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Australasian Edition

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BEING THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Comprising the issues of 1864, 1879, and 1884

NOW THOROUGHLY REVISED AND ENLARGED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D.
Of Yale University

WITH A VOLUMINOUS APPENDIX

AND AN

AUSTRALASIAN SUPPLEMENT

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PREFACE.

THE first or original edition of Webster's large or Unabridged Dictionary was published in two volumes quarto in the year 1828, at New Haven, by Sherman Converse, and was sold largely by subscription.

The second edition, 1840, somewhat enlarged and revised by the author, was published by Dr. Webster himself in two volumes royal octavo; to which a supplement was added in 1843.

After the death of Dr. Webster in 1843, the unsold remainder of this edition and the copyright of the work were purchased by George and Charles Merriam, who immediately took measures to prepare and issue a new and revised edition in a single volume in small quarto. This edition was edited by Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, the son-in-law of Dr. Webster, who had previously superintended the preparation of an abridged edition of the original quarto. Dr. Goodrich had an able corps of assistants, and the new edition of 1847 was received with general favor.

In 1859 an edition was published which included important supplementary matter and a large number of pictorial illustrations, — the first appearance of this feature in American lexicography. The general popularity and acknowledged excellence of this edition suggested the opportunity and enforced the duty of a thorough revision of the entire work. Arrangements were made for such a revision, and the work was begun by Professor Goodrich and a corps of assistants. These arrangements were so seriously disturbed by his death as to require important readjustments, as the result of which the writer reluctantly consented to act as editor-in-chief, and Mr. William A. Wheeler became the assistant and acting editor, having previously given abundant evidence of his preëminent qualifications for this office. The etymologies were all revised and recast in the light of modern philology by Dr. C. A. F. Mahn of Berlin. The definitions were rewrought and rearranged and greatly condensed and improved by the combined labor of Professor William D. Whitney and Professor (now President) Daniel C. Gilman. Many fresh examples of the meanings and uses of words were introduced from older and more recent writers. Scientific terms were more generally recognized and carefully defined, and their meanings were often illustrated for the eye as well as for the mind. By this means the new dictionary from being the driest became the most attractive volume in multitudes of households. Valuable tables were furnished in the appendix, conspicuous among which was the Explanatory Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons and Places which was prepared by Mr. Wheeler.

The general excellence of this edition of 1864 was cordially and universally recognized, and both contributors and publishers owe a debt of gratitude to the many friends who have since been so just and so generous in their criticisms and praises. Their labors and cares did not terminate with the origination and publication of the bulky volume for which they had become responsible. They have always held themselves ready to listen to suggestions, and to correct mistakes, whether errors of matter or errors of the press. They have been prompt to accumulate and preserve every description of material which might be available for future use. From material thus gathered they were able to publish a valuable supplement in the year 1879, which was edited by Professor Franklin B. Dexter.

In the same year a more formal beginning was made in the preparation of the edition which is now completed and will be known as the Revision of 1890. It would seem on the one hand that the revision and emendation of a work so satisfactory as the edition of 1864 would be the least expensive of time and labor. And yet it has been proved on the other hand by our experience that no work may be made so expensive of both time and labor as that involved in careful verification, condensation, and adjustment. It is believed that no dictionary of the English language yet completed has cost more painstaking in these particulars than the present edition. Much of the time and labor thus expended may leave little trace on the printed page, indeed, no trace of any kind, except of satisfaction in the mind of the critical and conscientious editor, when neither the time nor the labor may have been wasted. The condensation which becomes imperative from the increase of human knowledge may often seem to shrivel and contract the product in which the reader looks for amplitude of statement, proof, and illustration, and yet even an Unabridged Dictionary has its limits. The work of adjustment is often the most difficult of all, although it may show the least of the labor which it has cost. All these and other difficulties can be overcome only by the employment for many years of a large corps of trained assistants in the office who have devoted themselves to literary research and verbal criticism, and of a corps of specialists who have made original contributions in Science and the Arts. The prominence given to the definitions and illustrations of scientific, technological and zoölogical terms, will attract the attention of every reader and perhaps elicit the displeasure of many critics. While we sympathize with their regret that so much space is given to explanations and illustrations that are purely technical rather than literary, we find ourselves compelled to yield to the necessity which in these days requires that the dictionary which is ever at hand should carefully define the terms that record the discoveries of Science, the triumphs of Invention, and the revelations of Life. We have spared no pains to make this part of our book as perfect as possible in both text and illustration. At the head of our corps we have had the unwearied and conscientious service of Mr. Loomis J. Campbell, whose varied learning, sound judgment, and cultivated taste have contributed so largely to the symmetry and trustworthiness of the work. The next place in responsibility has been ably filled by Mr. Walter Allen. With them have been associated for longer or shorter periods of general and special literary criticism and research, Messrs. F. Sturges Allen, Asa George Baker, Thomas R. Barnum, Zenas W. Bliss, Richard Lawson, Dorsey Gardner, J. Norton Johnson, William L. Kingsley, George T. Packard, Francis L. Palmer, J. W. Parker, George W. Powers, Ralph O. Williams, Mrs. Julia H. Wilson, and others. Of the special contributors referred to, the following is a partial list: —

In the important department of Etymology, the excellent work of the last edition has been supervised and revised, as to the demands of modern Philology and recast by Professor Edward S. Sheldon of Harvard University. As a matter of curious and, to many readers, of instructive interest, the eminent Professor August Fick of the University of Göttingen

has prepared a select table of radicals of important English words, with the various forms which they have taken in their historical development.

The important department of Pronunciation has been committed to the special direction of the Reverend Samuel W. Barnum, and Professor Samuel Porter of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C. Mr. Barnum has made the study of English pronunciation almost a life work, having been trained under Professor Goodrich in the special and exact knowledge of the subject in its details, and made himself familiar with the teachings of the leading writers in English Orthoëpy. Professor Porter contributes, in the Guide to Pronunciation, the result of a careful and long-continued study of Phonology in the physiological method pursued by Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, whose system in its more prominent features is accepted as scientifically true and practically useful. The history of the various methods of pronunciation has been subjected to a most careful revision and rendered, if possible, more trustworthy than ever before. The Synopsis (§ 277) of words differently pronounced by different Orthoëpists, and the marking of the pronunciation of the words in the vocabulary by respelling are the work of Mr. Barnum.

The definitions in Anatomy have been revised by Professor Sidney I. Smith, of Yale University;

In Architecture and the Fine Arts, by Professor Russell Sturgis, of the College of New York;

In Biology and Physiology, by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University;

In Botany, by Professor Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale University;

In Chaucer (Canterbury Tales), by Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University;

In Chemistry, by Professor Arthur W. Wright, of Yale University, assisted by Professor Charles S. Palmer, University of Colorado;

In Law, by Francis Wharton (deceased), of the Department of State at Washington;

In Mathematics and Astronomy, by Professor Hubert A. Newton, of Yale University;

In Mechanics and Engineering, by Professor Charles B. Richards, of Yale University, and Professor William P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College;

In Medicine, by Alexander Duane, M. D., New York;

In Mineralogy and Geology, by Professor Edward S. Dana, of Yale University;

In Music, by Mr. John S. Dwight, of Boston;

In Nautical Terms, by Mr. Charles L. Norton, of New York;

In Paleontology and Geology, by Professor Oscar Harger (deceased), of Yale University;

In Zoölogy, by Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale University.

The Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction has been carefully elaborated by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale University, who has also contributed many new topics and corrected some oversights, and in many ways increased its attractiveness.

The Brief History of the English Language, originally prepared by Professor James Hadley, has been carefully revised and brought down to the present time by Mr. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard University.

The Pictorial Illustrations have received careful attention not only in respect to artistic excellence, but in respect to scientific exactness.

The revision now given to the public is the fruit of over ten years of labor by a large editorial staff, in which publishers and editors have spared neither expense nor pains to produce a comprehensive, accurate, and symmetrical work.

As a matter of historical interest the prefaces of the principal earlier editions are appended in their chronological order.

NOAH PORTER.

New Haven, Connecticut, *September*, 1890.

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MEMOIR OF NOAH WEBSTER.

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D.

It is natural for those who make frequent use of a work like this, to desire some knowledge of the author's life, and especially of that long course of intellectual labor by which he contributed so largely to the literary treasures of our language. To gratify this desire is the object of the present Memoir. A brief outline will be given of the leading occurrences of his life, with particular reference to the occasions which called forth the principal productions of his pen. The materials of this sketch were obtained from Dr. Webster himself, about ten years before his death, and were first used in the preparation of a memoir inserted in the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," in the year 1833. That memoir has been rewritten, with large additions, and is now brought down to the period of the author's death.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the center of the city, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a magistrate, or member of the colonial council, from its first formation, and, at a subsequent period, governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for longevity. His father died at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two. He and one of his brothers lived considerably beyond the age of eighty. His remaining brother died in his eightieth year; and of his two sisters, one was advanced beyond seventy, and the other had nearly reached the same age, at the period of their death.

Mr. Webster commenced the study of the classics, in the year 1772, under the instruction of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D., and in 1774 was admitted a member of Yale College. The war of the Revolution, commencing the next year, interrupted the regular attendance of the students on their usual exercises, and deprived them of no small part of the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction. In his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, Mr. Webster volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*, a body comprising those of the militia who were above forty-five years of age, and who were called into the field only on pressing emergencies. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by these causes, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

The class to which he belonged produced an unusual number of men who were afterward distinguished in public life. Among these may be mentioned Joel Barlow, author of the Columbiad, and minister of the United States to the court of France; Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the administration of Washington, and subsequently governor of the State of Connecticut; Uriah Tracy, a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States; Stephen Jacob, chief justice, and Noah Smith, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Zephaniah Swift, chief justice, and Ashur Miller, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; besides a number of others, who were either members of Congress or among the leaders of our great political parties at the commencement of the present century.

The period at which Mr. Webster entered upon life was an unpropitious one for a young man to be cast upon the world without property. The country was impoverished by the war to a degree of which it is difficult, at the present day, to form any just conception; there was no prospect of peace; the issue of the contest was felt, by the most sanguine, to be extremely doubtful; and the practice of the law, which Mr. Webster intended to pursue, was in a great measure set aside by the general calamity. It was under these circumstances that, on his return from the Commencement when he graduated, his father gave him an eight-dollar bill of the Continental currency (then worth about four dollars in silver), and told him that he must thenceforth rely on his own exertions for support. As a means of immediate subsistence, he resorted to the instruction of a school, and, during the summer of 1779, resided at Hartford, Connecticut, in the family of Mr., afterward Chief Justice, Ellsworth. An intimate friendship was thus formed between these two gentlemen, which was interrupted only by the death of the chief justice.

Not having the means of obtaining a regular education for the bar, Mr. Webster, at the suggestion of a distinguished counselor of his acquaintance, determined to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the aid of an instructor; and, having presented himself for examination, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1781. As he had no encouragement to open an office, in the existing state of the country, he resumed the business of instruction, and taught a classical school, in 1782, at Goshen, in Orange county, New York. Here, in a desponding state of mind, created by the unsettled condition of things at the close of the war, and the gloomy prospects for business, he undertook an employment which gave a complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. Having prepared the first draught of an elementary treatise of this kind, he made a journey to Philadelphia in the autumn of the same year, and, after exhibiting a specimen of the work to several members of Congress, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., at that time a professor, and afterward president, of the college at Princeton, he was encouraged by their approbation to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in the winter following, he revised what he had written; and, leaving Goshen in 1783, he returned to Hartford, where he published his "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language.*" The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These works, comprising a Spelling Book, an English Grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools of our country; and to so great an extent has the Spelling Book been used, that, during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the profits of this work, at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy. About twenty-four millions of this book have been published, down to the present year [1847] in the different forms which it assumed under the revision of the author; and its popularity has gone on continually increasing. The demand for some years past has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence, probably, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travelers.

In entering thus early on his literary career, Mr. Webster did not confine himself to the publication of his own works. At a period when nothing had as yet been done to perpetuate the memorials of our early history, he led the way, in this important branch of literary effort, by the publication of that highly valuable and characteristic work, Governor Winthrop's Journal. Having learnt that a manuscript copy was in possession of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, he caused it to be transcribed at his own expense, by the governor's private secretary, and risked more than the amount of his whole property in its publication. The sale never remunerated him for the expenses thus incurred.

At the period of Mr. Webster's return to Hartford, in 1783, the State was agitated by violent dissensions on the subject of a grant, made by Congress to the army, of half pay for life, which was afterward commuted for a grant of full pay for five years beyond their term of service. To this grant it was strongly objected, that, if the army had suffered by the reduced value of the bills in which they were paid, the country at large had sustained an equal loss by the depreciation of the currency, and by other causes. So strong was the excitement on this subject, that public meetings were held throughout the State, to prevent the laws of Congress from being carried into effect; and at length a convention met at Middletown with the same design, at which two thirds of the towns in Connecticut were represented. In this state of things, Mr. Webster, though only twenty-five years of age, came forward to vindicate the measures of Congress, and wrote a series of papers on the subject, under the signature of Honorius, which were published in the "Connecticut Courant," and read extensively throughout the State. The effect was great. At the next election, in April, 1784, a large majority of the legislature were supporters of Congress in their measures. So highly were Mr. Webster's services appreciated on this occasion, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared by

a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man."

These occurrences in his native State, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr. Webster that the old Confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people. He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784–85, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, *which should act not on the States, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect.* Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington. It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new Constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey to the South was, to petition the State legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent; and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government. At a much later period (in the years 1830–31), Mr. Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should *extend* the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men. In this design he succeeded; and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject.

On his return from the South, Mr. Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language.*"

The year 1787 was spent by Mr. Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people. He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution.*"

In 1788, Mr. Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine*," which, however, failed of success; as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking. The country was not yet prepared for such a work.

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new Constitution, Mr. Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law. Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits. Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott; Trumbull, author of McFingal; Richard Alsop; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness of his wit. The incessant contact of such minds at the forming period of their progress had great influence on the literary habits of them all in after life. It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and reaction on each other of keen and penetrating minds. It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved; and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr. Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs. General Washington's celebrated *proclamation of neutrality*, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France; and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution. In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York. Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the "*Minerva*," and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the "*Herald*" — names which were subsequently changed to those of the "*Commercial Advertiser*," and "*New York Spectator.*" This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition — a practice which has now become very common. In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr. Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France.*"

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr. Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty. Under the signature of CURTIUS, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form. Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr., afterward Chancellor, Kent. As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state that Mr. Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr. Jay, that the essays of CURTIUS had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty; assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large.

When Mr. Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities; and a controversy arose, among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot. The subject interested Mr. Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world. The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England. This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America.

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author; and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopedia.

At this time, Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1798. For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits.

In the year 1807, Mr. Webster published "*A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.*" This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title-page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms — "Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is *naught*.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True philosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them

names, according to their real nature. But our language is rude and irregular in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications. We need, therefore, a nomenclature of our own in some important particulars. Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute* for a *noun*. But, in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses, or parts of sentences, and not for single nouns. There are also other words, not ordinarily ranged among pronouns, which act equally as substitutes, that is, perform the office of pronouns. Mr. Webster, therefore, proposed to lay aside the word *pronoun*, and apply the term *substitute* to this whole class, as describing their true office. Other changes were proposed, of the same nature, and for the same reasons. No one, who examines the subject with attention, can doubt the advantages of Mr. Webster's nomenclature, in itself considered. It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences, and to explain constructions, in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account, in the most satisfactory manner, for many puzzling forms of expression. Still, the prejudice against a change of nomenclature is so great, that this work has been far less known than it ought to be. It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which we have of the English language.

After publishing his Grammar, Mr. Webster entered, in the same year (1807), on the great work of his life, which he had contemplated for a long period — that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language. As preliminary to this, he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form, containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work, with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time, his reading was turned more or less directly to this object. A number of years were spent in collecting words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries, in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language, and adding those significations which they had recently received. Some estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work, from the fact that "*The American Dictionary of the English Language*" contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, which are not to be found in any preceding work. The number has been swelled, by subsequent additions, to about thirty thousand new words. Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary; and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science; new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely *new work;* and how well Mr. Webster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, both in this country and in Europe, who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him. Still more labor, however, was bestowed on another part of the work; viz., the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject, Mr. Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind. But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is to an exact development of their various meanings. At this point, therefore, he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language, and its connection with those of other countries. In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the most important words in each; arranging them under the same radical letters, with a translation of their significations, and references from one to another, when the senses are the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinities between the different languages, and, in many instances, to discover the primary, physical idea of an original word, from which the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus furnished with a clew to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently inconsistent, significations of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared confused and contradictory. The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages were embodied in a work, about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled "*A Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages.*" This, owing to the expense of the undertaking, has not yet been published; though its principal results, so far as our language is concerned, are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor, into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed. His extensive library, which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation, had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing, in part, probably, to his removal to this town, that an academy was there established, which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of our land. A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the State to some more central position, Mr. Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst, as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns, that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr. Webster, as president of its first board of trustees, had great influence, both by his direct exertions to secure it patronage, and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the State.

In 1822, Mr. Webster returned with his family to New Haven, and, in 1823, received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. Having nearly completed his Dictionary, he resolved on a voyage to Europe, with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining some standard authors, to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in June, 1824, and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries; and there he finished "The American Dictionary." He afterward visited London, Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England, and in June returned to this country. This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country, and to learn the real state of the English language there.

Soon after Dr. Webster returned to this country, the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work. An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in this country, at the close of 1828, which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England, under the superintendence of E. H. Barker, Esq., editor of the "Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ" of Henry Stephens. With the publication of the American Dictionary, at the age of seventy, Dr. Webster considered the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure, to a close. He revised a few of his earlier works for publication, and particularly his "*History of the United States,*" a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history, and for men of business who have not time to peruse larger treatises.

In 1840–41, Dr. Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary, consisting of three thousand copies, in two volumes, royal octavo. The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, in conformity with later discoveries and classifications, and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of music.

In 1843, he published "*A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects,*" in one volume, octavo. This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier period of his life, either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among their Transactions. It contains his "*Observations on the French Revolution,*" his "*Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations,*" and the papers signed Curtius, in vindication of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain. To these is added an elaborate dissertation "*On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter,*" which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1799. In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change, and become warmer in modern than it was in ancient times. The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits, for a period of more than ten years. Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature. There is, probably, no other treatise which exhibits the historical evidence on this subject with so much fullness and accuracy. In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a truly valuable record of the author's earlier labors.

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr. Webster's life, we have reached the commencement of the year in which he died; and it may here be proper to pause for a moment, and consider some of those qualities and habits of mind which prepared him for this long course of public

service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr. Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament; and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature. Our country was just struggling into national existence. The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation. His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country. As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government. The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States. He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country. While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles. The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action into a resemblance to theirs. Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success, — these became the great elements of his intellectual character. He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

One of the habits which Dr. Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach. Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve *documents* of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, everything that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning. He had also a particular mark by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for everything he had read.

Another habit, which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time. To men of the present generation, Dr. Webster is known chiefly as a learned philologist; and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class of studies. The fact, however, was far otherwise. Though he was always a close student, — reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life, — he never withdrew himself from the active employments of society. After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the State courts. He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the State. During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court. He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement. Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits. There was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life. He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States; — on the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of diseases, and the variations of climate; on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar. Such was the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a *change* of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of protracted study. The refreshment which others seek in journeys, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit. Mental exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much to say, that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such steady, unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country.

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research. The period at which Dr. Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its *principles*. It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay became "the expounders of the Constitution," and the advocates of the new government. All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation, — the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspended on the issue. Dr. Webster for some years took a large share in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted. The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life. They made him a bold, original thinker, — thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results. He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument. He was no copyist, no mere compiler. Everything he wrote, from a chapter in "*The Prompter*," to his "*Introduction to the American Dictionary*," bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry.

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr. Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary. Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work. Nothing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's etymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the Diversions of Purley as the starting point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries. He passed from the Western languages to the Eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilliant career of investigation by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, — that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out everything that he thought useful and true, to its utmost limits, — which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character. It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland. He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad; and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, — that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr. Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widened the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness; for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to confess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This ardor of mind is apt, also, to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr. Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament — the almost necessary result of that bold, self-relying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the mere frankness of his nature; he practiced no reserve; he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconstruction. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discoveries which he believed himself to have made, much as he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. He was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a science so imperfect in its development as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest seasons of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing

on both sides of the Atlantic; and the author might well be gratified to learn, that a gentleman who asked, some years since, at one of the principal bookselling establishments of London, for the best English dictionary on their shelves, had this work handed to him, with the remark, "That, sir, is the only *real* dictionary which we have of our language, though it was prepared by an American."

In his social habits, Dr. Webster was distinguished by dignified ease, affability, and politeness. He was punctilious in his observance of all the nicer proprieties of life. There was nothing that annoyed him more, or on which he remarked with greater keenness, than any violation of the established rules of decorum, any disposition to meddle with the concerns of others, or to encroach on the sanctity of those rights and feelings, which, as they can not be protected by law, must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community. He had an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings. Never, in his most sportive or unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar. He had, in this respect, almost a feminine purity of mind. It might be truly said of him, as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished contemporaries in public life, that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society. In his pecuniary transactions, he was acknowledged by all to be not only just, but liberal. It was a principle with him, for life, never to be in debt. Everything was paid for at the time of purchase. In all his dealings and social intercourse, he was remarkably direct, frank, and open. He had but one character, and that was "known and read of all men." Whatever faults might be imputed to him, no one ever suspected him of double dealing; no one ever thought he was capable of a mean or dishonorable action.

In the discharge of his domestic duties, Dr. Webster was watchful, consistent, and firm. Though immersed in study, he kept in his hands the entire control of his family arrangements, down to the minutest particulars. Everything was reduced to exact system; all moved on with perfect regularity and order, for *method* was the presiding principle of his life. In the government of his children there was but one rule, and that was instantaneous and entire obedience. This was insisted upon as *right*, — as, in the nature of things, due by a child to a parent. He did not rest his claim on any explanations, or on showing that the thing required was reasonable or beneficial. While he endeavored to make it clear to his children that he sought their happiness in whatever he required, he commanded as one having *authority*, and he enforced his commands to the utmost, as a duty which he owed equally to his children and to God, who had placed them under his control. He felt that on this subject there had been a gradual letting down of the tone of public sentiment, which was much to be deplored. Many, in breaking away from the sternness of Puritan discipline, have gone to the opposite extreme. They have virtually abandoned the exercise of parental authority, and endeavored to regulate the conduct of their children by reasoning and persuasion, — by the mere presentation of motives, and not by the enforcement of commands. If such persons succeed, as they rarely do, in preserving anything like a comfortable state of subordination in their families, they fail at least in the accomplishment of one great end for which their offspring were committed to their care. They send forth their children into life without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are essential to the character of a good citizen and a useful member of society. In the intellectual training of his children, on the other hand, Dr. Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery than many are disposed to adopt. His great principle was not to overdo, — to let nature have free scope, and to leave the development of the mind, within certain limits, to the operation of awakened curiosity directed to its proper objects. He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said, in the words of Cotton Mather, "Read, and you will know." He felt that children should learn to acquire knowledge by severe effort; that the prevailing disposition to make everything easy is unphilosophical and wrong; that the great object of early training is to form the mind into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind. In his view, also, the young have much to learn in early life, the use of which they can not then comprehend. They must learn it by rote, particularly the spelling of so complicated a language as ours; and all those systems which lead forward children no faster than they can understand and apply every word they spell, he considered as radically erroneous. He wished, on the contrary, at this early period of ready memory and limited comprehension, to store the mind with many things which would afterward be found of indispensable use; things which are learnt with the utmost reluctance, or rather, in most cases, are not learnt at all, in the more advanced stages of intellectual progress. He felt that there must necessarily be much of drudgery in the formation of a thoroughly educated mind. He thought it wise, therefore, to commence those tasks which it involves, from the earliest period at which the youthful intellect can endure them. Upon these principles he constructed his Spelling Book, and other works for the use of children. He designed to make them instructive, and not mere books of amusement. Whether his views were incorrect or unphilosophical, the public will judge.

In respect to religion, Dr. Webster was a firm believer, during a large part of his life, in the great distinctive doctrines of our Puritan ancestors, whose character he always regarded with the highest veneration. There was a period, however, from the time of his leaving college to the age of forty, when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines, and rested in a different system. Soon after he graduated, being uncertain what business to attempt, or by what means he could obtain subsistence, he felt his mind greatly perplexed, and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions. In this state, as he afterward informed a friend, he read Johnson's "Rambler" with unusual interest; and, in closing the last volume, he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life, and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness. To this he added a settled belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the governing providence of God, connected with highly reverential views of the divine character and perfections. Here he rested, placing his chief reliance for salvation on a faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life, though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer. In this state of mind he remained, though with some misgiving and frequent fluctuations of feeling, to the winter of 1807-8. At that time, there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses Stuart, now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. To this Dr. Webster's attention was first directed by observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solemnity of feeling in all the adult members of his family. He was thus led to reconsider his former views, and inquire, with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion, and the true ground of man's acceptance with God. He had now to decide not for himself only, but, to a certain extent, for others, whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge. Under a sense of this responsibility, he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude. As he advanced, the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel were wholly removed. He felt their truth in his own experience. He felt that salvation *must* be wholly of grace. He felt constrained, as he afterward told a friend, to cast himself down before God, confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer, and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the commands and devotion to the service of his Maker. With his characteristic promptitude, he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained. He called them together the next morning, and told them, with deep emotion, that, while he had aimed at the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head, he had neglected one of the most important — that of family prayer. After reading the Scriptures, he led them, with deep solemnity, to the throne of grace, and from that time continued the practice, with the liveliest interest, to the period of his death. He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808. His two oldest daughters united with him in the act, and another, only twelve years of age, was soon added to the number.

In his religious feelings, Dr. Webster was remarkably equable and cheerful. He had a very strong sense of the providence of God, as extending to the minutest concerns of life. In this he found a source of continual support and consolation, under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure. To the same divine hand he habitually referred all his enjoyments; and it was known to his family that he rarely, if ever, took the slightest refreshment, of any kind, even between meals, without a momentary pause, and a silent tribute to God as the giver. He made the Scriptures his daily study. After the completion of his Dictionary, especially, they were always lying on his table, and he probably read them more than all other books. He felt, from that time, that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remained but to prepare for death. With a grateful sense of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come.

During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words. He completed the printing of it about the middle of May. It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested, in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked, during one afternoon, between two and three miles. The day was chilly, and immediately after his return, he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs. An attack of peripneumonia followed, which, though not alarming at first, took a sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result. It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger. He received the communication with surprise, but with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every bodily function so perfect in its exercise, that he undoubtedly expected to live some years longer. But though suddenly called, he was completely ready. He gave some characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death. He spoke of his long life as one of uniform enjoyment, because filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end. He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God, and his unshaken trust in the atoning blood of the Redeemer. It was an interesting coincidence, that his former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, who received him to the church thirty-five years before, had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends. He called immediately; and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and

the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know whom I have believed," — such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him, — "I *know* whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr. Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a light and elastic step.

Dr. Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity, — one son, William G. Webster, Esq., who resides at New Haven, and six daughters. Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; the second to the author of this sketch; the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr. Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun., Esq., of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, not only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored.

August, 1847.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1828.

IN the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, — I believe in the following year, — that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev. Dr. GOODRICH, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work, as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable, as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part, I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806, and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed, at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which JOHNSON, BAILEY, JUNIUS, SKINNER, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining. Then, laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters.* The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis*, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted, of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country, and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction. In some of these objects, I failed; in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language;* for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of *hawking* and *hunting*, the institution of *heraldry* and the *feudal system* of England, originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar give rise to new terms, or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England, which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office*, *land-warrant*, *location of land*, *consociation* of churches, *regent* of a university, *intendant* of a city, *plantation*, *selectmen*, *senate*, *congress*, *court*, *assembly*, *escheat*, etc., are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress*, *senate*, and *assembly*, *court*, etc.; for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments and of our civil institutions requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the *king* to do right by way of judgment; he is a *lord* by his office; justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission* — language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHALMERS, *legally;* but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal*, in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms.

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time* when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide

to the youth of the United States. Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which, I trust, will meet with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow-citizens, ought not to be passed in silence. It is this: "The chief glory of a nation," says Dr. JOHNSON, "arises from its authors." With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to BACON, to HOOKER, to MILTON, and to BOYLE.

I do not, indeed, expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JAY, MADISON, MARSHALL, RAMSAY, DWIGHT, SMITH, TRUMBULL, HAMILTON, BELKNAP, AMES, MASON, KENT, HARE, SILLIMAN, CLEAVELAND, WALSH, IRVING, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of BOYLE, HOOKER, MILTON, DRYDEN, ADDISON, RAY. MILNER, COWPER, DAVY, THOMSON, and JAMESON.

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm, with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country as it is by the best *English* writers. . . . It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom*. In this respect, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, whose language is their hereditary mother tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English as ADDISON or SWIFT. But I may go further, and affirm, with truth, that our country has produced some of the best models of composition. The style of President SMITH; of the authors of the FEDERALIST; of Mr. AMES; of Dr. MASON; of Mr. HARPER; of Chancellor KENT; [the prose] of Mr. BARLOW; of Dr. CHANNING; of WASHINGTON IRVING; of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular States; and many other writings, — in purity, in elegance, and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion. Their population is now equal to that of England; in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth, — in some respects they have no superiors; and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia — and even that may not be an exception.

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow-citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography and structure; to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences; and in this manner to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *five hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope to adorn, the vast territory within our jurisdiction.

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization, and Christianity; if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies; if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation, — it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects. If this object can not be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion.

This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect; for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific, and technical, *seventy* or *eighty thousand* words! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents, and my pecuniary means would enable me to accomplish. I present it to my fellow-citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness; and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory, of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities, and depression, — who has borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close, — I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which he intrusted to my care has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

NOAH WEBSTER.

NEW HAVEN, 1828.

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION OF 1847.

THE demand for THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has increased so rapidly within a few years past, that the publishers have felt the necessity of its being stereotyped, for the greater convenience of the public, in a single quarto volume. In deciding upon this measure, they were desirous that the work should be thoroughly revised anew, and that each department which it embraces should be brought down, as far as possible, to the latest advances of science, literature, and the arts, at the present day. With this view, it was placed in the hands of the Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College, as one of the members of Dr. WEBSTER's family, in the expectation of his obtaining such additional aid as might be necessary for the accomplishment of this design. The Editor has not acted, however, upon his own personal responsibility in executing this trust. He has, from time to time, laid open the sheets to the inspection of the other members of the family; and no important alterations have been made, especially in any of the leading characteristics of the work, except with the concurrence, or at the request, of Dr. Webster's legal representatives. In laying before the public an edition thus prepared, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention, the Editor will be expected to make some brief statement of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the result of his labors, as exhibited in the present volume.

This work was first published, in two quarto volumes, in the year 1828. At the expiration of twelve years, or in the years 1840–41, a second edition was published by the Author, in two royal octavo volumes. Of this he thus speaks in the Advertisement prefixed: "The improvements in this edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the Author is indebted chiefly to Professor TULLY, of the Medical College in New Haven. To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors, and in conversation; and also of many foreign terms used in books of music." In conducting this revision, Dr. Webster was aided in some part of his labors by his son, WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven; who, also, at a subsequent period, prepared the revised Addenda, under the direction of his father. The later improvements of the Author, down to the period of his death, are here inserted under their proper heads, from the manuscripts which he left. By these successive revisions, and the one which has now been made, new matter, to the amount of more than three hundred pages, has been added to the work; all of which, by the use of a smaller type, and by careful compression, is now brought within the compass of this volume. Of the course pursued in the revision it will now be proper briefly to speak.

In respect to the *Etymologies*, the Editor has not considered it as lying within his province to make any material alterations. In a very few cases of obvious necessity, some slight change has been made. But the chief labor, in reference to this part of the work, has been bestowed on the difficult task of giving with accuracy the numerous words from Oriental and foreign languages, which are used in tracing the origin of our own.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *Definitions;* — in giving a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. It is in this respect, especially, that Dr. Webster's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other, both of this country and of England. To this point, therefore, the labors of the Editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works, not only in lexicography, but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word,

in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one [Craig's], in a course of publication by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary, — although this had been previously examined by Dr. Webster, — and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopædia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of Continental literature, philosophy, history, art, etc. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous *special* dictionaries or vocabularies, confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work; and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1845), and the Encyclopedia of Architecture (1842), by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia. In agriculture, Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia (1844), and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary (1846) have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of Fosbroke has been frequently consulted; while in classical antiquities, the principal reliance has been placed on the recent Dictionary of Smith (1846), as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted; and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, etc., of the Church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In Natural History, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History (1835-37), and Jardine's Naturalist's Library (1834-43), have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, etc., M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent Dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the Dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the Dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1844) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr. James G. Percival, who had rendered important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone, and with Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. James Murdock, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor Silliman, of Yale College; and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr. William Tully, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor Gibbs, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the Dictionaries of Hutton and of Barlow, have been submitted to Professor Stanley, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by James D. Dana, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy, and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from Edward C. Herrick, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of Nathaniel Jocelyn, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words*, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words, which have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect — the rejection of many thousands of words, which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed*, but never *adopted*, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakespeare, etc., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained; and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted, to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of the readers in this country; and, if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded; but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

In respect to *Americanisms*, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older States, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby,

Holloway, and Halliwell have thrown much light on this subject; and the names of these authors are, therefore, frequently placed under the words in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in England. Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country; but their number is comparatively small.

In reference to *Orthography*, some important alterations have been made, but in strict conformity, it is believed, with the Author's principles on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr. Webster are of two distinct kinds, and rest on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that *the tendencies of our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care.* He felt, therefore, that whenever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once*, and the analogy rendered complete. On this ground, he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour*, *labour*, etc. Of these we have a large number, which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or*, through the Norman French, but encumbered with the silent *u*, as in *emperour*, *authour*, *editour*, etc. From this entire class, except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped; and in respect to these, scarcely any two persons can be found, however strenuous for retaining it, who are in *practice* consistent with each other, or with themselves, as to the words in which this letter is used. In fact, we have reached a point where, unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject;* for Johnson, Walker, and others retain the *u* in numerous words into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day. Public convenience, therefore, demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done. No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject. The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class, unless, from the sacredness of its associations, it be retained in *Saviour*, which may stand for a time as a solitary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case, but the English mind, which has for two centuries been throwing off a useless encumbrance, and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language. Such, too, is the case with certain terminations in *-re*, pronounced like *-er;* as, *centre*, *metre*, etc. We have numerous words of this class, derived from the French, all of which originally ended in *-re;* as, *cider* (*cidre*), *chamber* (*chambre*), etc. These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *-re* is reduced to not far from twenty words, with their derivatives; and in respect to them also the process is still going on. *Center* is, to a considerable extent, the spelling of the best mathematical writers. *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary, from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative, *diameter*, a different termination. Others are gradually undergoing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, therefore, to complete the analogy at once, and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language. *Acre*, *lucre*, and *massacre* present the only difficulty, from their liability, if changed, to be mispronounced, and may therefore be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions. Another departure from the principles of English orthography which Dr. Webster has endeavored to correct, is one that was pointed out by Walker, in very emphatic terms, nearly fifty years ago. The principle in question is this, — that, in adding to a word the formatives *-ing*, *-ed*, *-er*, etc., a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, etc., but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables*, as in *benefiting*, *gardening*, etc. Walker, in his fifth Aphorism, says, "Dr. Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping*, *counselling*, etc., which, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *bigotted*, for *bigoted;* and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation. But no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *levelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am totally at a loss to determine; and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian, in his trial of the letter *T*, declare for an expulsion." These were the deliberate and latest opinions of Walker. If he had taken the trouble to carry them into his vocabulary, instead of relying on a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error, — if he had simply stated, under about forty verbs, how the participle should be spelt (for he did not give participles in his Dictionary), and had altered six or eight words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, etc., the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography, and Dr. Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation for following in the footsteps of Walker and of Lowth.

Walker also says in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness*, and *gruffness?*" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so; and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made. The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelt with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced *instălment*, etc. Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives; as, *expensive*, etc. A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense;* and these Dr. Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason, that its derivatives are spelt with a *c*, as *fenced*, *fencing;* and the word, therefore, stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr. Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold*, and all other words of the same ending. Such are the principal changes, under this head, introduced by Dr. Webster into his Dictionary. In the present edition, the words are spelt in both ways, for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary, or was found to be inconvenient. These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood; and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail.

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis — that of *Etymology*. These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr. Webster substituted *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*, *fether* for *feather*, etc., the German critics highly applauded the change. They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language. But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us. After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words. In the present edition, it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction, that, however desirable these changes may be, in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received.

On the subject of *Pronunciation*, much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision. A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the Author's principles, they have been here introduced. The Key to Pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and placed at the bottom of each page, for greater ease of reference, and the pointed letters have been used to a still greater extent. Many thousand words have been respelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*. In the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster, in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation. Most of the later orthoëpists, as Knowles, Smart, etc., have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated, and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex, rather than aid.

The Publishers, being desirous to make this, in all respects, a complete work of reference, have introduced, at the close of the volume, a list of Greek and Latin Proper Names, with their pronunciation, prepared by Professor THACHER, of Yale College; a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, prepared also under the superintendence of Professor Porter. Of these a full account will be found in the several prefaces by which they are accompanied.

In conclusion, the Editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him for more than two years in these labors — Mr. SAMUEL W. BARNUM, M. A., of Yale College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views has made his counsel and coöperation of great value in the progress of this revision.

To the overseers of the mechanical execution of this work, at the BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, the Editor would likewise make his acknowledgments for many valuable suggestions during the progress of the revision, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which they have performed the difficult task of giving accuracy to the details of this volume.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1847.

NOTE. — Among the sources from which words not in former editions have been derived, mention should be made of a catalogue of between five and six thousand, furnished by President ALLEN, late of Bowdoin College, which were collected by him in the course of his reading, during a period of forty years, from several hundred volumes of general literature, and given for the most part with authorities annexed. This catalogue, added to a similar list formerly furnished to Dr. Webster, makes an aggregate of some thousands of new words placed in the hands of the Author and Proprietor of this Dictionary, thus contributing materials for its improvement.

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1864.

Since the publication of the Revised Edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1847, the purpose has been kept steadily in view to prepare another edition, embracing all the alterations and improvements which the progress of the language and the additional facilities for improving its Lexicography might seem to require. The late Professor Goodrich had, from the first, directed his attention to the collection of words not inserted in the previous edition, and to the preparation of definitions of meanings which had been overlooked, or were made necessary by new applications of words in the writings of respectable authors, and by the progress of Science and the Arts.

Many of these words and definitions were given to the public in the Pictorial Edition of 1859, together with numerous illustrative wood cuts. To these was added a large collection of discriminated Synonyms, which had been carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich. This edition was, however, a provisional one, designed to serve only until the more careful and thorough revision, which had been so long in contemplation, could be perfected.

In preparing for the present revision, the attention of both the Editor and the Publishers was first directed to the Etymology. They were aware that, however admirable the industry and valuable the contributions of Dr. Webster in this department, the science of comparative Philology was by no means perfect in his time, if indeed it could be said to exist at all. It is only within a very few years that the true principles on which this science rests have been suggested and confirmed, and the methods have been determined by which future investigations may be successfully prosecuted. It seemed necessary, first of all, that these new principles and methods should be applied in the entire revision of the Etymologies of Dr. Webster, by a scholar who had made Etymology his special study. In 1854, arrangements were made with Dr. C. A. F. Mahn, of Berlin, Prussia, to undertake this task. Dr. Mahn was recommended by some of the most distinguished scholars of Germany as admirably qualified for the service, and he had been favorably known by special researches in this department. He has employed several years upon the work, and has performed it in a manner worthy of his high reputation. The results are submitted to all persons who are interested in philological studies, with the belief that they will find in them a new and valuable contribution to the stores of linguistic knowledge. This feature of the present edition will, it is thought, be acknowledged by all scholars as one of marked superiority, and will be gratefully welcomed by the now very large number of instructors and studious persons who are interested in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the English language.

Professor James D. Dana, of Yale College, had been engaged, at an early date, to revise the definitions in Geology, Natural History, etc., and the revision in these and some kindred departments has been completed by him, or has passed under his careful scrutiny.

The work of revising the definitions of the principal words occasioned great and perplexing difficulties to Professor Goodrich and those with whom he conferred. He was well aware of the defective method which had been adopted by Dr. Johnson, of defining words by enumerating and explaining their special applications rather than by developing their broadly distinguished meanings; and he knew that in this, Johnson had furnished the model for most, if not all, of the defining dictionaries of the English language which have since been published. Dr. Webster, in his strictures on Johnson's Dictionary, noticed, as one of its defects, that the author had, in many cases, failed to exhibit full and explicated definitions of important significations. This fault Dr. Webster endeavored to avoid, and with manifest success. His own definitions are superior to those of Johnson in fullness and precision, as well as in the greater copiousness and appropriateness of illustrative phrases. But he had not emancipated himself entirely from the influence of Johnson's example in accumulating definitions that are really the same, though at first sight they may appear to be different. Dr. Webster insists, also, with earnestness, that it is the duty of the lexicographer to give first the primitive signification of every word, and to develop and arrange the dependent meanings in the order in which they were derived. But his theory in respect to these and other points was better than his practice. Of these and other imperfections in Dr. Webster's definitions, Professor Goodrich was fully aware. He was also aware that the dictionaries of many other languages, both ancient and modern, had been constructed on a better theory and after better methods. He had formed for himself a conception, more or less distinct, of the proper method of exhibiting and illustrating the definitions of the leading words. But it seemed to him an Herculean task to undertake to revise the work of Dr. Webster, and he was reluctant to assume the labor and responsibility which it involved. At last, with enfeebled bodily strength, he consented to enter upon a tentative process in connection with able and experienced associates. These associates were, at first, Mr. William G. Webster, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, and Professor Chester S. Lyman, of Yale College, all of whom had been employed in preparing the Pictorial Edition. Only repeated trials could satisfy so conscientious a lexicographer as Professor Goodrich in respect to the best plan of subjecting to new forms of expression the mass of valuable matter accumulated by Dr. Webster, and of rearranging it according to more approved methods. The undertaking involved so much labor, and required changes so extensive and material, that Professor William D. Whitney and Professor Daniel C. Gilman, both of Yale College, were soon added to the corps of associates. To these gentlemen was assigned the special duty of suggesting the changes and modifications which seemed to be required in the definitions of the principal words, their suggestions being submitted to Professor Goodrich for his judgment and decision. Under this arrangement the work of experiment was going on till the death of Professor Goodrich. This untoward event occurred, however, before the experiment had been carried so far as to determine how much it was desirable to attempt in the way of recasting the definitions, or how much it was practicable to accomplish.

After the death of Professor Goodrich, in 1860, the direction of the work of revision was committed to Professor Noah Porter, who had been intimately acquainted with his views ever since the publication of the Revised Edition of 1847, and had frequently conferred with him in respect to the excellencies and the defects of that edition, as well as the methods by which these defects might be remedied. Before the present revision was undertaken, Professor Porter had communicated in writing his views of the changes which ought to be made in the matter and form of the Dictionary; and, with a full knowledge of these views, Professor Goodrich had earnestly solicited him to undertake the entire responsibility and direction of the work. When the proposal was renewed by the proprietors of the copyright and by the family of Dr. Webster, it could not easily be declined; for it was enforced by considerations of affection and of duty, both to the living and to the dead. But the service was assumed by him with great reluctance, as being foreign to his special studies, and incompatible with very pressing occupations. At the urgent solicitation of his valued friends the publishers, as well as of the family interested, and of his beloved associate the late Edward C. Herrick, — whose acquaintance with the Dictionary, and whose interest in it, extended back to the publication of the first edition in 1828, — he at first consented to undertake a general superintendence of the revision, but soon, by the force of circumstances, was constrained to bestow upon it a more minute attention. The collaborators already named continued their services to the end, and others were from time to time employed for a longer or a shorter period.

The following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the work. Mr. William G. Webster, — who has for many years labored in this field, first in connection with his honored father, and subsequently with Professor Goodrich, — has represented the views of his father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulty, and has also attended to the syllabication of the words, the determination of the accents, and the marking of the pronunciation. Professors William D. Whitney and Daniel C. Gilman have labored at the definitions of the principal words, recasting, rearranging, and condensing them, introducing citations, etc.; their work, in all cases, having been sanctioned or revised by the Editor. Professor Chester S. Lyman has given his attention chiefly to the terms in Mathematics, Physics, Technology, and Machinery, with the exception of those relating to the Steam Engine and to Railways. These last have been carefully defined, and in some cases furnished, by Alexander L. Holley, Esq., an eminent Civil Engineer of New York, who has also contributed many original valuable drawings for the illustrative wood cuts. Captain William P. Craighill, of the United States Engineers, recently Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering and the Science of War in the Military Academy at West Point, has given a like attention to the terms in Military Science, Engineering, and Gunnery, furnishing original drawings when necessary. It has already been stated that Professor James D. Dana had several years since been employed in the departments of Geology, Natural History, etc., to prepare new definitions, to recast the old, and to select new words. At his suggestion, William C. Minor, M. D., was employed to render assistance in these departments, and he has labored with great ability and zeal in connection with Professor Dana, who has, in every

instance, carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work. The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by LOWELL MASON, Esq., of New York; but many of the articles were written by JOHN S. DWIGHT, Esq., of Boston. In Physiology and Medical Science, Professor R. CRESSON STILES, M. D., has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon. J. C. PERKINS, of Salem, Massachusetts, who has had long experience as editor of various law publications, has, with great labor and care, revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence. He has aimed to phrase these definitions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Legal Science, and to support them by copious references to legal authorities. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, LL. D., of Albany, has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have special meaning in the Roman Catholic Church. It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the etymological articles furnished by Dr. Mahn, and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, under the direction of Professor JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford, well known as a learned and accurate student of the aboriginal languages of America.

To the Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH was committed the very important duty of receiving the mass of material furnished by the most of the assistants who have been named, verifying its accuracy, and then incorporating it into the final copy for the printer. In this work he was assisted for several months by the Rev. FISK P. BREWER and the Rev. JOHN M. MORRIS. Mr. Goodrich has also revised or prepared many of the definitions in Agriculture and Horticulture, in Antiquities and Architecture, in Biblical matters and Ecclesiastical History, in Commerce Domestic Economy, and the Fine Arts, making use of the best authorities in each of these departments. He has also brought to the service the results of his own experience while laboring under his father's guidance, and the remembrance of his father's views and wishes in respect to many important details.

It was thought desirable, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and perfection to the copy, to place it for further revision in the hands of some scholar of critical habits and approved experience, who had not been concerned in its earlier preparation. Accordingly, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER was employed for this service, and also to correct the proof sheets; and with him was associated, at a later period, Mr. ARTHUR W. WRIGHT. Mr. Wheeler was also employed in various other services hereafter to be named; and he has furnished especially valuable contributions from his ample literary stores, and given the work throughout the benefit of his exact learning and his nice discrimination. Mr. William G. Webster shared with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wright the responsibility of correcting the proofs. Mr. SAMUEL PORTER, of Hartford, besides reading a portion of the first proofs, has examined with great care the final or plate proofs; and the Dictionary is much the better for his detection of oversights, and for the alterations he has suggested. Valuable assistance has been received from various persons connected with the Boston Stereotype Foundry, especially from Mr. THOMAS HOLT, the Reader of the establishment, whose taste, experience, conscientious fidelity, and accurate but unpretending scholarship, have materially benefited the work.

The preparation of the Appendix was intrusted almost entirely to the supervision of Mr. Wheeler, who has read every page of it with critical care. The "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names" was wholly prepared by him, and he constructed the very interesting and valuable "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc." The full and accurate "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names" was prepared with much labor and care by Professor THOMAS A. THACHER, of Yale College. The "Pronouncing Vocabularies of Modern Geographical and Biographical Names" are the work of Dr. JOSEPH THOMAS, of Philadelphia, the well-known editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, and his name will be a sufficient guaranty for their trustworthiness and value. The "Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names" was prepared by the Rev. CHARLES H. WHEELER, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who also prepared the Explanatory Vocabulary of Christian Names, from materials furnished in part by CHARLES J. LUKENS, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Table of "Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing" was originally prepared by Professor Lyman, and has been revised for this edition by Mr. Wright and Mr. William A. Wheeler. Mr. William G. Webster, with the assistance of several of the other collaborators, has revised and greatly improved the list of "Abbreviations and Contractions used in Writing and Printing," and the list of "Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, etc., from the Greek, the Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages," which were originally compiled by him. A particular account of the various vocabularies will be found in the general Preface to the Appendix, and in the special Prefaces to the Vocabularies themselves.

The elaborate and learned Introduction to the previous editions has been omitted. It is not without regret that this venerable memorial of the enterprise, the sagacity, and the scholarship of Dr. Webster, has been displaced to make room for new matter more in accordance with the advance of Philological Science and the wants of the present generation. To supply its place, Professor JAMES HADLEY has contributed "A Brief History of the English Language," designed to show its philological relations, and to trace the progress and influence of the causes which have brought it to its present condition. Professor Hadley has also contributed his advice in respect to numerous questions, philological and general, which were constantly arising, and has given his sanction to the principles and aims that have guided the Editor and his collaborators in the changes which have been adopted in this edition.

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The "Principles of Pronunciation," originally prepared by Professor Goodrich for the edition of 1859, have been carefully revised and much expanded by Mr. Wheeler, whose attention had been previously directed to this subject in the preparation of "A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling" (Boston, 1861). Mr. Wheeler has also revised and much enlarged the "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists," which was originally prepared by Dr. JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, and inserted in the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary," and which was afterward revised by Professor Goodrich.

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The features of the present edition which deserve to be specially enumerated are the following: —

I. *The Revised Etymology.* This feature has already been noticed. It is believed that critical readers will acknowledge the learning, the brevity, the sound judgment, the self-explaining order, and the minutely traced ramifications, which characterize these etymologies, and it is hoped that they will attract the attention and stimulate the studies of all who desire to know more of the varied history of their mother tongue.

II. *The Revised Definitions.* The definitions of the principal words, not scientific or technical, have been carefully elaborated by Professors Whitney and Gilman, each possessing peculiar qualifications, and each performing his work as thoroughly as was possible within the limits prescribed. Their work was carefully reviewed by the Editor before it was admitted into the copy. The rule which he adopted for his own guidance was freely to accept and make any change in the matter and the language of the previous edition which he had reason to suppose would be desired by Dr. Webster himself, were he now living, and fully possessed of the principles which have been universally accepted by modern philologists and lexicographers, or which Professor Goodrich would have sanctioned, had he been able to give to the work of revision the full measure of his well-known energy and sagacious judgment. In accordance with this rule, great pains have been taken, 1. To contract and condense the definitions into as few general heads, or numbered divisions, as was practicable. In this the example of Dr. Goodrich, in his experimental work, was followed, and the Revisers have sought to avoid all redundancy and tautology, to strike out all mere enumerations of particular applications of meanings, and to reduce the number of illustrative phrases to the actual wants of the reader. While they have been thus bold on the one hand, they have been studiously careful, on the other, to retain the exact language of the earlier edition, in every case possible, esteeming very highly Dr. Webster's plain and clearly-expressed definitions for their own sake as well as for that of the author, and preferring to err on the side of cautious reverence rather than on that of thoughtless innovation. In many cases in which the numbered articles under a word have been diminished, it will be found that the number of real definitions has been materially increased, and that the gathering of them into fewer groups has contributed to their more easy comprehension and more ready use. A single article often includes a group of kindred meanings, and thus enables the reader to view at a glance their close relation and similarity, and to trace out the subtle movement of thought by which one was evolved from another. Often, too, a well-chosen citation from a good author has been preferred, as a means of definition, to an explanatory circumlocution. 2. An effort has been constantly made to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups of meanings in the order of their actual growth and history, beginning, if possible, with the primitive signification, as indicated by the etymology. As this, for many reasons, has now become possible in numerous cases in which it was impossible in the time of Dr. Webster, and as, in many instances, Dr. Webster did not perfect this order when the materials were within his reach, it has been often found necessary, in the present edition, to change the arrangement of the definitions. Special consideration has been given to this point in view of the fact that the study, or even the casual notice, of the order of growth in the meanings of single words, is a stimulant of thought, and the habitual attention to it is of itself an education. 3. Many new meanings have been added, either as they have been brought to light by an extended examination of authors in the earlier and later periods of English literature, or as they have occurred to the Revisers in performing their work, or have been suggested by the kindness of critical and thoughtful friends.

III. *The Illustrative Citations.* Special effort has been made to obtain illustrative passages from classical English writers, both old and new. In order to collect such passages, and also to discover words and meanings that had been omitted in other English Dictionaries, a systematized

plan was devised by which a large number of works in all departments of literature were carefully read by many competent persons, and a copious collection of illustrative passages was placed at the disposal of the Revisers. The principal dramatic authors, and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr. H. S. DANA. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr. Guy Lushington Prendergast, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned. The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations, especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or classical. Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Byron, Washington Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Tennyson, Hawthorne, and many others, have received as much attention as the older writers. A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used, it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end. In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word, the name only of the author has been given, provided, as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved, the authority of some writer was deemed desirable. The free use of this large and varied collection of citations will, it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of this edition. It is believed that no other dictionary of the language contains so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers. The citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well as those introduced for the first time, have, as far as possible, been verified and copied with scrupulous care. Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language.

IV. *The Vocabulary.* No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve insertion. At the same time, the Revisers have been actuated by no desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number. Words which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers, of their own or a subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new. A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used, have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end. Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explain all those which need to be defined. It will be observed, however, that this edition differs from the former editions in following a strictly alphabetical arrangement of all such words. The participles, participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed, and which explain their meaning. But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong. The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together, within brackets, under the verb, instead of being entered and defined separately. But the principal parts of the *irregular* verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross reference to the verbs themselves. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns. The vocabulary, as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched. It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114,000 words.

V. *The Scientific and Technical Definitions* have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen, and with the aid of the best authorities. Many of the articles, it is believed, will command confidence and elicit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plain language fit them for the use and instruction of all classes.

VI. *The Collection of Synonyms*, so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich, has, with a few slight changes, been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference. The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate. The meanings are thoroughly discriminated in every case, the words being traced from their etymology, and explained by formal definitions, as well as illustrated by contrasted examples of their various use. In addition, copious lists of synonymous or interchangeable terms have been attached to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced writers.

VII. *The Pictorial Illustrations*, more than three thousand in number, have been inserted in the body of the work; in the previous edition they were printed as an appendix to the volume, but it was thought it would be an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate, so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference, and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated. It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition, many being taken from original drawings, and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments. For the artistic beauty of these cuts, the work is indebted to Mr. JOHN ANDREW, of Boston, who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood. It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illustrated works on Natural History, it is customary to represent only a limited number of objects; and, in a work like the present, a still smaller number of such illustrations could be admitted. The general aim has been to illustrate those objects of which a drawing would convey a better conception than a mere verbal description. Those who use the Dictionary will not fail to observe that, to many words which are not themselves illustrated, there are subjoined references to illustrations given in connection with other words; as, under *Withers*, it is said, "[See *Illust.* of *Horse*.]."

VIII. *The Vocabularies in the Appendix* have been reëdited, or expressly prepared for this edition by able scholars, as will appear from the full account of the Vocabularies themselves, and of the researches and aims of the authors in the special Introductions which accompany them. The first and most prominent, the "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc.," by Mr. Wheeler, is a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary. It is the first attempt of the kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography, as well as for its explanations of many obscure allusions in the best and most popular writers. The remaining Vocabularies are all the products of original and laborious research, or are trustworthy compilations from the best sources.

IX. *The Pronunciation* of English words has been carefully attended to in this edition. The principles adopted are stated at length and fully illustrated in the article on the Principles of Pronunciation, which was originally prepared by Professor Goodrich, and has been elaborated by Mr. Wheeler, with suggestions from able scholars, who, as well as himself, have made a special study of English orthoëpy and the science of phonology. A more thoroughly practical and satisfactory treatment of the subject, the Editor confidently believes, can not be found in the language. The "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists" will be found to be a comprehensive, practical, and fully trustworthy exhibition of the various modes of pronunciation given in the best English Dictionaries. The pronunciation of each word in the Dictionary is indicated by the marked or figured Key which is to be found at the bottom of the page. This Key has been remodeled and arranged with special reference to this edition, and contains some few characters additional to those of the Key previously used. The number of characters now employed is thought to be as large as is desirable. To attempt more is to seem to promise more than it is practicable to perform, and is, besides, open to the objection that a complex notation would not be readily understood.

X. *The Orthography.* In this department no change has been made in the principles adopted and clearly set forth in the Revised Edition of 1847, and so generally accepted by the American public. In a few classes of words the Dictionary recommends and follows the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr. Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the acknowledged analogies of the language — modes of spelling, which, in every instance, had been previously suggested by distinguished English grammarians and writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walker, etc., and the propriety of which has been recognized by Smart and other recent English lexicographers. But to remove every reasonable ground of complaint against the Dictionary in regard to this matter, an alternative orthography is now given in almost every case, the old style of spelling being subjoined to the reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr. Webster, or to which he lent his sanction, were based upon a mistaken etymology; and therefore these forms have been set aside, and the old spelling has been restored. Preceding this account are some Observations on the general subject of Orthography, with copious "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," prepared by Mr. Wright, followed by "A List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways," compiled expressly for the present edition. These new features give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over the former editions.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his thanks to all the persons who have assisted in the preparation of the present edition, for the fidelity and perseverance with which they have discharged their duties. It is to their industry, scholarship, and zeal, that the peculiar excellences of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed. Though the Editor is more sensible of its deficiencies than any other person can be, yet he does not hesitate to commend it to the public for the improvements which are due to the thorough research and careful attention which have been bestowed by his associates in preparing it. To them the public owe a debt of grateful appreciation, which, he believes, will be cheerfully discharged.

NOAH PORTER.

NEW HAVEN, *July*, 1864.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY.

☞ The Books of the Bible, Periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorship, are cited by name only.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Abp. Abbot	Abbot, Abp. George (English divine)	1562–1633
Abbott	Abbott, Benj. Vaughan. [*Law Dict.*]	1830–1890
E. A. Abbott	Abbott, Edwin Abbott (Eng. author)	1838–
L. Abbott	Abbott, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1835–
Ld. Abinger	Abinger, Sir James Scarlett, Ld. (English advocate)	1769–1844
Abney	Abney, Capt. Wm. de Wiveleslie (English writer on photog.)	1843–
James Adair	Adair, James (Indian trader). [*Hist. of Am. Indians*, 1775.]	
J. Adams	Adams, John (Pres. U. S.)	1735–1826
J. Q. Adams	Adams, John Quincy (Pres. U. S.)	1767–1848
S. F. Adams	Adams, Sarah Flower (Eng. hymn writer)	1805–1848
T. Adams	Adams, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1588?–1655?
Adanson (Trans.)	Adanson, Michel (Fr. naturalist)	1727–1806
Addis & Arnold	Addis, Wm. E., and Arnold, Thomas. [*Cath. Dict.*, 1885.]	
Addison	Addison, Joseph (Eng. essayist)	1672–1719
L. Addison	Addison, Lancelot (Eng. author)	1632–1703
Adventurer	(English journal, 1752–1754.)	
Agassiz	Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph (Swiss geol. and nat. in Am.)	1807–1873
Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Robert (Eng. lexicog.)	1660–1743
W. H. Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison (Eng. novelist)	1805–1882
Akenside	Akenside, Mark (Eng. poet)	1721–1770
Albany Evening Journal	(estab. 1830 by T. Weed.)	
J. A. Alexander	Alexander, Joseph Addison (Am. biblical commentator)	1809–1860
J. W. Alexander	Alexander, James Waddell (Am. preacher)	1804–1859
Mrs. Alexander	Alexander, Annie F. Hector (Brit. novelist)	1825–
P. P. Alexander	Alexander, Patrick Proctor (Scot. author)	1824–1886
W. L. Alexander	Alexander, Wm. Lindsay (Scot. theologian)	1808–1883
Alford	Alford, Henry, Dean of Canterbury (Eng. poet)	1810–1871
Alison	Alison, Sir Archibald (Brit. hist.)	1792–1867
Allen's (Mass.) Rpts.	Allen, Charles (Am. jurist)	1827–
A. V. G. Allen	Allen, Alex. Viets Griswold (Am. theologian)	1841–
D. O. Allen	Allen, David Oliver (Am. missionary)	1799–1863
J. Allen (1761)	Allen, John, of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford (Eng. divine).	
Allibone	Allibone, Samuel Austin. [*Dict. of Authors*, Phila., 1886]	1816–1889
The American	(a weekly journal pub. in Phila.)	
Am. Chem. Journal	American Chemical Journal (bi-monthly, estab. 1879).	
Amer. Cyc.	American Cyclopædia, with supplement, 1883.	
Ames	Ames, Fisher (Am. statesman)	1758–1808
Anacharsis	Anacharsis (Scythian philos.)	fl. 6th c. B. C.
Anderson (1573)	Anderson, Anthony (Eng. divine)	–1593
Andrews	Andrews, Ethan Allen (Am. scholar)	1787–1858
L. Andrews	Andrews, Lancelot (Eng. bishop)	1555–1626
Angell	Angell, Joseph K. (Am. law writer)	1794–1857
A S. Chron.	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.	
Angus	Angus, Joseph (Eng. author)	1816–
Annandale	Annandale, Charles (Eng. lexicographer).	
Anson	Anson, Ld. Geo. [*Voyage round the World* in 1740–44]	1697–1762
Ansted	Ansted, David Thomas (Eng. geol.)	1814–1880
F. Anstey	pseud. of Thomas Anstey Guthrie (Eng. novelist)	1856–
Anti-Jacobin	Anti-Jacobin Review and Mag. (Eng. pub., 1798–1821).	
Arbuthnot	Arbuthnot, John (Brit. author)	1667–1735
Arch. Pub. Soc.	Dict. of Arch. issued by Architectural Pub. Soc. of Lond.	
Arden of Feversham	(anon. historical tragedy, 1592.)	
Duke of Argyll	Argyll, Geo. J. Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of (Brit. author)	1823–
Armstrong	Armstrong, John (Scot. physician and poet)	1709–1779
E. Arnold	Arnold, Sir Edwin (Eng. poet)	1832–
M. Arnold	Arnold, Matthew (Eng. poet and essayist)	1822–1888
T. Arnold	Arnold, Thomas (Eng. historian)	1795–1842
Arnould	Arnould, Joseph. [*Insurance and Average*, Lond., 1848]	1815–1886
Arnway	Arnway, John (Eng. Royalist)	1601–1653
Ascham	Ascham, Roger (Eng. scholar)	1515–1568
Ash	Ash, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1724–1779
Ashmole	Ashmole, Elias (Eng. antiquary)	1617–1692
J. Ashurst	Ashurst, John (Am. surgeon)	1839–
Astle	Astle, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1735–1803
Sir R. Atkyns (1712)	Atkyns, Sir Robert (Eng. hist. writer)	1647–1711
Atlantic Monthly	(estab. in Boston, 1857).	
Atterbury	Atterbury, Francis (Eng. bishop)	1662–1732
L. H. Atwater	Atwater, Lyman Hotchkiss (Am. mental philosopher)	1813–1883
Aubrey	Aubrey, John (Eng. antiquary)	1626–1697
Audsley	Audsley, George Aschdown (Eng. architect)	1838–
Audubon	Audubon, John James (Am. naturalist)	1780–1851
Prof. August	August, Ernest Ferdinand (Ger. mathematician)	1795–1870
Jane Austen	Austen, Jane (Eng. novelist)	1775–1817
Ayliffe	Ayliffe, John (Eng. jurist)	1676–1732
Bp. Aylmer	Aylmer, Bp. John (Eng. prelate)	1521–1594
Aytoun	Aytoun, Wm. Edmonstoune (Scot. poet and essayist)	1813–1865
Bache	Bache, Alex. Dallas (Am. hydrog.)	1806–1867
Bacon	Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam (Eng. philos. and essayist)	1561–1626
N. Bacon	Bacon, Nathaniel (Eng. author)	1593–1660
Bagehot	Bagehot, Walter (Eng. essayist and journalist)	1826–1877
Bailey	Bailey, Nathan (Eng. lexicog.)	–1742
J. Baillie	Baillie, Miss Joanna (Scot. poet)	1762–1851
R. Baillie	Baillie, Robert (Scot. theologian)	1602?–1662
Bain	Bain, Alex. (Scot. metaphysician)	1818–1877
H. C. Baird	Baird, Henry Carey (Am. polit. economist)	1825–
Baird	Baird, Wm. [*Cyc. of Nat. History*]	1803–1872
Baker	Baker, Sir Richard (Eng. historian)	1568?–1645
Sir S. Baker	Baker, Sir Samuel White (Eng. explorer)	1821–1893
T. Baker	Baker, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1656–1740
V. Baker	Baker, Valentine, called Baker Pasha (Eng. quar. general)	1825–
Bale	Bale, John (Eng. bishop)	1495–1563
Balfour	Balfour, Francis Maitland (Eng. embryologist)	1851–1882
Balfour (Cyc. of India)	Balfour, Edward (Eng. Surg. Gen.) [*Cyc. of India*, 3d ed., Lond., 1885.]	
A. J. Balfour	Balfour, Arthur J. (Eng. writer)	1848–
F. Balfour	Balfour, Francis (Scot. physician)	fl. 18th c.
J. H. Balfour	Balfour, John Hutton (Scot. bot.)	1808–1884
Bamfield	Bamfield, or Bamford, Joseph (Royalist officer under Chas. I.)	
Bancroft	Bancroft, Geo. (Am. historian)	1800–1891
Abp. Bancroft	Bancroft, Abp. Richard (Eng.)	1544–1610
Banister	Banister, John (Brit. physician)	1540–1610
Sir J. Banks	Banks, Sir Joseph (Eng. naturalist)	1743–1820
Mrs. Barbauld	Barbauld, Anna L. (Eng. writer)	1743–1825
Barbour	Barbour, John (Scot. poet and historian)	1316?–1395
Barclay	Barclay, John (Scot. anatomist)	1760–1826
Barclay (Digest)	Barclay, John M. [*Digest of Rules of House of Rep. U. S.*]	
Baret	Baret, or Barret, John. [*Alveary or Quadruple Dict.*, 1580.]	
Barham	Barham, Richard Harris (Eng. divine and humorist)	1778–1845
S. Baring-Gould	Baring-Gould, Sabine (Eng. author)	1834–
Barlow	Barlow, Peter (Eng. math.)	1776–1862
Bp. Barlow	Barlow, Bp. Thomas (Eng. divine)	1607–1691
J. Barlow	Barlow, Joel (Am. poet)	1754–1812
Barnes	Barnes, Robert (Eng. divine)	1495–1540
D. H. Barnes	Barnes, Daniel H. (Am. conchol.)	1785–1828
W. Barnes	Barnes, Wm. (Eng. philol. and poet)	1820–1886
Barrough	Barrough, Philip (Eng. physician)	fl. 1590
Barrow	Barrow, Isaac (Eng. theologian and mathematician)	1630–1677
Sir J. Barrow	Barrow, Sir John (Eng. traveler)	1764–1848
Barry (1611)	Barry, or Barrey, Lodowick (Brit. dramatist). [*Ram Alley.*]	
Barth	Barth, Heinrich (Ger. explorer)	1821–1865
Bartlett	Bartlett, John Russell. [*Dict. of Americanisms*, N. Y., 1848]	1805–1886
Barton	Barton, Benj. Smith (Am. botanist)	1766–1815
J. Barton	Barton, John. [*Geog. of Plants*, Lond., 1827.]	
Bartram	Bartram, John (Am. botanist)	1701–1777
J. Bascom	Bascom, John (Am. writer on philos. and social science)	1827–
Bastian	Bastian, Henry Charlton (Eng. physician)	1837–
Bateman	Bateman, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1778–1821
Bates	Bates, Wm. (Eng. divine)	1625–1699
Edward Bates	Bates, Edward (Am. statesman)	1793–1869
Baxter	Baxter, Richard (Eng. divine)	1615–1691
A. Baxter	Baxter, Andrew (Scot. antiquary)	1686?–1750
W. Baxter	Baxter, William (Brit. antiq. and philol.)	1650–1723
Bayard	Bayard, James A. (Am. statesman)	1767–1815
Bayne	Bayne, Peter (Scot. author)	1830–
Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield, Benj. Disraeli, Earl of (Eng. statesman and author)	1805–1881
L. S. Beale	Beale, Lionel Smith (Eng. physiol.)	1828–
Beattie	Beattie, James (Scot. poet)	1735–1803
Beau. & Fl.	Beaumont, Francis, & Fletcher, John.	
Beaumont	Beaumont, Joseph (Eng. poet)	1615–1699
F. Beaumont	Beaumont, Francis (Eng. dramatist)	1586–1615
Sir John Beaumont	Beaumont, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1582–1628
Beck	Beck, Charles (Ger. philol. in Am.)	1798–1866
Beck (Draper's Dict.)	Beck, Samuel Wm. [*Draper's Dict.*, Lond., 1882.]	
Beckford	Beckford, Wm. (Eng. author)	1759–1844
Becon	Becon, Thomas (Eng. reformer)	1512–1570
Beddoes	Beddoes, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1760–1808
Cuthbert Bede	pseud. of Edward Bradley (Eng. misc. writer)	1827–1889
Bp. Bedell	Bedell, Bp. Wm. (Eng. prelate)	1570–1641
John Bee	pseud. of John Badcock. [*Dict. of the Turf, Ring, etc.*, Lond., 1823.]	
H. W. Beecher	Beecher, Henry Ward (Am. preacher and orator)	1813–1887
L. Beecher	Beecher, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1775–1863
W. G. Beers	Beers, W. Geo. (Canadian writer on sports).	
E. Behnke	Behnke, Emil. [*Mechanism of the Human Voice*, Lond.]	
Belknap	Belknap, Jeremy (Am. historian)	1744–1798
Bell	Bell, George Joseph. [*Law of Scot.*]	1770–1843
A. G. Bell	Bell, Alex. Graham (Scot. inventor in Am.)	1847–
A. M. Bell	Bell, Alex. Melville (Scot. deaf-mute instructor)	1819–
H. G. Bell	Bell, Henry Glassford (Scot. writer)	1803–1874
T. Belsham	Belsham, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1750–1829
W. Belsham	Belsham, Wm. (Eng. historian)	1753–1827
E. van Beneden	Beneden, Edouard van (Dutch embryologist)	1846–
Benjamin	Benjamin, Judah Peter (Am. polit.)	1811–1884
Bp. Benson	Benson, Bp. Martin (Eng. divine)	1689–1752
Dr. G. Benson	Benson, George (Eng. divine)	1699–1763
Bentham	Bentham, Jeremy (Eng. philos.)	1748–1832
G. Bentham	Bentham, George (Eng. botanist)	1800–1884
Bentley	Bentley, Richard (Eng. critic)	1662–1742
W. Bentley	Bentley, Wm. (Am. author)	1758–1819
Berington	Berington, Jos. (Eng. R. C. clerg.)	1744–1827
Berkeley	Berkeley, Geo. (Ir. bp. and philos.)	1684–1753
M. J. Berkeley	Berkeley, Miles Joseph (Eng. bot.)	1803–1889
J. Berners	Berners, Juliana. [*Hawking and Hunting*, 1486]	1388–
Ld. Berners	Berners, John Bourchier, Ld. (Eng. chan.). [*Trans. of Froissart*]	1469?–1532
W. Berry	Berry, William. [*Encyc. Heraldica*, 1828–40]	1774–1851
Berzelius	Berzelius, Baron Jöns Jakob (Swed. chem.)	1779–1848
W. Besant	Besant, Walter (Eng. author)	1838–
Bescherelle	Bescherelle, Louis Nicolas (Fr. gram. and lexicog.)	1802–1883
C. E. Bessey	Bessey, Charles Edwin (Am. bot.)	1845–
Best	Best, Wm. Mawdesley (Eng. jurist). [*Evidence and Practice*, 1849.]	
Betterton	Betterton, Thomas (Eng. actor)	1635?–1710
W. L. Bevan	Bevan, Wm. Lotham (Eng. writer)	1821–
Beveridge	Beveridge, Wm. (Eng. linguist)	1637–1708
Beverly	Beverly, Robt. (Am. historian)	1675–1716
Bible (1551)	(revised by Becke).	
Bib. Sacra	Bibliotheca Sacra (Am. theolog. quarterly, estab. 1843).	
Bickerstaff	Bickerstaff, Isaac (Brit. dramatist).	1735?–1788?
Bickersteth	Bickersteth, Edward (Eng. theol.)	1786–1850
Biddle	Biddle, Nicholas (Am. financier)	1786–1844
Jacob Bigelow	Bigelow, Jacob (Am. physician)	1787–1879
Birch	Birch, Thomas (Eng. historian)	1705–1766
Bishop	Bishop, Frederick (Eng. writer on cookery, pub. 1852).	
Bispham	Bispham, Geo. Tucker (Am. jurist).	
Joseph Black	Black, Joseph (Brit. chemist)	1728–1799
W. Black	Black, William (Scot. novelist)	1841–
F. Blackburne	Blackburne, Francis (Eng. clerg.)	1705–1787
J. S. Blackie	Blackie, John Stuart (Scot. class. scholar)	1809–1895
Blackmore	Blackmore, Sir Richard (Eng. theologian and poet)	1650?–1729
R. D. Blackmore	Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (Eng. novelist)	1825–
Blackstone	Blackstone, Sir William (Eng. jurist). [*Commentaries*]	1723–1780
Blackwall	Blackwall, Anthony (Eng. author)	1674–1730

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Blackwood's or *Blackw. Mag.*	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (founded 1817).	
Blair	Blair, Hugh (Scot. divine and rhetorician)	1718–1800
R. Blair	Blair, Robert (Scot. clerg. and poet)	1699–1747
Blakely	Blakely, Edward T. [*Dict. of Com'c'l Information*, Lond., 1878.]	
R. Bloomfield	Bloomfield, Robert (Eng. poet)	1766–1823
Blount	Blount, Thomas (Eng. legal writer)	1618–1679
C. Blount	Blount, Chas. (Eng. deistic writer)	1654–1693
Sir H. Blount	Blount, Sir Henry (Eng. traveler)	1602–1682
J. Boaden	Boaden, James (Eng. dramatist)	1762–1839
W. E. Boardman	Boardman, Wm. E. (Am. clerg.).	
Bolingbroke	Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (Eng. statesman)	1678–1751
Bolton	Bolton, Robert (Eng. Puritan divine)	1572–1631
Bk. of Com. Prayer	Book of Common Prayer.	
Booth	Booth, David (English lexicog.)	1766–1846
Boswell	Boswell, James (biog. of Dr. Johnson)	1740–1795
Bosworth	Bosworth, Joseph (Eng. philol.)	1789–1876
Boucher	Boucher, Jonathan (Eng. author in Am.)	1738–1804
Bourne	Bourne, Henry. [*Antiquities*, 1725]	1696–1733
J. Bourne	Bourne, John (Eng. engineer).	
Bouvier	Bouvier, John (Am. jurist). [*Law Dict.*]	1787–1851
H. I. Bowditch	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll (Am. surg. and physiol.)	1808–
F. Bowen	Bowen, Francis (Am. philos.)	1811–1890
Bowring	Bowring, Sir John (Eng. traveler and linguist)	1792–1872
A. K. H. Boyd	Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison (Scot. clergyman)	1825–
Boyle	Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist)	1626–1691
Boyse	Boyse, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1708–1749
Bracton	Bracton, Henry de (Eng. lawyer). [*Laws*, 1569)	1227?–1267
Bradford	Bradford, John (Eng. martyr)	1510?–1555
R. Brady	Brady, Robert (Eng. historian)	1643–1700
Abp. Bramhall	Bramhall, Abp. John (Eng. author)	1593–1663
Bramston	Bramston, James (Eng. vicar)	–1744
J. Brand	Brand, John. [*Description of Orkney*, Edin., 1701]	1668?–1738
Brande	Brande, William Thomas (Eng. chemist)	1788–1866
Brande & C.	Brande, Wm. Thos., and Cox, Geo. Wm. [*Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art*, Lond., 1875.]	
Brathwait	Brathwait, Richard (Eng. poet)	1588–1673
T. Bray	Bray, Thomas (Eng. clerg. and philan.)	1656–1730
Brende	Brende, John. [*Quintus Curtius*, Lond., 1553.]	
Brerewood	Brerewood, Edward (Eng. math. and antiq.)	1565–1615
Breton	Breton, Nicholas (Eng. poet)	1542?–1626?
Brevint	Brevint, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1616–1695
Brewer	Brewer, Edward Cobham (Eng. compiler)	1810–
A. Brewer	Brewer, Anthony (Eng. dram., time of Charles I.).	
Sir D. Brewster	Brewster, David, Sir (Brit. physicist)	1781–1868
Brieger	Brieger, Ludwig (Ger. physiol. chemist)	1849–
J. Bright	Bright, John (Eng. statesman)	1811–1889
Brimley	Brimley, George (Eng. critic)	1819–1857
Brinton	Brinton, Dan. Garrison (Am. ethnol.)	1837–
C. A. Bristed	Bristed, Charles Astor (Am. writer)	1820–1874
Brit. Critic	British Critic (Eng. review, organ of High Church party, 1793–1843).	
British Pharm.	British Pharmacopœia.	
Brit. Quart. Rev.	British Quarterly Review (estab. London, 1845).	
Britton	Britton, John (Eng. antiquary)	1771–1857
Brockett	Brockett, John Trotter (Brit. antiquary)	1788–1842
Brome (1659)	Brome, Richard (Eng. dramatist)	–1652
C. Brontë	Brontë, Charlotte (Eng. novelist)	1816–1855
Brooke (*Eastford*)	Brooke, Wesley. [*Eastford, or Household Sketches*, Boston, 1855.]	
H. Brooke	Brooke, Henry (Eng. poet)	1706–1783
W. K. Brooke	Brooke, Wm. Keith (Am. biologist).	1848–
Broom	Broom, Herbert (Eng. legal writer).	1815–1882
Broome	Broome, Wm. (Eng. translator)	1689–1745
Brougham	Brougham, Lord Henry (British statesman)	1778–1868
Dr. J. Brown	Brown, John (Scot. preacher)	1810–1882
G. Brown	Brown, Goold (Am. grammarian)	1791–1857
R. Brown	Brown, Robert (Scot. botanist)	1773–1858
T. Brown	Brown, Tom (Eng. author)	1663–1704
E. Browne	Browne, Edward (Eng. physician)	1644–1708
P. Browne	Browne, Peter (Eng. bishop)	–1735
Sir T. Browne	Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng. physician)	1605–1682
W. Browne	Browne, William (Eng. poet)	1590–1645?
Mrs. Browning	Browning, Eliz. Barrett (Eng. poet)	1809–1861
R. Browning	Browning, Robert (Eng. poet)	1812–1889
O. A. Brownson	Brownson, Orestes Augustus (Am. journalist and theologian)	1803–1876
James Bruce	Bruce, James (Scot. traveler)	1730–1794
Robert of Brunne	Mannyng, Robert, called R. of B. (Eng. chron. and poet. trans.)	1260?–1340?
Lauder Brunton	Brunton, Thomas Lauder (Scot. physician)	1844–
Bryant	Bryant, William Cullen (Am. poet)	1794–1878
J. Bryant	Bryant, Jacob (Eng. theol. and mythol. writer)	1715–1804
Brydges	Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton (Eng. bibliographer)	1762–1837
Bryskett	Bryskett, Lodowick (Brit. poet and translator)	fl. 1571–1611
Buchanan	Buchanan, James. [*Dict.*, 1757.]	
C. Buchanan	Buchanan, Claudius (Scot. divine).	1766–1815
J. Buchanan	Buchanan, James (Pres. U. S.)	1791–1868
W. M. Buchanan	Buchanan, W. M. [*Technological Dict.*, Lond., 1846.]	
Buck	Buck, Gurdon (Am. surgeon)	1807–1877
Sir G. Buck	Buck, Sir George (Eng. historian)	–1623
Duke of Buckingham	Buckingham, Geo. Villiers, second duke of (Eng. poet)	1627–1687
Buckland	Buckland, William, Dean of Westminster (geol. and paleon.)	1784–1856
Buckle	Buckle, Henry Thomas (Eng. historian)	1821–1862
A. B. Buckley	Buckley, Arabella Burton (Eng. scientific writer)	1840–
Buckminster	Buckminster, Joseph Stevens (Am. Unitarian divine)	1784–1812
Budgell	Budgell, Eustace (Eng. writer)	1685–1736
Buffon	Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc (Fr. naturalist)	1707–1788
Bp. Bull	Bull, Bp. George (Eng. theologian)	1634–1710
Bullinger	Bullinger, Heinrich (Swiss reformer)	1504–1575
Bullokar	Bullokar, William (Eng. gram.)	fl. 1580
Bungay	Bungay, George W. (Am. journalist and poet)	1825–
Bunyan	Bunyan, John (English preacher). [*Pilgrim's Progress*]	1628–1688
J. Burdon-Sanderson	Burdon-Sanderson, John Scott (Eng. physiologist)	1828–1882
Burke	Burke, Edmund (Eng. statesman)	1729?–1797
Sir B. Burke	Burke, Sir Bernard (Eng. antiq.)	1815–
Ld. Burleigh	Burleigh, or Burghley, Lord, Wm. Cecil (Eng. statesman)	1520–1598
Burn	Burn, Richard (Eng. law writer)	1720–1785
Bp. Burnet	Burnet, Bp. Gilbert (Scot. historian)	1643–1715
T. Burnet	Burnet, Thomas (Eng. writer). [*Theory of the Earth*]	1635–1715
Burney	Burney, Charles (Eng. author)	1726–1814
G. P. Burnham	Burnham, George Pickering (Am. journalist).	
Burns	Burns, Robert (Scot. poet)	1759–1796
F. Burr	Burr, Fearing, Jr. [*Vegetables of America*, Boston, 1865.]	
Burrill	Burrill, Alexander Mansfield. [*Law Dict.*, N. Y., 1859]	1807–1869
J. Burroughs	Burroughs, John (Am. nat. and essayist)	1837–
Burrow	Burrow, Sir James. [*Reports in King's Bench*, 1756–72]	1701–1782
Burt	Burt, Captain Edward. [*Letters*, Lond., 1754]	–1755
Burton	Burton, Robert (Eng. philos.). [*Anat. of Melancholy*]	1577–1640
J. H. Burton	Burton, John Hill (Scot. advocate).	1809–1882
R. F. Burton	Burton, Sir Richard Francis (Eng. traveler)	1821–1890
Busby	Busby, Thomas (Eng. mus. writer).	1755–1838
H. Bushnell	Bushnell, Horace (Am. clergyman).	1802–1876
Bp. Butler	Butler, Bp. Joseph (Eng. theol.).	1692–1752
C. Butler	Butler, Charles (Eng. clergyman)	1559–1647
S. Butler	Butler, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1612–1680
Byles	Byles, Sir John Barnard (Eng. writer on commercial law)	1801–1884
Byrd	Byrd, Wm. (Eng. musician)	1538?–1623
James Byrne	Byrne, James. [*Eng. Language*, Lond., 1885.]	
Byrom	Byrom, John (Eng. poet)	1691–1763
Byron	Byron, George Noel Gordon, Ld. (Eng. poet)	1788–1824
G. W. Cable	Cable, Geo. W. (Am. writer)	1844–
Caird	Caird, John (Scot. clergyman)	1820–
Cairnes	Cairnes, John Elliot (Eng. polit. economist)	1823–1875
Calamy	Calamy, Edm. (Eng. divine)	1600–1666
Calderwood	Calderwood, David (Scot. author)	1575–1650
Calderwood (*Fleming's Vocabulary*)	Calderwood, Henry (Scot. philos.)	1830–
Callander	Callander, John (Scot. lawyer and editor)	–1789
Calthrop	Calthrop, or Calthorp, Sir Harry (Eng. jurist). [*Customs of Lond.*, 1612]	1686–1637
F. C. Calvert	Calvert, Fred. Crace (Eng. chem.)	1819–1873
G. H. Calvert	Calvert, Geo. H. (Am. misc. writer)	1803–
Camden	Camden, Wm. (Eng. antiquarian)	1551–1623
Campbell	Campbell, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1777–1844
Campbell (*Dict. Mil. Sci.*)	Campbell, E. S. N. [*Dict. Mil. Science*, Lond., 1830.]	
Dr. J. Campbell	Campbell, John (Scot. polit. hist.)	1708–1775
G. Campbell	Campbell, Geo. (Scot. divine)	1719–1796
Lord Campbell	Campbell, Lord, John. [*Lives of Ld. Chancellors*]	1779–1861
J. V. Cane	Cane, John Vincent (Eng. friar)	–1672
Canning	Canning, Geo. (Eng. statesman)	1770–1827
Capgrave	Capgrave, John (Eng. historian)	1393–1464
Carew	Carew, Richard (Eng. antiq.). [*Survey of Cornwall*, Lond., 1602]	1555–1620
T. Carew	Carew, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1598?–1639?
Carleton	Carleton, Capt. Geo. [*Memoirs of an Eng. Officer*, Lond., 1728.]	
Bp. of Carlisle	Carlisle, Harvey Goodwin, Bp. of	1818–
Carlton	Carlton, Robert, pseud. of B. R. Hall (Am. writer)	1798–1863
Carlyle	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit. essayist and historian)	1795–1881
Dr. A. Carlyle	Carlyle, Alexander (Scot. divine)	1722–1805
Carpenter	Carpenter, Wm. Benj. (Eng. physiol.)	1813–1885
L. Carroll	Carroll, Lewis, pseud. of C. L. Dodgson (Eng. writer)	1833?–
Cartwright	Cartwright, Thomas (Eng. Puritan divine)	1535–1603
W. Cartwright	Cartwright, Wm. (Eng. poet and dramatist)	1611–1643
H. F. Cary	Cary, Henry F. (English poet and translator)	1772–1844
Sir L. Cary	Cary, Sir Lucius (Brit. political writer)	1610?–1643
Cassell (*Dict. of Cookery*)	Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery, London.	
Dr. Castell (1673)	Castell, Edmund (Eng. orientalist).	1606–1685
Caton	Caton, John Dean (Am. author)	1812–
Caulfeild & S. (*Dict. of Needlework*)	Caulfeild, S. F. A., & Saward, Blanche C. [*Dict. of Needlework*, Lond., 1885.]	
Cavendish	Cavendish, Geo. (Eng. author)	1500–1561?
Cawthorn	Cawthorn, James (Eng. poet)	1719–1761
Caxton	Caxton, Wm. (first Eng. printer)	1422?–1492
Cecil	Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury (Eng. statesman)	1563?–1612
Mrs. Centlivre	Centlivre, Susanna (Eng. dramatist)	1667?–1723
The Century	The Century Illust. Monthly Mag. (estab. in N. Y., 1881).	
J. W. Chadwick	Chadwick, John White (Am. Unit. divine)	1840–
Chalkhill	Chalkhill, John, perhaps pseud. of Izaak Walton.	
Chalmers	Chalmers, Thomas (Scot. divine)	1780–1847
A. Chalmers	Chalmers, Alex. (Brit. editor). [*Todd's Johnson's Dict.*]	1759–1834
Chambers	Chambers, Ephraim (Eng. editor)	–1740
Chambers	Chambers, William and Robert (Scot. compilers and publishers).	
Chambers's Encyc.	Chambers's Encyclopedia, 1860–1868.	
Chambers's Journal	Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, (estab. 1832).	
Champness	Champness, William Swain. [*Insur. Dict.*, Lond.]	
Channing	Channing, Wm. Ellery (Am. Unit. divine)	1780–1842
A. L. Chapin (*Johnson's Cyc.*)	Chapin, Aaron Lucius (Am. divine, and writer on polit. econ.)	1817–
Chapman	Chapman, Geo. (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1557–1634
Mrs. Chapone	Chapone, Hester (Eng. author)	1727–1801
Charles I.	Chas. Stuart (k. of Eng., 1640–49)	1600–1649
T. Chase	Chase, Thomas (Am. educator)	1827–
Ld. Chatham	Chatham, Wm. Pitt, Lord (Eng. statesman)	1708–1778
Chatterton	Chatterton, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1752–1770
Chaucer	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng. poet)	1340?–1400
Chaucer's Dream	(poem formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
Chauncy	Chauncy, Chas. (Am. Unit. divine)	1705–1787
Chauvenet	Chauvenet, Wm. (Am. math.)	1820–1870
Cheever	Cheever, Geo. Barrell (Am. clerg.)	1807–1890
Sir J. Cheke	Cheke, Sir John (Eng. scholar)	1514–1557
Chenevix	Chenevix, Richard (Irish writer)	1774–1830
Ld. Chesterfield	Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Lord. [*Letters*]	1694–1773
Chevy Chase	(Eng. ballad, in Percy's *Reliques*).	
Cheyne	Cheyne, Geo. (Scot. phys. and phil.)	1671–1743
Sir J. Child	Child, Sir Josiah (Eng. economist)	1630–1699
Chillingworth	Chillingworth, Wm. (Eng. divine and controversialist)	1602?–1644
Chipman	Chipman, Nathaniel (Am. jurist)	1752–1843
Chitty	Chitty, Joseph (Eng. jurist)	1776–1841
R. Choate	Choate, Rufus (Am. orat. and jur.)	1799–1859
W. D. Christie	Christie, Wm. Dougal (Eng. dip.)	1816–1874
Churchill	Churchill, Chas. (Eng. poet and sat.)	1731–1764
Churton	Churton, Ralph (Eng. divine)	1754–1831
Cibber	Cibber, Colley (Eng. dramatist and actor)	1671–1757
Circular of Mass.	*Representatives* (1763).	
Clarendon	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first earl of (Eng. historian)	1608–1674
D. A. Clark	Clark, Daniel A. (Am. divine)	1779–1840
W. S. Clark	Clark, Wm. Smith (pres. Amherst Agricultural College)	1826–1886
Clarke	Clarke, Henry Hyde (Eng. philol.)	1815–1895
A. Clarke	Clarke, Adam (Brit. philol. and commentator)	1762?–1832
Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Charles C. (Eng. writer)	1787–1877
John Clarke	Clarke, John (Eng. phys. & writer)	1609–1676
Mary Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden (Eng. author)	1809–
S. Clarke	Clarke, Samuel (Eng. philosopher)	1675–1729
Claus & Sedgwick	Claus, Carl Friedr. (Ger. biologist) / Sedgwick, Adam (Eng. geologist)	1835– / 1785–1873
Clausius	Clausius, Rudolf Julius Emanuel (Ger. physicist)	1822–
Clayton	Clayton, John. [*Repts. and Pleas of Assizes at York*, 1651.]	
P. Cleaveland	Cleaveland, Parker (Am. geologist)	1780–1858
Cleland	Cleland, John (Eng. writer)	1709–1789
Dr. R. Clerke	Clerke, Richard (Eng. divine)	–1634
Cleveland	Cleveland, John (Eng. poet)	1613–1659
W. K. Clifford	Clifford, Wm. Kingdon (Eng. phil.)	1845–1879
Clifton	Clifton, William (Am. poet)	1772–1799
De Witt Clinton	Clinton, De Witt (Am. statesman)	1769–1828
A. H. Clough	Clough, Arthur Hugh (Eng. poet)	1819–1861
F. P. Cobbe	Cobbe, Frances Power (Brit. writer)	1822–
Cobbett	Cobbett, Wm. (Eng. polit. writer)	1762–1835
R. Cobden	Cobden, Richard (Eng. economist)	1804–1865
Cobham	Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Ld. (Eng. martyr)	1360?–1417
Cocker	Cocker, Edw. (Eng. mathematician)	1631–1675
Cockeram	Cockeram, Henry. [*Eng. Dict.*, 1632.]	
Codrington	Codrington, Robt. (Eng. misc. writer)	1602–1665
Cogan	Cogan, Thomas (Eng. physician and divine). [*The Passions*]	1736–1818
Cogan (1596)	Cogan, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1545?–1607
Coke	Coke, Sir Edward. [*Laws of Eng., including Coke on Littleton*]	1552–1634
Colebrooke?	Colebrooke, Hen. T. (Eng. orient.)	1765–1837
Coleman	Coleman, Lyman (Am. scholar)	1796–1882
Coleridge	Coleridge, Samuel T. (Eng. poet)	1772–1834
H. Coleridge	Coleridge, Hartley (Eng. poet)	1796–1849
Coles	Coles, Elisha (Eng. lexicographer)	1640?–1680
Collection of Records (1642)	Title to a Collection of Records (cited from Latham's Dict.).	
Collier	Collier, Jeremy (Eng. divine)	1650–1726
J. P. Collier	Collier, John Payne (Eng. lit. hist.)	1789–1883

GREAT SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Missouri.

Montana.

Nebraska.

Nevada.

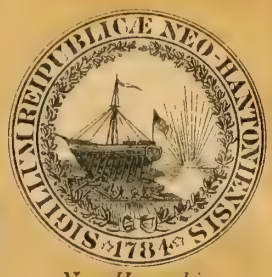

New Hampshire.

New Jersey.

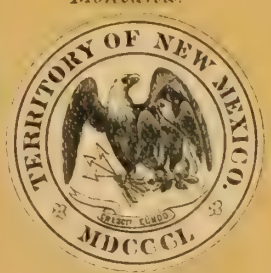

New Mexico.

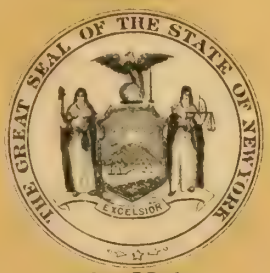

New York.

North Carolina.

North Dakota.

Ohio

Oklahoma.

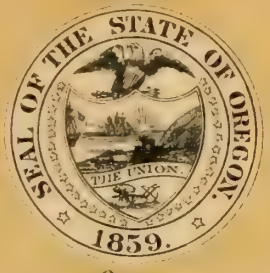

Oregon.

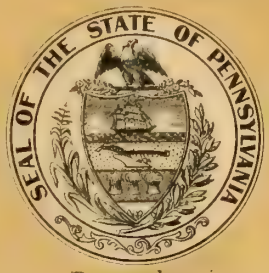

Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island.

South Carolina.

The design for the Great Seal of the United States was adopted June 20th 1782 and included both obverse and reverse. The reverse has never been cut.

GREAT SEAL
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

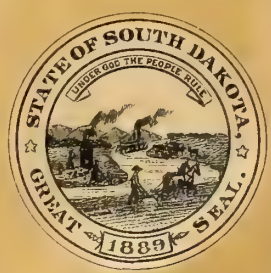

South Dakota.

Tennessee.

Texas.

Utah.

Vermont.

Virginia.

Washington.

West Virginia.

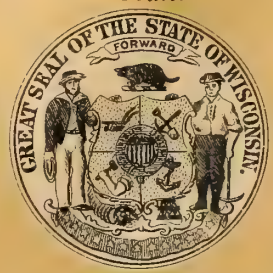

Wisconsin.

Wyoming.

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ARMS OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

(For Great Britain and her Colonies see Plate V.)

Argentine Republic.

Austro = Hungary.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Chile.

Colombia.

Costa-Rica.

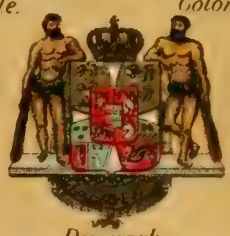
Denmark.

Ecuador.

France.

Germany.

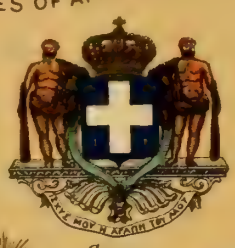
Greece.

Guatemala.

Hawaii.

Hayti.

Honduras.

Italy.

Mexico.

Netherlands.

Nicaragua.

Norway.

Orange Free State.

Paraguay.

Persia.

Peru.

Portugal.

Russia.

Salvador.

San Domingo.

Siam.

Spain.

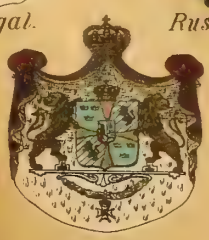
Sweden.

Switzerland.

United States of Brazil.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

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ARMS AND FLAGS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

Bahamas.

Barbados

Bermuda.

Royal Arms.

Canada.

Cape Colony

Ceylon.

Falkland Islands.

Admiralty.

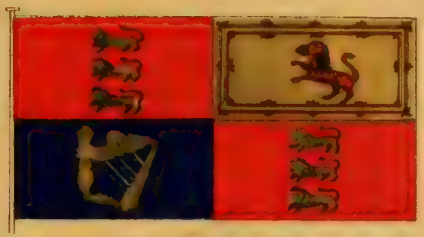
Royal Standard.

Union Flag.*

Gibraltar.

Lord Lieut.of Ireland.

Trinity House Jack.

Hong Kong.

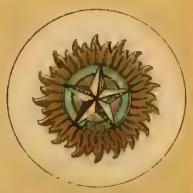
India.(Marine.)

White Ensign.+

Pilot Flag.

Red Ensign.‖

Jamaica.

Leeward Islands.

Admiral's Flag. ⁑

Blue Ensign.∽

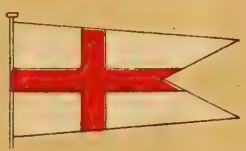
Commodore's Pennant.††

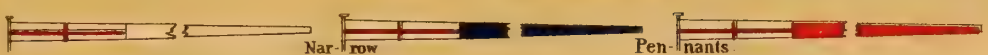

Malta.

Mauritius.

Newfoundland.

* *The National Flag for use ashore. With certain insignia in the center, the Regimental color of the Foot Guards, and the Queen's Color of the Line Regiments. Flown on the jack-staff of men-of-war, and at the main by the Admiral of the Fleet. With royal arms in center, used by diplomatic representatives, ashore and afloat. With royal initials and a crown in center, used afloat by military authorities. With colonial badge in center, used afloat by governors of British Dominions and Colonies.*

\+ *Flown by ships-of-war, and by vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron.*

∽ *Flown by vessels commanded by officers of Royal Naval Reserve, and by hired vessels in surveying service. With colonial badge in fly, flown by vessels in the employment of a British Colony. With other insignia in fly, flown by vessels in other public service. With royal arms in fly, flown afloat by consular officers. Flown by several yacht clubs, including the Royal Canadian (with a crown in the fly) and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, (without device.)*

‖ *Flown by British merchant ships and vessels not otherwise provided for. With the imperial crown in the fly flown by the British custom house. Used by the Trinity House with its jack in the fly.*

⁑ *Flown at the main by an Admiral, at the fore by a Vice Admiral, and at the mizzen by a Rear Admiral. In vessels of less than three masts, and in boats, a Vice Admiral adds one red ball, and a Rear Admiral adds two red balls.*

†† *Flown at the main by Commodore of 1st Class; at fore, by Commodore of 2nd Class, and at mizzen by senior of two or more commanding officers in company, when of lower rank than Commodore.*

New South Wales.

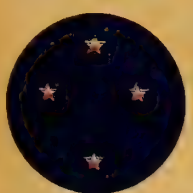
New Zealand.

Queensland.

South Australia.

St Helena.

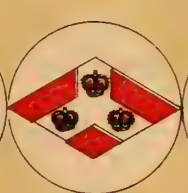
Straits Settlements.

Tasmania.

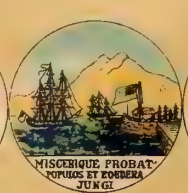

Trinidad.

Victoria.

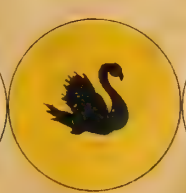
Western Australia.

Windward Islands.

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FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

For the **United States** see Plate I.
For **Great Britain and her Colonies**, see Plate V.

Argentine, Man-of-War.*

Austro-Hungary, Man-of-War.

Austro, Hungary Merchant.

Belgium.

Bolivia, State Flag.*

Bulgaria.

Chile, State Flag.†

China, Man-of-War.

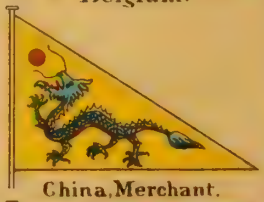
China, Merchant.

Colombia.

Corea.

Costa Rica, Man-of-War.*

Denmark, Man-of-War.

Denmark, Merchant.

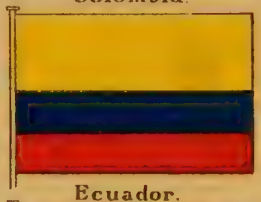
Ecuador.

France.

Germany, Man-of-War.

Germany, Merchant.

Greece, Man-of-War.*

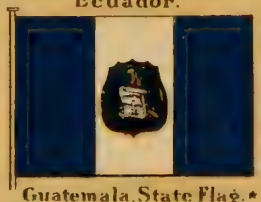
Guatemala, State Flag.*

Hawaii

Hayti, Man-of-War.*

Honduras.

Italy, Man-of-War.∿

Japan, Man-of-War.**

Liberia.

Mexico, Man-of-War.*

Montenegro.

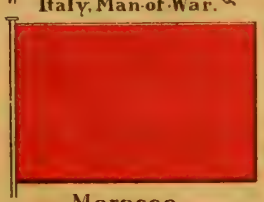
Morocco.

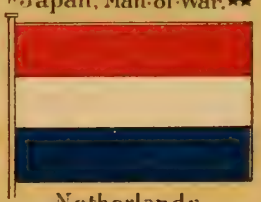
Netherlands.

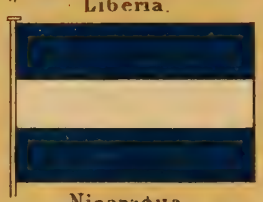
Nicaragua.

Norway, Man-of-War.

Norway, Merchant.

Orange Free State.

Paraguay. ₸

Persia.

Peru, Man-of-War.*

Portugal.

Roumania

Russia, Man-of-War.

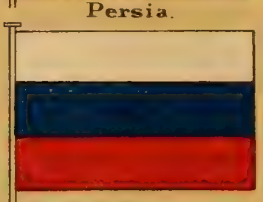
Russia, Merchant.

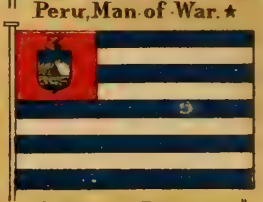
Salvador, State Flag‖

** Without coat-of-arms or sun or other Symbol, these become the merchant flag. † Without the coat-of-arms, this becomes the flag for men-of-war and merchantmen. ∿ Without the crown (retaining the shield) this becomes the merchant flag. ₸ On the reverse side, the reverse of the coat-of-arms. ‖ On the reverse side thirteen stars in place of the coat-of-arms. The merchant flag has thirteen stars on both sides, without coat-of-arms. ** In the merchant flag, the sixteen red rays are omitted.*

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FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

Continued from Plate VI.

Samoa.

San Domingo, Man-of-War.*

Sarawak.

Servia.

Siam.

Spain, Man-of-War.

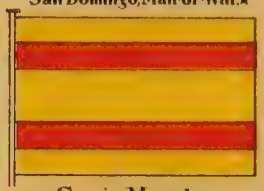
Spain, Merchant.

Sweden, Man-of-War.

Sweden, Merchant.

Switzerland.

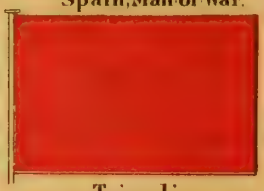
Tripoli.

Tunis.

Turkey and Egypt.

United States of Brazil.

Uruguay.

Venezuela State Flag.‡

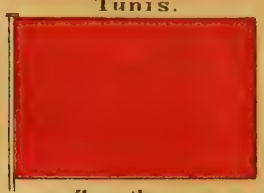
Zanzibar.

Without coat of arms this becomes the merchant flag.
‡Without coat of arms (retaining the stars,) this becomes the merchant flag.

B.

C. (Yes)

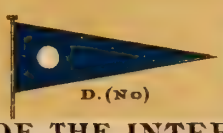
D. (No)

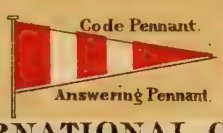
Code Pennant.
Answering Pennant.

F.

G.

H.

FLAGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

J.

K.

L.

M.

N.

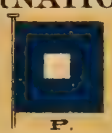
P.

Q.

R.

S.

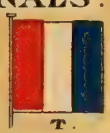
T.

V.

W.

PILOT FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

For the United States, see Plate I.
For Great Britain, see Plate V.

Austro-Hungary.

Belgium.

Chili.

Denmark.

France.

Germany.

Greece.

Italy.

Japan.

Netherlands.

Portugal.

Russia.

Spain.

Sweden and Norway.

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CLUB FLAGS OF UNITED STATES YACHTS.

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Union. (Pilot Call & Gen'l Court Martial Flag.)

President's Flag.

Flag of Secretary of Navy.
" " Asst.Sec. " "

Admiral's Flag.

Vice Admiral's Flag.

Rear Admiral's F

Commodore's Pennant.

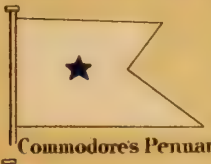

Commodore's Pennant.

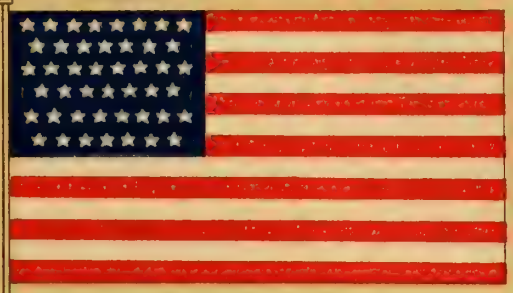

NATIONAL ENSIGN.
(Acts of 14th June 1777 & 4th Apr. 1818.)

Senior Officer.

Rear Admiral's

Commodore's Pennant.

Light House Service.

Naval Reserve Flag.

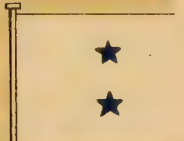

Rear Admiral's

Narrow Pennant. (Navy.)

Church Pennant.

Narrow Pennant (Revenue Marine.)

OFFICIAL FLAGS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Revenue Ensign.
(Act of 2nd March 1799.)

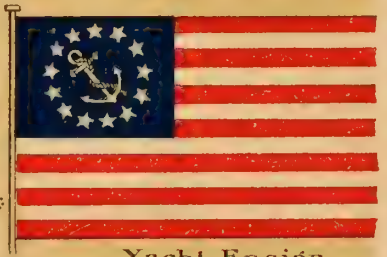

Yacht Ensign
(Act of 7th Aug. 1848.)

Wind and Weather Flags

Temperature signal above *a weather flag indicates warmer;* below *indicates colder weather. Cold wave flag indicates 45° or lower. The easterly or westerly pennant* above *cautionary or storm flag indicates northerly (and easterly or westerly) winds,* below *southerly (and easterly or westerly) winds.*

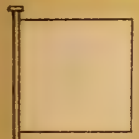

Clear or Fair.

Rain or Snow.

Cold Wave.

Temperature Signal.

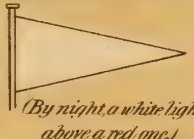

(By night a white light above a red one.)
Westerly Winds.

(By night a red light.)
Easterly Winds.
(Information Signal, when displayed alone.)

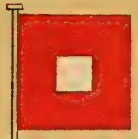

Cautionary.
(Displayed on the Lakes only.)

Storm.
(When two are shown, Hurricane.)

SIGNAL FLAGS
OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY.

No. 1. (Powder.)

No. 2. (Truce.)

No. 3.

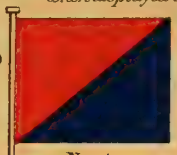

No. 4.

No. 5.

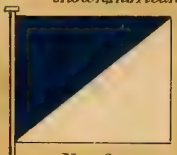

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

1st. Repeater.

2nd. Repeater.

3rd. Repeater.

No. 9.

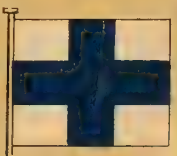

No. 0.

Interrogatory.

Answering.

Preparatory.

Numeral or Meal.

Geographical.

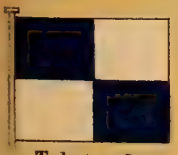

Telegraph.

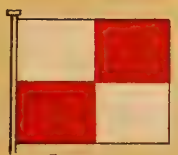

Cornet.

Despatch.

Quarantine.

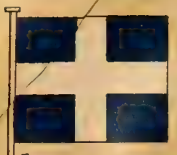

General Recall.

Guard or Guide.

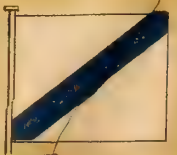

Danger.

* Same with colors reversed

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GREAT SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.

Alaska.

Arizona.

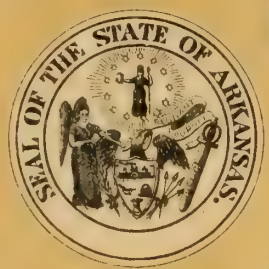

Arkansas.

California.

Colorado.

Connecticut.

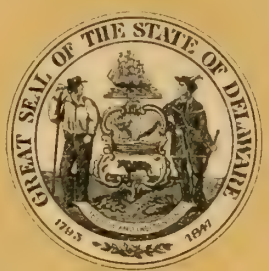

Delaware.

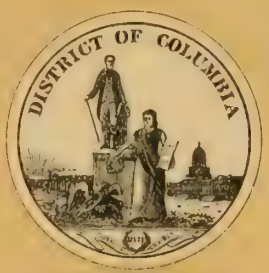

District of Columbia.

Florida.

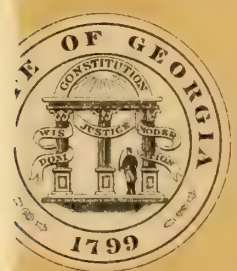

Georgia.

The Great Seals of Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have a reverse, as well as the obverse shown in these plates.

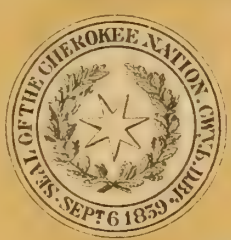

Indian

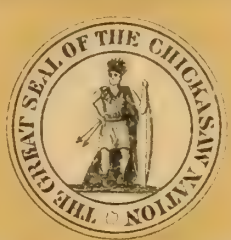

Territory.

Idaho.

Illinois.

Indiana.

Iowa.

Kansas.

Kentucky.

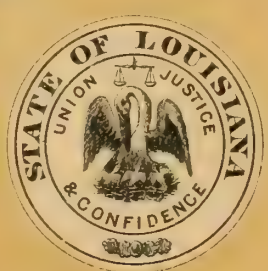

Louisiana.

Maine.

Maryland.

Massachusetts.

Michigan.

Minnesota.

Mississippi.

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N. Webster

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Collins	Collins, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1721–1759
M. Collins	Collins, Mortimer (Eng. writer)	1827–1876
T. W. Collins	Collins, Thomas Wharton (Am. poet and economist)	1812–1879
W. Collins	Collins, Wm. Wilkie (Eng. novelist)	1824–1889
J. Collyer	Collyer, John. [*Law of Partnership*, Lond., 1840.]	
Colman	Colman, Geo., the Younger (Eng. dramatic poet)	1762–1836
Colman & Garrick	Colman, Geo., the Elder, and Garrick, David. [*Clandestine Marriage.*]	
Colman, the Elder or (1761)	Colman, George, the Elder (Eng. essayist and dramatist)	1732–1794
P. Colquhoun	Colquhoun, Patrick (Scot. statis.)	1745–1820
G. Combe	Combe, Geo. (Scot. phrenol. writer)	1788–1858
Comber	Comber, Thos. (Dean of Durham)	1644–1699
Compton	Compton, Henry (Eng. bishop)	1632–1713
Congreve	Congreve, Wm. (Eng. dram. poet)	1670–1729
Constitution of U. S.	Constitution of the United States (framed in the Federal Convention, 1787).	
Contemp. Rev.	Contemporary Review (founded in London, 1866).	
Conybeare	Conybeare, Wm. J. (Eng. divine)	1815–1857
J. Conybeare	Conybeare, John (Eng. bishop)	1692–1755
Cook	Cook, Capt. Jas. (Eng. navigator)	1728–1779
Joseph Cook	Cook, Joseph (Am. lecturer)	1838–
Cooke (1615)	[*Description of the Body of Man*] quoted from Richard Hooker's Dict.	
J. P. Cooke	Cooke, Josiah P. (Am. chemist)	1827–1894
M. C. Cooke	Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (Eng. bot.)	1825–
Cooley	Cooley, Thos. M. (Am. lawyer, ed. Story's and Blackstone's Comm.)	1824–
A. J. Cooley	Cooley, Arnold James. [*Prac. Receipts*, 4th ed., Lond., 1864.]	
Coombe	Coombe, Wm. (Eng. humorous poet)	1741–1823
Cooper	Cooper, Jas. Fenimore (Am. nov.)	1789–1851
J. G. Cooper	Cooper, John Gilbert (Eng. writer on classics)	1723–1769
Cope	Cope, Edward Drinker (Am. nat.)	1840–
Copland	Copland, Jas. (Scot. physician)	1791–1870
A. Copley	Copley, Anthony. [*Fits, Wits, and Fancies*, 1595]	1567–1607?
Bp. Corbet	Corbet, Bp. Richard (Eng. poet)	1582–1635
Cornhill Mag.	Cornhill Magazine (London monthly journal, estab. 1859).	
B. Cornwall	Cornwall, Barry, pseud. of B. W. Procter (Eng. poet)	1787–1874
Sir C. Cornwallis	Cornwallis, Sir Charles (Eng. diplomat)	–1630?
The Coronation	(a comedy of 17th cent., either by John Fletcher or by Shirley).	
E. L. Corthell	Corthell, Elmer L. (Am. engineer)	1840–
Bp. Cosin	Cosin, John (Eng. author)	1594–1672
Cotgrave	Cotgrave, Randle (Eng. lexicog.)	–1634
J. Cotgrave	Cotgrave, John. [*Wit's Interpret.*, or *Eng. Parnassus*, Lond., 1655]	fl. 1655
Cotton	Cotton, Chas. (Eng. trans. and poet)	1630–1687
N. Cotton	Cotton, Nath. (Eng. phys. and poet)	1707–1788
Coues	Coues, Elliott (Am. naturalist)	1842–
The Council Book (1651)	The Council Book of the Eng. Commonwealth.	
Court of Love	(a poem attributed to Chaucer).	
Courthope	Courthope, Wm. John (Eng. essayist)	1842–
Coventry	Coventry, Henry (Eng. writer)	1710?–1752
Coverdale	Coverdale, Miles (Eng. divine)	1488–1568
Cowell	Cowell, John (Eng. jurist)	1554–1611
Cowley	Cowley, Abraham (Eng. poet)	1618–1667
Cowper	Cowper, William (Eng. poet)	1731–1800
Lady Cowper	Cowper, Mary (Eng. writer). [*Diary*, 1864]	1685–1724
G. W. Cox	Cox, Geo. Wm. (Eng. historian)	1827–
Coxe	Coxe, John Redman (Am. phys.)	1773–1864
Bp. Coxe	Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (Am. poet)	1818–1896
W. Coxe	Coxe, Wm. (Eng. hist. writer)	1747–1828
Cozzens	Cozzens, Fred. S. (Am. writer)	1818–1869
Crabb	Crabb, Geo. (Eng. lexicog.) [*Syn.*]	1778–1851
Crabbe	Crabbe, Geo. (Eng. poet)	1754–1832
B. Cracroft	Cracroft, Bernard (Eng. essayist)	1826?–1888
Craft of Lovers (1448)	(a poem formerly attributed to Chaucer).	
Craig	Craig, John. [*Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1852.]	
Sir T. Craig	Craig, Sir Thomas (Scot. lawyer and antiquary)	1538–1608
W. P. Craighill	Craighill, Wm. Price (Am. soldier)	1833–
Craik	Craik, Geo. Lillie (Scot. writer)	1799–1866
Cranch	Cranch, Wm. (Am. jurist)	1769–1855
Cranmer	Cranmer, Thomas (Eng. reformer)	1489–1556
Crashaw	Crashaw, Richard (Eng. poet)	1613?–1649
J. Crawfurd	Crawfurd, John (Scot. author)	1783–1868
Creech	Creech, Thomas (Eng. translator)	1659–1701
Creed of Pope Pius IV.	Creed of Pius IV. (Pope, 1559–65)	1499–1565
Croft	Croft, Herbert (Eng. bishop)	1603–1691
Croker	Croker, John W. (Brit. statesman)	1780–1857
Croly	Croly, Geo. (Brit. divine and poet)	1780–1860
Crompton	Crompton, Hugh (Eng. poet)	fl. 1657
Oliver Cromwell	Cromwell, Oliver (lord protector of the Eng. Commonwealth)	1599–1658
W. Crookes	Crookes, Wm. (Eng. physicist)	1832–
Crosby	Crosby, Alpheus (Am. educator)	1810–1874
Cross (*Life of G. Eliot*)	Cross, John Walter (husband of Geo. Eliot, and ed. of her Life).	
Crowley	Crowley, Robert (Eng. divine)	1518–1588
Croxall	Croxall, Samuel (Brit. divine)	–1752
Cruise	Cruise, William (Eng. legal writer)	–1824
Cudworth	Cudworth, Ralph (Eng. divine and philosopher)	1617–1688
W. Cullen	Cullen, Wm. (Scot. med. writer)	1712–1790
R. Cumberland	Cumberland, Richard (Eng. poet and dramatist)	1732–1811
Cumming	Cumming, Roualeyn Geo. Gordon (Scot. traveler)	1820–1866
J. Cunningham	Cunningham, John (Irish poet)	1729–1773
P. Cunningham	Cunningham, Peter (Eng. antiq.)	1816–1869
Curran	Curran, John Philpot (Irish orator)	1750–1817
Cursor Mundi	(a metrical version of the Old and New Testaments, interspersed with legends, about 1320).	
B. R. Curtis	Curtis, Benj. Robbins (Am. judge)	1809–1874
G. T. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor (Am. lawyer and author)	1812–1894
G. W. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. W. (Am. author and ed.)	1824–1892
Cushing	Cushing, Luther S. (Am. lawyer)	1803–1856
Cussans	Cussans, John Edwin. [*Handbook of Heraldry*, Lond., 1869.]	
Cuvier	Cuvier, Georges Chrétien L. F. D., Baron (Fr. naturalist)	1769–1832
Cyc. of Arts & Sciences	(a division of the English Cyclopædia).	
Cyc. Med.	Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, (1833–35, ed. by A. Tweedie, John Forbes, and John Conolly).	
Da Costa	Da Costa, Emanuel Mendes (conchologist, For. Sec. to Royal Soc.)	–1788?
D. Daggett	Daggett, David (Am. jurist)	1764–1851
Dalgarno	Dalgarno, George (Scotch writer)	1626?–1687
W. H. Dall	Dall, Wm. Healey (Am. explorer in Alaska)	1845–
Dalton	Dalton, John Call (Am. physician)	1825–1889
M. Dalton	Dalton, Michael (Eng. lawyer)	1554–1620
Dampier	Dampier, Wm. (Eng. navigator)	1652–1715
Dana	Dana, James Dwight (Am. geol.)	1813–1895
E. S. Dana	Dana, Edward S. (Am. mineral.)	1849–
R. H. Dana, Jr.	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. [*Two Years before the Mast. Practical Seamanship*]	1815–1882
Daniel	Daniel, Samuel (Eng. poet and hist.)	1562–1619
Daniell	Daniell, Edmund Robert (Eng. jurist). [*Prac. of High Court of Chanc.*, 1845]	–1854
D'Anville (Trans.)	D'Anville, Jean B. B. (Fr. geog.)	1697–1782
Mad. D'Arblay	D'Arblay, Frances Burney, Madame (Eng. novelist)	1752–1840
W. Darlington	Darlington, Wm. (Am. botanist)	1782–1863
J. Dart	Dart, John (Eng. writer)	–1730
Darwin	Darwin, Chas. Robt. (Eng. nat.)	1809–1882
E. Darwin	Darwin, Erasmus (Eng. bot. and poet)	1731–1802
Davenant	Davenant, Sir Wm. (Eng. dram.)	1606–1668
John Davidson	Davidson, John. [*Prac. Math.*, Edin., 1852.]	
S. Davidson	Davidson, Samuel (Brit. bib. critic).	
Davies (with name of work)	Davies, John, of Hereford (Eng. poet)	1565?–1618
Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.)	{Davies, Chas. / Peck, Wm. G.} [*Math. Dict.*, N. Y., 1856.]	1793–1876 1820–
Sir J. Davies	Davies, Sir John (Eng. phil. poet)	1570–1626
E. Davis	Davis, Emerson (Am. clergyman)	1798–1866
Mrs. R. H. Davis	Davis, Rebecca Harding (Am. author)	1840–
F. Davison	Davison, Francis (Eng. statesman)	fl. 1600
Davy	Davy, Sir Humphry (Eng. nat. philosopher)	1778–1829
T. Dawes	Dawes, Thomas (Am. judge)	1757–1825
Dawkins	Dawkins, Wm. Boyd (Brit. geol.)	1838–
B. Dawson	Dawson, Benj. (Eng. Presb. divine)	1720–1814
Day	Day, Jeremiah (Am. math.)	1773–1867
De Bary	De Bary, Heinrich Anton (Ger. bot.)	1831–1888
Decker	Decker, or Dekker, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1570?–1640
The Declaration of Independence	(written by Thomas Jefferson, 1776).	
De Colange	De Colange, Auguste Leo (Fr. poet and journalist)	1819–
J. Dee	Dee, John (Eng. math. and astrol.)	1527–1608
De Foe	De Foe, Daniel (Eng. writer)	1661?–1731
De Morgan	De Morgan, Augustus (Eng. math.)	1806–1871
Denham	Denham, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1615–1669
Dennis	Dennis, John (Eng. dram. and polit. writer)	1657–1734
De Quincey	De Quincey, Thomas (Eng. author)	1785–1859
Derham	Derham, Wm. (Eng. philosopher)	1657–1735
E. Dering (1576)	Dering, Edwd. (Eng. Puritan divine)	–1576
Sir E. Dering	Dering, Sir Edward (Eng. polit.)	1598–1644
Sir A. De Vere	De Vere, Sir Aubrey (Irish poet)	1788–1846
De Watteville	De Watteville, Armand (med. elec. in Eng.). [*Introd. to Med. Elec.*, Lond., 1878.]	
Dewey	Dewey, Orville (Am. clergyman)	1794–1882
Dibdin	Dibdin, Thos. F. (Eng. bibliog.)	1775–1848
T. Dick	Dick, Thomas (Scot. author)	1772–1857
Dickens	Dickens, Charles (Eng. novelist)	1812–1870
Dict. of Education	Dictionary of Education (ed. by Henry Kiddle and Alex. J. Schem, N. Y., 1877).	
Diet's Dry Dinner (1599)	(notes on foods, with stories for the table, by Henry Buttes, or Butts).	
Ld. Digby	Digby, Ld. Geo. (Eng. politician)	1612–1676
R. Digby	Digby, Robert (Eng. poet). [*Letter to Pope*]	–1726
Sir K. Digby	Digby, Kenelm (Eng. philosopher)	1603–1665
Digges (1579)	Digges, Leonard (Eng. math.)	–1573?
I. Disraeli	Disraeli, Isaac (Eng. misc. writer)	1766–1848
Ditton	Ditton, Humphrey (Eng. math.)	1675–1715
W. H. Dixon	Dixon, Wm. Hepworth (Eng. writer)	1821–1879
Doddridge	Doddridge, Philip (Eng. divine)	1702–1751
Dodsley	Dodsley, Robert (Eng. author)	1703–1764
A. E. Dolbear	Dolbear, Amos E. (Am. physicist)	1837–
Domat	Domat, Jean (Fr. jurist)	1625–1696
Domesday Book	See in the Dictionary.	
Donaldson	Donaldson, John Wm. (Eng. classical scholar)	1811–1861
Donne	Donne, John (Eng. divine)	1573–1631
Dorset	Dorset, Chas. Sackville, 6th earl of	1637–1706
Douay version	Douay version of Bible. See in Dict.	
Douce	Douce, Francis (Eng. antiquarian)	1757–1834
G. Douglas	Douglas, Gawin (Eng. translator)	1474–1522
E. Dowden	Dowden, Edward (British literary critic)	1843–
A. J. Downing	Downing, Andrew Jackson (Am. agric. writer)	1815–1852
Major Jack Downing	Downing, Major Jack, pseud. of Seba Smith (Am. journalist)	1792–1868
J. R. Drake	Drake, Joseph Rodman (Am. poet)	1795–1820
N. Drake	Drake, Nathan (Eng. writer)	1766–1836
Sir F. Drake	Drake, Sir Francis (Eng. navigator)	1540?–1596
Drant	Drant, Thos. (Eng. divine, made first met. transl. of Horace, 1567)	–1578?
J. W. Draper	Draper, John Wm. (Eng. philos. and scientist in America)	1811–1882
Sir W. Draper	Draper, Sir Wm. (Eng. controvers.)	1721–1787
Drayton	Drayton, Michael (Eng. poet)	1563–1631
Drummond	Drummond, Wm., of Hawthornden (Scot. poet)	1585–1649
A. Drummond	Drummond, Alex. (Eng. traveler)	–1769
H. Drummond	Drummond, Henry (Scot. writer)	1857?–
Sir W. Drummond	Drummond, Sir Wm. (Scot. diplom. and writer)	1760?–1828
Dryden	Dryden, John (Eng. poet)	1631–1701
C. Dryden	Dryden, Chas. (son of J. Dryden, and translator of Juvenal)	1666–1704
J. Dryden, Jr.	Dryden, John, Jr. (Eng. translator)	1668–1701
Dryden & Lee	Dryden, John, and Lee, Nathaniel. [*Oedipus. Duke of Guise.*]	
Du Bartas (Trans.)	Du Bartas, Guillaume Salluste (Fr. poet). [*Works, trans. by Sylvester*]	1544–1590
Dublin Univ. Mag.	Dublin University Magazine (estab. 1832).	
Dubois-Reymond	Dubois-Reymond, Emil Heinrich (Ger. writer on physical science)	1818–
Du Chaillu	Du Chaillu, Paul B. (Fr.-Am. trav.)	1835–
Lord Dufferin	Dufferin, Fred. Temple Blackwood, 1st earl of (Eng. statesman)	1826–
Dugard	Dugard, Wm. (Eng. teacher and poet)	1606–1662
Dugdale	Dugdale, Sir Wm. (Eng. antiq.)	1605–1686
R. L. Dugdale	Dugdale, Richard L. (Am. social scientist)	1841–1883
L. A. Duhring	Duhring, Louis A. (Am. physician)	1845–
W. Dunbar	Dunbar, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1465?–1530?
Dunglison	Dunglison, Robley (Am. physician). [*Med. Dict.*]	1798–1869
Dunlop	Dunlop, John Colin (Scot. lit. hist.)	–1842
Duponceau	Duponceau, Peter Stephen (Am. legal writer, born in France)	1760–1844
Duppa	Duppa, Brian (Bp. of Salisbury)	1588–1662
D'Urfey	D'Urfey, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1653–1723
Dr. T. Dwight	Dwight, Timothy (Am. educator)	1752–1817
J. S. Dwight	Dwight, John S. (Am. mus. critic)	1813–1893
S. E. Dwight	Dwight, Sereno E. (Am. author)	1786–1850
Dyche	Dyche, Thomas (Eng. schoolmaster)	fl. 1719
Dyer	Dyer, John (Brit. clerg. and poet)	1700–1758
T. H. Dyer	Dyer, Thomas Henry (Eng. hist.)	1804–
Eadie	Eadie, John (Eng. theologian)	1810–1876
Earle	Earle, John (Eng. scholar). [*Philol. of Eng. Tongue*, 1871]	1824?–
Bp. Earle	Earle, Bp. John (Eng. prelate)	1601–1665
East	East, Sir Edw. Hyde (chief justice of Calcutta)	1764–1847
C. L. Eastlake	Eastlake, Sir Charles Locke (Eng. painter)	1793–1865
Eaton	Eaton, Amos (Am. physicist)	1776–1842
D. C. Eaton	Eaton, Daniel Cady (Am. botanist)	1834–1895
Echard	Echard, Laurence (Eng. divine)	1667–1730
Eclec. Rev.	Eclectic Review (estab., Eng., 1805).	
Eden	Eden, Richd. (Eng. trans. of travels)	1521?–1576
Miss Edgeworth	Edgeworth, Maria (Eng. novelist)	1767–1849
R. Edgeworth	Edgeworth, Roger (Roman Catholic divine)	–ab. 1560
Ed. Encyc.	Edinburgh Encyclopædia (edited by Sir David Brewster, 1810–1830).	
Ed. Rev.	Edinburgh Review (estab. 1802).	
T. A. Edison	Edison, Thos. A. (Am. electrician)	1847–
Edwards	Edwards, Eliezer (Eng. compiler). [*Words, Facts, and Phrases*, 1881.]	
A. B. Edwards	Edwards, Amelia Blandford (Eng. novelist and Egyptologist)	1831–1892
B. Edwards	Edwards, Bryan (Eng. writer in the West Indies)	1743–1800
J. Edwards	Edwards, Jonathan (Am. clerg. and metaphys.)	1703–1758
S. Edwards	Edwards, Henry Sutherland (Eng. author)	1828–
T. Edwards	Edwards, Thomas (Eng. critic)	1699?–1757
E. Eggleston	Eggleston, Edward (Am. writer)	1837–
Eikon Basilike	Portraiture of Chas. I. (attributed to Bp. Gauden).	
Lord Eldon	Eldon, John Scott (Eng. lord chancellor)	1751–1838
Eliot (1809)	Eliot, John. [*New Eng. Biog. Dict.*]	1754–1813
G. Eliot	pseud. of Mary Ann (b. Evans) Lewes (later, Cross) (Eng. nov.)	1820–1880
Queen Elizabeth	Elizabeth, queen of England	1533–1603
Ld. Ellenborough	Ellenborough, Edward Law (lord chief justice of Eng.)	1750–1818
C. J. Ellicott	Ellicott, Charles John (Eng. com.)	1819–
Ellis	Ellis, George (Eng. misc. writer)	1753–1815
A. J. Ellis	Ellis, Alex. John (Eng. philol. and writer on phonetics)	1814–1890
J. Ellis	Ellis, John (vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin)	fl. 1743
O. Ellsworth	Ellsworth, Oliver (chief justice of U. S.)	1745–1807
T. Ellwood	Ellwood, Thomas (Eng. Quaker)	1639–1713
Elmes	Elmes, James (Eng. writer on art)	1782–1862
Elton	Elton, Chas. Isaac (Eng. jurist)	1839–
Sir T. Elyot	Elyot, Sir Thomas (Eng. writer)	1490?–1546
Emerson	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (Amer. essayist and philosopher)	1803–1882
R. Emerson	Emerson, Ralph (Am. scholar and divine)	1787–1862
Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edition, also 8th).	
Encyc. Dict.	Encyclopædic Dictionary (ed. by Robert Hunter, 1879–1888).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Encyc. Dom. Econ.	Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy (ed. by Thos. Webster, 1845).	
Encyc. of Rural Sports	(ed. by J. H. Walsh, 1st Am. edition).	
Eng. Cyc.	English Cyclopædia (1795-1801).	
Eng. Statute	Act of Henry VIII. (cited fr. Johnson's Dict.).	
Enfield	Enfield, Wm. (Eng. divine)	1741-1797
Entick	Entick, John (Eng. misc. writer)	1713-1773
Erskine	Erskine, John (Scot. prof. of law)	1695-1768
Lord Erskine	Erskine, Thomas (lord chancellor of Eng.)	1750-1823
Eton	Eton, Wm. (Eng. writer in Turkey)	fl. 1800
Euclid	Euclid of Alexandria (geom.)	fl. B. C. 300
Eusden	Eusden, Lawrence (Eng. poet and transl.)	-1730
Eustace	Eustace, John Chetwode (R. C. divine)	1765?-1815
Evans	Evans, John (Brit. antiquary)	1823-
J. Evarts	Evarts, Jeremiah (Am. writer)	1781-1831
Evelyn	Evelyn, John (Eng. diarist)	1620-1706
Everest	Everest, Chas. Wm. (Am. clerg. and poet)	1814-1877
E. Everett	Everett, Edward (Am. orator)	1794-1865
J. D. Everett	Everett, Joseph D. (Eng. physicist)	1831-
Mrs. J. H. Ewing	Ewing, Juliana Horatia Orr (Eng. nov.)	1842-1885
Examiner	Examiner, The (Lond. weekly journal, 1808-1881).	
G. S. Faber	Faber, George Stanley (Eng. theol.)	1773-1854
Fabyan	Fabyan, Robert (Eng. chronicler)	1450?-1513
Fairbairn	Fairbairn, Patrick (Scot. clerg.)	1805-1874
Fairfax	Fairfax, Edward (Eng. poet. trans.)	1580?-1635
Lord Fairfax	Fairfax, Ld. Thos. (Eng. general)	1611-1671
N. Fairfax	Fairfax, Nathaniel (Eng. author)	1637-1690
Fairholt	Fairholt, Fred. Wm. (Eng. art writer)	1814-1866
Falconer	Falconer, William (Scot. poet)	1732-1769
Fallows	Fallows, Samuel (Am. lexicog.)	1835-
Fanshawe	Fanshawe, Sir Richard (Eng. statesman and poet)	1608-1666
Faraday	Faraday, Michael (Eng. chem. and nat.)	1791-1867
Farindon	Farindon, Anthony (Eng. divine)	1596-1658
J. L. Farley	Farley, Jas. Lewis (Ir. journalist)	1823-
Farm. Dict.	Farmer's Dictionary (ed. by D. P. Gardner, 1846).	
Farm. Encyc.	Farmer's Encyclopedia (ed. by C. W. Johnson, 1844).	
Farm Journal (1886)	(Philadelphia agric. monthly).	
Farmer	Farmer, Hugh (Eng. divine)	1714-1787
Farming Encyc. (E. Edwards, Words)	Farming Encyclopedia (cited from E. Edwards's *Words, Facts*, etc.).	
Farquhar	Farquhar, George (Irish dramatist)	1678-1707
Farrar	Farrar, Fredk. Wm. (Eng. divine)	1831-
Farrier's Dict.	Farrier's Dictionary (cited from Johnson's Dict.).	
Farrow	Farrow, Edward S. (Am. mil. officer). [*Mil. Encyc.*, N. Y., 1885.]	
Dr. Favour	Favour, John (Eng. divine)	1560?-1623
Fawcett	Fawcett, Henry (Eng. pol. sci.)	1833-1884
Fawkes	Fawkes, Fr. (Eng. poet and trans.)	1721-1777
Featley	Featley, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1582-1644
Bp. Fell	Fell, Bp. John (of Oxford)	1625-1686
Feltham	Feltham, Owen (Eng. moralist)	1610?-1678?
Felton	Felton, Henry (Eng. divine)	1679-1740
C. C. Felton	Felton, Cornelius C. (Am. author)	1807-1862
Female Quixote	Female Quixote, 1752 (by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, 1720-1804).	
Fenton	Fenton, Elijah (Eng. poet)	1683-1730
G. Fenton	Fenton, Geoffrey (Eng. writer)	-1608
T. Fenton	Fenton, Thomas. [*Sermon before Univ. of Oxford*, 1720.]	
Ferguson	Ferguson, James (Scot. astronomer)	1710-1776
Sir Samuel Ferguson	Ferguson, Sir Samuel (Irish poet and novelist)	1810-1886
J. Fergusson	Fergusson, James (Scot. architect)	1808-1886
Bp. Ferne	Ferne, Bp. Henry (Eng. divine)	1602-1661
Ferrand	Ferrand, Jas. (Fr. phys.). [*Love of Melancholy*, trans. by E. Chilmead, 1640.]	
Miss Ferrier	Ferrier, Susan E. (Scot. novelist)	1782-1854
Fiddes	Fiddes, Richard (Eng. divine)	1671-1725
R. Field	Field, Richard (Eng. divine)	1561-1616
Fielding	Fielding, Henry (Eng. novelist)	1707-1754
J. B. Finch	Finch, John B. (Am. prohibitionist)	1852-1887
Bp. Fisher	Fisher, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1459-1535
J. Fiske	Fiske, John (Am. philos. and hist.)	1842-
Fisheries of U. S. (1884)	Fisheries of the United States (1884).	
J. G. Fitch	Fitch, J. G. (Eng. educ. writer)	1824-
Fitz-Geffry	Fitz-Geffry, Charles (Eng. poet)	1575-1636
Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick, John Bernard (R. C. bp. of Boston)	1812-1866
Flatman	Flatman, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1633-1672
Flavel	Flavel, John (Eng. nonconf. divine)	1630?-1691
Fleetwood	Fleetwood, William (Eng. bishop)	1656-1723
Fleming	Fleming, William (Scot. divine and scholar). [*Vocab. of Philosophy*, 2d ed., 1860]	1792?-1866
J. Fleming	Fleming, John (Scot. nat. philos.)	1785-1857
W. Flemming	Flemming, Walther (Ger. biologist).	
G. Fletcher	Fletcher, Giles (Eng. poet)	1584?-1623
J. Fletcher	Fletcher, John (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1579-1625
P. Fletcher	Fletcher, Phineas (Eng. poet)	1584?-1665?
Flint	Flint, Austin (Am. med. writer)	1812-1886
C. Flint	Flint, Chas. Lewis (Am. agr. writer)	1824-
Prof. R. Flint	Flint, Robert (Scot. theol. and philosopher)	1838-
T. Flint	Flint, Timothy (Am. author)	1780-1840
Florio	Florio, John (Eng. lexicog. and translator)	1553?-1625
Flower	Flower, Wm. Henry (Eng. zoölogist)	1831-
Floyer	Floyer, John (Eng. phys. and trans.)	1649-1734
Foote	Foote, Samuel (Eng. comedian)	1720-1777
Admiral Foote	Foote, Andrew Hull (Am. admiral)	1806-1863
D. Forbes	Forbes, Duncan (Scot. judge)	1685-1747
E. Forbes	Forbes, Edward (Eng. naturalist)	1815-1854
J. D. Forbes	Forbes, James D. (Scot. physicist)	1809-1868
Forby	Forby, Robert (Eng. philologist)	1759-1825
Ford	Ford, John (Eng. dramatist)	1586-1639?
Foreign Quart. Rev.	Foreign Quarterly Review (Lond., 1827-1846).	
Forney	Forney, Matthias Nace (Am. mechan. eng.). [*Car-Builder's Dict.*, 1879.]	1835-
Forsyth	Forsyth, J. S. [*Med. Jurisprud.*, Lond., 1829.]	
J. Forsyth	Forsyth, Joseph (Scot. author)	1763-1815
Fortescue	Fortescue, Sir John (Eng. lawyer)	1395?-1485?
Fortnightly Review	Fortnightly Review (London monthly, estab. 1865).	
Fosbroke	Fosbroke, Thomas D. (Eng. antiq.)	1770-1842
Foster	Foster, Michael (Eng. physiol.).	
J. Foster	Foster, John (Eng. essayist)	1770-1843
Fotherby	Fotherby, Martin (Eng. bishop)	1559-1619
Fourcroy (Trans.)	Fourcroy, Antoine François (Fr. chemist)	1755-1809
Fox	Fox, Chas. James (Eng. statesman)	1749-1806
Foxe	Foxe, or Fox, John (Eng. martyrol.)	1516-1587
Frampton	Frampton, John (Eng. merchant). [*Joyful News*, 1577.]	
Francis	Francis, Philip (Eng. translator)	1708?-1773
G. Francis	Francis, George Wm. (Eng. bot. writer). [*Dict. of Arts, Sci., and Manuf.*, 1853]	1800-1865
Frankland	Frankland, Edward (Eng. chemist)	1825-
T. Frankland	Frankland, Thomas (Eng. physician and historian)	1633-1690
Franklin	Franklin, Benj. (Am. philosopher and statesman)	1706-1790
Sarah Franklin	Bache, Sarah Franklin (daughter of Benj. Franklin)	1744-1808
Fraser's Mag.	Fraser's Magazine (London monthly, 1830-1882).	
E. A. Freeman	Freeman, Edward Aug. (Eng. hist.)	1823-1892
Freewill Bapt. Quart.	Freewill Baptist Quarterly (Dover, N. H., 1853-1869).	
J. C. Fremont	Fremont, John C. (Am. explorer)	1813-1890
J. H. Frere	Frere, John Hookham (Eng. diplomatist and poet)	1769-1846
Froude	Froude, James Anthony (Eng. hist.)	1818-1894
Fry	Fry, Edmund (Eng. type founder)	1754-1835
Fryth	Fryth, John (Eng. martyr)	-1533
Fulke	Fulke, Wm. (Eng. Puritan divine)	1538-1589
Fuller	Fuller, Thomas (Eng. preacher)	1608-1661
A. Fuller	Fuller, Andrew (Eng. Bapt. divine)	1754-1815
Furnivall	Furnivall, Fred. Jas. (Eng. philol.)	1825-
Gage	Gage, Thos. (Eng. divine and trav.)	fl. 17th c.
Gale & Whatley	Gale, Chas. Jas., and Whatley, T. D. [*On Easements*, Lond., 1839.]	
T. Gale	Gale, Theophilus (Eng. nonconf.)	1628-1678
Galt	Galt, John (Scot. novelist)	1779-1839
F. Galton	Galton, Francis (Eng. trav. and sci.)	1822-
Gamgee	Gamgee, Arthur (Eng. histologist).	
Gammer Gurton's Needle	(Eng. comedy attrib. to John Still).	
Ganot	Ganot, Adolphe (Fr. physicist)	1804-
Bp. Gardiner	Gardiner, Bp. Stephen (Eng. prel.)	1483-1555
Gardner	Gardner, Dan. Pereira (Am. agr. chem.). [*Farmer's Dict.*, 1846.]	
Garrick	Garrick, David (Eng. actor and dramatist)	1717-1779
Garrison	Garrison, Wm. L. (Am. abolitionist)	1805-1879
Garth	Garth, Sir Samuel (Eng. physician and poet)	1661-1719
Gascoigne	Gascoigne, Geo. (Eng. poet)	1525?-1577
Mrs. Gaskell	Gaskell, Eliz. Cleghorn (Eng. nov.)	1810-1865
Gataker	Gataker, Thos. (Eng. class. critic)	1574-1654
Gauden	Gauden, John (Eng. bishop, reputed author of *Eikon Basilike*)	1605-1662
Gay	Gay, John (Eng. poet and dram.)	1685-1732
Gayton	Gayton, Edm. (Eng. humorous writer). [*Notes on Don Quixote*]	1609-1666
Geddes	Geddes, Alex. (Scot. R. C. theol.)	1737-1802
Gegenbaur	Gegenbaur, Carl (Ger. anatomist)	1830?-
Geikie	Geikie, Archibald (Scot. geologist)	1835-
C. Geikie	Geikie, Cunningham (Brit. divine)	1826-
Geneva Bible	(trans. by Eng. exiles at Geneva, 1560).	
Genevan Test.	Genevan Testament, 1557.	
Gent. Mag.	Gentleman's Magazine (London monthly, estab. 1731).	
J. F. Genung	Genung, John F. (Am. author)	1850-
Gerarde (1597)	Gerarde, John (Eng. herbalist and surgeon)	1545-1608
Gesta Romanorum	(collection of old chronicles, legends, etc., of unknown authorship).	
Gibbon	Gibbon, Edward (Eng. historian)	1737-1794
Gibbs	Gibbs, Josiah Willard (Am. philol.)	1790-1861
Bp. Gibson	Gibson, Bp. Edmund (Eng. antiq.)	1669-1748
Gifford (1580)	Gifford, Humfrey. [*Poesie of Gilliflowers*, Lond., 1580.]	
G. Gifford	Gifford, or Gyffard, George (Eng. divine). [*Dialogue of Witches*, 1603]	1560?-1620
J. Gifford	Gifford, John (Eng. hist.)	1758-1818
W. Gifford	Gifford, William (Eng. author)	1756-1826
W. S. Gilbert	Gilbert, Wm. S. (Eng. dramatist)	1836-
H. Giles	Giles, Henry (Am. lecturer and essayist)	1809-
Gillespie	Gillespie, Geo. (Scot. Presb. divine)	1613-1648
Gilpin	Gilpin, William (Eng. divine)	1724-1804
Gladstone	Gladstone, Wm. E. (Eng. statesman)	1809-
Glanvill	Glanvill, Joseph (Eng. philos.)	1636-1680
Gliddon	Gliddon, Geo. R. (Am. archæol.)	1809-1857
Glover	Glover, Richard (Eng. poet)	1712-1785
Godfrey (1594)	Godfrey of Bouillon (Fr. crusader)	1058?-1100
Godman	Godman, John D. (Am. physician)	1794-1830
Godwin	Godwin, Wm. (Eng. misc. writer)	1757-1836
T. Godwin	Godwin, Thomas (Eng. antiq.)	1587-1643
Golden Boke	Golden Boke (Life of Marcus Aurelius, tr. by Ld. Berners, 1534).	
Golding	Golding, Arthur (Eng. poet and translator)	1536-1590?
Goldsmith	Goldsmith, Oliver (Ir. poet, hist., and nov.)	1728-1774
Good	Good, John Mason (Eng. physician)	1764-1827
Goodale	Goodale, Geo. Lincoln (Am. bot.)	1839-
G. B. Goode	Goode, Geo. Brown (Am. ichth.)	1851-
J. Goodman	Goodman, John (Eng. clerg.). [*Winter Evening Conference*, 1684.]	-1690?
S. G. Goodrich	Goodrich, Samuel G. (Am. misc. writer, pseud. Peter Parley)	1793-1860
Goodwin	Goodwin, Wm. W. (Am. scholar)	1831-
J. Goodwin	Goodwin, John (Eng. divine)	1593-1665
T. Goodwin	Goodwin, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1600-1697
Googe	Googe, Barnaby (Eng. poet)	1538?-
T. Gordon	Gordon, Thomas (Scot. relig. and polit. writer)	1684?-1750
Mrs. Gore	Gore, Catharine Grace (Eng. nov.)	1799-1861
Gorges	Gorges, Sir Arthur. [*Transcription of His Majesty's letters patent*, Lond., 1611]	-1625
E. W. Gosse	Gosse, Edmund Wm. (Eng. poet)	1849-
P. H. Gosse	Gosse, Philip Henry (Eng. nat.)	1810-1888
Gosson	Gosson, Stephen (Eng. divine and poet)	1554-1623
Gostwick (Eng. Gram.)	Gostwick, Joseph. [*Eng. Grammar*, 1878]	-1887
Gould	Gould, John (Eng. ornithologist)	1804-1881
B. A. Gould	Gould, Benj. A., Jr. (Am. astron.)	1824-1896
N. D. Gould	Gould, Nath. Duren (Am. musician)	1781-1866
Gov. of Tongue	Government of the Tongue (by John Ball, 1585-1640).	
Gower	Gower, John (Eng. poet)	1330-1408
Grafton	Grafton, Richd. (Eng. chronicler)	-ab. 1572
Graham	Graham, Thomas (Scot. chemist)	1805-1869
Grainger	Grainger, James (Scot. physician and poet)	1723?-1767
T. Granger	Granger, Thomas. [*Exposition on Eccles.*, 1621.]	
U. S. Grant	Grant, Ulysses Simpson (Am. general and president)	1822-1885
Granville	Granville, George, Visc. Lansdowne (Eng. poet)	1667-1735
Graunt	Graunt, John (Eng. tradesman)	1620-1674
Graves	Graves, Richard (Eng. divine and satirist)	1715-1804
Gray	Gray, Asa (Am. botanist)	1810-1888
T. Gray	Gray, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1716-1771
C. J. Grece (Trans. Maetzner's Gram.)	Grece, Clair James (translator of Maetzner's Eng. Grammar).	
J. R. Green	Green, John Richard (Eng. hist.)	1837-1883
M. Green	Green, Matthew (Eng. poet)	1697-1737
Robert Greene	Greene, Robert (Eng. dramatist)	1560?-1592
Greenhill	Greenhill, Thos. [*Necrokadeia, or Art of Embalming*, Lond., 1705.]	
Greenleaf	Greenleaf, Simon (Am. jurist)	1783-1853
B. Greenleaf	Greenleaf, Benjamin (Am. math.)	1786-1864
Gregory	Gregory, Wm. (Scot. chemist)	1803-1858
G. Gregory	Gregory, George (Eng. physician)	1790-1853
J. Gregory	Gregory, John (Eng. divine)	1607-1646
James Gregory	Gregory, James (Scot. physician)	1753-1821
John Gregory	Gregory, John (Scot. physician)	1724-1773
Gregory XVI.	Gregory XVI. (Pope, 1831-1846)	1765-1846
Greneway	Greneway, Richard (class. trans.)	fl. 1598
Grew	Grew, Nehemiah (first veg. anat. and physiol. of Eng.)	1628-1711
Z. Grey	Grey, Zachary (Eng. divine, ed. *Hudibras*)	1687-1766
Grier	Grier, Wm. (Scot. civil engineer).	
E. D. Griffin	Griffin, Edward Dorr (Am. divine)	1770-1837
S. B. Griffin	Griffin, Solomon B. (Am. journalist)	1852-
W. E. Griffis	Griffis, Wm. Elliot (Am. writer)	1843-
Griffith (Cuvier)	Griffith, Edw. (trans. of Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1827-1835).	
M. Griffith	Griffith, Matthew (Eng. divine)	fl. 1632-1665
Abp. Grindal	Grindal, Abp. Edm. (Eng. divine)	1519-1583
A. Grisebach	Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolph (prof. of bot. at Göttingen)	1814-1879
Grose	Grose, Francis (Eng. antiquary)	1731-1791
Gross	Gross, Samuel David (Am. surgeon)	1805-1884
Grote	Grote, Geo. (Eng. hist. and philos.)	1794-1871
J. Grote	Grote, John (Eng. philos.)	1813-1866
Grove	Grove, Sir Geo. (ed. of *Mus. Dict.*)	1820-
W. R. Grove	Grove, Wm. R. (Eng. physicist)	1811-1896
Guardian	Guardian, The (Eng. period., March to Oct., 1713).	
Dr. Guest	Guest, Edwin (Eng. philologist)	1800-1880
Edmund Gurney	Gurney, Edmund (Eng. writer)	1847?-1888
F. Guthrie	Guthrie, Frederick (Eng. physicist)	1833-1886
T. Guthrie	Guthrie, Thomas (Scot. divine and philanthropist)	1802-1873
W. Guthrie	Guthrie, Wm. (Scot. historian)	1708-1770
Guy of Warwick	(anc. Eng. poet. romance).	
Guyot	Guyot, Arnold Henry (Swiss-Am. geog.)	1807-1884
Gwilt	Gwilt, Joseph (Eng. architect)	1784-1863
Habington	Habington, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1605-1645
Hackett	Hackett, Horatio B. (Am. biblical commentator)	1808-1875
Bp. Hackett	Hackett, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1592-1670
Hadley	Hadley, James (Am. philologist)	1821-1872
A. T. Hadley	Hadley, Arthur T. (Am. econ.)	1856-
Haeckel	Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (Ger. nat.)	1834-
H. R. Haggard	Haggard, Henry Rider (Eng. nov.)	1856-
Hakewill	Hakewill, Geo. (Eng. abp.)	1579-1649
Hakluyt	Hakluyt, Richard (Eng. geog.)	1553-1616
Haldeman	Haldeman, S. S. (Am. misc. writer)	1812-1880
E. E. Hale	Hale, Edward Everett (Am. clerg. and author)	1822-
Sir M. Hale	Hale, Sir Matt. (Eng. ld. chief just., relig. and legal writer)	1609-1676
Hales	Hales, John (Eng. divine and critic)	1584-1656
W. Hales	Hales, Wm. (Brit. misc. author)	1747-1831

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Haliburton	Haliburton, Thos. C. (Nova Scotia humorist, pseud. Sam Slick)	1798–1865
Halifax	Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of (Eng. statesman)	1661–1715
B. H. Hall	Hall, Benj. Home (Am. writer)	1830–
Bp. Hall	Hall, Bp. Joseph (Eng. scholar)	1574–1656
E. Hall	Hall, Edw. (Eng. chronicler)	1499?–1547
Fitzed. Hall	Hall, Fitzedward (Am. philol. in Eng.)	1825–
J. Hall (1565)	Hall, John (Eng. poet). [*Court of Virtue*, 1565.]	
John Hall (1646)	Hall, John (Eng. poet)	1627–1656
Marshall Hall	Hall, Marshall (Eng. physician)	1790–1857
R. Hall	Hall, Robert (Eng. Bapt. divine)	1764–1831
S. C. Hall	Hall, Samuel Carter (Eng. author)	1801–1889
Hallam	Hallam, Henry (Eng. historian)	1777–1859
Halleck	Halleck, Fitz-Greene (Am. poet)	1790–1867
H. W. Halleck	Halleck, Henry Wager (Am. general, and mil. writer)	1815–1872
Haller	Haller, Albrecht von (Swiss, father of modern physiol.)	1708–1777
Hallifax	Hallifax, Samuel (Eng. divine)	1733–1790
Halliwell	Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard (Eng. antiquary)	1820–1889
C. Hallock	Hallock, Charles (Am. writer)	1834–
Hallywell	Hallywell, Henry (Eng. vicar)	17th c.
C. G. Halpine	Halpine, Charles G. (Ir.-Am. jour.)	1829–1868
Hamerton	Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (English writer on art)	1834–1894
Ham. Nav. Encyc.	Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia, Phila., 1881.	
Hamilton	Hamilton, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1704–1754
A. Hamilton	Hamilton, Alex. (Am. statesman)	1757–1804
J. Hamilton	Hamilton, Jas. (Scot. divine)	1814–1867
R. W. Hamilton	Hamilton, Richard Winter (Eng. divine)	1794–1848
Sir W. Hamilton	Hamilton, Sir Wm. (Scot. philos.)	1788–1856
Sir W. R. Hamilton	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Rowan (Irish astronomer)	1805–1865
Thomas Hamilton	Hamilton, Thomas (Eng. author). [*Men and Manners in Am.*, 1833]	1789–1842
W. Hamilton (Life of Wallace)	Hamilton, Wm. (Scot. poet, abridged the *Life of Sir Wm. Wallace*, a metrical history, 1710)	1665?–1751
Hammond	Hammond, Henry (Eng. divine)	1605–1660
S. H. Hammond	Hammond, Sam. H. (Am. author)	1809–
W. A. Hammond	Hammond, Wm. Alex. (Am. phys.)	1828–
W. Hamper	Hamper, Wm. (Eng. antiquary)	1776–1831
Hampole	Hampole, Richard Rolle de (Eng. poet)	–1348
Hanmer	Hanmer, Sir Thos. (Eng. Shak. ed.)	1676?–1746
Jonathan Hanmer	Hanmer, Jonathan (Eng. nonconf. divine)	–1687
J. Hannay	Hannay, Jas. (Scot. crit. and nov.)	1827–1873
Hansard	Hansard, Luke (Eng. printer)	1752–1828
F. Hardman	Hardman, Fred. (Brit. journalist)	1813?–1874
A. S. Hardy	Hardy, Arthur S. (Am. novelist)	1847–
Lady D. Hardy	Hardy, Lady Duffus (Eng. writer).	
T. Hardy	Hardy, Thomas (Eng. novelist)	1840–
Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm., and Hare, Julius Charles (1795–1855) (Eng. clergymen, and joint authors of *Guesses at Truth*).	
A. W. Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm. [*Sermons to a Country Congregation*, 1837]	1792–1834
J. S. Harford	Harford, John Scandrett (English writer)	1785–1866
Harkness	Harkness, Albert (Am. educator)	1822–
Harmar	Harmar, John (Eng. translator)	–1613
R. G. Harper	Harper, Robt. G. (Am. statesman)	1765–1825
Harpers' Latin Dict.	Harpers' Latin Dictionary (revised edition, N. Y., 1886).	
Harper's Mag.	Harper's New Monthly Magazine (N. Y., estab. 1850).	
Harrington	Harrington, Jas. (Eng. polit. writer)	1611–1677
Sir J. Harrington	Harrington, Sir John (Eng. author)	1561–1612
Harris	Harris, Jas. (Eng. philol.). [*Hermes*]	1709–1780
Harris (Voyages)	Harris, John (Eng. misc. writer). [*Collection of Voyages*, 1702]	1667–1719
J. C. Harris	Harris, Joel Chandler (Am. writer)	1848–
S. Harris	Harris, Samuel (Eng. divine)	1683–1733
Sir W. S. Harris	Harris, Sir Wm. Snow (Eng. elec.)	1792–1867
T. W. Harris	Harris, Thaddeus Wm. (Am. nat.)	1795–1856
F. Harrison	Harrison, Frederick (Eng. author)	1831–
J. A. Harrison (Beowulf)	Harrison, James Albert (Am. philologist). [*Beowulf*]	1848–
W. Harrison (1586)	Harrison, William (Eng. divine). [*Description of Enyland prefixed to Holinshed*, 1586]	–1593
Harte	Harte, Walter (Eng. poet and hist.)	1700–1774
Bret Harte	Harte, Francis Bret (Am. author)	1839–
Hartlib	Hartlib, Samuel (Polish refugee, friend of Milton)	1600?–1662
H. Hartshorne	Hartshorne, Henry (Am. physician)	1823–
Harvey	Harvey, Wm. (Eng. anatomist)	1578–1658
G. Harvey	Harvey, Gabriel (Eng. author)	1545?–1630?
Haüy	Haüy, René Just (Fr. mineralogist)	1743–1822
Havelok the Dane	Havelok the Dane (Eng. romance, about 1280).	
H. R. Haweis	Haweis, Hugh Reginald (Eng. clergyman and musical writer)	1838–
Hawes	Hawes, Stephen (Eng. poet)	16th c.
J. Hawes	Hawes, Joel (Am. clergyman)	1789–1867
Hawkesworth	Hawkesworth, John (Eng. compiler)	1715?–1773
Sir J. Hawkins	Hawkins, Sir John (Eng. rear adm.)	1532–1595
Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Nathaniel (Am. nov.)	1804–1864
Julian Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Julian (Am. novelist)	1846–
Hay (1754)	Hay, William (Eng. essayist)	1695–1755
Haydn	Haydn, Joseph. [*Dict. of Dates*]	–1856
B. R. Haydon	Haydon, Benj. Robt. (Eng. painter)	1786–1846
Dr. Hayes	Hayes, Isaac Israel (Am. explorer)	1832–1881
Hayward	Hayward, Sir John (Eng. historian)	1560?–1627
J. Hayward	Hayward, James (Eng. trans.). [*The Banished Virgin*, 1635.]	
Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm. (Eng. misc. writer)	1778–1830
W. C. Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm. Carew (Eng. hist.)	1834–1893
Sir F. Head	Head, Sir Fr. Bond (Eng. traveler)	1793–1875
J. B. Heard	Heard, John Bickford (Brit. clerg.).	
Hearne	Hearne, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1678–1735
Heber	Heber, Reginald (Eng. bishop and hymn writer)	1783–1826
Hebert	Hebert, Luke (Brit. ed.). [*Engin. & Mech. Dict.*, Lond., 1842.]	
Hedge	Hedge, Fredk. Henry (Am. clerg.)	1805–1891
Helmholtz	Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferd. (Ger. physicist and physiol.)	1821–1894
Helps	Helps, Sir Arthur (Eng. essayist and hist.)	1813–1875
Mrs. Hemans	Hemans, Felicia D. (Eng. poetess)	1788–1835
E. Henderson	Henderson, Ebenezer (Scot. theol.)	1784–1858
Mrs. Henderson	Henderson, Mary Foote. [*Prac. Cooking*, N. Y., 1876]	1835?–
P. Henderson	Henderson, Peter (Am. hort. writer)	1823–1890
Proverbs of Hending	Hending, or Hendyng. [*Proverbs*]	1272–1307
Henfrey	Henfrey, Arthur (Eng. botanist)	1819–1859
Henrici	Henrici, Olaus (Ger. math. at Univ. of Lond.)	1840–
Henry	Henry, William (Eng. chemist)	1775–1836
M. Henry	Henry, Matthew (Eng. bib. com.)	1672–1714
P. Henry	Henry, Patrick (Am. orator)	1736–1799
R. Henry	Henry, Robt. (Eng. historian)	1718–1790
Henryson	Henryson, Robt. (Scot. poet)	1425?–1506?
Henslow	Henslow, John Stevens (Eng. bot.)	1796–1861
Herbert	Herbert, George (Eng. poet)	1593–1632
Lord Herbert	Herbert, Ld. Edwd. (Brit. author)	1581–1648
Sir T. Herbert	Herbert, Sir Thos. (Eng. traveler)	1606–1682
Hermann	Hermann, Hans Rudolph (German mineralogical chemist)	1805–
Herrick	Herrick, Robert (Eng. poet)	1591–1674
Sir J. Herschel	Herschel, Sir John Fredk. Wm. (Eng. astron., son of W. H.)	1792–1871
W. Herschel	Herschel, Sir Wm. (Eng. astron.)	1738–1822
Heumann	Heumann, Johann (Ger. jurist)	1711–1760
Hewyt	Hewyt, John (Eng. divine)	–1658
Hexham	Hexham, Henry. [*Netherdutch and Eng. Dict.*, 1658]	17th c.
Heylin	Heylin, Peter (Eng. misc. writer)	1600–1662
Heyse	Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig (Ger. philol.)	1797–1855
Heywood	Heywood, Thos. (Eng. dramatist)	–1650?
J. Heywood	Heywood, John (Eng. dramatist)	1500–1565
Heywood's Prov.	(coll. of proverbs by J. Heywood).	
E. Hickeringill	Hickeringill, Edm. (Eng. controv.)	1630–1708
Hickes	Hickes, Thomas (Eng. author)	–1634
G. Hickes	Hickes, George (Eng. divine and scholar)	1642–1715
Hickok	Hickok, Laurens Perseus (Am. philosopher)	1798–1888
Highmore	Highmore, Nathaniel (Eng. jurist)	fl. 1810
R. Hildreth	Hildreth, Richard (Am. journalist and historian)	1807–1865
Hiles	Hiles, Henry (Eng. mus. writer)	1826–
Sir J. Hill	Hill, Sir John (Eng. misc. writer)	1716–1775
Hillhouse	Hillhouse, Jas. Abraham (Am. poet)	1789–1841
J. R. Hind	Hind, John Russell (Eng. astron.)	1823–
Hist. of Richard Hainam	Witty Rogue Arraigned, or History of Richard Hainam, 1658.	
Hitchcock	Hitchcock, Edward (Am. geol.)	1793–1864
R. D. Hitchcock	Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (Am. theologian)	1817–1887
Bp. Hoadley	Hoadley, Bp. Benj. (Eng. prelate)	1671–1761
Hobart	Hobart, Sir Henry (ld. chief just.). [*Law Repts.*]	–1625
Bp. Hobart	Hobart, Bp. John Henry (Am. Prot. Epis. divine)	1775–1830
Hobbes	Hobbes, Thos. (Eng. philosopher)	1588–1679
Hoblyn	Hoblyn, Richard Dennis. [*Dict. of Scientific Terms*, 1849.]	1813?–1886
Sir E. Hoby	Hoby, Sir Edward. [*Purgatory's Triumph over Hell*, 1609]	1560?–1616?
R. Hodges	Hodges, Richard. [*Plainest Directions for True Writing*, 1649.]	
Hoffman	Hoffman, Chas. Fenno (Am. author)	1806–1884
Hofmann	Hofmann, August Wilhelm (Ger. chem.)	1818–1892
Hogg	Hogg, James (Scot. poet. "The Ettrick Shepherd")	1772–1835
H. Holbeach	Holbeach, Henry, pseud. of Wm. Brightly Rande (Eng. essayist)	1827–1882
Holder	Holder, William (Eng. divine)	1614–1697
Holdsworth	Holdsworth, Richard (Eng. divine)	1590–1649
Holinshed	Holinshed, Raphael (Eng. chron.)	–1580?
Holland	Holland, Philemon (Eng. trans.)	1551–1636
Holloway	Holloway, Wm. (Eng. author). [*Dict. of Provincialisms*, 1839.]	
Holmes	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (Am. physician and author)	1809–1894
A. Holmes	Holmes, Abiel (Am. clergyman)	1763–1837
Ld. Holt	Holt, Ld. John (chief just. of Eng.)	1642–1709
Holwell	Holwell, Wm. (Eng. divine). [*Myth., Etym.*, and *Hist. Dict.*, 1793.]	–1798
Holyday	Holyday, Barten (Eng. author)	1593–1661
Homans	Homans, J. Smith (father and son of same name, Am. authors). [*Cyc. of Commerce*, N. Y., 1858.]	
J. Home	Home, John (Scot. dramatic poet)	1724?–1808
Homilies	Homilies of the Church of England, 2 vols., 1547 and 1563.	
Hood	Hood, Thomas (Eng. poet and wit)	1798–1845
Hook	Hook, Walter Farquhar (Eng. divine). [*Church Dict.*, 1854]	1798–1875
T. Hook	Hook, Theo. Ed. (Eng. journalist)	1788–1841
Hooke	Hooke, Robert (Eng. math. and inventor)	1635–1703
Hooker	Hooker, Richard (Eng. divine)	1554–1600
J. D. Hooker	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Brit. bot.)	1817–
Hoole	Hoole, John (Eng. translator and dramatist)	1727–1803
Hooper	Hooper, Robert (Brit. med. writer)	–1835
J. Hooper	Hooper, John (Eng. bp. and martyr)	1496–1555
Hopkins	Hopkins, Samuel (Am. theologian)	1721–1803
Bp. Hopkins	Hopkins, Bp. Ezekiel (Eng. divine)	1633–1690
Hopkinson	Hopkinson, Francis (Am. author)	1737–1791
Bp. Horne	Horne, Bp. George (Eng. divine)	1730–1792
L. Horner	Horner, Leonard (Scot. writer, tr. of Villari's *Hist. of Savanarola*)	1785?–1864
Bp. Horsley	Horsley, Bp. Samuel (Eng. prelate)	1733–1806
D. Hosack	Hosack, David (Am. botanist)	1769–1835
Hosking	Hosking, William (Eng. architect)	1800–1861
Bp. Hough	Hough, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1651–1743
J. Howe	Howe, John (Eng. Puritan divine)	1630–1705
Mrs. Howe	Howe, Julia Ward (Am. poet)	1819–
Howell	Howell, James (Brit. author)	1595?–1666
W. D. Howells	Howells, Wm. Dean (Am. novelist)	1837–
Howitt	Howitt, Mrs. Mary (Eng. writer. *Howitt* also indicates the joint works of Wm. and Mary Howitt)	1798–1888
W. Howitt	Howitt, William (Eng. author)	1795–1879
Hoyle	Hoyle, Edm. (Eng. writer on games)	1672–1769
Hudibras	(a burl. poem by Sam. Butler, 1663.)	
T. Hudson	Hudson, Thomas (British poet). [*Trans. of Du Bartas's Hist. of Judith*, 1584.]	
Hughes	Hughes, John (Eng. poet)	1677–1720
T. Hughes	Hughes, Thomas (Eng. author)	1823–1896
Huloet	Huloet, or Hulett, Richard. [*Latin-Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1522.]	
Humble	Humble, Wm. (Eng. geol.). [*Dict. of Geol. and Mining*, 1840.]	
Humboldt	Humboldt, von, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron (Ger. nat.)	1769–1859
Hume	Hume, David (Scot. hist. and phil.)	1711–1776
The Humorist	(essays upon several subjects, Lond., 1720, by Thomas Gordon).	
H. Humphrey	Humphrey, Heman (Am. clerg.)	1779–1861
Leigh Hunt	Hunt, Jas. Henry Leigh (Eng. poet and essayist)	1784–1859
R. Hunt	Hunt, Robert (Eng. scient. writer)	1807–1887
T. S. Hunt	Hunt, Thomas Sterry (Am. chem.)	1826–1892
Hunter	Hunter, Robert. [*Hunter's Encyc. Dict.*, 1879–1888.]	
Bp. Hurd	Hurd, Bp. Richard (Eng. author)	1720–1808
Hutcheson	Hutcheson, Francis (Irish metaph.)	1694–1747
Lady Hutchinson	Hutchinson, Lucy (Eng. writer)	1620–1659
Hutton	Hutton, Chas. (Eng. mathematician)	1737–1823
R. H. Hutton	Hutton, Richard Holt (Eng. writer)	1826–
Huxley	Huxley, Thos. Henry (Eng. nat.)	1825–1895
A. Hyatt	Hyatt, Alpheus (Am. naturalist)	1838–
R. Hyrde	Hyrde, Richard (Eng. trans. of *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, Lond., 1540, from the Lat. of L. Vives).	
Idler	Idler, The (Eng. periodical, 1758–1760), conducted by Johnson, Sir J. Reynolds, and B. Langton).	
Illust. London News	Illustrated London News (weekly journal, estab. 1842).	
Imp. Dict.	Imperial Dictionary (new ed., 1882).	
J. Ingelow	Ingelow, Jean (Eng. poet and nov.)	1820–
Internat. Cyc.	International Cyclopedia (Am. ed., N. Y., 1887).	
E. Irving	Irving, Edward (Scot. preacher)	1792–1834
W. Irving	Irving, Washington (Am. author)	1783–1859
Itard	Itard, Jean E. M. Gaspard (Fr. surg.)	1775–1838
C. A. Ives	Ives, Chas. Acton (Am. writer)	1856–
Jacob (Law Dict.)	Jacob, Giles (Eng. legal writer)	1686–1744
Mrs. H. H. Jackson	Jackson, Mrs. Helen Hunt, known as "H. H." (Am. author)	1831–1885
T. Jackson	Jackson, Thomas (Dean of Peterborough)	1579–1640
R. Jago	Jago, Richd. (Eng. divine and poet)	1715–1781
James I. (1618)	James I. (king of Eng.)	1566–1625
James II.	James II. (king of Eng.)	1633–1701
James I. (of Scotland)	James I. of Scotland	1394?–1437
James II. of Scot.	James II. of Scotland	1430–1460
G. P. R. James	James, Geo. P. Rainsford (Eng. nov.)	1801–1860
H. James	James, Henry, Jr. (Am. author)	1843–
Mrs. Jameson	Jameson, Anna (Irish author)	1797–1860
R. Jameson	Jameson, Robert (Scot. naturalist)	1774–1854
Jamieson	Jamieson, John (Scot. lexicog.)	1759–1838
Janet	Janet, Paul (Fr. philosopher)	1823–
Jardine	Jardine, Sir William (Scot. nat.)	1800–1874
Jarman	Jarman, Thos. (Eng. legal writer)	1800?–1860
Jay	Jay, John (first chief just. of U. S.)	1745–1829
W. Jay	Jay, William (Am. author)	1789–1858
R. Jefferies	Jefferies, Richard (Eng. author)	1848–1887
Jefferson	Jefferson, Thomas (Pres. of U. S.)	1743–1826
Jeffrey	Jeffrey, Lord Francis (Scot. critic and essayist)	1773–1850
W. E. Jelf	Jelf, Wm. Edward (Eng. author)	1811–1875
Fleeming Jenkin	Jenkin, Henry Charles Fleeming (Brit. electrician)	1833–1885
Jenkins	Jenkins, Sir Leoline (Eng. statesm.)	1623–1685
Jennings	Jennings, James. [*Somerset Glossary*, Lond., 1825.]	–1833
Jenyns	Jenyns, Soame (Eng. misc. author)	1705–1787
D. Jerrold	Jerrold, Douglas Wm. (Eng. author)	1803–1857
Jervas	Jervas, or Jarvis, Chas. (Brit. trans.)	ab. 1740
Jevons	Jevons, Wm. Stanley (Eng. econ.)	1835–1882
Jewel	Jewel, or Jewell, John (Eng. bp.)	1522–1571
Jodrell	Jodrell, Richard Paul (Eng. philol.)	1745–1831
Johnson	Johnson, Dr. Samuel (Eng. lexicog. and misc. writer)	1709–1784
Johnson's Cyc.	Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia (N. Y., 1886).	
K. Johnston	Johnston, Alex. Keith (Scot. geog.)	1804–1871
W. P. Johnston	Johnston, William Preston (Am. educator)	1831–
W. R. Johnston	Johnston, Walter Rogers (Am. writer)	1794–1852
Johnstone	Johnstone, John (Eng. physician)	1760–1836
Joint Rules of Congress, U. S.	Joint Rules of the Congress of the United States.	
Sir W. Jones	Jones, Sir Wm. (Eng. orientalist)	1746–1794

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
B. Jonson	Jonson, Ben (Eng. dramatist)	1574?-1637
Jordan	Jordan, Thos. (Eng. poet and actor)	-1685?
Jortin	Jortin, John (Eng. divine and essayist)	1698-1770
Journal H. of R., U. S.	Journal of the U. S. House of Representatives.	
Journal of the Senate, U. S.	Journal of the U. S. Senate.	
Jowett (Thucyd.)	Jowett, Benjamin (Eng. scholar)	1817-1893
Joye	Joye, or Gee, George (Eng. reformer and printer)	1492?-1553
Judd	Judd, Sylvester (Am. novelist)	1813-1853
Jukes	Jukes, Joseph Beete (Eng. geol.)	1811-1869
F. Junius	Junius, Franciscus (Eng. philol.)	1589-1677
Junius	Junius Letters (issued in *Public Advertiser*, 1769-1772, and attributed to Sir Philip Francis).	
Kames	Kames, Hen. Home, Ld. (Scot. phil.)	1696-1782
Kane	Kane, Elisha Kent (Am. explorer)	1820-1857
Karslake	Karslake, William Henry (Eng. divine, and writer on logic)	1825?-
Keary	Keary, Charles Francis. [*Dawn of History*, 1878.]	
Keats	Keats, John (Eng. poet)	1795-1821
Keble	Keble, John (Eng. divine and poet)	1792-1866
Keightley	Keightley, Thomas (Brit. author)	1789-1872
Keill	Keill, John (Scot. math. and phil.)	1671-1721
Keith	Keith, Rev. Patrick. [*Physiolog. Botany*, Lond., 1816.]	
J. P. Kemble	Kemble, John P. (Eng. tragedian)	1757-1823
D. Kemp	Kemp, Dixon (Eng. naut. writer).	
Bp. Ken	Ken, Bp. Thomas (English hymn writer)	1637-1710
T. Kendall	Kendall, Timothy (English poet). [*Flowers of Epigrams*, 1577.]	
G. Kennan	Kennan, George (Am. traveler)	1845-
Kennet	Kennet, Basil (Eng. class. writer)	1674-1714?
Bp. Kennet	Kennet, Bp. White (Eng. historian)	1660-1728
Kenney	Kenney, James (Irish dramatist)	1770-1849?
Kenrick	Kenrick, William (Eng. critic)	1720-1779
Kent	Kent, James (Am. jurist)	1763-1847
Kepler	Kepler, Johann (Germ. astronomer)	1571-1631
Kerr	Kerr, Robert (Scot. historian)	1755-1813
Kersey	Kersey, John (Eng. math. and philol.). [*Eng. Dict.*, 1708]	1616?-1690?
Kettlewell	Kettlewell, John (Eng. divine)	1653-1695
F. S. Key	Key, Francis Scott (Am. poet)	1780-1843
Killingbeck	Killingbeck, John (Eng. prebendary)	fl. 1725
R. B. Kimball	Kimball, Richd. Burleigh (Am. nov.)	1816-1892
King	King, William (Eng. author)	1663-1712
Bp. King	King, Bp. Henry (Eng. divine)	1591-1669
Bp. J. King (1608)	King, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1559-1621
King Alisaunder	(a trans. from Latin of a part of the Romance of Alexander, ab. 1340.)	
King Horn	(prob. a trans. of Fr. romance of Horn & Rimenhild, before 1300.)	
C. Kingsley	Kingsley, Chas. (Eng. nov. and poet)	1819-1875
H. Kingsley	Kingsley, Henry (Eng. novelist)	1824?-1876
Kirby	Kirby, William (Eng. entomologist)	1759-1850
Kirby & Spence	Kirby, William, and Spence, W. [*Int. to Entomol.*, 7th ed., 1856.]	
Kirwan	Kirwan, Richard (Irish physicist)	1750-1812
Kitto	Kitto, John (Eng. biblical writer)	1804-1854
W. Kittredge	Kittredge, Walter (Am. song writer)	1832-
Knatchbull	Knatchbull, Sir Norton (Eng. author)	1601-1684
Knight	Knight, Edward Henry (Am. engineer). [*Mechan. Dict.*]	1820?-1883
C. Knight	Knight, Chas. (Eng. ed. and author)	1791-1873
Knolles	Knolles, Richard (Eng. author)	1545?-1610
Knowles	Knowles, James (Brit. educator, revised Walker's Dict., 1845).	1779?-1840
J. Knowles	Knowles, John. [*Elem. and Prac. of Marine Architecture*, 1822.]	
Sheridan Knowles	Knowles, Jas. Sheridan (Ir. dram.)	1784-1862
Bp. Knox	Knox, Bp. William (Ir. divine)	1760?-1831
John Knox	Knox, John (Scot. reformer).	1505-1572
V. Knox	Knox, Vicesimus (Eng. divine and essayist)	1752-1821
Kollock	Kollock, Henry (Am. clergyman)	1778-1819
J. Köstlin (Schaff-Herzog Encyc.)	Köstlin, Julius (German theologian, writer in *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*)	1826-
Krauth	Krauth, Charles Porterfield (Am. divine and philosophical writer)	1823-1883
Krauth-Fleming	Krauth, C. P., and Fleming, Wm. [*Vocab. of Philos. Sci.*, 1885.]	
W. Kühne	Kühne, W. (Ger. physiologist).	
Kyd	Kyd, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	fl. 1590
Laing	Laing, Samuel (Eng. traveler)	1780-1868
Lamb	Lamb, Charles (Eng. essayist)	1775-1834
Lambarde	Lambarde, William (Eng. author)	1536-1601
Lambert	Lambert, John (Eng. traveler)	1775?-
Lament. of Mary Magdalene	Lamentation of Mary Magdalene (poem occas. ascr. to Chaucer).	
M. S. Lamson	Lamson, Mary Swift. [*Life of Laura Bridgman*, 1879.]	
Landois & Stirling	Landois, Leon. (Ger. physiol.) & Stirling, Wm. (Eng. physiol.)	1837- ? -
Landor	Landor, Walter S. (Eng. author)	1775-1864
E. W. Lane	Lane, Edw. Wm. (Eng. orientalist)	1801-1876
Laneham	Laneham, Robert. [*Pageants before Queen Elizabeth*, Lond., 1575.]	
A. Lang	Lang, Andrew (Eng. writer)	1844-
Langham	Langham, William (Eng. physician). [*Garden of Health*, 1579.]	
Langhorne	Langhorne, John (Eng. divine)	1735-1779
J. Langley (1644)	Langley, John. [*Sermons*, 1644.]	
S. P. Langley	Langley, Samuel P. (Am. astron.)	1834-
Ray Lankester	Lankester, Edwin Ray (Eng. geol.)	1847-
Lansdowne Ms.	(public records, state papers, correspondence, etc., in Brit. Museum, formerly belonging to the Marq. of Lansdowne, 1737-1805).	
Lardner	Lardner, Dionysius (Brit. sci. writer)	1793-1859
La Rochefoucauld (Trans.)	La Rochefoucauld, François, duc de (French author)	1613-1680
Latham	Latham, Robert Gordon (Eng. philol. and lexicog.) [*Johnson's Dict.*]	1812-1888
Latimer	Latimer, Hugh (Eng. reformer)	1472?-1555
Laud	Laud, William (Eng. abp.)	1573-1645
H. Laurens	Laurens, Henry (Am. statesman)	1724-1792
Lauson	Lauson, William. [*Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653.]	
Bp. Lavington	Lavington, Bp. Geo. (Eng. divine)	1683-1762
Lavoisier	Lavoisier, Ant. Laurent (Fr. chem.)	1743-1794
Law	Law, Wm. (Eng. divine and author)	1686-1761
Bp. Law	Law, Bp. Edmund (Eng. divine)	1703-1787
James Law	Law, Jas. (Scot.-Am. veter. sci.). [*Farmer's Veter. Adviser*, 7th ed., 1885]	1838-
G. A. Lawrence	Lawrence, Geo. Alf. (Eng. nov.)	1827-1876
Sir W. Lawrence	Lawrence, Sir Wm. (Eng. surgeon)	1783-1867
Laws of Massachusetts	Laws of Massachusetts.	
Layamon	Layamon's Brut (a poetical chronicle of Britain, 12102).	
Layard	Layard, Sir A. H. (Eng. archæol.)	1817-1894
Laycock	Laycock, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1812-1876
S. M. Leake	Leake, Stephen M. (Eng. writer)	1702-1773
Lecky	Lecky, Wm. Edw. Hartpole (Brit. hist.)	1838-
J. Le Conte	Le Conte, Joseph (Am. geologist)	1823-1891
J. Ledyard	Ledyard, John (Am. traveler)	1751-1789
Lee	Lee, Nathaniel (Eng. dramatist)	1655?-1692
F. G. Lee	Lee, Frederick Geo. (Eng. divine)	1832-
J. Lee	Lee, James (Eng. botanist)	-1795
W. Lee	Lee, William (Irish clergyman)	1815-1883
Legend of Dido	(poem formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
Leibnitz	Leibnitz, von, Gottfried Wilh., Baron (Ger. philos. and math.)	1646-1716
Leidy	Leidy, Joseph (Am. naturalist)	1823-1891
Sir E. Leigh	Leigh, Sir Edward (Eng. theologian and linguist)	1602-1671
Abp. Leighton	Leighton, Abp. Robt. (Scot. divine)	1611-1684
Leland	Leland, John (Eng. antiquary)	1506?-1552
C. G. Leland	Leland, Chas. Godfrey (Am. author)	1824-
C. Leslie	Leslie, Charles (Brit. author)	1650?-1722
L'Estrange	L'Estrange, Sir Roger (Eng. polit. writer)	1616-1704
Letter dated Sept., 1543	Letter dated Sept., 1543 (cited from Nares).	
C. Lever	Lever, Charles James (Irish nov.)	1806-1872
G. H. Lewes	Lewes, George Henry (Eng. philos.)	1817-1878
Lewin	Lewin, Thomas (Eng. author)	1805-1877
John Lewis	Lewis, John (Eng. divine and antiq.)	1675-1746
M. G. Lewis	Lewis, Mat. Gregory (Eng. author)	1775-1818
Sir G. C. Lewis	Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (Eng. statesman and author)	1806-1863
Liddell & Scott	Liddell, Hen. Geo. (1811-) and Scott, Robt. (1811-1887) (Eng. clergymen and editors). [*Greek-English lexicon*, 7th ed.]	
F. Lieber	Lieber, Francis (Am. publicist)	1800-1872
Life of A. Wood	(extracts from his diary and papers by T. Hearne and R. Rawlinson, 1693).	
Lightfoot	Lightfoot, John (Eng. theologian and rabbinical scholar)	1602-1675
J. B. Lightfoot	Lightfoot, Jos. Barber (Eng. comm.)	1828-1889
Lincoln	Lincoln, Abraham (Pres. of U. S.)	1809-1865
Bp. Lincoln	Williams, John (bp. of Lincoln and later abp. of York)	1582-1650
Mrs. Lincoln (Cook Book)	Lincoln, Mrs. D. A. [*Boston Cook Book*, Boston, 1888.]	
Lindisfarne Ms.	(an Anglo-Saxon Ms.)	
Lindley	Lindley, John (Eng. botanist)	1799-1865
Sir N. Lindley	Lindley, Sir Nathaniel (Eng. jurist)	1828-
Lingard	Lingard, John (Eng. historian)	1771-1851
Linnæus	*Sw.* Linné, Carl von (Swedish bot.)	1707-1778
Mrs. E. Lynn Linton	Linton, Eliza Lynn (Eng. novelist)	1822-
W. J. Linton	Linton, Wm. J. (English-American engraver)	1812-
Lisle	Lisle, William (Eng. antiquarian)	-1637
J. Lister	Lister, Joseph (Eng. author)	1627-1709
Lithgow	Lithgow, William (Scot. traveler)	1583-1640
Littleton	Littleton, Sir Thomas (Eng. jurist)	1420?-1487
A. Littleton	Littleton, Adam (Eng. theol. writer and philologist)	1627-1694
Littré	Littré, Maximilien P. É. (Fr. philol.)	1801-1881
Livingstone	Livingstone, David (Scot. explorer)	1817-1873
Llewellyn	Llewellyn, Martin (Brit. poet). [*Verses to Chas. II.*, 1660.]	
Lloyd	Lloyd, Robert (Eng. poet)	1733-1764
Bp. Lloyd	Lloyd, Bp. William (Eng. divine)	1627-1717
Humphrey Lloyd	Lloyd, Humphrey (Brit. physicist)	1800-1881
Lloyd's Ms., British Museum.		
Locke	Locke, John (Eng. philosopher)	1632-1704
Lockhart	Lockhart, John G. (Scot. author)	1794-1854
Lockyer	Lockyer, Jos. Norman (Eng. astron.)	1836-
E. Lodge	Lodge, Edmund (Eng. writer)	1756-1839
T. Lodge	Lodge, Thos. (Eng. poet and dram.)	1556-1625
Logan	Logan, John (Scot. poet)	1748-1788
London Academy	London Academy, The (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Athenæum	London Athenæum, The (weekly journal, estab. 1828).	
London Encyc.	London Encyclopædia (ed. by Thomas Curtis, 1826-1834).	
London Field	London Field, The (weekly journal, estab. 1853).	
London Graphic	London Graphic, The (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Literary World	London Literary World, The (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Punch	London Punch, The (weekly journal, estab. 1841).	
London Quart. Rev.	London Quarterly Review (quarterly journal, estab. 1809).	
London Sat. Rev.	London Saturday Review, The (weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
London Spectator	London Spectator (weekly journal, estab. 1828).	
London Standard	London Standard (daily journal, estab. 1827).	
London Telegraph	London Telegraph (daily journal, estab. 1855).	
London Times	London Times (daily journal, estab. 1788).	
London Truth	London Truth (daily journal, estab. 1877).	
G. Long	Long, George (Eng. scholar)	1800-1879
Roger Long	Long, Roger (Eng. astron.)	1680-1770
Longfellow	Longfellow, Henry W. (Am. poet)	1807-1882
S. Longfellow	Longfellow, Samuel (Am. poet and essayist)	1819-
Lord (1630)	Lord, Henry (Eng. traveler). [*Sect of the Banians*, Lond., 1630.]	
Loudon	Loudon, John Claudius (Scot. bot.)	1783-1843
T. R. Lounsbury	Lounsbury, Thomas Raynesford (Am. scholar and author)	1838-
Loveday	Loveday, Robert. [*Cleopatra*, 1687.]	
Lovelace	Lovelace, Richard (Eng. poet)	1618-1658
Lover	Lover, Samuel (Irish nov. and song writer)	1797-1868
Lowell	Lowell, James Russell (Am. poet and essayist)	1819-
M. A. Lower	Lower, Mark Antony (Eng. antiq.)	1813-1876
Lowndes	Lowndes, Wm. Thos. (Eng. bibliog.)	1800-1843
Lowth	Lowth, Bp. Robert (Eng. writer)	1710-1787
Lubbock	Lubbock, Sir John (Eng. scientist)	1834-
Lucar	Lucar, Cyprian (Eng. trans.). [*Art of Shooting*, Lond., 1583.]	
Luce	Luce, Stephen Bleecker. [*Text-book of Seamanship*, rev. ed., 1884.]	1827-
Ludden	Ludden, Wm. (Am. mus. writer). [*Pron. Mus. Dict.*, N. Y., 1875]	1823-
Ludlow	Ludlow, Edmund (Eng. republican leader)	1617?-1692
Lupton	Lupton, Thomas. [*A Thousand Notable Things*, Lond., 1586.]	
Lydgate	Lydgate, John (Eng. poet)	1370?-1451?
Lyell	Lyell, Sir Charles (Brit. geologist)	1797-1875
Lyly	Lyly, John (Eng. dramatist)	1553?-1606
Lyman	Lyman, Chester Smith (Am. physicist and astron.)	1814-1890
Lyttelton	Lyttelton, Ld. Geo. (Eng. writer)	1709-1773
R. H. Lyttelton	Lyttelton, Richard Hen. [*Cricket, Badmington Lib.*]	1854-
Ld. Lytton	Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George, Baron Lytton (Eng. novelist)	1803-1873
Macaulay	Macaulay, Thos. Babington (Eng. historian and essayist)	1800-1859
J. McCarthy	McCarthy, Justin (Brit. hist. and nov.)	1830-
McCheyne	McCheyne, Robert M. (Scot. divine)	1813-1843
Gen. G. B. McClellan	McClellan, George Brinton (Am. general)	1826-1885
McClintock	McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (Irish arctic explorer)	1819-
McCosh	McCosh, Jas. (Scot. metaph. in Am.)	1811-1894
M'Culloch	M'Culloch, John Ramsay (Scot. polit. economist)	1789-1864
J. M. M'Culloch	M'Culloch, Jas. Melville (Scot. educational writer)	1801-1883
G. MacDonald	MacDonald, George (Scot. novelist)	1824-
McElrath	McElrath, Thomas (Am. lawyer). [*Commercial Dict.*, N. Y., 1871]	1807-1888
C. Mackay	Mackay, Charles (Brit. poet and essayist)	1814-1889
Mackeldey	Mackeldey, Ferdinand (Fr. legal writer).	
MacKellar	MacKellar, Thomas (author of *American Printer*)	1812-
McKendrick	McKendrick, John G. (Scot. physiol.)	
D. L. Mackenzie	Mackenzie, D. L. [*Eng. Syn.*, 1854.]	
G. Mackenzie	Mackenzie, George (Scot. phys.)	-1726
Lord Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Lord Geo. (Scot. lawyer)	1636-1691
Morell Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Sir Morell (Eng. physician)	1837-1892
T. Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Thomas (Scot. judge)	1807-1869
Sir J. Mackintosh	Mackintosh, Sir James (Brit. hist. and statesman)	1765-1832
MacKnight	MacKnight, James (Scot. divine)	1721-1800
Madison	Madison, James (Pres. of U. S.)	1751-1836
J. P. Mahaffy	Mahaffy, John Pentland (prof. Anc. Hist., Trinity Coll., Dublin)	1839-
Mahan	Mahan, Dennis Hart (Am. civ. eng.)	1802-1871
Ld. Mahon	Mahon, Philip Henry, Earl of Stanhope (Eng. historian)	1805-1875
Malcom	Malcom, Howard (Am. traveler)	1799-1879
Mallet	Mallet, David (Scot. poet)	1700-1765
Mallock	Mallock, Wm. Hurrell (Eng. author)	1849-
Malone	Malone, Edm. (Ir. Shak. scholar)	1741-1812
Sir T. Malory	Malory, Sir Thos. (Brit. translator)	1430?-
Sir J. Mandeville	Mandeville, Sir John (Eng. traveler)	1300?-1372
Cardinal Manning	Manning, Henry Edward (Eng. cardinal)	1808-1892
Bp. Mannyngham	Mannyngham, Bp. Thomas. [*Discourses*, 1631.]	-1722
Mansel	Mansel, Henry L. (Eng. philos.)	1820-1871
Lord Mansfield	Mansfield, William Murray, Lord (Eng. jurist)	1705-1793
Mantell	Mantell, Gideon A. (Eng. geol.)	1790-1852
F. A. March	March, Fr. Andrew (Am. philol.)	1825-
Mar. Dict.	Marine Dictionary (ed. by Wm. Falconer, 1769).	
Markham	Markham, Gervase (Eng. poet)	1570?-1655?
Marlowe	Marlowe, Christopher (Eng. dram.)	1564-1593
Sir J. Marriot	Marriot, Sir James (Eng. judge)	fl. 1769
Marryat	Marryat, Frederick (Eng. naval officer and novelist)	1792-1848
G. P. Marsh	Marsh, Geo. Perkins (Am. philol. and diplomat)	1801-1882

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Marshall	Marshall, John (Am. statesman)	1755-1835
W. Marshall	Marshall, William (Eng. bot. and agric. writer)	1745?-1819
Marston	Marston, John (Eng. poet)	1575-1634
Dean Martin	Martin, Edwd. (Dean of Ely.) [*Letters*, 1662.]	-1662
H. N. Martin	Martin, Henry Newell (Am. biol.)	1848-
T. Martin	Martin, Thomas (Eng. divine)	-1584
H. Martineau	Martineau, Harriet (Eng. writer)	1802-1876
J. Martineau	Martineau, Jas. (Eng. Unit. divine)	1805-
Martyn	Martyn, John (Eng. botanist)	1699-1768
Marvell	Marvell, Andrew (Eng. misc. author)	1621-1678
Mason	Mason, William (Eng. poet)	1725-1797
J. M. Mason	Mason, John Mitchell (Am. divine and orator)	1770-1829
J. Y. Mason	Mason, John Young (U. S. minister to France)	1799-1859
Mass. Records (1647)	Massachusetts Records, 1647.	
G. Massey	Massey, Gerald (Eng. poet)	1828-
W. Massey	Massey, Wm. Nathaniel (Eng. hist.)	1809-1881
Massinger	Massinger, Philip (Eng. dramatist)	1583-1640
Masson	Masson, David (Brit. author)	1822-
M. T. Masters	Masters, Maxwell Tylden (Eng. bot.). [*Veg. Teratology*, 1869]	1833-
R. Masters	Masters, Robert (Eng. historian)	1713-1798
Cotton Mather	Mather, Cotton (Am. theologian)	1663-1728
Mathias	Mathias, Thomas James (Eng. poet)	1750?-1835
Matthewes	Matthewes, A. (translator of Tasso's *Aminta*, 1628).	
Maunder	Maunder, Samuel (Eng. compiler)	1785-1849
Maundrell	Maundrell, Henry (Eng. traveler)	1650?-1710
Maury	Maury, Matt. F. (Am. nav. officer)	1806-1873
Clerk Maxwell	Maxwell, James Clerk (Brit. physicist)	1831-1879
May	May, Thomas (Eng. poet and trans.)	1594?-1650
Sir T. E. May	May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Eng. legal and parliamentary writer)	1815-1886
Maydman	Maydman, Henry. [*Naval Speculations*, 1691.]	
A. M. Mayer	Mayer, Alfred Marshall (Am. sci.)	1836-
Mayhew	Mayhew, Henry (Eng. author)	1812-1887
Mayne	Mayne, Robert Gray (Eng. surg.)	1808-1868
W. S. Mayo	Mayo, William Starbuck (Am. nov.)	1812-
Mease	Mease, James (Am. physician)	1771-1846
Medbery	Medbery, James Knowles. [*Men and Mysteries of Wall St.*, 1870.]	
Mede	Mede, Joseph (Eng. divine)	1586-1638
Med. Repository	Medical Repository (New York med. journal, 1797-1824).	
Meissner	Meissner, Georg (Ger. physicist)	1929-
Melloni	Melloni, Macedonio (Ital. physicist)	1801-1854
Melmoth	Melmoth, Wm. (Eng. class. trans.)	1710-1799
Owen Meredith	Meredith, Owen, pseud. of Ed. Robt. Bulwer-Lytton (Eng. poet)	1831-1891
H. A. Merewether	Merewether, Henry Alworth (Eng. lawyer). [*Hist. of Boroughs*, 1822.]	-1864
C. Merivale	Merivale, Charles (Brit. historian)	1808-1893
C. H. Merriam	Merriam, Clinton H. (Am. ornith.)	1856?-
Meyrick (*Ancient Armor*)	Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (Eng. antiquary)	1783-1848
Mickle	Mickle, William Julius (Eng. poet)	1735-1788
Middleton	Middleton, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1570?-1627
C. Middleton	Middleton, Conyers (Eng. controversialist)	1683-1750
Miege	Miege, Guy (Eng. lexicog.). [*Great French-Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1688.]	
J. Mill	Mill, James (Eng. historian)	1773-1836
J. S. Mill	Mill, John Stuart (Eng. philosopher and polit. economist)	1806-1873
Miller	Miller, William Allen (Eng. chem.)	1817-1870
H. Miller	Miller, Hugh (Scot. geologist)	1802-1856
P. Miller	Miller, Philip (Eng. botanist)	1691-1771
S. Miller	Miller, Samuel (Am. divine)	1769-1850
Milles (*MS. Devon Gloss.*)	Milles, Jeremiah (Dean of Exeter). [*MS. Glossary of Devonshire Words*]	1714-1784
S. J. Mills	Mills, Samuel John (Am. clerg.)	1783-1818
Milman	Milman, Henry Hart (Eng. hist.)	1791-1868
Milne	Milne, Colin (Scot. botanist)	1744?-1815
Milner	Milner, Joseph (Eng. church hist.)	1744-1797
Milnes	Milnes, Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton (Eng. trav. and poet)	1809-1885
Milton	Milton, John (Eng. poet)	1608-1674
Milward	Milward, Richard. [*Life of Selden.*]	-1680
Miner	Miner, Thomas (Am. physician)	1777-1841
C. S. Minot	Minot, Chas. Sedgwick (Am. biol.)	1852-
Minsheu	Minsheu, John (Eng. linguist). [*Guide into the Tongues*, 1617]	16th-17th c.
Mir. for Mag.	Mirror for Magistrates (a collection of narratives by several poets).	
D. G. Mitchell	Mitchell, Donald G. (Am. author)	1822-
Mitford	Mitford, William (Eng. historian)	1744-1827
J. Mitford	Mitford, John (Eng. biographer and editor)	1781-1859
Miss Mitford	Mitford, Mary R. (Eng. writer)	1786-1855
Mivart	Mivart, St. George (Eng. biologist)	1827-
Mohs	Mohs, Friedr. (Ger. mineralogist)	1773-1839
Moir	Moir, David Macbeth (Scot. poet and novelist)	1798-1851
Mollett	Mollett, John W. [*Dict. of Art and Archæology*, Boston, 1883.]	
R. Monro	Monro, Robert. [*Expedition*, 1637.]	
Bp. Montagu	Montagu, Bp. Richd. (Eng. divine)	1578-1641
Col. G. Montagu	Montagu, Col. George (Eng. ornith.)	-1815
Lady M. W. Montagu	Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (Eng. writer)	1689-1762
Mrs. E. Montagu	Montagu, Eliz. R. (Eng. writer)	1720-1800
W. Montagu	Montagu, Walter. [*Devout Essays. Shepherd's Paradise*]	1604-1677
J. Montgomery	Montgomery, James (Scot. poet)	1771-1854
Monthly Rev.	Monthly Review (Eng. journal, 1749-1845).	
Montrose	Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of (Scot. royalist)	1612-1650
Moore	Moore, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1779-1852
E. Moore	Moore, Edward (Eng. dramatist)	1712-1757
Moore (*Encyc. of Music*)	Moore, John Weeks (Am. musical writer)	1807-
Dr. H. More	More, Dr. Henry (Eng. philosopher)	1614-1687
Hannah More	More, Hannah (Eng. writer)	1745-1833
Sir T. More	More, Sir Thomas (Eng. philos.)	1478-1535
J. D. Morell	Morell, John D. (Eng. philos.)	1815-
L. H. Morgan	Morgan, Lewis Henry (Am. sci.)	1818-1881
Fynes Morison	Morison, Fynes (Eng. traveler)	1566-1614?
H. Morley	Morley, Henry (Eng. author)	1822-1894
J. Morley	Morley, John (Eng. polit. author)	1838-
C. Morris	Morris, Charles (Am. scientist).	
G. P. Morris	Morris, Geo. Perkins (Am. journ.)	1802-1864
R. Morris	Morris, Richard (Eng. philol.)	1833-1894
W. Morris	Morris, William (Eng. poet). [*Jason*]	1834-1896
J. Morse	Morse, Jedidiah (Eng. poet)	1761-1826
J. H. Morse	Morse, James Herbert (Am. writer)	1841-
Morte d'Arthure	Morte d'Arthure (old alliterative poem, about 1360).	
Mortimer	Mortimer, John (Eng. writer on husbandry)	-1736
Morton (1632)	Morton, Thomas. [*New Eng. Canaan*, 1632]	1590?-1646?
Bp. Morton	Morton, Bp. Thomas (Eng. theol.)	1564-1659
Moseley	Moseley, Hen. (Eng. mech. writer)	1801-1872
W. M. Moseley	Moseley, Walter Michael (Eng. author). [*Essay on Archery*, 1792]	1765-1827
Mosheim	Mosheim, von, Johann Lorenz (Ger. theologian)	1694?-1755
Mother Goose	Songs for the Nursery, 1719.	
Motherwell	Motherwell, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1797-1835
Motley	Motley, John Lothrop (Am. hist.)	1814-1877
Motto of the Mackintoshes	Motto of the Mackintoshes (a Scottish clan).	
Mountfort	Mountfort, Wm. (Eng. dramatist)	1659-168
Moxon	Moxon, Joseph (Eng. math.)	1627-1700
Mozley & Whiteley	{Mozley, Herbert Newman.} {Whiteley, George Crispe.} [*Law Dict.*, Lond., 1876.]	
Muffett	Muffett, or Moufet, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1550?-1600?
Muirhead	Muirhead, Jas. (Scot. law writer)	-1889
Max Müller	Müller, Friedrich Max (Ger.-Eng. philol.)	1823-
Munday	Munday, Anthony (Eng. dramatist)	1554-1633
Murchison	Murchison, Sir R. I. (Brit. geol.)	1792-1871
Murdock	Murdock, James (Am. divine and scholar)	1776-1856
A. Murphy	Murphy, Arthur (Brit. dram. and essayist)	1727-1805
J. Murphy	Murphy, James Gracey (Irish Heb. scholar)	1808-
Dr. Murray	Murray, James Augustus Henry (Eng. lexicog. and philol.).	1837-
Lady Murray	Murray, Lady Griseld (Eng. writer)	1693-1759
Murray's Handbook of London	Murray, John, Jr. (Eng. publisher)	1808-
Mushet	Mushet, Robert (Eng. lawyer)	-1828
Nares	Nares, Rob. (Eng. critic and theol.)	1753-1829
Nash	Nash, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1564-1600
The Nation	Nation, The (N. Y. weekly journal, estab. 1865).	
National Rev.	National Review (Lond. journal, 1855-1864).	
Nature	Nature (Eng. weekly jour. of sci., estab. 1869).	
Naunton	Naunton, Sir Robert (Eng. author)	1563-1635
N. Brit. Review	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844-1871).	
Neal	Neal, John (Am. misc. writer)	1793-1876
Neale	Neale, John Mason (Eng. divine, author, and trans. of hymns)	1818-1866
Nelson	Nelson, Horatio, Lord (Brit. adm.)	1758-1805
R. Nelson	Nelson, Robert (Brit. writer)	1656-1715
T. Nevile	Nevile, Thomas (Eng. translator)	fl. 1758
New American Cyc.	New American Cyclopedia (edited by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, 1857)	
Newcomb	Newcomb, Simon (Am. math.)	1835-
Abp. Newcome	Newcome, Abp. Wm. (Eng. divine)	1729-1800
New England Tales	New England Tales (quoted fr. Bartlett's *Americanisms*).	
New English Dict.	New English Dictionary (edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray).	
F. W. Newman	Newman, Fr. Wm. (Eng. author)	1805-
J. H. Newman	Newman, Cardinal John Henry (Eng. theologian and author)	1801-1890
Newton	Newton, Thomas (Eng. physician)	-1607
H. A. Newton	Newton, Hubert Anson (Am. math.)	1830-1896
J. Newton	Newton, John (Eng. clergyman)	1725-1807
Sir I. Newton	Newton, Sir Isaac (Eng. philos. and math.)	1642-1727
New York Times	New York Times (daily journal, estab. 1850).	
Nichol	Nichol, John Pringle (Brit. sci.)	1804-1859
Nichols	Nichols, John (Eng. antiquary)	1745-1826
J. R. Nichols	Nichols, James Robinson (Am. inventor and scientific writer)	1819-1888
W. Nichols	Nichols, William (Eng. divine)	1664-1712
Nicholson	Nicholson, Peter (Brit. architect)	1765-1844
Bp. Nicholson	Nicholson, Bp. Wm. (Eng. divine)	-1671
H. A. Nicholson	Nicholson, Henry A. (Eng. geol.)	1844-
W. Nicholson	Nicholson, William (Eng. chemist)	1753-1815
Nicolay & Hay (*Life of Lincoln*)	{Nicolay, John Geo. (Am. author)} {Hay, John (Am. author)}	1832- 1839-
Nicolls	Nicolls, Thomas (Eng. translator). [*Thucydides*, 1550.]	
Abp. Nicolson	Nicolson, Abp. Wm. (Eng. divine)	1655-1727
Nordheimer	Nordheimer, Isaac (Ger. Hebrew scholar)	1809-1842
Norris	Norris, John (Eng. clergyman)	1658-1711
W. E. Norris	Norris, W. E. (Eng. novelist).	1847-
G. North (1575)	North, George (Eng. trans.). [*Philosopher of the Court*, 1575.]	
Ld. North	North, Frederick, second earl of Guilford (Eng. statesman)	1732-1792
R. North	North, Roger (Eng. writer)	1650-1733
Sir T. North	North, Sir Thomas (Eng. translator). [*Plutarch's Lives*, 1579.]	
North Am. Rev.	North American Review (Am. monthly, estab. 1815).	
North Brit. Rev.	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844-1871).	
Northbrooke	Northbrooke, John (Eng. divine). [*Treatise on Dicing*, etc., 1576.]	
A. Norton	Norton, Andrews (Am. theologian)	1786-1852
Nott	Nott, Josiah Clark (Am. ethnol.)	1804-1873
Nugæ Antiq.	Nugæ Antiquæ (prose and poetry fr. Sir J. Harrington and others).	
Oakeley	Oakeley, Fred. (Eng. R. C. clerg.). [*Catholic Worship*, 1867.]	1802-1880
O'Brien	O'Brien, John (prof. at Mount St. Mary's College, Md.)	-1879
Observer	Observer, The (Eng. serial, 1785-90).	
Occleve	Occleve, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1370?-1454?
Odling	Odling, William (Eng. chemist)	1829-
J. O'Donovan	O'Donovan, John (Irish archæol.)	1809-1861
O. Eng. Oath of Allegiance	Old English Oath of Allegiance (quoted by Blackstone).	
Ogilvie	Ogilvie, John (Scot. lexicog.). [*Imp. Dict.*, 1856]	1797-1867
O'Keefe	O'Keefe, or O'Keeffe, John (Irish dramatist)	1747-1833
Oldenburg	Oldenburg, Hen. (Ger.-Eng. writer)	1615?-1678
Oldham	Oldham, John (Eng. poet)	1653-1683
Oldys	Oldys, William (Eng. bibliographer)	1696-1761
Oley	Oley, Barnabas (Eng. divine)	-1686
N. Oliphant	Oliphant, Lawrence (Eng. traveler)	1829-1888
Mrs. Oliphant	Oliphant, Margaret O. Wilson (Brit. writer)	1818-
T. L. K. Oliphant	Oliphant, Thomas Lawrence Kingston (Eng. writer)	1831-
Orfila	Orfila, Mateo José B. (Fr. chem.)	1787-1853
Ormulum	Ormulum, The (an imperfect series of homilies, about 1200).	
Orrery	Orrery, John Boyle, Earl of (Eng. writer)	1707-1762
Osborne	Osborne, Francis (Eng. writer)	1589?-1659
Otway	Otway, Thos. (Eng. dram. and poet)	1651-1685
Overbury	Overbury, Sir Thos. (Eng. author)	1581-1613
Owen	Owen, Richard (Eng. naturalist)	1804-1892
Owen (*Epigrams*)	Owen, John (Brit. writer)	1560-1622
C. Owen	pseud. of Mrs. Helen A. Nitsch (Am. writer on cookery)	-1889
Oxf. Gloss.	Oxford Glossary of Architecture, 1845 (later ed. cited as Parker).	
Packard	Packard, Alpheus S., Jr. (Am. nat.)	1839-
Page	Page, David (Brit. geologist)	1814-1879
T. N. Page	Page, Thomas Nelson (Am. author)	1853-
Paget	Paget, Sir James (Eng. surgeon)	1814-
Pagitt	Pagitt, Ephraim (Eng. author)	1575-1647
Painter (*Palace of Pleasure*)	Painter, William (Eng. compiler). [*Palace of Pleasure*, 1566]	-1594
Paley	Paley, Wm. (Eng. theologian)	1743-1805
Palfrey	Palfrey, John Gorham (Am. hist.)	1796-1881
F. T. Palgrave	Palgrave, Fr. T. (Eng. art critic)	1824-
Sir F. Palgrave	Palgrave, Sir Francis (Eng. hist.)	1788-1861
W. G. Palgrave	Palgrave, W. Gifford (Eng. traveler)	1826-1888
Pall Mall Gazette	Pall Mall Gazette (Eng. daily journal, estab. 1865).	
Ld. Palmerston	Palmerston, Henry John Temple, 3d viscount (Eng. statesman)	1784-1865
Palsgrave	Palsgrave, John (Eng. linguist)	1480?-1554
Papin	Papin, Denis (French physicist)	1647-1714
Sir W. Parish	Parish, Sir Woodbine (Eng. diplom.)	1796-1882
Park	Park, Sir James Allen (Brit. jurist)	1763-1838
Prof. Park	Park, Edwards Amasa (Am. theol.)	1808-
R. Park	Park, Roswell (Am. author)	1807-1869
Parker	Parker, John Henry (Eng. archæol.). [*Gloss. of Architecture*, 1879]	1806-1884
Abp. Parker	Parker, Abp. Matt. (Eng. divine)	1504-1575
Bp. Parker	Parker, Bp. Samuel (Eng. divine)	1640-1687
Martin Parker	Parker, Martin (Eng. poet). [*The Nightingale*, 1632.]	
T. Parker	Parker, Theodore (Am. theologian)	1810-1860
Parkhurst	Parkhurst, John Luke (Am. gram.)	1795?-1850
Parkman	Parkman, Francis, Jr. (Am. hist.)	1823-1893
Parliamentary History (1648)	Parliamentary History, 1648 (cited from Richardson's Dict.).	
Parnell	Parnell, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1679-1718
Parr	Parr, Bartholomew. [*Med. Dict.*, Lond., 1809]	1750-
R. Parr	Parr, Richard (Eng. divine)	1617-1691
S. Parr	Parr, Sam. (Eng. crit. and scholar)	1747-1825
Parsons	Parsons, Theophilus (Am. jurist). [*Contracts*]	1797-1882
Parth. Sacra (1633)	Parthenia Sacra: or, Myst. Garment of the Sacred Parthenes; by Hen. Hawkins.	
Paston	Letters of the Paston family of Norfolk (a record of social customs of 15th century, edited by Sir J. Fenn, 1787).	
Pastor Fido (1602)	Pastor Fido (written by G. B. Guarini, 1537-1612, tr. by Fanshawe)	
W. Pater	Pater, Walter Horatio (Eng. writer)	1839-1894
Bp. Patrick	Patrick, Bp. Symon (Eng. com.)	1626-1707
W. Pattison	Pattison, William (Eng. poet)	1706-1727
Paulding	Paulding, James K. (Am. author)	1779-1860
J. Payn	Payn, James (Brit. writer)	1830-
Payne	Payne, John Howard (Am. dram.)	1792-1852
P. Cyc.	Penny Cyclopædia (ed. by Chas. Knight, 1833-1858).	
Peacham	Peacham, Henry (Eng. painter and author)	-1640?
Bp. Peacock	Peacock, Bp. Reginald (Brit. prel.)	1390-1460?
Bp. Pearce	Pearce, Bp. Zachary (Eng. divine)	1690-1774
Bp. Pearson	Pearson, Bp. John (Eng. theol.)	1613-1686
C. H. Pearson	Pearson, Chas. Henry (Eng. hist.)	1830-
Peele	Peele, George (Eng. poet)	1558?-1597?
Pegge	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. antiquary)	1704-1796

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Pegge (1814) . .	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. writer) . . .	1731-1800
J. Peile . . .	Peile, John. [*Gr. and Lat. Etymol.*, 2d ed., Lond., 1872.]	
Pennant . . .	Pennant, Thomas (Brit. zoölogist).	1726-1798
Pepys	Pepys, Samuel (Eng. diarist) . . .	1632-1703
Percival . . .	Percival, James Gates (Am. poet and geologist)	1795-1856
Percy	Percy, Thomas (Eng. bishop) . .	1729-1811
Percy's Reliques	(a collection of old lyrics, ed. by Bishop Percy, 1765).	
Pereira . . .	Pereira, Jonathan (Eng. physician)	1804-1853
Jacob Perkins .	Perkins, Jacob (Am. inventor) . .	1766-1849
Perkins . . .	Perkins, William (Eng. divine) . .	1558-1602
Perrier . . .	Perrier, Edmond (Fr. naturalist) .	1844-
Perry	Perry, William (Eng. lexicographer). [*Dict.*, 1795.]	
Peters	Peters, Richard, Jr. (Am. biog.) .	1780-1848
H. Peters . . .	Peters, Hugh (Eng. divine) . . .	1599-1660
J. P. Peters . .	Peters, John Punnett (Am. trans.).	185?-
Petherick . . .	Petherick, John (Brit. traveler) . .	1820?-
Sir P. Pett . .	Pett, Sir Peter (Eng. polit. writer).	1630-
Pettie	Pettie, George. [*Introd. to Guazzo's Civil Conversation*, 1586]	1548?-1589
Sir W. Petty .	Petty, Sir Wm. (Eng. polit. econ.).	1623-1687
Phaer	Phaer, Thos. (Brit. phys. and poet)	-1560
Philips . . .	Philips, Ambrose (Eng. poet) . . .	1671-1749
J. Philips . .	Philips, John (Eng. poet)	1676-1708
Phillips . . .	Phillips, Willard (Am. jurist) . .	1784-1873
E. Phillips . .	Phillips, Edward (Eng. lexicog.) .	1630-1688?
W. Phillips . .	Phillips, William (Brit. geologist) .	1773-1828
Wendell Phillips	Phillips, Wendell (Am. orator) . .	1811-1884
Pickering . .	Pickering, Tim. (Am. statesman) .	1745-1829
J. Pickering .	Pickering, John (Am. philologist) .	1777-1846
Pierpont . . .	Pierpont, John (Am. poet) . . .	1785-1866
Piers Plowman	Vision of Piers Plowman (satirical poem of 14th cent., by Wm. Langland, or Langley).	
Piffard . . .	Piffard, Henry Granger (Am. physician). [*Therr. of Skin*, 1881.]	
C. C. Pinckney .	Pinckney, Chas. C. (Am. statesman)	1746-1825
Pinel	Pinel, Philippe (Fr. physician) . .	1745-1826
Pinkerton . .	Pinkerton, John (Scot. author) . .	1758-1826
Pitkin	Pitkin, Timothy (Am. historian) .	1760-1847
Pitman . . .	Pitman, Isaac (Eng. phonographer)	1813-
Pitt	Pitt, William (Eng. statesman) . .	1759-1806
C. Pitt	Pitt, Christopher (Eng. poet. trans.)	1699-1748
Plaifere . . .	Plaifere, John (Eng. divine) . . .	-1608
Planché . . .	Planché, James R. (Eng. dramatist)	1796-1880
Plautus (*Trans.* 1694)	(Eng. translation by Lawrence Echard, 1671-1730).	
Playfair . . .	Playfair, John (Scot. math. and physicist)	1748-1819
Lyon Playfair .	Playfair, Lyon (Eng. chemist) . .	1819-
Plumptre . . .	Plumptre, Edward H. (Eng. clerg.)	1821-1891
E. Pocock . . .	Pocock, Edward (Eng. orientalist).	1604-1691
Pococke . . .	Pococke, Bp. Richard (Eng. trav.) .	1704-1765
Poe	Poe, Edgar Allan (Am. poet) . . .	1809-1849
Poem in Essex Dialect . .	John Noakes and Mary Styles (a poem exhibiting the localisms peculiar to Essex, Lond., 1839).	
Pole	Pole, Wm. (Eng. musician and sci.)	1814-
Pollok	Pollok, Robert (Scot. poet) . . .	1798-1827
J. N. Pomeroy .	Pomeroy, John Norton (Am. legal writer)	1828-1885
Pomfret . . .	Pomfret, John (Eng. poet)	1667-1703
Madame de Pompadour .	Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de (Fr. marchioness)	1721-1764
H. W. Poole .	Poole, Hen. Ward (Am. mus. writer)	1825-
R. S. Poole . .	Poole, Reginald S. (Eng. archæol.)	1832-1895
Poor Robin's Almanack .	(Eng. almanac, 1663-1828)	
Pope	Pope, Alexander (Eng. poet) . . .	1688-1744
Pop. Sci. Monthly	Popular Science Monthly (*N. Y.* magazine, estab. 1872).	
Porson . . .	Porson, Richd. (Eng. Gr. scholar) .	1759-1808
Porter	Porter, Noah (Am. metaphysician)	1811-1892
E. Porter . .	Porter, Ebenezer (Am. divine) . .	1772-1834
Porteus . .	Porteus, Beilby (Eng. bishop) . .	1731-1808
Pothier . . .	Pothier, Robert Joseph (Fr. jurist)	1699-1772
Abp. Potter . .	Potter, Abp. John (Eng. prelate) .	1674-1747
F. Potter . . .	Potter, Francis (Eng. mechanician)	1594-1678
B. Powell . .	Powell, Baden (Eng. philosopher) .	1796-1860
Sir John Powell	Powell, Sir John (Eng. judge) . .	1633?-1696
Pownall . . .	Pownall, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1722-1805
P. Plowman .	See *Piers Plowman*.	
Praed	Praed, Winthrop M. (Eng. poet) .	1802-1839
Pref. to Book of Com. Prayer .	Preface to Book of Common Prayer.	
Prescott . . .	Prescott, Wm. Hickling (Am. hist.)	1796-1859
Preston . . .	Preston, John (Eng. divine) . . .	1587-1628
T. Preston . .	Preston, Thomas (Eng. dramatist).	-1598
Price	Price, Richard (Brit. finan. writer)	1723-1791
Price (1610) . .	Price, Daniel (Eng. divine) . . .	1579?-1631
Prichard . . .	Prichard, James C. (Eng. ethnol.).	1786-1848
Prideaux . . .	Prideaux, John (Eng. divine) . .	1578-1650
H. Prideaux .	Prideaux, Humphrey (Eng. hist.) .	1648-1724
Priestley . . .	Priestley, Joseph (Eng. chem. and physicist)	1733-1804
Prior	Prior, Matthew (Eng. poet) . . .	1664-1721
Dr. Prior . .	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander [*Pop. Names of Brit. Plants*, 1879]	1809-
Pritchard . .	Pritchard, Andrew (Eng. naturalist)	1804-1882
R. A. Proctor .	Proctor, Richard A. (Eng. astron.).	1837-1888
Prompt. Parv.	Promptorium Parvulorum (Eng.-Lat. Dict., by Geoffrey the Grammarian, 1440).	
Proudfit . . .	Proudfit, Alexander M. (Am. divine)	1770-1843
Prout	Prout, William (Eng. med. chemist)	1786-1850
Pryce	Pryce, Wm. (Eng. min. and archæol.)	fl. 1790
Prynne . . .	Prynne, William (Eng. lawyer) .	1600-1669
Pugin	Pugin, Augustus N. W. (Eng. arch.)	1812-1852
Puller	Puller, Timothy (Brit. divine) . .	-1693
Punch	See *London Punch*.	
Purchas . .	Purchas, Samuel (Eng. compiler of travels)	1578-1628?
The Puritan (1607) . . .	The Puritan, or The Widow of Watling Street (an anon. play).	
Puttenham . .	Puttenham, George (Brit. writer)	1532?-1600?
H. J. Pye . . .	Pye, Henry James (Eng. poet) . .	1745-1813
Quain	Quain, Richard (Brit. physician) .	1816-1887
Quain's Anat. .	Quain, Jones (Eng. anatomist) . .	1795-1851
Quarles . . .	Quarles, Fr. (Eng. poet). [*Emblems*]	1592-1644
Quart. Rev. . .	Quarterly Review (Eng. periodical, founded 1809).	
Queen of Corinth	(a play by Massinger, Fletcher, etc.)	
Quincy . . .	Quincy, John (Eng. medical writer)	-1723
Josiah Quincy .	Quincy, Josiah (Am. statesman) .	1772-1864
Bp. Rainbow .	Rainbow, Bp. Edward (Eng. divine)	1608-1684
Sir W. Raleigh	Raleigh, Sir Walter (Eng. statesman and navigator)	1552-1618
Rambler . . .	Rambler, The (Eng. periodical, 1750-1752).	
Ramsay . . .	Ramsay, Allan (Scot. poet) . . .	1685-1758
D. Ramsay . .	Ramsay, David (Am. historian). .	1749-1815
E. B. Ramsay .	Ramsay, Edward B. (Scot. clerg.) .	1793-1872
J. Randolph .	Randolph, John (Am. politician) .	1773-1833
T. Randolph .	Randolph, Thos. (Eng. dramatist) .	1605-1634
Rankine . . .	Rankine, W. J. Macquorn (Scot. mechanician)	1820-1872
Rawle	Rawle, Wm. (Am. lawyer and scholar)	1759-1836
G. Rawlinson .	Rawlinson, George (Eng. historian)	1815-
Sir H. Rawlinson	Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (Eng. orientalist)	1810-1895
Ray	Ray, John (Eng. nat. and compiler)	1628-1705
Rayer	Rayer, Pierre François Olive (Fr. medical writer)	1793-1867
Raymond . . .	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (Am. engineer). [*Mining Gloss.*].	1840-
H. Read . . .	Read, Henry (Am. author) . . .	1808-1854
Charles Reade .	Reade, Charles (Eng. novelist) . .	1814-1884
Compton Reade	Reade, Compton (Eng. novelist) .	1834?-
J. Reading . .	Reading, John (Eng. divine) . . .	1588-1677
Rees	Rees, Abraham (Eng. cyclopedist).	1743-1825
T. Reeve (1657) .	Reeve, Thomas (English divine). [*God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.]	
Reid	Reid, Thomas (Scot. metaphysician,	1710-1796
Remedy of Love	(a poem attributed to Chaucer).	
I. Remsen . .	Remsen, Ira (Am. chemist) . . .	1846-
Rep. Sec. of War (1860) . . .	Report of the Secretary of War, U. S., for 1860.	
Rev. Ver. . . .	Revised version of the Bible, 1884.	
Bp. Reynolds .	Reynolds, Bp. Edw. (Eng. divine) .	1599-1676
Sir J. Reynolds	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (Eng. portrait painter)	1723-1792
Rhemish Trans.	Rhemish translation of the New Testament, 1582.	
Rich. the Redeless	Richard the Redeless (a poem by Wm. Langland, or Langley, 1399).	
Richardson . .	Richardson, Samuel (Eng. nov.) .	1689-1761
Richardson (*Dict.*) . . .	Richardson, Charles (Eng. lexicographer)	1775-1865
B. W. Richardson	Richardson, Benjamin Ward (Eng. physician)	1828-
Bp. Richardson	Richardson, Bp. John (Eng. theol.)	1579?-1654
J. Richardson .	Richardson, Jonathan (Eng. painter and author)	1665?-1745
Rider's Dict. (1640) . . .	Rider, John. [*Lat.-Eng. Dict.*] .	1562?-1632
Ridley	Ridley, Nicholas (Eng. bishop) . .	1500?-1555
Riemann . . .	Riemann, Hugo (Ger. mus. writer)	1849-
Rivers	Rivers, Antony Widvile, or Woodville, Earl of (Eng. class. transl.)	1442-1483
Robert of Brunne	See *Brunne*.	
R. of Gloucester	Robert of Gloucester (Eng. antiq. historian)	fl. 13th c.
Robertson . . .	Robertson, William (Scot. historian)	1721-1793
F. W. Robertson	Robertson, Fred. Wm. (Eng. clerg.)	1816-1853
G. C. Robertson	Robertson, Geo. Croom (Scot. phil.)	1842-
Robinson . . .	Robinson, John. [*Eudoxa*, 1653.]	
Canon Robinson	Robinson, Chas. K. (Eng. divine).	
E. Robinson . .	Robinson, Edward (Am. philol.) .	1794-1863
E. G. Robinson .	Robinson, Ezekiel G. (Am. divine)	1815-
Robinson's Whitby Glossary (1875)	Robinson, F. K. (Eng. scholar). [*Whitby Glossary*, 1875.]	
Robynson (*More's Utopia*) . .	Robynson, Raphe (Eng. translator)	fl. 1551
Rochefoucauld .	See *La Rochefoucauld*.	
Rochester . . .	Rochester, John Wilmot, second earl of (Eng. courtier)	1647?-1680
Rockstro . . .	Rockstro, Wm. S. (Eng. mus. writer).	
Rogers	Rogers (quoted from Johnson's Dict.).	
D. Rogers . .	Rogers, Daniel (Eng. divine) . .	1573-1652
J. Rogers (1839)	Rogers, John (of St. John's Coll., Cambridge).	
J. Rogers . . .	Rogers, J. (writer in *Eng. Mechanic*, London, 1869).	
S. Rogers . . .	Rogers, Samuel (Eng. poet) . . .	1763-1855
Thorold Rogers	Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (Eng. political economist) . . .	1823?-
Roget	Roget, Peter Mark (Eng. physiologist). [*Thesaurus*]	1779-1869
J. Rolland . .	Rolland, John (Scot. poetical trans.)	
G. Rolleston . .	Rolleston, George (Eng. physiol.) .	1829-1881
Romilly . . .	Romilly, Sir Sam. (Eng. statesman)	1757-1818
Rom. of R. . .	Romaunt of Rose (Eng. trans. of French romance, formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
T. Roosevelt . .	Roosevelt, Theodore (Am. author)	1858-
H. Roscoe . .	Roscoe, Henry (Eng. jurist) . . .	1799-1836
H. E. Roscoe .	Roscoe, Henry Enfield (Eng. chem.)	1833-
Roscoe & Schorlemmer	{Roscoe, Henry E. / Schorlemmer, Carl.} [*Treatise on Chem.*]	
Roscommon . .	Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Lord (Eng. poet)	1633?-1684
Ross	Ross, Alexander (Brit. theologian)	1590-1654
A. Ross (1778) .	Ross, Alexander (Scot. poet) . . .	1699-1784
J. Ross	Ross, James. [*Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1883.]	
Sir J. Ross . .	Ross, Sir John (Brit. arctic navigator)	1777-1856
J. J. Rousseau .	Rousseau, Jean Jacques (Fr. philos.)	1712-1778
Rowe	Rowe, Nicholas (Eng. dramatist) .	1673-1718
S. Rowlands . .	Rowlands, Samuel (Brit. poet) .	1573?-1634?
Rowley . . .	Rowley, Wm. (Eng. actor and dram.)	fl. 17th c.
Ruddiman . .	Ruddiman, Thomas (Scot. scholar)	1674-1758
Rush	Rush, James (Am. physician and philanthropist)	1786-1869
Ruskin	Ruskin, John (Eng. writer on art) .	1819-
Sir W. O. Russell	Russell, Sir William Oldnall (Eng. legal writer)	1785?-1833
W. C. Russell .	Russell, William Clark (Eng. nov.)	1844-
W. H. Russell .	Russell, Wm. Howard (Brit. journ.)	1821-
Bp. Rust . . .	Rust, Bp. George (Eng. divine) . .	-1670
Ruxton	Ruxton, Geo. Fred. Aug. (Eng. trav.)	1821-1849
Rycaut . . .	Rycaut, Sir Paul (Eng. traveler and diplomatist)	1630-1700
Rymer	Rymer, Thomas (Eng. antiquary) .	1639?-1713
Sachs	Sachs, Julius (Ger. botanist) . . .	1832-
Sackville . . .	Sackville, Thomas, first earl of Dorset (Eng. poet)	1527-1608
Sir E. Sackville	Sackville, Sir Edw. (Eng. statesman)	1590-1652
Saintsbury . .	Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (Eng. literary historian) . .	1845-
G. A. Sala . .	Sala, George Augustus Henry (Eng. journalist and author) . .	1828-1895
J. Salkeld . .	Salkeld, John (Brit. clergyman) .	1575-1659
Salmagundi . .	Salmagundi (a series of papers, 1807, by Wm. Irving, Washington Irving, and J. K. Paulding).	
Salmon . . .	Salmon, Nathaniel (Eng. antiquary)	1676-1742
Abp. Sancroft .	Sancroft, Abp. William (Eng. divine)	1616-1693
Bp. Sanderson .	Sanderson, Bp. Robt. (Eng. divine)	1587-1663
Sandys	Sandys, Geo. (Eng. trav. and poet)	1577-1643
Abp. Sandys .	Sandys, Abp. Edwin (Eng. divine)	1519-1588
Sir E. Sandys .	Sandys, Sir Edwin (Eng. writer) .	1561-1629
Sir M. Sandys .	Sandys, Sir Miles (Eng. writer) . .	1600-
C. S. Sargent .	Sargent, Chas. Sprague (Am. bot.) .	1841-
Sat. Rev., or *Saturday Review*	Saturday Review (a London weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
Saunier . . .	Saunier, Claudius (Fr. mechanician).	
Savage . . .	Savage, Richard (Eng. poet) . . .	1698-1743
M. W. Savage .	Savage, Marmion W. (Brit. novelist)	1813?-1872
W. Savage . .	Savage, William (Eng. printer) . .	1771-1843
Savile	Savile, Sir Henry (Eng. math. and classical scholar)	1549-1622
J. G. Saxe . .	Saxe, John Godfrey (Am. poet) . .	1816-1887
A. B. Saxton .	Saxton, Andrew B. (Am. poet).	
Say	Say, Thomas (Am. naturalist) . .	1787-1834
Sayce	Sayce, Archibald Henry (Eng. orientalist)	1846-
Schaeffer . . .	Schaeffer, Chas. Fred. (Am. theol.)	1807-1880
Schaff	Schaff, Philip (Am. theologian) .	1819-1893
Schaff-Herzog Encyc. . .	{Schaff, Philip . . . . . / Herzog, John Jacob . . . . . [*Encyc. of Relig. Knowl.*]	1819-1893 / 1805-1882
Schmidt . . .	Schmidt, Alex. (German scholar). [*Shak. Lex.*]	1816-
Schoolcraft . .	Schoolcraft, Henry R. (Am. ethnol.)	1793-1864
Scientific American . . .	Scientific American (N. Y. weekly, estab. 1846).	
Sclater (1654) .	Sclater, William (Eng. clergyman). [*Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock*, 1654.]	
P. L. Sclater .	Sclater, Philip Lutley (Eng. nat.) .	1829-
R. Scot	Scot, Reginald (Eng. writer against superstition)	1545-1599
Scott	Scott, Joseph N. (Eng. lexicog.) . .	-1773
Dr. J. Scott . .	Scott, Dr. John (Eng. divine) . .	1638-1694
H. L. Scott . .	Scott, Henry L. (Am. mil. officer) .	1814-1886
J. Scott of Amwell	Scott, John, of Amwell (Eng. poet)	1730-1783
Sir W. Scott . .	Scott, Sir Walter (Scot. novelist and poet)	1771-1832
T. Scott . . .	Scott, Thomas (Eng. commentator)	1747-1821
William Scott .	Scott, William. [*Dict.*, 1797] . .	fl. 1750-1804
F. L. Scribner .	Scribner, F. Lamson. [*Report of U. S. Dept. of Agric.*, 1887-88.]	
Scudamore . .	Scudamore, Edward. [*Nomenclator, or Terminolog. Dict.*, Lond., 1841.]	
Barnas Sears .	Sears, Barnas (Am. scholar) . . .	1802-1880
Secker	Secker, Thomas (Eng. archbishop).	1693-1768
J. Seed . . .	Seed, Jeremiah (Eng. divine) . .	-1747
J. R. Seeley .	Seeley, John Robert (Eng. author)	1834-1895
P. J. Selby . .	Selby, Prideaux J. (Brit. ornith.) .	1788?-1867
Selden	Selden, John (Eng. statesman) . .	1584-1654
J. M. Sewall .	Sewall, Jona. Mitchell (Am. poet) .	1748-1808
A. Seward . .	Seward, Anna (Eng. writer) . . .	1747-1809
W. H. Seward .	Seward, Wm. H. (Am. statesman) .	1801-1872
Shaftesbury . .	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of (Eng. writer) .	1671-1713
J. C. Shairp .	Shairp, John C. (Brit. scholar) . .	1819-1885
Shakespeare . .	Shakespeare, Wm. (Eng. dramatist)	1564-1616
Sharp	Sharp, John (Eng. prelate)	1644-1714
G. Sharp . . .	Sharp, Granville (Eng. abolitionist)	1734-1813
S. Sharp . . .	Sharp, Samuel (Eng. surgeon) . .	-1778
S. Sharpe . . .	Sharpe, Samuel (Eng. bib. scholar)	1799-1881
G. Shaw . . .	Shaw, George (Eng. naturalist) . .	1751-1813
Shedd	Shedd, Prof. Wm. Greenough Thayer (Am. theologian) . . .	1820-1894
Sheldon . . .	Sheldon, Richard (Eng. divine). [*Miracles of Anti-Christ*, 1616.]	
Shelford . . .	Shelford, Robert. [*Learned Discourse*, 1635.]	
M. W. Shelley .	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (Eng. novelist)	1797-1851
Shelley	Shelley, Percy Bysshe (Eng. poet)	1792-1822
Shelton . . .	Shelton, Thomas (Eng. translator of Don Quixote)	1580?-
Shenstone . . .	Shenstone, William (Brit. poet) . .	1714-1763
Sherburne . .	Sherburne, Sir Edward (Eng. poet and translator)	1618-1702
Sheridan . . .	Sheridan, Richard B. B. (Brit. dramatist)	1751-1816
Dr. Sheridan .	Sheridan, Dr. Thomas (Brit. elocutionist and lexicographer) . . .	1721-1758

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
P. H. Sheridan	Sheridan, Philip H. (Am. general)	1831–1888
Sir A. Sherley	Sherley, Sir Anthony (Eng. trav.)	1565–1630
Bp. Sherlock	Sherlock, Bp. Thomas (Eng. divine)	1678–1761
Gen. W. T. Sherman	Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh (Amer. general)	1820–1891
Sherwood	Sherwood, Robert. [*Dict. of Eng. and Fr.*, 1632.]	
Shipley	Shipley, Orby (Eng. eccl. writer)	1832–
T. Shipman	Shipman, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	fl. 17th c.
Shirley	Shirley, James (Eng. dramatist)	1594?–1666
J. V. Shoemaker	Shoemaker, John V. (Am. phys.).	
Sir J. Shore	Shore, Sir John (Eng. writer)	1751–1834
Shuckford	Shuckford, Sam. (Eng. historian)	–1754
Algernon Sidney	Sidney, Algernon (Eng. patriot)	1622?–1683
Sir H. Sidney	Sidney, Sir Henry (Eng. statesman)	–1586
Sir P. Sidney	Sidney, Sir Philip (Eng. statesman)	1554–1586
Siemens	Siemens, Karl Wilhelm (Ger. nat. philosopher in England)	1823–1883
The Silkworms (1599)	Silkworms and their Flies, The: described in verse by T. M. (said to be Thomas Muffett, or Moufet).	
Silliman	Silliman, Benj., Sr. (Am. physicist)	1779–1864
Simmonds	Simmonds, Peter Lund. [*Trade Products*, Lond., 1858.]	
Sir J. Y. Simpson	Simpson, Sir Jas. Young (Scot. phys.)	1811–1870
Sinclair	Sinclair, Sir J. (Scot. statistician)	1754–1835
A. P. Sinnett	Sinnett, A. P. (Eng. writer).	
Skeat	Skeat, Walter Wm. (Eng. philol.)	1835–
Skelton	Skelton, John (Eng. poet)	1460?–1529
P. Skelton	Skelton, Philip (Brit. divine)	1707–1787
Skinner	Skinner, Stephen (Eng. philologist)	1623–1667
T. H. Skinner	Skinner, Thomas H. (Am. divine)	1791–1871
Smalridge	Smalridge, George (Eng. bishop)	1663–1719
Smart	Smart, Benj. H. (Eng. lexicog.)	1787?–1872
C. Smart	Smart, Christopher (Eng. poet)	1722–1770
Smee	Smee, Alfred (Eng. electrician)	1818–1877
Smiles	Smiles, Samuel (Scotch biographer)	1816–
A. Smith	Smith, Adam (Brit. polit. economist)	1723–1790
Alex. Smith	Smith, Alexander (Scotch poet)	1831–1867
Capt. John Smith	Smith, John (Eng. adventurer)	1579–1632
C. J. Smith	Smith, Charles John (Eng. gram. and lexicog.)	1819?–1872
Dr. John Smith	Smith, John (Eng. physician)	1630–1679
Dr. W. Smith	Smith, Wm. (Eng. class. scholar)	1813–1893
E. Smith	Smith, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1668–1710
G. B. Smith	Smith, Geo. Barnett (Eng. essayist)	1841–
Goldwin Smith	Smith, Goldwin (Eng. historian)	1823–
H. Smith	Smith, Horace (Eng. author)	1779–1849
J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants)	Smith, John (curator of Kew Gardens)	1798?–1888
J. & H. Smith	{Smith, James (1775–1839)} (joint Smith, Horace} authors of *Rejected Addresses*, 1812).	
J. P. Smith	Smith, John Pye (Eng. divine)	1774–1851
J. W. Smith	Smith, John Wm. (Eng. legal writer)	1809–1845
M. R. Smith	Smith, Mary L. Reilly (Am. poetess)	1842–
Percy Smith	Smith, Hen. Percy (Eng. compiler)	1826?–
S. F. Smith	Smith, Samuel Fr. (Am. divine)	1808–1895
Sir T. Smith	Smith, Sir Thomas (Eng. scholar)	1514–1577
S. S. Smith	Smith, Sam. Stanhope (Am. divine)	1750–1819
Sydney Smith	Smith, Sydney (Eng. essayist)	1771–1845
Smollett	Smollett, Tobias George (Brit. nov.)	1721–1771
Smyth	Smyth, William Henry (Eng. naval officer)	1788–1865
Somerville	Somerville, William (Eng. poet)	1677–1742
South	South, Robert (Eng. divine and author)	1631–1716
Southern	Southern, Thos. (Brit. dramatist)	1660?–1746
Southey	Southey, Robert (Eng. poet)	1774–1843
Southwell	Southwell, Robert (Eng. poet)	1560–1595
Soyer	Soyer, Alexis (French cook)	1809?–1858
W. Spalding	Spalding, William (Scotch logician)	1809–1859
Sparks	Sparks, Jared (Am. historian)	1789–1866
Spectator	Spectator, The (Eng. periodical edited by Addison, Steele, and others, 1711–1714).	
Speed	Speed, John (Eng. historian)	1542?–1629
Spelman	Spelman, Sir Henry (Eng. antiq.)	1562–1641
Spence	Spence, Ferrand (English trans.). [*Lucian*, Lond., 1684.]	
J. Spence	Spence, Joseph (Eng. critic)	1698?–1768
H. Spencer	Spencer, Herbert (Eng. philos.)	1820–
I. S. Spencer	Spencer, Ichabod S. (Am. divine)	1798–1854
J. Spencer	Spencer, John (Eng. divine)	1630–1695
Spenser	Spenser, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1552?–1599
Spotswood	Spotswood, or Spotiswood, John (Scot. eccl. hist.)	1565–1639
C. Sprague	Sprague, Charles (Am. poet)	1791–1875
W. B. Sprague	Sprague, Wm. Buell (Am. divine)	1795–1876
Sprat	Sprat, Thomas (Eng. bp. and hist.)	1636–1713
G. Spring	Spring, Gardiner (Am. clergyman)	1785–1873
E. G. Squier	Squier, Ephraim George (Am. archæologist)	1821–1888
Stackhouse	Stackhouse, Thos. (Eng. clerg.)	1680–1752
A. Stafford	Stafford, Anthony Ambrose (Eng. writer)	–1641
Stainer & Barrett	{Stainer, John} (joint editors of {Barrett, W. A.} *Mus. Dict.*)	1840– 1835–
Stallo	Stallo, John B. (Am. physicist)	1823–
A. P. Stanley	Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (Dean of Westminster)	1815–1881
T. Stanley	Stanley, Thomas (Eng. philos. and poet)	1625–1678
H. Stansbury	Stansbury, Howard (Am. civil engineer)	1806–1863
Stanyhurst	Stanyhurst, Richard (Brit. historian and poet)	1545?–1618
Stapleton	Stapleton, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1535–1598
Starkie	Starkie, Thos. (Eng. legal writer)	1782–1849
State Papers	State Papers (of Gr. Brit. and Ir.).	
State Trials	State Trials (of Gr. Brit. and Ir.).	
Statutes of Mass.	Statutes of Massachusetts.	
T. Staveley	Staveley, Thos. (Eng. eccl. writer)	–1683
Stedman	Stedman, John Gabriel (Brit. military officer)	1745–1797
E. C. Stedman	Stedman, Edmund C. (Am. poet)	1833–
Steele	Steele, Sir Richard (Eng. essayist)	1676–1729
Steevens	Steevens, Geo. (Eng. commentator)	1736–1800
Stephen	Stephen, Henry John (Eng. legal writer)	1787–1864
J. F. Stephen	Stephen, James Fitzjames (Eng. legal writer)	1829–1894
Leslie Stephen	Stephen, Leslie (Eng. literary hist.)	1832–
Sir J. Stephen	Stephen, Sir James (Eng. historian)	1789–1859
Stepney	Stepney, George (Eng. poet and statesman)	1663–1707
Sterling	Sterling, John (Brit. essayist)	1806–1844
Sternberg	Sternberg, Geo. M. (Am. army surg.)	1838–
Sterne	Sterne, Lawrence (Eng. humorous writer)	1713–1768
Sternhold	Sternhold, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1500?–1549
J. Stevens	Stevens, John (Eng. translator)	1690?–1726
R. L. Stevenson	Stevenson, Robert L. (Scot. author)	1850–1894
Stewart	Stewart, Dugald (Scotch metaph.)	1753–1828
B. Stewart	Stewart, Balfour (Brit. physicist)	1828–
E. Stiles	Stiles, Ezra (Am. divine and hist.)	1727–1795
J. Still	Still, John (Eng. divine and author)	1543–1607
Bp. Stillingfleet	Stillingfleet, Bp. Edward (Eng. divine)	1635–1699
Stillman (The Horse in Motion)	Stillman, J. D. Babcock (Am. physician)	1819–
Stirling	Stirling, Wm. Alex. (Scot. poet)	1580–1640
J. H. Stirling	Stirling, James Hutchinson (Scot. critic and philosopher)	1820–
W. Stith	Stith, William (Am. historian)	1689–1755
Stocqueler	Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood (Eng. author). [*Mil. Encyc.*, 1853.]	
R. H. Stoddard	Stoddard, Richd. Hen. (Am. poet)	1825–
Stokes	Stokes, Geo. Gabriel (Brit. physicist)	1819–
D. Stokes (1659)	Stokes, David (Eng. orientalist)	fl. 17th c.
Stonehenge	(pseud. of J. H. Walsh).	
Stormonth	Stormonth, James (Scotch philol. and lexicog.)	1825–1882
Story	Story, Joseph (Am. jurist)	1779–1845
Bp. Story	Story, Bp. Josiah (Irish divine)	1679?–1757
Stow	Stow, John (Eng. antiquary)	1525?–1605
Stowe	Stowe, Calvin Ellis (Am. clerg.)	1802–1886
Mrs. Stowe	Stowe, Harriet Beecher (Am. writer)	1811–1896
Lord Stowell	Stowell, William Scott, Lord (Eng. judge)	1745–1836
Stower	Stower, Charles (Eng. printer)	1779?–1816
Earl of Strafford	Strafford, Thos. Wentworth, Earl of (Eng. statesman)	1593–1641
Strauss	Strauss, David Friedr. (Ger. theol.)	1808–1874
Strutt	Strutt, Joseph (Eng. antiquary)	1749–1802
Strype	Strype, John (Eng. biographer)	1643–1737
G. Stuart	Stuart, Gilbert (Scot. historian)	1742–1786
M. Stuart	Stuart, Moses (Am. theologian)	1780–1852
Stubbes	Stubbes, Philip (British writer). [*Anatomy of Abuses*, 1583.]	
Stubbs	Stubbs, William (Eng. historian)	1825–
Stukeley	Stukeley, Wm. (Eng. antiquary)	1687–1765
Suckling	Suckling, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1610–1641
J. Sully	Sully, James (Eng. metaphysician)	1842–
Summary on Du Bartas (1621)	Summary on Du Bartas (tr. fr. the French by Thomas Lodge, Lond., 1621).	
Charles Sumner	Sumner, Charles (Am. statesman)	1811–1874
W. G. Sumner	Sumner, Wm. Graham (Am. polit. economist)	1840–
L. Sunderland	Sunderland, LeRoy (Am. essayist)	1802–1885
Surrey	Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (Eng. poet)	1516?–1547
Swedenborg	Swedenborg, Emanuel (Sw. philos.)	1688–1772
H. Sweet	Sweet, Henry. [*Phonetics*, Oxford, 1877]	1845?–
Swift	Swift, Jonathan (Brit. author)	1667–1745
Z. Swift	Swift, Zephaniah (Am. jurist)	1759–1823
Swinburne	Swinburne, Algernon Chas. (Eng. poet)	1837–
H. Swinburne	Swinburne, Henry (Eng. traveler)	1752–1803
John Swinton	Swinton, John (Scot. journ. in Am.)	1830–
Sydenham	Sydenham, Floyer (Eng. essayist and translator)	1710–1787
Syd. Soc. Lex.	Sydenham Society Lexicon.	
Sylvester	Sylvester, Joshua (Eng. poet, and translator of Du Bartas)	1563–1618
J. J. Sylvester	Sylvester, James Jos. (Eng. math.)	1814–
E. Symmons	Symmons, Edward (Eng. Royalist)	fl. 1648
J. A. Symonds	Symonds, John Addington (Eng. writer)	1840–1893
Tait	Tait, Peter Guthrie (Brit. physicist and mathematician)	1831–
H. F. Talbot	Talbot, Wm. Henry Fox (Eng. antiq. and philol.)	1800–1877
Tale of a Usurer	(title of a tale in *English Metrical Homilies*, about 1330, edited by John Small, Edin., 1862).	
Tale of Beryn	(title of a spurious tale of 15th cent.).	
Tale of Gamelyn	(called also Coke's T. of G., and formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
Talfourd	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (Eng. poet and essayist)	1795–1854
Tate	Tate, Nahum (Eng. poet)	1652–1715
Tatham	Tatham, Edward (Eng. divine)	1749–1834
Tatler	Tatler, The (Eng. periodical conducted by Steele, Addison, and others)	1709–1711
Taylor (1630)	Taylor, John (Eng. "Water Poet"). [*Works*, 1611, 1630. *Drink and Welcome*]	1580–1654
A. S. Taylor	Taylor, Alfred Swaine (Eng. legal writer). [*Med. Jurisprudence*]	1806–1880
B. Taylor	Taylor, Bayard (Am. traveler and author)	1825–1878
H. Taylor	Taylor, Sir Henry (Eng. dramatist and essayist)	1800–1886
I. Taylor	Taylor, Isaac (Eng. divine and philosopher)	1787–1865
I. Taylor (with name of work)	Taylor, Isaac (English clergyman). [*Words & Places. The Alphabet*]	1829–
Jer. Taylor	Taylor, Jeremy (Eng. bishop and author)	1613–1667
John Taylor (1755)	Taylor, John (Eng. clergyman and law writer)	1703–1766
N. W. Taylor	Taylor, Nathaniel Wm. (Am. theol.)	1786–1858
W. Taylor	Taylor, William (Eng. author)	1765–1836
Sir W. Temple	Temple, Sir Wm. (Eng. statesman)	1628–1699
Tennent	Tennent, Sir James Emerson (Brit. author)	1794–1869
Tennyson	Tennyson, Alfred (Eng. poet)	1809–1892
Terence in English (1614)	Terence in English (trans. by Richard Bernard, 1567?–1641).	
Bp. Terrot	Terrot, Bp. Chas. Hughes (English commentator)	1790–1872
E. Terry	Terry, Edward (Eng. traveler)	1590?–1660?
Testament of Love	Testament of Love (anon. prose treatise, about 1400).	
Thackeray	Thackeray, Wm. M. (Eng. nov.)	1811–1863
Theobald	Theobald, Lewis (Eng. scholar)	1688–1744
Thirlwall	Thirlwall, Connop (Eng. divine)	1797–1875
Thodey	Thodey, Samuel (Brit. divine). [*Life in Death*, 1853.]	
Thomas (Med. Dict.)	Thomas, Joseph (Am. physician and editor)	1811–
T. G. Thomas	Thomas, Theodore Gaillard (Am. physician)	1831–
R. Thompson	Thompson, Robert. [*Gardener's Assistant*, 1859.]	
S. Thompson	Thompson, Silvanus (Eng. physicist).	
W. Thompson (1745)	Thompson, William (Eng. poet)	1718?–1768
Thomson	Thomson, James (Scotch poet)	1700–1748
Thomson & Tait	{Thomson, Sir Wm.} [*Elements of* {Tait, Peter G.} *Nat. Philos.*]	
Abp. Thomson	Thomson, William (Eng. divine)	1819–
J. Thomson	Thomson, James (Brit. math. and physicist)	1816?–
Sir W. Thomson	Thomson, Sir William (Brit. physicist and mathematician)	1824–
W. M. Thomson	Thomson, Wm. McClure (Am. divine)	1806–
Thoreau	Thoreau, Henry David (Am. naturalist and writer)	1817–1862
T. B. Thorpe	Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (Am. artist and author)	1815–1878
Thudichum	Thudichum, John Louis Wm. (Eng. chemist and pathologist).	
Thynne	Thynne, Francis (Eng. herald and antiquary)	1545?–1608?
Tickell	Tickell, Thomas (Eng. poet and essayist)	1686–1740
C. P. Tiele (*Encyc. Brit.*)	Tiele, Cornelis Petrus (Dutch hist. writer)	1830–
Tiffany	Tiffany, Chas. Louis (Am. jeweler)	1812–
Tillotson	Tillotson, John (Eng. archbishop)	1630–1694
Todd	Todd, Henry John (Eng. biog. and editor). [*Johnson's Dict.*, 1818]	1763–1845
H. A. Todd	Todd, Henry A. (Am. educator)	1854?–
Todd & B.	{Todd, Robert Bentley.} [*Physiol.* {Bowman, Sir William.} *Anat.*]	1809–1860 1816–
Todhunter	Todhunter, Isaac (Eng. math.)	1820–1884
Tomlins	Tomlins, Thomas Edlyne (Eng. legal writer). [*Law Dict.*, 1810]	1762–1841
Tomlinson	Tomlinson, Chas. (Eng. physicist).	1808–
Tooke	Tooke, John Horne (Eng. philol.)	1736–1812
T. Tooke	Tooke, Thos. (Eng. polit. economist)	1774–1858
W. Tooke	Tooke, Wm. (Eng. writer). [*Russia*]	1744–1820
Tooker	Tooker, William (Eng. divine)	–1620
Toone	Toone, Wm. (Eng. compiler). [*Gloss. of Obs. and Uncom. Words*, 1832.]	
Topsell	Topsell, Edward (English writer). [*Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, 1607.]	fl. 1607
Totten	Totten, Benjamin J. (Am. naval officer). [*Naval Dict.*, 1841]	1806–1877
Tovey	Tovey, Charles (Eng. wine merchant). [*Wine and Wine Countries*, 1862.]	
Towneley Myst.	Towneley Mysteries (ab. 1450).	
G. Townsend	Townsend, George (Eng. divine and author)	1788–1857
J. Trapp	Trapp, Joseph (Eng. poet and essayist)	1679–1747
Travis	Travis, John (Eng. surgeon, cited from Penny Cyc.).	
Trench	Trench, Abp. Richard Chenevix (Brit. poet and scholar)	1807–1886
W. S. Trench	Trench, Wm. Steuart (Brit. author)	1808–1872
Trendelenburg	Trendelenburg, Friedrich Adolf (Ger. philosopher)	1802–1872
Trevelyan	Trevelyan, George Otto (Eng. politician and author)	1838–
Trial of the Regicides	(cited in *State Trials*, 1660).	
A. Trollope	Trollope, Anthony (Eng. novelist)	1815–1882
Mrs. Trollope	Trollope, Frances Milton (Eng. author)	1780–1863
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639)	If you know not me, you know nobody, or Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (an historical play, written by Thomas Leywood, 1639).	
J. T. Trowbridge	Trowbridge, John T. (Am. author)	1827–
Trumbull	Trumbull, John (Amer. satirical poet)	1750–1831
B. Trumbull	Trumbull, Benjamin (Am. divine and author)	1735–1820
A. Tucker	Tucker, Abraham (Eng. metaphysician, pseud. E. Search)	1705–1774
J. Tucker	Tucker, Josiah (Brit. divine)	1711–1799
Tully	Tully, William (Am. physician)	1785–1859
Turbervile	Turbervile, George (Eng. poet)	1530–1600?
R. Turnbull	Turnbull, Robert (Scotch-Amer. clergyman)	1809–1877
Turner	Turner, Edward (Eng. chemist)	1797–1837
Turner	Turner, Wm. (Eng. phys. and nat.)	–1868

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
S. Turner	Turner, Sharon (Eng. historian and philologist)	1768–1847
Tusser	Tusser, Thos. (Eng. poet and agricultural writer)	1515?–1580?
Prof. H. Tuttle	Tuttle, Herbert (Am. hist. writer)	1846–
Sir R. Twisden	Twisden, Sir Roger (Eng. antiq.)	1597–1672
Two N. Kins.	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play ascr. to Shakespeare and Fletcher).	
Tylor	Tylor, Edward Burnett (Eng. archæologist and ethnologist)	1832–
Tyndale	Tyndale, William (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1484–1536
Tyndall	Tyndall, John (Brit. physicist)	1820–1893
D. A. Tyng	Tyng, Dudley A. (Am. lawyer)	1760–1829
Tyrwhitt	Tyrwhitt, Thomas (Eng. critic)	1730–1786
Udall	Udall, Nicholas (Eng. teacher and dramatist)	1506–1564
Upton (Tactics)	Upton, Emory (Am. major general)	1839–1881
Ure	Ure, Andrew (Scotch chemist)	1778–1857
Urquhart	Urquhart, Sir Thomas (Scotch politician). [*Trans. of Rabelais*]	1605?–1660
U. S. Census	United States Census, 1880.	
U. S. Const.	United States Constitution. See *Constitution*.	
U. S. Disp.	United States Diepensatory.	
U. S. Int. Rev. Statutes	United States Internal Revenue Statutes.	
U. S. Pharm.	United States Pharmacopœia.	
U. S. Statutes	United States Statutes.	
Usher	Usher, James (Eng. archbishop)	1580–1656
Vanbrugh	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Eng. dram.)	1666–1726
H. Van Laun	Van Laun, Henri (Fr. tr. in Eng.).	
Vattel (Trans.)	Vattel, de, Emmeric (Swiss publicist)	1714–1767
E. Vaughan	Vaughan, Edmund (Eng. divine)	1611?–1669?
H. Vaughan	Vaughan, Henry (Brit. poet)	1621–1695
R. Vaughan	Vaughan, Rowland (Brit. trans.)	fl. 17th c.
R. A. Vaughan	Vaughan, Robert Alfred (Eng. poet and reviewer)	1823–1857
Vegetius (Trans.)	Vegetius, Flavius Renatus (Lat. military writer)	fl. 385
Venner	Venner, Tobias (Eng. physician)	1577–1660
A. E. Verrill	Verrill, Addison Emery (Am. zoöl.)	1839–
Verstegan	Verstegan, Richard (Eng. antiq.)	–1635?
Vicars	Vicars, John (Eng. divine and trans.)	1582–1652
Virchow	Virchow, Rudolf (Ger. physiol.)	1821–
Vives	Vives, Juan Luis (Sp. scholar)	1462–1540
Waddell	Waddell, John Alex. Low (civil engineer)	1854–
B. F. Wade	Wade, Benjamin Franklin (Am. statesman)	1800–1878
Wagner	Wagner, Rudolf Johannes (Ger. chemist)	1823–1880
W. Wagstaffe	Wagstaffe, William (Eng. phys.)	1685–1725
Wake	Wake, William (Eng. archbishop)	1672–1737
Wakefield	Wakefield, Gilbert (Eng. theol.)	1756–1801
Walker	Walker, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1732–1807
Dr. Walker (1678)	Walker, Anthony (English divine)	1629?–1700?
F. A. Walker	Walker, Francis Amasa (Am. political economist)	1840–1897
A. R. Wallace	Wallace, Alfred Russel (Eng. traveler and ornithologist)	1822–
D. M. Wallace	Wallace, Donald Mackenzie (Scotch author). [*Russia*]	1841–
L. Wallace	Wallace, Lewis (Am. author). [*Ben-Hur*]	1827–
Waller	Waller, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1605–1687
Wallis	Wallis, John (Eng. mathematician and grammarian)	1616–1703
Walpole	Walpole, Horace (Eng. author)	1717–1797
Walsh	Walsh, Robert (Am. author and journalist)	1784–1859
J. H. Walsh	Walsh, John Henry (Eng. writer on sports, pseud. Stonehenge)	1810–1888
W. Walsh	Walsh, William (Eng. poet)	1663–1707
Walton	Walton, Izaak (Eng. writer). [*Complete Angler*]	1593–1683
Bp. Warburton	Warburton, Bp. Wm. (Eng. author)	1698–1779
Ward	Ward, John (Eng. writer)	1679?–1758
A. W. Ward	Ward, Adolphus William (Eng. writer)	1837–
Bp. Ward	Ward, Bp. Seth (Eng. divine)	1617?–1689
E. Ward	Ward, Edward (Eng. poet)	1660?–1731
L. F. Ward	Ward, Lester Frank (Am. scientific writer). [*Dynamic Sociology*]	1841–
Mrs. Humphry Ward	Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Eng. author)	1851–
R. P. Ward	Ward, Robert Plumer (Eng. statesman and jurist)	1765–1846
Samuel Ward	Ward, Samuel (Eng. theologian)	–1643
T. Ward	Ward, Thomas (Eng. writer)	1652–1708
W. H. Ward	Ward, William Hayes (Am. Assyriologist)	1835–
W. Warde	Warde, William. [*Secrets of Physics*, trans. from Fr., Lond., 1558.]	
Warner	Warner, William (Eng. poet)	1558?–1608?
C. D. Warner	Warner, Charles Dudley (Am. author)	1829–
Warren	Warren, Samuel (Brit. author)	1807–1877
J. Warton	Warton, Joseph (Eng. poet)	1722–1800
T. Warton	Warton, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1728–1790
Wase	Wase, Christopher (Eng. classical scholar)	–1690
E. Washburn	Washburn, Emory (Am. lawyer)	1800–1877
Washington	Washington, George (Pres. U. S.)	1732–1799
E. Waterhouse	Waterhouse, Edward (Eng. author)	1619–1670
Waterland	Waterland, Daniel (Eng. author)	1683–1740
Waterton	Waterton, Charles (Eng. naturalist)	1782–1865
Bp. Watson (1805)	Watson, Bp. Richard (Eng. divine)	1737–1816
Sir T. Watson	Watson, Sir Thomas (Eng. phys.)	1792–1882
W. Watson	Watson, William (Eng. author)	–1603
Watts	Watts, Henry (Eng. chemist)	1825–1884
I. Watts	Watts, Isaac (Eng. divine and poet)	1674–1748
R. Watts	Watts, Robert (Am. anatomist)	1812–1867
Wayland	Wayland, Francis (Amer. moral philosopher)	1796–1865
Weale	Weale, John (Eng. editor and publisher)	1791–1862
D. Webster	Webster, Daniel (Amer. statesman and orator)	1782–1852
J. Webster	Webster, John (Eng. dramatist)	16th–17th c.
Wedgwood	Wedgwood, Hensleigh (Eng. philol.)	1805–
Weever	Weever, John (Eng. antiquarian)	1576–1632
Weisbach	Weisbach, Julius (Ger. math.)	1806–1871
Sir A. Weldon	Weldon, Sir Anthony (Eng. author)	1590?–1656?
J. S. Wells	Wells, John Soelberg (Eng. ophthalmologist).	
Welsford	Welsford, Henry (Eng. author)	1810–
Welwood	Welwood, James (Scotch physician)	1652–1716
Wesley	Wesley, John (Eng. founder of Methodism)	1703–1791
West	West, Richard (Eng. poet)	–1742
G. West	West, Gilbert (English poet and translator)	1706?–1756
B. F. Westcott	Westcott, Brooke Foss (Eng. biblical scholar)	1825–
Westminster Catechism	Westminster Shorter Catechism.	
Westm. Rev.	Westminster Review (a Lond. quarterly, founded 1824).	
Wharton	Wharton, Francis (Am. jurist)	1820–1889
Wharton (Law Dict.)	Wharton, John J. S. (Eng. barrister and legal writer)	1816?–1867
H. Wharton	Wharton, Henry (Eng. divine)	1664–1695
Whately	Whately, Richard (abp. of Dublin)	1787–1863
W. Whately	Whately, William (Eng. divine)	1583–1639
Wheaton	Wheaton, Henry (Am. publicist and diplomatist)	1785–1848
Wheatstone	Wheatstone, Sir Charles (Eng. physicist)	1802–1875
Whewell	Whewell, William (Eng. philos. and scholar)	1794–1866
B. Whichcote	Whichcote, Benj. (Eng. divine)	1610?–1683
E. P. Whipple	Whipple, Edwin Percy (Am. essayist and critic)	1819–1886
Whishaw	Whishaw, James (Eng. lawyer). [*Law Dict.*, Lond., 1830.]	
Whiston	Whiston, William (Eng. divine and mathematician)	1667–1752
Whitaker	Whitaker, Tobias (Eng. phys.). [*Blood of Grape*, Lond., 1638]	fl. 1620–1671
J. Whitaker	Whitaker, John (Eng. divine and antiq.)	1735–1808
Whitby	Whitby, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1638–1726
Gilbert White	White, Gilbert (Eng. divine and naturalist)	1720–1793
James White	White, Jas. (Brit. divine and hist.)	1806–1862
James White	White, James (Eng. veterinary surgeon). [*Farriery*, 1815.]	
R. G. White	White, Richard Grant (Am. author)	1821–1885
Whitefoot	Whitefoot (Minutes in posth. works of Sir Thomas Browne).	
Whitehead	Whitehead, William (Eng. poet)	1715–1785
P. Whitehead	Whitehead, Paul (Eng. poet and satirist)	1709?–1774
Whitelocke	Whitelocke, Bulstrode (Eng. statesman)	1605–1676
Whiter	Whiter, Walter (Eng. lexicog.). [*Univ. Etymol. Dict.*, 1800–1811.]	
Whitgift	Whitgift, John (Eng. archbishop)	1530–1604
Whiting	Whiting, Nicholas. [*Albino and Bellama*, 1657.]	
Whitlock	Whitlock, Richard (Eng. phys.)	1616?–1673?
J. D. Whitney	Whitney, Josiah Dwight (Am. geol.)	1819–1896
Mrs. Whitney	Whitney, Adeline D. Train (Am. author)	1824–
W. D. Whitney	Whitney, William Dwight (Am. philologist)	1827–1894
Whittier	Whittier, John Greenleaf (Am. poet)	1807–1892
Whitworth	Whitworth, George Clifford. [*Anglo-Indian Dict.*, Lond., 1885.]	
J. Whitworth	Whitworth, Joseph (Eng. mechanician)	1805?–1887
Whole Duty of Man	(author unknown).	
Wiedersheim	Wiedersheim, Robert Ernst Eduard (Ger. anatomist)	1848–
Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Wm. (Eng. philanthropist and statesman)	1759–1833
B. G. Wilder	Wilder, Burt Green (Am. anatomist and physiologist)	1841–
Wilhelm	Wilhelm, Thomas. [*Mil. Dict.*, Phila., 1881.]	
W. Wilkie	Wilkie, William (Scotch epic poet)	1721–1772
Bp. Wilkins	Wilkins, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1614–1672
D. Wilkins	Wilkins, David (Eng. author)	1685–1745
Wilkinson	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (Eng. Egyptologist)	1797–1875
William of Palerne	(a poem in the Midland dialect, partly trans. from the French, about 1350).	
G. H. Williams	Williams, George Huntington (Am. mineralogist)	1856?–
H. M. Williams	Williams, Helen Maria (Eng. author). [*Letters from France*]	1762–1827
M. Williams	Williams, Monier (Eng orientalist)	1819–
Sir R. Williams	Williams, Sir Roger (Eng. mil. hist.)	–1595
S. W. Williams	Williams, Samuel Wells (Am. Chinese scholar)	1812–1884
Willis	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am. poet and journalist)	1806–1867
Willis & Clements (The Platinotype)	{Willis, W., Jr.; Clements.} [*The Platinotype*, 1885.]	
Wilson	Wilson, Erasmus (English medical writer)	1809–1884
Arthur Wilson	Wilson, Arthur (Eng. historian)	1596–1652
D. Wilson	Wilson, Daniel (Brit. archæologist)	1816–
G. Wilson	Wilson, George (Scotch chemist and physician)	1818–1859
H. B. Wilson	Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng. divine and author)	1803–1888
J. L. Wilson	Wilson, John Leighton (Am. missionary)	1809–1886
John Wilson	Wilson, John (Am. printer and author). [*Punctuation*, 1850]	1802–1868
Prof. Wilson	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud. Christopher North)	1785–1854
Sir T. Wilson	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English statesman)	1520?–1581
Gov. Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Governor of Mass. Colony)	1588–1649
Sir R. Winwood	Winwood, Ralph (Eng. statesman)	1564?–1617
Wirt	Wirt, William (Am. lawyer)	1772–1834
Wiseman	Wiseman, Richard (Eng. surgeon). [*Treatment of Wounds*, 1672]	fl. 17th c.
Card. Wiseman	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Eng. cardinal)	1802–1865
Withals (1608)	Withals, John. [*Dict.*, 1568, 1608.]	
Wither	Wither, George (Eng. poet)	1588–1667
Withering	Withering, William (Eng. writer on natural science)	1749–1799
W. Withington	Withington, William (Am. clergyman and writer).	
Wit's Recreations (1654)	(a compilation of poems and epigrams, attrib. to George Herbert).	
Wodhull	Wodhull, Michael (Eng. poet)	1740–1816
Wodroephe	Wodroephe, John. [*True Marrow of French*, 1623.]	
Wolcott	Wolcott, John (Eng. satirist)	1738–1819
O. Wolcott	Wolcott, Oliver (Am. statesman)	1760–1833
C. Wolfe	Wolfe, Charles (Irish poet)	1791–1823
Wollaston	Wollaston, William (Eng. divine and author)	1659–1724
T. V. Wollaston	Wollaston, Thomas Vernon. [*Variation of Species*, 1856.]	
W. H. Wollaston	Wollaston, William Hyde (Eng. naturalist and philosopher)	1766–1828
Wolsey	Wolsey, Thomas (Eng. cardinal and statesman)	1471–1530
Wood	Wood, Alphonso (Am. botanist)	1810–1881
Wood	Wood, Anthony. [*Hist. of Oxford Univ.*]	1632–1695
H. C. Wood	Wood, Horatio C. (Am. physician)	1841–
J. G. Wood	Wood, John George (English naturalist)	1827–1889
Wood & Bache	{Wood, George B.; Bache, Franklin.} [*U. S. Dispensatory*, 15th ed.]	1797–1879; 1792–1864
J. Woodbridge	Woodbridge, John (Eng. clergyman in America)	1614–1691
Woodward	Woodward, John (Eng. geologist)	1665–1728
S. Woodworth	Woodworth, Samuel (Am. poet)	1785–1842
Woolsey	Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (Am. clergyman and author)	1801–1889
Bp. Woolton	Woolton, Bp. John. [*Christian Manuel*, 1576]	1535?–1593?
Wordsworth	Wordsworth, William (Eng. poet)	1770–1850
C. Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Christopher (Eng. divine)	1807–1885
John Worthington	Worthington, John (Eng. writer)	1618–1671
Sir H. Wotton	Wotton, Sir Henry (Eng. diplomatist and author)	1568–1639
W. Wotton	Wotton, William (Eng. divine, critic, and historian)	1666–1726
Woty	Woty, William (Eng. poet). [*Muses' Advice. Blossoms of Helicon.*]	–1791
Wraxall	Wraxall, Sir Nathaniel Wm. (Eng. author)	1751–1831
Bp. Wren	Wren, Bp. Matthew (Eng. divine)	1585–1667
Wright	Wright, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1810–1877
Wyatt	Wyatt, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1503–1542
Wycherley	Wycherley, William (Eng. dramatist)	1640?–1715
Wyclif	Wyclif, John (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1324?–1384
Sir J. Wynne	Wynne, Sir John (Brit. writer)	1553–1626
Yarrell	Yarrell, William (Brit. naturalist)	1784–1856
Yelverton	Yelverton, Sir Henry (Eng. writer)	1566–1630
Miss Yonge	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (Eng. novelist)	1823–
Youatt	Youatt, Wm. (Eng. veterinary surgeon)	1777–1847
Young	Young, Edward (Eng. poet)	1684–1765
C. A. Young	Young, Charles Augustus (Am. astronomer)	1834–
J. Young	Young, John (Scotch divine)	1806–1886
Yule	Yule, Henry (Brit. geographer)	1820–1889

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the old language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These, again, make one branch in that great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called *Indo-European*. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is preëminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the one primitive Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo-European family are the following: —

§ 2. I. The Indian. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern Hindostan, — the *Bengali*, *Mahrati*, *Guzerati*, and others. The *Hindoostanee* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3. II. The Iranian. To this branch belong: 1. The *Zend*, which is believed to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsees. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, and the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus). The *Armenian* (ancient and modern), formerly regarded as belonging to the Iranian family, is now recognized as an independent branch of the Indo-European stock. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian, or Aryan, branch of our family.

§ 4. III. The Greek. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic*, or *Epic*, followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic*, or *Modern Greek*. The *Albanian*, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient *Illyrian*. It is not a near relative of the Greek, but is commonly accounted as a distinct branch of the Indo-European family. Its position and relations, however, are still very obscure.

§ 5. IV. The Italic. This is often joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Italic, or Classical, branch, but this classification is unsound. The Italic branch is, in many respects, not so nearly related to the Greek as to the Celtic. The most important member of the Italic branch is the *Latin*. Closely akin to this were the other Italic languages — the *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They are the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Catalan* (eastern coast of Spain, Balearic Islands, etc., and the former county of Roussillon in Southern France), the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used in the Middle Ages as a literary language), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — that of the *Wallachians*, the descendants of the Romanized Dacians — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes. The term *Rhæto-Romanic* language is applied collectively to several Swiss dialects spoken in Tyrol, the Grisons, and Friaul.

§ 6. V. The Celtic. This branch is divided by strongly marked differences into two sections: 1. The *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Highland Scotch), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Britannic*, including the *Cymric*, or *Welsh* (the native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the *Armorican*, or *Bas-Breton* (still spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest manuscript specimens of the Gaelic belong to the close of the eighth century; for the Cymric, the oldest which are at all copious are three or four centuries later.

§ 7. VI. The Slavonic. The earliest monument is the incomplete version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic* (often called *Ecclesiastical Slavonic*, or *Old Bulgarian*), the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time. This widely diffused class of languages divides itself into two principal sections: 1. The *South-eastern Slavonic*, including the *Russian*, the *Ruthenian* (in Galicia), the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenic*. 2. The *Western Slavonic*, including the *Polish*, the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovack* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 8. VII. The Baltic. The most important language of this family is the *Lithuanian*, which has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century, but which has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic languages.

§ 9. VIII. The Teutonic. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mœso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. The Teutonic languages are distinguished as, —

§ 10. 1. The *Gothic*, almost the only monument of which is the Bible translation of Ulfilas. Some remarkable agreements between Gothic and Scandinavian have caused many scholars to include these two languages in a single class, the *East Germanic*.

§ 11. 2. The *Norse*, or *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as most of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the twelfth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern *Icelandic* has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, the *Danish*, and the *Norwegian*, have undergone extensive changes.

§ 12. 3. The *West Germanic*, conveniently divided into *High Germanic* and *Low Germanic*.

I. The *High Germanic* is the language of Upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungen Nôt with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

II. The *Low Germanic*, spoken in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong: (*a*) The *Friesic*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (*b*) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from Northeastern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (*c*) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow sea-coast region, which was occupied by the Friesic. It is known almost solely from the Hêliand (*i. e.*, Savior), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth century. (*d*) The *Old Frankish*, the language of the Netherlands in the same period, was closely allied to the *Old Saxon*. Its modern representatives are (1) the *Dutch*, or *Low Dutch*, spoken in Holland, and used as a literary language since the last part of the thirteenth century; and (2) the *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, and often erroneously regarded as a dialect of the Dutch. (*e*) The *Low German*, strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany, is the lineal descendant of the Old Saxon. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendency to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 13. Languages not kindred to the English. The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its northern frontier by the *Tartaric* (or *Tataric*) family (called also the *Turanian*, or the *Altaic*), which includes the numerous and widely different languages of the *Mantchoos*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the southeast it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, consisting of the *Tamil* and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In Southwestern Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in Southwestern Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear

that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarra*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 14. Progression of Mutes. In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes. The smooth mutes (*tenues*) of the parent tongue, *p*, *t*, *k* (preserved as such in Greek and Latin), appear in Gothic as *f*, *þ* (*th*), *h*; the primitive middle mutes (*mediae*), *b*, *d*, *g*, as *p*, *t*, *k*; and the primitive medial aspirates (*mediae aspiratae*), *bh*, *dh*, *gh* (in Greek *φ*, *θ*, *χ*), as *f*, *d*, *g*. This process, known as the Progression of Mutes, is often stated thus: the primitive smooth mutes pass in Gothic into the corresponding aspirates, the primitive middle mutes into the corresponding smooth mutes, and the primitive medial aspirates into the corresponding middle mutes. But this form of statement, though convenient as an aid to memory, is open to grave objections from a scientific point of view: for example, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, in Gothic, do not always stand for the sounds of the middle mutes, but in certain positions represent spirants, and Gothic *f*, *þ*, *h*, are spirants, not aspirates. In the Progression of Mutes the other Teutonic languages agree in general with the Gothic; but the Old High German has gone one step farther, changing the Gothic *b*, *d*, *g*, into *p*, *t*, *k*; the Gothic *p*, *t*, *k*, into *f*, *z* (for *th*), *ch*; and the Gothic *þ* into *d*. The change from *b*, *g*, to *p*, *k*, however, is unknown to the New High German. In Old High German it was confined to certain dialects, and it had begun to lose ground before the beginning of the Middle High German period. To the rules thus roughly given, there are numerous apparent exceptions (thus after *s*, the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged), but all of these can be shown to depend on special laws. The following examples will serve as illustrations of the Progression of Mutes: —

Greek.	Latin.	Gothic.	Eng.	O. H. Ger.	N. H. Ger.
πούς (for ποδ-ς)	*pes* (for *ped-s*)	*fōtus*	*foot*	*fuoz*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*þreis*	*three*	*drī*	*drei*
καρδία	*cor* (*d*)	*hairtō*	*heart*	*herza*	*herz*
κάνναβις	*cannabis* (borrowed from Greek)		*hemp*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
δύο	*duo*	*twai*	*two*	*zwō*	*zwei*
γένος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*kin-d*)
φρατήρ	*frater*	*brōþar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θύρα	*fores*	*daúr*	*door*	*tor*	*thor*
χήν (for χην-ς)	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*goose*		*gans*
στῆ-ναι	*sta-re*	*sta-ndan*	*sta-nd*	*sta-ndan*	*steh-en*

§ 15. Variation of Vowels. It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*; *bind*, *bound*, *band*, *bond*. Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words. They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms; many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English. Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, *mouse*, *mice*. This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel (*i*) belonging to an inflection ending, which has dropped off from the English *men*, *feet*, *mice*, but which is still heard, in a modified form, in the German plurals, *männ-er*, *füss-e*, *mäus-e*.

§ 16. Numbers. The Indo-European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular*, *plural*, and *dual*. In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared: that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon: thus AS. *wit*, we two, *unc*, us two, *git*, ye two, *inc*, you two, but in the plural *wé*, *ús*, *gé* (ye), *éow* (you), as in English.

§ 17. Genders. The Indo-European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects. Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways: first, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received maseuline or feminine inflection; and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family; and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he*, *she*; *his*, *her*; *him*, *her*) in reference to male and female objects. But in the Anglo-Saxon, *hé* is used in referring to *sé móna*, the moon, *sé stán*, the stone, as well as *sé cyning*, the king; *héo* (she), in referring to *séo sunne*, the sun, *séo spræc*, the speech, as well as *séo sweostor*, the sister; *hit* (it), in referring to *þæt héafod*, the head, but also to *þæt bearn*, the child, and even *þæt wif*, the woman, wife.

§ 18. Cases. The Indo-European had eight cases; the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence; the *accusative*, for the direct object; the *dative*, for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done); the *genitive*, or *of*-case; the *ablative*, or *from*-case; the *instrumental*, or *with*-case (denoting either association or instrument); the *locative*, or *in*-case; and, finally, the *vocative*, or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence. Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German. The English distinguishes nominative and accusative in the personal pronouns only; in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. Declensions. The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vowel Declension* and the *N Declension*: they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous. But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways: it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite*; but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension. Thus the Anglo-Saxon has *wís cyning*, a wise king, genitive *wises cyninges*, dative *wisum cyninge*; *gód nama*, a good name, genitive *gódes naman*, dative *gódum naman*; but *sé wísa cyning*, the wise king, genitive *þæs wísan cyninges*, dative *þám wísan cyninge*; *sé góda nama*, the good name, genitive *þæs gódan naman*, dative *þám gódan naman*. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N declension, in a few plurals, like *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*, *kine*; though all of these, except *oxen*, are Old English blunders, the *n* being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo-Saxon. The familiar archaic form *eyne* (eyes) shows a genuine Anglo-Saxon plural in *n* (*éagan*).

§ 20. Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows extensive losses. It has but one voice, the *active*, having given up the *middle* (or reflexive) voice and the *passive*. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greek, and used generally in a passive sense; it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language. The Anglo-Saxon has preserved a single relic of the old medio-passive, — the form *hátte* (Goth. *haitada*, is called, O. Eng. *hight*). In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth. *wisan*, AS. *wesan*, or *béon*, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth. *waírþan*, AS. *weorðan*, Old Eng. *worth* in *woe worth the day*). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger. *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The English alone, doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose. The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active. But for this *s* the Icelandic has *st*, and in the earliest manuscripts *sk*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb. Here, as in many other languages, the passive was originally reflexive.

§ 21. Moods and Tenses. The Teutonic verb has three finite moods, the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Greek *optative*, Sanskrit *potential*), and the *imperative*: the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English. It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns. Of the primitive moods, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive*. Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect*. The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek *λέ-λυ-κα*, Latin *tu-tud-i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a few verbs, as *haíhald*, held; in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence.

§ 22. Persons and Numbers. There is good reason to believe that the personal endings (except perhaps that of the third person plural) were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive; but still distinguishes between the singular and the plural. Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English. The Teutonic imperative has only a second person.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection: they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection. To the first class belong words like *fall*, *fell*; *know*, *knew*; *swear*, *swore*; *drive*, *drove*; *choose*, *chose*; *lie*, *lay*; *come*, *came*; *sing*, *sang*, etc. In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb. They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic. To the second class belong words like *kill*, *killed*; *lie*, *lied*; *lay*, *laid*; *lead*, *led* (for *leaded*); *leave*, *left* (for *leaved*); *have*, *had* (for *haved*); *make*, *made* (for *maked*); etc. In these, the past tense adds *d* (in High German, *t*) to the root or stem. Only a few of them have also a change of radical vowel, as *sell*, *sold*; *bring*, *brought*, etc. In most forms of the Gothic perfect, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag-i-dēdum*, we laid, *lag-i-dēduþ*, ye laid, etc. This has been thought to be the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to our *do*; thus *lag-i-dēdum* = lay-did-we, we made a laying; but there are great difficulties in the way of such an explanation. In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class. But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first. Many Anglo-Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second: thus, AS. *murnan*, to mourn, pf. *mearn*, but O. Eng. *morned*; *bacan*, to bake, pf. *bóc*, O. Eng. *baked* and *bok*; *léosan*, to lose, pf. *léas*, O. Eng. *loste*. And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern English to the second: thus, O. Eng. *sew* (pf. of *sow*), now *sowed*; O. Eng. *glod* (pf. of *glide*), now *glided*; O. Eng. *gnow* (pf. of *gnaw*), now *gnawed*. Very rarely the

change has been in the opposite direction: thus, Eng. *wore* (pf. of *wear*), AS. *werede* (O. Eng. *wered*). The result of these changes is, that in modern English, the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE.

§ 24. Name. The emigrants from Germany, who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after long struggles conquered most of the island, appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Sleswick and Holstein, on the eastern shores of the North Sea. The Angles, who seem to have been the most numerous portion, established themselves in the east and north of Britain, but left the Scottish Highlands to their Gaelic population. The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to their Cymric population. A third fraction, of far inferior numbers, the Jutes, took possession of Kent in the southeast of England. There is reason to believe that there were differences of dialect among these settlers; and, particularly, that the idiom of the Angles varied in some degree from that of the Saxons; but it can not well be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same language. This common language bears a close resemblance to the Friesic and to the Old Saxon, holding in some respects an intermediate position between them. In its oldest monuments (which, however, are about three hundred years later than the Anglo-Saxon conquest) four dialects are distinguishable: the two Anglian dialects (the *Northumbrian*, and the *Mercian* or *Midland*), the *Kentish*, and the *Saxon*. Of these the Saxon has left a considerable literature (chiefly in the West Saxon dialect), but the other three have come down to us in scanty remnants. The first of the four to receive literary cultivation was the Northumbrian, which developed a considerable literature; but with the transference of power from the north to the south, the Saxon (especially the West Saxon, or language of Wessex) became the literary dialect, so that the old Northumbrian poems have reached us only in a Saxon dress. The term *English* (*Englisc*, belonging to the Angles) was, however, retained by the Saxons as a designation for their own language as well as that of their more northern countrymen. The term *Anglo-Saxon*, originally political in its application (and meaning perhaps not *Angle and Saxon*, but *English-Saxon*) was first applied to the language by modern scholars. Though strongly objected to in some quarters, this term is too convenient to be lightly rejected in favor of the ambiguous name *Old English*. In this sketch Anglo-Saxon words will be given in their West Saxon form unless the contrary is mentioned.

§ 25. Alliterative Verse. There was no written Anglo-Saxon literature until after the conversion of the people to Christianity. The earliest productions were poetical, and, like all Anglo-Saxon poetry, indeed like all early Teutonic poetry, they are alliterative. The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables, nor do they have final rhyme. But in each line several prominent words, two, three, or four, either all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same. In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the line, two in the first half-verse, and one in the second. A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it. Every line falls into two half-verses, each of which has two full accents. The measure admits of great variety, but recent investigations indicate that it is controlled by definite laws and largely dependent on quantity. To illustrate the description, we subjoin the so-called Hymn of Cædmon as given in a West-Saxon form by King Alfred in his translation of Bede. We divide each line into its two half-verses, and mark the initial letter of the alliterative words. In the annexed translation, other objects are sacrificed in order to represent the alliteration.

Nú wé sceolon *h*erian,	Now must we *g*lorify
*h*eofon-ríces weard,	the *g*uardian of heaven's kingdom,
*m*etodes *m*ihte,	the *m*aker's *m*ight,
ond his *m*ód-ge*þ*onc,	and his *m*ind's thought,
*w*eorc *w*uldor-fæder,	the *w*ork of the *w*orshiped father,
swá hé *w*undra gehwæs	when of his *w*onders, each one,
*é*ce dryhten	the *e*ver living lord
*o*rd *o*nstealde.	*o*rdered the *o*rigin.
Hé *ǽ*rest gescéop	He *ǽ*rst created
*eo*r*ð*an bearnum	for *e*arth's children
*h*eofon to *h*rófe,	*h*eaven as a *h*igh roof,
*h*álig scippend:	the *h*oly creator:
*þ*á *m*iddangeard	then this *m*id-world
*m*oncynnes weard	did *m*an's great guardian
*é*ce dryhten	the *e*ver living lord
*æ*fter téode,	*a*fterward prepare,
*f*irum *f*oldan,	for *m*en a *m*ansion,
*f*réa ælmihtig.	the *m*aster almighty.

§ 26. Works of Poetry and Prose. Among the longer Anglo-Saxon poems, the most remarkable is the epic called Béowulf, from the name of its Danish hero. It is preserved in a manuscript of the tenth century, but is certainly much more ancient in its origin. In substance, it must have come down from heathen times, though the form in which we have it shows the work of Christian hands. In the same manuscript is preserved a fragment of 350 lines belonging to an epic poem on the history of Judith. This is one of the best of the Anglo-Saxon poems. Its date is uncertain (perhaps the ninth century). We have also a long series of Scripture narratives (Genesis, Exodus, Daniel) in Anglo-Saxon verse: these, too, are found in a manuscript of the tenth century. They have been generally regarded as productions of Cædmon, a monk who lived in the last half of the seventh. This theory, however, is now universally abandoned. In their present shape the poems are later than the time of Cædmon, and certainly not all the work of one author. Professor Eduard Sievers has shown good grounds for believing that much of the Genesis is translated from a lost Old Saxon original. A manuscript of the eleventh century contains the last two thirds of a metrical version of the Psalms, which, though considerably older than the manuscript, is certainly not the work of Cædmon's contemporary Aldhelm of Malmesbury. To Cynewulf, by many supposed to be a Northumbrian poet of the eighth century, are ascribed with certainty three long poems, Christ, Juliana (a life of the saint of that name), and Elene (an account of the discovery of the cross), as well as the Fates of the Apostles and a collection of metrical riddles. Among other poems with more or less probability ascribed to the same author may be mentioned Lives of St. Andrew and St. Guthlac, the Phœnix, and the Dream of the Rood. Of uncertain authorship are several interesting short poems, the Wanderer, the Seafarer, the Battle of Maldon, Athelstan's Victory at Brunanburh, and the very peculiar and artificial Rhyming Song. The famous Exeter manuscript of the eleventh century contains most of the poems ascribed to Cynewulf and several known not to be his. In prose, besides versions of different parts of the Bible, the most important works are the translations made from the Latin by King Alfred in the ninth century (including Gregory's Pastoral Care, the History of Orosius, the Ecclesiastical History of Bede, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy); the Homilies of Ælfric, who was Abbot of Egnesham (Ensham) in the earlier part of the eleventh century; the Homilies of Wulfstan, who was Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023; and the Saxon Chronicle, in which the principal events of Anglo-Saxon times are recorded in the form of dry and meager annals, by several successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norman conquest.

An excellent bibliographical account of the literature of the Anglo-Saxon period is Wülker's *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Litteratur*, Leipzig, 1885.

INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 27. The Celtic. The Saxons and Angles, when they entered Britain, were brought into contact with a Celtic-speaking population. It is true that the Latin had been spoken by the dominant people in England during more than three centuries of Roman occupation. But it seems not to have established itself, as it did in Gaul and Spain, so as to supplant the native language of the country. It had rather the position which was afterward held on the same ground by its own child, the French, for more than two centuries after the Norman conquest. It was spoken by the ruling caste, while the mass of the people adhered to their own mother tongue, though they naturally received into it, as time passed on, a considerable number of words learned from their rulers. In Wales, which has retained the same population from Roman times, the vernacular idiom is not of Latin origin, nor is it very largely intermixed with Latin: it is true and genuine Celtic. The probability is, that the great body of those whose possessions passed into Anglo-Saxon hands spoke substantially the same language. This being so, it would not have seemed strange if the idiom of the conquered people had acted on that of the conquerors, so as to introduce a large Celtic element into Anglo-Saxon and English. But the fact is quite the contrary. The Celtic words in English are altogether few in number: most of them — as *bard*, *druid*, *crowd* (a fiddle), etc. — belong to objects which are specially Celtic; and a large part — including nearly all those of Gaelic origin, as *brogue*, *clan*, *whisky*, etc. — are of recent introduction. It should seem that in the slow and gradual progress of the Saxon conquests, the native British fell back from point to point before the invaders; or, if a part remained in their old homes, they were too few to maintain their old language, and had to exchange it for the Saxon; while the independent Britons and the Saxons, engaged in constant hostilities, were cut off from that free and peaceful intercourse which might have left a marked impress on the languages of both. There have been, indeed, etymologists who regarded a large number of English words as borrowed from the primitive British. But in many of the cases brought forward, there is no real connection between the words compared. Thus AS. *cúð*, known (seen in Eng. *un-couth*), has nothing to do with Welsh *gwydd*, knowledge; *gwydd* stands, by Welsh phonetic change, for earlier *vid* which corresponds to Lat. *vid-eo*, Eng. *wit* (as verb, to know); while *cúð* is identical with Ger. *kund*, and comes from the root seen in our *ken* and *know*. In many other cases, there is a real connection, but no borrowing, the words having come down both in the Teutonic and the Celtic from the common Indo-European stock. Thus *barrow*, which has been identified with W. *berfa*, is really derived from the root of the verb *to bear*, Goth. *bairan*, Lat. *fero;* while *berfa*, if not taken from the English, was formed on Celtic ground from the same root, as seen in Ir. *beirim*. For in many cases, when borrowing has occurred, it has clearly been in the opposite direction, by the Celtic from the English, or from the French or the Latin. Thus the English *solder* and *locker* do not come from the Welsh *sawduriaw* and *llogell*, but have other satisfactory etymologies; while *sawduriaw* is plainly taken from the English, and *llogell* (i. e., *locel*) is simply the Latin *loculus*. There remain, however, a small number of words — such as *basket*, *glen*, *lad*, *dun* (color), etc. — in which an early borrowing from the Welsh is either certain or probable. But the words *bran*, *piece*, *quay*, and a few others like them, if they are really of Celtic origin, have not come to us directly from the Celtic, but have passed from a Celtic source into the Romance languages, and from thence into the English.

§ 28. The Latin. The introduction of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons, at the opening of the seventh century, brought with it the study of the Latin. The cultivation of learning and letters belonged almost exclusively to ecclesiastics, with whom Latin was the professional language. Hence a number of Latin or Latinized Greek words, many of them words connected with church or religion, passed into the Anglo-Saxon; thus: —

Lat.	*diabolus*	AS.	*déofol*	Eng.	*devil*
	presbyter		*préost*		*priest*
	episcopus		*biscop*		*bishop*
	monasterium		*mynster*		*minster*
	clericus		*cleric, clerc*		*clerk*
	prædicare		*predician*		(*preach*)
Gr.	κυριακή, or κυριακόν		*cyrice*		*church*, (*kirk*, Scotch)
	ἐλεημοσύνη		*ælmesse*		*alms*
Lat.	*pondo*		*pund*		*pound*
	moneta		*mynet* (money)		*mint*

The names of months were also borrowed from the Latin. It is worthy of notice, that, while *minster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo-Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*. The number of Latin words that made their way into the language before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period is very considerable. Professor Skeat gives a list of upwards of one hundred and forty. A very few of these were known to the Anglo-Saxons before their conversion to Christianity, either from their having become a part of the common Teutonic speech, or from their having been adopted from the conquered Britons (such are *strǽt*, street, from *strāta* [*via*], a paved road; *míl*, a mile, Latin *mille* [*passus*], a thousand paces).

§ 29. **The Scandinavian.** In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided. But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century. Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians — or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not — infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements. Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in this part of England, which was thence called Danelagh (Dane-law). Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country. The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042. Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending; for *-by* is the Icelandic *býr*, Swedish *by*, Danish *by*, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language. Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws. The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption. The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine. English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel. But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties. The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words; and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency. It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary. To this influence we may trace the verb *call* (Icelandic *kalla*), which seems not to occur in Anglo-Saxon till 993 (*ceallian*) and for which the earlier documents use *clypian*. So perhaps the adjective *same;* for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *ylc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i. e., of the same, of a place bearing the same name as a person). Many other words (as *screech*, *grime*, *bow* of a ship), though doubtless introduced at a very early time, are not found in our monuments till after the Norman conquest, that is, till after the close of the Anglo-Saxon period.

§ 30. **The Norman-French.** The Normans (or North-men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France. In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy. Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population. If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans; for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin. The dialect which thus grew up in Normandy differed in many particulars from the other dialects of the French language, and is commonly known as Norman-French. The influence of the Norman-French began to be felt in England, even before the Norman conquest of the country. It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1065. This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy. When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners. After his death, Duke William of Normandy laid claim to the English crown; and the hard-fought battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror. This event, which has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had the most important influence on its language. It was not, indeed, the intention of William to suppress the language of his new subjects. He is said to have made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself. But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity. They were shut out from offices of state; they were removed from ecclesiastical positions; they were deprived of lands, and reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The court, the nobility, the landed gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman. The Anglo-Saxon language was banished from these circles, and the French took its place. The instruction of the schools was given in French alone. There was nothing to stimulate, there was everything to discourage, the cultivation of the native language.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31. **Periods.** For five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change. During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type. The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154. We can not, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time. The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have all passed into *e*, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century: it began even earlier in our language. In the second century after the conquest, the old inflection, with the change just described, is still for the most part retained, but in a state of much confusion and corruption: this is called the Semi-Saxon period. In the third century, a large part of the old inflection has disappeared, while no great proportion of French words has yet come into the language: this is called the Old English period. In the fourth and fifth centuries, we find a vast body of French words mixed with those of native stock, while the old inflection is brought down to that minimum which remains in the language at this day: this is called the Middle English period. It must be remembered that the process of change was gradual and incessant: the language did not remain fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position. Hence the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries; and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32. **Changes.** It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds: 1. The loss of the Anglo-Saxon inflection; and, 2. The introduction of new words from the French. The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest; yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event. But in regard to the earlier change, — the loss of the ancient inflection, — it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans. A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection. The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, can not be applied to ours; for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English. It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms: in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether. What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried. No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago. This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause; and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speaking people to a people of different race and language. The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people. The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it. Used only by the lower classes, and regarded with contempt by the higher, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness; it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration.

§ 33. **Semi-Saxon Period, 1150–1250.** The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use. This period is represented chiefly by four works: 1. The Brut of Layamon (Laȝamon), a long narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain. It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Roman de Brut, composed in French by Wace, and finished in 1155. Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in North Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century. His work consists of 32,000 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together. A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions; it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern. 2. The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian monk, from his own name, Ormin, or Orm. The poem — or what remains of it — contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments. The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven: they are constructed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme. The language of the poem is more like modern English than that of the contemporary Layamon, but this comes from its being written in a different dialect. Its appearance is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist: it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel: thus, *and*, *this*, *after*, *under*, are spelt, *annd*, *thiss*, *affterr*, *unnderr*. 3. The Ancren Riwle, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows a considerable number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare. 4. A metrical paraphrase of the books of Genesis and Exodus. It must not be forgotten that during this period each of the Anglo-Saxon dialects was continuing its own course of development or decay. The confusion and distress reigning in the North of England were such that we have no memorials in the Northern Dialect during most, if not the whole, of the Semi-Saxon period. The Southern Dialect, however, has come down to us in an almost unbroken series of works, including the Ancren Riwle and various homilies and lives of saints; while the Midland Dialect (the descendant of the ancient Mercian) is represented by the latest portion of the Chronicle (1124–1154), by the Ormulum (about 1300), and by Genesis and Exodus (about 1240). The great work of Layamon is referred to the West Midland Dialect.

§ 34. **Old English Period, 1250–1350.** Here the Anglo-Saxon inflection is to a great extent discarded, but only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French. The principal monuments are: 1. A proclamation of King Henry III., issued in 1258, a short but highly important document. 2. A series of metrical romances, — Kyng Alisaunder, the Geste of Kyng Horn, Havelok the Dane, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century. They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals. The pretty poem of the Owl and the Nightingale belongs to the first half of the same century. 3. The long rhymed chronicle by Robert of Gloucester, who flourished about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert de Brunne, who wrote some years later. Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III. and Edward I. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed (but on insufficient evidence) to Robert of Gloucester. 4. The Cursor Mundi, a rhymed series of Bible stories, legends, etc., covering the seven ages of the world, and containing about twenty-five thousand lines with some five thousand more by way of appendices. 5. The Ayenbite of Inwit (the *Again-bite* [i. e., *Remorse*] *of Conscience*), a translation by Dan Michel of Kent, preserved in an autograph manuscript of 1340.

Throughout this period English was in a state of great dialectical confusion. The

Englishman of Northumberland spoke a language almost or quite unintelligible to the Englishman of Sussex or Wessex, and the Midland dialects formed a sort of mean between the two extremes. Of the works enumerated, the Proclamation and the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester are South English, the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne is Midland, and the Cursor Mundi is written in the Northern dialect, which again makes its appearance as a literary language. The Ayenbite is a pure specimen of the dialect of Kent. The language of the metrical romances in the form in which we have them, shows a mixture of dialectic forms, due to the scribes.

§ 35. **Introduction of French Words.** In a vocabulary of the words used by English writers during the last half of the thirteenth century, only about twelve per cent of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo-Saxon. If we take the words of any writer as they stand in his pages, the proportion will be much smaller. For Robert of Gloucester, it does not exceed four or five per cent. But from the middle of the fourteenth century, English literature presents in this respect a different appearance. A multitude of Romance words is everywhere seen, mixed with those of Teutonic origin. Even works which, like The Vision of Piers Plowman, were intended for the people, abound in words taken from the French. The difference between the English of 1300 and that of 1350 marks this as the time when the higher classes in England became generally acquainted with the English language. Up to this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodies, having each a language of its own. The nobility and gentry of Norman origin retained their French, and only in occasional instances acquired the Saxon, which they looked on with contempt, as rude in itself and spoken by an inferior race. They had a copious literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and romance, composed in French, but much of it written on English soil. On the other hand, the mass of the people spoke only English. Of course there must have been many individuals who knew both languages, and could act as necessary mediators between the great parties that knew but one. These, however, formed only a small fraction of the whole people. In those times, a work composed in English could not admit French words to any great extent; for such a work would not be read by the higher classes, and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible. But the events of the thirteenth century had been gradually filling up the chasm which before separated the two races. When the French possessions of the English crown were wrested from the feeble hands of John, the political ties were severed which had long connected the Normans of England with their brethren across the Channel. Henceforth England, not France, was their country: the English people, not the French, were their countrymen. They fought with Saxon fellow-soldiers against French enemies: they struggled against royal prerogative with sympathy and aid from their Saxon fellow-subjects. At the same time, social barriers were giving way. Marriage ties were connecting the two races. Saxons were acquiring wealth, passing into the ranks of the aristocracy, or rising to high positions in the church. The feeling of a common nationality was coming to prevail over the alienating memories of race and conquest. Under such influences, it was natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn English. They did this as a matter of convenience, to carry on the necessary intercourse of business and society, without designing to give up the French, which in many instances continued to be spoken in their families for two or three generations longer. The change, we may presume, commenced with that lower, but more numerous, part of the Norman aristocracy who resided constantly on their estates, surrounded by a Saxon population. Once fairly initiated, the movement must have gone forward with rapidity. The court was the last place to be reached by its influence. It is believed that none of the three Edwards was accustomed to speak English. In the schools, it is stated that during the first half of the fourteenth century, French was still used as the language of instruction and the medium for learning Latin, but that during the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place. By a statute of 1362 it was enacted that "all pleas which shall be pleaded in any court whatsoever, shall be pleaded, shewed, defended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue," not, as heretofore, in French. Now, English, as spoken by the higher classes who learned it, would naturally be intermixed with French expressions. It would have been otherwise if they had regarded the English as a superior language, as having a finer nature or a higher cultivation than their own. But they doubtless felt that by an intermixture of French they were enriching and ennobling an unrefined and meager idiom. Whenever the French word which rose to their mind bore a shade of meaning for which they found no equivalent in English, they did not content themselves with a loose expression, nor did they endeavor to form by English analogy one that should be exact: they employed the French word itself. They did this even when the English offered an equivalent expression, if the French word was particularly recommended by interesting or agreeable associations. For words of a technical character they would scarcely think of seeking equivalents in English. The body of the English people were now for the first time brought into oral communication with their rulers. Hearing the French words with the Saxon, they were able to understand their meaning. Hearing them from the lips of their superiors they naturally imitated and adopted them. Thus the new importations, bearing the stamp of elegance and fashion, passed from the circles of polite society into the language of the vulgar. They found free entrance into works of literature, not only because they supplied real deficiencies in the English vocabulary, but also because they were especially familiar and acceptable to those classes whom the author would most wish to interest and please.

§ 36. **Middle English Period, 1350–1550.** From the Norman conquest to 1350 there had been, as we have seen, no one dialect which was regarded as the English literary language, as Tuscan is regarded as Italian, Castilian as Spanish. In the latter half of the fourteenth century, however, the Midland dialect showed signs of getting the start of the other two. As the language of London, and as a dialect intelligible to both Northern and Southern Englishmen, it had obviously great advantages, and was rapidly becoming in some measure the common speech, when the Wyclifite versions of the Bible and the works of Chaucer, both composed in this dialect, stamped it at once and for all time as literary English. Thus the common English of to-day is the direct descendant, not of King Alfred's West Saxon, but of the old Mercian dialect, and the modern dialects of Somerset and other South English shires are the only living representatives of the West Saxon.

In the Middle English period the old inflection undergoes some further losses; the unaccented final *e* (as in *love*, *fame*, etc.) begins to disappear in pronunciation; but the great characteristic of this period is the immense accession of words taken from the French. It will be enough to name here a few of the most important works and authors. In the poems of Laurence Minot, written about 1350, we find for the first time a large proportion of French words. These were followed (between 1360 and 1370) by the popular poem entitled The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, a satirical allegory by William Langland. It is written in alliterative verse of very regular construction. The same species of verse is found in some poems of a similar character which followed the Vision; but it was not used by Chaucer and Gower in the same age, nor has it been used by any poet since the end of that century. The great name of early English literature is Geoffrey Chaucer, who died in 1400; and the Canterbury Tales is the most perfect, as it is probably the latest, of his productions. The charge often brought against him of having corrupted the simplicity of the native popular English by large importation of French words only shows a want of acquaintance with the literature of that time. His contemporary, John Gower, whose chief English work is the Confessio Amantis, though far inferior in genius to Chaucer, was for a long time held in equal estimation. To the first half of the fifteenth century belongs John Lydgate, a copious writer and fluent versifier, but of little poetic talent. Among the prose writings of this period, but more important in their influence on the language, were the Wyclifite Versions of the Bible. The Old Testament is supposed to have been translated by Hereford, the New Testament by Wyclif himself, the whole being finished about 1380. To Purvey is ascribed a revision of the whole work, made some eight or ten years later, with many alterations and corrections. The Travels of Sir John Mandevile, formerly supposed to have been written in English about 1356, is now known to be merely a translation made from the French about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

§ 37. The century from 1450 to 1550 might be regarded as a distinct period. The unaccented final *e* was now generally neglected, and at length wholly lost, in pronunciation; and in many ways the language assumed a more modern aspect. Literature received a new impulse from the art of printing. Among the most important of the numerous books which issued from the celebrated Caxton press (1470 to 1490) was the Morte d'Arthur, by Sir Thomas Malory, a prose compendium of the poetical legends concerning King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. The translation of Froissart's Chronicle by Lord Berners, which appeared in 1523–25, was not unworthy of the rich and glowing original. We may mention also, as excellent specimens of the language at that time, the writings of Sir Thomas More, and the New Testament translation of William Tyndale, which was printed in 1526. As for the poets of that most unpoetic age, it is enough to name the rude but vigorous Skelton. The poems of Surrey and Wyatt, though written before 1550, belong more in language and character to the following period.

§ 38. **Commencement of the Modern Period.** With the middle of the sixteenth century, the English enters on a new stage of its history. It did not cease to change; for then it would have ceased to be a living language. But its later changes have not had the rapid progress and the radical character which belonged to those of the preceding centuries. Many words which were in use three hundred years ago have since become obsolete. A much larger number have been added to the language, including not only technical and scientific terms by the thousand, but a multitude of words which belong to the common stock of literature and society. Words which have been retained have often lost their old meanings and taken on new ones. In the combination and construction of words, in phrase and idiom, the changes have been yet more numerous, and the general color and flavor of English style are quite different now from what they were in the last half of the sixteenth century. But these differences are mainly lexical and rhetorical, rather than grammatical. As to inflection, the little which remained at that time has come down to us with hardly any change. Yet the ending *th* in the third person singular of verbs (as *cometh*, *doeth* or *doth*) has all but disappeared from the common language, and remains chiefly as an archaism of the solemn or religious style, being kept in memory by the usage of the English Bible. The subjunctive, as distinct from the indicative in the third person singular (as *if he come*, *if he do it*, *if it be so*), is also growing obsolete. Still, we never feel that the language of Shakespeare and Bacon is widely different from our own. Even Spenser, notwithstanding the archaisms with which he loved to garnish his style, appears to us much less strange and remote than Lord Berners and Sir Thomas More. The great writers of the Elizabethan age have done much to perpetuate and keep alive the form of English which is seen in their works. The authorized version of the Bible has exerted a conservative influence of the same kind, and one even more powerful. It must be observed, however, that this version as printed now has not in all respects its original appearance: the spelling has been modernized, and a number of obsolete forms have given place to those in present use. Thus, *moe* is changed to *more*, *sith* to *since*, *fet* to *fetched*, *oweth* to *owneth*, *unpossible* to *impossible*, etc. The recent revision of the English Bible has removed still more of these archaisms, but has left a great many intact. If works printed in Shakespeare's day appear strange, at first view, to the modern reader, it is chiefly owing to changes since made in the spelling, which did not become fixed until a century later. Unfortunately, these changes are far from having made the orthography of the language simple and consistent. The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language. Neither the Anglo-Saxon orthography nor the Norman-French was distinguished for its regularity. But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish. The present system retains much of this chaotic character. It is, perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people. With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation; nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology. It imposes a needless burden on the native learner. To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world.

§ 39. **Introduction of Latin and Greek Words.** We have already seen that a number of words passed from the Latin into the Anglo-Saxon. The same process has gone on in the subsequent stages of the language. With the inception of the Middle English period, it received a new impulse. The admission of foreign words in great numbers from the French, a daughter of the Latin, made it natural and easy to admit them also from the mother language. In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a word of Latin origin has come to us through the French, or has been taken directly from the Latin. But while the importation of French words ceased, after a time, to be an active and prominent agency in the growth of the language, it has been otherwise with the tendency to borrow from the Latin. This became even stronger with the increasing attention to classical studies. The fondness for Latin phraseology is noticed with censure by Thomas Wilson in his System of Rhetoric and of Logic, published in 1553: "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning

(such fellows as have seen learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple can not but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation." In like manner, an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either." The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing. It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas, and relations, which are continually appearing and demanding expression. The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable. The new terms which are required by the progress of science are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE.

§ 40. Proportion of the Elements. There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it. What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them; that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Wallachian. The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin; and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words. Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek. The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources — Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc. If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words make a decided majority of the whole number. It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use; and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people. In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large. Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakespeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin; and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible. But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger: in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon. But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios. The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin; but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign; but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon. The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts: 1. The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon — which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions — are almost wholly Saxon. To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *save*, *except*, *during*, *concerning*, *because*, and a few more, are French). These are words which occur in every sentence. In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them. The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained from abroad; but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can be found only at home. 2. If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin. We refer to objects, such as *man*, *horse*, *bird*, *body*, *flesh*, *blood*, *head*, *hand*, *heart*, *soul*, *mind*, *heaven*, *wind*, *rain*, *day*, *summer*, *water*, *stone*, *gold*, *field*, *tree*, *appte*, etc.; to qualities, such as *good*, *ill*, *long*, *short*, *cold*, *hot*, *hard*, *soft*, *white*, *black*, etc.; to actions, such as to *lie*, *sit*, *stand*, *walk*, *run*, *do*, *say*, *have*, *break*, *think*, *feel*, *love*, *fear*, *find*, etc. There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *beast*, *eagle*, *vein*, *face*, *spirit*, *air*, *hour*, *autumn*, *river*, *gem*, *fruit*, *flower*, etc.; *large*, *false*, *tender*, *pure*, *purple*, etc.; to *move*, *enter*, *touch*, *please*, *enjoy*, etc.; but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence. The words for numbers lower than a *million* are all Saxon: among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French.

§ 41. Fusion of the Elements. The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class: they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language. This has taken place chiefly in three ways: 1. They are in most cases accented according to English analogy. This assumption of a new accent has been a gradual process. In early English poetry we find *cuntré* (country), *colοúr*, *comaúndëmént*, *messangére*, *benysoún* (benison), *castéll* (castle), etc., accented as in French on the vowel here marked. The usage of Chaucer is quite variable. Such words as *honoúr*, *difficultée*, *penaúnce*, *vanquésh*, *manére* (manner), *conseil* (counsel), *viáge* (voyage), etc., he often gives, as here marked, with the French accent; yet not unfrequently he shifts their accent, according to English tendencies, toward the beginning of the word. In the next century the French accent is still to be seen, but with a greater prevalence of the English. And the latter had established itself in Shakespeare's time nearly as at the present day. A number of words which as verbs retain the French accent, when used as nouns exchange it for an English one: thus *áccent* and *to accént*, *cóncert* and *to concért*, *insult* and *to insúlt*, etc. 2. The borrowed words are declined according to English analogy. It is true that *radius*, *nucleus*, *momentum*, *criterion*, *phenomenon*, and some other words, retain their Latin and Greek plurals, *radii*, *nuclei*, *momenta*, *criteria*, *phenomena*, etc. But these are rare exceptions. In general, the few inflections left in English are applied as readily to a French or Latin word as to a Saxon one. As the Saxon verb *love* makes *lovest*, *loves*, *loved*, *lovedst*, *loving*, so the French verb *move* makes *movest*, *moves*, *moved*, *movedst*, *moving*. 3. The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be-siege*, *un-pretending*, *mis-conceive*, *under-value*, *over-turn*, *after-piece*, *out-line*, etc.; or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *large-ness*, *duke-dom*, *false-hood*, *apprentice-ship*, *useless*, *grate-ful*, *quarrel-some*, *fool-ish*, etc. It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed; that particular endings which were found in the foreign words, have become so familiar to the English ear and mind, as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock. Thus, we find Saxon words with Latin or French prefixes, as in *en-dear*, *dis-belief*, *re-light*, *inter-mingle*, *trans-ship*, etc.; and Saxon words with Latin or French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance*, *bond-age*, *atone-ment*, *thiev-ery*, *stream-let*, *eat-able*, *buri-al*, *murder-ous*, etc.

§ 42. Different Character of the Elements. It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one. The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock. There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold; there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *token*, *color* and *hue*, *power* and *might*. Here the familiar *sign*, *color*, *power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *token*, *hue*, *might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for every-day events and natural feelings; while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtility of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy. The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them. To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling. But the difference, no doubt, depends also on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants; while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel sounds. It can not well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett; on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and Chalmers.

§ 43. It has been observed that in the Liturgy of the church of England there is a marked tendency to couple French and Saxon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning: thus, "to *acknowledge* and *confess*;" "by his infinite *goodness* and *mercy*;" "when we *assemble* and *meet together*." A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker.

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it. In some cases, as in *will* and *testament*, *yearly* and *annual*, *begin* and *commence*, etc., the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of meaning. But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other. In *body* and *corpse*, *love* and *amour*, *work* and *travel*, *sheep* and *mutton*, etc., the distinction is a broad one: in *bloom* and *flower*, *luck* and *fortune*, *mild* and *gentle*, *win* and *gain*, etc., it is slighter and more subtile. The discriminations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45. Power of Self-development lost. The English has lost a large part of the formative endings which belonged to the Anglo-Saxon. Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words. Only a very few (as *-er*, *-ing*, *-ness*, for substantives; *-y*, *-ish*, for adjectives; *-en* for verbs; *-ly* for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose. So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way. From the simple verb to *stand* the English makes *understand* and *withstand;* the Anglo-Saxon had *ætstandan*, *bestandan*, *bigstandan*, *forstandan*, *forestandan*, *gestandan*, *ðôstandan*, *understandan*, *wiðstandan*, *ymbstandan*. This deficiency in English is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, as, to *stand up*, to *stand off*, to *stand by*, to *stand to*, etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose. By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing. But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues; that is, in many cases, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more. The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and aiding thought.

§ 46. Freedom of Position restricted. It is one disadvantage arising from the loss of inflection that our language is much restricted in the position and arrangement of words. The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to monotonous uniformity of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence. The simple Latin sentence, "*dux regem decepit*," may be arranged in six different orders without doing violence to Latin idiom; the choice of one order rather than another, if partly regulated by euphony or by love of variety, is also much influenced by the relative importance of the terms. But the corresponding English sentence has its fixed, invariable order, "the general deceived the king:" transposition would give it a wholly different meaning. It is true that we are able by a change from active to

passive, as well as by other devices, to secure variety of expression, and to satisfy the demands of emphasis: thus "the king was deceived by the general;" "it was the general who deceived the king;" "it was the king who was deceived by the general;" "a deception was practiced by the general on the king," etc. Still, with all such helps, we are often obliged to indicate by the clumsy device of Italic letters what a more highly inflected language could have shown in the position of the words. It should be said, however, in justice to the English, that it uses nearly all the freedom of arrangement, which, scantily inflected as it is, would be consistent with perspicuity. It is therefore superior in actual variety of arrangement to the French, and perhaps not inferior to the more highly inflected German, which in the ordinary prose style has limited its natural freedom by inconvenient and cumbrous restrictions.

§ 47. Monosyllabism and Want of Euphony. The loss of inflection has reduced a multitude of English words to the form of monosyllables. It is not uncommon to find whole sentences which contain no word of greater length. This peculiarity helps us to understand, better than most other nations are able to do, that primitive monosyllabic condition which must have preceded all inflected language — a condition which has remained unchanged to this day in languages like the Chinese, where every syllable is a separate word, with its own accent and its own distinctly apprehended meaning. If this monosyllabic character gives a certain plain directness and pithy force to English expression, it can hardly be doubted that it is a disadvantage to euphony and rhythm. Pope complains that "ten low words oft creep in one dull line." And no one can read Chaucer's poetry, pronouncing the unaccented *e* as the verse requires, and as it was actually pronounced in the poet's time, without regretting that a hurried and slurring pronunciation of our fathers should have destroyed this pleasing feature of the old language. The suppression of this *e* has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing, in a multitude of cases, the harshest combinations of consonants; as in *hosts*, *breadths*, *texts*, *shifts*, *thirsts*, *bulg(e)d*, *starch(e)d*, *task(e)d*. In these words, which can not be properly pronounced without a strong effort of will and of vocal organs, the earlier dissyllabic forms, *host-es*, *breadth-es*, *starch-ed*, *task-ed*, etc., presented little or no difficulty of utterance. In most of these cases, as in many others, the harshness has been aggravated by that extended use of the final *s*, which has given a peculiar sibilating character to the pronunciation of our language. In Anglo-Saxon, only a part of the nouns took *s* in the plural, and those only in two out of the four cases: in English, the *s* has been applied to nearly all plural nouns, and for all cases of the plural. In Anglo-Saxon, the verb in the third person singular of the present has *th* (ð or *þ*), never *s* (though the Northumbrian dialect has often *-es*): in the English of our day, this *th* is still occasionally employed as an archaic form, but in all ordinary use *s* has taken its place.

DIALECTS.

§ 48. The English language is not spoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly every county in Britain has its local dialect, its peculiar words and forms, which are used by the common people of the lower classes. This diversity is, in part, of long standing; in some points, it goes back even to Anglo-Saxon times. This great variety of local idioms may be classified, according to Mr. Ellis, in six divisions: Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern, and Lowland (Scotch), each of which falls apart into several subdivisions or districts. For most of the dialects, glossaries have been published, often with specimen-compositions of greater or less extent; but only the Scotch (the lineal descendant of the Old Northumbrian) can be said to have a literature. Scottish literature, which is almost wholly poetical, begins in the fourteenth century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. His long historical poem, entitled The Bruce, was followed in the early part of the next century by the Originale Chronykil of Andrew of Wynton, and in its latter part by the Wallace of Henry the Minstrel, often called Blind Harry. But the King's Quair, by the unfortunate James I. of Scotland, is not written in the Scottish dialect. In the sixteenth century we find, first, Gawin Douglas, the translator of the Æneid and author of the Palace of Honour, and then two poets of higher genius, William Dunbar and Sir David Lyndsay. In more recent times, the most eminent writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay, the author of the Gentle Shepherd, and, greatest of all, Robert Burns.

§ 49. In every dialect, apparently, there are preserved a certain number of old words and forms, which have passed out of use or have suffered alteration in the common language; but it is equally true that every dialect has lost or altered some which remain unchanged in the common language. Thus, if the Scotch *kye* for *cows*, *brak* for *broke*, etc., are closer to the Anglo-Saxon than are the corresponding English words, the contrary is true of *gie* for *give*, *fa'* for *fall*, *houd* for *hold*, *winna* for *will not*, etc. It is believed that, on the whole, the common English stands nearer than any of the dialects to the early form of the language.

§ 50. The English, as spoken by the common people of Ireland, has many peculiarities, both of sound and of idiom, borrowed from the Gaelic, which was once the language of the whole island.

§ 51. In America, settlers from different parts of the mother-country were brought together in the same colonies, so that no dialect of England or Scotland has been preserved in its distinctness on the new continent. At the same time, the migratory habits of the people have had the effect of securing a general uniformity of language in all parts of the country. With the exception of the negro dialect in the Southern States, it can hardly be said that there are strongly marked local dialects in America. The forms of speech which are noticed as Americanisms, are not, in general, confined to a particular State or district. Under this name are included expressions which are widely different in their character. Some are confined wholly to uncultivated people; others to those who are not only uncultivated, but vulgar; while a large part are constantly, and indeed necessarily, used by persons of the highest education. They also differ widely in their origin. Some are derived from the native Indian languages, as *wigwam*, *squaw*, *hominy*, etc.; some from the French, as *levee*, *crevasse*, *bayou*, etc.; some from the Spanish, as *rancho*, *canyon*, *stampede*, etc.; yet more from the Dutch, as *patroon*, *boss* (master-workman), *stoop* (porch), etc. Most of the foregoing words relate to things that are specially American: to express other objects or relations of this kind, new formations have been made from English words, as *congressional*, *federalist*, *mileage*, *nullification*, etc.; or English words have been used in new meanings, as *eagle* (coin), *corduroy* (road), to *locate* land, etc. There are other cases of new formation, which have no such reason, as *outsider*, to *eventuate*, etc.; or of new senses for old words, as to *fix* (put in order), *creek* (small river), etc. Some words which once belonged to the common language, but have become obsolete in England, are still heard in America, as *fall* (autumn), *gully* (channel worn by water), *peek* (peep), *rare* (underdone), etc. A larger number of Americanisms have come from the English dialects, as *bail* (handle of pail), *shack* (worthless fellow), *spry* (nimble), to *lam* (beat), to *slump* (break through snow or bog), etc. And beside these, there are words and uses of words which are mere vulgarisms, the language of cant or slang, as to *absquatulate* (abscond), *splurge* (pompous display), to *fork over* or *shell out* money, etc. A number of words will always be wanted to express what is peculiar to America in nature, society, and institutions. But apart from these, it is not probable that Americanisms will ever be multiplied to any great extent. For, besides the active and increasing intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, the almost universal habit of reading, which finds exercise both in English and American authors, will have a powerful tendency to keep the language, even of the poorer classes, in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

The following brief sketch of Anglo-Saxon inflection follows mainly the *Angelsächsische Grammatik* of Eduard Sievers, 2d edition, Halle, 1886. The outlines of early English inflection are founded on Eduard Fiedler's *Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1861, and the *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache* of C. Friedrich Koch, with much help from Prof. F. J. Child's *Observations on the Language of Chaucer* (in Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. VIII.).

ANGLO-SAXON INFLECTION.

§ 52. The Anglo-Saxon had seven long vowels, *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, *ǽ*, *ý*. The first five appear to have been sounded as in Eng. *par*, *prey*, *caprice*, *prone*, *prune*: *ǽ* was probably sounded much like Eng. *ai* in *fair*. The sound of *ý* apparently, like that of French *u* and German *ü*, was intermediate between *ú* and *í*. To these correspond seven short vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *æ* (like Eng. *a* in *hat*), *y*, which were less prolonged in utterance. The short *i* and *y* are often confounded in writing, as *hyrde* or *hirde* (*hierde*), shepherd, *cining* (but more correctly *cyning*) king.

§ 53. The Anglo-Saxon had four diphthongs, *ea*, *eo*, *io*, *ie*, which in some cases stood for original short vowels, and were then short in quantity, in other cases were genuine (long) diphthongs (written *éa*, *éo*, *íe*, *íe*). Whether long or short the first element of the double sound received the stress of voice. Short *ea* and *eo* (or *io*) commonly stand for original *a* and *e* (or *i*) respectively; long *éa*, *éo*, for primitive Teutonic *au*, *eu*. Short *ie* (later written *i*, *y*) is commonly a modification of *ea* or *eo;* long *ie* (later *í*, *ý*), a modification of *éa*, *éo*.

§ 54. The Anglo-Saxon had two characters for the interdental spirant (*th*), ð and *þ*. These signs were used without distinction of sound. The old theory that *þ* represented the whispered sound heard in Eng. *thin*, *breath*, ð the vocal (voiced) sound heard in *this*, *breathe*, is not borne out by the MSS. Both sounds were doubtless known to the Anglo-Saxon, but there was no attempt to distinguish them in writing. In normalized texts many modern editors print *þ* at the beginning of a word, elsewhere ð; but there is no uniformity of practice in this respect.

§ 55. The Anglo-Saxon never uses *y* as a consonant; but *g* was sometimes used to express that sound, as in *geoc*, yoke, *git*, you two. The letter *h* before a consonant, or at the end of a word, must have had a stronger sound than in English (cf. the sounds of *ch* in German *ach* and *ich*). The letter *f* served to indicate two sounds: that of Eng. *f* in *father* (so always at the beginning of a word), and that of English *v* in *have* (so generally in other places in the word).

§ 56. It is a general rule that a consonant can not be doubled either at the end of a word or before or after another consonant, as *swam* (for *swamm*), he swam, *swimð* (for *swimmð*), he swims, *sende* (for *sendde*), he sent, *éhte* (for *éhtte*), he persecuted.

SUBSTANTIVES.

VOWEL DECLENSION.

§ 57. Masculines. Paradigms: *fisc* (stem *fisco-* or *fisca-*), fish; *hierde* (stem *-djo-* or *-dja-*), shepherd.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*
Gen.	*fisces*	*fisca*	*hierdes*	*hierda*
Dat.	*fisce*	*fiscum*	*hierde*	*hierdum*
Acc.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*

§ 58. Feminines. Paradigms: *giefu* (stem *-ā-*, *-ō-*), gift; *dǽd* (stem *dǣdi-*), deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*giefu*, *-o*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd*	*dǽde*, *-a*
Gen.	*giefe*	*giefa* (*-ena*)	*dǽde*	*dǽda*
Dat.	*giefe*	*giefum*	*dǽde*	*dǽdum*
Acc.	*giefe*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd* (later *-e*)	*dǽde*, *-a*

§ 59. Neuters. Paradigms: *scip* (stem *scipo-* or *-a-*), ship; *rice* (stem *rīcjo-* or *-ja-*), kingdom.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*rice*	*ricu*
Gen.	*scipes*	*scipa*	*rices*	*rica*
Dat.	*scipe*	*scipum*	*rice*	*ricum*
Acc.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*rice*	*ricu*

§ 60. Words of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or*, are often syncopated before a case-ending, as *ealdor*, masc., elder, gen. *ealdres; tácen*, neut., token, plur. *tácnu*: so, also, some others, as *máðum*, masc., treasure, gen. *máðmes*.

§ 61. Masculines and neuters of one syllable which have the vowel *æ*, take *a* instead of *æ* in the plural, as *dæg*, masc., day, plur. *dagas; fæt*, neut., vessel, plur. *fatu*.

§ 62. Masculines and neuters sometimes have *-ena* or *-ana*, instead of *-a*, in the gen. plur. A few masculines — as *léode*, people, *Dene*, Danes — have *-e* in the nom. acc. plur. *Sunu*, son, nom. acc. sing., makes *suna* in the gen. dat. sing. and nom. gen. acc. plur., *sunum* in the dat. plur. *Wudu*, masc., wood, is declined in the same way, but also later with gen. sing. *wudes*, nom. acc. plur. *wudas* (so also *sunas*). The dat. sing. in *-a* is seen also in masc. *winter*, winter, *sumer*, summer, *feld*, field, *ford*, ford, *weald*, wood, and fem. *hand*, hand, *duru*, door. The last two words have *-a* in the gen. sing. *Feld*, etc., have later gen. sing. in *-es*, nom. acc. plur. in *-as*.

§ 63. Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop *-u* in the nom. acc. plur., as *léaf*, leaf and leaves, *word*, word and words. Neuters of more than one syllable have sometimes *-u*, sometimes no ending.

N DECLENSION.

§ 64. Paradigms: masc. *oza* (stem *ozan-*), ox; fem. *tunge* (stem *tungan-*), tongue; neut. *éage* (stem *éagan-*), eye.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom.	*oza*	*tunge*	*éage*
	Gen.	*ozan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Dat.	*ozan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Acc.	*ozan*	*tungan*	*éage*
Plur.	Nom.	*ozan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Gen.	*ozena*	*tungena*	*éagena*
	Dat.	*ozum*	*tungum*	*éagum*
	Acc.	*ozan*	*tungan*	*éagan*

§ 65. Of consonant stems ending in other letters than *n*, the language has only traces. Thus substantives in *-nd* from present participles are declined in the sing. like *fisc*. The nom. and acc. plur. are either like the nom. sing. or add *-e*, but in some words the ending *-as* occurs: thus, *helmberend*, helm-bearer and helm-bearers; *hettend*, *-e*, haters; *wealdendas*, rulers. In dissyllables the gen. plur. always ends in *-ra:* thus *wigendra*, from *wigend*, warrior. *Fréond*, friend, and *féond*, foe, make dat. sing. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréonde*, *féonde;* plur. nom. acc. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréond*, *féond*, in poetry often *fréondas*, *féondas*.

The masculines *fót*, foot, *tóð*, tooth, *man* (gen. *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom. and acc.) *bóc*, book, *bróc*, breeches, *gós*, goose, *cú*, cow, *lús*, louse, *mús*, mouse, *burg*, *burh* (gen. *burge*, also *byrg*, *byrig*), town, fort, *turf*, turf, make in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. plur. *fét*, *téð*, *men*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *cý*, *lýs*, *mýs*, *byrig*, *tyrf*.

§ 66. *Fæder*, father, is indeclinable in the sing. (gen. sing. rarely *fæd(e)res*); in the plur. it is declined like *fisc*. *Bróðor*, brother, nom. gen. acc. sing., makes dat. *bréðer;* plur. nom. acc. *bróðor* or *bróðru*, dat. *bróðrum*. Similarly are declined *módor*, mother (nom. acc. plur. *módra*, *módru*), *dohtor*, daughter (dat. sing. *dehter*), *sweostor*, sister (sing. indeclinable; plur. nom. acc. *sweostor*).

§ 67. The fem. *niht*, night, and *mægð* or *mægeð*, maid, make the acc. sing. and nom. acc. plur. like the nom. sing. The neuters *ég*, egg, *cealf*, calf, and *lamb* (*lomb*), lamb, make in the nom. acc. plur. *égru*, *cealfru*, *lambru* (*lombru*), retaining an old *r*. *Cild*, child, which is usually declined like *word*, has also sometimes nom. acc. plur. *cildru*, gen. *cildra*. Feminine abstracts in *o* or *u* — as *ieldu*, old age — are indeclinable in the sing. The fem. *sé*, sea, has some masculine forms: it is declined, nom. dat. acc. sing. *sé*, gen. *sé* or *sées*, nom. acc. plur. *sées* or *sé*, gen. *séwa*, dat. *sém*. The fem. *éa*, water, is usually indeclinable in the sing. (but sometimes has gen. dat. *ie;* in the plur. it has generally nom. gen. acc. *éa*, dat. *éam*. The fem. *é*, law, is invariable in the whole sing. and the nom. acc. plur. (gen. dat. sing. *éwe* sometimes occur).

ADJECTIVES.

§ 68. **Indefinite Declension.** Paradigm: *blind*, blind.

		Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blind*	*blind*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Gen.	*blindes*	*blindre*	*blindes*	*blindra*
Dat.	*blindum*	*blindre*	*blindum*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindne*	*blinde*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Ins.	*blinde*	——	*blinde*	——

§ 69. The instrumental case is not distinguished from the dative, except in the sing. masc. and neut. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the neuter of monosyllabic adjectives short in quantity and (though not uniformly) of adjectives of more than one syllable has *-u* or *-o*, instead of *-e*, in the nom. and acc.: thus, masc. fem. pl. *tile*, neut. *tilu*, from *til*, good. Another ending for the nom. acc. plur. fem. of all adjectives is *-a*. Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *-u* in the nom. sing. fem.; as, *smalu*, from *smæl*, small: so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable.

§ 70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by æ, take *a*, instead of æ, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *smæl*, small, *smælne*, *smælra*, but *smalu*, *smales*, *smalum*, etc., and def. *smala*, *smalan*, etc. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ig*, are often syncopated when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *fæger*, fair, *fægerne*, *fægerra*, but *fægru*, *fægres*, *fægrum*, def. *fægra*, *fægran*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-e* lose this *-e* before all endings; as, *blíðe*, blithe, *blíð-es*, *blíðre*, *blíðum*, *blíðne*, def. *blíða*, *blíðan*. This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ 71. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-e;* as, *swíðe*, strongly, very, from *swíð*, strong, *hraðe*, soon, from *hræð*, quick. Adverbs in *-lice* (Eng. *-ly*) were first made by adding *-e* to compound adjectives in *-lic;* as, *héalice*, highly, from *héalic*, a compound of *héah*, high, and *-lic* (cf. *gelic*), like: but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *-lic*, as *sóðlice*, truly, from *sóð*, sooth, true.

§ 72. **Definite Declension.** When the substantive to which the adjective belongs is definite, — as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a genitive case, and when it stands in the vocative, — the adjective is inflected according to the N declension, as follows: —

		Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blinda*	*blinde*	*blinde*	*blindan*
Gen.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindra* (*-ena*)
Dat.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blinde*	*blindan*

§ 73. **Comparative and Superlative.** The comparative takes *r*, and follows the definite declension; as, *léofra*, dearer, from *léof*, dear. The superlative takes *-ost* (or *-est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely: as, *léofost* (or *léofest*), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative can not have *-ost: lang*, long, *strang*, strong, take *e:* as, *lengra*, *strengest: eald*, old, *geong*, young, *feor* (adv.), far, take *ie;* as, *ieldra*, *fierrest: héah*, high, *néah* (adv.), nigh, make *hierra*, *hiehst* (*héahst*, *héhst*), *néarra*, *niehst* (*néhst*). Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *-mest;* as, *formest* or *fyrmest*, foremost; *æftermest*, aftermost; *lætemest*, last; *síðemest*, latest; *niðemest*, lowermost; *yfemest* (*ufemest*), uppermost; *ýtemest* (*útemest*), outmost; *innemest*, inmost; *midmest*, midmost; *hindemest*, hindmost: these are really superlatives from forms in *-ma* with the definite declension, as, *forma*, *hindema*, in which *-ma* is a superlative ending. Yet more irregular are —

Pos.	Compar.	Superl.	
gód	*betera*, *bettra*	*betst*, *betest*, *betost*	good
yfel	*wiersa*	*wierrest*, *wierst*	evil
lýtel	*læssa*	*læst*	little
micel	*mára*	*mæst*	much

§ 74. Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *-or* and *-ost;* as, *hraðor*, *hraðost*, from *hræð*, quick.

PRONOUNS.

§ 75. The **Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

	First Person.			Second Person.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom.	*ic*	*wit*	*wé*	*þú*	*git*	*gé*
Gen.	*mín*	*uncer*	*úser*	*þín*	*incer*	*éower*
Dat.	*mé*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé*	*inc*	*éow*
Acc.	*mé*, *mec*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé*, *þec*	*inc*	*éow*

	Third Person Sing.			Third Person Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*hé*	*héo*, *híe*, *hí*	*hit*	*híe*, *hí*, *héo*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hiera*, *hira*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*him*
Acc.	*hine*	*híe*, *hí*, *héo*	*hit*	*híe*, *hí*, *héo*

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*), in the acc. dual; *úsic* (= *ús*), *éowic* (= *éow*), in the acc. plur.; *úre* (= *úser*) in the gen. plur.; *hiere* in the gen. dat. sing. fem.; *hig* (= *hí*) in the nom. acc. plur.; *heom* (= *him*) in the dat. plur.; *heora* (= *hira*) in the gen. plur.

§ 76. The **Possessive Pronouns** of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective; as, nom. *mín*, *mín*, *mín*, my, mine, gen. *mines*, *minre*, *mines*, dat. *minum*, *minre*, *minum*, etc. *User*, before all endings but *-ne*, becomes *úss* by assimilation of *r:* thus, gen. *ússes*, *ússe*, *ússes* (for *ús(e)res*, etc.). The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his*, *hire*, *his*, plur. *hira*. But *sín* is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, *his own*, *her own*, *its own*, *their own*.

§ 77. The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

1. *Sé*, *séo*, *þæt*, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*sé*	*séo*	*þæt*	*þá*
Gen.	*þæs*	*þére*	*þæs*	*þára* (*þéra*)
Dat.	*þém*, *þám*	*þére*	*þém*, *þám*	*þém*, *þám*
Acc.	*þone*	*þá*	*þæt*	*þá*
Ins.	——	——	*þý*	——

2. *þés*, *þeós*, *þis*.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*þés*	*þéos*	*þis*	*þás*
Gen.	*þises*	*þisse*	*þises*	*þissa*
Dat.	*þisum*	*þisse*	*þisum*	*þisum*
Acc.	*þisne*	*þás*	*þis*	*þás*
Ins.	——	——	*þýs*, *þis*	——

Varying forms are *þissere* or *þisre* (= *þisse*), *þissera* or *þisra* (= *þissa*), and *þés* (= *þás*).

§ 78. Other demonstratives are *swilc*, *swelc*, or *swylc*, such, *þyslic*, *þillic*, and *þuslic* (*þullic*), such, *ylc*, the same, with definite declension; *self* or *sylf*, the same, with definite declension: *self*, *sylf*, with indefinite declension, is emphatic; as, *ic self*, I myself, *mé sylfum*, to me myself.

§ 79. The **Interrogative Pronouns** are *hwá*, masc. and fem., who? *hwæt*, neut., what? — *hwæðer*, which of two? — *hwilc* or *hwylc*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows: —

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	*hwá*	*hwæt*
Gen.	*hwæs*	*hwæs*
Dat.	*hwém*, *hwám*	*hwém*, *hwám*
Acc.	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Ins.	——	*hwý*, *hwí*

§ 80. The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions: *ǽghwá, ǽghwæt, gehwá, gehwæt*, whoever, whatever, each one; *swá hwá swá, swá hwæt swá*, whosoever, whatsoever; *hwæt-hwugu* or *hwæt-hwegu*, somewhat, a little; *ǽghwæðer* or *ágðer, gehwæðer*, whichever, each, of two; *áhwæðer, áwðer, áðor*, either of two; *náhwæðer, náwðer, náðer*, neither; *ǽghwilc, gehwilc*, whichever, etc. Other indefinites are *ælc*, each, *eall*, all, *sum*, some, *óðer*, other, *manig*, many, *ænig*, any, *án*, one, a, *nán*, none, *nænig*, not any, *wiht*, thing, *áwiht, áwht, áht*, aught, *náwiht, náwht, náht*, naught, etc.

§ 81. As a **Relative Pronoun**, the Anglo-Saxon either uses the demonstrative *sé, séo, þæt*, or employs the indeclinable *þe* (*þé*), and sometimes adds the latter to the former; as, *sé þe, séo þe*, etc.

VERBS.

§ 82. Verbs of Primary Inflection (*Strong Verbs*). These form the perfect without any addition, except the personal endings, after the root or stem. Those which have the vowels *é* or *éo* in the perfect, show traces of a primitive reduplication, and are divided into several classes according to the vowels — *a, á* (not followed by *w*), *á* (followed by *w*), *æ, ea, éa, ó* (*é*) — which they have in other parts of the verb. In the examples we give, 1. The infinitive; 2. The singular of the perfect; 3. The plural of the perfect; and, 4. The passive participle.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	*blandan*	*blénd*	*bléndon*	*blanden*	blend
II.	*lácan*	*léc*	*lécon*	*lácen*	play
III.	*bláwan*	*bléow*	*bléowan*	*bláwen*	blow
IV.	*létan*	*lét*	*léton*	*léten*	let
V.	*healdan*	*héold*	*héoldon*	*healden*	hold
VI.	*héawan*	*héow*	*héowon*	*héawen*	hew
VII.	*rówan*	*réow*	*réowon*	*rówen*	row
	wépan	*wéop*	*wéopon*	*wépen*	weep

Those which do not have *é* or *éo* in the perfect are divided into six classes according to the series of vowels found in the principal parts (inf., perf. sing., perf. pl., pass. part.): (I.) *i, á, i, i*, including all verbs that have *i* in the inf.; (II.) *éo* (*u*), *éa, u, o*, distinguished by the *éo* (or *ú*) of the inf.; (III.) *i* (*e, eo*), *a* (*ea*), *u, u* (*o*), — falling into three subclasses according as the vowel of the inf. is followed, 1. by a nasal and a consonant, 2. by *l* and a consonant, 3. by *r* or *h* and a consonant; (IV.) *e, æ, é, o*, including such verbs as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single liquid; (V.) *e, æ, é, e*, including such as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single consonant, not a nasal or a liquid; (VI.) *a, ó, ó, a*, verbs that have *a* in the inf.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	*scínan*	*scán*	*scinon*	*scinen*	shine
	drífan	*dráf*	*drifon*	*drifen*	drive
II.	*bréowan*	*bréaw*	*bruwon*	*browen*	brew
	súcan	*séac*	*sucon*	*socen*	suck
III.	(1) *findan*	*fand*	*fundon*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfan*	*dealf*	*dulfon*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *weorpan*	*wearp*	*wurpon*	*worpen*	throw
IV.	*beran*	*bær*	*bǽron*	*boren*	bear
	stelan	*stæl*	*stǽlon*	*stolen*	steal
V.	*cnedan*	*cnæd*	*cnǽdon*	*cneden*	knead
	metan	*mæt*	*mǽton*	*meten*	measure
VI.	*galan*	*gól*	*gólon*	*galen*	sing
	weaxan	*wóx*	*wóxon*	*waxen*	wax

Niman, to take, *nóm, nómon, numen*, and *cuman*, to come, *c(w)óm, c(w)ómon, cumen* or *cymen*, show special irregularities, but may be referred to Class IV.

§ 83. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which appears in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the active participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the perfect indicative belongs also to the second person singular, and to the whole perfect subjunctive. But in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, *a* is changed to *e; á* to *æ; a* to *i* (*ie*); *ó* to *é; éo, éa*, to *íe* (*í*, later *í*); *ú* to *ý; ea, eo*, to *ie* (*i*, later *y*). It will be enough to give a single paradigm: —

Helpan (3d class), to help.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
2.	*hilp(e)st*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*hilp(e)ð*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpað*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpan*	Act.	*helpende*
Plur. 3.	*helpað*	*helpanne*	Pass.	*holpen*

§ 84. The form *helpanne* is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition *tó*.

§ 85. When the plur. of the pres. ind. and of the imper. is followed immediately by the subject pronoun (*wé, gé*, etc.), the regular form in *-að* is often replaced by a form in *-e*; as, *helpe wé, helpe gé*, etc., for *helpað wé*, etc. A similar change sometimes appears in the perf.; as, *hulpe gé*, for *hulpon gé*.

§ 86. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., the vowel *e* is generally omitted from the ending; as, *hilpst, hilpð*. This often causes phonetic changes; as, *cwist, cwið*, for *cwið-st, cwið-ð*, from *cweðan*, to say; *hlest, hlet*, for *hled-st, hled-ð*, from *hladan*, to load; *blét*, for *blét-ð*, from *blótan*, to sacrifice; *ciest, ciest*, for *cies-st, cies-ð*, from *céosan*, to choose.

§ 87. The letter *g* at the end of a root generally becomes *h*, unless it is followed by a vowel; as, *stíhð, stáh*, from *stígan*, to mount. In the dissyllabic forms of the perfect and in the passive participle, a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *ð* into *d*, and in some verbs a final *s* into *r*; as, *slagen, cweden, coren*, passive participles of *sléan* (for *sla(h)on*), to strike, *cweðan*, to say, *céosan*, to choose. Final *h* of the stem is often syncopated in the present and infinitive; as, *sléan, séon*, for *sla(h)on*, to strike, *se(h)on*, to see. From *séon*, to see, come pres. *séo, siehst, siehð*, plur. *séoð*, perf. *seah, sáwe, seah*, plur. *sáwon*, pass. part. *sewen* or *sawen*.

§ 88. Verbs of Secondary Inflection (*Weak Verbs*). These form the perfect by adding *-de* to the root of the verb. They are divided into two classes, according as *-de* alone, or *-ode*, is added to the root. The passive participle is formed by adding *-d* and *-od* in the two classes, and often with *ge-* prefixed; as, *gelegd*, laid, *geárod*, honored, from *lecgan, árian: ge-* is also used, but not so frequently, in the passive participle of primary verbs.

§ 89. In the first of these two classes, *-de* after *c, t, h, s*, becomes *-te*, and *c* is then generally changed to *h*. Several verbs show a different vowel (*ea* or *o*) in the perfect from that of the present (*e, é*). Paradigm: —

Sécan, to seek.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*séce*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
2.	*sécest*	*séce*	*sóhtest*	*sóhte*
3.	*séceð*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sécað*	*sécen*	*sóhton*	*sóhten*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. 2.	*séc*	*sécan*	Act.	*sécende*
Plur. 2.	*sécað*	*sécanne*	Pass.	*ge-sóht*

§ 90. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., *e* is often omitted from the ending, with euphonic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection. The verb *ner-ian*, to preserve, has *ner-e-st, ner-e-ð:* it takes *e* also in the sing. of the imper., *ner-e*, in the whole perf. (as *ner-e-de*), and in the pass. part., has *ner-e-d*, but in all other forms has *i* before *a* or *e* (as, *neriað, nerien*, etc.) like verbs of the following second class. And the same is true of a few other verbs in which the stem is a short syllable; as, *derian*, to harm, *herian*, to praise.

Instead of *sécað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *séce*.

§ 91. For the second class, we give as paradigm: —

Lufian, to love.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*lufie*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
2.	*lufast*	*lufie*	*lufodest*	*lufode*
3.	*lufað*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*lufiað*	*lufien*	*lufodon*	*lufoden*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. 2.	*lufa*	*lufian*	Act.	*lufiende*
Plur. 2.	*lufiað*	*lufianne*	Pass.	*lufod*

Instead of *lufiað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *lufie*.

§ 92. In these verbs, *-ie* is often written as *-ige*, and *-ia-* as *-iga-* or *-igea-*, where *g* has the sound of a consonant *y;* thus, *lufige, lufigeað*. Before *d* of the perf., *a* is sometimes written in the sing., and *e* in the plur., instead of the regular *o*.

§ 93. The verb *liofian*, to live, belongs to this class, but generally takes *libb-* in place of *liofi-;* as, inf. *libban*, part. *libbende;* pres. 1. *libbe*, 2. *liofast*, 3. *liofað*, pl. *libbað;* imp. *leofa*, pl. *libbað;* perf. *lifde* (late *liofode*); pass. part. *gelifd* (*liofod*). The verb *habban* or *hæbban*, to have, is still more irregular: it makes pres. 1. *habbe*, 2. *hafast, hæfst*, 3. *hafað, hæfð*, pl. *habbað;* imp. *hafa*, pl. *habbað;* perf. *hæfde;* pass. part. *hæfed* or *gehæfd*.

§ 94. Anomalous Verbs. A. There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new perfect was added with secondary formation. These are *witan*, to know; *ágan*, to own; *dugan*, to avail; *unnan*, to grant; *cunnan*, to know; *þurfan*, to need; *durran* (inf. not found), to dare; *sculan*, shall, should; *ge-munan*, to remember; *magan* (inf. not found), may, might; *ge-nugan* (inf. not found), to suffice; *mótan* (inf. not found), to be allowed. We give, in five columns, the pres. ind. 1, 3 sing., the 2 sing., the plur., the pres. subj. sing., and the perf. ind. 1, 3 sing; the I., II., etc., refer to the corresponding classes of non-reduplicating strong verbs: —

		Present.			Perfect.	
		Ind. Sing. 1, 3.	Sing. 2.	Plur.	Subj. Sing.	Ind. Sing. 1, 3.
I.	(a)	*wát*	*wást*	*witon*	*wite*	*wisse, wiste*
	(b)	*ág, áh*	*áht, áhst*	*ágon*	*áge*	*áhte*
II.	(c)	*déag, déah*	[*doht*]	*dugon*	*duge*	*dohte*
III.	(d)	*an, on*	(North. *giunne*)	*unnon*	*unne*	*úðe*
	(e)	*can, con*	*canst, const*	*cunnon*	*cunne*	*cúðe*
	(f)	*þearf*	*þearft*	*þurfon*	*þurfe*	*þorfte*
	(g)	*dear* (North. *darr*)	*dearst*	*durron*	*durre*	*dorste* (Mercian *durste*)
IV.	(h)	*sceal*	*scealt*	*sculon*	*scyle, scule*	*sc(e)olde*
	(i)	*man, mon geman, -mon*	*manst, monst* ——	*munon* ——	*mune* ——	*munde* ——
V.	(j)	*mæg*	*meaht, miht*	*magon*	*mæge*	*meahte, mihte*
	(k)	*ge-neah*	——	*-nugon*	*-nuge*	*be-nohte*
VI.	(l)	*mót*	*móst*	*móton*	*móte*	*móste*

Somewhat similar to these is (**m**) the verb *willan*, to will, which makes pres. 1. *wille*, 2. *wilt*, 3. *wille*, pl. *willað;* perf. *wolde*. So, too, *nyllan* (= *ne willan*), to be unwilling, pres. *nylle, nylt, nylle, nyllað* (or *nelle*), etc.; perf. *nolde*.

§ 95. B. (a) *Wesan*, to be, is thus conjugated: —

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*eom*	*sie*	*wæs*	*wǽre*
2.	*eart*	*sie*	*wǽre*	*wǽre*
3.	*is*	*sie*	*wæs*	*wǽre*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sind*, or *sindun*	*sien*	*wǽron*	*wǽren*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*wes*	*wesan*	Act. *wesende*
Plur. 2.	*wesað*	*wesanne*	Pass. *gewesen*

For *síe*, in the subj., are also used *sí*, *sig*, *séo*, and *sý*; for *síen*, *sín* and *sýn*.

In the pres. ind. 3. pl. the Northumbrian dialect has also *aron* (Mercian *earun*).

There is also a defective *beón*, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense.

	Pres.				
	Ind.	Subj.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1.	*béom, béo*	*béo*	——	*béon*	*béonde*
2.	*bist*	*béo*	*béo*		
3.	*bið*	*béo*	——		
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*béoð*	*béon*	*béoð*		

(b) *Gán*, to go, defective, found in pres. 1. *gá*, 2. *gæst*, 3. *gæð*; subj. *gá*; imp. *gá*, pl. *gáð*. From the same root come pres. *gange*; perf. *gieng, géong*, and *gengde*. The defective perf. *éode*, went, is used in prose instead of *géong*, etc.

(c) *Dón*, to do, makes pres. 1. *dó*, 2. *dést*, 3. *déð*, pl. *dóð*; subj. *dó*, pl. *dón*; perf. *dide* (or *dyde*); imp. *dó*, pl. *dóð*; part. act. *dónde*, pass. *ge-dón*.

§ 96. **C.** Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the perfect and the passive participle, appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection. Thus, *biddan, bæd, bǽdon, beden*, ask, bid; *sittan, sæt, sǽton, seten*, sit; *licgan, læg, lǽgon, legen*, lie; *þicgan, þeah* or *þáh* or *þigede, þégon, þegen* (?), touch, taste; *hebban, hóf, hófon, hafen*, heave, lift; *swerian, swór, swóron, sworen*, swear.

From the contracted forms *fón*, to take, *hón*, to hang (Goth. *fāhan, hāhan*), come pres. 1. *fó, hó*; 2. *fést* (*fæst, fæhst*); *hést* (*héhst, hæst*); 3. *féhð* (*fæð, fǽhð*); *héð* (*héhð, hæð*); pl. *fóð, hóð*. From the same roots come *fangan, hangan*, perf. *féng, héng*.

The verb *bringan*, to bring, has two formations in the perf. and the pass. part.: *brang, brungon, brungen*, and *bróhte, bróhton, ge-bróht*; *standan*, to stand, drops *n* in the perf. *stód, stódon, standen*: *bregdan*, to braid, *brægd, brugdon, brogden*, often drops the *g*, and lengthens the preceding vowel, *brédan, bræd, brǽdon, bróden*: [*þíhan*], to thrive, *þáh, þigon, þigen*, of the 1st class, has passed into the form of the 2d, *þéon, þéah, þugon, þogen*; and the same is true of [*síhan*] *séon*, to strain, [*tíhan*], *téon*, to convict, [*wríhan*], *wréon*, to cover.

§ 97. **D.** The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *þencan*, to think, perf. *þóhte; þyncan*, to seem, perf. *þúhte; wyrcan*, to work, perf. *worhte; byegan*, to buy, perf. *bohte; gearwian, gyrwan*, to prepare, *searwian, syrwan*, to equip, perf. *gyrede, syrede*, but pass. part. *gegyrwed, gesyrwed*. *Búan*, to inhabit, perf. *búde*, but pass. part. *gebún*: from the same root come *búian, búwian*, of the second class.

§ 98. **Missing Forms.** The Anglo-Saxon has no future tense, but uses the present tense, both as a present and as a future. The verbs *wille* and *sceal* are sometimes used, as in English, to express the future, but generally not without the idea of volition or of necessity, which properly belongs to those verbs.

The perfect definite and the pluperfect are supplied, as in English, by using forms of *habban*, to have, with the passive participle of the verb.

The passive is supplied by using the auxiliary verbs *wesan*, to be, or *weorðan*, to become, with the passive participle. Thus, *eom* and *weorðe* are used for the present passive; *wæs* and *wearð* for the perfect; *béo* or *sceal béon* for the future; *eom — worden* for the perfect definite, and *wæs — worden* for the pluperfect.

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 99. Prepositions are used with the accusative, dative, and genitive: we give the simple prepositions, and some of the more important compound ones.

With the accusative: *geond*, beyond, throughout, through; *þurh*, through, by; *ymb* (*ymbe*), round, about; *abútan*, about; *ymbútan*, round about.

With the dative: *æfter*, after; *ǽr*, ere; *æt*, at; *be, bí*, by, concerning; *fram*, from; *néah*, near; *of*, of; *tó*, to; *intó*, into; *tóweard*, toward; *beæften* (*bæften*), behind; *beheonan*, on this side of; *betwix* (*betweox*), betwixt; *betwéonum* (*betwynan*), between; *búfan*, above; *bútan* (*búton*), without, except; *wiðútan*, without; *wiðinnan*, within.

With the genitive: *andlang* (*ondlong*), along.

With the accusative and dative: *ofer*, over; *on, an*, on, in, to; *in*, in, into; *óð*, unto; *under*, under; *beforan*, before; *gemang*, among; *ongéan* (*ongén*), against, toward, over against; *tó-géanes*, toward, against; *innan*, within; *uppon* (*uppan*), upon; *útan*, without. These generally take the accusative when motion *to* a place, the dative when rest *in* a place, is either expressed or implied. *Mid*, with, takes the accusative, the dative, and also the instrumental, which generally coincides in form with the dative. *For* takes the dative or instrumental in the sense of *for*, the accusative in the sense of *instead of*. Some of the prepositions mentioned above as taking the dative are occasionally found with the accusative.

With the accusative, dative, and genitive: *wið*, with. Some other prepositions occasionally take the genitive.

§ 100. The most important conjunctions, etc., are *ac*, but; *and*, and; *búton* (*bútan*), unless; *éac*, also; *elles*, else; *gé*, and; *géa, gise*, yea, yes; *gif*, if; *húru*, at least, yet; *hwæt*, low, truly; *hwæðer*, whether; *né* (*ne*), not; *ná, nó, nese*, not, nay, no; *nú*, now; *oððe*, or; *swá*, so, as; *swilce*, as if; *þæt*, that; *þéah*, though; *þonne*, then, than; *utan* (with infin.), let us; — *for þám þe*, because; *for þý*, therefore; *mid þý*, since, seeing; *tó þám þæt*, in order that; *þý lǽs þe*, lest; — *gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *ǽgðer gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *hwæðer þé . . . þé*, whether . . or; *náðer né . . . né*, neither . . . nor; *oððe . . . oððe*, either . . . or; *sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or; *swá . . . swá*, so as, as.

SEMI-SAXON INFLECTION.

§ 101. For the sake of convenience, A. will be used for the earlier text of Layamon B. for the later, and O. for the Ormulum. It is proposed to represent chiefly the inflection of A. in its characteristic features, adding at the same time the principal variations of B. and O.

§ 102. The Semi-Saxon retains in A. the two Anglo-Saxon characters for *th* (ð and *þ*); we represent them by *th*. B. and O. have only *þ*. Besides the ordinary Roman *g*, the Semi-Saxon uses the Anglo-Saxon *g* (*ȝ*). The former sign presents no difficulty, being for the most part equivalent to our hard *g* (in *go*). *ȝ*, however, is used in various ways. When initial, it is equivalent to our consonant *y* (in *young*); when not initial, it is often equivalent to *y* (sometimes even vocalic), but often represents a guttural sound, probably that of *g* in *sagen* (as pronounced in North Germany). The use of the character is different in different MSS. In O. *ȝ* seems to be usually a consonant *y*, while *ȝh* is used to express the guttural sound just indicated; but *ȝ* is also used instead of *i* in diphthongs. Instead of *ȝ*, a *w* is often used in B. and sometimes in A. Thus, B. has *Laweman* for *Lazamon*. In Semi-Saxon, as in English, the Anglo-Saxon *hw* is written *wh* (yet in B. simply *w*). It must be remembered in regard to the Ormulum, that by a uniform peculiarity of orthography, a consonant is doubled where the vowel before it in the same word is short.

§ 103. If we compare the Semi-Saxon inflection with the Anglo-Saxon, we find, as the most striking difference, that the vowels *a, o, u*, in the old grammatical endings, are all changed to *e*. Thus, the AS. *fiscas*, fishes (dat.), *fiscum*, to fishes, *cearu*, care, *oxan*, oxen, *lufodon*, they loved, become in Semi-Saxon *fisces, fiscen, care, ozen, lufeden*. In A. the vowel *a* is occasionally found in grammatical endings, but irregularly and capriciously used. Next to this substitution of *e* for *a, o, u*, the most important differences are caused by the frequent loss of the final *n*: thus, *mid greatere heorte* (AS. *mid gréatre heortan*), with great heart; *tha heye men* (AS. *þá héahan men*), the high men. The commencement of this change is seen in A., where the final *n* is occasionally dropped from many forms, yet not wholly discarded from any; and, as a natural consequence, it is sometimes added to forms that have no right to it; thus, in the dat. sing. of the vowel declension, *than kingen* (AS. *þám cyninge*), to the king; in feminines of the vowel declension through most of the cases, as, *lazen* (AS. *lagu, lage, laga*), law, laws; in the nom. sing. of adjectives in *e*, as, *he wes blíthen* (AS. *hé wæs blíðe*), he was blithe; and in the singular of verbs after *e*, as, *ic habben* (AS. *ic hæbbe*), I have, *he senden* (AS. *hé sende*), he sent. In B. and O., where the omission of a final *n* is more fixed and regular, that letter is hardly ever misapplied in this way.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 104. It is sometimes the case, even in A., that the accusative, both singular and plural, is used in place of the dative; as, *than king* (for *than kinge*), to the king, *of kinges* (for *of kingen*), of kings. In B. this is much more frequent; for the plural, at least, it is the prevailing usage. In O. it is the general rule: though the *-e* of the dat. sing. after a preposition is sometimes retained where the verse favors it (as *to kinge*), yet it is oftener omitted; and the inflection, sing. nom. dat. acc. *king, name*, gen. *kingess, namess*, pl. nom. gen. dat. acc. *kingess, namess*, is the usual one for substantives of all classes and genders. The gen. pl. in *-es*, as *kinges*, occurs also in A. & B.

§ 105. **Vowel Declension.** The normal forms for the **Masculine** are: —

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*
Gen.	*kinges*	*kinge*	*metes*	*mete*
Dat.	*kinge*	*kingen*	*mete*	*meten*
Acc.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*

But in the gen. pl., the more common ending is *-ene* (or *-en*); as, *kingene* (or *kingen*), for *kinge*. (Compare late AS. *dagena*, for *daga*, of days.) For dat. pl. *kingen*, occurs also, in B., *kinge*, with omitted *-n*; and in A., for dat. sing. *kinge*, occurs also *kingen*, with *-n* irregularly added. A few words show in the nom. acc. pl. the ending *-en* (or *-e*) irregularly brought in from the N declension.

For the use of the acc. in place of the dat. which is common in B. and O., and for the gen. pl. in *-ess* which is common in O., see § 104.

§ 106. *Sune*, son, has in A. gen. sing. *sune*, and *sunen* (*sonen*) is found in the nom. acc. plur.; *wude* (B. *wode*), wood, has nom. acc. plur. *wudes* or *wude*; but otherwise they are regular. *Man* (or *mon*), gen. *mannes*, makes *men* in the nom. acc. (and sometimes the dat.) pl., but not in the dat. sing.; the gen. pl. is *monne* (A. B.), *monnene* (A.), and *mannen* (*e*) (B.). O. makes sing. nom. dat. acc. *mann*, gen. *manness*, pl. nom. dat. acc. *menn*, gen. *menness*.

§ 107. The **Neuters**, as in AS., are declined like the masculines, except in the nom. acc. pl.: here they are either without ending; as, *wif*, wife, wives; *lond*, land, lands; or they take *-en* (rarely *-e*), as in the N declension; as, *wifen, londe*. But sometimes the ending *-es* of the masc. is applied to the neut.; as, *wifes, londes*. In B. this is more common, and in O. it is the general rule; yet even O. makes *shep*, sheep, in the pl. as in the sing., while from *deor*, animal, it makes pl. *deor, der*, and *deoress*. From *child* come nom. acc. pl. *children* (also *childre* in A., *childres* in B.). gen. *childrene*, dat. *children*. O. makes *childre* as pl. of *child*, and *lambre* of *lamb*.

§ 108. For **Feminines** the normal forms would be: —

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*laze*	*laze*	*dede*	*dede*
Gen.	*laze*	*lazen(e)*	*dede*	*dede*
Dat.	*laze*	*lazen*	*dede*	*deden*
Acc.	*laze*	*laze*	*dede*	*dede*

For *n* added in A. after final , see § 103. Where the nom. sing. ended originally in a consonant, *e* is generally added to it; as, *dede*, for AS. *dǽd*, and the suffixes *-inge, -nesse*, for AS. *-ing, -nes*. The nom. acc. pl. have also the masc. ending *-es*: this is rare in A., but common in B., and nearly universal in O.: thus, B. *lawes, dedes*, O. *lazhess, dedess* (rarely *dede*). *Boc*, book, makes *boc* in dat. acc. sing., and nom. acc. pl.; but *bæc* also occurs in nom. acc. pl.: B. has *boke* in dat. sing., and *bokes* in nom. acc. pl. *Burh*, town, castle, makes gen. dat. acc. sing. *burh* or *burze* (*burhze*), nom. dat. acc. pl. *burzes* (*burhzes*) or *burzen* (*burhzen*), gen. *burze*: but in B. the gen. dat. sing. is *borewe*, and the whole plural *borewes*. *Weorld*, world, sometimes makes the gen. in *-es*.

§ 109. N Declension. The normal forms would be: —

	Masc.		Fem.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*stede*	*steden*	*heorte*	*heorten*
Gen.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Dat.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Acc.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*

§ 110. But this declension is much disfigured by the omission of the final *-n*, which is frequent in A., and nearly universal in B. For *-n* sometimes added in A. to the nom. sing., see § 103. In B. the gen. sing. is sometimes, and the nom. acc. pl. are commonly, made in *-es*, the masculine ending of the vowel declension; as, *stedes*, steeds, *heortes*, hearts, *drakes*, dragon's; but *-e* is also found in the plur., as *teone*, sorrows. The gen. pl. has, besides *-en*, sometimes *-ene*, sometimes *-enen:* thus, *gumene*, or *gomenen* (A.); *-ene* is regular in B. In O. the peculiarity of this declension is wholly lost, as we see in *name*, gen. *namess*, dat. acc. *name*, pl. *namess* in all cases. Yet from the neut. *eȝhe*, eye, gen. *eȝhess*, O. makes the irreg. pl. *ehne*. In Layamon the word occurs generally in the plur. (*eȝen*, *eȝene*(*n*)), but a dat. sing. *eȝen* (*eȝe* B.) is also found.

§ 111. *Feond* and *freond* make in nom. acc. pl. *feond*, *freond*, or *feondes*, *freondes*, or *feonde*(*n*), *freonde*(*n*).

§ 112. *Fader*, *moder*, *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, have the same form through the sing., and in the gen. pl.; but the dat. sing. sometimes takes *-e*, and the gen. pl. sometimes *-ne* or *-en*. The other plural cases have *-en* (*-es* in B., *-ess* in O). But for *broth*(*e*)*ren*, we find also *breth*(*e*)*ren;* and in O. *brethre* is the only plural form of *brotherr*. The *e* in *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, is often lost before a case ending.

§ 113. The fem. nom. acc. *niht*, night, has *nihtes* in the gen. sing., *nihte* in the dat.: the pl. is regular in A., but in B. is sometimes indeclinable, *niht* or *nihtt*. The fem. *æ*, running water, and *sæ* (B. *sēē*), sea, are indeclinable in the singular.

§ 114. In proper names of men, the genitive *Caper his*, for *Caperes*, is sometimes found in A., oftener in B.: that *his* here is no real pronoun, is evident from the want of any genitive feminine similarly formed with *hire*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 115. For the **Indefinite Declension** the normal forms would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*god*	*god*	*god*	*gode*
Gen.	*godes*	*god*(*e*)*re*	*godes*	*god*(*e*)*re*
Dat.	*goden*	*god*(*e*)*re*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*godne*	*gode*	*god*	*gode*

§ 116. For the **Definite Declension** they would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*gode*	*gode*	*gode*	*goden*
Gen.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*(*e*)
Dat.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*goden*	*goden*	*gode*	*goden*

§ 117. For *-n* sometimes added in A. to forms with final *-e*, see § 103. On the other hand, *-n* is often omitted in A. from forms with final *-en*, as *gode* for *goden;* and this is uniformly the case in B. The endings *-es* and *-re* in the gen. sing. and pl. are little used in B., the forms *gode* and *god* being used instead. By these changes, the difference between the definite and indefinite declensions became much less distinct; and it is not therefore surprising that, even in A., the one is sometimes used instead of the other: with the definite article, the definite forms are almost always used; but with other adjective pronouns and with the possessive genitive the indefinite forms are not uncommon.

§ 118. In O. the indefinite adjective has only the forms *god* for the sing., and *gode* for the pl.; the definite only the form *gode* (and very rarely a form in *-en*). Adjectives in *-e*, as *clene*, clean, are therefore without inflection. But the gen. pl. *allre*, of all, is still found with the superlative; as, *allre firrst*, first of all.

§ 119. The comparative ends in *-re*, and has only definite inflection. The superlative ends in *-est*, and is inflected both ways; but the indefinite superlative is undeclined in the sing., and takes only *-e* (in A. also *-en*) in the pl.

§ 120. Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in Anglo-Saxon: thus, *swithe*, strongly, very, from *swith;* *hæhliche* (O. *hehlike*), highly; *rather*, sooner.

PRONOUNS.

§ 121. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are declined in sing., dual, and pl. as in Anglo-Saxon. The genitives are nearly confined to the possessive use. The dual forms, though found in O., are unused in B. We have in B. *ȝou*, *ou*, and in O. *ȝuw*, for *eow*, *eou;* in O. *ȝunnc* for *inc*.

§ 122. The pronoun of the third person is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*heo* (*ȝeo*, *ȝe*)	*hit*	*heo*, *hi* (*hii*)
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*heore* (*hire*)
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)
Acc.	*hine*	*heo* (*hire*)	*hit*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)

The forms in ( ) are found in B., but not in A. B. also often uses *him* for *hine*. The nom. pl. is almost always *heo* in A., *hii* or *hi* in B. Rare forms for the nom. acc. pl. are *theo* in A., *thaie* in B. O. has in the nom. sing. fem. *ȝho* (i. e., *hyo*), neut. *itt;* in the acc. sing. masc. *himm*, fem. *hire*, neut. *itt;* in the pl. nom. *theȝȝ* (i. e., *they*), gen. *theȝȝre* (i. e., *theyre*) and *heore*, dat. acc. *theȝȝm* (i. e., *theym*) and *hemm*.

§ 123. The possessive pronouns *min*, my, *thin*, thy, are declined as indefinite adjectives. Before a consonant *min*. *thin*, sometimes become *mi*, *thi: mire*, *thire*, take the place of *minre*, *thinre*. But for all the forms with case endings, B. has only *mine*, *thine*. The other possessives, *unker*(*e*), our (of two), *inker*(*e*) (O. *ȝunnkerr*), your (of two), *ure* or *oure*, our, *eower* or *eow*(*e*)*re* (B. *ȝoure*, *ȝure*, O. *ȝure*), your, are undeclined. In O. *hiss*, his, is treated as an adjective, with pl. *hise*.

§ 124. The indefinite article *an* — which is only the numeral "one" applied to this use — is declined, both in A. and B., with the same peculiarities as *min*. B. often uses *on*, *one*, for *an*, *ane;* but when *n* is dropped, it has *a*, never *o*. A genitive *ones* is also found in B., and a gen. *aness* and dat. *ænne* are met with in O.

§ 125. The definite article is thus declined: the forms in quotation marks are found only in A.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*the*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*
Gen.	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*
Dat.	*than*	'*there*,' *thare*	*than*	'*than*'
Acc.	*thene*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*

The variations, most of them orthographical, are numerous: thus, in A., *thæ* for *tha;* *thæt*, *thet*, for *that;* *thæs*, *thas*, for *thes;* *thære* for *there*, etc.: in B., *this* for *thes:* in both, *thon* for *than;* *thane* for *than* and *thene*. Add *theo* for sing. *tha*, and *thaie* for pl. *tha*.

The form *the* is sometimes used in B. as an indeclinable article for all cases and numbers. Traces of this use are found even in A. In O. it is general; though the antecedent of a relative pronoun takes, instead of *the*, a demonstrative, *thatt*, *tha*, or *thiss*, *thise*.

§ 126. The demonstrative *thes* is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*thes*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*
Gen.	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)
Dat.	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*n*)
Acc.	'*thesne*,' *thisne*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*

For *thas*, which is confined to A., we find *theos* and *thes* in both A. and B. For *thisses*, *thissere*, *thissen*, B. has almost always *thisse*. For most of the forms, B. has also *this* used as an indeclinable demonstrative; and traces of this use are found even in A.

O. has sing. *thiss*, this, pl. *thise*, these; while it makes also sing. *thatt*, that, pl. *tha*, those; approaching nearly to the later English usage.

§ 127. *Swilc* or *swulc* (B. *soch*), such, is declined as an indefinite adjective. *Ilk*, declined with the definite article, is used for "the same."

§ 128. The interrogative pronoun *wha*, who? makes gen. *whes* (only in A.), dat. and acc. *wham*, *whan*, neut. nom. acc. *what*. These in B. are spelled *wo*, *wam*, *wan*, *wat*. O. uses *whamm* as dat. acc. sing. The use of this pronoun as a proper relative begins to appear in B. and O. *Whather* (B. *wather*) is undeclined. *Whilc* or *whulc* is declined as an indefinite adjective: in B. it is written *woche*, and begins to be used as a relative.

§ 129. The relative pronouns in A. are *the* and *that*, for all genders and numbers, the latter being especially used in reference to an indefinite or an omitted antecedent; also *tha* (more rarely *thet*), in reference chiefly to a feminine or a plural. In B. and O. *that* has taken the place of all the rest, and become the general relative.

VERBS.

§ 130. General Remarks. In the inflection of the verb, the final *-en* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, often loses the *-n* in A., generally so in B., but rarely in O. For *-n* added in A. to forms that end in *-e*, see § 103.

§ 131. In A. and B. the plural of the present indicative ends in *-eth* (AS. *-að*). But in O. it has the ending *-enn*, which came in, probably, from the subjunctive and the perfect; as, *we hellpenn* (A. B. *wé helpeð*), we help. The Anglo-Saxon use of *-e* instead of *-að*, when the verb is followed by a subject pronoun, — as, *helpe wé*, — appears also in the Semi-Saxon. The form of the verb in the plural of the pres. ind. affords a convenient criterion for dialect. South English has the ending *-eth* (*helpeth*, AS. *helpað*); the Midland dialect has *-en* (*helpen*); the Northern, *-es* (*helpes*). In the Semi-Saxon period we have, as has already been remarked, nothing preserved in the Northern dialect.

§ 132. The dative of the infinitive in *-enne* (or *-ene*), with the preposition *to*, — as, *to helpenne*, — is occasionally found in A. and B., rarely in O. It is sometimes written with *-ende* for *-enne*, by a confusion with the active participle. But commonly the preposition *to* is prefixed to the infinitive in *-en;* as, *to helpen*.

§ 133. The active participle is singularly infrequent in the Semi-Saxon; and partly perhaps on this account became confounded with the verbal substantive in *-inge*. In A. the old termination *-ende* (or *-inde*) is still the prevailing one for the participle; but in B. *-inge* occurs about as many times as *-ende*.

§ 134. The passive participle very frequently takes the prefix *i-* (AS. *ge-*), which, however, is not confined to the participle: thus, *iboren* (AS. *geboren*) = *boren*, born. But this prefix is scarcely at all used in O.

§ 135. Verbs of Primary Inflection (*Strong Verbs*). The classes of the Anglo-Saxon are more or less confounded, as will appear from the following specimens. We give the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle. The vowels are given (when possible) according to O., where they are written more consistently than in A. and B.

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	—	—	—	
II.	*haten*	*het* or *hehte*	*hehten*	*haten*	bid
III.	*cnawen*	*cne*(*o*)*w*	*cne*(*o*)*wen*	*cnawen*	know
IV.	*lēten*	*let*	*leten*	*lēten*	let
	slæpen	*slep* or *slepte*	*slepten*	—	sleep
V.	*halden*	*held*	*helden*	*halden*	hold
	fallen	*fell*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI.	*hæwen*	*he*(*o*)*w*	*he*(*o*)*wen*	*hæwen*	hew

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	*drifen*	*draf*	*drifen*	*drifen*	drive
	writen	*wrat*	*writen*	*writen*	write
II.	*buȝen*	*bæh*	*buȝen*	*boȝen*	bow
	luken	*læc*	*luken*	*loken*	lock
III.	(1) *finden*	*fand*	*funden*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfen*	*dalf*	*dulfen*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *wurthen*	*warth*	*wurden*	*wurthen*	become
IV.	*beren*	*băr*	*bæren*	*boren*	bear
	nimen	*năm*	*nomen*	*numen*	take
	cumen	*cŏm*	*comen*	*cumen*	come
V.	*ȝifen*	*ȝăf*	*ȝæfen*	*ȝifen*	give
VI.	*faren*	*for*	*foren*	*faren*	fare
	wazen	*wex*	*wexen*	*wazen*	wax
	draȝen	*droh*	*droȝen*	*draȝen*	draw

Most of these forms appear also in A. and B., but accompanied often by other modes of spelling. Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *eo* for *e*; as, *fond*, *bigon*, *nom*, *drof*, *wrot*, for *fand*, etc.; *weox*, *weopen*, for *wex*, *wepen*; *holde*, *cnowe*, B., for *halden*, *cnawen*. In B., *e* is used for *æ*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*; as, *hewe*, *ȝeaf*, for *hæwen*, *ȝaf*. In A., *a*, *æ*, *e*, are much confounded; as, *halden*, *hælden*, *helden*.

§ 136. Paradigm: *helpen*, to help.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpeth*	*helpen*	*hulpen*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpen*	Act. *helpende*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*	*helpenne*	Pass. *holpen*

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing. of the pres. ind. is much less common than in AS.; as, *halt* for *haldeth*.

§ 137. In O. the 2d sing. of the perf. ind. is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing.; as, *badd*, badest, *barr*, borest, for *bæde*, *bære*.

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in Semi-Saxon; as, *droh*, drew, from *draȝen* (AS. *dragan*), to draw; *sloȝen*, they slew, from *slan* (for *slahan*), to slay; *coren* (also *chosen*), from *chesen*, to choose. From *seon*, *sen*, to see, come pres. 1. *seo*, *se*, 2. *sihst* (O. *seost*, *sest*), 3. *siht*, *seoth* (O. *seth*), pl. *seoth* (O. *sen*), subj. *seo*, *se*; perf. *sah*, pl. *sæȝen*; pass. part. *seȝen*, *sen*.

§ 139. **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*). The first class form the perfect by adding *-de* (or *-te*, after a surd) directly to the root; before this *-te*, a *k* or *ch* is sometimes changed to *h*, the root vowel appearing as *e* in the present, but as *o* in the perf. and the pass. part.; thus, *sechen* (O. *sekenn*), to seek.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seche*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
2.	*sechest*	*seche*	*sohtest*	*sohte*
3.	*secheth*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*secheth*	*sechen*	*sohten*	*sohten*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sech*	*sechen*	Act. *sechende*
Plur. 2.	*secheth*	*sechenne*	Pass. *soht*

§ 140. The second class form the perfect by adding *-ede* to the root; as, *makien*, to make.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*makie*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
2.	*makest*	*makie*	*makedest*	*makede*
3.	*maketh*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*makieth*	*makien*	*makeden*	*makeden*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*make*	*makien*	Act. *makiende*
Plur. 2.	*makieth*	*makienne*	Pass. *maked*

§ 141. The *i* of these verbs is lost in O.; thus, *makenn*, subj. *make*, for *makien*, *makie*; *lufenn* (A. *luuien*), to love; *oppnenn* (A. *openien*), to open; *spellenn* (A. *spelien*), to declare. In the sing. imp., *e* is sometimes omitted; as, *macc*, in O., for *make*, *loc*, O., *lok*, B., though both have also *loke*, from *lokien* (O. *lokenn*), to look.

§ 142. From *leouien* (pronounced *leovien*), or *libben*, to live, A. makes pres. 1. *leouie*, *libbe*, 2. *leouest* (O. *lifesst*), 3. *leoueth* (O. *lifeththˇ*); perf. *leouede*. From *habben*, to have, come pres. 1. *habbe*, 2. *hauest*, *hafest*, 3. *haueth*, *hafeth*, pl. *habbeth*, subj. *habbe*; perf. *hafde* (also *hauede* in A., *hadde* in B.); pass. part. *haued*.

§ 143. **Anomalous Verbs. A.** The Preteritives (§ 94) are —

	Pres. Sing. 1, 3.	Pres. Sing. 2.	Pres. Plur.	Perf.	
(a)	*wat*, *wot*	*wast*, *wost*	*witen*	*wiste*, *wuste*	know
(b)	*ah*	*azest*	*azen*	*ahte*	own
(c)	*dæh*	—	—	—	avail
(d)	*an*, *on*	—	*i-unnen*	*uthe*	grant
(e)	*can*	*canst*	*cunnen*	*cuthe*	know
(f)	*tharf*	*therft*	*thurfen*	*thurfte*	need
(g)	*dar*, *der*	*darst*, *derst*	*durren*	*durste*	dare
(h)	*scal*	*scalt*	*sculen*	*scolde*	shall
(i)	*may*	*miht*	*mazen*	*mihte*	may
(j)	*mot*	*mote*	*moten*	*moste*	may, must

For *scal*, etc., O. has *shall*, *shallt*, *shulenn*, *shollde*; for *mazen*, *muȝhenn*. From *tharf*, A. makes 2d sing. pres. *thræt*, *dert* (for *thert*), B. *thert*. In the perf. B. makes *theorte*, O. *thurrfte*. For *may* (B.), O. has *maȝȝ*, A. *mæi*, etc.

The verb (k) *wullen*, to will, makes pres. 1. *wulle*, *nulle* (=*ne wulle*, will not), 2. *wult*, *nult*, 3. *wulle*, *nulle*, pl. *wulleth*, *nulleth*, perf. *wolde*, *nolde*. In the pres. B. has *wolle*, *nolle*, *wolt*, *nolt*, etc.; O. *wile*, *nile*, *willt*, *nillt*, pl. *wllenn*, *nilenn*. A. shows considerable variety in spelling, having, besides *wulle*, etc., forms like *wille*, *wolt*, *wolleth*, *wulde*, etc.

§ 144. **B.** (a) The verb of existence is thus inflected: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*		*was*	*were*
2.	*art*		[*were*]	*were*
3.	*is*		*was*	*were*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sunden*		*weren*	*weren*

Sing. 1.	*beon*, *beo*	*beo*
2.	*beost*, *bist*	*beo*
3.	*beoth*, *bith*	*beo*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*beoth*, *beo(n)*	*beon*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*beo*	*beon*	Pass. *beon*, *beo*
Plur. 2.	*beoth*		

In the ind. 1st sing., O. has only *amm*. In B. and O., *eo* is often contracted to *e*, thus, O. has *best* for *beost*, and *ben*, *beth*, as well as *beon*, *beoth*. In the perf., O. writes *wære*, *wærenn*, instead of *were*, *weren*; but in the ind. 2d sing. it has *wass*, wert. The plural, *sunden*, is not found in B., which uses *beoth*, *beth*, instead. O. has *sinndenn*, but uses also *arrn* (Eng. *are*). The subj. sing. *si* is still found in O. and A.; the plur. *seon* in A. In the imperative sing. A. has also *seo*.

(b) *gan*, d. inf. *ganne*; pres. (1. *ga*), 2. *gæst* (O. *gast*), 3. *geth* (O. *gath*), pl. *gath*, *ga* (O. *gan*); imp. *ga*, pl. *gath*; p. act. *ganninde* (B. *goinde*, *goinge*), pass. *gan*. In all these forms, B. has *o* for *a*. A verb *ȝeongen* (B. *ȝongen*, O. *ganngenn*) is also used in the present, and A. and B. have a perf. *gengde* or *geinde*. The common perf. is *eode* (O. *ȝeode*, B. *ȝede*). In frequent use, also, is the perf. *wende*, went, from the regular verb *wenden*.

(c) *don*, d. inf. *donne*; pres. (1. *do*), 2. *dest* (B., O., *dost*), 3. *deth*, *doth*, pl. *doth* (O. *don*); imp. *do*, pl. *doth*; perf. *dede*, *dude* (O. *dide*); p. act. *donde*, pass. *don*.

§ 145. **C.** Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection; as, perf. *bæh* or *boȝede*, from *buȝen*, to bow, perf. *for* or *ferde*, from *faren*, to fare; perf. pl. *heo clumben*, B. *hii clomden*, from *climben*, to climb.

The verbs *fon*, to take, *hon*, to hang, make present forms from these roots; as, *underfoth*, they undertake; but from *fangen* and *hangen*, the perfects *feng*, *heng*. The verb *standen* (O. *stanndenn*) makes perf. *stod*, pl. *stoden*, part. *stonden* (O. *stanndenn*).

§ 146. **D.** The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *thenchen* (O. *thennkenn*), to think, perf. *thohte*, part. *thoht*; *thuncheth* (O. *thinnkeththˇ*), seemeth, perf. *thuhte*; *wurchen* (O. *wirrkenn*), to work, perf. *wrohte*, part. *wroht* (in A. also *worhte*, *worht*); *buggen* (O. *biggenn*), to buy, perf. *bohte*, part. *boht*; *bringen*, to bring, perf. *brohte*, part. *broht*.

EARLY ENGLISH INFLECTION.

§ 147. The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Old English and the Middle English differ chiefly in the vocabulary; in grammatical points they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment. One can be briefer here, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern proportions; and in the Ormulum, which, though written about 1200, stands, by virtue of its more northern dialect, farther than Layamon from the Anglo-Saxon, we have already seen much of what is most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features.

§ 148. It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final *-e*, which is silent in modern English, was generally pronounced by Chaucer. A multitude of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these two peculiarities in the poet's verse: 1. The unaccented final *e* generally unites in one syllable with a vowel at the beginning of the next word; and this union takes place, even when the next word is a pronoun or adverb with initial *h-*, or a form of the verb *to have*. 2. An unaccented final *-er* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its *e* being suppressed, especially where a vowel or *h* follows in the next word; and sometimes an unaccented final *-en* or *-eth* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 149. **Nominative Singular.** Where the Anglo-Saxon had a final vowel (*a*, *e*, *o*, *u*) in the nom. sing., the early English (like the Semi-Saxon) has *-e*; as, *oxe*, *herte*, *ere*, *herde*, *lawe*, *elde* (AS. *oxa*, ox, *heorte*, heart, *éare*, ear, *hierde*, (shep)herd, *lagu*, law, *ieldu*, age). Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most feminine words have an added *-e*; as, *dede*, *sorwe*, *youthe* (AS. *dæd*, deed, *sorh*, sorrow, *geoguð*, youth); but the verbals in *-yng* do not generally add *-e*; as, *connyng*, less often *connynge*, cunning. An unorganic *-e* is also found in the nominative of some masculines and many neuters: thus, *weye* (but also *wey*), *dale*, etc. In Chaucer these final *-e's* are not unfrequently suppressed in pronunciation, and occasionally, after two consonants, in writing: thus, *herte* is sometimes treated as one syllable, and sometimes written *hert*.

§ 150. **Genitive Singular.** The gen. sing. ends in *-es*; as, *kinges*, *names*, from *king*, *name*. In Chaucer the *-es* is almost always a separate syllable. Genitives

without *-es* are sometimes found, in accordance with earlier modes of inflection; as, *myn herte blood, his lady grace, hir fader hous;* but *heven king*, AS. *heofon-cyning*, is properly a compound word.

§ 151. **Dative and Accusative Singular.** The acc. sing. is always like the nom.; the dat. sing. is usually so. But where the nom. ends in a consonant, a dative in *-e* is often found with prepositions, especially at the end of a line in verse; as, *to bedde, with golde, in house, out of his sleepe*, from *bed, gold, hous, sleep.*

§ 152. **Plural.** The plur. has *-es* in all the cases; as, nom. gen. dat. acc. *kinges, dedes, shippes, wyfes, names, hertes* (AS. nom. pl. *cyningas, dǽda, scipu, wif, naman, heortan*). In Chaucer the plural often ends in *-s* alone (or *-es* pronounced as *-s*), especially where two or more syllables precede; as, *shoos, pilgryms, lovers, frankeleyns, servantes* (pronounced *servánts*). Some words still retain the plural of the old N declension; as, *oxen, eyen* (eyes), *asshen* (also *asshes*), *shoon* (also *shoos*), etc.; while some others take *-n* by mistaken analogy, as *bretheren, sistren* (also *sustres*), *children* (also *childre* or *childer*), *kyn* (kine), etc. Some words, which were of neuter gender in the AS., make the plur. like the sing.; as, pl. *deer, good, sheep, swin* (swine), *folk* (or *folkes*), *hors* (or *horses*), *thing* (or *thinges*), *yer* (or *yeres*). The plurals with change of vowel are *feet, gees, men, teeth*, etc., as in modern English.

§ 153. If the ending *-es* (or *-s*) is not used in the nom. pl., it is added to form the gen. pl.; as, *folkes wyves, mennes soules, wymmens counseiles.*

ADJECTIVES.

§ 154. Adjectives are inflected as in the Ormulum: the pl. of the indefinite adjective and both numbers of the definite end in *-e;* as, *yong man, yonge men, the yonge man, the yonge men.* In Chaucer this inflection is almost confined to monosyllables; nearly all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjectives that end in *-e*, are uninflected. In occasional instances the indefinite adjective takes *-e* in the sing., especially after prepositions or before names of persons. On the other hand, *-e* of the indefinite plural is sometimes omitted when the adjective is a predicate; as, *they were glad:* the predicate participle is almost always undeclined.

§ 155. Chaucer has a remnant of the old gen. pl. indef. in *aller* or *alther*, of all; as, *at your alther cost, alther best.*

§ 156. The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English. Superlatives of one syllable are inflected; as, *the beste man, his laste word.* Change of vowel is seen in *lenger*, from *long; strenger, strengest*, from *strong; elder, eldest*, from *old.*

§ 157. Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in the earlier language: either with the ending *-e;* as, *brighte, faire, harde, longe*, from *bright, fair*, etc.: or with the ending *-ly* (AS. *-lice*, Semi-Saxon *-liche, -like*); as, *shortly, sothely, sikurly, specially*, from *short, soth*, etc.

PRONOUNS.

§ 158. In the first person, Chaucer has *I*, rarely *yk* and *ich* (for AS. *ic*, which is still found in Old English). *Yk* and *ich* are probably due to the copyists. In the second person, he has *thou, ye, you* (which are found also in Old English), for AS. *þú, gé, éow.* The dual forms are no longer met with. In the third person, he has —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*she*	*it*	*they*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*here*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*hem*
Acc.	*him*	*hire*	*it*	*hem*

The forms *hire* and *here* were probably pronounced *hir, her*, and were sometimes written so. In the Old English we still find *heo* in the nom. sing. fem., and *heo* or *hi, hii*, in the nom. plur.

§ 159. Reflexives are made in Chaucer by adding *self*, or *selve*, or *selven*, to *my, thy, him, hir, our, your, hem;* as, *myself, myselve, myselven*, etc.

§ 160. The possessives *myn, thyn*, in Chaucer, retain *n* before a vowel or *h*, sometimes before other consonants: they retain it also when used absolutely, *i. e.*, after the substantive, or without a substantive, or as predicates, in which cases, too, they admit of inflection; as, *children myne, thin be the glorie, neghebour of myne.* The possessives *oure, youre*, are pronounced *our, your*, and are sometimes written so: when used absolutely, they usually take *-s; oures, youres* (in two syllables). *Hire*, her, and *here*, their, have the same absolute form (*heres*).

§ 161. Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the Semi-Saxon, there are some that appear occasionally and irregularly in Old English; but the one form *the* is generally, and at length constantly, used for all genders and numbers. The indefinite article *an* gives up its *n*, except before a vowel or *h.*

§ 162. The demonstratives in Chaucer are sing. *that*, pl. *tho*, and sing. *this*, pl. *these* (pronounced as one syllable, and sometimes written *thes, this*). *That*, in *that oon, that other*, sinks from a demonstrative to a mere article.

§ 163. The interrogatives are *who, what, whos, whom, which, whether*, used as in modern English.

§ 164. The common relative in Chaucer, as in the Ormulum, is *that* for all numbers and genders. Instead of *that*, we sometimes find *which that;* as, *Creon, which that was of Thebes king. Which* itself, or *the whiche*, is used as a relative, but chiefly after prepositions or in agreement with a substantive following. We find also *who, whos, whom*, used as relatives; but they are comparatively rare.

VERBS.

§ 165. The verbs of primary inflection (*strong verbs*) are now greatly reduced in number, many which once belonged to this order having taken up the secondary (weak) inflection. In those which remain, the classes have become much obscured and confounded, as will be evident from the following examples, in which are given, as before, the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle: —

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	——	——	——	blend
II.	*haten*	*heet* or *highte*	*highten*	*hoten*	bid, cta
III.	*knowen*	*knew*	*knewen*	*knowen*	know
IV.	*leten*	*leet*	*leeten*	*let*	let
	slepen	*sleep*	*sleepen*	*slept*	sleep
V.	*holden*	*held*	*helden*	*holden*	hold
	fallen	*fel*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI.	*beten*	*beet*	*beeten*	*beten*	beat
VII.	*wepen*	*weep*	*weepen*	*wept*	weep

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Perf. Sing.	Perf. Plur.	Pass. Part.	
I.	*risen*	*roos*	*risen*	*risen*	rise
	driven	*drof*	*driven*	*driven*	drive
	writen	*wrot*	*writen*	*writen*	write
II.	*chesen*	*chees*	*chosen*	*chosen*	choose
	crepen	*creep*	*cropen*	*cropen*	creep
III.	(1) *finden*	*fand*	*founden*	*founden*	find
	bi-ginnan	*-gan*	*-gonnen*	*-gonnen*	begin
	(2) *helpen*	*halp*	*holpen*	*holpen*	help
	(3) *kerven*	*carf*	*corven*	*corven*	carve
IV.	*beren*	*bar*	*beren*	*boren, born*	bear
	comen	*cam*	*comen*	*comen*	come
V.	*yiven*	*yaf*	*yaven*	*yiven*	give
	speken	*spak*	*speeken*	*spoken*	speak
VI.	*shapen*	*shop*	*shopen*	*shapen*	shape
	waxen	*wex*	*wexen*	*waxen*	wax
	drawen	*drough*	*drowen*	*drawen*	draw

We also find *slepte, wepte, crepte*, secondary perfects for *sleep, weep, creep;* also, *fond, bigon*, for *fand, bigan*, and *fonden* for *founden.* In the forms of *waxen, a* and *e* are much confounded, and a participle *wozen* is met with. Chaucer and others often use *y* for *i;* as, *fynden, bygynnen, dryven;* or *e* for *i;* as, *yeven.*

§ 166. **Final -n.** In the inflection of the verb, the final *-n* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, is omitted with great freedom: thus, *to maken* or *to make, we knowen* or *we knowe, they sayden* or *they sayde, founden* or *founde.* An unaccented *e*, before the omitted *n*, is generally sounded in Chaucer, but was sometimes dropped in pronunciation, and occasionally so in writing; as, *to let, they sayd.*

§ 167. **Present Indicative.** The first person singular still ends in *-e*, which in Chaucer is generally sounded; as, *I saye, I knowe.* The *-est* (or *-st*) of the second person singular occasionally drops the *t;* as, *thou ne has* (for *hast*). The third person singular ends in *-eth*, from which *e* is sometimes omitted; as, *telleth, comth.* The 3d sing. in *-es* or *-s* is not frequent in Chaucer. Where the root ends in *-t* or *-d*, contraction generally occurs; as, *sit* for *sitteth, byt* for *byddeth, stant* for *standeth;* and in like manner *rist* for *riseth.* In the plural the old ending *-eth* is still found in Chaucer; as, *we loveth;* but the common termination is *-en* (or *-e*); as, *we loven* (or *love*).

§ 168. **Perfect Indicative.** Verbs of primary inflection make the second person singular like the first and third; as, *thou bar, thou spak, thou swor;* but a few instances show the old ending *-e;* as, *thou were, thou yave;* and a few others show the secondary *-est;* as, *thou knewest.* The plural has *-en* (or *-e*).

§ 169. Verbs of secondary inflection add *-de* to the root, either immediately, as *sayde, answerde*, or with a connecting *e*, as *weddede, servede.* In the former case, *-de* after *p, k, t, s*, or *gh*, becomes *-te;* as, *kepte, mette, kiste: alight-de* is changed to *alighte, fast-de* to *faste, send-de* to *sende* or *sente, wend-de* to *wente*, and the like. For other changes, see § 181. The final *-e* of the 1st and 3d sing. is often dropped; as, *seyd, loved, went.* The 2d sing. has *-est*, the plural *-en* (or *-e*).

§ 170. **Subjunctive.** The subjunctive in both tenses has *-e* in the three persons of the singular, and *-en* (or *-e*) in the plural.

§ 171. **Imperative.** The singular of the imperative is the same as the root of the verb; as, *spek* (speak), *ber* (bear), *com* (come), *yif* (give). But verbs which have *-ede* in the perfect take *-e* in the imperative; as, *love, aske;* and this is true of some others also; as, *bygynne, telle.* The plural ends in *-eth* (or *-th*); as, *cometh, draweth, saith, goth, beth:* but in Chaucer this ending is occasionally reduced to *-e;* as, *holde* (for *holdeth*); and is frequently omitted altogether; as, *tel* (for *telleth*), *tak* (for *taketh*), *let* (always for *letteth*).

§ 172. **Infinitive.** The infinitive ends in *-en* (or- *n*), but often drops the final *-n;* as, *helpen, yiven, don, ben;* or, *helpe, yive, do, be.* A few forms in Chaucer, like *to doone, to sayne*, appear to come from the old dative case of the infinitive.

§ 173. **Participles.** The old ending for the active participle, AS. *-ende*, Semi-Saxon *-inde*, is still found in the Old English; as, *wepinde*, weeping. But it yields more and more to the termination *-inge* or *-ing* (in Chaucer *-yng* or *-ynge*), which, in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages, belongs solely to abstract nouns of action. The isolated forms in *-and* found in Chaucer are doubtless due to the scribes.

§ 174. The passive participle of primary inflection freely gives up the final *-n;* as, *comen* or *come, songen* or *songe.* It is thus often omitted in Chaucer from participles that always have it in modern English; as, *yiven* and *yive, gon* and *go, ben* and *be.* The prefix *i-* or *y-* (AS. *ge-*) is often used by Chaucer before this participle; as, *i-maked* or *i-maad, y-brent* (burnt), *i-writen, y-corve* (carved), *i-be* (been); seldom before other forms of the verb.

§ 175. Primary inflection: *helpen*, to help.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpe(n)*	*helpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *help*	*helpe(n)*	Act. *helping(e)*
Plur. 2. *helpeth*		Pass. *holpe(n)*

§ 176. Secondary Inflection: ***seken*** (*sechen*), to seek.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seke*	*seke*	*sought(e)*	*soughte*
2.	*sekest*	*seke*	*soughtest*	*soughte*
3.	*seketh*	*seke*	*sought(e)*	*soughte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*seke(n)*	*seke(n)*	*soughte(n)*	*soughte(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sek*	*seke(n)*	Act. *seking(e)*
Plur. 2.	*seketh*		Pass. *sought.*

§ 177. Secondary Inflection: *loven*, to love.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*love*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*lovede*
2.	*lovest*	*love*	*lovedest*	*lovede*
3.	*loveth*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*lovede*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*love(n)*	*love(n)*	*lovede(n)*	*lovede(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*love*	*love(n)*	Act. *loving(e)*
Plur. 2.	*loveth.*		Pass. *loved*

§ 178. The verb *haven* loses its *v* in several forms: thus, inf. *have(n)* or *han*, pres. 1. *have*, 2. *hast*, 3. *hath*, pl. *have(n)*; perf. *hadde*; pass. part. *had*. The verb *maken* loses its *k* in certain forms: thus, perf. *makede* or *made*; pass. part. *maked* or *maad*.

§ 179. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preteritives (§ 94) are as follows: in all of them, the form of the pres. 1, 3 sing. is also used as a plural.

	Pres. Sing. 1, 3.	Pres. Sing. 2.	Pres. Plur.	Perf.
(a)	*wot*	*wost*	*wite(n)*	*wiste*
(b)	*owe, oweth*	*owest*	*owe(n)*	*oughte, aughte*
(c)	*can*	*canst*	*conne(n)*	*couthe, cowde*
(d)	*dar*	*darst*	*dar, dor*	*dorste, durste*
(e)	*shal*	*shalt*	*shul(l)en*	*sholde, shulde*
(f)	*may*	*might*	*mowe(n)*	*mighte*
	——	*mayst*	*may*	——
(g)	*mot*	*most*	*mote(n)*	*moste*

Wil has 2 sing. *wilt, wolt*, pl. *wil(n), wol(n)*, perf. *wolde; nyl* has *nylt* and *nolde*. The AS. *thearf* (Semi-Saxon *tharf*), needs, is represented by the defective *thar*, used only in the pres. ind. (*thar, tharst, thar*, plur. *thar*).

§ 180. B. (a) The verb of existence is thus declined: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*	*be*	*was*	*were*
2.	*art*	*be*	*were*	*were*
3.	*is*	*be*	*was*	*were*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*be(n)* or *are(n)*	*be(n)*	*were(n)*	*were(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*be*	*be(n)*[1]	Act. *being(e)*
Plur. 2.	*beth*		Pass. *be(n)*

(b) Inf. *go(n)*; pres. 1. *go*, 2. *gost*, 3. *goth*, pl. *go(n)*; perf. *went(e)*; pass. part. *go(n)*.
(c) Inf. *do(n)*; pres. 1. *do*, 2. *dost*, 3. *doth*, pl. *do(n)*; perf. *dide*; pass. part. *do(n)*.

§ 181. C. Several verbs of secondary inflection have in the perfect and the passive participle a vowel different from that of the present stem: thus, *sellen* makes *solde, sold; tellen, tolde, told; cacchen, caughte, caught; techen, taughte, taught; rechen* (reach), *raughte, raught; recchen* or *rekken* (reck), *roughte, rought; strecchen, straughte, straught; sechen* or *seken, soughte, sought; beyen, boughte, bought; bringen, broughte, brought; thinken, thoughte, thought; werken, wroughte, wrought.* From *fecchen* (fetch) comes an irregular pass. part. *fet.*

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ 182. *The so-called Hymn of Cædmon; A. in the old Northumbrian dialect (from a MS. of the eighth century). B. in the West Saxon dialect (King Alfred's version).*

A.	B.
Nú scylun hergan	Nú wé sceolon herian
hefæn-rícæs uard,	heofon-rices weard,
metudæs mæcti	metodes mihte
end his mód-gidanc,	and his mod-geþonc,
uerc uuldur-fadur;	weorc wuldor-fæder;
sué hé uundra gihuæs,	swá hé wundra gehwæs,
éci Dryctin, ór ástelidæ.	éce Dryhten, ord onstealde.
Hé érist scóp	Hé ærest gesceop
ælda barnum	eorðan bearnum
heben til hrófe	heofon tó hrófe
háleg scepen.	hálig scippend.
Thá middungeard,	Þá middan-geard
moncynnæs uard,	moncynnes weard
éci Dryctin,	éce Dryhten
æfter tiadæ	æfter téode
fírum fold[u],	fírum foldan
fréa allmectig.	fréa ælmihtig.

For translation see §25.

§ 183. *From an interpolation made by King Alfred in his translation of Orosius (the extract here given is preserved in a contemporary MS., and therefore gives a trustworthy representation of the West Saxon dialect of the ninth century).*

Óhtere sæde his hláforde, Ælfréde cyninge, þæt hé ealra Norðmonna norðmest búde. Hé cwæð þæt hé búde on þæm lande norðweardum wið þá Westsæ. Hé sæde þéah þæt land sie swiðe lang norð ponan; ac hit is eall wéste, búton on féawum stówum styccemélum wiciað Finnas, on huntoðe on wintra, ond on sumera on fiscaðe be þære sæ. Hé sæde þæt hé æt sumum cirre wolde fandian hú longe þæt land norðryhte láge, oððe hwæðer énig monn be norðan þæm wéstenne búde.

Translation. — Ohtere said to his lord, king Alfred, that he dwelt farthest-north [northmost] of all Northmen. He said [quoth] that he dwelt in the land northward along the West Sea. He said, though, that that land extended [was] far [long] north from there; but it is all waste, except that in a few places here and there Finns live, hunting [in hunting] in winter and in summer fishing [in fishing], by that sea. He said that he on one occasion wished to explore how far that land extended due north [how long that land lay north-right], or whether any man dwelt north of the waste.

§ 184. *From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew (about the year* 1000*), eighth chapter, verses* 1–10.

Sóðlice þá se Hǽlend of þám munte nyðer-ástáh, þá fyligdon him mycle mænio. Þá genéalǽhte án hréofla tó him and hine tó him ge-éaðmédde, and þus cwæð: Drihten, gyf þú wylt, þú miht mé geclénsian. Þá ástrehte se Hǽlend hys hand, and hrepode hyne, and þus cwæð: Ic wylle, béo geclénsod. And hys hréofla wæs hrædlice geclénsod. Þá cwæð se Hǽlend tó him: Warna þé þæt þú hyt nánegum men ne secge; ac gang, ætéow þé þám sacerde, and bring hym þá lác þe Moyses bebéad, on hyra gecýðnesse. Sóðlice þá se Hǽlend inéode on Capharnaum, þá genéalǽhte hym án hundredes ealdor, hyne biddende, and þus cweðende: Drihten, mín cnapa lið on mínum húse lama, and mid yfle geþréad. Þá cwæð se Hǽlend tó him: Ic cume and hine gehǽle. Þá andswarode se hundredes ealdor and þus cwæð: Drihten, ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þú ingange under mine þecene; ac cweð þín án word, and mín cnapa bið gehǽled. Sóðlice ic eom man under ánwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mé; and ic cweðe tó þysum, Gang, and hé gǽð; and ic cweðe tó óðrum, Cum, and hé cymð; tó mínum þéowe, Wyrc þis, and hé wyrcð. Witodlice þá se Hǽlend þis gehyrde, þá wundrode hé and cwæð tó þám þe him fyligdon: Sóð ic secge éow, ne gemétte ic swá mycelne geléafan on Israhel.

Translation. — [Words wanting in the original are introduced in Italics: explanations or kindred words are inserted in brackets.] Soothly when the Savior from the mountain came-down, there followed him *a* great multitude [mickle many]. Then came-near a leper to him, and him (self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth], Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse. Then stretched-out the Savior his hand, and touched him, and thus said: I will, be cleansed. And his leprosy was quickly cleansed. Then said the Savior to him: Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man say; but go: show thee to-the priest [Lat. sacerdos], and bring him the gift that Moses bade, for their information. Soothly when the Savior went-in to Capernaum, there came-near him an hundred's chief [elder], him begging [bidding], and thus saying: Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted. Then said the Savior to him: I *will* come and him heal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou go-in under my roof [thatch]; but say thy one word, and my boy will-be healed. Soothly I am a man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me; and I say to this, Go, and he goeth; and I say to *an* other, Come, and he cometh; to my servant, Work this, and he worketh *it*. Indeed, when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him: Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [ne met I] so much faith [belief] in Israel.

§ 185. *From the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle.*

An. MLXXXVII. —. . . Dissum þus gedóne se cyng Willelm cearde ongéan tó Normandige. Réowlic þing hé dyde and réowlicor him gelamp. Hú réowlicor? Him geyfelade, [óð] þæt him stranglice eglade. Hwæt mæg ic teollan? Se scearpa déað, þé ne forlæt né rice menn né héane, sé hine genam. Hé swealt on Normandige on þone néxstan dæg æfter natiuitas Sce Marie; and man bebyrgede hine on Capum æt Sce Stephanes mynstre: érer hé hit árærde, and siððan mænifealdlice gegódade. Éalá, hú léas and hú unwrest is þysses middan-eardes wéla. Sé þe wæs érur rice cyng and maniges landes hláford, hé nǽfde þá ealles landes búton seofon fót mæl; and sé þe wæs hwilon gescríd mid golde and mid gimmum, hé læg þá oferwrogen mid moldan. Sé lǽfde æfter him þréo sunan; Rodbeard hét se yldesta, sé wæs eorl on Normandige æfter him: se óðer hét Willelm, þé bær æfter him on Engleland þone kine-helm: se þridda hét Héanric, þám se fæder becwæð gersuman unáteallendlice.

Translation. — A. D. 1087. — . . . This *being* thus done, the king William returned again to Normandy. *A* rueful thing he did and *a* ruefuller befel him. How ruefuller? He [lit., to him] grew-ill, till that *it* strongly ailed him. What may I tell? The sharp death, that *does* not let-pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary; and men [man] buried him in Caen at St. Stephen's minster; earlier he up-reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred-*goods*-on] *it*. Alas! how loose and how unstable is this mid-world's weal! He that was earlier powerful king and many *a* land's lord, he had-not then of-all land but seven feet measure; and he that was whilom clothed [shrouded] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mold. He left after him three sons: Robert was-named [hight] the eldest, who was earl in Normandy after him; the other [second] was-named William, that bore after him in England the crown [regal-helm]: the third was named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures innumerable [un-*tell*-able].

§ 186. *From Béowulf* (710–722).

Þá cóm of móre under mist-hleoðum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bær.
Mynte se mánscaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þám héan;
wód under wolcnum tó þæs þe hé wínreced
goldsele gumena gearwost wisse
fǽttum fáhne: ne wæs þæt forma síð
þæt hé Hróðgáres hám gesóhte.
Nǽfre hé on aldordagum ǽr né siððan
heardran hæle healþegnas fand!
Cóm þá tó recede rinc síðian
dréamum bedǽled: duru sóna onarn
fýrbendum fæst, syððan hé hire folmum hrán.

Translation. — Then came from *the* moor under mist-hills Grendel to-go, God's ire *he* bare. *He* meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some *one* to insnare in the high hall; *he* stalked under welkin, until that *the* wine-mansion, *the* gold-hall of-men, he most-clearly knew, with-jewels bedecked: nor was that *the* first [foremost] time that Hrothgar's home he visited [sought]. Never in *his* life-days,

are *this* nor since, *a* hardier hero *or* hall-servants [hall-thanes] he found! Came then to *the* mansion *the* martial-one to-journey, from-joys divided: *the* door soon gave-way, *though* with-fire-bands fast, when he it [her] with-*his*-palms touched.

§ 187. *From the Genesis ascribed to Cædmon* (ll. 1296–1305).

Ic wille mid flóde folc ácwellan,
and cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta,
þára þe lyft and flód lǽdað and fédað,
feoh and fuglas: þú scealt frið habban
mid sunum þínum, þonne sweart wæter
wonne wælstréamas werodum swelgað
sceaðum scyldfullum. Ongyn þé scip wyrcan,
merehús micel, on þám þú monegum scealt
reste geryman, and rihte setl
ǽlcum, æfter ágenum, eorðan tudre!

Translation. — I will with *a* flood *the* folk destroy [quell, kill], and each of-*the*-kindreds of-living creatures [quick wights], of-those that air and flood *do* lead and feed, cattle and fowls: thou shalt have peace, with thy sons, when *the* swart waters, wan death-streams, swallow multitudes, wretches guilt-full. Begin thee *a* ship to-work, *a* great sea-house [meer-house mickle], on which thou for-many shalt *a* resting-place make-roomy, and arrange [make-right] *a* seat for-each *one*, after *its* own *kind*, of earth's races.

§ 188. *From Layamon's Brut* (ll. 1–22). [West Midland dialect, about 1200.]

A. Earlier Text.	B. Later Text.
An preost wes on leoden,	A prest was in londe,
Laȝamon wes ihoten:	Laweman was [i]hote:
he wes Leouenathes sone;	he was Leucais sone;
lithe him beo drihten:	lef him beo drihte:
he wonede at Ernleȝe,	he wonedo at Ernleie,
at æthelen are chirechen,	wid than gode cnithte,
uppen Seuarne stathe:	uppen Seuarne:
sel thar him thuhte:	merie ther him thohte:
on fest Radestone,	fastebi Radístone,
ther he bock radde.	ther he bokes radde.
Hit com him on mode,	Hit com him on mode,
and on his mern thonke,	and on his thonke,
thet he wolde of Engle	that he wolde of Engelond
tha æthelæn tellen,	the rihtnesse telle,
wat heo ihoten weoren,	wat the men hi-hote weren,
and wonene heo comen,	and wanene hi comen,
tha Englene londe	the Englene lond
ærest ahten	ærest afden
æfter than flode	after than flode
the from drihtene com,	that fram god com,
the al her a-quelde	that al ere acwelde
quic that he funde.	cwic that hit funde.

Translation [by Sir F. Madden. The quotation marks show what belongs only to A., the brackets what belongs only to B.]. — *There* was a priest on earth (*or* in *the* land), *who* was named Layamon; he was son of 'Leovenath' [Leuca], — may *the* Lord be gracious to him! — he dwelt at Ernley, 'at a noble church' [with the good knight] upon 'Severn's bank' [Severn], — 'good' [pleasant] *it* there seemed to him — near Radestone, where he books read. It came to him in mind, and in his 'chief' thought, that he would tell the 'noble deeds' [history] of '*the* English' [England]; what 'they' [the men] were named, and whence they came, who first 'possessed' [had] *the* English land, after the flood that came from '*the* Lord' [God]; that destroyed here all that it found alive.

§ 189. *From the same* (ll. 25,725–25,744).

A.	B.
To there midnihte,	To thare mid-nihte,
tha men weoren aslepe,	tho men were a-sleape,
Arthur forth him wende,	Arthur forth him wende,
athelest alre kinge.	baldest alre kinge.
Biforen rad heore lod-cniht,	Bi-vore ȝeode hire lod-cniht,
that hit was dæiliht:	forte hit was day-liht:
heo lihten of heore steden,	hii lihte of hire stedes,
and rihten heore iweden.	and rihte hire wedes.
Tha iseȝen heo nawiht feorren	Tho hii sehȝen noht vorre,
a muchel fur smokien,	on mochel fur smokie,
uppen ane hulle,	uppen one hulle,
mid sæ ulode bi-uallen;	mid séé flode bi-falle;
and an other hul ther wes swithe **heh**;	an other hulle was thar heh;
thæ sæ hine bifledde ful neh;	the séé hine biflozede swithe **neh**;
ther uuen on heo iseȝen a fur,	thar upon he iseh a fur,
that wes muchel and swithe stor.	that was mochel and swithe stor.
Thæ cnihtes tha tweoneden,	The onihtes tho nuste,
to whathere heo faren mihten,	to wather hii wende mihte,
thet the eotend war neore	that the eatant war neore
of theos kinges fore.	of this kinges fore.

Translation. — At the midnight, when men were asleep, Arthur forth him went, 'noblest' [boldest] of all kings. Before 'rode' [proceeded] their guide, until it was daylight; they alighted from their steeds, and righted their weeds. Then saw they not far, a great fire smoke, upon a hill, surrounded by the sea flood; 'and' another hill there was 'most' high; the sea by it flowed 'full' [very] nigh; thereupon 'they' [he] saw a fire, that was mickle and most strong. The knights then 'doubted' [knew not], to whether *of the two* they might go, that the giant were not aware of the king's movement.

§ 190. *From the beginning of the Ormulum* (ll. 1–16). [East Midland dialect, about 1200.]

Nu, brotherr Wallterr, brotherr min
affterr the flæshess kinde;
annd brotherr min i Crisstenndom
thurrh fulluhht annd thurrh trowwthe;
annd brotherr min i Godess hus,
ȝet o the thride wise,
thurrh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba
an reȝhellboc to follȝhenn,
unnderr kanunnkess had annd lif,
swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette;
icc hafe don swa summ thu badd,
annd forthedd te thin wille,
icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh
Goddspelless hallȝhe lare,
affterr thatt little witt tatt me
min Drihhtin hafeth lenedd.

Translation. — Now, brother Walter, brother mine after the flesh's kindred; and brother mine in Christendom through baptism and through truth; and brother mine in God's house, yet on the third wise, seeing [through] that we-two have taken both one rule-book to follow, under *a* canonic's hood and life, so as Saint Austin set; I have done so as thou badest, and furthered thee thy will, I have turned into English *the* Gospel's holy teaching [lore], after the little wit that *to* me my Lord hath lent.

§ 191. *From the same* (ll. 95–110).

Annd whase wilenn shall thiss boc
efft other sithe writenn,
himm bidde icc thatt het write rihht,
swa summ thiss boc himm tæchethth,
all thwerrt ut affterr thatt itt iss
uppo thiss firrste bisne,
withth all swillc rime alls her iss sett,
withth all se fele wordess;
annd tatt he loke wel thatt he
an bocstaff write twiȝȝess,
eȝȝwhær thær itt uppo thiss boc
iss wrītenn o thatt wise:
loke he well thatt het write swa,
forr he ne maȝȝ nohht elless
onn Ennglissh writenn rihht te word,
thatt wite he wel to sothe.

Translation. — And whoso shall wish this book again *a*nother time to-write, him bid I that he-it write right, so as this book him teacheth, all throughout after that [*i. e.*, according as] it is upon this first exemplar, with all such meter [rhyme] as here is set, with all so many words; and that he look well that he a letter write twice, everywhere where it upon this book is written on that wise; look he well that he-it write so, for he may not else in English write right the word, that wit he well to sooth [*i. e.*, let him know that well for truth].

§ 192. *From the Ancren Riwle.* [South English dialect, first quarter of 13th century.]

"Thet is the ende of the tale," seith Seneke the wise, "Ichulle thet ȝe speken selde and theonne buten lutel." Auh moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deth water et ter mulne cluse; and so duden Jobes freond thet weren icumen to uro-uren him, seten stille alle seoueniht. Auh theo heo hefden alles bigunne uorto spekene, theone kuthen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seith: "Silence is wordes fostrild." Long silence and wel iwust nedeth the thouhtes up touward ther heouene; also as ȝe muwen iseon the water, hwon me punt hit and stoppeth biuoren wel, so thet hit ne muwe adunweard, theonne is hit ined aȝein uorto climben upward.

Translation. — "That is the end of the tale," saith Seneca the wise, "I will that ye speak seldom, and then but little." But many *a one* shuts up [impoundeth] her words for-to let more out, as one does water at the milldam [close]; and so did Job's friends that were come to comfort him, — sat still all *a* week [se'nnight]. But when they had once began for-to speak, then they could never stint their noise [clap]. So it is in many, as Saint Gregory saith: "Silence is word's foster-mother." Long silence and well guarded forceth the thoughts up toward the heaven; just as you can see the water, when one confines it and stops it well in front, so that it can not *flow* downward, then is it forced again for-to climb upward.

§ 193. *From the Cursor Mundi* (ll. 3,595–3,608). [Written in the latter part of the 13th century in the Northern dialect; preserved in MSS. of the 14th century.]

Sua[1] has eild[2] now this Ysaac ledd
That he in langur lijs in bedd;
Him wantes sight, als I said yow,
And cald on his son Esau.
"Esau, life[3] son," he said,
"Ga lok thi tacle be purvaid,
And faand[4] to stalk the sa nere,
That thou mai drep[5] me sum dere;
If thou me dere flesse[6] ani gete,
Gladli wald I thar-of ete.
Leve sun, thou has hidir-till
Gladli don thi fader will,
Thou ert schotter wit the beist,[7]
Bath in feild and in forest."

1 *sua*, so.
2 *eild*, age.
3 *life*, dear.
4 *faand*, make trial.
5 *drep*, strike, slay.
6 *flesse*, flesh.
7 *wit the beist*, among [with] the best.

§ 194. *From the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester* (ll. 7,537–7,547). [Dialect of Gloucestershire, about 1300.]

Thus com lo! Engelond into Normandies hond,
and the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote hor owe speche,
and speke French as hii dude atom, and hor children dude also teche
so that heiemen of this lond, that of hor blod come,
holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hom nome;
vor bote a man conne Frenss, me telth of him lute;
ac lowe men holdeth to Engliss and to hor owe speche ȝute.
Ich wene ther ne beth in al the world contreyes none
that ne holdeth to hor owe speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel it is;
vor the more that a mon can, the more wurthe he is.

Translation. — Thus came, lo! England into Normandy's hand, and the Normans knew not *how to* speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as *they* did at-home, and their children did so teach, so that *the* high-men of this land, that of their blood came, hold all the-same [the-ilk] speech that they of them took; for unless [but] a man knows French, men reckon [tell] of him little; but *the* low men hold to English, and to their own speech yet. I ween there be not in *the* world countries none, that hold not to their own speech, but England alone [one]. But, well men wot, for to know both well it is; for the more that a man knows, the more worth he is.

§ 195. *From the Chronicle of Robert Manning of Brunne* (ll. 1,309–1,322). [Midland dialect, 1303.]

When the Troianes were al dight
Wyth seyl upon the mast upright,
With anker and ore and other ware,
And were al redy fer to fare,
When the wynd was wel them lent,
They toke ther leve and forth they went.
When they were redy to saille;
Thre hundred schipes ther was in taille,
And foure mo, the story seys,
When they departed fro the Gregeys.
Two dayes they sailled and two nyght,
That lond ne havene reche they ne myght;
The thrydde day in the even tyde,
In Leogise they gon to ride.

§ 196. *From Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwit.* [Dialect of Kent, 1340.]

Thyse byeth the tuelf articles of the cristene byleue, that ech man cristen ssel yleue stedeuestliche, uor otherlaker he ne may by yborȝe, huanne he heth wyt and scele. And therof byeth tuelf, by the tale of the tuelf apostles, thet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle thon thet wyleth by yborȝe. . . . The uerste article is thellich: "Ich beleue ine God, the uader almiȝti, sseppere of heuene and of erthe." This article zette saynte Peter. The other article belongeth to the zone, aze to his godhede, thet is to zigge, thet he is God, and is thellich: "Ich beleue ine Yesu Crist, oure lhord, Godes zone, the uader, in alle thinges thet belongeth to the godhede, an is onlepi thing mid the uader, bote of the persone thet is other thanne the persone of the uader." This article zette sayn Ion the godspellere.

Translation. — These are the twelve articles of the Christian belief, that each Christian man must [shall] believe steadfastly, for otherwise he can not be saved when he hath understanding [wit] and reason [skill]. And of them [thereof] are *there* twelve, according to [by] the number [tale] of the Twelve Apostles that appointed [or composed, *set*] these for all those that wish to be saved to hold and to look to. . . . The first article is this: "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and of earth." This article Saint Peter composed. The second article pertaineth [belongeth] to the Son, as to his godhead, that is to say that he is God, and *it* is this: "I believe in Jesus Christ, our Lord, son of God, the Father, in all things that pertain to the godhead, and is one *and the same* thing with the Father except as regards [but of] the person, which is other than the person of the Father." This article St. John the Evangelist [gospeler] composed.

§ 197. *From the beginning of Langland's Piers Plowman.* [Mixed dialect, Midland and Southern; middle of fourteenth century.]

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes[1] as I a shepe[2] were,
In habite as an heremite unholy of workes,
Went wyde in this world wondres to here.
Ac[3] on a May mornynge on Malverne hulles
Me byfel a ferly[4] of fairy me thouȝhte.
I was wery for-wandred and went me to reste
Under a brode banke by a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng, it sweyed so merye.[5]
Thanne gan I meten a merveilouse swevene,[6]
That I was in a wildernesse, wiste I never where;
And as I bihelde into the est on hiegh to the sonne,
I seigh[7] a toure on a toft[8] trieliche y-maked,[9]
A depe dale binethe, a dongeon thereinne,
With depe dyches and derke and dredful of sight.
A faire felde ful of folke fond I ther bytwene,
Of alle maner of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng[10] and wandryng as the worlde asketh.

1 *shope me in shroudes*, put me into clothes.
2 *shepe*, shepherd.
3 *ac*, but.
4 *ferly*, strange thing.
5 *sweyed so merye*, sounded so pleasant.
6 *swevene*, dream.
7 *seigh*, saw.
8 *toft*, hill.
9 *trieliche y-maked*, excellent made.
10 *worchyng*, working.

§ 198. *From Wyclif's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [Midland dialect, about 1380.]

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hil, many cumpanyes folewiden hym. And loo! a leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge: Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus holdynge forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge: I wole; be thou maad clene. And anoon the lepre of hym was clensid. And Jhesus saith to hym: See, say thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to prestis, and offre that ȝifte that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entride in to Capharnaum, centurio neiȝide to hym, preyinge hym, and saide: Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sike on the palsie, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym: I shal cume, and shal hele hym. And centurio answerynge saith to him: Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof; but oonly say bi word, and my child shall be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vnder power, hauynge vnder me kniȝtis; and I say to this, Go, and he goth; and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thingis, wondride, and saide to men suynge him: Trewly I saye to ȝou, I fond nat so grete feith in Ysrael.

§ 199. *The same, from Purvey's Recension of Wyclif's Translation.* [About 1388.]

But whanne Jhesus was come doun fro the hil, mych puple suede hym. And loo! a leprouse man cam and worschipide hym, and seide: Lord, if thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus helde forth the hoond, and touchide hym, and seide: Y wole; be thou maad cleene. And anoon the lepre of him was clensid. And Jhesus seide to hym: Se, seie thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to the prestis, and offre the ȝift that Moyses comaundide, in witnessyng to hem. And whanne he hadde entrid in to Cafarnaum, the centurien neiȝede to him, and preiede him, and seide: Lord, my childe lijth in the hous sijk on the palesie, and is yuel turmentid. And Jhesus seide to him: Y schal come, and schal heele him. And the centurien answeride, and seide to hym: Lord, Y am not worthi, that thou entre vndur my roof; but oonli seie thou bi word, and my childe shal be heelid. For whi Y am a man ordeyned vndur power, and haue knyȝtis vndir me; and Y seie to this, Go, and he goith; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do this, and he doith it. And Jhesus herde these thingis, and wondride, and seide to men that sueden him: Treuli I seie to ȝou, Y foond not so greet feith in Israel.

§ 200. *From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (Ellesmere MS.).*

Whan that Aprille with hise schoures soote[1]
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour; —
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holte and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours y-ronne,[2]
And smale foweles maken melodie,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye,[3]
So priketh hem nature in here corages:[4] —
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimage[s].
And palmers for to seeken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, kowthe[5] in sondry londes;
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Caunturbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.[6]

1 *soote*, sweet.
2 *y-ronne*, run.
3 Read *yë*, eye.
4 *corages*, hearts.
5 *ferne halwes, kowthe*, ancient saints known.
6 *seeke*, sick.

§ 201. *From the Tale of Melibeus, in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (Ellesmere MS.).*

A yong man called Melibeus, myghty and riche, bigat upon his wif, that called was Prudence, a doghter which that called was Sophie. Upon a day bifel, that he for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dores weren fast y-shette. Thre of hise olde foes han it espyed, and setten laddres to the walles of his hous, and by wyndowes ben entred, and betten his wyf, and wounded his doghter with fyve mortal woundes, in fyve sondry places, this is to seyn, in hire feet, in hire handes, in here erys, in hir nose, and in hire mouth; and leften hire for deed, and wenten awey.

§ 202. *From Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon* (vol. ii., p. 161). [South English dialect, 1385.]

Iohn Cornwaile, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in gramer scole and construccioun of Frensche in to Englische; and Richard Pencriche lerned the manere techynge of hym and othere men of Pencrich; so that now, the ȝere of oure Lorde a thowsand thre hundred and foure score and fyve, and of the secounde kyng Richard after the conquest nyne, in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche and construeth and lerneth an Englische. . . . Also gentil men haveth now moche i-left for to teche here children Frensche.

§ 203. *From Caxton's Prologue to Malory's Morte d'Arthur.* [1485.]

For it is notoyrly knowen thorugh the vnyuersal world that there been ix. worthy and the best that euer were, that is to wete, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men. As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Cryst, whiche were named, the fyrst Hector of Troye, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in balade and in prose; the second Alysaunder the grete; and the thyrd Julyus Cezar, emperour of Rome, of whome thystoryes ben wel kno and had. And as for the thre Jewes, whyche also were tofore thyncarnacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was duc Josue, whyche brought the chyldren of Israhel in to the londe of byheste; the second Dauyd kyng of Jherusalem; and the thyrd Judas Machabeus; of these thre the Byble reherceth al theyr noble hystoryes and actes. And sythe the sayd incarnacyon have ben thre noble crysten men stalled and admytted thorugh the vnyuersal world in to the nombre of the ix. beste and worthy, of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in thys present book here folowyng: the seconde was Charlemayn, or Charles the grete, of whome thystorye is had in many places bothe in Frensshe and Englysshe; and the thyrd and last was Godefray of Boloyn, of whos actes and lyf I made a book vnto thexcellent prynce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth.

§ 204. *From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [1526.]

When Iesus was come downe from the mountayne, moch people folowed him. And lo, ther cam a lepre and worsheped him saynge: Master, if thou wylt thou canst make me clene. He putt forthe his hond and touched him, saynge: I wyll, be clene, and immediatly his leprosie was clensed. And Iesus said vnto him: Se thou tell no man, but go and shewe thy silf to the preste, and offer the gyfte that Moses commaunded to be offred, in witnes to them. When Iesus was entred into Capernaum there cam vnto him a certayne Centurion, besechyng hym and saynge: Master, my servaunt lyeth sicke att home of the palsye, and is grevously payned. And Iesus sayd vnto him: I wyll come and cure him. The Centurion answered and saide: Syr I am not worthy that thou shuldest com vnder the rofe of my housse, but speake the worde only and my servaunt shalbe healed. For y also myselfe am a man vndre power, and have sowdeers vndre me, and y saye to one, go, and he goeth, and to anothre, come, and he cometh: and to my servaunt, do this, and he doeth it. When Iesus herde these saynge, he marveyled and said to them that folowed him, Verely y say vnto you, I have not founde so great fayth: no, not in Israell.

INDO-GERMANIC ROOTS IN ENGLISH.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENGLISH.

With reference to its vocabulary, English must be styled a composite language. As is well known, it has two principal sources: the Anglo-Saxon, the language of the Angles and Saxons, who in the fifth and sixth centuries took possession of Great Britain, and the Old French, spoken by the followers of William the Conqueror, who in 1066 A. D., through the battle of Hastings, became master of England.

Already, before the introduction of the Norman French, the Anglo-Saxon had appropriated various elements from other languages, though to a less extent.

Like the other Teutonic peoples, the invading Angles and Saxons had borrowed single literary terms from the Latin, the language of the Roman empire. They borrowed somewhat on British soil from the speech of their Keltic subjects. A further importation of Latin and Greek words was caused by the adoption of Christianity. Finally, the dominion of the Danes is proved by numerous terms borrowed from the Old Norse vocabulary, as, for example, *ransack*.

Even after the mingling of the Anglo-Saxon with the French of the conquerors, there were still frequent adoptions of foreign elements. Owing to the diligent fostering of the ancient languages in church and school in England, learned expressions found their way in a body into the language of ordinary life. This stratum of words is often clearly distinguished in form from the Romance words of ordinary life, the element which the Normans brought with them; in the common word the sounds of the Latin are transformed according to definite laws of development, while in the learned word they have remained intact. Thus, *emperor* and *imperatorial* both come from the Latin *imperator*, which in *emperor* has undergone a popular transformation, but in *imperatorial* is presented to us in its learned form. These two words are related to one another as *empereur* and *impératrice* in French, where the distinction between the common language and the speech of the learned is still more evident.

In the centuries just past, also, the English vocabulary has materially increased. New inventions and discoveries demand new terms, which are supplied chiefly by means of the ancient languages, the Latin, and particularly the Greek. Since the English language has spread over all the continents of the Old and New Worlds, expressions have been added to its ever-increasing vocabulary from the languages of the Hindoos, the American Indians, and many others.

In this constant adoption of new materials of speech, the history of the English people is reflected; yet the language has not become a mere conglomerate of opposing elements, or a confused medley, but has preserved its unity and its original character. The wealth of the language was doubled by the adoption of the French vocabulary. The shortsighted purist fails to see that herein lies a great superiority of English over the Romance and Teutonic languages. Should it not be regarded as a mark of superiority, that in English the vocabularies of the Latin races and the Teutons are organically combined, that is to say, the vocabularies of the races which, since the downfall of the ancient civilization, have determined the fate of the world? Both elements are in English united in one harmonious whole by reason of the same pronunciation. In a tasteful use of the language, the Teutonic element will, as of its own accord, predominate in poetry and the expression of feeling, the Romance element in philosophic and scientific thought, while in the language of ordinary life both elements will be equally represented.

In spite of this mingling with foreign languages, English has, by its internal structure and its grammar, remained a member of the Teutonic group of languages, although infinitely enriched, developed in an independent manner, and exalted to the position of a universal language. Within the Teutonic group, the English language belongs, first of all, to the Old Saxon branch, or to the group of dialects which have remained at the stage of the first *Lautverschiebung* [or shifting of sounds (Grimm's Law)], from which the High German, by a new shifting of sounds, has departed. At first the Teutons divided into Teutons of the East and the West, or, more accurately, into Goths and Germans. The former perished, and the further development was consummated among the Germans, the Teutons of the West.

The Teutons, as we learn by comparison of languages, are closely related to the Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks. The Kelts, after obtaining an astonishing extension over Gaul and the British Isles, half of Spain, Northern Italy, Southern Germany, and the regions on the Danube, have disappeared, save for comparatively small remnants in Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, and Brittany. Of the Italic dialects, the Latin, the language of Rome, mistress of the world, has been preserved in the languages of the Romance peoples. Lastly, the Greeks — without reference to the ancient colonies — have but poorly maintained their former extension.

The peoples of Western Europe — Teutons, Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks — are plainly separated in language from the Indo-Germans of Eastern Europe, that is, the Lithuanians, Letts, Kurlanders, Prussians, and Slavs, who are called collectively Letto-Slavonians (*i. e.*, Lettic peoples and Slavs). Perhaps it would be still better to call them Slavo-Baltic people, if we follow the example of noted investigators, and name the Lettic group Baltic, after their habitations on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

A third group, distinctly separate in language from the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe, is formed by the Indo-Germans of Asia. To these, and to these alone, belongs strictly the name Aryan, by which title they called themselves. They must, therefore, be thus called by science. But since prominent English scholars — as Sayce and Max Müller — also call the Indo-Germans collectively Aryans, the members of the Asiatic group of our family of peoples and languages — Persians, Bactrians, and Indians (Hindoos) — may be here called East Aryans. The name Indo-Iranians would also be an appropriate appellation, since by this title the inhabitants of India and Iran are embraced in one term.

The East Aryan languages, whose oldest monuments are the Indian Vedas, the Zend-Avesta, and the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, are distinguishable at the first glance from the languages of the European Indo-Germans of the East and the West. While among the Europeans the whole vowel system rests on the triad *a e o*, of which the last two vowels stand in a plain relation of ablaut to each other (as in *φέρε, φόρος*), among the East Aryan peoples we find in place of these three vowels the monotonous *a*. The vowel system of the Europeans, *a e o*, is most nearly preserved in Greek; it may, therefore, suffice for the explanation of the difference in vowels between the Europeans and Asiatics of our family, to compare with one another some examples from the Greek and Sanskrit: Gr. *ἄγω* I lead = Skr. *ájā-mi;* Gr. *φέρε* bear = Skr. *bhára;* Gr. *φόνος* murder = Skr. *ghanás*. Further, in place of the weakening of the three long vowels of the Europeans, *ā ē ō*, to *a e o*, among all the East Aryan peoples *i ī* appear as a weakening of *ā:* Gr. *στατός* placed, *στᾱ* = Skr. *sthitá, sthā;* Gr. *θετός* placed, *θη* = Skr. *dhitá, dhā;* Gr. *κότος* grudge, *παλίγ-κοτος* growing malignant again, *κω* = Skr. *çitá, çā;* Gr. *ποτός* drunk, *πω* = Skr. *pītá, pā*. Also in the consonants, the East Aryan languages are materially different from those of the Europeans; especially surprising is the almost entire lack of *l*, so that for the two sounds, *l* and *r*, of the European languages, we find among the East Aryans only *r:* Gr. *πολύς* much = Skr. *purús;* Gr. *πλη* to fill = Skr. *prā*. To the peculiar combination of sounds *ksh* in Sanskrit, Zend, and Old Persian, there correspond in Greek *κτ*, and in other European languages the simple *k* sound: e. g., Skr. *kshi* to settle = Gr. *κτίζω*; Skr. *kshēma* = Lith. *kēmas*, Goth. *haims*, E. *home*.

Just as sharply as the East Aryans are distinguished from the Europeans, are the West Europeans (Teutons, Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks) distinguished from the East Europeans and East Aryans. The characteristic difference here is in the consonants. The East Europeans and East Aryans possess two series of gutturals, *k g gh* and *ç z zh:* e. g., Lith. *kas* who, OSlav. *kyj* = Skr. *kas;* Lith. *gerti* to drink = Skr. *gar* to devour; Lith. *gana* enough, OSlav. *goněti* to suffice = Skr. *ghaná* mass; Lith. *szimtas* hundred, OSlav. *sŭto* = Skr. *çatám;* Lith. *žinóti* to know, OSlav. *znati* = Zend *znā* to know; Lith. *želti* to be green, OSlav. *zlato* gold = Skr. *har*, Zend *zar*, to be yellow, green (from *zhar*). To both these series of sounds, *k g gh* and *ç z zh*, which are common, as the examples cited show, to the East Europeans and the East Aryans, quite different sounds correspond in the languages of the West Europeans.

To the *k* series in the languages of the East corresponds in the West a *q* series; that is to say, sounds in which the guttural is closely united with a following labial, *v* or *w*, so that in place of the *k g gh* of the East we have in the West *kv gv ghv*, which may also, through influence of the *v*, be changed into the labials *p b bh*, and which also show other changes which presuppose the ground forms *kv gv ghv*. Some examples may illustrate this: —

Goth. *hvas* who, E. *what*, OIr. *co-* = Gallo-British *po-*; L. *quo-d* = Oscan *pùd;* L. *ubi* where, *ali-cubi* somewhere = Oscan *pùf;* Gr. *πῶς* how = Ionic *κῶς*. Here everywhere evidently the ground form is *kvo-s;* while in Lith. it is *kas*, in OSlav. *ko-*, and in Skr. *kas*.

Goth. *qinō, qēns*, wife, woman, E. *queen* = OIr. *ben* woman, wife, Gr. *γυνή*, Boeotian *βανά*, but Prussian *geno*, Skr. *gnā;* E. *path*, G. *pfad*, L. *venio* I come = Oscan *ben*, Gr. *βαίνω* I go, *βάσις* a stepping, but Skr. *gam, gā*, to go. In these examples the forms of the sound in the languages of Western Europe are only to be explained by assuming the original sound *gv*.

E. *warm* (from *gvarm*), L. *formus* = S. *gharmá;* Gr. *φόνος* murder = Skr. *ghaná;* the West European ground form is evidently *ghvormó-s, ghvono-s*.

The *ç* series of the East Europeans and East Aryans appears in the languages of Western Europe as a *k* series, so that in place of the Eastern sounds *ç z zh*, in the West the pure *k* sounds appear, *k g gh*, subjected to no change.

E. g., E. *hund*-red, Goth. *hund*, Ir. *cét*, Gallic *cent-*, L. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*; but Lith. *szimtas*, OSlav. *sŭto*, Skr. *çatám:* Goth. *taihun* ten, Ir. *dec*, L. *decem*, Gr. *δέκα*; but Lith. *deszimtis*, OSlav. *desętĭ*, Skr. *dáça*.

E. *know*, G. *kennen*, L. *(g)nō-sco*, Gr. *γιγνώσκω*; but Lith. *žinóti*, OSlav. *znati*, Zend *znā*, to know: ONorse *aka* to drive, E. *acre*, Ir. *ag-*, L. *ago* I drive, *ager* field, Gr. *ἄγω, ἀγρός*, but Zend *azāmi* I drive.

E. *goose*, G. *gans*, Ir. *gós*, Gr. *χήν*; but Lith. *žgsis*, Skr. *hañsa* (for *zhansa*) goose: E. *gang*, Goth. *gaggan;* but Lith. *ženg-ti* to step, Zend *zañgra* foot.

These examples may suffice for illustration of the fact that the languages of Western Europe are strictly distinguished from all their relatives in the consonant system, having *q* and *k* sounds respectively where the rest display *k* and *ç* sounds.

The languages of Eastern Europe, or of the Slavo-Lettic peoples, are likewise plainly separated from all the rest in phonology. They have lost the old aspirates, the soft [voiced] as well as the hard [voiceless], and have replaced them by the *mediae g z d* and the *tenues k ç t*.

The Indo-Germanic languages thus fall into three groups, according to their original phonetic condition: —

1. The East Europeans, or Slavo-Lettic peoples, have the vowels *a e o* and the sounds *k* and *ç*, but no aspirates.

2. The West Europeans have *a e o*, and *q* and *k* sounds respectively in place of the *k* and *ç* sounds.

3. The East Aryans, or Indo-Germans of Asia, have *a* instead of *a e o*, and *k* and *ç* sounds.

If we transform these statements into an historical view, they show that the Indo-Germans were already, in very ancient times, divided into three peoples, one dwelling in Asia, one in Eastern Europe, the third in Western Europe.

In order to be able to draw further historical information from these linguistic facts, we must determine which of the three groups has preserved the original system of sounds.

The agreement of the West Europeans and the East Aryans in the possession of aspirates shows that these were originally common to all Indo-Germans, and thus belonged to the original language, but were lost at some later date by the Slavo-Lettic peoples. Likewise it may be proved that the East Aryans also originally possessed *e* and *o*, and at a later date replaced them by *a*. The proof lies in the fact that, according to the discovery of Collitz, the *k* sounds become palatal before *a*, when *e* corresponds to this *a* in the European languages: e. g., Skr. *ca* = Gr. τε = L. *que*.

The proof that the *k* and *ç* sounds were the original ones, and that the *q* and *k* sounds of the West Europeans were derived from these by a kind of partial Lautverschiebung, can not be given here. I refer to the fourth edition of my "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen," where the reader will find in general a more careful proof of the statements given here.

According to these statements, the sounds of the original language were *a e o* and *k* and *ç*. The East Aryans, when separated from the original people but still united among themselves, gave up *e* and *o*, as well as *l*, and replaced these sounds by *a* and *r*. The West Europeans, at a time when they still kept together, shifted the *k* and *ç* sounds to *q* and *k*, but retained the original vowels *a e o*. Finally, the Slavo-Lettic peoples, while united among themselves, gave up the aspirates for *mediae* and *tenues*.

While the Indo-Germans still formed one people, and still spoke one language with the *a e o* and *k* and *ç* sounds, they dwelt probably on the confines of Europe and Asia, in the southern branches of the forest-clad Ural Mountains, as neighbors of the primitive Finnish folk which occupied the central or mineral region of the Ural Mountains. From these regions the East Aryans wandered as nomads to the east, the Western division journeyed towards the west, perhaps through the fruitful district which now is called the Black Earth and reaches from Penza to Kharkov. The richness of the soil may have occasioned a change from grazing to agriculture. At all events, West Europeans and Slavo-Lettic peoples were still one united folk when their forefathers took up agriculture. This is proved by the agreement in the terms relating to agriculture: e. g., Goth. *arjan* to plow, L. *arare*, Gr. ἀρόω = Lith. *arti*, OSlav. *orjg*; E. *sow*, Goth. *saian*, L. *sero*, *sēmen* seed = Lith. *sėju*, I sow, OSlav. *sējg*, etc.

The phonetic system of the original speech was, according to the foregoing, essentially like that of the Slavo-Lettic peoples. It was characterized by the three vowels *a e o*, the sounds *k* and *ç*, and the possession of *l* together with *r*. But we ask now, what linguistic formations and what words in the Indo-Germanic languages belonged already to the original language? The question is properly already solved by the preceding statements. It is practically the same as the question of the first separation and division of the hitherto united folk. According to the foregoing inquiry, the East Aryans emigrated from the southern Ural region over the Turanian steppes to Iran and India, as a consequence of which the bond between the emigrants and the parent folk was sundered. From this it follows that everything which in the speech of the Europeans and East Aryans is originally identical belonged to the original language. In considering this, it is a matter of no consequence whether the word has been retained in several members of the European and the East Aryan group, or whether it occurs only in one member of each group. So, e. g., the verb *dhréughō* (I deceive) is to be assigned to the original language, although, outside of the Sanskrit and Zend *drugh*, it occurs only in the Teutonic; OS. *bi-driogan* = G. *betriegen*. Likewise *çvento-s* (holy) is a word of the original language, although it is retained only in the Slavo-Lettic (Lith. *szventas* = OSlav. *svętŭ*) and the Zend *çpenta*. To produce another example from the English, *dhuneyō* (I din) was already present in the original language, although it can be certainly pointed out only in the English *din* = AS. *dynnan* and in the Skr. *dhunaya* (*dhvanaya*) to sound.

If one wishes to ascertain what is common to the East Aryans, and thus restore the East Aryan unity of speech, he must in like manner trace out the first separation which occurred among the peoples of this linguistic group. This was the separation into Iranians and Hindoos of Aryan race; and accordingly all originally identical speech material which occurs west as well as east of the Soliman mountains that separate Iran and India, is East Aryan. Here, too, it is enough that a word occur in one member of each group, and so, e. g., the comparison of the word *modor*, *mohar*, first found in Pehlevi (= Pers. *muhr* seal) with the Skr. *mudrā* (seal) would be a sufficient reason for assigning *mudrā* to the East Aryan original speech, if one were sure that here some later borrowing from the Sanskrit, or *vice versa*, had not taken place.

When the Europeans moved west from the foot of the Ural Mountains, they remained for some time together. They made in common the transition to agriculture, as is proved by the expressions common to West and East Europeans which refer to this occupation. To this period belong also the remaining words which are common to both groups of Europeans, but are unknown to the East Aryans. But this union of the Europeans was not of long duration, and the phonetic system of the original speech was not essentially altered meanwhile.

The Slavo-Lettic peoples remained near the old home. But while still united as one folk, they gave up the old aspirates, and in many other ways altered the inheritance which had come down to them. They separated at first into Slavs and Baltic (Lettic) peoples; the Slavo-Baltic (Slavo-Lettic) language is therefore obtained by a comparison of both groups.

The West Europeans, or the ancestors of the Teutons, Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks, at some period while they were still one people and possessed one speech, changed the inherited *k* and *ç* sounds into *q* and *k* sounds. The Greeks were the first to separate from this union, while the forefathers of the three remaining peoples still for some time continued united. Consequently, the West European group of languages would fall into an older and a more recent stratum. To the older stratum belong those words which occur in the Greek and also in at least one of the three remaining divisions. To the other stratum belong those words which never appeared in Greek, but which can be traced in at least two of the other three divisions.

To the Teutonic unity of speech is to be assigned everything which occurs both among the Goths and also among the remaining Teutons, and shows itself to be original. In other words, the Teutonic people, after separating from the West European union, first divided into West Teutons and Goths. Phonetically, the Teutonic is plainly separated from all its relatives by its Lautverschiebung: the Goths, or East Teutons, are characterized by the preservation of the old *ē*, which the West Teutons changed into *ā*; e. g., Goth. *gēbum* we gave = OS. *gābun* = E. *gave* = OHG. *kāpun*.

From the West Teutonic came the High German through a new, though partial, Lautverschiebung, while the remaining dialects, among them those of the Saxons and Angles, kept to the older phonetic system.

Thus we have come back to the Anglo-Saxon element of the English language, from which we started. We have seen above how this primitive form of the English language has been enriched in historical times through the reception of words from foreign tongues into its vocabulary. At the beginning of our article, the Anglo-Saxon foundation was considered as something given, not as a thing to be comprehended in its gradual origin. But now we can distinguish in the Teutonic element in English several strata, according to the time of their origin.

The original Anglo-Saxon kernel of the English language belongs to the periods enumerated in the following statement: —

I. Period of the original speech.

At this time all those words were coined which occur in the original English and also among the East Aryans; e. g., E. *warm* = Skr. *gharmá-s* warmth.

II. Period of the unity of speech of the Europeans of the East and West.

To this time belong those words which occur in the original English and also in the Slavo-Lettic; e. g., E. *I sow* = Lith. *sėju*, OSlav. *sējg*. The phonetic system of this period is not different from that of the original speech, and forms only a transition to III.

III. West European period.

This time is characterized by the substitution of *q* and *k* for *k* and *ç* respectively. Here belongs all the original English which occurs at the same time among other Europeans of the West, outside of the Teutons; that is, among Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks; e. g., E. *beech*, *book* = L. *fāgus* beech = Gr. φηγός, φαγός, oak; E. *law*, AS. *lag* = L. *lēx* (ground form *lēgh*, dat. *laghéi*), akin to E. *lie*, *lay*. With this last example compare the Gr. τὸ κείμενον, which from its literal meaning, that which is laid down or established, comes to signify *law*.

As subdivisions of III., we might place under III*a*. whatever occurs at the same time in Greek and English; under III*b*. what occurs only among the other West Europeans.

IV. Period of the Teutonic unity of speech, after the Lautverschiebung.

Here everything of the original English is coined which occurs at the same time in Gothic; e. g., E. *holster* = Goth. *hulistr* a veil. What appears only in Low and High German is to be given separately.

If one arranges the primitive English, or the Anglo-Saxon element of English, in these categories, or separates it according to these divisions, he obtains insight into the gradual rise of the same, and reconstructs the prehistoric periods through which the language passed on its way from the original language to the language of the Anglo-Saxons, when they crossed over to England under their Old Saxon horse banner and coat of arms, which tradition has personified as Hengist and Horsa. In the solution of this problem the etymologist becomes an investigator in a prehistoric field, and his activity may be compared with that of the anthropologist when he arranges prehistoric finds according to the different ages, — the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age.

Quite different is the task of the etymologist in the investigation of the store of words which came into the English language after the emigration of the Anglo-Saxons from the Continent. Here he must separate the different strata in the accretions which in the course of time were added to the original English stock. These strata may here be named again, arranged according to the periods before and after the battle of Hastings.

I. Anglo-Saxon period.
   - A. Words borrowed from the language of the original Keltic inhabitants of the British Isles. These appear to be few.
   - B. Words borrowed from the ecclesiastical language; — caused by the adoption of Christianity; e. g., *bishop*.
   - C. Words borrowed from the Northern tongues; — caused by the reign of the Danes; e. g., *ransack*.

II. English period from 1066 A. D. on.
   - A. Introduction of the Old French spoken by the Norman conquerors.
   - B. Learned words borrowed from Latin and Greek.
   - C. Words borrowed later from the various languages with which the English has come into contact.

In the following list of words an attempt has been made to lay a foundation for such an historical investigation of the English language as has been indicated here. To this end I have endeavored to present the share of the English in the first prehistoric period, that of the Indo-Germanic original speech, or the speech of the primitive folk before the separation of the East Aryans from the parent stock. All the roots and words of the original language are enumerated which are found in the original English, that is, in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary of the English language; and that form of these roots and words is placed at the head which, according to our present information, they possessed as parts of the original language. The sounds of the original language as here adopted are: —

a e o i u; k kh g gh, ç z zh, t th d dh, p ph bh; n m y j r l v s.

The palatals are denoted by *ḱ Kh ǵ ǵh*, the semivowels by *n̥ y̥ r̥ l̥ v̥ s̥*.

The verbal and pronominal roots are separated from each other, a matter that requires no justification. The prepositions are likewise grouped together as a separate class, as they usually can not with certainty be referred to either of the above classes of roots. A fourth class is formed by the nouns of the original speech, which are derived from verbal roots, to be sure, but whose origin is often obscure. Finally, as a fifth class, the numerals are given, the treatment of which likewise presents difficulties. For convenience of reference, the roots and words in the following lists have been numbered consecutively from 1 to 310 by the American editors.

LIST OF ROOTS OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH.

☞ The roots in the following list are numbered, and references are made to them from the etymologies of words in the main vocabulary by means of corresponding numbers.

I. VERBAL ROOTS.

1. √ AÇ- to be sharp.
E. *ear* (of grain) = Goth. *ahs;* E. *awn* = Goth. *ahana* chaff, OHG. *agene* = L. *agna* a blade, a straw; E. *edge, egg,* v. t. = AS. *ecg,* n., OHG. *ekka* = L. *acies:* cf. L. *acus* chaff, *acer* sharp, Gr. ἀκόνη a whetstone, ἀκαχμένος sharpened, ἀκωκή a point, Skr. *açan, açna, açman,* a stone, *açri* corner, etc.

2. √ ÁZŌ I drive, lead.
E. *acre* = Gr. ἀγρός field, Skr. *ajrá* field, and in the E. words *agent, agile, act, action,* etc., from L. *ago* I lead, drive = Gr. ἄγω, Skr. *ájāmi,* Zend *azāmi.*

3. √ AZHŌ, ANZHŌ, I narrow.
E. *ail, awe* = AS. *oge, ege,* Goth. *agis,* Gr. ἄχος distress; E. *ugsome, uglesome, ugly* = AS. *egle,* Goth. *agls* unfitting: cf. Gr. ὀχλέω I disturb, Goth. *agan, ōg,* to fear, Gr. ἄχος distress, ἄχομαι I grieve, Skr. *áhāmi* I unite closely; E. *angry,* cf. L. *ango* I strangle, Gr. ἄγχω, Skr. *aṁhú* close, *aṁhas* pressure.

4. √ EÍMI, IMÉS, IÉNTI, I, we, they go.
OE. *yode* I went = Goth. *iddja;* E. *year* = Zend *yāre,* and E. *aye* = Gr. αἰεί: cf. Skr. *āyus* life, *éva* course; L. *eo* I go, *ire* to go, Gr. εἶμι, ἴμεν, ἴασι, I, we, they go = Skr. *émi, imás, iánti.*

5. √ (EISŌ), pres. ISKŌ I desire, demand.
E. *ask* = OHG. *eiscōn,* Lith. *jëszkóti* to demand: cf. Skr. *icchámi,* pres. of *ish* to wish.

6. √ ÉDŌ I eat.
E. *eat, ate, eaten* = Goth. *itan* to eat; E. *etch* = Goth. *atja* I cause to eat, G. *ätze:* cf. L. *edo* I eat, Gr. ἔδομαι, Lith. *ėdmi,* Skr. *admi,* imperfect *ádat.*

7. √ ÉMŌ I take.
This is the basis of NÉMO (from É-NÉ-M-MI, 3d pl. É-NĚMÓNTI): ÉMO = L. *emo* I buy, perf. *ēmi,* Lith. *imu* I take, perf. *ėmiau,* Skr. *ámati* (perf. act. part. *ēmivā́ṁs*) he seizes: NÉMO occurs in E. *nim, nimmed,* cf. AS. *niman* to take; E. *nimble* = AS. *nemol* (equivalent to L. *capax*); E. *numb,* cf. G. *benommen;* Gr. νέμω I distribute, possess = Goth. *nima* I take.

8. √ ÉRA: RA to row.
E. *oar* = ONorse *ār* (from *ēr*); E. *row,* v. = AS. *rōwan,* MHG. *rüejen;* E *rothernail, rudder* = AS. *rōðer,* G. *ruder:* cf. Lith. *iriu, irti,* to row, Gr. ἐρέτης a rower, ἐρέσσω I row, ἐρετμός an oar = L. *rēmus, ratis* a raft, Skr. *aritár* rower, *aritra* oar.

9. √ ÉSMI I am, ÉSTI he is.
E. I *am,* he *is* = Goth. *im* I am, *ist* he is; E. *are* = ONorse *erum:* cf. Gr. ἔα I was, L. *eram,* Skr. *ás*īs thou wast; E. *sooth* = AS. *sōð,* OS. *sōth,* ONorse *sannr* (cf. Goth. *sunis*), from the participle; cf. Gr. ἐών, p. pr., being, L. ab-*sens* absent. Cf. Gr. εἰμί I am, ἐστί he is, L. *sum* I am, *est* he is; Skr. *ásmi* I am, *ásti* he is, *sán,* f. *satī,* being.

10. √ OK to see.
E. *eye,* pl. *eyne, eyen* = AS. *eáge,* Goth. *augō,* pl. *augōna* (*au-gō* stands for *ahvgo,* i. e., *ahv* = *ok,* with the diminutive suffix *go*); OKYI eye is in Lith. *akis,* L. *oc-ulus,* Gr. ὄσσε (= οκιε) the two eyes, Skr. *akshi* (i. e., *akyi*) eye; the verb OKY- to see, in Gr. ὄσσομαι I see = Goth. *ahja* I think, Gr. ὄψομαι I shall see, ὄπωπα I have seen: cf. Skr. *ī́kṣh* to see.

11. √ OR-, pres. ṚNÉUMI I arouse.
E. *earn* to curdle, from AS. *ernan* = *rennan;* E. *run, ran, rennet, rindle, rill,* akin to Goth. *rinnan, rann,* to run, derived from ṚNU which occurs in Gr. ὄρνυμι I arouse = Skr. *ṛṇómi* (ὦρτο aor. 3d sing. = Skr. *ārta*), L. *orior* I rise; E. *ern, earn,* eagle, cf. OHG. *aro,* pl. *ernī,* OSlav. *orĭ-lŭ,* Gr. ὄρνις bird.

12. √ KÉKŌ, KÉNKŌ, I surround, gird.
E. *hag* a witch, *haugh, haw,* a hedge = AS. *haga,* cf. G. *hag, hain,* grove; E. *hedge* = LG. *hegge,* G. *hecke;* E. *heck* (= *hetch*) = G. *heck;* E. *hatch,* v. = G. *hecken;* E. *hock, hough* = AS. *hōh* (from *honha*), Lith. *kinka* kneejoint; E. *heel* = AS. *hēla;* E. *hox* = OHG. *hahsa* hind leg, L. *coxa* hip, Skr. *ṛ-akshā* girdle, shoulder, concealment. Cf. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gates, L. *cancelli,* Skr. *kacatē* he binds, *kāñcī* girdle.

13. √ KÉTŌ I hide.
E. *hood* = AS. *hōd,* MHG. *huot;* E. *heed* = AS. *hēdan,* MHG. *hüeten;* also E. *hat, hatted,* cf. G. *hut;* here also E. *hide,* n. = G. *haut* = L. *cutis* (*cut* from *quet*): cf. AS. *heaðor* "receptaculum," Goth. *hēþ-jō* chamber, L. *catinus* bowl, *catillus,* Gr. κότυλος, Skr. *cátati* he hides.

14. √ KÉMO I surround, arch, hide.
E. *hem* edge, *hemmel* shed, cf. Goth. *hamōn* to cover, OHG. *himil* heaven (= G. *himmel*) and LG. *hammel* hem: cf. L. *camurus* crooked, *camera* a vault, Gr. κάμινος oven, Zend *kamara* girdle, Skr. *kmárati* he bends.

15. √ KÉMŌ I hum, buzz.
E. *hem,* v. i., *hum, humming, humblebee* = G. *hummen* to hum, *hummel* humblebee = OHG. *humbal:* cf. Lith. *kim-ti* to be hoarse, *kamanė* wood bee, Prussian *kamus,* Skr. in *camara* "bos grunniens."

16. √ KER-, KERV-, to turn.
E. *whir, whirl* (= *hurl*); E. *harrow* = AS. *hyrwe;* E. *hoard, hoarding,* fence, screen = Goth. *haúrds* door, G. *hürde* hurdle: cf. L. *crātes* hurdle, harrow; E. *hurdle* = AS. *hyrdel;* E. *ridge* = AS. *hrycg,* ONorse *hryggr,* OHG. *hrucki,* standing for *hruvi:* cf. OSlav. *črŭvĭ* worm, *krivŭ* = Lith. *kreivas* bent, L. *curvus, cortina* kettle, Gr. κυρτός curved, κορωνός, Skr. *caru* kettle, *kṛmi* worm.

17. √ KELŌ to strew, cover.
OE. *hele, heal,* to conceal, cover = G. *hehlen;* E. *hell* = G. *hölle;* E. *helm* = G. *helm;* E. *hull, hill* = G. *hülle, hüllen;* E. *holster* = G. *holfter:* cf. L. oc-*culo* I cover, *color* color, Skr. *kiráti* to strew, bestrew.

18. √ KRÉU to be wounded or bloody, to fear.
E. *raw* = AS. *hreáw,* G. *roh;* E. *rear, rare,* raw = AS. *hrēre:* cf. Gr. κραῦρος, Skr. *krūrá;* E. *rough, ruff* = OHG. *rūh,* G *rauh;* E. *rue* = G. *reue,* akin to OS. *hrewan* to pain: cf. L. *cruor* blood, *crūdus* raw; Gr. κρύος frost, κραῦρος brittle, κρέας flesh; Skr. *kravís* (= Gr κρέας), *krūmá, krūrá* horrible. With Gr. κρύσταλλος ice, cf. E. *freeze, frost* = G. *frieren, frost,* ONorse *hrjōsa* to freeze (*f* = *h* = Aryan *k*).

19. √ KRÉKŌ (KRENK) I roar, croak.
E. *raven* = ONorse *hrafn,* G. *rabe,* cf. Gr. κόραξ; E. *ring, rang, rung* = AS. *hringan:* cf. Lith. *krak-ti* to roar, *krank-ti* to croak, L. *crōcio* I croak, Gr. κρέκω I play on an instrument, Skr. *kraksh* to roar.

20. √ KJÉYŌ I delay.
E. *while* = G. *weile;* E. *home* = AS. *hām;* E. *hamlet,* cf. Goth. *haims* village, Lith. *kēmas,* Skr. *kshéma* rest, stop; perhaps also E. *heath* belongs here, G. *heide,* cf. Skr. *kshétra* field.

21. √ GĀ to go.
E. *pad, path* = AS. *pæd, pæð,* G. *pfad;* E. *pad,* v., *padded, paddle,* v. = LG. *pedden, paddeln:* cf. Gr. βαίνω I go, ἔβη he went, βατός passable, Skr. *gā, jígāti,* to go.

22. √ GĒ to sound.
E. *caw, kaw, chough* = AS. *ceá,* OHG. *chāha;* Skr. *gāyāmi* I sing, is the basis of E. *quoth* (= Goth. *qaþ,* fr. *qiþa* I speak), and of E. *chat, chatting,* OE. *chatten;* E. *chitchat,* cf. Skr. *gadgada* stammering, from *gad* to speak.

23. √ GÉMŌ I come, go.
E. *come, came* = Goth. *qima, qam;* E. *queme* = AS. *cwēman,* akin to *cwēme* fit, pleasing, cf. OHG. *bi-quāmi* fit, G. *bequem* convenient. Cf. Skr. *gámati* = Zend *jamaiti* he comes.

24. √ GÉRŌ to sound.
E. *chirre* = AS. *ceorian;* E. *chirm, churme* = AS. *ceorm,* n., *cyrman,* v.: cf. Gr. βρέμω, OHG. *chweran,* Skr. *járatē,* to roar, sing. Also, E. *crane,* cf. Gr. γέρανος; E. *crow,* v. = AS. *crāwan,* OHG. *chrājan,* G. *krähen:* cf. Lith *gróju, gróti,* to crow; E. *croon* = OHG. *chrōn* talkative.

25. √ GÉRŌ I swallow.
E. *querken,* cf. ONorse *querk* throat, OHG. *querka:* cf. L. *gurges* gulf, abyss, *gurgulio* gullet. E. *crag, craw* = OHG. *chrago,* G. *kragen* collar: cf. L. *vorare* to swallow, Gr. βιβρώσκω I eat, βορά food, Skr. *giráti* he swallows.

26. √ GLÉU to form into balls.
E. *clew, clue* = LG. *klauen,* AS. *cleów:* cf. Gr. γλουτός the rump, Skr. *glau* ball, akin to L. *gluere* to draw together. E. *crewel* stands for *clewel,* as G. *knäul* for *kläuel.*

27. √ GLÉUKŌ I pluck.
E. *pluck* = AS. *pluccian,* ONorse *plokka,* G. *pflücken.* E. *pluck* is intensive of Goth. *pliuhan* as E. *tuck* (= G. *zucken, zücken*) of Goth. *tiuha* I lead, draw (= L. *dūco*). To the root verb *pliuha* corresponds exactly the Skr. *glōcāmi* I rob, cf. ONorse *plokka* to tear away, rob.

28. √ GLÉZHŌ to play for a wager
E. *play, pledge, plight* = OSax. *plegan* to answer for, OHG. *pflegan* to care for, G. *pflegen, pflicht* duty: cf. Skr. *gláhatē* he plays at dice, he wins at play, *glaha* stake at play.

29. √ GHADH- to grasp, fit.
E. *gather,* to*gether,* cf. LG. ver*gadern,* Goth. *gadi*-liggs a relative, OS. gi-*gado,* G. *gatte* husband, OSlav. godi-*ti* to fit, to please, Skr. *gadh* to cramp, bind fast, pari-ā-*gadhita* grasped. With E. *good,* G. *gut,* cf. Gr. ἀγαθός (properly, fitting, suitable); the ground form is *gádhos,* locative *gadhéi.*

30. √ GHEDHYŌ I ask.
E. *bid, bade, bidden* = Goth. *bidjan:* cf. Gr. θέσσομαι I pray (from θεθ*ι*ομαι, in which θ is palatal for χ*ε*), πόθος a yearning, Irish *guidiu* I entreat, Zend *jaidhyēmi* I ask. Perhaps E. *god* belongs here.

31. √ GHÉNŌ I strike, kill.
E. *bane* = AS. *bana;* perhaps also E. *gin,* be*gin* = OHG. *biginnan:* cf. OHG. *gund, gundia,* battle, Irish *benim* "ferio," Lith. *ginu, ginti,* to defend, *genu, ginti,* to drive cattle, Gr. θείνω I strike, ἔπεφνον I slew, φόνος murder, Skr. *hánmi* I strike, *ghanás* (= Gr. φόνος).

32. √ GHÉRŌ I burn, glow, pres. GHṚNĀ-TI.
E. *bren, brenning, brand, branded* (= *brinded*); E. *brine* = AS. *bryne;* E. *brun* (= *burn*); E. *bourn* = G. *born, brunn;* E. *brunt,* cf. G. *brunst;* E. *burn* = AS. *beornan,* Germanic *brennan, brann:* cf. L. *furnus* an oven, *formus* warm, Gr. θέρομαι I become warm, θερμός hot, Skr. *háras* glow, *ghṛṇá, ghṛ́ṇi,* glow; E. *warm* = OS. *warm,* G. *warm,* stands for *gvarm-,* and is identical with L. *formus* warm, Skr. *gharmá* heat.

33. √ GHÉRYŌ I desire.
E. *yern, yearn* = AS. *georn* desirous, G. be*gehren* to desire, *gier* greed, *gern* willingly: cf. Oscan *her-est,* Umbrian *heriest,* "volet," L. *horior* I urge, *hortari* to urge, Gr. χαίρω I rejoice, χρηίζω I desire, Skr. *har, háryati,* to love, like.

34. √ GHRÉDYŌ (to step out), to desire.
E. *greed* = Goth. *grēdus;* E. *greedy* = AS. *grēdig:* cf. Goth. *grid-s* step, L. *gradior* I step, Skr. *gṛ́dhyati* to step quickly, to be eager, *gṛdhnú* quick, hasty, *gṛ́dhra* eager.

35. √ GHRÉMŌ I distort the mouth.
E. *gram, grum, grumble, grumpy,* cf. G. *grimm* grim, *gram* grief, *grummeln* to rumble: cf. L. *fremo* I roar, Gr. χρεμετίζω I neigh, χρόμος a crashing sound, Skr. *harman* yawning, Zend *grafta* furious. To the same root belong E. *grin, grinning* (= G. *greinen*); E. *groan* (= AS. *grānian,* where *ā* = *ai*).

36. √ ÇAD- to go; causative, to set on, to hunt, to excite.
E. *hate, hatred* = Goth. *hatis,* n., *hatizōn,* v., G. *hass, hassen;* also E. *hint, haunt, hunt, hunter:* cf. L. *cado* I fall, *cēdo* I go, Skr. *çádati* he goes, *çādáyati* he sets on, drives.

37. √ ÇANKŌ I hang.
E. *hang, hung* = G. *hangen;* E. *hone* to pine, to long = AS. *hōn* to hang, Goth. *hāhan* (from *hanhan*): cf. L. *cunctāri* to delay, Skr. *çaṅkú* hanging, wavering, *çáṅkatē* he doubts, hesitates.

38. √ ÇŌ to sharpen.
E. *hone* a stone = ONorse *hein,* AS. in *hānan* to stone: cf. Zend *çaēni* point, Gr. κῶνος cone, κότος grudge, παλίγ-κοτος sharp, L. *cōtes* whetstone, *catus* shrill, Skr. *çitá* sharp, *çā, çiçāmi,* to sharpen.

39. √ ÇOG- to help, assist.
E. *hap, happen, happy,* mis-*hap* = ONorse *happ* success, Gallic *cob,* Irish *cobh* success, victory, in *Cob*nertus, Skr. *çag-* in *çagma* helping, profitable.

40. √ ÇLÉYŌ I bend, lean.
E. *lean* = AS. *hlinian,* G. *lehnen;* E. *ladder* = AS. *hlǣder,* OHG. *hleitara,* G. *leiter;* E. *lid* = AS. *hlid,* G. *-lid:* cf. L. in*clīnare* to incline, Gr. κλίνω I incline, κλίμαξ ladder, Skr. *çráyatē* to lean.

41. √ ÇLÉVŌ, ÇLÉUSO, I hear.
E. *loud* = AS. *hlūd*, OHG. *hlūt*, G. *laut*, Irish *cloth:* cf. L. *inclutus* celebrated, Gr. κλυτός, Skr. *çrutá*, Gr. κλέομαι I am celebrated, Skr. *çrṇṓmi* I hear. To ÇLEUS- belongs E. *listen* = AS. *hlystan* to hear, cf. AS. *hlyst* = Skr. *çrushṭí* hearing, n., *çrṓshamāṇa-s* hearing, p. pr.

42. √ ÇVEID- to be white.
E. *white* = Goth. *hveit-s*, G. *weiss:* cf. Gallic *vindo-* white (as in *Vindobona*), Skr. *çvid* to be white, cf. *çvētá* white. The basis is *çvi.*

43. √ ÇVÉSŌ I snort, hiss.
E. *wheeze, whiz, whizzed, whist, whistle; whiz* = *hizz, whist* = *hist; huzz, huzza*, akin to AS. *hweosan* to snort, to hiss: cf. L. *queror, questus*, to complain, Skr. *çvásiti, çushḗ*, to snort, hiss.

44. √ ZENA, ZṆA, to produce, arise.
E. *kin*, kinsman, *kins*woman, *kins*folk, *akin* = AS. *cynne*, MHG. *künne;* E. *king* = AS. *cyng, cyning*, G. *könig;* to ZṆA belongs L. *gnā* in *co-gnātus* related, *natio* race, nation, from which E. *nation* is borrowed, Goth. *knō* in *knōds* race, Skr. *jā* in *jātá* born (= L. *gnātos*). Cf. L. *genus* race, *gigno, genitus*, to produce, Gr. γένος race, γίγνομαι, γενέσθαι to be born, Skr. *jánāmi* I beget, Zend *zan, zayeite* (= Skr. *jāyatē* is born).

45. √ ZENO, ZNŌ, to recognize.
E. *can, could* (= *coutk*) = G. *kann, konnte;* E. *ken*, v. = G. *kennen;* E. *conny, cunning, cund* (= *cond*); E. *kith* = AS. *cyd, cyð;* E. *kythe, kyd, kid* = AS. *cȳðan*, OS. *kundian;* E. *keen* = AS. *cēne* bold, OHG. *chuoni*, G. *kühn;* E. *know* = AS. *cnāwan*, OHG. *chnāan.* Cf. Lith. *žinti* to know, *žintis* information (= OHG. *kundi*), L. *nōsco* I come to know, *co-gnōvi* I know, Gr. γιγνώ-σκω, Skr. *jānáti, jñātá*, to know, Zend *zainti* information, *znā* to know.

46. √ ZÉUSŌ I choose.
E. *choose, chose, chosen* = Goth. *kiusan*, G. *kiesen, kor;* E. *choice*, from F. *choix* (from the G.): cf. L. *gustus* taste, *gustare* to taste (hence E. *gust*, dis-*gust*), Gr. γεύομαι I taste, Skr. *jóshati*, Zend *zush*, to taste, like.

47 *a.* √ ZHĀ to go.
E. *go, gone, agone, ago* = OHG. *gēn* to go, G. *gehen*, akin to Skr. *hā, jíhītē*, to go, go away, give way, Zend *zā, zazāiti*, to go.

47 *b.* √ ZHĀ to separate, gape.
E. *yawn* = AS. *gānian* (from Germanic *gīnan*) = G. *gähnen:* cf. Lith. *žióti* to gape, L. *hīsco* I gape, *hiare* to gape, Gr. χάσκω I gape, S. *hā, jáhāti*, to leave, *vihāyas* air (properly, the gaping one, cf. Gr. χάος chaos, space). **47** *b* is really identical with **47** *a.*

48. √ ZHÉNGHŌ I step out.
E. *gang*, v. = Goth. *gaggan;* E. *gang*, n. = G. *gang* a going: cf. Lith. *žengiu, žengti*, to step, Skr. in *jáṁhas* a way, *jaghána* buttock, *jáṅghā* the lower part of the leg, Zend *zaŋgra* foot.

49. √ ZHÉLŌ to be green or yellow.
E. *gall* = G. *galle:* cf. Gr. χόλος, Zend *hāra-s* gall; E. *goel, yellow* = AS. *geolo, gelu*, OHG. *gelo*, G. *gelb* = L. *hilvus, helvus*, yellow; E. *gold* = Goth. *gulþ;* cf. OSlav. *zlato* gold (E. *gulaund* is borrowed from Icelandic *gul-önd*). Here also probably E. *glow*, v. = G. *glühen:* cf. Lith. *žlėja* break of day. Cf. Lith. *želti* to be green, L. *helvus* yellow, *holus* vegetables, *fel* gall, Gr. χόλος gall, χλόος a greenish yellow color, χλωρός greenish yellow, Skr. *hiraṇya* gold = Zend *zaranya*, etc.

50. √ ZHRĒDŌ to sound.
E. *greet* = AS. *grǣtan*, MHG. *grüezen:* cf. MHG. *grāzen* to cry, rage, Skr. *hrād* to sound, Zend *zrādaŋh* coat of mail (rattling).

51. √ TEN-, pres. TṆNUTAÍ, to span, extend.
E. *thin, thinner* = OHG. *dunni*, MHG. *dünne*, G. *dünn;* Germanic *þunnja-* rests on *þunnú-s*, and this = Skr. *tanú-s* (from *tṇnú-s*) stretched out: cf. L. *tenuis* thin, and Gr. ταναρός stretched. Also L. *teneo* I hold, *tendo* I stretch, Gr. τείνω, τάνυται = Skr. *tanutḗ* is extended.

52. √ TÉNYETI it thunders.
E. *thunder*, n., *thunder*, v. = OHG. *donar*, n., G. *donner*, n., *donnern*, v.; *Thor* in E. *Thursday* = ONorse *þōrr*, AS. *þunor*, OHG. *donar:* cf. L. *tonare*, v., *tonitru*, n., Skr. *tányati* it thunders, AS. *þunjan* to thunder.

53. √ TÉRŌ to bore, prick.
E. *tharm* = G. *darm*, cf. Gr. τράμις the perineum; E. *thorn* = G. *dorn*, OSlav. *trĭnŭ* thorn; E. *thorough, thorow, through* = OHG. *duruh*, G. *durch*, cf. Skr. *tirás* = L. *trans;* E. *thirl* = *thrill*, from *thurl* = AS. *thyrhil* a hole. Cf. L. *tero* I rub, *terebra* a borer, Gr. τιτραίνω I pierce, τείρω I wear away, Skr. *tṛ́ṇa* grass, and *tárd*, *tṛṇátti*, to pierce.

54. √ TÉRS- to gape from dryness.
E. *thirst, thirsty* = G. *durst*, n., *dürsten*, v., *durstig*, adj.: cf. Irish *tart* thirst, L. *torreo, tostus*, to parch, Gr. τέρσομαι I dry up, Skr. *tṛshyan* thirsty, *tṛshú* thirsty.

55. √ TÉLA, TALA, to bear, endure.
E. *thole* = Goth. *þulan*, OHG. *dolēn*, cf. G. *dulden*, v., *geduld* patience: cf. L. *tollo, tetuli*, to raise, Gr. τελαμών a band, τάλας wretched, τάλαντον a balance, talent, ἔτλην I endured, Skr. *tul, tólati*, to raise, weigh.

56. √ TÉVA, TŪ, to swell, be strong.
E. *thaw* = AS. *þāwan;* E. *thew*, pl. *thews*, manner, custom = AS. *þeáw*, OS. *thau*, custom; E. *thews* muscles, cf. Skr. *tavás* strength; E. *thigh* = AS. *þeóh*, OHG. *dioh* thigh: cf. Lith. *tauka-s* = OSlav. *tukŭ* fat; E. *thumb* = OHG. *dūmo*, G. *daumen*, cf. Zend *tūma* strong; E. *thimble*, cf. *thumb*-stall. Cf. L. *tueor* I watch, defend, *tumeo* I swell, Skr. *tu, távīti*, to have power, thrive.

57. √ TVANK to draw together.
E. *thong* = AS. *þwang* thong: cf. Skr. *tvañc, tvanákti*, to draw together.

58. √ DĀ, DAI-, to divide.
E. *ted, tedding, teathe* = ONorse *tað*, akin to Gr. δατέομαι I divide, from δα; E. *tide* = OHG. *zīt;* E. *tidy* = G. *zeitig;* E. *tidings* = G. *zeitung:* cf. Gr. δαίς, δαιτύς, a meal; E. *time* = ONorse *tīmi:* cf. Gr. δαίμων share (in εὐ-, κακο-δαίμων); E. *tease* = AS. *tǣsan*, OHG. *zeisan* (from *dai-sō*): cf. Gr. δαίομαι, Skr. *dā, dáti*, to mow off, cut off, *dáyatē* he distributes.

59. √ DAÇ-, DANÇ-, to bite.
E. *tail* = Goth. *tagl*, OHG. *zagal:* cf. Skr. *daçā* fringe; E. *tear* (of the eye) = AS. *tǣher*, G. *zähre* = Gr. δάκρυ (the tear "bites"); E. *tang* a strong taste, cf. OHG. *zangar* biting; E. *tongs* = AS. *tange*, G. *zange:* cf. Gr. δάκνω I bite, Skr. *dáçati* he bites, *dáṁshṭra-s* fang.

60. √ DEIÇO I show.
Only in E. *toe* = OHG. *zēha*, G. *zehe:* cf. Goth. *gateihan* to tell, L. *dīco* I say, Gr. δείκνυμι I show, Skr. *diç, dídēshṭi*, to show.

61. √ DEMA, DAME, to tame.
E. *tame*, adj., *tame*, v. = G. *zahm*, adj., *zähmen*, v.: cf. L. *domare*, Gr. δαμάω I tame, Skr. *damáyati* he tames.

62. √ DÉMŌ I build.
E. *timber* = ONorse *timbr*, OHG. *zimpar*, G. *zimmer, zimmern*, Goth. *timrjan* to build: cf. Gr. δέμω I build, δόμος = L. *domus* = Skr. *dáma-s* house.

63. √ DERA, DṚNĀTI, to split, cleave.
E. *tear*, v., *tare, torn* = Goth. *ga-taíran*, OHG. *zeran*, G. *zehren* to consume; E. *tar* = AS. *tearo*, LG. *theer*, G. *zehr* (in Hessen) = Lett. *darwa* tar, ONorse *tyrr*, Lith. *dervà* resinous wood; E. *tetter*, cf. OHG. *zitaroch* = Skr. *dadru, dadruka*, a cutaneous eruption; E. *tree* = Goth. *triu*, cf. Gr. δόρυ, δρῦς, Skr. *dāru, drú*, wood; E. *trough* = G. *trog* (from *dru-ka*); E. *tarre* to irritate = LG. *tarren*, cf. G. *zerren* to pull, *zergen* to provoke; E. *tart* sharp, cf. Gr. δέρω = Lith. *diru* I flay, OSlav. *derg, drati*, to cleave, Skr. *dar, dṛṇáti*, to cleave: MHG. *trinnen* to go away, is from DṚṆA.

64. √ DÉVA, DŪ, to draw, tear, torment.
E. *taw, tew* = AS. *teáwian*, Goth. *taujan*, OHG. *zawian;* E. *team* = AS. *teám* brood; E. *tedder* = ONorse *tjōðr*, LG. *tüder;* E. *tie* band, *tool* = ONorse *tōl;* E. *teen* = AS. *teón, tȳnan;* E. *tose, touse* = LG. *tūsen*, G. *zausen:* cf. L. *dūco* I lead, draw, Gr. δάριος destructive, δαρίζω I tear apart, Gr. δύη misery, δυσ- ill, mis-, Skr. *dū* to draw, *dávīyas* further, *dávishṭha* furthest, fr. *dūrá* far, *dūtá* messenger, Skr. *dush* to destroy, *dus-* ill, mis-.

65. √ DHĒ, DIDHĒMI, to set, do.
E. *do, did, done* = G. *thun, that, gethan;* E. *deed* = Goth. *dēds*, G. *that;* E. *doom*, kingdom, *deem*, v.; cf. Goth. *dōm-s* judgment, G. königthum kingdom, Goth. *dōmjan* to deem; E. *ado* = *at do; don* = *do on; doff* = *do off; dout* = *do out; dup* = *do up;* E. *dole* = Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*, cf. OSlav. *dělŭ* part; E. *deal*, v. = Goth. *dailjan*, G. *theilen*, OSlav. *dělją* I divide: cf. Gr. τίθημι I put, fut. θήσω, Lith. *dėti* = OSlav. *děti* to put, do; Skr. *dhā, dádhāti*, to put, do.

66. √ DHĒ, DHAYŌ, to suck, suckle.
E. *day* in *daymaid, daywoman, dairy, dey* a servant, *doe* (= AS. *dā*); E. *dug* = ONorse *döggja* to suckle, Goth. *daddjan*, OHG. *tāan.* Cf. OSlav. *dojg* I suckle, Gr. θῆσθαι, θήσασθαι, to suckle; Skr. *dhā, dhāyati*, to suck.

67. √ DHÉIGHŌ I smear, cement, knead.
E. *dig, digging, dug* = Goth. *deigan, daig*, to form from clay; E. *dough, duff* = AS. *dāg, dāh* = OHG. *teic*, G. *teig:* cf. L. *fingo* I handle, shape, *figulus* a potter, Gr. τείχος, τοῖχος, wall, Skr. *dih, déhati, dégdhi*, to smear, cement, anoint.

68. √ DHÉUGHŌ I am of use, I give profit.
E. *doughty* = AS. *dyhtig*, G. *tüchtig*, akin to Goth. *dūgan*, v., G. *taugen:* cf. Skr. *duh, duhḗ, dóhatē*, to give profit; this is the original meaning, and from this is derived the meaning, to milk, give milk. Of like origin is E. *daughter* = Gr. θυγατήρ = Skr. *duhitár*, named as ἀλφεσίβοια bringing in oxen (as presents from suitors).

69. √ DHÉGHŌ I burn.
E. *day, daisy* (= *day's eye*) = Goth. *dags* day, G. *tag*, akin to Lith. *degu, degti*, to burn, *daga* summer, Skr. *dah, dáhati*, to burn. According to an ancient and poetical conception, the day is every morning "kindled."

70. √ DHÉRSŌ I am courageous, I dare.
E. *dare, derring* (= *daring*), *durst* = Goth. *dars, daúrsum*, to dare: cf. Gr. θάρσος courage, θρασύς bold, Skr. *dhṛshán, dhṛshṇṓti, dadhárṣha*, to dare, be bold.

71. √ DHÉVA, DHŪ, to breathe, kindle.
E. *deer* = AS. *deór* an animal, Goth. *dius*, G. *thier* (related to DHÉVA to breathe, as L. *animal* to *anima* breath): cf. Lith. *dvėsti* to breathe, OSlav. *duchŭ* soul; E. *dag, dag*, v., *dagging*, cf. LG. "*dag un dau;*" also E. *dawn*, properly, kindling, from DHVES = Lith. *dvėsti* to breathe, Skr. *dhvas* to disperse; E. *doze* = MG. *bedusen;* E. *daze, dazzle, dazzled* = LG. *dusseln;* E. *dozy, dizzy* = AS. *dysig*, LG. *düsig, dösig*, OHG. *tusīc;* E. *dust* = G. *dust, dunst;* E. *dusk, dusky*, akin to AS. *dwæscan* to put out, cf. Skr. *dhūsara* dust-colored. Cf. Gr. θύω I storm, Skr. *dhū* to shake, storm, *dhvas* to disperse, splash.

72. √ DHĒVŌ I flow, run.
E. *dew, dewy, dew*, v. = AS. *deáw*, n., G. *thau*, n., *thauig*, adj., *thauen*, v.: cf. Gr. θέρω I run, fut. θεύσομαι, Skr. *dhávati* it runs, streams, *dhauti* source.

73. √ DHRÁGHŌ to draw (bear).
E. *draw, drew, drawn* = AS. *dragan*, G. *tragen, trug;* E. *dray, drag, dragged, draught* (= *draft*) = AS. *drōht;* E. *draggle, drail, dredge, droger, drogher, drabble* (= *draggle*), *drabble*-tail (= *draggle*-tail): cf. Skr. *dhraj, dhrájati* to glide, pass, go, *dhrāji* a passing, going.

74. DHVÉNŌ, DHUNÉYŌ, I sound.
E. *dun, dunned, din, dinned* = AS. *dyn*, n., *dynnan*, v., OS. *dunjan*, Skr. *dhvánati* it sounds, *dhunáyati* it roars.

75. √ PĀ to protect.
E. *father* = Goth. *fadar*, Skr. *pitár;* E. *food*, n., *feed, fed*, v. = Goth. *fōdjan*, v.; E. *foster* = ONorse *fōstr;* E. *fodder, fother, fudder, fur* = G. *futter*, n., *füttern* to feed: cf. L. *pāsco* I feed, *pābulum* food, Skr. *pā, pāti*, to protect.

76. √ PÉTŌ I fly.
E. *feather* = Skr. *pátra*, G. *feder:* cf. Gr. πτερόν, akin to πέτομα. I fly, Skr. *pátāmi* I fly.

77. √ PÉDŌ I go, fall.
E. *fet, fetch*, v. = AS. *fetian;* E. *fet, fit*, attack, *fit, fitter, fitted, fetter* = MHG. *vezzer;* E. *fetlock*, cf. G. *fessel* fetter, pastern, Gr. πέδη fetter, L. *pedica;* E. *foot, feet*, cf. L. *pes*, Gr. πούς, Skr. *pád*, foot: cf. Skr. *pad, pádyatē*, to go, fall.

78. √ PÉRŌ to go, go across.
E. *fare*, v. = G. *fahren;* E. *fear, feere*, companion = AS. *fera:* cf. G. *gefährte;* E. *ferry* = G. *fähre;* E. *ferry*, v. = G. *fergen;* E. *firth* (= *frith*) = ONorse *fjorðr;* E. *forth, ford*, v. = G. *furth*, n., *furthen*, v. Cf. Gr. περάω I pass, cross, πόρος a ford, way, L. *porta* a gate, *portare* to carry, Skr. *par, píparmi*, to go across.

79. √ PÉRDŌ I fart.
E. *fart*, n., *fart*, v. = OHG. *virzu*, Lith. *perdžu*, Gr. πέρδομαι, Skr. *pard, párdatē*, to fart.

80. √ PÉLA, PLĀ, to fill.
E. *full* = Lith. *pilnas*, OSlav. *plŭnŭ* full; E. *fill*, v. = AS. *fyllan*, G. *füllen;* E. *flow* = ONorse *flōa;* E. *flood* = Goth. *flōdus*, G. *fluth:* cf. L. *implere* to fill, Gr. πίμπλημι I fill, fut. πλήσω, Skr. *par, píparmi*, to fill. Teutonic *flō* = (*p*)*lā* in Irish *lān* full, and Skr. *pūr* in *pūr-ṇá* full.

81. √ PĪ, PĪYATI, to hate.
E. *fiend* = Goth. *fijands* enemy, G. *feind;* E. *foe*, old pl. *fone* = AS. *fā*, Goth. *faian* to blame: cf. Skr. *píyati* he reviles, mocks.

82. √ **PŪ, PŪYATI,** to rot.
E. *foul, file, filth* = Goth. *fūls* foul : cf. G. *faul*, Lith. *puti* to rot, L. *pus* pus, *puteo* to stink, Gr. πύος pus, πύθω to rot, Skr. *pū, pūyati,* to rot, stink.

83. √ **PRĪ** to love.
E. *friend* = Goth. *frijōnds*, G. *freund*, p. pr. of Goth. *frijōn* to love, from Skr. *priyá* dear ; E. *-fred* (as in *Alfred, Frederick*) = G. *friede* peace : cf. OSlav. *prijajg* I care for, *prijatelĭ* friend, Skr. *prī* to love.

84. √ **PLÉVŌ** to spring, swim.
E. *flume* comes from a form *flu* equivalent to *plu*, cf. *flam* = AS. *fleám* flight ; E. *flush*, cf. OHG. *flusc* loose, like LG. *flüderig ;* E. *fly, flew, flown* = AS. *fleógan*, G. *fliegen ;* E. *flue, fluff* = Lith. *plukas* down ; E. *fly*, n. = AS. *fleóge*, G. *fliege ;* E. *fledge* (= *flidge*) = G. *flügge, flück ;* E. *flicker*, v. = AS. *fluccerian ;* E. *fly*, v. = G. *fliehen ;* E. *flee, flight, flighty* = G. *flucht*, n., *flüchtig*, adj. ; E. *flea* = MHG. *vlōch*, G. *floh* (from *flauhi, flu* = Skr. *plu* to spring) ; E. *fleet, float, flote, flit, flutter, flitter*, cf. G. *fliessen* to flow, *flotte* a fleet, *flott* afloat. Cf. Gr. πλέρω I sail, L. *pluo* to rain, Skr. *plu, plávatē*, to swim, *pru* to fly, hasten (spring).

85. √ **BHĀ** to shine.
E. *bald* (OE. *ballid*) = AS. *bǣl* brightness : cf. Gr. φαλός shining, Lith. *balti* to be white, OSlav. *bělŭ* white ; E. *bare*, a. = OHG. *baru*, Lith. *basas* barefoot, OSlav. *bosŭ* (properly, blank) : cf. Skr. *bhās* to shine ; E. *bend* = Goth. *bandwa* a sign, Gr. φαίνω I show. Cf. Skr. *bhā, bhāti*, to shine.

86. √ **BHĀ, BHAN,** to speak.
E. *ban, to ban, banned* = G. *bann*, n., *bannen*, v. ; E. *boon*, cf. L. *affāniae* chatter, Skr. *bhan, bhánati*, to sound, L. *fāri* to speak, Gr. φημί I say.

87. √ **BHEIDŌ, BHINÉDMI,** I split.
E. *bite, bate, bitten* = ONorse *bīta* (to split, which meaning appears in *jarnbītr* iron-cleaver), G. *beissen* to bite ; E. *bit, bitter, bitts, bait:* cf. L. *findo* I cleave, Skr. *bhid, bhinádmi, bhéttum*, to cleave.

88. √ **BHÉUGHŌ** I bend.
E. *bow, bough, bought*, n., *bight* = Goth. *biugan* to bend, G. *biegen :* cf. Lith. *bug-ti* to be afraid, Gr. φεύγω I flee, L. *fugio*, Skr. *bhuj* to bend.

89. √ **BHÉUDHŌ** I bid.
E. *bode*, fore*bode, beadle* = Goth. *biudan* to bid, G. *bieten*, Gr. πεύθομαι, πυθέσθαι, to learn, Skr. *bódhati* (to awake), to observe.

90. √ **BHENDHŌ** I bind.
E. *bind, band, bound* = Goth. *bindan*, v., G. *binden ;* E. *binder, band, bond, bundle* = G. *binder, band, bund, bündel :* cf. L. in of*fendix*, of*fendimentum*, knot, Gr. πεῖσμα a cable (= πένθμα), πενθερός father-in-law, Skr. *badhnāti* he binds.

91. √ **BHÉRA** to hew, bore.
E. *bore, boring, borer* = G. *bohren*, v., L. *forāre* (*ferio* I strike), Gr. φαρόω I plow, φάρσος a part, OSlav. *briti* to shear (*brati* to strike), Skr. *bhrī, bhrināti*, to cleave. With E. *bar* a barrier, cf. Lith. *baras* division, L. *forum* market place, *foruli* bookcase, from BHERA to separate, cut off.

92. √ **BHÉRŌ** I carry.
E. *bear, bare, bore, born* = Goth. *baíran*, v., G. *gebären ;* E. *barn, barley*, from *bear, bere*, barley = AS. *bere*, cf. L. *far* spelt ; E. *bird, brid, bred* = AS. *bridd ;* E. *birth, burden*, cf. OSlav. *berg* I carry, OIr. *biur*, L. *fero*, Gr. φέρω, Skr. *bhárāmi* I carry. To AS. *beran* to raise (LG. *bören*), belong E. *board, border, bore, burl, birl.*

93. √ **BHÉRU, BHRŪ,** to bubble, boil.
E. *barm* = AS. *beorme*, cf. L. *fermentum*, from *ferveo* I boil ; E. *brew, brewis, brose, broth* = G. *brauen* to brew : cf. L. de*frutum* must boiled down, Gr. βρῦτον beer ; also probably E. *beer* = OHG. *pior* (for *brivor?*), and E. *bread* = OHG. *prōt* on account of the fermentation of leavened bread ; E. *brown* = G. *braun :* cf. Skr. *jarbhúrati* it bubbles, and *babhrú* brown.

94. √ **BHÉRÇŌ** I shine.
E. *bright* = AS. *beorht*, OHG. *peraht*, Goth. *brahw augins* moment : cf. Skr. *bhrāç* to shine.

95. √ **BHÉRZHŌ** I raise, assist.
E. *berg, bergh* = G. *berg*, OSlav. *brĕgŭ* bank ; E. *borough* a town = G. *burg ;* E. *borough* a pledge, *borrow* = G. *bürge* security, *bürgen* to give security, *borgen* to borrow ; E. *barrow* a hog = G. *borg*schwein, akin to AS. *byrgian, beorgan*, to taste, cf. Gr. φέρβω I feed ; E. *bury, burial*, fr. AS. *bergan*, in the meaning of the G. ver*bergen* to hide ; E. *brag, bragged, brangle, brabble* = G. *prachen, prangen*, to make a show, brag, cf. Lith. *brangus* dear ; E. *brain* = LG. *bregen*, cf. Gr. βρεχμός the back of the head ; E. *brawl*, akin to MHG. *brogeln*, from *brogen* to raise. Cf. Skr. *bṛhánt* high, *bárhishṭha* highest, Zend *barezañh* height.

96. √ **BHÉRSŌ** I project, stand out.
E. *bristle* = AS. *byrst*, G. *borste :* cf. OHG. *parrēn* to project, Skr. *bhṛshṭí* spike, point.

97. √ **BHÉVŌ, BHÉVA, BHŪ,** to become, be, dwell.
E. *be, been, being* = AS. *beóm* I am, Lith. *bu-ti* to be, OSlav. *byti*, L. *fuam, fui, fore*, Gr. φύναι, Skr. *bhávāmi* (= AS. *beóm*) ; E. *beam* ray = AS. *beám* tree, G. *baum :* the change of signification is as in the L. *radius* staff, ray. E. *bee* = AS. *beó*, probably named from its building, and akin to AS. *būwan* to dwell : cf. L. *favus* honeycomb, *fūcus* a drone ; E. *bye* dwelling ; E. *build*, fr. AS. *bold* a building ; E. *bower* = ONorse *būr*, G. vogel*bauer* bird cage, akin to AS. *būwan* to dwell, OHG. *pūan*, G. *bauen* to build, to till : cf. Skr. *bhúvana* dwelling.

98. √ **BHLÉGŌ** I burn.
E. *black* = OHG. *plah* fallow ; E. *blink, blank* = G. *blinken*, v., *blank*, adj., akin to Gr. φλέγω I burn, L. *flagrare* to burn, *fulgur* lightning, Skr. *bhárgas* splendor, *bhrāj* (= Zend *barāz*) to shine ; E. *bleak* = OHG. *pleihh* pale, cf. Lith. *bligsti* to shimmer, where *bhlig* seems to be developed from BHLEG.

99. √ **MĒ** (**MÉDŌ**) to measure.
E. *mete* = Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen :* cf. L. *modus* measure, *meditari* to reflect, Gr. μέδομαι I think on, μέδιμνος a corn measure, akin to L. *mētior* I measure, Skr. *mā, mimāti*, to measure.

100. √ **MEI-, MEITHŌ,** to change, exchange.
E. *mad, madder, madden* = AS. *gemād* "vanus," Goth. *maidjan* to alter, to corrupt ; E. *yeoman* = Goth. *gamains* common, G. *gemein ;* E. *mis-* = AS. *miss-*, G. *miss- ;* E. *miss*, v. = AS. *missian*, G. *missen*, akin to Goth. *missa-*, from *mitsa- :* cf. OSlav. *mitĕ* changeable, Skr. *mithás* changing, *mithu* wrong.

101. √ **MEI-, MI-,** to diminish.
E. *mince* = AS. *minsian*, akin to Goth. *mins* less = L. *minus*, OSlav. *mĭnij :* cf. Gr. μείων less, L. *minuo* I lessen, Skr. *mi, mināti*, to lessen.

102. √ **MEIZHŌ** I wet = L. "mingo."
E. *mist* = ONorse *mistr*, Goth. *maihstus* dung, G. *mist*, akin to ONorse *mīga* to urinate = LG. *mīgen* = Skr. *méhati* he urinates, *mih, mēghá*, fog, cloud : cf. L. *mingo* to urinate, Gr. ὀμιχέω, ὀμίχλη mist (= OSlav. *mĭgla* cloud).

103. √ **MEÇ-, MEZH-,** to be able or strong.
E. *may, mought, mote* = AS. *mag, meahte, mihte*, G. *mag, mochte ;* E. *maw* = AS. *maga*, G. *magen ;* E. *might*, n. = G. *macht*, OSlav. *moshtĭ* might ; E. *maid* = Goth. *magaþs*, G. *magd, maid ;* E. *may* a maiden = AS. *mæg* = Goth. *mawi*, fem. of *magu-s* boy ; E. *main* strength = OHG. *magin*, G. *mein- ;* E. *more, most* = Goth. *mais, maists ;* E. *many* = Goth. *manags* = OSlav. *mnogŭ* many ; E. *much* = ONorse *mjök* = Gr. μέγα ; E. *muchel, mickle* = Goth. *mikils*, cf. Gr. μεγάλη, fem., great : cf. L. *magnus* great, *major* greater, Skr. *máh* to be able, *mahā* great.

104. √ **(MEN), MÉMONA,** to think of.
E. *mind* = AS. *mynd*, Goth. *munds*, Skr. *matí*, L. *mens ;* E. *mean*, v. = G. *meinen ;* E. *man*, pl. *men* = G. *mann*, cf. Skr. *mánus* primitive man : cf. Gr. μένος force, spirit, temper, μέμονα I wish = Goth. *man* I think, Skr. *man, mányatē* to think.

105. √ **MṚYAÍ** I die.
E. *murder* = Goth. *maúrþr*, MHG. *morderōn*, v., akin to L. *morior* I die, Skr. *mriyé* I die.

106. √ **MÉRZŌ** I wander, border.
E. *marc, mark, march, merk, merke* = AS. *marc*, G. *mark* boundary, *marke* a mark : cf. L. *margo* border, Zend *merezu* border, akin to Gr. ὀμόργνυμι I wipe, Skr. *marj, mārshṭi*, to stroke, to wipe.

107. √ **MÉLZŌ** I milk.
E. *milk* = G. *milch*, akin to OHG. *melchan* to milk = Gr. ἀμέλγω I milk : cf. L. *mulgeo*, Skr. *marj, mārshṭi*, to stroke, to wipe.

108. √ **MÉLDŌ** I dissolve.
E. *malt* = G. *malz ;* E. *melt, molten ;* E. *milt* = G. *milz*, akin to Gr. ἀμαλδύνω I crush, Skr. *mṛd, marmartti*, to rub in pieces, *mṛd* earth. The simple MEL- is in E. *meal* = OHG. *melo, melwes*, G. *mehl ;* E. *mill* = G. *mühle ;* E. *mull, mullock, mulmul* = LG. *mull* rubbish, G. *gemülm*, Goth. *malan, mōl*, to grind, L. *molo* I grind, Gr. μύλη a mill, μύλλω = L. *molo.*

109. √ **JEUG-** to yoke.
E. *yoke* = Goth. *juk*, Gr. ζυγόν, L. *jugum*, Skr. *yugá*, akin to L. *jungo* I join, Gr. ζεύγνυμι, Skr. *yuj, yunákti*, to yoke.

110. √ **(YEÇ), YÇTAÍ,** to rule over, to possess.
E. *owe, ought* = AS. *āgan, āhte*, to have, Goth. *aigan*, OHG. *eigan ;* E. *own* = OHG. *eican*, G. *eigen*, Skr. *īç, íçē*, to rule over, possess, *īç* being derived from a form *yaç* which is preserved in *yáças* glory, wealth.

111. √ **JÉSŌ** I ferment, boil.
E. *yeast, yest* = AS. *gist*, G. *gest*, from OHG. *jesan* to ferment, G. *gähren :* cf. Gr. ζέω I boil, Skr. *yas* to boil.

112. √ **RAS-** to sound, cry.
E. *roar* = AS. *rārian*, OHG. *rērēn* to bleat, bellow, LG. *rohren* to cry, Goth. *razda* = ONorse *rödd* voice, sound : cf. Skr. *ras, rās*, to sound, cry.

113. √ **RÉUDHŌ** I redden.
E. *red, redden* = G. *roth*, adj., *röthen*, v. ; E. *reddle* (= *ruddle*) = G. *röthel ;* E. *rud, rudd, ruddock, ruddy, rust* (= G. *rost*) = ONorse *rjōðа* to redden, AS. *reódan*, Gr. ἐρεύθω I redden : cf. L. *rubeo*, Skr. *rudhira* red, blood, *rṓhita* red.

114. √ **RÉUPŌ** I tear, break.
E. *reave, reft, reaver, riever* = AS. *reáfian* to rob, Goth. *biraubōn*, G. *rauben ;* E. *rob, robber, robbery* = AS. *reófan* to break, to tear apart, ONorse *rjūfa :* cf. L. *rumpo* I break, Skr. *rōpa* hole, *lumpāmi* I break.

115. √ **RÉZŌ** = L. "rego."
E. *reach, raught, rought* = AS. *recian*, G. *recken, reckte ;* E. *rack*, n., *rack*, v. = G. *reck*, n., *recken*, v. ; E. *reak* a rush = LG. *rick ;* E. *right* = G. *recht*, L. *rectus*, Zend *rāçta :* cf. L. *rego* I direct, Gr. ὀρέγω I reach, Skr. *raj, ṛñjámi*, to extend. See RĒZ king, √283.

116. √ **RĒDHŌ** I advise.
E. *read, rede* = AS. *rǣd* advice, *rǣdan* to advise, consult, OHG. *rāt*, n., *rātan*, v., Goth. *garēdan*, v., G. *rath*, n., *rathen*, v. ; E. *riddle* = AS. *rǣdels*, G. *räthsel :* cf. Skr. *rādh* to accomplish.

117. √ **REVŌ, RUVŌ,** to loose, break in pieces.
E. *rot, rotten* = AS. *rotian*, v., G. ver*rotten ;* E. *ret, retting, rettery* = LG. *rötten*, v., akin to L. *ruo* I fall, Skr. *ruváti* to break in pieces.

118. **RÉSŌ** I run, flow.
E. *race* = AS. *rǣs*, ONorse *rās* a race, *rāsa* to race, G. *rasen* to rage : cf. Gr. ἐράω I pour out, ἐρωέω I rush, L. *rōs* dew, OSlav. *rosŭ*, Skr. *rasā* fluid, flood.

119. √ **LÉIKŌ** I leave.
E. *loan* = AS. *lǣn*, OHG. *lēhan*, G. *lehn*, akin to Goth. *leihwa* I lend = Gr. λείπω I leave ; E. *leave, left* = AS. *lǣfan*, ONorse *leifa ;* E. *lave*, n. = AS. *lāf* = Gr. λοιπός remaining ; E. *life*, pl. *lives* = AS. *līf*, G. *leben :* cf. L. *linquo, līqui, lictum*, to leave, Gr. λείπω, λιπεῖν, λέλοιπα, Skr. *ric, rēcati, riṇákti*, to leave. In the Teutonic languages the verb was originally *léihva, láihv, líbúm, líbáns.*

120. √ **LEIGŌ** I tremble, skip.
E. *lake*, v. i. = Goth. *laikan* to leap for joy ; E. *lay* a song = MHG. *leich* song, akin to Gr. ἐλελίζω I whirl, shake, Skr. *rēj, rējati*, to shake, tremble. Also E. *limp*, v. (= MHG. *limpfen* to limp) probably belongs here.

121. √ **LÉIZHŌ** I lick.
E. *lick* = AS. *liccian*, G. *lecken*, which is an intensive of Goth. *bilaigōn :* cf. Gr. λείχω, λιχμάω, I lick, L. *lingo*, Skr. *lih, lḗḍhi*, to lick.

122. √ **LEUKŌ, LEUÇŌ,** I give light.
E. *light*, n. = AS. *leóht*, G. *licht ;* E. *light*, v. = Goth. *liuhtjan* to give light, Gr. λεύσσω (for λευκτjω) I look ; E. *leme, limn* = AS. *leóma* light = L. *lūmen ;* E. *loom* = AS. *leómian :* cf. L. *lūx* light, *lūceo* I shine, Gr. λευκός bright, λεύσσω I look, Skr. *rṓcatē* to shine, *rúçat* bright.

123. √ **LÉUDHŌ** I mount, grow.
E. *leod* = AS. *leód*, MHG. *liut*, G. *leute* people ; also E. *lad, laddy, ladkin, lass* (for *laddess*), *lassie*, cf. LG. *lütt* girl ; E. *lead* the metal = MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth*, n., *löthen* to solder : cf. Goth. *liudan* to grow, Gr. ἐλεύσομαι I shall go, ἦλυθον I went (properly, to mount), Zend *rud, raodhaiti*, to mount up, grow, Skr. *ruh, rṓhati*, to grow.

124. √ **LÉUBHŌ** to desire eagerly.
E. *lief, leve, leef*, dear = G. *lieb ;* E. *leve*, v. t., be*lief*, *believe* = G. *glauben ;* E. *leave*, n. = G. ur*laub*, er*lauben* to allow ; E. *love* = AS. *lofian* to praise, G. *loben :* cf. Lith. *laup-sė* praise, Skr. *lubdhá* eager, *lōbha* desire, longing.

125. √ LÉNG-Ō to spring, advance, succeed.

E. *light* not heavy = Goth. *leihts*, G. *leicht* (from *linhts*); E. *long* = G. *lang*, L. *longus*; E. *lung* = G. *lunge*, cf. AS. *lungre* straightway = Gr. ἐλαφρός light; E. *limber* = G. *lummer* (*b* = *g*); E. *linger*, cf. G. *lungern* to idle about, akin to MHG. *lingen*, *lang*, to succeed, G. *gelingen*: cf. Gr. ἐλέγχω I censure, disprove, prove, ἐλαχύς small, ἐλαφρός light, L. *levis*, Skr. *laṅgh*, *raṁh*, to spring, hasten, advance.

126. √ LÉYŌ I dissolve, let flow.

E. *lime* a viscous substance = AS. *līm*, G. *leim*, n., *leimen* to glue: cf. L. *līmus* slime, *linere* to besmear, Skr. *rī*, *riyati*, to dissolve, let flow.

127. √ LÉVA, LŪ, to loose.

Lengthened by *s* in E. *leese*, *lose*, *lost*, *losel* (= *lorel*), *loss*; E. *loose* = AS. *leás*, G. *los*; E. father*less* = G. vater*los*: cf. L. *solvo* I loose, *solūtus* loosed, Gr. λύω I loose, Skr. *lū*, *lunāti*, to cut off.

128. √ VAI to suffer.

E. *woe* = AS. *wā*, Goth. *wai!*, *waja-mērjan* to blaspheme, OHG. *wē!*, *wēwō* woe, G. *wehe*, interj., *weh*, n.; E. *woe*, adj. = Lett. *wahjsch* (= *vajas*): cf. L. *vae!*, Zend *voya* miscrable.

129. √ VĀG- to cry, sound.

E. *weep*, *wept* = AS. *wēpan*, Goth. *wōpjan* to cry out, OHG. *wuofan*: cf. Skr. *vagnú-s* sounding, roaring.

130. √ VALGŌ to hasten.

E. *walk*, cf. Skr. *valg* to spring, gallop.

131. √ VĒ to blow.

E. *wind* = G. *wind*, L. *ventus*; E. *window*; E. *windy* = G. *windig*; E. *winnow* = AS. *windwian*; E. *winder* to winnow, akin to Goth. *winþjan* to winnow, Goth. *waian*, *waiwō*, to blow, MHG. *wæjen* = Lith. *vėju* I blow, Gr. ἄ*ε*ημι, Skr. *vā*, *váti*, to blow.

132. √ VEIGŌ I give way.

E. *weak* = G. *weich*, akin to OSax. *wīkan* to give way, OHG. *wīchan*, G. *weichen*, Skr. *vij*, *vijātē*.

133. √ VEID-, perf. VOIDA. VIDMÉ, I, we, know.

E. I *wot* = Goth. *wait*, Gr. *ϝοῖδα*, Skr. *véda*; E. *wet*, *wot* = G. *wissen*, *wusste*; E. *wit* = G. *witz*; E. *witness*, *wit*, v., cf. Goth. *witan* to know; E. *wite*, n., *wite*, v. = AS. *wītan*, cf. G. verweisen, L. *video* I see, *vīdi* I have seen, Gr. *ϝοῖδα* I know, *ϝίδμεν* we know, *ϝιδεῖν* to see, Skr. *véda* I know, *vidmá* we know.

134. √ VÉGŌ I am awake, grow.

E. *wake*, *woke*, v. i. = G. *wachen*; E. *wake*, *waked*, v. t. = G. *wecken*; E. *waken*, v., *watch*, n., *watch*, v., cf. AS. *wæcce* watch; E. *wait*, akin to OHG. *waht*: cf. L. *vigil* awake, *vigeo* I thrive, *vegeo* I arouse, Skr. *vaj* to be lively, to be strong, *vája* strength. Cf. VÉKSŌ.

135. √ VÉKSŌ I grow.

E. *wax*, *wex*, v. = Goth. *wahsjan*; E. *wox*, *woxen* = G. *wuchs*, ge*wachsen*: cf. Gr. ἀ*ϝ*έ*ϝ*ζω I increase, strengthen, Skr. *vaksh*, perf. *vavákṣha*, to grow up, to become strong. The Goth. *wahsjan* comes from the perf., Skr. *vavákṣha*.

136. √ VÉZHŌ I move = L. "veho."

E. *way* = Goth. *wigs*, G. *weg*; E. *wight* = G. *wicht*; E. *aught* = AS. *āwuht*; E. *wey*, *weigh* = G. *wägen*; E. *wain*, *wagon* = G. *wagen*; E. *wave* = Goth. *wēgs*, G. *woge*; E. *wag*, *wagged* = AS. *wagian*; E. *wiggle*, *waggle* = LG. *waggeln*, from Teutonic *wigan*, *wag*, *wēgum*: cf. L. *veho* I convey, Skr. *vah*, *váhāmi*, to move.

137. √ VED-, VṆD-, to wet.

E. *water* = OHG. *wazar*, G. *wasser*: E. *wet*, adj. = ONorse *vātr*; E. *winter* = G. *winter*; also E. *otter* = Skr. *udra*: cf. Gr. ὕδωρ water, L. *unda* wave, Skr. *vad*, *unátti*, to wet.

138. √ VÉNŌ to desire, win.

E. *win*, *winning*, *wan*, *won* = G. *gewinnen*; E. *winsome* = G. *wonnesam*; AS. *wynn* joy = OHG. *wunni*, G. *wonne*; E. *won* to dwell, *wone*, *wont* = G. *wohnen* to dwell, ge*wohnt* wont: cf. Skr. *van*, *vánati*, to desire, win.

139. √ VṆSKHŌ I wish.

From VṆSKHŌ we have E. *wish*, n., *wish*, v. = G. *wunsch*, n., *wünschen*, v.: cf. Skr. *váñchati* he wishes, *vāñchā* wish: VṆSKHŌ is present of VÉNŌ I desire, √138. From VÉNŌ come: E. *wan*hope = Goth. *wans* lacking, cf. Goth. *wēns* hope, G. *wahn* delusion; E. *wane* = AS. *wanian*; E. *want*, v. = ONorse *vanta*: cf. Skr. *ūnā* lacking, Gr. *ϝ*ὖ*νις* bereaved.

140. √ VEN- to hurt.

E. *wound*, n. = G. *wunde*; E. *wound*, v. = G. ver*wunden*; E. *wound*wort = G. *wund*wurz: cf. Gr. ἀ*ϝ*άω I infatuate, ὀ*ϝ*τάω I wound (for ὀ-*ϝ*τάω), Skr. *vanati* to subdue, *vanús* enemy. Cf. VAI to suffer, √128.

141. √ VÉYŌ I wind.

E. *wire* = AS. *wīr*, L. *viriae* armlets, cf. Gr. *ϝῖρις* rainbow; E. *with*, n., *withe*, cf. L. *vītis* vine, G. *weide* willow, akin to L. *vieo* I weave, Skr. *vyā*, *vyáyati*, to wind about, envelop.

142. √ VERŌ to ward, guard, perceive.

E. *ware*, *aware* = G. *gewahr*, cf. Gr. ὁ*ϝ*ράω (*ϝ*οράω) I see; E. *warn*, v. = G. *warnen*; E. *warren*, *warrant*, akin to Goth. *warjan* to hinder; E. *wear*, *weir*, cf. G. fisch*wehr*: cf. L. *vereor* I fear, Gr. *ϝ*οράω I see, Skr. *var*, *vṛṇṓti*, *vṛṇāti*, to guard, ward off.

143. √ VÉRTŌ I turn.

E. *-ward*, e. g. after*ward*, cf. G. vor*wärts* forward; E. *weird* = AS. *wyrd* fate; E. *worth*, v. = L. *verto*, *vorto*, I turn, Skr. *vart*, *vártatē*, to turn.

144. √ VÉRGŌ, VṚNÉGMI, I turn, twist.

E. *wrinkle* = AS. *wrincle*; E. *wrench* = G. *rank* crookedness, *ränke* intrigues; E. *wrench*, v. = G. *renken*, verrenken; also, with *p* = *k*, E. *wrap*, *wrapped*, *warp*, v. = AS. *weorpan* to throw, G. *werfen* = OSlav. *vrĭgg* I throw, properly "*torqueo*:" cf. L. *vergo* I turn, Gr. *ϝ*ρέμβω I turn round, *ϝ*ρόμβος a spinning top, Skr. *varj*, *vṛṇákti*, to turn.

145. √ VERZ-, pres. VṚZYŌ, I effect.

E. *work*, n. = G. *werk* = Gr. *ϝ*έργον; E. *work*, v., *wrought* = AS. *wyrcan*, Goth. *waúrkjan*, *waúrhta* = Zend *verezyĕimi* I effect; E. *wright*, as in ship*wright*, wheel*wright* = Goth. *waúrhts*.

146. √ VELA, VELU, to turn, twist.

E. *wale* = AS. *walu*, Goth. *walus* staff; E. *welt*, v. = G. *wälzen* to welter; E. *welter*, v. = LG. *wöltern*; E. *woold*, v., cf. G. be*wuhlen* to woold, G. *welle* wave = Lith. *vilnis*; E. *wool* = G. *wolle*, Lith. *vilna*, Skr. *ūrṇā* wool. Cf. L. *volvo* I roll, Gr. εἰλύω I enfold, Skr. *var*, *vṛṇóti*, to wind, surround.

147. √ VEL- to undulate, boil.

E. *wallow*, *wallop*, *walm*, cf. OHG. *walm* heat, Skr. *ūrmí* wave; E. *weel* (= *well*, n.) = Goth. *walwjan* to roll, *wūlan* to boil. √147 was perhaps originally identical with √146.

148. √ VÉSŌ I dwell, tarry.

E. *was*, *wast* (*wert*), *were* = Goth. *wisan*, *was*, *wēsum*, G. *war*, *wäre*, ge*wesen*, *wesen* a being, essence, cf. Skr. *vas*, *vásati*, to tarry, to pass the night. To this last signification we are perhaps to refer E. *west*, *western* = G. *west* west, as the place where the sun goes for the night.

149. √ VES, VṢ (AUS), to light up, become day.

E. *east*, *eastern* = G. *ost* east, *ostern* Easter, Lith. *ausz* day breaks, L. *aurora* dawn, Gr. ἄ*ϝ*ως, ἠώς, Skr. *ushás* dawn, akin to *vas*, *uchāti*, to become day, light up. The European AUS- corresponds to the Aryan UṢ-, both coming from VṢ-, a weakened form of VÉṢ-.

150. √ VÉSKŌ I wipe.

E. *wash*, v. = G. *waschen*, not to be separated from G. *wisch* rag, *wischen* to wipe: cf. Skr. *pra-uñch* to wipe away (*uñch* is from VṆSKHŌ).

151 *a*. √ SÉIKŌ I pour out.

E. *sieve* = OHG. *sip*, genitive *sibes*, G. *sieb*: cf. Gr. ἶ*ψ*αι to sift, τρύγοιπος straining cloth, akin to OHG. *sīhan* to strain, sift, G. *seihen*; E. *sift* = AS. *siftan*, LG. *siften*, G. *sichten*; E. *sile* = LG. *sīl*, n., *sielen*, v.; E. *sig* urine, cf. G. *seigen* to filter, strain; here belongs also E. *sea* = Goth. *saiws* (from *saihvas*), akin to Skr. *sic*, *siñcáti*, to wet, pour out, *sēka* a wetting, effusion.

151 *b*. √ SÉIKŌ I dry.

E. *sew* to drain = AS. *seón* to strain, filter, OHG. *sīhan*, G. *seihen*, and ver*siegen* to dry up: cf. Zend *haēcaya* to dry up, *hisku* dry. √151 *b* is probably a development from √151 *a*.

152. √ SÉUSŌ I dry.

E. *sear*, *sere*, a., *sear*, v. = AS. *seárian*, OHG. *sōrēn*, akin to Lith. *sausas* dry, OSlav. *suchŭ*: cf. Gr. αὖος dry, Skr. *çush*, *çúshyati*, to dry, *çúshka* dry, *çush-* standing for *sush-*, as is proved by Zend *hush* to dry.

153. √ SÉZHŌ I grasp, subdue.

E. *sail* = G. *segel*, n., *segeln*, v.; E. *seward* = OHG. *sigwart*, from *sig* victory = Goth. *sigis* = Skr. *sáhas* power, akin to Gr. ἔχω I have, ἔ*σ*χον I had, Skr. *sah*, *sáhatē*, to conquer, subdue.

154. √ SÉDŌ I sit.

E. *sit*, *sat*, *sitten* = OHG. *sitzan*, cf. Goth. *sitan*; E. *seat* = AS. *seot*, *set*, G. *sitz*; E. sun*set*, *set*-off (= off*set*), *set*, v., *setting* = Goth. *satjan* to set, G. *setzen*; E. *sett* = G. *satz*; E. *settle*, n. = Goth. *sitls*, G. *sessel*, cf. L. *sella* (from *sedla*); E. *settle*, v.: cf. L. *sedeo* I sit, Gr. ἕζομαι, ἵζω, Skr. *sad*, *sádati*, to seat one's self.

155. √ SÉLPŌ I glide.

E. *salve* = AS. *sealf* ointment, OHG. *salba*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, G. *salbe*, n., *salben*, v., akin to Gr. ὅλπη an oil flask, ἔλπος oil, fat, Skr. *sarpis* melted butter, *sṛpṛá* smooth (= Gr. λιπαρός). SÉLPŌ was probably originally SÉRPŌ, cf. Skr. *sárpāmi* I creep = Gr. ἕρπω, L. *serpo*.

156. √ SIÉVŌ I sew.

E. *sew*, *sewed* = AS. *seówian*, OHG. *siwian*, Goth. *siujan*; E. *seam*, *seam*ster = AS. *seám* seam, G. *saum*, n., *säumen*, v.: cf. L. *suo* I sew, Skr. *siv*, *sívyati*, to sew.

157. √ SḰEI- to shine.

E. *sheer* = AS. *scīr* bright, Goth. *skeirs* clear, OHG. *scīr*, G. *schier* sheer; E. *shine* = AS. *scīnan*, Goth. *skeinan*, G. *scheinen*; E. *shimmer* = G. *schimmern*, v., *schimmer*, n., akin to AS. *scīma* brightness: cf. Zend *khshaēta* light, clear, Skr. *khyā* to appear or see.

158. √ SḰEU- to cover.

E. *sky* = OS. *skio* cloud, sky; E. *scum*, n., *scum*, v., *scumming*, *scumble*, *skim*, *skimmed* = G. *schaum* foam, *schäumen* to foam, akin to Skr. *sku*, *skunāti*, to cover.

159. √ SḰÉVŌ to hasten, shoot.

E. *shoot* = G. *schiessen*; E. *sheet* = AS. *scēte*, *scȳte*; E. *shot* = G. *schuss*; E. *scut* = ONorse *skote* projection, MHG. *schiez* gable side of a building, cf. L. *cauda* tail, Goth. *skauts* border of a garment; E. *shut*, *shutting* = AS. *scyttan*, cf. G. *schützen* to protect; E. *shuttle* (= *shittle*) = AS. *sceátel*, Dan. *skyttel*, cf. G. *schütz* shuttle; E. *skittles* = *skayles*; E. *skit*, *skittish*; E. *scud* = Dan. *skyde* to fly; E. *shed*, *shedding* = OS. *skuddian* to shake, G. *schütten* to pour, shed. The simple root (S)KU is in the Goth. *skēwjan* to go, Skr. *cyu*, *cyávatē*, to hasten, Gr. σεύω (= κ*ϝ*εύω) I move.

160. √ SḰÉUBHŌ I shove.

E. *shove*, *shoved*, cf. AS. *sceófan*, Goth. *skiuban*, G. *schieben*; E. *shovel* = G. *schaufel*, akin to Skr. *kshubh* to begin to move.

161. √ SḰHEG, SKHAG, to move, shake.

E. *shake*, *shook* = AS. *sceccan*, ONorse *skaka*; E. *shock*, n., *shock*, v. = OHG. *scoc*, n., MHG. *schocken*, v.; E. *shank* = AS. *scanca*, cf. OHG. *scinko* shin, G. *schinken* ham, *schenkel* thigh; E. *skink*, v. = OHG. *scencan*, G. *schenken*, from *shank* shinbone, which served as faucet for the cask: cf. Skr. *khája* turmoil, *khañj* to limp, like ONorse *skakkr* limping.

162. √ SKHŌ to shade.

E. *shade*, *shadow* = Goth. *skadus*, G. *schatte*: cf. Gr. σκότος darkness, σκοιός dark, σκιά shadow, Skr. *chāyā* shade.

163. √ STĀ to stand.

E. *stay*, v. = OHG. *stēn*; E. *staw*, *stow* = AS. *stōwan*; E. *staddle* = AS. *staðol*; E. *stead* = Goth. *staþs*, G. *statt*, *stätte*; E. *steady* = G. *stetig*; E. *stud* = AS. *stōd* OHG. *stuot*, G. *gestüt*; from this comes E. *steed* = G. *stute* mare; E. *stool* = G. *stuhl*; E. *stoom*; E. *stand*, v., *stood* = Goth. *standan*, OHG. *stantan*, *stuont*; E. *stall*, n., *stale*, v., to make water, *stell*, n. = G. *stall* stall, *stallen* to make water, *stelle* place: cf. L. *stare* to stand, Gr. ἵστημι I stand, Skr. *sthā* to stand.

164. √ STEIGHŌ I mount.

E. *stigh*, *sty* = AS. *stīge*, ONorse *stīa*, OHG. *stīga*, swīn*stīga*; E. *stair* = LG. *steiger* step; E. *stee*, *stey* = LG. *stīge*; E. *stile* = AS. *stigil*, LG. *stegel*; E. *stirrup* = AS. *stigrāp*, G. *steg*reif; E. *steward* = AS. *stige*weard, fr. Teutonic *stīga* = Gr. στείχω I walk, cf. Skr. *stigh*, *stighnóti*, to mount.

165. √ STÉNŌ I groan, roar.

E. *stank*, v. = ONorse *stjanka*, akin to AS. ge*stun* din, *stunian* to make a din, Gr. στένω I moan, στόνος a sighing, Skr. *stan* to roar.

166. √ STÉRA, STERU = L. "sternere."

E. *stare* = Goth. and-*starian*, OHG. *starēn*, G. *starr* fixed, *starren* to stare; E. *stern*, adj. = AS. *sterne*, *styrne*, OHG. *stornēn* to be astonished, cf. L. con*sternare* to terrify; E. *stern*, n. = AS. *stearn*, cf. Gr. στεῖρα the cutwater of a ship; E. *stir*,

stirred = AS. *styrian*, OHG. *storran*, G. *stören*; E. *storm* = G. *sturm*; E. *start* a tail = AS. *steort*, G. *sterz*, cf. Gr. *στόρθη* point; E. *start*, v., *startle*, *start*-up (= up*start*) = OE. *sterte* to start, LG. *störten*, OHG. *sturzian*, G. *stürzen*, to hurl, plunge: cf. L. *sterno*, *strātum*, to strew, spread out, Skr. *star*, *stṛṇáti* (from *stári* = *stera*), to strew. To √ STĒRU point: E. *strew* = Goth. *straujan*, G. *streuen*; E. *straw* = OHG. *strō*, G. *stroh*, Gr. *στόρνυμι* I strew, *στρώσω* I shall strew, Skr. *star*, *stṛṇṓti* to strew.

167. √ STĪ-, STIĀ, to be pressed hard.

E. *stone* = G. *stein*: cf. Gr. *στία* stone, akin to Skr. *styā* to be pressed, pra-*stīma* pressed together, ONorse *stīm* struggle.

168. √ STU-, STEU, to stand fixed.

E. *stow* = G. *stauen*; E. *steer*, v. = G. *steuer* rudder, *steuern* to steer, cf. ONorse *staurr* = Gr. *σταυρός* stake; E. *steer* the animal = Goth. *stiur*, G. *stier* bull; E. *stun*, v. = AS. *stunian* to make a din, G. *staunen* to be astonished: cf. Gr. *στοά* porch, *σταυρός* stake, *στύω* I stiffen, *στῦλος* pillar, Skr. *stávira* strong, *sthūmā* pillar, *sthūra* bull.

169. √ SPEÇYŌ I see, spy.

E. *spy* = OHG. *speho*, akin to *spehōn* to watch, G. *spähen*, L. *specio* I look, *conspicio* I observe, Skr. *páçyāmi* I see, perf. pa-*spaçé*; E. *spight* woodpecker = G. *specht*, which is probably to be connected with OHG. *spacht* noise.

170*a*. √ SPHĒ to stretch out, span.

E. *span* space = OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*; E. *span* a pair = G. ge*spann*; E. *spawn*, Prov. E. *spene* = AS. *spanu* "ubera;" E. *spane*, v., *spin*, *span*, *spun* = G. *spinnen*; E. *spindle*, *spill*, n. = G. *spindel* spindle, *spill* capstan; E. *spoon*, *span*, cf. Gr. *σφήν* wedge; E. *spile* = LG. *spile*, G. *speil*; E. *spit* = MHG. *spiz*, akin to Skr. *sphya* chip; E. *spoke*, n. = OHG. *speihhā*, G. *speiche*, cf. Skr. *sphigī* hip, G. arm*speiche* main bone of the arm. Cf. Skr. *sphā*, in *sphāna* increasing, *sphirá* fat.

170*b*. √ SPHĒ, SPHYĒ, to thrive, come forward.

E. *speed*, *sped*, *speedy* = AS. *spēd*, *spēdan*, *spēdig*, OHG. *spuot* speed, fr. *spē* = Lith. *spėti*, OSlav. *spěti* to succeed, Gr. *φθάνω* I come first = Zend *çpanvāmi*, Skr. *sphā*, *sphē*, to thrive.

171. √ SPHÉRA to resist, strike out behind.

E. *spar*, n., *spar*, v., *sparring* = G. *sparre* a spar, sich *sperren* to resist; E. *spoor*, *spere*, v., *speer* = G. *spur* track, *spüren* to trace; E. *spur*, n., *spur*, v., *spurring* = OHG. *sporo* spur, G. *sporn*, pl. *sporen*; E. *spurn*, v., cf. L. *spernere*, properly, to push away with the foot, ON. *spirna*, *sparn*, to kick backwards: cf. Gr. *σπαίρω* I gasp, *ἀσπαίρω* I gasp or struggle, *σφυρόν* ankle, Skr. *sphur*, *sphurāti* to flounder, apa*sphura* kicking, Zend *çpar*, *çparaiti*, to trample, to struggle.

172. √ SNÉIGHETI it snows.

E. *snow*, n. = Goth. *snaiws*, OSlav. *snĕgŭ*, G. *schnee*, akin to OHG. *snīwit* it snows, Lith. *snig-ti* to snow, L. *ningit* it snows, *nix* snow, pl. *nives*, Gr. *νείφει* it snows, Zend *çnaēzheñti* it snows.

173. √ SMÉYŌ I smile.

E. *smile* = MHG. *smielen*: cf. MHG. *smieren* to smile, akin to Gr. *μει-διάω* I smile, Skr. *smi*, *smáyatē*, to smile.

174. √ SRÉVŌ I flow.

E. *stream* = OHG. *strōm*, G. *strom*, from *stru* = *sru* in Gr. *ῥέρω* (for *srévō*) = Skr. *srávāmi* I flow.

175. √ SVADAI I take pleasure, relish.

E. *sweet* (*sote*, *soote*) = OS. *swōti*, OHG. *swuazi*, *suozi*, G. *süss*; cf. L. *suāvis* (from *suādv-is*), Gr. *ἡδύς* = Skr. *svādús* sweet, akin to *svādē* I take pleasure: cf. Gr. *ἀνδάνω* I please, etc.

176. √ SVEP- to sleep.

OE. *sweven* a dream = AS. *swefn* sleep, MHG. ent*sweben* to make sleepy, akin to L. *somnus* sleep, *somnium* dream, Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep, *ἐνύπνιον* dream, Skr. *svápna* sleep, and L. *sōpīre* to put to sleep, Skr. *svap*, *svápiti* to sleep.

177. √ SVÉRŌ I speak, sound.

E. *swear*, v. = G. *schwören*, properly, to speak; cf. E. an*swer* = ONorse *svar* answer, akin to Skr. *svar*, *svárati*, to praise, resound; E. *swarm* = G. *schwarm*, n., *schwärmen*, v.; E. *swirl* = G. *schwirren*, *surren*, to whir, buzz: cf. L. *susurrus* a humming, *sorex* a shrew mouse = Gr. *ὗραξ*.

178. √ SVIDIŌ I sweat.

E. *sweat*, n., *sweat*, v., *swet*, *swot* = OHG. *sweiz*, n., *swizjan*, v.: cf. L. *sūdor* sweat, *sūdare* to sweat, Gr. *ἰδίω* I sweat, *ἱδρος* sweat, Skr. *svid*, *svídyati*, to sweat, *svéda* sweat.

II. PRONOMINAL ROOTS.

179. √ EZO I.

E. *I* = OS. *ek*, Goth. *ik*, ONorse *ek*, G. *ich*: cf. Lith. *asz*, older *esz*, OSlav. *jazŭ*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, L. *ego*; the East Aryan forms, Skr. *aham*, Zend *azem*, rest on the ground form EZHOM.

180. √ ONO-S that, in ONTEROS other.

E. *other* = AS. *ōðer*, Goth. *anþar*, G. *anderer*: cf. Lith. *antras*, OSlav. *vŭtoryj* the other, Skr. *ántara* the other. From ONO-S, that, come: Lith. *ana-s* = OSlav. *onŭ* that; Skr. *ana*, which is used to form certain cases of *idám*; L. *ollus* (for *onulus*).

181. √ IS *m.*, EYĀ *f.*, ID *n.*, the, that.

E. *it* = Goth. *ita*, G. *es* (*esz*), fr. Goth. *is*, *ita*, G. *er*, *es*, L. *is*, *ea*, *id*, Skr. *ayám*, *iyám*, *idám*, this.

182. √ KOS *m.*, KĀ *f.*, KOD *n.*, who, what, which.

E. *who*, *what* = Goth. *hwas*, *hwō*, *hwa*, G. *wer*, *was*, Lith. *kas*, *ka*, Gr. *κό-θεν* whence (= *πόθεν*), L. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, who, which, what, Skr. *kas*, *kā*, *kad*; E. *whether* = Goth. *hwapar*, Lith *katras*, Skr. *katará* which (of two); E. *why* = Goth. *hwi*, Gr. *πεῖ*; E. *which* = Goth. *hwi-leiks*, G. *welch*; E. *when* = ONorse *hvana*, G. *wann*; E. *where* = Goth. *hwar*: cf. L. *cur* (older *quor*) why, Skr. *kar* in *kár-hi* when; E. *how* = AS. *hwā* = Goth. *hwē*.

183. √ ÇIS this.

E. *he*, *him* = OS. *he*, *hi*, nom., Goth. *hina* acc., *himma* dat.: cf. Lith. *szis* this, OSlav. *sĭ*, Gr. *ἐκεῖ* there, *κεῖνος* that, L. *-ce*, *cis* on this side, *citra*. In the East Aryan branch, possibly by chance, no examples are to be cited. With E. *hither*, cf. Goth. *hidrē*, L. *citra* on this side, *citerior*, adj.

184. √ TOD that, *originally* SO *m.*, SĀ *f.*, TOD *n.*

E. *that* = Goth. *sa*, *sō*, *þata* = Skr. *sa*, *sā*, *tad*; E. *though* = AS. *þeáh*, G. *doch*, from *þa* and *uh* = L. *que*, Gr. *τε*, Skr. *ca*; E. *there* = Goth. *þar*, cf. Skr. *tár*-hi then.

185. √ TÚ (*from* TÉVO) thou.

E. *thou*, *thine*, *thee* = Goth. *þu* thou, *þeina* thy, G. *du* thou, *dein* thy: cf. Lith. *tú* thou, OSlav. *ty*, Gr. *τύ*, *σύ*, L. *tū*, Skr. *tuam*, Zend *tūm* thou. From TÉVO, cf. Skr. *tava* gen. = Gr. *τέϝο*, etc.

186. √ NŌ-S *nom. pl.*; NŌ *nom. dual*; NOS, *enclitic* NS, we, us.

E. *us* = Goth. *unsis* dat., *uns* acc.; E. *our* = G. *unser*. *Uns* = NS = Gr. *ασ-* in *ἄμμες*, *ἡμεῖς*, Skr. *as* in *asmád* abl. pl., *asmadīyas* our. NS is the weakest form of NOS, which occurs in Skr. *nas*, acc., gen., dat. The strongest form, NŌ, occurs in Gr. *νώ* we two, L. *nōs* we, us, *nōbis* to us.

187. √ ME *acc.*, me.

E. *me*, *mine* = Goth. *mik* me, *mis* to me, *meina* my, G. *mich* me, *mir* to me, *mein* my; (Goth. *mi-k* = Gr. *ἐ-μέ-γε*): cf. Gr. *με*, *ἔμε*, me, L. *me*, Skr. *mā*, *mām*, acc., *mahyam* dat., *mama* gen.

188. √ YE- that, this.

E. *yon*, *yond*, *yonder* = Goth. *jaind* there, *jainar*, *jain-s*, that, G. *jener*. To YE- in the meaning "this" belongs E. *yea* = AS. *gea*, Goth. & G. *jā* = Gr. *ἦ*; also E. *yes*, properly "so." Cf. Lith. *jis*, *jo*, pron., OSlav. *i*, *ja*, *je*, that, Gr. *ὅς* who, which = *jos*; cf. Skr. *ya* who, which (originally demonstrative).

189. √ YUS you, 2d pers. pl.

E. *you*, *ye*, *your*, *yours* = Goth. *jus* nom., *izvis* acc. & dat., *izvar* your, G. *ihr* nom., you, *euer* your, Lith. *jus* you, Skr. *yūyam* nom., you; *yusmé* appears in Gr. *ὔμμε*, *ὑμεῖς*, you, Skr. *yushmád* abl. pl.

190. √ VÉYES we.

E. *we* = Goth. *weis*, G. *wir*: cf. OSlav. *vě* we two, Skr. *vayam* we. The base is VE, cf. Skr. *vām* nom. dual.

191. √ SO, SĀ, the; SOMO-S the same; SŎMÓ-S some one.

Goth. *sa* m., *sō* f., the, that = Skr. *sa*, *sā*, the. E. *same* = ONorse *samr* = Gr. *ὁμός* = Skr. *sama-s* the same; E. *some* = Goth. *sumai*, cf. Gr. *ἀμόθεν* from somewhere, Skr. *samá* every; E. *seem*, v., akin to ONorse *soemr* becoming, fit, from *sōma* the same = Zend *hāma*.

192. √ SVE own, self.

E. *so* = AS. *swā*, Goth. *swē* as, G. *so* so; E. *such* = G. *solch*: cf. L. *sui* of himself, *suus* his, Gr. *ϝοι* to himself, *ϝε* acc., himself, *ϝός* his, Skr. *sva* own. From SEVO, cf. L. *sovos* = *suus*, Gr. *ἑϝός* his.

193. Of pronominal origin is also E. *now*: cf. G. *nu*, *nun*, Lith. *nu*, OSlav. *nynĕ*, L. *num* an interrogative particle, *nunc* now, Gr. *νύ*, *νῦν*, Skr. *nu*. The word goes back to the pronoun NE this, and designates the present time as "here," just as time is elsewhere designated as place.

Also NE not, in E. *no*, *none* = L. *ne*, *non*, not, Gr. *νη-*, Skr. *na*. Weakened to N, it occurs in E. *un-*, Goth. *un-*, L. *in-*, Gr. *ἀ-*, *ἀν-* = Skr. *a-*, *an-*, and may be originally pronominal. "Here good" can mean "not good," namely, good there where good is not.

III. PREPOSITIONAL ROOTS.

194. √ APÓ from, off.

E. *off*, *aft*, *after*, *eft* = Goth. *af-* off, G. *ab*: cf Gr. *ἀπό*, L. *ab*, Skr. & Zend *apa*; E. *after*, cf. Gr. *ἀπωτέρω* farther off, OPers. *apatara* the farther, other.

195. √ ANA on.

E. *on* = Goth. *ana*, G. *an*, Gr. *ἀνά*, Zend *ana*: Skr. *ā* is the weak form of *ana* as Skr. *āti* duck is of *anati* (= L. *anas*).

196. √ ANTI against.

E. *answer* = ONorse *and*-svar, Goth. *anda-*, *and-*, against, G. *ant*worten to answer, *ent*gegen against: cf. Gr. *ἀντί*, L. *ante* before, Skr. *anti* against, Gr. *ἄντομαι* I meet.

197. √ ENI, EN, in.

E. *in* = Goth., OHG., & G. *in*, Gr. *ἐνί*, *ἐν*, L. *in*, cf. Skr. *ni* (from *ăni*).

198. √ UD out.

E. *out* = Goth. & OS. *ūt*, OHG. *ūz*, G. *aus*; E. *but*, cf. LG. *būten* from bi-*ūten*: cf. Goth. *ūtana* outside; E. *utter*, *utmost*, *uttermost* = G. *äussern* to utter: cf. Gr. *ὕστερος* latter, *ὕστατος* last, Skr. *ud* out.

199. √ UPO over, under, UPÉRI over.

E. *above* = *a-be-oven* = OS. *obhana* from above, OHG. *obana*, akin to Goth. *uf* under = Gr. *ὑπό* = Skr. & Zend *upa* to, over, under; E. *over* = Goth. *ufar*, G. *über*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Skr. *upári*.

200. √ DŌ to.

E. *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *ze*, *zi*: cf. Gr. (*ἠμέτερον-*)*δω*, (*δόμον-*)*δε* homeward, Zend vaēçmen-*da* to the house, Lith. *do*, *da*, to, OSlav. *da*, *do*, to.

201. √ NE, NEI, down: NITERĀM, NDHEROS.

E. *nether* = OHG. *nidar*, adv., down, G. *nieder*: cf. Skr. *nītarām*, adv., downwards; E. *under* = Goth. *undar* = *ndhero* = L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, *infimus* lowest, Skr. *adhara* lower, *adhama* lowest, fr. Skr. *adhas* below. Cf. Skr. *ni* down, Gr. *νειρός* fallow land.

202. √ PĂRĀ, PĂROI, before.

E. *for* = Goth. *faúra* before = Gr. *παρά* beside, *πάροι-θεν* before, cf. Skr. *purā* formerly, *parē* later; E. *from*, cf. Lith. *pirm* before, Goth. *fra-* = Gr. *πρό* before, Skr. *pra*.

203. √ BHI by.

E. *by*, *be-* = G. *bei*, *be-*, cf. Gr. (*ὄχεσ-*)*φι*. BHI is also in Gr. *ἀμφί* around, OHG. um*bi*, Skr. a-*bhi*.

IV. NOUNAL ROOTS.

204. √ AIÉRI *loc.*, early (properly, "at dawn").

E. *or* before, *yore*, of *yore*, *ere*, *early* = Goth. *air* (from *ajer*), adv., early, Gr. *ἦρι*, *ἠέριος*, adj., early, *ἄριστον* breakfast (from *ajeριστον*), Zend *ayare* day. AIÉRI is from EÍMI I go (√4).

205. √ AKSO- axle.

E. *ax*, *axle*, *axis* = G. *achse*, Lith. *aszis*, OSlav. *osĭ*, L. *axis*, Gr. *ἄξων*, Skr. *áksha*, probably from Skr. *aj*, *añj*, to smear, or from ÁZŌ I drive (√2).

206. √ ÁZRO-S field (properly, pasturage).

E. *acre* = OHG. *ahhar* field, G. *acker* = L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*, Skr. *ájra* plain, field. ÁZRO-S is from ÁZŌ I drive (√2), as G. *trift* pasture from *treiben* to drive.

207. √ ÁNATI-S, ŅATÍ-S, duck.

E. gulaund = Icel. gulönd; E. *drake* (from *and*-rake) = OHG. *entrehho*, G. *enterich*, akin to ONorse *önd* duck = OHG. *anut*, L. *anas*, gen. *anatis*, Gr. *νῆσσα* (for *νατι-α*, *νᾶτ* = Skr. *āti-s* a water fowl).

208. √ ANTO-S end.

E. *end*, n., *end*, v., *endless* = Goth. *andeis* end, G. *ende*, n., *enden*, v., *endlos* endless, Skr. *ánta* end. Akin to Gr. *ἄντομαι* I meet.

209. √ ĀYU, AIVO-, time.

E. *aye* always = Goth. *aiw* ever; E. *each*, from *ā*-līc (from *ā* = Goth. *aiw* ever and *līc* like) = G. *jeglich* every, from OHG. *ēo* ever, and *galīh* like: cf. L. *aevum* age, eternity, Gr. *αἰϝεί* always, *αἰϝών* age, Skr. *āyu-s* life, time, *ēva* course, custom = OS. *ēva* custom. ĀYU belongs to EĺMI I go (√4).

210. √ ÁYOS ore, metal.

E. *ore* = Goth. *aiz*, OHG. *ēr*, G. *ēren* (written *ehern*) brazen: cf. L. *aes* copper, bronze, *aënum* a bronze vessel, *aëneus* of bronze, Skr. *ayas* metal, iron.

211. √ ARMO-S arm.

E. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, G. *arm*: cf. L. *armus* shoulder, Zend *arema* arm. ARMO-S is probably akin to Gr. *ἁραρίσκω* I fit together, cf. *ἁρμός* shoulder joint.

212. √ OK eye.

E. *eye* = Goth. *augō*, G. *auge*: *augo* stands for *ahv-go*, *ahv* = *ok* in L. *oculus*, Gr. *ὄσσε* (= *οκιε*) the two eyes, cf. Skr. *ákshi*, *akshán*, eye. OK eye is akin to OK to see = Gr. *ὄσσομαι* I see, *ὄπωπα* I have seen.

213. √ OVI-S sheep.

E. *ewe* = Goth. *awi-* in *awi*-str sheepfold, OHG. *ouwi* sheep, ewe = Lith. *avis*, OSlav. *ovĭ*-cĭ, L. *ovis*, Gr. *ὄρις*, Skr. *ávi* sheep. This belongs probably to ÉVŌ to clothe, which occurs in L. *induo* I put on, *exuo* I strip off, Lith. *auti* to clothe the feet.

214. √ UKSÉN, *loc.* UKSÉNI, *dat.* UKSNÉI, ox.

E. *ox*, pl. *oxen* = AS. *oxa*, Goth. *aúhsa*, G. *ochse*: cf. Cambrian *ych*, pl. *ychen*, Rytychen (= Oxford), Skr. *ukshán* bull, from *vaksh*, *uksháti*, to moisten, or from *vaksh* to grow.

215. √ UDROS otter.

E. *otter* = G. *otter*, Lith. *udra*, OSlav. *v-ydra*, Zend *udra* otter or water dog: cf. Gr. *ὕδρος*, *ὕδρα*, water snake, Skr. *udra*, m., crab or otter. Properly, UDROS is an abbreviation of a compound with *udro* water; cf. Skr. an-*udra* waterless, *udra*-jīvin living in water, Gr. *ἐν-υδρίς* otter.

216. √ ŪDHAR udder.

E. *udder* = OHG. *ūter*, G. *euter*, L. *ūber*, Gr. *οὖθαρ*, Skr. *ūdhar*.

217. √ KAITU-S appearance.

E. *-hood* = AS. *-hād* = G. *-heit* in schön*heit* beauty, wahr*heit* truth, akin to Goth. *haidu-s* manner, OHG. *hei* manner, condition = Skr. *kētú-s* appearance, form. KAITU-S (or, better, KOITU-S?) is akin to Skr. *cit*, *cētati*, to perceive.

218. √ ḰEKLO-S wheel.

E. *wheel* = AS. *hweogol*, *hweohl*, *hweól*, ONorse *hjōl*, Gr. *κύκλος*, Skr. *cakrá*.

219. √ ḰERU kettle.

E. *ewer* = AS. *hwer*, ONorse *hverr*, OIr. *coire* kettle, Cambrian *peir* kettle, pot, Skr. *carú*.

220. √ KJOIMO-S home.

E. *home*, *-ham* (in proper names), *ham*let, cf. Goth. *haims* village, G. *heim*, adv., home, *heimath*, n., home, Lith. *kēma-s* village, Skr. *kshḗma* dwelling, rest, from *kshi* to dwell = Gr. *κτίζω* I build, found.

221. √ ĠĒNI-S woman.

E. *queen*, *quean* = Goth. *qēn-s* wife, Skr. *jāni*, as in dvi-*jāni* having two wives, Zend *jéni* woman. Not connected with ZEN to produce.

222. √ GOLBHO-S calf.

E. *calf* = G. *kalb*: cf. Gr. *δελφύς* womb, *δέλφαξ* a young pig, Skr. *gárbha* womb, embryo, apa-*galbha* miscarrying.

223. √ GŌV cow.

E. *cow*, pl. *ky*, *kine* = AS. *cū*, pl. gen. *cuna*, G. *kuh*, OSlav. in *gov*-ędo horned cattle, Lett. *gũws*, OIr. *bō*, L. *bōs*, Gr *βοῦς*, acc. *βῶν*, Skr. *gau*, acc. *gām* (= *βῶν*).

224. √ GHORMÓ-S warm.

E. *warm* = G. *warm*, Goth. *warmjan* to warm, L. *formus* warm, Skr. *gharmá* warmth, heat. From ǴHER- to glow (√32). The Teutonic *warm* stands for *gvarm* from European *ghvormo-s*.

225. √ ÇAPHO-S hoof.

E. *hoof* = G. *huf*, Skr. *çapha*, Zend *çafa* hoof, claw. Its origin is quite uncertain.

226. √ ÇASO hare.

E. *hare* = AS. *hara*, OHG. *haso*, G. *hase*, OPruss. *sasin-*, Skr. *çaça* for *çasa*.

227. √ ÇERD, ÇṚD, heart.

E. *heart* = AS. *heorte*, Goth. *hairtō*, MHG. *herze*, G. *herze*, *herz*: cf. Lith. *szirdis*, OSlav. *srĭdĭ-ce*, Gr. *κραδία*, L. *cor*, *cordis*. ÇṚD agrees with Skr. *hṛd*, *hṛdaya*, heart. The ground form is perhaps ÇHERD.

228. √ ÇOINI-S sharpness.

E. *hone* = ONorse *hein* whetstone, cf. Zend *çaēni* top, peak. Akin to Skr. *çā*, *çiçāti*, to sharpen: cf. Gr. *κῶνος* cone, L. *catus* shrill, sagacious = Skr. *çitá* sharp.

229. √ ÇUŌN, gen. ÇUNÓS, dog.

E. *hound* = Goth. *hunds* dog, G. *hund*, Lith. *szů*, gen. *szuns*, Gr. *κυών*, *κυνός*, Skr. *çvā*, gen. *çunas*.

230. √ ÇRVO- horned.

E. *hart* = AS. *heorot*, OHG. *hiruz*, G. *hirsch*, from L. *cervus* = Gr. *κεραός* horned, Zend *çrva* of horn.

231. √ ZĒNU, ZNU, knee.

E. *knee* = Goth. *kniu*, G. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. *γόνυ*, *πρό-κνυ* on one's knees, Skr. *jānu*, *jñu*, knee, Zend *zanva* nom. pl.

232. √ ZENU-S chin, jaw.

E. *chin* = Goth. *kinnus* cheek, G. *kinn* chin, L. *gena* cheek, *genu*-inus of the cheek, Gr. *γένυς* under jaw, cheek. ZENU agrees with Skr. *hánu* jaw.

233. √ ZHANS goose.

E. *goose*, pl. *geese* = G. *gans*, pl. *gänse*, Lith. *żąsis*, gen. pl. *żąsu*, L. *anser* (for *hanser*), Gr. *χήν*, Doric *χάν*, pl. *χᾶνες* = *χᾶνσες*, Skr. *háṁsa* goose, swan.

234. √ ZHOLTOS: ZHḶTÓS, gold.

E. *gold*, *golden*, *gild*, *gilt* = G. *gold*, *golden*, ver*gülden* to gild, Goth. *gulþ* gold, OSlav. *zlato*, Skr. *hāṭaka*, cf. *hiraṇya* gold, *harita* yellow. ZHOLTOS is from the verbal root which occurs in Lith. *żelti* to be green or yellow (√49).

235. √ ZHJES yesterday.

E. *yesterday* = Goth. *gistra*dagis to-morrow, G. *gestern* yesterday, ONorse *gær*, L. *heri*, *hesternus* of yesterday, Gr. *ἐχθές* yesterday, *χθιζός* of yesterday, Skr. *hyas* yesterday, Zend *zyō*.

236. √ TELO deal, board.

E. *thill* = G. *diele* board, OSlav. *tlo*, *tĭlo*, ground, floor, Skr. *tala*. Perhaps from TELA to carry (√55).

237. √ TṆNÚS thin.

E. *thin*, *thinner* = OHG. *dunni* thin, G. *dünn*. Teutonic *þunnja-s* arose from *þunnús* = TṆNÚS. Cf. L. *tenuis*, Gr. *ταναός* stretched, Skr. *tanú* (for *tṇnú*) thin.

238. √ TṚSDO, TORSDO-, thrush.

E. *throstle* = MHG. *drostel*, L. *turdela*: cf. Lith. *strazda-s*, OPruss. *treste*, ONorse *þröstr*, L. *turdus*, Gr. *στροῦθος* sparrow, Skr. *tarda-s* a certain bird.

239. √ DENTS, *dat.* DṆTÉI, tooth.

E. *tooth*, pl. *teeth* = Goth. *tunpus*: cf. OHG. *zand*, G. *zahn*, L. *dens*, Gr. *ὀδούς*, Skr. *dant*, *datka*.

240. √ DEDRU, DERDRU, DEDRUKO-, eruption.

E. *tatter*, *tetter* (also *dartars*, *dander*, *dandruff*), akin to OHG. *zitaroch* eruption on the skin, Skr. *dadru*, *dardru*, *dadruka*, eruption on the skin, itch. Cf. also Lith. *dederv*-inė herpes, eruption. From the intensive of DER, Gr. *δέρω* I flay (√63).

241. √ DÉRU, DRÉU, DRU, wood, tree.

E. *tree*, *trough* = Goth. *triu* tree, piece of wood, MHG. *troc*, gen. *troges*, trough: cf. Gr. *δόρυ* beam, spear, *δρῦς* tree, oak, Skr. *dāru*, *dru*, wood, tree. It probably belongs to DER- to cleave (√63).

242. √ DORBHO-S, DṚBHOS, turf.

E. *turf* = LG. *torf* peat, OHG. *zurba* turf (G. *torf* is from LG.), Skr. *darbha* bunch of grass. From the verbal root found in Skr. *darbh* to wind, wrap.

243. √ DṆZHVA tongue.

E. *tongue* = Goth. *tuggō*, OHG. *zunkā*, OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua* (cf. OPruss. *insuwis*, Lith. *lĕžuvis*, OSlav. *języ-ka*, OPer. *izāva*, Zend *hizvā*, *hizu*, Skr. *jihvā*, *juhū*). The ground form of the word is preserved in Teutonic and Old Latin.

244. √ DYÉUS (PATÉR), gen. DIVÓS, name of the highest god.

E. *Tuesday* = AS. *Tiwesdæg*, MHG. *ziestac* from *Tiw* = OHG. *Ziu*: cf. L. *Jūpiter*, Gr. *Ζεὺς πατήρ*, gen. *Διρός*, Skr. *Dyaushpitā*, gen. *Divas*, Zeus, sky. To be derived from the root DIV (more correctly from DĪ) to shine.

245. √ DHUGHĂTÉR daughter.

E. *daughter* = G. *tochter*, Lith. *duktė*, OSlav. *dŭshti*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Skr. *duhitár*. From DHUGH to be of use (√68), as e. g. E. *maid*, Goth. *magaþs*, from *magan* to be strong.

246. √ DHUR, DHURĀ, door.

E. *door* = AS. *duru*, OHG. *turā*, G. *thür*, *thor*: cf. Lith. *dvara-s* yard, Gr. *θύρα* door, L. *fores*. Skr. *dvara* yard, *dvār*, *dur*, door agrees with *dhvoro-s*, *dhur*.

247. √ PATÉR, *loc.* PATÉRI, *dat.* PATRÉI, father.

E. *father* = Goth. *fadar*, G. *vater*, OIr. *athir*, L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Skr. *pitā*, loc. *pitári*, dat. *pitré*. It is derived from PĀ to protect (√75).

248. √ PETRO- feather.

E. *feather* = G. *feder*, Gr. *πτερόν*, Skr. *pátra*. From the root found in Gr. *πέτομαι* I fly = Skr. *pat* to fly.

249. √ PEÇU cattle.

E. *fee* = Goth. *faihu* cattle, G. *vieh*, L. *pecu*, Skr. *páçu*, *paçú*. In the meaning "possession" E. *fee* agrees with AS. *feoh*, Goth. *faihu*, cf. L. *pecūnia* property, money.

250. √ PŌD, dat. PODÉI, foot.

E. *foot*, pl. *feet* = Goth. *fōtus*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss*, pl. *füsse*, L. *pes*, Gr. *πούς*, Skr. *pād*. It belongs to PED to go (√77).

251. √ BHĀZHU-S shoulder joint.

E. *bough* = OHG. *puac* shoulder joint, shoulder, MHG. *buoc*, G. *bug*, Gr. *πῆχυς* forearm, arm, Doric *πᾶχυς*, Skr. *bāhú*, Zend *bāzu*.

252. √ BHANSO- cow stall.

E. *boose* (cf. *goose* = G. *gans*) = ONorse *bās*, MHG. *banse*: cf. Goth. *bansts* barn, Skr. *bhāsa* cow stall.

253. √ BHEBHRU-S beaver.

E. *beaver* = G. *biber*, OSlav. *bebrŭ*, L. *fiber*, Skr. *babhru* a sort of ichneumon, also as an adj., brown, Zend *bawri* beaver: cf. E. *brown* = G. *braun*.

254. √ BHERZĀ, BHṚZĀ, birch.

E. *birk*, *birch* = G. *birke*, Lith. *beržа-s*, OSlav. *brēza*, Skr. *bhūrja* a kind of birch. Here belongs E. *bark* = G. *borke*.

255. √ BHODROS good.

E. *batful*, *battel*, *batten*, cf. Goth. *batnan* to be profited; E. *better*, *best* (*betst*) = G. *besser*, *best*; E. *bote*, *boot* = OHG. *puoza* profit, penance, compensation, G. *busse* penance, compensation, cf. Skr. *bhadra* auspicious. Perhaps it is akin to the Skr. *bhand* to praise.

256. √ BHUZO- buck.

E. *buck* = Zend *būza*, cf. Skr. *bukka* (from *bhuj-ka f*).

257. √ BHUDHNO- ground, bottom.

E. *bottom* = AS. *botm*, OSax. *bodem*, G. *boden*: cf. Gr. *πυθμήν*, Skr. *budhna*. Cf. E. *body* = MHG. *bottich*, *pottich*. From *bottom* has sprung *bum* the buttocks, cf. MHG. *budeming* tripe.

258. √ BHRĂTŌR brother.

E. *brother* = Goth. *brōþar*, OHG. *pruoder*, G. *bruder*, L. *frāter*, Gr. *φρήτωρ*, Doric *φράτωρ* = Skr. *bhrātar*.

259. √ NAGHO- nail.

E. *nail*, n., *nail*, v. = AS. *nægel* nail, Goth. *nagljan* to nail, G. *nagel*, n., *nageln*, v.: cf. Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail, L. *unguis*, Skr. *nakha* (from *nagh-ka*).

260. √ NABHĀ nave (of a wheel), navel.

E. *nave*, *navel* = OHG. *napa* nave, *napalo* navel, G. *nabe* nave, *nabel* navel, Old Prussian *nabis* nave, navel, Lett. *naba* navel, Gr. *ὄμφαλος*, L. *umbilicus*, Skr. *nābhi* nave, navel.

261. √ NASĀ nose.

E. *nose*, *nase*, *ness*, *nozzle* = AS. *nosu*, *nasu*, nose, OHG. *nasa*, G. *nase*, L. *nāsus*, *nāres*, nose, Skr. *nas*, *nāsā*; E. *nostril* = AS. *nose* þyrel.

262. √ NÉPŌT grandson, descendant.

E. *nephew*, a union of AS. *nefa* (= OHG. *nefo*, G. *neffe*), and F. *neveu*, from L. *nepos* grandson, nephew, descendant = Skr. *nápāt* grandson, descendant.

263. √ NÉVOS, NÉVIOS, new.

E. *new* = Goth. *niujis*, G. *neu*, OSlav. *novŭ*, Lith. *naujas*, L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*, Skr. *nava*, *navya*. Here probably also E. *now* = Skr. *nu*, *nū*, now. This is probably of pronominal origin, from NE- this.

264. √ NESDÓ-S nest.

E. *nest* = AS. *nest*, G. *nest*, L. *nīdus* (from *nisdus*), Skr. *nīḍá* nest (from *nisda*).

265. √ NÓKTI-S night.

E. *night* = G. *nacht* night, Lith. *naktis* night, OSlav. *noshtĭ*, L. *nox*, *noctium*. Gr.

νύξ, Skr. *nákti;* E. *night*ingale = AS. *niht*egale, G. *nacht*igall; E. *night*mare = G. *nacht*mahr.

266. √ NOGNÓ-S naked.
E. *nake*, *naken*, *naked* = Goth. *naqaps*, ONorse *nakinn*, G. *nackt*, *nackend*, Lith. *nûgas*, OSlav. *nagŭ:* Skr. *nagnás* naked agrees with Zend *maghna*.

267. √ NŌMN, *loc.* NOMÉNI, *dat.* NŌMNÉI, name.
E. *name*, *neven*, *nempne*, *nempt* = Goth. *namō* name, AS. *nama*, *nemnian* to name, G. *name*, n., *nennen*, v., L. *nōmen*, n., Gr. *ὄνομα*, *νώνυμος*, nameless, Skr. *nâma* name. It belongs to the verbal root found in Gr. *ὄνομαι* I blame, *ὀνοτάζω*, L. *nota* a mark, *notāre* to blame, to mark.

268. √ MĀTÉR mother.
E. *mother* = OHG. *muoter*, G. *mutter*, L. *māter*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Doric *μάτηρ*, Skr. *mātár*.

269. √ MARYĀ mark, sign.
E. *mear*, *mere*, a boundary, cf. Skr. *maryā*, *maryādā*, mark, sign. It probably belongs to MAR to shine; cf. Gr. *μαρμαίρω* I sparkle, etc.

270. √ MÉDHU mead.
E. *mead* = AS. *meodo*, OHG. *metu*, G. *meth*, Cornish *medu*, OSlav. *medŭ*, Gr. *μέθυ* wine, Skr. *mádhu* sweet, honey, mead.

271. √ MÉDHYO-S middle.
E. *mid*, *midday*, *middle*, *meddle* = G. *mitte*, n., middle, *mittag* midday, *mittel*, adj., middle, L. *medius*, Gr. *μέσσος* (from *μεθjος*), Skr. *mádhya*.

272. √ MĒNS moon, month.
E. *moon* = AS. *mōna*, OHG. *māno*, Goth. *mēna;* E. *month* = AS. *mōnað*, OHG. *mānōt*, Goth. *mēnōþs*, G. *mond* moon, *monat* month, L. *mensis*, Gr. *μήν*, *μείς*, *μηνός*, Skr. *mās*, *māsa*, month. It is derived from MĒ to measure (√99).

273. √ MERZU mark.
E. *marc*, *mark*, *merk*, *merke* = AS. *marc* a mark, G. *mark* a mark, boundary, *marke* a mark, sign: cf. L. *margo* border, Zend *merezu* boundary. It belongs to MERZ to border, √106.

274. √ MOZGÓ-S marrow.
E. *marrow* = AS. *mearg*, G. *mark;* E. *marl* = G. *mergel:* cf. OSlav. *mozgŭ* marrow, Skr. *majján* (*jj* from *sj*).

275. √ MONA (mane), neck.
E. *mane* = OHG. *mana*, G. *mähne*, akin to Skr. *manyā* neck, as OSlav. *griva* mane is akin to Skr. *grīvā* neck. Also OS. *meni* necklace, OSlav. *moni-sto*, L. *monī-le*.

276. √ MISDHÓ-S reward, meed.
E. *meed* = AS. *mēd*, *meord*, Goth. *mizdō*, OHG. *miata*, G. *miethe* hire, rent, Gr. *μισθός* pay, reward, Zend *mīzhda* reward.

277. √ MŪS mouse.
E. *mouse*, pl. *mice* = G. *maus*, pl. *mäuse*, L. *mūs*, Gr. *μῦς*, Skr. *mūsh*.

278. √ MṆTI thought, sense.
E. *mind* = AS. *mynd*, Goth. *munds*, L. *mens*, *menti-um*, Skr. *matí* (for *mṇtí*). It belongs to MEN to think (√104).

279. √ YĒR year.
E. *year* = Goth. *jēr*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr* = Zend *yāre* season. Perhaps Gr. *ὥρη* season, year, also belongs here.

280. √ JUGO-M yoke.
E. *yoke* = Goth. *juk*, OHG. *johh*, G. *joch*, L. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, Skr. *yuga-m*. From JEUG to yoke (√109).

281. √ YUVÉN (*dat.* YŪNÉI), YUVṆKO-S, young.
E. *young*, *young*ling, *younker*, *youth* = Goth. *juggs* young, *jūhiza* younger, *jūnda* youth, L. *juventa*, G. *jung* young, *jüng*ling a youth, *junker* young nobleman, *jugend* youth, L. *juvenis* young, Skr. *yúvan*, dat. *jūnē*, young; E. *young* = L. *juvencus*, OIrish *óc* = Cambrian *ieuanc*, Skr. *yuvaka* (for *yuvṇka*).

282. √ RĒGOS, ROGO-, dark.
E. *rack* = AS. *racu* moisture, thin clouds, akin to Goth. *riqis* darkness, Gr. *ἔρεβος*, Skr. *rajas* dark.

283. √ RĒZ king.
E. *rich*, *rich*ly = G. *reich* rich, *reich*lich richly, akin to Goth. *reiks* prince = E. *rick* (in Frederick), *rich* (in *Rich*ard = OHG. *Rīh*hart): cf. Gallic *rēx*, *rīx*, king, L. *rēx*, Skr. *rāj*, *rājan*.

284. √ VIDHÉVĀ widow.
E. *widow* = Goth. *widuwō*, OHG. *wituwā*, G. *witwe*, *wittib*, OSlav. *vidova*, L. *vidua*, Skr. *vidhávā*. From the verbal root found in Skr. *vidh* to lack.

285. √ VIRÓ-S man.
E. *were*gild, *were*wolf = G. *wehr*geld, *wehr*wolf werewolf, Goth. *wair* man, OHG. *wer*, L. *vir*, OIr. *fer*, Skr. *vīrá* man, hero, Lith. *vyra-s* man.

286. √ VḶKO-S wolf.
E. *wolf* = Goth. *wulfs*, G. *wolf*, Lith. *vìlkas*, OSlav. *vlŭkŭ*, L. *lupus*, Gr. *λύκος*, Skr. *vṛ́ka*. It belongs to the verb VELK = Lith. *velkti* to tear, pull.

287. √ VḶNĀ wool.
E. *wool*, *woolen*, *woolly* = G. *wolle* wool, *wollen* woolen, *wollig* woolly, Goth. *wulla* wool, OHG. *wolla*, Lith. *vilna*, OSlav. *vlŭna*, Skr. *ūrṇā*. It belongs to VEL to turn, twist (√146).

288. √ ṾS, ṾSŌS, morning red.
E. *east*, *eastern* = G. *ost* east, *oster*, *ostern*, Easter, Lith. *ausz-ti* to dawn, L. *aurōra* dawn, Gr. *ἄυως* = *ἠώς*, Skr. *úsh*, *ushás*, from *vas*, *uccháti*, to dawn. The European *aus* has, like the Skr. *us*, arisen from ṾS (VES) (√149).

289. √ SEBHĀ kin, SEBHIOS related.
E. *sib* = AS. *gesib*, Goth. *sibja* relationship, OHG. *sippa*, G. *sippe*, akin to Skr. *sabhā* assembly, kin, *sabhya*, adj., belonging to kin.

290. √ SENVA sinew.
E. *sinew* = OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, cf. Skr. *snāva*, *snu-tas*, sinew.

291. √ SÉLPOS, SOLPĀ, salve, ointment.
E. *salve*, n., *salve*, v. = Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, G. *salbe*, n., *salben*, v.: cf. Gr. *ὅλπη* an oil flask, *ἔλαιος* oil, fat, Skr. *sarpís* melted butter, *srpra* oily (= Gr. *λιπαρός*).

292. SOMO summer.
E. *summer* = Goth. *sumrus*, OHG. *sumar*, G. *sommer*, akin to Skr. *samā* year, Zend *hama* summer.

293. √ SŪNÚ-S son.
E. *son* = Goth. *sunus*, G. *sohn*, Lith. *sunu-s*, OSlav. *synŭ*, Skr. *sūnu*, Zend *hunu*. Skr. *su* does not mean to beget, but to press out (the *soma* juice).

294. √ SŪ-S pig.
E. *sow* = OHG. *sū*, G. *sau:* cf. Gr. *ὗς*, L. *sūs*, Zend *hū* boar.

295. √ SḰHÉGO-S goat.
E. *sheep* = AS. *scēp*, OS. *skāp*, OHG. *scāf*, G. *schaf*, Skr. *chága* goat: cf. Phrygian *ἄττηγος* goat.

296. √ STÉR, *dat.* STRÉI, star.
E. *star* = Goth. *staírnō*, G. *stern:* cf. L. *stella* (*ster-la*), Gr. *ἀστήρ*, *ἄστρον*, Skr. *star*. According to Max Müller, from STER to strew, as "strewers of light (?)" (√166).

297. √ SVÉN, *loc.* SUÉNI, *dat.* SUNÉI, sun.
E. *sun* = Goth. *sunna*, *sunnō*, G. *sonne;* E. *south* = OHG. *sund*, G. *süd:* cf. Gr. *ἦνοψ*, i. e. *ϝῆν-οψ*, sparkling, Zend *qeñg* (i. e. *svens*) sun.

298. √ SVÉSŌR sister.
E. *sister*, *suster* = Goth. *swistar*, G. *schwester*, L. *sorōr* (from *svesōr*), Skr. *svásar*, Zend *qaṅhar*.

V. NUMERAL ROOTS.

299. √ OINO-S one.
E. *one*, *an*, *a* = AS. *ān*, Goth. *ains*, G. *ein*, Old Prussian *ains*, Lith. *vẽna-s*, OSlav. *inŭ*, Gr. *οἴνη* ace, L. *oinos* one = *ūnus*, OIr. *oen*, Cambrian *un*. Cf. Zend *aēva*, OPer. *aiva* = Gr. *οἶρος* alone, Skr. *ē-ka* one.

300. √ DUŌ two.
E. *two* = Goth. *twai*, *twōs*, *twa*, Gr. *δύω*, *δύο*, L. *duō*, Skr. *dvā*.

301. √ TRÉYES, *m.*, *f.*, three.
E. *three* = Goth. *preis* (*prijōs*), *prija* neut., Gr. *τρεῖς* (from *τρεjες*), *τρία*, L. *trēs*, *tria;* Skr. *tráyas* m. (*tisras* f.; *trīṇi* neut.).

302. √ ḰETVÓRES four.
E. *four* = Goth. *fidwōr*, *fidur-*, G. *vier*, Gr. *τέσσαρες*, *πίσυρες*, L. *quatuōr*, Skr. *catvâras* m.

303. √ PÉNḰE five.
E. *five* = AS. *fīf*, Goth. *fimf*, G. *fünf*, Gr. *πέντε*, L. *quinque* (from *pinque*), Skr. *páñca*.

304. √ SVÉKS six.
E. *six* = Goth. *saihs*, G. *sechs*, L. *sex*, Cambrian *chwech* (from *sveks*), Gr. *ϝέξ*, Skr. *shash*, Zend *kshvas*.

305. √ SEPTṆ seven.
E. *seven* = Goth. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, L. *septem*, Gr. *ἑπτά*, Skr. *saptá* (from *septṇ*).

306. √ OḲTŌ, OḲTOU, eight.
E. *eight* = Goth. *ahtau*, OHG. *ahtō*, G. *achte*, *acht*, L. *octō*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, Skr. *ashṭā*, *ashṭau*.

307. √ NÉVṆ nine.
E. *nine* = Goth. *niun*, G. *neun*, OSlav. *devęti*, Gr. *ἐννέα*, L. *novem*, Skr. *náva* (from *návṇ*).

308. √ DÉḲṆ ten.
E. *ten* = Goth. *taihun*, G. *zehen*, Gr. *δέκα*, L. *decem*, Skr. *dáça* (from *daçṇ*).

309. √ ḲṆTÓM hundred.
E. *hund*red = G. *hund*ert, Goth. *hund*, L *centum*, Gr. *ἑ-κατόν*, Skr. *çatá* (from *çṇtá*).

310. Here belongs E. *both* = Goth. *bajōþs*, from *bai*, neut. *ba*, akin to OSlav. *oba*, Gr. *ἄμφω*, L. *ambō*, Skr. *ubhā*, *ubhau*. OSlav. *o-ba* is compound of *o* and *ba*, Gr. *ἀμ-φω* of *ἀ-ν* and *φω*, Skr. *u-bhā* of *u* and *bhā*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ON

THE REVISED ETYMOLOGIES.

It was intended that the etymologies of the former edition should be simply revised — that is, should be retained in the present edition in matter and form except so far as errors had been detected, or new discoveries made, or better methods of presentation devised. The application of this rule has led to several important changes, a brief notice of which may be useful.

I. A method has been adopted by which the history of the words treated may be indicated. The older English forms, if known and differing from those now in use, come first; then the earlier forms, — Anglo-Saxon if the word is native; French, Latin, Scandinavian, etc., if the word is from a foreign source. Not infrequently a word is in this way traced back to two or more languages; thus, the French words in English usually come from Latin, but not always directly. Such words as *apricot*, *escort*, *guise*, *spy*, will illustrate the arrangement of forms. When the direct history has been followed as far back as possible, then cognate words in other languages of the Indo-European family are added; but these kindred words are always clearly distinguished from the actual sources of the English words. For comparatively rare or obsolete words, the history is not, as a rule, carried beyond the immediate source of the English forms; but common words receive fuller treatment. No attempt is made to give roots; but an idea of the present views of scholars as to the probable primitive forms can be obtained from Professor Fick's "List of Roots of the Original Language in English," pp. xxiii–xxxi, to which reference is made by number under the sign √. The historical order here indicated is departed from in certain cases where no inconvenience or misunderstanding seemed likely to result; namely, when a foreign word, usually a French one, is given in an old form, while that now in use, if the word still exists, is different. In these cases the modern form is added immediately after the old one; readers thus being enabled to recognize the English word as really identical with the modern French one, though not, properly speaking, coming from it. Examples of this may be found under the words *able*, *catch*, *governor*, and many others. It was often doubtful whether a word came into our language directly from Latin, or passed through French first on its way into English. In such cases, if the Latin is given as the source, the possibility that the French was really the immediate source is indicated by putting at the end of the etymology the French form with the abbreviation "cf." preceded by a colon. Sometimes a different wording has been employed to express such a doubt clearly.

II. By recognizing and indicating this historical order of word forms, it has been possible to omit a considerable number of forms which throw no light on the history of the English words. If a given word comes from the French, and the French word is a direct descendant from the Latin, then the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Provençal cognates are evidently unimportant. If, however, the French word is from Italian, for example, the insertion of the Italian word is necessary for the complete history of the English one.

III. A special feature of the revision is the careful and extended use of cross references. Derivative words refer — except in case of rather uncommon (or technical) words whose full history is less important — to a simpler form when one exists, where the final etymology is given; and under this simpler form reference is again made to the most interesting or typical derivatives from the same root. The words known as doublets, in which the same original word appears in the language in two or more differing forms, as *guard* and *ward*, each having its own history, regularly refer to each other. By this means not only is the history of a word given, but attention is directed to kindred words, whose relations, often not obvious at first sight, are made clearer by the history briefly indicated in the etymology of each. The composite character of the English vocabulary, and the great fertility of roots, are thus illustrated. Common words, such as *two*, *five*, *ten*, *father*, *cow*, *water*, *full*, *loud*, *red*, *thin*, *be*, *come*, *stand*, etc., will serve as illustrations. This system of references, the same in principle as that used by Skeat in his Etymological Dictionary, has here been carried out, it is believed, more thoroughly and consistently than in any other English dictionary.

IV. In general, the final etymology has been put under the commonest form of the simple word, — that which is in most familiar use in the language. This is usually a native English word, or a word early adopted into English. Compare *father* with *paternal*, *foot* with *pedal*, *inspect* with *spy*, *three* with *trio*, etc.

V. The fact that not all the etymological problems of English have been solved, and that much work is devoted to the subject, with a consequent steady advance in our knowledge, makes obvious the need of caution. Especially is this true when, as here, the attempt is made to popularize some of the results of scientific philological study. The frequent use of such words as "perhaps," "possibly," "probably," or the abbreviation "cf.," which makes no positive assertion, will show that in the revision the danger of too positive statement has been kept in view.

VI. For the spelling or transliteration of foreign words in the etymologies, Skeat's system has generally been followed. The only important variations are those which follow. In Sanskrit words, *c* is used instead of *ch*, *ch* instead of *chh*, and *ṛ*, *ṭ*, *ḍ*, *ṭh*, *ḍh*, *ṇ*, instead of *ri*, t, d, *th*, *dh*, n. Instead of *m̃*, the sign *ṃ* has probably been used once or twice. In Gothic words, *q* is used instead of *kw*, *þ* instead of *th*, and the short *ai* and *au* are written *aí*, *aú*. In Arabic words, the fourteenth letter of the alphabet is rendered by *ç* instead of *s*. Long vowels are marked throughout with the macron (*ā*, *ē*, etc.) in the languages where it is usual to mark long vowels as such.

VII. Besides the Rev. W. W. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, many other books and philological journals were used, particularly Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, the fourth edition of which became available towards the close of the work. These works, with Mätzner's excellent but incomplete Old English dictionary in the second volume of his *Altenglische Sprachproben*, Stratmann's *Dictionary of the Old English Language*, and Sievers's *Angelsächsische Grammatik*, among others, furnished a solid basis for the Germanic side of English. For that part of our vocabulary which comes from French or other Romance languages, the reliance was mainly on Diez's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen*, with Scheler's supplement, and the additions and corrections due to other scholars, and found in the periodicals *Romania*, and *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, and elsewhere, together with the various lexicons, especially Littré's *Dictionnaire de la langue française*, and Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, so far as it was available. The invaluable *New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr. Murray, could be used only for a second revision of a number of separate articles, almost all in the letters A and B, and for such words beyond the first letters of the alphabet as the first parts of that work threw light on incidentally.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

§1. KEY TO THE SYMBOLS.

In the **RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION** in the Dictionary, there is employed — as shown in the Table — a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language; with, in four instances, a pair of equivalents for the same sound as occurring in different situations, viz.: **u̱ = o͝o**; **u̱ = o͡o**; **o̱ = a̱**; and **y̱** (final) = **ī**; besides *a* and *e*, italicized, as these vowels are in certain cases obscured and turned toward the neutral form; also, apostrophe for the voice-glide; and **N** to indicate foreign nasalized vowels; — some of the sounds occurring only in accented and others only in unaccented syllables, and some others, with but slight difference of quality, in both; — the **ē** is always of the "narrow" form in accented and the "wide" in unaccented syllables. The **ā**, **ē**, and **ō** are used to represent the similar sounds in foreign words, but not limited as they are in English to unaccented syllables. The **u̱** is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace **u** French and **ü** German; and in like manner the **ē** for the **eu** French and **ö** German.

The consonant letters **b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, p, r, t, v, w,** and **y,** and the digraphs **sh** and **ng,** are used with their ordinary normal value; **g, s, z,** and **ch** are each limited to a single sound; **n** and **th** are marked for one sound of each and used unmarked for the other. No use is made of **c, q, x,** or the digraphs **ph, gh, dg,** and **wh.** The principal substitutions made with each consonant symbol in the respelling are noted in the Table.

ā, as in . . . **āle, fāte, lā'bor, chā'os, chām'ber, pā'tri-ar'chal.**
â, „ „ „ . . . **sen'âte, pref'âce, del'i-câte, â-e'ri-al, châ-ot'ic, sal'u-tâ-ry.**
å, „ „ „ . . . **câre, shâre, pår'ent, com-pâre', plow'shâre', beâr, âir.**
ă, „ „ „ . . . **ăm, ădd, făt, răn'dom, ăt-tăck', ăc-cept', re'ăd-mit'.**
ä, „ „ „ . . . **ärm, färr, fä'ther, mär'tyr, äh, älms, ärt, pälm.**
å, „ „ „ . . . **åsk, gråss, dånce, å-bate', Å-mer'i-cå, so'få, bot'å-ny.**
a, „ „ „ . . . **fi'nal, in'fant, guid'ance, val'iant, hus'band, mad'am.**
ą, „ „ „ . . . **ąll, ąwe, swąrm, tąlk, drąw.**
ē, „ „ „ . . . **ēve, mēte, se-rēne', hē'li-om'e-ter.**
ê, „ „ „ . . . **ê-vent', dê-pend', crê-ate', so-ci'ê-ty, dê-lin'ê-ate, sê-rene'.**
ĕ, „ „ „ . . . **ĕnd, mĕt, ĕx-cuse', ĕf-face', car'pĕt, con'dĕm-na'tion.**
ẽ, „ „ „ . . . **fẽrn, hẽr, ẽr'mine, pẽr-vẽrt', ev'ẽr, in'fẽr-ence.**
e, „ „ „ . . . **re'cent, de'cen-cy, pru'dence, pen'i-tent, nov'el.**
ī, „ „ „ . . . **īce, tīme, sīght, bīnd, in-spīre', jus'ti-fī'a-ble.**
î, „ „ „ . . . **î-de'a, trî-bu'nal, dî-am'e-ter, bî-ol'o-gy.**
ĭ, „ „ „ . . . **ĭll, pĭn, pĭt'y, ad-mĭt', hab'ĭt, dĭ-vide', ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭve.**
ō, „ „ „ . . . **ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō'ver, pro-pōse', lō'co-mō'tive.**
ŏ, as in . . . **ŏ-bey', tŏ-bac'cŏ, sor'rŏw, a-nat'ŏ-my, prŏ-pose'.**
ô, „ „ „ . . . **ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, land'lôrd', ab-hôr', ab-hôr'ring.**
ŏ, „ „ „ . . . **ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr'rid, fŏr'est, ŏc-cur', in'cŏr-rect'.**
ū, „ „ „ . . . **ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, lūte, dū'ty, hū'man, as-sūme'.**
û, „ „ „ . . . **û-nite', ac'tû-ate, ed-û-ca'tion, hû-mane'.**
u̱, „ „ „ . . . **ru̱de, ru̱'mor, in-tru̱de'.**
u̱, „ „ „ . . . **fu̱ll, pu̱t, pu̱sh, fu̱l-fill', joy'fu̱l, in'stru̱-ment.**
ŭ, „ „ „ . . . **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd'y, ŭn'der, sŭb-mit', in'dŭs-try.**
û, „ „ „ . . . **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr', ·bûrn.**
ÿ, „ „ „ . . . **pit'ÿ, in'ju-rÿ, di-vin'i-tÿ.**
o͝o, „ „ „ . . . **fo͝od, mo͝on, fo͝ol, no͝on, wo͝o'ing.**
o͡o, „ „ „ . . . **fo͡ot, wo͡ol, bo͡ok, go͡od, cro͡ok'ed.**
ou, „ „ „ . . . **out, thou, de-vour'.**
oi, „ „ „ . . . **oil, nois'y, a-void', re-joice', em-broid'er-y, goi'ter.**
N, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (ăN'săN'b'l), **intrigante** (ăN'trē'găNT').
' (for voice-glide), as in **pardon** (păr'd'n), **eaten** (ēt''n), **evil** (ē'v'l).

g (hard): as in **go, begin, great, anger**; for **gu,** as in **guard**; for **gue,** as in **plague**; for **gh,** as in **ghost.**
s (surd, or sharp): as in **so, this, haste**; for **c,** as in **cell, vice**; for **sc,** as in **scene, science**; for **ss,** as in **hiss.**
z (like **s** sonant): as in **zone, haze**; for **s,** as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs**; for **x,** as in **Xenophon, xylography.**
ch (= **tsh**): as in **chair, much**; for **tch,** as in **match, etching.**
sh: for **ch,** as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**; for **ce,** as in **ocean**; for **ci,** as in **social**; for **sci,** as in **conscious**; for **s,** as in **sure**; for **se,** as in **nauseous**; for **si,** as in **pension**; for **ss,** as in **issue**; for **ssi,** as in **passion**; for **ti,** as in **nation.**
zh (= **sh** made sonant): for **z,** as in **azure**; for **zi,** as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s,** as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si,** as in **vision**; for **ssi,** as in **abscission**; for **g,** as in **rouge, cortége, genre.**
j (= **dzh**): for **g,** as in **gem, giant, engine**; for **gi** and **ge,** as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di,** as in **soldier**; for **dg,** as in **edge, knowledge.**

k: for **ch,** as in **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; for **c,** as in **cat, cube**; for **ck,** as in **pack, duck**; for **qu,** as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que,** as in **pique, oblique.**
kw: for **qu,** as in **queen, quit, quality.**
ks (surd): for **x,** as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.**
gz (sonant): for **x,** as in **exist, exact, example.**
f: for **ph,** as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh,** as in **laugh, rough.**
hw: for **wh,** as in **what, why, where.**
t: for **ed,** as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th,** as in **thyme, Thomas.**
ng: as in **long, singer**; for **ngue,** as in **tongue.**
ṉ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g,** as in **bank, junction, linger, single, canker.**
n (the ordinary sound): as in **no, none, man, many.**
th (sonant): for **th,** as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe.**
th (surd): as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breath, width.**

NOTE. Foreign consonant sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents.
REFERENCES. Figures annexed to the respelled form of the words refer to sections in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.
ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is otherwise indicated by a light hyphen; a heavier hyphen joins the members of compound words.

The Table here appended, together with the preceding Table, furnishes a method of **INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING.** It is, in its main features, the same as that employed in previous editions of the Dictionary, and will serve except in the case of a comparatively few words, which must be respelled. Use is made of it in this GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

To each of the symbols here given, the equivalent is added that takes its place in the respelling (thus: **a̱ = ŭ**, etc.; **what = whŏt**, etc.; **c = k**, etc.). The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent; as in **breāk, brĕad, hāil, yiēld, veil,** etc. Silent **e** at the end of syllables, as in **fate,** etc., or in the **ed** of preterites and participles, as in **baked, burned,** etc., need not be marked.

The method has diacritical marks applied to all such consonant letters and digraphs as offer especial occasion for their use. In other instances in which they might be employed (**z, gh, ti,** as in **nation,** etc.), it is better to dispense with them. The sounds, as described, of **x, ph, qu,** and **wh,** unmarked, are what these characters will usually, but not invariably, represent.

a̱ (= ŭ), ... as in **What, Was, Qual'i-ty, In'stal-la'tion.**
E, e̱ (= ā), ... „ „ **Eight, Prey, Vein, O-bey', Un-feign'ed-ly.**
Ê, ê (= â), ... „ „ **Thêre, Whêre, Hêir, Whêre-in'.**
Ew, ew (= ū), . . „ „ **Ewe, Dew, Hewn,** etc.; or (= **u̱**), as in **Brew.**
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . „ „ **Eel, Feet, Fee'ble, Un-seen', See'ing.**
Ï (= ē), ... „ „ **Pïque, Ma-chïne', Po-lïce'.**
Î, î (= ē), ... „ „ **Îrk'some, Fîr, Bîrd, Vîr'tue, Vîr-gin'i-ty, E-lix'îr.**
O, o̱ (= o͞o), . . . „ „ **o̱ze, Do̱, Who̱, To̱mb, Re-mo̱v'al.**
o̱ (= o͝o or **u̱)**, as in **Wo̱lf, Wo̱m'an, Wo̱l'ver-ine', Bo̱s'om.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= ŭ), . . . „ „ **Ȯth'er, Sȯn, Wel'cȯme, Wis'dȯm, Can'nȯn.**
Ow, ow (= ou), „ „ **Owl, Cow'ard, Vow'el, Al-low', Bow'wow'.**
Oy, oy (= oi), . „ „ **Oys'ter, Boy, Roy'al, En-joy', An-noy'ance.**
ȳ (= ī), . . . „ „ **Flȳ, Skȳ, Stȳle, De-fȳ', Dȳ'ing.**
Y, y (= ī), . . . „ „ **Ỳt'tri-a, Hymn, Lỳr'ic, Mỳ-thol'o-gỳ.**
y̆ (= ē), . . . „ „ **Mỳrrh, Mỳr'tle, Sa'tỳr, Mar'tỳr-dom.**

ç, c (= k), ... as in **Çat, Çoncur.**
Ç, ç (= s), ... „ „ **Çell, Viçe.**
Ch, ch (= k), ... „ „ **Chorus, Echo, Epoch.**
Çh, çh (= sh), ... „ „ **Çhaise, Maçhine.**
G̱, g̱ (= g), ... „ „ **G̱et, Beg̱in, Ang̱er.**
Ġ, ġ (= j), ... „ „ **Ġem, Enġine.**
dġ (= j). . . . . as in **Edġe, Bridġe, Badġer.**
s̱ (= z), ... „ „ **Is̱, Has̱, Wis̱dom.**
x̱ (= gz), ... „ „ **Ex̱ist, Ex̱ample.**
x (= ks), ... „ „ **Vex, Exit.**
Ph, ph (= f), ... „ „ **Phantom, Sylph, Sulphur.**
Qu, qu (= kw), ... „ „ **Queen, Conquest.**
Wh, wh (= hw), ... „ „ **When, What.**

STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

§ 2. THE ultimate standard of pronunciation for the English language is the usage that prevails among the best educated portion of the people to whom the language is vernacular; or, at least, the usage that will be the most generally approved by them. The pronunciation of this class of persons, all over the world, is for the greater part of the words of the language substantially uniform, and distinguished by only comparatively unimportant shades of difference.

There are, however, sundry diversities of importance which affect the pronunciation of a good many words. And there is no country or locality the custom of which can claim precedence as the everywhere acknowledged standard by which such differences are to be adjudged. The most approved pronunciation in London and the southeast of England is in some points different from what prevails anywhere else. But, notwithstanding the advantage connected with the metropolitan position, the usage of London and the vicinity is not really the standard for the other parts of Great Britain itself, in the sense of securing actual conformity, or even of being acknowledged as the model which should be followed. There are as yet but few of the best educated of the American people who are disposed to take the usage of London as the standard for their own pronunciation. Thus there is in fact no single absolute and universal standard to serve for every case.

Uniformity is to be preferred to diversity. There is no reason why it should be deemed desirable in itself to set up an American as opposed to a London or an English standard. But any fashion anywhere intrinsically bad should be avoided. As the nasal tone in speaking, which is yet too commonly heard in America, is a thing to be corrected, and would be such even if it had become the fashion in London, so any habit of pronunciation whatever that comes in as a change for the worse should be strenuously resisted, even if it should have gained foothold or have become the ruling mode in the higher circles in London.

The aim of a pronouncing dictionary should of course be to serve as an exponent of the usage which is the ultimate standard of pronunciation. In the case of diverse usages which have extensive prevalence, either within different local boundaries or side by side in the same community, a dictionary that is to serve for universal use should take note of each of them, without, however, being required to notice local peculiarities not approved by the best educated people. This is all that the dictionary has to do, except that it may and should present the reasons, when such exist, which render one mode of pronunciation preferable in itself to another. Its proper office is to indicate and record, not to dictate and prescribe. So far as the dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful interpreter of the actual usage, so far and no further, and in no other sense, can it be appealed to as an authority. It is only in its representative capacity that a dictionary may ever be taken as itself a standard of pronunciation. This would still be true of any work of the kind that might exercise such influence and gain such ascendency as to become a universally accepted and virtually authoritative standard.

§ 3. The task assumed by a pronouncing dictionary is not easy of achievement.

Supposing no doubt to remain as to what is the actual usage to be indicated, even then nothing more than an approximation to exactness can possibly be attained. The sounds which we indicate by the same symbol, and which, it may be, we regard as identical or absolutely alike, have in fact only a certain general resemblance in common, and are subject to allowable variation within certain limits. This is true universally, while occasionally the limits are so wide, and the actual variations so considerable, that the symbols need to be especially noted as having only an indeterminate value as exponents of common usage; — as in the case of **ô** (**ôrb**), and of **û** (**ûrn**), and **ē** (**fērn**), in this Dictionary (see §§ 87, 113, 139). What we mark in any case is only a general type of sound. Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that other element in a syllable or in a word or phrase: the **ū** (**ūse**, **tūne**, etc., § 131) is a signal instance. Pronunciation modeled after a common standard will vary somewhat in different localities, and somewhat as given by different individuals in the same community, and even as given by the same person at different times. Differences in stress, quantity, and pitch have effect upon orthoëpical quality. In the case of unaccented syllables, there is in the vowels an obscurity and uncertainty, a want of uniformity in usage, and an allowable and proper variation according as the utterance is quite rapid or more or less deliberate, which make it peculiarly difficult to define and describe them precisely. The proper medium has to be sought between the indiscriminating fashion which would reduce these vowels to the smallest dimension, giving them all the same neutral sound at all times, and on the other hand a pedantic and affected precision which will deprive the syllables of their proper character as unaccented (see §§ 36–41).

There are, moreover, sundry uses of words in which some departure from the ordinary standard of pronunciation is allowable, or even absolutely inevitable. Violent emotion will subdue and bend the words to a fitness for the expression it strives after. It was aptly said by a master of dramatic art, Mr. Henry Irving, "You can not stereotype the expression of emotion; . . . the speaker who is sounding the gamut of human feeling will not be restricted in his pronunciation by the dictionary rule." In singing, the exigencies of the art require certain deviations from the normal pronunciation of spoken words; though none are to be made without good reason. Poets now and then take liberties with the accent of words; and sometimes, in setting verse to music, violence is done in the same act to the proper accent of the verse and of the word; such deviations are, of course, exceptional.

The means of indication at command for a pronouncing dictionary are unavoidably imperfect. The fact will hardly be credited by those who have not tested the matter by special observation that it is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sounds, to select for an example any word not subject to such diversity of pronunciation as to render it unfit to serve the purpose in other than a most imperfect manner. Yet this is and must be the chief means of indication to be employed.

This inadequacy is a cogent reason, in addition to others, for resorting to the positions and motions of the organs as a means of identifying the sounds. But this method also is beset with difficulties. The organs as employed in speaking are, for the most part, out of sight, and have to be observed through the tactual or the muscular senses; and these perceptive faculties require to be developed for this particular service by special training, and may sometimes need to be aided by artificial devices. In this as in every method there is required, of course, a discriminating ear for the articulate sounds of speech, which, like an ear for music, may be sadly wanting while the power of hearing is without defect. When a correct description of the organic process has been furnished, there will still be some difficulty in applying the instruction, so long at least as the requisite training is neglected in our schemes of education. It is to be added that, in pursuing this method, some allowance is to be made for differences in the shape and structure of the organs in different persons, and for the somewhat different ways in which sounds nearly or essentially the same may possibly be produced.

Since no single method is perfectly adequate, the best attainable result is to be gained by employing the different methods that are any way available, and making one supplement the defects of another.

§ 4. In preparing the revised editions of this Dictionary issued in 1847 and in 1864, thorough endeavor was made to ascertain the actual usage which might properly be taken as the standard of correct pronunciation, whether in America or England. The words in the vocabulary were marked in accordance with what was believed to be the pronunciation most generally approved by well-educated people in America; and, in cases of difference between American and English usage, or of divided usage in America or in England, and especially in cases of disagreement among authorities, there was added a reference to the statement of such difference or disagreement in the "Principles of Pronunciation," or else to the "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists." In the present revision the same course is followed in these particulars; and the pronunciation as given in 1864 is retained, except when decisive reasons for a change have become apparent. In some cases of divided and unsettled usage, the word in the vocabulary is supplied with alternative forms. The plan of respelling for pronunciation is adopted in this revision, as preferable on the whole to the former plan of diacritical marks without respelling; and the unaccented syllables are marked, as well as the accented, instead of being left to the guidance of general rules; — something of this kind being demanded in order to supply a want that has been felt, and that has previously been left unsupplied, mainly because of the difficulty of accomplishing the end in a satisfactory manner.

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS.

NOTE. — The System of the Vowels which is here presented has for its basis the manner of their formation by the organs; and agrees, *in* its general features and the main part of the nomenclature, with that advanced by Alexander Melville Bell and the same as modified by Henry Sweet; though differing from both in some points of considerable importance. A synopsis of the scheme is presented in the Diagram at the foot of the next following page.

§ 5. VOWEL SOUND, whether uttered with tone as in speaking aloud or merely whispered, has its source in the glottis, that is, the vocal cords, or vocal ligaments, with the narrow opening between them, in the upper part of the larynx (see Fig. 1). The vocal ligaments, with their membranous covering, serve to produce tone in speaking and singing, in just the way the lips do in blowing a horn or trumpet, — with this important difference, that they have a capacity of adjustment for tone modulation such as the lips have not. Whispered vowel sound is made by friction of the breath against the vocal cords or the arytenoid cartilages, which are not then drawn close together as they are for tone vibration; and there is also, in most if not in all cases, some sound produced by friction in the passage through the mouth.

The sound thus originated is variously modified by resonance in the oral cavity; which is molded to different forms by different adjustments of the flexible and movable parts of the mouth, namely, the tongue, soft palate, jaw, lips, cheeks, and the walls of the pharynx; and hence arise the qualities by which vowels are distinguished one from another. The nasal vowels, as in French, add a resonance in the nasal passage, but a nasal tone is always a blemish in English speech, except in the proper nasal consonants, **n**, **m**, **ng** (§ 167).

In speaking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure, carrying with it all the while for any individual vowel the characteristic quality imparted by resonance from the suitably adjusted oral cavity. The process is explained by Helmholtz as the reënforcement of a part of the compound tone that issues from the larynx. In a whisper, we have tones elicited from the mouth cavity such as come from a flute or an organ pipe so badly blown that the instrument refuses to speak but still gives out windy tones of recognizable degrees of pitch; and each whispered vowel has its own characteristic tone, which is of a definite pitch invariable for that vowel. Thus, whether the vowel be voiced or whispered, it is the tone proper to the cavity as adjusted for the vowel, that serves, in the one way or the other, to produce the characteristic quality.

§ 6. Every part of the oral cavity — or, more precisely, the whole passage from the larynx at one end to the outer edge of the lips at the other — will more or less modify the sound; but for any one vowel, only a certain portion is instrumental in giving the characteristic quality by which it is individually recognized. This part, as thus employed and adjusted, may be called the VOWEL-CHAMBER for that vowel; through its action as a resonance chamber, the vowel quality comes into being. In the formation of a vowel-chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRICTION * made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard palate, or the soft palate, or the pharyngeal wall; on each side there is actual contact, leaving a passage through in the middle; for some vowels the lips are contracted, making a superadded place of constriction. The vowel-chamber consists of the passage at the place of constriction within the mouth, and together with this, in most cases, the cavity, or compartment, before or behind this place, — unless both the one before and the one behind be included. To make the vowel-chamber complete for a clear vowel sound, the lateral margins of the tongue are firmly applied all along to the sides of the pharynx and soft palate, or also still further on to the borders of the hard palate; and for the labial vowels the walls of the chamber are formed in part by the cheeks and lips. A tense condition of the soft parts of the walls is requisite for the resonance that is essential to the production of a vowel sound.

The position of the lower jaw is important, though in a subordinate and secondary sense, and through its connection with the organs directly concerned. Thus, when

* See *Vowel Theories*, by Alexander Graham Bell, in "American Journal of Otology," July, 1879.

depressed, it carries with it the under lip and lower teeth, stretches the cheeks, and allows of tongue configurations and positions otherwise difficult or impossible. The position of the lower jaw may sometimes affect indirectly that of the larynx, and even that of the soft palate. In all this field of inquiry, it is important to distinguish the incidental from the essential.

§ 7. The character of the resonance proper to any cavity, and thus to any particular vowel-chamber, will depend on the size and shape of the cavity, and together with this the nature and condition of the material of which the several parts of the inclosing walls are composed. The term RESONANCE, *as descriptive of the means by which vowel quality is imparted*, needs to be taken, however, as implying more than the simple resonance we should have if the sound were of outside origin: as the current of vocal breath strikes upon or rubs against the walls of the oral passage in one or another way or place, the effects thus produced will mingle with and otherwise modify those due simply to the size, shape, and structure of the cavity. Some of them will be really fricative, even in vocal speech, and thus similar in kind to such as characterize certain of the consonants. The specially effective agency may also be determined to a particular portion of a vowel-chamber, by the energetic action and tense condition of such part, and by a direction of the vocal current so as to impinge upon the same. The tone proper to the vowel-chamber as a resonant cavity simply, while it is a prime factor, is not the only factor, in determining the quality of a vowel.

We find this view of the matter confirmed, if we try to utter vowel sounds while drawing in the breath. We can by this process elicit vocal tone; but we can in this way make only a faint approximation to the vowel qualities evoked in the ordinary manner. And again, the flowing tones of the singing voice bring out these qualities less distinctly than do the tones of speech, which are, as we may say, thrown into the oral cavity, instead of flowing in.

Some vowels are taken more easily at a low and others at a high pitch. But this is due mainly, if not wholly, to the connection, by muscle and ligament, between the larynx and the root of the tongue; in consequence of which certain positions of the tongue favor the adjustment of the larynx for a higher and others for a lower pitch. A change in the pitch of a given vowel may thus involve some change in the shape of the vowel-chamber, but not so great as to forbid a sufficiently accurate definition of the several vowel positions.

§ 8. For the vowel **ä (ärm, äh)**, — with its "wide" variant **å (åsk, pass**, §§ 13, 61), — the constriction is made by approximating the extreme back part of the tongue to the back wall of the pharynx; the place is thus very near to the larynx and the root of the tongue (see Fig. 1). Above this place, the vowel-chamber curves forward and opens gradually between the tongue on the one hand and the pharyngeal wall and soft palate on the other. It reaches no further forward than the front limit of the soft palate: the vowel gets its essential quality in the space thus bounded, though subject to some modification by means of parts of the mouth further forward; contraction of the lips, though it may impair, will not obliterate the characteristic quality of the vowel.

This may properly be denominated the OPEN-THROAT VOWEL, since it is formed in the throat and the parts adjacent, and with the throat in the upper or forward part quite open, neither obstructed nor constricted, so that the sound is reflected and thrown forward, directly and without hindrance, from the pharyngeal wall. By the *throat* is here meant the *fauces*, — the passage that runs from the mouth to the œsophagus and the larynx, — the proper meaning of the word as applied to interior parts. The peculiar formation of this vowel is a sufficient reason for separating it from the back vowels (§ 11), among which it has been ranked by Mr. Bell: these involve a constriction in the front of the throat. The description here given makes clear the relations of this vowel to the two series of the front and the back vowels. — See §§ 12, 15, 57–69.

§ 9. For the two groups (§§ 10, 11) next to be mentioned, the constriction is made by approximation of the tongue to the hard palate in the one case and to the soft palate in the other, — thus in each case dividing the oral passage into two compartments, one of which, however, contributes so much more than the other to the quality of the vowel that this one may, together with the constricted channel, be properly regarded as the vowel-chamber.

§ 10. When the constriction is made by arching up the tongue under the hard palate, we have the tripartite series, namely, **ē (ēve)**, **ā (āle)**, and **â (câre)**, each member of which has also its "wide" variant (§ 13). These are denominated FRONT VOWELS, and otherwise are often called *palatal vowels*.

The three members of the series are distinguished as HIGH (ē), MID (ā, without the "vanish"), and LOW (â, without the glide to **r**). The change from ē to ā, and again from ā to â, is made by lowering the parts of the tongue before and in the front and behind and at the hinder end of the place of constriction, which is thus made shorter; the channel of the vowel-chamber at the place of constriction is at the same time made broader from side to side; but the distance between tongue and palate at this place need not be increased;* in each case the passage may be as close as it can be without consonantal friction. — See Fig. 2.

If we consider the vowel-chamber as made up of the passage where constricted together with the cavity behind this place, we may, as has often been done, compare it to a bottle with a narrow neck, — the neck curved forward somewhat like the beak of a retort, — and with the neck broader and shorter for the lower than for the higher of the series, and the body of the bottle differing in size and shape for the one and the other.

For the high, **ē (ēve)**, the root of the tongue is drawn forward; also, the surface of the tongue back of the place of constriction and down toward the root is quite concave from side to side, and up and down as well; it becomes less and less so for the mid and the low, falling back with a more and more even slope; the arch of the soft palate is at the same time more and more flattened, and the lower jaw is of necessity more and more depressed, and is also drawn back; if it be not so drawn back, the soft palate will be dragged forward by the tongue, and thus a nasal twang will be inevitable. It is further to be noted that the most effective part of the vowel-chamber for the high (ē) may be perceived as extending not far back from the place of constriction, and as reaching further and further back for the mid and for the low.

The passage at the place of constriction and the larger compartment behind the same are two distinct resonant cavities, each having as such a pitch proper to itself. The investigations of Helmholtz, Graham Bell, and others have shown that, in passing from the low, **â (câre)**, to the high, **ē (ēve)**, the pitch of the forward portion rises; while, conversely, that of the cavity behind it becomes at the same time deeper; — as a consequence, of course, of corresponding changes of configuration.

For the front vowels in detail, see §§ 43–56, 75–84, 102–104.

§ 11. When the constriction is at the soft palate, involving retraction and humping up of the tongue, we have another series of three, with their "wide" variants (§ 13), denominated BACK VOWELS, namely, **o͝o (fo͝od)** HIGH, **ō (ōld**, without the usual "vanish") MID, and **ą (ąll)** LOW, — differenced as the tongue is swelled up higher or less high in the back part of the mouth, and thus reaches to a higher or lower — or, what is the same thing, a more or less forward — point along the soft palate. Thus, in the back as well as the front vowels, the place of constriction is longest for the high, shorter for the mid, and still shorter for the low, — shortened at the forward or upper end of the place for the back vowels, as it is at the rearward end for the front vowels. The broadening of the vowel-chamber, the flattening of the arch of the soft palate, and the lowering of the jaw, in the change from high to mid and from mid to low, occur in the back as well as in the front vowels. The more and more gradual and regular, and longer and longer, slope of the surface of the tongue backwards in the front series, is paralleled, inversely, by a similar change forwards in the back series. The extreme retraction of the fore part of the tongue for the high-back, **o͝o (fo͝od)**, corresponds to the drawing forward of the root and hinder part of the tongue for the high-front, **ē (ēve)**. — See Figs. 2, 4.

All of the back vowels take a labial modification, and are thus of the class termed LABIAL, or ROUNDED, vowels. The high are more rounded, that is, have the lips more contracted, than the mid, and the mid more than the low. The vowel-chamber for all of the back vowels has its forward limit made by the lips, and takes in at the other extremity the place of constriction on the soft palate, the compartment below this place contributing but a comparatively unimportant part.

The labial modification is quite indispensable for the back vowels. If we try to "unround" them — that is, to utter them with the corners of the lips drawn far back, while holding the palato-lingual position unchanged — we succeed in getting only a kind of noise made by friction of the vocal current against the soft palate and uvula, with the loss of clear vowel quality. We can, indeed, by retracting the tongue much more than is done for the normal back vowels, produce something strongly resembling them, with comparatively little help from the agency of the lips and cheeks. But such sounds and such positions of the organs bear no part in correctly spoken English. It is at the same time true that, to a certain extent, diminished lip-rounding may be fairly well compensated by increased retraction of the tongue.

The greater contraction and protrusion of the lips, and the greater retraction of the tongue and consequent greater dimensions of the cavity, — the depth of which is also increased by the upward bulging of the soft palate, — cause the high position for the back vowels to give a deeper resonance than the mid, and the mid than the low: there is thus presented a correspondence in this respect with the back cavity of the front vowels.

For these vowels in detail, see §§ 70, 74, 108–122, 126–128, 136–138.

§ 12. In both the front and the back series (§§ 10, 11) the change of organic position from that of the open-throat vowel, **ä (ärm)**, **å (åsk**, § 8), is least for the low, and greatest for the high; this vowel being nearly related to the low in both series. It is thus properly to be regarded as the *common extremity*, or point of departure, for the two series, which proceed from it by a regular gradation, as is represented in the Diagram.

§ 13. Each of all these vowels (§§ 8, 10, 11) has a variant denominated WIDE, as distinguished from the above described, the NARROW.* We have **ä (ärm)** narrow, **å (åsk)** wide; **â (câre)** narrow, **ă (ăm, căt)** wide; **ā (āle**, without the "vanish") narrow, **ĕ (ĕnd, pĕt)** wide; **ē (ēve)** narrow, **ĭ (ĭll, pīt)** wide; and **ą (ąll)** narrow, **ŏ (ŏdd)** or **ą (what)** wide; **ō (ōld)** narrow, **ŏ (ŏbey)** wide; **o͝o (fo͝od)** narrow, **o͝o (fo͝ot)** wide. The place of constriction is widened out by increase of distance between the tongue and the palate or the pharyngeal wall, not only by drawing away the entire body of the tongue, but by reducing the convexity across the surface, that is, by letting down the tongue in this way toward the condition of indifference it

* See "Handbook of Phonetics," by Henry Sweet, p. 211.

* The *narrow*, so termed by Mr. Sweet and others, were called the *primary* by Mr. Bell.

DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS IN ENGLISH.

The Diagram exhibits the arrangement of the vowels in the System and represents their relations, as explained in these pages; giving also their descriptive names. — See § 25.

The **ā (āle)** and **ō (ōld)** are here to be taken as meaning only the radical part without the usual "vanish" (§ 18); and the **â (câre)** as apart from the "glide" to the **r**. For the back vowels, except the back-mixed, the term "round" (§ 11) is commonly added as part of the name. Thus, **ą (ąll)** is the low-back-narrow-round vowel.

ä; . . . as in . . . **ärm**; . . described as . . . . . Open-throat: narrow.

å; . . . „ „ . . . **åsk**; . . . . „ „ . . . . . Open-throat: wide.

â, ă; **ŏ, ą**; . „ „ . **câre, ăm**; **ŏdd, ąll**; . „ „ . . Low-front: narrow, wide. Low-back: wide, narrow.

ā, ĕ; **ō, ŏ**; „ „ **āle, ĕnd**; **ōbey, ōld**; „ „ . Mid-front: narrow, wide. Mid-back: wide, narrow.
[**ē, ĕ**; [**ŭ, û**; „ „ [fērn, **evĕr**; [**ŭp, ûrn**; „ „ . [Mid-front-mixed: narrow, wide. [Mid-back-mixed: wide, narrow.

ē, ĭ; **o͝o, o͞o**; „ „ **ēve, ĭll**; **fo͝ot, fo͞od**; „ „ High-front: narrow, wide. High-back: wide, narrow.
[**ŭ**, brief initial part; „ „ [**ūse**; „ „ [High-front-mixed: wide.

takes when in repose. For the narrow, the tongue is pressed with some force toward the palate or pharyngeal wall, making contact and meeting resistance on the lateral margins, and being thus *firmly braced in position*. For the wide, this pressure is not exerted, and this support is wanting; the tongue is merely projected into position, and leans upon nothing, or only spreads itself against the teeth or other parts on each side, and finds in any way but slight support, — hence the commonly abrupt character and naturally short quantity of the wide. "A sort of precision and firmness" in the one case, and the opposite in the other, have been emphatically noticed by Mr. Bell (*University Lectures*) as differentiating qualities of the "primary" and the "wide." — See § 21.

The widening causes change in the shape and size of the whole vowel-chamber. It makes it larger in the case of the front vowels (§ 10). In the case of the open-throat **ä** (**ärm**, § 8) narrow, **å** (**åsk**) wide, it is to be noted that for the narrow the fore part of the tongue is of necessity pressed downward and rather retracted, while for the wide it is projected forward and considerably raised, — in consequence of the widening at the place of constriction. Also in the back vowels (§ 11), the fore part of the tongue is necessarily less retracted for the wide than for the narrow; the labial rounding or contraction is at the same time less, and is made with less tension. The channel through the back part of the mouth is in all cases made larger for the wide. — See Figs. 1, 3, 5.

The changes in the form and position of the tongue, from the narrow to the wide, carry with them corresponding changes in the position of the lower jaw.

All the front vowels are converted from narrow to wide in the way shown for **â** (**câre**), in Fig. 3; and all the back vowels, as shown for **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), in Fig. 5.

§ 14. The narrow and the wide may, in a given case, be regarded either as different vowels or as different forms of the same vowel, but are commonly spoken of as different vowels. The two of each pair are perceived as characterized by the same fundamental quality, and as differentiated by features common to all the wide and the opposite appertaining to all the narrow.

§ 15. There are *intermediate degrees* of narrow and wide which need to be noticed (§§ 23, 48); and there are forms of forcible tongue pressure away from the palate, making vowels still more open than what we call the wide, and with prolonged quantity, as heard in certain provincial and rustic modes of speech (see § 50). There are also various *shades of sound* between the high and mid, and between the mid and low. And every vowel is subject to variations in position and in sound as conjoined with different consonants. These many and minute varieties can not all be defined with accuracy. In a vowel scheme for ordinary uses, only the more prominent and plainly distinguishable diversities are to be marked, and the fixed points on the scale are to be taken with some latitude of variation.

In the case of the *open-throat* or pharyngeal vowels, of which we have noted a narrow, **ä** (**ärm**), and a wide, **å** (**åsk**), a nicer analysis might give as many varieties, though not so strongly marked, as we have in the other groups, that is to say, a high, a mid, and a low, and of each of these a narrow and a wide. But, for ordinary orthoëpical purposes, such a minute subdivision is unnecessary. Only, when the wide **å** is prolonged, it takes a narrow form, but not identical with **ä** (**ärm**), being made with the place of constriction higher up in the pharynx. The vowel quality, as made higher or lower in the way here described, will naturally vary with the higher or lower pitch of the voice. And it is to be remarked that the ordinary "Italian **a**" in English, as in **father**, etc., is heard in various forms as higher and lower in organic position. The **å** (**åsk**) will, indeed, be ordinarily higher as well as wider than the **ä** (**ärm**). — See § 59.

§ 16. (*a*) There is a fourth order of vowels in addition to the three above described (§§ 8, 10, 11), though it would not be altogether amiss to regard it as a variety running through the other three. To this the term MIXED is applied in the Bell nomenclature. It comprises, in the English, **û** (**ûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), and **ē** (**fērn**, **evēr**). Sounds of this order occur also in the first part of the glide between the initial and the final elements of the long **i** and **ou** diphthongs (§ 19 *a*); and make the glide between any vowel not of the mixed order and a following **r**, to which consonant the mixed vowels themselves bear a close resemblance. Unaccented vowels tend, for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral vowel. — See §§ 17, 38, 39, 85–95, 105, 123, 124, 139–142.

These are called "mixed" because regarded as formed by a kind of blending of the organic positions for the front and the back vowels, or a neutrality between them. Though the term, as thus understood, is not wholly inappropriate, the more essential characteristic of this class is that the passage at the place of constriction — which in this case is both longer and much more open than it is for the other vowels — has the part of the tongue along the middle line depressed and the lateral borders raised, so as to form a sort of trough, and to make, in conjunction with the palate, a rough approximation to *a cylindrical channel*.* Instead of a passage with cross section somewhat crescent-shaped, concave on the palate and convex on the tongue, as for other vowels, we have a passage concave on both tongue and palate. And this passage may be regarded as constituting the entire vowel-chamber, being, as it is, the main and the effective portion of all that might be included in the designation.

(*b*) The vowels of this class may properly be subdivided into FRONT and BACK, and under each may be distinguished a HIGH, a MID, and a LOW; also, under each of these, a NARROW and a WIDE. The front-mixed are made mainly under the hard palate, and the back-mixed mainly under the soft palate. For the high of each the vowel-chamber reaches well forward, and in the change from high to mid, and again from mid to low, falls back somewhat in place, and is made larger in dimension. The English **û** (**ûrn**), narrow, and **ŭ** (**ŭp**), wide, are mid-back-mixed; **ē** (**fērn**), narrow, and **ē** (**evēr**), wide, are mid-front-mixed. The high-front-mixed, — which, labially rounded, make the **u** French and **ü** German, — we have in English as the brief initial element of **ū** (**ūse**, § 132).

The high-front-mixed, just above described, are closely related to the high-front vowels, **ē** (**ēve**, § 10) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**); the mid, **ē** (**fērn**, **evēr**), to the mid-front, **ā** (**āle**) and **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); a variant pronunciation in **fern**, **earn**, etc., low instead of mid, — more common formerly than at present, — is nearly related to the low-front, **â** (**câre**). The mid-back-mixed, **û** (**ûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), have a similar relation to the mid-back, **o͞** (**o͞ld**) and **ŏ** (**ŏbey**), though not so obvious, because these (**o͞** and **ŏ**) are labially rounded, while the **û** and **ŭ** are not so, or but slightly if at all; a variety, low instead of mid, heard as a dialectic or an individual peculiarity in the pronunciation of these vowels, has a quite obvious affinity to the open-throat, **ä** (**ärm**), **å** (**åsk**). The Diagram exhibits these relations in the leading instances. The existence of the relations as here pointed out justifies the introducing of such terms as front-mixed and back-mixed.

The **û** (**ûrn**) and **ē** (**fērn**) are distinguished as *narrow*, from **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **ē** (**evēr**), *wide*. They are marked as such by the essential characteristics of the narrow and wide of the other groups (§§ 13, 21); only in this case we have for the wide a concavity made less deep, instead of a convexity flattened down, and we have the bracing action for the narrow made by a pull downward on the middle line and a firm pressure at the sides. It is no matter if, by a partial change in signification, of a kind not uncommon in scientific as well as in popular language, it so comes about that the wide have the interval between tongue and palate no greater in this case than the narrow, since the essential and more important characteristic remains, as before described (§ 13).

(*c*) The rounding of the tongue in these vowels produces an effect for the ear somewhat like that of lip-rounding. Tongue-rounding and lip-rounding are combined in the French **eu** and **u**, German **ö** and **ü**. The term *tongue-rounded* would in fact describe the whole class more accurately than *mixed*. It is to be noticed that the lip-rounding takes a characteristically different shape in the mixed from what it does in the back vowels. There is some degree of lip-rounding in **ū** (**ūse**), and even a slight degree in **ē** (**fērn**).

(*d*) The mixed vowels are closely allied to the consonant **r**, into which they are

* See Wilhelm Vietor: *Elemente der Phonetik*, § 56.

VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

1 Hard Palate. 2 Soft Palate. 3 4 Back Wall of the Pharynx. 5 Tongue. 6 Tongue Bone. 7 Right Vocal Cord, below; right **False Vocal Cord**, above; both attached to the **Thyroid Cartilage** in front, and to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind. **8 Fold**, extended from the border of the right half of the **Epiglottis** in front to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind; back of which is shown, in cross-section, the **Transverse Muscle** that runs from the right to the left **Arytenoid. 9 Cricoid Cartilage. 10 Windpipe. 11 Oesophagus. C Place of Constriction.**

[The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side; each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cricoid. The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching or relaxing the Vocal Cords. The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the engraving) rests upon the Cricoid, while the inner front angle holds the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast by a short ligament to the Cricoid. The Arytenoids serve as levers for moving and adjusting the Vocal Cords. When the Cords are brought close together, the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed: closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges, from the bottom to the top, — the Transverse Muscle barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Cords have no direct agency in phonation.]

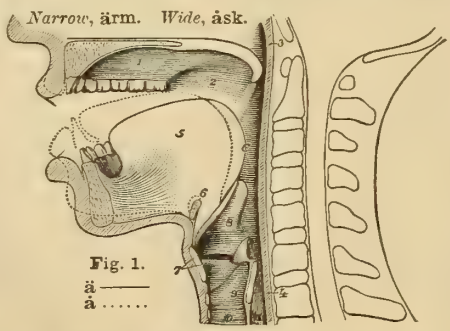

Fig. 1.
ä ——
å .....

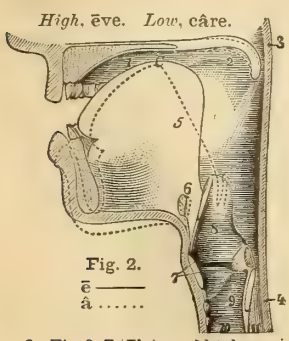

Fig. 2.
ē ——
å .....

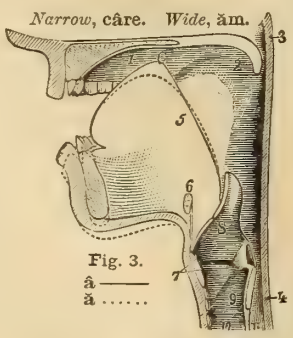

Fig. 3.
â ——
ă .....

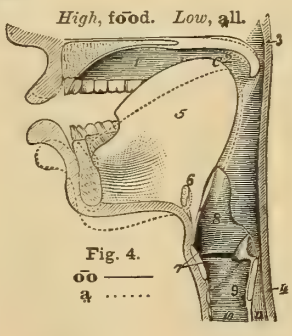

Fig. 4.
o͞o ——
å .....

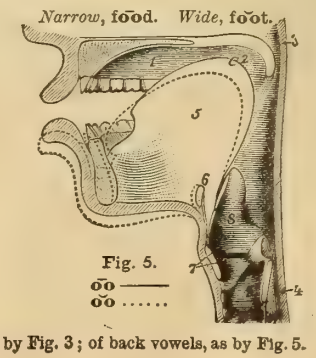

Fig. 5.
o͞o ——
o͝o .....

On Fig. 2, **ā** (**āle**) would take an intermediate position: so **o͞** (**o͞ld**), on Fig. 4. Wide forms of all front vowels are fashioned as shown by Fig. 3; of back vowels, as by Fig. 5.

converted by raising the point of the tongue toward the palate (see § 250). Hence, they form the glide connecting **r** with vowels preceding. The mid-mixed ē (**fērn, evēr**) is more nearly allied to the dental **r** (§ 251), and the low-mixed to the palatal (§ 252). It is through the influence of the following **r** that the present sound of ē in **fērn, hĕr**, etc., and of ī in **fīr, sīr**, etc., has been developed from the original sounds of ĕ (**ĕnd**) or ā (**āle**), and ī (**īll**) or ē (**ēve**).

§ 17. The English vowels of the mixed (§ 16) class are the nearest to the obscure sound of the so-called NEUTRAL VOWEL, otherwise named the *natural vowel*, — that is, the vocal sound produced with the least articulative effort, or with none at all, and heard, except as a glide, only in unaccented syllables. The latter differs from the former in being made without the concave configuration of the tongue, and with a less tense condition of the organs. It admits of considerable variety of tongue position. Every short vowel is liable in very rapid speech — though some more than others — to fall into it (see §§ 38, 39). We have it also in the voice-glide (§ 95), heard in the final syllables of words like **open, able**, and of words (really dissyllabic) like **chasm**. The glide (§ 161) from vocal consonant to vowel, as in **go, day, low**, etc., and from vowel to consonant, as in **ebb, add, oar**, etc., goes through the neutral vowel in most cases. So does the glide within diphthongs (§ 19 *a*).

§ 18. The *nineteen* (see Diagram) as above described, aside from the neutral vowel, but inclusive of the initial element in ū (**ūse**, §§ 19 *b*, 132), make up the complete list of the SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS, or of what need to be noted as such (§ 15) in English. The ī (**īce**, § 100) and the ū (**ūse**, § 132) are diphthongs. Also, ā (**āle**, § 45), with the usual vanish in ĭ (**ĭll**), and ō (**ōld**, § 109), with the vanish in o͝o (**fo͝ot**), are diphthongs.

§ 19 (*a*). The PURE DIPHTHONGS in English are made up as follows: — (1) The ī (**īce**, § 100) consists mainly of the glide between the initial and the final element, no one part having predominance. It begins with ȧ (**ȧsk**, § 61), or a sound nearer to ŭ (**ŭp**, § 141), and proceeds through sounds of the mixed order (§ 16), followed by those of the neutral vowel, on to the final element ĭ (**ĭll**, § 103). As usually pronounced, it differs somewhat from the word **aye** (yea): this begins with ä (**ärm**, § 57), and also gives more prominence to the initial element and somewhat more to the final, and less to the connecting glide. (2) The **ou** (**out**, § 129) is like ī (**īce**, §§ 99, 100) in having no part predominant; also, in beginning with the same element; it then takes a different direction, through sounds of the mixed and the neutral order, with gradually increased labial rounding, and terminates in o͝o (**fo͝ot**, § 128). (3) The **oi** (**oil**, § 129) begins with a͟u (**a͟ll**, § 70), or a sound between this and ŏ (**ŏdd**, § 118), taking it for the main part, and glides on to ĭ (**ĭll**, § 103). Both (4) ā (**āle**, § 45) and (5) ō (**ōld**, § 109) with the usual vanish, give much the greater prominence to the initial element. (6) The ū after certain consonants — as in **lūte, jū'ry, sūit, dūke, tūne**, etc. (see § 134) — begins with the high-front mixed vowel allied to ĭ (**ĭll**, § 16 *b*), and, without taking the **y** sound, glides on to o͝o (**fo͝od**, § 127), and has that for the main part.

(*b*) The following, as taking a semivowel **y** or **w** sound within the glide, are IMPURE DIPHTHONGS: — (1) The ū (**ūse, pūre**, § 132), or **ew** in **few**, etc., differs from the ū in **lūte**, etc. — the pure diphthong No. 6 above, — by interposing the **y** sound as part of the glide between the initial and the final elements. (2) There are several impure diphthongs that begin with a brief ĭ (**ĭll**) and run through **y** to different endings; as the **ea** in **malleable** — when pronounced **măl'lyȧ-b'l** (§ 97) — the **eou** in **nauseous**, the **eu** in **grandeur** (§ 97); the **ia** in **cordial, filial, familiarity, iou** in **bilious, iu** in **genius, io** in **minion** (§ 106); also, **ya** in **yarn, you** in **young, yo** in **yore**, and **yaw** in **yawl**, when uttered, as is commonly done, with a brief initial **i** sound (§ 272). (3) The other kind of impure diphthong begins with a brief o͝o (**fo͝ot**, § 128) sound, and glides through a more or less complete consonant **w** on to the final vowel sound; as in **quail, quite, quality, guano, swim, swan, swell, when**, etc.; and may be heard even in **warn, wish, well, woe, we**, as usually pronounced (§ 266).

(*c*) Of the pure diphthongs, it is to be noticed that they all proceed from a place of constriction further back in the mouth to one more forward, or from a low to a high vowel, — that is, from a more open to a more close palato-lingual position; or else, as the ū in **lūte**, etc., No. 6, from a more open to a more close lip configuration. The impure diphthongs with **y** for the connecting glide proceed in a backward direction from their high-front starting point; and those with the **w** glide proceed from a more close to a more open lip configuration: the consonant glides in these cases are generated by the relaxation from vowel tension that ensues in passing from close to open.

(*d*) The vowelized **r** (§ 253), when this form is used, — as in **far, ear, ire, more, worm, earth**, etc., — is usually a sound of the mixed (§ 16) class; and may either be added to the preceding vowel as a separate sound, or may in conjunction with it make a diphthong of a peculiar kind. Besides this sort, and that heard, as stated above (*b*), in **grandeur, nauseous, bilious, genius**, etc., and the long ĭ, preferred by some, commencing with a mixed vowel sound, — ŭĭ instead of ȧĭ, — other possible diphthongs with mixed vowels bearing a part as initial or final elements are not actually heard in English, unless as dialectic or individual peculiarities.

(*e*) In uttering a diphthong, the organs are not held anywhere in a fixed position, but proceed by a continuous glide from beginning to end; only the change goes more slowly to or from any element that appears to predominate. This is true even of ā (**āle**) and ō (**ōld**) as uttered with the "vanish."

§ 20. The terms OPEN and CLOSE may be applied to describe either the difference of low, mid, and high, or that of narrow and wide, — or that between the open-throat vowel and any or all of the others. They are thus wanting in exactness. We can not say, for instance, of the low-front-narrow â (**câre**), that it is more or less open than the mid-front-wide ĕ (**ĕnd**), or even the high-front-wide ĭ (**ĭll**); — see §§ 10, 13. It is impossible to arrange all the vowels on a single linear scale, or even on two single lines, as more or less open and close. We can say, however, of the ä (**ärm**) that it is the most open of all.

§ 21. Among the vowels as narrow and wide (§ 13), there are certain important relations as concerns LONG AND SHORT QUANTITY. Some are naturally long, and can not be shortened beyond a certain limit without a change of quality. Others are naturally short, and can be prolonged only by a special effort. All the wide are naturally short, and the narrow naturally long, because of the fixed, braced position of the tongue in the latter case and the opposite in the former (§ 13). Also, the wide require a greater expenditure of vocalized breath to produce the proper resonance in the wider passage, and hence are not so easily prolonged, and can not possibly be prolonged to an equal extent; their duration being limited simply by the supply of air from the lungs. The narrow long vowels, when shortened, verge toward the wide; the shorter wide, when lengthened, tend to the narrow, or may turn to a still wider, or rather a more open, form. — See §§ 15, 30, 37.

§ 22. The sounds symbolized by ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, as being the most frequent of the long sounds denoted by these letters, are called their REGULAR LONG sounds; and, for the like reason, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, their REGULAR SHORT sounds. The regular long and short of the same letter are, however, in no case variants of each other, as narrow and wide, or as the long and short of the same sound. This discrepancy is a consequence of changes in orthoëpic quality which the long or the short, or both, have undergone since their place was fixed in the general orthography of the language.

§ 23. The regular short vowels ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ (**ăm, ĕnd, ĭll, ŏdd, ŭp**; **păt, pĕt, pĭt, hŏt, hŭt**), pronounced in the proper English way, are a marked peculiarity of the language. The vowel sounds that, in the other languages of Europe, come nearest to any of these are, for the most part, considerably less wide. Hence, people bred to those languages find it difficult to give these sounds with precision. The foreign variation is also habitual with the people of Scotland. In the peculiar English manner, these sounds are distinguished by a brief, abrupt, jerky form, and by ending with a sharp percussion in the consonant that closes the syllable.

§ 24. All the regular long vowels, as also all the diphthongs, may form the closing element of an accented syllable (as **dāy, ē'vil, lī'ar**, etc.), while the regular short naturally have the syllable closed by a consonant sound (as **ăt'om, cŏp'y, cĭt'y**, etc.; though such words as **con-dĭ'tion, nă'tion-al**, etc., can not well be so divided in writing and print. Even as unaccented, four of these, namely, ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, — that is, all except ĭ and of course its equivalent ў, — are commonly joined on to a following consonant sound: unaccented **a** ending a syllable takes usually the mark ȧ or else ă; **u** takes ů or ų; **e** and **o** take ĕ and ŏ. — See § 275.

§ 25. The relations of the vowels, as respects organic formation, — carrying with them also corresponding acoustic relations, — are represented in the Diagram on p. lvii. We have the front and the back series of the narrow, diverging from the narrow ä (**ärm**), and of the corresponding wide, diverging from the wide ȧ (**ȧsk**); from which starting points the two series proceed by successive steps of change in organic position; while between ä (**ärm**) and â (**câre**) the connection can be equally well traced, as indirect, through their wide forms, ȧ (**ȧsk**) and ă (**ăm**). We have the vowels of the mixed class interpolated under others to which they are nearly related. We have ȧ (**ȧsk**) in proximity to ă (**ăm**) and ŏ (**ŏdd**) and ŭ (**ŭp**), to all of which it is closely related by organic position. And throughout we have nearness of organical relation indicated by proximity on the diagram. The neutral vowel, as having no fixed place of articulation, is not included in the scheme.

ACCENT, QUANTITY, AND EMPHASIS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE QUALITY OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

§ 26. ACCENT, in the wider sense, may be defined as the prominence given, or the act of giving prominence, by whatever means, to one syllable over others in a word or in a phrase, when not bestowed in the way of emphasis. Or it may be defined as a mode of utterance that gives such prominence. The prominence thus customarily accorded, in the case of any word, is called *the accent* of the word. Accent serves to mark the unity of the group of syllables composing the word or phrase, and is a help to fluency in utterance. The accent is an essential part of the form of a word; and sometimes makes the only difference in form between two words that have, it may be, totally different meanings; as, **in'cense** and **in-cense'**; the word **co-erce'**, if the accent be transferred to the first syllable, will be heard as differing but slightly from a deliberate utterance of the word **coarse**.

EMPHASIS has a general resemblance to accent in the means it employs; but, instead of being fixed by habitual usage, it varies with occasions: it has for its office to make prominent and impress, and oftentimes to color and modify, and to suffuse with emotion, the idea or meaning conveyed. It usually falls on whole words or groups of words, — though sometimes on significant parts of a word, such as the prefixes **un-, dis-**, etc. In the latter case, accent will give way to emphasis; as it obviously may do in the case of a phrase. For the purpose here in view, it is a matter of indifference whether what we have in any instance be accent or emphasis.

§ 27. A PHRASE AS SUBJECT TO ACCENT is one consisting, either wholly or in part, of monosyllabic words, among which the prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, the articles, and verb auxiliaries predominate. The more unimportant members fall naturally, and thus habitually, into less prominence in expression; — the same principle worked at an early period in fixing the accentuation of words. Both phrase and word accent bear an important part in the rhythm of verse.

§ 28. Accent, in the general sense as above, may be effected by greater *stress*, or by longer *quantity*, or by a distinction of *pitch*, in the accented syllable, — or by any two or by all of these combined. Accent, in a more special sense, may signify that — whether stress, quantity, or pitch — by which the syllabic prominence is effected. Accent, considered as made by stress alone — or, it may be, by pitch, — is quite commonly thus contradistinguished from quantity; — see § 33. Emphasis not only employs the same means and in like manner as accent does, but makes use of stress, quantity, and pitch, all and each, in various ways peculiar to itself, — the exposition of which lies within the province of works upon elocution and oratory.

§ 29. PITCH — that is, modification of voice as high or low on the musical scale — is not a recognized element in English accentuation, as it has been and is in that of some languages, — notably in the ancient Greek. Yet even in English, in the speech of some persons, and in some dialects, it appears as such in a noticeable degree, combined with one or both the other elements.

§ 30. QUANTITY means the length of time occupied in uttering either a syllable or an alphabetic element. Vowels are distinguished as *intrinsically*, or *naturally*, long or short (§ 21), according as they can or can not be easily prolonged, and as they do or do not resist being made short; consonants also are distinguished as *continuous* and as *momentary* (§ 176); syllables, of course, take character from their components. As applied to the syllables in an English word or phrase, quantity may ordinarily best be understood as not necessarily signifying any intrinsic quality in the vowel of the syllable: a relatively long syllable may be made by prolongation of the vowel or the consonant elements, or of both; or may be made such virtually and in effect by a pause, or rest, at the end.

§ 31. STRESS — in speech — means force of utterance. This force is resolvable, in

the last analysis, into muscular tension, — tension, be it observed, not merely of the muscles that drive the air from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or hold them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the vocal current. And much of this reaction goes not to increase the loudness, or power, of the sound, but to impress upon it certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness. Thus, the prominence given by accentual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound; but sometimes as much, if not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation.

Besides simple accentual stress, we shall have occasion in the sequel (§§ 163, 164, 275) to consider stress as laid upon different parts of a syllable, or of a vowel or consonant element, — namely, the beginning, middle, or end, — and as gradual or abrupt.

§ 32. Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative. The nearest to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable. Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form a ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or even a tertiary accent.

§ 33. In English, stress is the chief, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constituent of accent. Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress: that is to say, syllables that take the absolutely least degree of stress commonly take, at the same time, the absolutely shortest quantity, that is, the shortest possible for the syllable; and with higher degrees of stress there go corresponding prolongations in quantity; — and quantity, in its turn, carries stress along with it. The two things are separable; but, in English, the two are ordinarily combined, so that an increase or diminution of the one involves an increase or diminution of the other. — See § 30.

§ 34. The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrase, may be uttered with the absolutely least stress and quantity — or with a near approach to this quite least degree — are said to be UNACCENTED. The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable. In many words of several syllables — usually of more than three — there is occasion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a PRIMARY and a SECONDARY accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentual mark; as, *e. g.*, **mag′ni-fī′er, af′fa-bil′i-ty.** There is, in many three-syllable words, such a secondary accent. It may fall on the first syllable; as in **un′der-take′, con′tra-dict′**; in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries. Or it may fall on the third and final syllable; as in **mag′ni-fy**; the final syllable of this word having equal stress with the third in **mag′ni-fī′er**, and thus differing from the third in **van′i-ty**; and as in the verb **proph′e-sy**, which differs from the noun **proph′e-cy**: in such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark; in this Dictionary, when the vowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity; as, **mag′ni-fȳ, ded′i-cāte, tur′pen-tīne.**

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken with the absolutely least stress and least quantity; such as **a-men, fare-well, conquest, horse-rake, house-top**; including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class: as joined with other words in a phrase or a sentence, the more feebly accented of the two syllables has accentual prominence above the unaccented syllables with which it stands associated. Thus, the ĕ in **wine′prĕss, ab′scĕss, con′tĕst, ac′cĕss, re′grĕss**, etc., differs from the ĕ in **heir′ĕss, tall′ĕst, ax′ĕs, Con′grĕss**, etc. There may be as strong a secondary accent employed in **dis-taste′, dis-prove′**, etc., as in **dis′re-gard′, dis′re-pute′.** It has not been common to mark such words as taking a primary and a secondary accent; one of the syllables having been reckoned as accented, and the other as unaccented; though the fact of the two accents is sometimes noticed by grammarians. The *New English Dictionary* by Dr. Murray gives the two marks in the case of **a-men** and a number of two-syllable compounds; and the same is done in this work.

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in English; and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first syllable. In the case of some two-syllable words, the final one is accented for the verb, and the other for the noun or adjective; as, **con-test′** and **con′test, sub-ject′** and **sub′ject, ab-sent′** and **ab′sent**, etc. But many others are accented alike for both noun and verb; as, **de-feat′, re-gard′, at-tack′, cap′ture, ges′ture, al-ly′, re-mark′**, etc.

§ 35. It is to be observed that there are distinguishable degrees and shades of accentual stress and quantity, besides the two which we mark as primary and secondary. No less than four or five degrees may be found in some single words, such, for instance, as **incommunicability.** Also, there can be, in this matter, no precise determination of degree; and hence it becomes, in many cases, a nice question for decision as to whether a syllable should or should not receive the mark of secondary accentuation. Initial and final syllables usually make no more than a quite near approach to an absolutely least accent; this falls more commonly and properly upon medial syllables.

§ 36. That differences of accent will have effect in MODIFYING OR CHANGING THE QUALITY of articulate elements is evident from the foregoing definitions of stress and of quantity. Certain of the elements require a considerable degree of articulative stress and some extent of time for their clear enunciation; while others are compatible with a more relaxed, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a quicker deliverance of the sound. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quality. — See §§ 30, 33.

§ 37. All the naturally LONG VOWELS (§ 21) and the DIPHTHONGS are under accentual stress, either primary or secondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it may be, sometimes only by the vowel quantity): they never occur under the weakest stress; they can not suffer weakening or loss of accent without alteration of quality. Thus, ē (**ē-vent′**, § 78) differs in quality from ē (ēve); ĭ (**ĭ-de′a**, § 101) from ī (īce); although, as thus weakened, these do not come down to the absolutely least accent; — see §§ 21, 42. The ă in **sen′ăte** is nearly as wide as the ĕ in **bon′nĕt.** The second ē in **ce′rēs′**, when it turns to ĕ in **ce′rĕ-al**, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide ĭ in **se′rĭ-al.** The ŏ in **ŏ-bey′** and ē in **ev′ĕr** differ from ō (**ōld**) and ē (**fērn**), simply as wide from narrow. The narrow ô of **in-fôrm′** becomes the wide ŏ in **in′fŏr-ma′tion**; the narrow ō (**ōld**) in **ĭm-pōse′**, the wide ŏ (**ŏ-bey′**) in **im′pŏ-si′tion**; the narrow ä (**ärm**) in **bär′ba-rous** is considerably widened in **bär-ba′rĭ-an**, if it does not indeed become the quite wide å (**åsk**). — See § 15 and the Diagram. A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, — either preserving the middle portion (§ 19), as **mŭ-lord′** (my lord), or the middle and terminal element, as in **ĭ-o′ta** (§ 101) or the terminal, as **mĭ-lord′**; — if, indeed, this last be not a survival rather than a development.

§ 38. Among the naturally SHORT VOWELS (§ 21), there are differences to be noted. The high-front-wide ĭ (**pĭt**, § 104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived of accent. Thus, between the vowels in the accented and the unaccented syllables in **pĭt′ĭ-ful, fĭn′ĭsh, ĭn′fĭ-nīte, ĭn-stĭl′**, there need be only a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality. The mid-front-wide ĕ (**ĕnd**, § 83) with least accent tends to ĭ (**ĭll**); as in **riv′ĕt, kitch′ĕn, riv′ĕt-ĕd, heir′ĕss-ĕs.** In situations where it holds its proper quality but slightly modified, — as in **ĕf-face′, ĕx-ist′**, — though weakened, it does not sink to the degree of least accent; but here, in very rapid speech, it may fall into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17). The low-front-wide ă (**ăm**, § 56) is never given with quite the least accent; yet it may have a weakened accent, with a slight modification of quality; as in **ăt-tack′, ăf-ford′, ăl-low′, ăc-cept′**; and in rapid speech may change to å (**åsk**) and then fall to the neutral place, — and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as **ănd, ăn, ăm, thăt**, etc. The ă can not itself gradually pass into an obscure vowel sound. It is apt to drop forward into ĕ: thus **ăccept** and **ĕxcept** are not distinguished by the illiterate; and **căn** in vulgar speech becomes **kĕn**, and even **kĭn.**

§ 39. In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17), a sound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent. The ŏ in **cŏn-nect′, rec-ŏl-lect′**, etc. (§ 120), has some tendency this way, but rather adheres to its proper sound, yet as modified and somewhat obscured; but does not, in such case, take quite the absolutely least accent. The letter **o** in final syllables with the least accent, as in **fel′on, at′om, big′ot, act′or**, etc. (§ 124), may be regarded as first taking a ŭ sound as in **sŏn**, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscure neutral sound. The ụ in **aw′fụl, fụl-fĭl′**, etc. (§ 138), has some tendency to the neutral quality, but is well able to retain its proper sound somewhat modified. The å (**åsk**) and ŭ (**ŭp**) need suffer but slight alteration by the weakening or loss of accent; as in **so′få, bot′å-ny, cau′cŭs, ŭn-done′**, etc., — partly perhaps because they are so near to the neutral vowel.

§ 40. The TENDENCIES, on the remission of accent, may be SUMMED UP as follows: — The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form; — see §§ 21, 37, and the Diagram. Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scale, namely, å (**åsk**), o͝o (**fo͝ot**), and ĭ (**ĭll**), and also the mixed ŭ (**ŭp**), have their quality but slightly changed by loss of accent; — ĕ (**ĕnd**) and ă (**ăm**), of the front group, tend in the forward direction, though ă (**ăm**) has equal proclivity toward å (**åsk**) or ŭ (**ŭp**) and thus to the neutral vowel; — for all the wide back vowels, namely, ŏ (**ŏdd**), ŏ (**ŏbey**), ụ (**fụll**), or o͝o (**fo͝ot**), the tendency is to the neutral form; into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall. In general, the narrow and long, when shortened and widened, may then further, in very rapid speech, take the course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above. — See § 48.

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies, in both word and phrase, are intensified. Such colloquial usage, however prevalent it may be, will be acknowledged as a deviation from the standard of correct pronunciation. In England, the virtual obliteration of the secondary accent of words is a common fault. The opposite error of exaggerating the secondary accent is more or less common in America, but only to a limited extent among the well educated.

§ 41. These tendencies take the REVERSE DIRECTION when, instead of accent remitted or weakened, we have the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, increased. In all cases of quite deliberate speech — as in oratorical delivery, and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time, — also in the measured recital of verse, — we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented syllables; while yet their relations to each other as such remain unchanged. The ordinarily obscured vowels of unaccented syllables are then and thus made to take some clear vowel sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken. It should be, if possible, in every case, a sound between which and the obscure unaccented sound a gradual transition is possible and natural and easy. It will not, indeed, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as accented; — thus, in the word **sen′ăte,** however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never take the exact sound it has in the word **fāte**; — see § 42. But it should make a more or less near approach to this, — yet retaining enough of the modified form to indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable.

§ 42. In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Dictionary, the intention is to give in each case — the *e* in **pru′dent, nov′el**, etc. (§ 94), and *a* in **in′fant, o′ral**, etc. (§ 69), excepted — the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented vowel is to be considered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberate speech; as, **ĕx-press′, ăd-mit′, cŏr-rect′.** The sound thus indicated should at all times be held clearly in the mind of the speaker. In the case of the naturally long vowels when under weakened accent (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū), it would, in theory, have been sufficient to retain the mark they have when fully accented (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū); but, as a practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark. The absence of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide ē in **ev′ĕr, pa′pēr**, etc., from the narrow ē in **fērn, mēr′cy**, etc.

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL.

A.

§ 43. This letter is employed for eight variations of sound: ā; ă; å; â; ä; ȧ; ạ; a; besides the exceptional sound as in § 47, and the sound of obscure quality, indicated by *a* italic (§ 69). For a as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 54, 57, 70, 78, 82, 85, 99, 104, 108, 118, 131.

§ 44. (1.) **Ā, ā**; as in **āle, fāte, māk′er, pro-fāne′, pā′tri-ar′chal.** The sound is otherwise represented, as in **pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, veil, whey,** also **aye** (ever); and is the name sound of the letter. The vowel is commonly called "long **a.**"

§ 45. We have here the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 10); of which the wide (§ 13) correlative is ĕ (**ĕnd**). Taking this for the main element, the English **ā** commonly

ends with a vanish — a brief terminal sound — in ĭ (ĭll), sometimes running even to ē (ēve). As thus spoken, the vowel is really diphthongal (§ 19*e*) — made with a continuous glide, — though with much less rapid change near the initial than near the vanishing element. The vanish comes out more clearly in some syllables than in others. It is not used in the Scottish dialect; and is not apt to be given by people of foreign birth and training.

§ 46. There is some diversity in the sound of this vowel, as spoken by different persons and as occurring in different words; not only as concerns the vanish, but as the sound verges more or less toward the lower and more open vowel, â (câre, § 49), or is even made identical with that; the more open form occurring mainly as an archaic survival.

§ 47. The radical part of the ā sound, widened usually so as to be undistinguishable from ĕ (ĕnd), is the exceptional sound of **a** in **a'ny, ma'ny, Thames,** and of **ai** in **said, a-gain', a-gainst'**; — see § 82.

§ 48. (2.) **Å, å**: a modification of the preceding vowel in syllables without accent; wider (§ 13), ranging between ā (āle) and ĕ (ĕnd); and never taking the vanish (§ 45). It occurs in the endings **-ace, -age**; as, **pref'ace, sol'ace, rav'age, ad'age,** etc. The ending **-ate,** in the case of verbs, takes ā (āle), with accent, primary or secondary (though with the secondary accent not marked in the Dictionary); as, **re-lāte', ad'vo-cāte** (*v.*), **em'u-lāte, con'ju-gāte** (*v.*), **ag'gre-gāte** (*v.*), etc.; while, in the case of nouns and adjectives, å without the accent is commonly used; as, **sen'åte, prel'åte, ad'vo-cåte** (*n.*), **ag'gre-gåte** (*n.*), **con'ju-gåte** (*a.*). Also, å often occurs as preceding another vowel — usually accented — in the following syllable; as, **å-e'ri-al, chå-ot'ic, Ju'då-ism.** In words like **mis'cel-lå-ny, sal'u-tå-ry, sump'tu-å-ry,** the **a,** before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has properly this sound; but if the preceding syllable be accented, as in **bot'a-ny, di'a-ry, sal'a-ry, pri'ma-ry, boun'da-ry,** the å sound (**åsk, so'få,** § 66) is usually preferred; yet in **con'tra-ry** and **li'bra-ry** the å is the easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. In final syllables, the tendency of the sound is to turn to ĭ (ĭll) in rapid speech, — passing through ĕ on to ĭ (§ 83): this change is common in words like **vil'lăge, sur'făce,** etc., in which the ă is followed by a **j** or an **s** sound. The **ai** in **moun'tain, cap'tain,** etc., as also **ay** in **Mon'day,** etc., takes nearly the ă sound, — falls between this and ĭ (ĭll). For the å sound in accented syllables, see § 81.

§ 49. (3.) **Â, â**: only in syllables closed by **r** and more or less strongly accented; as in **câre, shâre, com-pâre', pâr'ent, plow'shâre'.** The sound is also represented by **ê** (**thêre,** § 84); and otherwise as in **air, bear, heir, prayer.**

The **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take this sound when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **păr'i-ty, păr'ry, com-păr'i-son, chăr'i-ty,** etc. (ă as in ărm); and in **vā'ry, Mā'ry,** etc. (ā usually as in āle). See an analogous rule for ē (**fērn**) in § 85, and for ô (**ôrb**) in § 114. But the sound remains without change by an added verb inflection or the suffix **-er**; as in **com-pâr'ing, shâr'er**; and appears exceptionally in **pâr'ent, pâr'ent-age, gâr'ish,** and sometimes indeed in **vâr'y, Mâr'y**; also in **châr'y, wâr'y.**

§ 50. The sound is the narrow correlate of the wide ă (ărm); — see §§ 10, 13. It is not simply a prolongation of that sound; though, if we attempt such prolongation, the organs naturally and unconsciously slide into a position which gives the sound in question; — they may, however, turn to a more open position (§ 15), and thus give out a harsh, flat, nasal sound, which would be quite wrong.

§ 51. Mr. Henry Sweet (*Handbook*, p. 28) describes this vowel as low-front-narrow; identifying it with the French père, faire, and distinguishing it from the mid-front-narrow ā (āle). It is, indeed, essentially the same as the so-called "open **e**" in French (tête, père, etc.), German (echt, leben, etc.), Italian (cielo, etc.). It was the common sound of the English long **a** two hundred years ago, and still later; and the influence of the **r** would tend to hold it unchanged.

The vowel is otherwise described by some authorities, either because of a difference in the actual pronunciation, or of a disagreement as to the analysis of what may really be the same. The dictionaries of Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and Ogilvie identify it with ā (āle). Cooley and A. M. Bell do the same. Mr. Bell gives also an alternative pronunciation, as of **e** in **let** prolonged; and the sound is thus described by A. J. Ellis, and by Dr. Murray in the *New English Dictionary*. But the ĕ in **lĕt** is the wide of ā (āle); and it is to be remarked of this, as of the ă (ărm), that the attempt to prolong the sound is likely to change the position of the organs, especially as before **r**, and bring it to that of the vowel here in question. To pronounce the **e** in **let, end,** as the exact short of â (câre) is a foreign peculiarity; characteristic also of the Irish and the Scotch.

Most of the authorities above cited take notice expressly of the vanish, or glide, in ẽ (**ev'ĕr**) through which the vowel passes on to the following **r**. — See § 250.

§ 52. The error, into which some have been misled, of giving to this â the sound of ā (āle), with the usual vanish in ĭ (ĭll), is a fault which no orthoëpist would sanction. When the vowel before **r** is, in some words, — such as **par'ent, ere, e'er, their,** etc., — respelled by ā (āle) as well as â, it is to be understood that the vanish is in ẽ (**ev'ĕr**) and not in ĭ (ĭll). — See Synopsis, § 277.

§ 53. In syllables under least accent, the â never occurs: in words like **wel'fâre, war'fâre, cor'sair,** etc., the final syllable may be regarded as actually under a secondary accent (§ 34).

§ 54. (4.) **Ă, ă**: as in **ărm** (emphatic), **ădd, făt, răn'dom, hăve, păr'i-ty**; also in plaid, **guar'an-ty,** etc.; the regular "short **a.**" It is usually followed by a closing consonant sound, whether accented or unaccented (§ 24). — See § 50.

§ 55. Those to whom this peculiarly English sound is not native rarely learn to give it accurately; — see § 23. They use å (**åsk**) in its place. There are English and Americans who do the same; as is always done in the Scottish dialect.

§ 56. As UNACCENTED, it is common only in initial closed syllables; as in **ăl-lude', ăt-tack', ăn-nul'**; in cases like **ab'străct** (*a.*) there is actually a secondary accent on the final syllable. — See §§ 34, 38, and Fig. 3.

§ 57. (5.) **Ä, ä**: as in **ärm, färr, fäther, äh, älms, pälm,** etc.; having equivalents as in **hearth, aunt, guard,** etc.; commonly called the "Italian **a.**" In England, and rarely in America, this sound is given to the **e** before the **r** in **clerk** (§85); and this in **ser'geant** is the leading pronunciation in both countries.

§ 58. This is the narrow variety of the *open-throat vowel*. For more particular description, see §§ 8, 13, 62; see, also, Fig. 1.

§ 59. There is a good deal of latitude of variation in the actual pronunciation of the "Italian **a**" in **ärm**) and å (**åsk,** 62). A medial form is at present most approved.

§ 60. In unaccented syllables, whenever the mark ä (**ärm**) is employed, it is to be understood that the vowel is wider — nearer to å (**åsk**) — than when accented; the latter would, in the opinion of some orthoëpists, be the proper mark.

§ 61. (6.) **Å, å**. This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in **sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; as, **åsk,ståff, gråft, påth, påss, gråsp, låst, dånce, chånt, com-månd'**; and in some other cases; besides its frequent use in unaccented syllables, — for one class of which (§§ 68, 69), it will in this dictionary be indicated by *a*, the italic form of the letter.

§ 62. This vowel is to be clearly distinguished from ă (**ărm, hăt,** § 54). In organic position it lies between this and ä (**ärm**); but in quality, as well as position, more nearly resembles the latter. It is the wide correlate of ä (**ärm,** §§ 8, 13), and is naturally shorter (§ 21): the main part of the tongue is raised higher; the lower jaw is not so much depressed, and the mouth is not so widely opened: hence, ä (**ärm**) has been commonly and correctly described as broader than å (**åsk**). — See Fig. 1.

This vowel slides easily into ŭ (**ŭp,** § 16), especially when unaccented; and a slight retraction of the tongue with elevation of the back part will convert the vowel to ŏ (**nŏt**); the reverse transition, as of **nŏt** to **nåt, Prŏv'i-dence** to **Prâv'i-dence, bŏd'y** to **båd'y,** etc., is a common fault; and also that of **bŭt** to **båt** is not altogether uncommon; — see § 25. The two forms, **Mahomet** and **Mohammed,** have come to us through a confusion of the two vowel sounds.

§ 63. Fulton and Knight described the **a** in the class of words in question as "a shortened form of the Italian **a.**" A. J. Ellis (*Pronunciation for Singers*, pp. 33, 34), speaks of "the fine, thin sound of A', much used by delicate English speakers, especially ladies," for the words in question; a sound which he also recommends in singing — not in speaking — such words as **hand, pat, bad**; and which, he says, is "common now [1877] in Paris" as a sound of the French **a.** The sound is one which many persons have not ear and vocal organs so trained as to appreciate.

§ 64. The pronunciation of the **a** in the words in question (§ 61) is, indeed, various and unsettled. It is so represented by Mr. Ellis in his *Early English Pronunciation* (pp. 1147–48). Also, the *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, marks the vowel in these words with an ambiguous sign, for an optional pronunciation, that may be that of ä (**ärm**) or of ă (**măn, ăm**), or be intermediate, as that here indicated by å. In the dictionaries of Walker, Smart, Cooley, Stormonth, and Ogilvie, the mark is ă (**ăm**). Yet, by Smart (*Principles*, 11) and by Cooley, the proper sound is admitted to be intermediate between ă (**ăm**) and ä (**ärm**). With the actual diversity in general usage, — in both America and England, — it seems clear that the sound å (**åsk**), the wide of ä (**ärm**), as the best and most agreeable to the ear, is the one to be preferred.

§ 65. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES this sound (å) is of frequent occurrence, though in rapid speech more or less obscured and falling sometimes into the neutral form (§ 17).

§ 66. In open syllables unaccented, as in **å-rise', di'å-dem, cå-lor'ic, mu'tå-ble, bot'å-ny, sal'å-ry, vil'lå, so'få, mes-si'åh,** etc., this is clearly the proper sound when the syllable is at all prolonged in emphatic or deliberate utterance. See §§ 37, 42.

§ 67. In the dictionaries of Walker, Cooley, Stormonth, and Ogilvie, the mark in all such cases is ă (**ăm**). Yet probably no one would regard this as the exact sound, if we except those who pronounce the ă (**ăm**) as foreigners are apt to do (§ 55), that is, with a proper å (**åsk**) sound. Walker admits (*Principles*, 92) that, in such cases as **a-bound', di'a-dem, i-de'a, Af'ri-ca,** etc., the sound approaches the "Italian **a.**" Smart describes this as the Italian **a**, but as coming near to the "natural," or neutral (§ 17) vowel. The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* marks it as an obscure sound. The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, marks it as the "obscure" form of the **a** in **bar** (**ärm,** § 57), and the **a** before **r** in **ar-te'ri-al,** etc., as the "ordinary," and not the "long," form of the vowel. — See § 39.

§ 68. In final or medial syllables, unaccented, and closed by **n, l, nt, nce, nd, s, ss, st, p** or **ph** or **ff, m,** or **d,** as in **syl'van, va'can-cy, mor'tal, loy'al, va'cant, val'iant, guid'ance, hus'band, bi'as, com'pass, bal'last, break'fast, jal'ap, se'raph, dis'taff, mad'am, myr'i-ad,** etc., the vowel, when prolonged in deliberate or emphatic speech, will quite commonly be sounded as å (§ 61), or nearly enough to be properly so described. In accordance with this view, the *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, gives the same mark — the "obscure" of **a** in **alms, bar** — in the final syllables of **ac'tu-al, ac-quit'tal, a-bun'dant, a-bun'dance,** as in the open syllables above mentioned (§ 66). The dictionaries which give the mark ă (**ăm**) in open syllables, as above stated (§ 67), use the same also in this case, and with the same inexactness.

§ 69. Some authorities note a difference between the two cases of the **a** when the syllable is open (§ 66) and when it is closed by **n, l,** etc. (§ 68). Because of such diversity of opinion, an ITALIC *a* is used, in the spelling for pronunciation in this dictionary, for the latter of these cases; as in **in'*fant*, fa'*tal*-ly,** etc. — See § 42.

§ 70. (7.) **Ạ, ạ**: as in **ạll, tạlk, swạrm, wạ'ter, ap-pạll', bạl'sam,** etc.; otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**; also in **ôrb, bôrn, bought,** etc. (§ 113), as often if not more commonly pronounced. The digraphs **au** and **aw** are the special representatives of this sound in English; though, in some words, such as **aunt, daunt,** etc., the **au** has passed over to the Italian **a** sound.

§ 71. This is the low-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), — made with the place of constriction (§ 6) between the back tongue and the lower border of the soft palate. The lower jaw is depressed, and the opening of the lips is elongated up and down and drawn in from side to side. — See Fig. 4.

§ 72. There are words, such as **sạlt, mạlt, quạr'rel** (§ 74), etc., in which the sound falls between ạ (**ạll**) and ŏ (**ŏbey**); or in which there is, at least in some cases, an allowable latitude of variation. — See § 115.

§ 73. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES, initial, the sound sometimes occurs, somewhat modified by being less narrow and less rounded; as in **ạl-might'y, au-thor'i-ty, aus-tere', au-dac'i-ty, ạl-though'.**

§ 74. (8.) **Ạ, ạ**: as in **wạs, whạt, wạn'der, wạl'low, quạl'i-ty,** etc. The sound is identical, or at least nearly so, with that of ŏ (**ŏdd, nŏt**), and **ow** in **knowl'edge,** etc. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will be represented by ŏ. — See §§ 72, 118

E.

§ 75. The letter **e** has seven variations of sound: **ē**; **ĕ**; **e̱**; **ĕ**; **ê**; **ẽ**, accented; and **e**, the wide variant, unaccented; besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value; and besides the sound of obscure quality indicated by *e* (italic); as see in § 94. For **e** as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 57, 70, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 97, 99, 103, 104, 108, 113, 126, 131, 141, 143.

§ 76. (1.) **Ē, ē**: as in **ēve, mēte, con'crēte', cen'ti-pēde'**, etc.; with the name sound of the letter; and having equivalents as in **feet, beam, de-ceive', peo'ple, key, Cæ'sar, ma-chine', field, quay, Phœ'bus, Por'tu-guese'**, etc. The vowel is commonly called the "long **e**."

§ 77. This is the high-front-narrow vowel (§ 10). As actually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, it is not usually this absolutely simple element: it commonly starts at a slightly wider degree, somewhat towards **ĭ (ĭll)**, and moves to a position the closest possible to a consonant **y**, — in obedience to the diphthongalizing tendency of the language. — See § 127. — It is a fault to end it in an actual **y** sound. — See Fig. 2.

§ 78. (2.) **Ȇ, ȇ**: in unaccented syllables, as **ȇ-vent', ȇ-pit'o-mȇ, crȇ-ate', dȇ-lin'ē-ate', so-ci'ē-ty**; shorter usually than accented **ē (ēve)**, and somewhat less narrow, verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, the wide **ĭ (ĭll)**. See § 37.

§ 79. To give **ŭ (ŭp)** in place of **ȇ** (as **so-ci'ŭ-ty**), or to give the quite narrow form **ē** (as **so-ci'ē-ty**), is, in either case, offensive to the ear of a correct speaker.

§ 80. (3.) **E̱, e̱**. This, in genuine English words, occurs only with **i** or **y** added, so as to make a digraph; as in **e̱ight, pre̱y, ve̱in**, etc. The sound is identical with **ā (āle**, § 44), and will be indicated by **ā** in the respelling.

§ 81. In naturalized and half-naturalized foreign words, as **forte, finale, abbé, ballet, consommé, adobe, auto-da-fé, José**, and in the interjection **eh** and in a few other instances, we have this sound of **e** accented, but without the vanish (§ 45) in **ĭ (ĭll)**. In such cases, it may, in the respelling, be well enough indicated by the symbol **ā** (§ 48).

§ 82. (4.) **Ĕ, ĕ**: as in **ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr'ror**, etc.; otherwise as in **feath'er, helf'er, leop'ard, friend, di-ær'e-sis, as'a-fœt'i-da, bur'y, guess, a'ny, said**, etc.; the so-called "short **e**;" — mid-front-wide; correlative of the narrow **e̱ (e̱ight)**, **ā (āle)**; — see §§ 45, 47. The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

§ 83. Unaccented it occurs, as in **ĕx-cuse', ĕn-large', ĕf-face', ĕs-tate', ĕr-ro'ne-ous, lev'ĕl, in'tĕl-lect', car'pĕt**; and sometimes it verges to or towards **ĭ**, as in **ro'sĕs, hors'ĕs, fair'ĕst, wis'ĕst, riv'ĕt, end'ĕd, wick'ĕd, wool'ĕn, kitch'ĕn, ĕn-cour'age**; — see § 38. The pronunciation of **hors'es, chick'en, wit'ness**, as hors'ŭz, chick'ŭn, wit'nŭs, — **ŭ (ŭp)** for **ĕ**, — is not approved.

§ 84. (5.) **Ê, ê**: as in **thêre, whêre**; also in **heir**, etc.; only before **r**; — identical in sound with **â (câre**, § 49); — heard also as unaccented in **whêreby', whêre-in'**, etc.

§ 85. (6.) **Ȇ, ȇ**: as in **fȇrn, ȇrr, hȇr, ȇr'mine, vȇrge, in-fȇr', per-vȇrt'**; — otherwise as in **sīr, bīrd, earn, mīrth, mŷr'tle, guer'don**, etc. It occurs before **r** and in accented syllables; but not when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the same word, as in **vĕr'y, pĕr'il, mĕr'ry, ĕr'ror, hē'ro, pē'ri-od**, etc., except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always retain it when inflected or suffixed; as in **con-fȇr'ring, de-tȇr'ring, con-fȇr'rer, re-fȇr'ri-ble**, etc.; — compare § 49. In England, the word **clerk** is still commonly pronounced with the **ä (ärm)** sound (§ 57), as **Berkeley** and **Derby** were till of late. And, in New England, an **ä (ärm)** or **â (câre)** sound was once usual in such words as **serve, earth, earn, term**, etc. For **sėr'geant**, see § 57.

§ 86. This is the mid-front-mixed-narrow vowel (§ 16), — distinguished as front from the back **û (ûrn)**, and as narrow from the wide unaccented **ȇ (ev'ȇr**, § 90).

§ 87. The distinction of sounds here noted, as between **ȇ (fȇrn)** and **û (ûrn)** is quite clear; and the majority of orthoëpists at the present time are in favor of observing it. It is at the same time true that, by the majority of English-speaking people, it is not actually observed. But those who employ only one of these two sounds do not all use the same one: there are some who habitually pronounce both **fern**, or **sir**, and **urn, burn**, with the distinctive **ȇ (fȇrn)** sound; while others give to **fern** and **sir** the proper **û (ûrn)** sound. The unsettled usage makes such diversity allowable; — see § 3. One desiring to find out whether there is for him any distinction of the kind may do so by trying whether he can conceive of a sound admissible in **urn, turn, hurl, tur'bid**, and yet objectionable in **earn, term, girl, in-terred'**.

§ 88. By Walker, the **e** in this case is marked **ĕ**, as in **bĕd, ĕnd**, etc.; and the **i** is marked in some words **ĕ**, and in others **ŭ (ŭp)**. Yet he says: "This sound [of **e**] before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*, and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy*; but this, though very near, is not the exact sound." Smart speaks of **er** and **ir**, when distinguished from **ur**, as "delicacies of pronunciation that prevail only in the more refined classes of society;" describing the sound as one that lies between **ā (āle)** and **ŭ (ŭp)**. The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, employs two different symbols, one for the sound in **fern, fir**, etc., and another for that in **urn, fur**, etc., the vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthoëpists, though commonly identified by the natives of the south of England." The dictionaries of Stormonth and of Ogilvie distinguish between the **e** in **her** and the **u** in **bud**; but they assign the former sound to nearly every case in which we have the spelling **ur**, as in **burn, hurl, oc-cur'**, etc., giving the sound as in **bud** to **u** before **r** doubled, as in **cur'rent, tur'ret, hur'ry, oc-cur'rence**.

§ 89. The **ȇ (fȇrn)** — the sound as here intended to be understood — is quite near to the French **eu**, as in **jeu, jeune, leur, amateur**, etc., and to the German **ö, oe**, as in **schön, Goethe**, etc.; the difference being that the French and German words take more of a labial modification. — See §§ 16, 86.

§ 90. (7.) Unaccented **ȇ** (before **r**), — as in **ev'ȇr, read'ȇr, lov'ȇr, sev'ȇr, sev'ĕr-al, pĕr-form', rev'ĕr-ent, in'fĕr-ence, in'tĕr-view, cav'ĕrn**, etc., with equivalents in **e-lix'īr, zeph'ŷr, ac'tôr**, etc., — is the wide variant of the accented **ȇ (fȇrn**, §§ 85, 14, 16 *b*). Its quality as such is plain in deliberate utterance, though somewhat obscured in rapid speech. The closing element of the **eu** in **grandeur** has this sound, and that of the **û** in **nature, pleasure**, etc., takes it or inclines to it; — see §§ 19 *b*, 135. Closely related to this is the sound explained below (§§ 91–94); as also the voice-glide (§ 95). — See §§ 105, 124, 135, 145.

§ 91. The **e** before **n** in unaccented syllables, — as in **pru'dent, sev'en-ty, rai'ment, con-ven'ient, cre'dence, de'cen-cy**, etc., — takes a sound of obscure quality in rapid speech. In the case here presented, — of the **n** followed by another consonant, — the question arises whether the sound, when prolonged, becomes the same as does that of **e** before **r**; — see § 42. In such words as **dif'fer-ence, in'fer-ence, rev'er-ent**, there is a plain similarity between the vowel of the middle and that of the final syllable, if the words are pronounced as they usually and naturally are by the majority of well-educated people. The **n** may make the **e** a little higher than it is before **r**, but should not change it to **ĕ (ĕnd)**; — though, indeed, this form is inculcated by some orthoëpists. The **e** before **n** in **wool'en, kitch'en**, etc., takes properly the **ĕ (ĕnd)** sound, which in rapid speech tends toward **ĭ (ĭll)**; — see § 83. To allow a sound like **ĕ (ĕnd)** in **de'cent, pen'i-tent, sev'en-ty**, etc., would bring in a tendency in these cases to let the sound fall to **ĭ (ĭll)**, which certainly should be avoided. Another fault, not less to be avoided, is that of suppressing the **e** in **pru'dent, de'cent**, etc., giving only the voice-glide (§ 95), as if to be pronounced pru'd'nt, etc. In words like **com'ment, con'vent**, — correct with **ĕ (ĕnd)**, not **ȇ (ev'ȇr)**, — we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent.

§ 92. Before **l**, the unaccented **e** is, in some cases, like that above before **n**; as in **nov'el, in'fi-del**; while in **shriv'el** and some others it takes the form explained below (§ 95); — but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as **ĕ (ĕnd)**; thus in **jew'ĕl, cru'ĕl, cam'ĕl, gos'pĕl, fun'nĕl, an'gĕl, chan'nĕl**. In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

§ 93. Authorities differ as to the true character of the obscure unaccented sound of **e** before **n, l, r** (§§ 90–92), or hesitate to decide upon it. Mr. Ellis (*Early English Pronunciation*, pp. 1161–1163, and *Pronunciation for Singers*, p. 139), prefers most decidedly his equivalent for **ȇ (fȇrn)** obscured, rather than **ĕ (ĕnd)**, in **in'no-cent, pru'dence**, etc., — the same which he gives for the **e** before **r**, as in **read'er, rob'ber, ev'er**, etc. The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, gives the **e** in **mo'ment, sev'er-al** (**-er-**), as the "obscure" form of **e** in **yet, ten**; and marks the **e** in **en-tail'**, and also the **e** in **add'ed**, as the "obscure" form of the vowel that is "long" in **fern, fir, earth**, and "ordinary" in **ev'er (-er)** and in **na'tion (-on)**. Mr. Ellis assigns a quite different sound to the **e** in **add'ed**, namely, that of **ĕ (ĕnd)**, or **ĕ** falling into **ĭ (ĭll)**. These authorities are thus at variance.

§ 94. In the case of words like **pru'dent, nov'el**, etc. (§§ 91, 92), because of the difference of opinion as to what the clear sound of the **e** before **n** or **l** should be when prolonged (§ 42), and to avoid misleading such as might not clearly apprehend the sound if **ȇ** were employed, the vowel will be indicated by a bare Italic *e* in the spelling for pronunciation.

§ 95. The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before **n** or **l**, as above (§§ 91–94), is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glide* (§ 17); expressed not only by an **e**, but by an **i** or an **o** vowel letter, — **e** being most frequently written after **l**, — as in **eat'en, heav'en, o'pen, shriv'el, a'ble, gen'tle, par'ti-cle, ba'sin, cous'in, par'don, sea'son**, etc. In some cases, the articulative position for the **n** or **l** is so nearly the same as it is for the preceding consonant that no sound need come between, and the **n** or **l** may serve in place of a vowel for the formation of a separate syllable; as in **eat'en, gold'en, swol'len, can'dle, cat'tle**, etc. But, even in these cases, it is allowable to break the contact of the organs for an instant, and interpose the voice-glide. When the articulative positions are quite different, the voice-glide naturally intervenes in making a separate syllable with the **l** or **n**. Thus a sound comes between **b** and **l** in **a'ble**, as not in **a'bler, a'blest, bless, blow**; and between **p** and **l** in **ap'ple**, as not in **ap-ply'**; and between **k** and **l** in **tac'kle**, as not between the same sounds in **cloud, ac-claim'**, etc.; and in **e'ven** a sound comes between **v** and **n**, as not in **eve'ning**.

Syllables are also made by **m** with the voice-glide, which in that case is more nearly allied to **ŭ (ŭp)** than to **ȇ (ev'ȇr)**; as in **schism** (sĭz'm), **chasm** (kăz'm), **mi'cro-cosm** (-kŏz'm), etc.

Syllables thus made with **n, l**, or **m**, may be closed by an added consonant; as in **strength'ened, hap'pened, chasms, rea'sons, rea'soned, poi'soned, set'tled, en-fee'bled**.

The voice-glide (§ 17) differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brevity only — ordinarily the extremest possible; — and, when followed by **n** or **l**, is more nearly related to **ȇ (ev'ȇr)** than to any other clear vowel sound. In slowly repeating the line "Was not spoken of the soul," there are different forms supposable for "spoken." We may dwell on the closing consonant only; but it will sound better to dwell briefly also on the voice-glide; and, for the clear vowel to be thus approached (§ 42), **ȇ (ev'ȇr)** is far preferable to **ŭ (ŭp)**, while **ĕ (ĕnd)** is least of all to be allowed.

In this Dictionary, an Apostrophe (') is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the voice-glide; as, par'd'n, a'b'l, etc.

§ 96. (8.) The letter **e** *silent*. As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound of its own; but serves, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in **cāme, tōne**; and may be regarded as forming with that vowel a sort of digraph. But in some instances the preceding vowel has become short; as in **gĭve, hăve, bădе, dŏne, hyp'o-crite**, etc.; is short also in **ol'ĭve, prom'ĭse, ex-am'ĭne**, etc. It also marks the preceding consonant **c** or **g** as soft; as in **ser'vice, rav'age, vice, o-blige'**. In the endings **-ed, -en**, of past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in the solemn style, is for the most part elided, — unless the verb stem ends in **d** or **t**, as in **add'ed, o-mit'ted**, thus requiring the **-ed** to be fully pronounced.

§ 97. The letter **e**, *with consonant value*. Like the short **ĭ** (§ 106), when **e** unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally takes on, or falls into, more or less of a consonant **y** sound, and the **e** thus makes, or may make, with the following vowel an impure, or semiconsonantal, diphthong (§ 19 *b*). In Shakespeare and Milton the words **hideous** and **lineal** make but two syllables; and **lineament**, three. The pronunciation as above described is upheld by Cooley, Smart (*Principles*, 146–7), and Walker. After **t**, or **d**, or **ç**, or **s**, this **y** sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in **right'eous** (rī'chŭs; by some pronounced rīt'yŭs, rī'chē-ŭs, etc.; § 277), **gran'deur** (grăn'dūr; by some, grănd'yĕr;

by others, grăn′jĕr ; § 135), **mi-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), **o′cean** (ō′shən), and **nau′seous** (nạ′shŭs). Even after the sound of the **e** has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear, especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in **o′ce-an′ic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), **nau′se-a′tion** (nạ′shē-ā′shŭn), etc. Orthoëpists are now more generally in favor of not allowing the vowel to take consonant value at all in **cu-ta′ne-ous** (-nē-ŭs), **hid′e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), **lin′e-al** (-ē-*al*), **mal′le-a-ble** (-lē-ȧ-b′l), and the like. See §§ 106, 134, 135, 277 (Synopsis).

I.

§ 98. This letter has five variations of sound: **ī**; **ĭ**; **ȳ**; **ĭ**; **ī**; besides its use with consonant value; and besides its significance as a voice-glide (§ 95).

For **i** as part of a digraph or trigraph, or of a diphthong, see §§ 44, 48, 49, 54, 76, 82, 84, 90, 99, 103, 104, 106, 126, 129, 131, 141.

§ 99. (1.) **Ī, ī**: as in **īce, tīme, sīght, chīld, bīnd, gī′ant, mīght′y, jus′-ti-fī′a-ble**; with the name sound of the letter. It is commonly called "long **i**." Equivalents are **vie, guile, height, aisle, thy, buy, choir, rye, eye, ay** or **aye** (yes) as sometimes heard.

§ 100. The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between the initial element and the terminal **ĭ** (**ĭll**); — see § 19. The initial varies in different localities and as spoken by different persons, ranging all the way from **ä** (**ärm**) to **ĕ** (**ĕnd**). It varies also somewhat as affected by the preceding consonant. It falls more commonly between **ȧ** (**ȧsk**) and **ŭ** (**ŭp**).

§ 101. (2.) **Ĭ, ĭ**: unaccented; as in **ĭ-de′a, bĭ-ol′o-gy, trĭ-bu′nal, bĭ-car′bo-nate, dĭ-am′e-ter**. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity. In words like **em′pīre, con′trīte, con′fīnes** (*n.*), there is actually a secondary accent upon the final syllable, as implied in the full diphthong of the long **ī** (**īce**).

§ 102. (3.) **Ĭ, ĭ**: as in **pĭque, ma-chĭne′, in-trĭgue′**, etc., — words from other languages, with the foreign and original sound of the letter retained. The sound is the same as that of **ē** (**ēve**, § 76), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 103. (4.) **Ĭ, ĭ**: as in **ĭll, pĭt, pĭt′y, ĭs′sue, ad-mĭt′, un-tĭl′**, etc. Equivalents are **hymn, guin′ea, sieve, breech′es, been, Eng′lish**; others, as solitary instances, are **bus′y, wom′en**. It is the high-front-wide vowel, corresponding to the high-front-narrow **ē** (**ēve**), **ĭ** (**pĭque**); and is the so-called "short **i**;" — see §§ 10, 22, 24. Those to whom the English is not native rarely learn to give the proper wide sound of this vowel, but follow their own vernacular in a form between **ī** (**pīt**) and **ĭ** (**pĭque**); — see §§ 15, 23.

§ 104. Unaccented syllables with this vowel are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in **cab′ĭn, ĭl-lume′, ĭn-hab′ĭt**. When silent **e** is annexed to the consonant, the vowel sometimes has the sound of **ĭ** (**ĭll**), and sometimes of **ĭ** (**ĭdea**, § 101), or of **ī** (**īce**): as, **doc′ile, gen′tile**; **mar′i-tīme, pan′to-mīme**; **of′fice, sac′ri-fice**; **fran′chise, en′ter-prise**; **er′mine, ex-am′ine, fe′line, car′bine**; **gran′ite, con′trite**. Open unaccented syllables also are made with this vowel, but with the sound modified to a slightly less wide form, as in **pac′ĭ-fy, dĭ-vide′, fĭ-nance′, o′rĭ-ent**, etc.; — see § 38. An improper pronunciation like paç′ŭ-fy, dŭ-vide′, fŭ-nance′, etc., is sometimes heard. But an obscure sound between **ĭ** (**ĭll**) and **ŭ** (**ŭp**) — really the neutral-vowel sound — is quite commonly given in **pac′i-fy, di-vide′, vis′i-ble, hor′ri-ble, ca-pac′i-ty, e-ter′ni-ty, vis′i-bil′i-ty**, etc.

As regards the pronunciation of the **i** of the endings **-ine, -ide**, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between **ī** (**īne**) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**) and **ȳ** (**pĭque**). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the **ĭ** (**ĭll**); and then, further, voted to drop the final **e** in the spelling; as, **bro′mĭn, chlo′rĭn, ĭ′o-dĭn, ĭ′o-dĭd, chlo′rĭd, bro′mĭd**, etc.; — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828.

The sound **ĭ** (**ĭll**), unaccented, is represented by **ei** in **for′eign, sur′feit, for′feit-ure, coun′ter-feit**, etc.; by **ui** in **cir′cuit**, etc.; by **ie** in **mis′chief**, etc.; by **ia** in **par′lia-ment, car′riage**, etc.; by **oi** in **tor′toise**, etc.; and is commonly heard in the final syllables of **sur′face, vil′lage**, etc., and of **cap′tain**, etc., and of **end′ed, wick′ed**, etc.

§ 105. (5.) **Ĭ, ĭ**, before **r**, as in **fĭr, bĭrd, vĭr′tue, vĭr′gin, ĭrk′some**, etc., is the precise equivalent of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**, § 85). The wide variant of the same, the equivalent of **ĕ** (**ev′ĕr**), occurs in unaccented syllables in a few instances; as in **ta′pĭr, na′dĭr, e-lix′ĭr**. Both will be represented by **ĕ** in the respelling for pronunciation. But in some words the sound, before **l** or **n**, is reduced to the voice-glide; as in **e′vil** (e′v'l), **ba′sin** (ba′s'n), etc.; — see § 95.

§ 106. (6.) The letter **i**, *with consonant value*. A short **i**, closely followed by another vowel, often and naturally falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*), and makes one syllable out of two; as in **fil′ial, min′ion, gen′ius**, etc. A preceding **s** surd, **c** soft, or **sc**, by fusion with the **y**, takes an **sh** sound; and an **s** sonant or a **z** takes a **zh** sound, — as in **man′sion, con′scious, vi′cious, vi′sion, gla′zier**, — the **i** sound being wholly lost. A preceding **t** does the same, — having first taken an **s** sound, after the fashion of the French, and originally in words from that language, — as in **na′tion, par′tial**, etc.; with the exception, also in accord with the French usage, that, when preceded by a syllable ending in **s** or **x**, the **ti** takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound; as in **ques′tion, mix′tion, Chris′tian**, etc. After **g**, the **i** falls out, leaving the **g** soft; as in **re′gion**. When **d** precedes the **i**, the **di** in some words becomes, or tends to become, a **j** (**dzh**); as **cor′dial, In′dian**, etc., are sometimes, and **sol′dier** is always, pronounced. When accent, primary or actual secondary, falls on the following vowel (as in **ex-pa′ti-ate, par′ti-al′i-ty, cor′di-al′i-ty, as-so′ci-a′tion, fa-mil′i-ar′i-ty, Chris-tian′i-ty**), there is a diversity of usage; some not sounding the **i** as a vowel at all; as ĕks-pā′shāt, pär-shăl′ĭ-tў, kôr-jăl′ĭ-tў *or* kôrd-yăl′-, ăs′sō-shā′shŭn [as some pronounce], fā-mĭl′yăr′ĭ-tў, krĭs-chăn′ĭ-tў; others bringing it in after the changed consonant, or after the **y** sound; as ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt, pär′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, ăs-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn, kôr′jĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў *or* kôrd′yĭ-ăl′-, fā-mĭl′yĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў [so some]; and others retaining the **i** unchanged and without consonantal effect except the conversion of a preceding **t** into an **sh** or a **ch** sound; as in ăs-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn, kôr′dĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, fā-mĭl′ĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў, pär′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tў; and this may be regarded as in most cases the leading manner of pronouncing such words. — See § 97, and Synopsis, § 277.

O.

§ 107. This letter has **seven** sounds: **ō, ŏ, ô, ŏ, o, o, ȯ**; besides representing merely the voice-glide (§ 95), and besides the exceptional sound in **wom′en** (§ 103). For **o** as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 70, 74, 76, 82, 97, 99, 106, 108, 113, 118, 126, 128, 129, 131.

§ 108. (1.) **Ō, ō**: as in **ōld, nōte, bōne, ō′ver, pro-pōse′, lō′co-mō′tive**, etc.; with equivalents as in **roam, foe, shoul′der, grow, owe, sew, yeo′man, beau, haut′boy, door**: with the "regular long" sound (§ 22), and the name sound of the letter.

§ 109. This vowel takes, as a peculiarity of the English language, a distinctly perceptible vanish in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or sometimes in **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), and is thus diphthongal (§ 19). The radical part is the mid-back-narrrow-round vowel (§ 11). The lips are contracted to a circular opening; and the jaw is less depressed than for **ạ** (**ạll**, § 71), and more than for **o͝o** (**fo͝od**). As in the similar case of **ā** (**āle**), the vanish is not universal, yielding more or less to counteracting influences. Yet it often exists when unrecognized and unacknowledged. In the Scottish dialect it is not heard. The vowel is otherwise subject to some variation in its quality, as in different words, or as spoken by different people.

§ 110. There has prevailed in New England a pronunciation of **o** in certain words, — **home, whole, coat, stone, only**, and many others, — which does not give the vanish, and takes a wider form than **ō** (**ōld**), and the same as **ŏ** (**ŏ-bey′**) brought under the accent. This local usage, now gradually becoming antiquated, is not indicated for any of these words in this Dictionary, except by reference to this paragraph; though, by some eminent authorities, Professor Whitney in particular (*Oriental and Linguistic Studies*, ii., 216), its retention and general adoption is advocated as desirable. The symbol **ŏ** (§ 112) would serve to indicate this pronunciation with sufficient exactness.

Mr. A. J. Ellis remarks (*Early English Pronunciation*, p. 57): "The vowel (*oo*)" — described by him as the long of "English *omit*, American *stone, whole*" — "does not occur as a short vowel in recognized English, but *hole, whole* are not unfrequently distinguished as (*Hool, Hol*)" — the long and the short of the same vowel.

§ 111. Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o** naturally and more properly takes a vanish in **û** (**ûrn**), instead of **o͝o** (§ 109); as in **glō′ry, ōre, dōor, fōur, flōor**. This has led to a change, that has prevailed in England to an increasing extent of late years, and so as there to have become the rule, — replacing the regular long sound by one akin to that in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der**, etc. (113); so that **mourn′ing** will rhyme fairly well with **morn′ing, pork** with **fork**, and **o′ral** is not clearly distinguished from **au′ral**. This sound of **o** has a separate mark in the *New English Dictionary* by Dr. Murray, and in Hunter's *Encyclopædic Dictionary*. No such peculiarity was noticed by Walker, and it must have arisen since his time. It is recognized in the present work only by an occasional reference to this paragraph.

§ 112. (2.) **Ŏ, ŏ**. In unaccented and usually open syllables, in English; as in **ŏ-bey′, tŏ-bac′cō, bil′lŏw, bil′lŏws, Sŏ-crat′ic, pŏ-et′ic, eu′lŏ-gy, a-nat′ŏ-my, trans′i-tŏ-ry**. It differs from the **ō** (**ōld**), not only by absence of the vanish, but by taking a wider form, which varies, inversely, according to degree of stress and prolongation. The symbol will serve well for the more common **o**, accented as well as unaccented, in most other languages. See § 110.

§ 113. (3.) **Ô, ô**: only before **r**; as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der, ab-hôr′, ex-hôrt′**, etc.; with equivalents, as in **extraordinary, georgic**, etc.

The most generally approved pronunciation here represented by this symbol is essentially identical with that of **ạ** (**ạll**, § 70); but deviations from this are so frequent, either on the one side toward **ō** (**ōld**) or on the other toward **ŏ** (**ŏdd**), as to render the symbol somewhat indeterminate as an indication of the actual usage. The *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilvie marks the letter as **ŏ** (**ŏdd**) in all cases of the kind, and Stormonth's Dictionary does so in nearly all. See § 115.

§ 114. The **ô** is limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word; the case of inflected verbs (as **ab-hôr′ring**) and the cognate nouns in **er** (as **ab-hôr′rer**) excepted; while otherwise the vowel is **ŏ**, as in **fŏr′eign, ŏr′ange, tŏr′rid**, or **o**, as in **mōre, o′ral, stō′ry**. Compare §§ 49, 85. But in many cases which come under this limitation, the **o** before **r** takes a different sound; as in **fo͝rd, af-fo͝rd′, po͝rt, po͝r′ter, im-po͝rt′**, etc.

§ 115. There are some words in which **o** before consonants other than **r** takes usually and properly a medial sound, as between **ạ** (**ạll**) and **ō** (**ōld**), **ŏ** (**ŏbey**), or **ŏ** (**ŏdd**); as **song, long, soft, dog, cross, gone, off, trough, oft, of′ten, cost, broth, cloth, god**, etc. The range in this case — and also in the preceding (§ 113) — is rather between **ạ** (**ạll**) and **ŏ** (**ŏ-bey′**, § 112), or **ō** (**ōld**, § 108) without the vanish, than between **ạ** (**ạll**) and **ŏ** (**ŏdd**, § 118). Which of these places it is into which the pronunciation actually falls can in any instance be ascertained by observing the degree of the lip rounding: if this be greater, *i. e.*, closer, than for **ạ** (**ạll**), the variation is towards **ŏ** (**ŏ-bey′**) or **ō** (**ōld**); if not so great, it is towards **ŏ** (**ŏdd**). In the respelling for pronunciation in the Dictionary, this medial sound is usually indicated by **ŏ** (**ŏdd**), together with a reference to this paragraph.

§ 116. In unaccented syllables, we sometimes have the **ô** (**ôrb**); as in **môr-tal′i-ty, fôr-get′, ôr-dain′**, etc., and in **fôr, nôr, ôr**, unaccented as well as accented; but in such case hardly needing to be distinguished from **ŏ** (**nŏt**).

§ 117. The organic position for **ạ** (**ạll**) lies between that for **ä** (**ärm**) and that for **ō** (**ōld**). The sound is developed, historically, sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other. Hence it is that, in the normal spelling, we have the **ạ** (**ạll**) sound represented both by **a** and by **o**.

§ 118. (4.) **Ŏ, ŏ**: as in **nŏt, ŏdd**, etc.; the so-called "short **o**;" having **ạ** (in **wạs**, etc.) as an equivalent, and also **ow** in **knowl′edge** and **ou** in **hough, lough**. This is the low-back-wide-round vowel, — so placed, that is, in our scheme, though, in fact, as ordinarily spoken, it is not precisely the wide form of the narrow **ạ** (**ạll**, § 70), but of a sound that would fall between this and **ō** (**ōld**, § 108); — see § 115. That is to say, the **ŏ** is higher in position than would be the exact wide form of **ạ** (**ạll**). The lips are much less contracted than for **ạ** (**ạll**), but more than they would be for the exact wide of that vowel.

§ 119. For a certain faulty pronunciation of this vowel, changing it to **å** (**åsk**), see § 62.

§ 120. UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with **ŏ** are naturally closed by a consonant; as in **cŏn-clude′**, **ŏc-cur′**, **ŏp-press′**, **dis′cŏn-tent′**, **rec′ŏl-lect′**, **re′cŏm-mit′**; falling into the neutral sound in very rapid speech. They are rarely final syllables, the **ȯ** (**sȯn**) sound (§ 124) being commonly given in final syllables. — See § 39.

§ 121. (5.) **Ọ, ọ**: as in **dọ, prọve, tọmb**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (§ 126); and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 122. (6.) **Ọ, ọ**: as in **wọlf, wọ′man, bọ′som**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͡o** (§ 128); and represented by **o͡o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 123. (7.) **Ȯ, ȯ**. as in **sȯn, dȯne, ȯth′er, wȯrm**, etc.; doubled in **flood, blood**, etc.; — with sound the same as **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 141), or before **r** as **û** (**ûrn**, § 139); and, in the respelling for pronunciation, represented by these symbols in accented syllables.

§ 124. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the **ȯ** occurs frequently; as in **ac′tȯr, at′ȯm, wel′cȯme, fel′ȯn, bish′ȯp, big′ȯt**, etc., with sound either as **ŭ** (**ŭp**) or as **ĕ** (**evĕr**), or between the two, mainly as influenced by the succeeding and somewhat by the preceding consonant. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before **r** as **ĕ** (§ 90), and in most other cases as **ŭ** (§ 142); but sometimes before **n** it represents merely a voice-glide; as **beck′on** (bĕk′ᵊn), **rea′son** (rē′zᵊn). — See §§ 39, 95.

Oo.

§ 125. The double letter **oo** has two sounds, marked **o͝o** and **o͡o**; besides the **oo** in **door**, and in **flood**, etc. (§§ 108, 123).

§ 126. (1.) **O͝o, o͝o**: as in **mo͝on, fo͝od, fo͝ol, bo͝ot**, etc.; with equivalents in **do, canoe, group, rude, rue, recruit, rheum, drew, manœuvre**; the double letter **oo** is the special representative of the sound in English.

§ 127. The sound is that of the high-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), and is made with the labial opening still more contracted than for **o͝o** (**o͝ld**, § 108). As ordinarily spoken, especially when joined to a preceding consonant, it is not this absolutely simple element, but begins with a very brief sound of **o͡o**, or one intermediate, gliding quickly from this to the narrow position on which it dwells and rests, and which brings it near to a consonant **w** sound; — compare § 77. — See Fig. 4.

§ 128. (2.) **O͡o, o͡o**: as in **fo͡ot, wo͡ol, go͡od, cro͡ok′ed**, etc. Equivalents are **ọ** (**wọlf**) and **ụ** (**fụll**). It is the wide correspondent of the narrow **o͝o** (§ 126). Orthoëpists do not always agree as to what words shall be marked **o͡o** and what **o͝o**. Thus, in Stormonth's, the *Encyclopædic*, and Smart's Dictionaries we have **ho͡ok, so͡ot**, and in the *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilvie, **ho͝ok, so͝ot**; and Walker limits the "shorter" sound of **oo** to the eight words, **wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstood**. There are local diversities as between these sounds. The **o͡o** sound is heard in England before **r**, instead of the **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) common in America; as in **poor, sure**, etc. — See Fig. 5.

Ou, Ow; and Oi, Oy.

§ 129. For the analysis of these two diphthongs, see § 19. Examples are **out, owl**, etc., and **oil, boy**, etc. The **ou** is often mispronounced by giving the initial as **ă** (**ăm**) instead of **å** (**åsk**). UNACCENTED, or only secondarily accented, we have **ou** in **out-ra′geous, out-live′, out-run′**, etc.

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds; as in **soup, route, Zouave** (zwäv *or* zo͞o-äv′), **soul, cou′ple, griev′ous, know, billow, knowl′edge, cham′ois, av′oir-du-pois′, choir, tor′toise**, etc.

U.

§ 130. This letter has six variations of sound, viz.: **ū**; **û**; **ụ**; **u͝**; **û**; **ŭ**; — besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value; — and besides the exceptional sound, like **ĭ** (**ĭll**), in **bus′y, let′tuce, fer′ule**.

For **u** as part of a digraph, or trigraph, or diphthong, see §§ 44, 54, 57, 70, 76, 82, 58, 99, 103, 108, 118, 126, 129, 131, 139, 141-144.

§ 131. (1.) **Ū, ū**: as in **ūse, a-būse′, fū′sion, pūre, mūte, cūbe, tūne, dū′ty, lūte, jū′ry, hū′man, nū′mer-ous**, etc.; the so-called "long **u**;" having equivalents as in **beauty, feodal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you**.

§ 132. The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent element, which is the high-mixed vowel (§ 16) nearly related to **ĭ** (**ĭll**) or to **ē** (**ēve**); and in the greater number of cases there comes in, as a connecting glide, a more or less full sound of consonant **y**, which in many cases encroaches upon, and either almost or even quite displaces, the initial vowel element. When preceded by certain consonants, the **y** glide has a tendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant, **sh** or **zh**, glide, — the whole process issuing in what is called the *palatalization* of the consonant. This tendency, in accented syllables, — to which the **ū** is limited, — should be severely restricted. Also, in no case whatever should the **y** sound be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide. See §§ 134, 135.

§ 133. There is a lip-rounding, not only on the final element **o͝o**, but in some degree on the initial element, becoming gradually closer all the way through. The brief initial element bears a close resemblance to the French **u** and the German **ü**: if we begin with a French **u** and end with **o͝o** (**fo͝od**), taking also the intervening **y** glide, we have the exact vowel in the word **view**. This labialization of the entire diphthong is a point of importance to be kept in mind. It comes, indeed, naturally with **b, p, m, v**; as in **beau′ty, pūre, mūte, view**.

§ 134. At the beginning of a syllable, as in **ūse, ū′nit**, etc., the (labialized) initial vowel element is nearly displaced by the (likewise labialized) **y** glide, — the **ū** here sounding the same as **you** in the words **you, youth**, etc. Next to this, the **y** sound comes in the most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c**, and **g** hard; as in **pūre, bū′reau, beau′ty, mūte, view, fū′tile, cūbe, gūle**. After **n**, it is less prominent; as in **new, nū′mer-ous**. After **s, l, j, th**, the **y** sound comes in with difficulty, and need not be attempted; as in **sūit, as-sūme′, lūte, jū′ry, thew, en-thū′si-asm**; and after **t** or **d**, the **ū** may better be given without the **y**; as in **tūne, tū′tor, due, dūke, dū′ty**. In all these cases of **y** omitted, the initial vowel element is retained: it would be quite wrong to give an ordinary **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) for the entire sound in such words. The **y**, if attempted after **t** or **d**, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided **tsh** or **dzh** sound, thus making **due** the same as **Jew**. It is better not to allow more prominence to the sibilant sound after **t** or **d** than the slight degree that goes with **p**, as in **pūre, c**, as in **cūbe**, and even with **f**, as in **few**. The **y** sound after **d** or **n** is common in England, as in **due, new**, etc., but not in America. As exceptional, the **s** in **sure, sug′ar**, and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the **sh** developed from the **y** sound, and the vowel is reduced to a simple **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) or **o͡o** (**fo͡ot**) sound; — see §§ 136, 137.

§ 135. (2.) **Ů, ů**: representing a modification of the sound of **ū** (**ūse**; § 131), in unaccented syllables; as in **ů-nite′, grad′ů-ate, ac′tů-ate, em′ů-late, tů-mul′tů-ous, jů-di′cial, ad′jů-tant, con′jů-gate, sů-preme′, in′sů-lar, lů-cid′i-ty, in-dis′so-lů-ble, val′ů-a-ble, vir′tůe, na′tůre, ver′důre, cen′sůre, sen′sů-al, is′sů-ing, meas′ůre**, etc. The sound differs from that of **ū** (§ 132) by taking for the final element the wide **o͡o** (**fo͡ot**) instead of the narrow **o͝o** (**fo͝od**); and, after **t**, by a partial or entire change of the **y** into a more or less clear **sh**, and usually after **d** into a **zh** glide; as in **na′tůre, ver′důre**, etc. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in **cen′sůre, sen′sů-al**, etc.), takes more commonly an **sh** sound, and a **z** or an **s** sonant (as in **az′ůre, sei′zůre, lei′sůre, cas′ů-al**, etc.) takes a **zh** sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as **ụ** (**joy′fụl**, § 138). But the preceding **s** remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables; as in **sů-preme′, con′sů-lar, in′sů-lar**, etc. After **j** or **l** in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of **ụ** (**joy′fụl**); as in **jů-di′cial, ad′jů-tant, lů-cid′i-ty, in-dis′so-lů-ble**, etc.; — see § 138. Before **r**, in rapid speech, the sound often inclines towards **ĕ** (**ev′ĕr**); as in **na′tůre, cen′sůre**, etc.; — see § 90.

NOTE. — The original sound of the letter **u**, as in the Latin, — and as still retained in the Italian, Spanish, and German, — was the simple sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) or **o͡o** (**fo͡ot**). In the time of Chaucer, the pronunciation of this letter in the English, — which was then substantially, if not absolutely, the same as in the French, — may even then have fluctuated between the perfectly simple sound now heard in the French and a sound more or less decidedly diphthongal; as it appears to have done in England, for the leading sound of the letter, down through the seventeenth and far into the eighteenth century. The **y** sound made its way into the diphthong and gained prominence in it by degrees, while the diphthong itself gradually gained a more full development, with greater weight and a tongue position farther back given to the terminal element.

§ 136. (3.) **Ụ, ụ**: only after **r**; as in **rụde, rụ′mor, rụ′ral**. The sound does not differ essentially from that of **o͝o** (**fo͝od**, § 126). It may, however, with propriety take a brief initial in **o͡o** (**fo͡ot**), or nearly this, somewhat more prominently than does the **o͝o** after other consonants (§ 127). The sound occurs after **s**, as exceptional, in **sure** and its derivatives, the **s** heard as **sh** (§ 134).

§ 137. (4.) **Ụ, ụ**: as in **bụll, fụll, pụt, pụsh, pụll**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͡o** (**fo͡ot**, § 128); heard also in **sụ′gar** after **s** as **sh** (§ 134).

§ 138. UNACCENTED the **ụ** occurs in the syllable **ful**; as in **joy′fụl, joy′fụl-ness, fụl-fill′**, etc.; also, after **r**, in **frụ-gal′i-ty** and a few other words (see § 39). The **ů** after **s** with an **sh** sound, and after **s** or **z** with a **zh** sound, is reduced nearly or quite to the equivalent of this simple element; as in **cen′sůre, sen′sů-al, cas′ů-al, az′ůre**, etc.; and also after **s** with its proper sound, and after **l** and **j**, as in **sů-preme′, con′sů-lar, lů-cid′i-ty, ad′jů-tant**, etc. — See § 135.

§ 139. (5.) **Û, û**: as in **ûrn, ûrge, bûrn, hûrl**, etc.; with equivalents as in **worm, journal**, etc., before **r** only. The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the mid-back-mixed vowel (§ 16), corresponding to the wide **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 141). But the pronunciation varies considerably, — the vowel taking sometimes an extreme low-back position like that in **sir** or **work**, as these words are very commonly spoken by the Irish, but often taking the mid-front position of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**). The variation is both in different words and in the same words as from different persons. See § 87, and the reference to the dictionaries of Stormonth and Ogilvie in § 88.

§ 140. The vowels of the mixed kind (§ 16) are closely allied to the consonant **r**, — those of the back position, **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **û** (**ûrn**), to the **r** near the back palate; and the front, **ĕ** (**fĕrn**), **ĕ** (**evĕr**), to an **r** further forward. The curvature of the tongue, in their formation, as similar to that for **r**, is the ground of this relation. These vowels glide on to the **r** in such a way that the point of transition from vowel to consonant is not clearly discernible, — or, when the **r** loses all consonant quality, is absolutely indiscernible. See §§ 250-252.

§ 141. (6.) **Ŭ, ŭ**: as in **ŭp, bŭd, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh′er, ŭn′der**, etc.; the "short **u**;" with equivalents as in **sȯn, does, blood, touch**, etc. The vowel is the mid-back-mixed-wide (§ 16) in our scheme; it is placed among the mixed by Mr. Ellis, though ranked not as a mixed but as a back vowel by Mr. Bell. — See § 24.

§ 142. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the vowel occurs in **cir′cŭs, sŭb-mit′, vol′ŭn-ta-ry, cir′cŭm-stance**, etc., and falls readily into the "neutral vowel." The **ou** in **pi′ous**, etc., **oi** in **por′poise**, **eo** in **dun′geon**, etc., usually the **ow** in **bel′lows**, etc., and the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous**, etc., and of **iou** in **gra′cious**, etc., and the **o** in **at′om, irk′some, na′tion**, etc. (§ 124), have essentially the same sound.

§ 143. (7.) **U** *silent:* as part of the silent digraph **ue** in **plague, rogue, tongue, cat′a-logue, an-tique′**, etc., and of others in **gauge, guard, guess, co-quette′, guide, build, pla′guy**, etc. See references in § 130.

§ 144. (8.) **U**, *with consonant value*, and the sound of **w**, before another vowel: after **q** or **g**; as in **qual′i-ty, quite, ques′tion, gua′no, lan′guage**, etc.; also after **s**, as in **per-suade′, suite**, etc.; — forming in these cases the initial element and the consonantal glide of an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*). The **kw** part of the sound in **quality**, etc., may otherwise be regarded as a compound, or diphthongal, consonant; — see § 213, NOTE. The **w** sound is derived, of course, from the

original sound of **u** as the equivalent of o͞o (**fo͞od**), or o͝o (**fo͝ot**). So far as **u** gives up a part of its leading modern sound by fusion with a preceding **t** or **d** or **s**, — as in **nature, verdure, sure**, etc., — it has in that way consonantal value to that extent.

Y.

§ 145. This letter, as a vowel, has four sounds; that is, all the sounds of **i** except **ï** (**pïque**), viz.: (1) ȳ = **ī**; as in **de-fȳ′, stȳle, flȳ**; (2) ŷ, the equivalent of **ĭ** (**idea**); as in **hŷ-e′na, mŷ-ol′o-gy**; (3.) y̆ = **ĭ**; as in **nў́mph, lў́r′ic**, and (unaccented) **pit′y̆, hap′py̆**; **ey** final serving thus instead of y̆; as in **hon′ey, mon′key, ab′bey**, etc.; (4) ў = **ĕ** or **ĭ**; as in **mў́rrh, mў́r′tle** and (unaccented) **zeph′ўr**.

The UNACCENTED y̆ final does not fall to quite the least accent such as is taken by **ĭ** in a medial syllable; as in **van′ĭ-ty̆**, etc.

For **y** as part of a digraph, or trigraph, or diphthong, see §§ 44, 48, 49, 76, 80, 99, 129. For **y** as consonant, see § 272.

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS.

I. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOWEL AND CONSONANT.

§ 146. RESONANT ACTION; OBSTRUCTIVE ACTION. Resonance in an unobstructive oral passage is the characteristic feature of the vowels; and the peculiar resonance in the case of each vowel is what mainly distinguishes it individually from the others. Obstructive action is the leading feature of the consonants; and the kind and manner of the obstruction is what mainly distinguishes one consonant from another.

§ 147. Obstruction is, indeed, not absent from the vowels. The vocal cords are set in vibration only as they obstruct the outgoing stream of breath. But this action does not go to differentiate the vowel qualities. There is, too, for the vowels, what may in one sense be called an obstruction in the oral passage; but only, or mainly, as involved in the formation of a vowel chamber (§ 7), and thus as reënforcing instead of obstructing the sound, and as subservient to the resonance that imparts the vowel quality. So far as it acts otherwise, it gives to the vowel more or less of a consonantal character.

§ 148. Resonance, on the other hand, is not absent from the consonants. The nasals, **n, m, ng** (§ 207), are marked as such by their peculiar resonance; and each has a different resonance to distinguish it from the others. The same is true of the sonant mutes, **b, d, g** (§ 195). But all these are ruled out from the vowel category by the absolute closure of the oral passage. Except in the nasals and the sonant mutes, whatever resonance there may be has no share in forming the characteristic quality of the consonant.

§ 149. In the word **woo**, we have the consonant and the vowel made by nearly similar organic positions, and thus both coming close to the border line of separation: but, for the consonant, the organs are relaxed so as to act mainly by obstructive friction; while, for the vowel, they are in the tense condition fitted for resonance in the vowel chamber. For the word **ye**, the case is essentially the same.

§ 150. RELATION TO THE SYLLABLE. The respective relations of vowel and consonant to the syllable are a natural consequence of their different characteristics as above stated. It is thus that vowel and consonant readily combine into one continuous sound without remission of stress, in passing either way, from vowel to consonant or from consonant to vowel, — close junction being made by the glide (§ 161) from the one to the other; while it is only in certain cases that consonants can flow into consonants with no break or no sound interposed.

§ 151. The open, resonant character of the vowels fits them for stress; and this, together with their ready junction to any consonant, makes their occurrence natural when stress is employed. Hence, no fully accented syllable is without a vowel; and a vowel is ordinarily essential under the weak stress of a slightly accented or an unaccented syllable. The only exceptions are made by the consonants **l, m, n**, which sometimes, either with or without a voice-glide, discharge the vowel function, as in **par′don, cous′in, peo′ple, peo′pled, cha′sm** (kăz′m), etc. — See §§ 95, 158, 194.

II. THE FORMATIVE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 152. What we call the elementary sounds of speech, — and indicate for the most part by separate alphabetic characters, — are more or less composite in their nature and mode of formation. This is especially true of the consonants; so that, in order to study the consonants successfully, it becomes necessary to inquire into what we may call their Formative Elements, or the several modes of action which go to their making.

There are eight such modes of action to be noted, as follows: —

§ 153. (1.) BREATH SOUND. This is produced by forcible action of the breath impinging upon the organs at the place of obstruction. Thus we have **f, s** (in **so**), **sh**, and **th** (in **thin**), and the aspirate **h**; — see §§ 181, 198. Of this general kind is the explosive action (§ 157) of the surd mutes, **p, t, k**, and of the consonantal diphthong **ch**, as in **chin**.

§ 154. In *whispered* speech we have breath sound only. The breath sound consonants are precisely the same in loud speaking as in whispering. The whispered vowels are breath sounds made by friction of the breath upon the vocal cords, as set too wide apart for tone vibration, while yet the sound is modified by resonance so that the vowels are individually recognized. The same kind of action upon the vocal cords may also be substituted for tone in whispering such consonants (**b, z, l**, etc., § 155) as have tone in loud speaking. — See § 5.

§ 155. (2.) OBSTRUCTED TONE. By this is meant tone proceeding from the larynx, and either partially suppressed or blunted and weakened, or otherwise obstructively modified.

Thus it is, in one or the other of these ways, in the nasal consonants, **m, n, ng**; in the sonant mutes, **b, d**, hard **g** (§ 196), and in the consonantal diphthong **j** (§ 211), otherwise written **dg** or simply **g** (soft); thus also in **w, v, th** (in **thy**), **z, zh** (the **z** in **azure**); and thus in **y, l, r**. — See §§ 199, 200, 201.

§ 156. (3.) MUTE ACTION. In certain cases, all sound is shut off, leaving an interval of silence, during which the oral passage is closed at some place, — certain audible effects being produced in connection with the opening or closing, or both the closing and the opening, of the passage, before and after the interval.

This occurs in the case of the surd mutes, **p, t, k**; and of the consonantal diphthong **ch**, as in **church, hatch**, etc. — See §§ 185, 210.

§ 157. (4.) EXPLOSIVE ACTION. The mutes (§ 184), both surd and sonant, are characterized by an explosion, occasioned by pressure of the breath confined within the closed oral passage followed by sudden release of the closure; as in **pea, bee, too, cow**, etc. — See §§ 186, 191.

§ 158. When **t** or **d** is followed by **l**, as in **bat′tle, i′dle, hur′tle, bus′tle**, the release of the closure will be only partial, that is, at the sides of the back tongue, as required for the **l**; — see § 241. When **t** or **d** is followed by **n**, as in **eat′en, of′ten, wid′en**, etc., there will be no release of the oral closure, and the explosion will be nasal, made by breaking the contact between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall, — the tone of the nasal consonant thus opening abruptly; thus **of′ten** differs from **or′phan** with **r** suppressed, though not, like **eat′en**, sounding the initial of the **t**; — see § 243. When **p** or a **k** sound is followed closely by **l** or **n**, as in **open, people, ply, plea, clay, buckle, sicken**, etc., the breaking of contact will be in two places at nearly the same instant.

NOTE. — An explosive action of the vocal cords produces the abrupt beginning of a vowel or other sonant element called the "catch of the glottis" (§ 163).

§ 159. (5.) OCCLUSION; IMPLOSION. By *occlusion*, is meant the sudden closing of the oral passage by the lips or otherwise, the air being at the same time forced against the barrier thus interposed. By *implosion*, is meant the sudden compression of the air, in the oral passage, behind and against such a barrier. This action is ordinarily, or so at least in English, simultaneous with occlusion. A peculiar resonance will by such means be imparted to the sound that accompanies or immediately follows the movement.[1] These modes of action are, of course, limited to the stopped, or mute, consonants. — See § 189.

NOTE. — An occlusion at the vocal cords produces the abrupt ending of a vowel, or other sonant element, called the "check of the glottis" (§ 163). A *hiccough* is a similar (spasmodic) action of the vocal cords together with a movement of inspiration.

§ 160. (6.) GLIDES. Consonants, and classes of consonants, are characterized by certain effects, as the voice passes from consonant to vowel or vowel to consonant, which sometimes, though appertaining really to the vowel, yet contribute essentially to the character we ascribe to the consonant; and their recognition is in all such cases necessary to a full knowledge of the consonant. They are special cases of what are called *glides* (§ 162).

§ 161. When a consonant is followed by a vowel in the same syllable, as in **say, saw, toe, show, no, row, beau, go, day**, etc., there is of necessity an interval during which the action passes from the organic position for the consonant to that for the vowel, and during which the sound will not be at any time the sound proper to the consonant or to the vowel. In passing from vowel to consonant, as in **ass, ought, ash, on, or, add, ebb, egg**, etc., we have the above described action reversed. Thus, in the glide to or from a nasal consonant, — as in **on, no**, — there will be a gradual taking on or putting off of the nasal quality.

§ 162. The term "glide" — meaning an intermediate sound connecting two successive elements — is properly applicable, not only with reference to quality of sound, as above explained, but also with reference to *stress* as *gradual* or *abrupt*, in the transition from one element to the other. The meaning with this application is of much the greater importance in the discrimination of consonant quality. Our present purpose accordingly requires that we consider the different FORMS OF ABRUPTNESS with which an element may be begun or ended.

NOTE. — It is to be remarked, by the way, that the term "glide" is, by Mr. Bell, applied also to the initial and vanishing elements of a vowel or consonant apart from connection with others preceding or following.

§ 163. *One form of abruptness* is produced, as initial, by forcing a passage through between the vocal cords pressed tightly and resistingly together, thus striking the tone abruptly, — or, as terminal, by checking the tone abruptly through the reverse process. Such action is called the "catch of the glottis," or the "check of the glottis;" the former more properly describing the action as initial; and the latter, as terminal. The abruptness may vary in intensity; and in the lowest degree will be hardly perceptible as such at all. The matter here set forth is important for the characterization of the surd mutes, **p, t, k** (§§ 186, 189).

NOTE. — A vowel, by itself, may be uttered with abruptness of this kind; or, as initial, may have it with no consonant preceding; or, as terminal, with none following. But the abruptness may vary in degree, so that it becomes impossible to draw a precise dividing line between the abrupt and the gradual; or between what Mr. A. J. Ellis calls the "check-glottid," on the one hand, and the "clear glottid," on the other, in the "attack" and the "release" of the vowels. In English pronunciation, a marked abruptness of the kind in the vowels, apart from consonant connection, is not usual, except in some special cases of emotional emphasis. But in the German, and still more in the Danish, it appears as a characteristic of the normal pronunciation.

§ 164. *Another form of abruptness*, initial or terminal, occurs when the breath part of an **h** sound, or any other breath sound, precedes or follows. In the case of **h** initial, as in the exclamation **ha**, a momentum is given to the breath organs and the breath current, while the vocal cords are wide apart, and thus they are struck

[1] A special kind of implosion is described by Dr. C. H. Merkel, as made by an upward thrust of the larynx in pronouncing b, d, and g, in German, in certain cases.

forcibly and suddenly the instant they are brought together for tone vibration; while in the case of terminal **h**, as in **ah**, the tone ceases abruptly the instant the cords are relaxed and separated for the passage of the toneless breath; — see § 181. For the surd fricatives, **f**, **s**, **sh**, **th** (§ 198), the effect is similar, with the only difference that arises from the less force employed; — as in **foe**, **see**, **show**, **thin**, **off**, **ass**, **ash**, **bath**, etc., as such syllables are commonly uttered.

§ 165. (7.) CLICKING. This is altogether different from breath sound and from laryngeal tone. The sound is produced by the *sudden and forcible impact* of one surface upon another, or by the *sudden and forcible separation* of two adherent surfaces. Sounds, we know, can be produced in such ways by the hands; and in some such ways, which are familiar to everybody, by the lips, and by the tongue within the mouth. Action of this general description actually bears a not unimportant part in the articulation of the mute consonants (§§ 186, 189); and, as such, comes under the same general category with the so-called "clicks," which form a striking feature in the languages of some uncivilized peoples.

§ 166. (8.) TRILL. This, in speech, consists in a series of rapidly recurring partial, or perhaps sometimes entire, interruptions of a prolonged sound, as the effect of a current of breath, sonant or toneless, driving some one of the organs away from a position of contact or of proximity with another, to which it constantly returns by elastic or muscular force; — as in the case of the trilled **r**. Such action is possible, not only with the tongue, but with the lips, with the uvula, with the epiglottis, and with the vocal cords. The general process is essentially the same as that by which tone is itself produced: a trill sufficiently rapid would be heard as an untrilled and smooth tone.

NOTE. — A trill, in music, differs from a trill of the kind above described, by alternating between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch, — and, in singing, is effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

III. THE MORE GENERAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants may be classified in a general way under the following heads; as they are also exhibited in the Table subjoined (§ 179).

§ 167. (1.) ORAL and NASAL. For the oral consonants, the passage from the larynx through the nose is, or at least should be, entirely cut off, by having the soft palate closed upon the wall of the pharynx, as a valve, — thus leaving open the passage through or into the mouth. For the nasal consonants, **m**, **n**, **ng**, the passage through the nose is open, by depression of the soft palate, thus allowing the stream of vocalized breath to pass, while the way through the mouth is cut off.

§ 168. The nasal consonants are made by breath sound in whispering; but in speaking aloud are not normally so made in any case.

While the oral consonants form a quite general class, the nasal consonants, as a special class, will have further consideration hereafter (§ 207).

§ 169. (2.) SONANT and SURD. The consonants that are made with obstructed tone, as before described (§ 155), are, because of their tone quality, distinguished as "sonant," — the same term being applied to the vowels, made all with pure tone. The consonants that are made with breath sound only (§ 153) and those made by mute action (§ 156) are denominated "surd," because of the absence of tone. The sonant elements are otherwise called *voiced*, or *vocal*, or *intonated*, or *phthongal*. The surds are otherwise styled *nonsonant*, *nonvocal*, *voiceless*, *unintonated*, *toneless*; and sometimes, less properly, *whispered*. The surds are sometimes distinguished as *sharp*; or, in the case of **p**, **t**, **k**, as *hard*; and the cognate sonants, as *weak*, or *flat*, or *soft*. The substitute for tone, employed in whispered speech for the sonants, was described above (§ 154).

§ 170. All of the sonant consonants have corresponding, or cognate, surds, except **r**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **w**, **y**; as shown in the Table below. — See §§ 179, 213, 214.

§ 171. The difference between sonant elements and breath sounds is not the difference between tone and noise. The breath sounds are indeed noise, or such in large part; but it is noise of a special kind. Some of the sonants, and indeed any of them at some times, may have a large admixture of noise, yet without, or apart from, any element of breath sound.

§ 172. The rule that a surd consonant is followed, in the same syllable, by only a surd, and a sonant by only a sonant, — as in **whipped** (hwĭpt), **robbed** (rŏbd), **locked** (lŏkt), **egged** (ĕgd), **lashed** (lăsht), **lodged** (lŏjd), **hissed** (hĭst), **advised′** (-vizd′), **whips** (hwĭps), **babes** (bābz), **laughs** (lăfs), **lives** (lĭvz, *v.*, or līvz, *n. pl.*), **chintz** (chĭnts), **apse**, **adz**, etc. — holds in most cases; but does not hold for the sonants **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **w**, and **y**; as in **help**, **art**, **curse**, **hence**, **else**, **smile**, **smite**, **ply**, **try**, **fly**, **ink**, **quill**, **cue**, — with **bulb**, **hard**, **Mars** (-z), etc., — except in the case of verb and noun inflections; as in **kills** (kĭlz), **killed** (kĭld), **curs** (kûrz), **hens** (hĕnz), etc. We have an exception also in the **dth** of **width** and **breadth**. Compare also **lymph**, **strength**, and see § 215.

§ 173. It is not difficult to utter the surds, — that is, the mere breath sounds, — corresponding to the sonants, **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **w**, and **y**; but, except in whispering, such sounds form no part of the English language, as ordinarily and properly spoken.

§ 174. The preceding statement is subject to the qualification that the surd form of **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **w**, or **y**, may allowably occur as a glide (§ 162), especially after a continuous surd; as in **flow**, **sly**, **free**, **smith**, **snow**, **swim**, **fume** (§ 132); and, indeed, sometimes after a mute; as in **play**, **try**, **twine**, etc. But this is merely a transitional sound, through which the sonant form of the same is quickly reached. The **sh** sound heard, whether properly or improperly, in **tube**, etc. (§ 134), is evolved, as a glide, out of the surd form of **y**; — see § 187. Were the **y** glide to lose sonant quality throughout, we should have, for **tube**, a quite improper pronunciation like **tshoob**.

§ 175. By some authorities, and particularly by Dr. James Rush and others after him, — though by one or two at a much earlier date, — the term *aspirate* has been used as an equivalent for *surd* as here employed; aspiration being taken to signify breath sound simply. The term was originally employed to distinguish the third variety of the mutes in Sanskrit and Greek, namely, **p**, **t**, **k**, as followed by a rough breathing, or **h** sound (**p**+**h**, **t**+**h**, **k**+**h**). As these sounds were finally replaced in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like **f**, **th** as in **thin**, and **ch** as in the German, the term "aspirate," or "aspirated mute," was carried on and applied to these. But, aside from this, the term "aspirate," by most grammarians and most phoneticians, is applied exclusively to the rough breathing or the **h** sound.

The sonant consonants were denominated by Dr. Rush "subtonics;" for which term, by others, "subvocal" has sometimes been substituted.

§ 176. (3.) MOMENTARY and CONTINUOUS. The mute consonants, whether surd, **p**, **t**, **k**, or sonant, **b**, **d**, hard **g**, are necessarily brief in duration: they can not, like the continuants, be sustained as long as the breath will hold out. The same is the case with the compound consonants, **ch**, **j**, etc., of which the mutes, **t**, **d**, form a part; — see §§ 210, 211. The **h** sound has (§ 181), — as have also its compounds (§§ 212, 214), — essentially an abrupt character, which brings it properly among the momentary.

All the sonant elements outside of the mutes, and all the breath-sound consonants except the **h**, are continuous, being limited only by the duration of the breath in a single expiration.

§ 177. (4.) PLACE OF ARTICULATION. The classification of the consonants according to the place of obstruction especially concerned in their formation, is of great importance. The total obstruction may cover much more than the place here referred to, and meant to be designated as the Place of Articulation. Thus, for **t**, **d**, **n**, and **r**, the whole length of the tongue is involved, from the root to the tip; but it is the point, or extreme front part, that is especially concerned in the effect. In the case of **l**, the whole of the tongue is also involved; the contact being made at the tip, and the margin about the front; while it is the sides of the tongue back of this that are more directly concerned in the production of the sound; and this part is, therefore, to be taken as the place of articulation.

§ 178. LABIALS, DENTALS, PALATALS, GUTTURALS, etc. With the place of articulation at the lips, we have the *labial* consonants **p**, **b**, **m**, **w**; though the **w** involves obstructive action between the back tongue and the soft palate, as well as at the lips. The **f** and **v**, though sometimes made by the lips alone, yet being commonly made with the upper teeth against the lower lip, are properly described as *labio-dentals*. The proper articulating position for **t**, **d**, **n**, **s**, **z**, and one variety of **r**, in the English, is taken with the point of the tongue on the hard palate, commonly not far from the front teeth, though sometimes actually on the teeth; or again, the part of the tongue back of the point may be employed, instead of the point. These consonants are classed together under the name of *dentals*. The **th**, surd (as in **thin**) and sonant (as in **thy**), — made between the point of the tongue and the teeth, — may be designated as *lingua-dental*; though, when the teeth are wanting, the sound may be well produced between the tongue below and the gums and lip above; it is, however, commonly ranked among the *dentals*. The place of articulation for **sh**, **zh**, and the compounds **ch** and **j**, and for one variety of **r**, is on the upper surface or the point of the tongue and the back part of the hard palate; and they are therefore called *palatals*. Also, **y**, and even **l**, may be classed with them under the same name; the place of articulation for these includes a part of the soft palate as well as of the hard palate. The *gutturals* are **k**, **g** hard, and **ng**, the place being on the soft palate and the back part of the tongue. The nasals, **m**, **n**, **ng**, may be discriminated as *labio-nasal*, *lingua-nasal* or *dento-nasal*, and *gutturo-nasal*.

All these are sometimes arranged in three classes, namely: *gutturals*, and *labials*, as above, with an intermediate class under the name of *linguals* and sometimes with the designation *palatal* substituted for *guttural*.

§ 179. *TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH.*

PLACE OF ARTICULATION.	ORAL.				NASAL.
	Momentary.		Continuous.		Continuous.
	Surd.	Sonant.	Surd.	Sonant.	Sonant.
Lips	**p**	**b**	. .	**w**	**m**
Lip and teeth	. .	. .	**f**	**v**	
Tongue and teeth	. .	. .	**th**(in)	**th**(y)	
Tongue and hard palate (forward)	**t**	**d**	**s**	**z**; **r**	**n**
Tongue and hard palate (back)	**ch**	**j**	**sh**	**zh**; **r**	
Tongue, hard palate, and soft palate	. .	. .	. .	**y**; **l**	
Tongue and soft palate	**k**	**g**	. .	. .	**ng**
Various places	**h**				

§ 180. *Supplement to the Table.* For the sake of simplicity, none of the compound, or diphthongal, consonants, except **ch** and **j**, are included in the Table. Others which might have a place in it will be described hereafter (§§ 212–218).

There are some who would insist on a place in the Table for a surd (**wh**) corresponding to the sonant **w**, and for a special surd corresponding to **y**; — see § 183.

IV. SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 181. THE H SOUND. The consonant **h** stands by itself as an element *sui generis*. It differs in many respects from the other breath sounds. It has no fixed place of articulation, except that the glottis always has a share in its formation. Its articulative position is various, being always very near to that of the vowel with which it is joined, and differing from it only in being somewhat wider. It differs, too, from other breath sounds in being made with a wider opening and the emission of a greater volume of breath, and in being made with some friction all along the oral passage. But what distinguishes it most of all is its abrupt character, which requires it to be classed as one of the *momentary* elements. It has been usual to describe it as continuous; but if, say in the syllable **ha**, we lengthen out the **h** as a breath sound, we still have to give a new impulse before we strike the vowel; and such prolongation is not normally employed. The abrupt glide to or from the vowel, as in **ha** or **ah**, is really the essential thing: the breath may be expelled with so little friction as to be quite inaudible, and yet the **h** be perfectly recognized by the abrupt effect in the vowel. — See § 175.

§ 182. The articulative procedure for this element is a movement: — at the outset, in the case of **h** initial, as in **ha**, **he**, **hay**, **he**, the glottis is wide open, that is, the vocal cords are widely apart, and the position of the organs in the mouth is more open than that required for the following vowel; at the end of the movement, the vocal cords come close together for tone, and at the same instant the organs fall into position for the vowel. In the case of a final **h**, as in **ah**, or if the **h** is actually sounded, the foregoing process is reversed. — See § 164.

§ 183. The **h** sound is capable of preceding or succeeding any voiced consonant; though in such case liable to run into the voiceless form of the consonant. In the

ancient Greek, as the rough breathing, it often preceded **r**, as well as the vowels. In the Welsh language it sometimes precedes **l**, and makes also the **l** itself into a breath sound, either wholly or in part. In English, it precedes and is compounded with **w** in **when**, etc. (§ 212), and **y**, in **hue**, **humid**, etc. (§ 214); though in these cases a brief vowel sound actually intervenes before the consonant part of the **w** or **y**. There is no **h** sound in the digraphs made with **h**, — as **sh**, **ch**, **gh**, **ph**, **th**; — see § 238.

§ 184. THE MUTES. These are the chief portion of the momentary consonants. They comprise two subclasses, namely, the *surd mutes*, — otherwise called *pure mutes*, — **p**, **t**, **k**, to which alone the term "mute" is strictly applicable, and the *sonant mutes*, or *impure mutes*, **b**, **d**, hard **g**. The mutes are sometimes called *stops*, or *checks*, and sometimes *explosives*, and by some *divisives*.

§ 185. THE SURD MUTES. These, with **h** (§ 181) and **ch** (§ 210), occupy the first column of the Table (§ 179), — as the Surd division of the Momentary. The surd mutes, **p**, **t**, **k**, are to be studied as they occur in three different situations, namely: — at the beginning of a syllable, at the end of a syllable, and in the middle between the end of one and the beginning of another syllable.

§ 186. (1.) When *initial*, and opening upon a vowel, as in **pea**, **pole**, **tie**, **toe**, **kill**, **cut**, etc., — they give (*a*) an audible puff (§ 157) made by the sudden release of breath accumulated and compressed within the distended walls of the whole or a part of the oral cavity; they also give (*b*), as co-instantaneous with this, an abrupt beginning of the vowel, such as, in a forcible utterance of the syllable, amounts to a decided degree of the explosive action called the "catch of the glottis" (§ 163). The preparatory steps are the accumulated breath in the oral cavity, and after this the closed glottis; then comes the simultaneous explosion of breath and of tone. Besides all this, there may be (*c*) a slight click (§ 165), by the sudden separation of the adherent surfaces of the lips or of the tongue and palate, that will contribute somewhat to the effect.

To have the breath explosion, with an interposed **h** sound, actually precede the utterance of the vowel is not the proper English mode; the glottal catch is quite different from the abrupt beginning of a vowel made by an **h** sound (§ 164). Yet, when the interposed **h** sound is very brief, the deviation from the more usual mode will be unperceived by ordinary ears, or noticed only as a somewhat softer style of enunciation; — such deviation may be regarded as unimportant.

By the combined simultaneous actions above described, a clearly distinguished impression is made upon the ear and the mind, though not easily or ordinarily resolved into its component elements.

§ 187. The total action, as above described, is the same, with certain modifications, when the surd mute takes after it a vocal consonant instead of a vowel. With **r**, as in **pray**, **try**, **crow**, etc., the action is essentially the same as in the case of a vowel; unless, indeed, the surd form of the **r** intervene (§ 174) as a glide. It is essentially the same, also, with **l** after **p**; as in **play**, **plow**, etc. With **l** after the **k** sound, as in **clay**, **cling**, etc., the attempt at simultaneous action will make the words sound as if written **tlay**, **tling**, etc. The glide from a surd mute to a **y** sound tends to develop more or less of a sibilant quality; as in **tune**, **cube**, **pure**, **na′ture**, etc.; — see §§ 134, 174.

A surd mute never takes after it in modern English a nasal consonant, as was done anciently in the original of the word **know**, and in the Greek, from which we derive the word **pneumatic**.

§ 188. An initial surd mute is never, in English, except in one instance, followed by or compounded with a nonsonant element. An English syllable can not begin, as may be done in some other languages, with a **ps**, **ts**, or **ks**, or with a **pf**, **tf**, or **kf**, or with a **psh** or a **ksh**. The compound, or diphthongal, **ch** (**tsh**), as in **chin**, forms the single exception to the general rule. — See § 210.

§ 189. (2.) When *final*, and joined closely to a preceding vowel or other sonant element, as in **up**, **hat**, **neck**, and in **harp**, **halt**, **hark**, etc., there is (*a*) a *percussive* action by the sudden impact of the organs, — lip against lip, or tongue upon palate, — giving a kind of click (§ 165), plainly audible for **p** and **t**, and slightly so for **k**; (*b*) the vowel is at the same instant abruptly cut off by an absolute closure of the glottis, which may amount decidedly to the so-called "*glottal check*" (§ 163); and (*c*) the current of vocalized breath is at the same instant suddenly checked and compressed by the mode of action that was explained (§ 159) as *occlusion* with *implosion*.

§ 190. The surd mute joins the preceding element more closely in some cases than in others; and thus brings out more decidedly the effects as above described. They come out fully and strongly when, in an accented syllable, a wide (§ 13) short vowel precedes, — as in **up**, **hat**, **let**, **sit**, **hut**, **sick**, etc., — and less so with a narrow long vowel or a diphthong, — as in **hope**, **late**, **seat**, **make**, **mute**, **rite**, **out**, etc., — or with an unaccented short vowel, as in **tu′lip**, **ex′it**, **ru′nic**. — See § 23.

§ 191. When the effects above described are distinctly brought out, no further action is needed to make the consonant clearly recognizable. But, even in such case, it commonly ends with (*d*) an added slight puff of breath (§ 157). In the case of a long vowel (as in **hope**, etc.), this explosive action becomes important or absolutely essential. When the surd mute is followed by a sonant of the same articulating place and beginning another syllable, the breath explosion is suppressed; as in **Et′na**, **ship′mate′** (see § 158), **cup′bear′er**, **back′ground′**, etc.; as it is also when a surd continuant follows in like manner; as in **cap′tion** (-shŭn), **out′side′**, **stop′-thief′**, etc. For the case of **s** following at the end of a syllable, as in **cats**, **lacks**, **wax**, **hops**, etc., see below (§ 217).

§ 192. With another surd mute preceding, as in **apt**, **act**, — a situation taken only by **t**, — the breath puff is the only means of indication. With a continuous breath sound preceding, there will be, besides the terminal puff of the mute, nothing more than a very abrupt ending of the breath sound; as in **cast**, **mask**, **hasp**, **left**, **washed** (wŏsht), **hushed** (hŭsht). Cases like **camp**, **sent**, **sink**, with a nasal preceding, will be found explained below (§ 215).

§ 193. (3.) When *in a middle position*, ending one syllable and beginning another, as in **sup′per**, **ut′ter**, **sit′ting**, **ac-cuse′**, **up-on′**, **cit′y**, **bak′er**, etc., we have all that has been described above as in the two situations. The consonant, though often written double, is really divided, or cut in sunder, one part going to one syllable and the other to the other, with, of course, an interval of silence between. In this situation, and this only, we may have all the constituents above described, and thus all the elements that in any case enter into the composition of this class of consonants. Whether the consonant shall be joined more closely to the preceding or to the succeeding vocal element, and thus give more prominence to the one part of the consonant or to the other, will depend on the principles that govern the syllabic division; — for which see §§ 275, 276.

§ 194. When, of two syllables thus connected by a surd mute, the first being accented, the second is unaccented and has an **l**, **m**, or **n**, serving instead of a vowel, — as in **eat′en**, **o′pen**, **sick′en**, **lit′tle**, etc., the explosive action of the mute is modified in the manner already described (§ 158).

NOTE. — Mr. A. J. Ellis defines the surd mute consonant as limited to the interval of silence, and relegates to the on and off glides all that immediately precedes and follows this interval. The foregoing description assigns to it wider limits, and treats what pertains to the junction with preceding and following elements as in part an overlapping by the consonant.

§ 195. THE SONANT MUTES. In these consonants, namely, **b**, **d**, hard **g**, we have, instead of the interval of silence that occurs in the case of the surds, a muffled tone, made by a current of vocal breath injected into the closed cavity, and taking the place of the voiceless breath that is injected in the other case (§ 186).

§ 196. When the sonant mute *begins a syllable*, — as in **buy**, **day**, **go**, **blow**, **bray**, **dry**, **glow**, **grow**, — it opens explosively upon the following element; but the vocal current that issues through the glottis is slender in volume, and hence the pressure and the consequent explosive effect will be comparatively slight. As the tone vibration of the glottis continues uninterrupted in passing on to the following element, this precludes anything like the "glottal catch" (§ 186) of the surds.

In the sonant mutes, *at the end of a syllable*, the percussive action which we have in the case of the surds is usually and naturally absent; and the terminal explosion is feeble when given at all; — see § 189.

The whole action, in the sonants, is marked by less abruptness than in the surds. Hence the sonant mutes are sometimes described as "weak" or "soft," in contrast with the surds as "sharp" or "hard."

When occurring *in the middle between two syllables*, — as in **rob′ber**, **ad′der**, **bod′y**, **rid′er**, **beg′ging**, **be-gin′**, **ea′ger**, — the sonant mute, like the surd (§ 193), is divided between the syllables. When the second syllable is unaccented and made by **n**, **l**, or **m**, as in **maid′en**, **a′ble**, **i′dle**, **sad′dle**, **ea′gle**, — the tone runs on with hardly noticeable explosion, but with a distinct syllabic impulse on the **n**, **l**, or **m**. — See §§ 95, 158, 194.

§ 197. FRICATIVES. This term might be applied to all the continuous consonants (§ 176), even the nasals and the **h** sound included; since friction plays some part in all of them. But it has been commonly limited to a portion, — and variously by different authorities. It may well be used, as it will be here, for all of the continuants except the nasals.

§ 198. SURD FRICATIVES. These are **f**, **th** (in **thin**), **s**, **sh** (§§ 230, 255, 261, 263). They all require considerable force of breath, and a greater volume of breath, of course, than is expended in the cognate sonants. The glide to or from a vowel is characterized by more or less abruptness; — see § 164. The breath strikes a different kind of obstruction at the several places of articulation, and thus gives the differing sounds.

§ 199. SONANT FRICATIVES. These are **v**, **th** (in **thy**), **z**, **zh** (the **z** in **azure**), besides **l** and **r**, and **w** and **y**. The organic positions for four of these correspond respectively to those for the above-mentioned surds; — see §§ 169, 179.

§ 200. The sonant fricatives are sometimes described as *buzzing sounds;* but the kind of sound so described has never been fully investigated and explained. Besides the damping and dulling of the tone, the sound is otherwise affected in a peculiar way. There is, at the place of articulation, a vibration of the elastic tissue, that can be felt, and which may be perceived to vary in rapidity as the pitch of the tone from the larynx is higher or lower. This responsive and secondary vibration, — to which the term *frictional resonance* might not improperly be applied, — modifies the primary tone, and with differences such as to give to the individual consonants of this class their distinctive characters.

§ 201. There are, in this case, three kinds of effects supposable, and all of them perhaps may be actually combined, namely: — (1) a simple tremolo effect; (2) the conversion of a part of the tone into noise, by the reaction of the obstructive organs; besides (3) the modification of the tone without disturbance of the proper musical quality due to the regularity of the vibration.

§ 202. A vocal current from the larynx has not sufficient volume and force to produce breath-sound effects; — the force of the air current is to be distinguished from the force of the vocal sound as such. And so the sonant fricatives are not to be regarded as characterized by an intermingling of breath sound with tone. If, in the case of **z**, or of the **zh** sound as in **azure**, anything of an actually sibilant quality (§ 203) be perceptible, it probably is to be attributed to the initial or the vanishing part, and not to the body, of the consonant.

§ 203. SIBILANTS. This term is applicable to such of the surd fricatives as have a hissing sound, especially **s** and **sh**; and is also applied to the cognate sonants, **z** and **zh**; — § 202.

We have the **sh** sound not only represented by **sh**, but also resulting and developed from **s** or soft **c** and a following **y** sound, — as in **sure**, **Asia**, **ocean**, etc., — and from a **t** first changed to an **s** as in the French original and followed in like manner, — as in **nation**, **partial**, etc. We have the **zh** sound developed from **z** or sonant **s** and a following **y** sound, — as in **azure**, **pleasure**, etc. We have the **sh** sound as part of the **ch** in **church**, etc., and of the **ch** sound developed from a **t** and a following **y** sound, — as in **nature**, **question**, etc. And we have **zh** as part of the compound **j**, or **dg**, — as in **judge**, etc., — and of the same sound as developed from **d** and a **y** sound, — as in **verdure**, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 210.

The breath sounds — such as **f**, etc. — other than sibilants may be distinguished as *simple breath sounds*.

§ 204. SPIRANTS. This term has been variously applied: — by some as meaning all the fricatives, surd and sonant, with inclusion of **w** and **y**. It is limited by Prof. Whitney to **f** and **v**, **th** in **thin** and **th** in **thy**, and the German **ch** with the cognate sonant. It might well be employed to denote all the mere breath sounds except the explosives and the aspirate **h**.

§ 205. SEMIVOWELS. The vowel **ē** (**ēve**, § 76), or **ĭ** (**ĭll**, § 103), or the nearly related high-mixed vowel (§ 16), and the vowel **o͝o** (**fo͝od**, § 126), or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**, § 128), in certain cases pass readily over, the one into the consonant **y** (§ 272), and the other into **w** (§ 267); — see § 18 *b*. Hence these consonants are called "semivowels." The term is also sometimes extended to **l**, **n**, **r**, **m**, as these in certain cases fulfill the office of a vowel in the making of a syllable.

§ 206. LIQUIDS. The consonants **l**, **n**, **r**, **m**, are called "liquids," because they flow into other consonants and others into them, as intermediates between such consonants and vowels; as in **play**, **pray**, **try**, **cry**, **fly**, **harp**, **help**, **camp**,

hand, smite, snow, etc. The quality belongs more fully to **l** and **r** than to **m** and **n**, the former being so employed in a greater number of cases than the latter.

§ 207. NASAL CONSONANTS. The general mode of formation for these has been already described (§ 167). The sound consists of tone from the larynx modified mainly by resonance and partly by friction. For, **m** and **n** (§§ 242, 243), communication with the oral passage is open, but exit by that channel is cut off by closure of the lips, and by closure of the tongue against the hard palate. We thus have resonance in an oral chamber and in the nasal passage at the same time; and together with some friction in the latter. For **ng** (§ 246), only the pharynx and the nasal passage are concerned; the soft palate closing down upon the back tongue so as to cut off the oral cavity forward of this point. Friction may be increased by the muscular action of the nostrils, and of the lips and cheeks as connected with them. Too much friction will produce a disagreeable nasal twang.

The **ng** can not in English begin a syllable. An **n** or **m**, — but not an **ng**, — may be preceded by **s** sharp at the beginning of a syllable; as in **snow, smile,** etc.; an **n**, but not an **m** or **ng**, may take the **s** sound after it at the close of a syllable; as in **hence, dance, wince,** etc.; all three may take a **z** sound after them; as in **hams, comes, wins, tons, hangs, wings,** etc.

During the glide (§ 161) from a nasal consonant to a vowel, as in **my, no,** etc., or to an **s** or **z** as above, the previously depressed soft palate will be in movement toward contact with the pharyngeal wall, and not yet actually in contact with it, while at the same time the lips, or the tongue and palate, are changing from their positions of contact. The glide sets in at the beginning of these movements; thus somewhat of the quality of the nasal consonant will be carried on into the following element. A similar effect will ensue in the glide from a vowel or an **s** to a nasal consonant; as in **an, am, snow,** etc. In the case of a vowel between two nasal consonants, as in **man, name,** etc., there will be a twofold effect of the kind. But, in this as in all cases, the nasal quality, in well-spoken English, will be limited to the brief gliding portions of the vowel. — See § 161.

§ 208. For the way in which the nasals are joined to a preceding explosive consonant, as in **eat'en, o'pen, Whit'ney, Step'ney, hack'ney, hack'man,** etc., see above (§§ 95, 158, 191); and for the peculiar form which they take in the compound consonants **mp, nt, nk,** etc., as in **jump, sent, ink,** etc., see below (§ 215). For **n** or **m** as filling the place of a vowel, see § 95.

§ 209. COMPOUND, or DIPHTHONGAL, CONSONANTS. Certain consonant sounds are composed of more simple consonant elements so blended that the product is properly described as *diphthongal*. Only two of this kind were presented in the Table given above (§ 179). These and others will here be explained.

§ 210. (1.) The **ch**, or **tsh**, as in **church, watch,** has for the initial element what is essentially a **t**, though a **t** made somewhat further back on the tongue than an ordinary **t**, — or rather, the contact, while inclusive of the point, covers a part of the tongue back of the point. With this is combined an abrupt **sh** sound, made by a position somewhat further forward and more open than an ordinary **sh**, and replacing the puff of simple breath that is characteristic of **t** (§ 186). It is to be noted, however, that, when opening upon a vowel in the same syllable, this **sh** sound wholly precedes the vowel, and is not, like the explosive breath of a simple **t**, simultaneous with the beginning of the vowel sound (§ 186). While **sh** by itself is a continuous consonant, the compound (**tsh**) is to be classed as momentary (§ 176).

The **ch** sound is followed in the same syllable by no consonant sound except only by **t**; as in **watched** (wŏcht), etc. — See §§ 172, 229.

In most cases the **ch** sound has been developed from an original Anglo-Saxon or Latin **k** sound; as in **church, chin, hatch, charity,** etc. It is also made by the fusion of a **t** with a following **y** sound; as in **question, righteous, picture, nature,** etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 187, 203.

§ 211. (2.) The **j**, or **dg**, or **g** soft, — as in **jar, edge, judge, gem,** — is compounded of a **d** and a **zh** (the **z** in **azure**) sound, with the same conditions and qualifications as those above stated for **ch**. It is throughout the sonant correlative, or cognate, of the surd **ch**.

§ 212. (3.) Concerning the **wh** as in **when, what, why,** etc., there has been a difference of opinion, especially as between American and English authorities; the former contending for an **h** sound preceding a proper **w**; while Messrs. Bell, Ellis, Sweet, and others insist that the **wh** represents simply the surd correlative of the ordinary sonant **w**. Either way, and at all events, one thing is clear: the sound is abrupt and momentary (§ 176), instead of being continuous like the sonant **w**.

As a matter of fact, this **wh**, by the greater part of even the well-educated people in England, is actually spoken precisely like **w**; the word **when** not differing at all from **wen**. Now, the customary **w** of the English language begins with a brief sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**); — this is the main part of the difference between an English and a German **w**. A proper **h** sound prefixed to this produces the sound represented by **wh** in **when,** etc., as commonly heard in America, and as pronounced by some, if not by most, of the well-educated people in England, when they speak in what they themselves regard as the correct way. The word **wen,** with an **h** sound prefixed, gives us **when**. The word **who,** with the vowel struck very lightly and followed by a long **i**, makes the word **why**.

It is, indeed, not difficult to utter the surd, or nonvocal, correlative of the sonant **w**, and to pronounce the word **when** with such a sound prefixed to the vowel. This will give to the vowel the same abrupt beginning it has in **hen**. In this way, the vocality comes in not till the vowel is struck. The other theory brings in the vocality, or sonant quality, before the vowel is reached. This is the essential point of difference between the two conflicting views.

§ 213. The **kw** sound in **quite, quality,** etc., and the **tw** in **twine,** etc., are compound and momentary sounds, analogous to the **wh** as above; the case is the same even with the **gw** sound in **guano**.

NOTE. All the instances here adduced were referred to, in a previous paragraph (19*b*), as containing an impure vowel diphthong made by the **w** sound as a connecting glide. This view may be taken with some advantage. Yet, since the preceding mute, **t** or **k**, as in **twine, quite,** or the aspirate **h**, as in **when,** can not be prolonged, as can the **s** in **swim,** but combines with the **w** in an abrupt momentary sound, it is more exact to treat the **w** in these cases as part of a compound consonant.

§ 214. (4.) In regard to the initial sound in **hue, humid, huge,** etc., there is the same difference of opinion as in the case above noted of the **wh**; some regarding it as the surd correlative of the sonant **y**; and others, as an **h** sound preceding the **y** part of the vowel.

The consonant **y** always begins with a brief vowel sound (§§ 205, 272), — which, in the **y** part of the vowel **ū** (**ūse**), is the high-mixed (§ 16*b*) vowel element nearly related to **ĭ** (**ĭll**). An **h** sound preceding and combined with this **y** makes the compound and momentary consonant which, in **hue,** etc., is followed by the vowel **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**).

What would otherwise be regarded as part of the impure diphthong **ū** (**ūse**, § 19*b*) is here viewed as detached from the vowel and combined with the preceding **h** in a compound consonant; just as was done in the case of **wh** (§ 212); as explained in the Note after § 213.

§ 215. (5.) The **mp** in **jump, presumption,** etc., with the **mpt** in **exempt,** etc., the **nt** in **sent,** the **nd** in **hand,** etc., the **nk** in **ink,** etc., the **ng** in **sing,** etc., and the **nch** in **bench, inch, lunch,** etc., are peculiar compounds.

In the **mp** in **jump,** etc., the nasality sets in, — by depression of the soft palate, — while the lips are approaching for closure, and continues till they close; and thus gives the impression of an **m**. The lip closure is abrupt and forcible, and made with the percussive, occlusive, and implosive action before described (§ 189); and thus gives the effect of a **p**, even without the help of the breath explosion (§ 191), which will ordinarily be added at the close. In a word like **exempt,** we have the first part of a **p**, given as above described, and the last part of a **t**; thus the total combination **mpt** will not be simply **m** followed by **t**. These compounds are momentary consonant sounds; while **m** by itself is a continuous consonant, and may actually be prolonged for emphasis, — as, for instance, in **lame**; — this cannot properly be done with the **m** in **lamp, jump,** etc. The **m**, in such cases, represents merely the glide (§ 161) from the vowel to the position for an **m**.

§ 216. The compounds **nt** in **sent,** etc., and **nk** in **ink,** etc., are to be explained in a similar manner. So also is the **nch** (**ntsh**, § 210), in **bench,** etc. Somewhat of a similar character appertains to the **nd** in **hand,** etc.; also to the **ng** at the end of a word, as in **sing,** etc. (§ 246). The pronunciation of **bench, inch,** etc., is not properly represented in the way in which it is done by Walker and others, as **bensh, insh,** etc.

§ 217. (6.) In **x** (ks), as in **box,** etc., an abrupt **s** sound trenches upon the simple breath explosion of the surd mute **k**; and the compound is momentary. The same is to be said of **ps** and **ts**, as in **cups, its,** etc., and of **nx** in **anxious,** etc. In **mps, nts (jumps, cents),** the **s** is in the same way combined with the compounds explained above.

§ 218. There is a difference between **cents** and **sense**; although in the abrupt transition from the **n** to the breath sound of the **s**, it is not easy to avoid entirely an explosive sound like the vanish of a **t**. But in **cents** the **t** is distinctly given, while the **n** is more fully brought out in **sense,** and the **s** is not so abrupt. Also, **handsome** may be made to differ slightly from **hansom**.

§ 219. DOUBLE CONSONANTS. All of the diphthongal consonants, as above, have two or more components closely blended, of which one, as a separate element, would be momentary, and at least one other would be continuous; and the compound product becomes a momentary sound. The case thus differs from that of a mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as simply successive one to the other, — such as we have in **play, sky, hold, harm, glow, strive, cast, canst,** etc.; all which are double, or triple, but not diphthongal.

THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

B.

§ 220. This is a labial sonant mute (§§ 178, 195), as in **boy, cab, ebb, rob'ber, beau'ty, bring, blow, a'ble, herb, bulb, rhomb, robbed** (rŏbd), **robs, cup'bear'er,** etc. It is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable; as in **bomb, climb, tomb**; also before **t**: as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle**; also in **bdel'lium**.

C.

Of this letter, there are two kinds of sound: —

§ 221. (1.) The so-called "soft **c**" has a sibilant sound (§ 203) of three varieties: — (*a*) One like **s** sharp (§ 256), marked Ç, ç, and represented by **s** in the respelling for pronunciation; this sound is taken before **e, i,** or **y**; as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice,** etc. — (*b*) In a few words the letter has the **z** sound; as in **sacrifice, suffice, discern.** — (*c*) When **ce** or **ci** is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, the **sh** sound is taken, either by the **c** alone, — as in **oceanic, viciosity,** — or by the **ce** or **ci** together, — as in **ocean, vicious,** etc. (§§ 97, 106, 261).

§ 222. (2.) The so-called "hard **c**," marked Ȼ, ȼ, has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling. This sound is taken before **a, o,** or **u,** or a consonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by **i** or **e**; as in **call, cave, cold, pic'ture, act, ethics, ac'rid, cry, clay, arc, talc, sanc'tion, disc, almanac, scan, ac'cord, vac'çi-nate**; and before **e** in **sceptic,** and before **i** in **scirrous,** etc. — See § 232.

§ 223. **C** is silent in **czar, victuals, indict,** and in **muscle, corpuscle,** etc.

CH.

This digraph has three sounds, as follows: —

§ 224. (1.) The more frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as **tsh** (§ 210); as in **chin, child, choose, church, much, beech, arch,** etc.; the digraph with this sound has sometimes for an equivalent the trigraph **tch** at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, fetch, ditch, scotch, satch'el**; and is the same as the German **tsch**, as in **Deutsch**. It takes a **j** sound in **spinach**.

§ 225. The sound is otherwise represented by **ti** in **bastion, question, Christian, digestion,** etc., by **te** in **righteous,** and by **t** with a part of **u** in **tex'ture na'ture,** etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135.

§ 226. (2.) Marked **Ç**, **ç**, and with sound like **sh**; in words from the French which have retained this sound; — usually initial; as in **chaise, chivalry** (see § 277), **chagrin, machine**; final in **mustache, barouche.** — See § 261.

§ 227. (3.) **Ch** hard, marked **Ch, ch**; with sound like **k**; which is used to represent it in the respelling. It has this sound in words derived from the Greek, and through the Latin in all but quite modern words; as in **chorus, epoch, echo, chlorine, chrism, character**; or from the Hebrew; as in **Nebuchadnezzar, Enoch,** etc.; exceptions are **church, chart, Rachel, cherub,** and the prefix **arch-** in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke,** etc.; but the **k** sound remains in **archangel,** and in **architect, architrave,** etc.

§ 228. **Ch** is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht**; also in **fuchsia.**

D.

§ 229. This is the dental, or hard-palatal, sonant mute (§§ 178, 195); as in **day, dry, dwell, bed, old, hard, aimed, end, idle, maiden, hugged, enraged, lived, amazed, rugged, naked, assuredly, fixedness, sends** (**s** final as **z**), **send'st** (**s** sharp). It sounds as **t** when preceded by a surd in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lo͝okt, ärcht); — see § 172. It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday** and in **handkerchief, handsome,** and **windrow**; but see §§ 216, 218, 277.

F.

§ 230. This is a labiodental, and sometimes a purely labial, consonant (§ 178); a surd fricative (§ 198), giving a simple breath sound (§ 153); as in **fame, fly, free, few, cuff, staff, oft,** etc. It has **gh** and **ph** for equivalents; as in **laugh, photograph,** etc. (§§ 236, 248). It takes the sound of **v** in the word **of,** and usually in the compounds, **hereof, thereof, whereof.**

G.

This letter has three sounds, as follows: —

§ 231. (1.) The hard **g**, marked **G̈, g̈**, but in the respelling for pronunciation represented by **g** unmarked; the guttural sonant mute (§§ 178, 195); made by injecting vocalized breath into the pharyngeal cavity, which is closed by the soft palate so arched as to bring the lower border into contact with the tongue, while on the curve it is pressed back against the wall of the pharynx; — used before **a, o, u,** or **l, r, s,** in the same syllable; as in **gay, go, gun, glad, grow, lingual, gewgaw, argue, bags, haggle**; — sometimes, though not usually, before **e, i,** or **y**; as in **get, give, gig, muggy**; — the **g** is always hard at the end of a word; as in **hug, hag, egg, berg**; also in the derivatives of such words, even when the doubled **g** is followed by **e, i,** or **y**; as in **cragged, druggist, foggy**; — usually hard at the end of a syllable; exceptions such as **mag'ic, reg'is-ter, log'ic, ex-ag'ger-ate,** are due to the **e** or **i** in the following syllable. The letter occurs in the digraph **ng** (§ 246) at the end of syllables. The sound is heard in **x** when that is equivalent to **gz**; as in **exist, example,** etc. (§ 271). It is represented by **gu,** as in **guard, guest,** etc.; by **gh,** as in **ghost, ghastly,** etc.; and by **gue,** as in **plague, catalogue,** etc.

§ 232. The interposition of a slight sound of **ē** (**ēve**) or **ĭ**(**ĭll**) between **g** hard and a following **ä** or **ĭ** sound, in **garden, guard, guide, guile,** etc., and in like manner after a **k** or hard **c**, in **card, kind,** etc., — upheld by the authority of Walker, — is not generally approved, though customary in some localities in the United States.

§ 233. (2.) The soft **g**, marked **Ġ, ġ**, with sound like **j** (§ 239), and represented by **j** in the respelling for pronunciation; a compound, or diphthongal, consonant (§ 211); as in **gem, engine, rage, caged, large, bilge, exag'gerate, mag'ic, change, gin'ger, stin'gy,** etc.; usually before **e, i,** or **y,** but before **a** in **gaol.** It has **dg** or **dge** for an equivalent, at the end of a syllable only; as in **badg'er, badge, edge, judge, midg'et,** etc.

§ 234. (3.) In a few words from the French, **g** retains the sound like that of **z** in **azure** (§ 199); as in **rouge, mirage, cortége,** etc.

§ 235. The **g** is silent before **m** or **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnostic,** etc. No **g** sound is heard in the digraph **ng**; as in **sing, long,** etc. (§ 246); nor in **seraglio,** nor in **bagnio.**

GH.

§ 236. At the beginning of a word, this digraph is sounded like hard **g**; as in **ghastly, ghost,** etc. It is silent after **i**; as in **high, sigh, weigh, straight, eight, right,** etc.; also before **t** in the same or a following syllable; as in **bought, brought, thought, wrought, caught, taught, fraught, daughter, drought,** etc.; but has the sound of **f** in the word **draught**; the sound of **f** also commonly after **au** or **ou** at the end of a syllable; as in **laugh, cough, rough, enough**; but that of **k** in **hough, lough, shough**; and is often silent in syllables after **au** or **ou**; as in **overslaugh, usquebaugh, dough, doughy, though, bough, plough, through**

H.

§ 237. This is essentially a momentary sound; its nature and mode of formation have been already described (§§ 181–183); often called the *aspirate*. It occurs at the beginning of words, as in **hate, here, hire, house, home, hard, hit, hoop, hoot,** etc.; and is heard at the end in **ah** and **oh,** as they are sometimes uttered. It is represented by **wh** in **who, whose, whom,** and in **whole, whore, whoop,** and is a component of the diphthongal **wh** in **when, which,** etc., and in **whale, white,** etc. (§ 212), and of the diphthongal consonant in **hue,** etc. (§ 214).

§ 238. The letter is silent in **heir, herb** (usually), **honest, honor, hour** (§ 277), and their derivatives; silent, more or less frequently, in **hostler, humor, humble,** and their derivatives, with some others; also silent, or else not sounded as **h**, in the trigraph **tch** and the digraphs **ch** (§§ 224–228), **gh** (§ 236), **ph** (§ 248), **rh** (§ 251), **sh** (§ 261), **th** (§§ 263, 234), and in **phthisic,** and in **khan,** and in **John.**

J.

§ 239. This, with the equivalents **g** soft and **dg,** has already been described (§ 211) as a diphthongal consonant compounded of **d** and **zh.** We have it in **jar, jam, jade, jest, jut, jute, jury, injure, join,** etc. The sound is usually represented by **g** (soft) or **ge** or **dg** at the end of a syllable; as in **page, venge'ance, reg'is-ter, mag'ic, badg'er, judge,** etc., with **prej'u-dice, proj'ect, maj'es-ty, caj'e-put,** as exceptions; — see § 233. In some proper names of foreign origin, however, and in other foreign words, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable; as in **Aj'a-lon, hadj, hadj'i, Mij'a-min, Raj, Raj'poor', Raj'poot', Raj'poo-ta'na.**

The sound is, or may be, represented by **ge** in **surgeon, outrageous,** etc.; by **gi** in **region, religious,** etc.; by **di** in **soldier,** etc.; by **de** in **grandeur,** etc.; and by **d** with a part of **u** in **verdure, produce** (*n.*), etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135.

In the three last-mentioned cases, the pronunciation may be such that the **zh** part of the sound will be no more than a weak glide between the **d** and the following vowel: the greater relative prominence may be given sometimes to the initial component **d** and sometimes to the terminal **zh**; and in this class of words the **y** sound may even be held without giving way to the **zh,** the **d** remaining unchanged.

K.

§ 240. This is the guttural surd mute (§§ 178, 185); as in **kite, kill, skill, ask, ark, elk, milk, ink, oak,** etc. It agrees with the sonant **g** (see § 231) and the nasal **ng** (§ 246), as involving closure of the soft palate upon the back tongue at the same place; — see § 179. It has hard **c**, hard **ch, gh, cu, qu, que, cque,** and **q** for equivalents; as in **call, hough, biscuit** (-kĭt), **choir, coquet, antique, sacque, queen.** The sound is the first component of the ordinary **x**; as in **box,** etc. Before **n,** in the same syllable, **k** is silent; as in **knot, knee,** etc.; **ck** has the sound of **k** alone; as in **back**; as does **lk** after **a** (**all**) or **o** (**old**); as in **walk, folk,** etc.

For an objectionable pronunciation, as in **sky, kind, card,** etc., see § 232.

L.

§ 241. This is a palatal sonant fricative consonant (§§ 178, 199), made by contact of the point of the tongue with the palate, as for **t, d, n**; but with the sides of the tongue in this case left free for the passage of the breath. It is one of the liquids (§ 206). We have it in **lie, low, ill, all, sole, blow, clay, fly, glow, play, slay, alb, hold, elf, elk, elm, help, else, halls, halt,** etc. For the explosive **l** in **battle, bustle, bridle, couple, pickle,** etc., see §§ 158, 194. In these, and in some other cases, as in **evil, easel,** etc., the **l** in an unaccented following an accented syllable fulfills the office of a vowel; — see § 95. The **l** is silent in **would, could, should, alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (often), with like words and their derivatives.

M.

§ 242. This is the labionasal consonant (§§ 178, 207); as in **me, may, tame, him, times** (tīmz, § 172), **named, lamp** (§ 215), **lamps** (§ 217), **smile, palm, drachm, paradigm,** etc. A **b** after **m** in the same syllable is usually silent; as in **climb,** etc.; an **n** after **m** at the end of a syllable is always silent; as in **hymn, column,** etc.; at the beginning, the **m** before **n** is silent; as in **mnemonics.** The **m** serves as a vowel in **schism,** etc. (§ 194).

N.

§ 243. This is the dentonasal, or linguanasal, consonant (§§ 178, 207); the oral passage being closed by contact of the point and the sides of the tongue with the palate, just as it is for **t** and **d**; the **n** is continuous and nasal, while **t** and **d** are momentary and oral. We have it in **none, inn, one, ten, fern, snow, tent, annul, change, ingress, congressive,** etc. In **even, eaten, maiden,** etc., it serves as a vowel; — see § 95.

§ 244. When **n** is final after **m** it is always silent; as in **hymn, condemn, solemn,** etc.; but when to such words is added a suffix or an inflection beginning with a vowel, the **n** is generally sounded (see exception below); as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, hymnology, hymnist, limner, autumnal,** etc. So **n** is silent in **kiln, limekiln,** etc. In the participles **damned, damning, condemning, contemning, hymning, limning,** etc., and also in the cognate nouns **condemner** and **contemner,** usage is divided. (See the Dictionary on these words.) Initial **kn, pn, mn,** are sounded as **n**; as in **know, pneumatics, mnemonics,** etc.

§ 245. Neither the sound of **n** nor of **g** is heard in the digraph **ng** (§ 246). But the **n** at the close of an accented syllable, with a **g, c,** or **ch,** hard, or a **k** or **qu,** commencing a following syllable, commonly takes the **ng** sound, and is marked **n̲**; as in **an̲'ger, un̲'cle, din̲'gle, an̲'chor, con̲'gress, con̲'gre-ga'tion, can̲'ker, con̲'quest, con̲'quer,** etc.; but not generally (see below) if the accent falls on the latter syllable; as in **con-gres'sive, con-cor'dant,** etc.; not in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as, **in'come, un'con-cern', non'com-mit'tal**; not in **quin'cunx,** and the derivatives and compounds of **quin'que**; and not in **pen'guin** and a few other words. In **e'lon̲-ga'tion, pro'lon̲-ga'tion, san̲guif'er-ous,** etc., and often in **con-gres'sion-al, con-gru'i-ty,** and like words, the **n,** though unaccented, retains the sound of **ng,** which is given it by rule in the words from which these are derived, as **e-lon̲'gate,** etc. It takes the **ng** sound also, before **k,** or **ch** hard, or **x,** at the end of a syllable; as in **in̲k, thin̲k, thank, mon̲k, con̲ch, anx'ious,** etc., making with it a diphthongal and momentary consonant (§ 216).

NG.

§ 246. This digraph represents a simple sound, namely, that of the gutturonasal consonant, which is made, like the surd **k** and the oral sonant hard **g**, by contact between the soft palate and the back tongue, but, unlike them, with a free passage between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall; — see §§ 167, 207. It occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **long, wing, hang, sing, song'stress**: or with **ue** added at the end; as in **tongue**. An added inflection causes no change; as in **sing'er, wing'ed**, etc.; except that in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, young**, etc., the **g** goes with a proper hard **g** sound to the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **ng** sound; as, **lon'ger, lon'gest**.

The **ng** at the end of a word is really diphthongal and momentary; as in **long**, etc. (§ 216); the sound is thus abrupt, and does not admit of prolongation; it stops suddenly with the organs in position for a nonnasal hard **g** sound. But when another syllable is added, it does not take this abrupt character, and can be prolonged for emphasis or any other purpose; as in **lon'ger, fin'ger, sin'gle**, etc.

It is a common fault in some quarters, and on the part of some people, to give the **n** instead of the **ng** sound, in the inflection of the present participle; as, **livin', bringin'**, instead of **living, bringing**. In words like **sicken, quicken**, the **n** sound preceded by **k**, if the **ng** sound be substituted for the **n**, the mispronunciation will ordinarily fail to be noticed by even the most careful observers.

P.

§ 247. This is the labial surd mute (§ 185); as in **pea, pay, cup, cape, pray, play, harp, help, spy, spread, oppress, upper, happy**, etc. It is silent as initial before **n, s, sh**, and **t**; as in **pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan**; also in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives. For the diphthongal **mp** in **lamp**, etc., **mpt** and **mpts** in **tempt, tempts**, etc., see §§ 215, 217.

PH.

§ 248. This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of **f**; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy**, etc. It has the sound of **v** in **Stephen**; and, according to most orthoëpists, in **nephew**, though in America it has commonly its regular sound of **f** in the latter word. In **diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha**, and other allied words, and their derivatives, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p**.

Q.

§ 249. **Q** is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two together have commonly the sound of **kw** (§ 213); as in **queen, conquest**, etc.; but have that of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **coquette**, etc.; as has also the ending **que** in **antique, burlesque**, etc.

R.

§ 250. The **r**, when pronounced as an actual consonant, is a sonant fricative element, and belongs to the palatal, or else to what is called the dental, class of consonants (§ 178). Its several varieties all bear a close relation to vowels of the mixed order (§ 16), namely, **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **û** (**ûrn**), **ĕ** (**fĕrn, evĕr**); and a glide of this kind naturally intervenes between a vowel not of this class and a following **r**. These vowels are made with an approximately cylindrical passage between tongue and palate: taking this position, and simply raising the point of the tongue, for friction of the breath against the edge, gives by this means the **r** sound; while raising the point of the tongue still higher and into contact with the palate gives the position for the nasal **n**, and for the surd and sonant mutes, **t** and **d**. In the words **ûrn, fĕrn, bûrn, hûrt, bĭrd**, etc., we have actually these three positions in succession, in just this order; and, by interposing an **s** on the way, we get after the vowel the triple consonant **rst**, as in **fĭrst, bûrst**. — See § 140.

There are two leading varieties of the consonant **r** to be noticed, — besides also the vowelized **r**, as a third variety, which is not really a consonant, and besides a substitute that is sometimes used, made by a trill (§ 166) of the uvula, or of the epiglottis. Reference will here be had, when not otherwise stated, to the pronunciation of those who speak the **r** always as a consonant.

§ 251. (1.) The so-called dental (§ 178) **r**, having the same place of articulation as **s, z, t, d**, and **n**, — that is, between the point of the tongue and the hard palate not far back from the front teeth, — is employed before a vowel; as in **rise, try, oral, array**. It is so used by those who do, and by those who do not, employ the vowelized **r** in other situations. The dental variety is also favored, rather than the palatal, by conjunction with front vowels (§ 10), and with labial or dental consonants (§ 178); as in **fear, fern, preach, trace, bring, harp, hurt**, etc. It is usually trilled (§ 166) somewhat, but not strongly so.

The **rh** in **rhetoric, rheum, myrrh**, etc., is sounded simply as **r**.

§ 252. (2.) The palatal **r**, made between the point of the tongue and the palate at a place near the junction of the hard palate with the soft palate, is the **r** that naturally goes before or after the vowel **ä** (**ärm**) or any of the back vowels (§ 11), and before or after a guttural consonant; as in **ärm, ûrn, wąr, rąw, rōar, cry, grow**, etc. In some parts of the United States, the point of the tongue is curled back, in such a way as to bring the **r** under the class of elements sometimes called "cerebrals." The palatal **r** is less apt to be trilled than the dental **r**.

Note. — When an **r** comes between a vowel and a consonant, or between two different vowels, one favoring the palatal and the other the dental variety, no general rule can be laid down determining which shall prevail; but the one that precedes has rather the advantage over the other.

§ 253. (3.) The vowel-like, or vowelized, **r**, which prevails at present in London and the South of England, is employed in all situations, except when a vowel sound immediately succeeds either in the same or in a following word, — in which case some form of the **r** as an actual consonant sound is given. The vowelized **r** is heard either as a vowel of the mixed order (§ 16), **ĕ** (**fĕrn, evĕr**), **û** (**ûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), or as a mere prolongation of the vowel preceding: as in **war, far, more, here, where, care, carve, cart, heard, harp, hard, worm, warn, worn, farm, farther, turn, fern, western**, etc.

In New England, a usage has prevailed, not approved or much used by well-educated people, which simply dropped, or elided, the **r** in the situations above noted, not giving it representation in sound at all. But the **r** takes generally, in the United States, a more or less clear sound as a consonant in all situations.

Note. — According to Mr. A. J. Ellis, it is permissible, even in London, to sound the **r** as a smooth consonant in all cases in which it commonly takes the vowelized form. There would, therefore, seem to be no good reason for not doing so, and thereby avoiding the multiplication of what are really local, if not provincial, homonyms and the liability to ambiguity and mistake arising from the factitious similarity in sound of **western** and **Weston**; **manner** and **manna**; **fern** and **fun**; **birds, bards**, and **buds**; **sore** and **saw**; **lore, lower**, and **law**, and the like in other instances. Besides this objection, there is the naturally resulting habit of adding a consonant **r** to words ending in **a** when the following word begins with a vowel; as **Minerva(r) is . . , the idea(r) of**, etc.

§ 254. In the case of words in which **r** occurs between two vowels of which **the** first is long and accented, such as **he'ro, se'rious, wir'y, de-sir'ous**, there is a style of pronunciation prevalent in England, but not much in vogue in America, which doubles the **r**, making it smooth or else merely vowelized at the end of the first syllable, and rough and trilled at the beginning of the second; as **hē(r)'ro, sē(r)'rious**, etc. In America, it is more frequently used in words formed with an inflection or suffix after the **r** than in other cases; as in **se-cūr'(r)ing, poor'(r)er**, etc.

S.

§ 255. This letter has four different sounds, all of them sibilant (§ 203), two surd and two sonant (§§ 169, 179), as follows: —

§ 256. (1.) The proper sound of **s** as a surd sibilant (§ 203), is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth; as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, square, stay, swim, cuffs, picks, cups, cuts, sense, curse, best, message, display, lisp, gipsy, absurd, morsel, absolve, basis, nuisance, practise, false**, etc. The point of the tongue may be raised to the upper gums, or it may be depressed behind the lower teeth, making the contracted channel not so near the point of the tongue. Equivalents are: — **c** soft, as in **cell, civil, vice**; **sc**, as in **scene, science**, etc.; **sch**, as in **schism, schedule** (as some in England pronounce; § 277); **ps**, as in **psalm, psychology**, etc.

§ 257. (2.) The sonant **s** (§§ 199, 202), — marked **ş**, — corresponding to the surd, as above, is made by the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate. The sound is precisely like that of **z**; as in **iş, haş, ribş, rideş, eggş, illş, aimş, runş, liveş, eaşy, palşy, pangy, damşel, obşerve, pleaşant, accuşe, poşition, dişmal, dişeaşe, huşband, grişly, reşolve, preşide**, etc. The **s** is sonant as the final sound of some verbs and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as **use, abuse, diffuse, rise** [*n.* & *v.* often alike sonant], **house**, etc. Notice **close**, with **s** as **z** in verb and noun, and **s** sharp in the adjective. Compare **adviṣe** (*v.*), **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ 258. There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the **z** or the sharp **s** sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix **dis-** (Walker, etc., favoring **dĭz-**; late orthoëpists, **dĭs-**); as **disarm, disburse**, etc.; also in the case of the termination **-ese** of gentile nouns; as in **Chinese, Japanese**, etc.

§ 259. (3.) **S** takes sometimes the sound of **sh** (§ 203), by fusion with a following **y** sound (§ 272), with consequent vowel change; as in **version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sensual, sure, sugar**, etc.; in the case of **s** doubled, the first is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (păsh'ŭn), **issue** (ĭsh'û). In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in **Asiatic, nausea**, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135, 221.

§ 260. (4.) **S** takes the sound (**zh**) of **z** in **azure** (§ 274), by fusion with a following **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **viṣion, deciṣion, ad-heṣion, suaṣion, ex-ploṣion, con-fuṣion, pleaṣure, leiṣure, viṣu-al, uṣu-ry**, etc.; also in **sciṣion, ab-sciṣion, re-sciṣion**.

SH.

§ 261. This digraph, — as in **sharp, shine, rash, usher**, — represents a surd sibilant (§ 203) made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the **s**. It is commonly reckoned as a simple element. But the description by Brücke seems more accurate, which makes it to be a composite element, consisting of an **s** sound made at the point or front edge of the tongue and, as simultaneous therewith, a breath sound made farther back, and like the German **ch** in **ich**. The **s** part of the articulation must, however, be more open than for an ordinary **s**. The **sh** in English takes also more commonly a slightly diphthongal character, with the **s** constituent more prominent in the initial and the simple breath sound in the terminal portion.

The sound is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i**, and by **t** or **sc** with or before **i** (§§ 97, 106); by **s**, sometimes, before **u** (§§ 134, 135, 259); as involved in the **x** in **anxious, luxury**, etc.; by **ch** in **chaise**, etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia**; and by **sch** in **schorl, schottische**, from the German.

T.

§ 262. This is the dental surd mute (§§ 178, 185); as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, stray, art, last, apt, sent, aft, act, salt, next, attend**, etc. For the sound of **t** in different situations, see Surd Mutes, §§ 185-194. For **ti** sounded as **sh** in **nation**, etc., and as **ch** in **question**, see § 106.

The sound is represented by **bt, ct, th, cht, ght, phth**; as in **doubt, indict, thyme, yacht, night, phthisic**, etc.; also by the verb inflection **-ed** after surd elements other than **t** (§§ 96, 229). The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often, listen**, etc.; but in **chasten**, etc., it causes an abrupt beginning of the **n** (§ 158).

TH.

§ 263. This digraph is used to represent two lingua-dental fricative sounds (§§ 178, 179, 198, 199): a surd and a sonant; both made with the same articulative position: — the surd, as in **thin, thing, thrive, enthusiasm, breath, length, birth, width,** etc.; the sonant, marked **Th, th,** as in **the, this, thy, then, with, breathe, bathe, father, northern,** etc.

§ 264. In the following nouns, as exceptional cases, the **th** is surd in the singular and sonant in the plural: — **bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath, moth**; *pl.* **baths, cloths,** etc. Verb and noun forms differ: — the verb sonant, the noun surd; as, **breathe, breath; wreathe, wreath; bathe, bath; mouth, mouth.**

Th has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames, Esther**; and, with **ph**, in **phthisic**; it is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma.**

V.

§ 265. This is a labio-dental fricative element (§§ 178, 199), the sonant correlative of the surd **f**; as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves,** etc. The sound is taken by **f** in **of** (§ 230); but in pronouncing its compounds, **hereof,** etc., usage is divided between **v** and **f.**

The sound can well enough be produced by the lips alone, and is quite commonly given in this way by Germans, as it is so in their language, represented by **w.**

W

§ 266. This is a labial sonant fricative (§§ 178, 199); as in **we, wet, worse, inward, dwarf, twelve, twin, swan, thwart,** etc. When not silent, **w** is always followed by a vowel in the same syllable. It is sometimes represented by **u** before another vowel: as in **quail, query, acquire, language, persuade,** etc. Preceded by **s**, the **w** may be regarded as forming, in conjunction with the following vowel, an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*); as in **swan, persuade**; but, preceded by a **t, d, k,** or hard **g** or an **h** sound, it forms, in conjunction with the consonant, a compound, or diphthongal, element (§§ 212, 213).

§ 267. **W** is called a semivowel (§ 205) from its close relation to the vowel o͝o (**fo͝od,** § 126) or o͝o (**fo͝ot,** § 128). It always actually begins with a brief o͝o or o͝o sound. The position of the organs is the same for both the vowel and the consonant; the tense condition for the vowel making the chief difference, — as may be tested in the words **woo, woe, war.** As for o͝o or o͝o, so for **w**, there is not only a contraction of the lips, but there is also a constriction between the back tongue and the soft palate, which is as essential for the consonant as it is for the vowel. So that **w** is a guttural as well as a labial consonant. In this respect, as well as in the brief vowel initial, it differs from the English **v** and from the German **w.** It also differs from them and agrees with the vowel o͝o or o͝o, in being made with some protrusion of the lips; so that the vocal current is driven through a short tube, instead of impinging upon sharp edges.

§ 268. After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** as a consonant is silent; but, after long **o** as in **glow, thrown,** it may be regarded as in some sort representative of the vanish of that vowel (§ 109). In some cases it has more significance; as in **awe, law** (§ 70); the digraph **ew** is the equivalent of long **u** (§ 131); as in **dew, few,** etc.; and **ow,** of **ou**; as in **cow, town** (§ 129). **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable; as in **wring, wrote,** etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward,** two, and in **who, whom, whoop,** etc. For the diphthongal consonant **wh** in **when,** etc., see § 212.

X.

§ 269. This letter has two sounds: a surd (**ks**) and a sonant (**gz**).

§ 270. (1.) The surd, — as in **box, wax, execute, exit, exodus, exudation, exclaim, extreme, excel, excellent, exhibition, exhortation,** etc., — is to be regarded as a diphthongal consonant; — see § 217. **X,** as preceding an accented syllable (§ 271), is exceptionally surd (**ks**) in **al′lox-an′ic, aux-et′ic, ax-il′la, ax-in′o-man-cy, ex-ar′chate, ex-er′cent, ex-ude′, hex-am′eter, ox-al′ic,** and a few other words. In words such as **anxious, noxious, luxury,** the **s** component of the **x** becomes **sh** by fusion with a following **y** sound. — See §§ 106, 135, 259.

§ 271. (2.) **X** is, with few exceptions (§ 270), sonant (**gz**) when followed by an accented syllable that begins with a vowel, or by a silent **h** and a vowel under the accent; as in **exist, exalt, exaggerate, example, exempt, exert, exotic, exult, exhaust, exhibit, exhort, exhilarate,** etc.; and the derivatives of such words often retain the sound with the **x** falling under the accent; as in **ex′empla-ry, ex′emp-ti′tious,** etc.

At the beginning of words, **x** has the sound of **z**; as in **xanthic, xebec, xylography.** It retains this sound in certain compounds, as in **par′a-xan′thin, met′a-xy′lene,** etc.

Y.

§ 272. **Y,** as a consonant, is a palatal sonant fricative element (§§ 179, 199); as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard, halyard,** etc. It is classed with **w** as a semivowel (§ 205). The letter **y** originally represented a vowel sound of the mixed order, and nearly related to ē (ēve) or ī (īll); it had this sound in the Anglo-Saxon. As commonly and properly pronounced in modern English, it begins with a brief sound of one or the other of these vowels. It is an uncouth style of utterance that omits this initial sound. In many words this consonant is descended from an Anglo-Saxon **g** hard; in others, from a vowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by an **i** from which it has been developed; as in **poniard, onion, genial, familiar,** etc. (§ 106); and in like manner by **e** (§ 97); and it forms a part of the vowel ū (ūse); — see § 19 *b.* The place of articulation for this consonant extends further back than does the place of constriction for the vowel ē (ēve), involving the soft palate, as the place for ē does not.

Y, as a consonant, occurs only at the beginning of a syllable: at the end or in the middle, it is a vowel; as in **my, happy, eye.** It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla,** etc.; and, in such case, is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

Z.

§ 273. The ordinary **z** is a sonant fricative (§ 199), and is ranked as a sibilant (§§ 202, 203); as in **zeal, zone, maze, size, amazed, frozen, hazy, dizzy, sizar, buzz,** etc.; the sound is often represented by **s**; as in **easy, his, ears,** etc. (§ 257); sometimes by **c**; as in **suffice,** etc. (§ 221). It is the sonant correlative of the surd **s** (§ 256). The sound is not compound, except that, when final in a syllable and not followed immediately by a vowel or other sonant element, it takes a vanish of a surd **s** sound.

§ 274. In some words, **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the sonant correlative of the surd **sh**; as in **azure, seizure, grazier**; developed by fusion of a proper **z** with a following **y** sound (§§ 106, 135; cf. § 260). The sound is represented by **si** in **fusion,** etc.; by **ti,** exceptionally, in **transition** (cf. **insition**; § 277); and by **g** in **rouge, manége, mirage,** and other words from the French.

§ 275. SYLLABICATION.

(**A.**) A SYLLABLE — in the etymological signification of the word, a *holding together* — consists usually of two or more speech elements following in succession and combined together into a unity made by the singleness of the impulse exerted in their utterance. The singleness of the impulse being the essential thing, one element alone, such as can be sounded by itself, will suffice; as, **I, eye, ah, oh, i-o-ta.** The impulse proceeds from, or consists in, the action of the respiratory muscles in expelling the breath, in concert with the muscular action in other organs that is required for the production of vocal tone or of articulative quality, — all conspiring together in the making of the syllable. It is the singleness of the muscular effort that makes the unity of the syllable, even though the outflow of breath be interrupted and the continuity of the sound be broken by a brief interval of silence; as it is in **spry, stay, sky, apse, apt, its, ax, act.**

Two consecutive syllables in a word or phrase are made with two separate impulses. They are not, however, ordinarily separated by a "rest" consisting of an absolute pause. Instead of this, we commonly have simply a *remission*, or *weakening*, a relaxation, of the stress at the end of the first syllable, succeeded by a fresh impulse for the one that follows. The diphthong ī (īce, 19 *a*) is uttered with a single impulse from beginning to end. In the word **nä-ïve,** exactly the same organic positions are taken, and in the same order, as in the ī diphthong, — in the way the latter is very commonly pronounced. The difference between the ä-ī in **nä-ïve,** or **nä-ïf,** and the ī in **knīfe,** consists wholly in the different distribution of stress, and of quantity, among the different parts of the sound. It is the remission of stress in the middle of the vowel portion of the word, that makes the two syllables in **nä-ïve.** The essential difference between the single ē sound, in the monosyllable **reel,** and the **e** repeated in two syllables in the word **rē-ē-lect** is the remission of stress in the latter case, with nothing of the kind in the former.

There is, indeed, *another way* in which we may conceive the separation between two consecutive syllables to be marked. If one syllable be strongly and the other weakly accented, the abrupt change from weak to strong, or strong to weak, as the case may be, would seem to be sufficient for the purpose. Yet it may be doubted whether this means is made actually to serve independently of the other as above explained.

Every one of what we call *unaccented syllables* receives a separate though comparatively weak impulse; and this even when two or more such syllables occur in succession; as in **trav′el-er, va′ri-a-ble, va′ri-a-ble-ness.** The separation, in such case, is evidently made by remission of stress between the syllables.

Vowels are naturally bearers of stress. Hence it is that a vowel, or a diphthong, forms as a rule the *core of a syllable*, flanked by consonants on one or both sides, when the vowel does not make the whole by itself. — See § 151.

PARTITION OF ELEMENTS. It is to be premised that every speech element of the kind commonly represented by single characters, — sometimes by digraphs, — has a beginning, a middle, and an end; the three parts differing from each other more or less in quality, — though the difference is more clearly marked in some cases than in others. When one of the mutes, **p, t, k,** or **b, d,** hard **g,** comes after another element, the organs close upon each other, remain closed for an instant, usually open again, and do so of necessity if another sound immediately follows; and each of these stages makes its particular impression on the hearer; — see § 185. Every speech element takes on a glide to or from others with which it happens to be associated in a syllable, word, or phrase; and may thus present a beginning, middle, and end.

The syllabic division may sometimes fall between such portions of an element, or upon one of them. Also, one or another of such parts will be brought out more or less prominently according to the situation it has in the syllable or the word.

LOOSE JUNCTION; CLOSE JUNCTION. When the syllabic division comes, by remission of stress, between two alphabetic elements, they may conveniently be spoken of as in *loose junction*, as opposed to the *close junction* by which the elements in a syllable are united. Thus we have loose junction in **ta-per, ac-tive, ac-rid, sap-ling, ob-lique, es-teem;** and close junction in **tape, act, cry, play, blow, steam.** Loose junction is *one ground* of syllabic division.

MEDIAL REMISSION. The remission of stress sometimes falls on the middle part of a consonant, or somewhere within it; the consonant in such case making, — whether orthographically doubled or represented by a single letter, — close junction with vowels or other elements on each side; as in **at-(t)om, cop-(p)y, cit-(t)y, dit-ty, ut-ter, anat-(t)omy, at-tack, op-press, ap-ply, af-front, im-mense, im-(m)ag-(g)ine, er-ror, hol-ly, mel-(l)on, lev-(v)el,** etc. Medial remission occurs in the case of vowels or diphthongs but rarely; as in **o-olite, Bo otes, re-elect, dy-ing, moi-ety,** and in word combinations such as **go over, be even, may aim, draw all,** etc. The remission of stress within an element thus gives *another ground* of syllabic division.

WEAK JUNCTION. If two syllables, divided as above by remission of stress within a consonant, are unequally accented, the greater prominence will ordinarily fall to that part of the consonant that is on the stronger side, and the less to that on the weaker; thus making on that side what may be called a *weak junction*; as in

at′om, a-tone′, etc. The division, in writing and print, will be determined accordingly, when the letter in question is not doubled. The prominence does, however, sometimes not fall to that part of the consonant which is on the stronger side, especially in the case of initial syllables; as in **ĭm-ag′ine, en-a′ble, up-on′, un-ea′sy.**

A scrupulous discrimination and drawing of the line between weak junction and loose junction is not in all cases practically necessary.

In the case of consecutive unaccented syllables with a consonant between the vowels, it is often almost a matter of indifference, so far as concerns the pronunciation in ordinary speech, whether the consonant sound be regarded as attached more closely or prominently to the preceding or to the following syllable; as in **nom′i-nal, def′i-nite, fel′ō-ny, phan′ta-sy, sec′u-lar, ad′ju-tant, wag′on-er.** All depends on very slight differences in the distribution of the stress.

The SOUND of an alphabetic element will be DETERMINED to a considerable extent by the relation it has to the other parts of the syllable in which it stands and to another syllable adjoining. A close junction of two elements tends to bring into prominence the adjacent parts of each, the end of one and the beginning of the other: a loose or a weak junction either reduces those parts to slight prominence or causes an absolute mutilation on one or on both sides of the junction. Thus the close junction between **l** and **p** in **help** brings out strongly enough the initial part of the **p**; while in **Gil-pin** the loose junction causes the same part to drop out, leaving only the terminal portion in close junction with the following part of the syllable. In **at′om** we have the first part of a **t** brought into prominence, and the last part in **a-tone′.** The vanish of the vowels **ā** (**āle**), **ō** (**ōld**), and of the diphthong **ī** (**īce**), is apt to come out more distinctly in the close junction with a following element, — as in **tāpe, hāte, mōle, rīfe,** — than in the loose junction, — as in **tā-per, hā-tred, mō-lar, rī-fle.** The condition of syllables in loose junction is in some ways an approach to the condition of separate words. The **u** in loose junction with the preceding **l** in **val-ue, val-uation,** etc., gives clearly the **y** sound which **u** has at the beginning of a word, as in **use, union,** etc.; and yet loses the brief initial element that is retained in the close junction of **u** with **l**, in **lucid, lute,** etc.; — see § 134.

The ORTHOGRAPHIC DOUBLING of a consonant that makes a part of two adjoining syllables is apt to have an effect upon the pronunciation in quite deliberate speech, even when, in the ordinary manner of utterance, no difference will be made from cases in which the consonant is written single; as in **ditty, scatter,** compared with **city, atom.** The consonant is therefore in such case repeated in the respelling for pronunciation.

(B.) The NATURE AND KIND OF THE VOWELS which form the core of the syllables composing a word is the leading factor in determining the syllabic division of the word. It is this on which depends the kind of junction a vowel makes with the consonant that immediately follows between it and the vowel of the next following syllable; and it is this which, in so doing, goes far to determine the main questions that arise concerning syllabic division made on the basis of pronunciation.

LONG VOWELS. Any one of the "regular long" (§ 22) vowels, **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,** besides **ä** (**ärm**) and **ą** (**ąll**) and the diphthongs **oi, ou,** — when followed by one or more consonants between it and the vowel of the next following syllable, — makes naturally a *loose junction* with the adjoining consonant; as in **tā-per, hā-tred, fā-ther, drä-ma, poi-son, Hē-brew, wą-ter, au-thor, ō-men, sō-lar, cow-slip, cō-bra, tū-mor,** etc. But this is impossible when we have two or more consonants not capable of beginning the following syllable; as in **pōr-ter, ān-gel, cām-bric, fär-ther, moun-tain.** It is also quite unnatural, if not impossible, in the case of **n, l,** or **v,** followed by **i** with a **y** sound (§ 106); as in **āl-ien, gēn-ius, ūn-ion, fōl-io, cornēl-ian, behāv-ior,** etc. Again, with **st** a loose junction is not natural; as in **hās-ty, Eas-ter, pās-try, aus-tral.** The long vowels as modified and shortened in unaccented syllables (and marked **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū**) always make loose junction in the situation in question; as in **miscellā-ny, rē-treat, sō-cĭē-ty, felō-ny, pō-litical,** etc.

SHORT VOWELS. All the "regular short" (§ 23) vowels, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,** besides **å** (**åsk**) and **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), when *accented*, make the division come after a following consonant; as, **hăb′it, ha-bĭt′u-al, prŏph′et, pro-phĕt′ic, lĭv′id, ĕp′ĭdĕm′ic, sŭb′urb, tăb′let, săc′rament, vĕs′tige, pĕt′rify, jăs′per, lĭs′ten, mŭs′ket, cŏp′per,** etc. Also, — except **ĭ, o͝o,** or **ŏ͝o,** and **å**, as explained below, — they all do the same when *unaccented;* as, **ăt-tack′, ĕx-act′, sys′tĕm-at′ĭc, mis′cĕl-la-ny, cŏn-nect′, rec′ŏl-lect′, sŭs-tain′, sŭb-orn′,** etc. But a different division is to be made when the consonant with the following vowel has the sound of **sh** or **zh** or **j**; as **ră′tion-al, spĕ′cial, dis-crĕ′tion, of-fĭ′cial, con-dĭ′tion, vĭ′sion, re-lĭ′gion,** etc.

Unaccented vowels which may make *loose junction* with a following consonant are the two, **ĭ** and **o͝o**, or **ŏ͝o**, or **ŭ** as including the **ŏ͝o** sound, — which are the wide and short high vowels at the extremes of the front and the back series in the vowel scale (see Diagram, p. xxxiv.); as in **am′ĭ-ty, pres′ĭ-dent, vis′ĭ-ble, o͝o-gose′, fro͝o-gal′ity, sŭ-pe′rior, tŭ-to′rial, mŭ-nif′i-cent, Mal′ĭ-bran, cen′tĭ-grade, ped′ĭ-gree, dĭ-plo′ma,** etc.; and a third, **å**, which is at the other and common extreme of the two series; as in **di′å-dem, å-board′, å-broad′, dis′å-gree′,** etc.; the neutral vowel also, when in rapid speech the others fall into it (§ 17). They all usually make the loose junction when the consonant or consonants are capable of beginning the following syllable. But sometimes, in initial syllables, the **ĭ** takes so much stress as to throw the division over to the other side; as in **ĭm-ag′ine, dĭs-ease′.** Also, **ĭ** attracts and detaches **s** from a following consonant; as in **min′ĭs-ter, con′sĭs-to′ri-al, mag′ĭs-trate,** etc. The obscure **e** (§§ 90, 91) and **a** (§ 69) take with them the following **l, m,** or **n,** etc.; as in **nov′el-ist, mac-ad′am-ize, al′ien-ate, rav′en-ous,** etc. The **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,** are noticed above in the paragraph under the head of Long Vowels.

The vowels that are always followed by **r**, namely, **â** (**câre**), **ē** (**fērn**), or **ī** (**sīr**) **ĕ** (**evĕr**), **ô** (**ôrb**), and **û** (**ûrn**), are always in close junction with that consonant, whether accented or unaccented; as in **pâr′ent, sēr′vant, sev′ĕr-al, vīr′tue, ôr′dĕr, mûr′mur,** etc.

TWO OR MORE CONSONANTS TOGETHER. Certain successions of elements can not, in English speech at least, be employed without intervening remission of stress. When two or more consonants come between vowels, four different cases arise: —

1. The consonants may be capable of combining with a following but not with a preceding vowel; and thus of beginning but not of ending a syllable. In this case, if the preceding vowel is of a kind that favors loose junction, the division will come upon the vowel; as in **Ā′pril, hā′tred, sā′cred, prē-scribe′, Mal′ĭ-bran, å-broad′, sū-preme′,** etc. If the vowel requires close junction, the division can come only between consonants; as in **Căp′ri-corn, pĕt′ri-fy, măd′ri-gal, min-ĭs-try,** etc.; since it can not come on the following vowel.

2. The consonants may be capable of combining with a preceding but not with a following vowel; and thus of ending but not of beginning a syllable. The division cannot thus come on the preceding vowel, and comes more naturally between consonants; as in **vĕr′dure, sur-rĕn′der, ān′gel, ĕn-dure′,** etc.; but, out of regard to etymological structure, may be allowed to come on the following vowel; as in **hōld-ing, build-er,** etc.

3. The consonants may be capable of either beginning or ending a syllable; and thus the division may take now one, and now another, of the three possible positions; as in **bē-stow, dē-spair, mās-ter, dĭs-pense, rāsp-ing, āsk-ing, hās-ty, hāst-ing, boast-ing.**

4. The consonants may not together combine with a vowel so as to be able either to begin or to end a syllable; and the division must of necessity come somewhere between consonants; as in **bŭt-ler, fīrst-ling, cŏn-strain, hōl-ster, Wil′-ming-ton, Cām′bridge,** etc.

ETYMOLOGICAL GROUND OF DIVISION. The pronunciation of words is often influenced by a regard to the etymological structure; and thus the syllabic division will to a certain extent be determined by etymology, though based upon pronunciation, — the principles above explained allowing a certain liberty of variation. What would otherwise more naturally — when the case is not really one of indifference — be a loose junction, may be converted, by an altered distribution of the stress, into one that is close; and likewise the reverse. Thus, what would more naturally be **mā-ker, spea-ker, kee-ping, visĭ-ter, swee-ter, wąn-ting, wôr-ker, mēl-ting, trūs-ty, här-per,** is readily and properly changed to **māk-er, speak-er, keep-ing, visĭt-er, sweet-er, wąnt-ing, wôrk-er, mĕlt-ing, trŭst-y, härp-er,** etc. Thus, instead of **tran-smit, tran-sact,** we have **trans-mit, trans-act.** Vowel sound itself will sometimes be modified with reference to the etymology.

Prefixes and *suffixes* which are such beyond question, and are universally and obviously recognizable, may properly be kept separate and entire. But this principle may better be restricted to derivatives in which the spelling and the pronunciation (with the accentuation) remain as they were in the original words; as is not the case in **ăb′stĭ-nĕnce,** from **ăb-stain′; prĕs′ĭ-dĕnt,** from **prē-sīde′; ĭn′cĭ-dĕn′tal,** from **ĭn′cĭ-dĕnt; trĭ-ŭm′phant,** from **trĭ′ŭmph; ĭm′pū-tā′tion,** from **ĭm-pūte′; cau-săl′i-ty,** from **cause; prŏc′lā-mā′tion,** from **prō-claim′,** etc.; and further, to those cases in which the meaning of the original is carried fully and plainly into the derivative, without deviation by specialization or otherwise; as is not the case in **trus-tee,** from **trust; even-tual,** from **event; trea-tise,** from **treat; respec-tive,** from **respect,** etc. In the cases in which a suffix is preceded by a long vowel under merely secondary stress, the more natural way of pronunciation is followed, in this Dictionary, in disregard of the etymology; as in **e-man′ci-pā′tor, or′gan-ī′zer, a-cid′u-lā′ted, an′te-dā′ted;** while the etymology is followed in the case of a long vowel, so situated and under a primary accent; as in **hāt′er, bap-tīz′er, dāt′ed, con′tra-vēn′ing,** etc. See the Rules (§ 276).

Since the intent and purpose of written words is to represent speech, there is really no good reason for allowing etymology to control syllabic division, in ordinary writing and print, in any other way than indirectly through its influence on the customary pronunciation. The chief occasion for such division is the break that is often required between lines. There are those, in England more than in this country, who divide according to etymology, in despite of pronunciation; but the prevailing custom is to follow the etymological division only so far as it may not absolutely conflict with that which fairly represents pronunciation.

§ 276. RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC DIVISION OF WORDS IN WRITING OR PRINT.

☞ The aim of this set of Rules is to furnish a sufficient practical guide for ordinary use.

Rule I. The members of a compound word, which are themselves English words with meanings recognized in the compound, are separated in syllabication; as, **foot-stool, mill-stone, way-faring.**

Rule II. Two or more letters, when they represent a diphthong (**oi** in **oil, ou** in **out,** etc.), or form a digraph or trigraph, whether vowel (**ai** = **ā, â,** etc., **ea** = **ē, ā, â, ä, ĕ, ē,** etc., **eau** = **ō, ū,** etc.) or consonant (**ph** = **f, gh** = **f, k,** etc., **th** in **thin** or **this, sh** in **ash, gn** in **sign, ng** in **sing, ss** in **peeress-es, sc** in **science, sch** in **schist, ck** in **sick,** etc.), are not to be separated, but are to be treated as if they were single vowel or consonant letters; and this is to be understood when "vowel" or "consonant" is mentioned in the following Rules.

EXCEPTIONS. In **pas-sion, Hes-sian, expres-sion, mis-sion, pres-sure, fis-sure, is-sue,** etc. (see Rule IV., A, 2 & 3), the double **s** is divided, by Rule VIII.; while in the pronunciation (**păsh′ŭn,** etc.) the single **sh** — which wholly or partially represents three letters (§ 259) — is put together in the place of the first **s.** — For **sic-kle,** etc., see Rule IX.

Rule III. Two vowels coming together and sounded separately belong to separate syllables; as, **a-orta, a-eri-al, sci-ence, curi-osity, o-olite, ortho-epy, aye-aye, moi-ety, cow-ard, abey-ance, joy-ous, buoy-ant.**

Rule IV. A. Certain consonants are NOT TO END a syllable: —

1. **C** soft and **g** soft, as **wa-ġer, ra-ġing, enti-çing, eviden-çing, intel li-ġen-çer, rava-ġer, exe-ġete, exi-ġency, eulo-ġize, delu-ġing, oran-ġery;** except as coming without another consonant next after a short accented vowel, or in the digraph **dg** = **j**, as **capăç′ity, măġ′ic, rĕġ′iment, prĕç′ipice, rĕç′itation, rustĭç′ity, dĭġ′it, lŏġ′ic, jŭdġ′ment, acknowlĕdġ-ing, exăġ′gerate, ăġ′gerose′.**

2. A consonant (**t, s, z, ç, sc, g, d**), which wholly or partially absorbs a following **i** or **e**, and thus takes on or has the sound of **sh** or **zh** or **ch** or **j**; as, **con-dĭtion, nă-tional, ră-tional, spĕ-çial, vĭ-çious, grā-çious, ō-çean,**

cŏn-science; **glā-zier**. **vī-sion, evā-sion, transī-tion**; **quĕs-tion, ad-mĭxtion**; **relĭ-ġion, pĭ-ġeon, contā-ġious, sōl-dier.**

Exceptions. **Right-eous** and its derivatives (see Rule VI., Exc. 4). — For **flux-ion**, etc., see Rule IV., B. — For **omnis-ċient**, cf. **effī-ċient, asċĭti-tious**, etc., and see Rules VII., VIII., Note. — For **pas-sion**, etc., see Rules II., Exc., and VIII., Note.

3. A consonant (**s, z, t, d**), which is modified by a following **u** towards or into **sh, zh, ch** or **j**; as, **cen-sure, sen-sual, commis-sure, in-sure, pres-sure** (see Rule II., Exc.); **era-sure, compo-sure, sei-zure**; **na-ture, fea-ture, fu-ture, ves-ture, depar-ture, pas-ture, nur-ture, intellec-tual, tumul-tuous; proce-dure, ver-dure.** But this modified consonant is joined to the preceding short vowel or vowel digraph, when this is accented and no consonant intervenes; as, **ăz′ure, plĕas′ure, trĕas′ure, căs′ual; năt′ural, per-pĕt′ual, habĭt′ual, congrăt′ulate**; **ĕd′ucate, nŏd′ule, schĕd′ule.** In general, this Rule does not give way to Rule V. in respect to etymology.

Exceptions. **Fraud-ulence, spirit-ual,** etc. See Rule V., 1.

B. Certain consonants are NOT TO BEGIN a syllable: —

1. **X**, with its proper sound = **ks** or **gz**; as, **anx-ious, ex-amine, vex-a-tion, complex-ion, crucifix-ion, flux-ion.**

2. **R** preceded by **â** (or an equivalent); as, **pâr-ent, beâr-er, fâir-est**: or by **ĕ** (or an equivalent); as, **avĕr-age, genĕr-al, timor-ous, liquor-ice.**

3. A single **l** or **n** or **v** followed by **i** with the sound of consonant **y**; as, **fōl-io, āl-ien, pecūl-iar, carnēl-ian, gēn-ius, ūn-ion, convēn-ient, sāv-ior, behāv-ior**; **văl-iant, Spān-iard, bīl-ious, pavĭl-ion, mĭn-ion, ŏn-ion.** — For **rebĕl-lion, păn-nier, rŭf-fian,** etc., see Rule VIII.

Rule V. Prefixes and suffixes are, in certain cases, to be separated from the body of the word, without regard to the general rules VI., VII., VIII. The cases are: —

1. When the separation will not misrepresent the pronunciation; as, **sweet-ish, sweet-er, sweet-en, sweet-en-ing, counter-act, trans-act, lead-er, hoard-ing, relent-ing, visit-ing, punish-er, district-ed, controvert-ed, heart-y, heart-i-ly, wasp-ish, eat-able.** When the syllable affixed causes a doubling of the final consonant of the stem, the added consonant goes with the added syllable; as, **glad-den, rob-ber, allot-ted, begin-ning, confer-ree, confer-rable, prefer-ring.**

2. When the suffix displaces a final **e** silent of the stem; as, **māk′er, wāv′ing, hāt′ing, desīr′ing, promōt′er, overrŭl′ing, overrāt′ed, baptīz′ing.**

Limitations. — This second case applies especially to the inflections of nouns and verbs having the primary accent on the last syllable of the stem, and to known derivatives in **er, est, ish**, and the like, from English words of this accentuation, and thus does not include **pros′tra-ted, a′era′ted, an′teda′ted, eman′cipa′ted, ex′erci′sing, com′promi′ser, deo′dori′zer, Is′raeli′tish, an′tido′tal,** and the like, which have a long — or modified long — vowel in the penult and follow Rule VI. The Rule, as a whole, while it applies to the recognized derivatives of many words besides those of primary accent at the end, — as to **vis′it-ing**, etc., — which are in little danger of being mispronounced, does *not* apply to any of these which differ from their English originals in spelling (as **ab′sti-nence** from **ab-stain′**), or in accentuation (as **pres′i-dent** from **pre-side′, in′ci-den′tal** from **in′ci-dent, tri-um′phant** from **trī′umph, im′pu-ta′tion** from **im-pute′, for-mal′ity** from **form**), or in special meaning (as **trus-tee′** from **trust, re-spec′tive** from **re-spect′, ver′bal** from **verb, sol′vent** from **solve**), etc.

3. Double suffixes may be separated; as, **logical-ly, magic-al, spheric-al, theologic-al, mythologic-al, heathen-ish-ly**; but when they come under the above limitations, the syllabic division must be determined by the general Rules (VI., VII., etc.). Thus we have **ma-nī′a-cal** (cf. **ma′ni-ac**), **Mid′i-an-i′tish** (from **Mid′i-an-ite**), **Is′ra-el-i′tish** (from **Is′ra-el-ite**), etc.

Rule VI. When a single consonant (or digraph or trigraph; Rule II.) comes between two sounded vowels (or equivalents; Rule II.), it naturally joins the following vowel; as in **fa-ther, fa-vor, wa-ter, rea-son, poi-son, beau-ti-ful, pro-hi-bi-tion** (Rule IV.), **invali-date, provi-dence, sena-tor, senato-rial, fe-lo-nious, felo-ny, nomi-nal, no-ti-fy, no-ti-fi-ca-tion, ro-ta-to-ry, pla-guy, pla-gui-ly, ro-guish.**

Exception 1. When the preceding vowel is short and under an accent; as, **hăb′it, habĭt′ual, prŏph′et, prophĕt′ic, lĭv′id, livĭd′ity, acăd′e-my, ăc′adĕm′ic, admŏn′ish, bŏs′om, wŏm′an, pŭn′ish.** — For **vĭ′sion, văl′iant,** etc., see Rule IV., A, 2, and B, 3.

Exception 2. In a prefix or an initial syllable, a short vowel though unaccented may take the following consonant; as, **ĭm-ăgine, ăb-ăctor, cŏn-ācre, ĭn-augurate, ĕn-ămor, dīs-ārm, mīs-anthropy, sūb-ăstral.**

Exception 3. The unaccented vowel **ŭ** or an equivalent, and sometimes one of the other short or obscure vowels (**ĕ, ĭ, ŏ,** *a, e*) especially in an unaccented root syllable, may take the following consonant; as, **visiŏn-ary** (Rule V., 1), **custŏm-ary, symptŏm-atology, systĕm-atic, muskĕt-eer, visĭt-ation, circuĭt-eer, Mennŏn-ite, woman-ish, macadam-ize, novel-ist.**

Exception 4. A long vowel may take the following consonant according to Rules IV., V.; as, **āl-ien, māk-er,** etc.

Rule VII. When two or more consonants, capable of beginning a syllable, come between two sounded vowels, —

A. ALL may be joined to the FOLLOWING vowel (see B below): —

1. When the preceding vowel is long and accented, or is capable of ending an unaccented syllable (§ 275 B); as, **enā′bling, Hē′brew, rų′bric, cȳ′clone, sā′cred, ī′dler, hȳ′dra, trī′fler, bū′gler, ē′gress, pēo′ple, Ā′pril, prē′-script, hā′tred, neū′tral, inte-gral, terri-bly.**

2. When the following vowel is in an accented syllable; as, **o-blige′, vi-bra′-tion, cy-clop′ic, So-crat′ic, a-chro′matism, a-cros′tic, hy-drau′lic, re-flect′, re-frain′, ana-glyph′ic, emi-gra′tion, re-ple′tion, e-qua′tion** [-kwā-], **i-gua′nodon** [-gwā-], **re-proof′, de-scrip′tion, re-spect′, re-splen′dent, be-stride′, be-stow′al, be-twixt′.**

B. ONE of them may be joined to the PRECEDING vowel: —

1. When this vowel is short; as, **tăb-let, ăg-let, ăs-thenic, ăph-logĭs-tic, Af-rican, ĕq-uity** [-kw-], **lĭq-uid, fŭs-cation, jăs-per, ăs-tral, vĕs-tige, ĕs-teem, ancĕs-try, illŭs-tration, regĭs-tration, prŏs-tration, ŏb-lation, ŏb-ligation, nĕc-rological, prŏc-lamation, ăch-romatic, mĕd-ley, ăt-las, Păt-rick, rĕs-cue, bĭs-cuit, mŭs-ket, dĕs-man, dĕs-potism, ĕs-pecial, ăb-rupt, săc-rament, pĕt-rify, Ĭs-lamism, omnĭs-cient.** — For **spĕ-ċial, vĭ-sion,** etc., see Rule IV., A. — For **troŭ-ble, doŭ-ble,** etc., see Rule IX. — For **băgn-io, serăgl-io,** etc., see Rule X.

2. When the consonants are **st, str,** or **sp,** especially if the preceding or following syllable is under an accent; as, **mas′ter, empāis′tic, aus-tere′, aus′tral, Aus′trian, Aus-trā′lian, Ēas′ter, hās′ty, hās′tily, pās′ty, pās′try, oys′-ter, roys′ter, aus′cultation, aus-pi′cious, theopneus′tic, acous′tics, Lancas-tē′rian.**

C. COMBINATIONS like **st,** which are capable of ending as well as of beginning a syllable, may be joined etymologically to the PRECEDING vowel, according to Rule V.; as, **hāst-ed, wāst-ing, ēast-ern, wēst-ern, låst-ed, cōast-er, pōst-age, wåsp-ish, lĭsp-er, grāsp-er, åsk-er.**

Rule VIII. When two or more consonants, not capable of beginning a syllable, come between two sounded vowels, one or more, but not the whole of them, is joined to the preceding vowel, whether this vowel be long or short; as, **an-gel, chan-ging, cam-bric, fer-tile, oc-tave, sym-bol, min-strel, mort-gage, in-jury, com-punc-tion, con-ver-sation, ar-chitec-ture, con-vul-sive, con-temp-tible, in-ciden-tal, trium-phant, diph-thong, for-mality.**

Note. — This Rule is particularly exemplified when a consonant is doubled, as the syllabic division is then usually made between these two letters; as, **bab-ble, stab-bing** (Rule V., 1), **rob-ber, bed-ding, red-der, dif-fer, ruf-fian, cabal-ler, metal-lic, excel-ling, excel-lence, expel-lable, mantil-la, distil-lation, rebel-lion, mil-lion, medal-lion, hal-liard, bril-liant, surveil-lance, pan-nier, ban-ner, Am-monite, dap-per, bar-ren, bar-ring, es-say, pas-sion, ses-sion, mis-sion, at-tack, at-tic, diz-zy.** — See Rule II., Exc.

Exception. This Rule gives way to Rule V., when the derivative retains the spelling and accentuation and meaning of the root or the original word; as, **bank′er, bound′ed, cart′er, com′pass-es, dress′es, add′ing, ebb′-ing, distill′er, conscrĭpt′ing, conflĭct′ing, nôrth′ĕrn-ĕr, tĕmpt′ed, tĕll′er, tĕll′ing.**

Rule IX. A. Words ending in **le** after a consonant other than **l** or **r,** and words from the French ending in **re** after a consonant other than **r,** generally follow Rules VII. and VIII., the **le** or **re** being treated as a vowel followed by **l** or **r**; but in accordance with printers' usage, the **le** is not allowed to stand alone in the last syllable; as **a-ble, fee-ble, sensi-ble, trou-ble, cir-cle, spec-kle, tic-kle, buc-kle, grac-kle** [or **grā-kle**], **cod-dle** [or **cŏ-dle**], **tri-fle, muf-fle, kin-dle, han-dle, an-gle, an-kle, min-gle, ap-ple, cou-ple, sup-ple, noz-zle** [or **nŏ-sle**], **ti-tle, bat-tle, this-tle, star-tle, daz-zle**; **sa-bre, fi-bre, a-cre, massa-cre, lu-cre, mau-gre, sepul-chre, o-chre, elec-tre, spec-tre, me-tre, mi-tre, cen-tre, accou-tre, lus-tre, li-vre.**

B. Suffixes and inflections upon such words do not make separate syllables unless they begin with a consonant; as, **a-bler, a-blest, trou-bled, trou-bling, tri-fling, fee-bly,** etc.; **sa-bred, mi-tred, sa-bring, mi-tring, massa-crer,** etc. [cf. **bat-tle-ment, i-dle-ness, sup-ple-ly, sa-ber-ing, mi-tered,** etc.].

Rule X. Certain letters or combinations in foreign words, into which the sound of consonant **y** enters, are properly kept together in the same syllable; as, **gl** [= **ly**] in **serăgl-io, imbrō-glio, ō-glio**; **gn** [**ny**] in **băgn-io, cō-gnac,** etc. — For **ll** (in English), see Rule VIII., Note.

Rule XI. In writing and printing no syllable is separable which does not include a vowel. Thus **chasm, hour, prism, James's,** etc., are treated as monosyllables.

§ 277. SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

This Synopsis, originally prepared for the Octavo abridgment of Webster's Dictionary in 1829, revised for the same in 1847, revised again and transferred to the Unabridged Dictionary in 1864, has been again revised, and adapted to present conditions in its selection of words and authorities and in its representation of the leading pronunciations now current. The words are about the same in number (nearly 1350) as in the edition of 1864; but many changes have been made in the list to increase its interest and usefulness. Recent authorities have been substituted for some that were formerly given. The aim of this Synopsis is not simply to gratify curiosity, but mainly to give information about words — especially important words — whose present pronunciation is a matter of doubt or controversy.

Of the dictionaries here cited, five — viz., Walker's, Smart's, Stormonth's, the Imperial, and the Encyclopædic — are English, and two — Webster's and Worcester's — are American. There are other orthoëpists who are in good standing as authorities; but of those whose work is complete and available, these best represent the modes of pronunciation which now obtain consideration. In the table the modes of pronunciation given in the column under the caption *Webster* are those of this edition of Webster's Dictionary. The best editions of the works of all the lexicographers cited have been used in the preparation of the list.

John Walker, who was born in a parish of Middlesex, the metropolitan county of England, possessed superior qualifications for editing a pronouncing dictionary. In

early life he was an actor, and familiarly acquainted with Garrick and other theatrical celebrities who trod the stage at a time when it was universally considered the model of correct speech. Subsequently, he established himself as a teacher of elocution in London, Oxford, and various provincial towns in England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland; and becoming highly distinguished in that capacity, was patronized by many of the English nobility and gentry. In 1791, he published the first edition of his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language." This work, which embodied the results of much careful observation and long-continued study of "the analogies of the language," became at once the popular manual of pronunciation, and ran through many editions, both in England and America. And even now, after the lapse of more than fourscore years since the issue of the last of the four editions revised by Walker himself, though custom has much changed in regard to many words, and though more recent and very meritorious works have taken its place, Walker's opinion and authority are too important to justify us in rejecting them altogether. The edition cited in this Synopsis, under the name of *Walker*, is the stereotype edition published in London in 1809 under the editorship of Mr. *John Murdoch*, who had long been intimately acquainted both with Walker personally and with his system, and was recommended for this special work by Walker himself a considerable time before the decease of the latter in 1807.

For many years the proprietors of Walker's Dictionary held the English market securely; and in 1836 they issued, under the title of "Walker Remodelled," and afterwards "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language adapted to the Present State of Literature and Science," an excellent and elaborate Pronouncing Dictionary by *B. H. Smart*, who, in an "epitomized" edition published in 1840, says of himself, "I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English such as it is at present among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis; and I am now to state what my opportunities have been of learning that usage. I am a Londoner, the son of a Londoner, and have lived nearly all my life in London. My early days were spent in preparing for a literary profession; and a 'Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation,' which I published thirty years ago, is an evidence of the length of time during which my attention has been fixed on the subject in view. It has been said that the example of pronunciation should be taken not exclusively from those who move only in the highest circles, nor yet from those who devote all their time to learning. I have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families in the kingdom; as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men; while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation." In this Synopsis, the eighth edition of the above-mentioned Dictionary, issued in 1874, with a Supplement, etc., is quoted under the name of *Smart*.

The Pronouncing Dictionaries of Dr. *Joseph E. Worcester* give evidence of long-continued and conscientious attention to the subject of pronunciation. His quarto edition of 1859, with its Supplement issued in 1882, is here quoted under the name of *Worcester*.

The Dictionary of Rev. *James Stormonth* is one of the three new dictionaries cited in the Synopsis. Mr. Stormonth himself was a Scotchman, and died in 1882; but the pronunciation of his dictionary has been edited by Rev. *Philip Henry Phelp*, who received his degrees of B. A. and M. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng.; and it is thus, as truly as that of Smart, representative of English conservative progress, and closely allied to Walker's in its general system of pronunciation.

In the previous Synopsis there was cited, under the name of *Cull*, the "Comprehensive English Dictionary" of Dr. *John Ogilvie*, of Aberdeen, Scotland, in which the pronunciation is professedly "adapted to the best modern usage," by *Richard Cull*, Esq., of London, one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, and well known as an enthusiastic and learned phonologist. "The best modern usage," however, is assumed to be that of educated society in the city of London; and the assertion is made that "no system of pronunciation can be regarded as correct unless it be in strict conformity" with this standard. It must be added, that though both Smart and Cull claimed to exhibit the most approved London usage, they differed widely and often as to what that usage is. But the above-named Dictionary has been superseded in this Synopsis by another, also bearing Dr. Ogilvie's name, but not Mr. Cull's, "The *Imperial Dictionary* of the English Language," issued in 1883, as "carefully revised and greatly augmented," under the editorship of *Charles Annandale*, M. A., LL. D., Dr. Ogilvie having died in 1867.

"The *Encyclopædic Dictionary*," edited by Rev. *Robert Hunter*, M. A., LL. D., and issued in fourteen parts, 1879–1888, is the most recent dictionary which is cited in this Synopsis, and the most copious in its list of words. The Preface, in the last part, says: "The work has been carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. *John Williams*, M. A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford [Eng.], who has revised and signed every page for press, and who is responsible for the general arrangement of the work, especially as regards matters of style, pronunciation, etc." This dictionary is more nearly allied than are the others, in its system of pronunciation, to the long promised, but still incomplete, "*New English Dictionary* on Historical Principles," which is edited by *James A. H. Murray*, LL. D., sometime President of the Philological Society, though it is far more simple than the latter in its notation of sounds. The Encyclopædic Dictionary's *a* in *ask*, *asp*, is not the *a* in *am* (ă) — which is thus given by Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the Imperial Dictionary — but the *a* in *fa'ther* (ä); and its *a* in *a-mend'*, *com'ma*, is, in distinction from either of the preceding, marked as the obscure *a* in *a-midst'*, and in this agrees with Smart and Webster. Unlike Walker, it distinguishes the *ā* in *fāte* from the *a* in *fare;* the *ē* in *wē* from the *e* in *here;* the *ī* in *pīne* from the *i* in *sire;* the *ō* in *gō* from the *o* in *wore;* the *ū* in *mūte* from the *u* in *cure*. More than Smart's or Stormonth's, or even the Imperial Dictionary, it revolts from Walker's systematic disregard of etymology in the pronunciation of derivatives and compounds. Thus, instead of Walker's *bīp'är-tīte*, *hēr'o-ism*, *Plāt'o-nist*, this pronounces *bī-pär'tīte*, *hē'ro-ism*, *Plā'to-nist*, the meanings of which are readily understood from their likeness to *pär'tīte* (or *pärt*), *hēro*, and *Plā'to*.

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoëpists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary; and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, yet it is believed that very few, if any, important discrepancies will be found to exist. It should be noticed, however, that Stormonth and the Imperial, as well as Walker, ascribe the sound of *a* in *am* (our ă) to the *a* in such words as *ask*, *sym'pa-thy*, *a-mend'*, *com'ma*, for which this Dictionary has *ȧ;* that Walker makes no distinction between the *e* in *herd* (our ē) and the *e* (ĕ) in *end* or *in-her'it;* that Worcester's obscure sounds — as of *a* in *ab-do'men*, *a-mend'*, *lit'ar*, *cour'age;* *e* in *bri'er*, *fu'el;* *i* in *ru'in;* *o* in *o-bey'*, *confess';* *u* in *cir'cus*, *dep'u-ty*, etc. — are represented here, as in the revision of this Synopsis made in 1864, by unmarked vowels; that Smart's apostrophe is used for his pronunciation, as he used it, to mark "the sound as of a partially suppressed *e;*" and that the number of words for which two modes of pronunciation are used is considerably increased, for reasons which will be obvious to those who carefully study this Synopsis.

☞ In this Synopsis, brackets [ ] indicate the pronunciation of kindred words taken to serve in place of the Synoptical words, when the latter are not found in the particular dictionaries thus represented.

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
ABDOMEN	ăb-dō′mĕn	ăb-dō′mĕn	ăb-dō′mĕn	ab-dō′men	ăb-dō′mĕn	ăb-dō′mĕn *or* ăb′dō-	ăb-dō′mĕn *or* ăb′dō-
ABSOLVE	ăb-sŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′	ab-zŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′	ăb-sŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′
ABSTRACT, *a.*	ăb′străkt/	ăb-străkt′	ăb-străkt′	ăb′străkt	ăb′străkt	ăb′străkt	ăb′străkt
ABSTRACTLY	ăb′străkt/lȳ	ăb-străkt′lē	ăb-străkt′lē	ăb′străkt-le	ăb-străkt′lĭ	ăb-străkt′lĭ	ăb′străkt-lȳ
ACADEMICIAN	ăk′ȧ-dē-mĭsh′ăn	ăk-kȧ-dē-mĭsh′ăn	ăk′ȧ-dē-mĭsh′ăn	ăk-a-de-mĭsh′an	ă-kăd′ē-mĭsh′ăn	ăk′ă-dē-mĭsh′ăn	ȧ-kăd-ē-mĭ′shȧn
ACAULOSE	ȧ-kạ′lōs	. . . .	. . . .	ăk-ạ-lōs′	. . . .	ă-kạl′ōs	ȧ-kạl′ōs
ACCELERATIVE	ăk-sĕl′ĕr-ȧ-tĭv	. . . .	ăk-sĕl′ĕr-ā-tĭv	ak-sĕl′er-a-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ĕr-ā′tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ĕr-ā-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ĕr-āt-ĭv
ACCEPTABLE	ăk-sĕpt′ȧ-b′l	ăk′sĕp-tă-bl	ăk-sĕpt′ȧ-bl	ak-sĕpt′a-bl	ăk-sĕpt′ă-bl	ăk-sĕp′tă-bl	ăk-sĕpt′ȧ-bel
ACCEPTOR	ăk-sĕpt′ŏr *or* -ŏr	. . . .	. . . .	ak-sĕpt′or	ăk-sĕpt′ĕr	ăk-sĕpt′ŏr	ăk-sĕp′tôr
ACCESS	ăk-sĕs′ *or* ăk′sĕs	ăk-sĕs′	ăk-sĕs′	ak-sĕs′ *or* ăk′sĕs	ăk-sĕs′ *or* ăk′sĕs	ăk′sĕs	ăk′sĕs, *obs.* ăk-sĕs′
ACCESSARY, *a. & n.*	ăk-sĕs′sȧ-rȳ	ăk′sĕs-să-rē	ăk′sĕs-sȧr-ē	ăk′ses-sa-re	ăk′sĕs-sĕr′ĭ	ăk′sĕs-să-rĭ	ăk′sĕs-sȧr-ĭ
ACCESSORY, *a. & n.*	ăk-sĕs′sŏ-rȳ	ăk′sĕs-sō-rē	ăk′sĕs-sûr-ē	ăk′sĕs-so-re	ăk′sĕs-sĕr′ĭ	ăk′sĕs-sō-rĭ	ăk′sĕs-sûr ĭ
ACCIPITRINE	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	. . . .	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ak-sĭp′i-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn
ACCLIMATE	ăk-klī′māt	. . . .	. . . .	ak-klī′mat	ăk-klī′māt	ăk-klī′mȧt	ăk-klī′mȧt
ACCLIVOUS	ăk-klī′vŭs	ăk-klī′vŭs	ăk-klī′vŭs	ak-klī′vus	. . . .	ăk-klī′vŭs	ăk-klī′vŭs
ACCOLADE	ăk′kō-lād′ *or* -lȧd′	. . . .	ăk′kŏl-lȧd′	ăk-ko-lād′ *or* -lȧd′	ăk′ō-lȧd′	ăk-kō-lād′	ăk′kŏ-lȧd
ACCOUCHEMENT	ȧk-kōosh′mĕn	. . . .	ăk-kōosh′mŏng	ak-kōosh′măng	ăk-kōosh′mŏng	. . . .	ȧ-kush′măng, ă-kuch′mĕnt
ACCURACY	ăk′kŭ-rȧ-sȳ	ăk′kū-ră-sē	ăk′kŭ-rȧ-sē	ăk′ku-ra-se	ăk′kū-rā-sĭ	ăk′kū-ră-sĭ	ăk′kūr-ȧ-sȳ
ACCURSED, *a.*	ăk-kûrs′ĕd	ăk-kûr′sĕd	ăk-kûr′sĕd	ak-kûrst′ *or* -kûrs′ed	ăk-kĕr′sĕd	ăk-kĕrst′ *or* -kĕrs′ĕd	ȧk-kûrst′
ACEROSE	ăs′ĕr-ōs′	. . . .	ăs′sĕr-ōs′	ăs-e-rōs′	ăs′ĕr-ōz	ăs′ĕr-ōz	ă-sĕr-ōs′
ACETIC	ȧ-sē′tĭk *or* ȧ-sĕt′ĭk	. . . .	ȧ-sĕt′ĭk	a-sĕt′ik	ă-sĕt′ĭk	ă-sĕt′ĭk	ă-sĕt′ĭk *or* ă-sēt′ĭk
ACETOUS	ȧ-sē′tŭs	ă-sē′tŭs	ȧ-sē′tŭs	a-sē′tus	ă-sē′tŭs	ă-sē′tŭs	ăs′ĕt-ŭs *or* ă-sēt′ŭs
ACOTYLEDON	ȧ-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn	. . . .	. . . .	ă-kŏt-e-lē′don	ă-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏn	ă-kŏt-ĭ-lē′dŏn	ȧ-kŏt-ȳ-lē′dŭn
ACOTYLEDONOUS	ȧ-kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ŭn-ŭs	. . . .	ă′kŏt-ē-lē′dŏ-nŭs	ă-kŏt-e-lĕd′o-nŭs	ă-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏ-nŭs	ă-kŏt-ĭ-lē′dŏn-ŭs	ȧ-kŏt-ȳ-lē′dŭn-ŭs
ACOUSTIC	ȧ-kous′tĭk, ȧ-kōos′-	[ă-kou′stĭks]	ȧ-kou′stĭk	a-kous′tik	ă-kou′stĭk	ă-kous′tĭk	ȧ-kous′tik *or* ȧ-kūos′-
ADENOSE	ăd′ē-nōs′	. . . .	ăd′ē-nōs	ăd-e-nōs′	ăd′ē-nōz	ăd′ĕn-ōs	ăd-ĕn′ōs
ADIPOSE	ăd′ĭ-pōs′	. . . .	ăd′ē-pōs	ăd-e-pōs′	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭp-ōs
ADJECTIVAL	ăd′jĕk-tī′vȧl *or* ăd′jĕk-tĭv-ȧl	. . . .	. . . .	ăd′jek-tĭv-al	ăd′jĕk-tī′văl	ăd-jĕk-tĭv′ăl *or* ăd′jĕk-tĭv-ăl	ăd-jĕkt-ī′vȧl
ADMINISTRATION	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′shŭn	ăd′mĭn-nĭs-trā′shŭn	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′shŭn	ăd-min-is-trā′shun	ăd′mĭn-ĭs-trā′shŭn	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′shŭn	ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā′shŭn
ADMINISTRATOR	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tŭr	ăd′mĭn-nĭs-trā′tŭr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tŭr	ăd-min-is-trā′tor	ăd′mĭn-ĭs-trā′tĕr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trāt-ĕr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā-tĕr
ADULTERINE	ȧ-dŭl′tĕr-īn *or* -ĭn	ă-dŭl′tŭr-ĭn	ă-dŭl′tĕr-ĭn	a-dŭl′ter-ĭn	ă-dŭl′tĕr-ĭn	ă-dŭl′tĕr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl′tĕr-ĭn
ADVERSELY	ăd′vĕrs-lȳ	ăd′vĕrs-lē	ăd′vĕrs-lē	ad-vĕrs′le	ăd′vĕrs-lĭ	ăd′vĕrs-lĭ	ăd′vĕrs-lĭ
ADVERTISE	ăd′vĕr-tīz′ *or* ăd′vĕr-tīz′	ăd-vĕr-tīz′	ăd′vĕr-tīz	ăd-ver-tīz′ *or* ăd′ver-tīz	ăd′vĕr-tīz′	ăd-vĕr-tīz′	ăd-vĕr-tīz′
ADVERTISEMENT	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-ment *or* ăd′vĕr-tīz′ment	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-mĕnt *or* ăd-vĕr-tīz′mĕnt	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-mĕnt	ad-vĕr′tiz-mĕnt *or* ăd-ver-tīz′mĕnt	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vĕr′tĭz-mĕnt *or* ăd-vĕr-tīz′mĕnt
ADVOWSON	ăd-vou′zŭn *or* -sŭn	ăd-vou′zŭn	ăd-vou′sŭn	ad-vou′zon	ăd-vou′sŭn	ăd-vou′sn	ăd-vou′zŭn
AERIE	ē′rȳ	ē′rē	ē′rē	ē′re *or* ā′e-re	ē′rĭ	ē′rē	ā′ĕr-ĭ
AERIFORM	ā′ĕr-ĭ-fôrm	. . . .	ār′ē-fôrm	ā′e-re-fôrm	ār′ĭ-fôrm	ā′ĕr-ĭ-fôrm	ā′ĕr-ĭ-fôrm
AERONAUT	ā′ĕr-ō-nȧt	ā′ŭr-ō-nȧt	ār′ō-nȧt	ā′e-rō-nat	ār′ō-nȧt	ā′ĕr-ō-nȧt	ā′ĕr-ŏn-ȧt
ÆSTHETICS	ĕs-thĕt′ĭks	. . . .	ēz-thĕt′ĭks	es-thĕt′iks	ēz-thĕt′ĭks	ēs-thĕt′ĭks	ēs-thē′tĭks
AGAIN, *adv.*	ȧ-gĕn′	ă-gĕn′	ȧ-gĕn′	a-gĕn′	ă-gĕn′	ă-gān′	ȧ-gān′, *often* ȧ-gĕn′
AGAINST, *prep.*	ȧ-gĕnst′	ă-gĕnst′	ȧ-gĕnst′	a-gĕnst′	ă-gĕnst′	ă-gānst′	ȧ-gānst′, *usu.* ȧ-gĕnst′
AGARIC	ăg′ȧ-rĭk	ăg′ă-rĭk	ăg′ȧ-rĭk	ăg′a-rĭk	ăg-ăr′ĭk	ă-găr′ĭk	ăg′ăr-ĭk

	WEBSTER.	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCESTER.	STORMONTH.	IMPERIAL DICT.	ENCYC. DICT.
AGGRANDIZEMENT	ăg-grăn′dĭz-ment *or* ăg′grăn-dīz′ment	ăg′grăn-dīz-mĕnt	ăg′grăn-dīz′mĕnt	ăg′gran-dīz-ment *or* ag-grăn′diz-mĕnt	ăg′grăn-dīz′mĕnt	ăg′grăn-dīz-mĕnt	ag-grănd′ĭz-ment
AGIO	ăj′ĭ-ō *or* ā′jĭ-ō	. . . .	ăd′jē-ō	ā′je-ō *or* ăd′je-ō	ā′jĭ-ō	ā′jĭ-ō	ā′jĭ-ō
ALARUM	ă-lăr′ŭm	. . . .	ă-lăr′ŭm	a-lā′rum	ă-lăr′ŭm	ă-lăr′ŭm	ă-lăr′ŭm
ALBINO	ăl-bī′nō	. . . .	ăl-bī′nō	al-bī′nō *or* al-bē′nō	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō *or* ăl-bē′nō
ALBORAK	ăl′bō-răk	. . . .	. . . .	ăl′bo-răk	ăl′bō-răk′	ăl-bō′răk	ăl-bōr′ăk
ALCORAN	ăl′kō-răn, ăl′kō-răn′	ăl-kō-răn′	ăl′kō-ran; *Ar.* ăl-kō-ran′	ăl′ko-răn	ăl′kō-răn′	ăl′kō-răn *or* ăl-kō-ran′	ăl-kōr′ăn
ALCOVE	ăl′kōv *or* ăl-kōv′	ăl-kōv′	ăl-kōv′	al-kōv′	ăl-kōv′	ăl′kōv	ăl′kōv
ALDINE	ăl′dīn *or* ȧl′dĭn	. . . .	ăl′dĭn	ăl′dĭn	ăl′dĭn	ăl′dīn	ȧl′dĭn
ALEXANDRINE	ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭn	ăl-lĕgz-ăn′drĭn	ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭn	ăl-eg-zȧn′drin	ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭn	ăl-ĕgz-ăn′drīn	ăl-ĕks-ăn′drin
ALHAMBRESQUE	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′	. . . .	. . . .	ăl-ham-brĕsk′	. . . .	ăl-ăm′brĕsk	. . . .
ALKALI	ăl′kȧ-lī *or* -lĭ	ăl′kă-lē	ăl′kȧ-lē	ăl′ka-li *or* -lī	ăl′kă-lĭ	ăl′kă-lī	ăl′kȧl-ī
ALKALIFY	ăl′kȧ-lĭ-fī	. . . .	ăl-kăl′ē-fī	al-kăl′e-fī	ăl-kăl′ĭ-fī	ăl′kă-lĭ-fī, ăl-kăl′ĭ-fī	ăl′kȧl-ĭ-fī
ALKALINE	ăl′kȧ-lĭn *or* -līn	ăl′kă-lĭn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn	ăl′ka-lĭn *or* -līn	ăl′kă-lĭn	ăl-lĭt′ĕr-ā-tĭv	ăl′kȧl-ĭn
ALLITERATIVE	ăl-lĭt′ĕr-ȧ-tĭv	. . . .	ăl-lĭt′ĕr-ā′tĭv	al-lĭt′er-a-tĭv	ăl-lĭt′ĕr-āt-ĭv	ăl′mȧ-năk	ăl-lĭt′ĕr-ȧ-tĭv
ALMANAC	ȧl′mȧ-năk	ȧl′mă-năk	ȧl′mȧ-nak	ȧl′ma-nak	ȧl′mă-năk	ăl-tĕr-kā′shŏn	ŏl′mȧn-ăk
ALTERCATION	ăl-tĕr-kā′shŭn	ăl-tŭr-kā′shŭn	ăl′tĕr-kā′shŭn	ăl-ter-kā′shun	ăl-tĕr-kā′shŭn	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ȧl-tĕr-kā′shŭn
ALTERNATE, *a. & n.*	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl-tĕr′nāt	al-tĕr′nat	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl′tĕr-nāt, ăl-tĕr′nāt	ȧl-tĕr′nāt, ȧl′tĕr-nāt
ALTERNATE, *v.*	ăl′tĕr-nāt, ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl-tĕr′nāt	al-tĕr′nāt, ăl′ter-nāt	ăl-tĕr′nāt	ăl′vē-ō-lēr	ȧl′tĕr-nāt
ALVEOLAR	ăl′vĕ-ō-lēr, ăl-vē′ō-	. . . .	ăl′vyō-lăr	ăl-vē′o-lar, ăl′ve-ō-	ăl-vē′ō-lēr	ăm-brō′zhĭ-ă	ăl′vĕ-ō-lăr
AMBROSIA	ăm-brō′zhȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō′zhē-ȧ	ăm-brō′zhē-ȧ	am-brō′zhe-ȧ	ăm-brō′zhĭ-ă	ā′mĕn	ăm-brō′zĭ-ȧ
AMEN	ā′mĕn′; *in singing,* ä′mĕn′	ā′mĕn′	ā′mĕn′	ā′mĕn′; *in singing,* ä′mĕn′	ā′mĕn′ *or* ä′mĕn′	ăm′ĭd	ā-mĕn, ä-mĕn
AMIDE	ăm′ĭd *or* ăm′ĭd	. . . .	. . . .	ăm′id	ăm′ĭn	ăm′ĭn	ăm′ĭd
AMINE	ăm′ĭn *or* -ēn	. . . .	. . . .	ăm′in	ă-mū′zĭv	ă-mū′zĭv	ă-mū′zĭv
AMUSIVE	ă-mū′zĭv *or* -sĭv	ă-mū′sĭv	ȧ-mū′sĭv	a-mū′siv	ăn-sĕs′trăl	ăn′ĭ-lĭn	ăn-sĕs′trȧl
ANCESTRAL	ăn-sĕs′tral	[ăn′sĕs-trĕl]	ăn′sĕs-tral	ăn′ses-tral	ăn′ĭ-lĭn *or* -lĭn	ăn′nū-lōs	ăn-nū-lō′sĭ
ANILINE, *n.*	ăn′ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn	. . . .	. . . .	ăn′i-lĭn *or* -lĭn	ăn′nŭ-lōz	ăn-nŭn-shĭ-ā′shŭn	ăn-nū-lō′sĭ
ANNULOSE	ăn′ū-lōs′	. . . .	. . . .	ăn-nu-lōs′	an-nŭn-she-ā′shun	ă-nōō′rȧ	. . . .
ANNUNCIATION	ăn-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŭn	ăn-nŭn-shē-ā′shŭn	ăn-nŭn′shē-ā′shŭn	an-nŭn-she-ā′shun	ă-nōō′rȧ	ăn-ou′rȧ	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn
ANOURA	ăn-ou′rȧ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn
ANTHELION	ănt-hēl′yŭn, -hē′lĭ-ŏn	. . . .	. . . .	ant-hē′li-ŏn	ăn-tĭn′ŏ-mĭ *or* ăn′tĭ-nō-mĭ	ăn-tĭn′ŏm-ĭ	ăn-tĭn′ŭm-ȳ
ANTINOMY	ăn-tĭn′ō-mȳ	ăn-tĭn′ō-mē	ăn′tē-nŏm-ē	ăn′te-no-me *or* an-tĭn′o-me	. . . .	ăn-tŏn′ŏ-mā′zĭ-ă	ănt-ŏn-ŏ-mā′zĭ-ȧ
ANTONOMASIA	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhē-ă	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhē-ȧ	ăn-to-no-mā′zhe-ȧ	. . . .	ăp-ă-rĭth′mē-sĭs	ăp-ȧ-rĭth-mē′sĭs
APARITHMESIS	ăp′ȧ-rĭth′mē-sĭs	. . . .	ăp′ȧ-rĭth′mē-sĭs	ăp-a-rĭth′me-sĭs	. . . .	ă-fē′rē-sĭs	ăf-ēr′ē-sĭs
APHÆRESIS *or* APHERESIS	ă-fĕr′ē-sĭs	ă-fĕr′ē-sĭs	ȧ-fē′rē-sĭs	a-fĕr′e-sĭs	ă-fē′rē-sĭs	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn
APHELION	ă-fēl′yŭn, -fē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lē-ŭn	ȧ-fē′lē-ŭn	a-fē′le-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ăf′thŏng	ăf′thŏng
APHTHONG	ăf′thŏng ; 115	. . . .	ăp′thŏng	ăp′thŏng	ăf′thŏng	ăp′ŏ-sĭ-ō-pē′sĭs	ăp-ŏ-sī-ŭ-pē′sĭs
APOSIOPESIS	ăp′ŏ-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	ă-pŏzh-ē-ō-pē′sĭs	ȧ-pŏs′ē-ō-pē′sis	a-pŏz-e-o-pē′sis	ă-pŏs′ĭ-ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ŏ-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp-ŏ-thē′ō-sĭs
APOTHEOSIS	ăp′ŏ-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp-ō-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp′ŏ-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp-o-thē′o-sĭs	ăp′ŏ-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp-plēk′	. . . .
APPLIQUÉ	ă′plē′kā′	. . . .	. . . .	ap-plēk′	ăp-plēk′	ăp′pŭls	ăp′pŭls
APPULSE	ăp′pŭls *or* ăp-pŭls′	ăp′pŭls	ăp-pŭls′	ăp′pŭls *or* ap-pŭls′	ăp-pŭls′	ā′prŭn	ā′prŭn
APRON	ā′pŭrn *or* ā′prŭn	ā′pŭrn	ā′prŭn; *coll.* -pŭrn	ā′purn *or* ā′prun	ā′prŏn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn
AQUILINE	ăk′wĭ-lĭn *or* -līn	ăk′wē-lĭn	ăk′wē-lĭn	ăk′we-lĭn *or* -līn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăr′ăb	ăr′ăb
ARAB	ăr′ăb	. . .	. . . .	ăr′ab *or* ā′rab	ăr′ăb	ăr-ē-ŏm′ĕt-ēr	ûr-ē-ŏm′ĕ-tĕr
ARÆOMETER *or* AREOMETER	ā′rē-ŏm′ē-tĕr	. . . .	ȧr′ē-ŏm′ē-tĕr	ā-re-ŏm′e-ter	ār′ē-ŏm′ē-tĕr	ăr′kĭl	är′kĭl
ARCHIL	är′kĭl	. . . .	ärch′ĭl	är′chil *or* är′kil	ärch′ĭl	ă′rē-ă	ȧr′ē-ȧ
AREA	ā′rē-ă	ā′rē-ă	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′re-ȧ	ā′rē-ă	ăr-ĭs′tŏ-krăt *or* ă-rĭs′-	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt
ARISTOCRAT	ă-rĭs′tō-krăt *or* ăr′ĭs-	ăr-ĭs-tō-krăt′	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt′	a-rĭs′to-krăt *or* ăr′is-	ăr-ĭs′tŏ-krăt *or* ăr′ĭs-	ă-rĭs′tŏ-tē′lĭ-ăn	ăr-ĭs-tō-tē′lĭ-ȧn
ARISTOTELIAN	ăr′ĭs-tō-tē′lĭ-an *or* -tēl′yan	. . . .	ăr′ĭs-tō-tēl′yan	ăr-is-to-tē′le-an	ăr′ĭs-tō-tē′lĭ-ăn	är-mĭn′ĭ-ăn	är-mĭn′ĭ-ȧn
ARMINIAN	är-mĭn′ĭ-an *or* -yan	. . . .	är-mĭn′yan	ar-mĭn′yan	är-mĭn′ĭ-ăn	ă-rō′mă-tīz	ȧ-rō-mȧ-tīz′
AROMATIZE	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz *or* ăr′ō-	ăr′rō-mă-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ăr′o-ma-tīz *or* a-rō′-	ă-rō′mă-tīz	ăr′kwē-bŭs	ăr′kwē-bŭs
ARQUEBUSE	är′kwē-bŭs	är′kwē-bŭs	är′kē-bōōz	är′kwe-bŭs	är′kē-bōōz	ăr′ăk	ăr′rȧk
ARRACK	ăr′răk	ăr-răk′	ăr′răk	ar-răk′	ăr′răk	ă′rsĕn-ĭk	ärs′nĭk
ARSENIC, *n.*	är′sĕ-nĭk	ärs′nĭk	är′sē-nĭk	är′se-nik *or* ärs′nik	är′sĕ-nĭk	ăr′sŏn	är′sŭn
ARSON	är′s'n	. . . .	är′sŭn	är′sun	är′sŏn	är′tĭ-zăn	är-tĭ-zăn′
ARTISAN	är′tĭ-zăn	är-tē-zăn′	är′tē-zăn	är′te-zăn, är-te-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ȧz-bĕs′tŭs
ASBESTOS	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăz-bĕs′tŭs	ăz-bĕs′tŭs	as-bĕs′tos	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăs-pī′ȧnt	ăs-pīr′ȧnt
ASPIRANT	ăs-pīr′ant	. . . .	ăs-pī′rant	as-pīr′ant, ăs′pe-rănt	ăs-pī′rănt	ăs′sĭg-năt, ăs-sĭn-yä	ăs-sĭ-nyăt′
ASSIGNAT	ȧ′sē′nyȧ′, ăs′ĭg-năt	. . . .	ăs′sēn-yȧ′	ăs-in-yä′, ăs-ig-năt′	ăs′sĭn-yä	ăs-sō′shĭ-ā′shŏn	ȧs-sō-shĭ-ā′shŭn, -shĭ-
ASSOCIATION	ăs-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn, -shĭ-	ăs-sō-shē-ā′shŭn	ăs-sō′shē-ā′shun	as-sō-she-ā′shun	ăs-sō′shĭ-ā′shŏn	ăs′tă-ā-nā′sĭ-ăn	ȧs-tȧ-nā′sĭ-ȧn
ASTHMA	ăs′mȧ, ăz′- *or* ăst′-	ăst′mă	ăst′mȧ	ăst′mȧ	ăst′mă	ăt	ăt or ĕt
ATE, *imp. of* EAT	āt	āt *or* ĕt	ĕt	āt *or* ĕt	ĕt *or* āt	ăth-ă-nā′zhăn	ăth-ȧn-ā′zĭ-ȧn, -shȧn
ATHANASIAN	ăth′ȧ-nā′zhan	. . . .	ăth′ăn-ăzh′ē-an	ăth′ă-nā′zhan	ăth′ă-nā′zĭ-ăn	ăv′ă-lănch′	ăv-ȧ-lănch′
AVALANCHE	ăv′ȧ-lănch′	. . . .	ăv′ȧ-lŏnsh′	ăv-a-lănsh′	ăv′ă-lănsh′	ă-vănt′gărd	ȧ-vănt′gărd
AVANT-GUARD	ȧ-vănt′gărd′	ă-vŏn′gărd	ȧ-vŏn′gărd	a-vănt′gärd, -văng′-	ă-vŏng′gărd	ăks′ĭ-ŭm	ăks′ĭ-ŭm
AXIOM	ăks′ĭ-ŭm	ăk′shŭm	ăk′sē-ŭm	ăks′yum	ăk′sĭ-ŭm	ăz′ŏt	ȧ-zō′t′
AZOTE	ăz′ōt *or* ȧ-zō′t′	. . . .	ăz′ōt	ăz′ōt	ăz′ōt	ă′zhūr	ȧzh′ŭr
AZURE	ăzh′ur *or* ā′zhur	ā′zh'ōōr	ā′zh'ōōr	ā′zhur *or* ăzh′ur	ā′zhŏōr	băk-slīd′	băk′slĭd
BACKSLIDE	băk′slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk-slīd′	băl′kō-nĭ	băl′kŭn-ȳ *or* băl-kō′nȳ
BALCONY	băl′kō-nȳ	băl-kō′nē	băl′kō-nē	băl′ko-ne *or* bal-kō′ne	băl′kō-nĭ	băl-lā′	băl′lȧ
BALLET	băl′lă′ *or* băl′lĕt	. . . .	băl′lȧ	băl-lā′ *or* băl′let	băl′lā	băl-săm′ĭk	băl-săm′ĭk
BALSAMIC	băl-săm′ĭk *or* băl-bă-nā′nă	băl-săm′ĭk	băl-săm′ĭk	bal-săm′ik	băl-săm′ĭk	bă-nā′nă	bȧ-nā′nȧ
BANANA	bȧ-nā′nȧ	bă-nā′nă	bȧ-nā′nȧ	ba-nā′na *or* ba-nä′na	bă-nā′nă	băn′ĭ-ăn	băn′ĭ-ȧn
BANIAN	băn′yan *or* băn-yăn′	băn-yăn′	băn-yăn′	băn-yăn′	băn′yăn	băs-tēl′	băs′tĕl
BASTILE	băs-tēl′ *or* băs′tĕl	. . . .	băs-tēl′	băs-tēl′	băs-tēl′	băt′ŏn	băt′ŏn
BATON	băt′ŭn ; *F.* bä′tôN′	. . . .	bä′tôN	bä-tŏng′ *or* băt′on	bă′tŏng *or* băt′ŏn	bō ĭ-dē′ăl *or* -dā′ăl	bō′ ĭ-dē′al
BEAU IDEAL	bō′ ĭ-dē′al	. . . .	bō′ ē-dā′ăl	bō′ e-dā-ăl′, bō-ĭ-dē′al	bō′ ĭ-dē′ăl	bē-dĭz′n *or* -dĭz′n	bē-dĭz′en
BEDIZEN	bē-dĭz′z'n *or* -dĭ′z'n	bē-dī′zn	bē-dī′zn	be-dī′zn	bē-dĭz′n	bēn	bēn
BEEN	bĭn	bĭn	bĭn	bĭn	bĭn	bĕl-lĕt-tr	bĕl-lĕtr
BELLES-LETTRES	bĕl-lĕt′tĕr	bĕl-lā′tŭr	bĕl-lĕt′tĕr	bĕl-lĕt′tr	bĕl-lĕt′tr	bĕl′lōz	bĕl′lōz
BELLOWS	bĕl′lŭs	bĕl′lŭs	bĕl′lŭs	bĕl′lus	bĕl′lōz *or* -lŭs	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′
BENEATH	bē-nēth′ *or* bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	be-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bēr-lĭn′	bēr′lĭn
BERLIN	bĕr′lĭn *or* bĕr-lĭn′	bĕr-lĭn′	bĕr′lĭn	ber-lĭn′ *or* bĕr′lĭn	bĕr-lĭn′ *or* bĕr′lĭn	bĕz′ĕl	bĕz′ĕl
BEZEL	bĕz′ĕl	. . . .	bĕz′zl	bĕz′el *or* bĕz′l	bĕz′ĕl	bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thē′kăl	bĭb-lĭ-ŭ-thē′kȧl
BIBLIOTHECAL	bĭb-lĕ-ŏth′ē-kăl	bĭb-lĭ-ŏth′ē-kal	bĭb-lĭ-ŏth′ē-kal	bĭb-le-ŏth′e-kal *or* -o-thē′kal	bĭb′lĭ-ŏ-thē′kăl	bĭd′ĕt	bĭ-dĕt′ *or* bē-dā′
BIDET	bĭ-dĕt′ *or* bē-dā′	. . . .	bē-dā′	be-dĕt′ *or* -dā′	. . . .	bī-jū′gŭs	bĭ′jŭ-gŭs
BIJUGOUS	bĭj′ū-gŭs, bī′jū-gŭs	. . . .	bī-jū′gŭs	bī-jū′gŭs	bĭp′ăr-ŭs	bī-păr′ŭs *or* bĭp′ă-rŭs	bĭp′ȧr-ŭs
BIPAROUS	bĭp′ă-rŭs	bĭp′pă-rŭs	bĭp′ar-ŭs	bĭp′a-rŭs	bĭp′ăr-tīt	bī-păr′tīt	bī-păr′tīt
BIPARTITE	bĭp′ăr-tīt *or* bī-păr′-	bĭp′păr-tīt	bĭp′ar-tīt	bĭp′ar-tīt	bĭp′ĕ-dăl *or* bī-pē′-	bī-pē′dăl	bī′pĕd-ȧl *or* bĭp′ĕd-ȧl
BIPEDAL	bĭp′ē-dal *or* bī′pē-	bĭp′pē-dăl	bĭp′ē-dal	bĭp′e-dal	bĭp′lĭ-kāt	bī-plī′kāt	bī-plī′kāt
BIPLICATE	bĭp′lĭ-kāt *or* bī′plĭ-	. . . .	. . . .	bī′ple-kat	bī′zŏn	bī′sŏn	bī′sŭn *or* bĭz′ŭn
BISON	bī′sŏn	. . . .	bĭz′ŭn	bī′son *or* bĭz′un	. . . .	bĭ′vĭ-ŭs *or* bĭv′ĭ-ŭs	bĭ′vĭ-ŭs
BIVIOUS	bĭv′ĭ-ŭs *or* bī′vĭ-ŭs	. . . .	bī′vē-ŭs	bī′ve-ŭs	bĭv′ŏō-ăk	bĭv′ŏō-ăk	bĭv′ŏō-ăk
BIVOUAC	bĭv′wăk *or* bĭv′ŏō-ăk	. . . .	bĭv′ŏō-ăk	bĭv′wăk, *n.*; bĭv′ŏō-ăk, *v.*	. . . .	blă-mănzh′	blä-mąnj
BLANCMANGE	blä-mänzh′	. . . .	blŏN-mŏNzh	blă-mŏnj′	blŏng-mŏngzh′, blă-	bŏm	bŏmb
BOMB	bŏm *or* bŭm	bŭm	bŭm	bŭm	bŭm-băst′	bŏm′băst	bŏm′băst
BOMBAST, *n.*	bŏm′băst *or* bŭm′-	bŭm-băst	bŭm-băst′	bŭm-băst′ *or* bŭm′-	bŏnz	bŏnz	bŏnz
BONZE	bŏn′zē	. . . .	bŏnz	bŏn′ze	bō′rāj	bōr′āj	bōr′ĭj
BORAGE	bŭr′ăj	bŭr′ĭdj	bōr′āj	bŭr′aj	bŏŏz′ŭm	bōō′zŭm	bŏŏz′ŭm
BOSOM	bŏŏz′ŭm	bōō′zŭm	bŏŏz′ŭm	bŏŏz′um *or* bōō′zum	bōō′kā	bōō′kā	bōō′kā
BOUQUET	bōō-kā′	. . . .	bōō′kā	bōō-kā′ *or* bōō′kā	bōorn	bōorn	bōorn
BOURN, *bound*	bōrn *or* bōorn	bōrn	bō′ŭrn	bōrn *or* bōorn	bōlin *or* bou′lin	bō′lĭn	bō′lin
BOWLINE	bō′lĭn	bou′lĭn	bō′lĭn	bō′lin *or* bou′lin	bou′lĭn	bō′lĭn	bō′lin

	WEBSTER.	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCESTER.	STORMONTH.	IMPERIAL DICT.	ENCYC. DICT.
BRACHIAL	brāk′ĭ-*al*, brā′kĭ-*al*	brāk′yăl	brā′kē-*al*	brāk′yal *or* brā′ke-al	brā′kĭ-ăl	brā′kĭ-ăl	brāk′ĭ-*ăl*
BRAVO	brä′vō, *n.*; brä′vō, *interj.*	brä′vō	brä′vō	brä′vō *or* brā′vō	brä′vō	brā′vō, *n.*; brä′vō, *interj.*	brä′vō
BREECH	brēch *or* brĭch	brētsh	brētch	brēch	brĭch *or* brēch	brēch	brĭch
BREVET	brē-vĕt′	. . . .	brē-vĕt′	bre-vĕt′ *or* brĕv′et	brĕv′ĕt	brē-vĕt′	brĕv′ĕt
BROMIC	brō′mĭk	. . . .	brōm′ĭk	brōm′ik	brō′mĭk	brō′mĭk	brō′mĭk
BROMIDE	brō′mĭd *or* -mĭd	. . . .	. . . .	brō′mid	brō′mĭd	brō′mīd *or* -mĭd	brō′mīd
BRONZE	brŏnz *or* brōnz	brōnz	brŏnz	brŏnz *or* brōnz	brŏnz	brŏnz	brŏnz, *a., n.*; brŏnz, *v.*
BROOCH	brōch	brōtsh	brōtch	brōch	brōch	brōch	brōch
BUDDHISM	bo͝od′dĭz′m	. . . .	bo͝od′dĭzm	bo͝od′dĭzm	bo͝od′ĭzm	bo͝od′ĭzm	bo͝od′dĭzm
BULLETIN	bo͝ol′ĕ-tĭn	. . . .	bo͝ol′ĕ-tēn	bo͝ol′le-tēn *or* -tĭn	bo͝ol′lĕ-tēn	bo͝ol′lĕ-tĭn	bo͝ol′lĕ-tĭn
BUOY	bwoi *or* boi	bwoi	bwoi	bwoi *or* boi	boi	boi *or* bwoi	boi
BUREAU	bū′rō *or* bū-rō′	bū-rō′	bū-rō′	bū-rō′ *or* bū′rō	bū-rō′	bū-rō′	bu′rō
CABARET	kăb′ä-rĕt	. . . .	kăb′a-rā	kăb′a-rā *or* -rĕt	kăb′ă-rā	kăb′ă-rĕt	kăb′ă-rĕt
CACAO	kȧ-kā′ō *or* kā′kō	. . . .	. . . .	kā′kō	kă-kā′ō	kă-kā′ō	ká-kā′ŏ
CAISSON	kās′sŏn	. . . .	kās′sŏn	kā-sōōn′	kās′sŏn, kās-sōōn′	kās′sŏn	kās′sŏn
CALCINE	kăl-sīn′ *or* kăl′sĭn	kăl-sīn′	kăl-sīn′	kal-sīn′	kăl′sīn	kăl-sīn′	kăl′sĭn
CALYX	kā′lĭks	. . . .	kăl′ĭks	kā′liks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks
CAMELLIA	ká-mĕl′lĭ-ȧ *or* ká-mēl′yȧ; 106	. . . .	ká-mĕl′lē-ȧ	ka-mĕl′le-ȧ	kă-mēl′ĭ-ă	kă-mĕl′ĭ-ă	ká-mĕl′lĭ-ȧ
CAMELOPARD	ká-mĕl′ō-pärd *or* kăm′ĕl-	kă-mĕl′lō-pärd	kăm′ĕl-ō-pärd′	ka-mĕl′o-pärd *or* kăm′el-	kăm-ĕl′ō-pärd	kă-mĕl′ŏ-pärd *or* kăm′ĕl-	kăm′el-lĕp′ȧrd
CANAILLE	ká-nāl′	kă-nāl′	ká-nä′ĭl	ka-nāl′	kă-nāl′	kă-nāl′ *or* kă-nä-yă	kăn-ĭl′
CANTATA	kȧn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tā′tă	kăn-tā′tȧ	kan-tā′tȧ *or* -tä′tȧ	kăn-tā′tă	kăn-tä′tă	kăn-tä′tă
CAPILLARY	kăp′ĭl-lă-ry *or* ká-pĭl′lá-rў	kăp′pĭl-lă-rē	kăp′ĭl-lar-ē	kăp′il-la-re *or* ka-pĭl′la-re	kăp′ĭl-lĕr-ĭ	kăp′ĭl-lă-rĭ *or* ká-pĭl′lă-rĭ	ká-pĭl′lȧr-ў
CAPON	kā′p'n *or* kā′pŭn	kā′pn	kā′pn	kā′pn	kā′pŏn	kā′pŏn	kā′pŭn
CAPRINE	kăp′rĭn *or* -rīn	. . . .	kā′prīn	kăp′rin *or* kā′prīn	kăp′rīn	kăp′rin	kăp′rin
CAPRIOLE	kăp′rĭ-ōl	kăp-rē-ōl′	kā′prĭ-ōl	kăp-re-ōl′	kăp′rĭ-ōl	kăp′rĭ-ōl	kăp′rĭ-ōl
CARAVAN	kăr′ȧ-văn *or* kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr-ă-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr-a-văn′	kăr′ă-văn′	kăr′ă-văn	kăr-ȧ-văn′
CARBINE	kär′bĭn	kär-bĭn′	kär′bĭn	kär′bĭn *or* kär-bīn′	kär′bĭn	kär′bĭn	kär′bĭn *or* kär′bīn
CARICATURE, *n. & v.*	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr	kăr-ĭk-ă-chūr′	kăr′ē-kȧ-tūr′	kăr′e-ka-tūr, *n.*; kăr-e-ka-tūr′, *v.*	kăr′ĭ-kă-tūr′	kăr′ĭ-kă-tūr′	kăr-ĭ-kȧ-tūr′, *n.*
CARMINE	kär′mĭn	kär-mĭn′	kär-mĭn′	kär′mĭn *or* kar-mĭn′	kär′mĭn	kär′mĭn	kär′mĭn
CARTEL	kär-tĕl′ *or* kär′tĕl	kär-tĕl′	kär-tĕl′	kär-tĕl′	kär′tĕl	kär′tĕl	kär′tĕl
CARTOUCH	kär-to͞och′	kär-to͞och′	kär-to͞osh′	kar-to͞och′	kär-to͞osh′	kär-to͞osh	kär-to͞osh′
CASEMENT	kās′ment	kāz′mĕnt	kāz′mĕnt	kāz′ment	kās′mĕnt	kāz′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt
CASEOUS	kā′sē-ŭs	. . . .	kā′sh'ŭs	kā′se-ŭs *or* kā′she-kas-sā′da *or* kăs′sa-kas-sā′va *or* kăs′sa-sā′vȧ	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′zē-ŭs
CASSADA	kăs′sȧ-dȧ	kăs′sȧ-dȧ	kăs′sȧ-dȧ		. . . .	kăs-sā′dă	kăs′sȧ-dȧ
CASSAVA	kăs′sȧ-vȧ	. . . .	. . . .		kă-sä′vă	kăs-sā′vă *or* -sä′vă	kăs′sȧ-vȧ
CAVALCADE	kăv′*al*-kād′	kăv′ăl-kād′	kăv′*al*-kād′	kăv-al-kād′	kăv′ăl-kād	kăv′ăl-kād	kăv′ăl-kăd
CEDRINE	sē′drĭn	sē′drĭn	sē′drĭn	sē′drin	sē′drĭn	sē′drĭn	sē′drĭn
CELESTINE (*Min.*)	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	. . . .	sē-lĕs′tĭn	sĕl′es-tĭn	sē-lĕs′tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	sĕ-lĕs′tĭn
CELIBACY	sē-lĭb′ȧ-sў, sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sē	sĕl′ē-bȧ-sē	sĕl′ē-bȧ-sē	sĕl′e-ba-sy	sĕl′ĭ-bă-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bă-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧs-ў
CEMENT, *n.*	sē-mĕnt′ *or* sĕm′ĕnt	sĕm′mĕnt	sē-mĕnt′	sĕm′ent	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′
CENOBITE	sĕn′ō-bīt *or* sē′nō-	. . . .	sē′nō-bīt	sĕn′o-bit	sē′nō-bīt	sĕn′ō-bīt	sē′nŭ-bīt
CHAGRIN	shȧ-grĭn′ *or* -grēn′	shă-grēn′	shȧ-grēn′	sha-grēn′	shă-grēn′	shă-grēn′	shȧ-grĭn′
CHALCEDONY	kăl-sĕd′ō-nў *or* kăl′sē-dō-nў	. . . .	kăl-sĕd′ō-nē	kal-sĕd′o-ne *or* kăl′se-dō-ne	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ŭn-ў
CHALDEE	kăl′dē *or* kăl-dē′	. . . .	kăl-dē′	kal-dē′	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl′dē
CHALDRON	chăl′drŭn, chȧl′drŭn	chăl′drŭn	chȧl′drŭn	chȧl′dron *or* chäl′-	chȧl′drŏn	chăl′drŏn	chȧl′drŭn
CHAMOIS	shăm′mў *or* shȧ-moi′	shă-moi′	shăm′wä	shăm′me *or* sha-moi′	shăm′wä	shăm′wȧ *or* shă-moi′	shȧm′wȧ
CHAMPAIGN, *a. & n., flat*	shăm-pān′	shăm′pān	shăm-pān′	shăm-pān′	shăm′pān	shăm-pān′	shăm′pān
CHAPERON	shăp′ĕr-ōn	shăp′ŭr-o͞on′	shăp′ĕr-ōN	shăp′er-ōn	shăp′ĕr-ŏng	shăp′ĕr-ōn *or* shăp-rŏN	shăp′ĕr-ŏn, *n.*; -ōn, *v.*
CHARY	chȧr′ў *or* chā′rў	chā′rē	chār′ē	chȧr′e *or* chā′re	chār′ў	chā′rĭ	chȧr′ў
CHEERFUL	chēr′fụl	chēr′fụl, chĕr′fụl	chēr′fụl	chēr′fụl	chēr′fụl	chēr′fụl	chēr′fụl
CHEMISTRY	kĕm′ĭs-trў	[kĭm′ĭs-trē]	kĭm′ĭs-trē	kĕm′is-tre *or* kĭm′-	kĕm′ĭs-trĭ	kĕm′ĭst-rĭ	kĕm′ĭs-trў
CHEROOT	chē-ro͞ot′	. . . .	. . . .	che-ro͞ot′	shē-ro͞ot′	shē-ro͞ot′	shēr-o͞ot′
CHIMPANZEE	chĭm-păn′zē	. . . .	chĭm′pan-zē′	chĭm-păn′ze	chĭm′păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē *or* chĭm′păn-zē	chĭm-păn′zē
CHIROMANCY	kī′rō-măn′sў	kĭr′rō-măn-sē	kī′rō-măn′sē	kī′ro-măn-se *or* kĭr′o-shi-văl′rik	kī′rō-măn′sĭ	kī′rō-măn-sĭ	kīr′ĭ-măn-sў
CHIVALRIC	shĭv′*al*-rĭk	. . . .	shē-văl′rĭk		shĭv′ăl-rĭk, chĭv′ăl-rŭs, chĭv′-shĭv′ăl-rŭs *or* chĭv′-shĭv′al-re *or* chĭv′-	shĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭv′ăl-rĭk
CHIVALROUS	shĭv′*al*-rŭs	chĭv′ăl-rŭs	shĭv′*al*-rŭs			shĭv′ăl-rŭs	shĭv′ăl-rŭs
CHIVALRY	shĭv′*al*-rў	chĭv′ăl-rē	shĭv′*al*-rē		shĭv′ăl-rў, chĭv′-	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rў
CHLORIDE	klō′rĭd *or* -rīd	. . . .	klō′rīd	klō′rid	klō′rĭd	klō′rīd	klōr′īd
CHLORINE	klō′rĭn *or* -rēn	. . . .	klō′rĭn	klō′rin	klō′rĭn	klō′rĭn *or* -rīn	klōr′ĭn
CHRISTIAN	krĭs′*chan*; 106	krĭst′yŭn	krĭst′*yan*; *colloq.* krĭst′sh'*an*	krĭst′yan	krĭst′yăn	krĭs′tyăn	krĭst′ĭ-ȧn
CHRISTIANITY	krĭs-chăn′ĭ-tў *or* krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tў	krĭs′chē-ăn′ē-tē	krĭs′tē-ăn′ē-tē	krĭst-ye-ăn′e-te	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs-tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs-tĭ-ȧn′ĭ-tў
CHRONOLOGICAL	krŏn′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kȧl	krŏn-nō-lŏj′ē-kăl	krō′nō-lŏd′jē-*kal*	krŏn-o-lŏj′e-kal	krŏn′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl	krŏn-ŏ-lŏj′ĭk-ăl	krŏn-ŭ-lŏj′ĭk-ȧl
CHYLIFACTION	kĭl′ĭ-făk′shŭn, kī′lĭ-	kĭl-lē-făk′shŭn	kī′lē-făk′shŭn	kī-le-făk′shun, kĭl′-e-	kī-lĭ-făk′shŭn	kī-lĭ-făk′shŏn	kī-lĭ-făk′shŭn
CHYMIFICATION	kĭm′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn *or* kī′mĭ-	. . . .	. . . .	kĭm-e-fe-kā′shun	kī-mĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	kīm′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŏn	kĭm-ĭf-ĭ-kā′shŭn
CIRCUMSCRIBE	sẽr′kŭm-skrīb′	sĕr-kŭm-skrīb′	sẽr′kŭm-skrīb	sẽr-kum-skrīb′	sẽr′kŭm-skrīb′	sẽr′kŭm-skrīb	sẽr-kŭm-skrīb′
CLEF	klĕf	klĭf	klĭf	klĕf *or* klĭf	klĕf	klĕf	klĕf
CLEPSYDRA	klĕp′sĭ-drȧ	. . . .	klĕps′ē-drȧ	klĕp′se-drȧ, klep-sī′-	klĕp′sĭ-dră	klĕp′sĭ-dră	klĕp-sī′drȧ
CLERK	klẽrk ; *in Eng.* klärk	klärk	klärk	klärk *or* klẽrk	klärk	klärk	klärk
CLIMACTERIC	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk *or* klĭm′ăk-tẽr′rĭk	klĭm-ăk-tẽr′rĭk	klĭm′ăk-tẽr′ĭk	klĭm-ak-tẽr′ik *or* kle-măk′ter-ĭk	klīm′ăk-tẽr-ĭk *or* klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk-tẽr′ĭk *or* klĭm-ăk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk
CLOTHES, *n. pl.*	klōthz *or* klōz	klōz	klōthz	klōthz *or* klōz	klōthz	klōthz	klōthz
COBALT	kō′bŏlt ; 115	kŏb′ălt	kō′bȧlt	kō′bȧlt *or* kŏb′alt	kō′bȧlt	kō′bȧlt	kō′bŏlt
COCHINEAL	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŭtch′ĭn-ēl′	kŏtch-ē-nēl′	kŏch′e-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl
COCKATRICE	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ă-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′a-trĭs	kŏk′ă-trĭs	kŏk′ă-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs
CODIFY	kō′dĭ-fī *or* kŏd′ĭ-fī	. . . .	. . . .	kŏd′e-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kō′dĭ-fī
COGNIZANCE	kŏg′nĭ-zȧns, kŏn′ē-	kŏn′nē-zȧns	kŏn′nē-zȧns	kŏg′ne-zȧns, kŏn′e-	kŏg′nĭ-zȧns *or* kŏn′nĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zȧns, kŏn′ĭ-	kŏn′ĭ-zȧns
COLOPHONY	kŏl′ō-fō′nў, kō-lŏf′ō-	kō-lŏf′ō-nē	kŏl′ō-fŏn-ē	ko-lŏf′o-ne, kŏl′o-fo-	kŏl′ō-fŏn-ĭ	kŏl′ŏ-fŏn-ĭ	kŭl-ŏf′ŭn-ў
COLORIFIC	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŏl-lō-rĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ŭr-ĭf′ĭk	kŏl-or-ĭf′ik	. . . .	kŭl-ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl-ŭr-ĭf′ĭk
COLPORTEUR	kŏl′pōr′tẽr	. . . .	. . . .	kŏl-por-tûr *or* kŏl′pōrt-er	kŏl′pōr-tẽr′	kŏl-pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pōr-tûr
COMATE, *a.*	kō′māt	. . . .	kŏm′ăt	kŏm′at	kō′māt	kō′māt	kō′māt
COMATOSE	kō′mȧ-tōs′ *or* kŏm′ȧ-	kŏm-ă-tōs′	kō′mȧ-tōs	kŏm′a-tōs′	kŏm′ă-tōs′	kō′mă-tōs	kŏm′ȧ-tōs
COMBAT	kŏm′băt *or* kŭm′băt	kŭm′băt	kŭm′*bat*	kŭm′bat *or* kŏm′-	kŭm′băt	kŏm′băt *or* kŭm′-	kŭm′băt, *n.*; -bât, *v.*
COMMENT, *v.*	kŏm′mĕnt	kŏm′mĕnt	kŏm′mĕnt	kŏm′ment *or* kom-mĕnt′	kŏm′mĕnt	kŏm-mĕnt′	kŏm′mĕnt
COMMISSARIAT, *v. t.*	kŏm′mĭs-sā′rĭ-ăt	. . . .	kŏm′mĭs-săr′ē-ȧ	kŏm-is-săr′e-ȧ *or* -sā′re-ăt	kŏm′mĭs-sā′rĭ-ăt	kŏm-mĭs-sā′rĭ-ăt	kŏm-mĭs-săr′ĭ-ȧt
COMMONWEALTH	kŏm′mŭn-wĕlth′	kŏm′mŭn-wĕlth	kŏm′mŭn-wĕlth	kŏm′mon-wĕlth *or* kŏm-mon-wĕlth′	kŏm′mŏn-wĕlth	kŏm′mŏn-wĕlth	kŏm′mŭn-wĕlth
COMPENSATE, *v. t.*	kŏm′pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŭm-pĕn′sāt	kom-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt *or* kŏm′pĕn-sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn′sāt
COMPLAISANCE	kŏm′plā-zăns′	kŏm-plē-zăns′	kŏm′plā-zăns′	kŏm-ple-zȧns′	kŏm′plā-zăns′	kŏm′plā-zăns	kŭm-plāz′ȧns *or* kŏm′plā-zȧns
COMPOSITE	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	kŭm-pŏz′ĭt	kom-pŏz′it	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt
COMPOST	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŭst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŏst
COMRADE	kŏm′răd *or* -rȧd	kŭm′rȧd	kŏm′rȧd	kŏm′rȧd *or* kŭm′-	kŏm′rȧd	kŏm′rȧd ; *formerly also* kŏm-rȧd′	kŭm′rȧd
CONCAVE	kŏn′kāv *or* kŏn′-	kŏng′kāv	kŏng′kâv	kŏng′kāv	kŏn′kāv	kŏn′kāv	kŏn′kāv

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
CONCLAVE	kŏn′klāv *or* kŏn′-	kŏng′klāv	kŏng′klâv	kŏng′klāv	kŏn′klāv	kŏn′klāv	kŏn′klāv
CONDUIT	kŏn′dĭt *or* kŭn′-	kŭn′dĭt	kŭn′dĭt	kŭn′dĭt	kŭn′dĭt *or* kŏn′-	kŏn′dĭt *or* kŭn′-	kŭn′dĭt
CONFESSOR	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn′fĕs-sŭr	kŏn′fes-sŭr	kŏn′fes-or, kon-fĕs′-	kŏn-fĕs′sẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ŏr *or* kŏn′-	kŭn-fĕs′sûr
CONFIDANT, *n. masc.*	kŏn′fĭ-dănt′	kŏn-fē-dănt′	kŏn′fê-dănt′	kŏn-fe-dănt′	kŏn′fĭ-dănt′	kŏn′fĭ-dănt *or* kŏn-fĭ′-dănt′	kŏn′fĭ-dänt
CONFINE, *v. t.*	kŏn′fīn *or* kŏn-fīn′	kŏn-fīn′	kŏn′fīn	kon-fīn′ *or* kŏn′fīn	kŏn-fīn′	kŏn-fīn′	kŭn-fīn′
CONFISCATE, *v.*	kŏn′fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs′-	kŏn-fĭs′kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kât	kon-fĭs′kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt *or* kŏn′fĭs-	kŏn′fĭs-kāt
CONGÉ, *n.*	kôN′zhā′; *E.* kŏn′jē	kŏn-jē′	kŏn′jê	kŏn′jē	kŏng′zhā	kŏn′jē; *Fr.* kŏN-zhā	kŏn-jā′
CONGENER	kŏn′jē-nẽr	kŏn-jē′nŭr	kŏn′jê-nẽr	kŏn′je-ner *or* kon-jē′-	kŏn-jē′nẽr	kŏn-jē′nẽr *or* kŏn′jĕn-ẽr	kŏn′jē-nẽr
CONGLOBATE, *a.*	kŏn-glō′bât	kŏn-glō′bāt	kŏng′glō-bât	kon-glō′bat	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt
CONNATE	kŏn′nāt *or* kŏn-nāt′	kŏn-nāt′	kŏn-nāt′	kon-nāt′	kŏn-nāt′	kŏn′nāt	kŏn′nāt
CONNOISSEUR	kŏn′nĭs-sûr′ *or* -sụr′	kŏ-nĕs-sār′	kŏn′nis-sûr′ *or* -sûr′	kŏn-nis-sûr′ *or* -sûr′	kŏn′nĭs-sẽr′	kŏn′ĭs-sūr	kon-nŭs-sûr′
CONSERVATOR	kŏn′sẽr-vā′tẽr	kŏn-sẽr-vā′tŭr	kŏn′sẽr-vâ′tŭr	kŏn′ser-vā-tor	kŏn′sẽr-vā′tẽr	kŏn-sẽr-vā′tẽr *or* kŏn′sẽr-vā-tẽr	kŭn-sẽr′vâ-tûr *or* kŭn′sẽr-vā-tûr
CONSIGNEE	kŏn′sĭ-nē′	. . . .	kŏn-sê-nē′	kŏn-se-nē′	kŏn′sĭ-nē′	kŏn-sīn-ē′	kŏn-sīn-ē′
CONSIGNOR	kŏn-sīn′ẽr *or* kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	. . . .	kŏn-sê-nôr′	kŏn-se-nôr′	kŏn-sī′nẽr *or* kŏn′sĭ-nŏr′	kŏn-sīn′ŏr	kŭn-sīn′ûr
CONSISTORY	kŏn-sĭs′tŏ-rў *or* kŏn′sĭs-	kŏn′sĭs-tŭr-ê	kŏn′sĭs-tŭr-ê	kŏn′sis-to-re *or* kon-sĭs′-	kŏn-sĭs′tẽr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tŏr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tûr-ў
CONSOLS	kŏn′sŏlz *or* kŏn-sŏlz′	. . . .	kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn-sŏlz′, kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn′sŏlz, kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn-sŏlz′
CONSUMMATE, *v.*	kŏn′sŭm-māt *or* kŏn-sŭm′-	kŏn-sŭm′māt	kŏn-sŭm′mât	kon-sŭm′māt	kŏn-sŭm′māt	kŏn′sŭm-āt	kŏn′sŭm-māt
CONTEMPLATE	kŏn′tĕm-plāt *or* kŏn-tĕm′-	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plât	kon-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt *or* kŏn′tĕm-	kŭn-tĕm′plāt *or* kŏn′tĕm-
CONTEMPLATOR	kŏn′tĕm-plā′tẽr	kŏn-tĕm′plā-tŭr	kŏn′tĕm-plā′tŭr	kon-tĕm′plā-tor *or* kŏn′tem-	kŏn′tĕm-plā′tẽr	kŏn-tĕm′plāt-ẽr	kŭn-tĕm′plā-tûr
CONTENTS	kŏn′tĕnts, kŏn-tĕnts′	kŏn-tĕnts′	kŏn-tĕnts′	kon-tĕnts′, kŏn′tĕnts	kŏn-tĕnts′, kŏn′tĕnts	kŏn′tents, kŏn-tĕnts′	kŏn′tĕnts, kŭn-tĕnts′
CONTRITE	kŏn′trĭt	kŏn′trĭt	kŏn-trĭt′, kŏn′trĭt	kŏn′trĭt	kŏn′trĭt	kŏn′trĭt	kŏn′trĭt
CONVENIENT	kŏn-vēn′yent	kŏn-vē′nē-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′nê-ĕnt	kon-vēn′yent	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŭn-vē′nĭ-ent
CONVERSELY	kŏn′vẽrs-lў *or* kŏn-vẽrs′-	kŏn-vẽrs′lē	kŏn-vẽrs′lê	kŏn′vẽrs-le *or* kon-vẽrs′-	kŏn′vẽrs-lĭ	kŏn′vẽrs-lĭ	kŭn′vẽrs-lў
CONVIVIAL	kŏn-vĭv′ĭ-*a*l	kŏn-vĭv′yăl	kŏn-vĭv′ê-*a*l	kon-vĭv′e-al *or* -yal	kŏn-vĭv′ĭ-ăl	kŏn-vĭ′vĭ-ăl	kŭn-vĭv′ĭ-ăl
CONY	kŭ′nў *or* kŭn′ў	kŭn′nē	kŭ′nê	kŭn′e *or* kō′ne	kŭ′nĭ	kŭ′nĭ	kŭ′nў
COOPER	kōōp′ẽr	kōō′pŭr	kōōp′ẽr	kōōp′er *or* kōōp′er	kōōp′ẽr	kōō′pẽr	kōōp′ẽr
COPAIBA	kŏ-pā′bâ	. . . .	kŏ-pā′bâ	ko-pē′bâ	kŏ-pā′bă	kŏ-pā′bă	kŏp-ĭ′bâ
COPAL	kō′*pa*l	. . . .	kō′*pa*l	kō′pal	kō′pāl *or* kō pāl′	kō-pāl′	kō-pāl′
CORDIAL	kôr′*ja*l, kôrd′*ya*l	kôr′jē-ăl	kôr′dê-*a*l	kôrd′yal, kôr′de-al	kôr′dĭ-ăl	kôr′dĭ-ăl	kôr′dĭ-ăl
COROLLARY	kŏr′ŏl-lâ-rў	kŏr′ŏ-lăr-ē	kŏr′ŏl-l*a*r-ê	kŏr′ol-la-re, ko-rŏl′-	kŏr′ŏl-lẽr-ĭ	kŏ′rŏl-lă-rĭ	kŏr′ŏl-lâ-rў, kŏ-rŏl′-
CORONAL, *a.*	kŏr′ŏ-n*a*l *or* kŏ-rō′-	kŏr-ō′năl	kŏr′ô-n*a*l	ko-rō′nal *or* kŏr′o-	kŏr′ŏ-năl *or* kŏ-rō′-	kŏ-rō′năl	kŏ-rō′nal *or* kŏr′ŭ-
CORSE	kôrs *or* kŏrs	kŏrs	kôrs	kōrs *or* kôrs	kŏrs	kŏrs	kôrs
COTERIE	kŏ′*te*-rē′	kō-tŭr-rē′	kŏt′ẽr-ē′	kō-te-rē′	kō′tẽr-ē	kŏ′tē-rē	kō′tẽr-ĭ
COTILLON	kŏ′tĭ′yŏN′, kŏ′tĭl′-	kō-tĭl-yŏng′	kô-tĭl′yŏn	ko-tĭl′yŭn	kō-tĭl′yŭn	kŏ-tēl-yŏN	kō-tēl-yŏN
COTYLEDONOUS	kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ŭn-ŭs	. . . .	kŏt′ê-lĕd′ô-nŭs	kŏt-e-lĕd′o-nŭs	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏ-nŭs	kŏt-ĭl-ē′dŏn-ŭs	kŏt-ĭl-ē′dŭn-ŭs
COUNTERPOISE, *v. t.*	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun-tŭr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun-ter-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz
COUNTERSIGN, *v. t.*	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun-tŭr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sîn	koun-ter-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn	koun-tẽr-sīn′	koun-tẽr-sīn′
COUNTERSINK, *v. t.*	koun′tẽr-sĭ*n*k′	. . . .	. . . .	koun-ter-sĭ*n*k′	koun′tẽr-sĭnk	koun-tẽr-sĭ*n*k′	koun-tẽr-sĭ*n*k′
COURIER	kōō′rĭ-ẽr	kōō-rĭ′r′	kōōr′ê-ẽr	kōōr′rẽr	kōōr′ĭ-ẽr	kōō′rē-ẽr	kōōr′ĭ-ẽr
COURTEOUS	kûr′tê-ŭs	kŭr′tshē-ŭs	kŭr′tê-ŭs	kûr′te-ŭs, kōrt′yus	kẽrt′yŭs	kōrt′ē-ŭs	kōrt′ē-ŭs
COURTESAN	kûr′tê-zăn	kŭr-tē-zăn′	kŭr-tê-zăn′	kûr-te-zăn′	kẽr′tē-zăn	kōrt′ē-zăn	kōrt′ē-zăn
CROCODILE	krŏk′ŏ-dīl	krŏk′ŏ-dĭl	krŏk′kŏ-dīl	krŏk′o-dīl *or* -dĭl	krŏk′ō-dīl	krŏ′kō-dīl	krŏk′ŭ-dīl
CRYSTALLINE	krĭs′*ta*l-lĭn *or* -lĭn	krĭs′tăl-lin *or* -lĭn	krĭs′t*a*l-lĭn	krĭs′tal-lĭn *or* -lĭn	krĭs′tăl-lĭn	krĭs′tăl-īn	krĭs′tâl-lĭn
CUIRASS	kwē-răs′ *or* kwẽ′răs	kwē-răs′	kwẽ′răs	kwē-răs′ *or* kwē′răs	kwĭ-răs′	kwĭ-răs′	kwĭ-răs′
CURVET, *n.*	kûr′vĕt *or* kŭr-vĕt′	kŭr-vĕt′	kûr′vĕt	kûr′vet *or* kur-vĕt′	kẽr′vĕt	kẽr-vĕt′	kûr-vĕt′
CYMOSE	sĭ′mōs	. . . .	sî-mōs′	si-mōs′	sĭm′mōz	sīm′ōs	si′mōs
CYNOSURE	sĭ′nō-shụr *or* sĭn′ō-	sĭn′ō-shŭr *or* sĭ′nō-	sî′nô-zh*u*r	sĭ′no-sŭr *or* sĭn′o-	sĭ′nō-zhōōr	sĭn′ō-zhōōr	sīn′ŭ-sûr
DAHLIA	dăl′yà *or* dāl′yà	. . . .	dā′lê-â	dä′le-â	dā′lĭ-ă	dă′lĭ-ă	dāl′ĭ-â
DAUNT	dänt	dänt	dänt	dänt	ḍant	ḍant	ḍant
DEAF	dĕf *or* dēf	dĕf	dĕf	dĕf	dĕf	dĕf	dĕf
DECANAL	dĕk′à-n*a*l	. . . .	dĕk′â-n*a*l	dĕk′a-nal *or* de-kā′-	dĕk′ă-năl	dē′kăn-ăl	dĕk′án-âl
DECANTATION	dē′kăn-tā′shŭn	dĕk-ăn-tā′shŭn	dĕ′kăn-tā′shŭn	dĕk-an-tā′shun	dē′kăn-tā′shŭn	dē-kănt-ā′shŏn	dē-kănt-ā′shŭn
DECLINATORY	dê-klĭn′à-tŏ-rў *or* dê-klĭn′-	dê-klĭn′ă-tŭr-ē	dê-klĭ′nâ-tŭr-ê	de-klĭn′a-to-re	dĕ-klĭn′ă-tẽr-ĭ	dē-klĭn′ă-tŏr-ĭ	dē-klĭn′ă-tûr-ў
DECOROUS	dê-kō′rŭs, dĕk′ŏ-rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs	dê-kō′rŭs	de-kō′rus, dĕk′o-rŭs	dĕ-kō′rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs	dĕ-kō′rŭs, dĕ′k ŭ-rŭs
DEFILE, *n.*	dê-fīl′ *or* dẽ′fīl	dē-fīl′	dẽ′fĭl	de-fīl′	dĕ-fīl′ *or* dẽ′fīl	dē-fīl′	dĕ-fīl′
DEFLAGRABLE	dê-flā′grà-b'l, dĕf′lă-	dē-flā′gră-bl	dĕf′lâ-grâ-bl	de-flā′gra-bl, dĕf′la-	dĕf′lă-grā-bl	dē-flā′gră-bl	dĕ-flā′grâ-bel
DELEBLE	dĕl′ê-b'l *or* dẽ′lê-b'l	. . . .	dẽ′lê-bl	dĕl′e-bl	dĕl′ĕ-bl	dẽ′lē-bl	dēl′ē-bel
DEMOLITION	dĕm′ŏ-lĭsh′ŭn	dĕm-ō-lĭsh′ŭn	dĕm′ô-lĭsh′ŭn	dĕm-o-lĭsh′un	dĕm′ŏ-lĭsh′ŭn	dē-mō-lĭ′shŏn	dĕm-ŭ-lĭ′shŭn
DEMONIACAL	dĕm′ŏ-nī′à-k*a*l	dĕm-ō-nī′ă-k*a*l	dĕm′ô-nī′â-k*a*l	dĕm-o-nī′a-kal	dĕm-ō-nī′ă-kăl	dē-mō-nī′ăk-ăl	dē-mō-nī′â-kâl
DEMONOLOGY	dē′mŏn-ŏl′ŏ-jў *or* dĕm′ŏn-	dĕm-ō-nŏl′ō-jē	dĕm′ŏn-ŏl′ô-jê	dē-mon-ŏl′o-je *or* dĕm-on-	dē′mŏn-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ	dē-mŏn-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ	dē-mŭn-ŏl′ŭ-jў
DEMONSTRATE	dĕm′ŏn-strāt *or* dê-mon′-	dē-mŏn′strāt	dê-mŏn′strât	de-mŏn′strāt	dĕ-mŏn′strāt *or* dĕm′ŏn-	dē′mŏn-strāt	dē-mŏn′strāt *or* dĕm′ŭn-
DEMONSTRATOR	dĕm′ŏn-strā′tẽr	dĕm-mŏn-strā′tŭr	dĕm′ŭn-strā′tŭr	dĕm′on-strā-tor *or* de-mŏn′-	dĕm′ŏn-strā′tẽr	dē′mŏn-strāt-ẽr	dĕm′ŭn-strāt-ûr
DENUDATION	dĕn′ŭ-dā′shŭn *or* dē′nŭ-	dĕn-nū-dā′shŭn	dĕn′û-dā′shŭn	dĕn′u-dā′shun	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn	dē-nūd-ā′shŏn	dē-nûd-ā′shŭn
DEPOSITION	dĕp′ŏ-zĭsh′ŭn, dē′pō-	dĕp-pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē′pô-zĭsh′ŭn	dĕp-o-zĭsh′un	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē-pō-zĭ′shŏn	dē-pōz-ĭ′shŭn
DEPOT	dē′pō ; *F.* dă-pō′	. . . .	dā-pō′	de-pō′	dē-pō′	dē-pō′	dĕp′ō
DESICCATE	dĕs′ĭk-kāt, dê-sĭk′-	dē-sĭk′kāt	dê-sĭk′kât	de-sĭk′kāt	dĕs′ĭk-kāt	dē-sĭk′kāt	dē-sĭk′kāt
DESIGN, *v.*	dê-zīn′ *or* dê-sīn′	dē-sīn′	dê-sīn′	de-sīn′ *or* de-zīn′	dē-zīn′ *or* dê-sīn′	dē-sīn′ *or* dē-zīn′	dē-zīn′
DESIST	dê-zĭst′ *or* dê-sĭst′	dē-sĭst′	dê-sĭst′	de-sĭst′	dē-sĭst′	dē-sĭst′	dē-zĭst′
DETAIL, *n.*	dē′tāl *or* dê-tāl′	dē-tāl′	dẽ′tâl	de-tāl′ *or* dẽ′tāl	dē′tāl	dē-tāl′	dē-tāl′ *or* dē′tāl
DETESTATION	dĕt′ĕs-tā′shŭn *or* dē′tĕs-	dĕt-ĕs-tā′shŭn	dẽ′tĕs-tā′shŭn	dĕt-es-tā′shun	dē′tĕs-tā′shŭn	dē-tĕst-ā′shŏn	dē-tĕs-tā′shŭn
DETINUE	dĕt′ĭ-nū	dē-tĭn′ū	dĕt′ê-nû	dĕt′e-nū *or* de-tĭn′u	dĕt′ĭ-nū	dē′tĭ-nū	dĕt′ĭ-nû
DEVASTATE	dĕv′*a*s-tāt	dē-văs′tāt	dê-văs′tât	de-vās′tāt *or* dĕv′as-	dĕv′ăs-tāt	dē′văs-tāt	dĕv′ăs-tāt
DIÆRESIS	dī-ĕr′ê-sĭs	dī-ĕr′ê-sĭs	dî-ĕr′ê-sĭs	dī-ĕr′e-sĭs	dī-ē′rĕ-sĭs	dī-ē′rĕ-sĭs *or* dī-ĕ′-	dī-ē′rĕ-sĭs
DIALLAGE, *n.* (*Min.*)	dī′*a*l-lāj	. . . .	dî-ăl′lâ-jê	dī-ăl′la-je	dī′ăl-lāj	dī′ăl-āj *or* dī-ăl′lă-jē	dī′âl-lâj *or* dī-ăl′lâ-jē
DIAMOND	dī′à-mŭnd *or* dī′mŭnd	dī′ă-mŭnd	dī′a-mŭnd, *coll.* dī′mŭnd	dī′a-mond *or* dī′mond	dī′ă-mŭnd	dī′ă-mŏnd	dī′â-mŭnd
DIATRIBE	dī′à-trīb	. . . .	dī′à-trī′bê	dī′a-trīb, dī-ăt′re-be	dī′ă-trīb	dī′ă-trīb	dī′â-trīb
DILATE	dĭ-lāt′ *or* dī-lāt′	dē-lāt′	dī-lāt′	de-lāt′ *or* dī-lāt′	dī-lāt′	dī-lāt′	dī-lāt′
DIMISSORY	dĭm′ĭs-sŏ-rў	dĭm′ĭs-sŭr-rē	dĭm′ĭs-sŭr-ê	dĭm′is-so-re	dĭm′ĭs-sẽr-ĭ	dĭ-mĭs′sŏ-rĭ	dĭm′ĭs-sûr-ў
DIOCESAN	dī-ŏs′ê-*sa*n, dī′ŏ-sē′-	dī-ŏs′sē-săn	dī-ŏs′ê-z*a*n	dī-ŏs′e-săn, -o-sē′san	dī-ŏs′ĕs-ăn, dī′ŏ-sēs-	dī-ŏs′ĕs-ăn, dī′ŏ-sēs-	dī-ŏs′ê-sân
DIPHTHONG	dĭf′thŏng *or* dĭp′-	dĭp′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng	dĭf′thŏng *or* dĭp′-	dĭf′thŏng
DISABLE, *v. t.*	dĭs-ā′b'l	dĭz-ā′bl	dĭz-ā′bl	dĭz-ā′bl	dĭz-ā′bl	dĭs-ā′bl	dĭs-ā′bel
DISCOUNT, *v.*	dĭs′kount′ *or* dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′, *R.* dĭs′-	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′
DISCREPANCE	dĭs-krĕp′*a*ns	dĭs′krē-păns	dĭs′krê-p*a*ns	dĭs′kre-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ăns *or* dĭs′krĕp-	dĭs′krĕp-ăns *or* dĭs-krĕp′-	dĭs-krĕp′âns
DISDAIN, *n.* & *v.*	dĭs-dān′ *or* dĭz-	dĭz-dān′	dĭz-dān′	diz-dān′	dĭs-dān′	dĭs-dān′	dĭs-dān′
DISGRACE, *n.* & *v.*	dĭs-grās′	dĭz-grās′	dĭz-grās′	dĭz-grās′	dĭs-grās′	dĭs-grās′	dĭs-grās′
DISPUTABLE	dĭs′pū-tà-b'l	dĭs′pū-tă-bl, dĭs-pū′-	dĭs′pû-tâ-bl	dĭs′pu-ta-bl	dĭs′pū-tă-bl	dĭs-pūt′ă-bl	dĭs-pū-tà-bel, dĭs′pū-
DISSYLLABLE	dĭs-sĭl′là-b'l *or* dĭs′sĭl′-	dĭs′sĭl-lă-bl	dĭs′sĭl′lâ-bl	dĭs-sĭl′la-bl, dĭs′sĭl-	dĭs-sĭl′lă-bl	dĭs′sĭl-lă-bl	dĭs-sĭl′lâ-bel
DIVERSE, *a.*	dĭ′vẽrs *or* dī-vẽrs′	dĭ′vẽrs	dĭ′vẽrs	dĭ-vẽrs′ *or* dĭ′vẽrs	dī-vẽrs′ *or* dĭ′vẽrs	dī-vẽrs′ *or* dĭ′vẽrs	dī-vẽrs′ *or* dĭ′vẽrs
DOCILE	dŏs′ĭl *or* dō′sĭl	dŏs′sĭl	dŏs′sĭl	dŏs′il	dŏs′ĭl *or* dō′sĭl	dō′sĭl *or* dŏ′sĭl	dō′sĭl *or* dŏs′ĭl
DRAMA	drà′mà *or* drā′mà	drā′mà *or* drăm′mă	drăm′â	drā′mà *or* drăm′â	dräm′ă	drä′mă	drä′mâ
DULIA	dū-lī′à	dū′lē-ă	dū′lê-â	dū′le-â	dū-lī′ă	dū′lĭ-ă	dū′lĭ-â
DYNASTY	dĭ′*na*s-tў *or* dĭn′*as*-	dĭ′năs-tē *or* dĭn′ăs-	dĭn′*a*s-tê	dĭ′nas-te *or* dĭn′as-	dĭn′ăs-tĭ	dĭn′ăs-tĭ	dĭn′âs-tў
DYSPEPSY	dĭs-pĕp′sў	dĭs′pĕp-sē	dĭs-pĕp′sê	dĭs′pep-se, dis-pĕp′-	dĭs-pĕp′sĭ	dĭs-pĕp′sĭ	dĭs-pĕp′sў

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
Ecclesiastic	ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭk	ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs′tĭk	ĕk-klē′zē-ăs′tĭk	ĕk-kle-ze-ăs′tik	ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭk	ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭk	ĕk-klē-zĭ-ăs′tĭk
Economic	ē′kō-nŏm′ĭk, ĕk′ō-	ĕk-kō-nŏm′ĭk	ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ĕk-o-nŏm′ik, ē-ko-	ēk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ē-kŏn-ŏm′ĭk	ĕk-ŭ-nŏm′ĭk
E'er	ār *or* âr ; 52	. . . .	ār	âr	ār	ār	âr
Egotism	ē′gō-tĭz′m *or* ĕg′ō-	ē′gō-tĭzm	ĕg′ō-tĭzm	ē′go-tĭzm *or* ĕg′o-	ēg′ō-tĭzm	ē′gŏt-ĭzm	ĕg′ŭ-tĭzm
Egregious	ē-grē′jŭs *or* -jĭ-ŭs	ē-grē′jē-ŭs	ē-grē′jē-ŭs	e-grē′jus	ē-grē′jĭ-ŭs	ē-grē′jĭ-ŭs	ē-grē′jĭ-ŭs
Either	ē′thẽr *or* ī′thẽr	ē′thŭr	ē′thẽr	ē′ther	ē′thẽr *or* ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr *or* ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr *or* ī′thẽr
Eleemosynary	ĕl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rў *or* ĕl′ē-mŏz′-	ĕl-ē-mŏz′ē-năr-ē	ĕl′ē-mŏz′ē-*nar*-ē	ĕl-e-mŏs′e-na-re	ĕl′ĕ-mŏz′ĭ-nēr-ĭ	ĕl-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ē-lē-mūs′ĭn-ā-rў
Elegiac	ē-lē′jĭ-ăk *or* ĕl′ē-jī′-	ĕl-ē-jī′ăk	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl-e-jī′ak	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl-ē′jĭ-ăk *or* ĕl-ē-jī′-	ē-lē-jī′ăk
Elephantoid	ĕl′ē-făn-toid′	. . . .	ĕl′e-fan-toid	ĕl′e-fan-toid	ĕl′ĕ-făn′toid	ĕl-ē-făn′oid	ĕl-ē-făn′toid
Elongation	ē′lŏn-gā′shŭn	ĕl-ŏng-gā′shŭn	ē′lŏn-gā′shŭn [*pl.* ē-lī′trà]	ĕl′e-trŏn	ēl′ŏng-gā′shun	ē-lŏng-gā′shŏn	ē-lŏn-gā′shŭn
Elytron	ĕl′ĭ-trŏn *or* ē-lī′trŏn	. . . .	. . . .	ĕl′ĭ-trŏn	ĕl′ĭ-trŏn	ē′lĭ-trŏn	ē-lī′trŏn
Embrasure	ĕm-brā′zhŭr	ĕm-brā′zhŭr	ĕm′brā-zūr′	ĕm-bra-zhur′ *or* em-brā′zhur	ĕm-brā′zhōōr	ĕm-brā′zhūr	ĕm-brāz′ūr *or* ĕm-brā-zūr′
Empiric, *n.*	ĕm-pĭr′ĭk	ĕm′pē-rĭk *or* ĕm-pĭr′ĭk	ĕm-pĭr′ĭk	em-pĭr′ik *or* ĕm′pe-rĭk	ĕm-pĭr′ĭk	ĕm-pĭ′rĭk	ĕm-pĭr′ĭk
Empyrean, *n.*	ĕm′pĭ-rē′an	ĕm-pī-rē′ăn *or* ĕm-pĭr′ē-	ĕm′pē-rē′an	ĕm-pe-rē′an *or* em-pĭr′e-an	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm-pī-rē′ăn	ĕm-pĭr-ē′án
Enfilade	ĕn′fĭ-lād′	ĕn-fē-lād′	ŏN′fē-läd′	ĕn-fe-lād′	ĕn′fĭ-lād′	ĕn-fĭ-lād′	ĕn′fĭ-lād
Enigmatic	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk, ĕn′ĭg-	ĕn-ĭg-măt′ĭk	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk	ē-nig-măt′ik	ēn′ĭg-măt′ĭk	ē-nĭg-măt′ĭk	ĕ-nĭg-măt′ĭk
Enneagon	ĕn′nē-ă-gŏn	. . . .	ĕn-nē′a-gŏn	en-nē′a-gŏn, ĕn′ne-	ĕn′nē-ă-gŏn	ĕn′nē-ă-gŏn	ĕn′nĕ-ă-gŏn
Ensigncy	ĕn′sĭn-sў	ĕn′sĭn-sē	ĕn′sĭn-sē	ĕn′sin-se	ĕn′sĭn-sĭ	ĕn′sĭn-sў	ĕn′sĭn-sў
Enunciation	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn-shē-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′shē-ā′shŭn	e-nŭn-she-ā′shun	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŏn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŏn	ē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′shŭn
Envelop, *n.*	ĕn-vĕl′ŏp	. . . .	. . . .	en-vĕl′op	. . . .	ĕn′vĕl-ŏp	ĕn′vel ōp
Envelope, *n.*	ĕn′vĕl-ōp *or* än′ve-lōp′	ŏn-vē-lōp′	ŏNv′lŭp	äng-ve-lōp′ *or* ĕn′ve-lōp	ēn′vĕl-ōp	ĕn′vĕl-ōp	ĕn′vel-ōp
Environs	ĕn-vī′rŏnz *or* ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz	ŏn-vē-rōnz′ *or* ĕn-vī′rŭns	ĕn′vē-rŭnz	en-vī′ronz *or* ĕn′ve-rŏnz	ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz *or* ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŭnz
Epicurean	ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′an *or* -kū′rē-an	ĕp-ē-kū-rē′ăn	ĕp′ē-kū-rē′*an*	ĕp-e-ku-rē′an	ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′ăn	ĕ′pĭ-kū-rē′ăn	ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′án
Epoch	ē′pŏk *or* ĕ′pŏk	ĕp′ŏk *or* ē′pŏk	ĕp′ŭk	ĕp′ok *or* ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk
Equable	ē′kwa-b'l	ē′kwā-bl	ĕk′wā-bl	ē′kwa-bl	ēk′wā-bl	ē′kwā-bl	ē′kwā-bel
Equerry	ĕk′wĕr-rў, ē-kwĕr′rў	. . . .	ĕk′wĕr-rē	ĕk′we-re, e-kwĕr′e	ēk′wĕr-ĭ	ē′kwē-rĭ	ē′kwĕr-rў
Ere	ār *or* âr ; 52	ār	ār	âr	ār	ār	âr
Erring	ĕr′rĭng *or* ĕr′rĭng	. . . .	ĕr′rĭng	ĕr′ing	ĕr′rĭng	ĕr′ĭng	ĕr′ĭng
Escalop	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	skŏl′lup	. . . .	skŏl′lop *or* es-kŏl′up	ĕs-kăl′ŏp	ĕs-kŏl′lŏp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp
Espionage	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj *or* -nàzh′	. . . .	ĕs′pē-ō-näzh	ĕs′pe-o-nāj *or* -nàzh	ĕs′pē-ō-nāj′, -nàzh′	ĕs′pĭ-ŏn-āj	ĕs′pĭ-ŭn-ĭj
Essayist	ĕs′sā-ĭst	ĕs-sā′ĭst	ĕs′sā-ĭst	ĕs′sa-ĭst *or* es-sā′ist	ĕs′sā-ĭst	ĕs′sā-ĭst	ĕs′sā-ĭst
Etiquette	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt-ē-kĕt′	ĕt′ē-kĕt′	ĕt-e-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt
Euripus	ū-rī′pŭs	ū-rī′pŭs	ū′rē-pŭs	ū-rī′pus *or* ū′re-pŭs	. . . .	ū-rī′pŭs	ū-rī′pŭs
Evangelical	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kal *or* ĕv′ăn-	ĕv-ăn-jĕl′ē-kăl	ĕv′ăn-jĕl′ĭ-*kal*	ē-van-jĕl′e-kal *or* ĕv-an-	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē-văn-jĕl′ĭk-ăl	ē-văn-jĕl′ĭk-ăl
Exacerbate	ĕgz-ăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕgz-ăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕgz-ăs′ẽr-bāt	egz-ăs′er-bāt	ĕks-ăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕks-ăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕks-ăs′ẽr-bāt
Excerpt, *n.*	ĕk-sẽrpt′	. . . .	ĕks-sẽrpt′	eks-sẽrpt′, ĕks′sẽrpt	ĕk-sẽrpt′	ĕk-sẽrpt′	ĕks-sẽrpt′
Excretive	ĕks-krē′tĭv, ĕks′krē-	ĕks′krē-tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks′kre-tĭv, eks-krē′-	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks′krē-tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv
Excretory	ĕks-krē′tō-rў *or* ĕks′krē-	ĕks′krē-tŭr-ē	ĕks-krē′tŭr-ē	ĕks′kre-to-re *or* eks-kre′-	ĕks-krē′tẽr-ĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ	ĕks-krē′tûr-ў
Executive	ĕgz-ĕk′ū-tĭv *or* ĕks-	ĕgz-ĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕks-ĕk′ū-tĭv	egz-ĕk′u-tĭv	ĕgz-ĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕgz-ĕk′ŭt-ĭv	ĕgz-ĕk′ū-tĭv
Exemplary	ĕgz′ĕm-plā-rў	ĕgz′ĕm-plăr-ē	ĕgz′ĕm-*plar*-ē	ĕgz′em-pla-re	ĕgz′ĕm-plē-rĭ	ĕgz′ĕm-plă-rĭ	ĕgz-ĕm′plár-ў
Exhalation	ĕks′hà-lā′shŭn *or* ĕgz′à-	ĕks-hă-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hà-lā′shŭn	egz-ha-lā′shun	ĕks′hă-lā′shŭn	ĕgz-hă-lā′shŏn	ĕgz-hà-lā′shŭn
Exhale	ĕks-hāl′ *or* ĕgz-āl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	egz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′
Exhaust	ĕgz-ąst′	ĕgz-hąst′	ĕgz-hąst′	egz-hąst′	ĕgz-hąst′	ĕgz-hąst′	ĕgz-hąst′
Exhaustion	ĕgz-ąs′chŭn	ĕgz-hąs′chŭn	ĕgz-hąst′yŭn ; *colloq.* -shŭn	egz-hąst′yun	ĕgz-hąst′yŭn	ĕgz-hąst′yŏn	ĕgz-hąst′yŭn
Exile, *n.*	ĕks′īl	ĕks′īl	ĕks′īl	ĕks′īl	ĕgz′īl *or* ĕks′īl	ĕgz′īl ; *obs.* ĕgz-īl′	ĕgz′īl
Exile, *v.*	ĕks′īl	ĕg-zīl′	ĕks′īl	egz-īl′ *or* ĕks′īl	ĕgz′īl *or* ĕks′īl	ĕgz′īl ; *obs.* ĕgz-īl′	ĕgz′īl
Explicative	ĕks′plĭ-kā-tĭv	ĕks′plē-kā-tĭv	ĕks′plĕ-kā′tĭv	ĕks′ple-kā-tiv	ĕks′plĭ-kā′tĭv	ĕks′plĭ-kāt-ĭv	ĕks′plĭ-kā-tĭv
Explicatory	ĕks′plĭ-kā′tō-rў	. . . .	ĕks′plĕ-kā′tŭr-ē	ĕks′ple-kā-to-re	ĕks′plĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĕks′plĭ-kă-tō-rĭ	ĕks′plĭ-kā-tûr-ў
Exploratory	ĕks-plōr′ā-tō-rў *or* ĕks-plŏr′-	ĕks-plŏr′ă-tŭr-ē	ĕks-plŏr′ā-tŭr-ē	eks-plŏr′a-tor-e	ĕks-plōr′ă-tẽr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ă-tō-rĭ	ĕks-plōr′á-tûr-ў
Expurgate	ĕks′pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pûr′-	. . . .	ĕks-pûr′gāt	eks-pûr′gāt	ĕks-pẽr′gāt	ĕks-pẽr′gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt
Expurgator	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr *or* ĕks-pûr′gā-tẽr	. . . .	ĕks-pûr′gā-tŭr	eks-pûr′ga-tor *or* ĕks′pur-gā-	ĕks-pẽr′gā-tẽr	ĕks-pẽr′găt-ẽr	ĕks-pûr′gā-tôr
Exsiccate	ĕks′sĭk-kāt, ĕks-sĭk′-	ĕk-sĭk′kāt	ĕks-sĭk′kāt	eks-sĭk′kāt	ĕk-sĭk′kāt	ĕk-sĭk′kāt	ĕks-sĭk′kāt
Extirpate	ĕks′tẽr-pāt, ĕks-tẽr′-	ĕk-stẽr′pāt	ĕks-tẽr′pāt	eks-tẽr′pāt	ĕks-tẽr′pāt	ĕk-stẽrp′āt	ĕks′tẽr-pāt
Extirpator	ĕks′tẽr-pā′tẽr *or* ĕks-tẽr′pā-tẽr	ĕk-stẽr′pā-tŭr	ĕks-tẽr′pā-tŭr	eks-tẽr′pa-tor *or* ĕks′tir-pā-	ĕks-tẽr′pā-tẽr	ĕk-stẽrp′āt-ẽr	ĕks′tẽr-pā-tûr
Extraordinary	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rў *or* ĕks′trā-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dē-năr-ē	ĕks-trôr′dē-*nar*-ē	eks-trôr′de-na-re *or* ĕks-tra-ôr′-	ĕks-trōr′dĭ-nẽr-ĭ *or* ĕks′trā-ôr′-	ĕks-trā-ŏr′dĭn-ă-rĭ	ĕks-trā-ôr′dĭn-ā-rў
Exude	ĕks-sūd′ *or* ĕgz-ūd′	ĕk-sūd′	ĕks-sūd′	eks-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕgz-ūd′
Exultation	ĕks′ŭl-tā′shŭn, ĕgz′-	ĕks-ŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕgz′ŭl-ta′shŭn	egz-ul-tā′shun	ĕgz′ŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕks-ŭlt-ā′shŏn	ĕgz-ŭl-tā′shŭn
Eyrie *or* **Eyry**	ā′rў *or* ē′rў	ā′rē	ē′rē	âr′e	ē′rĭ *or* ā′rĭ	ī′rĭ	ī′rĭ
Facial	fā′shal	. .	fā′sh'*al*	fā′shal	fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′sĭ-ăl *or* fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′sĭ-ăl *or* fā′shĭ-ăl
Falchion	fal′chŭn	fal′shŭn	fal′chŭn	fal′chun *or* -shun	fal′shŭn	fal′shŏn	fal′shŭn
Fallen	fal′l'n	. . . .	fal′n	fal′ln	fal′n	fal′ĕn	fal′*en*
Familiarity	fă-mĭl′yăr′ĭ-tў *or* -ĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў	fă-mĭl-yē-ăr′ē-tē	fă-mĭl′ē-ăr′ē-tē	fa-mĭl-ye-ăr′e-te	fă-mĭl′ĭ-ăr′ĭ-tĭ	fă-mĭl′ĭ-ă′rĭ-tĭ	fă-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў
Febrile	fē′brĭl *or* fĕb′rĭl	fĕb′rĭl	fĕb′rĭl	fē′bril *or* fĕb′ril	fē′brĭl	fē′brĭl	fē′brĭl
Feoff	fĕf	fĕf	fĕf	fĕf	fĕf	fĕf	fēf
Feoffee	fĕf-fē′	fĕf′fē	fĕf-fē′	fĕf′fē *or* fĕf-fē′	fĕf-fē′	fĕf′fē	fēf′fē
Ferrule	fĕr′rĭl *or* -rụl	fĕr′rĭl	fĕr′rōōl	fĕr′ril *or* fĕr′rul	fĕr′rōōl	fĕr′ụl	fĕr′rūl
Fertile	fẽr′tĭl *or* -tīl	fẽr′tĭl	fẽr′tĭl	fẽr′til	fẽr′tīl *or* -tĭl	fẽr′tīl *or* -tĭl	fẽr′tīl *or* -tĭl
Ferule	fẽr′ĭl *or* -ụl	. . . .	. . . .	fẽr′ul	fẽr′ūl	fẽ′rūl	fẽr′ūl
Fetichism	fē′tĭsh-ĭz′m, fĕt′ĭsh-	. . . .	fē′tĭsh-ĭzm	fĕt′e-shĭzm	fē′tĭsh-ĭzm	fē′tĭsh-ĭzm	fē′tĭsh-ĭzm
Fetid	fĕt′ĭd *or* fē′tĭd	fĕt′ĭd	fĕt′ĭd	fĕt′id	fĕt′ĭd *or* fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd
Fibrinous	fī′brĭ-nŭs *or* fĭ′b′rĭ-	. . . .	. . . .	fĭ′b′re-nŭs	fī′brĭn-ŭs	fī′brĭn-ŭs	fī′brĭn-ŭs
Fieldfare	fēld′fâr′	fēl′fâr	fēld′fār ; *coll.* fēl′-	fēld′fâr	fēld′fār	fēld′fâr	fēld′fâr
Financier	fĭn′ăn-sēr′	fĭn-năn-sēr′	fĭn′ăn-sēr′	fĭn-an-sēr′	fī-năn′sēr	fī-năn′sēr	fī-năn′sēr
Finochio	fĭ-nō′chĭ-ō	fē-nō′shē-ō	fĭn′ŏtch-ō	fe-nō′she-ō	. . . .	fī-nō′kē-ō	fī-nō′kĭ-ō
Flaunt	flänt *or* flạnt	flänt	flänt	flänt	flạnt	flạnt	flạnt
Florentine	flŏr′en-tēn *or* -tĭn	. . . .	. . . .	flŏr′en-tīn *or* -tĭn	flŏr′ĕn-tĭn	flŏ′rĕn-tīn	flŏr′en-tīn
Floriculture	flō′rĭ-kŭl′tŭr *or* flŏr′ĭ- ; 135	. . . .	. . . .	flŏr′e-kŭlt-yur	flŏr′ĭ-kŭl′tŭr	flō′rĭ-kŭl-tŭr	flŏr-ĭ-kŭl′tŭr
Florist	flō′rĭst *or* flŏr′ĭst	flō′rĭst	flō′rĭst	flō′rist	flŏr′ĭst	flŏr′ĭst	flŏr′ĭst
Folio	fō′lĭ-ō *or* fō′lĭ-ō	fō′lē-ō	fō′lē-ō	fō′le-ō *or* fō′lyō	fō′lĭ-ō	fō′lĭ-ō	fō′lĭ-ō
Foray	fŏr′ā *or* fō-rā′	. . . .	. . . .	fo-rā′ *or* fŏr′a	fŏr *i.*	fŏr′rā	fŏr′ā
Forefather	fōr′fä′thẽr	fōr-fä′thŭr	fōr′fä-thẽr	fōr′fä-ther, fōr-fä′-	fōr′fäth-er	fōr′fä-thẽr	fōr′fä-thẽr
Forehead	fŏr′ĕd	fōr′hĕd	fōr′hĕd ; *coll.* fŏr′ĕd	fōr′ed *or* fōr′hĕd	fōr′ĕd	fōr′hĕd *or* fŏr′ed	fōr′hĕd
Forerunner	fōr-rŭn′nẽr, fōr′rŭn′-	fōr-rŭn′nŭr	fōr-rŭn′nẽr	fōr-rŭn′ner	fōr′rŭn-nẽr	fōr-rŭn′ẽr	fōr-rŭn′nẽr
Fortnight	fôrt′nīt′ ; *in U. S. often* fôrt′nĭt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nĭt *or* fôrt′nit	fōrt′nīt	fōrt′nĭt	fôrt′nĭt
Fracas	frā′kas ; *F.* frà′kà′	. . . .	frä-kä′	frā′kas *or* frä-kä′	frä-kä′	frä-kä	frà-kà′
Franchise	frăn′chīz *or* frăn′chĭz	frăn′tshĭz	frăn′chĭz	frăn′chiz	frăn′chīz *or* frăn′chĭz	frăn′chīz	frăn′chīz, *n.* & *a.*, -chĭz, *v.*
Fraternize	frā′tẽr-nīz *or* frăt′ẽr-	. . . .	frà-tẽr′nīz	fra-tẽr′nīz	frăt′ẽr-nīz	frā′tẽr-nīz	frăt′ẽr-nīz
Fraternizer	frăt′ẽr-nī′zẽr	. . . .	. . . .	fra-tẽr′nīz-er	frăt′ẽr-nī′zẽr	frā′tẽr-nīz-ẽr	frăt′ẽr-nīz-ẽr
Frontier	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tshẽr, frŏnt′yẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr
Fuchsia	fū′shĭ-ā *or* fū′shà	. . . .	fū′shē-à	fū′she-à	fū′shĭ-ă	fū′shĭ-ă, fōōk′sĭ-ă	fụk′sĭ-à, *gen.* fū′shĭ-
Fusil, *n.*	fū′zĭl	fū-zē′	fū′zĭl	fū′zil *or* fu-zē′	fū′zĭl	fū′zĭl	fūz′īl
Futile	fū′tĭl	fū′tĭl	fū′tĭl	fū′til	fū′tīl *or* -tĭl	fū′tūl	fū′til

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
GADOID	gā′doid	. . . .	gād′oid	gā′doid	. . . .	gād′oid	gād′oid
GAELIC	gāl′ĭk	. . . .	gā′ĕl-ĭk	gā′lik	gā′lĭk *or* gă′-	gāl′ĭk	gāl′ĭk
GAINSAY	gān-sā′ *or* gān′sā′	gān-sā′	gān′sā	gān-sā′ *or* gān′sā	gān′sā	gān′sā	gān′sā
GALLANT, *n.* ; *a.*, *polite.*	găl-lănt′	găl-lânt′, *n.* ; găl-lănt′, *a.*	găl-lânt′	gal-lânt′	găl-lănt′	găl′lănt *or* găl-lănt′	găl′lânt *or* gal-lănt′
GALLATE	găl′lât	. . . .	gal′ât	găl′lat	găl′lāt	găl′lāt	găl′lāt
GALLIC, *a.*, *fr. galls*	găl′lĭk	. . . .	gal′ĭk	gal′ik	găl′lĭk	gal′ĭk	găl′lĭk
GALLOWS	găl′lŭs *or* -lōz	găl′lŭs	găl′lŭs	găl′lus	găl′lōz	gal′lōz	găl′lōz
GALOCHE	gȧ-lŏsh′	gȧ-lōsh′	gȧ-lŏsh′	ga-lōsh′	gă-lŏsh′	gȧ-lŏsh′	gȧ-lŏsh′
GANTLET	gănt′lĕt	gănt′lĕt	gănt′lĕt	gănt′let	gănt′lĕt	gănt′lĕt	gant′lĕt
GAPE	gāp, *in Eng. usu.* gāp	gāp	gāp	gāp *or* gāp	gāp	gāp	gāp
GARDEN	gär′d'n	gär′dn	g'är′dn	gär′dn *or* -den	gär′dn	gär′dn	gärd′n
GARROTE	găr-rōt′	. . .	găr-rōt′	gar-rōt′	gă-rŏt′	gă-rŏt′	gâr-rŏt′
GASEOUS	gȧs′ē-ŭs *or* găz′-	. . . .	găz′ē-ŭs	găz′e-ŭs *or* gā′ze-us	gā′zē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs
GAUNT	gänt	gänt	gänt	gänt	gant	gant	gant
GAUNTLET, *glove*	gänt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt	gänt′let	gant′lĕt	gant′lĕt	gant′lĕt
GAVELKIND	găv′ĕl-kīnd′	găv′ĭl-kīnd	găv′ĕl-kīnd	găv′el-kīnd	găv′ĕl-kīnd	gā′vel-kīnd	gā′vel-kīnd
GAVOT	găv′ŏt *or* gȧ-vŏt′	. . . .	gȧ-vŏt′	găv′ot	. . . .	gă-vŏt′	gȧ-vŏt′
GAZON	gȧ-zōn′	găz-ōn′	gȧ-zōn′	ga-zōn′	. . . .	gă-zōn′	găz-ŏn′
GENEALOGY	jēn′ē-ăl′ō-jy	jē-nē-ăl′ō-jē	jē′nē-ăl′ŏ-jĕ	jēn-e-ăl′o-je	jē′nē-ăl′ŏ-jĭ	jē-nē-ăl′ŏ-jĭ	jē-nē-ăl′ŭ-jy
GENTILISM	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭzm	jĕn′tē-lĭzm	jĕn′til-ĭzm	jĕn′tĭl-ĭzm	. . . .	jĕn′tīl-ĭzm
GEYSER	gī′sĕr *or* gī′zĕr	. . . .	gē′sĕr	gī′ser	gī′zĕr	gīz′ĕr	gīz′ĕr
GIRAFFE	jĭ-răf′	. . . .	zhē-răf′	je-răf′	jĭ-răf′ *or* zhĭ-	jĭ-răf′	jĭ-răf′
GIRANDOLE	jĭr′an-dōl	. . . .	zhē′răn-dōl	jĭr′an-dōl	jĭr′ăn-dōl *or* zhĭr′-	jĭ′răn-dōl	jĭr′ân-dōl
GLACIER	glā′shĕr, glăs′ĭ-ĕr	. . . .	glăs′ē-er	glăs′e-er	glăs′ĭ-ĕr, glā′shĭ-ĕr	glă′shĭ-ĕr	glăs′ĭ-ĕr
GLACIS	glā′sĭs *or* glȧ-sēs′	glā′sĭs *or* glă-sēz′	glȧ-sēs′	glā′sis *or* glä-sēs′	glä′sē *or* glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs
GLUCOSE	glū′kōs′	. . . .	glū-kōs′	glū′kōs	glōo′kōs	glū-kōs′	glų′kōs
GNOMIC	nŏm′ĭk	. . . .	nŏm′ĭk	nŏm′ik	nō′mĭk	nōm′ĭk	nō′mĭk
GOUGE, *n.* & *v.*	gouj *or* gōoj	gōoj	gōoj	gouj *or* gōoj	gōoj	gouj	gouj
GOURD	gōrd *or* gōord	gōrd *or* gōord	gōrd	gōrd *or* gōord	goōrd	grāt′ū-lā′tō-rĭ	gōord
GRATULATORY	grăt′ū-lȧ-tō-rў	grătsh′ū-lā-tŭr-ē	grăt′ū-lā′tŭr-ē	grăt′u-la-to-re	grāt′ū-lā′tĕr-ĭ	grēz *or* grēs	grāt′ū-lā-tûr-ў
GREASE, *v. t.*	grēz *or* grēs	grēz	grēz	grēz	grēz	jĭm-nā′zĭ-ŭm	grēz
GYMNASIUM	jĭm-nā′zĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm	. . . .	jĭm-năz′ē-ŭm ; *coll.* -năzh′yŭm	jim-nā′zhe-ŭm	jĭm-nā′zĭ-ŭm	hā-jĭ-ŏg′ra-fe	jĭm-nāz′ĭ-ŭm
HAGIOGRAPHY	hā′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fў	. . . .	hā′jē-ŏg′rȧ-fē	hā-je-ŏg′ra-fe	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′ră-fĭ	hal′bērd	hăg-ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fў
HALBERD	hŏl′bĕrd	hal′bŭrd	hăl′bērd	hal′berd *or* hăl′-	hăl′bĕrd	hāl *or* hal	hăl′bĕrd
HALE, *v. t.*	hāl *or* hal	hāl *or* hal	hāl	hāl *or* hal	hāl *or* häl	hăf′pĕn-nĭ	hāl
HALFPENNY	hā′pĕn-nў *or* häf′-	hā′pĕn-nē	hā′pĕn-nē	hā′pĕn-ne, hăp′-, *or* häf′-	hā′pĕn-nĭ	hă′lĭ-bŭt	hā′pen-nў
HALIBUT	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ē-bŭt	hăl′ē-bŭt	hŏl′e-bŭt	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hănd′kēr-chēf	hăl′ĭ-bŭt
HANDKERCHIEF	hăn′kēr-chĭf	hăng′kēr-tshĭf	hăng′kēr-chĭf	hăng′ker-chĭf	hăn′kēr-chĭf	hăn′sŭm	hănd′kēr-chĭf
HANDSOME	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn□′sŭm	hăn′sum	hănd′sŭm	hā′rĕm	hăn′sŭm
HAREM	hā′rĕm	. . . .	hâr′ĕm	hā′rem *or* hä′rem	hā′rĕm	hăch′ĕl	hā′rĕm
HATCHEL	hăch′ĕl	hăk′kl	hăch′ĕl	hăch′el *or* hăk′kl	hăch′ĕl	hănsh	hăch′el
HAUNCH	hänch	hänsh	hänch	hänch	hansh	hănt	hansh
HAUNT	hänt	hänt	hänt	hänt	hant	hăs	hant
HAWSE	hȧz *or* hȧs	hȧs	hăz	hȧz	hăs	hē′thĕn	hăs
HEATHEN	hē′th'n	hē′thn	hē′thn	hē′thn	hē′thĕn	hēth′ĕr	hē′then
HEATHER	hĕth′ĕr	. . . .	hēth′ĕr	hēth′er	hēth′ĕr	hĕk′ă-tōm	hēth′ĕr
HECATOMB	hĕk′ȧ-tōom *or* -tŏm	hĕk′ă-tōom	hĕk′ă-tŏm	hĕk′a-tōom	hĕk′ă-tŏm	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ	hĕk′ȧ-tōom
HEGIRA	hĕ-jī′rȧ *or* hĕj′ĭ-rȧ	hē-jī′rȧ *or* hĕd′jē-rȧ	hĕd′jē-rȧ	he-jī′rȧ *or* hĕj′e-	hē′lĭks	hēl′ĭks	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ
HELIX	hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks	hēl′ĭks	hē′lĭks	hēl′ĭks	hēl′ĭks	hē′lĭks
HELLENIC	hĕl-lĕn′ĭk *or* -lē′nĭk	. . . .	hĕl-lē′nĭk	hĕl′le-nik, hel-lĕn′ik	hēl′ŏt *or* hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt	hĕl-lēn′ĭk
HELOT	hē′lŏt *or* hĕl′ŏt	. . . .	hēl′ŭt	hēl′ot	hĕm′ĭ-stĭk	hē′mĭ-stĭk	hēl′ŭt
HEMISTICH	hĕm′ĭ-stĭk	hē-mĭs′tĭk	hĕm′ē-stĭk	hĕm′is-tĭk, he-mĭs′-	hĕp′a-tīt	hē′păt-īt	hĕm′ĭ-stĭk
HEPATITE	hĕp′ȧ-tīt	. . . .	hĕp′ȧ-tīt	hĕp′a-tīt	hē′pă-tīt	hē′păt-īz	hē′pȧ-tīt
HEPATIZE	hĕp′ȧ-tīz	. . . .	hĕp′ȧ-tīz	hĕp′a-tiz	. . . .	hĕrb	hē′păt-īz
HERB	ĕrb *or* hĕrb	ĕrb	hĕrb	ĕrb	hĕrb	hēr-ĭn′tōō	hĕrb
HEREINTO	hēr′ĭn-tōō′	. . . .	hēr-ĭn′tōō	hēr-ĭn′tōō *or* -in-tōō′	. . . .	hēr-ĭn′tōō	hēr-ĭn′tōō
HERESIARCH	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk *or* hē-rē′zĭ-	hē-rē′zhē-ärk	hĕr′ē-sē-ärk′	he-rē′ze-ärk	hĕr′ĭ-sĭ-ärk	hē′rō-ĭzm	hē-rē′sĭ-ärk
HEROISM	hĕr′ō-ĭz′m	hĕr′ō-ĭzm	hĕr′ō-ĭzm	hĕr′o-ĭzm *or* hē′ro-	hĕr′ō-ĭzm	hē-tĕ-rŏk′rō-mŭs	hēr′ō-ĭzm
HETEROCHROMOUS	hĕt′ĕr-ō-krō′mŭs	. . . .	hĕt′ĕr-ŏk′rō-mŭs	hĕt-er-o-krō′mus	hĕt′ĕr-ō-krō′mŭs	hī-bĕr′nāt	hĕt-ĕr-ŭ-krō′mŭs
HIBERNATE	hī′bĕr-nāt	. . . .	hī′bĕr-nāt	hī′ber-nāt	hī′bĕr-nāt	hĭk′ŭp	hī-bĕrn′āt
HICCOUGH	hĭk′kŭp	hĭk′kŭp *or* -kŏf	hĭk′kŏf	hĭk′kup *or* -kŏf	hĭk′ŭp	hīd′ē-ŭs	hĭk′kŭp
HIDEOUS	hĭd′ē-ŭs	hĭd′ē-ŭs, hĭd′jē-ŭs	hĭd′ē-ŭs	hĭd′e-ŭs	hĭd′ĭ-ŭs	hī-ē-rŏg′lĭ-fĭst	hĭd′ē-ŭs
HIEROGLYPHIST	hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst *or* hī′ĕr-ŏ-glĭf′ĭst	. . . .	hī′ĕ-rō-fănt′	hī-ĕr′o-fănt, hī′e-ro-	hī′ĕr-ŏ-fănt	hī′ĕr-ŏ-fănt, hī-ĕr′-	hī′ĕr-ŭ-fănt
HIEROPHANT	hī-ĕr′ō-fant *or* hī′ĕr-	hī-ĕr′ō-fănt	hĕ-lăr′ē-tē	hī-lăr′e-te	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tў
HILARITY	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tў *or* hĭ-	hĭl-lăr′ē-tē	hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′ *or* hĭn′dōō	hĭn-dōō′
HINDOO	hĭn′dōō	hĭn-dōō′	hōl-lă′, *interj.* & *v.* & *n.*	hōl-lä′, *int.*, *v.* & *n.*	hōl′ă, *n.*	hōl′lă, *v.*, hōl-lă′, *int.*	hōl-lä′, *int.*, hōl′lă, *v*
HOLLA	hōl′lä, *interj.* & *v.*	hōl-lō′, *interj.*	hōl′lō	hol-lō′	hōl′lō	hōl′lō	hōl-lō′, *n.*
HOLLO, *interj.* & *n.*	hōl-lō′	. . . .	hōl-lō′, *interj.*	hol-lō′	ho͝l′lō	hōl′lō	hōl′lō
HOLLO, *v. i.*	hōl′lō *or* hōl-lō′	. . . .	hōl-lō′	hĕl′lō *or* hōl-lō′	. . . .	hōl′lō	hōl′lō
HOLLOW, *v.*, *hollo*	hōl′lō	hōl′lō	hōl′lō	hōlm	hōlm *or* hōm	hō-mŏk′rŏm-ŭs	hōm
HOLM	hōm	. . . .	hōlm	ho-mŏk′ro-mŭs *or* hŏm-o-krō′mus	hō′mō-krō′mŭs	hō-mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hŏm-ŭ-jēn′ē-ŭs
HOMOCHROMOUS	hō′mō-krō′mŭs	. . . .	hō-mŏk′rō-mŭs	hō-mo-jē′ne-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō-mō-ou′sĭ-ăn	hŏm-ō-ų′sĭ-ȧn
HOMOGENEOUS	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō-mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō-mo-ou′shan	hō′mō-ōō′zĭ-ăn	hōōk	hōōk
HOMOOUSIAN	hō′mō-ou′sĭ-ȧn	. . . .	hō′mō-ou′zē-ȧn	hōōk	hōōk	hōōp	hōōp
HOOK	hōōk	hōōk	hōōk	hōōp *or* hŏŏp	hōōp	hōr′ŏ-lŏj	hōr′ū-lŏj
HOOP	hōōp *or* hŏŏp	hōōp	hōōp	hŏr′o-lŏj	hŏr′ŏ-lŏj	hŏst′āj	hŏst′ĭj
HOROLOGE	hŏr′ō-lōj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏst′āj	hŏs′tāj	hŏs′tĕl	hŏs′tĕl
HOSTAGE	hŏs′tāj	hŏs′tāj	hŏst′āj	hō-tĕl′	hŏs′tĕl	hŏs′tĕl-rĭ	hŏs′tĕl-rў
HOSTEL	hŏs′tĕl	hō-tĕl′	hō-tĕl′	hō-tel-re *or* hōs′-	hŏs′tĕl-rĭ	hŏs′til	hŏs′tĭl
HOSTELRY	hŏs′tĕl-rў	hō′tĕl-rē	hōst′ĕl-rē	hŏs′til	hŏs′tĭl	ŏs′ler	hŏs′lĕr
HOSTILE	hŏs′tĭl	hŏs′tĭl	hŏs′tĭl	ŏs′ler	ŏs′lĕr	hŭz′wĭf	hous′wĭf *or* hŭz′zĭf
HOSTLER	hŏs′lĕr *or* ŏs′lĕr	ŏs′lŭr	ŏs′lĕr	hŭz′wĭf *or* hous′wĭf	hous′wĭf	hŭz′wĭf-re *or* hous′wĭf-re	hous′wĭf-rĭ *or* hŭz′zĭf-rĭ
HOUSEWIFE, *n.*, 1	hous′wīf′	hŭz′wĭf	hŭz′wĭf	hŭz′wĭf-re *or* hous′wĭf-re	hous′wĭf-ĕr-ĭ	hŭm′bl	hous′wĭf-ĕr-ў *or* hŭz′zĭf-rў
HOUSEWIFERY	hous′wīf′ĕr-ў	hŭz′wĭf-rē	hŭz′wĭf-ĕr-ē	hŭm′bl *or* ŭm′bl	hŭm′bl	hū′mĕr *or* ū′mĕr	hŭm′bel
HUMBLE	hŭm′b'l	ŭm′bl	ŭm′bl	yū′mor *or* hū′mor	hū′mĕr	hī′brĭd *or* hĭb′rĭd	hū′mûr *or* ū′mûr
HUMOR	hū′mĕr *or* ū′mĕr	yū′mŭr	ū′mŭr	hī′brĭd *or* hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd	hĭd′ă-tĭd	hī′brĭd
HYBRID	hī′brĭd *or* hĭb′rĭd	. . . .	hī′brĭd	hī′da-tĭd *or* hĭd′a-	hĭd′ă-tĭd	hī-ē′mal	hĭd′ā-tĭd
HYDATID	hī′dȧ-tĭd *or* hĭd′ȧ-	. . . .	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī-ē′mal *or* hī′e-	hī-ē′măl	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī-ē′m-ăl
HYEMAL	hī-ē′mȧl	hī-ē′măl	hī-ē′mal	hī′je-ēn *or* hī′jēn	. . . .	hī-lŏ-thē′ĭzm	hī′jĭ-ēn
HYGIENE	hī′jĭ-ēn *or* hī′jēn	. . . .	. . . .	hī-lŏth′e-ĭzm *or* hī-lo-thē′-	hī′lō-thē′ĭzm	hī-lŭ-thē′ĭzm	hī-lŭ-thē′ĭzm
HYLOTHEISM	hī′lō-thē-ĭz′m	. . . .	hī′lō-thē′ĭzm	he-păl′la-je	hī-păl′lă-jē	hī-păl′lă-jē	hī-păl′lȧ-jē
HYPALLAGE	hī-păl′lȧ-jē	hē-păl′lă-jē	hĭp-ăl′lȧ-jē	hĭp-o-kŏn′dre-ă	hĭp′ŏ-kŏn′drĭ-ă	hī-pŏ-kŏn′drĭ-ă	hī-pŭ-kŏn′drĭ-ă
HYPOCHONDRIA	hĭp′ŏ-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ	hĭp′ŏ-kŏn′drē-ȧ	hĭp′ŏ-kŏn′drē-ȧ	hĭp-o-dēr′mĭk	hī′pō-dēr′mĭk	hī-pō-dēr′mĭk	hī-pŭ-dēr′mĭk
HYPODERMIC	hĭp′ŏ-dĕr′mĭk	. . . .	. . . .	hĭp-o-gās′trik	hī′pō-gās′trĭk	hī-pō-gās′trĭk	hī-pŭ-gās′trĭk
HYPOGASTRIC	hĭp′ŏ-găs′trĭk	hĭp-ō-găs′trĭk	hĭp′ŏ-thĕt′ĭk	hī-pŏs′ta-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tă-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tă-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs
HYPOSTASIS	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tă-sĭs	hĭp-ŏth′ē-kăs	hī-pō′te-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pō′t'ē-nūs
HYPOTENUSE	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hĭp-ŏth′ē-kăs	hī-pŏth′e-kăs	hī-pŏth′ē-kăs	hī-pŏth′ē-kăs	hī-pŏth′ē-kăs
HYPOTHECATE	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	. . . .	hĭp-pŏth′ē-sĭs *or* hī-	hī-pŏth′e-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŭth′ē-sĭs
HYPOTHESIS	hī-pŏ-thĕt′ĭk	hī-pō-thĕt′ĭk	hĭp′ŏ-thĕt′ĭk	hī-po-thĕt′ik	hī′pŏ-thĕt′ĭk	hī-pŏ-thĕt′ĭk	hī-pŭ-thĕt′ĭk
HYPOTHETIC	hĭs′ŭp	hĭz′zŭp *or* hī′sŭp	hĭs′sŭp	hĭz′zop *or* hĭs′sop	hĭs′sŭp	hĭs′sŏp	hĭs′sŭp
HYSSOP	ĭ-dē-ŏ-grăf′ĭk	. . . .	ĭ-dē-ŏ-grăf′ĭk	ī-de-o-grăf′ik	ĭd′ē-ō-grăf′ĭk	ĭd′ē-ŏ-grăf′ĭk	ĭd-ē-ŭ-grăf′ĭk
IDEOGRAPHIC	ĭd′ŏ-krās	. . . .	ĭ′dŏ-krās	ĭd′o-krāz	ĭd′ō-krās	ĭ′dŭ-krāz	ĭ′dŭ-krāz
IDOCRASE	ĭg-nŏ-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs	ĭg-nō-mĭn′yŭs	ĭg′nŏ-mĭn′yŭs	ĭg-no-mĭn′e-ŭs	ĭg′nō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs	ĭg-nŭ-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs	ĭg-nŭ-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs
IGNOMINIOUS	ĭ-gwä′nȧ	. . . .	ĭg′ŭ-ā′nȧ	i-gwä′nȧ	ĭg-wā′nă	ĭg-wä′nă	ĭg-wän′ȧ
IGUANA							

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
Illustrate, *v.*	Il-lŭs′trāt	Il-lŭs′trāt	Il-lŭs′trāt	il-lŭs′trāt	Il-lŭs′trāt	Il-lŭs′trāt	Il-lŭs′trāt, Il′lŭs-trāt
Illustrator	Il-lŭs′trā-tẽr	. . . .	Il-lŭs′trā-tŭr	il-lŭs′tra-tor	Il′lŭs-trā′tẽr	Il-lŭs′trā-ẽr	Il-lŭs′trā-tûr
Imagery	Im′āj-rȳ	Im′mĭd-jẽr-rē	Im′ā-jẽr-ê	Im′a-jer-e, im′aj-re	Im′ă-jẽr-ĭ, Im′āj-rĭ	Im′āj-ē-rĭ	Im′ĭj-ẽr-ȳ
Imbecile, *a.*	Im′bĕs′sĭl *or* -sēl	Im-bĕs′sĭl, -bē-sēl′	Im′bĕ-sēl′	im-bĕs′il, im-be-sēl′	Im′bĕ-sēl	Im′bĕ-sēl	Im′bĕ-sēl
Importance	Im-pôr′tans	Im-pôr′tăns, -pōr′-	Im-pôr′tans	im-pôr′tans	Im-pōrt′ăns	Im-pōrt′ăns	Im-pōrt′ans
Imprecatory	Im′prē-kā-tō-rȳ	Im′prē-kā-tŭr-ē	Im′prē-kā′tŭr-ê	Im′pre-kā-to-re	Im′prē-kā′tẽr-ĭ	Im′prē-kāt-ō-rĭ	Im-prē-kāt′ûr-ȳ
Improvise	Im′prō-vīz′	. . . .	Im′prō-vēz′	Im-pro-vēz′	Im′prō-vēz′	Im-prō-vēz′, -prō-vīs′	Im′prŭ-vēz *or* -vĭz
Incendiary	In-sĕn′dĭ-ă-rȳ	In-sĕn′dē-ă-rē *or* -jē-	In-sĕnd′yar-ê	In′sen-so-re, in-sĕn′-	. . . .	In-sĕn′dĭ-ă-rĭ	In-sĕn′dĭ-ar-ȳ
Incensory	In-sĕn′sō-rȳ	In′sĕn-sŭr-ē	In-sĕn-sŭr-ê	in-kō′a-tĭv	In′kō-ā′tĭv	In-sĕn′sō-rĭ	In-sĕn′sûr-ȳ
Inchoative	In-kō′ā-tĭv	In-kō′ā-tĭv	In′kō-ā′tĭv	in-sī′sor	In-sī′zẽr	In-siz′ẽr	In-sīz′ûr
Incisor	In-sī′zẽr	In-sīzh′ŭr	In-sīzh′ŏor	in-sīzh′ur	In-sīzh′ŏor	In-sī′zhūr	In-sī′zhŭr
Incisure	In-klīn′ă-tō-rȳ	In-klĭn′ă-tŭr-ē	In-klĭ′nā-tŭr-ê	in-klĭn′a-to-re	. . . .	In-klīn′ă-tŏ-rĭ	In-klīn′ă-tûr-ȳ
Inclinatory	In′kŏn-dīt *or* In-kŏn′dĭt	In′kŏn-dit	In-kŏn′dĭt	In′kon-dit, in-kŏn′dit	. . . .	In′kŏn-dīt	In-kŏn′dīt
Incondite	In′krēs *or* In-krēs′	In′krēs	In′krēs	In′krēs *or* in-krēs′	In′krēs	In′krēs	In′krēs
Increase, *n.*	In′dē-kō′rŭs *or* In-dē-kō′rŭs *or* -dĕk′ō-rŭs	In-dē-kō′rŭs *or* -dĕk′ō-rŭs	In′dē-kō′rŭs	In-de-kō′rus *or* -dĕk′o-rŭs	In′dē-kō′rŭs	In-dē-kō′rŭs *or* -dĕk′ŏ-rŭs	In-dē-kōr′ŭs *or* -dĕk′ûr-ŭs
Indecorous	In′dĭ-an *or* In′dĭ-an	In′dē-ăn, -jē-ăn, *or* In′dyăn	In′dyan	In′dyan	In′dĭ-ăn	In′dĭ-ăn	In′dĭ-an
Indian	In′dĭ-kā-tō-rȳ	. . . .	In′dē-kā′tŭr-ê	In′de-ka-to-re	In′dĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	In′dĭ-kă-tŏ-rĭ	In-dĭk′ă-tûr-ȳ
Indicatory	In-dĭs′pū-tă-bl	In-dĭs′pū-tă-bl *or* -dĭs-pū′tă-bl	In-dĭs′pū-tă-bl	In-dĭs′pu-ta-bl	In-dĭs′pū-tă-bl	In-dĭs′pūt-ă-bl	In-dĭs-pūt′a-bel
Indisputable							
Infantile	In′fan-tĭl *or* -tīl	In′făn-tĭl	In′fan-tīl	In′fan-tĭl *or* -tīl	In′făn-tīl	In′fănt-īl	In′fán-tīl
Infantine	In′fan-tīn *or* -tĭn	In′făn-tĭn	In′fan-tĭn	In′fan-tin *or* -tĭn	In′făn-tĭn	In′fănt-in	In′fán-tin
Inferable	In-fẽr′ă-b'l *or* -fẽr′-	[In-fẽr′ră-bl]	In-fẽr′ă-bl	in-fẽr′a-bl	In-fẽr′ă-bl	In-fẽr′ă-b'l	In-fẽr′á-bel
Infundibuliform	In′fŭn-dĭb′ū-lĭ-fôrm	. . . .	In′fun-dĭb′u-le-fôrm	In-fun-dĭb′u-le-fôrm	In′fŭn-dĭb′-bū′-lĭ-fôrm	In-fŭn-dĭb′ū-lĭ-fôrm	In-fŭn-dĭb′ŭ-lĭ-fôrm
Ingenious	In-jēn′yŭs	In-jē′nē-ŭs	In-jē′nê-ŭs	in-jēn′yus, -jē′ne-ŭs	In-jē′nĭ-ŭs	In-jēn′ĭ-ŭs	In-jē′nĭ-ŭs
Ingrain, *a.*	In′grān′	. . . .	In-grān′	In′grān *or* in-grān′	. . . .	In-grān′	In-grān′
Ingrate, *a.*	In′grāt′	In-grāt′	In′grāt	In-grāt′ *or* In′grāt	In-grāt′	In′grāt	In′grāt *or* In-grāt′
Inimical	In-ĭm′ĭ-kal	In-ĭm′ē-kăl, -ē-mī′-	In′ē-mī′kal	in-ĭm′e-kal, -e-mī′-	In-ĭm′ĭ-kăl	In-ĭm′ĭk-ăl	In-ĭm′ĭk-ál
Inlay, *n.*	In′lā′	In′lā	In′lā *or* In-lā′	In′lā	. . . .	In-lā′	In-lā′
Innate, *a.*	In′nāt′ *or* In-nāt′	In-nāt′	In-nāt′	In-nāt′	In′nāt	In-nāt′	In′nāt
Inscience	In′shens	. . . .	In′sê-ĕns	In-sī′ens	. . . .	In′sĭ-ĕns	In′sĭ-ens
Insition	In-sĭsh′ŭn, -sĭzh′-	In-sĭsh′ŭn	In-sĭsh′ŭn	in-sĭzh′un *or* -sĭsh′-	. . . .	In-sĭ′shŏn	In-sĭ′shŭn
Intercalary	In-tẽr′kă-lā-rȳ	In-tẽr-kăl′ă-rē	In-tẽr′kā-lar-ê	in-tẽr′ka-la-re	In-tẽr′kă-lĕr-ĭ	In-tẽr′kă-lă-rĭ	In-tẽr′ká-lá-rȳ
Interlocutor	In′tẽr-lŏk′ū-tẽr	In-tẽr-lŏk′kū-tŭr	In′tẽr-lŏk′û-tẽr	In-ter-lōk′u-tor *or* -lo-kū′tor	In′tẽr-lŏk′ū-tẽr	In-tẽr-lŏk′kūt-ẽr	In-tẽr-lŏk′ŭ-tûr
Interloper	In′tẽr-lō′pẽr	In-tẽr-lō′pŭr	In′tẽr-lō′pẽr	In-ter-lōp′er	In′tẽr-lō′pẽr	In-tẽr-lōp′ẽr	In′tẽr-lōp-ẽr
Interposition	In′tẽr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn	In-tẽr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn	In′tẽr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn	In′ter-po-zĭsh′un	In-tẽr′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	In-tẽr′pō-zĭ′shŏn *or* In′tẽr-po-	In-tẽr′pŭ-zĭ′shŭn
Interstice	In-tẽr′stĭs	In′tẽr-stĭs, In-tẽr′-	In-tẽr′stĭs	In′ter-stĭs, in-tẽr′-	In-tẽr′stĭs, In′tẽr-	In-tẽrs′tĭs	In-tẽr′stĭs
Invalid, *n.*	In′vă-lĭd	In-vă-lēd′	In′vă-lēd′	In-va-lēd′	In′vă-lēd	In′vă-lēd	In-vă-lēd′
Involucel	In-vŏl′ū-sĕl *or* In′vō-lū′sĕl	. . . .	. . . .	In′vo-lū-sel	In-vŏl′ū-sĕl	In-vŏ-lū′sĕl	In-vŏl′ū-sĕl
Involucre	In′vō-lū′kẽr	. . . .	. . . .	In′vo-lū-ker	In′vō-lōō′kr	In-vŏ-lū′kẽr	In-vŏ-lū′kẽr
Iridal	ī′rĭ-dal	. . . .	ī′rê-dal	ī′rē-dăl	. . . .	ī′rĭd-ăl	ī′rĭd-ál
Iridescent	Ir′ĭ-dĕs′sent	. . . .	ī′ı ê-dĕs′sĕnt	Ir-e-dĕs′sent	ī′rĭd-ĕs′ĕnt	ī-rĭd-ĕs′ĕnt	Ir-rĭd-ĕs′sent
Irrecognizable	Ir-rĕk′ŏg-nī′zā-b'l	. . . .	. . . .	Ir-re-kŏg′ne-za-bl	. . . .	Ir-rĕk′ŏg-nīz-ă-bl	Ir-rĕk-ŏg′nīz-ă-bel
Irreconcilable	Ir-rĕk′ŏn-sī′lă-b'l	Ir-rĕk-ŏn-sī′lă-bl	Ir′rê-kŏn-sī′lă-bl	Ir-rĕk-on-sīl′a-bl	Ir-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′ă-bl	Ir-rĕk-ŭn-sīl′ă-bl	Ir-rĕk-ŭn-sīl′á-bel
Irrefutable	Ir′rē-fūt′ă-b'l *or* Ir-rĕf′ū-tă-b'l	Ir-rē-fū′tă-bl	Ir′rê-fū′tă-bl	Ir-re-fūt′a-bl *or* Ir-rĕf′u-ta-bl	Ir′rē-fū′tă-bl	Ir-rē-fūt′ă-bl *or* Ir-rĕf′ū-tă-bl	Ir-rē-fūt′á-bel *or* Ir-rĕf′ū-tá-bel
Isatis	ī′să-tĭs	. . . .	. . . .	ī-sā′tis	ī-sā′tĭs	ĭs′ă-tĭs	ĭs′á-tĭs
Isolate	ī′sŏ-lāt *or* Ĭs′ō-lāt	[Ĭz′ō-lā-tĕd]	Ĭz′ô-lât	Iz′o-lāt	ī′sō-lāt	Ĭst′mŭs	ī′sŭl-āt
Isthmus	Ĭs′mŭs *or* Ĭst′-	Ĭst′mŭs	Ĭst′mus	Ĭst′mus	Ĭst′mŭs	jă-kō′bē-ăn	Ĭsth′mŭs *or* Ĭs′mŭs
Jacobean	jă-kō′bē-an	. . . .	. . . .	jăk-o-bē′an	. . . .	jăs′mĭn	jăk-ŭ-bē′án, jă-kō′bē-
Jasmine	jăs′mĭn	jăz′mĭn	jăz′mĭn	jăz′min *or* jăs′-	jăs′mĭn	jăn′dĭs	jăs′mĭn
Jaundice	jän′dĭs	jăn′dĭs	jänt	jän′dis	jạn′dĭs	jänt	jạn′dĭs
Jaunt	jänt	jänt	jĕd′jōon	jänt	jạnt	jē-jūn′	jänt
Jejune	jē-jūn′	jē-jōōn′	j'ōō	je-jụn′	jē-jūn′	jū	jē-jụn′
Jew	jū *or* jụ	jū	jŭng′kwĭl	jū *or* jụ	jōō	jŏn′kwĭl	jụ
Jonquil, Jonquille	jŏn′kwĭl	jŭn-kwĭl′	jŭst	jŏn′kwĭl, jon-kwĭl′	jŏn′kwĭl	jōōst	jŏn′kwĭl
Joust	jŭst	jŭst	joul′ẽr	jŭst	jōōst *or* jŭst	jōl′ẽr	jōōst
Jowler	jōl′ẽr *or* joul′ẽr	jōl′ŭr	jū′dē-kā′tŭr-ê	jōl′er *or* joul′-	. . . .	jū′dĭk-ā-tŏ-rĭ	joul′ẽr
Judicatory, *n.*	jū′dĭ-kă-tō-rȳ	jū′dē-kā-tŭr-ē	jū-dĭsh′ar-ê	jū′de-ka-to-re	jōō′dĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	jū-dĭ′shĭ-ă-rĭ	jụ-dĭ′shĭ-á-rȳ
Judiciary	jū-dĭsh′ă-rȳ *or* -ĭ-ă-	jū-dĭsh′ăr-ē	j'ōōl′yan ; 106	ju-dĭsh′e-a-re	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ēr-ĭ	jū′lĭ-ăn	jụ-lĭ′án
Julian	jūl′yan ; 106	. . . .	j'ōō′nē-ẽr	jūl′yan	jōō′lĭ-ăn	jū′nĭ-ẽr	jụ′nĭ-ûr
Junior	jūn′yẽr ; 106	jū′nē-ŭr	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	jūn′yur	jōō′nĭ-ẽr	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kāt-ĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv
Justificative	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kă-tĭv	jŭs′tê-fê-kā′tĭv	jus-tĭf′e-ka-to-re	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	jū′vĕ-nĭl	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tŏ-rĭ
Justificatory	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tō-rȳ	. . . .	j'ōō′vê-nĭl	jū′ve-nĭl	jōō′vĕ-nĭl	kēl′sŏn	jụ′vĕn-ĭl
Juvenile	jū′vẽ-nĭl	jū′vē-nĭl	kēl′sŭn	kēl′son *or* kĕl′-	kēl′sŭn	kăn	kēl′sŏn
Keelson	kĕl′sŭn	kēl′sŭn	kạn	kạn, *chief ;* kăn	kĭn′ẽ-măt′ĭk	khän	khän
Khan	kän ; *kh = h guttural*	. . . .	. . . .	kĭ-ne-măt′ik	. . . .	kī-nē-măt′ĭk	kī-nĕ-măt′ĭk
Kinematic	kĭn′ẽ-măt′ĭk, kī′nê-	. . . .	. . . .	kī-nē′to-skōp	. . . .	kī-nē′tŏ-skōp	kī-nē′tŭ-skōp
Kinetoscope	kĭ-nē′tŏ-skōp	. . . .	kĭn′ĭk	kĭ′nik	kĭn′ĭk	kīn′ĭk	kīn′ĭk
Kinic	kĭ′nĭk *or* kĭn′ĭk	. . . .	kōr′an	kō′ran	kō-răn′ *or* kō-rạn′	kō′răn	kōr-ạn′
Koran	kō′ran *or* kŏ-răn′	. . . .	krā′al	krā′al	krạl	kräl *or* krạl	kräl *or* krạl
Kraal	kräl *or* krạl	. . . .	lā′kŭs-trĭn	la-kŭs′trin	lă-kŭs′trĭn	lă-kŭs′trĭn	lā-kŭs′trĭn
Lacustrine	lá-kŭs′trĭn	. . . .	lā′mà	lā′mă	lä′mă	lä′mà	lä′mà
Lama	lä′mà	. . . .	lăm′ĕl-lar	lăm′el-lar	lă-mĕl′lẽr	lă-mĕl′lẽr	là-mĕl′lár
Lamellar	lăm′ĕl-lẽr	. . . .	lăn′sê-ŏ-lât	lăn′se-o-lāt	lăn′sē-ŏ-lāt	lăns′ŭ-lāt	lăns′ŭ-lāt
Lanceolate	lăn′sē-ŏ-lāt	. . . .	lan-dạ′	lan-dạ′	lăn-dō′	lăn-dạ′	lăn-dạ′
Landau	lăn-dạ′	lăn-dạ′	lär′ŭm	lär′um *or* lä′rum	lär′ŭm	lär′ŭm	lär′ŭm
Larum	lăr′ŭm	lăr′rŭm	lăr′ĭngks	lär′ingks, lä′ingks	lä′rĭnks	lăr′ĭnks	lăr′ĭnks
Larynx	lăr′ĭnks	lā′rĭnks	lā′trē-ă	lā′tre-â	lă-trī′ă	lă-trī′ă	lā′trĭ-á
Latria	lā-trī′à	lā′trē-ă	lạ′da-nŭm	lạ′da-nŭm *or* lŏd′a-	lạd′ă-nŭm	lạd′ă-nŭm	lạ′dá-nŭm
Laudanum	lạ′dă-nŭm	lŏd′dă-nŭm	lŏr′ĕl	lŏr′el *or* lạ′rel	lŏr′ĕl	lạ′rĕl	lŏr′el
Laurel	lạ′rĕl	lŏr′rĭl	lä′và	lä′vă *or* lä′và	lä′vă	lä′vä	lä′và
Lava	lä′vă	lā′vă	lēpt	lēpt *or* lēpt	lēpt	lēpt *or* lēpt	. . . .
Leaped, Leapt	lēpt	lēpt, *generally* lĕpt	lĕv′ĕn	lĕv′vn	lĕv′n	lĕv′n	lĕv′en
Leaven	lĕv′′n	lĕv′vĕn	lĕd′jĕnd	lē′jend *or* lĕj′end	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′end
Legend	lĕj′ĕnd *or* lē′jĕnd	lē′jĕnd	lē′man	lē′man	lē′măn	lē′măn	lĕm′án
Leman	lē′man *or* lĕm′an	. . . .	lĕp′ĕ-do-lĭt, le-pĭd′ô-	lĕp′e-do-lĭt, le-pĭd′o-	lĕ-pĭd′ō-lĭt	lĕp′ĭd-ŏ lĭt	lĕp′ĭ-dō-lĭt
Lepidolite	lĕ-pĭd′ō-lĭt	. . . .	lē′vant, lĕv′ănt	lē′vant, le-vănt′	lĕ-vănt′	lē-vănt′	lĕv′ănt, lĕ-vănt′
Levant, *a.*	lē′vant	lē′vănt	lĕv′ant	le-văn′tin, lĕv′an-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn	lĕ-vănt′ĭn, lĕv′ánt-ĭn
Levantine	lĕ-văn′tĭn, lĕv′ant-ĭn	. . . .	lê-văn′tĭn	lē′ver	lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr
Lever	lē′vẽr *or* lĕv′ẽr	lē′vŭr	lē′vẽr	lī′dn	lā′dn	lī′dn	lā′dĕn
Leyden	lī′d'n	. . . .	lā′dn	lī′ken *or* lĭch′en	lī′kĕn *or* lĭch′ĕn	lī′kĕn *or* lĭch′ĕn	lī′kĕn *or* lĭch′en
Lichen	lī′kĕn	. . . .	lĭch′ĕn ; lī′kĕn (*Med.*)	lē′en *or* lī′en	lī′ĕn *or* lēn	lī′ĕn	lī′en
Lien, *n.*	lēn *or* lī′ĕn	. . . .	lī′ĕn	lev-tĕn′an-se *or* lū-lī′gŭr	lĕf-tĕn′ăn-sĭ	lĭf-tĕn′ân-sȳ	lĭf-tĕn′ân-sȳ
Lieutenancy	lŭ-tĕn′an-sȳ	lĕv-tĕn′an-sê	lĕv-tĕn′an-sê	lī′gŭr	lī′gŭr	lī′gŭr	lī′gŭr
Ligure	lĭg′ŭr	lī′gŭr	lī′gŭr	lĭn′sĭ-wōōl′se	lĭn′zĭ-wōōl′zĭ	lĭn′sĭ-wōōl-sĭ	lĭn′zȳ-wōōl′zȳ
Linsey-woolsey	lĭn′sȳ-wōōl′sȳ	lĭn′sē-wụl′sē	lĭn′zê-wōōl′zê	lĭp′o-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ŭ-grăm
Lipogram	lĭp′ŏ-grăm	. . . .	lī′pō-grăm	lē′tur	lē′tr	lī′tẽr *or* lē′tr	lē′tẽr
Liter, Litre	lē′tẽr	. . . .	lī′tẽr	le-thŏt′re-te *or* lĭth′o-trī-te	lĭth-ŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tȳ
Lithotrity	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tȳ	lĭth′ō-trĭ′tê	lĭth′ō-trĭ′tê				
Lituiform	lĭt′ū-ĭ-fôrm	. . . .	lê-tū′e-fôrm	le-tū′e-fôrm	. . . .	lĭ-tū′ĭ-fôrm	lĭ-tū′ĭ-fôrm
Livre	lē′vẽr ; *F.* lê′vr′	lī′vŭr	lī′vŭr	lĭ′vur *or* lē′vur	lē′vr	lē-vr	lēvr
Locative	lŏk′ă-tĭv	. . . .	. . . .	lŏk′a-tĭv	lō′kă-tĭv	lō-kă-tĭv	lō′ká-tĭv
Locomotive	lō′kŏ-mō′tĭv	lō-kŏ-mō′tĭv	lō′kŏ-mō′tĭv	lō-ko-mō′tiv	lō′kō-mō′tĭv	lō-kō-mō′tĭv	lō′kŭ-mō-tĭv

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
LOGARITHM	lŏg′ȧ-rĭth′m	lŏg′ă-rĭthm	lŏg′ȧ-rĭthm	lŏg′a-rĭthm	lŏg′ă-rĭthm	lŏg′ă-rĭthm	lŏg′ȧ-rĭthm
LOMBARD	lŏm′bērd	. . . .	lŭm′bȧrd	lŏm′bard	lŏm′bērd *or* lŭm′-	lŏm′bärd	lŏm′bȧrd
LOOF, *n.*	lōōf *or* lŭf	lōōf	lōōf	lŭf	lōōf	lōōf	lōōf
LUPERCAL	lū-pĕr′kal *or* lū′pĕr-kăl	. . .	l′ōō-pĕr′kal *or* l′ōō′pĕr-	lu-pĕr′kal	lōō′pĕr-kăl *or* lōō-pĕr′-	lū-pĕr′kăl *or* lū′pĕr-	lụ′pĕr-kȧl
LUSTRING	lŭs′trĭng	lŭs′strĭng	lŭs′trĭng	lŭs′trĭng, lūt′strĭng	lŭs′trĭng	lūs′trĭng	lŭs′trĭng
LUXURY	lŭk′shụ-rў	lŭk′shū-rē	lŭks′ū-rē, *coll.* lŭk′sh′ōō-rē	lŭk′shu-re	lŭks′ū-rĭ	lŭg′zū-rĭ	lŭks′ū-rў
MA'AM	măm *or* măm	. . . .	. . . .	măm	măm	măm	măm
MACHICOLATION	măch/ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	. . . .	măsh′ē-kō-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	mă-chĭk′ō-lā′shŏn	mȧ-chĭk′-ŭ-lā′shŭn
MACHINAL	mȧ-shēn′al	măk′kē-năl	mȧ-shē′nal	măk′e-nal, ma-shē′-	mă-shē′năl	mă-shēn′ăl	mȧ-shēn′ȧl
MACROCOSM	măk′rō-kŏz′m	măk′rō-kŏzm	mā′kro-kŏzm	mā′kro-kŏzm	măk′rō-kŏzm	măk′rō-kŏzm	măk′rŭ-kŏzm
MADRIER	mȧ-drēr′, măd′rĭ-ēr	. . . .	măd′rē-ēr	măd′re-er, ma-drēr′	măd′rĭ-ēr	măd-rēr′, măd′rĭ-ēr	măd′rēr, măd′rĭ-ēr
MAGELLANIC	măj′ĕl-lăn′ĭk	. . . .	măg′ĕl-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕl-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕl-ăn′ĭk	măg-ĕl-lăn′ĭk	măg-ĕl-lăn′ĭk
MAGNESIA	măg-nē′zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ	. . . .	măl-ă′rē-ȧ, *coll.* -shē-ȧ	mag-nē′zhe-ȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-ă	măg-nē′shĭ-ă	măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ
MALARIA	mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ	. . . .	măl-ă′rē-ȧ	mal-ā′re-a	mă-lā′rĭ-ă	mă-lā′rĭ-ă	mȧ-lâr′ĭ-ȧ
MALEFACTOR	măl′ĕ-făk′tĕr	măl-lē-făk′tŭr	măl′ĕ-făk′tĕr	măl-e-făk′tor	măl′ĕ-făk′tĕr	măl-ĕ-făk′tĕr	măl-ĕ-făk′tûr
MALFEASANCE	măl-fē′zans	. . . .	măl-fā′zans	[măl-fē′zans]	măl-fā′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fēz′ȧns
MALINGER	mȧ-lĭn′gĕr	. . . .	mȧ-lĭn′jer	ma-lĭn′jer	mă-lĭn′gĕr	mă-lĭng′gĕr	mȧ-lĭn′gĕr
MALL, *beetle*	mal	mĕl, *formerly* mąl	măl	mąl	mąl, măl, *or* mĕl	mąl	mąl
MALL, *walk*	măl	mĕl, *formerly* mąl	măl	măl	mąl, măl, *or* mĕl	măl	mąl
MAMMA	mȧ-mä′ *or* mä′mȧ	măm-mä′	măm-mä′	mam-mä′	mă-mä′	mă-mä′	mȧm-mä′
MANEGE	mȧ-nāzh′	. . . .	măn-āzh′	ma-nāzh′	măn-āzh′	mă-nāzh′	mă-nāzh′
MANGROVE	măn′grōv	. . . .	măn′grōv	măng′grōv	măn′grōv	măn′grōv	măn′grōv
MANTELET	măn′tĕl-ĕt	măn-tē-lĕt′	măn′tĕl-ĕt	măn-te-lĕt′	. . . .	măn′tĕl-ĕt	măn′tĕl-ĕt
MANTUA	măn′tụ-ȧ *or* măn′tŭ	măn′tshū-ă	măn′tŭ	măn′tu-ȧ *or* măn′tu	măn′tū	măn′tū-ă	măn′tŭ-ȧ
MARANATHA	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr-ă-năth′ă	măr′an-ăth′ȧ	măr-a-năth′ȧ	măr′ă-nă′thă	măr-ă-nă′thă	mär-ȧ-nä′thȧ
MARITIME	măr′ĭ-tĭm	măr′rē-tĭm	măr′ĕ-tĭm	măr′e-tĭm	măr′ĭ-tĭm	măr′ĭ-tĭm	măr′ĭ-tĭm
MARMOSET	mär′mō-zĕt′	mär-mō-zĕt′	mär′mō-zĕt′	mär-mo-zĕt′	mär′mō-zĕt	mär′mō-zĕt	mär-mŭ-zĕt′
MARMOT	mär′mŏt	mär-mōōt′	mär-mŏt′	mär′mot, mar-mŏt′	mär′mŏt	mär′mŏt	mär′mŭt
MARTINET	mär′tĭ-nĕt′	mär-tĭn-ĕt′	mär′tĭn-ĕt	mär-te-nĕt′	mär′tĭn-ĕt	mär′tĭ-nĕt	mär′tĭn-ĕt
MASLIN	măz′lĭn *or* măs′-	. . . .	măz′lĭn	măz′lin	măs′lĭn	măz′lĭn	. . . .
MATRONAL	măt′rŭn-al *or* mā′trŭn-al	măt′rō-năl *or* mă-trō′năl	mā′trŭn-al	măt′run-al *or* mā′trun-al	mā′trŏn-ăl	mā′trŏn-ăl	mā′trŭn-ȧl
MAUNDER	mänd′ĕr, mąnd′ĕr	män′dŭr	mänd′ĕr	män′der	mąn′dĕr	mąn′dĕr	mąn′dĕr
MAXILLAR	măks′ĭl-lĕr	măg-zĭl′lăr	măks′ĭl-lȧr	măks′il-lar *or* maks-ĭl′-	măks′ĭl-lĕr	măks-ĭl′lăr	măks-ĭl′lȧr
MEDIÆVAL	mē′dĭ-ē′vąl	. . . .	mē′dē-ē′vąl	mĕd-e-ē′val	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd-ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd-ĭ-ē′vȧl
MEDICINE	mĕd′ĭ-sĭn	mĕd′dē-sĭn	mĕd′ĕ-sĭn, *coll* mĕd′sĭn	mĕd′e-sĭn	mĕd′ĭ-sĭn, *coll.* mĕd′sĭn	mĕd′sĭn, mĕd′ĭ-sĭn	mĕd′sĭn
MEDULLARY	mĕd′ŭl-lȧ-rў	mĕd′ŭl-lăr-ē	mē-dŭl′lar-ē	mĕd′ul-la-re	mē-dŭl′lĕr-ĭ	mĕd′ŭl-lă-rĭ *or* mē-dŭl′-	mē-dŭl′lȧr-ў *or* mĕd′ŭl-
MEERSCHAUM	mēr′shąm	. . . .	mēr′shoum	mēr′shoum	mēr′shŭm	mēr′shŭm	mēr′shŭm
MELODEON	mē-lō′dē-ŭn	. . . .	. . . .	ne-lō′de-on *or* mĕl-o-dē′on	. . . .	mē-lō′dē-ŏn	mē-lō′dē-ŭn
MELODRAME	mĕl′ō-drām	. . . .	mē′lō-drām′	mĕl′o-drām	mĕl′ō-drăm	mĕl′ō-drām	mĕl′ŭ-drăm
MEMOIR	mĕm′wŏr, mēm′wŏr	mē-moir′, mĕm′wąr	mĕm′wąr	mē-moir′, mĕm′wąr	mĕm′wąr	mĕm′oir *or* -wąr	mĕm′wär
MENAGERIE	mĕn-ăzh′ĕr-ў *or* mē-năj′-	mĕn-ăzh-ŭr-ē′	mĕn-ăzh′ĕr-ē	mĕn-nä′zhe-rē	mĕn-ăj′ĕr-ĭ *or* mĕn-äzh′-	mĕ-năj′ĕr-ĭ *or* mĕ-năzh′-	mĕ-năj′ĕr-ĭ
MERCANTILE	mĕr′kăn-tĭl	mĕr′kăn-tĭl	mĕr′kąn-tĭl	mĕr′kąn-tĭl	mĕr′kăn-tĭl	mĕr′kăn-tīl	mĕr′kȧn-tīl
MESENTERY	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ў	mĕz′zĕn-tĕr-ē	mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ē	mĕz′en-tĕr-e	mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ў
MESIAL	mē′zhal	. . . .	mĕz′ē-al, mēzh′ē-al	mĕz′e-al	mē′zhĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl	mēz′ĭ-ȧl
MESOLITE	mĕs′ō-līt	. . . .	mĕz′ō-līt	mĕs′o-līt	mĕz′ō-līt	mĕs′ō-līt	mĕz′ŭ-līt
MESSIEURS	mĕsh′yĕrz ; *F.* mȧ′syē′	mĕsh′shōōrz *or* mĕsh-shōōrz′	mĕs′yĕrz	mĕsh′urz *or* mĕs′yerz	mĕs′yĕrz	mĕs′yĕrz	mĕs′yûrz
METAL	mĕt′al *or* mĕt′′l	mĕt′tl	mĕt′al	mĕt′tl *or* mĕt′al	mĕt′ăl	mĕt′ăl	mĕt′ȧl
METEOROLITE	mē′tē-ŏr′ō-līt	. . . .	mē′tē-ŏr′ō-līt	mē-te-ŏr′o-lit	mē′tē-ĕr-ŏl-īt	mē′tē-ûr-ŭ-līt	
METEOROSCOPE	mē′tē-ŏr′ō-skōp	mē-tē′ō-rŏs-kōp	mē′tē-ŏr′ŏs-kōp′	mē-te-ŏr′o-skōp, me-tē′o-ro-skōp	. . . .	mē′tē-ĕr-ō-skōp	mē-tē-ŏr′ŭ-skōp
METIC	mĕt′ĭk *or* mē′tĭk	. . . .	mĕt′ĭk	mē′tik	mĕt′ĭk	mē′tĭk	mē′tĭk
METONYMY	mē-tŏn′ĭ-mў	mē-tŏn′ē-mē *or* mĕt′ō-nĭm-ē	mĕt′ō-nĭm′ē	me-tŏn′e-me *or* mĕt′o-nĭm-e	mĕt′ŏ-nĭm-ĭ *or* mĕt-ŏn′ĭ-mĭ	mē-tŏn′ĭ-mĭ	mē-tŏn′ў-mў
METROPOLITAN	mĕt/rō-pōl′ĭ-tan	mĕt-trō-pōl′lē-tăn	mē′trō-pōl′ē-tan	mĕt-ro-pōl′e-tan	mĕt′rō-pōl′ĭ-tăn	mĕt-rō-pōl′ĭ-tăn	mĕt-rŭ-pōl′ĭt-ȧn
MICROSCOPIST	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst *or* mī′krō-skō-pĭst	. . . .	. . . .	mī′kro-skō-pist	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst *or* mī′krō-skŏp′ĭst	mī′krō-skō-pĭst *or* mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst	mī′krŭ-skŏp-ĭst
MIDWIFERY	mĭd′wĭf′rў *or* -wĭf′rў	mĭd′wĭf-ĕr-ē *or* -wĭf′rē	mĭd′wĭf-rē	mĭd′wif-re	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ *or* -wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rў
MILIARY	mĭl′yă-rў ; 106	mĭl′yă-rē	mĭl′yar-ē	mĭl′ya-re	mĭl′ĭ-ă-rĭ	mĭl′ĭ-ă-rĭ	mĭl′ĭ-ȧr-ў
MILLIONAIRE	mĭl/yŭn-âr′	. . . .	. . . .	mĭl-yun-âr′	mĭl′yŭn-âr′	mĭl′yŏn-âr	mĭl′yŭn-âr
MIMETIC	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mē-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	me-mĕt′ik	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk
MIMOSA	mĭ-mō′sȧ	. . . .	mē-mō′zȧ	me-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′zȧ	mĭ-mō′să	mĭ-mō′sȧ
MINIATURE	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tŭr *or* -ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ē-tūr	mĭn′e-tūr, -e-a-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr
MINIUM	mĭn′ĭ-ŭm	mĭn′yŭm	mĭn′ē-ŭm	mĭn′e-ŭm, mĭn′yum	mĭn′ĭ-ŭm	mĭn′ĭ-ŭm	mĭn′ĭ-ŭm
MINUTE, *n.* & *v.*	mĭn′ĭt	mĭn′nĭt, *solemn* -nūt	mĭn′ūt, *coll.* -ĭt	mĭn′ut *or* -it	mĭn′ĭt	mĭn′ĭt	mĭn′ĭt
MISOGYNY	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nў	mē-sŏd′jē-nē	mĭs-ŏd′jē-nē	me-sŏj′e-ne	mĭs-ŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭ-sŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏg′ў-nў
MITRIFORM	mĭt′rĭ-fôrm	. . . .	. . . .	mĭt′re-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fąrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm
MITTEN	mĭt′tĕn	mĭt′tĭn	mĭt′tĕn	mĭt′ten	mĭt′n	mĭt′n	mĭt′tĕn
MOBILE, *a.*	mō′bĭl	. . . .	mōb′ĭl	mo-bēl′ *or* mōb′il	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl
MOBLE	mŏb′′l	mō′bl	mŏb′bl	mŏb′bl *or* mō′bl	mŏb′l	mō′bl	mō′bel
MODIOLAR	mō-dī′ō-lĕr	. . . .	mō′dē-ō-lȧr	mo-dī′o-lar	[mō-dī′ō-lă]	mō-dī′ō-lĕr	mŏ-dī′ŭ-lȧr
MOLLIENT	mōl′yent *or* -lĭ-ent	mŏl′yĕnt	mōl′yĕnt	mōl′yent *or* -le-ent	mōl′lĭ-ĕnt	mŏl′lĭ-ĕnt	mŏl′lĭ-ent
MOMIER	mŭm′ĭ-ĕr	. . . .	mŭm′mē-ĕr	mŭm′e-er	mŏm′ĭ-ĕr	mō′mĭ-ĕr	mō′mĭ-ĕr
MONAD	mŏn′ăd *or* mō′năd	mŏn′năd *or* mō′năd	mŏn′ȧd	mŏn′ad	mŏn′ăd	mŏn′ăd	mŏn′ăd
MONETARY	mŭn′ĕ-tă-rў	. . . .	mŭn′ē-tär-ē	mŏn′e-ta-re, mŭn′-	mŭn′ĕ-tĕr-ĭ	mŏn′ĕ-tă-rĭ	mŭn′e-tȧr-ў
MONOPHTHONG	mŏn′ŏf-thŏng	. . . .	mō-nŏp′thŏng	mo-nŏf′thong *or* mŏn′of-	mŏn′ŏf-thŏng	mŏn′ŏf-thŏng	mŭ-nŏf′thŏng
MONOPTOTE	mŏn′ŏp-tōt *or* mō-nŏp′-	mŏn′nŏp-tōt *or* mō-nŏp′-	mŏn′ŏp-tōt	mŏn′op-tōt	mŏn′ŏp-tōt	mŏ-nŏp′tōt	mŭ-nŏp′tōt
MONOTHEISM	mŏn′ō-thē-ĭz′m	. . . .	mŏn′ō-thē-ĭzm	mŏn′o-thē-ĭzm	mŏn′ō-thē-ĭzm	mŏn′ō-thē-ĭzm	mŏn′ŭ-thē-ĭzm
MORION	mō′rĭ-ŏn, mŏr′ĭ-ŏn	mō′rē-ŭn	mōr′ē-ŭn	mō′re-ŏn	mŏr′ĭ-ŭn	mŏr′ĭ-ŏn	mŏr′ĭ-ŭn
MOSASAURUS	mŏs′ȧ-sąʳrŭs, mō′sȧ-	. . . .	mō′zȧ-sąʳrŭs	mō-sa-sąʳrus	mŏs′ă-sąʳrŭs	mŏs-ă-sąʳrŭs	mō-zȧ-sąʳrŭs
MRS.	mĭs′sĭs	mĭs′sĭs	mĭs′trĕs, *coll.* mĭs′sĕs	mĭs′tres, *coll.* mĭs′sis	mĭs′trĕs	mĭs′ĭs	mĭs′ĭs
MULTIJUGOUS	mŭl-tĭj′ū-gŭs *or* mŭl′tĭ-jū′-	. . . .	mŭl-tĭj′ū-gŭs	mul-tĭj′u-gŭs	[mŭl-tĭj′ōō-gāt]	mŭl-tĭ-jū′gŭs	mŭl-tĭ-jụ′gŭs
MULTIPARTITE	mŭl-tĭp′ar-tīt *or* mŭl′tĭ-păr′tīt	. . . .	mŭl-tĭp′ar-tīt	mul-tĭp′ar-tīt	mŭl-tĭp′ăr-tīt	mŭl′tĭp-ăr-tīt	mŭl′tĭ-pärt-ĭt
MULTIPLICATE	mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kāt *or* mŭl-tĭp′lĭ-kât	mŭl-tĭp′plē-kāt	mŭl′tĕ-plē-kāt′	mul-tĭp′le-kat *or* mŭl′te-ple-kāt	mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kāt	mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kāt	mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kât
MUSCADINE	mŭs′kȧ-dīn *or* -dĭn	mŭs′kă-dīn	mŭs′kȧ-dĭn	mŭs′ka-dīn *or* -dĭn	mŭs′kă-dĭn	mŭs′kă-dīn	mŭs′kȧ-dīn
MUSROLE, MUSROL	mŭz′rōl	. . . .	mŭs′rōl	mŭz′rōl	mŭs′rōl	mŭz′rōl	mŭz′rōl
MUSTACHE	mŭs-tăsh′	[*pl.* mŭs-stā′shĭz]	mŭs-tăsh′	mus-tăsh′ *or* -tāsh′	mŭs-tăsh′	mōōs-tăsh′	mus-tăsh′
MUSTACHIO	mŭs-tä′shō	. . . .	mŭs-tä′chō	mus-tä′shō	mŭs-tăsh′ō	mōōs-tăsh′ĭ-ō	mus-tăsh′ō
MYRRHIC	mĭr′rĭk *or* mĕr′-	. . . .	. . . .	mĭr′rik	mĕr′ĭk	mĕr′rĭk	mĕr′ĭk
MYRRHINE	mĭr′rĭn *or* mĕr′-	mĕr′rĭn	[mŭr′rĭn]	mĭr′rin	mĕr′rĭn	mĕr′rīn	mĕr′ĭn
MYSELF	mĭ-sĕlf′ *or* mĭ-	mē-sĕlf′	mē-sĕlf′	me-sĕlf′ *or* mī-	mĭ-sĕlf′	mī-sĕlf′	mī-sĕlf′
MYTHOPLASM	mĭth′ō-plăz′m	. . . .	. . . .	mī′tho-plăzm	mĭth′ō-plăzm	mĭth′ō-plăzm	mĭth′ŭ-plăzm
MYTILOID	mĭt′ĭ-loid *or* mī′tĭ-	. . . .	mĭt′ē-loid	. . . .	mī′tĭl-oid	mĭ′tĭl-oid	mī′tĭ-loid
NAIAD	nā′yăd	nā′ăd	nā′ad	nā′yad	nĭ′ăd *or* nā′yăd	nā′yăd	nī′ăd
NAPIFORM	nā′pĭ-fôrm	. . . .	nā′pē-fôrm	năp′e-fôrm	nā′pi-fąrm	nā′pĭ-fôrm	nā′pĭ-fôrm
NARRATE	năr-rāt′ *or* năr′rāt	năr′rāt	năr-rāt′	năr′rāt *or* nar-rāt′	năr-rāt′	năr-rāt′	năr-rāt′

	WEBSTER.	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCESTER.	STORMONTH.	IMPERIAL DICT.	ENCYC. DICT.
NATIONAL	năsh′ŭn-*al*	năsh′ŭn-ăl	năsh′ŭn-*al*	năsh′un-al	năsh′ŭn-ăl	nă′shŏn-ăl	nă′shŭn-ăl
NATROLITE	nā′trō-līt	. . . .	nā′trō-līt	nāt′ro-līt	nā′trō-līt	nā′trōl-īt	nāt′rŭ-līt
NAUSEOUS	na′shŭs	na′shŭs	na′sh′ŭs	na′shus	na′shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs	na′shŭs	na′shŭs
NAZARITISM	năz′ă-rī-tĭz′m	. . . .	. . . .	năz′a-rīt-ĭzm	năz′ă-rīt-ĭzm	năz′ă-rīt-ĭzm	năz′ăr-ĭt-ĭzm
NEITHER	nē′thĕr *or* nī′-	nē′thŭr	nē′thĕr	nē′ther	nē′thĕr *or* nī′-	nē′thē-ăn, nĕ-mē′ăn	nē′thĕr *or* nī′-
NEMEAN	nē′mē-*an*	. . . .	nē-mē′*an*	nē′me-an	nĕm-ē′ăn	nē′vū	nĕv′ū
NEPHEW	nĕf′ū ; *in Eng.* nĕv′ū	nĕv′vū	nĕv′ū	nĕv′vu *or* nĕf′fu	nĕv′ū	nĕf′rĭt	nē′frĭt
NEPHRITE	nĕf′rīt	. . . .	nē′frĭt	nĕf′rīt	nĕf′rīt	nē′pŏt-ĭzm	nē′pŭt-ĭzm
NEPOTISM	nĕp′ō-tĭz′m	nĕp′ō-tĭzm	nĕp′ō-tĭzm	nĕp′o-tĭzm	nĕp′ŏ-tĭzm *or* nē′pŏ-	nē′rĭt	nē′rĭt
NERITE	nē′rīt *or* nē′rĭt	. . . .	. . . .	nē′rīt	nē′rīt	nĕr′vĭn	nĕrv′ĭn
NERVINE	nĕrv′ĭn	. . . .	nĕr′vĭn	nĕr′vin	nĕr′vĭn	nī′sēn	nī′sēn
NICENE	nī′sēn *or* nī-sēn′	. . . .	nī-sēn′	nī′sēn	nī-sēn′	nō-blĕs′	nō-blĕs′
NOBLESS, NOBLESSE	nō-blĕs′	nō-blĕs′	nō′blĕs	no-blĕs′	nō-blĕs′	nō′măd	nŏm′ăd
NOMAD	nŏm′ad	. . . .	nŏm′*ad*	nŏm′ad	nŏm′ăd	nō′măn-klā-tūr	nō′măn-klā-tūr
NOMENCLATURE	nō′mĕn-klā′tûr ; 135	nŏm-ĕn-klā′tshūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tûr	nō′men-klāt-yur	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nŏn-jū′rĕr	nŏn-jūr′ŭr
NONJUROR	nŏn-jū′rĕr	nŏn′jū-rŭr	nŏn′j′ōō-rĕr	nŏn′jū-ror, nŏn-jū′-	nŏn-jōō′rĕr	nōōk	nōōk
NOOK	nōōk	nōōk	nōōk	nōōk *or* nōōk	nōōk	nōōz	nōōz
NOOSE, *n.*	nōōs *or* nōōz	nōōs	nōōz	nōōz *or* nōōs	nōōz	nŭn′shŭn	nŭn′shŭn
NUNCHION	nŭn′chŭn	nŭn′shŭn	nŭnch′ŭn	nŭn′shun	nŭn′shŭn	nŭn-kū′pā-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pā-tĭv
NUNCUPATIVE	nŭn-kū′pā-tĭv *or* nŭn′kŭ-pā′tĭv	nŭn-kū′pă-tĭv	nŭn′kŭ-pā′tĭv	nun-kū′pa-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pă-tĭv	nŭl′gā	nĭl′gā
NYLGHAU, NYLGAU	nĭl′gą	. . . .	nĭl′gą	nĭl-gą′	nĭl′gą	ō-ā′sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs
OASIS	ō′ā-sĭs *or* ō-ā′sĭs	. . . .	ō′a-sĭs	ō′a-sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ŏb′dū-rā-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rā-sȳ
OBDURACY	ŏb′dū-rā-sȳ	ŏb-jū′rā-sē, ŏb-dū′-	ŏb′dū-rā-sē	ŏb′du-ra-se, ob-dū′-	ŏb′dū-rā-sĭ	ō-bā′sāns	ō-bā′sāns
OBEISANCE	ō-bē′sans *or* ō-bā′-	ō-bā′sănce	ō-bā′sans	o-bā′sans *or* o-bē′-	ō-bā′sāns	ŏb′ĭt	ŏb′ĭt
OBIT	ō′bĭt *or* ŏb′ĭt	ō′bĭt	ō′bĭt	ō′bit *or* ŏb′it	ō′bĭt	ŏb′lāt, *a.* & *n.*	ŏb′lāt, *a.* & ŏb′lát, *n.*
OBLATE, *a.* & *n.*	ŏb-lāt′ *or* ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′, *a.*	ŏb-lāt′, *a.*	ob-lāt′, *a.* ; ŏb′lāt, *n.*	ŏb-lāt′, *a.*	ŏb′lĭ-gā-tŏ-rĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gā-tûr-ȳ
OBLIGATORY	ŏb′lĭ-gā-tō-rȳ	ŏb′lē-gā-tŭr-ē	ŏb′lē-gā-tēr-ē	ŏb′le-ga-to-re	ŏb′lĭ-gā′tēr-ĭ	ō-blīj′	ŏ-blīj′
OBLIGE	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′ *or* ō-blēj′	ō-blīj′	o-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ŏb-lēk′	ŏb-lēk′
OBLIQUE	ŏb-lēk′ *or* ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lik′	ŏb-lēk′	ob-lēk′ *or* ob-līk′	ŏb-lēk′	ŏk-tŏj′ĕn-ĕr-ĭ	ŏk-tŏj′ĕn-ăr-ȳ
OCTOGENARY	ŏk-tŏj′ē-nā-rȳ *or* ŏk′tō-jē-	. . . .	ŏk-tŏd′jē-n*ar*-ē	ok-tŏj′e-na-re *or* ŏk′to-je-	ŏk-tŏj′ĕn-ĕr-ĭ	ō′dĭ-ŭs	ō′dĭ-ŭs
ODIOUS	ō′dĭ-ŭs	ō′dē-ŭs *or* ō′jē-ŭs	ō′dē-ŭs *or* ōd′yŭs	ōd′yus *or* ō′de-ŭs	ō′dĭ-ŭs	ō-dŏn-tăl′jĭk	ō-dŏn-tăl′jĭk
ODONTALGIC	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk	. . . .	ōd′ŏn-tăl′jĭk	ōd-on-tăl′jĭk, ō-don-	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk	ō-dŏn-tŏl′ŏ-jĭ	ō-dŏn-tŏl′ŭ-jȳ
ODONTOLOGY	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ŏ-jȳ	. . . .	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ŏ-jē	ōd-on-tŏl′o-je	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ŏ-jĭ	ŏf-fĭs′ĭn-ăl *or* ŏf-fĭ-sĭ′năl	ŏf-fĭ-sĭ′năl
OFFICINAL	ŏf-fĭs′ĭ-n*al* *or* ŏf′fĭ-sĭ′n*al*	. . . .	ŏf′fē-sĭ′n*al*	ŏf-fe-sī′nal *or* of-fĭs′e-nal	ŏf-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt
OLEFIANT	ō-lē′fĭ-*ant*	. . . .	ō′lē-fī′*ant*	o-lĕf′e-ant, ō′le-fī-	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk
OLEIC	ō′lē-ĭk	. . . .	ō′lē-ĭk	ō′le-ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk	ōm′bēr	ŏm′bēr
OMBER, OMBRE	ŏm′bĕr	ŏm′bŭr	ōm′bŭr	ōm′bur	ōm′bĕr	ō-mĕ′gă	ō-mĕg′ă
OMEGA	ō-mē′gȧ *or* ō′mē-gȧ	ō-mē′gă	ō-mĕg′ȧ	o-mĕg′a	ō′mĕ-gă	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′e-lĕt
OMELET	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt, *coll.* ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′let	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm′lĕt	ŏm-nĭ′shĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-*ens*
OMNISCIENCE	ŏm-nĭsh′ens	ŏm-nĭsh′ē-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ē-ĕns	om-nĭsh′e-ens *or* om-nĭsh′ens	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns	ŏn′ĭks	ŏ′nĭks
ONYX	ŏ′nĭks *or* ŏn′ĭks	ŏ′nĭks	ŏ′nĭks	ŏ′nĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ŏf-ĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ	ŏf-ĭ-ŏl′ŭ-jȳ
OPHIOLOGY	ō′fĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jȳ	. . . .	ŏf′ē-ŏl′ŏ-jē	ŏf-e-ŏl′o-je	ŏf′ĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ	ŏf′ĭt	ŏf′ĭt
OPHITE	ō′fīt	. . . .	. . . .	ō′fīt	ō′fīt	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk
OPHTHALMIC	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏp-thăl′mĭk	ŏp-thăl′mĭk	op-thăl′mik, of-	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏr′kĕs-tră	ŏr′kĕs-tră
ORCHESTRA	ŏr′kĕs-trȧ	ŏr-kĕs′trȧ	ŏr-kĕs′trȧ	ŏr′kes-trȧ, or-kĕs′-	ŏr′kĕs-tră	ŏr-kĕs′trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl
ORCHESTRAL	ŏr′kĕs-tr*al*, ŏr-kĕs′-	. . . .	ŏr′kĕs-tr*al*	ŏr-kĕs′tral	ŏr-kĕs′trăl	ŏr-nāt′, *v.*, *a.*	ŏr-nāt′, *a.* ; ŏr′nāt, *v.*
ORNATE, *a.* & *v*	ŏr-nāt′	ŏr′nāt	ŏr-nāt′	ŏr′nat, *a.* ; ŏr′nāt, *v.*	ŏr-nāt′, *a.*	ŏr-nĭth′ĭk-nĭt	ŏr-nĭth′ĭk-nĭt
ORNITHICHNITE	ŏr′nĭth-ĭk-nĭt	. . . .	ŏr′nē-thĭk′nīt	ŏr-ne-thĭk′nīt	ŏr′nĭ-thĭk′nĭt	ō′rō-tŭnd	ōr′ŭ-tŭnd
OROTUND	ō′rō-tŭnd′	. . . .	. . . .	ō-ro-tŭnd′	ōr-ō-tŭnd′	ŏr′thō-drŏ-mĭ	ŏr-thŏd′rŭ-mȳ
ORTHODROMY	ŏr′thō-drŏm′ȳ	. . . .	ŏr′thō-drŏm′ē	ŏr′tho-drŏm-e	ŏr-thŏd′rō-mĭ	ŏr′thō-ĕ-pĭ, ŏr-thŏ′-	ŏr-thō-ĕ-pȳ, ŏr-thŏ′-
ORTHOËPY	ŏr′thō-ĕ-pȳ	ŏr′thō-ē-pē	ŏr′thō-ē-pē	ŏr′tho-e-pe	ŏr-thō′ĕ-pĭ	ŏr-thŏg′nă-thŭs	ŏr-thŏg′nă-thŭs
ORTHOGNATHOUS	ŏr-thŏg′nă-thŭs	. . . .	. . . .	ŏr-thog-nā′thus	ŏr-thŏg′nă-thŭs	ŏs′sē-ŭs	ŏs′sē-ŭs
OSSEOUS	ŏs′sē-ŭs	. . . .	ŏs′sē-ŭs, *coll.* ŏsh′ŭs	ŏs′se-ŭs, ŏsh′e-ŭs	ŏs′sē-ŭs	ō′tăl-jĭ	ō′tăl-jȳ
OTALGY	ō-tăl′jȳ	. . . .	ō′tăl-jē	o-tăl′je	. . . .	ŏt′ĭk	ō′tĭk
OTIC	ō′tĭk	. . . .	. . . .	ō′tik	ŏt′ĭk	ō′yĕs	ō′yĕz
OYEZ	ō′yĕs′	ō-yĭs′	ō-yĕs′	ō-yōs′	ō-yĕs′	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŏn	pă-sĭf-ĭ-kā′shŭn
PACIFICATION	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn *or* păs′ĭ-fĭ-	păs-sē-fē-kā′shŭn	pă-sĭf′ē-kā′shŭn	păs-e-fe kā′shun *or* pa-sĭf-e-kā′shun	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kāt-ĕr	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā-tûr
PACIFICATOR	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′tĕr *or* păs′ĭ-fĭ-	păs-sē-fē-kā′tŭr	pă-sĭf′ē-kā′tĕr	păs-e-fe-kā′tur *or* pa-sĭf′e-kā-tur	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′tĕr	păj′ĕnt	păj′ent
PAGEANT	păj′ent *or* pā′jent	păd′jŭnt	păd′j*ant*	păj′ent *or* pā′jent	pāj′ĕnt	păl′ă-tĭn	păl′ă-tĭn
PALATINE	păl′ă-tĭn	păl′lă-tĭn	păl′ă-tĭn	păl′a-tĭn	păl′ă-tĭn	pal′frĭ	pŏl′frȳ
PALFREY	pal′frȳ	pal′frē *or* păl′frē	păl′frē	pal′fre *or* păl′fre	pal′frĭ	păn′krē-ăs	păn′krē-ăs
PANCREAS	păn′krē-*as*	păng′krē-ăs	păng′krē-ăs	păng′kre-ăs	păn′krē-ăs	păn′dĭt	pân′dȳt
PANDIT	pŭn′dĭt	. . . .	păn′dĭt	păn′dit	păn′dĭt	pă-nĕ-jĭr′ĭk	păn-ĕ-jĭr′ĭk
PANEGYRIC	păn′ē-jĭr′ĭk	păn-nē-jĕr′rĭk	păn′ē-jĕr′ĭk	păn-e-jĭr′ik	păn′ĕ-jĭr′ĭk	păn′ĭ-ĕr	păn′nĭ-ĕr
PANNIER	păn′yĕr *or* -nĭ-ĕr	păn′yŭr	păn′nē-ĕr	păn′yur, păn′ne-er	păn′nĭ-ĕr	păn-ō-rä′mă	păn-ŭ-rä′mȧ
PANORAMA	păn′ō-rä′mȧ, -rā′mȧ	. . . .	păn′ō-rā′mȧ	păn-o-rā′mȧ, -rä′mȧ	păn′ō-rä′mă	păn-thē′ŏn	păn-thē′ŭn
PANTHEON	păn-thē′ŏn, păn′thē-	păn-thē′ŭn	păn-thē′ŭn	pan-thē′on	păn-thē-ŏn	păp′ĭl-lă-rĭ	păp′ĭl-lăr-ȳ
PAPILLARY	păp′ĭl-lâ-rȳ	păp′pĭl-ă-rē	păp′ĭl-lâr-ē	păp-il-la-re	păp′ĭl-lĕr-ĭ	păp′ĭl-lōs	păp′ĭl-lōs
PAPILLOSE	păp′ĭl-lōs′	. . . .	. . . .	păp-il-lōs′	păp′ĭl-lōs	pă-ră-lĕl′ō-pĭ′pĕd-ŏn	păr-ăl-lĕl′ŭ-pĭ′pē-dŏn
PARALLELOPIPEDON	păr′*al*-lĕl′ō-pīp′ē-dŏn	[păr-ă-lĕl-lō-pī′pĕd]	[păr′*al*-lĕl′ō-pīp′ĕd]	păr-al-lĕl-o-pīp′e-dŏn	păr′ăl-lĕl-ō-pīp′ē-dŏn	păr′ă-sĭt-ĭzm	păr′ă-sĭt-ĭzm
PARASITISM	păr′ă-sī′tĭz′m	. . . .	păr′ă-sĭ-tĭzm	păr′a-sĭt-ĭzm	păr′ă-sĭt′ĭzm	păr′ă-sŏl	păr′ă-sŏl
PARASOL	păr′ă-sŏl′	păr′ră-sŏl	păr′ă-sōl′	păr′a-sōl *or* -sŏl	păr′ă-sŏl, păr-ă-sŏl′	pâr′ĕnt	pâr′ent
PARENT	pâr′ent *or* pār′- ; 52	pā′rĕnt	pār′ĕnt	pâr′ent	pā′rĕnt	pā′rĕnt-ăj	pâr′ent-ĭj
PARENTAGE	pâr′ent-ăj	păr′rĕn-tāj	pār′ĕnt-âj	pâr′ent-aj *or* păr′-	pā′rĕnt-āj	pā′rĭ-ă	pâr′ĭ-ă
PARIAH	pā′rĭ-ȧ	. . . .	păr′ē-ă′	pä′re-ä	pā′rĭ-ă	pă-rĭz′ĭ-ăn	pă-rĭz′ĭ-ăn
PARISIAN	pȧ-rĭzh′*an*	. . . .	pȧ-rĭz′*yan*, *coll.* pȧ-rĭzh′*an*	pa-rĭzh′e-an	pă-rĭz′ĭ-ăn	pă-rōl′	pă-rōl′
PAROL	pă-rōl′	. . . .	păr′ŭl	păr′ol	păr′ŏl	păr-shăl′ĭ-tĭ	pär-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ
PARTIALITY	păr′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ *or* pär-shăl′ĭ-tȳ	pär-shē-ăl′ē-tē	pär′shē-ăl′ē-tē	pär-she-ăl′e-te	pär′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ	pä′shä *or* pă-shä′	pä′shȧ *or* pȧ-shä′
PASHA, PACHA	pȧ-shä′	. . . .	pȧ-shą′	pa-shą′	pä′shä *or* pă-shä′	pā′tĕnt, *a.* & *v.* ; pā′tĕnt *or* păt′ĕnt, *n.*	pā′tent
PATENT	păt′ent *or* pā′tent	păt′tĕnt *or* pā′tĕnt, *a.* ; păt′tĕnt, *n.*	păt′ĕnt	pă′tent, pā′tent, *a.* ; păt′ent, *n.* & *v.*	pā′tĕnt	pā′trĭ-ŏt	pā′trĭ-ŭt, păt′rĭ-ŭt
PATRIOT	pā′trĭ-ŏt	pā′trē-ŭt	pā′trē-ŭt	pā-tre-ŏt′ĭk, păt-re-	pā′trĭ-ŏt′ĭk	pā-trĭ-ŏt′ĭk, păt-rĭ-	pā-trĭ-ŏt′ĭk, păt-rĭ-
PATRIOTIC	pā′trĭ-ŏt′ĭk	. . . .	pā′trē-ŏt′ĭk	pā-tre-păsh′an	. . . .	pā-trĭ-pās′ĭ-ăn	pā-trĭ-pās′ĭ-ăn
PATRIPASSIAN	pā′trĭ-păsh′*an*	. . . .	pā′trē-păsh *'an*	pā′trun	pā′trŏn	pā′trŏn	pā′trŭn
PATRON	pā′trŭn	pā′trŭn	pā′trŭn	păt′run-aj	pā′trŏn-āj	păt′rŏn-ĭj	păt′rŭn-ĭj
PATRONAGE	păt′rŭn-ăj	păt′trŭn-ĭj	pā′trŭn-ăj	păt′run-iz	pā′trŏn-īz	păt′rŏn-iz	păt′rŭn-iz
PATRONIZE	păt′rŭn-īz	păt′trō-nīz	pā′trŭn-īz	pänch *or* pąnch	pąnsh	pänsh	pąnsh
PAUNCH	pąnch *or* pänch	pänsh	pänch	pär-mān′	pär′mān	pēz′kŏd	pē-kū′lĭ-ăr
PEARMAIN	pâr′mān	pār-mān′	pār-mān′	pēz′kŏd *or* pēs′kŏd	pēz′kŏd	pē-kū′lĭ-ĕr	pe-kū′lĭ-ar
PEASCOD	pēz′kŏd′	pēs′kŏd	pēs′kŭd	pe-kūl′yar, -kū′le-ar	pē-kū′lĭ-ĕr	pē-kū′lĭ-ăr′ĭ-tĭ	pē-kū-lĭ-ăr′ĭ-tȳ
PECULIAR	pē-kūl′yĕr	pē-kū′lē-ŭr	pē-kū′lê-ar	pe-kūl-ye-ăr′e-te	pē-kū′lĭ-ăr′ĭ-tĭ	pē-kū′nĭ-ă-rĭ	pē-kū′nĭ-ăr-ȳ
PECULIARITY	pē-kūl′yăr′ĭ-tȳ	pē-kū-lē-ăr′ē-tē	pē-kū′lê-ăr′ē-tē	pe-kūn′ya-re *or* pe-kū′ne-a-re	pē-kū′nĭ-ă-rĭ	pĕd′ă-gŏg-ĭzm	pĕd′ă-gŏg-ĭzm
PECUNIARY	pē-kūn′yā-rȳ	pē-kū′nē-ŭr-ē	pē-kū′nē-*ar*-ē	pĕd′a-go-jĭzm	pĕd′ă-gŏj-ĭzm	pĕd′ă-gō-jĭ	pĕd′ă-gŏj-ȳ
PEDAGOGISM	pĕd′ă-gŏg-ĭz′m	. . . .	pĕd′ă-gŏg-ĭzm	pĕd′a-gŏj-e	pĕd′ă-gŏj-ĭ	pē′dăl	pēd′ăl
PEDAGOGY	pĕd′ă-gō′jȳ	. . . .	pĕd′ă-gŏj-ē	pē′dal	pēd′ăl	pē-dŏ-băp′tĭzm	pē-dō-băp′tĭzm
PEDAL, *a.*	pē′dal ; *def.* 2, pĕd′*al*	pē′dăl	pēd′*al*	pē-do-băp′tĭzm	pē′dō-băp′tĭzm	pĕn′sĭl	pĕn′sĭl
PEDOBAPTISM	pē′dō-băp′tĭz′m	pĕd-dō-băp′tĭzm	pē′dō-băp′tĭzm	pĕn′sil	pĕn′sĭl *or* -sĭl	pē′nŭlt	pē′nŭlt
PENSILE	pĕn′sĭl	pĕn′sĭl	pen′sĭl	pē′nŭlt *or* pe-nŭlt′	pē-nŭlt′	pēr-ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pēr-ăd-vĕn′tûr
PENULT	pē′nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt′	. . . .	pē-nŭlt′	pēr-ad-vĕnt′yur	pēr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pēr-dū′ră-bl	pēr-dū′ă-bel
PERADVENTURE	pĕr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr ; 135	pĕr′ăd-vĕn′tshūr	pēr′*ad*-vĕn′tŭr	pēr′du-ra-bl	pēr′dū-rā-bl		
PERDURABLE	pĕr-dūr′ă-b'l	pĕr′dū-rā-bl	pēr′dū-rā-bl				

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
PEREGRINE	pĕr′ĕ-grĭn	pĕr′rē-grĭn	pĕr′ē-grĭn	pĕr′e-grĭn	pĕr′ē-grĭn	pĕr′ē-grĭn	pĕr′ĕ-grĭn
PEREMPTORY	pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rў	pĕr′rĕm-tŭr-ē *or* pĕr-ĕm′tō-rē	pĕr′ĕm-tĕr-ē	pĕr′em-to-re	pĕr′ĕmp-tĕr-ў	pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ	pĕr′ĕmp-tûr-ў
PERFECT, *v.*	pẽr′fĕkt, pẽr-fĕkt′	pĕr′fĕkt	pẽr′fĕkt	pẽr′fekt	pẽr′fĕkt	pẽr′fĕkt	pẽr′fĕkt
PERFIDIOUS	pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs	pĕr-fĭd′yŭs	pẽr-fĭd′yŭs	per-fĭd′e-us *or* per-fĭd′yus	pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs	pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs	pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs
PERFUME, *n.*	pẽr′fūm *or* pẽr-fūm′	pĕr′fūm	pẽr-fūm′	pẽr′fūm *or* per-fūm′	pẽr′fūm *or* pẽr-fūm′	pẽr′fūm *or* pẽr-fūm′	pẽr′fūm *or* pẽr-fūm′
PERITROPAL	pĕr-ĭt′rō-pal *or* pĕr′ĭ-trō′pal	. . . .	. . . .	pe-rĭt′ro-păl	pĕr-ĭt′rō-păl *or* pĕr′ĭ-trō′păl	pẽr-ĭt′rō-păl	pĕ-rĭt′rŭ-pál
PERMIT, *n.*	pẽr′mĭt *or* pẽr-mĭt′	pĕr′mĭt	pẽr′mĭt	pẽr′mit *or* per-mĭt′	pẽr′mĭt	pẽr′mĭt	pẽr′mĭt
PERSON	pẽr′s'n ; 95	pĕr′sn	pẽr′sŭn, *coll.* pẽr′sn	pẽr′sn	pẽr′sŏn	pẽr′sŭn	pẽr′sŭn
PERSUASIVE	pẽr-swā′sĭv	pĕr-swā′sĭv	pẽr-swā′sĭv	per-swā′siv	pẽr-swā′sĭv	pẽr-swā′zĭv	pẽr-swā′zĭv
PERUKE	pĕr′ŭk	pĕr′rūk	pĕr′ōōk	pẽr′ŭk	pĕr-ōōk′	pĕ-rūk′	pĕ-rŭk′
PESTLE	pĕs′′l	pĕs′tl	pĕs′sl	pĕs′sl *or* pĕs′tl	pĕs′tl *or* pĕs′tl	pĕs′l	pĕs′tel
PETAL	pĕt′al	pē′tăl *or* pĕt′ăl	pĕt′al	pĕt′al *or* pē′tal	pĕt′ăl	pĕt′ăl	pĕt′ál
PETREL	pĕt′rĕl	. . . .	. . . .	pĕt′rel *or* pē′trel	pĕt′rĕl	pĕt′rĕl	pĕt′rel
PETROL	pĕ-trōl′	pē′trōl	pĕ-trōl′	pē′trōl *or* pe-trōl′	. . . .	pĕt′rōl	pĕt′rōl
PHALANX	fā′lăṅks *or* făl′ăṅks	fā′lăṅks *or* făl′lăṅks	făl′ăṅks	fā′lăṅks *or* făl′anks	făl′ăṅks	făl′ăṅks *or* fā′lăṅks	făl′ăṅks
PHARYNX	făr′ĭṅks	fā′rĭnks	făr′ĭṅks	făr′ĭnks	făr′ĭṅks	făr′ĭṅks	făr′ĭṅks
PHENOL	fē′nōl	. . . .	. . . .	fē′nol	fē′nōl	fē′nŏl	fē′nōl
PHILOMUSICAL	fĭl′ō-mū′zĭ-kal	. . . .	. . . .	fĭl-o-mū′ze-kal	. . . .	fĭl-ō-mū′zĭk-ăl	fĭl-ŭ-mū′zĭk-ál
PHILOSOPHIC	fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭk	fĭl-lō-zŏf′fĭk	fĭl′ō-zŏf′ĭk	fĭl-o-zŏf′ik *or* -sŏf′-	fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭk	fĭl-ō-sŏf′ĭk	fĭl-ŭ-sŏf′ĭk
PHLEGMATIC	flĕg-măt′ĭk	flĕg′mă-tĭk	flĕg-măt′ĭk	flĕg-măt′ik *or* flĕg′ma-tĭk	flĕg-măt′ĭk	flĕg-măt′ĭk	flĕg-măt′ĭk
PHLOGISTON	flō-jĭs′tŏn	flō-jĭs′tŏn, -gĭs′tŏn	flō-jĭs′tŭn	flo-jĭs′tun	. . . .	flŏj′ĭs-tŏn	flŭ-jĭs′tŭn
PHONETIZATION	fō′nĕ-tĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	. . . .	fo-nĕt-e-zā′shun	. . . .	fō′nĕt-ĭ-zā′shŏn	fō-nĕt-ĭ-zā′shŭn
PHONIC	fŏn′ĭk	. . . .	fŏn′ĭk	fŏn′ik	fō′nĭk	fōn′ĭk	fōn′ĭk
PHONOTYPY	fō-nŏt′ĭ-pў, fō′nō-tī′-	. . . .	. . . .	fo-nŏt′e-pe	fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	fō′nŭ-tīp-ў
PHOTOCHROMY	fō-tŏk′rō-mў *or* fō′tō-krō′mў	. . . .	. . . .	fo-tŏk′ro-me	. . . .	fō-tŏk′rō-mĭ	fō′tŭ-krōm-ў
PHTHISIS	thĭ′sĭs	thĭ′sĭs	tĭ′sĭs	thĭ′sis *or* tĭ′sis	thĭ′sĭs	thĭ′sĭs	tĭ′sĭs
PHYSIOGNOMY	fĭz′ĭ-ŏg′nō-mў	fĭzh-ē-ŏg′nō-mē	fĭz′ē-ŏg′nō-mē	fĭz-e-ŏg′no-me	fĭz′ĭ-ŏg′nō-mĭ	fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′nŏ-mĭ	fĭz-ĭ-ŏn′ŭ-mў
PIANOFORTE	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr′tā	. . . .	pē-ăn′ō-fôr′tē	pe-ā′nō-fōr′te *or* pe-ăn′ō-fôr′te	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr′tĕ	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr-tā	pĭ-ăn′ŭ-fôr-tā
PIERCE	pērs	pērs *or* pĕrs	pērs	pērs *or* pẽrs	pērs	pērs	pērs
PIKED	pīkt *or* pĭk′ĕd	pĭk′kĕd	pīkt	pĭk′ed	pīkt	pīkt	pīkd
PILEATED	pī′lē-ā′tĕd *or* pĭl′ē-ā′tĕd	pĭl′ē-ā-tĕd	pī′lē-ā′tĕd	pĭl′e-āt-ed	pī′lĭ-ā-tĕd	pī′lē-āt-ĕd	pī′lē-āt-ĕd
PILOSE	pī-lōs′ *or* pī′lōs′	. . . .	pī-lōs′	pe-lōs′	pī′lōs	pīl′ōs	pī′lōs
PINEAL	pī′nē-*al* *or* pĭn′ē-al	pĭn′nē-ăl	pī′nē-*al*	pĭn′e-al	pĭn′ē-ăl *or* pīn-ē′ăl	pĭn′ē-ăl	pĭn′ē-ál
PINNATIFID	pĭn-năt′ĭ-fĭd	. . . .	pĭn′ná-tē-fĭd′	pin-năt′e-fĭd *or* pĭn′na-te-fĭd	pĭn-năt′ĭ-fĭd	pĭn-năt′ĭ-fĭd	pĭn-năt′ĭ-fĭd
PIQUANCY	pē′kan-sў *or* pĭk′-	pĭk′kăn-sē	pē′kan-sē	pĭk′an-se	pē′kăn-sĭ	pĭk′ăn-sĭ	pē′kán-sў
PIQUANT	pē′kant *or* pĭk′ant	pĭk′kănt	pē′kant	pĭk′ant	pē′kănt	pē′kănt	pē′kánt
PISMIRE	pĭs′mīr	pĭz′mīr	pĭz′mīr	pĭz′mīr *or* pĭs′-	pĭz′mĭr	pĭs′mīr	pĭs′mīr
PISTACHIO	pĭs-tā′shō	pĭs-tā′shō	pĭs-tā′ch'ō	pis-tā′sho	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō
PLACARD	plă-kärd′, plăk′ärd	plăk-ärd′	plă-kärd′	pla-kärd′	plăk′ärd	plăk′ärd, plă-kärd′	plăk′ärd, plă-kärd′
PLAGIARISM	plā′jă-rĭz′m, *or* plā′jĭ-ă-rĭz′m	plā′jă-rĭzm	plā′j'ă-rĭzm	plā′je-a-rĭzm *or* plā′ja-rĭzm	plā′j'ă-rĭzm	plā′jĭ-ă-rĭzm	plā′jĭ-ár-ĭzm
PLAID	plăd ; *in Scot.* plād	plăd	plăd	plăd	plād *or* plăd	plād *or* plăd	plād *or* plăd
PLAIT	plāt ; *coll.* plĕt	plāt	plāt	plāt	plāt	plāt	plāt *or* plăt
PLANIMETRIC	plăn′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk	. . . .	[plăn′ĕ-mĕt′rē-kal]	plăn-e-mĕt′rik	plăn′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk	plā-nĭ-mĕt′rĭk	plā-nĭ-mĕt′rĭk
PLATINA	plăt′ĭ-nă *or* plă-tē′-	plăt′ē-nă	plăt′ē-nă	plăt′e-nă	plăt′ĭ-nă	plăt′ĭ-nă	plăt′ĭn-á
PLATONIST	plā′tō-nĭst	plăt′ō-nĭst	plā′tō-nĭst	plā′to-nĭst	plā′tŏn-ĭst, plăt′ŏn-	plā′tŭn-ĭst	plā′tŭn-ĭst
PLAUSIVE	plą′sĭv	plą′sĭv	plą′sĭv	plą′sĭv	plą′zĭv	plą′zĭv	plą′zĭv
PLEIADES	plē′yă-dēz	plē′yă-dēz	plē′yad-ēz	plē′ya-dēz	plī′ă-dēz	plī′ă-dēz	plī′á-dēz
PLENARY	plē′nă-rў	plēn′ă-rē *or* plē′nă-	plē′nár-ē	plēn′a-re *or* plē′na-	plē′nă-rĭ	plē′nă-rĭ	plē′nár-ў
PLENIPOTENTIARY	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭ-ă-rў	plĕn-nē-pō-tĕn′-shă-rē	plĕn′ē-pō-tĕn′-sh'ar-ē	plĕn-e-po-tĕn′-she-a-re	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭr-ĭ	plĕ-nĭ-pŭ-tĕn′-shĭ-ă-rĭ	plĕ-nĭ-pŭ-tĕn′-shĭ-á-rў
PLETHORIC	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk *or* plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk	ple-thŏr′ik *or* plĕth′o-rĭk	plē-thŏr′ĭk	plē-thŏr′ĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk
POLONAISE, *n.*	pō′lō-nāz′	. . . .	pō′lō-nāz′	pō-lo-nāz′	pō′lŏ-nāz′	pō-lŏ-nāz′	pōl-ŭ-nāz′
POLYPOROUS	pŏ-lĭp′ō-rŭs	. . . .	. . . .	po-lĭp′o-rŭs	pōl-ĭp′ō-rŭs	pŏ-lĭp-pō′rŭs	pŏ-lĭp′ûr-ŭs
POMACE	pŭm′ās ; 48	. . . .	pō-mās′	pŭm′as	pō-mās′	pōm′ās	pōm′ás
POMADE	pō-mād′	pō-mād′	pō-mād′	po-mād′	pō-mād′	pō-mād′	pō-mād′
POMEGRANATE	pŭm′grăn′ăt	pŭm-grăn′năt	pŏm-grăn′ât	pŭm-grăn′at	pŏm′grăn-ăt	pŏm′grăn-ăt	pŏm′grăn-át
POPLITEAL	pŏp-lĭt′ē-*al*	. . . .	pŏp-lĭt′ē-*al*	pop-lĭt′e-al	pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp-lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp-lĭ-tē′ál
PORCELAIN	pôr′sĕ-lĭn	pôr′sĕ-lān	pôrs′lān	pôr′se-lan *or* pôr′se-lān	pôrs′lān	pôr′sĕ-lān	pôr′sĕ-lán
PORTENT	pŏr-tĕnt′	pôr-tĕnt′	pôr-tĕnt′	por-tĕnt′	pŏr′tĕnt	pŏr′tĕnt, pŏr-tĕnt′	pôr′tĕnt
POSSESS	pŏz-zĕs′ *or* pŏs-sĕs′	pŏz-zĕs′	pŏz-zĕs′	poz-zĕs′	pŏz-zĕs′	pŏz-zĕs′	pŭz-zĕs′
POSTHUMOUS	pŏst′hū-mŭs	pŏst′hū-mŭs	pŏst′hū-mŭs	pŏst′hu-mŭs	pŏst′ū-mŭs	pŏs′tūm-ŭs	pŏst′hŭ-mŭs
PRAYER, *petition*	prâr	prā′ŭr	prā′ĕr	prâ′er *or* prâr	prā′ĕr	prā′ĕr *or* prâr	prâr
PRECEPTORY	prē-sĕp′tō-rў	prĕs′ĕp-tō-rē	prē′sĕp-tĕr-ē	prĕs′ep-to-re	prē′sĕp-tĕr-ĭ	prē′sĕp-tō-rĭ	prē′sĕp-tûr-ў
PRECINCT	prē′sĭṅkt	prē-sĭngkt′	prē′sĭngkt	prē′sĭngkt	prē′sĭngkt	prē-dē-sĕs′sĕr	prē-dē-sĕs′sûr
PREDECESSOR	prĕd′ē-sĕs′sẽr	prĕd-ē-sĕs′sŭr	prĕd′ē-sĕs′sẽr	prĕd′e-ses′sur	prē′dē-sĕs′sẽr	prē′fĕk-tŭr	prē′fĕk-tŭr
PREFECTURE	prē′fĕk-tūr ; 135	prĕf′fĕk-tūr	prē′fĕkt-ûr	prĕf′ek-tūr	prē′fĕk-tūr	prē-hĕn′sĭl	prē-hĕn′sĭl
PREHENSILE	prē-hĕn′sĭl	. . . .	prē-hĕn′sĭl	pre-hĕn′sil	prē-hĕn′sĭl	prē′lūd	prē′lūd
PRELUDE, *n.*	prē′lūd *or* prĕl′ūd	prĕl′ŭd	prĕl′ŭd	prĕl′ŭd	prĕl′ūd *or* prē′lūd	prē′mĭ-ēr	prē′mĭ-ēr *or* prĕm′ĭ-ēr
PREMIER, *n.*	prē′mĭ-ēr *or* prĕm′yĕr	prēm′yĕr	prē′mē-ēr	prēm′yer *or* prē′me-er	prĕm′ĭ-ēr *or* prē′mĭ-ēr		
PRESAGE, *n.*	prĕs′ăj, prĕs′ā̆j ; 48	prĕs′sāj	prĕs′ăj	prĕs′aj	prĕs′ăj	prē′sāj *or* prĕs′āj	prē′sāj *or* prĕs′ĭj
PRESBYTER	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr *or* prĕs′-	prĕz′bē-tẽr	prēz′bē-tẽr	prĕz′be-ter	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr
PRESBYTERY	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr-ў, prĕs′-	prĕz′bē-tẽr-ē	prēz′bē-tẽr-ē	prĕz′be-tẽr-e	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr-ĭ	prĕs′bĭ-tē-rĭ	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr-ў
PRESCIENCE	prē′shĭ-ens, -shens	prē′shē-ĕns	prē′shē-ĕns	prē′she-ens	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ens
PRESTIGE	prĕs′tĭj ; *F.* prĕs′tēzh′	. . . .	prĕs′tēzh	prĕs-tēj′ *or* prĕs′tij	prĕs′tĭj *or* prĕs′tēzh	prĕs-tēzh′	prĕs-tēj′
PRETERIT	prĕt′ĕr-ĭt, prē′tẽr-	prē′tĕr-ĭt	prĕt′ĕr-ĭt	prĕt′er-ĭt *or* prē′ter-	prĕt′ĕr-ĭt	prē-tẽr-ĭ′shŏn	prĕt-ĕr-ĭ′shŭn
PRETERITION	prē′tẽr-ĭsh′ŭn	prē-tĕr-rĭsh′ŭn	prĕt′ĕr-ĭsh′ŭn	prĕt-er-ĭsh′un	prĕt′ĕr-ĭsh′ŭn	prē′tẽkst, prē-tẽkst′	prĕt-tẽkst′
PRETEXT	prē′tẽkst, prē-tẽkst′	prē-tẽkst′	prē-tẽkst′	pre-tẽkst′, prē′tẽkst	prē′tẽkst	prĭ′zŏn *or* prĭ′zn	prĭz′ŭn
PRISON	prĭz′′n	prĭz′zn	prĭz′ŭn, *coll.* -zn	prĭz′zn	prĭz′n	prō-sēdz′	prō′sēdz
PROCEEDS, *n. pl.*	prō′sēdz	prō-sēdz′	prōs′ĕdz	prō′sēdz *or* pro-sēdz′	prō′sēdz	prō′sĕs	prō′sĕs
PROCESS	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′es	prŏs′sĕs *or* prō′sĕs	prō′dŭs	prŏd′ŭs
PRODUCE, *n.*	prŏd′ūs	prŏd′dūs	prŏd′ŭs	prŏd′dūs	prŏd′ŭs	prō′fĭl	prō′fĕl
PROFILE	prō′fĭl *or* prō′fēl	prō′fĭl *or* prō-fēl′	prō′fĕl	prō′fēl, pro-fēl′ *or* prō′fĭl	prō′fēl		
PROGRESS, *n.*	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′grĕs	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′res	prŏg′rĕs *or* prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs
PROJECT, *n.*	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏd′jĕkt	prō-jĕkt′	prŏj′ekt	prŏj′ĕkt	prō′jĕkt	prō′jĕkt
PROLIX	prō-lĭks′, prō′lĭks	prō-lĭks′	prō-lĭks′	pro-lĭks′	prō′lĭks	prō′lĭks	prō′lĭks
PROLOGUE	prō′lŏg	prŏl′lŏg	prōl′ŏg	prōl′ŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg
PROMENADE	prŏm′ē-nād′ *or* prŏm′ē-nād′	. . . .	prŏm′ĕn-ād′	prŏm-e-nād′ *or* prŏm-e-nād′	prŏm′ē-nād′	prō-mē-nād′	prŏm-ĕn-ād, *n.*; prŏm-ĕn-ād′, *v.*
PRONUNCIATION	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn-shē-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sē-ā′shŭn	pro-nŭn′she-ā′shun	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŏn	prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′shŭn
PROSAIST	prō′zā-ĭst	. . . .	prō-zā′ĭst	pro-zā′ist	prō-zā′ĭst	prō-zā′ĭst	prō-sā′ĭst
PROTEAN	prō′tē-an	. . . .	prō-tē′an	prō′te-an	prō′tē-ăn, prō-tē′ăn	prō-tē′ăn	prō-tē′án
PROTEST, *n.*	prō′tĕst	prō-tĕst′ *or* prŏt′ĕst	prō′tĕst	prō′tĕst *or* prŏt′est	prō′tĕst	prō′tĕst	prō′tĕst
PROVOCATIVE	prō-vŏ′kă-tĭv	prō-vŏ′kă-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ă-tĭv	pro-vŏ′ka-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ă-tĭv	prō-vōk′ă-tĭv	prō-vōk′á-tĭv
PROVOST, *civil officer*	prŏv′ŭst	prŏv′vŭst	prŏv′ŭst	prŏv′ust *or* pro-vō′	prŏv′ŏst	prŏv′ŏst	prŏv′ŭst
PROW	prou	prou *or* prō	prō	prou *or* prō	prou	prou	prou
PRUSSIAN	prŭsh′an, prų′shan	. . . .	prŭsh′′an	prŭsh′an, prų′shan	prŭs′shăn	prŭ′shăn	prŭsh′án
PRUSSIATE	prŭs′sĭ-āt, prų′s- *or* prŭsh′ĭ-āt	. . . .	prŭs′sē-āt *or* prŭsh′ē-āt	prŭs′se-at *or* prų′s'se-at	prŭs′sĭ-āt	prŭs′sĭ-āt *or* prų′sĭ-āt	prŭs′sĭ-át *or* prų′sĭ-át
PRUSSIC	prŭs′sĭk, prų′sĭk	. . . .	prŭs′sĭk	prŭs′sik, prų′sik	prŭs′sĭk	prŭs′sĭk, prų′s'sĭk	prŭs′sĭk, prų′s'sĭk

	WEBSTER.	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCESTER.	STORMONTH.	IMPERIAL DICT.	ENCYC. DICT
PSALMIST	säm′ĭst	säl′mĭst	säm′ĭst	säl′mist *or* säm′ist	säl′mĭst *or* säm′ĭst	säm′ĭst *or* säl′mĭst	säm′ĭst *or* säl′mĭst
PSALMODY	säl′mō-dy, säm′ō-dy	säl′mō-dē	säl′mō-dē	säl′mo-de	säl′mō-dĭ, säm′ō-dĭ	säm′ŭ-dĭ, säl′mŏ-dĭ	säm′ŭ-dy, säl′mŭ-dy
PSALTER	sa͟l′tĕr	sa͟l′tŭr	säl′tĕr	sa͟l′ter	sa͟l′tĕr	sa͟l′tĕr	söl′tĕr
PTISAN	tĭz′an	tĭz-zăn′	tĭz′an	tiz-zăn′ *or* tĭz′an	tĭz′ăn	tĭ′sán	tĭ′sán
PUERILE	pū′ĕr-ĭl	pū′ĕ-rĭl	pū′ĕr-ĭl	pū′e-rĭl	pū′ĕr-ĭl *or* -īl	pū′ĕr-īl	pū′ĕr-īl
PUISSANCE	pū′ĭs-sa͟ns, pū-ĭs′-	pū′ĭs-săns, pū-ĭs′-	pū′ĭs-sa͟ns	pū′is-săns	pū′ĭs-săns	pū′ĭs-ăns	pū′ĭs-sâns
PUMICE	pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs *or* pŭm′mĭs	pū′mĭs	pū′mis *or* pŭm′is	pū′mĭs *or* pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs	pŭm′ĭs
PUTLOG	pu͟t′lŏg′	pŭt′lŏg	pŏŏt′lŏg	pŭt′lŏg	pŏŏt′lŏg	pŭt′lŏg	pŭt′lŏg
PYROMANCY	pīr′ō-măn′sy	pīr′ō-măn-sē	pīr′ō-măn′sē	pīr′o-măn-se	pīr′ō-măn′sĭ	pīr-ŭ-măn′sy	pīr-ŭ-măn′sy
PYROTECHNY	pīr′ō-tĕk′ny	pīr′ō-tĕk-nē	pīr′ō-tĕk′nē	pīr′o-tĕk-ne	pīr′ō-tĕk′nĭ	pīr-ŭ-tĕk′ny	pīr-ŭ-tĕk′ny
QUADRILLE	kwȧ-drĭl′, kȧ-drĭl′	kă-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′	ka-drĭl′	kă-drĭl′ *or* kwă-drĭl′	kă-drĭl′	ká-drĭl′
QUADRUPEDAL	kwŏd-ru͟-pē′dal	. . . .	kwŏd′rōō-pē′dal	kwŏd-ru-pē′dal *or* kwŏd-ru͟′pe-dal	. . . .	kwŏd-rōō′pĕ-dăl	kwŏd-ru͟′pĕ-dâl
QUALM	kwäm	kwa͟m	kwäm	kwäm *or* kwa͟m	kwäm	kwäm	kwäm
QUANDARY	kwŏn′dȧ-rў *or* kwŏn-dā′-	kwŏn-dā′rē	kwŏn-dār′ē	kwon-dā′re *or* kwŏn′da-re	kwŏu-dā′rĭ	kwŏn′dă-rĭ *or* kwŏn-dā′rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rў *or* kwŏn-dâr′ў
QUASSIA	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	. . . .	kwŏzh′ē-ȧ	kwŏsh′e-ȧ	kwŏsh′ĭ-ă	kwăs′ĭ-ă	kwäs′sĭ-ȧ
QUERCITRON	kwēr′sĭt-rŭn	. . . .	kwēr′sē-trŭn	kwer-sĭt′ron	kwēr′sĭ-trŭn	kwēr′sĭt-rŏn	kwēr-sĭt′rŭn
QUININE	kwĭ′nĭn, kwĭ-nīn′ *or* kwĭ-nēn′	. . . .	kwē-nin′	kwe-nīn′ *or* kwĭn′in	kwĭn′ĭn *or* kwĭn-in′	kwĭn′ĭn	kwĭ-nēn′
QUOIN	kwoin *or* koin	. . . .	koin	kwoin *or* koin	koin	koin	koin
RABBI	răb′bī *or* -bĭ	răb′bē *or* -bĭ	răb′bī	răb′be *or* -bĭ	răb′bī *or* -bĭ	răb′bĭ *or* -bī	răb′bĭ *or* -bī
RACEME	rȧ-sēm′	. . . .	răs′ēm	ra-sēm′	ră-sēm′	răs′ēm	răs′ēm
RACEMOUS	răs′ē-mŭs *or* rȧ-sē′-	. . . .	răs′ē-mŭs	răs′e-mŭs, ra-sē′mus	răs′ē-mŭs	răs′ē-mŭs	răs′ē-mŭs
RAILLERY	răl′lĕr-y *or* rāl′-	răl′lĕr-ē	răl′lĕr-ê	răl′ler-e	rāl′ĕr-ĭ *or* răl′ĕr-ĭ	răl′ĕr-ĭ	rāl′lĕr-y
RAREFY	răr′ē-fī	răr′rē-fī	rā′rē-fī	răr′e-fī	rā′rē-fī *or* răr′ē-fī	rā′rĭ-fī *or* răr′ē-fī ; *obs.* răr′-	râr′ĭ-fī ; *obs.* rär′-
RARITY	răr′ĭ-tў	rā′rē-tē, *infrequency ;* răr′ē-tē, *thinness*	rā′rē-tê	râr′e-te, *infrequency ;* răr′e-te, *thinness*	rā′rĭ-tĭ	rā′rĭ-tĭ	râr′ĭ-tў
RASORIAL	rȧ-zō′rĭ-al	. . . .	râ-zō′rē-al	ra-sō′re-al	rā-zō′rĭ-ăl	ră-sō′rĭ-ăl	rȧ-sōr′ĭ-ȧl
RASPBERRY	răz′bĕr-rў	răs′bĕr-ē	răs′bĕr-rê	răz′ber-re *or* răs′-	răs′bĕr-ĭ	răz′bĕ-rĭ	răz′bĕr-rў
RATHER	răth′ĕr	răth′ŭr *or* rā′thŭr	räth′ĕr	răth′er	răth′ĕr	rä′thĕr	rä′thĕr
RATIONALITY	răsh-ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tў	răsh-ē-ō-năl′ē-tē	răsh′ŭn-ăl′ê-tê	răsh-e-o-năl′e-te	răsh′ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ	răsh′ŏn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ	răsh-shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tў
RAVELIN	răv′lĭn	răv′lĭn	răv′ê-lĭn, *coll.* răv′lĭn	răv′lin	răv′lĭn *or* răv′ê-lĭn	răv′lĭn	răv′lĭn
RECEPTORY	rē-sĕp′tō-rў	rēs′sĕp-tŭr-ō	rē-sĕp′tĕr-ê	rēs′ep-to-re, re-sĕp′-	. . . .	rē-sĕp′tō-rĭ	rē-sĕp′tûr-ў
RECOGNIZABLE	rĕk′ŏg-nī′zȧ-b'l *or* rē-kŏg′nĭ-	. . . .	rĕk′ŏg-nī′zȧ-bl	rĕk-og-nī′za-bl *or* re-kŏg′ne-za-bl	rĕk′ŏg-nī-zȧ-bl	rĕk′ŏg-nī′zȧ-bl	rĕk-ŭg-nīz′ȧ-bel
RECONDITE	rĕk′ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn′dĭt	rĕk′kŏn-dīt	rê-kŏn′dĭt	rĕk′on-dit *or* re-kŏn′dit	rĕk′ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn′dĭt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn′dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn′dit
RECUSANT	rē-kū′zant *or* rĕk′ŭ-zant	rē-kū′zănt *or* rĕk′kū-zănt	rĕk′û-zant	re-kū′zant *or* rĕk′u-zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-sânt
REFUSE	rĕf′ŭs	rĕf′ūs	rĕf′ūs	rĕf′ūs	rĕf′ūs	rĕf′ūz	rĕf′ūs
REFUTABLE	rē-fū′tȧ-b'l	. . . .	rê-fū′tȧ-bl	re-fū′ta-bl	rē-fū′tă-bl	rē-fūt′ă-bl, rĕf′ū-tă-	rē-fūt′ȧ-bel
RELAXATION	rē′lăks-ā′shŭn	rēl-ăks-ā′shŭn	rēl′ăks-ā′shŭn	rēl-aks-ā′shun	rē′lăks-ā′shŭn	rē-lăk-sā′shŏn	rē-lăks-ā′shŭn
REMEDILESS	rē-mĕd′ĭ-lĕs *or* rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′mē-dē-lĕs	rĕm′ê-dê-lĕs	rĕm′e-de-lĕs *or* re-mĕd′e-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs
REMIGRATE	rĕm′ĭ-grāt, rē-mī′-	rĕm′ē-grāt	rĕm′ê-grât	rĕm′e-grāt *or* rē-mī′-	. . . .	rē-mī′grāt	rē-mī′grāt
RENDEZVOUS, *n.*	rĕn′dē-vōō *or* rän′-	rĕn-dē-vōōz′	rĕn′dê-vōō	rĕn′de-vōō *or* -vōōz	rĕn′dē-vōō *or* räng′-	rĕn-dē-vōō, răn-dā-	rĕn′dē-vōō, rȧn′dȧ-
RENDEZVOUS, *v.*	rĕn′dē-vōō *or* rän′-	rĕn-dē-vōōz′	rĕn-dê-vōō′	rĕn-de-vōō′ *or* -vōōz′	rĕn′dē-vōō *or* räng′-	rĕn′dē-vōō, răn-dā-	rĕn′dē-vōō, rȧn′dȧ-
RENIFORM	rē′nĭ-fôrm	. . . .	rē′nê-fôrm	rē′ne-fôrm	rē′nĭ-fȧrm	rē′nĭ-fôrm	rē′nĭ-fôrm
RENUNCIATION	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn-shē-ā′shŭn	rê-nŭn′sê-ā′shŭn	re-nŭn-she-ā′shun	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŏn	rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′shŭn
REPTILE	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′til	rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tīl
REQUIEM	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwē-ĕm	rĕk′kwê-ĕm	rē′kwe-em *or* rĕk′we-	rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm
RESERVOIR	rĕz′ĕr-vwôr′	rĕz-ĕr-vwôr′	rĕz′ĕrv-war	rĕz-er-vwôr′	rĕz′ĕr-vwar′	rĕz-ĕr-vwar	rĕz′ĕr-vwôr
RESIDENTIARY	rĕz′ĭ-dĕn′shȧ-rў	rĕz-ē-dĕn′shĕr-ē	rĕz′ê-dĕn′sh'ar-ê	rĕz-e-dĕn′she-a-re	rĕz′ĭ-dĕn′shĕr-ĭ	rĕz-ĭ-dĕn′shĕr-ĭ	rĕz-ĭ-dĕn′shȧr-ў
RESTAURANT	rĕs′tō-rant	. . . .	. . . .	rĕs′to-räng′	rĕs′tō-räng	rĕs-tŭ-rant *or* rĕs-tō-rąN	rĕs-tŭ-rąn′
RETAILER	rē-tāl′ĕr *or* rē′tāl-	rē-tā′lŭr	rê-tāl′ĕr	re-tāl′er *or* rē′tāl-	rē-tāl′ĕr	rē-tāl′ĕr	rē-tāl′ĕr
RETARDATION	rē′tär-dā′shŭn	rēt-tär-dā′shŭn	rē′tär-dā′shŭn	rēt-ar-dā′shun	rē′tär-dā′shŭn	rē-tär-dā′shŏn	rē-tär-dā′shŭn
RETCH	rĕch *or* rēch	rētsh *or* rĕtsh	rēch	rēch *or* rĕch	rēch	rĕch	rĕch
RETINUE	rĕt′ĭ-nū	rĕt′ē-nū, rē-tĭn′nū	rēt′ê-nû	rēt′e-nū	rēt′ĭ-nū	rēt′ĭ-nū, *archaic* rē-tĭn′ū	rēt′ĭ-nū
RETROCEDE	rē′trō-sēd *or* rēt′rō-	. . . .	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′tro-sēd *or* rēt′ro-	rē′trō-sēd′	rē-trō-sēd′, rēt′rō-	rē-trŭ-sēd′
RETROGRADE	rē′trō-grād, rēt′rō-	rēt′trō-grād	rē′trō-grâd	rēt′ro-grād	rē′trō-grād, rēt′rō-	rē′trō-grād, rēt′rō-	rē′trŭ-grād
RETROSPECT	rē′trō-spĕkt, rēt′rō-	rēt′trō-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt	rēt′ro-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt, rēt′rō-	rē′trŭ-spĕkt
RETROVERT	rē′trō-vĕrt, rēt′rō-	. . . .	rē′trō-vĕrt′	rēt′ro-vĕrt′	rē′trō-vĕrt′	rē′trō-vĕrt, rēt′rō-	rē′trŭ-vĕrt
REVEILLE	rē-văl′yȧ, rĕv′ȧ-lē′	. . . .	râ-vāl′ or râ-văl′yâ	re-vāl′ or re-văl′yā	rā-vĕl′yā	rē-vāl′yā	re-vā-yâ′
REVENUE	rĕv′ē-nū	rĕv′ē-nū *or* rē-vĕn′ū	rĕv′ĕn-û	rĕv′e-nū	rĕv′ĕn-ū	rĕv′ē-nū, *sometimes* rē-vĕn′ū	rĕv′ĕn-û
REVERIE	rĕv′ĕr-y, rĕv′ĕr-ē′	. . . .	rĕv′ĕr-ē′	rĕv-e-rē′	rĕv′ĕr-ē	rĕv′ĕr-ĭ	rĕv′ĕr-ĭ
REVOLT	rē-vōlt′ *or* rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′ *or* rē-vōlt′	rê-vōlt′	re-vōlt′ *or* re-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′
REYNARD	rā′nērd *or* rēn′ĕrd	. . . .	. . . .	rēn′ard *or* rā′nard	rēn′ärd	rā′närd	rēn′ärd
RHIZOPOD	rĭz′ō-pŏd *or* rī′zŏ-	. . . .	. . . .	rī′zo-pŏd	rī′zō-pŏd	rī′zō-pŏd	rī′zŭ-pŏd
RHOMB	rŏmb *or* rŏm	rŭmb	rŏmb	rŭmb *or* rŏmb	rŏm	rŏm	rŏm
RHYTHM	rĭth′m *or* rĭth′m	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm *or* rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm
RICOCHET, *n.*	rĭk′ō-shā′ *or* rĭk′ō-shĕt′	. . . .	rĭk′ō-shā	rĭk-o-shā′ *or* rĭk′o-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′ *or* rĭk′ō-shĕt′	rĭk′ŏ-shĕt	rĭk′ŭ-shĕt
RICOCHET, *v.*	rĭk′ō-shĕt′	. . . .	. . . .	rĭk′o-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′ *or* -shĕt′	rĭk-ŏ-shĕt′	rĭk′ŭ-shĕt
RIGHTEOUS	rī′chŭs	rī′tshē-ŭs	rīt′yŭs, *coll.* rī′chŭs	rī′chŭs	rīt′yŭs *or* rī′chŭs	rīt′yŭs	rīt′yŭs
RISE, *n.*	rīs *or* rīz	rīs	rīs	rīs	rīz	rīz	rīz
ROCHET	rŏch′ĕt	. . . .	rōk′ĕt	rŏch′et *or* rŏk′et	rŏch′ĕt	rŏch′ĕt	rŏch′ĕt
RONDEAU	rŏn-dō′ *or* rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′	rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′	rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō
ROQUELAURE	rōk′ē-lōr	rōk-ē-lōr′	rōk′ê-lôr′	rōk-e-lôr′	rōk-ē-lar′	rō′kē-lōr	rō′kē-lōr
ROTIFER	rō′tĭ-fĕr	. . . .	rō′tê-fĕr	rōt′e-fer	rō′tĭ-fĕr	rō′tĭ-fĕr	rō′tĭ-fĕr
ROUTE	rōōt *or* rout	rout *or* rōōt	rōōt	rōōt *or* rout	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt
RUFFIAN	rŭf′yan, rŭf′fĭ-an	rŭf′yăn	rŭf′yan	rŭf′yan	rŭf′fĭ-ăn	rŭsh′yăn	rŭf′fĭ-ân
RUSSIAN	rŭsh′an *or* rų′shan	. . . .	. . . .	rŭsh′an *or* rų′shan	rŭsh′ăn	rŭsh′yăn	rŭsh′ân
SABAOTH	să-bā′ŏth, să-bā′-	. . . .	sȧ-bā′ŏth	sa-bā′oth, să-bā′a-ŏth	să-bā′ŏth	să-bā′ŏth	sȧ-bā′ŏth
SACRIFICE, *n.*	săk′rĭ-fīz	săk′krē-fīz	săk′rê-fīz	săk′re-fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs
SACRIFICE, *v.*	săk′rĭ-fīz	săk′krē-fīz	săk′rê-fīz	săk′re-fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs
SAFFRON	să f′frŭn	să f′fŭrn	să f′rŭn	să f′run *or* să f′furn	să f′rŏn	să f′frŏn	să f′frŭn
SAINFOIN	să n′foin	să n′foin	să n′foin	să n′foin *or* să n′foin	să n′foin	să n′foin	să n′foin
SALINE	să′līn *or* sȧ-līn′	să-līn′ *or* să′līn	sȧ-lī′nê	sa-līn′	să′lĭn *or* să-līn′	să′lĭn	sȧ-līn′
SALIVAL	sȧ-lī′val	săl′ē-văl *or* să-lī′-	sȧl′ê-vȧl	sa-lī′val	să-lī′văl	să-lī′văl	sȧ-lī′vȧl
SALSIFY	să l′sĭ-fў	. . . .	să l′sê-fî	să l′se-fe	să l′sĭ-fī	să l′sĭ-fī	să l′sĭ-fў
SALVE, *n.*	săv	sălv	săv	săv *or* sălv	săv	săv *or* să lv	săv *or* să lv
SAMAROID	să m′ȧ-roid	. . . .	sȧ-mā′roid	să m′a-roid	să′mär-oid	să m′ă-roid	să m′ȧ-roid
SAMIEL	sā′mĭ-ĕl	. . . .	sā′mê-ĕl	sā′me-ĕl	sā′mĭ-ĕl	să m′ĭ-ĕl	sā′mĭ-el
SAMPHIRE	să m′fĭr *or* -fēr	să m′fĭr	să m′fēr	să m′fir	să m′fĭr *or* -fēr	să m′fĭr	să m′fĭr
SANDWICH	să nd′wĭch	. . . .	să nd′wĭdzh	să nd′widj	să nd′wĭch	să nd′wĭch	să nd′wĭch
SAPPHIRE	să f′fĭr *or* -ēr	să f′fĭr	să f′fēr	să f′fir	să f′fēr *or* -fĭr	să f′fĭr	să f′ĭr
SARDINE, *fish*	sär′dēn *or* sär-dēn′	. . . .	[sär′dĭn]	sär′din *or* sär-dēn′	sär′dĭn	sär′dĭn	sär′dēn
SARDINE, *gem*	sär′dĭn *or* -dēn	sär′dĭn	sär′dĭn	sär′din *or* -dēn	sär′dĭn	sär′dĭn	sär′dĭn
SATIRE	să t′ĭr ; *in Eng. often* să t′ēr	să′tŭr, să t′ŭr, să′tĭr *or* să t′ēr	să t′ēr	să′tur, să t′ĭr, *or* să t′ur	să t′ĭr	să t′ĭr *or* să t′ēr	să t′ĭr
SATRAP	să′trăp *or* să t′răp	să′trăp	să′trăp	să′trap	să′trăp	să′trăp	să′trăp
SATRAPY	să′trăp-ў, să t′rȧ-pў	. . . .	să′trȧ-pê	să t′ra-pe	să′tră-pĭ	să′trăp-ĭ	să′trȧp-ў
SATYR	să′tĕr	să′tŭr *or* să t′ŭr	să t′ĕr	să′tur *or* să t′ir	să t′ĕr	să t′ĕr	să t′ĭr
SAVAGERY	să v′ăj-rў	să v′vĭd-jĕr-rē	să v′ȧ-jĕr-ê	să v′aj-re	să v′ă-jĕr-ĭ	să v′ăj-rĭ	să v′ĭj-ĕr-ў
SCALD, *bard*	skăld	skăld *or* skȧld	skȧld	skȧld *or* skăld	skȧld	skȧld	skȧld
SCALLOP	skŏl′lŭp	skŏl′lŭp	skŏl′lŭp	skŏl′lup	skăl′lŏp *or* skŏl′-	skăl′lŏp *or* skŏl′-	skăl′lŭp *or* skŏl′-

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
SCAPHOID	akăf′oid	. . . .	akā′foid	skā′foid	akăf′oid	skăf′oid	skăf′oid
SCAPIFORM	skā′pĭ-fôrm	. . . .	. . . .	skăp′e-fôrm	skāp′ĭ-fạrm	skāp′ĭ-fôrm	skāp′ĭ-fôrm
SCATH, *n.* & *v.*	skăth	skăth	skăth	skăth, *n.* & *v.*	skăth	skăth	skăth
SCATHE	skāth	. . . .	. . . .	skāth	skāth	skāth	skāth
SCENIC	sĕn′ĭk *or* sē′nĭk	sĕn′nĭk	sē′nĭk	sē′nik	sēn′ĭk *or* sĕn′ĭk	sē′nĭk *or* sĕn′ĭk	sēn′ĭk
SCHEDULE	skĕd′ūl; *in Eng. usu.* shĕd′ūl	sĕd′jūl *or* skĕd′jūl	shĕd′ûl	shĕd′ūl, *or* sĕd′yūl	shĕd′ūl	sĕd′ūl, skĕd′-; *n. also* skĕd′ūl	shĕd′ūl, sĕd′-; *n. also* skĕd′ūl
SCHISMATIC, *n.*	sĭz-măt′ĭk	sĭz′mă-tĭk	sĭz′mă-tĭk	sĭz′ma-tĭk *or* siz-măt′ik	sĭz-măt′ĭk	sĭz-măt′ĭk	sĭz-măt′ĭk
SCHISTOSE	shĭs-tōs′	. . . .	shĭs-tōs′	shĭs′tōs	shĭs-tōs′	shĭst′ōz	shĭs′tōs
SCHIZOPOD	skĭz′ō-pŏd	. . . .	skĭ′zō-pŏd	skĭz′o-pŏd	shĭz′ō-pŏd	shĭz′ŏ-pŏd	shĭz′ĭ-pŏd
SCITAMINEOUS	sĭt′ă-mĭn′ē-ŭs	. . . .	sĭ′tă-mĭn′ē-ŭs	sĭt-a-mĭn′e-ŭs	. . . .	sī-tă-mĭn′ē-ŭs	sī-tă-mĭn′ē-ŭs
SCIURINE	sī′û-rĭn	. . . .	sī-ū′rĭn	sī′ū-rin	sī-ū′rĭn	sī-ū′rĭn	sī′ū-rin
SCLERODERM	sklĕr′ō-dĕrm *or* sklē′rō-dĕrm	. . . .	sklē′rō-dĕrm	sklēr′o-dĕrm	sklēr′ō-dĕrm	sklē′rō-dĕrm	sklēr′ū-dĕrm
SCOLECITE	skōl′ē-sīt *or* skō′lē-	. . . .	. . . .	skō-lē′sīt	skō-lē′sīt	skō′lē-sīt	skō′lē-sīt
SCOPIFED	skō′pĭ-pĕd	. . . .	skŏp′ē-pĕd	skō′pe-pĕd	skŏp′ĭ-pĕd	skō′pĭ-pĕd	skō′pĭ-pĕd
SEAMSTRESS	sēm′strĕs	sĕm′strĕs	sēm′strĕs	sēm′stres	sĕm′strĕs	sēm′strĕs	sēm′strĕs, sĕm′strĕs
SECRETORY	sē-krē′tō-rў, sē′krē-	sē-krē′tŭr-ē	sē-krē′tēr-ē	se-krē′to-re, sē′kre-	sē-krē′tēr-ĭ	sē-krē′tō-rĭ	sē-krē′tûr-ў
SECUND	sē′kŭnd	. . . .	sēk′ŭnd	sē′kund	sēk′ŭnd	sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd
SECUNDINE	sēk′ŭn-dĭn	sēk′kŭn-dĭn	sēk′ŭn-dĭn	sēk′un-dĭn	sēk′ŭn-dĭn	sē′kŭn-dĭn	sē-kŭn′dĭn
SEID	sēd	. . . .	sē′id	sēd	sē′id *or* sād	sēd	sēd
SELENIURET	sĕl′ē-nī′û-rĕt *or* sē-lēn′û-rĕt	. . . .	sēl′e-nī′u-rĕt	sēl-e-nī′u-rĕt	sēl-ēn′yū-rĕt	sē-lēn′ū-rĕt	sē-lēn-ĭ-ūr′ĕt
SELENOGRAPHIC	sēl′ē-nō-grăf′ĭk	. . . .	sēl′ē-nō-grăf′ĭk	sēl-e-no-grăf′ĭk	sēl′ē-nō-grăf′ĭk	sē-lē′nō-grăf′ĭk	sē-lēn-ŭ-grăf′ĭk
SEMIPEDAL	sē-mĭp′ē-dal	sē-mĭp′ē-dăl	sĕm′ē-pē′dal	sēm-e-pē′dal *or* se-mĭp′e-dal	sĕm-ĭp′ē-dăl	sĕm-ĭ-pē′dăl	sĕm-ĭ-pē′dal
SENIOR	sēn′yĕr	sē′nē-ŭr *or* sēn′yŭr	sē′nē-ēr	sēn′yur	sē′nĭ-ēr	sē′nĭ-ēr	sēn′ĭ-ûr
SENTIENT	sĕn′shĭ-ent, -shent	sĕn′shē-ĕnt	sēn′sh′ēnt	sēn′she-ent	sēn′shĭ-ĕnt	sēn′shĭ-ĕnt	sēn′shĭ-ent
SERGEANT	sär′jent *or* sĕr′jent	sär′jănt	sär′jant	sär′jent *or* sĕr′-	sär′jĕnt	sär′jănt	sär′jent
SERIES	sē′rēz *or* sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rē-ĭz	sēr′ē-ēz	sē′re-ez	sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rēz *or* sē′rĭ-ēz	sēr′ēz *or* sēr′ĭ-ēz
SERON	sē-rōn′	. . . .	. . . .	se-rŏn′	sē-rŏn′	sē-rŏn′	sē-rŏn′
SERPIGO	sĕr-pī′gō	sĕr-pī′gō *or* -pē′gō	sĕr-pē′gō	ser-pī′go *or* -pē′go	sĕr-pī′gō	sĕr-pī′gŏ	sĕr-pī′gō
SERVILE	sĕrv′ĭl	sĕr′vĭl	sĕr′vĭl	sĕr′vil	sĕr′vĭl *or* sĕr′vīl	sĕr′vĭl	sĕr′vĭl
SESQUIPEDAL	sĕs-kwĭp′ē-dal	sĕs-kwĭp′pē-dăl	sĕs′kwē-pē′dal	ses-kwĭp′e-dal	sĕs′kwĭ-pē′dăl	sĕs-kwĭp-ē-dăl	sĕs-kwĭp′ē-dal
SESQUIPLICATE	sĕs-kwĭp′lĭ-kāt	sĕs-kwĭp′plē-kāt	sĕs′kwē-plī′kāt	ses-kwĭp′le-kat	sĕs-kwĭp′lĭ-kāt	sĕs-kwĭp′lĭ-kāt	sĕs-kwĭp′lĭ-kāt
SETIREME	sē′tĭ-rēm *or* sēt′ĭ	. . . .	sē′tē-rēm	sēt′e-rēm	sē′tĭ-rēm	sē′tĭ-rēm	sē′tĭ-rēm
SEVENNIGHT	sĕv′nĭt *or* -nĭt	sĕn′nĭt	sĕv′vn-nīt, *coll.* sĕn′nĭt	sĕn′nit	sĕn′nĭt *or* sĕn′nĭt	sĕv′n-nīt	sĕvn′nit
SEWER, *drain*	sū′ĕr	shōr	sōōr	sōō′er *or* shōr	sōō′ĕr	sū′ĕr	sū′ĕr
SHAMAN	shā′măn	. . . .	shā′man	shā′man	shăm′ăn	shăm′ăn	shăm′ăn
SHEKEL	shĕk′′l	shĕk′kl	shĕk′kl	shĕk′kl	shĕk′l	shĕk′ĕl	shĕk′el
SHEKINAH	shē-kī′nȧ	shĕk′ē-nȧ	shĕk′ē-nȧ	shĕk′e-nä, she-kī′-	shē-kī′nă	shē-kī′nă	shĕ-kī′nȧ
SHERBET	shĕr′bĕt	shĕr-bĕt′	shĕr′bĕt	shĕr′bet, sher-bĕt′	shĕr′bĕt	shĕr′bĕt	shĕr′bĕt
SHIAH	shē′ȧ	. . . .	shī′ȧ	shē′ȧ	shī′ȧ	shī′ă	shē′ȧ
SHIRE	shīr *or* shēr	shēr	shēr	shēr *or* shīr	shīr	shīr	shīr
SHOPE	shōn *or* shŏn	shŏn	shŏn	shŏn *or* shōn	shŏn	shŏn	shŏn
SIBYLLINE	sĭb′ĭl-lĭn	. . . .	sĭb′ĭl-lĭn	sĭb′il-lĭn	sĭb′ĭl-lĭn	sĭb′ĭl-lin	sĭb′ĭl-lĭn
SIDERAL	sĭd′ĕr-*al*	sĭd′dĕr-ăl	sī′dĕr-*al*	sĭd′er-al	sī′dĕr-ăl	sī′dĕr-ăl	sī-dĕr′ăl *or* sī′dĕr-
SIDERITE	sĭd′ĕr-īt	. . . .	sē-dēr′ĭt	sĭd′er-īt	sĭd′ĕr-ĭt	sĭd′ĕr-ĭt	sī-dēr′ĭt *or* sĭd′ēr-
SIDEROSCOPE	sĭd′ĕr-ō-skōp	. . . .	sē-dē′rō-skŏp	sĭd′e-ro-skōp *or* se-dē′-	sĭd′ĕr-ō-skōp	sĭd′ĕr-ō-skōp	sī-dēr′ŭ-skōp
SILICIUM	sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-ŭm	. . . .	sē-lĭs′ē-ŭm, *coll.* sē-lĭsh′′ŭm	se-lĭsh′e-ŭm	sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm	sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-ŭm	sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-ŭm
SILIQUE	sĭl′ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk′	. . . .	sĭl′ĭk	se-lēk′	sĭl′ĭk	sĭ-lēk′	sĭ-lēk′
SIMONIAN	sĭ-mō′nĭ-*an or* sī-	sī-mō′nē-*an*	sī-mō′ne-an	sī-mō′ne-an	sĭ-mō′nĭ-ăn	sĭ-mō′nĭ-ăn	sī-mō′nĭ-ȧn
SIMULTANEOUS	sī-mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	si-mul-tā′ne-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm-ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm-ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs
SINICAL	sĭn′ĭ-kal *or* sĭn′-	. . . .	. . . .	sĭn′e-kal	sĭn′ĭ-kăl	sĭn′ĭk-ăl	sĭn′ĭk-al
SINISTER	sĭn′ĭs-tẽr	sĭn′ĭs-tŭr	sē-nĭs′tẽr	sĭn′is-ter *or* se-nĭs′-	sĭn′ĭs-tẽr	sĭn′ĭs-tẽr	sĭn′ĭs-tẽr, *obs.* sĭn-ĭs′tẽr
SIRRAH	sĭr′rȧ	săr′ră	sĕr′rȧ	săr′rȧ *or* sĭr′rȧ	sĭr′ră	sĭr′ă	sĭr′rȧ
SIRUP	sĭr′ŭp	sŭr′rŭp	sĭr′ŭp, *coll.* sŭr′-	sĭr′up *or* sŭr′rup	sĭr′ŭp	sĭr′ŭp	sĭr′ŭp
SKIRRET	skĭr′rĕt	skĕr′rĭt	skĕr′rĕt	skĭr′ret	skĕr′rĕt	skĭr′ĕt	skĭr′rĕt
SLABBER	slŏb′bẽr *or* slăb′-	slăb′bŭr *or* slŏb′-	*coll.* slŏb′bẽr	slăb′ber	slăb′bẽr	slăb′ẽr	slăb′bẽr
SLAVE, *Slav*	slāv *or* slăv	. . . .	. . . .	slăv	[sklăv]	slāv	slāv
SLAVIC	slăv′ĭk *or* slāv′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	slăv′ik	. . . .	slăv′ĭk	slăv′ĭk
SLIVER	slĭv′ẽr *or* slī′vẽr	slī′vŭr	slī′vẽr	slī′ver *or* slĭv′er	slĭv′ẽr *or* slī′vẽr	slĭv′ẽr *or* slī′vẽr	slĭv′ẽr
SLOTH	slŏth [115] *or* slōth	slōth	slōth	slōth	slōth	slōth *or* slŏth	slōth
SLOVEN	slŭv′*en or* slŭv′′n	slŭv′vĕn	slŭv′ẽn	slŭv′en	slŭv′ẽn	slŭv′ẽn	slŭv′en
SMALLPOX	smạl′pŏks′	smạl-pŏks′	smạl′pŏks	smạl-pŏks′ *or* smạl′pŏks	smạl-pŏks	smạl′pŏks	smạl-pŏks
SOCIABLE	sō′shȧ-b′l	sō′shē-ă-bl	sō′shē-ȧ-bl	sō′she-a-bl	sō′shă-bl	sō′shĭ-ă-bl	sō′shȧ-bel
SOCLE	sŏ′k′l *or* sōk′′l	sō′kl	sōk′l	sōk′kl *or* sō′kl	sō′kl *or* sōk′l	sō′kl	sō′kel
SOJOURN	sō′jûrn *or* sŏ-jûrn′	sŭ′jŭrn	sŏ′jŭrn	sŏ′jurn	sŏ′jẽrn	sŏ′jẽrn	sō′jûrn, sŭ-jûrn′, *or* sŭj′ûrn
SOL (*Mus.*)	sōl	. . . .	.	sōl	sōl	sōl	sōl
SOLANACEOUS	sōl′ȧ-nā′shŭs, sō′lȧ-	. . . .	sō′lȧ-nā′sh′ŭs	sōl-a-nā′shus	sōl′ă-nā′shŭs	sō-lă-nā′shŭs	sŏ-lȧ-nā′shŭs
SOLDER	sŏd′ẽr *or* sōl′dẽr	sōl′dŭr	sạ′dẽr	sōl′der *or* sạ′der	sōl′dẽr *or* sŏd′ẽr	sōl′dẽr	sōl′dẽr
SOMBER, SOMBRE	sŏm′bẽr	. . . .	sŏm′bŭr	sŏm′ber	sŏm′bẽr	sŏm′bẽr	sŏm′bẽr
SOOT	sōōt *or* sōōt	sōōt	sōōt	sōōt *or* sōōt	sōōt	sōōt	sōōt
SOPORIFIC	sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk	sŏp-ō-rĭf′fĭk	sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk	sŏp-o-rĭf′ik	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk	sō-pō-rĭf′ĭk	sō-pûr-ĭf′ĭk
SORDINE	sôr′dĭn *or* -dēn	sôr-dēn′	sôr′dĭn	sor-dēn′	sŏr′dĭn	sŏr′dēn	sôr′dēn
SORORICIDE	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′rē-sīd	sō-rŏr′ē-sīd	sō-rŏr′e-sīd	sō-rō′rĭ-sīd	sō-rō′rĭ-sīd	sŏ-rō′rĭ-sīd
SORTIE	sôr′tē	. . .	sôr′tē	sôr-tē′	sŏr′tē	sŏr′tĭ	sôr′tē
SOUGH, *as the wind*	sŭf	. . . .	sŏf	sŭf	sŭf	sŭf; *Scot.* sōōk	sŭf
SOUTHERLY	sŭth′ẽr-lў	sŭth′ŭr-lē *or* south′ŭr-lē	south′ẽr-lē, *coll.* sŭth′ẽr-lē	sŭth′er-le	sŭth′ẽr-lĭ	sŭth′ẽr-lĭ	sŭth′ẽr-lў
SOUTHERN	sŭth′ẽrn	south′ŭrn *or* sŭth′ŭrn	south′ẽrn, *coll.* sŭth′ẽrn	sŭth′ern	sŭth′ẽrn	sŭth′ẽrn	sŭth′ẽrn
SOUTHING	south′ĭng	south′ĭng	south′ĭng	south′ing	south′ĭng	south′ĭng	south′ĭng
SOVEREIGN	sŭv′ẽr-ĭn *or* sŏv′-	sŭv′ẽr-ĭn	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn	sŭv′er-in *or* sŏv′-	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn
SPA	spä	. . .	spạ	spä	spä	spạ	spạ
SPAROID	spā′roid	. . . .	spăr′oid	spā′roid	. . .	spā′roid	spăr′oid
SPHEROID	sfē′roid	sfē′roid	sfē′roid′	sfē′roid	sfēr-oid′	sfēr′oid	sfēr′oid
SPICULIFORM	spĭ-kū′lĭ-fôrm *or* spĭk′û-lĭ-fôrm	. . . .	. . . .	spe-kū′le-fôrm	. . . .	spĭk′ū-lĭ-fôrm	spĭk′ū-lĭ-fôrm
SPINEL	spĭ-nĕl′ *or* spī′nĕl	spĭ′nĕl	spĭn′ĕl	spĭ′nel	spĭn′ĕl	spĭ-nĕl′	spĭn′el
SPINET	spĭn′ĕt *or* spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′nĕt	spē-nĕt′	spĭn′et *or* spe-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt
SPIRACLE	spĭr′ȧ-k′l *or* spī′rȧ-	spĭr′ă-kl	spī′rȧ-kl	spĭr′a-kl *or* spī′ra-	spī′ră-kl	spir′ă-kl	spir′ȧ-kel
SPLENETIC	splĕn′ē-tĭk *or* splē-nĕt′ĭk	splĕn′ē-tĭk	splĕn′ē-tĭk	splĕn′e-tik	splē-nĕt′ĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk *or* splĕn′ē-tĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk *or* splĕn′ĕt-ĭk
SPLENIC	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ik	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk
SPONGIOLE	spŭn′jĭ-ōl	. . . .	spŭn′jē-ōl	spŏn′je-ōl	spŭn′jĭ-ōl	spŭnj′ĭ-ōl	spŏnj′ĭ-ōl
SPONGOID	spŭn′goid *or* spŏn′-	. . . .	. . . .	spŭng′oid	. . . .	spŏn′goid	spŏn′goid
SQUAMULOSE	skwăm′ū-lōs′ *or* skwā′mū-lōs′	. . . .	. . . .	skwā′mu-lōs	skwā′mū-lōs′	skwăm′ū-lōs	skwăm′ū-lōs
SQUARROSE	skwŏr-rōs′ *or* skwŏr′rōs′	. . . .	skwŏr-rōs′	skwar-rōs′	skwŏr′rōs	skwär′ōs	skwär′rōs
SQUIRREL	skwĕr′rĕl *or* skwĭr′rĕl	skwĕr′rĭl	skwĕr′rĕl	skwĭr′rel, skwĕr′-, *or* skwŭr′-	skwĭr′rĕl	skwĭr′rĕl	skwĭr′rel
STALWART	stŏl′wẽrt *or* stạl′-	. . . .	stạl′wȧrt	stạl′wart	stạl′wẽrt	stăl′wẽrt	stăl′wȧrt
STANCHION	stăn′shŭn	stăn′shŭn	stăn′chŭn	stăn′shun	stăn′shŭn	stăn′shŏn	stăn′shŭn
STAVES, *pl. of* STAFF	stāvz *or* stävz	stāvz	stāvz	stävz *or* stāvz	stāvz	stāvz	stāvz

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
STEATOMATOUS	stē′ȧ-tŏm′ȧ-tŭs *or* stē′ȧ-tō′mȧ-tŭs	. . . .	. . . .	stē-a-tŏm′a-tŭs	stē′ă-tō′mă-tŭs	stē-ă-tŏm′ăt-ŭs	stē-ă-tŏm′ȧ-tŭs
STEELYARD	stēl′yärd, stĭl′yĕrd	stēl′yärd, *coll.* stĭl′-	stēl′yȧrd, *coll.* stĕl′-	stēl′yard, *coll.* stĭl′-	stĭl′yärd	stēl′yärd	stēl′yärd
STELLION	stĕl′yŭn	. . . .	stĕl′lē-ŭn	stĕl′yun	. . . .	stĕl′lĭ-ŏn	stĕl′lĭ-ŏn
STEREOCHROMY	stē′rē-ŏk′rō-mў *or* stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mў	. . . .	. . . .	stĕr-e-ŏk′ro-me	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr-ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ	stĕr-ē-ŏk′rŭ-mў *or* stēr-ē-ŏk′rŭ-mў
STEREOGRAPHY	stē′rē-ŏg′rȧ-fў *or* stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fў	stĕr-rē-ŏg′grăf-fē	stēr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fē	stĕr-e-ŏg′ra-fe	stĕr′ē-ŏg′ră-fĭ	stĕr-ē-ŏg′rā-fĭ	stĕr-ē-ŏg′rā-fĭ *or* stēr-ē-ŏg′rȧ-fў
STEREOTYPE	stē′rē-ō-tīp, stĕr′ē-	stē′rē-ō-tīp	stē′rē-ō-tīp′	stĕr′e-o-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ŭ-tīp, stĕr′ē-
STIRRUP	stĭr′rŭp *or* stĭr′-	stŭr′rŭp	stĕr′ŭp	stĭr′up *or* stŭr′-	stĭr′rŭp	stēr′rŭp	stĭr′rŭp
STOLONIFEROUS	stŏl′ō-nĭf′ēr-ŭs *or* stō′lŏn-ĭf′ēr-ŭs	. . . .	stō′lŭn-ĭf′ēr-ŭs	stŏl-o-nĭf′er-ŭs	stō′lŏn-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs	stō-lŏn-ĭf′ēr-ŭs	stō-lŭn-ĭf′ēr-ŭs
STOMAPOD	stō′mȧ-pŏd, stŏm′ȧ-	. . . .	stŏm′a-pŏd	stŏm′a-pod	stō′mă-pŏd	stō′mă-pŏd	stŏm′ȧ-pŏd
STORGE	stôr′jē *or* stôr′gē	. . . .	stôr′je *or* stôrj	stôr′je *or* stôrj	. . . .	stôr′gē	stôr′gē
STRABISMUS	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs, -bĭs′-	. . . .	. . . .	stra-bĭs′mus	stră-bĭz′mŭs	stră-bĭz′mŭs	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs
STRATEGIC	strȧ-tē′jĭk, -tĕj′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	stra-tĕj′ik	stră-tĕj′ĭk	stră-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk
STREW	strų *or* strō	strō	strōō	strų *or* strō	strōō *or* strō	strōō *or* strō	strōō
STROPHE	strō′fē	strō′fē	strŏf′ē	strŏf′e	strŏf′ē	strō′fē	strō′fē
STROPHIC	strŏf′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	strŏf′ik	strŏf′ĭk	strō′fĭk	strō′fĭk
STROPHIOLATE	strō′fĭ-ō-lāt	. . . .	strō′fē-ō-lāt′	strŏf′e-o-lāt	strŏf′ĭ-ō-lāt	strō′fĭ-ŏ-lāt	strō′fĭ-ŭ-lāt
STRUMOSE	strų-mōs′, strų′mōs′	. . . .	. . . .	strų-mōs′	strōō′mōz	strōō′mōs	strų′mōs
SUBALTERN	sŭb-ąl′tĕrn	sŭb′ăl-tĕrn	sŭb′*al*-tĕrn	sŭb′al-tĕrn, sub-ąl′-	sŭb′ăl-tĕrn	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn, sŭb-ąl′-	sŭb′ál-tĕrn, sŭb-ąl′-
SUBSULTORY	sŭb-sŭl′tō-rў	sŭb′sŭl-tŭr-ē	sŭb-sŭl′tĕr-ē	sŭb′sul-tŭr-e *or* sub-sŭl′tŭr-e	sŭb-sŭl′tĕr-ĭ	sŭb-sŭl′tō-rĭ	sŭb-sŭlt′ŭr-ў
SUBTILE	sŭb′tĭl *or* sŭt′l	sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′til	sŭb′tĭl *or* sŭt′l	sŭb′tĭl *or* sŭt′l	sŭb′tĭl *or* sŭt′l
SUCCESSOR	sŭk-sĕs′sēr	sŭk′sĕs-sŭr *or* sŭk-sĕs′-	sŭk-sĕs′sēr	suk-sĕs′sur	sŭk-sĕs′sēr	sŭk-sĕs′ŏr	sŭk-sĕs′ûr
SUCCUMB	sŭk-kŭm′ *or* -kŭmb′	sŭk-kŭmb′	sŭk-kŭmb′	sŭk-kŭmb′	sŭk-kŭm′	sŭk-kŭm′	sŭk-kŭm′
SUFFICE	sŭf-fīz′	sŭf-fīz′	sŭf-fīz′	suf-fīz′	sŭf-fīs′	sŭf-fīs′	sŭf-fīz′
SUGGEST	sŭg-jĕst′ *or* sŭd-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭd-jĕst′	sug-jĕst′ *or* sud-	sŭj-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′, sŭd-, sŭg-	sŭj-jĕst′
SUGGILLATION	sŭg′jĭl-lā′shŭn *or* sŭd′-	. . . .	sŭd′jĭl-ā′shŭn	sŭg-jil-lā′shun	. . . .	sŭg-jĭl-ā′shŏn	sŭj-jĭl-ā′shŭn
SULPHURATE, *a.*	sŭl′fû-rāt	. . . .	sŭl′fŭr-āt	sŭl′fu-rat	sŭl′fū-rĕt	sŭl′fŭ-rāt	sŭl′fŭ-rāt
SULPHURIC	sŭl-fū′rĭk	. . . .	sŭl-fūr′ĭk	sul-fū′rik	sŭl-fū′rĭk	sŭl-fūr′ĭk	sŭl-fūr′ĭk
SULTANA	sŭl-tā′nȧ *or* -tä′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nă	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sul-tā′nȧ *or* sul-tä′-	sŭl-tä′nă	sŭl-tä′nă	sŭl-tä′nȧ
SUMAC, SUMACH	sų′măk *or* shų′-	. . . .	sū′măk, *coll.* shōō′-	shų′măk *or* sū′măk	sū′măk	sū′măk	sū′măk
SUPERCILIOUS	sū′pĕr-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs *or* sū′pĕr-sĭl′yŭs	sū-pĕr-sĭl′yŭs	sū′pĕr-sĭl′yŭs	sū-per-sĭl′e-ŭs *or* sū-per-sĭl′yus	sū′pĕr-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs	sū-pĕr-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs	sū-pĕr-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs
SUPERFICIES	sū′pĕr-fĭsh′ē-ēz *or* sū′pĕr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū-pĕr-fĭsh′ē-ēz	sū′pĕr-fĭsh′ē-ēz	sū-per-fĭsh′e-ēz *or* sū-per-fĭsh′ēz	sū-pĕr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū-pĕr-fĭsh′ēz	sū-pĕr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz
SURCINGLE	sûr′sĭng′gl	sŭr′sĭng-gl	sŭr-sĭng′gl	sûr′sĭng-gl	sĕr-sĭng′gl	sĕr′sĭng-gl	sûr′sĭn-gel
SURNAME, *v.*	sûr-nām′ *or* sûr′nām′	sŭr-nām′	sûr′nȧm	sur-nām′	sĕr′nām	sĕr′nām	sûr-nām′
SURTOUT	sûr-tōōt′; *F.* sųr-tōō′	sŭr-tōōt′	sŭr-tōōt′	sur-tōōt′	sĕr-tōō′	sĕr-tōō′	sûr-tōō′
SURVEILLANCE	sûr-vāl′yȧns *or* sûr-vā′lȧns	. . . .	. . . .	sųr-vāl′yȧns′	sĕr-vāl′yăns	sĕr-vāl′yăns	sûr-vâ′lȧns *or* -yȧns
SURVEY, *n.*	sûr′vȧ *or* sûr-vā′	sŭr-vā′ *or* sŭr′vā	sûr′vȧ	sûr′vā *or* sur-vā′	sĕr′vā	sĕr′vā *or* sĕr-vā′	sûr′vȧ
SWATH	swąth	. . . .	swŏth; 115	swŏth	swŏth	swąth	swąth
SYMPOSIAC	sĭm-pō′zĭ-ăk	sĭm-pō′zhē-ăk, -zhē-	sĭm-pō′zē-ăk, -zhē-	sim-pō′ze-ăk, -zhe-	[sĭm-pō′zĭ-ăk]	sĭm-pō′zĭ-ăk	sĭm-pōz′ĭ-ăk
SYNÆRESIS, SYNERESIS	sĭn-ēr′ē-sĭs	. . .	sĭn-ēr′ē-sĭs	sin-ēr′e-sĭs	sĭn-ē′rē-sĭs	sĭ-nē′rē-sĭs	sĭn-ēr′ē-sĭs
SYNCRETIC	sĭn-krĕt′ĭk	. . . .	sĭn-krĕt′ĭk	sĭn′kre-tĭk	sĭn-krĕt′ĭk	sĭn-krĕt′ĭk	sĭn-krē′tĭk
SYNERGIST	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	. . . .	sĭn-ĕr′jĭst	sin-ĕr′jist	sĭn-ĕr′jĭst	sĭn-ĕr′jĭst	sĭn-ĕr′jĭst
SYRIACISM	sĭr′ĭ-ȧ-sĭz′m, sĭ-rī′-	. . . .	sē-rī′ȧ-sĭzm	se-rī′a-sĭzm	sĭr′ĭ-ă-sĭzm	sĭr′ĭ-ă-sĭzm	sĭr′ĭ-ȧ-sĭzm
SYRINGOTOMY	sĭr′ĭn-gŏt′ō-mў	sĭr-ĭng-gŏt′tō-mē	sĭr′ĭng-ŏt′ō-mē	sĭr-in-gŏt′o-me	sĭr′ĭn-gŏt′ō-mĭ	sĭ-rĭng-gŏt′ō-mĭ	sĭ-rĭn-gŏt′ŭ-mў
TABERNACLE	tăb′ĕr-nȧ-k'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-kl	tăb′ĕr-năk′kl	tăb′er-na-kl	tăb′ĕr-năk-l	tăb′ĕr-nă-kl	tăb′ĕr-năk-el
TABLEAU	tȧ′blō′ ; *F.* tăb′lō′	. . . .	[tăb′lō]	tăb-lō′	tăb′lō	tăb-lō′	tä-blō′
TABOURET	tăb′ōō-rĕt	tăb′ŭr-ĕt	tăb′ŭr-ĕt	tăb-ōō-rā′	tăb′ĕr-ĕt	tă′bōō-rĕt	tă′bŭr-ĕt
TAFIA	tăf′ĭ-ȧ	. . . .	. . . .	tä′fe-ä	tăf′ĭ-ă	tä′fĭ-ă	tä′fĭ-ȧ
TAGLIACOTIAN	tăl′yȧ-kō′shȧn	tăl′yȧ-kō′sh'ȧn	tăl-yȧ-kō′shȧn	tăl-ye-a-kō′shan	. . . .	tăl′ĭ-ă-kō′shĭ-ăn	täl′ĭ-ȧ-kō′shĭ-ȧn
TALISMAN	tăl′ĭz-mȧn *or* tăl′ĭs-	tăl′ĭz-măn	tăl′ĭs-mȧn	tăl′iz-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭz-mȧn
TAMBOUR	tăm′bōōr	. . . .	tăm′bŭr	tăm′bōōr	tăm′bĕr	tăm′bōōr	tăm-bōōr′, *n.*; tăm′bōōr, *v.*
TANTIVY	tăn-tĭv′ў, tăn′tĭ-vў	. . . .	tăn-tĭv′ē	tan-tĭv′e, tăn′te-ve	tăn-tĭv′ĭ	tăn-tĭv′ĭ	tăn-tĭv′ў
TAPIS, *n.*	tă′pĭs *or* tä-pē′	. . . .	tăp′ē	tăp′ē *or* tā′pis	tä-pē′	tä-pē	tä-pē′, *n.*; tă′pĭs, *v.*
TARTUFFE, TARTUFF	tär-tųf′	. . . .	tär′t'ōōf	tär-tŭf′	tär-tōōf′	tär-tōōf′	tär-tųf′
TASSEL	tăs′s'l	tăs′sĕl	tăs′sĕl	tăs′sel *or* tŏs′sl	tăs′sl	tăs′sĕl	tăs′sel
TAUNT	tänt	tänt *or* tąnt	tänt	tänt *or* tąnt	tąnt	tąnt	tąnt
TAURINE, *a.*	tą′rĭn	. . . .	. . . .	tą′rin	tą′rĭn	tą′rin	tą′rĭn
TEASEL	tē′z'l	. . . .	tē′zl	tē′zl	tē′zl	tē′zĕl	tē′zel
TEDIOUS	tē′dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd′yŭs	tē′dē-ŭs *or* tē′jē-ŭs	tē′dē-ŭs	tē′dyus	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tēd′yŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs
TELARY	tē′lȧ-rў *or* tĕl′ȧ-rў	. . . .	tē′lar-ē	tē′la-re	. . . .	tē′lă-rĭ	tē′lȧ-rў
TELEGRAPHIST	tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭst *or* tĕl′ē-grȧf′ĭst	. . . .	. . . .	te-lĕg′ra-fĭst	tĕl′ē-grăf′ĭst	tē-lĕg′rā-fĭst	tē-lĕg′rȧ-f˜st
TELEOLOGY	tē′lē-ŏl′ō-jў, tĕl′ē-	. . . .	tēl′ē-ŏl′ō-jē	tē-le-ŏl′o-je	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tēl-ē-ŏl′ŭ-jĭ	tēl-ē-ŏl′ŭ-jў
TELEOSAUR	tē′lē-ō-sąr′ *or* tĕl′ē-	. . . .	tēl′ē-ō-sąr′	tē′le-o-sąr	. . . .	tĕl′ē-ō-sąr	tēl′ē-ŭ-sąr
TELESTICH	tē-lĕs′tĭk, tēl′ē-stĭk	. . . .	tēl′ē-stĭk	te-lĕs′tik	tēl′ē-stĭk	tē-lĕs′tĭk	tē-lĕs′tĭk
TENET	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′nĭt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′et	tĕn′ĕt *or* tē′nĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt
TENURE	tĕn′ûr ; 135	tē′nûr	tĕn′ûr	tĕn′yur *or* tē′nûr	tĕn′ûr	tĕn′ūr	tĕn′ûr
TEPOR	tē′pŏr	tē′pôr	tĕp′ŏr	tē′por	. . . .	tē′pŏr	tē′pôr
TERGIVERSATE	tĕr′jĭ-vĕr-sāt	. . . .	tĕr′jē-vĕr′sāt	tĕr′je-ver-sāt	. . . .	tĕr′jĭ-vĕr-sāt	tĕr′jĭv-ĕr-sāt
TERRAQUEOUS	tĕr-rā′kwē-ŭs	tĕr-rā′kwē-ŭs	tĕr-răk′wē-ŭs	ter-rā′kwe-ŭs	tĕr-rā′kwē-ŭs	tĕr-ăk′wē-ŭs	tĕr-rā′kwē-ŭs
TETRAPTOTE	tĕt′răp-tōt, tē-trăp′-	. . . .	tē-trăp′tōt	tĕt′rap-tōt	. . . .	tĕt′răp-tōt	tĕt′răp-tōt
TETRARCH	tē′trȧrk	tē′trärk *or* tĕt′rärk	tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk *or* tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk, *obs.* tĕt′rärk
TETRARCHATE	tē-trärk′ăt	tē-trär′kāt	tĕt′rär-kāt	te-trärk′at	tĕt′rär-kāt	tē′trärk-āt, tĕt-rär′-	tē′trärk-át, tĕt′rärk-
TEXTILE	tĕks′tĭl	tĕks′tĭl	tĕks′tĭl	tĕks′til	tĕks′tĭl	tĕks′tĭl	tĕks′tĭl
THEIR	thâr ; 52	thâr	thâr	thâr	thâr	thâr	thâr
THEREFORE	thâr′fōr *or* thĕr′-	thĕr′fōr	thĕr′fôr	thĕr′fôr *or* thâr′-	thĕr′fôr	thĕr′fŏr	thâr′fōr
THOMÆAN, THOMEAN	thō-mē′ȧn	. . . .	thō-mē′ȧn	to-mē′an	. . .	tō-mē′ăn	tō-mē′ȧn
THOMIST	thō′mĭst	. . . .	thō′mĭst	tō′mist	tō′mĭst	tŏm′ĭst	tŏm′ĭst
THREEPENCE	thrĭp′ens	thrĕp′ĕns	thrē′pĕns, *coll.* thrĭp′ĕns	thrē′pĕns, *coll.* thrĭp′ens	. . . .	thrē′pĕns	thrē-pĕns
THREEPENNY	thrĭp′en-nў	thrĕp′ĕn-ē	thrē′pĕn-nē, *coll.* thrĭp′pĕn-nē	thrĭp′en-e *or* thrē′pen-e	. . . .	thrē′pĕn-nĭ	thrē-pĕn-nў
THRENODY	thrĕn′ō-dў, thrēn′-	thrĕn′ō-dē	thrĕn′ō-dē	thrĕn′o-de	thrēn′ō-dĭ	thrē′nō-dĭ	thrēn′ŭ-dў
THUG	thŭg	. . . .	thŭg	thŭg *or* tŭg	thŭg	thŭg	thŭg
TIERCE	tērs	tĕrs	tērs	tērs *or* tĕrs	tērs	tērs	tērs
TIRADE	tĭ-rād′	. . . .	tē-rād′	te-räd′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′
TMESIS	mē′sĭs *or* t'mē′-	. . . .	tmē′sĭs	mē′sis	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs
TOLU	tō-lōō′ *or* tō′lū	. . . .	tōl′ū	to-lū′	tō-lōō′	tō′lū	tō-lų′
TOMATO	tō-mā′tō, tō-mä′tō	. . . .	tō-mā′tō	to-mā′tō, to-mä′tō	tō-mā′tō	tō-mā′tō	tŭ-mä′tō *or* tŭ-mā′tō
TOPARCH	tō′pärk	tō′pärk	tŏp′ärk	tō′pärk	. . . .	tŏp′ärk	tŏp′ärk
TORTOISE	tôr′tĭs *or* tôr′tŭs	tôr′tĭz	tôr′tĭz	tôr′tiz *or* tôr′tis	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tois *or* tôr′tĭz	tôr′tŭs
TOUCAN	tōō-kăn	. . . .	tōō-pē′	tōō-pē′	tōō-kăn	tōō′kăn *or* tōō′kän	tōō′kán *or* tōō′kȧn
TOUPEE	tōō-pē′	tōō-pē′	tōō-pē′	tōō-pē′	tōō-pā′	tōō-pē′	tōō-pē′
TOUPET	tōō-pā′	tōō-pĕt′	tōō-pā′	tōō-pā′, -pē′, -pĕt′	. . . .	tōō′pā	tōō-pā′
TOURNAMENT	tōōr′nȧ-ment, tûr′-	tōōr′nă-mĕnt, tŭr′-	tō′ŭr-nȧ-mĕnt	tōōr′na-mĕnt, tûr′-	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nȧ-mĕnt
TOURNEY	tōōr′nў *or* tûr′nў	tōōr′nē *or* tŭr′nē	tō′ŭr-nē	tōōr′ne *or* tûr′ne	tōōr′nĭ	tōōr′nĕ	tōōr′nў
TOURNIQUET	tōōr′nĭ-kĕt *or* tûr′-	tŭr′nē-kwĕt	tûr′nē-kĕt	tûr′ne-kĕt	tōōr′nĭ-kĕt	tōōr′nĭ-kĕt	tōōr′nĭ-kĕt
TOWARD, *a.*	tō′wĕrd	tō′ŭrd	tō′ŭrd	tō′ard *or* tō′ward	tō′ĕrd	tō′wĕrd	tō′ard *or* tōrd
TRACHEA	trā′kē-ȧ ; *L.* trȧ-kē′ȧ	. . . .	trā′kē-ȧ	trā′ke-ȧ *or* tra-kē′ȧ	tră-kē′ă	trā′kē-ă	trā′kē-ȧ *or* trȧ-kē′ȧ
TRAIT	trāt	trā *or* trāt	trā	trāt *or* trā	trā *or* trāt	trāt *or* trā	trāt *or* trā

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
TRAMONTANE	trȧ-mŏn′tăn *or* trăm′ŏn-tăn	. . . .	trăm′ŭn-tăn′	tra-mŏn′tan *or* trăm′on-tăn	tră-mŏn′tăn *or* trăm′ŏn-tăn	tră-mŏn′tăn	trăm′ŏn-tăn
TRANQUIL	trăn′kwĭl	trăng′kwĭl	trăng′kwĭl	trăng′kwil	trăn′kwĭl	trăn′kwĭl	trăn′kwĭl
TRANQUILLITY	trăn-kwĭl′lĭ-tȳ	trăn-kwĭl′ē-tē	trăng-kwĭl′lê-tê	trăn-kwĭl′le-te	trăn-kwĭl′lĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′lĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′lĭ-tȳ
TRANSFERABLE	trănsˌfĕr′ȧ-b′l *or* trănsˌfĕr′ȧ-b′l	trănsˌfĕr′-ă-bl	trănsˌfĕr′ȧ-bl	trănsˌfĕr′a-bl	trănsˌfĕr′ă-bl	trănsˌfĕr′ă-bl *or* trănsˌfĕr′-ă-bl	trănsˌfĕr′ȧ-bel
TRANSIENT	trăn′shent	trăn′shē-ĕnt	trăn′sh′ĕnt	trăn′shent	trăn′sh′ĕnt, -sĭ-ĕnt	trăn′zĭ-ĕnt	trăn′sĭ-ent, -shent
TRANSITION	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn, -sĭsh′-	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	trăn-sizh′un	trăn-zĭsh′ŭn	trăn-zĭsh′ŏn *or* -zĭ′shŏn	trȧn-sĭ′zhŭn
TRAPEZIUM	trȧ-pē′zĭ-ŭm	tră-pē′zhē-ŭm	trȧ-pē′zē-ŭm	tra-pē′zhe-ŭm, -ze-	tră-pē′zĭ-ŭm	tră-pē′zĭ-ŭm	trȧ-pē′zĭ-ŭm
TRAPEZOID	trăp′ē-zoid	trȧ-pē′zoid	trăp′ē-zoid′	trăp-e-zoid′ *or* tra-pē′zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid
TREATISE	trē′tĭs	trē′tĭz	trēt′ĭz	trē′tiz *or* trē′tis	trēt′ĭz	trē′tĭz	trēt′ĭs
TREMOR	trē′mŏr *or* trĕm′ŏr	trē′mŭr	trĕm′ĕr	trē′mur	trĕm′ŏr *or* trē′mŏr	trē′mŏr	trĕm′ŭr
TREPHINE	trē-fīn′ *or* -fēn′	. . . .	trē-fēn′	tre-fēn′ *or* -fīn′	trē-fīn′	trē-fīn′ *or* -fēn′	trē-fēn′
TRIBUNE	trĭb′ūn	trĭb′ūn	trĭb′ûn	trĭb′ūn	trĭb′ûn	trī′būn *or* trĭb′ūn	trĭb′ûn *or* trī′bûn
TRIJUGOUS	trĭj′ū-gŭs *or* trī′jū-	. . . .	trī-j′ōō′gŭs	trī-jū′gŭs	trī-jōō-gŭs	trī′jū-gŭs	trī′jū-gŭs
TRILOBATE	trī-lō′bȧt *or* trī′lō-	. . . .	trī′lō-bāt	trī′lo-bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bȧt *or* trī′lō-
TRIO	trī′ō *or* trē′ō	. . . .	trī′ō	trī′ō	trī′ō *or* trē′ō	trī′ō *or* trē′ō	trē′ō *or* trī′ō
TRIPARTITE	trĭp′ȧr-tīt, trī-pär′-	trĭp′păr-tīt	trĭp′ar-tīt	trī-pär′tīt	trĭp′ăr-tit, trī-pär′-	trī-pär′tīt	trī-pärt′īt
TRIPEDAL	trĭp′ē-dȧl	trĭp′ē-dăl	trī-pē′dal	trĭp′e-dal	trī-pē′dăl	trī-pē′dăl	trī-pē′dȧl
TRIPHTHONG	trĭf′thŏng *or* trĭp′-	trĭp′thŏng	trĭp′thŏng	trĭp′thŏng	trĭp′thŏng	trĭf′thŏng *or* trĭp′-	trĭf′thŏng *or* trĭp′-
TRISYLLABLE	trĭs-sĭl′lȧ-b′l *or* trĭs′sĭl′lȧ-b′l	trĭs-sĭl′lă-bl	trē-sĭl′lȧ-bl	trĭs-sĭl′la-bl	trĭs-sĭl′lă-bl	trĭs′sĭl′lă-bl	trī-sĭl′lȧ-bel
TRIUNE	trī′ūn	trī-ūn′	trī′ûn	trī′ūn	trī′ûn	trī′ūn	trī′ûn
TRIVIAL	trĭv′ĭ-ȧl	trĭv′yăl	trĭv′ē-ȧl	trĭv′e-al *or* trĭv′yal	trĭv′ĭ-ăl	trĭv′ĭ-ăl	trĭv′ĭ-ȧl
TROGLODYTE	trŏg′lō-dīt	trŏg′lō-dīt	trō′glō-dīt	trŏg′lo-dīt	trŏg′lō-dīt	trō′glŏd-it	trŏg′lū-dīt
TROMBONE	trŏm′bōn ; *It.* trŏm-bō′nā	. . . .	trŏm-bō′nā	trŏm-bō′ne *or* trŏm′bōn	trŏm′bōn	trŏm′bōn	trŏm-bōn′
TRUCULENCE	trų′kū-lens	trōō′kū-lĕns	trōō′kū-lĕns	trų′ku-lĕns	trŭk′ū-lĕns	trŭk′ū-lĕns	trŭk′ū-lens
TRUFFLE	trų′f′l *or* trŭf′f′l	trōō′fl	trōō′fl	trų′fl	trŭf′fl	trŭf′l	trŭf′fel
TRUNCHEON	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′chŭn	trŭn′shun	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŏn	trŭn′shŭn
TUBEROSE	tūb′rōz′, tū′bĕr-ōs′	tūb′rōz	tūb′rōz	tūb′rōz *or* tū′ber-ōz	tū′bĕr-ōs	tūb′rōz *or* tū′bĕ-rōz	tū′bĕr-ōs
TURKOIS	tûr-koiz′ *or* -kēz′	tŭr-kēz′	tŭr-kēz′	tur-kēz′ *or* -koiz′	tĕr-koiz′	tĕr′koiz	tûr′koiz
TURQUOISE, TURQUOIS	tûr-koiz′ *or* -kēz′	tŭr-kēz′	tŭr-kēz′	tur-kēz′ *or* -koiz′	tĕr-koiz′ *or* -kwoiz′	tĕr′koiz	tûr′koiz *or* tûr′kwąz
TWOPENCE	tōō′pĕns *or* tŭp′ens	tŭp′pĕns	tōō′pĕns, *coll.* tŭp′-	tōō′pĕns *or* tŭp′ens	tōō′pĕns *or* tŭp′pĕns	tōō′pĕns *or* tŭp′ĕns	*usu.* tŭp′pens
TYMPANIC	tĭm-păn′ĭk	. . . .	tĭm′pan-ik	tĭm-păn′ĭk	tĭm-păn′ĭk	tĭm-păn′ĭk	tĭm-păn′ĭk
TYPOGRAPHER	tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĕr *or* tĭ-	tī-pŏg′grăf-ŭr	tē-pŏg′rȧ-fĕr	tī-pŏg′ra-fer	tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĕr	tī-pŏg′răf-ĕr	tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĕr
TYPOGRAPHICAL	tī-pō-grăf′ĭ-kȧl *or* tĭp′ō-grăf′ē-kăl	tĭp-ō-grăf′ē-kăl	tĭp′ō-grăf′ē-kȧl	tī-po-grăf′i-kal *or* tĭp-o-grăf′i-kal	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī-pō-grăf′ĭk-ăl	tī-pŭ-grăf′ĭk-ăl
TYRANNIC	tĭ-răn′nĭk	tī-răn′nĭk	tē-răn′nĭk	tī-răn′nik	tī-răn′ĭk	tī-răn′ĭk	tī-răn′nĭk
UMBRAGEOUS	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jē-ŭs	ŭm-brā′j′ŭs	ŭm-brā′je-ŭs	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jŭs
UNDULATORY	ŭn′dū-lȧ-tō-rў	ŭn′jū-lā-tō-rē	ŭn′dū-lā′tĕr-ē	ŭng′gwent	ŭn′du-la-to-re	ŭn′dū-lă-tō-rĭ	ŭn′dū-lā-tûr-y
UNGUENT	ŭn′gwent	. . . .	ŭng′gwent	yūn′yun	ŭng′gwent	ŭng′gwĕnt	ŭn′gwĕnt
UNION	ūn′yŭn	yū′nē-ŭn	ū′nē-ŭn *or* ūn′yŭn	yūn′yun	ūn′yŭn *or* ū′nĭ-ŭn	ūn′yŏn	ūn′yŭn
UNISON	ū′nĭ-sŭn	yū′nē-sŭn	ū′nē-zŭn	yū′ne-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŏn	ū′nĭ-sŭn
UPHER	ŭp′hĕr	. . . .	ŭp′pĕr	ū′fer	. . . .	. . . .	ū′fĕr
UPHROE	ū′vrō	. . . .	. . . .	ŭf′rō	. . . .	ŭf′rō	ŭf′rō
UPUPA	ū′pū-pȧ	. . . .	ŭp′ū-pā	ū′pu-pȧ	. . . .	ū′pōō-pă	ū′pū-pȧ
URETER	ū-rē′tĕr	yū′rē-tŭr	ū′rē-tĕr	yū′re-ter	ū′rē-tĕr	ū-rē′tĕr	ū-rē′tĕr
USUCAPTION	ū′zū-kăp′shŭn	. . . .	ū′zū-kăp′shŭn	ū-zu-kăp′shun	ū′zū-kăp′shŭn	ū-zū-kăp′shŏn	ūz-ū-kăp′shŭn
USUFRUCT	ū′zū-frŭkt	. . . .	ū′zū-frŭkt	yū′zu-frŭkt	ū′zū-frŭkt	ū-zū-frŭkt	ūz′ū-frŭkt
USURIOUS	ū-zhų′rĭ-ŭs	yū-zū′rē-ŭs	ū-zūr′ē-ŭs	yū-zhū′re-ŭs	ū-zhōō′rĭ-ŭs	ū-zhū′rĭ-ŭs	ū-zhūr′ĭ-ŭs
UTENSIL	ū-tĕn′sĭl	yū-tĕn′sĭl	ū-tĕn′sĭl	u-tĕn′sil *or* ū′ten-	yū′ter-in *or* -in	ū-tĕn′sĭl *or* ū′tĕn-	ū-tĕn′sĭl
UTERINE	ū′tĕr-ĭn *or* -īn	yū′tĕr-in	ū′tĕr-ĭn	yū′ter-in *or* -in	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-in	ū′tĕr-in
VACATE	vā′kāt	vā′kāt	vȧ-kāt′	vā′kāt	vă-kāt′	vă-kāt′	vȧ-kāt′
VACCINE	văk′sĭn *or* -sīn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn *or* -sin	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn
VAGINAL	văj′ĭ-nȧl	. . . .	vȧ-jī′nȧl	văj′e-nal *or* va-jī′-	vă-jī′năl	vă-jī′năl *or* văj′ĭ-	vȧ-jī′nȧl
VALET	văl′ĕt *or* vă-lĕt′	văl′ĕt *or* vă-lĕt′	văl′ĕt	văl′ĕt *or* văl′ā	văl′ĕt *or* văl′ā	văl′ĕt	văl′ĕt *or* văl′ā
VALISE	vȧ-lēs′	. . . .	vȧ-lēz′	va-lēz′ *or* va-lēs′	vă-lēs′	vă-lēs′	vȧ-lēs′
VARICOSE	văr′ĭ-kōs′	. . . .	vā′rē-kōs	văr-e-kōs′	vā′rĭ-kōs	văr′ĭ-kōs	văr′ĭ-kōs
VARIOLOID	vā′rĭ-ō-loid *or* văr′ĭ-	. . . .	vā-rī′ō-loid	vā′re-o-loid	vā-rī′ō-loid	vā′rĭ-ō-loid	vâr′ĭ-ŭ-loid
VASE	vās *or* väz	vāz	vāz	vāz *or* vās	väz *or* vāz	vās, vāz, *or* väz	väz *or* vāz
VASIFORM	vās′ĭ-fôrm	. . . .	. . . .	vās′e-fôrm	vāz′ĭ-fȧrm	vās′ĭ-fôrm	vāz′ĭ-fôrm
VAUNT	vänt *or* vant	vant	vant, *v.* ; vänt, *n.*	vant *or* vänt	vant	vant	vant
VEDA	vā′dȧ *or* vē′dȧ	. . . .	vē-dȧ′	vē′dȧ *or* ve-dȧ′	vē′dă	vā′dă *or* vē′dă	vē′dȧ
VEHMIC	vē′mĭk *or* vā′-	. . . .	vā′mĭk	vē′mik	. . . .	vē′mĭk	fâhm′ĭk
VENEY	vĕn′ĭ	vē′nē	vēn′ê	vēn′e *or* vē′ne	vēn′ā	vēn′ē	vēn′ĭ
VENISON	vĕn′ĭ-z′n *or* vĕn′z′n	vĕn′zn *or* vĕn′ē-zn	vēn′ê-zn, *coll.* vĕn′zn	vēn′zn *or* vēn′e-zn	vēn′zn	vēn′zn *or* vēn′ĭ-zn	vēn′ĭ-zŭn *or* vēn′zŭn
VERATRINE	vē-rā′trĭn	. . . .	. . . .	ve-rā′trin *or* vĕr′a-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn	vĕr′ȧ-trĭn
VERTICILLATE	vĕr-tĭs′ĭl-lȧt	. . . .	vēr′tê-sĭl′lȧt	ver-tĭs′il-lat *or* vēr-te-sĭl′lat	vēr-tĭs′ĭl-lāt	vēr-tĭs′ĭl-lāt	vēr-tĭ-sĭl′lȧt
VERTIGO	vĕr′tĭ-gō ; *L.* vĕr-tī′gŏ	vĕr-tī′gō, vĕr-tē′-, *or* vĕr′tē-gō	vēr-tē′gŏ	vēr′te-gō, ver-tī′-, *or* ver-tē′gō	vēr-tī′gō	vēr-tī′gŏ *or* vēr′tĭ-gō	vēr′tĭ-gō *or* vēr-tī′gō
VESICATORY	vĕs′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў	vē-sĭk′ă-tŭr-ē	vê-sĭk′ȧ-tûr-ê	ve-sĭk′a-to-re	vĕs-ĭk′ă-tĕr-ĭ	vĕs′ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ	vĕs′ĭ-kă-tûr-y
VICENARY	vĭs′ê-nă-rў	. . . .	vī′sê-nar-ê	vĭs′e-na-re	. . . .	vĭs′ĕ-nă-rĭ	vĭs′en-ȧr-y
VICINAL	vĭs′ĭ-nȧl	vĭs′ē-năl	vê-sī′nȧl	vĭs′e-nal *or* ve-sī′-	. . . .	vĭs′ĭn-ăl	vĭs′ĭn-ȧl
VICINITY	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tў	vē-sĭn′ē-tē *or* vĭ-	vê-sĭn′ê-tê	ve-sĭn′e-te	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tȳ
VIGNETTE	vĭn-yĕt′ *or* vĭn′yĕt	vĭn′yĕt	vēn-yĕt′	vĭn′yĕt *or* vĭn-yĕt′	vĭn-yĕt *or* vĭ-nĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′ *or* vĭ-nĕt′	vĭn-yĕt *or* vĭ-net′
VIMINAL	vĭm′ĭ-nȧl	. . . .	vī′mĭn-ȧl	vĭm′e-nal	vĭm′ĭ-năl	vĭm′ĭn-ăl	vĭm′ĭn-ȧl
VIMINEOUS	vĭ-mĭn′ê-ŭs	vē-mĭn′ē-ŭs *or* vĭ-	vî-mĭn′ê-ŭs	ve-mĭn′e-ŭs	vī-mĭn′ē-ŭs	vĭ-mĭn′ē-ŭs	vī-mĭn′ê-ŭs
VINACEOUS	vĭ-nā′shŭs	. . . .	vî-nā′sh′ŭs	ve-nā′shus	vī-nā′shŭs	vī-nā′shŭs	vĭ-nā′shŭs
VINDICATIVE	vĭn′dĭ-kă-tĭv	vĭn′dē-kă-tĭv	vĭn′dê-kă-tĭv	vĭn′de-kā-tiv *or* vin-dĭk′a-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv	vĭn-dĭ-kā′tĭv	vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv
VIOLONCELLO	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′lō *or* vē′ō-lŏn-sĕl′lō	vē-ō-lŏn-tshĕl′ō	vê′ô-lôn-chĕl′lô	vē-o-lon-chĕl′lō *or* vē-o-lon-sĕl′lō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′lō *or* vī′ō-lŏn-chĕl′lō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′lō *or* vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′lō	vī-ŭ-lŏn-sĕl′lo *or* vē-ŭ-lŏn-chĕl′lō
VIPERINE	vī′pĕr-ĭn	vī′pŭr-ĭn	vī′pĕr-ĭn	vī′per-ĭn	vī′pĕr-ĭn	vī′pĕr-in	vī′pĕr-in
VIRAGO	vĭ-rā′gō	vē-rā′gō *or* vĭ-rā′gō	vê-rā′gô	vi-rā′gō *or* ve-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō
VIRILE	vĭ′rĭl *or* vĭr′ĭl	vī′rĭl	vĭr′īl	vī′ril *or* vĭr′il	vĭr′īl *or* vĭr′ĭl	vĭr′īl *or* vĭr′ĭl	vĭr′īl *or* vĭr′ĭl
VIRTU	vĭr-tōō′ *or* vĕr′tōō	vĕr-tōō′	vĕr-tōō′	vir-tų′	vĕr′tōō	vĕr-tōō′	vĕr′tų
VISNE	vĕn *or* vē′nē	. . . .	vē′nê	vē′ne	. . . .	vĕn *or* vē′nĕ	. . . .
VITALITY	vī-tăl′ĭ-tў	vī-tăl′ē-tē	vî-tăl′ê-tê	ve-tăl′e-te	vĭ-tăl′ĭ-tĭ	vī-tăl′ĭ-tĭ	vī-tăl′ĭ-tȳ
VITELLARY	vĭt′ĕl-lă-rў	. . . .	vît′ĕl-lâr-ê	vī′tel-la-re	. . . .	vĭt′ĕl-lă-rĭ	vĭt′el-lâr-y
VITULINE	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′tshū-lĭn	vît′û-lîn	vĭt′u-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lin
VITUPERATE	vī-tū′pĕr-āt	vē-tū′pĕr-āt *or* vī-	vê-tū′pĕr-ât	ve-tū′per-āt *or* vī-	vī-tū′pĕr-āt	vī-tū′pĕr-āt	vī-tū′pĕr-āt
VIVACIOUS	vī-vā′shŭs	vē-vā′shŭs *or* vī-	vî-vā′sh′ŭs	ve-vā′shus *or* vī-	vī-vā′shŭs	vī-vā′shŭs	vī-vā′shŭs
VOLANT	vō′lȧnt	vō′lănt	vōl′ant	vō′lant	vōl′ănt	vō′lănt	vō′lȧnt
VULPINE	vŭl′pĭn *or* -pīn	vŭl′pĭn *or* -pīn	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pin	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pin	vŭl′pīn
VULTURINE	vŭl′tŭr-ĭn *or* vŭl′tūr-ĭn ; 135	vŭl′tshū-rīn	vŭl′tû-rîn *or* vŭl′ch′ōō-rĭn	vŭlt′yu-rĭn	vŭl′tūr-Ĭn *or* vŭl′chōōr-Ĭn	vŭl′tūr-in	vŭl′tūr-in
WAINSCOT	wān′skŏt	wĕn′skŭt	wĕn′skŭt	wān′skot	wān′skŏt	wān′skŏt	wān′skŭt
WAISTCOAT	wās′kŏt, *coll.* wĕs′kŭt	wĕs′kŏt	wās′kôt, *coll.* wĕs′kŏt	wās′kōt *or* wĕs′kot	wās′kōt *or* wĕs′kōt	wās′kŏt, *coll.* wĕs′kōt *or* -kŏt	wās′tkōt
WALDENSES	wŏl-dĕn′sēz	. . . .	wŏl′dĕn-sĭz	wal-dĕn′sēz	wŏl-dĕn′sēz	wąl′dĕn-sēz	wŏl-dĕn′sēz
WALHALLA	wŏl-hăl′lȧ	. . . .	wŏl-hăl′lȧ	wal-hăl′lȧ	wăl-hăl′lă	wąl-hăl′lă	wäl-häl′lȧ
WALNUT	wŏl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt	wąl′nŭt
WALRUS	wŏl′rŭs	. . . .	wąl′rŭs	wąl′rus	wąl′rŭs	wŏl′rŭs	wŏl′rŭs
WAMPUM	wŏm′pŭm	. . . .	wŏm′pŭm	wąm′pum	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm
WANT	wąnt	wŏnt	wąnt	wąnt	wŏnt	wŏnt	wŏnt
WAPENTAKE	wăp′en-tāk	. . . .	wă′pn-tăk	wăp′en-tāk, wā′pen-	wă′pn-tăk	wă′pn-tăk	wā′pen-tāk
WARRIOR	wąr′yêr, wŏr′rĭ-ēr	wąr′yŭr	wŏr′rê-ēr	wąr′yur	wŏr′rĭ-ēr	wŏr′ĭ-ēr *or* wąr′yĕr	wŏr′rĭ-ûr

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

	WEBSTER.	*WALKER.*	*SMART.*	*WORCESTER.*	*STORMONTH.*	*IMPERIAL DICT.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*
WAYLAY	wā′lā′	wā-lā′	wā′lā	wā′lā *or* wā-lā′	wā-lā′	wā-lā′ *or* wā′lā	wā-lā′ *or* wā′lā
WEALDEN	wēld′n	. . . .	wēl′dĕn	wēl′den	wēld′n	wēl′dĕn	wēld′en
WEAPON	wĕp′ŭn	wĕp′pn	wĕp′ŭn	wĕp′pn	wĕp′n	wĕp′ŏn	wĕp′ŭn *or* wĕp′n
WEAR, *n.*, *weir*	wēr	wār	wēr	wâr *or* wēr	wēr	wēr	wâr
WERE, *imp. of* BE	wēr	wĕr	wĕr	wĕr	wĕr	wĕr	wâr
WHITSUNDAY	hwĭt′s′n-dā *or* hwĭt′sŭn′dā	. . . .	. . . .	whĭt′sŭn-da	hwĭt′sŭn-dā	whĭt-sŭn′dā	whĭt-sŭn′dў *or* whĭt′sŭn-dā
WHORL	hwûrl *or* hwôrl	. . . .	hwôrl	hwûrl	hwŏrl *or* hwērl	whŏrl	whûrl
WHORTLEBERRY	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′rў	hwŭr′tl-bĕr-rē	hôr′tl-bĕr′rē	hwûr′tl-bĕr-e	hŏrt′l-bĕr′rĭ	whŏr′tl-bĕ-rĭ	whûr′tel-bĕr-rў
WIGWAM	wĭg′wŏm	. . . .	wĭg′wam	wĭg′wąm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wăm
WIND, *n.*, *air*	wĭnd ; *poet. often* wīnd	wĭnd *or* wind	wĭnd	wĭnd	wĭnd, *poet.* wīnd	wĭnd, *poet. often* wīnd	wĭnd, *poet. often* wīnd
WINDPIPE	wĭnd′pīp′	wĭnd′pīp *or* wīnd′-	wĭnd′pip	wĭnd′pīp *or* wīnd′-	wĭnd-pīp	wĭnd′pīp	wĭnd′pīp
WINDROW	wĭn′rō′	. . . .	. . . .	wĭnd′rō	. . . .	wĭnd′rō	wĭnd-rō
WINDSOR	wĭn′zẽr	. . . .	. . . .	wĭnd′zor	. . . .	wĭnd′zŏr	wĭnd′zûr
WITENAGEMOTE	wĭt′ĕ-ná-gē-mōt′	. . . .	wĭt′ĕn-ăj′ĕ-mōt	wĭt′e-na-ge-mōt′	[wĭt′ĕn-ăg′ĕ-mōt]	[wĭt′ĕn-ă-gĕ-mŏt]	wĭt′ĕn-ăg-ĕ-mōt
WITHE	wĭth	wĭth	with	wĭth	wĭth	wĭth *or* with	wĭth
WOLFRAM	wŏl′fram, wụlf′ram	. . . .	wōōlf′ram	wŏl′frăm	wōōlf′răm	wŏl′frăm	wōōlf′răm
WOMBAT	wŏm′băt	. . . .	wōōm′at	wŏm′bat	wōōm′ăt, wŏm′băt	wōōm′băt	wŏm′băt
WORSTED	wụst′ĕd, wụr′stĕd	wōōrs′tĕd	wōōr′stĕd	wụrs′ted	wōōs′tĕd, wōōr′stĕd	wōōs′tĕd	wōōst′ĕd
WOUND	wōōnd *or* wound	wōōnd *or* wound	wōōnd	wōōnd *or* wound	wōōnd	wōōnd, *archaic* wound	wōōnd
WRATH	răth	rŏth *or* răth	ra̤th	răth *or* ra̤th	ra̤th	ra̤th *or* răth	ra̤th
WREATH, *n.*	rēth	rēth *or* rēth	rēth	rēth	rēth	rēth	rēth
XIPHOID	zĭf′oid	. . . .	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid *or* zī′foid	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid
YAGER	ya̤′gẽr *or* yā′gẽr	. . . .	ya̤′gẽr	ya̤′ger	yä′gẽr	yā′gẽr	yā′gẽr
YAPOCK	yā′pŏk	. . . .	. . . .	yă̤p′ok	. . . .	yă̤p′ŏk	yä′pŏk
YAPON	yā′pŏn *or* ya̤′pŏn	. . . .	. . . .	yă̤p′on	. . . .	yā′pŏn *or* ya̤′pŏn	yäp-ôn
YEA	yā *or* yē	yē	yā	yā *or* yē	yā	yā	yā
YEZDEGERDIAN	yĕz′dĕ-jẽr′dĭ-an	. . . .	yĕz′dĕ-jẽr′dĕ-an	yĕz-de-gẽr′de-an	. . . .	yĕz-dē-gẽr′dĭ-ăn	yĕz-dĕ-gir′dĭ-an
YOLK	yōlk *or* yōk	yōk	yōk	yōk	yōk	yōk	yōk
ZAIM	zīm	. . . .	zām	zaim	. . . .	zä′ĭm	zä′ĭm
ZAYAT	zā′yăt *or* zä′-	. . . .	. . . .	zā′yat	. . . .	zä′yăt	zä′yăt
ZEALOUS	zĕl′ŭs	zĕl′ŭs *or* zē′lŭs	zĕl′ŭs	zĕl′lus	zĕl′ŭs	zĕl′ŭs	zĕl′ŭs
ZECHIN	zē′kĭn	tshē-kēn′	zē′kĭn	zē′kin *or* che-kēn′	zĕk′ĭn	zĕk′ĭn	zĕk′ĭn
ZENITH	zē′nĭth	zē′nĭth	zĕn′ĭth	zē′nith	zĕn′ĭth	zē′nĭth	zĕn′ĭth
ZOCLE	zō′k′l *or* zŏk′′l	. . . .	zŏk′kl	zō′kl	. . . .	zō′kl	zō′kel
ZOÖPHYTOLOGY	zō-ŏf′ĭ-tŏl′ŏ-jў *or* zō′ŏ-fĭ-	. . . .	zō′ŏ-fē-tŏl′ŏ-jē	zo-ŏf-e-tŏl′o-je	zō′ō-fĭ-tŏl′ŏ-jĭ	zō′ŏ-fĭ-tŏl′ŏ-jĭ	zō-ŭ-fi-tŏl′ŭ-jў
ZOUAVE	zwäv *or* zōō-äv′	. . . .	. . . .	zōō-äv′	zwäv *or* zōō′äv	zōō-äv′ *or* zwäv	zwäv *or* zōō′äv
ZOUTCH	zouch	. . . .	zōōch	zouch	. . . .	zouch	zouch
ZUFOLO	tsōō′fō-lō *or* zōō′-	. . . .	zōō′fō-lō	zu̧′fo-lō	. . . .	zōō′fŏ-lŏ	zu̧′fō-lō
ZYGODACTYLOUS	zĭg′ō-dăk′tĭl-ŭs *or* zī′gō-dăk′tĭl-ŭs	. . . .	zī′gō-dăk′tē-lŭs	zī-go-dăk′te-lŭs	. . . .	zī-gō-dăk′tĭl-ŭs	zī-gō-dăk′tĭl-ŭs
ZYGOMATIC	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk, zī′gō-	. . . .	zī′gō-măt′ĭk	zī-go-măt′ik	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk	zī-gō-măt′ĭk	zī-gō-măt′ĭk

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. (See page xliii.) So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked, that in the writings of Wyclif, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see pages xlii–xliv.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written, either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y;* in adding *e* to words ending in *ss;* and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for *though*), *spred*, etc. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plouhman*, *smugler*, and the like. He not only omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it has been usually inserted, but also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t;* as in *expрest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, etc., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many, both poets and prose writers, in later times. The use of the hyphen, also, in compound words, has not even yet been settled in all its minutiæ.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical, scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr. A. J. Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon

orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1841, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, etc. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *meter*, etc. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34). It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *-or* for *-our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, *nil*, and *sol*, are the most important exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when — e. g., in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc. — it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *this*, *pus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled, including some which are spelled more or less with a single consonant: namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *dodd*, *wadd* (Min.), *rudd*; *jagg*, *egg*, *bigg* (n. & v.), *snigg*, *vugg*; *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask); *Ann*, *ann* (Law), *inn*, *Finn*, *jinn*, *wynn*, *bunn*, *sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp*, *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *dorr*, *mhorr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*; *brett*, *frett*, *bitt* (Naut.), *mitt*, *plitt*, *smitt*, *pott* (paper), *butt*; *fizz*, *frizz*, *buzz*, *fuzz*, *huzz*.

NOTE. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is rarely doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples. The words *feoff*, *enfeoff*, *gneiss*, *speiss*, *houss* (obs.) are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *bac*, *lac*, *sac*, *tac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, *torc*, *disc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *zodiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *carac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, *varec*, *zebec*, *manioc* or *mandioc*, *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England; and *carac* is oftener written *carack* or *carrack*.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *physic*, *physicked*, *physicking*; *zinc*, *zincked*, *zincking*, *zincky*. We find also *zinc'ing*, *zinc'ite*, *zink'y* (as from *zink*), etc., not conformed to this rule.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clan'nish*; *plan*, *planned*, *plan'ning*, *plan'ner*; *bag*, *bag'gage*; *hot*, *hot'ter*, *hot'test*; *wit*, *wit'ty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *plănned*, *hŏttest*, and *abětted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōtest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*: as, *squab*, *squab'bish*, *squab'by*; *squat*, *squat'ting*, *squat'ter*; *quit*, *quit'ted*, *quit'ting*; *acquit'*, *acquit'ted*, *acquit'ting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'sing* and *gas'sy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gas'eous*, *gase'ity*, *gas'ify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. Besides these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal'*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer'*, *pref'erence*; *refer'*, *ref'erence*; *defer'*, *def'erence*. But *infer'able*, *transfer'able*, are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daub'er*; *need*, *need'y*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'est*; *trav'ail*, *trav'ailed*, *trav'ailing*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *act'ed*, *ac'tor*; *perform'*, *perform'er*; *stand*, *stand'ing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g* in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *hum'bug'*, *hum'bugged'*, *hum'bug'ging*; *per'iwig*, *per'iwigged*. The derivatives of *kid'nap'*, which properly has a secondary accent on the final syllable, are spelled with or without the *p* doubled; as, *kid'naped'* or *kid'napped'*, *kid'nap'ing* or *kid'nap'ping*, *kid'nap'er* or *kid'nap'per*. The word *wool'en* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *wool'len*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel* and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *-uret*, *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *metal* (see § 7), *medal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, etc., the second *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *channel*, *drivel*, *gambol*, etc. Stormonth doubles the final consonant in this class, except in the derivatives of *channel*, *dial*, *parallel*, *pistol*, and in some of those from *equal*, *peril*, *quarrel*, *victual*, *worship*. The *Imperial* agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of *dial*, *equal*, *parallel*, *peril*, *pistol*, *victual*, and most derivatives of *worship*; doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel*; gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, *duellist* and *duelist*, *enamelar* and *enamellar*, and so *-er* and *-ist*; has *quarrellous* and *quarrelous* — Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in *quarrelled*, *quarrelling*, *quarreller*, — while the *Imperial* increases the breach with *trammeler* and *trammeller*, *worshipper* and *worshiper*, *gamboled* or *gambolled*, *gamboling* or *gambolling*, etc. The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* gives both ways for derivatives of *bias*, *channel* (except *channelize*), *drivel*, *ravel*, etc.; but marks *beveled* and *beveling* as rare, and *worshiper* as obsolete; generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double *l*, etc., in most of these derivatives. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars; but, for the accommodation of the whole English-speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place. See "A List of Words," after § 36.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness*. See §§ 16, 17.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words

formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.* Words similarly formed by adding the termination *-less*, however, are written either with the three *l's*, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l's*, and without the hyphen; as, *skill-less* or *skilless, smell-less* or *smelless.*

§ **10.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *woe* (sometimes *wo*), *woful* or *woeful; due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful;* and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ **11.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), in order to guard against mispronunciation, and is generally, for a like reason, excluded from *shoer* (cf. *hoed, shod, toed*). It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage.* The words *lineage, lineal,* and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea.* The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgageor.* The last word is sometimes improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor'.* Walker wrote *moveable* and *saleable;* Worcester gives only *movable, salable,* and *usable;* Smart and Stormonth give only — what the *Imperial* and the *Encyclopædic* prefer — *movable* and *saleable;* the *Imperial* joins Stormonth in inserting *usable* only; while the *Encyclopædic* marks *salable, usable,* and *useable* as obsolete.

§ **12.** In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *-ing*, the *e* is usually dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die, dying; hie, hying* — but Ash, Stormonth, and the *Imperial* write *hieing;* — *lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ **13.** In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y;* and the forms *drily, shily, slily*, are not uncommon. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *-ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. Derivatives in *-like*, as *citylike, countrylike*, and those formed from *baby* and *lady*, keep the *y*. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ **14.** Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain,* and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay,* and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed. Gaiety* and *gaily* also occur. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. *Dewiness* is a recognized exception. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w.*

§ **15.** Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.* We sometimes see *cooes, wooes* (from the verbs *coo, woo*); but it is better to write *coos, woos*, with *taboos, shampoos*, and the like. Cf. *Hindoos*, etc., in § 18. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; see, seer; oversee, overseer; agree, agreed, agreer.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ **16.** Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, recall, befall, inthrall, disinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, call, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l.* Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l;* as, *recal, befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l.*

§ **17.** Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well;* as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, welcome, wherewithal, welfare;* — compounds of *mass;* as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full;* as *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful* or *woful;* also, the words *chilblain, dumfound, expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, where'er*, and *wherever.*

§ **18.** The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindoo, Hindoos; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; ache, aches; plaque, plaques; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; ear, ears; act, acts.* A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es:* as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly; as, *cameo, cameos; punctilio, punctilios.* The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies;* that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies.* With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch* in *much, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s:* as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.* For *classis, crisis*, and like words, see § 25.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all;*" "The two *0's* in *400;*" "Two **'s* in Orion;" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in *all;*" "Two **s* in Orion;" "The *pros* and *cons.*" Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees, efs, ells, esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, "The two *ee* in *bee;*" "The two *ll* in *all;*" but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee, ll*, etc., are properly read *double e, double l*, and the like.

§ **19.** Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i:* as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries.*" Many good writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s;* as, "The three *Marys.*"

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.* Some plurals of the latter class are often, but less properly, written with the termination *ies;* as, *monies, attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. — Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s;* as, *memorie, memories; mercie, mercies. Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural still retains its old form.

§ **20.** The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs.* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plural of *scarf* is *scarfs*, rarely *scarves.* The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs.* The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ **21.** In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels or vowel sounds: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *workman, workmen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *-man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans; Ottoman, Ottomans; Turcoman, Turcomans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes incorrectly written *talismen* and *Mussulmen.*

§ **22.** A few plurals end in *-en:* namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children; ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete forms, *eyen* or *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen, sistren* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house, sister*), all of which, though some have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n.*

§ **23.** The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in connection with religion, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language: *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance: *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively: *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary. For *acquaintance*, as formerly both singular and plural, see ACQUAINTANCE, *n.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

§ **24.** Some words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*, *grouse*, *trout*, and the like. This is true also of gentile nouns in *-ese;* as, *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Tyrolese*, *Japanese*. *Fish*, *fowl*, and some other words, may be used for an indefinite number; or the individuals may be designated as *fishes*, etc.

§ **25.** Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data; criterion*, *criteria; genus*, *genera; larva*, *larvæ; classis*, *classes* (see *class*, pl. *classes*, in § 18); *crisis*, *crises; matrix*, *matrices; focus*, *foci; monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula*, *formulæ* or *formulas; beau*, *beaux* or *beaus; focus*, *foci* or *focuses; index*, *indices* or *indexes; stratum*, *strata* or *stratums; bandit*, *banditti* or *bandits; cherub*, *cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph*, *seraphim* or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, without regard to the fact that in Hebrew words *-im* is a plural ending.

§ **26.** In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial; cousin-german*, *cousins-german; son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful*, *cupfuls; handful*, *handfuls*.

§ **27.** There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, etc., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, etc., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain:* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain;* and the like.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*. See Note under Connection, in the Dictionary.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe*, *floe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e;* as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives. See Note under Offense, in the Dictionary.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still often thus written in America. See Drouth, in the Dictionary.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*. See Note under Practise, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hĕd'rȧ*), as *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, *octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron*, *tetraëdron*, *octaëdral*, etc., without the *h*.

§ **28.** There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *-able;* as, *blamable*, *laudable*, *legible*, *mutable*, *navigable*, *vendible*. Many of them are from Latin words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis;* some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *-able* or *-ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis:* as, *mutable* (L. *mutabilis*); *potable* (L. *potabilis*); *credible* (L. *credibilis*); *vendible* (L. *vendibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *-able;* as, *avoidable*, *eatable*, *fordable*, *laughable*, *liable*, *salable*, *serviceable*. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, *addible* or *addable; conversable* or *conversible; inferable* or *inferrible*; *referable* or *referrible*.

§ **29.** There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire* or *inquire*, *ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. In some of these words, *en-* is to be preferred; in others, *in-;* in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ **30.** There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *-ant* and *-ent*, both of which were, in certain cases, used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident*, *dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant*. The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*, while the noun *dependant*, which was at least as commonly seen in Walker's time as the noun *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent* (see Note under Dependant, in the Dictionary). On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant;* and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance*. It may be remarked that the terminations *-ant* and *-ance* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; *-ent* and *-ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *-ence* and *-ance* were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ **31.** There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re;* as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, etc., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, etc. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*. Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre*.

§ **32.** There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but in present usage *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and there is an attempt to establish a technical distinction between *-in* and *-ine*. See -ine in the Dictionary (cf. § 104, *Guide to Pronunciation*). The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *-ide*. See Note under Oxide, in the Dictionary.

§ **33.** There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *-ize* or *-ise* to represent this sound: as, *criticise* or *criticize; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ιζω* (see -ize, in the Dictionary), or from French words ending in *-iser* or *-ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words properly have the termination *-ize;* as, *anathematize*, *baptize*, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The spellings *catechise*, *criticise*, *exorcise*, are, however, in common use; but *catechize* and *criticize* are also allowed. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *-ize;* as, *albumenize*, *bastardize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise;* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise;* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *arise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *merchandise*, *premise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *-ise*, and in the United States with the termination *-ize*.

§ **34.** The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ **35.** There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are written in England with the termination *-our;* as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ **36.** There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *-ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *-pede;* as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *palmiped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e;* and most of the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner. *Centipede*, however, is frequent; and *velocipede* is practically the only form in use.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

THE design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For anything more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger [†] prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added, is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ick;* as, *music, musick, public, publick*, etc. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ick* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *-ize* or *-ise;* as, *systematize* or *systematise*, etc., — the former mode, according to which such words are spelled in America, being in accordance with their etymology, and the latter that affected by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is in nearly, often quite, as good use as the first.

A.

Abatis, *or*	Abattis.
Abettor,	Abetter.
Abreuvoir,	Abbreuvoir.
Abridgment,	Abridgement.
Accessory,	Accessary.
Account, -ant, etc.,	†Accompt, -ant, etc.
Accouter, etc., *or*	Accoutre, etc.
Acetimeter, *or*	Acetometer.
Ache,	†Ake.
Achieve,	†Atchieve.
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledgement.
Addible,	Addable.
Adipocere,	Adipocire.
Admittable,	Admittible.
Adopter (*Chem.*),	Adapter.
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adultrer, -ess.
Adz, *or*	Adze.
Ædile,	Edile.
Ægis,	Egis.
Æolian, *or*	Eolian.
Aerie, *or* Eyrie,	Eyry.
Æsthetic, -s, *or*	Esthetic, -s.
Aghast,	†Agast.
Agriculturist,	Agriculturalist.
Aid-de-camp, *or*	Aide-de-camp.
Ajutage, *or*	Adjutage.
Alcaid, *or* Alcayde,	Alcade.
Alchemy,	†Alchymy.
Alkahest, *or*	Alcahest.
Allege,	†Alledge.
Alloy,	†Allay.
Almanac,	Almanack.
Alum,	Allum.
Ambassador, *or* Embassador,	Ambassadour, Embassadour.
Ambergris,	†Ambergrease, Ambergrise.
Ambs-ace,	Ambes-as, Ames-ace.
Amice,	Amess.
Amortize, -ment,	Amortise, -ment.
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre.
Anapest,	Anapæst.
Ancient, -ly,	†Antient, -ly.
Andiron,	†Handiron.
Angiotomy,	Angeiotomy.
Ankle,	Ancle.
Annotto,	Anotta, Annatto, Anota, Annotta, Arnotta, Arnotto.
Antechamber,	†Antichamber.
Antemetic,	Antiemetic.
Anterior,	Anteriour.
Antihypnotic,	Anthypnotic.
Apostasy,	Apostacy.
Aposteme, *or*	Imposthume.
Apothegm, *or*	Apophthegm.
Appall,	Appal.
Appallment,	Appalment.
Appareled, -ing,	Apparelled, -ling.
Appraise, -ed, etc., *or* Apprise, *to notify*,	Apprize, -ed, etc. Apprize.
Apricot,	†Apricock.
Arbitrament,	†Arbitrement.
Arbor,	Arbour.
Archæology,	Archaiology.
Ardor,	Ardour.
Argol, *or*	Argal.
Armor, -er, etc.,	Armour, -er, etc.
Arquebus,	Arquebuse, Har-.
Arrack,	†Arack.
Arseniureted,	Arseniuretted.
Artisan,	Artizan.
Asafetida, Asafœtida,	Assafœtida.
Asbestus, *or*	Asbestos.
Ascendant,	Ascendent.
Ascendency,	Ascendancy.
Askance,	Askaunce.
Askant,	Askaunt.
Assuage,	Asswage.
Atheneum, *or*	Athenæum.
Attar, *or*	Otto, *or* Ottar.
Aught,	Ought.
Author, etc.,	Authour, etc.
Autocracy,	Autocrasy.
Autoptical,	Autopsical.
Awkward,	†Aukward.
Ax, *or*	Axe.
Aye, *or*	Ay.

B.

Bade, *v.*,	†Bad.
Baldric,	Baldrick, Bawdrick.
Balk,	Baulk.
Baluster,	Banister.
Bandanna, *or*	Bandana.
Banderole,	Bannerol, Bandrol.
Bandoleer, *or*	Bandolier.
Bandore, *or*	Pandore.
Banns,	Bans.
Banyan (*Bot.*),	Banian.
Barbican,	Barbacan.
Barbecue,	Barbacue.
Barberry,	Berberry.
Bark, *or*	Barque.
Barouche,	Barouch.
Barreled, etc.,	Barrelled, etc.
Barytone,	Baritone.
Basin,	Bason.
Bas-relief,	Bass-relief.
Bastinado, *or*	Bastinade.
Bateau,	Batteau.
Battledoor, *or*	Battledore.
Bauble,	Bawble.
Bazaar, *or*	Bazar.
Befall,	Befal.
Behavior,	Behaviour.
Behoove,	Behove.
Beldam, *or*	Beldame.
Bellfounder,	†Belfounder, *and similar compounds.*
Belligerent,	Belligerant.
Benedict, *or*	Benedick.
Benumb,	†Benum.
Bequeath,	Bequeathe.
Bergamot,	Burgamot.
Berth (*Nav.*),	Birth.
Betel,	†Betle.
Beveled, -ing,	Bevelled, -ling.
Bevile (*Her.*),	Bevil, *or* Bevel.
Bezant,	Byzant.
Biasing, -ed, -es, etc.,	Biassing, -sed, -ses, etc.
Bigoted,	Bigotted.
Bilge,	Bulge.
Billiards,	†Balyards, Balliards.
Billingsgate,	Bilingsgate.
Bin,	Binn.
Binnacle,	†Binacle, Bittacle.
Bister, *or*	Bistre.
Blende (*Min.*),	Blend, Blinde.
Blessed, *a.*, *or*	Blest.
Blithesome, -ly, etc.,	Blithsome, -ly, etc.
Bloomery,	Blomary, Bloomary.
Blouse, *or*	Blowse.
Bodice,	Boddice.
Boil, *n.*,	Bile.
Bombazet, *or*	Bombazette.
Bombazine, *or*	Bombasine.
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper.
Booze,	Bouse, Boose.
Boozy,	Bousy, Boosy.
Bourgeois, *or*	Burgeois.
Bourse,	Burse.
Boweled, -ing, etc.,	Bowelled, -ling, etc.
Bowlder,	Boulder.
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit.
Brahman, Brahmin,	†Brachman, Bramin.
Brake (*Railways*),	Break.
Brasier,	Brazier.
Brazen,	Brasen.
Brier,	Briar.
Bryony,	Briony.
Buccaneer, *or*	Bucanier.
Buddhism, *or*	Boodhism.
Buffet, *or*	Beaufet.
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.
Bun, *or*	Bunn.
Buncombe,	Bunkum.
Bur, *or*	Burr.
Burden, -some,	Burthen, -some.
Burgonet, *or*	Burganet.
Burin,	Burine.
Burned, *imp.*,	Burnt.
Butt, *or*	But.
Byzantine,	Bizantine.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose, Coboose.
Caddice, *or*	Caddis.
Cæsura,	Cesura.
Caique, *or*	Caic.
Caisson,	Caissoon.
Calash,	Caleche.
Caldron,	Cauldron.
Calendar,	Kalendar.
Calends,	Kalends.
Caliber, *or*	Calibre.
Calipash,	Callipash.
Calipee,	Callipee.
Calipers,	Callipers.
Caliph,	Calif, Kalif.
Calk,	Caulk, Calque.
Calligraphy,	Caligraphy.
Caloyer, *or*	Kaloyer.
Caltrop, *or*	Caltrap.
Calyx,	Calix.
Camlet,	Camblet, †Chamlet.
Camomile, *or*	Chamomile.
Camphor,	Camphire.
Canceled, -ing, etc.,	Cancelled, -ling, etc.
Candor,	Candour.
Cannel coal,	Canal coal.
Cannoneer, *or*	Cannonier.
Canny,	Cannie.
Cañon (*Sp.*),	Canyon.
Cantalever, *or*	Cantilever.
Cantaloupe, *or*	Cantaleup.
Carapace,	Carapax.
Carat,	†Caract, Carrat.
Caravansary, *or*	Caravanserai.
Carbine,	Carabine.
Carbineer,	Carabinier, Carabineer.
Carbureted, *or*	Carburetted.
Carcass,	Carcase.
Carnelian,	Cornelian.
Caroled, -ing, etc.,	Carolled, -ling, etc.
Cartography,	Chartography.
Cask, *a vessel*,	Casque.
Casque, *helmet*,	Cask.
Cassava,	Cassada, Cassado.
Cassimere, *or*	Kerseymere.
Caster, *a roller, etc.*,	Castor.
Catchup, *or* Catsup,	Ketchup.
Catechise, -er, *or*	Catechize, -er, etc.
Cauliflower,	Colliflower.
Causeway, *or*	Causey.
Caviare, *or*	Caviar.
Caviler, -ed, etc.,	Caviller, -led, etc.
Cayman,	Caiman.
Cazique,	Cacique.
Ceil, -ing, -ed,	†Ciel, -ing, -ed.
Celtic,	Keltic.
Center,	Centre.
Centiped,	Centipede.
Ceroon, *or*	Seroon.
Cesspool, *or*	Sesspool.
Chalcedony,	Calcedony.
Chameleon,	†Cameleon.
Chamois, *or*	Shamois, Shammy.
Champagne,	†Champane.
Champaign,	Champain.
Channeled, -ing, etc.,	Channelled, -ling, etc.
Chant, -ed, etc.,	Chaunt, -ed, etc.
Chap, *or*	Chop.
Chase,	Chace.
Check, *n.*,	Cheque.
Checker, -ed, etc.,	Chequer, -ed, etc.
Chemist,	†Chymist, Chimist.
Chemistry,	Chymistry, Chimistry.
Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Chevron, *or*	Cheveron.
Chine,	Chime, Chimb.
Chintz,	Chints.
Chiseled, -ing,	Chiselled, -ling.
Choir,	†Quire.
Choke,	†Choak.
Choke-full, *or* Chock-full,	Chuck-full.
Choose,	†Chuse.
Chore,	Char.
Chorister,	†Quirister.
Cigar,	Segar.
Cipher,	Cypher.
Clamor, -ous, etc.,	Clamour, -ous, etc.
Clangor,	Clangour.
Clarinet, *or*	Clarionet.
Clew, *or*	Clue.
Clinch,	Clench.
Clinic,	Clinique.
Clinometer,	Klinometer.
Cloak,	†Cloke.
Clodpoll,	Clodpole.
Cloff,	Clough.
Clothe, -ed, etc.,	†Cloathe, -ed, etc.
Clyster,	Glyster.
Cockswain, *or*	Coxswain.
Cœliac, *or*	Celiac.
Cognizor, -zee,	Cognisor, -see.
Coif,	Quoif.
Coiffure,	†Quoiffure.
Colander,	Cullender.
Color,	Colour.
Comb, Combe, *or*	Coombe.
Comfrey,	Comfry, Cumfrey.
Complete,	†Compleat.
Complexion,	†Complection.
Confectionery,	Confectionary.
Connection,	Connexion.
Contemporary, *or*	Cotemporary.
Contradance,	Country-dance.
Control,	Comptrol, Controul.
Cony,	Coney.
Cooly, *or* Coolie,	Coolee.
Coomb, *or*	Comb.
Copaiba, *or*	Copaiva.
Copier,	Copyer.
Coquette, *n.*,	Coquet.
Coranach,	Coronach.
Corbel,	†Corbeil.
Cot, *or*	Cote, *a hut.*
Cot, *or*	Cott, *a bed.*
Cotillon, *or*	Cotillion.
Councilor, *or*	Councillor.
Counselor, *or*	Counsellor.
Count,	†Compt.
Courtesan,	Courtezan.
Courtesy,	Curtsy.
Cozen, -age,	Cosen, -age.
Cozy,	Cosey, Cosy.
Craunch,	Cranch.
Crawfish, *or*	Crayfish.
Creak, *v.*,	Creek.
Creosote, *or*	Creasote, Kreosote.
Critique,	Critic, *a criticism.*
Crosslet,	Croslet.
Croup, *buttocks*,	Crup.
Cruet,	Crewet.
Crupper,	Crouper.
Cruse, *bottle*,	Cruise.
Cucurbit, *or*	Cucurbite.
Cudgeled, -er, -ing,	Cudgelled, -ler, -ling.
Cue, *def.* 1,	Queue.
Cuerpo,	†Querpo.
Cuneiform, *or*	Cuniform.
Curb, *def.* 3,	†Kerb, Kirb.
Cursed, *imp.*,	Curst.
Cutlass, *or*	Cutlas, Curtelasse.
Cyanite,	Kyanite.
Cyclopedia, *or*	Cyclopædia.
Cyst,	Cist, *def.* 2.
Czar, -ina,	Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl,	Dactyle.
Damaskeen,	Damasken.
Damson,	Damascene.
Dandruff,	Dandriff.
Danegeld, *or*	Danegelt.
Debarkation,	Debarcation.
Debonair, -ly, -ness,	Debonnaire, -ly, etc.
Decrepit,	Decrepid.
Defense, -less, etc.,	Defence, -less, etc.
Deflection,	Deflexion.
Deflour,	Deflower.
Delphin, *or*	Delphine.
Deltoid,	†Deltoide.
Demeanor,	Demeanour.
Demesne (*Law*),	Demain.
Dentiroster,	Dentirostre.
Dependence,	Dependance.

Dependent,	Dependant.
Deposit,	†Deposite.
Desert, *n.*,	†Desart.
Deshabille,	Dishabille.
Dessert,	†Desert.
Detecter, *or*	Detector.
Detortion,	Detorsion.
Deuce,	Deuse, Duse
Develop, -ment,	Develope, -ment.
Dexterous,	Dextrous.
Diæresis, *or*	Dieresis.
Dialed, -ing.	Dialled, -ling.
Diarrhea, *or*	Diarrhœa.
Dike,	Dyke.
Diocese,	Diocess.
Disheveled, -ing, etc.,	Dishevelled, -ling, etc.
Disk, *or*	Disc.
Dispatch, -ed, -ing.	Despatch, -ed, -ing.
Disseize, -in, -or,	Disseise, -in, -or.
Distention, *or*	Distension.
Distill, *or*	Distil.
Distrainor,	Distrainer.
Diversely,	Diversly.
Divest, -ed, etc.,	Devest, -ed.
Docket (*Law*),	†Doquet.
Doctress, *or*	Doctoress.
Dodecahedron,	Dodecaëdron.
Dolor, -ous,	Dolour, -ous.
Domesday book,	Doomsday book.
Domicile,	Domicil.
Dormer window,	Dormar window.
Dotage,	†Doatage.
Dote,	Doat.
Doubloon,	†Doublon.
Doweled, -ing.	Dowelled, -ling.
Downfall,	†Downfal.
Draff,	†Draugh.
Draft, *or*	Draught.
Dragoman,	Drogoman, Drogman.
Dram, *or*	Drachm.
Dribblet, *or*	Driblet.
Drier,	Dryer.
Driveler, -ing, etc.,	Driveller, -ling, etc.
Drought,	Drouth.
Dryly, -ness,	Drily, -ness.
Duchess,	Dutchess.
Duchy,	Dutchy.
Dueler, -ing, -ist,	Dueller, -ling, -list.
Dullness,	Dulness.
Dunghill,	†Dunghil.
Duress,	†Duresse (*Fr.*).
Dye, etc., *color*,	Die, etc.

E.

Eavesdropper,	†Evesdropper.
Eccentric, -al, etc.	†Excentric, -al, etc.
Economy,	Œconomy.
Ecstasy,	Ecstacy, †Extasy.
Ecstatic,	†Extatic.
Ecumenic, -al,	Œcumenic, -al.
Eloign, -ment,	Eloin, -ment.
Emarginate,	Imarginate.
Embalm, -ed, etc.,	†Imbalm, -ed, etc.
Embalmer, -ment,	†Imbalmer, -ment.
Embank, -ed, etc.,	Imbank, -ed, etc.
Embargo,	†Imbargo.
Embark, -ed, etc.,	†Imbark, -ed, etc.
Embarkation,	Embarcation.
Embassage,	Ambassage.
Embassy,	Ambassy.
Embezzle, etc.,	†Imbezzle, etc.
Emblaze,	†Imblaze.
Emblazon, -ed, etc.,	†Imblazon, -ed, etc.
Embody, -ied, etc.,	Imbody, -ied, etc.
Embolden, -ed, etc.,	Imbolden, -ed, etc.
Emborder, etc.,	Imborder, etc.
Embosom, *and*	Imbosom.
Emboss, -ed, etc.,	Imboss, -ed, etc.
Embowel, -ed, -ing, etc.	Embowell, -ed, etc., Imbowel, -ed, etc.
Embower, -ed, etc.,	Imbower, -ed, etc.
Embrace, -ed, etc.,	†Imbrace, -ed, etc.
Embrasure,	†Embrazure.
Embrocation,	Imbrocation.
Embroil, -ed, etc.,	†Imbroil, -ed, etc.
Emir, *or*	Emeer.
Empale, -ed, etc., *or*	Impale, -ed, etc.
Emperor,	Emperour.
Empower, -ed, etc.,	Impower, -ed, etc.
Emprise,	Emprize.
Empurple, *or*	Impurple.
Emu,	Emeu.
Enameled, -ing, etc.,	Enamelled, -ling, etc.
Enamor, -ed, -ing,	Enamour, -ed, -ing.
Encamp, -ed, etc.,	†Incamp, -ed, etc.
Enchant,	†Inchant.
Encounter, etc.,	†Incounter, etc.
Encroach, etc.,	†Incroach, etc.
Encumber, -ed, etc.,	Incumber, -ed, etc.
Encyclopedia, *or*	Encyclopædia.
Endear,	Indear.
Endeavor, -ed, etc.,	Endeavour, -ed, etc.
Endow, etc.,	†Indow, etc.
Endure, -ance,	Indure, -ance.
Enforce, -ed, etc.,	†Inforce, -ed, etc.
Engage, -ed, etc.,	†Ingage, -ed, etc.
Engender,	Ingender.
Engorge, -ed, etc.,	Ingorge, -ed, etc.
Engross,	Ingross.
Enhance,	Inhance.
Enigma,	†Ænigma.
Enjoin, etc.,	†Injoin, etc.
Enkindle, -ed, etc.,	†Inkindle, -ed, etc.
Enlarge, etc.,	†Inlarge, etc.
Enlist,	Inlist.
Enroll,	Enrol, Inroll.
Enshrine,	Inshrine.
Enshroud,	Inshroud.
Ensphere, *or*	Insphere.
Enstamp,	Instamp.
Entail (*Arch.*),	Entaile.
Entangle, etc.,	Intangle, etc.
Enterprise,	Enterprize.
Enthrall; -ment,	Enthral, -ment.
Enthrone, -ed, etc.,	Inthrone, -ed, etc.
Entire, -ly, etc.,	Intire, -ly, etc.
Entitle, -ed, etc.,	Intitle, -ed, etc.
Entrance, -ed, etc.,	†Intrance, -ed, etc.
Entrap, -ped, etc.,	Intrap, -ped, etc.
Entreat, -ed, etc.,	Intreat, -ed, etc.
Entreaty,	Intreaty.
Entresol,	Entersole.
Entwine, -ed, etc.,	Intwine, -ed, etc.
Envelop, *v.*,	Envelope.
Envelope, *n.*, *or*	Envelop.
Envelopment,	Envelopement.
Envenom,	Invenom.
Epaulet, *or*	Epaulette (*Fr.*).
Epauleted, -ing,	Epauletted, -ting.
Ephah,	Epha.
Equaled, -ing,	Equalled, -ling.
Equiangular,	Equangular.
Equivoque, *or*	Equivoke.
Era,	Æra.
Error, etc.,	Errour, etc.
Escalade,	Scalade.
Escapement, *or*	Scapement.
Escarp (*Fort.*), *or*	Scarp.
Escheat,	†Excheat.
Escritoire,	Escritoir, Scrutoir.
Escutcheon,	†Escocheon, Scutcheon.
Esophagus, -gal, *or*	Œsophagus, -gal.
Estafet, *or*	Estafette.
Estoppel,	†Estopel, Estopple.
Estrich,	Estridge.
Etui, *or*	Etwee.
Exactor,	Exacter.
Expense,	†Expence.
Exsiccate, -ed, -ing, etc.,	†Exiccate, -ed, -ing, etc.
Exsiccation,	†Exiccation.
Exsuccous,	†Exuccous.
Exudation,	Exsudation.
Exude, etc.,	†Exsude, etc.

F.

Fæces,	Feces.
Fagot, -ed, -ing,	Faggot, -ted, -ting.
Fairy,	†Faerie, Faëry.
Fakir, *or*	Faquir.
Falchion,	†Fauchion.
Falcon, -er, -ry,	Faulcon, -er, -ry.
Fantastic,	Phantastic.
Fantasy,	Phantasy.
Farthingale,	Fardingale.
Fattener,	†Fatner.
Favor, -er, -ed, etc.,	Favour, -er, -ed, etc.
Fecal,	Fæcal.
Fecula,	Fæcula.
Feldspar, Feldspath,	Felspar, Felspath.
Felly,	Felloe.
Feoffor, *or*	Feoffer.
Fervor,	Fervour.
Fetal,	Fœtal.
Feticide,	Fœticide.
Fetor,	Fœtor.
Fetus,	Fœtus.
Feud, -al, -atory,	Feod, -al, -atory.
Feudalize, -isn.,	Feodalize, -ism.
Fie, *or*	Fy.
Filbert,	Filberd.
Filibuster,	Fillibuster, †Flibustier.
Filibeg, *or*	Fillibeg, Philibeg, Phillibeg.
Filigree,	Filigrain, Filigrane, Fillagree.
Finery, *a forge*,	Finary.
Firman,	Firmaun.
Fishgig,	†Fizgig.
Flageolet,	Flagelet.
Flavor, -ed, etc.,	Flavour, -ed, etc.
Flier,	Flyer.
Flotage, *things floating*, *or*	Floatage.
Flotsam, *or*	Flotson.
Flour,	†Flower.
Flower, *a blossom*,	†Flour.
Flower-de-luce (*Bot.*),	Fleur-de-lis, Flower-de-lis.
Fluke (*Naut.*),	Flook.
Fluke (*Zoöl.*),	Flowk, Flooc.
Fogy,	Fogie, Fogey.
Font (*Typog.*),	Fount.
Foray, *or*	Forray.
Forbade,	†Forbad.
Foretell,	Foretel.
Fosse,	Foss.
Foundry, *or*	Foundery.
Franc, *coin*,	Frank.
Frantic,	Frenetic, Phrenetic.
Frenzy,	Phrensy, †Phrenzy.
Frieze (*Arch.*),	Frize, †Freese.
Frouzy,	Frowzy.
Frumenty,	Furmenty, Frumity, Frumety.
Frustum,	Frustrum.
Fueled, -ing,	Fuelled, -ling.
Fulfill, -ment,	Fulfil, -ment.
Fullness,	Fulness.
Further, *or*	Farther.
Furtherance,	Fartherance.
Furthermore,	Farthermore.
Furthest, *or*	Farthest.
Fuse, *n.*,	Fuze.
Fusil, *a gun*,	Fusee.
Fusileer, *or*	Fusilier.

G.

Gabardine, *or*	Garberdine.
Galiot,	Galliot.
Galleass,	Galeas, Galliass, etc.
Gamboled, -ing,	Gambolled, -ling.
Gamut,	†Gammut.
Gang (*Mining*), *or*	Gangue.
Gantlet (*Mil.*),	Gauntlet, †Gantlope.
Gargoyle,	Gargle, Gargyle, Gargoil.
Garish, *or*	Gairish.
Gastropod, *or*	Gasteropod.
Gauge,	Gage.
Gault, *or*	Galt.
Gauntlet, *glove*, *etc.*,	Gauntlet.
Gayety,	Gaiety.
Gayly,	Gaily.
Gazelle,	Gazel.
Genet, *horse*, *or*	Jennet.
Germ,	Germe.
Germane,	†Germain, German.
Ghibelline,	Gibeline.
Gibe,	†Jibe.
Gillyflower,	Gilliflower.
Gimbals,	Gimbols.
Gimlet,	Gimblet.
Girasole, *or*	Girasol.
Girth, *or*	Girt.
Glair,	Glare.
Glaive,	Glave.
Glamour,	Glamer, Glamor.
Gloze,	Glose.
Glycogen,	Glucogen.
Gnarled,	Knarled, Knurled.
Good-by, *or*	Good-bye.
Gore, *dirt*, *blood*,	Goar.
Gormand, *or*	Gourmand.
Gosherd,	Gozzerd.
Governor,	Governour.
Graft, -ed, -ing,	Graff, -ed, -ing.
Gram, *or*	Gramme.
Grandam,	Grandame.
Granddaughter,	†Grandaughter.
Granite,	†Granit.
Graveled, -ling,	Gravelled, -ling.
Gray, -ish, etc.,	Grey, -ish, etc.
Grenade,	Grenado, Granade, Granado.
Grenadier,	†Granadier.
Grewsome, *or*	Gruesome.
Greyhound,	Grayhound
Griffin, *or*	Griffon.
Grizzly,	†Grisly.
Grogram, *or*	Grogran.
Grommet, *or*	Gromet.
Grotesque, -ly, etc.,	†Grotesk, -ly, etc.
Groundsel (*Arch.*), *or*	Groundsill.
Group, *v.*,	†Groupe.
Groveler, -ing,	Groveller, -ling.
Guaranty, *or*	Guarantee.
Guelder-rose, *or*	Gelder-rose.
Guelf, *or*	Guelph.
Guerrilla,	Guerilla.
Guilder, *coin*,	Gilder.
Guillotine,	Guillotin.
Gulf,	†Gulph.
Gunwale, *or*	Gunnel.
Gurnard, *or* Gurnet,	Gournet.
Gypsy,	Gipsy, Gypsey
Gyrfalcon,	Gerfalcon.
Gyves,	Gives.

H.

Hackle, Hatchel, *or*	Heckle, Hetchel.
Hæmatic, *a.*, *or*	Hematic.
Hæmatoxylin, *or*	Hematoxylin.
Hagbut,	Haguebut, Hackbuss, Hackbut.
Haggard,	†Hagard.
Haggis,	Haggess, Haggiss.
Ha-ha,	Haw-haw.
Haik,	Hyke.
Hake,	Haak.
Halberd,	Halbert.
Halibut,	Holibut.
Halidom,	Hallidome.
Hallelujah,	Halleluiah, -luia, Alleluia, -luiah.
Halloo, *or*	Hallo, Halloa, Hollo, Holloa, etc.
Halyard,	Halliard.
Handicraft,	Handcraft.
Handiwork,	†Handwork.
Handsel,	Hansel.
Handseled,	Handselled.
Handsome,	†Handsom.
Harbor, -ed, etc.,	Harbour, -ed, etc.
Harebell,	Hairbell.
Harebrained,	Hairbrained.
Harem,	Haram.
Haricot,	Harricot.
Harl,	Herl, Hurl.
Harrier,	Harier.
Harry, *v.*,	Harrow.
Hasheesh, *or*	Hashish.
Haslet,	Harslet.
Hatcheled, -ing,	Hatchelled, -ling.
Haul,	†Hale.
Haulm, Halm,	Haum, Hawm.
Hautboy,	†Hoboy, Oboe.
Hawser,	Halser.
Headache,	†Headach.
Hearken,	Harken.
Hearse,	Herse.
Hectare,	Hektare.
Hectoliter, etc.,	Hectolitre, etc.
Hegira,	Hejira.
Height, -en, etc.,	†Highth, Hight, -en etc.
Heinous, -ly, -ness,	†Hainous, -ly, -ness.
Hematin,	Hæmatin.
Hematite,	Hæmatite.
Hematology,	Hæmatology.
Hemistich,	†Hemistick.
Hemorrhage,	Hæmorrhage.
Hemorrhoids,	†Emerods, Emeroids.
Heretoch, *or*	Heretog.
Hermit, -age,	†Eremite, -age.
Herpetology,	Erpetology.
Hexahedron,	†Hexaëdron.
Hibernate,	Hybernate.
Hiccough,	Hiccup, Hickup.
Hindoo, -ism, *or*	Hindu, -ism.
Hindrance, *or*	Hinderance.
Hip (*Bot.*), *or*	Hep, Hop.
Hippocras,	Hippocrass.
Hippogriff,	Hippogryph.
Ho, *or*	Hoa.
Hock, *or*	Hough.
Hockey,	Hookey, Hawkey.
Hoiden, -ish, *or*	Hoyden, -ish.
Holiday, *or*	Holyday.
Hollo, Holloa,	Hollow.
Holster,	Holdster.
Homeopathy,	Homœopathy.
Homer, *measure*,	Chomer, Gomer.
Hominy,	Homony, Hommony.
Homonym,	Homonyme.
Honeyed,	Honied.
Honor, -ed, etc.,	Honour, -ed, etc.
Hoop, *v.*, *or*	Whoop.
Hoopoe, *or*	Hoopoo.
Horehound,	Hoarhound.
Hornblende,	Hornblend.
Horror,	Horrour.
Hostelry,	Ostelry.
Hostler,	Ostler, †Hosteler.
Hotch-potch, *or*	Hodge-podge.
Housewife,	†Huswife.
Howdah,	Houdah.
Howlet,	Houlet.
Huckleberry, *or*	Whortleberry, Hurtleberry.
Hummock, *or*	Hommock, Hommoc.
Humor,	Humour.
Hurrah, *or*	Hurra.
Hydrangea,	Hydrangia.
Hying,	Hieing.
Hypæthral, *or*	Hypethral.
Hypersthene,	Hyperstene.
Hypotenuse, *or*	Hypothenuse.
Hyssop,	Hysop.

I.

Icicle,	†Isicle.
Icosahedron,	Icosaëdron.
Illness,	†Ilness.
Imbibe,	†Embibe.
Imbitter,	Embitter.
Imbosom,	Embosom.
Imbrue,	†Embrue.
Imbue, -ed, -ing,	Embue, -ed, -ing.
Impanel, -ed, -ing,	Impannel, -led, etc., Empannel, -led, etc.
Imparlance,	†Emparlance.
Impassion,	†Empassion.
Impeach,	†Empeach.
Imperiled, -ing,	Imperilled, -ling.
Implead,	Emplead.
Imposthume,	Impostume.
Impoverish,	Empoverish.
Imprint,	†Emprint.
Impurple, *or*	Empurple.
Incase,	Encase.
Inclasp,	Enclasp.
Incloister, *or*	Encloister.
Inclose, -ure, etc.,	Enclose, -ure, etc.
Increase,	†Encrease.
Incrust.	Encrust.
Incumbrance,	Encumbrance.
Indefeasible,	†Indefeisible.
Indelible,	Indeleble.
Indict (*Law*),	Endict.
Indictment,	Endictment.
Indite, -er,	†Endite, -er.
Indocile,	†Indocil.
Indoctrinate,	†Endoctrinate.

Indorse, -ed, -ing,	Endorse, -ed, -ing.
Indorser, -ment,	Endorser, -ment.
Induce, -ment,	†Enduce, -ment.
Inferable, *or*	Inferrible.
Inferior,	Inferiour.
Inflection,	Inflexion.
Infold,	Enfold.
Infoliate,	Enfoliate.
Ingraft, -er, -ment,	Engraft, -er, -ment.
Ingrain,	Engrain.
Ingulf,	Engulf.
Inkle,	Incle.
Innuendo,	Inuendo.
Inquire, -er, -y, etc.,	Enquire, -er, -y, etc.
Inscribe,	†Enscribe.
Inscroll,	Inscrol, Enscroll.
Insnare,	Ensnare.
Install,	Instal.
Installment,	Instalment.
Instate,	Enstate.
Instill,	Instil.
Instructor,	Instructer.
Insure, -ed, -ing,	Ensure, -ed, -ing.
Insurer, -ance,	Ensurer, -ance.
†Intenable,	†Intenible.
Intercessor,	†Intercessour.
Interior,	†Interiour.
Inthrall, -ment,	Inthral, Enthral, -ment.
Intrench,	Entrench.
Intrust,	Entrust.
Inure, -ment,	Enure, -ment.
Inveigle,	Enveigle.
Inventor,	Inventer.
Inwheel,	Enwheel.
Inwrap,	Enwrap.
Inwreathe,	Enwreathe.
Isocheimal, *or*	Isochimal.

J.

Jacobin, *and*	Jacobine.
Jaconet,	Jacconet.
Jail, -er, etc.,	Gaol, -er, etc.
Jalap,	Jalop.
Jam (*Mining*),	Jamb.
Janizary,	Janissary.
Jasmine,	Jasmin, Jessamine.
Jaunt, -y, -ily,	Jant, -y, -ily.
Jean,	Jane.
Jenneting,	Juneating, Genneting, †Juneting.
Jeremiad, *or*	Jeremiade.
Jetsam, *or* Jetson,	Jettison.
Jetty,	Jettee, Jutty.
Jeweled, -er, etc.	Jewelled, -er, etc.
Jewelry,	Jewellery.
Jointress,	Jointuress.
Jonquil, *or*	Jonquille.
Jostle, *or*	Justle.
Jowl,	Jole, †Choule.
Judgment,	Judgement.
Jupon, *or*	Juppon.
Just,	Joust.

K.

Kaffir, *or* Kafir,	Kaffer, Kaffre, Caffre.
Kail, *broth*,	Kale.
Kale (*Bot.*),	Kail, Kayle, Cale.
Kayles,	Keels, Keils.
Keelhaul,	Keelhale.
Keelson,	Kelson.
Keg, *or*	†Cag.
Kenneled, -ing,	Kennelled, -ling.
Khan,	Kaun, Kan.
Kidnaped, -er, -ing,	Kidnapped, -per, -ping.
Kiln,	†Kill.
Kilogram, -liter, etc.	Chilogram, -liter, etc.
Koran, *or*	Kuran, Quran,
Alcoran,	Alkoran.

L.

Labeled, -ing,	Labelled, -ling.
Labor, -ed, -ing, etc.,	Labour, -ed, -ing, etc.
Lac, *coin*,	Lakh, Lack.
Lachrymal,	Lacrymal.
Lackey,	Lacquey.
Lacquer,	Lacker.
Lagoon,	Lagune.
Lambdoidal, *or*	Lamdoidal.
Landau,	Landaw.
Landscape,	†Landskip.
Lantern,	†Lanthorn.
Lanyard,	Laniard.
Launch,	Lanch.
Laureled,	Laurelled.
Leaven,	†Leven.
Lecher, -y, -ous,	†Letcher, -y, -ous.
Lecturn,	Lectern, Lettern.
Ledgment,	Ledgement, Legement, Ligement.
Ledger,	Leger.
Leger, *a.*	Ledger.
Legging, *or*	Leggin.
Lemming,	Leming.
Lettuce,	Lettice.
Leveled, -ing, -er,	Levelled, -ling, -ler.
Levogyratory, *or*	Lævogyratory.
Levorotatory, *or*	Lævorotatory.
Libeled, -ing, etc.,	Libelled, -ling, etc.
License,	Licence.
Licorice,	Liquorice.
Lief, *a.*,	Lieve.
Lif, *n.*,	Lief.
Lilac,	Lilach.
Linget, *or*	Lingot.
Linguiform,	Linguaform.
Linnæan, *or*	Linnean.
Linseed,	Lintseed.
Linstock, *or*	Lintstock.
Litchi,	Lichi, Lychee.
Liter, *or*	Litre.
Lithontriptic,	Lithonthriptic, Lithonthryptic.
Llama,	Lama.
Loadstar, -stone, *or*	Lodestar, -stone.
Loath, -ly, -some,	Loth, -ly, -some.
Lode (*Mining*),	Load.
Lodgment,	Lodgement.
Logogriph,	Logogryph.
Longiroster,	Longirostre.
Lopsided,	Lobsided, Lapsided.
Louver, *or*	Louvre, Loover, etc.
Lower,	Lour.
Luff, *v.*	Loof.
Lunet, *and*	Lunette.
Lunge,	Longe.
Lutestring, *or*	Lustring.
Lye,	†Ley.

M.

Macaw,	Macao.
Maccaboy,	Maccoboy.
Maggoty,	Maggotty.
Maim, *and*	Mayhem.
Mal-,	Male-.
Malcontent, -feasance, etc.	Malecontent, feasance, etc.
Malkin,	Maukin.
Mall, *or*	Maul.
Mameluke, *or*	Mamaluke.
Mamma,	Mama.
Mandatary,	Mandatory.
Maneuver, *or*	Manœuvre.
Mangel-wurzel.	Mangold-wurzel.
Manikin,	Mannikin.
Mantel (*Arch.*),	Mantle.
Mantelpiece,	Mantlepiece.
Marc, *coin*, *or*	Mark.
Maroon, *v.*,	Marroon.
Maroon, *a.* & *n.*,	Marone.
Marque, *letter of*,	Mark.
Marquee,	Markee.
Marquis, *or*	Marquess.
Marshal,	†Marischal, †Mareschal.
Marshaled, -ing,	Marshalled, -ling.
Martin (*Zoöl.*),	Marten.
Martingale,	Martingal,
Marveled, -ing, etc.,	Marvelled, -ling, etc.
Maslin,	Meslin, Mislin, Maselyn, Mastlin.
Mastic,	Mastich.
Matrix, *or*	Matrice.
Mattress,	Matress.
Mauger, *or*	Maugre.
Mayhem, *or*	Maim.
Meager, -ly, etc., *or*	Meagre, -ly, etc.
Medaled, -ing, -ist, etc.,	Medalled, -ling, etc.
Merchandise,	†Merchandize.
Metaled, -ing, etc.	Metalled, -ling, etc.
Meter, *and*	Metre.
Microcoustic,	Micracoustic.
Mileage, *or*	Milage.
Milleped,	Milliped, -pede.
Milliliter, *or*	Millilitre.
Milreis,	Millrea, -ree, -reis.
Misbehavior,	Misbehaviour.
Miscall,	†Miscal.
Misdemeanor,	Misdemeanour.
Misspell,	†Misspel, †Mispel.
Misspend,	Mispend.
Misspent,	Mispent.
Misstate,	†Mistate.
Mistletoe,	Misseltoe, Misletoe.
Miter, -ed, *or*	Mitre, -d.
Mizzen,	Mizen.
Mizzle,	Misle, Mistle.
Moccasin,	Moccason, Moggason.
Modeled, -ing,	Modelled, -ling.
Modillion,	†Modillon.
Mohammedan,	Mahomedan, Mahometan, etc.
Mohawk, *or*	Mohock.
Molasses,	Melasses, †Molosses.
Mold, *or*	Mould.
Molt, *or*	Moult.
Moneyed,	Monied.
Moneys, *pl.*	Monies.
Mongrel,	Mungrel.
Monkeys,	Monkies.
Mood (*Gram.*),	Mode.
Moresque,	†Moresk.
Morris,	Morrice.
Mortgageor, *or* Mortgager,	Mortgagor.
Moslem,	Muslim.
Mosque,	Mosk,
Mosquito,	Musquito, Musketo, Musketoe, etc.
Movable,	Moveable.
Mullein,	Mullen.
Multiped,	Multipede.
Mummery,	Mommery.
Murder, etc.,	Murther, etc.
Murky,	Mirky.
Murrhine,	Myrrhine.
Muscatel,	Muscadel, Moscatel, etc.
Musket,	†Musquet.
Musmon, *or*	Musimon.
Musrole, *or*	Musrol.
Mustache,	Moustache.

N.

Nankeen,	Nankin.
Narwhal, *or* Narwal,	Narwhale.
Naught,	Nought.
Neb (*Zoöl.*), *or*	Nib.
Negotiate, -or, etc.,	Negociate, -or, etc.
Neighbor, -ing, etc.,	Neighbour, -ing, etc.
Net, *a.*,	Nett, Neat.
Niter, *or*	Nitre.
Nobless, *or*	Noblesse.
Nomads, *or*	Nomades.
Nombles,	Numbles.
Nonesuch,	Nonsuch.
Novitiate,	Noviciate.
Nylghau,	Nylgau, Neelghau.

O.

Oaf,	†Auf, †Ouphe.
Ocher, *or* Ochre,	Oker.
Octahedron,	Octaëdron.
Octostyle,	Octastyle.
Odalisque,	Odalisk.
Odor,	Odour.
Œdematous,	Edematous.
Offense, *or*	Offence.
Olio,	Oglio.
Omber, *or*	Ombre.
Oolong,	Oulong.
Opaque,	Opake,
Opobalsam,	Opobalsamum.
Orach, *or*	Orache.
Orang-outang,	Orang-utan, Ourang-outang.
Orchestra,	Orchestre.
Oriel,	Oriol.
Oriflamb, *or*	Oriflamme.
Orison,	†Oraison.
Osier,	Ozier.
Osprey, *or*	Ospray.
Otolith, *or* Otolite,	Otolitte.
Outrageous,	†Outragious.
Oxide,	Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde.
Oyez,	Oyes.

P.

Packet,	†Pacquet.
Pæan,	Pean.
Painim,	Paynim.
Palanquin, *or*	Palankeen.
Palestra,	Palæstra.
Palette,	Pallet.
Palmiped,	Palmipede.
Panada, Panade,	Panado.
Pander,	Pandar.
Pandour,	Pandoor.
Panel (*Law*),	Pannel.
Paneled, -ing,	Pannelled, -ling.
Pantograph,	Pantagraph, Pentagraph.
Papoose, *or*	Pappoose.
Paralleled, -ing,	Parallelled, -ling.
Paralyze,	Paralyse.
Parceled, -ing,	Parcelled, -ling.
Parcenary,	Parcenery.
Parlor,	Parlour.
Parol, *a.*, *or*	Parole.
Parquet, *or*	Parquette.
Parrakeet,	Paraquet, Paraquito.
Parsnip, *or*	Parsnep.
Partible,	Partable.
Partisan,	Partizan.
Pasch,	Pask, Pasque.
Pasha, Pacha,	Pashaw, Bashaw.
Pashalic,	Pachalic.
Patrol, *n.*,	Patrole.
Paver, Pavior,	Paviour, Pavier.
Pawl,	Paul.
Peart,	Peert.
Peddler,	Pedler, Pedlar.
Pedicel,	Pedicle.
Pedobaptist,	Pædobaptist.
Pemmican,	Pemican.
Penciled, -ing,	Pencilled, -ling.
Pennant,	Pennon.
Pentahedral,	Pentaëdral.
Peony,	Pæony, Piony.
Periled, -ing,	Perilled, -ling.
Peroxide,	Peroxid, -yd, -yde.
Persimmon,	Persimon.
Persistence,	Persistance.
Pewit (*Zoöl.*),	Pewet.
Phantasm,	Fantasm.
Phantom,	Fantom.
Phenix,	Phœnix.
Phenomenon,	Phænomenon.
Philter, -ed, *or*	Philtre, -d.
Phosphureted, *or*	Phosphuretted.
Phthisic,	Tisic.
Piaster, *or*	Piastre.
Picked, *or*	Peaked, Piked.
Picket,	Piquet.
Pie,	Pye,
Piebald,	Pyebald.
Piepoudre, *or*	Piepowder.
Pimenta,	Pimento.
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel.
Pinchers, *or*	Pincers.
Pistoled, -ing,	Pistolled, -ling.
Placard,	†Placart.
Plaice (*Zoöl.*),	Plaise.
Plain,	Plane, *in some senses.*
Plat, *n.*, *or*	Plot.
Plait, *v.*,	Plat.
Plane sailing,	Plain sailing.
Plaster,	†Plaister.
Plethron, *or*	Plethrum.
Pliers,	Plyers.
Plow, *or*	Plough.
Plumber,	†Plummer.
Plumiped,	Plumipede.
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.
Point-device, *or*	Point-devise.
Poise,	†Poize.
Polacca,	Polacre.
Poleax, *or*	Poleaxe.
Poltroon,	†Poltron.
Polyglot, *n.*,	Polyglott.
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron, -drous.
Polyp,	Polype.
Pommel,	Pummel.
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling.
Pontoon, *or*	Ponton.
Poniard,	Poignard.
Pony,	Poney.
Porgy, -gee (*Zoöl.*),	Paugie.
Porpoise,	†Porpus, †Porpesse.
Portray,	Pourtray.
Portress, *or*	Porteress.
Possessor,	†Possessour.
Postilion,	Postillion.
Potato,	†Potatoe.
Potsherd,	†Potshard, †Potshare.
Pouter (*Zoöl.*),	Powter.
Pozzuolana, *or*	Pozzolana.
Practice, *v.*, *or*	Practise.
Præmunire,	Premunire.
Prænomen,	Prenomen.
Predial,	Prædial.
Premise,	Premiss.
Pretense, *or*	Pretence.
Pretermit, *or*	Prætermit.
Pretor,	Prætor.
Profane,	†Prophane.
Programme,	Program.
Protector,	Protecter.
Protoxide,	Protoxid, -yd, -yde.
Prunella, *or*	Prunello.
Pumpkin,	Pompion, Pumpion.
Puppet,	Poppet.
Pur,	Purr.
Purblind, *or*	Poreblind.
Purslane,	Purslain.
Putrefy,	Putrify.
Pygmy,	Pigmy.
Pyx,	Pix.

Q.

Quadroon,	Quateron.
Quarantine,	Quarantain, Quarantaine.
Quarrel, *an arrow*, *or*	Carrel.
Quarreled, -ing,	Quarrelled, -ling.
Quarterfoil,	Quatrefeuille, Quatrefoil.
Quartet, Quartette,	Quartett.
Quay, -age,	Key, -age.
Questor,	Quæstor.
Quinsy,	Quinzy, Quinsey.
Quintain,	Quintin.
Quintet, Quintette,	Quintett, Quintetto.
Quoin,	Coin.

R.

Rabbet (*Carp.*), *or*	Rebate, etc.
Rabbi,	Rabbin.
Rabbis, *or*	Rabbies.
Raccoon, *or* Racoon,	Rackoon.
Ramadan,	Ramazan, Rhamadan.
Rancor, -ous, -ly,	Rancour, -ous, -ly.
Ransom,	†Ransome.
Rare, *adj.*,	†Rear.
Rarefy,	Rarify.
Raspberry,	†Rasberry.
Rasure,	Razure.
Rattan,	Ratan.
Raveled, -ing,	Ravelled, -ling.
Raven (*plunder*),	Ravin.
Raze, -ed, -ing,	Rase, -ed, -ing.
Real (*coin*),	Rial, Ryal.
Rearward,	†Rereward.
Recall,	Recal.
Recompense,	Recompence.
Reconnoiter, *or*	Reconnoitre.
Redoubt,	Redout.
Reënforce,	Reinforce.
Referable, *or*	Referrible.
Reflection,	Reflexion.
Reglet, *or*	Riglet.

Reindeer,	†Raindeer, †Ranedeer.
Reinstall, -ment,	Reinstal, -ment.
Relic,	Relique.
Remiped,	Remipede.
Renard, *or*	Reynard.
Rencounter, *or*	Rencontre.
Rennet, *or*	Runnet.
Replier,	Replyer.
Reposit,	Reposite.
Resin, *and*	Rosin.
Resistance, etc.,	†Resistence.
Restive, -ly, -ness,	†Restiff, †Resty, etc.
Retch, *to vomit*,	Reach.
Reveled, -ing, -er,	Revelled, -ling, -ler.
Reverie, *or*	Revery.
Reversible,	Reversable.
Ribbon,	Riband, Ribband.
Rigor, -ous, etc.,	Rigour, -ous, etc.
Risk,	†Risque.
Rivaled, -ing,	Rivalled, -ling.
Riveted, -ing,	Rivetted, -ting.
Roc (*Zoöl.*),	Rock, Rukh.
Rodomontade,	Rhodomontade.
Rondeau (*Poetry*), *or*	Rondo (*Mus.*).
Ronion, *or* Ronyon,	Runnion.
Roquelaure, *or*	Roquelaur, Roquelo.
Rotunda,	Rotundo.
Route,	Rout.
Roweled, -ing,	Rowelled, -ling.
Ruble, *coin*, *or*	Rouble.
Ruche, *or*	Rouche.
Ruddock (*Zoöl.*), *or*	Raddock.
Rummage,	†Romage.
Rumor, etc.,	Rumour, etc
Rye,	†Rie.

S.

Saber, -ed, etc., *or*	Sabre, -d, etc.
Sabian,	Sabean, Sabæan.
Sackbut,	Sagbut.
Sainfoin,	Saintfoin.
Salable,	Saleable.
Salam,	Salaam.
Salep, Saleb,	Salop, Saloop
Salic,	Salique.
Saltpeter, *or*	Saltpetre.
Sandaled,	Sandalled.
Sandarach, *or*	Sandarac.
Sandiver, *or*	Sandever.
Sanskrit, *or*	Sanscrit.
Sapajou,	Sapajo.
Sapodilla,	Sapadillo, Sappodilla.
Sarcenet, *or*	Sarsenet.
Sat,	Sate.
Satchel,	Sachel.
Satinet,	Satinett.
Sauerkraut, *or*	Sourcrout, Sourkrout.
Savanna,	Savannah.
Savior, *or*	Saviour.
Savor,	Savour.
Scallop, -ed, -ing,	Scollop, -ed, -ing.
Scath, *or*	Scathe.
Scepter, -ed, *or*	Sceptre, -tred.
Schist,	Shist.
Schorl, *or*	Shorl.
Sciagraphy, *or*	Sciography.
Scion, *or*	Cion.
Scirrhosity,	Skirrosity.
Scirrhus,	Skirrhus.
Scissors,	†Scissars.
Sconce,	Skonce.
Scot-free,	†Shot-free.
Scow,	Skow.
Scrawny,	Scrauny.
Scythe,	†Sithe, Sythe, Scyth.
Seamstress,	†Semstress, Sempstress.
Sear,	Sere.
Secretaryship,	Secretariship.
Seethe,	†Seeth.
Seidlitz,	Sedlitz.
Seignior,	Signior, Signor.
Seigniorage, -ory,	Seignorage, -ory.
Seine,	†Sean.
Seizin,	Seisin.
Seleniuret,	Selenuret.
Seleniureted, *or*	Seleniuretted.
Sellander,	Sellender.
Selvage, *or*	Selvedge.
Sentinel,	†Centinel.
Sentry,	†Centry, †Sentery.
Sepulcher, *or*	Sepulchre.
Sequin,	Chequin, Zechin.
Sergeant, *or*	Serjeant.
Set, *n.*,	Sett.
Sevennight, *or*	Se'nnight.
Shad,	Chad.
Shah,	Schah.
Shampoo,	Champoo.
Shard (*def.* 1),	Sherd.
Shawm, *or*	†Shalm.
Sheathe, *v.*,	Sheath.
Sheik,	Shaik, Scheik, Sheikh.
Sherbet,	Scherbet, Sarbot.
Sherif,	Scherif, Shereef, Cherif.
Sherry,	†Sherris.
Shill-I-Shall-I, *or*	Shilly-shally.
Shore, *n.*,	Shoar.
Shoveled, -er, -ing,	Shovelled, -ler, -ling.
Show,	Shew.
Shrillness,	†Shrilness.
Shriveled, -ing,	Shrivelled, -ling.
Shuttlecock,	†Shittlecock.
Shyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Sibyl,	Sybil.
Sidewise,	Sideways.
Siliceous, *or*	Silicious.
Sillabub, *or*	Syllabub.
Silvan,	Sylvan.
Simar,	Cimare, Cymar, Simare.
Simoom, *or*	Simoon.
Singeing (fr. *singe*),	†Singing.
Siphon,	Syphon.
Siren,	Syren.
Sirloin, *or*	Surloin.
Sirup, *or* Syrup,	Sirop.
Sizar,	Sizer.
Skein,	†Skain, Skean.
Skeptic,	Sceptic.
Skillful, -ly, -ness,	Skilful, -ly, -ness.
Skill-less,	Skilless.
Skull, *cranium*,	†Scull.
Slabber,	Slobber.
Sleight,	Slight.
Slyly, -ness,	Slily, -ness.
Smallness,	†Smalness.
Smell-less,	Smelless.
Smolder, *or*	Smoulder.
Smooth,	†Smoothe.
Snapped, *imp.*,	Snapt.
Sniveler, -ing,	Sniveller, -ling.
Socage,	Soccage.
Socle,	Zocle.
Solan goose,	Soland goose, *and* Solund goose.
Solder, etc., *or*	Soder, etc.
Soliped,	Solipede.
Solvable,	Solvible.
Somber, *or*	Sombre.
Somersault, Somerset,	Summersault, Summerset.
Sonneteer,	Sonnetteer.
Soothe, *v.*,	†Sooth.
Sorrel,	Sorel.
Souchong,	Soochong.
Spa,	Spaw, †Spaa.
Specter, *or*	Spectre.
Spelt,	Spalt.
Spew,	Spue.
Spinach, *or*	Spinage.
Spinel,	Spinelle.
Spirituous, *or*	Spiritous.
Spite,	†Spight.
Splendor,	Splendour.
Sponge,	†Spunge.
Sprite,	Spright.
Spunk,	Sponk.
Spurt, *or*	Spirt.
Staddle,	Stadle.
Staid, *a.*, -ly, -ness,	Stayed, *a.*, -ly, -ness.
Stanch, *or*	Staunch.
Stationery,	†Stationary.
Steadfast,	†Stedfast.
Steelyard,	†Stilyard.
Stillness,	†Stilness.
Stockade,	Stoccade.
Story, *a floor*,	Storey.
Strait, *n.*, *def.* 2,	Straight.
Strengthener,	Strengthner.
Strew,	†Straw.
Strop, *n.*,	Strap.
Stupefy,	Stupify.
Sty,	Stye.
Style,	Stile.
Styptic,	Stiptic.
Subpœna,	Subpena.
Subtile, *thin*,	Subtle.
Subtle, *artful*,	Subtile.
Successor,	†Successour.
Succor,	Succour.
Suite,	Suit, *n.*, †Suiter.
Suitor,	Sulphuretted.
Sulphureted,	Shumac.
Sumac, *or* Sumach,	Sepon.
Supawn, *or* Sepawn,	†Superiour.
Superior,	Suretiship.
Suretyship,	Sirname.
Surname,	Surprize, etc.
Surprise, etc.,	Survivor, -ship.
Survivor, -ship,	Swob, -ber, etc.
Swab, -ber, etc.	
Swainmote,	†Sweinmote, Swanimote.
Swap,	Swop.
Swart, *adj.*, *or*	Swarth.
Swathe, *band-age*, *or*	Swath.
Sweal, *v.*, *or*	Swale.
Swingeing (fr. *swinge*),	Swinging (cf. *singing*).
Swiple,	Swipel, Swipple.
Swollen,	Swoln.
Syenite,	Sienite.
Symploce,	Simploce.
Synonym,	Synonyme.
Syphilis,	Siphilis.

T.

Tabard, Tabert,	Taberd.
Tabbinet,	Tabinet.
Tabor, etc.,	Tabour, etc.
Taffeta, *or*	Taffety.
Taffrail,	Tafferel.
Talc,	Talk, Talck.
Tallage, Talliage,	Tailage, Taillage.
Tallness,	†Talness.
Tambour,	Tambor.
Tambourine,	Tambourin, Tamborine, Tambarine.
Tarantula,	Tarentula.
Tarpaulin,	Tarpauling, Tarpawling.
Tasseled, -ing,	Tasselled, -ling.
Tasses, Tassets,	Tasces.
Taut (*Nav.*),	Taught.
Tawny,	Tawney.
Tease,	Teaze.
Teasel,	Teasle, Teazle.
Teetotal,	Teatotal.
Tellureted,	Telluretted.
Tenable,	Tenible.
Tenor,	Tenour.
Tenuirosters,	Tenuirostres.
Terror,	†Terrour.
Tetrahedron,	Tetraëdron.
Tetrastich,	Tetrastic.
Theater, *or*	Theatre.
Thole,	Thowl, Thowle.
Thorp,	Thorpe.
Thraldom,	Thralldom.
Thrash, *or*	Thresh.
Threshold,	Threshhold.
Throe, *n.*,	Throw.
Ticking, *n.*,	Ticken.
Tidbit,	Titbit.
Tie, *n.* & *v.*,	Tye.
Tier,	Tire.
Tierce,	Terce.
Tiger,	†Tyger.
Timeous, *or*	Timous.
Tincal,	Tinkal.
Tingeing (fr. *tinge*),	Tinging (cf. *singing*).
Tinseled, *or* -ling,	Tinselled, -ling.
Tithe,	Tythe.
Tole, *to draw*,	Toll.
Tollbooth,	Tolbooth.
Ton,	Tun.
Tonnage,	Tunnage.
Tormentor,	Tormenter.
Tourmaline,	Tourmalin, Turmaline.
Toweling,	Towelling.
Trammeled, -ing,	Trammelled, -ling.
Tranquilize, *or*	Tranquillize.
Transferable,	Transferrible.
Transference,	Transferrence.
Transship, -ment,	Tranship, -ment.
Trapan, *a snare*,	Trepan.
Traveler, -ed, -ing,	Traveller, -led, -ling.
Traverse,	Travers.
Travesty,	Travestie.
Treadle,	Treddle.
Trebuchet, *or*	Trebucket.
Treenail,	Trenail, Trennel.
Trestle, Tressel,	Trussel.
Tricolor,	Tricolour.
Trigger,	Tricker.
Trihedral,	Triedral.
Trivet,	Trevet.
Trod,	Trode.
Trousers, *or*	Trowsers.
Troweled,	Trowelled.
Tryst,	Trist.
Tumbrel, *or*	Tumbril.
Tumor,	Tumour.
Tunneled, -ing,	Tunnelled, -ling.
Turnip,	†Turnep.
Turnsole,	Turnsol.
Turquois,	Turkois, Turcois.
Tutenag,	Tutenague.
Tweedle,	Twiddle.
Twibil,	Twibill.
Twingeing (fr. *twinge*),	Twinging (cf. *singing*).
Tymbal,	Timbal.
Tyro,	Tiro.

U.

Umber,	Umbre.
Unbiased,	Unbiassed.
Unboweled,	Unbowelled, *and others of the same class.*
Unroll,	Unrol.
Until,	Untill.

V.

Valise,	Vallise.
Valor, -ous, -ously,	Valour, -ous, -ously.
Vantbrace,	Vantbrass, Vambrace.
Vapor,	Vapour.
Vat,	†Fat.
Vedette,	Vidette.
Veil,	Vail.
Vender, *or*	Vendor.
Venomous,	†Venemous.
Veranda,	Verandah.
Verderer, *or*	Verderor.
Verdigris,	Verdegris.
Vermin,	†Vermine.
Verst,	Werst.
Vertebra, Verteber,	Vertebre.
Vervain,	Vervine.
Vial,	Phial.
Vialed, -ing,	Vialled, -ling.
Vicious, -ly, -ness,	Vitious, -ly, -ness.
Victualed, -er, -ing,	Victualled, -ler, -ling.
Vigor, -ous, etc.,	Vigour, -ous, etc.
Villain, *def.* 1,	Villan, Villein.
Villainy, -ous, etc.,	Villany, -ous, etc.
Vise,	Vice.
Visitor,	Visiter.
Visor,	Vizor.
Vitiate,	Viciate.
Vives,	Fives.
Vizier,	Visier, Vizir, Vizer.
Volcano,	†Vulcano.

W.

Wadset,	Wadsett.
Wagon,	Waggon.
Waive, *v. t.*,	Wave,
Wale, *n.*, *def.* 1,	Weal.
Walrus,	Walruss.
Warranter (*Law*),	Warrantor.
Warrior,	†Warriour.
Waul,	Wawl.
Waywode,	Vaivode, Voivode, Waiwode, Woiwode.
Wear, *v. t.* (*Naut.*),	Ware, Veer.
Weasand,	†Wesand, †Wezand.
Weir,	Wear, Wier.
Welsh,	Welch.
Whelk,	Welk.
Whippletree,	Whiffletree.
Whippoorwill,	Whippowill.
Whisky, *or*	Whiskey.
Whoop,	Hoop.
Whortleberry,	Hurtleberry.
Widgeon,	Wigeon.
Willful, -ly, -ness,	Wilful, -ly, -ness.
Windlass,	†Windlace, †Windlas.
Wintry,	Wintery.
Wiry,	†Wiery.
Witch-hazel, *and*	Wych-hazel.
Withe, *n.*,	With.
Wivern,	Wyvern.
Wizard,	Wisard.
Wizen,	Wizzen, Weazen.
Woe,	Wo.
Woeful,	Woful.
Wondrous,	Wonderous.
Woodbine,	Woodbind.
Woolen, -et,	Woollen, -et, -ette.
Worshiper, -ed, etc.,	Worshipper, -ped.
Wreck,	Wrack.
Wych-elm,	Witch-elm.

Y.

Yataghan,	Ataghan, Attaghan.
Yaup,	Yaulp, Yawp.
Yawl, *n.*,	Yaul.
Yolk,	Yelk.
Yttria, -um,	Ittria, -um.

Z.

Zaffer,	Zaffre, †Zaffir, †Zaffar
Zinc,	†Zink.
Zinciferous,	Zinkiferous
Zonar,	Zonnar.
Zymic,	Zumic.
Zymometer,	Zumometer

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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[The following List of Amended Spellings, which are taken by permission from Volume XVII. of the Transactions of the American Philological Association, with the rules by which they are indicated, is here inserted as the best result yet attained of the efforts made for the purpose of reforming the spelling of large classes of English words. The changes suggested are in the way of simplifying the spelling, removing redundancies, and more plainly indicating the pronunciation. These Amended Spellings have to recommend them the authority of the large body of philological scholars in America and in England. — Editor.]

The Philological Society of England and the American Philological Association took joint action on the amendment of English spelling in 1883, and on the basis of it twenty-four joint rules wer printed in the Proceedings of the American Association for that year. It was known that the application of these rules was difficult, and that an alfabetic list of amended words must be made. A pamflet of the English Society and a paper in the Transactions of the American Association for 1881 ar official context for interpretation. The purpose of the Associations is practical. The corrections ar in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and ar to be confined to words which the changes do not much disguize from general readers.

In the following list, as in the twenty-four rules, many amendabl words hav been omitted for reasons such as these: (1) The changed word would not be easily recognized, as *nee* for *knee;* or (2), letters ar left in strange positions, as in *edg* for *edge*, *casq* for *casque*. (3) The word is of frequent use. Final *g* = *j*, *v*, *q*, *z*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, ar strange to our print but abundant in our speech. Many of them ar in the list: *hav*, *freez*, *singl*, *eatn*, etc.; but *iz* for *is*, *ov* for *of*, and many other words, as wel as the final *z* = *s* of inflections, ar omitted. (4) The wrong sound is suggested, as in *vag* for *vague*, *acer* for *acre*. (5) A valuabl distinction is lost: *casque* to *cask*, *dost* to *dust*. (6) The derivation is obscured: *nun* for *none*, *dun* for *done*, *munth* for *month*. (7) The change leads in the wrong direction.

Webster's Academic Dictionary is the basis of the list, but unuzual words having a familiar change of ending, as *-le* to *-l*, and simpl derivativs and inflections, ar often omitted. Words doubtful in pronunciation or etymology, and words undecided by the Associations, however amendabl, ar omitted. Words printed in italics ar inflections, which do not uzually hav a vocabulary place in our dictionaries.

The so-calld Twenty-four Joint Rules ar many of them lists of words. The rules proper ar as follows: —

Ten Rules.

1. e. — Drop silent *e* when fonetically useless, writing *-er* for *-re*, as in *live*, *single*, *eaten*, *rained*, *theatre*, etc.
2. ea. — Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather*, *leather*, etc.
3. o. — For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u*, in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
4. ou. — Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but*, in *trouble*, *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour*.
5. u, ue. — Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in nativ English words, and drop final *ue: guard*, *guess*, *catalogue*, *league*, etc.
6. Dubl consonants may be simplified when fonetically useless: *bailiff* (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller*, etc.
7. d. — Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *looked* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. gh, ph. — Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), etc.; *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s. — Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in *-ise: abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t. — Drop *t* in *tch: catch*, *pitch*, etc.

The following is a synopsis of all the changes: —

au : a.		: o.		**-ive** : iv.		**sc-** : s.	
b *dropt.*		**ff** : f.		**l** *dropt.*		: c.	
bb : b.		**g** *dropt.*		**-ll** : l.		: sk.	
c : s.		**gg** : g.		**-le** : l.		**-se** : s.	
ch : c.		**gh** : g.		**-nn** : n.		: ze, z.	
: k.		**gh** *dropt.*		**o** : u.		**-some** : sum.	
dd : d.		**gh** : ck.		: i.		**-tt** : t.	
d : t.		**gh** : f.		**ou** : u.		**tch** : ch.	
e *dropt.*		**h** *dropt.*		: o.		**u** *dropt.*	
ea : e.		**i** *dropt.*		**p** *dropt.*		**ue** *dropt.*	
: a.		**ie** : i.		**ph** : f.		: u.	
eau : eu.		: e.		: v.		**-ve** : v.	
-ed : d, t.		**-ine** : in.		**-rr** : r.		**w** *dropt.*	
ei : i.		**-ise** : is.		-re : er.		**y** : i.	
en : n.		: ize.		**s** *dropt.*		**-zz** : z.	
eo : e.		**-ite** : it.		: z.		**ze** : z.	

A LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS.

A.

abandoned: abandond
abashed: abasht
abhorred: abhord
ablative: ablativ
-able, *unaccented:* -abl
abolishable: abolishabl
abolished: abolisht
abominable: abominabl
abortive: abortiv
above: abuv
abreast: abrest
absolve: absolv
absolved: absolvd
absorbable: absorbabl
absorbed: absorbd
absorptive: absorptiv
abstained: abstaind
abstractive: abstractiv
abuse, *v.:* abuze
abusive: abusiv
accelerative: acceleratiV
acceptable: acceptabl
accessible: accessibl
accommodative: accomodativ
accompaniment: accumpaniment
accompany: accumpany
accomplished: accomplisht
accountable: accountabl
accumulative: accumulativ
accursed: accurs-ed, accurst
accusative: accusativ
accustomed: accustomd
acephalous: acefalous
ache, ake: ake
achievable: achievabl
achieve: achiev
achieved: achievd
acquirable: acquirabl
acquisitive: acquisitiv
actionable: actionabl
active: activ
adaptable: adaptabl
adaptive: adaptiv
add: ad
addle: adl
addled: adld
addressed: address
adhesive: adhesiv
adjective: adjectiv
adjoined: adjoind
adjourn: adjurn
adjourned: adjurnd
adjunctive: adjunctiv
adjustable: adjustabl
admeasure: admesure
administered: administerd
administrative: administrativ
admirable: admirabl
admissible: admissibl
admixed: admixt
admonished: admonisht
admonitive: admonitiv
adoptive: adoptiv
adorable: adorabl
adorned: adornd
adulterine: adulterin
adventuresome: adventuresum
adversative: adversativ
advertise, -ize: advertize
advertisement: advertizement, advertizment
advisable: advizabl
advise: advize
advisement: advizement
advisory: advizory
adze, adz: adz
affable: affabl
affective: affectiv
affirmable: affirmabl
affirmative: affirmativ
affirmed: affirmd
affixed: affixt
affictive: afflictiv
affront: affrunt
afront, *adv.:* afrunt
agglutinative: agglutinativ
aggressive: aggressiv

aggrieve : aggriev
aggrieved : aggrievd
aghast : agast
agile : agil
agreeable : agreeabl
ahead : ahed
ailed : aild
aimed : aimd
aired : aird
aisle : aile
alarmed : alarmd
alienable : alienabl
alimentiveness : alimentivness
allayed : allayd
alliterative : alliterativ
allowable : allowabl
allowed : allowd
alloyed : alloyd
allusive : allusiv
alpha : alfa
alphabet : alfabet
already : alredy
alterable : alterabl
alterative : alterativ
altered : alterd
alternative : alternativ
although : altho
alumine, alumin : alumin
amaranthine : amaranthin
amassed : amast
amative : amativ
amble : ambl
ambled : ambld
ambushed : ambusht
amenable : amenabl
amethystine : amethystin
amiable : amiabl
amicable : amicabl
amorphous : amorfous
amphibia : amfibia
amphibian : amfibian
amphibious : amfibious
amphibrach : amfibrach
amphitheater, -tre : amfitheater
ample : ampl
amplificative : amplificativ
amusive : amusiv
anaglyph : anaglyf
analogue : analog
analyze, analyse : analyze
anapest, anapæst : anapest
anchor : anker
anchorage : ankerage
anchored : ankerd
angered : angerd
angle : angl
angled : angld
anguished : anguisht
anise : anis
ankle : ankl
annealed : anneald
annexed : annext
annoyed : annoyd
annulled : annuld
answered : answerd
anthropophagy : anthropofagy
anticipative : anticipativ
antiphony : antifony
antiphrasis : antifrasis
antistrophe : antistrofe
aphyllous : afyllous
apocalypse : apocalyps
apocrypha : apocryfa
apocryphal : apocryfal
apologue : apolog
apostle : apostl
apostrophe : apostrofe
apostrophize : apostrofize
appalled : appalld
appareled, -elled : appareld
appealable : appealabl
appealed : appeald
appeared : appeard
appeasable : appeasabl
appellative : appellativ
appertained : appertaind
apple : apl
applicable : applicabl
applicative : applicativ
appointive : appointiv
apportioned : apportiond
appreciable : appreciabl
appreciative : appreciativ
apprehensible : apprehensibl
apprehensive : apprehensiv
approachable : approachabl
approached : approacht
approvable : approvabl
approximative : approximativ
aquiline : aquilin, -ine
arable : arabl
arbitrable : arbitrabl
arbor, arbour : arbor
arched : archt
ardor, ardour : ardor
are : ar
argumentative : argumentativ
arise : arize
arisen : arizn
armor, armour : armor
armored, armoured : armord
arose : aroze
arraigned : arraignd
arrayed : arrayd
article : articl
artisan, artizan : artizan
asbestine : asbestin
ascendable : ascendabl
ascertainable : ascertainabl
ascertained : ascertaind
ascribable : ascribabl
asphalt : asfalt
asphyxia : asfyxia
assailable : assailabl
assailed : assaild
assayed : assayd
assemble : assembl
assembled : assembld
assertive : assertiv
assessed : assest
assignable : assignabl
assigned : assignd
assimilative : assimilativ
associable : associabl
associative : associativ
assumptive : assumptiv
astonished : astonisht
atmosphere : atmosfere
atmospheric : atmosferic
atrophy : atrofy
attached : attacht
attacked : attackt
attainable : attainabl
attained : attaind
attempered : attemperd
attentive : attentiv
attractive : attractiv
attributable : attributabl
attributive : attributiv
audible : audibl
augmentative : augmentativ
auricle : auricl
authoritative : authoritativ
autobiographer : autobiografer
autobiography : autobiografy
autograph : autograf
available : availabl
availed : availd
avalanche : avalanch
averred : averd
avoidable : avoidabl
avouched : avoucht
avowed : avowd
awakened : awakend
awe : aw
awed : awd
awsome, awesome : awsum
ax, axe : ax
axle : axl
ay, aye : ay

B.

babble : babl
babbled : babld
backed : backt
backslidden : backslidn
bad, bade, pret. : *bad*
baffle : bafl
baffled : bafld
bagatelle : bagatel
bailable : bailabl
bailed : baild
bailiff : bailif
baize : baiz
balked : balkt
balled : balld
banged : bangd
banished : banisht
bankable : bankabl
banked : bankt
bantered : banterd
barbed : barbd
bareheaded : bareheded
bargained : bargaind
barnacle : barnacl
barreled, -elled : barreld
barreling, -elling : barreling
bartered : barterd
basked : baskt
batch : bach
battered : batterd
battle : batl
battled : batld
bauble : baubl
bawled : bawld
bayoneted, -etted : bayoneted
beadle : beadl
beagle : beagl
beaked : beakt
beamed : beamd
bearable : bearabl
beaten : beatn
beauteous : beuteous
beautiful : beutiful
beautify : beutify
beauty : beuty
becalmed : becalmd
beckoned : beckond
become : becum
becoming : becuming
bedabble : bedabl
bedabbled : bedabld
bedecked : bedeckt
bedeviled, -illed : bedevild
bedewed : bedewd
bedimmed : bedimd
bedraggle : bedragl
bedraggled : bedragld
bedrenched : bedrencht
bedridden : bedridn
bedropped : bedropt
bedstead : bedsted
beetle : beetl
beeves : beevs
befallen : befalln
befell : befel
befooled : befoold
befouled : befould
befriend : befrend
begged : begd
begone : begon
begotten : begotn
behavior, -our : behavior
behead : behed
belabor, belabour : belabor
belabored, belaboured : belabord
belayed : belayd
belched : belcht
beldam, beldame : beldam
beleaguer : beleager
beleaguered : beleagerd
believable : believabl
believe : believ
believed : believd
belittle : belitl
belittled : belitld
bell : bel
belled : beld
belonged : belongd
beloved : beluv-ed, *beluvd*
bemoaned : bemoand
bemocked : bemockt
benumb : benum
benumbed : benumd
bequeathed : bequeathd
bereave : bereav
bereaved : bereavd
berhyme, berime : berime
beseemed : beseemd
besmeared : besmeard
bespangle : bespangl
bespangled : bespangld
bespattered : bespatterd
bespread : bespred
besprinkle : besprinkl
besprinkled : besprinkld
bestirred : bestird
bestowed : bestowd
bestraddle : bestradl
bestraddled : bestradld
betrothed : betrotht
bettered : betterd
beveled, bevelled : beveld
beveling, bevelling : beveling
bewailed : bewaild
bewildered : bewilderd
bewitch : bewich
bewitched : bewicht
bewrayed : bewrayd
biased, biassed : biast
bibliographer : bibliografer
bibliography : bibliografy
bicephalous : bicefalous
bickered : bickerd
bicolored, bicoloured : biculord
bilked : bilkt
bill : bil
billed : bild
binnacle : binnacl
binocle : binocl
biographer : biografer
biography : biografy
bissextile : bissextil
bister, bistre : bister
bitten : bitn
bivalve : bivalv
blabbed : blabd
blackballed : blackballd
blacked : blackt
blackened : blackend
blackguard : blackgard
black-lead : black-led
blackmailed : blackmaild
blamable : blamabl
blameworthy : blamewurthy
blanched : blancht
blandished : blandisht
blaspheme : blasfeme
blasphemous : blasfemous
blasphemy : blasfemy
bleached, -etted : bleacht
bleared : bleard
blemished : blemisht
blenched : blencht
blende : blend
blessed, blest : bless-ed, blest
blindworm : blindwurm
blinked : blinkt
blistered : blisterd
blithesome : blithesum
blocked : blockt
blockhead : blockhed
blond, blonde : blond
bloomed : bloomd
blossomed : blossomd
blotch : bloch
blotched : blocht
blubbered : blubberd
blue-eyed : blue-eyd
bluff : bluf
bluffed : bluft
blundered : blunderd
blunderhead : blunderhed
blurred : blurd
blushed : blusht
blustered : blusterd
boatable : boatabl
bobbed : bobd
bobtailed : bobtaild
bodyguard : bodygard
boggle : bogl
boggled : bogld
boiled : boild
bolthead : bolthed
bomb : bom
bombazine, -sine : bombazine
bombshell : bomshel
booked : bookt
bookworm : bookwurm
boomed : boomd
booze, boose : booz
boozy, boosy : boozy
bordered : borderd
borrowed : borrowd
bossed : bost
botch : boch
botched : bocht
bothered : botherd
bots, botts : bots
bottle : botl
bottled : botld
bowed : bowd
bowline : bowlin
boxed : boxt
boxhauled : boxhauld
brachygraphy : brachygrafy
bragged : bragd
brained : braind
bramble : brambl
branched : brancht
brangle : brangl
brangled : brangld
brawled : brawld
brayed : brayd
breached : breacht
bread : bred
breadth : bredth
breakfast : brekfast
breast : brest
breath : breth
breathable : breathabl
breathed : breathd
breeched : breecht
breeze (*wind*) : breez
brewed : brewd
bricked : brickt
bridewell : bridewel
briefed : brieft
brighten : brightn
brightened : brightend
brindle : brindl
brindled : brindld
bristled : bristld
brittle : britl
broached : broacht
broadened : broadnd
broiled : broild
bromine, bromin : bromin
bronze : bronz
browned : brownd
browse, browze, *v.* : browz
browse, *n.* : browse
brushed : brusht
bubble : bubl
bubbled : bubld
bucked : buckt
buckle : buckl
buckled : buckld
buff : buf
bull : bul
bumble : bumbl
bumped : bumpt
bunched : buncht
bundle : bundl
bundled : bundld
bungle : bungl
bungled : bungld
bur, burr : bur
burdened : burdnd
burdensome : burdensum
burg, burgh : burg
burger, burgher : burger
burled : burld
burnished : burnisht
burrowed : burrowd
burthened : burthend
bushed : busht
buskined : buskind
bussed : bust
bustle : bustl
bustled : bustld
but, butt : but
but-end, butt-end : but-end
buttered : butterd
buttoned : buttond
buttressed : buttrest
buxom : buxum
buzz : buz
buzzed : buzd
by, bye, *n.* : by
bygone : bygon

C.

caballed : cabald
cabined : cabind
cackle : cackl
cackled : cackld
cacography : cacografy
cacophony : cacofony
caitiff : caitif
calculable : calculabl
calendered : calenderd
caliber, -bre : caliber
calif, caliph, kalif, kaliph, etc. calif *or* kalif
calked : calkt
called : calld
calligraphy : caligrafy
calve : calv
calved : calvd
camomile, cham- : camomile
camped : campt
camphene : camfene
camphor : camfor
canalled : canald
canceled, -elled : canceld
canceling, -elling : canceling
cancellation : cancelation
candle : candl
candor, candour : candor
cankered : cankerd
cantered : canterd
canticle : canticl
capered : caperd
captive : captiv
carbuncle : carbuncl
careened : careend
careered : careerd
caressed : carest
carminative : carminativ
caroled, -olled : carold
caroling, -olling : caroling
carped : carpt
caruncle : caruncl
carve : carv
carved : carvd
cashiered : cashierd
caste : cast
castle : castl
catalogue : catalog
catalogued : catalogd
cataloguer : cataloger
catastrophe : catastrofe
catch : cach
catechise : catechize
catered : caterd
caterwauled : caterwauld
cattle : catl
caucused, -ussed : caucust
caucusing, -ussing : caucusing
caudle : caudl
causative : causativ
cauterise, -ize : cauterize
caviled, -illed : cavild
caviling, -illing : caviling
cawed : cawd
cayenne : cayen
ceased : ceast
cedrine : cedrin
ceiled : ceild
cell : cel
celled : celd
cenotaph : cenotaf
censurable : censurabl
center, centre : center
centred : centerd
centuple : centupl
cephalic : cefalic
cephalopod : cefalopod
cerography : cerografy
chaff : chaf
chaffed : chaft
chained : chaind
chaired : chaird
chalcography : chalcografy
chalked : chalkt
chambered : chamberd
championed : championd
changeable : changeabl
channeled, -elled : channeld
channeling, -elling : channeling
chapped : chapt
chargeable : chargeabl
charitable : charitabl
charmed : charmd
charred : chard
chastened : chastend
chastise : chastize
chastisement : chastizment
chasuble : chasubl
chattered : chatterd
cheapened : cheapend
checked : checkt
cheered : cheerd
cherished : cherisht
chewed : chewd
chidden : chidn
chill : chil
chilled : childd
chincough : chincof
chipped : chipt
chirograph : chirograf
chirography : chirografy
chirped : chirpt
chirruped : chirrupt

chiseled, -elled : chiseld
chiseling, -elling : chiseling
chloride : chlorid
chlorine : chlorin
choler : coler
cholera : colera
choleric : coleric
chopped : chopt
chorography : chorografy
chose : choze
chosen : chozen
chough : chuf
chronicle : chronicl
chronicled : chronicld
chronograph : chronograf
chucked : chukt
chuckle : chuckl
chuckled : chuckld
chummed : chumd
churched : churcht
churned : churnd
cimitar : *see* scimitar
cinder : sinder
cipher : cifer
ciphered : ciferd
circle : circl
circled : circld
circumcise : circumcize
circumvolve : circumvolv
cissors, *see* scissors
citrine, citrin : citrin
clacked : clackt
claimed : claimd
clambered : clamberd
clamored : clamord
clanked : clankt
clapped : clapt
clashed : clasht
clasped : claspt
classed : clast
clattered : clatterd
clavicle : clavicl
clawed : clawd
cleaned : cleand
cleanliness : clenliness
cleanly : clenly
cleanse : clenz
cleansed : clenzd
cleared : cleard
cleave : cleav
cleaved : cleavd
clerked : clerkt
clicked : clickt
climbed : climbd
clinched : clincht
clinked : clinkt
clipped : clipt
cloaked : cloakt
cloistered : cloisterd
close, *v.* : cloze
closet : clozet
closure : clozure
clough : cluf
cloyed : cloyd
clubbed : clubd
clucked : cluckt
clustered : clusterd
clutched : clucht
cluttered : clutterd
coached : coacht
coactive : coactiv
coaled : coald
coaxed : coaxt
cobble : cobl
cobbled : cobld
cocked : cockt
cockle : cockl
coddle : codl
coddled : codld
coercive : coerciv
cogitative : cogitativ
cohesive : cohesiv
coined : coind
collapse : collaps
collapsed : collapst
collared : collard
colleague : colleag
collective : collectiv
collusive : collusiv
color : culor
colorable : culorabl
colored : culord
coltered : colterd
combative : combativ
combed : combd
combustible : combustibl
come : cum, *cums*
comeliness : cumliness
comely : cumly
comfit : cumfit
comfort : cumfort
comfortable : cumfortabl
comforter : cumforter
coming : cuming
commendable : commendabl
commensurable : commensurabl
commingle : commingl
commingled : commingld
commixed : commixt
communicative : communicativ
companion : cumpanion
companionable : cumpanionabl
companionship : cumpanionship
company : cumpany
comparable : comparabl
comparative : comparativ
compass : cumpass
compassed : cumpast
compatible : compatibl
compelled : compeld
competitive : competitiv
complained : complaind
comportable : comportabl
composite : composit
comprehensive : comprehensiv
compressed : comprest
compressible : compressibl
compressive : compressiv
compulsive : compulsiv
computable : computabl
concealed : conceald
conceivable : conceivabl
conceive : conceiv
conceived : conceivd
conceptive : conceptiv
concerned : concernd
concessive : concessiv
conclusive : conclusiv
concoctive : concoctiv
concurred : concurd
concussive : concussiv
condensed : condenst
conducive : conduciv
confederative : confederativ
conferred : conferd
confessed : confest
confirmable : confirmabl
confirmed : confirmd
confiscable : confiscabl
conformed : conformd
confront : confrunt
congealable : congealabl
congealed : congeald
conglutinative : conglutinativ
conjoined : conjoind
conjunctive : conjunctiv
connective : connectiv
consecutive : consecutiv
conservative : conservativ
conserve : conserv
considerable : considerabl
considered : considerd
consigned : consignd
consolable : consolabl
constable : cunstabl
constitutive : constitutiv
constrainable : constrainabl
constrained : constraind
constructive : constructiv
contemplative : contemplativ
contemptible : contemptibl
contractible : contractibl
contractile : contractil
contributive : contributiv
controllable : controllabl
controlled : controld
conversed : converst
conveyed : conveyd
convincible : convincibl
convoyed : convoyd
convulsive : convulsiv
cooed : cood
cooked : cookt
cooled : coold
cooped : coopt
copse : cops
copulative : copulativ
corked : corkt
corned : cornd
corrective : correctiv
correlative : correlativ
corroborative : corroborativ
corrosive : corrosiv
costive : costiv
cosy, cosey, cozy : cozy
couched : coucht
cough : cof
coughed : coft
could : coud
councilor, councillor : councilor
counselor, counsellor : counselor
counter-marched : -marcht
countersigned : countersignd
country : cuntry
couple : cupl, *cupls*
coupled : cupld
couplet : cuplet
coupling : cupling
courage : curage
courageous : curageous
courteous : curteous
courtesan : curtesan
courtesy : curtesy
cousin : cuzin
covenant : cuvenant
cover : cuver
covered : cuverd
covering : cuvering
coverlet : cuverlet
covert : cuvert
coverture : cuverture
covet : cuvet
covetous : cuvetous
covey : cuvey
cowed : cowd
cowered : cowerd
cowled : cowld
cozen : cuzen
cozenage : cuzenage
cozy, cosy : cozy
cracked : crackt
crackle : crackl
crackled : crackld
crammed : cramd
cramped : crampt
crashed : crasht
crawled : crawld
creaked : creakt
creamed : creamd
creased : creast
creative : creativ
credible : credibl
crimped : crimpt
crimple : crimpl
crimpled : crimpld
crinkle : crinkl
crinkled : crinkld
cripple : cripl
crippled : cripld
crisped : crispt
criticise : criticize
croaked : croakt
crooked : crook-ed, *crookt*
crossed : crost
crotched : crocht
crouched : croucht
crumb : crum
crumbed : crumd
crumble : crumbl
crumbled : crumbld
crumple : crumpl
crumpled : crumpld
crushed : crusht
crutch : cruch
crutched : crucht
cuff : cuf
cuffed : cuft
culled : culd
culpable : culpabl
cultivable : cultivabl
cumbered : cumberd
cumbersome : cumbersum
cumulative : cumulativ
cupped : cupt
curable : curabl
curative : curativ
curbed : curbd
curled : curld
cursed : curs-ed, *curst*
cursive : cursiv
curve : curv
curved : curvd
curvetting : curveting
cuticle : cuticl
cuttle-fish : cutl-fish

D.

dabbed : dabd
dabble : dabl
dabbled : dabld
dactyle : dactyl
daggle : dagl
daggled : dagld
dammed : damd
damnable : damnabl
damped : dampt
dandle : dandl
dandled : dandld
dandruff, dandriff : dandruf, dandrif
dangle : dangl
dangled : dangld
dapple : dapl
dappled : dapld
darkened : darkend
darksome : darksum
darned : darnd
dashed : dasht
dative : dativ
daubed : daubd
dauphin : daufin
dawned : dawnd
dazzle : dazl
dazzled : dazld
dead : ded
deadened : dedend
deadening : dedening
deadly : dedly
deaf : def *or* deaf
deafened : defend
deafening : defening
deafness : defness
dealt : delt
dearth : derth
death : deth
debarked : debarkt
debarred : debard
debatable : debatabl
debauched : debaucht
debt : det
debtor : detter
decalogue : decalog
decamped : decampt
decayed : decayd
deceased : deceast
deceive : deceiv
deceived : deceivd
deceptive : deceptiv
decipher : decifer
deciphered : deciferd
decisive : decisiv
decked : deckt
declaimed : declaimd
declarative : declarativ
decolor : deculor
decolorize : decolurize
decorative : decorativ
decoyed : decoyd
decreased : decreast
decursive : decursiv
deducible : deducibl
deductive : deductiv
deemed : deemd
deepened : deepend
defeasible : defeasibl
defective : defectiv
defense, defence : defense
defensive : defensiv
definite : definit
definitive : definitiv
deformed : deformd
defrayed : defrayd
deleble : delebl
delectable : delectabl
deliberative : deliberativ
delight : delite
delighted : delited
delivered : deliverd
dell : del
delusive : delusiv
demagogue : demagog
demandable : demandabl
demeaned : demeand
demeanor, demeanour : demeanor
demesne : demene
demolished : demolisht
demonstrable : demonstrabl
demonstrative : demonstrativ
denominative : denominativ
deplorable : deplorabl
deployed : deployd
depressed : deprest
depressive : depressiv
derisive : derisiv
derivative : derivativ
descriptive : descriptiv
deserve : deserv
designable : designabl
designed : designd
desirable : desirabl
despaired : despaird
despatch : despach
despicable : despicabl
despoiled : despoild
destroyed : destroyd
destructive : destructiv
detached : detacht
detailed : detaild
detained : detaind
detective : detectiv
determinable : determinabl
determine : determin
determined : determind
detersive : detersiv
develop, develope : develop
developed : developt
devisable : devizabl
devise : devize
devolve : devolv
devolved : devolvd
dewed : dewd
dioled, dialled : dialed
dialing, dialling : dialing
dialist, diallist : dialist
dialogue : dialog
diaphanous : diafanous
diaphoretic : diaforetic
diaphragm : diafragm
dicephalous : dicefalous
diffuse, *v.* : diffuze
diffusible : diffuzibl
diffusive : diffusiv
digestible : digestibl
digraph : digraf
digressive : digressiv
diminished : diminisht
dimmed : dimd
diminutive : diminutiv
dimple : dimpl
dimpled : dimpld
dingle : dingl
dinned : dind
dipped : dipt
directive : directiv
disabuse : disabuze
disagreeable : disagreeabl
disappeared : disappeard
disarrayed : disarrayd
disavowed : disavowd
disbelieve : disbeliev
disbelieved : disbelievd
disburden : disburdn
disburdened : disburdend
disbursed : disburst
discernible : discernibl
discerned : discernd
discipline : disciplin
disclaimed : disclaimd
disclose : discloze
disclosure : disclozure
discolor : disculor
discolored, -oured : disculord
discomfit : discumfit
discomfort : discumfort
discourage : discurage
discourteous : discurteous
discourtesy : discurtesy
discover : discuver
discovered : discuverd
discovery : discuvery
discreditable : discreditabl
discriminative : discriminativ
discursive : discursiv
discussed : discust
discussive : discussiv
disdained : disdaind
disembarked : disembarkt
disembarrassed : disembarrast
disemboweled : disemboweld
disentangle : disentangl
disentangled : disentangld
disesteemed : disesteemd
disfavor, disfavour : disfavor
disfavored, disfavoured : disfavord
disguise : disguize
dishearten : dishartn
disheartened : dishartnd
dished : disht
disheveled : disheveld
dishonored, dishonoured : dishonord
disinterred : disinterd
disjunctive : disjunctiv
dismantle : dismantl
dismantled : dismantld
dismembered : dismemberd
dismissed : dismist
dismissive : dismissiv
dispatch : dispach
dispelled : dispeld
dispensable : dispensabl
dispensed : dispenst
dispersive : dispersiv
displayed : displayd
displeasure : displezure
displosive : displosiv
dispossessed : dispossest
disputable : disputabl
disreputable : disreputabl
dissemble : dissembl
dissembled : dissembld
dissoluble : dissolubl
dissolvable : dissolvabl
dissolve : dissolv
dissolved : dissolvd
dissuasive : dissuasiv
dissyllable : dissyllabl
distaff : distaf
distained : distaind
distempered : distemperd
distensible : distensibl
distill, distil : distil
distilled : distild
distinctive : distinctiv
distinguishable : distinguishabl
distinguished : distingusht
distractive : distractiv
distrained : distraind
distressed : distrest
distributive : distributiv
disturbed : disturbd
disuse, *v.* : disuze
ditched : dicht
divisible : divisibl
docile : docil
docked : dockt
doctrine : doctrin
doff : dof
doffed : doft
doll : dol
dolphin : dolfin
domicile : domicil
domiciled : domicild
donative : donativ
double : dubl, *dubls*
doubled : dubld
doublet : dublet
doubloon : dubloon
doubt : dout
doubtful : doutful
dove : duv
dowered : dowerd
dozen : duzn
drabble : drabl
draff : draf
draft, draught : draft
dragged : dragd
draggle : dragl
draggled : dragld
dragooned : dragoond
draught, draft : draft
dread : dred
dreadful : dredful
dreamed : dreamd
dreamt : dremt
dredged : dredgd
drenched : drencht
dressed : drest
dribble : dribl
dribbled : dribld
driblet, dribblet : driblet
drill : dril
drilled : drild
dripped : dript
driven : drivn
drizzle : drizl
drizzled : drizld
dropped : dropt
drowned : drownd

drugged : drugd
drummed : drumd
ducked : duckt
ductile : ductil
duelist, duellist : duelist
dull : dul, *duls*
dulled : duld
dumb : dum
durable : durabl
dutiable : dutiabl
dwarfed : dwarft
dwell : dwel
dwelled, dwelt : dwelt
dwindle : dwindl
dwindled : dwindld

E.

eagle : eagl
cared : eard
earl : erl
early : erly
earn : ern
earned : ernd
earnest : ernest
earnings : ernings
earth : erth
earthen : erthen
earthling : erthling
earthly : erthly
eatable : eatabl
eaten : eatn
ebb : eb
ebbed : ebd
eclipse : eclips
eclipsed : eclipst
eclogue : eclog
-ed = d : d
-ed = t : t
edged : edgd
effable : effabl
effective : effectiv
effectual : effectual
effrontery : effruntery
effuse : effuze
effusive : effusiv
egg : eg
egged : egd
elapse : elaps
elapsed : elapst
elective : electiv
electrifiable : electrifiabl
eleven : elevn
eligible : eligibl
ellipse : ellips
elusive : elusiv
embarked : embarkt
embarrassed : embarrast
embellished : embellisht
embezzle : embezl
embezzled : embezld
embossed : embost
emboweled, embowelled : embowelld
embowered : embowerd
embroidered : embroiderd
embroiled : embroild
emphasis : emfasis
emphasize : emfasize
emphatic : emfatic
employed : employd
empurple : empurpl
emulsive : emulsiv
enactive : enactiv
enameled, enamelled : enameld
encamped : encampt
encircle : encircl
encircled : encircld
encompass : encumpas
encompassed : encumpast
encountered : encounterd
encourage : encurage
encroached : encroacht
encumbered : encumberd
endeared : endeard
endeavor, endeavour : endevor
endeavored, endeavoured : endevord
endowed : endowd
endurable : endurabl
enfeeble : enfeebl
enfeebled : enfeebld
enfeoff : enfef
enfeoffed : enfeft
engendered : engenderd
engine : engin
enginery : enginry
engrained : engraind
engulfed : engulft
enjoyed : enjoyd
enkindle : enkindl
enough : enuf
enravished : enravisht
enriched : enricht
enroll, enrol : enrol
enrolled : enrold
ensanguine : ensanguin
ensealed : enseald
entailed : entaild
entangle : entangl
entangled : entangld
entered : enterd
entertained : entertaind
entrance, *v. :* entranse
entranced : entranst
entrapped : entrapt
enunciative : enunciativ
enveloped : envelopt
envenomed : envenomd
epaulet, epaulette : epaulet
ephemera : efemera
ephemeral : efemeral
epigraph : epigraf
epilogue : epilog
epitaph : epitaf
equable : equabl
equaled, equalled : equald
equipped : equipt
equitable : equitabl
erasable : erasabl
ermine : ermin
erosive : erosiv
err : er
erred : erd
eruptive : eruptiv
eschewed : eschewd
established : establisht
estimable : estimabl
etch : ech
etched : echt
euphemism : eufemism
euphemistic : eufemistic
euphonic : eufonic
euphony : eufony
euphuism : eufuism
evasive : evasiv
evincive : evinciv
evitable : evitabl
evolve : evolv
evolved : evolvd
examine : examin
examined : examind
exceptionable : exceptionabl
excessive : excessiv
excitable : excitabl
exclusive : exclusiv
excretive : excretiv
excursive : excursiv
excusable : excuzabl
excuse, *v. :* excuze
execrable : execrabl
executive : executiv
exercise : exercize
exhaustible : exhaustibl
exorcise : exorcize
expansible : expansibl
expansive : expansiv
expelled : expeld
expensive : expensiv
expiable : expiabl
explainable : explainabl
explained : explaind
expletive : expletiv
explicative : explicativ
explosive : explosiv
expressed : exprest
expressive : expressiv
expugnable : expugnabl
expulsive : expulsiv
exquisite : exquisit
extensible : extensibl
extensive : extensiv
extinguished : extinguisht
extolled : extold
extractive : extractiv
extricable : extricabl
eye : ey

F.

factitive : factitiv
fagged : fagd
failed : faild
fallible : fallibl
faltered : falterd
famine : famin
famished : famisht
farewell : farewel
farmed : farmd
fascicle : fascicl
fashionable : fashionabl
fashioned : fashiond
fastened : fastend
fathered : fatherd
fathomed : fathomd
fathomable : fathomabl
fattened : fattend
favor, favour : favor
favored : favord
favorite : favorit
fawned : fawnd
feared : feard
feasible : feasibl
feather : fether
feathered : fetherd
feathery : fethery
febrile : febril
federative : federativ
feeble : feebl
feign : fein
feigned : feind
feminine : feminin
fence : fense
fermentative : fermentativ
fertile : fertil
festive : festiv
fetch : fech
fetched : fecht
fevered : feverd
fiber, fibre : fiber
fibered : fiberd
fibrine : fibrin
fickle : fickl
fiddle : fidl
fiddled : fidld
fidgeting, fidgetting : fidgeting
fierce : fierse
filched : filcht
fill : fil
filled : fild
filliped : fillipt
filtered : filterd
fingered : fingerd
finished : finisht
fished : fisht
fissile : fissil
fixed : fixt
fizz : fiz
fizzed : fizd
flagged : flagd
flapped : flapt
flashed : flasht
flattened : flattend
flattered : flatterd
flavor, flavour : flavor
flavored, flavoured : flavord
flawed : flawd
fledged : fledgd
fleered : fleerd
fleshed : flesht
flexible : flexibl
flexile : flexil
flinched : flincht
flogged : flogd
floored : floord
floundered : flounderd
flourish : flurish
flourished : flurisht
flushed : flusht
flustered : flusterd
fluttered : flutterd
fluxed : fluxt
fluxible : fluxibl
foaled : foald
foamed : foamd
fobbed : fobd
focused : focust
foible : foibl
foiled : foild
followed : followd
fondle : fondl
fondled : fondld
fooled : foold
forbade : forbad
forbidden : forbidn
forcible : forcibl
foregone : foregon
forehead : forhed
foreign : foren
foreigner : forener
forewarned : forewarnd
forgive : forgiv
forgiveness : forgivness
forgone : forgon
formative : formativ
formed : formd
formidable : formidabl
fosse, foss : foss
fostered : fosterd
fouled : fould
foundered : founderd
foxed : foxt
fragile : fragil
freckle : freckl
freckled : freckld
freeze : freez
freshened : freshend
fribble : fribbl
friend : frend
frieze : friez
frightened : frightend
frill : fril
frilled : frild
frisked : friskt
frittered : fritterd
frizz : friz
frizzed : frizd
frizzle : frizl
frizzled : frizld
frolicked : frolickt
frolicsome : frolicsum
front : frunt
frowned : frownd
fugitive : fugitiv
fulfill, fulfil : fulfil
fulfilled : fulfild
full : ful
fulled : fuld
fulsome : fulsum
fumble : fumbl
fumbled : fumbld
furbished : furbisht
furled : furld
furlough : furlo
furloughed : furloed
furnished : furnisht
furthered : furtherd
furtive : furtiv
furze : furz
fuse : fuze
fusible : fuzibl
fusion : fuzion
fussed : fust
futile : futil
fuzz : fuz

G.

gabbed : gabd
gabble : gabl
gabbled : gabbld
gaff : gaf
gaffle : gafl
gagged : gagd
gained : gaind
galled : galld
gamble : gambl
gambled : gambld
gamesome : gamesum
garble : garbl
garbled : garbld
gardened : gardend
gargle : gargl
gargled : gargld
garnered : garnerd
gashed : gasht
gasped : gaspt
gauze : gauz
gazelle, gazel : gazel
gazette : gazet
gelatine, gelatin : gelatin
gendered : genderd
genitive : genitiv
gentle : gentl
gentleman : gentlman
genuine : genuin
geographer : geografer
geographic : geografic
geography : geografy
ghastliness : gastliness
ghastly : gastly
ghost : gost
giggle : gigl
gill : gil
girdle : girdl
girdled : girdld
give : giv
given : givn
gladsome : gladsum
gleamed : gleamd
gleaned : gleand
glimpse : glimps
glimpsed : glimpst
glistered : glisterd
glittered : glitterd
gloomed : gloomd
glycerine, glycerin : glycerin
glyph : glyf
gnarled : gnarld
gnawed : gnawd
gobble : gobl
gobbled : gobld
godhead : godhed
goggle : gogl
goggled : gogld
goiter, goitre : goiter
gone : gon
good-by, good-bye : good-by
gotten : goten
govern : guvern
governed : guvernd
governess : guverness
government : guvernment
governor : guvernor
grabbed : grabd
graff : graf
grained : graind
granite : granit
grasped : graspt
grease, *v. :* greaz, grease
greased : greazd, greast
griddle : gridl
grieve : griev
grieved : grievd
grill : gril
grilled : grild
gripped : gript
grizzle : grizl
grizzled : grizld
groomed : groomd
groove : groov
grooved : groovd
grouped : groupt
groveled : groveld
growled : growld
grubbed : grubd
grudged : grudgd
grumble : grumbl
grumbled : grumbld
guarantee : garantee
guaranty : garanty
guard : gard
guardian : gardian
guess : gess
guessed : gest
guest : gest
guild : gild
guilt : gilt
guilty : gilty
guise : guize
gulfed : gulft
gulped : gulpt
gurgle : gurgl
gurgled : gurgld
gushed : gusht
guzzle : guzl
guzzled : guzld

H.

habitable : habitabl
hacked : hackt
hackle : hackl
hackled : hackld
haggle : hagl
haggled : hagld
hailed : haild
hallowed : hallowd
haltered : halterd
halve : halv, *halvs*
halved : halvd
hampered : hamperd
handcuff : handcuf
handcuffed : handcuft
handsome : handsum
hanged : hangd
happed : hapt
happened : happend
harangue : harang
harangued : harangd
harassed : harast
harbor, harbour : harbor
harbored, harboured : harbord
harked : harkt
harmed : harmd
harnessed : harnest
harped : harpt
harrowed : harrowd
hashed : hasht
hatch : hach
hatched : hacht
hatchment : hachment
haughty : hauty
hauled : hauld
have : hav
havock, havoc : havoc
havocked : havockt
hawked : hawkt
head : hed
headache : hedake
headland : hedland
headlong : hedlong
healed : heald
health : helth
healthy : helthy
heaped : heapt
heard : herd
hearken : harken
hearkened : harkend
hearse : herse
hearsed : herst
heart : hart
hearth : harth
hearty : harty
heather : hether
heave : heav
heaved : heavd
heaven : heven
heaves : heavs
heavy : hevy
hedged : hedgd
heeled : heeld
heifer : hefer
heightened : heightend
hell : hel
helped : helpt
helve : helv
hence : hense
hermaphrodite : hermafrodite
hiccough, hiccup : hiccof, hiccup
hiccoughed, hiccupped : hiccoft, hiccupt
hidden : hidn
hill : hil
hilled : hild
hindered : hinderd
hipped : hipt
hissed : hist
hitch : hich
hitched : hicht
hobble : hobl
homestead : homested
honey : huney
honeyed : huneyd
honied : hunied
honor, honour : honor
honorable, honourable : honorabl
honored, honoured : honord
hoodwinked : hoodwinkt
hoofed : hooft
hooked : hookt
hooped : hoopt
hooping-cough : hooping-cof
hopped : hopt
horned : hornd
horography : horografy
horrible : horribl
horsed : horst
hortative : hortativ

hospitable : hospitabl
hough, hock : hock
house, *v.* : houz
housed : houzd
housing : houzing
howled : howld
huff : huf
huffed : huft
hugged : hugd
humble : humbl
humbled : humbld
humor, humour : humor
humored, humoured : humord
humped : humpt
husked : huskt
hustle : hustl
hustled : hustld
hutch : huch
hutched : hucht
hydrography : hydrografy
hydrophobia : hydrofobia
hyphen : hyfen
hyphened : hyfend
hypocrite : hypocrit

I.

icicle : icicl
ill : il
illative : illativ
illness : ilness
illusive : illusiv
illustrative : illustrativ
imaginable : imaginabl
imaginative : imaginativ
imagine : imagin
imagined : imagind
imbecile : imbecil
imbittered : imbitterd
imbrowned : imbrownd
imitative : imitativ
immeasurable : immezurabl
impaired : impaird
impassive : impassiv
impeached : impeacht
impelled : impeld
imperative : imperativ
imperilled : imperild
implacable : implacabl
impossible : impossibl
impoverished : impoverisht
impressed : imprest
impressive : impressiv
impulsive : impulsiv
inaccessible : inaccessibl
inactive : inactiv
incensed : incenst
incentive : incentiv
inceptive : inceptiv
inclose : incloze
inclusive : inclusiv
increased : increast
incurred : incurd
indexed : indext
indicative : indicativ
indorsed : indorst
inferred : inferd
infinite : infinit
infixed : infixt
inflective : inflectiv
inflexive : inflexiv
informed : informd
infuse : infuze
inked : inkt
inn : in
inned : ind
inquisitive : inquisitiv
installed : installd
instead : insted
instinctive : instinctiv
instructive : instructiv
intelligible : intelligibl
interleave : interleav
interleaved : interleavd
interlinked : interlinkt
intermeddle : intermedl
interrogative : interrogativ
interspersed : intersperst
intestine : intestin
intrusive : intrusiv
inurned : inurnd
invective : invectiv
inventive : inventiv
involve : involv
involved : involvd
inweave : inweav
inwrapped, inwrapt
iodine : iodin
irksome : irksum
irritative : irritativ
island : iland
isle : ile
islet : ilet
itch : ich
itched : icht
iterative : iterativ

J.

jabbered : jabberd
jail, gaol : jail
jailed : jaild
jammed : jamd
jarred : jard
jasmine : jasmin
jealous : jelous
jealousy : jelousy
jeered : jeerd
jeopard : jepard
jeopardy : jepardy
jerked : jerkt
jessamine : jessamin
jibbed : jibd
joggle : jogl
joggled : jogld
joined : joind
jostle : jostl
jostled : jostld
journal : jurnal
journalism : jurnalism
journalist : jurnalist
journey : jurney
journeyed : journeyd
joust, just : just
judicative : judicativ
juggle : jugl
juggled : jugld
jumble : jumbl
jumbled : jumbld
jungle : jungl
justifiable : justifiabl
juvenile : juvenil

K.

keelhauled : keelhauld
kettle : ketl
key, quay : key
kidnapped : kidnapt
kill : kil
killed : kild
kindle : kindl
kindled : kindld
kissed : kist
kitchen : kichen
knell : knel
knuckle : knuckl
knuckled : knuckld

L.

labor, labour : labor
labored, laboured : labord
lacked : lackt
lamb : lam
lanched : lancht
languished : languisht
lapse : laps
lapsed : lapst
lashed : lasht
latch : lach
latched : lacht
lathered : latherd
laudable : laudabl
laugh : laf
laughable : lafabl
laughed : laft
laughter : lafter
launched : launcht
laxative : laxativ
lead (*metal*) : led
leaden : leden
league : leag
leagued : leagd
leaked : leakt
leaned : leand, lent
leaped, leapt : leapt, lept
learn : lern
learned : lern-ed, *lernd*
learning : lerning
learnt : lernt
leased : least
leather : lether
leathern : lethern
leave : leav
leaven : leven
leavened : levend
leered : leerd
legible : legibl
legislative : legislativ
lenitive : lenitiv
leopard : lepard
lessened : lessend
leveled, levelled : leveld
leveling, levelling : leveling
lexicographer : lexicografer
lexicography : lexicografy
liable : liabl
libeled, libelled : libeld
libertine : libertin
licensed : licenst
lighten : lightn
lightened : lightnd
limb : lim
lipped : lipt
lisped : lispt
limped : limpt
listened : listend
lithograph : lithograf
lithographed : lithograft
lithographer : lithografer
lithography : lithografy
little : litl
live : liv
lived : livd
livelong : livlong
loathsome : loathsum
locked : lockt
loitered : loiterd
looked : lookt
loomed : loomd
looped : loopt
loosed : loost
loosened : loosend
lopped : lopt
lovable : luvabl
love : luv
loved : luvd
lovely : luvly
lucrative : lucrativ
luff : luf
luffed : luft
lull : lul
lulled : luld
lumped : lumpt
lustre, luster : luster
lymph : lymf
lymphatic : lymfatic
lynched : lyncht

M.

mailed : maild
maimed : maimd
maintained : maintaind
maize : maiz
malleable : malleabl
malled : malld
manacle : manacl
maneuver, manœuvre : maneuver
maneuvered, manœuvred : maneuverd
marched : marcht
marked : markt
marveled, marvelled : marveld
marvelous, marvellous : marvelous
masculine : masculin
masked : maskt
massive : massiv
mastered : masterd
match : mach
matched : macht
materialise, materialize : materialize
meadow : medow
meager, meagre : meager
meant : ment
measles : measls
measurable : mezurabl
measure : mezure
measured : mezured
meddle : medl
meddled : medld
meddlesome : medlsum
medicine : medicin
meditative : meditativ
melancholy : melancoly
memorable : memorabl
memorialise, memorialize : memorialize
mephitic : mefitic
mephitis : mefitis
mercantile : mercantil
merchandise : merchandize
merchantable : merchantabl
merged : mergd
meshed : mesht
messed : mest
metamorphose : metamorfose
metamorphosis : metamorfosis
metaphysics : metafysics
metre, meter : meter
mettle : metl
mettled : metld
mettlesome : metlsum
mewled : mewld
middle : midl
middling : midling
mildewed : mildewd
mill : mil
milled : mild
mimicked : mimickt
miracle : miracl
misbecome : misbecum
miserable : miserabl
misgive : misgiv
missile : missil
missive : missiv
mistletoe : mistltoe
misuse, *v.* : misuze
mitre, miter : miter
mocked : mockt
money : muney
monitive : monitiv
monk : munk
monkey : munkey
monkish : munkish
monograph : monograf
monologue : monolog
monosyllable : monosyllabl
moored : moord
mossed : most
motive : motiv
mouse, *v.* : mouz
mouser : mouzer
movable : movabl
mowed : mowd
muddle : mudl
muff : muf
muffed : muft
muffle : mufl
muffled : mufld
mulched : mulcht
mumble : mumbl
mumbled : mumbld
munched : muncht
murdered : murderd
murmured : murmurd
muscle : muscl
mutable : mutabl
muzzle : muzl
muzzled : muzld
myrtle : myrtl

N.

nabbed : nabd
nailed : naild
naphtha : naptha, naftha
narrative : narrativ
narrowed : narrowd
native : nativ
neared : neard
needle : needl
negative : negativ
nephew : nevew, nefew
nephritic : nefritic
nerve : nerv
nerved : nervd
nestle : nestl
nestled : nestld
nettle : netl
neutralise : neutralize
newfangled : newfangld
newfashioned : newfashiond
nibble : nibl
nibbled : nibld
nicked : nickt
nipple : nipl
nitre, niter : niter
noddle : nodl
nominative : nominativ
notable : notabl
notch : noch
notched : nocht
nourish : nurish
nourished : nurisht
nozzle, nosle : nozl
nubile : nubil
null : nul
numb : num
numskull : numskul
nursed : nurst
nutritive : nutritiv
nuzzle : nuzl
nymph : nymf

O.

oaken : oaken
objective : objectiv
observable : observabl
observe : observ
observed : observd
obtainable : obtainabl
obtained : obtaind
obtrusive : obtrusiv
occurred : occurd
odd : od
offence, offense : offense
offensive : offensiv
offered : offerd
ogre, oger : oger
olive : oliv
once : onse
ooze : ooz
oozed : oozd
opened : opend
ophidian : ofidian
ophthalmic : ofthalmic
ophthalmy : ofthalmy
opposite : opposit
oppressed : opprest
oppressive : oppressiv
optative : optativ
oracle : oracl
orbed : orbd
ordered : orderd
organise, organize : organize
orphan : orfan
orthographer : orthografer
orthographic : orthografic
orthography : orthografy
ostracise, ostracize : ostracize
outlive : outliv
outspread : outspred
outstretch : outstrech
outstretched : outstrecht
outwalked : outwalkt
overawe : overaw
overawed : overawd
overpassed : overpast
overspread : overspred
owe : ow
owed : owd
owned : ownd
oxide, oxid : oxid

P.

packed : packt
pack-thread : pack-thred
paddle : padl
paddled : padld
padlocked : padlockt
pained : paind
paired : paird
palæography : palæografy
palatable : palatabl
palatine : palatin
palled : palld
palliative : palliativ
palmed : palmd
palpable : palpabl
paltered : palterd
pampered : pamperd
pamphlet : pamflet
pandered : panderd
paneled, panelled : paneld
panicle : panicl
panicled : panicld
pantograph : pantograf
papered : paperd
parable : parabl
paragraph : paragraf
paragraphed : paragraft
paralleled : paralleld
paranymph : paranymf
paraphernalia : parafernalia
paraphrase : parafrase
paraphrast : parafrast
parboiled : parboild
parceled, parcelled : parceld
parched : parcht
pardonable : pardonabl
pardoned : pardond
parleyed : parleyd
parliament : parlament
parsed : parst
partible : partibl
participle : participl
particle : particl
partitive : partitiv
passable : passabl
passed, past : past
passive : passiv
patch : pach
patched : pacht
patrolled : patrold
patterned : patternd
pavilioned : paviliond
pawed : pawd
pawned : pawnd
payable : payabl
peaceable : peaceabl
peached : peacht
pealed : peald
pearl : perl
peasant : pezant
peasantry : pezantry
pease, peas : peas
pebble : pebl
peccable : peccabl
pecked : peckt
pedagogue : pedagog
peddle : pedl
peddled : pedld
peddler : pedler
peduncle : peduncl
peeled : peeld
peeped : peept
peered : peerd
pegged : pegd
pell : pel
pellicle : pellicl
pell-mell : pel-mel
pence : pense
pencilled, penciled : pencild
penetrable : penetrabl
penetrative : penetrativ
penned : pend
pensile : pensil
pensioned : pensiond
pensive : pensiv
people : peple
peppered : pepperd
perceivable : perceivabl
perceive : perceiv
perceived : perceivd
perceptible : perceptibl
perceptive : perceptiv

perched : percht
perfectible : perfectibl
perfective : perfectiv
perforative : perforativ
performable : performabl
performed : performd
perilled, periled : perild
periphery : perifery
periphrase : perifrase
periphrastic : perifrastic
perishable : perishabl
perished : perisht
periwigged : periwigd
periwinkle : periwinkl
perked : perkt
permeable : permeabl
permissible : permissibl
permissive : permissiv
perplexed : perplext
perquisite : perquisit
personable : personabl
perspective : perspectiv
perspirable : perspirabl
persuadable : persuadabl
persuasive : persuasiv
pertained : pertaind
perturbed : perturbd
pervasive : pervasiv
perversive : perversiv
pervertible : pervertibl
pestered : pesterd
pestle : pestl
petit, petty : petty
petitioned : petitiond
petrifactive : petrifactiv
ph : f
phaeton : faeton
phalansterian : falansterian
phalanstery : falanstery
phalanx : falanx
phantasm : fantasm
phantasmagoria : fastasmagoria
phantom : fantom
pharmacy : farmacy
pharynx : farynx
phase : fase
pheasant : fezant
phenix : fenix
phenomenal : fenomenal
phenomenon : fenomenon
phial, vial : fial, vial
philander : filander
philanthropic : filanthropic
philanthropist : filanthropist
philanthropy : filanthropy
philharmonic : filharmonic
philippic : filippic
philologer : filologer
philological : filological
philologist : filologist
philology : filology
philomel : filomel
philopena : filopena
philosopher : filosofer
philosophic : filosofic
philosophize : filosofize
philosophy : filosofy
phlebotomy flebotomy
phlegm : flegm
phlegmatic : flegmatic
phlox : flox
phoenix, phenix : foenix, fenix
phonetic : fonetic
phonetist : fonetist
phonic : fonic
phonograph : fonograf
phonographer : fonografer
phonographic : fonografic
phonography : fonografy
phonologic : fonologic
phonologist : fonologist
phonology : fonology
phonotypy : fonotypy
phosphate : fosfate
phosphoric : fosforic
phosphorus : fosforus
photograph : fotograf
photographed : fotograft
photographer : fotografer
photographic : fotografic
photography : fotografy
photometer : fotometer
photometry : fotometry
phototype : fototype
phrase : frase
phraseology : fraseology
phrenologist : frenologist
phrenology : frenology
phrensy, frenzy : frenzy
phylactery : fylactery
physic : fysic
physical : fysical
physician : fysician
physicist : fysicist
physicked : fysickt
physics : fysics
physiognomist : fysiognomist
physiognomy : fysiognomy
physiologic : fysiologic
physiologist : fysiologist
physiology : fysiology
phytography : fytografy
phytology : fytology
picked : pickt
pickle : pickl
pickled : pickld
picnicked : picnickt
pilfered : pilferd
pill : pil
pillowed : pillowd
pimped : pimpt
pimple : pimpl
pimpled : pimpld
pinned : pind
pinched : pinch
pinioned : piniond
pinked : pinkt
pinnacle : pinnacl
pintle : pintl
pioneered : pioneerd
pished : pisht
pitch : pich
pitched : picht
pitcher : picher
pitchy : pichy
pitiable : pitiabl
placable : placabl
plained : plaind
plaintiff : plaintif
plaintive : plaintiv
planked : plankt
planned : pland
plashed : plasht
plastered : plasterd
plausible : plausibl
plausive : plausiv
played : playd
pleasant : plezant
pleasurable : plezurabl
pleasure : plezure
pledged : pledgd
pliable : pliabl
plough, plow : plow
plover : pluver
plow : *see* plough
plowable : plowabl
plowed : plowd
plucked : pluckt
plugged : plugd
plumb : plum
plumbed : plumd
plumber, plummer : plummer
plumbing, plumming : plumming
plumb-line : plum-line
plumped : plumpt
plundered : plunderd
poached : poacht
poisoned : poisond
polished : polisht
polygraph : polygraf
polygraphy : polygrafy
polysyllable : polysyllabl
pommel, pummel : pummel
pommeled : pummeld
ponderable : ponderabl
pondered : ponderd
pontiff : pontif
poodle : poodl
popped : popt
porphyritic : porfyritic
porphyry : porfyry
portable : portabl
portioned : portiond
portrayed : portrayd
positive : positiv
possessed : possest
possessive : possessiv
possible : possibl
potable : potabl
pottle : potl
pouched : poucht
poured : pourd
powdered : powderd
practicable : practicabl
practise : practis
practised : practist
pranked : prankt
prattle : pratl
prattled : pratld
prattler : pratler
prayed : prayd
preached : prencht
preamble : preambl
precative : precativ
preceptive : preceptiv
preclusive : preclusiv
preconceive : preconceiv
precursive : precursiv
predestine : predestin
predestined : predestind
predetermine : predetermin
predetermined : predetermind
predicable : predicabl
predictive : predictiv
preened : preend
pre-established : pre-establisht
preferable : preferabl
preferred : preferd
prefigurative : prefigurativ
prefixed : prefixt
prehensile : prehensil
prelusive : prelusiv
premise, premiss : premis
premise, *v.* : premize
premised : premized
preordained : preordaind
preparative : preparativ
prepositive : prepositiv
prepossessed : prepossest
prerequisite : prerequisit
prerogative : prerogativ
prescriptive : prescriptiv
presentable : presentabl
preservative : preservativ
preserve : preserv
preserved : preservd
pressed : prest
presumable : presumabl
presumptive : presumptiv
pretense, pretence : pretense
preterit, preterite : preterit
prevailed : prevaild
preventable : preventabl
preventive : preventiv
preyed : preyd
pricked : prickt
prickle : prickl
primitive : primitiv
principle : principl
principled : principld
prinked : prinkt
prisoned : prisond
pristine : pristin
privative : privativ
probable : probabl
probative : probativ
procreative : procreativ
procurable : procurabl
producible : producibl
productive : productiv
productiveness : productivness
professed : profest
proffered : profferd
profitable : profitabl
progressed : progrest
progressive : progressiv
prohibitive : prohibitiv
projectile : projectil
prologue : prolog
prolonged : prolongd
promise : promis
promised : promist
promotive : promotiv
propagable : propagabl
propelled : propeld
prophecy : profecy
prophesy : profesy
prophet : profet
prophetess : profetess
prophetic : profetic
prophylactic : profylactic
proportionable : proportionabl
proportioned : proportiond
propped : propt
propulsive : propulsiv
proscriptive : proscriptiv
prospective : prospectiv
prospered : prosperd
protective : protectiv
protractive : protractiv
protrusive : protrusiv
provable : provabl
provocative : provocativ
prowled : prowld
published : publisht
puckered : puckerd
puddle : pudl
puddled : pudld
puddling : pudling
puerile : pueril
puff : puf
puffed : puft
pull : pul
pulled : puld
pulsatile : pulsatil
pulsative : pulsativ
pulsed : pulst
pulverable : pulverabl
pumped : pumpt
punched : puncht
punishable : punishabl
punished : punisht
punitive : punitiv
punned : pund
purchasable : purchasabl
purgative : purgativ
purled : purld
purline, purlin : purlin
purloined : purloind
purple : purpl
purpled : purpld
purr : pur
purred : purd
pursed : purst
purveyed : purveyd
pushed : pusht
putative : putativ
putrefactive : putrefactiv
puttered : putterd
puzzle : puzl
puzzled : puzld

Q.

quacked : quackt
quadruple : quadrupl
quaff : quaf
quaffed : quaft
quailed : quaild
qualitative : qualitativ
quantitative : quantitativ
quarreled, quarrelled : quarreld
quarrelsome : quarrelsum
quay, key : key
quell : quel
quelled : queld
quenched : quencht
queue, cue : cue
quibble : quibl
quibbled : quibld
quickened : quickend
quiddle : quidl
quill : quil
quivered : quiverd

R.

racked : rackt
raffle : rafl
raffled : rafld
railed : raild
rained : raind
raise : raiz
raised : raizd
ramble : rambl
rambled : rambld
rammed : ramd
ramped : rampt
rancour, rancor : rancor
ranked : rankt
rankle : rankl
rankled : rankld
ransacked : ransackt
ransomed : ransomd
rapped, rapt : rapt
rasped : raspt
rattle : ratl
rattled : ratld
raveled, ravelled : raveld
raveling, ravelling : raveling
ravened : ravend
ravished : ravisht
reached : reacht
read : red
ready : redy
realm : relm
reaped : reapt
reared : reard
reasonable : reasonabl
reasoned : reasond
rebelled : rebeld
receipt : receit
receivable : receivabl
receive : receiv
received : receivd
receptive : receptiv
recoiled : recoild
recover : recuver
recovered : recuverd
rectangle : rectangl
reddened : reddend
redoubt : redout
redressive : redressiv
reductive : reductiv
reefed : reeft
reeked : reekt
reeled : reeld
referred : referd
reflective : reflectiv
reflexive : reflexiv
reformative : reformativ
reformed : reformd
refreshed : refresht
refusal : refuzal
refuse, *v.* : refuze
regressive : regressiv
rehearse : reherse
rehearsed : reherst
reined : reind
rejoined : rejoind
relapse : relaps
relapsed : relapst
relative : relativ
relaxed : relaxt
released : releast
relieve : reliev
relieved : relievd
relinquished : relinquisht
relished : relisht
remained : remaind
remarkable : remarkabl
remarked : remarkt
remembered : rememberd
remissible : remissibl
remunerative : remunerativ
rendered : renderd
renowned : renownd
repaired : repaird
reparable : reparabl
reparative : reparativ
repelled : repeld
replenished : replenisht
representative : representativ
repressed : represt
reprieve : repriev
reprieved : reprievd
reproached : reproacht
reproductive : reproductiv
reptile : reptil
republished : republisht
repulsive : repulsiv
requisite : requisit
resemble : resembl
resembled : resembld
reserve : reserv
reserved : reservd
resistible : resistibl
resolve : resolv
resolved : resolvd
receptive : receptiv
respite : respit
responsible : responsibl
responsive : responsiv
restive : restiv
restrained : restraind
restrictive : restrictiv
retailed : retaild
retained : retaind
retaliative : retaliativ
retentive : retentiv
retouch : retuch
retouched : retucht
retrenched : retrencht
retributive : retributiv
retrievable : retrievabl
retrieve : retriev
retrieved : retrievd
retrospective : retrospectiv
returned : returnd
reveled, revelled : reveld
reveling, revelling : reveling
reversed : reverst
reversible : reversibl
reviewed : reviewd
revise : revize
revolve : revolv
revolved : revolvd
revulsive : revulsiv
rhyme, rime : rime
rhymer, rimer : rimer
ridden : ridn
riddle : ridl
riddled : ridld
riffraff : rifraf
rigged : rigd
rigor, rigour : rigor
rill : ril
rime, rhyme : rime
rimple : rimpl
rinsed : rinst
ripened : ripend
ripple : ripl
rippled : ripld
rise, *v.* : rize
risen : rizn
risible : risibl
risked : riskt
rivaled, rivalled : rivald
riven : rivn
riveted, rivetted : riveted
roared : roard
robbed : robd
rocked : rockt
roiled : roild
rolled : rold
romped : rompt
roofed : rooft
roomed : roomd
rose : roze
rotten : rotn
rough : ruf
roughen : rufen
roughened : rufend
roughening : rufening
rowed : rowd
ruff : ruf
ruffed : ruft
ruffle : rufl
rundle : rundl
rushed : rusht
rustle : rustl
rustled : rustld

S.

saber, sabre : saber
sabered : saberd
sacked : sackt
saddened : sadend
saddle : sadl
saddled : sadld
sagged : sagd
sailed : saild
saltpetre, -peter : saltpeter
salve : salv
salved : salvd
samphire : samfire
sanative : sanativ
sandaled : sandald
sanguine : sanguin
sapphire : saffire
sardine : sardin
sashed : sasht
sauntered : saunterd
savior, saviour : savior
savor, savour : savor
savored, savoured : savord
scalped : scalpt

scanned : scand
scarce : scarse
scarcity : scarsity
scarfed : scarft
scarred : scard
scattered : scatterd
scent, sent : sent
scepter, sceptre : scepter
sceptered, sceptred : scepterd
sceptic, skeptic : skeptic
scholar : scolar
scholastic : scolastic
school : scool
schooner : scooner
scimitar, cimitar : cimitar
scissors : cissors
scoff : scof
scoffed : scoft
scooped : scoopt
scorned : scornd
scoured : scourd
scourge : scurge
scrabble : scrabl
scramble : scrambl
scrambled : scrambld
scratch : scrach
scratched : scracht
screamed : screamd
screeched : screecht
screened : screend
screwed : screwd
scribble : scribl
scribbled : scribld
scrawled : scrawld
scrubbed : scrubd
scuffle : scufl
scuffled : scufld
scull : scul
sculled : sculd
scummed : scumd
scurrile : scurril
scuttle : scutl
scuttled : scutld
scythe, sithe : sithe
sealed : seald
seamed : seamd
search : serch
searched : sercht
seared : seard
seasonable : seasonabl
seclusive : seclusiv
secretive : secretiv
sedative : sedativ
seductive : seductiv
seemed : seemd
seesawed : seesawd
seize : seiz
seized : seizd
sell : sel
selves : selvs
sensed : senst
sensible : sensibl
sensitive : sensitiv
separable : separabl
separative : separativ
sepulcher, sepulchre : sepulcher
sepulchered, sepulchred : sepulcherd
sequestered : sequesterd
seraph : seraf
seraphic : serafic
seraphim : serafim
serve : serv
served : servd
serviceable : serviceabl
servile : servil
sessile : sessil
settle : setl
settled : setld
settlement : setlment
sewed : sewd
sextile : sextil
shackle : shackl
shackled : shackld
shadowed : shadowd
shall : shal
shambles : shambls
sharpened : sharpend
sheared : sheard
sheaves : sheavs
shell : shel
shelled : sheld
sheltered : shelterd
shelve : shelv, *shelvs*
shelved : shelvd
sheriff : sherif
shingle : shingl
shingled : shingld
shingles : shingls
shipped : shipt
shirked : shirkt
shivered : shiverd
shocked : shockt
shopped : shopt
shortened : shortend
shove : shuv
shoved : shuvd
shoving : shuving
shovel : shuvel
shoveled : shuveld
showed : showd
shrieked : shriekt
shrill : shril
shrugged : shrugd
shuffle : shuffl
shuffled : shufld
shuttle : shutl
siccative : siccativ
sickened : sickend
sieve : siv
sighed : sighd
signed : signd
significative : significativ
sill : sil
silvered : silverd
simple : simpl
since : sinse
single : singl
singled : singld
sipped : sipt
siphon : sifon
sithe, *see* scythe
sizable : sizabl
sketch : skech
sketched : skecht
skiff : skif
skill : skil
skilled : skild
skimmed : skimd
skinned : skind
skipped : skipt
skull : skul
skulled : skuld
slacked : slackt
slackened : slackend
slammed : slamd
slapped : slapt
slaughter : slauter
slaughtered : slauterd
sleeve : sleev
sleeved : sleevd
slidden : slidn
slipped : slipt
slivered : sliverd
slouched : sloucht
slough : sluf
sloughed : sluft
slumbered : slumberd
slurred : slurd
smacked : smackt
smashed : smasht
smeared : smeard
smell : smel
smelled : smeld, smelt
smirked : smirkt
smoothed : smoothd
smuggle : smugl
smuggled : smugld
snaffle : snafl
snapped : snapt
snarled : snarld
snatch : snach
snatched : snacht
sneaked : sneakt
sneered : sneerd
sneeze : sneez
sneezed : sneezd
sniff : snif
sniffed : snift
snivel : snivel
sniveled, snivelled : sniveld
snooze : snooz
snoozed : snoozd
snowed : snowd
snubbed : snubd
snuff : snuf
snuffed : snuft
snuffle : snufl
snuffled : snuffld
snuggle : snugl
snuggled : snugld
soaked : soakt
soaped : soapt
soared : soard
sobbed : sobd
sobered : soberd
sodden : sodn
softened : softend
soiled : soild
sojourn : sojurn
sojourned : sojurnd
sojourner : sojurner
soldered : solderd
soluble : solubl
solutive : solutiv
solve : solv
solved : solvd
sombre, somber : somber
some : sum
-some : -sum
somebody : sumbody
somehow : sumhow
somersault, sumersault : sumersault
somerset : sumerset
something : sumthing
son : sun
sophism : sofism
sophist : sofist
sophisticate : sofisticate
sophistry : sofistry
sophomore : sofomore
sophomoric : sofomoric
source : sourse
soured : sourd
southerly : sutherly
southern : suthern
southron : suthron
sovereign : soveren
sovereignty : soverenty
sowed : sowd
spangle : spangl
spangled : spangld
spanked : spankt
spanned : spand
sparkle : sparkl
sparkled : sparkld
sparred : spard
spattered : spatterd
speared : speard
specked : speckt
speckle : speckl
speckled : speckld
spectacle : spectacl
spectacles : spectacls
specter, spectre : specter
spell : spel
spelled : speld
spewed : spewd
sphenoid : sfenoid
sphere : sfere
spherical : sferical
spherics : sferics
spheroid : sferoid
spherule : sferule
sphinx : sfinx
spill : spil
spilled : spild, spilt
spindle : spindl
spindled : spindld
spittle : spittl
splashed : splasht
spoiled : spoild, spoilt
sponge : spunge
sprained : spraind
sprawled : sprawld
spread : spred
spright : sprite
sprightly : spritely
spurned : spurnd
spurred : spurd
sputtered : sputterd
squandered : squanderd
squawled : squawld
squeaked : squeakt
squealed : squeald
squeeze : squeez
squeezed : squeezd
stacked : stackt
staff : staf
stained : staind
stalled : stalld
stammered : stammerd
stamped : stampt
stanched : stancht
starred : stard
startle : startl
startled : startld
starve : starv
starved : starvd
stayed : stayd
stead : sted
steadfast : stedfast
steady : stedy
stealth : stelth
steamed : steamd
steeped : steept
steeple : steepl
steered : steerd
stemmed : stemd
stenographer : stenografer
stenographic : stenografic
stenography : stenografy
stepped : stept
sterile : steril
stewed : stewd
stickle : stickl
stickled : stickld
stiff : stif
stiffened : stiffend
still : stil
stilled : stild
stirred : stird
stitch : stich
stitched : sticht
stocked : stockt
stomach : stumac
stomached : stumact
stomachic : stumachic
stooped : stoopt
stopped : stopt
stopple : stopl
stormed : stormd
stowed : stowd
straddle : stradl
straddled : stradld
straggle : stragl
straggled : stragld
strained : straind
strangle : strangl
strangled : strangld
strapped : strapt
streaked : streakt, streaked, a.
strengthened : strengthend
stretch : strech
stretched : strecht
stricken : strickn
stripped : stript
striven : strivn
stroll : strol
strolled : strolld, strold
stubble : stubl
stuff : stuf, *stufs*
stuffed : stuft
stumped : stumpt
stuttered : stutterd
subjective : subjectiv
subjunctive : subjunctiv
submissive : submissiv
subtile : subtil
subtle : sutl
subtly : sutly
subversive : subversiv
successive : successiv
succor, succour : succor
succored, succoured : succord
succumb : succum
succumbed : succumd
sucked : suckt
suckle : suckl
suckled : suckld
suffered : sufferd
suffixed : suffixt
suffuse : suffuze
suggestive : suggestiv
suitable : suitabl
sulphate : sulfate
sulphur : sulfur
sulphurate : sulfurate
sulphuret : sulfuret
sulphuric : sulfuric
sulphurous : sulfurous
summed : sumd
sundered : sunderd
superlative : superlativ
supple : supl
suppressed : supprest
suppurative : suppurativ
surcingle : surcingl
surpassed : surpast
surprise : surprize
surveyed : surveyd
swaddle : swaddl
swagged : swagd
swallowed : swallowd
swamped : swampt
swayed : swayd
sweat : swet
sweetened : sweetend
swell : swel
swelled : sweld
sweltered : swelterd
swerve : swerv
swerved : swervd
swollen, swoln : swoln
swooned : swoond
sylph : sylf
synagogue : synagog

T.

tabernacle : tabernacl
tacked : tackt
tackle : tackl
tackled : tackld
tactile : tactil
tagged : tagd
talkative : talkativ
talked : talkd
tangible : tangibl
tanned : tand
tapered : taperd
tapped : tapt
tariff : tarif
tarred : tard
tasked : taskt
tasseled : tasseld
tattered : tatterd
tattle : tatl
tattled : tatld
taxable : taxabl
tazed : taxt
teachable : teachabl
teemed : teemd
telegraph : telegraf
telegraphed : telegraft
telegraphic : telegrafic
telegraphy : telegrafy
telephone : telefone
telephonic : telefonic
tell : tel
tempered : temperd
temple : templ
tenable : tenabl
tendered : tenderd
termed : termd
terrible : terribl
thanked : thankt
thawed : thawd
theater, theatre : theater
themselves : themselvs
thence : thense
thickened : thickend
thieve : thiev
thieved : thievd
thimble : thimbl
thinned : thind
thistle : thistl
thorough : thuro
though, tho' : tho
thrashed : thrasht
thread : thred
threat : thret
threaten : threten
threatened : thretnd
thrill : thril
thrilled : thrild
throbbed : throbd
thronged : throngd
throttle : throtl
throttled : throtld
through, thro' : thru
throughout : thruout
thrummed : thrumd
thumb : thum
thumbed : thumd
thumped : thumpt
thundered : thunderd
thwacked : thwackt
ticked : tickt
tickle : tickl
tickled : tickld
tierce : tierse
till : til
tillable : tillabl
tilled : tild
tingle : tingl
tingled : tingld
tinkered : tinkerd
tinkle : tinkl
tinkled : tinkld
tinned : tind
tipped : tipt
tipple : tipl
tippled : tipld
tipstaff : tipstaf
tiresome : tiresum
tisic : *see* phthisic
tittered : titterd
tittle : titl
toiled : toild
toilsome : toilsum
tolerable : tolerabl
tolled : tolld, told
ton : tun
tongue : tung
tongued : tungd
toothache : toothake
toothed : tootht
topographer : topografer
topography : topografy
topple : topl
toppled : topld
tossed, tost : tost
tottered : totterd
touch : tuch
touched : tucht
touchy : tuchy
tough : tuf
toughen : tufen
toughened : tufend
towed : towd
toyed : toyd
traceable : traceabl
tracked : trackt
tractable : tractabl
trafficked : traffickt
trailed : traild
trained : traind
tramped : trampt
trample : trampl
trampled : trampld
trance : transe
tranquilize, tranquillise : tranquilize
transferred : transferd
transformed : transformd
transfuse : transfuze
transmissive : transmissiv
trapanned : trapand
trapped : trapt
traveled, travelled : traveld
traveler, traveller : traveler
treacherous : trecherous
treachery : trechery
treacle : treacl
tread : tred
treadle : tredl
treasure : trezure
treasurer : trezurer
treasury : trezury
treatise : treatis
treble : trebl
tremble : trembl
trembled : trembld
trenched : trencht
trepanned : trepand
trespassed : trespast
trestle : trestl, tressel
tricked : trickt
trickle : trickl
trickled : trickld
triglyph : triglyf
trill : tril
trilled : trild
trimmed : trimmd
triple : tripl
tripled : tripld
tripped : tript
triumph : triumf
triumphal : triumfal
triumphant : triumfant
triumphed : triumft
trodden : trodn
trooped : troopt
trouble : trubl
troubled : trubld
troublesome : trublsum
troublous : trublous
trough : trof
trucked : truckt

truckle : truckl
truckled : truckld
trumped : trumpt
tucked : tuckt
tugged : tugd
tumble : tumbl
tumbled : tumbld
turned : turnd
turtle : turtl
twaddle : twaddl
twanged : twangd
tweaked : tweakt
twelve : twelv
twill : twil
twilled : twild
twinkle : twinkl
twinkled : twinkld
twirled : twirld
twitch : twich
twitched : twicht
twittered : twitterd
typographer : typografer
typographical : typografical
typography : typografy

U.

un-: *negativ prefix :* see the simpl forms.
uncle : uncl
unwonted : unwunted
use, *v.* : uze
usual : uzual
uterine : uterin

V.

vaccine : vaccin
valuable : valuabl
valve : valv
vamped : vampt
vanished : vanisht
vanquished : vanquisht
vapor, vapour : vapor
vapored, vapoured : vapord
variable : variabl
vegetable : vegetabl
vegetative : vegetativ
vehicle : vehicl
veil : veil
veiled : veild
veined : veind
veneered : veneerd
ventricle : ventricl
veritable : veritabl
versed : verst
versicle : versicl
vesicle : vesicl
viewed : viewd
vigor, vigour : vigor
vindictive : vindictiv
vineyard : vinyard
visible : visibl
vocative : vocativ
volatile : volatil
vouched : voucht

W.

wafered : waferd
wagered : wagerd
wagged : wagd
waggle : wagl
waggled : wagld
wailed : waild
waive : waiv
waived : waivd
walked : walkt
warble : warbl
warbled : warbld
warmed : warmd
warred : ward
washed : washt
watch : wach
watched : wacht
watered : waterd
waxed : waxt
weakened : weakend
wealth : welth
wealthy : welthy
weaned : weand
weapon : wepon
weather : wether
weathered : wetherd
weave : weav
webbed : webd
weened : weend
welcome : welcum
welcomed : welcumd
well : wel
welled : weld
were : wer
wheeled : wheeld
wheeze : wheez
wheezed : wheezd
whence : whense
whimpered : whimperd
whipped : whipt
whir, whirr : whir
whirled : whirld
whirred : whird
whisked : whiskt
whispered : whisperd
whistle : whistl
whistled : whistld
whizzed : whizd
whole : hole
wholesale : holesale
wholesome : holesum
wholly : holely
whooped : whoopt
will : wil
willed : willd, wild
willful, wilful : wilful
wimble : wimbl
winged : wingd
winked : winkt
winnowed : winnowd
wintered : winterd
wished : wisht
witch : wich
witched : wicht
withered : witherd
withholden : withholdn
women : wimen
won : wun
wonder : wunder
wondered : wunderd
wonderful : wunderful
wondrous : wundrous
wont : wunt
wonted : wunted
worm : wurm
wormed : wurmd
worry : wurry
worse : wurse
worship : wurship
worshiped, worshipped : wurshipt
worst : wurst
worth : wurth
worthless : wurthless
worthy : wurthy
wrangle : wrangl
wrangled : wrangld
wrapped : wrapt
wreaked : wreakt
wrecked : wreckt
wrenched : wrencht
wrestle : wrestl
wrestled : wrestld
wretch : wrech
wretched : wreched
wriggle : wrigl
wriggled : wrigld
wrinkle : wrinkl
wrinkled : wrinkld
written : writn

X.

xanthine : xanthin
xylography : xylografy

Y.

yawned : yawnd
yeaned : yeand
yearn : yern
yearned : yernd
yell : yel
yelled : yeld
yeoman : yoman
yerked : yerkt
young : yung

Z.

zealot : zelot
zealous : zelous
zephyr : zefyr
zincography : zincografy
zoography : zoografy

LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN THIS WORK.

a., adj. stands for	adjective.
abbrev.	abbreviated.
abl.	ablative.
Abp.	Archbishop.
acc.	accusative.
Acous.	Acoustics.
act.	active.
adv.	adverb.
Agric.	Agriculture.
Alban.	Albanian.
Alg.	Algebra.
Am., Amer.	America, American.
Am.	Amos.
Am. Cyc.	Appleton's American Cyclopedia.
Anal. Geom.	Analytic Geometry.
Anat.	Anatomy.
Anc.	Ancient, anciently.
Angl. Ch.	Anglican Church.
Antiq.	Antiquities.
aor.	aorist.
Ar.	Arabic.
Arch.	Architecture.
Arch. Pub. Soc.	Architectural Pub. Society.
Arith.	Arithmetic.
Arm., Armor.	Armorican.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.
Astrol.	Astrology.
Astron.	Astronomy.
aug.	augmentative.
Bank.	Banking.
Beau. & Fl., *B. & Fl.*	Beaumont & Fletcher.
Bib.	Biblical.
Bib. Sacra	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Bibliog.	Bibliography.
Biol.	Biology.
Bisc.	Biscayan.
B. Jon.	Ben Jonson.
Bk. of Com. Prayer	Book of Common Prayer.
Blackw. Mag.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bohem.	Bohemian.
Bot.	Botany, Botanical.
Bp.	Bishop.
Brande & C.	Brande & Cox.
Braz.	Brazilian.
Brit. Critic	British Critic.
Brit. Quar. Rev.	British Quarterly Review.
Burl.	Burlesque.
C.	Centigrade.
Cant.	Canticles (Song of Solomon).
Carp.	Carpentry.
Catal.	Catalan.
Cath. Dict.	Catholic Dictionary.
Celt.	Celtic.
Cf.	*Confer* (compare).
Ch.	Church.
Chald.	Chaldee.
Chem.	Chemistry.
Ch. Hist.	Church History.
Chin.	Chinese.
Chron.	Chronology, Chronicles.
Civ.	Civil.
Class.	Classical.
Class. Myth.	Classical Mythology.
Col.	Colossians.
Colloq., coll.	Colloquial, colloquially.
Com.	Commerce, Common.
comp.	compound, compounded, composition.
compar.	comparative.
conj.	conjunction.
Con. Sect.	Conic Sections.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
Copt.	Coptic.
Corn.	Cornish.
corrupt.	corrupted, corruption.
Cotgr.	Cotgrave.
Cyc. Med.	Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine.
Crim. Law	Criminal Law.
Crystallog.	Crystallography.
Cyc.	Cyclopedia.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish, Daniel.
dat.	dative.
def.	definition.
Deut.	Deuteronomy.
Dial.	Dialectic.
dim.	diminutive.
Dioscor.	Dioscorides.
Disp.	Dispensatory.
Disus.	Disused.
Dom. Econ.	Domestic Economy.
Dublin Univ. Mag.	Dublin University Magazine.
Dyn.	Dynamics.
E.	English.
Eccl.	Ecclesiastical, Ecclesiastes.
Eccl. Hist.	Ecclesiastical History.
Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Rev.	Eclectic Review.
Ed. Rev.	Edinburgh Review.
e. g.	*exempli gratia* (for example).
Egypt.	Egyptian.
Elec.	Electricity, Electrical.
emph.	emphatic.
Encyc.	Encyclopedia.
Encyc. Amer.	Encyclopædia Americana.
Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica.
Encyc. Dict.	Hunter's Encyclopedic Dictionary.
Eng.	England, English.
Eng.	Engraving.
Eng. Cyc.	English Cyclopedia.
Engin.	Engineering.
Eol.	Eolic.
Eph., Ephes.	Ephesians.
equiv.	equivalent.
Esd.	Esdras.
esp.	especially.
Etch. & Eng.	Etching & Engraving.
Ethnol.	Ethnology.
etym., etymol.	etymology.
Ex., Exod.	Exodus.
Ezek.	Ezekiel.
F.	French.
f., fem.	feminine.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.
Far.	Farriery.
Feud.	Feudal.
Fig.	Figurative, figuratively.
Finn.	Finnish.
For. Quart. Rev.	Foreign Quarterly Review.
Fort.	Fortification.
fr.	from.
Fr.	French.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic.
fut.	future.
G.	German.
Gael.	Gaelic.
Gal.	Galen.
Gal.	Galatians.
Galv.	Galvanism.
gen.	generally, genitive.
Geneal.	Genealogy.
Gent. Mag.	Gentleman's Magazine.
Geog.	Geography.
Geol.	Geology.
Geom.	Geometry.
Ger.	German.
Goth.	Gothic.
Gov. of Tongue	Government of the Tongue.
Gr.	Greek.
Gram.	Grammar.
Gris.	Grisons.
Gun.	Gunnery.
H.	High.
Hab.	Habakkuk.
Hag.	Haggai.
Ham. Nav. Encyc.	Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia.
Heb.	Hebrew, Hebrews.
Her.	Heraldry.
Hind.	Hindostanee.
Hipp.	Hippocrates.
Hist.	History.
Horol.	Horology.
Hort.	Horticulture.
Hung.	Hungarian.
Hydraul.	Hydraulics.
Hydros.	Hydrostatics.
hypoth.	hypothetical.
Icel.	Icelandic.
i. e.	*id est* (that is).
Illust.	Illustration, Illustrated.
imp.	imperfect.
Imp. Dict.	Imperial Dictionary.
incho.	inchoative.
ind.	indicative.
indef.	indefinite.
inf.	infinitive.
intens.	intensive.
interj.	interjection.
Internat. Cyc.	International Cyclopedia.
Ion.	Ionic.
i. q.	*idem quod* (the same as).
Ir.	Irish.
Is., Isa.	Isaiah.
It.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
Jas.	James.
Jav.	Javanese.
Jer.	Jeremiah.
Join.	Joinery.
Josh.	Joshua.
Judg.	Judges.
K.	Kings.
L.	Latin.
L.	Low.
Lam.	Lamentations.
Lapp.	Lappish.
Lat.	Latin.
LD.	Low Dutch.
Lett.	Lettish.
Lev.	Leviticus.
LG.	Low German.
LGr.	Low Greek.
Linn.	Linnæus.
Lit., lit.	Literally, literally.
Lit.	Literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
LL.	Low Latin.
M.	Middle.
m., masc.	masculine.
Maced.	Macedonian.
Mach.	Machinery.
Mad.	Madam.
Mag.	Magazine.
Mal.	Malachi.
Malay.	Malayan.
Man.	Manège.
Manuf.	Manufacturing
Mar.	Maritime.
Math.	Mathematics, Mathematical.
Matt.	Matthew.
Mech.	Mechanics.
Med.	Medicine.
Metal.	Metallurgy.
Metaph.	Metaphysics.
Meteor.	Meteorology.
mgr.	milligrams.
MHG.	Middle High German.
Micros.	Microscopy.
Mil.	Military.
Min.	Mineralogy.
Mir. for Mag.	Mirror for Magistrates.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
Moham.	Mohammedan.
Mozley & W.	Mozley & Whiteley.
Mus.	Music.
Myst.	Mysteries.
Myth.	Mythology.
N.	New.
n.	noun.
Nat. Hist.	Natural History.
Nat. ord.	Natural order.
Naut.	Nautical.
Nav.	Navy.
Navig.	Navigation.
N. Brit. Rev.	North British Review.
Neh.	Nehemiah.
neut.	neuter.
New Am. Cyc.	New American Cyclopedia.
New Month. Mag.	New Monthly Magazine.
NF.	New French.
NGr.	New Greek.
NHeb.	New Hebrew.
NL.	New Latin.
nom.	nominative.
Norm. F.	Norman French.
North Am. Rev.	North American Review
Norw.	Norwegian.
Num.	Numbers.
Numis.	Numismatics.
O.	Old.
Ob.	Obadiah.
Obs.	Obsolete.
Obsoles.	Obsolescent.
OCelt.	Old Celtic.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
OE.	Old English.
OF.	Old French.

OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OFries.	Old Friesic.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OGr.	Old Greek.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIcel.	Old Icelandic.
OIr.	Old Irish.
OIt.	Old Italian.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ON.	Old Norse.
OPer.	Old Persian.
OPg.	Old Portuguese.
OPol.	Old Polish.
Opt.	Optics.
orig.	original, originally.
Ornith.	Ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
OSlav.	Old Slavic.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
Oxf. Gloss.	Oxford Glossary of **Architecture**.
p.	participle, page.
p. a.	participial adjective.
Paint.	Painting.
Paleon.	Paleontology.
pass.	passive.
Pathol.	Pathology.
P. Cyc.	Penny Cyclopedia.
Per.	Persian.
perh.	perhaps.
pers.	person.
Persp.	Perspective.
Pert.	Pertaining.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
Pet.	Peter.
Pg.	Portuguese.
Pharm.	Pharmacy, **Pharmacopœia**.
Phil.	Philippians.
Philem.	Philemon.
Philol.	Philology.
Philos.	Philosophy.
Phon.	Phonetics.
Photog.	Photography.
Photom.	Photometry.
Phren.	Phrenology.
Phys.	Physics.
Phys. Sci.	Physical Science.
Physiol.	Physiology.
pl.	plural.
Poet.	Poetry, Poetical.
Pol.	Polish.
Polit. Econ., *Pol. Econ.*	Political Economy.
Pop. Sci. Monthly	Popular Science Monthly.
pp.	pages.
p. p.	participle past.
P. Plowman	Piers Plowman.
p. pr., *p. ple.*	participle present.
Pr.	Provençal.
Pref.	Preface.
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pret.	preterit.
prin.	principally.
Print.	Printing.
priv.	privative.
prob.	probably.
pron.	Pronunciation, pronounced, pronoun.
prop.	properly.
Pros.	Prosody.
Prov.	Provincial.
Prov.	Proverbs.
Ps., *Psa.*	Psalms.
Pyro.-elect.	Pyro-electricity.
Quart. Rev.	Quarterly Review.
q. v.	*quod vide* (which see).
R.	Rare.
R. C.	Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch.	Roman Catholic Church.
Rep. Sec. of War	Report of Secretary of War.
Rev.	Revelation.
Rev.	Review.
Rev. Ver.	Revised Version (of the Bible).
Rhet.	Rhetoric.
R. of Brunne	Robert of Brunne.
R. of Gl.	Robert of Gloucester.
Rom.	Roman, Romans.
Rom. Cath.	Roman Catholic.
Rom. of R.	Romaunt of the Rose.
Rpts.	Reports.
Russ.	Russian.
Sam.	Samaritan.
Sam.	Samuel.
Sat. Rev.	Saturday Review.
Sax.	Saxon.
sc.	*scilicet* (being understood).
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Sci.	Science.
Sci. Amer.	Scientific American.
Scot.	Scotland, Scottish.
Script.	Scripture, Scriptural.
Sculp.	Sculpture.
Serb.	Serbian.
Serv.	Servian.
Shak.	Shakespeare.
sing.	singular.
Skr.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish.
Specif.	Specifically.
Stat.	Statuary.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
Surg.	Surgery.
Surv.	Surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
Syd. Soc. Lex.	Sydenham Society **Lexicon**.
Syn.	Synonyms.
Synop.	Synopsis.
Syr.	Syriac.
Tart.	Tartaric.
Teleg.	Telegraphy.
term.	termination.
Test.	Testament.
Theol.	Theology.
Thes.	Thessalonians.
Tim.	Timothy.
Todd & B.	Todd & Bowman.
Trans.	Translation.
Treas.	Treasury.
Trig.	Trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
Typog.	Typography.
Univ.	University.
Up.	Upper.
U. S.	United States.
U. S. Disp.	United States **Dispensatory**.
U. S. Pharm.	United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. Int. Rev. Statutes	United States **Internal Revenue** Statutes.
usu.	usually.
v.	verb.
var.	variety.
vb. n.	verbal noun.
Veter.	Veterinary.
v. i.	verb **intransitive**.
Vitr.	Vitruvius.
v. t.	verb **transitive**.
W.	Welsh.
Wall.	Wallachian.
Westm. Cat.	Westminster **Catechism**.
Westm. Rev.	Westminster **Review**.
Zech.	Zechariah.
Zeph.	Zephaniah.
Zoöl.	Zoölogy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

*** In the **vocabulary**, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, which have not become anglicized, are printed with two bars before them; as, ‖ **Aard′-vark′**, ‖ **A′ban′don′**, ‖ **Ac′a-rī′na**.

*** Words which are to be written or printed with a hyphen between their components have this hyphen indicated by a mark longer and heavier than the short light hyphen used to indicate the division between unaccented syllables; as, **A′ble-bod′ied**; **Aus′tro-Hun-ga′ri-an**; **E-lec′tro-bi-ol′o-gy**.

*** Part of a word is often omitted in the respelling for pronunciation when this omission can be readily supplied from a near word, usually the next preceding word, which has this part pronounced. The well-known suffixes **-bly**, **-ed** (when not contracted), **-ess**, **-est**, **-ing**, **-ish**, **-ist**, **-less**, **-ly**, **-ness**, and **-ship**, are not usually respelled. See **De′vi-a′tion** and **Hu′mor-ous-ly**, whose full respelling would be (dē′vĭ-ā′shŭn) and (hū′mẽr-ŭs-lў *or* ū′mẽr-ŭs-lў).

*** The figures in connection with the respelling refer to sections in the Guide to Pronunciation, pp. lv–lxxviii.

*** The sign √ prefixed to a number in the etymologies refers to the same number in the list of Indo-Germanic Roots, pp. xlvii–liii.

*** For plurals which are not given, see the Rules for Spelling under Orthography, §§ 18–26, pp. xc–xcii.

*** Where reference is made to an illustration in the Appendix — "See *Illust.* in Append."— such illustration will be found there under its proper head. (See *Index*, p. vi.)

*** When instead of, or in addition to, a definition, there is a reference, introduced by *See*, to another word, the word referred to is the one usually preferred.

*** It will be observed that the *hyphen* is less frequently used than in former editions. Some words which are not infrequently so connected are given as continuous words, others as phrases. The hyphen in compounds seems to make the component words visibly distinct. The practice of lexicographers, authors, and printers is so various in this matter that in a multitude of instances it is hypercritical or whimsical to pronounce dogmatically that either the use or the omission of the hyphen is the only correct form. The general principle followed in this work is to refrain from using the hyphen, (1) when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined, and (2) when the compound may have the form of a continuous word without confusing the eye. But this principle, however reasonable, can not be rigidly applied, because good usage, which must be respected, does not invariably conform to it.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (*named* ā *in the English, and most commonly* ă *in other languages*). The first letter of the English and of many other alphabets. The capital A of the alphabets of Middle and Western Europe, as also the small letter (a), besides the forms in Italic, black letter, etc., are all descended from the old Latin A, which was borrowed from the Greek *Alpha*, of the same form; and this was made from the first letter (𐤀) of the Phœnician alphabet, the equivalent of the Hebrew *Aleph*, and itself of Egyptian origin. The *Aleph* was a consonant letter, with a guttural breath sound that was not an element of Greek articulation; and the Greeks took it to represent their vowel *Alpha* with the ă sound, the Phœnician alphabet having no vowel symbols.

This letter, in English, is used for several different vowel sounds. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 43–74. The regular long *a*, as in *fate*, etc., is a comparatively modern sound, and has taken the place of what, till about the early part of the 17th century, was a sound of the quality of ä (*a* in *far*).

2. (*Mus.*) The name of the sixth tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the first tone of the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor. The second string of the violin is tuned to the A in the treble staff. — **A sharp** (A♯) is the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. — **A flat** (A♭) is the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

A per se (L. *per se* by itself), one preëminent; a nonesuch. [*Obs.*]

> O fair Creseide, the flower and *A per se*
> Of Troy and Greece. *Chaucer.*

A (ā, *emph.* ā). **1.** [Shortened form of *an*. AS. *ān* one. See ONE.] An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. "At *a* birth;" "In *a* word;" "At *a* blow." *Shak.* It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, or a quality individualized, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* or *good many* is interposed; as, *a* dog, *a* house, *a* man; *a* color; *a* sweetness; *a* hundred, *a* fleet, *a* regiment; *a* few persons, *a* great many days. It is used for *an*, for the sake of euphony, before words beginning with a consonant sound [for exception of certain words beginning with *h*, see AN]; as, *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* ewe, *a* oneness, such *a* one, etc. Formerly *an* was used both before vowels and consonants.

2. [Originally the preposition *a* (*an*, *on*).] In each; to or for each; as, "twenty leagues *a* day," "a hundred pounds *a* year," "a dollar *a* yard," etc.

A (ȧ), *prep.* [Abbreviated form of *an* (AS. *on*). See ON.] **1.** In; on; at; by. [*Obs.*] "*A* God's name." "Torn *a* pieces." "Stand *a* tiptoe." "*A* Sundays." *Shak.* "Wit that men have now *a* days." *Chaucer.* "Set them *a* work." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

2. In process of; in the act of; into; to; — used with verbal substantives in *-ing* which begin with a consonant. This is a shortened form of the preposition *an* (which was used before the vowel sound); as in *a* hunting, *a* building, *a* begging. "Jacob, when he was *a* dying." *Heb.* xi. 21. "We 'll *a* birding together." "It was *a* doing." *Shak.* "He burst out *a* laughing." *Macaulay.* The hyphen may be used to connect *a* with the verbal substantive (as, *a*-hunting, *a*-building) or the words may be written separately. This form of expression is now for the most part obsolete, the *a* being omitted and the verbal substantive treated as a participle.

A. [From AS. *of* off, from. See OF.] Of. [*Obs.*] "The name of John *a* Gaunt." "What time *a* day is it?" *Shak.* "It 's six *a* clock." *B. Jonson.*

A. A barbarous corruption of *have*, of *he*, and sometimes of *it* and of *they*. "So would I *a* done." "*A* brushes his hat." *Shak.*

A. An expletive, void of sense, to fill up the meter.

> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-*a*. *Shak.*

A-. A, as a prefix to English words, is derived from various sources. (1) It frequently signifies *on* or *in* (from *an*, *a*, forms of AS. *on*), denoting a state, as in *a*foot, on foot, *a*bed, *a*miss, *a*sleep, *a*ground, *a*loft, *a*way (AS. *onweg*), and analogically, *a*blaze, *a*tremble, etc. (2) AS. *of* off, from, as in *a*down (AS. *ofdūne* off the *dun* or hill). (3) AS. *ā-* (Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, Ger. *er-*), usually giving an intensive force, and sometimes the sense of *away*, *on*, *back*, as in *a*rise, *a*bide, *a*go. (4) Old English *y-* or *i-* (corrupted from the AS. inseparable particle *ge-*, cognate with OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*, Goth. *ga-*), which, as a prefix, made no essential addition to the meaning, as in *a*ware. (5) French *à* (L. *ad* to), as in *a*base, *a*chieve. (6) L. *a*, *ab*, *abs*, from, as in *a*vert. (7) Greek insep. prefix *ἀ* without, or privative, not, as in *a*byss, *a*theist; akin to E. *un-*.

Besides these, there are other sources from which the prefix *a* takes its origin.

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. Inferior grades are indicated by A 2 and A 3.

A 1 is also applied colloquially to other things to imply superiority; prime; first-class; first-rate.

‖ **Aam** (ąm *or* äm), *n.* [D. *aam*, fr. LL. *ama;* cf. L. *hama* a water bucket, Gr. *ἄμη*.] A Dutch and German measure of liquids, varying in different cities, being at Amsterdam about 41 wine gallons, at Antwerp 36½, at Hamburg 38¼. [Written also *Aum* and *Awm*.]

‖ **Aard'-vark'** (ärd'värk'), *n.* [D., earth-pig.] (*Zoöl.*) An edentate mammal of the genus *Orycteropus*, somewhat resembling a pig, common in some parts of Southern Africa. It burrows in the ground, and feeds entirely on ants, which it catches with its long, slimy tongue.

Aard-vark (*Orycteropus Capensis*). 1/20

‖ **Aard'-wolf'** (ärd'wo͝olf'), *n.* [D., earth-wolf.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped (*Proteles Lalandii*), of South Africa, resembling the fox and hyena. See PROTELES.

Aa-ron'ic (ā-rŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the first
Aa-ron'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } high priest of the Jews.

Aar'on's rod' (ăr'ŭnz rŏd'). [See Exodus vii. 9 and Numbers xvii. 8.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A rod with one serpent twined around it, thus differing from the caduceus of Mercury, which has two.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant with a tall flowering stem; esp. the great mullein, or hag-taper, and the golden-rod.

Ab- (ăb). [Latin prep., etymologically the same as E. *of*, *off*. See OF.] A prefix in many words of Latin origin. It signifies *from*, *away*, *separating*, or *departure*, as in *ab*duct, *ab*stract, *ab*scond. See A- (6).

‖ **Ab** (ăb), *n.* [Of Syriac origin.] The fifth month of the Jewish year according to the ecclesiastical reckoning, the eleventh by the civil computation, coinciding nearly with August. *W. Smith.*

‖ **Ab'a-ca** (ăb'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [The native name.] The Manilla-hemp plant (*Musa textilis*); also, its fiber. See *Manilla hemp* under MANILLA.

A-bac'i-nate (ȧ-băs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *abacinatus*, p. p. of *abacinare; ab* off + *bacinus* a basin.] To blind by a red-hot metal plate held before the eyes. [*R.*]

A-bac'i-na'tion (ȧ-băs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of abacinating. [*R.*]

‖ **Ab'a-cis'cus** (ăb'ȧ-sĭs'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀβακίσκος*, dim. of *ἄβαξ*. See ABACUS.] (*Arch.*) One of the tiles or squares of a tessellated pavement; an abaculus.

Ab'a-cist (ăb'ȧ-sĭst), *n.* [LL. *abacista*, fr. *abacus.*] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

A-back' (ȧ-băk'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *back;* AS. *on bæc* at, on, or toward the back. See BACK.] **1.** Toward the back or rear; backward. "Therewith *aback* she started." *Chaucer.*

2. Behind; in the rear. *Knolles.*

3. (*Naut.*) Backward against the mast; — said of the sails when pressed by the wind. *Totten.*

To be taken aback. (*a*) To be driven backward against the mast; — said of the sails, also of the ship when the sails are thus driven. (*b*) To be suddenly checked, baffled, or discomfited. *Dickens.*

Ab'ack (ăb'ăk), *n.* An abacus. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ab-ac'ti-nal (ăb-ăk'tĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *ab* + E. *actinal.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the surface or end opposite to the mouth in a radiate animal; — opposed to *actinal.* "The aboral or *abactinal* area." *L. Agassiz.*

Ab-ac'tion (ăb-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Stealing cattle on a large scale. [*Obs.*]

Ab-ac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *abigere* to drive away; *ab* + *agere* to drive.] (*Law*) One who steals and drives away cattle or beasts by herds or droves. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A-bac'u-lus** (ȧ-băk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* ABACULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus.*] (*Arch.*) A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, of various colors, used in making ornamental patterns in mosaic pavements. *Fairholt.*

Ab'a-cus (ăb'ȧ-kŭs), *n.;* E. *pl.* ABACUSES; L. *pl.* ABACI (-sī). [L. *abacus, abax*, Gr. *ἄβαξ*.] **1.** A table or tray strewn with sand, anciently used for drawing, calculating, etc. [*Obs.*]

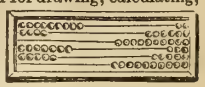

Abacus, 2.

2. A calculating table or frame; an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by balls sliding on wires, or counters in grooves, the lowest line representing units, the second line, tens, etc. It is still employed in China.

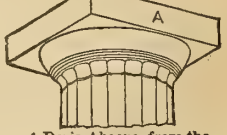

A Doric Abacus, from the Parthenon.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave. See COLUMN. (*b*) A tablet, panel, or compartment in ornamented or mosaic work.

4. A board, tray, or table, divided into perforated compartments, for holding cups, bottles, or the like; a kind of cupboard, buffet, or sideboard.

A English Gothic Abacus.

Abacus harmonicus (*Mus.*), an ancient diagram showing the structure and disposition of the keys of an instrument. *Crabb.*

Ab'a-da (ăb'ȧ-dȧ), *n.* [Pg., the female rhinoceros.] The rhinoceros. [*Obs.*] *Purchas.*

A-bad'don (ȧ-băd'dŭn), *n.* [Heb. *ābaddōn* destruction, abyss, fr. *ābad* to be lost, to perish.] **1.** The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; — the same as Apollyon and Asmodeus. *Rev.* ix. 11.

2. Hell; the bottomless pit. [*Poetic*]

> In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
> Thy bold attempt. *Milton.*

A-baft' (ȧ-bȧft'), *prep.* [Pref. *a-* on + OE. *baft, baften, biaften*, AS. *beæftan; be* by + *æftan* behind. See AFTER, AFT, BY.] (*Naut.*) Behind; toward the stern from; as, *abaft* the wheelhouse.

Abaft the beam. See under BEAM.

A-baft', *adv.* (*Naut.*) Toward the stern; aft; as, to go *abaft.*

A-bai'sance (ȧ-bā'sans), *n.* [For *obeisance;* confused with F. *abaisser*, E. *abase.*] Obeisance. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

A-bai'ser (ȧ-bā'sẽr), *n.* Ivory black or animal charcoal. *Weale.*

A-baist' (ȧ-bāst'), *p. p.* Abashed; confounded; discomfited. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ab-al'ien-ate (ăb-āl'yen-āt; 94, 106), *v. t.* [L. *abalienatus*, p. p. of *abalienare; ab* + *alienus* foreign, alien. See ALIEN.] **1.** (*Civil Law*) To transfer the title of from one to another; to alienate.

2. To estrange; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

3. To cause alienation of (mind). [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Ab-al'ien-a'tion (-āl'yen-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abalienatio*: cf. F. *abalienation.*] The act of abalienating; alienation; estrangement. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ab'a-lo'ne** (ăb'ȧ-lō'nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A univalve mollusk of the genus *Haliotis*. The shell is lined with mother-of-pearl, and used for ornamental purposes; the sea-ear. Several large species are found on the coast of California, clinging closely to the rocks.

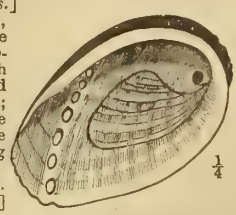

Shell of Abalone (*Haliotis tuberculata*). ¼

A-band' (ȧ-bănd'), *v. t.* [Contracted from *abandon.*]

1. To abandon. [*Obs.*]

Enforced the kingdom to *aband.* *Spenser.*

2. To banish; to expel. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

A-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABANDONED (-dŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABANDONING.] [OF. *abandoner*, F. *abandonner; a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* permission, authority, LL. *bandum, bannum*, public proclamation, interdiction, *bannire* to proclaim, summon: of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. *bandwjan* to show by signs, to designate, OHG. *ban* proclamation. The word meant to proclaim, put under a ban, put under control; hence, as in OE., to compel, subject, or to leave in the control of another, and hence, to give up. See BAN.] **1.** To cast or drive out; to banish; to expel; to reject. [*Obs.*]

That he might . . . *abandon* them from him. *Udall.*
Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed. *Shak.*

2. To give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert, as a person to whom one owes allegiance or fidelity; to quit; to surrender.

Hope was overthrown, yet could not be *abandoned.* *I. Taylor.*

3. Reflexively: To give (one's self) up without attempt at self-control; to yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; — often in a bad sense.

He *abandoned* himself . . . to his favorite vice. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Mar. Law*) To relinquish all claim to; — used when an insured person gives up to underwriters all claim to the property covered by a policy, which may remain after loss or damage by a peril insured against.

Syn. — To give up; yield; forego; cede; surrender; resign; abdicate; quit; relinquish; renounce; desert; forsake; leave; retire; withdraw from. — To ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE. These words agree in representing a person as *giving up* or *leaving* some object, but differ as to the mode of doing it. The distinctive sense of *abandon* is that of giving up a thing absolutely and finally; as, to *abandon* one's friends, places, opinions, good or evil habits, a hopeless enterprise, a shipwrecked vessel. *Abandon* is more widely applicable than *forsake* or *desert.* The Latin original of *desert* appears to have been originally applied to the case of deserters from military service. Hence, the verb, when used of *persons* in the active voice, has usually or always a bad sense, implying some breach of fidelity, honor, etc., the leaving of something which the person should rightfully stand by and support; as, to *desert* one's colors, to *desert* one's post, to *desert* one's principles or duty. When used in the passive, the sense is not necessarily bad; as, the fields were *deserted*, a *deserted* village, *deserted* halls. *Forsake* implies the breaking off of previous habit, association, personal connection, or that the thing left had been familiar or frequented; as, to *forsake* old friends, to *forsake* the paths of rectitude, the blood *forsook* his cheeks. It may be used either in a good or in a bad sense.

A-ban'don, *n.* [F. *abandon*, fr. *abandonner.* See ABANDON, *v.*] Abandonment; relinquishment. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A'ban'don'** (ȧ'băn'dôn'), *n.* [F. See ABANDON.] A complete giving up to natural impulses; freedom from artificial constraint; careless freedom or ease.

A-ban'doned (ȧ-băn'dŭnd), *a.* **1.** Forsaken, deserted. "Your *abandoned* streams." *Thomson.*

2. Self-abandoned, or given up to vice; extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked; as, an *abandoned* villain.

Syn. — Profligate; dissolute; corrupt; vicious; depraved; reprobate; wicked; unprincipled; graceless; vile. — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, REPROBATE. These adjectives agree in expressing the idea of great personal depravity. *Profligate* has reference to open and shameless immoralities, either in private life or political conduct; as, a *profligate* court, a *profligate* ministry. *Abandoned* is stronger, and has reference to the searing of conscience and hardening of heart produced by a man's giving himself wholly up to iniquity; as, a man of *abandoned* character. *Reprobate* describes the condition of one who has become insensible to reproof, and who is morally abandoned and lost beyond hope of recovery.

God gave them over to a *reprobate* mind. *Rom.* i. 28.

A-ban'doned-ly, *adv.* Unrestrainedly.

A-ban'don-ee' (ȧ-băn'dŭn-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom anything is legally abandoned.

A-ban'don-er (ȧ-băn'dŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who abandons. *Beau. & Fl.*

A-ban'don-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *abandonnement.*] **1.** The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; total desertion; relinquishment.

The *abandonment* of the independence of Europe. *Burke.*

2. (*Mar. Law*) The relinquishment by the insured to the underwriters of what may remain of the property insured after a loss or damage by a peril insured against.

3. (*Com. Law*) (*a*) The relinquishment of a right, claim, or privilege, as to a mill site, etc. (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a special relation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.

4. Careless freedom or ease; abandon. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

‖ **A-ban'dum** (ȧ-băn'dŭm), *n.* [LL. See ABANDON.] (*Law*) Anything forfeited or confiscated.

Ab'a-net (ăb'ȧ-nĕt), *n.* See ABNET.

‖ **A-ban'ga** (ȧ-băn'gȧ), *n.* [Name given by the negroes in the island of St. Thomas.] A West Indian palm; also the fruit of this palm, the seeds of which are used as a remedy for diseases of the chest.

Ab'an-na'tion (ăb'ăn-nā'shŭn), } *n.* [LL. *abannatio;*
Ab'an-ni'tion (ăb'ăn-nĭsh'ŭn), } *ad* + LL. *bannire* to banish.] (*Old Law*) Banishment. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'ar-tic'u-la'tion (ăb'ăr-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* + E. *articulation:* cf. F. *abarticulation.* See ARTICLE.] (*Anat.*) Articulation, usually that kind of articulation which admits of free motion in the joint; diarthrosis. *Coxe.*

A-base' (ȧ-bās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASED (ȧ-bāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASING.] [F. *abaisser*, LL. *abassare, abbassare; ad* + *bassare*, fr. *bassus* low. See BASE, *a.*]

1. To lower or depress; to throw or cast down; as, to *abase* the eye. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

Saying so, he *abased* his lance. *Shelton.*

2. To cast down or reduce low or lower, as in rank, office, condition in life, or estimation of worthiness; to depress; to humble; to degrade.

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased.* *Luke* xiv. 11.

Syn. — To ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE. These words agree in the idea of bringing down from a higher to a lower state. *Abase* has reference to a bringing down in condition or feelings; as, to *abase* the proud, to *abase* one's self before God. *Debase* has reference to the bringing down of a thing in purity, or *making it base.* It is, therefore, always used in a bad sense, as, to *debase* the coin of the kingdom, to *debase* the mind by vicious indulgence, to *debase* one's style by coarse or vulgar expressions. *Degrade* has reference to a bringing down from some higher *grade* or from some standard. Thus, a priest is *degraded* from the clerical office. When used in a moral sense, it denotes a bringing down in character and just estimation; as, *degraded* by intemperance, a *degrading* employment, etc. "Art is *degraded* when it is regarded only as a trade."

A-based' (ȧ-bāst'), *a.* **1.** Lowered; humbled.

2. (*Her.*) [F. *abaissé.*] Borne lower than usual, as a fess; also, having the ends of the wings turned downward towards the point of the shield.

A-bas'ed-ly (ȧ-bās'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Abjectly; downcastly.

A-base'ment (ȧ-bās'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *abaissement.*] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; the state of being abased or humbled; humiliation.

A-bas'er (ȧ-bās'ẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, abases.

A-bash' (ȧ-băsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASHED (ȧ-băsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASHING.] [OE. *abaissen, abaisshen, abashen*, OF. *esbahir*, F. *ébahir*, to astonish, fr. L. *ex* + the interjection *bah*, expressing astonishment. In OE. somewhat confused with *abase.* Cf. FINISH.] To destroy the self-possession of; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to put to shame; to disconcert; to discomfit.

Abashed, the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton.*

He was a man whom no check could *abash.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To confuse; confound; disconcert; shame. — To ABASH, CONFUSE, CONFOUND. *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound.* We are *abashed* when struck either with sudden shame or with a humbling sense of inferiority; as, Peter was *abashed* by the look of his Master. So a modest youth is *abashed* in the presence of those who are greatly his superiors. We are *confused* when, from some unexpected or startling occurrence, we lose clearness of thought and self-possession. Thus, a witness is often *confused* by a severe cross-examination; a timid person is apt to be *confused* in entering a room full of strangers. We are *confounded* when our minds are overwhelmed, as it were, by something wholly unexpected, amazing, dreadful, etc., so that we have nothing to say. Thus, a criminal is usually *confounded* at the discovery of his guilt.

Satan stood
Awhile as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

A-bash'ed-ly (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In an abashed manner.

A-bash'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *ébahissement.*] The state of being abashed; confusion from shame.

‖ **A-bas'si** (ȧ-băs'sĭ), } *n.* [Ar. & Per. *abāsī*, belong-
‖ **A-bas'sis** (ȧ-băs'sĭs), } ing to Abas (a king of Persia).] A silver coin of Persia, worth about twenty cents.

A-bat'a-ble (ȧ-bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

A-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABATING.] [OF. *abatre* to beat down, F. *abattre*, LL. *abatere; ab* or *ad* + *batere, battere* (popular form for L. *batuere* to beat). Cf. BATE, BATTER.] **1.** To beat down; to overthrow. [*Obs.*]

The King of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls. *Edw. Hall.*

2. To bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, or degree; to lessen; to diminish; to contract; to moderate; to cut short; as, to *abate* a demand; to *abate* pride, zeal, hope.

His eye was not dim, nor his natural force *abated.*
Deut. xxxiv. 7.

3. To deduct; to omit; as, to *abate* something from a price.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds. *Fuller.*

4. To blunt. [*Obs.*]

To *abate* the edge of envy. *Bacon.*

5. To reduce in estimation; to deprive. [*Obs.*]

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*

6. (*Law*) (*a*) To bring entirely down or put an end to; to do away with; as, to *abate* a nuisance, to *abate* a writ. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) To diminish; to reduce. Legacies are liable to be *abated* entirely or in proportion, upon a deficiency of assets.

To abate a tax, to remit it either wholly or in part.

A-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *v. i.* [See ABATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*, a storm *abates.*

The fury of Glengarry . . . rapidly *abated.* *Macaulay.*

2. To be defeated, or come to naught; to fall through; to fail; as, a writ *abates.*

To abate into a freehold, To abate in lands (*Law*), to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir takes possession. See ABATEMENT, 4.

Syn. — To subside; decrease; intermit; decline; diminish; lessen. — To ABATE, SUBSIDE. These words, as here compared, imply a coming down from some previously raised or excited state. *Abate* expresses this in respect to degrees, and implies a diminution of force or of intensity; as, the storm *abates*, the cold *abates*, the force of the wind *abates;* or, the wind *abates*, a fever *abates. Subside* (to settle down) has reference to a previous state of agitation or commotion; as, the waves *subside* after a storm, the wind *subsides* into a calm. When the words are used figuratively, the same distinction should be observed. If we conceive of a thing as having different degrees of intensity or strength, the word to be used is *abate.* Thus we say, a man's anger *abates*, the ardor of one's love *abates*, "Winter's rage *abates.*" But if the image be that of a sinking down into quiet from preceding excitement or commotion, the word to be used is *subside;* as, the tumult of the people *subsides*, the public mind *subsided* into a calm. The same is the case with those emotions which are tumultuous in their nature; as, his passion *subsides*, his joy quickly *subsided*, his grief *subsided* into a pleasing melancholy. Yet if, in such cases, we were thinking of the degree of violence of the emotion, we might use *abate;* as, his joy will *abate* in the progress of time; and so in other instances.

A-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *n.* Abatement. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

A-bate'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *abatement*, F. *abattement.*] **1.** The act of abating, or the state of being abated; a lessening, diminution, or reduction; removal or putting an end to; as, the *abatement* of a nuisance is the suppression thereof.

2. The amount abated; that which is taken away by way of reduction; deduction; decrease; a rebate or discount allowed.

3. (*Her.*) A mark of dishonor on an escutcheon.

4. (*Law*) The entry of a stranger, without right, into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

Defense in abatement, Plea in abatement (*Law*), plea to the effect that from some formal defect (*e. g.* misnomer, want of jurisdiction) the proceedings should be abated.

A-bat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, abates.

Ab'a-tis } (ăb'ȧ-tĭs; *French* ȧ'bȧ'tē'), *n.* [F. *abatis,*
Ab'at-tis } *abattis*, mass of things beaten or cut down, fr. *abattre.* See ABATE.] (*Fort.*) A means of defense formed by felled trees, the ends of whose branches are sharpened and directed outwards, or against the enemy.

Ab'a-tised (ăb'ȧ-tĭst), *a.* Provided with an abatis.

A-ba'tor (ȧ-bā'tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) One who abates a nuisance. (*b*) A person who, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

‖ **A'bat'toir'** (ȧ'bȧt'twär'), *n.; pl.* ABATTOIRS (-twärz'). [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down. See ABATE.] A public slaughterhouse for cattle, sheep, etc.

Ab'a-ture (ăb'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F. *abature*, fr. *abattre.* See ABATE.] Grass and sprigs beaten or trampled down by a stag passing through them. *Crabb.*

‖ **A'bat'voix'** (ȧ'bȧ'vwä'), *n.* [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down + *voix* voice.] The sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum.

Ab-awed' (ăb-ȧd'), *p. p.* [Perh. p. p. of a verb fr. OF. *abaubir* to frighten, disconcert, fr. L. *ad* + *balbus* stammering.] Astonished; abashed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ab-ax'i-al (ăb-ăks'ĭ-al), } *a.* [L. *ab* + *axis* axle.]
Ab-ax'ile (ăb-ăks'ĭl), } (*Bot.*) Away from the axis or central line; eccentric. *Balfour.*

A-bay' (ȧ-bā'), *n.* [OF. *abai* barking.] Barking; baying of dogs upon their prey. See BAY. [*Obs.*]

Abb (ăb), *n.* [AS. *āweb, āb;* pref. *a-* + *web.* See WEB.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence, *abb wool* is wool for the *abb.*

Ab'ba (ăb'bȧ), *n.* [Syriac *abbā* father. See ABBOT.] Father; religious superior; — in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches, a title given to the bishops, and by the bishops to the patriarch.

Ab'ba-cy (ăb'bȧ-sỹ), *n.; pl.* ABBACIES (-sĭz). [L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas, abbatis*, abbot. See ABBEY.] The dignity, estate, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

Ab-ba'tial (ăb-bā'shal), *a.* [LL. *abbatialis:* cf. F. *abbatial.*] Belonging to an abbey; as, *abbatial* rights.

Ab-bat'ic-al (ăb-băt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Abbatial. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ab'bé'** (ăb'bā'), *n.* [F. *abbé.* See ABBOT.] The French word answering to the English *abbot*, the head of an abbey; but commonly a title of respect given in France to every one vested with the ecclesiastical habit or dress. *Littré.*

☞ After the 16th century, the name was given, in social parlance, to candidates for some priory or abbey in the gift of the crown. Many of these aspirants became well known in literary and fashionable life. By further extension, the name came to be applied to unbeneficed secular ecclesiastics generally.

Ab'bess (ăb'bĕs), *n.* [OF. *abaesse, abeesse*, F. *abbesse*, L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas, abbatis*, abbot. See ABBOT.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the same authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. See ABBEY.

Ab'bey (ăb'bỹ), *n.; pl.* ABBEYS (-bĭz). [OF. *abaïe, abbaïe*, F. *abbaye*, L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot. See ABBOT.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings.

☞ The men are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot; the women are called *nuns*, and governed by an abbess.

2. The church of a monastery.

In London, *the Abbey* means Westminster Abbey, and in Scotland, the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood. The name is also retained for a private residence on the site of an abbey; as, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.

Syn. — Monastery; convent; nunnery; priory; cloister. See CLOISTER.

Ab'bot (ăb'bŭt), *n.* [AS. *abbod*, *abbad*, L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, Gr. ἀββᾶς, fr. Syriac *abbā* father. Cf. ABBA, ABBÉ.] **1.** The superior or head of an abbey.

2. One of a class of bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys. *Encyc. Brit.*

Abbot of the people, a title formerly given to one of the chief magistrates in Genoa. — **Abbot of Misrule** (or **Lord of Misrule**), in mediæval times, the master of revels, as at Christmas; in Scotland called the *Abbot of Unreason*.

Ab'bot-ship (ăb'bŭt-shĭp), *n.* [*Abbot* + *-ship*.] The state or office of an abbot.

Ab-bre'vi-ate (ăb-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABBREVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABBREVIATING.] [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare*; *ad* + *breviare* to shorten, fr. *brevis* short. See ABRIDGE.] **1.** To make briefer; to shorten; to abridge; to reduce by contraction or omission, especially of words written or spoken.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon.*

2. (*Math.*) To reduce to lower terms, as a fraction.

Ab-bre'vi-ate (ăb-brē'vĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p.] **1.** Abbreviated; abridged; shortened. [*R.*] "The *abbreviate* form." *Earle.*

2. (*Biol.*) Having one part relatively shorter than another or than the ordinary type.

Ab-bre'vi-ate, *n.* An abridgment. [*Obs.*] *Elyot.*

Ab-bre'vi-a'ted (ăb-brē'vĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Shortened; relatively short; abbreviate.

Ab-bre'vi-a'tion (ăb-brē'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *abbreviatio*: cf. F. *abreviation*.] **1.** The act of shortening, or reducing.

2. The result of abbreviating; an abridgment. *Tylor.*

3. The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction and omission; a letter or letters, standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *U. S. A.* for *United States of America*.

4. (*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demi-semiquavers. *Moore.*

Ab-bre'vi-a'tor (ăb-brē'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [LL. : cf. F. *abréviateur*.] **1.** One who abbreviates or shortens.

2. One of a college of seventy-two officers of the papal court whose duty is to make a short minute of a decision on a petition, or reply of the pope to a letter, and afterwards expand the minute into official form.

Ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry (ăb-brē'vĭ-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving or tending to abbreviate; shortening; abridging.

Ab-bre'vi-a-ture (ăb-brē'vĭ-ā-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** An abbreviation; an abbreviated state or form. [*Obs.*]

2. An abridgment; a compendium or abstract.

This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor.*

Abb' wool (ăb' wo͝ol). See ABB.

A B C' (ā bē sē'). **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

2. A primer for teaching the alphabet and first elements of reading. [*Obs.*]

3. The simplest rudiments of any subject; as, the *A B C* of finance.

A-B-C book, a primer. *Shak.*

‖ **Ab'dal** (ăb'dăl), *n.* [Ar. *badīl*, pl. *abdāl*, a substitute, a good, religious man, saint, fr. *badala* to change, substitute.] A religious devotee or dervish in Persia.

Ab-de'ri-an (ăb-dē'rĭ-an), *a.* [From *Abdera*, a town in Thrace, of which place Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher, was a native.] Given to laughter; inclined to foolish or incessant merriment.

Ab'de-rite (ăb'dē-rīt), *n.* [L. *Abderita*, *Abderites*, fr. Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης.] An inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace.

The Abderite, Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher.

Ab'dest (ăb'dĕst), *n.* [Per. *āb' st*; *āb* water + *dast* hand.] Purification by washing the hands before prayer; — a Mohammedan rite. *Heyse.*

Ab'di-ca-ble (ăb'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being abdicated.

Ab'di-cant (ăb'dĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *abdicans*, p. pr. of *abdicare*.] Abdicating; renouncing; — followed by *of*.

Monks *abdicant* of their orders. *Whitlock.*

Ab'di-cant, *n.* One who abdicates. *Smart.*

Ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDICATING.] [L. *abdicatus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim, akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** To surrender or relinquish, as sovereign power; to withdraw definitely from filling or exercising, as a high office, station, dignity; as, to *abdicate* the throne, the crown, the papacy.

☞ The word *abdicate* was held to mean, in the case of James II., to abandon without a formal surrender.

The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service. *Gibbon.*

2. To renounce; to relinquish; — said of authority, a trust, duty, right, etc.

He *abdicates* all right to be his own governor. *Burke.*

The understanding *abdicates* its functions. *Froude.*

3. To reject; to cast off. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

4. (*Civil Law*) To disclaim and expel from the family, as a father his child; to disown; to disinherit.

Syn. — To give up; quit; vacate; relinquish; forsake; abandon; resign; renounce; desert. — To ABDICATE, RESIGN. *Abdicate* commonly expresses the act of a monarch in voluntarily and formally yielding up sovereign authority; as, to *abdicate* the crown, to *abdicate* one's throne, to *abdicate* the government. *Resign* is applied to the act of any person, high or low, who gives back an office or trust into the hands of him who conferred it. Thus, a minister *resigns*, a military officer *resigns*, a clerk *resigns*. The expression, "The king *resigned* his crown," sometimes occurs in our later literature, implying that he held it from his people. — There are other senses of *resign* which are not here brought into view.

Ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To relinquish or renounce a throne, or other high office or dignity.

Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he cannot *abdicate* for the monarchy. *Burke.*

Ab'di-ca'tion (ăb'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abdicatio*: cf. F. *abdication*.] The act of abdicating; the renunciation of a high office, dignity, or trust, by its holder; commonly the voluntary renunciation of sovereign power; as, *abdication* of the throne, government, power, authority.

Ab'di-ca-tive (ăb'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abdicativus*.] Causing, or implying, abdication. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'di-ca'tor (ăb'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'di-tive (ăb'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abditivus*, fr. *abdere* to hide.] Having the quality of hiding. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'di-to-ry (ăb'dĭ-tō-rў), *n.* [LL. *abditorium*.] A place for hiding or preserving articles of value. *Cowell.*

Ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn; 277), *n.* [L. *abdomen* (a word of uncertain etymol.): cf. F. *abdomen*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The belly, or that part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. Also, the cavity of the belly, which is lined by the peritoneum, and contains the stomach, bowels, and other viscera. In man, often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis, the remainder being called the pelvic cavity.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, and other Arthropoda.

Ab-dom'i-nal (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *abdominal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral; as, the *abdominal* regions, muscles, cavity.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having abdominal fins; belonging to the Abdominales; as, *abdominal* fishes.

Abdominal ring (*Anat.*), a fancied ringlike opening on each side of the abdomen, external and superior to the *pubes*; — called also *inguinal ring*.

Ab-dom'i-nal, *n.*; E. *pl.* ABDOMINALS, L. *pl.* ABDOMINALES (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nā'lēz). A fish of the group Abdominales.

One of the *Abdominals*. Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of America.

‖ **Ab-dom'i-na'les** (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl.] (*Zoöl.*) A group including the greater part of fresh-water fishes, and many marine ones, having the ventral fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals.

‖ **Ab-dom'i-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of cirripeds having abdominal appendages.

Ab-dom'i-nos'co-py (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nŏs'kō-pў), *n.* [L. *abdomen* + Gr. σκοπεῖν to examine.] (*Med.*) Examination of the abdomen to detect abdominal disease.

Ab-dom'i-no-tho-rac'ic (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nō-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the abdomen and the thorax, or chest.

Ab-dom'i-nous (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having a protuberant belly; pot-bellied.

Gorgonius sits, *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

Ab-duce' (ăb-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDUCING.] [L. *abducere* to lead away; *ab* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. ABDUCT.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw; to draw to a different part. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-du'cent (ăb-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *abducens*, p. pr. of *abducere*.] (*Physiol.*) Drawing away from a common center, or out of the median line; as, the *abducent* muscles. Opposed to *adducent*.

Ab-duct' (ăb-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDUCTING.] [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere*. See ABDUCE.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; to carry away (a human being) wrongfully, and usually by violence; to kidnap.

2. To draw away, as a limb or other part, from its ordinary position.

Ab-duc'tion (ăb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abductio*: cf. F. *abduction*.] **1.** The act of abducing or abducting; a drawing apart; a carrying away. *Roget.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis, or middle line, of the body.

3. (*Law*) The wrongful, and usually the forcible, carrying off of a human being; as, the *abduction* of a child, the *abduction* of an heiress.

4. (*Logic*) A syllogism or form of argument in which the major is evident, but the minor is only probable.

Ab-duc'tor (ăb-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** One who abducts.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to draw a part out, or from the median line of the body; as, the *abductor oculi*, which draws the eye outward.

A-beam' (ȧ-bēm'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *beam*.] (*Naut.*) On the beam, that is, on a line which forms a right angle with the ship's keel; opposite to the center of the ship's side.

A-bear' (ȧ-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan*; pref. *ā-* + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To bear; to behave. [*Obs.*]

So did the faery knight himself *abear*. *Spenser.*

2. To put up with; to endure. [*Prov.*] *Dickens.*

A-bear'ance (-ans), *n.* Behavior. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

A-bear'ing, *n.* Behavior. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

A'be-ce-da'ri-an (ā'bē-sē-dā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *abecedarius*. A word from the first four letters of the alphabet.]

1. One who is learning the alphabet; hence, a tyro.

2. One engaged in teaching the alphabet. *Wood.*

A'be-ce-da'ri-an, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
A'be-ce'da-ry (ā'bē-sē'dȧ-rў), } formed by, the letters of the alphabet; alphabetic; hence, rudimentary.

Abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc., compositions in which (like the 119th psalm in Hebrew) distinct portions or verses commence with successive letters of the alphabet. *Hook.*

A'be-ce'da-ry (ā'bē-sē'dȧ-rў), *n.* A primer; the first principle or rudiment of anything. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

A-bed' (ȧ-bĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* in, on + *bed*.] **1.** In bed, or on the bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight. *Shak.*

2. To childbed (in the phrase "*brought abed*," that is, delivered of a child). *Shak.*

A-beg'ge (ȧ-bĕg'ge). Same as ABY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-bele' (ȧ-bēl'), *n.* [D. *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), OF. *abel*, *aubel*, fr. a dim. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar (*Populus alba*).

Six *abeles* i' the churchyard grow. *Mrs. Browning.*

A-bel'ian (ȧ-bĕl'yan), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One
A'bel-ite (ā'bĕl-īt), } of a sect in Africa
A'bel-o'ni-an (ā'bĕl-ō'nĭ-an), } (4th century), mentioned by St. Augustine, who states that they married but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel.

A'bel-mosk' (ā'bĕl-mŏsk'), *n.* [NL. *abelmoschus*, fr. Ar. *abu-l-misk* father of musk, *i. e.*, producing musk. See MUSK.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub (*Hibiscus* — formerly *Abelmoschus* — *moschatus*), of the East and West Indies and Northern Africa, whose musky seeds are used in perfumery and to flavor coffee; — sometimes called *musk mallow*.

Ab'er-de-vine' (ăb'ẽr-dē-vīn' *or* ȧ-bẽr'dē-vīn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European siskin (*Carduelis spinus*), a small green and yellow finch, related to the goldfinch.

Ab-err' (ăb-ẽr'), *v. i.* [L. *aberrare*. See ABERRATE.] To wander; to stray. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-er'rance (-ẽr'rans), } *n.* State of being aber-
Ab-er'ran-cy (-ẽr'ran-sў), } rant; a wandering from the right way; deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.

Aberrancy of curvature (*Geom.*), the deviation of a curve from a circular form.

Ab-er'rant (ăb-ẽr'rant), *a.* [L. *aberrans*, *-rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare*. See ABERR.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way.

2. (*Biol.*) Deviating from the ordinary or natural type; exceptional; abnormal.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which, on my theory, have been exterminated. *Darwin.*

Ab'er-rate (ăb'ẽr-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *aberratus*, p. p. of *aberrare*; *ab* + *errare* to wander. See ERR.] To go astray; to diverge. [*R.*]

Their own defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey.*

Ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ẽr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aberratio*: cf. F. *aberration*. See ABERRATE.] **1.** The act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type. "The *aberrations* of youth." *Hall.* "*Aberrations* from theory." *Burke.*

2. A partial alienation of reason. "Occasional *aberrations* of intellect." *Lingard.*

Whims, which at first are the *aberrations* of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form. *I. Taylor.*

3. (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer; called *annual aberration*, when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and *daily* or *diurnal aberration*, when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case, to 20.4″, and in the latter, to 0.3″. *Planetary aberration* is that due to the motion of light and the motion of the planet relative to the earth.

4. (*Opt.*) The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus; called *spherical aberration*, when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays; and *chromatic aberration*, when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus.

5. (*Physiol.*) The passage of blood or other fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

6. (*Law*) The producing of an unintended effect by the glancing of an instrument, as when a shot intended for A glances and strikes B.

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; mania; dementia; hallucination; illusion; delusion. See INSANITY.

Ab'er-ra'tion-al (-al), *a.* Characterized by aberration.

Ab'e-run'cate (ăb'ē-rŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *aberuncare*, for *averruncare*. See AVERRUNCATE.] To weed out. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'e-run'ca-tor (-kā-tẽr), *n.* A weeding machine.

A-bet' (ȧ-bĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABETTING.] [OF. *abeter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear), fr. Icel. *beita* to set dogs on, to feed, originally, to cause to bite, fr. Icel. *bīta* to bite, hence to bait, to incite. See BAIT, BET.] **1.** To instigate or encourage by aid or countenance; — used in a bad sense of persons and acts; as, to *abet* an ill-doer; to *abet* one in his wicked courses; to *abet* vice; to *abet* an insurrection. "The whole tribe *abets* the villainy." *South.*

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth,
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay.*

2. To support, uphold, or aid; to maintain; — in a good sense. [*Obs.*]

Our duty is urged, and our confidence *abetted*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Law*) To contribute, as an assistant or instigator, to the commission of an offense.

Syn. — To incite; instigate; set on; egg on; foment; advocate; countenance; encourage; second; uphold; aid; assist; support; sustain; back; connive at.

A-bet' (ȧ-bĕt'), *n.* [OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter*.] Act of abetting; aid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-bet'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of abetting; as, an *abetment* of treason, crime, etc.

A-bet'tal (-tal), *n.* Abetment. [*R.*]

A-bet'ter } (ȧ-bĕt'tẽr), *n.* One who abets; an instiga-
A-bet'tor } tor of an offense or an offender.

☞ The form *abettor* is the legal term and also in general use.

Syn. — Abettor, Accessory, Accomplice. These words denote different degrees of complicity in some deed or crime. An *abettor* is one who incites or encourages to the act, without sharing in its performance. An *accessory* supposes a principal offender. One who is neither the chief actor in an offense, nor present at its performance, but *accedes* to or becomes involved in its guilt, either by some previous or subsequent act, as of instigating, encouraging, aiding, or concealing, etc., is an *accessory*. An *accomplice* is one who participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal or accessory. Thus, in treason, there are no *abettors* or *accessories*, but all are held to be principals or *accomplices*.

Ab`e-vac`u-a'tion (ăb`ē-văk`ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ab-* + *evacuation.*] (*Med.*) A partial evacuation. *Mayne.*

A-bey'ance (ȧ-bā'ans), *n.* [OF. *abeance* expectation, longing; *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer*, *beer*, to gape, to look with open mouth, to expect, F. *bayer*, LL. *badare* to gape.] **1.** (*Law*) Expectancy; condition of being undetermined.

☞ When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance (or a dignity) can vest, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectation; the law considering it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears. *Blackstone.*

2. Suspension; temporary suppression.

Keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance*. *De Quincey.*

A-bey'an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* Abeyance. [*R.*] *Hawthorne.*

A-bey'ant (-ant), *a.* Being in a state of abeyance.

‖ **Ab'hal** (ăb'hăl), *n.* The berries of a species of cypress in the East Indies.

Ab-hom'i-na-ble (ăb-hŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Abominable. [A false orthography anciently used; *h* was foisted into various words; hence *abholish*, for *abolish*, etc.]

This is *abhominable*, which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable*. *Shak. Love's Labor 's Lost*, v. 1.

Ab-hom'i-nal (ăb-hŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *ab* away from + *homo*, *hominis*, man.] Inhuman. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Abhorred (-hôrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Abhorring.] [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shiver, shudder: cf. F. *abhorrer*. See Horrid.] **1.** To shrink back with shuddering from; to regard with horror or detestation; to feel excessive repugnance toward; to detest to extremity; to loathe.

Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. *Rom.* xii. 9.

2. To fill with horror or disgust. [*Obs.*]

It doth *abhor* me now I speak the word. *Shak.*

3. (*Canon Law*) To protest against; to reject solemnly. [*Obs.*]

I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you for my judge. *Shak.*

Syn. — To hate; detest; loathe; abominate. See Hate.

Ab-hor', *v. i.* To shrink back with horror, disgust, or dislike; to be contrary or averse; — with *from*. [*Obs.*]
"To *abhor* from those vices." *Udall.*

Which is utterly *abhorring* from the end of all law. *Milton.*

Ab-hor'rence (ăb-hŏr'rens), *n.* Extreme hatred or detestation; the feeling of utter dislike.

Ab-hor'ren-cy (-ren-sy), *n.* Abhorrence. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Ab-hor'rent (ăb-hŏr'rent), *a.* [L. *abhorrens*, *-rentis*, p. pr. of *abhorrere*.] **1.** Abhorring; detesting; having or showing abhorrence; loathing; hence, strongly opposed to; as, *abhorrent* thoughts.

The persons most *abhorrent* from blood and treason. *Burke.*

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover.*

2. Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent; — followed by *to*. "Injudicious profanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles." *Gibbon.*

3. Detestable. "Pride, *abhorrent* as it is." *I. Taylor.*

Ab-hor'rent-ly, *adv.* With abhorrence.

Ab-hor'rer (ăb-hôr'rẽr), *n.* One who abhors. *Hume.*

Ab-hor'ri-ble (ăb-hŏr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Detestable. [*R.*]

Ab-hor'ring (ăb-hôr'rĭng), *n.* **1.** Detestation. *Milton.*
2. Object of abhorrence. *Isa.* lxvi. 24.

‖ **A'bib** (ā'bĭb), *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, lit. an ear of corn. The month was so called from barley being at that time in ear.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding nearly to our April. After the Babylonish captivity this month was called *Nisan*. *Kitto.*

A-bid'ance (ȧ-bīd'ans), *n.* The state of abiding; abode; continuance; compliance (*with*).

The Christians had no longer *abidance* in the holy hill of Palestine. *Fuller.*

A judicious *abidance* by rules. *Helps.*

A-bide' (ȧ-bīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Abode (ȧ-bōd'), formerly Abid (ȧ-bĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Abiding (ȧ-bīd'ĭng).] [AS. *ābīdan*; pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bīdan* to bide. See Bide.] **1.** To wait; to pause; to delay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To stay; to continue in a place; to have one's abode; to dwell; to sojourn; — with *with* before a person, and commonly with *at* or *in* before a place.

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days. *Gen.* xxiv. 55.

3. To remain stable or fixed in some state or condition; to continue; to remain.

Let every man *abide* in the same calling. 1 *Cor.* vii. 20.

Followed by *by*: To abide by. (*a*) To stand to; to adhere to; to maintain.

The poor fellow was obstinate enough *to abide by* what he said at first. *Fielding.*

(*b*) To acquiesce in; to conform to; as, *to abide by* a decision or an award.

A-bide', *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to watch for; as, I *abide* my time. "I will *abide* the coming of my lord." *Tennyson.*
[*Obs.*, with a *personal* object.]

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts* xx. 23.

2. To endure; to sustain; to submit to.

[Thou] shalt *abide* her judgment on it. *Tennyson.*

3. To bear patiently; to tolerate; to put up with.

She could not *abide* Master Shallow. *Shak.*

4. [Confused with *aby* to pay for. See Aby.] To stand the consequences of; to answer for; to suffer for.

Dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton.*

A-bid'er (ȧ-bīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who abides, or continues. [*Obs.*] "Speedy goers and strong *abiders*." *Sidney.*
2. One who dwells; a resident. *Speed.*

A-bid'ing, *a.* Continuing; lasting.

A-bid'ing-ly, *adv.* Permanently. *Carlyle.*

‖ **A'bi-es** (ā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fir tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, properly called Fir, as the balsam fir and the silver fir. The spruces are sometimes also referred to this genus.

Ab'i-e-tene (ăb'ĭ-ẽ-tēn), *n.* [L. *abies*, *abietis*, a fir tree.] A volatile oil distilled from the resin or balsam of the nut pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) of California.

Ab'i-et'ic (ăb'ĭ-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fir tree or its products; as, *abietic* acid, called also *sylvic* acid. *Watts.*

Ab'i-e-tin } (ăb'ĭ-ẽ-tĭn), *n.* [See Abietene.] (*Chem.*)
Ab'i-e-tine } A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam. It is without taste or smell, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol (especially at the boiling point), in strong acetic acid, and in ether. *Watts.*

Ab'i-e-tin'ic (ăb'ĭ-ẽ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to abietin; as, *abietinic* acid.

Ab'i-e-tite (ăb'ĭ-ẽ-tīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance resembling mannite, found in the needles of the common silver fir of Europe (*Abies pectinata*). *Eng. Cyc.*

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gal), *n.* [The proper name used as an appellative.] A lady's waiting-maid. *Pepys.*

Her *abigail* reported that Mrs. Gutheridge had a set of night curls for sleeping in. *Leslie.*

A-bil'i-ment (ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* Habiliment. [*Obs.*]

A-bil'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Abilities (-tĭz). [F. *habileté*, earlier spelling *habilité* (with silent *h*), L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis* apt. See Able.] The quality or state of being able; power to perform, whether physical, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; capacity; skill or competence in doing; sufficiency of strength, skill, resources, etc.; — in the *plural*, faculty, talent.

Then the disciples, every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren. *Acts* xi. 29.

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon.*

The public men of England, with much of a peculiar kind of *ability*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Capacity; talent, cleverness; faculty; capability; efficiency; aptitude; aptness; address; dexterity; skill. — Ability, Capacity. These words come into comparison when applied to the higher intellectual powers. *Ability* has reference to the *active* exercise of our faculties. It implies not only native vigor of mind, but that ease and promptitude of execution which arise from mental training. Thus, we speak of the *ability* with which a book is written, an argument maintained, a negotiation carried on, etc. It always supposes something to be *done*, and the power of *doing* it. *Capacity* has reference to the *receptive* powers. In its higher exercises it supposes great quickness of apprehension and breadth of intellect, with an uncommon aptitude for acquiring and retaining knowledge. Hence it carries with it the idea of *resources* and undeveloped power. Thus we speak of the extraordinary *capacity* of such men as Lord Bacon, Blaise Pascal, and Edmund Burke. "*Capacity*," says H. Taylor, "is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise." The word *abilities*, in the plural, embraces both these qualities, and denotes high mental endowments.

A-bime' *or* **A-byme'** (ȧ-bēm'), *n.* [F. *abîme*. See Abysm.] An abyss. [*Obs.*]

Ab'i-o-gen'e-sis (ăb'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + βίος life + γένεσις, origin, birth.] (*Biol.*) The supposed origination of living organisms from lifeless matter; such genesis as does not involve the action of living parents; spontaneous generation; — called also *abiogeny*, and opposed to *biogenesis*.

I shall call the . . . doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter, the hypothesis of *abiogenesis*. *Huxley*, 1870.

Ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jẽ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to abiogenesis. — **Ab'i-o-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-al-ly), *adv.*

Ab'i-og'e-nist (ăb'ĭ-ŏj'ẽ-nĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who believes that life can be produced independently of antecedent life. *Huxley.*

Ab'i-og'e-nous (ăb'ĭ-ŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Produced by spontaneous generation.

Ab'i-og'e-ny (-ẽ-ny), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as Abiogenesis.

Ab'i-o-log'ic-al (ăb'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + E. *biological*.] Pertaining to the study of inanimate things.

Ab-ir'ri-tant (ăb-ĭr'rĭ-tant), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that diminishes irritation.

Ab-ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *ab-* + *irritate*.] (*Med.*) To diminish the sensibility of; to debilitate.

Ab-ir'ri-ta'tion (ăb-ĭr'rĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) A pathological condition opposite to that of irritation; debility; want of strength; asthenia.

Ab-ir'ri-ta-tive (ăb-ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* (*Med.*) Characterized by abirritation or debility.

A-bit' (ȧ-bĭt'), 3*d sing. pres.* of Abide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw. See Jet a shooting forth.] **1.** Cast down; low-lying. [*Obs.*]

From the safe shore their floating carcasses
And broken chariot wheels; so thick bestrown
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

2. Sunk to a low condition; down in spirit or hope; degraded; servile; groveling; despicable; as, *abject* posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and *abject* flatterers." *Addison.* "An *abject* liar." *Macaulay.*

And banish hence these *abject*, lowly dreams. *Shak.*

Syn. — Mean; groveling; cringing; mean-spirited; slavish; ignoble; worthless; vile; beggarly; contemptible; degraded.

Ab-ject' (ăb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [From Abject, *a.*] To cast off or down; hence, to abase; to degrade; to lower; to debase. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *n.* A person in the lowest and most despicable condition; a castaway. [*Obs.*]

Shall these *abjects*, these victims, these outcasts, know any thing of pleasure? *I. Taylor.*

Ab-ject'ed-ness (ăb-jĕkt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* A very abject or low condition; abjectness. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ab-jec'tion (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *abjection*, L. *abjectio*.] **1.** The act of bringing down or humbling. "The *abjection* of the king and his realm." *Joye.*
2. The state of being rejected or cast out. [*R.*]

An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and his angels and saints, dwell forever. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. A low or downcast state; meanness of spirit; abasement; degradation.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

Ab'ject-ly (ăb'jĕkt-lȳ), *adv.* Meanly; servilely.

Ab'ject-ness, *n.* The state of being abject; abasement; meanness; servility. *Grew.*

Ab-judge' (ăb-jŭj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ab-* + *judge*, v. Cf. Abjudicate.] To take away by judicial decision. [*R.*]

Ab-ju'di-cate (ăb-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *abjudicatus*, p. p. of *abjudicare*; *ab* + *judicare*. See Judge, and cf. Abjudge.] To reject by judicial sentence; also, to abjudge. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Ab-ju'di-ca'tion (ăb-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Rejection by judicial sentence. [*R.*] *Knowles.*

Ab'ju-gate (ăb'jŭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *abjugatus*, p. p. of *abjugare*.] To unyoke. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab-junc'tive (ăb-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *abjunctus*, p. p. of *abjungere*; *ab* + *jungere* to join.] Exceptional. [*R.*]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *I. Taylor.*

Ab'ju-ra'tion (ăb'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abjuratio*: cf. F. *abjuration*.] **1.** The act of abjuring or forswearing; a renunciation upon oath; as, *abjuration* of the realm, a sworn banishment, an oath taken to leave the country and never to return.

2. A solemn recantation or renunciation; as, an *abjuration* of heresy.

Oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. *Brande & C.*

Ab-ju'ra-to-ry (ăb-jū'rȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing abjuration.

Ab-jure' (ăb-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Abjured (-jūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Abjuring (-jūr'ĭng).] [L. *abjurare* to deny upon oath; *ab* + *jurare* to swear, fr. *jus*, *juris*, right, law: cf. F. *abjurer*. See Jury.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; to forswear; to disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince. *To abjure the realm*, is to swear to abandon it forever.

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to recant; to abandon forever; to reject; to repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. "Magic I here *abjure*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See Renounce.

Ab-jure', *v. i.* To renounce on oath. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ab-jure'ment (-ment), *n.* Renunciation. [*R.*]

Ab-jur'er (ăb-jūr'ẽr), *n.* One who abjures.

Ab-lac'tate (ăb-lăk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablactatus*, p. p. of *ablactare*; *ab* + *lactare* to suckle, fr. *lac* milk.] To wean. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'lac-ta'tion (ăb'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The weaning of a child from the breast, or of young beasts from their dam. *Blount.*
2. (*Hort.*) The process of grafting now called *inarching*, or *grafting by approach*.

Ab-la'que-ate (ăb-lā'kwẽ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ablaqueatus*, p. p. of *ablaqueare*; fr. *ab* + *laqueus* a noose.] To lay bare, as the roots of a tree. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab-la'que-a'tion (ăb-lā'kwẽ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio*.] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Ab'las-tem'ic (ăb'lăs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + βλάστημα growth.] (*Biol.*) Non-germinal.

Ab-la'tion (ăb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus* p. p. of *auferre* to carry away; *ab* + *latus*, p. p. of *ferre* to carry: cf. F. *ablation*. See Tolerate.] **1.** A carrying or taking away; removal. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. (*Med.*) Extirpation. *Dunglison.*
3. (*Geol.*) Wearing away; superficial waste. *Tyndall.*

Ab'la-ti'tious (ăb'lȧ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Diminishing; as, an *ablatitious* force. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ab'la-tive (ăb'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *ablatif*, *ablative*, L. *ablativus* fr. *ablatus*. See Ablation.] **1.** Taking away or removing. [*Obs.*]

Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Gram.*) Applied to one of the cases of the noun in Latin and some other languages, — the fundamental meaning of the case being *removal*, *separation*, or *taking away*.

Ab'la-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The ablative case.

Ablative absolute, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (either expressed or implied), agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, both words forming a clause by themselves and being unconnected, grammatically, with the rest of the sentence; as, *Tarquinio regnante*, Pythagoras venit, *i. e.*, Tarquinius reigning, Pythagoras came.

‖ **Ab'laut** (ăb'lout), *n.* [Ger., off-sound; *ab* off + *laut* sound.] (*Philol.*) The substitution of one root vowel for another, thus indicating a corresponding modification of use or meaning; vowel permutation; as, *get*, *gat*, *got*; *sing*, *song*; *man*, *men*. *Earle.*

A-blaze' (ȧ-blāz'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *blaze.*] **1.** On fire; in a blaze ▸ gleaming.

All *ablaze* with crimson and gold. *Longfellow.*

2. In a state of glowing excitement or ardent desire.

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

A'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* [*Comp.* ABLER (ā'blẽr); *superl.* ABLEST (ā'blẽst).] [OF. *able*, F. *habile*, L. *habilis* that may be easily held or managed, apt, skillful, fr. *habere* to have, hold. Cf. HABILE and see HABIT.] **1.** Fit; adapted; suitable. [*Obs.*]

A manly man, to ben an abbot *able*. *Chaucer.*

2. Having sufficient power, strength, force, skill, means, or resources of any kind to accomplish the object; possessed of qualifications rendering competent for some end; competent; qualified; capable; as, an *able* workman, soldier, seaman; a man *able* to work; a mind *able* to reason; a person *able* to be generous; *able* to endure pain; *able* to play on a piano.

3. Specially: Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; showing ability or skill; talented; clever; powerful; as, the *ablest* man in the senate; an *able* speech.

No man wrote *abler* state papers. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Law*) Legally qualified; possessed of legal competence; as, *able* to inherit or devise property.

Able for, is a Scotticism. "Hardly *able for* such a march." *Robertson.*

Syn. — Competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; capable; skillful; clever; vigorous; powerful.

A'ble, *v. t.* [See ABLE, *a.*] [*Obs.*] **1.** To make able; to enable; to strengthen. *Chaucer.*

2. To vouch for. "I 'll *able* them." *Shak.*

-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l). [F. *-able*, L. *-abilis.*] An adjective suffix now usually in a passive sense; able to be; fit to be; expressing capacity or worthiness in a passive sense; as, mov*able*, able to be moved; amend*able*, able to be amended; blam*able*, fit to be blamed; sal*able*.

The form **-ible** is used in the same sense.

☞ It is difficult to say when we are not to use *-able* instead of *-ible*. "Yet a rule may be laid down as to when we are to use it. To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only." *Fitzed. Hall.*

A'ble-bod'ied (ā'b'l-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; physically competent; robust. "*Able-bodied* vagrant." *Froude.* — **A'ble-bod'ied-ness,** *n.*

Ab'le-gate (ăb'lẽ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p. of *ablegare; ab* + *legare* to send with a commission. See LEGATE.] To send abroad. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'le-gate (-gāt), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A representative of the pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries, one of his duties being to bring to a newly named cardinal his insignia of office.

Ab'le-ga'tion (ăb'lẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablegatio.*] The act of sending abroad. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

A'ble-mind'ed (ā'b'l-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having much intellectual power. — **A'ble-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

A'ble-ness (ā'b'l-nĕs), *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Ab'lep-sy (ăb'lĕp-sy), *n.* [Gr. ἀβλεψία; ἀ priv. + βλέπειν to see.] Blindness. [*R.*] *Urquhart.*

A'bler (ā'blẽr), *a.*, *comp.* of ABLE. — **A'blest** (ā'blẽst), *a.*, *superl.* of ABLE.

Ab'let (ăb'lĕt), } *n.* [F. *ablet*, *ablette*, a dim. fr. LL.
Ab'len (ăb'lĕn), } *abula*, for *albula*, dim. of *albus* white. Cf. ABELE.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus alburnus*); the bleak.

Ab'li-gate (ăb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ab* + *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare* to tie.] To tie up so as to hinder from. [*Obs.*]

Ab-lig'u-ri'tion (ăb-lĭg'ū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abligurition*, fr. *abligurire* to spend in luxurious indulgence; *ab* + *ligurire* to be lickerish, dainty, fr. *lingere* to lick.] Prodigal expense for food. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

A'blins (ā'blĭnz), *adv.* [See ABLE.] Perhaps. [*Scot.*]

A-bloom' (ȧ-blōōm'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *bloom.*] In or into bloom; in a blooming state. *Masson.*

Ab-lude' (ăb-lūd'), *v. t.* [L. *abludere; ab* + *ludere* to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ab'lu-ent (ăb'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *abluens*, p. pr. of *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* (*lavere*, *lavare*). See LAVE.] Washing away; carrying off impurities; detergent. —*n.* (*Med.*) A detergent.

A-blush' (ȧ-blŭsh'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *blush.*] Blushing; ruddy.

Ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere*: cf. F. *ablution*. See ABLUENT.] **1.** The act of washing or cleansing; specifically, the washing of the body, or some part of it, as a religious rite.

2. The water used in cleansing. "Cast the *ablutions* in the main." *Pope.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A small quantity of wine and water, which is used to wash the priest's thumb and index finger after the communion, and which then, as perhaps containing portions of the consecrated elements, is drunk by the priest.

Ab-lu'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Ab-lu'vi-on (ăb-lū'vĭ-ŭn), *n.* [LL. *abluvio.* See ABLUENT.] That which is washed off. [*R.*] *Dwight.*

A'bly (ā'blў), *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability; as, *ably* done, planned, said.

-a-bly (-ȧ-blў). A suffix composed of *-able* and the adverbial suffix *-ly;* as, favor*ably*.

Ab'ne-gate (ăb'nẽ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABNEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABNEGATING.] [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare; ab* + *negare* to deny. See DENY.] To deny and reject; to abjure. *Sir E. Sandys. Farrar.*

Ab'ne-ga'tion (ăb'nẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abnegatio:* cf. F. *abnégation.*] A denial; a renunciation.

With *abnegation* of God, of his honor, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court. *Knox.*

Ab'ne-ga-tive (ăb'nẽ-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abnegativus.*] Denying; renouncing; negative. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

Ab'ne-ga'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who abnegates, denies, or rejects anything. [*R.*]

‖ **Ab'net** (ăb'nĕt), *n.* [Heb.] The girdle of a Jewish priest or officer.

Ab'no-date (ăb'nō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *abnodatus*, p. p. of *abnodare; ab* + *nodus* knot.] To clear (trees) from knots. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Ab'no-da'tion (ăb'nō-dā'shŭn), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

Ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'mal), *a.* [For earlier *anormal.* F. *anormal*, LL. *anormalus* for *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος. Confused with L. *abnormis.* See ANOMALOUS, ABNORMOUS, ANORMAL.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; anomalous; irregular. "That *abnormal* and singular condition." *Froude.*

Ab'nor-mal'i-ty (ăb'nôr-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* ABNORMALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state or quality of being abnormal; variation; irregularity. *Darwin.*

2. Something abnormal.

Ab-nor'mal-ly (ăb-nôr'mal-lў), *adv.* In an abnormal manner; irregularly. *Darwin.*

Ab-nor'mi-ty (-mĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* ABNORMITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *abnormitas.* See ABNORMOUS.] Departure from the ordinary type; irregularity; monstrosity. "An *abnormity* . . . like a calf born with two heads." *Mrs. Whitney.*

Ab-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *abnormis; ab* + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular. *Hallam.*

A character of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. *State Trials.*

A-board' (ȧ-bōrd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* on, in + *board.*] **1.** On board; into or within a ship or boat; hence, into or within a railway car.

2. Alongside; as, close *aboard.*

Naut.: To fall aboard of, to strike a ship's side; to fall foul of. — To haul the tacks aboard, to set the courses. — To keep the land aboard, to hug the shore. — To lay (a ship) aboard, to place one's own ship close alongside of (a ship) for fighting.

A-board', *prep.* **1.** On board of; as, to go *aboard* a ship.

2. Across; athwart. [*Obs.*]

Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic Sea by their huge navy cast. *Spenser.*

A-bod'ance (ȧ-bōd'ans), *n.* [See BODE.] An omen; a portending. [*Obs.*]

A-bode' (ȧ-bōd'), *pret.* of ABIDE.

A-bode', *n.* [OE. *abad*, *abood*, fr. *abiden* to abide. See ABIDE. For the change of vowel, cf. *abode*, imp. of *abide.*] **1.** Act of waiting; delay. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

And with her fled away without *abode*. *Spenser.*

2. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn.

He waxeth wroth at your *abode* here. *Fielding.*

3. Place of continuance, or where one dwells; abiding place; residence; a dwelling; a habitation.

Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode*. *Wordsworth.*

A-bode', *n.* [See BODE, *v. t.*] An omen. [*Obs.*]

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes*. *Chapman.*

A-bode', *v. t.* To bode; to foreshow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-bode', *v. i.* To be ominous. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

A-bode'ment (-ment), *n.* A foreboding; an omen. [*Obs.*] "*Abodements* must not now affright us." *Shak.*

A-bod'ing (ȧ-bōd'ĭng), *n.* A foreboding. [*Obs.*]

A-bol'ish (ȧ-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOLISHING.] [F. *abolir*, L. *abolere, aboletum; ab* + *olere* to grow. Cf. FINISH.]

1. To do away with wholly; to annul; to make void; — said of laws, customs, institutions, governments, etc.; as, to *abolish* slavery, to *abolish* folly.

2. To put an end to, or destroy, as a physical object; to wipe out. [*Archaic*]

And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot. *Spenser.*
His quick instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To ABOLISH, REPEAL, ABROGATE, REVOKE, ANNUL, NULLIFY, CANCEL. These words have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. *Abolish* applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs, etc.; as, to *abolish* monopolies, serfdom, slavery. *Repeal* describes the act by which the legislature of a state sets aside a law which it had previously enacted. *Abrogate* was originally applied to the repeal of a law by the Roman people; and hence, when the power of making laws was usurped by the emperors, the term was applied to *their* act of setting aside the laws. Thus it came to express that act by which a sovereign or an executive government sets aside laws, ordinances, regulations, treaties, conventions, etc. *Revoke* denotes the act of recalling some previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, to *revoke* a decree, to *revoke* a power of attorney, a promise, etc. Thus, also, we speak of the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes. *Annul* is used in a more general sense, denoting simply to make void; as, to *annul* a contract, to *annul* an agreement. *Nullify* is an old word revived in this country, and applied to the setting of things aside either by force or by total disregard; as, to *nullify* an act of Congress. *Cancel* is to strike out or annul, by a deliberate exercise of power, something which has operative force.

A-bol'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *abolissable.*] Capable of being abolished.

A-bol'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abolishes.

A-bol'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *abolissement.*] The act of abolishing; abolition; destruction. *Hooker.*

Ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abolitio*, fr. *abolere:* cf. F. *abolition.* See ABOLISH.] The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as, the *abolition* of slavery or the slave trade; the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, customs, taxes, debts, etc.

☞ The application of this word to persons is now unusual or obsolete.

Ab'o-li'tion-ism (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or measures of abolitionists. *Wilberforce.*

Ab'o-li'tion-ist, *n.* A person who favors the abolition of any institution, especially negro slavery.

Ab'o-li'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with the principles of abolitionism. [*R.*] *Bartlett.*

‖ **A-bo'ma** (ȧ-bō'mȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South American serpent (*Boa aboma*).

‖ **Ab'o-ma'sum** (ăb'ō-mā'sŭm), } *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ab* +
‖ **Ab'o-ma'sus** (ăb'ō-mā'sŭs), } *omasum* (a Celtic word).] (*Anat.*) The fourth or digestive stomach of a ruminant, which leads from the third stomach or *omasum.* See RUMINANTIA.

A-bom'i-na-ble (ȧ-bŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *abominable.* L. *abominabilis.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** Worthy of, or causing, abhorrence, as a thing of evil omen; odious in the utmost degree; very hateful; detestable; loathsome; execrable.

2. Excessive; large; — used as an intensive. [*Obs.*]

☞ Juliana Berners . . . informs us that in her time [15th c.], "a *bomynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars." *G. P. Marsh.*

A-bom'i-na-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being abominable; odiousness. *Bentley.*

A-bom'i-na-bly (-blў), *adv.* In an abominable manner; very odiously; detestably.

A-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOMINATING.] [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, to abhor, to curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding. See OMEN.] To turn from as ill-omened; to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread; to abhor; to loathe; as, to *abominate* all inpiety.

Syn. — To hate; abhor; loathe; detest. See HATE.

A-bom'i-na'tion (ȧ-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *abominacioun, -cion*, F. *abomination*, L. *abominatio.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** The feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; detestation; loathing; as, he holds tobacco in *abomination.*

2. That which is abominable; anything hateful, wicked, or shamefully vile; an object or state that excites disgust and hatred; a hateful or shameful vice; pollution.

Antony, most large in his *abominations*. *Shak.*

3. A cause of pollution or wickedness.

Syn. — Detestation; loathing; abhorrence; disgust; aversion; loathsomeness; odiousness.

A-bom'i-na'tor (ȧ-bŏm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who abominates. *Sir W. Scott.*

A-boon' (ȧ-bōōn'), *prep.* and *adv.* Above. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Aboon the pass of Bally-Brough. *Sir W. Scott.*
The ceiling fair that rose *aboon*. *J. R. Drake.*

Ab-o'ral (ăb-ō'ral), *a.* [L. *ab* + E. *oral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Situated opposite to, or away from, the mouth.

‖ **A-bord'** (ȧ-bōrd'), *n.* [F.] Manner of approaching or accosting; address. *Chesterfield.*

A-bord' (ȧ-bōrd'), *v. t.* [F. *aborder; à* (L. *ad*) + *bord* rim, brim, or side of a vessel. See BORDER, BOARD.] To approach; to accost. [*Obs.*] *Digby.*

Ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [See ABORIGINES.] **1.** First; original; indigenous; primitive; native; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with *aboriginal* turf." *Wordsworth.*

2. Of or pertaining to aborigines; as, a Hindoo of *aboriginal* blood.

Ab'o-rig'i-nal, *n.* **1.** An original inhabitant of any land; one of the aborigines.

2. An animal or a plant native to the region.

It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands. *Darwin.*

Ab'o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being aboriginal. *Westm. Rev.*

Ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly (-rĭj'ĭ-nal-lў), *adv.* Primarily.

Ab'o-rig'i-nes (-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines; ab* + *origo*, especially the first inhabitants of Latium, those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy. See ORIGIN.] **1.** The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races.

2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

A-borse'ment (ȧ-bôrs'ment), *n.* Abortment; abortion. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

A-bor'sive (ȧ-bôr'sĭv), *a.* Abortive. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

A-bort' (ȧ-bôrt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, p. p. of *aboriri; ab* + *oriri* to rise, to be born. See ORIENT.]

1. To miscarry; to bring forth young prematurely.

2. (*Biol.*) To become checked in normal development, so as either to remain rudimentary or shrink away wholly; to become sterile.

A-bort', *n.* [L. *abortus*, fr. *aboriri.*] **1.** An untimely birth. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. An aborted offspring. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

A-bort'ed, *a.* **1.** Brought forth prematurely.

2. (*Biol.*) Rendered abortive or sterile; undeveloped; checked in normal development at a very early stage; as, spines are *aborted* branches.

The eyes of the cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state. *Owen.*

A-bor'ti-cide (ȧ-bôr'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *caedere* to kill. See ABORT.] (*Med.*) The act of destroying a fetus in the womb; feticide.

A-bor'ti-fa'cient (ȧ-bôr'tĭ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *abortus* (see ABORT, *v.*) + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Producing miscarriage. — *n.* A drug or an agent that causes premature delivery.

A-bor'tion (ȧ-bôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri.* See ABORT.] **1.** The act of giving premature birth; particularly, the expulsion of the human fetus prematurely, or before it is capable of sustaining life; miscarriage.

☞ It is sometimes used for the offense of procuring a premature delivery, but strictly the early delivery is the *abortion;* "causing or procuring *abortion*" is the full name of the offense. *Abbott.*

2. The immature product of an untimely birth.

3. (*Biol.*) Arrest of development of any organ, so that it remains an imperfect formation or is absorbed.

4. Any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or anything which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect; a complete failure; as, his attempt proved an *abortion*.

A-bor'tion-al (ā-bôr'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to abortion; miscarrying; abortive. *Carlyle.*

A-bor'tion-ist, *n.* One who procures abortion or miscarriage.

A-bor'tive (ā-bôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *abortivus*, fr. *aboriri*. See ABORT, *v.*] **1.** Produced by abortion; born prematurely; as, an *abortive* child. [*R.*]

2. Made from the skin of a still-born animal; as, *abortive* vellum. [*Obs.*]

3. Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. [*Obs.*] "Plunged in that *abortive* gulf." *Milton.*

4. Coming to naught; failing in its effect; miscarrying; fruitless; unsuccessful; as, an *abortive* attempt. "An *abortive* enterprise." *Prescott.*

5. (*Biol.*) Imperfectly formed or developed; rudimentary; sterile; as, an *abortive* organ, stamen, ovule, etc.

6. (*Med.*) (*a*) Causing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. *Parr.* (*b*) Cutting short; as, *abortive* treatment of typhoid fever.

A-bor'tive, *n.* **1.** That which is born or brought forth prematurely; an abortion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A fruitless effort or issue. [*Obs.*]

3. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. *Dunglison.*

A-bor'tive-ly, *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner; immaturely; fruitlessly.

A-bor'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being abortive.

A-bort'ment (ā-bôrt'ment), *n.* Abortion. [*Obs.*]

A-bought' (ā-bąt'), *imp. & p. p.* of ABY. [*Obs.*]

A-bound' (ā-bound'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABOUNDING.] [OE. *abounden*, F. *abonder*, fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave. Cf. UNDULATE.] **1.** To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent; to be plentiful.

The wild boar which *abounds* in some parts of the continent of Europe. *Chambers.*

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*. *Rom.* v. 20.

2. To be copiously supplied; — followed by *in* or *with*.

To abound in, to possess in such abundance as to be characterized by. — **To abound with**, to be filled with; to possess in great numbers.

Men *abounding in* natural courage. *Macaulay.*

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.

It *abounds with* cabinets of curiosities. *Addison.*

A-bout' (ā-bout'), *prep.* [OE. *aboute*, *abouten*, *abuten*; AS. *ābūtan*, *onbūtan*; *on* + *būtan*, which is from *be* by + *ūtan* outward, from *ūt* out. See BUT, OUT.] **1.** Around; all round; on every side of. "Look *about* you." *Shak.* "Bind them *about* thy neck." *Prov.* iii. 3.

2. In the immediate neighborhood of; in contiguity or proximity to; near, as to place; by or on (one's person). "Have you much money *about* you?" *Bulwer.*

3. Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions; here and there in; to and fro in; throughout.

Lampoons . . . were handed *about* the coffeehouses. *Macaulay.*

Roving still *about* the world. *Milton.*

4. Near; not far from; — determining approximately time, size, quantity. "To-morrow, *about* this time." *Exod.* ix. 18. "*About* my stature." *Shak.*

He went out *about* the third hour. *Matt.* xx. 3.

☞ This use passes into the adverbial sense.

5. In concern with; engaged in; intent on.

I must be *about* my Father's business. *Luke* ii. 49.

6. *Before a verbal noun or an infinitive:* On the point or verge of; going; in act of.

Paul was now *about* to open his mouth. *Acts* xviii. 14.

7. Concerning; with regard to; on account of; touching. "To treat *about* thy ransom." *Milton.*

She must have her way *about* Sarah. *Trollope.*

A-bout', *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around.

'Tis time to look *about*. *Shak.*

2. In circuit; circularly; by a circuitous way; around the outside; as, a mile *about*, and a third of a mile across.

3. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 *Tim.* v. 13.

4. Nearly; approximately; with close correspondence, in quality, manner, degree, etc.; as, *about* as cold; *about* as high; — also of quantity, number, time. "There fell . . . *about* three thousand men." *Exod.* xxii. 28.

5. To a reversed position; half round; in the opposite direction; on the opposite tack; as, to face *about*; to turn one's self *about*.

To bring about, to cause to take place; to accomplish. — **To come about**, to occur; to take place. See under COME. — **To go about**, To set about, to undertake; to arrange; to prepare. "Shall we *set about* some revels?" *Shak.* — **Round about**, in every direction around.

A-bout'-sledge' (-slĕj'), *n.* The largest hammer used by smiths. *Weale.*

A-bove' (ā-bŭv'), *prep.* [OE. *above*, *aboven*, *abuffe*, AS. *abufon*; *an* (or *on*) on + *be* by + *ufan* upward; cf. Goth. *uf* under. √199. See OVER.] **1.** In or to a higher place; higher than; on or over the upper surface; over; — opposed to *below* or *beneath*.

Fowl that may fly *above* the earth. *Gen.* i. 20.

2. Figuratively, higher than; superior to in any respect; surpassing; beyond; higher in measure or degree than; as, things *above* comprehension; *above* mean actions; conduct *above* reproach. "Thy worth . . . is far *above* my gifts." *Marlowe.*

I saw in the way a light from heaven *above* the brightness of the sun. *Acts* xxvi. 13.

3. Surpassing in number or quantity; more than; as, *above* a hundred. (Passing into the adverbial sense. See ABOVE, *adv.*, 4.)

Above all, before every other consideration; chiefly; in preference to other things.

Over and above, *prep.* or *adv.*, besides; in addition to.

A-bove' (ā-bŭv'), *adv.* **1.** In a higher place; overhead; into or from heaven; as, the clouds *above*.

2. Earlier in order; higher in the same page; hence, in a foregoing page. "That was said *above*." *Dryden.*

3. Higher in rank or power; as, he appealed to the court *above*.

4. More than; as, *above* five hundred were present.

Above is often used elliptically as an adjective by omitting the word *mentioned*, *quoted*, or the like; as, the *above* observations, the *above* reference, the *above* articles. — *Above* is also used substantively. "The waters that come down from *above*." *Josh.* iii. 13.

It is also used as the first part of a compound in the sense of *before*, *previously*; as, *above*-cited, *above*-described, *above*-mentioned, *above*-named, *above*said, *above*-specified, *above*-written, *above*-given.

A-bove'board' (-bōrd'), *adv.* Above the board or table. Hence: in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. "Fair and *aboveboard*." *Burke.*

☞ This expression is said by Johnson to have been borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

A-bove'-cit'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-bove'deck' (-dĕk'), *a.* On deck; and hence, like *aboveboard*, without artifice. *Smart.*

A-bove'-men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), **A-bove'-named'** (-nāmd'), *a.* Mentioned or named before; aforesaid.

A-bove'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

A-box' (ā-bŏks'), *adv. & a.* (*Naut.*) Braced aback.

Ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rā-kā-dăb'rā), *n.* [L. Of unknown origin.] A mystical word or collocation of letters written as in the figure. Worn on an amulet it was supposed to ward off fever. At present the word is used chiefly in jest to denote something without meaning; jargon.

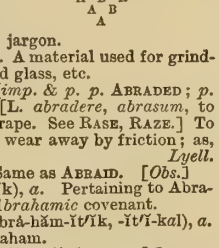

Ab-ra'dant (ăb-rā'dant), *n.* A material used for grinding, as emery, sand, powdered glass, etc.

Ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABRADING.] [L. *abradere*, *abrasum*, to scrape off; *ab* + *radere* to scrape. See RASE, RAZE.] To rub or wear off; to waste or wear away by friction; as, to *abrade* rocks. *Lyell.*

A-brade' (ā-brād'), *v. t.* Same as ABRAID. [*Obs.*]

A'bra-ham'ic (ā'brā-hăm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

A'bra-ham-it'ic, -ic-al (ā'brā-hăm-ĭt'ĭk, -ĭt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to the patriarch Abraham.

A'bra-ham-man' (ā'brā-hăm-măn') *or* **A'bram-man'** (ā'brăm-măn'), *n.* [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in Luke xvi. *Murray* (*New Eng. Dict.*).] One of a set of vagabonds who formerly roamed through England, feigning lunacy for the sake of obtaining alms. *Nares.*

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness. *Goldsmith.*

A-braid' (ā-brād'), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *abreiden*, *abraiden*, to awake, draw (a sword), AS. *ābregdan* to shake, draw; pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bregdan* to shake, throw. See BRAID.] To awake; to arouse; to stir or start up; also, to shout out. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-bran'chi-al (ā-brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Abranchiate.

‖ **A-bran'chi-a'ta** (ā-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἀ priv. + βράγχια, pl., the gills of fishes.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of annelids, so called because the species composing it have no special organs of respiration.

A-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Without gills.

Ab-rase' (ăb-rāz'), *a.* [L. *abrasus*, p. p. of *abradere*. See ABRADE.] Rubbed smooth. [*Obs.*] "An *abrase* table." *B. Jonson.*

Ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio*, fr. *abradere*. See ABRADE.] **1.** The act of abrading, wearing, or rubbing off; the wearing away by friction; as, the *abrasion* of coins.

2. The substance rubbed off. *Berkeley.*

3. (*Med.*) A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds. *Dunglison.*

Ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Producing abrasion. *Ure.*

A-braum' *or* **A-braum' salts** (ā-broum' sălts), *n.* [Ger., fr. *abräumen* to remove.] A red ocher used to darken mahogany and for making chloride of potassium.

‖ **A-brax'as** (ā-brăks'ăs), *n.* [A name adopted by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides, containing the Greek letters *α*, *β*, *ρ*, *α*, *ξ*, *α*, *ς*, which, as numerals, amounted to 365. It was used to signify the supreme deity as ruler of the 365 heavens of his system.] A mystical word used as a charm and engraved on gems among the ancients; also, a gem stone thus engraved.

A-bray' (ā-brā'), *v.* [A false form from the preterit *abraid*, *abrayde*.] See ABRAID. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-breast' (ā-brĕst'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *breast*.] **1.** Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, "Two men could hardly walk *abreast*." *Macaulay.*

2. (*Naut.*) Side by side; also, opposite; over against; on a line with the vessel's beam; — with *of*.

3. Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced; as, to keep *abreast* of [or with] the present state of science.

4. At the same time; simultaneously. [*Obs.*]

Abreast therewith began a convocation. *Fuller.*

A-breg'ge (ā-brĕg'ge), *v. t.* See ABRIDGE. [*Obs.*]

Ab're-nounce' (ăb'rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [L. *abrenuntiare*; *ab* + *renuntiare*. See RENOUNCE.] To renounce. [*Obs.*] "They *abrenounce* and cast them off." *Latimer.*

Ab're-nun'ci-a'tion (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-), *n.* [LL. *abrenuntiatio*. See ABRENOUNCE.] Absolute renunciation or repudiation. [*Obs.*]

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed, and still believed. *Fuller.*

Ab-rep'tion (ăb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abreptus*, p. p. of *abripere* to snatch away; *ab* + *rapere* to snatch.] A snatching away. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A'breu'voir'** (ā'brĕ'vwär'), *n.* [F., a watering place.] (*Masonry*) The joint or interstice between stones, to be filled with mortar. *Gwilt.*

A'bri-cock (ā'brĭ-kŏk), *n.* See APRICOT. [*Obs.*]

A-bridge' (ā-brĭj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABRIDGED (ā-brĭjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABRIDGING.] [OE. *abregen*, OF. *abregier*, F. *abréger*, fr. L. *abbreviare*; *ad* + *brevis* short. See BRIEF and cf. ABBREVIATE.] **1.** To make shorter; to shorten in duration; to lessen; to diminish; to curtail; as, to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. "The bridegroom . . . *abridged* his visit." *Smollett.*

She retired herself to Sebaste, and *abridged* her train from state to necessity. *Fuller.*

2. To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense; to epitomize; to condense; as, to *abridge* a history or dictionary.

3. To deprive; to cut off; — followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights.

A-bridg'er (ā-brĭj'ĕr), *n.* One who abridges.

A-bridg'ment (-brĭj'ment), *n.* [OF. *abregement*. See ABRIDGE.] **1.** The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; lessening; reduction or deprivation; as, an *abridgment* of pleasures or of expenses.

2. An epitome or compend, as of a book; a shortened or abridged form; an abbreviation.

Ancient coins as *abridgments* of history. *Addison.*

3. That which abridges or cuts short; hence, an entertainment that makes the time pass quickly. [*Obs.*]

What *abridgment* have you for this evening? What mask? What music? *Shak.*

Syn. — ABRIDGMENT, COMPENDIUM, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS. An *abridgment* is made by omitting the less important parts of some larger work; as, an *abridgment* of a dictionary. A *compendium* is a brief exhibition of a subject, or science, for common use; as, a *compendium* of American literature. An *epitome* corresponds to a *compendium*, and gives briefly the most material points of a subject; as, an *epitome* of history. An *abstract* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points. A *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject, or work, in its several parts.

A-broach' (ā-brōch'), *v. t.* [OE. *abrochen*, OF. *abrochier*. See BROACH.] To set abroach; to let out, as liquor; to broach; to tap. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-broach', *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *broach*.] **1.** Broached; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor, as a cask which is tapped.

Hogsheads of ale were set *abroach*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Hence: In a state to be diffused or propagated; afoot; astir. "Mischiefs that I set *abroach*." *Shak.*

A-broad' (ā-brad'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *broad*.] **1.** At large; widely; broadly; over a wide space; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad*.

The fox roams far *abroad*. *Prior.*

2. Without a certain confine; outside the house; away from one's abode; as, to walk *abroad*.

I went to St. James', where another was preaching in the court *abroad*. *Evelyn.*

3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, we have broils at home and enemies *abroad*. "Another prince . . . was living *abroad*." *Macaulay.*

4. Before the public at large; throughout society or the world; here and there; widely.

He went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze *abroad* the matter. *Mark* i. 45.

To be all abroad. (*a*) To be wide of the mark; to be at fault; as, you *are all abroad* in your guess. (*b*) To be at a loss or nonplused.

Ab'ro-ga-ble (ăb'rō-gà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being abrogated.

Ab'ro-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *abrogatus*, *p. p.*] Abrogated; abolished. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Latimer.*

Ab'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABROGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABROGATING.] [L. *abrogatus*, p. p. of *abrogare*; *ab* + *rogare* to ask, require, propose. See ROGATION.] **1.** To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; to repeal; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of customs, etc.

Let us see whether the New Testament *abrogates* what we so frequently see in the Old. *South.*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they can not alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

2. To put an end to; to do away with. *Shak.*

Syn. — To abolish; annul; do away; set aside; revoke; repeal; cancel; annihilate. See ABOLISH.

Ab'ro-ga'tion (ăb'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abrogatio*, fr. *abrogare*; cf. F. *abrogation*.] The act of abrogating; repeal by authority. *Hume.*

Ab'ro-ga-tive (ăb'rō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate; as, an *abrogative* law.

Ab'ro-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who repeals by authority.

A-brood' (ā-brōōd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *brood*.] In the act of brooding. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Sancroft.*

A-brook' (ā-brōōk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *brook*, v.] To brook; to endure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.] **1.** Broken off; very steep, or craggy, as rocks, precipices, banks; precipitous; steep; as, *abrupt* places. "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*." *Thomson.*

2. Without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden; hasty; unceremonious. "The cause of your *abrupt* departure." *Shak.*

3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches. *B. Jonson.*

4. (*Bot.*) Suddenly terminating, as if cut off. *Gray.*

Syn.—Sudden; unexpected; hasty; rough; curt; unceremonious; rugged; blunt; disconnected; broken.

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *n.* [L. *abruptum.*] An abrupt place. [*Poetic*] "Over the vast *abrupt.*" *Milton.*

Ab-rupt', *v. t.* To tear off or asunder. [*Obs.*] "Till death *abrupts* them." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-rup'tion (ăb-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abruptio*, fr. *abrumpere*: cf. F. *abruption.*] A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. *Woodward.*

Ab-rupt'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an abrupt manner; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; suddenly.

2. Precipitously.

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

Abruptly pinnate (*Bot.*), pinnate without an odd leaflet, or other appendage, at the end. *Gray.*

Ab-rupt'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being abrupt or broken; craggedness; ruggedness; steepness.

2. Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence; as, *abruptness* of style or manner.

Ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.*; *pl.* Abscesses (-ĕz). [L. *abscessus* a going away, gathering of humors, abscess, fr. *abscessus*, p. p. of *abscedere* to go away; *ab*, *abs* + *cedere* to go off, retire. See Cede.] (*Med.*) A collection of pus or purulent matter in any tissue or organ of the body, the result of a morbid process.

Cold abscess, an abscess of slow formation, unattended with the pain and heat characteristic of ordinary abscesses, and lasting for years without exhibiting any tendency towards healing; a chronic abscess.

Ab-sces'sion (ăb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscessio* a separation, fr. *abscedere.* See Abscess.] A separating; removal; also, an abscess. [*Obs.*] *Gauden. Barrough.*

Ab-scind' (ăb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*; *ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut. See Schism.] To cut off. [*R.*] "Two syllables . . . *abscinded* from the rest." *Johnson.*

Ab-scl'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscisio.*] See Abscission.

Ab'sciss (ăb'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Abscisses (-ĕz). See Abscissa.

Ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'sȧ), *n.*; E. *pl.* Abscissas, L. *pl.* Abscissæ. [L., fem. of *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off. See Abscind.] (*Geom.*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes. When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of X, and the other the axis of ordinates, or of Y, the *abscissa* of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of Y. When a point in space is referred to three axes having a common intersection, the *abscissa* may be the distance measured parallel to either of them, from the point to the plane of the other two axes. Abscissas and ordinates taken together are called coördinates. — OX or PY is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, OY or PX its ordinate, the intersecting lines OX and OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

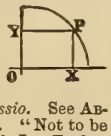

Ab-scis'sion (ăb-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscissio.* See Abscind.] **1.** The act or process of cutting off. "Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being cut off. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech employed when a speaker having begun to say a thing stops abruptly: thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and of such generosity — but I need say no more."

Ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Absconded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Absconding.] [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab*, *abs* + *condere* to lay up; *con* + *dăre* (only in comp.) to put. Cf. Do.] **1.** To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The marmot *absconds* all winter. *Ray.*

2. To depart clandestinely; to steal off and secrete one's self; — used especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal process; as, an *absconding* debtor.

That very homesickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond.* *Macaulay.*

Ab-scond', *v. t.* To hide; to conceal. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Ab-scond'ence (-ens), *n.* Fugitive concealment; secret retirement; hiding. [*R.*] *Phillips.*

Ab-scond'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who absconds.

Ab'sence (ăb'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia.* See Absent.] **1.** A state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship; — opposed to *presence.*

Not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence.* *Phil.* ii. 12.

2. Want; destitution; withdrawal. "In the *absence* of conventional law." *Kent.*

3. Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind); as, *absence* of mind. "Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind." *Addison.*

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence.* *Lundor.*

Ab'sent (ăb'sent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens*, *absentis*, p. pr. of *abesse* to be away from; *ab* + *esse* to be. Cf. Sooth.] **1.** Being away from a place; withdrawn from a place; not present. "Expecting *absent* friends." *Shak.*

2. Not existing; lacking; as, the part was rudimental or *absent.*

3. Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded; preoccupied; as, an *absent* air.

What is commonly called an *absent* man is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man. *Chesterfield.*

Syn.—Absent, Abstracted. These words both imply a want of attention to surrounding objects. We speak of a man as *absent* when his thoughts wander unconsciously from present scenes or topics of discourse; we speak of him as *abstracted* when his mind (usually for a brief period) is drawn off from present things by some weighty matter for reflection. *Absence* of mind is usually the result of loose habits of thought; *abstraction* commonly arises either from engrossing interests and cares, or from unfortunate habits of association.

Ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Absented; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Absenting.] [Cf. F. *absenter.*] **1.** To take or withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; — used with the reflexive pronoun.

If after due summons any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined. *Addison.*

2. To withhold from being present. [*Obs.*] "Go; for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more." *Milton.*

Ab'sen-ta'ne-ous (ăb'sen-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *absentaneus.* See Absent.] Pertaining to absence. [*Obs.*]

Ab'sen-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* The act of absenting one's self. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty; especially, a landholder who lives in another country or district than that where his estate is situated; as, an Irish *absentee.* *Macaulay.*

Ab'sen-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or practice of an absentee; esp. the practice of absenting one's self from the country or district where one's estate is situated.

Ab-sent'er (ăb-sĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who absents one's self.

Ab'sent-ly (ăb'sent-lў), *adv.* In an absent or abstracted manner. *G. Eliot.*

Ab-sent'ment (ăb-sĕnt'ment), *n.* The state of being absent; withdrawal. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Ab'sent-mind'ed (ăb'sent-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Absent in mind; abstracted; preoccupied. — **Ab'sent-mind'edness**, *n.* — **Ab'sent-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'sent-ness (ăb'sent-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being absent-minded. [*R.*] *H. Miller.*

Ab'sey-book' (ăb'sў-bo͝ok'), *n.* An A-B-C book; a primer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ab-sin'thate (ăb-sĭn'thāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of absinthic acid with a base or positive radical.

Ab'sinth' } (ăb'sĭnth'), *n.* [F. *absinthe.* See Absin-
Ab'sinthe' } thium.] **1.** The plant absinthium or common wormwood.

2. A strong spirituous liqueur made from wormwood and brandy or alcohol.

Ab-sin'thi-al (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to wormwood; absinthian.

Ab-sin'thi-an (-thĭ-*an*), *a.* Of the nature of wormwood. "*Absinthian* bitterness." *T. Randolph.*

Ab-sin'thi-ate (-thĭ-āt), *v. t.* [From L. *absinthium*: cf. L. *absinthiatus*, a.] To impregnate with wormwood.

Ab-sin'thi-a'ted (-thĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Impregnated with wormwood; as, *absinthiated* wine.

Ab-sin'thic (ăb-sĭn'thĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to the common wormwood or to an acid obtained from it.

Ab-sin'thin (-thĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*). *Watts.*

Ab'sin-thism (ăb'sĭn-thĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being poisoned by the excessive use of absinth.

Ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀψίνθιον.] (*Bot.*) The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), an intensely bitter plant, used as a tonic and for making the oil of wormwood.

Ab'sis (ăb'sĭs), *n.* See Apsis.

Ab-sist' (ăb-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *absistere*, p. pr. *absistens*; *ab* + *sistere* to stand, causal of *stare.*] To stand apart from; to leave off; to desist. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

Ab-sist'ence (-ens), *n.* A standing aloof. [*Obs.*]

Ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere*: cf. F. *absolu.* See Absolve.] **1.** Loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unrestricted; unconditional; as, *absolute* authority, monarchy, sovereignty, an *absolute* promise or command; *absolute* power; an *absolute* monarch.

2. Complete in itself; perfect; consummate; faultless; as, *absolute* perfection; *absolute* beauty.

So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete. *Milton.*

3. Viewed apart from modifying influences or without comparison with other objects; actual; real; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative*; as, *absolute* motion; *absolute* time or space.

Absolute rights and duties are such as pertain to man in a state of nature as contradistinguished from *relative* rights and duties, or such as pertain to him in his social relations.

4. Loosed from, or unconnected by, dependence on any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing.

☞ In this sense God is called *the Absolute* by the Theist. The term is also applied by the Pantheist to the universe, or the total of all existence, as only capable of relations in its parts to each other and to the whole, and as dependent for its existence and its phenomena on its mutually depending forces and their laws.

5. Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned; non-relative.

☞ It is in dispute among philosophers whether the term, in this sense, is not applied to a mere logical fiction or abstraction, or whether *the absolute*, as thus defined, can be known, as a reality, by the human intellect.

To Cusa we can indeed articulately trace, word and thing, the recent philosophy of *the absolute.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6. Positive; clear; certain; not doubtful. [*R.*]

I am *absolute* 't was very Cloten. *Shak.*

7. Authoritative; peremptory. [*R.*]

The peddler stopped, and tapped her on the head,
With *absolute* forefinger, brown and ringed. *Mrs. Browning.*

8. (*Chem.*) Pure; unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol.

9. (*Gram.*) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government; as, the case *absolute.* See *Ablative absolute*, under Ablative.

Absolute curvature (*Geom.*), that curvature of a curve of double curvature, which is measured in the osculating plane of the curve. — **Absolute equation** (*Astron.*), the sum of the optic and eccentric equations. — **Absolute space** (*Physics*), space considered without relation to material limits or objects. — **Absolute terms** (*Alg.*), such as are known, or which do not contain the unknown quantity. *Davies & Peck.* — **Absolute temperature** (*Physics*), the temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermo-dynamic principles, and reckoned from the absolute zero. — **Absolute zero** (*Physics*), the beginning, or zero point, in the scale of absolute temperature. It is equivalent to −273° centigrade or −459.4° Fahrenheit.

Syn.—Positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional; unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified; arbitrary; despotic; autocratic.

Ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *n.* (*Geom.*) In a plane, the two imaginary circular points at infinity; in space of three dimensions, the imaginary circle at infinity.

Ab'so-lute-ly, *adv.* In an absolute, independent, or unconditional manner; wholly; positively.

Ab'so-lute-ness, *n.* The quality of being absolute; independence of everything extraneous; unlimitedness; absolute power; independent reality; positiveness.

Ab'so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *absolution*, L. *absolutio*, fr. *absolvere* to absolve. See Absolve.] **1.** An absolving, or setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty; forgiveness of an offense. "Government . . . granting *absolution* to the nation." *Froude.*

2. (*Civil Law*) An acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. [*Obs.*]

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) The exercise of priestly jurisdiction in the sacrament of penance, by which Catholics believe the sins of the truly penitent are forgiven.

☞ In the English and other Protestant churches, this act is regarded as simply declaratory, not as imparting forgiveness.

4. (*Eccl.*) An absolving from ecclesiastical penalties, — for example, excommunication. *P. Cyc.*

5. The form of words by which a penitent is absolved. *Shipley.*

6. Delivery, in speech. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Absolution day (*R. C. Ch.*), Tuesday before Easter.

Ab'so-lu'tism (ăb'sō-lū'tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of being absolute; the system or doctrine of the absolute; the principles or practice of absolute or arbitrary government; despotism.

The element of *absolutism* and prelacy was controlling. *Palfrey.*

2. (*Theol.*) Doctrine of absolute decrees. *Ash.*

Ab'so-lu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who is in favor of an absolute or autocratic government.

2. (*Metaph.*) One who believes that it is possible to realize a cognition or concept of *the absolute.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ab'so-lu'tist, *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; arbitrary; despotic; as, *absolutist* principles.

Ab'so-lu-tis'tic (ăb'sō-lū-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to absolutism; absolutist.

Ab-sol'u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl'ū-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *absolutorius*, fr. *absolvere* to absolve.] Serving to absolve; absolving. "An absolutory sentence." *Ayliffe.*

Ab-solv'a-ble (ăb-sŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be absolved.

Ab-solv'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Conferring absolution; absolutory.

Ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Absolved (-sŏlvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Absolving.] [L. *absolvere* to set free, to absolve; *ab* + *solvere* to loose. See Assoil, Solve.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from the consequences of guilt or such ties as it would be sin or guilt to violate; to pronounce free; as, to *absolve* a subject from his allegiance; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and a remission of his punishment.

Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen. *Macaulay.*

2. To free from a penalty; to pardon; to remit (a sin); — said of the sin or guilt.

In his name I *absolve* your perjury. *Gibbon.*

3. To finish; to accomplish. [*Obs.*]

The work begun, how soon *absolved.* *Milton.*

4. To resolve or explain. [*Obs.*] "We shall not *absolve* the doubt." *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn.—To Absolve, Exonerate, Acquit. We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds his conscience, or involves the charge of wrongdoing; as, to *absolve* from allegiance or from the obligation of an oath, or a promise. We speak of a person as *exonerated*, when he is released from some burden which had rested upon him; as, to *exonerate* from suspicion, to *exonerate* from blame or odium. It implies a purely moral acquittal. We speak of a person as *acquitted*, when a decision has been made in his favor with reference to a specific charge, either by a jury or by disinterested persons; as, he was *acquitted* of all participation in the crime.

Ab-solv'ent (ăb-sŏlv'ent), *a.* [L. *absolvens*, p. pr. of *absolvere.*] Absolving. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Ab-solv'ent, *n.* An absolver. [*R.*] *Hobbes.*

Ab-solv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who absolves. *Macaulay.*

Ab'so-nant (ăb'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *ab* + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Discordant; contrary; — opposed to *consonant.* "*Absonant* to nature." *Quarles.*

Ab'so-nous (ăb'sō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *absonus*; *ab* + *sonus* sound.] Discordant; inharmonious; incongruous. [*Obs.*] "*Absonous* to our reason." *Glanvill.*

Ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Absorbed (-sôrbd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Absorbing.] [L. *absorbere*; *ab* + *sorbere* to suck in, akin to Gr. ῥοφεῖν: cf. F. *absorber.*] **1.** To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up; to use up; to include. "Dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all." *Cowper.*

The large cities *absorb* the wealth and fashion. *W. Irving.*

2. To suck up; to drink in; to imbibe; as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body. *Bacon.*

3. To engross or engage wholly; to occupy fully; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

4. To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases. So heat, light, and electricity are *absorbed* or taken up in the substances into which they pass. *Nichol.*

Syn.—To Absorb, Engross, Swallow up, Engulf. These words agree in one general idea, that of *completely taking up.* They are chiefly used in a figurative sense, and may be distinguished by a reference to their ety-

mology. We speak of a person as *absorbed* (lit., drawn in, swallowed up) in study or some other employment of the highest interest. We speak of a person as *engrossed* (lit., seized upon in the *gross*, or wholly) by something which occupies his whole time and thoughts, as the acquisition of wealth, or the attainment of honor. We speak of a person (under a stronger image) as *swallowed up* and lost in that which completely occupies his thoughts and feelings, as in grief at the death of a friend, or in the multiplied cares of life. We speak of a person as *engulfed* in that which (like a gulf) takes in all his hopes and interests; as, *engulfed* in misery, ruin, etc.

That grave question which had begun to *absorb* the Christian mind — the marriage of the clergy. *Milman.*

Too long hath love *engrossed* Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage. *Tickell.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares? *Addison.*

And in destruction's river
Engulf and swallow those. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty (ăb-sôrb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable. *Graham (Chemistry).*

Ab-sorb'a-ble (-sôrb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *absorbable.*] Capable of being absorbed or swallowed up. *Kerr.*

Ab-sorb'ed-ly, *adv.* In a manner as if wholly engrossed or engaged.

Ab-sorb'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* Absorptiveness.

Ab-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *absorbens*, p. pr. of *absorbere.*] Absorbing; swallowing; absorptive.

Absorbent ground (*Paint.*), a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper, or water colors, by which the oil is absorbed, and a brilliancy is imparted to the colors.

Ab-sorb'ent, *n.* **1.** Anything which absorbs.

The ocean, itself a bad *absorbent* of heat. *Darwin.*

2. (*Med.*) Any substance which absorbs and neutralizes acid fluid in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc.; also a substance (*e. g.*, iodine) which acts on the absorbent vessels so as to reduce enlarged and indurated parts.

3. *pl.* (*Physiol.*) The vessels by which the processes of absorption are carried on, as the lymphatics in animals, the extremities of the roots in plants.

Ab-sorb'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, absorbs.

Ab-sorb'ing, *a.* Swallowing, engrossing; as, an *absorbing* pursuit. — **Ab-sorb'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'sor-bi'tion (ăb'sôr-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Absorption. [*Obs.*]

Ab-sorpt' (ăb-sôrpt'), *a.* [L. *absorptus*, p. p.] Absorbed. [*Archaic*] "*Absorpt* in care." *Pope.*

Ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *absorptio*, fr. *absorbere.* See ABSORB.] **1.** The act or process of absorbing or sucking in anything, or of being absorbed and made to disappear; as, the *absorption* of bodies in a whirlpool, the *absorption* of a smaller tribe into a larger.

2. (*Chem. & Physics*) An imbibing or reception by molecular or chemical action; as, the *absorption* of light, heat, electricity, etc.

3. (*Physiol.*) In living organisms, the process by which the materials of growth and nutrition are absorbed and conveyed to the tissues and organs.

4. Entire engrossment or occupation of the mind; as, *absorption* in some employment.

Ab-sorp'tive (-sôrp'tĭv), *a.* Having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb or imbibe. *E. Darwin.*

Ab-sorp'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being absorptive; absorptive power.

Ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty (ăb'sôrp-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Absorptiveness.

Ab-squat'u-late (ăb-skwŏt'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To take one's self off; to decamp. [*A jocular word. U. S.*]

‖ **Abs'que hoc** (ăbz'kwē hŏk). [L., without this.] (*Law*) The technical words of denial used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

Ab-stain' (ăb-stān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSTAINED (-stānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSTAINING.] [OE. *absteynen, abstenen*, OF. *astenir, abstenir*, F. *abstenir*, fr. L. *abstinere, abstentum*, v. t. & v. i., to keep from; *ab, abs* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] To hold one's self aloof; to forbear or refrain voluntarily, and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites; — with *from.*

Not a few *abstained* from voting. *Macaulay.*

Who *abstains* from meat that is not gaunt? *Shak.*

Syn. — To refrain; forbear; withhold; deny one's self; give up; relinquish.

Ab-stain', *v. t.* To hinder; to withhold.

Whether he *abstain* men from marrying. *Milton.*

Ab-stain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains; esp., one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius; ab, abs* + root of *temetum* intoxicating drink.] **1.** Abstaining from wine. [*Orig. Latin sense.*]

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain. *Milton.*

2. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent; sparing in the indulgence of the appetite or passions.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sparingly used; used with temperance or moderation; as, an *abstemious* diet. *Gibbon.*

4. Marked by, or spent in, abstinence; as, an *abstemious* life. "One *abstemious* day." *Pope.*

5. Promotive of abstemiousness. [*R.*]

Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well. *Dryden.*

Ab-ste'mi-ous-ly, *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; sparingly.

Ab-ste'mi-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being abstemious, temperate, or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. It expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance.*

Ab-sten'tion (ăb-stĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. See ABSTAIN.] The act of abstaining; a holding aloof. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ab-sten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining. *Farrar.*

Ab-sterge' (ăb-stẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere, abstersum; ab, abs* + *tergere* to wipe. Cf. F. *absterger.*] To make clean by wiping; to wipe away; to cleanse; hence, to purge. [*R.*] *Quincy.*

Ab-ster'gent (ăb-stẽr'jent), *a.* [L. *abstergens*, p. pr. of *absterger.*] Serving to cleanse; detergent.

Ab-ster'gent, *n.* A substance used in cleansing; a detergent; as, soap is an *abstergent.*

Ab-terse' (ăb-stẽrs'), *v. t.* To absterge; to cleanse; to purge away. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-ster'sion (ăb-stẽr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *abstersion.* See ABSTERGE.] Act of wiping clean; a cleansing; a purging.

The task of ablution and *abstersion* being performed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ab-ster'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstersif.* See ABSTERGE.] Cleansing; purging. *Bacon.*

Ab-ster'sive, *n.* Something cleansing.

The strong *abstersive* of some heroic magistrate. *Milton.*

Ab-ster'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being abstersive. *Fuller.*

Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nens), *n.* [F. *abstinence*, L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere.* See ABSTAIN.] **1.** The act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance of any action, especially the retraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal or sensual propensities. Specifically, the practice of abstaining from intoxicating beverages, — called also *total abstinence.*

The *abstinence* from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, oftentimes, a very great one. *Locke.*

2. The practice of self-denial by depriving one's self of certain kinds of food or drink, especially of meat.

Penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offense. *Dryden.*

Ab'sti-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), *n.* Abstinence. [*R.*]

Ab'sti-nent (-nent), *a.* [F. *abstinent*, L. *abstinens*, p. pr. of *abstinere.* See ABSTAIN.] Refraining from indulgence, especially from the indulgence of appetite; abstemious; continent; temperate. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ab'sti-nent, *n.* **1.** One who abstains.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect who appeared in France and Spain in the 3d century.

Ab'sti-nent-ly, *adv.* With abstinence.

Ab-stort'ed (ăb-stôrt'ĕd), *a.* [As if fr. *abstort*, fr. L. *ab, abs* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist.] Wrested away. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'; 277), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab, abs* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE.] **1.** Withdrawn; separate. [*Obs.*]

The more *abstract* . . . we are from the body. *Norris.*

2. Considered apart from any application to a particular object; separated from matter; existing in the mind only; as, *abstract* truth, *abstract* numbers. Hence: ideal; abstruse; difficult.

3. (*Logic*) (*a*) Expressing a particular property of an object viewed apart from the other properties which constitute it; — opposed to *concrete;* as, honesty is an *abstract* word. *J. S. Mill.* (*b*) Resulting from the mental faculty of abstraction; general as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an *abstract* or general name. *Locke.*

A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an *abstract* name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. A practice has grown up in more modern times, which, if not introduced by Locke, has gained currency from his example, of applying the expression "*abstract* name" to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes. *J. S. Mill.*

4. Abstracted; absent in mind. "*Abstract*, as in a trance." *Milton.*

An abstract idea (*Metaph.*), an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it; as the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure. — **Abstract terms**, those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any object in which they exist; or *abstract terms* are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. — **Abstract numbers** (*Math.*), numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 10; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete. — **Abstract** *or* **Pure mathematics.** See MATHEMATICS.

Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSTRACTING.] [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** To withdraw; to separate; to take away.

He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution *abstracted* from his own prejudices. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To draw off in respect to interest or attention; as, his mind was wholly *abstracted* by other objects.

The young stranger had been *abstracted* and silent. *Blackw. Mag.*

3. To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute. *Whately.*

4. To epitomize; to abridge. *Franklin.*

5. To take secretly or dishonestly; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a till.

Von Rosen had quietly *abstracted* the bearing-reins from the harness. *W. Black.*

6. (*Chem.*) To separate, as the more volatile or soluble parts of a substance, by distillation or other chemical processes. In this sense *extract* is now more generally used.

Ab-stract', *v. i.* To perform the process of abstraction. [*R.*]

I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense. *Berkeley.*

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'), *n.* [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things. Specifically: A summary or an epitome, as of a treatise or book, or of a statement; a brief.

An *abstract* of every treatise he had read. *Watts.*

Man, the *abstract*
Of all perfection, which the workmanship
Of Heaven hath modeled. *Ford.*

2. A state of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*, or apart from other associated things.

3. An abstract term.

The concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S. Mill.*

4. (*Med.*) A powdered solid extract of a vegetable substance mixed with sugar of milk in such proportion that one part of the abstract represents two parts of the original substance.

Abstract of title (*Law*), an epitome of the evidences of ownership.

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; epitome; synopsis. See ABRIDGMENT.

Ab-stract'ed (ăb-străkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Separated or disconnected; withdrawn; removed; apart.

The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil. *Milton.*

2. Separated from matter; abstract; ideal. [*Obs.*]

3. Abstract; abstruse; difficult. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

4. Inattentive to surrounding objects; absent in mind. "An *abstracted* scholar." *Johnson.*

Ab-stract'ed-ly, *adv.* In an abstracted manner; separately; with absence of mind.

Ab-stract'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstract character.

Ab-stract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstracts, or makes an abstract.

Ab-strac'tion (ăb-străk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *abstraction.* See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** The act of abstracting, separating, or withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal.

A wrongful *abstraction* of wealth from certain members of the community. *J. S. Mill.*

2. (*Metaph.*) The act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object so as to attend to others; analysis. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction.* So, also, when it considers *whiteness, softness, virtue, existence*, as separate from any particular objects.

☞ *Abstraction* is necessary to classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects, which are of the same kind, from others which are different, in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.

Abstraction is no positive act: it is simply the negative of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. An idea or notion of an abstract, or theoretical nature; as, to fight for mere *abstractions.*

4. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction.*

5. Absence or absorption of mind; inattention to present objects.

6. The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another; purloining. [*Modern*]

7. (*Chem.*) A separation of volatile parts by the act of distillation. *Nicholson.*

Ab-strac'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to abstraction.

Ab-strac'tion-ist, *n.* An idealist. *Emerson.*

Ab'strac-ti'tious (ăb'străk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Obtained from plants by distillation. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Ab-strac'tive (ăb-străk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstractif.*] Having the power of abstracting; of an abstracting nature. "The *abstractive* faculty." *I. Taylor.*

Ab-strac'tive-ly, *adv.* In an abstract manner; separately; in or by itself. *Feltham.*

Ab-strac'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being abstractive; abstractive property.

Ab'stract'ly (ăb'străkt'lȳ; 277), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself; as, matter *abstractly* considered.

Ab'stract'ness, *n.* The quality of being abstract. "The *abstractness* of the ideas." *Locke.*

Ab-stringe' (ăb-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *ab* + *stringere, strictum*, to press together.] To unbind. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab-strude' (ăb-strūd'), *v. t.* [L. *abstrudere.* See ABSTRUSE.] To thrust away. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ab-struse' (ăb-strūs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere* to thrust away, conceal; *ab, abs* + *trudere* to thrust; cf. F. *abstrus.* See THREAT.] **1.** Concealed or hidden out of the way. [*Obs.*]

The eternal eye whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts. *Milton.*

2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; recondite; as, *abstruse* learning.

Profound and *abstruse* topics. *Milman.*

Ab-struse'ly, *adv.* In an abstruse manner.

Ab-struse'ness, *n.* The quality of being abstruse; difficulty of apprehension. *Boyle.*

Ab-stru'sion (ăb-strū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abstrusio.* See ABSTRUSE.] The act of thrusting away. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

Ab-stru'si-ty (ăb-strū'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-sume' (ăb-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *absumere, absumptum; ab* + *sumere* to take.] To consume gradually; to waste away. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ab-sump'tion (ăb-sŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *absumptio.* See ABSUME.] Act of wasting away; a consuming; extinction. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding; *ab* + (prob.) a derivative fr. a root *svar* to sound; not connected with *surd:* cf. F. *absurde.* See SYRINGE.] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory; nonsensical; ridiculous; as, an *absurd* person, an *absurd* opinion; an *absurd* dream.

This proffer is *absurd* and reasonless. *Shak.*

'T is phrase *absurd* to call a villain great. *Pope.*

Syn. — Foolish; irrational; ridiculous; preposterous; inconsistent; incongruous. — ABSURD, IRRATIONAL, FOOL-

ISH, PREPOSTEROUS. Of these terms, *irrational* is the weakest, denoting that which is plainly inconsistent with the dictates of sound reason; as, an *irrational* course of life. *Foolish* rises higher, and implies either a perversion of that faculty, or an absolute weakness or fatuity of mind; as, *foolish* enterprises. *Absurd* rises still higher, denoting that which is plainly opposed to received notions of propriety and truth; as, an *absurd* man, project, opinion, story, argument, etc. *Preposterous* rises still higher, and supposes an absolute *inversion* in the order of things; or, in plain terms, a "putting of the cart before the horse;" as, a *preposterous* suggestion, *preposterous* conduct, a *preposterous* regulation or law.

Ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *n.* An absurdity. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Ab-surd'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ABSURDITIES (-tĭz). [L. *absurditas*: cf. F. *absurdité*.] **1.** The quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. "The *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number." *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action; a logical contradiction.

His travels were full of *absurdities*. *Johnson.*

Ab-surd'ly, *adv.* In an absurd manner.

Ab-surd'ness, *n.* Absurdity. [*R.*]

‖ **A-bu'na** (ä-bōō'nä), *n.* [Eth. and Ar., our father.] The Patriarch, or head of the Abyssinian Church.

A-bun'dance (ä-bŭn'dans), *n.* [OE. (*h*)*abundaunce*, *abundance*, F. *abondance*, L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare*. See ABOUND.] An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty; profusion; copious supply; superfluity; wealth: — strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number.

It is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state. *Raleigh.*

Syn. — Exuberance; plenteousness; plenty; copiousness; overflow; riches; affluence; wealth. — ABUNDANCE, PLENTY, EXUBERANCE. These words rise upon each other in expressing the idea of fullness. *Plenty* denotes a sufficiency to supply every want; as, *plenty* of food, *plenty* of money, etc. *Abundance* expresses more, and gives the idea of superfluity or excess; as, *abundance* of riches, an *abundance* of wit and humor; often, however, it only denotes plenty in a high degree. *Exuberance* rises still higher, and implies a bursting forth on every side, producing great superfluity or redundance; as, an *exuberance* of mirth, an *exuberance* of animal spirits, etc.

A-bun'dant (-dant), *a.* [OE. (*h*)*abundant*, *aboundant*, F. *abondant*, fr. L. *abundans*, p. pr. of *abundare*. See ABOUND.] Fully sufficient; plentiful; in copious supply; — followed by *in*, rarely by *with*. "*Abundant* in goodness and truth." *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

Abundant number (*Math.*), a number, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the number 16. This is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3.

Syn. — Ample; plentiful; copious; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; rich; teeming; profuse; bountiful; liberal. See AMPLE.

A-bun'dant-ly, *adv.* In a sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully; in large measure.

A-burst' (ä-bûrst'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *burst*.] In a bursting condition.

A-bus'a-ble (ä-būz'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be abused.

A-bus'age (-ăj), *n.* Abuse. [*Obs.*] *Whately* (1634).

A-buse' (ä-būz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABUSED (ä-būzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABUSING.] [F. *abuser*; L. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti* to abuse, misuse; *ab* + *uti* to use. See USE.] **1.** To put to a wrong use; to misapply; to misuse; to put to a bad use; to use for a wrong purpose or end; to pervert; as, to *abuse* inherited gold; to make an excessive use of; as, to *abuse* one's authority.

This principle (if one may so *abuse* the word) shoots rapidly into popularity. *Froude.*

2. To use ill; to maltreat; to act injuriously to; to punish or to tax excessively; to hurt; as, to *abuse* prisoners, to *abuse* one's powers, one's patience.

3. To revile; to reproach coarsely; to disparage.

The . . . tellers of news *abused* the general. *Macaulay.*

4. To dishonor. "Shall flight *abuse* your name?" *Shak.*

5. To violate; to ravish. *Spenser.*

6. To deceive; to impose on. [*Obs.*]

Their eyes red and staring, cozened with a moist cloud, and *abused* by a double object. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To maltreat; injure; revile; reproach; vilify; vituperate; asperse; traduce; malign.

A-buse' (ä-būs'), *n.* [F. *abus*, L. *abusus*, fr. *abuti*. See ABUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Improper treatment or use; application to a wrong or bad purpose; misuse; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of privileges or advantages; an *abuse* of language.

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power. *Madison.*

2. Physical ill treatment; injury. "Rejoice . . . at the *abuse* of Falstaff." *Shak.*

3. A corrupt practice or custom; offense; crime; fault; as, the *abuses* in the civil service.

Abuse after *abuse* disappeared without a struggle. *Macaulay.*

4. Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; abusive language; virulent condemnation; reviling.

The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of *abuse*, came to blows. *Macaulay.*

5. Violation; rape; as, *abuse* of a female child.

6. Deceitful practice; deception; cheat. [*Obs.*]

Or is it some *abuse*, and no such thing? *Shak.*

Abuse of distress (*Law*), a wrongful using of an animal or chattel distrained, by the distrainer.

Syn. — Invective; contumely; reproach; scurrility; insult; opprobrium. — ABUSE, INVECTIVE. *Abuse* is generally prompted by anger, and vented in harsh and unseemly words. It is more personal and coarse than *invective*. *Abuse* generally takes place in private quarrels; *invective* in writing or public discussions. *Invective* may be conveyed in refined language and dictated by indignation against what is blameworthy. *C. J. Smith.*

A-buse'ful (ä-būs'fụl), *a.* Full of abuse; abusive. [*R.*] "*Abuseful* names." *Bp. Barlow.*

A-bus'er (ä-būz'ẽr), *n.* One who abuses [in the various senses of the verb].

A-bu'sion (ä-bū'zhŭn), *n.* [OE. *abusion*, *abusioun*, OF. *abusion*, fr. L. *abusio* misuse of words, fr. *abuti*. See ABUSE, *v. t.*] Evil or corrupt usage; abuse; wrong; reproach; deception; cheat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-bu'sive (ä-bū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abusif*, fr. L. *abusivus*.] **1.** Wrongly used; perverted; misapplied.

I am . . . necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acceptation thereof. *Fuller.*

2. Given to misusing; also, full of abuses. [*Archaic*] "The *abusive* prerogatives of his see." *Hallam.*

3. Practicing abuse; prone to ill treat by coarse, insulting words or by other ill usage; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.

4. Containing abuse, or serving as the instrument of abuse; vituperative; reproachful; scurrilous. "An *abusive* lampoon." *Johnson.*

5. Tending to deceive; fraudulent; cheating. [*Obs.*] "An *abusive* treaty." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Reproachful; scurrilous; opprobrious; insolent; insulting; injurious; offensive; reviling.

A-bu'sive-ly, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; with abusive language.

A-bu'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*. *Herbert.*

A-but' (ä-bŭt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABUTTING.] [OF. *abouter*, *aboter*; cf. F. *aboutir*, and also *abuter*; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *boter*, *buter*, to push: cf. F. *bout* end, and *but* end, purpose.] To project; to terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*; as, his land *abuts* on the road.

A-bu'ti-lon (ä-bū'tĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Ar. *aubūtīlūn*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants of many species, found in the torrid and temperate zones of both continents; — called also *Indian mallow*.

A-but'ment (ä-bŭt'ment), *n.* **1.** State of abutting.

2. That on or against which a body abuts or presses; as (*a*) (*Arch.*) The solid part of a pier or wall, etc., which receives the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch, vault, or strut. *Gwilt.* (*b*) (*Mech.*) A fixed point or surface from which resistance or reaction is obtained, as the cylinder head of a steam engine, the fulcrum of a lever, etc. (*c*) In breech-loading firearms, the block behind the barrel which receives the pressure due to recoil.

A-but'tal (-tal), *n.* The butting or boundary of land, particularly at the end; a headland. *Spelman.*

A-but'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, abuts. Specifically, the owner of a contiguous estate; as, the *abutters* on a street or a river.

A-buzz' (ä-bŭz'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *buzz*.] In a buzz; buzzing. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

A-by' } (ä-bī'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOUGHT
A-bye' } (ä-bạt').] [AS. *ābycgan* to pay for; pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bycgan* to buy. See BUY, and cf. ABIDE.] **1.** To pay for; to suffer for; to atone for; to make amends for; to give satisfaction. [*Obs.*]

Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it dear. *Shak.*

2. To endure; to abide. [*Obs.*]

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*. *Spenser.*

A-bysm' (ä-bĭz'm'), *n.* [OF. *abisme*; F. *abîme*, LL. *abyssimus*, a superl. of L. *abyssus*; Gr. ἄβυσσος. See ABYSS.] An abyss; a gulf. "The *abysm* of hell." *Shak.*

A-bys'mal (ä-bĭz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; bottomless; unending; profound.

Geology gives one the same *abysmal* extent of time that astronomy does of space. *Carlyle.*

A-bys'mal-ly, *adv.* To a fathomless depth; profoundly. "*Abysmally* ignorant." *G. Eliot.*

A-byss' (ä-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus* a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr. ἄβυσσος bottomless; ἀ priv. + βυσσός depth, bottom.] **1.** A bottomless or unfathomed depth, gulf, or chasm; hence, any deep, immeasurable space, and, specifically, hell, or the bottomless pit.

Ye powers and spirits of this nethermost *abyss*. *Milton.*
Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Dryden.*

2. Infinite time; a vast intellectual or moral depth.

The *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay.*
In unfathomable *abysses* of disgrace. *Burke.*

3. (*Her.*) The center of an escutcheon.

☞ This word, in its leading uses, is associated with the cosmological notions of the Hebrews, having reference to a supposed illimitable mass of waters from which our earth sprung, and beneath whose profound depths the wicked were punished. *Encyc. Brit.*

A-byss'al (-al), *a.* [Cf. ABYSMAL.] Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss; unfathomable.

Abyssal zone (*Phys. Geog.*), one of the belts or zones into which Sir E. Forbes divides the bottom of the sea in describing its plants, animals, etc. It is the one furthest from the shore, embracing all beyond one hundred fathoms deep. Hence, *abyssal* animals, plants, etc.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭs-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia.

Abyssinian gold, an alloy of 90.74 parts of copper and 8.33 parts of zinc. *Ure.*

Ab'ys-sin'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Abyssinia.

2. A member of the Abyssinian Church.

A-ca'ci-a (ä-kā'shĭ-ä), *n.* (*Antiq.*) A roll or bag, filled with dust, borne by Byzantine emperors, as a memento of mortality. It is represented on medals.

A-ca'cia (ä-kā'shä *or* ä-kā'shĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACACIAS (-shäz), L. ACACIÆ (-shĭ-ē). [L., from Gr. ἀκακία; orig. the name of a thorny tree found in Egypt; prob. fr. the root *ak* to be sharp. See ACUTE.] **1.** A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. Nearly 300 species are Australian or Polynesian, and have terete or vertically compressed leaf stalks, instead of the bipinnate leaves of the much fewer species of America, Africa, etc. Very few are found in temperate climates.

Acacia (from New Holland).

2. (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of acacia; — called also *gum acacia*, and *gum arabic*.

Ac'a-cin, Ac'a-cine (ăk'ä-sĭn), *n.* Gum arabic.

Ac'a-deme' (ăk'ä-dēm'), *n.* [L. *academia*. See ACADEMY.] An academy. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Ac'a-de'mi-al (-dē'mĭ-al), *a.* Academic. [*R.*]

Ac'a-de'mi-an (-mĭ-an), *n.* A member of an academy, university, or college.

Ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *aca-*
Ac'a-dem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *demicus*: cf. F. *académique*. See ACADEMY.] **1.** Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *Academic* sect or philosophy.

2. Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, in distinction from scientific. "*Academic* courses." *Warburton.* "*Academical* study." *Berkeley.*

Ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* **1.** One holding the philosophy of Socrates and Plato; a Platonist. *Hume.*

2. A member of an academy, college, or university; an academician.

Ac'a-dem'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an academical manner.

Ac'a-dem'ic-als (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* The articles of dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities.

Ac'a-de-mi'cian (ăk'ä-dĕ-mĭsh'an; 277), *n.* [F. *académicien*. See ACADEMY.] **1.** A member of an academy, or society for promoting science, art, or literature, as of the French Academy, or the Royal Academy of Arts.

2. A collegian. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Ac'a-dem'i-cism (ăk'ä-dĕm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A tenet of the Academic philosophy.

2. A mannerism or mode peculiar to an academy.

A-cad'e-mism (ä-kăd'ẽ-mĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

A-cad'e-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [F. *académiste*.] **1.** An Academic philosopher.

2. An academician. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Ray.*

A-cad'e-my (ä-kăd'ẽ-mȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ACADEMIES (-mĭz). [F. *académie*, L. *academia*. Cf. ACADEME.] **1.** A garden or grove near Athens (so named from the hero *Academus*), where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head.

2. An institution for the study of higher learning; a college or a university. Popularly, a school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a college and a common school.

3. A place of training; a school. "*Academies* of fanaticism." *Hume.*

4. A society of learned men united for the advancement of the arts and sciences, and literature, or some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy*; the American *Academy* of Arts and Sciences; *academies* of literature and philology.

5. A school or place of training in which some special art is taught; as, the military *academy* at West Point; a riding *academy*; the *Academy* of Music.

Academy figure (*Paint.*), a drawing usually half life-size, in crayon or pencil, after a nude model.

A-ca'di-an (ä-kā'dĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadie, or Nova Scotia. "*Acadian* farmers." *Longfellow.* — *n.* A native of Acadie.

Acadian epoch (*Geol.*), an epoch at the beginning of the American paleozoic time, and including the oldest American rocks known to be fossiliferous. See GEOLOGY. — **Acadian owl** (*Zoöl.*), a small North American owl (*Nyctale Acadica*); the saw-whet.

‖ **Ac'a-jou** (ăk'ä-jōō), *n.* [F. See CASHEW.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The cashew tree; also, its fruit. See CASHEW. — (*b*) The mahogany tree; also, its timber.

Ac'a-leph (ăk'ä-lĕf), } *n.*; *pl.* ACALEPHS (-lĕfs),
Ac'a-le'phan (ăk'ä-lē'fan), } ACALEPHANS (-lē'fanz). [See ACALEPHÆ.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Acalephæ.

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‖ **Ac'a-le'phæ** (ăk'ä-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a nettle.] A group of Cœlenterata, including the Medusæ or jellyfishes, and hydroids; — so called from the stinging power they possess. Sometimes called *sea nettles*.

Ac'a-le'phoid (-foid), *a.* [*Acaleph* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to or resembling the Acalephæ or jellyfishes.

A-cal'y-cine (ä-kăl'ĭ-sĭn), **Ac'a-lyc'i-nous** (ăk'ä-lĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κάλυξ calyx.] (*Bot.*) Without a calyx, or outer floral envelope.

A-canth' (ä-kănth'), *n.* Same as ACANTHUS.

‖ **A-can'tha** (ä-kăn'thä), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, fr. ἀκή point. See ACUTE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A prickle.

Acaleph (*Pelagia cyanella*) of the Atlantic, one fifth natural size.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spine or prickly fin.

3. (*Anat.*) The vertebral column; the spinous process of a vertebra. *Dunglison.*

Ac'an-tha'ceous (ăk'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Armed with prickles, as a plant.

2. (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants of which the acanthus is the type.

A-can'thine (ȧ-kăn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *acanthinus*, Gr. ἀκάνθινος, thorny, fr. ἄκανθος. See ACANTHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant acanthus.

A-can'tho-car'pous (ȧ-kăn'thō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the fruit covered with spines.

‖ **A-can'tho-ceph'a-la** (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἄκανθα a spine, thorn + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of intestinal worms, having the proboscis armed with recurved spines.

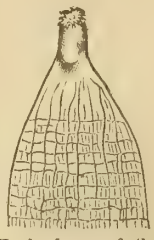

Head of one of the Acanthocephala (*Echinorhynchus gigas*), from the hog, enlarged about six times.

A-can'tho-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a spiny head, as one of the Acanthocephala.

Ac'an-thoph'o-rous (ăk'ăn-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀκανθοφόρος, fr. ἄκανθα spine + φέρειν to bear.] Spine-bearing. *Gray.*

A-can'tho-po'di-ous (ȧ-kăn'thō-pō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having spinous petioles.

‖ **Ac'an-thop'ter-i** (ăk'ăn-thŏp'tĕr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἄκανθα thorn + πτερόν wing, fin.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of teleostean fishes having spiny fins. See ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Ac'an-thop'ter-ous (-tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα spine + πτερόν wing.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Spiny-winged.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Acanthopterygious.

Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-an (-thŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the order of fishes having spinose fins, as the perch. — *n.* A spiny-finned fish.

‖ **Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-i** (-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἄκανθα thorn + πτερύγιον fin, dim. fr. πτέρυξ wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes having some of the rays of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins unarticulated and spine-like, as the perch.

Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having fins in which the rays are hard and spinelike; spiny-finned.

A-can'thus (ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACANTHUSES (-ĕz), L. ACANTHI (-thī). [L., from Gr. ἄκανθος. Cf. ACANTHA.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India; bear's-breech.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*); — used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acanthus (*Arch.*).

‖ **A cap-pel'la** (ä kȧp-pĕl'lä). [It. See CHAPEL.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) In church or chapel style; — said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment; as, a mass *a cappella*, i. e., a mass purely vocal. (*b*) A time indication, equivalent to *alla breve*.

A-cap'su-lar (ȧ-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *capsular*.] (*Bot.*) Having no capsule.

A-car'di-ac (ȧ-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ἀκάρδιος; ἀ priv. + καρδία heart.] Without a heart; as, an *acardiac* fetus.

A-car'i-dan (ȧ-kăr'ĭ-dȧn), *n.* [See ACARUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of arachnids, including the mites and ticks.

‖ **Ac'a-ri'na** (ăk'ȧ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἄκαρι a mite.] (*Zoöl.*) The group of Arachnida which includes the mites and ticks. Many species are parasitic, and cause diseases like the itch and mange.

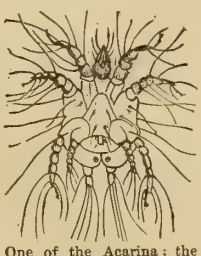

One of the Acarina; the mite (*Psoroptes equi*) which causes the mange of horses. Much enlarged.

Ac'a-rine (ăk'ȧ-rĭn), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or caused by *acari* or mites; as, *acarine* diseases.

Ac'a-roid (ăk'ȧ-roid), *a.* [NL., *acarus* a mite + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like or resembling a mite.

Ac'ar-pel'lous (ăk'ȧr-pĕl'lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *carpel*.] (*Bot.*) Having no carpels.

A-car'pous (ȧ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκαρπος; ἀ priv. + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Not producing fruit; unfruitful.

‖ **Ac'a-rus** (ăk'ȧ-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ACARI (-rī). [NL., from Gr. τὸ ἄκαρι the cheese mite, tick.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus including many species of small mites.

A-cat'a-lec'tic (ȧ-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *acatalecticus*, Gr. ἀκατάληκτος, not defective at the end; ἀ priv. + καταλήγειν to cease.] (*Pros.*) Not defective; complete; as, an *acatalectic* verse. — *n.* A verse which has the complete number of feet and syllables.

A-cat'a-lep'sy (ȧ-kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sy), *n.* [Gr. ἀκαταληψία; ἀ priv. + καταλαμβάνειν to seize, comprehend.] Incomprehensibility of things; the doctrine held by the ancient Skeptic philosophers, that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability.

A-cat'a-lep'tic (ȧ-kăt'ȧ-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀκατάληπτος.] Incapable of being comprehended; incomprehensible.

A-ca'ter (ȧ-kā'tẽr), *n.* See CATERER. [*Obs.*]

A-cates' (ȧ-kāts'), *n. pl.* See CATES. [*Obs.*]

A-cau'date (ȧ-kȧ'dāt), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *caudate*.] Tailless.

Ac'au-les'cent (ăk'ȧ-lĕs'sent), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *caulescent*.] (*Bot.*) Having no stem or caulis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. *Gray.*

A-cau'line (ȧ-kȧ'lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *cauline*.] (*Bot.*) Same as ACAULESCENT.

A-cau'lose (-lōs; 277), } *a.* [Gr. ἄκαυλος; ἀ priv. +
A-cau'lous (ȧ-kȧ'lŭs), } καυλός stalk or L. *caulis* stalk. See COLE.] (*Bot.*) Same as ACAULESCENT.

Ac-ca'di-an (ăk-kā'dĭ-an), *a.* [From the city *Accad*. See Gen. x. 10.] Pertaining to a race supposed to have lived in Babylonia before the Assyrian conquest. — **Ac-ca'di-an**, *n.*, **Ac'cad** (ăk'kăd), *n.* *Sayce.*

Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCEDING.] [L. *accedere* to approach, accede; *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield: cf. F. *accéder*. See CEDE.]

1. To approach; to come forward; — opposed to *recede*. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *T. Gale.*

2. To enter upon an office or dignity; to attain.

Edward IV., who had *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461. *T. Warton.*

If Frederick had *acceded* to the supreme power. *Morley.*

3. To become a party by associating one's self with others; to give one's adhesion. Hence, to agree or assent to a proposal or a view; as, he *acceded* to my request.

The treaty of Hanover in 1725 . . . to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*. *Chesterfield.*

Syn. — To agree; assent; consent; comply; acquiesce; concur.

Ac-ced'ence (-sē'dens), *n.* The act of acceding.

Ac-ced'er (-sē'dẽr), *n.* One who accedes.

‖ **Ac-cel'er-an'do** (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ăn'dō *or* ȧt-chĕ-lä-rän'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually accelerating the movement.

Ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCELERATED (-ẽr-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCELERATING.] [L. *acceleratus*, p. p. of *accelerare*; *ad* + *celerare* to hasten; *celer* quick. See CELERITY.] **1.** To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion of; to add to the speed of; — opposed to *retard*.

2. To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or process of; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, the increase of wealth, etc.

3. To hasten, as the occurrence of an event; as, to *accelerate* our departure.

Accelerated motion (*Mech.*), motion with a continually increasing velocity. — **Accelerating force**, the force which causes accelerated motion. *Nichol.*

Syn. — To hasten; expedite; quicken; dispatch; forward; advance; further.

Ac-cel'er-a'tion (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceleratio*: cf. F. *accélération*.] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated; increase of motion or action; as, a falling body moves toward the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity; — opposed to *retardation*.

A period of social improvement, or of intellectual advancement, contains within itself a principle of *acceleration*. *I. Taylor.*

(*Astr. & Physics.*) **Acceleration of the moon**, the increase of the moon's mean motion in its orbit, in consequence of which its period of revolution is now shorter than in ancient times. — **Acceleration and retardation of the tides.** See *Priming of the tides*, under PRIMING. — **Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the amount by which their apparent diurnal motion exceeds that of the sun, in consequence of which they daily come to the meridian of any place about three minutes fifty-six seconds of solar time earlier than on the day preceding. — **Acceleration of the planets**, the increasing velocity of their motion, in proceeding from the apogee to the perigee of their orbits.

Ac-cel'er-a-tive (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā-tĭv; 277), *a.* Relating to acceleration; adding to velocity; quickening. *Reid.*

Ac-cel'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates. Also as an *adj.*; as, *accelerator* nerves.

Ac-cel'er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Accelerative.

Ac-cel'er-o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* [*Accelerate* + *-graph*.] (*Mil.*) An apparatus for studying the combustion of powder in guns, etc.

Ac-cel'er-om'e-ter (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Accelerate* + *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring the velocity imparted by gunpowder.

Ac-cend' (ăk-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *accendere*, *accensum*, to kindle; *ad* + *candĕre* to kindle (only in compounds); rel. to *candēre* to be white, to gleam. See CANDLE.] To set on fire; to kindle. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Ac-cend'i-bil'i-ty (ăk-sĕn'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed; inflammability.

Ac-cend'i-ble (ăk-sĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled; combustible; inflammable. *Ure.*

Ac-cen'sion (ăk-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of kindling or the state of being kindled; ignition. *Locke.*

Ac-cen'sor (-sŏr), *n.* [LL., from p. p. *accensus*. See ACCEND.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the functionaries who light and trim the tapers.

Ac'cent' (ăk'sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *accent*, L. *accentus*; *ad* + *cantus* a singing, *canere* to sing. See CANT.] **1.** A superior force of voice or of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word or a phrase, distinguishing it from the others.

☞ Many English words have two accents, the *primary* and the *secondary*; the primary being uttered with a greater stress of voice than the secondary; as in *as'pi-ra'tion*, where the chief stress is on the third syllable, and a slighter stress on the first. Some words, as *an'ti-ag'o-plec'tic*, *in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty*, have two secondary accents. See Guide to Pron., §§ 30-46.

2. A mark or character used in writing, and serving to regulate the pronunciation; esp.: (*a*) a mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent; (*b*) a mark to indicate the quality of sound of the vowel marked; as, the French *accents*.

☞ In the ancient Greek the *acute accent* (´) meant a raised tone or pitch, the *grave* (`), the level tone or simply the negation of accent, the *circumflex* (~ or ^) a tone raised and then depressed. In works on elocution, the first is often used to denote the rising inflection of the voice; the second, the falling inflection; and the third (^), the compound or waving inflection. In dictionaries, spelling books, and the like, the acute accent is used to designate the syllable which receives the chief stress of voice.

3. Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of speaking or pronouncing; peculiar or characteristic modification of the voice; tone; as, a foreign *accent*; a French or a German *accent*. "Beguiled you in a plain *accent*." *Shak.* "A perfect *accent*." *Thackeray.*

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

4. A word; a significant tone; (*pl.*) expressions in general; speech.

Winds! on your wings to Heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

5. (*Pros.*) Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse.

6. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A regularly recurring stress upon the tone to mark the beginning, and, more feebly, the third part of the measure. (*b*) A special emphasis of a tone, even in the weaker part of the measure. (*c*) The *rhythmical accent*, which marks phrases and sections of a period. (*d*) The *expressive* emphasis and shading of a passage. *J. S. Dwight.*

7. (*Math.*) (*a*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as y', y''. (*b*) (*Trigon.*) A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes of a degree, seconds, etc.; as, $12'\ 27''$, *i. e.*, twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. (*c*) (*Engin.*) A mark used to denote feet and inches; as, $6'\ 10''$ is six feet ten inches.

Ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCENTING.] [OF. *accenter*, F. *accentuer*.]

1. To express the accent of (either by the voice or by a mark); to utter or to mark with accent.

2. To mark emphatically; to emphasize.

Ac'cent'less (ăk'sĕnt'lĕs), *a.* Without accent.

Ac-cen'tor (ăk-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *ad* + *cantor* singer, *canere* to sing.] **1.** (*Mus.*) One who sings the leading part; the director or leader. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of European birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge warbler. In America sometimes applied to the water thrushes.

Ac-cen'tu-a-ble (ăk-sĕn'tū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being accented.

Ac-cen'tu-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent; characterized or formed by accent.

Ac-cen'tu-al'i-ty (ăk-sĕn'tū-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being accentual.

Ac-cen'tu-al-ly (-sĕn'tū-*al*-lў), *adv.* In an accentual manner; in accordance with accent.

Ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCENTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCENTUATING.] [LL. *accentuatus*, p. p. of *accentuare*, fr. L. *accentus*: cf. F. *accentuer*.] **1.** To pronounce with an accent or with accents.

2. To bring out distinctly; to make prominent; to emphasize.

In Bosnia, the struggle between East and West was even more *accentuated*. *London Times.*

3. To mark with the written accent.

Ac-cen'tu-a'tion (ăk-sĕn'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *accentuatio*: cf. F. *accentuation*.] Act of accentuating; application of accent. Specifically (*Eccles. Mus.*), pitch or modulation of the voice in reciting portions of the liturgy.

Ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCEPTING.] [F. *accepter*, L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*; *ad* + *capere* to take; akin to E. *heave*.]

1. To receive with a consenting mind (something offered); as, to *accept* a gift; — often followed by *of*.

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak.*
To *accept* of ransom for my son. *Milton.*
She *accepted* of a treat. *Addison.*

2. To receive with favor; to approve.

The Lord *accept* thy burnt sacrifice. *Ps.* xx. 3.
Peradventure he will *accept* of me. *Gen.* xxxii. 20.

3. To receive or admit and agree to; to assent to; as, I *accept* your proposal, amendment, or excuse.

4. To take by the mind; to understand; as, How are these words to be *accepted*?

5. (*Com.*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange. *Bouvier.*

6. In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to *accept* the report of a committee. [This makes it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption.]

To accept a bill (*Law*), to agree (on the part of the drawee) to pay it when due. — **To accept service** (*Law*), to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been. — **To accept the person** (*Eccl.*), to show favoritism. "God *accepteth* no man's *person*." *Gal.* ii. 6.

Syn. — To receive; take; admit. See RECEIVE.

Ac-cept', *a.* Accepted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty (-sĕpt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *acceptabilitas*.] The quality of being acceptable; acceptableness. "*Acceptability* of repentance." *Jer. Taylor.*

Ac-cept'a-ble (-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [F. *acceptable*, L. *acceptabilis*, fr. *acceptare*.] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an *acceptable* present, one *acceptable* to us.

Ac-cept'a-ble-ness (ăk-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being acceptable, or suitable to be favorably received; acceptability.

Ac-cept'a-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Ac-cept'ance (*-ans*), *n.* **1.** The act of accepting; a receiving what is offered, with approbation, satisfaction, or acquiescence; esp., favorable reception; approval; as, the *acceptance* of a gift, office, doctrine, etc.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar. *Isa.* lx. 7.

2. State of being accepted; acceptableness. "Makes it assured of *acceptance*." *Shak.*

3. (*Com.*) (*a*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. (*b*) The bill itself when accepted.

4. An agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded and the parties are bound; the reception or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was bought, or as that agreed to be delivered, or the taking possession as owner.

5. (*Law*) An agreeing to the action of another, by some act which binds the person in law.

☞ What acts shall amount to such an *acceptance* is often a question of great nicety and difficulty. *Mozley & W.*

☞ In modern law, *proposal* and *acceptance* are the constituent elements into which all contracts are resolved.

Acceptance of a bill of exchange, check, draft, or order, is an engagement to pay it according to the terms. This engagement is usually made by writing the word "accepted" across the face of the bill. — **Acceptance of goods,** under the statute of frauds, is an intelligent acceptance by a party knowing the nature of the transaction.

6. Meaning; acceptation. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Acceptance of persons, partiality, favoritism. See under ACCEPT.

Ac-cept'an-cy (ăk-sĕpt'an-sy), *n.* Acceptance. [*R.*]

Here 's a proof of gift,
But here 's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ac-cept'ant (-ant), *a.* Accepting; receiving.

Ac-cept'ant, *n.* An accepter. *Chapman.*

Ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Acceptance; reception; favorable reception or regard; state of being acceptable. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation*. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.

Some things . . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker.*

2. The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.

My words, in common *acceptation*,
Could never give this provocation. *Gay.*

Ac-cept'ed-ly (ăk-sĕpt'ĕd-ly), *adv.* In an accepted manner; admittedly.

Ac-cept'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who accepts; a taker. **2.** A respecter; a viewer with partiality. [*Obs.*]

God is no *accepter* of persons. *Chillingworth.*

3. (*Law*) An acceptor.

Ac-cep'ti-la'tion (ăk-sĕp'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceptilatio* entry of a debt collected, acquittance, fr. p. p. of *accipere* (cf. ACCEPT) + *latio* a carrying, fr. *latus*, p. p. of *ferre* to carry: cf. F. *acceptilation*.] (*Civil Law*) Gratuitous discharge; a release from debt or obligation without payment; free remission.

Ac-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceptio* a receiving, accepting: cf. F. *acception*.] Acceptation; the received meaning. [*Obs.*]

Here the word "baron" is not to be taken in that restrictive sense to which the modern *acception* hath confined it. *Fuller.*

Acception of persons or faces (*Eccl.*), favoritism; partiality. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Ac-cept'ive (ăk-sĕpt'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Fit for acceptance. **2.** Ready to accept. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ac-cept'or (-ẽr *or* -ŏr; 277), *n.* [L.] One who accepts; specifically (*Law & Com.*), one who accepts an order or a bill of exchange; a drawee after he has accepted.

Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs' *or* ăk'sĕs; 277), *n.* [F. *accès*, L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere*. See ACCEDE.] **1.** A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission; accessibility; as, to gain *access* to a prince.

I did repel his letters, and denied
His *access* to me. *Shak.*

2. The means, place, or way by which a thing may be approached; passage way; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. "All *access* was thronged." *Milton.*

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

4. Increase by something added; addition; as, an *access* of territory. [In this sense *accession* is more generally used.]

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton.*

5. An onset, attack, or fit of disease.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy. *Burnet.*

6. A paroxysm; a fit of passion; an outburst; as, an *access* of fury. [*A Gallicism*]

Ac-ces'sa-ri-ly (ăk-sĕs'sā-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In the manner of an accessary.

Ac-ces'sa-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being accessary.

Ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'sā-rỹ; 277), *a.* Accompanying, as a subordinate; additional; accessory; esp., uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. See ACCESSORY.

To both their deaths thou shalt be *accessary*. *Shak.*

Amongst many secondary and *accessary* causes that support monarchy, these are not of least reckoning. *Milton.*

Ac-ces'sa-ry (277), *n.*; *pl.* ACCESSARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. ACCESSORY and LL. *accessarius*.] (*Law*) One who, not being present, contributes as an assistant or instigator to the commission of an offense.

Accessary before the fact (*Law*), one who commands or counsels an offense, not being present at its commission. — **Accessary after the fact,** one who, after an offense, assists or shelters the offender, not being present at the commission of the offense.

☞ This word, as used in law, is spelt *accessory* by Blackstone and many others; but in this sense is spelt *accessary* by Bouvier, Burrill, Burns, Whishaw, Dane, and the Penny Cyclopedia; while in its other senses it is spelt *accessory*. In recent text-books on criminal law the distinction is not preserved, the spelling being either *accessary* or *accessory*.

Ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *accessibilitas*: cf. F. *accessibilité*.] The quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach; receptibility. *Langhorne.*

Ac-cess'i-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *accessibilis*, fr. *accedere*: cf. F. *accessible*. See ACCEDE.] **1.** Easy of access or approach; approachable; as, an *accessible* town or mountain, an *accessible* person.

2. Open to the influence of; — with *to*. "Minds *accessible* to reason." *Macaulay.*

3. Obtainable; to be got at.

The best information . . . at present *accessible*. *Macaulay.*

Ac-cess'i-bly (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-blỹ), *adv.* In an accessible manner.

Ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *accessio*, fr. *accedere*: cf. F. *accession*. See ACCEDE.] **1.** A coming to; the act of acceding and becoming joined; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy.

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation from without; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the part or thing added, or the improvement (provided the thing is not changed into a different species). Thus, the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf. (*b*) The act by which one power becomes party to engagements already in force between other powers. *Kent.*

4. The act of coming to or reaching a throne, an office, or dignity; as, the *accession* of the house of Stuart; — applied especially to the epoch of a new dynasty.

5. (*Med.*) The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease; a fit or paroxysm.

Syn. — Increase; addition; augmentation; enlargement.

Ac-ces'sion-al (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to accession; additional. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ac-ces'sive (ăk-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Additional.

Ac'ces-so'ri-al (ăk'sĕs-sō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt.

Ac-ces'so-ri-ly (ăk-sĕs'sō-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; auxiliary.

Ac-ces'so-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being accessory, or connected subordinately.

Ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'sō-rỹ; 277), *a.* [L. *accessorius*. See ACCESS, and cf. ACCESSARY.] Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding in a secondary way; additional; connected as an incident or subordinate to a principal; contributing or contributory; — said of persons and things, and, when of persons, usually in a bad sense; as, he was *accessory* to the riot; *accessory* sounds in music.

☞ Ash accents the antepenult; and this is not only more regular, but preferable, on account of easiness of pronunciation. Most orthoëpists place the accent on the *first* syllable.

Syn. — Accompanying; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; subservient; additional; acceding.

Ac-ces'so-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ACCESSORIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which belongs to something else deemed the principal; something additional and subordinate. "The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti." *Carlyle.*

2. (*Law*) Same as ACCESSARY, *n.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) Anything that enters into a work of art without being indispensably necessary, as mere ornamental parts. *Elmes.*

Syn. — Abettor; accomplice; ally; coadjutor. See ABETTOR.

‖ **Ac-ciac'ca-tu'ra** (ät-chäk'kä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., from *acciaccare* to crush.] (*Mus.*) A short grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed; — used especially in organ music. Now used as equivalent to the short *appoggiatura*.

Ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dens), *n.* [A corruption of Eng. *accidents*, pl. of *accident*. See ACCIDENT, 2.] **1.** The accidents, or inflections of words; the rudiments of grammar. *Milton.*

2. The rudiments of any subject. *Lowell.*

Ac'ci-dent (-dent), *n.* [F. *accident*, fr. L. *accidens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad* + *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE, CASE.] **1.** Literally, a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an undesigned, sudden, and unexpected event; chance; contingency; often, an undesigned and unforeseen occurrence of an afflictive or unfortunate character; a casualty; a mishap; as, to die by an *accident*.

Of moving *accidents* by flood and field. *Shak.*

Thou cam'st not to thy place by *accident*:
It is the very place God meant for thee. *Trench.*

2. (*Gram.*) A property attached to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, case.

3. (*Her.*) A point or mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

4. (*Log.*) (*a*) A property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper; an attribute. (*b*) A quality or attribute in distinction from the substance, as *sweetness*, *softness*.

5. Any accidental property, fact, or relation; an accidental or nonessential; as, beauty is an *accident*.

This *accident*, as I call it, of Athens being situated some miles from the sea. *J. P. Mahaffy.*

6. Unusual appearance or effect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ *Accident*, in *Law*, is equivalent to *casus*, or such unforeseen, extraordinary, extraneous interference as is out of the range of ordinary calculation.

Ac'ci-den'tal (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'*t*al), *a.* [Cf. F. *accidentel*, earlier *accidental*.] **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; as, an *accidental* visit.

2. Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Accidental chords (*Mus.*), those which contain one or more tones foreign to their proper harmony. — **Accidental colors** (*Opt.*), colors depending on the hypersensibility of the retina of the eye for complementary colors. They are purely subjective sensations of color which often result from the contemplation of actually colored bodies. — **Accidental point** (*Persp.*), the point in which a right line, drawn from the eye, parallel to a given right line, cuts the perspective plane; so called to distinguish it from the principal point, or point of view, where a line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the perspective plane meets this plane. — **Accidental lights** (*Paint.*), secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of trees; the effect of moonlight, candlelight, or burning bodies. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — Casual; fortuitous; incidental; contingent; occasional; adventitious. — ACCIDENTAL, INCIDENTAL, CASUAL, FORTUITOUS, CONTINGENT. We speak of a thing as *accidental* when it falls out as by chance, and not in the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting, an *accidental* advantage, etc. We call a thing *incidental* when it falls, as it were, *into* some regular course of things, but is secondary, and forms no essential part thereof; as, an *incidental* remark, an *incidental* evil, an *incidental* benefit. We speak of a thing as *casual*, when it falls out or happens, as it were, by mere chance, without being prearranged or premeditated; as, a *casual* remark or encounter; a *casual* observer. An idea of the unimportant is attached to what is *casual*. *Fortuitous* is applied to what occurs without any known cause, and in opposition to what has been foreseen; as, a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. We call a thing *contingent* when it is such that, considered in itself, it may or may not happen, but is dependent for its existence on something else; as, the time of my coming will be *contingent* on intelligence yet to be received.

Ac'ci-den'tal (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'*t*al), *n.* **1.** A property which is not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

2. *pl.* (*Paint.*) Those fortuitous effects produced by luminous rays falling on certain objects so that some parts stand forth in abnormal brightness and other parts are cast into a deep shadow.

3. (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.

Ac'ci-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Accidental character or effect. *Ruskin.*

Ac'ci-den-tal'i-ty (-dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being accidental; accidentalness. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ac'ci-den'tal-ly (-dĕn'*t*al-lỹ), *adv.* In an accidental manner; unexpectedly; by chance; unintentionally; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

Ac'ci-den'tal-ness, *n.* The quality of being accidental; casualness.

Ac'ci-die (ăk'sĭ-dỹ), *n.* [OF. *accide*, *accidie*, LL. *accidia*, *acedia*, fr. Gr. *ἀκηδία*; *ἀ* priv. + *κῆδος* care.] Sloth; torpor. [*Obs.*] "The sin of *accidie*." *Chaucer.*

Ac'ci-pen'ser (ăk'sĭ-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* See ACIPENSER.

Ac-cip'i-ent (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *n.* [L. *accipiens*, p. pr. of *accipere*. See ACCEPT.] A receiver. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **Ac-cip'i-ter** (-sĭp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACCIPITERS (-tẽrz), L. ACCIPITRES (-trēz). [L., hawk.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rapacious birds; one of the Accipitres or Raptores.

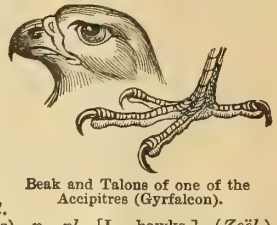

Beak and Talons of one of the Accipitres (Gyrfalcon).

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.

Ac-cip'i-tral (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-tr*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a falcon or hawk; hawklike. *Lowell.*

‖ **Ac-cip'i-tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [L., hawks.] (*Zoöl.*) The order that includes rapacious birds. They have a hooked bill, and sharp, strongly curved talons. There are three families, represented by the vultures, the falcons or hawks, and the owls.

Ac-cip'i-trine (-trĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *accipitrin*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Accipitres; raptorial; hawklike.

‖ **Ac-cis'mus** (ăk-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκκισμός*.] (*Rhet.*) Affected refusal; coyness.

Ac-cite' (ăk-sīt'), *v. t.* [L. *accitus*, p. p. of *accire*, *acciere*, to call for; *ad* + *ciere* to move, call. See CITE.] To cite; to summon. [*Obs.*]

Our heralds now *accited* all that were
Endamaged by the Elians. *Chapman.*

Ac-claim' (ăk-klām'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*; *ad* + *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM, CLAMOR.] [*R.*] **1.** To applaud. "A glad *acclaiming* train." *Thomson.*

2. To declare by acclamations.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. *Smollett.*

3. To shout; as, to *acclaim* my joy.

Ac-claim', *v. i.* To shout applause.

Ac-claim', *n.* Acclamation. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Ac-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who acclaims.

Ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acclamatio*: cf. F. *acclamation*.] **1.** A shout of approbation, favor, or assent; eager expression of approval; loud applause.

On such a day, a holiday having been voted by *acclamation*, an ordinary walk would not satisfy the children. *Southey.*

2. (*Antiq.*) A representation, in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy.

Acclamation medals are those on which laudatory acclamations are recorded. *Elmes.*

Ac-clam'a-to-ry (ăk-klăm'ä-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

Ac-cli'ma-ta-ble (ăk-klī'mä-tä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acclimated.

Ac-cli'ma-ta'tion (-klī'mä-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *acclimatation*. See ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization.

Ac-cli'mate (-klī'māt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCLIMATED (-mā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCLIMATING.] [F. *acclimater*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *climat* climate. See CLIMATE.] To habituate to a climate not native; to acclimatize. *J. H. Newman.*

Ac-cli'mate-ment (-ment), *n.* Acclimation. [*R.*]

Ac'cli-ma'tion (ăk'klĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being, acclimated, or habituated to a new climate; acclimatization.

Ac-cli'ma-ti'za-ble (ăk-klī'mä-tī'zä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acclimatized.

Ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (ăk-klī'mȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of acclimatizing; the process of inuring to a new climate, or the state of being so inured. *Darwin.*

Ac-cli'ma-tize (ăk-klī'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCLIMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCLIMATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To inure or habituate to a climate different from that which is natural; to adapt to the peculiarities of a foreign or strange climate; — said of man, the inferior animals, or plants.

Ac-cli'ma-ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated. [*R.*] *Caldwell.*

Ac-clive' (ăk-klīv'), *a.* Acclivous. [*Obs.*]

Ac-cliv'i-tous (-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Acclivous. *I. Taylor.*

Ac-cliv'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ACCLIVITIES (-tĭz). [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *acclivis*, *acclivus*, ascending; *ad* + *clivus* a hill, slope, fr. root *kli* to lean. See LEAN.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or *descending*; an upward slope; ascent.

Ac-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *acclivis* and *acclivus*.] Sloping upward; rising as a hillside; — opposed to *declivous*.

Ac-cloy' (-kloi'), *v. t.* [OF. *encloyer*, *encloer*, F. *enclouer*, to drive in a nail, fr. L. *in* + *clavus* nail.] To fill to satiety; to stuff full; to clog; to overload; to burden. See CLOY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ac-coast' (-kōst'), *v. t. & i.* [See ACCOST, COAST.] To lie or sail along the coast or side of; to accost. [*Obs.*]

Whether high towering or *accoasting* low. *Spenser.*

Ac-coil' (-koil'), *v. t.* [OF. *acoillir* to receive, F. *accueillir*; L. *ad* + *colligere* to collect. See COIL.] **1.** To gather together; to collect [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Naut.*) To coil together. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Ac'co-lade' (ăk'kō-lād' *or* -lȧd'; 277), *n.* [F. *accolade*, It. *accollata*, fr. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad* + *collum* neck.] **1.** A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace, and a slight blow on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

2. (*Mus.*) A brace used to join two or more staves.

Ac-com'bi-na'tion (ăk-kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + E. *combination*.] A combining together. [*R.*]

Ac-com'mo-da-ble (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated, fitted, or made to agree. [*R.*] *I. Watts.*

Ac-com'mo-da-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being accommodable. [*R.*] *Todd.*

Ac-com'mo-date (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMMODATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMMODATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*; *ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help; *con-* + *modus* measure, proportion. See MODE.] **1.** To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. "They *accommodate* their counsels to his inclination." *Addison.*

2. To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; to compose; to adjust; to settle; as, to *accommodate* differences, a dispute, etc.

3. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to favor; to oblige; as, to *accommodate* a friend with a loan or with lodgings.

4. To show the correspondence of; to apply or make suit by analogy; to adapt or fit, as teachings to accidental circumstances, statements to facts, etc.; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

Syn. — To suit; adapt; conform; adjust; arrange.

Ac-com'mo-date, *v. i.* To adapt one's self; to be conformable or adapted. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ac-com'mo-date (-dăt), *a.* [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*.] Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. [*Archaic*] *Tillotson.*

Ac-com'mo-date-ly, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*R.*]

Ac-com'mo-date-ness, *n.* Fitness. [*R.*]

Ac-com'mo-da'ting (-dā'tĭng), *a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging; as an *accommodating* man, spirit, arrangement.

Ac-com'mo-da'tion (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accommodatio*, fr. *accommodare*: cf. F. *accommodation*.]

1. The act of fitting or adapting, or the state of being fitted or adapted; adaptation; adjustment; — followed by *to*. "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Willingness to accommodate; obligingness.

3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful; — often in the plural; as, the *accommodations* — that is, lodgings and food — at an inn.

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations*. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. An adjustment of differences; state of agreement; reconciliation; settlement. "To come to terms of *accommodation*." *Macaulay.*

5. The application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended.

Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Paley.*

6. (*Com.*) (*a*) A loan of money. (*b*) An accommodation bill or note.

Accommodation bill, or **note** (*Com.*), a bill of exchange which a person accepts, or a note which a person makes and delivers to another, not upon a consideration received, but for the purpose of raising money on credit. — **Accommodation coach**, or **train**, one running at moderate speed and stopping at all or nearly all stations. — **Accommodation ladder** (*Naut.*), a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway, useful in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

Ac-com'mo-da-tive (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to accommodate; of the nature of an accommodation.

Ac-com'mo-da-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being accommodative.

Ac-com'mo-da'tor (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā'tẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, accommodates. *Warburton.*

Ac-com'pa-na-ble (ăk-kŭm'pȧ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Sociable. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ac-com'pa-ni-er (-nĭ-ẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, accompanies. *Lamb.*

Ac-com'pa-ni-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *accompagnement*.] That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added to give greater completeness to the principal thing, or by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry. Specifically: (*Mus.*) A part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts performed by voices; the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the voice or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured bass. *P. Cyc.*

Ac-com'pa-nist (-nĭst), *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part. *Busby.*

Ac-com'pa-ny (ăk-kŭm'pȧ-nȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMPANIED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMPANYING (-nĭ-ĭng).] [OF. *acompaignier*, F. *accompagner*, to associate with, fr. OF. *compaign*, *compain*, companion. See COMPANY.] **1.** To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with; to go along with; — followed by *with* or *by*; as, he *accompanied* his speech with a bow.

The Persian dames, . . .
In sumptuous cars, *accompanied* his march. *Glover.*

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He was *accompanied* by two carts filled with wounded rebels. *Macaulay.*

2. To cohabit with. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Syn. — To attend; escort; go with. — To ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT. We *accompany* those with whom we go as companions. The word imports an *equality* of station. We *attend* those whom we wait upon or follow. The word conveys an idea of *subordination*. We *escort* those whom we attend with a view to guard and protect. A gentleman *accompanies* a friend to some public place; he *attends* or *escorts* a lady.

Ac-com'pa-ny, *v. i.* **1.** To associate in a company; to keep company. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Men say that they will drive away one another, . . . and not *accompany* together. *Holland.*

2. To cohabit (with). [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. (*Mus.*) To perform an accompanying part or parts in a composition.

Ac-com'ple-tive (ăk-kŏm'plẽ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ad* + *complere*, *completum*, to fill up.] Tending to accomplish. [*R.*]

Ac-com'plice (ăk-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [*Ac-* (perh. for the article *a* or for L. *ad*) + E. *complice*. See COMPLICE.] **1.** A coöperator. [*R.*]

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices*! *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) An associate in the commission of a crime; a participator in an offense, whether a principal or an accessory. "And thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his treason." *Johnson.* It is followed by *with* or *of* before a person and by *in* (or sometimes *of*) before the crime; as, A was an *accomplice* with B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing. "Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abettor; accessory; assistant; associate; confederate; coadjutor; ally; promoter. See ABETTOR.

Ac-com'plice-ship (-shĭp), *n.* The state of being an accomplice. [*R.*] *Sir H. Taylor.*

Ac'com-plic'i-ty (ăk'kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The act or state of being an accomplice. [*R.*]

Ac-com'plish (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMPLISHED (-plĭsht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMPLISHING.] [OE. *acomplissen*, *acomplisen*, OF. *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*; L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up, complete. See COMPLETE, FINISH.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Dan.* ix. 2.

He had *accomplished* half a league or more. *Prescott.*

2. To bring to an issue of full success; to effect; to perform; to execute fully; to fulfill; as, to *accomplish* a design, an object, a promise.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. *Luke* xxii. 37.

3. To equip or furnish thoroughly; hence, to complete in acquirements; to render accomplished; to polish.

The armorers *accomplishing* the knights. *Shak.*

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it. *Wilkins.*

These qualities . . . go to *accomplish* a perfect woman. *Cowden Clarke.*

4. To gain; to obtain. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To do; perform; fulfill; realize; effect; effectuate; complete; consummate; execute; achieve; perfect; equip; furnish. — To ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, EXECUTE, ACHIEVE, PERFORM. These words agree in the general idea of carrying out to some end proposed. To *accomplish* (to fill up to the measure of the intention) generally implies perseverance and skill; as, to *accomplish* a plan proposed by one's self, an object, a design, an undertaking. "Thou shalt *accomplish* my desire." 1 *Kings* v. 9.

He . . . expressed his desire to see a union *accomplished* between England and Scotland. *Macaulay.*

To *effect* (to work out) is much like *accomplish*. It usually implies some degree of difficulty contended with; as, he *effected* or *accomplished* what he intended, his purpose, but little. "What he decreed, he *effected*." *Milton.*

To work in close design by fraud or guile
What force *effected* not. *Milton.*

To *execute* (to follow out to the end, to carry out, or into effect) implies a set mode of operation; as, to *execute* the laws or the orders of another; to *execute* a work, a purpose, design, plan, project. To *perform* is much like to *do*, though less generally applied. It conveys a notion of protracted and methodical effort; as, to *perform* a mission, a part, a task, a work. "Thou canst best *perform* that office." *Milton.*

The Saints, like stars, around his seat
Perform their courses still. *Keble.*

To *achieve* (to come to the end or arrive at one's purpose) usually implies some enterprise or undertaking of importance, difficulty, and excellence.

Ac-com'plish-a-ble (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being accomplished; practicable. *Carlyle.*

Ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *a.* **1.** Completed; effected; established; as, an *accomplished* fact.

2. Complete in acquirements as the result usually of training; — commonly in a good sense; as, an *accomplished* scholar, an *accomplished* villain.

They . . . show themselves *accomplished* bees. *Holland.*
Daughter of God and man, *accomplished* Eve. *Milton.*

Ac-com'plish-er (-plĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who accomplishes.

Ac-com'plish-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *accomplissement*, fr. *accomplir*.] **1.** The act of accomplishing; entire performance; completion; fulfillment; as, the *accomplishment* of an enterprise, of a prophecy, etc.

2. That which completes, perfects, or equips thoroughly; acquirement; attainment; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or training. "My new *accomplishment* of dancing." *Churchill.* "*Accomplishments* befitting a station." *Thackeray.*

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace. *Cowper.*

Ac-compt' (ăk-kount'; *formerly* ăk-kŏmt'), *n.* See ACCOUNT.

☞ *Accompt*, *accomptant*, etc., are archaic forms.

Ac-compt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ACCOUNTABLE.

Ac-compt'ant (-ant), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-cord' (ăk-kôrd'), *n.* [OE. *acord*, *accord*, OF. *acort*, *acorde*, F. *accord*, fr. OF. *acorder*, F. *accorder*. See ACCORD, *v. t.*] **1.** Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; harmony of mind; consent; assent.

A mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon.*
These all continued with one *accord* in prayer. *Acts* i. 14.

2. Harmony of sounds; agreement in pitch and tone; concord; as, the *accord* of tones.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Agreement, harmony, or just correspondence of things; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse to act; — preceded by *own*; as, of one's own *accord*.

That which groweth of its own *accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap. *Lev.* xxv. 5.
Of his own *accord* he went unto you. 2 *Cor.* viii. 17.

5. (*Law*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. *Blackstone.*

With one accord, with unanimity.

They rushed *with one accord* into the theater. *Acts* xix. 29.

Ac-cord', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCORDING.] [OE. *acorden*, *accorden*, OF. *acorder*, F. *accorder*, fr. LL. *accordare*; L. *ad* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart. Cf. CONCORD, DISCORD, and HEART.] **1.** To make to agree or correspond; to suit one thing to another; to adjust; — followed by *to*. [*R.*]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement, as persons; to reconcile; to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things; as, to *accord* suits or controversies.

When they were *accorded* from the fray. *Spenser.*
All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by a competent stock of critical learning. *South.*

3. To grant as suitable or proper; to concede; to award; as, to *accord* to one due praise. "*According* his desire." *Spenser.*

Ac-cord', *v. i.* **1.** To agree; to correspond; to be in harmony; — followed by *with*, formerly also by *to*; as, his disposition *accords* with his looks.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*
Thy actions to thy words *accord*. *Milton.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

Ac-cord'a-ble (-kôrd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *acordable*, F. *accordable*.] **1.** Agreeing. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Reconcilable; in accordance.

Ac-cord'ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *acordance*.] Agreement; harmony; conformity. "In strict *accordance* with the law." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Harmony; unison; coincidence.

Ac-cord'an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* Accordance. [*R.*] *Paley.*

Ac-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant*.] Agreeing; consonant; harmonious; corresponding; conformable; — followed by *with* or *to*.

Strictly *accordant* with true morality. *Darwin.*
And now his voice *accordant* to the string. *Goldsmith.*

Ac-cord'ant-ly, *adv.* In accordance or agreement; agreeably; conformably; — followed by *with* or *to*.

Ac-cord'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who accords, assents, or concedes. [*R.*]

Ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; in agreement or harmony; harmonious. "This *according* voice of national wisdom." *Burke.* "Mind and soul *according* well." *Tennyson.*

According to, agreeably to; in accordance or conformity with; consistent with.

According to him, every person was to be bought. *Macaulay.*
Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge. *Sprat.*

☞ *According to* has been called a prepositional phrase, but strictly speaking, *according* is a participle in the sense of *agreeing*, *acceding*, and *to* alone is the preposition.

According as, precisely as; the same as; corresponding to the way in which. *According as* is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it. See ACCORDING, *adv.*

Is all things well,
According as I gave directions? *Shak.*

The land which the Lord will give you *according as* he hath promised. *Ex.* xii. 25.

Ac-cord'ing (ăk-kôrd'ĭng), *adv.* Accordingly; correspondingly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; correspondingly; suitably; in a manner conformable.

Behold, and so proceed *accordingly*. *Shak.*

2. In natural sequence; consequently; so.

Syn. — Consequently; therefore; wherefore; hence; so. — ACCORDINGLY, CONSEQUENTLY, indicate a connection between two things, the latter of which is done on account of the former. *Accordingly* marks the connection as one of simple accordance or congruity, leading naturally to the result which followed; as, he was absent when I called, and I *accordingly* left my card; our preparations were all finished, and we *accordingly* set sail. *Consequently* marks a closer connection, that of logical or causal sequence; as, the papers were not ready, and *consequently* could not be signed.

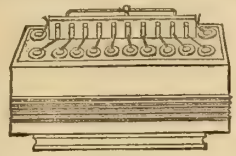

Accordion.

Ac-cor'di-on (ăk-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See ACCORD.] (*Mus.*) A small, portable, keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by play of the wind upon free metallic reeds.

Ac-cor'di-on-ist, *n.* A player on the accordion.

Ac-cord'ment (ăk-kôrd'ment), *n.* [OF. *acordement*. See ACCORD, *v.*] Agreement; reconcilement. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ac-cor'po-rate (ăk-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *accorporare; ad* + *corpus, corporis*, body.] To unite; to attach; to incorporate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ac-cost' (ăk-kôst'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOSTING.] [F. *accoster*, LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side. See COAST, and cf. ACCOAST.] **1.** To join side to side; to border on; hence, to sail along the coast or side of. [*Obs.*] "So much [of Lapland] as *accosts* the sea." *Fuller.*

2. To approach; to make up to. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

3. To speak to first; to address; to greet. "Him, Satan thus *accosts*." *Milton.*

Ac-cost', *v. i.* To adjoin; to lie alongside. [*Obs.*] "The shores which to the sea *accost*." *Spenser.*

Ac-cost', *n.* Address; greeting. [*R.*] *J. Morley.*

Ac-cost'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *accostable*.] Approachable; affable. [*R.*] *Hawthorne.*

Ac-cost'ed, *a.* (*Her.*) Supported on both sides by other charges; also, side by side.

‖ **Ac-couche'ment** (ăk-kōōsh'măn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *accoucher* to be delivered of a child, to aid in delivery, OF. *acouchier* orig. to lay down, put to bed, go to bed; L. *ad* + *collocāre* to lay, put, place. See COLLOCATE.] Delivery in childbed.

‖ **Ac-cou-cheur'** (ăk-kōō-shĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *accoucher*. See ACCOUCHEMENT.] A man who assists women in childbirth; a man midwife; an obstetrician.

‖ **Ac-cou-cheuse'** (ăk-kōō-shĕz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *accoucheur*.] A midwife. [*Recent*] *Dunglison.*

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *n.* [OE. *acount, account, accompt*, OF. *acont*, fr. *aconter*. See ACCOUNT, *v. t.*, COUNT, *n.*, 1.] **1.** A reckoning; computation; calculation; enumeration; a record of some reckoning; as, the Julian *account* of time. *Hutton.*

A beggarly *account* of empty boxes. *Shak.*

2. A registry of pecuniary transactions; a written or printed statement of business dealings or debts and credits, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review; as, to keep one's *account* at the bank.

3. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; as, no satisfactory *account* has been given of these phenomena. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason, ground, consideration, motive*, etc.; as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*.

4. A statement of facts or occurrences; recital of transactions; a relation or narrative; a report; a description; as, an *account* of a battle. "A laudable *account* of the city of London." *Howell.*

5. A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment thereon.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. *Luke* xvi. 2.

6. An estimate or estimation; valuation; judgment. "To stand high in your *account*." *Shak.*

7. Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. "Men of *account*." *Pope.* "To turn to *account*." *Shak.*

Account current, a running or continued account between two or more parties, or a statement of the particulars of such an account. — **In account with**, in a relation requiring an account to be kept. — **On account of**, for the sake of; by reason of; because of. — **On one's own account**, for one's own interest or behalf. — **To make account**, to have an opinion or expectation; to reckon. [*Obs.*]

This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton.*

— **To make account of**, to hold in estimation; to esteem; as, he *makes* small *account of* beauty. — **To take account of**, or to take into account, to take into consideration; to notice. "*Of* their doings, God *takes* no *account*." *Milton.* — **A writ of account** (*Law*), a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary; — called also an *action of account*. *Cowell.*

Syn. — Narrative; narration; relation; recital; description; explanation; rehearsal. — ACCOUNT, NARRATIVE, NARRATION, RECITAL. These words are applied to different modes of rehearsing a series of events. *Account* turns attention not so much to the speaker as to the fact related, and more properly applies to the report of some single event, or a group of incidents taken as a whole; as, an *account* of a battle, of a shipwreck, etc. A *narrative* is a continuous story of connected incidents, such as one friend might tell to another; as, a *narrative* of the events of a siege, a *narrative* of one's life, etc. *Narration* is usually the same as *narrative*, but is sometimes used to describe the *mode* of relating events; as, his powers of *narration* are uncommonly great. *Recital* denotes a series of events drawn out into minute particulars, usually expressing something which peculiarly interests the feelings of the speaker; as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, disappointments, sufferings, etc.

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUNTING.] [OE. *acounten, accomplen*, OF. *aconter; à* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, F. *conter* to tell, *compter* to count, L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** To reckon; to compute; to count. [*Obs.*]

The motion of . . . the sun whereby years are *accounted*. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To place to one's account; to put to the credit of; to assign; — with *to*. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

3. To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or consider; to deem.

Accounting that God was able to raise him up. *Heb.* xi. 19.

4. To recount; to relate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ac-count', *v. i.* **1.** To render or receive an account or relation of particulars; as, an officer must *account* with or to the treasurer for money received.

2. To render an account; to answer in judgment; — with *for*; as, we must *account* for the use of our opportunities.

3. To give a satisfactory reason; to tell the cause of; to explain; — with *for*; as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.

To account of, to esteem; to prize; to value. Now used only in the passive. "I *account of* her beauty." *Shak.*

Never was preaching more *accounted of* than in the sixteenth century. *Canon Robinson.*

Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty (ăk-kount'à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being accountable; liability to be called on to render an account; accountableness. "The awful idea of *accountability*." *R. Hall.*

Ac-count'a-ble (ăk-kount'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable; as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.

2. Capable of being accounted for; explicable. [*R.*]

True religion . . . intelligible, rational, and *accountable*, — not a burden but a privilege. *B. Whichcote.*

Syn. — Amenable; responsible; liable; answerable.

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being accountable; accountability.

Ac-count'a-bly, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

Ac-count'an-cy (ăk-kount'an-sў), *n.* The art or employment of an accountant.

Ac-count'ant (-ant), *n.* [Cf. F. *accomptant*, OF. *acontant*, p. pr.] **1.** One who renders account; one accountable.

2. A reckoner.

3. One who is skilled in, keeps, or adjusts, accounts; an officer in a public office, who has charge of the accounts.

Accountant general, the head or superintending accountant in certain public offices. Also, formerly, an officer in the English court of chancery who received the moneys paid into the court, and deposited them in the Bank of England.

Ac-count'ant, *a.* Accountable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-count'ant-ship (-shĭp), *n.* [*Accountant* + *-ship.*] The office or employment of an accountant.

Ac-count' book' (bŏŏk'). A book in which accounts are kept. *Swift.*

Ac-cou'ple (ăk-kŭp''l), *v. t.* [OF. *acopler*, F. *accoupler*. See COUPLE.] To join; to couple. [*R.*]

The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hall.*

Ac-cou'ple-ment (-kŭp''l-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *accouplement*.] **1.** The act of coupling, or the state of being coupled; union. [*R.*] *Caxton.*

2. That which couples, as a tie or brace. [*R.*]

Ac-cour'age (ăk-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* [OF. *acoragier; à* (L. *ad*) + *corage*. See COURAGE.] To encourage. [*Obs.*]

Ac-court' (-kōrt'), *v. t.* [*Ac-*, for L. *ad*. See COURT.] To treat courteously; to court. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ac-cou'ter } (ăk-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOU-
Ac-cou'tre } TERED or ACCOUTRED (-tĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUTERING or ACCOUTRING.] [F. *accoutrer*, OF. *acoutrer, accoustrer; à* (L. *ad*) + perh. LL. *custor*, for *custos* guardian, sacristan (cf. CUSTODY), or perh. akin to E. *quilt*.] To furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. those for military service; to equip; to attire; to array.

Both *accoutered* like young men. *Shak.*

For this, in rags *accoutered* are they seen. *Dryden.*

Accoutered with his burden and his staff. *Wordsworth.*

Ac-cou'ter-ments } (-ments), *n. pl.* [F. *accoutre-*
Ac-cou'tre-ments } *ment*, earlier also *accoustrement*. See ACCOUTER.] Dress; trappings; equipment; specifically, the devices and equipments worn by soldiers.

How gay with all the *accouterments* of war! *A. Philips.*

Ac-coy' (ăk-koi'), *v. t.* [OF. *acoyer; ac-*, for L. *ad*. See COY.] **1.** To render quiet; to soothe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To subdue; to tame; to daunt. [*Obs.*]

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*. *Spenser.*

Ac-cred'it (ăk-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCREDITING.] [F. *accréditer; à* (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit. See CREDIT.] **1.** To put or bring into credit; to invest with credit or authority; to sanction.

His censure will . . . *accredit* his praises. *Cowper.*

These reasons . . . which *accredit* and fortify mine opinion. *Shelton.*

2. To send with letters credential, as an ambassador, envoy, or diplomatic agent; to authorize, as a messenger or delegate.

Beton . . . was *accredited* to the Court of France. *Froude.*

3. To believe; to credit; to put trust in.

The version of early Roman history which was *accredited* in the fifth century. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions and witchcraft. *Southey.*

4. To credit; to vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one.

To accredit (one) **with** (something), to attribute something to him; as, Mr. Clay was *accredited with* these views; they *accredit* him *with* a wise saying.

Ac-cred'i-ta'tion (ăk-krĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of accrediting; as, letters of *accreditation*.

Ac'cre-men-ti'tial (ăk'krĕ-mĕn-tĭsh'al), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to accrementition.

Ac'cre-men-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See ACCRESCE, INCREMENT.] (*Physiol.*) The process of generation by development of blastema, or by fission of cells, in which the new formation is in all respects like the individual from which it proceeds.

Ac-cresce' (ăk-krĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *accrescere*. See ACCRUE.] **1.** To accrue. [*R.*]

2. To increase; to grow. [*Obs.*] *Gillespie.*

Ac-cres'cence (-krĕs'sens), *n.* [LL. *accrescentia*.] Continuous growth; an accretion. [*R.*]

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge.*

Ac-cres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *accrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *accrescere; ad* + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT.] **1.** Growing; increasing. *Shuckford.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing larger after flowering. *Gray.*

Ac-crete' (ăk-krēt'), *v. i.* [From L. *accretus*, p. p. of *accrescere* to increase.] **1.** To grow together.

2. To adhere; to grow (to); to be added; — with *to*.

Ac-crete', *v. t.* To make adhere; to add. *Earle.*

Ac-crete', *a.* **1.** Characterized by accretion; made up; as, *accrete* matter.

2. (*Bot.*) Grown together. *Gray.*

Ac-cre'tion (ăk-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accretio*, fr. *accrescere* to increase. Cf. CRESCENT, INCREASE, ACCRUE.] **1.** The act of increasing by natural growth; esp. the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts; organic growth. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of increasing, or the matter added, by an accession of parts externally; an extraneous addition; as, an *accretion* of earth.

A mineral . . . augments not by growth, but by *accretion*. *Owen.*

To strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later *accretion*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. Concretion; coherence of separate particles; as, the *accretion* of particles so as to form a solid mass.

4. A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes. *Dana.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) The adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another; generally, gain of land by the washing up of sand or soil from the sea or a river, or by a gradual recession of the water from the usual watermark. (*b*) Gain to an heir or legatee, by failure of a coheir to the same succession, or a co-legatee of the same thing, to take his share. *Wharton. Kent.*

Ac-cre'tive (ăk-krē'tĭv), *a.* Relating to accretion; increasing, or adding to, by growth. *Glanvill.*

Ac-crim'i-nate (ăk-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ac-* (for *ad* to) + *criminari*.] To accuse of a crime. [*Obs.*] — **Ac-crim'i-na'tion** (ăk-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Ac-croach' (-krōch'), *v. t.* [OE. *acrochen, accrochen*, to obtain, OF. *acrochier*, F. *accrocher; à* (L. *ad*) + *croc* hook (E. *crook*).] **1.** To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. [*Obs.*]

2. To usurp, as jurisdiction or royal prerogatives.

They had attempted to *accroach* to themselves royal power. *Stubbs.*

Ac-croach'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *accrochement*.] An encroachment; usurpation. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ac-cru'al (ăk-krў'al), *n.* Accrument. [*R.*]

Ac-crue' (ăk-krў'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCRUED (-krўd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCRUING.] [See ACCRUE, *n.*, and cf. ACCRESCE, ACCRETE.] **1.** To increase; to augment.

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue*. *Spenser.*

2. To come to by way of increase; to arise or spring as a growth or result; to be added as increase, profit, or damage, especially as the produce of money lent. "Interest *accrues* to principal." *Abbott.*

The great and essential advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press. *Junius.*

Ac-crue', *n.* [F. *accrû*, OF. *acreü*, p. p. of *accroître*, OF. *acroistre* to increase; L. *ad* + *crescere* to increase. Cf. ACCRETION, CREW. See CRESCENT.] Something that accrues; advantage accruing. [*Obs.*]

Ac-cru'er (ăk-krў'ĕr), *n.* (*Law*) The act of accruing; accretion; as, title by *accruer*.

Ac-cru'ment (-ment), *n.* The process of accruing, or that which has accrued; increase. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ac'cu-ba'tion (ăk'kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, for *accubitio*, fr. *accubare* to recline; *ad* + *cubare* to lie down. See ACCUMB.] The act or posture of reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

Ac-cumb' (ăk-kŭmb'), *v. i.* [L. *accumbere; ad* + *cumbere* (only in compounds) to lie down.] To recline, as at table. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ac-cum'ben-cy (ăk-kŭm'ben-sў), *n.* The state of being accumbent or reclining. [*R.*]

Ac-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *accumbere*.] **1.** Leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals.

The Roman . . . *accumbent* posture in eating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Bot.*) Lying against anything, as one part of a leaf against another leaf. *Gray.*

Accumbent cotyledons have their edges placed against the caulicle. *Eaton.*

Ac-cum'bent, *n.* One who reclines at table.

Ac-cum'ber (-bĕr), *v. t.* To encumber. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUMULATING.] [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare; ad* + *cumulare* to heap. See CUMULATE.] To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect or bring together; to amass; as, to *accumulate* a sum of money.

Syn. — To collect; pile up; store up; amass; gather; aggregate; heap together; hoard.

Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. i.* To grow or increase in quantity or number; to increase greatly.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

Ac-cu'mu-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare*.] Collected; accumulated. *Bacon.*

Ac-cu'mu-la'tion (-kū'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accumulatio*: cf. F. *accumulation*.] **1.** The act of accumulating, the state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated; as, an *accumulation* of earth, of sand, of evils, of wealth, of honors.

2. (*Law*) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof.

Accumulation of energy or power, the storing of energy by means of weights lifted or masses put in motion; electricity stored. — **An accumulation of degrees** (*Eng. Univ.*), the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual or than is allowed by the rules.

Ac-cu'mu-la-tive (-kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by accumulation; serving to collect or amass; cumulative; additional. — **Ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness,** *n.*

Ac-cu'mu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who, or that which, accumulates, collects, or amasses.

2. (*Mech.*) An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, such as the cylinder or tank for storing water for hydraulic elevators, the secondary or storage battery used for accumulating the energy of electrical charges, etc.

3. A system of elastic springs for relieving the strain upon a rope, as in deep-sea dredging.

Ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'kŭ-rā-sў; 277), *n.* [See ACCURATE.] The state of being accurate; freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from carefulness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; precision; exactness; nicety; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*.

The professed end [of logic] is to teach men to think, to judge, and to reason, with precision and *accuracy*. *Reid.*

The *accuracy* with which the piston fits the . . . sides. *Lardner.*

Ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. and a., fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad* + *curare* to take care, *cura* care. See CURE.] **1.** In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard of requirement, the result of care or pains; free from failure, error, or defect; exact; as, an *accurate* calculator; an *accurate* measure; *accurate* expression, knowledge, etc.

2. Precisely fixed; executed with care; careful. [*Obs.*]

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Correct; exact; precise; just; nice; particular. — ACCURATE, CORRECT, EXACT, PRECISE. We speak of a thing as *correct* with reference to some rule or standard of comparison; as, a *correct* account, a *correct* likeness, a man of *correct* deportment. We speak of a thing as *accurate* with reference to the care bestowed upon its execution, and the increased correctness to be expected therefrom; as, an *accurate* statement, an *accurate* detail of particulars. We speak of a thing as *exact* with reference to that perfected state of a thing in which there is no defect and no redundance; as, an *exact* coincidence, the *exact* truth, an *exact* likeness. We speak of a thing as *precise* when we think of it as strictly conformed to some rule or model, as if *cut down* thereto; as, a *precise* conformity to instructions; *precisely* right; he was very *precise* in giving his directions.

Ac'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* In an accurate manner; exactly; precisely; without error or defect.

Ac'cu-rate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

Ac-curse' (ăk-kûrs'), *v. t.* [OE. *acursien*, *acorsien*; pref. *a-* + *cursien* to curse. See CURSE.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon; to curse; to execrate; to anathematize.

And the city shall be *accursed*. *Josh.* vi. 17.
Thro' you, my life will be *accurst*. *Tennyson.*

Ac-cursed' (*p. p.* -kûrst', *a.* -kûrs'ĕd; 277), } *p. p. & a.*
Ac-curst' (*p. p. & a.* ăk-kûrst'), } Doomed to destruction or misery; cursed; hence, bad enough to be under the curse; execrable; detestable; exceedingly hateful; — as, an *accursed* deed. *Shak.* — **Ac-curs'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Ac-curs'ed-ness,** *n.*

Ac-cus'a-ble (ăk-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *accusabilis*: cf. F. *accusable*.] Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable with a crime or fault; blamable; — with *of*.

Ac-cus'al (-al), *n.* Accusation. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Ac-cus'ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *accusans*, p. pr. of *accusare*: cf. F. *accusant*.] An accuser. *Bp. Hall.*

Ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation*, L. *accusatio*, fr. *accusare*. See ACCUSE.] **1.** The act of accusing or charging with a crime or with a lighter offense.

We come not by the way of *accusation*
To taint that honor every good tongue blesses. *Shak.*

2. That of which one is accused; the charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge.

[They] set up over his head his *accusation*. *Matt.* xxvii. 37.

Syn. — Impeachment; crimination; censure; charge.

Ac-cu'sa-ti'val (ăk-kū'zā-tī'val), *a.* Pertaining to the accusative case.

Ac-cu'sa-tive (ăk-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *accusatif*, L. *accusativus* (in sense 2), fr. *accusare*. See ACCUSE.] **1.** Producing accusations; accusatory. "This hath been a very *accusative* age." *Sir E. Dering.*

2. (*Gram.*) Applied to the case (as the fourth case of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses the immediate object on which the action or influence of a transitive verb terminates, or the immediate object of motion or tendency to, expressed by a preposition. It corresponds to the objective case in English.

Ac-cu'sa-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The accusative case.

Ac-cu'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

Ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al (ăk-kū'zā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Accusatory.

Ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* By way of accusation.

Ac-cu'sa-to-ry (ăk-kū'zā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *accusatorius*, fr. *accusare*.] Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel. *Grote.*

Ac-cuse' (ăk-kūz'), *n.* Accusation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-cuse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCUSED (ăk-kūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCUSING.] [OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser*, L. *accusare*, to call to account, accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit. Cf. CAUSE.] **1.** To charge with, or declare to have committed, a crime or offense; (*Law*) to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process; — with *of*; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

Neither can they prove the things whereof they now *accuse* me. *Acts* xxiv. 13.

We are *accused of* having persuaded Austria and Sardinia to lay down their arms. *Macaulay.*

2. To charge with a fault; to blame; to censure.

Their thoughts the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

3. To betray; to show. [*R.*] *Sir. P. Sidney.*

Syn. — To charge; blame; censure; reproach; criminate; indict; impeach; arraign. — To ACCUSE, CHARGE, IMPEACH, ARRAIGN. These words agree in bringing home to a person the imputation of wrongdoing. To *accuse* is a somewhat formal act, and is applied usually (though not exclusively) to crimes; as, to *accuse* of treason. *Charge* is the most generic. It may refer to a crime, a dereliction of duty, a fault, etc.; more commonly it refers to moral delinquencies; as, to *charge* with dishonesty or falsehood. To *arraign* is to bring (a person) before a tribunal for trial; as, to *arraign* one before a court or at the bar of public opinion. To *impeach* is officially to charge with misbehavior in office; as, to *impeach* a minister of high crimes. Both *impeach* and *arraign* convey the idea of peculiar dignity or impressiveness.

Ac-cused' (-kūzd'), *a.* Charged with an offense; as, an *accused* person.

Commonly used substantively; as, **the accused**, one charged with an offense; the defendant in a criminal case.

Ac-cuse'ment (-kūz'ment), *n.* [OF. *acusement*. See ACCUSE.] Accusation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ac-cus'er (ăk-kūz'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *acuser*, *accusour*; cf. OF. *acuseor*, fr. L. *accusator*, fr. *accusare*.] One who accuses; one who brings a charge of crime or fault.

Ac-cus'ing-ly, *adv.* In an accusing manner.

Ac-cus'tom (ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCUSTOMED (-tŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCUSTOMING.] [OF. *acostumer*, *acustumer*, F. *accoutumer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *costume*, F. *coutume*, custom. See CUSTOM.] To make familiar by use; to habituate, familiarize, or inure; — with *to*.

I shall always fear that he who *accustoms* himself to fraud in little things, wants only opportunity to practice it in greater. *Adventurer.*

Syn. — To habituate; inure; exercise; train.

Ac-cus'tom, *v. i.* **1.** To be wont. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

2. To cohabit. [*Obs.*]

We with the best men *accustom* openly; you with the basest commit private adulteries. *Milton.*

Ac-cus'tom, *n.* Custom. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ac-cus'tom-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Habitual; customary; wonted. "*Accustomable* goodness." *Latimer.*

Ac-cus'tom-a-bly, *adv.* According to custom; ordinarily; customarily. *Latimer.*

Ac-cus'tom-ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *accoustumance*, F. *accoutumance*.] Custom; habitual use. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ac-cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lў), *adv.* Customarily. [*Obs.*]

Ac-cus'tom-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Usual; customary. [*Archaic*] *Featley.*

Ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Familiar through use; usual; customary. "An *accustomed* action." *Shak.*

2. Frequented by customers. [*Obs.*] "A well *accustomed* shop." *Smollett.*

Ac-cus'tomed-ness, *n.* Habituation.

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart. *Bp. Pearce.*

Ace (ās), *n.*; *pl.* ACES (ā'sĕz). [OE. *as*, F. *as*, fr. L. *as*, *assis*, unity, copper coin, the unit of coinage. Cf. As.]

1. A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked; as, the *ace* of diamonds.

2. Hence: A very small quantity or degree; a particle; an atom; a jot.

I 'll not wag an *ace* further. *Dryden.*

To bate an ace, to make the least abatement. [*Obs.*] — **Within an ace of**, very near; on the point of. *W. Irving.*

A-cel'da-ma (ă-sĕl'dă-mă), *n.* [Gr. 'Ακελδαμά, fr. Syr. *ōkēl damō* the field of blood.] The potter's field, said to have lain south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called *the field of blood*. Fig.: A field of bloodshed.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *aceldama*. *De Quincey.*

A-cen'tric (ă-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κέντρον a point, a center.] Not centered; without a center.

Ac'e-phal (ăs'ē-făl), *n.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος; ἀ priv. + κεφαλή head: cf. F. *acéphale*, LL. *acephalus*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Acephala.

‖ **A-ceph'a-la** (ă-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκέφαλα, adj. neut. pl., headless. See ACEPHAL.] (*Zoöl.*) That division of the Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells, like the clams and oysters; — so called because they have no evident head. Formerly the group included the Tunicata, Brachiopoda, and sometimes the Bryozoa. See MOLLUSCA.

A-ceph'a-lan (-lan), *n.* Same as ACEPHAL.

A-ceph'a-lan, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Acephala.

‖ **A-ceph'a-li** (ă-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *acephalus*. See ACEPHAL.] **1.** A fabulous people reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) A Christian sect without a leader. (*b*) Bishops and certain clergymen not under regular diocesan control.

3. A class of levelers in the time of K. Henry I.

A-ceph'a-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior. *Dr. Gauden.*

A-ceph'a-lo-cyst (ă-sĕf'ă-lō-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος without a head + κύστις bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) A larval entozoön in the form of a subglobular or oval vesicle, or hydatid, filled with fluid, sometimes found in the tissues of man and the lower animals; — so called from the absence of a head or visible organs on the vesicle. These cysts are the immature stages of certain tapeworms. Also applied to similar cysts of different origin.

A-ceph'a-lo-cys'tic (ă-sĕf'ă-lō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the acephalocysts.

A-ceph'a-lous (ă-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [See ACEPHAL.]

1. Headless.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Without a distinct head; — a term applied to bivalve mollusks.

3. (*Bot.*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of from the apex, as is the case in certain ovaries.

4. Without a leader or chief. *Chambers.*

5. Wanting the beginning.

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence. *De Quincey.*

6. (*Pros.*) Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry. *Brande.*

Ac'er-ate (ăs'ẽr-āt), *n.* [See ACERIC.] (*Chem.*) A combination of aceric acid with a salifiable base.

Ac'er-ate, *a.* Acerose; needle-shaped.

A-cerb' (ă-sẽrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp: cf. F. *acerbe*. See ACRID.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.

A-cerb'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acerbatus*, p. p. of *acerbare*, fr. *acerbus*.] To sour; to imbitter; to irritate.

A-cerb'ic (ă-sẽr'bĭk), *a.* Sour or severe.

A-cerb'i-tude (ă-sẽr'bĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *acerbitudo*, fr. *acerbus*.] Sourness and harshness. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

A-cerb'i-ty (ă-sẽr'bĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *acerbité*, L. *acerbitas*, fr. *acerbus*. See ACERB.] **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like that of unripe fruit.

2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity; as, *acerbity* of temper, of language, of pain. *Barrow.*

A-cer'ic (ă-sẽr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *acer* maple.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple; as, *aceric* acid. *Ure.*

Ac'er-ose' (ăs'ẽr-ōs'; 277), *a.* [(*a*) L. *acerosus* chaffy, fr. *acus*, gen. *aceris*, chaff; (*b*) as if fr. L. *acus* needle: cf. F. *acéreux*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the nature of chaff; chaffy. (*b*) Needle-shaped, having a sharp, rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.

Acerose Leaves.

Ac'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Same as ACEROSE.

Ac'er-ous, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κέρας a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Destitute of tentacles, as certain mollusks. (*b*) Without antennæ, as some insects.

A-cer'val (ă-sẽr'val), *a.* [L. *acervalis*, fr. *acervus* heap.] Pertaining to a heap. [*Obs.*]

A-cer'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *acervatus*, p. p. of *acervare* to heap up, fr. *acervus* heap.] To heap up. [*Obs.*]

A-cer'vate (-vāt), *a.* Heaped, or growing in heaps, or closely compacted clusters.

Ac'er-va'tion (ăs'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acervatio*.] A heaping up; accumulation. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

A-cer'va-tive (ă-sẽr'vă-tĭv), *a.* Heaped up; tending to heap up.

A-cer'vose (-vōs), *a.* Full of heaps. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

A-cer'vu-line (-vŭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Resembling little heaps.

A-ces'cence (ă-sĕs'sens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *acescence*. See
A-ces'cen-cy (-sen-sў), } ACESCENT.] The quality of being acescent; the process of acetous fermentation; a moderate degree of sourness. *Johnson.*

A-ces'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour; inchoative of *acere* to be sour: cf. F. *acescent*. See ACID.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour. *Faraday.*

A-ces'cent, *n.* A substance liable to become sour.

Ac'e-ta-ble (ăs'ē-tă-b'l), *n.* An acetabulum; or about one eighth of a pint. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ac'e-tab'u-lar (ăs'ē-tăb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Cup-shaped; saucer-shaped; acetabuliform.

‖ **Ac'e-tab'u-lif'e-ra** (-tăb'ū-lĭf'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACETABULIFEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Cephalopoda in which the arms are furnished with cup-shaped suckers, as the cuttlefishes, squids, and octopus; the Dibranchiata. See CEPHALOPODA.

Ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-ous (ăs'ē-tăb'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acetabulum* a little cup + *-ferous*.] Furnished with fleshy cups for adhering to bodies, as cuttlefish, etc.

Ac'e-tab'u-li-form (-tăb'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acetabulum* + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a shallow cup; saucer-shaped; as, an *acetabuliform* calyx. *Gray.*

‖ **Ac'e-tab'u-lum** (-tăb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a little saucer for vinegar, fr. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A vinegar cup; socket of the hip bone; a measure of about one eighth of a pint, etc.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bony cup which receives the head of the thigh bone. (*b*) The cavity in which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body. (*c*) A sucker of the sepia or cuttlefish and related animals. (*d*) The large posterior sucker of the leeches. (*e*) One of the lobes of the placenta in ruminating animals.

A-ce'tal (ă-sē'tal), *n.* [*Acetic* + *alcohol*.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless, inflammable liquid from the slow oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black.

Ac'et-al'de-hyde (ăs'ĕt-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* Acetic aldehyde. See ALDEHYDE.

Ac'et-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Acetyl* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline solid, from ammonia by replacement of an equivalent of hydrogen by acetyl.

Ac'et-an'i-lide (ăs'ĕt-ăn'ĭ-līd *or* -lĭd), *n.* [*Acetyl* + *anilide*.] (*Med.*) A compound of aniline with acetyl, used to allay fever or pain; — called also *antifebrine*.

Ac'e-ta'ri-ous (ăs'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acetaria*, n. pl., salad, fr. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Used in salads; as, *acetarious* plants.

Ac'e-ta-ry (ăs'ē-tā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *acetaria* salad plants.] An acid pulp in certain fruits, as the pear. *Grew.*

Ac'e-tate (-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base or positive radical; as, *acetate* of lead, *acetate* of potash.

Ac'e-ta'ted (-tā'tĕd), *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

A-ce'tic (ȧ-sē'tĭk *or* ȧ-sĕt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to vinegar; producing vinegar; as, *acetic* fermentation. (*b*) Pertaining to, containing, or derived from, acetyl, as *acetic* ether, *acetic* acid. The latter is the acid to which the sour taste of vinegar is due.

A-cet'i-fi-ca'tion (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; the process of converting, or of becoming converted, into vinegar.

A-cet'i-fi'er (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening acetification. *Knight.*

A-cet'i-fy (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACETIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACETIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-fy.*] To convert into acid or vinegar.

A-cet'i-fy, *v. i.* To turn acid. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

Ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ē-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-meter:* cf. F. *acétimètre.*] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in vinegar or in any liquid containing acetic acid.

Ac'e-tim'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it. *Ure.*

Ac'e-tin (ăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of acetic acid with glycerin. *Brande & C.*

Ac'e-tize (ăs'ē-tīz), *v. i.* To acetify. [*R.*]

Ac'e-tom'e-ter (ăs'ē-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Same as ACETIMETER. *Brande & C.*

Ac'e-tone (ăs'ē-tōn), *n.* [See ACETIC.] (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid consisting of three parts of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; pyroacetic spirit, — obtained by the distillation of certain acetates, or by the destructive distillation of citric acid, starch, sugar, or gum, with quicklime.

☞ The term is also applied to a number of bodies of similar constitution, more frequently called *ketones.* See KETONE.

Ac'e-ton'ic (ăs'ē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetone; as, *acetonic* acid, *acetonic* bodies.

Ac'e-tose' (ăs'ē-tōs'), *a.* Sour like vinegar; acetous.

Ac'e-tos'i-ty (ăs'ē-tŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *acetositas.* See ACETOUS.] The quality of being acetous; sourness.

A-ce'tous (ȧ-sē'tŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] **1.** Having a sour taste; sour; acid. "An *acetous* spirit." *Boyle.* "A liquid of an *acetous* kind." *Bp. Lowth.*

2. Causing, or connected with, acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.

Acetous acid, a name formerly given to vinegar.

Ac'e-tyl (ăs'ē-tĭl), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar + Gr. ὕλη substance. See -YL.] (*Chem.*) A complex, hypothetical radical, composed of two parts of carbon to three of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Its hydroxide is acetic acid.

A-cet'y-lene (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous compound of carbon and hydrogen, in the proportion of two atoms of the former to two of the latter. It is a colorless gas, with a peculiar, unpleasant odor, and is often produced in imperfect combustion by a Bunsen's gas-burner, the flame of which has passed down the tube, and burns at the base; — called also *ethine.* *Watts.*

Ach } (āch), *n.* [F. *ache*, L. *apium* parsley.] A
Ache } name given to several species of plants; as, smallage, wild celery, parsley. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

A-chæ'an (ȧ-kē'ȧn), } *a.* [L. *Achaeus, Achaius;* Gr.
A-cha'ian (ȧ-kā'yan), } Ἀχαιός.] Of or pertaining to Achaia in Greece; also, Grecian. — *n.* A native of Achaia; a Greek.

‖ **A-char'ne-ment** (ȧ-shär'ne-mẽn), *n.* [F.] Savage fierceness; ferocity.

Ach'ate (ăk'āt), *n.* An agate. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

A-chate' (ȧ-kāt'), *n.* [F. *achat* purchase. See CATES.] **1.** Purchase; bargaining. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. *pl.* Provisions. Same as CATES. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Ach'a-ti'na** (ăk'ȧ-tī'nȧ *or* -tē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀχάτης agate.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of land snails, often large, common in the warm parts of America and Africa.

A-cha-tour' (ȧ-kȧ-tōōr'), *n.* [See CATER.] Purveyor; acater. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ache (āk), *n.* [OE. *ache*, AS. *æce, ece*, fr. *acan* to ache. See ACHE, *v. i.*] Continued pain, as distinguished from sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an *ache* in my bones." *Shak.*

☞ Often used in composition, as, a head*ache*, an ear*ache*, a tooth*ache*.

Ache (āk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACHED (ākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHING (āk'ĭng).] [OE. *aken*, AS. *acan*, both strong verbs, AS. *acan*, imp. *ōc*, p. p. *acen*, to ache; perh. orig. to drive, and akin to *agent.*] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or in continued pain; to be distressed. "My old bones *ache.*" *Shak.*

The sins that in your conscience *ache.* *Keble.*

A-che'an (ȧ-kē'ȧn), *a. & n.* See ACHÆAN, ACHAIAN.

A-chene' (ȧ-kēn'), } *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + χαί-
A-che'ni-um (ȧ-kē'nĭ-ŭm), } νειν to gape.] (*Bot.*) A small, dry, indehiscent fruit, containing a single seed, as in the buttercup; — called a *naked seed* by the earlier botanists. [Written also *akene* and *achænium.*]

A-che'ni-al (ȧ-kē'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to an achene.

Ach'e-ron (ăk'ē-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχέρων.] (*Myth.*) A river in the Nether World or infernal regions; also, the infernal regions themselves. By some of the English poets it was supposed to be a flaming lake or gulf. *Shak.*

Ach'e-ron'tic (ăk'ē-rŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acheron; infernal; hence, dismal, gloomy; moribund.

A-chiev'a-ble (ȧ-chēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being achieved. *Barrow.*

A-chiev'ance (ȧ-chēv'ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *achevance.*] Achievement. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

A-chieve' (ȧ-chēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACHIEVED (-chēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHIEVING (-chēv'ĭng).] [OE. *acheven*, OF. *achever, achiever*, F. *achever*, to finish; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief*, F. *chef*, end, head, fr. L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish; to perform; — as, to *achieve* a feat, an exploit, an enterprise.

Supposing faculties and powers to be the same, far more may be *achieved* in any line by the aid of a capital, invigorating motive than without it. *I. Taylor.*

2. To obtain, or gain, as the result of exertion; to succeed in gaining; to win.

Some are born great, some *achieve* greatness. *Shak.*
Thou hast *achieved* our liberty. *Milton.*

[*Obs.*, with a material thing as the aim.]

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved.* *Prior.*
He hath *achieved* a maid
That paragons description. *Shak.*

3. To finish; to kill. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; complete; execute; perform; realize; obtain. See ACCOMPLISH.

A-chieve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *achèvement*, E. HATCHMENT.] **1.** The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; successful performance; accomplishment; as, the *achievement* of his object.

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy exertion; a feat.

[The exploits] of the ancient saints . . . do far surpass the most famous *achievements* of pagan heroes. *Barrow.*

The highest *achievements* of the human intellect. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Her.*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial; now generally applied to the funeral shield commonly called *hatchment.* *Cussans.*

A-chiev'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who achieves; a winner.

Ach'il-le'an (ăk'ĭl-lē'an), *a.* Resembling Achilles, the hero of the Iliad; invincible.

A-chil'les' ten'don (ȧ-kĭl'lēz tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [L. *Achillis tendo.*] (*Anat.*) The strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the mythological account of Achilles being held by the heel when dipped in the River Styx.

A-chi'lous (ȧ-kī'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + χεῖλος lip.] (*Bot.*) Without a lip.

Ach'ing (āk'ĭng), *a.* That aches; continuously painful. See ACHE. — **Ach'ing-ly**, *adv.*

The *aching* heart, the *aching* head. *Longfellow.*

‖ **A'chi-o'te** (ä'chĭ-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *achiote*, fr. Indian *achiotl.*] Seeds of the annotto tree; also, the coloring matter, annotto.

A-chlam'y-date (ȧ-klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + χλαμύς, -ύδος, a short cloak.] (*Zoöl.*) Not possessing a mantle; — said of certain gastropods.

Ach'la-myd'e-ous (ăk'lȧ-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Naked; having no floral envelope, neither calyx nor corolla.

‖ **A-cho'li-a** (ȧ-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀχολία; ἀ priv. + χολή bile.] (*Med.*) Deficiency or want of bile.

Ach'o-lous (ăk'ō-lŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Lacking bile.

Ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος colorless; ἀ priv. + χρῶμα, χρώματος, color: cf. F. *achromatique.*] **1.** (*Opt.*) Free from color; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colors.

2. (*Biol.*) Uncolored; not absorbing color from a fluid; — said of tissue.

Achromatic lens (*Opt.*), a lens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed. — **Achromatic prism.** See PRISM. — **Achromatic telescope, or microscope**, one in which the chromatic aberration is corrected, usually by means of a compound or achromatic object glass, and which gives images free from extraneous color.

Ach'ro-mat'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kȧl-lȳ), *adv.* In an achromatic manner.

Ach'ro-ma-tic'i-ty (-mȧ-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Achromatism.

A-chro'ma-tin (ȧ-krō'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Tissue which is not stained by fluid dyes. *W. Flemming.*

A-chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *achromatisme.*] The state or quality of being achromatic; as, the *achromatism* of a lens; achromaticity. *Nichol.*

A-chro'ma-ti-za'tion (ȧ-krō'mȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *achromatisation.*] The act or process of achromatizing.

A-chro'ma-tize (ȧ-krō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACHROMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHROMATIZING (-zĭng).] [Gr. ἀ priv. + χρῶμα color.] To deprive of color; to make achromatic.

A-chro'ma-top'sy (-tŏp'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + χρῶμα color + ὄψις sight.] Color blindness; inability to distinguish colors; Daltonism.

A-chron'ic (ȧ-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* See ACRONYC.

Ach'ro-ō-dex'trin (ăk'rō-ō-dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἄχροος colorless + E. *dextrin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Dextrin not colorable by iodine. See DEXTRIN.

Ach'ro-ous (ăk'rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄχροος; ἀ priv. + χρόα color.] Colorless; achromatic.

A-chy'lous (ȧ-kī'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄχυλος without juice.] (*Physiol.*) Without chyle.

A-chy'mous (ȧ-kī'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄχυμος without juice.] (*Physiol.*) Without chyme.

‖ **A-cic'u-la** (ȧ-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ACICULÆ (-lē). [L., a small needle, dimin. of *acus* needle.] (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the needlelike or bristlelike spines or prickles of some animals and plants; also, a needlelike crystal.

A-cic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Needle-shaped; slender like a needle or bristle, as some leaves or crystals; also, having sharp points like needles. — **A-cic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

A-cic'u-late (ȧ-sĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) Fur-
A-cic'u-la'ted (-ū-lā'tĕd), } nished with aciculæ. (*b*) Acicular. (*c*) Marked with fine irregular streaks as if scratched by a needle. *Lindley.*

A-cic'u-li-form (ȧ-sĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acicula* needle + *-form.*] Needle-shaped; acicular.

A-cic'u-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) Needle ore. *Brande & C.*

Ac'id, *n.* **1.** Same as ACIDITY.

2. (*Chem.*) One of a class of compounds, generally but not always distinguished by their sour taste, solubility in water, and reddening of vegetable blue or violet colors. They are also characterized by the power of destroying the distinctive properties of alkalies or bases, combining with them to form salts, at the same time losing their own peculiar properties. They all contain hydrogen, united with a more negative element or radical, either alone, or more generally with oxygen, and take their names from this negative element or radical. Those which contain no oxygen are sometimes called *hydracids* in distinction from the others which are called *oxygen acids* or *oxacids.*

☞ In certain cases, sulphur, selenium, or tellurium may take the place of oxygen, and the corresponding compounds are called respectively *sulphur acids* or *sulphacids, selenium acids*, or *tellurium acids.* When the hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a positive element or radical, a salt is formed, and hence acids are sometimes named as salts of hydrogen; as *hydrogen nitrate* for nitric acid, *hydrogen sulphate* for sulphuric acid, etc. In the old chemistry the name *acid* was applied to the oxides of the negative or nonmetallic elements, now sometimes called *anhydrides.*

A-cid'ic (ȧ-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing a high percentage of silica; — opposed to *basic.*

Ac'id-if'er-ous (ăs'ĭd-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding an acid.

A-cid'i-fi-a-ble (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acidified, or converted into an acid.

Ac'id-if'ic (ăs'ĭd-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing acidity; converting into an acid. *Dana.*

A-cid'i-fi-ca'tion (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *acidification.*] The act or process of acidifying, or changing into an acid.

A-cid'i-fi'er (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.

A-cid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *acidus* sour, acid + *-fy:* cf. F. *acidifier.*] **1.** To make acid; to convert into an acid; as, to *acidify* sugar.

2. To sour; to imbitter.

His thin existence all *acidified* into rage. *Carlyle.*

Ac'id-im'e-ter (ăs'ĭd-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Ure.*

Ac'id-im'e-try (-ĭm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-metry.*] (*Chem.*) The measurement of the strength of acids, especially by a chemical process based on the law of chemical combinations, or the fact that, to produce a complete reaction, a certain definite weight of reagent is required. — **Ac'id-i-met'ric-al** (-ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.*

A-cid'i-ty (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aciditas*, fr. *acidus:* cf. F. *acidité.* See ACID.] The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste; as, the *acidity* of lemon juice.

Ac'id-ly (ăs'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* Sourly; tartly.

Ac'id-ness (ăs'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Acidity; sourness.

A-cid'u-late (ȧ-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDULATING (-tĭng).] [Cf. F. *aciduler.* See ACIDULOUS.] To make sour or acid in a moderate degree; to sour somewhat. *Arbuthnot.*

A-cid'u-lent (-lent), *a.* Having an acid quality; sour; acidulous. "With anxious, *acidulent* face." *Carlyle.*

A-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus.* See ACID.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; sourish; as, an *acidulous* tincture. *E. Burke.*

Acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic anhydride.

Ac'i-er-age (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-āj), *n.* [F. *aciérage*, fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a stereotype plate) with steellike iron by means of voltaic electricity; steeling.

Ac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acus* needle + *-form.*] Shaped like a needle.

Ac'i-na'ceous (ăs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone.] (*Bot.*) Containing seeds or stones of grapes, or grains like them.

‖ **A-cin'a-ces** (ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sēz, ȧ-kĭn'ȧ-kēz), *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀκινάκης.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A short sword or saber.

Ac'i-nac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-form:* cf. F. *acinaciforme.*] (*Bot.*) Scimeter-shaped; as, an *acinaciform* leaf.

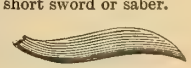
Acinaciform.

‖ **Ac'i-ne'si-a** (ăs'ĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as AKINESIA.

‖ **Ac'i-ne'tæ** (ăs'ĭ-nē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκίνητος immovable.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of suctorial Infusoria, which in the adult stage are stationary. See SUCTORIA.

Ac'i-net'i-form (-nĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Acinetæ* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the Acinetæ.

A-cin'i-form (ȧ-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone + *-form:* cf. F. *aciniforme.*] **1.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes; clustered like grapes.

2. Full of small kernels like a grape.

Ac'i-nose' (ăs'ĭ-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *acinosus*, fr. *acinus*
Ac'i-nous (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), } grapestone.] Consisting of *acini*, or minute granular concretions; as, *acinose* or *acinous* glands. *Kirwan.*

‖ **Ac'i-nus** (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.; pl.* ACINI (-nī). [L., grape, grapestone.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the small grains or drupelets which make up some kinds of fruit, as the blackberry, raspberry, etc. (*b*) A grapestone.

2. (*Anal.*) One of the granular masses which constitute a racemose or compound gland, as the pancreas; also, one of the saccular recesses in the lobules of a racemose gland. *Quain.*

‖ **Ac'i-pen'ser** (ăs'ĭ-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [L., the name of a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ganoid fishes, including the sturgeons, having the body armed with bony scales, and the mouth on the under side of the head. See STURGEON.

Ac'i-ur'gy (ăs'ĭ-ûr'jў), *n.* [Gr. ἀκίς a point + ἔργον work.] Operative surgery.

Ac-know' (ăk-nō'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *know*; AS. *oncnāwan.*] **1.** To recognize. [*Obs.*] "You will not be *acknown*, sir." *B. Jonson.*

2. To acknowledge; to confess. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To be acknown (often with *of* or *on*), to acknowledge; to confess. [*Obs.*]

We say of a stubborn body that standeth still in the denying of his fault, This man will not acknowledge his fault, or, He will not *be acknown* of his fault. *Sir T. More.*

Ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACKNOWLEDGED (-ĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACKNOWLEDGING (-ĕj-ĭng).] [Prob. fr. pref. *a-* + the verb *knowledge.* See KNOWLEDGE, and cf. ACKNOW.] **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth; to declare one's belief in; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions. *Ps.* li. 3.

For ends generally *acknowledged* to be good. *Macaulay.*

2. To own or recognize in a particular character or relationship; to admit the claims or authority of; to give recognition to.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* Him. *Prov.* iii. 6.

By my soul, I 'll ne'er *acknowledge* thee. *Shak.*

3. To own with gratitude or as a benefit or an obligation; as, to *acknowledge* a favor, the receipt of a letter.

They his gifts *acknowledged* none. *Milton.*

4. To own as genuine; to assent to, as a legal instrument, to give it validity; to avow or admit in legal form; as, to *acknowledge* a deed.

Syn. — To avow; proclaim; recognize; own; admit; allow; concede; confess. — ACKNOWLEDGE, RECOGNIZE. *Acknowledge* is opposed to *keep back*, or *conceal*, and supposes that something had been previously known to us (though perhaps not to others) which we now feel bound to lay open or make public. Thus, a man *acknowledges* a secret marriage; one who has done wrong *acknowledges* his fault; an author *acknowledges* his obligations to those who have aided him; we *acknowledge* our ignorance. *Recognize* supposes that we have either forgotten or not had the evidence of a thing distinctly before our minds, but that now we know it (as it were) anew, or receive and admit it on the ground of the evidence it brings. Thus, we *recognize* a friend after a long absence. We *recognize* facts, principles, truths, etc., when their evidence is brought up fresh to the mind; as, bad men usually *recognize* the providence of God in seasons of danger. A foreign minister, consul, or agent of any kind, is *recognized* on the ground of his producing satisfactory credentials. See CONFESS.

Ac-knowl'edged-ly (-ĕjd-lў), *adv.* Confessedly.

Ac-knowl'edg-er (-ĕj-ẽr), *n.* One who acknowledges.

Ac-knowl'edg-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of acknowledging; admission; avowal; owning; confession.

"An *acknowledgment* of fault." *Froude.*

2. The act of owning or recognizing in a particular character or relationship; recognition as regards the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. The owning of a benefit received; courteous recognition; expression of thanks. *Shak.*

4. Something given or done in return for a favor, message, etc. *Smollett.*

5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer. Also, the certificate of the officer attesting such declaration.

Acknowledgment money, in some parts of England, a sum paid by copyhold tenants, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords. *Cowell.*

Syn. — Confession; concession; recognition; admission; avowal; recognizance.

A-clin'ic (ā-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κλίνειν to incline.] (*Physics*) Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. The *aclinic line* is also termed the *magnetic equator.* *Prof. August.*

Ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, top.] **1.** The top or highest point; the culmination.

The very *acme* and pitch of life for epic poetry. *Pope.*

The moment when a certain power reaches the *acme* of its supremacy. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Med.*) The crisis or height of a disease.

3. Mature age; full bloom of life. *B. Jonson.*

Ac'ne (ăk'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. a corruption of Gr. ἀκμή.] (*Med.*) A pustular affection of the skin, due to changes in the sebaceous glands.

Ac-no'dal (ăk-nō'dal), *a.* Pertaining to acnodes.

Ac'node (ăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + E. *node.*] (*Geom.*) An isolated point not upon a curve, but whose coördinates satisfy the equation of the curve so that it is considered as belonging to the curve.

A-cock' (ā-kŏk'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *cock.*] In a cocked or turned up fashion.

A-cock'bill' (-bĭl'), *adv.* [Prefix *a-* + *cock* + *bill*; with bills cocked up.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) Hanging at the cathead, ready to let go, as an anchor. (*b*) Topped up; having one yardarm higher than the other.

A-cold' (ā-kōld'), *a.* [Prob. p. p. of OE. *acolen* to grow cold or cool, AS. *ācōlian* to grow cold; pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *cōlian* to cool. See COOL.] Cold. [*Obs.*] "Poor Tom's *acold*." *Shak.*

Ac'o-log'ic (ăk'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to acology.

A-col'o-gy (ā-kŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἄκος remedy + *-logy.*] Materia medica; the science of remedies.

A-col'o-thist (ā-kŏl'ō-thĭst), *n.* See ACOLYTHIST.

Ac'o-lyc'tine (ăk'ō-lĭk'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [From the name of the plant.] (*Chem.*) An organic base, in the form of a white powder, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum.* *Eng. Cyc.*

Ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* [LL. *acolythus, acoluthus*, Gr. ἀκόλουθος following, attending: cf. F. *acolyte.*] **1.** (*Eccl.*) One who has received the highest of the four minor orders in the Catholic church, being ordained to carry the wine and water and the lights at the Mass.

2. One who attends; an assistant. "With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*." *Motley.*

Ac'o-lyth (-lĭth), *n.* Same as ACOLYTE.

A-col'y-thist (ā-kŏl'ĭ-thĭst), *n.* An acolyte. [*Obs.*]

A-con'dy-lose' (ā-kŏn'dĭ-lōs'), **A-con'dy-lous** (ā-kŏn'dĭ-lŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κόνδυλος joint.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Being without joints; jointless.

Ac'o-ni'tal (ăk'ō-nī'tal), *a.* Of the nature of aconite.

Ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. ἀκόνιτον: cf. F. *aconit.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The herb wolfsbane, or monkshood; — applied to any plant of the genus *Aconitum* (tribe *Hellebore*), all the species of which are poisonous.

2. An extract or tincture obtained from *Aconitum napellus*, used as a poison and medicinally.

Winter aconite, a plant (*Eranthis hyemalis*) allied to the aconites.

‖ **Ac'o-ni'ti-a** (ăk'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-à), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as ACONITINE.

Ac'o-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.

A-con'i-tine (ā-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An intensely poisonous alkaloid, extracted from aconite.

‖ **Ac'o-ni'tum** (ăk'ō-nī'tŭm), *n.* [L. See ACONITE.] The poisonous herb aconite; also, an extract from it.

Strong
As *aconitum* or rash gunpowder. *Shak.*

‖ **A-con'ti-a** (ā-kŏn'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἀκόντιον a little dart.] (*Zoöl.*) Threadlike defensive organs, composed largely of nettling cells (*cnidæ*), thrown out of the mouth or special pores of certain Actiniæ when irritated.

Sea Anemone (*Sagartia abyssicola*), of the Atlantic coast, about natural size, showing some of the Acontia (as at *a a*) protruding from pores in the sides.

‖ **A-con'ti-as** (ā-kŏn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀκοντίας, fr. ἄκων, dim. ἀκόντιον dart.] (*Zoöl.*) Anciently, a snake, called *dart snake*; now, one of a genus of reptiles closely allied to the lizards.

A-cop'ic (ā-kŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κόπος striking, weariness, κόπτειν to strike.] (*Med.*) Relieving weariness; restorative. *Buchanan.*

A'corn (ā'kŭrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer* field, acre; akin to D. *aker* acorn, Ger. *ecker*, Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, Goth. *akran* fruit, *akrs* field; — orig. fruit of the field. See ACRE.] **1.** The fruit of the oak, being an oval nut growing in a woody cup or cupule.

2. (*Naut.*) A cone-shaped piece of wood on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast-head.

3. (*Zoöl.*) See ACORN-SHELL.

A'corn cup (kŭp). The involucre or cup in which the acorn is fixed.

Acorn (1).

A'corned (ā'kŭrnd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or loaded with acorns.

2. Fed or filled with acorns. [*R.*] *Shak.*

A'corn-shell' (ā'kŭrn-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the sessile cirripeds; a barnacle of the genus *Balanus.* See BARNACLE.

A-cos'mism (ā-kŏz'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κόσμος world.] A denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God.

A-cos'mist (-mĭst), *n.* [See ACOSMISM.] One who denies the existence of the universe, or of a universe as distinct from God. *G. H. Lewes.*

A-cot'y-le'don (ā-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + κοτυληδών anything cup-shaped. See COTYLEDON.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has no cotyledons, as the dodder and all flowerless plants.

A-cot'y-led'on-ous (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs; 277), *a.* Having no seed lobes, as the dodder; also applied to plants which have no true seeds, as ferns, mosses, etc.

A-cou'chy (ā-kōō'shē), *n.* [F. *acouchi*, from the native name in Guiana.] (*Zoöl.*) A small species of agouti (*Dasyprocta acouchy*).

A-cou'me-ter (ā-kou'mē-tẽr *or* -kōō'-), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing. *Itard.*

A-cou'me-try (-trў), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + *-metry.*] The measuring of the power or extent of hearing.

A-cous'tic (ā-kous'tĭk *or* ā-kōōs'-; 277), *a.* [F. *acoustique*, Gr. ἀκουστικός relating to hearing, fr. ἀκούειν to hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sounds; auditory.

Acoustic duct, the auditory duct, or external passage of the ear. — **Acoustic telegraph**, a telegraph making audible signals; a telephone. — **Acoustic vessels**, brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used in ancient theaters to propel the voices of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance.

A-cous'tic, *n.* A medicine or agent to assist hearing.

A-cous'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics.

A-cous'tic-al-ly (ā-kous'tĭ-kal-lў *or* ā-kōōs'-), *adv.* In relation to sound or to hearing. *Tyndall.*

Ac'ous-ti'cian (ăk'ous-tĭsh'an *or* ăk'ōōs-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in acoustics. *Tyndall.*

A-cous'tics (ā-kous'tĭks *or* ā-kōōs'-; 277), *n.* [Names of sciences in *-ics*, as, *acoustics, mathematics*, etc., are usually treated as singular. See -ICS.] (*Physics*) The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena, and laws.

Acoustics, then, or the science of sound, is a very considerable branch of physics. *Sir J. Herschel.*

☞ This science is, by some writers, divided into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *catacoustics*, which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

Ac-quaint' (ăk-kwānt'), *a.* [OF. *acoint.* See ACQUAINT, *v. t.*] Acquainted. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Ac-quaint', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUAINTING.] [OE. *aqueinten, acointen*, OF. *acointier*, LL. *adcognitare*, fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con-* + *noscere* to know. See QUAINT, KNOW.] **1.** To furnish or give experimental knowledge of; to make (one) to know; to make familiar; — followed by *with.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke.*

A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief. *Isa.* liii. 3.

2. To communicate notice to; to inform; to make cognizant; — followed by *with* (formerly, also, by *of*), or by *that*, introducing the intelligence; as, to *acquaint* a friend with the particulars of an act.

Acquaint her here of my son Paris' love. *Shak.*

I must *acquaint* you that I have received
New dated letters from Northumberland. *Shak.*

3. To familiarize; to accustom. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

To be acquainted with, to be possessed of personal knowledge of; to be cognizant of; to be more or less familiar with; to be on terms of social intercourse with.

Syn. — To inform; apprise; communicate; advise.

Ac-quaint'a-ble (-kwānt'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *acointable.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Ac-quaint'ance (-ans), *n.* [OE. *aqueintance*, OF. *acointance*, fr. *acointier.* See ACQUAINT.] **1.** A state of being acquainted, or of having intimate, or more than slight or superficial, knowledge; personal knowledge gained by intercourse short of that of friendship or intimacy; as, I know the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him.

Contract no friendship, or even *acquaintance*, with a guileful man. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me. *Job* xix. 13.

Montgomery was an old *acquaintance* of Ferguson. *Macaulay.*

☞ In this sense the collective term *acquaintance* was formerly both singular and plural, but it is now commonly singular, and has the regular plural *acquaintances.*

To be of acquaintance, to be intimate. — **To take acquaintance of** or **with**, to make the acquaintance of. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Familiarity; intimacy; fellowship; knowledge. — ACQUAINTANCE, FAMILIARITY, INTIMACY. These words mark different degrees of closeness in social intercourse. *Acquaintance* arises from occasional intercourse; as, our *acquaintance* has been a brief one. We can speak of a slight or an intimate *acquaintance*. *Familiarity* is the result of continued *acquaintance*. It springs from persons being frequently together, so as to wear off all restraint and reserve; as, the *familiarity* of old companions. *Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and the freest interchange of thought; as, the *intimacy* of established friendship.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance* with him. *Addison.*

We contract at last such a *familiarity* with them as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

Ac-quaint'ance-ship, *n.* A state of being acquainted; acquaintance. *Southey.*

Ac-quaint'ant (-ant), *n.* [Cf. OF. *acointant*, p. pr.] An acquaintance. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Ac-quaint'ed, *a.* Personally known; familiar. See *To be acquainted with*, under ACQUAINT, *v. t.*

Ac-quaint'ed-ness, *n.* State of being acquainted; degree of acquaintance. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ac-quest' (ăk-kwĕst'), *n.* [OF. *aquest*, F. *acquêt*, fr. LL. *acquestum, acquisītum*, for L. *acquisītum*, p. p. (used substantively) of *acquirere* to acquire. See ACQUIRE.] **1.** Acquisition; the thing gained. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) Property acquired by purchase, gift, or otherwise than by inheritance. *Bouvier.*

Ac'qui-esce' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIESCED (-ĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] [L. *acquiescere; ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies* rest: cf. F. *acquiescer.* See QUIET.] **1.** To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent (usually implying previous opposition or discontent); to accept or consent by silence or by omitting to object; — followed by *in*, formerly also by *with* and *to.*

They were compelled to *acquiesce* in a government which they did not regard as just. *De Quincey.*

2. To concur upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; to assent to; usually, to concur, not heartily, but so far as to forbear opposition.

Syn. — To submit; comply; yield; assent; agree; consent; accede; concur; conform; accept tacitly.

Ac'qui-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *acquiescence.*] **1.** A silent or passive assent or submission, or a submission with apparent content; — distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent; quiet satisfaction.

2. (*Crim. Law*) (*a*) Submission to an injury by the party injured. (*b*) Tacit concurrence in the action of another. *Wharton.*

Ac/qui-es/cen-cy (ăk/kwĭ-ĕs/sĕn-sy), *n.* The quality of being acquiescent; acquiescence.

Ac/qui-es/cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *acquiescens, -centis*, p. pr.] Resting satisfied or submissive; disposed tacitly to submit; assentive; as, an *acquiescent* policy.

Ac/qui-es/cent-ly, *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

Ac-qui'et (ăk-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* [LL. *acquietare*; L. *ad* + *quies* rest. See QUIET and cf. ACQUIT.] To quiet. [*Obs.*]

Acquiet his mind from stirring you against your own peace. *Sir A. Sherley.*

Ac-quir/a-bil'i-ty (ăk-kwīr/ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being acquirable; attainableness. [*R.*] *Paley.*

Ac-quir'a-ble (ăk-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Ac-quire' (ăk-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIRED (-kwīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIRING (-kwīr'ĭng).] [L. *acquirere, acquisitum*; *ad* + *quaerere* to seek for. In OE. was a verb *aqueren*, fr. the same, through OF. *aquerre*. See QUEST.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions; to get as one's own; as, to *acquire* a title, riches, knowledge, skill, good or bad habits.

No virtue is *acquired* in an instant, but step by step. *Barrow.*

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To obtain; gain; attain; procure; win; earn; secure. See OBTAIN.

Ac-quire'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. "Rules for the *acquirement* of a taste." *Addison.*

His *acquirements* by industry were . . . enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

Syn. — ACQUISITION, ACQUIREMENT. *Acquirement* is used in opposition to a natural gift or talent; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements;* genius is the gift or endowment of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions;* but this distinction is not always observed.

Ac-quir'er (ăk-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* A person who acquires.

Ac-quir'y (-ȳ), *n.* Acquirement. [*Obs.*] *Burrow.*

Ac'qui-site (ăk'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *acquisitus*, p. p. of *acquirere*. See ACQUIRE.] Acquired. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, fr. *acquirere*: cf. F. *acquisition*. See ACQUIRE.] **1.** The act or process of acquiring.

The *acquisition* or loss of a province. *Macaulay.*

2. The thing acquired or gained; an acquirement; a gain; as, learning is an *acquisition.*

Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

Ac-quis'i-tive (ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Acquired. [*Obs.*]

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil. *Wotton.*

2. Able or disposed to make acquisitions; acquiring; as, an *acquisitive* person or disposition.

Ac-quis'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In the way of acquisition.

Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being acquisitive; propensity to acquire property; desire of possession.

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty to which the phrenologists attribute the desire of acquiring and possessing. *Combe.*

Ac-quis'i-tor (ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who acquires.

Ac-quist' (ăk-kwĭst'), *n.* [Cf. ACQUEST.] Acquisition; gain. *Milton.*

Ac-quit' (ăk-kwĭt'), *p. p.* Acquitted; set free; rid of. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Ac-quit', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUITTING.] [OE. *aquiten*, OF. *aquiter*, F. *acquitter*; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *quiter*, F. *quitter*, to quit. See QUIT, and cf. ACQUIET.] **1.** To discharge, as a claim or debt; to clear off; to pay off; to requite.

A responsibility that can never be absolutely *acquitted.* *I. Taylor.*

2. To pay for; to atone for. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To set free, release or discharge from an obligation, duty, liability, burden, or from an accusation or charge; — now followed by *of* before the charge, formerly by *from;* as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions.

4. Reflexively: (*a*) To clear one's self. *Shak.* (*b*) To bear or conduct one's self; to perform one's part; as, the soldier *acquitted* himself well in battle; the orator *acquitted* himself very poorly.

Syn. — To absolve; clear; exonerate; exculpate; release; discharge. See ABSOLVE.

Ac-quit'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aquitement.*] Acquittal. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ac-quit'tal (-tal), *n.* **1.** The act of acquitting; discharge from debt or obligation; acquittance.

2. (*Law*) A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court. *Bouvier.*

Ac-quit'tance (-tans), *n.* [OF. *aquitance*, fr. *aquiter.* See ACQUIT.] **1.** The clearing off of debt or obligation; a release or discharge from debt or other liability.

2. A writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers. *Shak.*

Ac-quit'tance, *v. t.* To acquit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-quit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who acquits or releases.

‖ **A-cra'ni-a** (ă-krā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Partial or total absence of the skull.

2. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The lowest group of Vertebrata, including the amphioxus, in which no skull exists.

A-cra'ni-al (-al), *a.* Wanting a skull.

A-crase' } (ă-krāz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *crase;* or cf. F.
A-craze' } *écraser* to crush. See CRASE, CRAZE.]
1. To craze. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*
2. To impair; to destroy. [*Obs.*] *Hacket.*

‖ **A-cra'si-a** (ă-krā'sĭ-ă), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρασία.*] Excess;
Ac'ra-sy (ăk'rā-sȳ), } intemperance. [*Obs.* except in *Med.*] *Farindon.*

‖ **A-cras'pe-da** (ă-krăs'pĕ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κράσπεδον* border.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of acalephs, including most of the larger jellyfishes; the Discophora.

A'cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *aker*, AS. *æcer;* akin to OS. *accar*, OHG. *achar*, Ger. *acker*, Icel. *akr*, Sw. *åker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*, Skr. *ajra.* √2, 206.] **1.** Any field of arable or pasture land. [*Obs.*]

2. A piece of land, containing 160 square rods, or 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. This is the English statute acre. That of the United States is the same. The Scotch *acre* was about 1.26 of the English, and the Irish 1.62 of the English.

☞ The *acre* was limited to its present definite quantity by statutes of Edward I., Edward III., and Henry VIII.

Broad acres, many acres, much landed estate. [*Rhetorical*] — **God's acre**, God's field; the churchyard.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial ground, *God's acre.* *Longfellow.*

A'cre-a-ble (ā'kẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Of an acre; per acre; as, the *acreable* produce.

A'cre-age (ā'kẽr-ăj), *n.* Acres collectively; as, the *acreage* of a farm or a country.

A'cred (ā'kẽrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property; — used in composition; as, large-*acred* men.

Ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp; prob. assimilated in form to *acid.* See EAGER.] **1.** Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste; pungent; as, *acrid* salts.

2. Causing heat and irritation; corrosive; as, *acrid* secretions.

3. Caustic; bitter; bitterly irritating; as, *acrid* temper, mind, writing.

Acrid poison, a poison which irritates, corrodes, or burns the parts to which it is applied.

A-crid'i-ty (ă-krĭd'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* The quality of being
Ac'rid-ness (ăk'rĭd-nĕs), } acrid or pungent; irritant bitterness; acrimony; as, the *acridity* of a plant, of a speech.

Ac'rid-ly (ăk'rĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In an acrid manner.

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *acrimoniosus*, F. *acrimonieux.*] **1.** Acrid; corrosive; as, *acrimonious* gall. [*Archaic*] *Harvey.*

2. Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; as, *acrimonious* dispute, language, temper.

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* In an acrimonious manner.

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being acrimonious; asperity; acrimony.

Ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ACRIMONIES (-nĭz). [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp: cf. F. *acrimonie.*] **1.** A quality of bodies which corrodes or destroys others; also, a harsh or biting sharpness; as, the *acrimony* of the juices of certain plants. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

2. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper; irritating bitterness of disposition or manners.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs. *South.*

Syn. — ACRIMONY, ASPERITY, HARSHNESS, TARTNESS. These words express different degrees of angry feeling or language. *Asperity* and *harshness* arise from angry feelings, connected with a disregard for the feelings of others. *Harshness* usually denotes needless severity or an undue measure of severity. *Acrimony* is a biting sharpness produced by an imbittered spirit. *Tartness* denotes slight asperity and implies some degree of intellectual readiness. *Tartness* of reply; *harshness* of accusation; *acrimony* of invective.

In his official letters he expressed, with great *acrimony*, his contempt for the king's character. *Macaulay.*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

A just reverence of mankind prevents the growth of *harshness* and brutality. *Shaftesbury.*

‖ **A-cris'i-a** (ă-krĭs'ĭ-ă), } *n.* [LL. *acrisia*, Gr. *ἀκρισία*;
Ac'ri-sy (ăk'rĭ-sȳ), } *ἀ* priv. + *κρίνειν* to separate, to decide.] **1.** Inability to judge.

2. (*Med.*) Undecided character of a disease. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ac'ri-ta** (ăk'rĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἄκριτος* indiscernible; *ἀ* priv. + *κρίνειν* to distinguish.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest groups of animals, in which no nervous system has been observed.

Ac'ri-tan (-tan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Acrita. — *n.* An individual of the Acrita.

Ac'rite (ăk'rĭt *or* ăk'rīt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Acritan. *Owen.*

A-crit'ic-al (ă-krĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κριτικός* critical.] (*Med.*) Having no crisis; giving no indications of a crisis; as, *acritical* symptoms, an *acritical* abscess.

Ac'ri-to-chro'ma-cy (ăk'rĭ-tō-krō'mă-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκριτος* undistinguishable; *ἀ* priv. + *κρίνειν* to separate, distinguish + *χρῶμα* color.] Color blindness; achromatopsy.

Ac'ri-tude (ăk'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *acritudo*, from *acer* sharp.] Acridity; pungency joined with heat. [*Obs.*]

Ac'ri-ty (ăk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *acritas*, fr. *acer* sharp: cf. F. *âcreté.*] Sharpness; keenness. [*Obs.*]

Ac'ro-a-mat'ic (ăk'rō-ă-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροαματι-*
Ac'ro-a-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } *κός*, fr. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] Communicated orally; oral; — applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, those intended for his genuine disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were adapted to outsiders or the public generally. Hence: Abstruse; profound.

Ac'ro-at'ic (ăk'rō-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, fr. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] Same as ACROAMATIC.

Ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate*, fr. Gr. *ἀκρόβατος* walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft; *ἄκρος* high + *βαίνειν* to go.] One who practices rope dancing, high vaulting, or other daring gymnastic feats.

Ac'ro-bat'ic (ăk'rō-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *acrobatique.*] Pertaining to an acrobat. — **Ac'ro-bat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ro-bat-ism (ăk'rō-băt-ĭz'm), *n.* Feats of the acrobat; daring gymnastic feats; high vaulting.

Ac'ro-car'pous (ăk'rō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme, highest + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having a terminal fructification; having the fruit at the end of the stalk. (*b*) Having the fruit stalks at the end of a leafy stem, as in certain mosses.

Ac'ro-ce-phal'ic (ăk'rō-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* highest + *κεφαλικός.* See CEPHALIC.] Characterized by a high skull.

Ac'ro-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ă-lȳ), *n.* Loftiness of skull.

Ac'ro-ce-rau'ni-an (-sē-rạ/nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *acroceraunius*, fr. Gr. *ἄκρος* high, n. pl. *ἄκρα* heights + *κεραυνός* thunderbolt.] Of or pertaining to the high mountain range of "thunder-smitten" peaks (now Kimara), between Epirus and Macedonia. *Shelley.*

‖ **Ac'ro-dac'tyl-um** (-dăk'tĭl-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἄκρος* topmost + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) The upper surface of the toes, individually.

Ac'ro-dont (ăk'rō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* summit + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of lizards having the teeth immovably united to the top of the alveolar ridge. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the acrodonts.

Ac'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme, high + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns, etc. See CRYPTOGAMIA.

The Age of Acrogens (*Geol.*), the age of coal plants, or the carboniferous era.

Ac-rog'e-nous (ăk-rŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing by growth from the extremity; as, an *acrogenous* plant.

A-cro'le-in (ă-krō'lẽ-ĭn), *n.* [L. *acer* sharp + *olēre* to smell.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless, highly volatile liquid, obtained by the dehydration of glycerin, or the destructive distillation of neutral fats containing glycerin. Its vapors are intensely irritating. *Watts.*

Ac'ro-lith (ăk'rō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *acrolithus*, Gr. *ἀκρολίθος* with the ends made of stone; *ἄκρος* extreme + *λίθος* stone.] (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A statue whose extremities are of stone, the trunk being generally of wood. *Elmes.*

A-crol'i-than (ă-krŏl'ĭ-than), } *a.* Pertaining to, or
Ac'ro-lith'ic (ăk'rō-lĭth'ĭk), } like, an acrolith.

Ac'ro-meg'a-ly (ăk'rō-mĕg'ă-lȳ), *n.* [NL. *acromegalia*, fr. Gr. *ἄκρον* point, peak + *μέγας, μεγάλου*, big.] (*Med.*) Chronic enlargement of the extremities and face.

A-cro'mi-al (ă-krō'mĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *acromial.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the acromion. *Dunglison.*

‖ **A-cro'mi-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρώμιον*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *ὦμος* shoulder: cf. F. *acromion.*] (*Anat.*) The outer extremity of the shoulder blade.

Ac'ro-mon'o-gram-mat'ic (ăk'rō-mŏn'ō-grăm-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme + *μόνος* alone + *γράμμα* a letter.] Having each verse begin with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

A-cron'yc (ă-krŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος* at night-
A-cron'yc-al (-ĭ-kal), } fall; *ἄκρος* + *νύξ* night.]
A-cron'ych-al (-ĭ-kal), } (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star; — opposed to *cosmical.*

☞ The word is sometimes incorrectly written *achronical, achronychal, acronichal*, and *acronical.*

A-cron'yc-al-ly, *adv.* In an acronycal manner, as rising at the setting of the sun, and *vice versâ.*

Ac'ro-nyc'tous (ăk'rō-nĭk'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος*; *ἄκρος* + *νύξ, νυκτός*, night.] (*Astron.*) Acronycal.

A-crook' (ă-krŏŏk'), *adv.* Crookedly. [*R.*] *Udall.*

A-crop'e-tal (ă-krŏp'ẽ-tal), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* summit + L. *petere* to seek.] (*Bot.*) Developing from below towards the apex, or from the circumference towards the center; centripetal; — said of certain inflorescence.

A-croph'o-ny (ă-krŏf'ō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme + *φωνή* sound.] The use of a picture symbol of an object to represent phonetically the initial sound of the name of the object.

‖ **Ac'ro-po'di-um** (ăk'rō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* topmost + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire upper surface of the foot.

A-crop'o-lis (ă-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *πόλις* city.] The upper part, or the citadel, of a Grecian city; especially, the citadel of Athens.

Ac'ro-pol'i-tan (ăk'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), *a.* Pertaining to an acropolis.

Ac'ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* + *σπεῖρα* anything twisted.] (*Bot.*) The sprout at the end of a seed when it begins to germinate; the plumule in germination; — so called from its spiral form.

Ac'ro-spire, *v. i.* To put forth the first sprout.

Ac'ro-spore (ăk'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* + *σπόρος* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A spore borne at the extremity of the cells of fructification in fungi.

Ac'ro-spor'ous (ăk'rō-spōr'ŭs), *a.* Having acrospores.

A-cross' (ă-krŏs'; 115), *prep.* [Pref. *a-* + *cross:* cf. F. *en croix.* See CROSS, *n.*] From side to side; athwart; crosswise, or in a direction opposed to the length; quite over; as, a bridge laid *across* a river. *Dryden.*

To come across, to come upon or meet incidentally. *Freeman.* — To go across the country, to go by a direct course across a region without following the roads.

A-cross', *adv.* **1.** From side to side; crosswise; as, with arms folded *across.* *Shak.*

2. Obliquely; athwart; amiss; awry. [*Obs.*]

The squint-eyed Pharisees look *across* at all the actions of Christ. *Bp. Hall.*

A-cros'tic (ă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόστιχος*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *στίχος* order, line, verse.] **1.** A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letters of the lines, or certain other letters, taken in order, form a name, word, phrase, or motto.

2. A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order (as Psalm cxix.). See ABECEDARIAN.

Double acrostic, a species of enigma, in which words are to be guessed whose initial and final letters form other words.

A-cros'tic (ă-krŏs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or charac-
A-cros'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } terized by, acrostics.

A-cros'tic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of an acrostic.

‖ **Ac'ro-tar'si-um** (ăk'rō-tär'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἄκρος* topmost + *ταρσός* tarsus.] (*Zoöl.*) The instep, or front of the tarsus.

Ac'ro-te-leu'tic (ăk'rō-tē-lū'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme + *τελευτή* end.] (*Eccles.*) The end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto, to be sung by the people, by way of a response.

Ac'ro-ter (ăk'rō-tẽr *or* ă-krō'tẽr), *n.* [F. *acrotère*. See ACROTERIUM.] (*Arch.*) Same as ACROTERIUM.

Ac'ro-te'ri-al (ăk'rō-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an acroterium; as, *acroterial* ornaments. *P. Cyc.*

‖ **Ac'ro-te'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ACROTERIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀκρωτήριον* summit, fr. *ἄκρος* topmost.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) One of the small pedestals, for statues or other ornaments, placed on the apex and at the basal angles of a pediment. Acroteria are also sometimes placed upon the gables in Gothic architecture. *J. H. Parker.* (*b*) One of the pedestals, for vases or statues, forming a part of a roof balustrade.

A-crot'ic (ȧ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρότης* an extreme, fr. *ἄκρος*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to or affecting the surface.

Ac'ro-tism (ăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κρότος* a rattling, beating.] (*Med.*) Lack or defect of pulsation.

A-crot'o-mous (ȧ-krŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρότομος* cut off sharp; *ἄκρος* extreme + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Min.*) Having a cleavage parallel with the base.

A-cryl'ic (ȧ-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or containing *acryl*, the hypothetical radical of which acrolein is the hydride; as, *acrylic* acid.

Act (ăkt), *n.* [L. *actus*, fr. *agere* to drive, do: cf. F. *acte*. See AGENT.] **1.** That which is done or doing; the exercise of power, or the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; a performance; a deed.

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered *acts*
Of kindness and of love. *Wordsworth.*

Hence, in specific uses: (*a*) The result of public deliberation; the decision or determination of a legislative body, council, court of justice, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award; as, an *act* of Parliament, or of Congress. (*b*) A formal solemn writing, expressing that something has been done. *Abbott.* (*c*) A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a play or dramatic work in which a certain definite part of the action is completed. (*d*) A thesis maintained in public, in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student.

2. A state of reality or real existence as opposed to a possibility or possible existence. [*Obs.*]

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be. *Hooker.*

3. Process of doing; action. *In act*, in the very doing; on the point of (doing). "*In act* to shoot." *Dryden.*

This woman was taken . . . in the very *act*. *John* viii. 4.

Act of attainder. (*Law*) See ATTAINDER. — **Act of bankruptcy** (*Law*), an act of a debtor which renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. — **Act of faith.** (*Ch. Hist.*) See AUTO-DA-FÉ. — **Act of God** (*Law*), an inevitable accident; such extraordinary interruption of the usual course of events as is not to be looked for in advance, and against which ordinary prudence could not guard. — **Act of grace**, an expression often used to designate an act declaring pardon or amnesty to numerous offenders, as at the beginning of a new reign. — **Act of indemnity**, a statute passed for the protection of those who have committed some illegal act subjecting them to penalties. *Abbott.* — **Act in pais**, a thing done out of court (anciently, *in the country*), and not a matter of record.

Syn. — See ACTION.

Act, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACTING.] [L. *actus*, p. p. of *agere* to drive, lead, do; but influenced by E. *act*, n.] **1.** To move to action; to actuate; to animate. [*Obs.*]

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul. *Pope.*

2. To perform; to execute; to do. [*Archaic*]

That we *act* our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity. *Jer. Taylor.*

Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits, and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do. *Barrow.*

Uplifted hands that at convenient times
Could *act* extortion and the worst of crimes. *Cowper.*

3. To perform, as an actor; to represent dramatically on the stage.

4. To assume the office or character of; to play; to personate; as, to *act* the hero.

5. To feign or counterfeit; to simulate.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

To act a part, to sustain the part of one of the characters in a play; hence, to simulate; to dissemble. — **To act the part of**, to take the character of; to fulfill the duties of.

Act, *v. i.* **1.** To exert power; to produce an effect; as, the stomach *acts* upon food.

2. To perform actions; to fulfill functions; to put forth energy; to move, as opposed to remaining at rest; to carry into effect a determination of the will.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

3. To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self; as, we know not why he has *acted* so.

4. To perform on the stage; to represent a character.

To show the world how Garrick did not *act*. *Cowper.*

To act as *or* **for**, to do the work of; to serve as. — **To act on**, to regulate one's conduct according to. — **To act up to**, to equal in action; to fulfill in practice; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

Act'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acted.

Is naked truth *actable* in true life? *Tennyson.*

Ac'ti-nal (ăk'tĭ-*nal or* ăk-tī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal which contains the mouth. *L. Agassiz.*

‖ **Ac'ti-na'ri-a** (ăk'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) A large division of Anthozoa, including those which have simple tentacles and do not form stony corals. Sometimes, in a wider sense, applied to all the Anthozoa, except the Alcyonaria, whether forming corals or not.

Act'ing (ăkt'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Operating in any way.

2. Doing duty for another; officiating; as, an *acting* superintendent.

‖ **Ac-tin'i-a** (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. ACTINIÆ (-ē), E. ACTINIAS (-ȧz). [Latinized fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal of the class Anthozoa, and family *Actinidæ*. From a resemblance to flowers in form and color, they are often called *animal flowers* and *sea anemones*. [See POLYP.] (*b*) A genus in the family *Actinidæ*.

Actinia (*Urticina crassicornis*), Atlantic coast, young, reduced.

Ac-tin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinism; as, *actinic* rays.

Ac-tin'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-form*.] Having a radiated form, like a sea anemone.

Ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] The property of radiant energy (found chiefly in solar or electric light) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

Ac-tin'i-um (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Chem.*) A supposed metal, said by Phipson to be contained in commercial zinc; — so called because certain of its compounds are darkened by exposure to light.

Ac'ti-no-chem'is-try (ăk'tĭ-nō-kĕm'ĭs-trỹ), *n.* Chemistry in its relations to actinism. *Draper.*

Ac-tin'o-graph (ăk-tĭn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the variations in the *actinic* or chemical force of rays of light. *Nichol.*

Ac'tin-oid (ăk'tĭn-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-oid*.] Having the form of rays; radiated, as an actinia.

Ac-tin'o-lite (ăk-tĭn'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A bright green variety of amphibole occurring usually in fibrous or columnar masses.

Ac'tin-o-lit'ic (ăk'tĭn-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Of the nature of, or containing, actinolite.

Ac'ti-nol'o-gy (ăk'tĭ-nŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-logy*.] The science which treats of rays of light, especially of the actinic or chemical rays.

Ac-tin'o-mere (ăk-tĭn'ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *μέρος* part.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the radial segments composing the body of one of the Cœlenterata.

Ac'ti-nom'e-ter (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-meter*] (*a*) An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light.

Ac'ti-no-met'ric (ăk'tĭ-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of the intensity of the solar rays, either (*a*) heating, or (*b*) actinic.

Ac'ti-nom'e-try (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* **1.** The measurement of the force of solar radiation. *Maury.*

2. The measurement of the chemical or actinic energy of light. *Abney.*

Ac'ti-noph'o-rous (-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *φέρειν* to bear.] Having straight projecting spines.

Ac-tin'o-some (ăk-tĭn'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *σῶμα* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire body of a cœlenterate animal.

Ac'tin-ost (ăk'tĭn-ŏst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the rays of a fish's fin.

Ac-tin'o-stome (-tĭn'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, a ray + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The mouth or anterior opening of a cœlenterate animal.

‖ **Ac'ti-not'ro-cha** (ăk'tĭ-nŏt'rō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, a ray + *τροχός* a ring.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar larval form of *Phoronis*, a genus of marine worms, having a circle of ciliated tentacles.

‖ **Ac'ti-no-zo'a** (-nō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *ζῷον* animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Cœlenterata, comprising the Anthozoa and Ctenophora. The sea anemone, or actinia, is a familiar example.

Ac'ti-no-zo'al (-zō'*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Actinozoa.

‖ **Ac'ti-no-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Actinozoa.

‖ **Ac-tin'u-la** (ăk-tĭn'ū-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, a ray.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of embryo of certain hydroids (*Tubularia*), having a stellate form.

Ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *action*, L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do. See ACT.] **1.** A process or condition of acting or moving, as opposed to rest; the doing of something; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; the effect of power exerted on one body by another; agency; activity; operation; as, the *action* of heat; a man of *action*.

One wise in council, one in *action* brave. *Pope.*

2. An act; a thing done; a deed; an enterprise. (*pl.*): Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. *1 Sam.* ii. 3.

3. The event or connected series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition; the unfolding of the drama of events.

4. Movement; as, the horse has a spirited *action*.

5. (*Mech.*) Effective motion; also, mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun.

6. (*Physiol.*) Any one of the active processes going on in an organism; the performance of a function; as, the *action* of the heart, the muscles, or the gastric juice.

7. (*Orat.*) Gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the suiting of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance, to the subject, or to the feelings.

8. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The attitude or position of the several parts of the body as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.

9. (*Law*) (*a*) A suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right in a court of justice; in a broad sense, a judicial proceeding for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense. (*b*) A right of action; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim.

10. (*Com.*) A share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, or in the public funds; hence, in the plural, equivalent to stocks. [*A Gallicism*] [*Obs.*]

The Euripus of funds and *actions*. *Burke*

11. An engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water; a battle; a fight; as, a general *action*, a partial *action*.

12. (*Music*) The mechanical contrivance by means of which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings of a pianoforte or to the valve of an organ pipe. *Grove.*

Chose in action. (*Law*) See CHOSE. — **Quantity of action** (*Physics*), the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through, and its velocity.

Syn. — ACTION, ACT. In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous; but some distinction is observable. *Action* involves the mode or process of acting, and is usually viewed as occupying some time in doing. *Act* has more reference to the effect, or the operation as complete.

To poke the fire is an *act*, to reconcile friends who have quarreled is a praiseworthy *action*. *C. J. Smith.*

Ac'tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *actionabilis*. See ACTION.] That may be the subject of an action or suit at law; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Ac'tion-a-bly, *adv.* In an actionable manner.

Ac'tion-a-ry (ăk'shŭn-ȧ-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *actionnaire*.] **Ac'tion-ist** (ăk'shŭn-ĭst), } (*Com.*) A shareholder in a joint-stock company. [*Obs.*]

Ac'tion-less, *a.* Void of action.

Ac'ti-vate (ăk'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To make active. [*Obs.*]

Ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; communicating action or motion; acting; — opposed to *passive*, that receives action; as, certain *active* principles; the *active* powers of the mind.

2. Quick in physical movement; of an agile and vigorous body; nimble; as an *active* child or animal.

Active and nervous was his gait. *Wordsworth.*

3. In action; actually proceeding; working; in force; — opposed to *quiescent*, *dormant*, or *extinct*; as, *active* laws; *active* hostilities; an *active* volcano.

4. Given to action; constantly engaged in action; energetic; diligent; busy; — opposed to *dull*, *sluggish*, *indolent*, or *inert*; as, an *active* man of business; *active* mind; *active* zeal.

5. Requiring or implying action or exertion; — opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil*; as, *active* employment or service; *active* scenes.

6. Given to action rather than contemplation; practical; operative; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical*; as, an *active* rather than a speculative statesman.

7. Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand for corn.

8. Implying or producing rapid action; as, an *active* disease; an *active* remedy.

9. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Applied to a form of the verb; — opposed to *passive*. See *Active voice*, under VOICE. (*b*) Applied to verbs which assert that the subject acts upon or affects something else; transitive. (*c*) Applied to all verbs that express action as distinct from mere *existence* or *state*.

Active capital, Active wealth, money, or property that may readily be converted into money.

Syn. — Agile; alert; brisk; vigorous; nimble; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt; energetic.

Ac'tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an active manner; nimbly; briskly; energetically; also, by one's own action; voluntarily, not passively.

2. (*Gram.*) In an active signification; as, a word used *actively*.

Ac'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being active; nimbleness; quickness of motion; activity.

Ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* ACTIVITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *activité*, LL. *activitas*.] The state or quality of being active; nimbleness; agility; vigorous action or operation; energy; active force; as, an increasing variety of human *activities*. "The *activity* of toil." *Palfrey.*

Syn. — Liveliness; briskness; quickness.

Act'less (ăkt'lĕs), *a.* Without action or spirit. [*R.*]

Ac'ton (ăk'tŭn), *n.* [OF. *aketon*, *auqueton*, F. *hoqueton*, a quilted jacket, fr. Sp. *alcoton*, *algodon*, cotton. Cf. COTTON.] A stuffed jacket worn under the mail, or (later) a jacket plated with mail. [Spelled also *haqueton*.] [*Obs.*] *Halliwell. Sir W. Scott.*

Ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *actor*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** One who acts, or takes part in any affair; a doer.

2. A theatrical performer; a stageplayer.

After a well graced *actor* leaves the stage. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes. *Jacobs.* (*b*) One who institutes a suit; a plaintiff or complainant.

Ac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *actrice*.] **1.** A female actor or doer. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

2. A female stageplayer; a woman who acts a part.

Ac'tu-al (-tū-*al*; 135), *a.* [OE. *actuel*, F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, fr. *agere* to do, act.] **1.** Involving or comprising action; active. [*Obs.*]

Her walking and other *actual* performances. *Shak.*

Let your holy and pious intention be *actual*; that is, . . . by a special prayer or action, . . . given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting; in fact; real; — opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, *speculative*, *conceivable*, *theoretical*, *hypothetical*, or *nominal*; as, the *actual* cost of goods; the *actual* case under discussion.

3. In action at the time being; now existing; present; as the *actual* situation of the country.

Actual cautery. See under CAUTERY. — **Actual sin** (*Theol.*), that kind of sin which is done by ourselves, in contradistinction to "*original sin*." *Shipley.*

Syn. — Real; genuine; positive; certain. See REAL.

Ac'tu-al (ăk'tū-*al*), *n.* (*Finance*) Something actually received; real, as distinct from estimated, receipts. [*Cant*]

The accounts of revenues supplied . . . were not real receipts; not, in financial language, "*actuals*," but only Egyptian budget estimates. *Fortnightly Review.*

Ac'tu-al-ist, *n.* One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; — opposed to *idealist.* *J. Grote.*

Ac'tu-al'i-ty (ăk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ACTUALITIES (-tĭz). The state of being actual; reality; as, the *actuality* of God's nature. *South.*

Ac'tu-al-i-za'tion (ăk'tū-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making actual or really existent. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To make actual; to realize in action. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Actively. [*Obs.*] "Neither *actually* . . . nor passively." *Fuller.*

2. In act or in fact; really; in truth; positively.

Ac'tu-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being actual; actuality.

Ac'tu-a'ri-al (ăk'tū-ā'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to actuaries; as, the *actuarial* value of an annuity.

Ac'tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ŭ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ACTUARIES (-rĭz). [L. *actuarius* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus*, p. p. of *agere* to do, act.] **1.** (*Law*) A registrar or clerk; — used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction, but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.

2. The computing official of an insurance company; one whose profession it is to calculate for insurance companies the risks and premiums for life, fire, and other insurances.

Ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACTUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare*, fr. L. *actus* act.] **1.** To put into action or motion; to move or incite to action; to influence actively; to move as motives do; — more commonly used of persons.

Wings, which others were contriving to *actuate* by the perpetual motion. *Johnson.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

2. To carry out in practice; to perform. [*Obs.*] "To *actuate* what you command." *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To move; impel; incite; rouse; instigate; animate.

Ac'tu-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare.*] Put in action; actuated. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Ac'tu-a'tion (ăk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *actuatio.*] A bringing into action; movement. *Bp. Pearson.*

Ac'tu-a'tor (ăk'tū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who actuates, or puts into action. [*R.*] *Melville.*

Ac'tu-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* [L. *actuosus.*] Very active. [*Obs.*]

Ac'tu-os'i-ty (ăk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Abundant activity. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ac'ture (ăk'tūr), *n.* Action. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ac-tu'ri-ence (ăk-tū'rĭ-ens), *n.* [A desid. of L. *agere, actum*, to act.] Tendency or impulse to act. [*R.*]

Acturience, or desire of action, in one form or another, whether is restlessness, ennui, dissatisfaction, or the imagination of something desirable. *J. Grote.*

Ac'u-ate (ăk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acus* needle.] To sharpen; to make pungent; to quicken. [*Obs.*] "[To] *acuate* the blood." *Harvey.*

Ac'u-ate (-āt), *a.* Sharpened; sharp-pointed.

Ac'u-a'tion (ăk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sharpening. [*R.*]

Ac'u-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *acutus*, as if *acuitus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen.] The act of sharpening. [*Obs.*]

A-cu'i-ty (ȧ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *acuitas*: cf. F. *acuité.*] Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.

A-cu'le-ate (-lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus*, fr. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus* needle.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a sting; covered with prickles; sharp like a prickle.

2. (*Bot.*) Having prickles, or sharp points; beset with prickles.

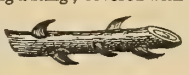

Aculeate Stem.

3. Severe or stinging; incisive. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

A-cu'le-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having a sharp point; armed with prickles; prickly; aculeate.

A-cu'le-i-form (ȧ-kū'lē-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a prickle.

A-cu'le-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *aculeolus* little needle.] (*Bot.*) Having small prickles or sharp points. *Gray.*

A-cu'le-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Aculeate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **A-cu'le-us** (ȧ-kū'lē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ACULEI (-ī). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A prickle growing on the bark, as in some brambles and roses. *Lindley.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sting.

A-cu'men (ȧ-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *acumen*, fr. *acuere* to sharpen. Cf. ACUTE.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination. *Selden.*

Syn. — Sharpness; sagacity; keenness; shrewdness; acuteness.

A-cu'mi-nate (ȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, p. p. of *acuminare* to sharpen, fr. *acumen.* See ACUMEN.] Tapering to a point; pointed; as, *acuminate* leaves, teeth, etc.

A-cu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To render sharp or keen. [*R.*] "To *acuminate* even despair." *Cowper.*

A-cu'mi-nate, *v. i.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point. "*Acuminating* in a cone of prelacy." *Milton.*

A-cu'mi-na'tion (ȧ-kū'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a tapering point. *Bp. Pearson.*

Acuminate Leaf.

A-cu'mi-nose' (ȧ-kū'mĭ-nōs'), *a.* Terminating in a flat, narrow end. *Lindley.*

A-cu'mi-nous (ȧ-kū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by acumen; keen. *Highmore.*

Ac'u-pres'sure (ăk'ū-prĕsh'ur), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *premere, pressum*, to press.] (*Surg.*) A mode of arresting hemorrhage resulting from wounds or surgical operations, by passing under the divided vessel a needle, the ends of which are left exposed externally on the cutaneous surface. *Simpson.*

Ac'u-punc'tu-ra'tion (ăk'ū-pŭnk'tū-rā'shŭn), *n.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

Ac'u-punc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctura* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick: cf. F. *acuponcture.*] Pricking with a needle; a needle prick. Specifically (*Med.*): The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

Ac'u-punc'ture (-tūr), *v. t.* To treat with acupuncture.

A-cus'tum-aunce (ȧ-kŭs'tŭm-ȧns), *n.* See ACCUSTOMANCE. [*Obs.*]

A-cut'an'gu-lar (ȧ-kūt'ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Acute-angled.

A-cute' (ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen, fr. a root *ak* to be sharp. Cf. AGUE, CUTE, EDGE.] **1.** Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*; as, an *acute* angle; an *acute* leaf.

Acute Leaves.

2. Having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; penetrating; clever; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; as, an *acute* observer; *acute* remarks, or reasoning.

3. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible to slight impressions; acting keenly on the senses; sharp; keen; intense; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling; *acute* pain or pleasure.

4. High, or shrill, in respect to some other sound; — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, an *acute* tone or accent.

5. (*Med.*) Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*; as, an *acute* disease.

Acute angle (*Geom.*), an angle less than a right angle.

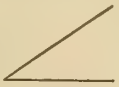

Acute Angle.

Syn. — Subtile; ingenious; sharp; keen; penetrating; sagacious; sharp-witted; shrewd; discerning; discriminating. See SUBTILE.

A-cute', *v. t.* To give an acute sound to; as, he *acutes* his rising inflection too much. [*R.*] *Walker.*

A-cute'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Having acute angles; as, an *acute-angled* triangle, a triangle with every one of its angles less than a right angle.

A-cute'ly, *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

A-cute'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being acute or pointed; sharpness; as, the *acuteness* of an angle.

2. The faculty of nice discernment or perception; acumen; keenness; sharpness; sensitiveness; — applied to the senses, or the understanding. By *acuteness* of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions: by *acuteness* of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.

Perhaps, also, he felt his professional *acuteness* interested in bringing it to a successful close. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Shrillness; high pitch; — said of sounds.

4. (*Med.*) Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

Syn. — Penetration; sagacity; keenness; ingenuity; shrewdness; subtlety; sharp-wittedness.

A-cu'ti-fo'li-ate (ȧ-kū'tĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *acutus* sharp + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having sharp-pointed leaves.

A-cu'ti-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* [L. *acutus* sharp + E. *lobe.*] (*Bot.*) Having acute lobes, as some leaves.

‖ **Ad-** (ăd). [A Latin preposition, signifying *to*. See AT.] As a prefix *ad-* assumes the forms *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, assimilating the *d* with the first letter of the word to which *ad-* is prefixed. It remains unchanged before vowels, and before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *v*. Examples: *ad*duce, *ad*here, *ad*jacent, *ad*mit, *ad*vent, *ac*cord, *af*fect, *ag*gregate, *al*lude, *an*nex, *ap*pear, etc. It becomes *ac-* before *qu*, as in *ac*quiesce.

Ad-act' (ăd-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *adactus*, p. p. of *adigere.*] To compel; to drive. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

A-dac'tyl (ȧ-dăk'tĭl), } *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + δάκτυλος finger.] (*Zoöl.*)
A-dac'tyl-ous (ȧ-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), } (*a*) Without fingers or without toes. (*b*) Without claws on the feet (of crustaceous animals).

Ad'age (ăd'ăj), *n.* [F. *adage*, fr. L. *adagium*; *ad* + the root of L. *aio* I say.] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a proverb.

Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
Like the poor cat i' the *adage*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; aphorism; proverb; saying; saw; apothegm. See AXIOM.

A-da'gi-al (ȧ-dā'jĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an adage; proverbial. "*Adagial* verse." *Barrow.*

‖ **A-da'gio** (ȧ-dä'jō), *a. & adv.* [It. *adagio*; *ad* (L. *ad*) at + *agio* convenience, leisure, ease. See AGIO.] (*Mus.*) Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

‖ **A-da'gio**, *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time; a slow movement; as, an *adagio* of Haydn.

Ad'am (ăd'ăm), *n.* **1.** The name given in the Bible to the first man, the progenitor of the human race.

2. (*As a symbol*) "Original sin;" human frailty.

And whipped the offending *Adam* out of him. *Shak.*

Adam's ale, water. [*Colloq.*] — **Adam's apple.** **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). It attains a height of twenty feet or more. *Parton.* (*b*) A species of lime (*Citrus limetta*). **2.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. It is particularly prominent in males, and is so called from a notion that it was caused by the forbidden fruit (an apple) sticking in the throat of our first parent. — **Adam's flannel** (*Bot.*), the mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). — **Adam's needle** (*Bot.*), the popular name of a genus (*Yucca*) of liliaceous plants.

Ad'a-mant (ăd'ȧ-mănt), *n.* [OE. *adamaunt, adamant*, diamond, magnet, OF. *adamant*, L. *adamas, adamantis*, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. ἀδάμας, -αντος; ἀ priv. + δαμᾶν to tame, subdue. In OE., from confusion with L. *adamare* to love, be attached to, the word meant also *magnet*, as in OF. and LL. See DIAMOND, TAME.] **1.** A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness; but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification. It is now a rhetorical or poetical name for the embodiment of impenetrable hardness.

Opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold *adamant*, his ample shield. *Milton.*

2. Lodestone; magnet. [*Obs.*] "A great *adamant* of acquaintance." *Bacon.*

As true to thee as steel to *adamant*. *Greene.*

Ad'a-man-te'an (ăd'ȧ-măn-tē'an), *a.* [L. *adamanteus.*] Of adamant; hard as adamant. *Milton.*

Ad'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* [L. *adamantinus*, Gr. ἀδαμάντινος.] **1.** Made of adamant, or having the qualities of adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as, *adamantine* bonds or chains.

2. (*Min.*) Like the diamond in hardness or luster.

Ad'am-bu-la'cral (ăd'ăm-bū-lā'krȧl), *a.* [L. *ad* + E. *ambulacral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Next to the ambulacra; as, the *adambulacral* ossicles of the starfish.

A-dam'ic (ȧ-dăm'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Adam,
A-dam'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } or resembling him.

Adamic earth, a name given to common red clay, from a notion that *Adam* means *red earth*.

Ad'am-ite (ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* [From *Adam.*] **1.** A descendant of Adam; a human being.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of visionaries, who, professing to imitate the state of Adam, discarded the use of dress in their assemblies.

Ad'am's ap'ple (ăd'ămz ăp'p'l). See under ADAM.

A-dance' (ȧ-dȧns'), *adv.* Dancing. *Lowell.*

A-dan'gle (ȧ-dăn'g'l), *adv.* Dangling. *Browning.*

‖ **Ad'an-so'ni-a** (ăd'ăn-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Adanson*, a French botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great trees related to the Bombax. There are two species, *A. digitata*, the baobab or monkey-bread of Africa and India, and *A. Gregorii*, the sour gourd or cream-of-tartar tree of Australia. Both have a trunk of moderate height, but of enormous diameter, and a wide-spreading head. The fruit is oblong, and filled with pleasantly acid pulp. The wood is very soft, and the bark is used by the natives for making ropes and cloth. *D. C. Eaton.*

A-dapt' (ȧ-dăpt'), *a.* Fitted; suited. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

A-dapt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADAPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADAPTING.] [L. *adaptare*; *ad* + *aptare* to fit; cf. F. *adapter.* See APT, ADEPT.] To make suitable; to fit, or suit; to adjust; to alter so as to fit for a new use; — sometimes followed by *to* or *for*.

For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

Appeals *adapted* to his [man's] whole nature. *Angus.*

Streets ill *adapted* for the residence of wealthy persons. *Macaulay.*

A-dapt'a-bil'i-ty (ȧ-dăpt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* The qual-
A-dapt'a-ble-ness (ȧ-dăpt'ȧ-b'l-nĕs), } ity of being adaptable; suitableness. "General *adaptability* for every purpose." *Farrar.*

A-dapt'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adaptation*, LL. *adaptatio.*] **1.** The act or process of adapting, or fitting; or the state of being adapted or fitted; fitness. "*Adaptation* of the means to the end." *Erskine.*

2. The result of adapting; an adapted form.

A-dapt'a-tive (ȧ-dăpt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Adaptive. *Stubbs.*

A-dapt'ed-ness (ȧ-dăpt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being adapted; suitableness; special fitness.

A-dapt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adapts.

2. (*Chem.*) A connecting tube; an adopter.

A-dap'tion (-dăp'shŭn), *n.* Adaptation. *Cheyne.*

A-dapt'ive (ȧ-dăpt'ĭv), *a.* Suited, given, or tending, to adaptation; characterized by adaptation; capable of adapting. *Coleridge.* — **A-dapt'ive-ly**, *adv.*

A-dapt'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being adaptive; capacity to adapt.

A-dapt'ly, *adv.* In a suitable manner. [*R.*] *Prior.*

A-dapt'ness, *n.* Adaptedness. [*R.*]

Ad'ap-to'ri-al (ăd'ăp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Adaptive. [*R.*]

‖ **A'dar** (ā'dȧr), *n.* [Heb. *adār.*] The twelfth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, and the sixth of the civil. It corresponded nearly with March.

‖ **A-dar'ce** (ȧ-där'sē), *n.* [L. *adarce, adarca*, Gr. ἀδάρκη.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is soft and porous, and was formerly used for cleansing the skin from freckles and tetters, and also in leprosy. *Dana.*

‖ **Ad'a-tis** (ăd'ȧ-tĭs), *n.* A fine cotton cloth of India.

A-daunt' (ȧ-dänt'), *v. t.* [OE. *adaunten* to overpower, OF. *adonter*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *donter*, F. *dompter.* See DAUNT.] To daunt; to subdue; to mitigate. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

A-daw' (ȧ-dạ'), *v. t.* [Cf. OE. *adawe* of dawe, AS. *of dagum* from days, *i. e.*, from life, out of life.] To subdue; to daunt. [*Obs.*]

The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw*. *Spenser.*

A-daw', *v. t. & i.* [OE. *adawen* to wake; pref. *a-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*) + *dawen, dagen*, to dawn. See DAW.] To awaken; to arouse. [*Obs.*]

A man that waketh of his sleep
He may not suddenly well taken keep
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly
Till that he be *adawed* verily. *Chaucer.*

A-days' (ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on*) + *day*; the final *s* was orig. a genitive ending, afterwards forming adverbs.] By day, or every day; in the daytime. [*Obs.*, except in the compound *nowadays.*] *Fielding.*

‖ **Ad cap-tan'dum** (ăd kăp-tăn'dŭm). [L., for catching.] A phrase used adjectively sometimes of meretricious attempts to catch or win popular favor.

Add (ăd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADDING.] [L. *addere*; *ad* + *dare* to give, put. Cf. DATE, DO.] **1.** To give by way of increased possession (*to* any one); to bestow (*on*).

The Lord shall *add* to me another son. *Gen.* xxx. 24

2. To join or unite, as one thing to another, or as several particulars, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate. Hence: To sum up; to put together mentally; as, to *add* numbers; to *add* up a column.

Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive, and to thy speed *add* wings. *Milton.*

As easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days or two years. *Locke.*

3. To append, as a statement; to say further.

He *added* that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To Add, Join, Annex, Unite, Coalesce. We *add* by bringing things together so as to form a whole. We *join* by putting one thing to another in close or continuous connection. We *annex* by attaching some adjunct to a larger body. We *unite* by bringing things together so that their parts adhere or intermingle. Things *coalesce* by coming together or mingling so as to form one organization. To *add* quantities; to *join* houses; to *annex* territory; to *unite* kingdoms; to make parties *coalesce*.

Add (ăd), *v. i.* **1.** To make an addition. *To add to*, to augment; to increase; as, it *adds* to our anxiety. "I will *add* to your yoke." *1 Kings* xii. 14.

2. To perform the arithmetical operation of addition; as, he *adds* rapidly.

Add'a-ble (ăd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*Add*, v. + *-able*.] Addible.

Ad'dax (ăd'dăks), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the largest African antelopes (*Hippotragus*, or *Oryx*, *nasomaculatus*).

☞ It is now believed to be the *Strepsiceros* (twisted horn) of the ancients. By some it is thought to be the *pygarg* of the Bible.

Addax of Northern Africa. 1/48

Ad-deem' (ăd-dēm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *deem*.] To award; to adjudge. [*Obs.*] "Unto him they did *addeem* the prize." *Spenser.*

‖ **Ad-den'dum** (ăd-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Addenda (-dȧ). [L., fr. *addere* to add.] A thing to be added; an appendix or addition.

Addendum circle (*Mech.*), the circle which may be described around a circular spur wheel or gear wheel, touching the crests or tips of the teeth. *Rankine.*

Add'er (ăd'dĕr), *n.* [See Add.] One who, or that which, adds; esp., a machine for adding numbers.

Ad'der, *n.* [OE. *addere*, *naddere*, *eddre*, AS. *nædre*, adder, snake; akin to OS. *nadra*, OHG. *natra*, *natara*, Ger. *natter*, Goth. *nadrs*, Icel. *naðr*, masc., *naðra*, fem.: cf. W. *neidr*, Corn. *naddyr*, Ir. *nathair*, L. *natrix*, water snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] **1.** A serpent. [*Obs.*] "The *eddre* seide to the woman." *Wyclif.* (*Gen.* iii. 4.)

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small venomous serpent of the genus *Vipera*. The common European adder is the *Vipera* (or *Pelias*) *berus*. The puff adders of Africa are species of *Clotho*. (*b*) In America, the term is commonly applied to several harmless snakes, as the *milk adder*, *puffing adder*, etc. (*c*) Same as Sea adder.

☞ In the Scriptures the appellation is given to several venomous serpents, — sometimes to the horned viper (*Cerastes*).

Ad'der fly' (flī'). A dragon fly.

Ad'der's-tongue' (ăd'dĕrz-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of ferns (*Ophioglossum*), whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue. (*b*) The yellow dogtooth violet. *Gray.*

Ad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common bistort or snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*).

Add'i-bil'i-ty (ăd'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being addible; capability of addition. *Locke.*

Add'i-ble (ăd'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added. "*Addible* numbers." *Locke.*

Ad'dice (ăd'dĭs), *n.* See Adze. [*Obs.*] *Moxon.*

Ad-dict' (ăd-dĭkt'), *p. p.* Addicted; devoted. [*Obs.*]

Ad-dict', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Addicted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Addicting.] [L. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad* + *dicere* to say. See Diction.] **1.** To apply habitually; to devote; to habituate; — with *to*. "They *addict* themselves to the civil law." *Evelyn.*

He is *addicted* to his study. *Beau. & Fl.*

That part of mankind that *addict* their minds to speculation. *Adventurer.*

His genius *addicted* him to the study of antiquity. *Fuller.*

A man gross . . . and *addicted* to low company. *Macaulay.*

2. To adapt; to make suitable; to fit. [*Obs.*]

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood, but the coldness of the place hinders the growth. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Addict, Devote, Consecrate, Dedicate. *Addict* was formerly used in a good sense; as, *addicted* to letters; but is now mostly employed in a bad sense or an indifferent one; as, *addicted* to vice; *addicted* to sensual indulgence. "*Addicted* to staying at home." *J. S. Mill.* *Devote* is always taken in a good sense, expressing habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some favorite object; as, *devoted* to science. *Consecrate* and *dedicate* express devotion of a higher kind, involving religious sentiment; as, *consecrated* to the service of the church; *dedicated* to God.

Ad-dict'ed-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted; attachment.

Ad-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *addictio* an adjudging.] The state of being addicted; devotion; inclination. "His *addiction* was to courses vain." *Shak.*

Ad'di-son's dis-ease' (ăd'dĭ-sŭnz dĭz-ēz'). [Named from Thomas Addison, M. D., of London, who first described it.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition causing a peculiar brownish discoloration of the skin, and thought, at one time, to be due to disease of the suprarenal capsules (two flat triangular bodies covering the upper part of the kidneys), but now known not to be dependent upon this cause exclusively. It is usually fatal.

Ad-dit'a-ment (ăd-dĭt'ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *additamentum*, fr. *additus*, p. p. of *addere* to add.] An addition, or a thing added. *Fuller.*

My persuasion that the latter verses of the chapter were an *additament* of a later age. *Coleridge.*

Ad-di'tion (ăd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *addition*, L. *additio*, fr. *addere* to add.] **1.** The act of adding two or more things together; — opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*. "This endless *addition* or addibility of numbers." *Locke.*

2. Anything added; increase; augmentation; as, a piazza is an *addition* to a building.

3. (*Math.*) That part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

4. (*Mus.*) A dot at the right side of a note as an indication that its sound is to be lengthened one half. [*R.*]

5. (*Law*) A title annexed to a man's name, to identify him more precisely; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of New York*; a mark of distinction; a title.

6. (*Her.*) Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor; — opposed to *abatement*.

Vector addition (*Geom.*), that kind of addition of two lines, or vectors, AB and BC, by which their sum is regarded as the line, or vector, AC.

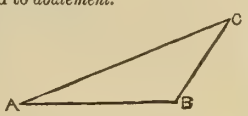

Vector addition.

Syn. — Increase; accession; augmentation; appendage; adjunct.

Ad-di'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Added; supplemental; in the way of an addition.

Ad-di'tion-al, *n.* Something added. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-di'tion-al-ly, *adv.* By way of addition.

Ad-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Additional. [*R.*] *Herbert.*

Ad'di-ti'tious (ăd'dĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *additivius*, fr. *addere*.] Additive. [*R.*] *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ad'di-tive (ăd'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *additivus*.] (*Math.*) Proper to be added; positive; — opposed to *subtractive*.

Ad'di-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to add; making some addition. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Ad'dle (ăd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *adel*, AS. *adela*, mud.]

1. Liquid filth; mire. [*Obs.*]

2. Lees; dregs. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ad'dle, *a.* Having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; putrid. Hence: Unfruitful or confused, as brains; muddled. *Dryden.*

Ad'dle, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Addled (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Addling (-dlĭng).] To make addle; to grow addle; to muddle; as, he *addled* his brain. "Their eggs were *addled*." *Cowper.*

Ad'dle, *v. t. & i.* [OE. *adlen*, *adilen*, to gain, acquire; prob. fr. Icel. *öðlask* to acquire property, akin to *öðal* property. Cf. Allodial.] **1.** To earn by labor. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

2. To thrive or grow; to ripen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser.*

Ad'dle-brain' (-brān'), **Ad'dle-head**' (-hĕd'), **Ad'dle-pate**' (-pāt'), *n.* A foolish or dull-witted fellow. (*Colloq.*)

Ad'dle-brained' (-brānd'), **Ad'dle-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Dull-witted; stupid. "The *addle-brained* Oberstein." *Motley.*

Ad'dle-pa'ted (-pā'tĕd), Dull and *addle-pated*. *Dryden.*

Ad'dle-pa'ted-ness (-pā'tĕd-nĕs), *n.* Stupidity.

Ad'dlings (ăd'dlĭngz), *n. pl.* [See Addle, to earn.] Earnings. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ad-doom' (ăd-dōōm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *doom*.] To adjudge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ad-dorsed' (-dôrst'), *a.* [L. *ad* + *dorsum*, back: cf. F. *adossé*.] (*Her.*) Set or turned back to back.

Addorsed. (*Her.*)

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Addressed (-drĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Addressing.] [OE. *adressen* to raise erect, adorn, OF. *adrecier*, to straighten, address, F. *adresser*, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *drecier*, F. *dresser*, to straighten, arrange. See Dress, *v.*] **1.** To aim; to direct. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

And this good knight his way with me *addrest*. *Spenser.*

2. To prepare or make ready. [*Obs.*]

His foe was soon *addressed*. *Spenser.*

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden.*

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Reflexively: To prepare one's self; to apply one's skill or energies (*to* some object); to betake.

These men *addressed* themselves to the task. *Macaulay.*

4. To clothe or array; to dress. [*Archaic*]

Tecla . . . *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Jewel.*

5. To direct, as words (*to* any one or any thing); to make, as a speech, petition, etc. (*to* any one, an audience).

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

6. To direct speech to; to make a communication to, whether spoken or written; to apply to by words, as by a speech, petition, etc.; to speak to; to accost.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate? *Addison.*

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king. *Swift.*

7. To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe, or to direct and transmit; as, he *addressed* a letter.

8. To make suit to as a lover; to court; to woo.

9. (*Com.*) To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

To address one's self to. (*a*) To prepare one's self for; to apply one's self to. (*b*) To direct one's speech or discourse to.

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. i.* **1.** To prepare one's self. [*Obs.*] "Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels." *Shak.*

2. To direct speech. [*Obs.*]

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest*. *Dryden.*

☞ The intransitive uses come from the dropping out of the reflexive pronoun.

Ad-dress', *n.* [Cf. F. *adresse*. See Address, *v. t.*]

1. Act of preparing one's self. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Act of addressing one's self to a person; verbal application.

3. A formal communication, either written or spoken; a discourse; a speech; a formal application to any one; a petition; a formal statement on some subject or special occasion; as, an *address* of thanks, an *address* to the voters.

4. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

5. Manner of speaking to another; delivery; as, a man of pleasing or insinuating *address*.

6. Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in the plural; as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady. *Addison.*

7. Skill; skillful management; dexterity; adroitness.

Syn. — Speech; discourse; harangue; oration; petition; lecture; readiness; ingenuity; tact; adroitness.

Ad'dress-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom anything is addressed.

Ad-dress'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

Ad-dres'sion (ăd-drĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of addressing or directing one's course. [*Rare & Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ad-duce' (ăd-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Adduced (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Adducing (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *adducere*, *adductum*, to lead or bring to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead. See Duke, and cf. Adduct.] To bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or a case; to cite; to allege.

Reasons . . . were *adduced* on both sides. *Macaulay.*

Enough could not be *adduced* to satisfy the purpose of illustration. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — To present; allege; advance; cite; quote; assign; urge; name; mention.

Ad-du'cent (ăd-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *adducens*, p. pr. of *adducere*.] (*Physiol.*) Bringing together or towards a given point; — a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. Opposed to *abducent*.

Ad-du'cer (-sĕr), *n.* One who adduces.

Ad-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Proofs innumerable, and in every imaginable manner diversified, are *adducible*. *I. Taylor.*

Ad-duct' (ăd-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *adductus*, p. p. of *adducere*. See Adduce.] (*Physiol.*) To draw towards a common center or a middle line. *Huxley.*

Ad-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adduction*. See Adduce.] **1.** The act of adducing or bringing forward.

An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The action by which the parts of the body are drawn towards its axis; — opposed to *abduction*. *Dunglison.*

Ad-duc'tive (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Adducing, or bringing towards or to something.

Ad-duc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *adducere*.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which draws a limb or part of the body toward the middle line of the body, or closes extended parts of the body; — opposed to *abductor*; as, the *adductor* of the eye, which turns the eye toward the nose.

In the bivalve shells, the muscles which close the valves of the shell are called *adductor* muscles. *Verrill.*

Ad-dulce' (-dŭls'), *v. t.* [Like F. *adoucir*; fr. L. *ad* + *dulcis* sweet.] To sweeten; to soothe. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-deem' (ȧ-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *adimere*. See Demption.] (*Law*) To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy it by some other gift.

‖ **A'de-lan'ta-dil'lo** (ä'dȧ-län'tä-dēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish red wine made of the first ripe grapes.

‖ **A'de-lan-ta'do** (ä'dȧ-län-tä'dō *or* ăd'ĕ-lăn-), *n.* [Sp., prop. p. of *adelantar* to advance, to promote.] A governor of a province; a commander. *Prescott.*

‖ **Ad-e-las'ter** (ăd-ĕ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ἄδηλος not manifest + ἀστήρ a star.] (*Bot.*) A provisional name for a plant which has not had its flowers botanically examined, and therefore has not been referred to its proper genus.

Ad'el-ing (ăd'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* Same as Atheling.

A-del'o-co-don'ic (ȧ-dĕl'ō-kō-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄδηλος invisible + κώδων a bell.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to sexual zooids of hydroids, that have a saclike form and do not become free; — opposed to *phanerocodonic*.

A-del'o-pod (ȧ-dĕl'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. ἄδηλος invisible + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having feet that are not apparent.

‖ **A-del'phi-a** (ȧ-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) A "brotherhood," or collection of stamens in a bundle; — used in composition, as in the class names, Monadelphia, Diadelphia, etc.

Triadelphous Stamens.

A-del'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) Having coalescent or clustered filaments; — said of stamens; as, *adelphous* stamens. Usually in composition; as, mon*adelphous*. *Gray.*

A-dempt' (ȧ-dĕmt'; 215), *p. p.* [L. *ademptus*, p. p. of *adimere* to take away.] Taken away. [*Obs.*]

Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *adempt*. *Latimer.*

A-demp'tion (ȧ-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ademptio*, fr. *adimere, ademptum*, to take away; *ad* + *emere* to buy, orig. to take.] (*Law*) The revocation or taking away of a grant, donation, legacy, or the like. *Bouvier.*

Aden- or **Adeno-**. [Gr. ἀδήν, ἀδένος, gland.] Combining forms of the Greek word for *gland*; — used in words relating to the structure, diseases, etc., of the glands.

‖ **Ad'e-nal'gi-a** (ăd'ē-năl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [Gr. ἀδήν + ἄλγος
Ad'e-nal'gy (ăd'ē-năl'jy), } pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in a gland.

A-den'i-form (ȧ-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Aden-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a gland; adenoid. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Ad'e-ni'tis** (ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [*Aden-* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Glandular inflammation. *Dunglison.*

Ad'e-no-graph'ic (ăd'ē-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to adenography.

Ad'e-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-graphy.*] That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

Ad'e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), } *a.* [Gr. ἀδενοειδής; ἀδήν
Ad'e-noid'al (ăd'ē-noid'al), } gland + εἶδος form.] Glandlike; glandular.

Ad'e-no-log'ic-al (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to adenology.

Ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-logy.*] The part of physiology that treats of the glands.

Ad'e-noph'o-rous (ăd'ē-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Adeno-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] (*Bot.*) Producing glands.

Ad'e-noph'yl-lous (ăd'ē-nŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* -nō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Adeno-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having glands on the leaves. *Henslow.*

Ad'e-nose' (ăd'ē-nōs'; 277), *a.* Like a gland; full of glands; glandulous; adenous.

Ad'e-no-tom'ic (ăd'ē-nō-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to adenotomy.

Ad'e-not'o-my (-nŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Adeno-* + Gr. τομή a cutting, τέμνειν to cut.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of, or incision into, a gland or glands.

Ad'e-nous (ăd'ē-nŭs), *a.* Same as ADENOSE.

‖ **Ad'eps** (ăd'ĕps), *n.* [L.] Animal fat; lard.

A-dept' (ȧ-dĕpt'), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), he who has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to arrive at, to obtain; *ad* + *apisci* to pursue. See APT, and cf. ADAPT.] One fully skilled or well versed in anything; a proficient; as, *adepts* in philosophy.

A-dept', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed; thoroughly proficient.

Beaus *adept* in everything profound. *Cowper.*

A-dep'tion (ȧ-dĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adeptio*. See ADEPT, *a.*] An obtaining; attainment. [*Obs.*]

In the wit and policy of the capitain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Grafton.*

A-dept'ist, *n.* A skilled alchemist. [*Obs.*]

A-dept'ness, *n.* The quality of being adept; skill.

Ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ē-kwȧ-sy), *n.* [See ADEQUATE.] The state or quality of being adequate, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, the *adequacy* of supply to the expenditure.

Ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to; *ad* + *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] Equal to some requirement; proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient; as, powers *adequate* to a great work; an *adequate* definition.

Ireland had no *adequate* champion. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Proportionate; commensurate; sufficient; suitable; competent; capable.

Ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.* [See ADEQUATE, *a.*] **1.** To equalize; to make adequate. [*R.*] *Fotherby.*

2. To equal. [*Obs.*]

It [is] an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity. *Shelford.*

Ad'e-quate-ly (-kwāt-lȳ), *adv.* In an adequate manner.

Ad'e-quate-ness, *n.* The quality of being adequate; suitableness; sufficiency; adequacy.

Ad'e-qua'tion (ăd'ē-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adaequatio.*] The act of equalizing; act or result of making adequate; an equivalent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

A-des'my (ȧ-dĕs'mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄδεσμος unfettered; ἀ priv. + δεσμός a fetter.] (*Bot.*) The division or defective coherence of an organ that is usually entire.

Ad-es'se-na'ri-an (ăd-ĕs'sē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *adesse* to be present; *ad* + *esse* to be.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who held the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

Ad-fect'ed (ăd-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *adfectus* or *affectus.* See AFFECT, *v.*] (*Alg.*) See AFFECTED, 5.

Ad-fil'i-a'ted (-fĭl'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* See AFFILIATED. [*Obs.*]

Ad-fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* See AFFILIATION. [*Obs.*]

Ad-flux'ion (ăd-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* See AFFLUXION.

Ad-ha'mant (-hā'mant), *a.* [From L. *adhamare* to catch; *ad* + *hamus* hook.] Clinging, as by hooks.

Ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADHERED (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADHERING (-hēr'ĭng).] [L. *adhaerere, adhaesum; ad* + *haerere* to stick: cf. F. *adhérer.* See AGHAST.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united; as, wax *adheres* to the finger; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

2. To hold, be attached, or devoted; to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men *adhere* to a party, a cause, a leader, a church.

3. To be consistent or coherent; to be in accordance; to agree. "Nor time nor place did then *adhere*." "Every thing *adheres* together." *Shak.*

Syn. — To attach; stick; cleave; cling; hold.

Ad-her'ence (-ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *adhérence*, LL. *adhaerentia.*] **1.** The quality or state of adhering.

2. The state of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; adhesion; as, *adherence* to a party or to opinions.

Syn. — ADHERENCE, ADHESION. These words, which were once freely interchanged, are now almost entirely separated. *Adherence* is no longer used to denote physical union, but is applied to mental states or habits; as, a strict *adherence* to one's duty; close *adherence* to the argument, etc. *Adhesion* is now confined chiefly to the physical sense, except in the phrase "To give in one's *adhesion* to a cause or a party."

Ad-her'en-cy (ăd-hēr'en-sy), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being adherent; adherence. [*R.*]

2. That which adheres. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ad-her'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *adhaerens, -entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *adhérent.*] **1.** Sticking; clinging; adhering. *Pope.*

2. Attached as an attribute or circumstance.

3. (*Bot.*) Congenitally united with an organ of another kind, as calyx with ovary, or stamens with petals.

Ad-her'ent, *n.* **1.** One who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

2. That which adheres; an appendage. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Syn. — Follower; partisan; upholder; disciple; supporter; dependent; ally; backer.

Ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-her'er (-ēr), *n.* One who adheres; an adherent.

Ad-he'sion (ăd-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere:* cf. F. *adhésion.*] **1.** The action of sticking; the state of being attached; intimate union; as, the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, or the like.

2. Adherence; steady or firm attachment; fidelity; as, *adhesion* to error, to a policy.

His *adhesion* to the Tories was bounded by his approbation of their foreign policy. *De Quincey.*

3. Agreement to adhere; concurrence; assent.

To that treaty Spain and England gave their *adhesion*. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Physics*) The molecular attraction exerted between bodies in contact. See COHESION.

5. (*Med.*) Union of surfaces, normally separate, by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process.

6. (*Bot.*) The union of parts which are separate in other plants, or in younger states of the same plant.

Syn. — Adherence; union. See ADHERENCE.

Ad-he'sive (ăd-hē'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *adhésif.*] **1.** Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

2. Apt or tending to adhere; clinging. *Thomson.*

Adhesive attraction. (*Physics*) See ATTRACTION. — **Adhesive inflammation** (*Surg.*), that kind of inflammation which terminates in the reunion of divided parts without suppuration. — **Adhesive plaster**, a sticking plaster; a plaster containing resin, wax, litharge, and olive oil.

Ad-he'sive-ly, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Ad-he'sive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity of union.

2. (*Phren.*) Propensity to form and maintain attachments to persons, and to promote social intercourse.

Ad-hib'it (ăd-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *adhibitus*, p. p. of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad* + *habere* to have.] **1.** To admit, as a person or a thing; to take in. *Muirhead.*

2. To use or apply; to administer. *Camden.*

3. To attach; to affix. *Alison.*

Ad'hi-bi'tion (ăd'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *adhibitio.*] The act of adhibiting; application; use. *Whitaker.*

‖ **Ad hom'i-nem** (ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm). [L., to the man.] A phrase applied to an appeal or argument addressed to the principles, interests, or passions of a man.

Ad-hort' (ăd-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *adhortari.* See ADHORTATION.] To exhort; to advise. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Ad'hor-ta'tion (ăd'hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adhortatio*, fr. *adhortari* to advise; *ad* + *hortari* to exhort.] Advice; exhortation. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

Ad-hor'ta-to-ry (ăd-hôr'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing counsel or warning; hortatory; advisory. [*Obs.*] *Potter.*

Ad'i-a-bat'ic (ăd'ĭ-ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάβατος not passable; ἀ priv. + διά through + βαίνειν to go.] (*Physics*) Not giving out or receiving heat. — **Ad'i-a-bat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Adiabatic line or curve, a curve exhibiting the variations of pressure and volume of a fluid when it expands without either receiving or giving out heat. *Rankine.*

Ad'i-ac-tin'ic (ăd'ĭ-ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *diactinic.*] (*Chem.*) Not transmitting the actinic rays.

‖ **Ad'i-an'tum** (ăd'ĭ-ăn'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀδίαντον, maidenhair; ἀ priv. + διαίνειν to wet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, the leaves of which shed water; maidenhair. Also, the black maidenhair, a species of spleenwort.

Ad'i-aph'o-rism (ăd'ĭ-ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* Religious indifference.

Ad'i-aph'o-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [See ADIAPHOROUS.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the German Protestants who, with Melanchthon, held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent or nonessential, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical. *Murdock.*

Ad'i-aph'o-ris'tic (ăd'ĭ-ăf'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to matters indifferent in faith and practice. *Shipley.*

Ad'i-aph'o-rite (-ăf'ō-rīt), *n.* Same as ADIAPHORIST.

Ad'i-aph'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος; ἀ priv. + διάφορος different; διά through + φέρειν to bear.] **1.** Indifferent or neutral. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Med.*) Incapable of doing either harm or good, as some medicines. *Dunglison.*

Ad'i-aph'o-ry, *n.* [Gr. ἀδιαφορία.] Indifference. [*Obs.*]

Ad'i-a-ther'mic (ăd'ĭ-ȧ-thĕr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + διά through + θέρμη heat.] Not pervious to heat.

A-dieu' (ȧ-dū'), *interj. & adv.* [OE. also *adew, adewe, adue*, F. *à dieu*, fr. L. *ad* to + *deus* God.] Good-by; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at parting.

A-dieu', *n.*; *pl.* ADIEUS (-dūz'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting. *Shak.*

A-dight' (ȧ-dīt'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* ADIGHT.] [Pref. *a-* (intensive) + OE. *dihten.* See DIGHT.] To set in order; to array; to attire; to deck; to dress. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ad in'fi-ni'tum** (ăd ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm). [L., to infinity.] Without limit; endlessly.

‖ **Ad in'ter-im** (ăd ĭn'tĕr-ĭm). [L.] Meanwhile; temporary.

Ad'i-pes'cent (ăd'ĭ-pĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *-escent.*] Becoming fatty.

A-dip'ic (ȧ-dĭp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fatty or oily substances; — applied to certain acids obtained from fats by the action of nitric acid.

Ad'i-poc'er-ate (ăd'ĭ-pŏs'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

Ad'i-poc'er-a'tion (ăd'ĭ-pŏs'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of changing into adipocere.

Ad'i-po-cere' (ăd'ĭ-pō-sēr'), *n.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *cera* wax: cf. F. *adipocire.*] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light brown color, into which the fat and muscle tissue of dead bodies sometimes are converted, by long immersion in water or by burial in moist places. It is a result of fatty degeneration.

Ad'i-po-cer'i-form (ăd'ĭ-pō-sēr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Adipocere* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of adipocere; as, an *adipoceriform* tumor.

Ad'i-poc'er-ous (-pŏs'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Like adipocere.

Ad'i-pose' (ăd'ĭ-pōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat, grease.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty.

Adipose fin (*Zoöl.*), a soft boneless fin. — **Adipose tissue** (*Anat.*), that form of animal tissue which forms or contains fat.

Ad'i-pose'ness (ăd'ĭ-pōs'nĕs), } *n.* The state of being
Ad'i-pos'i-ty (ăd'ĭ-pŏs'ĭ-tȳ), } fat; fatness.

Ad'i-pous (ăd'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* Fatty; adipose. [*R.*]

A-dip'sous (ȧ-dĭp'sŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄδιψος; ἀ priv. + δίψα, thirst.] Quenching thirst, as certain fruits.

Ad'ip-sy (ăd'ĭp-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄδιψος not thirsty; ἀ priv. + δίψα thirst.] (*Med.*) Absence of thirst.

Ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire, aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1.** An entrance or passage. Specifically: The nearly horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away; — called also *drift* and *tunnel.*

2. Admission; approach; access. [*R.*]

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit.* *Tennyson.*

Ad-ja'cence (ăd-jā'sens), } *n.* [Cf. LL. *adjacentia.*]
Ad-ja'cen-cy (-sen-sȳ), } **1.** The state of being adjacent or contiguous; contiguity; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.

2. That which is adjacent. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ad-ja'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *adjacens, -centis*, p. pr. of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad* + *jacēre* to lie: cf. F. *adjacent.*] Lying near, close, or contiguous; neighboring; bordering on; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway. "The *adjacent* forest." *B. Jonson.*

Adjacent or contiguous angle. (*Geom.*) See ANGLE.

Syn. — Adjoining; contiguous; near. — ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS. Things are *adjacent* when they lie close to each other, not necessarily in actual contact; as, *adjacent* fields, *adjacent* villages, etc.

I find that all Europe with her *adjacent* isles is peopled with Christians. *Howell.*

Things are *adjoining* when they meet at some line or point of junction; as, *adjoining* farms, an *adjoining* highway. What is spoken of as *contiguous* should touch with some extent of one side or the whole of it; as, a row of *contiguous* buildings; a wood *contiguous* to a plain.

Ad-ja'cent, *n.* That which is adjacent. [*R.*] *Locke.*

Ad-ja'cent-ly, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

Ad-ject' (ăd-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *adjectus*, p. p. of *adjicere* to throw to, to add to; *ad* + *jacēre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To add or annex; to join. *Leland.*

Ad-jec'tion (ăd-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjectio*, fr. *adjicere:* cf. F. *adjection.* See ADJECT.] The act or mode of adding; also, the thing added. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ad-jec'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to adjection; that is, or may be, annexed. [*R.*] *Earle.*

Ad'jec-ti'tious (ăd'jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adjectitius.*] Added; additional. *Parkhurst.*

Ad'jec-ti'val (ăd'jĕk-tī'val *or* ăd'jĕk-tĭv-al; 277), *a.* Of or relating to the adjective; of the nature of an adjective; adjective. *W. Taylor* (1797).

Ad'jec-ti'val-ly, *adv.* As, or in the manner of, an adjective; adjectively.

Ad'jec-tive (ăd'jĕk-tĭv), *a.* [See ADJECTIVE, *n.*] **1.** Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct; as, an *adjective* word or sentence.

2. Not standing by itself; dependent.

Adjective color, a color which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base to give it permanency.

3. Relating to procedure. "The whole English law, substantive and *adjective*." *Macaulay.*

Ad'jec-tive, *n.* [L. *adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere:* cf. F. *adjectif.* See ADJECT.] **1.** (*Gram.*) A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. Thus, in the phrase, "a wise ruler," *wise* is the adjective, expressing a property of *ruler.*

2. A dependent; an accessory. *Fuller.*

Ad'jec-tive, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJECTIVED (-tĭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJECTIVING (-tĭv'ĭng).] To make an adjective of; to form or change into an adjective. [*R.*]

Language has as much occasion to *adjective* the distinct signification of the verb, and to *adjective* also the mood, as it has to *adjective* time. It has . . . *adjectived* all three. *Tooke.*

Ad'jec-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word used *adjectively.*

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJOINING.] [OE. *ajoinen*, OF. *ajoindre*, F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere; ad* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. ADJUNCT.] To join or unite to; to lie contiguous to; to be in contact with; to attach; to append.

Corrections . . . should be, as remarks, *adjoined* by way of note. *Watts.*

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be next, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, the houses *adjoin*.

When one man's land *adjoins* to another's. *Blackstone.*

☞ The construction with *to*, *on*, or *with* is obsolete or obsolescent.

2. To join one's self. [*Obs.*]

She lightly unto him *adjoined* side to side. *Spenser.*

Ad-join'ant (-ant), *a.* Contiguous. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining to; contiguous; adjacent; as, an *adjoining* room. "The *adjoining* fane." *Dryden.*

Upon the hills *adjoining* to the city *Shak.*

Syn. — Adjacent; contiguous; near; neighboring; abutting; bordering. See ADJACENT.

Ad'joint (ăd'joint), *n.* An adjunct; a helper. [*Obs.*]

Ad-journ' (ăd-jûrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJOURNED (-jûrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJOURNING (-jûrn'ĭng).] [OE. *ajornen*, OF. *ajorner, ajurner*, F. *ajourner*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor, jur, jorn*, F. *jour*, day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. Cf. JOURNAL, JOURNEY.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to postpone; to close or suspend for the day; — commonly said of the meeting, or the action, of a convened body; as, to *adjourn* the meeting, to *adjourn* a debate.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow.*

'Tis a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day. *Shak.*

Syn. — To delay; defer; postpone; put off; suspend. — To ADJOURN, PROROGUE, DISSOLVE. These words are used in respect to public bodies when they lay aside business and separate. *Adjourn*, both in Great Britain and this country, is applied to all cases in which such bodies separate for a brief period, with a view to meet again. *Prorogue* is applied in Great Britain to that act of the executive government, as the sovereign, which brings a session of Parliament to a close. The word is not used in this country, but a legislative body is said, in such a case, to adjourn *sine die*. To *dissolve* is to annul the corporate existence of a body. In order to exist again the body must be reconstituted.

Ad-journ', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period, or indefinitely; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures and courts, or other convened bodies; as, congress *adjourned* at four o'clock; the court *adjourned* without day.

Ad-journ'al (-al), *n.* Adjournment; postponement. [*R.*] "An *adjournal* of the Diet." *Sir W. Scott.*

Ad-journ'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *ajournement*, OF. *ajornement*. See ADJOURN.] **1.** The act of adjourning; the putting off till another day or time specified, or without day.

2. The time or interval during which a public body adjourns its sittings or postpones business.

Ad-judge' (ăd-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJUDGED (-jŭjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJUDGING (-jŭj'ĭng).] [OE. *ajugen*, OF. *ajugier*, fr. L. *adjudicare*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE, and cf. ADJUDICATE.] **1.** To award judicially in the case of a controverted question; as, the prize was *adjudged* to the victor.

2. To determine in the exercise of judicial power; to decide or award judicially; to adjudicate; as, the case was *adjudged* in the November term.

3. To sentence; to condemn.

Without reprieve, *adjudged* to death
For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth. *Milton.*

4. To regard or hold; to judge; to deem.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles.*

Syn. — To decree; award; determine; adjudicate; ordain; assign.

Ad-judg'er (ăd-jŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who adjudges.

Ad-judg'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; judicial decision; adjudication. *Sir W. Temple.*

Ad-ju'di-cate (ăd-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJUDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJUDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *adjudicatus*, p. p. of *adjudicare*. See ADJUDGE.] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court; to settle by judicial decree.

Ad-ju'di-cate, *v. i.* To come to a judicial decision; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

Ad-ju'di-ca'tion (-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjudicatio*: cf. F. *adjudication*.] **1.** The act of adjudicating; the act or process of trying and determining judicially.

2. A deliberate determination by the judicial power; a judicial decision or sentence. "An *adjudication* in favor of natural rights." *Burke.*

3. (*Bankruptcy practice*) The decision upon the question whether the debtor is a bankrupt. *Abbott.*

4. (*Scots Law*) A process by which land is attached as security or in satisfaction of a debt.

Ad-ju'di-ca-tive (ăd-jū'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Adjudicating.

Ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

Ad-ju'di-ca-ture (-kā-tŭr), *n.* Adjudication.

Ad'ju-gate (ăd'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *adjugatus*, p. p. of *adjugare*; *ad* + *jugum* a yoke.] To yoke to. [*Obs.*]

Ad'ju-ment (ăd'jū-ment), *n.* [L. *adjumentum*, for *adjuvamentum*, fr. *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help.] Help; support; also, a helper. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

Ad'junct' (ăd'jŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere*. See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending; consequent.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act. *Shak.*

Adjunct notes (*Mus.*), short notes between those essential to the harmony; auxiliary notes; passing notes.

Ad'junct', *n.* **1.** Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to our self. *Shak.*

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; a colleague; an associate. *Wotton.*

3. (*Gram.*) A word or words added to qualify or amplify the force of other words; as, the History *of the American Revolution*, where the words in italics are the *adjunct* or *adjuncts* of "History."

4. (*Metaph.*) A quality or property of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; as, *color*, in the body, *judgment*, in the mind.

5. (*Mus.*) A key or scale closely related to another as principal; a relative or attendant key. [*R.*] See *Attendant keys*, under ATTENDANT, *a.*

Ad-junc'tion (ăd-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjunctio*, fr. *adjungere*: cf. F. *adjonction*, and see ADJUNCT.] The act of joining; the thing joined or added.

Ad-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adjunctivus*, fr. *adjungere*. See ADJUNCT.] Joining; having the quality of joining; forming an adjunct.

Ad-junc'tive, *n.* One who, or that which, is joined.

Ad-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

Ad-junct'ly (ăd-jŭngkt'lỹ), *adv.* By way of addition or adjunct; in connection with.

Ad'ju-ra'tion (ăd'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjuratio*, fr. *adjurare*: cf. F. *adjuration*. See ADJURE.] **1.** The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.

What an accusation could not effect, an *adjuration* shall. *Bp. Hall.*

2. The form of oath or appeal.

Persons who... made use of prayer and *adjurations*. *Addison.*

Ad-ju'ra-to-ry (ăd-jū'rà-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *adjuratorius*.] Containing an adjuration.

Ad-jure' (ăd-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJURED (-jūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJURING (-jū'rĭng).] [L. *adjurare, adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure: cf. F. *adjurer*. See JURY.] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse; to appeal to in the most solemn or impressive manner; to entreat earnestly.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. *Josh.* vi. 26.

The high priest... said... I *adjure* thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ. *Matt.* xxvi. 63.

The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties. *Marshall.*

Ad-jur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who adjures.

Ad-just' (ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADJUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADJUSTING.] [OF. *ajuster, ajoster* (whence F. *ajouter* to add), LL. *adjuxtare* to fit; fr. L. *ad* + *juxta* near; confused later with L. *ad* and *justus* just, right, whence F. *ajuster* to adjust. See JUST, v. t., and cf. ADJUTE.] **1.** To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to bring into proper relations; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, or things to a standard.

2. To put in order; to regulate, or reduce to system.

Adjusting the orthography. *Johnson.*

3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted*.

4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument; to regulate for use; as, to *adjust* a telescope or microscope.

Syn. — To adapt; suit; arrange; regulate; accommodate; set right; rectify; settle.

Ad-just'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

Ad-just'age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. AJUTAGE.] Adjustment. [*R.*]

Ad-just'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.

Ad-just'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to adjust. [*R.*]

Ad-just'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *ajustement*. See ADJUST.] **1.** The act of adjusting, or condition of being adjusted; act of bringing into proper relations; regulation.

Success depends on the nicest and minutest *adjustment* of the parts concerned. *Paley.*

2. (*Law*) Settlement of claims; an equitable arrangement of conflicting claims, as in set-off, contribution, exoneration, subrogation, and marshaling. *Bispham.*

3. The operation of bringing all the parts of an instrument, as a microscope or telescope, into their proper relative position for use; the condition of being thus adjusted; as, to get a good *adjustment*; to be *in* or *out of adjustment*.

Syn. — Suiting; fitting; arrangement; regulation; settlement; adaptation; disposition.

Ad'ju-tage (ăd'jū-tāj), *n.* Same as AJUTAGE.

Ad'ju-tan-cy (-tan-sỹ), *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] **1.** The office of an adjutant.

2. Skillful arrangement in aid; assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke.*

Ad'ju-tant (-tant), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help. See AID.] **1.** A helper; an assistant.

2. (*Mil.*) A regimental staff officer, who assists the colonel, or commanding officer of a garrison or regiment, in the details of regimental and garrison duty.

Adjutant, 3.

Adjutant general (*a*) (*Mil.*), the principal staff officer of an army, through whom the commanding general receives communications and issues military orders. In the U. S. army he is a brigadier general. (*b*) (*Among the Jesuits*), one of a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A species of very large stork (*Ciconia argala*), a native of India; — called also the *gigantic crane*, *adjutant crane*, and by the native name *argala*. It is noted for its serpent-destroying habits.

Ad'ju-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A corruption of AGITATOR. *J. R. Green.*

Ad-jute' (ăd-jūt'), *v. t.* [F. *ajouter*; confused with L. *adjutare*.] To add. [*Obs.*]

Ad-ju'tor (ăd-jū'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *adjuvare*. See AID.] A helper or assistant. [*Archaic*] *Drayton.*

Ad-ju'to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *adjutorius*.] Serving to help or assist; helping. [*Obs.*]

Ad-ju'trix (ăd-jū'trĭks), *n.* [L. See ADJUTOR.] A female helper or assistant. [*R.*]

Ad'ju-vant (ăd'jū-vant), *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid: cf. F. *adjuvant*. See AID.] Helping; helpful; assisting. [*R.*] "*Adjuvant* causes." *Howell.*

Ad'ju-vant, *n.* **1.** An assistant. [*R.*] *Yelverton.*

2. (*Med.*) An ingredient, in a prescription, which aids or modifies the action of the principal ingredient.

Ad'le-ga'tion (ăd'lẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adlegatio, allegatio*, a sending away; fr. *adlegare, allegare*, to send away with a commission; *ad* in addition + *legare* to send as ambassador. Cf. ALLEGATION.] A right formerly claimed by the states of the German Empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*

‖ **Ad lib'i-tum** (ăd lĭb'ĭ-tŭm). At one's pleasure; as one wishes.

Ad'lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* See ALLOCUTION. [*Obs.*]

Ad-mar'gin-ate (ăd-mär'jĭn-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *margin*.] To write in the margin. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ad-max'il-la-ry (ăd-măks'ĭl-là-rỹ), *a.* [Pref. *ad-* + *maxillary*.] (*Anat.*) Near to the maxilla or jawbone.

Ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr; 135), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *amesurer*, LL. *admensurare*. See MEASURE.] **1.** To measure.

2. (*Law*) To determine the proper share of, or the proper apportionment of; as, to *admeasure* dower; to *admeasure* common of pasture. *Blackstone.*

Ad-meas'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *amesurement*, and E. MEASURE.] **1.** The act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of anything; mensuration; measurement; as, the *admeasurement* of a ship or of a cask. "*Admeasurement* by acre." *Bacon.*

2. The measure of a thing; dimensions; size.

3. (*Law*) Formerly, the adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This was done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

Ad-meas'ur-er (-ûr-ẽr), *n.* One who admeasures.

Ad-men'su-ra'tion (ăd-mĕn'shu-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *admensuratio*; L. *ad* + *mensurare* to measure. See MENSURATION.] Same as ADMEASUREMENT.

Ad-min'i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support, orig., that on which the hand rests; *ad* + *manus* hand + dim. ending *-culum*.] **1.** Help or support; an auxiliary. *Grote.*

2. (*Law*) Corroborative or explanatory proof.

In *Scots law*, any writing tending to establish the existence or terms of a lost deed. *Bell.*

Ad'mi-nic'u-lar (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Supplying help; auxiliary; corroborative; explanatory; as, *adminicular* evidence. *H. Spencer.*

Ad'mi-nic'u-la-ry (-ū-là-rỹ), *a.* Adminicular.

Ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMINISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMINISTERING.] [OE. *aministren*, OF. *aministrer*, F. *administrer*, fr. L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve. See MINISTER.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs; to direct or superintend the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* the government or the state.

For forms of government let fools contest:
Whate'er is best *administered* is best. *Pope.*

2. To dispense; to serve out; to supply; to execute; as, to *administer* relief, to *administer* the sacrament.

[Let zephyrs] *administer* their tepid, genial airs. *Philips.*

Justice was *administered* with an exactness and purity not before known. *Macaulay.*

3. To apply, as medicine or a remedy; to give, as a dose or something beneficial or suitable. Extended to a *blow*, a *reproof*, etc.

A noxious drug had been *administered* to him. *Macaulay.*

4. To tender, as an oath.

Swear... to keep the oath that *we administer*. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

Syn. — To manage; conduct; minister; supply; dispense; give out; distribute; furnish.

Ad-min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to conduce; to minister.

A fountain . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator.*

2. (*Law*) To perform the office of administrator; to act officially; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

Ad-min'is-ter, *n.* Administrator. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-min'is-te'ri-al (-mĭn'ĭs-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

Ad-min'is-tra-ble (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being administered; as, an *administrable* law.

Ad-min'is-trant (-trant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *administrer*. See ADMINISTER.] Executive; acting; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

Ad-min'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *administratus*, p. p. of *administrare*.] To administer. [*R.*] *Milman.*

Ad-min'is-tra'tion (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *administracioun*, L. *administratio*: cf. F. *administration*.] **1.** The act of administering; government of public affairs; the service rendered, or duties assumed, in conducting affairs; the conducting of any office or employment; direction; management.

His financial *admintstration* was of a piece with his military *administration*. *Macaulay.*

2. The executive part of government; the persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council; or the council, or ministry, alone, as in Great Britain.

A mild and popular *administration*. *Macaulay.*

The *administration* has been opposed in parliament. *Johnson.*

3. The act of administering, or tendering something to another; dispensation; as, the *administration* of a medicine, of an oath, of justice, or of the sacrament.

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. (*b*) The management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor, the strictly corresponding term *execution* not being in use.

Administration with the will annexed, administration granted where the testator has appointed no executor, or where his appointment of an executor for any cause has failed, as by death, incompetency, refusal to act, etc.

Syn. — Conduct; management; direction; regulation; execution; dispensation; distribution.

Ad-min'is-tra'tive (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *administrativus:* cf. F. *administratif.*] Pertaining to administration; administering; executive; as, an *administrative* body, ability, or energy. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-min'is-tra'tor (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who administers affairs; one who directs, manages, executes, or dispenses, whether in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs; a manager.

2. (*Law*) A man who manages or settles the estate of an intestate, or of a testator when there is no competent executor; one to whom the right of administration has been committed by competent authority.

Ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship, *n.* The position or office of an administrator.

Ad-min'is-tra'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A woman who administers; esp., one who administers the estate of an intestate, or to whom letters of administration have been granted; a female administrator.

Ad'mi-ra-bil'i-ty (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *admirabilitas.*] Admirableness. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis:* cf. F. *admirable.*] **1.** Fitted to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous. [*Obs.*]

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having qualities to excite wonder united with approbation; deserving the highest praise; most excellent; — used of persons or things. "An *admirable* machine." "*Admirable* fortitude." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Wonderful; marvelous; surprising; excellent; delightful; praiseworthy.

Ad'mi-ra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being admirable; wonderful excellence.

Ad'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

Ad'mi-ral (ăd'mĭ-rȧl), *n.* [OE. *amiral, admiral,* OF. *amiral,* ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea; Ar. *amīr* is commander, *al* is the Ar. article, and *amir-al,* heard in different titles, was taken as one word. Early forms of the word show confusion with L. *admirabilis* admirable, fr. *admirari* to admire. It is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century. Cf. AMEER, EMIR.] **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank; a naval officer of high rank, of which there are different grades. The chief gradations in rank are *admiral, vice admiral,* and *rear admiral.* The *admiral* is the commander in chief of a fleet or of fleets.

2. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet.

Like some mighty *admiral,* dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides. *E. Everett.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A handsome butterfly (*Pyrameis Atalanta*) of Europe and America. The larva feeds on nettles.

Admiral shell (*Zoöl.*), the popular name of an ornamental cone shell (*Conus admiralis*).

Lord High Admiral, a great officer of state, who (when this rare dignity is conferred) is at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain.

Ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office or position of an admiral; also, the naval skill of an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* ADMIRALTIES (-tĭz). [F. *amirauté,* for an older *amiralté,* office of admiral, fr. LL. *admiralitas.* See ADMIRAL.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of an admiral. *Prescott.*

2. The department or officers having authority over naval affairs generally.

3. The court which has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses.

☞ In England, admiralty jurisdiction was formerly vested in the High Court of Admiralty, which was held before the Lord High Admiral, or his deputy, styled the Judge of the Admiralty; but admiralty jurisdiction is now vested in the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice. In America, there are no admiralty courts distinct from others, but admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States, subject to revision by the circuit courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. Admiralty jurisprudence has cognizance of maritime contracts and torts, collisions at sea, cases of prize in war, etc., and in America, admiralty jurisdiction is extended to such matters, arising out of the navigation of any of the public waters, as the Great Lakes and rivers.

4. The system of jurisprudence of admiralty courts.

5. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

Ad-mir'ance (ăd-mīr'ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *admirance.*] Admiration. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ad'mi-ra'tion (ăd'mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *admiratio.* See ADMIRE.] **1.** Wonder; astonishment. [*Obs.*]

Season your *admiration* for a while. *Shak.*

2. Wonder mingled with approbation or delight; an emotion excited by a person or thing possessed of wonderful or high excellence; as, *admiration* of a beautiful woman, of a landscape, of virtue.

3. Cause of admiration; something to excite wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy.

Now, good Lafeu, bring in the *admiration.* *Shak.*

Note of admiration, the mark (!), called also *exclamation point.*

Syn. — Wonder; approval; appreciation; adoration; reverence; worship.

Ad-mir'a-tive (ăd-mīr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to or expressing admiration or wonder. [*R.*] *Earle.*

Ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMIRED (-mīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMIRING (-mīr'ĭng).] [F. *admirer,* fr. L. *admirari; ad* + *mirari* to wonder, for *smirari,* akin to Gr. μειδᾶν to smile, Skr. *smi,* and E. *smile.*]

1. To regard with wonder or astonishment; to view with surprise; to marvel at. [*Archaic*]

Examples rather to be *admired* than imitated. *Fuller.*

2. To regard with wonder and delight; to look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure, as something which calls out approbation, esteem, love, or reverence; to estimate or prize highly; as, to *admire* a person of high moral worth, to *admire* a landscape.

Admired as heroes and as gods obeyed. *Pope.*

☞ *Admire* followed by the infinitive is obsolete or colloquial; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct.

Syn. — To esteem; approve; delight in.

Ad-mire', *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel; to be affected with surprise; — sometimes with *at.*

To wonder at Pharaoh, and even *admire* at myself. *Fuller.*

Ad-mired' (ăd-mīrd'), *a.* **1.** Regarded with wonder and delight; highly prized; as, an *admired* poem.

2. Wonderful; also, admirable. [*Obs.*] "*Admired* disorder." "*Admired* Miranda." *Shak.*

Ad-mir'er (ăd-mīr'ẽr), *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly. *Cowper.*

Ad-mir'ing, *a.* Expressing admiration; as, an *admiring* glance. — **Ad-mir'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Shak.*

Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty (ăd-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *admissibilité.*] The quality of being admissible; admissibleness; as, the *admissibility* of evidence.

Ad-mis'si-ble (ăd-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *admissible,* LL. *admissibilis.* See ADMIT.] Entitled to be admitted, or worthy of being admitted; that may be allowed or conceded; allowable; as, the supposition is hardly *admissible.* — **Ad-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

Ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *admissio:* cf. F. *admission.* See ADMIT.] **1.** The act or practice of admitting.

2. Power or permission to enter; admittance; entrance; access; power to approach.

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there! *Young.*

3. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; the act of acknowledging something asserted; acknowledgment; concession.

The too easy *admission* of doctrines. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Law*) Acquiescence or concurrence in a statement made by another, and distinguishable from a confession in that an admission presupposes prior inquiry by another, but a confession may be made without such inquiry.

5. A fact, point, or statement admitted; as, *admissions* made out of court are received in evidence.

6. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Declaration of the bishop that he approves of the presentee as a fit person to serve the cure of the church to which he is presented. *Shipley.*

Syn. — Admittance; concession; acknowledgment; concurrence; allowance. See ADMITTANCE.

Ad-mis'sive (ăd-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Implying an admission; tending to admit. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Ad-mis'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to admission.

Ad-mit' (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMITTING.] [OE. *amitten,* L. *admittere, admissum; ad* + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *admettre,* OF. *ametre.* See MISSILE.] **1.** To suffer to enter; to grant entrance, whether into a place, or into the mind, or consideration; to receive; to take; as, they were *admitted* into his house; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind; to *admit* evidence in the trial of a cause.

2. To give a right of entrance; as, a ticket *admits* one into a playhouse.

3. To allow (one) to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege; to recognize as qualified for a franchise; as, to *admit* an attorney to practice law; the prisoner was *admitted* to bail.

4. To concede as true; to acknowledge or assent to, as an allegation which it is impossible to deny; to own or confess; as, the argument or fact is *admitted;* he *admitted* his guilt.

5. To be capable of; to allow; to permit; as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or may be omitted.

Both Houses declared that they could *admit* of no treaty with the king. *Hume.*

Ad-mit'ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Admissible. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ad-mit'tance (-tans), *n.* **1.** The act of admitting.

2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; also, actual entrance; reception.

To gain *admittance* into the house. *South.*
He desires *admittance* to the king. *Dryden.*
To give *admittance* to a thought of fear. *Shak.*

3. Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Admissibility. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Eng. Law*) The act of giving possession of a copyhold estate. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — Admission; access; entrance; initiation. — ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION. These words are, to some extent, in a state of transition and change. *Admittance* is now chiefly confined to its primary sense of access into some locality or building. Thus we see on the doors of factories, shops, etc., "No *admittance.*" Its secondary or moral sense, as "*admittance* to the church," is almost entirely laid aside. *Admission* has taken to itself the secondary or figurative senses; as, *admission* to the rights of citizenship; *admission* to the church; the *admissions* made by one of the parties in a dispute. And even when used in its primary sense, it is not identical with *admittance.* Thus, we speak of *admission* into a country, territory, and other larger localities, etc., where *admittance* could not be used. So, when we speak of *admission* to a concert or other public assembly, the meaning is not perhaps exactly that of *admittance,* viz., access within the walls of the building, but rather a reception into the audience, or access to the performances. But the lines of distinction on this subject are not definitely drawn.

‖ **Ad'mit-ta'tur** (ăd'mĭt-tā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted.] The certificate of admission given in some American colleges.

Ad-mit'ted (ăd-mĭt'tĕd), *a.* Received as true or valid; acknowledged. — **Ad-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.* Confessedly.

Ad-mit'ter (ăd-mĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who admits.

Ad-mix' (ăd-mĭks'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *mix:* cf. L. *admixtus,* p. p. of *admiscere.* See MIX.] To mingle with something else; to mix. [*R.*]

Ad-mix'tion (ăd-mĭks'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *admixtio.*] A mingling of different things; admixture. *Glanvill.*

Ad-mix'ture (ăd-mĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *admiscere, admixtum,* to admix; *ad* + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** The act of mixing; mixture. *Ray.*

2. The compound formed by mixing different substances together.

3. That which is mixed with anything.

Ad-mon'ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMONISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMONISHING.] [OE. *amonesten,* OF. *amonester,* F. *admonester,* fr. a supposed LL. *admonestare,* fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn; *ad* + *monere* to warn. See MONITION.] **1.** To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove gently or kindly, but seriously; to exhort. "*Admonish* him as a brother." 2 *Thess.* iii. 15.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to warn against danger or an offense; — followed by *of, against,* or a subordinate clause.

Admonishing one another in psalms and hymns. *Col.* iii. 16.

I warned thee, I *admonished* thee, foretold
The danger, and the lurking enemy. *Milton.*

3. To instruct or direct; to inform; to notify.

Moses was *admonished* of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Heb.* viii. 5.

Ad-mon'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who admonishes.

Ad-mon'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *amonestement, admonestement.*] Admonition. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *amoniciown,* OF. *amonition,* F. *admonition,* fr. L. *admonitio,* fr. *admonere.* See ADMONISH.] Gentle or friendly reproof; counseling against a fault or error; expression of authoritative advice; friendly caution or warning.

Syn. — ADMONITION, REPREHENSION, REPROOF. *Admonition* is prospective, and relates to moral delinquencies; its object is to prevent further transgression. *Reprehension* and *reproof* are retrospective, the former being milder than the latter. A person of any age or station may be liable to *reprehension* in case of wrong conduct; but *reproof* is the act of a superior. It is authoritative fault-finding or censure addressed to children or to inferiors.

Ad'mo-ni'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* Admonisher. [*Obs.*]

Ad-mon'i-tive (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Admonitory. [*R.*] *Barrow.* — **Ad-mon'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-mon'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Admonisher; monitor.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent *admonitor.* *Shenstone.*

Ad-mon'i-to'ri-al (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Admonitory. [*R.*] "An *admonitorial* tone." *Dickens.*

Ad-mon'i-to-ry (-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* [LL. *admonitorius.*] That conveys admonition; warning or reproving; as, an *admonitory* glance. — **Ad-mon'i-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.*

Ad-mon'i-trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female admonitor.

Ad-mor'ti-za'tion (ăd-môr'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *admortizatio.* Cf. AMORTIZATION.] (*Law*) The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. See MORTMAIN.

Ad-move' (ăd-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *admovere.* See MOVE.] To move or conduct to or toward. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ad-nas'cent (ăd-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *adnascens,* p. pr. of *adnasci* to grow to or on; *ad* + *nasci* to be born, grow.] Growing to or on something else. "An *adnascent* plant." *Evelyn.*

Ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus,* p. p. of *adnasci.* See ADNASCENT, and cf. AGNATE.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Grown to congenitally.

2. (*Bot.*) Growing together; — said only of organic cohesion of unlike parts.

An anther is *adnate* when fixed by its whole length to the filament. *Gray.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Growing with one side adherent to a stem; — a term applied to the lateral zooids of corals and other compound animals.

Ad-na'tion (ăd-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The adhesion or cohesion of different floral verticils or sets of organs.

Ad-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *ad* + *nomen* noun.] (*Gram.*) Pertaining to an adnoun; adjectival; attached to a noun. *Gibbs.* — **Ad-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'noun' (ăd'noun'), *n.* [Pref. *ad-* + *noun.*] (*Gram.*) An adjective, or attribute. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ad-nu'bi-la'ted (ăd-nū'bĭ-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *adnubilatus,* p. p. of *adnubilare.*] Clouded; obscured. [*R.*]

A-do' (ȧ-dōō'), (1) *v. inf.,* (2) *n.* [OE. *at do,* northern form for *to do.* Cf. AFFAIR.] **1.** To do; in doing; as, there is nothing *ado.* "What is here *ado?*" *J. Newton.*

2. Doing; trouble; difficulty; troublesome business; fuss; bustle; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles.

With much *ado,* he partly kept awake. *Dryden.*
Let 's follow to see the end of this *ado.* *Shak.*

‖ **A-do'be** (ȧ-dō'bā), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun; also used as an adjective, as, an *adobe* house, in Texas or New Mexico.

Ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ŏ-lĕs'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adolescentia.*] The state of growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, generally considered to be, in the male sex, from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, and, in the female sex, from twelve to twenty-one. Sometimes used with reference to the lower animals.

Ad'o-les'cen-cy (-lĕs'sen-sў), *n.* The quality of being adolescent; youthfulness.

Ad'o-les'cent (ăd'ŏ-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad* + the inchoative *olescere* to grow: cf. F. *adolescent*. See ADULT.] Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long. *Cowper.*

Ad'o-les'cent, *n.* A youth.

Ad'o-ne'an (-nē'an), *a.* [L. *Adonēus.*] Pertaining to Adonis; Adonic. "Fair *Adonean* Venus." *Faber.*

A-don'ic (ȧ-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *adonique:* cf. L. *Adonius.*] Relating to Adonis, famed for his beauty. — *n.* An Adonic verse.

Adonic verse, a verse consisting of a dactyl and spondee (— ∪ ∪ | — —).

‖ **A-do'nis** (ȧ-dō'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδωνις.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A youth beloved by Venus for his beauty. He was killed in the chase by a wild boar.

2. A preëminently beautiful young man; a dandy.

3. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, containing the pheasant's eye (*Adonis autumnalis*); — named from Adonis, whose blood was fabled to have stained the flower.

A-do'nist (ȧ-dō'nĭst), *n.* [Heb. *ădōnāi* my Lords.] One who maintains that the points of the Hebrew word translated "Jehovah" are really the vowel points of the word "Adonai." See JEHOVIST.

Ad'o-nize (ăd'ŏ-nīz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *adoniser*, fr. *Adonis.*] To beautify; to dandify.

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself. *Smollett.*

A-door' (ȧ-dōr'), } *adv.* At the door; of the door;
A-doors' (ȧ-dōrz'), } as, out *adoors.* *Shak.*

I took him in *adoors.* *Vicar's Virgil* (1630).

A-dopt' (ȧ-dŏpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADOPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADOPTING.] [L. *adoptare; ad* + *optare* to choose, desire: cf. F. *adopter.* See OPTION.] **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, as, child, heir, friend, citizen, etc.; esp. to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) to be in the place of, or as, one's own child.

2. To take or receive as one's own what is not so naturally; to select and take or approve; as, to *adopt* the view or policy of another; these resolutions were *adopted.*

A-dopt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adopted.

A-dopt'ed (ȧ-dŏpt'ĕd), *a.* Taken by adoption; taken up as one's own; as, an *adopted* son, citizen, country, word. — **A-dopt'ed-ly,** *adv.*

A-dopt'er (ȧ-dŏpt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adopts.

2. (*Chem.*) A receiver, with two necks, opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, to increase the length of the neck of a retort, or to unite two vessels whose openings have different diameters. [Written also *adapter.*]

A-dop'tion (ȧ-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoptio*, allied to *adoptare* to adopt: cf. F. *adoption.*] **1.** The act of adopting, or state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance of a child of other parents to be the same as one's own child.

2. Admission to a more intimate relation; reception; as, the *adoption* of persons into hospitals or monasteries, or of one society into another.

3. The choosing and making that to be one's own which originally was not so; acceptance; as, the *adoption* of opinions. *Jer. Taylor.*

A-dop'tion-ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect which maintained that Christ was the Son of God not by nature but by adoption.

A-dop'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Adopted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-dopt'ive (ȧ-dŏpt'ĭv), *a.* [L. *adoptivus:* cf. F. *adoptif.*] Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt; as, an *adoptive* father, an *adoptive* child; an *adoptive* language. — **A-dopt'ive-ly,** *adv.*

A-dor'a-bil'i-ty (ȧ-dōr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Adorableness.

A-dor'a-ble (ȧ-dōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *adorabilis*, fr. *adorare:* cf. F. *adorable.*] **1.** Deserving to be adored; worthy of divine honors.

The *adorable* Author of Christianity. *Cheyne.*

2. Worthy of the utmost love or respect.

A-dor'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration. *Johnson.*

A-dor'a-bly, *adv.* In an adorable manner.

Ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoratio*, fr. *adorare:* cf. F. *adoration.*] **1.** The act of paying honor to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a god.

The more immediate objects of popular *adoration* amongst the heathens were deified human beings. *Farmer.*

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound veneration; intense regard and love; fervent devotion.

3. A method of electing a pope by the expression of homage from two thirds of the conclave.

[Pole] might have been chosen on the spot by *adoration.* *Froude.*

A-dore' (ȧ-dōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORED (ȧ-dōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORING (ȧ-dōr'ĭng).] [OE. *aouren, aneuren, adoren,* OF. *aorer, adorer,* F. *adorer,* fr. L. *adorare; ad* + *orare* to speak, pray, *os, oris,* mouth. In OE. confused with *honor,* the French prefix *a-* being confused with OE. *a, an,* on. See ORAL.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a deity or as divine.

Bishops and priests, . . . bearing the host, which he [James II.] publicly *adored.* *Smollett.*

2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem and affection; to idolize.

The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and *adored* Monmouth. *Macaulay.*

A-dore', *v. t.* To adorn. [*Obs.*]

Congealed little drops which do the morn *adore.* *Spenser.*

A-dore'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of adoring; adoration. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

A-dor'er (ȧ-dōr'ẽr), *n.* One who adores; a worshiper; one who admires or loves greatly; an ardent admirer. "An *adorer* of truth." *Clarendon.*

I profess myself her *adorer,* not her friend. *Shak.*

A-dor'ing-ly, *adv.* With adoration.

A-dorn' (ȧ-dôrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORNED (ȧ-dôrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORNING.] [OE. *aournen, anournen, adornen,* OF. *aorner,* fr. L. *adornare; ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish. See ADORE, ORNATE.] To deck or dress with ornaments; to embellish; to set off to advantage; to render pleasing or attractive.

As a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isa.* lxi. 10.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks *adorned* the venerable place. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To deck; decorate; embellish; ornament; beautify; grace; garnish; dignify; exalt; honor. — To ADORN, ORNAMENT, DECORATE, EMBELLISH. We *decorate* and *ornament* by putting on some *adjunct* which is attractive or beautiful, and which serves to heighten the general effect. Thus, a lady's head-dress may be *ornamented* or *decorated* with flowers or jewelry; a hall may be *decorated* or *ornamented* with carving or gilding, with wreaths of flowers, or with hangings. *Ornament* is used in a wider sense than *decorate.* To *embellish* is to beautify or ornament richly, not so much by mere additions or details as by modifying the thing itself as a whole. It sometimes means gaudy and artificial decoration. We *embellish* a book with rich engravings; a style is *embellished* with rich and beautiful imagery; a shopkeeper *embellishes* his front window to attract attention. *Adorn* is sometimes identical with *decorate,* as when we say, a lady was *adorned* with jewels. In other cases, it seems to imply something more. Thus, we speak of a gallery of paintings as *adorned* with the works of some of the great masters, or *adorned* with noble statuary and columns. Here *decorated* and *ornamented* would hardly be appropriate. There is a value in these works of genius beyond mere show and ornament. *Adorn* may be used of what is purely moral; as, a character *adorned* with every Christian grace. Here neither *decorate,* nor *ornament,* nor *embellish* is proper.

A-dorn', *n.* Adornment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-dorn', *a.* Adorned; decorated. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ad'or-na'tion (ăd'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Adornment. [*Obs.*]

A-dorn'er (ȧ-dôrn'ẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, adorns; a beautifier.

A-dorn'ing-ly, *adv.* By adorning; decoratively.

A-dorn'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *adornement.* See ADORN.] An adorning; an ornament; a decoration.

Ad-os'cu-la'tion (ăd-ŏs'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adosculari, adosculatum,* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] (*Biol.*) Impregnation by external contact, without intromission.

A-down' (ȧ-doun'), *adv.* [OE. *adun, adoun, adune,* AS. *of dūne* off the hill. See DOWN.] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; down, to or on the ground. [*Archaic*] "Thrice did she sink *adown.*" *Spenser.*

A-down', *prep.* Down. [*Archaic & Poetic*]

Her hair *adown* her shoulders loosely lay displayed. *Prior.*

Ad-press' (ăd-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *adpressus,* p. p. of *adprimere.*] See APPRESSED. — **Ad-pressed'** (-prĕst'), *a.*

A-drad' (ȧ-drăd'), *p. a.* [P. p. of *adread.*] Put in dread; afraid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ad'ra-gant (ăd'rȧ-gănt), *n.* [F., a corruption of *tragacanth.*] Gum tragacanth. *Brande & C.*

A-dread' (ȧ-drĕd'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ondrædan, ondrædan;* pref. *a-* (for *and* against) + *dræden* to dread. See DREAD.] To dread. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

A-dreamed' (ȧ-drēmd'), *p. p.* Visited by a dream; — used in the phrase, *To be adreamed,* to dream. [*Obs.*]

Ad-re'nal (ăd-rē'nal), *a.* [Pref. *ad-* + *renal.*] (*Anat.*) Suprarenal.

A'dri-an (ā'drĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Hadrianus.*] Pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; as, *Adrian* billows.

A'dri-at'ic (ā'drĭ-ăt'ĭk *or* ăd'rĭ-), *a.* [L. *Adriaticus, Hadriaticus,* fr. *Adria* or *Hadria,* a town of the Veneti.] Of or pertaining to a sea so named, the northwestern part of which is known as the Gulf of Venice.

A-drift' (ȧ-drĭft'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on*) + *drift.*] Floating at random; in a drifting condition; at the mercy of wind and waves. Also fig.

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift.* *Dryden.*
Were from their daily labor turned *adrift.* *Wordsworth.*

A-drip' (ȧ-drĭp'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* in + *drip.*] In a dripping state; as, leaves all *adrip.* *D. G. Mitchell.*

Ad'ro-gate (ăd'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [See ARROGATE.] (*Rom. Law*) To adopt (a person who is his own master).

Ad'ro-ga'tion (ăd'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adrogatio, arrogatio,* fr. *adrogare.* See ARROGATE.] (*Rom. Law*) A kind of adoption in ancient Rome. See ARROGATION.

A-droit' (ȧ-droit'), *a.* [F. *adroit;* à (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus,* p. p. of *dirigere.* See DIRECT.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; exhibiting skill and readiness in avoiding danger or escaping difficulty; ready in invention or execution; — applied to persons and to acts; as, an *adroit* mechanic, an *adroit* reply. "*Adroit* in the application of the telescope and quadrant." *Horsley.* "He was *adroit* in intrigue." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dexterous; skillful; expert; ready; clever; deft; ingenious; cunning; ready-witted.

A-droit'ly, *adv.* In an adroit manner.

A-droit'ness, *n.* The quality of being adroit; skill and readiness; dexterity.

Adroitness was as requisite as courage. *Motley.*

Syn. — See SKILL.

A-dry' (ȧ-drī'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on*) + *dry.*] In a dry or thirsty condition. "A man that is *adry.*" *Burton.*

Ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus,* p. p. of *adsciscere, asciscere,* to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know, approve, *scire* to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious; ascititious. "*Adscititious* evidence." *Bowring.* — **Ad'sci-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Ad'script (ăd'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *adscriptus,* p. p. of *adscribere* to enroll. See ASCRIBE.] Held to service as attached to the soil; — said of feudal serfs.

Ad'script (ăd'skrĭpt), *n.* One held to service as attached to the glebe or estate; a feudal serf. *Bancroft.*

Ad-scrip'tive (ăd-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *adscriptivus.* See ADSCRIPT.] Attached or annexed to the glebe or estate and transferable with it. *Brougham.*

Ad-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (ăd-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Additional signification. [*R.*] *Tooke.*

Ad-sig'ni-fy (ăd-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *adsignificare* to show.] To denote additionally. [*R.*] *Tooke.*

Ad-strict' (ăd-strĭkt'), *v. t.* — **Ad-stric'tion** (ăd-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* See ASTRICT, and ASTRICTION.

Ad-stric'to-ry (ăd-strĭk'tō-rў), *a.* See ASTRICTORY.

Ad-strin'gent (ăd-strĭn'jent), *a.* See ASTRINGENT.

‖ **Ad'u-la'ri-a** (ăd'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Adula,* a mountain peak in Switzerland, where fine specimens are found.] (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent variety of common feldspar, or orthoclase, which often shows pearly opalescent reflections; — called by lapidaries *moonstone.*

Ad'u-late (ăd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adulatus,* p. p. of *adulari.*] To flatter in a servile way. *Byron.*

Ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *adulation,* fr. L. *adulatio,* fr. *adulari, adulatum,* to flatter.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shak.*

Syn. — Sycophancy; cringing; fawning; obsequiousness; blandishment. — ADULATION, FLATTERY, COMPLIMENT. Men deal in *compliments* from a desire to please; they use *flattery* either from undue admiration, or a wish to gratify vanity; they practice *adulation* from sordid motives, and with a mingled spirit of falsehood and hypocrisy. *Compliment* may be a sincere expression of due respect and esteem, or it may be unmeaning; *flattery* is apt to become gross; *adulation* is always servile, and usually fulsome.

Ad'u-la'tor (ăd'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *adulari:* cf. F. *adulateur.*] A servile or hypocritical flatterer. *Carlyle.*

Ad'u-la-to-ry (ăd'ū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *adulatorius,* fr. *adulari:* cf. OF. *adulatoire.*] Containing excessive praise or compliment; servilely praising; flattering; as, an *adulatory* address.

A mere rant of *adulatory* freedom. *Burke.*

Ad'u-la'tress (ăd'ū-lā'trĕs), *n.* A woman who flatters with servility.

A-dult' (ȧ-dŭlt'), *a.* [L. *adultus,* p. p. of *adolescere,* akin to *alere* to nourish: cf. F. *adulte.* See ADOLESCENT, OLD.] Having arrived at maturity, or to full size and strength; matured; as, an *adult* person or plant; an *adult* ape; an *adult* age.

A-dult', *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached maturity.

☞ In the *common law,* the term is applied to a person who has attained full age or legal majority; in the *civil law,* to males after the age of fourteen, and to females after twelve. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

A-dul'ter (ȧ-dŭl'tẽr), *v. i.* [L. *adulterare.*] To commit adultery; to pollute. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

A-dul'ter-ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *adulterans,* p. pr. of *adulterare.*] That which is used to adulterate anything. — *a.* Adulterating; as, *adulterant* agents and processes.

A-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADULTERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADULTERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. of *adulterare,* fr. *adulter* adulterer, prob. fr. *ad* + *alter* other, properly one who approaches another on account of unlawful love. Cf. ADVOUTRY.]

1. To defile by adultery. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; as, to *adulterate* food, drink, drugs, coin, etc.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator.*

Syn. — To corrupt; defile; debase; contaminate; vitiate; sophisticate.

A-dul'ter-ate, *v. i.* To commit adultery. [*Obs.*]

A-dul'ter-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery.

2. Debased by the admixture of a foreign substance; adulterated; spurious.

— **A-dul'ter-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **A-dul'ter-ate-ness,** *n.*

A-dul'ter-a'tion (ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adulteratio.*] **1.** The act of adulterating; corruption, or debasement (esp. of food or drink) by foreign mixture.

The shameless *adulteration* of the coin. *Prescott.*

2. An adulterated state or product.

A-dul'ter-a'tor (ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who adulterates or corrupts. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

A-dul'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Formed fr. the verb *adulter,* with the E. ending *-er.* See ADVOUTRER.] **1.** A man who commits adultery; a married man who has sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife.

2. (*Script.*) A man who violates his religious covenant. *Jer.* ix. 2.

A-dul'ter-ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Fem. from L. *adulter.* Cf. ADVOUTRESS.] **1.** A woman who commits adultery.

2. (*Script.*) A woman who violates her religious engagements. *James* iv. 4.

A-dul'ter-ine (-ĭn *or* -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *adulterinus,* fr. *adulter.*] Proceeding from adulterous intercourse. Hence: Spurious; without the support of law; illegal.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds. *Adam Smith.*

A-dul'ter-ine, *n.* An illegitimate child. [*R.*]

A-dul'ter-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To commit adultery. *Milton.*

A-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty of, or given to, adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit. *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by adulteration; spurious. "An *adulterous* mixture." [*Obs.*] *Smollett.*

A-dul'ter-ous-ly, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

A-dul'ter-y (ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* ADULTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *adulterium.* See ADVOUTRY.] **1.** The unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed; sexual intercourse by a married man with another than his wife, or voluntary sexual intercourse by a married woman with another than her husband.

☞ It is adultery on the part of the married wrongdoer. The word has also been used to characterize the act of an unmarried participator, the other being married. In the United States the definition varies with the local statutes. Unlawful intercourse between two married persons is sometimes called *double adultery*; between a married and an unmarried person, *single adultery*.

2. Adulteration; corruption. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Script.*) (*a*) Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as act, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. (*b*) Faithlessness in religion. *Jer.* iii. 9.

4. (*Old Law*) The fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. (*Eccl.*) The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.

6. Injury; degradation; ruin. [*Obs.*]

You might wrest the caduceus out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature. *B. Jonson.*

A-dult'ness (ȧ-dŭlt'nĕs), *n.* The state of being adult.

Ad-um'brant (ăd-ŭm'brant), *a.* [L. *adumbrans*, p. pr. of *adumbrare*.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance; shadowing forth.

Ad-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *adumbratus*, p. p. of *adumbrare; ad* + *umbrare* to shade; *umbra* shadow.]

1. To give a faint shadow or slight representation of; to outline; to shadow forth.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *I. Taylor.*

2. To overshadow; to shade.

Ad'um-bra'tion (ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adumbratio.*] **1.** The act of adumbrating, or shadowing forth.

2. A faint sketch; an outline; an imperfect portrayal or representation of a thing.

Elegant *adumbrations* of sacred truth. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. (*Her.*) The shadow or outlines of a figure.

Ad-um'bra-tive (ăd-ŭm'brā-tĭv), *a.* Faintly representing; typical. *Carlyle.*

Ad'u-na'tion (ăd'ū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adunatio; ad* + *unus* one.] A uniting; union. *Jer. Taylor.*

A-dunc', **A-dunque'** (ȧ-dŭnk'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Hooked; as, a parrot has an *aduncbill*.

A-dun'ci-ty (ȧ-dŭn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aduncitas.* See ADUNCOUS.] Curvature inwards; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the beaks of hawks. *Pope.*

A-dun'cous (ȧ-dŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *aduncus; ad* + *uncus* hooked, hook.] Curved inwards; hooked.

A-dure' (ȧ-dūr'), *v. t.* [L. *adurere; ad* + *urere* to burn.] To burn up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-dust' (ȧ-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere*: cf. F. *aduste.*] **1.** Inflamed or scorched; fiery. "The Libyan air *adust*." *Milton.*

2. Looking as if burnt or scorched; sunburnt.

A tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Med.*) Having much heat in the constitution and little serum in the blood. [*Obs.*] Hence: Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy.

A-dust'ed, *a.* Burnt; adust. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

A-dust'i-ble (ȧ-ŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be burnt. [*Obs.*]

A-dus'tion (ȧ-dŭs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *adustio*, fr. *adurere, adustum*: cf. F. *adustion.*] **1.** The act of burning, or heating to dryness; the state of being thus heated or dried. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Harvey.*

2. (*Surg.*) Cauterization. *Buchanan.*

‖ **Ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm). [L., according to the value.] (*Com.*) A term used to denote a duty or charge laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent upon their value, as stated in their invoice,—in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number; as, an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent.

Ad-vance' (ăd-vȧns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANCED (-vȧnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANCING (-vȧn'sĭng).] [OE. *avancen, avauncen*, F. *avancer*, fr. a supposed LL. *abantiare; ab* + *ante* (F. *avant*) before. The spelling with *d* was a mistake, *a-* being supposed to be fr. L. *ad.* See AVAUNT.] **1.** To bring forward; to move towards the van or front; to make to go on.

2. To raise; to elevate. [*Archaic*]

They . . . *advanced* their eyelids. *Shak.*

3. To raise to a higher rank; to promote.

Ahasuerus . . . *advanced* him, and set his seat above all the princes. *Esther* iii. 1.

4. To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further; to forward; to help on; to aid; to heighten; as, to *advance* the ripening of fruit; to *advance* one's interests.

5. To bring to view or notice; to offer or propose; to show; as, to *advance* an argument.

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own. *Pope.*

6. To make earlier, as an event or date; to hasten.

7. To furnish, as money or other value, before it becomes due, or in aid of an enterprise; to supply beforehand; as, a merchant *advances* money on a contract or on goods consigned to him.

8. To raise to a higher point; to enhance; to raise in rate; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

9. To extol; to laud. [*Obs.*]

Greatly *advancing* his gay chivalry. *Spenser.*

Syn.—To raise; elevate; exalt; aggrandize; improve; heighten; accelerate; allege; adduce; assign.

Ad-vance', *v. i.* **1.** To move or go forward; to proceed; as, he *advanced* to greet me.

2. To increase or make progress in any respect; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in years, in price.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted.

Advanced to a level with ancient peers. *Prescott.*

Ad-vance', *n.* [Cf. F. *avance*, fr. *avancer.* See ADVANCE, *v.*] **1.** The act of advancing or moving forward or upward; progress.

2. Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially; as, an *advance* in health, knowledge, or religion; an *advance* in rank or office.

3. An addition to the price; rise in price or value; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods.

4. The first step towards the attainment of a result; approach made to gain favor, to form an acquaintance, to adjust a difference, etc.; an overture; a tender; an offer; — usually in the plural.

[He] made the like *advances* to the dissenters. *Swift.*

5. A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan; payment beforehand; the money or goods thus furnished; money or value supplied beforehand.

I shall, with pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In advance. (*a*) In front; before. (*b*) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received. (*c*) In the state of having advanced money on account; as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars or pounds.

Ad-vance' (ăd-vȧns'), *a.* Before in place, or beforehand in time; — used for *advanced*; as, an *advance* guard, or that before the main guard or body of an army; *advance* payment, or that made before it is due; *advance* proofs, *advance* sheets, pages of a forthcoming volume, received in advance of the time of publication.

Ad-vanced' (ăd-vȧnst'), *a.* **1.** In the van or front.

2. In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, *advanced* opinions, *advanced* thinkers.

3. Far on in life or time.

A gentleman *advanced* in years, with a hard experience written in his wrinkles. *Hawthorne.*

Advanced guard, a detachment of troops which precedes the march of the main body.

Ad-vance'ment (ăd-vȧns'ment), *n.* [OE. *avancement*, F. *avancement.* See ADVANCE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progression; improvement; furtherance; promotion to a higher place or dignity; as, the *advancement* of learning.

In heaven . . . every one (so well they love each other) rejoiceth and hath his part in each other's *advancement*. *Sir T. More.*

True religion . . . proposes for its end the joint *advancement* of the virtue and happiness of the people. *Horsley.*

2. An advance of money or value; payment in advance. See ADVANCE, 5.

3. (*Law*) Property given, usually by a parent to a child, in advance of a future distribution.

4. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-van'cer (ăd-vȧn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who advances; a promoter.

2. A second branch of a buck's antler. *Howell.*

Ad-van'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to advance. [*R.*]

Ad-van'tage (-tăj; 61, 48), *n.* [OE. *avantage, avauntage*, F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before. See ADVANCE, and cf. VANTAGE.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to success, or to any desired end; benefit; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of a more elevated position.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse. *Shak.*

The *advantages* of a close alliance. *Macaulay.*

2. Superiority; mastery; — with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us. 2 *Cor.* ii. 11.

3. Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

4. Interest of money; increase; overplus (as the thirteenth in the baker's dozen). [*Obs.*]

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

Advantage ground, vantage ground. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

—To have the advantage of (any one), to have a personal knowledge of one who does not have a reciprocal knowledge. "You *have the advantage of* me; I don't remember ever to have had the honor." *Sheridan.*—**To take advantage of**, to profit by; (often used in a bad sense) to overreach, to outwit.

Syn.—ADVANTAGE, ADVANTAGEOUS, BENEFIT, BENEFICIAL. We speak of a thing as a *benefit*, or as *beneficial*, when it is simply productive of good; as, the *benefits* of early discipline; the *beneficial* effects of adversity. We speak of a thing as an *advantage*, or as *advantageous*, when it affords us the means of getting forward, and places us on a "vantage ground" for further effort. Hence, there is a difference between the *benefits* and the *advantages* of early education; between a *beneficial* and an *advantageous* investment of money.

Ad-van'tage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANTAGED (-tăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANTAGING (-tă-jĭng).] [F. *avantager*, fr. *avantage.* See ADVANCE.] To give an advantage to; to further; to promote; to benefit; to profit.

The truth is, the archbishop's own stiffness and averseness to comply with the court designs, *advantaged* his adversaries against him. *Fuller.*

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke* ix. 25.

To advantage one's self of, **to avail one's self of.** [*Obs.*]

Ad-van'tage-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Advantageous. [*Obs.*]

Ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [F. *avantageux*, fr. *avantage.*] Being of advantage; conferring advantage; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Advantageous comparison with any other country. *Prescott.*

You see . . . of what use a good reputation is, and how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it is, wherever one goes. *Chesterfield.*

Ad'van-ta'geous-ly, *adv.* Profitably; with advantage.

Ad'van-ta'geous-ness, *n.* Profitableness.

Ad-vene' (ăd-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *advenire; ad* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *avenir, advenir.* See COME.] To accede, or come (*to*); to be added to something or become a part of it, though not essential. [*R.*]

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a coefficient. *Coleridge.*

Ad-ven'ient (ăd-vēn'yent), *a.* [L. *adveniens*, p. pr.] Coming from outward causes; superadded. [*Obs.*]

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire, adventum*: cf. F. *avent.* See ADVENE.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) The period including the four Sundays before Christmas.

Advent Sunday (*Eccl.*), the first Sunday in the season of Advent, being always the nearest Sunday to the feast of St. Andrew (Nov. 30). *Shipley.*

2. The first or the expected second coming of Christ.

3. Coming; any important arrival; approach.

Death's dreadful *advent*. *Young.*

Expecting still his *advent* home. *Tennyson.*

Ad'vent-ist (ăd'vĕnt-ĭst), *n.* One of a religious body, embracing several branches, who look for the proximate personal coming of Christ; — called also *Second Adventists.* *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adventitius.*]

1. Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental or casual; additional; supervenient; foreign.

To things of great dimensions, if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become without comparison greater. *Burke.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Out of the proper or usual place; as, *adventitious* buds or roots. *Gray.*

3. (*Bot.*) Accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country or district; not fully naturalized; adventive; — applied to foreign plants.

4. (*Med.*) Acquired, as diseases; accidental.

—Ad'ven-ti'tious-ly, *adv.*—**Ad'ven-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Ad-ven'tive (ăd-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Accidental.

2. (*Bot.*) Adventitious. *Gray.*

Ad-ven'tive, *n.* A thing or person coming from without; an immigrant. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-ven'tu-al (ăd-vĕn'tū-*al* ; 135), *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Sanderson.*

Ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [OE. *aventure, aunter, anter*, F. *aventure*, fr. LL. *adventura*, fr. L. *advenire, adventum*, to arrive, which in the Romance languages took the sense of "to happen, befall." See ADVENE.]

1. That which happens without design; chance; hazard; hap; hence, chance of danger or loss.

Nay, a far less good to man it will be found, if she must, at all *adventures*, be fastened upon him individually. *Milton.*

2. Risk; danger; peril. [*Obs.*]

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

3. The encountering of risks; hazardous and striking enterprise; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events; a daring feat.

He loved excitement and *adventure*. *Macaulay.*

4. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event; a stirring incident; as, the *adventures* of one's life. *Bacon.*

5. A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

A bill of adventure (*Com.*), a writing setting forth that the goods shipped are at the owner's risk.

Syn.—Undertaking; enterprise; venture; event.

Ad-ven'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVENTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVENTURING (-tūr-ĭng).] [OE. *aventuren, auntren*, F. *aventurer*, fr. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE, *n.*] **1.** To risk, or hazard; to jeopard; to venture.

He would not *adventure* himself into the theater. *Acts* xix. 31.

2. To venture upon; to run the risk of; to dare.

Yet they *adventured* to go back. *Bunyan.*

Discriminations might be *adventured*. *I. Taylor.*

Ad-ven'ture, *v. i.* To try the chance; to take the risk.

I would *adventure* for such merchandise. *Shak.*

Ad-ven'ture-ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to adventure.

Ad-ven'tur-er (ăd-vĕn'tūr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *aventurier.*]

1. One who adventures; as, the merchant *adventurers*; one who seeks his fortune in new and hazardous or perilous enterprises.

2. A social pretender on the lookout for advancement.

Ad-ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of risk; adventurous; venturesome.—**Ad-ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

Ad-ven'tur-ess (-tūr-ĕs), *n.* A female adventurer; a woman who tries to gain position by equivocal means.

Ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *aventurous, aunterous*, OF. *aventuros*, F. *aventureux*, fr. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE, *n.*] **1.** Inclined to adventure; willing to incur hazard; prone to embark in hazardous enterprises; rashly daring; — applied to persons.

Bold deed thou hast presumed, *adventurous* Eve. *Milton.*

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts; as, an *adventurous* undertaking, deed, song.

Syn.—Rash; foolhardy; presumptuous; enterprising; daring; hazardous; venturesome. See RASH.

Ad-ven'tur-ous-ly, *adv.* In an adventurous manner; venturesomely; boldly; daringly.

Ad-ven'tur-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being adventurous; daring; venturesomeness.

Ad'verb (ăd'vẽrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium; ad* + *verbum* word, verb: cf. F. *adverbe.*] (*Gram.*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*; paper *extremely* white.

Ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vẽr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *adverbialis*: cf. F. *adverbial.*] Of or pertaining to an adverb; of the nature of an adverb; as, an *adverbial* phrase or form.

Ad-ver'bi-al'i-ty (ăd-vẽr'bĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being adverbial. *Earle.*

Ad-ver'bi-al-ize (ăd-vẽr'bĭ-*al*-ize), *v. t.* To give the force or form of an adverb to.

Ad-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

‖ **Ad'ver-sa'ri-a** (ăd'vẽr-sā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *adversaria* (sc. *scripta*), neut. pl. of *adversarius.*] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book; also, commentaries or notes.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bp. Bull.*

Ad'ver-sa'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Hostile. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vẽr-sā-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ADVERSARIES (-rĭz). [OE. *adversarie*, direct fr. the Latin, and *adversaire*, fr. OF. *adversier, aversier*, fr. L. *adversarius* (a.) turned toward, (n.) an adversary. See ADVERSE.] One who is turned against another or others with a design to oppose

or resist them; a member of an opposing or hostile party; an opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; a foe.

His ancient knot of dangerous *adversaries*. *Shak.*

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly. *Matt.* v. 25.

It may be thought that to vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an *adversary*. *Beattie.*

The Adversary, Satan, or the Devil.

Syn. — Adversary, Enemy, Opponent, Antagonist. *Enemy* is the only one of these words which necessarily implies a state of personal hostility. Men may be *adversaries*, *antagonists*, or *opponents* to each other in certain respects, and yet have no feelings of general animosity. An *adversary* may be simply one who is placed for a time in a hostile position, as in a lawsuit, an argument, in chess playing, or at fence. An *opponent* is one who is ranged against another (perhaps passively) on the opposing side; as a political *opponent*, an *opponent* in debate. An *antagonist* is one who struggles against another with active effort, either in a literal fight or in verbal debate.

Ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vẽr-sā-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Opposed; opposite; adverse; antagonistic. [*Archaic*] *Bp. King.*

2. (*Law*) Having an opposing party; not unopposed; as, an *adversary* suit.

Ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vẽr'sā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adversativus*, fr. *adversari*.] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but*, *however*, *yet*, etc.); an *adversative* force. — **Ad-ver'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-ver'sa-tive, *n.* An adversative word. *Harris.*

Ad'verse (ăd'vẽrs), *a.* [OE. *advers*, OF. *avers*, *advers*, fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere* to turn to. See Advert.]

1. Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; contrary; opposite; conflicting; as, *adverse* winds; an *adverse* party; a spirit *adverse* to distinctions of caste.

2. Opposite. "Calpe's *adverse* height." *Byron.*

3. In hostile opposition to; unfavorable; unpropitious; contrary to one's wishes; unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; hurtful; as, *adverse* fates, *adverse* circumstances, things *adverse*.

Happy were it for us all if we bore prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an *adverse* fortune. *Southey.*

Adverse possession (*Law*), a possession of real property avowedly contrary to some claim of title in another person. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Averse; reluctant; unwilling. See Averse.

Ad-verse' (ăd-vẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *adversari*: cf. OF. *averser*.] To oppose; to resist. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ad'verse-ly (277), *adv.* In an adverse manner; inimically; unfortunately; contrariwise.

Ad'verse-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being adverse; opposition.

Ad-ver'si-fo'li-ate (ăd-vẽr'sĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), **Ad-ver'si-fo'li-ous** (ăd-vẽr'sĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *adversus* opposite + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having opposite leaves, as plants which have the leaves so arranged on the stem.

Ad-ver'sion (ăd-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adversio*.] A turning towards; attention. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vẽr'sĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Adversities (-tĭz). [OE. *adversite*, F. *adversité*, fr. L. *adversitas*.] **1.** Opposition; contrariety. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. A condition attended with severe trials; a state of adverse fortune; misfortune; calamity; affliction, trial; — opposed to *well-being* or *prosperity*.

Adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Affliction; distress; misery; disaster; trouble; suffering; trial.

Ad-vert' (ăd-vẽrt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Adverted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Adverting.] [L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *avertir*. See Advertise.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to take heed or notice; — with *to*; as, he *adverted* to what was said.

I may again *advert* to the distinction. *Owen.*

Syn. — To refer; allude; regard. See Refer.

Ad-vert'ence (-ens), **Ad-vert'en-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* [OF. *advertence*, *avertence*, L. *advertens*. See Advertent.] The act of adverting, or the quality of being advertent; attention; notice; regard; heedfulness.

To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation. *J. S. Mill.*

Ad-vert'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *advertens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *advertere*. See Advert.] Attentive; heedful; regardful. *Sir M. Hale.* — **Ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vẽr-tīz' *or* ăd'vẽr-tīz'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Advertised (-tīzd' *or* -tīzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Advertising (-tīz'ĭng *or* -tī'zĭng).] [F. *avertir*, formerly also spelt *advertir*, to warn, give notice to, L. *advertere* to turn to. The ending was probably influenced by the noun *advertisement*. See Advert.] **1.** To give notice to; to inform or apprise; to notify; to make known; hence, to warn; — often followed by *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man of his loss. [*Archaic*]

I will *advertise* thee what this people shall do. *Num.* xxiv. 14.

2. To give public notice of; to announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice; as, to *advertise* goods for sale, a lost article, the sailing day of a vessel, a political meeting.

Syn. — To apprise; inform; make known; notify; announce; proclaim; promulgate; publish.

Ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vẽr'tĭz-ment *or* ăd'vẽr-tīz'ment; 277), *n.* [F. *avertissement*, formerly also spelled *advertissement*, a warning, giving notice, fr. *avertir*.] **1.** The act of informing or notifying; notification. [*Archaic*]

An *advertisement* of danger. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Admonition; advice; warning. [*Obs.*]

Therefore give me nc counsel:
My griefs cry louder than *advertisement*. *Shak.*

3. A public notice, especially a paid notice in some public print; anything that advertises; as, a newspaper containing many *advertisements*.

Ad'ver-tis'er (ăd'vẽr-tīz'ẽr *or* ăd'vẽr-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, advertises.

Ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* [OE. *avis*, F. *avis*; *à* + OF. *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; really p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant that which has seemed best. See Vision, and cf. Avise, Advise.] **1.** An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel.

We may give *advice*, but we can not give conduct. *Franklin.*

2. Deliberate consideration; knowledge. [*Obs.*]

How shall I dote on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her? *Shak.*

3. Information or notice given; intelligence; as, late *advices* from France; — commonly in the plural.

☞ In commercial language, *advice* usually means information communicated by letter; — used chiefly in reference to drafts or bills of exchange; as, a letter of *advice*. *McElrath.*

4. (*Crim. Law*) Counseling to perform a specific illegal act. *Wharton.*

Advice boat, a vessel employed to carry dispatches or to reconnoiter; a dispatch boat. — To take advice. (*a*) To accept advice. (*b*) To consult with another or others.

Syn. — Counsel; suggestion; recommendation; admonition; exhortation; information; notice.

Ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty (ăd-vīz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being advisable; advisableness.

Ad-vis'a-ble (ăd-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient; prudent.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day. *South.*

2. Ready to receive advice. [*R.*] *South.*

Syn. — Expedient; proper; desirable; befitting.

Ad-vis'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient; expediency; advisability.

Ad-vis'a-bly, *adv.* With advice; wisely.

Ad-vise' (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Advised (-vīzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Advising (-vīz'ĭng).] [OE. *avisen* to perceive, consider, inform, F. *aviser*, fr. LL. *advisare*; *ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See Advice, and cf. Avise.] **1.** To give advice to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; to counsel; to warn. "I shall no more *advise* thee." *Milton.*

2. To give information or notice to; to apprise; to inform; — with *of* before the thing communicated; as, we were *advised* of the risk.

To advise one's self, to bethink one's self; to take counsel with one's self; to reflect; to consider. [*Obs.*]

Bid thy master well *advise* himself. *Shak.*

Syn. — To counsel; admonish; apprise; acquaint.

Ad-vise', *v. i.* **1.** To consider; to deliberate. [*Obs.*]

Advise if this be worth attempting. *Milton.*

2. To take counsel; to consult; — followed by *with*; as, to *advise* with friends.

Ad-vis'ed-ly (ăd-vīz'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** Circumspectly; deliberately; leisurely. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. With deliberate purpose; purposely; by design. "*Advisedly* undertaken." *Suckling.*

Ad-vis'ed-ness, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure; caution.

Ad-vise'ment (ăd-vīz'ment), *n.* [OE. *avisement*, F. *avisement*, fr. *aviser*. See Advise, and cf. Avisement.] **1.** Counsel; advice; information. [*Archaic*]

And mused awhile, waking *advisement* takes of what had passed in sleep. *Daniel.*

2. Consideration; deliberation; consultation.

Tempering the passion with *advisement* slow. *Spenser.*

Ad-vis'er (ăd-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who advises.

Ad-vis'er-ship, *n.* The office of an adviser. [*R.*]

Ad-vi'so (ăd-vī'zō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *aviso*. See Advice.] Advice; counsel; suggestion; also, a dispatch or advice boat. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ad-vi'so-ry (-zō-rỹ), *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice; as, an *advisory* council; their opinion is merely *advisory*.

The General Association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *Trumbull.*

Ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vō-kă-sỹ), *n.* [OF. *advocatie*, LL. *advocatia*. See Advocate.] The act of pleading for or supporting; work of advocating; intercession.

Ad'vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *n.* [OE. *avocat*, *avoket*, OF. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus*, one summoned or called to another; properly the p. p. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid; *ad* + *vocare* to call. See Advowee, Avowee, Vocal.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another. Specifically: One who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court; a counselor.

☞ In the English and American Law, *advocate* is the same as "counsel," "counselor," or "barrister." In the civil and ecclesiastical courts, the term signifies the same as "counsel" at the common law.

2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses any cause by argument; a pleader; as, an *advocate* of free trade, an *advocate* of truth.

3. Christ, considered as an intercessor.

We have an *Advocate* with the Father. 1 *John* ii. 1.

Faculty of advocates (*Scot.*), the Scottish bar in Edinburgh. — Lord advocate (*Scot.*), the public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer. — Judge advocate. See under Judge.

Ad'vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Advocated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Advocating (-kā'tĭng).] [See Advocate, *n.*, Advoke, Avow.] To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public; to support, vindicate, or recommend publicly.

To *advocate* the cause of thy client. *Bp. Sanderson* (1624).

This is the only thing distinct and sensible, that has been *advocated*. *Burke.*

Eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*

Ad'vo-cate, *v. i.* To act as advocate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ad'vo-cate-ship, *n.* Office or duty of an advocate.

Ad'vo-ca'tion (ăd'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *advocatio*: cf. OF. *avocation*. See Advowson.] **1.** The act of advocating or pleading; plea; advocacy. [*Archaic*]

The holy Jesus . . . sits in heaven in a perpetual *advocation* for us. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Advowson. [*Obs.*]

The donations or *advocations* of church livings. *Sanderson.*

3. (*Scots Law*) The process of removing a cause from an inferior court to the supreme court. *Bell.*

Ad'vo-ca-to-ry (ăd'vō-kă-tō-rỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to an advocate. [*R.*]

Ad-voke' (ăd-vōk'), *v. t.* [L. *advocare*. See Advocate.] To summon; to call. [*Obs.*]

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome. *Fuller.*

Ad'vo-lu'tion (ăd'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *advolvere*, *advolutum*, to roll to.] A rolling toward something. [*R.*]

Ad-vou'trer (ăd-vou'trẽr), *n.* [OF. *avoutre*, *avoltre*, fr. L. *adulter*. Cf. Adulterer.] An adulterer. [*Obs.*]

Ad-vou'tress (-trĕs), *n.* An adulteress. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-vou'try (-vou'trỹ), *n.* [OE. *avoutrie*, *avouterie*, *avowtrie*, OF. *avoutrie*, *avulterie*, fr. L. *adulterium*. Cf. Adultery.] Adultery. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-vow-ee' (ăd-vou-ē'), *n.* [OE. *avowe*, F. *avoué*, fr. L. *advocatus*. See Advocate, Avowee, Avoyer.] One who has an advowson. *Cowell.*

Ad-vow'son (ăd-vou'zŭn *or* -sŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *avoweisoun*, OF. *avoëson*, fr. L. *advocatio*. Cf. Advocation.] (*Eng. Law*) The right of presenting to a vacant benefice or living in the church. [Originally, the relation of a patron (*advocatus*) or protector of a benefice, and thus privileged to nominate or present to it.]

☞ The benefices of the Church of England are in every case subjects of presentation. They are nearly 12,000 in number; the *advowson* of more than half of them belongs to private persons, and of the remainder to the crown, bishops, deans and chapters, universities, and colleges. *Amer. Cyc.*

Ad-voy'er (ăd-voi'ẽr), *n.* See Avoyer. [*Obs.*]

Ad-ward' (ăd-wạrd'), *n.* Award. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Ad'y-na'mi-a** (ăd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *adynamia*, fr. Gr. ἀδυναμία want of strength; ἀ priv. + δύναμις power, strength.] (*Med.*) Considerable debility of the vital powers, as in typhoid fever. *Dunglison.*

Ad'y-nam'ic (ăd'ĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *adynamique*. See Adynamy.] **1.** (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak.

2. (*Physics*) Characterized by the absence of power or force.

Adynamic fevers, malignant or putrid fevers attended with great muscular debility.

A-dyn'a-my (ā-dĭn'ă-mỹ), *n.* Adynamia. [*R.*] *Morin.*

‖ **Ad'y-tum** (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Adyta (-tă). [L., fr. Gr. ἄδυτον, n., fr. ἄδυτος, a., not to be entered; ἀ priv. + δύειν to enter.] The innermost sanctuary or shrine in ancient temples, whence oracles were given. Hence: A private chamber; a sanctum.

Adz (ădz), *n.* [OE. *adese*, *adis*, *adse*, AS. *adesa*, **Adze** *adese*, ax, hatchet.] A carpenter's or cooper's tool, formed with a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle. It is used for chipping or slicing away the surface of wood.

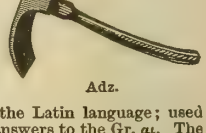

Adz.

Adz, *v. t.* To cut with an adz. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Æ or **Æ.** A diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. αι. The Anglo-Saxon short æ was generally replaced by *a*, the long æ by *e* or *ee*. In derivatives from Latin words with *ae*, it is mostly superseded by *e*. For most words found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E.

‖ **Æ-cid'i-um** (ē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Æcidia (-ă). [NL., dim. of Gr. αἰκία injury.] (*Bot.*) A form of fruit in the cycle of development of the Rusts or Brands, an order of fungi, formerly considered independent plants.

Æ'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building. Cf. Edify.] A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had the superintendence of public buildings, highways, shows, etc.; hence, a municipal officer.

Æ'dile-ship, *n.* The office of an ædile. *T. Arnold.*

Æ-ge'an (ē-jē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aegeus*; Gr. Αἰγαῖον.] Of or pertaining to the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean sea, east of Greece. See Archipelago.

‖ **Æg'i-cra'ni-a** (ē'jĭ-krā'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + κρανία, n. pl., heads.] (*Arch.*) Sculptured ornaments, used in classical architecture, representing rams' heads or skulls.

Æg'i-lops (ĕj'ĭ-lŏps *or* ē'jĭ-), *n.* [L. *aegilops*, Gr. αἰγίλωψ, fr. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, goat + ὤψ eye.] **1.** (*Med.*) An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The great wild-oat grass or other cornfield weed. *Crabb.* (*b*) A genus of plants, called also *hardgrass*.

‖ **Æ'gis** (ē'jĭs), *n.* [L. *aegis*, fr. Gr. αἰγίς a goat skin, a shield, αἴξ goat, or fr. ἀΐσσω to rush.] A shield or protective armor; — applied in mythology to the shield of Jupiter which he gave to Minerva. Also fig.: A shield; a protection.

Æ-goph'o-ny (ē-gŏf'ō-nỹ), *n.* Same as Egophony.

‖ **Æ-gro'tat** (ē-grō'tăt), *n.* [L., he is sick.] (*Camb. Univ.*) A medical certificate that a student is ill.

Æ-ne'id (ē-nē'ĭd *or* ē'nē-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Aeneis*, *Aeneidis*, or *-dos*: cf. F. *Énéide*.] The great epic poem of Virgil, of which the hero is Æneas.

Æ-ē'ne-ous (ā-ē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aëneus*.] (*Zoöl.*) Colored like bronze.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aeolius*, Gr. Αἰόλιος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, colonized by the Greeks, or to its inhabitants; æolic; as, the *Æolian* dialect.

2. Pertaining to Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; pertaining to, or produced by, the wind; aërial.

Viewless forms the *æolian* organ play. *Campbell.*

Æolian attachment, a contrivance often attached to a pianoforte, which prolongs the vibrations, increases the

volume of sound, etc., by forcing a stream of air upon the strings. *Moore.* — **Æolian harp, Æolian lyre,** a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or in which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes; — usually placed at an open window. *Moore.*

Æolian Harp.

— **Æolian mode** (*Mus.*), one of the ancient Greek and early ecclesiastical modes.

Æ-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Aeolicus;* Gr. Αἰολικός.] Æolian, 1; as, the *Æolic* dialect; the *Æolic* mode.

Æ-ol'i-pile } (ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl), *n.* [L. *aeolipilae; Aeolus* god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. *πύλη* gate (*i. e.*, doorway of Æolus); cf. F. *éolipyle.*] An apparatus consisting chiefly of a closed vessel (as a globe or cylinder) with one or more projecting bent tubes, through which steam is made to pass from the vessel, causing it to revolve. [Written also *eolipile.*]

Hero's Æolipile.

☞ Such an apparatus was first described by Hero of Alexandria about 200 years B. C. It has often been called the first steam engine.

Æ'o-lo-trop'ic (ē'ō-lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἰόλος* changeful + *τροπή* a turning, *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Physics*) Exhibiting differences of quality or property in different directions; not isotropic. *Sir W. Thomson.*

Æ'o-lot'ro-py (ē'ō-lŏt'rō-pȳ), *n.* (*Physics*) Difference of quality or property in different directions.

‖ **Æ'o-lus** (ē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴολος.] (*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*) The god of the winds.

Æ'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* A period of immeasurable duration; also, an emanation of the Deity. See Eon.

Æ-o'ni-an (ē-ō'nĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. *αἰώνιος.*] Eternal; everlasting. "*Æonian* hills." *Tennyson.*

‖ **Æ'py-or'nis** (ē'pĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [Gr. *αἰπύς* high + *ὄρνις* bird.] A gigantic bird found fossil in Madagascar.

A'ër-ate (ā'ër-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aërated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aërating (-ā'tĭng).] [Cf. F. *aérer.* See Air, *v. t.*] **1.** To combine or charge with gas; usually with carbonic acid gas, formerly called *fixed air.*

His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from *aërated* natural fountains. *Carlyle.*

2. To supply or impregnate with common air; as, to *aërate* soil; to *aërate* water.

3. (*Physiol.*) To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration; to arterialize.

Aërated bread, bread raised by charging dough with carbonic acid gas, instead of generating the gas in the dough by fermentation.

A'ër-a'tion (ā'ër-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aération.*] **1.** Exposure to the free action of the air; airing; as, *aëration* of soil, of spawn, etc.

2. (*Physiol.*) A change produced in the blood by exposure to the air in respiration; oxygenation of the blood in respiration; arterialization.

3. The act or operation of charging with carbonic acid gas or with oxygen.

A'ër-a'tor (ā'ër-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which supplies with air; esp. an apparatus used for charging mineral waters with gas and in making soda water.

A-ē'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *aërius.* See Air.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the air, or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; produced by or found in the air; performed in the air; as, *aërial* regions or currents. "*Aërial* spirits." *Milton.* "*Aërial* voyages." *Darwin.*

2. Consisting of air; resembling, or partaking of the nature of air. Hence: Unsubstantial; unreal.

3. Rising aloft in air; high; lofty; as, *aërial* spires.

4. Growing, forming, or existing in the air, as opposed to growing or existing in earth or water, or underground; as, *aërial* rootlets, *aërial* plants. *Gray.*

5. Light as air; ethereal.

Aërial acid, carbonic acid. [*Obs.*] *Ure.* — **Aërial perspective.** See Perspective.

A-ē'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being aërial; unsubstantiality. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

A-ē'ri-al-ly (*-al*-lȳ), *adv.* Like, or from, the air; in an aërial manner. "A murmur heard *aërially.*" *Tennyson.*

Ae'rie (ē'rȳ; 277), *n.* [OE. *aire, eire, air,* nest, also origin, descent, OF. *aire,* LL. *area, aera,* nest of a bird of prey, perh. fr. L. *area* an open space (for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks). Cf. Area.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; also a brood of such birds; eyrie. *Shak.* Also fig.: A human residence or resting place perched like an eagle's nest.

A'ër-if'er-ous (ā'ër-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aër* air + *-ferous:* cf. F. *aérifère.*] Conveying or containing air; air-bearing; as, the windpipe is an *aëriferous* tube.

A'ër-i-fi-ca'tion (ā'ër-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aérification.* See Aërify.] **1.** The act of combining air with another substance, or the state of being filled with air.

2. The act of becoming aërified, or of changing from a solid or liquid form into an aëriform state; the state of being aëriform.

A'ër-i-form (ā'ër-ĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [L. *aër* air + *-form:* cf. F. *aériforme.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid; gaseous. Hence fig.: Unreal.

A'ër-i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *aër* air + *-fy.*] **1.** To infuse air into; to combine air with.

2. To change into an aëriform state.

‖ **A'ër-o-.** [Gr. *ἀήρ, ἀέρος,* air.] The combining form of the Greek word meaning *air.*

A'ër-o-bies (ā'ër-ō-bī'ēz), *n. pl.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] (*Biol.*) Microörganisms which live in contact with the air and need oxygen for their growth; as the microbacteria which form on the surface of putrefactive fluids.

A'ër-o-bi-ot'ic (ā'ër-ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk; 101), *a.* (*Biol.*) Related to, or of the nature of, aërobies; as, *aërobiotic* plants, which live only when supplied with free oxygen.

A'ër-o-cyst (ā'ër-ō-sĭst), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *cyst.*] (*Bot.*) One of the air cells of algals.

A'ër-o-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to the force of air in motion.

A'ër-o-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *dynamics:* cf. F. *aérodynamique.*] The science which treats of the air and other gaseous bodies under the action of force, and of their mechanical effects.

A'ër-og'no-sy (-ŏg'nō-sȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowing, knowledge: cf. F. *aérognosie.*] The science which treats of the properties of the air, and of the part it plays in nature. *Craig.*

A'ër-og'ra-pher (ā'ër-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in aërography; an aërologist.

A'ër-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to aërog-
A'ër-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } raphy; aërological.

A'ër-og'ra-phy (ā'ër-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *aérographie.*] A description of the air or atmosphere; aërology.

A'ër-o-hy'dro-dy-nam'ic (-ō-hī'drō-dī-năm'ĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* [*Aëro-* + *hydrodynamic.*] Acting by the force of air and water; as, an *aërohydrodynamic* wheel.

A'ër-o-lite (ā'ër-ō-līt), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *aérolithe.*] (*Meteor.*) A stone, or metallic mass, which has fallen to the earth from distant space; a meteorite; a meteoric stone.

☞ Some writers limit the word to *stony* meteorites.

A'ër-o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* Same as Aërolite.

A'ër-o-li-thol'o-gy (ā'ër-ō-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *lithology.*] The science of aërolites.

A'ër-o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërolites; meteoric; as, *aërolitic* iron. *Booth.*

A'ër-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to aër-
A'ër-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } ology.

A'ër-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in aërology.

A'ër-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *aérologie.*] That department of physics which treats of the atmosphere.

A'ër-o-man'cy (ā'ër-ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-mancy:* cf. F. *aéromancie.*] Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, forecasting changes in the weather.

A'ër-om'e-ter (ā'ër-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *aéromètre.*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air and gases.

A'ër-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërometry; as, *aërometric* investigations.

A'ër-om'e-try (-ŏm'ẽ-trȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-metry:* cf. F. *aérométrie.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation; pneumatics.

A'ër-o-naut (ā'ër-ō-nȧt: 277), *n.* [F. *aéronaute,* fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor. See Nautical.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist.

A'ër-o-naut'ic (ā'ër-ō-nȧt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *aéronau-*
A'ër-o-naut'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *tique.*] Pertaining to aëronautics, or aërial sailing.

A'ër-o-naut'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art of ascending and sailing in the air, as by means of a balloon; aërial navigation; ballooning.

‖ **A'ër-o-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *φόβος*
A'ër-oph'o-by (-ŏf'ō-bȳ), } fear: cf. F. *aérophobie.*] (*Med.*) Dread of a current of air.

A'ër-o-phyte (ā'ër-ō-fīt), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant, *φύειν* to grow: cf. F. *aérophyte.*] (*Bot.*) A plant growing entirely in the air, and receiving its nourishment from it; an air plant or epiphyte.

A'ër-o-plane' (ā'ër-ō-plān'), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *plane.*] A flying machine, or a small plane for experiments on flying, which floats in the air only when propelled through it.

A'ër-o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to look out.] (*Biol.*) An apparatus designed for collecting spores, germs, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air.

A'ër-os'co-py (ā'ër-ŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *σκοπία* a looking out; *σκοπεῖν* to spy out.] The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

Æ-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *aerosus,* fr. *aes, aeris,* brass, copper.] Of the nature of, or like, copper; brassy. [*R.*]

A'ër-o-sid'er-ite (ā'ër-ō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *siderite.*] (*Meteor.*) A mass of meteoric iron.

A'ër-o-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *sphere:* cf. F. *aérosphère.*] The atmosphere. [*R.*]

A'ër-o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [F. *aérostat,* fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed. See Statics.] **1.** A balloon.

2. A balloonist; an aëronaut.

A'ër-o-stat'ic (ā'ër-ō-stăt'ĭk), } *a.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *στα-*
A'ër-o-stat'ic-al (-stăt'ĭ-*kal*), } *τικός*: cf. F. *aérostatique.* See Statical, Statics.] **1.** Of or pertaining to aërostatics; pneumatic.

2. Aëronautic; as, an *aërostatic* voyage.

A'ër-o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. Hence it includes aëronautics.

A'ër-os-ta'tion (-ŏs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aérostation* the art of using *aërostats.*] **1.** Aërial navigation; the art of raising and guiding balloons in the air.

2. The science of weighing air; aërostatics. [*Obs.*]

Æ-ru'gi-nous (ē-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aeruginosus,* fr. *aerugo* rust of copper, fr. *aes* copper: cf. F. *érugineux.*] Of the nature or color of verdigris, or the rust of copper.

‖ **Æ-ru'go** (ē-rụ'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *aes* brass, copper.] The rust of any metal, esp. of brass or copper; verdigris.

Ae'ry (ē'rȳ), *n.* An aerie.

A'ër-y (ā'ër-ȳ), *a.* [See Air.] Aërial; ethereal; incorporeal; visionary. [*Poetic*] *M. Arnold.*

Æs'cu-la'pi-an (ĕs'kū-lā'pĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Æsculapius or to the healing art; medical: medicinal.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Aesculapius,* Gr. Ἀσκληπιός.] (*Myth.*) The god of medicine. Hence, a physician.

Æs'cu-lin (ĕs'kū-lĭn), *n.* Same as Esculin.

Æ-so'pi-an, E-so'pi-an (ē-sō'pĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Aesopius,* from Gr. Αἰσώπιος, fr. the famous Greek fabulist Æsop (Αἴσωπος).] Of or pertaining to Æsop, or in his manner.

Æ-sop'ic, E-sop'ic (ē-sŏp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Aesopicus,* Gr. Αἰσωπικός.] Same as Æsopian.

‖ **Æs-the'si-a** (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive.] (*Physiol.*) Perception by the senses; feeling; — the opposite of *anæsthesia.*

Æs-the'si-om'e-ter, Es-the'si-om'e-ter (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις* (see Æsthesia) + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the degree of sensation, by determining at how short a distance two impressions upon the skin can be distinguished, and thus to determine whether the condition of tactile sensibility is normal or altered.

‖ **Æs-the'sis** (ĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις.*] Sensuous perception. [*R.*] *Ruskin.*

Æs'the-sod'ic (ĕs'thẽ-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation + *ὁδός* a way: cf. F. *esthésodique.*] (*Physiol.*) Conveying sensory or afferent impulses; — said of nerves.

Æs'thete (ĕs'thēt *or* ēs'-), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητής* one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of æsthetics. [*Recent*]

Æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Æs-thet'ic-al (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-*kal*), } æsthetics; versed in æsthetics; as, *æsthetic* studies, emotions, ideas, persons, etc. — **Æs-thet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Æs'the-ti'cian (ĕs'thẽ-tĭsh'*an*), *n.* One versed in æsthetics.

Æs-thet'i-cism (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of æsthetics; æsthetic principles; devotion to the beautiful in nature and art. *Lowell.*

Æs-thet'ics, Es-thet'ics (ĕs-thĕt'ĭks; 277), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, esp. by feeling, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive, feel: cf. G. *ästhetik,* F. *esthétique.*] The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and art; esp. that which treats of the expression and embodiment of beauty by art.

Æs'tho-phys'i-ol'o-gy (ĕs'thō-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive + E. *physiology.*] The science of sensation in relation to nervous action. *H. Spencer.*

Æs'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-*val or* ēs-tī'*val*), *a.* [L. *aestivalis, aestivus,* fr. *aestas* summer.] Of or belonging to the summer; as, *æstival* diseases. [Spelt also *estival.*]

Æs'ti-vate (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v. i.* [L. *aestivare, aestivatum.*] **1.** To spend the summer.

2. (*Zoöl.*) To pass the summer in a state of torpor. [Spelt also *estivate.*]

Æs'ti-va'tion (ĕs'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The state of torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; — opposed to *hibernation.*

2. (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the petals in a flower bud, as to folding, overlapping, etc.; prefloration. *Gray.* [Spelt also *estivation.*]

Æs'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ȧ-rȳ; 135), *n.* & *a.* See Estuary.

Æs'tu-ous (ĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestuosus,* fr. *aestus* fire, glow.] Glowing; agitated, as with heat.

A-ē'the-og'a-mous (ā-ē'thẽ-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήθης* unusual (*ἀ* priv. + *ἦθος* custom) + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot.*) Propagated in an unusual way; cryptogamous.

Æ'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* See Ether.

Æ'thi-ops min'er-al (ē'thĭ-ŏps mĭn'ẽr-*al*). (*Chem.*) Same as Ethiops mineral. [*Obs.*]

Æth'o-gen (ĕth'ō-jĕn *or* ē'thō-), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθος* fire, light + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of nitrogen and boron, which, when heated before the blowpipe, gives a brilliant phosphorescent light; boric nitride.

Æ'thri-o-scope (ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αἴθριος* clear + *σκοπεῖν* to observe.] An instrument consisting in part of a differential thermometer. It is used for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky, as when clear or clouded.

Æ'ti-o-log'ic-al (ē'tĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to ætiology; assigning a cause. — **Æ'ti-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Æ'ti-ol'o-gy (ē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *aetiologia,* Gr. *αἰτιολογία*; *αἰτία* cause + *λόγος* description: cf. F. *étiologie.*] **1.** The science, doctrine, or demonstration of causes; esp., the investigation of the causes of any disease; the science of the origin and development of things.

2. The assignment of a cause.

‖ **A'ë-ti'tes** (ā'ē-tī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀετίτης* (sc. *λίθος*) stone, fr. *ἀετός* eagle.] See Eaglestone.

A-far' (ȧ-fär'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on* or *of*) + *far.*] At, to, or from a great distance; far away; — often used with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, he was seen from *afar;* I saw him *afar* off.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar.* *Beattie.*

A-feard' (ȧ-fērd'), *p. a.* [OE. *afered,* AS. *āfǣred,* p. p. of *āfǣran* to frighten; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-,* Ger. *er-,* orig. meaning *out*) + *fǣran* to frighten. See Fear.] Afraid. [*Obs.* Sometimes heard from the uneducated.]

Be not *afeard;* the isle is full of noises. *Shak.*

‖ **A'fer** (ā'fẽr), *n.* [L.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*

Af'fa-bil'i-ty (ăf'fȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *affabilitas:* cf. F. *affabilité.*] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; courteousness in receiving others and in conversation; complaisant behavior.

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy or power in procuring love. *Elyot.*

Af'fa-ble (ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *affable,* L. *affabilis,* fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak. See Fable.] **1.** Easy to be spoken to or addressed; receiving others kindly and conversing with them in a free and friendly manner; courteous; sociable.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shak.*
His manners polite and *affable.* *Macaulay.*

2. Gracious; mild; benign.

A serene and *affable* countenance. *Tatler.*

Syn. — Courteous; civil; complaisant; accessible; mild; benign; condescending.

Af'fa-ble-ness, *n.* Affability.

Af'fa-bly, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

Af'fa-brous (ăf'fȧ-brŭs), *a.* [L. *affaber* workmanlike; *ad* + *faber*.] Executed in a workmanlike manner; ingeniously made. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Af-fair' (ăf-fâr'), *n.* [OE. *afere, affere*, OF. *afaire*, F. *affaire*, fr. *a faire* to do; L. *ad* + *facere* to do. See FACT, and cf. ADO.] **1.** That which is done or is to be done; matter; concern; as, a difficult *affair* to manage; business of any kind, commercial, professional, or public; — often in the plural. "At the head of *affairs*." *Junius.* "A talent for *affairs*." *Prescott.*

2. Any proceeding or action which it is wished to refer to or characterize vaguely; as, an *affair* of honor, *i. e.*, a duel; an *affair* of love, *i. e.*, an intrigue.

3. (*Mil.*) An action or engagement not of sufficient magnitude to be called a battle.

4. Action; endeavor. [*Obs.*]

And with his best *affair*
Obeyed the pleasure of the Sun. *Chapman.*

5. A material object (vaguely designated).

A certain *affair* of fine red cloth much worn and faded. *Hawthorne.*

Af-fam'ish (ăf-făm'ĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *affamer*, fr. L. *ad* + *fames* hunger. See FAMISH.] To afflict with, or perish from, hunger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Af-fam'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Starvation. *Bp. Hall.*

Af-fat'u-ate (ăf-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *fatuus* foolish.] To infatuate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Af-fear' (ăf-fēr'), *v. t.* [OE. *aferen*, AS. *āfæran*. See AFEARD.] To frighten. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Af-fect' (ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFECTING.] [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *affecter*, L. *affectare*, freq. of *afficere*. See FACT.] **1.** To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon.

As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*
The climate *affected* their health and spirits. *Macaulay.*

2. To influence or move, as the feelings or passions; to touch.

A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would *affect* them upon solid and pure principles. *Burke.*

3. To love; to regard with affection. [*Obs.*]

As for Queen Katharine, he rather respected than *affected*, rather honored than loved, her. *Fuller.*

4. To show a fondness for; to like to use or practice; to choose; hence, to frequent habitually.

For he does neither *affect* company, nor is he fit for 't, indeed. *Shak.*

Do not *affect* the society of your inferiors in rank, nor court that of the great. *Hazlitt.*

5. To dispose or incline.

Men whom they thought best *affected* to religion and their country's liberty. *Milton.*

6. To aim at; to aspire to; to covet. [*Obs.*]

This proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden.*

7. To tend to by affinity or disposition.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton.*

8. To make a show of; to put on a pretense of; to feign; to assume; as, to *affect* ignorance.

Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*
Thou dost *affect* my manners. *Shak.*

9. To assign; to appoint. [*R.*]

One of the domestics was *affected* to his special service. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — To influence; operate; act on; concern; move; melt; soften; subdue; overcome; pretend; assume.

Af-fect', *n.* [L. *affectus.*] Affection; inclination; passion; feeling; disposition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affectatio*: cf. F. *affectation.*] **1.** An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show. "An *affectation* of contempt." *Macaulay.*

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke.*

2. A striving after. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

3. Fondness; affection. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Af'fec-ta'tion-ist, *n.* One who exhibits affectation. [*R.*] *Fitzed. Hall.*

Af-fect'ed (ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Regarded with affection; beloved. [*Obs.*]

His *affected* Hercules. *Chapman.*

2. Inclined; disposed; attached.

How stand you *affected* to his wish? *Shak.*

3. Given to false show; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real.

He is . . . too spruce, too *affected*, too odd. *Shak.*

4. Assumed artificially; not natural.

Affected coldness and indifference. *Addison.*

5. (*Alg.*) Made up of terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity; adfected; as, an *affected* equation.

Af-fect'ed-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality.

2. Lovingly; with tender care. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Af-fect'ed-ness, *n.* Affectation.

Af-fect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affects, assumes, pretends, or strives after. "*Affecters* of wit." *Abp. Secker.*

Af-fect'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being affectible. [*R.*]

Af-fect'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* That may be affected. [*R.*]

Lay aside the absolute, and, by union with the creaturely, become *affectible*. *Coleridge.*

Af-fect'ing, *a.* **1.** Moving the emotions; fitted to excite the emotions; pathetic; touching; as, an *affecting* address; an *affecting* sight.

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple. *Mitford.*

2. Affected; given to false show. [*Obs.*]

A drawling, *affecting* rogue. *Shak.*

Af-fect'ing-ly (ăf-fĕkt'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

Af-fec'tion (ăf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *affection*, L. *affectio*, fr. *afficere*. See AFFECT.] **1.** The act of affecting or acting upon; the state of being affected.

2. An attribute; a quality or property; a condition; a bodily state; as, figure, weight, etc., are *affections* of bodies. "The *affections* of quantity." *Boyle.*

And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An old and strange *affection* of the house. *Tennyson.*

3. Bent of mind; a feeling or natural impulse acting upon and swaying the mind; any emotion; as, the benevolent *affections*, esteem, gratitude, etc.; the malevolent *affections*, hatred, envy, etc.; inclination; disposition; propensity; tendency.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind, when impressed by any object or quality. *Cogan.*

4. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; zealous or tender attachment; — often in the *pl.* Formerly followed by *to*, but now more generally by *for* or *towards*; as, filial, social, or conjugal *affections*; to have an *affection* for or towards children.

All his *affections* are set on his own country. *Macaulay.*

5. Prejudice; bias. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Aylmer.*

6. (*Med.*) Disease; morbid symptom; malady; as, a pulmonary *affection*. *Dunglison.*

7. The lively representation of any emotion. *Wotton.*

8. Affectation. [*Obs.*] "Spruce *affection*." *Shak.*

9. Passion; violent emotion. [*Obs.*]

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Attachment; passion; tenderness; fondness; kindness; love; good will. See ATTACHMENT; DISEASE.

Af-fec'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the affections; as, *affectional* impulses; an *affectional* nature.

Af-fec'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectionné.*] **1.** Having affection or warm regard; loving; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.

2. Kindly inclined; zealous. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Man, in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate*. *Sprat.*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; *affectionate* countenance, message, language.

4. Strongly inclined; — with *to*. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — Tender; attached; loving; devoted; warm; fond; earnest; ardent.

Af-fec'tion-a'ted, *a.* Disposed; inclined. [*Obs.*]

Affectionated to the people. *Holinshed.*

Af-fec'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* With affection; lovingly; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

Af-fec'tion-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; affection.

Af-fec'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* **1.** Disposed. [*Archaic*]

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

2. Affected; conceited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Af-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectif.*] **1.** Tending to affect; affecting. [*Obs.*] *Burnet.*

2. Pertaining to or exciting emotion; affectional; emotional. *Rogers.*

Af-fec'tive-ly, *adv.* In an affective manner; impressively; emotionally.

Af-fec'tu-ous (-tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *affectuosus*: cf. F. *affectueux.* See AFFECT.] Full of passion or emotion; earnest. [*Obs.*] — **Af-fec'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Af-feer' (ăf-fēr'), *v. t.* [OF. *aforer, afeurer*, to tax, appraise, assess, fr. L. *ad* + *forum* market, court of justice, in LL. also meaning *price*.] **1.** To confirm; to assure. [*Obs.*] "The title is *affeered*." *Shak.*

2. (*Old Law*) To assess or reduce, as an arbitrary penalty or amercement, to a certain and reasonable sum.

Amercements . . . were *affeered* by the judges. *Blackstone.*

Af-feer'er (-ẽr), } *n.* [OF. *aforeur*, LL. *afforator.*] (*Old*
Af-feer'or (-ẽr), } *Law*) One who affeers. *Cowell.*

Af-feer'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aforement.*] (*Old Law*) The act of affeering. *Blackstone.*

Af'fer-ent (ăf'fẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *afferre*; *ad* + *ferre* to bear.] (*Physiol.*) Bearing or conducting inwards to a part or organ; — opposed to *efferent*; as, *afferent* vessels; *afferent* nerves, which convey sensations from the external organs to the brain.

‖ **Af-fet'tu-o'so** (ăf-fĕt'tōō-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With feeling.

Af-fi'ance (ăf-fī'ans), *n.* [OE. *afiaunce* trust, confidence, OF. *afiance*, fr. *afier* to trust, fr. LL. *affidare* to trust; *ad* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith. See FAITH, and cf. AFFIDAVIT, AFFY, CONFIDENCE.] **1.** Plighted faith; marriage contract or promise.

2. Trust; reliance; faith; confidence.

Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual *affiance* in the divine love. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most joy and most *affiance*. *Tennyson.*

Af-fi'ance, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFIANCED (-anst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFIANCING (-sĭng).] [Cf. OF. *afiancier*, fr. *afiance.*] **1.** To betroth; to pledge one's faith to for marriage, or solemnly promise (one's self or another) in marriage.

To me, sad maid, he was *affianced*. *Spenser.*

2. To assure by promise. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Af-fi'an-cer (-an-sẽr), *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

Af-fi'ant (-ant), *n.* [From p. pr. of OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare.* See AFFIDAVIT.] (*Law*) One who makes an affidavit. [*U. S.*] *Burrill.*

Syn. — Deponent. See DEPONENT.

Af'fi-da'vit (ăf'fĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [LL. *affidavit* he has made oath, perfect tense of *affidare.* See AFFIANCE, AFFY.] (*Law*) A sworn statement in writing; a declaration in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

☞ It is always made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition*. It is also applied to written statements made on affirmation.

Syn. — Deposition. See DEPOSITION.

Af-file' (ăf-fīl'), *v. t.* [OF. *afiler*, F. *affiler*, to sharpen; *a* (L. *ad*) + *fil* thread, edge.] To polish. [*Obs.*]

Af-fil'i-a-ble (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affiliated to or on, or connected with in origin.

Af-fil'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* AFFILIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFILIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *affiliare, affiliare*, to adopt as son; *ad* + *filius* son: cf. F. *affilier.*] **1.** To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, to bring or receive into close connection; to ally.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I. Taylor.*

2. To fix the paternity of; — said of an illegitimate child; as, to *affiliate* the child *to* (or *on* or *upon*) one man rather than another.

3. To connect in the way of descent; to trace origin to.

How do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of hearing upon the aboriginal vegetative processes? *H. Spencer.*

4. To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); to receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, etc.; — followed by *to* or *with*.

Affiliated societies, societies connected with a central society, or with each other.

Af-fil'i-ate, *v. i.* To connect or associate one's self; — followed by *with*; as, they *affiliate* with no party.

Af-fil'i-a'tion (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *affiliation*, LL. *affiliatio.*] **1.** Adoption; association or reception as a member in or of the same family or society.

2. (*Law*) The establishment or ascertaining of parentage; the assignment of a child, as a bastard, to its father; filiation.

3. Connection in the way of descent. *H. Spencer.*

Af-fi'nal (ăf-fī'nal), *a.* [L. *affinis.*] Related by marriage: from the same source.

Af-fine' (ăf-fīn'), *v. t.* [F. *affiner* to refine; à (L. *ad*) + *fin* fine. See FINE.] To refine. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Af-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* [OF. *afiné* related, p. p., fr. LL. *affinare* to join, fr. L. *affinis* neighboring, related to; *ad* + *finis* boundary, limit.] Joined in affinity or by any tie. [*Obs.*] "All *affined* and kin." *Shak.*

Af-fin'i-ta-tive (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of affinity. — **Af-fin'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Af-fin'i-tive, *a.* Closely connected, as by affinity.

Af-fin'i-ty (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* AFFINITIES (-tĭz). [OF. *afinité*, F. *affinité*, L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis.* See AFFINED.]

1. Relationship by marriage (as between a husband and his wife's blood relations, or between a wife and her husband's blood relations); — in contradistinction to *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood; — followed by *with*, *to*, or *between*.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh. 1 *Kings* iii. 1.

2. Kinship generally; close agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. Companionship; acquaintance. [*Obs.*]

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

4. (*Chem.*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and unites them to form chemical compounds; chemism; chemical or elective affinity or attraction.

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) A relation between species or higher groups dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and indicating community of origin.

6. (*Spiritualism*) A superior spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist sometimes between persons, esp. persons of the opposite sex; also, the man or woman who exerts such psychical or spiritual attraction.

Af-firm' (ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFIRMED (-fẽrmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFIRMING.] [OE. *affermen*, OF. *afermer*, F. *affirmer, affermir*, fr. L. *affirmare*; *ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm; to confirm, or ratify; esp. (*Law*), to assert or confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, brought before an appellate court for review.

2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to maintain as true; — opposed to *deny*.

Jesus, . . . whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. *Acts* xxv. 19.

3. (*Law*) To declare, as a fact, solemnly, under judicial sanction. See AFFIRMATION, 4.

Syn. — To assert; aver; declare; asseverate; assure; pronounce; protest; avouch; confirm; establish; ratify. — To AFFIRM, ASSEVERATE, AVER, PROTEST. We *affirm* when we declare a thing as a fact or a proposition. We *asseverate* it in a peculiarly earnest manner, or with increased positiveness as what can not be disputed. We *aver* it, or formally declare it to be true, when we have positive knowledge of it. We *protest* in a more public manner and with the energy of perfect sincerity. People *asseverate* in order to produce a conviction of their veracity; they *aver* when they are peculiarly desirous to be believed; they *protest* when they wish to free themselves from imputations, or to produce a conviction of their innocence.

Af-firm', *v. i.* **1.** To declare or assert positively.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To make a solemn declaration, before an authorized magistrate or tribunal, under the penalties of perjury; to testify by affirmation.

Af-firm'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared; — followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man.

Af-firm'a-bly, *adv.* In an affirmable manner.

Af-firm'ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *afermance.*] **1.** Confirmation; ratification; confirmation of a voidable act.

This statute . . . in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

2. A strong declaration; affirmation. *Cowper.*

Af-firm'ant (ăf-fẽrm'ant), *n.* [L. *affirmans, -antis*, p. pr. See AFFIRM.] **1.** One who affirms or asserts.

2. (*Law*) One who affirms, instead of taking an oath.

Af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affirmatio:* cf. F. *affirmation.*] **1.** Confirmation of anything established; ratification; as, the *affirmation* of a law. *Hooker.*

2. The act of affirming or asserting as true; assertion; — opposed to *negation* or *denial.*

3. That which is asserted; an assertion; a positive statement; an averment; as, an *affirmation*, by the vender, of title to property sold, or of its quality.

4. (*Law*) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath, which declaration is in law equivalent to an oath. *Bouvier.*

Af-firm'a-tive (ăf-fẽrm'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *affirmativus:* cf. F. *affirmatif.*] **1.** Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.

2. That affirms; asserting that the fact is so; declaratory of what exists; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative;* as, an *affirmative* answer; an *affirmative* vote.

3. Positive; dogmatic. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Lysicles was a little disconcerted by the *affirmative* air of Crito. *Berkeley.*

4. (*Logic*) Expressing the agreement of the two terms of a proposition.

5. (*Alg.*) Positive; — a term applied to quantities which are to be added, and opposed to *negative*, or such as are to be subtracted.

Af-firm'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which affirms as opposed to that which denies; an affirmative proposition; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative;* as, there were forty votes in the *affirmative*, and ten in the *negative.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 't is sufficient for my purpose that many have believed the *affirmative.* *Dryden.*

2. A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent; as, *yes, that is so*, etc.

Af-firm'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; on the affirmative side of a question; in the affirmative; — opposed to *negatively.*

Af-firm'a-to-ry (-ă-tŏ-rў), *a.* Giving affirmation; assertive; affirmative. *Massey.*

Af-firm'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affirms.

Af-fix' (ăf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFIXING.] [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten: cf. OE. *affichen*, F. *afficher*, ultimately fr. L. *affigere.* See FIX.]

1. To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; to append to; to fix to any part of; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument; to *affix* one's name to a writing.

2. To fix or fasten in any way; to attach physically.

Should they [caterpillars] *affix* them to the leaves of a plant improper for their food. *Ray.*

3. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things; to *affix* a stigma to a person; to *affix* ridicule or blame to any one.

4. To fix or fasten figuratively; — with *on* or *upon;* as, eyes *affixed* upon the ground. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — To attach; subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

Af'fix (ăf'fĭks), *n.; pl.* AFFIXES (-ĕz). [L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere:* cf. F. *affixe.*] That which is affixed; an appendage; esp. one or more letters or syllables added at the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.

Af-fix'ion (ăf-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affixio*, fr. *affigere.*] Affixture. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

Af-fix'ture (ăf-fĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed; attachment.

Af-fla'tion (ăf-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *afflatus*, p. p. of *afflare* to blow or breathe on; *ad* + *flare* to blow.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

Af-fla'tus (ăf-flā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare.* See AFFLATION.] **1.** A breath or blast of wind.

2. A divine impartation of knowledge; supernatural impulse; inspiration.

A poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus.* *Spence.*

Af-flict' (ăf-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFLICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFLICTING.] [L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down, deject; *ad* + *figere* to strike: cf. OF. *aflit, afflict*, p. p. Cf. FLAGELLATE.] **1.** To strike or cast down; to overthrow. [*Obs.*] "Reassembling our *afflicted* powers." *Milton.*

2. To inflict some great injury or hurt upon, causing continued pain or mental distress; to trouble grievously; to torment.

They did set over them taskmasters to *afflict* them with their burdens. *Exod.* i. 11.

That which was the worst now least *afflicts* me. *Milton.*

3. To make low or humble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an *afflicted* truth. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To trouble; grieve; pain; distress; harass; torment; wound; hurt.

Af-flict', *p. p. & a.* [L. *afflictus*, p. p.] Afflicted. [*Obs.*] *Becon.*

Af-flict'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Af-flict'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who afflicts.

Af-flict'ing, *a.* Grievously painful; distressing; afflictive; as, an *afflicting* event. — **Af-flict'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Af-flic'tion (ăf-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *affliction*, L. *afflictio*, fr. *affligere.*] **1.** The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; an instance of grievous distress; a pain or grief.

To repay that money will be a biting *affliction.* *Shak.*

2. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Some virtues are seen only in *affliction.* *Addison.*

Syn. — Calamity; sorrow; distress; grief; pain; adversity; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; trouble; hardship. — AFFLICTION, SORROW, GRIEF, DISTRESS. *Affliction* and *sorrow* are terms of wide and general application; *grief* and *distress* have reference to particular cases. *Affliction* is the stronger term. The suffering lies deeper in the soul, and usually arises from some powerful cause, such as the loss of what is most dear — friends, health, etc. We do not speak of mere sickness or pain as "an affliction," though one who suffers from either is said to be *afflicted;* but deprivations of every kind, such as deafness, blindness, loss of limbs, etc., are called *afflictions*, showing that the term applies particularly to prolonged sources of suffering. *Sorrow* and *grief* are much alike in meaning, but *grief* is the stronger term of the two, usually denoting poignant mental suffering for some definite cause, as, *grief* for the death of a dear friend; *sorrow* is more reflective, and is tinged with regret, as, the misconduct of a child is looked upon with *sorrow. Grief* is often violent and demonstrative; *sorrow* deep and brooding. *Distress* implies extreme suffering, either bodily or mental. In its higher stages, it denotes pain of a restless, agitating kind, and almost always supposes some struggle of mind or body. *Affliction* is allayed, *grief* subsides, *sorrow* is soothed, *distress* is mitigated.

Af-flic'tion-less (ăf-flĭk'shŭn-lĕs), *a.* Free from affliction.

Af-flic'tive (ăf-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *afflictif.*] Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; distressing. "Jove's *afflictive* hand." *Pope.*

Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

Af-flic'tive-ly, *adv.* In an afflictive manner.

Af'flu-ence (ăf'flū-ens), *n.* [F. *affluence*, L. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUX.] **1.** A flowing to or towards; a concourse; an influx.

The *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain. *Wotton.*
There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this year. *Carlyle.*

2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feelings, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth.

An old age of elegance, *affluence*, and ease. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Abundance; riches; profusion; exuberance; plenty; wealth; opulence.

Af'flu-en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Affluence. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Af'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [Cf. F. *affluent*, L. *affluens, -entis*, p. pr. See AFFLUENCE.] **1.** Flowing to; flowing abundantly. "*Affluent* blood." *Harvey.*

2. Abundant; copious; plenteous; hence, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches.

Language . . . *affluent* in expressions. *H. Reed.*
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

Af'flu-ent, *n.* A stream or river flowing into a larger river or into a lake; a tributary stream.

Af'flu-ent-ly, *adv.* Abundantly; copiously.

Af'flu-ent-ness, *n.* Great plenty. [*R.*]

Af'flux' (ăf'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere:* cf. F. *afflux.* See AFFLUENCE.] A flowing towards; that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

Af-flux'ion (ăf-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of flowing towards; afflux. *Sir T. Browne.*

Af'fo-dill (ăf'fŏ-dĭl), *n.* Asphodel. [*Obs.*]

Af-force' (ăf-fōrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *aforcier*, LL. *affortiare; ad* + *fortiare*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] To reënforce; to strengthen. *Hallam.*

Af-force'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A fortress; a fortification for defense [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. A reënforcement; a strengthening. *Hallam.*

Af-for'ci-a-ment (ăf-fōr'sĭ-ā-ment), *n.* See AFFORCEMENT. [*Obs.*]

Af-ford' (ăf-fōrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFORDING.] [OE. *aforthen*, AS. *geforðian, forðian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward. The prefix *ge-* has no well defined sense. See FORTH.] **1.** To give forth; to supply, yield, or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, grapes *afford* wine; olives *afford* oil; the earth *affords* fruit; the sea *affords* an abundant supply of fish.

2. To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result; to provide; to furnish; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

His tuneful Muse *affords* the sweetest numbers. *Addison.*
The quiet lanes . . . *afford* calmer retreats. *Gilpin.*

3. To offer, provide, or supply, as in selling, granting, expending, with profit, or without loss or too great injury; as, A *affords* his goods cheaper than B; a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity.

4. To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment, as an act which might under other circumstances be injurious; — with an auxiliary, as *can, could, might*, etc.; to be able or rich enough.

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*
He could *afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer. *Wordsworth.*

Af-ford'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be afforded.

Af-ford'ment (-ment), *n.* Anything given as a help; bestowal. [*Obs.*]

Af-for'est (ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare; ad* + *forestare.* See FOREST.] To convert into a forest; as, to *afforest* a tract of country.

Af-for'es-ta'tion (ăf-fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of converting into forest or woodland. *Blackstone.*

Af-form'a-tive (ăf-fôrm'ă-tĭv), *n.* An affix. [*R.*]

Af-fran'chise (ăf-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir; à* (L. *ad*) + *franc* free. See FRANCHISE and FRANK.] To make free; to enfranchise. *Johnson.*

Af-fran'chise-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *affranchissement.*] The act of making free; enfranchisement. [*R.*]

Af-frap' (ăf-frăp'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. It. *affrappare, frappare*, to cut, mince, F. *frapper* to strike. See FRAP.] To strike, or strike down. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Af-fray' (ăf-frā'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* AFFRAYED.] [OE. *afraien, affraien*, OF. *effreer, esfreer*, F. *effrayer*, orig. to disquiet, put out of peace, fr. L. *ex* + OHG. *fridu* peace (akin to E. *free*). Cf. AFRAID, FRAY, FRITH inclosure.] [*Archaic*] **1.** To startle from quiet; to alarm.

Smale foules a great heap
That had *afrayed* [affrayed] me out of my sleep. *Chaucer.*

2. To frighten; to scare; to frighten away.

That voice doth us *affray.* *Shak.*

Af-fray' (ăf-frā'), *n.* [OE *afrai, affrai*, OF. *esfrei*, F. *effroi*, fr. OF. *esfreer.* See AFFRAY, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of suddenly disturbing any one; an assault or attack. [*Obs.*]

2. Alarm; terror; fright. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl; a fray. "In the very midst of the *affray.*" *Motley.*

4. (*Law*) The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. *Blackstone.*

☞ A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an *affray.*

Syn. — Quarrel; brawl; scuffle; encounter; fight; contest; feud; tumult; disturbance.

Af-fray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in an affray.

Af-fray'ment (-ment), *n.* Affray. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Af-freight' (ăf-frāt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *freight:* cf. F. *affréter.* See FREIGHT.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.

Af-freight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hires or charters a ship to convey goods.

Af-freight'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *affrétement.*] The act of hiring, or the contract for the use of, a vessel, or some part of it, to convey cargo.

Af-fret' (ăf-frĕt'), *n.* [Cf. It. *affrettare* to hasten, *fretta* haste.] A furious onset or attack. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Af-fric'tion (ăf-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affricare* to rub on. See FRICTION.] The act of rubbing against. [*Obs.*]

Af-friend'ed (ăf-frĕnd'ĕd), *p. p.* Made friends; reconciled. [*Obs.*] "Deadly foes . . . *affriended.*" *Spenser.*

Af-fright' (ăf-frīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRIGHTING.] [Orig. p. p.; OE. *afright*, AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *fyrhto* fright. See FRIGHT.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to alarm.

Dreams *affright* our souls. *Shak.*
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint. *Milton.*

Syn. — To terrify; frighten; alarm; dismay; appall; scare; startle; daunt; intimidate.

Af-fright', *p. a.* Affrighted. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Af-fright', *n.* **1.** Sudden and great fear; terror. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear*, or *apprehension*, perhaps less than *terror.*

He looks behind him with *affright*, and forward with despair. *Goldsmith.*

2. The act of frightening; also, a cause of terror; an object of dread. *B. Jonson.*

Af-fright'ed-ly, *adv.* With fright. *Drayton.*

Af-fright'en (-'n), *v. t.* To frighten. [*Archaic*] "Fit tales . . . to *affrighten* babes." *Southey.*

Af-fright'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frightens. [*Archaic*]

Af-fright'ful (-fụl), *a.* Terrifying; frightful. — **Af-fright'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Archaic*]

Bugbears or *affrightful* apparitions. *Cudworth.*

Af-fright'ment (-ment), *n.* Affright; the state of being frightened; sudden fear or alarm. [*Archaic*]

Passionate words or blows . . . fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment.* *Locke.*

Af-front' (ăf-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRONTING.] [OF. *afronter*, F. *affronter*, to confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against, fr. L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front. See FRONT.] **1.** To front; to face in position; to meet or encounter face to face. [*Obs.*]

All the sea-coasts do *affront* the Levant. *Holland.*
That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*

2. To face in defiance; to confront; as, to *affront* death; hence, to meet in hostile encounter. [*Archaic*]

3. To offend by some manifestation of disrespect; to insult to the face by demeanor or language; to treat with marked incivility.

How can any one imagine that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison.*

Syn. — To insult; abuse; outrage; wound; illtreat; slight; defy; offend; provoke; pique; nettle.

Af-front', *n.* [Cf. F. *affront*, fr. *affronter.*] **1.** An encounter either friendly or hostile. [*Obs.*]

I walked about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront.* *Milton.*

2. Contemptuous or rude treatment which excites or justifies resentment; marked disrespect; a purposed indignity; insult.

Offering an *affront* to our understanding. *Addison.*

3. An offense to one's self-respect; shame. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — AFFRONT, INSULT, OUTRAGE. An *affront* is a designed mark of disrespect, usually in the presence of others. An *insult* is a personal attack either by words or actions, designed to humiliate or degrade. An *outrage* is an act of extreme and violent insult or abuse. An *affront* piques and mortifies; an *insult* irritates and provokes; an *outrage* wounds and injures.

Captious persons construe every innocent freedom into an *affront.* When people are in a state of animosity, they seek opportunities of offering each other *insults.* Intoxication or violent passion impels men to the commission of *outrages.* *Crabb.*

Af-fron-té' (ăf-frŭn-tā'), *a.* [F. *affronté*, p. p.] (*Her.*) Face to face, or front to front; facing.

Affronté.

Af-front'ed-ly (ăf-frŭnt'ĕd-lў), *adv.* Shamelessly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Af-fron-tee', *n.* One who receives an affront. *Lytton.*

Af-front'er (ăf-frŭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who affronts, or insults to the face.

Af-front'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

Af-front'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to affront or offend; offensive; abusive.

How *affrontive* it is to despise mercy! *South.*

Af-front'ive-ness (ăf-frŭnt'ĭv-nĕs), *n.* The quality that gives an affront or offense. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Af-fuse' (ăf-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affused (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affusing (-fūz'ĭng).] [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere* to pour to; *ad* + *fundere*. See Fuse.] To pour out or upon. [*R.*]

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle.*

Af-fu'sion (ăf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *affusion*.] The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid, as water upon a child in baptism. Specifically: (*Med.*) The act of pouring water or other fluid on the whole or a part of the body, as a remedy in disease. *Dunglison.*

Af-fy' (ăf-fī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affied (ăf-fīd'); *p. pr.* Affying.] [OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*. Cf. Affiance.]

1. To confide (one's self *to*, or *in*); to trust. [*Obs.*]
2. To betroth or espouse; to affiance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. To bind in faith. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Af-fy', *v. i.* To trust or confide. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Af'ghan (ăf'gan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Afghanistan.

Af'ghan, *n.* 1. A native of Afghanistan.

2. A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

A-field' (ȧ-fēld'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *field*.] 1. To, in, or on the field. "We drove *afield*." *Milton.*

How jocund did they drive their team *afield*! *Gray.*

2. Out of the way; astray.

Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five! *Trollope.*

A-fire' (ȧ-fīr'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *fire*.] On fire.

A-flame' (ȧ-flām'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flame*.] In flames; glowing with light or passion; ablaze. *G. Eliot.*

A-flat' (ȧ-flăt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *flat*.] Level with the ground; flat. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-flaunt' (ȧ-flänt'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flaunt*.] In a flaunting state or position. *Copley.*

A-flick'er (ȧ-flĭk'ẽr), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flicker*.] In a flickering state.

A-float' (ȧ-flōt'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *float*.] 1. Borne on the water; floating; on board ship.

On such a full sea are we now *afloat*. *Shak.*

2. Moving; passing from place to place; in general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; adrift; as, our affairs are all *afloat*.

A-flow' (ȧ-flō'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flow*.] Flowing.

Their founts *aflow* with tears. *R. Browning.*

A-flush' (ȧ-flŭsh'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flush*, n.] In a flushed or blushing state.

A-flush', *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flush*, a.] On a level.

The bank is . . . *aflush* with the sea. *Swinburne.*

A-flut'ter (ȧ-flŭt'tẽr), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *flutter*.] In a flutter; agitated.

A-foam' (ȧ-fōm'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *foam*.] In a foaming state; as, the sea is all *afoam*.

A-foot' (ȧ-fōōt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *foot*.] 1. On foot.

We 'll walk *afoot* a while. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: In motion; in action; astir; in progress.

The matter being *afoot*. *Shak.*

A-fore' (ȧ-fōr'), *adv.* [OE. *afore*, *aforn*, AS. *onforan* or *ætforan*; pref. *a-* + *fore*.] 1. Before. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

If he have never drunk wine *afore*. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) In the fore part of a vessel.

A-fore', *prep.* 1. Before (in all its senses). [*Archaic*]

2. (*Naut.*) Before; in front of; farther forward than; as, *afore* the windlass.

Afore the mast, among the common sailors; — a phrase used to distinguish the ship's crew from the officers.

A-fore'cit'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Named or quoted before.

A-fore'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going before; foregoing.

A-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* Beforehand; in anticipation. [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. *Mark* xiv. 8.

A-fore'hand', *a.* Prepared; previously provided; — opposed to *behindhand*. [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

Aforehand in all matters of power. *Bacon.*

A-fore'men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Previously mentioned; before-mentioned. *Addison.*

A-fore'named' (-nāmd'), *a.* Named before. *Peacham.*

A-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Said before, or in a preceding part; already described or identified.

A-fore'thought' (-thȧt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; previously in mind; designed; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder. *Bouvier.*

A-fore'thought', *n.* Premeditation.

A-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* In time past; formerly.

"He prayed . . . as he did *aforetime*." *Dan.* vi. 10.

‖ **A for'ti-o'ri** (ā fôr'shĭ-ō'rī). [L.] (*Logic & Math.*) With stronger reason.

A-foul' (ȧ-foul'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *foul*.] In collision; entangled. *Totten.*

To run afoul of, to run against or come into collision with, especially so as to become entangled or to cause injury.

A-fraid' (-frād'), *p. a.* [OE. *afrayed*, *affraide*, p. p. of *afraien* to affray. See Affray, and cf. Afeard.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive. [*Afraid* comes after the noun it limits.] "Back they recoiled, *afraid*." *Milton.*

☞ This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear, or by the infinitive, or by a dependent clause; as, to be *afraid of* death. "I am *afraid* to die." "I am *afraid* he will chastise me." "Be not *afraid* that your hand should take." *Shak. I am afraid* is sometimes used colloquially to soften a statement; as, *I am afraid* I can not help you in this matter.

Syn. — Fearful; timid; timorous; alarmed; anxious.

Af'reet (ăf'rēt), *n.* Same as Afrit.

A-fresh' (ȧ-frĕsh'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *fresh*.] Anew; again; once more; newly.

They crucify . . . the Son of God *afresh*. *Heb.* vi. 6.

Af'ric (ăf'rĭk), *a.* African. — *n.* Africa. [*Poetic*]

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kan), *a.* [L. *Africus*, *Africanus*, fr. *Afer* African.] Of or pertaining to Africa.

African hemp, a fiber prepared from the leaves of the *Sanseviera Guineensis*, a plant found in Africa and India. — African marigold, a tropical American plant (*Tagetes erecta*). — African oak *or* African teak, a timber furnished by *Oldfieldia Africana*, used in ship building.

Af'ri-can, *n.* A native of Africa; also, one ethnologically belonging to an African race.

Af'ri-can'der (ăf'rĭ-kăn'dẽr), *n.* One born in Africa, the offspring of a white father and a "colored" mother. Also, and now commonly in Southern Africa, a native born of European settlers.

Af'ri-can-ism (ăf'rĭ-kan-ĭz'm), *n.* A word, phrase, idiom, or custom peculiar to Africa or Africans. "The knotty *Africanisms* . . . of the fathers." *Milton.*

Af'ri-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To place under the domination of Africans or negroes. [*Amer.*] *Bartlett.*

Af'rit (ăf'rĭt), **Af'rite** (-rēt), **Af'reet** (-rēt), *n.* [Arab. *'ifrīt*.] (*Moham. Myth.*) A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

A-front' (ȧ-frŭnt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *front*.] In front; face to face. — *prep.* In front of. *Shak.*

Aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind; orig. superl. of *of*, *off*. See After.] (*Naut.*) Near or towards the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

Aft'er (ăft'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *æfter* after, behind; akin to Goth. *aftaro*, *aftra*, backwards, Icel. *aptr*, Sw. and Dan. *efter*, OHG. *aftar* behind, Dutch and LG. *achter*, Gr. *ἀπωτέρω* further off. The ending *-ter* is an old comparative suffix, in E. generally *-ther* (as in *other*), and *after* is a compar. of *of*, *off*. √194. See Of; cf. Aft.] 1. Next; later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an *after* period of life. *Marshall.*

☞ In this sense the word is sometimes needlessly combined with the following noun, by means of a hyphen, as, *after*-ages, *after*-act, *after*-days, *after*-life. For the most part the words are properly kept separate when *after* has this meaning.

2. Hinder; nearer the rear. (*Naut.*) Toward the stern of the ship; — applied to any object in the rear part of a vessel; as the *after* cabin, *after* hatchway. It is often combined with its noun; as, *after*-bowlines, *after*-braces, *after*-sails, *after*-yards, those on the mainmasts and mizzenmasts.

After body (*Naut.*), the part of a ship abaft the dead flat, or middle part.

Aft'er, *prep.* 1. Behind in place; as, men in line one *after* another. "Shut doors *after* you." *Shak.*

2. Below in rank; next to in order. *Shak.*

Codrus *after* Phœbus sings the best. *Dryden.*

3. Later in time; subsequent to; as, *after* supper, *after* three days. It often precedes a clause. Formerly *that* was interposed between it and the clause.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. *Matt.* xxvi. 32.

4. Subsequent to and in consequence of; as, *after* what you have said, I shall be careful.

5. Subsequent to and notwithstanding; as, *after* all our advice, you took that course.

6. Moving toward from behind; following; in search of; in pursuit of.

Ye shall not go *after* other gods. *Deut.* vi. 14.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

7. Denoting the aim or object; concerning; in relation to; as, to look *after* workmen; to inquire *after* a friend; to thirst *after* righteousness.

8. In imitation of; in conformity with; after the manner of; as, to make a thing *after* a model; a picture *after* Rubens; the boy takes *after* his father.

To name or call after, to name like and in reference to.

Our eldest son was *named* George *after* his uncle. *Goldsmith.*

9. According to; in accordance with; in conformity with the nature of; as, he acted *after* his kind.

He shall not judge *after* the sight of his eyes. *Isa.* xi. 3.

They that are *after* the flesh do mind the things of the flesh. *Rom.* viii. 5.

10. According to the direction and influence of; in proportion to; befitting. [*Archaic*]

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

After all, when everything has been considered; upon the whole. — After (with the same noun preceding and following), as, wave *after* wave, day *after* day, several or many (waves, etc.) successively. — One after another, successively. — To be after, to be in pursuit of in order to reach or get; as, he is *after* money.

Aft'er, *adv.* Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward; as, he follows *after*.

It was about the space of three hours *after*. *Acts* v. 7.

☞ *After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its usual signification. The prefix may be adverbial, prepositional, or adjectival; as in *after*-described, *after*-dinner, *after*-part. The hyphen is sometimes needlessly used to connect the adjective *after* with its noun. See Note under After, *a.*, 1.

Aft'er-birth' (-bĕrth'), *n.* (*Med.*) The placenta and membranes with which the fetus is connected, and which come away after delivery.

Aft'er-brain' (-brān'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The medulla oblongata.

Aft'er-cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* A throw of dice after the game is ended; hence, anything done too late. *Gower.*

Aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*

Aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A second crop or harvest in the same year. *Mortimer.*

Aft'er damp' (dămp'). An irrespirable gas, remaining after an explosion of fire damp in mines; choke damp. See Carbonic acid.

Aft'er-din'ner (-dĭn'nẽr), *n.* The time just after dinner. "An *after-dinner's* sleep." *Shak.* [*Obs.*] — *a.* Following dinner; post-prandial; as, an *after-dinner* nap.

Aft'er-eat'age (ăft'ẽr-ēt'ăj), *n.* Aftergrass.

Aft'er-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* To look after. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Aft'er-game' (-gām'), *n.* A second game; hence, a subsequent scheme or expedient. *Wotton.*

Aftergame at Irish, an ancient game very nearly resembling backgammon. *Beau. & Fl.*

Aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A glow of refulgence in the western sky after sunset.

Aft'er-grass' (ăft'ẽr-grȧs'), *n.* The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown; aftermath.

Aft'er-growth' (-grōth'), *n.* A second growth or crop, or (metaphorically) development. *J. S. Mill.*

Aft'er-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The seaman or seamen stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after-sails. *Totten.*

Aft'er-im'age (-ĭm'ăj), *n.* The impression of a vivid sensation retained by the retina of the eye after the cause has been removed; also extended to impressions left of tones, smells, etc.

Aft'er-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn in milking; strokings; strippings. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Grose.*

Aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* [*After* + *math*. See Math.] A second mowing; the grass which grows after the first crop of hay in the same season; rowen. *Holland.*

Aft'er-men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned afterwards; as, persons *after-mentioned* (in a writing).

Aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* [OE. *eftemest*, AS. *æftemest*, akin to Gothic *aftumist* and *aftuma*, the last, orig. a superlative of *of*, with the superlative endings *-te*, *-me*, *-st*.] 1. Hindmost; — opposed to *foremost*.

2. (*Naut.*) Nearest the stern; most aft.

Aft'er-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

Aft'er-note' (-nōt'), *n.* (*Mus.*) One of the small notes which occur on the unaccented parts of the measure, taking their time from the preceding note.

Aft'er-pains' (-pānz'), *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The pains which succeed childbirth, as in expelling the afterbirth.

Aft'er-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* 1. A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.

2. (*Naut.*) The heel of a rudder.

Aft'er-sails' (-sālz'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The sails on the mizzenmast, or on the stays between the mainmast and mizzenmast. *Totten.*

Aft'er-shaft' (-shȧft'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hypoptilum.

Aft'er-taste' (-tāst'), *n.* A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.

Aft'er-thought' (-thȧt'), *n.* Reflection after an act; later or subsequent thought or expedient.

Aft'er-wards (-wẽrdz), } *adv.* [AS. *æfteweard*, a., be-
Aft'er-ward (-wẽrd), } hind. See Aft, and -ward (suffix). The final *s* in *afterwards* is adverbial, orig. a genitive ending.] At a later or succeeding time.

Aft'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Wise after the event; wise or knowing, when it is too late.

Aft'er-wit' (-wĭt'), *n.* Wisdom or perception that comes after it can be of use. "*After-wit* comes too late when the mischief is done." *L'Estrange.*

Aft'er-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; slow-witted. *Tyndale.*

Aft'most (ăft'mōst), *a.* (*Naut.*) Nearest the stern.

Aft'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Toward the stern.

‖ **A-ga'** *or* ‖ **A-gha'** (ȧ-gȧ' *or* ä'gȧ), *n.* [Turk. *aghā* a great lord, chief master.] In Turkey, a commander or chief officer. It is used also as a title of respect.

A-gain' (ȧ-gĕn'; 277), *adv.* [OE. *agein*, *agayn*, AS. *ongegn*, *ongeán*, against, again; *on* + *geán*, akin to Ger. *gegen* against, Icel. *gegn*. Cf. Gainsay.] 1. In return; back; as, bring us word *again*.

2. Another time; once more; anew.

If a man die, shall he live *again*? *Job* xiv. 14.

3. Once repeated; — of quantity; as, as large *again*, half as much *again*.

4. In any other place. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

5. On the other hand. "The one is my sovereign . . . the other *again* is my kinsman." *Shak.*

6. Moreover; besides; further.

Again, it is of great consequence to avoid, etc. *Herschel.*

Again and again, more than once; often; repeatedly. — Now and again, now and then; occasionally. — To and again, to and fro. [*Obs.*] *De Foe.*

☞ Again was formerly used in many verbal combinations, as, *again*-witness, to witness against; *again*-ride, to ride against; *again*-come, to come against, to encounter; *again*-bring, to bring back, etc.

A-gain' (ȧ-gĕn'), } *prep.* Against; also, towards (in
A-gains' (-gĕns'), } order to meet). [*Obs.*]

Albeit that it is *again* his kind. *Chaucer.*

A-gain'buy' (-bī'), *v. t.* To redeem. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

A-gain'say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To gainsay. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

A-gainst' (ȧ-gĕnst'; 277), *prep.* [OE. *agens*, *ageynes*, AS. *ongegn*. The *s* is adverbial, orig. a genitive ending. See Again.] 1. Abreast of; opposite to; facing; towards; as, *against* the mouth of a river; — in this sense often preceded by *over*.

Jacob saw the angels of God come *against* him. *Tyndale.*

2. From an opposite direction so as to strike or come in contact with; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats *against* the roof.

3. In opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or of action; on the other side; counter to; in contrariety to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason; *against* law; to run a race *against* time.

The gate would have been shut *against* her. *Fielding.*

An argument *against* the use of steam. *Tyndall.*

4. By or before the time that; in preparation for; so as to be ready for the time when. [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

Urijah the priest made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus. 2 *Kings* xvi. 11.

Against the sun, in a direction contrary to that in which the sun appears to move.

A-gain'stand' (ȧ-gĕn'stănd'), *v. t.* To withstand. [*Obs.*]

A-gain'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Back again. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ag'a-lac'ti-a** (ăg'ȧ-lăk'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαλακτία*; *ἀ* priv. + *γάλα, γάλακτος*, milk.] (*Med.*) Failure of the due secretion of milk after childbirth.

Ag'a-lac'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Lacking milk to suckle with.

Ag'al-a'gal (ă'găl-ā'găl), *n.* Same as AGAR-AGAR.

Ag'al-loch (ăg'ăl-lŏk), ‖ **A-gal'lo-chum** (ȧ-găl'lō-kŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον*, cf. Skr. *aguru*, Heb. pl. *ahālīm*.] A soft, resinous wood (*Aquilaria agallochum*) of a highly aromatic smell, burnt by the orientals as a perfume. It is called also *agal-wood* and *aloes wood*. The name is also given to some other species.

Ag'al-mat'o-lite (ăg'ăl-măt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαλμα, ματος*, image, statue + *-lite*: cf. F. *agalmatolithe*.] (*Min.*) A soft, compact stone, of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images by the Chinese, and hence called *figure stone*, and *pagodite*. It is probably a variety of pinite.

‖ **Ag'a-ma** (ăg'ȧ-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AGAMAS (-mȧz). [From the Caribbean name of a species of lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards, one of the few which feed upon vegetable substances; also, one of these lizards.

Agama (*A. aculeata*). 1/6

‖ **Ag'a-mi** (-mē), *n.*; *pl.* AGAMIS (-mēz). [F. *agami*, fr. the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird (*Psophia crepitans*), allied to the cranes, and easily domesticated; — called also the *gold-breasted trumpeter*. Its body is about the size of the pheasant. See TRUMPETER.

A-gam'ic (ȧ-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See AGAMOUS.] (*a*) (*Biol.*) Produced without sexual union; as, *agamic* or unfertilized eggs. (*b*) Not having visible organs of reproduction, as flowerless plants; agamous.

A-gam'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* In an agamic manner.

Ag'a-mist (ăg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See AGAMOUS.] An unmarried person; also, one opposed to marriage. *Foxe.*

‖ **Ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis** (ăg'ȧ-mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαμος* unmarried (*ἀ* priv. + *γάμος* marriage) + *γενεσις* reproduction.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction without the union of parents of distinct sexes; asexual reproduction.

Ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Reproducing or produced without sexual union. — **Ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

All known *agamogenetic* processes end in a complete return to the primitive stock. *Huxley.*

Ag'a-mous (ăg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄγαμος* unmarried; *ἀ* priv. + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Biol.*) Having no visible sexual organs; asexual. In *Bot.*, cryptogamous.

A-gan'gli-on'ic (ȧ-găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *ganglionic*.] (*Physiol.*) Without ganglia.

A-gape' (ȧ-gāp' *or* -gāp'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *gape*.] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Dazzles the crowd and sets them all *agape*. *Milton.*

‖ **Ag'a-pe** (ăg'ȧ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* AGAPÆ (-pē). [Gr. *ἀγάπη* love, pl. *ἀγάπαι*.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, being a meal partaken of in connection with the communion.

‖ **A'gar-a'gar** (ä'gär-ä'gär), *n.* [Ceylonese local name.] A fucus or seaweed much used in the East for soups and jellies; Ceylon moss (*Gracilaria lichenoides*).

Ag'a-ric (ăg'ȧ-rĭk; 277), *n.* [L. *agaricum*, Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*, said to be fr. *Agara*, a town in Sarmatia.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fungus of the genus *Agaricus*, of many species, of which the common mushroom is an example.

2. An old name for several species of *Polyporus*, corky fungi growing on decaying wood.

☞ The "*female agaric*" (*Polyporus officinalis*) was renowned as a cathartic; the "*male agaric*" (*Polyporus igniarius*) is used for preparing touchwood, called punk or German tinder.

Agaric mineral, a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime, sometimes called *rock milk*, formed in caverns or fissures of limestone.

A-gasp' (ȧ-gȧsp'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *gasp*.] In a state of gasping. *Coleridge.*

A-gast' or **A-ghast'** (ȧ-gȧst'), *v. t.* To affright; to terrify. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

A-gast' (ȧ-gȧst'), *p. p.* & *a.* See AGHAST.

A-gas'tric (ȧ-gȧs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γαστήρ* stomach.] (*Physiol.*) Having no stomach, or distinct digestive canal, as the tapeworm.

A-gate' (ȧ-gāt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* on + *gate* way.] On the way; agoing; as, to be *agate*; to set the bells *agate*. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Cotgrave.*

Ag'ate (ăg'ât), *n.* [F. *agate*, It. *agata*, L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A semipellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, presenting various tints in the same specimen. Its colors are delicately arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds.

☞ The *fortification agate*, or Scotch pebble, the *moss agate*, the *clouded agate*, etc., are familiar varieties.

2. (*Print.*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; in England called *ruby*.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate*.

3. A diminutive person; so called in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. A tool used by gold-wire drawers, bookbinders, etc.; — so called from the agate fixed in it for burnishing.

Ag'a-tif'er-ous (ăg'ȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Agate* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing agates. *Craig.*

Ag'a-tine (ăg'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, agate.

Ag'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [Usually p. p. AGATIZED (-tīzd).] To convert into agate; to make resemble agate. *Dana.*

Ag'a-ty (-tў), *a.* Of the nature of agate, or containing agate.

A-ga've (ȧ-gā'vē), *n.* [L. *Agave*, prop. name, fr. Gr. *ἀγαυή*, fem. of *ἀγαυός* illustrious, noble.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (order *Amaryllidaceæ*) of which the chief species is the maguey or century plant (*A. Americana*), wrongly called Aloe. It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower stem, sometimes forty feet in height, and perishes. The fermented juice is the *pulque* of the Mexicans; distilled, it yields *mescal*. A strong thread and a tough paper are made from the leaves, and the wood has many uses.

Agave (*A. Americana*).

A-gazed' (ȧ-gāzd'), *p. p.* [Only in p. p.; another spelling for *aghast*.] Gazing with astonishment; amazed. [*Obs.*]

The whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shak.*

Age (āj), *n.* [OF. *aage, eage*, F. *âge*, fr. L. *aetas* through a supposed LL. *aetaticum*. L. *aetas* is contracted fr. *aevitas*, fr. *aevum* lifetime, age; akin to E. *aye* ever. Cf. EACH.] **1.** The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; lifetime.

Mine *age* is as nothing before thee. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.

2. That part of the duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

3. The latter part of life; an advanced period of life; seniority; state of being old.

Nor wrong mine *age* with this indignity. *Shak.*

4. One of the stages of life; as, the *age* of infancy, of youth, etc. *Shak.*

5. Mature age; especially, the time of life at which one attains full personal rights and capacities; as, to come of *age*; he (or she) is of *age*. *Abbott.* In the United States, both males and females are of *age* when twenty-one years old.

6. The time of life at which some particular power or capacity is understood to become vested; as, the *age* of consent; the *age* of discretion. *Abbott.*

7. A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age*, the *age* of Pericles. "The spirit of the *age*." *Prescott.*

Truth, in some *age* or other, will find her witness. *Milton.*

Archeological ages are designated as three: The Stone *age* (the early and the later stone age, called *paleolithic* and *neolithic*), the Bronze *age*, and the Iron *age*. During the Age of Stone man is supposed to have employed stone for weapons and implements.

See AUGUSTAN, BRAZEN, GOLDEN, HEROIC, MIDDLE.

8. A great period in the history of the Earth.

The geologic ages are as follows: 1. The Archæan, including the time when there was no life and the time of the earliest and simplest forms of life. 2. The *age* of Invertebrates, or the Silurian, when the life on the globe consisted distinctively of invertebrates. 3. The *age* of Fishes, or the Devonian, when fishes were the dominant race. 4. The *age* of Coal Plants, or Acrogens, or the Carboniferous *age*. 5. The Mesozoic or Secondary *age*, or *age* of Reptiles, when reptiles prevailed in great numbers and of vast size. 6. The Tertiary *age*, or *age* of Mammals, when the mammalia, or quadrupeds, abounded, and were the dominant race. 7. The Quaternary *age*, or *age* of Man, or the modern era. *Dana.*

9. A century; the period of one hundred years.

Fleury . . . apologizes for these five *ages*. *Hallam.*

10. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. "*Ages* yet unborn." *Pope.*

The way which the *age* follows. *J. H. Newman.*

Lo! where the stage, the poor, degraded stage,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping *age*. *C. Sprague.*

11. A long time. [*Colloq.*] "He made minutes an *age*." *Tennyson.*

Age of a tide, the time from the origin of a tide in the South Pacific Ocean to its arrival at a given place. — **Moon's age**, the time that has elapsed since the last preceding conjunction of the sun and moon.

☞ *Age* is used to form the first part of many compounds; as, *age*-lasting, *age*-adorning, *age*-worn, *age*-enfeebled, *age*-long.

Syn. — Time; period; generation; date; era; epoch.

Age, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGED (ājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGING (ā'jĭng).] To grow aged; to become old; to show marks of age; as, he grew fat as he *aged*.

They live one hundred and thirty years, and never *age* for all that. *Holland.*

I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored, hair here and there. *Landor.*

Age, *v. t.* To cause to grow old; to impart the characteristics of age to; as, grief *ages* us.

A'ged (ā'jĕd), *a.* **1.** Old; having lived long; having lived almost to or beyond the usual time allotted to that species of being; as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak.

2. Belonging to old age. "*Aged* cramps." *Shak.*

3. (ā'jĕd *or* ājd) Having a certain age; at the age of; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

A'ged-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an aged person.

A'ged-ness, *n.* The quality of being aged; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error. *Milton.*

Age'less (āj'lĕs), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration; as, fountains of *ageless* youth.

A-gen' (ȧ-gĕn'), *adv.* & *prep.* See AGAIN. [*Obs.*]

A'gen-cy (ā'jen-sў), *n.*; *pl.* AGENCIES (-sĭz). [LL. *agentia*, fr. L. *agens, agentis*: cf. F. *agence*. See AGENT.]

1. The faculty of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; instrumentality.

The superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world. *Woodward.*

2. The office of an agent, or factor; the relation between a principal and his agent; business of one intrusted with the concerns of another.

3. The place of business of an agent.

Syn. — Action; operation; efficiency; management.

A'gend (ā'jĕnd), *n.* See AGENDUM. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A-gen'dum** (ȧ-jĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* AGENDA (-dȧ). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *agere* to act.] **1.** Something to be done; in the *pl.*, a memorandum book.

2. A church service; a ritual or liturgy. [In this sense, usually *Agenda*.]

Ag'e-nes'ic (ăj'ē-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* [See AGENESIS.] (*Physiol.*) Characterized by sterility; infecund.

‖ **A-gen'e-sis** (ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γένεσις* birth.] (*Physiol.*) Any imperfect development of the body, or any anomaly of organization.

‖ **Ag'en-ne'sis** (ăj'ĕn-nē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γέννησις* an engendering.] (*Physiol.*) Impotence; sterility.

A'gent (ā'jent), *a.* [L. *agens, agentis*, p. pr. of *agere* to act; akin to Gr. *ἄγειν* to lead, Icel. *aka* to drive, Skr. *aj.* √2.] Acting; — opposed to *patient*, or sustaining, action. [*Archaic*] "The body *agent*." *Bacon.*

A'gent, *n.* **1.** One who exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor.

Heaven made us *agents*, free to good or ill. *Dryden.*

2. One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor.

3. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, a physical, chemical, or medicinal *agent*; as, heat is a powerful *agent*.

A-gen'tial (ā-jĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agent or an agency. *Fitzed. Hall.*

A'gent-ship (ā'jent-shĭp), *n.* Agency. *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **A-ger'a-tum** (ȧ-jĕr'ȧ-tŭm *or* ăj'ẽr-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγήρατον* a sort of plant; *ἀ* priv. + *γῆρας* old age.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which (*A. Mexicanum*) has lavender-blue flowers in dense clusters.

Ag-gen'er-a'tion (ăj-jĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aggenerare* to beget in addition. See GENERATE.] The act of producing in addition. [*Obs.*] *T. Stanley.*

‖ **Ag'ger** (ăj'jẽr), *n.* [L., a mound, fr. *aggerere* to bear to a place, heap up; *ad* + *gerere* to bear.] An earthwork; a mound; a raised work. [*Obs.*] *Hearne.*

Ag'ger-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *aggeratus*, p. p. of *aggerare*. See AGGER.] To heap up. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Foxe.*

Ag'ger-a'tion (ăj'jẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aggeratio*.] A heaping up; accumulation; as, *aggerations* of sand. [*R.*]

Ag'ger-ose' (ăj'jẽr-ōs'), *a.* In heaps; full of heaps.

Ag-gest' (ăj-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *aggestus*, p. p. of *aggerere*. See AGGER.] To heap up. [*Obs.*]

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth. *Fuller.*

Ag-glom'er-ate (ăg-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLOMERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLOMERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *agglomeratus*, p. p. of *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass or anything like a mass.

Where he builds the *agglomerated* pile. *Cowper.*

Ag-glom'er-ate, *v. i.* To collect in a mass.

Ag-glom'er-ate (-ât), **Ag-glom'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Collected into a ball, heap, or mass. **2.** (*Bot.*) Collected into a rounded head of flowers.

Ag-glom'er-ate (-ât), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass. **2.** (*Geol.*) A mass of angular volcanic fragments united by heat; — distinguished from *conglomerate*.

Ag-glom'er-a'tion (ăg-glŏm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *agglomération*.] **1.** The act or process of collecting in a mass; a heaping together.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets. *Warton.*

2. State of being collected in a mass; a mass; cluster.

Ag-glom'er-a-tive (ăg-glŏm'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to gather together, or to make collections.

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge.*

Ag-glu'ti-nant (ăg-glū'tĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *agglutinans, -antis*, p. pr. of *agglutinare*.] Uniting, as glue; causing, or tending to cause, adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous substance which causes bodies or parts to adhere.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLUTINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLUTINATING.] [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to glue or cement to a thing; *ad* + *glutinare* to glue; *gluten* glue. See GLUE.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** United with glue or as with glue; cemented together.

2. (*Philol.*) Consisting of root words combined but not materially altered as to form or meaning; as, *agglutinate* forms, languages, etc. See AGGLUTINATION, 2.

Ag-glu'ti-na'tion (ăg-glū'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *agglutination*.] **1.** The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts.

2. (*Philol.*) Combination in which root words are united with little or no change of form or loss of meaning. See AGGLUTINATIVE, 2.

Ag-glu'ti-na-tive (ăg-glū'tĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agglutinatif*.] **1.** Pertaining to agglutination; tending to unite, or having power to cause adhesion; adhesive.

2. (*Philol.*) Formed or characterized by agglutination, as a language or a compound.

In *agglutinative* languages the union of words may be compared to mechanical compounds, in inflective languages to chemical compounds. *R. Morris.*

Cf. *man-kind, heir-loom, war-like*, which are *agglutinative* compounds. The Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, the Tamul, etc., are *agglutinative* languages. *R. Morris.*

Agglutinative languages preserve the consciousness of their roots. *Max Müller.*

Ag-grace' (ăg-grās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *grace*: cf. It. *aggraziare*, LL. *aggratiare*. See GRACE.] To favor; to grace. [*Obs.*] "That knight so much *aggraced*." *Spenser.*

Ag-grace' (ăg-grās'), *n.* Grace; favor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ag'gran-di'za-ble (ăg'grăn-dī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being aggrandized.

Ag-gran'di-za'tion (ăg-grăn'dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Aggrandizement. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

Ag'gran-dize (ăg'grăn-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRANDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRANDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] [F. *agrandir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, L. *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great. See GRAND, and cf. FINISH.]

1. To make great; to enlarge; to increase; as, to *aggrandize* our conceptions, authority, distress.

2. To make great or greater in power, rank, honor, or wealth; — applied to persons, countries, etc.

His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son. *Prescott.*

3. To make appear great or greater; to exalt. *Lamb.*

Syn. — To augment; exalt; promote; advance.

Ag'gran-dize, *v. i.* To increase or become great. [*Obs.*]

Follies, continued till old age, do *aggrandize*. *J. Hall.*

Ag-gran'dize-ment (ăg-grăn'dĭz-ment *or* ăg'grăn-dīz'-ment; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrandissement.*] The act of aggrandizing, or the state of being aggrandized or exalted in power, rank, honor, or wealth; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

Syn. — Augmentation; exaltation; enlargement; advancement; promotion; preferment.

Ag'gran-di'zer (ăg'grăn-dī'zĕr), *n.* One who aggrandizes, or makes great.

Ag-grate' (ăg-grāt'), *v. t.* [It. *aggratare*, fr. L. *ad* + *gratus* pleasing. See GRATE, *a.*] To please. [*Obs.*]

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*. *Spenser.*

Ag'gra-vate (ăg'grȧ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRAVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRAVATING.] [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*. See AGGRIEVE.] **1.** To make heavy or heavier; to add to; to increase. [*Obs.*]

"To *aggravate* thy store." *Shak.*

2. To make worse, or more severe; to render less tolerable or less excusable; to make more offensive; to enhance; to intensify. "To *aggravate* my woes." *Pope.*

To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene. *Prescott.*

The defense made by the prisoner's counsel did rather *aggravate* than extenuate his crime. *Addison.*

3. To give coloring to in description; to exaggerate; as, to *aggravate* circumstances. *Paley.*

4. To exasperate; to provoke; to irritate. [*Colloq.*]

If both were to *aggravate* her parents, as my brother and sister do mine. *Richardson (Clarissa).*

Syn. — To heighten; intensify; increase; magnify; exaggerate; provoke; irritate; exasperate.

Ag'gra-va'ting (-vā'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Making worse or more heinous; as, *aggravating* circumstances.

2. Exasperating; provoking; irritating. [*Colloq.*]

A thing at once ridiculous and *aggravating*. *J. Ingelow.*

Ag'gra-va'ting-ly, *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

Ag'gra-va'tion (ăg'grȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *aggravatio*: cf. F. *aggravation.*] **1.** The act of aggravating, or making worse; — used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing in severity or heinousness; something additional to a crime or wrong and enhancing its guilt or injurious consequences.

2. Exaggerated representation.

By a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

3. An extrinsic circumstance or accident which increases the guilt of a crime or the misery of a calamity.

4. Provocation; irritation. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Ag'gra-va-tive (ăg'grȧ-vā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to aggravate. — *n.* That which aggravates.

Ag'gre-gate (ăg'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGREGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGREGATING.] [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock or herd; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** To bring together; to collect into a mass or sum. "The *aggregated* soil." *Milton.*

2. To add or unite, as, a person, *to* an association.

It is many times hard to discern to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be *aggregated*. *Wollaston.*

3. To amount in the aggregate to; as, ten loads, *aggregating* five hundred bushels. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To heap up; accumulate; pile; collect.

Ag'gre-gate (ăg'grē-gāt), *a.* [L. *aggregatus*, p. p.] **1.** Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; collective.

The *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Anat.*) Formed into clusters or groups of lobules; as, *aggregate* glands.

3. (*Bot.*) Composed of several florets within a common involucre, as in the daisy; or of several carpels formed from one flower, as in the raspberry.

Aggregate Fruit.

4. (*Min. & Geol.*) Having the several component parts adherent to each other only to such a degree as to be separable by mechanical means.

5. (*Zoöl.*) United into a common organized mass; — said of certain compound animals.

Corporation aggregate. (*Law*) See under CORPORATION.

Ag'gre-gate, *n.* **1.** A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stone, brick, timber, etc.

☞ In an *aggregate* the particulars are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.

2. (*Physics*) A mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles; — in distinction from a *compound*, formed by the union of heterogeneous particles.

In the aggregate, collectively; together.

Ag'gre-gate-ly, *adv.* Collectively; in mass.

Ag'gre-ga'tion (ăg'grē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *aggregatio*, F. *agrégation.*] The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; collection into a mass or sum; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

Each genus is made up by *aggregation* of species. *Carpenter.*

A nation is not an idea only of local extent and individual momentary *aggregation*, but . . . of continuity, which extends in time as well as in numbers, and in space. *Burke.*

Ag'gre-ga-tive (ăg'grē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. Fr. *agrégatif.*] **1.** Taken together; collective.

2. Gregarious; social. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Ag'gre-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who aggregates.

Ag-gree' (ăg-grē'), *v. t.* [OF. *agreger.* See AGGRAVATE.] To make heavy; to aggravate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ag-gress' (ăg-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRESSING.] [L. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to go to, approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, go, *gradus* step: cf. OF. *aggresser.* See GRADE.] To commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to make an attack; — with *on.*

Ag-gress', *v. t.* To set upon; to attack. [*R.*]

Ag-gress', *n.* [L. *aggressus.*] Aggression. [*Obs.*]

Their military *aggresses* on others. *Sir M. Hale.*

Ag-gres'sion (ăg-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *aggressio*, fr. *aggredi*: cf. F. *agression.*] The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or a controversy; unprovoked attack; assault; — as, a war of *aggression.* "*Aggressions* of power." *Hallam.*

Syn. — Attack; invasion; assault; encroachment; injury; offense; intrusion; provocation.

Ag-gres'sive (ăg-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agressif.*] Tending or disposed to aggress; characterized by aggression; making assaults; unjustly attacking; as, an *aggressive* policy, war, person, nation. — **Ag-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ag-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*

No *aggressive* movement was made. *Macaulay.*

Ag-gres'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *agresseur.*] The person who first attacks or makes an aggression; he who begins hostility or a quarrel; an assailant.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

Ag-grev'ance (ăg-grēv'ans), *n.* [OF. *agrevance*, fr. *agrever.* See AGGRIEVE.] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance. [*Archaic*]

Ag-grieve' (ăg-grēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRIEVED (-grēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRIEVING (-grēv'ĭng).] [OE. *agreven*, OF. *agrever*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure, L. *gravare* to weigh down, fr. *gravis* heavy. See GRIEVE, and cf. AGGRAVATE.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to oppress or injure in one's rights; to bear heavily upon; — now commonly used in the passive *To be aggrieved.*

Aggrieved by oppression and extortion. *Macaulay.*

Ag-grieve', *v. i.* To grieve; to lament. [*Obs.*]

Ag-group' (ăg-grōōp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGROUPED (ăg-grōōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGROUPING.] [F. *agrouper*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *groupe* group. See GROUP.] To bring together in a group; to group. *Dryden.*

Ag-group'ment (-ment), *n.* Arrangement in a group or in groups; grouping.

Ag'gry, **Ag'gri** (ăg'grĭ), *a.* Applied to a kind of variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture; as, *aggry* beads are found in Ashantee and Fantee in Africa.

A-ghast' (ȧ-gȧst'), *v. t.* See AGAST, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]

A-ghast' (ȧ-gȧst'), *a. & p. p.* [OE. *agast*, *agasted*, p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *gāstan* to terrify, torment: cf. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, primitively to fix, to root to the spot with terror; akin to L. *haerere* to stick fast, cling. See GAZE, HESITATE.] Terrified; struck with amazement; showing signs of terror or horror.

Aghast he waked; and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

The commissioners read and stood *aghast*. *Macaulay.*

Ag'i-ble (ăj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *agibilis*, fr. L. *agere* to move, do.] Possible to be done; practicable. [*Obs.*]

"Fit for *agible* things." *Sir A. Sherley.*

Ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a.* [F. *agile*, L. *agilis*, fr. *agere* to move. See AGENT.] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; nimble; active; as, an *agile* boy; an *agile* tongue.

Shaking it with *agile* hand. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Active; alert; nimble; brisk; lively; quick.

Ag'ile-ly, *adv.* In an agile manner; nimbly.

Ag'ile-ness, *n.* Agility; nimbleness. [*R.*]

A-gil'i-ty (ȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *agilité*, L. *agilitas*, fr. *agilis.*] **1.** The quality of being agile; the power of moving the limbs quickly and easily; nimbleness; activity; quickness of motion; as, strength and *agility* of body.

They . . . trust to the *agility* of their wit. *Bacon.*

Wheeling with the *agility* of a hawk. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Activity; powerful agency. [*Obs.*]

The *agility* of the sun's fiery heat. *Holland.*

Ag'i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō *or* ā'jĭ-ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). [It. *aggio* exchange, discount, premium, the same word as *agio* ease. See EASE.] (*Com.*) The premium or percentage on a better sort of money when it is given in exchange for an inferior sort. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called *agio.*

Ag'i-o-tage (ăj'ĭ-ō-tāj), *n.* [F. *agiotage*, fr. *agioter* to practice stockjobbing, fr. *agio.*] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; the maneuvers of speculators to raise or lower the price of stocks or public funds.

Vanity and *agiotage* are to a Parisian the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Landor.*

A-gist' (ȧ-jĭst'), *v. t.* [OF. *agister*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *gister* to assign a lodging, fr. *giste* lodging, abode, F. *gîte*, LL. *gistum*, *gista*, fr. L. *jacitum*, p. p. of *jacēre* to lie: cf. LL. *agistare*, *adgistare.* See GIST.] (*Law*) To take to graze or pasture, at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same. *Blackstone.*

Ag'is-ta'tor (ăj'ĭs-tā'tŏr), *n.* [LL.] See AGISTER.

A-gist'er, **A-gist'or** (ȧ-jĭst'ĕr), *n.* [Anglo-Norman *agistour.*] (*Law*) (*a*) Formerly, an officer of the king's forest, who had the care of cattle agisted, and collected the money for the same; — hence called *gist-taker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest-taker.* (*b*) Now, one who agists or takes in cattle to pasture at a certain rate; a pasturer. *Mozley & W.*

A-gist'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *agistement.* See AGIST.] (*Law*) (*a*) Formerly, the taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests. (*b*) The taking in by any one of other men's cattle to graze at a certain rate. *Mozley & W.* (*c*) The price paid for such feeding. (*d*) A charge or rate against lands; as, an *agistment* of sea banks, *i. e.*, a charge for banks or dikes.

Ag'i-ta-ble (ăj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *agitabilis*: cf. F. *agitable.*] Capable of being agitated, or easily moved. [*R.*]

Ag'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *agitatus*, p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move: cf. F. *agiter.* See ACT, AGENT.] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action; as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel. "Winds . . . *agitate* the air." *Cowper.*

2. To move or actuate. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

3. To stir up; to disturb or excite; to perturb; as, he was greatly *agitated.*

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions. *Johnson.*

4. To discuss with great earnestness; to debate; as, a controversy hotly *agitated.* *Boyle.*

5. To revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive busily; to devise; to plot; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs.

Syn. — To move; shake; excite; rouse; disturb; distract; revolve; discuss; debate; canvass.

Ag'i-ta-ted-ly, *adv.* In an agitated manner.

Ag'i-ta'tion (ăj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agitatio*: cf. F. *agitation.*] **1.** The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.*

2. A stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquillity; disturbance of mind which shows itself by physical excitement; perturbation; as, to cause any one *agitation.*

3. Excitement of public feeling by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, the antislavery *agitation*; labor *agitation.* "Religious *agitations.*" *Prescott.*

4. Examination or consideration of a subject in controversy, or of a plan proposed for adoption; earnest discussion; debate.

A logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange.*

The project now in *agitation*. *Swift.*

Syn. — Emotion; commotion; excitement; trepidation; tremor; perturbation. See EMOTION.

Ag'i-ta-tive (ăj'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to agitate.

A'gi-ta'to (ä'jĭ-tä'tō), *a.* [It., agitated.] (*Mus.*) Sung or played in a restless, hurried, and spasmodic manner.

Ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who agitates; one who stirs up or excites others; as, political reformers and *agitators.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a body of men appointed by the army, in Cromwell's time, to look after their interests; — called also *adjutators.* *Clarendon*

3. An implement for shaking or mixing.

A-gleam' (ȧ-glēm'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *gleam.*] Gleaming; as, faces *agleam.* *Lowell.*

Ag'let (ăg'lĕt), **Aig'let** (āg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *aiguillette* point, tagged point, dim. of *aiguille* needle, fr. LL. *acucula* for *acicula*, dim. of L. *acus* needle, pin: cf. OF. *agleter* to hook on. See ACUTE, and cf. AIGUILLETTE.] **1.** A tag of a lace or of the points, braids, or cords formerly used in dress. They were sometimes formed into small images. Hence, "*aglet* baby" (*Shak.*), an *aglet* image.

2. (*Haberdashery*) A round white staylace. *Beck.*

A-gley' (ȧ-glā'), *adv.* Aside; askew. [*Scotch*] *Burns.*

A-glim'mer (ȧ-glĭm'mĕr), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *glimmer.*] In a glimmering state. *Hawthorne.*

A-glit'ter (ȧ-glĭt'tĕr), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *glitter.*] Glittering; in a glitter.

A-glos'sal (ȧ-glŏs'sal), *a.* [Gr. ἄγλωσσος.] (*Zoöl.*) Without tongue; tongueless.

A-glow' (ȧ-glō'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *glow.*] In a glow; glowing; as, cheeks *aglow*; the landscape all *aglow.*

Ag'lu-ti'tion (ăg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + L. *glutire* to swallow.] (*Med.*) Inability to swallow.

Ag'mi-nal (ăg'mĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *agminalis*; *agmen*, *agminis*, a train.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to a train. [*R.*]

Ag'mi-nate (ăg'mĭ-nāt), **Ag'mi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *agmen*, *agminis*, a train, crowd.] (*Physiol.*) Grouped together; as, the *agminated* glands of Peyer in the small intestine.

Ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [AS. *angnægl*; *ange* vexation, trouble + *nægel* nail. Cf. HANGNAIL.] **1.** A corn on the toe or foot. [*Obs.*]

2. An inflammation or sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

Ag'nate (ăg'nāt), *a.* [L. *agnatus*, p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to; *ad* + *nasci* (for *gnasci*) to be born. Cf. ADNATE.] **1.** Related or akin by the father's side; also, sprung from the same male ancestor.

2. Allied; akin. "*Agnate* words." *Pownall.*

Assume more or less of a fictitious character, but congenial and *agnate* with the former. *Landor.*

Ag'nate, *n.* [Cf. F. *agnat.*] (*Civil Law*) A relative whose relationship can be traced exclusively through males.

Ag-nat'ic (ăg-năt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *agnatique.*] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. "The *agnatic* succession." *Blackstone.*

Ag-na'tion (ăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnatio*: cf. F. *agnation.*] **1.** (*Civil Law*) Consanguinity by a line of males only, as distinguished from *cognation.* *Bouvier.*

2. Relationship; kinship by descent; as, an *agnation* between the Latin language and the German.

Ag-ni'tion (ăg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *agnitio*, fr. *agnoscere*. See NOTION.] Acknowledgment. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Ag-nize' (ăg-nīz'), *v. t.* [Formed like *recognize*, fr. L. *agnoscere.*] To recognize; to acknowledge. [*Archaic*]

I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity. *Shak.*

Ag'noi-ol'o-gy (ăg'noi-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄγνοια ignorance + *-logy.*] (*Metaph.*) The doctrine concerning those things of which we are necessarily ignorant.

‖ **Ag-no'men** (ăg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [L.; *ad* + *nomen* name.] **1.** An additional or fourth name given by the Romans, on account of some remarkable exploit or event; as, Publius Caius Scipio *Africanus.*

2. An additional name, or an epithet appended to a name; as, Aristides *the Just.*

Ag-nom'i-nate (ăg-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To name. [*Obs.*]

Ag-nom'i-na'tion (ăg-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnominatio.* See AGNOMEN.] **1.** A surname. [*R.*] *Minsheu.*

2. Paronomasia; also, alliteration; annomination.

Ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + γνωστικός knowing, γιγνώσκειν to know.] Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion; pertaining to or involving agnosticism. — **Ag-nos'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

Ag-nos'tic, *n.* One who professes ignorance, or denies that we have any knowledge, save of phenomena; one who supports agnosticism, neither affirming nor denying the existence of a personal Deity, a future life, etc.

☞ A name first suggested by Huxley in 1869.

Ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* That doctrine which, professing ignorance, neither asserts nor denies. Specifically: (*Theol.*) The doctrine that the existence of a personal Deity, an unseen world, etc., can be neither proved nor disproved, because of the necessary limits of the human mind (as sometimes charged upon Hamilton and Mansel), or because of the insufficiency of the evidence furnished by psychical and physical data, to warrant a positive conclusion (as taught by the school of Herbert Spencer); — opposed alike to dogmatic skepticism and to dogmatic theism.

‖ **Ag'nus** (ăg'nŭs), *n.; pl.* E. AGNUSES (-ĕz); L. AGNI (-nī). [L., a lamb.] Agnus Dei.

‖ **Ag'nus cas'tus** (kăs'tŭs). [Gr. ἄγνος a willow-like tree, used at a religious festival; confused with ἁγνός holy, chaste.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Vitex* (*V. agnus castus*); the chaste tree. *Loudon.*

And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

‖ **Ag'nus De'i** (dē'ī). [L., lamb of God.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A figure of a lamb bearing a cross or flag. (*b*) A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. It is made from the remains of the paschal candles and blessed by the Pope. (*c*) A triple prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass, beginning with the words "*Agnus Dei.*"

A-go' (ȧ-gō'), *a.* & *adv.* [OE. *ago*, *agon*, p. p. of *agon* to go away, pass by, AS. *āgān* to pass away; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *gān* to go. See Go.] Past; gone by; since; as, ten years *ago*; gone long *ago.*

A-gog' (ȧ-gŏg'), *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. F. *gogue* fun, perhaps of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.

All *agog* to dash through thick and thin. *Cowper.*

A-go'ing (ȧ-gō'ĭng), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + p. pr. of *go.*] In motion; in the act of going; as, to set a mill *agoing.*

‖ **Ag'on** (ăg'ŏn), *n.; pl.* AGONES (ȧ-gō'nēz). [Gr. ἀγών, fr. ἄγειν to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A contest for a prize at the public games.

A-gone' (ȧ-gŏn'), *a.* & *adv.* Ago. [*Archaic & Poet.*]

Three days *agone* I fell sick. *1 Sam.* xxx. 13.

A'gone (ā'gŏn), *n.* [See AGONIC.] Agonic line.

A-gon'ic (ȧ-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄγωνος without angles; ἀ priv. + γωνία an angle.] Not forming an angle.

Agonic line (*Physics*), an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north; the line of no magnetic variation. There is one such line in the Western hemisphere, and another in the Eastern hemisphere.

Ag'o-nism (ăg'ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνισμός, fr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι to contend for a prize, fr. ἀγών. See AGON.] Contention for a prize; a contest. [*Obs. & R.*] *Blount.*

Ag'o-nist (ăg'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής.] One who contends for the prize in public games. [*R.*]

Ag'o-nis'tic (ăg'ŏ-nĭs'tĭk), **Ag'o-nis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστικός. See AGONISM.] Pertaining to violent contests, bodily or mental; pertaining to athletic or polemic feats; athletic; combative; hence, strained; unnatural.

As a scholar, he [Dr. Parr] was brilliant, but he consumed his power in *agonistic* displays. *De Quincey.*

Ag'o-nis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an agonistic manner.

Ag'o-nis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of athletic combats, or contests in public games.

Ag'o-nize (ăg'ŏ-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGONIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [F. *agoniser*, LL. *agonizare*, fr. Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι. See AGONY.] **1.** To writhe with agony; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to wrestle; to strive desperately.

Ag'o-nize, *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to subject to extreme pain; to torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behavior. *Thackeray.*

Ag'o-ni'zing-ly (-nī'zĭng-lỹ), *adv.* With extreme anguish or desperate struggles.

Ag'o-no-thete' (-nŏ-thēt'), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης; ἀγών + τιθέναι to set, appoint.] (*Antiq.*) An officer who presided over the great public games in Greece.

Ag'o-no-thet'ic (ăg'ŏ-nŏ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθετικός.] Pertaining to the office of an agonothete.

Ag'o-ny (ăg'ŏ-nỹ), *n.; pl.* AGONIES (-nīz). [L. *agonia*, Gr. ἀγωνία, orig. a contest, fr. ἀγών: cf. F. *agonie.* See AGON.] **1.** Violent contest or striving.

The world is convulsed by the *agonies* of great nations. *Macaulay.*

2. Pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece; and hence, extreme pain of mind or body; anguish; paroxysm of grief; specifically, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

Being in an *agony* he prayed more earnestly. *Luke* xxii. 44.

3. Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion.

With cries and *agonies* of wild delight. *Pope.*

4. The last struggle of life; death struggle.

Syn. — Anguish; torment; throe; distress; pangs; suffering. — AGONY, ANGUISH, PANG. These words agree in expressing extreme pain of body or mind. *Agony* denotes acute and permanent pain, usually of the whole system, and often producing contortions. *Anguish* denotes severe pressure, and, considered as bodily suffering, is more commonly local (as the *anguish* of a wound), thus differing from *agony.* A *pang* is a paroxysm of excruciating pain. It is severe and transient. The *agonies* or *pangs* of remorse; the *anguish* of a wounded conscience. "Oh, sharp convulsive *pangs* of *agonizing* pride!" *Dryden.*

A-good' (ȧ-gŏŏd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *good.*] In earnest; heartily. [*Obs.*] "I made her weep *agood.*" *Shak.*

‖ **Ag'o-ra** (ăg'ŏ-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγορά.] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, especially the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

‖ **A-gou'a-ra** (ȧ-gōō'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The crab-eating raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*), found in the tropical parts of America.

‖ **A-gou'ta** (ȧ-gōō'tȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivorous mammal (*Solenodon paradoxus*), allied to the moles, found only in Hayti.

A-gou'ti, **A-gou'ty,** (ȧ-gōō'tĭ), *n.* [F. *agouti*, *acouti*, Sp. *aguti*, fr. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent of the genus *Dasyprocta*, about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South America and the West Indies. The most common species is the *Dasyprocta agouti.*

Agouti. $\frac{1}{12}$

A-grace' (ȧ-grās'), *n.* & *v.* See AGGRACE. [*Obs.*]

A-graffe' (ȧ-grăf'), *n.* [F. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, OF. *agrappe.* See AGRAPPES.] **1.** A hook or clasp.

The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an *agraffe* set with brilliants. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A hook, eyelet, or other device by which a piano wire is so hook to limit the vibration.

A-gram'ma-tist (ȧ-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγράμματος illiterate; ἀ priv. + γράμματα letters, fr. γράφειν to write.] An illiterate person. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **A-graph'i-a** (ȧ-grăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + γράφειν to write.] The absence or loss of the power of expressing ideas by written signs. It is one form of aphasia.

A-graph'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Characterized by agraphia.

A-grappes' (ȧ-grăpsʹ), *n. pl.* [OF. *agrappe*, F. *agrafe*; *a* + *grappe* (see GRAPE) fr. OHG. *krāpfo* hook.] Hooks and eyes for armor, etc. *Fairholt.*

A-gra'ri-an (ȧ-grā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *agrarius*, fr. *ager* field.] **1.** Pertaining to fields, or lands, or their tenure; esp., relating to an equal or equitable division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands among the citizens.

His Grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke.*

2. (*Bot.*) Wild; — said of plants growing in the fields.

A-gra'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One in favor of an equal division of landed property.

2. An agrarian law. [*R.*]

An equal *agrarian* is a perpetual law. *Harrington.*

A-gra'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An equal or equitable division of landed property; the principles or acts of those who favor a redistribution of land.

A-gra'ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To distribute according to, or to imbue with, the principles of agrarianism.

A-gre' (ȧ-grē'), *adv.* [F. *à gré.* See AGREE.] In good part; kindly. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

A-gree' (ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGREED (ȧ-grēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGREEING.] [F. *agréer* to accept or receive kindly, fr. *à gré*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, consent, liking, fr. L. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRATEFUL.] **1.** To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to be in unison or concord; to be or become united or consistent; to concur; as, all parties *agree* in the expediency of the law.

If music and sweet poetry *agree.* *Shak.*

Their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark* xiv. 56.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To yield assent; to accede; — followed by *to*; as, to *agree* to an offer, or to an opinion.

3. To make a stipulation by way of settling differences or determining a price; to exchange promises; to come to terms or to a common resolve; to promise.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. *Matt.* v. 25.

Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

4. To be conformable; to resemble; to coincide; to correspond; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original; the two scales *agree* exactly.

5. To suit or be adapted in its effects; to do well; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.

6. (*Gram.*) To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

☞ The auxiliary forms of *to be* are often employed with the participle *agreed.* "The jury *were agreed.*" *Macaulay.* "Can two walk together, except they *be agreed?*" *Amos* iii. 3. The principal intransitive uses were probably derived from the transitive verb used reflexively. "I *agree* me well to your desire." *Ld. Berners.*

Syn. — To assent; concur; consent; acquiesce; accede; engage; promise; stipulate; contract; bargain; correspond; harmonize; fit; tally; coincide; comport.

A-gree' (ȧ-grē'), *v. t.* **1.** To make harmonious; to reconcile or make friends. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To admit, or come to one mind concerning; to settle; to arrange; as, to *agree* the fact; to *agree* differences. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

A-gree'a-bil'i-ty (ȧ-grē'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [OF. *agreablete.*] **1.** Easiness of disposition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. The quality of being, or making one's self, agreeable; agreeableness. *Thackeray.*

A-gree'a-ble (ȧ-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *agréable.*] **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; as, *agreeable* manners or remarks; an *agreeable* person; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

A train of *agreeable* reveries. *Goldsmith.*

2. Willing; ready to agree or consent. [*Colloq.*]

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town. *Latimer.*

3. Agreeing or suitable; conformable; correspondent; concordant; adapted; — followed by *to*, rarely by *with.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

4. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; — in this sense used adverbially for *agreeably*; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report.

Syn. — Pleasing; pleasant; welcome; charming; acceptable; amiable. See PLEASANT.

A-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being agreeable or pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses.

That author . . . has an *agreeableness* that charms us. *Pope.*

2. The quality of being agreeable or suitable; suitableness or conformity; consistency.

The *agreeableness* of virtuous actions to human nature. *Pearce.*

3. Resemblance; concordance; harmony; — with *to* or *between.* [*Obs.*]

The *agreeableness* between man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew.*

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; pleasingly. "*Agreeably* entertained." *Goldsmith.*

2. In accordance; suitably; consistently; conformably; — followed by *to* and rarely by *with.* See AGREEABLE, 4.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

3. Alike; similarly. [*Obs.*]

Both clad in shepherds' weeds *agreeably.* *Spenser.*

A-gree'ing-ly, *adv.* In an agreeing manner (*to*); correspondingly; agreeably. [*Obs.*]

A-gree'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrément.*] **1.** State of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character; concurrence; concord; conformity; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? *2 Cor.* vi. 16.

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement.* *Locke.*

2. (*Gram.*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted; an exchange of promises; mutual understanding, arrangement, or stipulation; a contract. (*b*) The language, oral or written, embodying reciprocal promises. *Abbott. Brande & C.*

Syn. — Bargain; contract; compact; stipulation.

A-gre'er (ȧ-grē'ẽr), *n.* One who agrees.

A-gres'tic (ȧ-grĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* field.] Pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; rural; rustic; unpolished; uncouth. "*Agrestic* behavior." *Gregory.*

A-gres'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Agrestic. [*Obs.*]

A-gric'o-la'tion (ȧ-grĭk'ŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agricolatio.*] Agriculture. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

A-gric'o-list (ȧ-grĭk'ŏ-lĭst), *n.* A cultivator of the soil; an agriculturist. [*Obs.*] *Dodsley.*

Ag'ri-cul'tor (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *ager* field + *cultor* cultivator.] An agriculturist; a farmer. [*R.*]

Ag'ri-cul'tur-al (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriculture; connected with, or engaged in, tillage; as, the *agricultural* class; *agricultural* implements, wages, etc. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

Agricultural ant (*Zoöl.*), a species of ant which gathers and stores seeds of grasses, for food. The remarkable species (*Myrmica barbata*) found in Texas clears circular areas and carefully cultivates its favorite grain, known as ant rice.

Ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ist, *n.* An agriculturist (which is the preferred form).

Ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *agricultura*; *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation: cf. F. *agriculture.* See ACRE and CULTURE.] The art or science of cultivating the ground, including the harvesting of crops, and the rearing and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming.

Ag'ri-cul'tur-ism (-tŭr-ĭz'm), *n.* Agriculture. [*R.*]

Ag'ri-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

The farmer is always a practitioner, the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist. *Crabb.*

A-grief' (ȧ-grēf'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *grief.*] In grief; amiss. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'rĭ-mŏ-nỹ), *n.* [OE. *agremoyne*, OF. *aigremoine*, L. *agrimonia* for *argemonia*, fr. Gr. ἀργεμώνη.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants of the Rose family. (*b*) The name is also given to various other plants; as, hemp *agrimony* (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); water *agrimony* (*Bidens*).

☞ The *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony, a perennial herb with a spike of yellow flowers, was once esteemed as a medical remedy, but is now seldom used.

A-grin' (ȧ-grĭn'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *grin.*] In the act of grinning. "His visage all *agrin.*" *Tennyson.*

Ag'ri-ol'o-gist (ăg'rĭ-ōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed or engaged in agriology.

Ag'ri-ol'o-gy (ăg'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄγριος wild, savage + *-logy.*] Description or comparative study of the customs of savage or uncivilized tribes.

A-grise' (ȧ-grīz'), *v. i.* [AS. *āgrīsan* to dread; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *grīsan*, for *grysan* (only in comp.), akin to OHG. *grūisōn*, G. *grausen*, to shudder. See GRISLY.] To shudder with terror; to tremble with fear. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-grise', *v. t.* **1.** To shudder at; to abhor; to dread; to loathe. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. To terrify; to affright. [*Obs.*]

His manly face that did his foes *agrise.* *Spenser.*

‖ **A'grom** (ä'grŏm), *n.* [Native name.] (*Med.*) A disease occurring in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves.

Ag'ro-nom'ic (ăg'rō-nŏm'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *agrono-*
Ag'ro-nom'ic-al (-nŏm'ĭ-kal), } *mique.*] Pertaining to agronomy, or the management of farms.

Ag'ro-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the distribution and management of land.

A-gron'o-mist (ȧ-grŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* One versed in agronomy; a student of agronomy.

A-gron'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρονόμος rural; as a noun, an overseer of the public lands; ἀγρός field + νόμος usage, νέμειν to deal out, manage: cf. F. *agronomie.*] The management of land; rural economy; agriculture.

A-grope' (ȧ-grōp'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *grope.*] In the act of groping. *Mrs. Browning.*

‖ **A-gros'tis** (ȧ-grŏs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄγρωστις.] A genus of grasses, including species called in common language *bent grass.* Some of them, as redtop (*Agrostis vulgaris*), are valuable pasture grasses.

A-gros'to-graph'ic (ȧ-grŏs'tō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F.
A-gros'to-graph'ic-al (-tō-grăf'ĭ-kal), } *agrostographique.*] Pertaining to agrostography.

Ag'ros-tog'ra-phy (ăg'rŏs-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-graphy.*] A description of the grasses.

A-gros'to-log'ic (ȧ-grŏs'tō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
A-gros'to-log'ic-al (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } agrostology.

Ag'ros-tol'o-gist (ăg'rŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in agrostology.

Ag'ros-tol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-logy.*] That part of botany which treats of the grasses.

A-ground' (ȧ-ground'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *ground.*] On the ground; stranded; — a nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom lodges on the ground. *Totten.*

A-group'ment (ȧ-grōōp'ment), *n.* See AGGROUPMENT.

Ag'ryp-not'ic (ăg'rĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρυπνος sleepless; ἀγρεῖν to chase, search for + ὕπνος sleep: cf. F. *agrypnotique.*] Anything which prevents sleep, or produces wakefulness, as strong tea or coffee.

‖ **A'guar-di-en'te** (ä'gwär-dē-ĕn'tā), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente* burning water (L. *aqua* water + *ardens* burning).] **1.** An inferior brandy of Spain and Portugal.

2. A strong alcoholic drink, especially pulque. [*Mexico* and *Spanish America*]

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* [OE. *agu*, *ague*, OF. *agu*, F. *aigu*, sharp, OF. fem. *ague*, LL. (febris) *acuta*, a sharp, acute fever, fr. L. *acutus* sharp. See ACUTE.] **1.** An acute fever. [*Obs.*] "Brenning *agues.*" *P. Plowman.*

2. (*Med.*) An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits.

3. The cold fit or rigor of the intermittent fever; as, fever and *ague.*

4. A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold. *Dryden.*

Ague cake, an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague. — **Ague drop,** a solution of the arsenite of potassa used for ague. — **Ague fit,** a fit of the ague. *Shak.* — **Ague spell,** a spell or charm against ague. *Gay.* — **Ague tree,** the sassafras, — sometimes so called from the use of its root formerly, in cases of ague. [*Obs.*]

A'gued, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGUED (ā'gūd).] To strike with an ague, or with a cold fit. *Heywood.*

A-guilt' (ȧ-gĭlt'), *v. t.* To be guilty of; to offend; to sin against; to wrong. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-guise' (ȧ-gīz'), *n.* Dress. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

A-guise', *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *guise.*] To dress; to attire; to adorn. [*Obs.*]

Above all knights ye goodly seem *aguised.* *Spenser.*

A'gu-ish (ā'gū-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of an ague; somewhat cold or shivering; chilly; shaky.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

2. Productive of, or affected by, ague; as, the *aguish* districts of England. *T. Arnold.*

— **A'gu-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **A'gu-ish-ness,** *n.*

A-gush' (ȧ-gŭsh'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *gush.*] In a gushing state. *Hawthorne.*

Ag'y-nous (ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + γυνή woman.] (*Bot.*) Without female organs; male.

Ah (ä), *interj.* [OE. *a*: cf. OF. *a*, F. *ah*, L. *ah*, Gr. *ἄ*, Sk. *ā*, Icel. *æ*, OHG. *ā*, Lith. *á*, *áā.*] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, entreaty, contempt, threatening, delight, triumph, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

A-ha' (ȧ-hä'), *interj.* [*Ah*, interj. + *ha.*] An exclamation expressing, by different intonations, triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

A-ha', *n.* A sunk fence. See HA-HA. *Mason.*

A-head' (ȧ-hĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *head.*] **1.** In or to the front; in advance; onward.

The island bore but a little *ahead* of us. *Fielding.*

2. Headlong; without restraint. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

To go ahead. (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To go on or onward. (*c*) To push on in an enterprise. [*Colloq.*] — **To get ahead of.** (*a*) To get in advance of. (*b*) To surpass; to get the better of. [*Colloq.*]

A-heap' (ȧ-hēp'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *heap.*] In a heap; huddled together. *Hood.*

A-height' (ȧ-hīt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *height.*] Aloft; on high. [*Obs.*] "Look up *aheight.*" *Shak.*

A-hem' (ȧ-hĕm'), *interj.* An exclamation to call one's attention; hem.

A-hey' (ȧ-hā'), *interj.* Hey; ho.

A-high' (ȧ-hī'), *adv.* On high. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-hold' (ȧ-hōld'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *hold.*] Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-horse'back (ȧ-hôrs'băk), *adv.* On horseback.

Two suspicious fellows *ahorseback.* *Smollet.*

A-hoy' (ȧ-hoi'), *interj.* [OE. *a*, interj. + *hoy.*] (*Naut.*) A term used in hailing; as, "Ship *ahoy.*"

‖ **Ah'ri-man** (ä'rĭ-mȧn), *n.* [Per.] The Evil Principle or Being of the ancient Persians; the Prince of Darkness as opposer to *Ormuzd*, the King of Light.

‖ **A'hu** (ä'hōō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Asiatic gazelle.

A-hull' (ȧ-hŭl'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *hull.*] (*Naut.*) With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee; — applied to ships in a storm. See HULL, *n.* *Totten.*

A-hun'gered (ȧ-hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *hungered.*] Pinched with hunger; very hungry. *C. Brontë.*

A'i (ä'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AIS (ä'ĭz). [Braz. *aï*, *haï*, from the animal's cry: cf. F. *aï.*] (*Zoöl.*) The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*) of South America. See SLOTH.

‖ **Ai'blins, A'blins** (ā'blĭnz), *adv.* [See ABLE.] Perhaps; possibly. [*Scotch*] *Burns.*

Aich's met'al (īks mĕt'al). A kind of gun metal, containing copper, zinc, and iron, but no tin.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIDED (ād'ĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIDING.] [F. *aider*, OF. *aidier*, fr. L. *adjutare* to help, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help. Cf. ADJUTANT.] To support, either by furnishing strength or means in coöperation to effect a purpose, or to prevent or to remove evil; to help; to assist.

You speedy helpers . . .
Appear and *aid* me in this enterprise. *Shak.*

Syn. — To help; assist; support; sustain; succor; relieve; befriend; coöperate; promote. See HELP.

Aid, *n.* [F. *aide*, OF. *aïde*, *aïe*, fr. the verb. See AID, *v. t.*] **1.** Help; succor; support; assistance; relief.

An unconstitutional mode of obtaining *aid.* *Hallam.*

2. The person or thing that promotes or helps in something done; a helper; an assistant.

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself. *Tobit* viii. 6.

3. (*Eng. Hist.*) A subsidy granted to the king by Parliament; also, an exchequer loan.

4. (*Feudal Law*) A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord on special occasions. *Blackstone.*

5. An aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation; as, a general's *aid.*

Aid prayer (*Law*), a proceeding by which a defendant beseeches and claims assistance from some one who has a further or more permanent interest in the matter in suit. — **To pray in aid,** to beseech and claim such assistance.

Aid'ance (ād'ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aidance.*] Aid. [*R.*]

Aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shak.*

Aid'ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *aidant*, p. pr. of *aider* to help.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. *Shak.*

Aid'-de-camp' (ād'de-kăn'), *n.*; *pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP (ādz'-). [F. *aide de camp* (literally) camp assistant.] (*Mil.*) An officer selected by a general to carry orders, also to assist or represent him in correspondence and in directing movements.

Aid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, aids.

Aid'ful (-fụl), *a.* Helpful. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Hall.*

Aid'less, *a.* Helpless; without aid. *Milton.*

Aid'-ma'jor (-mā'jẽr), *n.* The adjutant of a regiment.

Ai'el (ī'ĕl), *n.* See AYLE. [*Obs.*]

Aig'let (āg'lĕt), *n.* Same as AGLET.

Ai'gre (ā'gẽr), *a.* [F. See EAGER.] Sour. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Ai'gre-more** (ā'gẽr-mōr), *n.* [F. Origin unknown.] Charcoal prepared for making powder.

Ai'gret (ā'grĕt), } *n.* [F., a sort of white heron,
Ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'), } with a tuft of feathers on its head; a tuft of feathers; dim. of the same word as *heron.* See HERON, and cf. EGRET, EGRETTE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The small white European heron. See EGRET.

2. A plume or tuft for the head composed of feathers, or of gems, etc. *Prescott.*

3. A tuft like that of the egret. (*Bot.*) A feathery crown of seed; egret; as, the *aigrette* or down of the dandelion or the thistle.

‖ **Ai'guille'** (ā'gwēl'), *n.* [F., a needle. See AGLET.]

1. A needle-shaped peak.

2. An instrument for boring holes, used in blasting.

Ai'guil-lette' (ā'gwĭl-lĕt'), *n.* [F. See AGLET.] **1.** A point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace; an aglet.

2. One of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some military and naval uniforms.

Ai'gu-let (ā'gŭ-lĕt), *n.* See AGLET. *Spenser.*

Ail (āl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AILED (āld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AILING.] [OE. *eilen*, *ailen*, AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain; akin to Goth. us-*agljan* to distress, *agls* troublesome, irksome, *aglo*, *aglitha*, pain, and prob. to E. *awe.* √3.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to trouble; to be the matter with; — used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? *Gen.* xxi. 17.

☞ It is never used to express a specific disease. We do not say, a fever *ails* him; but, something *ails* him.

Ail, *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness of any sort; to be ill or indisposed or in trouble.

When he *ails* ever so little . . . he is so peevish. *Richardson.*

Ail, *n.* Indisposition or morbid affection. *Pope.*

Ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), *n.* Same as AILANTUS.

Ai-lan'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [From *aylanto*, i. e., tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East Indies. The tree is imperfectly dicœcious, and the staminate or male plant is very offensive when in blossom.

Ai-lette' (ā-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *ailette*, dim. of *aile* wing, L. *ala.*] A small square shield, formerly worn on the shoulders of knights, — being the prototype of the modern epaulet. *Fairholt.*

Ail'ment (āl'ment), *n.* Indisposition; morbid affection of the body; — not applied ordinarily to acute diseases. "Little *ailments.*" *Lansdowne.*

‖ **Ai'lu-roid'e-a** (ā'lŭ-roid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴλουρος cat + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of the Carnivora, which includes the cats, civets, and hyenas.

Aim (ām), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIMED (āmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIMING.] [OE. *amen*, *aimen*, *eimen*, to guess at, to estimate, to aim, OF. *esmer*, *asmer*, fr. L. *aestimare* to estimate; or perh. fr. OF. *aesmer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *esmer.* See ESTIMATE.] **1.** To point or direct a missile weapon, or a weapon which propels a missile, towards an object or spot with the intent of hitting it; as, to *aim* at a fox, or at a target.

2. To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt the accomplishment of a purpose; to try to gain; to endeavor; — followed by *at*, or by an infinitive; as, to *aim* at distinction; to *aim* to do well.

Aim'st thou at princes? *Pope.*

3. To guess or conjecture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Aim, *v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon, at a particular object; to direct, as a missile, an act, or a proceeding, at, to, or against an object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow (*at* something); to *aim* a satire or a reflection (*at* some person or vice).

Aim, *n.* [Cf. OF. *esme* estimation, fr. *esmer.* See AIM, *v. i.*] **1.** The pointing of a weapon, as a gun, a dart, or an arrow, in the line of direction with the object intended to be struck; the line of fire; the direction of anything, as a spear, a blow, a discourse, a remark, towards a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it.

Each at the head leveled his deadly *aim.* *Milton.*

2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot. *Shak*

3. Intention; purpose; design; scheme.

How oft ambitious *aims* are crossed! *Pope.*

4. Conjecture; guess. [*Obs.*]

What you would work me to, I have some *aim.* *Shak.*

To cry aim (*Archery*), to encourage. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — End; object; scope; drift; design; purpose; intention; scheme; tendency; aspiration.

Aim'er (ām'ẽr), *n.* One who aims, directs, or points.

Aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose; as, an *aimless* life. — **Aim'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Aim'less-ness,** *n.*

Ai'no (ī'nō), *n.* [Said to be the native name for man.] One of a peculiar race inhabiting Yesso, the Kooril Islands etc., in the northern part of the empire of Japan, by some supposed to have been the progenitors of the Japanese. The Ainos are stout and short, with hairy bodies.

Ain't (ānt). A contraction for *are not* and *am not*; also used for *is not.* [*Colloq.* or *illiterate speech*] See AN'T.

Air (âr), *n.* [OE. *air*, *eir*, F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ, air, mist, for ἀ*ϝ*ηρ, fr. root ἀ*ϝ* to blow, breathe, probably akin to E. *wind.* In sense 10 the French has taken a meaning fr. It. *aria* atmosphere, air, fr. the same Latin word; and in senses 11, 12, 13 the French meaning is either fr. It. *aria*, or due to confusion with F. *aire*, in an older sense of origin, descent. Cf. AËRY, DEBONAIR, MALARIA, WIND.] **1.** The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. It is invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic, and ponderable.

☞ By the ancient philosophers, *air* was regarded as an element; but modern science has shown that it is essentially a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with a small amount of carbon dioxide, the average proportions being, by volume: oxygen, 20.96 per cent.; nitrogen, 79.00 per cent.; carbon dioxide, 0.04 per cent. These proportions are subject to a very slight variability. Air also always contains some vapor of water.

2. Symbolically: Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. "Charm ache with *air.*" *Shak.*

He was still all *air* and fire. *Macaulay.* [*Air* and *fire* being the finer and quicker elements as opposed to *earth* and *water.*]

3. A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, etc., or as affecting the sensations; as, a smoky *air*, a damp *air*, the morning *air*, etc.

4. Any aëriform body; a gas; as, oxygen was formerly called vital *air.* [*Obs.*]

5. Air in motion; a light breeze; a gentle wind.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play. *Pope.*

6. Odoriferous or contaminated air. *Bacon.*

7. That which surrounds and influences.

The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty. *Wordsworth.*

8. Utterance abroad; publicity; vent.

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

9. Intelligence; information. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

10. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A musical idea, or *motive*, rhythmically developed in consecutive single tones, so as to form a symmetrical and balanced whole, which may be sung by a single voice to the stanzas of a hymn or song, or even to plain prose, or played upon an instrument; a melody; a tune; an aria. (*b*) In harmonized chorals, psalmody, part songs, etc., the part which bears the tune or melody — in modern harmony usually the upper part — is sometimes called the *air.*

11. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; mien; demeanor; as, the *air* of a youth; a heavy *air*; a lofty *air.* "His very *air.*" *Shak.*

12. Peculiar appearance; apparent character; semblance; manner; style.

It was communicated with the *air* of a secret. *Pope.*

13. *pl.* An artificial or affected manner; show of

pride or vanity; haughtiness; as, it is said of a person, he puts on *airs*. *Thackeray.*

14. (*Paint.*) (*a*) The representation or reproduction of the effect of the atmospheric medium through which every object in nature is viewed. *New Am. Cyc.* (*b*) Carriage; attitude; action; movement; as, the head of that portrait has a good *air*. *Fairholt.*

15. (*Man.*) The artificial motion or carriage of a horse.

☞ *Air* is much used adjectively or as the first part of a compound term. In most cases it might be written indifferently, as a separate limiting word, or as the first element of the compound term, with or without the hyphen; as, *air* bladder, *air*-bladder, or *air*bladder; *air* cell, *air*-cell, or *air*cell; *air* pump, *air*-pump, or *air*pump.

Air balloon. See Balloon. — **Air bath.** (*a*) An apparatus for the application of air to the body. (*b*) An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature. — **Air castle.** See *Castle in the air*, under Castle. — **Air compressor**, a machine for compressing air to be used as a motive power. — **Air crossing**, a passage for air in a mine. — **Air cushion**, an air-tight cushion which can be inflated; also, a device for arresting motion without shock by confined air. — **Air fountain**, a contrivance for producing a jet of water by the force of compressed air. — **Air furnace**, a furnace which depends on a natural draft and not on blast. — **Air line**, a straight line; a bee line. Hence **Air-line**, *adj.*; as, *air-line* road. — **Air lock** (*Hydr. Engin.*), an intermediate chamber between the outer air and the compressed-air chamber of a pneumatic caisson. *Knight.* — **Air port** (*Nav.*), a scuttle or porthole in a ship to admit air. — **Air spring**, a spring in which the elasticity of air is utilized. — **Air thermometer**, a form of thermometer in which the contraction and expansion of air is made to measure changes of temperature. — **Air threads**, gossamer. — **Air trap**, a contrivance for shutting off foul air or gas from drains, sewers, etc.; a stench trap. — **Air trunk**, a pipe or shaft for conducting foul or heated air from a room. — **Air valve**, a valve to regulate the admission or egress of air; esp. a valve which opens inwardly in a steam boiler and allows air to enter. — **Air way**, a passage for a current of air; as, the *air way* of an air pump; an *air way* in a mine. — **In the air.** (*a*) Prevalent without traceable origin or authority, as rumors. (*b*) Not in a fixed or stable position; unsettled. (*c*) (*Mil.*) Unsupported and liable to be turned or taken in flank; as, the army had its wing *in the air*. — **To take air**, to be divulged; to be made public. — **To take the air**, to go abroad; to walk or ride out.

Air (âr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aired (ârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Airing.] [See Air, *n.*, and cf. Aërate.] **1.** To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, or purifying; to ventilate; as, to *air* a room.

It were good wisdom ... that the jail were *aired*. *Bacon.*

Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself. *Shak.*

2. To expose for the sake of public notice; to display ostentatiously; as, to *air* one's opinion.

Airing a snowy hand and signet gem. *Tennyson.*

3. To expose to heat, for the purpose of expelling dampness, or of warming; as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.

Air′ bed′ (bĕd′). A sack or mattress inflated with air, and used as a bed.

Air′ blad′der (blăd′dẽr). **1.** (*Anat.*) An air sac, sometimes double or variously lobed, in the visceral cavity of many fishes. It originates in the same way as the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, and in the adult may retain a tubular connection with the pharynx or esophagus.

2. A sac or bladder full of air in an animal or plant; also an air hole in a casting.

Air′ brake′ (brāk′). (*Mach.*) A railway brake operated by condensed air. *Knight.*

Air′-built′ (-bĭlt′), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle.

Air′ cell′ (sĕl′). **1.** (*Bot.*) A cavity in the cellular tissue of plants, containing air only.

2. (*Anat.*) A receptacle of air in various parts of the system; as, a cell or minute cavity in the walls of the air tubes of the lungs; the air sac of birds; a dilatation of the air vessels in insects.

Air′ cham′ber (chām′bẽr). **1.** A chamber or cavity filled with air, in an animal or plant.

2. A cavity containing air to act as a spring for equalizing the flow of a liquid in a pump or other hydraulic machine.

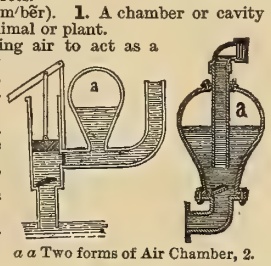

a a Two forms of Air Chamber, 2.

Air′ cock′ (kŏk′). A faucet to allow escape of air.

Air′-drawn′ (-drạn′), *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary.

This is the *air-drawn* dagger. *Shak.*

Air′ drill′ (drĭl′). A drill driven by the elastic pressure of condensed air; a pneumatic drill. *Knight.*

Air′ en′gine (ĕn′jĭn). An engine driven by heated or by compressed air. *Knight.*

Air′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who exposes to the air.

2. A frame on which clothes are aired or dried.

Air′ gas′ (găs′). See under Gas.

Air′ gun′ (gŭn′). A kind of gun in which the elastic force of condensed air is used to discharge the ball. The air is powerfully compressed into a reservoir attached to the gun, by a condensing pump, and is controlled by a valve actuated by the trigger.

Air′ hole′ (hōl′). **1.** A hole to admit or discharge air; specifically, a spot in the ice not frozen over.

2. (*Founding*) A fault in a casting, produced by a bubble of air; a blowhole.

Air′i-ly (âr′ĭ-lў), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; gaily; jauntily; flippantly.

Air′i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being airy; openness or exposure to the air; as, the *airiness* of a country seat.

2. Lightness of spirits; gayety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons.

Air′ing (âr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A walk or a ride in the open air; a short excursion for health's sake.

2. An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming, drying, etc.; as, the *airing* of linen, or of a room.

Air′ jack′et (jăk′ĕt). A jacket having air-tight cells, or cavities which can be filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

Air′less (âr′lĕs), *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with the open air.

Air′ lev′el (lĕv′ĕl). Spirit level. See Level.

Air′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Resembling air.

Air′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. [*Obs.*]

"Slight *airlings*." *B. Jonson.*

Air-om′e-ter (âr-ŏm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Air* + *-meter.*] A hollow cylinder to contain air. It is closed above and open below, and has its open end plunged into water.

Air′ pipe′ (pīp′). A pipe for the passage of air; esp. a ventilating pipe.

Air′ plant′ (plănt′). (*Bot.*) A plant deriving its sustenance from the air alone; an aërophyte.

☞ The "Florida moss" (*Tillandsia*), many tropical orchids, and most mosses and lichens are air plants. Those which are lodged upon trees, but not parasitic on them, are *epiphytes*.

Air′ poise′ (poiz′). [See Poise.] An instrument to measure the weight of air.

Air′ pump′ (pŭmp′). **1.** (*Physics*) A kind of pump for exhausting air from a vessel or closed space; also, a pump to condense air or force it into a closed space.

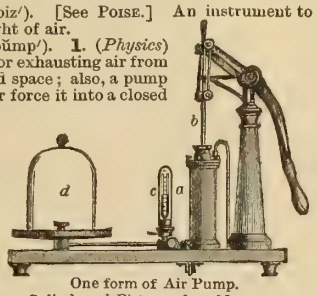

One form of Air Pump.
a Cylinder; *b* Piston rod; *c* Manometer; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass.

2. (*Steam Engines*) A pump used to exhaust from a condenser the condensed steam, the water used for condensing, and any commingled air.

Air′ sac′ (săk′). (*Anat.*) One of the spaces in different parts of the bodies of birds, which are filled with air and connected with the air passages of the lungs; an air cell.

Air′ shaft′ (shăft′). A passage, usually vertical, for admitting fresh air into a mine or a tunnel.

Air′-slacked′ (-slăkt′), *a.* Slacked, or pulverized, by exposure to the air; as, *air-slacked* lime.

Air′ stove′ (stōv′). A stove for heating a current of air which is directed against its surface by means of pipes, and then distributed through a building.

Air′-tight′ (-tīt′), *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air; as, an *air-tight* cylinder.

Air′-tight′, *n.* A stove the draft of which can be almost entirely shut off. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Air′ ves′sel (vĕs′sĕl). A vessel, cell, duct, or tube containing or conducting air; as the *air vessels* of insects, birds, plants, etc.; the *air vessel* of a pump, engine, etc. For the latter, see Air chamber. The *air vessels* of insects are called *tracheæ*, of plants *spiral vessels*.

Air′ward (âr′wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the air; upward.
Air′wards (-wẽrdz), } [*R.*] *Keats.*

Air′y (âr′ў), *a.* **1.** Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance; the *airy* parts of bodies.

2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; aërial; as, an *airy* flight. "The *airy* region." *Milton.*

3. Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air; breezy; as, an *airy* situation.

4. Resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; not material; airlike. "An *airy* spirit." *Shak.*

5. Relating to the spirit or soul; delicate; graceful; as, *airy* music.

6. Without reality; having no solid foundation; empty; trifling; visionary. "*Airy* fame." *Shak.*

Empty sound, and *airy* notions. *Roscommon.*

7. Light of heart; vivacious; sprightly; flippant; superficial. "Merry and *airy*." *Jer. Taylor.*

8. Having an affected manner; being in the habit of putting on airs; affectedly grand. [*Colloq.*]

9. (*Paint.*) Having the light and aërial tints true to nature. *Elmes.*

Aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele*, F. *aile*, wing, wing of a building, L. *ala*, contr. fr. *axilla*.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A lateral division of a building, separated from the middle part, called the nave, by a row of columns or piers, which support the roof or an upper wall containing windows, called the clearstory wall. (*b*) Improperly used also for the nave; — as in the phrases, a church with three *aisles*, the middle *aisle*. (*c*) Also, perhaps from confusion with *alley*), a passage into which the pews of a church open.

Aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.

Aisle′less (īl′lĕs), *a.* Without an aisle.

Ait (āt), *n.* [AS. *īggað*, *īgeoð*, perh. dim. of *īeg*, *īg*, island. See Eyot.] An islet, or little isle, in a river or lake; an eyot.

The *ait* where the osiers grew. *R. Hodges* (1649).
Among green *aits* and meadows. *Dickens.*

Ait (āt), *n.* Oat. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Aitch (āch), *n.* The letter *h* or *H*.

Aitch′bone′ (āch′bōn′), *n.* [For *nachebone*. For loss of *n*, cf. Adder. See Natch.] The bone of the rump; also, the cut of beef surrounding this bone. [Spelt also *edgebone*.]

Ai′ti-ol′o-gy (ī′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jў), *n.* See Ætiology.

A-jar′ (à-jär′), *adv.* [OE. *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, akin to G. *kehren* to turn, and to D. *akerre*. See Char.] Slightly turned or opened; as, the door was standing *ajar*.

A-jar′ (à-jär′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *jar.*] In a state of discord; out of harmony; as, he is *ajar* with the world.

A-jog′ (à-jŏg′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *jog.*] On the jog.

Aj′u-tage (ăj′ŭ-tăj), *n.* [F. *ajutage*, for *ajoutage*, fr. *ajouter* to add, LL. *adjuxtare*, fr. L. *ad* + *juxta* near to, nigh. Cf. Adjutage, Adjustage, Adjust.] A tube through which water is discharged; an efflux tube; as, the *ajutage* of a fountain.

Ake (āk), *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.*] See Ache.

A-kene′ (à-kēn′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Achene.

Ak′e-ton (ăk′ẽ-tŏn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Acton.

A-kim′bo (à-kĭm′bō), *a.* [Etymology unknown. Cf. Kimbo.] With a crook or bend; with the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward. "With one arm *akimbo*." *Irving.*

A-kin′ (à-kĭn′), *a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *of*) + *kin.*] **1.** Of the same kin; related by blood; — used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin*.

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; of the same kind. "A joy *akin* to rapture." *Cowper.*

The literary character of the work is *akin* to its moral character. *Jeffrey.*

☞ This adjective is used only after the noun.

‖ **Ak′i-ne′si-a** (ăk′ĭ-nē′sĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. ἀκινησία quiescence; ἀ priv. + κίνησις motion.] (*Med.*) Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of movement. *Foster.*

Ak′i-ne′sic (ăk′ĭ-nē′sĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to akinesia.

A-knee′ (à-nē′), *adv.* On the knee. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Ak-now′ (ăk-nō′). Earlier form of Acknow. [*Obs.*]

To be aknow, to acknowledge; to confess. [*Obs.*]

Al (ăl), *a.* All. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al-. A prefix. (*a*) [AS. *eal.*] All; wholly; completely; as, *almighty*, *almost*. (*b*) [L. *ad.*] To; at; on; — in OF. shortened to *a-*. See Ad-. (*c*) The Arabic definite article answering to the English *the*; as, *Al*koran, *the* Koran or *the* Book; *al*chemy, *the* chemistry.

Al, *conj.* Although; if. [*Obs.*] See All, *conj.*

‖ **A′la** (ā′là), *n.*; *pl.* Alæ (ā′lē). [L., a wing.] (*Biol.*) A winglike organ, process, or part.

Al′a-ba′ma pe′ri-od (ăl′à-bā′mà pĕ′rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A period in the American eocene, the lowest in the tertiary age except the lignitic.

Al′a-bas′ter (ăl′à-băs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *alabaster*, Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, said to be derived fr. *Alabastron*, the name of a town in Egypt, near which it was common: cf. OF. *alabastre*, F. *albâtre*.] **1.** (*Min.*) (*a*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and translucent, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, etc. (*b*) A hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime, somewhat translucent, or of banded shades of color; stalagmite. The name is used in this sense by Pliny. It is sometimes distinguished as *oriental alabaster*.

2. A box or vessel for holding odoriferous ointments, etc.; — so called from the stone of which it was originally made. *Fosbroke.*

Al′a-bas′tri-an (ăl′à-băs′trĭ-an), *a.* Alabastrine.

Al′a-bas′trine (-trĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, alabaster; as *alabastrine* limbs.

‖ **Al′a-bas′trum** (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Alabastra (-trà). [NL.] (*Bot.*) A flower bud. *Gray.*

A-lack′ (à-lăk′), *interj.* [Prob. from *ah! lack!* OE. *lak* loss, failure, misfortune. See Lack.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [*Archaic* or *Poet.*] *Shak.*

A-lack′a-day′ (-à-dā′), *interj.* [For *alack the day.* Cf. Lackaday.] An exclamation expressing sorrow.

☞ Shakespeare has "*alack* the day" and "*alack* the heavy day." Compare "woe worth the day."

A-lac′ri-fy (à-lăk′rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively + *-fy.*] To rouse to action; to inspirit.

A-lac′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris.*] Brisk; joyously active; lively.

'T were well if we were a little more *alacrious*. *Hammond.*

A-lac′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With alacrity; briskly.

A-lac′ri-ous-ness, *n.* Alacrity. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

A-lac′ri-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager, prob. akin to Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive, Goth. *aljan* zeal.] A cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude; joyous activity; briskness; sprightliness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

A-lad′in-ist (à-lăd′ĭn-ĭst), *n.* [From *Aladin*, for Ala Eddin, *i. e.*, height of religion, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II.] One of a sect of freethinkers among the Mohammedans.

Al′a-lon′ga (ăl′à-lŭn′gà), or **Al′a-lon′ghi** (ăl′ĭ-lŭn′gĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tunny. See Albicore.

‖ **A′la-mi′re** (ä′là-mē′rā), *n.* [Compounded of *a la mi re*, names of notes in the musical scale.] The lowest note but one in Guido Aretino's scale of music.

Al′a-mo-dal′i-ty (ăl′à-mō-dăl′ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being *à la mode*; conformity to the mode or fashion; fashionableness. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Al′a-mode′ (ăl′à-mōd′; F. à′là-mōd′), *adv.* & *a.* [F. *à la mode* after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode. "*Alamode* beef shops." *Macaulay.*

Al′a-mode′, *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.; — often called simply *mode*. *Buchanan.*

Al′a-mort′ (ăl′à-môrt′; F. à′là-môr′), *a.* [F. *à la mort* to the death. Cf. Amort.] To the death; mortally.

A-lan′ (à-lăn′), *n.* [OF. *alan*, *alant*; cf. Sp. *alano.*] A wolfhound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-land′ (à-lănd′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *land.*] On land; to the land; ashore. "Cast *aland*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Al′a-nine (ăl′à-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [*Aldehyde* + the ending *-ine*. The *-an-* is a euphonic insertion.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline base, $C_3H_7NO_2$, derived from aldehyde ammonia.

A-lan′tin (à-lăn′tĭn), *n.* [G. *alant* elecampane, the *Inula helenium* of Linnæus.] (*Chem.*) See Inulin.

A′lar (ā′lẽr), *a.* [L. *alaris*, fr. *ala* wing: cf. F. *alaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or having, wings.

2. (*Bot.*) Axillary; in the fork or axil. *Gray.*

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *n.* [F. *alarme*, It. *all' arme* to arms! fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS, and cf. ALARUM.]
1. A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy.
Arming to answer in a night *alarm*. *Shak.*
2. Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger; a warning sound to arouse attention; a warning of danger.
Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. *Joel* ii. 1.
3. A sudden attack; disturbance; broil. [*R.*] "These home *alarms*." *Shak.*
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*
4. Sudden surprise with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger; in the military use, commonly, sudden apprehension of being attacked by surprise.
Alarm and resentment spread throughout the camp. *Macaulay.*
5. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention; an alarum.
Alarm bell, a bell that gives notice of danger. — **Alarm clock** or **watch**, a clock or watch which can be so set as to ring or strike loudly at a prearranged hour, to wake from sleep, or excite attention. — **Alarm gauge**, a contrivance attached to a steam boiler for showing when the pressure of steam is too high, or the water in the boiler too low. — **Alarm gun**, a gun fired to give an alarm. — **Alarm post**, a place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.
Syn. — Fright; affright; terror; trepidation; apprehension; consternation; dismay; agitation; disquiet; disquietude. — ALARM, FRIGHT, TERROR, CONSTERNATION. These words express different degrees of fear at the approach of danger. *Fright* is fear suddenly excited, producing confusion of the senses, and hence it is unreflecting. *Alarm* is the hurried agitation of feeling which springs from a sense of immediate and extreme exposure. *Terror* is agitating and excessive fear, which usually benumbs the faculties. *Consternation* is overwhelming fear, and carries a notion of powerlessness and amazement. *Alarm* agitates the feelings; *terror* disorders the understanding and affects the will; *fright* seizes on and confuses the senses; *consternation* takes possession of the soul, and subdues its faculties. See APPREHENSION.

A-larm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALARMED (ȧ-lärmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALARMING.] [*Alarm*, n. Cf. F. *alarmer*.]
1. To call to arms for defense; to give notice to (any one) of approaching danger; to rouse to vigilance and action; to put on the alert.
2. To keep in excitement; to disturb.
3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to fill with anxiety in regard to threatening evil; to excite with sudden fear.
Alarmed by rumors of military preparation. *Macaulay.*

A-larm'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Easily alarmed or disturbed.
A-larmed' (ȧ-lärmd'), *a.* Aroused to vigilance; excited by fear of approaching danger; agitated; disturbed; as, an *alarmed* neighborhood; an *alarmed* modesty.
The white pavilions rose and fell
On the *alarmed* air. *Longfellow.*
A-larm'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In an alarmed manner.
A-larm'ing, *a.* Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm; causing apprehension of danger; as, an *alarming* crisis or report. — **A-larm'ing-ly**, *adv.*
A-larm'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *alarmiste*.] One prone to sound or excite alarms, especially, needless alarms. *Macaulay.*
A-lar'um (ȧ-lăr'ŭm; 277), *n.* [OE. *alarom*, the same word as *alarm*, n.] See ALARM. [*Now Poetic*]
☞ The variant form *alarum* is now commonly restricted to an alarm signal or the mechanism to sound an alarm (as in an alarm clock).
Al'a-ry (ăl'ȧ-rȳ *or* ā'lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; also, wing-shaped.
The *alary* system of insects. *Wollaston.*
A-las' (ȧ-lȧs'), *interj.* [OE. *alas*, *allas*, OF. *alas*, F. *hélas*; *a* interj. (L. *ah*) + *las* wretched (that I am), L. *lassus* weary, akin to E. *late*. See LATE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; — in old writers, sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like *alack a day*, or *alas the while*.
A-late' (ȧ-lāt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *late*.] Lately; of late. [*Archaic*]
There hath been *alate* such tales spread abroad. *Latimer.*
A'late (ā'lāt), **A'la-ted** (ā'lā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *alatus*, from *ala* wing.] Winged; having wings, or side appendages like wings.
Al'a-tern (ăl'ȧ-tẽrn), **Al'a-ter'nus** (ăl'ȧ-tẽr'nŭs), } *n.* [L. *ala* wing + *terni* three each.] (*Bot.*) An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Rhamnus alaternus*) belonging to the buckthorns.
A-la'tion (ā-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alatus* winged.] The state of being winged.
A-launt' (ȧ-lȧnt'), *n.* See ALAN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Alb (ălb), *n.* [OE. *albe*, LL. *alba*, fr. L. *albus* white. Cf. ALBUM and AUBE.] A vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the person; — in the Roman Catholic church, worn by those in holy orders when officiating at mass. It was formerly worn, at least by clerics, in daily life.

Alb.

Al'ba-core (ăl'bȧ-kōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALBICORE.
Al'ban (ăl'băn), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by the action of alcohol or ether.
Al-ba'ni-an (ăl-bā'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albania, a province of Turkey. — *n.* A native of Albania.
‖ **Al-ba'ta** (ăl-bā'tȧ), *n.* [L. *albatus*, p. p. of *albare* to make white, fr. *albus* white.] A white metallic alloy; which is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. British plate or German silver. See *German silver*, under GERMAN.
Al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *alcatraz* cormorant, albatross, or Sp. *alcatraz* a pelican: cf. Pg. *alcatruz*, Sp. *arcaduz*, a bucket, fr. Ar. *al-qādus* the bucket, fr. Gr. κάδος, a water vessel. So an Arabic term for *pelican* is *water-carrier*, as a bird carrying water in its pouch.] (*Zoöl.*) A web-footed bird, of the genus *Diomedea*, of which there are several species. They are the largest of sea

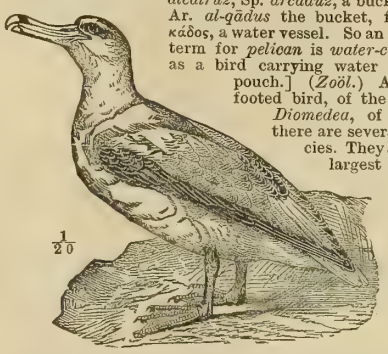
Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

birds, capable of long-continued flight, and are often seen at great distances from the land. They are found chiefly in the southern hemisphere.
Al'be' } (ąl'bē'), *conj.* [See ALBEIT.] Although; al-
Al'bee' } beit. [*Obs.*]
Albe Clarissa were their chiefest founderess. *Spenser.*
‖ **Al-be'do** (ăl-bē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] Whiteness. Specifically: (*Astron.*) The ratio which the light reflected from an unpolished surface bears to the total light falling upon that surface.
Al'be'it (ąl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [OE. *al be* although it be, where *al* is our *all*. Cf. ALTHOUGH.] Even though; although; notwithstanding. *Chaucer.*
Albeit so masked, Madam, I love the truth. *Tennyson.*
Al'bert-ite (ăl'bẽrt-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick.
Al'ber-type (ăl'bẽr-tīp), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, *Albert*, of Munich.] A picture printed from a kind of gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.
Al-bes'cence (ăl-bĕs'sens), *n.* The act of becoming white; whitishness.
Al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr. of *albescere* to grow white, fr. *albus* white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white.
Al'bi-cant (ăl'bĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *albicans*, p. pr. of *albicare*, *albicatum*, to be white, fr. *albus* white.] Growing or becoming white.
Al'bi-ca'tion (ăl'bĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The process of becoming white, or developing white patches, or streaks.
Al'bi-core (ăl'bĭ-kōr), *n.* [F. *albicore* (cf. Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora*), fr. Ar. *bakr*, *bekr*, a young camel, young cow, heifer, and the article *al*: cf. Pg. *bacoro* a little pig.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to several large fishes of the Mackerel family, esp. *Orcynus alalonga*. One species (*Orcynus thynnus*), common in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, is called in New England the *horse mackerel*; the tunny. [Written also *albacore*.]
Al'bi-fi-ca'tion (ăl'bĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *albification*: L. *albus* white + *ficare* (only in comp.), *facere*, to make.] The act or process of making white. [*Obs.*]
Al'bi-gen'ses (ăl'bĭ-jĕn'sēz), } *n. pl.* [From *Albi* and
‖ **Al'bi'geois'** (ąl'bē'zhwä'), } *Albigeois*, a town and its district in the south of France, in which the sect abounded.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of reformers opposed to the church of Rome in the 12th and 13th centuries.
The Albigenses were a branch of the *Catharists* (the pure). They were exterminated by crusades and the Inquisition. They were distinct from the Waldenses.
Al'bi-gen'sian (ăl'bĭ-jĕn'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Albigenses.
Al-bi'ness (ăl-bī'nĕs), *n.* A female albino. *Holmes.*
Al'bi-nism (ăl'bĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The state or condition of being an albino; albinoism; leucopathy.
Al'bi-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with albinism.
Al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ALBINOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, orig. whitish, fr. *albo* white, L. *albus*.] A person, whether negro, Indian, or white, in whom by some defect of organization the substance which gives color to the skin, hair, and eyes is deficient or in a morbid state. An albino has a skin of a milky hue, with hair of the same color, and eyes with deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. The term is also used of the lower animals, as white mice, elephants, etc., and of plants in a whitish condition from the absence of chlorophyll. *Amer. Cyc.*
☞ The term was originally applied by the Portuguese to negroes met with on the coast of Africa, who were mottled with white spots.
Al-bi'no-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or condition of being an albino; albinism.
Al'bi-not'ic (ăl'bĭ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Affected with albinism.
Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Prob. from the same root as Gael. *alp* a height or hill. "It may have been bestowed on the land lying behind the white cliffs visible from the coast of Gaul. *Albany*, the old name of Scotland, means probably the 'hilly land.'" *I. Taylor.*] An ancient name of England, still retained in poetry.
In that nook-shotten isle of *Albion*. *Shak.*
Al'bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the feldspar family, triclinic in crystallization, and in composition a silicate of alumina and soda. It is a common constituent of granite and of various igneous rocks. See FELDSPAR.
Al'bo-lith (ăl'bō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *albus* white + *-lith*.] A kind of plastic cement, or artificial stone, consisting chiefly of magnesia and silica; — called also *albolite*.
‖ **Al'bo-rak** (ăl'bō-rȧk; 277), *n.* [Ar. *al-burāq*, fr. *baraqa* to flash, shine.] The imaginary milk-white animal on which Mohammed was said to have been carried up to heaven; a white mule.
Al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See ALBUGO.] Of the nature of, or resembling, the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous; — a term applied to textures, humors, etc., which are perfectly white.
‖ **Al-bu'go** (ăl-bū'gō), *n.*; *pl.* ALBUGINES (-jĭ-nēz). [L., whiteness, fr. *albus* white.] (*Med.*) Same as LEUCOMA.
Al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white: cf. F. *album*. Cf. ALB.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white tablet on which anything was inscribed, as a list of names, etc.
2. A register for visitors' names; a visitors' book.
3. A blank book, in which to insert autographs, sketches, memorial writing of friends, photographs, etc.
Al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.]
1. The white of an egg.
2. (*Bot.*) Nourishing matter stored up within the integuments of the seed in many plants, but not incorporated in the embryo. It is the floury part in corn, wheat, and like grains, the oily part in poppy seeds, the fleshy part in the cocoanut, etc.
3. (*Chem.*) Same as ALBUMIN.
Al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALBUMENIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALBUMENIZING.] To cover or saturate with albumen; to coat or treat with an albuminous solution; as, to *albumenize* paper.
‖ **Al'bum Græ'cum** (ăl'bŭm grē'kŭm). [L., Greek white.] Dung of dogs or hyenas, which becomes white by exposure to air. It is used in dressing leather, and was formerly used in medicine.
Al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A thick, viscous nitrogenous substance, which is the chief and characteristic constituent of white of eggs and of the serum of blood, and is found in other animal substances, both fluid and solid, also in many plants. It is soluble in water and is coagulated by heat and by certain chemical reagents.
Acid albumin, a modification of albumin produced by the action of dilute acids. It is not coagulated by heat. — **Alkali albumin**, albumin as modified by the action of alkaline substances; — called also *albuminate*.
Al-bu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance produced by the action of an alkali upon albumin, and resembling casein in its properties; also, a compound formed by the union of albumin with another substance.
Al-bu'mi-nif'er-ous (ăl-bū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *albumen* + *-ferous*.] Supplying albumen.
Al-bu'mi-nim'e-ter (-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *albumen*, *albuminis* + *-meter*: cf. F. *albuminimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of albumen in a liquid.
Al-bu'mi-nin (ăl-bū'mĭ nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The substance of the cells which inclose the white of birds' eggs.
Al-bu'mi-nip'a-rous (-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *albumen* + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] Producing albumin.
Al-bu'mi-noid (ăl-bū'mĭ-noid), *a.* [L. *albumen* + *-oid*.] (*Chem.*) Resembling albumin. — *n.* One of a class of organic principles (called also *proteids*) which form the main part of organized tissues. *Brunton.*
Al-bu'mi-noid'al (ăl-bū'mĭ-noid'al), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of the nature of an albuminoid.
Al-bu'mi-nose' (ăl-bū'mĭ-nōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A diffusible substance formed from albumin by the action of natural or artificial gastric juice. See PEPTONE.
Al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), } *a.* [Cf. F. *albumineux*.]
Al-bu'mi-nose' (-nōs'), } Pertaining to, or containing, albumen; having the properties of, or resembling, albumen or albumin. — **Al-bu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*
‖ **Al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a** (ăl-bū'mĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *albumen* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which albumin is present in the urine.
Al'bu-mose' (ăl'bŭ-mōs'), *n.* [From *albumin*.] (*Chem.*) A compound or class of compounds formed from albumin by dilute acids or by an acid solution of pepsin. Used also in combination, as *antialbumose*, *hemialbumose*.
Al'burn (ăl'bûrn), *n.* [L. *alburnus*, fr. L. *albus* white. Cf. AUBURN.] (*Zoöl.*) The bleak, a small European fish having scales of a peculiarly silvery color which are used in making artificial pearls.
Al-bur'nous (ăl-bûr'nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to alburnum; of the nature of alburnum; as, *alburnous* substances.
Al-bur'num (-nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] (*Bot.*) The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen; sapwood.
Al'byn (ăl'bĭn), *n.* [See ALBION.] Scotland; esp. the Highlands of Scotland. *T. Campbell.*
Al-cade' (ăl-kād'), *n.* Same as ALCAID.
Al'ca-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst), *n.* Same as ALKAHEST.
Al-ca'ic (ăl-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Alcaïcus*, Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός.] Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, about 600 B. C. — *n.* A kind of verse, so called from Alcæus. One variety consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls.
‖ **Al-caid'**, **Al-cayde'** (ăl-kād'; *Sp.* äl-kä-ē'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *al-qāid* governor, fr. *qāda* to lead, govern.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Moors.
2. The warden, or keeper of a jail.
‖ **Al-cal'de** (äl-käl'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *alcalde*, fr. Ar. *al-qādī* judge, fr. *qada* to decide, judge. Hence, the *cadi* of the Turks. Cf. CADI.] A magistrate or judge in Spain and in Spanish America, etc. *Prescott.*
☞ Sometimes confounded with ALCAID.
Al'ca-lim'e-ter, *n.* See ALKALIMETER.
‖ **Al-can'na** (ăl-kăn'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *alcana*, *alheña*, fr. Ar. *al-hinnā*. See HENNA, and cf. ALKANET.] (*Bot.*) An oriental shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*) from which henna is obtained.
‖ **Al'car-ra'za** (ăl'kär-rä'zȧ; Sp. äl'kä-rä'thä), *n.*; *pl.* ALCARRAZAS. [Sp., from Ar. *al-kurrāz* earthen vessel.] A vessel of porous earthenware, used for cooling liquids by evaporation from the exterior surface.

‖ **Al-cay-de'** (ăl-kā-dē'), *n.* Same as ALCAID.

‖ **Al-ca'zar** (ăl-kă'zär; Sp. ăl-kä'thär), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *qaṣr* (in pl.) a castle.] A fortress; also, a royal palace. *Prescott.*

‖ **Al-ce'do** (ăl-sē'dō), *n.* [L., equiv. to Gr. ἀλκυών. See HALCYON.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of perching birds, including the European kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*). See HALCYON.

Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*). 1/4

Al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *alchimique.*] Of
Al-chem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or relating to alchemy.
Al-chem'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

Al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alquemiste*, F. *alchimiste.*] One who practices alchemy.

> You are an *alchemist;* make gold. *Shak.*

Al'che-mis'tic (ăl'kĕ-mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Relating to or
Al'che-mis'tic-al (-mĭs'tĭ-kal), } practicing alchemy.

> Metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators. *Burke.*

Al'che-mis-try (ăl'kĕ-mĭs-trȳ), *n.* Alchemy. [*Obs.*]

Al'che-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To change by alchemy; to transmute. *Lovelace.*

Al'che-my (ăl'kĕ-mȳ), *n.* [OF. *alkemie, arquemie*, F. *alchimie*, Ar. *al-kīmīā*, fr. late Gr. χημεία, for χυμεία, a mingling, infusion, χυμός juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants, fr. χέειν to pour; for chemistry was originally the art of extracting the juices from plants for medicinal purposes. Cf. Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia.* Gr. χέειν is prob. akin to L. *fundere* to pour, Goth. *giutan*, AS. *geótan*, to pour, and so to E. *fuse.* See FUSE, and cf. CHEMISTRY.] **1.** An imaginary art which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or universal remedy for diseases, etc. It led the way to modern chemistry.

2. A mixed metal composed mainly of brass, formerly used for various utensils; hence, a trumpet. [*Obs.*]

> Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy.* *Milton.*

3. Miraculous power of transmuting something common into something precious.

> Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
> Gilding pale streams with heavenly *alchemy.* *Shak.*

Al-chym'ic (ăl-kĭm'ĭk), *a.*, **Al'chy-mist** (ăl'kĭ-mĭst), *n.*, **Al'chy-mis'tic** (ăl'kĭ-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*, **Al'chy-my** (ăl'kĭ-mȳ), *n.* See ALCHEMIC, ALCHEMIST, ALCHEMISTIC, ALCHEMY.

‖ **Al'co** (ăl'kō), *n.* A small South American dog, domesticated by the aborigines.

Al'co-ate (ăl'kō-āt), } *n.* Shortened forms of AL-
Al'co-hate (ăl'kō-hāt), } COHOLATE.

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcool*, formerly written *alcohol*, Sp. *alcohol* alcohol, antimony, galena, OSp. *alcofol;* all fr. Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena, to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterwards applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits, a signification unknown in Arabia. The Sp. word has both meanings. Cf. ALQUIFOU.] **1.** An impalpable powder. [*Obs.*]

2. The fluid essence or pure spirit obtained by distillation. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

3. Pure spirit of wine; pure or highly rectified spirit (called also *ethyl alcohol*); the spirituous or intoxicating element of fermented or distilled liquors, or more loosely a liquid containing it in considerable quantity. It is extracted by simple distillation from various vegetable juices and infusions of a saccharine nature, which have undergone vinous fermentation.

☞ As used in the U. S. "Pharmacopœia," *alcohol* contains 91 per cent by weight of ethyl alcohol and 9 per cent of water; and *diluted alcohol* (proof spirit) contains 45.5 per cent by weight of ethyl alcohol and 54.5 per cent of water.

4. (*Organic Chem.*) A class of compounds analogous to vinic alcohol in constitution. Chemically speaking, they are hydroxides of certain organic radicals; as, the radical ethyl forms common or *ethyl alcohol* ($C_2H_5.OH$); methyl forms *methyl alcohol* ($CH_3.OH$) or *wood spirit*; amyl forms *amyl alcohol* ($C_5H_{11}.OH$) or *fusel oil*, etc.

Al'co-hol-ate (-hŏl-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcoolate.*] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable compound of a salt with alcohol, in which the latter plays a part analogous to that of water of crystallization. *Graham.*

Al'co-hol'a-ture (ăl'kō-hŏl'ā-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcoolature.*] (*Med.*) An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *New Eng. Dict.*

Al'co-hol'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcoolique.*] Of or pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities; derived from, or caused by, alcohol; containing alcohol; as, *alcoholic* mixtures; *alcoholic* gastritis; *alcoholic* odor.

Al'co-hol'ic, *n.* **1.** A person given to the use of alcoholic liquors.

2. *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.

Al'co-hol-ism (ăl'kō-hŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcoolisme.*] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the system, brought about by the continued use of alcoholic liquors.

Al'co-hol'i-za'tion (ăl'kō-hŏl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcoolisation.*] **1.** The act of reducing a substance to a fine or impalpable powder. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. The act of rectifying spirit.

3. Saturation with alcohol; putting the animal system under the influence of alcoholic liquor.

Al'co-hol-ize (ăl'kō-hŏl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALCOHOLIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALCOHOLIZING.] [Cf. F. *alcooliser.*] **1.** To reduce to a fine powder. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. To convert into alcohol; to rectify; also, to saturate with alcohol.

Al'co-hol-om'e-ter (ăl'kō-hŏl-ŏm'ē-tēr), } *n.* [*Alcohol*
Al'co-hol'me-ter (ăl'kō-hŏl'mē-tēr), } + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol, either by weight or volume. It is usually a form of hydrometer with a special scale.

Al'co-hol'o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Relating to the
Al'co-hol'o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } alcoholometer or
Al'co-hol-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } alcoholometry.

> The *alcoholometrical* strength of spirituous liquors. *Ure.*

Al'co-hol-om'e-try (-hŏl-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* The process or method of ascertaining the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain.

Al'co-hom'e-ter (-hŏm'ē-tēr), *n.*, **Al'co-ho-met'ric,** *a.* Same as ALCOHOLOMETER, ALCOHOLOMETRIC.

Al'co-ŏm'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tēr), *n.*, **Al'co-ō-met'ric-al,** *a.* Same as ALCOHOLOMETER, ALCOHOLOMETRICAL.

Al'co-ŏm'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* See ALCOHOLOMETRY.

☞ The chemists say *alcoomètre, alcoomètrie*, doubtless by the suppression of a syllable in order to avoid a disagreeable sequence of sounds. (Cf. IDOLATRY.) *Littré.*

Al'co-ran (ăl'kō-răn; ăl'kō-rän'; 277), *n.* [F. *alcoran*, fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig. the reading, the book, fr. *qaraa* to read. Cf. KORAN.] The Mohammedan Scriptures; the Koran (now the usual form). [Spelt also ALKORAN.]

Al'co-ran'ic (-răn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Al'co-ran'ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions.

Al'cove (ăl'kōv *or* ăl-kōv'; 277), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, Sp. or Pg. *alcoba*, from Ar. *al-guobbah* arch, vault, tent.]

1. (*Arch.*) A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; especially, a recess to contain a bed; a lateral recess in a library.

2. A small ornamental building with seats, or an arched seat, in a pleasure ground; a garden bower. *Cowper.*

3. Any natural recess analogous to an alcove or recess in an apartment.

> The youthful wanderers found a wild *alcove.* *Falconer.*

Al'cy-on (ăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* See HALCYON.

‖ **Al'cy-o-na'ce-a** (ăl'sĭ-ō-nā'shē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of soft-bodied Alcyonaria, of which *Alcyonium* is the type. See *Illust.* under ALCYONARIA.

‖ **Al'cy-o-na'ri-a** (ăl'sĭ-ō-nā'rĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Anthozoa. It includes the Alcyonacea, Pennatulacea, and Gorgonacea.

Alcyonaria.

1 One of the Alcyonacea (*Alcyonium carneum*) (about natural size).

2 One of the Pennatulacea (*Veretillum cynomorum*) (reduced).

‖ **Al'cy-o-nes** (ăl-sĭ'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ALCYON.] (*Zoöl.*) The kingfishers.

Al'cy-on'ic (ăl'sĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Alcyonaria.

‖ **Al'cy-o'ni-um** (-ō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀλκυόνιον a zoöphyte, so called from being like the halcyon's nest.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fleshy Alcyonaria, its polyps somewhat resembling flowers with eight fringed rays. The term was also formerly used for certain species of sponges.

Al'cy-o-noid (ăl'sĭ-ō-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀλκυόνιον + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Alcyonaria. — *n.* A zoöphyte of the order Alcyonaria.

Al'day (ąl'dā), *adv.* Continually. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al-deb'a-ran (ăl-dĕb'ā-răn), *n.* [Ar. *al-debarān*, fr. *dabar* to follow; so called because this star follows upon the Pleiades.] (*Astron.*) A red star of the first magnitude, situated in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye. It is the bright star in the group called the *Hyades.*

> Now when *Aldebaran* was mounted high
> Above the shiny Cassiopeia's chair. *Spenser.*

Al'de-hyde (ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid obtained from alcohol by certain processes of oxidation.

☞ The *aldehydes* are intermediate between the alcohols and acids, and differ from the alcohols in having two less hydrogen atoms in the molecule, as common *aldehyde* (called also *acetic aldehyde* or *ethyl aldehyde*), C_2H_4O; methyl *aldehyde*, CH_2O.

Aldehyde ammonia (*Chem.*), a compound formed by the union of aldehyde with ammonia.

Al'de-hy'dic (ăl'dĕ-hī'dĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to aldehyde; as, *aldehydic* acid. *Miller.*

Al'der (ąl'dēr), *n.* [OE. *aldir, aller*, fr. AS. *alr, aler, alor*, akin to D. *els*, G. *erle*, Icel. *elrir, elri*, Swed. *al*, Dan. *elle, el*, L. *alnus*, and E. *elm.*] (*Bot.*) A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *Alnus.* The wood is used by turners, etc.; the bark by dyers and tanners. In the U. S. the species of alder are usually shrubs or small trees.

Black alder. (*a*) A European shrub (*Rhamnus frangula*); alder buckthorn. (*b*) An American species of holly (*Ilex verticillata*), bearing red berries.

Al'der (ąl'dēr), } *a.* [From *ealra, alra*, gen. pl. of AS.
Al'ler (ąl'lēr), } *eal.* The *d* is excrescent.] Of all; —used in composition; as, *alder*best, best of all, *alder*wisest, wisest of all. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al'der-lief'est (ąl'dĕr-lēf'ĕst), *a.* [For *allerliefest* dearest of all. See LIEF.] Most beloved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Al'der-man (ąl'dĕr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* ALDERMEN (-men). [AS. *aldormon, ealdorman; ealdor* an elder + *man.* See ELDER, *n.*] **1.** A senior or superior; a person of rank or dignity. [*Obs.*]

2. The head man of a guild. [*Obs.*]

☞ The title was applied, among the Anglo-Saxons, to princes, dukes, earls, senators, and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called *Alderman* of all England; and there were *aldermen* of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.

3. One of a board or body of municipal officers next in order to the mayor and having a legislative function. They may, in some cases, individually exercise some magisterial and administrative functions.

Al'der-man-cy (-sȳ), *n.* The office of an alderman.

Al'der-man'ic (ąl'dĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, becoming to, or like, an alderman; characteristic of an alderman.

Al'der-man'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen.

2. The state of being an alderman. [*Jocular*]

Al'der-man-like' (-măn-lik'), *a.* Like or suited to an alderman.

Al'der-man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an alderman. "An *aldermanly* discretion." *Swift.*

Al'der-man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The district or ward of an alderman.

2. The office or rank of an alderman. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Al'der-man-ship, *n.* The condition, position, or office of an alderman. *Fabyan.*

Al'dern (ąl'dĕrn), *a.* Made of alder.

Al'der-ney (ąl'dĕr-nȳ), *n.* One of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands. Alderneys are of a dun or tawny color and are often called *Jersey cattle.* See JERSEY, 3.

Al'dine (ăl'dĭn *or* ąl'dīn; 277), *a.* (*Bibliog.*) An epithet applied to editions (chiefly of the classics) which proceeded from the press of *Aldus* Manutius, and his family, of Venice, for the most part in the 16th century, and known by the sign of the anchor and the dolphin. The term has also been applied to certain elegant editions of English works.

Ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu*, akin to Icel., Sw., and Dan. *öl*, Lith. *alus* a kind of beer, OSlav. *olŭ* beer. Cf. Ir. *ol* drink, drinking.] **1.** An intoxicating liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation and the addition of a bitter, usually hops.

☞ The word *ale*, in England and the United States, usually designates a heavier kind of fermented liquor, and the word *beer* a lighter kind. The word *beer* is also in common use as the generic name for all malt liquors.

2. A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. "At wakes and *ales.*" *B. Jonson.* "On ember eves and holy *ales.*" *Shak.*

A-leak' (ā-lēk'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *leak.*] In a leaking condition.

A'le-a-to-ry (ā'lē-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, fr. *alea* chance, die.] (*Law*) Depending on some uncertain contingency; as, an *aleatory* contract. *Bouvier.*

Ale'bench' (āl'bĕnch'), *n.* A bench in or before an alehouse. *Bunyan.*

Ale'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* [OE. *alebery, alebrey; ale* + *bre* broth, fr. AS. *brīw* pottage.] A beverage, formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

> Their *aleberries*, caudles, possets. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

A-lec'i-thal (ā-lĕs'ĭ-thal), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + λέκιθος yelk.] (*Biol.*) Applied to those ova which segment uniformly, and which have little or no food yelk embedded in their protoplasm. *Balfour.*

Ale'con'ner (āl'kŏn'nĕr), *n.* [*Ale* + *con*, OE. *cunnen* to test, AS. *cunnian* to test. See CON.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; also, one of the officers chosen by the liverymen of London to inspect the measures used in public houses. But the office is a sinecure. [Also called *aletaster.*] [*Eng.*]

Ale'cost' (āl'kŏst'), *n.* [*Ale* + L. *costus* an aromatic plant: cf. COSTMARY.] (*Bot.*) The plant costmary, which was formerly much used for flavoring ale.

‖ **Al'ec-tor'i-des** (ăl'ĕk-tŏr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλέκτωρ a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds including the common fowl and the pheasants.

A-lec'to-rom'a-chy (ā-lĕk'tō-rŏm'ā-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock + μάχη fight.] Cockfighting.

A-lec'to-ro-man'cy (ā-lĕk'tō-rō-măn'sȳ), *n.* See ALECTRYOMANCY.

A-lec'try-om'a-chy (-trȳ-ŏm'ā-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock + μάχη fight.] Cockfighting.

A-lec'try-o-man'cy (-trȳ-ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cock and grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being put together in the order in which the grains were eaten. *Amer. Cyc.*

A-lee' (ā-lē'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *lee.*] (*Naut.*) On or toward the lee, or the side away from the wind; the opposite of *aweather.* The helm of a ship is *alee* when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard alee, or **Luff alee,** an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Al'e-gar (ăl'ē-gēr), *n.* [*Ale* + *eager* sour, F. *aigre.* Cf. VINEGAR.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. *Cecil.*

Al'e-ger (-jēr), *a.* [F. *allègre*, earlier *alègre*, fr. L. *alacer.*] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-legge' (ā-lĕj'), *v. t.* [OE. *aleggen, alegen*, OF. *alegier*, F. *alléger*, fr. LL. *alleviare*, for L. *allevare* to lighten; *ad* + *levis* light. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ALLAY, ALLEGE.] To allay or alleviate; to lighten. [*Obs.*]

> That shall *alegge* this bitter blast. *Spenser.*

Ale'hoof' (āl'hōōf'), *n.* [AS. *hōfe* ground ivy; the first part is perh. a corruption: cf. OE. *heyhowe* hedgehove,

ground ivy, "in old MSS. *heyhowe, heyoue, haihoue, halehoue.*" *Prior.*] Ground ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*).

Ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed; hence, a tippling house. *Macaulay.*

Ale'-knight' (-nīt'), *n.* A pot companion. [*Obs.*]

Al'e-man'nic (ăl'ē-măn'nĭk), *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, a confederacy of warlike German tribes.

Al'e-man'nic, *n.* The language of the Alemanni.

The Swabian dialect . . . is known as the *Alemannic.* *Amer. Cyc.*

A-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic* (cf. Sp. *alambique*), Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still. The cap or head was the *alembic* proper. Cf. Limbec.] An apparatus formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. It has mostly given place to the *retort* and *worm still.*

Alembic.
a Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

Used also metaphorically.

The *alembic* of a great poet's imagination. *Brimley.*

A-lem'broth (-brŏth), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The *salt of wisdom* of the alchemists, a double salt composed of the chlorides of ammonium and mercury. It was formerly used as a stimulant. *Brande & C.* See under Lace.

A'len-çon' lace' (ȧ'lăn'sôn' lās').

A-leng'th' (ȧ-lĕngth'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *length.*] At full length; lengthwise. *Chaucer.*

A-lep'i-dote (ȧ-lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale.] (*Zoöl.*) Not having scales. — *n.* A fish without scales.

Ale'pole' (āl'pōl'), *n.* A pole set up as the sign of an alehouse. [*Obs.*]

A-lert' (ȧ-lĕrt'), *a.* [F. *alerte*, earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height, where one can look around; *erta* a declivity, steep, *erto* steep, p. p. of *ergere, erigere,* to erect, raise, L. *erigere.* See Erect.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance.

2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity.

An *alert* young fellow. *Addison.*

Syn. — Active; agile; lively; quick; prompt.

A-lert', *n.* (*Mil.*) An alarm from a real or threatened attack; a sudden attack; also, a bugle sound to give warning. "We have had an *alert.*" *Farrow.*

On the alert, on the lookout or watch against attack or danger; ready to act.

A-lert'ly, *adv.* In an alert manner; nimbly.

A-lert'ness, *n.* The quality of being alert or on the alert; briskness; nimbleness; activity.

Ale' sil'ver (āl' sĭl'vẽr). A duty payable to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

Ale'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* A stake or pole projecting from, or set up before, an alehouse, as a sign; an alepole. At the end was commonly suspended a garland, a bunch of leaves, or a "bush." [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ale'taster (-tās'tẽr), *n.* See Aleconner. [*Eng.*]

A-le'thi-ol'o-gy (ȧ-lē'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλήθεια truth + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nature of truth and evidence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

A-leth'o-scope (ȧ-lĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀληθής true + σκοπεῖν to view.] An instrument for viewing pictures by means of a lens, so as to present them in their natural proportions and relations.

A-leu'ro-man'cy (ȧ-lū'rō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον wheaten flour + *-mancy:* cf. F. *aleuromancie.*] Divination by means of flour. *Encyc. Brit.*

Al'eu-rom'e-ter (ăl'ū-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the expansive properties, or quality, of gluten in flour. *Knight.*

A-leu'rone (ȧ-lū'rōn), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] (*Bot.*) An albuminoid substance which occurs in minute grains ("protein granules") in maturing seeds and tubers; — supposed to be a modification of protoplasm.

Al'eu-ron'ic (ăl'ū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature of aleurone. *D. C. Eaton.*

A-leu'tian (ȧ-lū'shan), } *a.* [Said to be from the Russ.
A-leu'tic (ȧ-lū'tĭk), } *aleut* a bold rock.] Of or pertaining to a chain of islands between Alaska and Kamtchatka; also, designating these islands.

Al'e-vin (ăl'ē-vĭn), *n.* [F. *alevin,* OF. *alever* to rear, fr. L. *ad* + *levare* to raise] Young fish; fry.

A-lew' (ȧ-lū'), *n.* Halloo. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ale'wife' (āl'wif'), *n.; pl.* Alewives (-wīvz'). A woman who keeps an alehouse. *Gay.*

Ale'wife', *n.; pl.* Alewives. [This word is properly *aloof,* the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, "Phil. Trans." No. 142, p. 1065, and Baddam's "Memoirs," vol. ii., p. 131.] (*Zoöl.*) A North American fish (*Clupea vernalis*) of the Herring family. It is called also *ellwife, ellwhop, branch herring.* The name is locally applied to other related species.

Alewife.

Al'ex-an'ders (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'dẽrz), **Al'i-san'ders** (ăl'ĭ-săn'dẽrz), *n.* [OE. *alisaundre,* OF. *alissandere,* fr. *Alexander* or *Alexandria.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to two species of the genus *Smyrnium,* formerly cultivated and used as celery now is; — called also *horse parsley.*

Al'ex-an'dri-an (-drĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt; as, the *Alexandrian* library.

2. Applied to a kind of heroic verse. See Alexandrine, *n.*

Al'ex-an'drine (-drĭn; 277), *a.* Belonging to Alexandria; Alexandrian. *Bancroft.*

Al'ex-an'drine (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'drĭn), *n.* [F. *alexandrin.*] A kind of verse consisting in English of twelve syllables.

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

A-lex'i-phar'mac (ȧ-lĕks'ĭ-fär'măk), } *a.* & *n.* [See
A-lex'i-phar'ma-cal (-fär'mȧ-kal), } Alexipharmic.] Alexipharmic. [*Obs.*]

A-lex'i-phar'mic (-fär'mĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος keeping off poison; ἀλέξειν to keep off + φάρμακον drug, poison: cf. F. *alexipharmaque.*] (*Med.*) Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal.
A-lex'i-phar'mic-al (-mĭ-kal), }

A-lex'i-py-ret'ic (ȧ-lĕks'ĭ-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν + πυρετός burning heat, fever, πῦρ fire.] (*Med.*) Serving to drive off fever; antifebrile. — *n.* A febrifuge.

A-lex'i-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to
A-lex'i-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } keep off or help, fr. ἀλεξητήρ one who keeps off, helper; ἀλέξειν to keep off: cf. F. *alexitère.*] (*Med.*) Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom; alexipharmic.

A-lex'i-ter'ic, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριον a remedy, an amulet: cf. F. *alexitère,* LL. *alexiterium.*] (*Med.*) A preservative against contagious and infectious diseases, and the effects of poison in general. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Al'fa** (ăl'fȧ) *or* **Al'fa grass'** (grȧs'), *n.* A plant (*Macrochloa tenacissima*) of North Africa; also, its fiber, used in paper making.

Al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) The lucern (*Medicago sativa*); — so called in California, Texas, etc.

Al'fe-nide (ăl'fē-nīd), *n.* (*Metal.*) An alloy of nickel and silver electroplated with silver.

‖ **Al-fe'res** (ăl-fē'rĕz), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-fāris* knight.] An ensign; a standard bearer. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Al'fet (ăl'fĕt), *n.* [LL. *alfetum,* fr. AS. *ālfæt* a pot to boil in; *āl* burning + *fæt* vat.] A caldron of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his forearm as a test of innocence or guilt.

‖ **Al-fil'a-ri'a** (ăl-fĭl'ȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The pin grass (*Erodium cicutarium*), a weed in California.

‖ **Al'fi-o'ne** (ăl'fē-ō'nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edible marine fish of California (*Rhacochilus toxotes*).

‖ **Al-fres'co** (ăl-frĕs'kō), *adv.* & *a.* [It. *al fresco* in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air. *Smollett.*

‖ **Al'ga** (ăl'gȧ), *n.; pl.* Algæ (ăl'jē). [L., seaweed.] (*Bot.*) A kind of seaweed; *pl.* the class of cellular cryptogamic plants which includes the black, red, and green seaweeds, as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, also marine and fresh water confervæ, etc.

Al'gal (ăl'gal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or like, algæ.

‖ **Al'ga-ro'ba** (ăl'gȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarroba,* fr. Ar. *al-kharrūbah.* Cf. Carob.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The Carob, a leguminous tree of the Mediterranean region; also, its edible beans or pods, called *St. John's bread.* (*b*) The Honey mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), a small tree found from California to Buenos Ayres; also, its sweet, pulpy pods. A valuable gum, resembling gum arabic, is collected from the tree in Texas and Mexico.

Al'ga-rot (ăl'gȧ-rŏt), } *n.* [F. *algaroth,* fr. the name
Al'ga-roth (-rŏth), } of the inventor, *Algarotti.*] (*Med.*) A term used for the Powder of Algaroth, a white powder which is a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony. It was formerly used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

‖ **Al'ga-ro-vil'la** (ăl'gȧ-rō-vēl'yȧ), *n.* The agglutinated seeds and husks of the legumes of a South American tree (*Inga Marthæ*). It is valuable for tanning leather, and as a dye.

Al'gate (ăl'gāt), } *adv.* [*All* + *gate* way. The *s* is
Al'gates (ăl'gāts), } an adverbial ending. See Gate.]
1. Always; wholly; everywhere. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

Una now he *algates* must forego. *Spenser.*

☞ Still used in the north of England in the sense of "everywhere."

2. By any or all means; at all events. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

3. Notwithstanding; yet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al'ga-zel' (ăl'gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *ghazāl.*] (*Zoöl.*) The true gazelle.

Al'ge-bra (ăl'jē-brȧ), *n.* [LL. *algebra,* fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, fr. *jabara* to bind together, consolidate; *al-jebr w'almuqābalah* reduction and comparison (by equations): cf. F. *algèbre,* It. & Sp. *algebra.*] **1.** (*Math.*) That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that are true of every kind of magnitude.

2. A treatise on this science.

Al'ge-bra'ic (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to al-
Al'ge-bra'ic-al (-brā'ĭ-kal), } gebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation; as, *algebraic* characters; *algebraical* writings.

Algebraic curve, a curve such that the equation which expresses the relation between the coördinates of its points involves only the ordinary operations of algebra; — opposed to a *transcendental curve.*

Al'ge-bra'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By algebraic process.

Al'ge-bra'ist (ăl'jē-brā'ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

Al'ge-bra-ize (-brȧ-īz), *v. t.* To perform by algebra; to reduce to algebraic form.

Al'ge'ri-an (ăl-jē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria.

Al'ge-rine' (ăl'jē-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria.

Al'ge-rine', *n.* A native or one of the people of Algiers or Algeria. Also, a pirate.

Al'gid (ăl'jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold, fr. *algere* to be cold: cf. F. *algide.*] Cold; chilly. *Bailey.*

Algid cholera (*Med.*), Asiatic cholera.

Al-gid'i-ty (ăl-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Chilliness; coldness; especially (*Med.*), coldness and collapse.

Al'gid-ness (ăl'jĭd-nĕs), *n.* Algidity. [*Obs.*]

Al-gif'ic (ăl-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *algificus,* fr. *algus* cold + *facere* to make.] Producing cold.

Al'goid (ăl'goid), *a.* [L. *alga* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of, or resembling, an alga.

Al'gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghūl* destruction, calamity, fr. *ghāla* to take suddenly, destroy.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star, in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness.

Al'go-log'ic-al (ăl'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to algology; as, *algological* specimens.

Al-gol'o-gist (ăl-gŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One learned about algæ; a student of algology.

Al-gol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [L. *alga* seaweed + *-logy.*] (*Bot.*) The study or science of algæ or seaweeds.

Al-gon'quin (ăl-gŏn'kwĭn), } *n.* One of a widely spread
Al-gon'kin (ăl-gŏn'kĭn), } family of Indians, including many distinct tribes, which formerly occupied most of the northern and eastern parts of North America. The name was originally applied to a group of Indian tribes north of the River St. Lawrence.

‖ **Al'gor** (ăl'gŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Cold; chilliness.

Al'go-rism (ăl'gō-rĭz'm), } *n.* [OE. *algorism, algrim,*
Al'go-rithm (-rĭth'm), } *augrim,* OF. *algorisme,* F. *algorithme* (cf. Sp. *algoritmo,* OSp. *alguarismo,* LL. *algorismus*), fr. the Ar. *al-Khowārezmī* of Khowārezm, the modern Khiwa, surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musā, author of a work on arithmetic early in the 9th century, which was translated into Latin, such books bearing the name *algorismus.* The spelling with *th* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. ἀριθμός number.]

1. The art of calculating by nine figures and zero.

2. The art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the *algorithms* of fractions, proportions, surds, etc.

Al'gous (ăl'gŭs), *a.* [L. *algosus,* fr. *alga* seaweed.] Of or pertaining to the algæ, or seaweeds; abounding with, or like, seaweed.

‖ **Al'gua-zil'** (ăl'gwȧ-zēl'), *n.* [Sp. *alguacil,* fr. Ar. *al-wazīr* the vizier. Cf. Vizier.] An inferior officer of justice in Spain; a warrant officer; a constable. *Prescott.*

Al'gum (ăl'gŭm), *n.* Same as Almug (and etymologically preferable). 2 *Chron.* ii. 8.

Al-ham'bra (ăl-hăm'brȧ), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Ar. *al* the + *hamrā* red; *i. e.,* the red (*sc.* house).] The palace of the Moorish kings at Granada.

Al'ham-bra'ic (ăl'hăm-brā'ĭk), } *a.* Made or deco-
Al'ham-bresque' (-brĕsk'; 277), } rated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra, which affords an unusually fine exhibition of Saracenic or Arabesque architecture.

‖ **Al-hen'na** (ăl-hĕn'nȧ), *n.* See Henna.

A'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius.* See Else.] (*Law*) (*a*) Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of any one who has gone by two or more, and whose true name is for any cause doubtful; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson. (*b*) At another time.

A'li-as, *n.; pl.* Aliases (-ĕz). [L., otherwise, at another time.] (*Law*) (*a*) A second or further writ which is issued after a first writ has expired without effect. (*b*) Another name; an assumed name.

Al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere, at another place. See Alias.] (*Law*) The plea or mode of defense under which a person on trial for a crime proves or attempts to prove that he was in another place when the alleged act was committed; as, to set up an *alibi;* to prove an *alibi.*

Al'i-bil'i-ty (ăl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being alible.

Al'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *alibilis,* fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing.

Al'i-cant (ăl'ĭ-kant), *n.* A kind of wine, formerly much esteemed; — said to have been made near Alicant, in Spain. *J. Fletcher.*

Al'i-dade (ăl'ĭ-dād), *n.* [LL. *alidada, alhidada,* fr. Ar. *al-'idāda* a sort of rule: cf. F. *alidade.*] The portion of a graduated instrument, as a quadrant or astrolabe, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. *Whewell.*

Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* [OF. *alien,* L. *alienus,* fr. *alius* another; properly, therefore, belonging to another. See Else.] **1.** Not belonging to the same country, land, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign; as, *alien* subjects, enemies, property, shores.

2. Wholly different in nature; foreign; adverse; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous; — followed by *from* or sometimes by *to;* as, principles *alien* from our religion.

An *alien* sound of melancholy. *Wordsworth.*

Alien enemy (*Law*), one who owes allegiance to a government at war with ours. *Abbott.*

Al'ien, *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one owing allegiance, or belonging, to another country; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen. Hence, a stranger. See Alienage.

2. One excluded from certain privileges; one alienated or estranged; as, *aliens* from God's mercies.

Aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Ephes.* ii. 12.

Al'ien, *v. t.* [F. *aliéner,* L. *alienare.*] To alienate; to estrange; to transfer, as property or ownership. [*R.*]
"If the son *alien* lands." *Sir M. Hale.*

The prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of . . . the marriage. *Clarendon.*

Al'ien-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capability of being alienated. "The *alienability* of the domain." *Burke.*

Al'ien-a-ble (āl'yen-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *aliénable.*] Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

Al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aliénage.*] **1.** The state or legal condition of being an alien.

☞ The disabilities of *alienage* are removable by naturalization or by special license from the State of residence, and in some of the United States by declaration of intention of naturalization. *Kent. Wharton.*

Estates forfeitable on account of *alienage.* *Story.*

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another. *Brougham.*

Al'ien-ate (āl'yen-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare*, fr. *alienus*. See ALIEN, and cf. ALIENE.] Estranged; withdrawn in affection; foreign; — with *from*.

O *alienate* from God. *Milton.*

Al'ien-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALIENATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIENATING.] **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right; to part voluntarily with ownership of.

2. To withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; to estrange; to wean; — with *from*.

The errors which . . . *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. *Macaulay.*

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him from the realities of the present. *I. Taylor.*

Al'ien-ate (-āt), *n.* A stranger; an alien. [*Obs.*]

Al'ien-a'tion (āl'yen-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *aliénation*, L. *alienatio*, fr. *alienare*. See ALIENATE.] **1.** The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated.

2. (*Law*) A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another.

3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the affections.

The *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Mental alienation; derangement of the mental faculties; insanity; as, *alienation* of mind.

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement; aberration; mania; delirium; frenzy; dementia; monomania. See INSANITY.

Al'ien-a'tor (āl'yen-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who alienates.

Al-iene' (āl-yēn'), *v. t.* To alien or alienate; to transfer, as title or property; as, to *aliene* an estate.

Al'ien-ee' (āl'yen-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom the title of property is transferred; — opposed to *alienor*.

If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone.*

Al'ien-ism (āl'yen-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The status or legal condition of an alien; alienage.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Kent.*

2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

Al'ien-ist (āl'yen-ĭst), *n.* [F. *aliéniste*.] One who treats diseases of the mind. *Ed. Rev.*

Al'ien-or' (āl'yen-ôr'), *n.* [OF. *aliéneur*.] One who alienates or transfers property to another. *Blackstone.*

Al'i-eth'moid (āl'ĭ-ĕth'moid), } *a.* [L. *ala* wing
Al'i-eth-moid'al (āl'ĭ-ĕth-moid'*al*), } + E. *ethmoid*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to expansions of the ethmoid bone or cartilage.

A-life' (å-lĭf'), *adv.* [Cf. *lief* dear.] On my life; dearly. [*Obs.*] "I love that sport *alife*." *Beau. & Fl.*

A-lif'er-ous (å-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-ferous*.] Having wings; winged; aligerous. [*R.*]

Al'i-form (āl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form*.] Wing-shaped; winglike.

A-lig'er-ous (å-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aliger*; *ala* wing + *gerere* to carry.] Having wings; winged. [*R.*]

A-light' (å-līt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALIGHTED (å-līt'ĕd) sometimes ALIT (å-lĭt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIGHTING.] [OE. *alihten*, fr. AS. *ālihtan*; pref. *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *lihtan*; or *gelihtan*, fr. *lihtan*, to alight, orig. to render light, to remove a burden from, fr. *lēht*, *leoht*, light. See LIGHT, *v. i.*] **1.** To spring down, get down, or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage; to dismount.

2. To descend and settle, lodge, rest, or stop; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

3. To come or chance (*upon*). [*R.*]

A-light', *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *light*.] Lighted; lighted up; in a flame. "The lamps were *alight*." *Dickens.*

A-lign' (å-līn'), *v. t.* [F. *aligner*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line. See LINE, and cf. ALLINEATE.] To adjust or form to a line; to range or form in line; to bring into line; to aline.

A-lign', *v. i.* To form in line; to fall into line.

A-lign'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *alignement*.] **1.** The act of adjusting to a line; arrangement in a line or lines; the state of being so adjusted; a formation in a straight line; also, the line of adjustment; esp., an imaginary line to regulate the formation of troops or of a squadron.

2. (*Engin.*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the grades or profile.

A-like' (å-līk'), *a.* [AS. *onlīc*, *gelīc*; pref. *ā-* + *like*.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference. [Now used only predicatively.]

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Ps.* cxxxix. 12.

A-like', *adv.* [AS. *gelīce*, *onlīce*.] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

A-like'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Like-minded. [*Obs.*]

Al'i-ment (āl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish; akin to Goth. *alan* to grow, Icel. *ala* to nourish: cf. F. *aliment*. See OLD.] **1.** That which nourishes; food; nutriment; anything which feeds or adds to a substance in natural growth. Hence: The necessaries of life generally; sustenance; means of support.

Aliments of their sloth and weakness. *Bacon.*

2. An allowance for maintenance. [*Scot.*]

Al'i-ment, *v. t.* **1.** To nourish; to support.

2. To provide for the maintenance of. [*Scot.*]

Al'i-men'tal (āl'ĭ-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* Supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth; as, *alimental* sap.

A'li-men'tal-ly, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food; nourishingly. *Sir T. Browne.*

Al'i-men'ta-ri-ness (-tā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being alimentary; nourishing quality. [*R.*]

Al'i-men'ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alimentarius*, fr. *alimentum*: cf. F. *alimentaire*.] Pertaining to aliment or food, or to the function of nutrition; nutritious; alimental; as, *alimentary* substances.

Alimentary canal, the entire channel, extending from the mouth to the anus, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts ejected.

Al'i-men-ta'tion (āl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *alimentation*, LL. *alimentatio*.] **1.** The act or process of affording nutriment; the function of the alimentary canal.

2. State or mode of being nourished. *Bacon.*

Al'i-men'tive-ness (-mĕn'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. [Chiefly in *Phrenol.*]

Al'i-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affording food; nourishing. [*R.*] "*Alimonious* humors." *Harvey.*

Al'i-mo-ny (āl'ĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *alimonia*, *alimonium*, nourishment, sustenance, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Maintenance; means of living.

2. (*Law*) An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit for the same. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Al'i-na'sal (āl'ĭ-nā'*zal*), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E. *nasal*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to expansions of the nasal bone or cartilage.

A-line' (å-līn'), *v. t.* To range or place in a line; to bring into line; to align. *Evelyn.*

A-lin'e-a'tion (å-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* See ALLINEATION.

A-line'ment (å-līn'ment), *n.* Same as ALIGNMENT.

The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr[ench]. *New Eng. Dict. (Murray).*

A-lin'er (å-līn'ĕr), *n.* One who adjusts things to a line or lines or brings them into line. *Evelyn.*

Al'i-oth (āl'ĭ-ŏth), *n.* [Ar. *alyāt* the tail of a fat sheep.] (*Astron.*) A star in the tail of the Great Bear, the one next the bowl in the Dipper.

Al'i-ped (āl'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *alipes*; *ala* wing + *pes*, *pedis*, foot: cf. F. *alipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Wing-footed, as the bat. — *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing, as the bat.

Al'i-quant (-kwant), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great: cf. F. *aliquante*.] (*Math.*) An *aliquant* part of a number or quantity is one which does not divide it without leaving a remainder; thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16. Opposed to *aliquot*.

Al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several; *alius* other + *quot* how many: cf. F. *aliquote*.] (*Math.*) An *aliquot* part of a number or quantity is one which will divide it without a remainder; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15. Opposed to *aliquant*.

Al'i-sep'tal (āl'ĭ-sĕp'*tal*), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E. *septal*.] (*Anat.*) Relating to expansions of the nasal septum.

Al'ish (āl'ĭsh), *a.* Like ale; as, an *alish* taste.

Al'i-sphe'noid (āl'ĭ-sfē'noid), } *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E.
Al'i-sphe-noid'al (-noid'*al*), } *sphenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to or forming the wing of the sphenoid; relating to a bone in the base of the skull, which in the adult is often consolidated with the sphenoid; as, *alisphenoid* bone; *alisphenoid* canal.

Al'i-sphe'noid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The alisphenoid bone.

Al'i-trunk (āl'ĭ-trŭnk), *n.* [L. *ala* wing + *truncus* trunk.] (*Zoöl.*) The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached; the thorax. *Kirby.*

Al'i-tur'gic-al (āl'ĭ-tûr'jĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *liturgical*.] (*Eccl.*) Applied to those days when the holy sacrifice is not offered. *Shipley.*

‖ **A'li-un'de** (ā'lĭ-ŭn'dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] (*Law*) From another source; from elsewhere; as, a case proved *aliunde*; evidence *aliunde*.

A-live' (å-līv'), *a.* [OE. *on live*, AS. *on līfe* in life; *līfe* being dat. of *līf* life. See LIFE, and cf. LIVE, *a.*] **1.** Having life, in opposition to *dead*; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions; as, an animal or a plant which is *alive*.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; unexpired; existent; as, to keep the fire *alive*; to keep the affections *alive*.

3. Exhibiting the activity and motion of many living beings; swarming; thronged.

The Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs. *Macaulay.*

4. Sprightly; lively; brisk. *Richardson.*

5. Having susceptibility; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as opposed to apathy; sensitive.

Tremblingly *alive* to nature's laws. *Falconer.*

6. Of all living (by way of emphasis).

Northumberland was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

Used colloquially as an intensive; as, *man alive!*

☞ *Alive* always follows the noun which it qualifies.

‖ **A'li-za'ri** (ä'lĭ-zä'rĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *'aṣārah* juice extracted from a plant, fr. *'aṣara* to press.] (*Com.*) The madder of the Levant. *Brande & C.*

A-liz'a-rin (å-lĭz'å-rĭn), *n.* [F. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari*.] (*Chem.*) A coloring principle, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, found in madder, and now produced artificially from anthracene. It produces the Turkish reds.

Al'ka-hest (āl'kå-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest*, F. *alcahest*, a word that has an Arabic appearance, but was probably arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies. — **Al'ka-hes'tic** (āl'kå-hĕs'tĭk), *a.*

Al'kal-am'ide (āl'kăl-ăm'īd *or* ăl'kăl-ăm'īd), *n.* [*Alkali* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of compounds that may be regarded as ammonia in which a part of the hydrogen has been replaced by basic, and another part by acid, atoms or radicals.

Al'ka-les'cence (āl'kå-lĕs'sens), } *n.* A tendency to
Al'ka-les'cen-cy (-lĕs'sen-sў), } become alkaline; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant. *Ure.*

Al'ka-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcalescent*.] Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

Al'ka-li (āl'kå-lī *or* -lĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ALKALIS or ALKALIES (-līz *or* -lĭz). [F. *alcali*, ultimately fr. Ar. *alqalī* ashes of the plant saltwort, fr. *qalay* to roast in a pan, fry.] **1.** Soda ash; caustic soda, caustic potash, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) One of a class of caustic bases, such as soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, whose distinguishing peculiarities are solubility in alcohol and water, uniting with oils and fats to form soap, neutralizing and forming salts with acids, turning to brown several vegetable yellows, and changing reddened litmus to blue.

Fixed alkalies, potash and soda. — **Vegetable alkalies.** Same as ALKALOIDS. — **Volatile alkali**, ammonia, so called in distinction from the fixed alkalies.

Al'ka-li-fi'a-ble (ăl'kå-lĭ-fī'å-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcalifiable*.] Capable of being alkalified, or converted into an alkali.

Al'ka-li-fy (āl'kå-lĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALKALIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALKALIFYING.] [*Alkali* + *-fy*: cf. F. *alcalifier*.] To convert into an alkali; to give alkaline properties to.

Al'ka-li-fy, *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

Al'ka-lig'e-nous (ăl'kå-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Alkali* + *-genous*: cf. F. *alcaligène*.] Generating alkali.

Al'ka-lim'e-ter (-lĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Alkali* + *-meter*: cf. F. *alcalimètre*.] An instrument to ascertain the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in a mixture.

Al'ka-li-met'ric (-lĭ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Al'ka-li-met'ric-al (-rĭ-*kal*), } to alkalimetry.

Al'ka-lim'e-try (-lĭm'ē-trў), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcalimètrie*.] (*Chem.*) The art or process of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in alkaline mixtures.

Al'ka-line (ăl'kå-lĭn *or* -lĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcalin*.] Of or pertaining to an alkali or to alkalies; having the properties of an alkali.

Alkaline earths, certain substances, as lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia, possessing some of the qualities of alkalies. — **Alkaline metals**, potassium, sodium, cæsium, lithium, rubidium. — **Alkaline reaction**, a reaction indicating alkalinity, as by the action on litmus, turmeric, etc.

Al'ka-lin'i-ty (ăl'kå-lĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali; alkaline property. *Thomson.*

Al-ka'li-ous (ăl-kā'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* Alkaline. [*Obs.*]

Al'ka-li-zate (ăl'kå-lĭ-zāt), *a.* Alkaline. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Al'ka-li-zate (-zāt), *v. t.* To alkalize. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Al'ka-li-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcalisation*.] The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali; a conferring of alkaline qualities.

Al'ka-lize (ăl'kå-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALKALIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALKALIZING (-lī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *alcaliser*.] To render alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to.

Al'ka-loid (ăl'kå-loid), } *a.* [*Alkali* + *-oid*: cf.
Al'ka-loid'al (ăl'kå-loid'*al*), } F. *alcaloïde*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, alkali.

Al'ka-loid (ăl'kå-loid), *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base, especially one of a class of substances occurring ready formed in the tissues of plants and the bodies of animals.

☞ *Alkaloids* all contain nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, and many of them also contain oxygen. The include many of the active principles in plants; thus, morphine and narcotine are *alkaloids* found in opium.

Al'ka-net (-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *alcana*, *alheña*, in which *al* is the Ar. article. See HENNA, and cf. ORCHANET.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A dyeing matter extracted from the roots of *Alkanna tinctoria*, which gives a fine deep red color.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A boraginaceous herb (*Alkanna tinctoria*) yielding the dye; orchanet. (*b*) The similar plant *Anchusa officinalis*; bugloss; also, the American puccoon.

Al-kar'gen (ăl-kär'jĕn), *n.* [*Alkar*sin + oxy*gen*.] (*Chem.*) Same as CACODYLIC ACID.

Al-kar'sin (ăl-kär'sĭn), *n.* [*Alkali* + *arsenic* + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) A spontaneously inflammable liquid, having a repulsive odor, and consisting of cacodyl and its oxidation products; — called also *Cadet's fuming liquid*.

Al-ka'zar (ăl-kä'zär), *n.* See ALCAZAR.

Al'ke-ken'gi (ăl'kē-kĕn'jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *alkékenge*, Sp. *alquequenje*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-kākanj* a kind of resin from Herat.] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of the nightshade family (*Physalis alkekengi*) and its fruit, which is a well-flavored berry, the size of a cherry, loosely inclosed in an enlarged leafy calyx; — also called *winter cherry*, *ground cherry*, and *strawberry tomato*. *D. C. Eaton.*

Al-ker'mes (ăl-kĕr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. *al-qirmiz* kermes. See KERMES.] (*Old Pharmacy*) A compound cordial, in the form of a confection, deriving its name from the kermes insect, its principal ingredient.

Al'ko-ran (ăl'kō-răn; Ar. ăl'kō-răn'; 277), *n.* The Mohammedan Scriptures. Same as ALCORAN and KORAN.

Al'ko-ran'ic (ăl'kō-răn'ĭk), *a.* Same as ALCORANIC.

Al'ko-ran'ist, *n.* Same as ALCORANIST.

All (ąl), *a.* [OE. *al*, pl. *alle*, AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle*, Northumbrian *alle*, akin to D. & OHG. *al*, Ger. *all*, Icel. *allr*, Dan. *al*, Sw. *all*, Goth. *alls*; and perh. to Ir. and Gael. *uile*, W. *oll*.] **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole; the whole number of; any whatever; every; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength; *all* happiness; *all* abundance; loss of *all* power; beyond *all* doubt; you will see us *all* (or all of us).

Prove *all* things: hold fast that which is good. 1 *Thess.* v. 21.

2. Any. [*Obs.*] "Without *all* remedy." *Shak.*

☞ When the definite article "the," or a possessive or a demonstrative pronoun, is joined to the noun that *all* qualifies, *all* precedes the article or the pronoun; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property; *all* other joys.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part, or very great numbers.

3. Only; alone; nothing but.

I was born to speak *all* mirth and no matter. *Shak.*

All the whole, the whole (emphatically). [*Obs.*] "*All the whole* army." *Shak.*

All, *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; altogether; en-

tirely; quite; very; as, *all* bedewed; my friend is *all* for amusement. "And cheeks *all* pale." *Byron.*

☞ In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* too much, *all* so long, etc., this word retains its appropriate sense or becomes intensive.

2. Even; just. (Often a mere intensive adjunct.) [*Obs.* or *Poet.*]

All as his straying flock he fed. *Spenser.*
A damsel lay deploring
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

All to, or All-to. In such phrases as "*all to* rent," "*all to* break," "*all-to* frozen," etc., which are of frequent occurrence in our old authors, the *all* and the *to* have commonly been regarded as forming a compound adverb, equivalent in meaning to *entirely*, *completely*, *altogether*. But the sense of entireness lies wholly in the word *all* (as it does in "*all* forlorn," and similar expressions), and the *to* properly belongs to the following word, being a kind of intensive prefix (orig. meaning *asunder* and answering to the LG. *ter-*, HG. *zer-*). It is frequently to be met with in old books, used without the *all*. Thus Wyclif says, "The vail of the temple was *to rent*;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and *to-burst* the middle:" *i. e.*, burst in two, or asunder. — **All along.** See under ALONG. — **All and some,** individually and collectively, one and all. [*Obs.*] "Displeased *all and some*." *Fairfax.* — **All but.** (*a*) Scarcely; not even. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* (*b*) Almost; nearly. "The fine arts were *all but* proscribed." *Macaulay.* — **All hollow,** entirely, completely; as, to beat any one *all hollow*. [*Low*] — **All one,** the same thing in effect; that is, wholly the same thing. — **All over,** over the whole extent; thoroughly; wholly; as, she is her mother *all over*. [*Colloq.*] — **All the better,** wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference. — **All the same,** nevertheless. "There they [certain phenomena] remain rooted *all the same*, whether we recognize them or not." *J. C. Shairp.* "But Rugby is a very nice place *all the same*." *T. Arnold.* — See also under ALL, *n.*

All (ąl), *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the entire thing; everything included or concerned; the aggregate; the whole; totality; everything or every person; as, our *all* is at stake.

Death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to *all*. *Shak.*
All that thou seest is mine. *Gen.* xxxi. 43.

All is used with *of*, like a partitive; as, *all* of a thing, *all* of us.

After all, after considering everything to the contrary; nevertheless. — **All in all,** a phrase which signifies *all* things to a person, or everything desired; (also *adverbially*) wholly; altogether.

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
Forever. *Milton.*
Trust me not at all, or *all in all*. *Tennyson.*

All in the wind (*Naut.*), a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. — **All told,** all counted; in all. — **And all,** and the rest; and everything else; and everything connected. "Bring our crown *and all*." *Shak.* — **At all.** (*a*) In every respect; wholly; thoroughly. [*Obs.*] "She is a shrew *at all*(*l*)." *Chaucer.* (*b*) A phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying *in any way or respect; in the least degree* or *to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances;* as, he has no ambition *at all*; has he any property *at all*? "Nothing *at all*." *Shak.* "If thy father *at all* miss me." 1 *Sam.* xx. 6. — **Over all,** everywhere. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ *All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances, it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *al*mighty, *al*ready, *al*ways; but, in most instances, it is an adverb prefixed to adjectives or participles, but usually with a hyphen, as, *all*-bountiful, *all*-glorious, *all*-important, *all*-surrounding, etc. In others it is an adjective; as, *all*-power, *all*-giver. Anciently many words, as, *a*lbout, *a*laground, etc., were compounded with *all*, which are now written separately.

All, *conj.* [Orig. *all*, adv., wholly: used with *though* or *if*, which being dropped before the subjunctive left *all* as if in the sense *although*.] Although; albeit. [*Obs.*]

All they were wondrous loth. *Spenser.*

‖ **Al'la bre've** (ȧl'lȧ brā'vē). [It., according to the *breve*.] (*Old Church Music*) With one *breve*, or four minims, to a measure, and sung faster like four crotchets; in quick common time; — indicated in the time signature by ₵

‖ **Al'lah** (ȧl'lȧ), *n.* [Ar., contr. fr. the article *al* the + *ilah* God.] The name of the Supreme Being, in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

All'-a-mort' (ąl'ȧ-môrt'), *a.* See ALAMORT.

Al'lan-ite (ȧl'lȧn-īt), *n.* [From T. *Allan*, who first distinguished it as a species.] (*Min.*) A silicate containing a large amount of cerium. It is usually black in color, opaque, and is related to epidote in form and composition.

Al'lan-to'ic (ȧl'lȧn-tō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allantoïque*.] Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois.

Allantoic acid. (*Chem.*) See ALLANTOIN.

Al-lan'toid (ȧl-lăn'toid), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*
Al'lan-toid'al (ȧl'lăn-toid'ȧl), } shaped like a sausage; *ἀλλᾶς* sausage + *εἶδος* form.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the allantois.

‖ **Al'lan-toid'e-a** (-ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Vertebrata in which the embryo develops an allantois. It includes reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Al-lan'to-in (ȧl-lăn'tō-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline, transparent, colorless substance found in the allantoic liquid of the fetal calf; — formerly called *allantoic acid* and *amniotic acid*.

‖ **Al-lan'to-is** (-tō-ĭs), } *n.* (*Anat.*) A membranous
Al-lan'toid (-toid), } appendage of the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles, — in mammals serving to connect the fetus with the parent; the urinary vesicle.

Al'la-trate (ȧl'lȧ-trāt), *v. i.* [L. *allatrare*. See LATRATE.] To bark as a dog. [*Obs.*] *Stubbes.*

Al-lay' (ȧl-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLAYING.] [OE. *alaien*, *aleggen*, to lay down, put down, humble, put an end to, AS. *ālecgan*; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *lecgan* to lay; but confused with old forms of *allege*, *alloy*, *alegge*. See LAY.] **1.** To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease; to quell; to calm; as, to *allay* popular excitement; to *allay* the tumult of the passions.

2. To alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; as, to *allay* the severity of affliction or the bitterness of adversity.

It would *allay* the burning quality of that fell poison. *Shak.*

Syn. — To alleviate; check; repress; assuage; appease; abate; subdue; destroy; compose; soothe; calm; quiet. See ALLEVIATE.

Al-lay' (ȧl-lā'), *v. i.* To diminish in strength; to abate; to subside. "When the rage *allays*." *Shak.*

Al-lay', *n.* Alleviation; abatement; check. [*Obs.*]

Al-lay', *n.* Alloy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al-lay', *v. t.* To mix (metals); to mix with a baser metal; to alloy; to deteriorate. [*Archaic*] *Fuller.*

Al-lay'er (-ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, allays.

Al-lay'ment (-ment), *n.* An allaying; that which allays; mitigation. [*Obs.*]

The like *allayment* could I give my grief. *Shak.*

Allecret Armor, A. D. 1540.

Al'le-cret (ȧl'lē-krēt), *n.* [OF. *alecret*, *halecret*, *hallecret*.] A kind of light armor used in the sixteenth century, esp. by the Swiss. *Fairholt.*

Al-lect' (ȧl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *allectare*, freq. of *allicere*, *allectum*.] To allure; to entice. [*Obs.*]

Al'lec-ta'tion (ȧl'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allectatio*.] Enticement; allurement. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Al-lec'tive (ȧl-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* [LL. *allectivus*.] Alluring. [*Obs.*]

Al-lec'tive, *n.* Allurement. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Al-ledge' (ȧl-lĕj'), *v. t.* See ALLEGE. [*Obs.*]

☞ This spelling, corresponding to *abridge*, was once the prevailing one.

Al'le-ga'tion (ȧl'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allegare*, *allegatum*, to send a message, cite; later, to free by giving reasons; *ad* + *legare* to send, commission. Cf. ALLEGE and ADLEGATION.] **1.** The act of alleging or positively asserting.

2. That which is alleged, asserted, or declared; positive assertion; formal averment.

I thought their *allegations* but reasonable. *Steele.*

3. (*Law*) A statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove, — usually applied to each separate averment; the charge or matter undertaken to be proved.

Al-lege' (ȧl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGED (-lĕjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGING.] [OE. *aleggen* to bring forward as evidence, OF. *esligier* to buy, prop. to free from legal difficulties, fr. an assumed LL. *exlitigare*; L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue (see LITIGATE). The word was confused with L. *allegare* (see ALLEGATION), and *lex* law. Cf. ALLAY.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; as, to *allege* a fact.

2. To cite or quote; as, to *allege* the authority of a judge. [*Archaic*]

3. To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse; as, he refused to lend, *alleging* a resolution against lending.

Syn. — To bring forward; adduce; advance; assign; produce; declare; affirm; assert; aver; predicate.

Al-lege', *v. t.* [See ALLAY.] To alleviate; to lighten, as a burden or a trouble. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Al-lege'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

The most authentic examples *allegeable* in the case. *South.*

Al-lege'ance (ȧl-lĕj'ȧns), *n.* Allegation. [*Obs.*]

Al-lege'ment (-ment), *n.* Allegation. [*Obs.*]

With many complaints and *allegements*. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Al-leg'er (-ėr), *n.* One who affirms or declares.

Al-legge' (-lĕj'), *v. t.* See ALEGGE and ALLAY. [*Obs.*]

Al-le'giance (ȧl-lē'jans *or* ȧl-lē'jĭ-ans), *n.* [OE. *alegeaunce*; pref. *a-* + OF. *lige*, *liege*. The meaning was influenced by L. *ligare* to bind, and even by *lex*, *legis*, law. See LIEGE, LIGEANCE.] **1.** The tie or obligation, implied or expressed, which a subject owes to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or state.

2. Devotion; loyalty; as, *allegiance* to science.

Syn. — Loyalty; fealty. — ALLEGIANCE, LOYALTY. These words agree in expressing the general idea of fidelity and attachment to the "powers that be." *Allegiance* is an obligation to a ruling power. *Loyalty* is a feeling or sentiment towards such power. *Allegiance* may exist under any form of government, and, in a republic, we generally speak of *allegiance* to the government, to the state, etc. In well conducted monarchies, *loyalty* is a warm-hearted feeling of fidelity and obedience to the sovereign. It is personal in its nature; and hence we speak of the *loyalty* of a wife to her husband, not of her *allegiance*. In cases where we personify, *loyalty* is more commonly the word used; as, *loyalty* to the constitution; *loyalty* to the cause of virtue; *loyalty* to truth and religion, etc.

Hear me, recreant, on thine *allegiance* hear me! *Shak.*
So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful found, . . .
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His *loyalty* he kept, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

Al-le'giant (-jant *or* -jĭ-ant), *a.* Loyal. *Shak.*

Al'le-gor'ic (ȧl'lē-gŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [F. *allégorique*, L. *al-*
Al'le-gor'ic-al (-gŏr'ĭ-kal), } *legoricus*, fr. Gr. *ἀλληγορικός*. See ALLEGORY.] Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; of the nature of an allegory; describing by resemblances; figurative. "An *allegoric* tale." *Falconer.* "An *allegorical* application." *Pope.*

Allegorical being . . . that kind of language which says one thing, but means another. *Max Müller.*

— **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Al'le-go-rist (ȧl'lē-gō-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *allégoriste*.] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory. *Hume.*

Al'le-gor'i-za'tion (ȧl'lē-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of turning into allegory, or of understanding in an allegorical sense.

Al'le-go-rize (ȧl'lē-gō-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGORIZING.] [Cf. F. *allégoriser*, fr. L. *allegorizare*.] **1.** To form or turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.

2. To treat as allegorical; to understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it.

Al'le-go-rize, *v. i.* To use allegory. *Holland.*

Al'le-go-ri'zer (-rī'zėr), *n.* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory; an allegorist.

Al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEGORIES (-rĭz). [L. *allegoria*, Gr. *ἀλληγορία*, description of one thing under the image of another: *ἄλλος* other + *ἀγορεύειν* to speak in the assembly, harangue, *ἀγορά* place of assembly, fr. *ἀγείρειν* to assemble: cf. F. *allégorie*.] **1.** A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The real subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject.

2. Anything which represents by suggestive resemblance; an emblem.

3. (*Paint. & Sculpt.*) A figure or representation which has a meaning beyond the notion directly conveyed by the object painted or sculptured.

Syn. — Metaphor; fable. — ALLEGORY, PARABLE. "An *allegory* differs both from fable and *parable*, in that the properties of persons are fictitiously represented as attached to things, to which they are as it were transferred. . . . A figure of Peace and Victory crowning some historical personage is an *allegory*." "I am the Vine, ye are the branches" [*John* xv. 1-6] is a spoken *allegory*. In the *parable* there is no transference of properties. The *parable* of the sower [*Matt.* xiii. 3-23] represents all things as according to their proper nature. In the *allegory* quoted above the properties of the vine and the relation of the branches are transferred to the person of Christ and His apostles and disciples." *C. J. Smith.*

An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Spenser's "Faërie Queene" are celebrated examples of the *allegory*.

‖ **Al'le'gresse'** (ȧl'lȧ'grĕs'), *n.* [F. *allégresse*, fr. L. *alacer* sprightly.] Joy; gladsomeness.

‖ **Al'le-gret'to** (ȧl'lē-grĕt'tō; It. ȧl'lā-grāt'tō), *a.* [It., dim. of *allegro*.] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. — *n.* A movement in this time.

‖ **Al-le'gro** (ȧl-lē'grō; It. ȧl-lā'grō), *a.* [It., merry, gay, fr. L. *alacer* lively. Cf. ALEGER.] (*Mus.*) Brisk, lively. — *n.* An allegro movement; a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

Al'le-lu'ia } (ȧl'lē-lū'yȧ), *n.* [L. *alleluia*, Gr. *ἀλλη-*
Al'le-lu'iah } *λούια*, fr. Heb. *hallĕlū-yāh*. See HALLELUJAH.] An exclamation signifying *Praise ye Jehovah*. Hence: A song of praise to God. See HALLELUJAH, the commoner form.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia*. *Rev.* xix. 1.

‖ **Al'le-mande'** (ȧl'lē-mȧnd'), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A dance in moderate twofold time, invented by the French in the reign of Louis XIV.; — now mostly found in suites of pieces, like those of Bach and Handel.

2. A figure in dancing.

Al'le-man'nic (ȧl'lē-măn'nĭk), *a.* See ALEMANNIC.

Al-len'ar-ly (ȧl-lĕn'ėr lĭ), *adv.* [*All* + *anerly* singly, fr. *ane* one.] Solely; only. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Al'ler (ąl'lėr), *a.* [For *ealra*, the AS. gen. pl. of *eal* all.] Same as ALDER, of all. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Al-le'ri-on** (ȧl-lē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *alérion*, LL. *alario* a sort of eagle; of uncertain origin.] (*Her.*) An eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings. *Burke.*

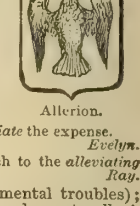

Allerion.

Al-le'vi-ate (ȧl-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEVIATING.] [LL. *alleviare*, fr. L. *ad* + *levis* light. See ALEGGE, LEVITY.]

1. To lighten or lessen the force or weight of. [*Obs.* in a literal or general sense.]

Should no others join capable to *alleviate* the expense. *Evelyn.*

Those large bladders . . . conduce much to the *alleviating* of the body [of flying birds]. *Ray.*

2. To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); to mitigate, or make easier to be endured; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, etc.; — opposed to *aggravate*.

The calamity of the want of the sense of hearing is much *alleviated* by giving the use of letters. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. To extenuate; to palliate. [*R.*]

He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; soften; mitigate; assuage; abate; relieve; nullify; allay. — To ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY. These words have in common the idea of relief from some painful state; and being all figurative, they differ in their application, according to the image under which this idea is presented. *Alleviate* supposes a load which is lightened or taken off; as, to *alleviate* one's cares. *Mitigate* supposes something fierce which is made mild; as, to *mitigate* one's anguish. *Assuage* supposes something violent which is quieted; as, to *assuage* one's sorrow. *Allay* supposes something previously excited, but now brought down; as, to *allay* one's suffering or one's thirst. To *alleviate* the distresses of life; to *mitigate* the fierceness of passion or the violence of grief; to *assuage* angry feeling; to *allay* wounded sensibility.

Al-le'vi-a'tion (ȧl-lē'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alleviatio*.] **1.** The act of alleviating; a lightening of weight or severity; mitigation; relief.

2. That which mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

Al-le'vi-a-tive (ăl-lē'vĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

Al-le'vi-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, alleviates.

Al-le'vi-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Alleviative. *Carlyle.*

Al'ley (ăl'lў), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (-lĭz). [OE. *aley, alley*, CF. *alée*, F. *allée*, a going, passage, fr. OF. *aler*, F. *aller*, to go; of uncertain origin: cf. Prov. *anar*, It. *andare*, Sp. *andar*.] **1.** A narrow passage; especially a walk or passage in a garden or park, bordered by rows of trees or bushes; a bordered way.

I know each lane and every *alley* green. *Milton.*

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street. *Gay.*

3. A passageway between rows of pews in a church.

4. (*Persp.*) Any passage having the entrance represented as wider than the exit, so as to give the appearance of length.

5. The space between two rows of compositors' stands in a printing office.

Al'ley, *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (ăl'lĭz). [A contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made.] A choice taw or marble. *Dickens.*

Al'leyed (ăl'lĭd), *a.* Furnished with alleys; forming an alley. "An *alleyed* walk." *Sir W. Scott.*

Al'ley-way' (ăl'lў-wā'), *n.* An alley.

All' Fools' Day' (ąl' fōōlz dā'). The first day of April, a day on which sportive impositions are practiced.

The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All Fools' Day.*
Poor Robin's Almanack (1760).

All' fours' (ąl' fōrz'). [*All* + *four* (cards).] A game at cards, called "High, Low, Jack, and the Game."

All' fours' [formerly, **All' four'**]. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person.

To be, go, *or* run, on all fours (Fig.), to be on the same footing; to correspond (*with*) exactly; to be alike in all the circumstances to be considered. "This example *is on all fours* with the other." "No simile can *go on all fours.*" *Macaulay.*

All' hail' (ąl' hāl'). [*All* + *hail*, interj.] All health; — a phrase of salutation or welcome.

All'–hail', *v. t.* To salute; to greet. [*Poet.*]

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me "Thane of Cawdor." *Shak.*

All'hal'lond (-hăl'lŏnd), *n.* Allhallows. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

All'hal'low (ąl'hăl'lō), } *n.* **1.** All the saints (in heav-
All'hal'lows (-lōz), } en). [*Obs.*]

2. All Saints' Day, November 1st. [*Archaic*]

All'hal'low eve' (ēv'). The evening before Allhallows. See HALLOWEEN.

All'hal'low-mas (-mas), *n.* The feast of All Saints.

All'hal'lown (-lŏn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the time of Allhallows. [*Obs.*] "*Allhallown* summer." *Shak.* (*i. e.*, late summer; "Indian Summer").

All'hal'low-tide' (-lō-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st.

All'heal' (-hēl'), *n.* A name popularly given to the officinal valerian, and to some other plants.

Al-li'a-ble (ăl-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Able to enter into alliance.

Al'li-a'ceous (ăl'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium*, or garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

Al-li'ance (ăl-lī'ans), *n.* [OE. *aliaunce*, OF. *aliance*, F. *alliance*, fr. OF. *alier*, F. *allier*. See ALLY, and cf. LL. *alligantia*.] **1.** The state of being allied; the act of allying or uniting; a union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, etc., especially between families by marriage and states by compact, treaty, or league; as, matrimonial *alliances;* an *alliance* between church and state; an *alliance* between France and England.

2. Any union resembling that of families or states; union by relationship in qualities; affinity.

The *alliance* of the principles of the world with those of the gospel. *C. J. Smith.*

The *alliance* . . . between logic and metaphysics. *Mansel.*

3. The persons or parties allied. *Udall.*

Syn. — Connection; affinity; union; confederacy; confederation; league; coalition.

Al-li'ance, *v. t.* To connect by alliance; to ally. [*Obs.*]

Al-li'ant (-ănt), *n.* [Cf F. *alliant*, p. pr.] An ally; a confederate. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Al'lice } (ăl'lĭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European shad (*Clu-*
Al'lis } *pea vulgaris*); allice shad. See ALOSE.

Al-li'cien-cy (ăl-lĭsh'en-sў), *n.* Attractive power; attractiveness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Al-li'cient (ăl-lĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *alliciens*, p. pr. of *allicere* to allure; *ad* + *lacere* to entice.] That attracts; attracting. — *n.* That which attracts. [*Rare* or *Obs.*]

Al-lied' (ăl-līd'), *a.* United; joined; leagued; akin; related. See ALLY.

Al'li-gate (ăl'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *alligatus*, p. p. of *alligare*. See ALLY.] To tie; to unite by some tie.

Instincts *alligated* to their nature. *Sir M. Hale.*

Al'li-ga'tion (ăl'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alligatio.*] **1.** The act of tying together or attaching by some bond, or the state of being attached. [*R.*]

2. (*Arith.*) A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

☞ The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs. *Alligation* is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate; medial*, teaching the method of finding the price or quality of a mixture of several simple ingredients whose prices and qualities are known; *alternate*, teaching the amount of each of several simple ingredients whose prices or qualities are known, which will be required to make a mixture of given price or quality.

Al'li-ga'tor (ăl'lĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias*, the cayman or American crocodile), fr. L. *lacertus, lacerta*, lizard. See LIZARD.]

Common Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) A large carnivorous reptile of the Crocodile family, peculiar to America. It has a shorter and broader snout than the crocodile, and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the upper jaw, which has no marginal notches. Besides the common species of the southern United States, there are allied species in South America.

2. (*Mech.*) Any machine with strong jaws, one of which opens like the movable jaw of an alligator; as, (*a*) (*Metal Working*) a form of squeezer for the puddle ball; (*b*) (*Mining*) a rock breaker; (*c*) (*Printing*) a kind of job press, called also *alligator press.*

Alligator apple (*Bot.*), the fruit of the *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree. It is said to be narcotic in its properties. *Loudon.* — **Alligator fish** (*Zoöl.*), a marine fish of northwestern America (*Podothecus acipenserinus*). — **Alligator gar** (*Zoöl.*), one of the gar pikes (*Lepidosteus spatula*) found in the southern rivers of the United States. The name is also applied to other species of gar pikes. — **Alligator pear** (*Bot.*), a corruption of *Avocado pear.* See AVOCADO. — **Alligator snapper, Alligator tortoise, Alligator turtle** (*Zoöl.*), a very large and voracious turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*) inhabiting the rivers of the southern United States. It sometimes reaches the weight of two hundred pounds. Unlike the common snapping turtle, to which the name is sometimes erroneously applied, it has a scaly head and many small scales beneath the tail. This name is sometimes given to other turtles, as to species of *Trionyx.* — **Alligator wood,** the timber of a tree of the West Indies (*Guarea Swartzii*).

Al-lign'ment (ăl-līn'ment), *n.* See ALIGNMENT.

Al-lin'e-ate (ăl-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare* to draw a line.] To align. [*R.*] *Herschel.*

Al-lin'e-a'tion (ăl-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), } *n.* Alignment; po-
A-lin'e-a'tion (ā-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), } sition in a straight line, as of two planets with the sun. *Whewell.*

The *allineation* of the two planets. *C. A. Young.*

Al-li'sion (ăl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *allisio*, fr. *allidere*, to strike or dash against; *ad* + *laedere* to dash against.] The act of dashing against, or striking upon.

The boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

Al-lit'er-al (ăl-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

Al-lit'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To employ or place so as to make alliteration. *Skeat.*

Al-lit'er-ate, *v. i.* To compose alliteratively; also, to constitute alliteration.

Al-lit'er-a'tion (ăl-lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *litera* letter. See LETTER.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as in the following lines: —

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton.*
Fly o'er waste fens and windy fields. *Tennyson.*

☞ The recurrence of the same letter in accented parts of words is also called *alliteration.* Anglo-Saxon poetry is characterized by alliterative meter of this sort. Later poets also employed it.

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe were. *P. Plowman.*

Al-lit'er-a-tive (-lĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *alliterative* poetry. — **Al-lit'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Al-lit'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Al-lit'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who alliterates.

‖ **Al'li-um** (ăl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., garlic.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the onion, garlic, leek, chive, etc.

All'mouth' (ąl'mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The angler.

All'ness (ąl'nĕs), *n.* Totality; completeness. [*R.*]

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity. *R. Turnbull.*

All'night' (ąl'nīt'), *n.* Light, fuel, or food for the whole night. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Al'lo-cate (ăl'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *allocatus*, p. p. of *allocare*, fr. L. *ad* + *locare* to place. See ALLOW.] **1.** To distribute or assign; to allot. *Burke.*

2. To localize. [*R.*]

Al'lo-ca'tur (ăl'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *allocatio:* cf. F. *allocation.*] **1.** The act of putting one thing to another; a placing; disposition; arrangement. *Hallam.*

2. An allotment or apportionment; as, an *allocation* of shares in a company.

The *allocation* of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants. *A. P. Stanley.*

3. The admission of an item in an account, or an allowance made upon an account; — a term used in the English exchequer.

‖ **Al'lo-ca'tur** (-tŭr), *n.* [LL., it is allowed, fr. *allocare* to allow.] (*Law*) "Allowed." The word *allocatur* expresses the allowance of a proceeding, writ, order, etc., by a court, judge, or judicial officer.

Al'lo-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *n.* Changeable in color.

Al-loch'ro-ite (ăl-lŏk'rō-it), *n.* (*Min.*) See GARNET.

Al-loch'ro-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόχροος changed in color, fr. ἄλλος other + χροά color.] Changing color.

Al'lo-cu'tion (ăl'lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to; *ad* + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *allocution.*] **1.** The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2. An address; a hortatory or authoritative address, as of a pope to his clergy. *Addison.*

Al'lod (ăl'lŏd), *n.* See ALLODIUM.

Al-lo'di-al (ăl-lō'dĭ-al), *a.* [LL. *allodialis*, fr. *allodium:* cf. F. *allodial.* See ALLODIUM.] (*Law*) Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; — opposed to *feudal;* as, *allodial* lands; *allodial* system. *Blackstone.*

Al-lo'di-al, *n.* Anything held allodially. *W. Coxe.*

Al-lo'di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The allodial system.

Al-lo'di-al-ist, *n.* One who holds allodial land.

Al-lo'di-al-ly, *adv.* By allodial tenure.

Al-lo'di-a-ry (-ă-rў), *n.* One who holds an allodium.

Al-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *allodium, alodium, alodis, alaudis*, of Ger. origin; cf. OHG. *al* all, and *ōt* (AS. *ēād*) possession, property. It means, therefore, entirely one's property.] (*Law*) Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Al-log'a-mous (ăl-lŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Characterized by allogamy.

Al-log'a-my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Fertilization of the pistil of a plant by pollen from another of the same species; cross-fertilization.

Al'lo-ge'ne-ous (ăl'lō-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλογενής.] Different in nature or kind. [*R.*]

Al'lo-graph (ăl'lō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος another + *-graph.*] A writing or signature made by some person other than any of the parties thereto; — opposed to *autograph.*

Al-lom'er-ism (ăl-lŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + μέρος part.] (*Chem.*) Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form.

Al-lom'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Characterized by allomerism.

Al'lo-morph (ăl'lō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + μορφή form.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Any one of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance; or the substance having such forms; — as, carbonate of lime occurs in the *allomorphs* calcite and aragonite. (*b*) A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material; — thus limonite is frequently an *allomorph* after pyrite. *G. H. Williams.*

Al'lo-mor'phic (ăl'lō-môr'fĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to allomorphism.

Al'lo-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* (*Min.*) The property which constitutes an allomorph; the change involved in becoming an allomorph.

Al-longe' (ăl-lŭnj'), *n.* [F. *allonge*, earlier *alonge*, a lengthening. See ALLONGE, *v.*, and cf. LUNGE.] **1.** (*Fencing*) A thrust or pass; a lunge.

2. A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange for receiving indorsements, when the back of the bill itself is already full; a rider. [*A French usage*] *Abbott.*

Al-longe', *v. i.* [F. *allonger; à* (L. *ad*) + *long* (L. *longus*) long.] To thrust with a sword; to lunge.

Al'lo-nym (ăl'lō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *allonyme*, fr. Gr. ἄλλος other + ὄνομα name.] **1.** The name of another person assumed by the author of a work.

2. A work published under the name of some one other than the author.

Al-lon'y-mous (ăl-lŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Published under the name of some one other than the author.

Al-loo' (ăl-lōō'), *v. t.* or *i.* [See HALLOO.] To incite dogs by a call; to halloo. [*Obs.*]

Al'lo-path (ăl'lō-păth), *n.* [Cf. F. *allopathe.*] An allopathist. *Ed. Rev.*

Al'lo-path'ic (ăl'lō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allopathique.*] Of or pertaining to allopathy.

Al'lo-path'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy; by allopathic methods.

Al-lop'a-thist (ăl-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy; one who professes allopathy.

Al-lop'a-thy (ăl-lŏp'ă-thў), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + πάθος suffering, πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer: cf. G. *allopathie*, F. *allopathie.* See PATHOS.] That system of medical practice which aims to combat disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the special disease treated; — a term invented by Hahnemann to designate the ordinary practice, as opposed to *homeopathy.*

Al'lo-phyl'ic (ăl'lō-fĭl'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόφυλος of
Al'lo-phyl'i-an (-fĭl'ĭ-an), } another tribe; ἄλλος other + φυλή class or tribe.] Pertaining to a race or a language neither Aryan nor Semitic. *J. Prichard.*

Al'lo-quy (ăl'lō-kwў), *n.* [L. *alloquium*, fr. *alloqui.*] A speaking to another; an address. [*Obs.*]

Al-lot' (ăl-lŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOTTING.] [OF. *aloter*, F. *allotir; a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot. See LOT.] **1.** To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute to each individual concerned; to assign as a share or lot; to set apart as one's share; to bestow on; to grant; to appoint; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* him.

Ten years I will *allot* to the attainment of knowledge. *Johnson.*

Al'lo-the-ism (ăl'lō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + θεός god.] The worship of strange gods. *Jer. Taylor.*

Al-lot'ment (ăl-lŏt'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alotement*, F. *allotement.*] **1.** The act of allotting; assignment.

2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God; anything set apart for a special use or to a distinct party.

The *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

3. (*Law*) The allowance of a specific amount of scrip or of a particular thing to a particular person.

Cottage allotment, an allotment of a small portion of land to a country laborer for garden cultivation. [*Eng.*]

Al'lo-tri-oph'a-gy (ăl'lŏ-trĭ-ŏf'ā-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. F. *allotriophagie.*] (*Med.*) A depraved appetite; a desire for improper food.

Al'lo-trop'ic (ăl'lŏ-trŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *allotropique.*]
Al'lo-trop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to allotropism. — **Al'lo-trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Allotropic state, the several conditions which occur in a case of allotropism.

Al-lot'ro-pic'i-ty (ăl-lŏt'rō-pĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Allotropic property or nature.

Al-lot'ro-pism (ăl-lŏt'rō-pĭz'm), } *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other
Al-lot'ro-py (ăl-lŏt'rō-pў), } + τρόπος direction, way, τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *allotropie.*] (*Chem.*) The property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations.

☞ Thus, carbon occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in a state of extreme hardness, in the diamond; it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead; and again occurs in a third form, with entire softness, in lampblack and charcoal. In some cases, one of these is peculiarly an active state, and the other a passive one. Thus, ozone is an active state of oxygen, and is distinct from ordinary oxygen, which is the element in its passive state.

Al-lot'ro-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To change in physical properties but not in substance. [*R.*]

Al-lot'ta-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being allotted.

Al-lot'tee' (ăl-lŏt'tē'), *n.* One to whom anything is allotted; one to whom an allotment is made.

Al-lot'ter (ăl-lŏt'tẽr), *n.* One who allots.

Al-lot'ter-y (-tẽr-ў), *n.* Allotment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Al-low' (ăl-lou'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWED (-loud'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWING.] [OE. *alouen*, OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, *aluer*, F. *allouer*, fr. LL. *allocare* to admit as proved, to place, use; confused with OF. *aloer*, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol; *ad* + *laudare* to praise. See LOCAL, and cf. ALLOCATE, LAUD.] **1.** To praise; to approve of; hence, to sanction. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke* xi. 48.

We commend his pains, condemn his pride, *allow* his life, approve his learning. *Fuller.*

2. To like; to be suited or pleased with. [*Obs.*]

How *allow* you the model of these clothes? *Massinger.*

3. To sanction; to invest; to intrust. [*Obs.*]

Thou shalt be . . . *allowed* with absolute power. *Shak.*

4. To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; to let one have; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a free passage; to *allow* one day for rest.

He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year. *Macaulay.*

5. To own or acknowledge; to accept as true; to concede; to accede to an opinion; as, to *allow* a right; to *allow* a claim; to *allow* the truth of a proposition.

I *allow*, with Mrs. Grundy and most moralists, that Miss Newcome's conduct . . . was highly reprehensible. *Thackeray.*

6. To grant (something) as a deduction or an addition; esp. to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for leakage.

7. To grant license to; to permit; to consent to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

Syn. — To allot; assign; bestow; concede; admit; permit; suffer; tolerate. See PERMIT.

Al-low', *v. i.* To admit; to concede; to make allowance or abatement.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it. *Addison.*

To allow of, to permit; to admit. *Shak.*

Al-low'a-ble (ăl-lou'ā-b'l), *a.* [*F. allouable.*]
1. Praiseworthy; laudable. [*Obs.*] *Hacket.*
2. Proper to be, or capable of being, allowed; permissible; admissible; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

Al-low'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being allowable; permissibleness; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition or impropriety. *South.*

Al-low'a-bly, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

Al-low'ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *alouance.*] **1.** Approval; approbation. [*Obs.*] *Crabbe.*
2. The act of allowing, granting, conceding, or admitting; authorization; permission; sanction; tolerance.

Without the king's will or the state's *allowance*. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment.

The censure of the which one must in your *allowance* o'erweigh a whole theater of others. *Shak.*

4. License; indulgence. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*
5. That which is allowed; a share or portion allotted or granted; a sum granted as a reimbursement, a bounty, or as appropriate for any purpose; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.

I can give the boy a handsome *allowance*. *Thackeray.*

6. Abatement; deduction; the taking into account of mitigating circumstances; as, to make *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.

After making the largest *allowance* for fraud. *Macaulay.*

7. (*Com.*) A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, such as *tare* and *tret*.

Al-low'ance, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWANCED (-anst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWANCING (-sĭng).] [See ALLOWANCE, *n.*] To put upon a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink); to supply in a fixed and limited quantity; as, the captain was obliged to *allowance* his crew; our provisions were *allowanced*.

Al-low'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly. *Shenstone.*

Al-low'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An approver or abettor. [*Obs.*]
2. One who allows or permits.

Al-lox'an (ăl-lŏks'ăn), *n.* [*Allantoin* + *oxalic*, as containing the elements of *allantoin* and *oxalic* acid.] (*Chem.*) An oxidation product of uric acid. It is of a pale reddish color, readily soluble in water or alcohol.

Al-lox'a-nate (ăl-lŏks'ā-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of alloxanic acid and a base or positive radical.

Al'lox-an'ic (ăl'lŏks-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to alloxan; — applied to an acid obtained by the action of soluble alkalies on alloxan.

Al'lox-an'tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance produced by acting upon uric acid with warm and very dilute nitric acid.

Al-loy' (ăl-loi'), *n.* [OE. *alai*, OF. *alei*, F. *aloi*, from OF. *alier*, F. *aloyer*, to alloy, *allier* to ally. See ALLOY, *v. t.*] **1.** Any combination or compound of metals fused together; a mixture of metals; for example, brass, which is an alloy of copper and zinc. But when mercury is one of the metals, the compound is called an *amalgam*.
2. The quality, or comparative purity, of gold or silver; fineness.
3. A baser metal mixed with a finer.

Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

4. Admixture of anything which lessens the value or detracts from; as, no happiness is without *alloy*. "Pure English without Latin *alloy*." *F. Harrison.*

Al-loy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOYED (-loid'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOYING.] [F. *aloyer*, OF. *alier*, *allier*, later *allayer*, fr. L. *alligare*. See ALLOY, *n.*, ALLY, *v. t.*, and cf. ALLAY.] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable substance; as, to *alloy* gold with silver or copper, or silver with copper.
2. To mix, as metals, so as to form a compound.
3. To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; to allay; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

Al-loy', *v. i.* To form a metallic compound.

Gold and iron *alloy* with ease. *Ure.*

Al-loy'age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *aloyage.*] The act or art of alloying metals; also, the combination or alloy.

All'-pos-sessed' (ăl'-pŏz-zĕst'), *a.* Controlled by an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. [*Colloq.*]

All' Saints' (ạl' sānts'), } The first day of November,
All' Saints' Day' (dā'), } called also, *Allhallows* or *Hallowmas;* a feast day kept in honor of all the saints; also, the season of this festival.

All' Souls' Day' (sōlz). The second day of November; a feast day of the Roman Catholic church, on which supplications are made for the souls of the faithful dead.

All'spice' (ạl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento (*Eugenia pimenta*), a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic; Jamaica pepper; pimento. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; and hence the name. The name is also given to other aromatic shrubs; as, the *Carolina allspice* (*Calycanthus floridus*); *wild allspice* (*Lindera benzoin*), called also *spicebush*, *spicewood*, and *feverbush*.

All'thing' (ạl'thĭng'), *adv.* [For *in all* (= every) *thing.*] Altogether. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Al-lude' (ăl-lūd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLUDING.] [L. *alludere* to play with, to allude; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer to something indirectly or by suggestion; to have reference to a subject not specifically and plainly mentioned; — followed by *to;* as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

Syn. — To refer; point; indicate; hint; suggest; intimate; signify; insinuate; advert. See REFER.

Al-lude', *v. t.* To compare allusively; to refer (something) as applicable. [*Obs.*] *Wither.*

‖ **Al'lu'mette'** (ăl'lu'mĕt'), *n.* [F., from *allumer* to light.] A match for lighting candles, lamps, etc.

Al-lu'mi-nor (ăl-lū'mĭ-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *alumineor*, fr. L. *ad* + *luminare*. See LUMINATE.] An illuminator of manuscripts and books; a limner. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Al-lur'ance (ăl-lūr'ans), *n.* Allurement. [*R.*]

Al-lure' (-lūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLURED (-lūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLURING.] [OF. *aleurrer*, *alurer*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure. See LURE.] To attempt to draw; to tempt by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to attract.

With promised joys *allured* them on. *Falconer.*

The golden sun in splendor likest Heaven
Allured his eye. *Milton.*

Syn. — To attract; entice; tempt; decoy; seduce. — To ALLURE, ENTICE, DECOY, SEDUCE. These words agree in the idea of acting upon the mind by some strong controlling influence, and differ according to the image under which this is presented. They are all used in a bad sense, except *allure*, which has sometimes (though rarely) a good one. We are *allured* by the prospect or offer (usually deceptive) of some future good. We are commonly *enticed* into evil by appeals to our passions. We are *decoyed* into danger by false appearances or representations. We are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude. What *allures* draws by gentle means; what *entices* leads us by promises and persuasions; what *decoys* betrays us, as it were, into a snare or net; what *seduces* deceives us by artful appeals to the passions.

Al-lure', *n.* Allurement. [*R.*] *Hayward.*

‖ **Al'lure'** (ă'lụr'), *n.* [F.; *aller* to go.] Gait; bearing.

The swing, the gait, the pose, the *allure* of these men. *Harper's Mag.*

Al-lure'ment (ăl-lūr'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of alluring; temptation; enticement.

Though Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Milton.*

2. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor.

Al-lur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, allures.

Al-lur'ing, *a.* That allures; attracting; charming; tempting. — **Al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*

Al-lu'sion (ăl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio*, fr. *alludere* to allude: cf. F. *allusion.*] **1.** A figurative or symbolical reference. [*Obs.*]
2. A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned; a covert indication; indirect reference; a hint.

Al-lu'sive (ăl-lū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Figurative; symbolical.
2. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing an allusion.

Al-lu'sive-ly, *adv.* Figuratively [*Obs.*]; by way of allusion; by implication, suggestion, or insinuation.

Al-lu'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being allusive.

Al-lu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Allusive. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

Al-lu'vi-al (ăl-lū'vĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *alluvial.* See ALLUVION.] Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium; relating to the deposits made by flowing water; washed away from one place and deposited in another; as, *alluvial* soil, mud, accumulations, deposits.

Al-lu'vi-on (-ŭn), *n.* [F. *alluvion*, L. *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare*, to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** Wash or flow of water against the shore or bank.
2. An overflowing; an inundation; a flood. *Lyell.*
3. Matter deposited by an inundation or the action of flowing water; alluvium.

The golden *alluvions* are there [in California and Australia] spread over a far wider space: they are found not only on the banks of rivers, and in their beds, but are scattered over the surface of vast plains. *R. Cobden.*

4. (*Law*) An accession of land gradually washed to the shore or bank by the flowing of water. See ACCRETION.

Al-lu'vi-ous (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *alluvius.* See ALLUVION.] Alluvial. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. ALLUVIUMS, L. ALLUVIA (-ā). [L., neut. of *alluvius.* See ALLUVIOUS.] (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas. *Lyell.*

All'where' (ạl' hwâr'), *adv.* Everywhere. [*Archaic*]

All'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Domestic or other work of all kinds; as, a maid of *allwork*, that is, a general servant.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLIED (-līd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLYING.] [OE. *alien*, OF. *alier*, F. *allier*, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLIGATE, ALLOY, ALLAY, LIGAMENT.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy; — often followed by *to* or *with*.

O chief! in blood, and now in arms *allied*. *Pope.*

2. To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.

These three did love each other dearly well,
And with so firm affection were *allied*. *Spenser.*
The virtue nearest to our vice *allied*. *Pope.*

☞ *Ally* is generally used in the passive form or reflexively.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *n.; pl.* ALLIES (ăl-līz'). [See ALLY, *v.*]
1. A relative; a kinsman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. One united to another by treaty or league; — usually applied to sovereigns or states; a confederate.

The English soldiers and their French *allies*. *Macaulay.*

3. Anything associated with another as a helper; an auxiliary.

Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its *ally*. *Buckle.*

4. Anything akin to another by structure, etc.

Al'ly (ăl'lў), *n.* See ALLEY, a marble or taw.

Al'lyl (ăl'lĭl), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) An organic radical, C_3H_5, existing especially in oils of garlic and mustard.

Al'ly-lene (ăl'lĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_4, homologous with acetylene; propine.

Al'ma, **Al'mah** (ăl'mà), *n.* Same as ALME.

Al'ma-can'tar (ăl'mà-kăn'tẽr), *n.* (*Astron.*) (*a*) Same as ALMUCANTAR. (*b*) A recently invented instrument for observing the heavenly bodies as they cross a given almacantar circle. See ALMUCANTAR.

‖ **Al'ma-di'a** (ăl'mà-dē'à), } *n.* [F. *almadie* (cf. Sp.
‖ **Al'ma-die** (ăl'mà-dĭ'), } & Pg. *almadia*), fr. Ar. *alma'dīyah* a raft, float.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A bark canoe used by the Africans. (*b*) A boat used at Calicut, in India, about eighty feet long, and six or seven broad.

Al'ma-gest (ăl'mà-jĕst), *n.* [F. *almageste*, LL. *almageste*, Ar. *al-majistī*, fr. Gr. μεγίστη (sc. σύνταξις), the greatest composition.] The celebrated work of Ptolemy of Alexandria, which contains nearly all that is known of the astronomical observations and theories of the ancients. The name was extended to other similar works.

‖ **Al-ma'gra** (ăl-mā'grà), *n.* [Sp. *almagra*, *almagre*, fr. Ar. *al-maghrah* red clay or earth.] A fine, deep red ocher, somewhat purplish, found in Spain. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. Under the name of *Indian red* it is used for polishing glass and silver.

Al'main (ăl'mān), } *n.* [OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*,
Al'mayne (-mān), } fr. L. *Alemanni*, ancient Ger.
Al'man (-man), } tribes.] [*Obs.*] **1.** A German. Also *adj.*, German. *Shak.*
2. The German language. *J. Foxe.*
3. A kind of dance. See ALLEMANDE.

Almain rivets, **Almayne rivets**, or **Alman rivets**, a sort of light armor from Germany, characterized by overlapping plates, arranged to slide on rivets, and thus afford great flexibility.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mà mā'tẽr). [L., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Al'ma-nac (ạl'mà-năk; 277), *n.* [LL. *almanac*, *almanach*: cf. F. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, It. *almanacco*, all of uncertain origin.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, terms of courts, etc.

Nautical almanac, an almanac, or year book, containing astronomical calculations (lunar, stellar, etc.), and other information useful to mariners.

Al'man-dine (ăl'măn-dīn), *n.* [LL. *almandina, alamandina*, for L. *alabandina* a precious stone, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was first and chiefly found: cf. F. *almandine*.] (*Min.*) The common red variety of garnet.

‖ **Al'me** } (ăl'mē), *n.* [Ar. *'almah* (fem.) learned,
‖ **Al'meh** } fr. *'alama* to know: cf. F. *almée*.] An Egyptian dancing girl; an Alma.

The *Almehs* lift their arms in dance. *Bayard Taylor.*

‖ **Al'men-dron'** (ăl'mĕn-drōn'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *almendra* almond.] The lofty Brazil-nut tree.

Al'mer-y (ăl'mĕr-ȳ), *n.* See Ambry. [*Obs.*]

Alm'esse (ämz'ĕs), *n.* See Alms. [*Obs.*]

Al-might'ful (ạl-mīt'fụl), } *a.* All-powerful; al-
Al-might'i-ful (ạl-mīt'ĭ-fụl), } mighty. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Al-might'i-ly, *adv.* With almighty power.

Al-might'i-ness, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; unlimited might. *Jer. Taylor.*

Al-might'y (ạl-mīt'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig, ælmihtig; eal* (OE. *al*) all + *mihtig* mighty.] **1.** Unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful; irresistible.

I am the *Almighty* God. *Gen.* xvii. 1.

2. Great; extreme; terrible. [*Slang*]

Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die, — so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey.*

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8.

Alm'ner (ăm'nẽr), *n.* An almoner. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Alm'ond (ä'mụnd), *n.* [OE. *almande, almaunde, alemaunde*, F. *amande*, L. *amygdala*, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη: cf. Sp. *almendra*. Cf. Amygdalate.] **1.** The fruit of the almond tree.

☞ The different kinds, as bitter, sweet, thin-shelled, thick-shelled almonds, and Jordan almonds, are the products of different varieties of the one species, *Amygdalus communis*, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia.

2. The tree that bears the fruit; almond tree.

3. Anything shaped like an almond. Specifically: (*Anat.*) One of the tonsils.

Almond oil, fixed oil expressed from sweet or bitter almonds. — **Oil of bitter almonds**, a poisonous volatile oil obtained from bitter almonds by maceration and distillation; benzoic aldehyde. — **Imitation oil of bitter almonds**, nitrobenzene. — **Almond tree** (*Bot.*), the tree bearing the almond. — **Almond willow** (*Bot.*), a willow which has leaves that are of a light green on both sides; almond-leaved willow (*Salix amygdalina*). *Shenstone.*

Al'mond fur'nace (fûr'nās). [Prob. a corruption of *Almain furnace, i. e.*, German furnace. See Almain.] A kind of furnace used in refining, to separate the metal from cinders and other foreign matter. *Chambers.*

Al'mon-dine (ăl'mŭn-dīn), *n.* See Almandine.

Al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *aumener, aulmener*, OF. *almosnier, aumosnier*, F. *aumônier*, fr. OF. *almosne*, alms, L. *eleemosyna*. See Alms.] One who distributes alms, esp. the doles and alms of religious houses, almshouses, etc.; also, one who dispenses alms for another, as the *almoner* of a prince, bishop, etc.

Al'mon-er-ship, *n.* The office of an almoner.

Al'mon-ry (ăl'mŭn-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Almonries (-rĭz). [OF. *aumosnerie*, F. *aumônerie*, fr. OF. *aumosnier*. See Almoner.] The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al'mose (ăl'mōs), *n.* Alms. [*Obs.*] *Chcke.*

Al'most (ạl'mōst), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst, ælmæst*, quite the most, almost all; *eal* (OE. *al*) all + *mæst* most.] Nearly; well nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28.

Almost never, scarcely ever. — **Almost nothing**, scarcely anything.

Alm'ry (ämr'ȳ), *n.* See Almonry. [*Obs.*]

Alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [OE. *almes, almesse*, AS. *ælmysse*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity. Cf. Almonry, Eleemosynary.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity.

A devout man . . . which gave much *alms* to the people. *Acts* x. 2.

Alms are but the vehicles of prayer. *Dryden.*

Tenure by free alms. See Frankalmoign. *Blackstone.*

☞ This word *alms* is singular in its form (*almesse*), and is sometimes so used; as, "asked an *alms*." *Acts* iii. 3. "Received an *alms*." *Shak.* It is now, however, commonly a collective or plural noun. It is much used in composition, as *alms*giver, *alms*giving, *alms* bag, *alms* chest, etc.

Alms'deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An act of charity. *Acts* ix. 36.

Alms'folk' (-fōk'), *n.* Persons supported by alms; almsmen. [*Archaic*] *Holinshed.*

Alms'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* A giver of alms.

Alms'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms.

Alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; a poorhouse.

Alms'man (-mạn), *n.*; *fem.* Almswoman. **1.** A recipient of alms. *Shak.*

2. A giver of alms. [*R.*] *Halliwell.*

Al'mu-can'tar (ăl'mŭ-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *almucantarat, almicantarat*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-muqanṭarāt*, pl., fr. *qanṭara* to bend, arch.] (*Astron.*) A small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. Two stars which have the same *almucantar* have the same altitude. See Almacantar. [*Archaic*]

Almucantar staff, an ancient instrument, having an arc of fifteen degrees, formerly used at sea to take observations of the sun's amplitude at the time of its rising or setting, to find the variation of the compass.

Al'muce (ăl'mūs), *n.* Same as Amice, a hood or cape.

‖ **Al-mude'** (ăl-mūd'), *n.* [Pg. *almude*, or Sp. *almud*, a measure of grain or dry fruit, fr. Ar. *al-mudd* a dry measure.] A measure for liquids in several countries. In Portugal the Lisbon almude is about 4.4, and the Oporto almude about 6.6, gallons U. S. measure. In Turkey the "almud" is about 1.4 gallons.

Al'mug (ăl'mŭg), } *n.* [Heb., perh. borrowed fr. Skr.
Al'gum (ăl'gŭm), } *valguka* sandalwood.] (*Script.*) A tree or wood of the Bible (2 Chron. ii. 8; 1 K. x. 11).

☞ Most writers at the present day follow Celsius, who takes it to be the red sandalwood of China and the Indian Archipelago. *W. Smith.*

Al'nage (ăl'năj), *n.* [OF. *alnage, aulnage*, F. *aunage*, fr. OF. *alne* ell, of Ger. origin: cf. OHG. *elina*, Goth. *aleina*, cubit. See Ell.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Measurement (of cloth) by the ell; also, a duty for such measurement.

Al'na-ger (ăl'nă-jẽr), *n.* [See Alnage.] A measurer by the ell; formerly a sworn officer in England, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

Al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* Aloes (-ōz). [L. *aloë*, Gr. ἀλόη, aloe: cf. OF. *aloe*, F. *aloès*.] **1.** *pl.* The wood of the agalloch. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants, some classed as trees, others as shrubs, but the greater number having the habit and appearance of evergreen herbaceous plants; from some of which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts. They are natives of warm countries.

3. *pl.* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative. [Plural in form but syntactically singular.]

American aloe, Century aloe, the agave. See Agave.

Al'oes wood' (wōod'). See Agalloch.

Al'o-et'ic (ăl'ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *aloétique*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes.

Al'o-et'ic, *n.* A medicine containing chiefly aloes.

A-loft' (ạ-lŏft'; 115), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loft*, which properly meant *air*. See Loft.] **1.** On high; in the air; high above the ground. "He steers his flight *aloft*." *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) In the top; at the mast head, or on the higher yards or rigging; overhead; hence (Fig. and Colloq.), in or to heaven.

A-loft', *prep.* Above; on top of. [*Obs.*]

Fresh waters run *aloft* the sea. *Holland.*

A-lo'gi-an (ạ-lō'jĭ-ạn), *n.* [LL. *Alogiani, Alogii*, fr. Gr. ἄλογος; ἀ priv. + λόγος word.] (*Eccl.*) One of an ancient sect who rejected St. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, which speak of Christ as the Logos. *Shipley.*

Al'o-gy (ăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *alogia*, Gr. ἀλογία, fr. ἀ priv. + λόγος reason.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. [*Obs.*]

Al'o-in (ăl'ō-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter purgative principle in aloes.

Al'o-man'cy (ăl'ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-mancy*: cf. F. *alomancie, halomancie*.] Divination by means of salt. [Spelt also *halomancy*.] *Morin.*

A-lone' (ạ-lōn'), *a.* [*All* + *one*. OE. *al one* all alone, AS. *ān* one, alone. See All, One, Lone.] **1.** Quite by one's self; apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary; — applied to a person or thing.

Alone on a wide, wide sea. *Coleridge.*

It is not good that the man should be *alone*. *Gen.* ii. 18.

2. Of or by itself; by themselves; without any thing more or any one else; without a sharer; only.

Man shall not live by bread *alone*. *Luke* iv. 4.

The citizens *alone* should be at the expense. *Franklin.*

3. Sole; only; exclusive. [*R.*]

God, by whose *alone* power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

4. Hence: Unique; rare; matchless. *Shak.*

☞ The adjective *alone* commonly follows its noun.

To let or leave alone, to abstain from interfering with or molesting; to suffer to remain in its present state.

A-lone', *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

A-lone'ly, *adv.* Only; merely; singly. [*Obs.*]

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer.*

A-lone'ly, *a.* Exclusive. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

A-lone'ness, *n.* A state of being alone, or without company; solitariness. [*R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

A-long' (ạ-lŏng'; 115), *adv.* [OE. *along, anlong*, AS. *andlang, along*; pref. *and-* (akin to OFris. *ond-*, OHG. *ant-*, Ger. *ent-*, Goth. *and-, anda-*, L. *ante*, Gr. ἀντί, Skr. *anti*, over against) + *lang* long. See Long.] **1.** By the length; in a line with the length; lengthwise.

Some laid *along*, . . . on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; forward.

We will go *along* by the king's highway. *Numb.* xxi. 22.

He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south *along*. *Coleridge.*

3. In company; together.

He to England shall *along* with you. *Shak.*

All along, all through the course of; during the whole time; throughout. "I have *all along* declared this to be a neutral paper." *Addison.* — **To get along**, to get on; to make progress, as in business. "She 'll *get along* in heaven better than you or I." *Mrs. Stowe.*

A-long', *prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*. "*Along* the lowly lands." *Dryden.*

The kine . . . went *along* the highway. 1 *Sam.* vi. 12.

A-long'. [AS. *gelang* owing to.] (Now heard only in the prep. phrase *along of*.)

Along of, Along on, often shortened to **Long of**, *prep. phr.*, owing to; on account of. [*Obs.* or *Low. Eng.*] "*On* me is not *along* thin evil fare." *Chaucer.* "And all this is *long of* you." *Shak.* "This increase of price is all *along of* the foreigners." *London Punch.*

A-long'shore' (-shōr'), *adv.* Along the shore or coast.

A-long'shore'man (-mạn), *n.* See Longshoreman.

A-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv.* Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with *of*; as, bring the boat *alongside*; *alongside* of him; *alongside* of the tree.

A-longst' (ạ-lŏngst'; 115), *prep. & adv.* [Formed fr. *along*, like *amongst* fr. *among*.] Along. [*Obs.*]

A-loof' (ạ-lōōf'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Alewife.

A-loof', *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loof*, fr. D. *loef* luff, and so meaning, as a nautical word, to the windward. See Loof, Luff.] **1.** At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart; away.

Our palace stood *aloof* from streets. *Dryden.*

2. Without sympathy; unfavorably.

To take the Bible as from the hand of God, and then to look at it *aloof* and with caution, is the worst of all impieties. *I. Taylor.*

A-loof' (ạ-lōōf'), *prep.* Away from; clear from. [*Obs.*]

Rivetus . . . would fain work himself *aloof* these rocks and quicksands. *Milton.*

A-loof'ness, *n.* State of being aloof. *Rogers* (1642).

The . . . *aloofness* of his dim forest life. *Thoreau.*

‖ **Al'o-pe'cI-a** (ăl'ō-pē'shĭ-ạ), } *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr.
A-lop'e-cy (ạ-lŏp'ẽ-sȳ), } ἀλωπεκία, fr. ἀλώπηξ fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] (*Med.*) Loss of the hair; baldness.

A-lop'e-cist (ạ-lŏp'ẽ-sĭst), *n.* A practitioner who tries to prevent or cure baldness.

A-lose' (ạ-lōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *aloser*.] To praise. [*Obs.*]

A'lose (ā'lōs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alosa* or *alausa*.] (*Zoöl.*) The European shad (*Clupea alosa*); — called also *allice shad* or *allis shad*. The name is sometimes applied to the American shad (*Clupea sapidissima*). See Shad.

‖ **Al'ou-atte'** (ăl'ōō-ăt'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the several species of howling monkeys of South America. See Howler, 2.

A-loud' (ạ-loud'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loud*.] With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly; audibly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not, lift up thy voice. *Isa.* lviii. 1.

A-low' (ạ-lō'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *low*.] Below; in a lower part. "Aloft, and then *alow*." *Dryden.*

Alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps, said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *alp* a high mountain, Ir. *ailp* any huge mass or lump: cf. F. *Alpes*.] **1.** A very high mountain. Specifically, in the plural, the highest chain of mountains in Europe, containing the lofty mountains of Switzerland, etc.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *alp*. *Milton.*

Hills peep o'er hills, and *alps* on *alps* arise. *Pope.*

2. Fig.: Something lofty, or massive, or very hard to be surmounted.

☞ The plural form *Alps* is sometimes used as a singular. "The *Alps* doth spit." *Shak.*

Alp, *n.* A bullfinch. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ạ), *n.* [Sp. *alpaca*, fr. the original Peruvian name of the animal. Cf. Paco.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of Peru (*Lama paco*), having long, fine, woolly hair, supposed by some to be a domesticated variety of the llama.

Alpaca.

2. Wool of the alpaca.

3. A thin kind of cloth made of the woolly hair of the alpaca, often mixed with silk or with cotton.

Al'pen (ăl'pĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alps. [*R.*] "The *Alpen* snow." *J. Fletcher.*

‖ **Al'pen-stock'** (-stŏk'), *n.* [G.; *Alp*, gen. pl. *Alpen* + *stock* stick.] A long staff, pointed with iron, used in climbing the Alps. *Cheever.*

Al-pes'trine (ăl-pĕs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *Alpestris*.] Pertaining to the Alps, or other high mountains; as, *Alpestrine* diseases, etc.

Al'pha (ăl'fạ), *n.* [L. *alpha*, Gr. ἄλφα, from Heb. *āleph*, name of the first letter in the alphabet, also meaning *ox*.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and hence used to denote the *beginning*.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. *Rev.* xxii. 13.

Formerly used also to denote the *chief*; as, Plato was the *alpha* of the wits.

☞ In cataloguing stars, the brightest star of a constellation is designated by Alpha (α); as, α Lyræ.

Al'pha-bet (ăl'fạ-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα + βῆτα, the first two Greek letters; Heb. *āleph* and *beth*: cf. F. *alphabet*.] **1.** The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or signs which form the elements of written language.

2. The simplest rudiments; elements.

The very *alphabet* of our law. *Macaulay.*

Deaf and dumb alphabet. See Dactylology.

Al'pha-bet, *v. t.* To designate by the letters of the alphabet; to arrange alphabetically. [*R.*]

Al'pha-bet-a'ri-an (ăl'fạ-bĕt-ā'rĭ-ạn), *n.* A learner of the alphabet; an abecedarian. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *alphabétique*.]
Al'pha-bet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } **1.** Pertaining to, furnished with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet; as, *alphabetic* characters, writing, languages, arrangement.

2. Literal. [*Obs.*] "*Alphabetical* servility." *Milton.*

Al'pha-bet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an alphabetic manner; in the customary order of the letters.

Al'pha-bet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of representing spoken sounds by letters.

Al'pha-bet-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The expression of spoken sounds by an alphabet. *Encyc. Brit.*

Al'pha-bet-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To arrange alphabetically; as, to *alphabetize* a list of words.

2. To furnish with an alphabet.

Al-phen'ic (ăl-fĕn'ĭk), *n.* [F. *alfénic, alphénic*, Sp. *alfeñique*, Ar. *al-fānīd* sweetness, sugar, fr. Per. *fānīd, pānīd*, sugar, cheese preserved in sugar.] (*Med.*) The crystallized juice of the sugarcane; sugar candy.

Al-phit'o-man'cy (ăl-fĭt'ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-mancy*: cf. F. *alphitomancie*.] Divination by means of barley meal. *Knowles.*

Al-phon'sine (ăl-fŏn'sĭn), *a.* Of or relating to Alphonso X., the Wise, King of Castile (1252–1284).

Alphonsine tables, astronomical tables prepared under the patronage of Alphonso the Wise. *Whewell.*

Al'pi-gene (ăl'pĭ-jēn), *a.* [L. *Alpes* Alps + *-gen.*] Growing in Alpine regions.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *Alpinus*, fr. *Alpes* the Alps: cf. F. *Alpin.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; as, *Alpine* snows; *Alpine* plants.

2. Like the Alps; lofty. "Gazing up an *Alpine* height." *Tennyson.*

Al'pin-ist (ăl'pĭn-ĭst), *n.* A climber of the Alps.

Al'pist (-pĭst), **Al'pi-a** (-pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F.: cf. Sp. & Pg. *alpiste.*] The seed of canary grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*), used for feeding cage birds.

‖ **Al'qui-fou** (ăl'kē-fōō), *n.* [Equiv. to *arquifoux*, F. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol*, fr. the same Arabic word as *alcohol.* See ALCOHOL.] A lead ore found in Cornwall, England, and used by potters to give a green glaze to their wares; potter's ore.

Al-read'y (ąl-rĕd'ў), *adv.* [*All* (OE. *al*) + *ready.*] Prior to some specified time, either past, present, or future; by this time; previously. "Joseph was in Egypt *already.*" *Exod.* i. 5.

I say unto you, that Elias is come *already.* *Matt.* xvii. 12.

☞ It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* completed, or will have been *already* completed.

Als (ąls), *adv.* **1.** Also. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. As. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Al-sa'tian (ăl-sā'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Alsatia.

Al-sa'tian, *n.* An inhabitant of Alsatia or Alsace in Germany, or of Alsatia or White Friars (a resort of debtors and criminals) in London.

‖ **Al' se'gno** (ăl' sān'yō). [It., to the mark or sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction for the performer to return and recommence from the sign 𝄋.

Al'sike (ăl'sĭk), *n.* [From *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A species of clover with pinkish or white flowers; *Trifolium hybridum.*

Al'so (ąl'sō), *adv. & conj.* [*All* + *so.* OE. *al so*, AS. *ealswā*, *alswū*, *ælswā*; *eal*, *al*, *æl*, all + *swā* so. See ALL, SO, AS.] **1.** In like manner; likewise. [*Obs.*]

2. In addition; besides; as well; further; too.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven . . . for where your treasure is, there will your heart be *also.* *Matt.* vi. 20.

3. Even as; as; so. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — ALSO, LIKEWISE, TOO. These words are used by way of *transition*, in leaving one thought and passing to another. *Also* is the widest term. It denotes that what follows is *all so*, or entirely like that which preceded, or may be affirmed with the same truth; as, "If you were there, I was there *also*;" "If our situation has some discomforts, it has *also* many sources of enjoyment." *Too* is simply less formal and pointed than *also*; it marks the transition with a lighter touch; as, "I was there *too*;" "a courtier yet a patriot *too*." *Pope. Likewise* denotes literally "in like manner," and hence has been thought by some to be more specific than *also.* "It implies," says Whately, "some connection or agreement between the words it unites. We may say, 'He is a poet, and *likewise* a musician;' but we should not say, 'He is a *prince*, and *likewise* a musician,' because there is no natural connection between these qualities." This distinction, however, is often disregarded.

Alt (ălt), *a. & n.* [See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) The higher part of the scale. See ALTO.

To be in alt, to be in an exalted state of mind.

Al-ta'ian (ăl-tā'yan), **Al-ta'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *altaïque.*] Of or pertaining to the Altai, a mountain chain in Central Asia.

Ancient Heathen Altar, in Museum at Arles.

Al'tar (ąl'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *alter*, *auter*, *autier*, fr. L. *altare*, pl. *altaria*, altar, prob. fr. *altus* high: cf. OF. *alter*, *autier*, F. *autel.* Cf. ALTITUDE.] **1.** A raised structure (as a square or oblong erection of stone or wood) on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned to a deity.

Noah builded an *altar* unto the Lord. *Gen.* viii. 20.

2. In the Christian church, a construction of stone, wood, or other material for the celebration of the Holy Eucharist; the communion table.

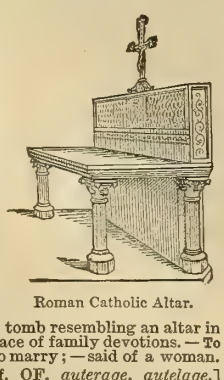

Roman Catholic Altar.

☞ *Altar* is much used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound; as, *altar* bread or *altar*-bread.

Altar cloth or **Altar-cloth,** the cover for an altar in a Christian church, usually richly embroidered. — **Altar cushion,** a cushion laid upon the altar in a Christian church to support the service book. — **Altar frontal.** See FRONTAL. — **Altar rail,** the railing in front of the altar or communion table. — **Altar screen,** a wall or partition built behind an altar to protect it from approach in the rear. — **Altar tomb,** a tomb resembling an altar in shape, etc. — **Family altar,** place of family devotions. — **To lead** (as a bride) **to the altar,** to marry; — said of a woman.

Al'tar-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *auterage*, *autelage.*] **1.** The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church.

2. The profit which accrues to the priest, by reason of the altar, from the small tithes. *Shipley.*

Al'tar-ist (ąl'tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. LL. *altarista*, F. *altariste.*] (*Old Law*) (*a*) A chaplain. (*b*) A vicar of a church.

Al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The painting or piece of sculpture above and behind the altar; reredos.

Al'tar-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the proper position of an altar, that is, at the east of a church with its ends towards the north and south. *Shipley.*

Alt-az'i-muth (ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*Alt*itude + *azimuth.*] (*Astron.*) An instrument for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously.

Al'ter (ąl'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALTERING.] [F. *altérer*, LL. *alterare*, fr. L. *alter* other, *alius* other. Cf. ELSE, OTHER.] **1.** To make otherwise; to change in some respect, either partially or wholly; to vary; to modify. "To *alter* the king's course." "To *alter* the condition of a man." "No power in Venice can *alter* a decree." *Shak.*

It gilds all objects, but it *alters* none. *Pope.*

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. *Ps.* lxxxix. 34.

2. To agitate; to affect mentally. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. To geld. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — CHANGE, ALTER. *Change* is generic and the stronger term. It may express a loss of identity, or the substitution of one thing in place of another; *alter* commonly expresses a partial change, or a change in form or details without destroying identity.

Al'ter, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change; as, the weather *alters* almost daily; rocks or minerals *alter* by exposure. "The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not." *Dan.* vi. 8.

Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty (ąl'tẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *altérabilité.*] The quality of being alterable; alterableness.

Al'ter-a-ble (ąl'tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *altérable.*] Capable of being altered.

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents. *Rogers.*

Al'ter-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being alterable; variableness; alterability.

Al'ter-a-bly, *adv.* In an alterable manner.

Al'ter-ant (-ant), *a.* [LL. *alterans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *altérant.*] Altering; gradually changing. *Bacon.*

Al'ter-ant, *n.* An alterative. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

Al'ter-a'tion (ąl'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *altération.*] **1.** The act of altering or making different.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences. *Hooker.*

2. The state of being altered; a change made in the form or nature of a thing; changed condition.

Ere long I might perceive
Strange *alteration* in me. *Milton.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

Al'ter-a-tive (ąl'tẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *alterativus*: cf. F. *altératif.*] Causing alteration. Specifically: (*Med.*) Gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state of the functions into one of health. *Burton.*

Al'ter-a-tive, *n.* A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations.

Al'ter-cate (ăl'tẽr-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALTERCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALTERCATING.] [L. *altercatus*, p. p. of *altercare*, *altercari*, fr. *alter* another. See ALTER.] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

Al'ter-ca'tion (ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *altercation*, fr. L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle; wordy contest. "Stormy *altercations*." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — ALTERCATION, DISPUTE, WRANGLE. The term *dispute* is in most cases, but not necessarily, applied to a verbal contest; as, a *dispute* on the lawfulness of war. An *altercation* is an angry dispute between two parties, involving an interchange of severe language. A *wrangle* is a confused and noisy altercation.

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual *wrangling* and *altercation.* *Hakewill.*

Al'ter-ca-tive (ăl'tẽr-kā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by wrangling; scolding. [*R.*] *Fielding.*

Al-ter'i-ty (ăl-tẽr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *altérité.*] The state or quality of being other; a being otherwise. [*R.*]

For outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented. *Coleridge.*

Al'tern (ăl'tẽrn), *a.* [L. *alternus*, fr. *alter* another: cf. F. *alterne.*] Acting by turns; alternate. *Milton.*

Altern base (*Trig.*), a second side made base, in distinction from a side previously regarded as base.

Al-ter'na-cy (ăl-tẽr'nȧ-sў), *n.* Alternateness; alternation. [*R.*] *Milford.*

Al-ter'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *alternans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *alternant.* See ALTERNATE, *v. t.*] (*Geol.*) Composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tẽr'nāt; 277), *a.* [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare*, fr. *alternus.* See ALTERN, ALTER.] **1.** Being or succeeding by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; by turns first one and then the other; hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

Alternate Leaves.

2. Designating the members in a series, which regularly intervene between the members of another series, as the odd or even numbers of the numerals; every other; every second; as, the *alternate* members 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.; read every *alternate* line.

3. (*Bot.*) Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. *Gray.*

Alternate alligation. See ALLIGATION. — **Alternate angles** (*Geom.*), the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the parallels AB, CD, are cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD, as also the angles BGH and GHC, are called *alternate angles.* — **Alternate generation.** (*Biol.*) See under GENERATION.

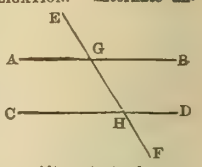

Alternate Angles.

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tẽr'nāt; 277), *n.* **1.** That which alternates with something else; vicissitude. [*R.*]

Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace. *Prior.*

2. A substitute; one designated to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.

3. (*Math.*) A proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means.

Al'ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt *or* ăl-tẽr'nāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALTERNATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALTERNATING.] [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare.* See ALTERN.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to interchange regularly.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew.*

Al'ter-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, or act by turns; to follow reciprocally in place or time; — followed by *with*; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast. *J. Phillips.*
Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*

2. To vary by turns; as, the land *alternates* between rocky hills and sandy plains.

Al-ter'nate-ly (ăl-tẽr'nāt-lў), *adv.* **1.** In reciprocal succession; succeeding by turns; in alternate order.

2. (*Math.*) By alternation; when, in a proportion, the antecedent term is compared with antecedent, and consequent with consequent.

Al-ter'nate-ness, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following by turns.

Al'ter-na'tion (ăl'tẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alternatio*: cf. F. *alternation.*] **1.** The reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed by turns; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence; as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter, hope and fear.

2. (*Math.*) Permutation.

3. The response of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister. *Mason.*

Alternation of generation. (*Biol.*) See *Alternate generation*, under GENERATION.

Al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tẽr'nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *alternatif.*] **1.** Offering a choice of two things.

2. Disjunctive; as, an *alternative* conjunction.

3. Alternate; reciprocal. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Al-ter'na-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *alternative*, LL. *alternativa.*] **1.** An offer of two things, one of which may be chosen, but not both; a choice between two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left.

There is something else than the mere *alternative* of absolute destruction or unreformed existence. *Burke.*

2. Either of two things or propositions offered to one's choice. Thus when *two* things offer a choice of *one* only, the two things are called *alternatives.*

Having to choose between two *alternatives*, safety and war, you obstinately prefer the worse. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

3. The course of action or the thing offered in place of another.

If this demand is refused the *alternative* is war. *Lewis.*
With no *alternative* but death. *Longfellow.*

4. A choice between more than two things; one of several things offered to choose among.

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives.* *Gladstone.*

Al-ter'na-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives, or that admits the choice of one out of two things.

Al-ter'na-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being alternative, or of offering a choice between two.

Al-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *alternitas.*] Succession by turns; alternation. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Al-thæ'a** (ăl-thē'ȧ), ‖ **Al-the'a** *n.* [L. *althaea*, Gr. ἀλθαία.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants of the Mallow family. It includes the officinal marsh mallow, and the garden hollyhocks. (*b*) An ornamental shrub (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) of the Mallow family.

Al-the'ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Asparagine.

Alt'horn' (ălt'hôrn'), *n.* [*Alt* + *horn.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of the saxhorn family, used exclusively in military music, often replacing the French horn. *Grove.*

Al-though' (ąl-thō'), *conj.* [*All* + *though*; OE. *al thagh.*] Grant all this; be it that; supposing that; notwithstanding; though.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. *Mark* xiv. 29.

Syn. — ALTHOUGH, THOUGH. *Although*, which originally was perhaps more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it in the sense given above. Euphonic consideration determines the choice.

Al-til'o-quence (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Lofty speech; pompous language. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Al-til'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *altus* (adv. *alte*) high + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] High-sounding; pompous in speech. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *altimeter*; *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure: cf. F. *altimètre.*] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc. *Knight.*

Al-tim'e-try (-trў), *n.* [Cf. F. *altimétrie.*] The art of measuring altitudes, or heights.

Al-tin'car (ăl-tĭn'kär), *n.* See TINCAL.

Al'ti-scope (ăl'tĭ-skōp), *n.* [L. *altus* high + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] An arrangement of lenses and mirrors

which enables a person to see an object in spite of intervening objects.

Al-tis'o-nant (ăl-tĭs'ō-nant), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous. *Skelton.*

Al-tis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *altisonus.*] Altisonant.

‖ **Al-tis'si-mo** (ăl-tĭs'sē-mō), *n.* [It.; superl. of *alto.*] (*Mus.*) The part or notes situated above F in alt.

Al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high. Cf. ALTAR, HAUGHTY, ENHANCE.] **1.** Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above its foundation, above the ground, or above a given level, or of one object above another; as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or of a cloud, or of a bird above the top of a tree.

2. (*Astron.*) The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *true* or *apparent; true* when measured from the rational or real horizon, *apparent* when from the sensible or apparent horizon.

3. (*Geom.*) The perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit, or to the side parallel to the base; as, the *altitude* of a triangle, pyramid, parallelogram, frustum, etc.

4. Height of degree; highest point or degree.

He is [proud] even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

5. Height of rank or excellence; superiority. *Swift.*

6. *pl.* Elevation of spirits; heroics; haughty airs. [*Colloq.*] *Richardson.*

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Meridian altitude, an arc of the meridian intercepted between the south point on the horizon and any point on the meridian, or the center of any object on the meridian. See MERIDIAN, 3.

Al'ti-tu'di-nal (ăl'tĭ-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to height; as, *altitudinal* measurements.

Al'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Lofty in doctrine, aims, etc. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Al-tiv'o-lant (ăl-tĭv'ō-lant), *a.* [L. *altivolans.* See VOLANT.] Flying high. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Al'to (ăl'tō *or* ôl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* ALTOS (-tōz). [It. *alto* high, fr. L. *altus.* Cf. ALT.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Formerly the part sung by the highest male, or counter-tenor, voices; now the part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between the tenor and soprano. In *instrumental* music it now signifies the tenor.

2. An alto singer.

Alto clef (*Mus.*), the counter-tenor clef, or the C clef, placed so that the two strokes include the middle line of the staff. *Moore.*

Al'to-geth'er (ąl'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *altogedere; al* all + *togedere* together. See TOGETHER.] **1.** All together; conjointly. [*Obs.*]

Altogether they went at once. *Chaucer.*

2. Without exception; wholly; completely.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.

Al-tom'e-ter (ăl-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-meter.*] A theodolite. *Knight.*

Al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rĕ-lē'vō), *n.* Alto-rilievo.

‖ **Al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* ALTO-RILIEVOS (-vōz). [It.] (*Sculp.*) High relief; sculptured work in which the figures project more than half their thickness; as, this figure is an *alto-rilievo* or in *alto-rilievo.*

☞ When the figure stands only half out, it is called *mezzo-rilievo*, *demi-rilievo*, or medium relief; when its projection is less than one half, *basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*, or low relief.

Al'tri-cal (ăl'trĭ-kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like the altrices.

‖ **Al-tri'ces** (ăl-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., nourishers, pl. of *altrix.*] (*Zoöl.*) Nursers, — a term applied to those birds whose young are hatched in a very immature and helpless condition, so as to require the care of their parents for some time; — opposed to *præcoces.*

Al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *altruisme* (a word of Comte's), It. *altrui* of or to others, fr. L. *alter* another.] Regard for others, both natural and moral; devotion to the interests of others; brotherly kindness; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness.* [*Recent*] *J. S. Mill.*

Al'tru-ist, *n.* One imbued with altruism; — opposed to *egoist.*

Al'tru-is'tic (ăl'trōō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *altruiste*, a. See ALTRUISM.] Regardful of others; beneficent; unselfish; — opposed to *egoistic* or *selfish.* *Bain.* — **Al'tru-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Al'u-del (ăl'ū-dĕl), *n.* [F. & Sp. *aludel*, fr. Ar. *al-uthāl.*] (*Chem.*) One of the pear-shaped pots open at both ends, and so formed as to be fitted together, the neck of one into the bottom of another in succession; — used in the process of sublimation. *Ure.*

‖ **Al'u-la** (ăl'ū-là), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ala* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A false or bastard wing. See under BASTARD.

Al'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the alula.

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [OE. *alum, alom*, OF. *alum*, F. *alun*, fr. L. *alumen* alum.] (*Chem.*) A double sulphate formed of aluminium and some other element (esp. an alkali metal) or of aluminium and ammonium. It has twenty-four molecules of water of crystallization.

☞ Common *alum* is the double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. It is white, transparent, very astringent, and crystallizes easily in octahedrons. The term is extended so as to include other double sulphates similar to alum in formula.

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *v. t.* To steep in, or otherwise impregnate with, a solution of alum; to treat with alum. *Ure.*

‖ **A-lu'men** (ą-lū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) Alum.

A-lu'mi-na (ą-lū'mĭ-nà), *n.* [L. *alumen, aluminis.* See ALUM.] (*Chem.*) One of the earths, consisting of two parts of aluminium and three of oxygen, Al_2O_3.

☞ It is the oxide of the metal aluminium, the base of aluminous salts, a constituent of a large part of the earthy siliceous minerals, as the feldspars, micas, scapolites, etc., and the characterizing ingredient of common clay, in which it exists as an impure silicate with water, resulting from the decomposition of other aluminous minerals. In its natural state, it is the mineral corundum.

A-lu'mi-nate (ą-lū'mĭ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed from the hydrate of aluminium by the substitution of a metal for the hydrogen.

A-lu'mi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Combined with alumina.

Al'u-mine (ăl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [F.] Alumina. *Davy.*

Al'u-min'ic (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or containing aluminium; as, *aluminic* phosphate.

A-lu'mi-nif'er-ous (ą-lū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous:* cf. F. *aluminifère.*] Containing alum.

A-lu'mi-ni-form (ą-lū'mĭ-nĭ-fôrm *or* ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *alumen* + *-form.*] Having the form of alumina.

Al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *alumen.* See ALUM.] (*Chem.*) The metallic base of alumina. This metal is white, but with a bluish tinge, and is remarkable for its resistance to oxidation, and for its lightness, having a specific gravity of about 2.6. Atomic weight 27.08. Symbol Al.

Aluminium bronze or **gold**, a pale gold-colored alloy of aluminium and copper, used for journal bearings, etc.

A-lu'mi-nize (ą-lū'mĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with alum; to alum.

A-lu'mi-nous (ą-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, fr. *alumen* alum: cf. F. *alumineux.*] Pertaining to or containing alum, or alumina; as, *aluminous* minerals, *aluminous* solution.

A-lu'mi-num (ą-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* See ALUMINIUM.

Al'um-ish (ăl'ŭm-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like alum.

‖ **A-lum'na** (ą-lŭm'nà), *n. fem.*; *pl.* ALUMNÆ (-nē). [L. See ALUMNUS.] A female pupil; especially, a graduate of a school or college.

‖ **A-lum'nus** (ą-lŭm'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ALUMNI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] A pupil; especially, a graduate of a college or other seminary of learning.

Al'um root' (rōōt'). (*Bot.*) A North American herb (*Heuchera Americana*) of the Saxifrage family, whose root has astringent properties.

Al'um schist' (shĭst'), } (*Min.*) A variety of shale or
Al'um shale' (shāl'), } clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the rock.

Al'um stone' (stōn'). (*Min.*) A subsulphate of alumina and potash; alunite.

Al'u-nite (ăl'ū-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Alum stone.

A-lu'no-gen (ą-lū'nō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *alun* alum + *-gen.*] (*Min.*) A white fibrous mineral frequently found on the walls of mines and quarries, chiefly hydrous sulphate of alumina; — also called *feather alum*, and *hair salt.*

Al'ure (ăl'ŭr), *n.* [OF. *alure, aleure*, walk, gait, fr. *aler* (F. *aller*) to go.] A walk or passage; — applied to passages of various kinds.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble. *T. Warton.*

Al'u-ta'ceous (ăl'ū-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *alutacius*, fr. *aluta* soft leather.] **1.** Leathery.

2. Of a pale brown color; leather-yellow. *Brande.*

Al'u-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See ALUTACEOUS.] The tanning or dressing of leather. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Al've-a-ry (ăl'vĕ-ą-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ALVEARIES (-rĭz). [L. *alvearium, alveare*, beehive, fr. *alveus* a hollow vessel, beehive, from *alvus* belly, beehive.] **1.** A beehive, or something resembling a beehive. *Barret.*

2. (*Anat.*) The hollow of the external ear. *Quincy.*

Al've-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *alveatus* hollowed out.] Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

Al've-o-lar (ăl'vĕ-ō-lẽr *or* ăl-vē'ō-lẽr; 277), *a.* [L. *alveolus* a small hollow or cavity: cf. F. *alvéolaire.*] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli or little cells, sacs, or sockets.

Alveolar processes, the processes of the maxillary bones, containing the sockets of the teeth.

Al've-o-la-ry (-lą-rȳ), *a.* Alveolar. [*R.*]

Al've-o-late (ăl'vĕ-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, fr. *alveolus.*] (*Bot.*) Deeply pitted, like a honeycomb.

Al've-ole (-ōl), *n.* Same as ALVEOLUS.

Al-ve'o-li-form (ăl-vē'ō-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *alveolus* + *-form.*] Having the form of alveoli, or little sockets, cells, or cavities.

‖ **Al-ve'o-lus** (ăl-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ALVEOLI (-lī). [L., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus:* cf. F. *alvéole.* See ALVEARY.] **1.** A cell in a honeycomb.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small cavity in a coral, shell, or fossil.

3. (*Anat.*) A small depression, sac, or vesicle, as the socket of a tooth, the air cells of the lungs, the ultimate saccules of glands, etc.

‖ **Al've-us** (ăl'vĕ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ALVEI (-ī). [L.] The channel of a river. *Weale.*

Al'vine (ăl'vĭn *or* -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly: cf. F. *alvin.*] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines; as, *alvine* discharges; *alvine* concretions.

Al'way (ąl'wā), *adv.* Always. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]

I would not live *alway.* *Job* vii. 16.

Al'ways (ąl'wāz), *adv.* [*All* + *way.* The *s* is an adverbial (orig. a genitive) ending.] **1.** At all times; ever; perpetually; throughout all time; continually; as, God is *always* the same.

Even in Heaven his [Mammon's] looks and thoughts
Were *always* downward bent. *Milton.*

2. Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably; uniformly; — opposed to *sometimes* or *occasionally.*

He *always* rides a black galloway. *Bulwer.*

‖ **A-lys'sum** (ą-lĭs'sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλυσσον, name of a plant, perh. fr. *ἀ* priv. + λύσσα raging madness.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants; madwort. The *sweet alyssum* (*A. maritimum*), cultivated for bouquets, bears small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

Am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom*, akin to Gothic *im*, Icel. *em*, OIr. *am*, Lith. *esmi*, L. *sum*, Gr. εἰμί, Zend *ahmi*, Skr. *asmi*, fr. a root *as* to be. √9. See ARE, and cf. BE, WAS.] The first person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. See BE.

God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am.* *Exod.* iii. 14.

Am'a-bil'i-ty (ăm'ą-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *amabilitas.*] Lovableness. *Jer. Taylor.*

☞ The New English Dictionary (Murray) says this word is "usefully distinct from *Amiability.*"

Am'a-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + κράτος power.] (*Photog.*) Amasthenic. *Sir J. Herschel.*

‖ **Am'a-da-vat'** (ăm'ą-dą-văt'), *n.* [Indian name. From *Ahmedabad*, a city from which it was imported to Europe.] (*Zoöl.*) The strawberry finch, a small Indian song bird (*Estrelda amandava*), commonly caged and kept for fighting. The female is olive brown; the male, in summer, mostly crimson; — called also *red waxbill.* [Written also *amaduvad* and *avadavat.*]

Am'a-dou (ăm'ą-dōō), *n.* [F. *amadou* tinder, prop. lure, bait, fr. *amadouer* to allure, caress, perh. fr. Icel. *mata* to feed, which is akin to E. *meat.*] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from fungus (*Boletus* and *Polyporus*) which grows on old trees; German tinder; punk. It has been employed as a styptic by surgeons, but its common use is as tinder, for which purpose it is prepared by soaking it in a strong solution of niter. *Ure.*

A-main' (ą-mān'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *main.* See 2d MAIN, *n.*] **1.** With might; with full force; vigorously; violently; exceedingly.

They on the hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the fewness of their enemies, came down *amain.* *Milton.*

That stripling giant, ill-bred and scoffing, shouts *amain.* *T. Parker.*

2. At full speed; in great haste; also, at once. "They fled *amain.*" *Holinshed.*

A-main', *v. t.* [F. *amener.* See AMENABLE.] (*Naut.*) To lower, as a sail, a yard, etc.

A-main', *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To lower the topsail, in token of surrender; to yield.

A-mal'gam (ą-măl'gam), *n.* [F. *amalgame*, prob. fr. L. *malagma*, Gr. μάλαγμα, emollient, plaster, poultice, fr. μαλάσσειν to make soft, fr. μαλακός soft.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals; as, an *amalgam* of tin, bismuth, etc.

☞ Medalists apply the term to soft alloys generally.

2. A mixture or compound of different things.

3. (*Min.*) A native compound of mercury and silver.

A-mal'gam, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *amalgamer.*] To amalgamate. *Boyle. B. Jonson.*

‖ **A-mal'ga-ma** (-gą-mą), *n.* Same as AMALGAM.

They divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics. *Burke.*

A-mal'ga-mate (ą-măl'gą-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMALGAMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMALGAMATING.] **1.** To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal; to unite, combine, or alloy with mercury.

2. To mix, so as to make a uniform compound; to unite or combine; as, to *amalgamate* two races; to *amalgamate* one race with another.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

A-mal'ga-mate, *v. i.* **1.** To unite in an amalgam; to blend with another metal, as quicksilver.

2. To coalesce, as a result of growth; to combine into a uniform whole; to blend; as, two organs or parts *amalgamate.*

A-mal'ga-mate (-gą-māt), } *a.* Coalesced; united;
A-mal'ga-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), } combined.

A-mal'ga-ma'tion (ą-măl'gą-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amalgamation.*] **1.** The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; — applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury. *Ure.*

2. The mixing or blending of different elements, races, societies, etc.; also, the result of such combination or blending; a homogeneous union. *Macaulay.*

A-mal'ga-ma-tive (ą-măl'gą-mą-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by amalgamation.

A-mal'ga-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, amalgamates. Specifically: A machine for separating precious metals from earthy particles by bringing them in contact with a body of mercury with which they form an amalgam.

A-mal'ga-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To amalgamate. [*R.*]

A-man'dine (ą-măn'dĭn), *n.* [F. *amande* almond. See ALMOND.] **1.** The vegetable casein of almonds.

2. A kind of cold cream prepared from almonds, for chapped hands, etc.

A-man'i-tine (ą-măn'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀμανῖται a sort of fungus.] The poisonous principle of some fungi.

A-man'u-en'sis (ą-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AMANUENSES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a, ab* + *manus* hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

‖ **A-mar'a-cus** (ą-măr'ą-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμάρακος.] A fragrant flower. *Tennyson.*

Am'a-rant (ăm'ą-rănt), *n.* Amaranth, 1. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Am'a-ran-ta'ceous (ăm'ą-răn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants of which the amaranth is the type.

Am'a-ranth (ăm'ą-rănth), *n.* [L. *amarantus*, Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfading, amaranth; ἀ priv. + μαραίνειν to quench, cause to wither, fr. a root meaning to die, akin to E. *mortal;* — so called because its flowers do not soon wither: cf. F. *amarante.* The spelling with *th* seems to be due to confusion with Gr. ἄνθος flower.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. [*Poetic*]

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental annual plants (*Amarantus*) of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers.

3. A color inclining to purple.

Am'a-ran'thine (ăm'ą-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amaranth. "*Amaranthine* bowers." *Pope.*

2. Unfading, as the poetic amaranth; undying.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue. *Cowper.*

3. Of a purplish color. *Buchanan.*

Am'a-ran'thus (ăm'ȧ-răn'thŭs), **‖ Am'a-ran'tus** (ăm'ȧ-răn'tŭs), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Amaranth.

Am'a-rine (ăm'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [L. *amarus* bitter.] (*Chem.*) A characteristic crystalline substance, obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

A-mar'i-tude (ȧ-măr'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, fr. *amarus* bitter: cf. OF. *amaritude*.] Bitterness. [*R.*]

Am'a-ryl'li-da'ceous (ăm'ȧ-rĭl'lĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*)

Am'a-ryl-lid'e-ous (ăm'ȧ-rĭl-lĭd'ē-ŭs), Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an order of plants differing from the lily family chiefly in having the ovary below the petals. The narcissus and daffodil are members of this family.

‖ Am'a-ryl'lis (ăm'ȧ-rĭl'lĭs), *n.* [L. *Amaryllis*, Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, -ίδος, the name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] **1.** A pastoral sweetheart.

To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A family of plants much esteemed for their beauty, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, agave, and others. (*b*) A genus of the same family, including the Belladonna lily.

A-mass' (ȧ-mȧs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Amassed (ȧ-mȧst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Amassing.] [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass. See Mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure or a fortune; to *amass* words or phrases.

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. *Pope.*

Syn. — To accumulate; heap up; pile.

A-mass', *n.* [OF. *amasse*, fr. *amasser*.] A mass; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

A-mass'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being amassed.

A-mass'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who amasses.

‖ A'mas sette' (ȧ'mäs'sĕt'), *n.* [F. See Amass.] An instrument of horn used for collecting painters' colors on the stone in the process of grinding.

A-mass'ment (ȧ-mȧs'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *amassement*.] An amassing; a heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions. *Glanvill.*

Am'as-then'ic (ăm'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + σθένος force.] (*Photog.*) Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens; amacratic.

A-mate' (ȧ-māt'), *v. t.* [OF. *amater*, *amatir*.] To dismay; to disheartem; to daunt. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

The Silures, to *amate* the new general, rumored the overthrow greater than was true. *Milton.*

A-mate', *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *mate*.] To be a mate to; to match. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tẽr' *or* ăm'ȧ-tūr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; esp. one who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

Am'a-teur'ish, *a.* In the style of an amateur; superficial or defective like the work of an amateur. — **Am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.*

Am'a-teur-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice, habit, or work of an amateur.

Am'a-teur'ship, *n.* The quality or character of an amateur.

Am'a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love; amatory.

Am'a-tive-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love. *Combe.*

Am'a-to'ri-al (ăm'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [See Amatorious.] Of or pertaining to a lover or to love making; amatory; as, *amatorial* verses.

Am'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an amatorial manner.

Am'a-to'ri-an (-ȧn), *a.* Amatory. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Am'a-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amatorius*, fr. *amare* to love.] Amatory. [*Obs.*] "*Amatorious* poem." *Milton.*

Am'a-to-ry (ăm'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love; as, *amatory* potions.

‖ Am'au-ro'sis (ăm'ȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, fr. ἀμαυρός dark, dim.] (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, from loss of power in the optic nerve, without any perceptible external change in the eye; — called also *gutta serena*, the "*drop serene*" of Milton.

Am'au-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Affected with amaurosis; having the characteristics of amaurosis.

A-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Amazed (-māzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Amazing.] [Pref. *a-* + *maze*.] **1.** To bewilder; to stupefy; to bring into a maze. [*Obs.*]

A labyrinth to *amaze* his foes. *Shak.*

2. To confound, as by fear, wonder, extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astound; to astonish greatly. "*Amazing* Europe with her wit." *Goldsmith.*

And all the people were *amazed*, and said, Is not this the son of David? *Matt.* xii. 23.

Syn. — To astonish; astound; confound; bewilder; perplex; surprise. — Amaze, Astonish. *Amazement* includes the notion of bewilderment or difficulty accompanied by surprise. It expresses a state in which one does not know what to do, or to say, or to think. Hence we are *amazed* at what we can not in the least account for. *Astonishment* also implies surprise. It expresses a state in which one is *stunned* by the vastness or greatness of something, or struck with some degree of horror, as when one is overpowered by the enormity of an act, etc.

A-maze', *v. i.* To be astounded. [*Archaic*] *B. Taylor.*

A-maze', *n.* Bewilderment, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement. [*Chiefly poetic*]

The wild, bewildered gaze
Of one to stone converted by *amaze*. *Byron.*

A-maz'ed-ly (ȧ-māz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* In amazement; with confusion or astonishment. *Shak.*

A-maz'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being amazed, or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder. *Bp. Hall.*

A-maze'ful (ȧ-māz'ful), *a.* Full of amazement. [*R.*]

A-maze'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The condition of being amazed; bewilderment [*Obs.*]; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, horror, or admiration.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement*. *Milton.*

2. Frenzy; madness. [*Obs.*] *Webster* (1661).

A-maz'ing (ȧ-māz'ĭng), *a.* Causing amazement; very wonderful; as, *amazing* grace. — **A-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμαζών.] **1.** One of a fabulous race of female warriors in Scythia; hence, a female warrior.

2. A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A name of numerous species of South American parrots of the genus *Chrysotis*.

Amazon ant (*Zoöl.*), a species of ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), of Europe and America. They seize by conquest the larvæ and nymphs of other species and make slaves of them in their own nests.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (ăm'ȧ-zō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon; befitting an Amazon; of masculine manners; warlike. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the river Amazon in South America, or to its valley.

Am'a-zon-ite (ăm'ȧ-zŏn-ĭt), **Am'a-zon stone'** (stōn'), *n.* [Named from the river *Amazon*.] (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar, having a verdigris-green color.

Amb-, **Am-bi-**. [L. prefix *ambi-*, *amb-*, akin to Gr. ἀμφί, Skr. *abhi*, AS. *embe*, *emb*, OHG. *umbi*, *umpi*, G. *um*, and also to L. *ambo* both. Cf. Amphi-, Both, By.] A prefix meaning *about*, *around*; — used in words derived from the Latin.

‖ Am-ba'ges (ăm-bā'jēz), *n. pl.* [L. (usually in pl.); pref. *ambi-*, *amb-* + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *ambage*.] A circuit; a winding. Hence: Circuitous way or proceeding; quibble; circumlocution; indirect mode of speech.

After many *ambages*, perspicuously define what this melancholy is. *Burton.*

Am-bag'i-nous (ăm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Ambagious. [*R.*]

Am-ba'gious (ăm-bā'jŭs), *a.* [L. *ambagiosus*.] Circumlocutory; circuitous. [*R.*]

Am-bag'i-to-ry (-băj'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Ambagious. [*R.*]

Am'bas-sade (ăm'bas-sād), **Em'bas-sade** (ĕm'-), *n.* [F. *ambassade*. See Embassy.] **1.** The mission of an ambassador. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

2. An embassy. [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

Am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), **Em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [See Embassador.] **1.** A minister of the highest rank sent to a foreign court to represent there his sovereign or country.

☞ *Ambassadors* are either *ordinary* [or *resident*] or *extraordinary*, that is, sent upon some special or unusual occasion or errand. *Abbott.*

2. An official messenger and representative.

Am-bas'sa-do'ri-al (ăm-băs'sȧ-dō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador. *H. Walpole.*

Am-bas'sa-dor-ship (ăm-băs'sȧ-dẽr-shĭp), *n.* The state, office, or functions of an ambassador.

Am-bas'sa-dress (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; also, the wife of an ambassador. *Prescott.*

Am'bas-sage (ăm'bas-sāj), *n.* Same as Embassage. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Luke* xiv. 32.

Am'bas-sy (ăm'bas-sў), *n.* See Embassy, the usual spelling. *Helps.*

Am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [OE. *aumbre*, F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, and with the Ar. article, *alámbar*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** (*Min.*) A yellowish translucent resin resembling copal, found as a fossil in alluvial soils, with beds of lignite, or on the seashore in many places. It takes a fine polish, and is used for pipe mouthpieces, beads, etc., and as a basis for a fine varnish. By friction, it becomes strongly electric.

2. Amber color, or anything amber-colored; a clear light yellow; as, the *amber* of the sky.

3. Ambergris. [*Obs.*]

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. The balsam, liquidambar.

Black amber, an old and popular name for *jet*.

Am'ber, *a.* **1.** Consisting of amber; made of amber. "*Amber* bracelets." *Shak.*

2. Resembling amber, especially in color; amber-colored. "The *amber* morn." *Tennyson.*

Am'ber, *v. t.* [*p. p. & p. a.* Ambered (ăm'bẽrd).] **1.** To scent or flavor with ambergris; as, *ambered* wine.

2. To preserve in amber; as, an *ambered* fly.

Am'ber fish' (fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the southern Atlantic coast (*Seriola Carolinensis*).

Am'ber-grease (-grēs), *n.* See Ambergris.

Am'ber-gris (-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i. e., gray amber; F. *gris* gray, which is of German origin: cf. OS. *grîs*, G. *greis*, gray-haired. See Amber.] A substance of the consistence of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which is believed to be in all cases its true origin. In color it is white, ash-gray, yellow, or black, and often variegated like marble. The floating masses are sometimes from sixty to two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight. It is wholly volatilized as a white vapor at 212° Fahrenheit, and is highly valued in perfumery. *Dana.*

Am'ber seed' (sēd'). Seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, somewhat resembling millet, brought from Egypt and the West Indies, and having a flavor like that of musk; musk seed. *Chambers.*

Am'ber tree' (trē'). A species of *Anthospermum*, a shrub with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Ambes'-as (ămz'ăs), *n.* Ambs-ace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) the right hand.] Using both hands with equal ease. *Smollett.*

Am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who uses both hands with equal facility.

2. Hence: A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, so many turning pictures — a lion on one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton.*

3. (*Law*) A juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict. *Cowell.*

Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty (ăm'bĭ-dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality of being ambidextrous; the faculty of using both hands with equal facility. Hence: Versatility; general readiness; as, *ambidexterity* of argumentation. *Sterne.*

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and *ambidexterity*. *De Quincey.*

2. Double-dealing. (*Law*) A juror's taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

Am'bi-dex'tral (-tral), *a.* Pertaining equally to the right-hand side and the left-hand side. *Earle.*

Am'bi-dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Practicing or siding with both parties.

All false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

Am'bi-dex'trous-ly, *adv.* In an ambidextrous manner; cunningly.

Am'bi-dex'trous-ness (-dĕks'trŭs-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being ambidextrous; ambidexterity.

Am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around; *amb-* + *ire* to go.] Encompassing on all sides; circumfused; investing. "*Ambient* air." *Milton.* "*Ambient* clouds." *Pope.*

Am'bi-ent, *n.* Something that surrounds or invests; as, air . . . being a perpetual *ambient*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Am-big'e-nous (ăm-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *genus* kind.] Of two kinds. (*Bot.*) Partaking of two natures, as the perianth of some endogenous plants, where the outer surface is calycine, and the inner petaloid.

Am'bi-gu (ăm'bĭ-gū), *n.* [F., fr. *ambigu* doubtful, L. *ambiguus*. See Ambiguous.] An entertainment at which a medley of dishes is set on at the same time.

Am'bi-gu'i-ty (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Ambiguities (-tĭz). [L. *ambiguitas*, fr. *ambiguus*: cf. F. *ambiguité*.] The quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly as to the signification of language, arising from its admitting of more than one meaning; an equivocal word or expression.

No shadow of *ambiguity* can rest upon the course to be pursued. *I. Taylor.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*. *South.*

Am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver; *amb-* + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification; capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses; equivocal; as, an *ambiguous* course; an *ambiguous* expression.

What have been thy answers? what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding? *Milton.*

Syn. — Doubtful; dubious; uncertain; unsettled; indistinct; indeterminate; indefinite. See Equivocal.

Am-big'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Am-big'u-ous-ness, *n.* Ambiguity.

Am'bi-le'vous (ăm'bĭ-lē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *laevus* left.] Left-handed on both sides; clumsy; — opposed to *ambidexter*. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Am-bil'o-quy (ăm-bĭl'ō-kwў), *n.* Doubtful or ambiguous language. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Am-bip'a-rous (ăm-bĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Bot.*) Characterized by containing the rudiments of both flowers and leaves; — applied to a bud.

Am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around. See Ambient.] Circuit or compass.

His great parts did not live within a small *ambit*. *Milward.*

Am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *ambition*, L. *ambitio* a going around, especially of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes (hence, desire for office or honor), fr. *ambire* to go around. See Ambient, Issue.] **1.** The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office, or any other object of desire; canvassing. [*Obs.*]

[I] used no *ambition* to commend my deeds. *Milton.*

2. An eager, and sometimes an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of something.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*:
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*

The pitiful *ambition* of possessing five or six thousand more acres. *Burke.*

Am-bi'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ambitionner*.] To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; to covet. [*R.*]

Pausanias, *ambitioning* the sovereignty of Greece, bargains with Xerxes for his daughter in marriage. *Trumbull.*

Am-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One excessively ambitious. [*R.*]

Am-bi'tion-less, *a.* Devoid of ambition. *Pollok.*

Am-bi'tious (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*: cf. F. *ambitieux*. See Ambition.] **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition; greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction.

Yet Brutus says he was *ambitious*,
And Brutus is an honorable man. *Shak.*

2. Strongly desirous; — followed by *of* or the infinitive; as, *ambitious* to be or to do something.

I was not *ambitious of* seeing this ceremony. *Evelyn.*

Studious of song, and yet *ambitious* not to sing in vain. *Cowper.*

3. Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition; showy; aspiring; as, an *ambitious* style.

A giant statue . . .
Pushed by a wild and artless race,
From off its wide, *ambitious* base. *Collins.*

Am-bi'tious-ly, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Am-bi'tious-ness (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition; pretentiousness.

‖ **Am'bi-tus** (ăm'bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See AMBIT, AMBITION.] **1.** The exterior edge or border of a thing, as the border of a leaf, or the outline of a bivalve shell.

2. (*Rom. Hist.*) A canvassing for votes.

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *ambler* to amble, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk, in LL., to amble, perh. fr. *amb-*, *ambi-*, and a root meaning *to go:* cf. Gr. βαίνειν to go, E. *base*. Cf. AMBULATE.] **1.** To go at the easy gait called an amble; — applied to the horse or to its rider.

2. To move somewhat like an ambling horse; to go easily or without hard shocks.

> The skipping king, he *ambled* up and down. *Shak.*
> Sir, your wit *ambles* well · it goes easily. *Shak.*

Am'ble, *n.* **1.** A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on the same side are moved at the same time, alternating with the legs on the other side. "A fine easy *amble*." *B. Jonson.*

2. A movement like the amble of a horse.

Am'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A horse or a person that ambles.

Am'bling-ly, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Am-blot'ic (ăm-blŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμβλωτικός, fr. ἄμβλωσις an abortion.] Tending to cause abortion.

Am'bly-gon (ăm'blĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς obtuse + γωνία angle: cf. F. *amblygone*.] (*Geom.*) An obtuse-angled figure, esp. an obtuse-angled triangle. [*Obs.*]

Am-blyg'o-nal (ăm-blĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Obtuse-angled. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*

‖ **Am'bly-o'pi-a** (ăm'blĭ-ō'pĭ-â), } *n.* [Gr. ἀμβλωπία;
Am'bly-o'py (ăm'blĭ-ō'pў), } ἀμβλύς blunt, dim + ὤψ eye: cf. F. *amblyopie*.] (*Med.*) Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye; the first degree of amaurosis.

Am'bly-op'ic (ăm'blĭ-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to amblyopy. *Quain.*

‖ **Am-blyp'o-da** (ăm-blĭp'ō-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμβλύς blunt + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Paleon.*) A group of large, extinct, herbivorous mammals, common in the Tertiary formation of the United States.

‖ **Am'bo** (ăm'bō), *n.; pl.* AMBOS (-bōz). [LL. *ambo*, Gr. ἄμβων, any rising, a raised stage, pulpit: cf. F. *ambon*.] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches. *Gwilt.*

‖ **Am'bon** (ăm'bŏn), *n.* Same as AMBO.

Am-boy'na wood' (ăm-boi'nâ wŏŏd'). A beautiful mottled and curled wood, used in cabinetwork. It is obtained from the *Pterospermum Indicum* of Amboyna, Borneo, etc.

Am'bre-ate (ăm'brē-ât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of ambreic acid with a base or positive radical.

Am-bre'ic (ăm-brē'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to ambrein; — said of a certain acid produced by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

Am'bre-in (ăm'brē-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ambréine*. See AMBER.] (*Chem.*) A fragrant substance which is the chief constituent of ambergris.

Am'brite (ăm'brīt), *n.* [From *amber*.] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in New Zealand.

Am'brose (ăm'brōz), *n.* A sweet-scented herb; ambrosia. See AMBROSIA, 3. *Turner.*

Am-bro'sia (ăm-brō'zhâ *or* -zhĭ-â; 277), *n.* [L. *ambrosia*, Gr. ἀμβροσία, properly fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, fr. ἄμβροτος immortal, divine; ἀ priv. + βροτός mortal (because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it). Βροτός stands for μροτός, akin to Skr. *mṛita*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and to E. *mortal*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) (*a*) The fabled food of the gods (as nectar was their drink), which conferred immortality upon those who partook of it. (*b*) An unguent of the gods.

> His dewy locks distilled *ambrosia*. *Milton.*

2. A perfumed unguent, salve, or draught; something very pleasing to the taste or smell. *Spenser.*

3. Formerly, a kind of fragrant plant; now (*Bot.*), a genus of plants, including some coarse and worthless weeds, called *ragweed*, *hogweed*, etc.

Am-bro'si-ac (-zĭ-ak *or* -zhĭ-ak), *a.* [L. *ambrosiacus:* cf. F. *ambrosiaque*.] Having the qualities of ambrosia; delicious. [*R.*] "*Ambrosiac* odors." *B. Jonson.*

Am-bro'sial (-zhal *or* -zhĭ-al), *a.* [L. *ambrosius*, Gr. ἀμβρόσιος.] **1.** Consisting of, or partaking of the nature of, ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious. "*Ambrosial* food." "*Ambrosial* fragrance." *Milton.*

2. Divinely excellent or beautiful. "Shakes his *ambrosial* curls." *Pope.*

Am-bro'sial-ly, *adv.* After the manner of ambrosia; delightfully. "Smelt *ambrosially*." *Tennyson.*

Am-bro'sian (-zhan), *a.* Ambrosial. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Am-bro'sian, *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Ambrose; as, the *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose.

Ambrosian chant, the mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the 4th century.

Am'bro-sin (ăm'brō-sĭn), *n.* [LL. *Ambrosinus* nummus.] An early coin struck by the dukes of Milan, and bearing the figure of St. Ambrose on horseback.

Am'bro-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ἄμβροτος immortal + *-type*.] (*Photog.*) A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

Am'bry (ăm'brў), *n.; pl.* AMBRIES (-brĭz). [OE. *sumbry*, *almery*, *almary*, OF. *almarie*, *armarie*, *aumaire*, F. *armoire*, LL. *armarium* chest, cupboard, orig. a repository for arms, fr. L. *arma* arms. The word has been confused with *almonry*. See ARMORY.] **1.** In churches, a kind of closet, niche, cupboard, or locker for utensils, vestments, etc.

2. A store closet, as a pantry, cupboard, etc.

3. Almonry. [*Improperly so used*]

Ambs'-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* [OF. *ambesas; ambes* both (fr. L. *ambo*) + *as* ace. See ACE.] Double aces, the lowest throw of all at dice. Hence: Bad luck; anything of no account or value.

Am'bu-la'cral (ăm'bŭ-lā'kral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to ambulacra; avenuelike; as, the *ambulacral* ossicles, plates, spines, and suckers of echinoderms.

Am'bu-la'cri-form (-krĭ-fôrm *or* -lăk'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ambulacrum* + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of ambulacra.

Upper part of shell of common northern sea urchin, deprived of spines. *a*, *a*, two of the Ambulacra; *b*, one of the Interambulacra. The abactinal area occupies the center.

‖ **Am'bu-la'crum** (-krŭm), *n.; pl.* AMBULACRA (-krâ). [L., an alley or covered way.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the radial zones of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. These zones usually bear rows of locomotive suckers or tentacles, which protrude from regular pores. In star fishes they occupy the grooves along the under side of the rays. (*b*) One of the suckers on the feet of mites.

Am'bu-lance (ăm'bŭ-lans), *n.* [F. *ambulance*, hôpital *ambulant*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A field hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible. Often used adjectively; as, an *ambulance* wagon; *ambulance* stretcher; *ambulance* corps. (*b*) An ambulance wagon or cart for conveying the wounded from the field, or to a hospital.

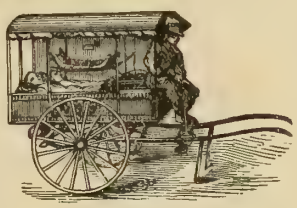

Ambulance Cart.

Am'bu-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *ambulans*, p. pr. of *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *ambulant*.] Walking; moving from place to place. *Gayton.*

Am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE.] To walk; to move about. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Am'bu-la'tion (ăm'bŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ambulatio*.] The act of walking. *Sir T. Browne.*

Am'bu-la-tive (ăm'bŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Walking. [*R.*]

Am'bu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who walks about; a walker.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beetle of the genus *Lamia*. (*b*) A genus of birds, or one of this genus.

3. An instrument for measuring distances; — called also *perambulator*. *Knight.*

Am'bu-la-to'ri-al (ăm'bŭ-lā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Ambulatory; fitted for walking. *Verrill.*

Am'bu-la-to-ry (ăm'bŭ-lā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *ambulatorius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to walking; having the faculty of walking; formed or fitted for walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal.

2. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary; movable; as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places.

> The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Pertaining to a walk. [*R.*]

> The princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. (*Law*) Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration; alterable; as, the dispositions of a will are *ambulatory* until the death of the testator.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.; pl.* AMBULATORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *ambulatorium*.] (*Arch.*) A place to walk in, whether in the open air, as the gallery of a cloister, or within a building.

Am'bur-y (ăm'bẽr-ў), *n.* Same as ANBURY.

Am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. It. *imboscata*, or Sp. *emboscada*, fr. *emboscar* to ambush, fr. LL. *imboscare*. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. Hence: A lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose; a snare laid for an enemy; an ambush.

2. A place in which troops lie hid, to attack an enemy unexpectedly. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

3. (*Mil.*) The body of troops lying in ambush.

Am'bus-cade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMBUSCADED (-kād'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMBUSCADING (-kād'ĭng).]

1. To post or conceal in ambush; to ambush.

2. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a covert or lurking place; to waylay.

Am'bus-cade', *v. i.* To lie in ambush.

Am'bus-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.* Ambuscade. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Am'bus-ca'doed (-dōd), *p. p.* Posted in ambush; ambuscaded. [*Obs.*]

Am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *n.* [F. *embûche*, fr. the verb. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A disposition or arrangement of troops for attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. Hence: Unseen peril; a device to entrap; a snare.

> Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege
> Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton.*

2. A concealed station, where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

> Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden.*

3. The troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise; liers in wait. [*Obs.*]

> The *ambush* arose quickly out of their place. *Josh.* viii. 19.

To lay an ambush, to post a force in ambush.

Am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMBUSHED (-bŏŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMBUSHING.] [OE. *enbussen*, *enbuschen*, OF. *embuschier*, *embuissier*, F. *embûcher*, *embusquer*, fr. LL. *imboscare; in* + LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood; akin to G. *busch*, E. *bush*. See AMBUSCADE, BUSH.] **1.** To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy.

> By *ambushed* men behind their temple laid,
> We have the king of Mexico betrayed. *Dryden.*

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

Am'bush, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; to lurk.

> Nor saw the snake that *ambushed* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

Am'bush-er (-ẽr), *n.* One lying in ambush.

Am'bush-ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *embuschement*. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] An ambush. [*Obs.*] 2 *Chron.* xiii. 13.

Am-bus'tion (ăm-bŭs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *ambustio*.] (*Med.*) A burn or scald. *Blount.*

Am'e-be'an (ăm'ĕ-bē'an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) See AMŒBEAN.

A-meer', **A-mir'** (â-mēr'), *n.* [See EMIR.] **1.** Emir. [*Obs.*]

2. One of the Mohammedan nobility of Afghanistan and Scinde.

Am'el (ăm'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *amell*, OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi*, G. *schmelz*. See SMELT, *v. t.*] Enamel. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Am'el, *v. t.* [OE. *amellen*, OF. *esmailler*, F. *émailler*, OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*.] To enamel. [*Obs.*]

> Enlightened all with stars,
> And richly *ameled*. *Chapman.*

Am'el-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [Ger. *amelkorn:* cf. MHG. *amel*, *amer*, spelt, and L. *amylum* starch, Gr. ἄμυλον.] A variety of wheat from which starch is produced; — called also *French rice*.

A-mel'io-ra-ble (â-mēl'yō-ra-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ameliorated.

A-mel'io-rate (-rāte), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMELIORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMELIORATING.] [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better: cf. F. *améliorer*. See MELIORATE.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.

> In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay.*

A-mel'io-rate, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate; as, wine *ameliorates* by age.

A-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amélioration*.] The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; making or becoming better; improvement; melioration. "*Amelioration* of human affairs." *J. S. Mill.*

A-mel'io-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate; producing amelioration or improvement; as, *ameliorative* remedies, efforts.

A-mel'io-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who ameliorates.

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing*, ä'mĕn'; 277), *interj., adv., & n.* [L. *amen*, Gr. ἀμήν, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, *So be it*. At the end of a creed, it is a solemn asseveration of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it is equivalent to *truly*, *verily*. It is used as a noun, to denote: (*a*) concurrence in belief, or in a statement; assent; (*b*) the final word or act; (*c*) Christ as being one who is true and faithful.

> And let all the people say, *Amen*. *Ps.* cvi. 48.
> *Amen, amen*, I say to thee, except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God. *John* iii. 3, *Rhemish Trans.*

To say Amen to, to approve warmly; to concur in heartily or emphatically; to ratify; as, I *say Amen to* all.

A'men', *v. t.* To say Amen to; to sanction fully.

A-me'na-bil'i-ty (â-mē'nâ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being amenable; amenableness. *Coleridge.*

A-me'na-ble (â-mē'nâ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; à (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, fr. L. *minare* to drive animals (properly by threatening cries), in LL. to lead; L. *minari*, to threaten, *minae* threats. See MENACE.] **1.** (*Old Law*) Easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. [*Obs.*] *Jacob.*

2. Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; accountable; as, *amenable* to law.

> Nor is man too diminutive . . . to be *amenable* to the divine government. *I. Taylor.*

3. Liable to punishment, a charge, a claim, etc.

4. Willing to yield or submit; responsive; tractable. Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel. *Carlyle.*

A-me'na-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being amenable; liability to answer charges; answerableness.

A-me'na-bly, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Am'e-nage (ăm'ĕ-nāj), *v. t.* [OF. *amesnagier*. See MANAGE.] To manage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Am'e-nance (-nans), *n.* [OF. See AMENABLE.] Behavior; bearing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-mend' (â-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMENDING.] [F. *amender*, L. *emendare; e* (*ex*) + *mendum*, *menda*, fault, akin to Skr. *minda* personal defect. Cf. EMEND, MEND.] To change or modify in any way for the better; as, (*a*) by simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, and the like: (*b*) by supplying deficiencies; (*c*) by substituting something else in the place of what is removed; to rectify.

> Mar not the thing that can not be *amended*. *Shak.*
> An instant emergency, granting no possibility for revision, or opening for *amended* thought. *De Quincey.*
> We shall cheer her sorrows, and *amend* her blood, by wedding her to a Norman. *Sir W. Scott.*

To amend a bill, to make some change in the details or provisions of a bill or measure while on its passage, professedly for its improvement.

Syn. — To AMEND, EMEND, CORRECT, REFORM, RECTIFY. These words agree in the idea of bringing things into a more perfect state. We *correct* (literally, make

straight) when we conform things to some standard or rule; as, to *correct* proof sheets. We *amend* by removing blemishes, faults, or errors, and thus rendering a thing more nearly perfect; as, to *amend* our ways, to *amend* a text, the draft of a bill, etc. *Emend* is only another form of *amend*, and is applied chiefly to editions of books, etc. To *reform* is literally to form over again, or put into a new and better form; as, to *reform* one's life. To *rectify* is to make right; as, to *rectify* a mistake, to *rectify* abuses, inadvertencies, etc.

A-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. i.* To grow better by rectifying something wrong in manners or morals; to improve.
"My fortune . . . *amends.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

A-mend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being amended; as, an *amendable* writ or error. — **A-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

A-mend'a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective; emendatory. *Bancroft.*

‖ **A'mende'** (ȧ'mänd'), *n.* [F. See AMEND.] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a reparation or recantation.

Amende honorable (ŏ'nô'rä'bl). (*Old French Law*) A species of infamous punishment in which the offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand, begged pardon of his God, the court, etc. In popular language, the phrase now denotes a public apology or recantation, and reparation to an injured party, for improper language or treatment.

A-mend'er (ȧ-mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who amends.

A-mend'ful (-fụl), *a.* Much improving. [*Obs.*]

A-mend'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *amendement*, LL. *amendamentum.*] **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults; reformation of life by quitting vices.

2. In public bodies: Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting.

3. (*Law*) Correction of an error in a writ or process.

Syn. — Improvement; reformation; emendation.

A-mends' (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*. Cf. AMENDE.] Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation. [*Now const. with sing. verb*]
"An honorable *amends.*" *Addison.*
Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends.* *Shak.*

A-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* AMENITIES (-tĭz). [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition; pleasantness; civility; suavity; gentleness.
A sweetness and an *amenity* of temper. *Buckle.*
This climate has not seduced by its *amenities.* *W. Howitt.*

‖ **A-men'or-rhœ'a** (ȧ-mĕn'ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + μήν month + ῥεῖν to flow: cf. F. *aménorrhée.*] (*Med.*) Retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge.

A-men'or-rhœ'al (-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to amenorrhœa.

‖ **A men'sa et tho'ro** (ā mĕn'sȧ ĕt thō'rō). [L., from board and bed.] (*Law*) A kind of divorce which does not dissolve the marriage bond, but merely authorizes a separate life of the husband and wife. *Abbott.*

Aments or Catkins.
a Male Aments; *b* Female Ament.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong or strap.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence; a catkin.
The globular *ament* of a buttonwood. *Coues.*

Am'en-ta'ceous (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *amentaceus.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Resembling, or consisting of, an ament or aments; as, the chestnut has an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Bearing aments; having flowers arranged in aments; as, *amentaceous* plants.

‖ **A-men'ti-a** (ȧ-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Imbecility; total want of understanding.

Am'en-tif'er-ous (ăm'ĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amentum* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing catkins. *Balfour.*

A-men'ti-form (ȧ-mĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *amentum* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a catkin.

‖ **A-men'tum** (ȧ-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* AMENTA (-tȧ). Same as AMENT.

Am'e-nuse (ăm'ẽ-nūz), *v. t.* [OF. *amenuisier.* See MINUTE.] To lessen. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-merce' (ȧ-mẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMERCED (ȧ-mẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMERCING.] [OF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of, liable to a punishment. See MERCY.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars.

☞ The penalty or fine may be expressed without a preposition, or it may be introduced by *in*, *with*, or *of*.

2. To punish, in general; to mulct.
Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of Heaven. *Milton.*
Shall by him be *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

A-merce'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be amerced.

A-merce'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *amerciment.*] The infliction of a penalty at the discretion of the court; also, a mulct or penalty thus imposed. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense; but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence, the act or practice of affeering. [See AFFEER.] *Blackstone.*

☞ This word, in old books, is written *amerciament.*

Amercement royal, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office. *Jacobs.*

A-mer'cer (ȧ-mẽr'sẽr), *n.* One who amerces.

A-mer'cia-ment (-shȧ-ment *or* -sĭ-ȧ-ment), *n.* [LL. *amerciamentum.*] Same as AMERCEMENT. *Mozley & W.*

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kȧn), *a.* [Named from *Americus* Vespucius.] **1.** Of or pertaining to America; as, the *American* continent; *American* Indians.

2. Of or pertaining to the United States. "A young officer of the *American* navy." *Lyell.*

American ivy. See VIRGINIA CREEPER. — **American Party** (*U. S. Politics*), a party, about 1854, which opposed the influence of foreign-born citizens, and those supposed to owe allegiance to a foreign power. — **Native American Party** (*U. S. Politics*), a party of principles similar to those of the American party. It arose about 1843, but soon died out.

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kȧn), *n.* A native of America; — originally applied to the aboriginal inhabitants, but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and especially to the citizens of the United States.
The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism. *Washington.*

A-mer'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States.

2. A custom peculiar to the United States or to America; an American characteristic or idea.

3. A word or phrase peculiar to the United States.

A-mer'i-can-i-za'tion (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kȧn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of Americanizing.

A-mer'i-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMERICANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMERICANIZING.] To render American; to assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc.; to stamp with American characteristics.

Ames'-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* Same as AMBS-ACE.

Am'ess (ăm'ĕs), *n.* (*Eccl.*) Amice, a hood or cape. See 2d AMICE.

‖ **Am'e-tab'o-la** (ăm'ẽ-tăb'ō-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis. [Written also *Ametabolia.*]

A-met'a-bo'li-an (ȧ-mĕt'ȧ-bō'lĭ-ȧn), *a.* [Gr. ἀμεταβολος unchangeable; ἀ priv. + μεταβολος changeable, μεταβάλλειν to change.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to insects that do not undergo any metamorphosis.

A-met'a-bol'ic (ȧ-mĕt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Not
Am'e-tab'o-lous (ăm'ẽ-tăb'ō-lŭs), } undergoing any metamorphosis; as, *ametabolic* insects.

A-meth'o-dist (ȧ-mĕth'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + *methodist.*] One without method; a quack. [*Obs.*]

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ẽ-thĭst), *n.* [OF. *ametiste, amatiste*, F. *améthyste*, L. *amethystus*, fr. Gr. ἀμέθυστος without drunkenness; as a noun, a remedy for drunkenness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; ἀ priv. + μεθύειν to be drunken, *μέθυ* strong drink, wine. See MEAD.] **1.** (*Min.*) A variety of crystallized quartz, of a purple or bluish violet color, of different shades. It is much used as a jeweler's stone.

Oriental amethyst, the violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum or sapphire.

2. (*Her.*) A purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms.

Am'e-thys'tine (ăm'ẽ-thĭs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *amethystinus*, Gr. ἀμεθύστινος.] **1.** Resembling amethyst, especially in color; bluish violet.

2. Composed of, or containing, amethyst.

‖ **Am'e-tro'pi-a** (-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄμετροψ irregular + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] (*Med.*) Any abnormal condition of the refracting powers of the eye. — **Am'e-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Am-har'ic (ăm-hăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Amhara, a division of Abyssinia; as, the *Amharic* language is closely allied to the Ethiopic. — *n.* The Amharic language (now the chief language of Abyssinia).

‖ **Am'i-a** (ăm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμία a kind of tunny.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water ganoid fishes, exclusively confined to North America; — called *bowfin* in Lake Champlain, *dogfish* in Lake Erie, and *mudfish* in South Carolina, etc. See BOWFIN.

A'mi-a-bil'i-ty (ā'mĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being amiable; amiableness; sweetness of disposition.
Every excellency is a degree of *amiability.* *Jer. Taylor.*

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amiable*, L. *amicabilis* friendly, fr. *amicus* friend, fr. *amare* to love. The meaning has been influenced by F. *aimable*, L. *amabilis* lovable, fr. *amare* to love. Cf. AMICABLE, AMOROUS, AMABILITY.] **1.** Lovable; lovely; pleasing. [*Obs.* or *R.*]
So *amiable* a prospect. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. Friendly; kindly; sweet; gracious; as, an *amiable* temper or mood; *amiable* ideas.

3. Possessing sweetness of disposition; having sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, etc., which causes one to be liked; as, an *amiable* woman.

4. Done out of love. [*Obs.*]
Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

A'mi-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being amiable; amiability.

A'mi-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Am'i-anth (ăm'ĭ-ănth), *n.* See AMIANTHUS. [*Poetic*]

Am'i-an'thi-form (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Amianthus* + *-form.*] Resembling amianthus in form.

Am'i-an'thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*Amianthus* + *-oid:* cf. F. *amiantoïde.*] Resembling amianthus.

Am'i-an'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like asbestus; ἀ priv. + μιαίνειν to stain, to defile; so called from its incombustibility.] (*Min.*) Earth flax, or mountain flax; a soft silky variety of asbestus.

Am'ic (ăm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ammonia* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Related to, or derived from, ammonia; — used chiefly as a suffix; as, *amic* acid; phosph*amic* acid.

Amic acid (*Chem.*), one of a class of nitrogenized acids somewhat resembling amides.

Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being amicable; friendliness; amicableness. *Ash.*

Am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus* friend, fr. *amare* to love. See AMIABLE.] Friendly; proceeding from, or exhibiting, friendliness; after the manner of friends; peaceable; as, an *amicable* disposition, or arrangement.
That which was most remarkable in this contest was . . . the *amicable* manner in which it was managed. *Prideaux.*

Amicable action (*Law*), an action commenced and prosecuted by amicable consent of the parties, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the court on some matter of law involved in it. *Bouvier. Burrill.* — **Amicable numbers** (*Math.*), two numbers, each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other.

Syn. — Friendly; peaceable; kind; harmonious. — AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. Neither of these words denotes any great warmth of affection, since *friendly* has by no means the same strength as its noun *friendship.* It does, however, imply something of real cordiality; while *amicable* supposes very little more than that the parties referred to are not disposed to quarrel. Hence, we speak of *amicable* relations between two countries, an *amicable* adjustment of difficulties. "Those who entertain *friendly* feelings toward each other can live *amicably* together."

Am'i-ca-ble-ness (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being amicable; amicability.

Am'i-ca-bly, *adv.* In an amicable manner.

Am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *amyse*, prob. for *amyt*, OF. *amit, ameit*, fr. L. *amictus* cloak, the word being confused with *amice, almuce*, a hood or cape. See next word.] A square of white linen worn at first on the head, but now about the neck and shoulders, by priests of the Roman Catholic Church while saying Mass.

☞ Examples of the use of the words *amice*, a square of linen, and *amice, amess*, or *amyss*, a hood or cape, show confusion between them from an early date.

Am'ice, *n.* [OE. *amuce, amisse*, OF. *almuce, aumuce*, F. *aumusse*, LL. *almucium, almucia, aumucia:* of unknown origin; cf. G. *mütze* cap, prob. of the same origin. Cf. MOZETTA.] (*Eccl.*) A hood, or cape with a hood, made of or lined with gray fur, formerly worn by the clergy; — written also *amess, amyss*, and *almuce.*

A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), *prep.* See AMIDST.

Am'ide (ăm'ĭd *or* ăm'ĭd; 277), *n.* [*Ammonia* + *-ide.*] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of amidogen with an acid element or radical. It may also be regarded as ammonia in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an acid atom or radical.

Acid amide, a neutral compound formed by the substitution of the amido group for hydroxyl in an acid.

Am'i-din (ăm'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amidine*, fr. *amidon* starch, fr. L. *amylum*, Gr. ἄμυλον fine meal, neut. of ἄμυλος not ground at the mill, — hence, of the finest meal; ἀ priv. + μύλος, μύλη, mill. See MEAL.] (*Chem.*) Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn. It is soluble in cold water.

A-mi'do (ȧ-mī'dō), *a.* [From AMIDE.] (*Chem.*) Containing, or derived from, amidogen.

Amido acid, an acid in which a portion of the nonacid hydrogen has been replaced by the amido group. The amido acids are both basic and acid. — **Amido group, amidogen**, NH_2.

A-mid'o-gen (ȧ-mĭd'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Amide* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, NH_2, not yet obtained in a separate state, which may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one of its hydrogen atoms has been removed; — called also the *amido group*, and in composition represented by the form *amido.*

A-mid'ships (ȧ-mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship, with regard to her length, and sometimes also her breadth. *Totten.*

A-midst' (ȧ-mĭdst'), } *prep.* [OE. *amidde, amiddes,*
A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), } *on midden*, AS. *on middan*, in the middle, fr. *midde* the middle. The *s* is an adverbial ending, originally marking the genitive; the *t* is a later addition, as in *whilst, amongst, alongst.* See MID.] In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; among. "This fair tree *amidst* the garden." "Unseen *amid* the throng." "*Amidst* thick clouds." *Milton.* "*Amidst* acclamations." "*Amidst* the splendor and festivity of a court." *Macaulay.*
But rather famish them *amid* their plenty. *Shak.*

Syn. — AMIDST, AMONG. These words differ to some extent from each other, as will be seen from their etymology. *Amidst* denotes in the *midst* or middle of, and hence surrounded by; as, this work was written *amidst* many interruptions. *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixing with distinct or separable objects; as, "He fell *among* thieves." "Blessed art thou *among* women." Hence, we say, *among* the moderns, *among* the ancients, *among* the thickest of the trees, *among* these considerations, *among* the reasons I have to offer. *Amid* and *amidst* are commonly used when the idea of separate or distinguishable objects is not prominent. Hence, we say, they kept on *amidst* the storm, *amidst* the gloom, he was sinking *amidst* the waves, he persevered *amidst* many difficulties; in none of which cases could *among* be used. In like manner, Milton speaks of Abdiel, —
The seraph Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the faithless faithful only he,
because he was then considered as one of the angels. But when the poet adds, —
From *amidst* them forth he passed,
we have rather the idea of the angels as a collective body.
Those squalid cabins and uncleared woods *amidst* which he was born. *Macaulay.*

Am'ine (ăm'ĭn *or* ăm'ēn; 277), *n.* [*Ammonia* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by a basic atom or radical.

Am'i-oid (ăm'ĭ-oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Amioidei. — *n.* One of the Amioidei.

‖ **Am'i-oi'de-i** (ăm'ĭ-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Amia* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes of which Amia is the type. See BOWFIN and GANOIDEI.

‖ **A-mir'** (ȧ-mēr'), *n.* Same as AMEER.

A-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily; improperly; wrongly; ill.
What error drives our eyes and ears *amiss?* *Shak.*
Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss.* *James* iv. 3.

To take (an act, thing) **amiss**, to impute a wrong motive to (an act or thing); to take offense at; to take unkindly; as, you must not *take* these questions *amiss.*

A-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice. [Used only in the predicate.] *Dryden.*

His wisdom and virtue can not always rectify that which is *amiss* in himself or his circumstances. *Wollaston.*

A-miss', *n.* A fault, wrong, or mistake. [*Obs.*]

Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*. *Shak.*

A-mis'si-bil'i-ty (ȧ-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *amissibilité*. See AMIT.] The quality of being amissible; possibility of being lost. [*R.*]

Notions of popular rights and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct were alternately broached by the two great religious parties of Europe. *Hallam.*

A-mis'si-ble (ȧ-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amissibilis*: cf. F. *amissible*.] Liable to be lost. [*R.*]

A-mis'sion (ȧ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *amissio*: cf. F. *amission*.] Deprivation; loss. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

A-mit' (ȧ-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *amittere, amissum*, to lose; *a* (*ab*) + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] To lose. [*Obs.*]

A lodestone fired doth presently *amit* its proper virtue. *Sir T. Browne.*

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* AMITIES (-tĭz). [F. *amitié*, OF. *amistié, amisté*, fr. an assumed LL. *amicitas*, fr. L. *amicus* friendly, from *amare* to love. See AMIABLE.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations; good understanding; as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce; the *amity* of the Whigs and Tories.

To live on terms of *amity* with vice. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Harmony; friendliness; friendship; affection; good will; peace.

‖ **Am'ma** (ăm'mȧ), *n.* [LL. *amma*, prob. of interjectional or imitative origin: cf. Sp. *ama*, G. *amme*, nurse, Basque *ama* mother, Heb. *ēm*, Ar. *immun, ummun*.] An abbess or spiritual mother.

Am'me-ter (-mē-tẽr), *n.* (*Physics*) A contraction of *amperometer* or *ampèremeter*.

Am'mi-ral (-mĭ-*ral*), *n.* An obsolete form of *admiral*.

The mast of some great *ammiral*." *Milton.*

Am'mite (ăm'mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄμμίτης, ἀμμίτις, sandstone, fr. ἄμμος or ἄμμος sand.] (*Geol.*) Oölite or roestone; — written also *hammite*. [*Obs.*]

Am'mo-dyte (ăm'mō-dīt), *n.* [L. *ammodytes*, Gr. ἀμμοδύτης sand burrower, a kind of serpent; ἄμμος sand + δύτης diver, δύειν to dive.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of a genus of fishes; the sand eel. (*b*) A kind of viper in southern Europe. [*Obs.*]

Am-mo'ni-a (ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From sal *ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, by burning camels' dung. See AMMONIAC.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH_3, with a pungent smell and taste; — often called *volatile alkali*, and *spirits of hartshorn*.

Am-mo'ni-ac (ăm-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'mō-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties; as, an *ammoniac* salt; *ammoniacal* gas.

Ammoniacal engine, an engine in which the vapor of ammonia is used as the motive force. — **Sal ammoniac** [L. *sal ammoniacus*], the salt usually called *chloride of ammonium*, and formerly *muriate of ammonia*.

Am-mo'ni-ac (*or* **Gum' am-mo'ni-ac**), *n.* [L. *Ammoniacum*, Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*; cf. F. *ammoniac*. See AMMONITE.] (*Med.*) The concrete juice (gum resin) of an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema ammoniacum*. It is brought chiefly from Persia in the form of yellowish tears, which occur singly, or are aggregated into masses. It has a peculiar smell, and a nauseous, sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, partially soluble in water and in spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and resolvent, and for the formation of certain plasters.

Am-mo'ni-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with ammonia.

Am-mo'nic (ăm-mō'nĭk *or* ăm-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia.

Am'mon-ite (ăm'mŭn-īt), *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon; L. *Ammon*, Gr. Ἄμμων an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram. It was originally the name of an Egyptian god, *Amun*.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil cephalopod shell related to the nautilus. There are many genera and species, and all are extinct, the typical forms having existed only in the Mesozoic age, when they were exceedingly numerous. They differ from the nautili in having the margins of the septa very much lobed or plaited, and the siphuncle dorsal. Also called *serpent stone*, *snake stone*, and *cornu Ammonis*.

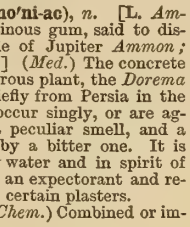

Ammonite (*Amnonites Jason*), front and side view.

Am'mon-i-tif'er-ous (ăm'mŭn-ĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Ammonite* + *-ferous*.] Containing fossil ammonites.

‖ **Am-mon'i-toid'e-a** (ăm-mŏn'ĭ-toid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ammonite* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of fossil cephalopods often very abundant in Mesozoic rocks. Their shells are frequently large and highly ornamented. See AMMONITE.

Am-mo'ni-um (ăm-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See AMMONIA.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, NH_4, having the chemical relations of a strongly basic element like the alkali metals.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition*, for *munition*, prob. caused by taking *la munition* as *l'amunition*. See MUNITION.] **1.** Military stores, or provisions of all kinds for attack or defense. [*Obs.*]

2. Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, shot, shells, percussion caps, rockets, etc.

3. Any stock of missiles, literal or figurative.

Ammunition bread, shoes, etc., such as are contracted for by government, and supplied to the soldiers. [*Eng.*]

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMMUNITIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMMUNITIONING.] To provide with ammunition.

‖ **Am-ne'si-a** (ăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ *or* -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμνησία; ἀ priv. + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] (*Med.*) Forgetfulness; also, a defect of speech, from cerebral disease, in which the patient substitutes wrong words or names in the place of those he wishes to employ. *Quain.*

Am-ne'sic (ăm-nē'sĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to amnesia. "*Amnesic* or coördinate defects." *Quain.*

Am-nes'tic (ăm-nĕs'tĭk), *a.* Causing loss of memory.

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tȳ), *n.* [L. *amnestia*, Gr. ἀμνηστία, a forgetting, fr. ἀμνηστος forgotten, forgetful; ἀ priv. + μνᾶσθαι to remember: cf. F. *amnistie*, earlier *amnestie*. See MEAN, *v.*] **1.** Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance of a wrong; oblivion.

2. An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense, as to subjects concerned in an insurrection.

Am'nes-ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMNESTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMNESTYING.] To grant amnesty to.

Am-nic'o-list (ăm-nĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *amnicola, amnis* a river + *colere* to dwell.] One who lives near a river. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Am-nig'e-nous (ăm-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *amnigena; amnis* a river + root *gen* of *gignere* to beget.] Born or bred in, of, or near a river. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀμνίον the membrane round the fetus, dim. of ἀμνός lamb.] (*Anat.*) A thin membrane surrounding the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

Am'ni-os (-ŏs), *n.* Same as AMNION.

‖ **Am'ni-o'ta** (ăm'nĭ-ō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMNION.] (*Zoöl.*) That group of vertebrates which develops in its embryonic life the envelope called the *amnion*. It comprises the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals.

Am'ni-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *amniotique*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the amnion; characterized by an amnion; as, the *amniotic* fluid; the *amniotic* sac.

Amniotic acid. (*Chem.*) [*R.*] See ALLANTOIN.

A-mœ'ba (ȧ-mē'bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. AMŒBÆ (-bē); E. AMŒBAS (-bȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμοιβή change.] (*Zoöl.*) A rhizopod common in fresh water, capable of undergoing many changes of form at will. See RHIZOPODA.

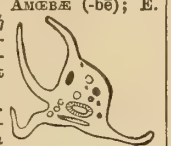

Amœba, much enlarged.

‖ **Am'œ-bæ'um** (ăm'ē-bē'ŭm), *n.* [L. *amoebaeus*, Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate; L. *amoebaeum* carmen, Gr. ᾆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song, fr. ἀμοιβή change.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately; as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

‖ **Am'œ-be'a** (ăm'ē-bē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) That division of the Rhizopoda which includes the amœba and similar forms.

Am'œ-be'an (-bē'an), *a.* Alternately answering.

A-mœ'bi-an (ȧ-mē'bĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Amœbea.

A-mœ'bi-form (ȧ-mē'bĭ-fôrm), **A-mœ'boid** (ȧ-mē'boid), *a.* [*Amœba* + *-form*, or *-oid*.] (*Biol.*) Resembling an amœba; amœba-shaped; changing in shape like an amœba.

Amœboid movement, movement produced, as in the amœba, by successive processes of prolongation and retraction.

A-mœ'bous (-bŭs), *a.* Like an amœba in structure.

Am'o-li'tion (ăm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *amolitio*, fr. *amoliri* to remove; *a* (*ab*) + *moliri* to put in motion.] Removal; a putting away. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Ward* (1673).

‖ **A-mo'mum** (ȧ-mō'mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄμωμον an Indian spice plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic plants. It includes species which bear cardamoms, and grains of paradise.

A-mon'este (ȧ-mŏn'ĕst), *v. t.* To admonish. [*Obs.*]

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), **A-mongst'** (ȧ-mŭngst'), *prep.* [OE. *amongist, amonges, amonge, among*, AS. *onmang, ongemang, gemang*, in a crowd or mixture. For the ending *-st* see AMIDST. See MINGLE.] **1.** Mixed or mingled with; surrounded by.

They heard,
And from his presence hid themselves *among*
The thickest trees. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of; in the number or class of.

Blessed art thou *among* women. *Luke* i. 28.

3. Expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc.; also, a relation of reciprocal action.

What news *among* the merchants? *Shak.*
Human sacrifices were practiced *among* them. *Hume.*
Divide that gold *amongst* you. *Marlowe.*
Whether they quarreled *among* themselves, or with their neighbors. *Addison.*

Syn. — Amidst; between. See AMIDST, BETWEEN.

‖ **A-mon'til-la'do** (ȧ-mŏn'tĭl-yä'dŏ), *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry, of a light color. *Simmonds.*

Am'o-ret (ăm'ō-rĕt), *n.* [OF. *amorette*, F. *amourette*, dim. of *amour*.] **1.** An amorous girl or woman; a wanton. [*Obs.*] *J. Warton.*

2. A love knot, love token, or love song. (*pl.*) Love glances or love tricks. [*Obs.*]

3. A petty love affair or amour. [*Obs.*]

Am'o-rette' (-rĕt'), *n.* An amoret. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Am'o-rist (ăm'ō-rĭst), *n.* [L. *amor* love. See AMOROUS.] A lover; a gallant. [*R.*] *Milton.*

It was the custom for an *amorist* to impress the name of his mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe. *Southey.*

A-morn'ings (ȧ-môrn'ĭngz), *adv.* [See AMORWE. The *-s* is a genitival ending. See -WARDS.] In the morning; every morning. [*Obs.*]

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings. *J. Fletcher.*

‖ **Am'o-ro'sa** (ăm'ō-rō'sȧ), *n.* [It. *amoroso*, fem. *amorosa*.] A wanton woman; a courtesan. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Am'o-ros'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being amorous; lovingness. [*R.*] *Galt.*

‖ **Am'o-ro'so** (-rō'sō), *n.* [It. *amoroso*, LL. *amorosus*.] A lover; a man enamored.

‖ **Am'o-ro'so**, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a soft, tender, amatory style.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *amoros*, F. *amoreux*, LL. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor* love, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; affectionate; as, an *amorous* disposition.

2. Affected with love; in love; enamored; — usually with *of*; formerly with *on*.

Thy roses *amorous* of the moon. *Keats.*
High nature *amorous* of the good. *Tennyson.*
Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero. *Shak.*

3. Of or relating to, or produced by, love. "*Amorous* delight." *Milton.* "*Amorous* airs." *Waller.*

Syn. — Loving; fond; tender; passionate; affectionate; devoted; ardent.

Am'o-rous-ly, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly.

Am'o-rous-ness, *n.* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to sexual love; lovingness.

A-mor'pha (ȧ-môr'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AMORPHAS (-fȧz). [Gr. ἄμορφος shapeless.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous shrubs, having long clusters of purple flowers; false or bastard indigo. *Longfellow.*

A-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [See AMORPHOUS.] A state of being amorphous; esp. a state of being without crystallization even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, etc. There are stony substances which, when fused, may cool as glass or as stone; the glass state is sometimes spoken of as a state of *amorphism*.

A-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ priv. + μορφή form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; shapeless. *Kirwan.*

2. Without crystallization in the ultimate texture of a solid substance; uncrystallized.

3. Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

— **A-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.* — **A-mor'phous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **A-mor'pho-zo'a** (ȧ-môr'fō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμορφος shapeless; ἀ priv. + μορφή form + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Animals without a mouth or regular internal organs, as the sponges.

A-mor'pho-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Amorphozoa.

A-mor'phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀμορφία: cf. F. *amorphie*. See AMORPHOUS.] Shapelessness. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

A-mort' (ȧ-môrt'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + F. *mort* death, dead; *all amort* is for *alamort*.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected; depressed.

What, sweeting! all *amort*! *Shak.*

A-mor'tise (ȧ-môr'tĭz), *v.*, **A-mor'ti-sa'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*, **A-mor'tis-a-ble** (-tĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **A-mor'tisement** (-ment), *n.* Same as AMORTIZE, AMORTIZATION, etc.

A-mor'tiz-a-ble (ȧ-môr'tĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *amortissable*.] Capable of being cleared off, as a debt.

A-mor'ti-za'tion (ȧ-môr'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *amortisatio, admortizatio*. See AMORTIZE, and cf. ADMORTIZATION.] **1.** (*Law*) The act or right of alienating lands to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, or in mortmain.

2. The extinction of a debt, usually by means of a sinking fund; also, the money thus paid. *Simmonds.*

A-mor'tize (ȧ-môr'tĭz), *v. t.* [OE. *amortisen*, LL. *amortisare, admortizare*, F. *amortir* to sell in mortmain, to extinguish; L. *ad* + *mors* death. See MORTMAIN.] **1.** To make as if dead; to destroy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law*) To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. See MORTMAIN.

3. To clear off or extinguish, as a debt, usually by means of a sinking fund.

A-mor'tize-ment (-tĭz-ment), *n.* [F. *amortissement*.] Same as AMORTIZATION.

A-mor'we (ȧ-môr'we), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* on + OE. *morwe*. See MORROW.] **1.** In the morning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. On the following morning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-mo'tion (ȧ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amotio*. See AMOVE.] **1.** Removal; ousting; especially, the removal of a corporate officer from his office.

2. Deprivation of possession.

‖ **A-mo'tus** (ȧ-mō'tŭs), *a.* [L., withdrawn (from its place).] (*Zoöl.*) Elevated, — as a toe, when raised so high that the tip does not touch the ground.

A-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMOUNTING.] [OF. *amonter* to increase, advance, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward, F. *amont* up the river. See MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** To go up; to ascend. [*Obs.*]

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight. *Spenser.*

2. To rise or reach by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come (*to*) in the aggregate or whole; — with *to* or *unto*.

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Can not *amount* unto a hundred marks. *Shak.*

3. To rise, reach, or extend in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent; to come practically (*to*); as, the testimony *amounts* to very little.

A-mount', *v. t.* To signify; to amount to. [*Obs.*]

A-mount', *n.* **1.** The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate; the whole quantity; a totality; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of a bill; the *amount* of this year's revenue.

2. The effect, substance, value, significance, or result; the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

The whole *amount* of that enormous fame. *Pope.*

A-mour' (ȧ-mōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Love; affection. [*Obs.*]

2. Love making; a love affair; usually, an unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an illicit love affair.

In amours with, in love with. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A'mour' pro'pre** (ȧ'mo͝or' prō'pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

A-mov'a-bil'i-ty (ȧ-mo͞v'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Liability to be removed or dismissed from office. [*R.*] *T. Jefferson.*

A-mov'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *amovible.*] Removable.

A-move' (ȧ-mo͞v'), *v. t.* [L. *amovere; a-* (*ab*) + *movere* to move: cf. OF. *amover.*] **1.** To remove, as a person or thing, from a position. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Law*) To dismiss from an office or station.

A-move', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *amovir*, L. *admovere* to move to, to excite; *ad* + *movere.*] To move or be moved; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Am'pe-lite (ăm'pē-līt), *n.* [L. *ampelitis*, Gr. ἀμπελῖτις, fr. ἄμπελος vine.] (*Min.*) An earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, etc., on vines; — applied by Brongniart to a carbonaceous alum schist.

‖ **Am'père'** (ăN'pâr'),) *n.* [From the name of a French
Am-pere' (ăm-pâr'),) electrician.] (*Physics*) The standard unit of current in electrical measurements. It is the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm; — formerly called a current of *one Weber per second.*

Am'père' me'ter (ăN'pâr' mē'tẽr),) *n.* [*Ampère* +
Am'pe-rom'e-ter (ăm'pâ-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr),) *meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current in ampères.

Am'per-sand (-pẽr-sănd), *n.* [A corruption of *and*, per se *and*, i. e., & by itself makes *and.*] A word used to describe the character &, &c, or &. *Halliwell.*

Am-phi-. [Gr. ἀμφί.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around.*

Am'phi-ar-thro'di-al (ăm'fĭ-ăr-thrō'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* [Pref. *amphi-* + *arthrodial.*] (*Anat.*) Characterized by amphiarthrosis; as, *amphiarthrodial* joints.

Am'phi-ar-thro'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + ἄρθρωσις a jointing, ἄρθρον a joint.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation in which the bones are connected by intervening substance admitting slight motion; symphysis.

Am'phi-as'ter (ăm'fĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + ἀστήρ a star.] A spindle-shaped structure formed during cell division, or karyokinesis, at either pole of which is a star composed of fibers radiating into the cytoplasm of the cell.

‖ **Am-phib'i-a** (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [See AMPHIBIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of vertebrates.

☞ The Amphibia are distinguished by having usually no scales, by having eggs and embryos similar to those of fishes, and by undergoing a complete metamorphosis, the young having gills. There are three living orders: (1) The tailless, as the frogs (*Anura*); (2) The tailed (*Urodela*), as the salamanders, and the siren group (*Sirenoidea*), which retain the gills of the young state (hence called *Perennibranchiata*) through the adult state, among which are the siren, proteus, etc.; (3) The Cœcilians, or serpentlike Amphibia (*Ophiomorpha* or *Gymnophiona*), with minute scales and without limbs. The extinct Labyrinthodonts also belonged to this class. The term is sometimes loosely applied to both reptiles and amphibians collectively.

Marsh Frog (*Rana palustris*), one of the Amphibia.

Am-phib'i-al (-ȧl), *a. & n.* Amphibian. [*R.*]

Am-phib'i-an (-ȧn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Amphibia; as, *amphibian* reptiles.

Am-phib'i-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Amphibia.

Am-phib'i-o-log'ic-al (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to amphibiology.

Am-phib'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος amphibious + *-logy:* cf. F. *amphibiologie.*] A treatise on amphibious animals; the department of natural history which treats of the Amphibia.

‖ **Am-phib'i-ot'i-ca** (-ŏt'ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + βιωτικός pertaining to life.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects having aquatic larvæ.

Am-phib'i-ous (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος living a double life, *i. e.*, both on land and in water; ἀμφί + βίος life.] **1.** Having the ability to live both on land and in water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and some plants.

2. Pertaining to, adapted for, or connected with, both land and water.

The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined: they were to be lords of land and sea. *Hare.*

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage. *Blackstone.*

Am-phib'i-ous-ly, *adv.* Like an amphibious being.

Am-phib'i-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements.

‖ **Am-phib'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. AMPHIBIA (-ȧ); E. AMPHIBIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβιον (sc. ζῷον an animal). See AMPHIBIOUS.] An amphibian.

Am'phi-blas'tic (ăm'fĭ-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + βλαστικός tending to sprout.] (*Biol.*) Intermediate between the meroblastic and holoblastic ova.

Am'phi-bole (ăm'fĭ-bōl), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful, equivocal, fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν to throw round, to doubt: cf. F. *amphibole.* Haüy so named the genus from the great variety of color and composition assumed by the mineral.] (*Min.*) A common mineral embracing many varieties varying in color and in composition. It occurs in monoclinic crystals; also massive, generally with fibrous or columnar structure. The color varies from white to gray, green, brown, and black. It is a silicate of magnesium and calcium, with usually aluminium and iron. Some common varieties are *tremolite, actinolite, asbestus, edenite, hornblende* (the last name being also used as a general term for the whole species). Amphibole is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, most varieties of trachyte, etc. See HORNBLENDE.

Am'phi-bol'ic (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amphiboly; ambiguous; equivocal.

2. Of or resembling the mineral amphibole.

Am-phib'o-log'ic-al (ăm-fĭb'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. "*Amphibological* expressions." *Jer. Taylor.* — **Am-phib'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ō-jў), *n.; pl.* AMPHIBOLOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *amphibologia*, for *amphibolia*, fr. Gr. ἀμφιβολία, with the ending *-logia* as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος ambiguous + λόγος speech: cf. F. *amphibologie.* See AMPHIBOLY.] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, of uncertain meaning. It differs from *equivocation*, which arises from the twofold sense of a single term.

Am-phib'o-lous (ăm-fĭb'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *amphibolus*, Gr. ἀμφίβολος tirown about, doubtful. See AMPHIBOLE.]

1. Ambiguous; doubtful. [*Obs.*]

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel — both parties declaring themselves for the king. *Howell.*

2. (*Logic*) Capable of two meanings.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction; *e. g.*, "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose." *Whately.*

Am-phib'o-ly (-ō-lў), *n.; pl.* AMPHIBOLIES (-lĭz). [L. *amphibolia*, Gr. ἀμφιβολία: cf. OF. *amphibolie.* See AMPHIBOLOUS.] Ambiguous discourse; amphibology.

If it oracle contrary to our interest or humor, we will create an *amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none. *Whitlock.*

Am'phi-brach (ăm'fĭ-brăk), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys*, Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short (⏑ – ⏑); as, *hăbērĕ.* In modern prosody the accented syllable takes the place of the long and the unaccented of the short; as, *pro-phet'ic.*

Am'phi-car'pic (ăm'fĭ-kär'pĭk),) *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + καρ-
Am'phi-car'pous (-kär'pŭs),) πός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Producing fruit of two kinds, either as to form or time of ripening.

Am'phi-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + χρόα color.] (*Chem.*) Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test may change red litmus to blue and blue litmus to red.

Am'phi-cœ'li-an (-sē'lĭ-ȧn),) *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hol-
Am'phi-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs),) lowed all round; ἀμφί + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Having both ends concave; biconcave; — said of vertebræ.

Am'phi-come (ăm'fĭ-kōm), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίκομος with hair all round; ἀμφί + κόμη hair.] A kind of figured stone, rugged and beset with eminences, anciently used in divination. [*Obs.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

Am-phic'ty-on'ic (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. 'Αμφικτυονικός.] Of or pertaining to the Amphictyons or their League or Council; as, an *Amphictyonic* town or state; the *Amphictyonic* body. *W. Smith.*

Am-phic'ty-ons (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏnz), *n. pl.* [L. *Amphictyones*, Gr. 'Αμφικτύονες. Prob. the word was orig. ἀμφικτίονες dwellers around, neighbors.] (*Grecian Hist.*) Deputies from the confederated states of ancient Greece to a congress or council. They considered both political and religious matters.

Am-phic'ty-o-ny (-ŏ-nў), *n.; pl.* AMPHICTYONIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἀμφικτυονία.] (*Grecian Hist.*) A league of states of ancient Greece; esp. the celebrated confederation known as the Amphictyonic Council. Its object was to maintain the common interests of Greece.

Am'phid (ăm'fĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφώ both: cf. F. *amphide.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of the class formed by the combination of an acid and a base, or by the union of two oxides, two sulphides, selenides, or tellurides, as distinguished from a *haloid* compound. [*R.*] *Berzelius.*

Am'phi-disc (ăm'fĭ-dĭsk), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + δίσκος a round plate.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar small siliceous spicule having a denticulated wheel at each end; — found in freshwater sponges.

Am'phi-drom'ic-al (ăm'fĭ-drŏm'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίδρομος running about or around.] Pertaining to an Attic festival at the naming of a child; — so called because the friends of the parents *carried* the child *around* the hearth and then named it.

Am-phig'a-mous (ăm-fĭg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having a structure entirely cellular, and no distinct sexual organs; — a term applied by De Candolle to the lowest order of plants.

Am'phi-ge'an (ăm'fĭ-jē'ȧn), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + γῆ, γαῖα, the earth.] Extending over all the zones, from the tropics to the polar zones inclusive.

Am'phi-gen (ăm'fĭ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + *-gen:* cf. F. *amphigène.*] (*Chem.*) An element that in combination produces amphid salts; — applied by Berzelius to oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. [*R.*]

Am'phi-gene (-jēn), *n.* (*Min.*) Leucite.

Am'phi-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + γένεσις generation.] (*Biol.*) Sexual generation; amphigony.

Am-phig'e-nous (ăm-fĭj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing in size by growth on all sides, as the lichens.

Am'phi-gon'ic (ăm'fĭ-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to amphigony; sexual; as, *amphigonic* propagation. [*R.*]

Am-phig'o-nous (ăm-fĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + γόνος a begetting.] Relating to both parents. [*R.*]

Am-phig'o-ny (-nў), *n.* Sexual propagation. [*R.*]

Am'phi-gor'ic (ăm'fĭ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [See AMPHIGORY.] Nonsensical; absurd; pertaining to an amphigory.

Am'phi-go-ry (ăm'fĭ-gō-rў), *n.* [F. *amphigouri*, of uncertain derivation; perh. fr. Gr. ἀμφί + γῦρος a circle.] A nonsense verse; a rigmarole, with apparent meaning, which on further attention proves to be meaningless. [Written also *amphigouri.*]

Am-phil'o-gism (ăm-fĭl'ō-jĭz'm),) *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί +
Am-phil'o-gy (ăm-fĭl'ō-jў),) *logy.*] Ambiguity of speech; equivocation. [*R.*]

Am-phim'a-cer (ăm-fĭm'ȧ-sẽr), *n.* [L. *amphimacrus*, Gr. ἀμφίμακρος; ἀμφί on both sides + μακρός long.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās.* *Andrews.*

‖ **Am'phi-neu'ra** (ăm'fĭ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + νεῦρον sinew, nerve.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Mollusca remarkable for the bilateral symmetry of the organs and the arrangement of the nerves.

‖ **Am'phi-ox'us** (-ŏks'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + ὀξύς sharp.] (*Zoöl.*) A fishlike creature (*Amphioxus lanceolatus*), two or three inches long, found in temperate seas; — also called the *lancelet.* Its body is pointed at both ends. It is the lowest and most generalized of the vertebrates, having neither brain, skull, vertebræ, nor red blood. It forms the type of the groups *Acrania*, *Leptocardia*, etc.

Am-phip'neust (ăm-fĭp'nūst), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + πνεύστης one who breathes, πνεῖν to breathe.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of Amphibia, which have both lungs and gills at the same time, as the proteus and siren.

Am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Amphipoda.

Am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd),) *a.* (*Zo-*
Am-phip'o-dan (ăm-fĭp'ō-dȧn),) *ol.*) Of or pertaining to the Amphipoda.

Amphioxus, nat. size.

‖ **Am-phip'o-da** (ăm-fĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + πούς, ποδός foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A numerous group of fourteen-footed Crustacea, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. The body is usually compressed laterally, and the anterior pairs of legs are directed downward and forward, but the posterior legs are usually turned upward and backward. The beach flea is an example. See TETRADECAPODA and ARTHROSTRACA.

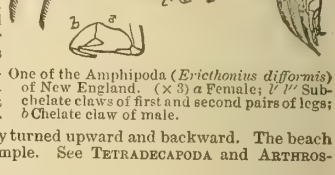

One of the Amphipoda (*Eriethonius difformis*) of New England. (× 3) *a* Female; *b'* *b''* Subchelate claws of first and second pairs of legs; *b* Chelate claw of male.

Am-phip'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Amphipoda.

Am-phip'ro-style (-rō-stīl), *a.* [L. *amphiprostylos*, Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος having a double prostyle: cf. F. *amphiprostyle.* See PROSTYLE.] (*Arch.*) Doubly prostyle; having columns at each end, but not at the sides. — *n.* An amphiprostyle temple or edifice.

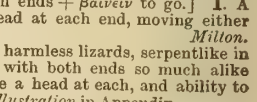

Amphiprostyle.

‖ **Am'phi-rhi'na** (ăm'fĭ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the elasmobranch fishes, because the nasal sac is double.

‖ **Am'phis-bæ'na** (ăm'fĭs-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα; ἀμφίς on both ends + βαίνειν to go.] **1.** A fabled serpent with a head at each end, moving either way. *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless lizards, serpentlike in form, without legs, and with both ends so much alike that they appear to have a head at each, and ability to move either way. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ The *Gordius aquaticus*, or *hairworm*, has been called an *amphisbæna*; but it belongs among the worms.

‖ **Am'phis-bæ'noid** (-noid), *a.* [NL., fr. L. *amphisbaena* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the lizards of the genus Amphisbæna.

‖ **Am-phis'ci-i** (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ī),) *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιος
Am-phis'cians (ăm-fĭsh'ȧnz),) throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφί + σκιά shadow.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

Am-phis'to-mous (ăm-fĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a sucker at each extremity, as certain entozoa, by means of which they adhere.

Am'phi-sty'lic (ăm'fĭ-stī'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + στῦλος pillar, support.] (*Anat.*) Having the mandibular arch articulated with the hyoid arch and the cranium, as in the cestracionl sharks; — said of a skull.

Am'phi-the'a-ter) (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *amphi-*
Am'phi-the'a-tre) *theatrum*, fr. Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον; ἀμφί + θέατρον theater: cf. F. *amphithéâtre.* See THEATER.] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena.

☞ The Romans first constructed amphitheaters for combats of gladiators and wild beasts.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form; as, a level surrounded by rising slopes or hills, or a rising gallery in a theater.

Am'phi-the'a-tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *amphitheatralis:* cf. F. *amphithéâtral.*] Amphitheatrical; resembling an amphitheater.

Am'phi-the-at'ric (-thē-ăt'rĭk),) *a.* [L. *amphitheat-*
Am'phi-the-at'ric-al (-rĭ-kȧl),) *ricus.*] Of, pertaining to, exhibited in, or resembling, an amphitheater.

Am'phi-the-at'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of an amphitheater.

‖ **Am-phit'ro-cha** (ăm-fĭt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + τροχός a wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of annelid larva having both a dorsal and a ventral circle of special cilia.

Am-phit'ro-pal (-pal),) *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + τρέπειν to
Am-phit'ro-pous (-pŭs),) turn.] (*Bot.*) Having the

ovule inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of one side; half anatropous. *Gray.*

‖ **Am'phi-u'ma** (ăm'fĭ-ū'mȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of amphibians, inhabiting the Southern United States, having a serpent-like form, but with four minute limbs and two persistent gill openings; the Congo snake.

Amphiuma (*A. tridactylum*), reduced.

Am'pho-pep'tone (ăm'fō-pĕp'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί* + E. *peptone.*] (*Physiol.*) A product of gastric digestion, a mixture of hemipeptone and antipeptone.

‖ **Am'pho-ra** (ăm'fō-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AMPHORÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφιφορεύς*, a jar with two handles; *ἀμφί* + *φορεύς* bearer, *φέρειν* to bear. Cf. AMPUL.] Among the ancients, a two-handled vessel, tapering at the bottom, used for holding wine, oil, etc.

Amphora.

Am'pho-ral (-rȧl), *a.* [L. *amphoralis.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

Am-phor'ic (ăm-fôr'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Produced by, or indicating, a cavity in the lungs, not filled with fluid, and giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; as, *amphoric* respiration or resonance.

Am'pho-ter'ic (ăm'fō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφότερος* both.] Partly one and partly the other; neither acid nor alkaline; neutral. [*R.*] *Smart.*

Am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* [F. *ample*, L. *amplus*, prob. for *ambiplus* full on both sides, the last syllable akin to L. *plenus* full. See FULL, and cf. DOUBLE.] **1.** Large; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk; spacious; roomy; widely extended.

All the people in that *ample* house
Did to that image bow their humble knee. *Spenser.*

2. Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; copious; as, an *ample* fortune; *ample* justice.

3. Not contracted or brief; not concise; extended; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Full; spacious; extensive; wide; capacious; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; copious; bountiful; rich; liberal; munificent. — AMPLE, COPIOUS, ABUNDANT, PLENTEOUS. These words agree in representing a thing as *large*, but under different relations, according to the image which is used. *Ample* implies largeness, producing a sufficiency or fullness of supply for every want; as, *ample* stores or resources, *ample* provision. *Copious* carries with it the idea of flow, or of collection at a single point; as, a *copious* fountain, a *copious* supply of materials. "*Copious* matter of my song." *Milton.* *Abundant* and *plenteous* refer to largeness of quantity; as, *abundant* stores; *plenteous* harvests.

Am-plec'tant (ăm-plĕk'tant), *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] (*Bot.*) Clasping a support; as, *amplectant* tendrils. *Gray.*

Am'ple-ness (ăm'p'l-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; fullness; completeness.

Am'plex-a'tion (ăm'plĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amplexari* to embrace.] An embrace. [*Obs.*]

An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet. *Bp. Hall.*

Am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕks'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [L. *amplexus*, p. p. of *amplecti* to encircle, to embrace + *caulis* stem: cf. F. *amplexicaule.*] (*Bot.*) Clasping or embracing a stem, as the base of some leaves. *Gray.*

Amplexicaul Leaf.

Am'pli-ate (ăm'plĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ampliatus*, p. p. of *ampliare* to make wider, fr. *amplus.* See AMPLE.] To enlarge. [*R.*]

To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire. *Udall.*

Am'pli-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the outer edge prominent; — said of the wings of insects.

Am'pli-a'tion (ăm'plĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ampliatio*: cf. F. *ampliation.*] **1.** Enlargement; amplification. [*R.*]

2. (*Civil Law*) A postponement of the decision of a cause, for further consideration or re-argument.

Am'pli-a-tive (ăm'plĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* (*Logic*) Enlarging a conception by adding to that which is already known or received.

"All bodies possess power of attraction" is an *ampliative* judgment; because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. *Abp. W. Thomson.*

Am-plif'i-cate (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *amplificatus*, p. p. of *amplificare.*] To amplify. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] **1.** The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

2. (*Rhet.*) The enlarging of a simple statement by particularity of description, the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; diffuse narrative or description, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

Exaggeration is a species of *amplification.* *Brande & C.*

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. The matter by which a statement is amplified; as, the subject was presented without *amplifications.*

Am-plif'i-ca-tive (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Amplificatory.

Am-plif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative. *Morell.*

Am'pli-fi'er (ăm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which amplifies.

Am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMPLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMPLIFYING.] [F. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare.* See AMPLE, -FY.] **1.** To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like. [*Obs.* or *R.*, as applied to material objects.]

2. (*Rhet.*) To enlarge by addition or discussion; to treat copiously by adding particulars, illustrations, etc.; to expand; to make much of.

Troilus and Cressida was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator. *Dryden.*

Am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To become larger. [*Obs.*]

Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
But further in did further *amplify.* *Fairfax.*

2. To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate; to expatiate; — often with *on* or *upon.* *Watts.*

He must often enlarge and *amplify* upon the subject he handles. *South.*

Am'pli-tude (ăm'plĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, fr. *amplus*: cf. F. *amplitude.* See AMPLE.] **1.** State of being ample; extent of surface or space; largeness of dimensions; size.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese. *Fuller.*

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense; breadth; abundance; fullness. (*a*) Of extent of capacity or intellectual powers. "*Amplitude* of mind." *Milton.* "*Amplitude* of comprehension." *Macaulay.* (*b*) Of extent of means or resources. "*Amplitude* of reward." *Bacon.*

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the center of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting. At the rising, the amplitude is eastern or ortive: at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. (*b*) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object.

4. (*Gun.*) The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown; the range.

5. (*Physics*) The extent of a movement measured from the starting point or position of equilibrium; — applied especially to vibratory movements.

6. (*Math.*) An angle upon which the value of some function depends; — a term used more especially in connection with elliptic functions.

Magnetic amplitude, the angular distance of a heavenly body, when on the horizon, from the magnetic east or west point as indicated by the compass. The difference between the magnetic and the true or astronomical amplitude (see 3 above) is the "variation of the compass."

Am'ply (ăm'plĭ), *adv.* In an ample manner.

Am'pul (ăm'pŭl), *n.* [AS. *ampella, ampolla*, L. *ampulla*: cf. OF. *ampolle*, F. *ampoule.*] Same as AMPULLA, 2.

‖ **Am-pul'la** (ăm-pŭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AMPULLÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A narrow-necked vessel having two handles and bellying out like a jug.

Ampulla, 1.

2. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. (*b*) The vase in which the holy oil for chrism, unction, or coronation is kept. *Shipley.*

3. (*Biol.*) Any membranous bag shaped like a leathern bottle, as the dilated end of a vessel or duct; especially the dilations of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Am'pul-la'ceous (ăm'pŭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ampullaceus*, fr. *ampulla.*] Like a bottle or inflated bladder; bottle-shaped; swelling. *Kirby.*

Ampullaceous sac (*Zoöl.*), one of the peculiar cavities in the tissues of sponges, containing the zooidal cells.

Am'pul-lar (ăm'pŭl-lẽr), **Am'pul-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), **Am'pul-late** (-lāt), **Am'pul-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Resembling an ampulla. Having an ampulla; flask-shaped; bellied.

Am-pul'li-form (ăm-pŭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ampulla* + *-form.*] Flask-shaped; dilated.

Am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMPUTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMPUTATING.] [L. *amputatus*, p. p. of *amputare*; *amb-* + *putare* to prune, *putus* clean, akin to E. *pure.* See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To prune or lop off, as branches or tendrils.

2. (*Surg.*) To cut off (a limb or projecting part of the body). *Wiseman.*

Am'pu-ta'tion (ăm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amputatio*: cf. F. *amputation.*] The act of amputating; esp. the operation of cutting off a limb or projecting part of the body.

Am'pu-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who amputates.

‖ **Am'pyx** (ăm'pĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμπυξ.*] (*Greek Antiq.*) A woman's headband (sometimes of metal), for binding the front hair.

‖ **Am-ri'ta** (ăm-rē'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *amrita.*] (*Hind. Myth.*) Immortality; also, the nectar conferring immortality. — *a.* Ambrosial; immortal.

Am'sel, Am'zel (ăm'zĕl), *n.* [Ger. See OUSEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The European ring ousel (*Turdus torquatus*).

A-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a.* & *adv.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] In a frenzied and reckless manner.

To run amuck, to rush out in a state of frenzy, as the Malays sometimes do under the influence of "bhang," and attack every one that comes in the way; to assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too discreet
To run *amuck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum*: cf. F. *amulette.*] An ornament, gem, or scroll, or a package containing a relic, etc., worn as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, and generally inscribed with mystic forms or characters. [Also used figuratively.]

Am'u-let'ic (ăm'ū-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an amulet; operating as a charm.

A-mur'cous (ȧ-mûr'kŭs), *a.* [LL. *amurcosus*, L. *amurca* the dregs of olives, Gr. *ἀμόργης*, fr. *ἀμέργειν* to pluck.] Full of dregs; foul. [*R.*] *Knowles.*

A-mus'a-ble (ȧ-mūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *amusable.*] Capable of being amused.

A-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMUSED (ȧ-mūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMUSING.] [F. *amuser* to make stay, to detain, to amuse, *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser.* See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To occupy or engage the attention of; to lose in deep thought; to absorb; also, to distract; to bewilder. [*Obs.*]

Camillus set upon the Gauls when they were *amused* in receiving their gold. *Holland.*

Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find the house. *Fuller.*

2. To entertain or occupy in a pleasant manner; to stir with pleasing or mirthful emotions; to divert.

A group of children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top [of the cliff], and watching as they plunged into the lake. *Gilpin.*

3. To keep in expectation; to beguile; to delude.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To entertain; gratify; please; divert; beguile; deceive; occupy. — To AMUSE, DIVERT, ENTERTAIN. We are *amused* by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly. We are *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as conversation, or a book. We are *diverted* by that which turns off our thoughts to something of livelier interest, especially of a sportive nature, as a humorous story, or a laughable incident.

Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time, to lull the faculties, and to banish reflection. Whatever *entertains* usually awakens the understanding or gratifies the fancy. Whatever *diverts* is lively in its nature, and sometimes tumultuous in its effects. *Crabb.*

A-muse', *v. i.* To muse; to meditate. [*Obs.*]
A-mused' (ȧ-mūzd'), *a.* **1.** Diverted.
2. Expressing amusement; as, an *amused* look.
A-muse'ment (ȧ-mūz'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *amusement.*]
1. Deep thought; muse. [*Obs.*]

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Fleetwood.*

2. The state of being amused; pleasurable excitement; that which amuses; diversion.

His favorite *amusements* were architecture and gardening. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Diversion; entertainment; recreation; relaxation; pastime; sport.

A-mus'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who amuses.

‖ **Am'u-sette'** (ăm'ū-zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A light field cannon, or stocked gun mounted on a swivel.

A-mus'ing (ȧ-mūz'ĭng), *a.* Giving amusement; diverting; as, an *amusing* story. — **A-mus'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-mu'sive (ȧ-mū'zĭv *or* -sĭv; 277), *a.* Having power to amuse or entertain the mind; fitted to excite mirth. [*R.*] — **A-mu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-mu'sive-ness**, *n.*

A-my' (ȧ-mē'), *n.* [F. *ami*, fr. L. *amicus.*] A friend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-my'e-lous (ȧ-mī'ē-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμύελος* without marrow.] (*Med.*) Wanting the spinal cord.

A-myg'da-la'ceous (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Akin to, or derived from, the almond.

A-myg'da-late (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lāt), *a.* [L. *amygdala, amygdalum*, almond, Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη, ἀμύγδαλον.* See ALMOND.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, almonds.

A-myg'da-late, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. *Bailey. Coxe.*

2. (*Chem.*) A salt of amygdalic acid.

Am'yg-dal'ic (ăm'ĭg-dăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to almonds; derived from amygdalin; as, *amygdalic* acid.

A-myg'da-lif'er-ous (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amygdalum* almond + *-ferous.*] Almond-bearing.

A-myg'da-lin (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from bitter almonds as a white, crystalline substance.

A-myg'da-line (-lĭn), *a.* [L. *amygdalinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, almonds.

A-myg'da-loid (-loid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον* almond + *-oid*: cf. F. *amygdaloïde.*] (*Min.*) A variety of trap or basaltic rock, containing small cavities, occupied, wholly or in part, by nodules or geodes of different minerals, esp. agates, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites. When the imbedded minerals are detached or removed by decomposition, it is porous, like lava.

A-myg'da-loid (-dȧ-loid), **A-myg'da-loid'al** (-loid'ȧl), *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, the rock amygdaloid.

Am'yl (ăm'ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl.* Cf. AMIDIN.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, C_5H_{11}, of the paraffine series found in amyl alcohol or fusel oil, etc.

Am'y-la'ceous (ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *amylum* starch, Gr. *ἄμυλον.* See AMIDIN.] Pertaining to starch; of the nature of starch; starchy.

Am'y-late (ăm'ĭ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of the radical amyl with oxygen and a positive atom or radical.

Am'y-lene (ăm'ĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a group of metameric hydrocarbons, C_6H_{10}, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonly called amylene is a mixture of different members of the group.

A-myl'ic (ȧ-mĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, amyl; as, *amylic* ether.

Amylic alcohol (*Chem.*), one of the series of alcohols, a transparent, colorless liquid, having a peculiar odor. It is the hydroxide of amyl. — Amylic fermentation (*Chem.*), a process of fermentation in starch or sugar in which amylic alcohol is produced. *Gregory.*

Am'y-lo-bac'ter (ăm'ĭ-lō-băk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + NL. *bacterium.* See BACTERIUM.] (*Biol.*) A microörganism (*Bacillus amylobacter*) which develops in vegetable tissue during putrefaction. *Sternberg.*

Am'y-loid (ăm'ĭ-loid), **Am'y-loid'al** (-loid'ȧl), *a.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-oid.*] Resembling or containing amyl; starchlike.

Amyloid degeneration (*Med.*), a diseased condition of various organs of the body, produced by the deposit of an albuminous substance, giving a blue color with iodine and sulphuric acid; — called also *waxy* or *lardaceous degeneration.*

Am'y-loid (ăm'ĭ-loid), *n.* **1.** A non-nitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance.

2. (*Med.*) The substance deposited in the organs in amyloid degeneration.

Am'y-lo-lyt'ic (ăm'ĭ-lō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄμυλον starch + λυτικός solvent; λύειν to dissolve.] (*Physiol.*) Effecting the conversion of starch into soluble dextrin and sugar; as, an *amylolytic* ferment. *Foster.*

Am'y-lose' (-lōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the starch group ($C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ of the carbohydrates; as, starch, arabin, dextrin, cellulose, etc.

Am'y-ous (ăm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμυος.] (*Med.*) Wanting in muscle; without flesh.

Am'yss (ăm'ĭs), *n.* Same as Amice, a hood or cape.

An (ăn). [AS. *ān* one, the same word as the numeral. See One, and cf. A.] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically. In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," "once *an* age," "a shilling *an* ounce" (see 2d A, 2), it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*.

☞ *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an* enemy, *an* hour. It is also often used before *h sounded*, when the accent of the word falls on the second syllable; as, *an* historian, *an* hyena, *an* heroic deed. Many writers use *a* before *h* in such positions. Anciently *an* was used before consonants as well as vowels.

An, *conj.* [Shortened fr. *and*, OE. *an*, *and*, sometimes *and if*, in introducing conditional clauses, like Icel. *enda* if, the same word as *and*. Prob. *and* was originally pleonastic before the conditional clause.] If; — a word used by old English authors. *Shak.*

Nay, *an* thou dalliest, then I am thy foe. *B. Jonson.*

An if, and if; if.

An'a- [Gr. ἀνά on; *in comp.*, on, up, upwards.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *up*, *upward*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back*, *again*, *anew*.

A'na (ā'nȧ), *adv.* [Gr. ἀνά (used distributively).] (*Med.*) Of each; an equal quantity; as, wine and honey, *ana* (or, contracted, *aa*), ℥ij., that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces.

An apothecary with a . . . long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

-a'na (-ā'nȧ). [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus*.] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, etc. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger, *Johnsoniana* of Johnson, etc.

Used also as a substantive; as, the French *anas*.

It has been said that the table-talk of Selden is worth all the *ana* of the Continent. *Hallam.*

An'a-bap'tism (ăn'ȧ-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anabaptismus*, Gr. ἀναβαπτισμός: cf. F. *anabaptisme*. See Anabaptize.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

An'a-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *anabaptista*, fr. Gr. as if ἀναβαπτιστής: cf. F. *anabaptiste*.] A name sometimes applied to a member of any sect holding that rebaptism is necessary for those baptized in infancy.

☞ In church history, the name Anabaptists usually designates a sect of fanatics who greatly disturbed the peace of Germany, the Netherlands, etc., in the Reformation period. In more modern times the name has been applied to those who do not regard infant baptism as real and valid baptism.

An'a-bap-tis'tic (-băp-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating or attributed to the Anabaptists, or their doctrines. *Milton. Bp. Bull.*

An'a-bap'tist-ry (-băp'tĭst-rȳ), *n.* The doctrine, system, or practice, of Anabaptists. [*R.*]

Thus died this imaginary king; and *Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster. *Pagitt.*

An'a-bap-tize' (-băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναβαπτίζειν, fr. ἀνά again + βαπτίζειν to baptize. See Baptize.] To rebaptize; to rechristen; also, to rename. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

An'a-bas (ăn'ȧ-băs), *n.* [Gr. ἀναβάς, p. p. of ἀναβαίνειν to advance.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, remarkable for their power of living long out of water, and of making their way on land for considerable distances, and for climbing trees; the climbing fishes.

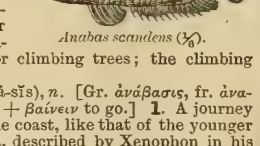

Anabas scandens (⅓).

An'a-bat'ic (ăn'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναβατικός.] Pertaining to an anabasis; as, an *anabatic* fever. [*Obs.*]

An'a-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναβολή something heaped up; ἀνά + βολή a stroke.] (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to anabolism; as *anabolic* changes, or processes, more or less constructive in their nature.

A-nab'o-lism (ȧ-năb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The constructive metabolism of the body, as distinguished from *katabolism*.

An'a-camp'tic (ăn'ȧ-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακάμπτειν to bend back; ἀνά back + κάμπτειν to bend.] Reflecting or reflected; as, an *anacamptic* sound (an echo).

☞ The word was formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called *catoptric*. See Catoptrics.

An'a-camp'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* By reflection; as, echoes are sounds produced *anacamptically*. *Hutton.*

An'a-camp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The science of reflected light, now called *catoptrics*.

2. The science of reflected sounds.

An'a-can'thi-ni (-kăn'thĭ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. **An'a-canths** (ăn'ȧ-kănths), ἀν priv. + ἀκάνθινος thorny, fr. ἄκανθα thorn.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of teleostean fishes destitute of spiny fin-rays, as the cod.

An'a-can'thous (-thŭs), *a.* Spineless, as certain fishes.

An'a-car'di-a'ceous (ăn'ȧ-kär'dĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a family, or order, of plants of which the cashew tree is the type, and the species of sumac are well known examples.

An'a-car'dic (-kär'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the cashew nut; as, *anacardic* acid.

An'a-car'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνά similar to + καρδία heart; — the fruit of this plant being thought to resemble the heart of a bird.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the cashew tree. See Cashew.

An'a-ca-thar'tic (-kȧ-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακαθαρτικός, fr. ἀνακαθαίρειν to cleanse upward, *i. e.*, by vomiting; ἀνά + καθαίρειν. See Cathartic.] (*Med.*) Producing vomiting or expectoration. — *n.* An anacathartic medicine; an expectorant or an emetic.

An-ach'a-ris (ăn-ăk'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνά up + χάρις grace.] (*Bot.*) A fresh-water weed of the frog's-bit family (*Hydrocharidaceæ*), native to America. Transferred to England it became an obstruction to navigation. Called also *waterweed* and *water thyme*.

An-ach'o-ret (-ŏ-rĕt), *n.*, **An-ach'o-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See Anchoret, Anchoretic. [*Obs.*]

An-ach'o-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά + χῶρος place.] An error in regard to the place of an event or a thing; a referring something to a wrong place. [*R.*]

An'a-chron'ic (ăn'ȧ-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* Characterized by, or involving, anachronism; anachronistic.

An-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, fr. ἀναχρονίζειν to refer to a wrong time, to confound times; ἀνά + χρόνος time: cf. F. *anachronisme*.] A misplacing or error in the order of time; an error in chronology by which events are misplaced in regard to each other, esp. one by which an event is placed too early; falsification of chronological relation.

An-ach'ro-nis'tic (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. *T. Warton.*

An-ach'ro-nize (ăn-ăk'rō-nīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναχρονιζειν.] To refer to, or put into, a wrong time. [*R.*] *Lowell.*

An-ach'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Containing an anachronism; anachronistic. — **An-ach'ro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

An'a-clas'tic (ăn'ȧ-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακλᾶν to bend back and break; to reflect (light); ἀνά + κλᾶν to break.]

1. (*Opt.*) Produced by the refraction of light, as seen through water; as, *anaclastic* curves. *Hutton.*

2. Springing back, as the bottom of an *anaclastic* glass.

Anaclastic glass, a glass or phial, shaped like an inverted funnel, and with a very thin convex bottom. By sucking out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing gently into the orifice, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.

An'a-clas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (*Opt.*) That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; — commonly called *dioptrics*. *Encyc. Brit.*

An'a-cœ-no'sis (-sĕ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνακοίνωσις, fr. ἀνακοινοῦν, to communicate; ἀνά up + κοινοῦν to make common, κοινός common.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for their opinion on the point in debate. *Walker.*

An'a-co-lu'thic (-kō-lū'thĭk), *a.* Lacking grammatical sequence. — **An'a-co-lu'thic-al-ly** (-thĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

An'a-co-lu'thon (-thŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀνακόλουθος, *-ον*, not following, wanting sequence; ἀν priv. + ἀκόλουθος following.] (*Gram.*) A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an instance of a change of construction in a sentence so that the latter part does not syntactically correspond with the first part.

An'a-con'da (ăn'ȧ-kŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Of Ceylonese origin?] (*Zoöl.*) A large South American snake of the Boa family (*Eunectes murinus*), which lives near rivers, and preys on birds and small mammals. The name is also applied to a similar large serpent (*Python tigris*) of Ceylon.

A-nac're-on'tic (ȧ-năk'rē-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Anacreonticus*.] Pertaining to, after the manner of, or in the meter of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory and convivial. *De Quincey.*

A-nac're-on'tic, *n.* A poem after the manner of Anacreon; a sprightly little poem in praise of love and wine.

An'a-crot'ic (ăn'ȧ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to anacrotism.

A-nac'ro-tism (ȧ-năk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, again + κρότος a stroke.] (*Physiol.*) A secondary notch in the pulse curve, obtained in a sphygmographic tracing.

An'a-cru'sis (ăn'ȧ-krų'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, fr. ἀνακρούειν to push up or back; ἀνά + κρούειν to strike.] (*Pros.*) A prefix of one or two unaccented syllables to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable.

An'a-dem (ăn'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* [L. *anadema*, Gr. ἀνάδημα, fr. ἀναδεῖν to wreathe; ἀνά up + δεῖν to bind.] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath. *Drayton. Tennyson.*

An'a-di-plo'sis (ăn'ȧ-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις; ἀνά + διπλοῦν to double, διπλόος, διπλοῦς, twofold, double.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of the last word or any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes* — *misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

An'a-drom (ăn'ȧ-drŏm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anadrome*.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish that leaves the sea and ascends rivers.

A-nad'ro-mous (ȧ-năd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος running upward; ἀνά + δρόμος a running, δραμεῖν to run.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding, as the salmon, shad, etc.

2. (*Bot.*) Tending upwards; — said of ferns in which the lowest secondary segments are on the upper side of the branch of the central stem. *D. C. Eaton.*

A-næ'mi-a (ȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναιμία; ἀν priv. + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which the blood is deficient in quality or in quantity.

A-næm'ic (ȧ-nĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anæmia.

An-a'ër-ob'ic (ăn-ā'ĕr-ŏb'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to, or like, anaërobies; anaërobiotic.

An-a'ër-o-bies (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō-bīz), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀήρ, ἀέρος, air + βίος life.] (*Biol.*) Microörganisms which do not require oxygen, but are killed by it. *Sternberg.*

An-a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Related to, or of the nature of, anaërobies.

An'æs-the'si-a (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναισθησία; ἀν priv. + αἴσθησις feeling, αἰσθάνεσθαι to feel: cf. F. *anesthésie*. See Æsthetics.] (*Med.*) Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling or sensation; a state of general or local insensibility produced by disease or by the inhalation or application of an anæsthetic.

An'æs-the'sis (-sĭs), *n.* See Anæsthesia.

An'æs-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) (*a*) Capable of rendering insensible; as, *anæsthetic* agents. (*b*) Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility; as, an *anæsthetic* effect or operation.

An'æs-thet'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) That which produces insensibility to pain, as chloroform, ether, etc.

An-æs'the-ti-za'tion (ăn-ĕs'thĕ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of anæsthetizing; also, the condition of the nervous system induced by anæsthetics.

An-æs'the-tize (ăn-ĕs'thĕ-tīz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To render insensible by an anæsthetic. *Encyc. Brit.*

An'a-glyph (ăn'ȧ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος wrought in low relief, ἀνάγλυφον embossed work; ἀνά + γλύφειν to engrave.] Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo.

An'a-glyph'ic (ăn'ȧ-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the art of chasing or embossing in relief; anaglyptic; — opposed to *diaglyptic* or sunk work.

An'a-glyph'ic, *n.* Work chased or embossed in relief.

An'a-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *anaglypticus*, Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος, ἀνάγλυφος. See Anaglyph.] Relating to the art of carving, enchasing, or embossing in low relief.

An'a-glyp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

An'a-glyp'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος + *-graph*.] An instrument by which a correct engraving of any embossed object, such as a medal or cameo, can be executed. *Brande & C.*

An'a-glyp'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anaglyptography; as, *anaglyptographic* engraving.

An'a-glyp-tog'ra-phy (-glĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος embossed + *-graphy*.] The art of copying works in relief, or of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed or raised appearance; — used in representing coins, bas-reliefs, etc.

An'ag-nor'i-sis (ăn'ăg-nŏr'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Latinized fr. Gr. ἀναγνώρισις; ἀνά + γνωρίζειν to recognize.] The unfolding or dénouement. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

An'a-go'ge (ăn'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγωγή a leading up; ἀνά + ἀγωγή a leading, ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** An elevation of mind to things celestial.

2. The spiritual meaning or application of words; esp the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New.

An'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **An'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Mystical; having a secondary spiritual meaning; as, the *rest* of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven; an *anagogical* explication. — **An'a-gog'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations or studies, esp. of the Scriptures. *L. Addison.*

An'a-go'gy (ăn'ȧ-gō'jȳ), *n.* Same as Anagoge.

An'a-gram (ăn'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [F. *anagramme*, LL. *anagramma*, fr. Gr. ἀνά back, again + γράφειν to write. See Graphic.] Literally, the letters of a word read backwards, but in its usual wider sense, the change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus; William Noy* (attorney-general to Charles I., and a laborious man) may be turned into *I moyl in law*.

An'a-gram, *v. t.* To anagrammatize.

Some of these *anagramed* his name, Beaulowes, into Benevolus. *Warburton.*

An'a-gram-mat'ic (ăn'ȧ-grăm-măt'ĭk), **An'a-gram-mat'ic-al** (-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *anagrammatique*.] Pertaining to, containing, or making, an anagram. — **An'a-gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'a-gram'ma-tism (-grăm'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός: cf. F. *anagrammatisme*.] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

An'a-gram'ma-tist, *n.* [Cf. F. *anagrammatiste*.] A maker of anagrams.

An'a-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναγραμματίζειν: cf. F. *anagrammatiser*.] To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram. *Cudworth.*

An'a-graph (ăn'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγραφή a writing out, fr. ἀναγράφειν to write out, to record; ἀνά + γράφειν to write.] An inventory; a record. [*Obs.*] *Knowles.*

An'a-kim (-kĭm), **A'naks** (ā'năks), *n. pl.* [Heb.] (*Bibl.*) A race of giants living in Palestine.

A'nal (ā'nal), *a.* [From Anus.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus; as, the *anal* fin or glands.

A-nal'cime (ȧ-năl'sĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀλκιμος strong, ἀλκή strength: cf. F. *analcime*.] (*Min.*) A white or flesh-red mineral, of the zeolite family, occurring in isometric crystals. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name.

A-nal'cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλκής weak.] Analcime.

An'a-lec'tic (ăn'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* Relating to analects; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine.

An'a-lects (ăn'ȧ-lĕkts), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνάλεκτα, fr. **An'a-lec'ta** (ăn'ȧ-lĕk'tȧ), ἀναλέγειν to collect; ἀνά + λέγειν to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

An'a-lem'ma (-lĕm'mȧ), *n.* [L. *analemma* a sun dial on a pedestal, showing the latitude and meridian of a place, Gr. ἀνάλημμα a support, or thing supported, a

sun dial, fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν to take up; ἀνά + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.

2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, having a movable horizon or cursor; — formerly much used in solving some common astronomical problems.

3. A scale of the sun's declination for each day of the year, drawn across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe.

‖ **An/a-lep'sis** (ăn'ȧ-lĕp'sĭs),) *n.* [Gr. ἀνάληψις a
An/a-lep'sy (ăn'ȧ-lĕp'sȳ),) taking up, or again, recovery, from ἀναλαμβάνειν. See ANALEMMA.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Recovery of strength after sickness. (*b*) A species of epileptic attack, originating from gastric disorder.

An/a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναληπτικός restorative: cf. F. *analeptique*. See ANALEPSIS.] (*Med.*) Restorative; giving strength after disease. — *n.* A restorative.

‖ **An/al-ge'si-a** (ăn'ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναλγησία; ἀν priv. + ἄλγησις sense of pain.] (*Med.*) Absence of sensibility to pain. *Quain.*

An/al-lag-mat'ic (ăn'ăl-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἄλλαγμα a change, fr. ἀλλάσσειν to change.] (*Math.*) Not changed in form by inversion.

Anallagmatic curves, a class of curves of the fourth degree which have certain peculiar relations to circles; — sometimes called *bicircular quartics*. — **Anallagmatic surfaces**, a certain class of surfaces of the fourth degree.

An/al-lan-to'ic (ăn'ăl-lăn-tō'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Without, or not developing, an allantois.

‖ **An/al-lan-toid'e-a** (ăn'ăl-lăn-toid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + E. *allantoidea*.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Vertebrata in which no allantois is developed. It includes amphibians, fishes, and lower forms.

A-nal'o-gal (ȧ-năl'ō-gal), *a.* Analogous. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

An/a-log'ic (ăn'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [See ANALOGOUS.] Of or belonging to analogy. *Geo. Eliot.*

An/a-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Founded on, or of the nature of, analogy; expressing or implying analogy.

When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is *analogical*. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Having analogy; analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

An/a-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an analogical sense; in accordance with analogy; by way of similitude.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel. *Berkeley.*

An/a-log'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being analogical.

A-nal'o-gism (ȧ-năl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογισμός course of reasoning, fr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to think over, to calculate.] **1.** (*Logic*) An argument from the cause to the effect; an *a priori* argument. *Johnson.*

2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabb.*

A-nal'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who reasons from analogy; one who seeks analogies.

A-nal'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι.] To explain, or represent, by analogy. *Cheyne.*

A-nal'o-gize, *v. i.* To employ, or reason by, analogy.

‖ **A-nal'o-gon** (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάλογον.] Analogue.

A-nal'o-gous (ȧ-năl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [L. *analogus*, Gr. ἀνάλογος according to a due ratio, proportionate; ἀνά + λόγος ratio, proportion. See LOGIC.] Having analogy; corresponding to something else; bearing some resemblance or proportion; — often followed by *to*.

Analogous tendencies in arts and manners. *De Quincey.*

Decay of public spirit, which may be considered *analogous* to natural death. *J. H. Newman.*

Analogous pole (*Pyroelect.*), that pole of a crystal which becomes positively electrified when heated.

Syn. — Correspondent; similar; like.

— **A-nal'o-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **A-nal'o-gous-ness**, *n.*

An/a-logue (ăn'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀνάλογον.] **1.** That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

The vexatious tyranny of the individual despot meets its *analogue* in the insolent tyranny of the many. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Philol.*) A word in one language corresponding with one in another; an analogous term; as, the Latin "pater" is the *analogue* of the English "father."

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) An organ which is equivalent in its functions to a different organ in another species or group, or even in the same group; as, the gill of a fish is the *analogue* of a lung in a quadruped, although the two are not of like structural relations. (*b*) A species in one genus or group having its characters parallel, one by one, with those of another group. (*c*) A species or genus in one country closely related to a species of the same genus, or a genus of the same group, in another: such species are often called *representative species*, and such genera, *representative genera*. *Dana.*

A-nal'o-gy (ȧ-năl'ō-jȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANALOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *analogia*, Gr. ἀναλογία, fr. ἀνάλογος: cf. F. *analogie*. See ANALOGOUS.] **1.** A resemblance of relations; an agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. Thus, learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden.

Followed by *between*, *to*, or *with*; as, there is an *analogy between* these objects, or one thing has an *analogy to* or *with* another.

☞ *Analogy* is very commonly used to denote similarity or essential resemblance; but its specific meaning is a similarity of *relations*, and in this consists the difference between the argument from *example* and that from *analogy*. In the former, we argue from the mere similarity of two things; in the latter, from the similarity of their *relations*. *Karslake.*

2. (*Biol.*) A relation or correspondence in function, between organs or parts which are decidedly different.

3. (*Geom.*) Proportion; equality of ratios.

4. (*Gram.*) Conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity of origin, inflection, or principle of pronunciation, and the like, as opposed to *anomaly*. *Johnson.*

An'a-lyse (ăn'ȧ-līz), *v.*, **An'a-ly'ser** (-lī'zĕr), *n.*, etc. Same as ANALYZE, ANALYZER, etc.

A-nal'y-sis (ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάλυσις, fr. ἀναλύειν to unloose, to dissolve, to resolve into its elements; ἀνά up + λύειν to loose. See LOOSE.] **1.** A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements; an examination of the component parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis*.

2. (*Chem.*) The separation of a compound substance, by chemical processes, into its constituents, with a view to ascertain either (*a*) what elements it contains, or (*b*) how much of each element is present. The former is called *qualitative*, and the latter *quantitative analysis*.

3. (*Logic*) The tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.

4. (*Math.*) The resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations.

5. (*a*) A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a discourse, disposed in their natural order. (*b*) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

6. (*Nat. Hist.*) The process of ascertaining the name of a species, or its place in a system of classification, by means of an analytical table or key.

Ultimate, Proximate, Qualitative, Quantitative, and **Volumetric analysis.** (*Chem.*) See under ULTIMATE, PROXIMATE, QUALITATIVE, etc.

An'a-lyst (ăn'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [F. *analyste*. See ANALYSIS.] One who analyzes; formerly, one skilled in algebraical geometry; now commonly, one skilled in chemical analysis.

An/a-lyt'ic (ăn'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk),) *a.* [Gr. ἀναλυτικός: cf. F.
An/a-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal),) *analytique*. See ANALYSIS.] Of or pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts; as, an *analytical* experiment; *analytic* reasoning; — opposed to *synthetic*.

Analytical or **coördinate geometry.** See under GEOMETRY. — **Analytic language**, a noninflectional language or one not characterized by grammatical endings. — **Analytical table** (*Nat. Hist.*), a table in which the characteristics of the species or other groups are arranged so as to facilitate the determination of their names.

An/a-lyt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an analytical manner.

An/a-lyt'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

An'a-ly'za-ble (-lī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be analyzed.

An'a-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of analyzing, or separating into constituent parts; analysis.

An'a-lyze (ăn'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANALYZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANALYZING.] [Cf. F. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] To subject to analysis; to resolve (anything complex) into its elements; to separate into the constituent parts, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; to examine in such a manner as to ascertain the elements or nature of the thing examined; as, to *analyze* a fossil substance; to *analyze* a sentence or a word; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality.

No one, I presume, can *analyze* the sensations of pleasure or pain. *Darwin.*

An'a-ly'zer (-lī'zĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, analyzes.

2. (*Opt.*) The part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization, and exhibits its properties.

An/a-mese' (ăn'ȧ-mēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anam, in southeastern Asia. — *n.* A native of Anam.

‖ **An'am-ne'sis** (ăn'ăm-nē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάμνησις, fr. ἀναμιμνήσκειν to remind, recall to memory; ἀνά + μιμνήσκειν to put in mind.] (*Rhet.*) A recalling to mind; recollection.

An'am-nes'tic (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναμνηστικός.] Aiding the memory; as, *anamnestic* remedies.

An-am'ni-ot'ic (ăn-ăm'nĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Without, or not developing, an amnion.

An/a-mor'phism (ăn'ȧ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά again + μορφή form.] **1.** A distorted image.

2. (*Biol.*) A gradual progression from one type to another, generally ascending. *Huxley.*

An/a-mor'pho-sis (ăn'ȧ-môr'fō-sĭs) *or* -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀναμόρφωσις, fr. ἀναμορφοῦν to form anew; ἀνά again + μορφοῦν to form, μορφή form.]

1. (*Persp.*) A distorted or monstrous projection or representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, when viewed from a certain point, or as reflected from a curved mirror or through a polyhedron, appears regular and in proportion; a deformation of an image.

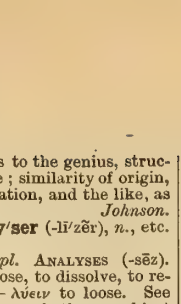

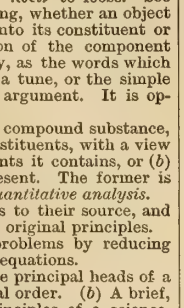

Anamorphosis.

2. (*Biol.*) Same as ANAMORPHISM, 2.

3. (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development, or change of form, or degeneration.

An/a-mor'pho-sy (-sȳ), *n.* Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.

A-nan' (ȧ-năn'), *interj.* [See ANON.] An expression equivalent to What did you say? Sir? Eh? [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **A-na'nas** (ȧ-nā'năs), *n.* [Sp. *ananas*, from the native American name.] (*Bot.*) The pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*).

An-an'drous (ăn-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀνήρ a man.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens, as certain female flowers.

An-an'gu-lar (ăn-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + E. *angular*.] Containing no angle. [*R.*]

An-an'ther-ous (ăn-ăn'thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + E. *anther*.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of anthers. *Gray.*

An-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἄνθος a flower.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of flowers; flowerless.

An'a-pæst (ăn'ȧ-pĕst), **An'a-pæs'tic** (-pĕs'tĭk). Same as ANAPEST, ANAPESTIC.

An'a-pest (ăn'ȧ-pĕst), *n.* [L. *anapaestus*, Gr. ἀνάπαιστος an anapest, *i. e.*, a dactyl reversed, or, as it were, *struck back*; fr. ἀναπαίειν; ἀνά back + παίειν to strike.]

1. (*Pros.*) A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented (⏑ ⏑ –); the reverse of the *dactyl*. In Latin *dĕ-ĭ-tās*, and in English *in-ter-vene'*, are examples of anapests.

2. A verse composed of such feet.

An'a-pes'tic (ăn'ȧ-pĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *anapaesticus*, Gr. ἀναπαιστικός.] Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of an anapest or of anapests; as, an *anapestic* meter, foot, verse. — *n.* Anapestic measure or verse.

An'a-pes'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Anapestic.

‖ **A-naph'o-ra** (ȧ-năf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ἀναφορά, fr. ἀναφέρειν to carry up or back; ἀνά + φέρειν to carry.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses.

‖ **An-aph'ro-dis'i-a** (ăn-ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀφροδίσια sexual pleasure, Ἀφροδίτη the goddess of love.] (*Med.*) Absence of sexual appetite.

An-aph'ro-dis'i-ac (-ăk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀφροδισιακός pertaining to venery.] (*Med.*) Same as ANTAPHRODISIAC. *Dunglison.*

An-aph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος without love.] (*Biol.*) Produced without concourse of sexes.

An/a-plas'tic (ăn'ȧ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

An'a-plas'ty (-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά again + πλάσσειν to form: cf. F. *anaplastie*.] (*Surg.*) The art or operation of restoring lost parts or the normal shape by the use of healthy tissue.

An/a-ple-rot'ic (-plē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *anapleroticus*, fr. Gr. ἀναπληροῦν to fill up; ἀνά + πληροῦν to fill.] (*Med.*) Filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers. — *n.* A remedy which promotes such granulation.

A-nap'no-graph (ȧ-năp'nō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἀναπνοή respiration + *-graph*.] A form of spirometer.

An/ap-no'ic (ăn'ăp-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναπνοή respiration.] (*Med.*) Relating to respiration.

An-ap'o-deic'tic (ăn-ăp'ō-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναπόδεικτος; ἀν priv. + ἀποδεικτός. See APODEICTIC.] Not apodeictic; undemonstrable. [*R.*]

‖ **An/a-poph'y-sis** (ăn'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά back + ἀπόφυσις offshoot.] (*Anat.*) An accessory process in many lumbar vertebræ.

An/ap-tot'ic (ăn'ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνά back + πτωτικός belonging to case.] Having lost, or tending to lose, inflections by phonetic decay; as, *anaptotic* languages.

‖ **An-ap'ty-chus** (ăn-ăp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANAPTICHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάπτυχος unfolding; ἀνά back + πτύσσειν to fold.] (*Paleon.*) One of a pair of shelly plates found in some cephalopods, as the ammonites.

An'arch (ăn'ȧrk), *n.* [Gr. ἄναρχος without head or chief; ἀν priv. + ἀρχή beginning, the first place, magistracy, government.] The author of anarchy; one who excites revolt. *Milton.*

Imperial *anarchs* doubling human woes. *Byron.*

A-nar'chal (ȧ-när'kal), *a.* Lawless; anarchical. [*R.*]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence. *Landor.*

A-nar'chic (ȧ-när'kĭk),) *a.* [Cf. F. *anarchique*.]
A-nar'chic-al (-kĭ-kal),) Pertaining to anarchy; without rule or government; in political confusion; tending to produce anarchy; as, *anarchic* despotism; *anarchical* opinions.

An'arch-ism (ăn'ȧrk-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchisme*.] The doctrine or practice of anarchists.

An'arch-ist (ăn'ȧrk-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchiste*.] An anarch; one who advocates anarchy or aims at the overthrow of civil government.

An'arch-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to anarchy.

An'arch-y (ăn'ȧrk-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχία: cf. F. *anarchie*. See ANARCH.] **1.** Absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of lawlessness; political confusion.

Spread *anarchy* and terror all around. *Cowper.*

2. Hence, confusion or disorder, in general.

There being then . . . an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years. *Fuller.*

‖ **An/ar-throp'o-da** (ăn'ȧr-thrŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἄναρθρος without joints + *-poda*. See ANARTHROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of Articulata in which there are no jointed legs, as the annelids; — opposed to *Arthropoda*.

An/ar-throp'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having no jointed legs; pertaining to the Anarthropoda.

An-ar'throus (ăn-ăr'thrŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄναρθρος without joints, without the article; ἀν priv. + ἄρθρον joint, the article.] **1.** (*Gr. Gram.*) Used without the article; as, an *anarthrous* substantive.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Without joints, or having the joints indistinct, as some insects.

‖ **A'nas** (ā'năs), *n.* [L., duck.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of water fowls, of the order Anseres, including certain species of fresh-water ducks.

‖ **An/a-sar'ca** (ăn'ȧ-săr'kȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀνά throughout + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue; an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin.

An/a-sar'cous (-kŭs), *a.* Belonging to, or affected by, anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical. *Wiseman.*

An/a-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀναστaλτικός

fitted for checking, fr. *ἀνά* + *στέλλειν* to send.] (*Med.*) Styptic. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

An'a-state (ăn'ȧ-stāt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] (*Physiol.*) One of a series of substances formed, in secreting cells, by constructive or anabolic processes, in the production of protoplasm; — opposed to *katastate.* *Foster.*

An'a-stat'ic (ăn'ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ἱστάναι* to make to stand: cf. *στατικός* causing to stand.] Pertaining to a process or a style of printing from characters in relief on zinc plates.

In this process the letterpress, engraving, or design of any kind is transferred to a zinc plate; the parts not covered with ink are eaten out, leaving a facsimile in relief to be printed from.

A-nas'to-mose (ȧ-năs'tō-mōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANASTOMOSED (-mōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANASTOMOSING.] [Cf. F. *anastomoser*, fr. *anastomose.* See ANASTOMOSIS.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) To inosculate; to intercommunicate by anastomosis, as the arteries and veins.

The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* network of its vessels. *I. Taylor.*

‖ **A-nas'to-mo'sis** (ȧ-năs'tō-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANASTOMOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* opening, fr. *ἀναστομοῦν* to furnish with a mouth or opening, to open; *ἀνά* + *στόμα* mouth: cf. F. *anastomose.*] (*Anat. & Bot.*) The inosculation of vessels, or intercommunication between two or more vessels or nerves, as the cross communication between arteries or veins.

A-nas'to-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anastomosis.

‖ **A-nas'tro-phe** (ȧ-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, fr. *ἀναστρέφειν* to turn up or back; *ἀνά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] (*Rhet. & Gram.*) An inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills*, for, *the hills echoed.*

A-nath'e-ma (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANATHEMAS (-mȧz). [L. *anathĕma*, fr. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; also L. *anathēma*, fr. Gr. *ἀνάθημα* a votive offering; all fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; *ἀνά* up + *τιθέναι* to set. See THESIS.] **1.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. Hence: Denunciation of anything as accursed.

[They] denounce *anathemas* against unbelievers. *Priestley.*

2. An imprecation; a curse; a malediction.

Finally she fled to London followed by the *anathemas* of both [families]. *Thackeray.*

3. Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an *anathema*, and be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

Anathema Maranatha (măr'ȧ-năth'ȧ) (see 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22), an expression commonly considered as a highly intensified form of *anathema*. *Maran atha* is now considered as a separate sentence, meaning, "Our Lord cometh."

A-nath'e-mat'ic (ȧ-năth'ē-măt'ĭk), **A-nath'e-mat'ic-al** (-măt'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an anathema. — **A-nath'e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

A-nath'e-ma-tism (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναθεματισμός* a cursing: cf. F. *anathématisme.*] Anathematization. [*Obs.*]

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. *Jer. Taylor.*

A-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *anathematisatio.*] The act of anathematizing, or denouncing as accursed; imprecation. *Barrow.*

A-nath'e-ma-tize (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANATHEMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANATHEMATIZING.] [L. *anathematizare*, Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν* to devote, make accursed: cf. F. *anathématiser.*] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. Hence: To condemn publicly as something accursed. *Milton.*

A-nath'e-ma-ti'zer (-tī'zĕr), *n.* One who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond.*

‖ **A-nat'i-fa** (ȧ-năt'ĭ-fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANATIFÆ (-fē). [NL., contr. fr. *anatifera.* See ANATIFEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the barnacle tribe, of the genus *Lepas*, having a fleshy stem or peduncle; a goose barnacle. See CIRRIPEDIA.

☞ The term *Anatifæ*, in the plural, is often used for the whole group of pedunculated cirripeds.

A-nat'i-fer (-fĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ANATIFA.

An'a-tif'er-ous (ăn'ȧ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Producing ducks; — applied to *Anatifæ*, under the absurd notion of their turning into ducks or geese. See BARNACLE.

An'a-tine (ăn'ȧ-tīn), *a.* [L. *anatinus*, fr. *anas, anatis*, a duck.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the ducks; duck-like.

A-nat'o-cism (ȧ-năt'ō-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός*; *ἀνά* again + *τοκίζειν* to lend on interest.] (*Law*) Compound interest. [*R.*] *Bouvier.*

An'a-tom'ic (ăn'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), **An'a-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *anatomicus*, Gr. *ἀνατομικός*: cf. F. *anatomique.* See ANATOMY.] Of or relating to anatomy or dissection; as, the *anatomic* art; *anatomical* observations. *Hume.*

An'a-tom'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.

A-nat'o-mism (ȧ-năt'ō-mĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomisme.*] **1.** The application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

The stretched and vivid *anatomism* of their [*i. e.*, the French] great figure painters. *The London Spectator.*

2. The doctrine that the anatomical structure explains all the phenomena of the organism or of animal life.

A-nat'o-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomiste.*] One who is skilled in the art of anatomy, or dissection.

A-nat'o-mi-za'tion (ȧ-năt'ō-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of anatomizing.

A-nat'o-mize (ȧ-năt'ō-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANATOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANATOMIZING.] [Cf. F. *anatomiser.*] **1.** To dissect; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure and use of the several parts.

2. To discriminate minutely or carefully; to analyze.

If we *anatomize* all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. *Hume.*

A-nat'o-mi'zer (ȧ-năt'ō-mī'zĕr), *n.* A dissector.

A-nat'o-my (ȧ-năt'ō-mў), *n.*; *pl.* ANATOMIES (-mĭz). [F. *anatomie*, L. *anatomia*, Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection, fr. *ἀνατέμνειν* to cut up; *ἀνά* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; dissection.

2. The science which treats of the structure of organic bodies; anatomical structure or organization.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy.* *Dryden.*

☞ "Animal anatomy" is sometimes called *zoötomy*; "vegetable anatomy," *phytotomy*; "human anatomy," *anthropotomy.*

Comparative anatomy compares the structure of different kinds and classes of animals.

3. A treatise or book on anatomy.

4. The act of dividing anything, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; analysis; as, the *anatomy* of a discourse.

5. A skeleton; anything anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so.

The *anatomy* of a little child, representing all parts thereof, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy.* *Shak.*

An'a-trep'tic (ăn'ȧ-trĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικός* overturning, fr. *ἀνατρέπειν* to turn up or over; *ἀνά* + *τρέπειν* to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating; — applied to Plato's *refutative* dialogues. *Enfield.*

‖ **An'a-tron** (ăn'ȧ-trŏn), *n.* [F. *anatron, natron*, Sp. *anatron, natron*, fr. Ar. *al-natrūn.* See NATRON, NITER.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Native carbonate of soda; natron.

2. Glass gall or sandiver.

3. Saltpeter. *Coxe. Johnson.*

A-nat'ro-pal (ȧ-năt'rō-pal), **A-nat'ro-pous** (-pŭs), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the chalaza is at the apparent apex; — opposed to *orthotropous.* *Gray.*

A-nat'to (-tō), *n.* Same as ANNOTTO.

An'bur-y (ăn'bĕr-ў), **Am'bur-y** (ăm'bĕr-ў), *n.* [AS. *ampre, ompre*, a crooked swelling vein: cf. Prov. E. *amper* a tumor with inflammation. Cf. the first syllable in *agnail*, and *berry* a fruit.] **1.** (*Far.*) A soft tumor or bloody wart on horses or oxen.

2. A disease of the roots of turnips, etc.; — called also *fingers and toes.*

-ance. [F. *-ance*, fr. L. *-antia* and also fr. *-entia.*] A suffix signifying action; also, quality or state; as, *assistance*, resist*ance*, appear*ance*, eleg*ance*. See -ANCY.

☞ All recently adopted words of this class take either *-ance* or *-ence*, according to the Latin spelling.

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tĕr), *n.* [OE. *ancestre, auncestre*, also *ancessour*; the first forms fr. OF. *ancestre*, F. *ancêtre*, fr. the L. nom. *antecessor* one who goes before; the last form fr. OF. *ancessor*, fr. L. acc. *antecessorem*, fr. *antecedere* to go before; *ante* before + *cedere* to go. See CEDE, and cf. ANTECESSOR.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father's or mother's side, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather.

2. (*Biol.*) An earlier type; a progenitor; as, this fossil animal is regarded as the *ancestor* of the horse.

3. (*Law*) One from whom an estate has descended; — the correlative of *heir.*

An'ces-to'ri-al (ăn'sĕs-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Ancestral. *Grote.*

An'ces-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With regard to ancestors.

An-ces'tral (ăn-sĕs'tral; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate. "*Ancestral* trees." *Hemans.*

An'ces-tress (ăn'sĕs-trĕs), *n.* A female ancestor.

An'ces-try (ăn'sĕs-trў), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ancesserie.* See ANCESTOR.] **1.** Condition as to ancestors; ancestral lineage; hence, birth or honorable descent.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

2. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent.

An'chor (ăn'kĕr), *n.* [OE. *anker*, AS. *ancor, oncer*, L. *ancora*, sometimes spelt *anchora*, fr. Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, akin to E. *angle*: cf. F. *ancre.* See ANGLE, *n.*]

1. An iron instrument which is attached to a ship by a cable (rope or chain), and which, being cast overboard, lays hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and thus retains the ship in a particular station.

Anchor. *a a* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

☞ The common anchor consists of a straight bar called a *shank*, having at one end a transverse bar called a *stock*, above which is a ring for the cable, and at the other end the *crown*, from which branch out two or more *arms* with *flukes*, forming with the shank a suitable angle to enter the ground.

Formerly the largest and strongest anchor was the *sheet anchor* (hence, *Fig.*, best hope or last refuge), called also *waist anchor.* Now the *bower* and the *sheet anchor* are usually alike. Then came the *best bower* and the *small bower* (so called from being carried on the bows). The *stream anchor* is one fourth the weight of the bower anchor. *Kedges* or *kedge anchors* are light anchors used in warping.

2. Any instrument or contrivance serving a purpose like that of a ship's anchor, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast; a contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, or other similar part; a contrivance used by founders to hold the core of a mold in place.

3. Fig.: That which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul. *Heb.* vi. 19.

4. (*Her.*) An emblem of hope.

5. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A metal tie holding adjoining parts of a building together. (*b*) Carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor or arrowhead; — a part of the ornaments of certain moldings. It is seen in the echinus, or egg-and-anchor (called also *egg-and-dart*, *egg-and-tongue*) ornament.

6. (*Zoöl.*) One of the anchor-shaped spicules of certain sponges; also, one of the calcareous spinules of certain Holothurians, as in species of *Synapta.*

c Anchors of a Holothurian (*Leptosynapta Girardii*). *a b* Two of the dermal plates to which the anchors were attached. From the Atlantic coast. Much magnified.

Anchor ice. See under ICE. — **Anchor ring.** (*Math.*) Same as ANNULUS, 2 (*b*). — **Anchor stock** (*Naut.*), the crossbar at the top of the shank at right angles to the arms. — **The anchor comes home**, when it drags over the bottom as the ship drifts. — **Foul anchor**, the anchor when it hooks, or is entangled with, another anchor, or with a cable or wreck, or when the slack cable is entangled. — **The anchor is acockbill**, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cathead, ready to be let go. — **The anchor is apeak**, when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. — **The anchor is atrip, or aweigh**, when it is lifted out of the ground. — **The anchor is awash**, when it is hove up to the surface of the water. — **At anchor**, anchored. — **To back an anchor**, to increase the holding power by laying down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home. — **To cast anchor**, to drop or let go an anchor to keep a ship at rest. — **To cat the anchor**, to hoist the anchor to the cathead and pass the ring-stopper. — **To fish the anchor**, to hoist the flukes to their resting place (called the bill-boards), and pass the shank painter. — **To weigh anchor**, to heave or raise the anchor so as to sail away.

An'chor (ăn'kĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANCHORED (-kĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANCHORING.] [Cf. F. *ancrer.*] **1.** To place at anchor; to secure by an anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship.

2. To fix or fasten; to fix in a stable condition; as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge.

Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes. *Shak.*

An'chor, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship (or the captain) *anchored* in the stream.

2. To stop; to fix or rest.

My invention . . . *anchors* on Isabel. *Shak.*

An'chor, *n.* [OE. *anker, ancre*, AS. *ancra*, fr. L. *anachoreta.* See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

An'chor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for anchorage.

An'chor-age (ăn'kĕr-ăj), *n.* **1.** The act of anchoring, or the condition of lying at anchor.

2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; a hold for an anchor.

3. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

4. Something which holds like an anchor; a hold; as, the *anchorages* of the Brooklyn Bridge.

5. Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust.

6. A toll for anchoring; anchorage duties. *Johnson.*

An'cho-rage (ăn'kō-răj), *n.* Abode of an anchoret.

An'chor-ate (-kĕr-ât), *a.* Anchor-shaped.

An'chored (ăn'kĕrd), *a.* **1.** Held by an anchor; at anchor; held safely; as, an *anchored* bark; also, shaped like an anchor; forked; as, an *anchored* tongue.

2. (*Her.*) Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor; as, an *anchored* cross. [Sometimes spelt *ancred.*]

An'cho-ress (ăn'kō-rĕs), *n.* A female anchoret.

And there, a saintly *anchoress*, she dwelt. *Wordsworth.*

An'cho-ret (-rĕt), **An'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [F. *anachorète*, L. *anachoreta*, fr. Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, fr. *ἀναχωρεῖν* to go back, retire; *ἀνά* + *χωρεῖν* to give place, retire, *χῶρος* place; perh. akin to Skr. *hā* to leave. Cf. ANCHOR a hermit.] One who renounces the world and secludes himself, usually for religious reasons; a hermit; a recluse. [Written by some authors *anachoret.*]

Our Savior himself . . . did not choose an *anchorite's* or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with mortals. *Boyle.*

An'cho-ret'ic (ăn'kō-rĕt'ĭk), **An'cho-ret'ic-al** (-rĕt'ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός*.] Pertaining to an anchoret or hermit; after the manner of an anchoret.

An'cho-ret'ish (ăn'kō-rĕt'ĭsh), *a.* Hermitlike.

An'cho-ret-ism (ăn'kō-rĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or mode of life of an anchoret.

An'chor-hold' (ăn'kĕr-hōld'), *n.* **1.** The hold or grip of an anchor, or that to which it holds.

2. Hence: Firm hold; security.

An'cho-rite (ăn'kō-rīt), *n.* Same as ANCHORET.

An'cho-ri'tess (ăn'kō-rī'tĕs), *n.* An anchoress. [*R.*]

An'chor-less (ăn'kĕr-lĕs), *a.* Without an anchor or stay. Hence: Drifting; unsettled.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vў), *n.* [Sp. *anchoa, anchova*, or Pg. *anchova*, prob. of Iberian origin, and lit. a dried or pickled fish, fr. Bisc. *antzua* dry: cf. D. *anchovis*, F. *anchois.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish, about three inches in length, of the Herring family (*Engraulis encrasicholus*), caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. The name is also applied to several allied species.

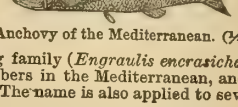
Anchovy of the Mediterranean. (¼)

An-cho'vy pear' (ăn-chō'vy pâr'). (*Bot.*) A West Indian fruit like the mango in taste, sometimes pickled; also, the tree (*Grias cauliflora*) bearing this fruit.

An'chu-sin (ăn'kŭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *anchusa* the plant alkanet, Gr. ἄγχουσα.] (*Chem.*) A resinoid coloring matter obtained from alkanet root.

An'chy-lose (ăn'kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANCHYLOSED (-lōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANCHYLOSING.] [Cf. F. *ankyloser.*] To affect or be affected with anchylosis; to unite or consolidate so as to make a stiff joint; to grow together into one. [Spelt also *ankylose.*] *Owen.*

‖ **An'chy-lo'sis, An'ky-lo'sis** (ăn'kĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγκύλωσις, fr. ἀγκυλοῦν to crook, stiffen, fr. ἀγκύλος crooked: cf. F. *ankylose.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Anat.*) The union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone; the close union of bones or other structures in various animals.

An'chy-lot'ic (ăn'kĭ-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anchylosis.

An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* [OE. *auncien*, F. *ancien*, LL. *antianus*, fr. L. *ante* before. See ANTE-, *pref.*] **1.** Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; belonging to times long past; specifically applied to the times before the fall of the Roman empire; — opposed to *modern;* as, *ancient* authors, literature, history; *ancient* days.

Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth. *Milton.*

Gildas Albanius . . . much *ancienter* than his namesake surnamed the Wise. *Fuller.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration; of long standing; of great age; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* castle. "Our *ancient* bickerings." *Shak.*

Remove not the *ancient* landmarks, which thy fathers have set. *Prov.* xxii. 28.

An *ancient* man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. *Scott.*

3. Known for a long time, or from early times; — opposed to *recent* or *new;* as, the *ancient* continent.

A friend, perhaps, or an *ancient* acquaintance. *Barrow.*

4. Dignified, like an aged man; magisterial; venerable. [*Archaic*]

He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then would he seem very grave and *ancient.* *Holland.*

5. Experienced; versed. [*Obs.*]

Though [he] was the youngest brother, yet he was the most *ancient* in the business of the realm. *Berners.*

6. Former; sometime. [*Obs.*]

They mourned their *ancient* leader lost. *Pope.*

Ancient demesne (*Eng. Law*), a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, etc., of these were all entered in a book called *Domesday Book.* — **Ancient lights** (*Law*), windows and other openings which have been enjoyed without molestation for more than twenty years. In England, and in some of the United States, they acquire a prescriptive right.

Syn. — Old; primitive; pristine; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. — ANCIENT, ANTIQUATED, OBSOLETE, ANTIQUE, ANTIC, OLD. — *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and has reference to antiquity; as, an *ancient* family, *ancient* landmarks, *ancient* institutions, systems of thought, etc. *Antiquated* describes that which has gone out of use or fashion; as, *antiquated* furniture, *antiquated* laws, rules, etc. *Obsolete* is commonly used, instead of *antiquated*, in reference to language, customs, etc.; as, an *obsolete* word or phrase, an *obsolete* expression. *Antique* is applied, in present usage, either to that which has come down from the ancients; as, an *antique* cameo, bust, etc.; or to that which is made to imitate some ancient work of art; as, an *antique* temple. In the days of Shakespeare, *antique* was often used for *ancient;* as, "an *antique* song," "an *antique* Roman;" and hence, from the singularity often attached to what is ancient, it was used in the sense of grotesque; as, "an oak whose *antique* root peeps out;" and hence came our present word *antic*, denoting grotesque or ridiculous. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never, the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh*, or *recent*. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient;* as, *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes; and not *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old;* as, *ancient* statues or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books.

An'cient, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns.*

2. An aged man; a patriarch. **Hence:** A governor; a ruler; a person of influence.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people, and the princes thereof. *Isa.* iii. 14.

3. A senior; an elder; a predecessor. [*Obs.*]

Junius and Andronicus . . . in Christianity . . . were his *ancients.* *Hooker.*

4. *pl.* (*Eng. Law*) One of the senior members of the Inns of Court or of Chancery.

Council of Ancients (*French Hist.*), one of the two assemblies composing the legislative bodies in 1795. *Brande.*

An'cient, *n.* [Corrupted from *ensign.*] **1.** An ensign or flag. [*Obs.*]

More dishonorable ragged than an old-faced *ancient.* *Shak.*

2 The bearer of a flag; an ensign. [*Obs.*]

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it. *Shak.*

An'cient-ly, *adv.* **1.** In ancient times.

2. In an ancient manner. [*R.*]

An'cient-ness, *n.* The quality of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

An'cient-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** Antiquity; what is ancient.

They contain not one word of *ancientry.* *West.*

2. Old age; also, old people. [*R.*]

Wronging the *ancientry.* *Shak.*

3. Ancient lineage; ancestry; dignity of birth.

A gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate. *Fuller.*

An'cient-y (ān'shent-ў), *n.* [F. *ancienneté*, fr. *ancien.* See ANCIENT.] **1.** Age; antiquity. [*Obs.*] *Martin.*

2. Seniority. [*Obs.*]

‖ **An-ci'le** (ăn-sī'lē), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The sacred shield of the Romans, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. It was the palladium of Rome.

An'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭl-lā-rў), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* a female servant.] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

The Convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even *ancillary*, to the greater province. *Hallam.*

An-cille' (ăn-sĭl'), *n.* [OF. *ancelle*, L. *ancilla.*] A maidservant; a handmaid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An-cip'i-tal (ăn-sĭp'ĭ-*tal*), **An-cip'i-tous** (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *anceps, ancipitis*, for *amb-* on both sides + *caput* head.] (*Bot.*) Two-edged instead of round; — said of certain flattened stems, as those of blue grass, and rarely also of leaves.

An-cis'troid (ăn-sĭs'troid), *a.* [Gr. ἀγκιστροειδής; ἄγκιστρον a hook + εἶδος shape.] Hook-shaped.

An'cle (ăn'k'l), *n.* See ANKLE.

An'come (ăn'kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ancuman, oncuman*, to come.] A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly; also, a whitlow. [*Obs.*] *Boucher.*

‖ **An'con** (ăn'kŏn), *n.;* L. *pl.* ANCONES (ăn-kō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀγκών the bent arm, elbow; any hook or bend.] (*Anat.*) The olecranon, or the elbow.

Ancon sheep (*Zoöl.*), a breed of sheep with short crooked legs and long back. It originated in Massachusetts in 1791; — called also the *otter breed.*

An'con (ăn'kŏn), **An'cone** (-kōn), *n.* [See ANCON, above.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The corner or quoin of a wall, cross-beam, or rafter. [*Obs.*] *Gwilt.* (*b*) A bracket supporting a cornice; a console.

An'co-nal (ăn'kŏ-*nal*), **An-co'ne-al** (ăn-kō'nē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ancon or elbow. "The olecranon or *anconeal* process." *Flower.*

‖ **An-co'ne-us** (ăn-kō'nē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ancon* elbow.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the elbow and forearm.

An'co-noid (ăn'kŏ-noid), *a.* Elbowlike; anconal.

An'co-ny (ăn'kŏ-nў), *n.* [Origin unknown.] (*Iron Work*) A piece of malleable iron, wrought into the shape of a bar in the middle, but unwrought at the ends.

-an-cy. [L. *-antia.*] A suffix expressing more strongly than *-ance* the idea of quality or state; as, *constancy*, buoy*ancy*, infl*ancy*.

And (ănd), *conj.* [AS. *and;* akin to OS. *endi*, Icel. *enda*, OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unti*, G. *und*, D. *en*, OD. *ende.* Cf. AN if, ANTE-.] **1.** A particle which expresses the relation of connection or addition. It is used to conjoin a word with a word, a clause with a clause, or a sentence with a sentence.

(*a*) It is sometimes used emphatically; as, "there are women *and* women," that is, two very different sorts of women.

(*b*) By a rhetorical figure, notions, one of which is modificatory of the other, are connected by *and;* as, "the *tediousness and* process of my travel," that is, the tedious process, etc.; "thy fair *and outward* character," that is, thy outwardly fair character. *Schmidt's Shak. Lex.*

2. In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to*, especially after *try, come, go.*

At least to try *and* teach the erring soul. *Milton.*

3. It is sometimes, in old songs, a mere expletive.

When that I was *and* a little tiny boy. *Shak.*

4. If; though. See AN, *conj.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

As they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

And so forth, and others; and the rest; and similar things; and other things or ingredients. The abbreviation, *etc.* (*et cetera*), or *&c.*, is usually read *and so forth.*

An'da-ba-tism (ăn'dă-bă-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *andabata* a kind of Roman gladiator, who fought hoodwinked.] Doubt; uncertainty. [*Obs.*] *Shelford.*

An'da-lu'site (ăn'dă-lū'sīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of aluminium, occurring usually in thick rhombic prisms, nearly square, of a grayish or pale reddish tint. It was first discovered in Andalusia, Spain.

‖ **An-dan'te** (ăn-dăn'tā *or* ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It. *andante*, p. pr. of *andare* to go.] (*Mus.*) Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing; quicker than larghetto, and slower than allegretto — *n.* A movement or piece in andante time.

‖ **An'dan-ti'no** (ăn'dän-tē'nŏ), *a.* [It., dim. of *andante.*] (*Mus.*) Rather quicker than andante; between that and allegretto.

☞ Some, taking *andante* in its original sense of "going," and *andantino* as its diminutive, or "less going," define the latter as slower than *andante.*

An'da-rac (ăn'dă-răk), *n.* [A corruption of *sandarac.*] Red orpiment. *Coxe.*

An-de'an (ăn-dē'*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.

An'des-ine (ăn'dĕz-ĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of triclinic feldspar found in the *Andes.*

An'des-ite (ăn'dĕz-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) An eruptive rock allied to trachyte, consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar, with pyroxene, hornblende, or hypersthene.

An'dine (ăn'dĭn), *a.* Andean; as, *Andine* flora.

And'i-ron (ănd'ī'ŭrn), *n.* [OE. *anderne, aunderne, aundyre*, OF. *andier*, F. *landier*, fr. LL. *andena, andela, anderia*, of unknown origin. The Eng. was prob. confused with *brand-iron*, AS. *brand-īsen.*] A utensil for supporting wood when burning in a fireplace, one being placed on each side; a firedog; as, a pair of *andirons.*

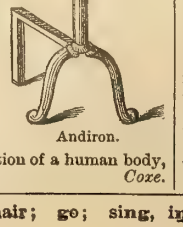

Andiron.

An'dra-nat'o-my (ăn'drâ-năt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + ἀνατομή: cf. F. *andranatomie.* See ANATOMY, ANDROTOMY.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtomy. *Coxe.*

‖ **An-drœ'ci-um** (ăn-drē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + οἶκος house.] (*Bot.*) The stamens of a flower taken collectively.

An'dro-gyne (ăn'drŏ-jĭn), *n.* **1.** An hermaphrodite.

2. (*Bot.*) An androgynous plant. *Whewell.*

An-drog'y-nous (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), **An-drog'y-nal** (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *androgynus*, Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + γυνή woman: cf. F. *androgyne.*]

1. Uniting both sexes in one, or having the characteristics of both; being in nature both male and female: hermaphroditic. *Owen.*

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous.* *Coleridge.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers in the same cluster.

An-drog'y-ny (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nў), **An-drog'y-nism** (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Union of both sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

An'droid (ăn'droid), *n.* [Gr. ἀνδροειδής of man's form; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + εἶδος form.] A machine or automaton in the form of a human being.

An'droid, *a.* Resembling a man.

An-drom'e-da (ăn-drŏm'ē-dâ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀνδρομέδα, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. When bound to a rock and exposed to a sea monster, she was delivered by Perseus.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, supposed to represent the mythical Andromeda.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of ericaceous flowering plants of northern climates, of which the original species was found growing on a rock surrounded by water.

‖ **An'dron** (ăn'drŏn), *n.* [L. *andron*, Gr. ἀνδρών, fr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] (*Gr. & Rom. Arch.*) The apartment appropriated for the males. This was in the lower part of the house.

An'dro-pet'al-ous (ăn'drŏ-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + πέταλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as double flowers, like the garden ranunculus. *Brande.*

‖ **An-droph'a-gi** (ăn-drŏf'ă-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνδροφάγος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Cannibals; man-eaters; anthropophagi. [*R.*]

An-droph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Anthropophagous.

An'dro-phore (ăn'drŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + φέρειν to bear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A support or column on which stamens are raised. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The part which in some Siphonophora bears the male gonophores.

An'dro-sphinx (-sfĭnks), *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + σφίγξ sphinx.] (*Egypt. Art*) A man sphinx; a sphinx having the head of a man and the body of a lion.

Androsphinx.

An'dro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man + σπορή a seed.] (*Bot.*) A spore of some algæ, which has male functions.

An-drot'o-mous (ăn-drŏt'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the filaments of the stamens divided into two parts.

An-drot'o-my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + τομή a cutting. Cf. ANATOMY.] Dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zoötomy;* anthropotomy. [*R.*]

-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs). [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] (*Bot.*) A terminal combining form: Having a stamen or stamens; staminate; as, mon*androus*, with one stamen; poly*androus*, with many stamens.

A-near' (ā-nēr'), *prep. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *near.*] Near. [*R.*] "It did not come *anear.*" *Coleridge.*

The measure of misery *ancar* us. *I. Taylor.*

A-near', *v. t. & i.* To near; to approach. [*Archaic*]

A-neath' (ā-nēth'), *prep. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *neath* for *beneath.*] Beneath. [*Scot.*]

An'ec-do'tage (ăn'ĕk-dō'tāj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively; a collection of anecdotes.

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage*, must be a tissue of lies. *De Quincey.*

An'ec-do'tal (-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding with, anecdotes; as, *anecdotal* conversation.

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* [F. *anecdote*, fr. Gr. ἀνέκδοτος not published; ἀν priv. + ἔκδοτος given out, ἐκδιδόναι to give out, to publish; ἐκ out + διδόναι to give. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** *pl.* Unpublished narratives. *Burke.*

2. A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident or fragment; a single passage of private life.

An'ec-dot'ic (ăn'ĕk-dŏt'ĭk), **An'ec-dot'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or addicted to, anecdotes. "*Anecdotical* traditions." *Bolingbroke.*

An'ec-do'tist (ăn'ĕk-dō'tĭst), *n.* One who relates or collects anecdotes.

An'e-lace (ăn'ē-lās), *n.* Same as ANLACE.

A-nele' (ā-nēl'), *v. t.* [OE. *anelien;* *an* on + AS. *ele* oil, L. *oleum.* See OIL, ANOIL.] **1.** To ancint. *Shipley.*

2. To give extreme unction to. [*Obs.*] *R. of Brunne.*

An'e-lec'tric (ăn'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + E. *electric.*] (*Physics*) Not becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *idioelectric.* — *n.* A substance incapable of being electrified by friction. *Faraday.*

An'e-lec'trode (-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά up + E. *electrode.*] (*Elec.*) The positive pole of a voltaic battery.

‖ **An'e-lec-trot'o-nus** (ăn'ē-lĕk-trŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνά up + E. *electrotonus.*] (*Physiol.*) The condition of decreased irritability of a nerve in the region of the positive electrode or anode on the passage of a current of electricity through it. *Foster.*

A-nem'o-gram (ā-nĕm'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-gram.*] A record made by an anemograph.

A-nem'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-graph.*]

An instrument for measuring and recording the direction and force of the wind. *Knight.*

A-nem/o-graph/ic (ā-nĕm/ō-grăf/ĭk), *a.* Produced by an anemograph; of or pertaining to anemography.

An/e-mog/ra-phy (ăn/ē-mŏg/rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the winds.

2. The art of recording the direction and force of the wind, as by means of an anemograph.

An/e-mol/o-gy (-mŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-logy.*] The science of the wind.

An/e-mom/e-ter (-mŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge.

An/e-mo-met/ric (-mō-mĕt/rĭk), **An/e-mo-met/ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemometry.

An/e-mo-met/ro-graph (-mĕt/rō-grăf), *n.* [*Anemometer* + *-graph.*] An anemograph. *Knight.*

An/e-mom/e-try (-mŏm/ē-trĭ), *n.* The act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

A-nem/o-ne (ā-nĕm/ō-nē), *n.* [L. *anemone*, Gr. ἀνεμώνη, fr. ἄνεμος wind.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot family; windflower. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens.

Wood Anemone (*A. nemorosa*). (⅓)

2. (*Zoöl.*) The sea anemone. See ACTINIA, and SEA ANEMONE.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced *ăn/ē-mō/nē*, especially by classical scholars.

An/e-mon/ic (ăn/ē-mŏn/ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the anemone, or from anemonin.

A-nem/o-nin (ā-nĕm/ō-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid, poisonous, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone.

A-nem/o-ny (ā-nĕm/ō-nĭ), *n.* See ANEMONE. *Sandys.*

An/e-moph/i-lous (ăn/ē-mŏf/ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + φίλος lover.] (*Bot.*) Fertilized by the agency of the wind; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by the wind; wind-fertilized. *Lubbock.*

A-nem/o-scope (ā-nĕm/ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind + *-scope*: cf. F. *anémoscope.*] An instrument which shows the direction of the wind; a wind vane; a weathercock; — usually applied to a contrivance consisting of a vane above, connected in the building with a dial or index with pointers to show the changes of the wind.

An-en/ce-phal/ic (ăn-ĕn/sē-făl/ĭk), **An/en-ceph/a-lous** (ăn/ĕn-sĕf/ā-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν, priv. + ἐγκέφαλος the brain: cf. ENCEPHALON.] (*Zoöl.*) Without a brain; brainless. *Todd & B.*

A-nenst/ (ā-nĕnst/), **A-nent/** (ā-nĕnt/), *prep.* [OE. *anent, anentis, anence, anens, anents*, AS. *onefen, onemn; an, on*, on + *efen* even, equal; hence meaning, on an equality with, even with, beside. See EVEN, *a.*] [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] **1.** Over against; as, he lives *anent* the church.

2. About; concerning; in respect to; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular.

An-en/ter-ous (ăn-ĕn/tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἔντερον intestine, ἐντός within, ἐν in.] (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a stomach or an intestine. *Owen.*

An/e-roid (ăn/ē-roid), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + νηρός wet, moist + *-oid*: cf. F. *anéroïde.*] Containing no liquid; — said of a kind of barometer.

Aneroid barometer, a barometer the action of which depends on the varying pressure of the atmosphere upon the elastic top of a metallic box (shaped like a watch) from which the air has been exhausted. An index shows the variation of pressure.

An/e-roid, *n.* An aneroid barometer.

Anes (ānz), *adv.* Once. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **An/es-the/si-a** (ăn/ĕs-thē/sĭ-ā *or* -zhĭ-ā), *n.*, **An/es-thet/ic** (-thĕt/ĭk), *a.* Same as ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC.

An/et (ăn/ĕt), *n.* [F. *aneth*, fr. L. *anethum*, Gr. ἄνηθον. See ANISE.] The herb dill, or dillseed.

An/e-thol (ăn/ē-thōl), *n.* [L. *anethum* (see ANISE) + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the volatile oils of anise, fennel, etc., in the form of soft shining scales; — called also *anise camphor.* *Watts.*

A-net/ic (ā-nĕt/ĭk), *a.* [L. *aneticus*, Gr. ἀνετικός relaxing; ἀνά back + εἶναι to send.] (*Med.*) Soothing.

An/eu-rism (ăn/ū-rĭzm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, ἀνευρυσμός, a widening, an opening; ἀνά up + εὐρύς wide.] (*Med.*) A soft, pulsating, hollow tumor, containing blood, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. [Written also *aneurysm.*]

An/eu-ris/mal (ăn/ū-rĭz/mal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to an aneurism; as, an *aneurismal* tumor; *aneurismal* diathesis. [Written also *aneurysmal.*]

A-new/ (ā-nū/), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *new.*] Over again; another time; in a new form; afresh; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew.* *Dryden.*

An-frac/tu-ose/ (ăn-frăk/tū-ōs/; 135), *a.* [See ANFRACTUOUS.] Anfractuous; as, *anfractuose* anthers.

An-frac/tu-os/i-ty (-ŏs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANFRACTUOSITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *anfractuosité.*] **1.** A state of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings; sinuosity.

The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Anat.*) A sinuous depression or sulcus like those separating the convolutions of the brain.

An-frac/tu-ous (ăn-frăk/tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*, fr. *anfractus* a turning, a winding, fr. the unused *anfringere* to wind, bend; *an-*, for *amb-* + *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break: cf. F. *anfractueux.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous; tortuous; as, the *anfractuous* spires of a horn. — **An-frac/tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

An-frac/ture (ăn-frăk/tūr), *n.* A mazy winding.

An-ga/ri-a/tion (ăn-gā/rĭ-ā/shŭn), *n.* [LL. *angariatio*, fr. L. *angaria* service to a lord, villenage, fr. *angarius*, Gr. ἄγγαρος (a Persian word), a courier for carrying royal dispatches.] Exaction of forced service; compulsion. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

An/gel-ol/o-gy (ăn/jĭ-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.*, **An/gel-ot/o-my,** etc. Same as ANGIOLOGY, ANGIOTOMY, etc.

An/gel (ān/jĕl), *n.* [AS. *ængel, engel*, influenced by OF. *angele, angle*, F. *ange.* Both the AS. and the OF. words are from L. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος messenger, a messenger of God, an angel.] **1.** A messenger. [*R.*]

The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson.*

2. A spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. In the Scriptures the angels appear as God's messengers.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith, white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering *angel*, girt with golden wings. *Milton.*

3. One of a class of "fallen angels;" an evil spirit; as, the devil and his *angels.*

4. A minister or pastor of a church, as in the Seven Asiatic churches. [*Archaic*]

Unto the *angel* of the church of Ephesus write. *Rev.* ii. 1.

5. Attendant spirit; genius; demon. *Shak.*

6. An appellation given to a person supposed to be of angelic goodness or loveliness; a darling.

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering *angel* thou. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. (*Numis.*) An ancient gold coin of England, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael. It varied in value from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* *Amer. Cyc.*

☞ *Angel* is sometimes used adjectively; as, *angel* grace; *angel* whiteness.

Angel bed, a bed without posts. — **Angel fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of shark (*Squatina angelus*) from six to eight feet long, found on the coasts of Europe and North America. It takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large and extend horizontally like wings when spread. (*b*) One of several species of compressed, bright colored fishes of warm seas, belonging to the family *Chætodontidæ.* — **Angel gold,** standard gold. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.* — **Angel shark.** See ANGEL FISH. — **Angel shot** (*Mil.*), a kind of chain shot. — **Angel water,** a perfumed liquid made at first chiefly from *angelica*; afterwards containing rose, myrtle, and orange-flower waters, with ambergris, etc. [*Obs.*]

Angel Fish (*Squatina angelus*). (1/40)

An/gel-age (-āj), *n.* Existence or state of angels.

An/gel-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *angelet.*] A small gold coin formerly current in England; a half angel. *Eng. Cyc.*

An/gel fish. See under ANGEL.

An/gel-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being an angel; angelic nature. *Mrs. Browning.*

An-gel/ic (ăn-jĕl/ĭk), **An-gel/ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *angelicus*, Gr. ἀγγελικός: cf. F. *angélique.*] Belonging to, or proceeding from, angels; resembling, characteristic of, or partaking of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; divine. "*Angelic* harps." *Thomson.* "*Angelical* actions." *Hooker.*

The union of womanly tenderness and *angelic* patience. *Macaulay.*

Angelic Hymn, a very ancient hymn of the Christian Church; — so called from its beginning with the song of the heavenly host recorded in Luke ii. 14. *Eadie.*

An-gel/ic, *a.* [From ANGELICA.] (*Chem.*) Of or derived from angelica; as, *angelic* acid; *angelic* ether.

Angelic acid, an acid obtained from angelica and some other plants.

An-gel/i-ca (-ĭ-kā), *n.* [NL. See ANGELIC.] (*Bot.*) **1.** An aromatic umbelliferous plant (*Archangelica officinalis* or *Angelica archangelica*) the leaf stalks of which are sometimes candied and used in confectionery, and the roots and seeds as an aromatic tonic.

2. The candied leaf stalks of angelica.

Angelica tree, a thorny North American shrub (*Aralia spinosa*), called also *Hercules' club.*

An-gel/ic-al-ly (-ĭ-*kal*-lĭ), *adv.* Like an angel.

An-gel/ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

An-gel/i-fy (ăn-jĕl/ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make like an angel; to angelize. [*Obs.*] *Farindon* (1647).

An/gel-ize (ān/jĕl-īz), *v. t.* To raise to the state of an angel; to render angelic.

It ought not to be our object to *angelize*, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man. *W. Taylor.*

An/gel-like/ (-līk/), *a. & adv.* Resembling an angel.

An/gel-ol/a-try (-ŏl/ā-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος angel + λατρεία service, worship.] Worship paid to angels.

An/gel-ol/o-gy (-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος + *-logy.*] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.

The same mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology*, demonology. *Milman.*

An/gel-oph/a-ny (-ŏf/ā-nĭ), *n* [Gr. ἄγγελος angel + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] The actual appearance of an angel to man.

An/ge-lot (ăn/jē-lŏt), *n.* [F. *angelot*, LL. *angelotus, angelottus*, dim. of *angelus.* See ANGEL.] **1.** A French gold coin of the reign of Louis XI., bearing the image of St. Michael; also, a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI. [*Obs.*]

2. An instrument of music, of the lute kind, now disused. *Johnson. R. Browning.*

3. A sort of small, rich cheese, made in Normandy.

‖ **An/ge-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A form of devotion in which three Ave Marias are repeated. It is said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell. (*b*) The Angelus bell. *Shipley.*

An/ger (ăn/gẽr), *n.* [OE. *anger, angre*, affliction, anger, fr. Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow; akin to Dan. *anger* regret, Swed. *ånger* regret, AS. *ange* oppressed, sad, L. *angor* a strangling, anguish, *angere* to strangle, Gr. ἄγχειν to strangle, Skr. *aṁhas* pain, and to E. *anguish, anxious, quinsy*, and perh. *awe, ugly.* The word seems to have orig. meant to *choke, squeeze.* √3.] **1.** Trouble; vexation; also, physical pain or smart of a sore, etc. [*Obs.*]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where . . . the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued. *Temple.*

2. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism, excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*

Syn. — Resentment; wrath; rage; fury; passion; ire; gall; choler; indignation; displeasure; vexation; grudge; spleen. — ANGER, INDIGNATION, RESENTMENT, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY. *Anger* is a feeling of keen displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) for what we regard as wrong toward ourselves or others. It may be excessive or misplaced, but is not necessarily criminal. *Indignation* is a generous outburst of anger in view of things which are *indigna*, or unworthy to be done, involving what is mean, cruel, flagitious, etc., in character or conduct. *Resentment* is often a moody feeling, leading one to brood over his supposed personal wrongs with a deep and lasting anger. See RESENTMENT. *Wrath* and *ire* (the last poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked. *Rage* is a vehement ebullition of anger; and *fury* is an excess of rage, amounting almost to madness. Warmth of constitution often gives rise to *anger*; a high sense of honor creates *indignation* at crime; a man of quick sensibilities is apt to cherish *resentment*; the *wrath* and *ire* of men are often connected with a haughty and vindictive spirit; *rage* and *fury* are distempers of the soul to be regarded only with abhorrence.

An/ger (ăn/gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGERING.] [Cf. Icel. *angra.*] **1.** To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame. [*Obs.*]

He . . . *angereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

2. To excite to anger; to enrage; to provoke.

Taxes and impositions . . . which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

An/ger-ly, *adv.* Angrily. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Why, how now, Hecate! you look *angerly.* *Shak.*

An/ge-vine (ăn/jē-vĭn), *a.* [F. *Angevin.*] Of or pertaining to Anjou in France. — *n.* A native of Anjou.

‖ **An/gi-en/chy-ma** (ăn/jĭ-ĕn/kĭ-mā), *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον receptacle + ἔγχυμα. Formed like PARENCHYMA.] (*Bot.*) Vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels, dotted, barred, and pitted ducts, and laticiferous vessels.

‖ **An-gi/na** (ăn-jī/nā *or* ăn/jĭ-nā), *n.* [L., fr. *angere* to strangle, to choke. See ANGER, *n.*] (*Med.*) Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as the quinsy, malignant sore throat, croup, etc., especially such as tends to produce suffocation, choking, or shortness of breath.

Angina pectoris (pĕk/tō-rĭs), a peculiarly painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction or tightening of the lower part of the chest; — called also *breast pang, spasm of the chest.*

An/gi-nous (ăn/jĭ-nŭs), **An/gi-nose/** (ăn/jĭ-nōs/), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to angina or angina pectoris.

An/gi-o- (ăn/jĭ-ō-). [Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel or receptacle.] A prefix, or combining form, in numerous compounds, usually relating to seed or blood vessels, or to something contained in, or covered by, a vessel.

An/gi-o-car/pous (ăn/jĭ-ō-kär/pŭs), *a.* [*Angio-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having fruit inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of itself; as, the filbert covered by its husk, or the acorn seated in its cupule. *Brande & C.* (*b*) Having the seeds or spores covered, as in certain lichens. *Gray.*

An/gi-og/ra-phy (-ŏg/rā-fĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *angiographie.*] (*Anat.*) A description of blood vessels and lymphatics.

An/gi-ol/o-gy (-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-logy.*] (*Anat.*) That part of anatomy which treats of blood vessels and lymphatics.

‖ **An/gi-o/ma** (-ō/mā), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A tumor composed chiefly of dilated blood vessels.

An/gi-o-mon/o-sper/mous (ăn/jĭ-ō-mŏn/ō-spẽr/mŭs), *a.* [*Angio-* + *monospermous.*] (*Bot.*) Producing one seed only in a seed pod.

An/gi-o-scope (ăn/jĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants. *Morin.*

An/gi-o-sperm (-spẽrm), *n.* [*Angio-* + Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

☞ The term is restricted to exogenous plants, and applied to one of the two grand divisions of these species, the other division including gymnosperms, or those which have naked seeds. The oak, apple, beech, etc., are *angiosperms*, while the pines, spruce, hemlock, and the allied varieties, are *gymnosperms.*

An/gi-o-sper/ma-tous (ăn/jĭ-ō-spẽr/mā-tŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as ANGIOSPERMOUS.

An/gi-o-sper/mous (-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

Pod of an Angiospermous Plant.

An/gi-os/to-mous (-ŏs/tō-mŭs), *a.* [*Angio-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) With a narrow mouth, as the shell of certain gastropods.

An/gi-ot/o-my (-ŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the blood vessels and lymphatics of the body. *Dunglison.*

An/gle (ăn/g'l), *n.* [F. *angle*, L. *angulus* angle, corner; akin to *uncus* hook, Gr. ἀγκύλος bent, crooked, angular, ἄγκος a bend or hollow, AS. *angel* hook, fish-

hook, G. *angel*, and E. *anchor*.] **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a corner; a nook.

Into the utmost *angle* of the world. *Spenser.*
To search the tenderest *angles* of the heart. *Milton.*

2. (*Geom.*) (*a*) The figure made by two lines which meet. (*b*) The difference of direction of two lines. If the lines meet, the point of meeting is the vertex of the angle.

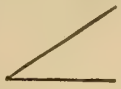
Angle.

3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular fragment.

Though but an *angle* reached him of the stone. *Dryden.*

4. (*Astrol.*) A name given to four of the twelve astrological "houses." [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. [AS. *angel*.] A fishhook; tackle for catching fish, consisting of a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Give me mine *angle:* we 'll to the river there. *Shak.*
A fisher next his trembling *angle* bears. *Pope.*

Acute angle, one less than a right angle, or less than 90°. — **Adjacent** or **Contiguous angles**, such as have one leg common to both angles. — **Alternate angles**. See ALTERNATE. — **Angle bar.** (*a*) (*Carp.*) An upright bar at the angle where two faces of a polygonal or bay window meet. *Knight.* (*b*) (*Mach.*) Same as ANGLE IRON. — **Angle bead** (*Arch.*), a bead worked on or fixed to the angle of any architectural work, esp. for protecting an angle of a wall. — **Angle brace, Angle tie** (*Carp.*), a brace across an interior angle of a wooden frame, forming the hypothenuse and securing the two side pieces together. *Knight.* — **Angle iron** (*Mach.*), a rolled bar or plate of iron having one or more angles, used for forming the corners, or connecting or sustaining the sides of an iron structure to which it is riveted. — **Angle leaf** (*Arch.*), a detail in the form of a leaf, more or less conventionalized, used to decorate and sometimes to strengthen an angle. — **Angle meter**, an instrument for measuring angles, esp. for ascertaining the dip of strata. — **Angle shaft** (*Arch.*), an enriched angle bead, often having a capital or base, or both. — **Curvilineal angle**, one formed by two curved lines. — **External angles**, angles formed by the sides of any right-lined figure, when the sides are produced or lengthened. — **Facial angle**. See under FACIAL. — **Internal angles**, those which are within any right-lined figure. — **Mixtilineal angle**, one formed by a right line with a curved line. — **Oblique angle**, one acute or obtuse, in opposition to a *right angle*. — **Obtuse angle**, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90°. — **Optic angle**. See under OPTIC. — **Rectilineal** or **Right-lined angle**, one formed by two right lines. — **Right angle**, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90° (measured by a quarter circle). — **Solid angle**, the figure formed by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. — **Spherical angle**, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of a globe or sphere. — **Visual angle**, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye. — For **Angles of commutation, draught, incidence, reflection, refraction, position, repose, traction**, see COMMUTATION, DRAUGHT, INCIDENCE, REFLECTION, REFRACTION, etc.

Angle Iron.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGLED (ăn'g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line.

2. To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; to scheme; as, to *angle* for praise.

The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shak.*

An'gle, *v. t.* To try to gain by some insinuating artifice; to allure. [*Obs.*] "He *angled* the people's hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*

An'gled (ăn'g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles; — used in compounds; as, right-*angled*, many-*angled*, etc.

The thrice three-*angled* beechnut shell. *Bp. Hall.*

An'gle-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [*Angle* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure angles, esp. one used by geologists to measure the dip of strata.

An'gler (ăn'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), of Europe and America, having a large, broad, and depressed head, with the mouth very large. Peculiar appendages on the head are said to be used to entice fishes within reach. Called also *fishing frog*, *frogfish*, *toadfish*, *goosefish*, *allmouth*, *monkfish*, etc.

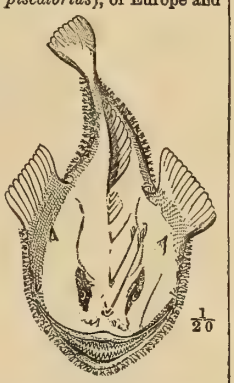
Angler of the New England coast.

An'gles (ăn'g'lz), *n. pl* [L. *Angli*. See ANGLICAN.] (*Ethnol.*) An ancient Low German tribe, that settled in Britain, which came to be called *Engla-land* (Angleland or England). The Angles probably came from the district of *Angeln* (now within the limits of Schleswig), and the country now Lower Hanover, etc.

An'gle-site (ăn'glē-sīt), *n.* [From the Isle of *Anglesea.*] (*Min.*) A native sulphate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish transparent, prismatic crystals.

An'gle-wise' (ăn'g'l-wīz'), *adv.* [*Angle* + *wise*, OE. *wise* manner.] In an angular manner; angularly.

An'gle-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An earthworm of the genus *Lumbricus*, frequently used by anglers for bait. See EARTHWORM.

An'gli-an (ăn'glĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles. — *n.* One of the Angles.

An'glic (ăn'glĭk), *a.* Anglian.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kan), *a.* [L. *Angli* the Angles, a Germanic tribe in Lower Germany. Cf. ENGLISH.] **1.** English; of or pertaining to England or the English nation; especially, pertaining to, or connected with, the established church of England; as, the *Anglican* church, doctrine, orders, ritual, etc.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by, the high-church party of the Church of England.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kan), *n.* **1.** A member of the Church of England.

Whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists. *Burke.*

2. In a restricted sense, a member of the High Church party, or of the more advanced ritualistic section, in the Church of England.

An'gli-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Strong partiality to the principles and rites of the Church of England.

2. The principles of the established church of England; also, in a restricted sense, the doctrines held by the high-church party.

3. Attachment to England or English institutions.

‖ **An'gli-ce** (-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In English; in the English manner; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

An-glic'i-fy (ăn-glĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [NL. *Anglicus* English + *-fy.*] To anglicize. [*R.*]

An'gli-cism (ăn'glĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anglicisme.*] **1.** An English idiom; a phrase or form of language peculiar to the English. *Dryden.*

2. The quality of being English; an English characteristic, custom, or method.

An-glic'i-ty (ăn-glĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being English.

An'gli-ci-za'tion (ăn'glĭ-sĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of anglicizing, or making English in character.

An'gli-cize (ăn'glĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGLICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGLICIZING.] To make English; to English; to anglify; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

An'gli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGLIFYING.] [L. *Angli* + *-fy.*] To convert into English; to anglicize. *Franklin. Darwin.*

An'gling (ăn'glĭng), *n.* The act of one who angles; the art of fishing with rod and line. *Walton.*

An'glo- (ăn'glō-). [NL. *Anglus* English. See ANGLICAN.] A combining form meaning the same as *English*; or *English and*, or *English conjoined with*; as, *Anglo*-Turkish treaty, *Anglo*-German, *Anglo*-Irish.

Anglo-American, *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Americans, or to the descendants of Englishmen in America. — *n.* A descendant from English ancestors born in America, or the United States.

Anglo-Danish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Danes, or to the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-Indian, *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or to the English and East Indian peoples or languages. — *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Norman, *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Normans, or to the Normans who settled in England. — *n.* One of the English Normans, or the Normans who conquered England.

Anglo-Saxon. See ANGLO-SAXON in the Vocabulary.

An'glo-Cath'o-lic (-kăth'ŏ-lĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a church modeled on the English Reformation; Anglican; — sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England.

An'glo-Cath'o-lic, *n.* A member of the Church of England who contends for its catholic character; more specifically, a High Churchman.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-â), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *mania.*] A mania for, or an inordinate attachment to, English customs, institutions, etc.

An'glo-ma'ni-ac, *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-â), *n.* [*Anglo-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English. — **An'glo-phobe** (ăn'glō-fōb), *n.*

An'glo–Sax'on (ăn'glō-săks'ŭn *or* -săks''n), *n.* [L. *Angli-Saxones* English Saxons.] **1.** A Saxon of Britain, that is, an *English Saxon*, or one of the Saxons who settled in England, as distinguished from a continental (or "Old") Saxon.

2. *pl.* The Teutonic people (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) of England, or the English people, collectively, before the Norman Conquest.

It is quite correct to call Æthelstan "King of the *Anglo-Saxons*," but to call this or that subject of Æthelstan "an *Anglo-Saxon*" is simply nonsense. *E. A. Freeman.*

3. The language of the English people before the Conquest (sometimes called *Old English*). See SAXON.

4. One of the race or people who claim descent from the Saxons, Angles, or other Teutonic tribes who settled in England; a person of English descent in its broadest sense.

An'glo–Sax'on, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

An'glo–Sax'on-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon domain (*i. e.*, Great Britain and the United States, etc.); the Anglo-Saxon race.

An'glo–Sax'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race; especially, a word or an idiom of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. *M. Arnold.*

2. The quality or sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon, or English in its ethnological sense.

An-go'la (ăn-gō'lâ), *n.* [A corruption of *Angora.*] A fabric made from the wool of the Angora goat.

An-go'la pea' (pē'). (*Bot.*) A tropical plant (*Cajanus indicus*) and its edible seed, a kind of pulse; — so called from *Angola* in Western Africa. Called also *pigeon pea* and *Congo pea*.

‖ **An'gor** (ăn'gŏr), *n.* [L. See ANGER.] (*Med.*) Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly, often with palpitation and oppression.

An-go'ra (ăn-gō'râ), *n.* A city of Asia Minor (or Anatolia) which has given its name to a goat, a cat, etc.

Angora cat (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the domestic cat with very long and silky hair, generally of a brownish white color. Called also *Angola cat*. See CAT. — Angora goat (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the domestic goat, reared for its long silky hair, which is highly prized for manufacture.

An'gos-tu'ra bark' (ăn'gŏs-tōō'râ bärk'). [From *Angostura*, in Venezuela.] An aromatic bark used as a tonic, obtained from a South American tree of the rue family (*Galipea cusparia*, or *officinalis*). *U. S. Disp.*

‖ **An'gou'mois' moth'** (ăn'gōō'mwä' mŏth'; 115). [So named from *Angoumois* in France.] (*Zoöl.*) A small moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) which is very destructive to wheat and other grain. The larva eats out the interior of the grain, leaving only the shell.

Angoumois Moth, twice natural size.

An'gri-ly (ăn'grĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

An'gri-ness, *n.* The quality of being angry, or of being inclined to anger.

Such an *angriness* of humor that we take fire at everything. *Whole Duty of Man.*

An'gry (ăn'grỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* ANGRIER (ăn'grĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ANGRIEST.] [See ANGER.] **1.** Troublesome; vexatious; rigorous. [*Obs.*]

God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Inflamed and painful, as a sore.

3. Touched with anger; under the emotion of anger; feeling resentment; enraged; — followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing.

Be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves. *Gen.* xlv. 5.
Wherefore should God be *angry* at thy voice? *Eccles.* v. 6.

4. Showing anger; proceeding from anger; acting as if moved by anger; wearing the marks of anger; as, *angry* words or tones; an *angry* sky; *angry* waves. "An *angry* countenance." *Prov.* xxv. 23.

5. Red. [*R.*]

Sweet rose, whose hue, *angry* and brave. *Herbert.*

6. Sharp; keen; stimulated. [*R.*]

I never ate with *angrier* appetite. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Passionate; resentful; irritated; irascible; indignant; provoked; enraged; incensed; exasperated; irate; hot; raging; furious; wrathful; wroth; choleric; inflamed; infuriated.

An'gui-form (ăn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguis* snake + *-form.*] Snake-shaped.

An-guil'li-form (ăn-gwĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguilla* eel (dim. of *anguis* snake) + *-form.*] Eel-shaped.

☞ The "*Anguilliformes*" of Cuvier are fishes related to the eel.

An'guine (ăn'gwĭn), *a.* [L. *anguinus*, fr. *anguis* snake.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a snake or serpent. "The *anguine* or snakelike reptiles." *Owen.*

An-guin'e-al (ăn-gwĭn'ē-*a*l), *a.* Anguineous.

An-guin'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anguineus.*] Snakelike.

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* [OE. *anguishe*, *anguise*, *angoise*, F. *angoisse*, fr. L. *angustia* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. *angere* to press together. See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. *Ex.* vi. 9.
Anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child. *Jer.* iv. 31.

Rarely used in the plural: —

Ye miserable people, you must go to God in *anguishes*, and make your prayer to him. *Latimer.*

Syn. — Agony; pang; torture; torment. See AGONY.

An'guish, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *angoisser*, fr. L. *angustiare.*] To distress with extreme pain or grief. [*R.*] *Temple.*

An'gu-lar (ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *angularis*, fr. *angulus* angle, corner. See ANGLE.] **1.** Relating to an angle or to angles; having an angle or angles; forming an angle or corner; sharp-cornered; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.

2. Measured by an angle; as, *angular* distance.

3. Fig.: Lean; lank; raw-boned; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character; as, remarkably *angular* in his habits and appearance; an *angular* female.

Angular aperture, Angular distance. See APERTURE, DISTANCE. — **Angular motion**, the motion of a body about a fixed point or fixed axis, as of a planet or pendulum. It is equal to the angle passed over at the point or axis by a line drawn to the body. — **Angular point**, the point at which the sides of the angle meet; the vertex. — **Angular velocity**, the ratio of angular motion to the time employed in describing it.

An'gu-lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) A bone in the base of the lower jaw of many birds, reptiles, and fishes.

An'gu-lar'i-ty (ăn'gŭ-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being angular; angularness.

An'gu-lar-ly (ăn'gŭ-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.* In an angular manner; with or at angles or corners. *B. Jonson.*

An'gu-lar-ness, *n.* The quality of being angular.

An'gu-late (ăn'gŭ-lāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *angulatus*, p. p. of **An'gu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), ‖ *angulare* to make angular.] Having angles or corners; angled; as, *angulate* leaves.

An'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To make angular.

An'gu-la'tion (ăn'gŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A making angular; angular formation. *Huxley.*

An'gu-lo-den'tate (ăn'gŭ-lō-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *angulus* angle + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] (*Bot.*) Angularly toothed, as certain leaves.

An'gu-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *angulus* angle + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring external angles.

An'gu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Angulous. [*R.*]

An'gu-los'i-ty (ăn'gŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* A state of being angulous or angular. [*Obs.*]

An'gu-lous (ăn'gŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *angulosus*: cf. F. *anguleux.*] Angular; having corners; hooked. [*R.*]

Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions. *Glanvill.*

An-gust' (ăn-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *angustus.* See ANGUISH.] Narrow; strait. [*Obs.*]

An-gus'tate (ăn-gŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *angustatus*, p. p. of *angustare* to make narrow.] Narrowed.

An'gus-ta'tion (ăn'gŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making narrow; a straitening or contracting. *Wiseman.*

An-gus'ti-fo'li-ate (ăn-gŭs'tĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [L. *an-*
An-gus'ti-fo'li-ous (ăn-gŭs'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), } *gustus* narrow (see ANGUISH) + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having narrow leaves. *Wright.*

An'gus-tu'ra bark' (ăn'gŭs-tōō'rȧ bärk'). See ANGOSTURA BARK.

‖ **An'gwan-ti'bo** (ăn'gwän-tē'bō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small lemuroid mammal (*Arctocebus Calabarensis*) of Africa. It has only a rudimentary tail.

Angwantibo. (G)

An-hang' (ăn-hăng'), *v. t.* [AS. *onhangian.*] To hang. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An'har-mon'ic (ăn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *anharmonique*, fr. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἁρμονικός* harmonic.] (*Math.*) Not harmonic.

The anharmonic function or ratio of four points *abcd* on a straight line is the quantity $\frac{ac}{ad} : \frac{bc}{bd}$, where the segments are to be regarded as plus or minus, according to the order of the letters.

An'he-la'tion (ăn'hĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *anhelatio*, fr. *anhelare* to pant; *an* (perh. akin to E. *on*) + *halare* to breathe: cf. F. *anhélation.*] Short and rapid breathing; a panting; asthma. *Glanvill.*

An-hele' (ăn-hēl'), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *aneler*, *anheler.* See ANHELATION.] To pant; to be breathlessly anxious or eager (*for*). [*Obs.*]

They *anhele* . . . for the fruit of our convocation. *Latimer.*

An'he-lose' (ăn'hĕ-lōs'), *a.* Anhelous; panting. [*R.*]

An-he'lous (ăn-hē'lŭs), *a.* [L. *anhelus.*] Short of breath; panting.

‖ **An'hi-ma** (ăn'hĕ-mä), *n.* [Brazilian name.] A South American aquatic bird; the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*). See KAMICHI.

‖ **An-hin'ga** (ăn-hĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Pg.] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic bird of the southern United States (*Platus anhinga*); the darter, or snakebird.

An-his'tous (ăn-hĭs'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἱστός* web, tissue: cf. F. *anhiste.*] (*Biol.*) Without definite structure; as, an *anhistous* membrane.

An-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* Ahungered; longing. [*Archaic*]

An-hy'dride (-hī'drĭd *or* -drīd), *n.* [See ANHYDROUS.] (*Chem.*) An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with the elements of water; — so called because it may be formed from an acid by the abstraction of water.

An-hy'drite (ăn-hī'drīt), *n.* [See ANHYDROUS.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white or a slightly bluish color, usually massive. It is anhydrous sulphate of lime, and differs from gypsum in not containing water (whence the name).

An-hy'drous (-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος* wanting water: *ἀν* priv. + *ὕδωρ* water.] Destitute of water; as, *anhydrous* salts or acids.

‖ **A'ni** (ä'nē) *or* ‖ **A'no** (ä'nō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A black bird of tropical America, the West Indies, and Florida (*Crotophaga ani*), allied to the cuckoos, and remarkable for communistic nesting.

‖ **An'i-cut,** ‖ **An'ni-cut** (ăn'ĭ-kŭt), *n.* [Tamil *anai kattu* dam building.] A dam or mole made in the course of a stream for the purpose of regulating the flow of a system of irrigation. [*India*] *Brande & C.*

An-id'i-o-mat'ic-al (ăn-ĭd'ĭ-ō-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + E. *idiomatical.*] Not idiomatic. [*R.*] *Landor.*

An'i-ent (ăn'ĭ-ĕnt), } *v. t.* [OF. *anientir*, F.
An'i-en'tise (ăn'ĭ-ĕn'tĭs), } *anéantir.*] To frustrate; to bring to naught; to annihilate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-nigh' (ȧ-nī'), *prep.* & *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *nigh.*] Nigh. [*Archaic*]

A-night' (ȧ-nīt'), } *adv.* [OE. *on niht.*] In the
A-nights' (ȧ-nīts'), } night time; at night. [*Archaic*]

Does he hawk *anights* still? *Marston.*

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [F. *anil*, Sp. *añil*, or Pg. *anil*; all fr. Ar. *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo, indigo plant. Cf. LILAC.] (*Bot.*) A West Indian plant (*Indigofera anil*), one of the original sources of indigo; also, the indigo dye.

An'ile (ăn'īl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. "*Anile* ideas." *Walpole.*

An'ile-ness (ăn'īl-nĕs), *n.* Anility. [*R.*]

An-il'ic (ăn-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, anil; indigotic; — applied to an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. [*R.*]

An'i-lide (ăn'ĭ-līd *or* -lid), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a class of compounds which may be regarded as amides in which more or less of the hydrogen has been replaced by phenyl.

An'i-line (ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn; 277), *n.* [See ANIL.] (*Chem.*) An organic base belonging to the phenylamines. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical phenyl. It is a colorless, oily liquid, originally obtained from indigo by distillation, but now largely manufactured from coal tar or nitrobenzene as a base from which many brilliant dyes are made.

An'i-line, *a.* Made from, or of the nature of, aniline.

A-nil'i-ty (ȧ-nĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *anilitas.* See ANILE.] The state of being an old woman; old-womanishness; dotage. "Marks of *anility.*" *Sterne.*

An'i-mad-ver'sal (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕr'sal), *n.* The faculty of perceiving; a percipient. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

An'i-mad-ver'sion (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio*, fr. *animadvertere:* cf. F. *animadversion.* See ANIMADVERT.] **1.** The act or power of perceiving or taking notice; direct or simple perception. [*Obs.*]

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanvill.*

2. Monition; warning. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

3. Remarks by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; reproof; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions.* *Clarendon.*

4. Judicial cognizance of an offense; chastisement; punishment. [*Archaic*] "Divine animadversions." *Wesley.*

Syn. — Stricture; criticism; censure; reproof; blame; comment.

An'i-mad-ver'sive (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕr'sĭv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient. [*Archaic*] *Glanvill.*

I do not mean there is a certain number of ideas glaring and shining to the *animadversive* faculty. *Coleridge.*

An'i-mad-vert' (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕrt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMADVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMADVERTING.] [L. *animadvertere; animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to; *ad* to + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To take notice; to observe; — commonly followed by *that.* *Dr. H. More.*

2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure; to express censure; — with *on* or *upon.*

I should not *animadvert* on him, . . . if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare. *Dryden.*

3. To take cognizance judicially; to inflict punishment. [*Archaic*] *Grew.*

Syn. — To remark; comment; criticise; censure.

An'i-mad-vert'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who animadverts; a censurer; also [*Obs.*], a chastiser.

An'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-mal), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul: cf. F. *animal.* See ANIMATE.] **1.** An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity or stomach for digestion; by giving carbonic acid to the air and taking oxygen in the process of respiration; and by increasing in motive power or active aggressive force with the progress to maturity.

2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man; as, men and *animals.*

An'i-mal, *a.* [Cf. F. *animal.*] **1.** Of or relating to animals; as, *animal* functions.

2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, the *animal* passions or appetites.

3. Consisting of the flesh of animals; as, *animal* food.

Animal magnetism. See MAGNETISM AND MESMERISM. — **Animal electricity,** the electricity developed in some animals, as the electric eel, torpedo, etc. — **Animal flower** (*Zoöl.*), a name given to certain marine animals resembling a flower, as any species of actinia or sea anemone, and other Anthozoa, hydroids, starfishes, etc. — **Animal heat** (*Physiol.*), the heat generated in the body of a living animal, by means of which the animal is kept at nearly a uniform temperature. — **Animal spirits.** See under SPIRIT. — **Animal kingdom,** the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. It embraces several subkingdoms, and under these there are Classes, Orders, Families, Genera, Species, and sometimes intermediate groupings, all in regular subordination, but variously arranged by different writers. The following are the grand divisions, or subkingdoms, and the principal classes under them, generally recognized at the present time: —

VERTEBRATA, including *Mammalia* or *Mammals, Aves* or *Birds, Reptilia, Amphibia, Pisces* or *Fishes, Marsipobranchiata* (*Craniota*); and *Leptocardia* (*Acrania*).
TUNICATA, including the *Thaliacea*, and *Ascidioidea* or *Ascidians.*
ARTICULATA or ANNULOSA, including *Insecta, Myriapoda, Malacapoda, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, Merostomata, Crustacea* (*Arthropoda*); and *Annelida, Gephyrea* (*Anarthropoda*).
HELMINTHES or VERMES, including *Rotifera, Chætognatha, Nematoidea, Acanthocephala, Nemertina, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoidea, Mesozoa.*
MOLLUSCOIDEA, including *Brachiopoda* and *Bryozoa.*
MOLLUSCA, including *Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, Scaphopoda, Lamellibranchiata* or *Acephala.*
ECHINODERMATA, including *Holothurioidea, Echinoidea, Asterioidea, Ophiuroidea,* and *Crinoidea.*
CŒLENTERATA, including *Anthozoa* or *Polyps, Ctenophora,* and *Hydrozoa* or *Acalephs.*
SPONGIOZOA or PORIFERA, including the sponges.
PROTOZOA, including *Infusoria* and *Rhizopoda.*

For definitions, see these names in the Vocabulary.

An'i-mal'cu-lar (ăn'ĭ-măl'kŭ-lĕr), } *a.* Of, pertain-
An'i-mal'cu-line (ăn'ĭ-măl'kŭ-lĭn), } ing to, or resembling, animalcules. "*Animalcular* life." *Tyndall.*

An'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal.*] **1.** A small animal, as a fly, spider, etc. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. See INFUSORIA.

☞ Many of the so-called *animalcules* have been shown to be plants, having locomotive powers something like those of animals. Among these are *Volvox*, the *Desmidiaceæ*, and the siliceous *Diatomaceæ.*

Spermatic animalcules. See SPERMATOZOA.

An'i-mal'cu-lism (-kū-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalculisme.*] (*Biol.*) The theory which seeks to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

An'i-mal'cu-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalculiste.*] **1.** One versed in the knowledge of animalcules. *Keith.*

2. A believer in the theory of animalculism.

‖ **An'i-mal'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMALCULA (-lȧ). [NL. See ANIMALCULE.] An animalcule.

☞ *Animalculæ*, as if from a Latin singular *animalcula*, is a barbarism.

An'i-mal-ish (ăn'ĭ-mal-ĭsh), *a.* Like an animal.

An'i-mal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisme.*] The state, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life without intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.

An'i-mal'i-ty (ăn'ĭ-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalité.*] Animal existence or nature. *Locke.*

An'i-mal-i-za'tion (-mal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisation.*] **1.** The act of animalizing; the giving of animal life, or endowing with animal properties.

2. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation. *Owen.*

An'i-mal-ize (ăn'ĭ-mal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMALIZING.] [Cf. F. *animaliser.*] **1.** To endow with the properties of an animal; to represent in animal form. *Warburton.*

2. To convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation.

3. To render animal or sentient; to reduce to the state of a lower animal; to sensualize.

The unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the *animalizing* tendency of his own philosophy. *Coleridge.*

An'i-mal-ly, *adv.* Physically. *G. Eliot.*

An'i-mal-ness, *n.* Animality. [*R.*]

An'i-mas'tic (ăn'ĭ-măs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *anima* breath, life.] Pertaining to mind or spirit; spiritual.

An'i-mas'tic, *n.* Psychology. [*Obs.*]

An'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMATING.] [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to *animus* soul, mind, Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind, Skr. *an* to breathe, live, Goth. *us-anan* to expire (*us-* out), Icel. *önd* breath, *anda* to breathe, OHG. *ando* anger. Cf. ANIMAL.] **1.** To give natural life to; to make alive; to quicken; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of; as, to *animate* a lyre. *Dryden.*

3. To give spirit or vigor to; to stimulate or incite; to inspirit; to rouse; to enliven.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, . . . and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

Syn. — To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; exhilarate; inspire; instigate; rouse; urge; cheer; prompt; incite; quicken; gladden.

An'i-mate (-mȧt), *a.* [L. *animatus*, p. p.] Endowed with life; alive; living; animated; lively.

The admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

An'i-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), *a.* Endowed with life; full of life or spirit; indicating animation; lively; vigorous. "*Animated* sounds." *Pope.* "*Animated* bust." *Gray.* "*Animated* descriptions." *Lewis.*

An'i-ma'ted-ly, *adv.* With animation.

An'i-ma'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who animates. *De Quincey.*

An'i-ma'ting, *a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. "*Animating* cries." *Pope.* — **An'i-ma'ting-ly,** *adv.*

An'i-ma'tion (ăn'ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animatio*, fr. *animare.*] **1.** The act of animating, or giving life or spirit; the state of being animate or alive.

The *animation* of the same soul quickening the whole frame. *Bp. Hall.*

Perhaps an inanimate thing supplies me, while I am speaking, with whatever I possess of *animation.* *Landor.*

2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; vivacity; spiritedness; as, he recited the story with great *animation.*

Suspended animation, temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned.

Syn. — Liveliness; vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; airiness; sprightliness; promptitude; enthusiasm; ardor, earnestness; energy. See LIVELINESS.

An'i-ma-tive (ăn'ĭ-mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

An'i-ma'tor (-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *animare.*] One who, or that which, animates; an animater. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **A'ni-mé'** (ä'nē-mā'), *a.* [F., animated.] (*Her.*) Of a different tincture from the animal itself; — said of the eyes of a rapacious animal. *Brande & C.*

‖ **A'ni-mé** (ä'nē-mā), *n.* [F. *animé* animated (from the insects that are entrapped in it); or native name.] A resin exuding from a tropical American tree (*Hymenæa courbaril*), and much used by varnish makers. *Ure.*

An'i-mism (ăn'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *animisme*, fr. L. *anima* soul. See ANIMATE.] **1.** The doctrine, taught by Stahl, that the soul is the proper principle of life and development in the body.

2. The belief that inanimate objects and the phenomena of nature are endowed with personal life or a living soul; also, in an extended sense, the belief in the existence of soul or spirit apart from matter. *Tylor.*

An'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *animiste.*] One who maintains the doctrine of animism.

An'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to animism. *Huxley. Tylor.*

An'i-mose' (ăn'ĭ-mōs'), } *a.* [L. *animosus*, fr. *animus*
An'i-mous (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), } soul, spirit, courage.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

An'i-mose'ness, *n.* Vehemence of temper. [*Obs.*]

An'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMOSITIES (-tĭz). [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas.* See ANIMOSE, ANIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Mere spiritedness or courage. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Such as give some proof of *animosity*, audacity, and execution, those she [the crocodile] loveth. *Holland.*

2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity; energetic dislike. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; opposition. — ANIMOSITY, ENMITY. *Enmity* may be dormant or concealed; *animosity* is active enmity, inflamed by collision and mutual injury between opposing parties. The *animosities* which were continually springing up among the clans in Scotland kept that kingdom in a state of turmoil and bloodshed for successive ages. The *animosities* which have been engendered among Christian sects have always been the reproach of the church.

Such [writings] as naturally conduce to inflame hatreds and make *enmities* irreconcilable. *Spectator.*

[These] factions . . . never suspended their *animosities* till they ruined that unhappy government. *Hume.*

An'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMI (-mī). [L., mind.] Animating spirit; intention; temper.

‖ **Animus furandi** [L.] (*Law*), intention of stealing.

An'i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνιών*, neut. *ἀνιόν*, p. pr. of *ἀνιέναι* to go up; *ἀνά* up + *ἰέναι* to go.] (*Chem.*)

An electro-negative element, or the element which, in electro-chemical decompositions, is evolved at the anode; — opposed to *cation*. *Faraday.*

An'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *anys*, F. *anis*, L. *anisum*, *onethum*, fr. Gr. *ἄνισον*, *ἄνηθον*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) growing naturally in Egypt, and cultivated in Spain, Malta, etc., for its carminative and aromatic seeds.

2. The fruit or seeds of this plant.

An'i-seed (ăn'ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise; also, a cordial prepared from it. "Oil of *aniseed*." *Brande & C.*

‖ **An'i-sette'** (-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] A French cordial or liqueur flavored with anise seeds. *De Colange.*

A-nis'ic (ā-nĭs'ĭk), *a.* Of or derived from anise; as, *anisic* acid; *anisic* alcohol.

‖ **An'i-so-dac'ty-la** (ăn'ĭ-sō-dăk'tĭ-lă), } *n. pl.* [NL. **An'i-so-dac'tyls** (ăn'ĭ-sō-dăk'tĭlz), } *anisodactyla*, fr. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal (*ἀν* priv. + *ἴσος* equal) + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A group of herbivorous mammals characterized by having the hoofs in a single series around the foot, as the elephant, rhinoceros, etc. (*b*) A group of perching birds which are anisodactylous.

An'i-so-dac'ty-lous (-tĭ-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Characterized by unequal toes, three turned forward and one backward, as in most passerine birds.

An'i-so-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *μέρος* part.] (*Chem.*) Not isomeric; not made of the same components in the same proportions.

An'i-som'er-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ANISOMERIC.] (*Bot.*) Having the number of floral organs unequal, as four petals and six stamens.

An'i-so-met'ric (ăn'ĭ-sō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + E. *isometric*.] Not isometric; having unsymmetrical parts; — said of crystals with three unequal axes. *Dana.*

An'i-so-pet'al-ous (ăn'ĭ-sō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *πέταλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal petals.

An'i-soph'yl-lous (-sŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* -sō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal leaves.

‖ **An'i-so-pleu'ra** (-sō-plū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *πλευρά* side.] (*Zoöl.*) A primary division of gastropods, including those having spiral shells. The two sides of the body are unequally developed.

‖ **An'i-sop'o-da** (-sŏp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Crustacea, which, in some of its characteristics, is intermediate between Amphipoda and Isopoda.

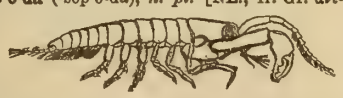

One of the Anisopoda (*Leptochelia algicola*) of New England, enlarged twelve diameters.

An'i-so-stem'o-nous (ăn'ĭ-sō-stĕm'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *στημων* warp, thread; *ἱστάναι* to stand.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal stamens; having stamens different in number from the petals.

An'i-so-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *σθένος* strength.] Of unequal strength.

An'i-so-trope' (ăn'ĭ-sō-trōp'), } *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* une-
An'i-so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), } qual + *τροπή* a turning, *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Physics*) Not isotropic; having different properties in different directions; thus, crystals of the isometric system are optically isotropic, but all other crystals are *anisotropic*.

An'i-sot'ro-pous (-sŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* Anisotropic.

An'ker (ăn'kẽr), *n.* [D. *anker*: cf. LL. *anceria*, *ancheria*.] A liquid measure in various countries of Europe. The Dutch *anker*, formerly also used in England, contained about 10 of the old wine gallons, or 8½ imperial gallons.

An'ker-ite (-īt), *n.* [So called from Prof. *Anker* of Austria: cf. F. *ankérite*, G. *ankerit*.] (*Min.*) A mineral closely related to dolomite, but containing iron.

An'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* [OE. *ancle*, *anclow*, AS. *ancleow*; akin to Icel. *ökkla*, *ökli*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, D. *enklaauw*, *enkel*, G. *enkel*, and perh. OHG. *encha*, *ancha* thigh, shin: cf. Skr. *anga* limb, *anguri* finger. Cf. HAUNCH.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg; the tarsus.

Ankle bone, the bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

An'kled (ăn'k'ld), *a.* Having ankles; — used in composition; as, well-*ankled*. *Beau. & Fl.*

An'klet (ăn'klĕt), *n.* An ornament or a fetter for the ankle; an ankle ring.

An'ky-lose (ăn'kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.* Same as ANCHYLOSE.

‖ **An'ky-lo'sis** (-lō'sĭs), *n.* Same as ANCHYLOSIS.

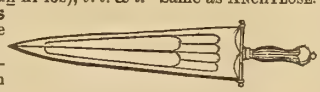

Anlace of time of Edward IV.

An'lace (ăn'-lăs), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A broad dagger formerly worn at the girdle. [Written also *anelace*.]

Ann (ăn), } *n.* [LL. *annata* income of a year,
An'nat (ăn'nat), } also, of half a year, fr. L. *annus* year: cf. F. *annate* annats.] (*Scots Law*) A half year's stipend, over and above what is owing for the incumbency, due to a minister's heirs after his decease.

‖ **An'na** (ăn'nà), *n.* [Hindi *ānā*.] An East Indian money of account, the sixteenth of a rupee, or about 2½ cents.

An'nal (ăn'nal), *n.* See ANNALS.

An'nal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

The monks . . . were the only *annalists* in those ages. *Hume.*

An'nal-is'tic (ăn'nal-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, an annalist; as, the dry *annalistic* style. "A stiff *annalistic* method." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

An'nal-ize (ăn'nal-īz), *v. t.* To record in annals. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

An'nals (ăn'nalz), *n. pl.* [L. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), and more frequently in the pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles, fr. *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. "*Annals* of the revolution." *Macaulay.* "The *annals* of our religion." *Rogers.*

2. Historical records; chronicles; history.

The short and simple *annals* of the poor. *Gray.*

It was one of the most critical periods in our *annals*. *Burke.*

3. *sing.* The record of a single event or item. "In deathless *annal*." *Young.*

4. A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.; as, "*Annals* of Science."

Syn. — History. See HISTORY.

An'nats (ăn'nats), } *n. pl.* [See ANN.] (*Eccl. Law*)
An'nates (-nāts), } The first year's profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid by the clergy to the pope; first fruits. In England, they now form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings.

An-neal' (ăn-nēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNEALED (-nēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNEALING.] [OE. *anelen* to heat, burn, AS. *anælan*; *an* on + *ælan* to burn; also OE. *anelen* to enamel, prob. influenced by OF. *neeler*, *nieler*, to put a black enamel on gold or silver, F. *nieller*, fr. LL. *nigellare* to blacken, fr. L. *nigellus* blackish, dim. of *niger* black. Cf. NIELLO, NEGRO.] **1.** To subject to great heat, and then cool slowly, as glass, cast iron, steel, or other metal, for the purpose of rendering it less brittle; to temper; to toughen.

2. To heat, as glass, tiles, or earthenware, in order to fix the colors laid on them.

An-neal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, anneals.

An-neal'ing, *n.* **1.** The process used to render glass, iron, etc., less brittle, performed by allowing them to cool very gradually from a high heat.

2. The burning of metallic colors into glass, earthenware, etc.

An-nec'tent (ăn-nĕk'tent), *a.* [L. *annectere* to tie or bind to. See ANNEX.] Connecting; annexing. *Owen.*

An'ne-lid (ăn'nĕ-lĭd), } *a.* [F. *annélide*, fr. *an-*
An-nel'i-dan (ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dan), } *neler* to arrange in rings, OF. *anel* a ring, fr. L. *anellus* a ring, dim. of *annulus* a ring.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Annelida. — *n.* One of the Annelida.

‖ **An-nel'i-da** (ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANNELID.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Articulata, having the body formed of numerous rings or annular segments, and without jointed legs. The principal subdivisions are the *Chætopoda*, including the *Oligochæta* or earthworms and *Polychæta* or marine worms; and the *Hirudinea* or leeches. See CHÆTOPODA.

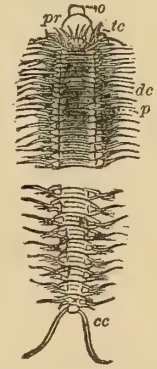

One of the Annelida. Dorsal view of anterior and posterior portions of a marine Chætopod (*Podarke obscura*) of New England, enlarged five diameters.

o Mouth; *pr* Proboscis; *tc dc cc* Tentacular, dorsal, and caudal Cirri; *p* Parapodia.

An-nel'i-dous (ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of the nature of an annelid.

‖ **An'nel-la'ta** (ăn'nĕl-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) See ANNELIDA.

An'ne-loid (ăn'nĕ-loid), *n.* [F. *annelé* ringed + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal resembling an annelid.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNEXED (ăn-nĕkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNEXING.] [F. *annexer*, fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to tie or bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie, to fasten together, akin to Skr. *nah* to bind.] **1.** To join or attach; usually to subjoin; to affix; to append; — followed by *to*. "He *annexed* a codicil to a will." *Johnson.*

2. To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater.

He *annexed* a province to his kingdom. *Johnson.*

3. To attach or connect, as a consequence, condition, etc.; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

Syn. — To add; append; affix; unite; coalesce. See ADD.

An-nex', *v. i.* To join; to be united. *Tooke.*

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks' *or* ăn'nĕks), *n.* [F. *annexe*, L. *annexus*, neut. *annexum*, p. p. of *annectere*.] Something annexed or appended; as, an additional stipulation to a writing, a subsidiary building to a main building; a wing.

An'nex-a'tion (ăn'nĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annexation*. See ANNEX, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of annexing; process of attaching, adding, or appending; addition; the act of connecting; union; as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States, or of chattels to the freehold.

2. (*a*) (*Law*) The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture. *Bouvier.* (*b*) (*Scots Law*) The appropriation of lands or rents to the crown. *Wharton.*

An'nex-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors annexation.

An-nex'er (ăn-nĕks'ẽr), *n.* One who annexes.

An-nex'ion (ăn-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annexio* a tying to, connection: cf. F. *annexion*.] Annexation. [*R.*] *Shak.*

An-nex'ion-ist, *n.* An annexationist. [*R.*]

An-nex'ment (ăn-nĕks'ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or the thing annexed; appendage. [*R.*] *Shak.*

An-ni'hi-la-ble (ăn-nī'hĭ-là-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

An-ni'hi-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNIHILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNIHILATING.] [L. *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing, *ne hilum* (*filum*) not a thread, nothing at all. Cf. FILE, a row.] **1.** To reduce to nothing or nonexistence; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*. *Bacon.*

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting down the trees. "To *annihilate* the army." *Macaulay.*

3. To destroy or eradicate, as a property or attribute of a thing; to make of no effect; to destroy the force, etc., of; as, to *annihilate* an argument, law, rights, goodness.

An-ni'hi-late (ăn-nī'hĭ-lāt), *a.* Annihilated. [*Archaic*] *Swift.*

An-ni'hi-la'tion (ăn-nī'hĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annihilation*.] **1.** The act of reducing to nothing, or nonexistence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2. The state of being annihilated. *Hooker.*

An-ni'hi-la'tion-ist, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes that eternal punishment consists in annihilation or extinction of being; a destructionist.

An-ni'hi-la-tive (ăn-nī'hĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to annihilate; destructive.

An-ni'hi-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, annihilates; as, a fire *annihilator*.

An-ni'hi-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rў), *a.* Annihilative.

An'ni-ver'sa-ri-ly (ăn'nĭ-vẽr'sà-rĭ-lў), *adv.* Annually. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

An'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'nĭ-vẽr'sà-rў), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn: cf. F. *anniversaire*.] Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.

Anniversary day (*R. C. Ch.*). See ANNIVERSARY, *n.*, 2. — Anniversary week, that week in the year in which the annual meetings of religious and benevolent societies are held in Boston and New York. [*Eastern U. S.*]

An'ni-ver'sa-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ANNIVERSARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *anniversaire*.] **1.** The annual return of the day on which any notable event took place, or is wont to be celebrated; as, the *anniversary* of the Declaration of Independence.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The day on which Mass is said yearly for the soul of a deceased person; the commemoration of some sacred event, as the dedication of a church or the consecration of a pope.

3. The celebration which takes place on an anniversary day. *Dryden.*

An'ni-verse (ăn'nĭ-vẽrs), *n.* [L. *anni versus* the turning of a year.] Anniversary. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

An'no-da'ted (ăn'nō-dā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *nodus* a knot.] (*Her.*) Curved somewhat in the form of the letter S. *Cussans.*

‖ **An'no Dom'i-ni** (ăn'nŏ dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord [Jesus Christ]; usually abbrev. A. D.] In the year of the Christian era; as, A. D. 1887.

An-nom'i-nate (ăn-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To name. [*R.*]

An-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annominatio*. See AGNOMINATION.] **1.** Paronomasia; punning.

2. Alliteration. [*Obs.*] *Tyrwhitt.*

An'no-tate (ăn'nō-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOTATING.] [L. *annotatus*; p. p. of *annotare* to annotate; *ad* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark. See NOTE, *n.*] To explain or criticize by notes; as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

An'no-tate, *v. i.* To make notes or comments; — with *on* or *upon*.

An'no-ta'tion (ăn'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annotatio*: cf. F. *annotation*.] A note, added by way of comment, or explanation; — usually in the plural; as, *annotations* on ancient authors, or on a word or a passage.

An'no-ta'tion-ist, *n.* An annotator. [*R.*]

An'no-ta-tive (ăn'nō-tā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by annotations; of the nature of annotation.

An'no-ta'tor (ăn'nō-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A writer of annotations; a commentator.

An-no'ta-to-ry (ăn-nō'tà-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to an annotator; containing annotations. [*R.*]

An'no-tine (ăn'nō-tĭn), *n.* [L. *annotinus* a year old.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird one year old, or that has once molted.

An-not'i-nous (ăn-nŏt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *annotinus*, fr. *annus* year.] (*Bot.*) A year old; in yearly growths.

An-not'to (ăn-nŏt'tō), **Ar-not'to** (ăr-nŏt'tō), *n.* [Perh. the native name.] A red or yellowish-red dyeing material, prepared from the pulp surrounding the seeds of a tree (*Bixa orellana*) belonging to the tropical regions of America. It is used for coloring cheese, butter, etc. [Written also *Anatto*, *Anatta*, *Annatto*, *Annotta*, etc.]

An-nounce' (ăn-nounś'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOUNCED (ăn-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOUNCING (ăn-noun'sĭng).] [OF. *anoncier*, F. *annoncer*, fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad* + *nuntiare* to report, relate, *nuntius* messenger, bearer of news. See NUNCIO, and cf. ANNUNCIATE.]

1. To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known; to publish; to proclaim.

Her [Q. Elizabeth's] arrival was *announced* through the country by a peal of cannon from the ramparts. *Cilpin.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

Publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

Syn. — To proclaim; publish; make known; herald; declare; promulgate. — To PUBLISH, ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM, PROMULGATE. We *publish* what we give openly to the world, either by oral communication or by means of the press; as, to *publish* abroad the faults of our neighbors. We *announce* what we declare by anticipation, or make known for the first time; as, to *announce* the speedy publication of a book; to *announce* the approach or arrival of a distinguished personage. We *proclaim* anything to which we give the widest publicity; as, to *proclaim* the news of victory. We *promulgate* when we proclaim more widely what has before been known by some; as, to *promulgate* the gospel.

An-nounce'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of announcing, or giving public notice; that which announces; proclamation; publication.

An-noun'cer (ăn-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who announces.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOYED (ăn-noid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOYING.] [OE. *anoien*, *anuien*, OF. *anoier*, *anuier*, *enuier*, F. *ennuyer*, fr. OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, annoyance, vexation, F. *ennui*. See ANNOY,

n.] **1.** To disturb or irritate, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to ruffle in mind; to vex; as, I was *annoyed* by his remarks.

Say, what can more our tortured souls *annoy*
Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy? *Prior.*

2. To molest, incommode, or harm; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding its march, or by a cannonade.

Syn. — To molest; vex; trouble; pester; embarrass; perplex; tease.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *n.* [OE. *anoi, anui,* OF. *anoi, anui, enui,* fr. L. *in odio* in hatred (esse alicui *in odio,* Cic.). See ENNUI, ODIUM, NOISOME, NOY.] A feeling of discomfort or vexation caused by what one dislikes; also, whatever causes such a feeling; as, to work *annoy.*

Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy.* *Shak.*

An-noy'ance (ăn-noi'ans), *n.* [OF. *anoiance, anuiance.*] **1.** The act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation; annoy.

A deep clay, giving much *annoyance* to passengers. *Fuller.*

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

2. That which annoys.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shak.*

An-noy'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, annoys.

An-noy'ful (-fụl), *a.* Annoying. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An-noy'ing, *a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **An-noy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

An-noy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *enuius, anoios.*] Troublesome; annoying. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An'nu-al (ăn'ŭ-*a*l; 135), *a.* [OE. *annuel,* F. *annuel,* fr. L. *annualis,* fr. *annus* year. Cf. ANNALS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; returning every year; coming or happening once in the year; yearly.

The *annual* overflowing of the river [Nile]. *Ray.*

2. Performed or accomplished in a year; reckoned by the year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

A thousand pound a year, *annual* support. *Shak.*

3. Lasting or continuing only one year or one growing season; requiring to be renewed every year; as, an *annual* plant; *annual* tickets. *Bacon.*

An'nu-al, *n.* **1.** A thing happening or returning yearly; esp. a literary work published once a year.

2. Anything, especially a plant, that lasts but one year or season; an annual plant.

Oaths are . . . in some sense almost *annuals;* . . . and I myself can remember about forty different sets. *Swift.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A Mass for a deceased person or for some special object, said daily for a year or on the anniversary day.

An'nu-al-ist, *n.* One who writes for, or who edits, an annual. [*R.*]

An'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

An'nu-a-ry (-ă-rỹ), *a.* [Cf. F. *annuaire.*] Annual. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A yearbook.

An'nu-el-er (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* A priest employed in saying *annuals,* or anniversary Masses. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An'nu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *annuens,* p. pr. of *annuere; ad* + *nuere* to nod.] Nodding; as, *annuent* muscles (used in nodding).

An-nu'i-tant (ăn-nū'ĭ-tant), *n.* [See ANNUITY.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity. *Lamb.*

An-nu'i-ty (ăn-nū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* ANNUITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *annuitas,* fr. L. *annus* year: cf. F. *annuité.*] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever; an annual allowance.

An-nul' (ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNULLED (ănnŭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNULLING.] [F. *annuler,* LL. *annullare, annulare,* fr. L. *ad* to + *nullus* none, *nullum,* neut., nothing. See NULL, *a.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the prime work of God, to me 's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annulled. *Milton.*

2. To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to do away with; — used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

Do they mean to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties? *Burke.*

Syn. — To abolish; abrogate; repeal; cancel; reverse; rescind; revoke; nullify; destroy. See ABOLISH.

An'nu-lar (ăn'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *annularis,* fr. *annulus* ring: cf. F. *annulaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring; forming a ring; ringed; ring-shaped; as, *annular* fibers.

2. Banded or marked with circles.

Annular eclipse (*Astron.*), an eclipse of the sun in which the moon at the middle of the eclipse conceals the central part of the sun's disk, leaving a complete ring of light around the border.

An'nu-lar'i-ty (ăn'ŭ-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Annular condition or form; as, the *annularity* of a nebula. *J. Rogers.*

An'nu-lar-ly, *adv.* In an annular manner.

An'nu-la-ry (-lā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *annularius.* See ANNULAR.] Having the form of a ring; annular. *Ray.*

‖ **An'nu-la'ta** (ăn'ŭ-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. L. *annulatus* ringed.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of articulate animals, nearly equivalent to *Annelida,* including the marine annelids, earthworms, Gephyrea, Gymnotoma, leeches, etc. See ANNELIDA.

An'nu-late (ăn'ŭ-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Annulata.

An'nu-late (ăn'ŭ-lāt), } *a.* [L. *annulatus.*] **1.** Fur-
An'nu-la-ted (-lā'tĕd), } nished with, or composed of, rings; ringed; surrounded by rings of color.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Annulata.

An'nu-la'tion (ăn'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt. *Nicholson.*

An'nu-let (ăn'ŭ-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *annulus.*] **1.** A little ring. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Arch.*) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, etc., used by itself, or with other moldings. It is used, several times repeated, under the Doric capital.

3. (*Her.*) A little circle borne as a charge.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A narrow circle of some distinct color on a surface or round an organ.

An-nul'la-ble (ăn-nŭl'là-b'l), *a.* That may be annulled.

An-nul'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who annuls. [*R.*]

An-nul'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *annulement.*] The act of annulling; abolition; invalidation.

An'nu-loid (ăn'ŭ-loid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Annuloida.

‖ **An'nu-loid'a** (ăn'ŭ-loid'à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *annulus* ring + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Articulata, including the annelids and allied groups; sometimes made to include also the helminths and echinoderms. [Written also *Annuloidea.*]

‖ **An'nu-lo'sa** (-lō'sà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Invertebrata, nearly equivalent to the Articulata. It includes the Arthropoda and Anarthropoda. By some zoölogists it is applied to the former only.

An'nu-lo'san (-san), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Annulosa.

An'nu-lose' (ăn'ŭ-lōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *annulus* ring.] **1.** Furnished with, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments; ringed.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Annulosa.

‖ **An'nu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* ANNULI (-lī). [L.] **1.** A ring; a ringlike part or space.

2. (*Geom.*) (*a*) The space contained between the circumferences of two circles, one within the other. (*b*) The solid formed by a circle revolving around a line which is in the plane of the circle but does not cut it.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Ring-shaped structures or markings, found in, or upon, various animals.

An-nu'mer-ate (ăn-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *annumeratus,* p. p. of *annumerare.* See NUMERATE.] To add on; to count in. [*Obs.*] *Wollaston.*

An-nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annumeratio.*] Addition to a former number. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

An-nun'ci-a-ble (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-à-b'l), *a.* That may be announced or declared; declarable. [*R.*]

An-nun'ci-ate (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNUNCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNUNCIATING.] [L. *annuntiare.* See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

An-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *p. p. & a.* Foretold; pronounced. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

An-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *annuntiatio:* cf. F. *annonciation.*] **1.** The act of announcing; announcement; proclamation; as, the *annunciation* of peace.

2. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The announcement of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. (*b*) The festival celebrated (March 25th) by the Church of England, of Rome, etc., in memory of the angel's announcement, on that day; Lady Day.

An-nun'ci-a-tive (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-à-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to annunciation; announcing. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

An-nun'ci-a'tor (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *annuntiator.*] **1.** One who announces. Specifically: An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business it was to inform the people of the festivals to be celebrated.

2. An indicator (as in a hotel) which designates the room where attendance is wanted.

An-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-à-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, announcement; making known. [*R.*]

‖ **A-no'a** (à-nō'à), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small wild ox of Celebes (*Anoa depressicornis*), allied to the buffalo, but having long nearly straight horns.

An'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] (*Elec.*) The positive pole of an electric battery, or more strictly the electrode by which the current enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole; — opposed to *cathode.*

‖ **An'o-don** (ăn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνόδους* toothless; *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water bivalves, having no teeth at the hinge. [Written also *Anodonta.*]

An'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *a.* [L. *anodynus,* Gr. *ἀνώδυνος* free from pain, stilling pain; *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδύνη* pain: cf. F. *anodin.*] Serving to assuage pain; soothing.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

☞ "The word [in a medical sense] is chiefly applied to the different preparations of opium, belladonna, hyoscyamus, and lettuce." *Am. Cyc.*

An'o-dyne, *n.* [L. *anodynon.* See ANODYNE, *a.*] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic; anything that soothes disturbed feelings.

An'o-dy'nous (-dĭ'nŭs), *a.* Anodyne.

A-noil' (à-noil'), *v. t.* [OF. *enoilier.*] To anoint with oil [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

A-noint' (à-noint'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANOINTING.] [OE. *enoint,* p. p. of *enoindre,* fr. L. *inungere; in* + *ungere, unguere,* to smear, anoint. See OINTMENT, UNGUENT.] **1.** To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint.* *Dryden.*
He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay. *John* ix. 6.

2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, etc., as a sacred rite, especially for consecration.

Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head and *anoint* him. *Exod.* xxix. 7.
Anoint Hazael to be king over Syria. 1 *Kings* xix. 15.

The Lord's Anointed, Christ or the Messiah; also, a Jewish or other king by "divine right." 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 9.

A-noint', *p. p.* Anointed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-noint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who anoints.

A-noint'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed; also, an ointment. *Milton.*

‖ **A-no'lis** (à-nō'lĭs), *n.* [In the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli,* a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards which belong to the family *Iguanidæ.* They take the place in the New World of the chameleons in the Old, and in America are often called *chameleons.*

A-nom'al (à-nŏm'*a*l), *n.* Anything anomalous. [*R.*]

A-nom'a-li-ped (à-nŏm'à-lĭ-pĕd), } *a.* [L. *anomalus*
A-nom'a-li-pede (à-nŏm'à-lĭ-pēd), } irregular + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Having anomalous feet.

A-nom'a-li-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of perching birds, having the middle toe more or less united to the outer and inner ones.

A-nom'a-lism (à-nŏm'à-lĭz'm), *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule. *Hooker.*

A-nom'a-lis'tic (à-nŏm'à-lĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *anoma-*
A-nom'a-lis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *listique.*] **1.** Irregular; departing from common or established rules.

2. (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the anomaly, or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

Anomalistic month. See under MONTH. — **Anomalistic revolution,** the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again. — **Anomalistic,** *or* **Periodical, year.** See under YEAR.

A-nom'a-lis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With irregularity.

A-nom'a-lo-flo'rous (à-nŏm'à-lō-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus* irregular + *flos, floris,* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having anomalous flowers.

A-nom'a-lous (à-nŏm'à-lŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus,* Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* uneven, irregular; *ἀν* priv. + *ὁμαλός* even, *ὁμός* same. See SAME, and cf. ABNORMAL.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular; as, an *anomalous* proceeding.

A-nom'a-lous-ly, *adv.* In an anomalous manner.

A-nom'a-lous-ness, *n.* Quality of being anomalous.

A-nom'a-ly (à-nŏm'à-lỹ), *n.; pl.* ANOMALIES (-lĭz). [L. *anomalia,* Gr. *ἀνωμαλία.* See ANOMALOUS.] **1.** Deviation from the common rule; an irregularity; anything anomalous.

We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men. *Burke.*

As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater *anomaly* in nature than a bird that can not fly. *Darwin.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. This is the *true* anomaly. The *eccentric* anomaly is a corresponding angle at the center of the elliptic orbit of the planet. The *mean* anomaly is what the anomaly would be if the planet's angular motion were uniform. (*b*) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Any deviation from the essential characteristics of a specific type.

‖ **A-no'mi-a** (à-nō'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνομος* irregular; *ἀ* priv. + *νόμος* law.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve shells, allied to the oyster, so called from their unequal valves, of which the lower is perforated for attachment.

Anomia (*A. glabra*), Atlantic coast; *a* Upper, *b* Lower valve. ½ nat. size

An'o-moph'yl-lous (ăn'ŏ-mŏf'ĭl-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνομος* irregular + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having leaves irregularly placed.

‖ **An'o-mu'ra** (ăn'ŏ-mū'rà), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνο-*
‖ **An'o-mou'ra** (-mou'rà), } *μος* lawless + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of decapod Crustacea, of which the hermit crab is an example.

One of the Anomura (*Hippa talpoidea*), Atlantic coast. About nat. size.

An'o-mu'ral (-ral), } *a.*
An'o-mu'ran (-ran), } Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; as, the *anomural* crustaceans. [Written also *anomoural, anomouran.*]

An'o-mu'ran, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Anomura.

An'o-my (ăn'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνομία.* See ANOMIA.] Disregard or violation of law. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

A-non' (à-nŏn'), *adv.* [OE. *anoon, anon, anan,* lit., in one (moment), fr. AS. *on* in + *ān* one. See ON and ONE.] **1.** Straightway; at once. [*Obs.*]

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. *Matt.* xiii. 20.

2. Soon; in a little while.

As it shall better appear *anon.* *Stow.*

3. At another time; then; again.

Sometimes he trots, . . . *anon* he rears upright. *Shak.*

Anon right, at once; right off. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Ever and anon,** now and then; frequently; often.

A pouncet box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose. *Shak.*

‖ **A-no'na** (à-nō'nà), *n.* [NL. Cf. ANANAS.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical or subtropical plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ,* including the soursop.

An'o-na'ceous (ăn'ŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants including the soursop, custard apple, etc.

An'o-nym (ăn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [F. *anonyme.* See ANONYMOUS.] **1.** One who is anonymous; also sometimes used for "pseudonym."

2. A notion which has no name, or which can not be expressed by a single English word. [*R.*] *J. R. Seeley.*

An'o-nym'i-ty (ăn'ŏ-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being anonymous; anonymousness; also, that which is anonymous. [*R.*]

He rigorously insisted upon the rights of *anonymity.* *Carlyle.*

A-non'y-mous (à-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώνυμος* without name; *ἀν* priv. + *ὄνυμα,* Æol. for *ὄνομα* name. See NAME.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown

or unavowed authorship; as, an *anonymous* benefactor; an *anonymous* pamphlet or letter.

A-non'y-mous-ly (ȧ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs-lў), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name. *Swift.*

A-non'y-mous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous. *Coleridge.*

An'o-phyte (ăn'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄνω upward (fr. ἀνά up) + φυτόν a plant, φύειν to grow.] (*Bot.*) A moss or mosslike plant with cellular stems, having usually an upward growth and distinct leaves.

‖ **An'o-pla** (ăn'ō-plȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the two orders of Nemerteans. See NEMERTINA.

One of the Anopla (*Cerebratulus luridus*), ventral side. *p* Proboscis pore; *c* Olfactory or cephalic pits; *o* Mouth. Atlantic coast. ⅛ nat. size.

An-op'lo-there (ăn-ŏp'lō-thēr), ‖ **An'o-plo-the'ri-um** (ăn'ō-plō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [From Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed (ἀν priv. + ὅπλον an implement, weapon) + θηρίον beast.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct quadrupeds of the order *Ungulata*, whose bones were first found in the gypsum quarries near Paris; characterized by the shortness and feebleness of their canine teeth (whence the name). *Cuvier.*

‖ **An'o-plu'ra** (ăn'ō-plū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀν priv. + ὅπλον weapon, sting + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of insects which includes the lice.

‖ **An-op'si-a** (ȧ-nŏp'sĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv.
An'op'sy (ăn'ŏp'sў), } + ὄψις sight.] (*Med.*) Want or defect of sight; blindness.

‖ **An'o-rex'i-a** (ăn'ō-rĕks'ĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [Gr. ἀνο-
An'o-rex'y (ăn'ō-rĕks'ў), } ρεξία; ἀν priv. + ὄρεξις desire, appetite, ὀρέγειν desire.] (*Med.*) Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Coxe.*

A-nor'mal (ȧ-nôr'mȧl), *a.* [F. *anormal.* See ABNORMAL, NORMAL.] Not according to rule; abnormal. [*Obs.*]

A-norn' (ȧ-nôrn'), *v. t.* [OF. *aörner, aöurner*, fr. L. *adornare* to adorn. The form *a-ourne* was corrupted into *anourne.*] To adorn. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Watson.*

A-nor'thic (ȧ-nôr'thĭk), *a.* [See ANORTHITE.] (*Min.*) Having unequal oblique axes; as, *anorthic* crystals.

A-nor'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ὀρθός straight (ὀρθή sc. γωνία right angle); not in a right angle.] A mineral of the feldspar family, commonly occurring in small glassy crystals, also as a constituent of some igneous rocks. It is a lime feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

A-nor'tho-scope (ȧ-nôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ὀρθός straight + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An optical toy for producing amusing figures or pictures by means of two revolving disks, on one of which distorted figures are painted.

‖ **A-nos'mi-a** (ȧ-nŏs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀν priv. + ὀσμή smell.] (*Med.*) Loss of the sense of smell.

An-oth'er (ăn-ŭth'ẽr), *pron. & a.* [*An* a, one + *other.*]

1. One more, in addition to a former number; a second or additional one, similar in likeness or in effect.

Another yet!—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak.*
Would serve to scale *another* Hero's tower. *Shak.*

2. Not the same; different.

He winks, and turns his lips *another* way. *Shak.*

3. Any or some other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else; some one else.

Let *another* man praise thee, and not thine own mouth. *Prov.* xxvii. 2.
While I am coming, *another* steppeth down before me. *John* v. 7.

☞ As a pronoun *another* may have a possessive *another's*, pl. *others*, poss. pl. *others'*. It is much used in opposition to *one*; as, one went one way, *another another.* It is also used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another*," that is, let each love the other or others. "These two imparadised in *one another's* arms." *Milton.*

An-oth'er-gaines' (-gānz'), *a.* [Corrupted fr. *another-gates.*] Of another kind. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

An-oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *a.* [*Another* + *gate*, or *gait*, way. Cf. ALGATES.] Of another sort. [*Obs.*] "*Another-gates* adventure." *Hudibras.*

An-oth'er-guess' (-gĕs'), *a.* [Corrupted fr. *another-gates.*] Of another sort. [*Archaic*]

It used to go in *another-guess* manner. *Arbuthnot.*

A-not'ta (ȧ-nŏt'tȧ), *n.* See ANNOTTO.

An-ou'ra (ăn-ou'rȧ; 277), *n.* See ANURA.

An-ou'rous (-rŭs), *a.* See ANUROUS.

‖ **An'sa** (ăn'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANSÆ (-sē). [L., a handle.] (*Astron.*) A name given to either of the projecting ends of Saturn's ring.

An'sa-ted (ăn'sȧ-tĕd), *a.* [L. *ansatus*, fr. *ansa* a handle.] Having a handle. *Johnson.*

An'ser-a'ted (ăn'sẽr-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Her.*) Having the extremities terminate in the heads of eagles, lions, etc.; as, an *anserated* cross.

‖ **An'se-res** (ăn'sē-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., geese.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan order of aquatic birds swimming by means of webbed feet, as the duck, or of lobed feet, as the grebe. In this order were included the geese, ducks, auks, divers, gulls, petrels, etc.

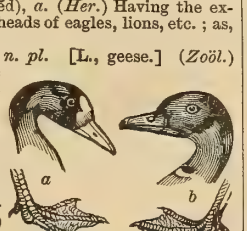

a, *Anser erythropus*; *b*, *Anser domesticus*, the domestic goose.

‖ **An'se-ri-for'mes** (-rĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including the geese, ducks, and closely allied forms.

An'ser-ine (ăn'sẽr-īn), *a.* [L. *anserinus*, fr. *anser* a goose.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or the skin of a goose.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Anseres.

An'ser-ous (ăn'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anser* a goose.] Resembling a goose; silly; simple. *Sydney Smith.*

An'swer (ăn'sẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANSWERED (-sẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANSWERING.] [OE. *andswerien*, AS. *andswerian, andswariun*, to answer, fr. *andswaru*, n., answer. See ANSWER, *n.*] **1.** To speak in defense against; to reply to in defense; as, to *answer* a charge; to *answer* an accusation.

2. To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, argument, or the like; to reply to (a question, remark, etc.); to respond to.

She *answers* him as if she knew his mind. *Shak.*
So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . .
And him thus *answered* soon his bold compeer. *Milton.*

3. To respond to satisfactorily; to meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, or justification, and the like; to refute.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt.* xxii. 46.
These shifts refuted, *answer* thine appellant. *Milton.*
This reasoning was not and could not be *answered.* *Macaulay.*

4. To be or act in return or response to. Hence: (*a*) To be or act in compliance with, in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, demand; as, he *answered* my claim upon him; the servant *answered* the bell.

This proud king . . . studies day and night
To *answer* all the debts he owes unto you. *Shak.*

(*b*) To render account to or for.

I will . . . send him to *answer* thee. *Shak.*

(*c*) To atone for; to be punished for.

And grievously hath Cæsar *answered* it. *Shak.*

(*d*) To be opposite to; to face.

The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them. *Gilpin.*

(*e*) To be or act as an equivalent to, or as adequate or sufficient for; to serve for; to repay. [*R.*]

Money *answereth* all things. *Eccles.* x. 19.

(*f*) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to suit.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

An'swer, *v. i.* **1.** To speak or write by way of return (originally, to a charge), or in reply; to make response.

There was no voice, nor any that *answered.* 1 *Kings* xviii. 26.

2. To make a satisfactory response or return. Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to be accountable; to make amends; as, the man must *answer* to his employer for the money intrusted to his care.

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law. *Shak.*

3. To be or act in return. Hence: (*a*) To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocation, or satisfaction; to serve the purpose; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on some soils.

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

(*b*) To be opposite, or to act in opposition. (*c*) To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient; as, a very few will *answer.* (*d*) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, or proportion; to conform; to correspond; to suit;—usually with *to.*

That the time may have all shadow and silence in it, and the place *answer* to convenience. *Shak.*
If this but *answer* to my just belief,
I'll well remember you. *Shak.*
As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

An'swer, *n.* [OE. *andsware*, AS. *andswaru; and* against + *swerian* to swear. √177, 196. See ANTI-, and SWEAR, and cf. 1st UN-.] **1.** A reply to a charge; a defense.

At my first *answer* no man stood with me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 16.

2. Something said or written in reply to a question, a call, an argument, an address, or the like; a reply.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath *Prov.* xv. 1.
I called him, but he gave me no *answer.* *Cant.* v. 6.

3. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; a responsive action.

Great the slaughter is
Here made by the Roman; great the *answer* be
Britons must take. *Shak.*

4. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation; as, the *answer* to a problem.

5. (*Law*) A counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged; a responsive declaration by a witness in reply to a question. In *Equity*, it is the usual form of defense to the complainant's charges in his bill. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—Reply; rejoinder; response. See REPLY.

An'swer-a-ble (ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Obliged to answer; liable to be called to account; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; accountable; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal; to be *answerable* for a debt, or for damages.

Will any man argue that . . . he can not be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

2. Capable of being answered or refuted; admitting a satisfactory answer.

The argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable.* *Johnson.*

3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable.

What wit and policy of man is *answerable* to their discreet and orderly course? *Holland.*
This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

4. Proportionate; commensurate; suitable; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.

5. Equal; equivalent; adequate. [*Archaic*]

Had the valor of his soldiers been *answerable*, he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. *Milton.*

An'swer-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

An'swer-a-bly (ăn'sẽr-ȧ-blў), *adv.* In an answerable manner; in due proportion or correspondence; suitably.

An'swer-er (ăn'sẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who answers.

An'swer-less (ăn'sẽr-lĕs), *a.* Having no answer, or impossible to be answered. *Byron.*

An 't (ănt). *An it*, that is, *and it* or *if it.* See AN, *conj.* [*Obs.*]

An't (ānt). A contraction for *are* and *am not*; also used for *is not*;—now usually written *ain't.* [*Colloq. & illiterate speech.*]

Ant-. See ANTI-, *prefix.*

-ant. [F. *-ant*, fr. L. *-antem* or *-entem*, the pr. p. ending; also sometimes directly from L. *-antem.*] A suffix sometimes marking the agent for action; as, merch*ant*, coven*ant*, serv*ant*, pleas*ant*, etc. Cf. -ENT.

Ant (ănt), *n.* [OE. *ante, amete, emete*, AS. *æmete*, akin to G. *ameise.* Cf. EMMET.] (*Zoöl.*) A hymenopterous insect of the Linnæan genus *Formica*, which is now made a family of several genera; an emmet; a pismire.

☞ Among ants, as among bees, there are neuter or working ants, besides the males and females; the former are without wings. Ants live together in swarms, usually raising hillocks of earth, variously chambered within, where they maintain a perfect system of order, store their provisions, and nurture their young. There are many species, with diverse habits, as the *agricultural ants, carpenter ants, honey ants, foraging ants, amazon ants*, etc. The *white ants* or Termites belong to the Neuroptera.

Ant (*Formica herculanea*).
a Winged female; *b* Male; *c* Worker or Neuter; *e* Pupæ.

Ant bird (*Zoöl.*), one of a very extensive group of South American birds (*Formicariidæ*), which live on ants. The family includes many species, some of which are called *ant shrikes, ant thrushes*, and *ant wrens.* — **Ant rice** (*Bot.*), a species of grass (*Aristida oligantha*) cultivated by the agricultural ants of Texas for the sake of its seed.

‖ **An'ta** (ăn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTÆ (-tē). [L.] (*Arch.*) A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base.

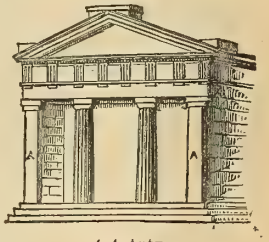

A A Antæ.

☞ Porches, when columns stand between two *antæ*, are called in Latin *in antis.*

Ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *acid.*] (*Med.*) A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent. — *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

Ant-ac'rid (ănt-ăk'rĭd), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *acrid.*] Corrective of acrimony of the humors.

An-tæ'an (ăn-tē'an), *a.* [Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] Pertaining to Antæus, a giant athlete slain by Hercules.

An-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγώνισμα, fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι to struggle against; ἀντί against + ἀγωνίζεσθαι to contend or struggle, ἀγών contest: cf. F. *antagonisme.* See AGONY.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

☞ We speak of *antagonism between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing, and sometimes *with* a thing.

An-tag'o-nist (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [L. *antagonista*, Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής; ἀντί against + ἀγωνιστής combatant, champion, fr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι: cf. F. *antagoniste.* See ANTAGONISM.] **1.** One who contends with another, especially in combat; an adversary; an opponent.

Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King. *Milton.*
Our *antagonists* in these controversies. *Hooker.*

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a *flexor*, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which extends it.

3. (*Med.*) A medicine which opposes the action of another medicine or of a poison when absorbed into the blood or tissues.

Syn.—Adversary; enemy; opponent; foe; competitor. See ADVERSARY.

An-tag'o-nist, *a.* Antagonistic; opposing; counteracting; as, *antagonist* schools of philosophy.

An-tag'o-nis'tic (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Opposing in
An-tag'o-nis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } combat; combating; contending or acting against; as, *antagonistic* forces. — **An-tag'o-nis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

They were distinct, adverse, even *antagonistic.* *Milman.*

An-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANTAGONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANTAGONIZING.] [Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι. See ANTAGONISM.] To contend with; to oppose actively; to counteract.

An-tag'o-nize, *v. i.* To act in opposition.

An-tag'o-ny (-nў), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνία; ἀντί + ἀγωνία contest: cf. F. (16th century) *antagonie.* See ANTAGONISM.] Contest; opposition; antagonism. [*Obs.*]

Antagony that is between Christ and Belial. *Milton.*

An-tal'gic (ăn-tăl'jĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain: cf. F. *antalgique.*] (*Med.*) Alleviating pain. — *n.* A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne. [*R.*]

Ant-al'ka-li (ănt-ăl'kȧ-lī *or* -lĭ; see ALKALI, etc.; 277), **Ant-al'ka-line** (-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *alkali.*] Anything that neutralizes alkali, or that counteracts an alkaline tendency in the system. *Hooper.*

Ant-al'ka-line, *a.* Of power to counteract alkalies.

Ant-am'bu-la'cral (ănt-ăm'bŭ-lā'kral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Away from the ambulacral region.

‖ **Ant'an-a-cla'sis** (ănt'ăn-ă-klā'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντανάκλασις*; *ἀντί* + *ἀνάκλασις* a bending back and breaking. See ANACLASTIC.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*. *Gibbs.* (*b*) A repetition of words beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them), *shall that heart*, etc.

‖ **Ant'an-a-go'ge** (-gō'jē), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *anagoge*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which consists in answering the charge of an adversary, by a counter charge.

Ant'aph-ro-dis'i-ac (ănt'ăf-rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *aphrodisiac*.] (*Med.*) Capable of blunting the venereal appetite. — *n.* Anything that quells the venereal appetite.

Ant'aph-ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. Ἀφροδίτη Aphrodite : cf. F. *antaphroditique*.] (*Med.*)

1. Antaphrodisiac.

2. Antisyphilitic. [*R.*]

Ant'aph-ro-dit'ic, *n.* An antaphroditic medicine.

Ant'ap-o-plec'tic (ănt'ăp-ō-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *apoplectic*.] (*Med.*) Good against apoplexy. — *n.* A medicine used against apoplexy.

Ant-ar'chism (ănt-är'kĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* government.] Opposition to government in general. [*R.*]

Ant-ar'chist (-kĭst), *n.* One who opposes all government. [*R.*]

Ant'ar-chis'tic (-är-kĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Opposed to all hu-
Ant'ar-chis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } man government. [*R.*]

Ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [OE. *antartik*, OF. *antartique*, F. *antarctique*, L. *antarcticus*, fr. Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*; *ἀντί* + *ἄρκτος* bear. See ARCTIC.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, circle, ocean, region, current, etc.

‖ **An-ta'res** (ăn-tā'rēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἀντάρης; *ἀντί* similar to + Ἄρης Mars. It was thought to resemble Mars in color.] The principal star in Scorpio; — called also the *Scorpion's Heart*.

Ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'är-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *arthritic*.] (*Med.*) Counteracting or alleviating gout. — *n.* A remedy against gout.

Ant'asth-mat'ic (ănt'ăs-măt'ĭk *or* -ăz-; see ASTHMA; 277), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *asthmatic*.] (*Med.*) Opposing, or fitted to relieve, asthma. — *n.* A remedy for asthma.

Ant'-bear' (ănt'bâr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edentate animal of tropical America (the *Tamanoir*), living on ants. It belongs to the genus *Myrmecophaga*.

Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*). 1/25

Ant' bird (bĕrd), (*Zoöl.*) See *Ant bird*, under ANT, *n.*

Ant'-cat'tle (-kăt't'l), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Various kinds of plant lice or aphids tended by ants for the sake of the honeydew which they secrete. See APHIS.

An'te- (ăn'tē-). A Latin preposition and prefix; akin to Gr. *ἀντί*, Skr. *anti*, Goth. *and-*, *anda-* (only in comp.), AS. *and-*, *ond-* (only in comp.: cf. ANSWER, ALONG), G. *ant-*, *ent-* (in comp.). The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, in regard to position, order, or time, and the Gr. *ἀντί* in that of *opposite*, or *in the place of*.

An'te, *n.* (*Poker Playing*) Each player's stake, which is put into the pool before (*ante*) the game begins.

An'te, *v. t. & i.* To put up (an ante).

An'te-act' (-ăkt'), *n.* A preceding act.

An'te-al (ăn'tē-al), *a.* [L. *antea*, *ante*, before. Cf. ANCIENT.] Being before, or in front. [*R.*] *J. Fleming.*

Ant'-eat'er (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of edentates and monotremes that feed upon ants. See ANT-BEAR, PANGOLIN, AARD-VARK, and ECHIDNA.

An'te-ce-da'ne-ous (ăn'tē-sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See ANTECEDE.] Antecedent; preceding in time. "Capable of *antecedaneous* proof." *Barrow.*

An'te-cede' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *antecedere*; *ante* + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass. *Sir M. Hale.*

An'te-ced'ence (-sēd'ens), *n.* **1.** The act or state of going before in time; precedence. *H. Spencer.*

2. (*Astron.*) An apparent motion of a planet toward the west; retrogradation.

An'te-ced'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* The state or condition of being antecedent; priority. *Fotherby.*

An'te-ced'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *antecedens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *antecedere*: cf. F. *antécédent*.] **1.** Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the Deluge; an *antecedent* cause.

2. Presumptive; as, an *antecedent* improbability.

Syn. — Prior; preceding; previous; foregoing.

An'te-ced'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *antécédent*.] **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. *South.*

The Homeric mythology, as well as the Homeric language, has surely its *antecedents*. *Max Müller.*

2. One who precedes or goes in front. [*Obs.*]

My *antecedent*, or my gentleman usher. *Massinger.*

3. *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. *J. H. Newman.*

If the troops ... prove worthy of their *antecedents*, the victory is surely ours. *Gen. G. B. McClellan.*

4. (*Gram.*) The noun to which a relative refers; as, in the sentence "Solomon was the prince who built the temple," *prince* is the *antecedent* of *who*.

5. (*Logic*) (*a*) The first or conditional part of a hypothetical proposition; as, If the earth is fixed, the sun must move. (*b*) The first of the two propositions which constitute an enthymeme or contracted syllogism; as, Every man is mortal: therefore the king must die.

6. (*Math.*) The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. In the ratio $a : b$, a is the *antecedent*, and b the consequent.

An'te-ced'ent-ly (ăn'tē-sēd'ent-lỹ), *adv.* Previously; before in time; at a time preceding; as, *antecedently* to conversion. *Barrow.*

An'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *antecedere*, *antecessum*. See ANTECEDE, ANCESTOR.] **1.** One who goes before; a predecessor.

The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices. *Sir E. Sandys.*

2. An ancestor; a progenitor. [*Obs.*]

An'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *antichambre*.] **1.** A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; an outer chamber. See LOBBY.

2. A space viewed as the outer chamber or the entrance to an interior part.

The mouth, the *antechamber* to the digestive canal. *Todd & Bowman.*

An'te-chap'el (-chăp'ĕl), *n.* The outer part of the west end of a collegiate or other chapel. *Shipley.*

An-te'cians (ăn-tē'shanz), *n. pl.* See ANTECIANS.

An'te-com-mun'ion (ăn'tē-kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* A name given to that part of the Anglican liturgy for the communion, which precedes the consecration of the elements.

An'te-cur'sor (-kûr'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *antecurrere* to run before; *ante* + *currere* to run.] A forerunner; a precursor. [*Obs.*]

An'te-date' (ăn'tē-dāt'), *n.* **1.** Prior date; a date antecedent to another which is the actual date.

2. Anticipation. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

An'te-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANTEDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANTEDATING.] **1.** To date before the true time; to assign to an earlier date; thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

2. To precede in time.

3. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

Who rather rose the day to *antedate*. *Wordsworth.*

An'te-di-lu'vi-al (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *ante-* + *diluvial*.] Before the flood, or Deluge, in Noah's time.

An'te-di-lu'vi-an (*-an*), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge in Noah's time; hence, antiquated; as, an *antediluvian* vehicle. — *n.* One who lived before the Deluge.

An'te-fact' (-făkt'), *n.* Something done before another act. [*Obs.*]

An'te-fix' (-fĭks'), *n.*; *pl.* E. ANTEFIXES (-ĕz); L. ANTEFIXA (-fĭks'ă). [L. *ante* + *fixus* fixed.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) An ornament fixed upon a frieze. (*b*) An ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. (*c*) An ornament of the cymatium of a classic cornice, sometimes pierced for the escape of water.

An'te-flex'ion (ăn'tē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) A displacement forward of an organ, esp. the uterus, in such manner that its axis is bent upon itself. *T. G. Thomas.*

Ant' egg' (ănt' ĕg'). One of the small white egg-shaped pupæ or cocoons of the ant, often seen in or about ant-hills, and popularly supposed to be eggs.

An'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* [OF. *antelop*, F. *antilope*, from Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ*, *-οπος*, Eustathius, "Hexaëm.," p. 36, the origin of which is unknown.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and the goat. The horns are usually annulated, or ringed. There are many species in Africa and Asia.

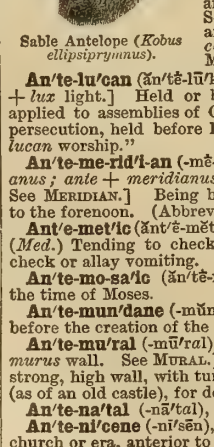

Sable Antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*). 1/20

The *antelope* and wolf both fierce and fell. *Spenser.*

☞ The common or bezoar antelope of India is *Antilope bezoartica*. The chamois of the Alps, the gazelle, the addax, and the eland are other species. See GAZELLE. The pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*) is found in the Rocky Mountains. See PRONGHORN.

An'te-lu'can (ăn'tē-lū'kan), *a.* [L. *antelucanus*; *ante* + *lux* light.] Held or being before light; — a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning. "*Antelucan* worship." *De Quincey.*

An'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus*; *ante* + *meridianus* belonging to midday or noon. See MERIDIAN.] Being before noon; in or pertaining to the forenoon. (Abbrev. A. M.)

An'e-met'ic (ăn'ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *emetic*.] (*Med.*) Tending to check vomiting. — *n.* A remedy to check or allay vomiting.

An'te-mo-sa'ic (ăn'tē-mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Being before the time of Moses.

An'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world. *Young.*

An'te-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *n.* [L. *antemurale*: *ante* + *murus* wall. See MURAL.] An outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets, in front of the gateway (as of an old castle), for defending the entrance.

An'te-na'tal (-nā'tal), *a.* Before birth. *Shelley.*

An'te-ni'cene (-nĭ'sēn), *a.* [L.] Of or in the Christian church or era, anterior to the first council of Nice, held A. D. 325; as, *antenicene* faith.

An-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'nă), *n.*; *pl.* ANTENNÆ (-nē). [L. *antenna* sail-yard; NL., a feeler, horn of an insect.] (*Zoöl.*) A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and Crustacea. There are two in the former, and usually four in the latter. They are used as organs of touch, and in some species of Crustacea the cavity of the ear is situated near the basal joint. In insects, they are popularly called *horns*, and also *feelers*. The term is also applied to similar organs on the heads of other arthropods and of annelids.

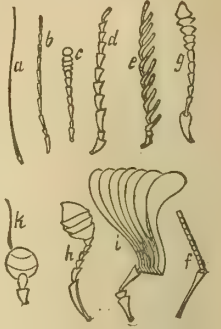

Antennæ of Insects; *a* Setiform; *b* Filiform; *c* Moniliform; *d* Dentate; *e* Pectinate; *f* Crooked; *g* Clavate; *h* Knobbed; *i* Lamellate; *k* Aristate. All enlarged.

An-ten'nal (-nal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the antennæ. *Owen.*

An'ten-nif'er-ous (ăn'tĕn-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Antenna* + *-ferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing or having antennæ.

An-ten'ni-form (ăn-tĕn'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Antenna* + *-form*.] Shaped like antennæ.

An'ten-nule (-ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *antenna*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small antenna; — applied to the smaller pair of antennæ or feelers of Crustacea.

An'te-num'ber (ăn'tē-nŭm'bĕr), *n.* A number that precedes another. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

An'te-nup'tial (-nŭp'shal), *a.* Preceding marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement. *Kent.*

An'te-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-al), *a. & n.* (*Anat.*) Same as ANTORBITAL.

An'te-pas'chal (-păs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the time before the Passover, or before Easter.

An'te-past (ăn'tē-pâst), *n.* [Pref. *ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food. Cf. REPAST.] A foretaste.

Antepasts of joy and comforts. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **An'te-pen'di-um** (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *ante* + *pendere* to hang.] (*Eccl.*) The hangings or screen in front of the altar; an altar cloth; the frontal. *Smollett.*

An'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt), } *n.* [L. *antepaenultima*
‖ **An'te-pe-nult'i-ma** (-ĭ-mă), } (sc. *syllaba*) antepenultimate; *ante* before + *paenultimus* the last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* last.] (*Pros.*) The last syllable of a word except two, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable*.

An'te-pe-nult'i-mate (-mât), *a.* Of or pertaining to the last syllable but two. — *n.* The antepenult.

Ant'eph-i-al'tic (ănt'ĕf-ĭ-ăl'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *ἐφιάλτης* nightmare.] (*Med.*) Good against nightmare. — *n.* A remedy for nightmare. *Dunglison.*

Ant'ep-i-lep'tic (-ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *epileptic*.] (*Med.*) Good against epilepsy. — *n.* A medicine for epilepsy.

An'te-pone (ăn'tē-pōn), *v. t.* [L. *anteponere*.] To put before; to prefer. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

An'te-port (-pōrt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *anteporta*.] An outer port, gate, or door.

An'te-por'ti-co (ăn'tē-pôr'tĭ-kō), *n.* An outer porch or vestibule.

An'te-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *anteposition*. See POSITION.] (*Gram.*) The placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

An'te-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-al), *a.* Preceding dinner.

An'te-pre-dic'a-ment (-prē-dĭk'ă-ment), *n.* (*Logic*) A prerequisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments and categories, such as definitions of common terms. *Chambers.*

An-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *anterior*, comp. of *ante* before.] **1.** Before in time; prior; antecedent.

Antigonus, who was *anterior* to Polybius. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. Before, or toward the front, in place; as, the *anterior* part of the mouth; — opposed to *posterior*.

☞ In comparative anatomy, *anterior* often signifies at or toward the head, cephalic; and in human anatomy it is often used for *ventral*.

Syn. — Antecedent; previous; precedent; preceding; former; foregoing.

An-te'ri-or-i-ty (ăn-tē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [LL. *anterioritas*.] The state of being anterior or preceding in time or in situation; priority. *Pope.*

An-te'ri-or-ly (ăn-tē'rĭ-ĕr-lỹ), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before.

An'te-room (ăn'tē-rōom), *n.* A room before, or forming an entrance to, another; a waiting room.

An'te-ro- (ăn'tē-rō-). A combining form meaning *anterior*, *front*; as, *antero*-posterior, front and back; *antero*-lateral, front side, anterior and at the side.

An'tes (ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* Antæ. See ANTA.

An'te-stat'ure (ăn'tē-stăt'ûr), *n.* (*Fort.*) A small intrenchment or work of palisades, or of sacks of earth.

An'te-stom'ach (ăn'tē-stŭm'ak), *n.* A cavity which leads into the stomach, as in birds. *Ray.*

An'te-tem'ple (-tĕm'p'l), *n.* The portico, or narthex, in an ancient temple or church.

An'te-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ante-* + L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] (*Med.*) A displacement of an organ, esp. of the uterus, in such manner that its whole axis is directed further forward than usual.

An'te-vert' (ăn'tē-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *antevertere*; *ante* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To prevent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Med.*) To displace by anteversion.

Ant-hel'ion (ănt-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn; 277, 106), *n.*; *pl.* ANTHELIA (-yă *or* -lĭ-ă). [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun.] (*Meteor.*) A halo opposite the sun, consisting of a colored ring or rings around the shadow of the spectator's own head, as projected on a cloud or on an opposite fog bank.

Ant'he-lix (ănt'hē-lĭks), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as ANTIHELIX.

An'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, *-ινθος*, worm, esp. a tapeworm, or mawworm.] (*Med.*) Good against intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy. [Written also *anthelminthic.*]

An'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [OE. *antym, antefne*, AS. *antefen*, fr. LL. *antiphona*, fr. Gr. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνον antiphon, or anthem, n. neut., from ἀντίφωνος sounding contrary, returning a sound; ἀντί over against + φωνή sound, voice: the anthem being sung by the choristers alternately, one half-choir answering the other: cf. OF. *anthaine, anteine, antieune*, F. *antienne*. See ANTIPHON.] **1.** Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but, in present usage, a selection from the Psalms, or other parts of the Scriptures or the liturgy, set to sacred music.

2. A song or hymn of praise. *Milton.*

An'them, *v. t.* To celebrate with anthems. [*Poet.*]

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn. *Keats.*

‖ **An-the'mi-on** (ăn-thē'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθεμίς flower.] A floral ornament. See PALMETTE.

‖ **An'the-mis** (ăn'thē-mĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθεμίς, equiv. to ἄνθος flower; an herb like our chamomile.] (*Bot.*) Chamomile; a genus of composite, herbaceous plants.

An'them-wise' (ăn'thĕm-wīz'), *adv.* Alternately. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

An'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* [F. *anthère*, L. *anthera* a medicine composed of flowers, fr. Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery, fr. ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary.

Apetalous Flower, showing
a a Anthers.
b b Filaments.

An'ther-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

‖ **An'ther-id'i-um** (ăn'thẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTHERIDIA (-ȧ). [*Anther* + *-ιδιον* (a Gr. diminutive ending).] (*Bot.*) The organ in mosses, etc., which answers to the anther of flowering plants. *Gray.* — **An'ther-id'i-al** (*-al*), *a.*

An'ther-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Anther* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Producing anthers, as plants. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as a part of a flower. *Gray.*

An-ther'i-form (ăn-thẽr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Anther* + *-form.*] Shaped like an anther; anther-shaped.

An'ther-og'e-nous (ăn'thẽr-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Anther* + *-genous.*] (*Bot.*) Transformed from anthers, as the petals of a double flower.

An'ther-oid (ăn'thẽr-oid), *a.* [*Anther* + *-oid.*] Resembling an anther.

An'ther-o-zo'id (-ō-zō'ĭd), } *n.* [Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery
An'ther-o-zo'oid (-oid), } + ζῷον animal + *-oid.* See ZOOID.] (*Bot.*) One of the mobile male reproductive bodies in the antheridia of cryptogams.

‖ **An-the'sis** (ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθησις bloom, fr. ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) The period or state of full expansion in a flower. *Gray.*

Ant'-hill (ănt'hĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mound thrown up by ants or by termites in forming their nests.

An-tho'bi-an (ăn-thō'bĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + βίος life.] (*Zoöl.*) A beetle which feeds on flowers.

‖ **An'tho-bran'chi-a** (ăn'thō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθος flower + βράγχια gills, n. pl.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of nudibranchiate Mollusca, in which the gills form a wreath or cluster upon the posterior part of the back. See NUDIBRANCHIATA, and DORIS.

An'tho-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having some portion of the floral envelopes attached to the pericarp to form the fruit, as in the checkerberry, the mulberry, and the pineapple.

An'tho-cy'a-nin (-sī'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* Same as ANTHOKYAN.

‖ **An-tho'di-um** (ăn-thō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀνθώδης like flowers, flowery; ἄνθος flower + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) The inflorescence of a compound flower in which many florets are gathered into an involucrate head.

An-thog'ra-phy (ăn-thŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + *-graphy.*] A description of flowers.

An'thoid (ăn'thoid), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + *-oid.*] Resembling a flower; flowerlike.

An'tho-ky'an (ăn'thō-kī'ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + κύανος blue.] (*Chem.*) The blue coloring matter of certain flowers. Same as CYANIN.

An'tho-lite (ăn'thō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant, like a petrified flower.

An'tho-log'ic-al (ăn'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, especially the poets.

He published a geographical and *anthological* description of all empires and kingdoms . . . in this terrestrial globe. *Wood.*

An-thol'o-gist (ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who compiles an anthology.

An-thol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθολογία, fr. ἀνθολόγος flower gathering; ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.] **1.** A discourse on flowers. [*R.*]

2. A collection of flowers; a garland. [*R.*]

3. A collection of flowers of literature, that is, beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams; — particularly applied to a collection of ancient Greek epigrams.

4. (*Gr. Ch.*) A service book containing a selection of pieces for the festival services.

An'tho-ma'ni-a (ăn'thō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + μανία madness.] An extravagant fondness for flowers. [*R.*]

An'tho-ny's Fire' (ăn'tō-nĭz fīr'). See *Saint Anthony's Fire*, under SAINT.

An-thoph'a-gous (ăn-thŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating flowers; — said of certain insects.

An'tho-phore (ăn'thō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθοφόρος bearing flowers; ἄνθος flower + φορός bearing, φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) The stipe when developed into an internode between calyx and corolla, as in the Pink family. *Gray.*

An-thoph'o-rous (ăn-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* Flower bearing; supporting the flower.

An-thoph'yl-lite (ăn-thŏf'ĭl-līt), *n.* [NL. *anthophyllum* clove.] A mineral of the hornblende group, of a yellowish gray or clove brown color. — **An'tho-phyl-lit'ic** (ăn'thō-fĭl-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

An'tho-rism (ăn'thō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθορισμός; ἀντί + ὁρίζειν to bound, define.] (*Rhet.*) A description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party. [*R.*]

An'tho-tax'y (ăn'thō-tăks'y), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + τάξις order.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science of the relative position of flowers; inflorescence.

‖ **An'tho-zo'a** (ăn'thō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθος flower + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of the Cœlenterata which includes the corals and sea anemones. The three principal groups or orders are *Alcyonaria, Actinaria*, and *Madreporaria.*

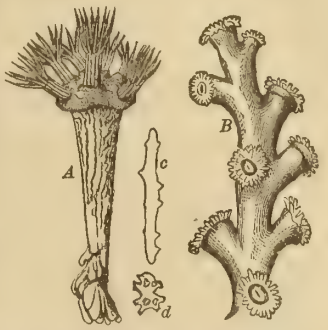

Anthozoa. *A* One of the Alcyonaria (*Anthomastus grandiflorus*); *c d* its spicula, much enlarged; *B* One of the Madreporaria (*Dendrophyllia nigrescens*). Both are less than natural size.

An'tho-zo'an (*-zō'an*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Anthozoa. — *n.* One of the Anthozoa.

An'tho-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anthozoa.

An'thra-cene (ăn'thrȧ-sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal.] (*Chem.*) A solid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4.C_2H_2.C_6H_4$, which accompanies naphthalene in the last stages of the distillation of coal tar. Its chief use is in the artificial production of alizarin. [Written also *anthracin.*]

An-thrac'ic (ăn-thrăs'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to anthrax; as, *anthracic* blood.

An'thra-cif'er-ous (ăn'thrȧ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Yielding anthracite; as, *anthraciferous* strata.

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone; fr. Gr. ἀνθρακίτης like coals, fr. ἄνθραξ, *-ακος*, coal or charcoal. Cf. ANTHRAX.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing little or no bitumen, in consequence of which it burns with a nearly nonluminous flame. The purer specimens consist almost wholly of carbon. Also called *glance coal* and *blind coal.*

An'thra-cit'ic (ăn'thrȧ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, anthracite; as, *anthracitic* formations.

An'thra-coid (ăn'thrȧ-koid), *a.* [*Anthrax* + *-oid.*] (*Biol.*) Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax; as, an *anthracoid* microbe.

An'thra-co-man'cy (ăn'thrȧ-kō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ, ἄνθρακος, coal + *-mancy.*] Divination by inspecting a burning coal.

An'thra-com'e-ter (ăn'thrȧ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbon + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of carbonic acid in a mixture.

An'thra-co-met'ric (-kō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer.

An-thrac'o-nite (ăn-thrăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [See ANTHRACITE.] (*Min.*) A coal-black marble, usually emitting a fetid smell when rubbed; — called also *stinkstone* and *swinestone.*

An'thra-qui'none (ăn'thrȧ-kwĭ'nōn), *n.* [*Anthracene* + *quinone.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4.C_2O_2.C_6H_4$, subliming in shining yellow needles. It is obtained by oxidation of anthracene.

An'thrax (ăn'thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbuncle.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A carbuncle. (*b*) A malignant pustule.

2. (*Biol.*) A microscopic, bacterial organism (*Bacillus anthracis*), resembling transparent rods. [See *Illust.* under BACILLUS.]

3. An infectious disease of cattle and sheep. It is ascribed to the presence of a rod-shaped bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*), the spores of which constitute the contagious matter. It may be transmitted to man by inoculation. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged and filled with bacteria. Called also *splenic fever.*

‖ **An-thre'nus** (ăn-thrē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθρήνη a hornet.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small beetles, several of which, in the larval state, are very destructive to woolen goods, fur, etc. The common "museum pest" is *A. varius;* the carpet beetle is *A. scrophulariæ.* The larvæ are commonly confounded with moths.

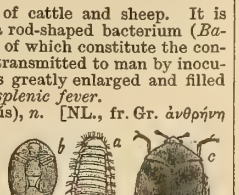

Anthrenus (*A. varius*), enlarged six times; *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult beetle.

An-throp'ic (ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπικός, fr.
An-throp'ic-al (*-ĭ-kal*), } ἄνθρωπος man.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or related to man; human. [*R.*] *Owen.*

‖ **An-throp'i-dæ** (*-ĭ-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] (*Zoöl.*) The group that includes man only.

An'thro-po-cen'tric (ăn'thrō-pō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + κέντρον center.] Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it, as the solar system. *Draper.*

An'thro-po-gen'ic (ăn'thrō-pō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

An'thro-pog'e-ny (*-pŏj'ē-ny*), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + γένος birth.] The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man.

An-throp'o-glot (ăn-thrŏp'ō-glŏt), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόγλωττος; ἄνθρωπος man + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

An'thro-pog'ra-phy (ăn'thrō-pŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-graphy.*] That branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the human race in its different divisions, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs, in contradistinction to *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations. *P. Cyc.*

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrō-poid), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-oid.*] Resembling man; — applied especially to certain apes, as the ourang or gorilla. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

An'thro-poid'al (ăn'thrō-poid'al), *a.* Anthropoid.

‖ **An'thro-poid'e-a** (*-ē-ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHROPOID.] (*Zoöl.*) The suborder of primates which includes the monkeys, apes, and man.

An'thro-pol'a-try (-pŏl'ȧ-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + λατρεία worship.] Man worship.

An-throp'o-lite (ăn-thrŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A petrifaction of the human body, or of any portion of it.

An'thro-po-log'ic (ăn'thrō-pō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining
An'thro-po-log'ic-al (*-lŏj'ĭ-kal*), } to anthropology; belonging to the nature of man. "*Anthropologia* wisdom." *Kingsley.* — **An'thro-po-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

An'thro-pol'o-gist (-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in anthropology.

An'thro-pol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of the structure and functions of the human body.

2. The science of man; — sometimes used in a limited sense to mean the study of man as an object of natural history, or as an animal.

3. That manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.

An'thro-po-man'cy (ăn'thrō-pō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-mancy.*] Divination by the entrails of a human being.

An'thro-po-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to an
An'thro-po-met'ric-al (*-rĭ-kal*), } thropometry.

An'thro-pom'e-try (-pŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-metry.*] Measurement of the height and other dimensions of human beings, especially at different ages, or in different races, occupations, etc. *Dunglison.*

‖ **An'thro-po-mor'pha** (-pō-mōr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHROPOMORPHISM.] (*Zoöl.*) The manlike, or anthropoid, apes.

An'thro-po-mor'phic (-fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism. *Hadley.* — **An'thro-po-mor'phic-al-ly** (-fĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

An'thro-po-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος of human form; ἄνθρωπος man + μορφή form.] **1.** The representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.

2. The ascription of human characteristics to things not human.

An'thro-po-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* One who attributes the human form or other human attributes to the Deity or to anything not human.

An'thro-po-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* One who ascribes a human form or human attributes to the Deity or to a polytheistic deity. *Tylor.* Specifically, one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc. *Tillotson.*

An'thro-po-mor-phit'ic (-môr-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism, or anthropomorphitism. *Kitto.*

An'thro-po-mor'phi-tism (-môr'fĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Anthropomorphism. *Wordsworth.*

An'thro-po-mor'phize (-môr'fīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To attribute a human form or personality to.

You may see imaginative children every day *anthropomorphizing.* *Lowell.*

An'thro-po-mor-phol'o-gy (-môr-fŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος + *-logy.* See ANTHROPOMORPHISM.] The application to God of terms descriptive of human beings.

An'thro-po-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs *or* -mōr-fō'sĭs), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

An'thro-po-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man; as, an *anthropomorphous* plant. "*Anthropomorphous* apes." *Darwin.*

An'thro-po-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
An'thro-po-path'ic-al (*-ĭ-kal*), } to anthropopathy. [*R.*] — **An'thro-po-path'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

The daring *anthropopathic* imagery by which the prophets often represent God as chiding, upbraiding, threatening. *H. Rogers.*

An'thro-pop'a-thism (-pŏp'ȧ-thĭz'm), } *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρω-
An'thro-pop'a-thy (-pŏp'ȧ-thỹ), } ποπάθεια; ἄνθρωπος man + πάθος suffering, affection, passion, παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] The ascription of human feelings or passions to God, or to a polytheistic deity.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

‖ **An'thro-poph'a-gi** (-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος eating men; ἄνθρωπος man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shak.*

An'thro-po-phag'ic (-pō-făj'ĭk), } *a.* Relating to
An'thro-po-phag'ic-al (*-făj'ĭ-kal*), } cannibalism or anthropophagy.

An'thro-poph'a-gin'i-an (-pŏf'ȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One who eats human flesh. [*Ludicrous*] *Shak.*

An'thro-poph'a-gite (-jīt), *n.* A cannibal. *W. Taylor.*

An'thro-poph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh; cannibal.

An'thro-poph'a-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποφαγία.] The eating of human flesh; cannibalism.

An'thro-poph'u-ism (ăn'thrō-pŏf'ū-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποφυής* of man's nature; *ἄνθρωπος* a man + *φυή* nature.] Human nature. [*R.*] *Gladstone.*

An'thro-pos'co-py (-pŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *-scopy.*] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from a study of his visible features. [*R.*]

An'thro-pos'o-phy (-pŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *σοφία* wisdom, knowledge.] Knowledge of the nature of man; hence, human wisdom.

An'thro-po-tom'ic-al (-pō-tŏm'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of human bodies.

An'thro-pot'o-mist (-pŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who is versed in anthropotomy, or human anatomy.

An'thro-pot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *τομή* a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; androtomy. *Owen.*

Ant'hyp-not'ic (ănt'hĭp-nŏt'ĭk). See ANTIHYPNOTIC.

Ant'hyp-o-chon'dri-ac (ănt'hĭp-ō-kŏn'drĭ-ăk), *a.* & *n.* See ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

Ant'hys-ter'ic (ănt'hĭs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* See ANTIHYSTERIC.

An'ti- (ăn'tĭ-). [Gr. *ἀντί* against. See ANTE.] A prefix meaning *against, opposite* or *opposed to, contrary*, or *in place of*; — used in composition in many English words. It is often shortened to *ant-*; as, *ant*acid, *ant*arctic.

‖ **An'ti-æ** (ăn'tĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., forelock.] (*Zoöl.*) The two projecting feathered angles of the forehead of some birds; the frontal points.

An'ti-al-bu'mid (ăn'tĭ-ăl-bū'mĭd), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *albumin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body formed from albumin by pancreatic and gastric digestion. It is convertible into antipeptone.

An'ti-al'bu-mose' (-ăl'bū-mōs'), *n.* (*Physiol.*) See ALBUMOSE.

An'ti-A-mer'i-can (-ă-mĕr'ĭ-*kan*), *a.* Opposed to the Americans, their aims, or interests, or to the genius of American institutions. *Marshall.*

An'ti-aph'ro-dis'i-ac (-ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* & *n.* Same as ANTAPHRODISIAC.

An'ti-ap'o-plec'tic (-ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTAPOPLECTIC.

An'ti-ar (ăn'tĭ-ăr), *n.* [Jav. *antjar.*] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of one species of the upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

An'ti-a-rin (ăn'tĭ-ă-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous principle obtained from antiar. *Watts.*

An'ti-asth-mat'ic (ăn'tĭ-ăs-măt'ĭk *or* -ăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* Same as ANTASTHMATIC.

An'ti-at-tri'tion (-ăt-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Anything to prevent the effects of friction, esp. a compound lubricant for machinery, etc., often consisting of plumbago, with some greasy material; antifriction grease.

‖ **An'ti-bac-chi'us** (-băk-kī'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντί* + *βακχεῖος*. See BACCHIUS.] (*Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short (– – ⏑).

An'ti-bil'ious (-bĭl'yŭs), *a.* Counteractive of bilious complaints; tending to relieve biliousness.

An'ti-brach'i-al (-brăk'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the antibrachium, or forearm.

‖ **An'ti-brach'i-um** (-brăk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) That part of the fore limb between the brachium and the carpus; the forearm.

An'ti-bro'mic (-brō'mĭk), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *βρῶμος* a stink.] An agent that destroys offensive smells; a deodorizer.

An'ti-burgh'er (-bûrg'ĕr), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who seceded from the Scottish Burghers (1747), deeming it improper to take the Burgess oath.

An'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* [The same word as *antique:* cf. It. *antico* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] **1.** Old; antique. [*Obs.*] "Lords of *antic* fame." *Phaer.*

2. Odd; fantastic; fanciful; grotesque; ludicrous.

The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew. *Addison.*

The Saxons . . . worshiped many idols, barbarous in name, some monstrous, all *antic* for shape. *Fuller.*

An'tic, *n.* **1.** A buffoon or merry-andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations; the Fool of the old play.

2. An odd imagery, device, or tracery; a fantastic figure.

Woven with *antics* and wild imagery. *Spenser.*

3. A grotesque trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

And fraught with *antics* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage. *Wordsworth.*

4. (*Arch.*) A grotesque representation. [*Obs.*]

5. An antimask. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Performed by knights and ladies of his court
In nature of an *antic.* *Ford.*

An'tic, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANTICKED (-tĭkt), ANTICKT.] To make appear like a buffoon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

An'tic, *v. i.* To perform antics.

An'ti-ca-tarrh'al (ăn'tĭ-kă-tăr'*al*), *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious against catarrh. — *n.* An anticatarrhal remedy.

An'ti-cath'ode (-kăth'ōd), *n.* (*Phys.*) The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode. Upon it the cathode rays impinge.

An'ti-cau-sod'ic (-kạ-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTICAUSOTIC.

An'ti-cau-sot'ic (-kạ-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *καῦσος* fever, *καίειν* to burn.] (*Med.*) Good against an inflammatory fever. — *n.* A remedy for such a fever.

An'ti-cham'ber, *n.* [*Obs.*] See ANTECHAMBER.

An'ti-chlor (ăn'tĭ-klōr), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *chlor*ine.] (*Chem.*) Any substance (but especially sodium hyposulphite) used in removing the excess of chlorine left in paper pulp or stuffs after bleaching.

An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* [L. *Antichristus*, Gr. Ἀντίχριστος; *ἀντί* against + Χριστός.] A denier or opponent of Christ. Specif.: A great antagonist, person or power, expected to precede Christ's second coming.

An'ti-chris'tian (ăn'tĭ-krĭs'*chan*; 106), *a.* Opposed to the Christian religion.

An'ti-chris'tian-ism (-*chan*-ĭz'm), } *n.*
An'ti-chris-tian'i-ty (-chăn'ĭ-tĭ *or* -chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), }
Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.

An'ti-chris'tian-ly (ăn'tĭ-krĭs'*chan*-lĭ), *adv.* In an antichristian manner.

An'ti-chron'ic-al (-krŏn'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Deviating from the proper order of time. — **An'ti-chron'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

An-tich'ro-nism (ăn-tĭk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός*; *ἀντί* against + *χρόνος* time.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [*R.*] *Selden.*

‖ **An-tich'thon** (ăn-tĭk'thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* ANTICHTHONES (-thŏ-nēz). [Gr. *ἀντίχθων*; *ἀντί* against + *χθών* the earth.] **1.** A hypothetical earth counter to ours, or on the opposite side of the sun. *Grote.*

2. *pl.* Inhabitants of opposite hemispheres. *Whewell.*

An-tic'i-pant (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pant), *a.* [L. *anticipans*, p. pr. of *anticipare.*] Anticipating; expectant; — with *of.*

Wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell. *Southey.*

An-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANTICIPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANTICIPATING (-pā'tĭng).] [L. *anticipatus*, p. p. of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To be before in doing; to do or take before another; to preclude or prevent by prior action.

To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose. *E. Hall.*

He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been *anticipated* by the populace. *Macaulay.*

2. To take up or introduce beforehand, or before the proper or normal time; to cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, the advocate has *anticipated* a part of his argument.

3. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and do beforehand that which will be desired.

4. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of; as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of a visit; to *anticipate* the evils of life.

Syn. — To prevent; obviate; preclude; forestall; expect. — To ANTICIPATE, EXPECT. These words, as here compared, agree in regarding some future event as about to take place. *Expect* is the stronger. It supposes some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen. *Anticipate* is, literally, to *take beforehand*, and here denotes simply to take into the mind as a conception of the future. Hence, to say, "I did not *anticipate* a refusal," expresses something less definite and strong than to say, "I did not *expect* it." Still, *anticipate* is a convenient word to be interchanged with *expect* in cases where the thought will allow.

Good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of men. *Milton.*

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives. *Spectator.*

Timid men were *anticipating* another civil war. *Macaulay.*

An-tic'i-pa'tion (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *anticipatio:* cf. F. *anticipation.*] **1.** The act of anticipating, taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, or before the proper time in natural order.

So shall my *anticipation* prevent your discovery. *Shak.*

2. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; instinctive prevision; foretaste; antepast; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey.*

3. Hasty notion; intuitive preconception.

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds. *Locke.*

4. (*Mus.*) The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, forming a momentary discord.

Syn. — Preoccupation; preclusion; foretaste; prelibation; antepast; pregustation; preconception; expectation; foresight; forethought.

An-tic'i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation. "*Anticipative* of the feast to come." *Cary.* — **An-tic'i-pa-tive-ly,** *adv.*

An-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* One who anticipates.

An-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation. *Owen.*

Here is an *anticipatory* glance of what was to be. *J. C. Shairp.*

An'ti-civ'ic (ăn'tĭ-sĭv'ĭk), *n.* Opposed to citizenship.

An'ti-civ'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to the body politic of citizens. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

An'ti-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] Having opposite curvatures, that is, curved longitudinally in one direction and transversely in the opposite direction, as the surface of a saddle.

An'ti-cli'max (-klī'măks), *n.* (*Rhet.*) A sentence in which the ideas fall, or become less important and striking, at the close; — the opposite of *climax.* It produces a ridiculous effect. Example:

Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Mar.

An'ti-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] Inclining or dipping in opposite directions. See SYNCLINAL.

Anticlinal line, Anticlinal axis (*Geol.*), a line from which strata dip in opposite directions, as from the ridge of a roof. — **Anticlinal vertebra** (*Anat.*), one of the dorsal vertebræ, which in many animals has an upright spine toward which the spines of the neighboring vertebræ are inclined.

An'ti-cli'nal, *n.* (*Geol.*) The crest or line in which strata slope or dip in opposite directions.

‖ **An'ti-cli-no'ri-um** (-klī-nō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTICLINORIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *κλίνειν* to incline + *ὄρος* mountain.] (*Geol.*) The upward elevation of the crust of the earth, resulting from a geanticlinal.

An'tic-ly (ăn'tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

An'tic-mask' (-mask'), *n.* An antimask. *B. Jonson.*

An'tic-ness, *n.* The quality of being antic. *Ford.*

An'ti-con'sti-tu'tion-al (ăn'tĭ-kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Opposed to the constitution; unconstitutional.

An'ti-con-ta'gious (-kŏn-tā'jŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Opposing or destroying contagion.

An'ti-con-vul'sive (ăn'tĭ-kŏn-vŭl'sĭv), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against convulsions. *J. Floyer.*

An'ti-cor (ăn'tĭ-kôr), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + L. *cor* heart: cf. F. *anticœur.*] (*Far.*) A dangerous inflammatory swelling of a horse's breast, just opposite the heart.

An-ti'cous (ăn-tī'kŭs), *a.* [L. *anticus* in front, foremost, fr. *ante* before.] (*Bot.*) Facing toward the axis of the flower, as in the introrse anthers of the water lily.

An'ti-cy'clone (ăn'tĭ-sī'klōn), *n.* (*Meteorol.*) A movement of the atmosphere opposite in character, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone. — **An'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-sĭ-klŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **An'ti-cy-clon'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-*kal*-lĭ), *adv.*

An'ti-do'tal (ăn'tĭ-dō'*tal*), *a.* Having the quality of an antidote; fitted to counteract the effects of poison. *Sir T. Browne.* — **An'ti-do'tal-ly,** *adv.*

An'ti-do'ta-ry (-dō'tă-rĭ), *a.* Antidotal. — *n.* An antidote; also, a book of antidotes.

An'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* [L. *antidotum*, Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), fr. *ἀντίδοτος* given against; *ἀντί* against + *δίδοναι* to give: cf. F. *antidote.* See DOSE, *n.*]

1. A remedy to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach; — used with *against, for*, or *to;* as, an *antidote* against, for, or to, poison.

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract evil which something else might produce.

An'ti-dote, *v. t.* **1.** To counteract or prevent the effects of, by giving or taking an antidote.

Nor could Alexander himself . . . *antidote* . . . the poisonous draught, when it had once got into his veins. *South.*

2. To fortify or preserve by an antidote.

An'ti-dot'ic-al (ăn'tĭ-dŏt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Serving as an antidote. — **An'ti-dot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

An-tid'ro-mous (ăn-tĭd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *δρόμος* a running.] (*Bot.*) Changing the direction in the spiral sequence of leaves on a stem.

An'ti-dys'en-ter'ic (ăn'tĭ-dĭs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against dysentery. — *n.* A medicine for dysentery.

An'ti-e-met'ic (-ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTEMETIC.

An'ti-eph'i-al'tic (ăn'tĭ-ĕf'ĭ-ăl'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTEPHIALTIC.

An'ti-ep'i-lep'tic (-ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTEPILEPTIC.

An'ti-fe'brile (-fē'brĭl), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Febrifuge.

An'ti-feb'rine (-fĕb'rĭn *or* -fē'brĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Acetanilide.

An'ti-fed'er-al-ist (-fĕd'ĕr-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government: — applied particularly to the party which opposed the adoption of the constitution of the United States. *Pickering.*

An'ti-fric'tion (-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* Something to lessen friction; antiattrition. — *a.* Tending to lessen friction.

An'ti-ga-lac'tic (-gă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *γάλα, -λακτος*, milk.] Causing a diminution or a suppression of the secretion of milk.

An'ti-Gal'li-can (-găl'lĭ-*kan*), *a.* Opposed to what is Gallic or French.

An'ti-graph (ăn'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιγραφή* a transcribing: cf. F. *antigraphe.*] A copy or transcript.

An'ti-gug'gler (-gŭg'glĕr), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *guggle* or *gurgle.*] A crooked tube of metal, to be introduced into the neck of a bottle for drawing out the liquid without disturbing the sediment or causing a gurgling noise.

An'ti-he'lix (-hē'lĭks), *n.* (*Anat.*) The curved elevation of the cartilage of the ear, within or in front of the helix. See EAR.

An'ti-hem'or-rhag'ic (-hĕm'ŏr-răj'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to stop hemorrhage. — *n.* A remedy for hemorrhage.

An'ti-hy'dro-phob'ic (ăn'tĭ-hī'drō-fŏb'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting or preventing hydrophobia. — *n.* A remedy for hydrophobia.

An'ti-hy-drop'ic (ăn'tĭ-hī-drŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against dropsy. — *n.* A remedy for dropsy.

An'ti-hyp-not'ic (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to prevent sleep. — *n.* An antihypnotic agent.

An'ti-hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (ăn'tĭ-hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteractive of hypochondria. — *n.* A remedy for hypochondria.

An'ti-hys-ter'ic (-hĭs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting hysteria. — *n.* A remedy for hysteria.

An'ti-ic-ter'ic (-ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

‖ **An'ti-le-gom'e-na** (-lĕ-gŏm'ĕ-nă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak; part. pass. *λεγόμενος.*] (*Eccl.*) Certain books of the New Testament which were for a time not universally received, but which are now considered canonical. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the second Epistle of Peter, the second and third Epistles of John, and the Revelation. The undisputed books are called the *Homologoumena.*

An'ti-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* A balancing; equipoise. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

An'ti-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed. — *n.* An antilithic medicine.

An'ti-log'a-rithm (-lŏg'ă-rĭth'm), *n.* (*Math.*) The number corresponding to a logarithm. The word has been sometimes, though rarely, used to denote the complement of a given logarithm; also the logarithmic cosine corresponding to a given logarithmic sine. — **An'ti-log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk), *a.*

An-til'o-gous (ăn-tĭl'ō-gŭs), *a.* Of the contrary name or character; — opposed to *analogous.*

Antilogous pole (*Elec.*), that pole of a crystal which becomes negatively electrified when heated.

An-til'o-gy (ăn-tĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTILOGIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, fr. *ἀντίλογος* contradictory; *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

An′ti-loi′mic (ăn′tĭ-loi′mĭk), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy against the plague. *Brande & C.*

An-til′o-pine (ăn-tĭl′ō-pīn), *a.* Of or relating to the antelope.

An-til′o-quist (-tĭl′ō-kwĭst), *n.* A contradicter. [*Obs.*]

An-til′o-quy (ăn-tĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Contradiction. [*Obs.*]

An′ti-lys′sic (ăn′tĭ-lĭs′sĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. λύσσα rage, madness.] (*Med.*) Antihydrophobic.

An′ti-ma-cas′sar (-mȧ-kăs′sẽr), *n.* A cover for the back or arms of a chair or sofa, etc., to prevent them from being soiled by macassar or other oil from the hair.

An′ti-ma-gis′tric-al (-mȧ-jĭs′trĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *magistrical* for *magistratical*.] Opposed to the office or authority of magistrates. [*Obs.*] *South.*

An′ti-ma-la′ri-al (-lā′rĭ-al), *a.* Good against malaria.

An′ti-mask′ (-mȧsk′), *n.* A secondary mask, or grotesque interlude, between the parts of a serious mask. [Written also *antimasque*.] *Bacon.*

An′ti-ma′son (-mā′s'n), *n.* One opposed to Freemasonry. — **An′ti-ma-son′ic** (-mȧ-sŏn′ĭk), *a.*

An′ti-ma′son-ry (-mā′s'n-rĭ), *n.* Opposition to Freemasonry.

An′ti-me-phit′ic (-mẽ-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against mephitic or deleterious gases. — *n.* A remedy against mephitic gases. *Dunglison.*

An′ti-mere (ăn′tĭ-mēr), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *-mere*.] (*Biol.*) One of the two halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals; one of any opposite symmetrical or homotypic parts in animals and plants.

‖ **An′ti-me-tab′o-le** (-mẽ-tăb′ō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντιμεταβολή.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in transposed order.

‖ **An′ti-me-tath′e-sis** (-mẽ-tăth′ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντιμετάθεσις.] (*Rhet.*) An antithesis in which the members are repeated in inverse order.

An-tim′e-ter (ăn-tĭm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀντί like + μέτρον measure.] A modification of the quadrant, for measuring small angles. [*Obs.*]

An′ti-mo-nar′chic (ăn′tĭ-mō-när′kĭk), } *a.* Opposed
An′ti-mo-nar′chic-al (-mō-när′kĭ-kal), } to monarchical government. *Bp. Benson. Addison.*

An′ti-mon′arch-ist (-mŏn′ȧrk-ĭst), *n.* An enemy to monarchical government.

An′ti-mo′nate (ăn′tĭ-mō′nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of antimonic acid with a base or basic radical. [Written also *antimoniate*.]

An′ti-mo′ni-al (-mō′nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony; containing antimony. — *n.* (*Med.*) A preparation or medicine containing antimony.

Antimonial powder, a powder consisting of one part oxide of antimony and two parts phosphate of calcium; — also called *James's powder*.

An′ti-mo′ni-a′ted (-mō′nĭ-ā′tĕd), *a.* Combined or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar.

An′ti-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds of antimony in which this element has its highest equivalence; as, *antimonic* acid.

An′ti-mo′ni-ous (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds of antimony in which this element has an equivalence next lower than the highest; as, *antimonious* acid.

An′ti-mo-nite′ (-mō-nīt′), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A compound of antimonious acid and a base or basic radical.

2. (*Min.*) Stibnite.

An′ti-mo′ni-u-ret′ed (-mō′nĭ-ū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with or containing antimony; as, *antimoniureted* hydrogen. [Written also *antimoniuretted*.]

An′ti-mo-ny (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭ; 112), *n.* [LL. *antimonium*, of unknown origin.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, resembling a metal in its appearance and physical properties, but in its chemical relations belonging to the class of nonmetallic substances. Atomic weight, 120. Symbol, Sb.

☞ It is of tin-white color, brittle, laminated or crystalline, fusible, and vaporizable at a rather low temperature. It is used in some metallic alloys, as type metal and bell metal, and also for medical preparations, which are in general emetics or cathartics. By ancient writers, and some moderns, the term is applied to native *gray ore of antimony*, or *stibnite* (the *stibium* of the Romans, and the στίμμι of the Greeks), a sulphide of antimony, from which most of the antimony of commerce is obtained. *Cervantite*, *senarmontite*, and *valentinite* are native oxides of antimony.

An′ti-na′tion-al (-năsh′ŭn-al), *a.* Antagonistic to one's country or nation, or to a national government.

An′ti-ne-phrit′ic (-nẽ-frĭt′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting, or deemed of use in, diseases of the kidneys. — *n.* An antinephritic remedy.

An′ti-no′mi-an (ăn′tĭ-nō′mĭ-an), *a.* [See ANTINOMY.] Of or pertaining to the Antinomians; opposed to the doctrine that the moral law is obligatory.

An′ti-no′mi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, but that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The sect of Antinomians originated with John Agricola, in Germany, about the year 1535. *Mosheim.*

An′ti-no′mi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets or practice of Antinomians. *South.*

An-tin′o-mist (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭst), *n.* An Antinomian. [*R.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

An-tin′o-my (-mĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ANTINOMIES (-mĭz). [L. *antinomia*, Gr. ἀντινομία; ἀντί against + νόμος law.]

1. Opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines. In some instances this apparent *antinomy* is doubtful. *De Quincey.*

2. An opposing law or rule of any kind.

As it were by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute. *Milton.*

3. (*Metaph.*) A contradiction or incompatibility of thought or language; — in the Kantian philosophy, such a contradiction as arises from the attempt to apply to the ideas of the reason, relations or attributes which are appropriate only to the facts or the concepts of experience.

An′ti-o′chi-an (ăn′tĭ-ō′kĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus, a contemporary with Cicero, and the founder of a sect of philosophers.

2. Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch, in Syria.

Antiochian epoch (*Chron.*), a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48.

An′ti-o′don-tal′gic (-ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious in curing toothache. — *n.* A remedy for toothache.

An′ti-or-gas′tic (ăn′tĭ-ôr-găs′tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ὀργᾶν to swell, as with lust.] (*Med.*) Tending to allay venereal excitement or desire; sedative.

An′ti-pa′pal (-pā′pal), *a.* Opposed to the pope or to popery. *Milton.*

An′ti-par′al-lel (-păr′al-lĕl), *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

An′ti-par′al-lels (-lĕlz), *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) Straight lines or planes which make angles in some respect opposite in character to those made by parallel lines or planes.

An′ti-par′a-lyt′ic (-păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against paralysis. — *n.* A medicine for paralysis.

An′ti-par′a-lyt′ic-al (-lĭt′ĭ-kal), *a.* Antiparalytic.

An′ti-pa-thet′ic (-pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), } *a.* Having a natural
An′ti-pa-thet′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } contrariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing; characterized by antipathy; — often followed by *to*. *Fuller.*

An′ti-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* [NL. *antipathicus*, Gr. ἀντιπαθής of opposite feelings.] (*Med.*) Belonging to antipathy; opposite; contrary; allopathic.

An-tip′a-thist (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who has an antipathy. [*R.*] "*Antipathist* of light." *Coleridge.*

An-tip′a-thous (-thŭs), *a.* Having a natural contrariety; adverse; antipathetic. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

An-tip′a-thize (-thīz), *v. i.* To feel or show antipathy. [*R.*]

An-tip′a-thy (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-thȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPATHIES (-thīz). [L. *antipathia*, Gr. ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντί against + παθεῖν to suffer. Cf. F. *antipathie*. See PATHOS.]

1. Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion or dislike; repugnance; distaste.

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

2. Natural contrariety; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; as, oil and water have an *antipathy*.

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason. *I. Taylor.*

☞ *Antipathy* is opposed to *sympathy*. It is followed by *to*, *against*, or *between*; also sometimes by *for*.

Syn. — Hatred; aversion; dislike; disgust; distaste; enmity; ill will; repugnance; contrariety; opposition. See DISLIKE.

An′ti-pep′tone (ăn′tĭ-pĕp′tōn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A product of gastric and pancreatic digestion, differing from hemipeptone in not being decomposed by the continued action of pancreatic juice.

An′ti-pe′ri-od′ic (-pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic paroxysms, or exacerbations, of disease, as in intermittent fevers.

An′ti-per′i-stal′tic (-pĕr′ĭ-stăl′tĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Opposed to, or checking, peristaltic motion; acting upward; — applied to an inverted action of the intestinal tube.

‖ **An′ti-pe-ris′ta-sis** (-pē-rĭs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιπερίστασις; ἀντί against + περίστασις a standing around, fr. περιστάναι to stand around; περί around + ἱστάναι to stand.] Opposition by which the quality opposed acquires strength; resistance or reaction roused by opposition or by the action of an opposite principle or quality.

An′ti-per′i-stat′ic (-pĕr′ĭ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.

An′ti-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Standing before a petal, as a stamen.

An′ti-phar′mic (-fär′mĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. φάρμακον poison.] (*Med.*) Antidotal; alexipharmic.

An′ti-phlo-gis′tian (-flō-jĭs′chan), *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

An′ti-phlo-gis′tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.

2. (*Med.*) Counteracting inflammation.

An′ti-phlo-gis′tic, *n.* (*Med.*) Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation. *Coxe.*

An′ti-phon (ăn′tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [LL. *antiphona*, fr. Gr. ἀντίφωνα. See ANTHEM.] **1.** A musical response; alternate singing or chanting. See ANTIPHONY, and ANTIPHONE.

2. A verse said before and after the psalms. *Shipley.*

An-tiph′o-nal (ăn-tĭf′ō-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiphony, or alternate singing; sung alternately by a divided choir or opposite choirs. *Wheatly.* — **An-tiph′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

An-tiph′o-nal, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

An-tiph′o-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *antiphonarium*. See ANTIPHONER.] A book containing a collection of antiphons; the book in which the antiphons of the breviary, with their musical notes, are contained.

An′ti-phone (ăn′tĭ-fōn), *n.* (*Mus.*) The response which one side of the choir makes to the other in a chant; alternate chanting or singing.

An-tiph′o-ner (ăn-tĭf′ō-nẽr), *n.* [F. *antiphonaire*. See ANTIPHON.] A book of antiphons. *Chaucer.*

An′ti-phon′ic (ăn′tĭ-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Antiphonal.

An-tiph′o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPHONIES (-nĭz). [See ANTIPHON.] **1.** A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing.

2. An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts. Also figuratively.

O! never more for me shall winds intone.
With all your tops, a vast *antiphony*. *R. Browning.*

‖ **An-tiph′ra-sis** (ăn-tĭf′rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίφρασις, fr. ἀντιφράζειν to express by antithesis or negation.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

An′ti-phras′tic (ăn′tĭ-frăs′tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀντιφραστι-
An′ti-phras′tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } κός.] Pertaining to antiphrasis. — **An′ti-phras′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An′ti-phthis′ic (ăn′tĭ-tĭz′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Relieving or curing phthisis, or consumption. — *n.* A medicine for phthisis.

An′ti-phys′ic-al (-fĭz′ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *physical*.] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

An′ti-phys′ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. φυσᾶν to inflate.] (*Med.*) Relieving flatulence; carminative.

An′ti-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Diminishing plasticity.

2. (*Med.*) Preventing or checking the process of healing, or granulation.

An′ti-po-dag′ric (-pō-dăg′rĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against gout. — *n.* A medicine for gout.

An-tip′o-dal (ăn-tĭp′ō-dal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe.

2. Diametrically opposite. "His *antipodal* shadow." *Lowell.*

An′ti-pode (ăn′tĭ-pōd), *n.* One of the antipodes; anything exactly opposite.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb.*

☞ The singular, *antipode*, is exceptional in formation, but has been used by good writers. Its regular English plural would be *ăn′tĭ-pō′dēs*, the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*, and this pronunciation is sometimes heard. The plural form (originally a Latin word without a singular) is in common use, and is pronounced, after the English method of Latin, *ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz*.

An′ti-po′de-an (ăn′tĭ-pō′dē-an *or* ăn-tĭp′ō-dē′an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes, or the opposite side of the world; antipodal.

An-tip′o-des (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz), *n.* [L. pl., fr. Gr. ἀντίπους with the feet opposite, pl. οἱ ἀντίποδες; ἀντί against + πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** Those who live on the side of the globe diametrically opposite.

2. The country of those who live on the opposite side of the globe. *Latham.*

3. Anything exactly opposite or contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond.*

An′ti-pole (ăn′tĭ-pōl), *n.* The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed. *Geo. Eliot.*

An′ti-pope (-pōp), *n.* One who is elected, or claims to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen; esp. applied to those popes who resided at Avignon during the Great Schism.

An′tip-sor′ic (ăn′tĭp-sŏr′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of use in curing the itch. — *n.* An antipsoric remedy.

‖ **An′tip-to′sis** (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίπτωσις; ἀντί against + πτῶσις a falling, a case, πίπτειν to fall.] (*Gram.*) The putting of one case for another.

An′ti-pu′tre-fac′tive (ăn′tĭ-pū′trẽ-făk′tĭv), } *a.* Coun-
An′ti-pu-tres′cent (ăn′tĭ-pū-trĕs′sent), } teracting, or preserving from, putrefaction; antiseptic.

An′ti-py′ic (-pĭ′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. πύον, πύος, pus.] (*Med.*) Checking or preventing suppuration. — *n.* An antipyic medicine.

‖ **An′ti-py-re′sis** (-pĭ-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντί against + πυρέσσειν to be feverish, fr. πῦρ fire.] (*Med.*) The condition or state of being free from fever.

An′ti-py-ret′ic (-pĭ-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious in preventing or allaying fever. — *n.* A febrifuge.

An′ti-py′rine (-pĭ′rĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) An artificial alkaloid, believed to be efficient in abating fever.

An′ti-py-rot′ic (ăn′tĭ-pĭ-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against burns or pyrosis. — *n.* Anything of use in preventing or healing burns or pyrosis.

An′ti-qua′ri-an (-kwā′rĭ-an), *a.* [See ANTIQUARY.] Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity; as, *antiquarian* literature.

An′ti-qua′ri-an, *n.* **1.** An antiquary.

2. A drawing paper of large size. See under PAPER, *n.*

An′ti-qua′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Character of an antiquary; study or love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

An′ti-qua′ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To act the part of an antiquary. [*Colloq.*]

An′ti-qua-ry (ăn′tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] Pertaining to antiquity. [*R.*] "Instructed by the *antiquary* times." *Shak.*

An′ti-qua-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ANTIQUARIES (-rĭz). One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics, as inscriptions, monuments, remains of ancient habitations, statues, coins, manuscripts, etc.; one who searches for and studies the relics of antiquity.

An′ti-quate (ăn′tĭ-kwāt), *v. t.* [L. *antiquatus*, p. p. of *antiquare*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, or obsolete; to make antique; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use; hence, to make void, or abrogate.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Sir M. Hale.*

An′ti-qua′ted (ăn′tĭ-kwā′tĕd), *a.* Grown old. Hence: Bygone; obsolete; out of use; old-fashioned; as, an *antiquated* law. "*Antiquated* words." *Dryden.*

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Ancient; old; antique; obsolete. See ANCIENT.

An′ti-qua′ted-ness, *n.* Quality of being antiquated.

An′ti-quate-ness (-kwāt-), *n.* Antiquatedness. [*Obs.*]

An′ti-qua′tion (ăn′tĭ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *antiquatio*, fr. *antiquare*.] The act of making antiquated, or the state of being antiquated. *Beaumont.*

An-tique′ (ăn-tēk′), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus* old, ancient, equiv. to *anticus*, from *ante* before. Cf. ANTIC.]

1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; as, an *antique* statue. In this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome.

For the *antique* world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

2. Old, as respects the present age, or a modern pe-

riod of time; of old fashion; antiquated; as, an *antique* robe. "*Antique* words." *Spenser.*

3. Made in imitation of antiquity; as, the *antique* style of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

4. Odd; fantastic. [In this sense, written *antic.*]

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; obsolete; antic; old-fashioned; old. See ANCIENT.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *n.* [F. See ANTIQUE, *a.*] In general, anything very old; but in a more limited sense, a relic or object of ancient art; collectively, *the antique*, the remains of ancient art, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases.

Misshapen monuments and maimed *antiques.* *Byron.*

An-tique'ly, *adv.* In an antique manner.

An-tique'ness, *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work. *Addison.*

An'ti-quist (ăn'tĭ-kwĭst), *n.* An antiquary; a collector of antiques. [*R.*] *Pinkerton.*

An-tiq'ui-ta'ri-an (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* An admirer of antiquity. [Used by Milton in a disparaging sense.] [*Obs.*]

An-tiq'ui-ty (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIQUITIES (-tĭz). [L. *antiquitas*, fr. *antiquus*: cf. F. *antiquité*. See ANTIQUE.] **1.** The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity*; a family of great *antiquity.*

2. Old age. [*Obs.*]

Is not your voice broken? . . . and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*

3. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; as, Cicero was an eloquent orator of *antiquity.*

4. The ancients; the people of ancient times.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. An old gentleman. [*Obs.*]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbor Clench. *B. Jonson.*

6. A relic or monument of ancient times; as, a coin, a statue, etc.; an ancient institution. [In this sense, usually in the plural.] "Heathen *antiquities.*" *Bacon.*

An'ti-ra-chit'ic (ăn'tĭ-rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against the rickets.

An'ti-rent'er (-rĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One opposed to the payment of rent; esp. one of those who in 1840–47 resisted the collection of rents claimed by the patroons from the settlers on certain manorial lands in the State of New York. — **An'ti-rent'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

An'ti-sab'ba-ta'ri-an (-săb'bȧ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect which opposes the observance of the Christian Sabbath.

An'ti-sac'er-do'tal (-săs'ẽr-dō'*tal*), *a.* Hostile to priests or the priesthood. *Waterland.*

An-tis'cians (ăn-tĭsh'*anz*), *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. ‖ **An-tis'ci-i** (ăn-tĭsh'ĭ-ī), ἀντίσκιοι, pl.; ἀντί against + σκιά shadow.] The inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in opposite directions.

The inhabitants of the north and south temperate zones are always *Antiscians.* *Brande & C.*

An'ti-sco-let'ic (ăn'tĭ-skō-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + **An'ti-scol'ic** (ăn'tĭ-skŏl'ĭk), Gr. σκώληξ a worm.] (*Med.*) Anthelmintic.

An'ti-scor-bu'tic (-skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting scurvy. — *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

An'ti-scor-bu'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* (*Med.*) Antiscorbutic.

An'ti-scrip'tur-al (-skrĭp'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Opposed to, or not in accordance with, the Holy Scriptures.

An'ti-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Standing before a sepal, or calyx leaf.

An'ti-sep'tic (-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Counteracting or preventing putrefaction, or a tendency in the system; antiputrefactive.

An'ti-sep'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*),

Antiseptic surgery, that system of surgical practice which insists upon a systematic use of antiseptics in the performance of operations and the dressing of wounds.

An'ti-sep'tic, *n.* A substance which prevents or retards putrefaction, or destroys, or protects from, putrefactive organisms; as, salt, carbolic acid, alcohol, cinchona.

An'ti-sep'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-*kal*'lȳ), *adv.* By means of antiseptics.

An'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Opposed to slavery. — *n.* Opposition to slavery.

An'ti-so'cial (-sō'*shal*), *a.* Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, *antisocial* principles.

An'ti-so'cial-ist, *n.* One opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism.

An'ti-so'lar (-sō'lẽr), *a.* Opposite to the sun; — said of the point in the heavens 180° distant from the sun.

An'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against spasms. — *n.* A medicine which prevents or allays spasms or convulsions.

An'ti-spast (ăn'tĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *antispastus*, Gr. ἀντίσπαστος, fr. ἀντισπᾶν to draw the contrary way; ἀντί against + σπᾶν to draw.] (*Pros.*) A foot of four syllables, the first and fourth short, and the second and third long (⏑ – – ⏑).

An'ti-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀντισπαστικός. See ANTISPAST.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Believed to cause a revulsion of fluids or of humors from one part to another. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Counteracting spasms; antispasmodic. — *n.* An antispastic agent.

An'ti-splen'e-tic (-splĕn'ĕ-tĭk *or* -splē-nĕt'ĭk; see SPLENETIC; 277), *a.* Good as a remedy against disease of the spleen. — *n.* An antisplenetic medicine.

‖ **An-tis'tro-phe** (ăn-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντιστροφή, fr. ἀντιστρέφειν to turn to the opposite side; ἀντί against + στρέφειν to turn. See STROPHE.] **1.** In Greek choruses and dances, the returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous *strophe* or movement from right to left. Hence: The lines of this part of the choral song.

It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the altars whilst they sang the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts; the first of which, called strophe, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar, and sang the epode, which was the last part of the song. *Abp. Potter.*

2. (*Rhet.*) (*a*) The repetition of words in an inverse order; as, the master of the servant and the servant of the master. (*b*) The retort or turning of an adversary's plea against him.

An'ti-stroph'ic (ăn'tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀντιστροφικός.] Of or pertaining to an antistrophe.

‖ **An-tis'tro-phon** (ăn-tĭs'trō-fŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίστροφος turned opposite ways.] (*Rhet.*) An argument retorted on an opponent. *Milton.*

An'ti-stru-mat'ic (-strụ-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Antistrumous. — *n.* A medicine for scrofula.

An'ti-stru'mous (-strụ'mŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against scrofulous disorders. *Johnson. Wiseman.*

An'ti-syph'i-lit'ic (-sĭf'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious against syphilis. — *n.* A medicine for syphilis.

An'ti-the'ism (-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of antitheists. — **An'ti-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

An'ti-the'ist, *n.* A disbeliever in the existence of God.

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANTITHESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίθεσις, fr. ἀντιτιθέναι to set against, to oppose; ἀντί against + τιθέναι to set. See THESIS.]

1. (*Rhet.*) An opposition or contrast of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; as, "The prodigal *robs his heir*; the miser *robs himself.*" "He had *covertly shot* at Cromwell; he now *openly aimed* at the Queen."

2. The second of two clauses forming an antithesis.

3. Opposition; contrast.

An'ti-thet (ăn'tĭ-thĕt), *n.* [L. *antitheton*, fr. Gr. ἀντίθετος, ἀντίθετον, antithetic.] An antithetic or contrasted statement. *Bacon.*

An'ti-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [Gr. ἀντιθετικός.] Pertaining to antithesis, or opposition of words and sentiments; containing, or of the nature of, antithesis; contrasted.

An'ti-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of antithesis.

An'ti-tox'ic (ăn'tĭ-tŏks'ĭk), *a.* Counteracting poison.

An'ti-tox'in ‖ **An'ti-tox'ine** (ăn'tĭ-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* [Pref. *anti-*+*toxin.*] A substance (sometimes the product of a specific micro-organism and sometimes naturally present in the blood or tissues of an animal), capable of producing immunity from certain diseases, or of counteracting the poisonous effects of pathogenic bacteria.

An'ti-trade' (-trād'), *n.* A tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind.

‖ **An-tit'ra-gus** (ăn-tĭt'rȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντίτραγος.] (*Anat.*) A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the concha of the external ear, opposite the tragus. See EAR.

‖ **An'ti-tro-chan'ter** (ăn'tĭ-trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* (*Anat.*) An articular surface on the ilium of birds against which the great trochanter of the femur plays.

An-tit'ro-pal (ăn-tĭt'rō-*pal*), ‖ *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. **An-tit'ro-pous** (-pŭs), τρόπος turn, τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) At the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo, or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle. *Lindley.*

An'ti-ty'pal (ăn'tĭ-tī'*pal*), *a.* Antitypical. [*R.*]

An'ti-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίτυπος of corresponding form; ἀντί against + τύπος type, figure. See TYPE.] That of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is represented by the type or symbol.

An'ti-typ'ic-al (-tĭp'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. — **An'ti-typ'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An-tit'y-pous (ăn-tĭt'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀντίτυπος.] Resisting blows; hard. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

An-tit'y-py (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιτυπία.] Opposition or resistance of matter to force. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

An'ti-vac'ci-na'tion (ăn'tĭ-văk'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Opposition to vaccination. *London Times.*

An'ti-vac'ci-na'tion-ist, *n.* An antivaccinist.

An'ti-vac'ci-nist, *n.* One opposed to vaccination.

An'ti-va-ri'o-lous (-vȧ-rī'ō-lŭs), *a.* Preventing the contagion of smallpox.

An'ti-ve-ne're-al (-vē-nē'rē-*al*), *a.* Good against venereal poison; antisyphilitic.

An'ti-viv'i-sec'tion (-vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Opposition to vivisection.

An'ti-viv'i-sec'tion-ist, *n.* One opposed to vivisection.

An'ti-zym'ic (-zĭm'ĭk), *a.* Preventing fermentation.

An'ti-zy-mot'ic (-zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Preventing fermentation or decomposition. — *n.* An agent so used.

Ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *auntelere*, OF. *antoillier*, *andoiller*, *endouiller*, fr. F. *andouiller*, fr. an assumed LL. *anticularis*, fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye. See OCULAR.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of a cervine animal, as of a stag.

Antlers of Fossil Irish Elk (*Cervus giganteus*).

Huge stags with sixteen *antlers.* *Macaulay.*

☞ The branch next to the head is called the *brow antler*, and the branch next above, the *bez antler*, or *bay antler.* The main stem is the *beam*, and the branches are often called *tynes.* Antlers are deciduous bony (not horny) growths, and are covered with a periosteum while growing. See VELVET.

Antler moth (*Zoöl.*), a destructive European moth (*Cerapteryx graminis*), which devastates grass lands.

Ant'lered (ănt'lẽrd), *a.* Furnished with antlers.

The *antlered* stag. *Cowper.*

‖ **Ant'li-a** (ănt'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTLIÆ (-ē). [L., a pump, Gr. ἀντλία hold of a ship.] (*Zoöl.*) The spiral tubular proboscis of lepidopterous insects. See LEPIDOPTERA.

Ant'-li'on (ănt'-lī'ŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A neuropterous insect, the larva of which makes in the sand a pitfall to capture ants, etc. The common American species is *Myrmeleon obsoletus*, the European is *M. formicarius.*

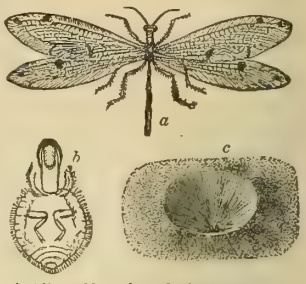

Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon obsoletus*) of America. *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pitfall in sand with the Larva concealed in the bottom.

‖ **An-tœ'ci** (ăn-tē'sī), **An-tœ'cians** (-shanz), *n. pl.* [NL. *antoeci*, fr. Gr. pl. ἄντοικοι; ἀντί opposite + οἰκεῖν to live.] Those who live under the same meridian, but on opposite parallels of latitude, north and south of the equator.

‖ **An'to-no-ma'si-a** (ăn'tō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντονομασία, fr. ἀντονομάζειν to name instead; ἀντί instead + ὀνομάζειν to name, ὄνομα name.] (*Rhet.*) The use of some epithet or the name of some office, dignity, or the like, instead of the proper name of the person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon*, or an eminent orator a *Cicero.*

An'to-no-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, antonomasia. — **An'to-no-mas'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-*kal*-lȳ), *adv.*

An-ton'o-ma-sy (ăn-tŏn'ō-mā-zȳ), *n.* Antonomasia.

An'to-nym (ăn'tō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀντωνυμία a word used in substitution for another; ἀντί + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a word.] A word of opposite meaning; a counterterm; — used as a correlative of *synonym.* [*R.*] *C. J. Smith.*

Ant-or'bit-al (ănt-ôr'bĭt-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *orbital.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated in, the region of the front of the orbit. — *n.* The antorbital bone.

Ant'or-gas'tic (ănt'ôr-găs'tĭk), *a.* See ANTIORGASTIC.

Ant-o'zone (ănt-ō'zōn), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *ozone.*] (*Chem.*) A compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen, but now known to be hydrogen dioxide; — so called because apparently antagonistic to ozone, converting it into ordinary oxygen.

An'tral (ăn'tral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to an antrum.

An'tre (ăn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *antre*, L. *antrum*, fr. Gr. ἄντρον.] A cavern. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

An-trorse' (ăn-trôrs'), *a.* [From L. *ante* + *versum* turned: apparently formed in imitation of *retrorse.*] (*Bot.*) Forward or upward in direction. *Gray.*

An'tro-vert' (ăn'trō-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To bend forward. [*R.*] *Owen.*

‖ **An'trum** (ăn'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἄντρον.] A cavern or cavity, esp. an anatomical cavity or sinus. *Huxley.*

‖ **An-trus'tion** (ăn-trŭs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio.*] A vassal or voluntary follower of Frankish princes in their enterprises.

Ant' thrush' (ănt' thrŭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several species of tropical birds, of the Old World, of the genus *Pitta*, somewhat resembling the thrushes, and feeding chiefly on ants. (*b*) See *Ant bird*, under ANT.

‖ **A-nu'bis** (ȧ-nū'bĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Myth.*) An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox.

Anubis (from an Egyptian painting).

‖ **A-nu'ra** (ȧ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀν priv. + οὐρά a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of amphibians characterized by the absence of a tail, as the frogs and toads. [Written also *anoura.*]

A-nu'rous (ȧ-nū'rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a tail, as the frogs and toads. [Also written *anourous.*]

An'u-ry (ăn'ū-rȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) Nonsecretion or defective secretion of urine; ischury.

‖ **A'nus** (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L., prob. for *asnus*; cf. Gr. ἧσθαι to sit, Skr. *ās.*] (*Anat.*) The posterior opening of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are expelled.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [OE. *anvelt*, *anfelt*, *anefelt*, AS. *anfilt*, *onfilt*; of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *anafalz*, D. *aanbeld.*]

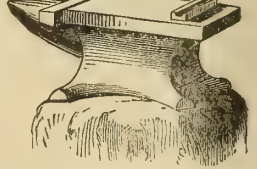

Anvil.

1. An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.

2. Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use. Specifically (*Anat.*), the incus. See INCUS.

To be on the anvil, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. *Swift.*

An'vil, *v. t.* To form or shape on an anvil; to hammer out; as, *anviled* armor. *Beau. & Fl.*

Anx-i'e-tude (ăg-zī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *anxietudo.*] The state of being anxious; anxiety. [*R.*]

Anx-i'e-ty (ăg-zī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANXIETIES (-tĭz). [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius*: cf. F. *anxiété.* See ANXIOUS.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some thing or

event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.

2. Eager desire. *J. D. Forbes.*

3. (*Med.*) A state of restlessness and agitation, often with general indisposition and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — Care; solicitude; foreboding; uneasiness; perplexity; disquietude; disquiet; trouble; apprehension; restlessness. See CARE.

Anx'ious (ăŋk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke; akin to Gr. *ἄγχειν* to choke. See ANGER.] **1.** Full of anxiety or disquietude; greatly concerned or solicitous, esp. respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; — applied to persons; as, *anxious* for the issue of a battle.

2. Accompanied with, or causing, anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, *anxious* labor.

The sweet of life, from which
God hath bid dwell far off all *anxious* cares. *Milton.*

3. Earnestly desirous; as, *anxious* to please.

He sneers alike at those who are *anxious* to preserve and at those who are eager for reform. *Macaulay.*

Anxious is followed by *for*, *about*, *concerning*, etc., before the object of solicitude.

Syn. — Solicitous; careful; uneasy; unquiet; restless; concerned; disturbed; watchful.

Anx'ious-ly, *adv.* In an anxious manner; with painful uncertainty; solicitously.

Anx'ious-ness, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

A'ny (ĕn'ў), *a. & pron.* [OE. *æniz*, *æni*, *eni*, *ani*, *oni*, AS. *ǣnig*, fr. *ān* one. It is akin to OS. *ēnig*, OHG. *einic*, G. *einig*, D. *eenig*. See ONE.] **1.** One indifferently, out of an indefinite number; one indefinitely, whosoever or whatsoever it may be.

☞ *Any* is often used in denying or asserting without limitation; as, this thing ought not to be done at *any* time; I ask *any* one to answer my question.

No man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. *Matt.* xi. 27.

2. Some, of whatever kind, quantity, or number; as, are there *any* witnesses present? are there *any* other houses like it? "Who will show us *any* good?" *Ps.* iv. 6.

It is often used, either in the singular or the plural, as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood; anybody; anyone; (*pl.*) any persons.

If *any* of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, . . . and it shall be given him. *Jas.* i. 5.

That if he found *any* of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem. *Acts* ix. 2.

At any rate, **In any case**, whatever may be the state of affairs; anyhow.

A'ny, *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

You are not to go loose *any* longer. *Shak.*
Before you go *any* farther. *Steele.*

A'ny-bod-y (-bŏd-ў), *n.* **1.** Any one out of an indefinite number of persons; anyone; any person.

His Majesty could not keep any secret from *anybody*. *Macaulay.*

2. A person of consideration or standing. [*Colloq.*]

All the men belonged exclusively to the mechanical and shopkeeping classes, and there was not a single banker or *anybody* in the list. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

A'ny-how' (-hou'), *adv.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

Anyhow, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error. *J. H. Newman.*

Anyhow, the languages of the two nations were closely allied. *E. A. Freeman.*

A'ny-one (-wŭn), *n.* One taken at random rather than by selection; anybody. [Commonly written as two words.]

A'ny-thing (-thĭng), *n.* **1.** Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other; aught; as, I would not do it for *anything*.

Did you ever know of *anything* so unlucky? *A. Trollope.*
They do not know that *anything* is amiss with them. *W. G. Sumner.*

2. Expressing an indefinite comparison; — with *as* or *like*. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

I fear your girl will grow as proud as *anything*. *Richardson.*

☞ *Any thing*, written as two words, is now commonly used in contradistinction to *any person* or *anybody*. Formerly it was also separated when used in the wider sense. "Necessity drove them to undertake *any thing* and venture *any thing*." *De Foe.*

Anything but, not at all or in any respect. "The battle was a rare one, and the victory *anything but* secure." *Hawthorne.* — **Anything like**, in any respect; at all; as, I can not give *anything like* a fair sketch of his trials.

A'ny-thing, *adv.* In any measure; anywise; at all.

Mine old good will and hearty affection towards you is not . . . *anything* at all quailed. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

A'ny-thing-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who holds to no particular creed or dogma.

A'ny-way (-wā), } *adv.* Anywise; at all.
A'ny-ways (-wāz), } *Tennyson. Southey.*

A'ny-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place. *Udall.*

A'ny-whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To or towards any place. [*Archaic*] *De Foe.*

A'ny-wise (-wīz), *adv.* In any wise or way; at all. "*Anywise* essential." *Burke.*

A-o'ni-an (ā-ō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, in Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

Aonian fount, the fountain of Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the Muses.

A'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* indefinite; *ἀ* priv. + *ὁρίζειν* to define, *ὅρος* boundary, limit.] (*Gram.*) A tense in the Greek language, which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate.

A'o-ris'tic (ā'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀοριστικός*.] Indefinite; pertaining to the aorist tense.

A-or'ta (ā-ôr'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀορτή*, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift, heave.] (*Anat.*) The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; the main trunk of the arterial system.

Aorta and Heart of Man, front view.

☞ In fishes and the early stages of all higher vertebrates the aorta divides near its origin into several branches (the *aortic arches*) which pass in pairs round the œsophagus and unite to form the systemic aorta. One or more pairs of these arches persist in amphibia and reptiles, but only one arch in birds and mammals, this being on the right side in the former, and on the left in the latter.

Description of the Illustration:

a Right Ventricle of heart, with *b* Stump of Pulmonary Artery. *c* Left Ventricle, connecting with Aorta (*d d* Arch of Aorta, *e* Descending Thoracic Aorta, *f* Abdominal Aorta), which shows the Coronary Arteries branching from it over the surface of the heart, and the stumps of the following arteries: *q* Innominate, *r* Right Carotid, *s s* Right and Left Subclavian, *t* Left Carotid, *g* Gastric, *h* Hepatic, *i* Splenic, *k k* Right and Left Renal, *l l* Right and Left Common Iliac, *m m* Superior and Inferior Mesenteric, *n n* Right and Left Spermatic, *o* Middle Sacral, *p p* Some of the Intercostal and Lumbar arteries.

u Left Auricular Appendix. *v* Right Auricle and Appendix, receiving *w* Superior Vena Cava descending from Right and Left Innominate Veins, and *x* Inferior Vena Cava ascending from below, with stumps of Hepatic Veins.

A-or'tal (-*tal*), *a.* Aortic; resembling the aorta. [*R.*]

A-or'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aorta.

‖ **A'or-ti'tis** (ā'ôr-tī'tĭs), *n.* [*Aorta* + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the aorta.

‖ **A'ou-dad** (ä'ōō-dăd), *n.* [The Moorish name.] (*Zoöl.*) An African sheeplike quadruped (the *Ammotragus tragelaphus*) having a long mane on the breast and fore legs. It is, perhaps, the chamois of the Old Testament.

Aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*). 1/25

A-pace' (ā-pās'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *pace*. OE. *a pas* at a walk, in which *a* is the article. See PACE.] With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily.

His dewy locks did drop with brine *apace*. *Spenser.*

A visible triumph of the gospel draws on *apace*. *I. Taylor.*

A-pa'ches (ä-pä'chăz), *n. pl.; sing.* APACHE (-chā). (*Ethnol.*) A group of nomadic North American Indians including several tribes native of Arizona, New Mexico, etc.

Ap'a-go'ge (ăp'ä-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή* a leading away, fr. *ἀπάγειν* to lead away; *ἀπό* from + *ἄγειν* to lead.] (*Logic*) An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary.

Ap'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Proving indirectly, by
Ap'a-gog'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary. *Bp. Berkeley.*

A-paid' (ä-pād'), *a.* Paid; pleased. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-pair' (ä-pâr'), *v. t. & i.* To impair or become impaired; to injure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'a-la'chi-an (ăp'ä-lā'chĭ-*an*), *a.* See APPALACHIAN.

Ap'an-age (ăp'ä-nāj), *n.* Same as APPANAGE.

A-pan'thro-py (ä-păn'thrŏ-pў), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπανθρωπία*; *ἀπό* from + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

‖ **A'par** (ä'pär), **A'pa-ra** (ä'pä-rà), *n.* [Native name *apara*.] (*Zoöl.*) See MATACO.

‖ **A'pa-re'jo** (ä'pä-rā'hŏ), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of pack saddle used in the American military service and among the Spanish Americans. It is made of leather stuffed with hay, moss, or the like.

‖ **Ap'a-rith'me-sis** (ăp'ä-rĭth'mē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπαριθμησις*, from *ἀπαριθμεῖν* to count off or over.] (*Rhet.*) Enumeration of parts or particulars.

A-part' (ä-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part. See PART.] **1.** Separately, in regard to space or company; in a state of separation as to place; aside.

Others *apart* sat on a hill retired. *Milton.*
The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. *Ps.* iv. 3.

2. In a state of separation, of exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought; separately; independently; as, consider the two propositions *apart*.

3. Aside; away. "Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness." *Jas.* i. 21.

Let Pleasure go, put Care *apart*. *Keble.*

4. In two or more parts; asunder; to pieces; as, to take a piece of machinery *apart*.

A-part'ment (ä-pärt'ment), *n.* [F. *appartement*; cf. It. *appartamento*, fr. *appartare* to separate, set apart; all fr. L. *ad* + *pars*, *partis*, part. See APART.] **1.** A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions. *Fielding.*

2. A set or suite of rooms. *De Quincey.*

3. A compartment. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

A-part'ness (ä-pärt'nĕs), *n.* The quality of standing apart.

‖ **Ap-as'tron** (ăp-ăs'trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό* from + *ἄστρον* star.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of a double star where the smaller star is farthest from its primary.

Ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ä-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [See APATHY.] Void of
Ap'a-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion; passionless; indifferent.

Ap'a-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

Ap'a-thist (ăp'ä-thĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *apathiste*.] One who is destitute of feeling.

Ap'a-this'tic-al (ăp'ä-thĭs'tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Apathetic; unemotional. [*R.*]

Ap'a-thy (ăp'ä-thў), *n.*; *pl.* APATHIES (-thĭz). [L. *apathia*, Gr. *ἀπάθεια*; *ἀ* priv. + *πάθος*, fr. *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer: cf. F. *apathie*. See PATHOS.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion; — applied either to the body or the mind. As applied to the mind, it is a calmness, indolence, or state of indifference, incapable of being ruffled or roused to active interest or exertion by pleasure, pain, or passion. "The *apathy* of despair." *Macaulay.*

A certain *apathy* or sluggishness in his nature which led him . . . to leave events to take their own course. *Prescott.*

According to the Stoics, *apathy* meant the extinction of the passions by the ascendency of reason. *Fleming.*

☞ In the first ages of the church, the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.

Syn. — Insensibility; unfeelingness; indifference; unconcern; stoicism; supineness; sluggishness.

Ap'a-tite (ăp'ä-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπάτη* deceit, fr. *ἀπατᾶν* to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] (*Min.*) Native phosphate of lime, occurring usually in six-sided prisms, color often pale green, transparent or translucent.

A'pau'mé' (ä'pō'mā'), *n.* See APPAUMÉ.

Ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa*; akin to D. *aap*, OHG. *affo*, G. *affe*, Icel. *api*, Sw. *apa*, Dan. *abe*, W. *epa*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadrumanous mammal, esp. of the family *Simiadæ*, having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches. The name is applied esp. to species of the genus *Hylobates*, and is sometimes used as a general term for all Quadrumana. The higher forms, the gorilla, chimpanzee, and ourang, are often called *anthropoid apes* or *man apes*.

☞ The *ape* of the Old Testament was probably the rhesus monkey of India, and allied forms.

2. One who imitates servilely (in allusion to the manners of the ape); a mimic. *Byron.*

3. A dupe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ape, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APED (āpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APING.] To mimic, as an ape imitates human actions; to imitate or follow servilely or irrationally. "How he *apes* his sire." *Addison.*

The people of England will not *ape* the fashions they have never tried. *Burke.*

A-peak' (ä-pēk'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *peak*. Cf. F. *à pic* vertically.] (*Naut.*) In a vertical line. The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable has been sufficiently hove in to bring the ship over it, and the ship is then said to be hove *apeak*. [Spelt also *apeek*.]

Ape'hood (āp'hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being an ape.

A-pel'lous (ä-pĕl'lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + L. *pellis* skin.] Destitute of skin. *Brande & C.*

Ap'en-nine (ăp'ĕn-nīn), *a.* [L. *Apenninus*, fr. Celtic *pen*, or *ben*, peak, mountain.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Apennines, a chain of mountains extending through Italy.

A-pep'sy (ä-pĕp'sў), *n.* [NL. *apepsia*, fr. Gr. *ἀπεψία*, fr. *ἄπεπτος* uncooked, undigested; *ἀ* priv. + *πεπτός* cooked, *πέπτειν* to cook, digest.] (*Med.*) Defective digestion; indigestion. *Coxe.*

Ap'er (āp'ẽr), *n.* One who apes.

‖ **A-pe're-a** (ä-pā'rē-ä), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The wild Guinea pig of Brazil (*Cavia aperea*).

A-pe'ri-ent (ä-pē'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *ab* + *parire*, *parere*, to bring forth, produce. Cf. COVER, OVERT.] (*Med.*) Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food. *Arbuthnot.*

A-per'i-tive (ä-pĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *apéritif*, fr. L. *aperire*.] Serving to open; aperient. *Harvey.*

A-pert' (ä-pẽrt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire*. See APERIENT, and cf. PERT, *a.*] Open; evident; undisguised. [*Archaic*] *Fotherby.*

A-pert', *adv.* Openly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-per'tion (ä-pẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *apertio*.] The act of opening; an opening; an aperture. [*Archaic*] *Wiseman.*

A-pert'ly, *adv.* Openly; clearly. [*Archaic*]

A-pert'ness, *n.* Openness; frankness. [*Archaic*]

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire*. See APERIENT.] **1.** The act of opening. [*Obs.*]

2. An opening; an open space; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole; as, an *aperture* in a wall.

An *aperture* between the mountains. *Gilpin.*
The back *aperture* of the nostrils. *Owen.*

3. (*Opt.*) The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument; as, a telescope of four-inch *aperture*.

☞ The *aperture* of microscopes is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed; as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*.

Ap'er-y (āp'ẽr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* APERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where apes are kept. [*R.*] *Kingsley.*

2. The practice of aping; an apish action. *Coleridge.*

A-pet'al-ous (ā-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having no petals, or flower leaves. [See *Illust.* under ANTHER.]

A-pet'al-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being apetalous.

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APEXES (-ĕz); L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** The tip, top, point, or angular summit of anything; as, the *apex* of a mountain, spire, or cone; the *apex*, or tip, of a leaf.

2. (*Mining*) The end or edge of a vein nearest the surface. [*U. S.*]

Apex of the earth's motion (*Astron.*), that point of the heavens toward which the earth is moving in its orbit.

‖ **A-phær'e-sis** (ā-fĕr'ē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [L.] Same as APHERESIS.

‖ **A-pha'ki-a** (ā-fā'kĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *φακός* seed of a lentil.] (*Med.*) An anomalous state of refraction caused by the absence of the crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract. The remedy is the use of powerful convex lenses. *Dunglison.*

A-pha'ki-al (*-al*), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to aphakia; as, *aphakial* glasses; *aphakial* eyes.

‖ **Aph'a-nip'ter-a** (ăf'ă-nĭp'tẽr-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀφανής* invisible (*ἀ* priv. + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear) + *πτερόν* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of wingless insects, of which the flea is the type. See FLEA.

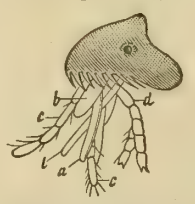

Aphaniptera. Head of Dog Flea (*Pulex canis*), much enlarged. *a* Mandibles; *b* Maxillæ; *c c* Maxillary palpi; *d* Labial palpi; *l* Lingua.

Aph'a-nip'ter-ous (*-tẽr-ŭs*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Aphaniptera.

Aph'a-nite (ăf'ă-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής* invisible; *ἀ* priv. + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] (*Min.*) A very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting of hornblende, or pyroxene, and feldspar, but neither of them in perceptible grains.

Aph'a-nit'ic (ăf'ă-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Resembling aphanite; having a very fine-grained structure.

‖ **A-pha'si-a** (ā-fā'zhĭ-ā), **Aph'a-sy** (ăf'ă-sy), *n.* [NL. *aphasia*, Gr. *ἀφασία*, fr. *ἄφατος* not spoken; *ἀ* priv. + *φάναι* to speak: cf. F. *aphasie.*] (*Med.*) Loss of the power of speech, or of the appropriate use of words, the vocal organs remaining intact, and the intelligence being preserved. It is dependent on injury or disease of the brain.

A-pha'sic (ā-fā'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless.

A-phel'ion (ā-fēl'yŭn *or* -fē'lĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.*; *pl.* APHELIA (-yă *or* -lĭ-ă). [Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the opposite point being the *perihelion.*

A-phe'li-o-trop'ic (ā-fē'lĭ-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun + *τροπικός* belonging to a turning.] Turning away from the sun; — said of leaves, etc. *Darwin.*

A-phe'li-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* The habit of bending from the sunlight; — said of certain plants.

‖ **A-phe'mi-a** (ā-fē'mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *φήμη* voice.] (*Med.*) Loss of the power of speaking, while retaining the power of writing; — a disorder of cerebral origin.

A-pher'e-sis (ā-fĕr'ē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [L. *aphaeresis*, Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*. fr. *ἀφαιρεῖν* to take away; *ἀπό* + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; *e. g.*, *cute* for *acute.*

2. (*Surg.*) An operation by which any part is separated from the rest. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*

‖ **Aph'e-sis** (ăf'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἄφεσις* a letting go; *ἀπό* + *ἰέναι* to let go.] The loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; — the result of a phonetic process; as, *squire* for *esquire.* *New Eng. Dict.*

A-phet'ic (ā-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφετικός* letting go, fr. *ἀφιέναι* to let go.] Shortened by dropping a letter or a syllable from the beginning of a word; as, an *aphetic* word or form. — **A-phet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* *New Eng. Dict.*

Aph'e-tism (ăf'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* An aphetized form of a word. *New Eng. Dict.*

Aph'e-tize (*-tīz*), *v. t.* To shorten by aphesis.

These words . . . have been *aphetized.* *New Eng. Dict.*

A'phid (ā'fĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the genus Aphis; an aphidian.

Aph'i-des (ăf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See APHIS.

A-phid'i-an (ā-fĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Aphidæ.* — *n.* One of the aphides; an aphid.

Aph'i-div'o-rous (ăf'ĭ-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Aphis* + L. *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Devouring aphides; aphidophagous.

Aph'i-doph'a-gous (-dŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [*Aphis* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon aphides, or plant lice, as do beetles of the family *Coccinellidæ.*

Aph'i-lan'thro-py (-lăn'thrō-pў), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφιλάνθρωπος* not loving man; *ἀ* priv. + *φιλεῖν* to love + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] Want of love to mankind; — the opposite of *philanthropy.* *Coxe.*

‖ **A'phis** (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects belonging to the order Hemiptera and family *Aphidæ*, including numerous species known as plant lice and green flies.

Aphis of Apple Tree (*Aphis mali*), much enlarged. *a* Winged adult male; *b* Wingless viviparous individual; *t t* Tubes for the discharge of honeydew.

☞ Besides the true males and females, there is a race of wingless asexual individuals which have the power of producing living young in rapid succession, and these in turn may produce others of the same kind for several generations, before sexual individuals appear. They suck the sap of plants by means of a tubular proboscis, and owing to the wonderful rapidity of their reproduction become very destructive to vegetation. Many of the *Aphidæ* excrete honeydew from two tubes near the end of the body.

A'phis li'on (ā'fĭs lī'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the lace-winged flies (*Chrysopa*), which feeds voraciously upon aphids. The name is also applied to the larvæ of the ladybugs (*Coccinella*).

Aphis Lion (*Chrysopa perla*) of Europe. *a* Larva; *b* Adult; *c* Eggs attached by pedicels to a leaf. Somewhat enlarged.

Aph'lo-gis'tic (ăf'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφλόγιστος* not inflammable; *ἀ* priv. + *φλογιστός* set on fire. See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame.

‖ **A-pho'ni-a** (ā-fō'nĭ-ā), **Aph'o-ny** (ăf'ō-nў), *n.* [NL. *aphonia*, Gr. *ἀφωνία*, fr. *ἄφωνος* voiceless; *ἀ* priv. + *φωνή* voice: cf. F. *aphonie.*] (*Med.*) Loss of voice or vocal utterance. *Coxe.*

A-phon'ic (ā-fŏn'ĭk), **Aph'o-nous** (ăf'ō-nŭs), *a.* Without voice; voiceless; nonvocal.

Aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *aphorisme*, fr. Gr. *ἀφορισμός* definition, a short, pithy sentence, fr. *ἀφορίζειν* to mark off by boundaries, to define; *ἀπό* from + *ὁρίζειν* to separate, part. See HORIZON.] A comprehensive maxim or principle expressed in a few words; a sharply defined sentence relating to abstract truth rather than to practical matters.

The first *aphorism* of Hippocrates is, "Life is short, and the art is long." *Fleming.*

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; adage; proverb; apothegm; saying; saw; truism; dictum. See AXIOM.

Aph'o-ris-mat'ic (ăf'ō-rĭz-măt'ĭk), **Aph'o-ris'mic** (ăf'ō-rĭz'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to aphorisms, or having the form of an aphorism.

Aph'o-ris'mer (-mẽr), *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. [Used in derogation or contempt.] *Milton.*

Aph'o-rist, *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

Aph'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), **Aph'o-ris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφοριστικός*.] In the form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism; in the form of short, unconnected sentences; as, an *aphoristic* style.

The method of the book is *aphoristic.* *De Quincey.*

Aph'o-ris'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms; pithily.

Aph'o-rize (ăf'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To make aphorisms.

Aph'rite (ăf'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See under CALCITE.

Aph'ro-dis'i-ac (ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), **Aph'ro-di-si'a-cal** (-dĭ-zī'ă-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός* pertaining to sensual love, fr. *Ἀφροδίτη*. See APHRODITE.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative to venery.

Aph'ro-dis'i-ac, *n.* That which (as a drug, or some kinds of food) excites to venery.

Aph'ro-dis'i-an (*-an*), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφροδίσιος*.] Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus. "*Aphrodisian* dames" [that is, courtesans]. *C. Reade.*

‖ **Aph'ro-dī'te** (ăf'rō-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη*.] **1.** (*Classic Myth.*) The Greek goddess of love, corresponding to the Venus of the Romans.

Aphrodite Butterfly, ⅔ nat. size. On the right side the wings are reversed to show the color pattern of the under surface.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large marine annelid, covered with long, lustrous, golden, hair-like setæ; the sea mouse.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful butterfly (*Argynnis Aphrodite*) of the United States.

Aph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Venereal. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

‖ **Aph'tha** (ăf'thà), *n.* [Sing. of APHTHÆ.] (*Med.*) (*a*) One of the whitish specks called aphthæ. (*b*) The disease, also called thrush.

‖ **Aph'thæ** (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄφθα* (mostly in pl. *ἄφθαι*, Hipp.) an eruption, thrush, fr. *ἅπτειν* to set on fire, inflame.] (*Med.*) Roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.

Aph'thoid (ăf'thoid), *a.* [*Aphtha* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.

Aph'thong (ăf'thŏng; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ἄφθογγος* silent; *ἀ* priv. + *φθόγγος* voice, sound, fr. *φθέγγεσθαι* to sound.] A letter, or a combination of letters, employed in spelling a word, but in the pronunciation having no sound. — **Aph-thon'gal** (ăf-thŏn'gal), *a.*

Aph'thous (ăf'thŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *aphtheux.*] Pertaining to, or caused by, aphthæ; characterized by aphthæ; as, *aphthous* ulcers; *aphthous* fever.

Aph'yl-lous (ăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ā-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφύλλος*; *ἀ* priv. + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves, as the broom rape, certain euphorbiaceous plants, etc.

A'pi-a'ceous (ā'pĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Umbelliferous.

A'pi-an (*-an*), *a.* [L. *apianus.*] Belonging to bees.

A'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to bees.

A'pi-a-rist (ā'pĭ-ā-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

A'pi-a-ry (-ā-rў), *n.* [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] A place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees; a beehouse.

Ap'ic-al (ăp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, tip or summit.] At or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit. *Gray.*

‖ **Ap'i-ces** (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* See APEX.

A-pi'cian (ā-pĭsh'an), *a.* [L. *Apicianus.*] Belonging to Apicius, a notorious Roman epicure; hence applied to whatever is peculiarly refined or dainty and expensive in cookery. *H. Rogers.*

A-pic'u-lar (ā-pĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [NL. *apiculus*, dim. of L. *apex*, *apicis.*] Situated at, or near, the apex; apical.

A-pic'u-late (-lāt), **A-pic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [See APICULAR.] (*Bot.*) Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

Ap'i-cul'ture (ăp'ĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] Rearing of bees for their honey and wax.

A-piece' (ā-pēs'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *piece.*] Each by itself; by the single one; to each; as the share of each; as, these melons cost a shilling *apiece.* "Fined . . . a thousand pounds *apiece.*" *Hume.*

A-pie'ces (ā-pē'sĕz), *adv.* In pieces or to pieces. [*Obs.*] "Being torn *apieces.*" *Shak.*

A-pik'ed (ā-pēk'ĕd), *a.* Trimmed. [*Obs.*]

Full fresh and new here gear *apiked* was. *Chaucer.*

A'pi-ol (ā'pĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *apium* parsley + *-ol.*] (*Med.*) An oily liquid derived from parsley.

A'pi-ol'o-gist (ā'pĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + *-logist* (see -LOGY).] A student of bees. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

‖ **A'pis** (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., bee.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera, including the common honeybee (*Apis mellifica*) and other related species. See HONEYBEE.

Ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to imitate in a servile manner. Hence: Apelike; fantastically silly; foppish; affected; trifling.

The *apish* gallantry of a fantastic boy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ap'ish-ly, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

Ap'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

A-pit'pat (ā-pĭt'păt), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *pitpat.*] With quick beating or palpitation; pitapat. *Congreve.*

Ap'la-cen'tal (ăp'lă-sĕn'tal), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *placental.*] Belonging to the Aplacentata; without placenta.

‖ **Ap'la-cen-ta'ta** (-sĕn-tā'tà), *n. pl.* [Pref. *a-* not + *placenta.*] (*Zoöl.*) Mammals which have no placenta.

‖ **Ap'la-coph'o-ra** (-kŏph'ō-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πλακοῦς* a flat cake + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Amphineura in which the body is naked or covered with slender spines or setæ, but is without shelly plates.

Ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πλανατικός* disposed to wander, wandering, *πλανᾶσθαι* to wander.] (*Opt.*) Having two or more parts of different curvatures, so combined as to remove spherical aberration; — said of a lens.

Aplanatic focus of a lens (*Opt.*), the point or focus from which rays diverging pass the lens without spherical aberration. In certain forms of lenses there are two such foci; and it is by taking advantage of this fact that the best aplanatic object glasses of microscopes are constructed.

A-plan'a-tism (ā-plăn'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Freedom from spherical aberration.

A-plas'tic (ā-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *plastic.*] Not plastic or easily molded.

‖ **A'plomb'** (ā'plŏn'), *n.* [F., lit. perpendicularity; *à* to + *plomb* lead. See PLUMB.] Assurance of manner or of action; self-possession.

A-plot'o-my (ā-plŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος* simple + *τομή* a cutting.] (*Surg.*) Simple incision. *Dunglison.*

‖ **A-plus'tre** (ā-plŭs'trē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄφλαστον*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ornamental appendage of wood at the ship's stern, usually spreading like a fan and curved like a bird's feather. *Audsley.*

‖ **A-plys'i-a** (ā-plĭs'ĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλυσίας* a dirty sponge, fr. *ἄπλυτος* unwashed; *ἀ* priv. + *πλύνειν* to wash.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine mollusks of the order *Tectibranchiata;* the sea hare. Some of the species when disturbed throw out a deep purple liquor, which colors the water to some distance. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Sea Hare (*Aplysia depilans*). ¼

‖ **Ap-neu'mo-na** (ăp-nū'mō-nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πνεύμων*, *-μονος*, a lung.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of holothurians in which the internal respiratory organs are wanting; — called also *Apoda* or *Apodes.*

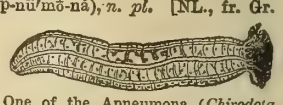
One of the Apneumona (*Chirodota leve*). Coast of Maine. (½)

‖ **Ap-nœ'a** (ăp-nē'à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πνοή*, *πνοιή*, breath, *πνεῖν* to breathe, blow.] (*Med.*) Partial privation or suspension of breath; suffocation.

Ap'o- (ăp'ō-). [Gr. *ἀπό*. See AB-.] A prefix from a Greek preposition. It usually signifies *from*, *away from*, *off*, or *asunder*, *separate;* as, in *apocope* (a cutting *off*), *apostate*, *apostle* (one sent *away*), *apocarpous.*

A-poc'a-lypse (ā-pŏk'ă-lĭps), *n.* [L. *apocalypsis*, Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, fr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to uncover, to disclose; *ἀπό* from + *καλύπτειν* to cover, conceal: cf. F. *apocalypse.*] **1.** The revelation delivered to St. John, in the isle of Patmos, near the close of the first century, forming the last book of the New Testament

2. Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

The new *apocalypse* of Nature. *Carlyle.*

A-poc'a-lyp'tic (ā-pŏk'ă-lĭp'tĭk), **A-poc'a-lyp'tic-al** (-lĭp'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*.] Of or pertaining to a revelation, or, specifically, to the Revelation of St. John; containing, or of the nature of, a prophetic revelation.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, mentioned in *Rev.* xiii. 18. It has been variously interpreted.

A-poc'a-lyp'tic (ă-pŏk'ă-lĭp'tĭk), **A-poc'a-lyp'tist**, *n.* The writer of the Apocalypse.

A-poc'a-lyp'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* By revelation; in an apocalyptic manner.

Ap'o-car'pous (ăp'ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Either entirely or partially separate, as the carpels of a compound pistil; — opposed to *syncarpous*. *Lindley.*

A-poc'o-pate (ă-pŏk'ō-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *apocopatus*, p. p. of *apocopare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocope*. See Apocope.] (*Gram.*) To cut off or drop; as, to *apocopate* a word, or the last letter, syllable, or part of a word.

A-poc'o-pate (-pāt), **A-poc'o-pa'ted** (-pā'tĕd), *a.* Shortened by apocope; as, an *apocopate* form.

A-poc'o-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Shortening by apocope; the state of being apocopated.

‖ **A-poc'o-pe** (ă-pŏk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκοπή a cutting off, fr. ἀποκόπτειν to cut off; ἀπό from + κόπτειν to cut.] **1.** The cutting off, or omission, of the last letter, syllable, or part of a word.

2. (*Med.*) A cutting off; abscission.

Ap'o-cris'i-a-ry (ăp'ō-krĭs'ĭ-ă-rў), **Ap'o-cris'i-a-ri-us** (-krĭs'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *apocrisarius*, fr. Gr. ἀπόκρισις answer, fr. ἀποκρίνεσθαι to answer; ἀπό from + κρίνειν to separate.] (*Eccl.*) A delegate or deputy; especially, the pope's nuncio or legate at Constantinople.

Ap'o-crus'tic (-krŭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποκρουστικός able to drive off, fr. ἀποκρούειν to drive off.] (*Med.*) Astringent and repellent. — *n.* An apocrustic medicine.

A-poc'ry-pha (ă-pŏk'rĭ-fă), *n. pl.*, but often used as *sing.* with *pl.* Apocryphas (-făz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. ἀπόκρυφος hidden, spurious, fr. ἀποκρύπτειν to hide; ἀπό from + κρύπτειν to hide.] **1.** Something, as a writing, that is of doubtful authorship or authority; — formerly used also adjectively. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

2. Specif.: Certain writings which are received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but are rejected by others.

☞ Fourteen such writings, or books, formed part of the Septuagint, but not of the Hebrew canon recognized by the Jews of Palestine. The Council of Trent included all but three of these in the canon of inspired books having equal authority. The German and English Reformers grouped them in their Bibles under the title *Apocrypha*, as not having dogmatic authority, but being profitable for instruction. The Apocrypha is now commonly omitted from the King James's Bible.

A-poc'ry-phal (ă-pŏk'rĭ-fal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha.

2. Not canonical. Hence: Of doubtful authority; equivocal; mythic; fictitious; spurious; false.

The passages . . . are, however, in part from *apocryphal* or fictitious works. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

A-poc'ry-phal-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or defends, the Apocrypha. [*R.*]

A-poc'ry-phal-ly, *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; mythically; not indisputably.

A-poc'ry-phal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being apocryphal; doubtfulness of credit or genuineness.

A-poc'y-na'ceous (ă-pŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), **Ap'o-cyn'e-ous** (ăp'ō-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀπόκυνον dogbane; ἀπό from + κύων dog.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a family of plants, of which the dogbane (*Apocynum*) is the type.

A-poc'y-nin (ă-pŏs'ĭ-nĭn), *n.* [From *Apocynum*, the generic name of dogbane.] (*Chem.*) A bitter principle obtained from the dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*).

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **Ap'o-dal** (ăp'ō-dal), *a.* [See Apod, *n.*] **1.** Without feet; footless.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of the ventral fin, as the eels.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **Ap'ode** (ăp'ōd), *n.; pl.* Apods (-ŏdz) or Apodes (-ōdz). [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, footless; ἀ priv. + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of certain animals that have no feet or footlike organs; esp. one of certain fabulous birds which were said to have no feet.

☞ The bird of paradise formerly had the name *Paradisea apoda*, being supposed to have no feet, as these were wanting in the specimens first obtained from the East Indies.

‖ **Ap'o-da** (ăp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος. See Apod, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A group of cirripeds, destitute of footlike organs. (*b*) An order of Amphibia without feet. See Ophiomorpha. (*c*) A group of worms without appendages, as the leech.

Ap'o-dan (-dan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Apodal.

Ap'o-deic'tic (ăp'ō-dīk'tĭk), **Ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'tĭk), **Ap'o-deic'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), **Ap'o-dic'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *apodicticus*, Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, fr. ἀποδεικνύναι to point out, to show by argument; ἀπό from + δεικνύναι to show.] Self-evident; intuitively true; evident beyond contradiction. *Brougham. Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

Ap'o-deic'tic-al-ly, Ap'o-dic'tic-al-ly, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Ap'o-deme (ăp'ō-dēm), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. δέμας body.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the processes of the shell which project inwards and unite with one another, in the thorax of many Crustacea.

‖ **Ap'o-des** (ăp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. See Apoda.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An order of fishes without ventral fins, including the eels. (*b*) A group of holothurians destitute of suckers. See Apneumona.

Ap'o-dic'tic (-dĭk'tĭk), *a.* Same as Apodeictic.

‖ **Ap'o-dix'is** (-dĭks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀπόδειξις, fr. ἀποδεικνύναι.] Full demonstration.

‖ **A-pod'o-sis** (ă-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀπόδοσις, fr. ἀποδιδόναι to give back; ἀπό from, back again + διδόναι to give.] (*Gram.*) The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, and thus distinguished from the *protasis* or clause which expresses a *condition*. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*.

☞ Some grammarians extend the terms *protasis* and *apodosis* to the introductory clause and the concluding clause, even when the sentence is not conditional.

Ap'o-dous (ăp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Apodal; apod.

‖ **A-pod'y-te'ri-um** (ă-pŏd'ĭ-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποδυτήριον, fr. ἀποδύνεσθαι to strip one's self.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The apartment at the entrance of the baths, or in the palestra, where one stripped; a dressing room.

Ap'o-ga'ic (ăp'ō-gā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιος far from the earth.] Apogean.

Ap'o-gam'ic (ăp'ō-găm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to apogamy.

A-pog'a-my (ă-pŏg'ă-mў), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The formation of a bud in place of a fertilized ovule or oöspore. *De Bary.*

Ap'o-ge'al (ăp'ō-jē'al), *a.* (*Astron.*) Apogean.

Ap'o-ge'an (-an), *a.* Connected with the apogee; as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee.

Ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιος from the earth; ἀπό from + γαῖα, γῆ, earth: cf. F. *apogée*.] **1.** (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

☞ Formerly, on the hypothesis that the earth is in the center of the system, this name was given to that point in the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, which was supposed to be at the greatest distance from the earth.

2. Fig.: The farthest or highest point; culmination.

Ap'o-ge'o-trop'ic (ăp'ō-jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. γῆ earth + τροπικός turning.] (*Bot.*) Bending away from the ground; — said of leaves, etc. *Darwin.*

Ap'o-ge-ot'ro-pism (-jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* The apogeotropic tendency of some leaves, and other parts.

Ap'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγραφον; ἀπό from + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *apographe*.] A copy or transcript. *Blount.*

Ap'o-hy'al (ăp'ō-hī'al), *a.* [Pref. *apo-* + the Gr. letter Υ.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a portion of the horn of the hyoid bone.

A-poise' (ă-poiz'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *poise*.] Balanced.

A-po'lar (ă-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *polar*.] (*Biol.*) Having no radiating processes; — applied particularly to certain nerve cells.

Ap'o-laus'tic (ăp'ō-lạs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπολαυστικός, fr. ἀπολαύειν to enjoy.] Devoted to enjoyment.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an (ă-pŏl'ĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Apollinaris*, fr. *Apollo*.] (*Rom. Antig.*) In honor of Apollo; as, the *Apollinarian* games.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea in the fourth century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ.

A-pol'li-na'ris wa'ter (-rĭs wą'tẽr). An effervescing alkaline mineral water used as a table beverage. It is obtained from a spring in Apollinarisburg, near Bonn.

A-pol'lo (ă-pŏl'lō), *n.* [L. *Apollo*, *-linis*, Gr. Ἀπόλλων.] (*Classic Myth.*) A deity among the Greeks and Romans. He was the god of light and day (the "sun god"), of archery, prophecy, medicine, poetry, and music, etc., and was represented as the model of manly grace and beauty; — called also *Phœbus*.

The Apollo Belvedere, a celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame.

Ap'ol-lo'ni-an (ăp'ŏl-lō'nĭ-an), **Ap'ol-lon'ic** (-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo.

A-pol'ly-on (ă-pŏl'lĭ-ŏn *or* ă-pŏl'yŭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπολλύων destroying, fr. ἀπολλύειν, ἀπόλλυναι, to destroy utterly; ἀπό from, entirely + ὀλλύναι to destroy.] The Destroyer; — a name used (*Rev.* ix. 11) for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

A-pol'o-ger (ă-pŏj'ẽr), *n.* A teller of apologues. [*Obs.*]

A-pol'o-get'ic (ă-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk), **A-pol'o-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fr. ἀπολογεισθαι to speak in defense of; ἀπό from + λόγος speech, λέγειν to say, to speak. See Logic.] Defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense, or by way of apology; regretfully excusing; as, an *apologetic* essay. "To speak in a subdued and *apologetic* tone." *Macaulay.*

A-pol'o-get'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of apology.

A-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-pol'o-gist (ă-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *apologiste*.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution; especially, one who argues in defense of Christianity.

A-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apologized (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apologizing.] [Cf. F. *apologiser*.] **1.** To make an apology or defense. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To make an apology or excuse; to make acknowledgment of some fault or offense, with expression of regret for it, by way of amends; — with *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized* for not answering my letter.

To *apologize* especially for his insolent language. *Froude.*

A-pol'o-gize, *v. t.* To defend [*Obs.*]

The Christians . . . were *apologized* by Plinie. *Dr. G. Benson.*

A-pol'o-gi'zer (-jī'zẽr), *n.* One who makes an apology; an apologist.

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus*, Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό from + λόγος speech, λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *apologue*.] A story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.

☞ An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the parable is drawn from events which take place among mankind, and therefore requires probability in the narrative; the *apologue* is founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore is not limited by strict rules of probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of *apologues*.

A-pol'o-gy (ă-pŏl'ō-jў), *n.; pl.* Apologies (-jĭz). [L. *apologia*, Gr. ἀπολογία; ἀπό from + λόγος: cf. F. *apologie*. See Apologetic.] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification; as, Tertullian's *Apology* for Christianity.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem; some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

2. An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper or injurious remark or act; an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him, accompanied by an expression of regret.

3. Anything provided as a substitute; a makeshift.

He goes to work devising *apologies* for window curtains. *Dickens.*

Syn. — Excuse. An *apology*, in the original sense of the word, was a *pleading off* from some charge or imputation, by explaining and defending one's principles or conduct. It therefore amounted to a vindication. One who now offers an *apology*, admits himself to have been, at least apparently, in the wrong, but brings forward some palliating circumstance, or tenders a frank acknowledgment, by way of reparation. We make an *apology* for some breach of propriety or decorum (like rude expressions, unbecoming conduct, etc.), or some deficiency in what might be reasonably expected. We offer an *excuse* when we have been guilty of some breach or neglect of duty; and we do it by way of extenuating our fault, and with a view to be forgiven. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate. "An *excuse* is not grounded on the claim of innocence, but is rather an appeal for favor resting on some collateral circumstance. An *apology* mostly respects the conduct of individuals toward each other as equals; it is a voluntary act produced by feelings of decorum, or a desire for the good opinion of others." *Crabb.*

A-pol'o-gy (ă-pŏl'ō-jў), *v. i.* To offer an apology. [*Obs.*]

For which he can not well *apology*. *J. Webster.*

Ap'o-me-com'e-ter (ăp'ō-mē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the height of objects. *Knight.*

Ap'o-me-com'e-try (-trў), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. μῆκος length + *-metry*.] The art of measuring the distance of objects afar off. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

‖ **Ap'o-mor'phi-a** (-môr'fĭ-ă), **Ap'o-mor'phine** (-môr'fĭn), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + *morphia*, *morphine*.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphia. It is a powerful emetic.

‖ **Ap'o-neu-ro'sis** (ăp'ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* Aponeuroses (-sēz). [Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, fr. ἀπονευροῦν to pass into a tendon; ἀπό from + νευροῦν to strain the sinews, νεῦρον sinew, tendon, nerve.] (*Anat.*) Any one of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of, many muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. See Fascia.

Ap'o-neu-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to an aponeurosis.

Ap'o-neu-rot'o-my (-rŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [*Aponeurosis* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] Dissection of aponeuroses.

Ap'o-pemp'tic (-pĕmp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, fr. ἀποπέμπειν to send off or away; ἀπό from + πέμπειν to send.] Sung or addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, *apopemptic* songs or hymns.

‖ **A-poph'a-sis** (ă-pŏf'ă-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόφασις denial, fr. ἀποφάναι to speak out, to deny.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker formally declines to take notice of a favorable point, but in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. [For example, see Mark Antony's oration. *Shak., Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.]

Ap'o-phleg-mat'ic (ăp'ō-flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματικός; ἀπό from + φλεγματικός full of phlegm. See Phlegmatic.] (*Med.*) Designed to facilitate discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils. — *n.* An apophlegmatic medicine.

Ap'o-phleg'ma-tism (-flĕg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, Galen.] **1.** (*Med.*) The action of apophlegmatics.

2. An apophlegmatic. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ap'o-phleg-mat'i-zant (-flĕg-măt'ĭ-zant), *n.* (*Med.*) An apophlegmatic. [*Obs.*]

Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* See Apothegm.

Ap'oph-theg-mat'ic (ăp'ō-thĕg-măt'ĭk), **Ap'oph-theg-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as Apothegmatic.

‖ **A-poph'y-ge** (ă-pŏf'ĭ-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital, fr. ἀποφεύγειν to flee away; ἀπό from + φεύγειν to flee: cf. F. *apophyge*.] (*Arch.*) The small hollow curvature given to the top or bottom of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet; — called also the *scape*. *Parker.*

A-poph'yl-lite (ă-pŏf'ĭl-līt *or* ăp'ō-fĭl'līt), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf; so called from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] (*Min.*) A mineral related to the zeolites, usually occurring in square prisms or octahedrons with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and potassium.

‖ **A-poph'y-sis** (ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -ses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφυσις offshoot, process of a bone, fr. ἀποφύεσθαι to grow from; ἀπό from + φύειν, φύεσθαι, to grow.]

1. (*Anat.*) A marked prominence or process on any part of a bone.

2. (*Bot.*) An enlargement at the top of a pedicel or stem, as seen in certain mosses. *Gray.*

Ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk), **Ap'o-plec'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *apoplecticus*, Gr. ἀποπληκτικός, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν: cf. F. *apoplectique*. See Apoplexy.] Relating to apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* person, medicine, habit or temperament, symptom, fit, or stroke.

Ap'o-plec'tic, *n.* One liable to, or affected with, apoplexy.

Ap'o-plec'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), **Ap'o-plec'toid** (-toid), *a.* [*Apoplectic* + *-form*, *-oid*.] Resembling apoplexy.

Ap'o-plex (ăp'ō-plĕks), *n.* Apoplexy. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ap'o-plexed (-plĕkst), *a.* Affected with apoplexy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ō-plĕks'ў), *n.* [OE. *poplexye*, LL.

poplexia, apoplexia, fr. Gr. ἀποπληξία, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν to cripple by a stroke; ἀπό from + πλήσσειν to strike: cf. F. *apoplexie.* See PLAGUE.] (*Med.*) Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

☞ The term is now usually limited to *cerebral apoplexy,* or loss of consciousness due to effusion of blood or other lesion within the substance of the brain; but it is sometimes extended to denote an effusion of blood into the substance of any organ; as, *apoplexy* of the lung.

Ap'o-ret'ic-al (ăp'ō-rĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀπορητικός. See APORIA.] Doubting; skeptical. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

‖ **A-po'ri-a** (ā-pō'rĭ-ā), *n.; pl.* APORIAS (-āz). [L., doubt, Gr. ἀπορία, fr. ἄπορος without passage, at a loss; ἀ priv. + πόρος passage.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the speaker professes to be at a loss what course to pursue, where to begin, where to end, what to say, etc.

‖ **Ap'o-ro'sa** (ăp'ō-rō'sà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπορος. See APORIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of corals in which the coral is not porous; — opposed to *Perforata.*

Ap'o-rose' (-rōs'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Without pores.

A-port' (ā-pōrt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *port.*] (*Naut.*) On or towards the port or left side; — said of the helm.

‖ **Ap'o-si'o-pe'sis** (ăp'ō-sī'ō-pē'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀποσιωπᾶν to be quite silent.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that he is my client — but I can not speak of *that,* here."

Ap'o-sit'ic (ăp'ō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποσιτικός; ἀπό from + σῖτος food.] (*Med.*) Destroying the appetite, or suspending hunger.

A-pos'ta-sy (ā-pŏs'tā-sy), *n.; pl.* APOSTASIES (-sĭz). [OE. *apostasie,* F. *apostasie,* L. *apostasia,* fr. Gr. ἀποστασία a standing off from, a defection, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off, revolt; ἀπό from + στῆναι to stand. See OFF and STAND.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party; esp., the renunciation of a religious faith; as, Julian's *apostasy* from Christianity.

A-pos'tate (ā-pŏs'tāt), *n.* [L. *apostata,* Gr. ἀποστάτης, fr. ἀποστῆναι. See APOSTASY.] **1.** One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered; esp., one who has forsaken his religion for another; a pervert; a renegade.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) One who, after having received sacred orders, renounces his clerical profession.

A-pos'tate, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; faithless to moral allegiance; renegade.

So spake the *apostate* angel. *Milton.*

A wretched and *apostate* state. *Steele.*

A-pos'tate, *v. i.* [L. *apostatare.*] To apostatize. [*Obs.*]

We are not of them which *apostate* from Christ. *Bp. Hall.*

Ap'o-stat'ic (ăp'ō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *apostaticus,* Gr. ἀποστατικός.] Apostatical. [*R.*]

Ap'o-stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Apostate.

An heretical and *apostatical* church. *Bp. Hall.*

A-pos'ta-tize (ā-pŏs'tā-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* APOSTATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APOSTATIZING.] [LL. *apostatizare.*] To renounce totally a religious belief once professed; to forsake one's church, the faith or principles once held, or the party to which one has previously adhered.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances. *Carlyle.*

A-pos'te-mate (-tē-māt), *v. i.* [See APOSTEME.] To form an abscess; to swell and fill with pus. *Wiseman.*

A-pos'te-ma'tion (ā-pŏs'tē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *apostematio:* cf. F. *apostémation.*] (*Med.*) The formation of an aposteme; the process of suppuration. [Written corruptly *imposthumation.*] *Wiseman.*

Ap'os-tem'a-tous (ăp'ŏs-tĕm'ā-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an aposteme.

Ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [L. *apostema,* Gr. ἀπόστημα the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off: cf. F. *apostème.* See APOSTASY.] (*Med.*) An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. [Written corruptly *imposthume.*]

‖ **A' pos-te'ri-o'ri** (ā' pŏs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī). [L. *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] **1.** (*Logic*) Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects. This is the reverse of *a priori* reasoning.

2. (*Philos.*) Applied to knowledge which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment; inductive or empirical.

A-pos'til (ā-pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *apostille.* See POSTIL.]

A-pos'tille (-pŏs'tĭl), A marginal note on a letter or other paper; an annotation. *Motley.*

A-pos'tle (ā-pŏs's'l), *n.* [OE. *apostle, apostel, postle,* AS. *apostol,* L. *apostolus,* fr. Gr. ἀπόστολος messenger, one sent forth or away, fr. ἀποστέλλειν to send off or away; ἀπό from + στέλλειν to send; akin to G. *stellen* to set, E. *stall:* cf. F. *apôtre,* OF. *apostre, apostle, apostele, apostole.*] **1.** Literally: One sent forth; a messenger. Specifically: One of the twelve disciples of Christ, specially chosen as his companions and witnesses, and sent forth to preach the gospel.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named *apostles.* *Luke* vi. 13.

☞ The title of *apostle* is also applied to others, who, though not of the number of the Twelve, yet were equal with them in office and dignity; as, "Paul, called to be an *apostle* of Jesus Christ." 1 *Cor.* i. 1. In *Heb.* iii. 1, the name is given to Christ himself, as having been sent from heaven to publish the gospel. In the primitive church, other ministers were called *apostles* (*Rom.* xvi. 7).

2. The missionary who first plants the Christian faith in any part of the world; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief; one who has extraordinary success as a missionary or reformer; as, Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France, John Eliot the *apostle* to the Indians, Theobald Mathew the *apostle* of temperance.

3. (*Civ. & Admiralty Law*) A brief letter dimissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, etc.; a paper sent up on appeals in the admiralty courts. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Apostles' creed, a creed of unknown origin, which was formerly ascribed to the apostles. It certainly dates back to the beginning of the sixth century, and some assert that it can be found in the writings of Ambrose in the fourth century. — **Apostle spoon** (*Antiq.*), a spoon of silver, with the handle terminating in the figure of an apostle. One or more were offered by sponsors at baptism as a present to the godchild. *B. Jonson.*

A-pos'tle-ship (ā-pŏs's'l-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

A-pos'to-late (-tō-lāt), *n.* [L. *apostolatus,* fr. *apostolus.* See APOSTLE.] **1.** The dignity, office, or mission, of an apostle; apostleship.

Judas had miscarried and lost his *apostolate.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The dignity or office of the pope, as the holder of the apostolic see.

Ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *apostolicus,* Gr.
Ap'os-tol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἀποστολικός: cf. F. *apostolique.*] **1.** Pertaining to an apostle, or to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit; as, an *apostolical* mission; the *apostolic* age.

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.

3. Of or pertaining to the pope or the papacy; papal.

Apostolical brief. See under BRIEF. — **Apostolic canons,** a collection of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church in the second and third centuries. — **Apostolic church,** the Christian church; — so called on account of its apostolic foundation, doctrine, and order. The churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem were called *apostolic churches.* — **Apostolic constitutions,** directions of a nature similar to the *apostolic canons,* and perhaps compiled by the same authors or author. — **Apostolic fathers,** early Christian writers, who were born in the first century, and thus touched on the age of the apostles. They were Polycarp, Clement, Ignatius, and Hermas; to these Barnabas has sometimes been added. — **Apostolic king** (or **majesty**), a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary on account of the extensive propagation of Christianity by St. Stephen, the founder of the royal line. It is now a title of the emperor of Austria in right of the throne of Hungary. — **Apostolic see,** a see founded and governed by an apostle; specifically, the Church of Rome; — so called because, in the Roman Catholic belief, the pope is the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, and the only apostle who has successors in the apostolic office. — **Apostolical succession,** the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by a succession of bishops from the apostles to any subsequent period. *Hook.*

Ap'os-tol'ic, *n.* [L. *apostolicus.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of one of certain ascetic sects which at various times professed to imitate the practice of the apostles.

Ap'os-tol'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an apostolic manner.

Ap'os-tol'ic-al-ness, *n.* Apostolicity. *Dr. H. More.*

Ap'os-tol'i-cism (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), } *n.* The state or
A-pos'to-lic'i-ty (ā-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), } quality of being apostolical.

A-pos'tro-phe (ā-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1) L., fr. Gr. ἀποστροφή a turning away, fr. ἀποστρέφειν to turn away; ἀπό from + στρέφειν to turn. (2) L., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, the turning away or omitting of a letter, Gr. ἀποστροφος.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the orator or writer suddenly breaks off from the previous method of his discourse, and addresses, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present; as, Milton's *apostrophe* to Light at the beginning of the third book of "Paradise Lost."

2. (*Gram.*) The contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by the character ['] placed where the letter or letters would have been; as, *call'd* for *called.*

3. The mark ['] used to denote that a word is contracted (as in *ne'er* for never, *can't* for can not), and as a sign of the possessive, singular and plural; as, a boy's hat, boys' hats. In the latter use it originally marked the omission of the letter *e.*

The apostrophe is used to mark the plural of figures and letters; as, two 10's and three a's. It is also employed to mark the close of a quotation.

Ap'os-troph'ic (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe, grammatical or rhetorical.

A-pos'tro-phize (ā-pŏs'trō-fīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APOSTROPHIZED (-fīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APOSTROPHIZING.] **1.** To address by apostrophe.

2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe (') or apostrophes.

A-pos'tro-phize, *v. i.* To use the rhetorical figure called *apostrophe.*

Ap'os-tume (ăp'ŏs-tūm), *n.* See APOSTEME. [*Obs.*]

Ap'o-tac'tite (ăp'ō-tăk'tīt), *n.* [LL. pl. *apotactitæ,* Gr. ἀποτακτῖται, fr. ἀποτακτός set apart; ἀπό from + τάσσειν to arrange, ordain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in supposed imitation of the first believers, renounced all their possessions.

A-pot'e-lesm (ā-pŏt'ĕ-lĕz'm), *n.* [See APOTELESMATIC.] **1.** The result or issue. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Astrol.*) The calculation and explanation of a nativity. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ap'o-tel'es-mat'ic (ăp'ō-tĕl'ĕz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός, fr. ἀποτέλεσμα effect, the effect of the stars on human destiny, fr. ἀποτελεῖν to complete; ἀπό from + τελεῖν to end, τέλος end.] **1.** Relating to the casting of horoscopes. [*Archaic*] *Whewell.*

2. Relating to an issue or fulfillment.

In this way a passage in the Old Testament may have, or rather may comprise, an *apotelesmatic* sense, *i. e.,* one of after or final accomplishment. *M. Stuart.*

A-poth'e-ca-ry (ā-pŏth'ĕ-kā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* APOTHECARIES (-rĭz). [OE. *apotecarie,* fr. LL. *apothecarius,* fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. ἀποθήκη, fr. ἀποτιθέναι to put away; ἀπό from + τιθέναι to put: cf. F. *apothicaire,* OF. *apotecaire.* See THESIS.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes.

☞ In England an apothecary is one of a privileged class of practitioners — a kind of sub-physician. The surgeon apothecary is the ordinary family medical attendant. One who sells drugs and makes up prescriptions is now commonly called in England a druggist or a pharmaceutical chemist.

Apothecaries' weight, the system of weights by which medical prescriptions were formerly compounded. The pound and ounce are the same as in Troy weight; they differ only in the manner of subdivision. The ounce is divided into 8 drams, 24 scruples, 480 grains. See TROY WEIGHT.

‖ **Ap'o-the'ci-um** (ăp'ō-thē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* APOTHECIA (-ā). [NL.] (*Bot.*) The ascigerous fructification of lichens, forming masses of various shapes.

Ap'o-thegm } (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα thing
Ap'oph-thegm } uttered, apothegm, from ἀποφθέγγεσθαι to speak out; ἀπό from + φθέγγεσθαι to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the prevalent spelling in the United States.]

Ap'o-theg-mat'ic (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Gr. ἀποφθε-
Ap'o-theg-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } γματικός.] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, an apothegm; sententious; pithy.

Ap'o-theg'ma-tist (-thĕg'mà-tĭst), *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms. *Pope.*

Ap'o-theg'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To utter apothegms, or short and sententious sayings.

Ap'o-them (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό + θέμα that which is placed, τιθέναι to place.]

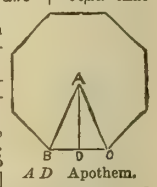

A D Apothem.

1. (*Math.*) The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.

2. A deposit formed in a liquid extract of a vegetable substance by exposure to the air.

Ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* APOTHEOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποθέωσις, fr. ἀποθεοῦν to deify; ἀπό from + θεοῦν to deify, θεός a god.] **1.** The act of elevating a mortal to the rank of, and placing him among, "the gods;" deification.

2. Glorification; exaltation. "The *apotheosis* of chivalry." *Prescott.* "The noisy *apotheosis* of liberty and machinery." *F. Harrison.*

Ap'o-the'o-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to declare to be a god; to deify; to glorify.

‖ **A-poth'e-sis** (ā-pŏth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόθεσις a putting back or away, fr. ἀποτιθέναι. See APOTHECARY.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, etc. *Weale* (*b*) A dressing room connected with a public bath.

‖ **A-pot'o-me** (ā-pŏt'ō-mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποτομή a cutting off, fr. ἀποτέμνειν to cut off; ἀπό from + τέμνειν to cut.]

1. (*Math.*) The difference between two quantities commensurable only in power, as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, or between the diagonal and side of a square.

2. (*Mus.*) The remaining part of a whole tone after a smaller semitone has been deducted from it; a major semitone. [*Obs.*]

Ap'o-zem (ăp'ō-zĕm), *n.* [L. *apozema,* Gr. ἀπόζεμα, fr. ἀποζεῖν to extract by boiling; ἀπό from + ζεῖν to boil.] (*Med.*) A decoction or infusion. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Ap'o-zem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a decoction. [*Obs.*] *J. Whitaker.*

Ap-pair' (ăp-pâr'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *empeirier,* F. *empirer.* See IMPAIR.] To impair; to grow worse. [*Obs.*]

Ap'pa-la'chi-an (ăp'pà-lā'chĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chain of mountains in the United States, commonly called the *Alleghany* mountains.

☞ The name *Appalachian* was given to the mountains by the Spaniards under De Soto, who derived it from the neighboring Indians. *Am. Cyc.*

Ap-pall' (ăp-pal'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPALLED (-pald'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPALLING.] [OF. *appalir* to grow pale, make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pâlir* to grow pale, to make pale, *pâle* pale. See PALE, *a.*, and cf. PALL.]

1. To make pale; to blanch. [*Obs.*]

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *Wyatt.*

2. To weaken; to enfeeble; to reduce; as, an old *appalled* wight. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wine, of its own nature, will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland.*

3. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; to overcome with sudden terror or horror; to dismay; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarum. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To dismay; terrify; daunt; frighten; affright; scare, depress. See DISMAY.

Ap-pall', *v. i.* **1.** To grow faint; to become weak; to become dismayed or discouraged. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2. To lose flavor or become stale. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pall', *n.* Terror; dismay. [*Poet.*] *Cowper.*

Ap-pall'ing, *a.* Such as to appall; as, an *appalling* accident. — **Ap-pall'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ap-pall'ment (-ment), *n.* Depression occasioned by terror; dismay. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ap'pa-nage (ăp'pà-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage,* fr. OF. *apaner* to nourish, support, fr. LL. *apanare* to furnish with bread, to provision; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons.

2. A dependency; a dependent territory.

3. That which belongs to one by custom or right; a natural adjunct or accompaniment. "Wealth . . . the *appanage* of wit." *Swift.*

Ap-pan'a-gist (ăp-păn'ă-jĭst), *n.* [F. *apanagiste.*] A prince to whom an appanage has been granted.

Ap-par'ail-lyng (ăp-păr'ăl-ĭng), *n.* [See APPAREL, *n.* & *v.*] Preparation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pă-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* APPARATUS, also rarely APPARATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz). [L., from *apparare, apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.]

1. Things provided as means to some end.

2. Hence: A full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given duty, experimental or operative; any complex instrument or appliance, mechanical or chemical, for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

3. (*Physiol.*) A collection of organs all of which unite in a common function; as, the respiratory *apparatus.*

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *apparel, apareil*, OF. *apareil, appareil*, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, furniture, OF. *apareiller* to match, prepare, F. *appareiller;* OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, similar, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See PAIR.] 1. External clothing; vesture; garments; dress; garb; external habiliments or array.

Fresh in his new *apparel*, proud and young. *Denham.*

At public devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

2. A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other ecclesiastical vestments. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Naut.*) The furniture of a ship, as masts, sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

Syn. — Dress; clothing; vesture; garments; raiment; garb; costume; attire; habiliments.

Ap-par'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPARELED, or APPARELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPARELING, or APPARELLING.] [OF. *apareiller.*] 1. To make or get (something) ready; to prepare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To furnish with apparatus; to equip; to fit out.

Ships . . . *appareled* to fight. *Hayward.*

3. To dress or clothe; to attire.

They which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. *Luke* vii. 25.

4. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to deck; to embellish; as, trees *appareled* with flowers, or a garden with verdure.

Appareled in celestial light. *Wordsworth.*

Ap-par'ence (ăp-pâr'ens), *n.* [OF. *aparence.*] Appearance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap-par'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* 1. Appearance. [*Obs.*]

2. Apparentness; state of being apparent. *Coleridge.*

3. The position of being heir apparent.

Ap-par'ent (ăp-pâr'ent), *a.* [F. *apparent*, L. *apparens, -entis*, p. pr. of *apparere.* See APPEAR.] 1. Capable of being seen, or easily seen; open to view; visible to the eye; within sight or view.

The moon . . . *apparent* queen. *Milton.*

2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious; known; palpable; indubitable.

It is *apparent* foul play. *Shak.*

3. Appearing to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *true* or *real*); seeming; as the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun.

To live on terms of civility, and even of *apparent* friendship. *Macaulay.*

What Berkeley calls visible magnitude was by astronomers called *apparent* magnitude. *Reid.*

Apparent horizon, the circle which in a level plain bounds our view, and is formed by the apparent meeting of the earth and heavens, as distinguished from the *rational* horizon. — **Apparent time.** See TIME. — **Heir apparent** (*Law*), one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; — in distinction from *presumptive heir.* See PRESUMPTIVE.

Syn. — Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious.

Ap-par'ent, *n.* An heir apparent. [*Obs.*]

I'll draw it [the sword] as *apparent* to the crown. *Shak.*

Ap-par'ent-ly, *adv.* 1. Visibly. [*Obs.*] *Hobbes.*

2. Plainly; clearly; manifestly; evidently.

If he should scorn me so *apparently.* *Shak.*

3. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

Ap-par'ent-ness, *n.* Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'pă-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *apparition*, L. *apparitio*, fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] 1. The act of becoming visible; appearance; visibility. *Milton.*

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

The *apparition* of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form.

Which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. An unexpected, wonderful, or preternatural appearance; a ghost; a specter; a phantom. "The heavenly bands . . . a glorious *apparition.*" *Milton.*

I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous *apparition.* *Shak.*

4. (*Astron.*) The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been invisible or obscured; — opposed to *occultation.*

Circle of perpetual apparition. See under CIRCLE.

Ap'pa-ri'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to an apparition or to apparitions; spectral. "An *apparitional* soul." *Tylor.*

Ap-par'i-tor (ăp-păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] 1. Formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

Before any of his *apparitors* could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner *apparitor* to the other world. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Law*) A messenger or officer who serves the process of an ecclesiastical court. *Bouvier.*

‖ **Ap'pau'mé'** (ȧ'pō'mā'), *n.* [F. *appaumé;* à (L. *ad*) + *paume* the palm, fr. L. *palma.*] (*Her.*) A hand open and extended so as to show the palm.

Ap-pay' (ăp-pā'), *v. t.* [OF. *appayer, apaier*, LL. *appacare, appagare*, fr. L. *ad* + *pacare* to pacify, *pax, pacis*, peace. See PAY, APPEASE.] To pay; to satisfy or appease. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ap-peach' (ăp-pēch'), *v. t.* [OE. *apechen*, for *empechen*, OF. *empeechier*, F. *empêcher*, to hinder. See IMPEACH.] To impeach; to accuse; to asperse; to inform against; to reproach. [*Obs.*]

And oft of error did himself *appeach.* *Spenser.*

Ap-peach'er (-ẽr), *n.* An accuser. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

Ap-peach'ment (-ment), *n.* Accusation. [*Obs.*]

Ap-peal' (ăp-pēl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEALED (-pēld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEALING.] [OE. *appelen, apelen*, to appeal, accuse, OF. *apeler, apeller*, F. *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare* to approach, address, invoke, summon, call, name; akin to *appellere* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE, and cf. PEAL.] 1. (*Law*) (*a*) To make application for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court for a rehearing or review on account of alleged injustice or illegality in the trial below. We say, the cause *was appealed* from an inferior court. (*b*) To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution against for some heinous crime; as, to *appeal* a person of felony.

2. To summon; to challenge. [*Archaic*]

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To invoke. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ap-peal', *v. i.* 1. (*Law*) To apply for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of reëxamination or for decision. *Tomlins.*

I *appeal* unto Cæsar. *Acts* xxv. 11.

2. To call upon another to decide a question controverted, to corroborate a statement, to vindicate one's rights, etc.; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged. Hence: To call on one for aid; to make earnest request.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley.*

They *appealed* to the sword. *Macaulay.*

Ap-peal', *n.* [OE. *appel, apel*, OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, fr. *appeler.* See APPEAL, *v. t.*] 1. (*Law*) (*a*) An application for the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for reëxamination or review. (*b*) The mode of proceeding by which such removal is effected. (*c*) The right of appeal. (*d*) An accusation; a process which formerly might be instituted by one private person against another for some heinous crime demanding punishment for the particular injury suffered, rather than for the offense against the public. (*e*) An accusation of a felon at common law by one of his accomplices, which accomplice was then called an *approver.* See APPROVEMENT. *Tomlins. Bouvier.*

2. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*

3. A call upon a person or an authority for proof or decision, in one's favor; reference to another as witness; a call for help or a favor; entreaty.

A kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

4. Resort to physical means; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

Ap-peal'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being appealed against; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable.*

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal; as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter. [*Obs.*]

Ap-peal'ant (-ant), *n.* An appellant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap-peal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an appeal.

Ap-peal'ing, *a.* That appeals; imploring. — **Ap-peal'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Ap-peal'ing-ness,** *n.*

Ap-pear' (ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEARED (-pērd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEARING.] [OE. *apperen, aperen*, OF. *aparoir, apparoir*, F. *apparoir*, fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth, to be visible; prob. from the same root as *parĕre* to produce. Cf. APPARENT, PARENT, PEER, *v. i.*] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to become visible.

And God said, Let . . . the dry land *appear.* *Gen.* i. 9.

2. To come before the public; as, a great writer *appeared* at that time.

3. To stand in presence of some authority, tribunal, or superior person, to answer a charge, plead a cause, or the like; to present one's self as a party or advocate before a court, or as a person to be tried.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat. 2 *Cor.* v. 10.

One ruffian escaped because no prosecutor dared to *appear.* *Macaulay.*

4. To become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be known as a subject of observation or comprehension, or as a thing proved; to be obvious or manifest.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 *John* iii. 2.

Of their vain contest *appeared* no end. *Milton.*

5. To seem; to have a certain semblance; to look.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. *Matt.* vi. 16.

Syn. — To seem; look. See SEEM.

Ap-pear', *n.* Appearance. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Ap-pear'ance (-ans), *n.* [F. *apparence*, L. *apparentia*, fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] 1. The act of appearing or coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

2. A thing seen; a phenomenon; a phase; an apparition; as, an *appearance* in the sky.

3. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; look; aspect; mien.

And now am come to see . . .
If thy *appearance* answer loud report. *Milton.*

4. Semblance, or apparent likeness; external show. *pl.* Outward signs, or circumstances, fitted to make a particular impression or to determine the judgment as to the character of a person or a thing, an act or a state; as, *appearances* are against him.

There was upon the tabernacle, as it were, the *appearance* of fire. *Num.* ix. 15.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance.* 1 *Sam.* xvi. 7.

Judge not according to the *appearance.* *John* vii. 24.

5. The act of appearing in a particular place, or in society, a company, or any proceedings; a coming before the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his *appearance* as an historian, an artist, or an orator.

Will he now retire,
After *appearance*, and again prolong
Our expectation? *Milton.*

6. Probability; likelihood. [*Obs.*]

There is that which hath no *appearance.* *Bacon.*

7. (*Law*) The coming into court of either of the parties; the being present in court; the coming into court of a party summoned in an action, either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court, and submits to its jurisdiction. *Burrill. Bouvier. Daniell.*

To put in an appearance, to be present; to appear in person. — **To save appearances,** to preserve a fair outward show.

Syn. — Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

Ap-pear'er (ăp-pēr'ẽr), *n.* One who appears. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ap-pear'ing-ly, *adv.* Apparently. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ap-peas'a-ble (ăp-pēz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable. — **Ap-peas'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEASED (-pēzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEASING.] [OE. *apesen, apaisen*, OF. *apaisier, apaissier*, F. *apaiser*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, fr. L. *pax, pacis.* See PEACE.] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; to dispel (anger or hatred); as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst.

Syn. — To pacify; quiet; conciliate; propitiate; assuage; compose; calm; allay; hush; soothe; tranquilize.

Ap-pease'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased; pacification. *Hayward.*

Ap-peas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who appeases; a pacifier.

Ap-pea'sive (ăp-pē'sĭv), *a.* Tending to appease.

Ap-pel'la-ble (ăp-pĕl'lă-b'l), *a.* Appealable.

Ap-pel'lan-cy (-lan-sy), *n.* Capability of appeal.

Ap-pel'lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *appellans*, p. pr. of *appellare:* cf. F. *appelant.* See APPEAL.] Relating to an appeal; appellate. "An *appellant* jurisdiction." *Hallam.*

Party appellant (*Law*), the party who appeals; appellant; — opposed to *respondent*, or *appellee.* *Tomlins.*

Ap-pel'lant, *n.* 1. (*Law*) (*a*) One who accuses another of felony or treason. [*Obs.*] (*b*) One who appeals, or asks for a rehearing or review of a cause by a higher tribunal.

2. A challenger. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who appealed to a general council against the bull Unigenitus.

4. One who appeals or entreats.

Ap-pel'late (ăp-pĕl'lăt), *a.* [L. *appellatus*, p. p. of *appellare.*] Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals. "*Appellate* jurisdiction." *Blackstone.* "*Appellate* judges." *Burke.*

Appellate court, a court having cognizance of appeals.

Ap-pel'late, *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime. [*Obs.*] See APPELLEE.

Ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *appellatio*, fr. *appellare:* cf. F. *appellation.* See APPEAL.] 1. The act of appealing; appeal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. The act of calling by a name.

3. The word by which a particular person or thing is called and known; name; title; designation.

They must institute some persons under the *appellation* of magistrates. *Hume.*

Syn. — See NAME.

Ap-pel'la-tive (ăp-pĕl'lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *appellativus*, fr. *appellare:* cf. F. *appellatif.* See APPEAL.] 1. Pertaining to a common name; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; naming. *Cudworth.*

2. (*Gram.*) Common, as opposed to *proper;* denominative of a class

Ap-pel'la-tive, *n.* [L. *appellativum*, sc. *nomen.*] 1. A common name, in distinction from a proper name. A common name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus, *tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing; as, *Rome, Washington, Lake Erie.*

2. An appellation or title; a descriptive name.

God has chosen it for one of his *appellatives* to be the Defender of them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ap-pel'la-tive-ly, *adv.* After the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name, to signify a strong man.

Ap-pel'la-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

Ap-pel'la-to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *appellatorius*, fr. *appellare.*] Containing an appeal.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Ayliffe.*

Ap'pel-lee' (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* [F. *appelé*, p. p. of *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare.*] (*Law*) (*a*) The defendant in an appeal; — opposed to *appellant.* (*b*) The person who is appealed against, or accused of crime; — opposed to *appellor.* *Blackstone.*

Ap'pel-lor' (ăp'pĕl-lôr'), *n.* [OF. *apeleur*, fr. L. *ap-*

pellator, fr. *appellare*.] (*Law*) (*a*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.* (*b*) One who confesses a felony committed and accuses his accomplices. *Blount. Burrill.*

☞ This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*.

Ap'pen-age (ăp'pĕn-ăj), *n.* See APPANAGE.

Ap-pend' (ăp-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPENDING.] [L. *appendere* or F. *appendre:* cf. OE. *appenden*, *apenden*, to belong, OF. *apendre*, F. *appendre*, fr. L. *appendĕre*, v. i., to hang to, *appendĕre*, v. t., to hang to; *ad* + *pendĕre*, v. i., to hang, *pendĕre*, v. t., to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record; the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to annex; as, notes *appended* to this chapter.

A further purpose *appended* to the primary one. *I. Taylor.*

Ap-pend'age (ăp-pĕnd'âj), *n.* **1.** Something appended to, or accompanying, a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Biol.*) A subordinate or subsidiary part or organ; an external organ or limb, esp. of the articulates.

Antennæ and other *appendages* used for feeling. *Carpenter.*

Syn. — Addition; adjunct; concomitant.

Ap-pend'aged (-âjd), *a.* Furnished with, or supplemented by, an appendage.

Ap-pend'ance (-ans), *n.* [F.] Something appendant.

Ap-pend'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *appendant*, p. pr. of *appendre*. See APPEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

As they have transmitted the benefit to us, it is but reasonable we should suffer the *appendant* calamity. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Law*) Appended by prescription, that is, a personal usage for a considerable time; — said of a thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is superior or more worthy; as, an advowson, common, etc., which may be *appendant* to a manor, common of fishing to a freehold, a seat in church to a house. *Wharton. Coke.*

Ap-pend'ant, *n.* **1.** Anything attached to another as incidental or subordinate to it.

2. (*Law*) An inheritance annexed by prescription to a superior inheritance.

Ap-pend'ence (-ens), } *n.* State of being append-
Ap-pend'en-cy (-en-sy), } ant; appendance. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pend'i-cal (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or like an appendix.

Ap-pend'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To append. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pend'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An appendage. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pend'i-ci'tis (ăp-pĕnd'ĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Ap-pend'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*.] A small appendage.

Ap'pen-dic'u-lar (ăp'pĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Relating to an appendicle; appendiculate. [*R.*]

‖ **Ap'pen-dic'u-la'ri-a** (ăp'pĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lā'rĭ-â), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small free-swimming Tunicata, shaped somewhat like a tadpole, and remarkable for resemblances to the larvæ of other Tunicata. It is the type of the order Copelata or Larvalia. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Ap'pen-dic'u-la'ta** (-lā'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of annelids; the Polychæta.

Ap'pen-dic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [See APPENDICLE.] Having small appendages; forming an appendage.

Appendiculate leaf, a small appended leaf. *Withering.*

Ap-pen'dix (ăp-pĕn'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APPENDIXES (-ĕz), L. APPENDICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix*, *-dicis*, fr. *appendere*. See APPEND.] **1.** Something appended or added; an appendage, adjunct, or concomitant.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Any literary matter added to a book, but not necessarily essential to its completeness, and thus distinguished from *supplement*, which is intended to supply deficiencies and correct inaccuracies.

Syn. — See SUPPLEMENT.

Ap-pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* The act of appending. [*Obs.*]

Ap'per-ceive' (ăp'pẽr-sēv'), *v. t.* [F. *apercevoir*, fr. L. *ad* + *percipere*, *perceptum*, to perceive. See PERCEIVE.] To perceive; to comprehend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'per-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ad-* + *perception:* cf. F. *apperception.*] (*Metaph.*) The mind's perception of itself as the subject or actor in its own states; perception that reflects upon itself; sometimes, intensified or energetic perception. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

This feeling has been called by philosophers the *apperception* or consciousness of our own existence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ap-per'il (ăp-pẽr'ĭl), *n.* Peril. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPERTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPERTAINING.] [OE. *apperteinen*, *apertenen*, OF. *apartenir*, F. *appartenir*, fr. L. *appertinere; ad* + *pertinere* to reach to, belong. See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom; to relate.

Things *appertaining* to this life. *Hooker.*

Give it unto him to whom it *appertaineth*. *Lev.* vi. 5.

Ap'per-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* That which appertains to a person; an appurtenance. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Ap-per'ti-nance (ăp-pẽr'tĭ-nans), } *n.* See APPURTE-
Ap-per'ti-nence (ăp-pẽr'tĭ-nens), } NANCE.

Ap-per'ti-nent (-tĭ-nent), *a.* Belonging; appertaining. [Now usually written *appurtenant.*] *Coleridge.*

Ap-per'ti-nent, *n.* That which belongs to something else; an appurtenant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap-pete' (ăp-pēt'), *v. t.* [L. *appetere:* cf. F. *appéter.* See APPETITE.] To seek for; to desire. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'pe-tence (ăp'pē-tens), *n.* [Cf. F. *appétence.* See APPETENCY.] A longing for; a desire; especially an ardent desire; appetite; appetency.

Ap'pe-ten-cy (-ten-sy), *n.*; *pl.* APPETENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for. See APPETITE.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp. natural desire; a craving; an eager appetite.

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale.*

2. Specifically: An instinctive inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim; the tendency of an organized body to seek what satisfies the wants of its organism.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

3. Natural tendency; affinity; attraction; — used of inanimate objects.

Ap'pe-tent (ăp'pē-tent), *a.* [L. *appetens*, p. pr. of *appetere.*] Desiring; eagerly desirous. [*R.*]

Appetent after glory and renown. *Sir G. Buck.*

Ap'pe-ti-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *appétibilité.*] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*

Ap'pe-ti-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *appetibilis*, fr. *appetere:* cf. F. *appétible.*] Desirable; capable or worthy of being the object of desire. *Bramhall.*

Ap'pe-tite (ăp'pē-tīt), *n.* [OE. *appetit*, F. *appétit*, fr. L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION, and cf. APPETENCE.] **1.** The desire for some personal gratification, either of the body or of the mind.

The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. Desire for, or relish of, food or drink; hunger.

Men must have *appetite* before they will eat. *Buckle.*

3. Any strong desire; an eagerness or longing.

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim. *Jer. Taylor.*

To gratify the vulgar *appetite* for the marvelous. *Macaulay.*

4. Tendency; appetency. [*Obs.*]

In all bodies there is an *appetite* of union. *Bacon.*

5. The thing desired. [*Obs.*]

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

☞ In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to* or *of*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object; as, an *appetite* for pleasure.

Syn. — Craving; longing; desire; appetency; passion.

Ap'pe-ti'tion (ăp'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *appetitio:* cf. F. *appétition.*] Desire; a longing for, or seeking after, something. *Holland.*

Ap'pe-ti'tive (ăp'pē-tī'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *appétitif.*] Having the quality of desiring gratification; as, *appetitive* power or faculty. *Sir M. Hale.*

Ap'pe-tize (ăp'pē-tīz), *v. t.* To make hungry; to whet the appetite of. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ap'pe-ti'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* Something which creates or whets an appetite.

Ap'pe-ti'zing (-zĭng), *a.* [Cf. F. *appétissant.*] Exciting appetite; as, *appetizing* food.

The appearance of the wild ducks is very *appetizing*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ap'pe-ti'zing-ly, *adv.* So as to excite appetite.

Ap'pi-an (ăp'pĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Appius*, *Appianus.*] Of or pertaining to Appius.

Appian Way, the great paved highway from ancient Rome through Capua to Brundisium, now Brindisi, constructed partly by *Appius* Claudius, about 312 B. C.

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plạd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPLAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPLAUDING.] [L. *applaudere; ad* + *plaudere* to clash, to clap the hands: cf. F. *applaudir.* Cf. EXPLODE.] **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again. *Shak.*

2. To praise by words; to express approbation of; to commend; to approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*

Syn. — To praise; extol; commend; cry up; magnify; approve. See PRAISE.

Ap-plaud', *v. i.* To express approbation loudly or significantly.

Ap-plaud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who applauds.

Ap-plaus'a-ble (ăp-plạz'â-b'l), *a.* Worthy of applause; praiseworthy. [*Obs.*]

Ap-plause' (ăp-plạz'), *n.* [L. *applaudere, applausum.* See APPLAUD.] The act of applauding; approbation and praise publicly expressed by clapping the hands, stamping or tapping with the feet, acclamation, huzzas, or other means; marked commendation.

The brave man seeks not popular *applause*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Acclaim; acclamation; plaudit; commendation; approval.

Ap-plau'sive (ăp-plạ'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *applausivus.*] Expressing applause; approbative. — **Ap-plau'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* [OE. *appel*, *eppel*, AS. *æppel*, *æpl;* akin to Fries. & D. *appel*, OHG. *aphul*, *aphol*, G. *apfel*, Icel. *epli*, Sw. *äple*, Dan. *æble*, Gael. *ubhall*, W. *afal*, Arm. *aval*, Lith. *obůlys*, Russ. *iabloko;* of unknown origin.] **1.** The fleshy pome or fruit of a rosaceous tree (*Pyrus malus*) cultivated in numberless varieties in the temperate zones.

☞ The European crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung.

2. (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Pyrus* which has the stalk sunken into the base of the fruit; an apple tree.

3. Any fruit or other vegetable production resembling, or supposed to resemble, the apple; as, *apple* of love, or love *apple* (a tomato), balsam *apple*, egg *apple*, oak *apple*.

4. Anything round like an apple; as, an *apple* of gold.

Apple is used either adjectively or in combination; as, *apple* parer or *apple*-parer, *apple*-shaped, *apple* blossom, *apple* dumpling, *apple* pudding.

Apple blight, an aphid which injures apple trees. See BLIGHT, *n.* — **Apple borer** (*Zoöl.*), a coleopterous insect (*Saperda candida* or *bivittata*), the larva of which bores into the trunk of the apple tree and pear tree. — **Apple brandy**, brandy made from apples. — **Apple butter**, a sauce made of apples stewed down in cider. *Bartlett.* — **Apple corer**, an instrument for removing the cores from apples. — **Apple fly** (*Zoöl.*), any dipterous insect, the larva of which burrows in apples. Apple flies belong to the genera *Drosophila* and *Trypeta.* — **Apple midge** (*Zoöl.*), a small dipterous insect (*Sciara mali*), the larva of which bores in apples. — **Apple of the eye**, the pupil. — **Apple of discord**, a subject of contention and envy, so called from the mythological golden apple, inscribed "For the fairest," which was thrown into an assembly of the gods by Eris, the goddess of discord. It was contended for by Juno, Minerva, and Venus, and was adjudged to the latter. — **Apple of love**, or **Love apple**, the tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*). — **Apple of Peru**, a large coarse herb (*Nicandra physaloides*) bearing pale blue flowers, and a bladderlike fruit inclosing a dry berry. — **Apples of Sodom**, a fruit described by ancient writers as externally of fair appearance, but dissolving into smoke and ashes when plucked; Dead Sea apples. The name is often given to the fruit of *Solanum Sodomæum*, a prickly shrub with fruit not unlike a small yellow tomato. — **Apple sauce**, stewed apples. [U. S.] — **Apple snail** or **Apple shell** (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water, operculated, spiral shell of the genus *Ampullaria.* — **Apple tart**, a tart containing apple. — **Apple tree**, a tree which naturally bears apples. See APPLE, 2. — **Apple wine**, cider. — **Apple worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) which burrows in the interior of apples. See CODLING MOTH. — **Dead Sea apple.** (*a*) *pl.* Apples of Sodom. Also *Fig.* "To seek the *Dead Sea apples* of politics." *S. B. Griffin.* (*b*) A kind of gallnut coming from Arabia. See GALLNUT.

Apple Borer. *b* Larva. Natural size.

Apple Fly (*Drosophila*). *a* Larva or Maggot. *b* Adult fly. Much enlarged.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *v. i.* To grow like an apple; to bear apples. *Holland.*

Ap'ple-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a round, broad face, like an apple. "*Apple-faced* children." *Dickens.*

Ap'ple-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* Apple brandy. [*U. S.*]

Ap'ple-john' (-jŏn'), *n.* A kind of apple which by keeping becomes much withered; — called also *Johnapple.* *Shak.*

Ap'ple pie' (pī'). A pie made of apples (usually sliced or stewed) with spice and sugar.

Apple-pie bed, a bed in which, as a joke, the sheets are so doubled (like the cover of an apple turnover) as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them. *Halliwell. Conybeare.* — **Apple-pie order**, perfect order or arrangement. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Ap'ple-squire' (-skwīr'), *n.* A pimp; a kept gallant. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ap-pli'a-ble (ăp-plī'â-b'l), *a.* [See APPLY.] Applicable; also, compliant. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Ap-pli'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of applying; application; (*Obs.*) subservience. *Shak.*

2. The thing applied or used as a means to an end; an apparatus or device; as, to use various *appliances;* a mechanical *appliance;* a machine with its *appliances.*

Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ăp'plĭ-kà-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being applicable or fit to be applied.

Ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'plĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicable*, fr. L. *applicare.* See APPLY.] Capable of being applied; fit or suitable to be applied; having relevance; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration. — **Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Ap'pli-can-cy (-kan-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being applicable. [*R.*]

Ap'pli-cant (ăp'plĭ-kant), *n.* [L. *applicans*, p. pr. of *applicare.* See APPLY.] One who applies for something; one who makes request; a petitioner.

The *applicant* for a cup of water. *Plumtre.*

The court require the *applicant* to appear in person. *Z. Swift.*

Ap'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *applicatus*, p. p. of *applicare.* See APPLY.] Applied or put to some use.

Those *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements. *I. Taylor.*

Applicate number (*Math.*), one which is applied to some concrete case. — **Applicate ordinate**, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

Ap'pli-cate, *n.* [L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*).] (*Math.*) An ordinate.

Ap'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To apply. [*Obs.*]

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object. *Bp. Pearson.*

Ap'pli-ca'tion (ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *applicatio*, fr. *applicare:* cf. F. *application.* See APPLY.] **1.** The act of applying or laying on, in a literal sense; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.

2. The thing applied.

He invented a new *application* by which blood might be stanched. *Johnson.*

3. The act of applying as a means; the employment of means to accomplish an end; specific use.

If a right course . . . be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

4. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate agreement or disagreement, fitness, or correspondence; as, I make the remark, and leave you to make the *application;* the *application* of a theory.

5. Hence, in specific uses: (*a*) That part of a sermon or discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses; the "moral" of a fable. (*b*) The use of the principles of one science for the purpose of enlarging or perfecting another; as, the *application* of algebra to geometry.

6. The capacity of being practically applied or used; relevancy; as, a rule of general *application*.

7. The act of fixing the mind or closely applying one's self; assiduous effort; close attention; as, to injure the health by *application* to study.

Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay.*

8. The act of making request or soliciting; as, an *application* for an office; he made *application* to a court of chancery.

9. A request; a document containing a request; as, his *application* was placed on file.

Ap'pli-ca-tive (ăp'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicatif*, fr. L. *applicare*. See APPLY.] Capable of being applied or used; applying; applicatory; practical. *Bramhall.* — **Ap'pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'pli-ca-to-ri-ly (-kā-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* By way of application.

Ap'pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical. — *n.* That which applies.

Ap-pli'ed-ly (ăp-plī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By application. [*R.*]

Ap-pli'er (-ẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, applies.

Ap-pli'ment (-ment), *n.* Application. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

‖ **Ap'pli'qué'** (ă'plē'kā'; 277), *a.* [F., fr. *appliquer* to put on.] Ornamented with a pattern (which has been cut out of another color or stuff) *applied* or transferred to a foundation; as, *appliqué* lace; *appliqué* work.

Ap-plot' (ăp-plŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPLOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPLOTTING.] [Pref. *ad-* + *plot*.] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion. *Milton.*

Ap-plot'ment (-ment), *n.* Apportionment.

Ap-ply' (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPLYING.] [OF. *aplier*, F. *appliquer*, fr. L. *applicare* to join, fix, or attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold, to twist together. See APPLICANT, PLY.] **1.** To lay or place; to put or adjust (one thing *to* another); — with *to;* as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To put to use; to use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; to appropriate; to devote; as, to *apply* money to the payment of a debt.

3. To make use of, declare, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case; to *apply* an epithet to a person.

Yet God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom *applied*. *Milton.*

4. To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention; to attach; to incline.

Apply thine heart unto instruction. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

5. To direct or address. [*R.*]

Sacred vows . . . *applied* to grisly Pluto. *Pope.*

6. To betake; to address; to refer; — used reflexively.

I *applied* myself to him for help. *Johnson.*

7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. [*Obs.*]

She was skillful in *applying* his "humors." *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. To visit. [*Obs.*]

And he *applied* each place so fast. *Chapman.*

Applied chemistry. See under CHEMISTRY. — **Applied mathematics.** See under MATHEMATICS.

Ap-ply', *v. i.* **1.** To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case.

2. To make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something; to make application (*to*); to solicit; as, to *apply* to a friend for information.

3. To ply; to move. [*R.*]

I heard the sound of an oar *applying* swiftly through the water. *T. Moore.*

4. To apply or address one's self; to give application; to attend closely (*to*).

‖ **Ap-pog'gia-tu'ra** (ă-pŏd'jă-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, to rest; *ap-* (L. *ad*) + *poggiare* to mount, ascend, *poggio* hill, fr. L. *podium* an elevated place.] (*Mus.*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone, and borrowing the time it occupies from that; a short auxiliary or grace note one degree above or below the principal note unless it be of the same harmony; — generally indicated by a note of smaller size, as in the illustration above. It forms no essential part of the harmony.

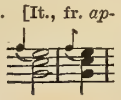

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPOINTING.] [OE. *appointen*, *apointen*, OF. *apointier* to prepare, arrange, lean, place, F. *appointer* to give a salary, refer a cause, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the point in a controversy, or the points in an agreement; L. *ad* + *punctum* a point. See POINT.] **1.** To fix with power or firmness; to establish; to mark out.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth. *Prov.* viii. 29.

2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe; to fix the time and place of.

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint*. 2 *Sam.* xv. 15.

He hath *appointed* a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness. *Acts* xvii. 31.

Say that the emperor requests a parley . . . and *appoint* the meeting. *Shak.*

3. To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority.

Aaron and his sons shall go in, and *appoint* them every one to his service. *Num.* iv. 19.

These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel, and for the stranger that sojourneth among them. *Josh.* xx. 9.

4. To furnish in all points; to provide with everything necessary by way of equipment; to equip; to fit out.

The English, being well *appointed*, did so entertain them that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

5. To point at by way, or for the purpose, of censure or condemnation; to arraign. [*Obs.*]

Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. *Milton.*

6. (*Law*) To direct, designate, or limit; to make or direct a new disposition of, by virtue of a power contained in a conveyance; — said of an estate already conveyed. *Burrill. Kent.*

To appoint one's self, to resolve. [*Obs.*] *Crowley.*

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. i.* To ordain; to determine; to arrange.

For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 14.

Ap-point'a-ble (ăp-point'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted.

Ap-point-ee' (ăp-point-ē'), *n.* [F. *appointé*, p. p. of *appointer*. See APPOINT, *v. t.*] **1.** A person appointed.

The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the *appointees*. *Circular of Mass. Representatives* (1768).

2. (*Law*) A person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed. *Kent. Wharton.*

Ap-point'er (ăp-point'ẽr), *n.* One who appoints, or executes a power of appointment. *Kent.*

Ap-point'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Subject to appointment; as, an *appointive* office. [*R.*]

Ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *appointement*.] **1.** The act of appointing; designation of a person to hold an office or discharge a trust; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.

2. The state of being appointed to some service or office; an office to which one is appointed; station; position; as, he received the *appointment* of treasurer.

3. Stipulation; agreement; the act of fixing by mutual agreement. Hence: Arrangement for a meeting; engagement; as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six.

4. Decree; direction; established order or constitution; as, to submit to the divine *appointments*.

According to the *appointment* of the priests. *Ezra* vi. 9.

5. (*Law*) The exercise of the power of designating (under a "power of appointment") a person to enjoy an estate or other specific property; also, the instrument by which the designation is made.

6. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management; outfit; (*pl.*) the accouterments of military officers or soldiers, as belts, sashes, swords.

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*. *Prescott.*

I'll prove it in my shackles, with these hands
Void of *appointment*, that thou liest. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. An allowance to a person, esp. to a public officer; a perquisite; — properly only in the plural. [*Obs.*]

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Chesterfield.*

8. An honorary part or exercise, as an oration, etc., at a public exhibition of a college; as, to have an *appointment*. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — Designation; command; order; direction; establishment; equipment.

Ap-point-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) The person who selects the appointee. See APPOINTEE, 2.

Ap-por'ter (ăp-pōr'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *apporter* to bring in, fr. L. *apportare; ad* + *portare* to bear.] A bringer in; an importer. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Ap-por'tion (ăp-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPORTIONING.] [OF. *apportionner*, LL. *apportionare*, fr. L. *ad* + *portio*. See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide and distribute proportionally; to portion out; to allot; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

Ap-por'tion-ate-ness (-āt-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being apportioned or in proportion. [*Obs. & R.*]

Ap-por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who apportions.

Ap-por'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *apportionnement*, LL. *apportionamentum*.] The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a division and assignment, to each proprietor, of his just portion of an undivided right or property. *A. Hamilton.*

Ap-pose' (ăp-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *apposer* to set to; *à* (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See POSE.] **1.** To place opposite or before; to put or apply (one thing *to* another).

The nymph herself did then *appose*,
For food and beverage, to him all best meat. *Chapman.*

2. To place in juxtaposition or proximity.

Ap-pose', *v. t.* [For *oppose*. See OPPOSE.] To put questions to; to examine; to try. [*Obs.*] See POSE.

To *appose* him without any accuser, and that secretly. *Tyndale.*

Ap-posed' (ăp-pōzd'), *a.* Placed in apposition; mutually fitting, as the mandibles of a bird's beak.

Ap-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. Formerly, in the English Court of Exchequer, an officer who audited the sheriffs' accounts.

Ap'po-site (ăp'pō-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, p. p of *apponere* to set or put to; *ad* + *ponere* to put, place.] Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant; pat; — followed by *to;* as, this argument is very *apposite* to the case. — **Ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'po-site-ness**, *n.*

Ap'po-si'tion (ăp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *appositio*, fr. *apponere:* cf. F. *apposition*. See APPOSITE.] **1.** The act of adding; application; accretion.

It grows . . . by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The putting of things in juxtaposition, or side by side; also, the condition of being so placed.

3. (*Gram.*) The state of two nouns or pronouns, put in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. Here, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

Growth by apposition (*Physiol.*), a mode of growth characteristic of nonvascular tissues, in which nutritive matter from the blood is transformed on the surface of an organ into solid unorganized substance.

Ap'po-si'tion-al (ăp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to apposition; put in apposition syntactically. *Ellicott.*

Ap-pos'i-tive (ăp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or relating to apposition; in apposition. — *n.* A noun in apposition. — **Ap-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Appositive to the words going immediately before. *Knatchbull.*

Ap-prais'a-ble (ăp-prāz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appraised.

Ap-prais'al (-*al*), *n.* [See APPRAISE. Cf. APPRIZAL.] A valuation by an authorized person; an appraisement.

Ap-praise' (ăp-prāz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPRAISED (-prāzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPRAISING.] [Pref. *ad-* + *praise*. See PRAISE, PRICE, APPRIZE, APPRECIATE.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose; as, to *appraise* goods and chattels.

2. To estimate; to conjecture.

Enoch . . . *appraised* his weight. *Tennyson.*

3. To praise; to commend. [*R.*] *R. Browning*

Appraised the Lycian custom. *Tennyson.*

☞ In the United States, this word is often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*.

Ap-praise'ment (-ment), *n.* [See APPRAISE. Cf. APPRIZEMENT.] The act of setting the value; valuation by an appraiser; estimation of worth.

Ap-prais'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See APPRAISE, APPRIZER.] One who appraises; esp., a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estates.

Ap'pre-ca'tion (ăp'prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *apprecari* to pray to; *ad* + *precari* to pray, *prex*, *precis*, prayer.] Earnest prayer; devout wish. [*Obs.*]

A solemn *appreciation* of good success. *Bp. Hall.*

Ap'pre-ca-to-ry (ăp'prē-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Praying or wishing good. [*Obs.*] "*Appreciatory* benedictions." *Bp. Hall.*

Ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ăp-prē'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréciable*.] Capable of being appreciated or estimated; large enough to be estimated; perceptible; as, an *appreciable* quantity. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ap-pre'ci-ant (-shĭ-*ant*), *a.* Appreciative. [*R.*]

Ap-pre'ci-ate (ăp-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPRECIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPRECIATING.] [L. *appretiatus*, p. p. of *appretiare* to value at a price, appraise; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price. Cf. APPRAISE.] **1.** To set a price or value on; to estimate justly; to value.

To *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon.*

2. To recognize the worth of; to esteem highly; as, I am afraid you do not *appreciate* my friend.

3. To raise the value of; to increase the market price of; — opposed to *depreciate*. [*U. S.*]

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. *Ramsay.*

4. To be sensible of; to distinguish.

To test the power of bees to *appreciate* color. *Lubbock.*

Syn. — To APPRECIATE, ESTIMATE, ESTEEM. *Estimate* is an act of judgment; *esteem* is an act of valuing or prizing, and when applied to individuals, denotes a sentiment of moral approbation. See ESTIMATE. *Appreciate* lies between the two. As compared with *estimate*, it supposes a union of sensibility with judgment, producing a nice and delicate perception. As compared with *esteem*, it denotes a valuation of things according to their appropriate and distinctive excellence, and not simply their moral worth. Thus, with reference to the former of these (delicate perception), an able writer says, "Women have a truer *appreciation* of character than men;" and another remarks, "It is difficult to *appreciate* the true force and distinctive sense of terms which we are every day using." So, also, we speak of the difference between two things, as sometimes hardly *appreciable*. With reference to the latter of these senses (that of valuation as the result of a nice perception), we say, "It requires a peculiar cast of character to *appreciate* the poetry of Wordsworth;" "He who has no delicacy himself, can not *appreciate* it in others;" "The thought of death is salutary, because it leads us to *appreciate* worldly things aright." *Appreciate* is much used in cases where something is in danger of being overlooked or undervalued; as when we speak of *appreciating* the difficulties of a subject, or the risk of an undertaking. So Lord Plunket, referring to an "ominous silence" which prevailed among the Irish peasantry, says, "If you knew how to *appreciate* that silence, it is more formidable than the most clamorous opposition." In like manner, a person who asks some favor of another is apt to say, "I trust you will *appreciate* my motives in this request." Here we have the key to a very frequent use of the word. It is hardly necessary to say that *appreciate* looks on the favorable side of things. We never speak of *appreciating* a man's faults, but his merits. This idea of regarding things favorably appears more fully in the word *appreciative;* as when we speak of an *appreciative* audience, or an *appreciative* review, meaning one that manifests a quick perception and a ready valuation of excellence.

Ap-pre'ci-ate, *v. i.* To rise in value. [See note under RISE, *v. i.*] *J. Morse.*

Ap-pre'ci-a'ting-ly (-ā'tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In an appreciating manner; with appreciation.

Ap-pre'ci-a'tion (ăp-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *appréciation*.] **1.** A just valuation or estimate of merit, worth, weight, etc.; recognition of excellence.

2. Accurate perception; true estimation; as, an *appreciation* of the difficulties before us; an *appreciation* of colors.

His foreboding showed his *appreciation* of Henry's character. *J. R. Green.*

3. A rise in value; — opposed to *depreciation*.

Ap-pre'ci-a-tive (ăp-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having or showing a just or ready appreciation or perception; as, an *appreciative* audience. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being appreciative; quick recognition of excellence.

Ap-pre'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who appreciates.

Ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation; appreciative; as, *appreciatory* commendation. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-to-ri-ly** (-shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Ap′pre-hend′ (ăp′prē-hĕnd′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprehended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprehending.] [L. *apprehendere; ad* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *prae* before + *-hendere* (used only in comp.); akin to Gr. χανδάνειν to hold, contain, and E. *get:* cf. F. *appréhender.* See Prehensile, Get.] **1.** To take or seize; to take hold of. [*Archaic*]

We have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Hence: To take or seize (a person) by legal process; to arrest; as, to *apprehend* a criminal.

3. To take hold of with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind; to become cognizant of; to understand; to recognize; to consider.

This suspicion of Earl Reimund, though at first but a buzz, soon got a sting in the king's head, and he violently *apprehended* it. *Fuller.*

The eternal laws, such as the heroic age *apprehended* them. *Gladstone.*

4. To know or learn with certainty. [*Obs.*]

G. You are too much distrustful of my truth.
E. Then you must give me leave to *apprehend*
The means and manner how. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. To anticipate; esp., to anticipate with anxiety, dread, or fear; to fear.

The opposition had more reason than the king to *apprehend* violence. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To catch; seize; arrest; detain; capture; conceive; understand; imagine; believe; fear; dread. — To Apprehend, Comprehend. These words come into comparison as describing acts of the mind. *Apprehend* denotes the *laying hold* of a thing mentally, so as to understand it clearly, at least in part. *Comprehend* denotes the embracing or understanding it in all its compass and extent. We may *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend.* The very idea of God supposes that he may be *apprehended,* though not *comprehended,* by rational beings. "We may *apprehend* much of Shakespeare's aim and intention in the character of Hamlet or King Lear; but few will claim that they have *comprehended* all that is embraced in these characters." *Trench.*

Ap′pre-hend′, *v. i.* **1.** To think, believe, or be of opinion; to understand; to suppose.

2. To be apprehensive; to fear.

It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer. *Rowe.*

Ap′pre-hend′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who apprehends.

Ap′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty (-hĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being apprehensible. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Ap′pre-hen′si-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *apprehensibilis.* See Apprehend.] Capable of being apprehended or conceived. "*Apprehensible* by faith." *Bp. Hall.* — **Ap′pre-hen′si-bly,** *adv.*

Ap′pre-hen′sion (ăp′prē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *apprehensio:* cf. F. *appréhension.* See Apprehend.] **1.** The act of seizing or taking hold of; seizure; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The act of seizing or taking by legal process; arrest; as, the felon, after his *apprehension,* escaped.

3. The act of grasping with the intellect; the contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; intellection; perception.

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object. *Glanvill.*

4. Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea.

☞ In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty; as, in our *apprehension,* the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*

5. The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding; as, a man of dull *apprehension.*

6. Anticipation, mostly of things unfavorable; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

Syn. — Apprehension, Alarm. *Apprehension* springs from a sense of danger when somewhat remote, but approaching; *alarm* arises from danger when announced as near at hand. *Apprehension* is calmer and more permanent; *alarm* is more agitating and transient.

Ap′pre-hen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréhensif.* See Apprehend.] **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; apt; discerning.

It may be pardonable to imagine that a friend, a kind and *apprehensive* . . . friend, is listening to our talk. *Hawthorne.*

2. Knowing; conscious; cognizant. [*R.*]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Relating to the faculty of apprehension.

Judgment . . . is implied in every *apprehensive* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Anticipative of something unfavorable; fearful of what may be coming; in dread of possible harm; in expectation of evil.

Not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance. *Tillotson.*
Reformers . . . *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone.*

5. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [*R.*]

Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive,* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

Ap′pre-hen′sive-ly, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension of danger.

Ap′pre-hen′sive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being apprehensive.

Ap-pren′tice (ăp-prĕn′tĭs), *n.* [OE. *apprentice, prentice,* OF. *aprentis,* nom. of *aprentif,* F. *apprenti,* fr. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere,* equiv. to *apprehendere,* to take hold of (by the mind), to comprehend. See Apprehend, Prentice.] **1.** One who is bound by indentures or by legal agreement to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn the art, or trade, in which his master is bound to instruct him.

2. One not well versed in a subject; a tyro.

3. (*Old Law*) A barrister, considered a learner of law till of sixteen years' standing, when he might be called to the rank of serjeant. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

Ap-pren′tice (ăp-prĕn′tĭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprenticed (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprenticing (-tĭ-sĭng).] To bind to, or put under the care of, a master, for the purpose of instruction in a trade or business.

Ap-pren′tice-age (-tĭs-āj), *n.* [F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pren′tice-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pren′tice-ship, *n.* **1.** The service or condition of an apprentice; the state in which a person is gaining instruction in a trade or art, under legal agreement.

2. The time an apprentice is serving (sometimes seven years, as from the age of fourteen to twenty-one).

Ap-pressed′ } (ăp-prĕst′), *a.* [p. p. of *appress,* which
Ap-prest′ } is not in use. See Adpress.] (*Bot.*) Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length, as against a stem. *Gray.*

Ap-prise′ (ăp-prīz′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprised (-prīzd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprising.] [F. *appris,* fem. *apprise,* p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, to teach, to inform. Cf. Apprehend, Apprentice.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform; — followed by *of;* as, we will *apprise* the general of an intended attack; he *apprised* the commander of what he had done.

Ap-prise′, *n.* Notice; information. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ap-priz′al (ăp-prīz′al), *n.* See Appraisal.

Ap-prize′ (ăp-prīz′), *v. t.* [The same as Appraise, only more accommodated to the English form of the L. *pretiare.*] To appraise; to value; to appreciate.

Ap-prize′ment (-ment), *n.* Appraisement.

Ap-priz′er (ăp-prīz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An appraiser.

2. (*Scots Law*) A creditor for whom an appraisal is made. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ap-proach′ (ăp-prōch′), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Approached (-prōcht′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Approaching.] [OE. *approchen, aprochen,* OF. *aprochier,* F. *approcher,* LL. *appropiare,* fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near, *prope* near.] **1.** To come or go near, in place or time; to draw nigh; to advance nearer.

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh unto the city? 2 *Sam.* xi. 20.

But exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day *approaching.* *Heb.* x. 25.

2. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to make advances; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.

Ap-proach′, *v. t.* **1.** To bring near; to cause to draw near; to advance. [*Archaic*] *Boyle.*

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp . . . as nearly as he can to the besieged city. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To come near to in place, time, or character; to draw nearer to; as, to *approach* the city; to *approach* my cabin; he *approached* the age of manhood.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

3. (*Mil.*) To make approaches to.

Ap-proach′, *n.* [Cf. F. *approche.* See Approach, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near. "The *approach* of summer." *Horsley.*

A nearer *approach* to the human type. *Owen.*

2. Access, or opportunity of drawing near.

The *approach* to kings and principal persons. *Bacon.*

3. *pl.* Movements to gain favor; advances.

4. A way, passage, or avenue by which a place or buildings can be approached; an access. *Macaulay.*

5. *pl.* (*Fort.*) The advanced works, trenches, or covered roads made by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress or military post.

6. (*Hort.*) See Approaching.

Ap-proach′a-bil′i-ty (ăp-prōch′ă-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being approachable; approachableness.

Ap-proach′a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible; as, *approachable* virtue.

Ap-proach′a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being approachable; accessibility.

Ap-proach′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who approaches.

Ap-proach′ing, *n.* (*Hort.*) The act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock; — called, also, *inarching* and *grafting by approach.*

Ap-proach′less, *a.* Impossible to be approached.

Ap-proach′ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *approchement.*] Approach. [*Archaic*] *Holland.*

Ap′pro-bate (ăp′prō-bāt), *a.* [L. *approbatus,* p. p. of *approbare* to approve.] Approved. [*Obs.*] *Elyot.*

Ap′pro-bate (-bāt), *v. t.* To express approbation of; to approve; to sanction officially.

I *approbate* the one, I reprobate the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ This word is obsolete in England, but is occasionally heard in the United States, chiefly in a technical sense for *license;* as, a person is *approbated* to preach; *approbated* to keep a public house. *Pickering* (1816).

Ap′pro-ba′tion (ăp′prō-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *approbatio:* cf. F. *approbation.* See Approve to prove.] **1.** Proof; attestation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The act of approving; an assenting to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval; sanction; commendation.

Many . . . joined in a loud hum of *approbation.* *Macaulay.*
The silent *approbation* of one's own breast. *Melmoth.*
Animals . . . love *approbation* or praise. *Darwin.*

3. Probation or novitiate. [*Obs.*]

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Approval; liking; sanction; consent; concurrence. — Approbation, Approval. *Approbation* and *approval* have the same general meaning, assenting to or declaring as good, sanction, commendation; but *approbation* is stronger and more positive. "We may be anxious for the *approbation* of our friends; but we should be still more anxious for the *approval* of our own consciences." "He who is desirous to obtain universal *approbation* will learn a good lesson from the fable of the old man and his ass." "The work has been examined by several excellent judges, who have expressed their unqualified *approval* of its plan and execution."

Ap′pro-ba-tive (ăp′prō-bā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approbatif.*] Approving, or implying approbation. *Milner.*

Ap′pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being approbative.

2. (*Phren.*) Love of approbation.

Ap′pro-ba′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who approves. [*R.*]

Ap′pro-ba′to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation; commendatory. *Sheldon.*

Ap-prompt′ (ăp-prŏmt′; 215), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *prompt.*] To quicken; to prompt. [*Obs.*]

To *apprompt* our invention. *Bacon.*

Ap-proof′ (ăp-prōōf′), *n.* [See Approve, and Proof.] **1.** Trial; proof. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

2. Approval; commendation. *Shak.*

Ap′pro-pin′quate (ăp′prō-pĭn′kwāt), *v. i.* [L. *appropinquatus,* p. p. of *appropinquare; ad* + *prope* near.] To approach. [*Archaic*] *Ld. Lytton.*

Ap′pro-pin-qua′tion (-pĭn-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *appropinquatio.*] A drawing nigh; approach. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ap′pro-pin′qui-ty (-pĭn′kwĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *ad-* + *propinquity.*] Nearness; propinquity. [*R.*] *J. Gregory.*

Ap-pro′pre (ăp-prō′pẽr), *v. t.* [OE. *appropren, apropren,* OF. *aproprier,* F. *approprier,* fr. L. *appropriare.* See Appropriate.] To appropriate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ap-pro′pri-a-ble (-prī-ă-b'l), *a.* [See Appropriate.] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ap-pro′pri-a-ment (-ment), *n.* What is peculiarly one's own; peculiar qualification. [*Obs.*]

If you can neglect
Your own *appropriaments.* *Ford.*

Ap-pro′pri-ate (ăp-prō′prĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus,* p. p. of *appropriare; ad* + *proprius* one's own, proper. See Proper.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; suitable; fit; proper.

In its strict and *appropriate* meaning. *Porteus.*
Appropriate acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

It is not at all times easy to find words *appropriate* to express our ideas. *Locke.*

Ap-pro′pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appropriated (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appropriating (-ā′tĭng).] **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

2. To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others; — with *to* or *for;* as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden; to *appropriate* money for the increase of the navy.

3. To make suitable; to suit. [*Archaic*] *Paley.*

4. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) To annex, as a benefice, to a spiritual corporation, as its property. *Blackstone.*

Ap-pro′pri-ate (-āt), *n.* A property; attribute. [*Obs.*]

Ap-pro′pri-ate-ly, *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner; fitly; properly.

Ap-pro′pri-ate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being appropriate; peculiar fitness. *Froude.*

Ap-pro′pri-a′tion (ăp-prō′prĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *appropriatio:* cf. F. *appropriation.*] **1.** The act of setting apart or assigning to a particular use or person, or of taking to one's self, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose, as of a piece of ground for a park, or of money to carry out some object.

2. Anything, especially money, thus set apart.

The Commons watched carefully over the *appropriation.* *Macaulay.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. *Blackstone.* (*b*) The application of payment of money, by a debtor to his creditor, to one of several debts which are due from the former to the latter. *Chitty.*

Ap-pro′pri-a-tive (ăp-prō′prĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating; making, or tending to, appropriation; as, an *appropriative* act. — **Ap-pro′pri-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Ap-pro′pri-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appropriates.

2. (*Law*) A spiritual corporation possessed of an appropriated benefice; also, an impropriator. *Blackstone.*

Ap-prov′a-ble (ăp-prōōv′ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being approved; meritorious. — **Ap-prov′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ap-prov′al (-al), *n.* Approbation; sanction.

A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

Syn. — See Approbation.

Ap-prov′ance (-ans), *n.* Approval. [*Archaic*]

As parents . . . deign *approvance.* *Thomson.*

Ap-prove′ (ăp-prōōv′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Approved (-prōōvd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Approving.] [OE. *aproven, approven,* to prove, OF. *aprover,* F. *approuver,* to approve, fr. L. *approbare; ad* + *probare* to esteem as good, approve, prove. See Prove, and cf. Approbate.] **1.** To show to be real or true; to prove. [*Obs.*]

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

2. To make proof of; to demonstrate; to prove or show practically.

Opportunities to *approve* his . . . worth. *Emerson.*
He had *approved* himself a great warrior. *Macaulay.*
'T is an old lesson; Time *approves* it true. *Byron.*
His account . . . *approves* him a man of thought. *Parkman.*

3. To sanction officially; to ratify; to confirm; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.

4. To regard as good; to commend; to be pleased with; to think well of; as, we *approve* the measures of the administration.

5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation or acceptance.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God. *Rogers.*

☞ This word, when it signifies *to be pleased with, to think favorably (of),* is often followed by *of.*

They had not *approved of* the deposition of James. *Macaulay.*
They *approved of* the political institutions. *W. Black.*

Ap-prove' (ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [OF. *aprouer; a* (L. *ad*) + a form apparently derived fr. the *pro, prod,* in L. *prodest* it is useful or profitable, properly the preposition *pro* for. Cf. IMPROVE.] (*Eng. Law*) To make profit of; to convert to one's own profit; — said esp. of waste or common land appropriated by the lord of the manor.

Ap-prov'ed-ly (ăp-prōōv'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* So as to secure approbation; in an approved manner.

Ap-prove'ment (-ment), *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** Approbation.

I did nothing without your *approvement.* *Hayward.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) A confession of guilt by a prisoner charged with treason or felony, together with an accusation of his accomplices and a giving evidence against them in order to obtain his own pardon. The term is no longer in use; it corresponded to what is now known as *turning king's* (or *queen's*) *evidence* in England, and *state's evidence* in the United States. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Ap-prove'ment, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*) Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry for the advantage of the lord of the manor. *Blackstone.*

Ap-prov'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who approves. Formerly, one who made proof or trial.

2. An informer; an accuser. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. (*Eng. Law*) One who confesses a crime and accuses another. See 1st APPROVEMENT, 2.

Ap-prov'er, *n.* [See 2d APPROVE, *v. t.*] (*Eng. Law*) A bailiff or steward; an agent. [*Obs.*] *Jacobs.*

Ap-prov'ing, *a.* Expressing approbation; commending; as, an *approving* smile. — **Ap-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ap-prox'i-mate (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximatus,* p. p. of *approximare* to approach; *ad* + *proximare* to come near. See PROXIMATE.] **1.** Approaching; proximate; nearly resembling.

2. Near to correctness; nearly exact; not perfectly accurate; as, *approximate* results or values.

Approximate quantities (*Math.*), those which are nearly, but not absolutely, equal.

Ap-prox'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPROXIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPROXIMATING.] **1.** To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

2. To come near to; to approach.

The telescope *approximates* perfection. *J. Morse.*

Ap-prox'i-mate, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

Ap-prox'i-mate-ly (-māt-lȳ), *adv.* With approximation; so as to approximate; nearly.

Ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *approximation,* LL. *approximatio.*] **1.** The act of approximating; a drawing, advancing, or being near; approach; also, the result of approximating.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *I. Taylor.*

2. An approach to a correct estimate, calculation, or conception, or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

3. (*Math.*) (*a*) A continual approach or coming nearer to a result; as, to solve an equation by *approximation.* (*b*) A value that is nearly but not exactly correct.

Ap-prox'i-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approximatif.*] Approaching; approximate. — **Ap-prox'i-ma-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ap-prox'i-ma-tive-ness,** *n.*

Ap-prox'i-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, approximates.

‖ **Ap'pui'** (ăp'pwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ad* + *podium* foothold, Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] A support or supporter; a stay; a prop. [*Obs.*]

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it. *Holland.*

Point d'appui (pwăN' dă'pwē'). [F., a point of support.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A given point or body, upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column. (*b*) An advantageous defensive support, as a castle, morass, wood, stream, declivity, etc.

Ap'pulse (ăp'pŭls *or* ăp-pŭls'; 277), *n.* [L. *appulsus,* fr. *appellere, appulsum,* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *appulse.*] **1.** A driving or running towards; approach; impulse; also, the act of striking against.

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. (*Astron.*) The near approach of one heavenly body to another, or to the meridian; a coming into conjunction; as, the *appulse* of the moon to a star, or of a star to the meridian.

Ap-pul'sion (ăp-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A driving or striking against; an appulse.

Ap-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Striking against; impinging; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. *P. Cyc.*

Ap-pul'sive-ly, *adv.* By appulsion.

Ap-pur'te-nance (ăp-pûr'tē-nans), *n.* [OF. *apurtenaunse, apartenance,* F. *appartenance,* LL. *appartenentia,* from L. *appertinere.* See APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage; an accessory; something annexed to another thing more worthy; in common parlance and legal acceptation, something belonging to another thing as principal, and which passes as incident to it, as a right of way, or other easement to land; a right of common to pasture, an outhouse, barn, garden, or orchard, to a house or messuage. In a strict legal sense, land can never pass as an appurtenance to land. *Tomlins. Bouvier. Burrill.*

Globes . . . provided as *appurtenances* to astronomy. *Bacon.*

The structure of the eye, and of its *appurtenances.* *Reid.*

Ap-pur'te-nant (-nant), *a.* [F. *appartenant,* p. pr. of *appartenir.* See APPURTENANCE.] Annexed or pertaining to some more important thing; accessory; incident; as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings. *Blackstone.*

Common appurtenant. (*Law*) See under COMMON, *n.*

Ap-pur'te-nant, *n.* Something which belongs or appertains to another thing; an appurtenance.

Mysterious *appurtenants* and symbols of redemption. *Coleridge.*

Ap'ri-cate (ăp'rĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *apricatus,* p. p. of *apricare,* fr. *apricus* exposed to the sun, fr. *aperire* to uncover, open.] To bask in the sun. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ap'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Basking in the sun. [*R.*]

A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* [OE. *apricock, abricot,* F. *abricot,* fr. Sp. *albaricoque* or Pg. *albricoque,* fr. Ar. *al-birqūq, al-burqūq.* Though the E. and F. form *abricot* is derived from the Arabic through the Spanish, yet the Arabic word itself was formed from the Gr. πραικόκια, pl. (Diosc. c. 100) fr. L. *praecoquus, praecox,* early ripe. The older E. form *apricock* was prob. taken direct from Pg. See PRECOCIOUS, COOK.] (*Bot.*) A fruit allied to the plum, of an orange color, oval shape, and delicious taste; also, the tree (*Prunus Armeniaca* of Linnæus) which bears this fruit. By cultivation it has been introduced throughout the temperate zone.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis.* OE. also *Averil,* F. *Avril,* fr. L. *Aprilis.*] **1.** The fourth month of the year.

2. Fig.: With reference to April being the month in which vegetation begins to put forth, the variableness of its weather, etc.

The *April*'s in her eyes; it is love's spring. *Shak.*

April fool, one who is sportively imposed upon by others on the first day of April.

‖ **A' pri-o'ri** (ā' prĭ-ō'rī). [L. *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] **1.** (*Logic*) Characterizing that kind of reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from causes previously known; deductive or deductively. The reverse of *a posteriori.*

2. Presumptive; presumptively; without examination.

3. (*Philos.*) Applied to knowledge and conceptions assumed, or presupposed, as prior to experience, in order to make experience rational or possible.

A priori, that is, from these necessities of the mind or forms of thinking, which, though first revealed to us by experience, must yet have preëxisted in order to make experience possible. *Coleridge.*

A'pri-o'rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *apriorisme.*] An *a priori* principle.

A'pri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-ty), *n.* The quality of being innate in the mind, or prior to experience; *a priori* reasoning.

‖ **A-proc'ta** (ā-prŏk'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + πρωκτός anus.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Turbellaria in which there is no anal aperture.

One of the Aprocta (*Monocelis*), much enlarged. The saclike stomach is in the middle. New England coast.

A-proc'tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Without an anal orifice.

A'pron (ā'pŭrn *or* ā'prŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *naparon,* F. *napperon,* dim. of OF. *nape,* F. *nappe,* cloth, tablecloth, LL. *napa,* fr. L. *mappa,* napkin, table napkin. See MAP.] **1.** An article of dress, of cloth, leather, or other stuff, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, to defend them from injury, or as a covering. It is commonly tied at the waist by strings.

2. Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron; as, (*a*) The fat skin covering the belly of a goose or duck. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* (*b*) A piece of leather, or other material, to be spread before a person riding on an outside seat of a vehicle, to defend him from the rain, snow, or dust; a boot. "The weather being too hot for the *apron.*" *Hughes.* (*c*) (*Gun.*) A leaden plate that covers the vent of a cannon. (*d*) (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of carved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. *Totten.* (*e*) A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock gates are shut. (*f*) A flooring of plank before a dam to cause the water to make a gradual descent. (*g*) (*Mech.*) The piece that holds the cutting tool of a planer. (*h*) (*Plumbing*) A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter; a flashing. (*i*) (*Zoöl.*) The infolded abdomen of a crab.

A'proned (ā'pŭrnd *or* ā'prŭnd), *a.* Wearing an apron.

A cobbler *aproned,* and a parson gowned. *Pope.*

A'pron-ful (ā'pŭrn-fụl *or* ā'prŭn-), *n.; pl.* APRONFULS (-fụlz). The quantity an apron can hold.

A'pron-less, *a.* Without an apron.

A'pron man' (măn'). A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A'pron string' (strĭng'). The string of an apron.

To be tied to a wife's or mother's apron strings, to be unduly controlled by a wife or mother.

He was so made that he could not submit *to be tied to the apron strings* even of the best of wives. *Macaulay.*

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *a. & adv.* [F. *à propos; à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose, L. *propositum* plan, purpose, fr. *proponere* to propose. See PROPOUND.] **1.** Opportunely or opportune; seasonably or seasonable.

A tale extremely *apropos.* *Pope.*

2. By the way, to the purpose; suitably to the place or subject; — a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

Apse (ăps), *n.; pl.* APSES (-sēz). [See APSIS.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, having in the plan a polygonal or semicircular termination, and, most often, projecting from the east end. In early churches the Eastern apse was occupied by seats for the bishop and clergy. Hence: (*b*) The bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches.

2. A reliquary, or case in which the relics of saints were kept.

☞ This word is also written *apsis* and *absis.*

Ap'si-dal (ăp'sĭ-dal), *a.* **1.** (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the apsides of an orbit.

2. (*Arch.*) Of or pertaining to the apse of a church; as, the *apsidal* termination of the chancel.

Ap'si-des (ăp'sĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* See APSIS.

‖ **Ap'sis** (ăp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* APSIDES (-sĭ-dēz). See APSE. [L. *apsis, absis,* Gr. ἁψίς, ἁψῖδος, a tying, fastening, the hoop of a wheel, the wheel, a bow, arch, vault, fr. ἅπτειν to fasten.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two points of an orbit, as of a planet or satellite, which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body, corresponding to the aphelion and perihelion of a planet, or to the apogee and perigee of the moon. The more distant is called the *higher apsis;* the other, the *lower apsis;* and the line joining them, the *line of apsides.*

a a Apsides.

2. (*Math.*) In a curve referred to polar coördinates, any point for which the radius vector is a maximum or minimum.

3. (*Arch.*) Same as APSE.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* [F. *apte,* L. *aptus,* fr. obsolete *apere* to fasten, to join, to fit, akin to *apisci* to reach, attain: cf. Gr. ἅπτειν to fasten, Skr. *āpta* fit, fr. *āp* to reach, attain.]

1. Fit or fitted; suited; suitable; appropriate.

They have not always *apt* instruments. *Burke.*

A river . . . *apt* to be forded by a lamb. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having an habitual tendency; habitually liable or likely; — used of things.

My vines and peaches . . . were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit. *Temple.*

This tree, if unprotected, is *apt* to be stripped of the leaves by a leaf-cutting ant. *Lubbock.*

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; given; ready; — used of persons.

Apter to give than thou wilt be to ask. *Beau. & Fl.*

That lofty pity with which prosperous folk are *apt* to remember their grandfathers. *F. Harrison.*

4. Ready; especially fitted or qualified (to do something); quick to learn; prompt; expert; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* scholar. "An *apt* wit." *Johnson.*

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die. *Shak.*
I find thee *apt.* . . . Now, Hamlet, hear. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fit; meet; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; liable; ready; quick; prompt.

Apt, *v. t.* [L. *aptare.* See APTATE.] To fit; to suit; to adapt. [*Obs.*] "To *apt* their places." *B. Jonson.*

That our speech be *apted* to edification. *Jer. Taylor.*

Apt'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [LL. *aptabilis,* fr. L. *aptare.*] Capable of being adapted. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Ap'tate (ăp'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *aptatus,* p. p. of *aptare.* See APT.] To make fit. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **Ap'te-ra** (ăp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. *aptera,* fr. Gr. ἄπτερος without wings; ἀ priv. + πτερόν wing, πτέσθαι to fly.] (*Zoöl.*) Insects without wings, constituting the seventh Linnæan order of insects, an artificial group, which included Crustacea, spiders, centipeds, and even worms. These animals are now placed in several distinct classes and orders.

Ap'ter-al (ăp'tẽr-al), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Apterous.

2. (*Arch.*) Without lateral columns; — applied to buildings which have no series of columns along their sides, but are either prostyle or amphiprostyle, and opposed to *peripteral.* *P. Cyc.*

Ap'ter-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Aptera.

‖ **Ap-te'ri-a** (ăp-tē'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTERA.] (*Zoöl.*) Naked spaces between the feathered areas of birds. See PTERYLIÆ.

Ap'ter-ous (ăp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of wings; apteral; as, *apterous* insects.

2. (*Bot.*) Destitute of winglike membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole; — opposed to *alate.*

‖ **Ap-ter'y-ges** (ăp-tẽr'ĭ-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTERYX.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, including the genus Apteryx.

‖ **Ap'te-ryx** (ăp'tē-rĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + πτέρυξ wing. Cf. APTERA.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of New Zealand birds about the size of a hen, with only short rudiments of wings, armed with a claw, and without a tail; the kiwi. It is allied to the gigantic extinct moas of the same country. Five species are known.

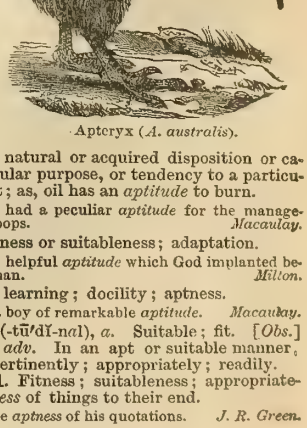

Apteryx (*A. australis*).

Apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *aptitude,* LL. *aptitudo,* fr. L. *aptus.* See APT, and cf. ATTITUDE.] **1.** A natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn.

He seems to have had a peculiar *aptitude* for the management of irregular troops. *Macaulay.*

2. A general fitness or suitableness; adaptation.

That sociable and helpful *aptitude* which God implanted between man and woman. *Milton.*

3. Readiness in learning; docility; aptness.

He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude.* *Macaulay.*

Apt'i-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* Suitable; fit. [*Obs.*]

Apt'ly (ăpt'lȳ), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner, fitly; properly; pertinently; appropriately; readily.

Apt'ness, *n.* **1.** Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.

The *aptness* of his quotations. *J. R. Green.*

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

4. Proneness; tendency; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

Ap'tote (ăp'tōt), *n.* [L. *aptotum*, Gr. ἄπτωτος indeclinable; ἀ priv. + πτωτός fallen, declined, πίπτειν to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun which has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

Ap-tot'ic (ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, aptotes; uninflected; as, *aptotic* languages.

‖ **Ap'ty-chus** (ăp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.] (*Zoöl.*) A shelly plate found in the terminal chambers of ammonite shells. Some authors consider them to be jaws; others, opercula.

‖ **A'pus** (ā'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπους. See APODE, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water phyllopod crustaceans. See PHYLLOPOD.

Ap'y-ret'ic (ăp'ĭ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *pyretic.*] (*Med.*) Without fever; — applied to days when there is an intermission of fever. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Ap'y-rex'i-a** (-rĕks'ĭ-à), } *n.* [NL. *apyrexia*, fr. Gr.
Ap'y-rex'y (ăp'ĭ-rĕks'ў), } ἀπυρεξία; ἀ priv. + πυρέσσειν to be feverish, fr. πῦρ fire: cf. F. *apyrexie.*] (*Med.*) The absence or intermission of fever.

Ap'y-rex'i-al (ăp'ĭ-rĕks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to apyrexy. "*Apyrexial* period." *Brande & C.*

Ap'y-rous (ăp'ĭ-rŭs *or* ā-pī'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπυρος; ἀ priv. + πῦρ fire.] Incombustible; capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

‖ **A'qua** (ā'kwà), *n.* [L. See EWER.] Water; — a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aqua ammoniæ, the aqueous solution of ammonia; liquid ammonia; often called *aqua ammonia.* — **Aqua marine** (ma-rēn'), or Aqua marina (mà-rī'nà). Same as AQUAMARINE. — Aqua regia (rē'jĭ-à) [L., royal water] (*Chem.*), a very corrosive fuming yellow liquid consisting of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It has the power of dissolving gold, the "royal" metal. — **Aqua Tofana** (tō-fā'nà), a fluid containing arsenic, and used for secret poisoning, made by an Italian woman named *Tofana*, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons. *Francis.* — Aqua vitæ (vī'tē) [L., water of life. Cf. EAU DE VIE, USQUEBAUGH], a name given to brandy and some other ardent spirits. *Shak.*

‖ **A'qua for'tis** (ā'kwà fôr'tĭs). [L., strong water.] (*Chem.*) Nitric acid. [*Archaic*]

A'qua-ma-rine' (-mà-rēn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent, pale green variety of beryl, used as a gem. See BERYL.

A'qua-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *aqua* water, + *punctura* puncture, *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] (*Med.*) The introduction of water subcutaneously for the relief of pain.

‖ **Aq'ua-relle'** (ăk'wà-rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Ital. *acquerello*, fr. *acqua* water, L. *aqua.*] A design or painting in thin transparent water colors; also, the mode of painting in such colors.

Aq'ua-rel'list (-rĕl'lĭst), *n.* A painter in thin transparent water colors.

A-qua'ri-al (à-kwā'rĭ-*al*), } *a.* Of or pertaining to an
A-qua'ri-an (à-kwā'rĭ-*an*), } aquarium.

A-qua'ri-an, *n.* [L. (assumed) *Aquarianus*, fr. *aqua:* cf. F. *Aquarien.* See AQUA.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper.

A-qua'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. AQUARIUMS (-ŭmz), L. AQUARIA (-à). [L. See AQUARIUS, EWER.] An artificial pond, or a globe or tank (usually with glass sides), in which living specimens of aquatic animals or plants are kept.

‖ **A-qua'ri-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *aquarius*, adj., relating to water, and n., a water-carrier, fr. *aqua.* See AQUA.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th of January; — so called from the rains which prevail at that season in Italy and the East. (*b*) A constellation south of Pegasus.

A-quat'ic (à-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus:* cf. F. *aquatique.* See AQUA.] Pertaining to water; growing in water; living in, swimming in, or frequenting the margins of waters; as, *aquatic* plants and fowls.

A-quat'ic, *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant.

2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

A-quat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Aquatic. [*R.*]

Aq'ua-tile (ăk'wà-tĭl), *a.* [L. *aquatilis:* cf. F. *aquatile.*] Inhabiting the water. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

A'qua-tint (ā'kwà-tĭnt *or* ăk'wà-), } *n.* [It. *acqua*
A'qua-tin'ta (à'kwà-tĭn'tà), } *tinta* dyed water; *acqua* (L. *aqua*) water + *tinto*, fem. *tinta*, dyed. See TINT.] A kind of etching in which spaces are bitten by the use of aqua fortis, by which an effect is produced resembling a drawing in water colors or India ink; also, the engraving produced by this method.

Aq'ue-duct (ăk'wĕ-dŭkt), *n.* [F. *aqueduc*, OF. *aqueduct* (Cotgr.), fr. L. *aquaeductus; aquae*, gen. of *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading, *ducere* to lead. See AQUA, DUKE.] **1.** A conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, especially one for supplying large cities with water.

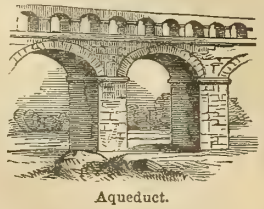

Aqueduct.

☞ The term is also applied to a structure (similar to the ancient aqueducts), for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; more properly called an *aqueduct bridge.*

2. (*Anat.*) A canal or passage; as, the *aqueduct* of *Sylvius*, a channel connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

A-que'i-ty (à-kwē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Wateriness. [*Obs.*]

A'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *aqueux*, L. *aquosus*, fr. *aqua.* See AQUA, AQUOSE.] **1.** Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery.

The *aqueous* vapor of the air. *Tyndall.*

2. Made from, or by means of, water.

An *aqueous* deposit. *Dana.*

Aqueous extract, an extract obtained from a vegetable substance by steeping it in water. — **Aqueous humor** (*Anat.*), one of the humors of the eye; a limpid fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea. (See EYE.) — **Aqueous rocks** (*Geol.*), those which are deposited from water and lie in strata, as opposed to *volcanic* rocks, which are of igneous origin; — called also *sedimentary* rocks.

A'que-ous-ness, *n.* Wateriness.

A-quif'er-ous (à-kwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aqua* water + *-ferous.*] Containing or conveying water or a watery fluid; as, *aquiferous* vessels; the *aquiferous* system.

A'qui-form (ā'kwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aqua* water + *-form.*] Having the form of water.

‖ **Aq'ui-la** (ăk'wĭ-là), *n.; pl.* AQUILÆ (-lē). [L., an eagle.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of eagles.

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation southerly from Lyra and Cygnus and preceding the Dolphin; the Eagle.

Aquila alba [L., white eagle], an alchemical name of *calomel.* *Brande & C.*

Aq'ui-la'ted (-là'tĕd), *a.* (*Her.*) Adorned with eagles' heads.

Aq'ui-line (-lĭn *or* -līn; 277), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle: cf. F. *aquilin.* See EAGLE.] **1.** Belonging to or like an eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — applied particularly to the nose.

Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose. *Cowper.*

Aq'ui-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [L. *aquilo, -lonis:* cf. F. *aquilon.*] The north wind. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-quip'a-rous (à-kwĭp'à-rŭs), *a.* [L. *aqua* water + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Med.*) Secreting water; — applied to certain glands. *Dunglison.*

Aq'ui-ta'ni-an (ăk'wĭ-tā'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aquitania, now called *Gascony.*

A-quose' (à-kwōs'), *a.* [L. *aquosus* watery, fr. *aqua.* See AQUA, AQUEOUS.] Watery; aqueous. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

A-quos'i-ty (à-kwŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *aquositas.*] The condition of being wet or watery; wateriness. *Huxley.*

Very little water or *aquosity* is found in their belly. *Holland.*

Ar (ăr), *conj.* Ere; before. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **A'ra** (ā'rà), *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Altar; a southern constellation, south of the tail of the Scorpion.

‖ **A'ra** (ä'rà), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A name of the great blue and yellow macaw (*Ara ararauna*), native of South America.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb; 277), *n.* [Prob. ultimately fr. Heb. *arabah* a desert, the name employed, in the Old Testament, to denote the valley of the Jordan and Dead Sea. Ar. *Arab*, Heb. *arabi, arbi, arbim:* cf. F. *Arabe*, L. *Arabs*, Gr. Ἄραψ.] One of a swarthy race occupying Arabia, and numerous in Syria, Northern Africa, etc.

Street Arab, a homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl. *Tylor.*

The ragged outcasts and *street Arabs* who are shivering in damp doorways. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

Ar'a-besque' (ăr'à-bĕsk'), *n.* [F. *arabesque*, fr. It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A style of ornamentation either painted, inlaid, or carved in low relief. It consists of a pattern in which plants, fruits, foliage, etc., as well as figures of men and animals, real or imaginary, are fantastically interlaced or put together.

☞ It was employed in Roman imperial ornamentation, and appeared, without the animal figures, in Moorish and Arabic decorative art. (See MORESQUE.) The arabesques of the Renaissance were founded on Greco-Roman work.

Ar'a-besque', *a.* **1.** Arabian. [*Obs.*]

2. Relating to, or exhibiting, the style of ornament called *arabesque;* as, *arabesque* frescoes.

Ar'a-besqued' (-bĕskt'), *a.* Ornamented in the style of arabesques.

A-ra'bi-an (à-rā'bĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

Arabian bird, the phenix. *Shak.*

A-ra'bi-an, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'à-bĭk), *a.* [L. *Arabicus*, fr. *Arabia.*] Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians.

Arabic numerals or **figures,** the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0. — **Gum arabic.** See under GUM.

Ar'a-bic, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

☞ The *Arabic* is a Semitic language, allied to the Hebrew. It is very widely diffused, being the language in which all Mohammedans must read the Koran, and is spoken as a vernacular tongue in Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa.

A-rab'ic-al (à-răb'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to Arabia; Arabic. — **A-rab'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ar'a-bin (ăr'à-bĭn), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A carbohydrate, isomeric with cane sugar, contained in gum *arabic*, from which it is extracted as a white, amorphous substance.

2. Mucilage, especially that made of gum arabic.

Ar'a-bin-ose' (ăr'à-bĭn-ōse'), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unfermentable, dextro-rotatory sugar, isomeric with grape sugar, and obtained from arabin.

Ar'a-bism (-bĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arabisme.*] An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Stuart.*

Ar'a-bist (-bĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arabiste.*] One well versed in the Arabic language or literature; also, formerly, one who followed the Arabic system of surgery.

Ar'a-ble (ăr'à-b'l), *a.* [F. *arable*, L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow, akin to Gr. ἀροῦν, E. *ear*, to plow. See EARABLE.] Fit for plowing or tillage; — hence, often applied to land which has been plowed or tilled.

Ar'a-ble, *n.* Arable land; plow land.

Ar'a-by (ăr'à-bў), *n.* The country of Arabia. [*Archaic & Poetic*]

‖ **Ar'a-ca-nese'** (ăr'à-kà-nēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aracan, a province of British Burmah. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Aracan.

‖ **A'ra-ça'ri** (ä'rà-sä'rē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird, of the genus *Pteroglossus*, allied to the toucans. There are several species.

A-race' (à-rās'), *v. t.* [OE. *aracen, arasen*, OF. *arachier, esracier*, F. *arracher*, fr. L. *exradicare, eradicare.* The prefix *a-* is perh. due to L. *ab.* See ERADICATE.] To tear up by the roots; to draw away. [*Obs.*] *Wyatt.*

A-ra'ceous (à-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arum* a genus of plants, fr. Gr. ἄρον.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an order of plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type.

A-rach'nid (à-răk'nĭd), *n.* An arachnidan. *Huxley.*

‖ **A-rach'ni-da** (à-răk'nĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Arthropoda. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ They have four pairs of legs, no antennæ nor wings, a pair of mandibles, and one pair of maxillæ or palpi. The head is usually consolidated with the thorax. The respiration is either by tracheæ or by pulmonary sacs, or by both. The class includes three principal orders: *Araneina*, or spiders; *Arthrogastra*, including scorpions, etc.; and *Acarina*, or mites and ticks.

A-rach'ni-dan (-dan), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Arachnida.

Ar'ach-nid'i-al (ăr'ăk-nĭd'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the Arachnida. (*b*) Pertaining to the arachnidium.

‖ **Ar'ach-nid'i-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ARACHNIDA.] (*Zoöl.*) The glandular organ in which the material for the web of spiders is secreted.

‖ **Ar'ach-ni'tis** (ăr'ăk-nī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

A-rach'noid (à-răk'noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** Resembling a spider's web; cobwebbed.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and pia mater.

3. (*Bot.*) Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers, so as to resemble a cobweb; cobwebby.

A-rach'noid, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) The arachnoid membrane.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Arachnoidea.

Ar'ach-noid'al (ăr'ăk-noid'*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the arachnoid membrane; arachnoid.

‖ **Ar'ach-noid'e-a** (-ē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ARACHNIDA.

A-rach'no-log'ic-al (à-răk'nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to arachnology.

Ar'ach-nol'o-gist (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in, or studies, arachnology.

Ar'ach-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + *-logy.*] The department of zoölogy which treats of spiders and other Arachnida.

A'ræ-om'e-ter (ā'rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr; 277). See AREOMETER.

A-ræ'o-style (à-rē'ō-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *araeostylos*, Gr. ἀραιόστυλος; ἀραιός at intervals + στῦλος pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

A-ræ'o-sys'tyle (-sĭs'tīl), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός at intervals + σύστυλος. See SYSTYLE.] (*Arch.*) See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

Ar'a-go-nese' (ăr'à-gō-nēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aragon, in Spain, or to its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Aragon, in Spain.

A-rag'o-nite (à-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From *Aragon*, in Spain.] (*Min.*) A mineral identical in composition with calcite or carbonate of lime, but differing from it in its crystalline form and some of its physical characters.

‖ **A'ra-gua'to** (ä'rà-gwä'tō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American monkey, the ursine howler (*Mycetes ursinus*). See HOWLER, *n.*, 2.

A-raise' (à-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ar'ak (ăr'ăk), *n.* Same as ARRACK.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'à-mē'*an*), *a.* [L. *Aramaeus*, Gr.
Ar'a-me'an } Ἀραμαῖος, fr. Heb. *Arām, i. e.* Highland, a name given to Syria and Mesopotamia.] Of or pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, or to their language; Aramaic. — *n.* A native of Aram.

Ar'a-ma'ic (ăr'à-mā'ĭk), *a.* [See ARAMÆAN, *a.*] Pertaining to Aram, or to the territory, inhabitants, language, or literature of Syria and Mesopotamia; Aramæan; — specifically applied to the northern branch of the Semitic family of languages, including Syriac and Chaldee. — *n.* The Aramaic language.

Ar'a-ma'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom of the Aramaic.

‖ **Ar'a-ne'i-da** (ăr'à-nē'ĭ-dà), } *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*)
‖ **Ar'a-ne-oid'e-a** (-nē-oid'ē-à), } See ARANEINA.

Ar'a-ne'i-dan (ăr'à-nē'ĭ-dan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Araneina or spiders. — *n.* One of the Araneina; a spider.

Ar'a-ne'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aranea* spider + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of a spider. *Kirby.*

‖ **A-ra'ne-i'na** (à-rā'nē-ī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aranea* spider.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of Arachnida that includes the spiders.

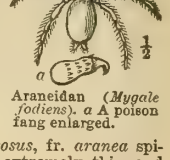

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☞ They have mandibles, modified as poison fangs, leglike palpi, simple eyes, abdomen without segments, and spinnerets for spinning a web. They breathe by pulmonary sacs and tracheæ in the abdomen. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

A-ra'ne-ose' (à-rā'nē-ōs'), *a.* [L. *araneosus.*] Of the aspect of a spider's web; arachnoid.

Araneidan (*Mygale fodiens*). *a* A poison fang enlarged.

A-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *araneosus*, fr. *aranea* spider, spider's web.] Cobweblike; extremely thin and delicate, like a cobweb; as, the *araneous* membrane of the eye. See ARACHNOID. *Derham.*

‖ **A-ran'go** (à-răn'gō), *n.; pl.* ARANGOES (-gōz). [The native name.] A bead of rough carnelian. Arangoes

were formerly imported from Bombay for use in the African slave trade. *M'Culloch.*

‖ **A'ra-pai'ma** (ä'rä-pī'mä), *n.* [Prob. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large fresh-water food fish of South America.

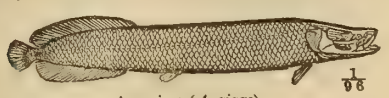

Arapaima (*A. gigas*).

‖ **A-ra'ra** (ä-rä'rä), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The palm (or great black) cockatoo, of Australia (*Microglossus aterrimus*).

A-ra'tion (ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aratio*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Plowing; tillage. [*R.*]

Lands are said to be in a state of *aration* when they are under tillage. *Brande.*

Ar'a-to-ry (ăr'ā-tō-rў), *a.* [LL. *aratorius*: cf. F. *aratoire.*] Contributing to tillage.

‖ **Ar'au-ca'ri-a** (ăr'ą-kā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [*Araucania*, a territory south of Chili.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tall conifers of the Pine family. The species are confined mostly to South America and Australia. The wood cells differ from those of other conifers in having the dots in their lateral surfaces in two or three rows, and the dots of contiguous rows alternating. The seeds are edible.

Ar'au-ca'ri-an (-*an*), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, the Araucaria. The earliest conifers in geological history were mostly Araucarian. *Dana.*

Ar'ba-lest (ăr'bą-lĕst), } *n.* [OF. *arbaleste*, LL. *ar-*
Ar'ba-list (ăr'bą-lĭst), } *balista*, for L. *arcuballista*; *arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine. See Ballista.] (*Antiq.*) A crossbow, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger, and a mechanical device for bending the bow. It served to throw arrows, darts, bullets, etc. [Written also *arbalet* and *arblast.*] *Fosbroke.*

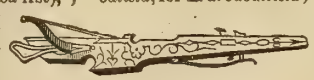

Arbalest.

Ar'ba-lest'er (-ĕr), } *n.* [OE. *arblastere*, OF. *arbales-*
Ar'ba-list'er (-ĕr), } *tier.* See Arbalest.] A crossbowman. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *arbiter*; *ar-* (for *ad*) + the root of *betere* to go; hence properly, one who comes up to look on.] **1.** A person appointed, or chosen, by parties to determine a controversy between them.

☞ In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.

2. Any person who has the power of judging and determining, or ordaining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.

For Jove is *arbiter* of both to man. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Arbitrator; umpire; director; referee; controller; ruler; governor.

Ar'bi-ter, *v. t.* To act as arbiter between. [*Obs.*]

Ar'bi-tra-ble (-trą-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *arbitrable*, fr. L. *arbitrari.* See Arbitrate, *v. t.*] Capable of being decided by arbitration; determinable. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ar'bi-trage (ăr'bĭ-trăj; in 2d sense, usually ăr'bĭ-trăzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *arbitrer* to give judgment, L. *arbitrari.*] **1.** Judgment by an arbiter; authoritative determination. [*Archaic*]

2. (*Com.*) A traffic in bills of exchange (see *Arbitration of Exchange*); also, a traffic in stocks which bear differing values at the same time in different markets.

Ar'bi-tral (-*tral*), *a.* [L. *arbitralis.*] Of or relating to an arbiter or an arbitration. [*R.*]

Ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bĭt'rą-ment), *n.* [LL. *arbitramentum.*] **1.** Determination; decision; arbitration.

The *arbitrament* of time. *Everett.*

Gladly at this moment would MacIvor have put their quarrel to personal *arbitrament.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The award of arbitrators. *Cowell.*

Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly (ăr'bĭ-trā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; by will only; despotically; absolutely.

Ar'bi-tra-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. *Bp. Hall.*

Ar'bi-tra'ri-ous (-trā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius.* See Arbitrary.] Arbitrary; despotic. [*Obs.*] — **Ar'bi-tra'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bĭ-trā-rў), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, fr. *arbiter*: cf. F. *arbitraire.* See Arbiter.] **1.** Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an *arbitrary* decision; an *arbitrary* punishment.

It was wholly *arbitrary* in them to do so. *Jer. Taylor.*

Rank pretends to fix the value of every one, and is the most *arbitrary* of all things. *Landor.*

2. Exercised according to one's own will or caprice, and therefore conveying a notion of a tendency to abuse the possession of power.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; harsh and unforbearing; tyrannical; as, an *arbitrary* prince or government. *Dryden.*

Arbitrary constant, Arbitrary function (*Math.*), a quantity or function that is introduced into the solution of a problem, and to which any value or form may at will be given, so that the solution may be made to meet special requirements. — **Arbitrary quantity** (*Math.*), one to which any value can be assigned at pleasure.

Ar'bi-trate (ăr'bĭ-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arbitrated (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arbitrating (-trā'tĭng).] [L. *arbitratus*, p. p. of *arbitrari* to be a hearer or beholder of something, to make a decision, to give judgment, fr. *arbiter.* See Arbiter.] **1.** To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* a disputed case.

2. To decide, or determine generally. *South.*

There shall your swords and lances *arbitrate*
The swelling difference of your settled hate. *Shak.*

Ar'bi-trate (ăr'bĭ-trāt), *v. i.* **1.** To decide; to determine. *Shak.*

2. To act as arbitrator or judge; as, to *arbitrate* upon several reports; to *arbitrate* in disputes among neighbors; to *arbitrate* between parties to a suit.

Ar'bi-tra'tion (ăr'bĭ-trā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *arbitration*, L. *arbitratio*, fr. *arbitrari.*] The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

☞ This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three called *arbitrators*; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire.* Their determination is called the *award.* *Bouvier.*

Arbitration bond, a bond which obliges one to abide by the award of an arbitration. — **Arbitration of Exchange,** the operation of converting the currency of one country into that of another, or determining the rate of exchange between such countries or currencies. An *arbitrated rate* is one determined by such arbitration through the medium of one or more intervening currencies.

Ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *arbitrari*: cf. F. *arbitrateur.*] **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. See Arbitration.

2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control; a ruler; a governor.

Though Heaven be shut,
And Heaven's high *Arbitrators* sit secure. *Milton.*

Masters of their own terms and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison.*

Syn. — Judge; umpire; referee; arbiter. See Judge.

Ar'bi-tra'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L., fem. of *arbitrator.*] A female who arbitrates or judges.

Ar'bi-tress (ăr'bĭ-trĕs), *n.* [From Arbiter.] A female arbiter; an arbitratrix. *Milton.*

Ar'blast (ăr'blăst), *n.* A crossbow. See Arbalest.

Ar'bor (ăr'bĕr), *n.* [OE. *herber*, *herbere*, properly a garden of herbs, F. *herbier*, fr. L. *herbarium.* See Herb, and cf. Herbarium.] A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ar'bor, *n.* [Written also *arbour.*] [L., a tree, a beam.]

1. (*Bot.*) A tree, as distinguished from a shrub.

2. [Cf. F. *arbre.*] (*Mech.*) (*a*) An axle or spindle of a wheel or pinion. (*b*) A mandrel in lathe turning. *Knight.*

Arbor Day, a day appointed for planting trees and shrubs. [*U. S.*]

Ar'bo-ra-ry (ăr'bō-rā-rў), *a.* [L. *arborarius*, fr. *arbor* tree.] Of or pertaining to trees; arboreal.

Ar'bo-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *arbor* tree.] One who plants or who prunes trees. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **Ar'bor Di-a'næ** (ăr'bŏr dĭ-ā'nē). [L., the tree of Diana, or silver.] (*Chem.*) A precipitation of silver, in a beautiful arborescent form.

Ar-bo're-al (ăr-bō'rē-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree, or to trees; of the nature of trees. *Cowley.*

2. Attached to, found in or upon, or frequenting, woods or trees; as, *arboreal* animals.

Woodpeckers are eminently *arboreal.* *Darwin.*

Ar'bored (ăr'bĕrd), *a.* Furnished with an arbor; lined with trees. "An *arbored* walk." *Pollok.*

Ar-bo're-ous (ăr-bō'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arboreus*, fr. *arbor* tree.] **1.** Having the form, constitution, or habits, of a proper tree, in distinction from a shrub. *Loudon.*

2. Pertaining to, or growing on, trees; as, *arboreous* moss. *Quincy.*

Ar'bo-res'cence (ăr'bō-rĕs'sens), *n.* The state of being arborescent; the resemblance to a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form; as, the *arborescence* produced by precipitating silver.

Ar'bo-res'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, p. pr. of *arborescere* to become a tree, fr. *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming woody in stalk; dendritic; having crystallizations disposed like the branches and twigs of a tree. "*Arborescent* hollyhocks." *Evelyn.*

Ar'bo-ret (-rĕt), *n.* [OF. *arboret*, dim. of *arbre* tree, L. *arbor.*] A small tree or shrub. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Among thick-woven *arborets*, and flowers
Imbordered on each bank. *Milton.*

‖ **Ar'bo-re'tum** (-rē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Arboreta (-tâ). [L., a place grown with trees.] A place in which a collection of rare trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

Ar-bor'ic-al (ăr-bŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to trees. [*Obs.*]

Ar-bor'i-cole (-ĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *arbor* + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Tree-inhabiting; — said of certain birds.

Ar'bor-i-cul'tur-al (ăr'bŏr-ĭ-kŭl'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to arboriculture. *Loudon.*

Ar'bor-i-cul'ture (-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura.* See Culture.] The cultivation of trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or for ornamental purposes.

Ar'bor-i-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One who cultivates trees.

Ar-bor'i-form (ăr-bŏr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Treelike in shape.

Ar'bor-ist (ăr'bĕr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *arboriste*, fr. L. *arbor* tree.] One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. *Howell.*

Ar'bor-i-za'tion (ăr'bŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *arborisation*, fr. L. *arbor* tree.] The appearance or figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals or fossils; a dendrite.

Ar'bor-ized (-bĕr-īzd), *a.* Having a treelike appearance. "An *arborized* or moss agate." *Wright.*

Ar'bor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Formed by trees. [*Obs.*]

From under shady, *arborous* roof. *Milton.*

Ar'bor vine' (ăr'bĕr vīn'). A species of bindweed.

‖ **Ar'bor vi'tæ** (ăr'bĕr vī'tē). [L., tree of life.]

1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the cypress tribe, genus *Thuja.* The American species is the *T. occidentalis.*

2. (*Anat.*) The treelike disposition of the gray and white nerve tissues in the cerebellum, as seen in a vertical section.

Ar'bus-cle (ăr'bŭs-s'l), *n.* [L. *arbuscula* small tree, shrub, dim. of *arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree, one in size between a shrub and a tree; a treelike shrub. *Bradley.*

Ar-bus'cu-lar (ăr-bŭs'kŭ-lĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dwarf tree; shrublike. *Da Costa.*

Ar-bus'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *arbustivus*, fr. *arbustum* place where trees are planted.] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*

Ar'bu-tus (-bū-tŭs), } *n.* [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*
Ar'bute (ăr'būt), } tree.] The strawberry tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the Heath family. It has a berry externally resembling the strawberry; the arbute tree.

Trailing Arbutus.

Trailing arbutus (*Bot.*), a creeping or trailing plant of the Heath family (*Epigæa repens*), having white or usually rose-colored flowers with a delicate fragrance, growing in small axillary clusters, and appearing early in the spring; in New England known as *mayflower*; — called also *ground laurel.* *Gray.*

Arc (ärk) *n.* [F. *arc*, L. *arcus* bow, arc. See Arch, *n.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A portion of a curved line; as, the *arc* of a circle or of an ellipse.

2. A curvature in the shape of a circular arc or an arch; as, the colored *arc* (the rainbow); the *arc* of Hadley's quadrant.

3. An arch. [*Obs.*]

Statues and trophies, and triumphal *arcs.* *Milton.*

4. The apparent arc described, above or below the horizon, by the sun or other celestial body. The *diurnal arc* is described during the daytime, the *nocturnal arc* during the night.

Electric arc, Voltaic arc. See under Voltaic.

Ar-cade' (ăr-kād'), *n.* [F. *arcade*, Sp. *arcada*, LL. *arcata*, fr. L. *arcus* bow, arch.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A series of arches with the columns or piers which support them, the spandrels above, and other necessary appurtenances; sometimes open, serving as an entrance or to give light; sometimes closed at the back (as in the cut) and forming a decorative feature.

Arcade.

(*b*) A long, arched building or gallery.

2. An arched or covered passageway or avenue.

Ar-cad'ed (ăr-kād'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Ar-ca'di-a (ăr-kā'dĭ-ą), *n.* [L. *Arcadia*, Gr. Ἀρκαδία.] **1.** A mountainous and picturesque district of Greece, in the heart of the Peloponnesus, whose people were distinguished for contentment and rural happiness.

2. Fig.: Any region or scene of simple pleasure and untroubled quiet.

Where the cow is, there is *Arcadia.* *J. Burroughs.*

Ar-ca'di-an (-*an*), } *a.* [L. *Arcadius*, *Arcadicus*, fr.
Ar-ca'dic (-dĭk), } *Arcadia*: cf. F. *Arcadien*, *Arcadique.*] Of or pertaining to Arcadia; pastoral; ideally rural; as, *Arcadian* simplicity or scenery.

Ar-cane' (ăr-kān'), *a.* [L. *arcanus.*] Hidden; secret. [*Obs.*] "The *arcane* part of divine wisdom." *Berkeley.*

‖ **Ar-ca'num** (ăr-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Arcana (-nâ). [L., fr. *arcanus* closed, secret, fr. *arca* chest, box, fr. *arcere* to inclose. See Ark.] **1.** A secret; a mystery; — generally used in the plural.

Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead. *Warburton.*

2. (*Med.*) A secret remedy; an elixir. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Arc'-bou'tant'** (ärk'bōō'tăn'), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) A flying buttress. *Gwilt.*

Arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca*, for *arcus.* See Arc.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Any part of a curved line.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) Usually a curved member made up of separate wedge-shaped solids, with the joints between them disposed in the direction of the radii of the curve; used to support the wall or other weight above an opening. In this sense arches are *segmental*, *round* (*i. e.*, semicircular), or *pointed.* (*b*) A flat arch is a member constructed of stones cut into wedges or other shapes so as to support each other without rising into a curve.

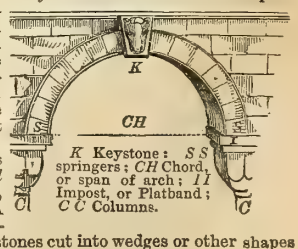

K Keystone; *S S* springers; *CH* Chord, or span of arch; *I I* Impost, or Platband; *C C* Columns.

☞ Scientifically considered, the arch is a means of spanning an opening by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust.

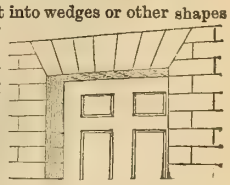

Flat Arch.

3. Any place covered by an arch; an archway; as, to pass into the *arch* of a bridge.

4. Any curvature in the form of an arch; as, the *arch* of the aorta. "Colors of the showery *arch*." *Milton.*

Triumphal arch, a monumental structure resembling an arched gateway, with one or more passages, erected to commemorate a triumph.

Arch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arched (ärcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arching.] **1.** To cover with an arch or arches.

2. To form or bend into the shape of an arch.

The horse *arched* his neck. *Charlesworth.*

Arch, *v. i.* To form into an arch; to curve.

Arch- (ärch-, except in *archangel* and one or two other words). [L. *arch-*, Gr. ἀρχ- = ἀρχι-. See ARCHI-.] A prefix signifying *chief*, as in *arch*builder, *arch*fiend.

Arch (ärch), *a.* [See ARCH-, *pref.*] **1.** Chief; eminent; greatest; principal.

> The most *arch* act of piteous massacre. *Shak.*

2. Cunning or sly; sportively mischievous; roguish; as, an *arch* look, word, lad.

> [He] spoke his request with so *arch* a leer. *Tatler.*

Arch, *n.* [See ARCH-, *pref.*] A chief. [*Obs.*]

> My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shak.*

-arch (-ärk). [Gr. ἀρχός chief, commander, ἄρχειν to rule. See ARCH, *a.*] A suffix meaning *a ruler*, as in mon*arch* (a sole ruler).

Ar-chæ'an (är-kē'an), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] Ancient; pertaining to the earliest period in geological history.

Ar-chæ'an, *n.* (*Geol.*) The earliest period in geological history, extending up to the Lower Silurian. It includes an *Azoic* age, previous to the appearance of life, and an *Eozoic* age, including the earliest forms of life.

☞ This is equivalent to the formerly accepted term *Azoic*, and to the *Eozoic* of Dawson.

Ar'chæ-og'ra-phy (är'kē-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + *-graphy.*] A description of, or a treatise on, antiquity or antiquities.

Ar'chæ-o-lith'ic (-ō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + λιθικός pertaining to a stone.] (*Archæol.*) Of or pertaining to the earliest Stone age; — applied to a prehistoric period preceding the Paleolithic age.

Ar'chæ-o-lo'gi-an (-lō'jĭ-*an*), *n.* An archæologist.

Ar'chæ-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογικός.]
Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), }

Relating to archæology or antiquities; as, *archæological* researches. — **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in archæology; an antiquary. *Wright.*

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient (fr. ἀρχή beginning) + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak.] The science or study of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities, such as the remains of buildings or monuments of an early epoch, inscriptions, implements, and other relics, written manuscripts, etc.

‖ **Ar'chæ-op'te-ryx** (-ŏp'tē-rĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + πτέρυξ wing.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil bird, of the Jurassic period, remarkable for having a long tapering tail of many vertebræ with feathers along each side, and jaws armed with teeth, with other reptilian characteristics.

Remains of Archæopteryx, from the lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. Reduced.

Ar'chæ-o-stom'a-tous (-ō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + στόμα mouth.] (*Biol.*) Applied to a gastrula when the blastopore does not entirely close up.

Ar'chæ-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the earliest forms of animal life.

Ar-cha'ic (är-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated; obsolescent.

Ar-cha'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Archaic. [*R.*] — **Ar-cha'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ar'cha-ism (är'kȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, fr. ἀρχαΐος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning: cf. F. *archaïsme.* See ARCH, *a.*] **1.** An ancient, antiquated, or old-fashioned, word, expression, or idiom; a word or form of speech no longer in common use.

2. Antiquity of style or use; obsoleteness.

> A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. *De Quincey.*

Ar'cha-ist, *n.* **1.** An antiquary.

2. One who uses archaisms.

Ar'cha-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or imitative of, anything archaic; pertaining to an archaism.

Ar'cha-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARCHAIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARCHAIZING.] [Gr. ἀρχαΐζειν.] To make appear archaic or antique. *Mahaffy.*

Arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl), *n.* [L. *archangelus*, Gr. ἀρχάγγελος: cf. OF. *archangel*, F. *archange.* See ARCH-, *pref.*, and ANGEL.] **1.** A chief angel; one high in the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A term applied to several different species of plants (*Angelica archangelica*, *Lamium album*, etc.).

Arch'an-gel'ic (ärk'ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *archangélique.*] Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of, or resembling, an archangel. *Milton.*

Arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscop*, *arcebiscop*, L. *archiepiscopus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος. See BISHOP.] A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class (often called a metropolitan or primate) who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

Arch'bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscoprīce.* See -RIC.] The jurisdiction or office of an archbishop; the see or province over which an archbishop exercises archiepiscopal authority.

Arch' brick' (brĭk'). A wedge-shaped brick used in the building of an arch.

Arch'but'ler (-bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *butler.*] A chief butler; — an officer of the old German empire.

Arch'cham'ber-lain (ärch'chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. G. *erzkämmerer.* See ARCH-, *pref.*] A chief chamberlain; — an officer of the old German empire, whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England.

Arch'chan'cel-lor (-chăn'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *erzkanzler.* See ARCH-, *pref.*] A chief chancellor; — an officer in the old German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court.

Arch'chem'ic (-kĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. [*R.*] "The *archchemic* sun." *Milton.*

Arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *arcediacon*, *archidiacon*, L. *archidiaconus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος. See ARCH-, *pref.*, and DEACON.] In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, whom he assists, and by whom he is appointed, though with independent authority. *Blackstone.*

Arch'dea'con-ry, *n.* The district, office, or residence of an archdeacon. See BENEFICE.

> Every diocese is divided into *archdeaconries*. *Blackstone.*

Arch'dea'con-ship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

Arch'di'o-cese (-dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *diocese.*] The diocese of an archbishop.

Arch'du'cal (-dū'*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

Arch'duch'ess (-dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *duchess.*] The consort of an archduke; also, a daughter of the emperor of Austria. See ARCHDUKE.

Arch'duch'y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash.*

Arch'duke' (-dūk'), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *duke.*] A prince of the imperial family of Austria.

☞ Formerly this title was assumed by the rulers of Lorraine, Brabant, Austria, etc. It is now, however, especially appropriated to the children of the imperial family of Austria, all the sons of the emperor being called *archdukes*, and all the daughters *archduchesses.*

Arch'duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* An archduchy.

‖ **Ar'che-bi-o'sis** (är'kē-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *arche-* = *archi-* + Gr. βίωσις, βίος, life.] The origination of living matter from non-living. See ABIOGENESIS. *Bastian.*

Arched (ärcht), *a.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; as, an *arched* door.

Ar'che-go'ni-al (är'kē-gō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to the archegonium.

‖ **Ar'che-go'ni-um** (är'kē-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρχέγονος the first of a race.] (*Bot.*) The pistillidium or female organ in the higher cryptogamic plants, corresponding to the pistil in flowering plants.

Ar-cheg'o-ny (är-kĕg'ō-nȳ), *n.* [See ARCHEGONIUM.] (*Biol.*) Spontaneous generation; abiogenesis.

Ar-chel'o-gy (är-kĕl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή an element or first principle + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles. *Fleming.*

‖ **Ar'chen-ceph'a-la** (är'kĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. pref. ἀρχι- + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] (*Zoöl.*) The division that includes man alone. *R. Owen.*

Arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mȳ), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *enemy.*] A principal enemy. Specifically, Satan, the grand adversary of mankind. *Milton.*

Arch'en-ter'ic (ärk'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to the archenteron; as, *archenteric* invagination.

‖ **Arch'en'ter-on** (ärk'ĕn'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + Gr. ἔντερον intestine.] (*Biol.*) The cavity of the blastosphere, or the primitive alimentary sac in the embryo of some invertebrates. *Balfour.*

Ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.*, **Ar'che-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Same as ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

Arch'er (ärch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *archier*, F. *archer*, LL. *arcarius*, fr. L. *arcus* bow. See ARC, ARCH, *n.*] A bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

Arch'er-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female archer. *Markham.*

Arch'er fish' (fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A small fish (*Toxotes jaculator*), of the East Indies; — so called from its ejecting drops of water from its mouth at its prey. The name is also applied to *Chætodon rostratus.*

Archer Fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

Arch'er-ship, *n.* The art or skill of an archer.

Arch'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.* [OF. *archerie.*] **1.** The use of the bow and arrows in battle, hunting, etc.; the art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows.

2. Archers, or bowmen, collectively.

> Let all our *archery* fall off
> In wings of shot a-both sides of the van. *Webster* (1607).

Arch'es (-ĕz), *pl.* of ARCH, *n.*

Court of Arches, or **Arches Court** (*Eng. Law*), the court of appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whereof the judge, who sits as deputy to the archbishop, is called the Dean of the *Arches*, because he anciently held his court in the church of St. Mary-*le-Bow* (*de arcubus*). It is now held in Westminster. *Mozley & W.*

Ar'che-ty'pal (är'kē-tī'*pal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model (real or ideal) or pattern; original. "One *archetypal* mind." *Cudworth.*

☞ Among Platonists, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed as an idea of God before the creation.

Ar'che-ty'pal-ly, *adv.* With reference to the archetype; originally. "Parts *archetypally* distinct." *Dana.*

Ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [L. *archetypum*, Gr. ἀρχέτυπον, fr. ἀρχέτυπος stamped first and as a model; ἀρχε = ἀρχι + τύπος stamp, figure, pattern, τύπτειν to strike: cf. F. *archétype.* See ARCH-, *pref.*] **1.** The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made or formed.

> The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet. *Macaulay.*
>
> Types and shadows of that glorious *archetype* that was to come into the world. *South.*

2. (*Coinage*) The standard weight or coin by which others are adjusted.

3. (*Biol.*) The plan or fundamental structure on which a natural group of animals or plants or their systems of organs are assumed to have been constructed; as, the vertebrate *archetype.*

Ar'che-typ'ic-al (är'kē-tĭp'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to an archetype; archetypal.

‖ **Ar-che'us** (är-kē'ŭs), *n.* [LL. *archēus*, Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, primeval, fr. ἀρχή beginning. See ARCHI-, *pref.*] The vital principle or force which (according to the Paracelsians) presides over the growth and continuation of living beings; the *anima mundi* or plastic power of the old philosophers. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ar'chi- (är'kĭ-). [L. *archi-*, Gr. ἀρχι-, a prefix which is from the same root as ἄρχειν to be first, to begin; ἀρχή the first place, beginning; ἀρχός chief. Cf. AS. *arce-*, *erce-*, OHG. *erzi-*, G. *erz-*.] A prefix signifying *chief*, *arch*; as, *archi*tect, *archi*episcopal. In *Biol.* and *Anat.* it usually means *primitive*, *original*, *ancestral*; as, *archi*pterygium, the primitive fin or wing.

‖ **Ar'chi-an-nel'i-da** (är'kĭ-ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; pref. *archi-* + *annelida.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Annelida remarkable for having no external segments or distinct ventral nerve ganglions.

Ar'chi-a'ter (är'kĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *archiatrus*, Gr. ἀρχίατρος; pref. ἀρχι- + ἰατρός physician, ἰᾶσθαι to heal.] Chief physician; — a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities. *P. Cyc.*

‖ **Ar'chi-blas'tu-la** (är'kĭ-blăs'tū-lȧ), *n.* [Pref. *archi-* + *blastula.*] (*Biol.*) The morula formed by the segmentation of the ovum of Physemaria.

Ar'chi-cal (är'kĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχικός able to govern, fr. ἀρχή beginning, government. See ARCH-, *pref.*] Chief; primary; primordial. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (är'kĭ-dī-ăk'ō-*nal*), *a.* [L. *archidiaconus*, Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος, equiv. to E. *archdeacon.*] Of or pertaining to an archdeacon.

> This offense is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation. *Johnson.*

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy (-ē-pĭs'kō-pȧ-sy), *n.* [Pref. *archi-* + *episcopacy.*] **1.** That form of episcopacy in which the chief power is in the hands of archbishops.

2. The state or dignity of an archbishop.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (-*pal*), *a.* [Pref. *archi-* + *episcopal.*] Of or pertaining to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The station or dignity of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy. *Fuller.*

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* [Pref. *archi-* + *episcopate.*] The office of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

‖ **Ar-chi'e-rey** (-kī'ē-rȳ), *n.* [Russ. *archierēi*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιερεύς; pref. ἀρχι- (E. *arch-*) + ἱερεύς priest.] The higher order of clergy in Russia, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *Pinkerton.*

Ar'chil (är'kĭl; 277), *n.* [OF. *orchel*, *orcheil*, It. *orcella*, *oricello*, or OSp. *orchillo.* Cf. ORCHIL.] **1.** A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.), which grow on maritime rocks in the Canary and Cape Verd Islands, etc. *Tomlinson.*

2. The plant from which the dye is obtained.

[Written also *orchal* and *orchil.*]

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (är'kĭ-lō'kĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Archilochius.*] Of or pertaining to the satiric Greek poet Archilochus; as, *Archilochian* meter.

Ar'chi-mage (är'kĭ-māj), } *n.* [NL.; pref. *archi-*
‖ **Ar'chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gŭs), } + L. *magus*, Gr. μάγος, a Magian.] **1.** The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire.

2. A great magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Spenser.*

Ar'chi-man'drite (-măn'drīt), *n.* [L. *archimandrita*, LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης; pref. ἀρχι- (E. *arch-*) + μάνδρα an inclosed space, esp. for cattle, a fold, a monastery.] (*Gr. Church*) (*a*) A chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot* in the Roman Catholic church. (*b*) A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Roman Catholic church.

Ar'chi-me-de'an (-mē-dē'*an*), *a.* [L. *Archimedeus.*] Of or pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher; constructed on the principle of Archimedes' screw; as, *Archimedean* drill, propeller, etc.

Archimedean screw, or **Archimedes' screw,** an instrument, said to have been invented by Archimedes, for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw. When the screw is placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve, the water is raised to the upper end. *Francis.*

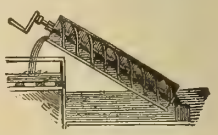

Archimedes' Screw.

‖ **Ar'chi-me'des** (-mē'dēz), *n.* (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of Bryozoa characteristic of the subcarboniferous rocks. Its form is that of a screw.

Archimedes (*A. Wortheni*). ½

Arch'ing (ärch'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The arched part of a structure.

2. (*Naut.*) Hogging; — opposed to *sagging.*

Ar'chi-pe-lag'ic (är'kĭ-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archipelago.

Ar'chi-pel'a-go (-pĕl'ȧ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago*, properly, chief sea; Gr. pref. ἀρχι- + πέλαγος sea, perh. akin to πλαγή blow, and expressing the beating of the waves. See PLAGUE.]

1. The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, separating Greece from Asia Minor. It is studded with a vast number of small islands.

2. Hence: Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with many islands or with a group of islands.

‖ **Ar-chip'te-ryg'i-um** (är-kĭp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. pref. *ἀρχι-* (E. *arch-*) + *πτερύγιον* wing, fin.] (*Anat.*) The primitive form of fin, like that of Ceratodus.

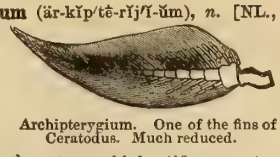

Archipterygium. One of the fins of Ceratodus. Much reduced.

Ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [L. *architectus, architecton*, Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων* chief artificer, master builder; pref. *ἀρχι-* (E. *archi-*) + *τέκτων* workman, akin to *τέχνη* art, skill, *τίκτειν* to produce: cf. F. *architecte*, It. *architetto*. See TECHNICAL.] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and to superintend the artificers employed.

2. A contriver, designer, or maker.

The *architects* of their own happiness. *Milton.*

A French woman is a perfect *architect* in dress. *Goldsmith.*

Ar'chi-tec'tive (-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* Used in building; proper for building. *Derham.*

Ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), **Ar'chi-tec-ton'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *architectonicus*, Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*. See ARCHITECT.] **1.** Pertaining to a master builder, or to architecture; evincing skill in designing or construction; constructive. "*Architectonic* wisdom." *Boyle.*

These *architectonic* functions which we had hitherto thought belonged to religion. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. Relating to the systematizing of knowledge.

Ar'chi-tec-ton'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *architectonique.*] **1.** The science of architecture.

2. The art of arranging knowledge into a system.

Ar'chi-tec-ton'ics, *n.* The science of architecture.

Ar'chi-tec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* An architect. [*Obs.*] *North.*

Ar'chi-tec'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female architect.

Ar'chi-tec'tur-al (-tĕk'tŭr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of building; conformed to the rules of architecture. — **Ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *architectura*, fr. *architectus*: cf. F. *architecture.* See ARCHITECT.] **1.** The art or science of building; especially, the art of building houses, churches, bridges, and other structures, for the purposes of civil life; — often called *civil architecture.*

2. A method or style of building, characterized by certain peculiarities of structure, ornamentation, etc.

Many other *architectures* besides Gothic. *Ruskin.*

3. Construction, in a more general sense; frame or structure; workmanship.

The *architecture* of grasses, plants, and trees. *Tyndall.*

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture.* *Burnet.*

Military architecture, the art of fortification. — **Naval architecture,** the art of building ships.

‖ **Ar'chi-teu'this** (är'kĭ-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. pref. *ἀρχι-* + *τευθίς, -ίδος*, a kind of squid.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gigantic cephalopods, allied to the squids, found esp. in the North Atlantic and about New Zealand.

Ar'chi-trave (är'kĭ-trāv), *n.* [F. *architrave*, fr. It. *architrave*; pref. *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See COLUMN. (*b*) The group of moldings, or other architectural member, above and on both sides of a door or other opening, especially if square in form.

Ar'chi-traved (-trāvd), *a.* Furnished with an architrave. *Cowper.*

Ar'chi-val (är'kĭ-val), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records. *Tooke.*

Ar'chive (är'kīv), *n.*; *pl.* ARCHIVES (-kīvz). [F. *archives*, pl., L. *archivum, archium*, fr. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* government house, *τὰ ἀρχεῖα* archives, fr. *ἀρχή* the first place, government. See ARCHI-, *pref.*] **1.** *pl.* The place in which public records or historic documents are kept.

Our words . . . become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives* as witnesses. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. *pl.* Public records or documents preserved as evidence of facts; as, the *archives* of a country or family. [Rarely used in *sing.*]

Some rotten *archive*, rummaged out of some seldom explored press. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Registers; records; chronicles.

Ar'chi-vist (-kĭ-vĭst), *n.* [F. *archiviste.*] A keeper of archives or records. [*R.*]

Ar'chi-volt (är'kĭ-vōlt), *n.* [F. *archivolte*, fr. It. *archivolto*; pref. *archi-* + *volto* vault, arch. See VAULT.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The architectural member surrounding the curved opening of an arch, corresponding to the architrave in the case of a square opening. (*b*) More commonly, the molding or other ornaments with which the wall face of the voussoirs of an arch is charged.

Arch'lute (ärch'lūt), **Ar'chi-lute** (-ĭ-lūt), *n.* [Cf. F. *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto.*] (*Mus.*) A large theorbo, or double-necked lute, formerly in use, having the bass strings doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.

Arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; with attractive slyness or roguishness; slyly; waggishly.

Archly the maiden smiled. *Longfellow.*

Arch'mar'shal (-mär'shal), *n.* [G. *erzmarschall.* See ARCH-, *pref.*] The grand marshal of the old German empire, a dignity that belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

Arch'ness, *n.* The quality of being arch; cleverness; sly humor free from malice; waggishness. *Goldsmith.*

Ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [L. *archon*, Gr. *ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος*, ruler, chief magistrate, p. pr. of *ἄρχειν* to be first, to rule.] (*Antiq.*) One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens, especially, by preëminence, the first of the nine chief magistrates. — **Ar-chon'tic** (är-kŏn'tĭk), *a.*

Ar'chon-ship, *n.* The office of an archon. *Mitford.*

Ar'chon-tate (-tāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *archontat.*] An archon's term of office. *Gibbon.*

Ar'chonts (är'kŏnts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἄρχων, p. pr.* See ARCHON.] (*Zoöl.*) The group including man alone.

Arch'prel'ate (ärch'prĕl'āt), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *prelate.*] An archbishop or other chief prelate.

Arch'pres'by-ter (ärch'prĕz'bў-tĕr), *n.* Same as ARCHPRIEST.

Arch'pres'by-ter-y (-tĕr-ў), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *presbytery.*] The absolute dominion of presbytery. *Milton.*

Arch'priest' (-prēst'), *n.* A chief priest; also, a kind of vicar, or a rural dean.

Arch'pri'mate (-prī'māt), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *primate.*] The chief primate. *Milton.*

Arch' stone' (stōn'). A wedge-shaped stone used in an arch; a voussoir.

Arch'trai'tor (-trā'tĕr), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *traitor.*] A chief or transcendent traitor. *I. Watts.*

Arch'treas'ur-er (-trĕzh'ŭr-ĕr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *treasurer.*] A chief treasurer. Specifically, the great treasurer of the German empire.

Arch'way (-wā), *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

Arch'wife' (-wīf'), *n.* [Pref. *arch-* + *wife.*] A big, masculine wife. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Arch'wise (-wīz), *adv.* Arch-shaped.

Arch'y (-ў), *a.* Arched; as, *archy* brows.

-ar'chy (är'kў). [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief. See ARCH-, *pref.*] A suffix properly meaning *a rule, ruling*, as in *monarchy*, the rule of one only. Cf. -ARCH.

Ar'ci-form (är'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *arcus* bow + *-form.*] Having the form of an arch; curved.

Arc'o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph.*] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph.

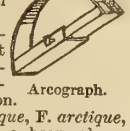

Arcograph.

Arc-ta'tion (ärk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arctus* shut in, narrow, p. p. of *arcere* to shut in: cf. F. *arctation.*] (*Med.*) Constriction or contraction of some natural passage, as in constipation from inflammation.

Arc'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [OE. *artik*, OF. *artique*, F. *arctique*, L. *arcticus*, fr. Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, fr. *ἄρκτος* a bear, also a northern constellation so called; akin to L. *ursus* bear, Skr. *ṛksha.*] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear*; northern; frigid; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, ocean; an *arctic* expedition, night, temperature.

☞ The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and between these and the poles lie the frigid zones. See ZONE.

Arc'tic, *n.* **1.** The arctic circle.

2. A warm waterproof overshoe. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Arc-tis'ca** (-tĭs'ka), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄρκτος* bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Arachnida. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Arc'to-ge'al (ärk'tō-jē'al), *a.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* the north + *γῆ, γαία*, country.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to arctic lands; as, the *arctogeal* fauna.

‖ **Arc-toid'e-a** (-toid'ē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄρκτος* bear + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of the Carnivora, that includes the bears, weasels, etc.

Arc-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L. *Arcturus*, Gr. *Ἀρκτοῦρος* bearward, equiv. to *Ἀρκτοφύλαξ*; *ἄρκτος* bear + *οὖρος* ward, guard. See ARCTIC.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes.

☞ *Arcturus* has sometimes been incorrectly used as the name of the constellation, or even of Ursa Major.

Canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons [Rev. Ver.: "the Bear with her train"]. *Job* xxxviii. 32.

Arc'u-al (ärk'ū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arc.

Arcual measure of an angle (*Math.*), that in which the unit angle has its measuring arc equal to the radius of the circle.

Arc'u-ate (ärk'ū-āt), **Arc'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare* to shape like a bow, fr. *arcus.* See ARC.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. "*Arcuate* stalks." *Gray.*

Arc'u-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* In the form of a bow.

Arc'u-a'tion (ärk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arcuatio.*] **1.** The act of bending or curving; incurvation; the state of being bent; crookedness. *Coxe.*

2. (*Hort.*) A mode of propagating trees by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth; layering. *Chambers.*

Ar'cu-ba-list (är'kŭ-bā-lĭst), *n.* [See ARBALIST.] A crossbow. *Fosbroke.*

Ar'cu-bal'ist-er (-băl'ĭst-ĕr *or* -bā-lĭst'ĕr), *n.* [L. *arcuballistarius.* Cf. ARBALISTER.] A crossbowman; one who used the arcubalist. *Camden.*

Ar'cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.* See ARQUEBUS. [*Obs.*]

-ard, -art. The termination of many English words; as, co*ward*, reyn*ard*, drunk*ard*, mostly from the French, in which language this ending is of German origin, being orig. the same word as English *hard.* It usually has the sense of *one who has to a high or excessive degree the quality expressed by the root*; as, brag*gart*, slug*gard.*

‖ **Ar-das'sine** (är-dăs'sĭn), *n.* [F. (cf. Sp. *ardacina*), fr. *ardasse* a kind of silk thread, fr. Ar. & Per. *ardan* a kind of raw silk.] A very fine sort of Persian silk.

Ar'den-cy (är'den-sў), *n.* **1.** Heat. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; vehemence; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

Ar'dent (är'dent), *a.* [OE. *ardaunt*, F. *ardant*, p. pr. of *ardre* to burn, fr. L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning; causing a sensation of burning; fiery; as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled liquors; an *ardent* fever.

2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; glowing; shining; as, *ardent* eyes. *Dryden.*

3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; fervent; zealous; vehement; as, *ardent* love, feelings, zeal, hope, temper.

An *ardent* and impetuous race. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Burning; hot; fiery; glowing; intense; fierce; vehement; eager; zealous; keen; fervid; fervent; passionate; affectionate.

Ar'dent-ly (är'dent-lў), *adv.* In an ardent manner; eagerly; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

Ar'dent-ness, *n.* Ardency. [*R.*]

Ar'dor (är'dĕr), *n.* [L. *ardor*, fr. *ardere* to burn: cf. OF. *ardor, ardur*, F. *ardeur.*] [Spelt also *ardour.*] **1.** Heat, in a literal sense; as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.

2. Warmth or heat of passion or affection; eagerness; zeal; as, he pursues study with *ardor*; they fought with *ardor*; martial *ardor.*

3. *pl.* Bright and effulgent spirits; seraphim. [Thus used by Milton.]

Syn. — Fervor; warmth; eagerness. See FERVOR.

Ar'du-ous (är'dū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high; akin to Ir. *ard* high, height.] **1.** Steep and lofty, in a literal sense; hard to climb.

Those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult; laborious; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.

Syn. — Difficult; trying; laborious; painful; exhausting. — ARDUOUS, HARD, DIFFICULT. *Hard* is simpler, blunter, and more general in sense than *difficult*; as, a *hard* duty to perform, *hard* work, a *hard* task, one which requires much bodily effort and perseverance to do. *Difficult* commonly implies more skill and sagacity than *hard*, as when there is disproportion between the means and the end. A work may be *hard* but not *difficult.* We call a thing *arduous* when it requires strenuous and persevering exertion, like that of one who is climbing a precipice; as, an *arduous* task, an *arduous* duty. "It is often *difficult* to control our feelings; it is still *harder* to subdue our will; but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the unruly and contending will of others."

Ar'du-ous-ly, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with difficulty or laboriousness.

Ar'du-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution.

Ar'du-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Burning; ardent. [*R.*]

Lo! further on,
Where flames the *ardurous* Spirit of Isidore. *Cary.*

Are (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron*, akin to the 1st pers. pl. forms, Icel. *erum*, Goth. *sijum*, L. *sumus*, Gr. *ἐσμέν*, Skr. *smas*; all from a root *as.* √9. See AM and IS, and cf. BE.] The present indicative plural of the substantive verb to *be*; but etymologically a different word from *be*, or *was. Am, art, are*, and *is*, all come from the root *as.*

Are (ār), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area.* See AREA.] (*Metric system*) The unit of superficial measure, being a square of which each side is ten meters in length; 100 square meters, or about 119.6 square yards.

A're-a (ā're-a; 277), *n.*; *pl.* AREAS (-az). [L. *area* a broad piece of level ground. Cf. ARE, *n.*] **1.** Any plane surface, as of the floor of a room or church, or of the ground within an inclosure; an open space in a building.

The Alban lake . . . looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheater. *Addison*

2. The inclosed space on which a building stands.

3. The sunken space or court, giving ingress and affording light to the basement of a building.

4. An extent of surface; a tract of the earth's surface; a region; as, vast uncultivated *areas.*

5. (*Geom.*) The superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; superficial extent; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.

6. (*Biol.*) A spot or small marked space; as, the germinative *area.*

7. Extent; scope; range; as, a wide *area* of thought.

The largest *area* of human history and man's common nature. *F. Harrison.*

Dry area. See under DRY.

A-read' (ȧ-rēd'), *v. t.* [OE. *areden*, AS. *ārǣdan* to interpret. See READ.] **1.** To tell, declare, explain, or interpret; to divine; to guess; as, to *aread* a riddle or a dream. [*Obs.*]

Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case. *Spenser.*

2. To read. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

3. To counsel, advise, warn, or direct.

But mark what I *aread* thee now. Avaunt! *Milton.*

4. To decree; to adjudge. [*Archaic*] *Ld. Lytton.*

A're-al (ā're-al), *a.* [Cf. L. *arealis*, fr. *area.*] Of or pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices (the areas or spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves).

A-rear' (ȧ-rēr'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ārǣran.* See REAR.] To raise; to set up; to stir up. [*Obs.*]

A-rear', *adv.* [See AREAR, *adv.*] Backward; in or to the rear; behindhand. *Spenser.*

‖ **A-re'ca** (ȧ-rē'ka), *n.* [Canarese *adiki*: cf. Pg. & Sp. *areca.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, one species of which produces the areca nut, or betel nut, which is chewed in India with the leaf of the *Piper Betle* and lime.

A-reek' (ȧ-rēk'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *reek.*] In a reeking condition. *Swift.*

Ar'e-fac'tion (ăr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arefacere* to dry.] The act of drying, or the state of growing dry.

The *arefaction* of the earth. *Sir M. Hale.*

Ar'e-fy (ăr'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *arere* to be dry + *-fy.*] To dry, or make dry. *Bacon.*

A-re'na (ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. ARENAS (-nȧz); L. ARENÆ (-nē). [L. *arena, harena*, sand, a sandy place.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; — so called because it was covered with sand.

2. Any place of public contest or exertion; any sphere of action; as, the *arena* of debate; the *arena* of life.

3. (*Med.*) "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

Ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arenaceus*, fr. *arena* sand.] Sandy or consisting largely of sand; of the nature of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable; as, *arenaceous* limestone.

Ar'e-na'ri-ous (-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arenarius*, fr. *arena* sand.] Sandy; as, *arenarious* soil.

Ar'e-na'tion (ăr'ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arenatio*, fr. *arena* sand.] (*Med.*) A sand bath; application of hot sand to the body. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Ar'en-da'tor** (ăr'ĕn-dā'tŏr), *n.* [LL. *arendator*, *arrendator*, fr. *arendare*, *arrendare*, to pay rent, fr. *arenda* yearly rent; *ad* + *renda*, F. *rente*, E. *rent*. Cf. ARRENTATION and RENT.] In some provinces of Russia, one who farms the rents or revenues.

☞ A person who rents an estate belonging to the crown is called *crown arendator*. *Tooke.*

‖ **A-reng'** (ȧ-rĕng'), ‖ **A-ren'ga** (ȧ-rĕn'gȧ), *n.* [Malayan.] A palm tree (*Saguerus saccharifer*) which furnishes sago, wine, and fibers for ropes; the gomuti palm.

Ar'e-nic'o-lite (ăr'ē-nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *arena* sand + *colere* to cherish or live.] (*Paleon.*) An ancient wormhole in sand, preserved in the rocks. *Dana.*

A-ren'i-lit'ic (ȧ-rēn'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + Gr. λίθος stone.] Of or pertaining to sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains. *Kirwan.*

Ar'e-nose' (ăr'ē-nōs'), *a.* [L. *arenosus*, fr. *arena* sand.] Sandy; full of sand. *Johnson.*

A-ren'u-lous (ȧ-rĕn'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *arenula* fine sand, dim. of *arena*.] Full of fine sand; like sand. [*Obs.*]

A-re'o-la (ȧ-rē'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AREOLÆ (-lē). [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*: cf. F. *aréole*. See AREA.] **1.** An interstice or small space, as between the cracks of the surface in certain crustaceous lichens; or as between the fibers composing organs or vessels that interlace; or as between the nervures of an insect's wing.

2. (*Anat.* & *Med.*) The colored ring around the nipple, or around a vesicle or pustule.

A-re'o-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an areola; filled with interstices or areolæ.

Areolar tissue (*Anat.*), a form of fibrous connective tissue in which the fibers are loosely arranged with numerous spaces, or areolæ, between them.

A-re'o-late (-lāt), **A-re'o-la-ted**, } *a.* [L. *areola*: cf. F. *aréolé*.] Divided into small spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, the leaves of plants, or the receptacle of compound flowers.

A're-o-la'tion (ā're-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Division into areolæ. *Dana.*

2. Any small space, bounded by some part differing in color or structure, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or those by the veins of leaves; an areola.

A're-ole (-ōl), *n.* Same as AREOLA.

A-re'o-let (ȧ-rē'ō-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of L. *areola*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small inclosed area; esp. one of the small spaces on the wings of insects, circumscribed by the veins.

A're-om'e-ter (ā're-ŏm'ē-tẽr; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός thin, rare + *-meter*: cf. F. *aréomètre*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids; a form of hydrometer.

A're-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **A're-o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, an areometer.

A're-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός thin, rare + *-metry*.] The art or process of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Ar'e-op'a-gist (ăr'ē-ŏp'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* See AREOPAGITE.

Ar'e-op'a-gite (-jīt), *n.* [L. *Areopagites*, Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης.] A member of the Areopagus. *Acts* xvii. 34.

Ar'e-op'a-git'ic (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Areopagiticus*, Gr. Ἀρειοπαγιτικός.] Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.*

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, and Ἄρειος πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] The highest judicial court at Athens. Its sessions were held on Mars' Hill. Hence, any high court or tribunal.

A-re'o-style (ȧ-rē'ō-stīl), *a.* & *n.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION, and ARÆOSTYLE.

A-re'o-sys'tyle (-sĭs'tīl), *a.* & *n.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION, and ARÆOSYSTYLE.

A-rere' (ȧ-rēr'), *v. t.* & *i.* See AREAR. [*Obs.*] *Ellis.*

A-rest' (ȧ-rĕst'), *n.* A support for the spear when couched for the attack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-ret' (ȧ-rĕt'), *v. t.* [OE. *aretten*, OF. *areter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *reter*, L. *reputare*. See REPUTE.] To reckon; to ascribe; to impute. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ar'e-ta'ics (ăr'ē-tā'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἀρετή virtue.] The ethical theory which excludes all relations between virtue and happiness; the science of virtue; — contrasted with *eudemonics*. *J. Grote.*

Ar'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρεταλογία; ἀρετή virtue + λόγος discourse, λεγεῖν to speak: cf. F. *arétologie*.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it.

A-rew' (ȧ-rų'), *adv.* [See AROW, ROW.] In a row. [*Obs.*] "All her teeth *arew*." *Spenser.*

Ar'gal (ăr'găl), *n.* Crude tartar. See ARGOL.

Ar'gal, *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of the Latin word *ergo*, therefore. *Shak.*

‖ **Ar'gal** (ăr'găl), } *n.* [Mongolian.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*, or *O. argali*), remarkable for its large horns. It inhabits the mountains of Siberia and central Asia.

‖ **Ar'ga-li** (-gȧ-lī), }

☞ The bearded argali is the aoudad. See AOUDAD. The name is also applied to the bighorn sheep of the Rocky Mountains. See BIGHORN.

Argali of Siberia. 1/64

‖ **Ar'ga-la** (ăr'gȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The adjutant bird.

Ar'gand lamp' (ăr'gănd lămp'). [Named from the inventor, Aimé *Argand* of Geneva.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick and glass chimney which allow a current of air both inside and outside of the flame.

Argand burner, a burner for an Argand lamp, or a gas burner in which the principle of that lamp is applied.

‖ **Ar'gas** (ăr'gȧs), *n.* A genus of venomous ticks which attack men and animals. The famous Persian Argas, also called *Miana bug*, is *A. Persicus*; that of Central America, called *talaje* by the natives, is *A. Talaje*.

Argas (*A. Talaje*). Enlarged.

Ar-ge'an (ăr-jē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo. See ARGO.

Ar'gent (ăr'jent), *n.* [F. *argent*, fr. L. *argentum*, silver; akin to Gr. ἄργυρος silver, ἀργός, ἀργής, white, bright, Skr. *rajata* white, silver, *raj* to shine, Ir. *arg* white, milk, *airgiod* silver, money, and L. *arguere* to make clear. See ARGUE.]

1. Silver, or money. [*Archaic*]

2. (*Fig.* & *Poet.*) Whiteness; anything that is white.

The polished *argent* of her breast. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Her.*) The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or, figuratively, purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness: — represented in engraving by a plain white surface. *Weale.*

Argent. (*Her.*)

Ar'gent, *a.* Made of silver; of a silvery color; white; shining.

Yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

Ar-gen'tal (ăr-jĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver.

Ar'gen-tan (ăr'jĕn-tăn), *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

Ar'gen-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *argentatus* silvered.] (*Bot.*) Silvery white. *Gray.*

Ar'gen-ta'tion (ăr'jĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *argentare* to silver, fr. *argentum* silver. See ARGENT.] A coating or overlaying with silver. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ar-gen'tic (ăr-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, silver; — said of certain compounds of silver in which this metal has its lowest proportion; as, *argentic* chloride.

Ar'gen-tif'er-ous (ăr'jĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* silver + *-ferous*: cf. F. *argentifère*.] Producing or containing silver; as, *argentiferous* lead ore or veins.

Ar'gen-tine (ăr'jĕn-tīn; in the 2d sense, commonly -tēn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, silver; made of, or sounding like, silver; silvery.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Argentine Republic in South America.

Ar'gen-tine, *n.* [Cf. F. *argentin*, fr. L. *argentum* silver.] **1.** (*Min.*) A siliceous variety of calcite, or carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white, pearly luster, and a waving or curved lamellar structure.

2. White metal coated with silver. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A fish of Europe (*Maurolicus Pennantii*) with silvery scales. The name is also applied to various fishes of the genus *Argentina*.

4. A citizen of the Argentine Republic.

Ar'gen-tite (-tīt), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver.] (*Min.*) Sulphide of silver; — also called *vitreous silver*, or *silver glance*. It has a metallic luster, a lead-gray color, and is sectile like lead.

Ar-gen'tous (ăr-jĕn'tŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver; — said of certain silver compounds in which silver has a higher proportion than in argentic compounds; as, *argentous* chloride.

Ar'gent-ry (ăr'jĕnt-rȳ), *n.* [F. *argenterie*, fr. *argent* silver, L. *argentum*.] Silver plate or vessels. [*Obs.*]

Bowls of frosted *argentry*. *Howell.*

Ar'gil (ăr'jĭl), *n.* [F. *argile*, L. *argilla* white clay, akin to Gr. ἄργιλλος or ἄργιλος argil, ἀργός white. See ARGENT.] (*Min.*) Clay, or potter's earth; sometimes pure clay, or alumina. See CLAY.

Ar'gil-la'ceous (ăr'jĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *argillaceus*, fr. *argilla*.] Of the nature of clay; consisting of, or containing, argil or clay; clayey.

Argillaceous sandstone (*Geol.*), a sandstone containing much clay. — Argillaceous iron ore, the clay ironstone. — Argillaceous schist or slate. See ARGILLITE.

Ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous*.] Producing clay; — applied to such earths as abound with argil. *Kirwan.*

Ar'gil-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄργιλος clay + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate. Its color is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc. — **Ar'gil-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ar-gil'lo-ar'e-na'ceous (ăr-jĭl'lō-ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, clay and sand, as a soil.

Ar-gil'lo-cal-ca're-ous (-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, clay and calcareous earth.

Ar-gil'lo-fer-ru'gi-nous (-fẽr-rų'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing clay and iron.

Ar-gil'lous (ăr-jĭl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *argillosus*, fr. *argilla*. See ARGIL.] Argillaceous; clayey. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ar'give (ăr'jīv), *a.* [L. *Argivus*, fr. *Argos*, *Argi*.] Of or pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece. — *n.* A native of Argos. Often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

‖ **Ar'go** (ăr'gō), *n.* [L. *Argo*, Gr. Ἀργώ.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the Golden Fleece.

2. (*Astron.*) A large constellation in the southern hemisphere, called also *Argo Navis*. In modern astronomy it is replaced by its three divisions, *Carina*, *Puppis*, and *Vela*.

Ar-go'an (ăr-gō'an), *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo.

Ar'goile (ăr'goil), *n.* Potter's clay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ar'gol (ăr'gŏl), *n.* [Cf. ARGAL, ORGAL. Of unknown origin.] Crude tartar; an acidulous salt from which cream of tartar is prepared. It exists in the juice of grapes, and is deposited from wines on the sides of the casks. *Ure.*

Ar-gol'ic (ăr-gŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Argolicus*, Gr. Ἀργολικός.] Pertaining to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

Ar'gon (ăr'gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀργόν inactive.] (*Chem.*) A substance regarded as an element, contained in the atmosphere and remarkable for its chemical inertness. *Rayleigh* and *Ramsay.*

Ar'go-naut (ăr'gō-nat), *n.* [L. *Argonauta*, Gr. Ἀργοναύτης; Ἀργώ + ναύτης sailor, ναῦς ship. See ARGO.]

1. Any one of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the Golden Fleece.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod of the genus Argonauta.

‖ **Ar'go-nau'ta** (ăr'gō-nạ'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Cephalopoda. The shell is called *paper nautilus* or *paper sailor*.

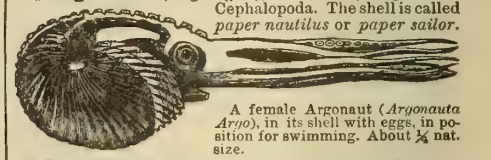

A female Argonaut (*Argonauta Argo*), in its shell with eggs, in position for swimming. About ¼ nat. size.

☞ The animal has much resemblance to an Octopus. It has eight arms, two of which are expanded at the end and clasp the shell, but are never elevated in the air for sails as was formerly supposed. The creature swims beneath the surface by means of a jet of water, like other cephalopods. The male has no shell, and is much smaller than the female. See HECTOCOTYLUS.

Ar'go-naut'ic (-nạ'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Argonauticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts.

Ar'go-sy (ăr'gō-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ARGOSIES (-sĭz). [Earlier *ragusy*, fr. *ragusa* meaning orig. a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship, esp. a merchant vessel of the largest size.

Where your *argosies* with portly sail . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*

‖ **Ar'got'** (ăr'gō' *or* ăr'gŏt), *n.* [F. Of unknown origin.] A secret language or conventional slang peculiar to thieves, tramps, and vagabonds; flash.

Ar'gu-a-ble (ăr'gū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being argued; admitting of debate.

Ar'gue (ăr'gū), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARGUED (-gūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARGUING.] [OE. *arguen*, F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make clear; from the same root as E. *argent*.] **1.** To invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to use arguments; to reason.

I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will. *Milton.*

2. To contend in argument; to dispute; to reason; — followed by *with*; as, you may *argue* with your friend without convincing him.

Ar'gue, *v. t.* **1.** To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before a full court; the cause was well *argued*.

2. To prove or evince; to manifest or exhibit by inference, deduction, or reasoning.

So many laws *argue* so many sins. *Milton.*

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.

4. To blame; to accuse; to charge with. [*Obs.*]

Thoughts and expressions . . . which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To reason; evince; discuss; debate; expostulate; remonstrate; controvert. — To ARGUE, DISPUTE, DEBATE. These words, as here compared, suppose a contest between two parties in respect to some point at issue. To *argue* is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position. To *dispute* is to call in question or deny the statements or arguments of the opposing party. To *debate* is to strive for or against in a somewhat formal manner by arguments.

Men of many words sometimes *argue* for the sake of talking; men of ready tongues frequently *dispute* for the sake of victory; men in public life often *debate* for the sake of opposing the ruling party, or from any other motive than the love of truth. *Crabb.*

Unskilled to *argue*, in *dispute* yet loud,
Bold without caution, without honors proud. *Falconer.*
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden.*

Ar'gu-er (ăr'gū-ẽr), *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputant.

Ar'gu-fy (ăr'gū-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*Argue* + *-fy*.] **1.** To argue pertinaciously. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

2. To signify. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Ar'gu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim of *Argus*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of copepod Crustacea, parasitic on fishes; a fish louse. See BRANCHIURA.

Ar'gu-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *argument*, L. *argumentum*, fr. *arguere* to argue.] **1.** Proof; evidence. [*Obs.*]

There is . . . no more palpable and convincing *argument* of the existence of a Deity. *Ray.*

Why, then, is it made a badge of wit and an *argument* of parts for a man to commence atheist, and to cast off all belief of providence, all awe and reverence for religion? *South.*

2. A reason or reasons offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; reasoning expressed in words; as, an *argument about*, *concerning*, or *regarding* a proposition, *for* or *in favor of* it, or *against* it.

3. A process of reasoning, or a controversy made up of rational proofs; argumentation; discussion; disputation.

The *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

4. The subject matter of a discourse, writing, or artistic representation; theme or topic; also, an abstract or summary, as of the contents of a book, chapter, poem.

You and love are still my *argument*. *Shak.*
The abstract or *argument* of the piece. *Jeffrey.*
[Shields] with boastful *argument* portrayed. *Milton.*

5. Matter for question; business in hand. [*Obs.*]

Sheathed their swords for lack of *argument*. *Shak.*

6. (*Astron.*) The quantity on which another quantity in a table depends; as, the altitude is the *argument* of the refraction.

7. (*Math.*) The independent variable upon whose value that of a function depends. *Brande & C.*

Ar'gu-ment (ăr'gū-ment), *v. i.* [L. *argumentari.*] To make an argument; to argue. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ar'gu-men'ta-ble (-mĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *argumentabilis.*] Admitting of argument. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

Ar'gu-men'tal (-tal), *a.* [L. *argumentalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, argument; argumentative.

Ar'gu-men-ta'tion (ăr'gū-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *argumentatio*, from *argumentari:* cf. F. *argumentation.*] 1. The act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true.

Which manner of *argumentation*, how false and naught it is, ... every man that hath wit perceiveth. *Tyndale.*

2. Debate; discussion.

Syn. — Reasoning; discussion; controversy. See Reasoning.

Ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or characterized by, argument; containing a process of reasoning; as, an *argumentative* discourse.

2. Adductive as proof; indicative; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator. [*Obs.*]

3. Given to argument; characterized by argument; disputatious; as, an *argumentative* writer.

— **Ar'gu-men'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'gu-men'ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ar'gu-men-tize (ăr'gū-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To argue or discuss. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

‖ **Ar'gus** (ăr'gŭs), *n.* [L. *Argus*, Gr. Ἄργος.] 1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, who was placed by Juno to guard Io. His eyes were transplanted to the peacock's tail.

2. One very vigilant; a guardian always watchful.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of East Indian pheasants. The common species (*A. giganteus*) is remarkable for the great length and beauty of the wing and tail feathers of the male. The species *A. Grayi* inhabits Borneo.

Ar'gus-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Extremely observant; watchful; sharp-sighted.

Ar'gus shell' (shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) A species of shell (*Cypræa argus*), beautifully variegated with spots resembling those in a peacock's tail.

Ar'gu-ta'tion (ăr'gū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *argutatio.* See Argue.] Caviling; subtle disputation. [*Obs.*]

Ar-gute' (ăr-gūt'), *a.* [L. *argutus*, p. p. of *arguere.* See Argue.] 1. Sharp; shrill. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Sagacious; acute; subtle; shrewd.

The active preacher, ... the *argute* schoolman. *Milman.*

Ar-gute'ly, *adv.* In a subtle manner; shrewdly.

Ar-gute'ness, *n.* Acuteness. *Dryden.*

A-rhi'zal (ȧ-rī'zal), **A-rhi'zous** (ȧ-rī'zŭs), **A-rhyth'mic** (ȧ-rĭth'mĭk), **A-rhyth'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* See Arrhizal, Arrhizous, Arrhythmic, Arrhythmous.

‖ **A'ri-a** (ä'rĭ-ȧ *or* ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *aër.* See Air.] (*Mus.*) An air or song; a melody; a tune.

☞ The Italian term is now mostly used for the more elaborate accompanied melodies sung by a single voice, in operas, oratorios, cantatas, anthems, etc., and not so much for simple airs or tunes.

Ar'ian (ăr'yȧn *or* ăr'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* & *n.* (*Ethnol.*) See Aryan.

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *Arianus.*] Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, or to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings. — *n.* One who adheres to or believes the doctrines of Arius. *Mosheim.*

A'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

A'ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To admit or accept the tenets of the Arians; to become an Arian.

A'ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To convert to Arianism.

Ar'i-cine (ăr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From *Arica*, in Peru.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, first found in white cinchona bark.

Ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry: cf. F. *aride.*] Exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; dry; barren. "An *arid* waste." *Thomson.*

A-rid'i-ty (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* Aridities (-tĭz). [L. *ariditas*, fr. *aridus.*] 1. The state or quality of being arid or without moisture; dryness.

2. Fig.: Want of interest or feeling; insensibility; dryness of style or feeling; spiritual drought. *Norris.*

Ar'id-ness (ăr'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Aridity; dryness.

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl), *n.*, *or* **A'ri-el ga-zelle'** (gȧ-zĕl'). [Ar. *aryil, ayyil*, stag.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A variety of the gazelle (*Antilope*, or *Gazella, dorcas*), found in Arabia and adjacent countries. (*b*) A squirrel-like Australian marsupial, a species of *Petaurus.* (*c*) A beautiful Brazilian toucan (*Ramphastos ariel*).

‖ **A'ri-es** (ā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] 1. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The Ram; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. (*b*) A constellation west of Taurus, drawn on the celestial globe in the figure of a ram.

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A battering-ram.

Ar'i-e-tate (ăr'ĭ-ē-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *arietatus*, p. p. of *arietare*, fr. *aries* ram.] To butt, as a ram. [*Obs.*]

Ar'i-e-ta'tion (ăr'ĭ-ē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arietatio.*] 1. The act of butting like a ram; act of using a battering-ram. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Act of striking or conflicting. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

‖ **A'ri-et'ta** (ä'rĭ-ĕt'tȧ), **Ar'i-ette'** (ăr'ĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*; F. *ariette.*] (*Mus.*) A short aria, or air. "A military *ariette.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

A-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *right.*] Rightly; correctly; in a right way or form; without mistake or crime; as, to worship God *aright.*

Ar'il (ăr'ĭl), ‖ **A-ril'lus** (ȧ-rĭl'lŭs), *n.* [From LL. *arilli* dry grapes, perh. fr. L. *aridus* dry: cf. F. *arille.*] (*Bot.*) An exterior covering, forming a false coat or appendage to a seed, as the loose, transparent bag inclosing the seed of the white water lily. The mace of the nutmeg is also an *aril.* *Gray.*

Ar'il-late (ăr'ĭl-lāt), **Ar'il-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), **Ar'iled** (-ĭld), *a.* [Cf. NL. *arillatus*, F. *arillé.*] Having an aril.

A'ri-man (ä'rĭ-mȧn), *n.* See Ahriman.

Ar'i-o-la'tion (ăr'ĭ-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ariolatio, hariolatio*, fr. *hariolari* to prophesy, fr. *hariolus* soothsayer.] A soothsaying; a foretelling. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ar'i-ose (ăr'ĭ-ōs), *a.* [It. *arioso*, fr. *aria.*] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.

Mendelssohn wants the *ariose* beauty of Handel: vocal melody is not his forte; the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Foreign Quart. Rev.*

‖ **A'ri-o'so** (ä'rē-ō'sō), *adv.* & *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In the smooth and melodious style of an air; ariose.

A-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.* [*imp.* Arose (-rōz'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Arising; *p. p.* Arisen (-rĭz'n).] [AS. *ārīsan; ā* (equiv. to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *rīsan* to rise; cf. Goth. *urreisan* to arise. See Rise.] 1. To come up from a lower to a higher position; to come above the horizon; to come up from one's bed or place of repose; to mount; to ascend; to rise; as, to *arise* from a kneeling posture; a cloud *arose;* the sun *ariseth;* he *arose* early in the morning.

2. To spring up; to come into action, being, or notice; to become operative, sensible, or visible; to begin to act a part; to present itself; as, the waves of the sea *arose;* a persecution *arose;* the wrath of the king shall *arise.*

There *arose* up a new king ... which knew not Joseph. *Ex.* i. 8.

The doubts that in his heart *arose.* *Milton.*

3. To proceed; to issue; to spring.

Whence haply mention may *arise*
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

A-rise', *n.* Rising. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

A-rist' (ȧ-rĭst'), *3d sing. pres.* of Arise, for *ariseth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **A-ris'ta** (ȧ-rĭs'tȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) An awn. *Gray.*

Ar'is-tarch (ăr'ĭs-tärk), *n.* [From *Aristarchus*, a Greek grammarian and critic, of Alexandria, about 200 B. C.] A severe critic. *Knowles.*

Ar'is-tar'chi-an (-tär'kĭ-*an*), *a.* Severely critical.

Ar'is-tar'chy (ăr'ĭs-tär'kȳ), *n.* Severe criticism. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

A-ris'tate (ȧ-rĭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista.* See Arista.] 1. (*Bot.*) Having a pointed, beardlike process, as the glumes of wheat; awned. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a slender, sharp, or spinelike tip.

Ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.; pl.* Aristocracies (-sĭz). [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία; ἄριστος best + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength; ἄριστος is perh. from the same root as E. *arm*, and orig. meant *fitting:* cf. F. *aristocratie.* See Arm, and Create, which is related to Gr. κράτος.] 1. Government by the best citizens.

2. A ruling body composed of the best citizens. [*Obs.*]

If the Senate
Right not our quest in this, I will protest them
To all the world, no *aristocracy.* *B. Jonson.*

3. A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order; an oligarchy.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses, through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

4. The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class or patrician order; (in a popular use) those who are regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

A-ris'to-crat (ȧ-rĭs'tō-krăt *or* ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt; 277), *n.* [F. *aristocrate.* See Aristocracy.] 1. One of the aristocracy or people of rank in a community; one of a ruling class; a noble.

2. One who is overbearing in his temper or habits; a proud or haughty person.

A born *aristocrat*, bred radical. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government, or believes that the aristocracy should govern.

His whole family are accused of being *aristocrats.* *Romilly.*

Ar'is-to-crat'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk), **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al** (-krăt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός: cf. F. *aristocratique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; consisting in, or favoring, a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an *aristocratic* constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; befitting aristocracy; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners. — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ar'is-to-crat'ism (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭz'm *or* ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* 1. The principles of aristocrats. *Romilly.*

2. Aristocrats, collectively. [*R.*]

Ar'is-tol'o-gy (ăr'ĭs-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄριστον dinner + *-logy.*] The science of dining. *Quart. Rev.*

Ar'is-to-phan'ic (-tō-făn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet.

Ar'is-to-te'li-an (-tē'lĭ-*an or* -tēl'yȧn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle; a Peripatetic. See Peripatetic.

Ar'is-to-te'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Aristotle, otherwise called the Peripatetic philosophy.

Ar'is-to-tel'ic (-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. "*Aristotelic* usage." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ar'is-to'tle's lan'tern (ăr'ĭs-tŏt'l'z lăn'tĕrn). (*Zoöl.*) The five united jaws and accessory ossicles of certain sea urchins.

Aristotle's Lantern. 2/3

A-ris'tu-late (ȧ-rĭs'tū-lāt; 135), *a.* [Dim. fr. *arista.*] (*Bot.*) Having a short beard or awn. *Gray.*

Ar'ith-man'cy (ăr'ĭth-măn'sȳ *or* ȧ-rĭth'măn-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός number + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of numbers.

A-rith'me-tic (ȧ-rĭth'mĕ-tĭk), *n.* [OE. *arsmetike*, OF. *arismetique*, F. *arithmétique*, L. *arithmetica*, fr. Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τεχνή), fr. ἀριθμητικός arithmetical, fr. ἀριθμεῖν to number, fr. ἀριθμός number, prob. fr. same root as E. *arm*, the idea of counting coming from that of fitting, attaching. See Arm. The modern Eng. and French forms are accommodated to the Greek.] 1. The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

2. A book containing the principles of this science.

Arithmetic of sines, trigonometry. — **Political arithmetic**, the application of the science of numbers to problems in civil government, political economy, and social science. — **Universal arithmetic**, the name given by Sir Isaac Newton to algebra.

Ar'ith-met'ic-al (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm. See Logarithm. — **Arithmetical mean.** See Mean. — **Arithmetical progression.** See Progression. — **Arithmetical proportion.** See Proportion.

Ar'ith-met'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Conformably to the principles or methods of arithmetic.

A-rith'me-ti'cian (ȧ-rĭth'mĕ-tĭsh'*an*), *n.* [Cf. F. *arithméticien.*] One skilled in arithmetic.

A-rith'mo-man'cy (-mō-măn'sȳ), *n.* Arithmancy.

Ar'ith-mom'e-ter (ăr'ĭth-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός number + *-meter:* cf. F. *arithmomètre.*] A calculating machine.

Ark (ärk), *n.* [OE. *ark, arke, arche*, AS. *arc, earc, earce*, fr. L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose, keep off; akin to Gr. ἀρκεῖν to keep off.] 1. A chest, or coffer. [*Obs.*]

Bearing that precious relic in an *ark.* *Spenser.*

2. (*Jewish Hist.*) The oblong chest of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, which supported the mercy seat with its golden cherubs, and occupied the most sacred place in the sanctuary. In it Moses placed the two tables of stone containing the ten commandments. Called also the *Ark of the Covenant.*

3. The large, chestlike vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge. *Gen.* vi. Hence: Any place of refuge.

4. A large flatboat used on Western American rivers to transport produce to market.

Ark'ite (ärk'ĭt), *a.* Belonging to the ark. [*R.*] *Faber.*

Ark' shell' (shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*, A marine bivalve shell belonging to the genus *Arca* and its allies.

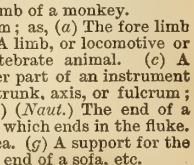

Ark Shell (*Scapharca transversa*), about nat. size. Atlantic coast.

Arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *arrhes*, Scot. *airles.* Cf. Earles penny.] An earnest; earnest money; money paid to bind a bargain. [*Scot.*]

Arles penny, earnest money given to servants. *Kersey.*

Arm (ärm), *n.* [AS. *arm, earm;* akin to OHG. *aram*, G., D., Dan., & Sw. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Goth. *arms*, L. *armus* arm, shoulder, and prob. to Gr. ἁρμός joining, joint, shoulder, fr. the root *ap* to join, to fit together; cf. Slav. *rame.* √211. See Art, Article.] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; also, the corresponding limb of a monkey.

2. Anything resembling an arm; as, (*a*) The fore limb of an animal, as of a bear. (*b*) A limb, or locomotive or prehensile organ, of an invertebrate animal. (*c*) A branch of a tree. (*d*) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum; as, the *arm* of a steelyard. (*e*) (*Naut.*) The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (*f*) An inlet of water from the sea. (*g*) A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc.

3. Fig.: Power; might; strength; support; as, the secular *arm;* the *arm* of the law.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? *Isa.* liii. 1.

Arm's end, the end of the arm; a good distance off. *Dryden.* — **Arm's length**, the length of the arm. — **Arm's reach**, reach of the arm; the distance the arm can reach. — **To go** (*or* walk) arm in arm, to go with the arm or hand of one linked in the arm of another. "When *arm in arm* we went along." *Tennyson.* — **To keep at arm's length**, to keep at a distance (literally or figuratively); not to allow to come into close contact or familiar intercourse. — **To work at arm's length**, to work disadvantageously.

Arm, *n.* [See Arms.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A branch of the military service; as, the cavalry *arm* was made efficient. (*b*) A weapon of offense or defense; an instrument of warfare; — commonly in the *pl.*

Arm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Armed (ärmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Arming.] [OE. *armen*, F. *armer*, fr. L. *armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See Arms.] 1. To take by the arm; to take up in one's arms. [*Obs.*]

And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave: come, *arm* him. *Shak.*

Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose him. *Two N. Kins.*

2. To furnish with arms or limbs. [*R.*]

His shoulders broad and strong,
Armed long and round. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; as, to *arm* soldiers; to *arm* the country.

Abram ... *armed* his trained servants. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

4. To cover or furnish with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a hook in angling.

5. Fig.: To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves ... with the same mind. 1 *Pet.* iv. 1.

To arm a magnet, to fit it with an armature.

Arm, *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms. "'Tis time to *arm.*" *Shak.*

Ar-ma'da (ăr-mā'dȧ *or* är-mä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *armada*,

L. as if *armata* (sc. *classis* fleet), fr. *armatus*, p. p. of *armare*. See ARM, *v. t.*, ARMY.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. Specifically, the Spanish fleet which was sent to assail England, A. D. 1588.

Ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mȧ-dĭl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* ARMADILLOS (-lōz). [Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* armed, p. p. of *armar* to arm. So called from being armed with a bony shell.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any edentate animal of the family *Dasypidæ*, peculiar to America. The body and head are incased in an armor composed of small bony plates. The armadillos burrow in the earth, seldom going abroad except at night. When attacked, they curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. Their flesh is good food. There are several species, one of which (the peba) is found as far north as Texas. See PEBA, POYOU, TATOUAY. (*b*) A genus of small isopod Crustacea that can roll themselves into a ball.

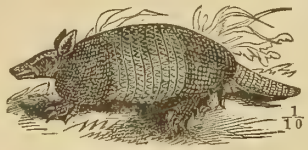

Mule Armadillo (*Tatusia hybrida*).

Ar-ma'do (är-mā'dō), *n.* Armada. [*Obs.*]

Ar'ma-ment (är'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, esp. the tackle of a ship, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. LL. *armamentum*, F. *armement*.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war; — used of a land or naval force. "The whole united *armament* of Greece." *Glover.*

2. (*Mil. & Nav.*) All the cannon and small arms collectively, with their equipments, belonging to a ship or a fortification.

3. Any equipment for resistance.

Ar'ma-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *armamentarium*, fr. *armamentum*: cf. F. *armamentaire*.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*R.*]

Ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. F. *armature*. See ARM, *v. t.*, ARMOR.] **1.** Armor; whatever is worn or used for the protection and defense of the body, esp. the protective outfit of some animals and plants.

2. (*Magnetism*) A piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, in order to complete the circuit, or to receive and apply the magnetic force. In the ordinary horseshoe magnet, it serves to prevent the dissipation of the magnetic force.

3. (*Arch.*) Iron bars or framing employed for the consolidation of a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, etc. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Arm'chair' (ärm'châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms. *Tennyson.*

Armed (ärmd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security or protection. "An *armed* host." *Dryden.*

2. Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force, or efficiency.

A distemper eminently *armed* from heaven. *De Foe.*

3. (*Her.*) Having horns, beak, talons, etc.; — said of beasts and birds of prey.

Armed at all points (*Blazoning*), completely incased in armor, sometimes described as *armed cap-à-pie*. *Cussans.* — **Armed en flute.** (*Naut.*) See under FLUTE. — **Armed magnet**, a magnet provided with an armature. — **Armed neutrality.** See under NEUTRALITY.

Ar-me'ni-an (är-mē'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Arménien*, L. *Armenius*, fr. *Armenia*.] Of or pertaining to Armenia.

Armenian bole, a soft clayey earth of a bright red color found in Armenia, Tuscany, etc. — **Armenian stone.** (*a*) The commercial name of *lapis lazuli*. (*b*) Emery.

Ar-me'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or one of the people of Armenia; also, the language of the Armenians.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of the Armenian Church, an organization similar in some doctrines and practices to the Greek Church, in others to the Roman Catholic.

Arm'et (ärm'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *arme* arm, or corrupted for *healmet* helmet.] A kind of helmet worn in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

Arm'ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* ARMFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the arm can hold.

Arm'gaunt' (-gănt'), *a.* With gaunt or slender legs (?) "An *armgaunt* steed." *Shak.*

☞ This word is peculiar to Shakespeare. Its meaning has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Arm'-gret' (-grĕt'), *a.* Great as a man's arm. [*Obs.*]

A wreath of gold, *arm-gret*. *Chaucer.*

Arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* [*Arm* + *hole*.] **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

Ar-mif'er-ous (är-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *armifer*; *arma* arms + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing arms or weapons. [*R.*]

Ar'mi-ger (är'mĭ-jẽr), *n.* [L. *armiger* armor bearer; *arma* arms + *gerere* to bear.] Formerly, an armor-bearer, as of a knight, an esquire who bore his shield and rendered other services. In later use, one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings. The term is now superseded by *esquire*. *Jacob.*

Ar-mig'er-ous (är-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing arms. [*R.*]

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population, and were entitled to write themselves Esquire. *De Quincey.*

Ar'mil (är'mĭl), *n.* [L. *armilla* a bracelet, fr. *armus* arm: cf. OF. *armille*.] **1.** A bracelet. [*Obs.*]

2. An ancient astronomical instrument.

☞ When composed of one ring placed in the plane of the equator for determining the time of the equinoxes, it is called an *equinoctial armil*; when of two or more rings, one in the plane of the meridian, for observing the solstices, it is called a *solstitial armil*. *Whewell.*

‖ **Ar-mil'la** (är-mĭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. ARMILLAS (-lȧz), L. ARMILLÆ (-lē). [L., a bracelet.] **1.** An armil.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A ring of hair or feathers on the legs.

Ar'mil-la-ry (är'mĭl-lȧ-rў), *a.* [LL. *armillarius*, fr. L. *armilla* arm ring, bracelet, fr. *armus* arm: cf. F. *armillaire*. See ARM, *n.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary Sphere.

Armillary sphere, an ancient astronomical machine composed of an assemblage of rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the positions of the important circles of the celestial sphere. *Nichol.*

Arm'ing (ärm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of furnishing with, or taking, arms.

The *arming* was now universal. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding lead, to bring up the sand, shells, etc., of the sea bottom. *Totten.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside of a ship's upper works on holidays.

Arming press (*Bookbinding*), a press for stamping titles and designs on the covers of books.

Ar-min'i-an (är-mĭn'ĭ-ȧn *or* -yȧn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arminius or his followers, or to their doctrines. See note under ARMINIAN, *n.*

Ar-min'i-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who holds the tenets of Arminius, a Dutch divine (b. 1560, d. 1609).

The Arminian doctrines are: 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. 4. That man may resist divine grace. 5. That man may relapse from a state of grace.

Ar-min'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Ar-mip'o-tence (är-mĭp'ō-tens), *n.* [L. *armipotentia*, fr. *armipotens*.] Power in arms. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ar-mip'o-tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *armipotens*; *arma* arms + *potens* powerful, p. pr. of *posse* to be able.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

Ar-mis'o-nant (är-mĭs'ō-nȧnt), } *a.* [L. *armisonus*;
Ar-mis'o-nous (är-mĭs'ō-nŭs), } *arma* arms + *sonare* (p. pr. *sonans*) to sound.] Rustling in arms; resounding with arms. [*Obs.*]

Ar'mis-tice (är'mĭs-tĭs), *n.* [F. *armistice*, fr. (an assumed word) L. *armistitium*; *arma* arms + *stare*, *statum* (combining form, *-stitium*), to stand still.] A cessation of arms for a short time, by convention; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

Arm'less (ärm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without any arm or branch.

2. Destitute of arms or weapons.

Arm'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Arm* + *-let*.] **1.** A small arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea. *Johnson.*

2. An arm ring; a bracelet for the upper arm.

3. Armor for the arm.

Ar-mo'ni-ac (är-mō'nĭ-ăk), *a.* Ammoniac. [*Obs.*]

Ar-mor (är'mẽr), *n.* [OE. *armure*, fr. F. *armure*, OF. *armeure*, fr. L. *armatura*. See ARMATURE.] [Spelt also *armour*.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle.

☞ In English statutes, *armor* is used for the whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide.

2. Steel or iron covering, whether of ships or forts, protecting them from the fire of artillery.

Coat armor, the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc. — **Submarine armor**, a water-tight dress or covering for a diver. See under SUBMARINE.

Ar'mor-bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another; an armiger. *Judg.* ix. 54.

Ar'mored (är'mẽrd), *a.* Clad with armor.

Ar'mor-er (är'mẽr-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *armurer*, *armerer*, fr. F. *armurier*, fr. *armure* armor.] **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms.

2. Formerly, one who had care of the arms and armor of a knight, and who dressed him in armor. *Shak.*

3. One who has the care of arms and armor, cleans or repairs them, etc.

Ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [F. *armorial*, fr. *armoiries* arms, coats of arms, for *armoieries*, fr. OF. *armoier* to paint arms, coats of arms, fr. *armes*, fr. L. *arma*. See ARMS, ARMORY.] Belonging to armor, or to the heraldic arms or escutcheon of a family.

Figures with *armorial* signs of race and birth. *Wordsworth.*

Armorial bearings. See ARMS, 4.

Ar-mor'ic (är-mŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Armoricus*, fr. Celtic
Ar-mor'i-can (-ĭ-kan), } *ar* on, at + *mor* sea.] Of or pertaining to the northwestern part of France (formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne or Brittany), or to its people. — *n.* The language of the Armoricans, a Celtic dialect which has remained to the present times.

Ar-mor'i-can, *n.* A native of Armorica.

Ar'mor-ist (är'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *armoriste*.] One skilled in coat armor or heraldry. *Cussans.*

Ar'mor-plat'ed (-plāt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with defensive plates of metal, as a ship of war; steel-clad.

This day will be launched . . . the first *armor-plated* steam frigate in the possession of Great Britain. *Times* (*Dec.* 29, 1860).

Ar'mo-ry (är'mō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* ARMORIES (-rĭz). [OF. *armaire*, *armarie*, F. *armoire*, fr. L. *armarium* place for keeping arms; but confused with F. *armoiries*. See ARMORIAL, AMBRY.] **1.** A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

2. Armor; defensive and offensive arms.

Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears. *Milton.*

3. A manufactory of arms, as rifles, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords. [*U. S.*]

4. Ensigns armorial; armorial bearings. *Spenser.*

5. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor.

The science of heraldry, or, more justly speaking, *armory*, which is but one branch of heraldry, is, without doubt, of very ancient origin. *Cussans.*

Ar'mo-zeen' } (är'mō-zēn'), *n.* [F. *armosin*, *armoi-*
Ar'mo-zine' } *sin.*] A thick plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes. *Simmonds.*

Arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* [*Arm* + *pit*.] The hollow beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axilla.

Arm'rack' (-răk'), *n.* A frame, generally vertical, for holding small arms.

Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [OE. *armes*, F. *arme*, pl. *armes*, fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms, orig. fittings, akin to *armus* shoulder, and E. *arm*. See ARM, *n.*] **1.** Instruments or weapons of offense or defense.

He lays down his *arms*, but not his wiles. *Milton.*

Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms*. *Tennyson.*

2. The deeds or exploits of war; military service or science. "*Arms* and the man I sing." *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*) Anything which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another with; an aggressive weapon. *Cowell. Blackstone.*

4. (*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family, consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, etc., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.

5. (*Falconry*) The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. *Halliwell.*

Bred to arms, educated to the profession of a soldier. — **In arms**, armed for war; in a state of hostility. — **Small arms**, portable firearms known as muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, etc. — **A stand of arms**, a complete set for one soldier, as a musket, bayonet, cartridge box and belt; frequently, the musket and bayonet alone. — **To arms!** a summons to war or battle. — **Under arms**, armed and equipped and in readiness for battle, or for a military parade.

Arm's end, Arm's length, Arm's reach. See under ARM.

Ar'mure (är'mûr), *n.* [F. See ARMOR.] **1.** Armor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A variety of twilled fabric ribbed on the surface.

Ar'my (är'mў), *n.* [F. *armée*, fr. L. *armata*, fem. of *armatus*, p. p. of *armare* to arm. Cf. ARMADA.] **1.** A collection or body of men armed for war, esp. one organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers.

2. A body of persons organized for the advancement of a cause; as, the Blue Ribbon *Army*.

3. A great number; a vast multitude; a host.

An *army* of good words. *Shak.*

Standing army, a permanent army of professional soldiers, as distinguished from militia or volunteers.

Ar'my worm' (wûrm'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A lepidopterous insect, which in the larval state often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain, and other crops. The common army worm of the northern United States is *Leucania unipuncta*. The name is often applied to other related species, as the cotton worm. (*b*) The larva of a small two-winged fly (*Sciara*), which marches in large companies, in regular order. See *Cotton worm*, under COTTON.

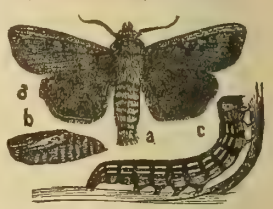

Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*), about ⅔ nat. size. *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva.

‖ **Ar'na** (är'nȧ), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild buffalo of India
‖ **Ar'nee** (-nē), } (*Bos*, or *Bubalus*, *arni*), larger than the domestic buffalo and having enormous horns.

Ar-nat'to (är-nät'tō), *n.* See ANNOTTO.

Ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ptarmica*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; also, the most important species (*Arnica montana*), native of the mountains of Europe, used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant.

☞ The tincture of *arnica* is applied externally as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc.

Ar'ni-cin (-sĭn), *n.* [See ARNICA.] (*Chem.*) An active principle of *Arnica montana*. It is a bitter resin.

Ar'ni-cine (-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the arnica plant.

Ar'not (är'nŏt), } *n.* [Cf. D. *aardnoot*, E. *earthnut*.]
Ar'nut (är'nŭt), } The earthnut. [*Obs.*]
Ar-not'to (är-nŏt'tō), *n.* Same as ANNOTTO.

A'roid (ā'roid), **A-roid'e-ous** (ȧ-roid'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*Arum* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the Arum family of plants.

A-roint' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* [Cf. Prov. E. *rynt*, *rynt* thee, *roynt*, or *runt*, terms used by milkmaids to a cow that has been milked, in order to drive her away, to make room for others; AS. *rȳman* to make room or way, fr. *rūm* room. The final *t* is perh. for *ta*, for *thou*. Cf. ROOM space.] Stand off, or begone. [*Obs.*]

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Shak.*

A-roint', *v. t.* To drive or scare off by some exclamation. [*R.*] "Whiskered cats *arointed* flee." *Mrs. Browning.*

A-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.* [L. *aroma*, Gr. ἄρωμα: cf. OE. *aromaz*, *aromat*, spice, F. *aromate*.] **1.** The quality or principle of plants or other substances which constitutes their fragrance; agreeable odor; as, the *aroma* of coffee.

2. Fig.: The fine diffusive quality of intellectual power; flavor; as, the subtile *aroma* of genius.

Ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *aromaticus*, Gr.
Ar'o-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἀρωματικός: cf. F. *aromatique*. See AROMA.] Pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; as, *aromatic* balsam.

Aromatic compound (*Chem.*), one of a large class of organic substances, as the oils of bitter almonds, winter-

green, and turpentine, the balsams, camphors, etc., many of which have an aromatic odor. They include many of the most important of the carbon compounds and may all be derived from the benzene group, C_6H_6. The term is extended also to many of their derivatives. — **Aromatic vinegar.** See under VINEGAR.

Ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, spices.

Ar'o-mat'i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aromatisation.*] The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma.

A-ro'ma-tize (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tīz *or* ăr'ō-mȧ-tiz ; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AROMATIZED (-tīzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AROMATIZING.] [L. *aromatizare*, Gr. ἀρωματίζειν : cf. F. *aromatiser.*] To impregnate with aroma ; to render aromatic ; to give a spicy scent or taste to ; to perfume. *Bacon.*

A-ro'ma-ti'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, aromatizes or renders aromatic. *Evelyn.*

A-ro'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Aromatic. [*Obs.*] *Caxton.*

Ar'oph (ăr'ŏf), *n.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*] A barbarous word used by the old chemists to designate various medical remedies. [*Obs.*]

A-rose' (ȧ-rōz'). The past or preterit tense of ARISE.

A-round' (ȧ-round'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *round.*] **1.** In a circle ; circularly ; on every side ; round.

2. In a circuit ; here and there within the surrounding space ; all about ; as, to travel *around* from town to town.

3. Near ; in the neighborhood ; as, this man was standing *around* when the fight took place. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

☞ See ROUND, the shorter form, *adv. & prep.*, which, in some of the meanings, is more commonly used.

A-round', *prep.* **1.** On all sides of ; encircling ; encompassing ; so as to make the circuit of ; about.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows. *Dryden.*

2. From one part to another of ; at random through ; about ; on another side of ; as, to travel *around* the country ; a house standing *around* the corner. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

A-rous'al (ȧ-rouz'ȧl), *n.* The act of arousing, or the state of being aroused.

Whatever has associated itself with the *arousal* and activity of our better nature. *Hare.*

A-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AROUSED (ȧ-rouzd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AROUSING.] [Pref. *a-* + *rouse.*] To excite to action from a state of rest ; to stir, or put in motion or exertion ; to rouse ; to excite ; as, to *arouse* one from sleep ; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

Grasping his spear, forth issued to *arouse*
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host. *Cowper.*
No suspicion was *aroused*. *Merivale.*

A-row' (ȧ-rō'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *row.*] **In a row**, line, or rank ; successively ; in order. *Shak.*

And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

A-roynt' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* See AROINT.

‖ **Ar-peg'gio** (ăr-pĕd'jō), *n.* [It., fr. *arpeggiare* to play on the harp, fr. *arpa* harp.] (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp, and not simultaneously ; a strain thus played.

Ar'pent (ăr'pent), } *n.* [F. *arpent*, fr. L. *arepennis*,
Ar'pen (ăr'pen), } *arapennis.* According to Columella, a Gallic word for a measure equiv. to half a Roman *jugerum.*] Formerly, a measure of land in France, varying in different parts of the country. The *arpent* of Paris was 4,088 sq. yards, or nearly five sixths of an English acre. The *woodland arpent* was about 1 acre, 1 rood, 1 perch, English.

Ar'pen-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [See ARPENT.] The Anglicized form of the French *arpenteur*, a land surveyor. [*R.*]

Ar'pine (ăr'pĭn), *n.* An arpent. [*Obs.*] *Webster* (1623).

Ar'qua-ted (ăr'kwā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a bow ; arcuate ; curved. [*R.*]

Ar'que-bus } (ăr'kwē-bŭs ; 277), *n.* [F. *arquebuse*,
Ar'que-buse } OF. *harquebuse*, fr. D. *haak-bus:* cf. G. *hakenbüchse* a gun with a hook. See HAGBUT.] A sort of hand gun or firearm having a contrivance answering to a trigger, by which the burning match was applied. The musket was a later invention. [Written also *harquebus.*]

Ar'que-bus-ade' (ăr'kwē-bŭs-ād'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade* shot of an arquebus ; eau d'*arquebusade* a vulnerary for gunshot wounds.] **1.** The shot of an arquebus. *Ash.*

2. A distilled water from a variety of aromatic plants, as rosemary, millefoil, etc. ; — originally used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds. *Parr.*

Ar'que-bus-ier' (-ēr'), *n.* [F. *arquebusier.*] A soldier armed with an arquebus.

Soldiers armed with guns, of whatsoever sort or denomination, appear to have been called *arquebusiers.* *E. Lodge.*

Ar'qui-foux (ăr'kĭ-fōō), *n.* Same as ALQUIFOU.

Ar'rach (ăr'rach), *n.* See ORACH.

Ar'rack (ăr'răk ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *araq* sweat, juice, spirituous liquor, fr. *araqa* to sweat. Cf. RACK arrack.] A name in the East Indies and the Indian islands for all ardent spirits. Arrack is often distilled from a fermented mixture of rice, molasses, and palm wine of the cocoanut tree or the date palm, etc.

Ar-rag'o-nite (ăr-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* See ARAGONITE.

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRAIGNED (-rānd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRAIGNING.] [OE. *arainen, arenen*, OF. *aragnier, aranier, araisnier*, F. *arraisonner*, fr. LL. *arrationare* to address, to call before court ; L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, reasoning, LL. cause, judgment. See REASON.] **1.** (*Law*) To call or set as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to the matter charged in an indictment or complaint. *Blackstone.*

2. To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*
It is not arrogance, but timidity, of which the Christian body should now be *arraigned* by the world. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — To accuse ; impeach ; charge ; censure ; criminate ; indict ; denounce. See ACCUSE.

Ar-raign', *n.* Arraignment ; as, the clerk of the *arraigns.* *Blackstone. Macaulay.*

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [From OF. *aramier*, fr. LL. *adhramire.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) To appeal to ; to demand ; as, to *arraign* an assize of novel disseizin.

Ar-raign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who arraigns. *Coleridge.*

Ar-raign'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *arraynement, aresnement.*] **1.** (*Law*) The act of arraigning, or the state of being arraigned ; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an indictment or complaint.

2. A calling to an account for faults ; accusation.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition. *Dryden.*

Ar-rai'ment, Ar-ray'ment (ăr-rā'ment), *n.* [From ARRAY, *v. t.*] Clothes ; raiment. [*Obs.*]

Ar-range' (ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRANGED (-rānjd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRANGING (-jĭng).] [OE. *arayngen*, OF. *arengier*, F. *arranger*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rengier, rangier*, F. *ranger.* See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order ; to dispose (persons, things, or parts) in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose ; as, troops *arranged* for battle.

So [they] came to the market place, and there he *arranged* his men in the streets. *Berners.*
[They] were beginning to *arrange* their hampers. *Boswell.*
A mechanism previously *arranged*. *Paley.*

2. To adjust or settle ; to prepare ; to determine ; as, to *arrange* the preliminaries of an undertaking.

Syn. — Adjust ; adapt ; range ; dispose ; classify.

Ar-range'ment (ăr-rānj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrangement.*] **1.** The act of arranging or putting in an orderly condition ; the state of being arranged or put in order ; disposition in suitable form.

2. The manner or result of arranging ; system of parts disposed in due order ; regular and systematic classification ; as, *arrangement* of one's dress ; the Linnæan *arrangement* of plants.

3. Preparatory proceeding or measure ; preparation ; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.

4. Settlement ; adjustment by agreement ; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes ; a satisfactory *arrangement.*

5. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. (*b*) A piece so adapted ; a transcription ; as, a pianoforte *arrangement* of Beethoven's symphonies ; an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, or the like.

Ar-ran'ger (ăr-rān'jẽr), *n.* One who arranges. *Burke.*

Ar'rant (ăr'rant), *a.* [OE. *errawnt, errant, errand*, equiv. to E. *errant* wandering, which was first applied to vagabonds, as an *errant rogue*, an *errant thief*, and hence passed gradually into its present and worse sense. See ERRANT.] **1.** Notoriously or preëminently bad ; thorough or downright, in a bad sense ; shameless ; unmitigated ; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

2. Thorough or downright, in a good sense. [*Obs.*]

An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton.*

Ar'rant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense ; infamously ; impudently ; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

Ar'ras (ăr'ras), *n.* [From *Arras* the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands.] Tapestry ; a rich figured fabric ; especially, a screen or hangings of heavy cloth with interwoven figures.

Stateliest couches, with rich *arras* spread. *Cowper.*
Behind the *arras* I 'll convey myself. *Shak.*

Ar'ras, *v. t.* To furnish with an arras. *Chapman.*

Ar'ras-ene' (ăr'ras-ēn'), *n.* [From ARRAS.] A material of wool or silk used for working the figures in embroidery.

‖ **Ar-ras'tre** (ăr-răs'trȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A rude apparatus for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

Ar'ras-wise' (ăr'ras-wīz'), **Ar'ras-ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* [Prob. a corruption of *arriswise.* See ARRIS.] Placed in such a position as to exhibit the top and two sides, the corner being in front ; — said of a rectangular form. *Encyc. Brit. Cussans.*

Ar-raught' (ăr-rȧt'). [The past tense of an old v. *areach* or *arreach.* Cf. REACH, obs. pret. *raught.*] Obtained ; seized. *Spenser.*

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *n.* [OE. *arai, arrai*, OF. *arrai, arrei, arroi*, order, arrangement, dress, F. *arroi ; a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rai, rei, roi*, order, arrangement, fr. G. or Scand. ; cf. Goth. *raidjan, garaidjan*, to arrange, MHG. *gereiten*, Icel. *reiði* rigging, harness ; akin to E. *ready.* Cf. READY, GREITH, CURRY.] **1.** Order ; a regular and imposing arrangement ; disposition in regular lines ; hence, order of battle ; as, drawn up in battle *array.*

Wedged together in the closest *array*. *Gibbon.*

2. The whole body of persons thus placed in order ; an orderly collection ; hence, a body of soldiers.

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

3. An imposing series of things.

Their long *array* of sapphire and of gold. *Byron.*

4. Dress ; garments disposed in order upon the person ; rich or beautiful apparel. *Dryden.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled in a cause. (*b*) The panel itself. (*c*) The whole body of jurors summoned to attend the court.

To challenge the array (*Law*), to except to the whole panel. *Cowell. Tomlins. Blount.* — **Commission of array** (*Eng. Hist.*), a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and *array* the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. *Blackstone.*

Ar-ray', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRAYED (-rād') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRAYING.] [OE. *arayen, arraien*, fr. OF. *arraier, arreier, arreer, arroier*, fr. *arrai.* See ARRAY, *n.*] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle ; to marshal.

By torch and trumpet fast *arrayed*,
Each horseman drew his battle blade. *Campbell.*
These doubts will be *arrayed* before their minds. *Farrar.*

2. To deck or dress ; to adorn with dress ; to clothe ; to envelop ; — applied esp. to dress of a splendid kind.

Pharaoh . . . *arrayed* him in vestures of fine linen. *Gen.* xli. 42.
In gelid caves with horrid gloom *arrayed*. *Trumbull.*

3. (*Law*) To set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause ; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone.*

To array a panel, to set forth in order the men that are impaneled. *Cowell. Tomlins.*

Syn. — To draw up ; arrange ; dispose ; set in order.

Ar-ray'er (ăr-rā'ẽr), *n.* One who arrays. In some early English statutes, applied to an officer who had care of the soldiers' armor, and who saw them duly accoutered.

Ar-rear' (ăr-rēr'), *adv.* [OE. *arere*, OF. *arere, ariere*, F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward. See REAR.] To or in the rear ; behind ; backwards. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ar-rear', *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due ; esp. a remainder, or balance which remains due when some part has been paid ; arrearage ; — commonly used in the plural, as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes. *Locke.*

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear*. *Cowper.*
I have a large *arrear* of letters to write. *J. D. Forbes.*

In arrear *or* **In arrears**, behind ; backward ; behindhand ; in debt.

Ar-rear'age (ăr-rēr'ăj), *n.* [F. *arrérage*, fr. *arrière*, OF. *arere.* See ARREAR.] That which remains unpaid and overdue, after previous payment of a part ; arrears.

The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed. *Howell.*

Ar-rect' (ăr-rĕkt'), } *a.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere*
Ar-rect'ed, } to raise, erect ; *ad* + *regere* to lead straight, to direct.] **1.** Lifted up ; raised ; erect.

2. Attentive, as a person listening. [*Obs.*]

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect*. *Smalridge.*

Ar-rect', *v. t.* **1.** To direct. [*Obs.*]

My supplication to you I *arrect*. *Skelton.*

2 [See ARET.] To impute. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Ar-rect'a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *arrectarius*, fr. *arrigere* to set up.] An upright beam. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ar're-not'o-kous (ăr'rē-nŏt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀρρενοτόκος bearing males, ἄρρην a male + τόκος a bringing forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing males from unfertilized eggs, as certain wasps and bees.

Ar'ren-ta'tion (ăr'rĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrenter* to give or take as rent. See ARENDATOR.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A letting or renting, esp. a license to inclose land in a forest with a low hedge and a ditch, under a yearly rent.

Ar-rep'tion (ăr-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arripere, arreptum*, to seize, snatch ; *ad* + *rapere* to snatch. See RAPACIOUS.] The act of taking away. [*Obs.*] "This *arreption* was sudden." *Bp. Hall.*

Ar'rep-ti'tious (ăr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *arreptitius.*] Snatched away ; seized or possessed, as a demoniac ; raving ; mad ; crack-brained. [*Obs.*]

Odd, *arreptitious*, frantic extravagances. *Howell.*

Ar-rest' (ăr-rĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRESTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRESTING.] [OE. *aresten*, OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter*, fr. LL. *arrestare ;* L. *ad* + *restare* to remain, stop ; *re* + *stare* to stand. See REST remainder.] **1.** To stop ; to check or hinder the motion or action of ; as, to *arrest* the current of a river ; to *arrest* the senses.

Nor could her virtues the relentless hand
Of Death *arrest*. *Philips.*

2. (*Law*) To take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law ; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for a crime.

☞ After this word Shakespeare uses *of* ("I *arrest* thee *of* high treason") or *on ;* the modern usage is *for.*

3. To seize on and fix ; to hold ; to catch ; as, to *arrest* the eyes or attention. *Buckminster.*

4. To rest or fasten ; to fix ; to concentrate. [*Obs.*]

We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To obstruct ; delay ; detain ; check ; hinder ; stop ; apprehend ; seize ; lay hold of.

Ar-rest', *v. i.* To tarry ; to rest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ar-rest', *n.* [OE. *arest, arrest*, OF. *arest*, F. *arrêt*, fr. *arester.* See ARREST, *v. t.*, ARRÊT.] **1.** The act of stopping, or restraining from further motion, etc. ; stoppage ; hindrance ; restraint ; as, an *arrest* of development.

As the *arrest* of the air showeth. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law ; legal restraint ; custody. Also, a decree, mandate, or warrant.

William . . . ordered him to be put under *arrest*. *Macaulay.*
[Our brother Norway] sends out *arrests*
On Fortinbras ; which he, in brief, obeys. *Shak.*

☞ An arrest may be made by seizing or touching the body ; but it is sufficient if the party be within the power of the officer and submit to the arrest. In Admiralty law, and in old English practice, the term is applied to the seizure of property.

3. Any seizure by power, physical or moral.

The sad stories of fire from heaven, the burning of his sheep, etc., . . . were sad *arrests* to his troubled spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. (*Far.*) A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse ; — also named *rat-tails.* *White.*

Arrest of judgment (*Law*), the staying or stopping of a judgment, after verdict, for legal cause. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest of judgment.*

Ar'res-ta'tion (ăr'rĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *arrestation*, LL. *arrestatio.*] Arrest. [*R.*]

The *arrestation* of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention. *H. M. Williams.*

Ar'res-tee' (ăr'rĕs-tē'), *n.* [See ARREST, *v.*] (*Scots Law*) The person in whose hands is the property attached by arrestment.

Ar-rest'er (ăr-rĕst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who arrests.

2. (*Scots Law*) The person at whose suit an arrestment is made. [Also written *arrestor.*]

Ar-rest'ing (ăr-rĕst'ĭng), *a.* Striking; attracting attention; impressive.

This most solemn and *arresting* occurrence. *J. H. Newman.*

Ar-rest'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to arrest. *McCosh.*

Ar-rest'ment (-rĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arrestement.*] **1.** (*Scots Law*) The arrest of a person, or the seizure of his effects; esp., a process by which money or movables in the possession of a third party are attached.

2. A stoppage or check. *Darwin.*

‖ **Ar-rêt'** (ăr-rĕt' *or* ar-rā'), *n.* [F. See ARREST, *n.*] (*F. Law*) (*a*) A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or high tribunal; also, a decree of a sovereign. (*b*) An arrest; a legal seizure.

Ar-ret' (ăr-rĕt'), *v. t.* Same as ARET. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ar'rha-phos'tic (ăr'rà-fŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀράφος; ἀ priv. + ῥάπτειν to sew together.] Seamless. [*R.*]

Ar-rhi'zal (à-rī'zal), **Ar-rhi'zous** (à-rī'zŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρριζος not rooted; ἀ priv. + ῥίζα a root.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of a true root, as a parasitical plant.

Ar-rhyth'mic (à-rĭth'mĭk), **Ar-rhyth'mous** (-mŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρρυθμος; ἀ priv. + ῥυθμός rhythm.] (*Med.*) Being without rhythm or regularity, as the pulse.

Ar'rhyth-my (ăr'rĭth-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρρυθμία; ἀ priv. + ῥυθμός rhythm.] Want of rhythm. [*R.*]

Ar-ride' (ăr-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *arridere; ad* + *ridere* to laugh.] To please; to gratify. [*Archaic*] *B. Jonson.*

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning. *Lamb.*

Ar-riere' (ăr-rēr'), *n.* [F. *arrière.* See ARREAR.] "That which is behind"; the rear; — chiefly used as an adjective in the sense of *behind, rear, subordinate.*

Arriere fee, Arriere fief, a fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory. — **Arriere vassal,** the vassal of a vassal.

Ar-riere'-ban' (-băn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *arban, heriban,* fr. OHG. *hariban, heriban,* G. *heerbann,* the calling together of an army; OHG. *heri* an army + *ban* a public call or order. The French have misunderstood their old word, and have changed it into *arrière-ban,* though *arrière* has no connection with its proper meaning. See BAN, ABANDON.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war; also, the body of vassals called or liable to be called to arms, as in ancient France.

Ar'ris (ăr'rĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste,* F. *arête,* fr. L. *arista* the top or beard of an ear of grain, the bone of a fish.] (*Arch.*) The sharp edge or salient angle formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved; — applied particularly to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges which separate the flutings in a Doric column. *P. Cyc.*

Arris fillet, a triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall, to throw off the rain. *Gwilt.* — **Arris gutter,** a gutter of a V form fixed to the eaves of a building. *Gwilt.*

Ar'rish (ăr'rĭsh), *n.* [See EDDISH.] The stubble of wheat or grass; a stubble field; eddish. [*Eng.*] [Written also *arish, ersh,* etc.]

The moment we entered the stubble or *arrish.* *Blackw. Mag.*

Ar'ris-wise' (ăr'rĭs-wīz'), *adv.* Diagonally laid, as tiles; ridgewise.

Ar-riv'al (ăr-rīv'al), *n.* [From ARRIVE.] **1.** The act of arriving, or coming; the act of reaching a place from a distance, whether by water (as in its original sense) or by land.

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift *arrival.* *Dryden.*

2. The attainment or reaching of any object, by effort, or in natural course; as, our *arrival* at this conclusion was wholly unexpected.

3. The person or thing arriving or which has arrived; as, news brought by the last *arrival.*

Another *arrival* still more important was speedily announced. *Macaulay.*

4. An approach. [*Obs.*]

The house has a corner *arrival.* *H. Walpole.*

Ar-riv'ance (-ans), *n.* Arrival. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ar-rive' (ăr-rīv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRIVED (-rīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRIVING.] [OE. *ariven* to arrive, land, OF. *ariver,* F. *arriver,* fr. LL. *arripare, adripare,* to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* the shore or sloping bank of a river. Cf. RIPARIAN.] **1.** To come to the shore or bank. In present usage: To come in progress by water, or by traveling on land; to reach by water or by land; — followed by *at* (formerly sometimes by *to*), also by *in* and *from.* "*Arrived* in Padua." *Shak.*

[Æneas] sailing with a fleet from Sicily, *arrived* . . . and landed in the country of Laurentum. *Holland.*

There was no outbreak till the regiment *arrived* at Ipswich. *Macaulay.*

2. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment.

To arrive at, to reach, or attain to.

When he *arrived at* manhood. *Rogers.*

We *arrive at* a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of facts. *McCosh.*

If *at* great things thou wouldst *arrive.* *Milton.*

3. To come; — said of time; as, the time *arrived.*

4. To happen or occur. [*Archaic*]

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives.* *Waller.*

Ar-rive', *v. t.* **1.** To bring to shore. [*Obs.*]

And made the sea-trod ship *arrive* them. *Chapman.*

2. To reach; to come to. [*Archaic*]

Ere he *arrive* the happy isle. *Milton.*
Ere we could *arrive* the point proposed. *Shak.*
Arrive at last the blessed goal. *Tennyson.*

Ar-rive', *n.* Arrival. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear! *Drayton.*

Ar-riv'er (ăr-rīv'ĕr), *n.* One who arrives.

‖ **Ar-ro'ba** (ăr-rō'bà), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., from Ar. *arrub, ar-rubu,* a fourth part.] **1.** A Spanish weight used in Mexico and South America = 25.36 lbs. avoir.; also, an old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil = 32.38 lbs. avoir.

2. A Spanish liquid measure for wine = 3.54 imp. gallons, and for oil = 2.78 imp. gallons.

Ar'ro-gance (ăr'rō-gans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arrogantia,* fr. *arrogans.* See ARROGANT.] The act or habit of arrogating, or making undue claims in an overbearing manner; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; lordliness; haughtiness; self-assumption; presumption.

I hate not you for her proud *arrogance.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Haughtiness; hauteur; assumption; lordliness; presumption; pride; disdain; insolence; conceit; conceitedness. See HAUGHTINESS.

Ar'ro-gan-cy (-gan-sȳ), *n.* Arrogance. *Shak.*

Ar'ro-gant (ăr'rō-gant), *a.* [F. *arrogant,* L. *arrogans,* p. pr. of *arrogare.* See ARROGATE.] **1.** Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; assuming; haughty; — applied to persons.

Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate. *Shak.*

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; — applied to things; as, *arrogant* pretensions or behavior.

Syn. — Magisterial; lordly; proud; assuming; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty. See MAGISTERIAL.

Ar'ro-gant-ly, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.

Ar'ro-gant-ness, *n.* Arrogance. [*R.*]

Ar'ro-gate (ăr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARROGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *arrogatus,* p. p. of *adrogare, arrogare,* to ask, appropriate to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously; to make undue claims to, from vanity or baseless pretensions to right or merit; as, the pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

He *arrogated* to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine. *Macaulay.*

Ar'ro-ga'tion (ăr'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arrogatio,* fr. *arrogare.* Cf. ADROGATION.] **1.** The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to. *Hall.*

2. (*Civ. Law*) Adoption of a person of full age.

Ar'ro-ga-tive (-gā-tĭv), *a.* Making undue claims and pretension; prone to arrogance. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Ar'ron'disse'ment'** (ăr'rŏn'dēs'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *arrondir* to make round; *ad* + *rond* round, L. *rotundus.*] A subdivision of a department. [*France*]

☞ The territory of France, since the revolution, has been divided into *departments,* those into *arrondissements,* those into *cantons,* and the latter into *communes.*

Ar-rose' (ăr-rōz'), *v. t.* [F. *arroser.*] To drench; to besprinkle; to moisten. [*Obs.*]

The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you. *Two N. Kins.*

Ar-ro'sion (ăr-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *arrodere, arrosum,* to gnaw: cf. F. *arrosion.*] A gnawing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ar'row (ăr'rō), *n.* [OE. *arewe,* AS. *arewe, earh;* akin to Icel. *ör, örvar,* Goth. *arhwazna,* and perh. L. *arcus* bow. Cf. ARC.] A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow.

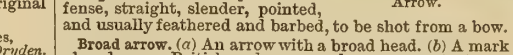
Arrow.

Broad arrow. (*a*) An arrow with a broad head. (*b*) A mark placed upon British ordnance and government stores, which bears a rude resemblance to a broad arrowhead.

Ar'row grass' (gràs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous grasslike plant (*Triglochin palustre,* and other species) with pods opening so as to suggest barbed arrowheads.

Ar'row-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of an arrow.

2. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria,* esp. *S. sagittifolia,* — named from the shape of the leaves.

Ar'row-head'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform.

Arrowheaded characters, characters the elements of which consist of strokes resembling arrowheads, nailheads, or wedges; — hence called also *nail-headed, wedge-formed, cuneiform,* or *cuneatic* characters; the oldest written characters used in the country about the Tigris and Euphrates, and subsequently in Persia, and abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon. See CUNEIFORM.

Ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A West Indian plant of the genus *Maranta,* esp. *M. arundinacea,* now cultivated in many hot countries. It is said that the Indians used the roots to neutralize the venom in wounds made by poisoned arrows.

2. A nutritive starch obtained from the rootstocks of *Maranta arundinacea,* and used as food, esp. for children and invalids; also, a similar starch obtained from other plants, as various species of *Maranta* and *Curcuma.*

Ar'row-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum dentatum*) growing in damp woods and thickets; — so called from the long, straight, slender shoots.

Ar'row-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar transparent worm of the genus *Sagitta,* living at the surface of the sea. See SAGITTA.

Ar'row-y (ăr'rō-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of arrows.

How quick they wheeled, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of *arrowy* showers. *Milton.*

2. Formed or moving like, or in any respect resembling, an arrow; swift; darting; piercing. "His *arrowy* tongue." *Cowper.*

By the blue rushing of the *arrowy* Rhone. *Byron.*
With *arrowy* vitalities, vivacities, and ingenuities. *Carlyle.*

‖ **Ar-roy'o** (à-roi'ō), *n.; pl.* ARROYOS (-ōz). [Sp., fr. LL. *arrogium, rogium;* cf. Gr. ῥοή river, stream, fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] **1.** A water course; a rivulet.

2. The dry bed of a small stream. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ar'shin** (ăr'shĭn), *n.* See ARSHINE.

Arse (ärs), *n.* [AS. *ears, ærs;* akin to OHG. *ars,* G. *arsch,* D. *aars,* Sw. *ars,* Dan. *arts,* Gr. ὄρρος (cf. οὐρά tail).] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal; the posteriors; the fundament; the bottom.

Ar'se-nal (är'sē-nal), *n.* [Sp. & F. *arsenal* arsenal, dockyard, or It. *arzanale, arsenale* (cf. It & Sp. *darsena* dock); all fr. Ar. *dārçinā'a* house of industry or fabrication; *dār* house + *çinā'a* art, industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

Ar'se-nate (-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arséniate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by arsenic acid combined with a base.

Ar-se'ni-ate (är-sē'nĭ-āt), *n.* See ARSENATE. [*R.*]

Ar'se-nic (är'sē-nĭk; 277), *n.* [L. *arsenicum,* Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, yellow orpiment, arsenic, fr. ἀρρενικός masculine, ἄρρην male, on account of its strength: cf. F. *arsenic.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) One of the elements, a solid substance resembling a metal in its physical properties, but in its chemical relations ranking with the nonmetals. It is of a steel-gray color and brilliant luster, though usually dull from tarnish. It is very brittle, and sublimes at 356° Fahrenheit. It is sometimes found native, but usually combined with silver, cobalt, nickel, iron, antimony, or sulphur. Orpiment and realgar are two of its sulphur compounds, the first of which is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. The element and its compounds are active poisons. Specific gravity from 5.7 to 5.9. Atomic weight 75. Symbol As.

2. (*Com.*) Arsenious oxide or arsenious anhydride; — called also *arsenious acid, white arsenic,* and *ratsbane.*

Ar-sen'ic (är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, arsenic; — said of those compounds of arsenic in which this element has its highest equivalence; as, *arsenic* acid.

Ar-sen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; arsenic; as, *arsenical* vapor; *arsenical* wall papers.

Arsenical silver, an ore of silver containing arsenic.

Ar-sen'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARSENICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARSENICATING.] To combine with arsenic; to treat or impregnate with arsenic.

Ar-sen'i-cism (är-sĕn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by slow poisoning with arsenic.

Ar'sen-ide (är'sĕn-īd *or* -id), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of arsenic with a metal, or positive element or radical; — formerly called *arseniuret.*

Ar'sen-if'er-ous (är'sĕn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Arsenic* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing arsenic.

Ar-se'ni-ous (är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *arsénieux.*] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenious* powder or glass.

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, arsenic, when having an equivalence next lower than the highest; as, *arsenious* acid.

Ar'sen-ite (är'sĕn-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arsénite.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

Ar'se-ni'u-ret (är'sē-nī'ŭ-rĕt *or* är-sēn'ŭ-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) See ARSENIDE.

Ar'se-ni'u-ret'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with arsenic; — said of some elementary substances or radicals; as, *arseniureted* hydrogen. [Also spelt *arseniuretted.*]

Ar'sen-o-pyr'ite (är'sĕn-ō-pȳr'īt), *n.* [*Arsenic* + *pyrite.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic, sulphur, and iron; — also called *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel.*

Arse'smart (ärs'smärt), *n.* Smartweed; water pepper. *Dr. Prior.*

‖ **Ar'shine** (är'shēn), *n.* [Russ. *arshin,* of Turkish-Tartar origin; Turk. *arshin, arshūn,* ell, yard.] A Russian measure of length = 2 ft. 4.246 inches.

Ar'sine (är'sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [From ARSENIC.] (*Chem.*) A compound of arsenic and hydrogen, AsH_3, a colorless and exceedingly poisonous gas, having an odor like garlic; arseniureted hydrogen.

‖ **Ar'sis** (är'sĭs), *n.* [L. *arsis,* Gr. ἄρσις a raising or lifting, an elevation of the voice, fr ἄἰρειν to raise or lift up. Its ordinary use is the result of an early misapprehension; originally and properly it denotes the *lifting* of the hand in beating time, and hence the unaccented part of the rhythm.] **1.** (*Pros.*) (*a*) That part of a foot where the *ictus* is put, or which is distinguished from the rest (known as the *thesis*) of the foot by a greater stress of voice. *Hermann.* (*b*) That elevation of voice now called *metrical accentuation,* or the rhythmic accent.

☞ It is uncertain whether the *arsis* originally consisted in a higher musical tone, greater volume, or longer duration of sound, or in all combined.

2. (*Mus.*) The elevation of the hand, or that part of the bar at which it is raised, in beating time; the weak or unaccented part of the bar; — opposed to *thesis.* *Moore.*

Ars'met'rike (ärz'mĕt'rīk), *n.* [An erroneous form of *arithmetic,* as if from L. *ars metrica* the measuring art.] Arithmetic. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ar'son (är's'n; 277), *n.* [OF. *arson, arsun,* fr. L. *ardere, arsum,* to burn.] (*Law*) The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony; the malicious and voluntary firing of a building or ship. *Wharton.*

☞ The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. The English law of arson has been considerably modified in the United States; in some of the States it has been materially enlarged, while in others, various degrees of arson have been established, with corresponding punishment. *Burrill.*

Art (ärt). The second person singular, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb BE; but formed after the analogy of the plural *are,* with the ending *-t,* as in thou shal*t,* wil*t,* orig. an ending of the second person sing. pret. Cf. BE. Now used only in solemn or poetical style.

Art (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars*, *artis*, orig., skill in joining or fitting; prob. akin to E. *arm*, *aristocrat*, *article*.]

1. The employment of means to accomplish some desired end; the adaptation of things in the natural world to the uses of life; the application of knowledge or power to practical purposes.

Blest with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; a system of principles and rules for attaining a desired end; method of doing well some special work; — often contradistinguished from *science* or speculative principles; as, the *art* of building or engraving; the *art* of war; the *art* of navigation.

Science is systematized knowledge. . . . *Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill. *J. F. Genung.*

3. The systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill.

The fishermen can't employ their *art* with so much success in so troubled a sea. *Addison.*

4. The application of skill to the production of the beautiful by imitation or design, or an occupation in which skill is so employed, as in painting and sculpture; one of the fine arts; as, he prefers *art* to literature.

5. *pl.* Those branches of learning which are taught in the academical course of colleges; as, master of *arts*.

In fearless youth we tempt the heights of *arts*. *Pope.*

Four years spent in the *arts* (as they are called in colleges) is, perhaps, laying too laborious a foundation. *Goldsmith.*

6. Learning; study; applied knowledge, science, or letters. [*Archaic*]

So vast is *art*, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*

7. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack; as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage.

8. Skillful plan; device.

They employed every *art* to soothe . . . the discontented warriors. *Macaulay.*

9. Cunning; artifice; craft.

Madam, I swear I use no *art* at all. *Shak.*

Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors in strength. *Crabb.*

10. The black art; magic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Art and part (*Scots Law*), share or concern by aiding and abetting a criminal in the perpetration of a crime, whether by advice or by assistance in the execution; complicity.

☞ The *arts* are divided into various classes. **The useful, mechanical, or industrial arts** are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes and utensils. These are called *trades*. **The fine arts** are those which have primarily to do with imagination and taste, and are applied to the production of what is beautiful. They include poetry, music, painting, engraving, sculpture, and architecture; but the term is often confined to painting, sculpture, and architecture. **The liberal arts** (*artes liberales*, the higher arts, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue) were, in the Middle Ages, these seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the *liberal arts* include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, degrees in the *arts;* master and bachelor of *arts*.

In America, literature and the elegant *arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *Irving.*

Syn. — Science; literature; aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; contrivance; profession; business; trade; calling; cunning; artifice; duplicity. See SCIENCE.

‖ **Ar-te'mi-a** (är-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἄρτεμις, a Greek goddess.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of phyllopod Crustacea found in salt lakes and brines; the brine shrimp. See BRINE SHRIMP.

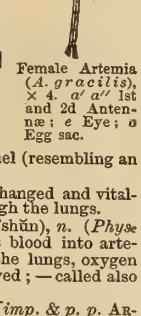

Female Artemia (*A. gracilis*), × 4. *a'* *a''* 1st and 2d Antennæ; *e* Eye; *o* Egg sac.

Ar-te'mi-si-a (är'tē-mĭzh'ĭ-ȧ *or* är'tē-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Artemisia*, Gr. Ἀρτεμισία.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the plants called mugwort, southernwood, and wormwood. Of these the *A. absinthium*, or common wormwood, is well known, and *A. tridentata* is the sage brush of the Rocky Mountain region.

Ar-te'ri-ac (är-tē'rĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *arteriacus*, Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See ARTERY.] Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

Ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *artériel*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an artery, or the arteries; as, *arterial* action; the *arterial* system.

2. Of or pertaining to a main channel (resembling an artery), as a river, canal, or railroad.

Arterial blood, blood which has been changed and vitalized (arterialized) during passage through the lungs.

Ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (är-tē'rĭ-al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The process of converting venous blood into arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, oxygen being absorbed and carbonic acid evolved; — called also *aëration* and *hematosis*.

Ar-te'ri-al-ize (är-tē'rĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTERIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTERIALIZING.] To transform, as the venous blood, into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs; to make arterial.

Ar-te'ri-og'ra-phy (är-tē'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία + *-graphy*.] A systematic description of the arteries.

Ar-te'ri-ole (är-tē'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [NL. *arteriola*, dim. of L. *arteria:* cf. F. *artériole*.] A small artery.

Ar-te'ri-ol'o-gy (är-tē'rĭ-ōl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία + *-logy*.] That part of anatomy which treats of arteries.

Ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-my), *n.* [L. *arteriotomia*, Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία; ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] **1.** (*Med.*) The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

2. That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

‖ **Ar'te-rī'tis** (är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [*Artery* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of an artery or arteries. *Dunglison.*

Ar'ter-y (är'tẽr-y), *n.; pl.* ARTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *arteria* windpipe, artery, Gr. ἀρτηρία.] **1.** The trachea or windpipe. [*Obs.*] "Under the *artery*, or windpipe, is the mouth of the stomach." *Holland.*

2. (*Anat.*) One of the vessels or tubes which carry either venous or arterial blood from the heart. They have thicker and more muscular walls than veins, and are connected with them by capillaries.

☞ In man and other mammals, the arteries which contain arterialized blood receive it from the left ventricle of the heart through the aorta. See AORTA. The *pulmonary artery* conveys the venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, whence the arterialized blood is returned through the pulmonary veins.

3. Hence: Any continuous or ramified channel of communication; as, *arteries* of trade or commerce.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhan), *a.* [F. *artésien*, fr. *Artois* in France, where many such wells have been made since the middle of the last century.] Of or pertaining to Artois (anciently called *Artesium*), in France.

Artesian wells, wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain. They are usually of small diameter and often of great depth.

Art'ful (ärt'fụl), *a.* [From ART.] **1.** Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. [*Archaic*] "*Artful* strains." "*Artful* terms." *Milton.*

2. Artificial; imitative. *Addison.*

3. Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance; dexterous; skillful.

He [was] too *artful* a writer to set down events in exact historical order. *Dryden.*

4. Cunning; disposed to cunning indirectness of dealing; crafty; as, an *artful* boy. [The usual sense.]

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

The *artful* revenge of various animals. *Darwin.*

Syn. — Cunning; skillful; adroit; dexterous; crafty; tricky; deceitful; designing. See CUNNING.

Art'ful-ly, *adv.* In an artful manner; with art or cunning; skillfully; dexterously; craftily.

Art'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being artful; art; cunning; craft.

Ar'thel (är'th'n), *a.* Same as EARTHEN. [*Obs.*] "An *arthen* pot." *Holland.*

Ar-thrit'ic (är-thrĭt'ĭk), **Ar-thrit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *arthriticus*, Gr. ἀρθριτικός. See ARTHRITIS.] **1.** Pertaining to the joints. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of or pertaining to arthritis; gouty. *Cowper.*

‖ **Ar-thri'tis** (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις (as if fem. of ἀρθρίτης belonging to the joints, sc. νόσος disease) gout, fr. ἄρθρον a joint.] (*Med.*) Any inflammation of the joints, particularly the gout.

Ar'thro-derm (är'thrō-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-derm*.] (*Zoöl.*) The external covering of an Arthropod.

‖ **Ar-thro'di-a** (är-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρθρωδία, fr. ἀρθρώδης well articulated; ἄρθρον a joint + εἶδος shape.] (*Anat.*) A form of diarthrodial articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat, so that they form only an imperfect ball and socket.

Ar-thro'di-al (-al), **Ar-throd'ic** (är-thrŏd'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to arthrodia.

‖ **Ar-thro-dyn'i-a** (är'thrō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + ὀδύνη pain.] (*Med.*) An affection characterized by pain in or about a joint, not dependent upon structural disease.

Ar'thro-dyn'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to arthrodynia, or pain in the joints; rheumatic.

Ar'thro-gas'tra (är'thrō-găs'trȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + γαστήρ stomach.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Arachnida, having the abdomen annulated, including the scorpions, harvestmen, etc.; pedipalpi.

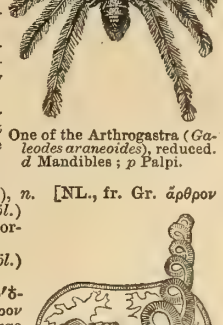

One of the Arthrogastra (*Galeodes araneoides*), reduced. *d* Mandibles; *p* Palpi.

Ar-throg'ra-phy (är-thrŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-graphy*.] The description of joints.

Ar-throl'o-gy (är-thrŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-logy*.] That part of anatomy which treats of joints.

Ar'thro-mere (är'thrō-mẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-mere*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the body segments of Arthropods. See ARTHROSTRACA. *Packard.*

‖ **Ar'thro-pleu'ra** (-plū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + πλευρά the side.] (*Zoöl.*) The side or limb-bearing portion of an arthromere.

Ar'thro-pod (-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Arthropoda.

‖ **Ar-throp'o-da** (är-thrŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large division of Articulata, embracing all those that have jointed legs. It includes Insects, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, and Crustacea. —

Ar-throp'o-dal (-dal), *a.*

‖ **Ar'thro-pom'a-ta** (är'thrō-pŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + πῶμα lid.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Brachiopoda. See BRACHIOPODA.

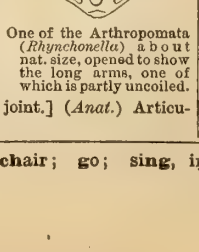
One of the Arthropomata (*Rhynchonella*) about nat. size, opened to show the long arms, one of which is partly uncoiled.

‖ **Ar-thro'sis** (är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] (*Anat.*) Articulation.

‖ **Ar-thros'tra-ca** (är-thrŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + ὄστρακον a shell.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the larger divisions of Crustacea, so called because the thorax and abdomen are both segmented; Tetradecapoda. It includes the Amphipoda and Isopoda.

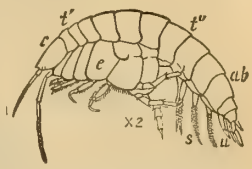

One of the Arthrostraca (*Ampelisca macrocephala*). *o* Head; *t' t''* Thoracic somites (arthromeres); *ab* Abdominal somites; *e* 4th Epimeron; *s* Abdominal legs; *u* Uropods.

Ar-thro-zo'ic (är'thrō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + ζωικός animal, fr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Articulata; articulate.

Ar'ti-ad (är'shĭ-ăd *or* är'tĭ-ăd), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτιος even, fr. ἄρτι exactly.] (*Chem.*) Even; not odd; — said of elementary substances and of radicals the valence of which is divisible by two without a remainder.

Ar'ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco*, perh. corrupted fr. the same word as *carciofo;* cf. the older spellings *archiciocco*, *archicioffo*, *carciocco*, and Sp. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra;* prob. fr. Ar. *al-harshaf*, *al-kharshūf*.] (*Bot.*) **1.** The *Cynara scolymus*, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated, and prickly involucre. The head (to which the name is also applied) is composed of numerous oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is much esteemed as an article of food.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*). Much reduced.

2. See JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Ar'ti-cle (är'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, fr. a root *ar* to join, fit. See ART, *n.*] **1.** A distinct portion of an instrument, discourse, literary work, or any other writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; as, an *article* in the Constitution. Hence: A clause in a contract, system of regulations, treaty, or the like; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract; a concise statement; as, *articles* of agreement.

2. A literary composition, forming an independent portion of a magazine, newspaper, or cyclopedia.

3. Subject; matter; concern; distinct item. [*Obs.*]

A very great revolution that has happened in this *article* of good breeding. *Addison.*

This last *article* will hardly be believed. *De Foe.*

4. A distinct part. "Upon each *article* of human duty." *Paley.* "Each *article* of time." *Habington.*

The *articles* which compose the blood. *E. Darwin.*

5. A particular one of various things; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article*.

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for *articles* of food. *Landor.*

6. Precise point of time; moment. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

This fatal news coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russell's trial, was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice. *Evelyn.*

7. (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application. *A* (or *an*) is called the indefinite article, *the* the definite article.

8. (*Zoöl.*) One of the segments of an articulated appendage.

Articles of Confederation, the compact which was first made by the original thirteen States of the United States. They were adopted March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law until March, 1789. — **Articles of impeachment**, an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case. — **Articles of war**, rules and regulations, fixed by law, for the better government of the army. — **In the article of death** [L. *in articulo mortis*], at the moment of death; in the dying struggle. — **Lords of the articles** (*Scot. Hist.*), a standing committee of the Scottish Parliament to whom was intrusted the drafting and preparation of the acts, or bills for laws. — **The Thirty-nine Articles**, statements (thirty-nine in number) of the tenets held by the Church of England.

Ar'ti-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTICLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTICLING (-klĭng).] [Cf. F. *articuler*, fr. L. *articulare*. See ARTICLE, *n.*, ARTICULATE.] **1.** To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars.

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles.

He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty. *Stat. 33 Geo. III.*

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

Ar'ti-cle, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate; to bargain; to covenant. [*R.*]

Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased. *Selden.*

Ar'ti-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Bound by articles; apprenticed; as, an *articled* clerk.

Ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *articularis:* cf. F. *articulaire*. See ARTICLE, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the joints; as, an *articular* disease; an *articular* process.

Ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lẽr), **Ar-tic'u-la-ry** (-ū-lȧ-ry), } *n.* (*Anat.*) A bone in the base of the lower jaw of many birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.

Ar-tic′u-lar-ly (är-tĭk′ū-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In an articular or an articulate manner.

‖ **Ar-tic′u-la′ta** (är-tĭk′ū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *articulatus* furnished with joints, distinct, p. p. of *articulare*. See ARTICLE, *v.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier. It has been much modified by later writers.

☞ It includes those Invertebrata having the body composed of a series of ringlike segments (arthromeres). By some writers, the unsegmented worms (helminths) have also been included; by others it is restricted to the Arthropoda. It corresponds nearly with the Annulosa of some authors. The chief subdivisions are Arthropoda (Insects, Myriapoda, Malacopoda, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, Crustacea); and Anarthropoda, including the Annelida and allied forms.

2. One of the subdivisions of the Brachiopoda, including those that have the shells united by a hinge.

3. A subdivision of the Crinoidea.

Ar-tic′u-late (är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*. See ARTICULATA.] **1.** Expressed in articles or in separate items or particulars. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

2. Jointed; formed with joints; consisting of segments united by joints; as, *articulate* animals or plants.

3. Distinctly uttered; spoken so as to be intelligible; characterized by division into words and syllables; as, *articulate* speech, sounds, words.

Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion. *Carlyle.*

Ar-tic′u-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the subkingdom Articulata.

Ar-tic′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARTICULATED (-lā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARTICULATING (-lā′tĭng).] **1.** To utter articulate sounds; to utter the elementary sounds of a language; to enunciate; to speak distinctly.

2. To treat or make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To join or be connected by articulation.

Ar-tic′u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to put together with joints or at the joints.

2. To draw up or write in separate articles; to particularize; to specify. [*Obs.*]

3. To form, as the elementary sounds; to utter in distinct syllables or words; to enunciate; as, to *articulate* letters or language. "To *articulate* a word." *Ray.*

4. To express distinctly; to give utterance to.

Luther *articulated* himself upon a process that had already begun in the Christian church. *Bibliotheca Sacra.*

To . . . *articulate* the dumb, deep want of the people. *Carlyle.*

Ar-tic′u-la′ted (-lā′tĕd), *a.* **1.** United by, or provided with, articulations; jointed; as, an *articulated* skeleton.

2. Produced, as a letter, syllable, or word, by the organs of speech; pronounced.

Ar-tic′u-late-ly (-lāt-lў), *adv.* **1.** After the manner, or in the form, of a joint.

2. Article by article; in distinct particulars; in detail; definitely. *Paley.*

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points. *Fuller.*

3. With distinct utterance of the separate sounds.

Ar-tic′u-late-ness, *n.* Quality of being articulate.

Ar-tic′u-la′tion (är-tĭk′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *articulation*, fr. L. *articulatio.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton.

☞ Articulations may be immovable, when the bones are directly united (synarthrosis), or slightly movable, when they are united by an intervening substance (amphiarthrosis or symphysis), or they may be more or less freely movable, when the articular surfaces are covered with synovial membranes, as in complete joints (diarthrosis). The last (diarthrosis) includes hinge joints, admitting motion in one plane only (ginglymus), ball and socket joints (enarthrosis), pivot and rotation joints, etc.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods. (*b*) One of the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize. (*c*) One of the parts intercepted between the joints; also, a subdivision into parts at regular or irregular intervals as a result of serial intermission in growth, as in the cane, grasses, etc. *Lindley.*

3. The act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint.

4. The state of being jointed; connection of parts. [*R.*]

That definiteness and *articulation* of imagery. *Coleridge.*

5. The utterance of the elementary sounds of a language by the appropriate movements of the organs, as in pronunciation; as, a distinct *articulation.*

6. A sound made by the vocal organs; an articulate utterance or an elementary sound, esp. a consonant.

Ar-tic′u-la-tive (är-tĭk′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to articulation. *Rush.*

Ar-tic′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, articulates; as: (*a*) One who enunciates distinctly. (*b*) One who prepares and mounts skeletons. (*c*) An instrument to cure stammering.

‖ **Ar-tic′u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* ARTICULI (-lī). [L. See ARTICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) A joint of the cirri of the Crinoidea; a joint or segment of an arthropod appendage.

Ar′ti-fice (är′tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars, artis*, art + *facere* to make: cf. F. *artifice.*]

1. A handicraft; a trade; art of making. [*Obs.*]

2. Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work.

The material universe . . . is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best Mechanist. *Cudworth.*

3. Artful or skillful contrivance.

His [Congreve's] plots were constructed without much *artifice.* *Craik.*

4. Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick. [Now the usual meaning.]

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry. *Macaulay.*

Ar-tif′i-cer (är-tĭf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *artificier*, fr. LL. *artificiarius.*] **1.** An artistic worker; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith.

2. One who makes or contrives; a deviser, inventor, or framer. "*Artificer* of fraud." *Milton.*

The great *Artificer* of all that moves. *Cowper.*

3. A cunning or artful fellow. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

4. (*Mil.*) A military mechanic, as a blacksmith, carpenter, etc.; also, one who prepares the shells, fuses, grenades, etc., in a military laboratory.

Syn. — Artisan; artist. See ARTISAN.

Ar-ti-fi′cial (är-tĭ-fĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *artificialis*, fr. *artificium:* cf. F. *artificiel.* See ARTIFICE.] **1.** Made or contrived by art; produced or modified by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural;* as, *artificial* heat or light, gems, salts, minerals, fountains, flowers.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life. *Shak.*

2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine. "*Artificial* tears." *Shak.*

3. Artful; cunning; crafty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibbon.*

Artificial arguments (*Rhet.*), arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. *Johnson.* — **Artificial classification** (*Science*), an arrangement based on superficial characters, and not expressing the true natural relations of the species; as, "the *artificial* system" in botany, which is the same as the Linnæan system. — **Artificial horizon.** See under HORIZON. — **Artificial light,** any light other than that which proceeds from the heavenly bodies. — **Artificial lines,** lines on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc. — **Artificial numbers,** logarithms. — **Artificial person.** (*Law*) See under PERSON. — **Artificial sines, tangents,** etc., the same as logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc. *Hutton.*

Ar-ti-fi′ci-al′i-ty (-fĭsh′ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or appearance of being artificial; that which is artificial.

Ar′ti-fi′cial-ize (-fĭsh′al-īz), *v. t.* To render artificial.

Ar′ti-fi′cial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an artificial manner; by art, or skill and contrivance, not by nature.

2. Ingeniously; skillfully. [*Obs.*]

The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought. *Tillotson.*

3. Craftily; artfully. [*Obs.*]

Sharp dissembled so *artificially.* *Bp. Burnet.*

Ar′ti-fi′cial-ness, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

Ar′ti-fi′cious (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *artificiosus.*] Artificial. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Art′i-lize (ärt′ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make resemble art. [*Obs.*]

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art instead of *artilizing* nature. *Bolingbroke.*

Ar-til′ler-ist (är-tĭl′lẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

Ar-til′ler-y (är-tĭl′lẽr-ў), *n.* [OE. *artilrie*, OF. *artillerie, arteillerie*, fr. LL. *artillaria, artilleria*, machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war, vans laden with arms of any kind which follow camps; F. *artillerie* great guns, ordnance; OF. *artillier* to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm, prob. from L. *ars, artis*, skill in joining something, art. See ART.] **1.** Munitions of war; implements for warfare, as slings, bows, and arrows. [*Obs.*]

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad. 1 *Sam.* xx. 40.

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds.

☞ The word is sometimes used in a more extended sense, including the powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.

3. The men and officers of that branch of the army to which the care and management of artillery are confided.

4. The science of artillery or gunnery. *Campbell.*

Artillery park, or **Park of artillery.** (*a*) A collective body of siege or field artillery, including the guns, and the carriages, ammunition, appurtenances, equipments, and persons necessary for working them. (*b*) The place where the artillery is encamped or collected. — **Artillery train,** or **Train of artillery,** a number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, ready for marching.

Ar-til′ler-y-man (-mȧn), *n.* A man who manages, or assists in managing, a large gun in firing.

‖ **Ar′ti-o-dac′ty-la** (är′shĭ-ō-dăk′tĭ-lȧ *or* är′tĭ-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρτιος even + δάκτυλος finger or toe.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of the ungulate animals. The functional toes of the hind foot are even in number, and the third digit of each foot (corresponding to the middle finger in man) is asymmetrical and paired with the fourth digit, as in the hog, the sheep, and the ox; — opposed to *Perissodactyla.*

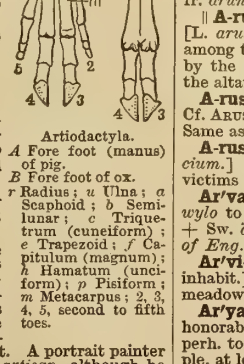

Artiodactyla.
A Fore foot (manus) of pig.
B Fore foot of ox.
r Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Semilunar; *c* Triquetrum (cuneiform); *e* Trapezoid; *f* Capitulum (magnum); *h* Hamatum (unciform); *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpus; 2, 3, 4, 5, second to fifth toes.

Ar′ti-o-dac′ty-lous (-tĭ-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Even-toed.

Ar′ti-san (är′tĭ-zăn; 277), *n.* [F. *artisan*, fr. L. *artitus* skilled in arts, fr. *ars, artis*, art: cf. It. *artigiano.* See ART, *n.*] **1.** One who professes and practices some liberal art; an artist. [*Obs.*]

2. One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

This is willingly submitted to by the *artisan,* who can . . . compensate his additional toil and fatigue. *Hume.*

Syn. — Artificer; artist. — ARTISAN, ARTIST, ARTIFICER. An *artist* is one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts; an *artisan* is one who exercises any mechanical employment. A portrait painter is an *artist;* a sign painter is an *artisan,* although he may have the taste and skill of an artist. The occupation of the former requires a fine taste and delicate manipulation; that of the latter demands only an ordinary degree of contrivance and imitative power. An *artificer* is one who requires power of contrivance and adaptation in the exercise of his profession. The word suggests neither the idea of mechanical conformity to rule which attaches to the term *artisan,* nor the ideas of refinement and of peculiar skill which belong to the term *artist.*

Art′ist (ärt′ĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, LL. *artista*, fr. L. *ars.* See ART, *n.*, and cf. ARTISTE.] **1.** One who practices some mechanic art or craft; an artisan. [*Obs.*]

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists* and reward their haste. *Waller.*

2. One who professes and practices an art in which science and taste preside over the manual execution.

☞ The term is particularly applied to painters, sculptors, musicians, engravers, and architects. *Elmes.*

3. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any manual art or occupation. *Pope.*

4. An artful person; a schemer. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Artisan. See ARTISAN.

‖ **Ar-tiste′** (är-tēst′), *n.* [F. See ARTIST.] One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any employment, as an opera dancer, a hairdresser, a cook.

☞ This term should not be confounded with the English word *artist.*

Ar-tis′tic (är-tĭs′tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *artistique*, fr. *ar-*
Ar-tis′tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *tiste.*] Of or pertaining to art or to artists; made in the manner of an artist; conformable to art; characterized by art; showing taste or skill. — **Ar-tis′tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Art′ist-ry (ärt′ĭst-rў), *n.* **1.** Works of art collectively.

2. Artistic effect or quality. *Southey.*

3. Artistic pursuits; artistic ability. *The Academy.*

Art′less (ärt′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting art, knowledge, or skill; ignorant; unskillful.

Artless of stars and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Contrived without skill or art; inartistic. [*R.*]

Artless and massy pillars. *T. Warton.*

3. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; characterized by simplicity and sincerity; sincere; guileless; ingenuous; honest; as, an *artless* mind; an *artless* tale.

They were plain, *artless* men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them. *Porteus.*

O, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, *artless,* unencumbered plan! *Cowper.*

Syn. — Simple; unaffected; sincere; undesigning; guileless; unsophisticated; open; frank; candid.

Art′less-ly, *adv.* In an artless manner; without art, skill, or guile; unaffectedly. *Pope.*

Art′less-ness, *n.* The quality of being artless, or void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity.

Art′ly, *adv.* With art or skill. [*Obs.*]

Ar′to-car′pe-ous (är′tō-kär′pē-ŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρτος
Ar′to-car′pous (är′tō-kär′pŭs), } bread + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the breadfruit, or to the genus *Artocarpus.*

Ar′to-type (-tīp), *n.* [*Art* + *type.*] A kind of autotype.

Ar′to-ty′rite (-tī′rīt), *n.* [LL. *Artotyritae*, pl., fr. Gr. ἄρτος bread + τυρός cheese.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the primitive church, who celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only of the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. [*Gen.* iv. 3, 4.]

Ar′tow (är′tou). A contraction of *art thou.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Arts′man (ärts′mȧn), *n.* A man skilled in an art or in arts. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Art′ un′ion (ärt′ ūn′yŭn). An association for promoting art (esp. the arts of design), and giving encouragement to artists.

‖ **A′rum** (ā′rŭm), *n.* [L. *arum, aros*, Gr. ἄρον.] A genus of plants found in central Europe and about the Mediterranean, having flowers on a spadix inclosed in a spathe. The cuckoopint of the English is an example.

Our common *arums* — the lords and ladies of village children. *Lubbock.*

☞ The American "Jack in the pulpit" is now separated from the genus Arum.

Ar′un-del′ian (ăr′ŭn-dēl′yan), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel; as, Arundel or *Arundelian* marbles, marbles from ancient Greece, bought by the Earl of Arundel in 1624.

Ar′un-dif′er-ous (-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arundifer; arundo* reed + *ferre* to bear.] Producing reeds or canes.

A-run′di-na′ceous (ā-rŭn′dĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Of or pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

Ar′un-din′e-ous (ăr′ŭn-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arundineus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Abounding with reeds; reedy.

‖ **A-rus′pex** (ā-rŭs′pĕks), *n.; pl.* ARUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex.*] One of the class of diviners among the Etruscans and Romans, who foretold events by the inspection of the entrails of victims offered on the altars of the gods.

A-rus′pice (-pĭs), *n.* [L. *aruspex:* cf. F. *aruspice.* Cf. ARUSPEX, HARUSPICE.] A soothsayer of ancient Rome. Same as ARUSPEX. [Written also *haruspice.*]

A-rus′pi-cy (-pĭ-sў), *n.* [L. *aruspicium, haruspicium.*] Prognostication by inspection of the entrails of victims slain in sacrifice.

Ar′val (är′val), *n.* [W. *arwyl* funeral; *ar* over + *wylo* to weep, or cf. OSw. *arföl;* Icel. *arfr* inheritance + Sw. *öl* ale. Cf. BRIDAL.] A funeral feast. [*North of Eng.*] *Grose.*

Ar′vi-cole (är′vĭ-kōl), *n.* [L. *arvum* field + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A mouse of the genus *Arvicola;* the meadow mouse. There are many species.

Ar′yan (är′yan *or* ăr′ĭ-an), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable; akin to the name of the country *Iran,* and perh. to *Erin, Ireland,* and the early name of this people, at least in Asia.] **1.** One of a primitive people supposed to have lived in prehistoric times, in Central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea, and north of the Hindoo Koosh

and Paropamisan Mountains, and to have been the stock from which sprang the Hindoo, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, and other races; one of that ethnological division of mankind called also Indo-European or Indo-Germanic.

2. The language of the original Aryans.

[Written also *Arian*.]

Ar'yan (ăr'yan *or* ār'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the people called Aryans; Indo-European; Indo-Germanic; as, the *Aryan* stock, the *Aryan* languages.

Ar'yan-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Aryan (a language, or in language). *K. Johnston.*

A-ryt'e-noid (ā-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής shaped like a ladle; ἀρύταινα a ladle + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Ladle-shaped; — applied to two small cartilages of the larynx, and also to the glands, muscles, etc., connected with them. The cartilages are attached to the cricoid cartilage and connected with the vocal cords.

As (ăz), *adv.* & *conj.* [OE. *as, als, alse, also, al swa*, AS. *eal swā*, lit. all so; hence, quite so, quite as: cf. G. *als* as, than, *also* so, then. See Also.] **1.** Denoting equality or likeness in kind, degree, or manner; like; similar to; in the same manner with or in which; in accordance with; in proportion to; to the extent or degree in which or to which; equally; no less than; as, ye shall be *as* gods, knowing good and evil; you will reap *as* you sow; do *as* you are bidden.

His spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, *as* he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren. *Macaulay.*

☞ *As* is often preceded by one of the antecedent or correlative words *such, same, so*, or *as*, in expressing an equality or comparison; as, give us *such* things *as* you please, and *so* long *as* you please, or *as* long *as* you please; he is not *so* brave *as* Cato; she is *as* amiable *as* she is handsome; come *as* quickly *as* possible. "Bees appear fortunately to prefer the *same* colors *as* we do." *Lubbock.* *As*, in a preceding part of a sentence, has *such* or *so* to answer correlatively to it; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations; as, virtue considered *as* virtue; this actor will appear *as* Hamlet.

The beggar is greater *as* a man, than is the man merely *as* a king. *Dewey.*

3. While; during or at the same time that; when; as, he trembled *as* he spoke.

As I return I will fetch off these justices. *Shak.*

4. Because; since; it being the case that.

As the population of Scotland had been generally trained to arms . . . they were not indifferently prepared. *Sir W. Scott.*

[See Synonym under Because.]

5. Expressing concession. (Often approaching *though* in meaning.)

We wish, however, to avail ourselves of the interest, transient *as* it may be, which this work has excited. *Macaulay.*

6. That, introducing or expressing a result or consequence, after the correlatives *so* and *such*. [*Obs.*]

I can place thee in such abject state, *as* help shall never find thee. *Rowe.*

So as, so that. [*Obs.*]

The relations are *so* uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

7. As if; as though. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

8. For instance; by way of example; thus; — used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

9. Than. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

The king was not more forward to bestow favors on them *as* they free to deal affronts to others their superiors. *Fuller.*

10. Expressing a wish. [*Obs.*] "*As* have," *i. e.*, may he have. *Chaucer.*

As . . as. See *So . . as*, under So. — **As far as**, to the extent or degree. "*As far as* can be ascertained." *Macaulay.* — **As far forth as**, as far as. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **As for, or As to**, in regard to; with respect to. — **As good as**, not less than; not falling short of. — **As good as one's word**, faithful to a promise. — **As if**, or **As though**, of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if. — **As it were** (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous; in a manner. — **As now**, just now. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **As swythe**, as quickly as possible. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **As well**, also; too; besides. *Addison.* — **As well as**, equally with, no less than. "I have understanding *as well as* you." *Job* xii. 3. — **As yet**, until now; up to or at the present time; still; now.

As (ās), *n.* [See Ace.] An ace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ambes-as, double aces.

‖ **As** (ăs), *n.*; *pl.* Asses (ăs'ēz). [L. *as*. See Ace.] **1.** A Roman weight, answering to the libra or pound, equal to nearly eleven ounces Troy weight. It was divided into twelve ounces.

2. A Roman copper coin, originally of a pound weight (12 oz.); but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and afterwards to half an ounce.

‖ **As'a** (ăs'ā), *n.* [NL. *asa*, of oriental origin; cf. Per. *azā* mastic, Ar. *asā* healing, *isā* remedy.] An ancient name of a gum.

As'a-fet'i-da } (-fĕt'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*Asa* + L. *foetidus* fetid.]
As'a-fœt'i-da } The fetid gum resin or inspissated juice of a large umbelliferous plant (*Ferula asafœtida*) of Persia and the East Indies. It is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. [Written also *assafœtida*.]

‖ **As'a-phus** (ăs'ā-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσαφής indistinct, uncertain.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of trilobites found in the Lower Silurian formation. See *Illust.* in Append.

‖ **As'a-ra-bac'ca** (ăs'ā-rā-băk'kā), *n.* [L. *asarum* + *bacca* a berry. See Asarone.] (*Bot.*) An acrid herbaceous plant (*Asarum Europæum*), the leaves and roots of which are emetic and cathartic. It is principally used in cephalic snuffs.

As'a-rone (ăs'ā-rōn), *n.* [L. *asarum* hazelwort, wild spikenard, Gr. ἄσαρον.] (*Chem.*) A crystallized substance, resembling camphor, obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*; — called also *camphor of asarum*.

As-bes'tic (ăs-bĕs'tĭk *or* ăz-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling asbestus; inconsumable; asbestine.

As-bes'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *asbestus* + *-form*.] Having the form or structure of asbestus.

As-bes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature; incombustible; asbestic.

As-bes'tus (-tŭs), *a.* Asbestic.

As-bes'tus (-tŭs), } *n.* [L. *asbestos* (NL. *asbestus*)
As-bes'tos (-tŏs; 277), } a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος (prop. an adj.) inextinguishable; ἀ priv. + σβεννύναι to extinguish.] (*Min.*) A variety of amphibole or of pyroxene, occurring in long and delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white, gray, or green-gray color. The name is also given to a similar variety of serpentine.

☞ The finer varieties have been wrought into gloves and cloth which are incombustible. The cloth was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies, and has been recommended for firemen's clothes. Asbestus is also employed in the manufacture of iron safes, for fireproof roofing, and for lampwicks. Some varieties are called *amianthus*. *Dana.*

As'bo-lin (ăs'bō-lĭn *or* ăz'bō-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar acrid and bitter oil, obtained from wood soot.

As'ca-rid (ăs'kā-rĭd), *n.*; *pl.* Ascarides (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dēz) or Ascarids. [NL. *ascaris*, fr. Gr. ἀσκαρίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A parasitic nematoid worm, espec. the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, often occurring in the human intestine, and allied species found in domestic animals; also commonly applied to the pinworm (*Oxyuris*), often troublesome to children and aged persons.

As-cend' (ăs-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ascended; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ascending.] [L. *ascendere*; *ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount. See Scan.] **1.** To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise; — opposed to *descend*.

Higher yet that star *ascends*. *Bowring.*

I *ascend* unto my father and your father. *John* xx. 17.

Formerly used with *up*.

The smoke of it *ascended up* to heaven. *Addison.*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another more acute, etc.; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity; to *ascend* to our first progenitor.

Syn. — To rise; mount; climb; scale; soar; tower.

As-cend', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon or along; to climb; to mount; to go up to the top of; as, to *ascend* a hill, a ladder, a tree, a river, a throne.

As-cend'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascended.

As-cend'an-cy (-ən-sy), } *n.* Same as Ascendency.
As-cend'ance (-ans), }

As-cend'ant (ăs-sĕnd'ant), *n.* [F. *ascendant*, L. *ascendens*, p. pr. of *ascendere*.] **1.** Ascent; height; elevation. [*R.*]

Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant*. *Temple.*

2. (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the moment of one's birth; supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune.

☞ Hence the phrases **To be in the ascendant**, to have commanding power or influence, and **Lord of the ascendant**, one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*. *Burke.*

3. Superiority, or commanding influence; ascendency; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

Chievres had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the *ascendant* not only of a tutor, but of a parent. *Robertson.*

4. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred; a relative in the ascending line; a progenitor; — opposed to *descendant*. *Ayliffe.*

As-cend'ant (-ant), } *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith;
As-cend'ent (-ent), } above the horizon.

The constellation . . . about that time *ascendant*. *Browne.*

2. Rising; ascending. *Ruskin.*

3. Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling.

An *ascendant* spirit over him. *South.*

The *ascendant* community obtained a surplus of wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

Without some power of persuading or confuting, of defending himself against accusations, . . . no man could possibly hold an *ascendent* position. *Grote.*

As-cend'en-cy (ăs-sĕnd'en-sy), *n.* Governing or controlling influence; domination; power.

An undisputed *ascendency*. *Macaulay.*

Custom has an *ascendency* over the understanding. *Watts.*

Syn. — Control; authority; influence; sway; dominion; prevalence; domination.

As-cend'i-ble (ăs-sĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ascendibilis*.] Capable of being ascended; climbable.

As-cend'ing, *a.* Rising; moving upward; as, an *ascending* kite. — **As-cend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ascending latitude (*Astron.*), the increasing latitude of a planet. *Ferguson.* — **Ascending line** (*Geneal.*), the line of relationship traced backward or through one's ancestors. One's father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, etc., are in the *line* direct *ascending*. — **Ascending node** (*Astron.*), that node of the moon or a planet wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*. *Herschel.* — **Ascending series.** (*Math.*) (*a*) A series arranged according to the ascending powers of a quantity. (*b*) A series in which each term is greater than the preceding. — **Ascending signs**, signs east of the meridian.

As-cen'sion (ăs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. *ascension*, L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*. See Ascend.] **1.** The act of ascending; a rising; ascent.

2. Specifically: The visible ascent of our Savior on the fortieth day after his resurrection. (*Acts* i. 9.) Also, **Ascension Day.**

3. An ascending or arising, as in distillation; also, that which arises, as from distillation.

Vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ascension Day, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, the day on which is commemorated our Savior's ascension into heaven after his resurrection; — called also *Holy Thursday*. — **Right ascension** (*Astron.*), that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star, or other celestial body, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star; — expressed either in degrees or in time. — **Oblique ascension** (*Astron.*), an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the horizon with a star. It is little used in modern astronomy.

As-cen'sion-al (ăs-sĕn'shŭn-al), *a.* Relating to ascension; connected with ascent; ascensive; tending upward; as, the *ascensional* power of a balloon.

Ascensional difference (*Astron.*), the difference between oblique and right ascension; — used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

As-cen'sive (ăs-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* [See Ascend.] **1.** Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Owen.*

2. (*Gram.*) Augmentative; intensive. *Ellicott.*

As-cent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* [Formed like *descent*, as if from a F. *ascente*, fr. a verb *ascendre*, fr. L. *ascendere*. See Ascend, Descent.] **1.** The act of rising; motion upward; rise; a mounting upward; as, he made a tedious *ascent*; the *ascent* of vapors from the earth.

To him with swift *ascent* he up returned. *Milton.*

2. The way or means by which one ascends.

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; slope; rising grade; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.

As'cer-tain' (ăs'sĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ascertained (-tānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ascertaining.] [OF. *acertener*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *certain*. See Certain.] **1.** To render (a person) certain; to cause to feel certain; to make confident; to assure; to apprise. [*Obs.*]

When the blessed Virgin was so *ascertained*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Muncer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects. *Robertson.*

2. To make (a thing) certain to the mind; to free from obscurity, doubt, or change; to make sure of; to fix; to determine. [*Archaic*]

The divine law . . . *ascertaineth* the truth. *Hooker.*

The very deferring [of his execution] shall increase and *ascertain* the condemnation. *Jer. Taylor.*

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority . . . persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

3. To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; to get to know; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

He was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining* whether a descent on England was practicable. *Macaulay.*

As'cer-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be ascertained. — **As'cer-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **As'cer-tain'a-bly**, *adv.*

As'cer-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ascertains.

As'cer-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; a finding out by investigation; discovery.

The positive *ascertainment* of its limits. *Burke.*

As-ces'san-cy (ăs-sĕs'san-sy), *n.*, **As-ces'sant** (ăs-sĕs'sant), *a.* See Acescency, Acescent. [*Obs.*]

As-cet'ic (ăs-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσκητικός, fr. ἀσκεῖν to exercise, to practice gymnastics.] Extremely rigid in self-denial and devotions; austere; severe.

The stern *ascetic* rigor of the Temple discipline. *Sir W. Scott.*

As-cet'ic, *n.* In the early church, one who devoted himself to a solitary and contemplative life, characterized by devotion, extreme self-denial, and self-mortification; a hermit; a recluse; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial in religious things.

I am far from commending those *ascetics* that take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

Ascetic theology, the science which treats of the practice of the theological and moral virtues, and the counsels of perfection. *Am. Cyc.*

As-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The condition or practice, or mode of life, of ascetics.

As'cham (ăs'kam), *n.* [From Roger *Ascham*, who was a great lover of archery.] A sort of cupboard, or case, to contain bows and other implements of archery.

‖ **As'ci** (ăs'sī), *n. pl.* See Ascus.

As'cian (ăsh'yan), *n.* One of the *Ascii*.

As-cid'i-an (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. ἀσκός bladder, pouch.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Ascidioidea, or in a more general sense, one of the Tunicata. Also as an *Adj.*

One form of Ascidian (*Eugyra pilularis*). Nat. size.

‖ **As-cid'i-a'ri-um** (-ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Ascidium.] (*Zoöl.*) The structure which unites together the ascidiozooids in a compound ascidian.

As-cid'i-form (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἀσκός a pouch + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like an ascidian.

‖ **As-cid'i-oid'e-a** (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-oid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ascidium* + *-oid*. See Ascidium.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Tunicata, often shaped like a two-necked bottle. The group includes simple, social, and compound species. The gill is a netlike structure within the oral aperture. The integument is usually leathery in texture. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

As-cid'i-o-zo'oid (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [*Ascidium* + *zooid.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the individual members of a compound ascidian. See ASCIDIOIDEA.

‖ **As-cid'i-um** (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ASCIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *ascus.* See ASCUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pitcher-shaped, or flask-shaped, organ or appendage of a plant, as the leaves of the pitcher plant, or the little bladderlike traps of the bladderwort (Utricularia).

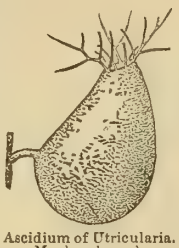

Ascidium of Utricularia. Much enlarged.

2. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of simple ascidians, which formerly included most of the known species. It is sometimes used as a name for the Ascidioidea, or for all the Tunicata.

As-cig'er-ous (ăs-sĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Ascus* + *-gerous.*] (*Bot.*) Having asci. *Loudon.*

‖ **As'ci-i** (ăsh'ĭ-ī), ‖ *n. pl.* **As'cians** (ăsh'yanz), } [L. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*, Gr. ἄσκιος without shadow; ἀ priv. + σκιά shadow.] Persons who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; — applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun.

‖ **As-ci'tes** (ăs-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσκίτης (sc. νόσος disease), fr. ἀσκός bladder, belly.] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the abdomen; dropsy of the peritoneum. *Dunglison.*

As-cit'ic (ăs-sĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected **As-cit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } by, ascites; dropsical.

As'ci-ti'tious (ăs'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See ADSCITITIOUS.] Supplemental; not inherent or original; adscititious; additional; assumed.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*

As-cle'pi-ad (ăs-klē'pĭ-ăd), *n.* (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A choriambic verse, first used by the Greek poet Asclepias, consisting of four feet, viz., a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus.

As-cle'pi-a-da'ceous (ăs-klē'pĭ-ȧ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [See ASCLEPIAS.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the Milkweed family.

‖ **As-cle'pi-as** (ăs-klē'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσκληπιάς, named from *Asclepios* or *Aesculapius.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the milkweed, swallowwort, and some other species having medicinal properties.

Asclepias butterfly (*Zoöl.*), a large, handsome, red and black butterfly (*Danais Archippus*), found in both hemispheres. It feeds on plants of the genus Asclepias.

‖ **As'co-coc'cus** (ăs'kō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCOCOCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός bladder, bag + κόκκος kernel.] (*Biol.*) A form of micrococcus, found in putrid meat infusions, occurring in peculiar masses, each of which is inclosed in a hyaline capsule and contains a large number of spherical micrococci.

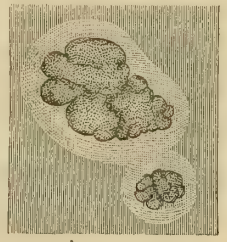

Ascococcus.

As'co-spore (ăs'kō-spōr), *n.* [*Ascus* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) One of the spores contained in the asci of lichens and fungi. [See *Illust.* of ASCUS.]

As-crib'a-ble (ăs-krīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascribed; attributable.

As-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASCRIBED (-krībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASCRIBING.] [L. *ascribere, adscribere*, to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write: cf. OF. *ascrire.* See SCRIBE.] **1.** To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; as, his death was *ascribed* to a poison; to *ascribe* an effect to the right cause; to *ascribe* such a book to such an author.

The finest [speech] that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole poem. *Addison.*

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong.

Syn. — To ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE. *Attribute* denotes, 1. To refer some quality or attribute to a being; as, to *attribute* power to God. 2. To refer something to its cause or source; as, to *attribute* a backward spring to icebergs off the coast. *Ascribe* is used equally in both these senses, but involves a different image. To *impute* usually denotes to ascribe something doubtful or wrong, and hence, in general literature, has commonly a bad sense; as, to *impute* unworthy motives. The theological sense of *impute* is not here taken into view.

More than good-will to me *attribute* naught. *Spenser.*
Ascribes his gettings to his parts and merit. *Pope.*
And fairly quit him of the *imputed* blame. *Spenser.*

As'cript (ăs'krĭpt), *a.* See ADSCRIPT. [*Obs.*]

As-crip'tion (ăs-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio*, fr. *ascribere.* See ASCRIBE.] The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong; also, that which is ascribed.

As'crip-ti'tious (ăs'krĭp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ascriptitius*, fr. *ascribere.*] **1.** Ascribed.

2. Added; additional. [*Obs.*]

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary God. *Farindon.*

As'cus (ăs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCI (ăs'sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] (*Bot.*) A small membranous bladder or tube in which are inclosed the seedlike reproductive particles or sporules of lichens and certain fungi.

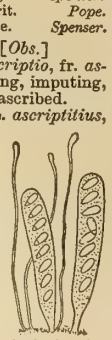

Asci, showing the Ascospores.

A-sea' (ȧ-sē'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *sea.*] On the sea; at sea; toward the sea.

A-sep'tic (ȧ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *septic.*] Not liable to putrefaction; nonputrescent. — *n.* An aseptic substance.

A-sex'u-al (ȧ-sĕks'ŭ-al; 135), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Having no distinct sex; without sexual action; as, *asexual* reproduction. See FISSION and GEMMATION.

A-sex'u-al-ly (ȧ-sĕks'ŭ-al-lĭ), *adv.* In an asexual manner; without sexual agency.

Ash (ăsh), *n.* [OE. *asch, esch*, AS. *æsc*; akin to OHG. *asc*, Sw. & Dan. *ask*, Icel. *askr*, D. *esch*, G. *esche.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the Olive family, having opposite pinnate leaves, many of the species furnishing valuable timber, as the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and the white ash (*F. Americana*).

Prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum Americanum*) and **Poison ash** (*Rhus venenata*) are shrubs of different families, somewhat resembling the true ashes in their foliage. — **Mountain ash.** See ROWAN TREE, and under MOUNTAIN.

2. The tough, elastic wood of the ash tree.

Ash is used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound term; as, *ash* bud, *ash* wood, *ash* tree, etc.

Ash, *n.*, *sing.* of ASHES.

☞ *Ash* is rarely used in the singular except in connection with chemical or geological products; as, soda *ash*, coal which yields a red *ash*, etc., or as a qualifying or combining word; as, *ash* bin, *ash* heap, *ash* hole, *ash* pan, *ash* pit, *ash*-grey, *ash*-colored, pearlash, potash.

Bone ash, burnt bone powdered; bone earth. — **Volcanic ash.** See under ASHES.

Ash, *v. t.* To strew or sprinkle with ashes. *Howell.*

A-shame' (ȧ-shām'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *shame*: cf. AS. *āscamian* to shame (where *ā-* is the same as Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, and orig. meant *out*), *gescamian, gesceamian*, to shame.] To shame. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

A-shamed' (ȧ-shāmd'), *a.* [Orig. a p. p. of *ashame*, v. t.] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong action or impropriety. "I am *ashamed* to beg." *Wyclif.*

All that forsake thee shall be *ashamed.* *Jer.* xvii. 13.
I began to be *ashamed* of sitting idle. *Johnson.*
Enough to make us *ashamed* of our species. *Macaulay.*

An *ashamed* person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present. *Darwin.*

☞ *Ashamed* seldom precedes the noun or pronoun it qualifies. By a Hebraism, it is sometimes used in the Bible to mean *disappointed*, or *defeated.*

A-sham'ed-ly (ȧ-shām'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Bashfully. [*R.*]

Ash'an-tee' (ăsh'ăn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* ASHANTEES (-tēz'). A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee in Western Africa.

Ash'an-tee', *a.* Of or pertaining to Ashantee.

Ash'-col'ored (-kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* Of the color of ashes; a whitish gray or a brownish gray.

Ash'en (ăsh'en), *a.* [See ASH, the tree.] Of or pertaining to the ash tree. "*Ashen* poles." *Dryden.*

Ash'en, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ashes; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray.

The *ashen* hue of age. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *n.*, *obs. pl.* for ASHES. *Chaucer.*

Ash'er-y (ăsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A depository for ashes.

2. A place where potash is made.

Ash'es (ăsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [OE. *asche, aske*, AS. *asce, æsce, axe*; akin to OHG. *asca*, G. *asche*, D. *asch*, Icel. & Sw. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, Goth. *azgo.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal.

2. Specifically: The remains of the human body when burnt, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay.

Their martyred blood and *ashes* sow. *Milton.*

The coffins were broken open. The *ashes* were scattered to the winds. *Macaulay.*

3. The color of ashes; deathlike paleness.

The lip of *ashes*, and the cheek of flame. *Byron.*

In dust and ashes, In sackcloth and ashes, with humble expression of grief or repentance; — from the method of mourning in Eastern lands. — **Volcanic ashes,** or **Volcanic ash,** the loose, earthy matter, or small fragments of stone or lava, ejected by volcanoes.

Ash'-fire' (ăsh'-fīr'), *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

Ash'-fur'nace (-fûr'nās), **Ash'-ov'en** (-ŭv'n), *n.* A furnace or oven for fritting materials for glass making.

A-shine' (ȧ-shīn'), *a.* Shining; radiant.

Ash'lar } (ăsh'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *ascheler, achiler*, OF. **Ash'ler** } *aiseler*, fr. *aiselle*, dim. of *ais* plank, fr. L. *axis, assis*, plank, axle. See AXLE.] **1.** (*Masonry*) (*a*) Hewn or squared stone; also, masonry made of squared or hewn stone.

Rough *ashlar*, a block of freestone as brought from the quarry. When hammer-dressed it is known as common *ashlar.* *Knight.*

(*b*) In the United States especially, a thin facing of squared and dressed stone upon a wall of rubble or brick.

2. (*Carp.*) One of the short upright pieces or studs between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret. Ashlar pieces cut off the sharp angles between the floor and ceiling. *Knight.*

Ash'lar-ing, } *n.* **1.** The act of bedding ashlar in **Ash'ler-ing,** } mortar.

2. Ashlar when in thin slabs and made to serve merely as a case to the body of the wall. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Carp.*) The short upright pieces between the floor beams and rafters in garrets. See ASHLAR, 2.

A-shore' (ȧ-shōr'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *shore.*] On shore or on land; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; to the land; aground (when applied to a ship); — sometimes opposed to *aboard* or *afloat.*

Here shall I die *ashore.* *Shak.*
I must fetch his necessaries *ashore.* *Shak.*

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.*; *pl.* ASHTAROTH (ăsh'tȧ-rŏth). The principal female divinity of the Phœnicians, as Baal was the principal male divinity. *W. Smith.*

Ash' Wednes'day (ăsh' wĕnz'dā). The first day of Lent; — so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of putting ashes, on that day, upon the foreheads of penitents.

Ash'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [A corruption of *acheweed*; F. *ache.* So named from the likeness of its leaves to those of *ache* (celery).] Goutweed.

Ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes; filled, or strewed with, ashes.

2. Ash-colored; whitish gray; deadly pale. *Shak.*

Ashy pale, pale as ashes. *Shak.*

A'sian (ā'shan), *a.* [L. *Asianus*, Gr. Ἀσιανός, fr. Ἀσία, L. *Asia.*] Of or pertaining to Asia; Asiatic. "*Asian* princes." *Jer. Taylor.* — *n.* An Asiatic.

A'si-arch (ā'shĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha*, Gr. Ἀσιάρχης; Ἀσία + ἀρχός ruler.] One of the chiefs or pontiffs of the Roman province of Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games and religious rites. *Milner.*

A-si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Asiaticus*, Gr. Ἀσιατικός.] Of or pertaining to Asia or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Asia.

A-si-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Something peculiar to Asia or the Asiatics.

A-side' (ȧ-sīd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *side.*] **1.** On, or to, one side; out of a straight line, course, or direction; at a little distance from the rest; out of the way; apart.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 *Kings* iv. 4.
But soft! but soft! *aside:* here comes the king. *Shak.*
The flames were blown *aside.* *Dryden.*

2. Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, to put *aside* gloomy thoughts. "Lay *aside* every weight." *Heb.* xii. 1.

3. So as not to be heard by others; privately.

Then lords and ladies spake *aside.* *Sir W. Scott.*

To set aside (*Law*), to annul or defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of the same or of a superior tribunal; to declare of no authority; as, to *set aside* a verdict or a judgment.

A-side', *n.* Something spoken aside; as, a remark made by a stageplayer which the other players are not supposed to hear.

‖ **A-si'lus** (ȧ-sī'lŭs), *n.* [L., a gadfly.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large and voracious two-winged flies, including the bee killer and robber fly.

As'i-ne'go, As'si-ne'go (ăs'ĭ-nē'gō), *n.* [Sp. *asnico*, dim. of *asno* an ass.] A stupid fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

As'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass. See Ass.] Of or belonging to, or having the qualities of, the ass, as stupidity and obstinacy. "*Asinine* nature." *B. Jonson.* "*Asinine* feast." *Milton.*

As'i-nin'i-ty (ăs'ĭ-nĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being asinine; stupidity combined with obstinacy.

A-si'phon-ate (ȧ-sī'fŏn-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a siphon or breathing tube; — said of many bivalve shells. — *n.* An asiphonate mollusk.

‖ **As'i-pho'ne-a** (ăs'ĭ-fō'nē-ȧ), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ‖ **A-si'pho-na'ta** (ȧ-sī'fō-nā'tȧ), } ἀ priv. + σίφων a ‖ **As'i-phon'i-da** (ăs'ĭ-fŏn'ĭ-dȧ), } tube.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of bivalve mollusks destitute of siphons, as the oyster; the asiphonate mollusks.

‖ **A-si'ti-a** (ȧ-sĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀσιτία; ἀ priv. + σῖτος food.] (*Med.*) Want of appetite; loathing of food.

Ask (ăsk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASKED (ăskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASKING.] [OE. *asken, aschen, axien*, AS. *āscian, ācsian*; akin to OS. *ēscōn*, OHG. *eiscōn*, Sw. *äska*, Dan. *æske*, D. *eischen*, G. *heischen*, Lith. *jĕskóti*, OSlav. *iskati* to seek, Skr. *ish* to desire. √5.] **1.** To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; to solicit; — often with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person addressed.

Ask counsel, we pray thee, of God. *Judg.* xviii. 5.

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall *ask* what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. *John* xv. 7.

2. To require, demand, claim, or expect, whether by way of remuneration or return, or as a matter of necessity; as, what price do you *ask?*

Ask me never so much dowry. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more. *Luke* xii. 48.

An exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct a design to maturity. *Addison.*

3. To interrogate or inquire of or concerning; to put a question to or about; to question.

He is of age; *ask* him: he shall speak for himself. *John* ix. 21.
He *asked* the way to Chester. *Shak.*

4. To invite; as, to *ask* one to an entertainment.

5. To publish in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons. *Fuller.*

Syn. — To beg; request; seek; petition; solicit; entreat; beseech; implore; crave; require; demand; claim; exhibit; inquire; interrogate. See BEG.

Ask, *v. i.* **1.** To request or petition; — usually followed by *for*; as, to *ask for* bread.

Ask, and it shall be given you. *Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To make inquiry, or seek by request; — sometimes followed by *after.*

Wherefore . . . dost *ask* after my name? *Gen.* xxxii. 29.

Ask (ăsk), *n.* [See 2d ASKER.] (*Zoöl.*) A water newt. [*Scot. & North of Eng.*]

A-skance' (ȧ-skăns'), } *adv.* [Cf. D. *schuin, schuins*, **A-skant'** (ȧ-skănt'), } sideways, *schuiven* to shove, *schuinte* slope. Cf. ASQUINT.] Sideways; obliquely; with a side glance; with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

They dart away; they wheel *askance.* *Beattie.*
My palfrey eyed them *askance.* *Landor.*
Both . . . were viewed *askance* by authority. *Gladstone.*

A-skance' (ȧ-skăns'), *v. t.* To turn aside. [*Poet.*]

O, how are they wrapped in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes! *Shak.*

Ask'er (ăsk'ĕr), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. *Shak.*

Ask'er, *n.* [A corruption of AS. *aðexe* lizard, newt.] (*Zoöl.*) An ask; a water newt. [*Local Eng.*]

A-skew' (ȧ-skū'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *skew.*] Awry; askance; asquint; oblique or obliquely; — sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. *Spenser.*

Ask'ing (ăsk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of inquiring or requesting; a petition; solicitation. *Longfellow.*

2. The publishing of banns.

A-slake' (ə-slāk'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ūslacian, slacian,* to slacken. Cf. SLAKE.] To mitigate; to moderate; to appease; to abate; to diminish. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

A-slant' (ə-slănt'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *slant.*] Toward one side; in a slanting direction; obliquely.

[The shaft] drove through his neck *aslant.* *Dryden.*

A-slant', *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook. *Shak.*

A-sleep' (ə-slēp'), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *sleep.*] **1.** In a state of sleep; in sleep; dormant.

Fast *asleep* the giant lay supine. *Dryden.*
By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep.* *Milton.*

2. In the sleep of the grave; dead.

Concerning them which are *asleep* . . . sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. 1 *Thess.* iv. 13.

3. Numbed, and, usually, tingling. *Udall.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep.* *Bacon.*

A-slope' (ə-slōp'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *slope.*] Slopingly; aslant; declining from an upright direction; sloping. "Set them not upright, but *aslope.*" *Bacon.*

A-slug' (ə-slŭg'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *slug* to move slowly.] Sluggishly. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

A-smear' (ə-smēr'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *smear.*] Smeared over. *Dickens.*

As'mo-ne'an (ăs'mō-nē'ən *or* ăz'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriotic Jewish family to which the Maccabees belonged; Maccabean; as, the *Asmonean* dynasty. [Written also *Asmonæan.*]

As'mo-ne'an, *n.* One of the Asmonean family. The Asmoneans were leaders and rulers of the Jews from 168 to 35 B. C.

A-soak' (ə-sōk'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *soak.*] Soaking.

A-so'ma-tous (ā-sō'mā-tŭs), *a.* [L. *asomatus,* Gr. ἀσώματος; ἀ priv. + σῶμα body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. *Todd.*

As'o-nant (ăs'ō-nənt), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sonant.*] Not sounding or sounded. [*R.*] *C. C. Felton.*

Asp (ăsp), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ASPEN. "Trembling poplar or *asp.*" *Martyn.*

Asp (ăsp), *n.* [L. *aspis,* fr. Gr. ἀσπίς: cf. OF. *aspe,* F. *aspic.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small, hooded, poisonous serpent of Egypt and adjacent countries, whose bite is often fatal. It is the *Naja haje.* The name is also applied to other poisonous serpents, esp. to *Vipera aspis* of southern Europe. See HAJE.

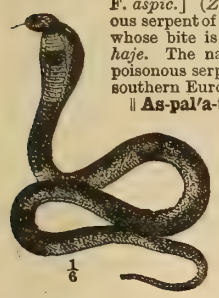

European Asp (*Vipera aspis*). 1/6

‖ **As-pal'a-thus** (ăs-păl'ə-thŭs), *n.* [L. *aspalathus,* Gr. ἀσπάλαθος.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15. (*b*) A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ.* The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

As-par'a-gine (ăs-păr'ə-jĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *asparagine.*] (*Chem.*) A white, nitrogenous, crystallizable substance, $C_4H_8N_2O_3 + H_2O$, found in many plants, and first obtained from *asparagus.* It is believed to aid in the disposition of nitrogenous matter throughout the plant; — called also *altheine.*

As'pa-rag'i-nous (ăs'pə-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining or allied to, or resembling, asparagus; having shoots which are eaten like asparagus; as, *asparaginous* vegetables.

As-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ə-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος; cf. σπαργάν to swell with sap or juice, and Zend *çparegha* prong, sprout, Pers. *asparag,* Lith. *spurgas* sprout, Skr. *sphurj* to swell. Perh. the Greek borrowed from the Persian. Cf. SPARROWGRASS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants belonging to the natural order *Liliacæ,* and having erect much branched stems, and very slender branchlets which are sometimes mistaken for leaves. *Asparagus racemosus* is a shrubby climbing plant with fragrant flowers. Specifically: The *Asparagus officinalis,* a species cultivated in gardens.

2. The young and tender shoots of *A. officinalis,* which form a valuable and well-known article of food.

☞ This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass;* but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people.

Asparagus beetle (*Zoöl.*), a small beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) injurious to asparagus.

As-par'tic (ăs-pär'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, asparagine; as, *aspartic* acid.

As'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus,* fr. *aspicere, aspectum,* to look at; *ad* + *spicere, specere,* to look, akin to E. *spy.*] **1.** The act of looking; vision; gaze; glance. [*R.*] "The basilisk killeth by *aspect.*" *Bacon.*

His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance; mien; air. "Serious in *aspect.*" *Dryden.*

[Craggs] with *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Appearance to the eye or the mind; look; view. "The *aspect* of affairs." *Macaulay.*

The true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *T. Burnet.*

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing; that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect,* that is, a position which faces the south.

5. Prospect; outlook. [*Obs.*]

This town affords a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. *Evelyn.*

6. (*Astrol.*) The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from them and meeting at the eye; the joint look of planets or stars upon each other or upon the earth. *Milton.*

☞ The aspects which two planets can assume are five: sextile, ⚹, when the planets are 60° apart; quartile, or quadrate, □, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, △, when the distance is 120°; opposition, ☍, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, ☌, when they are in the same degree. Astrology taught that the aspects of the planets exerted an influence on human affairs, in some situations for good and in others for evil.

7. (*Astrol.*) The influence of the stars for good or evil; as, an ill *aspect.* *Shak.*

The astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil *aspects.* *Bacon.*

Aspect of a plane (*Geom.*), the direction of the plane.

As-pect' (ăs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *aspectare,* v. intens. of *aspicere.* See ASPECT, *n.*] To behold; to look at. [*Obs.*]

As-pect'a-ble (ăs-pĕkt'ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *aspectabilis.*] Capable of being seen; visible. "This *aspectable* world." *Ray.* "*Aspectable* stars." *Mrs. Browning.*

As-pect'ant (-ənt), *a.* (*Her.*) Facing each other.

As-pect'ed, *a.* Having an aspect. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

As-pec'tion (ăs-pĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspectio,* fr. *aspicere* to look at.] The act of viewing; a look. [*Obs.*]

Asp'en (ăs'pĕn), *n.* [AS. *æsp, æps;* akin to OHG. **Asp** (ăsp), *aspa,* Icel. *ösp,* Dan. *æsp,* Sw. *asp,* D. *esp,* G. *espe, äspe, aspe;* cf. Lettish *apsa,* Lith. *apuszis.*] (*Bot.*) One of several species of poplar bearing this name, especially the *Populus tremula,* so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asp'en (ăs'pĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

As'per (ăs'pĕr), *a.* [OE. *aspre,* OF. *aspre,* F. *âpre,* fr. L. *asper* rough.] Rough; rugged; harsh; bitter; stern; fierce. [*Archaic*] "An *asper* sound." *Bacon.*

‖ **As'per** (ăs'pĕr), *n.* [L. spiritus *asper* rough breathing.] (*Greek Gram.*) The rough breathing; a mark (') placed over an initial vowel sound or over ρ to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced with *h* before it; thus ὡς, pronounced *hōs,* ῥήτωρ, pronounced *hrā'tōr.*

‖ **As'per**, *n.* [F. *aspre* or It. *aspro,* fr. MGr. ἄσπρον, ἄσπρος, white (prob. from the whiteness of new silver coins).] A Turkish money of account (formerly a coin), of little value; the 120th part of a piaster.

As'per-ate (ăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASPERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASPERATING.] [L. *asperatus,* p. p. of *asperare,* fr. *asper* rough.] To make rough or uneven.

The *asperated* part of its surface. *Boyle.*

As'per-a'tion (ăs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of asperating; a making or becoming rough. *Bailey.*

‖ **As-per'ges** (ăs-pĕr'jēz), *n.* [L., Thou shalt sprinkle.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) The service or ceremony of sprinkling with holy water. (*b*) The brush or instrument used in sprinkling holy water; an aspergill.

As'per-gill (ăs'pĕr-jĭl), ‖ **As'per-gil'lum** (-jĭl'lŭm), *n.* [LL. *aspergillum,* fr. L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE, *v. t.*] **1.** The brush used in the Roman Catholic church for sprinkling holy water on the people. [Also written *aspergillus.*]

Aspergill.

2. (*Zoöl.*) See WATERING-POT SHELL.

As'per-gil'li-form (-jĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Aspergillum* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling the aspergillum in form; as, an *aspergilliform* stigma. *Gray.*

As'per-i-fo'li-ate (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), **As'per-i-fo'li-ous** (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *asper* rough + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having rough leaves.

☞ By some applied to the natural order now called *Boraginaceæ* or borageworts.

As-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* ASPERITIES (-tĭz). [L. *asperitas,* fr. *asper* rough: cf. F. *aspérité.*] **1.** Roughness of surface; unevenness; — opposed to *smoothness.* "The *asperities* of dry bodies." *Boyle.*

2. Roughness or harshness of sound; that quality which grates upon the ear; raucity.

3. Roughness to the taste; sourness; tartness.

4. Moral roughness; roughness of manner; severity; crabbedness; harshness; — opposed to *mildness.* "*Asperity* of character." *Landor.*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

5. Sharpness; disagreeableness; difficulty.

The acclivities and *asperities* of duty. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Acrimony; moroseness; crabbedness; harshness; sourness; tartness. See ACRIMONY.

A-sper'ma-tous (ā-spĕr'mā-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] (*Bot.*) Aspermous.

A-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄσπερμος; ἀ priv. + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds; aspermatous.

A-sperne' (ə-spĕrn'), *v. t.* [L. *aspernari; a* (*ab*) + *spernari.*] To spurn; to despise. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

As'per-ous (ăs'pĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See ASPER, *a.*] Rough; uneven. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

As-perse' (ăs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASPERSED (-pĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASPERSING.] [L. *aspersus,* p. p. of *aspergere* to scatter, sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew. See SPARSE.] **1.** To sprinkle, as water or dust, upon anybody or anything, or to besprinkle any one with a liquid or with dust. *Heywood.*

2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a man's character.

With blackest crimes *aspersed.* *Cowper.*

Syn. — To slander; defame; detract from; calumniate; vilify. — To ASPERSE, DEFAME, SLANDER, CALUMNIATE. These words have in common the idea of falsely assailing the character of another. To *asperse* is figuratively to cast upon a character hitherto unsullied the imputation of blemishes or faults which render it offensive or loathsome. To *defame* is to detract from a man's honor and reputation by charges calculated to load him with infamy. *Slander* (etymologically the same as *scandal*) and *calumniate,* from the Latin, have in common the sense of circulating reports to a man's injury from unworthy or malicious motives. Men *asperse* their neighbors by malignant insinuations; they *defame* by advancing charges to blacken or sully their fair fame; they *slander* or *calumniate* by spreading injurious reports which are false, or by magnifying slight faults into serious errors or crimes.

As-persed' (ăs-pĕrst'), *a.* **1.** (*Her.*) Having an indefinite number of small charges scattered or strewed over the surface. *Cussans.*

2. Bespattered; slandered; calumniated. *Motley.*

As-pers'er (ăs-pĕrs'ĕr), *n.* One who asperses; especially, one who vilifies another.

As-per'sion (ăs-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspersio,* fr. *aspergere:* cf. F. *aspersion.*] **1.** A sprinkling, as with water or dust, in a literal sense.

Behold an immersion, not an *aspersion.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water; calumny.

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers. *Grote.*

Who would by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue. *Dryden.*

As-pers'ive (ăs-pĕrs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous. — **As-pers'ive-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **As'per'soir'** (ăs'pĕr'swär'), *n.* [F.] An aspergill.

‖ **As'per-so'ri-um** (ăs'pĕr-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* ASPERSORIA (-ȧ). [LL. See ASPERSE.] **1.** The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches.

2. A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergill.

As'phalt (ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt'), **As-phal'tum** (ăs-făl'tŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἄσφαλτος, of eastern origin: cf. F. *asphalte.*] **1.** Mineral pitch, Jews' pitch, or compact native bitumen. It is brittle, of a black or brown color and high luster on a surface of fracture; it melts and burns when heated, leaving no residue. It occurs on the surface and shores of the Dead Sea, which is therefore called *Asphaltites,* or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. See BITUMEN.

2. A composition of bitumen, pitch, lime, and gravel, used for forming pavements, and as a water-proof cement for bridges, roofs, etc.; asphaltic cement. Artificial asphalt is prepared from coal tar, lime, sand, etc.

Asphalt stone, Asphalt rock, a limestone found impregnated with asphalt.

As'phalt, *v. t.* To cover with asphalt; as, to *asphalt* a roof; *asphalted* streets.

‖ **As'phalte'** (ăs'fălt'), *n.* [F. See ASPHALT.] Asphaltic mastic or cement. See ASPHALT, 2.

As-phal'tic (ăs-făl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, asphalt; bituminous. "*Asphaltic* pool." "*Asphaltic* slime." *Milton.*

As-phal'tite (-tīt), *a.* Asphaltic. *Bryant.*

‖ **As-phal'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* See ASPHALT.

As'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [L. *asphodelus,* Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See DAFFODIL.] (*Bot.*) A general name for a plant of the genus *Asphodelus.* The asphodels are hardy perennial plants, several species of which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

☞ The name is also popularly given to species of other genera. The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets was the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be the *Narcissus poeticus.* *Dr. Prior.*

Pansies, and violets, and *asphodel.* *Milton.*

As-phyc'tic (ăs-fĭk'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to asphyxia.

‖ **As-phyx'i-a** (ăs-fĭks'ĭ-ȧ), **As-phyx'y** (ăs-fĭks'ȳ), *n.* [NL. *asphyxia,* fr. Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ priv. + σφύζειν to throb, beat.] (*Med.*) Apparent death, or suspended animation; the condition which results from interruption of respiration, as in suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases.

As-phyx'i-al (-ĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to asphyxia; as, *asphyxial* phenomena.

As-phyx'i-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; to suffocate. [Used commonly in the past pple.]

As-phyx'i-a'ted (-ĭ-ā'tĕd), **As-phyx'ied** (-ĭd), *p. p.* In a state of asphyxia; suffocated.

As-phyx'i-a'tion (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

As'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F. See ASP.] **1.** The venomous asp. [*Chiefly poetic*] *Shak. Tennyson.*

2. A piece of ordnance carrying a 12 pound shot. [*Obs.*]

As'pic, *n.* [F., a corrupt. of *spic* (OF. *espi,* F. *épi*), L. *spica* (*spicum, spicus*), ear, spike. See SPIKE.] A European species of lavender (*Lavandula spica*), which produces a volatile oil. See SPIKE.

As'pic, *n.* [F., prob. fr. *aspic* an asp.] A savory meat jelly containing portions of fowl, game, fish, hard boiled eggs, etc. *Thackeray.*

‖ **As'pi-do-bran'chi-a** (ăs'pĭ-dō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield + βράγχια gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Gastropoda, with limpetlike shells, including the abalone shells and keyhole limpets.

As-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ənt; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *aspirant,* p. pr. of *aspirer.* See ASPIRE.] Aspiring.

As-pir'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *aspirant.*] One who aspires; one who eagerly seeks some high position or object of attainment.

In consequence of the resignations . . . the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of *aspirants.* *Macaulay.*

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASPIRATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASPIRATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *aspiratus,* p. p. of *aspirare* to breathe toward or upon, to add the breathing *h; ad* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. Cf. ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a breathing, an aspirate, or an *h* sound; as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house;* to *aspirate* a vowel or a liquid consonant.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** A sound consisting of, or characterized by, a breath like the sound of *h;* the breathing *h* or a character representing such a sound; an aspirated sound.

2. A mark of aspiration (') used in Greek; the asper, or rough breathing. *Bentley.*

3. An elementary sound produced by the breath alone; a surd, or nonvocal consonant; as, *f*, *th* in thin, etc.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), } *a.* [L. *aspiratus*, p. p.] Pro-
As'pi-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), } nounced with the *h* sound or with audible breath.

But yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e., with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

As'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspiratio*, fr. *aspirare*: cf. F. *aspiration*.] **1.** The act of aspirating; the pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath; an aspirated sound.

If *aspiration* be defined to be an impetus of breathing. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of breathing; a breath; an inspiration.

3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring; strong wish; high desire. "*Aspirations* after virtue." *Johnson.*

Vague *aspiration* after military renown. *Prescott.*

As'pi-ra'tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) An apparatus for passing air or gases through or over certain liquids or solids, or for exhausting a closed vessel, by means of suction.

2. (*Med.*) An instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood.

As-pir'a-to-ry (ăs-pĭr'a-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

As-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aspired (-pīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aspiring.] [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare*. See Aspirate, *v. t.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to pant; to long;—followed by *to* or *after*, and rarely by *at;* as, to *aspire* to a crown; to *aspire* after immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to soar.

My own breath still foments the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

As-pire', *v. t.* To aspire to; to long for; to try to reach; to mount to. [*Obs.*]

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds. *Shak.*

As-pire', *n.* Aspiration. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

As-pire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Aspiration. [*Obs.*]

As-pir'er (ăs-pīr'ẽr), *n.* One who aspires.

As-pir'ing, *a.* That aspires; as, an *aspiring* mind. — **As-pir'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **As-pir'ing-ness**, *n.*

Asp'ish (ăsp'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an asp.

As'por-ta'tion (ăs'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *asportatio*, fr. *asportare* to carry away; *abs* = *ab* + *portare* to bear, carry.] (*Law*) The felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited.

☞ It is adjudged to be larceny, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment. *Blackstone.*

A-sprawl' (ȧ-sprąl'), *adv. & a.* Sprawling.

A-squat' (ȧ-skwŏt'), *adv. & a.* Squatting.

A-squint' (ȧ-skwĭnt'), *adv.* [Cf. Askant, Squint.] With the eye directed to one side; not in the straight line of vision; obliquely; awry, so as to see distortedly; as, to look *asquint*.

Ass (ăs), *n.* [OE. *asse*, AS. *assa;* akin to Icel. *asni*, W. *asen*, *asyn*, L. *asinus*, dim. *asellus*, Gr. ὄνος; also to AS. *esol*, OHG. *esil*, G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*, Dan. *æsel*, Lith. *asilas*, Bohem. *osel*, Pol. *osiel*. The word is prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *athōn* she ass. Cf. Easel.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Equus* (*E. asinus*), smaller than the horse, and having a peculiarly harsh bray and long ears. The tame or domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. There are several species of wild asses which are swift-footed.

2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Shak.*

Asses' Bridge. [L. *pons asinorum*.] The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." [*Sportive*] "A schoolboy, stammering out his *Asses' Bridge*." *F. Harrison.* — **To make an ass of one's self**, to do or say something very foolish or absurd.

Asses' Bridge.

As'sa-fœt'i-da (ăs'sȧ-fĕt'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* Same as Asafetida.

As'sa-gai (ăs'sȧ-gā), **As'se-gai** (ăs'sē-gā), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, Sp. *azagaya*, fr. a Berber word. Cf. Lancegay.] A spear used by tribes in South Africa as a missile and for stabbing; a kind of light javelin.

‖ **As-sa'i** (ăs-sā'ē). [It., fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough. See Assets.] (*Mus.*) A direction equivalent to *very;* as, adagio *assai*, very slow.

As-sail' (ăs-sāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assailed (-sāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assailing.] [OE. *assailen*, *asailen*, OF. *asaillir*, *assailler*, F. *assaillir;* *a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, project, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring; cf. L. *assilire* to leap or spring upon. See Sally.] **1.** To attack with violence, or in a vehement and hostile manner; to assault; to molest; as, to *assail* a man with blows; to *assail* a city with artillery.

No rude noise mine ears *assailing*. *Cowper.*
No storm can now *assail*
The charm he wears within. *Keble.*

2. To encounter or meet purposely with the view of mastering, as an obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce *assail*. *Pope.*

3. To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, character, conduct, existing usages, institutions; to attack by words, hostile influence, etc.; as, to *assail* one with appeals, arguments, abuse, ridicule, and the like.

The papal authority was steadily . . . *assailed*. *Hallam.*
They *assailed* him with keen invective; they *assailed* him with still keener irony. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To attack; assault; invade; encounter; fall upon. See Attack.

As-sail'a-ble (ăs-sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assailed.

As-sail'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *assaillant*, p. pr. of *assaillir.*] Assailing; attacking. *Milton.*

As-sail'ant, *n.* [F. *assaillant.*] One who, or that which, assails, attacks, or assaults; an assailer.

An *assailant* of the church. *Macaulay.*

As-sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assails.

As-sail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The act or power of assailing; attack; assault. [*R.*]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache. *Johnson.*

As'sa-mar (ăs'sȧ-măr), *n.* [L. *assare* to roast + *amarus*, bitter.] (*Chem.*) The peculiar bitter substance, soft or liquid, and of a yellow color, produced when meat, bread, gum, sugar, starch, and the like, are roasted till they turn brown.

As'sam-ese' (ăs'sȧm-ēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Assam, a province of British India, or to its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam.

‖ **As'sa-pan'** (ăs'sȧ-păn'), ‖ **As'sa-pan'ic** (-ĭk), *n.* [Prob. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The American flying squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*).

As-sart' (ăs-särt'), *n.* [OF. *essart* the grubbing up of trees, fr. *essarter* to grub up or clear ground of bushes, shrubs, trees, etc., fr. LL. *exartum*, *exartare*, for *exsaritare;* L. *ex* + *sarire*, *sarrire*, *saritum*, to hoe, weed.] **1.** (*Old Law*) The act or offense of grubbing up trees and bushes, and thus destroying the thickets or coverts of a forest. *Spelman. Cowell.*

2. A piece of land cleared of trees and bushes, and fitted for cultivation; a clearing. *Ash.*

Assart land, forest land cleared of woods and brush.

As-sart', *v. t.* To grub up, as trees; to commit an assart upon; as, to *assart* land or trees. *Ashmole.*

As-sas'sin (ăs-săs'ĭn), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *assassino*), fr. Ar. *'hashishin* one who has drunk of the *hashish*. Under its influence the Assassins of the East, followers of the *Shaikh al-Jabal* (Old Man of the Mountain), were said to commit the murders required by their chief.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault; one who treacherously murders any one unprepared for defense.

As-sas'sin, *v. t.* To assassinate. [*Obs.*] *Stillingfleet.*

As-sas'sin-ate (ăs-săs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assassinated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assassinating (-nā'tĭng).] [LL. *assassinatus*, p. p. of *assassinare.*] **1.** To kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by treacherous violence.

Help, neighbors, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

2. To assail with murderous intent; hence, by extended meaning, to maltreat exceedingly. [*Archaic*]

Your rhymes *assassinate* our fame. *Dryden.*
Such usage as your honorable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton.*

Syn. — To kill; murder; slay. See Kill.

As-sas'sin-ate (-nāt), *n.* [F. *assassinat.*] **1.** An assassination, murder, or murderous assault. [*Obs.*]

If I had made an *assassinate* upon your father. *B. Jonson.*

2. An assassin. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

As-sas'si-na'tion (ăs-săs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

As-sas'si-na'tor (ăs-săs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* An assassin.

As-sas'sin-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Murderous. *Milton.*

As-sa'tion (ăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *assatio*, fr. L. *assare* to roast.] Roasting. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

As-sault' (ăs-sąlt'), *n.* [OE. *asaut*, *assaut*, OF. *assaut*, *asalt*, F. *assaut*, LL. *assaltus;* L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, a springing, *salire* to leap. See Assail.] **1.** A violent onset or attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, etc.; an onslaught; the rush or charge of an attacking force; onset; as, to make an *assault* upon a man, a house, or a town.

The Spanish general prepared to renew the *assault*. *Prescott.*
Unshaken bears the *assault*
Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest. *Wordsworth.*

2. A violent onset or attack with moral weapons, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like; as, to make an *assault* on the prerogatives of a prince, or on the constitution of a government. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Law*) An apparently violent attempt, or willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another; an attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person, as by lifting the fist, or a cane, in a threatening manner, or by striking at him, and missing him. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*. *Blackstone. Wharton.*

Practically, however, the word *assault* is used to include the battery. *Mozley & W.*

Syn. — Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

As-sault', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assaulted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assaulting.] [From Assault, *n.:* cf. OF. *assaulter*, LL. *assaltare.*] **1.** To make an assault upon, as by a sudden rush of armed men; to attack with unlawful or insulting physical violence or menaces.

Insnared, *assaulted*, overcome, led bound. *Milton.*

2. To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects; to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures; to assail; as, to *assault* a reputation or an administration.

Before the gates, the cries of babes newborn, . . .
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

☞ In the latter sense, *assail* is more common.

Syn. — To attack; assail; invade; encounter; storm; charge. See Attack.

As-sault'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

As-sault'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks; an assailant. *E. Hall.*

As-say' (ăs-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai*, *essai*, trial, F. *essai.* See Essay, *n.*] **1.** Trial; attempt; essay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

I am withal persuaded that it may prove much more easy in the *assay* than it now seems at distance. *Milton.*

2. Examination and determination; test; as, an *assay* of bread or wine. [*Obs.*]

This can not be, by no *assay* of reason. *Shak.*

3. Trial by danger or by affliction; adventure; risk, hardship; state of being tried. [*Obs.*]

Through many hard *assays* which did betide. *Spenser.*

4. Tested purity or value. [*Obs.*]

With gold and pearl of rich *assay*. *Spenser.*

5. (*Metallurgy*) The act or process of ascertaining the proportion of a particular metal in an ore or alloy; especially, the determination of the proportion of gold or silver in bullion or coin.

6. The alloy or metal to be assayed. *Ure.*

[*Assay* and *essay* are radically the same word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* chiefly to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts. See Essay.]

☞ *Assay* is used adjectively or as the first part of a compound; as, *assay* balance, *assay* furnace.

Assay master, an officer who assays or tests gold or silver coin or bullion. — **Assay ton**, a weight of 29.166⅔ grams.

As-say', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assayed (-sād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assaying.] [OF. *asaier*, *essaier*, F. *essayer*, fr. *essai.* See Assay, *n.*, Essay, *v.*] **1.** To try; to attempt; to apply. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

To-night let us *assay* our plot. *Shak.*
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed*. *Milton.*

2. To affect. [*Obs.*]

When the heart is ill *assayed*. *Spenser.*

3. To try by tasting, as food or drink. [*Obs.*]

4. To subject, as an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound, to chemical or metallurgical examination, in order to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it, or to ascertain its composition.

As-say', *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor. [*Archaic.* In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.]

She thrice *assayed* to speak. *Dryden.*

As-say'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assayed

As-say'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assays. Specifically: One who examines metallic ores or compounds, for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, especially of gold or silver.

As-say'ing, *n.* The act or process of testing, esp. of analyzing or examining metals and ores, to determine the proportion of pure metal.

‖ **Asse** (ăs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small foxlike animal (*Vulpes cama*) of South Africa, valued for its fur.

As'se-cu-ra'tion (ăs'sē-kū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assecuratio*, fr. *assecurare.*] Assurance; certainty. [*Obs.*]

As'se-cure' (ăs'sē-kūr'), *v. t.* [LL. *assecurare.*] To make sure or safe; to assure. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

As'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *assécution*, fr. L. *assequi* to obtain; *ad* + *sequi* to follow.] An obtaining or acquiring. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

As'se-gai (ăs'sē-gā), *n.* Same as Assagai.

As-sem'blage (ăs-sĕm'blăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *assemblage.* See Assemble.] **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; association.

In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton*

2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; as, a political *assemblage;* an *assemblage* of ideas.

Syn. — Company; group; collection; concourse; gathering; meeting; convention. Assemblage, Assembly. An *assembly* consists only of persons; an *assemblage* may be composed of things as well as persons, as, an *assemblage* of incoherent objects. Nor is every *assemblage* of persons an *assembly;* since the latter term denotes a body who have met, and are acting, in concert for some common end, such as to hear, to deliberate, to unite in music, dancing, etc. An *assemblage* of skaters on a lake, or of horse jockeys at a race course, is not an *assembly*, but might be turned into one by collecting into a body with a view to discuss and decide as to some object of common interest.

As-sem'blance (-blans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *assemblance.*] **1.** Resemblance; likeness; appearance. [*Obs.*]

Care I for the . . . stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man! Give me the spirit. *Shak.*

2. An assembling; assemblage. [*Obs.*]

To weete [know] the cause of their *assemblance*. *Spenser.*

As-sem'ble (ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assembled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assembling (-blĭng).] [F. *assembler*, fr. LL. *assimulare* to bring together, to collect; L. *ad* + *simul* together; akin to *similis* like, Gr. ἅμα at the same time, and E. *same*. Cf. Assimilate, Same.] To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton.*
All the men of Israel *assembled* themselves. 1 *Kings* viii. 2.

As-sem'ble, *v. i.* To meet or come together, as a number of individuals; to convene; to congregate. *Dryden.*

The Parliament *assembled* in November. *W. Massey.*

As-sem'ble, *v. t.* To liken; to compare. [*Obs.*]

Bribes may be *assembled* to pitch. *Latimer.*

As-sem'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who assembles a number of individuals; also, one of a number assembled.

As-sem'bly (ăs-sĕm'blў), *n.; pl.* Assemblies (-blĭz). [F. *assemblée*, fr. *assembler.* See Assemble.] **1.** A company of persons collected together in one place, and usually for some common purpose, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment.

2. A collection of inanimate objects. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

3. (*Mil.*) A beat of the drum or sound of the bugle as a signal to troops to assemble.

☞ In some of the United States, the legislature, or the popular branch of it, is called the *Assembly*, or the *General Assembly*. In the Presbyterian Church, the

General Assembly is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery; as, the *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, or of Scotland.

Assembly room, a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. — **Unlawful assembly** (*Law*), a meeting of three or more persons on a common plan, in such a way as to cause a reasonable apprehension that they will disturb the peace tumultuously. — **Westminster Assembly**, a convocation, consisting chiefly of divines, which, by act of Parliament, assembled July 1, 1643, and remained in session some years. It framed the "Confession of Faith," the "Larger Catechism," and the "Shorter Catechism," which are still received as authority by Presbyterians, and are substantially accepted by Congregationalists.

Syn. — See ASSEMBLAGE.

As-sem'bly-man (ăs-sĕm'blȳ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* ASSEMBLYMEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, especially of the lower branch of a State legislature.

As-sent', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSENTING.] [F. *assentir*, L. *assentire, assentiri*; *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think. See SENSE.] To admit a thing as true; to express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

Who informed the governor. . . . And the Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. *Acts* xxiv. 9.

The princess *assented* to all that was suggested. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To yield; agree; acquiesce; concede; concur.

As-sent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* [OF. *assent*, fr. *assentir*. See ASSENT, *v.*] The act of assenting; the act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to anything; concurrence with approval; consent; agreement; acquiescence.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

The *assent*, if not the approbation, of the prince. *Prescott.*

Too many people read this ribaldry with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay.*

Royal assent, in England, the assent of the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of Parliament, after which it becomes law.

Syn. — Concurrence; acquiescence; approval; accord. — ASSENT, CONSENT. *Assent* is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings. We *assent* to the views of others when our minds come to the same conclusion with theirs as to what is true, right, or admissible. We *consent* when there is such a concurrence of our will with their desires and wishes that we decide to comply with their requests. The king of England gives his *assent*, not his *consent*, to acts of Parliament, because, in theory at least, he is not governed by personal feelings or choice, but by a deliberate judgment as to the common good. We also use *assent* in cases where a proposal is made which involves but little interest or feeling. A lady may *assent* to a gentleman's opening the window; but if he offers himself in marriage, he must wait for her *consent*.

As'sen-ta'tion (ăs'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assentatio*. See ASSENT, *v.*] Insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent; hypocritical or pretended concurrence.

Abject flattery and indiscriminate *assentation* degrade as much as indiscriminate contradiction and noisy debate disgust. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

As'sen-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *assentari* to assent constantly.] An obsequious person; a flatterer. [*R.*]

As-sent'a-to-ry (ăs-sĕnt'ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Flattering; obsequious. [*Obs.*] — **As-sent'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

As-sent'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who assents.

As-sen'tient (ăs-sĕn'shent), *a.* Assenting.

As-sent'ing (ăs-sĕnt'ĭng), *a.* Giving or implying assent. — **As-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-sent'ive (ăs-sĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Giving assent; of the nature of assent; complying. — **As-sent'ive-ness**, *n.*

As-sent'ment (-ment), *n.* Assent; agreement. [*Obs.*]

As-sert' (ăs-sĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSERTING.] [L. *assertus*, p. p. of *asserere* to join or fasten to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES.] **1.** To affirm; to declare with assurance, or plainly and strongly; to state positively; to aver; to asseverate.

Nothing is more shameful . . . than to *assert* anything to be done without a cause. *Ray.*

2. To maintain; to defend. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

That . . . I may *assert* Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

I will *assert* it from the scandal. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim, by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties.

To assert one's self, to claim or vindicate one's rights or position; to demand recognition.

Syn. — To affirm; aver; asseverate; maintain; protest; pronounce; declare; vindicate. — To ASSERT, AFFIRM, MAINTAIN, VINDICATE. To *assert* is to fasten to one's self, and hence to *claim*. It is, therefore, adversative in its nature. We *assert* our rights and privileges, or the cause of free institutions, as against opposition or denial. To *affirm* is to declare as true. We *assert* boldly; we *affirm* positively. To *maintain* is to uphold, and insist upon with earnestness, whatever we have once asserted; as, to *maintain* one's cause, to *maintain* an argument, to *maintain* the ground we have taken. To *vindicate* is to use language and measures of the strongest kind, in defense of ourselves and those for whom we act. We *maintain* our assertions by adducing proofs, facts, or arguments; we are ready to *vindicate* our rights or interests by the utmost exertion of our powers.

As-sert'er (ăs-sĕrt'ĕr), *n.* One who asserts; one who avers or maintains; an assertor.

The inflexible *asserter* of the rights of the church. *Milman.*

As-ser'tion (ăs-sĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assertio*, fr. *asserere*.] **1.** The act of asserting, or that which is asserted; positive declaration or averment; affirmation; statement asserted; position advanced.

There is a difference between *assertion* and demonstration. *Macaulay.*

2. Maintenance; vindication; as, the *assertion* of one's rights or prerogatives.

As-sert'ive (ăs-sĕrt'ĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; affirmative; peremptory.

In a confident and *assertive* form. *Glanvill.*

— **As-sert'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sert'ive-ness**, *n.*

As-sert'or (ăs-sĕrt'ĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *asserere*.] One who asserts or avers; one who maintains or vindicates a claim or a right; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator; a defender; an asserter.

The *assertors* of liberty said not a word. *Macaulay.*

Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause. *Prior.*

As'ser-to'ri-al (ăs'sĕr-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Asserting that a thing *is*; — opposed to *problematical* and *apodeictical*.

As-sert'o-ry (-ō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *assertorius*, fr. *asserere*.] Affirming; maintaining.

Arguments . . . *assertory*, not probatory. *Jer. Taylor.*

An *assertory*, not a promissory, declaration. *Bentham.*

A proposition is *assertory*, when it enounces what is known as actual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

As-sess' (ăs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSESSED (-sĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSESSING.] [OF. *assesser* to regulate, settle, LL. *assessare* to value for taxation, fr. L. *assidere*, supine as if *assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, in LL. to assess, tax. Cf. ASSIZE, *v.*, CESS.] **1.** To value; to make a valuation or official estimate of for the purpose of taxation.

2. To apportion a sum to be paid by (a person, a community, or an estate), in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; to impose a tax upon (a person, an estate, or an income) according to a rate or apportionment.

3. To determine and impose a tax or fine upon (a person, community, estate, or income); to tax; as, the club *assessed* each member twenty-five cents.

4. To fix or determine the rate or amount of.

This sum is *assessed* and raised upon individuals by commissioners appointed in the act. *Blackstone.*

As-sess'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be assessed or taxed; as, *assessable* property.

As'sess-ee' (ăs'sĕs-ē'), *n.* One who is assessed.

As-ses'sion (ăs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *assessio*, fr. *assidēre* to sit by or near; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT.] A sitting beside or near.

As-sess'ment (ăs-sĕs'ment), *n.* [LL. *assessamentum*.] **1.** The act of assessing; the act of determining an amount to be paid; as, an *assessment* of damages, or of taxes; an *assessment* of the members of a club.

2. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation; such valuation and an adjudging of the proper sum to be levied on the property; as, an *assessment* of property or an *assessment* on property.

☞ An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It is a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay. *Blackstone. Burrill.*

3. The specific sum levied or assessed.

4. An apportionment of a subscription for stock into successive installments; also, one of these installments (in England termed a "call"). [U. S.]

As-sess'or (sĕr), *n.* [L., one who sits beside, the assistant of a judge, fr. *assidēre*. See ASSESSION. LL., one who arranges or determines the taxes, fr. *assidēre*. See ASSESS, *v.*, and cf. CESSOR.] **1.** One appointed or elected to assist a judge or magistrate with his special knowledge of the subject to be decided; as legal *assessors*, nautical *assessors*. *Mozley & W.*

2. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser; an associate in office.

Whence to his Son,
The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

With his ignorance, his inclinations, and his fancy, as his *assessors* in judgment. *I. Taylor.*

3. One appointed to assess persons or property for the purpose of taxation. *Bouvier.*

As'ses-so'ri-al (ăs'sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *assessorial*, fr. L. *assessor*.] Of or pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors. *Coxe.*

As-sess'or-ship (ăs-sĕs'ĕr-shĭp), *n.* The office or function of an assessor.

As'set (ăs'sĕt), *n.* Any article or separable part of one's assets.

As'sets (ăs'sĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, F. *assez*, fr. L. *ad* + *satis*, akin to Gr. ἀδην enough, Goth. *saþs* full. Cf. ASSAI, SATISFY.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) Property of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies; — called *assets* because *sufficient* to render the executor or administrator liable to the creditors and legatees, so far as such goods or estate may extend. *Story. Blackstone.* (*b*) Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of debts.

2. The entire property of all sorts, belonging to a person, a corporation, or an estate; as, the *assets* of a merchant or a trading association; — opposed to *liabilities*.

☞ In balancing accounts the *assets* are put on the Cr. side and the debts on the Dr. side.

As-sev'er (ăs-sĕv'ĕr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *asseverer*, fr. L. *asseverare*.] See ASSEVERATE. [*Archaic*]

As-sev'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSEVERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSEVERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *asseveratus*, p. p. of *asseverare* to assert seriously or earnestly; *ad* + *severus*. See SEVERE.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Syn. — To affirm; aver; protest; declare. See AFFIRM.

As-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *asseveratio*.] The act of asseverating, or that which is asseverated; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

Another abuse of the tongue I might add, — vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray.*

As-sev'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by asseveration; asserting positively.

As-sev'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Asseverative.

As-sib'i-late (ăs-sĭb'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assibilatus*, p. p. of *assibilare* to hiss out; *ad* + *sibilare* to hiss.] To make sibilant; to change to a sibilant. *J. Peile.*

As-sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Change of a non-sibilant letter to a sibilant, as of *-tion* to *-shun*, *dike* to *ditch*.

As'si-de'an (ăs'sĭ-dē'an), *n.* [Heb. *khāsad* to be pious.] One of a body of devoted Jews who opposed the Hellenistic Jews, and supported the Asmoneans.

As'si-dent (ăs'sĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *assidens*, p. pr. of *assidēre* to sit by: cf. F. *assident*. See ASSESSION.] (*Med.*) Usually attending a disease, but not always; as, *assident* signs, or symptoms.

As-sid'u-ate (ăs-sĭd'ŭ-āt), *a.* [L. *assiduatus*, p. p. of *assiduare* to use assiduously.] Unremitting; assiduous. [*Obs.*] "*Assiduate* labor." *Fabyan.*

As'si-du'i-ty (ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ASSIDUITIES (-tĭz). [L. *assiduitas*: cf. F. *assiduité*. See ASSIDUOUS.] **1.** Constant or close application or attention, particularly to some business or enterprise; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

2. Studied and persevering attention to a person; — usually in the plural.

As-sid'u-ous (ăs-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near or close; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Constant in application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting.

She grows more *assiduous* in her attendance. *Addison.*

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention; unremitting; persistent; as, *assiduous* labor.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

Syn. — Diligent; attentive; sedulous; unwearied; unintermitted; persevering; laborious; indefatigable.

— **As-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

As-siege' (ăs-sēj'), *v. t.* [OE. *asegen*, OF. *asegier*, F. *assiéger*, fr. LL. *assediare, assidiare*, to besiege. See SIEGE.] To besiege. [*Obs.*] "*Assieged* castles." *Spenser.*

As-siege', *n.* A siege. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

As'si-en'tist (ăs'sĭ-ĕn'tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *assientiste*, Sp. *asentista*.] A shareholder of the Assiento company; one of the parties to the Assiento contract. *Bancroft.*

‖ **As'si-en'to** (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *asiento* seat, contract or agreement, fr. *asentar* to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement; *a* (L. *ad*) + *sentar*, a participial verb; as if there were a L. *sedentare* to cause to sit, fr. *sedens, sedentis*, p. pr. of *sedēre* to sit.] A contract or convention between Spain and other powers for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. the contract made with Great Britain in 1713.

As-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIGNING.] [OE. *assignen, asignen*, F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare*; *ad* + *signare* to mark, mark out, designate, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN.] **1.** To appoint; to allot; to apportion; to make over.

In the order I *assign* to them. *Loudon.*

The man who could feel thus was worthy of a better station than that in which his lot had been *assigned*. *Southey.*

He *assigned* to his men their several posts. *Prescott.*

2. To fix, specify, select, or designate; to point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to *assign* a limit; to *assign* counsel for a prisoner; to *assign* a day for trial.

All as the dwarf the way to her *assigned*. *Spenser.*

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

3. (*Law*) To transfer, or make over to another, esp. to transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

To assign dower, to set out by metes and bounds the widow's share or portion in an estate. *Kent.*

As-sign', *n.* [From ASSIGN, *v.*] A thing pertaining or belonging to something else; an appurtenance. [*Obs.*]

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdles, hangers, and so. *Shak.*

As-sign', *n.* [See ASSIGNEE.] (*Law*) A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

As-sign'a-bil'i-ty (ăs-sīn'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being assignable.

As-sign'a-ble (ăs-sīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assigned, allotted, specified, or designated; as, an *assignable* note or bill; an *assignable* reason; an *assignable* quantity.

‖ **As'si'gnat'** (ȧ'sē'nyȧ' *or* ăs'ĭg-năt; 277), *n.* [F. *assignat*, fr. L. *assignatus*, p. p. of *assignare*.] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1790–1796), and based on the security of the lands of the church and of nobles which had been appropriated by the state.

As'sig-na'tion (ăs'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assignatio*, fr. *assignare*: cf. F. *assignation*.] **1.** The act of assigning or allotting; apportionment.

This order being taken in the senate, as touching the appointment and *assignation* of those provinces. *Holland.*

2. An appointment of time and place for meeting or interview; — used chiefly of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

While nymphs take treats, or *assignations* give. *Pope.*

3. A making over by transfer of title; assignment.

House of assignation, a house in which appointments for sexual intercourse are fulfilled.

As'sign-ee' (ăs'sĭ-nē'), *n.* [F. *assigné*, p. p. of *assigner*. See ASSIGN, *v.*, and cf. ASSIGN an assignee.] (*Law*) (*a*) A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. See ASSIGNMENT (*c*). An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor. *Cowell. Blount.* (*b*) *pl.* In England, the persons appointed, under a commission of bankruptcy, to manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

As-sign'er (ăs-sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who assigns, appoints, allots, or apportions.

As-sign'ment (ăs-sīn'ment), *n.* [LL. *assignamentum*: cf. OF. *assenement.*] **1.** An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use; or for a particular time, as of a cause or causes in court.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange; a transfer of the whole of some particular estate or interest in lands. (*b*) The writing by which an interest is transferred. (*c*) The transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.

Assignment of dower, the setting out by metes and bounds of the widow's thirds or portion in the deceased husband's estate, and allotting it to her.

☞ *Assignment* is also used in law as convertible with *specification*; assignment of error in proceedings for review being specification of error; and assignment of perjury or fraud in indictment being specifications of perjury or fraud.

As'sign-or' (ăs'sī-nôr'), *n.* [L. *assignator*. Cf. ASSIGNER.] (*Law*) An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the *assignor* of a debt or other chose in action.

As-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being assimilable. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

As-sim'i-la-ble (-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated; that may be likened, or appropriated and incorporated.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIMILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIMILATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *assimilatus*, p. p. of *assimilare*; *ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like. See SIMILAR, ASSEMBLE, ASSIMULATE.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity; to cause a resemblance between. *Sir M. Hale.*

To *assimilate* our law to the law of Scotland. *John Bright.*

Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes
Assimilate all objects. *Cowper.*

2. To liken; to compare. [*R.*]

3. To appropriate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is *assimilated* and converted into organic tissue.

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment. *Sir I. Newton.*

His mind had no power to *assimilate* the lessons. *Merivale.*

As-sim'i-late, *v. i.* **1.** To become similar or like something else. [*R.*]

2. To change and appropriate nourishment so as to make it a part of the substance of the assimilating body.

Aliment easily *assimilated* or turned into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be converted into the substance of the assimilating body; to become incorporated; as, some kinds of food *assimilate* more readily than others.

I am a foreign material, and cannot *assimilate* with the church of England. *J. H. Newman.*

As-sim'i-la'tion (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assimilatio*: cf. F. *assimilation.*] **1.** The act or process of assimilating or bringing to a resemblance, likeness, or identity; also, the state of being so assimilated; as, the *assimilation* of one sound to another.

To aspire to an *assimilation* with God. *Dr. H. More.*

The *assimilation* of gases and vapors. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body, by the processes of digestion and absorption, whether in plants or animals.

Not conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Sir T. Browne.*

☞ The term *assimilation* has been limited by some to the final process by which the nutritive matter of the blood is converted into the substance of the tissues and organs.

As-sim'i-la-tive (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *assimilativus*, F. *assimilatif.*] Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an *assimilative* process or substance.

As-sim'i-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to assimilate, or produce assimilation; as, *assimilatory* organs.

As-sim'u-late (ăs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assimulatus*, p. p. of *assimulare*, equiv. to *assimilare*. See ASSIMILATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To feign; to counterfeit; to simulate; to resemble. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

2. To assimilate. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

As-sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assimulatio*, equiv. to *assimilatio.*] Assimilation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

As'si-ne'go (ăs'ĭ-nē'gō), *n.* See ASINEGO.

Ass'ish (ăs'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling an ass; asinine; stupid or obstinate.

Such . . . appear to be of the *assish* kind. *Udall.*

As-sist' (ăs-sĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSISTING.] [L. *assistere*; *ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, to stand, from *stare* to stand: cf. F. *assister.* See STAND.] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to help; to aid; to succor.

Assist me, knight. I am undone! *Shak.*

Syn. — To help; aid; second; back; support; relieve; succor; befriend; sustain; favor. See HELP.

As-sist', *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; to help.

With God not parted from him, as was feared,
But favoring and *assisting* to the end. *Milton.*

2. To be present as a spectator; as, to *assist* at a public meeting. [*A Gallicism.*] *Gibbon. Prescott.*

As-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. F. *assistance.*] **1.** The act of assisting; help; aid; furtherance; succor; support.

Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand. *Shak.*

2. An assistant or helper; a body of helpers. [*Obs.*]

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth, the lord mayor of London, and his *assistance*, . . . John Cavendish. *Fuller.*

3. Persons present. [*Obs.* or *a Gallicism*]

As-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *assistant*, p. pr. of *assister.*] **1.** Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

Genius and learning . . . are mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other. *Beattie.*

2. (*Mil.*) Of the second grade in the staff of the army; as, an *assistant* surgeon. [*U. S.*]

☞ In the English army it designates the third grade in any particular branch of the staff. *Farrow.*

As-sist'ant (ăs-sĭst'ant), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary; a means of help.

Four *assistants* who his labor share. *Pope.*

Rhymes merely as *assistants* to memory. *Mrs. Chapone.*

2. An attendant; one who is present. *Dryden.*

As-sist'ant-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give aid. [*R.*]

As-sist'er (-ẽr), *n.* An assistant; a helper.

As-sist'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Helpful.

As-sist'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Lending aid; helping.

As-sist'less, *a.* Without aid or help. [*R.*] *Pope.*

As-sist'or (ăs-sĭst'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) An assister.

As-sith'ment (ăs-sĭth'ment), *n.* See ASSYTHMENT. [*Obs.*]

As-size' (ăs-sīz'), *n.* [OE. *assise, asise*, OF. *assise*, F. *assises*, assembly of judges, the decree pronounced by them, tax, impost, fr. *assis, assise*, p. p. of *asseoir*, fr. L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT, SIZE, and cf. EXCISE, ASSESS.] **1.** An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A special kind of jury or inquest. (*b*) A kind of writ or real action. (*c*) A verdict or finding of a jury upon such writ. (*d*) A statute or ordinance in general. Specifically: (1) A statute regulating the weight, measure, and proportions of ingredients and the price of articles sold in the market; as, the *assize* of bread and other provisions; (2) A statute fixing the standard of weights and measures. (*e*) Anything fixed or reduced to a certainty in point of time, number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, rent of *assize. Glanvill. Spelman. Cowell. Blackstone. Tomlins. Burrill.* [This term is not now used in England in the sense of a writ or real action, and seldom of a jury of any kind, but in Scotch practice it is still technically applied to the jury in criminal cases. *Stephen. Burrill. Erskine.*] (*f*) A court, the sitting or session of a court, for the trial of processes, whether civil or criminal, by a judge and jury. *Blackstone. Wharton. Encyc. Brit.* (*g*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England for the purpose of administering justice in the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases; — usually in the plural. *Brande. Wharton. Craig. Burrill.* (*h*) The time or place of holding the court of assize; — generally in the plural, *assizes.*

3. Measure; dimension; size. [In this sense now corrupted into *size.*]

An hundred cubits high by just *assize*. *Spenser.*

[Formerly written, as in French, *assise.*]

As-size', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIZED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIZING.] [From ASSIZE, *n.*: cf. LL. *assisare* to decree in assize. Cf. ASSESS, *v.*] **1.** To assess; to value; to rate. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2. To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or regulation of authority. [*Obs.*]

As-siz'er (-ẽr), *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures, etc.

As-siz'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A juror.

As-so'ber (ăs-sō'bẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *sober.* Cf. ENSOBER.] To make or keep sober. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

As-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ăs-sō'shȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being associable, or capable of association; associableness. "The *associability* of feelings." *H. Spencer.*

As-so'cia-ble (ăs-sō'shȧ-b'l), *a.* [See ASSOCIATE.] **1.** Capable of being associated or joined.

We know feelings to be *associable* only by the proved ability of one to revive another. *H. Spencer.*

2. Sociable; companionable. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Med.*) Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, muscles, etc.

The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body. *Med. Rep.*

As-so'cia-ble-ness, *n.* Associability.

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSOCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSOCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *associatus*, p. p. of *associare*; *ad* + *sociare* to join or unite, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** To join with one, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

2. To join or connect; to combine in acting; as, particles of gold *associated* with other substances.

3. To connect or place together in thought.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

4. To accompany; to keep company with. [*Obs.*]

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

As-so'ci-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*

2. To unite in action, or to be affected by the action of a different part of the body. *E. Darwin.*

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *associatus*, p. p.] **1.** Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office; sharing responsibility or authority; as, an *associate* judge.

While I descend . . . to my *associate* powers. *Milton.*

2. Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, an *associate* member.

3. (*Physiol.*) Connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* motions, such as occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions. *E. Darwin.*

As-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.

3. One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member; as, an *associate* of the Royal Academy.

4. Anything closely or usually connected with another; a concomitant.

The one [idea] no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke.*

Syn. — Companion; mate; fellow; friend; ally; partner; coadjutor; comrade; accomplice.

As-so'ci-a'ted (ăs-sō'shĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Joined as a companion; brought into association; accompanying; combined.

Associated movements (*Physiol.*), consensual movements which accompany voluntary efforts without our consciousness. *Dunglison.*

As-so'ci-ate-ship (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt-shĭp), *n.* The state of an associate, as in an Academy or an office.

As-so'ci-a'tion (ăs-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *association*, LL. *associatio*, fr. L. *associare.*]

1. The act of associating, or state of being associated; union; connection, whether of persons or things. "Some . . . bond of *association*." *Hooker.*

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God. *Boyle.*

2. Mental connection, or that which is mentally linked or associated with a thing.

Words . . . must owe their powers to *association*. *Johnson.*

Why should . . . the holiest words, with all their venerable *associations*, be profaned? *Coleridge.*

3. Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose; as, the American *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a benevolent *association.* Specifically, as among the Congregationalists, a society, consisting of a number of ministers, generally the pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

Association of ideas (*Psychol.*), the combination or connection of states of mind or their objects with one another, as the result of which one is said to be revived or represented by means of the other. The relations according to which they are thus connected or revived are called the *laws of association.* Prominent among them are reckoned the relations of time and place, and of cause and effect. *Porter.*

As-so'ci-a'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to association, or to an association.

2. Pertaining to the theory held by the associationists.

As-so'ci-a'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine or theory held by associationists.

As-so'ci-a'tion-ist, *n.* (*Philos.*) One who explains the higher functions and relations of the soul by the association of ideas; *e. g.*, Hartley, J. S. Mill.

As-so'ci-a-tive (ăs-sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of associating; tending or leading to association; as, the *associative* faculty. *Hugh Miller.*

As-so'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* An associate; a confederate or partner in any scheme.

How Pennsylvania's air agrees with Quakers,
And Carolina's with *associators*. *Dryden.*

As-soil' (ăs-soil'), *v. t.* [OF. *assoiler, absoiler, assoldre*, F. *absoudre*, L. *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] **1.** To set free; to release. [*Archaic*]

Till from her bands the spright *assoiled* is. *Spenser.*

2. To solve; to clear up. [*Obs.*]

Any child might soon be able to *assoil* this riddle. *Bp. Jewel.*

3. To set free from guilt; to absolve. [*Archaic*]

Acquitted and *assoiled* from the guilt. *Dr. H. More.*

Many persons think themselves fairly *assoiled*, because they are . . . not of scandalous lives. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To expiate; to atone for. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Let each act *assoil* a fault. *E. Arnold.*

5. To remove; to put off. [*Obs.*]

She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assoil*. *Spenser.*

As-soil', *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *soil.*] To soil; to stain. [*Obs.* or *Poet.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ne'er *assoil* my cobwebbed shield. *Wordsworth.*

As-soil'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of assoiling, or state of being assoiled; absolution; acquittal.

As-soil'ment, *n.* A soiling; defilement.

As-soil'zie (ăs-soil'yĭ *or* -ĭ), **As-soil'yie,** *v. t.* [Old form *assoilze.* See ASSOIL.] (*Scots Law*) To absolve; to acquit by sentence of court.

God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed. *Sir W. Scott.*

As'so-nance (ăs'sō-nans), *n.* [Cf. F. *assonance.* See ASSONANT.] **1.** Resemblance of sound. "The disagreeable *assonance* of 'sheath' and 'sheathed.'" *Steevens.*

2. (*Pros.*) A peculiar species of rhyme, in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the vowels of another word, while the consonants of the two words are unlike in sound; as, *calamo* and *platano, baby* and *chary.*

The *assonance* is peculiar to the Spaniard. *Hallam.*

3. Incomplete correspondence.

Assonance between facts seemingly remote. *Lowell.*

As'so-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to sound to, to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound: cf. F. *assonant.* See SOUND.]

1. Having a resemblance of sounds.

2. (*Pros.*) Pertaining to the peculiar species of rhyme called *assonance*; not consonant.

As'so-nan'tal (ăs'sō-năn'tal), *a.* Assonant.

As'so-nat (ăs'sō-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *assonare, assonatum*, to respond to.] To correspond in sound.

As-sort' (ăs-sôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSORTING.] [F. *assortir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to cast or draw lots, to obtain by lot, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors, sortis*, lot. See SORT.] **1.** To separate and distribute into classes, as things of a like kind, nature, or quality, or which are suited to a like purpose; to classify; as, to *assort* goods. [Rarely applied to persons.]

They appear . . . no ways *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a variety of goods; as, to *assort* a cargo.

As-sort', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance; to be adapted; to suit; to fall into a class or place. *Mitford.*

As-sort'ed (ăs-sôrt'ĕd), *a.* Selected; culled.

As-sort'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *assortiment.*] **1.** Act of assorting, or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes.

2. A collection or quantity of things distributed into kinds or sorts; a number of things assorted.

3. A collection containing a variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods.

As-sot' (ăs-sŏt'), *v. t.* [OF. *asoter*, F. *assoter; à* (L. *ad*) + *sot* stupid. See Sot.] To besot; to befool; to beguile; to infatuate. [*Obs.*]

Some ecstasy *assotted* had his sense. *Spenser.*

As-sot', *a.* Dazed; foolish; infatuated. [*Obs.*]

Willie, I ween thou be *assot.* *Spenser.*

As-suage' (ăs-swāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assuaged (-swājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuaging (-swā'jĭng).] [OE. *asuagen, aswagen*, OF. *asoagier, asuagier*, fr. *assouagier*, fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet. See Sweet.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as heat, pain, or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult; to satisfy, as appetite or desire.

Refreshing winds the summer's heat *assuage.* *Addison.*
To *assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man. *Burke.*
The fount at which the panting mind *assuages*
Her thirst of knowledge. *Byron.*

Syn. — To alleviate; mitigate; appease; soothe; calm; tranquilize; pacify; relieve. See Alleviate.

As-suage', *v. i.* To abate or subside. [*Archaic*]

"The waters *assuaged.*" *Gen.* viii. 1.

The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to *assuage.* *De Foe.*

As-suage'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *assouagement, asuagement.*] Mitigation; abatement.

As-sua'ger (ăs-swā'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, assuages.

As-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [From *assuage*, as if this were fr. a supposed L. *assuadere* to persuade to; or from E. pref. *ad-* + *-suasive* as in *persuasive.*] Mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing. [*R.*]

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope.*

As-sub'ju-gate (ăs-sŭb'jŭ-gāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *subjugate.*] To bring into subjection. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

As'sue-fac'tion (ăs'swē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assuefacere* to accustom to; *assuetus* (p. p. of *assuescere* to accustom to) + *facere* to make: cf. OF. *assuefaction.*] The act of accustoming, or the state of being accustomed; habituation. [*Obs.*]

Custom and studies efform the soul like wax, and by *assuefaction* introduce a nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

As'sue-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, fr. *assuetus* accustomed.] Accustomedness; habit; habitual use.

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon.*

As-sum'a-ble (ăs-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assumed.

As-sum'a-bly, *adv.* By way of assumption.

As-sume' (ăs-sūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assumed (-sūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuming.] [L. *assumere; ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy: cf. F. *assumer.* See Redeem.] **1.** To take to or upon one's self; to take formally and demonstratively; sometimes, to appropriate or take unjustly.

Trembling they stand while Jove *assumes* the throne. *Pope.*
The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; to suppose or take arbitrarily or tentatively.

The consequences of *assumed* principles. *Whewell.*

3. To pretend to possess; to take in appearance.

Ambition *assuming* the mask of religion. *Porteus.*
Assume a virtue, if you have it not. *Shak.*

4. To receive or adopt.

The sixth was a young knight of lesser renown and lower rank, *assumed* into that honorable company. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To arrogate; usurp; appropriate.

As-sume', *v. i.* **1.** To be arrogant or pretentious; to claim more than is due. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. (*Law*) To undertake, as by a promise. *Burrill.*

As-sumed' (ăs-sūmd'), *a.* **1.** Supposed.

2. Pretended; hypocritical; make-believe; as, an *assumed* character.

As-sum'ed-ly (ăs-sūm'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* By assumption.

As-sum'ent (ăs-sūm'ent), *n.* [L. *assumentum*, fr. *ad* + *suere* to sew.] A patch; an addition; a piece put on. [*Obs.*] *John Lewis* (1731).

As-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assumes, arrogates, pretends, or supposes. *W. D. Whitney.*

As-sum'ing, *a.* Pretentious; taking much upon one's self; presumptuous. *Burke.*

‖ **As-sump'sit** (ăs-sŭmp'sĭt; 215), *n.* [L., he undertook, pret. of L. *assumere.* See Assume.] (*Law*) (*a*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be oral or in writing not under seal. It may be express or implied. (*b*) An action to recover damages for a breach or nonperformance of a contract or promise, express or implied, oral or in writing not under seal. Common or *indebitatus assumpsit* is brought for the most part on an implied promise. Special *assumpsit* is founded on an express promise or undertaking. *Wharton.*

As-sumpt' (-sŭmt'; 215), *v. t.* [L. *assumptus*, p. p. of *assumere.* See Assume.] To take up; to elevate; to assume. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

As-sumpt', *n.* [L. *assumptum*, p. p. neut. of *assumere.*] That which is assumed; an assumption. [*Obs.*]

The sum of all your *assumpts* is this. *Chillingworth.*

As-sump'tion (ăs-sŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [OE. *assumpcioun* a taking up into heaven, L. *assumptio* a taking, fr. *assumere*: cf. F. *assomption.* See Assume.] **1.** The act of assuming, or taking to or upon one's self; the act of taking up or adopting.

The *assumption* of authority. *Whewell.*

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition; unwarrantable claim.

This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*

That calm *assumption* of the virtues. *W. Black.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed; a supposition.

Hold! says the Stoic; your *assumption's* wrong. *Dryden.*

4. (*Logic*) The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

5. The taking of a person up into heaven. Hence: (*Rom. Cath. & Greek Churches*) A festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

As-sump'tive (ăs-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *assumptivus*, fr. *assumptus*, fr. *assumere.*] Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; making unwarranted claims. — **As-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Assumptive arms (*Her.*), originally, arms which a person had a right to assume, in consequence of an exploit; now, those assumed without sanction of the Heralds' College. *Percy Smith.*

As-sur'ance (ȧ-shụr'ans), *n.* [OE. *assuraunce*, F. *assurance*, fr. *assurer.* See Assure.] **1.** The act of assuring; a declaration tending to inspire full confidence; that which is designed to give confidence.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts* xvii. 31.

Assurances of support came pouring in daily. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being assured; firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart in full *assurance* of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage; confidence; self-reliance.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance.* *Knolles.*
Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance.* *Locke.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; audacity; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

5. Betrothal; affiance. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death.

☞ Recently, *assurance* has been used, in England, in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance* in relation to other contingencies. It is called *temporary assurance*, if the time within which the contingent event must happen is limited. See Insurance.

7. (*Law*) Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a conveyance; a deed.

☞ In England, the legal evidences of the conveyance of property are called the *common assurances* of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

As-sure (ȧ-shụr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assured (ȧ-shụrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuring.] [OF. *aseürer*, F. *assurer*, LL. *assecurare; L. ad* + *securus* secure, sure, certain. See Secure, Sure, and cf. Insure.] **1.** To make sure or certain; to render confident by a promise, declaration, or other evidence.

His promise that thy seed shall bruise our foe . . .
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past, and we shall live. *Milton.*

2. To declare to, solemnly; to assert to (any one) with the design of inspiring belief or confidence.

I dare *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*

3. To confirm; to make certain or secure.

And it shall be *assured* to him. *Lev.* xxvii. 19.
And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John* iii. 19.

4. To affiance; to betroth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss, or to pay a specified sum at death. See Insure.

Syn. — To declare; aver; avouch; vouch; assert; asseverate; protest; persuade; convince.

As-sured' (ȧ-shụrd'), *a.* Made sure; safe; insured; certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.

As-sured', *n.* One whose life or property is insured.

As-sur'ed-ly (ȧ-shụr'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Certainly; indubitably. "The siege *assuredly* I 'll raise." *Shak.*

As-sur'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

As-sur'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who assures. Specifically: One who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

2. One who takes out a life assurance policy.

As-sur'gen-cy (ăs-sûr'jen-sỹ), *n.* Act of rising.

The . . . *assurgency* of the spirit through the body. *Coleridge.*

As-sur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p. pr. of *assurgere; ad* + *surgere* to rise.] Ascending; (*Bot.*) rising obliquely; curving upward. *Gray.*

As-sur'ing (ȧ-shụr'ĭng), *a.* That assures; tending to assure; giving confidence. — **As-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-swage' (ăs-swāj'), *v.* See Assuage.

As-syr'i-an (ăs-sĭr'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Assyrius.*] Of or pertaining to Assyria, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Assyria; the language of Assyria.

As-syr'i-o-log'ic-al (ăs-sĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Assyriology; as, *Assyriological* studies.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in Assyriology; a student of Assyrian archæology.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy.*] The science or study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

As-syth'ment (ăs-sĭth'ment), *n.* [From OF. *aset, asez*, orig. meaning *enough.* See Assets.] Indemnification for injury; satisfaction. [*Chiefly in Scots law*]

‖ **As'ta-cus** (ăs'tȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L. *astacus* a crab, Gr. ἀστακός.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of crustaceans, containing the crawfish or fresh-water lobster of Europe, and allied species of western North America. See Crawfish.

A-star'board (ȧ-stär'bōrd), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Over to the starboard side; — said of the tiller.

A-start' (ȧ-stärt'), *v. t. & i.* Same as Astert. [*Obs.*]

‖ **As-tar'te** (ăs-tär'tē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀστάρτη a Phœnician goddess.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, common on the coasts of America and Europe.

Astarte (*A. undata*) of New England coast. About nat. size.

A-state' (ȧ-stāt'), *n.* Estate; state. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-stat'ic (ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *static.*] (*Magnetism*) Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction: thus, a suspended magnetic needle, when rendered *astatic*, loses its polarity, or tendency to point in a given direction.

Astatic pair (*Magnetism*), a pair of magnetic needles so mounted as to be nearly or quite astatic, as in some galvanometers.

A-stat'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* In an astatic manner.

A-stat'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The state of being astatic.

A-stay' (ȧ-stā'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) An anchor is said to be *astay*, when, in heaving it, an acute angle is formed between the cable and the surface of the water.

As'te-ism (ăs'tē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀστειϊσμός refined and witty talk, fr. ἀστεῖος of the town, polite, witty, fr. ἄστυ city: cf. F. *astéisme.*] (*Rhet.*) Genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

As'tel (ăs'tĕl), *n.* [OE. *astelle* piece of wood, OF. *astele* splinter, shaving, F. *attelle, astelle; cf.* L. *astula*, dim. of *assis* board.] (*Mining*) An arch, or ceiling, of boards, placed over the men's heads in a mine.

As'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aster* aster, star, Gr. ἀστήρ star. See Star.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs with compound white or bluish flowers; starwort; Michaelmas daisy.

2. (*Floriculture*) A plant of the genus *Callistephus.* Many varieties (called *China asters, German asters*, etc.) are cultivated for their handsome compound flowers.

‖ **As-te'ri-as** (ăs-tē'rĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστερίας starred, fr. ἀστήρ star.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of echinoderms.

☞ Formerly the group of this name included nearly all starfishes and ophiurans. Now it is restricted to a genus including the commonest shore starfishes.

As-te'ri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See Asterias.] Radiated; with diverging rays; as, *asteriated* sapphire.

As'ter-id'i-an (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Asterioidea. — *n.* A starfish; one of the Asterioidea.

‖ **As-te'ri-oid'e-a** (ăs-tē'rĭ-oid'ē-ȧ), ‖ **As'ter-id'e-a** (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστερίας + *-oid.* See Asterias.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Echinodermata including the true starfishes. The rays vary in number and always have ambulacral grooves below. The body is star-shaped or pentagonal.

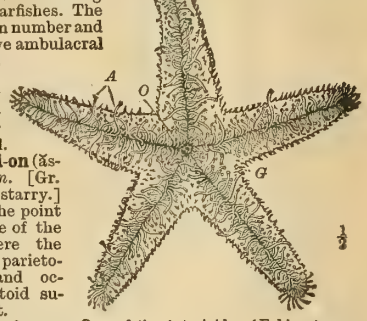

One of the Asterioidea (*Echinaster sentus*) of Florida, ventral or actinal side. *A* Ambulacral feet, or suckers; *O* Mouth; *G* One of the Genital pores.

‖ **As-te'ri-on** (ăs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀστέριον starry.] (*Anat.*) The point on the side of the skull where the lambdoid, parieto-mastoid and occipito-mastoid sutures meet.

‖ **As'ter-is'cus** (ăs'tẽr-ĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., an asterisk. See Asterisk.] (*Anat.*) The smaller of the two otoliths found in the inner ear of many fishes.

As'ter-isk (ăs'tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* [L. *asteriscus*, Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ star. See Aster.] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, to supply the omission of letters or words, or to mark a word or phrase as having a special character.

As'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμός, fr. ἀστήρ star: cf. F. *astérisme.*] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A constellation. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A small cluster of stars.

2. (*Printing*) (*a*) An asterisk, or mark of reference. [*R.*] (*b*) Three asterisks placed in this manner, *⁂, to direct attention to a particular passage.

3. (*Crystallog.*) An optical property of some crystals which exhibit a star-shaped figure by reflected light, as star sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some mica.

A-stern' (ȧ-stẽrn'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *stern.*] (*Naut.*)

1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; toward the hinder part, or stern; backward; as, to go *astern.*

2. Behind a ship; in the rear. "A gale of wind right *astern.*" *De Foe.* "Left this strait *astern.*" *Drake.*

To back astern, to go stern foremost. — To be astern of the reckoning, to be behind the position given by the reckoning. — To drop astern, to fall or be left behind. — To go astern, to go backward, as from the action of currents or winds.

A-ster'nal (ȧ-stẽr'nal), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sternal.*] (*Anat.*) Not sternal; — said of ribs which do not join the sternum.

As'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *n.* [Gr. ἀστεροειδής starlike, starry; ἀστήρ star + εἶδος form: cf. F. *astéroïde.* See Aster.] A starlike body; esp. one of the numerous small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; — called also *planetoids* and *minor planets.*

As'ter-oid'al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an asteroid, or to the asteroids.

‖ **As'te-rol'e-pis** (-tē-rŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστήρ star + λεπίς scale.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fishes, some

of which were eighteen or twenty feet long, found in a fossil state in the Old Red Sandstone. *Hugh Miller.*

As'ter-oph'yl-lite (ăs'tẽr-ŏf'ĭl-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἀστήρ star + φύλλον leaf.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant from the coal formations of Europe and America, now regarded as the branchlets and foliage of calamites.

An Asterophyllite (*Annularia inflata*). ¼

A-stert' (ȧ-stẽrt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *start*; OE. *asterten, asturten.*] To start up; to befall; to escape; to shun. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-stert', *v. i.* To escape. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **As'the-ni'a** (ăs'thẽ-nī'ȧ), } *n.*
As'the-ny (ăs'thẽ-nȳ), }
[NL. *asthenia*, Gr. ἀσθένεια; ἀ priv. + σθένος strength.] (*Med.*) Want or loss of strength; debility; diminution of the vital forces.

As-then'ic (ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός; ἀ priv. + σθένος strength.] (*Med.*) Characterized by, or pertaining to, debility; weak; debilitating.

‖ **As'the-no'pi-a** (ăs'thẽ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + σθένος strength + ὤψ eye.] Weakness of sight. *Quain.* — **As'the-nop'ic** (-nŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Asth'ma (ăs'mȧ, ăz'mȧ, *or* ăst'mȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἄσθμα short-drawn breath, fr. ἀείν to blow, for ἄϝειν: cf. Skr. *vā*, Goth. *waian*, to blow, E. *wind.*] (*Med.*) A disease, characterized by difficulty of breathing (due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi), recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration.

Asth-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *asthmaticus*, Gr.
Asth-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἀσθματικός.] Of or pertaining to asthma; as, an *asthmatic* cough; liable to, or suffering from, asthma; as, an *asthmatic* patient. — **Asth-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Asth-mat'ic, *n.* A person affected with asthma.

As'tig-mat'ic (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med. & Opt.*) Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* eyes; also, remedying astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* lenses.

A-stig'ma-tism (ȧ-stĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + στίγμα, στίγματος, a prick of a pointed instrument, a spot, fr. στίζειν to prick: cf. F. *astigmatisme.*] (*Med. & Opt.*) A defect of the eye or of a lens, in consequence of which the rays derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctness of vision.

☞ The term is applied especially to the defect causing images of lines having a certain direction to be indistinct, or imperfectly seen, while those of lines transverse to the former are distinct, or clearly seen.

As-tip'u-late (ăs-tĭp'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *astipulari; ad* + *stipulari* to stipulate.] To assent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

As-tip'u-la'tion (ăs-tĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *astipulatio.*] Stipulation; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

A-stir' (ȧ-stẽr'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *stir.*] Stirring; in a state of activity or motion; out of bed.

A-stom'a-tous (ȧ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. +
As'to-mous (ăs'tō-mŭs), } στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] Not possessing a mouth.

As-ton' (ăs-tŏn'), } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astoned, As-
As-tone' (-tōn'), } tond, or Astound.] [See Astonish.] To stun; to astonish; to stupefy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

As-ton'ied (ăs-tŏn'ĭd), *p. p.* Stunned; astonished. See Astony. [*Archaic*]

And I *astonied* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*

As-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astonished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Astonishing.] [OE. *astonien, astunian, astonen*, OF. *estoner*, F. *étonner*, fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder, but perhaps influenced by E. *stun.* See Thunder, Stun, Astound, Astony.] **1.** To stun; to render senseless, as by a blow. [*Obs.*]

Enough, captain; you have *astonished* him. [Fluellen had struck Pistol.] *Shak.*

The very cramp-fish [*i. e.*, torpedo] . . . being herself not benumbed, is able to *astonish* others. *Holland.*

2. To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise greatly, as with something unaccountable; to confound with some sudden emotion or passion.

Musidorus . . . had his wits *astonished* with sorrow. *Sidney.*

I, Daniel . . . was *astonished* at the vision. *Dan.* viii. 27.

Syn. — To amaze; astound; overwhelm; surprise. — Astonished, Surprised. We are *surprised* at what is unexpected. We are *astonished* at what is above or beyond our comprehension. We are *taken* by surprise. We are *struck* with astonishment. *C. J. Smith.* See Amaze.

As-ton'ish-ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In an astonished manner. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

As-ton'ish-ing, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite astonishment; as, an *astonishing* event.

Syn. — Amazing; surprising; wonderful; marvelous. — **As-ton'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **As-ton'ish-ing-ness**, *n.*

As-ton'ish-ment (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estonnement*, F. *étonnement.*] **1.** The condition of one who is stunned. Hence: Numbness; loss of sensation; stupor; loss of sense. [*Obs.*]

A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say. *Holland.*

2. Dismay; consternation. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

3. The overpowering emotion excited when something unaccountable, wonderful, or dreadful is presented to the mind; an intense degree of surprise; amazement.

Lest the place
And my quaint habits breed *astonishment.* *Milton.*

4. The object causing such an emotion.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment.* *Deut.* xxviii. 37.

Syn. — Amazement; wonder; surprise.

As-ton'y (ăs-tŏn'ȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astonied (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Astonying. See Astone.] To stun; to bewilder; to astonish; to dismay. [*Archaic*]

The captain of the Helots . . . strake Palladius upon the side of his head, that he reeled *astonied.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

This sodeyn cas this man *astonied* so,
That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking. *Chaucer.*

A-stoop' (ȧ-stōōp'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *stoop.*] In a stooping or inclined position. *Gay.*

As-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* [OE. *astouned, astound, astoned*, p. p. of *astone.* See Astone.] Stunned; astounded; astonished. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Thus Ellen, dizzy and *astound*,
As sudden ruin yawned around. *Sir W. Scott.*

As-tound', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astounded, *Obs.* Astound; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Astounding.] [See Astound, *a.*] **1.** To stun; to stupefy.

No puissant stroke his senses once *astound.* *Fairfax.*

2. To astonish; to strike with amazement; to confound with wonder, surprise, or fear.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind. *Milton.*

As-tound'ing, *a.* Of a nature to astound; astonishing; amazing; as, an *astounding* force, statement, or fact. — **As-tound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-tound'ment (-ment), *n.* Amazement. *Coleridge.*

As'tra-chan' (ăs'trȧ-kăn'), *a. & n.* See Astrakhan.

A-strad'dle (ȧ-străd'd'l), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *straddle.*] In a straddling position; astride; bestriding; as, to sit *astraddle* a horse.

As-træ'an (ăs-trē'an), *a.* [Gr. ἀστραῖος starry.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the genus *Astræa* or the family *Astræidæ.* — *n.* A coral of the family *Astræidæ*; a star coral.

As'tra-gal (ăs'trȧ-găl), *n.* [L. *astragalus*, Gr. ἀστράγαλος the ankle bone, a molding in the capital of the Ionic column.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A convex molding of rounded surface, generally from half to three quarters of a circle.

2. (*Gun.*) A round molding encircling a cannon near the mouth.

As-trag'a-lar (ăs-trăg'ȧ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the astragalus.

As-trag'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*Astragalus* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the astragalus in form.

As-trag'a-lo-man'cy (-lō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀστράγαλος ankle bone, die + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of small bones or dice.

‖ **As-trag'a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [L. See Astragal.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The ankle bone, or hock bone; the bone of the tarsus which articulates with the tibia at the ankle.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ*, containing numerous species, two of which are called, in English, *milk vetch* and *licorice vetch.* Gum tragacanth is obtained from different oriental species, particularly the *A. gummifer* and *A. verus.*

3. (*Arch.*) See Astragal, 1.

As'tra-khan' (ăs'trȧ-kăn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Astrakhan in Russia or its products; made of an Astrakhan skin. — *n.* The skin of stillborn or young lambs of that region, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

As'tral (ăs'tral), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. ἄστρον: cf. F. *astral.* See Star.] Pertaining to, coming from, or resembling, the stars; starry; starlike.

Shines only with an *astral* luster. *I. Taylor.*

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by prayer. *Dryden.*

Astral lamp, an Argand lamp so constructed that no shadow is cast upon the table by the flattened ring-shaped reservoir in which the oil is contained. — **Astral spirits**, spirits formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies or the aërial regions, and represented in the Middle Ages as fallen angels, spirits of the dead, or spirits originating in fire.

A-strand' (ȧ-strănd'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *strand.*] Stranded. *Sir W. Scott.*

A-stray' (ȧ-strā'), *adv. & a.* [See Estray, Stray.] Out of the right way, either in a literal or in a figurative sense; wandering; as, to lead one *astray.*

Ye were as sheep going *astray.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 25.

As-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astricted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Astricting.] [L. *astrictus*, p. p. of *astringere.* See Astringe.] **1.** To bind up; to confine; to constrict; to contract.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To bind; to constrain; to restrict; to limit. [*R.*]

The mind is *astricted* to certain necessary modes or forms of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Scots Law*) To restrict the tenure of; as, to *astrict* lands. See Astriction, 4. *Burrill.*

As-trict', *a.* Concise; contracted. [*Obs.*] *Weever.*

As-tric'tion (ăs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *astrictio.*] **1.** The act of binding; restriction; also, obligation. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A contraction of parts by applications; the action of an astringent substance on the animal economy. *Dunglison.* (*b*) Constipation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Astringency. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. (*Scots Law*) An obligation to have the grain growing on certain lands ground at a certain mill, the owner paying a toll. *Bell.*

☞ The lands were said to be *astricted* to the mill.

As-tric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Binding; astringent. — *n.* An astringent. — **As-tric'tive-ly**, *adv.*

As-tric'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Astrictive. [*R.*]

A-stride' (ȧ-strīd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *stride.*] With one leg on each side, as a man when on horseback; with the legs stretched wide apart; astraddle.

Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade. *Sir W. Scott.*

Glasses with horn bows sat *astride* on his nose. *Longfellow.*

As-trif'er-ous (ăs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *astrifer; astrum* star + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing stars. [*R.*] *Blount.*

As-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Astringed (-trĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Astringing (-jĭng).] [L. *astringere; ad* + *stringere* to draw tight. Cf. Astrict, and see Strain, *v. t.*] **1.** To bind fast; to constrict; to contract; to cause parts to draw together; to compress.

Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. To bind by moral or legal obligation. *Wolsey.*

As-trin'gen-cy (ăs-trĭn'jen-sȳ), *n.* The quality of being astringent; the power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines or other substances which causes contraction of the organic textures; as, the *astringency* of tannin.

As-trin'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *astringens*, p. pr. of *astringere*: cf. F. *astringent.* See Astringe.] **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; — opposed to *laxative*; as, *astringent* medicines; a bitter and *astringent* taste; *astringent* fruit.

2. Stern; austere; as, an *astringent* type of virtue.

As-trin'gent, *n.* A medicine or other substance that produces contraction in the soft organic textures, and checks discharges of blood, mucus, etc.

External *astringents* are called styptics. *Dunglison.*

As-trin'gent-ly, *adv.* In an astringent manner.

As-trin'ger (-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *ostreger*, OF. *ostrucier*, F. *autoursier*, fr. OF. *austour, ostor*, hawk, F. *autour*; cf. L. *acceptor*, for *accipiter*, hawk.] A falconer who keeps a goshawk. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Cowell.* [Written also *austringer.*]

As'tro- (ăs'trō-). The combining form of the Greek word ἄστρον, meaning *star.*

As'tro-fel } (-fĕl), *n.* A bitter herb, probably the
As'tro-fell } same as aster, or starwort. *Spenser.*

As-trog'e-ny (ăs-trŏj'ẽ-nȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. γένος birth.] The creation or evolution of the stars or the heavens. *H. Spencer.*

As-trog'no-sy (ăs-trŏg'nŏ-sȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The science or knowledge of the stars, esp. the fixed stars. *Bouvier.*

As-trog'o-ny (-ŏ-nȳ), *n.* Same as Astrogeny. — **As'tro-gon'ic** (ăs'trō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

As-trog'ra-phy (-rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *-graphy.*] The art of describing or delineating the stars; a description or mapping of the heavens.

As'tro-ite (ăs'trō-ĭt), *n.* [L. *astroites*: cf. F. *astroite.*] A radiated stone or fossil; star-stone. [*Obs.*] [Written also *astrite* and *astrion.*]

As'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [OE. *astrolabie, astrilabe*, OF. *astrelabe*, F. *astrolabe*, LL. *astrolabium*, fr. Gr. ἀστρολάβον; ἄστρον star + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, to take.]

1. (*Astron.*) An instrument for observing or showing the positions of the stars. It is now disused.

☞ Among the ancients, it was essentially the armillary sphere. A graduated circle with sights, for taking altitudes at sea, was called an astrolabe in the 18th century. It is now superseded by the quadrant and sextant.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of a great circle, as the equator, or a meridian; a planisphere. *Whewell.*

As-trol'a-ter (ăs-trŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A worshiper of the stars. *Morley.*

As-trol'a-try (-trȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. λατρεία service, worship: cf. F. *astrolâtrie.*] The worship of the stars.

As'tro-li-thol'o-gy (ăs'trō-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *lithology.*] The science of aërolites.

As-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* [See Astrology.] **1.** One who studies the stars; an astronomer. [*Obs.*]

2. One who practices astrology; one who professes to foretell events by the aspects and situation of the stars.

As'tro-lo'gi-an (ăs'trō-lō'jĭ-an), *n.* [OF. *astrologien.*] An astrologer. [*Obs.*]

As'tro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀστρολογικός.] Of
As'tro-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pertaining to astrology; professing or practicing astrology. "*Astrologic* learning." *Hudibras.* "*Astrological* prognostication." *Cudworth.* — **As'tro-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

As-trol'o-gize (ăs-trŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t. & i.* To apply astrology to; to study or practice astrology.

As-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [F. *astrologie*, L. *astrologia*, fr. Gr. ἀστρολογία, fr. ἀστρολόγος astronomer, astrologer; ἄστρον star + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak. See Star.] In its etymological signification, the science of the stars; among the ancients, synonymous with *astronomy*; subsequently, the art of judging of the influences of the stars upon human affairs, and of foretelling events by their position and aspects.

☞ *Astrology* was much in vogue during the Middle Ages, and became the parent of modern astronomy, as alchemy did of chemistry. It was divided into two kinds: *judicial astrology*, which assumed to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals, and *natural astrology*, which undertook to predict events of inanimate nature, such as changes of the weather, etc.

As'tro-man'tic (ăs'trō-măn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀστρομαντική astrology.] Of or pertaining to divination by means of the stars; astrologic. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

As'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tẽ-ẽr-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *meteorology.*] The investigation of the relation between the sun, moon, and stars, and the weather. — **As'tro-me'te-or'o-log'ic-al** (-ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **As'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-ẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

As-trom'e-ter (ăs-trŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Astro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for comparing the relative amount of the light of stars.

As-trom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *-metry.*] The art of making measurements among the stars, or of determining their relative magnitudes.

As-tron'o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* [See Astronomy.] **1.** An astrologer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

An undevout *astronomer* is mad. *Young.*

As'tro-no'mi-an (ăs'trō-nō'mĭ-an), *n.* [OE. & OF. *astronomien.* See Astronomy.] An astrologer. [*Obs.*]

As'tro-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Astronomical.

As'tro-nom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *astronomicus*, Gr.

ἀστρονομικός: cf. F. *astronomique*.] Of or pertaining to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **As'tro-nom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Astronomical clock. See under CLOCK. — **Astronomical day.** See under DAY. — **Astronomical fractions, Astronomical numbers.** See under SEXAGESIMAL.

As-tron'o-mize (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. ἀστρονομίζειν.] To study or to talk astronomy. [*R.*]

They *astronomized* in caves. *Sir T. Browne.*

As-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mў), *n.* [OE. *astronomie*, F. *astronomie*, L. *astronomia*, fr. Gr. ἀστρονομία, fr. ἀστρονόμος astronomer; ἄστρον star + νέμειν to distribute, regulate. See STAR, and NOMAD.] **1.** Astrology. [*Obs.*]

Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck;
And yet methinks I have *astronomy*. *Shak.*

2. The science which treats of the celestial bodies, of their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, order, constitution, physical condition, and of the causes of their various phenomena.

3. A treatise on, or text-book of, the science.

Physical astronomy. See under PHYSICAL.

As'tro-phel (ăs'trō-fĕl), *n.* See ASTROFEL. [*Obs.*]

As'tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [*Astro-* + *photography*.] The application of photography to the delineation of the sun, moon, and stars.

As'tro-phys'ic-al (-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the physics of astronomical science.

‖ **As-troph'y-ton** (ăs-trŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ophiurans having the arms much branched.

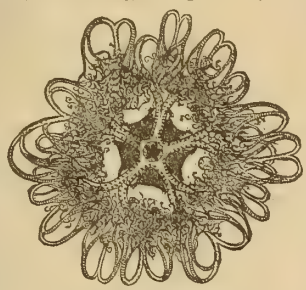

Astrophyton (*A. Agassizii*) of New England. ¼ nat. diameter.

As'tro-scope (ăs'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Astro-* + *scope*.] An old astronomical instrument, formed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations were delineated.

As-tros'co-py (ăs-trŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* Observation of the stars. [*Obs.*]

As'tro-the-ol'o-gy (ăs'trō-thē-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Astro-* + *theology*.] Theology founded on observation or knowledge of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

A-struc'tive (à-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *astructus*, p. p. of *astruere* to build up; *ad* + *struere* to build.] Building up; constructive; — opposed to *destructive*. [*Obs.*]

A-strut' (à-strŭt'), *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. [*Archaic*]

Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit. *Cowper.*

2. In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.

As-tu'cious (ăs-tū'shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux*. See ASTUTE.] Subtle; cunning; astute. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.* — **As-tu'cious-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

As-tu'ci-ty (-sĭ-tў), *n.* [See ASTUCIOUS.] Craftiness; astuteness. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

A-stun' (à-stŭn'), *v. t.* [See ASTONY, STUN.] To stun. [*Obs.*] "Breathless and *astunned*." *Somerville.*

As-tu'ri-an (ăs-tū'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Asturias in Spain. — *n.* A native of Asturias.

As-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft, cunning; perh. cognate with E. *acute*.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.

Syn. — Keen; eagle-eyed; penetrating; skilled; discriminating; cunning; sagacious; subtle; wily; crafty. — **As-tute'ly**, *adv.* — **As-tute'ness**, *n.*

A-sty'lar (à-stī'lẽr), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + στῦλος pillar.] (*Arch.*) Without columns or pilasters. *Weale.*

A-styl'len (à-stĭl'lĕn), *n.* (*Mining*) A small dam to prevent free passage of water in an adit or level.

A-sun'der (à-sŭn'dẽr), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *sunder*.] Apart; separate from each other; into parts; in two; separately; into or in different pieces or places.

I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder*. *Zech.* xi. 10.

As wide *asunder* as pole and pole. *Froude.*

‖ **A-su'ra** (à-sōō'rà), *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) An enemy of the gods, esp. one of a race of demons and giants.

‖ **Ās'wail** (ăs'wāl), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The sloth bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India.

A-sweve' (à-swēv'), *v. t.* [AS. *aswebban*; *a-* + *swebban*. See SWEVEN.] To stupefy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-swing' (à-swĭng'), *adv.* In a state of swinging.

A-swoon' (à-swōōn'), *adv.* In a swoon. *Chaucer.*

A-swooned' (à-swōōnd'), *adv.* In a swoon.

A-sy'lum (à-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ASYLUMS (-lŭmz), L. ASYLA (-là). [L. *asylum*, Gr. ἄσυλον, fr. ἄσυλος exempt from spoliation, inviolable; ἀ priv. + σῦλον right of seizure.] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge and protection, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be forcibly taken without sacrilege.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Aylife.*

☞ The name was anciently given to temples, altars, statues of the gods, and the like. In later times Christian churches were regarded as asylums in the same sense.

2. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

3. An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute, unfortunate, or afflicted persons; as, an *asylum* for the aged, for the blind, or for the insane; a lunatic *asylum*; an orphan *asylum*.

A-sym'me-tral (à-sĭm'mē-tral), *a.* Incommensurable; also, unsymmetrical. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

As'ym-met'ric (ăs'ĭm-mĕt'rĭk), **As'ym-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } *a.* [See ASYMMETROUS.] **1.** Incommensurable. [*Obs.*]

2. Not symmetrical; wanting proportion; esp., not bilaterally symmetrical. *Huxley.*

A-sym'me-trous (à-sĭm'mē-trŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀσύμμετρος.] Asymmetrical. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

A-sym'me-try (à-sĭm'mē-trў), *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία; ἀ priv. + συμμετρία symmetry.] **1.** Want of symmetry, or proportion between the parts of a thing, esp. want of bilateral symmetry.

2. (*Math.*) Incommensurability. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

As'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt, *sometimes pron.* à-sĭmp'tōt; 215), *n.* [Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος not falling together; ἀ priv. + συμπίπτειν to fall together; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall. Cf. SYMPTOM.] (*Math.*) A line which approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. Asymptotes may be straight lines or curves. A rectilinear asymptote may be conceived as a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.

As'ymp-tot'ic (ăs'ĭm-tŏt'ĭk), **As'ymp-tot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an asymptote; as, *asymptotical* lines, surfaces, or planes. — **As'ymp-tot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

A-syn'ar-tete' (à-sĭn'ăr-tēt'), *a.* [Gr. ἀσυνάρτητος not united, disconnected; ἀ priv. + σύν with + ἀρτᾶν to fasten to.] Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted. — **A-syn'ar-tet'ic** (-tĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Asynartete verse (*Pros.*), a verse of two members, having different rhythms; as when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees.

As'yn-det'ic (ăs'ĭn-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See ASYNDETON.] Characterized by the use of asyndeton; not connected by conjunctions. — **As'yn-det'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

A-syn'de-ton (à-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσύνδετον, fr. ἀσύνδετος unconnected; ἀ priv. + σύνδετος bound together, fr. συνδεῖν; σύν with + δεῖν to bind.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which omits the connective; as, *I came, I saw, I conquered*. It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*.

A-sys'to-le (à-sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + *systole*.] (*Physiol.*) A weakening or cessation of the contractile power of the heart.

A-sys'to-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The state or symptoms characteristic of asystole.

At (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt*; akin to OHG. *az*, Goth., OS., & Icel. *at*, Sw. *åt*, Dan. & L. *ad*.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence, nearness in place or time*, or *direction toward*; as, *at* the ninth hour; *at* the house; to aim *at* a mark. It is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house may be *in* or *near* the house. From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. It expresses: —

1. A relation of proximity to, or of presence in or on, something; as, *at* the door; *at* your shop; *at* home; *at* school; *at* hand; *at* sea and on land.

2. The relation of some state or condition; as, *at* war; *at* peace; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* liberty; *at* risk; *at* disadvantage.

3. The relation of some employment or action; occupied with; as, *at* engraving; *at* husbandry; *at* play; *at* work; *at* meat (eating); expert *at* puns.

4. The relation of a point or position in a series, or of degree, rate, or value; as, with the thermometer *at* 80°; goods sold *at* a cheap price; a country estimated *at* 10,000 square miles; life is short *at* the longest.

5. The relations of time, age, or order; as, *at* ten o'clock; *at* twenty-one; *at* once; *at* first.

6. The relations of source, occasion, reason, consequence, or effect; as, *at* the sight; *at* this news; merry *at* anything; *at* this declaration; *at* his command; to demand, require, receive, deserve, endure *at* your hands.

7. Relation of direction toward an object or end; as, look *at* it; to point *at* one; to aim *at* a mark; to throw, strike, shoot, shout, wink, mock, laugh *at* any one.

At all, At home, At large, At last, At length, At once, etc. See under ALL, HOME, LARGE, LAST (phrase and syn.), LENGTH, ONCE, etc. — **At it,** busily or actively engaged. — **At least.** See LEAST and HOWEVER. — **At one.** See AT ONE, in the Vocabulary.

Syn. — **In, at.** When reference to the *interior* of any place is made prominent *in* is used. It is used before the names of countries and cities (esp. large cities); as, we live *in* America, *in* New York, *in* the South. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, and small places; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College; money taken in *at* the Customhouse; I saw him *at* the jeweler's; we live *at* Beachville. *At* may be used before the name of a city when it is regarded as a mere point of locality. "An English king was crowned *at* Paris." *Macaulay.* "Jean Jacques Rousseau was born *at* Geneva, June 28, 1712." *J. Morley.* In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock, *on* the morning of July 5th, *in* the year 1775.

At'a-bal (ăt'à-băl), *n.* [Sp. *atabal*, fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum, *tabala* to beat the drum. Cf. TYMBAL.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by the Moors. *Croly.*

A-tac'a-mite (à-tăk'à-mīt), *n.* [From the desert of *Atacama*, where found.] (*Min.*) An oxychloride of copper, usually in emerald-green prismatic crystals.

At'aft'er (ăt'ăf'tẽr), *prep.* After [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At'a-ghan (ăt'à-găn), *n.* See YATAGHAN.

A-take' (à-tāk'), *v. t.* To overtake. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At'a-man (ăt'à-măn), *n.* [Russ. *ataman'*; cf. Pol. *hetman*, G. *hauptmann* headman, chieftain. Cf. HETMAN.] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

‖ **At'a-rax'i-a** (-răks'ĭ-à), **At'a-rax'y** (-răks'ў), } *n.* [NL. *ataraxia*, Gr. ἀταραξία; ἀ priv. + ταρακτός disturbed, ταράσσειν to disturb.] Perfect peace of mind, or calmness.

A-taunt' (à-tänt'), **A-taunt'o** (à-tänt'ō), } *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as possible).] (*Naut.*) Fully rigged, as a vessel; with all sails set; set on end or set right.

A-tav'ic (à-tăv'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atavique*.] Pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

At'a-vism (ăt'à-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* an ancestor, fr. *avus* a grandfather.] (*a*) The recurrence, or a tendency to a recurrence, of the original type of a species in the progeny of its varieties; resemblance to remote rather than to near ancestors; reversion to the original form. (*b*) (*Biol.*) The recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an intermission for a generation or two.

Now and then there occur cases of what physiologists call *atavism*, or reversion to an ancestral type of character. *J. Fiske.*

At'ax-y (ăt'ăks-ў), ‖ **A-tax'i-a** (à-tăks'ĭ-à), } *n.* [NL. *ataxia*, Gr. ἀταξία, fr. ἄτακτος out of order; ἀ priv. + τακτός ordered, arranged, τάσσειν to put in order: cf. F. *ataxie*.] **1.** Disorder; irregularity. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. (*b*) The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition.

Locomotor ataxia. See LOCOMOTOR.

A-tax'ic (à-tăks'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *ataxique*. See ATAXIA.] (*Med.*) Characterized by ataxy, that is, (*a*) by great irregularity of functions or symptoms, or (*b*) by a want of coordinating power in movements.

Ataxic fever, malignant typhus fever. *Pinel.*

At'a-zir' (ăt'à-zēr'), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *al-tasīr* influence.] (*Astrol.*) The influence of a star upon other stars or upon men. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ate (āt; 277), the preterit of EAT.

A'te (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. Ἄτη.] (*Greek Myth.*) The goddess of mischievous folly; also, in later poets, the goddess of vengeance.

-ate (-āt *or* -ăt). [From the L. suffix *-atus*, the past participle ending of verbs of the 1st conj.] **1.** As an ending of participles or participial adjectives it is equivalent to *-ed*; as, situ*ate* or situated; anim*ate* or animated.

2. As the ending of a verb, it means *to make, to cause, to act*, etc.; as, to propiti*ate* (to make propitious); to anim*ate* (to give life to).

3. As a noun suffix, it marks the agent; as, cur*ate*, deleg*ate*. It also sometimes marks the office or dignity; as, tribun*ate*.

4. In chemistry it is used to denote the salts formed from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (excepting binary or halogen acids); as, sulph*ate* from sulphur*ic* acid, nitr*ate* from nitr*ic* acid, etc. It is also used in the case of certain basic salts.

A-tech'nic (à-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *technic*.] Without technical or artistic knowledge.

Difficult to convey to the *atechnic* reader. *Etching & Engr.*

‖ **At'e-les** (ăt'ē-lēz), *n.* [Gr. ἀτελής incomplete; ἀ priv. + τέλος completion.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of American monkeys with prehensile tails, and having the thumb wanting or rudimentary. See SPIDER MONKEY, and COAITA.

‖ **A'te-lier'** (à'tĕ-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.

A-tel'lan (à-tĕl'lan), *a.* [L. *Atellanus*, fr. *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania.] Of or pertaining to Atella, in ancient Italy; as, *Atellan* plays; farcical; ribald. — *n.* A farcical drama performed at Atella.

A-thal'a-mous (à-thăl'à-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + θάλαμος nuptial bed.] (*Bot.*) Not furnished with shields or beds for the spores, as the thallus of certain lichens.

Ath'a-maunt (ăth'à-mant), *n.* Adamant. [*Obs.*]

Written in the table of *athamaunt*. *Chaucer.*

Ath'a-na'sian (-nā'zhan; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in the 4th century.

Athanasian creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius; but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles (5th century). It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

Ath'a-nor (ăth'à-nôr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *at-tannūr*, fr. Heb. *tannūr* an oven or furnace.] A digesting furnace, formerly used by alchemists. It was so constructed as to maintain uniform and durable heat. *Chambers.*

‖ **Ath'e-ca'ta** (ăth'ē-kā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + θήκη chest, box.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hydroidea in which the zooids are naked, or not inclosed in a capsule. See TUBULARIAN.

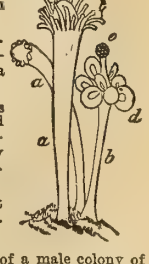

Part of a male colony of Athecata (*Hydractinia echinata*) of the Atlantic coasts. Much enlarged. *a a* Two forms of feeding zooids, with Mouth (*o*) and Tentacles (*t*); *b* Blastostyle, bearing the Medusa buds or Gonophores (*d*).

A'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *athéisme*. See ATHEIST.] **1.** The disbelief or denial of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *R. Hall.*

Atheism and pantheism are often wrongly confounded. *Shipley.*

2. Godlessness.

A'the-ist, *n.* [Gr. ἄθεος without god; ἀ priv. + θεός god: cf. F. *athéiste*.] **1.** One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

2. A godless person. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

A'the-is'tic (ā'thē-ĭs'tĭk), **A'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, implying, or containing, atheism; — applied to things; as, *atheistic* doctrines, opinions, or books.

Atheistical explications of natural effects. *Barrow.*

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; godless; — applied to persons; as, an *atheistic* writer. — **A'the-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **A'the-is'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

A'the-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To render atheistic or godless. [*R.*]

They endeavored to *atheize* one another. *Berkeley.*

A'the-ize, *v. i.* To discourse, argue, or act as an atheist. [*R.*] — **A'the-i'zer** (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* *Cudworth.*

Ath'el-ing (ăth'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *æðeling* noble, fr. *æðele* noble, akin to G. *adel* nobility, *edel* noble. The

word *æðel*, E. *ethel*, is in many AS. proper names, as *Ethel*wolf, noble wolf; *Ethel*bald, noble bold; *Ethel*bert, noble bright.] A title of honor, given by the Anglo-Saxons to children of princes, and to young nobles. [Written also *Adeling* and *Ætheling*.]

Ath'e-ne'um } (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ATHENEUMS
Ath'e-næ'um } (-ŭmz), L. ATHENÆA (-ä). [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. Ἀθήναιον a temple of Minerva at Athens, fr. Ἀθηνᾶ, contr. fr. Ἀθηνάα, Ἀθηναία, in Homer Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηναίη, Athene (called *Minerva* by the Romans), the tutelary goddess of Athens.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A temple of Athene, at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works and instruct students.

2. A school founded at Rome by Hadrian.

3. A literary or scientific association or club.

4. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ā-thē'nĭ-*an*), *a.* [Cf. F. *Athénien*.] Of or pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Greece. — *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

A'the-o-log'ic-al (ā'thē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Opposed to theology; atheistic. *Bp. Montagu.*

A'the-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + *theology*.] Antagonism to theology. *Swift.*

A'the-ous (ā'thē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄθεος without God. See ATHEIST.] **1.** Atheistic; impious. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Without God, neither accepting nor denying him.

I should say science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Bp. of Carlisle.*

Ath'er-ine (ăth'ĕr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [NL. *atherina*, fr. Gr. ἀθερίνη a kind of smelt.] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The European species (*Atherina presbyter*) is used as food. The American species (*Menidia notata*) is called *silversides* and *sand smelt*. See SILVERSIDES.

A-ther'man-cy (ā-thĕr'măn-sy), *n.* [See ATHERMANOUS.] Inability to transmit radiant heat; impermeability to heat. *Tyndall.*

A-ther'ma-nous (-má-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + θερμαίνειν to heat, θέρμα heat: cf. F. *athermane*.] (*Chem.*) Not transmitting heat; — opposed to *diathermanous*.

A-ther'mous (-mŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Athermanous.

Ath'er-oid (ăth'ĕr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἀθήρ, ἀθέρος, a beard, or an ear, of grain + *-oid*.] Shaped like an ear of grain.

‖ **Ath'e-ro'ma** (ăth'ē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀθέρωμα, ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη groats, meal.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An encysted tumor containing curdy matter. (*b*) A disease characterized by thickening and fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries.

Ath'e-rom'a-tous (-rŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of, atheroma. *Wiseman.*

‖ **Ath'e-to'sis** (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄθετος not fixed; ἀ priv. + τιθέναι to set.] (*Med.*) A variety of chorea, marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes.

A-think' (ā-thĭnk'), *v. t.* To repent; to displease; to disgust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-thirst' (ā-thĕrst'), *a.* [OE. *ofthurst*, AS. *ofþyrsted*, p. p. of *ofþyrstan*; pref. *of-*, intensive + *þyrstan* to thirst. See THIRST.] **1.** Wanting drink; thirsty.

2. Having a keen appetite or desire; eager; longing. "*Athirst* for battle." *Cowper.*

Ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* [L. *athleta*, Gr. ἀθλητής prize-fighter, fr. ἀθλεῖν to contend for a prize, ἆθλος, Hom. ἀεθλος, contest, ἆθλον prize; fr. the same root as E. *wed*: cf. F. *athlète*.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) One who contended for a prize in the public games of ancient Greece or Rome.

2. Any one trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength; one who has great activity and strength; a champion.

3. One fitted for, or skilled in, intellectual contests; as, *athletes* of debate.

Ath-let'ic (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *athleticus*, Gr. ἀθλητικός. See ATHLETE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or to the exercises practiced by them; as, *athletic* games or sports.

2. Befitting an athlete; strong; muscular; robust; vigorous; as, *athletic* Celts. "*Athletic* soundness." *South.*

— **Ath-let'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-*kal*-lỹ), *adv.*

Ath-let'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of engaging in athletic games; athletism.

Ath-let'ics (ăth-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* The art of training by athletic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

Ath'le-tism (ăth'lē-tĭz'm), *n.* The state or practice of an athlete; the characteristics of an athlete.

A-thwart' (ā-thwart'), *prep.* [Pref. *a-* + *thwart*.] **1.** Across; from side to side of.

Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Naut.*) Across the direction or course of; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart hawse, across the stem of another vessel, whether in contact or at a small distance. — Athwart ships, across the ship from side to side, or in that direction; — opposed to *fore and aft*.

A-thwart', *adv.* **1.** Across, especially in an oblique direction; sidewise; obliquely.

Sometimes *athwart*, sometimes he strook him straight. *Spenser.*

2. Across the course; so as to thwart; perversely.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales loaden with heavy news. *Shak.*

A-tilt' (ā-tĭlt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *tilt*.] **1.** In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action, of one making a thrust. "To run *atilt* at men." *Hudibras.*

2. In the position of a cask tilted, or with one end raised. [In this sense sometimes used as an adjective.]

Abroach, *atilt*, and run
Even to the lees of honor. *Beau. & Fl.*

At'i-my (ăt'ĭ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἀτιμία; ἀ priv. + τιμή honor.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Public disgrace or stigma; infamy; loss of civil rights. *Mitford.*

-a'tion (-ā'shŭn). [L. *-ationem*. See -TION.] A suffix forming nouns of *action*, and often equivalent to the verbal substantive in *-ing*. It sometimes has the further meanings of *state*, and *that which* results from the action. Many of these nouns have verbs in *-ate*; as, alliter*ate -ation*, narr*ate -ation*; many are derived through the French; as, alter*ation*, visit*ation*; and many are formed on verbs ending in the Greek formative *-ize* (Fr. *-ise*); as, civiliz*ation*, demoraliz*ation*.

A-tip'toe (ā-tĭp'tō), *adv.* On tiptoe; eagerly expecting.

We all feel *a-tiptoe* with hope and confidence. *F. Harrison.*

‖ **At-lan'ta** (ăt-lăn'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἄτλας.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small glassy heteropod mollusks found swimming at the surface in mid ocean. See HETEROPOD.

At-lan'tal (-*tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Relating to the atlas. (*b*) Anterior; cephalic. *Barclay.*

At'lan-te'an (ăt'lăn-tē'*an*), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the isle Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk, and overwhelmed by the ocean.

2. Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas; strong.

With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*

‖ **At-lan'tes** (ăt-lăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλας. See ATLAS.] (*Arch.*) Figures or half figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature; — called also *telamones*. See CARYATIDES. *Oxf. Gloss.*

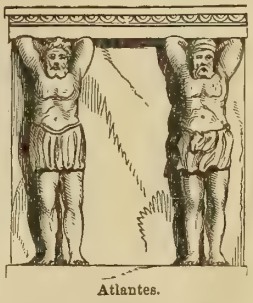

Atlantes.

At-lan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, fr. *Atlas*. See ATLAS and ATLANTES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya, and hence applied to the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west; as, the *Atlantic* Ocean (called also *the Atlantic*); the *Atlantic* basin; the *Atlantic* telegraph.

2. Of or pertaining to the isle of Atlantis.

3. Descended from Atlas.

The seven *Atlantic* sisters. *Milton.*

‖ **At-lan'ti-des** (-tĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. See ATLANTES.] The Pleiades or seven stars, fabled to have been the daughters of Atlas.

At'las (ăt'lȧs), *n.*; *pl.* ATLASES (-ĕz). [L. *Atlas*, *-antis*, Gr. Ἄτλας, *-αντος*, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven; also Mt. *Atlas*, in W. Africa, regarded as the pillar of heaven. It is from the root of τλῆναι to bear. See TOLERATE.] **1.** One who sustains a great burden.

Atlas.

2. (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the skull, thus sustaining the globe of the head, whence the name.

3. A collection of maps in a volume; — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas supporting the world, prefixed to some collections. This name is said to have been first used by Mercator, the celebrated geographer, in the 16th century.

4. A volume of plates illustrating any subject.

5. A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement; as, an historical *atlas*.

6. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps; — called also *atlas folio*.

7. A drawing paper of large size. See under PAPER, *n.*

Atlas powder, a nitroglycerin blasting compound of pasty consistency and great explosive power.

At'las, *n.* [Ar., smooth.] A rich kind of satin manufactured in India. *Brande & C.*

At'mi-dom'e-ter (ăt'mĭ-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμίς, ἀτμίδος, smoke, vapor + *-meter*; cf. F. *atmidomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. *Brande & C.*

At'mo (ăt'mō), *n.* [Contr. fr. *atmosphere*.] (*Physics*) The standard atmospheric pressure used in certain physical measurements and calculations; conventionally, that pressure under which the barometer stands at 760 millimeters, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade, at the level of the sea, and in the latitude of Paris. *Sir W. Thomson.*

At'mo-log'ic (ăt'mō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
At'mo-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } atmology. "*Atmological* laws of heat." *Whewell.*

At-mol'o-gist (ăt-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in atmology.

At-mol'o-gy (ăt-mŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + *-logy*.] (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor. *Whewell.*

At-mol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + λύσις a loosing, λύειν to loose.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

At'mol-y-za'tion (ăt'mŏl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Separation by atmolysis.

At'mo-lyze (ăt'mō-līz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To subject to atmolysis; to separate by atmolysis.

At'mo-ly'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An apparatus for effecting atmolysis.

At-mom'e-ter (ăt-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός smoke, vapor + *-meter*: cf. F. *atmomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface; an evaporometer. *Huxley.*

At'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor (akin to Skr. *ātman* breath, soul, G. *athem* breath) + σφαῖρα sphere: cf. F. *atmosphère*. See SPHERE.] **1.** (*Physics*) (*a*) The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth; — applied also to the gaseous envelope of any celestial orb, or other body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. (*b*) Any gaseous envelope or medium.

An *atmosphere* of cold oxygen. *Miller.*

2. A supposed medium around various bodies; as, *electrical atmosphere*, a medium formerly supposed to surround electrical bodies. *Franklin.*

3. The pressure or weight of the air at the sea level, on a unit of surface, or about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch.

Hydrogen was liquefied under a pressure of 650 *atmospheres*. *Lubbock.*

4. Any surrounding or pervading influence or condition.

The chillest of social *atmospheres*. *Hawthorne.*

5. The portion of air in any locality, or affected by a special physical or sanitary condition; as, the *atmosphere* of the room; a moist or noxious *atmosphere*.

At'mos-pher'ic (ăt'mŏs-fĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *atmosphérique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; of the nature of, or resembling, the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air; the *atmospheric* envelope of the earth.

2. Existing in the atmosphere.

The lower *atmospheric* current. *Darwin.*

3. Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; as, an *atmospheric* effect; an *atmospheric* engine.

4. Dependent on the atmosphere. [*R.*]

I am so *atmospherical* a creature. *Pope.*

Atmospheric engine, a steam engine whose piston descends by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the steam which raised it is condensed within the cylinder. *Tomlinson.* — **Atmospheric line** (*Steam Engin.*), the equilibrium line of an indicator card. Steam is expanded "down to the atmosphere" when its pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere. (See INDICATOR CARD.) — **Atmospheric pressure**, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere, not merely downwards, but in every direction. It amounts to about 14.7 lbs. on each square inch. — **Atmospheric railway**, one in which pneumatic power, obtained from compressed air or the creation of a vacuum, is the propelling force. — **Atmospheric tides**. See under TIDE.

At'mos-pher'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-*kal*-lỹ), *adv.* In relation to the atmosphere.

At'mos-phe-rol'o-gy (-fē-rŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [*Atmosphere* + *-logy*.] The science of or a treatise on the atmosphere.

At'o-kous (ăt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄτοκος barren; ἀ priv. + τόκος offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing only asexual individuals, as the eggs of certain annelids.

A-toll' (ā-tŏl'), *n.* [The native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef, partly submerged, surrounding a central lagoon or depression; a lagoon island.

Atoll.

At'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. ἄτομος, uncut, indivisible; ἀ priv. + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *atome*. See TOME.] **1.** (*Physics*) (*a*) An ultimate indivisible particle of matter. (*b*) An ultimate particle of matter not necessarily indivisible; a molecule. (*c*) A constituent particle of matter, or a molecule supposed to be made up of subordinate particles.

☞ These three definitions correspond to different views of the nature of the ultimate particles of matter. In the case of the last two, the particles are more correctly called *molecules*. *Dana.*

2. (*Chem.*) The smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination; one of the elementary constituents of a molecule.

3. Anything extremely small; a particle; a whit.

There was not an *atom* of water. *Sir J. Ross.*

At'om, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

A-tom'ic (ā-tŏm'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *atomique*.] **1.** Of or
A-tom'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } pertaining to atoms.

2. Extremely minute; tiny.

Atomic philosophy, or *Doctrine of atoms*, a system which, assuming that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, accounted thus for the origin and formation of all things. This philosophy was first broached by Leucippus, was developed by Democritus, and afterward improved by Epicurus, and hence is sometimes denominated the *Epicurean* philosophy. — **Atomic theory**, or the *Doctrine of definite proportions* (*Chem.*), teaches that chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, in some simple ratio, as of one to one, two to three, or some other, always expressible in whole numbers. — **Atomic weight** (*Chem.*), the weight of the atom of an element as compared with the weight of the atom of hydrogen, taken as a standard.

A-tom'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an atomic manner; in accordance with the atomic philosophy.

At'o-mi'cian (ăt'ō-mĭsh'*an*), *n.* An atomist. [*R.*]

A-tom'i-cism (ā-tŏm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Atomism. [*Obs.*]

At'o-mic'i-ty (ăt'ō-mĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *atomicité*.] (*Chem.*) Degree of atomic attraction; equivalence; valence; also (a later use) the number of atoms in an elementary molecule. See VALENCE.

At'om-ism (ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *atomisme*.] The doctrine of atoms. See *Atomic philosophy*, under ATOMIC.

At'om-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *atomiste*.] One who holds to the atomic philosophy or theory. *Locke.*

At'om-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to atoms; relating to atomism. [*R.*]

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis. *Coleridge.*

At'om-i-za'tion (ăt'ŭm-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of reducing to atoms, or very minute particles; or the state of being so reduced.

2. (*Med.*) The reduction of fluids into fine spray.

At'om-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray.

The liquids in the form of spray are said to be pulverized, nebulized, or *atomized*. *Dunglison.*

At'om-i'zer (ăt'ŭm-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, atomizes; esp., an instrument for reducing a liquid to spray for disinfecting, cooling, or perfuming.

At'om-ol'o-gy (ăt'ŭm-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Atom* + *-logy.*] The doctrine of atoms. *Cudworth.*

At'om-y (ăt'ŭm-y), *n.* An atom; a mite; a pigmy.

At'o-my (ăt'ō-mў), *n.* [For *anatomy*, taken as *an atomy.*] A skeleton. [*Ludicrous*] *Shak.*

A-ton'a-ble (ā-tōn'ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting an atonement; capable of being atoned for; expiable.

At one' (wŭn'). [OE. *at on, atone, atoon, attone.*] **1.** In concord or friendship; in agreement (with each other); as, to be, bring, make, or set, *at one*, i. e., to be or bring in or to a state of agreement or reconciliation.

If gentil men, or othere of hir contree
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem *atoon.* *Chaucer.*

2. Of the same opinion; agreed; as, on these points we are *at one.*

3. Together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-tone' (ā-tōn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Atoned (-tōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Atoning.] [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one. See At one.] **1.** To agree; to be in accordance; to accord. [*Obs.*]

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, compensation, or amends, for an offense or a crime.

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*

The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

A-tone', *v. t.* **1.** To set at one; to reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [*Obs.*]

I would do much
To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio. *Shak.*

2. To unite in making. [*Obs. & R.*]

The four elements . . . have *atoned*
A noble league. *Ford.*

3. To make satisfaction for; to expiate.

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

A-tone'ment (ā-tōn'ment), *n.* **1.** (Literally, a setting *at one.*) Reconciliation; restoration of friendly relations; agreement; concord. [*Archaic*]

By whom we have now received the *atonement.* *Rom.* v. 11.

He desires to make *atonement*
Betwixt the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which will be received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; expiation; amends; — with *for.* Specifically, in theology: The expiation of sin made by the obedience, personal sufferings, and death of Christ.

When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best *atonement* he can make for it is, to warn others. *Spectator.*

The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient *atonement* for their former offense. *Potter.*

A-ton'er (ā-tōn'ĕr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

At-ones (ăt-ōnz'), *adv.* [See At one.] At once. [*Obs.*]

Down he fell *atones* as a stone. *Chaucer.*

A-ton'ic (ā-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atonique.* See Atony.] **1.** (*Med.*) Characterized by atony, or want of vital energy; as, an *atonic* disease.

2. (*Gram.*) Unaccented; as, an *atonic* syllable.

3. Destitute of tone or vocality; surd. *Rush.*

A-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A word that has no accent.

2. An element of speech entirely destitute of vocality, or produced by the breath alone; a nonvocal or surd consonant; a breathing. *Rush.*

3. (*Med.*) A remedy capable of alláying organic excitement or irritation. *Dunglison.*

At'o-ny (ăt'ō-nў), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτονία* slackness; *ἀ* priv. + *τόνος* tone, strength, *τείνειν* to stretch: cf. F. *atonie.*] (*Med.*) Want of tone; weakness of the system, or of any organ, especially of such as are contractile.

A-top' (ā-tŏp'), *adv.* On or at the top. *Milton.*

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an (ăt'rā-bĭ-lā'rĭ-*an*), } *a.* [LL. *atrabi-*
At'ra-bi-la'ri-ous (-lā'rĭ-ŭs), } *larius*, fr. L. *atra bilis* black bile: cf. F. *atrabilaire*, fr. *atrabile.*] Affected with melancholy; atrabilious. *Arbuthnot.*

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an, *n.* A person much given to melancholy; a hypochondriac. *I. Disraeli.*

At'ra-bil'iar (-bĭl'yêr), *a.* Melancholy; atrabilious.

At'ra-bil'ia-ry (-bĭl'yā-rў), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to *atra bilis* or black bile, a fluid formerly supposed to be produced by the kidneys.

2. Melancholic or hypochondriac; atrabilious; — from the supposed predominance of black bile, to the influence of which the ancients attributed hypochondria, melancholy, and mania.

Atrabiliary arteries, capsules, and veins (*Anat.*), those pertaining to the kidney; — called also *renal* arteries, capsules, and veins.

At'ra-bil'ious (-yŭs), *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriac; atrabiliary. *Dunglison.*

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race. *Lowell.*

He was constitutionally *atrabilious* and scornful. *Froude.*

At'ra-men-ta'ceous (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *atramentum* ink, fr. *ater* black.] Black, like ink; inky; atramental. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

At'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
At'ra-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), } ink; inky; black, like ink; as, *atramental* galls; *atramentous* spots.

At'ra-men-ta'ri-ous (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *atramentaire.* See Atramentaceous.] Like ink; suitable for making ink. Sulphate of iron (copperas, green vitriol) is called *atramentarious*, as being used in making ink.

At-rede' (ăt-rēd'), *v. t.* [OE. *at* (AS. *æt*) out + *rede.*] To surpass in council. [*Obs.*]

Men may the olde atrenne, but nat *atrede.* *Chaucer.*

At-renne' (ăt-rĕn'), *v. t.* [OE. *at* + *renne* to run.] To outrun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **A-tre'si-a** (ā-trē'shĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄτρητος* not perforated.] (*Med.*) Absence or closure of a natural passage or channel of the body; imperforation.

A'tri-al (ā'trĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an atrium.

A-trip' (ā-trĭp'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *trip.*] (*Naut.*) (*a*) Just hove clear of the ground; — said of the anchor. (*b*) Sheeted home, hoisted taut up and ready for trimming; — said of sails. (*c*) Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across; — said of yards.

‖ **A'tri-um** (ā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Atria (-ȧ). [L., the fore court of a Roman house.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A square hall lighted from above, into which rooms open at one or more levels. (*b*) An open court with a porch or gallery around three or more sides; especially at the entrance of a basilica or other church. The name was extended in the Middle Ages to the open churchyard or cemetery.

2. (*Anat.*) The main part of either auricle of the heart as distinct from the auricular appendix. Also, the whole auricular portion of the heart.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A cavity in ascidians into which the intestine and generative ducts open, and which also receives the water from the gills. See Ascidioidea.

‖ **At'ro-cha** (ăt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *τροχός* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of chætopod larva in which no circles of cilia are developed.

A-tro'cious (ā-trō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox, atrocis*, cruel, fierce: cf. F. *atroce.*] **1.** Extremely heinous; full of enormous wickedness; as, *atrocious* guilt or deeds.

2. Characterized by, or expressing, great atrocity.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

3. Very grievous or violent; terrible; as, *atrocious* distempers. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

Syn. — Atrocious, Flagitious, Flagrant. *Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked and vile; as, a *flagitious* proposal. *Flagrant* marks the vivid impression made upon the mind by something strikingly wrong or erroneous; as, a *flagrant* misrepresentation; a *flagrant* violation of duty. *Atrocious* represents the act as springing from a violent and savage spirit. If Lord Chatham, instead of saying "the *atrocious* crime of being a young man," had used either of the other two words, his irony would have lost all its point, in his celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole, as reported by Dr. Johnson.

— **A-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **A-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*

A-troc'i-ty (ā-trŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* Atrocities (-tĭz). [F. *atrocité*, L. *atrocitas*, fr. *atrox, atrocis*, cruel.] **1.** Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.

2. An atrocious or extremely cruel deed.

The atrocities which attend a victory. *Macaulay.*

A-troph'ic (ā-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Relating to atrophy.

At'ro-phied (ăt'rō-fĭd), *p. a.* Affected with atrophy, as a tissue or organ; arrested in development at a very early stage; rudimentary.

At'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fў), *n.* [L. *atrophia*, Gr. *ἀτροφία*; *ἀ* priv. + *τρέφειν* to nourish: cf. F. *atrophie.*] A wasting away from want of nourishment; diminution in bulk or slow emaciation of the body or of any part. *Milton.*

At'ro-phy, *v. t.* [*p. p.* Atrophied (-fĭd).] To cause to waste away or become abortive; to starve or weaken.

At'ro-phy, *v. i.* To waste away; to dwindle.

A-tro'pi-a (ā-trō'pĭ-ā), *n.* Same as Atropine.

At'ro-pine (-pĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτροπος* inflexible; hence *ἡ Ἄτροπος*, one of the three Parcæ; *ἀ* priv. + *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous, white, crystallizable alkaloid, extracted from the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, and the *Datura Stramonium*, or thorn apple. It is remarkable for its power in dilating the pupil of the eye. Called also *daturine.*

At'ro-pism (-pĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A condition of the system produced by long use of belladonna.

At'ro-pous (ăt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄτροπος*; *ἀ* priv. + *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Bot.*) Not inverted; orthotropous.

A'trous (ā'trŭs), *a.* [L. *ater.*] Coal-black; very black.

‖ **A-try'pa** (ā-trī'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *τρῦπα* a hole.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of Brachiopoda, very common in Silurian limestones.

Atrypa (*A. aspera*). (⅔ nat. size.)

At'ta-bal (ăt'ȧ-bȧl), *n.* See Atabal.

‖ **At-tac'ca** (ät-täk'kä). [It., fr. *attaccare* to tie, bind. See Attach.] (*Mus.*) Attack at once; — a direction at the end of a movement to show that the next is to follow immediately, without any pause.

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Attached (-tăcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Attaching.] [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*, to tie or fasten: cf. Celt. *tac, tach*, nail, E. *tack* a small nail, *tack* to fasten. Cf. Attack, and see Tack.] **1.** To bind, fasten, tie, or connect; to make fast or join; as, to *attach* one thing to another by a string, by glue, or the like.

The shoulder blade is . . . *attached* only to the muscles. *Paley.*

A huge stone to which the cable was *attached.* *Macaulay.*

2. To connect; to place so as to belong; to assign by authority; to appoint; as, an officer is *attached* to a certain regiment, company, or ship.

3. To win the heart of; to connect by ties of love or self-interest; to attract; to fasten or bind by moral influence; — with *to*; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

Incapable of *attaching* a sensible man. *Miss Austen.*

God . . . by various ties *attaches* man to man. *Cowper.*

4. To connect, in a figurative sense; to ascribe or attribute; to affix; — with *to*; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

To this treasure a curse is *attached.* *Bayard Taylor.*

5. To take, seize, or lay hold of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To take by legal authority: (*a*) To arrest by writ, and bring before a court, as to answer for a debt, or a contempt; — applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process; being now rarely used for the arrest of a criminal. (*b*) To seize or take (goods or real estate) by virtue of a writ or precept to hold the same to satisfy a judgment which may be rendered in the suit. See Attachment, 4.

The earl marshal *attached* Gloucester for high treason. *Miss Yonge.*

Attached column (*Arch.*), a column engaged in a wall, so that only a part of its circumference projects from it.

Syn. — To affix; bind; tie; fasten; connect; conjoin; subjoin; annex; append; win; gain over; conciliate.

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; to be attached.

The great interest which *attaches* to the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted. *Brougham.*

2. To come into legal operation in connection with anything; to vest; as, dower will *attach.* *Cooley.*

At-tach', *n.* An attachment. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

At-tach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attached; esp., liable to be taken by writ or precept.

‖ **At'ta-ché'** (ăt'tȧ-shā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *attacher.* See Attach, *v. t.*] One attached to another person or thing, as a part of a suite or staff. Specifically: One attached to an embassy.

At-tach'ment (ăt-tăch'ment), *n.* [F. *attachement.*] **1.** The act of attaching, or state of being attached; close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

2. That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle.

The human mind . . . has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to rend the supernatural from its *attachment* to this history. *I. Taylor.*

3. Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, a sewing machine *attachment* (*i. e.*, a device attached to a sewing machine to enable it to do special work, as tucking, etc.).

4. (*Civ. Law*) (*a*) A seizure or taking into custody by virtue of a legal process. (*b*) The writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking.

☞ The term is applied to a seizure or taking either of persons or property. In the serving of process in a civil suit, it is most generally applied to the taking of property, whether at common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance, or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action. The terms *attachment* and *arrest* are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action. *Attachments* are issued at common law and in chancery, against persons for contempt of court. In England, *attachment* is employed in some cases where *capias* is with us, as against a witness who fails to appear on summons. In some of the New England States a writ of *attachment* is a species of *mesne process* upon which the property of a defendant may be seized at the commencement of a suit and before summons to him, and may be held to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover. In other States this writ can issue only against absconding debtors and those who conceal themselves. See Foreign, Garnishment, Trustee process. *Bouvier. Burrill. Blackstone.*

Syn. — Attachment, Affection. The leading idea of *affection* is that of warmth and tenderness; the leading idea of *attachment* is that of being bound to some object by strong and lasting ties. There is more of sentiment (and sometimes of romance) in *affection*, and more of principle in persevering *attachment.* We speak of the ardor of the one, and the fidelity of the other. There is another distinction in the use and application of these words. The term *attachment* is applied to a wider range of objects than *affection.* A man may have a strong *attachment* to his country, to his profession, to his principles, and even to favorite places; in respect to none of these could we use the word *affection.*

At-tack' (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Attacked (-tăkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Attacking.] [F. *attaquer*, orig. another form of *attacher* to attack: cf. It. *attaccare* to fasten, attack. See Attach, Tack a small nail.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms; to assault. "*Attack* their lines." *Dryden.*

2. To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by criticism or satire; to censure; as, to *attack* a man, or his opinions, in a pamphlet.

3. To set to work upon, as upon a task or problem, or some object of labor or investigation.

4. To begin to affect; to begin to act upon, injuriously or destructively; to begin to decompose or waste.

On the fourth of March he was *attacked* by fever. *Macaulay.*

Hydrofluoric acid . . . *attacks* the glass. *B. Stewart.*

Syn. — To Attack, Assail, Assault, Invade. These words all denote a violent onset; *attack* being the generic term, and the others specific forms of attack. To *attack* is to commence the onset; to *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack, or to make repeated attacks; to *assault* (literally to leap upon) is to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful and insulting violence; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another. Thus, a person may *attack* by offering violence of any kind; he may *assail* by means of missile weapons; he may *assault* by direct personal violence; a king may *invade* by marching an army into a country. Figuratively, we may say, men *attack* with argument or satire; they *assail* with abuse or reproaches; they may be *assaulted* by severe temptations; the rights of the people may be *invaded* by the encroachments of the crown.

At-tack', *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

At-tack', *n.* [Cf. F. *attaque.*] **1.** The act of attacking, or falling on with force or violence; an onset; an assault; — opposed to *defense.*

2. An assault upon one's feelings or reputation with unfriendly or bitter words.

3. A setting to work upon some task, etc.

4. An access of disease; a fit of sickness.

5. The beginning of corrosive, decomposing, or destructive action, by a chemical agent.

At-tack'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attacked.

At-tack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who attacks.

At'ta-gas (ăt'tȧ-găs), } *n.* [L. *attagen* a kind of bird,
At'ta-gen (ăt'tȧ-jĕn), } Gr. *ἀτταγήν, ἀτταγᾶς.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of sand grouse (*Syrrhaptes Pallasii*) found in Asia and rarely in southern Europe.

At'ta-ghan (ăt'tȧ-găn), *n.* See YATAGHAN.

At-tain' (ăt-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTAINING.] [OE. *atteinen, atteignen, atainen*, OF. *ateindre, ataindre*, F. *atteindre*, fr. L. *attingere; ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach. See TANGENT, and cf. ATTINGE, ATTAINT.] **1.** To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass; as, to *attain* rest.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Abp. Tillotson.*

2. To gain or obtain possession of; to acquire. [*Obs.* with a material object.] *Chaucer.*

3. To get at the knowledge of; to ascertain. [*Obs.*]

Not well *attaining* his meaning. *Fuller.*

4. To reach or come to, by progression or motion; to arrive at. "Canaan he now *attains.*" *Milton.*

5. To overtake. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

6. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Syn. — To ATTAIN, OBTAIN, PROCURE. *Attain* always implies *an effort* or *motion toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort or motion. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means.

At-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To come or arrive, by motion, growth, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc.; to reach.

If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

Nor nearer might the dogs *attain.* *Sir W. Scott.*

To see your trees *attain* to the dignity of timber. *Cowper.*

Few boroughs had as yet *attained* to power such as this. *J. R. Green.*

2. To come or arrive, by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I can not *attain* unto it. *Ps.* cxxxix. 6.

At-tain', *n.* Attainment. [*Obs.*]

At-tain'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being attainable; attainableness.

At-tain'a-ble (ăt-tān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being attained or reached by efforts of the mind or body; capable of being compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object.

The highest pitch of perfection *attainable* in this life. *Addison.*

2. Obtainable. [*Obs.*]

General Howe would not permit the purchase of those articles [clothes and blankets] in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country. *Marshall.*

At-tain'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being attainable; attainability.

At-tain'der (ăt-tān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre, ateindre*, to accuse, convict. *Attainder* is often erroneously referred to F. *teindre* to stain. See ATTAINT, ATTAIN.] **1.** The act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; the extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person, consequent upon sentence of death or outlawry; as, an act of *attainder.* *Abbott.*

☞ Formerly *attainder* was the inseparable consequence of a judicial or legislative sentence for treason or felony, and involved the forfeiture of all the real and personal property of the condemned person, and such "corruption of blood" that he could neither receive nor transmit by inheritance, nor could he sue or testify in any court, or claim any legal protection or rights. In England *attainders* are now abolished, and in the United States the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

2. A stain or staining; state of being in dishonor or condemnation. [*Obs.*]

He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shak.*

Bill of attainder, a bill brought into, or passed by, a legislative body, condemning a person to death or outlawry, and attainder, without judicial sentence.

At-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts.

The *attainment* of every desired object. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquirement; acquisition; (*pl.*), mental acquirements; knowledge; as, literary and scientific *attainments.*

At-taint' (ăt-tānt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTAINTING.] [OE. *atteynten* to convict, fr. *atteynt*, OF. *ateint*, p. p. of *ateindre, ataindre.* The meanings 3, 4, 5, and 6 were influenced by a supposed connection with *taint.* See ATTAIN, ATTAINDER.] **1.** To attain; to get at; to hit. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Old Law*) To find guilty; to convict — said esp. of a jury on trial for giving a false verdict. [*Obs.*]

Upon sufficient proof *attainted* of some open act by men of his own condition. *Blackstone.*

3. (*Law*) To subject (a person) to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry, pronounced in respect of treason or felony; to affect by attainder.

No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses. *Stat. 7 & 8 Wm. III.*

4. To accuse; to charge with a crime or a dishonorable act. (*Archaic*)

5. To affect or infect, as with physical or mental disease or with moral contagion; to taint or corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shak.*

6. To stain; to obscure; to sully; to disgrace; to cloud with infamy.

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint.* *Spenser.*

Lest she with blame her honor should *attaint.* *Spenser.*

At-taint', *p. p.* Attainted; corrupted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

At-taint', *n.* [OF. *attainte.* See ATTAINT, *v.*] **1.** A touch or hit. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Far.*) A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made by overreaching. *White.*

3. (*Law*) A writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict in any court of record; also, the convicting of the jury so tried. *Bouvier.*

4. A stain or taint; disgrace. See TAINT. *Shak.*

5. An infecting influence. [*R.*] *Shak.*

At-taint'ment (ăt-tānt'mẹnt), *n.* Attainder; attainture; conviction.

At-tain'ture (ăt-tān'tûr), *n.* Attainder; disgrace.

At'tal (ăt'tal), *n.* Same as ATTLE.

At-tame' (ăt-tām'), *v. t.* [OF. *atamer*, from Latin. See ATTAMINATE.] **1.** To pierce; to attack. [*Obs.*]

2. To broach; to begin.

And right anon his tale he hath *attamed.* *Chaucer.*

At-tam'i-nate (ăt-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *attaminare; ad* + root of *tangere.* See CONTAMINATE.] To corrupt; to defile; to contaminate. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

At'tar (ăt'tẽr), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet. Cf. OTTO.] A fragrant essential oil; esp., a volatile and highly fragrant essential oil obtained from the petals of roses. [Also written *otto* and *ottar.*]

At-task' (ăt-tăsk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *task.*] To take to task; to blame. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

At-taste' (ăt-tāst'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *taste.*] To taste or cause to taste. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At'te (ăt'tẽ). At the. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At-tem'per (ăt-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTEMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTEMPERING.] [OF. *atemprer*, fr. L. *attemperare; ad* + *temperare* to soften, temper. See TEMPER, and cf. ATTEMPERATE.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; to temper; to regulate, as temperature.

If sweet with bitter . . . were not *attempered* still. *Trench.*

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; to soothe; to temper; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

Arts . . . *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

☞ This word is now not much used, the verb *temper* taking its place.

At-tem'per-a-ment (-ȧ-mẹnt), *n.* [OF. *attemprement.*] A tempering, or mixing in due proportion.

At-tem'per-ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *atemprance.*] Temperance; attemperament. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At-tem'per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *attemperatus*, p. p. of *attemperare.* See ATTEMPER.] Tempered; proportioned; properly adapted.

Hope must be . . . *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

At-tem'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To attemper. [*Archaic*]

At-tem'per-a'tion (ăt-tĕm'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of attempering or regulating. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

At-tem'per-ly, *adv.* Temperately. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At-tem'per-ment (-ment), *n.* Attemperament.

At-tempt' (ăt-tĕmt'; 215), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTEMPTING.] [OF. *atenter*, also spelt *atempter*, F. *attenter*, fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare, temptare*, to touch, try, v. intens. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEMPT, and cf. ATTEND.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; to try; to endeavor to do or perform (some action); to assay; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight.

Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose. *Longfellow.*

2. To try to move, by entreaty, by afflictions, or by temptations; to tempt. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king. *Tennyson.*

3. To try to win, subdue, or overcome; as, one who *attempts* the virtue of a woman.

Dear sir, of force I must *attempt* you further:
Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute. *Shak.*

4. To attack; to make an effort or attack upon; to try to take by force; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.

Without *attempting* his adversary's life. *Motley.*

Syn. — See TRY.

At-tempt', *v. i.* To make an attempt; — with *upon.* [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

At-tempt', *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an undertaking; an attack, or an effort to gain a point; esp. an unsuccessful, as contrasted with a successful, effort.

By his blindness maimed for high *attempts.* *Milton.*

Attempt to commit a crime (*Law*), such an intentional preparatory act as will apparently result, if not extrinsically hindered, in a crime which it was designed to effect. *Wharton.*

Syn. — ATTEMPT, ENDEAVOR, EFFORT, EXERTION, TRIAL. These words agree in the idea of calling forth our powers into action. *Trial* is the generic term; it denotes a putting forth of one's powers with a view to determine what they can accomplish; as, to make *trial* of one's strength. An *attempt* is always directed to some definite and specific object; as, "The *attempt*, and not the deed, confounds us." *Shak.* An *endeavor* is a continued attempt; as, "His high *endeavor* and his glad success." *Cowper.* *Effort* is a specific putting forth of strength in order to carry out an attempt. *Exertion* is the putting forth or active exercise of any faculty or power. "It admits of all degrees of effort and even natural action without effort." *C. J. Smith.* See TRY.

At-tempt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked. *Shak.*

At-tempt'er (ăt-tĕmt'ẽr; 215), *n.* **1.** One who attempts; one who essays anything.

2. An assailant; also, a tempter. [*Obs.*]

At-tempt'ive (ăt-tĕmt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to attempt; adventurous. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

At-tend' (ăt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTENDING.] [OE. *atenden*, OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, to expect, to wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*), to apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To direct the attention to; to fix the mind upon; to give heed to; to regard. [*Obs.*]

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To care for; to look after; to take charge of; to watch over.

3. To go or stay with, as a companion, nurse, or servant; to visit professionally, as a physician; to accompany or follow in order to do service; to escort; to wait on; to serve.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend.* *Spenser.*

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shak.*

With a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to *attend* William thither. *Macaulay.*

4. To be present with; to accompany: to be united or consequent to; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.

What cares must then *attend* the toiling swain. *Dryden.*

5. To be present at; as, to *attend* church, school, a concert, a business meeting.

6. To wait for; to await; to remain, abide, or be in store for. [*Obs.*]

The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To ATTEND, MIND, REGARD, HEED, NOTICE. *Attend* is generic, the rest are specific terms. To *mind* is to attend so that it may not be forgotten; to *regard* is to look on a thing as of importance; to *heed* is to attend to a thing from a principle of caution; to *notice* is to think on that which strikes the senses. *Crabb.* See ACCOMPANY.

At-tend' (ăt-tĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To apply the mind, or pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to pay regard; to heed; to listen; — usually followed by *to.*

Attend to the voice of my supplications. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 6.

Man can not at the same time *attend* to two objects. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To accompany or be present or near at hand, in pursuance of duty; to be ready for service; to wait or be in waiting; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*

He was required to *attend* upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

3. (With *to*) To take charge of; to look after; as, to *attend* to a matter of business.

4. To wait; to stay; to delay. [*Obs.*]

For this perfection she must yet *attend,*
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — To ATTEND, LISTEN, HEARKEN. We *attend* with a view to hear and learn; we *listen* with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we *hearken* when we listen with a willing mind, and in reference to obeying.

At-tend'ance (ăt-tĕn'dans), *n.* [OE. *attendaunce*, OF. *atendance*, fr. *atendre*, F. *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Attention; regard; careful application. [*Obs.*]

Till I come, give *attendance* to reading. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

2. The act of attending; state of being in waiting; service; ministry; the fact of being present; presence.

Constant *attendance* at church three times a day. *Fielding.*

3. Waiting for; expectation. [*Obs.*]

Languishing *attendance* and expectation of death. *Hooker.*

4. The persons attending; a retinue; attendants.

If your stray *attendance* be yet lodged. *Milton.*

At-tend'an-cy (-dan-sў), *n.* The quality of attending or accompanying; attendance; an attendant. [*Obs.*]

At-tend'ant (ăt-tĕn'dant), *a.* [F. *attendant*, p. pr. of *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Being present, or in the train; accompanying; in waiting.

From the *attendant* flotilla rang notes of triumph. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cherub and Seraph . . . *attendant* on their Lord. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; consequent; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.

The natural melancholy *attendant* upon his situation added to the gloom of the owner of the mansion. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Law*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to; as, the widow *attendant* to the heir. *Cowell.*

Attendant keys (*Mus.*), the keys or scales most nearly related to, or having most in common with, the principal key; those, namely, of its fifth above, or dominant, its fifth below (fourth above), or subdominant, and its relative minor or major.

At-tend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor. "A train of *attendants.*" *Hallam.*

2. One who is present and takes part in the proceedings; as, an *attendant* at a meeting.

3. That which accompanies; a concomitant.

[A] sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) One who owes duty or service to, or depends on, another. *Cowell.*

At-tend'e-ment (-dē-ment), *n.* Intent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

At-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, attends.

At-tend'ment (ăt-tĕnd'mẹnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *atendement.*] An attendant circumstance. [*Obs.*]

The uncomfortable *attendments* of hell. *Sir T. Browne.*

At-tent' (ăt-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful. [*Archaic*]

Let thine ears be *attent* unto the prayer. 2 *Chron.* vi. 40.

At-tent', *n.* Attention; heed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

At-ten'tate (ăt-tĕn'tāt), } *n.* [L. *attentatum*, pl. *atten-*
At-ten'tat (ăt-tĕn'tăt), } *tata*, fr. *attentare* to attempt: cf. F. *attentat* criminal attempt. See ATTEMPT.] **1.** An attempt; an assault. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A proceeding in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. (*b*) Any step wrongly innovated or attempted in a suit by an inferior judge.

At-ten'tion (ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attentio*: cf. F. *attention.*] **1.** The act or state of attending or heeding; the application of the mind to any object of sense, representation, or thought; notice; exclusive or special consideration; earnest consideration, thought, or regard; obedi-

ent or affectionate heed; the supposed power or faculty of attending.

They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*

☞ *Attention* is consciousness and something more. It is consciousness voluntarily applied, under its law of limitations, to some determinate object; it is consciousness concentrated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. An act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort and pleasure of others; as, *attentions* paid to a stranger.

To pay attention to, To pay one's attentions to, to be courteous or attentive to; to wait upon as a lover; to court.

Syn. — Care; heed; study; consideration; application; advertence; respect; regard.

At-ten'tive (ăt-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attentif.*] **1.** Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care or attention.

☞ *Attentive* is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as, an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, in every possible sense, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, and to the manner and matter, of a speaker at the same time.

2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous.

Syn. — Heedful; intent; observant; mindful; regardful; circumspect; watchful.

— At-ten'tive-ly, *adv.* — **At-ten'tive-ness,** *n.*

At-tent'ly, *adv.* Attentively. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

At-ten'u-ant (ăt-tĕn'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare*: cf. F. *atténuant*. See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid; diluent. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids; a diluent.

At-ten'u-ate (ăt-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTENUATED (-āt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTENUATING (-āt'ĭng).] [L. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare*; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See THIN.] **1.** To make thin or slender, as by mechanical or chemical action upon inanimate objects, or by the effects of starvation, disease, etc., upon living bodies.

2. To make thin or less consistent; to render less viscid or dense; to rarefy. Specifically: To subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts.

3. To lessen the amount, force, or value of; to make less complex; to weaken.

To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to . . . *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *I. Taylor.*

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagerness. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

At-ten'u-ate, *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts. *Coleridge.*

At-ten'u-ate (-āt), **At-ten'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.] **1.** Made thin or slender. **2.** Made thin or less viscid; rarefied. *Bacon.*

At-ten'u-a'tion (ăt-tĕn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attenuatio*: cf. F. *atténuation*.] **1.** The act or process of making slender, or the state of being slender; emaciation.

2. The act of attenuating; the act of making thin or less dense, or of rarefying, as fluids or gases.

3. The process of weakening in intensity; diminution of virulence; as, the *attenuation* of virus.

At'ter (ăt'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *ǣtter.*] Poison; venom; corrupt matter from a sore. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

At'ter-cop (ăt'tĕr-kŏp), *n.* [AS. *attercoppa* a spider; *ǣtter* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] **1.** A spider. [*Obs.*]

2. A peevish, ill-natured person. [*North of Eng.*]

At'ter-rate (ăt'tĕr-rāt), *v. t.* [It. *atterrare* (cf. LL. *atterrare* to cast to earth); L. *ad* + *terra* earth, land.] To fill up with alluvial earth. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

At'ter-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* The act of filling up with earth, or of forming land with alluvial earth. [*Obs.*]

At-test' (ăt-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTESTING.] [L. *attestari*; *ad* + *testari* to bear witness, *testis* witness: cf. F. *attester.*] **1.** To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, a copy of record.

Facts . . . *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To give proof of; to manifest; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.

3. To call to witness; to invoke. [*Archaic*]

The sacred streams which Heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

At-test', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*R.*]

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shak.*

At'tes-ta'tion (ăt'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attestatio*: cf. F. *attestation.*] The act of attesting; testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing as a witness, is an *attestation.*

At-test'a-tive (ăt-tĕst'ā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of attestation.

At-test'er (ăt-tĕst'ĕr), **At-test'or** (ăt-tĕst'ŏr), *n.* One who attests.

At-test'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Attesting; furnishing evidence.

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. 'Αττικός.] Of or pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to Athens, its principal city; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians; classical; refined.

Attic base (*Arch.*), a peculiar form of molded base for a column or pilaster, described by Vitruvius, applied under the Roman Empire to the Ionic and Corinthian and "Roman Doric" orders, and imitated by the architects of the Renaissance. — **Attic faith,** inviolable faith. — **Attic purity,** special purity of language. — **Attic salt, Attic wit,** a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians. — **Attic story.** See ATTIC, *n.* — **Attic style,** a style pure and elegant.

At'tic, *n.* [In sense (*a*) from F. *attique*, orig. meaning Attic. See ATTIC, *a.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A low story above the main order or orders of a façade, in the classical styles; — a term introduced in the 17th century. Hence: (*b*) A room or rooms behind that part of the exterior; all the rooms immediately below the roof.

2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.

At'tic-al (ăt'tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Attic. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

At'ti-cism (ăt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. 'Αττικισμός.] **1.** A favoring of, or attachment to, the Athenians.

2. The style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; a concise and elegant expression.

At'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀττικίζειν.] To conform or make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica.

At'ti-cize, *v. i.* **1.** To side with the Athenians.

2. To use the Attic idiom or style; to conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

At-tig'u-ous (ăt-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *attiguus*, fr. *attingere* to touch. See ATTAIN.] Touching; bordering; contiguous. [*Obs.*] — **At-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

At-tinge' (ăt-tĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *attingere* to touch. See ATTAIN.] To touch lightly. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

At-tire' (ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTIRED (-tīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTIRING.] [OE. *atiren* to array, dispose, arrange, OF. *atirier*; *à* (L. *ad*) + F. *tire* rank, order, row; of Ger. origin: cf. AS. *tier* row, OHG. *ziarī*, G. *zier*, ornament, *zieren* to adorn. Cf. TIRE a headdress.] To dress; to array; to adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant or splendid garments.

Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shak.*

With the linen miter shall he be *attired*. *Lev.* xvi. 4.

At-tire', *n.* **1.** Dress; clothes; headdress; anything which dresses or adorns; esp., ornamental clothing.

Earth in her rich *attire*. *Milton.*

I 'll put myself in poor and mean *attire*. *Shak.*

Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her *attire*? *Jer.* ii. 32.

2. The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.

3. (*Bot.*) The internal parts of a flower, included within the calyx and the corolla. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

At-tired' (ăt-tīrd'), *p. p.* (*Her.*) Provided with antlers, as a stag.

At-tire'ment (ăt-tīr'ment), *n.* Attire; adornment.

At-tir'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who attires.

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [It. *attitudine*, LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus* suited, fitted: cf. F. *attitude.* Cf. APTITUDE.]

1. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The posture, action, or disposition of a figure or a statue.

2. The posture or position of a person or an animal, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose; as, a threatening *attitude*; an *attitude* of entreaty.

3. Fig.: Position as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude*; one's mental *attitude* in respect to religion.

The *attitude* of the country was rapidly changing. *J. R. Green.*

To strike an attitude, to take an attitude for mere effect.

Syn. — ATTITUDE, POSTURE. Both of these words describe the visible disposition of the limbs. *Posture* relates to their position merely; *attitude* refers to their fitness for some specific object. The object of an *attitude* is to set forth and exhibit some internal feeling; as, an *attitude* of wonder, of admiration, of grief, etc. It is, therefore, essentially and designedly *expressive*. Its object is the same with that of gesture; viz., to hold forth and represent emotion. *Posture* has no such design. If we speak of *posture* in prayer, or the *posture* of devotion, it is only the natural disposition of the limbs, without any intention to show forth or exhibit.

'T is the business of a painter in his choice of *attitudes* (*posturæ*) to foresee the effect and harmony of the lights and shadows. *Dryden.*

Never to keep the body in the same *posture* half an hour at a time. *Bacon.*

At'ti-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-*nal*), *a.* Relating to attitude.

At'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who attitudinizes; a posture maker.

At'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A practicing of attitudes; posture making.

At'ti-tu'di-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes; to strike an attitude; to pose.

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Hannah More.*

At'ti-tu'di-ni'zer (-nī'zĕr), *n.* One who practices attitudes.

At'tle (ăt't'l), *n.* [Cf. ADDLE mire.] (*Mining*) Rubbish or refuse consisting of broken rock containing little or no ore. *Weale.*

At-tol'lent (ăt-tŏl'ent), *a.* [L. *attollens*, p. pr. of *attollere*; *ad* + *tollere* to lift.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle. *Derham.*

At-tonce' (ăt-tŏns'), *adv.* [*At* + *once.*] At once; together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

At-tone' (ăt-tōn'), *adv.* See AT ONE. [*Obs.*]

At-torn' (ăt-tûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner*, *aturner*, *atourner*, to direct, prepare, dispose, attorn (cf. OE. *atornen* to return, adorn); *à* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn; cf. LL. *attornare* to commit business to another, to attorn; *ad* + *tornare* to turn, L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) To turn, or transfer homage and service, from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Modern Law*) To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEYS (-nĭz). [OE. *aturneye*, OF. *atorné*, p. p. of *atorner*: cf. LL. *atturnatus*, *attornatus*, fr. *attornare.* See ATTORN.] **1.** A substitute; a proxy; an agent. [*Obs.*]

And will have no *attorney* but myself. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him; an *attorney in fact.* (*b*) A legal agent qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings; an *attorney at law.*

☞ An attorney is either *public* or *private.* A *private attorney*, or an *attorney in fact*, is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney, to transact any business for him out of court; but in a more extended sense, this class includes any agent employed in any business, or to do any act *in pais*, for another. A *public attorney*, or *attorney at law*, is a practitioner in a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients. *Bouvier.* — The attorney at law answers to the *procurator* of the civilians, to the *solicitor* in chancery, and to the *proctor* in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and all of these are comprehended under the more general term *lawyer.* In Great Britain and in some states of the United States, attorneys are distinguished from counselors in that the business of the former is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit. In many states of the United States, however, no such distinction exists. In England, since 1873, attorneys at law are by statute called *solicitors.*

A power, letter, or warrant, of attorney, a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nĭ), *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

At-tor'ney-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-*al*), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS (-*alz*) or ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. (*Law*) The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise this supreme executive whenever required. *Wharton.*

At-tor'ney-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or peculiar cleverness of attorneys.

At-tor'ney-ship, *n.* The office or profession of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

At-torn'ment (ăt-tûrn'ment), *n.* [OF. *attornement*, LL. *attornamentum.* See ATTORN.] (*Law*) The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord. *Burrill. Blackstone.*

At-tract' (ăt-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTRACTING.] [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere*; *ad* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw to, or cause to tend to; esp. to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition.

All bodies and all parts of bodies mutually *attract* themselves and one another. *Derham.*

2. To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; to engage or fix, as the mind, attention, etc.; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* admirers.

Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Syn. — To draw; allure; invite; entice; influence.

At-tract', *n.* Attraction. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

At-tract'a-bil'i-ty (ăt-trăkt'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or fact of being attractable. *Sir W. Jones.*

At-tract'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction. — **At-tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

At-tract'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts.

At-tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* Having power to attract.

At-tract'ing, *a.* That attracts. — **At-tract'ing-ly,** *adv.*

At-trac'tion (ăt-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attractio*: cf. F. *attraction.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation.

☞ *Attraction* is exerted at both *sensible* and *insensible* distances, and is variously denominated according to its qualities or phenomena. Under attraction at *sensible* distances, there are, —

(1.) **Attraction of gravitation,** which acts at all distances throughout the universe, with a force proportional directly to the product of the masses of the bodies and inversely to the square of their distances apart.

(2.) **Magnetic, diamagnetic,** and **electrical attraction,** each of which is limited in its sensible range and is polar in its action, a property dependent on the *quality* or *condition* of matter, and not on its quantity.

Under attraction at *insensible* distances, there are, —

(1.) **Adhesive attraction,** attraction between surfaces of sensible extent, or by the medium of an intervening substance.

(2.) **Cohesive attraction,** attraction between ultimate particles, whether like or unlike, and causing simply an aggregation or a union of those particles, as in the absorption of gases by charcoal, or of oxygen by spongy platinum, or the process of solidification or crystallization. The power in adhesive attraction is strictly the same as that of cohesion.

(3.) **Capillary attraction,** attraction causing a liquid to rise, in capillary tubes or interstices, above its level outside, as in very small glass tubes, or a sponge, or any porous substance, when one end is inserted in the liquid. It is a special case of cohesive attraction.

(4.) **Chemical attraction,** or **affinity,** that peculiar force which causes elementary atoms, or groups of atoms, to unite to form molecules.

2. The act or property of attracting; the effect of the power or operation of attraction. *Newton.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; an attractive quality; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

4. That which attracts; an attractive object or feature.

Syn. — Allurement; enticement; charm.

At-tract'ive (-ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attractif.*] **1.** Having the power or quality of attracting or drawing; as, the *attractive* force of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Attracting or drawing by moral influence or pleasurable emotion; alluring; inviting; pleasing. "*Attractive* graces." *Milton.* "*Attractive* eyes." *Thackeray.*

Flowers of a livid yellow, or fleshy color, are most *attractive* to flies. *Lubbock.*

— At-tract'ive-ly, *adv.* — **At-tract'ive-ness,** *n.*

At-tract'ive, *n.* That which attracts or draws; an attraction; an allurement.

Speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

At'trac-tiv'i-ty (ăt'trăk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or degree of attractive power.

At-tract'or (ăt-trăkt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts. *Sir T. Browne.*

At'tra-hent (ăt'trȧ-hent), *a.* [L. *attrahens*, p. pr. of *attrahere*. See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] Attracting; drawing; attractive.

At'tra-hent, *n.* **1.** That which attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanvill.*

2. (*Med.*) A substance which, by irritating the surface, excites action in the part to which it is applied, as a blister, an epispastic, a sinapism.

At-trap' (ăt-trăp'), *v. t.* [F. *attraper* to catch; *à* (L. *ad*) + *trappe* trap. See TRAP (for taking game).] To entrap; to insnare. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

At-trap', *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *trap* to adorn.] To adorn with trappings; to array. [*Obs.*]

Shall your horse be *attrapped* . . . more richly? *Holland.*

At'trec-ta'tion (ăt'trĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attrectatio; ad* + *tractare* to handle.] Frequent handling or touching. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

At-trib'u-ta-ble (ăt-trĭb'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Errors . . . *attributable* to carelessness. *J. D. Hooker.*

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTRIBUTING.] [L. *attributus*, p. p. of *attribuere; ad* + *tribuere* to bestow. See TRIBUTE.] To ascribe; to consider (something) as due or appropriate (*to*); to refer, as an effect to a cause; to impute; to assign; to consider as belonging (*to*).

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. *Abp. Tillotson.*

The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ASCRIBE.

At'tri-bute (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* [L. *attributum.*] **1.** That which is attributed; a quality which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in, a person or thing; an essential or necessary property or characteristic.

But mercy is above this sceptered sway; . . .
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shak.*

2. Reputation. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

3. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules.

4. (*Gram.*) Quality, etc., denoted by an attributive; an attributive adjunct or adjective.

At'tri-bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attributio:* cf. F. *attribution.*] **1.** The act of attributing or ascribing, as a quality, character, or function, to a thing or person, an effect to a cause.

2. That which is ascribed or attributed.

At-trib'u-tive (ăt-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attributif.*] Attributing; pertaining to, expressing, or assigning an attribute; of the nature of an attribute.

At-trib'u-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word that denotes an attribute; esp. a modifying word joined to a noun; an adjective or adjective phrase.

At-trib'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In an attributive manner.

At-trite' (ăt-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere; ad* + *terere* to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** Rubbed; worn by friction. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) Repentant from fear of punishment; having attrition or grief for sin; — opposed to *contrite.*

At-tri'tion (ăt-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *attritio:* cf. F. *attrition.*] **1.** The act of rubbing together; friction; the act of wearing by friction, or by rubbing substances together; abrasion.

Effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being worn. *Johnson.*

3. (*Theol.*) Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame. See CONTRITION. *Wallis.*

At'try (ăt'trȳ), *a.* [See ATTER.] Poisonous; malignant; malicious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At-tune' (ăt-tūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTUNED (-tūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTUNING.] [Pref. *ad-* + *tune.*] **1.** To tune or put in tune; to make melodious; to adjust, as one sound or musical instrument to another; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Wake to energy each social aim,
Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove. *Beattie.*

A-twain' (ȧ-twān'), *adv.* [OE. *atwaine, atwinne;* pref. *a-* + *twain.*] In twain; asunder. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

"Cuts *atwain* the knots." *Tennyson.*

A-tween' (ȧ-twēn'), *adv.* or *prep.* [See ATWAIN, and cf. BETWEEN.] Between. [*Archaic*] *Spenser. Tennyson.*

A-twirl' (ȧ-twẽrl'), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *twirl.*] Twirling. "With her wheel *atwirl.*" *Whittier.*

A-twist' (ȧ-twĭst'), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *twist.*] Twisted; distorted; awry. [*R.*] *Halliwell.*

A-twite' (ȧ-twīt'), *v. t.* [OE. *attwyten*, AS. *ætwītan.* See TWIT.] To speak reproachfully of; to twit; to upbraid. [*Obs.*]

A-twixt' (ȧ-twĭkst'), *adv.* Betwixt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-two' (ȧ-tōō'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *two.*] In two; in twain; asunder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-typ'ic (ȧ-tĭp'ĭk), **A-typ'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *typic, typical.*] That has no type; devoid of typical character; irregular; unlike the type.

‖ **Au'bade'** (ō'bȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *aube* the dawn, fr. L. *albus* white.] An open air concert in the morning, as distinguished from an evening serenade; also, a pianoforte composition suggestive of morning. *Grove.*

The crowing cock . . .
Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear. *Longfellow.*

‖ **Au'baine'** (ō'bān'), *n.* [F., fr. *aubain* an alien, fr. L. *alibi* elsewhere.] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. *Littré.*

Droit d'aubaine (drwä' dō'bān'), the right, formerly possessed by the king of France, to all the personal property of which an alien died possessed. It was abolished in 1815. *Bouvier.*

Aube (ȧb), *n.* [See ALB.] An alb. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

‖ **Au'berge'** (ō'bărzh'), *n.* [F.] An inn. *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Au'bin** (ȧ'bĭn), *n.* [F.] A broken gait of a horse, between an amble and a gallop; — commonly called a *Canterbury gallop.*

Au'burn (ȧ'bŭrn), *a.* [OE. *auburne* blonde, OF. *alborne, auborne,* fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, fr. L. *albus* white. Cf. ALBURN.] **1.** Flaxen-colored. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

2. Reddish brown.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*

‖ **Au-che'ni-um** (ȧ-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αὐχένιον,* fr. *αὐχήν* the neck.] (*Zoöl.*) The part of the neck nearest the back.

Auc'ta-ry (ȧk'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *auctarium.*] That which is superadded; augmentation. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Auc'tion (ȧk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio* an increasing, a public sale, where the price was called out, and the article to be sold was adjudged to the last increaser of the price, or the highest bidder, fr. L. *augere, auctum,* to increase. See AUGMENT.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue.

2. The things sold by auction or put up to auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys? *Pope.*

☞ In the United States, the more prevalent expression has been "sales *at* auction." In England, the form has always been "sales *by* auction," that is, by an *increase* of bids (Lat. *auctione*). This latter form is preferable.

Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it as purchaser. *P. Cyc.*

Auc'tion, *v. t.* To sell by auction.

Auc'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *auctionarius.*] Of or pertaining to an auction or an auctioneer. [*R.*]

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand. *Dryden.*

Auc'tion-eer' (ȧk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* A person who sells by auction; a person whose business it is to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest or best bidder.

Auc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To sell by auction; to auction.

Estates . . . advertised and *auctioneered* away. *Cowper.*

Au'cu-pa'tion (ȧ'kū-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aucupatio,* fr. *auceps,* contr. for *aviceps; avis* bird + *capere* to take.] Birdcatching; fowling. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Au-da'cious (ȧ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [F. *audacieux,* as if fr. LL. *audaciosus* (not found), fr. L. *audacia* audacity, fr. *audax, -acis,* bold, fr. *audere* to dare.] **1.** Daring; spirited; adventurous.

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides
Audacious. *Milton.*

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; impudent; insolent. "*Audacious* traitor." *Shak.* "Such *audacious* neighborhood." *Milton.*

3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law, morality, or decorum. "*Audacious* cruelty." "*Audacious* prate." *Shak.*

Au-da'cious-ly, *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness; impudently.

Au-da'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.

Au-dac'i-ty (ȧ-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Daring spirit, resolution, or confidence; venturesomeness.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men. *Tatler.*

2. Reckless daring; presumptuous impudence; — implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

With the most arrogant *audacity.* *Joye.*

Au'di-bil'i-ty (ȧ'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being audible; power of being heard; audible capacity.

Au'di-ble (ȧ'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis,* fr. L. *audire, auditum,* to hear: cf. Gr. οὖς ear, L. *auris,* and E. *ear.*] Capable of being heard; loud enough to be heard; actually heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

Au'di-ble, *n.* That which may be heard. [*Obs.*]

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles.* *Bacon.*

Au'di-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being audible.

Au'di-bly, *adv.* So as to be heard.

Au'di-ence (ȧ'dĭ-ens), *n.* [F. *audience,* L. *audientia,* fr. *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** The act of hearing; attention to sounds.

Thou, therefore, give due *audience,* and attend. *Milton.*

2. Admittance to a hearing; a formal interview, esp. with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business.

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience:* I am sent to speak. *Shak.*

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. Also applied by authors to their readers.

Fit *audience* find, though few. *Milton.*
He drew his *audience* upward to the sky. *Dryden.*

Court of audience, or **Audience court** (*Eng.*), a court long since disused, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; also, one belonging to the Archbishop of York. *Mozley & W.* — **In general** (or **open**) **audience,** publicly. — **To give audience,** to listen; to admit to an interview.

Au'di-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *audiens,* p. pr. of *audire.* See AUDIBLE, *a.*] Listening; paying attention; as, *audient* souls. *Mrs. Browning.*

Au'di-ent, *n.* A hearer; especially a catechumen in the early church. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Au'di-om'e-ter (ȧ'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter.*] (*Acous.*) An instrument by which the power of hearing can be gauged and recorded on a scale.

Au'di-phone (ȧ'dĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve and enables the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; a dentiphone.

Au'dit (ȧ'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, fr. *audire.* See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** An audience; a hearing. [*Obs.*]

He appeals to a high *audit.* *Milton.*

2. An examination in general; a judicial examination. Specifically: An examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result.

3. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; final account.

Yet I can make my *audit* up. *Shak.*

4. A general receptacle or receiver. [*Obs.*]

It [a little brook] paid to its common *audit* no more than the revenues of a little cloud. *Jer. Taylor.*

Audit ale, a kind of ale, brewed at the English universities, orig. for the day of audit. — **Audit house, Audit room,** an appendage to a cathedral, for the transaction of its business.

Au'dit (ȧ'dĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUDITING.] To examine and adjust, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

Au'dit, *v. i.* To settle or adjust an account.

Let Hocus *audit;* he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Au-di'ta que-re'la** (ȧ-dī'tȧ kwē-rē'lȧ). [L., the complaint having been heard.] (*Law*) A writ which lies for a party against whom judgment is recovered, but to whom good matter of discharge has subsequently accrued which could not have been availed of to prevent such judgment. *Wharton.*

Au-di'tion (ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio.*] The act of hearing or listening; hearing.

Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simply hearing. *Dunglison.*

Au'di-tive (ȧ'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *auditif.*] Of or pertaining to hearing; auditory. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Au'di-tor (ȧ'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *auditor,* fr. *audire.* See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** A hearer or listener. *Macaulay.*

2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance.

3. One who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

☞ In the United States government, and in the State governments, there are *auditors* of the treasury and of the public accounts. The name is also applied to persons employed to check the accounts of courts, corporations, companies, societies, and partnerships.

Au'di-to'ri-al (ȧ'dĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Auditory. [*R.*]

Au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See AUDITORY, *n.*] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience.

☞ In ancient churches the *auditorium* was the nave, where hearers stood to be instructed; in monasteries it was an apartment for the reception of strangers.

Au'di-tor-ship (ȧ'dĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or function of auditor.

Au'di-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *auditorius.*] Of or pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the *auditory* nerve. See EAR.

Auditory canal (*Anat.*), the tube from the *auditory meatus* or opening of the ear to the tympanic membrane.

Au'di-to-ry, *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience.

2. An auditorium. *Udall.*

Au'di-tress (ȧ'dĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*

Au-dit'u-al (ȧ-dĭt'ū-al), *a.* Auditory. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Auf (ȧf), *n.* [OE. *auph, aulf,* fr. Icel. *álfr* elf. See ELF.] [Also spelt *oaf, ouphe.*] A changeling or elf child, — that is, one left by fairies; a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an oaf. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

‖ **Au' fait'** (ō' fā'). [F. Lit., to the deed, act, or point. *Fait* is fr. L. *factum.* See FACT.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.

Au-ge'an (ȧ-jē'an), *a.* **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) Of or pertaining to Augeus, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3000 oxen, and had not been cleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a single day.

2. Hence: Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

Augean stable (Fig.), an accumulation of corruption or filth almost beyond the power of man to remedy.

Au'ger (ȧ'gẽr), *n.* [OE. *augoure, nauger,* AS. *nafegār,* fr. *nafu, nafa,* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear, and therefore meaning properly and originally a nave-bore. See NAVE (of a wheel) and 2d GORE, *n.*] **1.** A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet. It has a handle placed crosswise by which it is turned with both hands. A *pod auger* is one with a straight channel or groove, like the half of a bean pod. A *screw auger* has a twisted blade, by the spiral groove of which the chips are discharged.

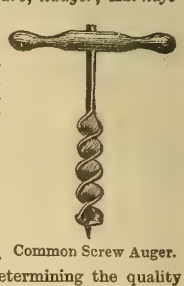
Common Screw Auger.

2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, for determining the quality of soils, or the nature of the rocks or strata upon which they lie, and for obtaining water.

Auger bit, a bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.

‖ **Au-get'** (ȧ-jĕt' *or* ō-zhȧ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *auge* trough, fr. L. *alveus* hollow, fr. *alvus* belly.] (*Mining*) A priming tube connecting the charge chamber with the gallery, or place where the slow match is applied. *Knight.*

Aught (ȧt), **Aucht** (ȧht), *n.* [AS. *ēht,* fr. *āgan* to own, p. p. *āhte.*] Property; possession. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Aught (ȧt), *n.* [OE. *aught, ought, awiht,* AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht.* √136. See AYE ever, and WHIT, WIGHT.] Anything; any part. [Also written *ought.*]

There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. *Josh.* xxi. 45

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*

Aught (ât), *adv.* At all; in any degree. *Chaucer.*

Au'gite (ą'jīt), *n.* [L. *augites*, Gr. αὐγίτης, fr. αὐγή brightness: cf. F. *augite*.] A variety of pyroxene, usually of a black or dark green color, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; — also used instead of the general term *pyroxene*.

Au-git'ic (ą-jĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, augite; containing augite as a principal constituent; as, *augitic* rocks.

Aug-ment' (ąg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUGMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUGMENTING.] [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* an increase, fr. *augere* to increase; perh. akin to Gr. αὐξειν, αὐξάνειν, E. *wax*, v., and *eke*, v.: cf. F. *augmenter*.] **1.** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army by reënforcements; rain *augments* a stream; impatience *augments* an evil.

But their spite still serves
His glory to *augment*. *Milton.*

2. (*Gram.*) To add an augment to.

Aug-ment', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger, stronger, or more intense; as, a stream *augments* by rain.

Aug'ment (ąg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *augmentum:* cf. F. *augment*.] **1.** Enlargement by addition; increase.

2. (*Gram.*) A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

☞ In Greek, the *syllabic augment* is a prefixed ε, forming an initial syllable; the *temporal augment* is an increase of the quantity (time) of an initial vowel, as by changing ε to η.

Aug-ment'a-ble (ąg-mĕnt'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of augmentation or increase. *Walsh.*

Aug'men-ta'tion (ąg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *augmentatio:* cf. F. *augmentation*.] **1.** The act or process of augmenting, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation; increase.

2. The state of being augmented; enlargement.

3. The thing added by way of enlargement.

4. (*Her.*) An additional charge to a coat of arms, given as a mark of honor. *Cussans.*

5. (*Med.*) The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Mus.*) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice the original length.

Augmentation court (*Eng. Hist.*), a court erected by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII., to *augment* the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — Increase; enlargement; growth; extension; accession; addition.

Aug-ment'a-tive (ąg-mĕnt'ą-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *augmentatif*.] Having the quality or power of augmenting; expressing augmentation. — **Aug-ment'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Aug-ment'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which expresses with augmented force the idea or the properties of the term from which it is derived; as, *dullard*, one very dull. Opposed to *diminutive*. *Gibbs.*

Aug-ment'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, augments or increases anything.

Au'grim (ą'grĭm), *n.* See ALGORISM. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Augrim stones, pebbles formerly used in numeration. — **Noumbres of augrim**, Arabic numerals. *Chaucer.*

Au'gur (ą'gŭr), *n.* [L. Of uncertain origin: the first part of the word is perh. fr. L. *avis* bird, and the last syllable, *gur*, equiv. to the Skr. *gar* to call, akin to L. *garrulus* garrulous.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An official diviner who foretold events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds, or by signs or omens derived from celestial phenomena, certain appearances of quadrupeds, or unusual occurrences.

2. One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; a diviner; a prophet.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound. *Dryden.*

Au'gur, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUGURED (ą'gŭrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUGURING.] **1.** To conjecture from signs or omens; to prognosticate; to foreshow.

My *auguring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*

2. To anticipate, to foretell, or to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue; as, to *augur* well or ill.

Au'gur, *v. t.* To predict or foretell, as from signs or omens; to betoken; to presage; to infer.

It seems to *augur* genius. *Sir W. Scott.*

I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *J. F. W. Herschel.*

Syn. — To predict; forebode; betoken; portend; presage; prognosticate; prophesy; forewarn.

Au'gu-ral (ą'gū-rąl), *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Of or pertaining to augurs or to augury; betokening, ominous; significant; as, an *augural* staff; *augural* books. "Portents *augural*." *Cowper.*

Au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *auguratus*, p. p. of *augurari* to augur.] To make or take auguries; to augur; to predict. [*Obs.*] *C. Middleton.*

Au'gu-rate (-rāt), *n.* The office of an augur. *Merivale.*

Au'gu-ra'tion (ą'gū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auguratio.*] The practice of augury.

Au'gur-er (ą'gŭr-ẽr), *n.* An augur. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Au-gu'ri-al (ą-gū'rĭ-ąl), *a.* [L. *augurialis.*] Relating to augurs or to augury. *Sir T. Browne.*

Au'gu-rist (ą'gū-rĭst), *n.* An augur. [*R.*]

Au'gur-ize (ą'gŭr-īz), *v. t.* To augur. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Au'gu-rous (ą'gū-rŭs), *a.* Full of augury; foreboding. [*Obs.*] "*Augurous* hearts." *Chapman.*

Au'gur-ship (ą'gŭr-shĭp), *n.* The office, or period of office, of an augur. *Bacon.*

Au'gu-ry (ą'gū-rў), *n.*; *pl.* AUGURIES (-rĭz). [L. *augurium.*] **1.** The art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, etc.; divination.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication; indication of the future; presage.

From their flight strange *auguries* she drew. *Drayton.*

He resigned himself . . . with a docility that gave little *augury* of his future greatness. *Prescott.*

3. A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.

Au-gust' (ą-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus;* cf. *augere* to increase; in the language of religion, to honor by offerings: cf. F. *auguste*. See AUGMENT.] Of a quality inspiring mingled admiration and reverence; having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; sublime; majestic; having exalted birth, character, state, or authority. "Forms *august*." *Pope.* "*August* in visage." *Dryden.* "To shed that *august* blood." *Macaulay.*

So beautiful and so *august* a spectacle. *Burke.*
To mingle with a body so *august*. *Byron.*

Syn. — Grand; magnificent; majestic; solemn; awful; noble; stately; dignified; imposing.

Au'gust (ą'gŭst), *n.* [L. *Augustus.* See note below, and AUGUST, *a.*] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

☞ The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to *August* in honor of Augustus Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month.

Au-gus'tan (ą-gŭs'tąn), *a.* [L. *Augustanus*, fr. *Augustus.* See AUGUST, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Augustus Cæsar or to his times.

2. Of or pertaining to the town of Augsburg.

Augustan age of any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement; — so called because the reign of Augustus Cæsar was the golden age of Roman literature. Thus the reign of Louis XIV. (b. 1638) has been called the *Augustan age* of French literature, and that of Queen Anne (b. 1664) the *Augustan age* of English literature. — **Augustan confession** (*Eccl. Hist.*), or confession of Augsburg, drawn up at *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melanchthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Roman Catholic church.

Au-gus'tine (ą-gŭs'tĭn), **Au'gus-tin'i-an** (ą'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ąn), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of one of the religious orders called after St. Augustine; an Austin friar.

Au'gus-tin'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo in Northern Africa (b. 354 — d. 430), or to his doctrines.

Augustinian canons, an order of monks once popular in England and Ireland; — called also *regular canons of St. Austin*, and *black canons*. — **Augustinian hermits** or **Austin friars**, an order of friars established in 1265 by Pope Alexander IV. It was introduced into the United States from Ireland in 1790. — **Augustinian nuns**, an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine. — **Augustinian rule**, a rule for religious communities based upon the 109th letter of St. Augustine, and adopted by the Augustinian orders.

Au'gus-tin'i-an, *n.* One of a class of divines, who, following St. Augustine, maintain that grace by its nature is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally.

Au'gus-tin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **Au-gus'tin-ism**, *n.* The doctrines held by Augustine or by the Augustinians.

Au-gust'ly (ą-gŭst'lў), *adv.* In an august manner.

Au-gust'ness, *n.* The quality of being august; dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

Auk (ąk), *n.* [Prov. E. *alk;* akin to Dan. *alke*, Icel. & Sw. *alka*.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to various species of arctic sea birds of the family *Alcidæ*. The great auk, now extinct, is *Alca* (or *Plautus*) *impennis*. The razor-billed auk is *A. torda*. See PUFFIN, GUILLEMOT, and MURRE.

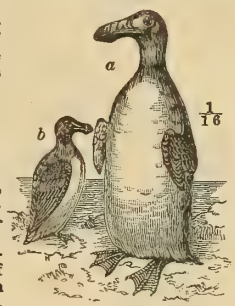

Auks. *a* Great Auk; *b* Razor-bill.

Auk'ward (ąk'wẽrd), *a.* See AWKWARD. [*Obs.*]

Au-la'ri-an (ą-lā'rĭ-ąn), *a.* [L. *aula* hall. Cf. LL. *aularis* of a court.] Relating to a hall.

Au-la'ri-an, *n.* At Oxford, England, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian. *Chalmers.*

Auld (ąld), *a.* [See OLD.] Old; as, *Auld* Reekie (old smoky), *i. e.*, Edinburgh. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Auld' lang syne' (ąld' lăng sīn'). A Scottish phrase used in recalling recollections of times *long since* past. "The days of *auld lang syne*."

Au-let'ic (ą-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *auleticus*, Gr. αὐλητικός, fr. αὐλός flute.] Of or pertaining to a pipe (flute) or piper. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Au'lic (ą'lĭk), *a.* [L. *aulicus*, Gr. αὐλικός, fr. αὐλή hall, court, royal court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

Ecclesiastical wealth and *aulic* dignities. *Landor.*

Aulic council (*Hist.*), a supreme court of the old German empire; properly the supreme court of the emperor. It ceased at the death of each emperor, and was renewed by his successor. It became extinct when the German empire was dissolved, in 1806. The term is now applied to a council of the war department of the Austrian empire, and the members of different provincial chanceries of that empire are called *aulic councilors*. *P. Cyc.*

Au'lic, *n.* The ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity in some European universities. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, who then receives the cap, and presides at the disputation (also called the *aulic*).

Auln (ąn), *n.* An ell. [*Obs.*] See AUNE.

Aul'nage (ąl'nāj), **Aul'na-ger** (-nā-jẽr), *n.* See ALNAGE and ALNAGER.

Aum (ąm), *n.* Same as AAM.

Au-mail' (ą-māl'), *v. t.* [OE. for *amel*, *enamel*.] To figure or variegate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Aum'bry (ąm'brў), *n.* Same as AMBRY.

Au'me-ry (ą'mē-rў), *n.* A form of AMBRY, a closet; but confused with ALMONRY, as if a place for *alms*.

Aun'cel (ąn'sĕl), *n.* A rude balance for weighing, and a kind of weight, formerly used in England. *Halliwell.*

Aun'cet-ry (ąn'sĕt-rў), *n.* Ancestry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Aune** (ōn), *n.* [F. See ALNAGE.] A French cloth measure, of different lengths in different parts of the country (at Paris, 0.95 of an English ell); — now superseded by the *meter*.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, F. *tante*, L. *amita* father's sister. Cf. AMMA.] **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; — correlative to *nephew* or *niece*. Also applied to an uncle's wife.

☞ *Aunt* is sometimes applied as a title or term of endearment to a kind elderly woman not thus related.

2. An old woman; an old gossip. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. A bawd, or a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Aunt Sally, a puppet head placed on a pole and having a pipe in its mouth; also a game, which consists in trying to hit the pipe by throwing short bludgeons at it.

Aun'ter (ąn'tẽr), *n.* Adventure; hap. [*Obs.*]

In aunters, perchance.

Aun'ter (ąn'-tẽr), **Aun'tre** (-tẽr), *v. t.* [See ADVENTURE.] To venture; to dare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Aunt'ie (ănt'ĭ), **Aunt'y**, *n.* A familiar name for an aunt. In the southern United States a familiar term applied to aged negro women.

Aun'trous (ąn'trŭs), *a.* Adventurous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Au'ra** (ą'rą), *n.*; *pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L. *aura* air, akin to Gr. αὔρα.] **1.** Any subtle, invisible emanation, effluvium, or exhalation from a substance, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, etc.

2. (*Med.*) The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs towards the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.

Electric aura, a supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the *electric atmosphere*. See ATMOSPHERE, 2.

Au'ral (ą'rąl), *a.* [L. *aura* air.] Of or pertaining to the air, or to an aura.

Au'ral, *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear; as, *aural* medicine and surgery.

Au-ran'ti-a'ceous (ą-răn'tĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the *Aurantiaceæ*, an order of plants (formerly considered natural), of which the orange is the type.

Au'rate (ą'rāt), *n.* [L. *auratus*, p. p. of *aurare* to gild, fr. *aurum* gold: cf. F. *aurate*.] (*Chem.*) A combination of auric acid with a base; as, *aurate* of potassium.

Au'ra-ted (ą'rā-tĕd), *a.* [See AURATE.] **1.** Resembling or containing gold; gold-colored; gilded.

2. (*Chem.*) Combined with auric acid.

Au'ra-ted (ą'rā-tĕd), *a.* Having ears. See AURITED.

Au're-ate (ą'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded. *Skelton.*

‖ **Au-re'lĭ-a** (ą-rē'lĭ-ą; 106), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *aurum* gold: cf. F. *aurélie*. Cf. CHRYSALIS.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chrysalis, or pupa of an insect, esp. when reflecting a brilliant golden color, as that of some of the butterflies. (*b*) A genus of jellyfishes. See DISCOPHORA.

Au-re'li-an (-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aurelia.

Au-re'li-an, *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, esp. of butterflies and moths; a lepidopterist.

‖ **Au-re'o-la** (-ō-lą), **Au're-ole** (ą'rē-ōl), *n.* [F. *auréole*, fr. L. *aureola*, (fem. adj.) of gold (sc. *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus*. See AUREATE, ORIOLE.] **1.** (*R. C. Theol.*) A celestial crown or accidental glory added to the bliss of heaven, as a reward to those (as virgins, martyrs, preachers, etc.) who have overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil.

2. The circle of rays, or halo of light, with which painters surround the figure and represent the glory of Christ, saints, and others held in special reverence.

☞ Limited to the head, it is strictly termed a *nimbus;* when it envelops the whole body, an *aureola*. *Fairholt.*

3. A halo, actual or figurative.

The glorious *aureole* of light seen around the sun during total eclipses. *Proctor.*

The *aureole* of young womanhood. *O. W. Holmes.*

4. (*Anat.*) See AREOLA, 2.

Au'ric (ą'rĭk), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold.] **1.** Of or pertaining to gold.

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds of gold in which this element has its higher valence; as, *auric* oxide; *auric* chloride.

Au'ri-chal'ce-ous (ą'rĭ-kăl'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurichalcum*, for *orichalcum* brass.] (*Zoöl.*) Brass-colored.

Au'ri-chal'cite (-sīt), *n.* [See AURICHALCEOUS.] (*Min.*) A hydrous carbonate of copper and zinc, found in pale green or blue crystalline aggregations. It yields a kind of brass on reduction.

Au'ri-cle (ą'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear. See EAR.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head. (*b*) The chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart, by which the blood is received and transmitted to the ventricle or ventricles; — so called from its resemblance to the auricle or external ear of some quadrupeds. See HEART.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An angular or ear-shaped lobe.

3. An instrument applied to the ears to give aid in hearing; a kind of ear trumpet. *Mansfield.*

Au'ri-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having ear-shaped appendages or lobes; auriculate; as, *auricled* leaves.

‖ **Au-ric'u-la** (ą-rĭk'ū-lą), *n.*; *pl.* L. AURICULÆ (-lē), E. AURICULAS (-lăz). [L. *auricula*. See AURICLE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of *Primula*, or primrose, called also, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's-ear*. (*b*) A species of *Hirneola* (*H. auricula*), a membranaceous fungus, called also *auricula Judæ*, or *Jew's-ear*. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of air-breathing mollusks, mostly found near the sea, where the water is brackish.

(*b*) One of the five arched processes of the shell around the jaws of a sea urchin.

Au-ric'u-lar (ạ-rĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [LL. *auricularis:* cf. F. *auriculaire.* See AURICLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* nerves.

2. Told in the ear, *i. e.*, told privately; as, *auricular* confession to the priest.

This next chapter is a penitent confession of the king, and the strangest . . . that ever was *auricular.* *Milton.*

3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence. "*Auricular* assurance." *Shak.*

4. Received by the ear; known by report. "*Auricular* traditions" *Bacon.*

5. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

Auricular finger, the little finger; so called because it can be readily introduced into the ear passage.

‖ **Au-ric'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. LL. *auricularis.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of holothurian larva, with soft, blunt appendages. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Au-ric'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In an auricular manner.

Au-ric'u-lars (-lẽrz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear of birds.

Au-ric'u-late (-lāt), } *a.* [See AURICLE.] (*Biol.*)
Au-ric'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } Having ears or appendages like ears; eared. Esp.: (*a*) (*Bot.*) Having lobes or appendages like the ear; shaped like the ear; auricled. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Having an angular projection on one or both sides, as in certain bivalve shells, the foot of some gastropods, etc.

Part of an Auriculate Leaf.

Auriculate leaf, one having small appended leaves or lobes on each side of its petiole or base.

Au-rif'er-ous (ạ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *aurifère.*] Gold-bearing; containing or producing gold.

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

Auriferous pyrites, iron pyrites (iron disulphide), containing some gold disseminated through it.

Au'ri-flamme (ạ'rĭ-flăm), *n.* See ORIFLAMME.

Au'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *-form.*] Having the form of the human ear; ear-shaped.

‖ **Au-ri'ga** (ạ-rī'gȧ), *n.* [L., charioteer.] (*Astron.*) The Charioteer, or Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini. It contains the bright star Capella.

Au-ri'gal (-gal), *a.* [L. *aurigalis.*] Of or pertaining to a chariot. [*R.*]

Au'ri-ga'tion (ạ'rĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aurigatio,* fr. *aurigare* to be a charioteer, fr. *auriga.*] The act of driving a chariot or a carriage. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Au-rig'ra-phy (ạ-rĭg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [L. *aurum* gold + *-graphy.*] The art of writing with or in gold.

Au'rin (ạ'rĭn), *n.* [L. *aurum* gold.] (*Chem.*) A red coloring matter derived from phenol; — called also, in commerce, *yellow corallin.*

Au'ri-phryg'i-ate (ạ'rĭ-frĭj'ĭ-ȧt), *a.* [LL. *auriphrigiatus;* L. *aurum* gold + LL. *phrygiare* to adorn with Phrygian needlework, or with embroidery; perhaps corrupted from some other word. Cf. ORFRAYS.] Embroidered or decorated with gold. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Au'ri-pig'ment (ạ'rĭ-pĭg'ment), *n.* See ORPIMENT. [*Obs.*]

Au'ri-scalp (ạ'rĭ-skălp), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *scalpere* to scrape.] An earpick.

Au'ri-scope (-skōp), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.

Au-ris'co-py (ạ-rĭs'kŏ-pỹ), *n.* Examination of the ear by the aid of the auriscope.

Au'rist (ạ'rĭst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] One skilled in treating and curing disorders of the ear.

Au'ri-ted (ạ'rĭ-tĕd), *a.* [L. *auritus,* fr. *auris* ear.] (*Zoöl.*) Having lobes like the ear; auriculate.

Au-riv'o-rous (ạ-rĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold + *vorare* to devour.] Gold-devouring. [*R.*] *H. Walpole.*

Au'ro-ceph'a-lous (ạ'rŏ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*Aurum* + *cephalous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a gold-colored head.

Au'ro-chlo'ride (-klō'rĭd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [*Aurum* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) The trichloride of gold in combination with the chloride of another metal, forming a double chloride; — called also *chloraurate.*

Au'rochs (ạ'rŏks), *n.* [G. *auerochs,* OHG. *ūrohso; ūr* (cf. AS. *ūr*) + *ohso* ox, G. *ochs.* Cf. OWRE, OX.] (*Zoöl.*) The European bison (*Bison bonasus,* or *Europæus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct, except where protected in the Lithuanian forests, and perhaps in the Caucasus. It is distinct from the Urus of Cæsar, with which it has often been confused.

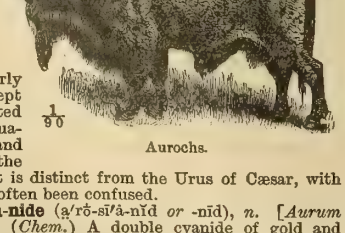

Aurochs.

Au'ro-cy'a-nide (ạ'rŏ-sī'ȧ-nĭd *or* -nīd), *n.* [*Aurum* + *cyanide.*] (*Chem.*) A double cyanide of gold and some other metal or radical; — called also *cyanaurate.*

Au-ro'ra (ạ-rō'rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. AURORAS (-răz), L. (rarely used) AURORÆ (-rē). [L. *aurora,* for *ausosa,* akin to Gr. ἠώς, ἑώς, dawn, Skr. *ushas,* and E. *east.*] **1.** The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises.

2. The rise, dawn, or beginning. *Hawthorne.*

3. (*Class. Myth.*) The Roman personification of the dawn of day; the goddess of the morning. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

4. (*Bot.*) A species of crowfoot. *Johnson.*

5. The aurora borealis or aurora australis (northern or southern lights).

Aurora borealis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs), *i. e.,* northern daybreak; popularly called *northern lights.* A luminous meteoric phenomenon, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line or bank, a few degrees above the northern horizon; when reaching south beyond the zenith, it forms what is called the *corona,* about a spot in the heavens toward which the dipping needle points. Occasionally the aurora appears as an arch of light across the heavens from east to west. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, and the streams of light are then called *merry dancers.* They assume a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color. The **Aurora australis** (ȧs-trā'lĭs) is a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere, the streams of light ascending in the same manner from near the southern horizon.

Au-ro'ral (ạ-rō'rȧl), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora (the dawn or the northern lights); rosy.

Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush. *Longfellow.*

Au'rous (ạ'rŭs), *a.* **1.** Containing gold.

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds of gold in which this element has its lower valence; as, *aurous* oxide.

‖ **Au'rum** (ạ'rŭm), *n.* [L.] Gold.

Aurum fulminans (fŭl'mĭ-nănz). See FULMINATE. — **Aurum mosaicum** (mō-zā'ĭ-kŭm). See MOSAIC.

Aus-cult' (ȧs-kŭlt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To auscultate.

Aus'cul-tate (ȧs'kŭl-tāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To practice auscultation; to examine by auscultation.

Aus'cul-ta'tion (ȧs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio,* fr. *auscultare* to listen, fr. a dim. of *auris,* orig. *ausis,* ear. See AURICLE, and cf. SCOUT, *n.*] **1.** The act of listening or hearkening to. *Hickes.*

2. (*Med.*) An examination by listening either directly with the ear (immediate auscultation) applied to parts of the body, as the chest, the abdomen; or with the stethoscope (mediate auscultation), in order to distinguish sounds recognized as a sign of health or of disease.

Aus'cul-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who practices auscultation.

Aus-cul'ta-to-ry (ȧs-kŭl'tȧ-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to auscultation. *Dunglison.*

Au-so'ni-an (ạ-sō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Ausonia,* poetic name for *Italy.*] Italian. *Milton.*

Aus'pi-cate (ȧs'pĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *auspicatus,* p. p. of *auspicari* to take auspices, fr. *auspex* a bird seer, an augur, a contr. of *avispex; avis* bird + *specere, spicere,* to view. See AVIARY, SPY.] Auspicious. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Aus'pi-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow; to foretoken. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. To give a favorable turn to in commencing; to inaugurate; — a sense derived from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium,* or inspection of birds, before undertaking any important business.

They *auspicate* all their proceedings. *Burke.*

Aus'pice (ȧs'pĭs), *n.; pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sĕz). [L. *auspicium,* fr. *auspex:* cf. F. *auspice.* See AUSPICATE, *a.*]

1. A divining or taking of omens by observing birds; an omen as to an undertaking, drawn from birds; an augury; an omen or sign in general; an indication as to the future.

2. Protection; patronage and care; guidance.

Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make. *Dryden.*

☞ In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices;* as, under the *auspices* of the king.

Aus-pi'cial (ȧs-pĭsh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to auspices; auspicious. [*R.*]

Aus-pi'cious (ȧs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] **1.** Having omens or tokens of a favorable issue; giving promise of success, prosperity, or happiness; predicting good; as, an *auspicious* beginning.

Auspicious union of order and freedom. *Macaulay.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate; as, *auspicious* years. "*Auspicious* chief." *Dryden.*

3. Favoring; favorable; propitious; — applied to persons or things. "Thy *auspicious* mistress." *Shak.* "*Auspicious* gales." *Pope.*

Syn. — See PROPITIOUS.

— **Aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Aus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Aus'ter** (ȧs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *auster* a dry, hot, south wind; the south.] The south wind. *Pope.*

Aus-tere' (ȧs-tẽr'), *a.* [F. *austère,* L. *austerus,* fr. Gr. αὐστηρός, fr. αὕειν to parch, dry. Cf. SEAR.] **1.** Sour and astringent; rough to the taste; having acerbity; as, an *austere* crab apple; *austere* wine.

2. Severe in modes of judging, or living, or acting; rigid; rigorous; stern; as, an *austere* man, look, life.

From whom the *austere* Etrurian virtue rose. *Dryden.*

3. Unadorned; unembellished; severely simple.

Syn. — Harsh; sour; rough; rigid; stern; severe; rigorous; strict.

Aus-tere'ly, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; sternly.

A doctrine *austerely* logical. *Macaulay.*

Aus-tere'ness, *n.* **1.** Harshness or astringent sourness to the taste; acerbity. *Johnson.*

2. Severity; strictness; austerity. *Shak.*

Aus-ter'i-ty (ȧs-tẽr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* AUSTERITIES (-tĭz). [F. *austérité,* L. *austeritas,* fr. *austerus.* See AUSTERE.]

1. Sourness and harshness to the taste. [*Obs.*] *Horsley.*

2. Severity of manners or life; extreme rigor or strictness; harsh discipline.

The *austerity* of John the Baptist. *Milton.*

3. Plainness; freedom from adornment; severe simplicity.

Partly owing to the studied *austerity* of her dress, and partly to the lack of demonstration in her manners. *Hawthorne.*

Aus'tin (ȧs'tĭn), *a.* Augustinian; as, *Austin* friars.

Aus'tral (ȧs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *australis,* fr. *auster:* cf. F. *austral.*] Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* land; *austral* ocean.

Austral signs (*Astron.*), the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Aus'tral-a'sian (ȧs'trȧl-ā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra'li-an (ȧs-trā'lĭ-an), *a.* [From L. Terra *Australis* southern land.] Of or pertaining to Australia. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australia.

Aus'tral-ize (ȧs'trȧl-īz), *v. i.* [See AUSTRAL.] To tend toward the south pole, as a magnet. [*Obs.*]

They [magnets] do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at another. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aus'tri-an (ȧs'trĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Austria.

Aus'trine (ȧs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *austrinus,* from *auster* south.] Southern; southerly; austral. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an (ȧs'trō-hŭn-gā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the monarchy composed of Austria and Hungary.

Aus'tro-man'cy (ȧs'trō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [L. *auster* south wind + *-mancy.*] Soothsaying, or prediction of events, from observation of the winds.

Au'tar-chy (ạ'tär-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτάρκεια independence; αὐτός self + ἀρκεῖν to be sufficient.] Self-sufficiency. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Au-then'tic (ạ-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [OE. *autentik,* OF. *autentique,* F. *authentique,* L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, of original or firsthand authority, from Gr. αὐθεντικός, fr. αὐθέντης suicide, a perpetrator or real author of any act, an absolute master; αὐτός self + a form ἐντης (not found), akin to L. *sons* and perh. orig. from the p. pr. of εἶναι to be, root *as,* and meaning *the one it really is.* See AM, SIN, *n.*, and cf. EFFENDI.] **1.** Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, counterfeit, or apocryphal; being what it purports to be; genuine; not of doubtful origin; real; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

To be avenged
On him who had stole Jove's *authentic* fire. *Milton.*

2. Authoritative. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. Of approved authority; true; trustworthy; credible; as, an *authentic* writer; an *authentic* portrait; *authentic* information.

4. (*Law*) Vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

5. (*Mus.*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal,* which has a correspondent relation to the dominant in the octave below the tonic.

Syn. — AUTHENTIC, GENUINE. These words, as here compared, have reference to historical documents. We call a document *genuine* when it can be traced back ultimately to the author or authors from whom it professes to emanate. Hence, the word has the meaning, "not changed from the original, uncorrupted, unadulterated;" as, a *genuine* text. We call a document *authentic* when, on the ground of its being thus traced back, it may be relied on as true and authoritative (from the primary sense of "having an author, vouched for"); hence its extended signification, in general literature, of trustworthy, as resting on unquestionable authority or evidence; as, an *authentic* history; an *authentic* report of facts.

A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *genuine* without being *authentic,* and a book may be *authentic* without being *genuine.* *Bp. Watson.*

It may be said, however, that some writers use *authentic* (as, an *authentic* document) in the sense of "produced by its professed author, not counterfeit."

Au-then'tic, *n.* An original (book or document). [*Obs.*] "*Authentics* and transcripts." *Fuller.*

Au-then'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Authentic. [*Archaic*]

Au-then'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

Au-then'tic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUTHENTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUTHENTICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [Cf. LL. *authenticare.*] **1.** To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole.*

Au-then'ti-ca'tion (ạ-thĕn'tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority or credit by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

Those accounts have . . . received a much stronger *authentication* than any that I could give to mine. *Burke.*

Au'then-tic'i-ty (ạ'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *authenticité.*] **1.** The quality of being authentic or of established authority for truth and correctness.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original.

☞ In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, *authenticity* is often restricted in its use to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness.*

Au-then'tic-ly (ạ-thĕn'tĭk-lỹ), *adv.* Authentically.

Au-then'tic-ness, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Au-then'tics (ạ-thĕn'tĭks), *n.* (*Civil Law*) A collection of the Novels or New Constitutions of Justinian, by an anonymous author; — so called on account of its *authenticity.* *Bouvier.*

Au'thor (ạ'thẽr), *n.* [OE. *authour, autour,* OF. *autor,* F. *auteur,* fr. L. *auctor,* sometimes, but erroneously, written *autor* or *author,* fr. *augẽre* to increase, to produce. See AUCTION, *n.*] **1.** The beginner, former, or first

mover of anything; hence, the efficient cause of a thing; a creator; an originator.

Eternal King; thee, *Author* of all being. *Milton.*

2. One who composes or writes a book; a composer, as distinguished from an editor, translator, or compiler.

The chief glory of every people arises from its *authors*. *Johnson.*

3. The editor of a periodical. [*Obs.*]

4. An informant. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Au'thor (ą'thẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To occasion; to originate. [*Obs.*]

Such an overthrow . . . I have *authored*. *Chapman.*

2. To tell; to say; to declare. [*Obs.*]

More of him I dare not *author*. *Massinger.*

Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female author. *Glover.*

☞ The word is not very much used, *author* being commonly applied to a female writer as well as to a male.

Au-tho'ri-al (ą-thō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an author. "The *authorial* 'we.'" *Hare.*

Au'thor-ism (ą'thẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Authorship. [*R.*]

Au-thor'i-ta-tive (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, due authority; entitled to obedience, credit, or acceptance; determinative; commanding.

The sacred functions of *authoritative* teaching. *Barrow.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an *authoritative* tone.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift.*

—Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly, *adv.*—**Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Au-thor'i-ty (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTHORITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *autorite, auctorite*, F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas*, fr. *auctor*. See AUTHOR, *n.*] **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; power exercised by a person in virtue of his office or trust; dominion; jurisdiction; authorization; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children; the *authority* of a court.

Thus can the demigod, *Authority*,
Make us pay down for our offense. *Shak.*

By what *authority* doest thou these things? *Matt.* xxi. 23.

2. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States; the military *authorities*. [Chiefly in the plural.]

3. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; claim to be believed or obeyed; as, an historian of no *authority;* a magistrate of great *authority*.

4. That which, or one who, is claimed or appealed to in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: (*a*) Testimony; witness. "And on that high *authority* had believed." *Milton.* (*b*) A precedent; a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent. (*c*) A book containing such a statement or opinion, or the author of the book. (*d*) Justification; warrant.

Wilt thou be glass wherein it shall discern
Authority for sin, warrant for blame. *Shak.*

Au'thor-i-za-ble (ą'thŏr-ĭ-zą-b'l), *a.* [LL. *authorisabilis.*] Capable of being authorized. *Hammond.*

Au'thor-i-za'tion (ą'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *autorisation.*] The act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority; sanction or warrant.

The *authorization* of laws. *Motley.*

A special *authorization* from the chief. *Merivale.*

Au'thor-ize (ą'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUTHORIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUTHORIZING.] [OE. *autorize*, F. *autoriser*, fr. LL. *auctorizare, authorisare*. See AUTHOR.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle a boundary.

2. To make legal; to give legal sanction to; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.

A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. *Shak.*

5. To justify; to furnish a ground for. *Locke.*

To authorize one's self, to rely for authority. [*Obs.*]

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Au'thor-ized (-īzd), *a.* **1.** Possessed of or endowed with authority; as, an *authorized* agent.

2. Sanctioned by authority.

The Authorized Version of the Bible is the English translation of the Bible published in 1611 under sanction of King James I. It was "appointed to be read in churches," and has been the accepted English Bible. The Revised Version was published in a complete form in 1885.

Au'thor-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who authorizes.

Au'thor-less, *a.* Without an author; without authority; anonymous.

Au'thor-ly, *a.* Authorial. [*R.*] *Cowper.*

Au'thor-ship, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author.

2. Source; origin; origination; as, the *authorship* of a book or review, or of an act, or state of affairs.

Au'tho-type (ą'thō-tīp), *n.* A type or block containing a facsimile of an autograph. *Knight.*

Au'to- (ą'tō-). [Gr. αὐτός self.] A combining form, with the meaning of *self, one's self, one's own, itself, its own.*

Au'to-bi-og'ra-pher (-bī-ŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* [*Auto-* + *biographer.*] One who writes his own life or biography.

Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to,
Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } or containing, autobiography; as, an *autobiographical* sketch. "Such traits of the *autobiographic* sort." *Carlyle.*—**Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phist (ą'tō-bī-ŏg'rą-fĭst), *n.* One who writes his own life; an autobiographer. [*R.*]

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTOBIOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). [*Auto-* + *biography.*] A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self.

Au'to-car'pous (ą'tō-kär'pŭs), } *a.* [*Auto-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*)
Au'to-car'pi-an (-kär'pĭ-*an*), } Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts adnate to it, as a peach, a poppy capsule, or a grape.

Au'to-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ą-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτοκέφαλος independent; αὐτός self + κεφαλή head.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Having its own head; independent of episcopal or patriarchal jurisdiction, as certain Greek churches.

Au'to-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-grąf), *n.* [*Auto-* + *chronograph.*] An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording or printing of time. *Knight.*

Au-toch'thon (ą-tŏk'thŏn), *n.; pl.* E. AUTOCHTHONS (-thŏnz), L. AUTOCHTHONES (-thŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόχθων, pl. αὐτόχθονες, from the land itself; αὐτός self + χθών earth, land.] **1.** One who is supposed to rise or spring from the ground or the soil he inhabits; one of the original inhabitants or aborigines; a native; — commonly in the plural. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, particularly the Athenians.

2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its origin.

Au-toch'tho-nal (-thŏ-*nal*), } *a.* Aboriginal; indigenous; native.
Au'toch-thon'ic (-thŏn'ĭk), }
Au-toch'tho-nous (-thŏ-nŭs), }

Au-toch'tho-nism (-thŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* The state of being autochthonal.

Au-toch'tho-ny, *n.* An aboriginal or autochthonous condition.

Au'to-clave (ą'tō-klāv), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. αὐτός self + L. *clavis* key.] A kind of French stewpan with a steam-tight lid. *Knight.*

Au-toc'ra-cy (ą-tŏk'rą-sĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTOCRACIES. [Gr. αὐτοκράτεια: cf. F. *autocratie.* See AUTOCRAT.] **1.** Independent or self-derived power; absolute or controlling authority; supremacy.

The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South.*

2. Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat.

3. Political independence or absolute sovereignty (of a state); autonomy. *Barlow.*

4. (*Med.*) The action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, toward the preservation of the individual; also, the vital principle. [In this sense, written also *autocrasy.*] *Dunglison.*

Au'to-crat (ą'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατής; αὐτός self + κράτος strength, κρατύς strong: cf. F. *autocrate.* See HARD, *a.*] **1.** An absolute sovereign; a monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by claim of absolute right, not subject to restriction; as, *Autocrat* of all the Russias (a title of the Czar).

2. One who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation; a despot.

The *autocrat* of the breakfast table. *Holmes.*

Au'to-crat'ic (ą'tō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Au'to-crat'ic-al (-krăt'ĭ-*kal*), } autocracy or to an autocrat; absolute; holding independent and arbitrary powers of government. — **Au'to-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Au-toc'ra-tor (ą-tŏk'rą-tŏr), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκράτωρ.] An autocrat. [*Archaic*]

Au'to-cra-tor'ic-al (ą'tō-krą-tŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to an autocrator; absolute. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

‖ **Au-toc'ra-trix** (ą-tŏk'rą-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female sovereign who is independent and absolute; — a title given to the empresses of Russia.

Au'to-crat-ship (ą'tō-krăt-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of an autocrat.

‖ **Au'to-da-fé'** (ą'tō-dą-fā'), *n.; pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ą'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith; *auto* act, fr. L. *actus* + *da* of the + *fé* faith, fr. L. *fides.*] **1.** A judgment of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal condemning or acquitting persons accused of religious offenses.

2. An execution of such sentence, by the civil power, esp. the burning of a heretic. It was usually held on Sunday, and was made a great public solemnity by impressive forms and ceremonies.

3. A session of the court of Inquisition.

‖ **Au'to-de-fé'** (-dă-fā'), *n.; pl.* AUTOS-DE-FE. [Sp., act of faith.] Same as AUTO-DA-FÉ.

Au'to-di-dact' (ą'tō-dī-dăkt'), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοδίδακτος self-taught.] One who is self-taught; an automath.

Au'to-dy-nam'ic (ą'tō-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*Auto-* + *dynamic.*] Supplying its own power; — applied to an instrument of the nature of a water-ram.

Au'to-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*Auto-* + *fecundation.*] (*Biol.*) Self-impregnation. *Darwin.*

Au-tog'a-mous (ą-tŏg'ą-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Characterized by autogamy; self-fertilized.

Au-tog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Self-fertilization, the fertilizing pollen being derived from the same blossom as the pistil acted upon.

Au'to-ge'ne-al (ą'tō-jē'nē-*al*), *a.* Self-produced; autogenous.

‖ **Au'to-gen'e-sis** (ą'tō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*Auto-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Spontaneous generation.

Au'to-ge-net'ic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to autogenesis; self-generated.

Au-tog'e-nous (ą-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτογενής; αὐτός self + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Self-generated; produced independently.

2. (*Anat.*) Developed from an independent center of ossification. *Owen.*

Autogenous soldering, the junction by fusion of the joining edges of metals without the intervention of solder.

Au-tog'e-nous-ly (ą-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs-lĭ), *adv.* In an autogenous manner; spontaneously.

Au'to-graph (ą'tō-grąf), *n.* [F. *autographe*, fr. Gr. αὐτόγραφος autographic; αὐτός self + γράφειν to write.] That which is written with one's own hand; an original manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.

Au'to-graph (ą'tō-grąf), *a.* In one's own handwriting; as, an *autograph* letter; an *autograph* will.

Au-tog'ra-phal (ą-tŏg'rą-fal), *a.* Autographic. [*Obs.*]

Au'to-graph'ic (ą'tō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
Au'to-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-*kal*), } an autograph, or one's own handwriting; of the nature of an autograph.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, the process of autography; as, *autographic* ink, paper, or press.

Au-tog'ra-phy (ą-tŏg'rą-fĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *autographie.*] **1.** The science of autographs; a person's own handwriting; an autograph.

2. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone. *Ure.*

Au-tol'a-try (ą-tŏl'ą-trĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Self-worship. *Farrar.*

Au'to-math (ą'tō-măth), *n.* [Gr. αὐτομαθής; αὐτός self + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] One who is self-taught. [*R.*] *Young.*

Au'to-mat'ic (ą'tō-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *automatique.*]
Au'to-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } See AUTOMATON.]

1. Having an inherent power of action or motion.

Nothing can be said to be *automatic*. *Sir H. Davy.*

2. Pertaining to, or produced by, an automaton; of the nature of an automaton; self-acting or self-regulating under fixed conditions; — esp. applied to machinery or devices in which certain things formerly or usually done by hand are done by the machine or device itself; as, the *automatic* feed of a lathe; *automatic* gas lighting; an *automatic* engine or switch; an *automatic* mouse.

3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical; as, *automatic* movements or functions.

Unconscious or *automatic* reasoning. *H. Spencer.*

Automatic arts, such economic arts or manufactures as are carried on by self-acting machinery. *Ure.*

Au'to-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an automatic manner.

Au-tom'a-tism (ą-tŏm'ą-tĭz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being automatic; the power of self-moving; automatic, mechanical, or involuntary action. (*Metaph.*) A theory as to the activity of matter.

Au-tom'a-ton (-tŏn), *n.; pl.* L. AUTOMATA (-tą), E. AUTOMATONS (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόματον, neut. of αὐτόματος self-moving; αὐτός self + a root *ma, man*, to strive, think, cf. μάειν to strive. See MEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** Any thing or being regarded as having the power of spontaneous motion or action. *Huxley.*

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world. *Boyle.*

These living *automata*, human bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A self-moving machine, or one which has its motive power within itself; — applied chiefly to machines which appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of living beings, such as men, birds, etc.

Au-tom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *automatus*, Gr. αὐτόματος. See AUTOMATON.] Automatic. [*Obs.*] "*Automatous* organs." *Sir T. Browne.*

Au'to-mor'phic (ą'tō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Auto-* + Gr. μορφή form, shape.] Patterned after one's self.

The conception which any one frames of another's mind is more or less after the pattern of his own mind, — is *automorphic*. *H. Spencer.*

Au'to-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* Automorphic characterization. *H. Spenser.*

Au'to-nom'a-sy (-nŏm'ą-sĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. ὀνομασία a name, fr. ὄνομα a name; or for E. *antonomasia.*] (*Rhet.*) The use of a word of common or general signification for the name of a particular thing; as, "He has gone to *town*," for, "He has gone to *London*."

Au'to-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Having the power of self-government; autonomous. *Hickok.*

Au-ton'o-mist (ą-tŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *autonomiste.* See AUTONOMY.] One who advocates autonomy.

Au-ton'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτόνομος; αὐτός self + νέμειν to assign, hold, sway.] **1.** Independent in government; having the right or power of self-government.

2. (*Biol.*) Having independent existence or laws.

Au-ton'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτονομία: cf. F. *autonomie.* See AUTONOMOUS.] **1.** The power or right of self-government; self-government, or political independence, of a city or a state.

2. (*Metaph.*) The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself. In this, according to Kant, consist the true nature and only possible proof of liberty. *Fleming.*

‖ **Au-toph'a-gi** (ą-tŏf'ą-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. αὐτός self + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Birds which are able to run about and obtain their own food as soon as hatched.

Au-toph'o-by (-ŏ-bĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] Fear of one's self; fear of being egotistical. [*R.*] *Hare.*

Au-toph'o-ny (-ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. φωνή a sound.] (*Med.*) An auscultatory process, which consists in noting the tone of the observer's own voice, while he speaks, holding his head close to the patient's chest. *Dunglison.*

Au'to-plas'tic (ą'tō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to autoplasty.

Au'to-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*Auto-* + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The process of artificially repairing lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply the deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

Au-top'sic (ą-tŏp'sĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to autopsy;
Au-top'sic-al (-sĭ-*kal*), } autoptical. [*Obs.*]

Au-top'so-rin (-sō-rĭn), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. ψώρα the itch.] (*Med.*) That which is given under the doctrine of administering a patient's own virus.

Au'top-sy (ą'tŏp-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοψία, fr. αὔτοπτος seen by one's self; αὐτός self + ὀπτός seen: cf. F. *autopsie.* See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** Personal observation or examination; seeing with one's own eyes; ocular view.

By *autopsy* and experiment. *Cudworth.*

2. (*Med.*) Dissection of a dead body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease; a post-mortem examination.

Au-top'tic (ą-tŏp'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. αὐτοπτικός: cf. F.
Au-top'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } *autoptique.*] Seen with

one's own eyes; belonging to, or connected with, personal observation; as, *autoptic* testimony or experience.

Au-top'tic-al-ly (ą-tŏp'tĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Au'to-sche'di-as'tic (ą'tō-skē'dĭ-ăs'tĭk), } *a.* [*Auto-* **Au'to-sche'di-as'tic-al** (-ăs'tĭ-kal), } + Gr. σχεδιάζειν to do hastily. See SCHEDIASM.] Extemporary; offhand. [*R.*] *Dean Martin.*

Au'to-styl'ic (-stĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Auto-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] (*Anat.*) Having the mandibular arch articulated directly to the cranium, as in the skulls of the Amphibia.

Au'to-the'ism (ą'tō-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*Auto-* + *theism.*] **1.** The doctrine of God's self-existence. [*R.*]

2. Deification of one's self; self-worship. [*R.*]

Au'to-the'ist, *n.* One given to self-worship. [*R.*]

Au'to-type (ą'tō-tīp), *n.* [*Auto-* + *-type:* cf. F. *autotype.*] **1.** A facsimile.

2. A photographic picture produced in sensitized pigmented gelatin by exposure to light under a negative, and subsequent washing out of the soluble parts; a kind of picture printed in ink from a gelatin plate.

Au'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'ra-fy), *n.* [*Auto-* + *typography.*] A process resembling "nature printing," by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, from which the printing is done as from copperplate.

Au-tot'y-py (ą-tŏt'ĭ-py *or* ą'tō-tī'py), *n.* The art or process of making autotypes.

Au'tumn (ą'tŭm), *n.* [L. *auctumnus, autumnus,* perh. fr. a root *av* to satisfy one's self: cf. F. *automne.* See AVARICE.] **1.** The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." Astronomically, it begins in the northern temperate zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 23, and ends at the winter solstice, about December 23; but in popular language, autumn, in America, comprises September, October, and November.

☞ In England, according to Johnson, *autumn* popularly comprises August, September, and October. In the southern hemisphere, the *autumn* corresponds to our spring.

2. The harvest or fruits of autumn. *Milton.*

3. The time of maturity or decline; latter portion; third stage.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favor. *Fuller.*

Life's *autumn* past, I stand on winter's verge. *Wordsworth.*

Au-tum'nal (ą-tŭm'nal), *a.* [L. *auctumnalis, autumnalis:* cf. F. *automnal.*] **1.** Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits; flowering in autumn; as, an *autumnal* plant.

Thick as *autumnal* leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa. *Milton.*

2. Past the middle of life; in the third stage.

An *autumnal* matron. *Hawthorne.*

Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun crosses the equator, as it proceeds southward, or when it passes the autumnal point. — **Autumnal point**, the point of the equator intersected by the ecliptic, as the sun proceeds southward; the first point of Libra. — **Autumnal signs**, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice.

Aux'a-nom'e-ter (ąks'ą-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. αὐξάνειν to cause to increase + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the growth of plants. *Goodale.*

‖ **Aux-e'sis** (ąks-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αὔξησις increase, fr. αὔξειν, αὐξάνειν, to increase.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word; amplification; hyperbole.

Aux-et'ic (ąks-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αὐξητικός.] Pertaining to, or containing, auxesis; amplifying.

Aux-il'iar (ągz-ĭl'yĕr; 106), *a.* [L. *auxiliaris:* cf. F. *auxiliaire.* See AUXILIARY.] Auxiliary. [*Archaic*]

The *auxiliar* troops and Trojan hosts appear. *Pope.*

Aux-il'iar, *n.* An auxiliary. [*Archaic*] *Milton.*

Aux-il'iar-ly, *adv.* By way of help. *Harris.*

Aux-il'ia-ry (ągz-ĭl'yą-rў; 106), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius,* fr. *auxilium* help, aid, fr. *augere* to increase.] Conferring aid or help; helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; as, *auxiliary* troops.

Auxiliary scales (*Mus.*), the scales of relative or attendant keys. See under ATTENDANT, *a.* — **Auxiliary verbs** (*Gram.*). See AUXILIARY, *n.*, 3.

Aux-il'ia-ry, *n.; pl.* AUXILIARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action or enterprise.

2. (*Mil.*) *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; (rarely in *sing.*), a member of the allied or subsidiary force.

3. (*Gram.*) A verb which helps to form the voices, modes, and tenses of other verbs; — called, also, an *auxiliary verb;* as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall,* and *will,* in English; *être* and *avoir,* in French; *avere* and *essere,* in Italian; *estar* and *haber,* in Spanish.

4. (*Math.*) A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ. *Math. Dict.*

Aux-il'ia-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Auxiliary; helping. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A'va** (ä'vä), *n.* Same as KAVA. *Johnston.*

Av'a-da-vat' (ăv'ą-dą-văt'), *n.* Same as AMADAVAT.

A-vail' (ą-vāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVAILED (ą-vāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVAILING.] [OE. *availen,* fr. F. *à* (L. *ad*) + *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** To turn to the advantage of; to be of service to; to profit; to benefit; to help; as, artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment.

O, what *avails* me now that honor high! *Milton.*

2. To promote; to assist. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

To avail one's self of, to make use of; take advantage of.

Then shall they seek to *avail themselves* of names. *Milton.*

I have *availed myself* of the very first opportunity. *Dickens.*

A-vail', *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail,* that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not *avail;* medicines will not *avail* to check the disease. "What signs *avail?*" *Milton.*

Words *avail* very little with me, young man. *Sir W. Scott.*

A-vail' (ą-vāl'), *n.* **1.** Profit; advantage toward success; benefit; value; as, labor, without economy, is of little *avail.*

The *avail* of a deathbed repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *pl.* Proceeds; as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.

The *avails* of their own industry. *Stoddard.*

Syn. — Use; benefit; utility; profit; service.

A-vail', *v. t. & i.* See AVALE, *v.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-vail'a-bil'i-ty (-ą-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* AVAILABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality of being available; availableness.

☞ The word is sometimes used derogatively in the sense of "mere availableness," or capability of success without regard to worthiness.

He was . . . nominated for his *availability.* *Lowell.*

2. That which is available.

A-vail'a-ble (ą-vāl'ą-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; effectual; valid; as, an *available* plea. [*Obs.*]

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

2. Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used for the accomplishment of a purpose; usable; profitable; advantageous; convertible into a resource; as, an *available* measure; an *available* candidate.

Struggling to redeem, as he did, the *available* months and days out of so many that were unavailable. *Carlyle.*

Having no *available* funds with which to pay the calls on new shares. *H. Spencer.*

A-vail'a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** Competent power; validity; efficacy; as, the *availableness* of a title. [*Obs.*]

2. Quality of being available; capability of being used for the purpose intended. *Sir M. Hale.*

A-vail'a-bly, *adv.* In an available manner; profitably; advantageously; efficaciously.

A-vail'ment (-ment), *n.* Profit; advantage. [*Obs.*]

Av'a-lanche' (ăv'ą-lănch'; 277), *n.* [F. *avalanche,* fr. *avaler* to descend, to let down, from *aval* down, downward; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val,* L. *vallis,* valley. See VALLEY.] **1.** A large mass or body of snow and ice sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

2. A fall of earth, rocks, etc., similar to that of an avalanche of snow or ice.

3. A sudden, great, or irresistible descent or influx of anything.

A-vale' (ą-vāl'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *avaler* to descend, to let down. See AVALANCHE.] **1.** To cause to descend; to lower; to let fall; to doff. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To bring low; to abase. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. (*v. i.*) To descend; to fall; to dismount. [*Obs.*]

And from their sweaty coursers did *avale.* *Spenser.*

A-vant' (ą-vănt'), *n.* [For *avant-guard.* Cf. AVAUNT, VAN.] The front of an army. [*Obs.*] See VAN.

A-vant'-cou'ri-er (ą-vänt'kōō'rĭ-ĕr *or* ą-văn'kōō'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *avant* before + *courrier.* See AVAUNT, and COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach.

A-vant'-guard' (ą-vänt'gärd'; 277), *n.* [F. *avant* before + E. *guard;* F. *avant-garde.* See AVAUNT.] The van or advanced body of an army. See VANGUARD.

Av'a-rice (ăv'ą-rĭs), *n.* [F. *avarice,* L. *avaritia,* fr. *avarus* avaricious, prob. fr. *avēre* to covet, fr. a root *av* to satiate one's self: cf. Gr. ἄμεναι, ἄσαι, to satiate, Skr. *av* to satiate one's self, rejoice, protect.] **1.** An excessive or inordinate desire of gain; greediness after wealth; covetousness; cupidity.

To desire money for its own sake, and in order to hoard it up, is *avarice.* *Beattie.*

2. An inordinate desire for some supposed good.

All are taught an *avarice* of praise. *Goldsmith.*

Av'a-ri'cious (ăv'ą-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *avaricieux.*] Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

Syn. — Greedy; stingy; rapacious; griping; sordid; close. — AVARICIOUS, COVETOUS, PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY. The *avaricious* eagerly desire wealth with a view to hoard it. The *covetous* grasp after it at the expense of others, though not of necessity with a design to save, since a man may be covetous and yet a spendthrift. The *penurious, parsimonious,* and *miserly* save money by disgraceful self-denial, and the *niggardly* by meanness in their dealing with others. We speak of persons as *covetous* in getting, *avaricious* in retaining, *parsimonious* in expending, *penurious* or *miserly* in modes of living, *niggardly* in dispensing.

— **Av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Av'a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Av'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *avarus.*] Avaricious. [*Obs.*]

A-vast' (ą-vást'), *interj.* [Corrupted from D. *houd vast* hold fast. See HOLD, *v. t.*, and FAST, *a.*] (*Naut.*) Cease; stop; stay. "*Avast* heaving." *Totten.*

Av'a-tar' (ăv'ą-tär'), *n.* [Skr. *avatâra* descent; *ava* from + root *tr* to cross, pass over.] **1.** (*Hindoo Myth.*) The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnation as a man or an animal; — chiefly associated with the incarnations of Vishnu.

2. Incarnation; manifestation as an object of worship or admiration.

A-vaunce' (ą-vąns'), *v. t. & i.* [See ADVANCE.] To advance; to profit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vaunt' (ą-vąnt' *or* ą-vänt'), *interj.* [F. *avant* forward, fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before. Cf. AVANT, ADVANCE.] Begone; depart; — a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase "Get thee gone."

A-vaunt', *v. t. & i.* **1.** To advance; to move forward; to elevate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To depart; to move away. [*Obs.*] *Coverdale.*

A-vaunt', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avanter; à* (L. *ad*) + *vanter.* See VAUNT.] To vaunt; to boast. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vaunt', *n.* A vaunt; a boast. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vaunt'our (ą-vąnt'ōōr), *n.* [OF. *avanteur.*] A boaster. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **A've** (ā'vē *or* ä'vā), *n.* [L., hail.] **1.** An Ave Maria.

He repeated *Aves* and Credos. *Macaulay.*

2. A reverential salutation.

Their loud applause and *aves* vehement. *Shak.*

A-vel (ą-vĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *avellere.*] To pull away. [*Obs.*]

Yet are not these parts *avelled.* *Sir T. Browne.*

A-vel'lane (ą-vĕl'lān), *a.* [Cf. It. *avellana* a filbert, fr. L. *Avella* or *Abella* a city of Campania.] (*Her.*) In the form of four unhusked filberts; as, an *avellane* cross.

‖ **A've Ma-ri'a** (ä'vā mą-rē'ą). } [From the first words **A've Ma'ry** (ā'vē mā'rў). } of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] **1.** A salutation and prayer to the Virgin Mary, as mother of God; — used in the Roman Catholic church.

To number *Ave Maries* on his beads. *Shak.*

2. A particular time (as in Italy, at the ringing of the bells about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn), when the people repeat the Ave Maria.

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! *Byron.*

‖ **A-ve'na** (ą-vē'ną), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including the common oat (*Avena sativa*); the oat grasses.

Av'e-na'ceous (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *avenaceus,* fr. *avena* oats.] Belonging to, or resembling, oats or the oat grasses.

Av'e-nage (ăv'ē-nāj), *n.* [F. *avenage,* fr. L. *avena* oats.] (*Old Law*) A quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent. *Jacob.*

Av'e-ner (-nēr), *n.* [OF. *avenier,* fr. *aveine, avaine, avoine,* oats, F. *avoine,* L. *avena.*] (*Feud. Law*) An officer of the king's stables whose duty it was to provide oats for the horses. [*Obs.*]

A-venge' (ą-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVENGED (ą-vĕnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVENGING (-jĭng).] [OF. *avengier;* L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, to avenge, revenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1.** To take vengeance for; to exact satisfaction for by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on a wrongdoer.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants. *Deut.* xxxii. 43.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton.*

He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen. *Macaulay.*

2. To treat revengefully; to wreak vengeance on. [*Obs.*]

Thy judgment in *avenging* thine enemies. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — To AVENGE, REVENGE. To *avenge* is to inflict punishment upon evil doers in behalf of ourselves, or others for whom we act; as, to *avenge* one's wrongs; to *avenge* the injuries of the suffering and innocent. It is to inflict pain for the sake of vindication, or retributive justice. To *revenge* is to inflict pain or injury for the indulgence of resentful and malicious feelings. The former may at times be a duty; the latter is one of the worst exhibitions of human character.

I *avenge* myself upon another, or I *avenge* another, or I *avenge* a wrong. I *revenge* only myself, and that upon another. *C. J. Smith.*

A-venge', *v. i.* To take vengeance. *Levit.* xix. 18.

A-venge', *n.* Vengeance; revenge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-venge'ance (ą-vĕnj'ans), *n.* Vengeance. [*Obs.*]

A-venge'ful (-ful), *a.* Vengeful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-venge'ment (-ment), *n.* The inflicting of retributive punishment; satisfaction taken. [*R.*] *Milton.*

A-ven'ger (ą-vĕn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who avenges or vindicates; as, an *avenger* of blood.

2. One who takes vengeance. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-ven'ger-ess, *n.* A female avenger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-ve'ni-ous (ą-vē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + L. *vena* a vein.] (*Bot.*) Being without veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants.

Av'e-nor (ăv'ē-nôr), *n.* See AVENER. [*Obs.*]

Av'ens (ăv'ĕnz), *n.* [OF. *avence.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Geum,* esp. *Geum urbanum,* or herb bennet.

Av'en-tail (ăv'ĕn-tāl), *n.* [OF. *esventail.* Cf. VENTAIL.] The movable front to a helmet; the ventail.

Av'en-tine (-tīn), *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus,* one of the seven hills on which Rome stood. *Bryant.*

Av'en-tine, *n.* A post of security or defense. [*Poetic*]

Into the castle's tower,
The only *Aventine* that now is left him. *Beau. & Fl.*

A-ven'ture (ą-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [See ADVENTURE, *n.*] **1.** Accident; chance; adventure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Old Law*) A mischance causing a person's death without felony, as by drowning, or falling into the fire.

A-ven'tu-rine (ą-vĕn'tū-rĭn), *n.* [F. *aventurine:* cf. It. *avventurino.*] **1.** A kind of glass, containing gold-colored spangles. It was produced in the first place by the accidental (*par aventure*) dropping of some brass filings into a pot of melted glass.

2. (*Min.*) A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of yellow mica.

Aventurine feldspar, a variety of oligoclase with internal firelike reflections due to the presence of minute crystals, probably of hematite; sunstone.

Av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* [F. *avenue,* fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire.* See ADVENE.] **1.** A way or opening for entrance into a place; a passage by which a place may be reached; a way of approach or of exit. "The *avenues* leading to the city by land." *Macaulay.*

On every side were expanding new *avenues* of inquiry. *Milman.*

2. The principal walk or approach to a house which is withdrawn from the road, especially, such approach bordered on each side by trees; any broad passageway thus bordered.

An *avenue* of tall elms and branching chestnuts. *W. Black.*

3. A broad street; as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York.

A'ver (ā'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *aver* domestic animal, whence LL. *averia,* pl. cattle. See HABIT, and cf. AVERAGE.] A work horse, or working ox. [*Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*]

A-ver' (ȧ-vẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVERRED (ȧ-vẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVERRING.] [F. *avérer*, LL. *adverare, averare*; L. *ad* + *verus* true. See VERITY.] **1.** To assert, or prove, the truth of. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) To avouch or verify; to offer to verify; to prove or justify. See AVERMENT. *Cowell.*

3. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

It is sufficient that the very fact hath its foundation in truth, as I do seriously *aver* is the case. *Fielding.*

Then all *averred* I had killed the bird. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — To assert; affirm; asseverate. See AFFIRM.

Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *average*, LL. *averagium*, prob. fr. OF. *aver*, F. *avoir*, property, horses, cattle, etc.; prop. infin., to have, from L. *habere* to have. Cf. F. *avérage* small cattle, and *avarie* (perh. of different origin) damage to ship or cargo, port dues. The first meaning was perh. the service of carting a feudal lord's wheat, then charge for carriage, then contribution towards loss of things carried, in proportion to the amount of each person's property. Cf. AVER, *n.*, AVERCORN, AVERPENNY.] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) That service which a tenant owed his lord, to be done by the work beasts of the tenant, as the carriage of wheat, turf, etc.

2. [Cf. F. *avarie* damage to ship or cargo.] (*Com.*) (*a*) A tariff or duty on goods, etc. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Any charge in addition to the regular charge for freight of goods shipped. (*c*) A contribution to a loss or charge which has been imposed upon one of several for the general benefit; damage done by sea perils. (*d*) The equitable and proportionate distribution of loss or expense among all interested.

General average, a contribution made, by all parties concerned in a sea adventure, toward a loss occasioned by the voluntary sacrifice of the property of some of the parties in interest for the benefit of all. It is called *general average*, because it falls upon the gross amount of ship, cargo, and freight at risk and saved by the sacrifice. *Kent.* — **Particular average** signifies the damage or partial loss happening to the ship, or cargo, or freight, in consequence of some fortuitous or unavoidable accident; and it is borne by the individual owners of the articles damaged, or by their insurers. — **Petty averages** are sundry small charges, which occur regularly, and are necessarily defrayed by the master in the usual course of a voyage; such as port charges, common pilotage, and the like, which formerly were, and in some cases still are, borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo. In the clause commonly found in bills of lading, "primage and *average* accustomed," *average* means a kind of composition established by usage for such charges, which were formerly assessed by way of average. *Arnould. Abbott. Phillips.*

3. A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the *average* 10.

4. Any medial estimate or general statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc. "The *average* of sensations." *Paley.*

5. *pl.* In the English corn trade, the medial price of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn markets.

On an average, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; containing a mean proportion; of a mean size, quality, ability, etc.; ordinary; usual; as, an *average* rate of profit; an *average* amount of rain; the *average* Englishman; beings of the *average* stamp.

2. According to the laws of average; as, the loss must be made good by *average* contribution.

Av'er-age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVERAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVERAGING.] **1.** To find the mean of, when sums or quantities are unequal; to reduce to a mean.

2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.

3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.

Av'er-age, *v. i.* To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity; to amount to, or to be, on an average; as, the losses of the owners will *average* twenty-five dollars each: these spars *average* ten feet in length.

A'ver-corn' (ā'vẽr-kôrn'), *n.* [*Aver*, n. + *corn.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) A reserved rent in corn, formerly paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers. *Kennet.*

A-ver'ment (ȧ-vẽr'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *averement*, LL. *averamentum*. See AVER, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of averring, or that which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.

Signally has this *averment* received illustration in the course of recent events. *I. Taylor.*

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*

3. (*Law*) A positive statement of facts; an allegation; an offer to justify or prove what is alleged.

☞ In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words: "and this he is ready to verify." This was formerly called an *averment*. In modern pleading, it is termed a *verification*. *Blackstone.*

A-ver'nal (ȧ-vẽr'nal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Aver-
A-ver'ni-an (-nĭ-an), } nus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, famous for its poisonous vapors, which ancient writers fancied were so malignant as to kill birds flying over it. It was represented by the poets to be connected with the infernal regions.

Av'er-pen'ny (ăv'ẽr-pĕn'nў), *n.* [*Aver*, n. + *penny.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) Money paid by a tenant in lieu of the service of average.

A-ver'ro-ism (ȧ-vẽr'rō-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Averroists.

A-ver'ro-ist, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who appeared in Italy before the restoration of learning; so denominated from Averroes, or Averrhoes, a celebrated Arabian philosopher. He held the doctrine of monopsychism.

Av'er-run'cate (ăv'ẽr-rŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *averruncare* to avert; *a*, *ab*, off + *verruncare* to turn; formerly derived from *ab* and *eruncare* to root out. Cf. ABERUNCATE.] **1.** To avert; to ward off. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

2. To root up. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Av'er-run-ca'tion (ăv'ẽr-rŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *averroncation.*] **1.** The act of averting. [*Obs.*]

2. Eradication. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Av'er-run-ca'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. ABERUNCATOR.] An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades, or a blade and a hook, fixed on the end of a long rod.

Av'er-sa'tion (ăv'ẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversatio*, fr. *aversari* to turn away, v. intens. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] A turning from with dislike; aversion. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues, and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

A-verse' (ȧ-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] **1.** Turned away or backward. [*Obs.*]

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*

2. Having a repugnance or opposition of mind; disliking; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

Averse alike to flatter, or offend. *Pope.*

Men who were *averse* to the life of camps. *Macaulay.*

Pass by securely as men *averse* from war. *Micah* ii. 8.

☞ The prevailing usage now is to employ *to* after *averse* and its derivatives rather than *from*, as was formerly the usage. In this the word is in agreement with its kindred terms, *hatred, dislike, dissimilar, contrary, repugnant*, etc., expressing a relation or an affection of the mind to an object.

Syn. — AVERSE, RELUCTANT, ADVERSE. *Averse* expresses an habitual, though not of necessity a very strong, dislike; as, *averse* to active pursuits; *averse* to study. *Reluctant*, a term of the will, implies an internal struggle as to making some sacrifice of interest or feeling; as, *reluctant* to yield; *reluctant* to make the necessary arrangements; a *reluctant* will or consent. *Adverse* denotes active opposition or hostility; as, *adverse* interests; *adverse* feelings, plans, or movements; the *adverse* party.

A-verse', *v. t. & i.* To turn away. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

A-verse'ly, *adv.* **1.** Backward; in a backward direction; as, emitted *aversely*.

2. With repugnance or aversion; unwillingly.

A-verse'ness, *n.* The quality of being averse; opposition of mind; unwillingness.

A-ver'sion (ȧ-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversio*; cf. F. *aversion*. See AVERT.] **1.** A turning away. [*Obs.*]

Adhesion to vice and *aversion* from goodness. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed dislike; antipathy; disinclination; reluctance.

Mutual *aversion* of races. *Prescott.*

His rapacity had made him an object of general *aversion*. *Macaulay.*

☞ It is now generally followed by *to* before the object. [See AVERSE.] Sometimes *towards* and *for* are found; *from* is obsolete.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*

His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*

It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an *aversion for* him. *Spectator.*

The Khasias . . . have an *aversion to* milk. *J. D. Hooker.*

3. The object of dislike or repugnance.

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

Syn. — Antipathy; dislike; repugnance; disgust. See DISLIKE.

A-vert' (ȧ-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVERTING.] [L. *avertere*; *a*, *ab* + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *avertir*. See VERSE, *n.*] To turn aside, or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of; as, how can the danger be *averted*? "To *avert* his ire." *Milton.*

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*

Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

A-vert', *v. i.* To turn away. [*Archaic*]

Cold and *averting* from our neighbor's good. *Thomson.*

A-vert'ed, *a.* Turned away, esp. as an expression of feeling; also, offended; unpropitious.

Who scornful pass it with *averted* eye. *Keble.*

A-vert'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, averts.

A-vert'i-ble (ȧ-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being averted; preventable.

A-ver'ti-ment (-tĭ-ment), *n.* Advertisement. [*Obs.*]

A'ves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of Vertebrata that includes the birds.

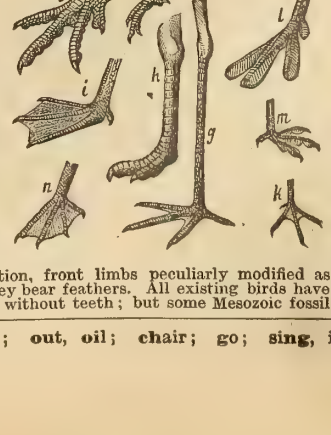

Feet of Aves or Birds: *a* Adhamant (clinging as with hooks) foot of the swift; *b* Scansorial; *c* Ambulatorial or Gallinaceous; *d* Insessorial or Fissipedal; *e* Anisodactylous or Gressorial; *f* Raptorial; *g* Grallatorial or Wading; *h* Rasorial or Cursorial; *i* Webbed or Palmate; *k* Semipalmate; *l* Fissipalmate; *m* Lobate; *n* Totipalmate or Oared.

☞ *Aves*, or birds, have a complete double circulation, oviparous reproduction, front limbs peculiarly modified as wings; and they bear feathers. All existing birds have a horny beak, without teeth; but some Mesozoic fossil birds (Odontornithes) had conical teeth inserted in both jaws. The principal groups are: CARINATÆ, including all existing flying birds; RATITÆ, including the ostrich and allies, the apteryx, and the extinct moas; ODONTORNITHES, or fossil birds with teeth.

The ordinary birds are classified largely by the structure of the beak and feet, which are in direct relation to their habits. See BEAK, BIRD, ODONTORNITHES.

‖ **A-ves'ta** (ȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* The Zoroastrian scriptures. See ZEND-AVESTA.

A'vi-an (ā'vĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to birds.

A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ā-rў), *n.*; *pl.* AVIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *aviarius* pertaining to birds, fr. *avis* bird, akin to Gr. οἰωνός, Skr. *vi.*] A house, inclosure, large cage, or other place, for keeping birds confined; a bird house.

Lincolnshire may be termed the *aviary* of England. *Fuller.*

A'vi-a'tion (ā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The art or science of flying.

A'vi-a'tor (ā'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* (*a*) An experimenter in aviation. (*b*) A flying machine.

‖ **A-vic'u-la** (ȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., small bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalves, having a pearly interior, allied to the pearl oyster; — so called from a supposed resemblance of the typical species to a bird.

A-vic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *avicula* a small bird, dim. of *avis* bird.] Of or pertaining to a bird or to birds.

‖ **A-vic'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See AVICULAR.] (*Zoöl.*) Small prehensile processes on the cells of some Bryozoa, often having the shape of a bird's bill.

a a Avicularia of *Bugula avicularia*, much enlarged.

A'vi-cul'ture (ā'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] (*Zoöl.*) Rearing and care of birds.

Av'id (ăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long: cf. F. *avide*. See AVARICE.] Longing eagerly for; eager; greedy. "*Avid* of gold, yet greedier of renown." *Southey.*

A-vid'i-ous (ȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Avid.

A-vid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* Eagerly; greedily.

A-vid'i-ty (ȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *aviditas*, fr. *avidus*: cf. F. *avidité*. See AVID.] Greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; intenseness of desire; as, to eat with *avidity*.

His books were received and read with *avidity*. *Milward.*

A-vie' (ȧ-vī'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *vie.*] Emulously. [*Obs.*]

‖ **A'vi-fau'na** (ā'vĭ-fą'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna.*] (*Zoöl.*) The birds, or all the kinds of birds, inhabiting a region.

Av'i-ga'to (ăv'ĭ-gā'tō), *n.* See AVOCADO.

A'vi'gnon' ber'ry (ȧ'vẽn'yôN' bĕr'rў). (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, and of other species of the same genus; — so called from the city of Avignon, in France. It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow. Called also *French berry*.

A-vile' (ȧ-vīl'), *v. t.* [OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *vil* vile. See VILE.] To abase or debase; to vilify; to depreciate. [*Obs.*]

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*. *B. Jonson.*

A-vis' (ȧ-vĭz'), *n.* [F. *avis*. See ADVICE.] Advice; opinion; deliberation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vise' (ȧ-vīz'), *v. t.* [F. *aviser*. See ADVISE, *v. t.*] **1.** To look at; to view; to think of. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To advise; to counsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To avise one's self, to consider with one's self, to reflect, to deliberate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Now therefore, if thou wilt enriched be,
Avise thee well, and change thy willful mood. *Spenser.*

A-vise', *v. i.* To consider; to reflect. [*Obs.*]

A-vise'ful (-fụl), *a.* Watchful; circumspect. [*Obs.*]

With sharp, *aviseful* eye. *Spenser.*

A-vise'ly, *adv.* Advisedly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vise'ment (-ment), *n.* Advisement; observation; deliberation. [*Obs.*]

A-vi'sion (ȧ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Vision. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vi'so (ȧ-vī'zō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Information; advice.

2. An advice boat, or dispatch boat.

‖ **Av'o-ca'do** (ăv'ō-kā'dō), *n.* [Corrupted from the Mexican *ahuacatl*: cf. Sp. *aguacate*, F. *aguacaté*, *avocat*, G. *avogadobaum.*] The pulpy fruit of *Persea gratissima*, a tree of tropical America. It is about the size and shape of a large pear; — called also *avocado pear, alligator pear, midshipman's butter.*

‖ **Av'o-cat** (ăv'ō-kä), *n.* [F.] An advocate.

Av'o-cate (ăv'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *avocatus*, p. p. of *avocare*; *a*, *ab* + *vocare* to call. Cf. AVOKE, and see VOCAL, *a.*] To call off or away; to withdraw; to transfer to another tribunal. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

One who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow.*

He, at last, . . . *avocated* the cause to Rome. *Robertson.*

Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio.*] **1.** A calling away; a diversion. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations*. *Fuller.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

☞ In this sense the word is applied to the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. *Avocation* (in the singular) for *vocation* is usually avoided by good writers.

3. *pl.* Pursuits; duties; affairs which occupy one's time; usual employment; vocation.

There are professions, among the men, no more favorable to these studies than the common *avocations* of women. *Richardson.*

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations*. *Macaulay.*

An irregularity and instability of purpose, which makes them

choose the wandering *avocations* of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture. *Buckle.*

A-vo'ca-tive (ȧ-vō'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Calling off. [*Obs.*]

A-vo'ca-tive, *n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive.

Av'o-cet, Av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette*: cf. It. *avosetta*, Sp. *avoceta.*] (*Zoöl.*) A grallatorial bird, of the genus *Recurvirostra;* the scooper. The bill is long and bent upward toward the tip. The American species is *R. Americana.* [Written also *avocette.*]

European Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

A-void' (ȧ-void'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVOIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVOIDING.] [OF. *esvuidier, es* (L. *ex*) + *vuidier, voidier,* to empty. See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To empty. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. To emit or throw out; to void; as, to *avoid* excretions. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To quit or evacuate; to withdraw from. [*Obs.*]

Six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

4. To make void; to annul or vacate; to refute.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided?* *Spenser.*

5. To keep away from; to keep clear of; to endeavor not to meet; to shun; to abstain from; as, to *avoid* the company of gamesters.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most *avoid?* *Milton.*

He carefully *avoided* every act which could goad them into open hostility. *Macaulay.*

6. To get rid of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. (*Pleading*) To defeat or evade; to invalidate. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To escape; elude; evade; eschew. — To AVOID, SHUN. *Avoid* in its commonest sense means, *to keep clear of,* an extension of the meaning, *to withdraw one's self from.* It denotes care taken not to come near or in contact; as, to *avoid* certain persons or places. *Shun* is a stronger term, implying more prominently the idea of intention. The words may, however, in many cases be interchanged.

No man can pray from his heart to be kept from temptation, if he take no care of himself to *avoid* it. *Mason.*

So Chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunned* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

A-void', *v. i.* **1.** To retire; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

2. (*Law*) To become void or vacant. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

A-void'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being vacated; liable to be annulled or made invalid; voidable.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage. *Hale.*

2. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

A-void'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of annulling; annulment.

2. The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant; — specifically used for the state of a benefice becoming void by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

3. A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal.

4. The act of avoiding or shunning; keeping clear of. "The *avoidance* of pain." *Beattie.*

5. The course by which anything is carried off.

Avoidances and drainings of water. *Bacon.*

A-void'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** The person who carries anything away, or the vessel in which things are carried away. *Johnson.*

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

A-void'less, *a.* Unavoidable; inevitable.

Av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dū-poiz'), *n. & a.* [OE. *aver de peis,* good of weight, where *peis* is fr. OF. *peis* weight, F. *poids,* L. *pensum.* See AVER, *n.*, and POISE, *n.*]

1. Goods sold by weight. [*Obs.*]

2. Avoirdupois weight.

3. Weight; heaviness; as, a woman of much *avoirdupois.* [*Colloq.*]

Avoirdupois weight, a system of weights by which coarser commodities are weighed, such as hay, grain, butter, sugar, tea.

☞ The standard avoirdupois pound of the United States is equivalent to the weight of 27.7015 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches, and the water weighed in the air with brass weights. In this system of weights 16 drams make 1 ounce, 16 ounces 1 pound, 25 pounds 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 hundred weight, and 20 hundred weight 1 ton. The above pound contains 7,000 grains, or 453.54 grams, so that 1 pound avoirdupois is equivalent to 1 31-144 pounds troy. (See TROY WEIGHT.) Formerly, a hundred weight was reckoned at 112 pounds, the ton being 2,240 pounds (sometimes called a *long ton*).

A-voke' (ȧ-vōk'), *v. t.* [Cf. AVOCATE.] To call from or back again. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Av'o-late (ăv'ō-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *avolare; a* (*ab*) + *volare* to fly.] To fly away; to escape; to exhale. [*Obs.*]

Av'o-la'tion (ăv'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *avolatio.*] The act of flying away; flight; evaporation. [*Obs.*]

Av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* Same as AVOCET.

A-vouch' (ȧ-vouch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVOUCHED (ȧ-voucht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVOUCHING.] [OF. *avochier,* LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, fr. L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call. Cf. Avow to declare, ADVOCATE, and see VOUCH, *v. t.*]

1. To appeal to; to cite or claim as authority. [*Obs.*]

They *avouch* many successions of authorities. *Coke.*

2. To maintain as just or true; to vouch for.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity, if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favor. *Milman.*

3. To declare or assert positively and as a matter of fact; to affirm openly.

If this which he *avouches* does appear. *Shak.*
Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

4. To acknowledge deliberately; to admit; to confess; to sanction.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God. *Deut.* xxvi. 17.

A-vouch' (ȧ-vouch'), *n.* Evidence; declaration. [*Obs.*]

The sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*

A-vouch'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being avouched.

A-vouch'er (ȧ-vouch'ẽr), *n.* One who avouches.

A-vouch'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of avouching; positive declaration. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-vou'trer (ȧ-vou'trẽr), *n.* See ADVOUTRER. [*Obs.*]

A-vou'trie (-trĭ), *n.* [OF.] Adultery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-vow' (ȧ-vou'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AVOWED (ȧ-voud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AVOWING.] [F. *avouer,* fr. L. *advocare* to call to (whence the meanings, to call upon as superior; recognize as lord, own, confess); *ad* + *vocare* to call. See ADVOCATE, AVOUCH.] **1.** To declare openly, as something one is not ashamed of, or as something believed to be right; to own or acknowledge frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

Which I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done. See AVOWRY. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To acknowledge; own; confess. See CONFESS.

A-vow', *n.* [Cf. F. *aveu.*] Avowal. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

A-vow', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer,* fr. LL. *votare* to vow, fr. L. *votum.* See VOTE, *n.*] To bind, or to devote, by a vow. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

A-vow', *n.* A vow or determination. [*Archaic*]

A-vow'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being avowed, or openly acknowledged, with confidence. *Donne.*

A-vow'al (-al), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment; as, an *avowal* of such principles. *Hume.*

A-vow'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of avowing; avowal.

2. Upholding; defense; vindication. [*Obs.*]

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

A-vow'ant (-ant), *n.* (*Law*) The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Cowell.*

A-vowed' (ȧ-voud'), *a.* Openly acknowledged or declared; admitted. — **A-vow'ed-ly** (ȧ-vou'ĕd-lў), *adv.*

A-vow'ee' (ȧ-vou'ē'), *n.* [F. *avoué.* Cf. ADVOWEE, ADVOCATE, *n.*] The person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron; an advowee. See ADVOWSON.

A-vow'er (ȧ-vou'ẽr), *n.* One who avows or asserts.

A-vow'ry (-rў), *n.* [OE. *avouerie* protection, authority, OF. *avouerie.* See Avow to declare.] **1.** An advocate; a patron; a patron saint. [*Obs.*]

Let God alone be our *avowry.* *Latimer.*

2. The act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right. *Blackstone.*

☞ When an action of replevin is brought, the distrainer either makes *avowry,* that is, *avows* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife, and states the reason of it, as for arrears of rent, damage done, or the like; or makes *cognizance,* that is, *acknowledges* the taking, but justifies it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant.

A-vow'try, *v. t.* Adultery. See ADVOUTRY.

A-voy'er (ȧ-voi'ẽr), *n.* [F.] A chief magistrate of a free imperial city or canton of Switzerland. [*Obs.*]

A-vulse' (ȧ-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *avulsus,* p. p. of *avellere* to tear off; *a* (*ab*) + *vellere* to pluck.] To pluck or pull off. *Shenstone.*

A-vul'sion (ȧ-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] **1.** A tearing asunder; a forcible separation.

The *avulsion* of two polished superficies. *Locke.*

2. A fragment torn off. *J. Barlow.*

3. (*Law*) The sudden removal of lands or soil from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation or a current, or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the estate of another. The property in the part thus separated, or cut off, continues in the original owner. *Wharton. Burrill.*

A-vun'cu-lar (ȧ-vŭn'kū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

In these rare instances, the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular,* gives way. *I. Taylor.*

A-wait' (ȧ-wāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AWAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWAITING.] [OF. *awaitier, agaitier; à* (L. *ad*) + *waitier, gaitier* to watch, F. *guetter.* See WAIT.]

1. To watch for; to look out for. [*Obs.*]

2. To wait on, serve, or attend. [*Obs.*]

3. To wait for; to stay for; to expect. See EXPECT.

Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

4. To be in store for; to be ready or in waiting for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

O Eve, some farther change *awaits* us nigh. *Milton.*

A-wait', *v. i.* **1.** To watch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To wait (*on* or *upon*). [*Obs.*]

3. To wait; to stay in waiting. *Darwin.*

A-wait', *n.* A waiting for; ambush; watch; watching; heed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-wake' (ȧ-wāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* AWOKE (ȧ-wōk'), AWAKED (ȧ-wākt'); *p. p.* AWAKED; *Obs.* AWAKEN, AWOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWAKING. The form AWOKE is sometimes used as a *p. p.*] [AS. *āwæcnan,* v. i. (imp. *awōc*), and *āwacian,* v. i. (imp. *awacode*). See AWAKEN, WAKE.] **1.** To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.

Where morning's earliest ray might . . . *awake* her. *Tennyson.*
And his disciples came to him, and *awoke* him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish. *Matt.* viii. 25.

2. To rouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into action; to give new life to; to stir up; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

I was soon *awaked* from this disagreeable reverie. *Goldsmith.*
It may *awake* my bounty further. *Shak.*
No sunny gleam *awakes* the trees. *Keble.*

A-wake' (ȧ-wāk'), *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep; and, figuratively, out of a state resembling sleep, as inaction or death.

The national spirit again *awoke.* *Freeman.*
Awake to righteousness, and sin not. 1 *Cor.* xv. 34.

A-wake', *a.* [From *awaken,* old p. p. of *awake.*] Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep; in a state of vigilance or action.

Before whom *awake* I stood. *Milton.*
She still beheld,
Now wide *awake,* the vision of her sleep. *Keats.*
He was *awake* to the danger. *Froude.*

A-wak'en (ȧ-wāk''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AWAKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWAKENING.] [OE. *awakenen, awaknen,* AS. *āwæcnan, āwæcnian,* v. i.; pref. *on-* + *wæcnan* to wake. Cf. AWAKE, *v. t.*] To rouse from sleep or torpor; to awake; to wake.

[He] is dispatched
Already to *awaken* whom thou nam'st. *Cowper.*
Their consciences are thoroughly *awakened.* *Tillotson.*

Syn. — To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth.

A-wak'en-er (ȧ-wāk''n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, awakens.

A-wak'en-ing, *a.* Rousing from sleep, in a natural or a figurative sense; rousing into activity; exciting; as, the *awakening* city; an *awakening* discourse; the *awakening* dawn. — **A-wak'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

A-wak'en-ing, *n.* The act of awaking, or ceasing to sleep. Specifically: A revival of religion, or more general attention to religious matters than usual.

A-wak'en-ment (-ment), *n.* An awakening. [*R.*]

A-want'ing (ȧ-want'ĭng), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *wanting.*] Missing; wanting. [*Prov. Scot. & Eng.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

A-ward' (ȧ-ward'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AWARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWARDING.] [OF. *eswarder* to look at, consider, decide, judge; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder, garder,* to observe, take heed, keep, fr. OHG. *wartēn* to watch, guard. See WARD.] To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign or apportion, after careful regard to the nature of the case; to adjudge; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to the complainant.

To review
The wrongful sentence, and *award* a new. *Dryden.*

A-ward', *v. i.* To determine; to make an award.

A-ward', *n.* [Cf. OF. *award, awart, esgart.* See AWARD, *v. t.*] **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision. Specifically: The decision of arbitrators in a case submitted. "Impatient for the *award.*" *Cowper.*

An *award* had been given against her. *Gilpin.*

2. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators; that which is awarded. *Bouvier.*

A-ward'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

A-ware' (ȧ-wâr'), *a.* [OE. *war,* AS. *gewær,* fr. *wær* wary. The pref. *ge-* orig. meant *together, completely,* √142. See WARY.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant or on one's guard against danger or difficulty.

2. Apprised; informed; cognizant; conscious; as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook. *Cowper.*

A-warn' (ȧ-warn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *warn.* AS. *gewarnian.* See WARN, *v. t.*] To warn. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-wash' (ȧ-wŏsh'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *wash.*] Washed by the waves or tide; — said of a rock or strip of shore, or (*Naut.*) of an anchor, etc., when flush with the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it.

A-way' (ȧ-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg, awæg, onweg; on* on + *weg* way.] **1.** From a place; hence.

The sound is going *away.* *Shak.*

Have me *away,* for I am sore wounded. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 23.

2. Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.

3. Aside; off; in another direction.

The axis of rotation is inclined *away* from the sun. *Lockyer.*

4. From a state or condition of being; out of existence.

Be near me when I fade *away.* *Tennyson.*

5. By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative: Go or come away; begone; take away.

And the Lord said . . . *Away,* get thee down. *Exod.* xix. 24.

6. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as, sing *away.* [*Colloq.*]

☞ It is much used in phrases signifying moving or going from; as, go *away,* send *away,* run *away,* etc.; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast? "Love hath wings, and will *away.*" *Waller.* It serves to modify the sense of certain verbs by adding that of removal, loss, parting with, etc.; as, to throw *away;* to trifle *away;* to squander *away,* etc. Sometimes it has merely an intensive force; as, to blaze *away.*

Away with, bear, abide. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] "The calling of assemblies, I can not *away with*" (*Isa.* i. 13), i. e., "I can not bear or endure [it]." — Away with one, signifies, take him *away.* "*Away* with him, crucify him." *John* xix. 15. — **To make away with.** (*a*) To kill or destroy. (*b*) To carry off.

A-way'-go'ing (ȧ-wā'gō'ĭng), *a.* (*Law*) Sown dur-

ing the last years of a tenancy, but not ripe until after its expiration; — said of crops. *Wharton.*

A-way′ward (ə-wā′wĕrd), *adv.* Turned away; away. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Awe (ą), *n.* [OE. *ege, aghe,* fr. Icel. *agi;* akin to AS. *ege, ōga,* Goth. *agis,* Dan. *ave* chastisement, fear, Gr. ἄχος pain, distress, from the same root as E. *ail.* √3. Cf. UGLY.] **1.** Dread; great fear mingled with respect. [*Obs.* or *Obsolescent*]

His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe.* *Cowper.*

2. The emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; an undefined sense of the dreadful and the sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder; profound reverence.

There is an *awe* in mortals' joy,
A deep mysterious fear. *Keble.*

To tame the pride of that power which held the Continent in *awe.* *Macaulay.*

The solitude of the desert, or the loftiness of the mountain, may fill the mind with *awe* — the sense of our own littleness in some greater presence or power. *C. J. Smith.*

To stand in awe of, to fear greatly; to reverence profoundly.

Syn. — See REVERENCE.

Awe (ą), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AWED (ąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWING.] To strike with fear and reverence; to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.

That same eye whose bend doth *awe* the world. *Shak.*

His solemn and pathetic exhortation *awed* and melted the bystanders. *Macaulay.*

A-wea′ried (ə-wē′rĭd), *p. p.* Wearied. [*Poetic*]

A-wea′ry (ə-wē′rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *weary.*] Weary. [*Poetic*] "I begin to be *aweary* of thee." *Shak.*

A-weath′er (ə-wĕth′ẽr), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *weather.*] (*Naut.*) On the weather side, or toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows; — opposed to *alee;* as, helm *aweather!* *Totten.*

A-weigh′ (ə-wā′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *weigh.*] (*Naut.*) Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly; atrip; — said of the anchor. *Totten.*

Awe′less (ą′lĕs), *a.* See AWLESS.

Awe′some (ą′sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing awe; appalling; awful; as, an *awesome* sight. *Wright.*

2. Expressive of awe or terror.

An *awesome* glance up at the auld castle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Awe′some-ness, *n.* The quality of being awesome.

Awe′-strick′en (ą′strĭk′n), *a.* Awe-struck.

Awe′-struck′ (ą′strŭk′), *a.* Struck with awe. *Milton.*

Aw′ful (ą′ful), *a.* **1.** Oppressing with fear or horror; appalling; terrible; as, an *awful* scene. "The hour of Nature's *awful* throes." *Hemans.*

2. Inspiring awe; filling with profound reverence, or with fear and admiration; fitted to inspire reverential fear; profoundly impressive.

Heaven's *awful* Monarch. *Milton.*

3. Struck or filled with awe; terror-stricken. [*Obs.*]

A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *I. Watts.*

4. Worshipful; reverential; law-abiding. [*Obs.*]

Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shak.*

5. Frightful; exceedingly bad; great; — applied intensively; as, an *awful* bonnet; an *awful* boaster. [*Slang*]

Syn. — See FRIGHTFUL.

Aw′ful-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an awful manner; in a manner to fill with terror or awe; fearfully; reverently.

2. Very; excessively. [*Slang*]

Aw′ful-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; dreadfulness; solemnity; as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place.

The *awfulness* of grandeur. *Johnson.*

2. The state of being struck with awe; a spirit of solemnity; profound reverence. [*Obs.*]

Producing in us reverence and *awfulness.* *Jer. Taylor.*

A-whape′ (ə-hwāp′), *v. t.* [Cf. *whap* blow.] To confound; to terrify; to amaze. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-while′ (ə-hwīl′), *adv.* [Adj. *a* + *while* time, interval.] For a while; for some time; for a short time.

A-wing′ (ə-wĭng′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *wing.*] On the wing; flying; fluttering. *Wallace.*

Awk (ąk), *a.* [OE. *auk, awk* (properly) turned away; (hence) contrary, wrong, from Icel. *öfugr, öfugr, afigr,* turning the wrong way, fr. *af* off, away; cf. OHG. *abuh,* Skr. *apāc* turned away, fr. *apa* off, away + a root *ak, añk,* to bend, from which come also E. *angle, anchor.*]

1. Odd; out of order; perverse. [*Obs.*]

2. Wrong, or not commonly used; clumsy; sinister; as, the *awk* end of a rod (the but end). [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dexterous; awkward. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Awk, *adv.* Perversely; in the wrong way. *L'Estrange.*

Awk′ly, *adv.* **1.** In an unlucky (left-handed) or perverse manner. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. Awkwardly. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Awk′ward (ąk′wĕrd), *a.* [*Awk* + *-ward.*] **1.** Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands, or of instruments; not dexterous; without skill; clumsy; wanting ease, grace, or effectiveness in movement; ungraceful; as, he was *awkward* at a trick; an *awkward* boy.

And dropped an *awkward* courtesy. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing.

A long and *awkward* process. *Macaulay.*

An *awkward* affair is one that has gone wrong, and is difficult to adjust. *C. J. Smith.*

3. Perverse; adverse; untoward. [*Obs.*] "*Awkward* casualties." "*Awkward* wind." *Shak.*

O blind guides, which being of an *awkward* religion, do strain out a gnat, and swallow up a camel. *Udall.*

Syn. — Ungainly; unhandy; clownish; lubberly; gawky; maladroit; bungling; inelegant; ungraceful; unbecoming. — AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNCOUTH. *Awkward* has a special reference to outward deportment. A man is *clumsy* in his whole person, he is *awkward* in his gait and the movement of his limbs. *Clumsiness* is seen at the first view. *Awkwardness* is discovered only when a person begins to move. Hence the expressions, a *clumsy* appearance, and an *awkward* manner. When we speak figuratively of an *awkward* excuse, we think of a want of ease and grace in making it; when we speak of a *clumsy* excuse, we think of the whole thing as coarse and stupid. We apply the term *uncouth* most frequently to that which results from the want of instruction or training; as, *uncouth* manners; *uncouth* language.

— Awk′ward-ly (ąk′wĕrd-lȳ), *adv.* **— Awk′ward-ness,** *n.*

Awl (ąl), *n.* [OE. *aul, awel, al,* AS. *æl, awel;* akin to Icel. *alr,* OHG. *āla,* G. *ahle,* Lith. *yla,* Skr. *ārā.*] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood; used by shoemakers, saddlers, cabinetmakers, etc. The blade is differently shaped and pointed for different uses, as in the *brad awl, saddler's awl, shoemaker's awl,* etc.

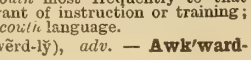

Shoemaker's Awl.

Aw′less (ą′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear. "*Awless* insolence." *Dryden.*

2. Inspiring no awe. [*Obs.*] "The *awless* throne." *Shak.* [Written also *aweless.*]

Aw′less-ness, *n.* The quality of being awless.

Awl′-shaped′ (ąl′shāpt′), *a.* **1.** Shaped like an awl. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Subulate. See SUBULATE. *Gray.*

Awl′wort′ (ąl′wûrt′), *n.* [*Awl* + *wort.*] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Subularia aquatica*), with awl-shaped leaves.

Awm (ąm), *n.* See AAM.

Awn (ąn), *n.* [OE. *awn, agune,* from Icel. *ögn,* pl. *agnir;* akin to Sw. *agn,* Dan. *avne,* Goth. *ahana,* OHG. *agana,* G. *agen, ahne,* chaff, Gr. ἄχνη, AS. *egla;* prob. from same root as E. *acute.* See 3d EAR. √1.] (*Bot.*) The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc., or any similar bristlelike appendage; arista. *Gray.*

Awned (ąnd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with an awn, or long bristle-shaped tip; bearded. *Gray.*

Awn′ing (ąn′ĭng), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. F. *auvent* awning, or Pers. *āwan, āwang,* anything suspended, or LG. *havenung* a place sheltered from wind and weather, E. *haven.*] **1.** A rooflike cover, usually of canvas, extended over or before any place as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind.

2. (*Naut.*) That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin.

Awn′inged (-ĭngd), *a.* Furnished with an awning.

Awn′less, *a.* Without awns or beard.

Awn′y (ąn′ȳ), *a.* Having awns; bearded.

A-woke′ (ə-wōk′), *imp.* of AWAKE.

A-work′ (ə-wûrk′), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *work.*] At work; in action. "Set *awork.*" *Shak.*

A-work′ing, *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *working.*] At work; in action. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*] *Spenser.*

A-wreak′ (ə-rēk′), *v. t. & i.* To avenge. [*Obs.*]

A-wreke′ See WREAK.

A-wrong′ (ə-rông′; 115), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *wrong.*] Wrongly. *Ford.*

A-wry′ (ə-rī′), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *wry.*] **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; out of the right course; distorted; oblique or obliquely; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance *awry.* "Your crown 's *awry.*" *Shak.*

Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry,*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or unreasonably; perverse or perversely.

Or by her charms
Draws him *awry,* enslaved. *Milton.*

Nothing more *awry* from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men. *Milton.*

Aw′some (ą′sŭm), *a.* Same as AWESOME.

Ax } (ăks), *n.* [OE. *ax, axe,* AS. *eax, æx. acas;* akin
Axe } to D. *akse,* OS. *accus,* OHG. *acchus,* G. *axt,* Icel. *öx, öxi,* Sw. *yxe,* Dan. *økse,* Goth. *agizi,* Gr. ἀξίνη, L. *ascia;* not akin to E. *acute.*] A tool or instrument of steel, or of iron with a steel edge or blade, for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing timber, etc. It is wielded by a wooden helve or handle, so fixed in a socket or eye as to be in the same plane with the blade. The *broadax,* or carpenter's ax, is an ax for hewing timber, made heavier than the chopping ax, and with a broader and thinner blade and a shorter handle.

The ancient *battle-ax* had sometimes a double edge.

☞ The word is used adjectively or in combination; as, *ax*head or *ax* head; *ax* helve; *ax* handle; *ax* shaft; *ax*-shaped; *ax*like.

This word was originally spelt with *e, axe;* and so also was nearly every corresponding word of one syllable; as, *flaxe, taxe, waxe, sixe, mixe, pixe, oxe, fluxe,* etc. This superfluous *e* is now dropped; so that, in more than a hundred words ending in *x*, no one thinks of retaining the *e* except in *axe.* Analogy requires its exclusion here.

"The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe,* which has of late become prevalent." *New English Dict.* (*Murray*).

Ax (ăks), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *axien* and *asken.* See ASK.] To ask; to inquire or inquire of.

☞ This word is from the Saxon, and is as old as the English language. Formerly it was in good use, but now is regarded as a vulgarism. It is still dialectic in England, and is sometimes heard among the uneducated in the United States. "And Pilat *axide* him, Art thou kyng of Jewis?" "Or if he *axe* a fish." *Wyclif.* "The king *axed* after your Grace's welfare." *Pegge.*

Ax′al (ăks′al), *a.* [See AXIAL.] [*R.*]

Axe (ăks), **Axe′man** (-măn), etc. See AX, AXMAN.

Ax′i-al (ăks′ĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an axis; of the nature of, or resembling, an axis; around an axis.

To take on an *axial,* and not an equatorial, direction. *Nichol.*

2. (*Anat.*) Belonging to the axis of the body; as, the *axial* skeleton; or to the axis of any appendage or organ; as, the *axial* bones.

Axial line (*Magnetism*), the line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other. *Faraday.*

Ax′i-al-ly (ăks′ĭ-al-lȳ), *adv.* In relation to, or in a line with, an axis; in the axial (magnetic) line.

Ax′il (ăks′ĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla.* Cf. AXLE.] (*Bot.*) The angle or point of divergence between the upper side of a branch, leaf, or petiole, and the stem or branch from which it springs. *Gray.*

Ax′ile (ăks′īl), *a.* Situated in the axis of anything; as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed. *Gray.*

‖ **Ax-il′la** (ăks-ĭl′lá), *n.; pl.* AXILLÆ (-lē). [L.] (*Anat.*) The armpit, or the cavity beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

2. (*Bot.*) An axil.

Ax′il-lar (ăks′ĭl-lẽr), *a.* Axillary.

Ax′il-la-ries (ăks′ĭl-lā-rĭz), } *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Feathers
Ax′il-lars (ăks′ĭl-lẽrz), } connecting the under surface of the wing and the body, and concealed by the closed wing.

Ax′il-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), *a.* [See AXIL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the axilla or armpit; as, *axillary* gland, artery, nerve.

a a Axillary Buds.
b b Leaf Scars.
c Terminal Bud.

2. (*Bot.*) Situated in, or rising from, an axil; of or pertaining to an axil. "*Axillary* buds." *Gray.*

Ax′i-nite (ăks′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Named in allusion to the form of the crystals, fr. Gr. ἀξίνη an ax.] (*Min.*) A borosilicate of alumina, iron, and lime, commonly found in glassy, brown crystals with acute edges.

Ax-in′o-man′cy (ăks-ĭn′ō-măn′sȳ), *n.* [L. *axinomantia,* Gr. ἀξίνη ax + *-mancy.*] A species of divination, by means of an ax or hatchet.

Ax′i-om (ăks′ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.* [L. *axioma,* Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a basis of demonstration, a principle, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, fr. ἄξιος worthy, weighing as much as; cf. ἄγειν to lead, drive, also to weigh so much: cf. F. *axiome.* See AGENT, *a.*] **1.** (*Logic & Math.*) A self-evident and necessary truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted; as, "The whole is greater than a part;" "A thing can not, at the same time, be and not be."

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; as, the *axioms* of political economy.

Syn. — AXIOM, MAXIM, APHORISM, ADAGE. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth which is taken for granted as the basis of reasoning. A *maxim* is a guiding principle sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life. An *aphorism* is a short sentence pithily expressing some valuable and general truth or sentiment. An *adage* is a saying of long-established authority and of universal application.

Ax′i-o-mat′ic (ăks′ĭ-ō-măt′ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀξιωματικός.]
Ax′i-o-mat′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of an axiom; self-evident; characterized by axioms. "*Axiomatical* truth." *Johnson*

The stores of *axiomatic* wisdom. *I. Taylor.*

Ax′i-o-mat′ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the use of axioms; in the form of an axiom.

‖ **Ax′is** (ăks′ĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The spotted deer (*Cervus axis* or *Axis maculata*) of India, where it is called *hog deer* and *parrah* (Moorish name).

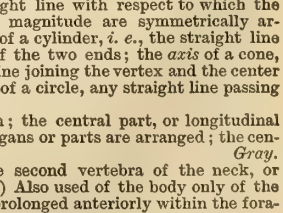

Axis (*Zoöl.*).

Ax′is (ăks′ĭs), *n.; pl.* AXES (-ēz). [L. *axis* axis, axle. See AXLE.] **1.** A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; a line passing through a body or system around which the parts are symmetrically arranged.

2. (*Math.*) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of a cylinder, *i. e.*, the straight line joining the centers of the two ends; the *axis* of a cone, that is, the straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base; the *axis* of a circle, any straight line passing through the center.

3. (*Bot.*) The stem; the central part, or longitudinal support, on which organs or parts are arranged; the central line of any body. *Gray.*

4. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The second vertebra of the neck, or *vertebra dentata.* (*b*) Also used of the body only of the vertebra, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the odontoid process or peg which serves as a pivot for the atlas and head to turn upon.

5. (*Crystallog.*) One of several imaginary lines, assumed in describing the position of the planes by which a crystal is bounded.

6. (*Fine Arts*) The primary or secondary central line of any design.

Anticlinal axis (*Geol.*), a line or ridge from which the strata slope downward on the two opposite sides. — **Synclinal axis,** a line from which the strata slope upward in opposite directions, so as to form a valley. — **Axis cylinder** (*Anat.*), the neuraxis or essential, central substance of a nerve fiber; — called also *axis band, axial fiber,* and *cylinder axis.* — **Axis in peritrochio,** the wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers. — **Axis of a curve** (*Geom.*), a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve; called a *principal axis,* when cutting them at right angles, in which case it divides the curve into two symmetrical

portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number. The two axes of the ellipse are the *major axis* and the *minor axis*, and the two axes of the hyperbola are the *transverse axis* and the *conjugate axis*. — **Axis of a lens**, the straight line passing through its center and perpendicular to its surfaces. — **Axis of a telescope or microscope**, the straight line with which coincide the axes of the several lenses which compose it. — **Axes of coördinates in a plane**, two straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position: they are either rectangular or oblique. — **Axes of coördinates in space**, the three straight lines in which the coördinate planes intersect each other. — **Axis of a balance**, that line about which it turns. — **Axis of oscillation**, of a pendulum, a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration. — **Axis of polarization**, the central line around which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged. *Brewster.* — **Axis of revolution** (*Descriptive Geom.*), a straight line about which some line or plane is revolved, so that the several points of the line or plane shall describe circles with their centers in the fixed line, and their planes perpendicular to it, the line describing a surface of revolution, and the plane a solid of revolution. — **Axis of symmetry** (*Geom.*), any line in a plane figure which divides the figure into two such parts that one part, when folded over along the axis, shall coincide with the other part. — **Axis of the equator, ecliptic, horizon** (or other circle considered with reference to the sphere on which it lies), the diameter of the sphere which is perpendicular to the plane of the circle. *Hutton.* — **Axis of the Ionic capital** (*Arch.*), a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. — **Neutral axis** (*Mech.*), the line of demarcation between the horizontal elastic forces of tension and compression, exerted by the fibers in any cross section of a girder. — **Optic axis** of a crystal, the direction in which a ray of transmitted light suffers no double refraction. All crystals, not of the isometric system, are either *uniaxial* or *biaxial*. — **Optic axis, Visual axis** (*Opt.*), the straight line passing through the center of the pupil, and perpendicular to the surface of the eye. — **Radical axis of two circles** (*Geom.*), the straight line perpendicular to the line joining their centers and such that the tangents from any point of it to the two circles shall be equal to each other. — **Spiral axis** (*Arch.*), the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without. — **Axis of abscissas** and **Axis of ordinates**. See ABSCISSA.

Ax'le (ăks'l), *n.* [OE. *axel*, *exel*, shoulder, AS. *eaxl*; akin to AS. *eaz* axle, Sw. & Dan. *axel* shoulder, axle, G. *achse* axle, *achsel* shoulder, L. *axis* axle, Gr. ἄξων, Skr. *aksha*, L. *axilla* shoulder joint: cf. F. *essieu*, axle, OF. *aissel*, fr. dim. of L. *axis*. √205. Cf. 2d AXIS.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel.

2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree.

3. An axis; as, the sun's *axle*.

> Had from her *axle* torn
> The steadfast earth. *Milton.*

☞ Railway axles are called *leading* and *trailing* from their position in the front or in the rear of a car or truck respectively.

Ax'le box' (bŏks'). **1.** A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes.

2. The journal box of a rotating axle, especially a railway axle.

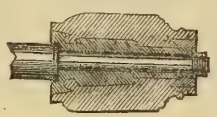

Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

☞ In railway construction, the axle guard, or pedestal, with the superincumbent weight, rests on the top of the box (usually with a spring intervening), and holds it in place by flanges. The box rests upon the journal bearing and key, which intervene between the inner top of the box and the axle.

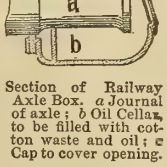

Section of Railway Axle Box. *a* Journal of axle; *b* Oil Cellar, to be filled with cotton waste and oil; *c* Cap to cover opening.

Ax'led (ăks''ld), *a.* Having an axle; — used in composition.

> Merlin's agate-*axled* car. *T. Warton.*

Ax'le guard' (gärd'). The part of the framing of a railway car or truck, by which an axle box is held laterally, and in which it may move vertically; — also called a *jaw* in the United States, and a *housing* in England.

Ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *öxultrē*.] **1.** A bar or beam of wood or iron, connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the ends of which the wheels revolve.

2. A spindle or axle of a wheel. [*Obs.*]

Ax'man (ăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* AXMEN (-mĕn). One who wields an ax.

Ax'min'ster (ăks'mĭn'stẽr), *n.* An Axminster carpet, an imitation Turkey carpet, noted for its thick and soft pile; — so called from *Axminster*, Eng.

Axolotl. Larva of *Amblystoma Mexicanum*. About ¼ nat. diameter.

‖ **Ax'o-lotl** (ăks'ō-lŏt'l), *n.* [The native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An amphibian of the salamander tribe found in the elevated lakes of Mexico; the siredon.

☞ When it breeds in captivity the young develop into true salamanders of the genus *Amblystoma*. This also occurs naturally under favorable conditions, in its native localities; although it commonly lives and breeds in a larval state, with persistent external gills. See SIREDON.

Ax'stone' (ăks'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of jade. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Islands, for making axes or hatchets.

Ax'tree (ăks'trē), *n.* Axle or axletree. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Ax'unge (ăks'ŭnj), *n.* [F. *axonge*, L. *axungia*; *axis* wheel + *ungere* to grease.] Fat; grease; esp. the fat of pigs or geese; usually (*Pharm.*), lard prepared for medical use.

Ay (āĭ), *interj.* Ah! alas! "*Ay* me! I fondly dream 'Had ye been there.'" *Milton.*

Ay (āĭ, ā), *adv.* Same as AYE.

‖ **A'yah** (ä'yȧ), *n.* [Pg. *aia*, akin to Sp. *aya* a governess, *ayo* a tutor.] A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. [*India*]

Aye (āĭ), *adv.* [Perh. a modification of *yea*, or from **Ay** the interjection of admiration or astonishment, OE. *ei*, *ey*, why, hey, ay, well, ah, ha. Cf. MHG. & G. *ei*, Dan. *ej*. Or perh. akin to *aye* ever.] Yes; yea; — a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is much used in *viva voce* voting in legislative bodies, etc.

☞ This word is written *I* in the early editions of Shakespeare and other old writers.

Aye (āĭ), *n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "To call for the *ayes* and noes;" "The *ayes* have it."

Aye (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei*, *ey*; akin to AS. *ā*, *āwa*, al-**Ay** ways, Goth. *aiws* an age, Icel. *æfi*, OHG. *ēwa*, L. *aevum*, Gr. αἰών an age, αἰεί, ἀεί, ever, always, G. *je*, Skr. *ēva* course. √4, 209. Cf. AGE, *v.*, EITHER, *a.*, OR, *conj.*] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.

> For his mercies *aye* endure. *Milton.*

For aye, always; forever; eternally.

Aye'-aye' (āĭ'āĭ'), *n.* [From the native name, prob. from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) A singular nocturnal quadruped, allied to the lemurs, found in Madagascar (*Cheiromys Madagascariensis*), remarkable for its long fingers, sharp nails, and rodent-like incisor teeth.

Aye-aye. 1/12

Aye'green' (ā'grēn'), *n.* [*Aye* ever + *green*.] (*Bot.*) The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). *Halliwell.*

A-yen', **A-yein'** (ȧ-yĕn'), **A-yeins'** (ȧ-yĕns'), *adv.* & *prep.* [OE. *ayein*, *ayen*. See AGAIN.] Again; back against. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-yen'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Backward. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ayle (āl), *n.* [OE. *ayel*, *aiel*, OF. *aiol*, *aiel*, F. *aïeul*, a dim. of L. *avus* grandfather.] A grandfather. [*Obs.*]

Writ of Ayle, an ancient English writ which lay against a stranger who had dispossessed the demandant of land of which his grandfather died seized.

Ay'me' (āĭ'mē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *ahi* interj.] The utterance of the ejaculation "Ay me!" [*Obs.*] See AY, *interj.* "*Aymees* and hearty heigh-hoes." *J. Fletcher.*

A-yond' (ȧ-yŏnd'), *prep.* & *adv.* Beyond. [*North of Eng.*]

A-yont' (ȧ-yŏnt'), *prep.* & *adv.* Beyond. [*Scot.*]

A'y-rie, **A'y-ry** (ā'ĭ-rў), *n.* See AERIE. *Drayton.*

Ayr'shire (ār'shĭr), *n.* (*Agric.*) One of a superior breed of cattle from Ayrshire, Scotland. Ayrshires are notable for the quantity and quality of their milk.

‖ **A-yun'ta-mi-en'to** (ȧ-yōōn'tȧ-mẽ-ĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *ayuntar* to join.] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in cities and towns, corresponding to mayor and aldermen.

A-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ; 97), *n.*; *pl.* AZALEAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, — so called because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy flowering shrubs, mostly natives of China or of North America; false honeysuckle. The genus is scarcely distinct from Rhododendron.

Az'a-role (ăz'ȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *azerole*, the name of the fruit, fr. Ar. *az-zoʼrūr*: cf. It. *azzeruolo*, Sp. *acerolo*.] (*Bot.*) The Neapolitan medlar (*Cratægus azarolus*), a shrub of southern Europe; also, its fruit.

A-zed'a-rach (ȧ-zĕd'ȧ-răk), *n.* [F. *azédarac*, Sp. *acederaque*, Pers. *āzāddirakht* noble tree.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A handsome Asiatic tree (*Melia azedarach*), common in the southern United States; — called also, *Pride of India*, *Pride of China*, and *Bead tree*.

2. (*Med.*) The bark of the roots of the azedarach, used as a cathartic and emetic.

Az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [OE. *azimut*, F. *azimut*, fr. Ar. *as-sumūt*, pl. of *as-samt* a way, or perh., a point of the horizon and a circle extending to it from the zenith, *as* being the Arabic article: cf. It. *azzimutto*, Pg. *azimuth*, and Ar. *samt-al-rāʼs* the vertex of the heaven. Cf. ZENITH.] (*Astron.* & *Geodesy*) (*a*) The quadrant of an azimuth circle. (*b*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object; as, the *azimuth* of a star; the *azimuth* or bearing of a line in surveying.

☞ In trigonometrical surveying, it is customary to reckon the azimuth of a line from the south point of the horizon around by the west from 0° to 360°.

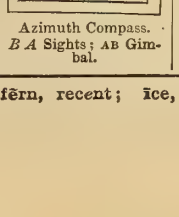

Azimuth Compass. *B A* Sights; AB Gimbal.

Azimuth circle, or **Vertical circle**, one of the great circles of the sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Hutton.* — **Azimuth compass**, a compass resembling the mariner's compass, but having the card divided into degrees instead of rhumbs, and having vertical sights; used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body, in order to find, by comparison with the true azimuth, the variation of the needle. — **Azimuth dial**, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Hutton.* — **Magnetic azimuth**, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.

Az'i-muth'al (ăz'ĭ-mŭth'ȧl *or* -mū'thȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the azimuth; in a horizontal circle.

Azimuthal error of a transit instrument, its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

Az'o- (ăz'ō-). [See AZOTE.] (*Chem.*) A combining form of *azote*; (*a*) Applied loosely to compounds having nitrogen variously combined, as in cyanides, nitrates, etc. (*b*) Now especially applied to compounds containing a two atom nitrogen group uniting two hydrocarbon radicals, as in *azo*benzene, *azo*benzoic, etc. These compounds furnish many artificial dyes. See DIAZO-.

Az'o-ben'zene (ăz'ō-bĕn'zēn), *n.* [*Azo-* + *benzene*.] (*Chem.*) A substance ($C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_5$) derived from nitrobenzene, forming orange red crystals which are easily fusible.

A-zo'ic (ȧ-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life, from ζῆν to live.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life, or at least of animal life; anterior to the existence of animal life; formed when there was no animal life on the globe; as, the *azoic* rocks.

Azoic age (*Geol.*), the age preceding the existence of animal life, or anterior to the paleozoic time. *Azoic* is also used as a noun, *age* being understood. See ARCHÆAN, and EOZOIC.

Az'o-le'ic (ăz'ō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*Azo-* + *oleic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an acid produced by treating oleic with nitric acid. [*R.*]

A-zon'ic (ȧ-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀζωνικός; ἀ priv. + ζώνη zone, region.] Confined to no zone or region; not local.

A-zo'ri-an (ȧ-zō'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Azores. — *n.* A native of the Azores.

Az'ote (ăz'ōt *or* ȧ-zōt'; 277), *n.* [F. *azote*, fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life; — so named by Lavoisier because it is incapable of supporting life.] Same as NITROGEN. [*R.*]

Az'oth (ăz'ŏth), *n.* [LL. *azoch*, *azoth*, fr. Ar. *az-zauq* mercury.] (*Alchemy*) (*a*) The first principle of metals, *i. e.*, mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. (*b*) The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

A-zot'ic (ȧ-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; formed or consisting of azote; nitric; as, *azotic* gas; *azotic* acid. [*R.*] *Carpenter.*

Az'o-tite (ăz'ō-tīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of azotous, or nitrous, acid with a base; a nitrite. [*R.*]

Az'o-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AZOTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AZOTIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen; to nitrogenize.

Az'o-tom'e-ter (ăz'ō-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Azote* + *-meter*.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for measuring or determining the proportion of nitrogen; a nitrometer.

A-zo'tous (ȧ-zō'tŭs), *a.* Nitrous; as, *azotous* acid. [*R.*]

Az'tec (ăz'tĕk), *a.* Of or relating to one of the early races in Mexico that inhabited the great plateau of that country at the time of the Spanish conquest in 1519. — *n.* One of the Aztec race or people.

Az'ure (ăzh'ụr *or* ā'zhụr; 277), *a.* [F. & OSp. *azur*, Sp. *azul*, through Ar. from Per. *lājaward*, or *lājuward*, lapis lazuli, a blue color, *lājawardī*, *lājuwardī*, azure, cerulean, the initial *l* having been dropped, perhaps by the influence of the Ar. *azr-aq* azure, blue. Cf. G. *lasur*, *lasurstein*, azure color, azure stone, and NL. lapis *lazuli*.] Sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the unclouded sky; cerulean; also, cloudless.

Azure stone (*Min.*), the lapis lazuli; also, the lazulite.

Az'ure, *n.* **1.** The lapis lazuli. [*Obs.*]

2. The clear blue color of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. "In robes of *azure*." *Wordsworth.*

3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky.

> Not like those steps
> On heaven's *azure*. *Milton.*

4. (*Her.*) A blue color, represented in engraving by horizontal parallel lines.

Azure (*Her.*).

Az'ure, *v. t.* To color blue.

Az'ured (ăzh'ụrd *or* ā'zhụrd), *a.* Of an azure color; sky-blue. "The *azured* harebell." *Shak.*

A-zu're-ous (ȧ-zū'rē-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of a fine blue color; azure.

Az'u-rine (ăzh'ū-rĭn), *a.* [Cf. AZURN.] Azure.

Az'u-rine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue roach of Europe (*Leuciscus cæruleus*); — so called from its color.

Az'u-rite (ăzh'ŭ-rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite.

Az'urn (ăzh'ụrn *or* ā'zhụrn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *azurin*, *asurin*, LL. *azurinus*. See AZURE, *a.*] Azure. [*Obs.*]

> Thick set with agate, and the *azurn* sheen
> Of turkis blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Az'y-gous (ăz'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος; ἀ priv. + ζυγόν yoke.] (*Anat.*) Having no fellow; not one of a pair; single; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.

Az'ym, **Az'yme** (ăz'ĭm), *n.* [F. *azyme* unleavened, L. *azymus*, fr. Gr. ἄζυμος; ἀ priv. + ζύμη leaven.] Unleavened bread.

A-zym'ic (ȧ-zĭm'ĭk), *a.* Azymous.

Az'y-mite (ăz'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *azymite*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who administered the Eucharist with unleavened bread; — a name of reproach given by those of the Greek church to the Latins.

Az'y-mous (ăz'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [See AZYM.] Unleavened; unfermented. "*Azymous* bread." *Dunglison.*

B.

B (bē) is the second letter of the English alphabet. (See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 196, 220.) It is etymologically related to *p*, *v*, *f*, *w*, and *m*, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own sound; as in Eng. *b*ursar and *p*urser; Eng. *b*ear and Lat. *f*erre; Eng. sil*v*er and Ger. sil*b*er; Lat. cu*b*itum and It. go*m*ito; Eng. seven, Anglo-Saxon seo*f*on, Ger. sie*b*en, Lat. sep*t*em, Gr. ἑπτά, Sanskrit sap*t*an. The form of the letter B is Roman, from the Greek B (*Beta*), of Semitic origin. The small b was formed by gradual change from the capital B.

In *Music*, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). B♭ stands for B flat, the tone a half step, or semitone, lower than B. In German, B stands for our B♭, while our B natural is called H (pronounced hä).

Ba (bä), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *baer* to open the mouth, F. *bayer*.] To kiss. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Baa (bä), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *bäen*; an imitative word.] To cry baa, or bleat as a sheep.

He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Baa (bä), *n.*; *pl.* Baas (bäz). [Cf. G. *bä*.] The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Baa'ing, *n.* The bleating of a sheep. *Marryat.*

Ba'al (bā'al), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* Baalim (-ĭm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The supreme male divinity of the Phœnician and Canaanitish nations.

☞ The name of this god occurs in the Old Testament and elsewhere with qualifying epithets subjoined, answering to the different ideas of his character; as, *Baal*-berith (the Covenant Baal), *Baal*-zebub (Baal of the fly).

2. *pl.* The whole class of divinities to whom the name Baal was applied. *Judges* x. 6.

Ba'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry.

Ba'al-ist (-ĭst), } *n.* A worshiper of Baal; a devotee
Ba'al-ite (-īt), } of any false religion; an idolater.

‖ **Ba'ba** (bä'bä), *n.* [F.] A kind of plum cake.

Bab'bitt (băb'bĭt), *v. t.* To line with Babbitt metal.

Bab'bitt met'al (băb'bĭt mĕt'al). [From the inventor, Isaac *Babbitt* of Massachusetts.] A soft white alloy of variable composition (as of nine parts of tin to one of copper, or of fifty parts of tin to five of antimony and one of copper) used in bearings to diminish friction.

Bab'ble (băb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Babbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Babbling.] [Cf. LG. *babbeln*, D. *babbelen*, G. *bappeln*, *bappern*, F. *babiller*, It. *babbolare*; prob. orig., to keep saying *ba*, imitative of a child learning to talk.] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds; as, a child *babbles*.

2. To talk incoherently; to utter unmeaning words.

3. To talk much; to chatter; to prate.

4. To make a continuous murmuring noise, as shallow water running over stones.

In every *babbling* brook he finds a friend. *Wordsworth.*

☞ Hounds are said to *babble*, or to be *babbling*, when they are too noisy after having found a good scent.

Syn. — To prate; prattle; chatter; gossip.

Bab'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in an indistinct or incoherent way; to repeat, as words, in a childish way without understanding.

These [words] he used to *babble* in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.

Bab'ble, *n.* **1.** Idle talk; senseless prattle; gabble; twaddle. "This is mere moral *babble*." *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate speech; constant or confused murmur.

The *babble* of our young children. *Darwin.*
The *babble* of the stream. *Tennyson.*

Bab'ble-ment (băb'b'l-ment), *n.* Babble. *Hawthorne.*

Bab'bler (băb'blẽr), *n.* **1.** An idle talker; an irrational prater; a teller of secrets.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

2. A hound too noisy on finding a good scent.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A name given to any one of a family (*Timalinæ*) of thrushlike birds, having a chattering note.

Bab'ble-ry (-b'l-rỹ), *n.* Babble. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Babe (bāb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *bab*, *baban*, W. *baban*, *maban*.] **1.** An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

2. A doll for children. *Spenser.*

Babe'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Babyhood. [*R.*] *Udall.*

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel*, the name of the capital of Babylonia; in Genesis associated with the idea of "confusion."] **1.** The city and tower in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages took place.

Therefore is the name of it called *Babel*. *Gen.* xi. 9.

2. Hence: A place or scene of noise and confusion; a confused mixture of sounds, as of voices or languages.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages. *Hammond.*
The grinding *babel* of the street. *R. L. Stevenson.*

Bab'er-y (bā'bẽr-ỹ), *n.* [Perh. orig. for *baboonery*. Cf. Baboon, and also Babe.] Finery of a kind to please a child. [*Obs.*] "Painted *babery*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ba'bi-an (bā'bĭ-an), **Ba'bi-on** (bā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See Baboon.] A baboon. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Bab'il-lard** (băb'ĭl-lärd), *n.* [F., a babbler.] (*Zoöl.*) The lesser whitethroat of Europe; — called also *babbling warbler*.

Bab'ing-ton-ite (băb'ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [From Dr. *Babington*.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in triclinic crystals approaching pyroxene in angle, and of a greenish black color. It is a silicate of iron, manganese, and lime.

‖ **Bab'i-rous'sa**, ‖ **Bab'i-rus'sa** (băb'ĭ-rōōs'sä), *n.* [F. *babiroussa*, fr. Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsa* deer.] (*Zoöl.*) A large hoglike quadruped (*Sus*, or *Porcus*, *babirussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated; the Indian hog. Its upper canine teeth or tusks are large and recurved.

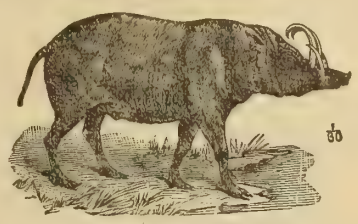

Babiroussa.

Bab'ish (bāb'ĭsh), *a.* Like a babe; childish; babyish. [*R.*] "*Babish* imbecility." *Drayton.* — **Bab'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Bab'ish-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

Bab'ism (bāb'ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Bab* (Pers. *bab* a gate), the title assumed by the founder, Mirza Ali Mohammed.] The doctrine of a modern religious sect, which originated in Persia in 1843, being a mixture of Mohammedan, Christian, Jewish, and Parsee elements.

Bab'ist, *n.* A believer in Babism.

‖ **Bab'lah** (băb'lä), *n.* [Cf. Per. *babūl* a species of mimosa yielding gum arabic.] The rind of the fruit of several East Indian species of acacia; neb-neb. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and is used for dyeing drab.

‖ **Ba'boo**, ‖ **Ba'bu** (bä'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] A Hindoo gentleman; a native clerk who writes English; also, a Hindoo title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*. *Whitworth.*

Bab-oon' (băb-ōōn'), *n.* [OE. *babewin*, *baboin*, fr. F. *babouin*, or LL. *babewynus*. Of unknown origin; cf. D. *baviaan*, G. *pavian*, baboon, F. *babine* lip of ape, dogs, etc., dial. G. *bäppe* mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Old World Quadrumana, of the genera *Cynocephalus* and *Papio*; the dog-faced ape. Baboons have dog-like muzzles and large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are mostly African. See Mandrill, and Chacma, and Drill an ape.

Chacma Baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Bab-oon'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Baboonish behavior. *Marryat.*

Bab-oon'ish, *a.* Like a baboon.

Ba'by (bā'bỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Babies (-bĭz). [Dim. of *babe*.] **1.** An infant or young child of either sex; a babe.

2. A small image of an infant; a doll.

Babies in the eyes, the minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the eyes of another.

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
Toyed with his locks, looked *babies in his eyes*. *Heywood.*

Ba'by, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an infant; young or little; as, *baby* swans. "*Baby* figure." *Shak.*

Ba'by, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Babied (-bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Babying.] To treat like a young child; to keep dependent; to humor; to fondle. *Young.*

Ba'by farm' (färm'). A place where the nourishment and care of babies are offered for hire.

Ba'by farm'er (-ẽr). One who keeps a baby farm.

Ba'by farm'ing. The business of keeping a baby farm.

Ba'by-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or period of infancy.

Ba'by-house' (-hous'), *n.* A place for children's dolls and dolls' furniture. *Swift.*

Ba'by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish; puerile; simple. — **Ba'by-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Ba'by-ish-ness**, *n.*

Ba'by-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of being a baby.

2. A babyish manner of acting or speaking.

Ba'by jump'er (jŭmp'ẽr). A hoop suspended by an elastic strap, in which a young child may be held secure while amusing itself by jumping on the floor.

Bab'y-lo'ni-an (băb'ĭ-lō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the real or to the mystical Babylon, or to the ancient kingdom of Babylonia; Chaldean.

Bab'y-lo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia (which included Chaldea); a Chaldean.

2. An astrologer; — so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

Bab'y-lon'ic (-lŏn'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Babylon,
Bab'y-lon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or made there; as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.

2. Tumultuous; disorderly. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

Bab'y-lo'nish (băb'ĭ-lō'nĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or made in, Babylon or Babylonia. "A *Babylonish* garment." *Josh.* vii. 21.

2. Pertaining to the Babylon of *Revelation* xiv. 8.

3. Pertaining to Rome and papal power. [*Obs.*]

The . . . injurious nickname of *Babylonish*. *Gage.*

4. Confused; Babel-like.

‖ **Bab'y-rous'sa**, ‖ **Bab'y-rus'sa** (băb'ĭ-rōōs'sä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Babiroussa.

Ba'by-ship (bā'bỹ-shĭp), *n.* The quality of being a baby; the personality of an infant.

Bac (băk), *n.* [F. See Back a vat.] **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope.

2. A vat or cistern. See 1st Back.

Bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'kä-lą'rē-āt), *n.* [NL. *baccalaureatus*, fr. LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, fr. *baccalarius*, but as if fr. L. *bacca lauri* bayberry, from the practice of the bachelor's wearing a garland of bayberries. See Bachelor.] **1.** The degree of bachelor of arts (B. A. or A. B.), the first or lowest academical degree conferred by universities and colleges.

2. A baccalaureate sermon. [*U. S.*]

Bac'ca-lau're-ate, *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

Baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

‖ **Bac'ca-ra'**, **Bac'ca-rat'** (băk'kä-rä'), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards, played by a banker and punters.

Bac-ca're } (băk-kā'rē), *interj.* Stand back! give
Bac-ka're } place! — a cant word of the Elizabethan writers, probably in ridicule of some person who pretended to a knowledge of Latin which he did not possess.

Baccare! you are marvelous forward. *Shak.*

Bac'cate (băk'kât), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. L. *bacca* berry.] (*Bot.*) Pulpy throughout, like a berry; — said of fruits. *Gray.*

Bac'ca-ted (băk'kā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having many berries.

2. Set or adorned with pearls. [*Obs.*]

Bac'cha-nal (băk'kä-nal), *a.* [L. *Bacchanalis*. See Bacchanalia.] **1.** Relating to Bacchus or his festival.

2. Engaged in drunken revels; drunken and riotous or noisy.

Bac'cha-nal (băk'kä-nal), *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated; a carouser. "Tipsy *bacchanals*." *Shak.*

2. *pl.* The festival of Bacchus; the bacchanalia.

3. Drunken revelry; an orgy.

4. A song or a dance in honor of Bacchus.

‖ **Bac'cha-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L. *Bacchanal* a place devoted to Bacchus; in the pl. *Bacchanalia* a feast of Bacchus, fr. *Bacchus* the god of wine, Gr. Βάκχος.]

1. (*Myth.*) A feast or an orgy in honor of Bacchus.

2. Hence: A drunken feast; drunken revels; an orgy.

Bac'cha-na'li-an (-nā'lĭ-an; 106), *a.* Of or pertaining to the festival of Bacchus; relating to or given to reveling and drunkenness.

Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms. *Cowper.*

Bac'cha-na'li-an, *n.* A bacchanal; a drunken reveler.

Bac'cha-na'li-an-ism (-an-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of bacchanalians; bacchanals; drunken revelry.

Bac'chant (băk'kant), *n.*; *pl.* E. Bacchants, L. Bacchantes (-kăn'tēz). [L. *bacchans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *bacchari* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] **1.** A priest of Bacchus.

2. A bacchanal; a reveler. *Croly.*

Bac'chant, *a.* Bacchanalian; fond of drunken revelry; wine-loving; reveling; carousing. *Byron.*

Bac'chante (băk'kant *or* bä-känt'), *n.*; L. *pl.* Bacchantes (-kăn'tēz). **1.** A priestess of Bacchus.

2. A female bacchanal.

Bac-chan'tic (băk-kăn'tĭk), *a.* Bacchanalian.

Bac'chic (băk'kĭk), } *a.* [L. *Bacchicus*, Gr. Βακχι-
Bac'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } κός.] Of or relating to Bacchus; hence, jovial, or riotous, with intoxication.

‖ **Bac-chi'us** (băk-kī'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Bacchii (-kī'ī). [L. *Bacchius* pes, Gr. ὁ Βακχεῖος (sc. πούς foot).] (*Pros.*) A metrical foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; according to some, two long and a short.

Bac'chus (băk'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βάκχος.] (*Myth.*) The god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.

Bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Producing berries. "*Baccifer-ous* trees." *Ray.*

Bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form*.] Having the form of a berry.

Bac-civ'o-rous (băk-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating, or subsisting on, berries; as, *baccivorous* birds.

Bace (bās), *n.*, *a.*, & *v.* See Base. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bach'a-rach } (băk'ä-răk), *n.* A kind of wine made
Back'a-rack } at *Bacharach* on the Rhine.

Bach'e-lor (băch'ẽ-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, F. *bachelier* (cf. Pr. *bacalar*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel*, It. *baccalare*), LL. *baccalarius* the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner, a person of an inferior academical degree aspiring to a doctorate. In the latter sense, it was afterward changed to *baccalaureus*. See Baccalaureate, *n.*] **1.** A man of any age who has not been married.

As merry and mellow an old *bachelor* as ever followed a hound. *W. Irving.*

2. An unmarried woman. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. A person who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of science, at a college or university; as, a *bachelor* of arts.

4. A knight who had no standard of his own, but fought under the standard of another in the field; often, a young knight.

5. In the companies of London tradesmen, one not yet admitted to wear the livery; a junior member. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Zoöl.*) A kind of bass, an edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxys annularis*) of the southern United States.

Bach'e-lor-dom (băch'ē-lẽr-dŭm), *n.* The state of bachelorhood; the whole body of bachelors.

Bach'e-lor-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or condition of being a bachelor; bachelorship.

Bach'e-lor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Bachelorhood; also, a manner or peculiarity belonging to bachelors. *W. Irving.*

Bach'e-lor's but'ton (băch'ē-lẽrz bŭt't'n). (*Bot.*) A plant with flowers shaped like buttons; especially, several species of *Ranunculus*, and the cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) and globe amaranth (*Gomphrena*).

☞ *Bachelor's buttons*, a name given to several flowers "from their similitude to the jagged cloathe buttons, anciently worne in this kingdom," according to Johnson's *Gerarde*, p. 472 (1633); but by other writers ascribed to "a habit of country fellows to carry them in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts." *Dr. Prior.*

Bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

Bach'el-ry (-ĕl-rỹ), *n.* [OF. *bachelerie.*] The body of young aspirants for knighthood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ba-cil'lar (bă-sĭl'lẽr), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff.] (*Biol.*) Shaped like a rod or staff.

‖ **Bac'il-la'ri-æ** (băs'ĭl-lā'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum* stick.] (*Biol.*) See DIATOM.

Bac'il-la-ry (băs'ĭl-lă-rỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to little rods; rod-shaped.

Ba-cil'li-form (bă-sĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff + *-form.*] Rod-shaped.

‖ **Ba-cil'lus** (bă-sĭl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BACILLI (-lī). [NL., for L. *bacillum*. See BACILLARIÆ.] (*Biol.*) A variety of bacterium; a microscopic, rod-shaped vegetable organism.

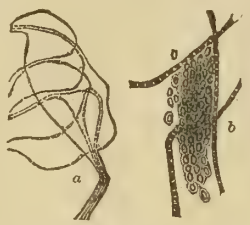

Bacillus.
a Convolution of threads, each composed of Bacilli (*Bacillus anthracis*). × 200
b Same, showing formation of spores. × 470

Back (băk), *n.* [F. *bac*: cf. Arm. *bag*, *bak*, a bark, D. *bak* tray, bowl.] **1.** A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, distillers, dyers, picklers, gluemakers, and others, for mixing or cooling wort, holding water, hot glue, etc.

Hop back, **Jack back**, the cistern which receives the infusion of malt and hops from the copper. — **Wash back**, a vat in which distillers ferment the wort to form wash. — **Water back**, a cistern to hold a supply of water; esp. a small cistern at the back of a stove, or a group of pipes set in the fire box of a stove or furnace, through which water circulates and is heated.

2. A ferryboat. See BAC, **1.**

Back (băk), *n.* [AS. *bæc*, *bac*; akin to Icel., Sw., & LG. *bak*, Dan. *bag*; cf. OHG. *bahho* ham, Skr. *bhaj* to turn, OSlav. *bĕgŭ* flight. Cf. BACON.] **1.** In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; in other animals, that part of the body which corresponds most nearly to such part of a human being; as, the *back* of a horse, fish, or lobster.

2. An extended upper part, as of a mountain or ridge.

[The mountains] their broad bare *backs* upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

3. The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand, the *back* of the foot, the *back* of a hand rail.

Methought Love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Donne.*

4. The part opposed to the front; the hinder or rear part of a thing; as, the *back* of a book; the *back* of an army; the *back* of a chimney.

5. The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; or the part out of sight, or not generally seen; as, the *back* of an island, of a hill, or of a village.

6. The part of a cutting tool on the opposite side from its edge; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw.

7. A support or resource in reserve.

This project
Should have a *back* or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof. *Shak.*

8. (*Naut.*) The keel and keelson of a ship.

9. (*Mining*) The upper part of a lode, or the roof of a horizontal underground passage.

10. A garment for the back; hence, clothing. [*Obs.*]

A *bak* to walken inne by daylight. *Chaucer.*

Behind one's back, when one is absent; without one's knowledge; as, to ridicule a person *behind his back*. — **Full back**, **Half back**, **Quarter back** (*Football*), players stationed behind those in the front line. — **To be or lie on one's back**, to be helpless. — **To put**, *or* **get**, **one's back up**, to assume an attitude of obstinate resistance (from the action of a cat when attacked). [*Colloq.*] — **To see the back of**, to get rid of. — **To turn the back**, to go away; to flee. — **To turn the back on one**, to forsake or neglect him.

Back, *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear; distant; remote; as, the *back* door; *back* settlements.

2. Being in arrear; overdue; as, *back* rent.

3. Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action.

Back charges, charges brought forward after an account has been made up. — **Back filling** (*Arch.*), the mass of materials used in filling up the space between two walls, or between the inner and outer faces of a wall, or upon the haunches of an arch or vault. — **Back pressure.** (*Steam Engine*) See under PRESSURE. — **Back rest**, a guide attached to the slide rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work, to steady it in turning. — **Back slang**, a kind of slang in which every word is written or pronounced backwards; as, *nam* for *man*. — **Back stairs**, stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs. Also used adjectively. See BACK STAIRS, BACKSTAIRS, and BACKSTAIR, in the Vocabulary. — **Back step** (*Mil.*), the retrograde movement of a man or body of men, without changing front. — **Back stream**, a current running against the main current of a stream; an eddy. — **To take the back track**, to retrace one's steps; to retreat. [*Colloq.*]

Back (băk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BACKED (băkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKING.] **1.** To get upon the back of; to mount.

I will *back* him [a horse] straight. *Shak.*

2. To place or seat upon the back. [*R.*]

Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *backed*,
Appeared to me. *Shak.*

3. To drive or force backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* oxen.

4. To make a back for; to furnish with a back; as, to *back* books.

5. To adjoin behind; to be at the back of.

A garden . . . with a vineyard *backed*. *Shak.*
The chalk cliffs which *back* the beach. *Huxley.*

6. To write upon the back of; as, to *back* a letter; to indorse; as, to *back* a note or legal document.

7. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid or influence; as, to *back* a friend. "The Parliament would be *backed* by the people." *Macaulay.*

Have still found it necessary to *back* and fortify their laws with rewards and punishments. *South.*
The mate *backed* the captain manfully. *Blackw. Mag.*

8. To bet on the success of; — as, to *back* a race horse.

To back an anchor (*Naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one. — **To back the field**, in horse racing, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses, collectively designated "the field," will win. — **To back the oars**, to row backward with the oars. — **To back a rope**, to put on a preventer. — **To back the sails**, to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern. — **To back up**, to support; to sustain; as, to *back up* one's friends. — **To back a warrant** (*Law*), is for a justice of the peace, in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender. — **To back water** (*Naut.*), to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller, so as to force the boat or ship backward.

Back, *v. i.* **1.** To move or go backward; as, the horse refuses to *back*.

2. (*Naut.*) To change from one quarter to another by a course opposite to that of the sun; — used of the wind.

3. (*Sporting*) To stand still behind another dog which has pointed; — said of a dog. [*Eng.*]

To back and fill, to manage the sails of a ship so that the wind strikes them alternately in front and behind, in order to keep the ship in the middle of a river or channel while the current or tide carries the vessel against the wind. Hence: (*Fig.*) To take opposite positions alternately; to assert and deny. [*Colloq.*] — **To back out**, **To back down**, to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. [*Colloq.*]

Cleon at first . . . was willing to go; but, finding that he [Nicias] was in earnest, he tried to *back out*. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Back, *adv.* [Shortened from *aback*.] **1.** In, to, or toward, the rear; as, to stand *back*; to step *back*.

2. To the place from which one came; to the place or person from which something is taken or derived; as, to go *back* for something left behind; to go *back* to one's native place; to put a book *back* after reading it.

3. To a former state, condition, or station; as, to go *back* to private life; to go *back* to barbarism.

4. (Of time) In times past; ago. "Sixty or seventy years *back*." *Gladstone.*

5. Away from contact; by reverse movement.

The angel of the Lord . . . came, and rolled *back* the stone from the door. *Matt.* xxviii. 2.

6. In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the truth; to keep *back* part of the money due to another.

7. In a state of restraint or hindrance.

The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

8. In return, repayment, or requital.

What have I to give you *back*? *Shak.*

9. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* the offensive words.

10. In arrear; as, to be *back* in one's rent. [*Colloq.*]

Back and forth, backwards and forwards; to and fro. — **To go back on**, to turn back from; to abandon; to betray; as, *to go back on* a friend; *to go back on* one's professions. [*Colloq.*]

Back'a-rack (băk'ă-răk), *n.* See BACHARACH.

Bac-ka're (băk-kā'rē), *interj.* Same as BACCARE.

Back'band' (-bănd'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *band.*] (*Saddlery*) The band which passes over the back of a horse and holds up the shafts of a carriage.

Back'bite' (-bīt'), *v. t.* [2d *back*, n. + *bite.*] To wound by clandestine detraction; to censure meanly or spitefully (an absent person); to slander or speak evil of (one absent). *Spenser.*

Back'bite', *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shak.*

Back'bit'er (-bīt'ẽr), *n.* One who backbites; a secret calumniator or detractor.

Back'bit'ing, *n.* Secret slander; detraction.

Backbiting, and bearing of false witness. *Piers Plowman.*

Back'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *board.*] **1.** A board which supports the back when one is sitting; specifically, the board athwart the after part of a boat.

2. A board serving as the back part of anything, as of a wagon.

3. A thin stuff used for the backs of framed pictures, mirrors, etc.

4. A board attached to the rim of a water wheel to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddles into the interior of the wheel. *W. Nicholson.*

5. A board worn across the back to give erectness to the figure. *Thackeray.*

Back'bond' (băk'bŏnd'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *bond.*] (*Scots Law*) An instrument which, in conjunction with another making an absolute disposition, constitutes a trust.

Back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *bone.*] **1.** The column of bones in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine; the vertebral or spinal column.

2. Anything like, or serving the purpose of, a backbone.

The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or *backbone* of the country. *Darwin.*
We have now come to the *backbone* of our subject. *Earle.*

3. Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.

Shelley's thought never had any *backbone*. *Shairp.*

To the backbone, through and through; thoroughly; entirely. "Staunch *to the backbone*." *Lord Lytton.*

Back'boned' (băk'bōnd'), *a.* Vertebrate.

Back'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *cast.*] Anything which brings misfortune upon one, or causes failure in an effort or enterprise; a reverse. [*Scot.*]

Back' door' (dōr'). A door in the back part of a building; hence, an indirect way. *Atterbury.*

Back'door', *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, *backdoor* intrigues.

Back'down' (-doun'), *n.* A receding or giving up; a complete surrender. [*Colloq.*]

Backed (băkt), *a.* Having a back; fitted with a back; as, a *backed* electrotype or stereotype plate. Used in composition; as, broad-*backed*; hump-*backed*.

Back'er (băk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, backs; especially one who backs a person or thing in a contest.

Back'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *fall.*] A fall or throw on the back in wrestling.

Back'friend' (-frĕnd'), *n.* [*Back*, n. or adv. + *friend.*] A secret enemy. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Back'gam'mon (băk'găm'ŭn), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps fr. Dan. *bakke* tray + E. *game*; or very likely the first part is from E. *back*, adv., and the game is so called because the men are often set *back*.] A game of chance and skill, played by two persons on a "board" marked off into twenty-four spaces called "points." Each player has fifteen pieces, or "men," the movements of which from point to point are determined by throwing dice. Formerly called *tables*.

Backgammon board, a board for playing backgammon, often made in the form of two rectangular trays hinged together, each tray containing two "tables."

Back'gam'mon, *v. t.* In the game of backgammon, to beat by ending the game before the loser is clear of his first "table."

Back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* [*Back*, a. + *ground.*] **1.** Ground in the rear or behind, or in the distance, as opposed to the *foreground*, or the ground in *front*.

2. (*Paint.*) The space which is behind and subordinate to a portrait or group of figures.

☞ The distance in a picture is usually divided into foreground, middle distance, and *background*. *Fairholt.*

3. Anything behind, serving as a foil; as, the statue had a *background* of red hangings.

4. A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

I fancy there was a *background* of grinding and waiting before Miss Torry could produce this highly finished . . . performance. *Mrs. Alexander.*
A husband somewhere in the *background*. *Thackeray.*

To place in the background, to make of little consequence.

Back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *hand.*] A kind of handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right.

Back'hand', *a.* **1.** Sloping from left to right; — said of handwriting.

2. Backhanded; indirect; oblique. [*R.*]

Back'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow.

2. Indirect; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* compliment.

3. Turned back, or inclining to the left; as, *backhanded* letters.

Back'hand'ed-ness, *n.* State of being backhanded; the using of backhanded or indirect methods.

Back'hand'er (-hand'ẽr), *n.* A backhanded blow.

Back'house' (băk'hous'), *n.* [*Back*, a. + *house.*] A building behind the main building. Specifically: A privy; a necessary.

Back'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of moving backward, or of putting or moving anything backward.

2. That which is behind, and forms the back of, anything, usually giving strength or stability.

3. Support or aid given to a person or cause.

4. (*Bookbinding*) The preparation of the back of a book with glue, etc., before putting on the cover.

Back'joint' (-joint'), *n.* [*Back*, a. or adv. + *joint.*] (*Arch.*) A rebate or chase in masonry left to receive a permanent slab or other filling.

Back'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *lash.*] (*Mech.*) The distance through which one part of connected machinery, as a wheel, piston, or screw, can be moved without moving the connected parts, resulting from looseness in fitting or from wear; also, the jarring or reflex motion caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion.

Back'less, *a.* Without a back.

Back'log' (-lŏg'; 115), *n.* [*Back*, a. + *log.*] A large stick of wood, forming the back of a fire on the hearth. [*U. S.*]

There was first a *backlog*, from fifteen to four and twenty inches in diameter and five feet long, imbedded in the ashes. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Back'piece' (-pēs'), **Back'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* [*Back*, n. or a. + *piece*, *plate.*] A piece, or plate,

which forms the back of anything, or which covers the back; armor for the back.

Back'rack (băk'răk), **Back'rag** (băk'răg), } *n.* See BACHARACH.

Backs (băks), *n. pl.* Among leather dealers, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides.

Back'saw' (băk'sạ'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *saw*.] A saw (as a tenon saw) whose blade is stiffened by an added metallic back.

Back'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *set*.] **1.** A check; a relapse; a discouragement; a setback.

2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as water.

Slackwater, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. *Harper's Mag.*

Back'set', *v. t.* To plow again, in the fall; — said of prairie land broken up in the spring. [*Western U. S.*]

Back'set'tler (-sĕt'lẽr), *n.* [*Back*, a. + *settler*.] One living in the back or outlying districts of a community.

The English *backsettlers* of Leinster and Munster. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Back'sheesh'** } (-shēsh'), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr.
‖ **Back'shish'** } *bakhshīdan* to give.] In Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip."

Back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* [*Back*, a. + *side*.] The hinder part, posteriors, or rump of a person or animal.

☞ *Backside* (one word) was formerly used of the rear part or side of any thing or place, but in such senses is now two words.

Back'sight' (-sīt'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *sight*.] (*Surv.*) The reading of the leveling staff in its unchanged position when the leveling instrument has been taken to a new position; a sight directed backwards to a station previously occupied. Cf. FORESIGHT, *n.*, 3.

Back'slide' (băk'slīd'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp.* BACKSLID (-slĭd'); *p. p.* BACKSLIDDEN (-slĭd'd'n), BACKSLID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKSLIDING.] [*Back*, adv. + *slide*.] To slide back; to fall away; esp. to abandon gradually the faith and practice of a religion that has been professed.

Back'slid'er (băk'slīd'ẽr), *n.* One who backslides.

Back'slid'ing, *a.* Slipping back; falling back into sin or error; sinning.

Turn, O *backsliding* children, saith the Lord. *Jer.* iii. 14.

Back'slid'ing, *n.* The act of one who backslides; abandonment of faith or duty.

Our *backslidings* are many. *Jer.* xiv. 7.

Back'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies, but now superseded by the quadrant and sextant; — so called because the observer turned his back to the body observed.

Back' stairs' (stârz'). Stairs in the back part of a house, as distinguished from the *front stairs;* hence, a private or indirect way.

Back'stairs', **Back'stair'**, *a.* Private; indirect; secret; intriguing; — as if finding access by the back stairs.

A *backstairs* influence. *Burke.*

Female caprice and *backstair* influence. *Trevelyan.*

Back'stay' (-stā'), *n.* [*Back*, a. or n. + *stay*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A rope or stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast. [Often used in the plural.]

2. A rope or strap used to prevent excessive forward motion.

Back'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [See BAXTER.] A baker. [*Obs.*]

Back'stitch' (-stĭch'), *n.* [*Back*, adv. + *stitch*.] A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end.

Back'stitch', *v. t.* To sew with backstitches; as, to *backstitch* a seam.

Back'stress (băk'strĕs), *n.* A female baker. [*Obs.*]

Back'sword' (-sôrd'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *sword*.] **1.** A sword with one sharp edge.

2. In England, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements; also, the game in which the stick is used. Also called *singlestick*. *Halliwell.*

Back'ward (băk'wẽrd), } *adv.* [*Back*, adv. + *-ward*.]
Back'wards (băk'wẽrdz), } **1.** With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride *backward*.

2. Toward the back; toward the rear; as, to throw the arms *backward*.

3. On the back, or with the back downward.

Thou wilt fall *backward*. *Shak.*

4. Toward, or in, past time or events; ago.

Some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

5. By way of reflection; reflexively. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin.

The work went *backward*. *Dryden.*

7. In a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily; as, to read *backwards*.

We might have . . . beat them *backward* home. *Shak.*

Back'ward, *a.* **1.** Directed to the back or rear; as, *backward* glances.

2. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; loath.

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

3. Not well advanced in learning; not quick of apprehension; dull; inapt; as, a *backward* child. "The *backward* learner." *South.*

4. Late or behindhand; as, a *backward* season.

5. Not advanced in civilization; undeveloped; as, the country or region is in a *backward* state.

6. Already past or gone; bygone. [*R.*]

And flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year. *Byron.*

Back'ward, *n.* The state behind or past. [*Obs.*]

In the dark *backward* and abysm of time. *Shak.*

Back'ward, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder. [*Obs.*]

Back'war-da'tion (băk'wẽr-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*Backward*, *v. t.* + *-ation*.] (*Stock Exchange*) The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter; — also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO. *Biddle.*

Back'ward-ly (băk'wẽrd-lў), *adv.* **1.** Reluctantly; slowly; aversely. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Perversely; ill. [*Obs.*]

And does he think so *backwardly* of me? *Shak.*

Back'ward-ness, *n.* The state of being backward.

Back'wash' (-wŏsh'), *v. t.* To clean the oil from (wool) after combing. *Ash.*

Back'wa'ter (-wạ'tẽr), *n.* [*Back*, a. or adv. + *-ward*.] **1.** Water turned back in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the flow of the tide, as in a sewer or river channel, or across a river bar.

2. An accumulation of water overflowing the low lands, caused by an obstruction.

3. Water thrown back by the turning of a waterwheel, or by the paddle wheels of a steamer.

Back'woods' (-wŏodz'), *n. pl.* [*Back*, a. + *woods*.] The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers.

Back'woods'man (-mạn), *n.*; *pl.* BACKWOODSMEN (-mẽn). A man living in the forest in or beyond the new settlements, especially on the western frontiers of the older portions of the United States. *Fisher Ames.*

Back'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* [2d *back*, n. + *worm*.] A disease of hawks. See FILANDERS. *Wright.*

Ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF. *bacon*, fr. OHG. *bacho*, *baho*, flitch of bacon, ham; akin to E. *back*. Cf. BACK the back side.] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh.

Bacon beetle (*Zoöl.*), a beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*) which, especially in the larval state, feeds upon bacon, woolens, furs, etc. See DERMESTES. — **To save one's bacon**, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. [*Colloq.*]

Ba-co'ni-an (bā-kō'nĭ-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy.

Baconian method, the inductive method. See INDUCTION.

Bac-te'ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. p.* See BACTERIUM.

Bac-te'ri-al (-ạl), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-ci'dal (-sī'dal), *a.* Destructive of bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-cide (băk-tē'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Bacterium* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Biol.*) Same as GERMICIDE.

Bac-te'ri-o-log'ic-al (băk-tē'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology; as, *bacteriological* studies.

Bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in bacteriology.

Bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Bacterium* + *-logy*.] (*Biol.*) The science relating to bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-o-scop'ic (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to bacterioscopy; as, a *bacterioscopic* examination.

Bac-te'ri-os'co-pist (-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One skilled in bacterioscopic examinations.

Bac-te'ri-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Bacterium* + *-scopy*.] (*Biol.*) The application of a knowledge of bacteria for their detection and identification, as in the examination of polluted water.

Bac-te'ri-um (băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* BACTERIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *βακτήριον*, *βάκτρον*, a staff: cf. F. *bactérie*.] (*Biol.*) A microscopic vegetable organism, belonging to the class Algæ, usually in the form of a jointed rodlike filament, and found in putrefying organic infusions. Bacteria are destitute of chlorophyll, and are the smallest of microscopic organisms. They are very widely diffused in nature, and multiply with marvelous rapidity, both by fission and by spores. Certain species are active agents in fermentation, while others appear to be the cause of certain infectious diseases. See BACILLUS.

Bac'te-roid (băk'tẽ-roid), } *a.* [*Bacterium* + *-oid*.]
Bac'te-roid'al (-roid'al), } (*Biol.*) Resembling bacteria; as, *bacteroid* particles.

Bac'tri-an (băk'trĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria in Asia. — *n.* A native of Bactria.

Bactrian camel, the two-humped camel.

Bac'ule (băk'ūl), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) See BASCULE.

Bac'u-line (băk'ū-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [L. *baculum* staff.] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

Bac'u-lite (-ū-līt), *n.* [L. *baculum* stick, staff: cf. F. *baculite*.] (*Paleon.*) A cephalopod of the extinct genus *Baculites*, found fossil in the Cretaceous rocks. It is like an uncoiled ammonite.

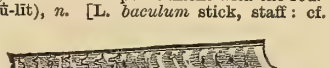

Baculite (*Baculites anceps*). (½)

Bac'u-lom'e-try (-lŏm'ĕ-trў), *n.* [L. *baculum* staff + *-metry*.] Measurement of distance or altitude by a staff or staffs.

Bad (băd), *imp.* of BID. Bade. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Bad (băd), *a* [*Compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst).] [Probably fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite: cf. *bædling* effeminate fellow.] Wanting good qualities, whether physical or moral; injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, offensive, painful, unfavorable, or defective, either physically or morally; evil; vicious; wicked; — the opposite of *good;* as, a *bad* man; *bad* conduct; *bad* habits; *bad* soil; *bad* air; *bad* health; a *bad* crop; *bad* news. Sometimes used substantively.

The strong antipathy of good to *bad*. *Pope.*

Syn. — Pernicious; deleterious; noxious; baneful; injurious; hurtful; evil; vile; wretched; corrupt; wicked; vicious; imperfect.

Bad'der (băd'ẽr), *compar.* of BAD, *a.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bad'der-locks (-lŏks), *n.* [Perh. for *Balderlocks*, fr. *Balder* the Scandinavian deity.] (*Bot.*) A large black seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) sometimes eaten in Europe; — also called *murlins*, *honeyware*, and *henware*.

Bad'dish, *a.* Somewhat bad; inferior. *Jeffrey.*

Bade (băd). A form of the past tense of BID.

Badge (băj), *n.* [LL. *bagea*, *bagia*, sign, prob. of German origin; cf. AS. *beág*, *beáh*, bracelet, collar, crown, OS *bōg-* in comp., AS. *būgan* to bow, bend, G. *biegen*. See BOW to bend.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person; as, the *badge* of a society; the *badge* of a policeman. "Tax gatherers, recognized by their official *badges*." *Prescott.*

2. Something characteristic; a mark; a token.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A carved ornament on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one.

Badge (băj), *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge.

Badge'less, *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*

Badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. an old verb *badge* to lay up provisions to sell again.] An itinerant licensed dealer in commodities used for food; a hawker; a huckster; — formerly applied especially to one who bought grain in one place and sold it in another. [*Now dialectic*, *Eng.*]

Badg'er, *n.* [OE. *bageard*, prob. fr. *badge* + *-ard*, in reference to the white mark on its forehead. See BADGE, *n.*] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Meles* or of an allied genus. It is a burrowing animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. One species (*M. vulgaris*), called also *brock*, inhabits the north of Europe and Asia; another species (*Taxidea Americana* or *Labradorica*) inhabits the northern parts of North America. See TELEDU.

Badger (*Taxidea Americana*).

2. A brush made of badgers' hair, used by artists.

Badger dog. (*Zoöl.*) See DACHSHUND.

Badg'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BADGERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BADGERING.] [For sense 1, see 2d BADGER; for 2, see 1st BADGER.] **1.** To tease or annoy, as a badger when baited; to worry or irritate persistently.

2. To beat down; to cheapen; to barter; to bargain.

Badg'er-er (băj'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who badgers.

2. A kind of dog used in badger baiting.

Badg'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who badgers.

2. The practice of buying wheat and other kinds of food in one place and selling them in another for a profit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Badg'er-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having legs of unequal length, as the badger was thought to have. *Shak.*

‖ **Bad'i-a'ga** (băd'ĭ-ā'gȧ *or* bȧd-yä'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *badiaga.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*), common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

‖ **Ba'di-an** (bā'dĭ-ạn), *n.* [F. *badiane*, fr. Per. *bādiān* anise.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen Chinese shrub of the Magnolia family (*Illicium anisatum*), and its aromatic seeds; Chinese anise; star anise.

Ba-di'geon (bȧ-dĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F.] A cement or paste (as of plaster and freestone, or of sawdust and glue or lime) used by sculptors, builders, and workers in wood or stone, to fill holes, cover defects, or finish a surface.

‖ **Ba'di'nage'** (bȧ'dē'nȧzh' *or* băd'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF. to trifle, be silly, fr. *badin* silly.] Playful raillery; banter. "He . . . indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage*." *Warburton.*

Bad' lands' (băd' lăndz'). Barren regions, especially in the western United States, where horizontal strata (Tertiary deposits) have been often eroded into fantastic forms, and much intersected by cañons, and where lack of wood, water, and forage increases the difficulty of traversing the country, whence the name, first given by the Canadian French, *Mauvaises Terres* (bad lands).

Bad'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; poorly; not well; unskillfully; imperfectly; unfortunately; grievously; so as to cause harm; disagreeably; seriously.

☞ *Badly* is often used colloquially for *very much* or *very greatly*, with words signifying *to want* or *need*.

Bad'min-ton (băd'mĭn-tŭn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] **1.** A game, similar to lawn tennis, played with shuttlecocks.

2. A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened.

Bad'ness, *n.* The state of being bad.

‖ **Bæ'no-mere** (bē'nō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *βαίνειν* to walk + *-mere*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the somites (arthromeres) that make up the thorax of Arthropods. *Packard.*

Bæ'no-pod (bē'nō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *βαίνειν* to walk + *-pod*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the thoracic legs of Arthropods.

‖ **Bæ'no-some** (-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *βαίνειν* to walk + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The thorax of Arthropods. *Packard.*

Baff (băf), *n.* A blow; a stroke. [*Scot.*] *H. Miller.*

Baf'fle (băf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAFFLING (-flĭng).] [Cf. Lowland Scotch *bauchle* to treat contemptuously, *bauch* tasteless, abashed, jaded, Icel. *bāgr* uneasy, poor, or *bāgr*, n., struggle, *bægja* to push, treat harshly, OF. *beffler*, *beffer*, to mock, deceive, dial. G. *bäppe* mouth, *beffen* to bark, chide.] **1.** To cause to undergo a disgraceful punishment, as a recreant knight. [*Obs.*]

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baffled* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see. *Spenser.*

2. To check by shifts and turns; to elude; to foil.

The art that *baffles* time's tyrannic claim. *Cowper.*

3. To check by perplexing; to disconcert, frustrate, or defeat; to thwart. "A *baffled* purpose." *De Quincey.*

A suitable scripture ready to repel and *baffle* them all. *South.*

Calculations so difficult as to have *baffled*, until within a . . . recent period, the most enlightened nations. *Prescott.*

The mere intricacy of a question should not *baffle* us. *Locke.*

Baffling wind (*Naut.*), one that frequently shifts from one point to another.

Syn. — To balk; thwart; foil; frustrate; defeat.

Baf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To practice deceit. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

2. To struggle against in vain; as, a ship *baffles* with the winds. [*R.*]

Baf'fle, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns; discomfiture. [*R.*] "A *baffle* to philosophy." *South.*

Baf'fle-ment (băf'f'l-ment), *n.* The process or act of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

Baf'fler (băf'flẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, baffles.

Baf'fling (băf'flĭng), *a.* Frustrating; discomfiting; disconcerting; as, *baffling* currents, winds, tasks. — **Baf'fling-ly**, *adv.* — **Baf'fling-ness**, *n.*

Baft (băft), *n.* Same as BAFTA.

Baf'ta (băf'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Per. *baft* woven, wrought.] A coarse stuff, usually of cotton, originally made in India. Also, an imitation of this fabric made for export.

Bag (băg), *n.* [OE. *bagge;* cf. Icel. *baggi*, and also OF. *bague*, bundle, LL. *baga.*] **1.** A sack or pouch, used for holding anything; as, a *bag* of meal or of money.

2. A sac, or dependent gland, in animal bodies, containing some fluid or other substance; as, the *bag* of poison in the mouth of some serpents; the *bag* of a cow.

3. A sort of silken purse formerly tied about men's hair behind, by way of ornament. [*Obs.*]

4. The quantity of game bagged.

5. (*Com.*) A certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of coffee.

Bag and baggage, all that belongs to one. — **To give one the bag**, to disappoint him. [*Obs.*] *Bunyan.*

Bag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAGGED (băgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAGGING.] **1.** To put into a bag; as, to *bag* hops.

2. To seize, capture, or entrap; as, to *bag* an army; to *bag* game.

3. To furnish or load with a bag or with a well filled bag.

A bee *bagged* with his honeyed venom. *Dryden.*

Bag, *v. i.* **1.** To swell or hang down like a full bag; as, the skin *bags* from containing morbid matter.

2. To swell with arrogance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To become pregnant. [*Obs.*] *Warner (Alb. Eng.).*

‖ **Ba-gasse'** (bȧ-găs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane, as it comes crushed from the mill. It is then dried and used as fuel. Also extended to the refuse of beetroot sugar.

‖ **Bag'a-telle'** (băg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagatella;* cf. Prov. It. *bagata* trifle, OF. *bague*, Pr. *bagua*, bundle. See BAG, *n.*] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles.* *Prior.*

2. A game played on an oblong board, having, at one end, cups or arches into or through which balls are to be driven by a rod held in the hand of the player.

Bag'gage (băg'gāj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, from OF. *bague* bundle. In senses 6 and 7 cf. F. *bagasse* a prostitute. See BAG, *n.*] **1.** The clothes, tents, utensils, and provisions of an army.

☞ "The term itself is made to apply chiefly to articles of clothing and to small personal effects." *Farrow.*

2. The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which a traveler carries with him on a journey; luggage.

The baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. *Thackeray.*
We saw our *baggage* following below. *Johnson.*

☞ The English usually call this *luggage.*

3. Purulent matter. [*Obs.*] *Barrough.*

4. Trashy talk. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

5. A man of bad character. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

6. A woman of loose morals; a prostitute.

A disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French *baggage.* *Thackeray.*

7. A romping, saucy girl. [*Playful*] *Goldsmith.*

Bag'gage mas'ter (măs'tẽr). One who has charge of the baggage at a railway station or upon a line of public travel. [*U. S.*]

Bag'ga-ger (-gȧ-jẽr), *n.* One who takes care of baggage; a camp follower. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

‖ **Bag'ga-la** (băg'gȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Ar. "fem. of *baghl* a mule." *Balfour.*] (*Naut.*) A two-masted Arab or Indian trading vessel, used in the Indian Ocean.

Bag'gi-ly (băg'gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a loose, baggy way.

Bag'ging, *n.* **1.** Cloth or other material for bags.

2. The act of putting anything into, or as into, a bag.

3. The act of swelling; swelling.

Bag'ging, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Reaping peas, beans, wheat, etc., with a chopping stroke. [*Eng.*]

Bag'gy (băg'gĭ), *a.* Resembling a bag; loose or puffed out, or pendent, like a bag; flabby; as, *baggy* trousers; *baggy* cheeks.

Bag'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* BAGMEN (-mĕn). A commercial traveler; one employed to solicit orders for manufacturers and tradesmen. *Thackeray.*

Bag' net' (nĕt'). A bag-shaped net for catching fish.

Bagn'io (băn'yō), *n.* [It. *bagno*, fr. L. *balneum.* Cf. BAIN.] **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, etc.; — also, in Turkey, a prison for slaves. [*Obs.*]

2. A brothel; a stew; a house of prostitution.

Bag'pipe (băg'pīp), *n.* A musical wind instrument, now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland.

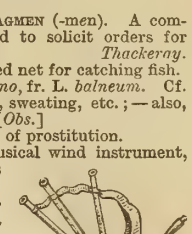
Bagpipe.

☞ It consists of a leather bag, which receives the air by a tube that is stopped by a valve; and three sounding pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. Two of these pipes produce fixed tones, namely, the bass, or key tone, and its fifth, and form together what is called the *drone;* the third, or *chanter*, gives the melody.

Bag'pipe, *v. t.* To make to look like a bagpipe.

To bagpipe the mizzen (*Naut.*), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen rigging. *Totten.*

Bag'pip'er (-pīp'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe; a piper. *Shak.*

Bag'reef' (-rēf'), *n.* [*Bag* + *reef.*] (*Naut.*) The lower reef of fore and aft sails; also, the upper reef of topsails. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

‖ **Bague** (băg), *n.* [F., a ring.] (*Arch.*) The annular molding or group of moldings dividing a long shaft or clustered column into two or more parts.

Ba-guet' } (bȧ-gĕt'), *n.* [F. *baguette*, prop. a rod,
Ba-guette' } It. *bacchetta*, fr. L. *baculum, baculus*, stick, staff.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A small molding, like the astragal, but smaller; a bead.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the minute bodies seen in the divided nucleoli of some Infusoria after conjugation.

Bag'wig' (băg'wĭg'), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head in a bag.

Bag'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several lepidopterous insects which construct, in the larval state, a baglike case which they carry about for protection. One species (*Platœceticus Gloveri*) feeds on the orange tree. See BASKET WORM.

Bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of extreme contempt.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *Bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Ba-har'** (bȧ-här'), *n.* [Ar. *bahār*, from *bahara* to charge with a load.] A weight used in certain parts of the East Indies, varying considerably in different localities, the range being from 223 to 625 pounds.

Baigne (bān), *v. t.* [F. *baigner* to bathe, fr. L. *balneum* bath.] To soak or drench. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* a bucket, pail; cf. LL. *bacula*, dim. of *bacca* a sort of vessel. Cf. BAC.] A bucket or scoop used in bailing water out of a boat. [*Obs.*]

The *bail* of a canoe . . . made of a human skull. *Capt. Cook.*

Bail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAILED (bāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAILING.] **1.** To lade; to dip and throw; — usually with *out;* as, to *bail* water out of a boat.

Buckets . . . to *bail* out the water. *Capt. J. Smith.*

2. To dip or lade water from; — often with *out* to express completeness; as, to *bail* a boat.

By the help of a small bucket and our hats we *bailed* her out. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Bail, *v. t.* [OF. *bailler* to give, to deliver, fr. L. *bajulare* to bear a burden, keep in custody, fr. *bajulus* he who bears burdens.] **1.** To deliver; to release. [*Obs.*]

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail.* *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on the undertaking of some other person or persons that he or they will be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed.

☞ The word is applied to the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate *bails* (but *admits to bail* is commoner) a man when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person when he procures his release from arrest by giving bond for his appearance. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment; to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Bail, *n.* [OF. *bail* guardian, administrator, fr. L. *bajulus.* See BAIL to deliver.] **1.** Custody; keeping. [*Obs.*]

Silly Faunus now within their *bail.* *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from the custody of the officer, or from imprisonment, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real, substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*
A. and B. were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law. *Kent.*

(*b*) The security given for the appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from custody of the officer; as, the man is out on *bail;* to go *bail* for any one.

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*

Bail, *n.* [OE. *beyl;* cf. Dan. *bøile* a bending, ring, hoop, Sw. *bögel, bygel*, and Icel. *beyla* hump, swelling, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] **1.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel, usually movable. *Forby.*

2. A half hoop for supporting the cover of a carrier's wagon, awning of a boat, etc.

Bail, *n.* [OF. *bail, baille.* See BAILEY.] **1.** (Usually *pl.*) A line of palisades serving as an exterior defense. [Written also *bayle.*] [*Obs.*]

2. The outer wall of a feudal castle. Hence: The space inclosed by it; the outer court. *Holinshed.*

3. A certain limit within a forest. [*Eng.*]

4. A division for the stalls of an open stable.

5. (*Cricket*) The top or cross piece (or either of the two cross pieces) of the wicket.

Bail'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the right or privilege of being admitted to bail, upon bond with sureties; — used of persons. "He's *bailable*, I 'm sure." *Ford.*

2. Admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offense.

3. That can be delivered in trust; as, *bailable* goods.

Bail' bond' (bŏnd'). (*Law*) (*a*) A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. (*b*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment. *Bouvier.*

Bail'ee' (bāl'ē'), *n.* [OF. *baillé*, p. p. of *bailler.* See BAIL to deliver.] (*Law*) The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

☞ In penal statutes the word includes those who receive goods for another in good faith. *Wharton.*

Bail'er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) See BAILOR.

Bail'er, *n.* **1.** One who bails or lades.

2. A utensil, as a bucket or cup, used in bailing; a machine for bailing water out of a pit.

Bai'ley (bā'lĭ), *n.* [The same word as *bail* line of palisades; cf. LL. *ballium* bailey, OF. *bail, baille*, a palisade, *baillier* to inclose, shut.] **1.** The outer wall of a feudal castle. [*Obs.*]

2. The space immediately within the outer wall of a castle or fortress. [*Obs.*]

3. A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the *Old Bailey* in London; the *New Bailey* in Manchester. [*Eng.*] *Oxf. Gloss.*

Bail'ie (bāl'ĭ), *n.* [See BAILIFF.] An officer in Scotland, whose office formerly corresponded to that of sheriff, but now corresponds to that of an English alderman.

Bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* [OF. *baillif*, F. *bailli*, custodian, magistrate, fr. L. *bajulus* porter. See BAIL to deliver.]

1. Originally, a person put in charge of something; especially, a chief officer, magistrate, or keeper, as of a county, town, hundred, or castle; one to whom powers of custody or care are intrusted. *Abbott.*

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate. *Addison.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc.

☞ In American law the term *bailiff* is seldom used, except sometimes to signify a sheriff's officer or constable, or a party liable to account to another for the rents and profits of real estate. *Burrill.*

3. An overseer or under steward of an estate, who directs husbandry operations, collects rents, etc. [*Eng.*]

Bail'iff-wick (-wĭk), *n.* See BAILIWICK. [*Obs.*]

Bail'i-wick (bāl'ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*Bailie, bailiff* + *wick* a village.] (*Law*) The precincts within which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.

Bail'lie (bāl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Bailiff. [*Obs.*]

2. Same as BAILIE. [*Scot.*]

Bail'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) The action of bailing a person accused.

Bailment . . . is the saving or delivery of a man out of prison before he hath satisfied the law. *Dalton.*

2. (*Law*) A delivery of goods or money by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.*

☞ In a general sense it is sometimes used as comprehending all duties in respect to property. *Story.*

Bail'or' (bāl'ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

Bail'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Law*) A piece of parchment, or paper, containing a recognizance or bail bond.

Bain (bān; as F., băn), *n.* [F. *bain*, fr L. *balneum.* Cf. BAGNIO.] A bath; a bagnio. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

‖ **Bain'-ma'rie'** (băn'mȧ'rē'), *n.* [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated without scorching its contents; — used for warming or preparing food or pharmaceutical preparations.

‖ **Bai'ram** (bī'răm), *n.* [Turk. *bairām.*] The name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan, and the other seventy days after the fast.

Bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot. *bairn*, AS. *bearn*, fr. *beran* to bear; akin to Icel., OS., & Goth. *barn.* See BEAR to support.] A child. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Has he not well provided for the *bairn?* *Beau. & Fl.*

Baise'mains' (bāz'mānz'), *n. pl.* [F., fr. *baiser* to kiss + *mains* hands.] Respects; compliments. [*Obs.*]

Bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture, akin to AS. *bāt* food, Sw. *bete.* See BAIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Any substance, esp. food, used in catching fish, or other animals, by alluring them to a hook, snare, inclosure, or net.

2. Anything which allures; a lure; enticement; temptation. *Fairfax.*

3. A portion of food or drink, as a refreshment taken on a journey; also, a stop for rest and refreshment.

4. A light or hasty luncheon.

Bait bug (*Zoöl.*), a crustacean of the genus *Hippa* found burrowing in sandy beaches. See ANOMURA.

Bait, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAITING.] [OE. *baiten, beitẽn*, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita*, orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bīta.* √87. See BITE.]

1. To provoke and harass; esp., to harass or torment for sport; as, to *bait* a bear with dogs; to *bait* a bull.

2. To give a portion of food and drink to, upon the road; as, to *bait* horses. *Holland.*

3. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook.

A crooked pin . . . *baited* with a vile earthworm. *W. Irving.*

Bait, *v. i.* To stop to take a portion of food and drink for refreshment of one's self or one's beasts, on a journey.

Evil news rides post, while good news *baits.* *Milton.*

My lord's coach conveyed me to Bury, and thence *baiting* at Newmarket. *Evelyn.*

Bait, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile* (or *des ailes*), to flap or flutter. See BATTER, *v. t.*] To flap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover, as a hawk when she stoops to her prey. "Kites that *bait* and beat." *Shak.*

Bait'er (bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who baits; a tormentor.

Baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie;* cf. F. *bai* bay-colored. See BAY a color.] A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap; — usually dyed in plain colors.

A new black *baize* waistcoat lined with silk. *Pepys.*

‖ **Ba-joc'co** (bȧ-yŏk'kō), *n.* [It., fr. *bajo* brown, bay, from its color.] A small copper coin formerly current in the Roman States, worth about a cent and a half.

Bake (bāk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAKED (bākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAKING.] [AS. *bacan;* akin to D. *bakken*, OHG. *bacchan*, G. *backen*, Icel. & Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, Gr. φώγειν to roast.] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; as, to *bake* bread, meat, apples.

☞ *Baking* is the term usually applied to that method of cooking which exhausts the moisture in food more than roasting or broiling; but the distinction of meaning between roasting and baking is not always observed.

2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat; as, to *bake* bricks; the sun *bakes* the ground.

3. To harden by cold.

The earth . . . is *baked* with frost. *Shak.*
They *bake* their sides upon the cold, hard stone. *Spenser.*

Bake, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking something; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes.* *Shak.*

2. To be baked; to become dry and hard in heat; as, the bread *bakes;* the ground *bakes* in the hot sun.

Bake, *n.* The process, or result, of baking.

Bake'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *bæchūs.* See BAKE, *v. t.*, and HOUSE.] A house for baking; a bakery.

Bake'meat' (bāk'mēt'), **Baked'-meat'** (bākt'-), } *n.* A pie; baked food. [*Obs.*] *Gen.* xl. 17. *Shak.*

Bak'en (bāk'n), *p. p.* of BAKE. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Bak'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *bæcere.* See BAKE, *v. t.*] **1.** One whose business it is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. **2.** A portable oven in which baking is done. [*U. S.*]

A baker's dozen, thirteen. — **Baker foot,** a distorted foot. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — **Baker's itch,** a rash on the back of the hand, caused by the irritating properties of yeast. — **Baker's salt,** the subcarbonate of ammonia, sometimes used instead of soda, in making bread.

Bak'er-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having legs that bend inward at the knees.

Bak'er-y (bāk'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** The trade of a baker. [*R.*] **2.** A place for baking bread; a bakehouse.

Bak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cooking in an oven, or of drying and hardening by heat or cold. **2.** The quantity baked at once; a batch; as, a *baking* of bread.

Baking powder, a substitute for yeast, usually consisting of an acid, a carbonate, and a little farinaceous matter.

Bak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a hot or baking manner.

Bak'is-tre (bāk'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [See BAXTER.] A baker. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Bak'sheesh'**, **Bak'shish'** (bāk'shēsh'), *n.* Same as BACKSHEESH.

Ba'laam (bā'lam), *n.* A paragraph describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column; — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking. *Numb.* xxii. 30. [*Cant*]

Balaam basket or box (*Print.*), the receptacle for rejected articles. *Blackw. Mag.*

‖ **Bal'a-chong** (băl'ȧ-chŏng), *n.* [Malay *bālachān.*] A condiment formed of small fishes or shrimps, pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried. It is much esteemed in China.

‖ **Bal'æ-noi'de-a** (băl'ē-noi'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *balaena* whale + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Cetacea, including the right whale and all other whales having the mouth fringed with baleen. See BALEEN.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *n.* [OE. *balaunce*, F. *balance*, fr. L. *bilanx, bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice (akin to E. *two*) + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An apparatus for weighing.

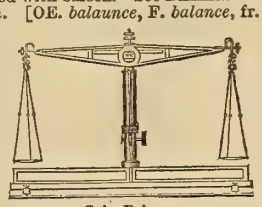
Coin Balance.

☞ In its simplest form, a balance consists of a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, having two scales or basins of equal weight suspended from its extremities. Another form is that of the *Roman balance*, our steelyard, consisting of a lever or beam, suspended near one of its extremities, on the longer arm of which a counterpoise slides. The name is also given to other forms of apparatus for weighing bodies, as to the combinations of levers making up platform scales; and even to devices for weighing by the elasticity of a spring.

2. Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate.

A fair *balance* of the advantages on either side. *Atterbury.*

3. Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales. **4.** The state of being in equipoise; equilibrium; even adjustment; steadiness.

And hung a bottle on each side
To make his *balance* true. *Cowper.*

The order and *balance* of the country were destroyed. *Buckle.*

English workmen completely lose their *balance.* *J. S. Mill.*

5. An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; as, to bring one's accounts to a *balance;* — also, the excess on either side; as, the *balance* of an account. "A *balance* at the banker's." *Thackeray.*

I still think the *balance* of probabilities leans towards the account given in the text. *J. Peile.*

6. (*Horol.*) A balance wheel, as of a watch, or clock. See BALANCE WHEEL (in the Vocabulary).

7. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The constellation *Libra.* (*b*) The seventh sign in the Zodiac, called *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

8. A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, *v. t.*, 8.

Balance electrometer, a kind of balance, with a poised beam, which indicates, by weights suspended from one arm, the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces. *Knight.* — **Balance fish.** (*Zoöl.*) See HAMMERHEAD. — **Balance knife,** a carving or table knife the handle of which overbalances the blade, and so keeps it from contact with the table. — **Balance of power** (*Politics*), such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no one state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the others; international equilibrium; also, the ability (of a state or a third party within a state) to control the relations between sovereign states or between dominant parties in a state. — **Balance sheet** (*Bookkeeping*), a paper showing the balances of the open accounts of a ousiness, the debit and credit balances footing up equally, if the system of accounts be complete and the balances correctly taken. — **Balance thermometer,** a thermometer mounted as a balance so that the movement of the mercurial column changes the inclination of the tube. With the aid of electrical or mechanical devices adapted to it, it is used for the automatic regulation of the temperature of rooms warmed artificially, and as a fire alarm. — **Balance of torsion.** See TORSION BALANCE. — **Balance of trade** (*Pol. Econ.*), an equilibrium between the money values of the exports and imports of a country; or more commonly, the amount required on one side or the other to make such an equilibrium. — **Balance valve,** a valve whose surfaces are so arranged that the fluid pressure tending to seat, and that tending to unseat, the valve, are nearly in equilibrium; esp., a puppet valve which is made to operate easily by the admission of steam to both sides. See PUPPET VALVE. — **Hydrostatic balance.** See under HYDROSTATIC. — **To lay in balance,** to put up as a pledge or security. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To strike a balance,** to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALANCED (-anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALANCING (bal'an-sĭng).] [From BALANCE, *n.*; cf. F. *balancer.*] **1.** To bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance by adjusting the weights; to weigh in a balance.

2. To support on a narrow base, so as to keep from falling; as, to *balance* a plate on the end of a cane; to *balance* one's self on a tight rope.

3. To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to counterpoise, counterbalance, counteract, or neutralize.

One expression . . . must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

4. To compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate.

Balance the good and evil of things. *L'Estrange.*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to make two accounts equal by paying the difference between them.

I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker. *Addison.*

6. To make the sums of the debits and credits of an account equal; — said of an item; as, this payment, or credit, *balances* the account.

7. To arrange accounts in such a way that the sum total of the debits is equal to the sum total of the credits; as, to *balance* a set of books.

8. (*Dancing*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners.

9. (*Naut.*) To contract, as a sail, into a narrower compass; as, to *balance* the boom mainsail.

Balanced valve. See *Balance valve*, under BALANCE, *n.*

Syn. — To poise; weigh; adjust; counteract; neutralize; equalize.

Bal'ance, *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise; as, the scales *balance.* **2.** To fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force; to waver; to hesitate.

He would not *balance* or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

3. (*Dancing*) To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

Bal'ance-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be balanced.

Bal'ance-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or result of balancing or adjusting; equipoise; even adjustment of forces. [*R.*] *Darwin.*

Bal'an-cer (băl'an-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who balances, or uses a balance. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) In Diptera, the rudimentary posterior wing.

Bal'ance-reef' (-rēf), *n.* (*Naut.*) The last reef in a fore-and-aft sail, taken to steady the ship.

Bal'ance wheel' (hwēl'). **1.** (*Horology*) (*a*) A wheel which regulates the beats or pulses of a watch or chronometer, answering to the pendulum of a clock; — often called simply a *balance.* (*b*) A ratchet-shaped scape wheel, which in some watches is acted upon by the axis of the balance wheel proper (in those watches called a *balance*).

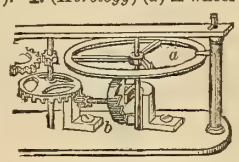

a b Balance Wheels of a watch (both kinds).

2. (*Mach.*) A wheel which imparts regularity to the movements of any engine or machine; a fly wheel.

Bal'a-nif'er-ous (băl'ȧ-nĭf'-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *balanus* acorn + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing acorns.

Bal'a-nite (băl'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [L. *balanus* acorn: cf. F. *balanite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil balanoid shell.

‖ **Bal'a-no-glos'sus** (băl'ȧ-nō-glŏs'sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος acorn + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar marine worm. See ENTEROPNEUSTA, and TORNARIA.

Bal'a-noid (băl'ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. βάλανος acorn + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an acorn; — applied to a group of barnacles having shells shaped like acorns. See ACORN-SHELL, and BARNACLE.

Bal'as ru'by (băl'as rụ'bỹ). [OE. *bales, balais*, F. *balais*, LL. *balascus*, fr. Ar. *balakhsh*, so called from *Badakhshan, Balashan*, or *Balaxiam*, a place in the neighborhood of Samarcand, where this ruby is found.] (*Min.*) A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. See SPINEL.

Ba-laus'tine (bȧ-lȧs'tĭn), *n.* [L. *balaustium*, Gr. βαλαύστιον.] (*Bot.*) The pomegranate tree (*Punica granatum*). The bark of the root, the rind of the fruit, and the flowers are used medicinally.

Bal-bu'ti-ate (băl-bū'shī-āt), } *v. i.* [L. *balbutire*, fr.
Bal-bu'ci-nate (-sĭ-nāt), } *balbus* stammering: cf. F. *balbutier.*] To stammer. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bal-bu'ti-es** (-shĭ-ēz), *n.* (*Med.*) The defect of stammering; also, a kind of incomplete pronunciation.

Bal'con (băl'kŏn), *n.* A balcony. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Bal'co-nied (băl'kŏ-nĭd), *a.* Having balconies.

Bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nỹ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* BALCONIES (-nĭz). [It. *balcone*; cf. It. *balco, palco*, scaffold, fr. OHG. *balcho, palcho*, beam, G. *balken.* See BALK beam.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A platform projecting from the wall of a building, usually resting on brackets or consoles, and inclosed by a parapet; as, a *balcony* in front of a window. Also, a projecting gallery in places of amusement; as, the *balcony* in a theater.

Balcony.

2. A projecting gallery once common at the stern of large ships.

☞ "The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years." *Smart* (1836).

Bald (bald), *a.* [OE. *balled, ballid*, perh. the p. p. of *ball* to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by removing hair. √85. But cf. W. *bal* whiteness in a horse's forehead.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair, feathers, foliage, trees, etc.; as, a *bald* head; a *bald* oak.

On the *bald* top of an eminence. *Wordsworth.*

2. Destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal.

In the preface to his own *bald* translation. *Dryden.*

3. Undisguised. "*Bald* egotism." *Lowell.* **4.** Destitute of dignity or value; paltry; mean. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Bot.*) Destitute of a beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Destitute of the natural covering. (*b*) Marked with a white spot on the head; bald-faced.

Bald buzzard (*Zoöl.*), the fishhawk or osprey. — **Bald coot** (*Zoöl.*), a name of the European coot (*Fulica atra*), alluding to the bare patch on the front of the head.

Bal'da-chin (băl'dȧ-kĭn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus, baldechinus*, a canopy of rich silk carried over the host; fr. *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, a city in Turkish Asia from whence these rich silks came: cf. It. *baldacchino.* Cf. BAUDEKIN.] **1.** A rich brocade; baudekin. [*Obs.*]

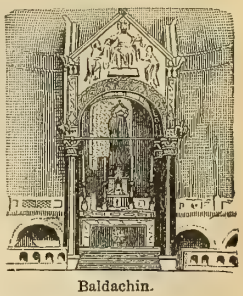
Baldachin.

2. (*Arch.*) A structure in form of a canopy, sometimes supported by columns, and sometimes suspended from the roof or projecting from the wall; generally placed over an altar; as, the *baldachin* in St. Peter's. **3.** A portable canopy borne over shrines, etc., in procession.

[Written also *baldachino, baldaquin*, etc.]

Bald' ea'gle (bạld' ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) The white-headed eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*) of America. The young, until several years old, lack the white feathers on the head.

Bald Eagle.

☞ The *bald eagle* is represented in the coat of arms, and on the coins, of the United States.

Bal'der (bạl'dẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr*, akin to E. *bold.*] (*Scand. Myth.*) The most beautiful and beloved of the gods; the god of peace, the son of Odin and Freya. [Written also *Baldur.*]

Bal'der-dash (bạl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Dan. *balder* noise, clatter, and E. *dash;* hence, perhaps, unmeaning noise, then hodgepodge, mixture; or W. *baldorduss* a prattling, *baldordd, baldorddi*, to prattle.] **1.** A worthless mixture, especially of liquors.

Indeed beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called *balderdash.* *Taylor* (*Drink and Welcome*).

2. Senseless jargon; ribaldry; nonsense; trash.

Bal'der-dash, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.

The wine merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash*, and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime. *Smollett.*

Bald'-faced' (bạld'fāst'), *a.* Having a white face or a white mark on the face, as a stag.

Bald'head' (bạld'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A person whose head is bald. 2 *Kings* ii. 23.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A white-headed variety of pigeon.

Bald'head'ed, *a.* Having a bald head.

Bald'ly, *adv.* Nakedly; without reserve; inelegantly.

Bald'ness, *n.* The state or condition of being bald; as, *baldness* of the head; *baldness* of style.

This gives to their syntax a peculiar character of simplicity and *baldness.* *W. D. Whitney.*

Bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* **1.** A baldheaded person. *Shak.* **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The American widgeon (*Anas Americana*).

Bald'pate' (bạld'pāt'), } *a.* Destitute of hair on the
Bald'pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), } head; baldheaded. *Shak.*

Bald'rib' (-rĭb'), *n.* A piece of pork cut lower down than the sparerib, and destitute of fat. [*Eng.*] *Southey.*

Bal'dric (bạl'drĭk), *n.* [OE. *baudric, bawdrik*, through OF. (cf. F. *baudrier* and LL. *baldringus, baldrillus*), from OHG. *balderich*, cf. *balz, palz*, akin to E. *belt.* See BELT, *n.*] A broad belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn over one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm; less properly, any belt. [Also spelt *bawdrick.*]

A radiant *baldric* o'er his shoulder tied
Sustained the sword that glittered at his side. *Pope.*

Bald'win (bạld'wĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of reddish, moderately acid, winter apple. [*U. S.*]

Bale (bāl), *n.* [OE. *bale*, OF. *bale*, F. *balle*, LL. *bala*, fr. OHG. *balla, palla, pallo*, G. *ball, balle, ballen*, ball, round pack; cf. D. *baal.* Cf. BALL a round body.] A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for storage or transportation; also, a bundle of straw, hay, etc., put up compactly for transportation.

Bale of dice, a pair of dice. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALED (bāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALING.] To make up in a bale. *Goldsmith.*

Bale, *v. t.* See BAIL, *v. t.*, to lade.

Bale (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bealo, bealu, balu;* akin to OS. *balu*, OHG. *balo*, Icel. *böl*, Goth. *balweins.*] **1.** Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale.* *Spenser.*

2. Evil; an evil, pernicious influence; something causing great injury. [*Now chiefly poetic*]

Ba·le'ar'ic (bā-lē'ăr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Balearicus*, fr. Gr. Βαλιαρεῖς the Balearic Islands.] Of or pertaining to the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, etc., in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Valencia.

Balearic crane. (*Zoöl.*) See CRANE.

Ba·leen' (bā-lēn'), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale and whalebone, L. *balaena* a whale; cf. Gr. φάλαινα.] (*Zoöl. & Com.*) Plates or blades of "whalebone," from two to twelve feet long, and sometimes a foot wide, which in certain whales (*Balænoidea*) are attached side by side along the upper jaw, and form a fringelike sieve by which the food is retained in the mouth.

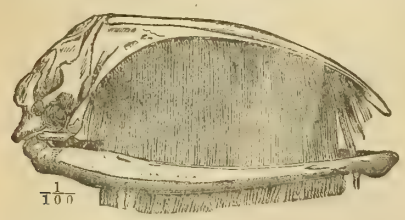

Baleen of Greenland Whale, Right Whale, or Bowhead.

Bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bælfȳr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bǣl* fire, flame (akin to Icel. *bāl*, OSlav. *bělŭ*, white, Gr. φαλός bright, white, Skr. *bhāla* brightness) + *fȳr*, E. *fire.*] A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *balefires* blaze no more. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bale'ful (bāl'fụl), *a.* [AS. *bealoful.* See BALE misery.] **1.** Full of deadly or pernicious influence; destructive. "*Baleful* enemies." *Shak.*

Four infernal rivers that disgorge
Into the burning lake their *baleful* streams. *Milton.*

2. Full of grief or sorrow; woeful; sad. [*Archaic*]

Bale'ful-ly, *adv.* In a baleful manner; perniciously.

Bale'ful-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being baleful.

‖ **Bal'a-sa'ur** (băl'ă-sā'ôr), *n.* [Hind.] (*Zoöl.*) A badgerlike animal of India (*Arctonyx collaris*).

Bal'is-ter (băl'ĭs-tẽr *or* bā-lĭs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *balestre.* See BALLISTA.] A crossbow. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Bal'is-toid (-toid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like a fish of the genus *Balistes;* of the family *Balistidæ.* See FILEFISH.

‖ **Bal'is-tra'ri-a** (băl'ĭs-trā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [LL.] (*Anc. Fort.*) A narrow opening, often cruciform, through which arrows might be discharged. *Parker.*

‖ **Ba-lize'** (bā-lēz'), *n.* [F. *balise;* cf. Sp. *balisa.*] A pole or a frame raised as a sea beacon or a landmark.

Balk (bąk), *n.* [AS. *balca* beam, ridge; akin to Icel. *bālkr* partition, *bjālki* beam, OS. *balko*, G. *balken;* cf. Gael. *balc* ridge of earth between two furrows. Cf. BALCONY, BALK, *v. t.*, 3d BULK.] **1.** A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or at the end of a field; a piece missed by the plow slipping aside.

Bad plowmen made *balks* of such ground. *Fuller.*

2. A great beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tie-beam of a house. The loft above was called "the balks."

Tubs hanging in the *balks.* *Chaucer.*

3. (*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle bridge or bateau bridge.

4. A hindrance or disappointment; a check.

A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South.*

5. A sudden and obstinate stop; a failure.

6. (*Baseball*) A deceptive gesture of the pitcher, as if to deliver the ball.

Balk line (*Billiards*), a line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game; also, a line around the table, parallel to the sides, used in playing a particular game, called the *balk line* game.

Balk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALKED (bąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALKING.] [From BALK a beam; orig. to put a balk or beam in one's way, in order to stop or hinder. Cf., for sense 2, AS. *on balcan legan* to lay in heaps.] **1.** To leave or make balks in. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2. To leave heaped up; to heap up in piles. [*Obs.*]

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see. *Shak.*

3. To omit, miss, or overlook by chance. [*Obs.*]

4. To miss intentionally; to avoid; to shun; to refuse; to let go by; to shirk. [*Obs.* or *Obsolescent*]

By reason of the contagion then in London, we *balked* the inns. *Evelyn.*

Sick he is, and keeps his bed, and *balks* his meat. *Bp. Hall.*

Nor doth he any creature *balk,*
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton.*

5. To disappoint; to frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to thwart; as, to *balk* expectation.

They shall not *balk* my entrance. *Byron.*

Balk, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in contradiction; to be in opposition. [*Obs.*]

In strifeful terms with him to *balk.* *Spenser.*

2. To stop abruptly and stand still obstinately; to jib; to stop short; to swerve; as, the horse *balks.*

☞ This has been regarded as an Americanism, but it occurs in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," Book IV., 10, XXV.

Ne ever ought but of their true loves talkt,
Ne ever for rebuke or blame of any *balkt.*

Balk, *v. i.* [Prob. from D. *balken* to bray, bawl.] To indicate to fishermen, by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring.

Balk'er (bąk'ẽr), *n.* [See 2d BALK.] One who, or that which, balks.

Balk'er, *n.* [See last BALK.] A person who stands on a rock or eminence to espy the shoals of herring, etc., and to give notice to the men in boats which way they pass; a conder; a huer.

Balk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

Balk'ish, *a.* Uneven; ridgy. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Balk'y (bąk'ȳ), *a.* Apt to balk; as, a *balky* horse.

Ball (bąl), *n.* [OE. *bal, balle;* akin to OHG. *balla, palla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball; cf. F. *balle.* Cf. 1st BALE, *n.*, PALLMALL.] **1.** Any round or roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe; as, a *ball* of twine; a *ball* of snow.

2. A spherical body of any substance or size used to play with, as by throwing, knocking, kicking, etc.

3. A general name for games in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked. See BASEBALL, and FOOTBALL.

4. Any solid spherical, cylindrical, or conical projectile of lead or iron, to be discharged from a firearm; as, a cannon *ball;* a rifle *ball;* — often used collectively; as, powder and *ball.* Spherical balls for the smaller firearms are commonly called *bullets.*

5. (*Pyrotechnics & Mil.*) A flaming, roundish body shot into the air; a case filled with combustibles intended to burst and give light or set fire, or to produce smoke or stench; as, a fire *ball;* a stink *ball.*

6. (*Print.*) A leather-covered cushion, fastened to a handle called a *ballstock;* — formerly used by printers for inking the form, but now superseded by the roller.

7. A roundish protuberant portion of some part of the body; as, the *ball* of the thumb; the *ball* of the foot.

8. (*Far.*) A large pill, a form in which medicine is commonly given to horses; a bolus. *White.*

9. The globe or earth. *Pope.*

Move round the dark terrestrial *ball.* *Addison.*

Ball and socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction within certain limits. — **Ball bearings,** a mechanical device for lessening the friction of axle bearings by means of small loose metal balls. — **Ball cartridge,** a cartridge containing a ball, as distinguished from a blank cartridge, containing only powder. — **Ball cock,** a faucet or valve which is opened or closed by the fall or rise of a ball floating in water at the end of a lever. — **Ball gudgeon,** a pivot of a spherical form, which permits lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while retaining the pivot in its socket. *Knight.* — **Ball lever,** the lever used in a ball cock. — **Ball of the eye,** the eye itself, as distinguished from its lids and socket; — formerly, the pupil of the eye. — **Ball valve** (*Mach.*), a contrivance by which a ball, placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom, operates as a valve. — **Ball vein** (*Mining*), a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a globular form, containing sparkling particles. — **Three balls, or Three golden balls,** a pawnbroker's sign or shop.

Ball and Socket Joint (socket in section, to show ball).

Syn. — See GLOBE.

Ball, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLED (bąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLING.] To gather balls which cling to the feet, as of damp snow or clay; to gather into balls; as, the horse *balls;* the snow *balls.*

Ball, *v. t.* **1.** (*Metal.*) To heat in a furnace and form into balls for rolling.

2. To form or wind into a ball; as, to *ball* cotton.

Ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare.* Of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. βάλλειν to toss or throw, or πάλλειν, πάλλεσθαι, to leap, bound, βαλλίζειν to dance, jump about; or cf. 1st BALL, *n.*] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

Bal'lad (băl'lad), *n.* [OE. *balade*, OF. *balade*, F. *ballade*, fr. Pr. *ballada* a dancing song, fr. *ballare* to dance; cf. It. *ballata.* See 2d BALL, *n.*, and BALLET.] A popular kind of narrative poem, adapted for recitation or singing; as, the *ballad* of Chevy Chase; esp., a sentimental or romantic poem in short stanzas.

Bal'lad, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. [*Obs.*]

Bal'lad, *v. t.* To make mention of in ballads. [*Obs.*]

Bal-lade' (bă-lād'), *n.* [See BALLAD, *n.*] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four rhymes recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with a refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy.

Bal'lad-er (băl'lad-ẽr), *n.* A writer of ballads.

Bal'lad mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr). [See MONGER.] A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster. *Shak.*

Bal'lad-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [From BALLAD, *n.*] Ballad poems; the subject or style of ballads. "Base *balladry* is so beloved." *Drayton.*

Bal'la-hoo } (băl'lă-hōō), *n.* A fast-sailing schooner,
Bal'la-hou } used in the Bermudas and West Indies.

Bal'la-rag (-răg), *v. t.* [Corrupted fr. *bullirag.*] To bully; to threaten. [*Low*] *T. Warton.*

Bal'last (băl'last), *n.* [D. *ballast;* akin to Dan. *baglast, ballast*, OSw. *barlast*, Sw. *ballast.* The first part is perh. the same word as E. *bare*, adj.; the second is *last* a burden, and hence the meaning *a bare*, or *mere, load.* See BARE, *a.*, and LAST load.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, etc., put into the hold to sink a vessel in the water to such a depth as to prevent capsizing.

2. Any heavy matter put into the car of a balloon to give it steadiness.

3. Gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

4. The larger solids, as broken stone or gravel, used in making concrete.

5. Fig.: That which gives, or helps to maintain, uprightness, steadiness, and security.

It [piety] is the right *ballast* of prosperity. *Barrow.*

Ballast engine, a steam engine used in excavating and for digging and raising stones and gravel for ballast. — **Ship in ballast,** a ship carrying only ballast.

Bal'last, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLASTING.] **1.** To steady, as a vessel, by putting heavy substances in the hold.

2. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc., in order to make it firm and solid.

3. To keep steady; to steady, morally.

'Tis charity must *ballast* the heart. *Hammond.*

Bal'last-age (băl'last-āj), *n.* (*Law*) A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor.

Bal'last-ing, *n.* That which is used for steadying anything; ballast.

Bal'la-try (-lă-trȳ), *n.* See BALLADRY. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Bal'let'** (băl'lā' *or* băl'lĕt; 277), *n.* [F., a dim. of *bal* dance. See 2d BALL, *n.*] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, by a number of persons, usually women. Sometimes, a scene accompanied by pantomime and dancing.

2. The company of persons who perform the ballet.

3. (*Mus.*) A light part song, or madrigal, with a *fa la* burden or chorus, — most common with the Elizabethan madrigal composers.

4. (*Her.*) A bearing in coats of arms, representing one or more balls, which are denominated bezants, plates, etc., according to color.

Ball-flowers.

Ball'-flow'er (bąl'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the petals of which form a cup round it, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. *Orf. Gloss.*

‖ **Bal-lis'ta** (băl-lĭs'tà). *n.; pl.* BALLISTÆ (-tē). [L. *ballista, balista*, fr. Gr. βάλλειν to throw.] An ancient military engine, in the form of a crossbow, used for hurling large missiles.

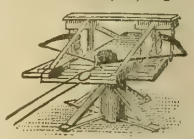

One form of Ballista.

Bal-lis'ter (băl'lĭs-tẽr *or* băl-lĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *ballista.* Cf. BALISTER.] A crossbow. [*Obs.*]

Bal-lis'tic (băl-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ballista, or to the art of hurling stones or missile weapons by means of an engine.

2. Pertaining to projection, or to a projectile.

Ballistic pendulum, an instrument consisting of a mass of wood or other material suspended as a pendulum, for measuring the force and velocity of projectiles by means of the arc through which their impact impels it.

Bal-lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *balistique.* See BALLISTA.] The science or art of hurling missile weapons by the use of an engine. *Whewell.*

‖ **Bal'li-um** (băl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] See BAILEY.

Bal-loon' (băl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, aug. of *balle* ball: cf. It. *ballone.* See 1st BALL, *n.*, and cf. PALLONE.] **1.** A bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; especially, one with a car attached for aërial navigation.

Balloon.

2. (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc., as at St. Paul's, in London. [*R.*]

3. (*Chem.*) A round vessel, usually with a short neck, to hold or receive whatever is distilled; a glass vessel of a spherical form.

4. (*Pyrotechnics*) A bomb or shell. [*Obs.*]

5. A game played with a large inflated ball. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Engraving*) The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure.

Air balloon, a balloon for aërial navigation. — **Balloon frame** (*Carp.*), a house frame constructed altogether of small timber. — **Balloon net,** a variety of woven lace in which the weft threads are twisted in a peculiar manner around the warp.

Bal-loon', *v. t.* To take up in, or as if in, a balloon.

Bal-loon', *v. i.* **1.** To go up or voyage in a balloon.

2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon.

Bal-looned' (-lōōnd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

Bal-loon'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who goes up in a balloon; an aëronaut.

Bal-loon' fish' (fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Diodon* or the genus *Tetraodon*, having the power of distending its body by taking air or water into its dilatable esophagus. See GLOBEFISH, and BUR FISH.

Bal-loon'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of managing balloons or voyaging in them.

2. (*Stock Exchange*) The process of temporarily raising the value of a stock, as by fictitious sales. [*U. S.*]

Bal-loon'ing spi'der (spī'dẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A spider which has the habit of rising into the air. Many kinds (esp. species of *Lycosa*) do this while young by ejecting threads of silk until the force of the wind upon them carries the spider aloft.

Ballooning Spider (*Lycosa*). Enlarged.

Bal-loon'ist, *n.* An aëronaut.

Bal-loon'ry (-rȳ), *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon; aëronautics.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* [F. *ballotte*, fr. It. *ballotta.* See BALL round body.] **1.** Originally, a ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any printed or written ticket used in voting.

2. The act of voting by balls or by written or printed ballots or tickets; the system of voting secretly by balls or by tickets.

The insufficiency of the *ballot.* *Dickens.*

3. The whole number of votes cast at an election, or in a given territory or electoral district.

Ballot box, a box for receiving ballots.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLOTING.] [F. *ballotter* to toss, to ballot, or It. *ballottare*. See BALLOT, *n.*] To vote or decide by ballot; as, to *ballot* for a candidate.

Bal'lot, *v. t.* To vote for or in opposition to. [*Obs.*]

None of the competitors arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Bal'lo-tade' (băl'lō-tād' *or* -tād'), *n.* [F. *ballottade*, fr. *ballotter* to toss. See BALLOT, *v. i.*] (*Man.*) A leap of a horse, as between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air, he shows only the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out.

Bal'lo-ta'tion (băl'lō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Voting by ballot. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Bal'lot-er (băl'lŭt-ẽr), *n.* One who votes by ballot.

Bal'lo-tin (băl'lō-tĭn), *n.* [F.] An officer who has charge of a ballot box. [*Obs.*] *Harrington.*

Bal'low (băl'lō), *n.* A cudgel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ball'proof' (bąl'prōōf'), *a.* Incapable of being penetrated by balls from firearms.

Ball'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

Balm (bäm), *n.* [OE. *baume*, OF. *bausme, basme*, F. *baume*, L. *balsamum* balsam, from Gr. *βάλσαμον*; perhaps of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *bāsām*. Cf. BALSAM.]

1. (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Melissa*.

2. The resinous and aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs. *Dryden.*

3. Any fragrant ointment. *Shak.*

4. Anything that heals or that mitigates pain. "*Balm* for each ill." *Mrs. Hemans.*

Balm cricket (*Zoöl.*), the European cicada. *Tennyson.* — **Balm of Gilead** (*Bot.*), a small evergreen African and Asiatic tree of the terebinthine family (*Balsamodendron Gileadense*). Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this tree is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or *balsam of Mecca*. This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an unguent and cosmetic by the Turks. The fragrant herb *Dracocephalum Canariense* is familiarly called *balm of Gilead*, and so are the American trees, *Populus balsamifera*, variety *candicans* (balsam poplar), and *Abies balsamea* (balsam fir).

Balm, *v. t.* To anoint with balm, or with anything medicinal. Hence: To soothe; to mitigate. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Balm'i-fy (bäm'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Balm* + *-fy.*] To render balmy. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

Balm'i-ly, *adv.* In a balmy manner. *Coleridge.*

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'al), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A long woolen petticoat, worn immediately under the dress.

2. A kind of stout walking shoe, laced in front.

A man who uses his *balmorals* to tread on your toes. *George Eliot.*

Balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; assuaging; soothing; refreshing; mild. "The *balmy* breeze." *Tickell.*

Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep! *Young.*

2. Producing balm. "The *balmy* tree." *Pope.*

Syn. — Fragrant; sweet-scented; odorous; spicy.

Bal'ne-al (băl'nē-al), *a.* [L. *balneum* bath.] Of or pertaining to a bath. *Howell.*

Bal'ne-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *balnearium*, fr. *balneum* bath.] A bathing room. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bal'ne-a'tion (băl'nē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *balneare* to bathe, fr. L. *balneum* bath.] The act of bathing. [*R.*]

Bal'ne-a-to-ry (băl'nē-a-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *balneatorius.*] Belonging to a bath. [*Obs.*]

Bal'ne-og'ra-phy (băl'nē-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + *-graphy.*] A description of baths.

Bal'ne-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + *-logy.*] A treatise on baths; the science of bathing.

Bal'ne-o-ther'a-py (-ō-thĕr'à-pĭ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + Gr. *θεραπεύειν* to heal.] The treatment of disease by baths.

Bal'o-tade' (băl'ō-tād' *or* -tād'), *n.* See BALLOTADE.

‖ **Bal'sa** (bäl'sä), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *balsa.*] (*Naut.*) A raft or float, used principally on the Pacific coast of South America.

Bal'sam (bąl'sam), *n.* [L. *balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. *βάλσαμον*. See BALM, *n.*] **1.** A resin containing more or less of an essential or volatile oil.

☞ The balsams are aromatic resinous substances, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this name, but the term is now usually restricted to resins which, in addition to a volatile oil, contain benzoic and cinnamic acid. Among the true balsams are the balm of Gilead, and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu. There are also many pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, to which the name *balsam* has been given.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of tree (*Abies balsamea*). (*b*) An annual garden plant (*Impatiens balsamina*) with beautiful flowers; balsamine.

3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.

Was not the people's blessing a *balsam* to thy blood? *Tennyson.*

Balsam apple (*Bot.*), an East Indian plant (*Momordica balsamina*), of the gourd family, with red or orange-yellow cucumber-shaped fruit of the size of a walnut, used as a vulnerary, and in liniments and poultices. — **Balsam fir** (*Bot.*), the American coniferous tree, *Abies balsamea*, from which the useful Canada balsam is derived. — **Balsam of copaiba.** See COPAIBA. — **Balsam of Gilead.** — **Balsam of Mecca**, balm of Gilead. — **Balsam of Peru**, a reddish brown, syrupy balsam, obtained from a Central American tree (*Myroxylon Peireræ*) and used as a stomachic and expectorant, and in the treatment of ulcers, etc. It was long supposed to be a product of Peru. — **Balsam of Tolu**, a reddish or yellowish brown semisolid or solid balsam, obtained from a South American tree (*Myroxylon toluiferum*). It is highly fragrant, and is used as a stomachic and expectorant. — **Balsam tree**, any tree from which balsam is obtained, esp. the *Abies balsamea*. — **Canada balsam, Balsam of fir**, Canada turpentine, a yellowish, viscid liquid, which, by time and exposure, becomes a transparent solid mass. It is obtained from the balm of Gilead (or balsam) fir (*Abies balsamea*) by breaking the vesicles upon the trunk and branches. See BALM.

Bal'sam (bąl'sam), *v. t.* To treat or anoint with balsam; to relieve, as with balsam; to render balsamic.

Bal'sam-a'tion (bąl'sam-ā'shŭn *or* băl'-), *n.* **1.** The act of imparting balsamic properties.

2. The art or process of embalming.

Bal-sam'ic (bąl-săm'ĭk *or* băl-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. **Bal-sam'ic-al** (-săm'ĭ-kal), } *balsamique.*] Having the qualities of balsam; containing, or resembling, balsam; soft; mitigative; soothing; restorative.

Bal'sam-if'er-ous (bąl'sam-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs *or* băl'-), *a.* [*Balsam* + *-ferous.*] Producing balsam.

Bal'sam-ine (bąl'sam-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *balsamine*, fr. Gr. *βαλσαμίνη* balsam plant.] (*Bot.*) The *Impatiens balsamina*, or garden balsam.

Bal'sam-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the quality of balsam; containing balsam. "A *balsamous* substance." *Sterne.*

Bal'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain. Cf. BLOODBOLTERED.] To stick together. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Bal'tic (bąl'tĭk), *a.* [NL. mare *Balticum*, fr. L. *balteus* belt, from certain straits or channels surrounding its isles, called belts. See BELT.] Of or pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Bal'ti-more bird' (bąl'tĭ-mōr bẽrd'). } (*Zoöl.*) A com-
Bal'ti-more o'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl). } mon American bird (*Icterus galbula*), named after Lord Baltimore, because its colors (black and orange red) are like those of his coat of arms; — called also *golden robin.*

Baltimore Oriole. (¼ nat. diam.)

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, fr. L. *balaustium* the flower of the wild pomegranate, fr. Gr. *βαλαύστιον*; — so named from the similarity of form.] (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of an open parapet, to guard the side of a staircase, or the front of a gallery. See BALUSTRADE. [Corrupted into *banister.*]

Bal'us-tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Having balusters. *Dryden.*

Bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* [F. *balustrade*, It. *balaustrata*, fr. *balaustro*. See BALUSTER.] (*Arch.*) A row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an open parapet, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, staircase, or the eaves of a building.

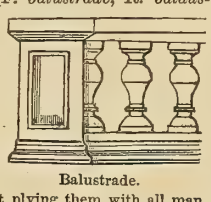

Balustrade.

Bam (băm), *n.* [Prob. a contr. of *bamboozle.*] An imposition; a cheat; a hoax. *Garrick.*

To relieve the tedium, he kept plying them with all manner of *bams.* *Prof. Wilson.*

Bam, *v. t.* To cheat; to wheedle. [*Slang*] *Foote.*

‖ **Bam-bi'no** (bäm-bē'nō), *n.* [It., a little boy, fr. *bambo* silly; cf. Gr. *βαμβαλίζειν, βαμβαίνειν*, to chatter.] A child or baby; esp., a representation in art of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes.

Bam-boc'ci-ade' (băm-bŏk'sē-ād'), *n.* [It. *bamboccíata*, fr. *Bamboccio* a nickname of Peter Van Laer, a Dutch genre painter; properly, a child, simpleton, puppet, fr. *bambo* silly.] (*Paint.*) A representation of a grotesque scene from common or rustic life.

Bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu, mambu.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the family of grasses, and genus *Bambusa*, growing in tropical countries.

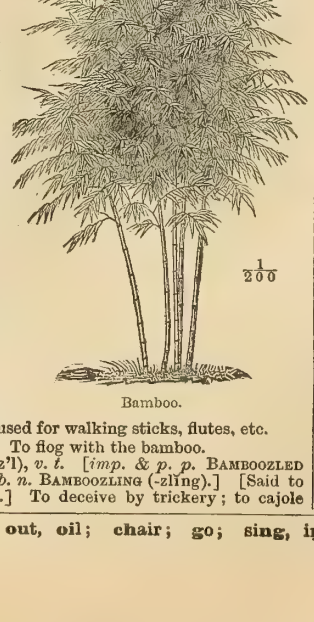

Bamboo.

☞ The most useful species is *Bambusa arundinacea*, which has a woody, hollow, round, straight, jointed stem, and grows to the height of forty feet and upward. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc.

Bam-boo', *v. t.* To flog with the bamboo.

Bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAMBOOZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAMBOOZLING (-zling).] [Said to be of Gipsy origin.] To deceive by trickery; to cajole by confusing the senses; to hoax; to mystify; to humbug. [*Colloq.*] *Addison.*

What oriental tomfoolery is *bamboozling* you? *J. H. Newman.*

Bam-boo'zler (băm-bōō'zlẽr), *n.* A swindler; one who deceives by trickery. [*Colloq.*] *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Ban** (băn), *n.* A kind of fine muslin, made in the East Indies from the fiber of the banana leaf stalks.

Ban (băn), *n.* [AS. *bann* command, edict; akin to D. *ban*, Icel. *bann*, Dan. *band*, OHG. *ban*, G. *bann*, public proclamation, as of interdiction or excommunication, Gr. *φάναι* to say, L. *fari* to speak, Skr. *bhan* to speak; cf. F. *ban*, LL. *bannum*, of G. origin. √86. Cf. ABANDON, FAME.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict, a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory: a summons by public proclamation.

2. (*Feudal & Mil.*) A calling together of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals thus assembled or summoned. In present usage, in France and Prussia, the most effective part of the population liable to military duty and not in the standing army.

3. *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See BANNS (the common spelling in this sense).

4. An interdiction, prohibition, or proscription. "Under *ban* to touch." *Milton.*

5. A curse or anathema. "Hecate's *ban.*" *Shak.*

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban; as, a mulct paid to a bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other crimes.

Ban of the empire (*German Hist.*), an imperial interdict by which political rights and privileges, as those of a prince, city, or district, were taken away.

Ban, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANNED (băn'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANNING.] [OE. *bannen, bannien*, to summon, curse, AS. *bannan* to summon; akin to Dan. *bande, forbande*, to curse, Sw. *banna* to revile, *bannas* to curse. See BAN an edict, and cf. BANISH.] **1.** To curse; to invoke evil upon. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To forbid; to interdict. *Byron.*

Ban, *v. i.* To curse; to swear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ban, *n.* [Serv. *ban*; cf. Russ. & Pol. *pan* a master, lord, Per. *ban.*] An ancient title of the warden of the eastern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the viceroy of Croatia and Slavonia.

Ban'al (băn'al), *a.* [F., fr. *ban* an ordinance.] Commonplace; trivial; hackneyed; trite.

Ba-nal'i-ty (bà-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BANALITIES (-tĭz). [F. *banalité*. See BANAL.] Something commonplace, hackneyed, or trivial; the commonplace, in speech.

The highest things were thus brought down to the *banalities* of discourse. *J. Morley.*

Ba-na'na (bà-nä'nà; 277), *n.* [Sp. *banana*, name of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A perennial herbaceous plant of almost treelike size (*Musa sapientum*); also, its edible fruit. See MUSA.

Banana.

☞ The banana has a soft, herbaceous stalk, with leaves of great length and breadth. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a green or purple color; the fruit is five or six inches long, and over an inch in diameter; the pulp is soft, and of a luscious taste, and is eaten either raw or cooked. This plant is a native of tropical countries, and furnishes an important article of food.

Banana bird (*Zoöl.*), a small American bird (*Icterus leucopteryx*), which feeds on the banana. — **Banana quit** (*Zoöl.*), a small bird of tropical America, of the genus *Certhiola*, allied to the creepers.

Ban'at (băn'at), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *banat.* See BAN a warden.] The territory governed by a ban.

Banc (băngk), } *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus.* See
‖ **Ban'cus** (băng'kŭs), } BANK, *n.*] A bench; a high
Bank (băngk), } seat, or seat of distinction or judgment; a tribunal or court.

In banc, In banco (the ablative of *bancus*), **In bank**, in full court, or with full judicial authority; as, sittings *in banc* (distinguished from sittings at *nisi prius*).

‖ **Ban'co** (băng'kō), *n.* [It. See BANK.] A bank, especially that of Venice.

☞ This term is used in some parts of Europe to indicate bank money, as distinguished from the current money, when this last has become depreciated.

Band (bănd), *n.* [OE. *band, bond*, Icel. *band;* akin to G., Sw., & D. *band*, OHG. *bant*, Goth. *bandi*, Skr. *bandha* a binding, *bandh* to bind, for *bhanda, bhandh*, also to E. *bend, bind.* In sense 7, at least, it is fr. F. *bande*, from OHG. *bant.* √90. See BIND, *v. t.*, and cf. BEND, BOND, 1st BANDY.] **1.** A fillet, strap, or any narrow ligament with which a thing is encircled, or fastened, or by which a number of things are tied, bound together, or confined; a fetter.

Every one's *bands* were loosed. *Acts* xvi. 26.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A continuous tablet, stripe, or series of ornaments, as of carved foliage, of color, or of brickwork, etc. (*b*) In Gothic architecture, the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts.

3. That which serves as the means of union or connection between persons; a tie. "To join in Hymen's *bands.*" *Shak.*

4. A linen collar or ruff worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

5. *pl.* Two strips of linen hanging from the neck in front as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress.

6. A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, to bind, strengthen, ornament, or complete it. "*Band* and gusset and seam." *Hood.*

7. A company of persons united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

Troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shak.*

8. A number of musicians who play together upon portable musical instruments, especially those making a loud sound, as certain wind instruments (trumpets, clarinets, etc.), and drums, or cymbals.

9. (*Bot.*) A space between elevated lines or ribs, as of the fruits of umbelliferous plants.

10. (*Zoöl.*) A stripe, streak, or other mark transverse to the axis of the body.

11. (*Mech.*) A belt or strap.

12. A bond. [*Obs.*] "Thy oath and *band*." *Shak.*

13. Pledge; security. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Band saw, a saw in the form of an endless steel belt, with teeth on one edge, running over wheels.

Band (bănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDING.] **1.** To bind or tie with a band.

2. To mark with a band.

3. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. "*Banded* against his throne." *Milton.*

Banded architrave, pier, shaft, etc. (*Arch.*), an architrave, pier, etc., of which the regular profile is interrupted by blocks or projections crossing it at right angles.

Band, *v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose; to unite; to conspire together.

Certain of the Jews *banded* together. *Acts* xxiii. 12.

Band, *v. t.* To bandy; to drive away. [*Obs.*]

Band, *imp.* of BIND. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Band'age (bănd'ăj), *n.* [F. *bandage*, fr. *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A fillet or strip of woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over or round something to cover, strengthen, or compress it; a ligature.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

Band'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDAGING (bănd'ă-jĭng).] To bind, dress, or cover, with a bandage; as, to *bandage* the eyes.

‖ **Ban-da'la** (băn-dä'lä), *n.* A fabric made in Manilla from the older leaf sheaths of the abaca (*Musa textilis*).

Ban-dan'na } (băn-dăn'ä), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a mode
Ban-dan'a } of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places so as to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye. Cf. BAND, *n.*] **1.** A species of silk or cotton handkerchief, having a uniformly dyed ground, usually of red or blue, with white or yellow figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form.

2. A style of calico printing, in which white or bright spots are produced upon cloth previously dyed of a uniform red or dark color, by discharging portions of the color by chemical means, while the rest of the cloth is under pressure. *Ure.*

Band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood, usually cylindrical, for holding ruffs (the *bands* of the 17th century), collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

‖ **Ban'deau** (băn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BANDEAUX (băn'dōz). [F.] A narrow band or fillet; a part of a head-dress.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather. *Sir W. Scott.*

Band'e-let (bănd'ĕ-lĕt), **Band'let** (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*. See BAND, *n.*, and cf. BENDLET.] (*Arch.*) A small band or fillet; any little band or flat molding, compassing a column, like a ring. *Gwilt.*

Band'er (bănd'ẽr), *n.* One banded with others. [*R.*]

Band'e-role (bănd'ẽ-rōl), **Band'rol** (bănd'rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole*, dim. of *bandière*, *bannière*, banner; cf. It. *banderuola* a little banner. See BANNER.] A little banner, flag, or streamer. [Written also *bannerol*.]

From the extremity of which fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross. *Sir W. Scott.*

Band' fish' (bănd' fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A small red fish of the genus *Cepola*; the ribbon fish.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [A corruption of the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of very large rat (*Mus giganteus*), found in India and Ceylon. It does much injury to rice fields and gardens. (*b*) A ratlike marsupial animal (genus *Perameles*) of several species, found in Australia and Tasmania.

Bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*).

Band'ing plane' (plān'). A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

Ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS (băn'dĭts), *or* BANDITTI (băn-dĭt'tĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to proclaim, to banish, to proscribe, LL. *bandire*, *bannire*. See BAN an edict, and cf. BANISH.] An outlaw; a brigand.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer. *Milton.*

☞ **The plural** *banditti* **was formerly used as a collective noun.**

Deerstealers are ever a desperate *banditti*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ban'dle (băn'd'l), *n.* [Ir. *bannlamh* cubit, fr. *bann* a measure + *lamh* hand, arm.] An Irish measure of two feet in length.

Band'let (bănd'lĕt), *n.* Same as BANDELET.

Band'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The conductor of a musical band.

Ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'; 115), *n.* [*Band* + *dog*, i. e., bound dog.] A mastiff or other large and fierce dog, usually kept chained or tied up.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam, or band, from which he takes his name. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ban'do-leer', Ban'do-lier' (băn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [F. *bandoulière* (cf. It. *bandoliera*, Sp. *bandolera*), fr. F. *bande* band, Sp. & It. *banda*. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A broad leather belt formerly worn by soldiers over the right shoulder and across the breast under the left arm. Originally it was used for supporting the musket and twelve cases for charges, but later only as a cartridge belt.

2. One of the leather or wooden cases in which the charges of powder were carried. [*Obs.*]

Ban'do-line (băn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [Perh. allied to *band*.] A glutinous pomatum for the hair.

Ban'don (băn'dŭn), *n.* [OF. *bandon*. See ABANDON.] Disposal; control; license. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Ban'dore (băn'dōr *or* băn-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*, fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. *πανδοῦρα*. Cf. PANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLIN.] A musical stringed instrument, similar in form to a guitar; a pandore.

Band'rol (bănd'rōl), *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

Ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *n.* [Telugu *baṇḍi*.] A carriage or cart used in India, esp. one drawn by bullocks.

Ban'dy, *n.*; *pl.* BANDIES (-dĭz). [Cf. F. *bandé*, p. p. of *bander* to bind, to bend (a bow), to bandy, fr. *bande*. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play; a hockey stick. *Johnson.*

2. The game played with such a club; hockey; shinney; bandy ball.

Ban'dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDYING.] **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy.

Like tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without. *Cudworth.*

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. "To *bandy* hasty words." *Shak.*

3. To toss about, as from man to man; to agitate.

Let not obvious and known truth be *bandied* about in a disputation. *I. Watts.*

Ban'dy, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

Fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons. *Shak.*

Ban'dy, *a.* Bent; crooked; curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward; as, a *bandy* leg.

Ban'dy-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* [OE. *bane* destruction, AS. *bana* murderer; akin to Icel. *bani* death, murderer, OHG. *bana* murder, *bano* murderer, Goth. *banja* stroke, wound, Gr. *φονεύς* murderer, *φόνος* murder, OIr. *bath* death, *benim* I strike. √31.] **1.** That which destroys life, esp. poison of a deadly quality. [*Obs.* except in combination, as in *rats-bane*, hen*bane*, etc.]

2. Destruction; death. [*Obs.*]

The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane*. *Milton.*

3. Any cause of ruin, or lasting injury; harm; woe.

Money, thou *bane* of bliss, and source of woe. *Herbert.*

4. A disease in sheep, commonly termed the *rot*.

Syn.—Poison; ruin; destruction; injury; pest.

Bane, *v. t.* To be the bane of; to ruin. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Bane'ber'ry (-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Actæa*) of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, native in the north temperate zone. The red or white berries are poisonous.

Bane'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having poisonous qualities; deadly; destructive; injurious; noxious; pernicious. "*Baneful* hemlock." *Garth.* "*Baneful* wrath." *Chapman.* —**Bane'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**Bane'ful-ness,** *n.*

Bane'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Deadly nightshade.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANGED (băngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANGING.] [Icel. *banga* to hammer; akin to Dan. *banke* to beat, Sw. *bångas* to be impetuous, G. *bengel* club, clapper of a bell.] **1.** To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to treat with violence; to handle roughly.

The desperate tempest hath so *banged* the Turks. *Shak.*

2. To beat or thump, or to cause (something) to hit or strike against another object, in such a way as to make a loud noise; as, to *bang* a drum or a piano; to *bang* a door (against the doorpost or casing) in shutting it.

Bang, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, as if with a blow or succession of blows; as, the window blind *banged* and waked me; he was *banging* on the piano.

Bang, *n.* **1.** A blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

Many a stiff thwack, many a *bang*. *Hudibras.*

2. The sound produced by a sudden concussion.

Bang, *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse, or the forelock of human beings; to cut (the hair).

His hair *banged* even with his eyebrows. *The Century Mag.*

Bang, *n.* The short, front hair combed down over the forehead, esp. when cut squarely across; a false front of hair similarly worn.

His hair cut in front like a young lady's *bang*. *W. D. Howells.*

Bang, Bangue (băng), *n.* See BHANG.

Bang'ing, *a.* Huge; great in size. [*Colloq.*] *Forby.*

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *v. t.* [From 1st BANG.] To waste by little and little; to fritter away. [*Obs.*]

Ban'gle, *n.* [Hind. *bangrī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, of glass, gold, silver, or other material, worn by women in India and Africa, and in some other countries, upon the wrist or ankle; a ring bracelet.

Bangle ear, a loose hanging ear of a horse, like that of a spaniel.

Ban'ian (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'; 277), *n.* [Skr. *banij* merchant. The tree was so named by the English, because used as a market place by the merchants.] **1.** A Hindoo trader, merchant, cashier, or money changer. [Written also *banyan*.]

2. A man's loose gown, like that worn by the Banians.

3. (*Bot.*) The Indian fig. See BANYAN.

Banian days (*Naut.*), days in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use seems to be borrowed from the Banians or Banya race, who eat no flesh.

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANISHING.] [OF. *banir*, F. *bannir*, LL. *bannire*, fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, fr. *ban* ban. See BAN an edict, and FINISH, *v. t.*] **1.** To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the ruling power. "We *banish* you our territories." *Shak.*

2. To drive out, as from a home or familiar place;—used with *from* and *out of*.

How the ancient Celtic tongue came to be *banished* from the Low Countries in Scotland. *Blair.*

3. To drive away; to compel to depart; to dispel. "*Banish* all offense." *Shak.*

Syn.—To BANISH, EXILE, EXPEL. The idea of a coercive removal from a place is common to these terms. A man is *banished* when he is forced by the government of a country (be he a foreigner or a native) to leave its borders. A man is *exiled* when he is driven into banishment from his *native* country and home. Thus to *exile* is to *banish*, but to *banish* is not always to *exile*. To *expel* is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, and usually under circumstances of disgrace; as, to *expel* from a college; *expelled* from decent society.

Ban'ish-er (băn'ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who banishes.

Ban'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *bannissement*.] The act of banishing, or the state of being banished.

He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies. *Johnson.*

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Expatriation; ostracism; expulsion; proscription; exile; outlawry.

Ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [A corruption of *baluster*.] A baluster; (*pl.*) the balustrade of a staircase.

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.* [Formerly also *banjore* and *banjer*; corrupted from *bandore*, through negro slave pronunciation.] A stringed musical instrument having a head and neck like the guitar, and its body like a tambourine. It has five strings, and is played with the fingers and hands.

Bank (băṇk), *n.* [OE. *banke*; akin to E. *bench*, and prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *bakki*. See BENCH.] **1.** A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding level; hence, anything shaped like a mound or ridge of earth; as, a *bank* of clouds; a *bank* of snow.

They cast up a *bank* against the city. 2 *Sam.* xx. 15.

2. A steep acclivity, as the slope of a hill, or the side of a ravine.

3. The margin of a watercourse; the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea, or forming the edge of a cutting, or other hollow.

Tiber trembled underneath her *banks*. *Shak.*

4. An elevation, or rising ground, under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland.

5. (*Mining*) (*a*) The face of the coal at which miners are working. (*b*) A deposit of ore or coal, worked by excavations above water level. (*c*) The ground at the top of a shaft; as, ores are brought to *bank*.

Bank beaver (*Zoöl.*), the otter. [*Local, U. S.*] —**Bank swallow,** a small American and European swallow (*Clivicola riparia*) that nests in a hole which it excavates in a bank.

Bank Swallow, clinging to edge of its nest.

Bank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANKED (băṇkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANKING.] **1.** To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank. "*Banked* well with earth." *Holland.*

2. To heap or pile up; as, to *bank* sand.

3. To pass by the banks of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To bank a fire, To bank up a fire, to cover the coals or embers with ashes or cinders, thus keeping the fire low but alive.

Bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc*. Of German origin, and akin to E. *bench*. See BENCH.] **1.** A bench, as for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The bench or seat upon which the judges sit. (*b*) The regular term of a court of law, or the full court sitting to hear arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at *Nisi Prius*, or a court held for jury trials. See BANC. *Burrill.*

3. (*Printing*) A sort of table used by printers.

4. (*Music*) A bench, or row of keys belonging to a keyboard, as in an organ. *Knight.*

Bank, *n.* [F. *banque*, It. *banca*, orig. bench, table, counter, of German origin, and akin to E. *bench*; cf. G. *bank* bench, OHG. *banch*. See BENCH, and cf. BANCO, BEACH.] **1.** An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue, of money, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange; an institution incorporated for performing one or more of such functions, or the stockholders (or their representatives, the directors), acting in their corporate capacity.

2. The building or office used for banking purposes.

3. A fund from deposits or contributions, to be used in transacting business; a joint stock or capital. [*Obs.*]

Let it be no *bank* or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. *Bacon.*

4. (*Gaming*) The sum of money or the checks which the dealer or banker has as a fund, from which to draw his stakes and pay his losses.

5. In certain games, as dominos, a fund of pieces from which the players are allowed to draw.

Bank credit, a credit by which a person who has given the required security to a bank has liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon. —**Bank of deposit,** a bank which receives money for safe keeping. —**Bank of issue,** a bank which issues its own notes payable to bearer.

Bank, *v. t.* To deposit in a bank. *Johnson.*

Bank, *v. i.* **1.** To keep a bank; to carry on the business of a banker.

2. To deposit money in a bank; to have an account with a banker.

Bank'a-ble (bănk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Receivable at a bank.

Bank' bill' (bĭl'). **1.** In America (and formerly in England), a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and used as currency; a bank note.

2. In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.

Bank' book' (bo͝ok'). A book kept by a depositor, in which an officer of a bank enters the debits and credits of the depositor's account with the bank.

Bank'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See the nouns BANK and the verbs derived from them.] **1.** One who conducts the business of banking; one who, individually, or as a member of a company, keeps an establishment for the deposit or loan of money, or for traffic in money, bills of exchange, etc.

2. A money changer. [*Obs.*]

3. The dealer, or one who keeps the bank in a gambling house.

4. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Crabb. J. Q. Adams.*

5. A ditcher; a drain digger. [*Prov. Eng.*]

6. The stone bench on which masons cut or square their work. *Weale.*

Bank'er-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female banker. *Thackeray.*

Bank'ing, *n.* The business of a bank or of a banker.

Banking house, an establishment or office in which, or a firm by whom, banking is done.

Bank' note' (nōt'). **1.** A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand.

☞ In the United States popularly called a *bank bill.*

2. Formerly, a promissory note made by a banker, or banking company, payable to a specified person at a fixed date; a bank bill. See BANK BILL, 2. [*Obs.*]

3. A promissory note payable at a bank.

Bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* [F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *bancarotta* bankruptcy; *banca* bank (fr. OHG. *banch*, G. *bank*, bench) + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (*i. e.*, money table) broken. See 1st BANK, and RUPTURE, *n.*] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.*

2. A trader who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; popularly, any person who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. *M'Culloch.*

3. (*Law*) A person who, in accordance with the terms of a law relating to bankruptcy, has been judicially declared to be unable to meet his liabilities.

☞ In England, until the year 1861 none but a "trader" could be made a bankrupt; a non-trader failing to meet his liabilities being an "insolvent." But this distinction was abolished by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. The laws of 1841 and 1867 of the United States relating to bankruptcy applied this designation *bankrupt* to others besides those engaged in trade.

Bank'rupt, *a.* **1.** Being a bankrupt or in a condition of bankruptcy; unable to pay, or legally discharged from paying, one's debts; as, a *bankrupt* merchant.

2. Depleted of money; not having the means of meeting pecuniary liabilities; as, a *bankrupt* treasury.

3. Relating to bankrupts and bankruptcy.

4. Destitute of, or wholly wanting (something once possessed, or something one should possess). "*Bankrupt* in gratitude." *Sheridan.*

Bankrupt law, a law by which the property of a person who is unable or unwilling to pay his debts may be taken and distributed to his creditors, and by which a person who has made a full surrender of his property, and is free from fraud, may be discharged from the legal obligation of his debts. See INSOLVENT, *a.*

Bank'rupt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANKRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANKRUPTING.] To make bankrupt; to bring financial ruin upon; to impoverish.

Bank'rupt-cy (-sy), *n.; pl.* BANKRUPTCIES (-sĭz). **1.** The state of being actually or legally bankrupt.

2. The act or process of becoming a bankrupt.

3. Complete loss; — followed by *of.*

Bank'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The slope of a bank, especially of the bank of a stream.

Bank'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having sides inclining inwards, as a ship; — opposed to *wall-sided.*

Bank' swal'low (swŏl'lō). See under 1st BANK, *n.*

‖ **Ban'li-eue'** (băn'lē-ū'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *bannum leucae, banleuca; bannum* jurisdiction + *leuca* league.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. *Brande & C.*

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* [OE. *banere*, OF. *baniere*, F. *bannière, bandière*, fr. LL. *baneria, banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner, fr. OHG. *bant* band, strip of cloth; cf. *bindan* to bind, Goth. *bandwa, bandwo*, a sign. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A kind of flag attached to a spear or pike by a crosspiece, and used by a chief as his standard in battle.

Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls. *Shak.*

2. A large piece of silk or other cloth, with a device or motto, extended on a crosspiece, and borne in a procession, or suspended in some conspicuous place.

3. Any flag or standard; as, the star-spangled *banner.*

Banner fish (*Zoöl.*), a large fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, of the Swordfish family, having a broad banner-like dorsal fin; the sailfish. One species (*H. Americanus*) inhabits the North Atlantic.

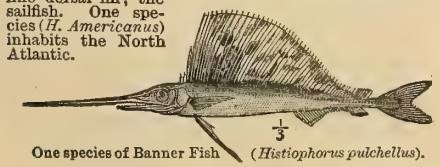

One species of Banner Fish (*Histiophorus pulchellus*).

Ban'nered (băn'nẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or bearing, banners. "A *bannered* host." *Milton.*

Ban'ner-et (-nẽr-ĕt), *n.* [OE. *baneret*, OF. *baneret*, F. *banneret;* properly a dim. of OF. *baniere.* See BANNER.] **1.** Originally, a knight who led his vassals into the field under his own banner; — commonly used as a title of rank.

2. A title or rank, conferred for heroic deeds, and hence, an order of knighthood; also, the person bearing such title or rank.

☞ The usual mode of conferring the rank on the field of battle was by cutting or tearing off the point of the pennon or pointed flag on the spear of the candidate, thereby making it a banner.

3. A civil officer in some Swiss cantons.

4. A small banner. *Shak.*

Ban'ner-ol (-ōl), *n.* A banderole; esp. a banner displayed at a funeral procession and set over the tomb. See BANDEROLE.

Ban-ni'tion (băn-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *bannitio.* See BANISH.] The act of expulsion. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Laud.*

Ban'nock (băn'nŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of cake or bread, in shape flat and roundish, commonly made of oatmeal or barley meal and baked on an iron plate, or griddle; — used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. *Jamieson.*

Bannock fluke, the turbot. [*Scot.*]

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* [See BAN.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, in order that any person may object, if he knows of just cause why the marriage should not take place.

Ban'quet (băn'kwĕt), *n.* [F., a feast, prop. a dim. of *banc* bench; cf. It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco* a bench, counter. See BANK a bench, and cf. BANQUETTE.] **1.** A feast; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches.

2. A dessert; a course of sweetmeats; a sweetmeat or sweetmeats. [*Obs.*]

We 'll dine in the great room, but let the music
And *banquet* be prepared here. *Massinger.*

Ban'quet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANQUETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANQUETING.] To treat with a banquet or sumptuous entertainment of food; to feast.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

Ban'quet, *v. i.* **1.** To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

Were it a draught for Juno when she *banquets,*
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

2. To partake of a dessert after a feast. [*Obs.*]

Where they did both sup and *banquet.* *Cavendish.*

Ban'quet-er (băn'kwĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who banquets; one who feasts or makes feasts.

Ban-quette' (băn-kĕt'), *n.* [F. See BANQUET, *n.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy.

2. (*Arch.*) A narrow window seat; a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser.

Ban'shee, Ban'shie (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; Gael. & Ir. *bean* woman + Gael. *sith* fairy.] A supernatural being supposed by the Irish and Scotch peasantry to warn a family of the speedy death of one of its members, by wailing or singing in a mournful voice under the windows of the house.

Ban'stic'kle (băn'stĭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *ban, bon*, bone + *stickle* prickle, sting. See BONE, *n.*, STICKLEBACK.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish, the three-spined stickleback.

Ban'tam (băn'tam), *n.* A variety of small barnyard fowl, with feathered legs, probably brought from Bantam, a district of Java.

Ban'tam work'. Carved and painted work in imitation of Japan ware.

‖ **Ban'teng** (băn'tĕng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild ox of Java (*Bibos Banteng*).

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *badiner* to joke, or perh. fr. E. *bandy* to beat to and fro. See BADINAGE, and cf. BARTER fr. OF. *barater.*]

1. To address playful good-natured ridicule to, — the person addressed, or something pertaining to him, being the subject of the jesting; to rally; as, he *bantered* me about my credulity.

Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then *bantered* on my haggard looks the next day. *W. Irving.*

2. To jest about; to ridicule in speaking of, as some trait, habit, characteristic, and the like. [*Archaic*]

If they *banter* your regularity, order, and love of study, *banter* in return their neglect of them. *Chatham.*

3. To delude or trick, — esp. by way of jest. [*Obs.*]

We diverted ourselves with *bantering* several poor scholars with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain. *De Foe.*

4. To challenge or defy to a match. [*Colloq. Southern and Western U. S.*]

Ban'ter, *n.* The act of bantering; joking or jesting; humorous or good-humored raillery; pleasantry.

Part *banter*, part affection. *Tennyson.*

Ban'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who banters or rallies.

Ban'ting-ism (băn'tĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food containing much farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — so called from William *Banting* of London.

Bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* [Prob. for *bandling*, from *band*, and meaning a child wrapped in swaddling bands; or cf. G. *bäntling* a bastard, fr. *bank* bench. Cf. BASTARD, *n.*] A young or small child; an infant. [Slightly contemptuous or depreciatory.]

In what out of the way corners genius produces her *bantlings.* *W. Irving.*

Banx'ring (băn̄ks'rĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian insectivorous mammal of the genus *Tupaia.*

Ban'yan (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* [See BANIAN.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the same genus as the common fig, and called the Indian fig (*Ficus Indica*), whose branches send shoots to the ground, which take root and become additional trunks, until it may be the tree covers some acres of ground and is able to shelter thousands of men.

Banyan Tree.

Ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb *or* bä'ō-băb), *n.* [The native name.] (*Bot.*) A gigantic African tree (*Adansonia digitata*), also naturalized in India. See ADANSONIA.

Baph'o-met (băf'ō-mĕt), *n.* [A corruption of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the Arabian prophet: cf. Pr. *Bafomet*, OSp. *Mafomat*, OPg. *Mafameda.*] An idol or symbolical figure which the Templars were accused of using in their mysterious rites.

Bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [OE. *baptim, baptem*, OF. *baptesme, batisme*, F. *baptême*, L. *baptisma*, fr. Gr. βάπτισμα, fr. βαπτίζειν to baptize, fr. βάπτειν to dip in water, akin to βαθύς deep, Skr. *gāh* to dip, bathe, *v. i.*] The act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is performed by immersion, sprinkling, or pouring.

Bap-tis'mal (băp-tĭz'mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *baptismal.*] Pertaining to baptism; as, *baptismal* vows.

Baptismal name, the Christian name, which is given at baptism.

Bap-tis'mal-ly, *adv.* In a baptismal manner.

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* [L. *baptista*, Gr. βαπτιστής.] **1.** One who administers baptism; — specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. *Milton.*

2. One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism and of sprinkling, and maintain that baptism should be administered to believers alone, and should be by immersion. See ANABAPTIST.

In doctrine the Baptists of this country [the United States] are Calvinistic, but with much freedom and moderation. *Amer. Cyc.*

Freewill Baptists, a sect of Baptists who are Arminian in doctrine, and practice open communion. — **Seventh-day Baptists**, a sect of Baptists who keep the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the Sabbath. See SABBATARIAN. The Dunkers and Campbellites are also Baptists.

Bap'tis-ter-y (-tĭs-tẽr-ў), **Bap'tis-try** (-trў), *n.; pl.* BAPTISTERIES (-ĭz), -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *baptisterium*, Gr. βαπτιστήριον: cf. F. *baptistère.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) In early times, a separate building, usually polygonal, used for baptismal services. Small churches were often changed into baptisteries when larger churches were built near. (*b*) A part of a church containing a font and used for baptismal services.

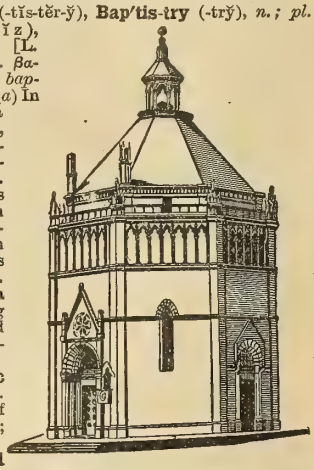

Baptistery of Pistoja, Tuscany.

Bap-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαπτιστικός.] Of or for baptism; baptismal.

Bap-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Baptistic. [*R.*]

Bap-tiz'a-ble (băp-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being baptized; fit to be baptized. *Baxter.*

Bap'ti-za'tion (băp'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Baptism. [*Obs.*]

Their *baptizations* were null. *Jer. Taylor.*

Bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAPTIZED (-tīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAPTIZING.] [F. *baptiser*, L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. βαπτίζειν. See BAPTISM.] **1.** To administer the sacrament of baptism to.

2. To christen (because a name is given to infants at their baptism); to give a name to; to name.

I 'll be new *baptized.*
Henceforth I never will be Romeo. *Shak.*

3. To sanctify; to consecrate.

Bap-tize'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of baptizing. [*R.*]

Bap-tiz'er (băp-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who baptizes.

Bar (bär), *n.* [OE. *barre*, F. *barre*, fr. LL. *barra*, of unknown origin; cf. Arm. *bar* branch, *barren* bar, W. *bar* the branch of a tree, bar, *baren* branch, Gael. & Ir. *barra* bar. √91.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth or thickness, used as a lever and for various other purposes, but especially for a hindrance, obstruction, or fastening; as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door.

Thou shalt make *bars* of shittim wood. *Ex.* xxvi. 26.

2. An indefinite quantity of some substance, so shaped as to be long in proportion to its breadth and thickness; as, a *bar* of gold or of lead; a *bar* of soap.

3. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; an obstruction; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden*

4. A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation.

5. Any railing that divides a room, or office, or hall of assembly, in order to reserve a space for those having special privileges; as, the *bar* of the House of Commons.

6. (*Law*) (*a*) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence, the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies *in open court.* (*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence. (*c*) The whole body of lawyers licensed in a court or district; the legal profession. (*d*) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to plaintiff's action.

7. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.

8. A barrier or counter, over which liquors and food are passed to customers; hence, the portion of the room behind the counter where liquors for sale are kept.

9. (*Her.*) An ordinary, like a fess but narrower, occupying only one fifth part of the field.

10. A broad shaft, or band, or stripe; as, a *bar* of light; a *bar* of color.

11. (*Mus.*) A vertical line across the staff. Bars divide the staff into spaces which represent measures, and are themselves called *measures.*

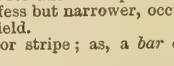

☞ A *double bar* marks the end of a strain or main division of a movement, or of a whole piece of music; in psalmody, it marks the end of a line of poetry. The term *bar* is very often loosely used for *measure*, i. e., for such length of music, or of silence, as is included between one bar and the next; as, a passage of eight *bars;* two *bars'* rest.

12. (*Far.*) *pl.* (*a*) The space between the tusks and grinders in the upper jaw of a horse, in which the bit is placed. (*b*) The part of the crust of a horse's hoof which is bent inwards towards the frog at the heel on each side, and extends into the center of the sole.

13. (*Mining*) (*a*) A drilling or tamping rod. (*b*) A vein or dike crossing a lode.

14. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A gatehouse of a castle or fortified town. (*b*) A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window; a sash bar.

Bar shoe (*Far.*), a kind of horseshoe having a bar across the usual opening at the heel, to protect a tender frog from injury. — **Bar shot**, a double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a ball or half ball at each end; — formerly used for destroying the masts or rigging in naval combat. — **Bar sinister** (*Her.*), a term popularly but erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. See BATON. — **Bar tracery** (*Arch.*), ornamental stonework resembling bars of iron twisted into the forms required. — **Blank bar** (*Law*). See BLANK. — **Case at bar** (*Law*), a case presently before the court; a case under argument. — **In bar of**, as a sufficient reason against; to prevent. — **Matter in bar, or Defense in bar**, any matter which is a final defense in an action. — **Plea in bar**, a plea which goes to bar or defeat the plaintiff's action absolutely and entirely. — **Trial at bar** (*Eng. Law*), a trial before all the judges of one of the superior courts of Westminster, or before a quorum representing the full court.

Bar Shot.

Bar (bär), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARRED (bärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRING.] [F. *barrer.* See BAR, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a bar; as, to *bar* a door or gate.

2. To restrict or confine, as if by a bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; as, to *bar* the entrance of evil; distance *bars* our intercourse; the statute *bars* my right; the right is *barred* by time; a release *bars* the plaintiff's recovery; — sometimes with *up.*

He barely looked the idea in the face, and hastened to *bar* it in its dungeon. *Hawthorne.*

3. To except; to exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night: you shall not gauge me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

4. To cross with one or more stripes or lines.

For the sake of distinguishing the feet more clearly, I have *barred* them singly. *Burney.*

Barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard. See BEARD, *n.*] **1.** Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it.

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth. *Walton.*

2. A muffler, worn by nuns and mourners. [*Obs.*]

3. *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, which mark the opening of the submaxillary glands under the tongue in horses and cattle. The name is mostly applied when the barbs are inflamed and swollen. [Written also *barbel* and *barble.*]

4. The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc., to prevent it from being easily extracted. Hence: Anything which stands out with a sharp point obliquely or crosswise to something else. "Having two *barbs* or points." *Ascham.*

5. A bit for a horse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) One of the side branches of a feather, which collectively constitute the vane. See FEATHER.

7. (*Zoöl.*) A southern name for the kingfishes of the eastern and southeastern coasts of the United States; — also improperly called *whiting.*

8. (*Bot.*) A hair or bristle ending in a double hook.

Barb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARBED (bärbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARBING.] **1.** To shave or dress the beard of. [*Obs.*]

2. To clip; to mow. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

3. To furnish with barbs, or with that which will hold or hurt like barbs, as an arrow, fishhook, spear, etc.

But rattling storm of arrows *barbed* with fire. *Milton.*

Barb, *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. *Barbarie.*] **1.** The Barbary horse, a superior breed introduced from Barbary into Spain by the Moors.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A blackish or dun variety of the pigeon, originally brought from Barbary.

Barb, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *bard.*] Armor for a horse. Same as 2d BARD, *n.*, 1.

Bar'ba-can (bär'bȧ-kăn), *n.* See BARBICAN.

Bar'ba-can-age (-āj), *n.* See BARBICANAGE.

Bar-ba'di-an (bär-bā'dĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbadoes. — *n.* A native of Barbadoes.

Bar-ba'does (bär-bā'dōz), *n.* A West Indian island, giving its name to a disease, to a kind of cherry, etc.

Barbadoes cherry (*Bot.*), a genus of trees of the West Indies (*Malpighia*) with an agreeably acid fruit resembling a cherry. — **Barbadoes leg** (*Med.*), a species of elephantiasis incident to hot climates. — **Barbadoes nuts**, the seeds of the *Jatropha curcas*, a plant growing in South America and elsewhere. The seeds and their acrid oil are used in medicine as a purgative. See PHYSIC NUT.

‖ **Bar'ba-ra** (bär'bȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Coined by logicians.] (*Logic*) The first word in certain mnemonic lines which represent the various forms of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism whose three propositions are universal affirmatives. *Whately.*

Bar'ba-resque' (bär'bȧ-rĕsk'), *a.* Barbaric in form or style; as, *barbaresque* architecture. *De Quincey.*

Bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-an), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] **1.** A foreigner. [*Historical*]

Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11.

2. A man in a rude, savage, or uncivilized state.

3. A person destitute of culture. *M. Arnold.*

4. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. "Thou fell *barbarian.*" *Philips.*

Bar-ba'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or resembling, barbarians; rude; uncivilized; barbarous; as, *barbarian* governments or nations.

Bar-bar'ic (bär-băr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus* foreign, barbaric, Gr. βαρβαρικός.] **1.** Of, or from, barbarian nations; foreign; — often with reference to barbarous nations of the east. "*Barbaric* pearl and gold." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling, an uncivilized person or people; barbarous; barbarian; destitute of refinement. "Wild, *barbaric* music." *Sir W. Scott.*

Bar'ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *barbarismus*, Gr. βαρβαρισμός; cf. F. *barbarisme.*] **1.** An uncivilized state or condition; rudeness of manners; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature; barbarousness. *Prescott.*

2. A barbarous, cruel, or brutal action; an outrage.

A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honor of marriage. *Milton.*

3. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. See SOLECISM.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism.* *G. Campbell.*

Bar-bar'i-ty (bär-băr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* BARBARITIES (-tĭz). [From BARBAROUS.] **1.** The state or manner of a barbarian; lack of civilization.

2. Cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity.

Treating Christians with a *barbarity* which would have shocked the very Moslem. *Macaulay.*

3. A barbarous or cruel act.

4. Barbarism; impurity of speech. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Bar'ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARBARIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARBARIZING (-rī'zĭng).] **1.** To become barbarous.

The Roman empire was *barbarizing* rapidly from the time of Trajan. *De Quincey.*

2. To adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

The ill habit . . . of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms. *Milton.*

Bar'ba-rize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *barbariser*, LL. *barbarizare.*] To make barbarous.

The hideous changes which have *barbarized* France. *Burke.*

Bar'ba-rous (bär'bȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. βάρβαρος, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant; akin to L. *balbus* stammering, Skr. *barbara* stammering, outlandish. Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] **1.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; rude; peopled with barbarians; as, a *barbarous* people; a *barbarous* country.

2. Foreign; adapted to a barbaric taste. [*Obs.*]

Barbarous gold. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; merciless.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

4. Contrary to the pure idioms of a language.

A *barbarous* expression. *G. Campbell.*

Syn. — Uncivilized; unlettered; uncultivated; untutored; ignorant; merciless; brutal. See FEROCIOUS.

Bar'ba-rous-ly, *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

Bar'ba-rous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being barbarous; barbarity; barbarism.

Bar'ba-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [Fr. Ar. *Barbar* the people of Barbary.] The countries on the north coast of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic. Hence: A Barbary horse; a barb. [*Obs.*] Also, a kind of pigeon.

Barbary ape (*Zoöl.*), an ape (*Macacus innuus*) of north Africa and Gibraltar Rock, being the only monkey inhabiting Europe. It is very commonly trained by showmen.

Barbary Ape.

Bar'ba-stel' (-stĕl'), *n.* [F. *barbastelle.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European bat (*Barbastellus communis*), with hairy lips.

Bar'bate (bär'bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard. See BARB beard.] (*Bot.*) Bearded; beset with long and weak hairs. *Gray.*

Bar'ba-ted (bär'bȧ-tĕd), *a.* Having barbed points.

A dart uncommonly *barbated.* *T. Warton.*

Bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *n.* [In the language of Indians of Guiana, a frame on which all kinds of flesh and fish are roasted or smoke-dried.] **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast.

2. A social entertainment, where many people assemble, usually in the open air, at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole.

3. A floor, on which coffee beans are sun-dried.

Bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARBECUED (-kūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARBECUING.] **1.** To dry or cure by exposure on a frame or gridiron.

They use little or no salt, but *barbecue* their game and fish in the smoke. *Stedman.*

2. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog.

Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued.* *Pope.*

Barbed (bärbd *or* bärb'ĕd), *a.* [See 4th BARB.] Accoutered with defensive armor; — said of a horse. See BARDED (which is the proper form). *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Barbed, *a.* Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, a *barbed* arrow; *barbed* wire.

Barbed wire, a wire, or a strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points. It is used for fences.

Bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*, dim. of L. *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender tactile organ on the lips of certain fishes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*) found in many European rivers. Its upper jaw is furnished with four barbels.

Barbel.

3. *pl.* Barbs or paps under the tongues of horses and cattle. See 1st BARB, 3.

Bar'bel-late (-lāt), *a.* [See 1st BARB.] (*Bot.*) Having short, stiff hairs, often barbed at the point. *Gray.*

Bar-bel'lu-late (bär-bĕl'lŭ-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Barbellate with diminutive hairs or barbs.

Bar'ber (bär'bĕr), *n.* [OE. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor*, F. *barbier*, as if fr. an assumed L. *barbator*, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons.

Barber's itch. See under ITCH.

☞ Formerly the barber practiced some offices of surgery, such as letting blood and pulling teeth. Hence such terms as *barber surgeon* (old form *barber chirurgeon*), *barber surgery*, etc.

Bar'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARBERED (-bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARBERING.] To shave and dress the beard or hair of. *Shak.*

Bar'ber fish. (*Zoöl.*) See SURGEON FISH.

Bar'ber-mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A fop. [*Obs.*]

Bar'ber-ry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *barbarin*, *barbere*, OF. *berbere.*] (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Berberis*, common along roadsides and in neglected fields. *B. vulgaris* is the species best known; its oblong red berries are made into a preserve or sauce, and have been deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, esp. the bark of the root. [Also spelt *berberry.*]

Bar'bet (bär'bĕt), *n.* [F. *barbet*, fr. *barbe* beard, long hair of certain animals. See BARB beard.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A variety of small dog, having long curly hair. (*b*) A bird of the family *Bucconidæ*, allied to the Cuckoos, having a large, conical beak swollen at the base, and bearded with five bunches of stiff bristles; the puff bird. It inhabits tropical America and Africa. (*c*) A larva that feeds on aphides.

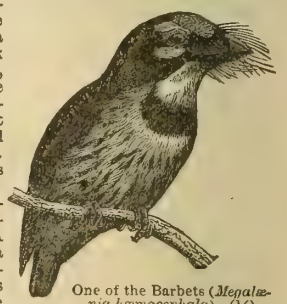
One of the Barbets (*Megalæmia hæmacephala*). (⅓)

Bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F. Cf. BARBET.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth or a platform in a fortification, on which guns are mounted to fire over the parapet.

En barbette, In barbette, said of guns when they are elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures. — **Barbette gun**, or **Barbette battery**, a single gun, or a number of guns, mounted *in barbette*, or partially protected by a parapet or turret. — **Barbette carriage**, a gun carriage which elevates guns sufficiently to be *in barbette.* [See *Illust.* of CASEMATE.]

Bar'bi-can (-bĭ-kăn), **Bar'ba-can** (-bȧ-kăn), *n.* [OE. *barbican*, *barbecan*, F. *barbacane*, LL. *barbacana*, *barbicana*, of uncertain origin: cf. Ar. *barbakh* aqueduct, sewer. F. *barbacane* also means, an opening to let out water, loophole.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city, as at a gate or bridge. It was often large and strong, having a ditch and drawbridge of its own.

2. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which missiles were discharged upon an enemy.

Bar'bi-can-age (-āj), **Bar'ba-can-age** (-āj), *n.* [LL. *barbicanagium.* See BARBICAN.] Money paid for the support of a barbican. [*Obs.*] *Bouvier.*

Bar'bi-cel (bär'bĭ-sĕl), *n.* [NL. *barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba.* See 1st BARB.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the small hooklike processes on the barbules of feathers.

‖ **Bar'blers** (-bĕrz), *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of paralysis, peculiar to India and the Malabar coast; — considered by many to be the same as *beriberi* in a chronic form.

Bar-big'er-ous (bär-bĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *barba* a beard + *-gerous.*] Having a beard; bearded; hairy.

‖ **Bar'bi-ton** (bär'bĭ-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βάρβιτον.] (*Mus.*) An ancient Greek instrument resembling a lyre.

Bar'bi-tu'ric ac'id (bär'bĭ-tū'rĭk ăs'ĭd). (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, $CH_2(CO.NH)_2CO$, derived

from alloxantin, also from malonic acid and urea, and regarded as a substituted urea.

Bar'ble (bär'b'l), *n.* See BARBEL.

Bar'bo-tine (-bō-tĭn), *n.* [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief.

Bar'bre (bär'bẽr), *a.* Barbarian. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bar'bule (-būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A very minute barb or beard. *Booth.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather, by which adjacent barbs interlock. See FEATHER.

Bar'ca-rolle (-kȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcaruola*, fr. *barca* bark, barge.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. (*b*) A piece of music composed in imitation of such a song.

Bar'con (-kŏn), *n.* [It. *barcone*, fr. *barca* a bark.] A vessel for freight; — used in the Mediterranean.

Bard (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bardd*, Arm. *barz*, Ir. & Gael. *bard*, and F. *barde*.] **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men.

2. Hence: A poet; as, the *bard* of Avon.

Bard, Barde (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] **1.** A piece of defensive (or, sometimes, ornamental) armor for a horse's neck, breast, and flanks; a barb. [Often in the *pl.*]

2. *pl.* Defensive armor formerly worn by a man at arms.

3. (*Cookery*) A thin slice of fat bacon used to cover any meat or game.

Bard, *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To cover (meat or game) with a thin slice of fat bacon.

Bard'ed, *p. a.* [See BARD horse armor.] **1.** Accoutered with defensive armor; — said of a horse.

2. (*Her.*) Wearing rich caparisons.

Fifteen hundred men . . . *barded* and richly trapped. *Stow.*

Bard'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to bards, or their poetry. "The *bardic* lays of ancient Greece." *G. P. Marsh.*

Bard'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, a bard or bards. "*Bardish* impostures." *Selden.*

Bard'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

Bard'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An inferior bard. *J. Cunningham.*

Bard'ship, *n.* The state of being a bard.

Bare (bâr), *a.* [OE. *bar*, *bare*, AS. *bær;* akin to D. & G. *baar*, OHG. *par*, Icel. *berr*, Sw. & Dan. *bar*, OSlav. *bosŭ* barefoot, Lith. *basas;* cf. Skr. *bhās* to shine. √85.]

1. Without clothes or covering; stripped of the usual covering; naked; as, his body is *bare;* the trees are *bare.*

2. With head uncovered; bareheaded.

When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare.* *Herbert.*

3. Without anything to cover up or conceal one's thoughts or actions; open to view; exposed.

Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear! *Milton.*

4. Plain; simple; unadorned; without polish; bald; meager. "Uttering *bare* truth." *Shak.*

5. Destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished or scantily furnished; — used with *of* (rarely with *in*) before the thing wanting or taken away; as, a room *bare* of furniture. "A *bare* treasury." *Dryden.*

6. Threadbare; much worn.

It appears by their *bare* liveries that they live by your bare words. *Shak.*

7. Mere; alone; unaccompanied by anything else; as, a *bare* majority. "The *bare* necessaries of life." *Addison.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words. *South.*

Under bare poles (*Naut.*), having no sail set.

Bare, *n.* **1.** Surface; body; substance. [*R.*]

You have touched the very *bare* of naked truth. *Marston.*

2. (*Arch.*) That part of a roofing slate, shingle, tile, or metal plate, which is exposed to the weather.

Bare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARED (bârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARING.] [AS. *barian.* See BARE, *a.*] To strip off the covering of; to make bare; as, to *bare* the breast.

Bare. Bore; the old preterit of BEAR, *v.*

Bare'back' (bâr'băk'), *adv.* On the bare back of a horse, without using a saddle; as, to ride *bareback.*

Bare'backed' (-băkd'), *a.* Having the back uncovered; as, a *barebacked* horse.

Bare'bone' (bâr'bōn'), *n.* A very lean person; one whose bones show through the skin. *Shak.*

Bare'boned' (bâr'bōnd'), *a.* So lean that the bones show their forms. *Shak.*

Bare'faced' (bâr'fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. "You will play *barefaced.*" *Shak.*

2. Without concealment; undisguised. Hence: Shameless; audacious. "*Barefaced* treason." *J. Baillie.*

Bare'faced'ly, *adv.* Openly; shamelessly. *Locke.*

Bare'faced'ness, *n.* The quality of being barefaced; shamelessness; assurance; audaciousness.

Bare'foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *a. & adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

Bare'foot'ed, *a.* Having the feet bare.

‖ **Ba-rége'** (bȧ-rāzh'), *n.* [F. *barége*, so called from *Barèges*, a town in the Pyrenees.] A gauzelike fabric for ladies' dresses, veils, etc., of worsted, silk and worsted, or cotton and worsted.

Bare'hand'ed (bâr'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having bare hands.

Bare'head'ed (bâr'hĕd'ĕd), **Bare'head,** *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered; as, a *bareheaded* girl.

Bare'legged' (bâr'lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs bare.

Bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without covering; nakedly.

2. Without concealment or disguise.

3. Merely; only.

R. For now his son is duke.
W. Barely in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*

4. But just; without any excess; with nothing to spare (of quantity, time, etc.); hence, scarcely; hardly; as, there was *barely* enough for all; he *barely* escaped.

Bare'necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having the neck bare.

Bare'ness, *n.* The state of being bare.

Bare'sark (bâr'särk), *n.* [Literally, *bare sark* or *shirt.*] A Berserker, or Norse warrior who fought without armor, or shirt of mail. Hence, adverbially: Without shirt of mail or armor.

Bar'fish' (bär'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CALICO BASS.

Bar'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of obstructions. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bar'gain (bär'gĕn), *n.* [OE. *bargayn*, *bargany*, OF. *bargaigne*, *bargagne*, prob. from a supposed LL. *barcaneum*, fr. *barca* a boat which carries merchandise to the shore; hence, to traffic to and fro, to carry on commerce in general. See BARK a vessel.] **1.** An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

A contract is a *bargain* that is legally binding. *Wharton.*

2. An agreement or stipulation; mutual pledge.

And when your honors mean to solemnize
The *bargain* of your faith. *Shak.*

3. A purchase; also (when not qualified), a gainful transaction; an advantageous purchase; as, to buy a thing at a *bargain.*

4. The thing stipulated or purchased; also, anything bought cheap.

She was too fond of her most filthy *bargain.* *Shak.*

Bargain and sale (*Law*), a species of conveyance, by which the bargainor contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; *i. e.*, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. *Blackstone.* — **Into the bargain,** over and above what is stipulated; besides. — **To sell bargains,** to make saucy (usually indelicate) repartees. [*Obs.*] *Swift.* — **To strike a bargain,** to reach or ratify an agreement. "A bargain was *struck.*" *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

Bar'gain, *v. i.* [OE. *barganien*, OF. *bargaigner*, F. *barguigner*, to hesitate, fr. LL. *barcaniare.* See BARGAIN, *n.*] To make a bargain; to make a contract for the exchange of property or services; — followed by *with* and *for;* as, to *bargain* with a farmer for a cow.

So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives. *Shak.*

Bar'gain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARGAINED (-gĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARGAINING.] To transfer for a consideration; to barter; to trade; as, to *bargain* one horse for another.

To bargain away, to dispose of in a bargain; — usually with a sense of loss or disadvantage; as, to *bargain away* one's birthright. "The heir . . . had somehow *bargained away* the estate." *G. Eliot.*

Bar'gain-ee' (bär'gĕn-ē'), *n.* [OF. *bargaigné*, p. p. See BARGAIN, *v. i.*] (*Law*) The party to a contract who receives, or agrees to receive, the property sold. *Blackstone.*

Bar'gain-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a bargain; — sometimes in the sense of *bargainor.*

Bar'gain-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a bargain, or contracts with another; esp., one who sells, or contracts to sell, property to another. *Blackstone.*

Barge (bärj), *n.* [OF. *barge*, F. *berge*, fr. LL. *barca*, for *barica* (not found), prob. fr. L. *baris* an Egyptian rowboat, fr. Gr. βᾶρις, prob. fr. Egyptian: cf. Coptic *bari* a boat. Cf. BARK a vessel.] **1.** A pleasure boat: a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished and decorated.

2. A large, roomy boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods; as, a ship's *barge;* a charcoal *barge.*

3. A large boat used by flag officers.

4. A double-decked passenger or freight vessel, towed by a steamboat. [*U. S.*]

5. A large omnibus used for excursions. [*Local, U. S.*]

Barge'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* [Perh. corrup. of *vergeboard;* or cf. LL. *bargus* a kind of gallows.] A vergeboard.

Barge'course' (-kōrs'), *n.* [See BARGEBOARD.] (*Arch.*) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable. *Gwilt.*

Bar-gee' (bär-jē'), *n.* A bargeman. [*Eng.*]

Barge'man (bärj'man), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.

Barge'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The proprietor or manager of a barge, conveying goods for hire. *Blackstone.*

Bar'ger (bär'jẽr), *n.* The manager of a barge. [*Obs.*]

Bar'ghest' (bär'gĕst'), *n.* [Perh. G. *berg* mountain + *geist* demon, or *bär* a bear + *geist.*] A goblin, in the shape of a large dog, portending misfortune. [Also written *barguest.*]

Ba'ri-a (bā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Cf. BARIUM.] (*Chem.*) Baryta.

Bar'ic (bär'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to barium; as, *baric* oxide.

Bar'ic, *a.* [Gr. βάρος weight.] (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to weight, esp. to the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer.

Ba-ril'la (bȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of Salsola from which soda is made, by burning the barilla in heaps and lixiviating the ashes.

2. (*Com.*) (*a*) The alkali produced from the plant, being an impure carbonate of soda, used for making soap, glass, etc., and for bleaching purposes. (*b*) Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any seashore plant, or kelp. *Ure.*

Copper barilla (*Min.*), native copper in granular form mixed with sand, an ore brought from Bolivia; — called also *Barilla de cobre.*

‖ **Bar'ill-let** (bär'ĭl-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *baril* barrel.] A little cask, or something resembling one. *Smart.*

Bar' i'ron (bär' ī'ŭrn). See under IRON.

Ba'rite (bā'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of barium, a mineral occurring in transparent, colorless, white to yellow crystals (generally tabular), also in granular form, and in compact massive forms resembling marble. It has a high specific gravity, and hence is often called *heavy spar.* It is a common mineral in metallic veins.

Bar'i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), *a. & n.* See BARYTONE.

Ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαρύς heavy.] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, belonging to the alkaline earth group; a metal having a silver-white color, and melting at a very high temperature. It is difficult to obtain the pure metal, from the facility with which it becomes oxidized in the air. Atomic weight, 137. Symbol, Ba. Its oxide is called *baryta.* [Rarely written *barytum.*]

☞ Some of the compounds of this element are remarkable for their high specific gravity, as the sulphate, called *heavy spar*, and the like. The oxide was called *barote*, by Guyton de Morveau, which name was changed by Lavoisier to *baryta*, whence the name of the metal.

Bark (bärk), *n.* [Akin to Dan. & Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, LG. & HG. *borke.*] **1.** The exterior covering of the trunk and branches of a tree; the rind.

2. Specifically, Peruvian bark.

Bark bed. See BARK STOVE (below). — **Bark pit,** a pit filled with bark and water, in which hides are steeped in tanning. — **Bark stove** (*Hort.*), a glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark (called a *bark bed*) or other fermentable matter which produces a moist heat.

Bark, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARKED (bärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARKING.] **1.** To strip the bark from; to peel.

2. To abrade or rub off any outer covering from; as, to *bark* one's heel.

3. To girdle. See GIRDLE, *v. t.*, 3.

4. To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark; as, to *bark* the roof of a hut.

Bark, *v. i.* [OE. *berken*, AS. *beorcan;* akin to Icel. *berkja*, and prob. to E. *break.*] **1.** To make a short, loud, explosive noise with the vocal organs; — said of some animals, but especially of dogs.

2. To make a clamor; to make importunate outcries.

They *bark*, and say the Scripture maketh heretics. *Tyndale.*

Where there is the *barking* of the belly, there no other commands will be heard, much less obeyed. *Fuller.*

Bark, *n.* The short, loud, explosive sound uttered by a dog; a similar sound made by some other animals.

Bark, Barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. Sp. or It. *barca*, fr. LL. *barca* for *barica.* See BARGE.]

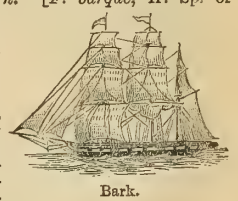

Bark.

1. Formerly, any small sailing vessel, as a pinnace, fishing smack, etc.; also, a rowing boat; a barge. Now applied poetically to a sailing vessel or boat of any kind. *Byron.*

2. (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having her foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and her mizzenmast schooner-rigged.

Bark'an-tine (bärk'an-tēn), *n.* Same as BARKENTINE.

Bark' bee'tle (bärk' bē't'l). (*Zoöl.*) A small beetle of many species (family *Scolytidæ*), which in the larval state bores under or in the bark of trees, often doing great damage.

Bark Beetle (*Tomicus xylographus*). × 7

Bark'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Prevented from growing, by having the bark too firm or close.

Bar'keep'er (bär'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps or tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

Bark'en (bärk''n), *a.* Made of bark. [*Poetic*] *Whittier.*

Bark'en-tine (bärk'ĕn-tēn), *n.* [See BARK, *n.*, a vessel.] (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having the foremast square-rigged, and the others schooner-rigged. [Spelt also *barquentine*, *barkantine*, etc.] See *Illust.* in Append.

Bark'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An animal that barks; hence, any one who clamors unreasonably.

2. One who stands at the doors of shops to urge passers by to make purchases. [*Cant, Eng.*]

3. A pistol. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The spotted redshank.

Bark'er, *n.* One who strips trees of their bark.

Bark'er's mill' (-ẽrz mĭl'). [From Dr. *Barker*, the inventor.] A machine, invented in the 17th century, worked by a form of reaction wheel. The water flows into a vertical tube and gushes from apertures in hollow horizontal arms, causing the machine to revolve on its axis.

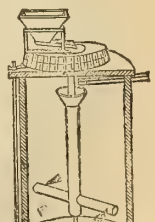

Barker's Mill.

Bark'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A tanhouse.

Bark'ing i'rons (ī'ŭrnz). **1.** Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees. *Gardner.*

2. A pair of pistols. [*Slang*]

Bark'less, *a.* Destitute of bark.

Bark' louse' (lous'). (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the family *Coccidæ*, which infests the bark of trees and vines.

☞ The wingless females assume the shape of scales. The bark louse of the vine is *Pulvinaria innumerabilis;* that of the pear is *Lecanium pyri.* See ORANGE SCALE.

Bark Lice (*Mytilaspis pomorum*). Nat. size.

Bark'y (bärk'ȳ), *a.* Covered with, or containing, bark. "The *barky* fingers of the elm." *Shak.*

Bar'ley (bär'lȳ), *n.* [OE. *barli, barlich*, AS. *bærlic;* *bere* barley + *līc* (which is prob. the same as E. *like*, adj., or perh. a form of AS. *leāc* leek). AS. *bere* is akin to Icel. *barr* barley, Goth. *barizeins* made of barley, L. *far* spelt; cf. W. *barlys* barley, *bara* bread. √92. Cf. FARINA, 6th BEAR.] (*Bot.*) A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, genus *Hordeum*, used for food, and for making malt, from which are prepared beer, ale, and whisky.

Barley bird (*Zoöl.*), the siskin. — **Barley sugar**, sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley) and candied. — **Barley water**, a decoction of barley, used in medicine, as a nutritive and demulcent.

Bar'ley-brake' } (bär'lĭ-brāk'), *n.* An ancient rural
Bar'ley-break' } game, commonly played round stacks of barley, or other grain, in which some of the party attempt to catch others who run from a goal.

Bar'ley-bree' (-brē'), *n.* [*Lit.* barley broth. See BREW.] Liquor made from barley; strong ale. [*Humorous*] [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Bar'ley-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [See CORN.] **1.** A grain or "corn" of barley.

2. Formerly, a measure of length, equal to the average length of a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky.

Barm (bärm), *n.* [OE. *berme*, AS. *beorma;* akin to Sw. *bärma*, G. *bärme*, and prob. L. *fermentum.* √93. Foam rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in making bread and in brewing; yeast. *Shak.*

Barm, *n.* [OE. *bearm, berm, barm*, AS. *bearm*, akin to E. *bear* to support.] The lap or bosom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bar'maid' (bär'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman who attends the customers of a bar, as in a tavern or beershop.

A bouncing *barmaid.* *W. Irving.*

Bar'mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *n.* [*Berg* + *master:* cf. G. *bergmeister.*] Formerly, a local judge among miners; now, an officer of the barmote. [*Eng.*]

Barm'cloth' (bärm'klŏth'), *n.* Apron. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bar'me-ci'dal (bär'mē-sī'dal), *a.* [See BARMECIDE.] Unreal; illusory. "A sort of *Barmecidal* feast." *Hood.*

Bar'me-cide (-sīd), *n.* [A prince of the *Barmecide* family, who, as related in the "Arabian Nights' Tales," pretended to set before the hungry Shacabac food, on which the latter pretended to feast.] One who proffers some illusory advantage or benefit. Also used as an *adj.:* Barmecidal. "A *Barmecide* feast." *Dickens.*

Bar'mote' (-mōt'), *n.* [*Berg* + *mote* meeting.] A court held in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between miners. *Blount.*

Barm'y (bärm'ў), *a.* Full of barm or froth; in a ferment. "*Barmy* beer." *Dryden.*

Barn (bärn), *n.* [OE. *bern*, AS. *berern, bern; bere* barley + *ern, ærn*, a close place. √92. See BARLEY.] A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, and other productions of a farm. In the United States a part of the barn is often used for stables.

Barn owl (*Zoöl.*), an owl of Europe and America (*Aluco flammeus*, or *Strix flammea*), which frequents barns and other buildings. — **Barn swallow** (*Zoöl.*), the common American swallow (*Hirundo horreorum*), which attaches its nest of mud to the beams and rafters of barns.

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*).

Barn, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Men . . . often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain. *Fuller.*

Barn, *n.* A child. [*Obs.*] See BAIRN.

Bar'na-bite (bär'nȧ-bīt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a religious order, named from St. Barnabas.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [Prob. from E. *barnacle* a kind of goose, which was popularly supposed to grow from this shellfish; but perh. from LL. *bernacula* for *pernacula*, dim. of *perna* ham, sea mussel; cf. Gr. *πέρνα* ham. Cf. F. *bernacle, barnacle*, E. *barnacle* a goose; and Ir. *bairneach, barneach*, limpet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any cirriped crustacean adhering to rocks, floating timber, ships, etc., esp. (*a*) the sessile species (genus *Balanus* and allies), and (*b*) the stalked or goose barnacles (genus *Lepas* and allies). See CIRRIPEDIA, and GOOSE BARNACLE.

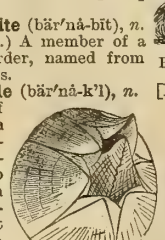
Acorn Barnacle (*Balanus eburneus*). Nat. size.

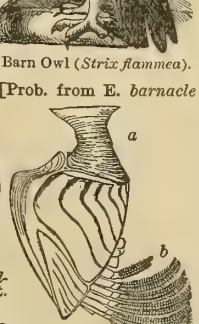

Goose Barnacle (*Lepas fascicularis*).
a Stalk or Peduncle; *b* Cirri. (⅔)

Barnacle eater (*Zoöl.*), the orange filefish. — **Barnacle scale** (*Zoöl.*), a bark louse (*Ceroplastes cirripediformis*) of the orange and quince trees in Florida. The female scale curiously resembles a sessile barnacle in form.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* [See BERNICLE.] A bernicle goose.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* [OE. *bernak, bernacle;* cf. OF. *bernac*, and Prov. F. (Berri) *berniques*, spectacles.] **1.** *pl.* (*Far.*) An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him. [Formerly used in the *sing.*]

The *barnacles* . . . give pain almost equal to that of the twitch. *Youatt.*

2. *pl.* Spectacles; — so called from their resemblance to the barnacles used by farriers. [*Cant, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Barn'yard' (bärn'yärd'), *n.* A yard belonging to a barn.

‖ **Ba-roc'co** (bȧ-rŏk'kō), *a.* [It.] (*Arch.*) See BAROQUE.

Bar'o-graph (băr'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-graph.*] (*Meteor.*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric pressure.

Ba-ro'ko (bȧ-rō'kō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] (*Logic*) A form or mode of syllogism of which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two are particular negatives.

Ba-rol'o-gy (bȧ-rŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-logy.*] The science of weight or gravity.

Bar'o-ma-crom'e-ter (băr'ō-mȧ-krŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *μακρός* long + *-meter.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of a newborn infant.

Ba-rom'e-ter (bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-meter:* cf. F. *baromètre.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for judging of the probable changes of weather, or for ascertaining the height of any ascent.

☞ The barometer was invented by Torricelli at Florence about 1643. It is made in its simplest form by filling a graduated glass tube about 34 inches long with mercury and inverting it in a cup containing mercury. The column of mercury in the tube descends until balanced by the weight of the atmosphere, and its rise or fall under varying conditions is a measure of the change in the atmospheric pressure. At the sea level its ordinary height is about 30 inches (760 millimeters). See SYMPIESOMETER. *Nichol.*

Aneroid barometer. See *Aneroid barometer*, under ANEROID. — **Marine barometer**, a barometer with tube contracted at bottom to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and suspended in gimbals from an arm or support on shipboard. — **Mountain barometer**, a portable mercurial barometer with tripod support, and long scale, for measuring heights. — **Siphon barometer**, a barometer having a tube bent like a hook with the longer leg closed at the top. The height of the mercury in the longer leg shows the pressure of the atmosphere. — **Wheel barometer**, a barometer with recurved tube, and a float, from which a cord passes over a pulley and moves an index.

Bar'o-met'ric (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to the
Bar'o-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } barometer; made or indicated by a barometer; as, *barometric* changes; *barometrical* observations.

Bar'o-met'ric-al-ly, *adv.* By means of a barometer, or according to barometric observations.

Bar'o-met'ro-graph (-rō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *μέτρον* measure + *-graph.*] A form of barometer so constructed as to inscribe of itself upon paper a record of the variations of atmospheric pressure.

Ba-rom'e-try (bȧ-rŏm'ē-trў), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

Bar'o-metz (băr'ō-mĕts), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *baranets'* club-moss.] (*Bot.*) The woolly-skinned rhizoma or rootstock of a fern (*Cibotium barometz*), which, when specially prepared and inverted, somewhat resembles a lamb; — called also *Scythian lamb.*

Bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *baron, barun*, OF. *baron*, accus. of *ber*, F. *baron*, prob. fr. OHG. *baro* (not found) bearer, akin to E. *bear* to support; cf. O. Frisian *bere*, LL. *baro*, It. *barone*, Sp. *varon.* From the meaning *bearer* (of burdens) seem to have come the senses *strong man, man* (in distinction from woman), which is the oldest meaning in French, and lastly, *nobleman.* Cf. L. *baro*, simpleton. See BEAR to support.]

1. A title or degree of nobility; originally, the possessor of a fief, who had feudal tenants under him; in modern times, in France and Germany, a nobleman next in rank below a count; in England, a nobleman of the lowest grade in the House of Lords, being next below a viscount.

Baron's Coronet.

☞ "The tenants in chief from the Crown, who held lands of the annual value of four hundred pounds, were styled *Barons;* and it is to them, and not to the members of the lowest grade of the nobility (to whom the title at the present time belongs), that reference is made when we read of the Barons of the early days of England's history. . . . Barons are addressed as 'My Lord,' and are styled 'Right Honorable.' All their sons and daughters are 'Honorable.'" *Cussans.*

2. (*Old Law*) A husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife. [*R.*] *Cowell.*

Baron of beef, two sirloins not cut asunder at the backbone. — **Barons of the Cinque Ports**, formerly members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port. — **Barons of the exchequer**, the judges of the Court of Exchequer, one of the three ancient courts of England, now abolished.

Bar'on-age (băr'ŭn-ăj), *n.* [OE. *barnage, baronage*, OF. *barnage*, F. *baronnage;* cf. LL. *baronagium.*]

1. The whole body of barons or peers.

The *baronage* of the kingdom. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron. [*Obs.*]

Bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right; as, the *Baroness* Burdett-Coutts.

Bar'on-et (-ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [*Baron* + *-et.*] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, having precedency of all orders of knights except those of the Garter. It is the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary. The baronets are commoners.

☞ The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. The word, however, in the sense of a *lesser* baron, was in use long before. "Baronets have the title of 'Sir' prefixed to their Christian names; their surnames being followed by their dignity, usually abbreviated *Bart.* Their wives are addressed as 'Lady' or 'Madam.' Their sons are possessed of no title beyond 'Esquire.'" *Cussans.*

Bar'on-et-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State or rank of a baronet.

2. The collective body of baronets.

Bar'on-et-cy (-sў), *n.* The rank or patent of a baronet.

Ba-ro'ni-al (bȧ-rō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony. "*Baronial* tenure." *Hallam.*

Bar'o-ny (băr'ō-nў), *n.; pl.* BARONIES (-nĭz). [OF. *baronie*, F. *baronnie*, LL. *baronia.* See BARON.] **1.** The fee or domain of a baron; the lordship, dignity, or rank of a baron.

2. In Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English *hundred*, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 of these baronies. In Scotland, an extensive freehold. It may be held by a commoner. *Brande & C.*

Ba-roque' (bȧ-rōk'), *a.* [F.; cf. It. *barocco.*] (*Arch.*) In bad taste; grotesque; odd.

Bar'o-scope (băr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-scope:* cf. F. *baroscope.*] Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere; also, less appropriately, any instrument that indicates or foreshadows changes of the weather, as a deep vial of liquid holding in suspension some substance which rises and falls with atmospheric changes.

Bar'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or deter-
Bar'o-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } mined by, the baroscope.

Ba-rouche' (bȧ-rōōsh'), *n.* [G. *barutsche*, It. *baroccio, biroccio*, LL. *barrotium*, fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two double seats on the inside arranged so that the sitters on the front seat face those on the back seat.

Ba'rou-chet' (bȧ'rōō-shā'), *n.* A kind of light barouche.

Bar'post' (bär'pōst'), *n.* A post sunk in the ground to receive the bars closing a passage into a field.

Barque (bärk), *n.* Same as 3d BARK, *n.*

Bar'ra-can (băr'ȧ-kăn), *n.* [F. *baracan, bouracan* (cf. Pr. *barracan*, It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg. *barregana*, LL. *barracanus*), fr. Ar. *barrakān* a kind of black gown, perh. fr. Per. *barak* a garment made of camel's hair.] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet; — still used for outer garments in the Levant.

Bar'rack (băr'ȧk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, fr. It. *baracca* (cf. Sp. *barraca*), from LL. *barra* bar. See BAR, *n.*]

1. (*Mil.*) A building for soldiers, especially when in garrison. Commonly in the *pl.*, originally meaning temporary huts, but now usually applied to a permanent structure or set of buildings.

He lodged in a miserable hut or *barrack*, composed of dry branches and thatched with straw. *Gibbon.*

2. A movable roof sliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bar'rack, *v. t.* To supply with barracks; to establish in barracks; as, to *barrack* troops.

Bar'rack, *v. i.* To live or lodge in barracks.

Bar'ra-clade (băr'ȧ-klād), } *n.* [D. *baar*, OD. *baer*,
Bar'ra-coon' (-kōōn'), } naked, bare + *kleed* garment, *i. e.*, cloth undressed or without nap.] A home-made woolen blanket without nap. [*Local, New York*] *Bartlett.*

Bar'ra-coon' (-kōōn'), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *barraca.* See BARRACK.] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered temporarily. *Du Chaillu.*

Bar'ra-cu'da (-kōō'dȧ), } *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A voracious,
Bar'ra-cou'ta (-kōō'tȧ), } pikelike, marine fish, of the genus *Sphyræna*, sometimes used as food.

☞ That of Europe and our Atlantic coast is *Sphyræna spet* (or *S. vulgaris*); a southern species is *S. picuda;* the Californian is *S. argentea.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large edible fresh-water fish of Australia and New Zealand (*Thyrsites atun*).

Bar'rage (bär'răj), *n.* [F., fr. *barrer* to bar, from *barre* bar.] (*Engin.*) An artificial bar or obstruction placed in a river or water course to increase the depth of water; as, the *barrages* of the Nile.

‖ **Bar-ran'ca** (băr-răn'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A ravine caused by heavy rains or a watercourse. [*Texas & N. Mex.*]

‖ **Bar'ras** (băr'răs), *n.* [F.] A resin, called also *galipot.*

Bar'ra-tor (băr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OE. *baratour*, OF. *barateor* deceiver, fr. OF. *barater, bareter*, to deceive, cheat, barter. See BARTER, *v. i.*] One guilty of barratry.

Bar'ra-trous (-trŭs), *a.* (*Law*) Tainted with, or constituting, barratry. — **Bar'ra-trous-ly,** *adv.* *Kent.*

Bar'ra-try (-trў), *n.* [Cf. F. *barraterie*, LL. *barataria.* See BARRATOR, and cf. BARTERY.] **1.** (*Law*) The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels. [Also spelt *barretry.*] *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. (*Mar. Law*) A fraudulent breach of duty or willful act of known illegality on the part of a master of a ship, in his character of master, or of the mariners, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo, and without his consent. It includes every breach of trust committed with dishonest purpose, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, etc., or by embezzling the cargo. *Kent. Park.*

3. (*Scots Law*) The crime of a judge who is influenced by bribery in pronouncing judgment. *Wharton.*

Barred' owl' (bärd' oul'). (*Zoöl.*) A large American owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*); — so called from the transverse bars of a dark brown color on the breast.

Barred Owl.

Bar'rel (băr'rĕl), *n.* [OE. *barel*, F. *baril*, prob. fr. *barre* bar. Cf. BARRICADE.] **1.** A round vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads.

2. The quantity which constitutes a full barrel. This varies for different articles and also in different places for the same article, being regulated by custom or by law. A barrel of wine is 31½ gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 pounds.

3. A solid drum, or a hollow cylinder or case; as, the *barrel* of a windlass; the *barrel* of a watch, within which the spring is coiled.

4. A metallic tube, as of a gun, from which a projectile is discharged. *Knight.*
5. A jar. [*Obs.*] 1 *Kings* xvii. 12.
6. (*Zoöl.*) The hollow basal part of a feather.

Barrel bulk (*Com.*), a measure equal to five cubic feet, used in estimating capacity, as of a vessel for freight. — **Barrel drain** (*Arch.*), a drain in the form of a cylindrical tube. — **Barrel of a boiler**, the cylindrical part of a boiler, containing the flues. — **Barrel of the ear** (*Anat.*), the tympanum, or tympanic cavity. — **Barrel organ**, an instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder. — **Barrel vault.** See under VAULT.

Bar'rel (băr'rĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARRELED (-rĕld), or BARRELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRELING, or BARRELLING.] To put or to pack in a barrel or barrels.

Bar'reled, Bar'relled (-rĕld), *a.* Having a barrel; — used in composition; as, a double-*barreled* gun.

Bar'ren (băr'ren), *a.* [OE. *barein*, OF. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaigne*, *baraigne*, F. *bréhaigne;* of uncertain origin; cf. Arm. *brékhañ*, *markhañ*, sterile; LL. *brana* a sterile mare, principally in Aquitanian and Spanish documents; Bisc. *barau*, *baru*, fasting.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; producing no young; sterile; — said of women and female animals.

She was *barren* of children. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; sterile. "*Barren* mountain tracts." *Macaulay.*
3. Unproductive; fruitless; unprofitable; empty.

Brilliant but *barren* reveries. *Prescott.*

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter. *Swift.*

4. Mentally dull; stupid. *Shak.*

Barren flower, a flower which has only stamens without a pistil, or which has neither stamens nor pistils. — **Barren Grounds** (*Geog.*), a vast tract in British America northward of the forest regions. — **Barren Ground bear** (*Zoöl.*), a peculiar bear, inhabiting the Barren Grounds, now believed to be a variety of the brown bear of Europe. — **Barren Ground caribou** (*Zoöl.*), a small reindeer (*Rangifer Grœnlandicus*) peculiar to the Barren Grounds and Greenland.

Bar'ren, *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land.
2. *pl.* Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber; as, pine *barrens;* oak *barrens.* They are not necessarily sterile, and are often fertile. [*Amer.*] *J. Pickering.*

Bar'ren-ly, *adv.* Unfruitfully; unproductively.

Bar'ren-ness, *n.* The condition of being barren; sterility; unproductiveness.

A total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

Bar'ren-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of the Barberry family (*Epimedium alpinum*), having leaves that are bitter and said to be sudorific.

Bar'ret (băr'rĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette*, LL. *barretum* a cap. See BERRETTA, and cf. BIRETTA.] A kind of cap formerly worn by soldiers; — called also *barret cap.* Also, the flat cap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

Bar'ri-cade' (băr'rĭ-kād'), *n.* [F. *barricade*, fr. Sp. *barricada*, orig. a barring up with casks, fr. *barrica* cask, perh. fr. LL. *barra* bar. See BAR, *n.*, and cf. BARREL, *n.*]
1. (*Mil.*) A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy. It is usually an obstruction formed in streets to block an enemy's access.
2. Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.

Such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

Bar'ri-cade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARRICADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRICADING.] [Cf. F. *barricader.* See BARRICADE, *n.*] To fortify or close with a barricade or with barricades; to stop up, as a passage; to obstruct; as, the workmen *barricaded* the streets of Paris.

The further end whereof [a bridge] was *barricaded* with barrels. *Hakluyt.*

Bar'ri-cad'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who constructs barricades.

Bar'ri-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n. & v. t.* See BARRICADE. *Shak.*

Bar'ri-er (băr'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OE. *barrere*, *barere*, F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar. See BAR, *n.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A carpentry obstruction, stockade, or other obstacle made in a passage in order to stop an enemy.
2. A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country, commanding an avenue of approach.
3. *pl.* A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd.

No sooner were the *barriers* opened, than he paced into the lists. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach or attack. "Constitutional *barriers.*" *Hopkinson.*
5. Any limit or boundary; a line of separation.

'Twixt that [instinct] and reason, what a nice *barrier!* *Pope.*

Barrier gate, a heavy gate to close the opening through a barrier. — **Barrier reef**, a form of coral reef which runs in the general direction of the shore, and incloses a lagoon channel more or less extensive. — **To sit at barriers**, to fight with a barrier between, as a martial exercise. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bar'ri-gu'do** (băr'rĭ-gōō'dō), *n.* [Native name, fr. Sp. *barrigudo* big-bellied.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, dark-colored, South American monkey, of the genus *Lagothrix*, having a long prehensile tail.

Bar'ring-out' (-out'), *n.* The act of closing the doors of a schoolroom against a schoolmaster; — a boyish mode of rebellion in schools. *Swift.*

Bar'ris-ter (băr'rĭs-tĕr), *n.* [From BAR, *n.*] Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar, and undertake the public trial of causes, as distinguished from an attorney or solicitor. See ATTORNEY. [*Eng.*]

Bar'room' (băr'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.

Bar'row (băr'rō), *n.* [OE. *barow*, fr. AS. *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support, and cf. BIER.] **1.** A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which heavy or bulky things can be transported by hand. See HANDBARROW, and WHEELBARROW. *Shak.*
2. (*Salt Works*) A wicker case, in which salt is put to drain.

Bar'row (băr'rō), *n.* [OE. *barow*, *bargh*, AS. *bearg*, *bearh;* akin to Icel. *börgr*, OHG. *barh*, *barug*, G. *barch.* √95.] A hog, esp. a male hog castrated. *Holland.*

Bar'row, *n.* [OE. *bergh*, AS. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, sepulchral mound; akin to G. *berg* mountain, Goth. *bairgahei* hill, hilly country, and perh. to Skr. *bṛhant* high, OIr. *brigh* mountain. Cf. BERG, BERRY a mound, and BOROUGH an incorporated town.] **1.** A large mound of earth or stones over the remains of the dead; a tumulus.
2. (*Mining*) A heap of rubbish, attle, etc.

Bar'row-ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Independency or Congregationalism in England. Barrowe was executed for nonconformity in 1593.

Bar'ru-let (băr'ru-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*, n.] (*Her.*) A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth its width.

Bar'ru-ly (băr'ru-lĭ), *a.* (*Her.*) Traversed by barrulets or small bars; — said of the field.

Bar'ry (băr'rĭ), *a.* (*Her.*) Divided into bars; — said of the field.

Barse (bărs), *n.* [AS. *bears*, *bærs*, akin to D. *baars*, G. *bars*, *barsch.* Cf. 1st BASS, *n.*] The common perch. See 1st BASS. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Bar'tend'er (bär'tĕnd'ĕr), *n.* A barkeeper.

Bar'ter (bär'tĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARTERING.] [OE. *bartren*, OF. *barater*, *bareter*, to cheat, exchange, perh. fr. Gr. πράττειν to do, deal (well or ill), use practices or tricks, or perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *brath* treachery, W. *brad.* Cf. BARRATOR.] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a *sale* and *purchase*, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred; to truck.

Bar'ter, *v. t.* To trade or exchange in the way of barter; to exchange (frequently for an unworthy consideration); to traffic; to truck; — sometimes followed by *away;* as, to *barter* away goods or honor.

Bar'ter, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; an exchange of goods.

The spirit of huckstering and *barter.* *Burke.*

2. The thing given in exchange.

Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; trade; truck.

Bar'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who barters.

Bar'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* Barter. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Barth (bärth), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A place of shelter for cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Bar-thol'o-mew tide' (bär-thŏl'ō-mū tīd'). Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th. *Shak.*

Bar'ti-zan' (bär'tĭ-zăn'), *n.* [Cf. BRETTICE.] (*Arch.*) A small, overhanging structure for lookout or defense, usually projecting at an angle of a building or near an entrance gateway.

Bart'lett (bärt'lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Bartlett pear, a favorite kind of pear, which originated in England about 1770, and was called *Williams' Bonchrétien.* It was brought to America, and distributed by Mr. Enoch Bartlett, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Bar'ton (bär'tŭn), *n.* [AS. *beretūn* courtyard, grange; *bere* barley + *tūn* an inclosure.] **1.** The demesne lands of a manor; also, the manor itself. [*Eng.*] *Burton.*
2. A farmyard. [*Eng.*] *Southey.*

Bar'tram (-trăm), *n.* (*Bot.*) See BERTRAM. *Johnson.*

Bar'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage into a field or yard, closed by bars made to take out of the posts.

Bar'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* (*Her.*) Horizontally.

Bar'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A red wood of a leguminous tree (*Baphia nitida*), from Angola and the Gaboon in Africa. It is used as a dyewood, and also for ramrods, violin bows, and turner's work.

Bar'y-cen'tric (băr'ĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy + κέντρον center.] Of or pertaining to the center of gravity. See *Barycentric calculus*, under CALCULUS.

Ba-ryph'o-ny (bā-rĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy + φωνή a sound, voice.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of speech.

Ba-ry'ta (bā-rī'tā), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy. Cf. BARIA.] (*Chem.*) An oxide of barium (or barytum); a heavy earth with a specific gravity above 4.

Ba-ry'tes (-tēz), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy: cf. Gr. βαρύτης heaviness, F. *baryte.*] (*Min.*) Barium sulphate, generally called *heavy spar* or *barite.* See BARITE.

Ba-ryt'ic (bā-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to baryta.

Ba-ry'to-cal'cite (bā-rī'tō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*Baryta* + *calcite.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white or gray color, occurring massive or crystallized. It is a compound of the carbonates of barium and calcium.

Bar'y-tone, Bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος; βαρύς heavy + τόνος tone.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Grave and deep, as a kind of male voice.
2. (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Bar'y-tone, Bar'i-tone, *n.* [F. *baryton:* cf. It. *baritono.*] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor, but which does not descend as low as the one, nor rise as high as the other. (*b*) A person having a voice of such range. (*c*) The viola di gamba, now entirely disused.
2. (*Greek Gram.*) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Ba-ry'tum (bā-rī'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) The metal barium. See BARIUM. [*R.*]

Ba'sal (bā'sal), *a.* Relating to, or forming, the base.

Basal cleavage. See under CLEAVAGE. — **Basal plane** (*Crystallog.*), one parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis.

Ba'sal-nerved' (-nĕrvd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nerves radiating from the base; — said of leaves.

Ba-salt' (bā-sălt'), *n.* [L. *basaltes* (an African word), a dark and hard species of marble found in Ethiopia: cf. F. *basalte.*] **1.** (*Geol.*) A rock of igneous origin, consisting of augite and triclinic feldspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron, and also bottle-green particles of olivine frequently disseminated.

☞ It is usually of a greenish black color, or of some dull brown shade, or black. It constitutes immense beds in some regions, and also occurs in veins or dikes cutting through other rocks. It has often a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads.

2. An imitation, in pottery, of natural basalt; a kind of black porcelain.

Ba-salt'ic (bā-sălt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *basaltique.*] Pertaining to basalt; formed of, or containing, basalt; as, *basaltic* lava.

Ba-salt'i-form (bā-sălt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Basalt* + *-form.*] In the form of basalt; columnar.

Ba-salt'oid (bā-sălt'oid), *a.* [*Basalt* + *-oid.*] Formed like basalt; basaltiform.

Bas'an (băz'an), *n.* Same as BASIL, a sheepskin.

Bas'a-nite (băz'ā-nīt), *n.* [L. *basanites* lapis, Gr. βάσανος the touchstone: cf. F. *basanite.*] (*Min.*) Lydian stone, or black jasper, a variety of siliceous or flinty slate, of a grayish or bluish black color. It is employed to test the purity of gold, the amount of alloy being indicated by the color left on the stone when rubbed by the metal.

‖ **Bas' bleu'** (bä' blĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking; a literary woman. [*Somewhat derisive*]

Bas'ci-net (băs'sĭ-nĕt), *n.* [OE. *bacinet*, *basnet*, OF. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, F. *bassinet*, dim. of OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, a helmet in the form of a basin.] A light helmet, at first open, but later made with a visor. [Written also *basinet*, *bassinet*, *basnet.*]

Bas'cule (băs'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus on the principle of the seesaw, in which one end rises as the other falls.

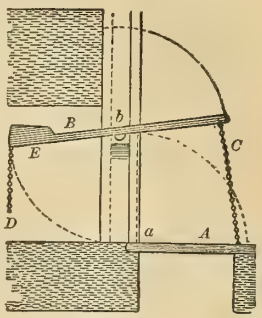

Bascule bridge, a counterpoise or balanced drawbridge, which is opened by sinking the counterpoise and thus lifting the footway into the air.

One form of Bascule Bridge.

A Bridge, turning on pivot at *a; B* Lever, turning on pivot at *b; C* Chain which raises bridge; *D* Chain which attendants pull to raise lever and bridge; *E* counterpoise. When the chain *D* is pulled, the bridge is raised to a vertical position and stops the entrance.

Base (bās), *a.* [OE. *bass*, F. *bas*, low, fr. LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble; cf. L. *Bassus*, a proper name, and W. *bas* shallow. Cf. BASS a part in music.] **1.** Of little, or less than the usual, height; of low growth; as, *base* shrubs. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*
2. Low in place or position. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. Of humble birth; of low degree; lowly; mean. [*Archaic*] "A peasant and *base* swain." *Bacon.*
4. Illegitimate by birth; bastard. [*Archaic*]

Why bastard? wherefore *base?* *Shak.*

5. Of little comparative value, as metal inferior to gold and silver, the precious metals.
6. Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base* coin; *base* bullion.
7. Morally low. Hence: Low-minded; unworthy; without dignity of sentiment; ignoble; mean; illiberal; menial; as, a *base* fellow; *base* motives; *base* occupations. "A cruel act of a *base* and a cowardish mind." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). "*Base* ingratitude." *Milton.*
8. Not classical or correct. "*Base* Latin." *Fuller.*
9. Deep or grave in sound; as, the *base* tone of a violin. [In this sense, commonly written *bass.*]
10. (*Law*) Not held by honorable service; as, a *base* estate, one held by services not honorable; held by villenage. Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant, a *base* tenant.

Base fee, formerly, an estate held at the will of the lord; now, a qualified fee. See note under FEE, *n.*, 4. — **Base metal.** See under METAL.

Syn. — Dishonorable; worthless; ignoble; low-minded; infamous; sordid; degraded. — BASE, VILE, MEAN. These words, as expressing moral qualities, are here arranged in the order of their strength, the strongest being placed first. *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude; *vile* and *mean* denote, in different degrees, the want of what is valuable or worthy of esteem. What is *base* excites our abhorrence; what is *vile* provokes our disgust or indignation; what is *mean* awakens contempt. *Base* is opposed to high-minded; *vile*, to noble; *mean*, to liberal or generous. Ingratitude is *base;* sycophancy is *vile;* undue compliances are *mean.*

Base, *n.* [F. *base*, L. *basis*, fr. Gr. βάσις a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, fr. βαίνειν to go, step, akin to E. *come.* Cf. BASIS, and see COME.] **1.** The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or that on which something rests for support; the foundation; as, the *base* of a statue. "The *base* of mighty mountains." *Prescott.*
2. Fig.: The fundamental or essential part of a thing; the essential principle; a groundwork.
3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, usually in projection, or especially ornamented. (*b*) The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument; also, the lower part of any elaborate piece of furniture or decoration.

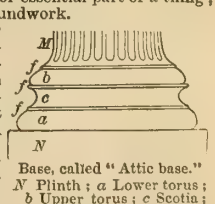

Base, called "Attic base." *N* Plinth; *a* Lower torus; *b* Upper torus; *c* Scotia; *f f f* Fillets; *M* Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings.

4. (*Bot.*) That extremity of a leaf, fruit, etc., at which it is attached to its support.

5. (*Chem.*) The positive, or non-acid component of a salt; a substance which, combined with an acid, neutralizes the latter and forms a salt; — applied also to the hydroxides of the positive elements or radicals, and to certain organic bodies resembling them in their property of forming salts with acids.

6. (*Pharmacy*) The chief ingredient in a compound.

7. (*Dyeing*) A substance used as a mordant. *Ure.*

8. (*Fort.*) The exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which connects the salient angles of two adjacent bastions.

9. (*Geom.*) The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand.

10. (*Math.*) The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the *base* of a system of logarithms.

11. [See Base low.] A low, or deep, sound. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The lowest part; the deepest male voice. (*b*) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, base. [Now commonly written *bass.*]

The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryden.*

12. (*Mil.*) A place or tract of country, protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed, forward movements are made, supplies are furnished, etc.

13. (*Mil.*) The smallest kind of cannon. [*Obs.*]

14. (*Zoöl.*) That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ.

15. (*Crystallog.*) The basal plane of a crystal.

16. (*Geol.*) The ground mass of a rock, especially if not distinctly crystalline.

17. (*Her.*) The lower part of the field. See Escutcheon.

18. The housing of a horse. [*Obs.*]

19. *pl.* A kind of skirt (often of velvet or brocade, but sometimes of mailed armor) which hung from the middle to about the knees, or lower. [*Obs.*]

20. The lower part of a robe or petticoat. [*Obs.*]

21. An apron. [*Obs.*] "Bakers in their linen *bases.*" *Marston.*

22. The point or line from which a start is made; a starting place or a goal in various games.

To their appointed *base* they went. *Dryden.*

23. (*Surv.*) A line in a survey which, being accurately determined in length and position, serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles. *Lyman.*

24. A rustic play; — called also *prisoner's base, prison base,* or *bars.* "To run the country *base.*" *Shak.*

25. (*Baseball*) Any one of the four bounds which mark the circuit of the infield.

Altern base. See under Altern. — **Attic base.** (*Arch.*) See under Attic. — **Base course.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The first or lower course of a foundation wall, made of large stones or a mass of concrete; — called also *foundation course.* (*b*) The architectural member forming the transition between the basement and the wall above. — **Base hit** (*Baseball*), a hit, by which the batsman, without any error on the part of his opponents, is able to reach the first base without being put out. — **Base line.** (*a*) A main line taken as a base, as in surveying or in military operations. (*b*) A line traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent. — **Base plate,** the foundation plate of heavy machinery, as of the steam engine; the bed plate. — **Base ring** (*Ordnance*), a projecting band of metal around the breech, connected with the body of the gun by a concave molding. *H. L. Scott.*

Base (bās), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Based (bāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Basing.] [From Base, *n.*] To put on a base or basis; to lay the foundation of; to found, as an argument or conclusion; — used with *on* or *upon.* *Bacon.*

Base, *v. t.* [See Base, *a.*, and cf. Abase.] **1.** To abase; to let, or cast, down; to lower. [*Obs.*]

If any . . . *based* his pike. *Sir T. North.*

2. To reduce the value of; to debase. [*Obs.*]

Metals which we can not *base.* *Bacon.*

Base'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball, so called from the bases or bounds (four in number) which designate the circuit which each player must endeavor to make after striking the ball.

2. The ball used in this game.

Base'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A board, or other woodwork, carried round the walls of a room and touching the floor, to form a base and protect the plastering; — also called *washboard* (in England), *mopboard,* and *scrubboard.*

Base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

2. Born of low parentage.

3. Vile; mean. "Thy *baseborn* heart." *Shak.*

Base'-burn'er (-bûrn'ẽr), *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is contained in a hopper or chamber, and is fed to the fire as the lower stratum is consumed.

Base'-court' (-kōrt'), *n.* [F. *basse-cour.* See Base, *a.*, and Court, *n.*] **1.** The secondary, inferior, or rear courtyard of a large house; the outer court of a castle.

2. (*Law*) An inferior court of law, not of record.

Based (bāst), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Having a base, or having as a base; supported; as, broad-*based.*

2. [See Base, *n.*, 18–21.] Wearing, or protected by, bases. [*Obs.*] "*Based* in lawny velvet." *E. Hall.*

Ba'se-dow's dis-ease' (bä'sẽ-dōz dĭz-ēz'). [Named for Dr. *Basedow,* a German physician.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart; — called also *exophthalmic goiter.* *Flint.*

Bas'e-lard (bās'ẽ-lärd), *n.* [OF. *baselarde,* LL. *basillardus.*] A short sword or dagger, worn in the fifteenth century. [Written also *baslard.*] *Fairholt.*

Base'less, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation or support. "The *baseless* fabric of this vision." *Shak.*

Base'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a base manner; with despicable meanness; dishonorably; shamefully.

2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. [*Archaic*] *Knolles.*

Base'ment (bās'ment), *n.* [F. *soubassement.* Of uncertain origin. Cf. Base, *a.*, Bastion.] (*Arch.*) The outer wall of the ground story of a building, or of a part of that story, when treated as a distinct substructure. (See Base, *n.*, 3 (*a*).) Hence: The rooms of a ground floor, collectively.

Basement membrane (*Anat.*), a delicate membrane composed of a single layer of flat cells, forming the substratum upon which, in many organs, the epithelioid cells are disposed.

Base'ness (bās'nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being base; degradation; vileness.

I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair. *Shak.*

Bas'e-net (bās'ẽ-nĕt), *n.* See Bascinet. [*Obs.*]

Base' vi'ol (vī'ŭl). See Bass viol.

Bash (băsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *baschen, baissen.* See Abash.] To abash; to disconcert or be disconcerted or put out of countenance. [*Obs.*]

His countenance was bold and *bashed* not. *Spenser.*

Ba-shaw' (bä-shą'), *n.* [See Pasha.] **1.** A Turkish title of honor, now written *pasha.* See Pasha.

2. Fig.: A magnate or grandee.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A very large siluroid fish (*Leptops olivaris*) of the Mississippi valley; — also called *goujon, mud cat,* and *yellow cat.*

Bash'ful (băsh'fụl), *a.* [See Bash.] **1.** Abashed; daunted; dismayed. [*Obs.*]

2. Very modest, or modest to excess; constitutionally disposed to shrink from public notice; indicating extreme or excessive modesty; shy; as, a *bashful* person, action, expression.

Syn. — Diffident; retiring; reserved; shamefaced; sheepish.

Bash'ful-ly, *adv.* In a bashful manner.

Bash'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being bashful.

Syn. — Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence, Shyness. *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves; *bashfulness* is an *abashment* or agitation of the spirits at coming into contact with others; *diffidence* is produced by an undue degree of self-distrust; *shyness* usually arises from an excessive self-consciousness, and a painful impression that every one is looking at us. *Modesty* of deportment is becoming in all; *bashfulness* often gives rise to mistakes and blundering; *diffidence* in society frequently makes a man a burden to himself; *shyness* usually produces a reserve or distance which is often mistaken for haughtiness.

‖ **Bash'i-ba-zouk'** (băsh'ĭ-bä-zōōk'), *n.* [Turkish, light-headed, a foolish fellow.] A soldier belonging to the irregular troops of the Turkish army.

Bash'less, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bas'hyle (bās'hīl), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Basyle.

Ba'si- (bā'sĭ-). A combining form, especially in anatomical and botanical words, to indicate *the base* or *position at or near a base; forming a base;* as, *basi*branchials, the most ventral of the cartilages or bones of the branchial arches; *basi*cranial, situated at the base of the cranium; *basi*facial, *basi*temporal, etc.

Ba'sic (bā'sĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess, or the amount of the base atomically greater than that of the acid, or exceeding in proportion that of the related neutral salt. (*c*) Apparently alkaline, as certain normal salts which exhibit alkaline reactions with test paper.

2. (*Min.*) Said of crystalline rocks which contain a relatively low percentage of silica, as basalt.

Basic salt (*Chem.*), a salt formed from a base or hydroxide by the partial replacement of its hydrogen by a negative or acid element or radical.

Ba-sic'er-ite (bā-sĭs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*Basi-* + Gr. κέρας horn, antenna.] (*Zoöl.*) The second joint of the antennæ of crustaceans.

Ba-sic'i-ty (bā-sĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) The quality or state of being a base. (*b*) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms or equivalents of a base, as indicated by the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms contained in the acid.

Ba-sid'i-o-spore (bā-sĭd'ĭ-ō-spōr), *n.* [*Basidium* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A spore borne by a basidium. — **Ba-sid'i-o-spor'ous** (-ō-spōr'ŭs), *a.*

‖ **Ba-sid'i-um** (bā-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. βάσις base.] (*Bot.*) A special oblong or pyriform cell, with slender branches, which bears the spores in that division of fungi called *Basidiomycetes,* of which the common mushroom is an example.

Ba'si-fi'er (bā'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which converts into a salifiable base.

Ba-sif'u-gal (bā-sĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [*Base,* n. + L. *fugere* to flee.] (*Bot.*) Tending or proceeding away from the base; as, a *basifugal* growth.

Ba'si-fy (bā'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Base* + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

‖ **Ba'si-gyn'i-um** (bā'sĭ-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάσις base + γυνή woman.] (*Bot.*) The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers, as the passion flower, is seated; a carpophore or thecaphore.

Ba'si-hy'al (bā'sĭ-hī'ăl), *a.* [*Basi-* + Gr. Υ (the letter "upsilon"); from the shape.] (*Anat.*) Noting two small bones, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch.

Ba'si-hy'oid (-oid), *n.* [*Basi-* + *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) The central tongue bone.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [OF. *basile* and E. Bezel.] The slope or angle to which the cutting edge of a tool, as a plane, is ground. *Grier.*

Bas'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Basiled (-ĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Basiling.] To grind or form the edge of to an angle. *Moxon.*

Bas'il, *n.* [F. *basilic,* fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. βασιλεύς king.] (*Bot.*) The name given to several aromatic herbs of the Mint family, but chiefly to the common or sweet basil (*Ocymum basilicum*), and the bush basil, or lesser basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used in cookery. The name is also given to several kinds of mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum*).

Basil thyme, a name given to the fragrant herbs *Calamintha Acinos* and *C. Nepeta.* — **Wild basil,** a plant (*Calamintha clinopodium*) of the Mint family.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [Corrupt. from E. *basan,* F. *basane.* LL. *basanium, bazana,* fr. Ar. *biṭāna,* prop., lining.] The skin of a sheep tanned with bark.

Bas'i-lar (băz'ĭ-lẽr), **Bas'i-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* [F. *basilaire,* fr. L. *basis.*] See Base, *n.*] **1.** Relating to, or situated at, the base.

2. Lower; inferior; applied to impulses or springs of action. [*R.*] "*Basilar* instincts." *H. W. Beecher.*

Ba-sil'ic (bă-zĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *basilique.*] Basilica.

Ba-sil'ic (bă-zĭl'ĭk), **Ba-sil'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Basilica.] **1.** Royal; kingly; also, basilican.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to certain parts, anciently supposed to have a specially important function in the animal economy, as the middle vein of the right arm.

Ba-sil'i-ca (-ĭ-ka), *n.*; *pl.* Basilicas (-kăz); sometimes Basilicæ (-sē). [L. *basilica,* Gr. βασιλική (sc. οἰκία, or στοά), fr. βασιλικός royal, fr. βασιλεύς king.] **1.** Originally, the palace of a king; but afterward, an apartment provided in the houses of persons of importance, where assemblies were held for dispensing justice; and hence, any large hall used for this purpose.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A building used by the Romans as a place of public meeting, with court rooms, etc., attached. (*b*) A church building of the earlier centuries of Christianity, the plan of which was taken from the basilica of the Romans. The name is still applied to some churches by way of honorary distinction.

Ba-sil'i-ca, *n.* A digest of the laws of Justinian, translated from the original Latin into Greek, by order of *Basil* I., in the ninth century. *P. Cyc.*

Ba-sil'i-can (-ĭ-kan), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling, a basilica; basilical.

There can be no doubt that the first churches in Constantinople were in the *basilican* form. *Milman.*

Ba-sil'i-cok (-ĭ-kŏk), *n.* [OF. *basilicoc.*] The basilisk. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ba-sil'i-con** (-kŏn), *n.* [L. *basilicon,* Gr. βασιλικόν, neut. of βασιλικός: cf. F. *basilicon.* See Basilica.] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive oil, lard, or other fatty substance.

Bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *basiliscus,* Gr. βασιλίσκος little king, kind of serpent, dim. of βασιλεύς king; — so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, or dragon. The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal. See Cockatrice.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk.* *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A lizard of the genus *Basiliscus,* belonging to the family *Iguanidæ.*

☞ This genus is remarkable for a membranous bag rising above the occiput, which can be filled with air at pleasure; also for an elevated crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will.

Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

3. (*Mil.*) A large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. [*Obs.*]

Ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* [OF. *bacin,* F. *bassin,* LL. *bacchinus,* fr. *bacca* a water vessel, fr. L. *bacca* berry, in allusion to the round shape; or perh. fr. Celtic. Cf. Bac.]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.

2. The quantity contained in a basin.

3. A hollow vessel, of various forms and materials, used in the arts or manufactures, as that used by glass grinders for forming concave glasses, by hatters for molding a hat into shape, etc.

4. A hollow place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay. *Pope.*

5. (*Physical Geog.*) (*a*) A circular or oval valley, or depression of the surface of the ground, the lowest part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river. (*b*) The entire tract of country drained by a river, or sloping towards a sea or lake.

6. (*Geol.*) An isolated or circumscribed formation, particularly where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward a center; — especially applied to the coal formations, called *coal basins* or *coal fields.*

Ba'sined (bā's'nd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. "*Basined* rivers." *Young.*

Bas'i-net (băs'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* Same as Bascinet.

Ba'si-oc-cip'i-tal (bā'sĭ-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [*Basi-* + *occipital.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bone in the base of the cranium, frequently forming a part of the occipital in the adult, but usually distinct in the young. — *n.* The basioccipital bone.

‖ **Ba'si-on** (bā'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βάσις a base.] (*Anat.*) The middle of the anterior margin of the great foramen of the skull.

Ba-sip'o-dite (bă-sĭp'ŏ-dīt), *n.* [*Basi-* + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Anat.*) The basal joint of the legs of Crustacea.

‖ **Ba-sip'te-ryg'i-um** (-tẽ-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάσις a base + πτερύγιον a fin.] (*Anat.*) A bar of cartilage at the base of the embryonic fins of some fishes. It develops into the metapterygium. — **Ba-sip'ter-yg'i-al** (-tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-al), *a.*

Ba'sip-ter'y-goid (bā'sĭp-tẽr'ĭ-goid), *a.* & *n.* [*Basi-* + *pterygoid.*] (*Anat.*) Applied to a protuberance of the base of the sphenoid bone.

Ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Bases (-sēz). [L. *basis,* Gr. βάσις. See Base, *n.*] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing rests. *Dryden.*

2. The pedestal of a column, pillar, or statue. [*Obs.*]

If no *basis* bear my rising name. *Pope.*

3. The groundwork; the first or fundamental principle; that which supports.

The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *A. Hamilton.*

4. The principal component part of a thing.

Ba-sis'o-lute (bā-sĭs'ō-lūt), *a.* [*Basi-* + *solute*, a.] (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves.

Ba'si-sphe'noid (bā'sĭ-sfē'noid), } *a.* [*Basi-* + *sphe-*
Ba'si-sphe-noid'al (-stē-noid'al), } *noid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to that part of the base of the cranium between the basioccipital and the presphenoid, which usually ossifies separately in the embryo or in the young, and becomes a part of the sphenoid in the adult.

Ba'si-sphe'noid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The basisphenoid bone.

Bask (bȧsk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Basked (bȧskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Basking.] [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self, or perh. *bakask* to bake one's self, *sk* being reflexive. See Bath, *n.*, Bake, *v. t.*] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Basks in the glare, and stems the tepid wave. *Goldsmith.*

Bask, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

Bas'ket (bȧs'kĕt), *n.* [Of unknown origin. The modern Celtic words seem to be from the English.] **1.** A vessel made of osiers or other twigs, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven. "Rude *baskets* . . . woven of the flexile willow." *Dyer.*

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket contains; as, a *basket* of peaches.

3. (*Arch.*) The bell or vase of the Corinthian capital. [Improperly so used.] *Gwilt.*

4. The two back seats facing one another on the outside of a stagecoach. [*Eng.*] *Goldsmith.*

Basket fish (*Zoöl.*), an ophiuran of the genus *Astrophyton*, having the arms much branched. See Astrophyton. — **Basket hilt,** a hilt with a covering wrought like basketwork to protect the hand. *Hudibras.* Hence, **Basket-hilted,** *a.* — **Basket work,** work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs. — **Basket worm** (*Zoöl.*), a lepidopterous insect of the genus *Thyridopteryx* and allied genera, esp. *T. ephemeræformis.* The larva makes and carries about a bag or basket-like case of silk and twigs, which it afterwards hangs up to shelter the pupa and wingless adult females.

Case of Basket Worm (*Thyridopteryx*). (⅔)

Bas'ket, *v. t.* To put into a basket. [*R.*]

Bas'ket-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* Basketfuls (-fulz). As much as a basket will contain.

Bas'ket-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The art of making baskets; also, baskets, taken collectively.

Bask'ing shark' (bȧsk'ĭng shärk'). (*Zoöl.*) One of the largest species of sharks (*Cetorhinus maximus*), so called from its habit of basking in the sun; the liver shark, or bone shark. It inhabits the northern seas of Europe and America, and grows to a length of more than forty feet. It is a harmless species.

Bas'net (bȧs'nĕt), *n.* Same as Bascinet.

‖ **Ba-som'ma-toph'o-ra** (bā-sŏm'mȧ-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάσις base + ὄμμα eye + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Pulmonifera having the eyes at the base of the tentacles, including the common pond snails.

Basommatophora (*Limnæa desidiosa*). Nat. size.

Ba'son (bā'sn), *n.* A basin. [*Obs.* or *Special form*]

Basque (bȧsk), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to Biscay, its people, or their language.

Basque (bȧsk), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a race, of unknown origin, inhabiting a region on the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France.

2. The language spoken by the Basque people.

3. A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt; — probably so called because this fashion of dress came from the *Basques.*

Basqu'ish (bȧsk'ĭsh), *a.* [F. *Basque* Biscayan: cf. G. *Baskisch.*] Pertaining to the country, people, or language of Biscay; Basque [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Bas'-re-lief' (bä'rē-lēf'), *n.* [F. *bas-relief; bas* low + *relief* raised work, *relever* to raise: cf. It. *bassorilievo.*] Low relief; sculpture, the figures of which project less than half of their true proportions; — called also *bass-relief* and *basso-rilievo.* See Alto-rilievo.

Bass (bȧs), *n.*; *pl.* Bass, and sometimes Basses (-ĕz). [A corruption of *barse.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** An edible, spiny-finned fish, esp. of the genera *Roccus, Labrax,* and related genera. There are many species.

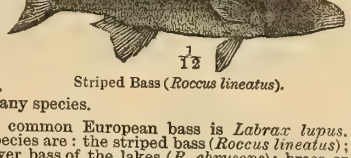

Striped Bass (*Roccus lineatus*). 1/12

☞ The common European bass is *Labrax lupus.* American species are: the striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*); white or silver bass of the lakes (*R. chrysops*); brass or yellow bass (*R. interruptus*).

2. The two American fresh-water species of black bass (genus *Micropterus*). See Black bass.

3. Species of *Serranus,* the sea bass and rock bass. See Sea bass.

4. The southern, red, or channel bass (*Sciæna ocellata*). See Redfish.

☞ The name is also applied to many other fishes. See *Calico bass,* under Calico.

Bass, *n.* [A corruption of *bast.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The linden or lime tree, sometimes wrongly called *whitewood;* also, its bark, which is used for making mats. See Bast.

2. (*Pron.* bȧs) A hassock or thick mat.

Bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse,* fr. *bas* low. See Base, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The lowest part in a musical composition. (*b*) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, bass. [Written also *base.*]

Thorough bass. See Thorough bass.

Bass, *a.* Deep or grave in tone.

Bass clef (*Mus.*), the character placed at the beginning of the staff containing the bass part of a musical composition. [See *Illust.* under Clef.] — Bass voice, a deep-sounding voice; a voice fitted for singing bass.

Bass, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Bas'sa (bȧs'sȧ), **Bas-saw'** (bȧs-sȧ'), *n.* See Bashaw.

Bass' drum' (bās' drŭm'). (*Mus.*) The largest of the different kinds of drums, having two heads, and emitting a deep, grave sound. See Bass, *a.*

Bas'set (bȧs'sĕt *or* bās-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette,* fr. It. *bassetta.* Cf. Basso.] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro, said to have been invented at Venice.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset.* *Rowe.*

Bas'set (bȧs'sĕt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *basset* somewhat low, dim. of *bas* low.] (*Geol.*) Inclined upward; as, the *basset* edge of strata. *Lyell.*

Bas'set, *n.* (*Geol.*) The edge of a geological stratum at the surface of the ground; the outcrop.

Bas'set, *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* Basseted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bassetting.] (*Geol.*) To incline upward so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets.*

Bas'set horn' (hôrn'). [See Basset, *a.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument blown with a reed, and resembling a clarinet, but of much greater compass, embracing nearly four octaves.

Bas'set hound' (hound'). [F. *basset.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small kind of hound with a long body and short legs, used as an earth dog.

Bas'set-ing, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a mine; the emergence of a stratum at the surface.

‖ **Bas-set'to** (bȧs-sĕt'tō), *n.* [It., *adj.*, somewhat low; *n.*, counter tenor. See Basso.] (*Mus.*) A tenor or small bass viol.

Bass' horn' (bās' hôrn'). (*Mus.*) A modification of the bassoon, much deeper in tone.

Bas'si-net (bȧs'sĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bassinet,* dim. of *bassin.* See Basin, and cf. Bascinet.] **1.** A wicker basket, with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

2. See Bascinet. *Lord Lytton.*

‖ **Bas'so** (bȧs'sō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *bassus.* See Base, *a.*] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The bass or lowest part; as, to sing *basso.* (*b*) One who sings the lowest part. (*c*) The double bass, or *contrabasso.*

‖ **Basso continuo** (bȧs'sō kŏn-tĭ'nŭ-ō). [It., bass continued.] (*Mus.*) A bass part written out continuously, while the other parts of the harmony are indicated by figures attached to the bass; continued bass.

Bas'sock (bȧs'sŭk), *n.* A hassock. See 2d Bass, 2.

Bas-soon' (bȧs-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *basson,* fr. *basse* bass; or perh. fr. *bas son* low sound. See Bass a part in music.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of the double reed kind, furnished with holes, which are stopped by the fingers, and by keys, as in flutes. It forms the natural bass to the oboe, clarinet, etc.

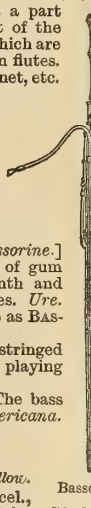

Bassoon.

☞ Its compass comprehends three octaves. For convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is also called a *fagot.*

Bas-soon'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon. *Busby.*

‖ **Bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (bȧs'sō-rē-lyā'vō), **Bas'so-re-lie'vo** (bȧs'sō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* [It. *basso-rilievo.*] Same as Bas-relief.

Bas'so-rin (bȧs'sō-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bassorine.*] (*Chem.*) A constituent part of a species of gum from *Bassora,* as also of gum tragacanth and some gum resins. It is one of the amyloses. *Ure.*

Bass'-re-lief' (bȧs'rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as Bas-relief.

Bass' vi'ol (bās' vī'ŭl). (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of the viol family, used for playing bass. See 3d Bass, *n.*, and Violoncello.

Bass'wood' (bȧs'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bass (*Tilia*) or its wood; especially, *T. Americana.* See Bass, the lime tree.

All the bowls were made of *basswood,*
White and polished very smoothly. *Longfellow.*

Bast (bȧst), *n.* [AS. *bæst;* akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bast,* of unknown origin. Cf. Bass the tree.] **1.** The inner fibrous bark of various plants; esp. of the lime tree; hence, matting, cordage, etc., made therefrom.

2. A thick mat or hassock. See 2d Bass, 2.

‖ **Bas'ta** (bȧs'tȧ), *interj.* [It.] Enough; stop. *Shak.*

Bas'tard (bȧs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *bastard, bastart,* F. *bâtard,* prob. fr. OF. *bast,* F. *bât,* a packsaddle used as a bed by the muleteers (fr. LL. *bastum*) + *-ard.* OF. fils de *bast* son of the packsaddle; as the muleteers were accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns. See Cervantes, "Don Quixote," chap. 16; and cf. G. *bankert,* fr. *bank* bench.] **1.** A "natural" child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child; one born of an illicit union.

☞ By the civil and canon laws, and by the laws of many of the United States, a *bastard* becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any subsequent time. But by those of England, and of some states of the United States, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage. *Kent. Blackstone.*

2. (*Sugar Refining*) (*a*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar, obtained from the sirups that have already had several boilings. (*b*) A large size of mold, in which sugar is drained.

3. A sweet Spanish wine like muscadel in flavor.

Brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

4. A writing paper of a particular size. See Paper.

Bas'tard (bȧs'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. See Bastard, *n.*, note.

2. Lacking in genuineness; spurious; false; adulterate; — applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not so.

That *bastard* self-love which is so vicious in itself, and productive of so many vices. *Barrow.*

3. Of an unusual make or proportion; as, a *bastard* musket; a *bastard* culverin. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Print.*) Abbreviated, as the half title in a page preceding the full title page of a book.

Bastard ashlar (*Arch.*), stones for ashlar work, roughly squared at the quarry. — Bastard file, a file intermediate between the coarsest and the second cut. — Bastard type (*Print.*), type having the face of a larger or a smaller size than the body; *e. g.*, a nonpareil face on a brevier body. — Bastard wing (*Zoöl.*), three to five quill feathers on a small joint corresponding to the thumb in some mammalia; the alula.

Bas'tard, *v. t.* To bastardize. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Bas'tard-ism (-ĭz m), *n.* The state of being a bastard; bastardy.

Bas'tard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bastardized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bastardizing.] **1.** To make or prove to be a bastard; to stigmatize as a bastard; to declare or decide legally to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget out of wedlock. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Bas'tard-ly, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; spurious; corrupt. [*Obs.*] — *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Donne.*

Bas'tar-dy (-tẽr-dy), *n.* **1.** The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

2. The procreation of a bastard child. *Wharton.*

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Basted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Basting.] [Cf. Icel. *beysta* to strike, powder; Sw. *basa* to beat with a rod: perh. akin to E. *beat.*] **1.** To beat with a stick; to cudgel.

One man was *basted* by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back through the waters. *Pepys.*

2. (*Cookery*) To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, as on meat in roasting.

3. To mark with tar, as sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Baste, *v. t.* [OE. *basten,* OF. *bastir,* F. *bâtir,* prob. fr. OHG. *bestan* to sew, MHG. *besten* to bind, fr. OHG. *bast* bast. See Bast.] To sew loosely, or with long stitches; — usually, that the work may be held in position until sewed more firmly. *Shak.*

Bas-tile' } (bȧs-tēl' *or* bȧs'tĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *bastille*
Bas-tille' } fortress, OF. *bastir* to build, F. *bâtir.*]

1. (*Feud. Fort.*) A tower or an elevated work, used for the defense, or in the siege, of a fortified place.

The high *bastiles* . . . which overtopped the walls. *Holland.*

2. "The Bastille," formerly a castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, especially for political offenders; hence, a rhetorical name for a prison.

Bas'ti-nade' (bȧs'tĭ-nād'), *n.* See Bastinado, *n.*

Bas'ti-nade', *v. t.* To bastinado. [*Archaic*]

Bas'ti-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Bastinadoes (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada* (cf. F. *bastonnade*), fr. *baston* (cf. F. *bâton*) a stick or staff. See Baston.]

1. A blow with a stick or cudgel.

2. A sound beating with a stick or cudgel. Specifically: A form of punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

Bastinado.

Bas'ti-na'do, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bastinadoed (-dōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bastinadoing.] To beat with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet.

Bas'tion (bȧs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [F. *bastion* (cf. It. *bastione*), fr. LL. *bastire* to build (cf. F. *bâtir,* It. *bastire*), perh. from the idea of support for a weight, and akin to Gr. βαστάζειν to lift, carry, and to E. *baston, baton.*] (*Fort.*) A work projecting outward from the main inclosure of a fortification, consisting of two faces and two flanks, and so constructed that it is able to defend by a flanking fire the adjacent curtain, or wall which extends from one bastion to another. Two adjacent *bastions* are connected by the *curtain,* which joins the flank of one with the adjacent flank of the other. The distance between the flanks of a bastion is called the *gorge.* A *lunette* is a detached bastion. See Ravelin.

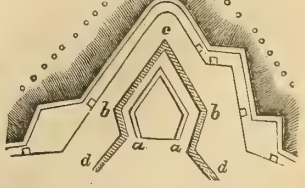

Bastion. *a* Curtain angle; *b* Shoulder angle; *c* Salient angle; *aa* Gorge; *ab* Flank; *ad* Part of Curtain; *bc* Face.

Bas'tioned (-chŭnd), *a.* Furnished with a bastion; having bastions.

Bas'to (bȧs'tō), *n.* [Sp.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and omber. *Pope.*

Bas'ton (bȧs'tŭn), *n.* [OF. *baston*, F. *bâton*, LL. *basto*. See Bastion, and cf. Baton, and 3d Batten.]
1. A staff or cudgel. [*Obs.*] "To fight with blunt *bastons*." *Holland.*
2. (*Her.*) See Baton.
3. An officer bearing a painted staff, who formerly was in attendance upon the king's court to take into custody persons committed by the court. *Mozley & W.*

Bas'yle (bȧs'ĭl *or* bȧs'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις* base + *ὕλη* wood. See -yl.] (*Chem.*) A positive or nonacid constituent of a compound, either elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element.

Bas'y-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a basyle; electro-positive; basic; — opposed to *chlorous*. *Graham.*

Bat (bȧt), *n.* [OE. *batte*, *botte*, AS. *batt*; perhaps fr. the Celtic; cf. Ir. *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff; but cf. also F. *batte* a beater (thing), wooden sword, *battre* to beat.]
1. A large stick; a club; specifically, a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in playing baseball, cricket, etc.
2. (*Mining*) Shale or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*
3. A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting.
4. A part of a brick with one whole end.

Bat bolt (*Machinery*), a bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to make it hold the more firmly. *Knight.*

Bat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Batted (bȧt'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Batting.] To strike or hit with a bat or a pole; to cudgel; to beat. *Holland.*

Bat, *v. i.* To use a bat, as in a game of baseball.

Bat, *n.* [Corrupt. from OE. *back*, *backe*, *balke*; cf. Dan. aften-*bakke* (*aften* evening), Sw. natt-*backa* (*natt* night), Icel. leðr-*blaka* (*leðr* leather), Icel. *blaka* to flutter.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cheiroptera, an order of flying mammals, in which the wings are formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail. The common bats are small and insectivorous. See Cheiroptera and Vampire.

Silent *bats* in drowsy clusters cling. *Goldsmith.*

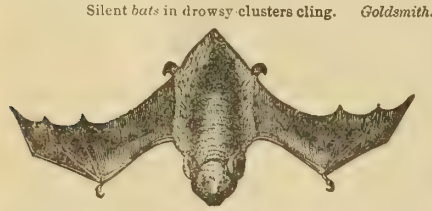

Bat (*Lasiurus pruinosus*) of New England, in flight. (⅓)

Bat tick (*Zoöl.*), a wingless, dipterous insect of the genus *Nycteribia*, parasitic on bats.

Bat'a-ble (bā't'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Abbrev. from *debatable*.] Disputable. [*Obs.*]

☞ The border land between England and Scotland, being formerly a subject of contention, was called *batable* or *debatable* ground.

Bat'ailled (bȧt'āld), *a.* Embattled. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ba'tar-deau'** (bȧ'tär-dō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A cofferdam. *Brande & C.*
2. (*Mil.*) A wall built across the ditch of a fortification, with a sluice gate to regulate the height of water in the ditch on both sides of the wall.

Bat Tick (*Nycteribia Westwoodii*), enlarged.

‖ **Ba-ta'tas** (bȧ-tā'tȧs), ‖ **Ba-ta'ta** (bȧ-tä'tȧ), } *n.* An aboriginal American name for the sweet potato (*Ipomœa batatas*).

Ba-ta'vi-an (bȧ-tā'vĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to (*a*) the Batavi, an ancient Germanic tribe; or to (*b*) Batavia or Holland; as, a *Batavian* legion.

Batavian Republic, the name given to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795.

Ba-ta'vi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Batavia or Holland. [*R.*] *Bancroft.*

Batch (bȧch), *n.* [OE. *bache*, *bacche*, fr. AS. *bacan* to bake; cf. G. *gebäck* and D. *baksel*. See Bake, *v. t.*]
1. The quantity of bread baked at one time.
2. A quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind; as, a *batch* of letters; the next *batch* of business. "A new *batch* of Lords." *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Bate (bāt), *n.* [Prob. abbrev. from *debate*.] Strife; contention. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bated; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bating.] [From *abate*.] **1.** To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to abate; to beat down; to lower.

He must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke.*

2. To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

To whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the parliament. *South.*

3. To leave out: to except. [*Obs.*]

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies that says it. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To remove. [*Obs.*]

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland.*

5. To deprive of. [*Obs.*]

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honor for the person's sake. *Herbert.*

Bate, *v. i.* **1.** To remit or retrench a part; — with *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To waste away. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bate (bāt), *v. t.* To attack; to bait. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bate, *imp.* of Bite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bate, *v. i.* [F. *battre des ailes* to flutter. Cf. Bait to flutter.] To flutter as a hawk; to bait. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Bate, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) See 2d Bath.

Bate, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bela* maceration, soaking, G. *beize*, and E. *bite*.] An alkaline solution consisting of the dung of certain animals; — employed in the preparation of hides; grainer. *Knight.*

Bate, *v. t.* To steep in bate, as hides, in the manufacture of leather.

‖ **Ba-teau'** (bȧ-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* Bateaux (bȧ-tōz'). [F. *bateau*, LL. *batellus*, fr. *batus*, *batus*, boat, which agrees with AS. *bāt* boat: cf. W. *bad* boat. See Boat, *n.*] A boat; esp. a flat-bottomed, clumsy boat used on the Canadian lakes and rivers. [Written also, but less properly, *batteau*.]

Bateau bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Bat'ed (bā't'ĕd), *a.* Reduced; lowered; restrained; as, to speak with *bated* breath. *Macaulay.*

Bate'ful (bāt'fụl), *a.* Exciting contention; contentious. [*Obs.*] "It did *bateful* question frame." *Sidney.*

Bate'less, *a.* Not to be abated. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bate'ment (-ment), *n.* [For Abatement. See 2d Bate.] Abatement; diminution. *Moxon.*

Batement light (*Arch.*), a window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill not horizontal, as where it follows the rake of a staircase.

Bat'fish' (bȧt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to several species of fishes: (*a*) The *Malthe vespertilio* of the Atlantic coast. (*b*) The flying gurnard of the Atlantic (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*). (*c*) The California batfish or sting ray (*Myliobatis Californicus*).

Batfish (*Malthe vespertilio*). (⅛)

Bat'fowl'er (-foul'ẽr), *n.* One who practices or finds sport in batfowling.

Bat'fowl'ing (-foul'ĭng), *n.* [From Bat a stick.] A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds, flying to the light, are caught with nets or otherwise.

Bat'ful (bȧt'fụl), *a.* [Icel. *bati* amelioration, *batna* to grow better; akin to AS. *bet* better, Goth. *ga-batnan* to profit. √255. Cf. Batten, *v. i.*, Better.] Rich; fertile. [*Obs.*] "*Batful* valleys." *Drayton.*

Bath (bȧth; 61), *n.*; *pl.* Baths (bȧthz). [AS. *bæð*; akin to OS. & Icel. *bað*, Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bad*, and perh. to G. *bähen* to foment.] **1.** The act of exposing the body, or part of the body, for purposes of cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, or the like; as, a cold or a hot *bath;* a medicated *bath;* a steam *bath;* a hip *bath*.
2. Water or other liquid for bathing.
3. A receptacle or place where persons may immerse or wash their bodies in water.
4. A building containing an apartment or a series of apartments arranged for bathing.

Among the ancients, the public *baths* were of amazing extent and magnificence. *Gwilt.*

5. (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, ashes, steam, hot air, through which heat is applied to a body.
6. (*Photog.*) A solution in which plates or prints are immersed; also, the receptacle holding the solution.

☞ *Bath* is used adjectively or in combination, in an obvious sense *of* or *for baths* or *bathing;* as, *bath*room, *bath* tub, *bath* keeper.

Douche bath. See Douche. — **Order of the Bath**, a high order of British knighthood, composed of three classes, viz., knights grand cross, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus: G. C. B., K. C. B., K. B. — **Russian bath**, a kind of vapor bath which consists in a prolonged exposure of the body to the influence of the steam of water, followed by washings and shampooings. — **Turkish bath**, a kind of bath in which a profuse perspiration is produced by hot air, after which the body is washed and shampooed. — **Bath house**, a house used for the purpose of bathing; — also a small house, near a bathing place, where a bather undresses and dresses.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or five gallons and three pints, as a measure for liquids; and two pecks and five quarts, as a dry measure.

Bath (bȧth; 61), *n.* A city in the west of England, resorted to for its hot springs, which has given its name to various objects.

Bath brick, a preparation of calcareous earth, in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, polished metal, etc. — **Bath chair**, a kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath. "People walked out, or drove out, or were pushed out in their *Bath chairs*." *Dickens.* — **Bath metal**, an alloy consisting of four and a half ounces of zinc and one pound of copper. — **Bath note**, a folded writing paper, 8¼ by 14 inches. — **Bath stone**, a species of limestone (oölite) found near Bath, used for building.

Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bathed (bāthd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bathing.] [OE. *baðien*, AS. *baðian*, fr. *bæð* bath. See 1st Bath, and cf. Bay to bathe.] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to subject to a bath.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the River Cydnus. *South.*

2. To lave; to wet. "The lake which *bathed* the foot of the Alban mountain." *T. Arnold.*
3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

And let us *bathe* our hands in Cæsar's blood. *Shak.*

4. To apply water or some liquid medicament to; as, to *bathe* the eye with warm water or with sea water; to *bathe* one's forehead with camphor.
5. To surround, or envelop, as water surrounds a person immersed. "The rosy shadows *bathe* me." *Tennyson.* "The bright sunshine *bathing* all the world." *Longfellow.*

Bathe (bāth), *v. i.* **1.** To bathe one's self; to take a bath or baths. "They *bathe* in summer." *Walker.*
2. To immerse or cover one's self, as in a bath. "To *bathe* in fiery floods." *Shak.* "*Bathe* in the dimples of her cheek." *Lloyd.*
3. To bask in the sun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bathe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edin. Rev.*

Bath'er (bāth'ẽr), *n.* One who bathes.

Ba-thet'ic (bȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having the character of bathos. [*R.*]

Bath'ing (bāth'-), *n.* Act of taking a bath or baths.

Bathing machine, a small room on wheels, to be driven into the water, for the convenience of bathers, who undress and dress therein.

Bath'mism (bȧth'mĭz'm), *n.* See Vital force.

Ba-thom'e-ter (bȧ-thŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depths, esp. one for taking soundings without a sounding line.

Bat'horse' (bȧ'hôrs'), *n.* [F. *bât* packsaddle (cheval de *bât* packhorse) + E. *horse*. See Bastard.] A horse which carries an officer's baggage during a campaign.

Ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, fr. *βαθύς* deep.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the low, in writing or speech; anticlimax.

‖ **Ba-thyb'i-us** (bȧ-thĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *βίος* life.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Prof. Huxley to a gelatinous substance found in mud dredged from the Atlantic and preserved in alcohol. He supposed that it was free living protoplasm, covering a large part of the ocean bed. It is now known that the substance is of chemical, not of organic, origin.

Bath'y-met'ric (bȧth'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
Bath'y-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } bathymetry; relating to the measurement of depths, especially of depths in the sea.

Ba-thym'e-try (bȧ-thĭm'ẽ-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-metry*.] The art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea.

Bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *prep.* [Strictly p. pr. of Bate to abate.] With the exception of; excepting.

We have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

Ba-tiste' (bȧ-tēst'), *n.* [F. *batiste*, from the name of the alleged first maker, *Baptiste* of Cambrai. *Littré.*] Originally, cambric or lawn of fine linen; now applied also to cloth of similar texture made of cotton.

Bat'let (bȧt'lĕt), *n.* [*Bat* stick + *-let*.] A short bat for beating clothes in washing them; — called also *batler*, *batling staff*, *batting staff*. *Shak.*

‖ **Bat'man** (bȧt'mȧn), *n.* [Turk. *baṭman*.] A weight used in the East, varying according to the locality; in Turkey, the greater batman is about 157 pounds, the lesser only a fourth of this; at Aleppo and Smyrna, the batman is 17 pounds. *Simmonds.*

Bat'man (bạ'man *or* bȧt'man), *n.*; *pl.* Batmen (-men). [F. *bât* packsaddle + E. *man*. Cf. Bathorse.] A man who has charge of a bathorse and his load. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Ba-toi'de-i** (bȧ-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάτος* a kind of ray + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of fishes which includes the rays and skates.

Bat'on (bȧt'ŭn, F. bȧ'tôN'; 277), *n.* [F. *bâton*. See Baston.] **1.** A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes; as, the *baton* of a field marshal; the *baton* of a conductor in musical performances.

He held the *baton* of command. *Prescott.*

2. (*Her.*) An ordinary with its ends cut off, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy, and containing one fourth in breadth of the bend sinister; — called also *bastard bar*. See Bend sinister.

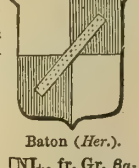

Baton (*Her.*).

Ba-toon' (bȧ-tōōn'), *n.* See Baton, and Baston.

Bat' print'ing (bȧt' prĭnt'ĭng). (*Ceramics*) A mode of printing on glazed ware.

‖ **Ba-tra'chi-a** (bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βατράχειος* belonging to a frog, fr. *βάτραχος* frog.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of amphibians which includes the frogs and toads; the Anura. Sometimes the word is used in a wider sense as equivalent to Amphibia.

Ba-tra'chi-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Batrachia. — *n.* One of the Batrachia.

Bat'ra-choid (bȧt'rȧ-koid), *a.* [*Batrachia* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Froglike. Specifically: Of or pertaining to the *Batrachidæ*, a family of marine fishes, including the toadfish. Some have poisonous dorsal spines.

Batrachoid (*Thalassophryne reticulata*).

Bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chy (bȧt'rȧ-kŏ-mĭ-ŏm'ȧ-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*; *βάτραχος* frog + *μῦς* mouse + *μάχη* battle.] The battle between the frogs and mice; — a Greek parody on the Iliad, of uncertain authorship.

Bat'ra-chop'a-gous (-kŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* frog + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on frogs. *Quart. Rev.*

Bats'man (bȧts'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* Batsmen (-men). The one who wields the bat in cricket, baseball, etc.

Bat's'-wing' (bȧts'wĭng') or **Bat'wing,** *a.* Shaped like a bat's wing; as, a *bat's-wing* burner.

‖ **Bat'ta** (bȧt'tȧ), *n.* [Prob. through Pg. for Canarese *bhatta* rice in the husk.] Extra pay; esp. an extra allowance to an English officer serving in India. *Whitworth.*

‖ **Bat'ta** (băt'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *baṭṭa.*] Rate of exchange; also, the discount on uncurrent coins. [*India*]

Bat'ta-ble (-b'l), *a.* [See BATFUL.] Capable of cultivation; fertile; productive; fattening. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Bat'tail-ant (băt'tāl-ant), *a.* [F. *bataillant*, p. pr. See BATTLE, *v. i.*] [*Obs.*] Prepared for battle; combatant; warlike. *Spenser.* — *n.* A combatant. *Shelton.*

Bat'tail-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *bataillos*, fr. *bataille.* See BATTLE, *n.*] Arrayed for battle; fit or eager for battle; warlike. [*Obs.*] "In *battailous* aspect." *Milton.*

Bat-tal'ia (băt-tāl'yȧ; 106), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, a body of troops. See BATTLE, *n.*] **1.** Order of battle; disposition or arrangement of troops (brigades, regiments, battalions, etc.), or of a naval force, for action.

A drawing up the armies in *battalia.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An army in battle array; also, the main battalia or body. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bat-tal'ion (-tăl'yŭn; 106), *n.* [F. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione.* See BATTALIA.] **1.** A body of troops; esp. a body of troops or an army in battle array. "The whole *battalion* views." *Milton.*

2. (*Mil.*) A regiment, or two or more companies of a regiment, esp. when assembled for drill or battle.

Bat-tal'ion (-yŭn), *v. t.* To form into battalions. [*R.*]

Bat'tel (băt't'l), *n.* [Obs. form of BATTLE.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A single combat; as, trial by *battel.* See *Wager of battel*, under WAGER.

Bat'tel, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] Provisions ordered from the buttery; also, the charges for them; — only in the *pl.*, except when used adjectively. [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

Bat'tel, *v. i.* To be supplied with provisions from the buttery. [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

Bat'tel, *v. t.* [Cf. BATFUL, BATTEN, *v. i.*] To make fertile. [*Obs.*] "To *battel* barren land." *Ray.*

Bat'tel, *a.* Fertile; fruitful; productive. [*Obs.*]

A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good. *Fairfax.*

Bat'tel-er (-t'l-ẽr), **Bat'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.* [See 2d BATTEL, *n.*] A student at Oxford who is supplied with provisions from the buttery; formerly, one who paid for nothing but what he called for, answering nearly to a *sizar* at Cambridge. *Wright.*

Bat'ten (băt't'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTENING.] [See BATFUL.] **1.** To make fat by plenteous feeding; to fatten. "*Battening* our flocks." *Milton.*

2. To fertilize or enrich, as land.

Bat'ten, *v. i.* To grow fat; to grow fat in ease and luxury; to glut one's self. *Dryden.*

The pampered monarch lay *battening* in ease. *Garth.*

Skeptics, with a taste for carrion, who *batten* on the hideous facts in history, — persecutions, inquisitions. *Emerson.*

Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff. See BATON.] A strip of sawed stuff, or a scantling; as, (*a*) *pl.* (*Com. & Arch.*) Sawed timbers about 7 by 2½ inches and not less than 6 feet long. *Brande & C.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) A strip of wood used in fastening the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck, also around masts to prevent chafing. (*c*) A long, thin strip used to strengthen a part, to cover a crack, etc.

Batten door (*Arch.*), a door made of boards of the whole length of the door, secured by battens nailed crosswise.

Bat'ten, *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens.

To batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the tarpaulin over the hatches of a ship during a storm.

Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *battant.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] The movable bar of a loom, which strikes home or closes the threads of a woof.

Bat'ten-ing (băt't'n-ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) Furring done with small pieces nailed directly upon the wall.

Bat'ter (băt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTERING.] [OE. *bateren*, OF. *batre*, F. *battre*, fr. LL. *battere*, for L. *batuere* to strike, beat; of unknown origin. Cf. ABATE, BATE to abate.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall or rampart.

2. To wear or impair as if by beating or by hard usage. "Each *battered* jade." *Pope.*

3. (*Metallurgy*) To flatten (metal) by hammering, so as to compress it inwardly and spread it outwardly.

Bat'ter, *n.* [OE. *batere*, *batire*; cf. OF. *bateure*, *bature*, a beating. See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A semi-liquid mixture of several ingredients, as, flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together and used in cookery. *King.*

2. Paste of clay or loam. *Holland.*

3. (*Printing*) A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form.

Bat'ter, *n.* A backward slope in the face of a wall or of a bank; receding slope.

Batter rule, an instrument consisting of a rule or frame, and a plumb line, by which the batter or slope of a wall is regulated in building.

Bat'ter, *v. i.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward.

Bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat; a batsman.

Bat'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, batters.

Bat'ter-ing-ram' (-răm'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An engine used in ancient times to beat down the walls of besieged places.

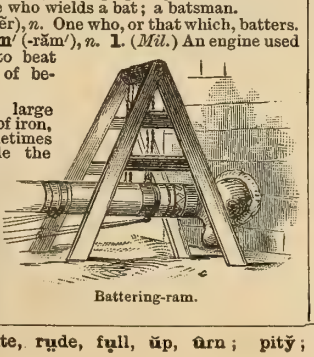

Battering-ram.

☞ It was a large beam, with a head of iron, which was sometimes made to resemble the head of a ram. It was suspended by ropes to a beam supported by posts, and so balanced as to swing backward and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall. *Grose.*

2. A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

Bat'ter-ing train' (băt'tẽr-ĭng trān'). (*Mil.*) A train of artillery for siege operations.

Bat'ter-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* BATTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *batterie*, fr. *battre.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of battering or beating.

2. (*Law*) The unlawful beating of another. It includes every willful, angry and violent, or negligent touching of another's person or clothes, or anything attached to his person or held by him.

3. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, for attack or defense. (*b*) Two or more pieces of artillery in the field. (*c*) A company or division of artillery, including the gunners, guns, horses, and all equipments. In the United States, a battery of flying artillery consists usually of six guns.

Barbette battery. See BARBETTE. — **Battery d'enfilade,** or **Enfilading battery,** one that sweeps the whole length of a line of troops or part of a work. — **Battery en écharpe,** one that plays obliquely. — **Battery gun,** a gun capable of firing a number of shots simultaneously or successively without stopping to load. — **Battery wagon,** a wagon employed to transport the tools and materials for repair of the carriages, etc., of the battery. — **In battery,** projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in readiness for firing. — **Masked battery,** a battery artificially concealed until required to open upon the enemy. — **Out of battery,** or **From battery,** withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading.

4. (*Elec.*) (*a*) A number of coated jars (Leyden jars) so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. (*b*) An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

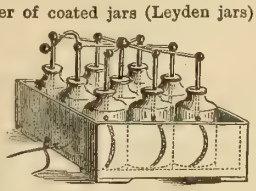

Battery of Leyden Jars.

☞ In the *trough battery*, copper and zinc plates, connected in pairs, divide the trough into cells, which are filled with an acid or oxidizing liquid; the effect is exhibited when wires connected with the two end-plates are brought together. In *Daniell's battery*, the metals are zinc and copper, the former in dilute sulphuric acid, or a solution of sulphate of zinc, the latter in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper. A modification of this is the common *gravity battery*, so called from the automatic action of the two fluids, which are separated by their specific gravities. In *Grove's battery*, platinum is the metal used with zinc; two fluids are used, one of them in a porous cell surrounded by the other. In *Bunsen's* or the *carbon battery*, the carbon of gas coke is substituted for the platinum of Grove's. In *Leclanché's battery*, the elements are zinc in a solution of ammonium chloride, and gas carbon surrounded with manganese dioxide in a porous cell. A *secondary battery* is a battery which usually has the two plates of the same kind, generally of lead, in dilute sulphuric acid, and which, when traversed by an electric current, becomes charged, and is then capable of giving a current of itself for a time, owing to chemical changes produced by the charging current. A *storage battery* is a kind of secondary battery used for accumulating and storing the energy of electrical charges or currents, usually by means of chemical work done by them; an accumulator.

5. A number of similar machines or devices in position; an apparatus consisting of a set of similar parts; as, a *battery* of boilers, of retorts, condensers, etc.

6. (*Metallurgy*) A series of stamps operated by one motive power, for crushing ores containing the precious metals. *Knight.*

7. The box in which the stamps for crushing ore play up and down.

8. (*Baseball*) The pitcher and catcher together.

Bat'ting (băt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who bats; the management of a bat in playing games of ball. *Mason.*

2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for use in making quilts, etc.; as, cotton *batting.*

Bat'tle (-t'l), *a.* Fertile. See BATTEL, *a.* [*Obs.*]

Bat'tle, *n.* [OE. *bataille*, *bataile*, F. *bataille* battle, OF., battle, battalion, fr. L. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, fr. *batuere* to strike, beat. Cf. BATTALIA, 1st BATTEL, and see BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A general action, fight, or encounter, in which all the divisions of an army are or may be engaged; an engagement; a combat.

2. A struggle; a contest; as, the *battle* of life.

The whole intellectual *battle* that had at its center the best poem of the best poet of that day. *H. Morley.*

3. A division of an army; a battalion. [*Obs.*]

The king divided his army into three *battles.* *Bacon.*

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action. *Robertson.*

4. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear; battalia. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

☞ *Battle* is used adjectively or as the first part of a self-explaining compound; as, *battle* brand, a "brand" or sword used in battle; *battle* cry; *battle*field; *battle* ground; *battle* array; *battle* song.

Battle piece, a painting, or a musical composition, representing a battle. — **Battle royal.** (*a*) A fight between several gamecocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor. *Grose.* (*b*) A contest with fists or cudgels in which more than two are engaged; a mêlée. *Thackeray.* — **Drawn battle,** one in which neither party gains the victory. — **To give battle,** to attack an enemy. — **To join battle,** to meet the attack; to engage in battle. — **Pitched battle,** one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces. — **Wager of battle.** See under WAGER, *n.*

Syn. — Conflict; encounter; contest; action. BATTLE, COMBAT, FIGHT, ENGAGEMENT. These words agree in denoting a close encounter between contending parties. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than the others. Except in poetry, it is more naturally applied to the encounter of a few individuals, and more commonly an accidental one; as, a street *fight.* A *combat* is a close encounter, whether between few or many, and is usually premeditated. A *battle* is commonly more general and prolonged. An *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side, *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict.

Bat'tle (băt't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTLING.] [F. *batailler*, fr. *bataille.* See BATTLE, *n.*] To join in battle; to contend in fight; as, to *battle* over theories.

To meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

Bat'tle, *v. t.* To assail in battle; to fight.

Bat'tle-ax' } (-ăks'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of broadax
Bat'tle-axe' } formerly used as an offensive weapon.

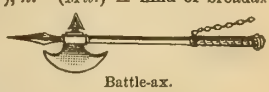

Battle-ax.

Bat'tled (-t'ld), *p. p.* Embattled. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

Bat'tle-door' (-t'l-dōr'), *n.* [OE. *batyldour.* A corrupted form of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *batallador* a great combatant, he who has fought many battles, Pg. *batalhador*, Pr. *batalhador*, warrior, soldier, fr. L. *battalia*; or cf. Pr. *batedor* batlet, fr. *batre* to beat, fr. L. *batuere.* See BATTLE, *n.*] **1.** An instrument, with a handle and a flat part covered with parchment or crossed with catgut, used to strike a shuttlecock in play; also, the play of battledoor and shuttlecock.

Battledoors.

2. [OE. *battleder.*] A child's hornbook. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Bat'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *batelment*; cf. OF. *bataillement* combat, fr. *bataillier*, also OF. *bastillier*, *bateillier*, to fortify. Cf. BATTLE, *n.*, BASTILE, BASTION.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) One of the solid upright parts of a parapet in ancient fortifications. (*b*) *pl.* The whole parapet, consisting of alternate solids and open spaces. At first purely a military feature, afterwards copied on a smaller scale with decorative features, as for churches.

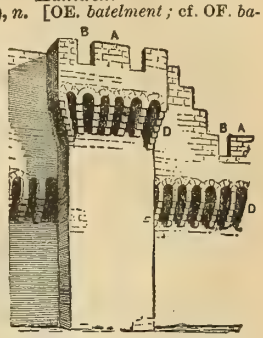

Battlements, from the walls of Avignon. A A Merlons; B B Crenelles; D D Machicolations.

Bat'tle-ment-ed (-mĕnt-ĕd), *a.* Having battlements.

A *battlemented* portal. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bat-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who battologizes.

Bat-tol'o-gize (băt-tŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. t.* To keep repeating needlessly; to iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Bat-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [F. *battologie*, fr. Gr. βαττολογία; βάττος a stammerer + λόγος speech.] A needless repetition of words in speaking or writing. *Milton.*

Bat'ton (băt'tŏn), *n.* See BATTEN, and BATON.

‖ **Bat'tue'** (-tū'), *n.* [F. *battue*, fr. *battre* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*, and cf. BATTUTA.] (*Hunting*) (*a*) The act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. (*b*) The game itself. (*c*) The wanton slaughter of game. *Howitt.*

‖ **Bat'ture'** (bȧ'tŭr'), *n.* [F., fr. *battre* to beat.] An elevated river bed or sea bed.

‖ **Bat-tu'ta** (bȧt-tōō'tȧ), *n.* [It. *battuta*, fr. *battere* to beat.] (*Mus.*) The measuring of time by beating.

Bat'ty (băt'tȳ), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a bat. "*Batty* wings." *Shak.*

Bat'ule (băt'ūl *or* bȧ-tōōl'), *n.* A springboard in a circus or gymnasium; — called also *batule board.*

‖ **Batz** (bȧts), *n.*; *pl.* BATZEN (bȧt's'n). [Ger. *batz*, *batze*, *batzen*, a coin bearing the image of a bear, Ger. *bätz*, *betz*, bear.] A small copper coin, with a mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. It was worth about four cents.

Bau-bee' (bą-bē'), *n.* Same as BAWBEE.

Bau'ble (bą'b'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baubel* a child's plaything, F. *babiole*, It. *babbola*, LL. *baubellum* gem, jewel, L. *babulus*, *baburrus*, foolish.] **1.** A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy without real value; a cheap, showy plaything.

The ineffective *bauble* of an Indian pagod. *Sheridan.*

2. The fool's club. [*Obs.*] "A *fool's bauble* was a short stick with a head ornamented with an ass's ears fantastically carved upon it." *Nares.*

Bau'bling (-blĭng), *a.* See BAWBLING. [*Obs.*]

Bau'de-kin (bą'dē-kĭn), *n.* [OE. *bawdekin* rich silk stuff, OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] The richest kind of stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery: — made originally at Bagdad. [Spelt also *baudkin*, *baudkyn*, *bawdekin*, and *baldakin.*] *Nares.*

Bau'drick (bą'drĭk), *n.* A belt. See BALDRIC.

Bauk, Baulk (bąk), *n.* & *v.* See BALK.

Baun'scheidt-ism (boun'shĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [From the introducer, a German named *Baunscheidt.*] (*Med.*) A form of acupuncture, followed by the rubbing of the part with a stimulating fluid.

Baux'ite, Beaux'ite (bōks'īt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] (*Min.*) A ferruginous hydrate of alumina. It is largely used in the preparation of aluminium and alumina, and for the lining of furnaces which are exposed to intense heat.

Ba-va'ri-an (bȧ-vā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bavaria.

Bavarian cream. See under CREAM.

Bav'a-roy (băv'ȧ-roi), *n.* [F. *Bavarois* Bavarian.] A kind of cloak or surtout. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Let the looped *bavaroy* the fop embrace. *Gay.*

Ba'vi-an (bā'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [See BABOON.] A baboon.

Bav'in (băv'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *babun* tuit, tassel.] **1.** A fagot of brushwood, or other light combustible matter, for kindling fires; refuse of brushwood. [*Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*]

2. Impure limestone. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Baw-bee' (bą-bē'), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. *halfpenny.*] A halfpenny. [Spelt also *baubee.*] [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Baw'ble (bą'b'l), *n.* A trinket. See BAUBLE.

Baw'bling, *a.* Insignificant; contemptible. [*Obs.*]

Baw'cock (-kŏk), *n.* [From F. *beau* fine + E. *cock* (the bird); or more prob. fr. OF. *baud* bold, gay + E. *cock*. Cf. BAWD.] A fine fellow; — a term of endearment. [*Obs.*] "How now, my *bawcock?*" *Shak.*

Bawd (bąd), *n.* [OE. *baude*, OF. *balt, baut, baude*, bold, merry, perh. fr. OHG. *bald* bold; or fr. Celtic, cf. W. *baw* dirt. Cf. BOLD, BAWDRY.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution, or procures women for a lewd purpose; a procurer or procuress; a lewd person; — usually applied to a woman.

Bawd, *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

Bawd'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

Bawd'rick (bąd'rĭk), *n.* A belt. See BALDRIC.

Bawd'ry (bąd'rȳ), *n.* [OE. *baudery*, OF. *bauderie, balderie*, boldness, joy. See BAWD.] **1.** The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

2. Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Shak.*

3. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language. "The pert style of the pit *bawdry.*" *Steele.*

Bawd'y, *a.* **1.** Dirty; foul; — said of clothes. [*Obs.*]

It [a garment] is al *bawdy* and to-tore also. *Chaucer.*

2. Obscene; filthy; unchaste. "A *bawdy* story." *Burke.*

Bawd'y-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of prostitution; a house of ill fame; a brothel.

Baw'horse' (bą'hôrs'), *n.* Same as BATHORSE.

Bawl (bąl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAWLED (bąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAWLING.] [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, as a cow; akin to Sw. *böla;* cf. AS *bellan*, G. *bellen* to bark, E. *bellow, bull.*] **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation; to shout; to vociferate.

2. To cry loudly, as a child from pain or vexation.

Bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim with a loud voice, or by outcry, as a hawker or town-crier does. *Swift.*

Bawl, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

Bawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bawls.

Bawn (bąn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *babhun* inclosure, bulwark.] **1.** An inclosure with mud or stone walls, for keeping cattle; a fortified inclosure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A large house. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Baw'rel (bą'rĕl), *n.* [Cf. It. *barletta* a tree falcon, or hobby.] A kind of hawk. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Baw'sin (-sĭn), } *n.* [OE. *bawson, baucyne*, badger
Baw'son (-sŭn), } named from its color), OF. *bauzan, bauçant, bauchant*, spotted with white, pied; cf. It. *balzano*, F. *balzan*, a white-footed horse, It. *balza* border, trimming, fr. L. *balteus* belt, border, edge. Cf. BELT.] **1.** A badger. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. A large, unwieldy person. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Bax'ter (băks'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *bakestre, bakistre*, AS. *bæcestre*, prop. fem. of *bæcere* baker. See BAKER.] A baker; originally, a female baker. [*Old Eng. & Scotch*]

Bay (bā), *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius* brown, chestnut-colored; — used only of horses.] Reddish brown; of the color of a chestnut; — applied to the color of horses.

Bay cat (*Zoöl.*), a wild cat of Africa and the East Indies (*Felis aurata*). — **Bay lynx** (*Zoöl.*), the common American lynx (*Felis*, or *Lynx, rufa*).

Bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia.* Of uncertain origin: cf. Ir. & Gael. *badh* or *bagh* bay, harbor, creek; Bisc. *baia, baiya*, harbor, and F. *bayer* to gape, open the mouth.] **1.** (*Geog.*) An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character.

☞ The name is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve; as, Hudson's *Bay.* The name is not restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but is used for any recess or inlet between capes or headlands; as, the *Bay* of Biscay.

2. A small body of water set off from the main body; as a compartment containing water for a wheel; the portion of a canal just outside of the gates of a lock, etc.

3. A recess or indentation shaped like a bay.

4. A principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building, or of the whole building, as marked off by the buttresses, vaulting, mullions of a window, etc.; one of the main divisions of any structure, as the part of a bridge between two piers.

5. A compartment in a barn, for depositing hay, or grain in the stalks.

6. A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay.

Sick bay, in vessels of war, that part of a deck appropriated to the use of the sick. *Totten.*

Bay, *n.* [F. *baie* a berry, the fruit of the laurel and other trees, fr. L. *baca, bacca*, a small round fruit, a berry, akin to Lith. *bapka* laurel berry.] **1.** A berry, particularly of the laurel. [*Obs.*]

2. The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*). Hence, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays.* *Trumbull.*

3. A tract covered with bay trees. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bay leaf, the leaf of the bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*). It has a fragrant odor and an aromatic taste.

Bay, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAYED (bād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAYING.] [OE. *bayen, abayen*, OF. *abaier*, F. *aboyer*, to bark; of uncertain origin.] To bark, as a dog with a deep voice does, at his game.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed.* *Dryden.*

Bay (bā), *v. t.* To bark at; hence, to follow with barking; to bring or drive to bay; as, to *bay* the bear. *Shak.*

Bay (bā), *n.* [See BAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Deep-toned, prolonged barking. "The *bay* of curs." *Cowper.*

2. [OE. *bay, abay*, OF. *abai*, F. *aboi* barking, pl. *abois*, prop. the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (*aboyant*); *aux abois* at bay.] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape has become impossible.

Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay.* *Dryden.*

The most terrible evils are just kept at *bay* by incessant efforts. *I. Taylor.*

Bay, *v. t.* [Cf. OE. *bæwen* to bathe, and G. *bähen* to foment.] To bathe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bay, *n.* A bank or dam to keep back water.

Bay, *v. t.* To dam, as water; — with *up* or *back.*

‖ **Ba'ya** (bä'yą), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The East Indian weaver bird (*Ploceus Philippinus*).

‖ **Ba-yad'** (bą-yăd'), **Ba-yatte'** (bą-yăt'), *n.* [Ar. *bayaḍ.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, siluroid fish of the Nile, of two species (*Bagrina bayad* and *B. docmac*).

Ba'ya-dere' (bā'yą-dēr'), *n.* [F., from Pg. *bailadeira* a female dancer, *bailar* to dance.] A female dancer in the East Indies. [Written also *bajadere.*]

Bay'-ant'ler (bā'ănt'lẽr), *n.* [See BEZ-ANTLER.] (*Zoöl.*) The second tine of a stag's horn. See under ANTLER.

Bay'ard (bā'ẽrd), *n.* **1.** [OF. *bayard, baiart*, bay horse; *bai* bay + *-ard.* See BAY, *a.*, and -ARD.] Properly, a bay horse, but often any horse. Commonly in the phrase *blind bayard*, an old blind horse.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

2. [Cf. F. *bayeur*, fr. *bayer* to gape.] A stupid, clownish fellow. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bay'ard-ly, *a.* Blind; stupid. [*Obs.*] "A formal and *bayardly* round of duties." *Goodman.*

Bay'ber-ry (bā'bẽr-rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of the bay tree or *Laurus nobilis.* (*b*) A tree of the West Indies related to the myrtle (*Myrcia acris*). (*c*) The fruit of *Myrica cerifera* (wax myrtle); the shrub itself; — called also *candleberry tree.*

Bayberry tallow, a fragrant green wax obtained from the bayberry or wax myrtle; — called also *myrtle wax.*

Bay'bolt' (bā'bōlt'), *n.* A bolt with a barbed shank.

Bayed (bād), *a.* Having a bay or bays. "The large *bayed* barn." *Drayton.*

Bay' ice' (bā' īs'). See under ICE.

Bay' leaf' (bā' lēf'). See under 3d BAY.

Bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bayonnette, baïonnette;* — so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.]

1. (*Mil.*) A pointed instrument of the dagger kind fitted on the muzzle of a musket or rifle, so as to give the soldier increased means of offense and defense.

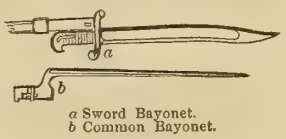

a Sword Bayonet.
b Common Bayonet.

☞ Originally, the bayonet was made with a handle, which required to be fitted into the bore of the musket after the soldier had fired.

2. (*Mach.*) A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to engage or disengage parts of the machinery.

Bayonet clutch. See CLUTCH. — **Bayonet joint**, a form of coupling similar to that by which a bayonet is fixed on the barrel of a musket. *Knight.*

Bay'o-net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAYONETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAYONETING.] **1.** To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.

To *bayonet* us into submission. *Burke.*

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.; pl.* BAYOUS (-ōōz). [F. *boyau* gut. See BOYAU.] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river, sometimes sluggish, sometimes without perceptible movement except from the tide and wind. [*Southern U. S.*]

A dark slender thread of a *bayou* moves loiteringly northeastward into a swamp of huge cypresses. *G. W. Cable.*

Bay' rum' (bā' rŭm'). A fragrant liquid, used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes.

☞ The original bay rum, from the West Indies, is prepared, it is believed, by distillation from the leaves of the bayberry (*Myrcia acris*). The bay rum of the Pharmacopœia (spirit of myrcia) is prepared from oil of myrcia (bayberry), oil of orange peel, oil of pimento, alcohol, and water.

Bays, Bayze (bāz), *n.* See BAIZE. [*Obs.*]

Bay' salt' (bā' sąlt'). Salt which has been obtained from sea water, by evaporation in shallow pits or basins, by the heat of the sun; the large crystalline salt of commerce. *Bacon. Ure.*

Bay' tree'. A species of laurel (*Laurus nobilis*).

Bay' win'dow (bā' wĭn'dō). (*Arch.*) A window forming a bay or recess in a room, and projecting outward from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form; — often corruptly called a *bow window.*

Bay Window.

Bay' yarn' (bā' yärn'). Woolen yarn. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ba-zaar' } (bą zär'), *n.*
Ba-zar' } [Per. *bāzār* market.] **1.** In the East, an exchange, marketplace, or assemblage of shops where goods are exposed for sale.

2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair.

3. A fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object. *Macaulay.*

Bdel'lium (dĕl'yŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βδέλλιον; cf. Heb. *b'dolakh* bdellium (in sense 1).] **1.** An unidentified substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii. 12, and *Num.* xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum, a precious stone, or pearls, or perhaps a kind of amber found in Arabia.

2. A gum resin of reddish brown color, brought from India, Persia, and Africa.

☞ *Indian bdellium* or *false myrrh* is an exudation from *Balsamodendron Roxburghii.* Other kinds are known as *African, Sicilian*, etc.

‖ **Bdel-loi'de-a** (dĕl-loi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) The order of Annulata which includes the leeches. See HIRUDINEA.

Bdel-lom'e-ter (dĕl-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-meter.*] (*Med.*) A cupping glass to which are attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Bdel'lo-mor'pha** (dĕl'lō-môr'fą), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βδέλλα leech + μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Nemertina, including the large leechlike worms (*Malacobdella*) often parasitic in clams.

One of the Bdellomorpha (*Malacobdella obesa*), a parasite of the clam. Nat. size.

Be (bē), *v. i.* [*imp.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (bĭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEING.] [OE. *been, beon*, AS. *beón* to be, *beóm* I am; akin to OHG. *bim, pim*, G. *bin*, I am, Gael. & Ir. *bu* was, W. *bod* to be, Lith. *bu-ti*, O. Slav. *by-ti*, to be, L. *fu-i* I have been, *fu-turus* about to be, *fo-re* to be about to be, and perh to *fieri* to become, Gr. φῦναι to be born, to be, Skr. *bhū* to be. This verb is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is, was*, which have no radical connection with *be.* The various forms, *am, are, is, was, were*, etc., are considered grammatically as parts of the verb "to be," which, with its conjugational forms, is often called the *substantive verb.* √97. Cf. FUTURE, PHYSIC.] **1.** To exist actually, or in the world of fact; to have existence

To *be* contents his natural desire. *Pope.*
To *be*, or not to *be:* that is the question. *Shak.*

2. To exist in a certain manner or relation, — whether as a reality or as a product of thought; to exist as the subject of a certain predicate, that is, as having a certain attribute, or as belonging to a certain sort, or as identical with what is specified, — a word or words for the predicate being annexed; as, to *be* happy; to *be* here; to *be* large, or strong; to *be* an animal; to *be* a hero; to *be* a nonentity; three and two *are* five; annihilation *is* the cessation of existence; that *is* the man.

3. To take place; to happen; as, the meeting *was* on Thursday.

4. To signify; to represent or symbolize; to answer to.

The field *is* the world. *Matt.* xiii. 38.

The seven candlesticks which thou sawest *are* the seven churches. *Rev.* i. 20.

☞ The verb *to be* (including the forms *is, was*, etc.) is used in forming the passive voice of other verbs; as, John has *been* struck by James. It is also used with the past participle of many intransitive verbs to express a state of the subject. But *have* is now more commonly used as the auxiliary, though expressing a different sense; as, "Ye have come too late — but ye *are come.*" "The minstrel boy to the war *is gone.*" The present and imperfect tenses form, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which expresses necessity, duty, or purpose; as, government *is* to be supported; we *are* to pay our just debts; the deed *is* to be signed to-morrow.

Have or *had been*, followed by *to*, implies movement. "I *have been* to Paris." *Sydney Smith.* "*Have* you *been* to Franchard?" *R. L. Stevenson.*

☞ *Been*, or *ben*, was anciently the plural of the indicative present. "Ye *ben* light of the world." *Wyclif, Matt.* v. 14. Afterwards *be* was used, as in our Bible: "They that *be* with us are more than they that *be* with them." 2 *Kings* vi. 16. *Ben* was also the old infinitive: "To *ben* of such power." *R. of Gloucester.* *Be* is used as a form of the present subjunctive: "But if it *be* a question of words and names." *Acts* xviii. 15. But the indicative forms, *is* and *are*, with *if*, are more commonly used.

Be it so, a phrase of supposition, equivalent to *suppose it to be so;* or of permission, signifying *let it be so. Shak.* — **If so be**, in case. — **To be from**, to have come from; as, *from* what place *are* you? I *am from* Chicago. — **To let be**, to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone. "*Let be*, therefore, my vengeance to dissuade." *Spenser.*

Syn. — To BE, EXIST. The verb *to be*, except in a few rare cases, like that of Shakespeare's "To *be*, or not to *be*," is used simply as a *copula*, to connect a subject with its predicate; as, man *is* mortal; the soul *is* immortal. The verb *to exist* is never properly used as a mere copula, but points to things that *stand forth*, or have a substantive being; as, when the soul is freed from all corporeal alliance, then it truly *exists.* It is not, therefore, properly synonymous with *to be* when used as a copula, though occasionally made so by some writers for the sake of variety; as in the phrase "there *exists* [*is*] no reason for laying new taxes." We may, indeed, say, "a friendship has long *existed* between them," instead of saying, "there has long *been* a friendship between them;" but in this case, *exist* is not a mere copula. It is used in its appropriate sense to mark the friendship as having been long in *existence.*

Be-. [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bī*, akin to OS. *be* and *bī*, OHG. *bi, pi*, and *pī*, MHG. *be* and *bī*, G. *be* and *bei*, Goth. *bi*, and perh. Gr. ἀμφί about (cf. AS. *beseón* to look about). √203. Cf. BY, AMB-.] A prefix, originally the same word as *by;* joined with verbs, it serves: (*a*) To intensify the meaning; as, *be*spatter, *be*stir. (*b*) To render an intransitive verb transitive; as, *be*fall (to fall upon); *be*speak (to speak for). (*c*) To make the action of a verb particular or definite; as, *be*get (to get as offspring); *be*set (to set around).

It is joined with certain substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs; as, *be*dew, *be*friend, *be*night, *be*sot; *be*late (to make late); *be*little (to make little). It also occurs in certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions,

often with something of the force of the preposition *by*, or *about*; as, *belief* (believe), *behalf*, *bequest* (bequeath); *because*, *before*, *beneath*, *beside*, *between*.

In some words the original force of *be* is obscured or lost; as, in *become*, *begin*, *behave*, *behoove*, *belong*.

Beach (bēch), *n.*; *pl.* BEACHES (-ĕz). [Cf. Sw. *backe* hill, Dan. *bakke*, Icel. *bakki* hill, bank. Cf. BANK.] **1.** Pebbles, collectively; shingle.

2. The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the waves; especially, a sandy or pebbly shore; the strand.

Beach flea (*Zoöl.*), the common name of many species of amphipod Crustacea, of the family *Orchestidæ*, living on the sea beaches, and leaping like fleas. — **Beach grass** (*Bot.*), a coarse grass (*Ammophila arundinacea*), growing on the sandy shores of lakes and seas, which, by its interlaced running rootstocks, binds the sand together, and resists the encroachment of the waves. — **Beach wagon**, a light open wagon with two or more seats. — **Raised beach**, an accumulation of water-worn stones, gravel, sand, and other shore deposits, above the present level of wave action, whether actually raised by elevation of the coast, as in Norway, or left by the receding waters, as in many lake and river regions.

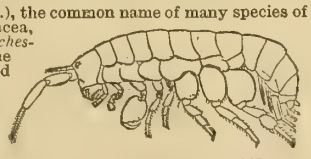

Beach Flea (*Orchestia agilis*) of New England. × 3

Beach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEACHED (bēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEACHING.] To run or drive (as a vessel or a boat) upon a beach; to strand; as, to *beach* a ship.

Beach' comb'er (kōm'ẽr). A long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean. See COMBER. [*Amer.*]

Beached (bēcht), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Bordered by a beach.

> The *beached* verge of the salt flood. *Shak.*

2. Driven on a beach; stranded; drawn up on a beach; as, the ship is *beached*.

Beach'y (bēch'ȳ), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; formed by a beach or beaches; shingly.

> The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak.*

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [OE. *bekene*, AS. *beácen*, *bècen*; akin to OS. *bōkan*, Fries. *baken*, *beken*, sign, signal, D. *baak*, OHG. *bouhhan*, G. *bake*; of unknown origin. Cf. BECKON.] **1.** A signal fire to notify of the approach of an enemy, or to give any notice, commonly of warning.

> No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar. *Gay.*

2. A signal or conspicuous mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners.

3. A high hill near the shore. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. That which gives notice of danger.

> Modest doubt is called
> The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.*

Beacon fire, a signal fire.

Bea'con, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEACONED (-k'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEACONING.] **1.** To give light to, as a beacon; to light up; to illumine.

> That *beacons* the darkness of heaven. *Campbell.*

2. To furnish with a beacon or beacons.

Bea'con-age (-āj), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon; also, beacons, collectively.

Bea'con-less, *a.* Having no beacon.

Bead (bēd), *n.* [OE. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer; akin to D. *bede*, G. *bitte*, AS. *biddan*, to ask, bid, G. *bitten* to ask, and perh. to Gr. πείθειν to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust. Beads are used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers, one bead being dropped down a string every time a prayer is said. Cf. Sp. *cuenta* bead, fr. *contar* to count. See BID, in *to bid beads*, and BIDE.] **1.** A prayer. [*Obs.*]

2. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament; or used in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans, whence the phrases *to tell beads*, *to be at one's beads*, *to bid beads*, etc., meaning, to be at prayer.

3. Any small globular body; as, (*a*) A bubble in spirits. (*b*) A drop of sweat or other liquid. "Cold *beads* of midnight dew." *Wordsworth.* (*c*) A small knob of metal on a firearm, used for taking aim (whence the expression *to draw a bead*, for, to take aim). (*d*) (*Arch.*) A small molding of rounded surface, the section being usually an arc of a circle. It may be continuous, or broken into short embossments. (*e*) (*Chem.*) A glassy drop of molten flux, as borax or microcosmic salt, used as a solvent and color test for several mineral earths and oxides, as of iron, manganese, etc., before the blowpipe; as, the borax *bead*; the iron *bead*, etc.

Bead and butt (*Carp.*), framing in which the panels are flush, having beads stuck or run upon the two edges. *Knight.* — **Bead mold**, a species of fungus or mold, the stems of which consist of single cells loosely jointed together so as to resemble a string of beads. [Written also *bead mould*.] — **Bead tool**, a cutting tool, having an edge curved so as to make beads or beading. — **Bead tree** (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus *Melia*, the best known species of which (*M. azedarach*), has blue flowers which are very fragrant, and berries which are poisonous.

Bead, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEADING.] To ornament with beads or beading.

Bead, *v. i.* To form beadlike bubbles.

Bead'house, **Bede'house** (bēd'hous), *n.* [OE. *bede* prayer + E. *house*. See BEAD, *n.*] An almshouse for poor people who pray daily for their benefactors.

Bead'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Molding in imitation of beads.

2. The beads or bead-forming quality of certain liquors; as, the *beading* of a brand of whisky.

Bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* [OE. *bedel*, *bidel*, *budel*, OF. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, fr. OHG. *butil*, *putil*, G. *büttel*, fr. OHG. *biotan*, G. *bieten*, to bid, confused with AS. *bydel*, the same word as OHG. *butil*. See BID, *v.*] **1.** A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites or bids persons to appear and answer; — called also an *apparitor* or *summoner*.

2. An officer in a university, who precedes public processions of officers and students. [*Eng.*]

☞ In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved.

3. An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as the preservation of order in church service, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

Bea'dle-ry (bē'd'l-rȳ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

Bea'dle-ship, *n.* The state of being, or the personality of, a beadle. *A. Wood.*

Bead' proof' (bēd' prōōf'). **1.** Among distillers, a certain degree of strength in alcoholic liquor, as formerly ascertained by the floating or sinking of glass globules of different specific gravities thrown into it; now ascertained by more accurate meters.

2. A degree of strength in alcoholic liquor as shown by beads or small bubbles remaining on its surface, or at the side of the glass, when shaken.

Bead'roll' (-rōl'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet; hence, a catalogue in general.

> On Fame's eternal *beadroll* worthy to be filed. *Spenser.*

It is quite startling, on going over the *beadroll* of English worthies, to find how few are directly represented in the male line. *Quart. Rev.*

Beads'man, **Bedes'man** (bēdz'man), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-men). A poor man, supported in a beadhouse, and required to pray for the soul of its founder; an almsman.

> Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beadsman* for ever unto Almighty God. *Fuller.*

Bead'snake' (bēd'snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small poisonous snake of North America (*Elaps fulvius*), banded with yellow, red, and black.

Beads'wom'an, **Bedes'wom'an** (bēdz'wŏŏm'an), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). *Fem.* of BEADSMAN.

Bead'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental work in beads.

Bead'y (bēd'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Resembling beads; small, round, and glistening. "*Beady* eyes." *Thackeray.*

2. Covered or ornamented with, or as with, beads.

3. Characterized by beads; as, *beady* liquor.

Bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [OE. *begele*; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *beag* small, little, W. *bach*. F. *bigle* is from English.] **1.** A small hound, or hunting dog, twelve to fifteen inches high, used in hunting hares and other small game. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. Fig.: A spy or detective; a constable.

Beak (bēk), *n.* [OE. *bek*, F. *bec*, fr. Celtic; cf. Gael. & Ir. *bac*, *bacc*, hook, W. *bach*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bill or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny sheath, covering

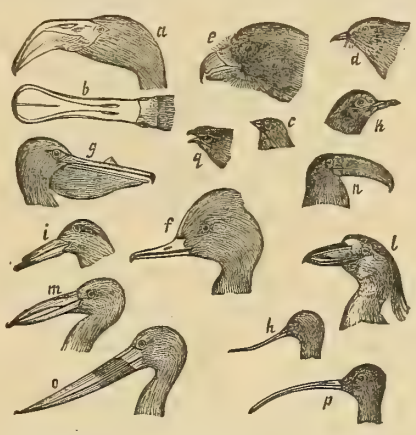

Beaks of Birds. *a* Flamingo; *b* Spoonbill; *c* Yellow-hammer; *d* Thrush; *e* Falcon; *f* Merganser; *g* Pelican; *h* Avocet; *i* Skimmer; *k* Pigeon; *l* Shoebill (*Balæniceps rex*); *m* Openbill (*Anastomus*); *n* Araçari (*Pteroglossus*); *o* Saddle-billed stork; *p* Curlew; *q* Swift.

the jaws. The form varies much according to the food and habits of the bird, and is largely used in the classification of birds. (*b*) A similar bill in other animals, as the turtles. (*c*) The long projecting sucking mouth of some insects, and other invertebrates, as in the Hemiptera. (*d*) The upper or projecting part of the shell, near the hinge of a bivalve. (*e*) The prolongation of certain univalve shells containing the canal.

2. Anything projecting or ending in a point, like a beak, as a promontory of land. *Carew.*

3. (*Antiq.*) A beam, shod or armed at the end with a metal head or point, and projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, in order to pierce the vessel of an enemy; a beakhead.

4. (*Naut.*) That part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee.

5. (*Arch.*) A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off.

6. (*Bot.*) Any process somewhat like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit or other parts of a plant.

7. (*Far.*) A toe clip. See CLIP, *n.* (*Far.*).

8. A magistrate or policeman. [*Slang*, *Eng.*]

Beaked (bēkt), *a.* **1.** Having a beak or a beaklike point; beak-shaped. "Each *beaked* promontory." *Milton.*

2. (*Biol.*) Furnished with a process or a mouth like a beak; rostrate.

Beaked whale (*Zoöl.*), a cetacean of the genus *Hyperoödon*; the bottlehead whale.

Beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *biker*; akin to Icel. *bikarr*, Sw. *bägare*, Dan. *baeger*, G. *becher*, It. *bicchiere*; — all fr. LL. *bicarium*, prob. fr. Gr. βίκος wine jar, or perh. L. *bacar* wine vessel. Cf. PITCHER a jug.] **1.** A large drinking cup, with a wide mouth, supported on a foot or standard.

A form of Beaker.

2. An open-mouthed, thin glass vessel, having a projecting lip for pouring; — used for holding solutions requiring heat. *Knight.*

Beak'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) An ornament used in rich Norman doorways, resembling a head with a beak. *Parker.*

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small platform at the fore part of the upper deck of a vessel, which contains the water closets of the crew. (*b*) (*Antiq.*) Same as BEAK, 3.

Beak'i-ron (-ĭ-ŭrn), *n.* [From BICKERN.] A bickern; a bench anvil with a long beak, adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet metal ware; the horn of an anvil.

Beal (bēl), *n.* [See BOIL a tumor.] (*Med.*) A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Beal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEALED (bēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEALING.] To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Be'-all' (bē'al'), *n.* The whole; all that is to be. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *beám* beam, post, tree, ray of light; akin to OFries. *bām* tree, OS. *bōm*, D. *boom*, OHG. *boum*, *poum*, G. *baum*, Icel. *baðmr*, Goth. *bagms* and Gr. φῦμα a growth, φῦναι to become, to be. Cf. L. *radius* staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam or ray, and G. *strahl* arrow, spoke of a wheel, ray or beam, flash of lightning. √97. See BE; cf. BOOM a spar.] **1.** Any large piece of timber or iron long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use.

2. One of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship.

> The *beams* of a vessel are strong pieces of timber stretching across from side to side to support the decks. *Totten.*

3. The width of a vessel; as, one vessel is said to have more *beam* than another.

4. The bar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

> The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side. *Pope.*

5. The principal stem or horn of a stag or other deer, which bears the antlers, or branches.

6. The pole of a carriage. [*Poetic*] *Dryden.*

7. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven; one being called the *fore beam*, the other the *back beam*.

8. The straight part or shank of an anchor.

9. The main part of a plow, to which the handles and colter are secured, and to the end of which are attached the oxen or horses that draw it.

10. (*Steam Engine*) A heavy iron lever having an oscillating motion on a central axis, one end of which is connected with the piston rod from which it receives motion, and the other with the crank of the wheel shaft; — called also *working beam* or *walking beam*.

11. A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a *beam* of light, or of heat.

> How far that little candle throws his *beams*! *Shak.*

12. Fig.: A ray; a gleam; as, a *beam* of comfort.

> Mercy with her genial *beam*. *Keble.*

13. One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk; — called also *beam feather*.

Abaft the beam (*Naut.*), in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed. — **Beam center** (*Mach.*), the fulcrum or pin on which the working beam of an engine vibrates. — **Beam compass**, an instrument consisting of a rod or beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points; — used for drawing or describing large circles. — **Beam engine**, a steam engine having a working beam to transmit power, in distinction from one which has its piston rod attached directly to the crank of the wheel shaft. — **Before the beam** (*Naut.*), in an arc of the horizon included between a line that crosses the ship at right angles and that point of the compass toward which the ship steers. — **On the beam**, in a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. — **On the weather beam**, on the side of a ship which faces the wind. — **To be on her beam ends**, to incline, as a vessel, so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position.

Beam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAMED (bēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAMING.] To send forth; to emit; — followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam* forth light.

Beam, *v. i.* To emit beams of light.

> He *beamed*, the daystar of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

Beam'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*), so called because it often nests on a beam in a building.

Beamed (bēmd), *a.* Furnished with beams, as the head of a stag.

> Tost his *beamed* frontlet to the sky. *Sir W. Scott.*

Beam'ful (bēm'fụl), *a.* Beamy; radiant.
Beam'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a beaming manner.
Beam'i-ness, *n.* The state of being beamy.
Beam'ing, *a.* Emitting beams; radiant.
Beam'ing-ly, *adv.* In a beaming manner; radiantly.
Beam'less, *a.* **1.** Not having a beam.
2. Not emitting light.
Beam'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small beam of light.
Beam' tree' (trē'). [AS. *beám* a tree. See BEAM.] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Pyrus aria*) related to the apple.
Beam'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant; shining. "*Beamy* gold." *Tickell.*

2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy.
His double-biting ax, and *beamy* spear. *Dryden.*
3. Having horns, or antlers.
Beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryden.*

Bean (bēn), *n.* [OE. *bene*, AS. *bēan;* akin to D. *boon*, G. *bohne*, OHG. *pōna*, Icel. *baun*, Dan. *bönne*, Sw. *böna*, and perh. to Russ. *bob*, L. *faba.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to the seed of certain leguminous herbs, chiefly of the genera *Faba*, *Phaseolus*, and *Dolichos;* also, to the herbs.

☞ The origin and classification of many kinds are still doubtful. Among true beans are: the black-eyed bean and China bean, included in *Dolichos Sinensis;* black Egyptian bean or hyacinth bean, *D. Lablab;* the common haricot beans, kidney beans, string beans, and pole beans, all included in *Phaseolus vulgaris;* the lower bush bean, *Ph. vulgaris*, variety *nanus;* Lima bean, *Ph. lunatus;* Spanish bean and scarlet runner, *Ph. multiflorus;* Windsor bean, the common bean of England, *Faba vulgaris.*

As an article of food beans are classed with vegetables.

2. The popular name of other vegetable seeds or fruits, more or less resembling true beans.

Bean aphis (*Zoöl.*), a plant louse (*Aphis fabæ*) which infests the bean plant. — **Bean fly** (*Zoöl.*), a fly found on bean flowers. — **Bean goose** (*Zoöl.*), a species of goose (*Anser segetum*). — **Bean weevil** (*Zoöl.*), a small weevil that in the larval state destroys beans. The American species is *Bruchus fabæ*. — **Florida bean** (*Bot.*), the seed of *Mucuna urens*, a West Indian plant. The seeds are washed up on the Florida shore, and are often polished and made into ornaments. — **Ignatius bean**, or **St. Ignatius's bean** (*Bot.*), a species of *Strychnos*. — **Navy bean**, the common dried white bean of commerce; probably so called because an important article of food in the navy. — **Pea bean**, a very small and highly esteemed variety of the edible white bean; — so called from its size. — **Sacred bean.** See under SACRED. — **Screw bean.** See under SCREW. — **Sea bean.** (*a*) Same as FLORIDA BEAN. (*b*) A red bean of unknown species used for ornament. — **Tonquin bean**, or **Tonka bean**, the fragrant seed of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree. — **Vanilla bean.** See under VANILLA.

Bean' ca'per. (*Bot.*) A deciduous plant of warm climates, generally with fleshy leaves and flowers of a yellow or whitish yellow color, of the genus *Zygophyllum.*

Bean' tre'foil. (*Bot.*) A leguminous shrub of southern Europe, with trifoliate leaves (*Anagyris fœtida*).

Bear (bâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (bōr) (formerly BARE (bâr)); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE (bōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEARING.] [OE. *beren*, AS. *beran, beoran*, to bear, carry, produce; akin to D. *baren* to bring forth, G. *gebären*, Goth. *bairan* to bear or carry, Icel. *bera*, Sw. *bära*, Dan. *bære*, OHG. *beran, peran*, L. *ferre* to bear, carry, produce, Gr. *φέρειν*, OSlav. *brati* to take, carry, OIr. *berim* I bear, Skr. *bhṛ* to bear. √92. Cf. FERTILE.]
1. To support or sustain; to hold up.
2. To support and remove or carry; to convey.
I 'll *bear* your logs the while. *Shak.*
3. To conduct; to bring; — said of persons. [*Obs.*]
Bear them to my house. *Shak.*
4. To possess and use, as power; to exercise.
Every man should *bear* rule in his own house. *Esther* i. 22.
5. To sustain; to have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark); as, the tablet *bears* this inscription.
6. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear; as, to *bear* a sword, badge, or name.
7. To possess mentally; to carry or hold in the mind; to entertain; to harbor. *Dryden.*
The ancient grudge I *bear* him. *Shak.*
8. To endure; to tolerate; to undergo; to suffer.
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne. *Pope.*
I cannot *bear*
The murmur of this lake to hear. *Shelley.*
My punishment is greater than I can *bear.* *Gen.* iv. 13.
9. To gain or win. [*Obs.*]
Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*
She was . . . found not guilty, through *bearing* of friends and bribing of the judge. *Latimer.*
10. To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, responsibility, etc.
He shall *bear* their iniquities. *Is.* liii. 11.
Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden.*
11. To render or give; to bring forward. "Your testimony *bear.*" *Dryden.*
12. To carry on, or maintain; to have. "The credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation." *Locke.*
13. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.
In all criminal cases the most favorable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear.* *Swift.*
14. To manage, wield, or direct. "Thus must thou thy body *bear.*" *Shak.* Hence: To behave; to conduct.
Hath he *borne* himself penitently in prison? *Shak.*
15. To afford; to be to; to supply with.
His faithful dog shall *bear* him company. *Pope.*
16. To bring forth or produce; to yield; as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children; to *bear* interest.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore.* *Dryden.*

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *brought forth*, while *borne* is used in the other senses of the word. In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

To bear down. (*a*) To force into a lower place; to carry down; to depress or sink. "His nose, . . . large as were the others, *bore* them *down* into insignificance." *Marryat.* (*b*) To overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy. — **To bear a hand.** (*a*) To help; to give assistance. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To make haste; to be quick. — **To bear in hand**, to keep (one) up in expectation, usually by promises never to be realized; to amuse by false pretenses; to delude. [*Obs.*] "How you were *borne in hand*, how crossed." *Shak.* — **To bear in mind**, to remember. — **To bear off.** (*a*) To restrain; to keep from approach. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, to *bear off* a blow; to *bear off* a boat. (*c*) To gain; to carry off, as a prize. — **To bear one hard**, to owe one a grudge. [*Obs.*] "Cæsar doth *bear me hard.*" *Shak.* — **To bear out.** (*a*) To maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last. "Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing." *South.* (*b*) To corroborate; to confirm. — **To bear up**, to support; to keep from falling or sinking. "Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings." *Addison.*

Syn. — To uphold; sustain; maintain; support; undergo; suffer; endure; tolerate; carry; convey; transport; waft.

Bear (bâr), *v. i.* **1.** To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear.* *Dryden.*
2. To suffer, as in carrying a burden.
But man is born to *bear.* *Pope.*
3. To endure with patience; to be patient.
I can not, can not *bear.* *Dryden.*
4. To press; — with *on* or *upon*, or *against.*
These men *bear* hard on the suspected party. *Addison.*
5. To take effect; to have influence or force; as, to bring matters to *bear.*
6. To relate or refer; — with *on* or *upon;* as, how does this *bear* on the question?
7. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect.
Her sentence *bore* that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. *Hawthorne.*
8. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bears* N. by E.

To bear against, to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. [*Obs.*] — **To bear away** (*Naut.*), to change the course of a ship, and make her run before the wind. — **To bear back**, to retreat. "*Bearing back* from the blows of their sable antagonist." *Sir W. Scott.* — **To bear down upon** (*Naut.*), to approach from the windward side; as, the fleet *bore down upon* the enemy. — **To bear in with** (*Naut.*), to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in with* the land. — **To bear off** (*Naut.*), to steer away, as from land. — **To bear up.** (*a*) To be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To put the helm up (or to windward) and so put the ship before the wind; to bear away. *Hamersly.* — **To bear upon** (*Mil.*), to be pointed or situated so as to affect; to be pointed directly against, or so as to hit (the object); as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship; the artillery *bore upon* the center. — **To bear up to**, to tend or move toward; as, to *bear up to* one another. — **To bear with**, to endure; to be indulgent to; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Bear (bēr), *n.* A bier. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bear (bâr), *n.* [OE. *bere*, AS. *bera;* akin to D. *beer*, OHG. *bero, pero*, G. *bär*, Icel. & Sw. *björn*, and possibly to L. *fera* wild beast, Gr. *φήρ* beast, Skr. *bhalla* bear.]
1. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Ursus*, and of the closely allied genera. Bears are plantigrade Carnivora, but they live largely on fruit and insects.

The European brown bear (*U. arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), the American black bear, and its variety the cinnamon bear (*U. Americanus*), the Syrian bear (*Ursus Syriacus*), and the sloth bear, are among the notable species.

Bear of Palestine (*Ursus Syriacus*). 1/50

2. (*Zoöl.*) An animal which has some resemblance to a bear in form or habits, but no real affinity; as, the wooly *bear;* ant *bear;* water *bear;* sea *bear.*
3. (*Astron.*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the *Great Bear* and the *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor.*
4. Metaphorically: A brutal, coarse, or morose person.
5. (*Stock Exchange*) A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market.

☞ The *bears* and *bulls* of the Stock Exchange, whose interest it is, the one to depress, and the other to raise, stocks, are said to be so called in allusion to the bear's habit of pulling down, and the bull's of tossing up.

6. (*Mach.*) A portable punching machine.
7. (*Naut.*) A block covered with coarse matting; — used to scour the deck.

Australian bear. (*Zoöl.*) See KOALA. — **Bear baiting**, the sport of baiting bears with dogs. — **Bear caterpillar** (*Zoöl.*), the hairy larva of a moth, esp. of the genus *Euprepia.* — **Bear garden.** (*a*) A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. (*b*) Any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted. *M. Arnold.* — **Bear leader**, one who leads about a performing bear for money; hence, a facetious term for one who takes charge of a young man on his travels.

Bear, *v. t.* (*Stock Exchange*) To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to *bear* a railroad stock; to *bear* the market.

Bear, Bere (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bere.* See BARLEY.] (*Bot.*) Barley; the six-rowed barley or the four-rowed barley, commonly the former (*Hordeum hexastichon* or *H. vulgare*). [*Obs. except in North of Eng. and Scot.*]

Bear'a-ble (bâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **Bear'a-bly,** *adv.*

Bear'ber-ry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant of the heath family (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), having leaves which are tonic and astringent, and glossy red berries of which bears are said to be fond.

Bear'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

Beard (bērd), *n.* [OE. *berd*, AS. *beard;* akin to Fries. *berd*, D. *baard*, G. *bart*, Lith. *barzdà*, OSlav. *brada*, Pol. *broda*, Russ. *boroda*, L. *barba*, W. *barf.* Cf. 1st BARB.]
1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults.
2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. (*b*) The cluster of small feathers at the base of the beak in some birds. (*c*) The appendages to the jaw in some Cetacea, and to the mouth or jaws of some fishes. (*d*) The byssus of certain shellfish, as the muscle. (*e*) The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. (*f*) In insects, the hairs of the labial palpi of moths and butterflies.
3. (*Bot.*) Long or stiff hairs on a plant; the awn; as, the *beard* of grain.
4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow or other instrument, projecting backward to prevent the head from being easily drawn out.
5. That part of the under side of a horse's lower jaw which is above the chin, and bears the curb of a bridle.
6. (*Print.*) That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face.
7. An imposition; a trick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Beard grass (*Bot.*), a coarse, perennial grass of different species of the genus *Andropogon.* — **To one's beard**, to one's face; in open defiance.

Beard (bērd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEARDING.] **1.** To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt.
2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.
No admiral, *bearded* by these corrupt and dissolute minions of the palace, dared to do more than mutter something about a court martial. *Macaulay.*
3. To deprive of the gills; — used only of oysters and similar shellfish.

Beard'ed, *a.* Having a beard. "*Bearded* fellow." *Shak.* "*Bearded* grain." *Dryden.*

Bearded vulture, Bearded eagle. (*Zoöl.*) See LAMMERGEIR. — **Bearded tortoise.** (*Zoöl.*) See MATAMATA.

Beard'ie (-ȳ), *n.* [From BEARD, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) The bearded loach (*Nemachilus barbatus*) of Europe. [*Scot.*]

Beard'less, *a.* **1.** Without a beard. Hence: Not having arrived at puberty or manhood; youthful.
2. Destitute of an awn; as, *beardless* wheat.

Beard'less-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

Bear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bears, sustains, or carries. "*Bearers* of burdens." 2 *Chron.* ii. 18. "The *bearer* of unhappy news." *Dryden.*
2. Specifically: One who assists in carrying a body to the grave; a pallbearer. *Milton.*
3. A palanquin carrier; also, a house servant. [*India*]
4. A tree or plant yielding fruit; as, a good *bearer.*
5. (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money; as, pay to *bearer.*
6. (*Print.*) A strip of reglet or other furniture to bear off the impression from a blank page; also, a type or type-high piece of metal interspersed in blank parts to support the plate when it is shaved.

Bear'herd' (-hērd'), *n.* A man who tends a bear.

Bear'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound for baiting or hunting bears. *Carlyle.*

Bear'ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self; mien; behavior; carriage.
I know him by his *bearing.* *Shak.*
2. Patient endurance; suffering without complaint.
3. The situation of one object, with respect to another, such situation being supposed to have a connection with the object, or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it; hence, relation; connection.
But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies. *Pope.*
4. Purport; meaning; intended significance; aspect.
5. The act, power, or time of producing or giving birth; as, a tree in full *bearing;* a tree past *bearing.*
[His mother] in travail of his *bearing.* *R. of Gloucester.*
6. (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports; as, a lintel or beam may have four inches of *bearing* upon the wall. (*b*) The portion of a support on which anything rests. (*c*) Improperly, the unsupported span; as, the beam has twenty feet of *bearing* between its supports.
7. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The part of an axle or shaft in contact with its support, collar, or boxing; the journal. (*b*) The part of the support on which a journal rests and rotates.
8. (*Her.*) Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms; — commonly in the *pl.*
A carriage covered with armorial *bearings.* *Thackeray.*
9. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, etc.; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; as, the *bearing* of the cape was W. N. W. (*b*) *pl.* The widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer. (*c*) *pl.* The line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed with cargo or ballast.

Ball bearings. See under BALL. — **To bring one to his bearings**, to bring one to his senses. — **To lose one's bearings**, to become bewildered. — **To take bearings**, to ascertain by the compass the position of an object; to ascertain the relation of one object or place to another; to ascertain one's position by reference to landmarks or to the compass; hence (*Fig.*), to ascertain the condition of things when one is in trouble or perplexity.

Syn. — Deportment; gesture; mien; behavior; manner; carriage; demeanor; port; conduct; direction; relation; tendency; influence.

Bear'ing cloth' (klŏth'; 115). A cloth with which a child is covered when carried to be baptized. *Shak*

Bear'ing rein' (rān'). A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up; — called in the United States a *checkrein.*

Bear'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear; resembling a bear in temper or manners. *Harris.*

Bear'ish-ness, *n.* Behavior like that of a bear.

Bearn (bârn), *n.* See BAIRN. [*Obs.*]

Bear's'-breech' (bârz'brēch'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See ACANTHUS, *n.*, 1. (*b*) The English cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*). *Dr. Prior.*

Bear's-ear (bâr'z-ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of primrose (*Primula auricula*), so called from the shape of the leaf.

Bear's-foot (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*), with digitate leaves. It has an offensive smell and acrid taste, and is a powerful emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic.

Bear'skin (bâr'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear.
2. A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats.
3. A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

Bear's-paw (-pä'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large bivalve shell of the East Indies (*Hippopus maculatus*), often used as an ornament.

Bear'ward (-wärd'), *n.* [*Bear* + *ward* a keeper.] A keeper of bears. See BEARHERD. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Beast (bēst), *n.* [OE. *best*, *beste*, OF. *beste*, F. *bête*, fr. L. *bestia*.] **1.** Any living creature; an animal; — including man, insects, etc. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. Any four-footed animal, that may be used for labor, food, or sport; as, a *beast* of burden.
A righteous man regardeth the life of his *beast*. *Prov.* xii. 10.
3. As opposed to *man*: Any irrational animal.
4. Fig.: A coarse, brutal, filthy, or degraded fellow.
5. A game at cards similar to loo. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*
6. A penalty at beast, omber, etc. Hence: **To be beasted**, to be beaten at beast, omber, etc.
Beast royal, the lion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Syn. — BEAST, BRUTE. When we use these words in a figurative sense, as applicable to human beings, we think of *beasts* as mere animals governed by animal appetite; and of *brutes* as being destitute of reason or moral feeling, and governed by unrestrained passion. Hence we speak of *beastly* appetites; *beastly* indulgences, etc.; and of *brutal* manners; *brutal* inhumanity; *brutal* ferocity. So, also, we say of a drunkard, that he first made himself a *beast*, and then treated his family like a *brute*.

Beast'hood (bēst'ho͝od), *n.* State or nature of a beast.

Beast'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* See BIESTINGS.

Beast'li-head (-lĭ-hĕd), *n.* [*Beastly* + *-head* state.] Beastliness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Beast'like' (bēst'līk'), *a.* Like a beast.

Beast'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being beastly.

Beast'ly (bēst'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast.
Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*
2. Characterizing the nature of a beast; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; brutal; filthy.
The *beastly* vice of drinking to excess. *Swift.*
3. Abominable; as, *beastly* weather. [*Collog. Eng.*]
Syn. — Bestial; brutish; irrational; sensual; degrading.

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN (bēt'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATING.] [OE. *beaten*, *beten*, AS. *bēatan*; akin to Icel. *bauta*, OHG. *bōzan*. Cf. 1st BUTT, BUTTON.] **1.** To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon; as, to *beat* one's breast; to *beat* iron so as to shape it; to *beat* grain, in order to force out the seeds; to *beat* eggs and sugar; to *beat* a drum.
Thou shalt *beat* some of it [spices] very small. *Ex.* xxx. 36.
They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.
2. To punish by blows; to thrash.
3. To scour or range over in hunting, accompanied with the noise made by striking bushes, etc., for the purpose of rousing game.
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*
4. To dash against, or strike, as with water or wind.
A frozen continent . . . *beat* with perpetual storms. *Milton.*
5. To tread, as a path.
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way. *Blackmore.*
6. To overcome in a battle, contest, strife, race, game, etc.; to vanquish or conquer; to surpass.
He *beat* them in a bloody battle. *Prescott.*
For loveliness, it would be hard to *beat* that. *M. Arnold.*
7. To cheat; to chouse; to swindle; to defraud; — often with *out*. [*Colloq.*]
8. To exercise severely; to perplex; to trouble.
Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke.*
9. (*Mil.*) To give the signal for, by beat of drum; to sound by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm, a charge, a parley, a retreat; to *beat* the general, the reveille, the tattoo. See ALARM, CHARGE, PARLEY, etc.
To beat down, to haggle with (any one) to secure a lower price; to force down. [*Colloq.*] — **To beat into**, to teach or instill, by repetition. — **To beat off**, to repel or drive back. — **To beat out**, to extend by hammering. — **To beat out of a thing**, to cause to relinquish it, or give it up. "Nor can anything *beat* their posterity *out of it* to this day." *South.* — **To beat the dust.** (*Man.*) (*a*) To take in too little ground with the fore legs, as a horse. (*b*) To perform curvets too precipitately or too low. — **To beat the hoof**, to walk; to go on foot. — **To beat the wing**, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation. — **To beat time**, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot. — **To beat up**, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.
Syn. — To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; cudgel; belabor; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

Beat, *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; to inflict repeated blows; to knock vigorously or loudly.
The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. *Judges* xix. 22.
2. To move with pulsation or throbbing.
A thousand hearts *beat* happily. *Byron.*
3. To come or act with violence; to dash or fall with force; to strike anything, as rain, wind, and waves do.
Sees rolling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*
They [winds] *beat* at the crazy casement. *Longfellow.*
The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah* iv. 8.
Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*
4. To be in agitation or doubt. [*Poetic*]
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*
5. (*Naut.*) To make progress against the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.
6. To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat*.
7. (*Mil.*) To make a succession of strokes on a drum; as, the drummers *beat* to call soldiers to their quarters.
8. (*Acoustics* & *Mus.*) To sound with more or less rapid alternations of greater and less intensity, so as to produce a pulsating effect; — said of instruments, tones, or vibrations, not perfectly in unison.
A beating wind (*Naut.*), a wind which necessitates tacking in order to make progress. — **To beat about**, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.* — **To beat about the bush**, to approach a subject circuitously. — **To beat up and down** (*Hunting*), to run first one way and then another; — said of a stag. — **To beat up for recruits**, to go diligently about in order to get helpers or participators in an enterprise.

Beat (bēt), *n.* **1.** A stroke; a blow.
He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*
2. A recurring stroke; a throb; a pulsation; as, a *beat* of the heart; the *beat* of the pulse.
3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, marking the divisions of time; a division of the measure so marked. In the rhythm of music the *beat* is the unit. (*b*) A transient grace note, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament.
4. (*Acoustics* & *Mus.*) A sudden swelling or reënforcement of a sound, recurring at regular intervals, and produced by the interference of sound waves of slightly different periods of vibrations; applied also, by analogy, to other kinds of wave motions; the pulsation or throbbing produced by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison. See BEAT, *v. i.*, 8.
5. A round or course which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's *beat*.
6. A place of habitual or frequent resort.
7. A cheat or swindler of the lowest grade; — often emphasized by *dead*; as, a *dead beat*. [*Low*]
Beat of drum (*Mil.*), a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack, or retreat, etc. — **Beat of a watch**, *or* **clock**, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. A clock is *in beat* or *out of beat*, according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.

Beat, *a.* Weary; tired; fatigued; exhausted. [*Colloq.*]
Quite *beat*, and very much vexed and disappointed. *Dickens.*

Beat'en (bēt"n; 95), *a.* **1.** Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. "A broad and *beaten* way." *Milton.* "*Beaten* gold." *Shak.*
2. Vanquished; conquered; baffled.
3. Exhausted; tired out.
4. Become common or trite; as, a *beaten* phrase. [*Obs.*]
5. Tried; practiced. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Beat'er (bēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, beats.
2. A person who beats up game for the hunters. *Black.*

Beath (bēth), *v. t.* [AS. *bedian* to foment.] To bathe; also, to dry or heat, as unseasoned wood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be'a-tif'ic (bē'ā-tĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *béatifique*, L. *bea-*
Be'a-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *tificus*. See BEATIFY.] Having the power to impart or complete blissful enjoyment; blissful. "The *beatific* vision." *South.* — **Be'a-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Be'a-tif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To beatify. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *béatification*.] The act of beatifying, or the state of being beatified; esp., in the R. C. Church, the act or process of ascertaining and declaring that a deceased person is one of "the blessed," or has attained the second degree of sanctity, — usually a stage in the process of canonization.
"The *beatification* of his spirit." *Jer. Taylor.*

Be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATIFYING.] [L. *beatificare*; *beatus* happy (fr. *beare* to bless, akin to *bonus* good) + *facere* to make: cf. F. *béatifier*. See BOUNTY.] **1.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness.
The common conceits and phrases that *beatify* wealth. *Barrow.*
2. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. "*Beatified* spirits." *Dryden.*
3. (*R. C. Ch.*) To ascertain and declare, by a public process and decree, that a deceased person is one of "the blessed," and is to be reverenced as such, though not canonized.

Beat'ing (bēt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows.
2. Pulsation; throbbing; as, the *beating* of the heart.
3. (*Acoustics* & *Mus.*) Pulsative sounds. See BEAT, *n.*
4. (*Naut.*) The process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction.

Be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*: cf. F. *béatitude*. See BEATIFY.] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.
2. Any one of the nine declarations (called *the Beatitudes*), made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3-12), with regard to the blessedness of those who are distinguished by certain specified virtues.
3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Beatification. *Milman.*
Syn. — Blessedness; felicity; happiness.

Beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX (E. pron. bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. L. *bellus* pretty, fine, for *bonulus*, dim. of *bonus* good. See BOUNTY, and cf. BELLE, BEAUTY.] **1.** A man who takes great care to dress in the latest fashion; a dandy.
2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; an escort; a lover.

Beau'catch'er (bō'kăch'ẽr), *n.* A small flat curl worn on the temple by women. [*Humorous*]

Beau'fet (bō'fĕt), *n.* [See BUFFET.] A niche, cupboard, or sideboard for plate, china, glass, etc.; a buffet.
A *beaufet* . . . filled with gold and silver vessels. *Prescott.*

Beau'fin (bō'fĭn), *n.* See BIFFIN. *Wright.*

Beau' i-de'al (bō' ī-dē'al; 277). [F. *beau* beautiful + *idéal* an ideal.] A conception or image of consummate beauty, moral or physical, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes seen in actual existence; an ideal or faultless standard or model.

Beau'ish (bō'ĭsh), *a.* Like a beau; characteristic of a beau; foppish; fine. "A *beauish* young spark." *Byrom.*

‖ Beau' monde' (bō' mōnd'). [F. *beau* fine + *monde* world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety. *Prior.*

Beau'pere' (bō'pâr'), *n.* [F. *beau père*; *beau* fair + *père* father.] **1.** A father. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
2. A companion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ Beau'sé'ant' (bō'sā'ăn'), *n.* [F. *beaucéant*.] The black and white standard of the Knights Templars.

Beau'ship (bō'shĭp), *n.* The state of being a beau; the personality of a beau. [*Jocular*] *Dryden.*

Beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful; very handsome. [*Mostly poetic*] — **Beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Beau'tied (-tĭd), *p. a.* Beautiful; embellished. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Beau'ti-fi'er (bū'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, beautifies or makes beautiful

Beau'ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fụl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; pleasing to the sight or the mind.
A circle is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*
Syn. — Handsome; elegant; lovely; fair; charming; graceful; pretty; delightful. See FINE.
— **Beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Beau'ti-fy (bū'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAUTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAUTIFYING.] [*Beauty* + *-fy*.] To make or render beautiful; to add beauty to; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to embellish.
The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*
Syn. — To adorn; grace; ornament; deck; decorate.

Beau'ti-fy, *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addison.*

Beau'ti-less, *a.* Destitute of beauty. *Hammond.*

Beau'ty (bū'tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *beaute*, *beute*, OF. *beauté*, *biauté*, Pr. *beltat*, F. *beauté*, fr. assumed LL. *bellitas*, from L. *bellus* pretty. See BEAU.]
1. An assemblage of graces or properties pleasing to the eye, the ear, the intellect, the æsthetic faculty, or the moral sense.
Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*
The production of *beauty* by a multiplicity of symmetrical parts uniting in a consistent whole. *Wordsworth.*
The old definition of *beauty*, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity;" and there is no doubt that such is the principle of *beauty*. *Coleridge.*
2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature.
3. A beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman.
All the admired *beauties* of Verona. *Shak.*
4. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion. [*Obs.*]
She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*. *Jer. Taylor.*
Beauty spot, a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

Beaux (bōz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEAU.

Beaux'ite (bōks'ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) See BAUXITE.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *bever*, AS. *beofer*, *befer*; akin to D. *bever*, OHG. *bibar*, G. *biber*, Sw. *bäfver*, Dan. *bæver*, Lith. *bebru*, Russ. *bobr*, Gael. *beabhar*, Corn. *befer*, L. *fiber*, and Skr. *babhrus* large ichneumon; also as an adj., *brown*, the animal being probably named from its color. √253. See BROWN.]

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious rodent, of the genus *Castor*.
☞ It has palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or "houses," and dams across streams. It is valued for its fur, and for the material called *castor*, obtained from two small bags in the groin of the animal. The European species is *Castor fiber*, and the American is generally considered a variety of this, although sometimes called *Castor Canadensis*.
2. The fur of the beaver.
3. A hat, formerly made of the fur of the beaver, but now usually of silk.
A brown *beaver* slouched over his eyes. *Prescott.*
4. Beaver cloth, a heavy felted woolen cloth, used chiefly for making overcoats
Beaver rat (*Zoöl.*), an aquatic ratlike quadruped of Tasmania (*Hydromys chrysogaster*). — **Beaver skin**, the furry skin of the beaver. — **Bank beaver**. See under 1st BANK.

Bea'ver, *n.* [OE. *baviere*, *bauier*, *beavoir*, *bever*; fr. F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, drivel, foam, OF., prattle, drivel, perh. orig. an imitative word. *Bavière*, according to Cotgrave, is the bib put before a (slavering) child.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, whether forming a part of the helmet or fixed to the breastplate. It was so constructed (with joints or otherwise) that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.

Helmet with Beaver.

Bea'vered (bē'vẽrd), *a.* Covered with, or wearing, a beaver or hat. "His *beavered* brow." *Pope.*

Bea'ver-teen (-tēn), *n.* A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after dyeing. *Simmonds.*

Be-bee'rine, *or* **Be-bi'rine** (bē-bē'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid got from the bark of the *bebeeru*, or green heart of Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiæi*). It is a tonic, antiperiodic, and febrifuge, and is used in medicine as a substitute for quinine. [Written also *bibirine.*]

Be-bleed' (bē-blēd'), *v. t.* To make bloody; to stain with blood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-blood' (bē-blŭd'), **Be-blood'y** (-y), *v. t.* To make bloody; to stain with blood. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

Be-blot' (bē-blŏt'), *v. t.* To blot; to stain. *Chaucer.*

Be-blub'ber (bē-blŭb'bẽr), *v. t.* To make swollen and disfigured or sullied by weeping; as, her eyes or cheeks were *beblubbered.*

Be-calm' (bē-käm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECALMED (-kämd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECALMING.] **1.** To render calm or quiet; to calm; to still; to appease.

Soft whispering airs . . . *becalm* the mind. *Philips.*

2. To keep from motion, or stop the progress of, by the stilling of the wind; as, the fleet was *becalmed.*

Be-came' (bē-kām'), *imp.* of BECOME.

‖ **Bec'ard** (bĕk'ẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird of the flycatcher family (*Tityra inquisetor*).

Be-cause' (bē-kąz'), *conj.* [OE. *bycause; by* + *cause.*] **1.** By or for the cause that; on this account that; for the reason that. *Milton.*

2. In order that; that. [*Obs.*]

And the multitude rebuked them *because* they should hold their peace. *Matt.* xx. 31.

Because of, by reason of, on account of. [*Prep. phrase.*]

Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. *Eph.* v. 6.

Syn. — BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS. These particles are used, in certain connections, to assign the *reason* of a thing, or that "on account of" which it is or takes place. *Because* (by cause) is the strongest and most emphatic; as, I hid myself *because* I was afraid. *For* is not quite so strong; as, in Shakespeare, "I hate him, *for* he is a Christian." *Since* is less formal and more incidental than *because;* as, I will do it *since* you request me. It more commonly begins a sentence; as, *Since* your decision is made, I will say no more. *As* is still more incidental than *since*, and points to some existing fact by way of assigning a reason. Thus we say, *as* I knew him to be out of town, I did not call. *Inasmuch as* seems to carry with it a kind of *qualification* which does not belong to the rest. Thus, if we say, I am ready to accept your proposal, *inasmuch as* I believe it is the best you can offer, we mean, it is only with this understanding that we can accept it.

‖ **Bec'ca-bun'ga** (bĕk'kȧ-bŭn'gȧ), *n.* [NL. (cf. It. *beccabunga*, G. *bachbunge*), fr. G. *bach* brook + *bunge*, OHG. *bungo*, bulb. See BECK a brook.] See BROOKLIME.

‖ **Bec'ca-fi'co** (bĕk'kȧ-fē'kō), *n.; pl.* BECCAFICOS (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] (*Zoöl.*) A small bird (*Silvia hortensis*), which is highly prized by the Italians for the delicacy of its flesh in the autumn, when it has fed on figs, grapes, etc.

‖ **Bech'a-mel** (bĕsh'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F. *béchamel*, named from its inventor, Louis de *Béchamel.*] (*Cookery*) A rich, white sauce, prepared with butter and cream.

Be-chance' (bē-chȧns'), *adv.* [Pref. *be-* for *by* + *chance.*] By chance; by accident. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Be-chance', *v. t. & i.* To befall; to chance; to happen to.

God knows what hath *bechanced* them. *Shak.*

Be-charm' (bē-chärm'), *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

‖ **Bêche' de mer'** (bȃsh' de mȇr'). [F., lit., a sea spade.] (*Zoöl.*) The trepang.

Be'chic (bē'kĭk), *a.* [L. *bechicus*, adj., for a cough, Gr. βηχικός, fr. βήξ cough: cf. F. *béchique.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or relieving, a cough. *Thomas.* — *n.* A medicine for relieving coughs. *Quincy.*

Beck (bĕk), *n.* See BEAK. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Beck, *n.* [OE. *bek*, AS. *becc;* akin to Icel. *bekkr* brook, OHG. *pah*, G. *bach.*] A small brook.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills. *Drayton.*

Beck, *n.* A vat. See BACK.

Beck, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECKED (bĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECKING.] [Contr. of *beckon.*] To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand. [*Archaic*] *Drayton.*

Beck, *v. t.* To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to. [*Archaic*]

When gold and silver *becks* me to come on. *Shak.*

Beck, *n.* A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

They have troops of soldiers at their *beck.* *Shak.*

Beck'er (bĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European fish (*Pagellus centrodontus*); the sea bream or braise.

Beck'et (bĕk'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. D. *bek* beak, and E. *beak.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A small grommet, or a ring or loop of rope or metal for holding things in position, as spars, ropes, etc.; also a bracket, a pocket, or a handle made of rope.

2. A spade for digging turf. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Beck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i.* [OE. *bekenen, beknen*, AS. *beácnian*, fr. *beácen* a sign. See BEACON, and cf. BECK to nod.] To make a sign to another, by a motion of the hand or finger, or by nodding, or the like, as a summons or signal, or as a hint or intimation.

Stood and *beckoned* at the doorway. *Longfellow.*

Beck'on, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECKONED (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECKONING.] To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon, as by a motion of the hand.

His distant friends he *beckons* near. *Dryden.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it. *Shak.*

Beck'on, *n.* A sign made without words; a beck. "At the first *beckon.*" *Bolingbroke.*

Be-clap (bē-klăp'), *v. t.* [OE. *biclappen.*] To catch; to grasp; to insnare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-clip' (bē-klĭp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECLIPPED (-klĭpt').] [AS. *beclyppan;* pref. *be* + *clyppan* to embrace.] To embrace; to surround. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECLOUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECLOUDING.] To cause obscurity or dimness to; to dim; to cloud.

If thou *becloud* the sunshine of thine eye. *Quarles.*

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BECAME (-kām'); *p. p.* BECOME; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECOMING.] [OE. *bicumen, becumen*, AS. *becuman* to come to, to happen; akin to D. *bekomen*, OHG. *piguëman*, Goth. *biguiman* to come upon, G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE-, and COME.] **1.** To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul. *Gen.* ii. 7.

That error now which is *become* my crime. *Milton.*

2. To come; to get. [*Obs.*]

But, madam, where is Warwick then *become?* *Shak.*

To become of, to be the present state or place of; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition of.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Be-come', *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper for; to cause to appear well; — said of persons and things.

It *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it, at length, into their proper self, and thus actually to *become* the dress. *Coleridge.*

Be-com'ed (bē-kŭm'ĕd), *a.* Proper; decorous. [*Obs.*]

And gave him what *becomèd* love I might. *Shak.*

Be-com'ing, *a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.

A low and *becoming* tone. *Thackeray.*

Formerly sometimes followed by *of.*

Such discourses as are *becoming* of them. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Seemly; comely; decorous; decent; proper.

Be-com'ing, *n.* That which is becoming or appropriate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-com'ing-ly, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

Be-com'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being becoming, appropriate, or fit; congruity; fitness.

The *becomingness* of human nature. *Grew.*

Be-crip'ple (bē-krĭp'p'l), *v. t.* To make a cripple of; to cripple; to lame. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Be-cu'na** (bā-kōō'nȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the Mediterranean (*Sphyræna spet*). See BARRACUDA.

Be-curl' (bē-kûrl'), *v. t.* To curl; to adorn with curls.

Bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS. *bed, bedd;* akin to OS. *bed*, D. *bed, bedde*, Icel. *beðr*, Dan. *bed*, Sw. *bädd*, Goth. *badi*, OHG. *betti*, G. *bett, bette*, bed, *beet* a plat of ground; all of uncertain origin.] **1.** An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch. Specifically: A sack or mattress, filled with some soft material, in distinction from the bedstead on which it is placed (as, a feather *bed*), or this with the bedclothes added. In a general sense, any thing or place used for sleeping or reclining on or in, as a quantity of hay, straw, leaves, or twigs.

And made for him [a horse] a leafy *bed.* *Byron.*

I wash, wring, brew, bake, . . . make the *beds.* *Shak.*

In *bed* he slept not for my urging it. *Shak.*

2. (Used as the symbol of matrimony) Marriage.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed.* *Clarendon.*

3. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. "*Beds* of hyacinth and roses." *Milton.*

4. A mass or heap of anything arranged like a bed; as, a *bed* of ashes or coals.

5. The bottom of a watercourse, or of any body of water; as, the *bed* of a river.

So sinks the daystar in the ocean *bed.* *Milton.*

6. (*Geol.*) A layer or seam, or a horizontal stratum between layers; as, a *bed* of coal, iron, etc.

7. (*Gun.*) See GUN CARRIAGE, and MORTAR BED.

8. (*Masonry*) (*a*) The horizontal surface of a building stone; as, the upper and lower *beds.* (*b*) A course of stone or brick in a wall. (*c*) The place or material in which a block or brick is laid. (*d*) The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile. *Knight.*

9. (*Mech.*) The foundation or the more solid and fixed part or framing of a machine; or a part on which something is laid or supported; as, the *bed* of an engine.

10. The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad.

11. (*Printing*) The flat part of the press, on which the form is laid.

☞ *Bed* is much used adjectively or in combination; as, *bed* key or *bed*key; *bed* wrench or *bed*wrench; *bed*chamber; *bed*maker, etc.

Bed of justice (*French Hist.*), the throne (F. *lit* bed) occupied by the king when sitting in one of his parliaments (judicial courts); hence, a session of a refractory parliament, at which the king was present for the purpose of causing his decrees to be registered. — **To be brought to bed,** to be delivered of a child; — often followed by *of;* as, to be *brought to bed of* a son. — **To make a bed,** to prepare a bed; to arrange or put in order a bed and its bedding. — **From bed and board** (*Law*), a phrase applied to a separation by partial divorce of man and wife, without dissolving the bonds of matrimony. If such a divorce (now commonly called a *judicial separation*) be granted at the instance of the wife, she may have alimony.

Bed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDDING.] **1.** To place in a bed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To make partaker of one's bed; to cohabit with.

I 'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a bed or bedding.

4. To plant or arrange in beds; to set, or cover, as in a bed of soft earth; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in mold.

5. To lay or put in any hollow place, or place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed; to embed; to furnish with or place upon a bed or foundation; as, to *bed* a stone; it was *bedded* on a rock.

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are *bedded.* *Wordsworth.*

6. (*Masonry*) To dress or prepare the surface of (a stone) so as to serve as a bed.

7. To lay flat; to lay in order; to place in a horizontal or recumbent position. "*Bedded* hair." *Shak.*

Bed (bĕd), *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

Be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDABBLING (-blĭng).] To dabble; to sprinkle or wet. *Shak.*

Be-daff' (bē-dȧf'), *v. t.* To make a daff or fool of. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Bed'a-gat** (bĕd'ȧ-gȧt), *n.* The sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah. *Malcom.*

Be-dag'gle (bē-dăg'g'l), *v. t.* To daggle.

Be-dash' (bē-dăsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDASHED (-dăsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDASHING.] To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquid upon; to bespatter. "Trees *bedashed* with rain." *Shak.*

Be-daub' (bē-dȧb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDAUBED (-dȧbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDAUBING.] To daub over; to besmear or soil with anything thick and dirty.

Bedaub foul designs with a fair varnish. *Barrow.*

Be-daz'zle (bē-dăz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDAZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDAZZLING (-zlĭng).] To dazzle or make dim by a strong light. "*Bedazzled* with the sun." *Shak.*

Bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wingless, blood-sucking, hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and especially beds. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Bed'chair' (-chȃr'), *n.* A chair with adjustable back, for the sick, to support them while sitting up in bed.

Bed'cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* A chamber for a bed; an apartment for sleeping in. *Shak.*

Lords of the bedchamber, eight officers of the royal household, all of noble families, who wait in turn a week each. [*Eng.*] — Ladies of the bedchamber, eight ladies, all titled, holding a similar official position in the royal household, during the reign of a queen. [*Eng.*]

Bed'clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed. *Shak.*

Bed'cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* A cord or rope interwoven in a bedstead so as to support the bed.

Bed'ded (-dĕd), *a.* Provided with a bed; as, a double-*bedded* room; placed or arranged in a bed or beds.

Bed'ding (bĕd'dĭng), *n.* [AS. *bedding, beding.* See BED.] **1.** A bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; bedclothes; litter.

2. (*Geol.*) The state or position of beds and layers.

Bede (bēd), *v. t.* [See BID, *v. t.*] To pray; also, to offer; to proffer. [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester. Chaucer.*

Bede, *n.* (*Mining*) A kind of pickax.

Be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDECKED (-dĕkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDECKING.] To deck, ornament, or adorn; to grace.

Bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands. *Pennant.*

‖ **Bed'e-guar, Bed'e-gar** (bĕd'ē-gär), *n.* [F., fr. Per. *bād-āward*, or *bād-āwardah*, prop., a kind of white thorn or thistle.] A gall produced on rosebushes, esp. on the sweetbrier or eglantine, by a puncture from the ovipositor of a gallfly (*Rhodites rosæ*). It was once supposed to have medicinal properties.

Bede'house' (bēd'hous'), *n.* Same as BEADHOUSE.

Be'del, Be'dell (bē'd'l), *n.* Same as BEADLE.

Be'del-ry (bē'd'l-rỹ), *n.* Beadleship. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

‖ **Bed'en** (bĕd'ĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Abyssinian or Arabian ibex (*Capra Nubiana*). It is probably the wild goat of the Bible.

Bedes'man (bēdz'mȧn), *n.* Same as BEADSMAN. [*Obs.*]

Be-dev'il (bē-dĕv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDEVILED or BEDEVILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDEVILING or BEDEVILLING.] **1.** To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits; to bring under diabolical influence; to torment.

Bedeviled and used worse than St. Bartholomew. *Sterne.*

2. To spoil; to corrupt. *Wright.*

Be-dev'il-ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being bedeviled; bewildering confusion; vexatious trouble. [*Colloq.*]

Be-dew' (bē-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDEWED (-dūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDEWING.] To moisten with dew, or as with dew. "Falling tears his face *bedew.*" *Dryden.*

Be-dew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bedews.

Be-dew'y (-ỹ), *a.* Moist with dew; dewy. [*Obs.*]

Night with her *bedewy* wings. *A. Brewer.*

Bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'lō), *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed; a person who shares one's couch.

Bed'fere' } (-fēr'), *n.* [*Bed* + AS. *fera* a compan-
Bed'phere' } ion.] A bedfellow. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Bed'gown' (-goun'). *n.* A nightgown.

Be-dight' (bē-dīt'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* BEDIGHT, BEDIGHTED.] To bedeck; to array or equip; to adorn. [*Archaic*] *Milton.*

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDIMMED (-dĭmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDIMMING.] To make dim; to obscure or darken. *Shak.*

Be-diz'en (bē-dīz'z'n *or* bē-dī'z'n; 277), *v. t.* To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, . . . and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters. *Sir W. Scott.*

Be-diz'en-ment (-ment), *n.* That which bedizens; the act of dressing, or the state of being dressed, tawdrily.

Bed'key' (bĕd'kē'), *n.* An instrument for tightening the parts of a bedstead.

Bed'lam (bĕd'lȧm), *n.* [See BETHLEHEM.] **1.** A place appropriated to the confinement and care of the insane; a madhouse. *Abp. Tillotson.*

2. An insane person; a lunatic; a madman. [*Obs.*]

Let 's get the *bedlam* to lead him. *Shak.*

3. Any place where uproar and confusion prevail.

Bed'lam, *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. "The *bedlam*, brainsick duchess." *Shak.*

Bed'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of a madhouse; a madman. "Raving *bedlamites.*" *Beattie.*

Bed'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes beds.

Bed'-mold'ing } (bĕd'mōld'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) The
Bed'-mould'ing } molding of a cornice immediately below the corona. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Be-dote' (bē-dōt'), *v. t.* To cause to dote; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĕn *or* bĕd'ōō-ĭn), *n.* [F. *bédouin*, OF. *béduin*, fr. Ar. *bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert, fr. *badā* to live in the desert, to lead a nomadic life.] One of the nomadic Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa, esp. in the deserts. — **Bed'ou-in-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bed'ou-in, *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

Bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds. *Nares.*
2. A shallow chamber vessel, so constructed that it can be used by a sick person in bed.

Bed'phere' (-fēr'), *n.* See BEDFERE. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bed'piece' (-pēs'), } *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation fram-
Bed'plate' (-plāt'), } ing or piece, by which the other parts are supported and held in place; the bed; — called also *baseplate* and *soleplate.*

Bed'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead.
2. Anciently, a post or pin on each side of the bed to keep the clothes from falling off. See BEDSTAFF. *Brewer.*

Bed'quilt' (-kwĭlt'), *n.* A quilt for a bed; a coverlet.

Be-drab'ble (bē-drăb'b'l), *v. t.* To befoul with rain and mud; to drabble.

Be-drag'gle (bē-drăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDRAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDRAGGLING (-glĭng).] To draggle; to soil, as garments which, in walking, are suffered to drag in dust, mud, etc. *Swift.*

Be-drench' (bē-drĕnch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDRENCHED (-drĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDRENCHING.] To drench; to saturate with moisture; to soak. *Shak.*

Be-drib'ble (bē-drĭb'b'l), *v. t.* To dribble upon.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), } *a.* [OE. *bedrede*, AS. *bed-*
Bed'rid'den (-rĭd'd'n), } *reda, bedrida;* from *bed, bedd*, a bed or couch + *ridda* a rider; cf. OHG. *pettiriso*, G. *bettrise.* See BED, *n.*, and RIDE, *v. i.*] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity. "Her decrepit, sick, and *bedrid* father." *Shak.* "The estate of a *bedridden* old gentleman." *Macaulay.*

Bed'right' } (-rīt'), *n.* [*Bed* + *right, rite.*] The duty
Bed'rite' } or privilege of the marriage bed. *Shak.*

Be-driz'zle (bē-drĭz'z'l), *v. t.* To drizzle upon.

Bed' rock' (rŏk'). (*Mining*) The solid rock underlying superficial formations. Also *Fig.*

Bed'room (-rōōm), *n.* **1.** A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.
2. Room in a bed. [In this sense preferably *bed room.*]
Then by your side no *bed room* me deny. *Shak.*

Be-drop' (bē-drŏp'), *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with drops.
The yellow carp, in scales *bedropped* with gold. *Pope.*

Be-drug' (bē-drŭg'), *v. t.* To drug abundantly or excessively.

Bed' screw' (bĕd' skrų'). **1.** (*Naut.*) A form of jack screw for lifting large bodies, and assisting in launching.
2. A long screw formerly used to fasten a bedpost to one of the adjacent side pieces.

Bed'side' (bĕd'sīd'), *n.* The side of a bed.

Bed'site' (-sīt'), *n.* A recess in a room for a bed.
Of the three bedrooms, two have fireplaces, and all are of fair size, with windows and *bedsite* well placed. *Quart. Rev.*

Bed'sore' (-sōr'), *n.* (*Med.*) A sore on the back or hips caused by lying for a long time in bed.

Bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* A bedquilt; a counterpane; a coverlet. [*U. S.*]

Bed'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* BEDSTAVES (-stāvz'). "A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side." *Johnson.*
Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff.* *B. Jonson.*
Say there is no virtue in cudgels and *bedstaves.* *Brome.*

Bed'stead (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* [*Bed* + *stead* a frame.] A framework for supporting a bed.

Bed' steps' (stĕps'). Steps for mounting a bed of unusual height.

Bed'stock (bĕd'stŏk), *n.* The front or the back part of the frame of a bedstead. [*Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*]

Bed'straw' (-strą'), *n.* **1.** Straw put into a bed. *Bacon.*
2. (*Bot.*) A genus of slender herbs, usually with square stems, whorled leaves, and small white flowers.
Our Lady's bedstraw, which has yellow flowers, is *Galium verum.* — White bedstraw is *G. mollugo.*

Bed'swerv'er (-swĕrv'ĕr), *n.* One who swerves from and is unfaithful to the marriage vow. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A tick or bag made of cloth, used for inclosing the materials of a bed.

Bed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed. *Shak.*

Be-duck' (bē-dŭk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDUCKED (-dŭkt').] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. "Deep himself *beducked.*" *Spenser.*

Bed'uin (bĕd'wĭn), *n.* See BEDOUIN.

Be-dung' (bē-dŭng'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDUNGED (-dŭngd').] To cover with dung, as for manuring; to bedaub or defile, literally or figuratively. *Bp. Hall.*

Be-dust' (bē-dŭst'), *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust. *Sherwood.*

Bed'ward (bĕd'wĕrd), *adv.* Towards bed.

Be-dwarf' (bē-dwarf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDWARFED (-dwarft').] To make a dwarf of; to stunt or hinder the growth of; to dwarf. *Donne.*

Be-dye' (bē-dī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDYED (-dīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDYEING.] To dye or stain.
Briton fields with Sarazin blood *bedyed.* *Spenser.*

Bee (bē), *p. p.* of BE; — used for *been.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *beó;* akin to D. *bij* and *bije*, Icel. *býfluga*, Sw. & Dan. *bi*, OHG. *pini*, G. *biene*, and perh. Ir. *beach*, Lith. *bitis*, Skr. *bha.* √97.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the order *Hymenoptera*, and family *Apidæ* (the honeybees), or family *Andrenidæ* (the solitary bees). See HONEYBEE.

☞ There are many genera and species. The common honeybee (*Apis mellifica*) lives in swarms, each of which has its own queen, its males or drones, and its very numerous workers, which are barren females. Besides the *A. mellifica* there are other species and varieties of honeybees, as the *A. ligustica* of Spain and Italy; the *A. Indica* of India; the *A. fasciata* of Egypt. The *bumblebee* is a species of *Bombus.* The tropical honeybees belong mostly to *Melipoma* and *Trigona.*

2. A neighborly gathering of people who engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or family; as, a quilting *bee;* a husking *bee;* a raising *bee.* [U. S.]
The cellar of our new house was dug by a *bee* in a single day. *S. G. Goodrich.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of hard wood bolted to the sides of the bowsprit, to reeve the fore-topmast stays through; — called also *bee blocks.*

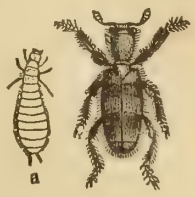

Bee Beetle, enlarged. *a* Larva (Bee Wolf).

Bee beetle (*Zoöl.*), a beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives. — **Bee bird** (*Zoöl.*), a bird that eats the honeybee, as the European flycatcher, and the American kingbird. — **Bee flower** (*Bot.*), an orchidaceous plant of the genus *Ophrys* (*O. apifera*), whose flowers have some resemblance to bees, flies, and other insects. — **Bee fly** (*Zoöl.*), a two winged fly of the family *Bombyliidæ.* Some species, in the larval state, are parasitic upon bees. — **Bee garden**, a garden or inclosure to set beehives in; an apiary. *Mortimer.* — **Bee glue**, a soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; — called also *propolis.* — **Bee hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the honey buzzard. — **Bee killer** (*Zoöl.*), a large two-winged fly of the family *Asilidæ* (esp. *Trupanea apivora*) which feeds upon the honeybee. See ROBBER FLY. — **Bee louse** (*Zoöl.*), a minute, wingless, dipterous insect (*Braula cæca*) parasitic on hive bees. — **Bee martin** (*Zoöl.*), the kingbird (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*) which occasionally feeds on bees. — **Bee moth** (*Zoöl.*), a moth (*Galleria cereana*) whose larvæ feed on honeycomb, occasioning great damage in beehives. — **Bee wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the bee beetle. See Illust. of *Bee beetle.* — **To have a bee in the head or in the bonnet.** (*a*) To be choleric. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To be restless or uneasy. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) To be full of fancies; to be a little crazy. "She's whiles crack-brained, and *has a bee in her head.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

Bee Fly, nat. size.

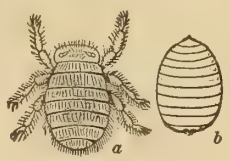

Bee Louse. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. (× 14)

Bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brown, bitter substance found in some of the cells of honeycomb. It is made chiefly from the pollen of flowers, which is collected by bees as food for their young.

Beech (bēch), *n.; pl.* BEECHES (-ĕz). [OE. *beche*, AS. *bēce;* akin to D. *beuk*, OHG. *buocha*, G. *buche*, Icel. *beyki*, Dan. *bøg*, Sw. *bok*, Russ. *buk*, L. *fagus*, Gr. φηγός oak, φαγεῖν to eat, Skr. *bhaksh;* the tree being named originally from the esculent fruit. See BOOK, and cf. 7th BUCK, BUCKWHEAT.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Fagus.*

Beech Twig, Leaf, and Bur. Beechnut, entire and in section.

☞ It grows to a large size, having a smooth bark and thick foliage, and bears an edible triangular nut, of which swine are fond. The *Fagus sylvatica* is the European species, and the *F. ferruginea* that of America.

Beech drops (*Bot.*), a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of beeches (*Epiphegus Americana*). — **Beech marten** (*Zoöl.*), the stone marten of Europe (*Mustela foina*). — **Beech mast**, the nuts of the beech, esp. as they lie under the trees, in autumn. — **Beech oil**, oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech tree. — **Copper beech**, a variety of the European beech with copper-colored, shining leaves.

Beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* [AS. *bēcen.*] Consisting, or made, of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech. "Plain *beechen* vessels." *Dryden.*

Beech'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the beech tree.

Beech' tree' (trē'). The beech.

Beech'y (-ў), *a.* Of or relating to beeches.

Bee'-eat'er (bē'ēt'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A bird of the genus *Merops*, that feeds on bees. The European species (*M. apiaster*) is remarkable for its brilliant colors. (*b*) An African bird of the genus *Rhinopomastes.*

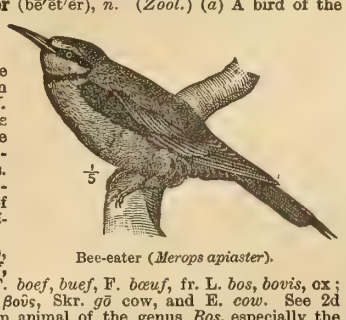
Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

Beef (bēf), *n.* [OE. *boef, befe, beef*, OF. *boef, buef*, F. *bœuf*, fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox; akin to Gr. βοῦς, Skr. *gō* cow, and E. *cow.* See 2d Cow.] **1.** An animal of the genus *Bos*, especially the common species, *B. taurus*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves* (bēvz).]
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen and fair kine. *Milton.*

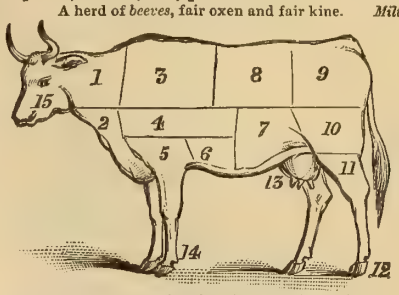

Diagram showing how butchers in some places divide a beef creature: 1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

2. The flesh of an ox, or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food. [In this sense, the word has no plural.] "Great meals of *beef.*" *Shak.*
3. Applied colloquially to human flesh.

Beef (bēf), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, beef.
Beef tea, essence of beef, or strong beef broth.

Beef'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* [*Beef* + *eater;* prob. one who eats another's *beef*, as his servant. Cf. AS. *hlāfæta* servant, properly a loaf eater.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person.
2. One of the yeomen of the guard, in England.
3. (*Zoöl.*) An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, which feeds on the larvæ of botflies hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, etc. Two species are known.

Beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A steak of beef; a slice of beef broiled or suitable for broiling.

Beef'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak.*

Beef'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* An Australian tree (*Casuarina*), and its red wood, used for cabinetwork; also, the trees *Stenocarpus salignus* of New South Wales, and *Banksia compar* of Queensland.

Beef'y, *a.* Having much beef; of the nature of beef, resembling beef; fleshy.

Bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees. Also used figuratively.

☞ A common and typical form of *beehive* was a dome-shaped inverted basket, whence certain ancient Irish and Scotch architectural remains are called *beehive houses.*

Bee'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for bees; an apiary.

Bee' lark'spur (lärk'spŭr). (*Bot.*) See LARKSPUR.

Beeld (bēld), *n.* Same as BEILD. *Fairfax.*

Bee' line' (bē' līn'). The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee to its hive when loaded with honey; an air line. "A *bee line* for the brig." *Kane.*

Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* The title of a heathen deity to whom the Jews ascribed the sovereignty of the evil spirits; hence, the Devil or a devil. See BAAL.

Beem (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēme, bȳme.*] A trumpet. [*Obs.*]

Bee'mas'ter (bē'mās'tĕr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

Been (bĭn; 277). [OE. *beon, ben, bin*, p. p. of *been, beon*, to be. See BE.] The past participle of BE. In old authors it is also the pr. tense plural of BE. See 1st BEE.
Assembled *been* a senate grave and stout. *Fairfax.*

Beer (bēr), *n.* [OE. *beor, ber*, AS. *beór;* akin to Fries. *biar*, Icel. *bjōrr*, OHG. *bior*, D. & G. *bier*, and possibly E. *brew.* √93. See BREW.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, but commonly from barley malt, with hops or some other substance to impart a bitter flavor.

☞ Beer has different names, as *small beer, ale, porter, brown stout, lager beer*, according to its strength, or other qualities. See ALE.

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc.
Small beer, weak beer; (*fig.*) insignificant matters. "To suckle fools, and chronicle *small beer.*" *Shak.*

Beer'e-gar (-ē-gĕr), *n.* [*Beer* + *eager.*] Sour beer. [*Obs.*]

Beer'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an alehouse.

Beer'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Beery condition.

Beer'y (bēr'ў), *a.* Of or resembling beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

Beest'ings (bēst'ĭngz), *n.* Same as BIESTINGS.

Bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

Bees'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* The second crust formed in port and some other wines after long keeping. It consists of pure, shining scales of tartar, supposed to resemble the wing of a bee.

Beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bete*, from L. *beta.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A biennial plant of the genus *Beta*, which produces an edible root the first year and seed the second year.
2. The root of plants of the genus *Beta*, different species and varieties of which are used for the table, for feeding stock, or in making sugar.

☞ There are many varieties of the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*). The Old "white beet," cultivated for its edible leafstalks, is a distinct species (*Beta Cicla*).

Beete, Bete (bēt), *v. t.* [AS. *bētan* to mend. See BETTER.] **1.** To mend; to repair. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. To renew or enkindle (a fire). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* [OE. *betel*, AS. *bītl, bȳtl*, mallet, hammer, fr. *bēatan* to beat. See BEAT, *v. t.*] **1.** A heavy mallet, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, etc.
2. A machine in which fabrics are subjected to a hammering process while passing over rollers, as in cotton mills; — called also *beetling machine.* *Knight.*

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEETLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEETLING.] **1.** To beat with a heavy mallet.

2. To finish by subjecting to a hammering process in a beetle or beetling machine; as, to *beetle* cotton goods.

Bee'tle, *n.* [OE. *bityl, bittle,* AS. *bītel,* fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *v. t.*] Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up. See COLEOPTERA.

Stag Beetle. 2/3

Beetle mite (*Zoöl.*), one of many species of mites, of the family *Oribatidæ,* parasitic on beetles. — **Black beetle,** the common large black cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*).

Bee'tle, *v. i.* [See BEETLE-BROWED.] To extend over and beyond the base or support; to overhang; to jut.

To the dreadful summit of the cliff
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea.
Shak.

Each *beetling* rampart, and each tower sublime. *Wordsworth.*

Bee'tle brow' (brou'). An overhanging brow.

Bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* [OE. *bitelbrowed;* cf. OE. *bitel,* adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle. See BEETLE an insect.] Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering or sullen.

☞ The earlier meaning was, "Having bushy or overhanging eyebrows."

Bee'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Beetle* a mallet + *head.*] **1.** A stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The black-bellied plover, or bullhead (*Squatarola helvetica*). See PLOVER.

Bee'tle-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

Bee'tle-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The handle of a beetle.

Beet' rad'ish (bēt' răd'ĭsh). Same as BEETRAVE.

Beet'rave' (-rāv'), *n.* [F. *betterave; bette* beet + *rave* radish.] The common beet (*Beta vulgaris*).

Beeve (-bēv), *n.* [Formed from *beeves,* pl. of *beef.*] A beef; a beef creature.

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with. *W. Irving.*

Beeves (bēvz), *n.,* plural of BEEF, the animal.

Be-fall' (bē-fạl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL (-fĕl'); *p. p.* BEFALLEN (-fạl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFALLING.] [AS. *befeallan;* pref. *be-* + *feallan* to fall.] To happen to.

I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me. *Shak.*

Be-fall', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

I have revealed . . . the discord which *befell.* *Milton.*

Be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFITTING.] To be suitable to; to suit; to become.

That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*

Be-fit'ting, *a.* Suitable; proper; becoming; fitting.

Be-fit'ting-ly, *adv.* In a befitting manner; suitably.

Be-flat'ter (bē-flăt'tẽr), *v. t.* To flatter excessively.

Be-flow'er (bē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* To besprinkle or scatter over with, or as with, flowers. *Hobbes.*

Be-fog' (bē-fŏg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFOGGED (-fŏgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFOGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To involve in a fog; — mostly as a participle or part. adj.

2. Hence: To confuse; to mystify.

Be-fool' (bē-fōōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFOOLED (-fōōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFOOLING.] [OE. *befolen;* pref. *be-* + *fol* fool.] **1.** To fool; to delude or lead into error; to infatuate; to deceive.

This story . . . contrived to *befool* credulous men. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to behave like a fool; to make foolish.

"Some *befooling* drug." *G. Eliot.*

Be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *prep.* [OE. *beforen, biforen, before,* AS. *beforan;* pref. *be-* + *foran, fore,* before. See BE-, and FORE.] **1.** In front of; preceding in space; ahead of; as, to stand *before* the fire; *before* the house.

His angel, who shall go
Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire. *Milton.*

2. Preceding in time; earlier than; previously to; anterior to the time when; — sometimes with the additional idea of purpose; in order that.

Before Abraham was, I am. *John* viii. 58.

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

☞ Formerly *before,* in this sense, was followed by *that.* "*Before that* Philip called thee . . . I saw thee." *John* i. 48.

3. In advance of; farther onward, in place or time.

The golden age . . . is *before* us. *Carlyle.*

4. Prior or preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth; rather than.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me. *John* i. 15.

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession. *Johnson.*

5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; facing.

Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people. *Gen.* xxiii. 12.

Wherewith shall I come *before* the Lord? *Micah* vi. 6.

6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

7. Open for; free of access to; in the power of.

The world was all *before* them where to choose. *Milton.*

Before the mast (*Naut.*), as a common sailor, — because the sailors live in the forecastle, forward of the foremast. — **Before the wind** (*Naut.*), in the direction of the wind and by its impulse; having the wind aft.

Be-fore', *adv.* **1.** On the fore part; in front, or in the direction of the front; — opposed to *in the rear.*

The battle was *before* and behind. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 14.

2. In advance. "I come *before* to tell you." *Shak.*

3. In time past; previously; already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

4. Earlier; sooner than; until then.

When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop *before.* *Shak.*

☞ *Before* is often used in self-explaining compounds; as, *before*-cited, *before*-mentioned; *before*said.

Be-fore'hand' (bē-fōr'hănd'), *adv.* [*Before* + *hand.*] **1.** In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; in advance; — often followed by *with.*

Agricola . . . resolves to be *beforehand* with the danger. *Milton.*

The last cited author has been *beforehand* with me. *Addison.*

2. By way of preparation, or preliminary; previously; aforetime.

They may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

Be-fore'hand', *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property; forehanded.

Rich and much *beforehand.* *Bacon.*

Be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforetime.

[They] dwelt in their tents, as *beforetime.* 2 *Kings* xiii. 5.

Be-for'tune (bē-fôr'tūn), *v. t.* To befall. [*Poetic*]

I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*

Be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFOULED (-fould'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFOULING.] [Cf. AS. *befȳlan;* pref. *be-* + *fȳlan* to foul. See FOUL, *a.*] **1.** To make foul; to soil.

2. To entangle or run against so as to impede motion.

Be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFRIENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEFRIENDING.] To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance.

By the darkness *befriended.* *Longfellow.*

Be-friend'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of befriending. [*R.*]

Be-frill' (bē-frĭl'), *v. t.* To furnish or deck with a frill.

Be-fringe' (bē-frĭnj'), *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe; to form a fringe upon; to adorn as with fringe. *Fuller.*

Be-fud'dle (bē-fŭd'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEFUDDLED (-d'ld).] To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg,* pronounced *bay.* Cf. BEY, BEGUM.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East; a bey.

Beg (bĕg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGGED (bĕgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGGING.] [OE. *beggen,* perh. fr. AS. *bedecian* (akin to Goth. *bidagwa* beggar), *biddan* to ask. (Cf. BID, *v. t.*); or cf. *beghard, beguin.*] **1.** To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for; to beseech.

I do *beg* your good will in this case. *Shak.*

[Joseph] *begged* the body of Jesus. *Matt.* xxvii. 58.

Sometimes implying deferential and respectful, rather than earnest, asking; as, I *beg* your pardon; I *beg* leave to disagree with you.

2. To ask for as a charity, esp. to ask for habitually or from house to house.

Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed *begging* bread. *Ps.* xxxvii. 25.

3. To make petition to; to entreat; as, to *beg* a person to grant a favor.

4. To take for granted; to assume without proof.

5. (*Old Law*) To ask to be appointed guardian for, or to ask to have a guardian appointed for.

Else some will *beg* thee, in the court of wards. *Harrington.*

Hence: **To beg** (one) **for a fool,** to take him for a fool.

I beg to, is an elliptical expression for *I beg leave to;* as, *I beg to* inform you. — **To beg the question,** to assume that which was to be proved in a discussion, instead of adducing the proof or sustaining the point by argument. — **To go a-begging,** a figurative phrase to express the absence of demand for something which elsewhere brings a price; as, grapes are so plentiful there that they *go a-begging.*

Syn. — To BEG, ASK, REQUEST. To *ask* (not in the sense of inquiring) is the generic term which embraces all these words. To *request* is only a polite mode of asking. To *beg,* in its original sense, was to ask with earnestness, and implied submission, or at least deference. At present, however, in polite life, *beg* has dropped its original meaning, and has taken the place of both *ask* and *request,* on the ground of its expressing more of deference and respect. Thus, we *beg* a person's acceptance of a present; we *beg* him to favor us with his company; a tradesman *begs* to announce the arrival of new goods, etc. Crabb remarks that, according to present usage, "we can never talk of *asking* a person's acceptance of a thing, or of *asking* him to do us a favor." This can be more truly said of usage in England than in America.

Beg, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity, especially to ask habitually by the wayside or from house to house; to live by asking alms.

I can not dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke* xvi. 3.

‖ **Be'ga** (bē'gȧ), *n.* See BIGHA.

Be-gem' (bē-jĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGEMMED (-jĕmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGEMMING.] To adorn with gems, or as with gems

Begemmed with dewdrops. *Sir W. Scott.*

Those lonely realms bright garden isles *begem.* *Shelley.*

Be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT (-gŏt'), (*Archaic*) BEGAT (-găt'); *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGETTING.] [OE. *bigiten, bigeten,* to get, beget, AS. *begitan* to get; pref. *be-* + *gitan.* See GET, *v. t.*] **1.** To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; — commonly said of the father

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget.* *Milton.*

2. To get (with child). [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To produce as an effect; to cause to exist.

Love is *begot* by fancy. *Granville.*

Be-get'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who begets; a father.

Beg'ga-ble (bĕg'gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being begged.

Beg'gar (-gẽr), *n.* [OE. *beggere,* fr. *beg.*] **1.** One who begs; one who asks or entreats earnestly, or with humility; a petitioner.

2. One who makes it his business to ask alms.

3. One who is dependent upon others for support; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use.

4. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Beg'gar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGGARED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGGARING.] **1.** To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; as, he had *beggared* himself. *Milton.*

2. To cause to seem very poor and inadequate.

It *beggared* all description. *Shak.*

Beg'gar-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* The condition of being a beggar; also, the class of beggars.

Beg'gar-ism (bĕg'gẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Beggary. [*R.*]

Beg'gar-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being beggarly; meanness.

Beg'gar-ly (-lȳ), *a.* **1.** In the condition of, or like, a beggar; suitable for a beggar; extremely indigent; poverty-stricken; mean; poor; contemptible. "A bankrupt, *beggarly* fellow." *South.* "A *beggarly* fellowship." *Swift.* "*Beggarly* elements." *Gal.* iv. 9.

2. Produced or occasioned by beggary. [*Obs.*]

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to; such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beg'gar-ly, *adv.* In an indigent, mean, or despicable manner; in the manner of a beggar.

Beg'gar's lice' (bĕg'gẽrz lis'). (*Bot.*) The prickly fruit or seed of certain plants (as some species of *Echinospermum* and *Cynoglossum*) which cling to the clothing of those who brush by them.

Beg'gar's ticks' (tĭks'). The bur marigold (*Bidens*) and its achenes, which are armed with barbed awns, and adhere to clothing and fleeces with unpleasant tenacity.

Beg'gar-y (bĕg'gẽr-ȳ), *n.* [OE. *beggerie.* See BEGGAR, *n.*] **1.** The act of begging; the state of being a beggar; mendicancy; extreme poverty.

2. Beggarly appearance. [*R.*]

The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Indigence; want; penury; mendicancy.

Beg'gar-y, *a.* Beggarly. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Beg'ge-stere (bĕg'ge-stẽr), *n.* [*Beg* + *-ster.*] A beggar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-ghard' } (bē-gärd'), *n.* [F. *bégard, béguard;* cf.
Be-guard' } G. *beghard,* LL. *Beghardus, Begihardus, Begardus.* Prob. from the root of *beguine* + *-ard* or *-hard.* See BEGUINE.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an association of religious laymen living in imitation of the Beguines. They arose in the thirteenth century, were afterward subjected to much persecution, and were suppressed by Innocent X. in 1650. Called also *Beguins.*

Be-gild' (bē-gĭld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGILDED *or* BEGILT (-gĭlt').] To gild. *B. Jonson.*

Be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGAN (bē-găn'), BEGUN (bē-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGINNING (-nĭng).] [AS. *beginnan* (akin to OS. *biginnan,* D. & G. *beginnen,* OHG. *biginnan,* Goth. *du-ginnan,* Sw. *begynna,* Dan. *begynde*); pref. *be-* + an assumed *ginnan.* √31. See GIN to begin.] **1.** To have or commence an independent or first existence; to take rise; to commence.

Vast chain of being! which from God *began.* *Pope.*

2. To do the first act or the first part of an action; to enter upon or commence something new, as a new form or state of being, or course of action; to take the first step; to start. "Tears *began* to flow." *Dryden.*

When I *begin,* I will also make an end. 1 *Sam.* iii. 12.

Be-gin', *v. t.* **1.** To enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma! *begin* the song. *Pope.*

2. To trace or lay the foundation of; to make or place a beginning of.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

Syn. — To commence; originate; set about; start.

Be-gin', *n.* Beginning. [*Poetic & Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be-gin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who begins or originates anything. Specifically: A young or inexperienced practitioner or student; a tyro.

A sermon of a new *beginner.* *Swift.*

Be-gin'ning (-nĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of doing that which begins anything; commencement of an action, state, or space of time; entrance into being or upon a course; the first act, effort, or state of a succession of acts or states.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

2. That which begins or originates something; the first cause; origin; source.

I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. *Rev.* i. 8.

3. That which is begun; a rudiment or element.

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

4. Enterprise. "To hinder our *beginnings.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Inception; prelude; opening; threshold; origin; outset; foundation.

Be-gird' (bē-gẽrd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRT (-gẽrt'), BEGIRDED; *p. p.* BEGIRT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGIRDING.] [AS. *begyrdan* (akin to Goth. *bigairdan*); pref. *be-* + *gyrdan* to gird.] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; to gird.

2. To surround as with a band; to encompass.

Be-gir'dle (bē-gẽr'd'l), *v. t.* To surround as with a girdle.

Be-girt' (bē-gẽrt'), *v. t.* To encompass; to begird. *Milton.*

‖ **Beg'ler-beg'** (bĕg'lẽr-bĕg' *or* bā'lẽr-bā'), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg,* fr. *beg,* pl. *begler.* See BEG, *n.*] The governor of a province of the Ottoman empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

Be-gnaw' (bē-nạ'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* BEGNAWED (-nạd'), (*R.*) BEGNAWN (-nạn').] [AS. *begnagan;* pref. *be-* + *gnagan* to gnaw.] To gnaw; to eat away; to corrode.

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul. *Shak.*

Be-god' (bē-gŏd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGODDED.] To exalt to the dignity of a god; to deify. [*Obs.*] "*Begodded* saints." *South.*

Be-gone' (bē-gŏn'; 115), *interj.* [*Be,* v. i. + *gone,* p. p.] Go away; depart; get you gone.

Be-gone', *p. p.* [OE. *begon,* AS. *bigān, begān;* pref *be-* + *gān* to go.] Surrounded; furnished; beset; environed (as in woe-*begone*). [*Obs.*] *Gower. Chaucer.*

Be-go'ni-a (bē-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From Michel *Begon,* a promoter of botany.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly of tropical America, many species of which are grown as

ornamental plants. The leaves are curiously one-sided, and often exhibit brilliant colors.

Be-gore' (bē-gōr'), *v. t.* To besmear with gore.

Be-got' (bē-gŏt'), *imp. & p. p.* of BEGET.

Be-got'ten (bē-gŏt't'n), *p. p.* of BEGET.

Be-grave' (bē-grāv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *grave;* akin to G. *begraben*, Goth. *bigraban* to dig a ditch around.] To bury; also, to engrave. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Be-grease' (bē-grēz' *or* bē-grēs'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with grease or other oily matter.

Be-grime' (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGRIMED (-grīmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGRIMING.] To soil with grime or dirt deeply impressed or rubbed in.

Books falling to pieces and *begrimed* with dust. *Macaulay.*

Be-grim'er (bē-grīm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, begrimes.

Be-grudge' (bē-grŭj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGRUDGED (-grŭjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGRUDGING.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

Be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGUILED (-gīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGUILING.] **1.** To delude by guile, artifice, or craft; to deceive or impose on, as by a false statement; to lure.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 13.

2. To elude, or evade by craft; to foil. [*Obs.*]

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*

3. To cause the time of to pass without notice; to relieve the tedium or weariness of; to while away; to divert.

Ballads . . . to *beguile* his incessant wayfaring. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — To delude; deceive; cheat; insnare; mislead; amuse; divert; entertain.

Be-guile'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* The act of beguiling, or the state of being beguiled.

Be-guil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, beguiles.

Be-guil'ing, *a.* Alluring by guile; deluding; misleading; diverting. — **Be-guil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Be'guin'** (bā'găn' *or* bĕg'wĭn), *n.* [F.] See BEGHARD.

‖ **Be'gui'nage'** (bā'gē'nāzh'), *n.* [F.] A collection of small houses surrounded by a wall and occupied by a community of Beguines.

‖ **Be'guine'** (bā'gēn'), *n.* [F. *béguine;* LL. *beguina, beghina;* fr. Lambert *le Bègue* (the Stammerer) the founder of the order. (*Du Cange.*)] A woman belonging to one of the religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands, and elsewhere, whose members live in beguinages and are not bound by perpetual vows.

‖ **Be'gum** (bā'gŭm; E. bē'gŭm), *n.* [Per., fr. Turk., perh. properly queen mother, fr. Turk. *beg* (see BEG, *n.*) + Ar. *umm* mother.] In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank. *Malcom.*

Be-gun' (bē-gŭn'), *p. p.* of BEGIN.

Be-half' (bē-hăf'), *n.* [OE. *on-behalve* in the name of, *bihalven* by the side of, fr. AS. *healf* half, also side, part; akin to G. *halb* half, *halber* on account of. See BE-, and HALF, *n.*] Advantage; favor; stead; benefit; interest; profit; support; defense; vindication.

In *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Against whom he had contracted some prejudice in *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon.*

In behalf of, in the interest of. — **On behalf of**, on account of; on the part of.

Be-hap'pen (bē-hăp'p'n), *v. t.* To happen to. [*Obs.*]

Be-have' (bē-hāv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHAVED (-hāvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHAVING.] [AS. *behabban* to surround, restrain, detain (akin to G. *gehaben* (obs.) to have, *sich gehaben* to behave or carry one's self); pref. *be-* + *habban* to have. See HAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To manage or govern in point of behavior; to discipline; to handle; to restrain. [*Obs.*]

He did *behave* his anger ere 't was spent. *Shak.*

2. To carry; to conduct; to comport; to manage; to bear; — used reflexively.

Those that *behaved* themselves manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

Be-have', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; to bear or carry one's self; as, to *behave* well or ill.

☞ This verb is often used colloquially without an adverb of manner; as, if he does not *behave*, he will be punished. It is also often applied to inanimate objects; as, the ship *behaved* splendidly.

Be-hav'ior (bē-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; mode of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment; carriage; — used also of inanimate objects; as, the *behavior* of a ship in a storm; the *behavior* of the magnetic needle.

A gentleman that is very singular in his *behavior.* *Steele.*

To be upon one's good behavior, **To be put upon one's good behavior**, to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. — **During good behavior**, while (or so long as) one conducts one's self with integrity and fidelity or with propriety.

Syn. — Bearing; demeanor; manner. — BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT. *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves in the presence of others or toward them; *conduct* is the mode of our carrying ourselves forward in the concerns of life. *Behavior* respects our manner of acting in particular cases; *conduct* refers to the general tenor of our actions. We may say of soldiers, that their *conduct* had been praiseworthy during the whole campaign, and their *behavior* admirable in every instance when they met the enemy.

Be-head' (bē-hĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHEADING.] [OE. *bihéfden*, AS. *beheáfdian;* pref. *be-* + *heáfod* head. See HEAD.] To sever the head from; to take off the head of

Be-head'al (bē-hĕd'al), *n.* Beheading. [*Modern*]

Be-held' (bē-hĕld'), *imp. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *behemōth*, fr. Egyptian *P-ehe-maut* hippopotamus.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in *Job* xl. 15–24.

Be'hen (bē'hĕn), **Behn** (bĕn), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *bahman, behmen*, an herb, whose leaves resemble ears of corn, saffron.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The *Centaurea behen*, or saw-leaved centaury. (*b*) The *Cucubalus behen*, or bladder campion, now called *Silene inflata.* (*c*) The *Statice limonium*, or sea lavender.

Be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* [OE. *biheste* promise, command, AS. *behǣs* promise; pref. *be-* + *hǣs* command. See HEST, HIGHT.] **1.** That which is willed or ordered; a command; a mandate; an injunction.

To do his master's high *behest.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A vow; a promise. [*Obs.*]

The time is come that I should send it her, if I keep the *behest* that I have made. *Paston.*

Be-hest', *v. t.* To vow. [*Obs.*] *Paston.*

Be-hete' (bē-hēt'), *v. t.* See BEHIGHT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-hight' (bē-hīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEHIGHT; *p. p.* BEHIGHT, BEHOTEN.] [OE. *bihaten*, AS. *behātan* to vow, promise; pref. *be-* + *hātan* to call, command. See HIGHT, *v.*] [*Obs.* in all its senses.] **1.** To promise; to vow.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve. *Surrey.*

2. To give in trust; to commit; to intrust.

The keys are to thy hand *behight.* *Spenser.*

3. To adjudge; to assign by authority.

The second was to Triamond *behight.* *Spenser.*

4. To mean, or intend.

More than heart *behighteth.* *Mir. for Mag.*

5. To consider or esteem to be; to declare to be.

All the lookers-on him dead *behight.* *Spenser.*

6. To call; to name; to address.

Whom . . . he knew and thus *behight.* *Spenser.*

7. To command; to order.

He *behight* those gates to be unbarred. *Spenser.*

Be-hight', *n.* A vow; a promise. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* [AS. *behindan;* pref. *be-* + *hindan.* See HIND, *a.*] **1.** On the side opposite the front or nearest part; on the back side of; at the back of; on the other side of; as, *behind* a door; *behind* a hill.

A tall Brabanter, *behind* whom I stood. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Left after the departure of, whether this be by removing to a distance or by death.

A small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

3. Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement. Hence: Inferior to in dignity, rank, knowledge, or excellence, or in any achievement.

I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 *Cor.* xi. 5.

Be-hind', *adv.* **1.** At the back part; in the rear. "I shall not lag *behind.*" *Milton.*

2. Toward the back part or rear; backward; as, to look *behind.*

3. Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view; out of sight; remaining.

We can not be sure that there is no evidence *behind.* *Locke.*

4. Backward in time or order of succession; past.

Forgetting those things which are *behind.* *Phil.* iii. 13.

5. After the departure of another; as, to stay *behind.*

Leave not a rack *behind.* *Shak.*

Be-hind', *n.* The backside; the rump. [*Low*]

Be-hind'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* [*Behind* + *hand.*] **1.** In arrears financially; in a state where expenditures have exceeded the receipt of funds.

2. In a state of backwardness, in respect to what is seasonable or appropriate, or as to what should have been accomplished; not equally forward with some other person or thing; dilatory; backward; late; tardy; as, *behindhand* in studies or in work.

In this also [dress] the country are very much *behindhand.* *Addison.*

Be-hith'er (bē-hĭth'ẽr), *prep.* On this side of. [*Obs.*]

Two miles *behither* Clifden. *Evelyn.*

Be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD (-hĕld') (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN (-hōld'n), now used only as a *p. a.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOLDING.] [OE. *bihalden, biholden*, AS *behealdan* to hold, have in sight; pref. *be-* + *healdan* to hold, keep; akin to G. *behalten* to hold, keep. See HOLD.] To have in sight; to see clearly; to look at; to regard with the eyes.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. *Num.* xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. *John* i. 29.

Syn. — To scan; gaze; regard; descry; view; discern.

Be-hold', *v. i.* To direct the eyes to, or fix them upon, an object; to look; to see.

And I *beheld*, and, lo, in the midst of the throne, . . . a lamb as it had been slain. *Rev.* v. 6.

Be-hold'en (bē-hōld''n), *p. a.* [Old p. p. of *behold*, used in the primitive sense of the simple verb *hold.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

But being so *beholden* to the Prince. *Tennyson.*

Be-hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hold'ing, *a.* Obliged; beholden. [*Obs.*]

I was much bound and *beholding* to the right reverend father. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

So much hath Oxford been *beholding* to her nephews, or sister's children. *Fuller.*

Be-hold'ing, *n.* The act of seeing; sight; also, that which is beheld. *Shak.*

Be-hold'ing-ness, *n.* The state of being obliged or beholden. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Be-hoof' (bē-hōōf'), *n.* [OE. *to bihove* for the use of, AS. *behōf* advantage, a word implied in *behōflīc* necessary; akin to Sw. *behof*, Dan. *behov*, G. *behuf*, and E. *heave*, the root meaning *to seize*, hence the meanings "to hold, make use of." See HEAVE, *v. t.*] Advantage; profit; benefit; interest; use.

No mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof.* *Milton.*

Be-hoov'a-ble (bē-hōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Supplying need; profitable; advantageous. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Be-hoove' (bē-hōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHOOVED (-hōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOOVING.] [OE. *bihoven, behoven*, AS. *behōfian* to have need of, fr. *behōf.* See BEHOOF.] To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; — mostly used impersonally.

And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer. *Luke* xxiv. 46.

[Also written *behove.*]

Be-hoove' (bē-hōōv'), *v. i.* To be necessary, fit, or suitable; to befit; to belong as due. *Chaucer.*

Be-hoove', *n.* Advantage; behoof. [*Obs.*]

It shall not be to his *behoove.* *Gower.*

Be-hoove'ful (-fụl), *a.* Advantageous; useful; profitable. [*Archaic*] — **Be-hoove'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-hoove'ful-ness**, *n.* [*Archaic*]

Be-hove' (-hōōv'), *v.*, and derivatives. See BEHOOVE, &c.

Be-hove'ly, *a. & adv.* Useful, or usefully. [*Obs.*]

Be-howl' (bē-houl'), *v. t.* To howl at. [*Obs.*]

The wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*

‖ **Beige** (bāzh), *n.* [F.] Debeige.

Beild (bēld), *n.* [Prob. from the same root as *build*, v. t.] A place of shelter; protection; refuge. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] [Also written *bield* and *beeld.*]

The random *beild* o' clod or stane. *Burns.*

Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* from BE. Existing.

☞ *Being* was formerly used where we now use *having.*

"*Being* to go to a ball in a few days." *Miss Edgeworth.*

☞ In modern usage, *is, are, was* or *were being*, with a past participle following (as *built, made*, etc.) indicates the process toward the completed result expressed by the participle. The form *is* or *was building*, in this passive signification, is idiomatic, and, if free from ambiguity, is commonly preferable to the modern *is* or *was being built.* The last form of speech is, however, sufficiently authorized by approved writers. The older expression was *is*, or *was, a-building* or *in building.*

A man who *is being* strangled. *Lamb.*

While the article on Burns *was being* written. *Froude.*

Fresh experience *is* always *being* gained. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Be'ing, *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; state or sphere of existence.

In Him we live, and move, and have our *being.* *Acts* xvii. 28.

2. That which exists in any form, whether it be material or spiritual, actual or ideal; living existence, as distinguished from a thing without life; as, a human *being;* spiritual *beings.*

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind! *Beau. & Fl.*

A *Being* of infinite benevolence and power. *Wordsworth.*

3. Lifetime; mortal existence. [*Obs.*]

Claudius, thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being.* *Webster* (1654).

4. An abode; a cottage. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

It was a relief to dismiss them [Sir Roger's servants] into little *beings* within my manor. *Steele.*

Be'ing, *adv.* Since; inasmuch as. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

And *being* you have
Declined his means, you have increased his malice. *Beau. & Fl.*

Be-jade' (bē-jād'), *v. t.* To jade or tire. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Be-jape' (bē-jāp'), *v. t.* To jape; to laugh at; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-jaun'dice (-jän'dĭs), *v. t.* To infect with jaundice.

Be-jew'el (bē-jū'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEJEWELED *or* BEJEWELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEJEWELING *or* BEJEWELLING.] To ornament with a jewel or with jewels; to spangle. "*Bejeweled* hands." *Thackeray.*

Be-jum'ble (bē-jŭm'b'l), *v. t.* To jumble together.

‖ **Be'kah** (bē'kä), *n.* [Heb.] Half a shekel.

Be-knave' (bē-nāv'), *v. t.* To call knave. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Be-know' (bē-nō'), *v. t.* To confess; to acknowledge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bel (bĕl), *n.* The Babylonian name of the god known among the Hebrews as *Baal.* See BAAL. *Baruch* vi. 41.

Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELABORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELABORING.] **1.** To ply diligently; to work carefully upon. "If the earth is *belabored* with culture, it yieldeth corn." *Barrow.*

2. To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Ajax *belabors* there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

Bel'-ac-coyle' (bĕl'ăk-koil'), *n.* [F. *bel* beautiful + *accueil* reception.] A kind or favorable reception or salutation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be-lace' (bē-lās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELACED (-lāst').] **1.** To fasten, as with a lace or cord. [*Obs.*]

2. To cover or adorn with lace. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

3. To beat with a strap. See LACE. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Be-lam' (bē-lăm'), *v. t.* [See LAM.] To beat or bang. [*Prov. & Low, Eng.*] *Todd.*

Bel'a-mour' (bĕl'ă-mōōr'), *n.* [F. *bel amour* fair love.] **1.** A lover. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A flower, but of what kind is unknown. [*Obs.*]

Her snowy brows, like budded *belamours.* *Spenser.*

Bel'a-my (bĕl'ă-mĭ), *n.* [F. *bel ami* fair friend.] Good friend; dear friend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-late' (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELATING.] To retard or make too late. *Davenant.*

Be-lat'ed, *a.* Delayed beyond the usual time; too late; overtaken by night; benighted. "Some *belated* peasant." *Milton.* — **Be-lat'ed-ness**, *n.* *Milton.*

Be-laud' (bē-lad'), *v. t.* To laud or praise greatly.

Be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELAID, BELAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELAYING.] [For senses 1 & 2, D. *beleggen* to cover, belay; akin to E. pref. *be-*, and *lay* to place: for sense 3, OE. *beleggen*, AS. *belecgan.* See pref. BE-, and LAY to place.] **1.** To lay on or cover; to adorn. [*Obs.*]

Jacket . . . *belayed* with silver lace. *Spenser.*

2. (*Naut.*) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin, cleat, or kevel. *Totten.*

3. To lie in wait for with a view to assault. Hence: To block up or obstruct. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Belay thee! Stop.

Be-lay'ing pin' (bē-lā'ĭng pĭn'). (*Naut.*) A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, round which ropes are wound when they are fastened or belayed.

Belch (bĕlch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELCHED (bĕlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELCHING.] [OE. *belken*, AS. *bealcan*, akin to E. *bellow*. See BELLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** To eject or throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct.

I *belched* a hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

2. To eject violently from within; to cast forth; to emit; to give vent to; to vent.

Within the gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame. *Milton.*

Belch, *v. i.* **1.** To eject wind from the stomach through the mouth; to eructate.

2. To issue with spasmodic force or noise. *Dryden.*

Belch, *n.* **1.** The act of belching; also, that which is belched; an eructation.

2. Malt liquor; — vulgarly so called as causing eructation. [*Obs.*] *Dennis.*

Belch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, belches.

Bel'dam } (bĕl'dam), *n.* [Pref. *bel-*, denoting relationship + *dame* mother: cf. F. *belle-dame* fair lady, It. *belladonna*. See BELLE, and DAME.]

Bel'dame }

1. Grandmother; — corresponding to *belsire*.

To show the *beldam* daughters of her daughter. *Shak.*

2. An old woman in general; especially, an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELEAGUERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELEAGUERING.] [D. *belegeren* (akin to G. *belagern*, Sw. *belägra*, Dan. *beleire*); pref. *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army, akin to E. *lair*. See LAIR.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.

The wail of famine in *beleaguered* towns. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — To block up; environ; invest; encompass.

Be-lea'guer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beleaguers.

Be-leave' (bē-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELEFT (-lĕft').] To leave or to be left. [*Obs.*] *May.*

Be-lec'ture (bē-lĕk'tūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELECTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELECTURING.] To vex with lectures; to lecture frequently.

Be-lee' (bē-lē'), *v. t.* To place under the lee, or unfavorably to the wind. *Shak.*

Be-lem'nite (bē-lĕm'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *βέλεμνον* dart, fr. *βέλος* dart, fr. *βάλλειν* to throw: cf. F. *bélemnite*.] (*Paleon.*) A conical calcareous fossil, tapering to a point at the lower extremity, with a conical cavity at the other end, where it is ordinarily broken; but when perfect it contains a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone, prolonged, on one side, into a delicate concave blade; the thunderstone. It is the internal shell of a cephalopod related to the sepia, and belonging to an extinct family. The belemnites are found in rocks of the Jurassic and Cretaceous ages. — **Bel-em-nit'ic,** *a.*

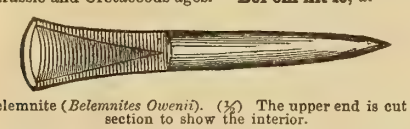

Belemnite (*Belemnites Owenii*). (½) The upper end is cut in section to show the interior.

Be-lep'er (bē-lĕp'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELEPERED (-ẽrd).] To infect with leprosy. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), *n.; pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bōz'ĕs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A fine genius, or man of wit. "A man of letters and a *bel esprit*." *W. Irving.*

Bel'fry (bĕl'frȳ), *n.* [OE. *berfray* movable tower used in sieges, OF. *berfreit, berfroit*, F. *beffroi*, fr. MHG. *bervrit, bercvrit*, G. *bergfriede*, fr. MHG. *bergen* to protect (G. *bergen* to conceal) + *vride* peace, protection, G. *friede* peace; in compounds often taken in the sense of security, or place of security; orig. therefore a place affording security. G. *friede* is akin to E. *free*. See BURG, and FREE.] **1.** (*Mil. Antiq.*) A movable tower erected by besiegers for purposes of attack and defense.

2. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building, but sometimes separate; a campanile.

3. A room in a tower in which a bell is or may be hung; or a cupola or turret for the same purpose.

4. (*Naut.*) The framing on which a bell is suspended.

Bel-gard' (bĕl-gärd'), *n.* [It. *bel guardo*.] A sweet or loving look. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bel'gi-an (bĕl'jĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Belgium.

Bel'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [L. *Belgicus*, fr. *Belgae* the Belgians.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Belgæ*, a German tribe who anciently possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean.

How unlike their *Belgic* sires of old. *Goldsmith.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands or to Belgium.

Bel-gra'vi-an (bĕl-grā'vĭ-an), *a.* Belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable quarter of London, around Pimlico), or to fashionable life; aristocratic.

Be'li-al (bē'lĭ-*al or* bēl'yal; 106), *n.* [Heb. *beli ya'al; beli* without + *ya'al* profit.] An evil spirit; a wicked and unprincipled person; the personification of evil.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? *2 Cor.* vi. 15.

A son (or man) of Belial, a worthless, wicked, or thoroughly depraved person. *1 Sam.* ii. 12.

Be-li'bel (bē-lī'bĕl), *v. t.* [See LIBEL, *v. t.*] To libel or traduce; to calumniate. *Fuller.*

Be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIED (bē-līd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELYING (-lī'ĭng).] [OE. *bilien, biligen*, AS. *belégan;* pref. *be-* + *leógan* to lie. See LIE, *n.*] **1.** To show to be false; to convict of, or charge with, falsehood.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

2. To give a false representation or account of.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

3. To tell lies about; to calumniate; to slander.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him. *Shak.*

4. To mimic; to counterfeit. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

5. To fill with lies. [*Obs.*] "[The breath of slander] doth *belie* all corners of the world." *Shak.*

Be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* [OE. *bileafe, bileve;* cf. AS. *geleáfa*. See BELIEVE.] **1.** Assent to a proposition or affirmation, or the acceptance of a fact, opinion, or assertion as real or true, without immediate personal knowledge; reliance upon word or testimony; partial or full assurance without positive knowledge or absolute certainty; persuasion; conviction; confidence; as, *belief* of the senses; the *belief* of our senses.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

2. (*Theol.*) A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith.

No man can attain [to] *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

4. A tenet, or the body of tenets, held by the advocates of any class of views; doctrine; creed.

In the heat of persecution to which Christian *belief* was subject upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

Ultimate belief, a first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Credence; trust; reliance; assurance; opinion.

Be-lief'ful (-ful), *a.* Having belief or faith.

Be-liev'a-ble (bē-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being believed; credible. — **Be-liev'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Be-liev'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIEVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELIEVING.] [OE. *bileven* (with pref. *be-* for AS. *ge-*), fr. AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan;* akin to D. *gelooven*, OHG. *giloubon*, G. *glauben*, OS. *gilōbian*, Goth. *galaubjan*, and Goth. *liubs* dear. See LIEF, *a.*, LEAVE, *n.*] To exercise belief in; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of, upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by circumstances other than personal knowledge; to regard or accept as true; to place confidence in; to think; to consider; as, to *believe* a person, a statement, or a doctrine.

Our conqueror (whom I now
Of force *believe* almighty). *Milton.*

King Agrippa, *believest* thou the prophets? *Acts* xxvi. 27.

Often followed by a dependent clause.

I *believe* that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. *Acts* viii. 37.

Syn. — See EXPECT.

Be-lieve', *v. i.* **1.** To have a firm persuasion, esp. of the truths of religion; to have a persuasion approaching to certainty; to exercise belief or faith.

Lord, I *believe;* help thou mine unbelief. *Mark* ix. 24.

With the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness. *Rom.* x. 10.

2. To think; to suppose.

I will not *believe* so meanly of you. *Fielding.*

To believe in. (*a*) To believe that the subject of the thought (if a person or thing) exists, or (if an event) that it has occurred, or will occur; — as, to *believe in* the resurrection of the dead. "She does not *believe in* Jupiter." *J. H. Newman.* (*b*) To believe that the character, abilities, and purposes of a person are worthy of entire confidence; — especially that his promises are wholly trustworthy. "Let not your heart be troubled: ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me." *John* xiv. 1. (*c*) To believe that the qualities or effects of an action or state are beneficial; as, to *believe in* sea bathing, or *in* abstinence from alcoholic beverages. — **To believe on,** to accept implicitly as an object of religious trust or obedience; to have faith in.

Be-liev'er (bē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who believes; one who is persuaded of the truth or reality of some doctrine, person, or thing.

2. (*Theol.*) One who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God; a Christian; — in a more restricted sense, one who receives Christ as his Savior, and accepts the way of salvation unfolded in the gospel.

Thou didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to all *believers*. *Book of Com. Prayer.*

3. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who was admitted to all the rights of divine worship and instructed in all the mysteries of the Christian religion, in distinction from a catechumen, or one yet under instruction.

Be-liev'ing, *a.* That believes; having belief. — **Be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Be-light' (bē-līt'), *v. t.* To illuminate. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [Pref. *be-* (for *by*) + *like*.] It is likely or probable; probably; perhaps. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] — **Be-like'ly,** *adv.*

Belike, boy, then you are in love. *Shak.*

Be-lime' (bē-līm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIMED (-līmd').] To besmear or insnare with birdlime.

Be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELITTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELITTLING.] To make little or less in a moral sense; to speak of in a depreciatory or contemptuous way. *T. Jefferson.*

Be-live' (bē-līv'), *adv.* [Cf. LIVE, *a.*] Forthwith; speedily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Belk (bĕlk), *v. t.* [See BELCH.] To vomit. [*Obs.*]

Bell (bĕl), *n.* [AS. *belle*, fr. *bellan* to bellow. See BELLOW.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped somewhat like a cup with a flaring mouth, containing a clapper or tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck.

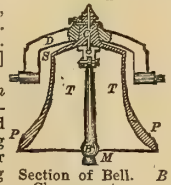

Section of Bell. *B* Clapper or tongue; *C* Canon or ear; *D* Yoke; *M* Mouth; *P* Sound bow; *S* Shoulder; *T* Barrel.

☞ Bells have been made of various metals, but the best have always been, as now, of an alloy of copper and tin.

The Liberty Bell, the famous bell of the Philadelphia State House, which rang when the Continental Congress declared the Independence of the United States, in 1776. It had been cast in 1753, and upon it were the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Liberty Bell.

2. A hollow perforated sphere of metal containing a loose ball which causes it to sound when moved.

3. Anything in the form of a bell, as the cup or corol of a flower. "In a cowslip's *bell* I lie." *Shak.*

4. (*Arch.*) That part of the capital of a column included between the abacus and neck molding; also used for the naked core of nearly cylindrical shape, assumed to exist within the leafage of a capital.

5. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The strokes of the bell which mark the time; or the time so designated.

☞ On shipboard, time is marked by a bell, which is struck eight times at 4, 8, and 12 o'clock. Half an hour after it has struck "eight bells" it is struck once, and at every succeeding half hour the number of strokes is increased by one, till at the end of the four hours, which constitute a watch, it is struck eight times.

To bear away the bell, to win the prize at a race where the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. *Fuller.* — **To bear the bell,** to be the first or leader; — in allusion to the bellwether of a flock, or the leading animal of a team or drove, when wearing a bell. — **To curse by bell, book, and candle,** a solemn form of excommunication used in the Roman Catholic church, the bell being tolled, the book of offices for the purpose being used, and three candles being extinguished with certain ceremonies. *Nares.* — **To lose the bell,** to be worsted in a contest. "In single fight he *lost the bell*." *Fairfax.* — **To shake the bells,** to move, give notice, or alarm. *Shak.*

☞ *Bell* is much used adjectively or in combinations; as, *bell* clapper; *bell* foundry; *bell* hanger; *bell*-mouthed; *bell* tower, etc., which, for the most part, are self-explaining.

Bell arch (*Arch.*), an arch of unusual form, following the curve of an ogee. — **Bell cage,** *or* **Bell carriage** (*Arch.*), a timber frame constructed to carry one or more large bells. — **Bell cot** (*Arch.*), a small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells. — **Bell deck** (*Arch.*), the floor of a belfry made to serve as a roof to the rooms below. — **Bell founder,** *or* **Bell foundery,** a place where bells are founded or cast. — **Bell gable** (*Arch.*), a small gable-shaped construction, pierced with one or more openings, and used to contain bells. — **Bell glass.** See BELL JAR. — **Bell hanger,** a man who hangs or puts up bells. — **Bell pull,** a cord, handle, or knob, connecting with a bell or bell wire, and which will ring the bell when pulled. *Aytoun.* — **Bell punch,** a kind of conductor's punch which rings a bell when used. — **Bell ringer,** one who rings a bell or bells, esp. one whose business it is to ring a church bell or chime, or a set of musical bells for public entertainment. — **Bell roof** (*Arch.*), a roof shaped according to the general lines of a bell. — **Bell rope,** a rope by which a church or other bell is rung. — **Bell tent,** a circular conical-topped tent. — **Bell trap,** a kind of bell-shaped stench trap.

Bell (bĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLED (bĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLING.] **1.** To put a bell upon; as, to *bell* the cat.

2. To make bell-mouthed; as, to *bell* a tube.

Bell, *v. i.* To develop bells or corollas; to take the form of a bell; to blossom; as, hops *bell*.

Bell, *v. t.* [AS. *bellan*. See BELLOW.] To utter by bellowing. [*Obs.*]

Bell, *v. i.* To call or bellow, as the deer in rutting time; to make a bellowing sound; to roar.

As loud as *belleth* wind in hell. *Chaucer.*

The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bel'la-don'na (bĕl'lȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It., literally fine lady; *bella* beautiful + *donna* lady.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An herbaceous European plant (*Atropa belladonna*) with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries. The whole plant and its fruit are very poisonous, and the root and leaves are used as powerful medicinal agents. Its properties are largely due to the alkaloid atropine which it contains. Called also *deadly nightshade*. (*b*) A species of *Amaryllis* (*A. belladonna*); the belladonna lily.

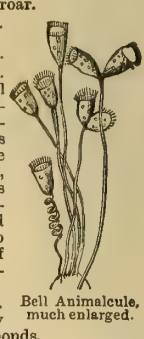

Bell Animalcule, much enlarged.

Bell' an'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl). (*Zoöl.*) An infusorian of the family *Vorticellidæ*, common in fresh-water ponds.

Bell' bear'er (bĕl' bâr'ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian leaf hopper (*Bocydium tintinnabuliferum*), remarkable for the four bell-shaped appendages of its thorax.

Bell'bird' (bĕl'bẽrd'), *n.* [So called from their notes.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American bird of the genus *Casmarhincos*, and family *Cotingidæ*, of several species; the campanero. (*b*) The *Myzantha melanophrys* of Australia.

Bell' crank' (krăngk'). A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. It is used in bell pulls and in changing the direction of bell wires at angles of rooms, etc., and also in machinery.

Bell Crank.

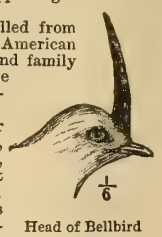

Head of Bellbird (*Casmarhincos niveus*).

Belle (bĕl), *n.* [F. *belle*, fem. of *bel*, *beau*, beautiful, fine. See BEAU.] A young lady of superior beauty and attractions; a handsome lady, or one who attracts notice in society; a fair lady.

Belled (bĕld), *a.* Hung with a bell or bells.

Belle-let'trist (bĕl-lĕt'trĭst), *n.* One versed in belles-lettres.

‖ **Bel-ler'o-phon** (bĕl-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil univalve shells, believed to belong to the Heteropoda, peculiar to the Paleozoic age.

‖ **Belles-let'tres** (bĕl-lĕt'tĕr ; 277), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; the humanities; — used somewhat vaguely for literary works in which imagination and taste are predominant.

Bellerophon (*B. sublævis*). (⅔)

Bel'le-tris'tic (bĕl'lē-trĭs'tĭk), **Bel'le-tris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Occupied with, or pertaining to, belles-lettres. "An unlearned, *belletristic* critter." *M. Arnold.*

Bell'-faced' (bĕl'fāst'), *a.* Having the striking surface convex; — said of hammers.

Bell'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*; — so named from its bell-shaped flowers.

Bell'flow'er, *n.* [F. *bellefleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large, yellow winter apple. [Written also *bellefleur*.]

Bel'li-bone (bĕl'lĭ-bōn), *n.* [F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness; a fair maid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bel'lic (bĕl'lĭk), **Bel'lic-al** (-lĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *bellicus*. See BELLICOSE.] Of or pertaining to war; warlike; martial. [*Obs.*] "*Bellic* Cæsar." *Feltham.*

Bel'li-cose' (-lĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. *bellum* war. See DUEL.] Inclined to war or contention; warlike; pugnacious.

Arnold was, in fact, in a *bellicose* vein. *W. Irving.*

Bel'li-cose'ly, *adv.* In a bellicose manner.

Bel'li-cous (-lĭ-kŭs), *a.* Bellicose. [*Obs.*]

Bel'lied (bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having (such) a belly; puffed out; — used in composition; as, pot-*bellied*; shad-*bellied*.

Bel-lig'er-ence (bĕl-lĭj'ĕr-ens), **Bel-lig'er-en-cy** (bĕl-lĭj'ĕr-en-sy), *n.* The quality of being belligerent; act or state of making war; warfare.

Bel-lig'er-ent (bĕl-lĭj'ĕr-ent), *a.* [L. *bellum* war + *gerens*, *-entis*, waging, p. pr. of *gerere* to wage: cf. F. *belligérant*. See BELLICOSE, JEST.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. "*Belligerent* powers." *E. Everett.*

2. Pertaining, or tending, to war; of or relating to belligerents; as, a *belligerent* tone; *belligerent* rights.

Bel-lig'er-ent, *n.* A nation or state recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in warfare.

Bel-lig'er-ent-ly, *adv.* In a belligerent manner; hostilely.

Bell'ing (bĕl'ĭng), *n.* [From BELL to bellow.] A bellowing, as of a deer in rutting time. *Johnson.*

Bel-lip'o-tent (bĕl-lĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *bellipotens; bellum* war + *potens* powerful, p. pr. of *posse* to be able.] Mighty in war; armipotent. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Bell' jar (bĕl' jär'). (*Phys.*) A glass vessel, varying in size, open at the bottom and closed at the top like a bell, and having a knob or handle at the top for lifting it. It is used for a great variety of purposes; as, with the air pump, and for holding gases, also for keeping the dust from articles exposed to view.

Bell Jar.

Bell'man (-măn), *n.* A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of anything in the streets. Formerly, also, a night watchman who called the hours. *Milton.*

Bell' met'al (mĕt'*al or* mĕt'ăl). A hard alloy or bronze, consisting usually of about three parts of copper to one of tin; — used for making bells.

Bell metal ore, a sulphide of tin, copper, and iron; the mineral stannite.

Bell'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Expanding at the mouth; as, a *bell-mouthed* gun. *Byron.*

Bel'lon (bĕl'lŏn), *n.* Lead colic.

‖ **Bel-lo'na** (bĕl-lō'nă), *n.* [L., from *bellum* war.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of war.

Bel'low (bĕl'lō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLOWED (-lōd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLOWING.] [OE. *belwen, belowen*, AS. *bylgean*, fr. *bellan;* akin to G. *bellen*, and perh. to L. *flere* to weep, OSlav. *bleja* to bleat, Lith. *balsas* voice. Cf. BELL, *n. & v.*, BAWL, BULL.] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as an enraged bull.

2. To bawl; to vociferate; to clamor. *Dryden.*

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

The *bellowing* voice of boiling seas. *Dryden.*

Bel'low, *v. t.* To emit with a loud voice; to shout; — used with *out*. "Would *bellow* out a laugh." *Dryden.*

Bel'low, *n.* A loud resounding outcry or noise, as of an enraged bull; a roar.

Bel'low-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, bellows.

Bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs ; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [OE. *bely, below*, belly, bellows, AS. *bælg, bælig*, bag, bellows, belly. Bellows is prop. a pl. and the orig. sense is bag. See BELLY.] An instrument, utensil, or machine, which, by alternate expansion and contraction, or by rise and fall of the top, draws in air through a valve and expels it through a tube for various purposes, as blowing fires, ventilating mines, or filling the pipes of an organ with wind.

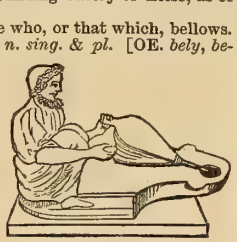

Old Roman Lamp, with figure of man using a pair of Bellows.

Bellows camera, in photography, a form of camera, which can be drawn out like an accordion or *bellows*. — **Hydrostatic bellows.** See HYDROSTATIC. — **A pair of bellows**, the ordinary household instrument for blowing fires, consisting of two nearly heart-shaped boards with handles, connected by leather, and having a valve and tube.

Bel'lows fish' (bĕl'lŭs fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A European fish (*Centriscus scolopax*), distinguished by a long tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows; — called also *trumpet fish*, and *snipe fish*.

Bellows Fish. (¼)

Bell' pep'per (bĕl' pĕp'pĕr). (*Bot.*) A species of *Capsicum*, or Guinea pepper (*C. annuum*). It is the red pepper of the gardens.

Bell'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a wide-mouthed bell; campanulate.

Bel'lu-ine (bĕl'lŭ-īn), *a.* [L. *belluinus*, fr. *bellua* beast.] Pertaining to, or like, a beast; brutal. [*R.*]

Animal and *belluine* life. *Atterbury.*

Bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

2. Hence: A leader. [*Contemptuous*] *Swift.*

Bell'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Uvularia*) with yellowish bell-shaped flowers.

Bel'ly (bĕl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* BELLIES (-lĭz). [OE. *bali, bely*, AS. *belg, bælg, bælig*, bag, bellows, belly ; akin to Icel. *belgr* bag, bellows, Sw. *bälg*, Dan. *bælg*, D. & G. *balg*, cf. W. *bol* the paunch or belly, dim. *boly*, Ir. *bolg*. Cf. BELLOWS, FOLLICLE, FOOL, BILGE.] **1.** That part of the human body which extends downward from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels, or intestines; the abdomen.

☞ Formerly all the splanchnic or visceral cavities were called *bellies*; — the *lower belly* being the abdomen; the *middle belly*, the thorax; and the *upper belly*, the head. *Dunglison.*

2. The under part of the body of animals, corresponding to the human belly.

Underneath the *belly* of their steeds. *Shak.*

3. The womb. [*Obs.*]

Before I formed thee in the *belly* I knew thee. *Jer.* i. 5.

4. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or in cavity; the innermost part; as, the *belly* of a flask, muscle, sail, ship.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I. *Jonah* ii. 2.

5. (*Arch.*) The hollow part of a curved or bent timber, the convex part of which is the back.

Belly doublet, a doublet of the 16th century, hanging down so as to cover the belly. *Shak.* — **Belly fretting**, the chafing of a horse's belly with a girth. *Johnson.* — **Belly timber**, food. [*Ludicrous*] *Prior.* — **Belly worm**, a worm that breeds or lives in the belly (stomach or intestines). *Johnson.*

Bel'ly, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLIED (-lĭd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLYING.] To cause to swell out; to fill. [*R.*]

Your breath of full consent *bellied* his sails. *Shak.*

Bel'ly, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; to bulge.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Bel'ly-ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic.

Bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** A band that passes under the belly of a horse and holds the saddle or harness in place; a girth.

2. A band of flannel or other cloth about the belly.

3. (*Naut.*) A band of canvas, to strengthen a sail.

Bel'ly-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Costive; constipated.

Bel'ly-cheat' (-chēt'), *n.* An apron or covering for the front of the person. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Bel'ly-cheer' (-chēr'), *n.* [Perh. from F. *belle chère*.] Good cheer; viands. [*Obs.*] "*Bellycheer* and banquets." *Rowlands.* "Loaves and *bellycheer*." *Milton.*

Bel'ly-cheer', *v. i.* To revel; to feast. [*Obs.*]

A pack of clergymen [assembled] by themselves to *bellycheer* in their presumptuous Sion. *Milton.*

Bel'ly-ful (-ful), *n.* As much as satisfies the appetite. Hence: A great abundance; more than enough. *Lloyd.*

King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments. *Johnson.*

Bel'ly-god' (-gŏd'), *n.* One whose great pleasure it is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure.

Bel'ly-pinched' (-pĭncht'), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved. "The *belly-pinched* wolf." *Shak.*

Be-lock' (bē-lŏk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELOCKED (-lŏkt').] [Pref. *be-* + *lock:* cf. AS. *belūcan*.] To lock, or fasten as with a lock. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bel'o-man'cy (bĕl'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. βελομαντία ; βέλος arrow + μάντις a diviner: cf. F. *bélomancie*.] A kind of divination anciently practiced by means of marked arrows drawn at random from a bag or quiver, the marks on the arrows drawn being supposed to foreshow the future. *Encyc. Brit.*

Be-long' (bē-lŏng' ; 115), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELONGED (-lŏngd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELONGING.] [OE. *belongen* (akin to D. *belangen* to concern, G. *belangen* to attain to, to concern) ; pref. *be-* + *longen* to desire. See LONG, *v. i.*] [Usually construed with *to*.] **1.** To be the property *of;* as, Jamaica *belongs* to Great Britain.

2. To be a part *of*, or connected *with;* to be appendant or related; to owe allegiance or service.

A desert place *belonging* to . . . Bethsaida. *Luke* ix. 10.
The mighty men which *belonged* to David. 1 *Kings* i. 8.

3. To be the concern or proper business or function *of;* to appertain *to*. "Do not interpretations *belong* to God?" *Gen.* xl. 8.

4. To be suitable *for;* to be due *to*.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them that are of full age. *Heb.* v. 14.
No blame *belongs* to thee. *Shak.*

5. To be native *to*, or an inhabitant *of;* esp. to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone.*

Be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. t.* To be deserved by. [*Obs.*]

More evils *belong* us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*

Be-long'ing, *n.* [Commonly in the *pl.*] **1.** That which belongs to one; that which pertains to one; hence, goods or effects. "Thyself and thy *belongings*." *Shak.*

2. That which is connected with a principal or greater thing; an appendage; an appurtenance.

3. Family; relations; household. [*Colloq.*]

Few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her bidding, to ask her reasons. *Thackeray*

Bel'o-nite (bĕl'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. βελόνη a needle.] (*Min.*) Minute acicular or dendritic crystalline forms sometimes observed in glassy volcanic rocks.

Bel-oo'che **Bel-oo'chee** (bĕl-ōō'chē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Beloochistan, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Beloochistan.

Be-lord' (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To act the lord over.

2. To address by the title of "lord."

Be-love' (bē-lŭv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELOVED (-lŭvd').] [OE. *bilufien*. See pref. BE-, and LOVE, *v. t.*] To love. [*Obs.*] *Wodroephe.*

Be-loved' (bē-lŭvd' as *p. p.*, bē-lŭv'ĕd as *a.*), *p. p. & a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Antony, so well *beloved* of Cæsar. *Shak.*
This is my *beloved* Son. *Matt.* iii. 17.

Be-lov'ed (bē-lŭv'ĕd), *n.* One greatly loved.

My *beloved* is mine, and I am his. *Cant.* ii. 16.

Be-low' (bē-lō'), *prep.* [Pref. *be-* by + *low*.] **1.** Under, or lower in place; beneath; not so high; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee. *Shak.*

2. Inferior to in rank, excellence, dignity, value, amount, price, etc.; lower in quality. "One degree *below* kings." *Addison.*

3. Unworthy of; unbefitting; beneath.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, . . . how *below* all history the persons and their actions were. *Milton.*
Who thinks no fact *below* his regard. *Hallam.*

Syn. — Underneath; under; beneath.

Be-low', *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, with respect to any object; in a lower room; beneath.

Lord Marmion waits *below*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove *below*. *Prior.*

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead.

What business brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*

4. In a court or tribunal of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below*. *Wheaton.*

5. In some part or page following.

Be-lowt' (bē-lout'), *v. t.* To treat as a lout; to talk abusively to. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Bel'sire' (bĕl'sīr'), *n.* [Pref. *bel-* + *sire*. Cf. BELDAM.] A grandfather, or ancestor. "His great *belsire* Brute." [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Bel'swag'ger (-swăg'gĕr), *n.* [Contr. from *bellyswagger*.] A lewd man; also, a bully. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt;* akin to Icel. *belti*, Sw. *bälte*, Dan. *bælte*, OHG. *balz*, L. *balteus*, Ir. & Gael. *balt* border, belt.] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle; as, a lady's *belt;* a sword *belt*.

The shining *belt* with gold inlaid. *Dryden.*

2. That which restrains or confines as a girdle.

He cannot buckle his distempered cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shak.*

3. Anything that resembles a belt, or that encircles or crosses like a belt; a strip or stripe; as, a *belt* of trees; a *belt* of sand.

4. (*Arch.*) Same as BAND, *n.*, 2. A very broad band is more properly termed a *belt*.

5. (*Astron.*) One of certain girdles or zones on the surface of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, supposed to be of the nature of clouds.

6. (*Geog.*) A narrow passage or strait; as, the Great *Belt* and the Lesser *Belt*, leading to the Baltic Sea.

7. (*Her.*) A token or badge of knightly rank.

8. (*Mech.*) A band of leather, or other flexible substance, passing around two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other. [See *Illust.* of PULLEY.]

9. (*Nat. Hist.*) A band or stripe, as of color, round any organ; or any circular ridge or series of ridges.

Belt lacing, thongs used for lacing together the ends of machine belting.

Belt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELTING.] **1.** To encircle with, or as with, a belt; to encompass; to surround.

A coarse black robe *belted* round the waist. *C. Reade.*
They *belt* him round with hearts undaunted. *Wordsworth.*

2. To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Bel'tane (bĕl'tăn), *n.* [Gael. *bealltainn, beallteinn.*] **1.** The first day of May (Old Style).

The quarter-days anciently in Scotland were Hallowmas, Candlemas, *Beltane*, and Lammas. *New English Dict.*

2. A festival of the heathen Celts on the first day of May, in the observance of which great bonfires were kindled. It still exists in a modified form in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

Belt'ed (bĕlt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Encircled by, or secured with, a belt; as, a *belted* plaid; girt with a belt, as an honorary distinction; as, a *belted* knight; a *belted* earl.

2. Marked with a band or circle; as, a *belted* stalk.

3. Worn in, or suspended from, the belt.

Three men with *belted* brands. *Sir W. Scott.*

Belted cattle, cattle originally from Dutch stock, having a broad band of white round the middle, while the rest of the body is black; — called also *blanketed cattle*.

Bel'tein (bĕl'tān), **Bel'tin** (-tĭn), *n.* See BELTANE.

Bel'ting (bĕlt'ĭng), *n.* The material of which belts for machinery are made; also, belts, taken collectively.

Be-lu'ga (bē-lū'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *bieluga* a sort of large sturgeon, prop. white fish, fr. *bieluii* white.] (*Zoöl.*) A cetacean allied to the dolphins.

Beluga or White Whale (*Delphinapterus catodon*). (¼)

☞ The northern *beluga* (*Delphinapterus catodon*) is the white whale and white fish of the whalers. It grows to be from twelve to eighteen feet long.

Be-lute' (bē-lūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELUTING.] [Pref. *be-* + L. *lutum* mud.] To bespatter, as with mud. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'), *n.* [It., fr. *bello, bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] (*Arch.*) A small building, or a part of a building, more or less open, constructed in a place commanding a fine prospect.

‖ **Bel'ze-buth** (bĕl'zē-bŭth), *n.* [From *Beelzebub.*] (*Zoöl.*) A spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*) of Brazil.

‖ **Be'ma** (bē'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. βῆμα step, platform.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A platform from which speakers addressed an assembly. *Mitford.*

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of an early Christian church which was reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. (*b*) Erroneously: A pulpit.

Be-mad' (bē-măd'), *v. t.* To make mad. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Be-man'gle (bē-măn'g'l), *v. t.* To mangle; to tear asunder. [*R.*] *Beaumont.*

Be-mask' (bē-măsk'), *v. t.* To mask; to conceal.

Be-mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *v. t.* To master thoroughly.

Be-maul' (bē-mȧl'), *v. t.* To maul or beat severely; to bruise. "In order to *bemaul* Yorick." *Sterne.*

Be-maze (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [OE. *bimasen;* pref. *be-* + *masen* to maze.] To bewilder.

Intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt. *Cowper.*

Be-mean' (-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; to lower. *C. Reade.*

Be-meet' (bē-mēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEMET (-mĕt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEMEETING.] To meet. [*Obs.*]

Our very loving sister, well *bemet.* *Shak.*

Be-mete' (bē-mēt'), *v. t.* To mete. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-min'gle (bē-mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To mingle; to mix.

Be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEMIRED (-mīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEMIRING.] To drag through, encumber with, or fix in, the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirt.

Bemired and benighted in the bog. *Burke.*

Be-mist' (bē-mĭst'), *v. t.* To envelop in mist. [*Obs.*]

Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEMOANED (-mōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEMOANING.] [OE. *bimenen*, AS. *bemǣnan;* pref. *be-* + *mǣnan* to moan. See MOAN.] To express deep grief for by moaning; to express sorrow for; to lament; to bewail; to pity or sympathize with.

Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DEPLORE.

Be-moan'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bemoans.

Be-mock' (bē-mŏk'; 115), *v. t.* To mock; to ridicule.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shak.*

Be-moil' (bē-moil'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *moil*, fr. F. *mouiller* to wet; but cf. also OE. *bimolen* to soil, fr. AS. *māl* spot: cf. E. *mole.*] To soil or encumber with mire and dirt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be'mol (bē'mŏl), *n.* [F. *bémol*, fr. *bé* b + *mol* soft.] (*Mus.*) The sign b; the same as B flat. [*Obs.*]

Be-mon'ster (bē-mŏn'stẽr), *v. t.* To make monstrous or like a monster. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-mourn' (bē-mōrn'), *v. t.* To mourn over. *Wyclif.*

Be-mud'dle (bē-mŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To muddle; to stupefy or bewilder; to confuse.

Be-muf'fle (bē-mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* To cover as with a muffler; to wrap up.

Bemuffled with the externals of religion. *Sterne.*

Be-muse' (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* To muddle, daze, or partially stupefy, as with liquor.

A parson much *bemused* in beer. *Pope.*

Ben (bĕn), **Ben' nut'** (nŭt'). [Ar. *bān*, name of the tree.] (*Bot.*) The seed of one or more species of moringa; as, oil of *ben.* See MORINGA.

Ben, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *binnan;* pref. *be-* by + *innan* within, *in* in.] Within; in; in or into the interior; toward the inner apartment. [*Scot.*]

Ben, *n.* [See BEN, *adv.*] The inner or principal room in a hut or house of two rooms; — opposed to *but*, the outer apartment. [*Scot.*]

Ben. An old form of the *pl. indic. pr.* of BE. [*Obs.*]

Be-name' (bē-nām'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* BENAMED, BENEMPT.] To promise; to name. [*Obs.*]

Bench (bĕnch), *n.; pl.* BENCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *bench, benk*, AS. *benc;* akin to Sw. *bänk*, Dan *bænk*, Icel. *bekkr*, OS., D., & G. *bank.* Cf. BANK, BEACH.] **1.** A long seat, differing from a stool in its greater length.

Mossy *benches* supplied the place of chairs. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A long table at which mechanics and others work; as, a carpenter's *bench.*

3. The seat where judges sit in court.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench.* *Shak.*

4. The persons who sit as judges; the court; as, the opinion of the full *bench.* See KING'S BENCH.

5. A collection or group of dogs exhibited to the public; — so named because the animals are usually placed on benches or raised platforms.

6. A conformation like a bench; a long stretch of flat ground, or a kind of natural terrace, near a lake or river.

Bench mark (*Leveling*), one of a number of marks along a line of survey, affixed to permanent objects, to show where leveling staffs were placed. — **Bench of bishops,** the whole body of English prelates assembled in council. — **Bench plane,** any plane used by carpenters and joiners for working a flat surface, as jack planes, long planes. — **Bench show,** an exhibition of dogs. — **Bench table** (*Arch.*), a projecting course at the base of a building, or round a pillar, sufficient to form a seat.

Bench (bĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENCHED (bĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENCHING.] **1.** To furnish with benches.

'T was *benched* with turf. *Dryden.*

Stately theaters *benched* crescentwise. *Tennyson.*

2. To place on a bench or seat of honor.

Whom I . . . have *benched* and reared to worship. *Shak.*

Bench, *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Bench'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court.

2. An alderman of a corporation. [*Eng.*] *Ashmole.*

3. A member of a court or council. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler. [*Obs.*]

Bench' war'rant (wŏr'rant). (*Law*) A process issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt or indicted for some crime; — so called in distinction from a *justice's warrant.*

Bend (bĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENDED or BENT (bĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENDING.] [AS. *bendan* to bend, fr. *bend* a band, bond, fr. *bindan* to bind. See BIND, *v. t.*, and cf. 3d & 4th BEND.] **1.** To strain or move out of a straight line; to crook by straining; to make crooked; to curve; to make ready for use by drawing into a curve; as, to *bend* a bow; to *bend* the knee.

2. To turn toward some certain point; to direct; to incline. "*Bend* thine ear to supplication." *Milton.*

Towards Coventry *bend* we our course. *Shak.*

Bending her eyes . . . upon her parent. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To apply closely or with interest; to direct.

To *bend* his mind to any public business. *Temple.*

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will. *Pope.*

4. To cause to yield; to render submissive; to subdue. "Except she *bend* her humor." *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another, or as a sail to its yard or stay; or as a cable to the ring of an anchor. *Totten.*

To bend the brow, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger; to scowl; to frown. *Camden.*

Syn. — To lean; stoop; deflect; bow; yield.

Bend, *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to crook or be curving; to bow.

The green earth's end
Where the bowed welkin slow doth *bend.* *Milton.*

2. To jut over; to overhang.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep. *Shak.*

3. To be inclined; to be directed.

To whom our vows and wishes *bend.* *Milton.*

4. To bow in prayer, or in token of submission.

While each to his great Father *bends.* *Coleridge.*

Bend, *n.* [See BEND, *v. t.*, and cf. BENT, *n.*] **1.** A turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper direction or normal position; a curve; a crook; as, a slight *bend* of the body; a *bend* in a road.

2. Turn; purpose; inclination; ends. [*Obs.*]

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend.* *Fletcher.*

3. (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor, spar, or post. *Totten.*

4. (*Leather Trade*) The best quality of sole leather; a butt. See BUTT.

5. (*Mining*) Hard, indurated clay; bind.

Bends of a ship, the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales.* They have the beams, knees, and foothooks bolted to them. Also, the frames or ribs that form the ship's body from the keel to the top of the sides; as, the midship *bend.*

Bend, *n.* [AS. *bend.* See BAND, and cf. the preceding noun.] **1.** A band. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. [OF. *bende, bande*, F. *bande.* See BAND.] (*Her.*) One of the honorable ordinaries, containing a third or a fifth part of the field. It crosses the field diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Bend sinister (*Her.*), an honorable ordinary drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

Bend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bent.

Bend'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bends.

2. An instrument used for bending.

3. A drunken spree. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

4. A sixpence. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Bend'ing, *n.* The marking of the clothes with stripes or horizontal bands. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bend'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Bend* + *-let:* cf. E. *bandlet.*] (*Her.*) A narrow bend, esp. one half the width of the bend.

Bend'wise (-wīz), *adv.* (*Her.*) Diagonally.

Ben'dy (bĕn'dy), *a.* [From BEND a band.] (*Her.*) Divided into an even number of bends; — said of a shield or its charge. *Cussans.*

Ben'e (bĕn'ē), *n.* (*Bot.*) See BENNE.

Be'ne (bē'nē), *n.* [AS. *bēn.*] A prayer; boon. [*Archaic*]

What is good for a bootless *bene?* *Wordsworth.*

‖ **Bene, Ben** (bān), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A hoglike mammal of New Guinea (*Porcula papuensis*).

Be-neaped' (bē-nēpt'), *a.* (*Naut.*) See NEAPED.

Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* -nēth'; 277), *prep.* [OE. *benethe, bineoðen*, AS. *beneoðan, benyðan;* pref. *be-* + *neoðan, nyðan*, downward, beneath, akin to E. *nether.* See NETHER.] **1.** Lower in place, with something directly over or on; under; underneath; hence, at the foot of. "*Beneath* the mount." *Ex.* xxxii. 19.

Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. *Pope.*

2. Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that oppresses or burdens.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels in the scale of beings. Hence: Unworthy of; unbecoming.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station. *Atterbury.*

Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* bē-nēth'), *adv.* **1.** In a lower place; underneath.

The earth you take from *beneath* will be barren. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region or position; as, in earth *beneath.*

‖ **Ben'e-dic'i-te,** *interj.* [See BENEDICITE, *n.*] An exclamation corresponding to *Bless you!*

Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), **Ben'e-dick** (bĕn'ē-dĭk), *n.* [From *Benedick*, one of the characters in Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado about Nothing."] A married man, or a man newly married.

Ben'e-dict, *a.* [L. *benedictus*, p. p. of *benedicere* to bless. See BENISON, and cf. BENNET.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ben'e-dic'tine (bĕn'ē-dĭk'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.

Ben'e-dic'tine, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a famous order of monks, established by St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century. This order was introduced into the United States in 1846.

☞ The Benedictines wear black clothing, and are sometimes called *Black Monks.* The name *Black Friars,* which belongs to the Dominicans, is also sometimes applied to the Benedictines.

Ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio:* cf. F. *bénédiction.* See BENISON.] **1.** The act of blessing.

2. A blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.

So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus
Followed with *benediction.* *Milton.*

Homeward serenely she walked with God's *benediction* upon her. *Longfellow.*

Specifically: The short prayer which closes public worship; as, to give the *benediction.*

3. (*Eccl.*) The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

4. (*R. C. Ch.*) A solemn rite by which bells, banners, candles, etc., are blessed with holy water, and formally dedicated to God.

Ben'e-dic'tion-al (-al), *n.* A book of benedictions.

Ben'e-dic'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rỹ), *n.* A collected series of benedictions.

The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwold. *G. Gurton's Needle.*

Ben'e-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to bless. *Gauden.*

Ben'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rỹ), *a.* Expressing wishes for good; as, a *benedictory* prayer. *Thackeray.*

‖ **Ben'e-dic'tus** (-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., blessed. See BENEDICT, *a.*] The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 68); — so named from the first word of the Latin version.

Ben'e-dight (-dīt), *a.* Blessed. [*R.*] *Longfellow.*

Ben'e-fac'tion (-fȧk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** The act of conferring a benefit. *Johnson.*

2. A benefit conferred; esp. a charitable donation.

Syn. — Gift; present; gratuity; boon; alms.

Ben'e-fac'tor (bĕn'ē-fȧk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefit or benefits. *Bacon.*

Ben'e-fac'tress, *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

His *benefactress* blushes at the deed. *Cowper.*

Be-nef'ic (bē-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *beneficus.* See BENEFICE.] Favorable; beneficent. *Milton.*

Ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [F. *bénéfice*, L. *beneficium*, a kindness, in LL. a grant of an estate, fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** A favor or benefit. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

2. (*Feudal Law*) An estate in lands; a fief.

☞ Such an estate was granted at first for life only, and held on the mere good pleasure of the donor; but afterward, becoming hereditary, it received the appellation of *fief*, and the term *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.

3. An ecclesiastical living and church preferment, as in the Church of England; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service. See ADVOWSON.

☞ All church preferments are called *benefices,* except bishoprics, which are called *dignities.* But, ordinarily, the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebendaryships; *benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives.

Ben'e-fice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENEFICED.] To endow with a benefice. [Commonly in the past participle.]

Ben'e-ficed (-fĭst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. "*Beneficed* clergymen." *Burke.*

Ben'e-fice-less (-fĭs-lĕs), *a.* Having no benefice. "*Beneficeless* precisians." *Sheldon.*

Be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus:* cf. F. *bénéficence.* See BENEFICE.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity; bounty springing from purity and goodness.

And whose *beneficence* no charge exhausts. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See BENEVOLENCE.

Be-nef'i-cent (-sent), *a.* Doing or producing good; performing acts of kindness and charity; characterized by beneficence.

The *beneficent* fruits of Christianity. *Prescott.*

Syn. — See BENEVOLENT.

Be-nef'i-cen'tial (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sĕn'shal), *a.* Relating to beneficence.

Be-nef'i-cent-ly (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sent-lȳ), *adv.* In a beneficent manner; with beneficence.

Ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'al), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficial*, LL. *beneficialis*.] **1.** Conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; advantageous; serviceable; contributing to a valuable end; — followed by *to*.

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us. *Swift.*

2. (*Law*) Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. *Kent.*

3. Kind. [*Obs.*] "A *beneficial* foe." *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See ADVANTAGE.

Ben'e-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner; profitably; helpfully.

Ben'e-fi'cial-ness, *n.* The quality of being beneficial; profitableness.

Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ā-rȳ, *or* -fĭsh'ā-rȳ; 106), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficiaire*, LL. *beneficiarius*.] **1.** Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; holding under a feudal or other superior; having a dependent and secondary possession.

A feudatory or *beneficiary* king of England. *Bacon.*

2. Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts.

Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.; pl.* BENEFICIARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A feudatory or vassal; hence, one who holds a benefice and uses its proceeds. *Ayliffe.*

2. One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; esp. one who receives help or income from an educational fund or a trust estate.

The rich men will be offering sacrifice to their Deity whose *beneficiaries* they are. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ben'e-fi'ci-ate (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Sp. *beneficiar* to benefit, to work mines.] (*Mining*) To reduce (ores). — **Ben'e-fi'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Ben'e-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Beneficent. [*Obs.*]

Ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* [OE. *benefet*, *benfeet*, *bienfet*, F. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum; bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do. See BOUNTY, and FACT.] **1.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Ps.* ciii. 2.

2. Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property; advantage; profit.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*. *Burke.*

3. A theatrical performance, a concert, or the like, the proceeds of which do not go to the lessee of the theater or to the company, but to some individual actor, or to some charitable use.

4. Beneficence; liberality. [*Obs.*] *Webster* (1623).

5. *pl.* Natural advantages; endowments; accomplishments. [*R.*] "The *benefits* of your own country." *Shak.*

Benefit of clergy. (*Law*) See under CLERGY.

Syn. — Profit; service; use; avail. See ADVANTAGE.

Ben'e-fit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENEFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENEFITING.] To be beneficial to; to do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to; to profit.

I will repent of the good, wherewith I said I would *benefit* them. *Jer.* xviii. 10.

Ben'e-fit, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to profit; as, he will *benefit* by the change.

Ben'e-fit'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who confers a benefit; — also, one who receives a benefit.

Be-neme' (bē-nēm'), *v. t.* [AS. *benæman*. Cf. BENIM.] To deprive (*of*), or take away (*from*). [*Obs.*]

Be-nempt' (-nĕmt'), *p. p.* of BENAME. **1.** Promised; vowed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Named; styled. [*Archaic*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖**Be'ne plac'i-to** (bē'nē plăs'ĭ-tō; It. bā'nā plä'chē-tō). [It. *beneplacito* pleasure, fr. L. *bene* well + *placitus* pleasing.] **1.** At or during pleasure.

For our English judges there never was . . . any *bene placito* as their tenure. *F. Harrison.*

2. (*Mus.*) At pleasure; ad libitum.

Be-net' (bē-nĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENETTED.] To catch in a net; to insnare. *Shak.*

Be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* [OF. *benevolence*, L. *benevolentia*. See BENEVOLENT.] **1.** The disposition to do good; good will; charitableness; love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness.

The wakeful *benevolence* of the gospel. *Chalmers.*

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

3. A species of compulsory contribution or tax, which has sometimes been illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England, and falsely represented as a gratuity.

Syn. — BENEVOLENCE, BENEFICENCE, MUNIFICENCE. *Benevolence* marks a disposition made up of a choice and desire for the happiness of others. *Beneficence* marks the working of this disposition in dispensing good on a somewhat broad scale. *Munificence* shows the same disposition, but acting on a still broader scale, in conferring gifts and favors. These are not necessarily confined to objects of immediate utility. One may show his *munificence* in presents of pictures or jewelry, but this would not be *beneficence*. *Benevolence* of heart; *beneficence* of life; *munificence* in the encouragement of letters.

Be-nev'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *benevolens, -entis; bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish. See BOUNTY, and VOLUNTARY.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing or manifesting love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; disposed to give to good objects; kind; charitable. — **Be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — BENEVOLENT, BENEFICENT. Etymologically considered, *benevolent* implies *wishing* well to others, and *beneficent*, *doing* well. But by degrees the word *benevolent* has been widened to include not only feelings, but actions; thus, we speak of *benevolent* operations, *benevolent* labors for the public good, *benevolent* societies. In like manner, *beneficent* is now often applied to feelings; thus, we speak of the *beneficent* intentions of a donor. This extension of the terms enables us to mark nicer shades of meaning. Thus, the phrase "*benevolent* labors" turns attention to the *source* of these labors, viz., *benevolent* feeling; while *beneficent* would simply mark them as productive of good. So, "*beneficent* intentions" point to the feelings of the donor as bent upon some specific good act; while "*benevolent* intentions" would only denote a general wish and design to do good.

Be-nev'o-lous (bē-nĕv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *benevolus*.] Kind; benevolent. [*Obs.*] *T. Puller.*

Ben-gal' (bĕn-gạl'), *n.* **1.** A province in India, giving its name to various stuffs, animals, etc.

2. A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally brought from Bengal.

3. Striped gingham, originally brought from Bengal; Bengal stripes.

Bengal light, a firework containing niter, sulphur, and antimony, and producing a sustained and vivid colored light, used in making signals and in pyrotechnics; — called also *blue light*. — **Bengal stripes,** a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes. See BENGAL, 3. — **Bengal tiger.** (*Zoöl.*) See TIGER.

Ben-gal'ee, Ben-gal'i (bĕn-gạl'ē *or* bĕn'gạl-ē'), *n.* The language spoken in Bengal.

Ben'gal-ese' (bĕn'gal-ēz' *or* bĕn-gạl'ēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.

Ben-go'la (bĕn-gō'lȧ), *n.* A Bengal light.

Be-night' (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENIGHTING.] **1.** To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night; to obscure. [*Archaic*]

The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

2. To overtake with night or darkness, especially before the end of a day's journey or task.

Some virgin, sure, . . . *benighted* in these woods. *Milton.*

3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light.

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny? *Heber.*

Be-night'ment (-ment), *n.* The condition of being benighted.

Be-nign' (bē-nīn'), *a.* [OE. *benigne*, *bening*, OF. *benigne*, F. *bénin*, fem. *bénigne*, fr. L. *benignus*, contr. from *benigenus; bonus* good + root of *genus* kind. See BOUNTY, and GENUS.] **1.** Of a kind or gentle disposition; gracious; generous; favorable; benignant.

Creator bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc.; mild; kindly; salutary; wholesome.

Kind influences and *benign* aspects. *South.*

3. Of a mild type or character; as, a *benign* disease.

Syn. — Kind; propitious; bland; genial; salubrious; favorable; salutary; gracious; liberal.

Be-nig'nan-cy (bē-nĭg'nan-sy), *n.* Benignant quality; kindliness.

Be-nig'nant (bē-nĭg'nant), *a.* [LL. *benignans*, p. pr. of *benignare*, from L. *benignus*. See BENIGN.] Kind; gracious; favorable. — **Be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Be-nig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OE. *benignite*, F. *bénignité*, OF. *bénigneté*, fr. L. *benignitas*. See BENIGN.] **1.** The quality of being benign; goodness; kindness; graciousness. "*Benignity* of aspect." *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Mildness; gentleness.

The *benignity* or inclemency of the season. *Spectator.*

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wiseman.*

Be-nign'ly (bē-nīn'lȳ), *adv.* In a benign manner.

Be-nim' (bē-nĭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *beniman*. See BENUMB, and cf. NIM.] To take away. [*Obs.*]

Ire . . . *benimeth* the man fro God. *Chaucer.*

Ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OE. *beneysun*, *benesoun*, OF. *beneïçun*, *beneïson*, fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say. See BOUNTY, and DICTION, and cf. BENEDICTION.] Blessing; beatitude; benediction. *Shak.*

More precious than the *benison* of friends. *Talfourd.*

‖**Bé-ni'tier'** (bā-nē'tyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *bénir* to bless.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A holy-water stoup. *Shipley.*

Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Corrupted from *benzoin*.] See BENZOIN.

Ben'ja-min, *n.* A kind of upper coat for men. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Ben'ja-mite (-mīt), *n.* A descendant of Benjamin; one of the tribe of Benjamin. *Judg.* iii. 15.

Ben'ne (bĕn'nē), *n.* [Malay *bījen*.] (*Bot.*) The name of two plants (*Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*), originally Asiatic; — also called *oil plant*. From their seeds an oil is expressed, called *benne oil*, used mostly for making soap. In the southern United States the seeds are used in candy.

Ben'net (bĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *benoîte*, fr. L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, p. p., blessed. See BENEDICT, *a.*] (*Bot.*) The common yellow-flowered avens of Europe (*Geum urbanum*); herb bennet. The name is sometimes given to other plants, as the hemlock, valerian, etc.

Ben'shee (bĕn'shē), *n.* See BANSHEE.

Bent (bĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of BEND.

Bent, *a. & p. p.* **1.** Changed by pressure so as to be no longer straight; crooked; as, a *bent* pin; a *bent* lever.

2. Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, set, etc.; — said of the mind, character, disposition, desires, etc., and used with *on*; as, to be *bent* on going to college; he is *bent* on mischief.

Bent, *n.* [See BEND, *n. & v.*] **1.** The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity; as, the *bent* of a bow. [*Obs.*] *Wilkins.*

2. A declivity or slope, as of a hill. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

3. A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; inclination; disposition; purpose; aim. *Shak.*

With a native *bent* did good pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Particular direction or tendency; flexion; course.

Bents and turns of the matter. *Locke.*

5. (*Carp.*) A transverse frame of a framed structure.

6. Tension; force of acting; energy; impetus. [*Archaic*]

The full *bent* and stress of the soul. *Norris.*

Syn. — Predilection; turn. BENT, BIAS, INCLINATION, PREPOSSESSION. These words agree in describing a permanent influence upon the mind which tends to decide its actions. *Bent* denotes a fixed tendency of the mind in a given direction. It is the widest of these terms, and applies to the will, the intellect, and the affections, taken conjointly; as, the whole *bent* of his character was toward evil practices. *Bias* is literally a weight fixed on one side of a ball used in bowling, and causing it to swerve from a straight course. Used figuratively, *bias* applies particularly to the judgment, and denotes something which acts with a permanent force on the character through that faculty; as, the *bias* of early education, early habits, etc. *Inclination* is an excited state of desire or appetency; as, a strong *inclination* to the study of the law. *Prepossession* is a mingled state of feeling and opinion in respect to some person or subject, which has laid hold of and occupied the mind previous to inquiry. The word is commonly used in a good sense, an unfavorable impression of this kind being denominated a *prejudice*. "Strong minds will be strongly *bent*, and usually labor under a strong *bias;* but there is no mind so weak and powerless as not to have its *inclinations*, and none so guarded as to be without its *prepossessions*." *Crabb.*

Bent (bĕnt), *n.* [AS. *beonet;* akin to OHG. *pinuz*, G. *binse*, rush, bent grass; of unknown origin.] **1.** A reed-like grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass.

His spear a *bent*, both stiff and strong. *Drayton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Agrostis*, esp. *Agrostis vulgaris*, or redtop. The name is also used of many other grasses, esp. in America.

3. Any neglected field or broken ground; a common; a moor. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Bowmen bickered upon the *bent*. *Chevy Chase.*

Bent' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) Same as BENT, a kind of grass.

Ben'thal (bĕn'thal), *a.* [Gr. *βένθος* the depth of the sea.] Relating to the deepest zone or region of the ocean.

Ben-tham'ic (bĕn-thăm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bentham or Benthamism.

Ben'tham-ism (bĕn'tham-ĭz'm), *n.* That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham; the doctrine that the morality of actions is estimated and determined by their utility; also, the theory that the sensibility to pleasure and the recoil from pain are the only motives which influence human desires and actions, and that these are the sufficient explanation of ethical and jural conceptions.

Ben'tham-ite (-īt), *n.* One who believes in Benthamism.

Bent'ing time' (bĕnt'ĭng tīm'). The season when pigeons are said to feed on bents, before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times* . . . may come. *Dryden.*

Bent'y (bĕnt'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in bents, or the stalks of coarse, stiff, withered grass; as, *benty* fields.

2. Resembling bent. *Holland.*

Be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENUMBED (-nŭmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENUMBING.] [OE. *binomen*, p. p. of *binimen* to take away, AS. *beniman;* pref. *be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, *a.*, and cf. BENIM.] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.

The creeping death *benumbed* her senses first. *Dryden.*

Be-numbed' (-nŭmd'), *a.* Made torpid; numbed; stupefied; deadened; as, a *benumbed* body and mind. — **Be-numbed'ness**, *n.*

Be-numb'ment (bē-nŭm'ment), *n.* Act of benumbing, or state of being benumbed; torpor. *Kirby.*

Ben'zal (bĕn'zăl), *n.* [*Benzoic* + *al*dehyde.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, $C_6H_5.CH$, of the aromatic series, related to benzyl and benzoyl; — used adjectively or in combination.

Ben-zam'ide (bĕn-zăm'ĭd *or* bĕn'zȧ-mīd), *n.* [*Benzoin* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A transparent crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CO.NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia upon chloride of benzoyl, as also by several other reactions with benzoyl compounds.

Ben'zene (bĕn'zēn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) A volatile, very inflammable liquid, C_6H_6, contained in the naphtha produced by the destructive distillation of coal, from which it is separated by fractional distillation. The name is sometimes applied also to the impure commercial product or *benzole*, and also, but rarely, to a similar mixed product of petroleum.

Benzene nucleus, Benzene ring (*Chem.*), a closed chain or ring, consisting of six carbon atoms, each with one hydrogen atom attached, regarded as the type from which the aromatic compounds are derived. This ring formula is provisionally accepted as representing the probable constitution of the benzene molecule, C_6H_6, and as the type on which its derivatives are formed.

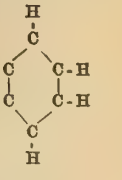

Ben'zile (bĕn'zĭl *or* -zīl), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CO.CO.C_6H_5$, formed from benzoin by the action of oxidizing agents, and consisting of a doubled benzoyl radical.

Ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) **1.** A liquid consisting mainly of the lighter and more volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum or kerosene oil, used as a solvent and for cleansing soiled fabrics; — called also *petroleum spirit*, *petroleum benzine*. Varieties or similar products are gasoline, naphtha, rhigolene, ligroin, etc.

2. Same as BENZENE. [*R.*]

☞ The hydrocarbons of *benzine* proper are essentially of the marsh gas series, while *benzene* proper is the typical hydrocarbon of the aromatic series.

Ben'zo-ate (bĕn'zō-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *benzoate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

Ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *benzoïque.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin.

Benzoic acid, or *flowers of benzoin*, a peculiar vegetable acid, $C_6H_5.CO_2H$, obtained from benzoin, and some other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is also found in the urine of infants and herbivorous animals. It crystallizes in the form of white, satiny flakes; its odor is aromatic; its taste is pungent, and somewhat acidulous. — Benzoic aldehyde, oil of bitter almonds; the aldehyde, $C_6H_5.CHO$, intermediate in composition between benzoic or benzyl alcohol, and benzoic acid. It is a thin colorless liquid.

Ben-zoin' (bĕn-zoin'), *n.* [Cf. F. *benjoin*, Sp. *benjui*, Pg. *beijoin;* all fr. Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic), the first syllable being lost. Cf. Benjamin.] [Called also *benjamin.*] **1.** A resinous substance, dry and brittle, obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc., having a fragrant odor and slightly aromatic taste. It is used in the preparation of benzoic acid, in medicine, and as a perfume.

2. A white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, obtained from benzoic aldehyde and some other sources.

3. (*Bot.*) The spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).

Flowers of benzoin, benzoic acid. See under Benzoic.

Ben-zoin'a-ted (-ā-tĕd), *a.* (*Med.*) Containing or impregnated with benzoin; as, *benzoinated* lard.

Ben'zole (bĕn'zōl *or* bĕn-zōl'), *n.* [*Benzoin* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An impure benzene, used in the arts as a solvent, and for various other purposes. See Benzene.

☞ It has great solvent powers, and is used by manufacturers of India rubber and gutta percha; also for cleaning soiled kid gloves, and for other purposes.

Ben'zo-line (-zō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Same as Benzole. (*b*) Same as Amarine. [*R.*] *Watts.*

Ben'zoyl (bĕn'zoil *or* bĕn-zoil'), *n.* [*Benzoic* + Gr. ὕλη wood. See -yl.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, C_6H_5CO; the base of benzoic acid, of the oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds. [Formerly written also *benzule.*]

Ben'zyl (bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [*Benzoic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, $C_6H_5.CH_2$, related to toluene and benzoic acid; — commonly used adjectively.

Be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint; to cover or color with, or as with, paint.

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*

Be-pelt' (bē-pĕlt'), *v. t.* To pelt roundly.

Be-pinch' (bē-pĭnch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bepinched (-pĭncht').] To pinch, or mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

Be-plas'ter (bē-plăs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beplastered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beplastering.] To plaster over; to cover or smear thickly; to bedaub.

Beplastered with rouge. *Goldsmith.*

Be-plumed' (bē-plūmd'), *a.* Decked with feathers.

Be-pom'mel (bē-pŭm'mĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bepommeled (-mĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bepommeling.] To pommel; to beat, as with a stick; figuratively, to assail or criticise in conversation, or in writing. *Thackeray.*

Be-pow'der (bē-pou'dẽr), *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with powder; to powder.

Be-praise' (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly. *Goldsmith.*

Be-prose' (bē-prōz'), *v. t.* To reduce to prose. [*R.*]

"To *beprose* all rhyme." *Mallet.*

Be-puffed' (bē-pŭft'), *a.* Puffed; praised. *Carlyle.*

Be-pur'ple (bē-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* To tinge or dye with a purple color.

Be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bequeathed (bē-kwēthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bequeathing.] [OE. *biquethen*, AS. *becweðan* to say, affirm, bequeath; pref. *be-* + *cweðan* to say, speak. See Quoth.] **1.** To give or leave by will; to give by testament; — said especially of personal property.

My heritage, which my dead father did *bequeath* to me. *Shak.*

2. To hand down; to transmit.

To *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanvill.*

3. To give; to offer; to commit. [*Obs.*]

To whom, with all submission, on my knee
I do *bequeath* my faithful services
And true subjection everlastingly. *Shak.*

Syn. — To Bequeath, Devise. Both these words denote the giving or disposing of property by will. *Devise*, in legal usage, is properly used to denote a gift by will of real property, and he to whom it is given is called the *devisee*. *Bequeath* is properly applied to a gift by will or legacy; *i. e.*, of personal property; the gift is called a *legacy*, and he who receives it is called a *legatee*. In popular usage the word *bequeath* is sometimes enlarged so as to embrace *devise;* and it is sometimes so construed by courts.

Be-queath'a-ble (bē-kwēth'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bequeathed.

Be-queath'al (-al), *n.* The act of bequeathing; bequeathment; bequest. *Fuller.*

Be-queath'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bequeaths.

Be-queath'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of bequeathing, or the state of being bequeathed; a bequest.

Be-quest' (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [OE. *biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide;* pref. *be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying, *becweðan* to bequeath. The ending *-est* is probably due to confusion with *quest.* See Bequeath, Quest.] **1.** The act of bequeathing or leaving by will; as, a *bequest* of property by A. to B.

2. That which is left by will, esp. personal property; a legacy; also, a gift.

Be-quest', *v. t.* To bequeath, or leave as a legacy. [*Obs.*] "All I have to *bequest.*" *Gascoigne.*

Be-queth'en (bē-kwēth'ĕn), old *p. p.* of Bequeath. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-quote' (bē-kwōt'), *v. t.* To quote constantly or with great frequency.

Be-rain' (bē-rān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Berained (-rānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beraining.] To rain upon; to wet with rain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-rate' (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Berated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Berating.] To rate or chide vehemently; to scold. *Holland. Motley.*

Be-rat'tle (bē-răt't'l), *v. t.* To make rattle; to scold vociferously; to cry down. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-ray' (bē-rā'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *ray* to defile.] To make foul; to soil; to defile. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Berbe (bẽrb), *n.* [Cf. Berber, Barb a Barbary horse.] (*Zoöl.*) An African genet (*Genetta pardina*). See Genet.

Ber'ber (bẽr'bẽr), *n.* [See Barbary.] A member of a race somewhat resembling the Arabs, but often classed as Hamitic, who were formerly the inhabitants of the whole of North Africa from the Mediterranean southward into the Sahara, and who still occupy a large part of that region; — called also *Kabyles.* Also, the language spoken by this people.

Ber'ber-ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the root of the barberry, gold thread, and other plants.

Ber'ber-ry (bẽr'bĕr-rў), *n.* See Barberry.

Ber'dash (bẽr'dăsh), *n.* A kind of neckcloth. [*Obs.*]

A treatise against the cravat and *berdash.* *Steele.*

Bere (bēr), *v. t.* [Cf. OIcel. *berja* to strike.] To pierce. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bere, *n.* See Bear, barley. [*Scot.*]

Be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bereaved (bē-rēvd'), Bereft (bē-rĕft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bereaving.] [OE. *bireven*, AS. *bereafian.* See Be-, and Reave.]

1. To make destitute; to deprive; to strip; — with *of* before the person or thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words. *Shak.*

Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickell.*

2. To take away from. [*Obs.*]

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you; all is lost. *Shak.*

3. To take away. [*Obs.*]

Shall move you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe.*

☞ The imp. and past pple. form *bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say *bereaved* or *bereft* by death of a relative, *bereft* of hope and strength.

Syn. — To dispossess; to divest.

Be-reave'ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being bereaved; deprivation; esp., the loss of a relative by death.

Be-reav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bereaves.

Be-reft' (bē-rĕft'), *imp. & p. p.* of Bereave.

Be-ret'ta (bē-rĕt'tà), *n.* Same as Berretta.

Berg (bẽrg), *n.* [√95. See Barrow hill, and cf. Iceberg.] A large mass or hill, as of ice.

Glittering *bergs* of ice. *Tennyson.*

Ber'ga-mot (bẽr'gà-mŏt), *n.* [F. *bergamote*, fr. It. *bergamotta;* prob. a corruption of Turk. *beg armūdi* a lord's pear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree of the Orange family (*Citrus bergamia*), having a roundish or pear-shaped fruit, from the rind of which an essential oil of delicious odor is extracted, much prized as a perfume. Also, the fruit. (*b*) A variety of mint (*Mentha aquatica*, var. *glabrata*).

2. The essence or perfume made from the fruit.

3. A variety of pear. *Johnson.*

4. A variety of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

The better hand . . . gives the nose its *bergamot.* *Cowper.*

5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured from flock of cotton or hemp, mixed with ox's or goat's hair; — said to have been invented at Bergamo, Italy. *Encyc. Brit.*

Wild bergamot (*Bot.*), an American herb of the Mint family (*Monarda fistulosa*).

Ber'gan-der (bẽr'găn-dẽr), *n.* [*Berg*, for *burrow* + *gander* a male goose? Cf. G. *bergente*, Dan. *gravgaas.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European duck (*Anas tadorna*). See Shelldrake.

Ber'ger-et (-jẽr-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *bergerete*, F. *berger* a shepherd.] A pastoral song. [*Obs.*]

Bergh (bẽrg), *n.* [AS. *beorg.*] A hill. [*Obs.*]

Berg'mas'ter (bẽrg'màs'tẽr), *n.* See Barmaster.

Berg'meal (-mēl), *n.* [G. *berg* mountain + *mehl* meal.] (*Min.*) An earthy substance, resembling fine flour. It is composed of the shells of infusoria, and in Lapland and Sweden is sometimes eaten, mixed with flour or ground birch bark, in times of scarcity. This name is also given to a white powdery variety of calcite.

Berg'mote (-mōt), *n.* See Barmote.

Ber'go-mask (bẽr'gō-màsk), *n.* A rustic dance, so called in ridicule of the people of Bergamo, in Italy, once noted for their clownishness. *Shak.*

Ber'gylt (bẽr'gĭlt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The Norway haddock. See Rosefish.

Be-rhyme' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Berhymed (-rīmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Berhyming.] To mention in rhyme or verse; to rhyme about. [Sometimes used depreciatively.] *Shak.*

Be'ri-be'ri (bā'rĭ-bā'rĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *beri* weakness.] An acute disease occurring in India, characterized by multiple inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, a painful rigidity of the limbs, and cachexy.

Be-rime' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To berhyme. [The earlier and etymologically preferable spelling.]

Berke-le'ian (bẽrk-lē'an), *a.* Of or relating to Bishop Berkeley or his system of idealism; as, *Berkeleian* philosophy. — **Berke'ley-ism** (bẽrk'lĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ber'lin (bẽr'lĭn *or* bẽr-lĭn'; 277), *n.* [The capital of Prussia.] **1.** A four-wheeled carriage, having a sheltered seat behind the body and separate from it, invented in the 17th century, at Berlin. *Swift.*

2. Fine worsted for fancy-work; zephyr worsted; — called also *Berlin wool.*

Berlin black, a black varnish, drying with almost a dead surface; — used for coating the better kinds of ironware. *Ure.* — Berlin blue, Prussian blue. *Ure.* — Berlin green, a complex cyanide of iron, used as a green dye, and similar to Prussian blue. — Berlin iron, a very fusible variety of cast iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured. These are often stained or lacquered in imitation of bronze. — Berlin shop, a shop for the sale of worsted embroidery and the materials for such work. — Berlin work, worsted embroidery.

Berm (bẽrm), *n.* [F. *berme*, of German origin; cf. G. *brame*, *bräme*, border, akin to E. *brim.*]

1. (*Fort.*) A narrow shelf or path between the bottom of a parapet and the ditch.

2. (*Engineering*) A ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank.

Ber-mu'da grass' (bẽr-mū'dà grăs'). (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*) esteemed for pasture in the Southern United States. It is a native of Southern Europe, but is now wide-spread in warm countries; — called also *scutch grass*, and in Bermuda, *devil grass.*

Ber'na-cle (bẽr'nà-k'l), *n.* See Barnacle.

Ber'na fly' (bẽr'nà flī'). (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian dipterous insect of the genus *Trypeta*, which lays its eggs in the nostrils or in wounds of man and beast, where the larvæ do great injury.

Ber'nar-dine (bẽr'nàr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or to the Cistercian monks. — *n.* A Cistercian monk.

Ber-nese' (bẽr-nēz'), *a.* Pertaining to the city or canton of Bern, in Switzerland, or to its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bern.

Ber'ni-cle (bẽr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *bernak, bernacle;* cf. OF. *bernac;* prob. fr. LL. *bernacula* for *hibernicula, bernicula*, fr. *Hibernia;* the birds coming from *Hibernia* or Ireland. Cf. 1st Barnacle.] A bernicle goose. [Written also *barnacle.*]

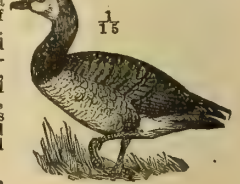

Bernicle Goose.

Bernicle goose (*Zoöl.*), a goose (*Branta leucopsis*), of Arctic Europe and America. It was formerly believed that it hatched from the cirripeds of the sea (*Lepas*), which were, therefore, called barnacles, goose barnacles, or Anatifers. The name is also applied to other related species. See Anatifa and Cirripedia.

Ber-nouse' (bẽr-nōōs'), *n.* Same as Burnoose.

Be-rob' (bē-rŏb'), *v. t.* To rob; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ber'o-e (bẽr'ō-ē), *n.* [L. *Beroe*, one of the Oceanidæ, Gr. Βερόη: cf. F. *béroé.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small, oval, transparent jellyfish, belonging to the Ctenophora.

Ber-ret'ta (bĕr-rĕt'tà), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *birrettum, barretum*, a cap, dim. of L. *birrus, birrum*, a cloak to keep off rain, cf. Gr. πυρρός tawny, red: cf. Sp. *birreta*, Pg. *barrete*, and E. Barret.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church. A cardinal's berretta is scarlet; that worn by other clerics is black, except that a bishop's is lined with green. [Also spelt *beretta, biretta*, etc.]

Ber'ried (bĕr'rĭd), *a.* Furnished with berries; consisting of a berry; baccate; as, a *berried* shrub.

Ber'ry (bĕr'rў), *n.; pl.* Berries (-rĭz). [OE. *berie*, AS. *berie, berige;* akin to D. *bes*, G. *beere*, OS. and OHG. *beri*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. *bär*, Goth. *basi*, and perh. Skr. *bhas* to eat.]

1. Any small fleshy fruit, as the strawberry, mulberry, huckleberry, etc.

2. (*Bot.*) A small fruit that is pulpy or succulent throughout, having seeds loosely imbedded in the pulp, as the currant, grape, blueberry.

3. The coffee bean.

4. One of the ova or eggs of a fish. *Travis.*

In berry, containing ova or spawn.

Ber'ry, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Berried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Berrying.] To bear or produce berries.

Ber'ry, *n.* [AS. *beorh.* See Barrow a hill.] A mound; a hillock. *W. Browne.*

Ber'ry-ing, *n.* A seeking for or gathering of berries, esp. of such as grow wild.

Ber'serk (bẽr'sẽrk), } *n.* [Icel. *berserkr.*] **1.** (*Scand.*
Ber'serk-er (-ẽr), } *Myth.*) One of a class of legendary heroes, who fought frenzied by intoxicating liquors, and naked, regardless of wounds. *Longfellow.*

2. One who fights as if frenzied, like a Berserker.

Bers'tle (bẽrs't'l), *n.* See Bristle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Berth (bẽrth), *n.* [From the root of *bear* to produce, like *birth* nativity. See Birth.] [Also written *birth.*]

1. (*Naut.*) (*a*) Convenient sea room. (*b*) A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. (*c*) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf.

2. An allotted place; an appointment; situation or employment. "He has a good *berth.*" *Totten.*

3. A place in a ship to sleep in; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin or stateroom, or of a railway car, for sleeping in.

Berth deck, the deck next below the lower gun deck. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — To give (the land or any object) a wide berth, to keep at a distance from it.

Berth, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Berthed (bẽrtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Berthing.] **1.** To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at; to place in a berth; as, she was *berthed* stem to stern with the Adelaide.

2. To allot or furnish berths to, on shipboard; as, to *berth* a ship's company. *Totten.*

Ber'tha (bẽr'thà), *n.* [F. *berthe*, fr. *Berthe*, a woman's name.] A kind of collar or cape worn by ladies.

Berth'age (bẽrth'âj), *n.* A place for mooring vessels in a dock or harbor.

Ber'thi-er-ite (bẽr'tĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Berthier*, a French naturalist.] (*Min.*) A double sulphide of antimony and iron, of a dark steel-gray color.

Berth'ing (bẽrth'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) The planking outside of a vessel, above the sheer strake. *Smyth.*

Ber'tram (bẽr'trăm), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πύρεθρον a hot spicy plant, fr. πῦρ fire.] (*Bot.*) Pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

Ber'y-coid (bĕr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [NL. *beryx*, the name of the typical genus + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Berycidæ*, a family of marine fishes.

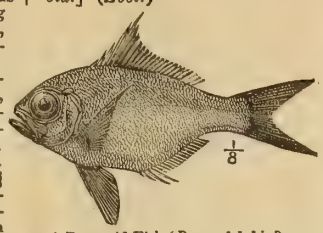

A Berycoid Fish (*Beryx delphini*).

Ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *béryl*, OF. *beril*, L. *beryllus*, Gr. βηρυλλος, prob. fr. Skr. *vaidûrya*. Cf. BRILLIANT.] (*Min.*) A mineral of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, commonly of a green or bluish green color, but also yellow, pink, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and glucinum (beryllium). The *aquamarine* is a transparent, sea-green variety used as a gem. The *emerald* is another variety highly prized in jewelry, and distinguished by its deep color, which is probably due to the presence of a little oxide of chromium.

Ber'yl-line (-lĭn), *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green color.

Be-ryl'li-um (bĕ-rĭl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A metallic element found in the beryl. See GLUCINUM.

Ber'yl-loid (bĕr'ĭl-loid), *n.* [*Beryl* + *-oid.*] (*Crystallog.*) A solid consisting of a double twelve-sided pyramid; — so called because the planes of this form occur on crystals of beryl.

Be-saiel', **Be-saile'**, **Be-sayle'** (bē-sāl'), *n.* [OF. *beseel*, F. *bisaïeul*, fr. L. *bis* twice + LL. *avolus*, dim. of L. *avus* grandfather.] **1.** A great-grandfather. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) A kind of writ which formerly lay where a great-grandfather died seized of lands in fee simple, and on the day of his death a stranger abated or entered and kept the heir out. This is now abolished. *Blackstone.*

Be-saint' (bē-sānt'), *v. t.* To make a saint of.

Be-sant' (bē-zănt'), *n.* See BEZANT.

Bes-ant'ler (bĕz-ănt'lẽr), *n.* Same as BEZ-ANTLER.

Be-scat'ter (bē-skăt'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To scatter over.

2. To cover sparsely by scattering (something); to strew. "With flowers *bescattered*." *Spenser.*

Be-scorn' (bē-skôrn'), *v. t.* To treat with scorn. "Then was he *bescorned*." *Chaucer.*

Be-scratch' (bē-skrăch'), *v. t.* To tear with the nails; to cover with scratches.

Be-scrawl' (bē-skrạl'), *v. t.* To cover with scrawls; to scribble over. *Milton.*

Be-screen' (bē-skrēn'), *v. t.* To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*

Be-scrib'ble (bē-skrĭb'b'l), *v. t.* To scribble over. "*Bescribbled* with impertinences." *Milton.*

Be-scum'ber (bē-skŭm'bẽr), } *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *scum-*
Be-scum'mer (-skŭm'mẽr), } *ber*, *scummer.*] To discharge ordure or dung upon. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Be-see' (bē-sē'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *besēon*; pref. *be-* + *seón* to see.] To see; to look; to mind. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESOUGHT (-sạt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESEECHING.] [OE. *bisechen*, *biseken* (akin to G. *besuchen* to visit); pref. *be-* + *sechen*, *seken*, to seek. See SEEK.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; to implore.

I *beseech* you, punish me not with your hard thoughts. *Shak.*

2. To ask earnestly for; to solicit; to beg; to crave.

I *beseech* your worship's name. *Shak.*
But Eve . . . *besought* his peace. *Milton.*

Syn. — To beg; to crave. — To BESEECH, ENTREAT, SOLICIT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE. These words agree in marking that sense of want which leads men to beg some favor. To *solicit* is to make a request, with some degree of earnestness and repetition, of one whom we address as a superior. To *entreat* implies greater urgency, usually enforced by adducing reasons or arguments. To *beseech* is still stronger, and belongs rather to the language of poetry and imagination. To *implore* denotes increased fervor of entreaty, as addressed either to equals or superiors. To *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty, and usually implies a state of deep humiliation. Thus, a captive *supplicates* a conqueror to spare his life. Men *solicit* by virtue of their interest with another; they *entreat* in the use of reasoning and strong representations; they *beseech* with importunate earnestness; they *implore* from a sense of overwhelming distress; they *supplicate* with a feeling of the most absolute inferiority and dependence.

Be-seech', *n.* Solicitation; supplication. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Shak.*

Be-seech'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beseeches.

Be-seech'ing, *a.* Entreating urgently; imploring; as, a *beseeching* look. — **Be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-seech'ing-ness**, *n.*

Be-seech'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of beseeching or entreating earnestly. [*R.*] *Goodwin.*

Be-seek' (bē-sēk'), *v. t.* To beseech. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-seem' (bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESEEMED (-sēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESEEMING.] [Pref. *be-* + *seem.*] Literally: To appear or seem (*well*, *ill*, *best*, etc.) for (one) to do or to have. Hence: To be fit, suitable, or proper for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.

A duty well *beseeming* the preachers. *Clarendon.*
What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

Be-seem', *v. i.* To seem; to appear; to be fitting. [*Obs.*] "As *beseemed* best." *Spenser.*

Be-seem'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; look; garb. [*Obs.*]

I . . . did company these three in poor *beseeming*. *Shak.*

2. Comeliness. *Baret.*

Be-seem'ing, *a.* Becoming; suitable. [*Archaic*] — **Be-seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

Be-seem'ly, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming. [*Archaic*]

In *beseemly* order sitten there. *Shenstone.*

Be-seen' (bē-sēn'), *a.* [Properly the p. p. of *besee.*] **1.** Seen; appearing. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

2. Decked or adorned; clad. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

3. Accomplished; versed. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Be-set' (bē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESETTING.] [AS. *besettan* (akin to OHG. *bisazjan*, G. *besetzen*, D. *bezetten*); pref. *be-* + *settan* to set. See SET.] **1.** To set or stud (anything) with ornaments or prominent objects.

A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spectator.*

The garden is so *beset* with all manner of sweet shrubs that it perfumes the air. *Evelyn.*

2. To hem in; to waylay; to surround; to besiege; to blockade. "*Beset* with foes." *Milton.*

Let thy troops *beset* our gates. *Addison.*

3. To set upon on all sides; to perplex; to harass; — said of dangers, obstacles, etc. "Adam, sore *beset*, replied." *Milton.* "*Beset* with ills." *Addison.* "Incommodities which *beset* old age." *Burke.*

4. To occupy; to employ; to use up. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — To surround; inclose; environ; hem in; besiege; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

Be-set'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of besetting, or the state of being beset; also, that which besets one, as a sin. "Fearing a *besetment*." *Kane.*

Be-set'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, besets.

Be-set'ting, *a.* Habitually attacking, harassing, or pressing upon or about; as, a *besetting* sin.

Be-shine' (bē-shīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESHONE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESHINING.] To shine upon; to illumine. *Ld. Berners.*

‖ **Be-show'** (bē-shō'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) See CANDLEFISH.

Be-shrew' (bē-shrụ'), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily. *Shak.*

☞ Often a very mild form of imprecation; sometimes so far from implying a curse, as to be uttered coaxingly, nay even with some tenderness. *Schmidt.*

Be-shroud' (bē-shroud'), *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, a shroud; to screen.

Be-shut' (bē-shŭt'), *v. t.* To shut up or out. [*Obs.*]

Be-side' (bē-sīd'), *prep.* [OE. *biside*, *bisiden*, *bisides*, prep. and adv., beside, besides; pref. *be-* by + *side.* Cf. BESIDES, and see SIDE, *n.*] **1.** At the side of; on one side of. "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Milton.*

2. Aside from; out of the regular course or order of; in a state of deviation from; out of.

[You] have done enough
To put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shak.*

3. Over and above; distinct from; in addition to. [In this use *besides* is now commoner.]

Wise and learned men *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records. *Addison.*

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses.

Paul, thou *art beside thyself*. *Acts* xxvi. 24.

Syn. — BESIDE, BESIDES. These words, whether used as prepositions or adverbs, have been considered strictly synonymous, from an early period of our literature, and have been freely interchanged by our best writers. There is, however, a tendency, in present usage, to make the following distinction between them: 1. That *beside* be used only and always as a preposition, with the original meaning "by the side of;" as, to sit *beside* a fountain; or with the closely allied meaning "aside from," "apart from," or "out of;" as, this is *beside* our present purpose; to be *beside* one's self with joy. The adverbial sense to be wholly transferred to the cognate word. 2. That *besides*, as a preposition, take the remaining sense "in addition to;" as, *besides* all this; *besides* the considerations here offered. "There was a famine in the land *besides* the first famine." *Gen.* xxvi. 1. And that it also take the adverbial sense of "moreover," "beyond," etc., which had been divided between the words; as, *besides*, there are other considerations which belong to this case. The following passages may serve to illustrate this use of the words: —

Lovely Thais sits *beside* thee. *Dryden.*

Only be patient till we have appeased
The multitude, *beside* themselves with fear. *Shak.*

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge on this speculation. *Locke.*

Besides this, there are persons in certain situations who are expected to be charitable. *Ep. Porteus.*

And, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in much peril. *Shak.*

That man that does not know those things which are of necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*

See MOREOVER.

Be-sides' (bē-sīdz'), } *adv.* [OE. Same as *beside*,
Be-side' (bē-sīd'), } prep.; the ending *-s* is an adverbial one, prop. a genitive sign.] **1.** On one side. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

2. More than that; over and above; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned; moreover; in addition.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Gen.* xix. 12.

To all *beside*, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*

☞ These sentences may be considered as elliptical.

Be-sides (bē-sīdz'), *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to; other than; else than. See BESIDE, *prep.*, 3, and Syn. under BESIDE.

Besides your cheer, you shall have sport. *Shak.*

Be-siege' (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESIEGED (-sējd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESIEGING.] [OE. *bisegen*; pref. *be-* + *segen* to siege. See SIEGE.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset.

Till Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost. *Shak.*

Syn. — To environ; hem in; invest; encompass.

Be-siege'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. *Golding.*

Be-sie'ger (bē-sē'jẽr), *n.* One who besieges; — opposed to *the besieged.*

Be-sie'ging (-jĭng), *a.* That besieges; laying siege to. — **Be-sie'ging-ly**, *adv.*

Be-sit' (bē-sĭt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *sit.*] To suit; to fit; to become. [*Obs.*]

Be-slab'ber (bē-slăb'bẽr), *v. t.* To beslobber.

Be-slave' (-slāv'), *v. t.* To enslave. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Be-slav'er (bē-slăv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESLAVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESLAVERING.] To defile with slaver; to beslobber.

Be-slime' (bē-slīm'), *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Be-slob'ber (bē-slŏb'bẽr), *v. t.* To slobber on; to smear with spittle running from the mouth. Also Fig.: as, to *beslobber* with praise.

Be-slub'ber (bē-slŭb'bẽr), *v. t.* To beslobber.

Be-smear' (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESMEARED (-smērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESMEARING.] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub; to soil.

Besmeared with precious balm. *Spenser.*

Be-smear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that besmears.

Be-smirch' (bē-smẽrch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESMIRCHED (-smẽrcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESMIRCHING.] To smirch or soil; to discolor; to obscure. Hence: To dishonor; to sully. *Shak.*

Be-smoke' (bē-smōk'), *v. t.* **1.** To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson.*

Be-smut' (bē-smŭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESMUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESMUTTING.] [Pref. *be-* + *smut*: cf. AS. *besmītan*, and also OE. *besmotren.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

Be-snow' (bē-snō'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESNOWED (-snōd').] [OE. *bisnewen*, AS. *besnīwan*; pref. *be-* + *snīwan* to snow.] **1.** To scatter like snow; to cover thick, as with snow flakes. [*R.*] *Gower.*

2. To cover with snow; to whiten with snow, or as with snow.

Be-snuff' (-snŭf'), *v. t.* To befoul with snuff. *Young.*

Be-sogne' (bē-zōn'), *n.* [F. *bisogne.*] A worthless fellow; a bezonian. [*Obs.*]

Be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [OE. *besme*, *besum*, AS. *besma*; akin to D. *bezem*, OHG. *pesamo*, G. *besen*; of uncertain origin.] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom; anything which sweeps away or destroys. [*Archaic* or *Fig.*]

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction. *Isa.* xiv. 23.
The housemaid with her *besom*. *W. Irving.*

Be'som, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESOMED (-zŭmd).] To sweep, as with a besom. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*] *Cowper.*

Rolls back all Greece, and *besoms* wide the plain. *Barlow.*

Be'som-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a besom. [*Archaic*]

Be-sort' (bē-sôrt'), *v. t.* To assort or be congruous with; to fit, or become. [*Obs.*]

Such men as may *besort* your age. *Shak.*

Be-sort', *n.* Befitting associates or attendants. [*Obs.*]

With such accommodation and *besort*
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*

Be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESOTTING.] To make sottish; to make dull or stupid; to stupefy; to infatuate.

Fools *besotted* with their crimes. *Hudibras.*

Be-sot'ted, *a.* Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated; characterized by drunken stupidity, or by infatuation; stupefied. "*Besotted* devotion." *Sir W. Scott.* — **Be-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-sot'ted-ness**, *n.* *Milton.*

Be-sot'ting-ly, *adv.* In a besotting manner.

Be-sought' (bē-sạt'), *p. p.* of BESEECH.

Be-span'gle (bē-spăn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPANGLING (-glĭng).] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant or glittering.

The grass . . . is all *bespangled* with dewdrops. *Cowper.*

Be-spat'ter (bē-spăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPATTERING.] **1.** To soil by spattering; to sprinkle, esp. with dirty water, mud, or anything which will leave foul spots or stains.

2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

Be-spawl' (bē-spal'), *v. t.* To daub, soil, or make foul with spawl or spittle. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE (-spōk'), BESPAKE (*Archaic*); *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPEAKING.] [OE. *bispeken*, AS. *besprecan*, to speak to, accuse; pref. *be-* + *sprecan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** To speak or arrange for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* goods, a right, or a favor.

Concluding, naturally, that to gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favor. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To show beforehand; to foretell; to indicate.

[They] *bespoke* dangers . . . in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*

3. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

4. To speak to; to address. [*Poetic*]

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

Be-speak', *v. i.* To speak. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Be-speak', *n.* A bespeaking. Among actors, a benefit (when a particular play is bespoken). "The night of her *bespeak*." *Dickens.*

Be-speak'er (bē-spēk'ẽr), *n.* One who bespeaks.

Be-spec'kle (bē-spĕk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPECKLING.] To mark with speckles or spots. *Milton.*

Be-spew' (bē-spū'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with spew; to vomit on.

Be-spice' (bē-spīs'), *v. t.* To season with spice, or with some spicy drug. *Shak.*

Be-spirit' (bē-spĕr't'), *v. t.* Same as BESPURT.

Be-spit' (bē-spĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPIT; *p. p.* BESPIT, BESPITTEN (-t'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPITTING.] To daub or soil with spittle. *Johnson.*

Be-spoke' (bē-spōk'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESPEAK.

Be-spot' (bē-spŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPOTTING.] To mark with spots, or as with spots.

Be-spread' (bē-sprĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPREADING.] To spread or cover over.

The carpet which *bespread*
His rich pavilion's floor. *Glover.*

Be-sprent' (bē-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* [OE. *bespreynt*, p. p. of *besprengen*, *bisprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan*, akin to D. & G. *besprengen*; pref. *be-* + *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkled over; strewed.

His face *besprent* with liquid crystal shines. *Shenstone.*
The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*. *Longfellow.*

Be-sprin'kle (-sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESPRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPRINKLING (-klĭng).] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

Be-sprin'kler (bē-sprĭn'klẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, besprinkles.

Be-sprin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* The act of sprinkling anything; a sprinkling all over.

Be-spurt' (bē-spûrt'), *v. t.* To spurt on or over; to asperse. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Bes'se-mer steel' (bĕs'sē-mẽr stēl'). Steel made directly from cast iron, by burning out a portion of the carbon and other impurities that the latter contains, through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal; — so called from Sir Henry *Bessemer*, an English engineer, the inventor of the process.

Best (bĕst), *a.; superl. of* GOOD. [AS. *besta*, *best*, contr. from *betest*, *betst*, *betsta*; akin to Goth. *batists*, OHG. *pezzisto*, G. *best*, *beste*, D. *best*, Icel. *beztr*, Dan. *best*, Sw. *bäst*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good, kind, desirable, suitable, etc.; most excellent; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities.

When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man. *Shak.*
Heaven's last, *best* gift, my ever new delight. *Milton.*

2. Most advanced; most correct or complete; as, the *best* scholar; the *best* view of a subject.

3. Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week.

Best man, the only or principal groomsman at a wedding ceremony.

Best, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor or state; most nearly perfect thing, or being, or action; as, to do one's *best*; to the *best* of our ability.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; under the most favorable circumstances; as, life is *at best* very short. — **For best**, finally. [*Obs.*] "Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended." *Milton.* — **To get the best of**, to gain an advantage over, whether fairly or unfairly. — **To make the best of.** (*a*) To improve to the utmost; to use or dispose of to the greatest advantage. "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them." *Bacon.* (*b*) To reduce to the least possible inconvenience; as, to *make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain.

Best, *adv.; superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the highest degree; beyond all others. "Thou serpent! That name *best* befits thee." *Milton.*

He prayeth *best*, who loveth *best*
All things both great and small. *Coleridge.*

2. To the most advantage; with the most success, ease, profit, benefit, or propriety.

Had we *best* retire? I see a storm. *Milton.*
Had I not *best* go to her? *Thackeray.*

3. Most intimately; most thoroughly or correctly; as, what is expedient is *best* known to himself.

Best, *v. t.* To get the better of. [*Colloq.*]

Be-stad' (bē-stăd'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESTEAD. Beset; put in peril. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-stain' (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To stain.

Be-star' (bē-stär'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTARRED (-stärd').] To sprinkle with, or as with, stars; to decorate with, or as with, stars; to bestud. "*Bestarred* with anemones." *W. Black.*

Be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTEAD or BESTED, also (*Obs.*) BESTAD. In sense 3 *imp.* also BESTEADED.] [Pref. *be-* + *stead* a place.] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; to circumstance; to place. [Only in *p. p.*]

They shall pass through it, hardly *bestead* and hungry: . . . and curse their king and their God. *Is.* viii. 21.
Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves. *Barrow.*

2. To put in peril; to beset. [Only in *p. p.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To serve; to assist; to profit; to avail. *Milton.*

Bes'tial (bĕs'chal; 106), *a.* [F. *bestial*, L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast. See BEAST.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

Among the *bestial* herds to range. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; irrational; carnal; beastly; sensual. *Shak.*

Syn. — Brutish; beastly; brutal; carnal; vile; low; depraved; sensual; filthy.

Bes'tial, *n.* A domestic animal; also collectively, cattle; as, other kinds of *bestial*. [*Scot.*]

Bes-tial'i-ty (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tỹ *or* bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *bestialité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being bestial.

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

Bes'tial-ize (bĕs'cha-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTIALIZING.] To make bestial, or like a beast; to degrade; to brutalize.

The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

Bes'tial-ly, *adv.* In a bestial manner.

Be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTUCK (-stŭk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTICKING.] To stick over, as with sharp points pressed in; to mark by infixing points or spots here and there; to pierce.

Truth shall retire
Bestuck with slanderous darts. *Milton.*

Be-still' (bē-stĭl'), *v. t.* To make still.

Be-stir' (bē-stẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTIRRED (-stẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTIRRING.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; — usually with the reciprocal pronoun.

You have so *bestirred* your valor. *Shak.*
Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Be-storm' (bē-stôrm'), *v. i. & t.* To storm. *Young.*

Be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTOWED (-stōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTOWING.] [OE. *bestowen*; pref. *be-* + *stow* a place. See STOW.] **1.** To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place; to put. "He *bestowed* it in a pouch." *Sir W. Scott.*

See that the women are *bestowed* in safety. *Byron.*

2. To use; to apply; to devote, as time or strength in some occupation.

3. To expend, as money. [*Obs.*]

4. To give or confer; to impart; — with *on* or *upon*.

Empire is on us *bestowed*. *Cowper.*
Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 3.

5. To give in marriage.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

6. To demean; to conduct; to behave; — followed by a reflexive pronoun. [*Obs.*]

How might we see Falstaff *bestow* himself to-night in his true colors, and not ourselves be seen? *Shak.*

Syn. — To give; grant; present; confer; accord.

Be-stow'al (-al), *n.* The act of bestowing; disposal.

Be-stow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that bestows.

Be-stow'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a conferring or bestowal.

If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncy.*

2. That which is given or bestowed.

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*. *J. Taylor.*

Be-strad'dle (bē-străd'd'l), *v. t.* To bestride.

Be-straught' (bē-strat'), *a.* [Pref. *be-* + *straught*; prob. here used for *distraught*.] Out of one's senses; distracted; mad. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-streak' (bē-strēk'), *v. t.* To streak.

Be-strew' (bē-strų' *or* bē-strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED (-strųd' *or* -strōd'); *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN (-strōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTREWING.] To strew or scatter over; to besprinkle. [Spelt also *bestrow*.] *Milton.*

Be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRODE (-strōd'), (*Obs.* or *R.*) BESTRID (-strĭd'); *p. p.* BESTRIDDEN (-strĭd'd'n), BESTRID, BESTRODE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTRIDING.] [AS. *bestrīdan*; pref. *be-* + *strīdan* to stride.] **1.** To stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs astride; to stand over

That horse that thou so often hast *bestrid*. *Shak.*
Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus. *Shak.*

2. To step over; to stride over or across; as, to *bestride* a threshold.

Be-strode' (bē-strōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESTRIDE.

Be-strown' (bē-strōn'), *p. p.* of BESTREW.

Be-stuck' (bē-stŭk'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESTICK.

Be-stud' (bē-stŭd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTUDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTUDDING.] To set or adorn, as with studs or bosses; to set thickly; to stud; as, to *bestud* with stars. *Milton.*

Be-swike' (bē-swīk'), *v. t.* [AS. *beswīcan*; *be-* + *swīcan* to deceive, entice; akin to OS. *swīkan*, OHG. *swīhhan*, Icel. *svīkja*.] To lure; to cheat. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. from OE. *abet* abetting, OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter* to excite, incite. See ABET.] That which is laid, staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue; the act of giving such a pledge; a wager. "Having made his *bets*." *Goldsmith.*

Bet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BET, BETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETTING.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

John a Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*
I 'll *bet* you two to one I 'll make him do it. *O. W. Holmes.*

Bet, *imp. & p. p.* of BEAT. [*Obs.*]

Bet, *a. & adv.* An early form of BETTER. [*Obs.*]

To go bet, to go fast; to hurry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be'ta-ine (bē'tà-ĭn), *n.* [From *beta*, generic name of the beet.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, produced artificially, and also occurring naturally in beet-root molasses and its residues, from which it is extracted as a white crystalline substance; — called also *lycine* and *oxyneurine*. It has a sweetish taste.

Be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* BETAKEN (-tā'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETAKING.] [Pref. *be-* + *take*.] **1.** To take or seize. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to; to apply; to resort; to go; — with a reflexive pronoun.

They *betook* themselves to treaty and submission. *Burke.*
The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them. *Milton.*
Whither shall I *betake* me, where subsist? *Milton.*

3. To commend or entrust to; to commit to. [*Obs.*]

Be-taught' (bē-tat'), *a.* [P. p. of OE. *bitechen*, AS. *betǣcan*, to assign, deliver. See TEACH.] Delivered; committed in trust. [*Obs.*]

Bete (bēt), *v. t.* To better; to mend. See BEETE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-tee'la (bē-tē'lá), *n.* [Pg. *beatilha*.] An East India muslin, formerly used for cravats, veils, etc. [*Obs.*]

Be-teem' (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + an old verb *teem* to be fitting; cf. D. *betamen* to beseem, G. *ziemen*, Goth. *gatiman*, and E. *tame*. See TAME, *a.*] **1.** To give; to bestow; to grant; to accord; to consent. [*Obs.*]

Spenser. Milton.

2. To allow; to permit; to suffer. [*Obs.*]

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*

Be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *veṭṭilei*, prop. meaning, a mere leaf.] (*Bot.*) A species of pepper (*Piper betle*), the leaves of which are chewed, with the areca or betel nut and a little shell lime, by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a woody climber with ovate many-nerved leaves.

Bet'el-guese (bĕt'ĕl-gēz), *n.* [F. *Bételgeuse*, of Arabic origin.] (*Astron.*) A bright star of the first magnitude, near one shoulder of Orion. [Written also *Betelgeux* and *Betelgeuse*.]

Be'tel nut' (bē't'l nŭt'). The nutlike seed of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and shell lime.

‖ **Bête' noire'** (bāt' nwär'). [F., lit. black beast.] Something especially hated or dreaded; a bugbear.

Beth-ab'a-ra wood' (bĕth-ăb'ā-rà wōōd'). (*Bot.*) A highly elastic wood, used for fishing rods, etc. The tree is unknown, but it is thought to be East Indian.

Beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** A place of worship; a hallowed spot. *S. F. Adams.*

2. A chapel for dissenters. [*Eng.*]

3. A house of worship for seamen.

Be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETHOUGHT (-thạt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETHINKING.] [AS. *bepencan*; pref. *be-* + *þencan* to think. See THINK.] To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; to think; to consider; — generally followed by a reflexive pronoun, often with *of* or *that* before the subject of thought.

I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shak.*
The rest . . . may . . . *bethink* themselves, and recover. *Milton.*
We *bethink* a means to break it off. *Shak.*

Syn. — To recollect; remember; reflect.

Be-think', *v. i.* To think; to recollect; to consider. "*Bethink* ere thou dismiss us." *Byron.*

Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food; *bēth* house + *lekhem* food, *lākham* to eat. Formerly the name of a hospital for the insane, in London, which had been the priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem. Cf. BEDLAM.] **1.** A hospital for lunatics; — corrupted into *bedlam*.

2. (*Arch.*) In the Ethiopic church, a small building attached to a church edifice, in which the bread for the eucharist is made. *Audsley.*

Beth'le-hem-ite (-īt), } *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Beth-
Beth'lem-ite (-lĕm-īt), } lehem in Judea.

2. An insane person; a madman; a bedlamite.

3. One of an extinct English order of monks.

Be-thought' (bē-thạt'), *imp. & p. p.* of BETHINK.

Be-thrall' (bē-thrạl'), *v. t.* To reduce to thralldom; to inthrall. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be-thumb' (bē-thŭm'), *v. t.* To handle; to wear or soil by handling, as books. *Poe.*

Be-thump' (bē-thŭmp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETHUMPED (-thŭmt'; 215), or BETHUMPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETHUMPING.] To beat or thump soundly. *Shak.*

Be-tide' (bē-tīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETIDED (-tīd'ĕd), *Obs.* BETID (-tĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETIDING.] [OE. *bitiden*; pref. *bi-*, *be-* + *tiden*, fr. AS. *tīdan*, to happen, fr. *tīd* time. See TIDE.] To happen to; to befall; to come to; as, woe *betide* the wanderer.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

Be-tide', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen; to occur.

A salve for any sore that may *betide*. *Shak.*

☞ Shakespeare has used it with *of*. "What would *betide of* me?"

Be-time' (bē-tīm'), } *adv.* [Pref. *be-* (for *by*) + *time*; that is, by the proper time. The *-s* is an adverbial ending.] **1.** In good season or time; before it is late; seasonably; early.

Be-times' (-tīmz'), }

To measure life learn thou *betimes*. *Milton.*
To rise *betimes* is often harder than to do all the day's work. *Barrow.*

2. In a short time; soon; speedily; forthwith.

He tires *betimes* that spurs too fast betimes. *Shak.*

Be-ti'tle (bē-tī't'l), *v. t.* To furnish with a title or titles; to entitle. [*Obs.*] *Carlyle.*

Be-to'ken (bē-tō'k'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETOKENED (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETOKENING.] **1.** To signify by some visible object; to show by signs or tokens.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow . . .
Betokening peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.

Syn. — To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.

‖ **Bé'ton'** (bā'tôN'), *n.* [F. *béton*, fr. L. *bitumen* bitumen.] (*Masonry*) The French name for *concrete*; hence, concrete made after the French fashion.

Be-tongue' (bē-tŭng'), *v. t.* To attack with the tongue; to abuse; to insult.

Bet'o-ny (bĕt'ō-nỹ), *n.*; *pl.* BETONIES (-nīz). [OE. *betony*, *betany*, F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica*, *vettonica*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Betonica* (Linn.).

☞ The purple or wood betony (*B. officinalis*, Linn.) is common in Europe, being formerly used in medicine, and (according to Loudon) in dyeing wool a yellow color.

Be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *imp.* of BETAKE.

Be-torn' (bē-tōrn'), *a.* Torn in pieces; tattered.

Be-toss' (bē-tŏs'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETOSSED (-tŏst').] To put in violent motion; to agitate; to disturb; to toss. "My *betossed* soul." *Shak.*

Be-trap' (bē-trăp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETRAPPED (-trăpt').] **1.** To draw into, or catch in, a trap; to insnare; to circumvent. *Gower.*

2. To put trappings on; to clothe; to deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same. *Stow.*

Be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETRAYED (-trād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETRAYING.] [OE. *betraien, bitraien*; pref. *be-* + OF. *traïr* to betray, F. *trahir*, fr. L. *tradere*. See TRAITOR.] **1.** To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to give up treacherously or faithlessly; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt.* xvii. 22.

2. To prove faithless or treacherous to, as to a trust or one who trusts; to be false to; to deceive; as, to *betray* a person or a cause.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Johnson.*

3. To violate the confidence of, by disclosing a secret, or that which one is bound in honor not to make known.

Willing to serve or *betray* any government for hire. *Macaulay.*

4. To disclose or discover, as something which prudence would conceal; to reveal unintentionally.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *T. Watts.*

5. To mislead; to expose to inconvenience not foreseen; to lead into error or sin.

Genius . . . often *betrays* itself into great errors. *T. Watts.*

6. To lead astray, as a maiden; to seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon.

7. To show or to indicate; — said of what is not obvious at first, or would otherwise be concealed.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

Be-tray'al (-al), *n.* The act or the result of betraying.

Be-tray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, betrays.

Be-trim' (bē-trĭm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETRIMMED (-trĭmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETRIMMING.] To set in order; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; to trim. *Shak.*

Be-troth' (bē-trŏth'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETROTHED (-trŏthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETROTHING.] [Pref. *be-* + *troth*, i. e., *truth*. See TRUTH.] **1.** To contract to any one for a marriage; to engage or promise in order to marriage; to affiance; — used esp. of a woman.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir. *Spenser.*
Ay, and we are *betrothed*. *Shak.*

2. To promise to take (as a future spouse); to plight one's troth to.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? *Deut.* xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration. *Ayliffe.*

Be-troth'al (-al), *n.* The act of betrothing, or the fact of being betrothed; a mutual promise, engagement, or contract for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; betrothment; affiance. "The feast of *betrothal*." *Longfellow.*

Be-troth'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; betrothal.

Be-trust' (bē-trŭst'), *v. t.* To trust or intrust. [*Obs.*]

Be-trust'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of intrusting, or the thing intrusted. [*Obs.*] *Chipman.*

‖ **Bet'so** (bĕt'sō), *n.* [It. *bezzo.*] A small brass Venetian coin. [*Obs.*]

Bet'ter (bĕt'tẽr), *a.; compar.* of GOOD. [OE. *betere, bettre*, and as adv. *bet*, AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.; akin to Icel. *betri*, adj., *betr*, adv., Goth. *batiza*, adj., OHG. *bezziro*, adj., *baz*, adv., G. *besser*, adj. and adv., *bass*, adv., E. *boot*, and prob. to Skr. *bhadra* excellent. See BOOT advantage, and cf. BEST, BATFUL.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* man; a *better* physician; a *better* house; a *better* air.

Could make the worse appear
The *better* reason. *Milton.*

2. Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

To obey is *better* than sacrifice. 1 *Sam.* xv. 22.
It is *better* to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes. *Ps.* cxviii. 9.

3. Greater in amount; larger; more.

4. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better*.

5. More advanced; more perfect; as, upon *better* acquaintance; a *better* knowledge of the subject.

All the better. See under ALL, *adv.* — **Better half,** an expression used to designate one's wife.

My dear, my *better half* (said he),
I find I must now leave thee. *Sir P. Sidney.*

— **To be better off,** to be in a better condition. — **Had better.** (See under HAD) The phrase *had better*, followed by an infinitive without *to*, is idiomatic. The earliest form of construction was "were better" with a dative; as, "*Him were better* go beside." (*Gower.*) *i. e.*, It would be better for him, etc. At length the nominative (I, he, they, etc.) supplanted the dative and *had* took the place of *were*. Thus we have the construction now used.

By all that 's holy, he *had better* starve
Than but once think this place becomes thee not. *Shak.*

Bet'ter, *n.* **1.** Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually with *of*; as, to get the *better* of an enemy.

2. One who has a claim to precedence; a superior, as in merit, social standing, etc.; — usually in the plural.

Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

For the better, in the way of improvement; so as to produce improvement. "If I have altered him anywhere *for the better*." *Dryden.*

Bet'ter, *adv.; compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, courage, virtue, advantage, or success; as, Henry writes *better* than John; veterans fight *better* than recruits.

I could have *better* spared a better man. *Shak.*

2. More correctly or thoroughly.

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge. *Locke.*

3. In a higher or greater degree; more; as, to love one *better* than another.

Never was monarch *better* feared, and loved. *Shak.*

4. More, in reference to value, distance, time, etc.; as, ten miles and *better*. [*Colloq.*]

To think better of (any one), to have a more favorable opinion of any one. — **To think better of** (an opinion, resolution, etc.), to reconsider and alter one's decision.

Bet'ter (bĕt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETTERING.] [AS. *beterian, betrian*, fr. *betera* better. See BETTER, *a.*] **1.** To improve or ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of.

Love *betters* what is best. *Wordsworth.*
He thought to *better* his circumstances. *Thackeray.*

2. To improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, socially, or otherwise.

The constant effort of every man to *better* himself. *Macaulay.*

3. To surpass in excellence; to exceed; to excel.

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

4. To give advantage to; to support; to advance the interest of. [*Obs.*]

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes. *Milton.*

Syn. — To improve; meliorate; ameliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; advance; promote.

Bet'ter, *v. i.* To become better; to improve. *Carlyle.*

Bet'ter, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Bet'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A making better; amendment; improvement. *W. Montagu.*

2. (*Law*) An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do; — generally used in the plural. [*U. S.*] *Bouvier.*

Bet'ter-most' (mōst'), *a.* Best. [*R.*] "The *better-most* classes." *Brougham.*

Bet'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being better or superior; superiority. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. The difference by which fine gold or silver exceeds in fineness the standard.

‖ **Bet'tong** (bĕt'tŏng), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, leaping Australian marsupial of the genus *Bettongia*; the jerboa kangaroo.

Bet'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who bets; a better. *Addison.*

Bet'ty (bĕt'tȳ), *n.* **1.** [Supposed to be a cant word, from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*, as such an instrument is also called *Bess* (i. e., *Elizabeth*) in the Canting Dictionary of 1725, and *Jenny* (i. e., *Jane*).] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. [Written also *bettee*.]

The powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Betty*, nickname for Elizabeth.] A name of contempt given to a man who interferes with the duties of women in a household, or who occupies himself with womanish matters.

3. A pear-shaped bottle covered round with straw, in which olive oil is sometimes brought from Italy; — called by chemists a *Florence flask*. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bet'u-lin (bĕt'ū-lĭn), *n.* [L. *betula* birch tree.] (*Chem.*) A substance of a resinous nature, obtained from the outer bark of the common European birch (*Betula alba*), or from the tar prepared therefrom; — called also *birch camphor*. *Watts.*

Be-tum'ble (bē-tŭm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETUMBLED (-b'ld).] To throw into disorder; to tumble. [*R.*]

From her *betumbled* couch she starteth. *Shak.*

Be-tu'tor (bē-tū'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETUTORED (-tẽrd).] To tutor; to instruct. *Coleridge.*

Be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [OE. *bytwene, bitweonen*, AS. *betweónan, betweónum*; prefix *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two, akin to Goth. *tweihnai* two apiece. See TWAIN, and cf. ATWEEN, BETWIXT.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt; as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia.

2. Used in expressing motion from one body or place to another; from one to another of two.

If things should go so *between* them. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging in common to two; shared by both.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them. *Locke.*

4. Belonging to, or participated in by, two, and involving reciprocal action or affecting their mutual relation; as, opposition *between* science and religion.

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume.*

5. With relation to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject; as, to judge *between* you and me; to mediate *between* nations.

6. In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree; as, *between* nine and ten o'clock.

Between decks, the space, or in the space, between the decks of a vessel. — **Between ourselves, Between you and me, Between themselves,** in confidence; with the understanding that the matter is not to be communicated to others.

Syn. — BETWEEN, AMONG. *Between* etymologically indicates only two; as, a quarrel *between* two men or two nations; to be *between* two fires, etc. It is however extended to more than two in expressing a certain relation.

I . . . hope that *between* public business, improving studies, and domestic pleasures, neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance. *Johnson.*

Among implies a mass or collection of things or persons, and always supposes more than two; as, the prize money was equally divided *among* the ship's crew.

Be-tween', *n.* Intermediate time or space; interval. [*Poetic & R.*] *Shak.*

Be-twixt' (bē-twĭkst'), *prep.* [OE. *betwix, bitwix*, rarely *bitwixt*, AS. *betweox, betweohs, betweoh, betwīh*; pref. *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two. See BETWEEN.]

1. In the space which separates; between.

From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. From one to another of; mutually affecting.

There was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shak.*

Betwixt and between, in a midway position; so-so; neither one thing nor the other. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Beur-ré'** (bûr-rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *beurre* butter.] (*Bot.*) A beurré (or buttery) pear, one with the meat soft and melting; — used with a distinguishing word; as, *Beurré* d'Anjou; *Beurré* Clairgeau.

Bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *biveau*, earlier *buveau*, Sp. *baivel*; of unknown origin. Cf. BEVILE.] **1.** Any angle other than a right angle; the angle which one surface makes with another when they are not at right angles; the slant or inclination of such surface; as, to give a *bevel* to the edge of a table or a stone slab; the *bevel* of a piece of timber.

2. An instrument consisting of two rules or arms, jointed together at one end, and opening to any angle, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same or a given inclination; — called also a *bevel square*. *Gwilt.*

Bevel Square.

Bev'el, *a.* **1.** Having the slant of a bevel; slanting.

2. Hence: Morally distorted; not upright. [*Poetic*]

I may be straight, though they themselves be *bevel*. *Shak.*

A bevel angle, any angle other than one of 90°. — **Bevel wheel,** a cogwheel whose working face is oblique to the axis. *Knight.*

Bev'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEVELED (-ĕld) or BEVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEVELING or BEVELLING.] To cut to a bevel angle; to slope the edge or surface of.

Bev'el, *v. i.* To deviate or incline from an angle of 90°, as a surface; to slant.

Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*. *Swift.*

Bev'eled, Bev'elled (-ĕld), *a.* **1.** Formed to a bevel angle; sloping; as, the *beveled* edge of a table.

2. (*Min.*) Replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced by sloping planes, as a cube or other solid.

Bev'el gear' (gēr'). (*Mech.*) A kind of gear in which the two wheels working together lie in different planes, and have their teeth cut at right angles to the surfaces of two cones whose apices coincide with the point where the axes of the wheels would meet.

Bevel Gear.

Bev'el-ment (-ment), *n.* (*Min.*) The replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

Be'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *bever* a drink, drinking time, OF. *beivre, boivre*, to drink, fr. L. *bibere*.] A light repast between meals; a lunch. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Be'ver, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEVERED (-vẽrd).] To take a light repast between meals. [*Obs.*]

Bev'er-age (bĕv'ẽr-āj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, F. *breuvage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L. *bibere*. Cf. BIB, *v. t.*, POISON, POTABLE.] **1.** Liquid for drinking; drink; — usually applied to drink artificially prepared and of an agreeable flavor; as, an intoxicating *beverage*.

He knew no *beverage* but the flowing stream. *Thomson.*

2. Specifically, a name applied to various kinds of drink.

3. A treat, or drink money. [*Slang*]

Bev'ile (bĕv'ĭl), *n.* [See BEVEL.] (*Her.*) A chief broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel. *Encyc. Brit.*

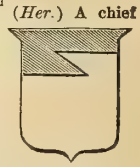
Bevile (*Her.*).

Bev'iled, Bev'illed (bĕv'ĭld), *a.* (*Her.*) Notched with an angle like that inclosed by a carpenter's bevel; — said of a partition line of a shield.

Bev'y (bĕv'ȳ), *n.; pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). [Perhaps orig. a drinking company, fr. OF. *bevée* (cf. It. *beva*) a drink, beverage; then, perh., a company in general, esp. of ladies; and last applied by sportsmen to larks, quails, etc. See BEVERAGE.] **1.** A company; an assembly or collection of persons, especially of ladies.

What a *bevy* of beaten slaves have we here! *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A flock of birds, especially quails or larks; also, a herd of roes.

Be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWAILED (-wāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWAILING.] To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing; to lament; to wail over.

Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shak.*

Syn. — To bemoan; grieve. — See DEPLORE.

Be-wail', *v. i.* To express grief; to lament. *Shak.*

Be-wail'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Such as may, or ought to, be bewailed; lamentable.

Be-wail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

Be-wail'ing, *a.* Wailing over; lamenting. — **Be-wail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Be-wail'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of bewailing.

Be-wake' (bē-wāk'), *v. t. & i.* To keep watch over; to keep awake. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. i.* [*Be*, imperative of verb *to be* + *ware*. See WARE, WARY.] **1.** To be on one's guard; to be cautious; to take care; — commonly followed by *of* or *lest* before the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man! *Pope.*
Beware the awful avalanche. *Longfellow.*

2. To have a special regard; to heed. [*Obs.*]

Behold, I send an Angel before thee. . . . *Beware* of him, and obey his voice. *Ex.* xxiii. 20, 21.

☞ This word is a compound from *be* and the Old English *ware*, now *wary*, which is an adjective. "*Be* ye *war* of false prophetis." *Wyclif, Matt.* vii. 15. It is used commonly in the imperative and infinitive modes, and with such auxiliaries (*shall, should, must*, etc.) as go with the infinitive.

Be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. t.* To avoid; to take care of; to have a care for. [*Obs.*] "Priest, *beware* your beard." *Shak.*

To wish them *beware* the son. *Milton.*

Be-wash' (bē-wŏsh'), *v. t.* To drench or souse with water. "Let the maids *bewash* the men." *Herrick.*

Be-weep' (bē-wēp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWEPT (-wĕpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWEEPING.] [AS. *bewēpan;* pref. *be-* + *weep.*] To weep over; to deplore; to bedew with tears. "His timeless death *beweeping.*" *Drayton.*

Be-weep', *v. i.* To weep. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-wet' (bē-wĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWET, BEWETTED.] To wet or moisten. *Gay.*

Be-whore' (bē-hōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To corrupt with regard to chastity; to make a whore of. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To pronounce or characterize as a whore. *Shak.*

Be-wig' (bē-wĭg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWIGGED (-wĭgd').] To cover (the head) with a wig. *Hawthorne.*

Be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWILDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWILDERING.] [Pref. *be-* + *wilder.*] To lead into perplexity or confusion, as for want of a plain path; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex or confuse greatly.

Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

Syn. — To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse; confound; mystify; embarrass; lead astray.

Be-wil'dered (bē-wĭl'dẽrd), *a.* Greatly perplexed; as, a *bewildered* mind.

Be-wil'dered-ness (-dẽrd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being bewildered; bewilderment. [*R.*]

Be-wil'der-ing (-dẽr-ĭng), *a.* Causing bewilderment or great perplexity; as, *bewildering* difficulties. — **Be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Be-wil'der-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The state of being bewildered.

2. A bewildering tangle or confusion.

He . . . soon lost all traces of it amid *bewilderment* of tree trunks and underbrush. *Hawthorne.*

Be-win'ter (-wĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* To make wintry. [*Obs.*]

Bew'it (bū'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *buie* bond, chain, fr. L. *boja* neck collar, fetter. Cf. BUOY.] A double slip of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

Be-witch' (bē-wĭch'; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWITCHED (-wĭcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWITCHING.] **1.** To gain an ascendency over by charms or incantations; to affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery.

See how I am *bewitched;* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to enchant.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — To enchant; captivate; charm; entrance.

Be-witch'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being bewitched. *Gauden.*

Be-witch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bewitches.

Be-witch'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* The power of bewitching or fascinating; bewitchment; charm; fascination.

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words. *South.*

Be-witch'ing, *a.* Having power to bewitch or fascinate; enchanting; captivating; charming. — **Be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-witch'ing-ness**, *n.*

Be-witch'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched. *Tylor.*

2. The power of bewitching or charming. *Shak.*

Be-won'der (bē-wŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWONDERED (-dẽrd).] **1.** To fill with wonder. [*Obs.*]

2. To wonder at; to admire. [*Obs.*]

Be-wrap' (bē-răp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWRAPPED (-răpt').] To wrap up; to cover. *Fairfax.*

Be-wray' (bē-rā'), *v. t.* To soil. See BERAY.

Be-wray', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWRAYED (-rād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWRAYING.] [OE. *bewraien, biwreyen;* pref. *be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse, betray; akin to OS. *wrōgian,* Fries. *wrōgia,* OHG. *ruogēn,* G. *rügen,* Icel. *rægja,* Goth. *wrōhjan* to accuse.] To expose; to reveal; to disclose; to betray. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

The murder being once done, he is in less fear, and in more hope that the deed shall not be *bewrayed* or known. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. *Matt.* xxvi. 73.

Be-wray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bewrays; a revealer. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Addison.*

Be-wray'ment (-ment), *n.* Betrayal. [*R.*]

Be-wreck' (bē-rĕk'), *v. t.* To wreck. [*Obs.*]

Be-wreke' (bē-rēk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *wreak.*] To wreak; to avenge. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Be-wrought' (bē-rạt'), *a.* [Pref. *be-* + *wrought*, p. p. of *work*, v t.] Embroidered. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bey (bā), *n.* [See BEG a bey.] A governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince or nobleman; a beg; as, the *bey* of Tunis.

Bey'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk.] The territory ruled by a bey.

Be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *prep.* [OE. *biyonde, biȝeonde,* AS. *begeondan,* prep. and adv.; pref. *be-* + *geond* yond, yonder. See YON, YONDER.] **1.** On the further side of; in the same direction as, and further on or away than.

Beyond that flaming hill. *G. Fletcher.*

2. At a place or time not yet reached; before.

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Past; out of the reach or sphere of; further than; greater than; as, the patient was *beyond* medical aid; *beyond* one's strength.

4. In a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree than; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. "*Beyond* expectation." *Barrow.*

Beyond any of the great men of my country. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Beyond sea. (*Law*) See under SEA. — **To go beyond**, to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

Be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* Further away; at a distance; yonder.

Lo, where *beyond* he lyeth languishing. *Spenser.*

Be-zant' (bē-zănt'), *n.* [See BYZANT.] **1.** A gold coin of Byzantium or Constantinople, varying in weight and value, usually (those current in England) between a sovereign and a half sovereign. There were also white or silver bezants. [Written also *besant, byzant,* etc.]

2. (*Her.*) A circle in *or*, i. e., gold, representing the gold coin called *bezant.* *Burke.*

3. A decoration of a flat surface, as of a band or belt, representing circular disks lapping one upon another.

Bez'-ant'ler (bĕz'ănt'lẽr), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (OF. *bes*) + E. *antler.*] The second branch of a stag's horn.

Bez'el (bĕz'ĕl; 277), *n.* [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge, prob. fr. L. *bis* double. See BI-.] The rim which encompasses and fastens a jewel or other object, as the crystal of a watch, in the cavity in which it is set.

Bé-zique' (bā-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue.*] A game at cards in which various combinations of cards in the hand, when declared, score points.

Be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [F. *bézoard*, fr. Ar. *bāzahr, bādizahr*, fr. Per. *pād-zahr* bezoar; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison; cf. Pg. & Sp. *bezoar.*] A calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals (as the wild goat, the gazelle, and the Peruvian llama) formerly regarded as an unfailing antidote for poison, and a certain remedy for eruptive, pestilential, or putrid diseases. Hence: Any antidote or panacea.

☞ Two kinds were particularly esteemed, the *Bezoar orientale* of India, and the *Bezoar occidentale* of Peru.

Bezoar antelope. See ANTELOPE. — **Bezoar goat** (*Zoöl.*), the wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*). — **Bezoar mineral**, an old preparation of oxide of antimony. *Ure.*

Bez'o-ar'dic (bĕz'ō-är'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *bézoardique, bézoartique.*] Pertaining to, or compounded with, bezoar. — *n.* A medicine containing bezoar.

Bez'o-ar'tic (bĕz'ō-är'tĭk), } *a.* [See BEZOARDIC.]
Bez'o-ar'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Having the qualities of an antidote, or of bezoar; healing. [*Obs.*]

Be-zo'ni-an (bē-zō'nĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *besoin* need, want, It. *bisogno.*] A low fellow or scoundrel; a beggar.

Great men oft die by vile *bezonians.* *Shak.*

Bez'zle (bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEZZLING (-zlĭng).] [OF. *besillier, besiler,* to maltreat, pillage; or shortened fr. *embezzle.* Cf. EMBEZZLE.] To plunder; to waste in riot. [*Obs.*]

Bez'zle, *v. i.* To drink to excess; to revel. [*Obs.*]

Bhang (băng), *n.* [Per. *bang;* cf. Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp.] An astringent and narcotic drug made from the dried leaves and seed capsules of wild hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), and chewed or smoked in the East as a means of intoxication. See HASHEESH.

Bhun'der (bo͝on'dẽr), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An Indian monkey (*Macacus Rhesus*), protected by the Hindoos as sacred. See RHESUS.

Bi- (bī-). [L. *bis* twice, which in composition drops the *-s*, akin to E. *two.* See BIS-, TWO, and cf. DI-, DIS-.] **1.** In most branches of science *bi-* in composition denotes two, twice, or doubly; as, *bi*dentate, two-toothed; *bi*ternate, doubly ternate, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) In the composition of chemical names *bi-* denotes two atoms, parts, or equivalents of that constituent to the name of which it is prefixed, to one of the other component, or that such constituent is present in double the ordinary proportion; as, *bi*chromate, *bi*sulphide. *Bi-* and *di-* are often used interchangeably.

Bi-ac'id (bī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Having two hydrogen atoms which can be replaced by negative atoms or radicals to form salts; — said of bases. See DIACID.

Bi'a-cu'mi-nate (bī'ȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *acuminate.*] (*Bot.*) Having points in two directions.

Bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *angular.*] Having two angles or corners.

Bi-an'gu-late (-gŭ-lāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *angulate,*
Bi-an'gu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } *angulated.*] Biangular.

Bi-an'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *angulous.*] Biangular. [*R.*]

Bi-an'ther-if'er-ous (bī-ăn'thẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *antheriferous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two anthers.

Bi'ar-tic'u-late (bī'ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *articulate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having, or consisting of, two joints.

Bi'as (bī'as), *n.; pl.* BIASES (-ez). [F. *biais*, perh. fr. LL. *bifax* two-faced; L. *bis* + *facies* face. See BI-, and cf. FACE.] **1.** A weight on the side of the ball used in the game of bowls, or a tendency imparted to the ball, which turns it from a straight line.

Being ignorant that there is a concealed *bias* within the spheroid, which will . . . swerve away. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A leaning of the mind; propensity or prepossession toward an object or view, not leaving the mind indifferent; bent; inclination.

Strong love is a *bias* upon the thoughts. *South.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

3. A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment (as the waist of a dress) to diminish its circumference.

4. A slant; a diagonal; as, to cut cloth on the *bias.*

Syn. — Prepossession; prejudice; partiality; inclination. See BENT.

Bi'as, *a.* **1.** Inclined to one side; swelled on one side. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Cut slanting or diagonally, as cloth.

Bi'as, *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; obliquely; diagonally; as, to cut cloth *bias.*

Bi'as, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIASED (bī'ast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIASING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to influence; to prejudice; to prepossess.

Me it had not *biased* in the one direction, nor should it have *biased* any just critic in the counter direction. *De Quincey.*

Bi'au-ric'u-late (bī'ạ-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *auriculate.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having two auricles, as the heart of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having two earlike projections at its base, as a leaf.

Bi-ax'al (bī-ăks'al), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *axal, axial.*]
Bi-ax'i-al (-ĭ-al), } (*Opt.*) Having two axes; as, *biaxial* polarization. *Brewster.* — **Bi-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bib (bĭb), *n.* [From BIB, *v.*, because the *bib* receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] **1.** A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast, to protect the clothes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*), allied to the cod; — called also *pout* and *whiting pout.*

3. A bibcock.

Bib, Bibbe (bĭb), *v. t.* [L. *bibere.* See BEVERAGE, and cf. IMBIBE.] To drink; to tipple. [*Obs.*]

This miller hath . . . *bibbed* ale. *Chaucer.*

Bib, *v. i.* To drink; to sip; to tipple.

He was constantly *bibbing.* *Locke.*

Bi-ba'cious (bĭ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *bibax, bibacis*, fr. *bibere.* See BIB.] Addicted to drinking.

Bi-bac'i-ty (bĭ-băs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The practice or habit of drinking too much; tippling. *Blount.*

Bi-ba'sic (bĭ-bā'sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Having two hydrogen atoms which can be replaced by positive or basic atoms or radicals to form salts; — said of acids. See DIBASIC.

Bibb (bĭb), *n.* A bibcock. See BIB, *n.*, 3.

Bib'ber (bĭb'bẽr), *n.* One given to drinking alcoholic beverages too freely; a tippler; — chiefly used in composition; as, wine*bibber.*

Bib'ble-bab'ble (bĭb'b'l-băb'b'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *babble.*] Idle talk; babble. *Shak.*

Bibbs (bĭbz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestletrees.

Bib'cock' (bĭb'kŏk'), *n.* A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle. *Knight.*

Bi-bi'rine (bē-bē'rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See BEBEERINE

Bib'i-to-ry (bĭb'ĭ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to drinking or tippling.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F. *bible*, L. *biblia*, pl., fr. Gr. βιβλία, pl. of βιβλίον, dim. of βίβλος, βύβλος, book, prop. Egyptian papyrus.] **1.** A book. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. THE BOOK by way of eminence, — that is, the book which is made up of the writings accepted by Christians as of divine origin and authority, whether such writings be in the original language, or translated; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; — sometimes in a restricted sense, the Old Testament; as, King James's *Bible;* Douay *Bible;* Luther's *Bible.* Also, the book which is made up of writings similarly accepted by the Jews; as, a rabbinical *Bible.*

3. A book containing the sacred writings belonging to any religion; as, the Koran is often called the Mohammedan *Bible.*

Bible Society, an association for securing the multiplication and wide distribution of the Bible. — **Douay Bible.** See DOUAY BIBLE. — **Geneva Bible.** See under GENEVA.

Bib'ler (bĭb'lẽr), *n.* [See BIB, *v. t.*] A great drinker; a tippler. [Written also *bibbler* and *bibbeler*]

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the Bible; as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* authority.

Bib'li-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being biblical; a biblical subject. [*R.*]

Bib'li-cal-ly (-kal-lỹ), *adv.* According to the Bible.

Bib'li-cism (bĭb'lĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *biblicisme.*] Literary or literature relating to the Bible. [*R.*]

Bib'li-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of the Bible; a demonstrator of religious truth by the Scriptures.

Bib'li-o-graph' (bĭb'lĭ-ō-grȧf'), *n.* Bibliographer.

Bib'li-og'ra-pher (bĭb'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογράφος, fr. βιβλίον book + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *bibliographe.*] One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

Bib'li-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *biblio-*
Bib'li-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Pertaining to bibliography, or the history of books. — **Bib'li-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bib'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.; pl.* BIBLIOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. βιβλιογραφία: cf. F. *bibliographie.*] A history or description of books and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, etc.

Bib'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ȧ-tẽr), } *n.* [See BIBLIOLATRY.] A
Bib'li-ol'a-trist (-trĭst), } worshiper of books; especially, a worshiper of the Bible; a believer in its verbal inspiration. *De Quincey.*

Bib'li-ol'a-try (-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + λατρεία service, worship, λατρεύειν to serve.] Book worship, esp. of the Bible; — applied by Roman Catholic divines to the exaltation of the authority of the Bible over that of the pope or the church, and by Protestants to an excessive regard to the letter of the Scriptures.

Coleridge. F. W. Newman.

Bib'li-o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to bibliology.

Bib'li-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + *-logy.*]
1. An account of books; book lore; bibliography.
2. The literature or doctrine of the Bible.

Bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'lĭ-ō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + *-mancy:* cf. F. *bibliomancie.*] A kind of divination, performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning future events.

Bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (bĭb'lĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + μανία madness: cf. F. *bibliomanie.*] A mania for acquiring books.

Bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One who has a mania for books. — *a.* Relating to a bibliomaniac.

Bib'li-o-ma-ni'ac-al (-ma-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books; relating to a bibliomaniac.

Bib'li-o-peg'ic (-pĕj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βιβλίον book +

πηγνύναι to make fast.] Relating to the binding of books. [*R.*]

Bib'li-op'e-gist (bĭb'lĭ-ŏp'ē-jĭst), *n.* A bookbinder.

Bib'li-op'e-gis'tic (-ŏp'ē-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the art of binding books. [*R.*] *Dibdin.*

Bib'li-op'e-gy (-ŏp'ē-jĭ), *n.* [See BIBLIOPEGIC.] The art of binding books. [*R.*]

Bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + φιλεῖν to love: cf. F. *bibliophile.*] A lover of books.

Bib'li-oph'i-lism (-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Love of books.

Bib'li-oph'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A lover of books.

Bib'li-o-pho'bi-a (-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + φοβεῖσθαι to fear.] A dread of books. [*R.*]

Bib'li-o-pole (-ō-pōl), *n.* [L. *bibliopola*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης; βιβλίον book + πωλεῖν to sell: cf. F. *bibliopole.*] One who sells books.

Bib'li-o-pol'ic (-ō-pŏl'ĭk), **Bib'li-op'o-lar** (-ŏp'ō-lēr), *a.* [See BIBLIOPOLE.] Of or pertaining to the sale of books. "*Bibliopolic* difficulties." *Carlyle.*

Bib'li-op'o-lism (-ŏp'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The trade or business of selling books.

Bib'li-op'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* Same as BIBLIOPOLE.

Bib'li-op'o-lis'tic (-ŏp'ō-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to bibliopolism. *Dibdin.*

Bib'li-o-taph (bĭb'lĭ-ō-tăf), **Bib'li-ot'a-phist** (-ŏt'ȧ-fĭst), } *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον book + τάφος a burial.] One who hides away books, as in a tomb. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

Bib'li-o-thec (-ō-thĕk), *n.* A librarian.

‖ **Bib'li-o-the'ca** (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [L. See BIBLIOTHEKE.] A library.

Bib'li-o-the'cal (-ō-thē'kal; 277), *a.* [L. *bibliothecalis.* See BIBLIOTHEKE.] Belonging to a library. *Byrom.*

Bib'li-oth'e-ca-ry (-ŏth'ē-kȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius*: cf. F. *bibliothécaire.*] A librarian. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Bib'li-o-theke (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thēk), *n.* [L. *bibliotheca*, Gr. βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλίον book + θήκη a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place: cf. F. *bibliothèque.*] A library. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Bib'list (bĭb'lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *bibliste.* See BIBLE.]

1. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

2. A biblical scholar; a biblicist. *I. Taylor.*

Bi-brac'te-ate (bī-brăk'tē-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *bracteate.*] (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or having, two bracts.

Bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink See BIB, *v. t.*] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous* blotting paper.

2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling.

Bib'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In a bibulous manner; with profuse imbibition or absorption. *De Quincey.*

Bi-cal'ca-rate (bī-kăl'kȧ-rāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *calcarate.*] Having two spurs, as the wing or leg of a bird.

Bi-cal'lose (-lōs), **Bi-cal'lous** (-lŭs), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *callose, callous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two callosities or hard spots. *Gray.*

Bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ĕr-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *camera.*] Consisting of, or including, two chambers, or legislative branches. *Bentham.*

Bi-cap'su-lar (bī-kăp'sŭ-lēr; 135), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *capsular*: cf. F. *bicapsulaire.*] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules; as, a *bicapsular* pericarp.

Bi-car'bon-ate (bī-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *carbonate.*] (*Chem.*) A carbonate in which but half the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a positive element or radical, thus making the proportion of the acid to the positive or basic portion twice what it is in the normal carbonates; an acid carbonate; — sometimes called *supercarbonate.*

Bi-car'bu-ret'ed *or* **-ret'ted** (bī-kär'bŭ-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *carbureted.*] (*Chem.*) Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon in the molecule. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Bi-car'i-nate (bī-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *carinate.*] (*Biol.*) Having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

Bi-cau'dal (bī-kạ'*dal*), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *caudal.*] Having, or terminating in, two tails.

Bi-cau'date (-dāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *caudate.*] Two-tailed; bicaudal.

Bic'ched (bĭk'kĕd), *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Pecked; pitted; notched. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bicched bones, pecked, or notched, bones; dice.

Bice, Bise (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis*, akin to It. *bigio* light gray, tawny.] (*Paint.*) A pale blue pigment, prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt; — called also *blue bice.*

Green bice is prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment, or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper. *Cooley. Brande & C.*

Bi-cen'te-na-ry (bī-sĕn'tē-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *centenary.*] Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. to two hundred years; as, a *bicentenary* celebration. —*n.* The two hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.

Bi'cen-ten'ni-al (bī'sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *centennial.*] **1.** Consisting of two hundred years.

2. Occurring every two hundred years.

Bi'cen-ten'ni-al, *n.* The two hundredth year or anniversary, or its celebration.

Bi-ceph'a-lous (bī-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *cephalous*: cf. F. *bicéphale.*] Having two heads.

‖ **Bi'ceps** (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head. See CAPITAL.] (*Anat.*) A muscle having two heads or origins; — applied particularly to a flexor in the arm, and to another in the thigh.

‖ **Bi-chir'** (bē-shēr'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable ganoid fish (*Polypterus bichir*) found in the Nile and other African rivers. See BRACHIOGANOIDEI.

Bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rĭd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A compound consisting of two atoms of chlorine with one or more atoms of another element; — called also *dichloride.*

Bichloride of mercury, mercuric chloride; — sometimes called *corrosive sublimate.*

‖ **Bi'cho** (bē'chō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) See JIGGER.

Bi-chro'mate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *chromate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt containing two parts of chromic acid to one of the other ingredients; as, potassium *bichromate;* — called also *dichromate.*

Bi-chro'ma-tize (bī-krō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To combine or treat with a bichromate, esp. with bichromate of potassium; as, *bichromatized* gelatine.

Bi-cip'i-tal (bī-sĭp'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* [L. *biceps, bicipitis:* cf. F. *bicipital.* See BICEPS.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. (*b*) Pertaining to a biceps muscle; as, *bicipital* furrows, the depressions on either side of the biceps of the arm.

2. (*Bot.*) Dividing into two parts at one extremity; having two heads or two supports; as, a *bicipital* tree.

Bi-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having two heads; bicipital. "*Bicipitous* serpents." *Sir T. Browne.*

Bick'er, *n.* [See BEAKER.] A small wooden vessel made of staves and hoops, like a tub. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bick'er (bĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BICKERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BICKERING.] [OE. *bikeren*, perh. fr. Celtic; cf. W. *bicra* to fight, bicker, *bicre* conflict, skirmish; perh. akin to E. *beak.*] **1.** To skirmish; to exchange blows; to fight. [*Obs.*]

Two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together. *Holland.*

2. To contend in petulant altercation; to wrangle.

Petty things about which men cark and *bicker*. *Barrow.*

3. To move quickly and unsteadily, or with a pattering noise; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame.

They [streamlets] *bickered* through the sunny shade. *Thomson.*

Bick'er, *n.* **1.** A skirmish; an encounter. [*Obs.*]

2. A fight with stones between two parties of boys. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

3. A wrangle; also, a noise, as in angry contention.

Bick'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who bickers.

Bick'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A skirmishing. "Frays and *bickerings.*" *Milton.*

2. Altercation; wrangling.

Bick'er-ment (-ment), *n.* Contention. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bick'ern (-ĕrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne.* See BICORN.] An anvil ending in a beak or point (orig. in *two* beaks); also, the beak or horn itself.

Bi-col'li-gate (bī-kŏl'lĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *colligatus*, p. p. See COLLIGATE, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior toes connected by a basal web.

Bi'col'or (bī'kŭl'ĕr), **Bi'col'ored** (-ĕrd), } *a.* [L. *bicolor; bis* twice + *color* color.] Of two colors.

Bi-con'cave (bī-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *concave.*] Concave on both sides; as, *biconcave* vertebræ.

Bi-con'ju-gate (bī-kŏn'jū-gāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *conjugate*, a.] (*Bot.*) Twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice. *Gray.*

Bi-con'vex (bī-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *convex.*] Convex on both sides; as, a *biconvex* lens.

Bi'corn (bī'kôrn), **Bi'corned** (bī'kôrnd), **Bi-cor'nous** (bī-kôr'nŭs), } *a.* [L. *bicornis; bis* twice + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *bicorne.* Cf. BICKERN.] Having two horns; two-horned; crescentlike.

Bi-cor'po-ral (bī-kôr'pŏ-ral), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *corporal.*] Having two bodies.

Bi-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *corporate.*] (*Her.*) Double-bodied, as a lion having one head and two bodies.

Bicorporate.

Bi-cos'tate (bī-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *costate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two principal ribs running longitudinally, as a leaf.

Bi-cre'nate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *crenate.*] (*Bot.*) Twice crenated, as in the case of leaves whose crenatures are themselves crenate.

Bi'cres-cen'tic (bī'krĕs-sĕn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *crescent.*] Having the form of a double crescent.

Bi-cru'ral (bī-krụ'ral), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *crural.*] Having two legs. *Hooker.*

Bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), **Bi-cus'pid-ate** (-āt), } *a.* [See pref. BI-, and CUSPIDATE.] Having two points or prominences; ending in two points; — said of teeth, leaves, fruit, etc.

Bi-cus'pid, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the two double-pointed teeth which intervene between the canines (cuspids) and the molars, on each side of each jaw. See TOOTH, *n.*

Bi-cy'a-nide (bī-sī'ȧ-nīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See DICYANIDE.

Bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *cycle.*] A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other. It has a saddle seat and is propelled by the rider's feet acting on cranks or levers.

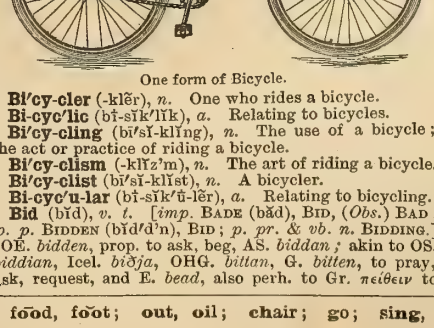

One form of Bicycle.

Bi'cy-cler (-klĕr), *n.* One who rides a bicycle.

Bi-cyc'lic (bī-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* Relating to bicycles.

Bi'cy-cling (bī'sĭ-klĭng), *n.* The use of a bicycle; the act or practice of riding a bicycle.

Bi'cy-clism (-klĭz'm), *n.* The art of riding a bicycle.

Bi'cy-clist (bī'sĭ-klĭst), *n.* A bicycler.

Bi-cyc'u-lar (bī-sĭk'ŭ-lĕr), *a.* Relating to bicycling.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* BADE (băd), BID, (*Obs.*) BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIDDING.] [OE. *bidden*, prop. to ask, beg, AS. *biddan;* akin to OS. *biddian*, Icel. *biðja*, OHG. *bittan*, G. *bitten*, to pray, ask, request, and E. *bead*, also perh. to Gr. πείθειν to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust, E. *faith*, and *bide.* But this word was early confused with OE. *beden, beoden*, AS. *beódan*, to offer, command; akin to Icel. *bjōða*, Goth. *biudan* (in comp.), OHG. *biotan* to command, bid, G. *bieten*, D. *bieden*, to offer, also to Gr. πυνθάνεσθαι to learn by inquiry, Skr. *budh* to be awake, to heed, present, OSlav. *budĕti* to be awake, E. *bode*, v. The word now has the form of OE. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of OE. *beden* to command, except in "to bid beads." √30.]

1. To make an offer of; to propose. Specifically: To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract).

2. To offer in words; to declare, as a wish, a greeting, a threat, or defiance, etc.; as, to *bid* one welcome; to *bid* good morning, farewell, etc.

Neither *bid* him God speed. 2 *John* 10.
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

3. To proclaim; to declare publicly; to make known. [*Mostly obs.*] "Our banns thrice *bid!*" *Gay.*

4. To order; to direct; to enjoin; to command.

That Power who *bids* the ocean ebb and flow. *Pope.*
Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come unto thee. *Matt.* xiv. 28.
I was *bid* to pick up shells. *D. Jerrold.*

5. To invite; to call in; to request to come.

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

To bid beads, to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. [*Obs.*] — **To bid defiance to**, to defy openly; to brave. — **To bid fair**, to offer a good prospect; to make fair promise; to seem likely.

Syn. — To offer; proffer; tender; propose; order; command; direct; charge; enjoin.

Bid (bĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of BID.

Bid, *n.* An offer of a price, especially at auctions; a statement of a sum which one will give for something to be received, or will take for something to be done or furnished; that which is offered.

Bid, *v. i.* [See BID, *v. t.*] **1.** To pray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To make a bid; to state what one will pay or take.

Bid'ale' (bĭd'āl'), *n.* [*Bid* + *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity for his relief. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bid'da-ble (-dȧ-b'l), *a.* Obedient; docile. [*Scot.*]

Bid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of BID.

Bid'der (-dĕr), *n.* [AS. *biddere.*] One who bids or offers a price. *Burke.*

Bid'der-y ware' (bĭd'dĕr-ĭ wâr'). [From *Beder* or *Bidar* a town in India.] A kind of metallic ware made in India. The material is a composition of zinc, tin, and lead, in which ornaments of gold and silver are inlaid or damascened. [Spelt also *bidry, bidree, bedery, beder.*]

Bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Command; order; a proclamation or notifying. "Do thou thy master's *bidding.*" *Shak.*

2. The act or process of making bids; an offer; a proposal of a price, as at an auction.

Bid'ding prayer' (prâr'). **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The prayer for the souls of benefactors, said before the sermon.

2. (*Angl. Ch.*) The prayer before the sermon, with petitions for various specified classes of persons.

Bid'dy (bĭd'dĭ), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A name used in calling a hen or chicken. *Shak.*

Bid'dy, *n.* [A familiar form of *Bridget.*] An Irish serving woman or girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bide (bīd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIDING.] [OE. *biden*, AS. *bīdan;* akin to OHG. *bītan*, Goth. *beidan*, Icel. *bīða;* perh. orig., to wait with trust, and akin to *bid.* See BID, *v. t.*, and cf. ABIDE.] **1.** To dwell; to inhabit; to abide; to stay.

All knees to thee shall bow of them that *bide*
In heaven or earth, or, under earth, in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place or state; to continue to be. *Shak.*

Bide, *v. t.* **1.** To encounter; to remain firm under (a hardship); to endure; to suffer; to undergo.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*

2. To wait for; as, I *bide* my time. See ABIDE.

Bi'dent (bī'dent), *n.* [L. *bidens, -entis*, having two prongs; *bis* twice + *dens* a tooth.] An instrument or weapon with two prongs.

Bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tal), *a.* Having two teeth. *Swift.*

Bi-den'tate (-tāt), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having two teeth or two toothlike processes; two-toothed.

Bi-det' (bĭ-dĕt' *or* bē-dā'; 277), *n.* [F. *bidet*, perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Gael. *bideach* very little, diminutive, *bidein* a diminutive animal, W. *bidan* a weakly or sorry wretch.] **1.** A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage. *B. Jonson.*

2. A kind of bath tub for sitting baths; a sitz bath.

Bi-dig'i-tate (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *digitate.*] Having two fingers or fingerlike projections.

Bid'ing (bī'dĭng), *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

Bield (bēld), *n.* A shelter. Same as BEILD. [*Scot.*]

Bield, *v. t.* To shelter. [*Scot.*]

Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *biennalis* and *biennis*, fr. *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** Happening, or taking place, once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.

2. (*Bot.*) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants which form roots and leaves the first year, and produce fruit the second.

Bi-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** Something which takes place or appears once in two years; esp. a biennial examination.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which exists or lasts for two years.

Bi-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in two years.

Bier (bēr), *n.* [OE. *bære, beere*, AS. *bǣr, bǣre;* akin to D. *baar*, OHG. *bāra*, G. *bahre*, Icel. *barar*, Dan. *baare*, L. *feretrum*, Gr. φέρετρον, from the same root as E. *bear* to produce. See 1st BEAR, and cf. BARROW.] **1.** A handbarrow or portable frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.

2. (*Weaving*) A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth. *Knight.*

Bier'balk′ (bēr′bąk′), *n.* [See BIER, and BALK, *n.*] A church road (*e. g.*, a path across fields) for funerals. [*Obs.*] *Homilies.*

Biest'ings, Beest'ings (bēst′ĭngz), *n. pl.* [OE. *bestynge*, AS. *bȳsting*, fr. *bȳst*, *beost;* akin to D. *biest*, OHG. *biost*, G. *biest;* of unknown origin.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *B. Jonson.*

The thick and curdy milk . . . commonly called *biestings*. *Newton* (1574).

Bi-fa'cial (bī-fā′shal), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *facial.*] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bi-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifarius; bis* twice + *fari* to speak. Cf. Gr. διφάσιος twofold; δίς twice + φάναι to say.] **1.** Twofold; arranged in two rows.

2. (*Bot.*) Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch; in two vertical rows.

Bi-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Bif'er-ous (bĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifer; bis* twice + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bit'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [Cf. BEAUFIN.] **1.** A sort of apple peculiar to Norfolk, Eng. [Sometimes called *beaufin;* but properly *beefin* (it is said), from its resemblance to raw beef.] *Wright.*

2. A baked apple pressed down into a flat, round cake; a dried apple. *Dickens.*

Bi'fid (bī′fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus; bis* twice + root of *findere* to cleave or split: cf. F. *bifide.*] Cleft to the middle or slightly beyond the middle; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

Bi'fi-date (bĭf′ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *bifidatus.*] See BIFID.

Bi-fi'lar (bī-fī′lẽr *or* bĭf′ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *filar.*] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads; as, *bifilar* suspension; a *bifilar* balance.

Bifilar micrometer (often called a bifilar), an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles by means of two very minute threads (usually spider lines), one of which, at least, is movable; — more commonly called a *filar micrometer.*

Bi'fla-bel'late (bī′flā-bĕl′lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *flabellate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Flabellate on both sides.

Bi'fla-gel'late (bī′flā-jĕl′lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *flagellate.*] Having two long, narrow, whiplike appendages.

Bi-flo'rate (bī-flō′rāt), } *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *flos, flo-*
Bi-flo'rous (-flō′rŭs), } *ris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing two flowers; two-flowered.

Bi'fold (bī′fōld), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc. *Shak.*

Bi-fo'li-ate (bī-fō′lĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *foliate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves; two-leaved.

Bi-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *foliolate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.

Bif'o-rate (bĭf′ō-rāt *or* bī′fō-rāt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *foratus*, p. p. of *forare* to bore or pierce.] (*Bot.*) Having two perforations.

Bif'o-rine (bĭf′ō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *biforis, biforus*, having two doors; *bis* twice + *foris* door.] (*Bot.*) An oval sac or cell, found in the leaves of certain plants of the order *Araceæ.* It has an opening at each end through which raphides, generated inside, are discharged.

Bi'forked (bī′fôrkt), *a.* Bifurcate.

Bi'form (bī′fôrm), *a.* [L. *biformis; bis* twice + *forma* shape: cf. F. *biforme.*] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes. *Croxall.*

Bi'formed (bī′fôrmd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *form.*] Having two forms. *Johnson.*

Bi-form'i-ty (bī-fôrm′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A double form.

Bi-form' (bī-fôrn′), *prep.* & *adv.* Before. [*Obs.*]

Bif'o-rous (bĭf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *biforis* having two doors; *bis* twice, two + *foris* door.] See BIFORATE.

Bi-front'ed (bī-frŭnt′ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *front.*] Having two fronts. "*Bifronted* Janus." *Massinger.*

Bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr′kāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *furcate.*]
Bi-fur'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } Two-pronged; forked.

Bi-fur'cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

Bi-fur-ca'tion (bī′fûr-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bifurcation.*] A forking, or division into two branches.

Bi-fur'cous (bī-fûr′kŭs), *a.* [L. *bifurcus; bis* twice + *furca* fork.] See BIFURCATE, *a.* [*R.*] *Coles.*

Big (bĭg), *a.* [*compar.* BIGGER; *superl.* BIGGEST.] [Perh. from Celtic; cf. W. *beichiog, beichiawg*, pregnant, with child, fr. *baich* burden, Arm. *beac'h;* or cf. OE. *bygly*, Icel. *biggiligr*, (properly) habitable; (then) magnificent, excellent, fr. OE. *biggen*, Icel. *byggja*, to dwell, build, akin to E. *be.*] **1.** Having largeness of size; of much bulk or magnitude; of great size; large. "He 's too *big* to go in there." *Shak.*

2. Great with young; pregnant; swelling; ready to give birth or produce; — often figuratively.

[Day] *big* with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

3. Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distention, etc., whether in a good or a bad sense; as, a *big* heart; a *big* voice; *big* looks; to look *big.* As applied to looks, it indicates haughtiness or pride.

God hath not in heaven a *bigger* argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

☞ *Big* is often used in self-explaining compounds; as, *big*-boned; *big*-sounding; *big*-named; *big*-voiced.

To talk big, to talk loudly, arrogantly, or pretentiously.

I *talked big* to them at first. *De Foe.*

Syn. — Bulky; large; great; massive; gross.

Big, Bigg, *n.* [OE. *big, bigge;* akin to Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bjugg.*] (*Bot.*) Barley, especially the hardy four-rowed kind.

"*Bear* interchanges in local use, now with *barley*, now with *bigg.*" *New English Dict.*

Big, Bigg, *v. t.* [OE. *biggen*, fr. Icel. *byggja* to inhabit, to build, *būa* (neut.) to dwell, (active) to make ready. See BOOR, and BOUND.] To build. [*Scot.* & *North of Eng. Dial.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Bi'ga** (bī′gȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Antiq.*) A two-horse chariot.

Big'am (bĭg′ąm), *n.* [L. *bigamus* twice married: cf. F. *bigame.* See BIGAMY.] A bigamist. [*Obs.*]

Big'a-mist (-ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. DIGAMIST.] One who is guilty of bigamy. *Ayliffe.*

Big'a-mous (bĭg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy; as, a *bigamous* marriage.

Big'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [OE. *bigamie*, fr. L. *bigamus* twice married; *bis* twice + Gr. γάμος marriage; prob. akin to Skr. *jāmis* related, and L. *gemini* twins, the root meaning to *bind, join:* cf. F. *bigamie.* Cf. DIGAMY.] (*Law*) The offense of marrying one person when already legally married to another. *Wharton.*

☞ It is not strictly correct to call this offense *bigamy:* it is more properly denominated *polygamy*, i. e., having a plurality of wives or husbands at once, and in several statutes in the United States the offense is classed under the head of *polygamy.*

In the canon law *bigamy* was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the other, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and for holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakespeare uses the word in the latter sense. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Base declension and loathed *bigamy.* *Shak.*

Big'ar-reau' (bĭg′ȧr-rō′), } *n.* [F. *bigarreau*, fr. *bi-*
Big'a-roon' (bĭg′ȧ-rōōn′), } *garré* variegated.] (*Bot.*) The large white-heart cherry.

Big'-bel'lied (bĭg′bĕl′lĭd), *a.* Having a great belly; as, a *big-bellied* man or flagon; advanced in pregnancy.

Bi-gem'i-nate (bī-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *geminate.*] (*Bot.*) Having a forked petiole, and a pair of leaflets at the end of each division; biconjugate; twice paired; — said of a decompound leaf.

Bi-gen'tial (bī-jĕn′shal), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + L. *gens, gentis*, tribe.] (*Zoöl.*) Including two tribes or races of men.

Big'eye′ (bĭg′ī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Priacanthus*, remarkable for the large size of the eye.

Bigg (bĭg), *n.* & *v.* See BIG, *n.* & *v.*

Big'gen (bĭg′gn), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become big; to enlarge. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Steele.*

Big'ger (bĭg′gẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of BIG.

Big'gest (bĭg′gĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of BIG.

Big'gin (bĭg′gĭn), *n.* [F. *béguin*, prob. from the cap worn by the *Béguines.* Cf. BEGUINE, BIGGON.] A child's cap; a hood, or something worn on the head.

An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap. *Massinger.*

Big'gin, *n.* A coffeepot with a strainer or perforated metallic vessel for holding the ground coffee, through which boiling water is poured; — so called from Mr. *Biggin*, the inventor.

Big'ging, } *n.* [OE. *bigging.* See BIG, BIGG, *v. t.*] A
Big'ging, } building. [*Obs.*]

Big'gon (bĭg′gŭn), } *n.* [F. *béguin* and OF. *beguinet*,
Big'gon-net (-nĕt), } dim. of *béguin.* See BIGGIN a cap.] A cap or hood with pieces covering the ears.

‖ **Big'ha** (bēg′hȧ), *n.* A measure of land in India, varying from a third of an acre to an acre.

Big'horn′ (bĭg′hôrn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis* or *Caprovis montana*).

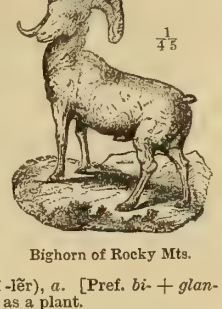

Bighorn of Rocky Mts. 1/45

Bight (bīt), *n.* [OE. *bȳt* a bending; cf. Sw. & Dan. *bugt* bend, bay; fr. AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan.* √88. Cf. BOUT, BOUGHT a bend, and see BOW, *v.*] **1.** A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow; as, the *bight* of a horse's knee; the *bight* of an elbow.

2. (*Geog.*) A bend in a coast forming an open bay; as, the *Bight* of Benin.

3. (*Naut.*) The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the ends; that is, a round, bend, or coil not including the ends; a loop.

Bi-glan'du-lar (bī-glăn′dū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *glandular.*] Having two glands, as a plant.

Big'ly (bĭg′lȳ), *adv.* [From BIG, *a.*] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; violently.

He brawleth *bigly.* *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Big'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being big; largeness; size; bulk.

Big-no'ni-a (bĭg-nō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Named from the Abbé *Bignon.*] (*Bot.*) A large genus of American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs, having compound leaves and showy somewhat tubular flowers. *B. capreolata* is the cross vine of the Southern United States. The trumpet creeper was formerly considered to be of this genus.

Big-no'ni-a'ceous (bĭg-nō′nĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants of which the trumpet flower is an example.

Big'ot (bĭg′ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* a bigot or hypocrite, a name once given to the Normans in France. Of unknown origin; possibly akin to Sp. *bigote* a whisker; hombre de *bigote* a man of spirit and vigor; cf. It. *s-bigottire* to terrify, to appall. Wedgwood and others maintain that *bigot* is from the same source as *Beguine, Beghard.*] **1.** A hypocrite; esp., a superstitious hypocrite. [*Obs.*]

2. A person who regards his own faith and views in matters of religion as unquestionably right, and any belief or opinion opposed to or differing from them as unreasonable or wicked. In an extended sense, a person who is intolerant of opinions which conflict with his own, as in politics or morals; one obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion.

To doubt, where *bigots* had been content to wonder and believe. *Macaulay.*

Big'ot, *a.* Bigoted. [*Obs.*]

In a country more *bigot* than ours. *Dryden.*

Big'ot-ed, *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. "*Bigoted* to strife." *Byron.*

Syn. — Prejudiced; intolerant; narrow-minded.

Big'ot-ed-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot.

Big'ot-ry (-ŭt-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bigoterie.*] **1.** The state of mind of a bigot; obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with narrow-minded intolerance of beliefs opposed to them.

2. The practice or tenets of a bigot.

Big'wig′ (bĭg′wĭg′), *n.* [*Big*, a. + *wig.*] A person of consequence; as, the *bigwigs* of society. [*Jocose*]

In our youth we have heard him spoken of by the *bigwigs* with extreme condescension. *Dickens.*

Big'-wigged′ (-wĭgd′), *a.* Characterized by pomposity of manner. [*Eng.*]

Bi'hy-drog'u-ret (bī′hī-drŏg′ū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *hydroguret.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with some other substance. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bi-jou'** (bē-zhōō′), *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX (bē-zhōōz′). [F.; of uncertain origin.] A trinket; a jewel; — a word applied to anything small and of elegant workmanship.

Bi-jou'try (bē-zhōō′trȳ), *n.* [F. *bijouterie.* See BIJOU.] Small articles of virtu, as jewelry, trinkets, etc.

Bij'u-gate (bĭj′ū-gāt *or* bī′jū-gāt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] (*Bot.*) Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bij'u-gous (-gŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *bijugus* yoked two together; *bis* twice + *jugum* yoke, pair.] (*Bot.*) Bijugate.

Bike (bīk), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; a swarm. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Bikh** (bĭk), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *visha* poison.] (*Bot.*) The East Indian name of a virulent poison extracted from *Aconitum ferox* or other species of aconite; also, the plant itself.

Bi-la'bi-ate (bī-lā′bĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *labiate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two lips, as the corols of certain flowers.

Bilabiate Corolla.

Bi-la-cin'i-ate (bī′lā-sĭn′ĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *laciniate.*] Doubly fringed.

‖ **Bi-la'lo** (bē-lä′lō), *n.* A two-masted passenger boat or small vessel, used in the bay of Manila.

Bi-lam'el-late (bī-lăm′ĕl-lāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lam-*
Bi-lam'el-la-ted (-lā′tĕd), } *ellate.*] (*Bot.*) Formed of two plates, as the stigma of the *Mimulus;* also, having two elevated ridges, as in the lip of certain flowers.

Bi-lam'i-nar (-ĭ-nẽr), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *laminar, lam-*
Bi-lam'i-nate (-nāt), } *inate.*] Formed of, or having, two laminæ, or thin plates.

Bi'land (bī′lănd), *n.* A byland. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Bil'an-der (bĭl′ăn-dẽr), *n.* [D. *bijlander; bij* by + *land* land, country.] (*Naut.*) A small two-masted merchant vessel, fitted only for coasting, or for use in canals, as in Holland.

Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep? *Dryden.*

Bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt′ẽr-al), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lateral:* cf. F. *bilatéral.*] **1.** Having two sides; arranged upon two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the two sides of a central area or organ, or of a central axis; as, *bilateral* symmetry in animals, where there is a similarity of parts on the right and left sides of the body.

Bi-lat'er-al'i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being bilateral.

Bil'ber-ry (bĭl′bĕr-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* BILBERRIES (-rĭz). [Cf. Dan. *böllebær* bilberry, where *bölle* is perh. akin to E. *ball.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its edible bluish black fruit.

There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberry.* *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) Any similar plant or its fruit; esp., in America, the species *Vaccinium myrtilloides, V. cæspitosum*, and *V. uliginosum.*

Bil'bo (bĭl′bō), *n.*; *pl.* BILBOES (-bōz). **1.** A rapier; a sword; so named from *Bilbao*, in Spain. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* A long bar or bolt of iron with sliding shackles, and a lock at the end, to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, esp. on board of ships.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes.* *Shak.*

‖ **Bil'bo-quet** (bĭl′bō-kĕt, *or* bĭl′bō-kā′), *n.* [F.] The toy called *cup and ball.*

Bil'cock (-kŏk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European water rail.

‖ **Bild'stein** (bĭld′stīn), *n.* [G., fr. *bild* image, likeness + *stein* stone.] Same as AGALMATOLITE.

Bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis:* cf. F. *bile.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines, where it aids in the digestive process. Its characteristic constituents are the bile salts, and coloring matters.

2. Bitterness of feeling; choler; anger; ill humor; as, to stir one's *bile.* *Prescott.*

☞ The ancients considered the bile to be the "humor" which caused irascibility.

Bile, *n.* [OE. *byle, bule, bele*, AS. *bȳle, bȳl;* akin to D. *buil*, G. *beule*, and Goth. *ufbauljan* to puff up. Cf. BOIL a tumor, BULGE.] A boil. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Bi-lec'tion (bī-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) That portion of a group of moldings which projects beyond the general surface of a panel; a bolection.

Bile'stone′ (bīl′stōn′), *n.* [*Bile* + *stone.*] A gallstone, or biliary calculus. See BILIARY. *E. Darwin.*

Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, of same origin as *belly.* Cf. BELLY, BULGE.] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. (*Naut.*) That part of a ship's hull or bottom which is broadest and most nearly flat, and on which she would rest if aground.

3. Bilge water.

Bilge free (*Naut.*), stowed in such a way that the bilge is clear of everything; — said of a cask. — **Bilge pump**, a pump to draw the bilge water from the hold of a ship. — **Bilge water** (*Naut.*), water which collects in the bilge or bottom of a ship or other vessel. It is often allowed to remain till it becomes very offensive. — **Bilge ways**, the timbers which support the cradle of a ship upon the ways, and

which slide upon the launching ways in launching the vessel.

Bilge (bĭlj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bilged (bĭljd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bilging.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

2. To bulge.

Bilge, *v. t.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To fracture the bilge of, or stave in the bottom of (a ship or other vessel).

2. To cause to bulge.

Bil'gy (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

Bil'ia-ry (bĭl'yȧ-rĭ; 106), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile: cf. F. *biliaire.*] (*Physiol.*) Relating or belonging to bile; conveying bile; as, *biliary* acids; *biliary* ducts.

Biliary calculus (*Med.*), a gallstone, or a concretion formed in the gall bladder or its duct.

Bil'i-a'tion (bĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The production and excretion of bile.

Bi-lif'er-ous (bī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Generating bile.

Bil'i-fus'cin (bĭl'ĭ-fŭs'sĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile + *fuscus* dark.] (*Physiol.*) A brownish green pigment found in human gallstones and in old bile. It is a derivative of bilirubin.

‖ **Bi-lim'bi** (bĭ-lĭm'bĭ), ‖ **Bi-lim'bing** (bĭ-lĭm'bĭng), } *n.* [Malay.] The berries of two East Indian species of *Averrhoa*, of the *Oxalideæ* or Sorrel family. They are very acid, and highly esteemed when preserved or pickled. The juice is used as a remedy for skin diseases. [Written also *blimbi* and *blimbing.*]

Bil'i-ment (bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* A woman's ornament; habiliment. [*Obs.*]

Bi'lin (bī'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *biline*, from L. *bilis* bile.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A name applied to the amorphous or crystalline mass obtained from bile by the action of alcohol and ether. It is composed of a mixture of the sodium salts of the bile acids.

Bi-lin'e-ar (bī-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* (*Math.*) Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines; as, *bilinear* coördinates.

Bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *bilinguis; bis* twice + *lingua* tongue, language.] Containing, or consisting of, two languages; expressed in two languages; as, a *bilingual* inscription; a *bilingual* dictionary. — **Bi-lin'gual-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-lin'gual-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being bilingual.

The *bilingualism* of King's English. *Earle.*

Bi-lin'guar (-gwẽr), *a.* See Bilingual.

Bi-lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* One versed in two languages.

Bi-lin'guous (-gwŭs), *a.* [L. *bilinguis.*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. [*Obs.*]

Bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the bile.

2. Disordered in respect to the bile; troubled with an excess of bile; as, a *bilious* patient; dependent on, or characterized by, an excess of bile; as, *bilious* symptoms.

3. Choleric; passionate; ill tempered. "A *bilious* old nabob." *Macaulay.*

Bilious temperament. See Temperament.

Bil'ious-ness, *n.* The state of being bilious.

Bil'i-pra'sin (bĭl'ĭ-prā'sĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile + *prasinus* green.] (*Physiol.*) A dark green pigment found in small quantity in human gallstones.

Bil'i-ru'bin (-rụ'bĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile + *ruber* red.] (*Physiol.*) A reddish yellow pigment present in human bile, and in that from carnivorous and herbivorous animals; the normal biliary pigment.

Bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *littera* letter.] Consisting of two letters; as, a *biliteral* root of a Sanskrit verb. *Sir W. Jones.* — *n.* A word, syllable, or root, consisting of two letters.

Bi-lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The property or state of being biliteral.

Bil'i-ver'din (-vẽr'dĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile + *viridis* green. Cf. Verdure.] (*Physiol.*) A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.

Bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bilked (bĭlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bilking.] [Origin unknown. Cf. Balk.] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by nonfulfillment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to give the slip to; as, to *bilk* a creditor. *Thackeray.*

Bilk, *n.* **1.** A thwarting an adversary in cribbage by spoiling his score; a balk.

2. A cheat; a trick; a hoax. *Hudibras.*

3. Nonsense; vain words. *B. Jonson.*

4. A person who tricks a creditor; an untrustworthy, tricky person. *Marryat.*

Bill (bĭl), *n.* [OE. *bile, bille*, AS. *bile* beak of a bird, proboscis; cf. Ir. & Gael. *bil, bile*, mouth, lip, bird's bill. Cf. Bill a weapon.] A beak, as of a bird, or sometimes of a turtle or other animal. *Milton.*

Bill, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billed (bĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billing.] **1.** To strike; to peck. [*Obs.*]

2. To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. "As pigeons *bill.*" *Shak.*

To bill and coo, to interchange caresses; — said of doves; also of demonstrative lovers. *Thackeray.*

Bill, *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern.

The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard. *Wordsworth.*

Bill, *n.* [OE. *bil*, AS. *bill, bil;* akin to OS. *bil* sword, OHG. *bill* pickax, G. *bille.* Cf. Bill beak.] **1.** A cutting instrument, with hook-shaped point, and fitted with a handle; — used in pruning, etc.; a billhook. When short, called a *hand bill*, when long, a *hedge bill.*

2. A weapon of infantry, in the 14th and 15th centuries. A common form of bill consisted of a broad, heavy, double-edged, hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the top, and attached to the end of a long staff.

France had no infantry that dared to face the English bows and *bills.* *Macaulay.*

3. One who wields a bill; a billman. *Strype.*

4. A pickax, or mattock. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Naut.*) The extremity of the arm of an anchor; the point of or beyond the fluke.

Bill (bĭl), *v. t.* To work upon (as to dig, hoe, hack, or chop anything) with a bill.

Bill, *n.* [OE. *bill, bille*, fr. LL. *billa* (or OF. *bille*), for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll; cf. F. *bille* a ball, prob. fr. Ger.; cf. MHG. *bickel*, D. *bikkel*, dice. Cf. Bull papal edict, Billet a paper.]

1. (*Law*) A declaration made in writing, stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law.

2. A writing binding the signer or signers to pay a certain sum at a future day or on demand, with or without interest, as may be stated in the document. [*Eng.*]

☞ In the United States, it is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand*, or a *promissory note.*

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature for enactment; a proposed or projected law.

4. A paper written or printed, and posted up or given away, to advertise something, as a lecture, a play, or the sale of goods; a placard; a poster; a handbill.

She put up the *bill* in her parlor window. *Dickens.*

5. An account of goods sold, services rendered, or work done, with the price or charge; a statement of a creditor's claim, in gross or by items; as, a grocer's *bill.*

6. Any paper, containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a weekly *bill* of mortality; a *bill* of fare, etc.

Bill of adventure. See under Adventure. — **Bill of costs,** a statement of the items which form the total amount of the costs of a party to a suit or action. — **Bill of credit.** (*a*) Within the constitution of the United States, a paper issued by a State, on the mere faith and credit of the State, and designed to circulate as money. No State shall "emit *bills of credit.*" *U. S. Const. Peters. Wharton. Bouvier* (*b*) Among merchants, a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. — **Bill of divorce,** in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. *Jer.* iii. 8. — **Bill of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the customhouse, whether imported or intended for exportation. — **Bill of exceptions.** See under Exception. — **Bill of exchange** (*Com.*), a written order or request from one person or house to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a certain sum of money therein named, and charge it to the account of the drawer. It generally is, and, to be negotiable, must be, made payable to order or to bearer. So also the order generally expresses a specified time of payment, and that it is drawn for value. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*, the person on whom it is drawn is, before acceptance, called the *drawee*, — after acceptance, the *acceptor;* the person to whom the money is directed to be paid is called the *payee.* The person making the order may himself be the *payee.* The bill itself is frequently called a *draft.* See Exchange. *Chitty.* — **Bill of fare,** a written or printed enumeration of the dishes served at a public table, or of the dishes (with prices annexed) which may be ordered at a restaurant, etc. — **Bill of health,** a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port. — **Bill of indictment,** a written accusation lawfully presented to a grand jury. If the jury consider the evidence sufficient to support the accusation, they indorse it "A true bill," otherwise they write upon it "Not a true bill," or "Not found," or "*Ignoramus,*" or "Ignored." — **Bill of lading,** a written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, or by its master, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and promising to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods. — **Bill of mortality,** an official statement of the number of deaths in a place or district within a given time; also, a district required to be covered by such statement; as, a place within the *bills of mortality* of London. — **Bill of pains and penalties,** a special act of a legislature which inflicts a punishment less than death upon persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. *Bouvier. Wharton.* — **Bill of parcels,** an account given by the seller to the buyer of the several articles purchased, with the price of each. — **Bill of particulars** (*Law*), a detailed statement of the items of a plaintiff's demand in an action, or of the defendant's set-off. — **Bill of rights,** a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1638, and enacted in Parliament after they became king and queen. In America, a *bill* or *declaration of rights* is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several States. — **Bill of sale,** a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels. — **Bill of sight,** a form of entry at the customhouse, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination. — **Bill of store,** a license granted at the customhouse to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage, custom free. *Wharton.* — **Bills payable** (*pl.*), the outstanding unpaid notes or acceptances made and issued by an individual or firm. — **Bills receivable** (*pl.*), the unpaid promissory notes or acceptances held by an individual or firm. *McElrath.* — **A true bill,** a bill of indictment sanctioned by a grand jury.

Bill, *v. t.* **1.** To advertise by a bill or public notice.

2. To charge or enter in a bill; as, to *bill* goods.

Bil'lage (bĭl'lăj), *n.* and *v. t.* & *i.* Same as Bilge.

Bil'lard (-lard), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An English fish, allied to the cod; the coalfish. [Written also *billet* and *billit.*]

Bill'bee'tle (-bē'tl), or **Bill'bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A weevil or curculio of various species, as the corn weevil. See Curculio.

Bill'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A piece of thick plank, armed with iron plates, and fixed on the bow or fore channels of a vessel, for the bill or fluke of the anchor to rest on. *Totten.*

2. A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board.

Bill' book' (bo͝ok'). (*Com.*) A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, etc., thus showing all that he issues and receives.

Bill' bro'ker (bĭl' brō'kẽr). One who negotiates the discount of bills.

Billed (bĭld), *a.* Furnished with, or having, a bill, as a bird; — used in composition; as, broad-*billed.*

Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *billet*, dim. of an OF. *bille* bill. See Bill a writing.] **1.** A small paper; a note; a short letter. "I got your melancholy *billet.*" *Sterne.*

2. A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge; as, a *billet* of residence.

Bil'let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billeting.] [From Billet a ticket.] (*Mil.*) To direct, by a ticket or note, where to lodge. Hence: To quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Billeted in so antiquated a mansion. *W. Irving.*

Bil'let, *n.* [F. *billette, bille*, log; of unknown origin; a different word from *bille* ball. Cf. Billiards, Billot.] **1.** A small stick of wood, as for firewood.

They shall beat out my brains with *billets.* *Shak.*

2. (*Metal.*) A short bar of metal, as of gold or iron.

3. (*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood either square or round.

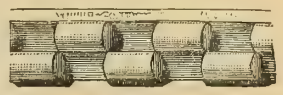

Billets. (*Arch.*)

4. (*Saddlery*) (*a*) A strap which enters a buckle. (*b*) A loop which receives the end of a buckled strap. *Knight.*

5. (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of an oblong rectangle.

‖ **Bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'lā-dōō'), *n.; pl.* Billets-doux (bĭl'lā-dōōz'). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] A love letter or note.

A lover chanting out a *billet-doux.* *Spectator.*

Bil'let-head' (bĭl'lĕt-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A round piece of timber at the bow or stern of a whaleboat, around which the harpoon line is run out when the whale darts off.

Bill'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to several distinct fishes: (*a*) The garfish (*Tylosurus*, or *Belone, longirostris*) and allied species. (*b*) The saury, a slender fish of the Atlantic coast (*Scomberesox saurus*). (*c*) The *Tetrapturus albidus*, a large oceanic species related to the swordfish; the spearfish. (*d*) The American fresh-water garpike (*Lepidosteus osseus*).

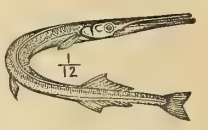

Billfish (*Tylosurus longirostris*).

Bill'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A printed form, used by merchants in making out bills or rendering accounts.

Bill' hold'er (bĭl' hōld'ẽr). **1.** A person who holds a bill or acceptance.

2. A device by means of which bills, etc., are held.

Bill'hook' (ho͝ok'), *n.* [*Bill* + *hook.*] A thick, heavy knife with a hooked point, used in pruning hedges, etc. When it has a short handle, it is sometimes called a *hand bill;* when the handle is long, a *hedge bill* or *scimiter.*

One form of Billhook.

Bil'liard (bĭl'yẽrd), *a.* Of or pertaining to the game of billiards. "Smooth as is a *billiard* ball." *B. Jonson.*

Bil'liards (bĭl'yẽrdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue for playing, fr. *bille* log. See Billet a stick.] A game played with ivory balls on a cloth-covered, rectangular table, bounded by elastic cushions. The player seeks to impel his ball with his cue so that it shall either strike (carom upon) two other balls, or drive another ball into one of the pockets with which the table sometimes is furnished.

Bill'ing (bĭl'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* Caressing; kissing.

Bil'lings-gate' (bĭl'lĭngz-gāt'), *n.* **1.** A market near the Billings gate in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.

2. Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language; vituperation; ribaldry.

Bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *billion*, arbitrarily formed fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* a million. See Million.] According to the French and American method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See Numeration.

Bill'man (-man), *n.; pl.* Billmen (-men). One who uses, or is armed with, a bill or hooked ax. "A *billman* of the guard." *Savile.*

‖ **Bil'lon'** (bē'yôn' or bĭl'lŏn), *n.* [F. Cf. Billet a stick.] An alloy of gold and silver with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage.

Bil'lot (bĭl'lŏt), *n.* [F. *billot*, dim. of *bille.* See Billet a stick.] Bullion in the bar or mass.

Bil'low (bĭl'lō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bylgja* billow, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *bölja;* akin to MHG. *bulge* billow, bag, and to E. *bulge.* See Bulge.] **1.** A great wave or surge of the sea or other water, caused usually by violent wind.

Whom the winds waft where'er the *billows* roll. *Cowper.*

2. A great wave or flood of anything. *Milton.*

Bil'low, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billowing.] To surge; to rise and roll in waves or surges; to undulate. "The *billowing* snow." *Prior.*

Bil'low-y (-lō-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to billows; swelling or swollen into large waves; full of billows or surges; resembling billows.

And whitening down the many-tinctured stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

Bill'post'er (bĭl'pōst'ẽr), **Bill'stick'er** (bĭl'stĭk'ẽr), } *n.* One whose occupation is to post handbills or posters in public places.

Bil'ly (bĭl'lĭ), *n.* **1.** A club; esp., a policeman's club.

2. (*Wool Manuf.*) A slubbing or roving machine.

Bil'ly-boy' (-boi'), *n.* A flat-bottomed river barge or coasting vessel. [*Eng.*]

Bil'ly goat' (gōt'). A male goat. [*Colloq.*]

Bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bāt *or* bī'lō-bāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lobate.*] Divided into two lobes or segments.

Bi'lobed (bī'lōbd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lobe.*] Bilobate.

Bi'lo-ca'tion (bī'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *location.*] Double location; the state or power of being in two places at the same instant; — a miraculous power attributed to some of the saints. *Tylor.*

Bi-loc'u-lar (bī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *locular*: cf. F. *biloculaire.*] Divided into two cells or compartments; as, a *bilocular* pericarp. *Gray.*

Section of Bilocular Pericarp.

Bil'sted (bĭl'stĕd), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sweet gum.

‖ **Bil'tong** (bĭl'tŏng), *n.* [S. African.] Lean meat cut into strips and sun-dried. *H. R. Haggard.*

Bi-mac'u-late (bī-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *maculate*, a.] Having, or marked with, two spots.

‖ **Bim'a-na** (bĭm'ā-nȧ *or* bī'mȧ-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. See Bimanous.] (*Zoöl.*) Animals having two hands; — a term applied by Cuvier to man as a special order of *Mammalia.*

Bim'a-nous (-nŭs *or* bī'mȧ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *manus* hand.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two hands; two-handed.

Bi-mar'gin-ate (bī-mär'jĭn-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *marginate.*] Having a double margin, as certain shells.

Bi-mas'tism (bī-măs'tĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] (*Anat.*) The condition of having two mammæ or teats.

Bi-me'di-al (bī-mē'dĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *medial.*] (*Geom.*) Applied to a line which is the sum of two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square).

Bi-mem'bral (bī-mĕm'brȧl), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *membrum* member.] (*Gram.*) Having two members; as, a *bimembral* sentence. *J. W. Gibbs.*

Bi-men'sal (bī-mĕn'sȧl), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *mensal.*] See Bimonthly, *a.* [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Bi-mes'tri-al (bī-mĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *bimestris*; *bis* twice + *mensis* month.] Continuing two months. [*R.*]

Bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mē-tăl'lĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *metallic*: cf. F. *bimétallique.*] Of or relating to, or using, a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for a system of coins or currency.

Bi-met'al-lism (bī-mĕt'al-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *bimétallisme.*] The legalized use of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed relative value; — in opposition to *monometallism.*

☞ The words *bimétallisme* and *monométallisme* are due to M. Cernuschi [1869]. *Littré.*

Bi-met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* An advocate of bimetallism.

Bi-month'ly (bī-mŭnth'lȳ), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *monthly.*] Occurring, done, or coming, once in two months; as, *bimonthly* visits; *bimonthly* publications. — *n.* A bimonthly publication.

Bi-month'ly, *adv.* Once in two months.

Bi-mus'cu-lar (bī-mŭs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *muscular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having two adductor muscles, as a bivalve mollusk.

Bin (bĭn), *n.* [OE. *binne*, AS. *binn* manger, crib; perh. akin to D. *ben*, *benne*, basket, and to L. *benna* a kind of carriage (a Gallic word), W. *benn*, *men*, wain, cart.] A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle for any commodity; as, a corn *bin*; a wine *bin*; a coal *bin.*

Bin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Binned (bĭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Binning.] To put into a bin; as, to *bin* wine.

Bin. An old form of Be and Been. [*Obs.*]

Bin-. A euphonic form of the prefix Bi-.

Bi'nal (bī'nal), *a.* [See Binary.] Twofold; double. [*R.*] "*Binal* revenge, all this." *Ford.*

Bin'ar-se'ni-ate (bĭn'ăr-sē'nĭ-āt *or* bī'năr-), *n.* [Pref. *bin-* + *arseniate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt having two equivalents of arsenic acid to one of the base. *Graham.*

Bi'na-ry (bī'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time, fr. root of *bis* twice; akin to E. *two*: cf. F. *binaire.*] Compounded or consisting of two things or parts; characterized by two (things).

Binary arithmetic, that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale, or in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying everything by two, as in common arithmetic by ten. Thus, 1 is one: 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four, etc. *Davies & Peck.* — **Binary compound** (*Chem.*), a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the function of elements. — **Binary logarithms,** a system of logarithms devised by Euler for facilitating musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, instead of 10, as in the common logarithms, and the modulus 1.442695 instead of .43429448. — **Binary measure** (*Mus.*), measure divisible by two or four; common time. — **Binary nomenclature** (*Nat. Hist.*), nomenclature in which the names designate both genus and species. — **Binary scale** (*Arith.*), a uniform scale of notation whose ratio is two. — **Binary star** (*Astron.*), a double star whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity. — **Binary theory** (*Chem.*), the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities.

Bi'na-ry, *n.* That which is constituted of two figures, things, or parts; two; duality. *Fotherby.*

Bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* [L. *bini* two and two.] (*Bot.*) Double; growing in pairs or couples. *Gray.*

Bin-au'ral (bĭn-ą'ral *or* bī-ną'ral), *a.* [Pref. *bin-* + *aural.*] Of or pertaining to, or used by, both ears.

Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bound (bound); *p. p.* Bound, formerly Bounden (bound'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Binding.] [AS. *bindan*, perfect tense *band*, *bundon*, p. p. *bunden*; akin to D. & G. *binden*, Dan. *binde*, Sw. & Icel. *binda*, Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh* (for *bhandh*) to bind, cf. Gr. πεῖσμα (for πένθμα) cable, and L. *offendix.* √90.] **1.** To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to fetter; to make fast; as, to *bind* grain in bundles; to *bind* a prisoner.

2. To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, attraction *binds* the planets to the sun; frost *binds* the earth, or the streams.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. *Job* xxviii. 11.

Whom Satan hath *bound*, lo, these eighteen years. *Luke* xiii. 16.

3. To cover, as with a bandage; to bandage or dress; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind* up a wound.

4. To make fast (a thing) *about* or *upon* something, as by tying; to encircle *with* something; as, to *bind* a belt about one; to *bind* a compress upon a part.

5. To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs *bind* the bowels.

6. To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, as the edge of a carpet or garment.

7. To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover; as, to *bind* a book.

8. Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie; as, to *bind* the conscience; to *bind* by kindness; *bound* by affection; commerce *binds* nations to each other.

Who made our laws to *bind* us, not himself. *Milton.*

9. (*Law*) (*a*) To bring (any one) under definite legal obligations; esp. under the obligation of a bond or covenant. *Abbott.* (*b*) To place under legal obligation to serve; to indenture; as, to *bind* an apprentice; — sometimes with *out*; as, *bound* out to service.

To bind over, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, etc. — **To bind to,** to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife. — **To bind up in,** to cause to be wholly engrossed with; to absorb in.

Syn. — To fetter; tie; fasten; restrain; restrict; oblige.

Bind (bīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To tie; to confine by any ligature.

They that reap must sheaf and *bind.* *Shak.*

2. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to cohere or stick together in a mass; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*

3. To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action, as by friction.

4. To exert a binding or restraining influence. *Locke.*

Bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds or ties.

2. Any twining or climbing plant or stem, esp. a hop vine; a bine.

3. (*Metal.*) Indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxide of iron. *Kirwan.*

4. (*Mus.*) A ligature or tie for grouping notes.

Bind'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who binds; as, a *binder* of sheaves; one whose trade is to bind; as, a *binder* of books.

2. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage; — esp. the principal piece of timber intended to bind together any building.

Bind'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place where books, or other articles, are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

Bind'heim-ite (bĭnd'hīm-īte), *n.* [From *Bindheim*, a German who analyzed it.] (*Min.*) An amorphous antimonate of lead, produced from the alteration of other ores, as from jamesonite.

Bind'ing (bīnd'ĭng), *a.* That binds; obligatory.

Binding beam (*Arch.*), the main timber in double flooring. — **Binding joist** (*Arch.*), the secondary timber in double-framed flooring.

Syn. — Obligatory; restraining; restrictive; stringent; astringent; costive; styptic.

Bind'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, binds.

2. Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, or the cover with the sewing, etc.; something that secures the edge of cloth from raveling.

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The transoms, knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel.

Bind'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to bind.

Bind'ing-ness, *n.* The condition or property of being binding; obligatory quality. *Coleridge.*

Bind'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*; as, greater *bindweed* (*C. Sepium*); lesser *bindweed* (*C. arvensis*); the white, the blue, the Syrian, *bindweed.* The black bryony, or *Tamus*, is called *black bindweed*, and the *Smilax aspera*, *rough bindweed.*

The fragile *bindweed* bells and bryony rings. *Tennyson.*

Bine (bīn), *n.* [Bind, cf. Woodbine.] The winding or twining stem of a hop vine or other climbing plant.

Bi-nerv'ate (bī-nẽrv'āt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *nervus* sinew, nerve.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Two-nerved; — applied to leaves which have two longitudinal ribs or nerves.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having only two nerves, as the wings of some insects.

Bing (bĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bingr*, Sw. *binge*, G. *beige*, *beuge.* Cf. Prov. E. *bink* bench, and *bench coal* the uppermost stratum of coal.] A heap or pile; as, a *bing* of wood. "Potato *bings*." *Burns.* "A *bing* of corn." *Surrey.* [*Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Bin-i'o-dide (bĭn-ī'ō-dīd), *n.* Same as Diiodide.

Bink (bĭnk), *n.* A bench. [*North of Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [For *bittacle*, corrupted (perh. by influence of *bin*) fr. Pg. *bitacola* binnacle, fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place, fr. *habitare* to dwell. See Habit, and cf. Bittacle.] (*Naut.*) A case or box placed near the helmsman, containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night. *Totten.*

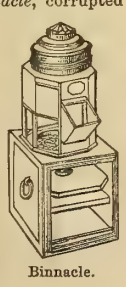

Binnacle.

Bin'ny (-nȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of barbel (*Barbus bynni*), found in the Nile, and much esteemed for food.

Bin'o-cle (bĭn'ō-k'l), *n.* [F. *binocle*; L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] (*Opt.*) A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once; a double-barreled field glass or an opera glass.

Bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr *or* bī-nŏk'-), *a.* [Cf. F. *binoculaire.* See Binocle.] **1.** Having two eyes. "Most animals are *binocular*." *Derham.*

2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once; as, *binocular* vision.

3. Adapted to the use of both eyes; as, a *binocular* microscope or telescope. *Brewster.*

Bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr *or* bī-nŏk'-), *n.* A binocular glass, whether opera glass, telescope, or microscope.

Bin-oc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a binocular manner.

Bin-oc'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having two eyes.

Bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [L. *bis* twice + *nomen* name: cf. F. *binome*, LL. *binomius* (or fr. *bi-* + Gr. νομή distribution?). Cf. Monomial.] (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—); as, $a + b$, or $7 - 3$.

Bi-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; as, a *binomial* root.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having two names; — used of the system by which every animal and plant receives two names, the one indicating the genus, the other the species, to which it belongs.

Binomial theorem (*Alg.*), the theorem which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

Bi-nom'i-nal (bī-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [See Binomial.] Of or pertaining to two names; binomial.

Bi-nom'i-nous (bī-nŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Binominal. [*Obs.*]

Bi-not'o-nous (bī-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bini* two at a time + *tonus*, fr. Gr. τόνος, tone.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry.

Bi'nous (bī'nŭs), *a.* Same as Binate.

Bin-ox'a-late (bĭn-ŏks'ȧ-lāt *or* bī-nŏks'-), *n.* [Pref. *bin-* + *oxalate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt having two equivalents of oxalic acid to one of the base; an acid oxalate.

Bin-ox'ide (-ĭd), *n.* [Pref. *bin-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) Same as Dioxide.

‖ **Bin'tu-rong** (bĭn'tū-rŏng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Asiatic civet of the genus *Arctitis.*

Bi-nu'cle-ar (bī-nū'klē-ẽr), **Bi-nu'cle-ate** (bī-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *nuclear*, *nucleate.*] (*Biol.*) Having two nuclei; as, *binucleate* cells.

Bi-nu'cle-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *nucleolus.*] (*Biol.*) Having two nucleoli.

Bi'o-blast (bī'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) Same as Bioplast.

Bi-oc'el-late (bī-ŏs'ĕl-lāt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *ocellatus.* See Ocellated.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two ocelli (eye-like spots); — said of a wing, etc.

Bi'o-chem'is-try (bī'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + E. *chemistry.*] (*Biol.*) The chemistry of living organisms; the chemistry of the processes incidental to, and characteristic of, life.

Bi'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + E. *dynamics.*] (*Biol.*) The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

Bi'o-gen (bī'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + *-gen.*] (*Biol.*) Bioplasm.

Bi'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), **Bi-og'e-ny** (bī-ŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + γένεσις, γένος, birth.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The doctrine that the genesis or production of living organisms can take place only through the agency of living germs or parents; — opposed to *abiogenesis.* (*b*) Life development generally.

Bi'o-ge-net'ic (bī'ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to biogenesis.

Bi-og'e-nist (bī-ŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* A believer in the theory of biogenesis.

‖ **Bi'og-no'sis** (bī'ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + γνῶσις investigation.] (*Biol.*) The investigation of life.

Bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes an account or history of the life of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.

Bi'o-graph'ic (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Bi'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to biography; containing biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-og'ra-phize (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. t.* To write a history of the life of. *Southey.*

Bi-og'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Biographies (-fīz). [Gr. βιογραφία; βίος life + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *biographie.* See Graphic.] **1.** The written history of a person's life.

2. Biographical writings in general.

Bi'o-log'ic (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Bi'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to biology. — **Bi'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-ol'o-gist (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of biology; one versed in the science of biology.

Bi-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + *-logy*: cf. F. *biologie.*] The science of life; that branch of knowledge which treats of living matter as distinct from matter which is not living; the study of living tissue. It has to do with the origin, structure, development, function, and distribution of animals and plants.

‖ **Bi-ol'y-sis** (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + λύσις a dissolving.] (*Biol.*) The destruction of life.

Bi'o-lyt'ic (bī'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βίος life + λύειν to destroy.] Relating to the destruction of life.

Bi'o-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to biomagnetism.

Bi'o-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + E. *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism.

Bi-om'e-try (bī-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + *-metry.*] Measurement of life; calculation of the probable duration of human life.

Bi'on (bī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βιῶν living, p. pr. of βιοῦν to live.] (*Biol.*) The physiological individual, characterized by definiteness and independence of function, in distinction from the morphological individual or *morphon.*

Bi-on'o-my (bī-ŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + νόμος law.] Physiology. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

Bi'o-phor' (bī'ō-fōr'), **Bi'o-phore'** *n.* [Gr. βίος life + φόρος bearing, fr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Biol.*) One of the smaller vital units of a cell, the bearer of vitality and heredity.

Bi'o-plasm (bī'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + πλάσμα form, mold, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Biol.*) A name suggested by Dr. Beale for the germinal matter supposed to

be essential to the functions of all living beings; the material through which every form of life manifests itself; unaltered protoplasm.

Bi'o-plas'mic (bī'ō-plăz'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bioplasm.

Bi'o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + πλάσσειν to form.] (*Biol.*) A tiny mass of bioplasm, in itself a living unit and having formative power, as a living white blood corpuscle; bioblast.

Bi'o-plas'tic (bī'ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Bioplasmic.

Bi-or'gan (bī-ôr'gan), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + E. *organ.*] (*Biol.*) A physiological organ; a living organ; an organ endowed with function; — distinguished from *idorgan.*

Bi'o-stat'ics (bī'ō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + στατική. See STATICS.] (*Biol.*) The physical phenomena of organized bodies, in opposition to their organic or vital phenomena.

Bi'o-sta-tis'tics (-stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + E. *statistics.*] (*Biol.*) Vital statistics.

Bi'o-tax'y (bī'ō-tăks'ȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + τάξις arrangement.] (*Biol.*) The classification of living organisms according to their structural character; taxonomy.

Bi-ot'ic (bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός pert. to life.] (*Biol.*) Relating to life; as, the *biotic* principle.

Bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [From *Biot*, a French naturalist.] (*Min.*) Mica containing iron and magnesia, generally of a black or dark green color; — a common constituent of crystalline rocks. See MICA.

Bi-pal'mate (bī-păl'māt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *palmate.*] (*Bot.*) Palmately branched, with the branches again palmated.

Bi'pa-ri'e-tal (bī'pă-rī'ĕ-*tal*), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *parietal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the diameter of the cranium, from one parietal fossa to the other.

Bip'a-rous (bĭp'ă-rŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *parere* to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-part'i-ble (bī-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *bipartible.* See BIPARTITE.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bi-par'tient (bī-pär'shent), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] Dividing into two parts. — *n.* A number that divides another into two equal parts without a remainder.

Bi-par'tile (bī-pär'tĭl), *a.* Divisible into two parts.

Bip'ar-tite (bĭp'ăr-tīt *or* bī-pär'tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *bipartitus*, p. p. of *bipartire; bis* twice + *partire.* See PARTITE.] **1.** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; shared by two; as, a *bipartite* treaty.

2. Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions. *Gray.*

Bi'par-ti'tion (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts, or the state of being so divided.

Bi-pec'ti-nate (bī-pĕk'tĭ-nāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pecti-*
Bi-pec'ti-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } *nate.*] (*Biol.*) Having two margins toothed like a comb.

Bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes; bis* twice + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *bipède.*] A two-footed animal, as man.

Bi'ped, *a.* Having two feet; two-footed.

By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,
Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byrom.*

Bip'e-dal (bĭp'ĕ-*dal or* bī'pĕ-*dal*; 277), *a.* [L. *bipedalis:* cf. F. *bipédal.* See BIPED, *n.*] **1.** Having two feet; biped.

2. Pertaining to a biped.

Bi-pel'tate (bī-pĕl'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *peltate.*] Having a shell or covering like a double shield.

Bi-pen'nate (bī-pĕn'nāt), } *a.* [Pref.
Bi-pen'na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } *bi-* + *pennate:* cf. L. *bipennis.* Cf. BIPINNATE.] Having two wings. "*Bi-pennated* insects." *Derham.*

‖ **Bi-pen'nis** (-nĭs), *n.* [L.] An ax with an edge or blade on each side of the handle.

Bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *petalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two petals.

‖ **Bi'pin-na'ri-a** (bī'pĭn-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bis* twice + *pinna* feather.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of certain starfishes as developed in the free-swimming stage.

Bipinnaria of Starfish, much enlarged: *a* Anterior dorsal lobes; *d* Dorsal lateral arms; *n* Lateral arms; *o* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *w w w* Water tubes.

Bi-pin'nate (bī-pĭn'nāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pinnate*; cf.
Bi-pin'na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } F. *bipinné.* Cf. BIPENNATE.] Twice pinnate.

Bi'pin-nat'i-fid (bī'pĭn-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pinnatifid.*] (*Bot.*) Doubly pinnatifid.

A *bipinnatifid leaf* is a pinnatifid leaf having its segments or divisions also pinnatifid. The primary divisions are *pinnæ* and the secondary *pinnules.*

Bipinnate Leaf of 8 pinnæ and many pinnules.

Bip'li-cate (bĭp'lĭ-kāt *or* bī'plĭ-kāt; 277), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *plicate.*] Twice folded together. *Henslow.*

Bi-plic'i-ty (bī-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being twice folded; reduplication. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Bi-po'lar (bī-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *polar.* Cf. DIPOLAR.] Doubly polar; having two poles; as, a *bipolar* cell or corpuscle.

Bi'po-lar'i-ty (bī'pō-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Bipolar quality.

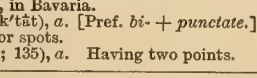

Bipolar Ganglion Cell (magnified).

Bi'pont (bī'pŏnt), **Bi-pont'ine** (bī-pŏnt'ĭn), *a.* (*Bibliog.*) Relating to books printed at Deuxponts, or Bipontium (Zweibrücken), in Bavaria.

Bi-punc'tate (bī-pŭnk'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *punctate.*] Having two punctures, or spots.

Bi-punc'tu-al (-tū-*al*; 135), *a.* Having two points.

Bi-pu'pil-late (bī-pū'pĭl-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pupil* (of the eye).] (*Zoöl.*) Having an eyelike spot on the wing, with two dots within it of a different color, as in some butterflies.

Bi-py-ram'i-dal (bī'pĭ-răm'ĭ-*dal*), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pyramidal.*] Consisting of two pyramids placed base to base; having a pyramid at each of the extremities of a prism, as in quartz crystals.

Bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *quadrate.*] (*Math.*) The fourth power, or the square of the square. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the *biquadrate* of 4.

Bi'quad-rat'ic (bī'kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *quadratic:* cf. F. *biquadratique.*] (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power.

Biquadratic equation (*Alg.*), an equation of the fourth degree, or an equation in some term of which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power. — Biquadratic root of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic* root of 81. *Hutton.*

Bi'quad-rat'ic, *n.* (*Math.*) (*a*) A biquadrate. (*b*) A biquadratic equation.

Bi-quin'tile (bī-kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *quintile:* cf. F. *biquintile.*] (*Astron.*) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle — that is, twice 72 degrees.

Bi-ra'di-ate (bī-rā'dĭ-āt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *radiate.*]
Bi-ra'di-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } Having two rays; as, a *biradiate* fin.

Bi-ra'mous (bī-rā'mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *ramous.*] (*Biol.*) Having, or consisting of, two branches.

Birch (bẽrch), *n.; pl.* BIRCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *birche, birk*, AS. *birce, beorc;* akin to Icel. *björk*, Sw. *björk*, Dan. *birk*, D. *berk*, OHG. *piricha*, MHG. *birche, birke*, G. *birke*, Russ. *bereza*, Pol. *brzoza*, Serv. *breza*, Skr. *bhūrja.* √254. Cf. 1st BIRK.] **1.** A tree of several species, constituting the genus *Betula;* as, the white or common birch (*B. alba*) (also called silver birch and lady birch); the dwarf birch (*B. glandulosa*); the paper or canoe birch (*B. papyracea*); the yellow birch (*B. lutea*); the black or cherry birch (*B. lenta*).

2. The wood or timber of the birch.

3. A birch twig or birch twigs, used for flogging.

☞ The twigs of the common European birch (*B. alba*), being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods in schools. They were also made into brooms.

The threatening twigs of *birch.* *Shak.*

4. A birch-bark canoe.

Birch of Jamaica, a species (*Bursera gummifera*) of turpentine tree. — **Birch partridge.** (*Zoöl.*) See RUFFED GROUSE. — **Birch wine,** wine made of the spring sap of the birch. — **Oil of birch.** (*a*) An oil obtained from the bark of the common European birch (*Betula alba*), and used in the preparation of genuine (and sometimes of the imitation) Russia leather, to which it gives its peculiar odor. (*b*) An oil prepared from the black birch (*B. lenta*), said to be identical with the oil of wintergreen, for which it is largely sold.

Birch, *a.* Of or pertaining to the birch; birchen.

Birch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIRCHED (bẽrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIRCHING.] To whip with a birch rod or twig; to flog.

Birch'en (bẽrch'n), *a.* Of or relating to birch.

He passed where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's *birchen* bower. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bird (bẽrd), *n.* [OE. *brid, bred, bird*, young bird, bird, AS. *bridd* young bird. √92.] **1.** Orig., a **chicken;** the young of a fowl; a young eaglet; a nestling; and hence, a feathered flying animal (see 2).

That ungentle gull, the cuckoo's *bird.* *Shak.*
The *brydds* [birds] of the aier have nestes. *Tyndale* (*Matt.* viii. 20).

a Forehead; *b* Crown or Vertex; *c* Occiput; *d* Auriculars (the line crosses the nape); *e* Cervix or Hind neck; *f* Tertiaries; *g* Secondaries; *h* Primaries; *i* Under tail coverts; *k* Tail; *l* Outer or Fourth toe; *m* Inner or Second toe; *n* Tarsus; *o* Tibia; *p* Abdomen or Belly; *r* Greater wing coverts; *s* Median coverts (the line crosses the breast or pectoral region); *t* Lesser coverts; *u* Bastard wing or Alula; *v* Jugular region or the Lower throat; *w* Gular region or Throat; *x* Nostril.

Bird (External Parts).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A warm-blooded, feathered vertebrate provided with wings. See AVES.

3. Specifically, among sportsmen, a game bird.

4. Fig.: A girl; a maiden.

And by my word! the bonny *bird*
In danger shall not tarry. *Campbell.*

Arabian bird, the phenix. — **Bird of Jove,** the eagle. — **Bird of Juno,** the peacock. — **Bird louse** (*Zoöl.*), a wingless insect of the group Mallophaga, of which the genera and species are very numerous and mostly parasitic upon birds. — **Bird mite** (*Zoöl.*), a small mite (genera *Dermanyssus, Dermaleichus* and allies) parasitic upon birds. The species are numerous. — **Bird of passage,** a migratory bird. — **Bird spider** (*Zool.*), a very large South American spider (*Mygale avicularia*). It is said sometimes to capture and kill small birds. — **Bird tick** (*Zoöl.*), a dipterous insect parasitic upon birds (genus *Ornithomyia*, and allies), usually winged.

Bird Tick of the Owl (*Hippobosca bubonis*). × 2

Bird (bẽrd), *v. i.* **1.** To catch or shoot birds.

2. Hence: To seek for game or plunder; to thieve. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bird'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A short blunt arrow for killing birds without piercing them. Hence: Anything which smites without penetrating. *Shak.*

Bird' cage', *or* **Bird'-cage'** (-kāj'), *n.* A cage for confining birds.

Bird'call' (-kạl'), *n.* **1.** A sound made in imitation of the note or cry of a bird for the purpose of decoying the bird or its mate.

2. An instrument of any kind, as a whistle, used in making the sound of a birdcall.

Bird'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr; 224), *n.* One whose employment it is to catch birds; a fowler.

Bird'catch'ing, *n.* The art, act, or occupation of catching birds or wild fowls.

Bird' cher'ry (chĕr'rȳ). (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Prunus Padus*) found in Northern and Central Europe. It bears small black cherries.

Bird'er (-ẽr), *n.* A birdcatcher.

Bird'-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

Bird' fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr). **1.** One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting rare or curious birds.

2. One who has for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

Bird'ie (bẽrd'ȳ), *n.* A pretty or dear little bird; — a pet name. *Tennyson.*

Bird'i-kin (-ĭ-kĭn), *n.* A young bird. *Thackeray.*

Bird'ing, *n.* Birdcatching or fowling. *Shak.*

Birding piece, a fowling piece. *Shak.*

Bird'let, *n.* A little bird; a nestling.

Bird'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a bird.

Bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*Bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] An extremely adhesive viscid substance, usually made of the middle bark of the holly, by boiling, fermenting, and cleansing it. When a twig is smeared with this substance it will hold small birds which may light upon it. Hence: Anything which insnares.

Not *birdlime* or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

☞ *Birdlime* is also made from mistletoe, elder, etc.

Bird'lime', *v. t.* To smear with birdlime; to catch with birdlime; to insnare.

When the heart is thus *birdlimed*, then it cleaves to every thing it meets with. *Goodwin.*

Bird'ling, *n.* A little bird; a nestling.

Bird'man (-măn), *n.* A fowler or birdcatcher.

Bird' of par'a-dise (ŏv păr'ă-dīs). (*Zoöl.*) The name of several very beautiful birds of the genus *Paradisea* and allied genera, inhabiting New Guinea and the adjacent islands. The males have brilliant colors, elegant plumes, and often remarkable tail feathers.

King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*). ⅛

☞ The *Great emerald* (*Paradisea apoda*) and the *Lesser emerald* (*P. minor*) furnish many of the plumes used as ornaments by ladies; the *Red* is *P. rubra* or *sanguinea;* the *Golden* is *Parotia aurea* or *sexsetacea;* the *King* is *Cincinnurus regius.*

The name is also applied to the longer-billed birds of another related group (*Epimachinæ*) from the same region. The Twelve-wired (*Selencides alba*) is one of these. See PARADISE BIRD, and Note under APOD.

Bird' pep'per (pĕp'pẽr). A species of capsicum (*Capsicum baccatum*), whose small, conical, coral-red fruit is among the most piquant of all red peppers.

Bird's'-beak' (bẽrdz'bēk'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding whose section is thought to resemble a beak.

Bird'seed' (bẽrd'sēd'), *n.* Canary seed, hemp, millet, or other small seeds used for feeding caged birds.

Bird's'-eye' (bẽrdz'ī'), *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* view.

2. Marked with spots resembling bird's eyes; as, *bird's-eye* diaper; *bird's-eye* maple.

Bird's'-eye', *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with a small bright flower, as the Adonis or pheasant's eye, the mealy primrose (*Primula farinosa*), and species of Veronica, Geranium, etc.

Bird's'-eye' ma'ple (mā'p'l). See under MAPLE.

Bird's'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A papilionaceous plant, the *Ornithopus*, having a curved, cylindrical pod tipped with a short, clawlike point.

Bird's-foot trefoil. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants (*Lotus*) with clawlike pods. *L. corniculatus*, with yellow flowers, is very common in Great Britain. (*b*) The related plant, *Trigonella ornithopodioides*, is also European.

Bird's'-mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* (*Arch.*) An interior angle or notch cut across a piece of timber, for the reception of the edge of another, as that in a rafter to be laid on a plate; — commonly called *crow's-foot* in the United States.

Bird's' nest', *or* **Bird's-nest** (-nĕst'), *n.* **1.** The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.

2. (*Cookery*) The nest of a small swallow (*Collocalia nidifica* and several allied species), of China and the neighboring countries, which is mixed with soups.

☞ The nests are found in caverns and fissures of

cliffs on rocky coasts, and are composed in part of algæ. They are of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resemble isinglass. See *Illust.* under EDIBLE.

3. (*Bot.*) An orchideous plant with matted roots, of the genus *Neottia* (*N. nidus-avis*).

Bird's-nest pudding, a pudding containing apples whose cores have been replaced by sugar. — **Yellow bird's nest**, a plant, the *Monotropa hypopitys*.

Bird's'–nest'ing (bĕrdz'nĕst'ĭng), *n.* Hunting for, or taking, birds' nests or their contents.

Bird's'–tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

Bird'–wit'ted (bĕrd'wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Flighty; passing rapidly from one subject to another; not having the faculty of attention. *Bacon.*

Bi'rec-tan'gu-lar (bī'rĕk-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *rectangular*.] Containing or having two right angles; as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

Bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis; bis* twice + *remus* oar: cf. F. *birème*.] An ancient galley or vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Bi-ret'ta (bĭ-rĕt'tä), *n.* Same as BERRETTA.

Bir'gan-der (bĕr'găn-dẽr), *n.* See BERGANDER.

Birk (bĕrk), *n.* [See BIRCH, *n.*] A birch tree. [*Prov. Eng.*]

"The silver *birk*." *Tennyson.*

Birk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*).

Birk'en (bĕrk''n), *v. t.* [From 1st BIRK.] To whip with a birch or rod. [*Obs.*]

Birk'en, *a.* Birchen; as, *birken* groves. *Burns.*

Bir'kie (bĕr'kĭ), *n.* A lively or mettlesome fellow. [*Jocular, Scot.*] *Burns.*

Birl (bĕrl), *v. t. & i.* To revolve or cause to revolve; to spin. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Birl (bĕrl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *byrlian.* √92.] To pour (beer or wine); to ply with drink; to drink; to carouse. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Skelton.*

Bir'law (bĕr'lą), *n.* [See BY-LAW.] (*Law*) A law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs; a rustic or local law or by-law. [Written also *byrlaw, birlie, birley.*]

Bi-ros'trate (bī-rŏs'trāt), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *rostrate.*]
Bi-ros'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), } Having a double beak, or two processes resembling beaks.

The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated*. *Ed. Encyc.*

Birr (bĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIRRED (bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIRRING.] [Cf. OE. *bur, bir*, wind, storm wind, fr. Icel. *byrr* wind. Perh. imitative.] To make, or move with, a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion.

Birr, *n.* **1.** A whirring sound, as of a spinning wheel.

2. A rush or impetus; force.

Bir'rus (bĭr'rŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *birrus* a kind of cloak. See BERRETTA.] A coarse kind of thick woolen cloth, worn by the poor in the Middle Ages; also, a woolen cap or hood worn over the shoulders or over the head.

Birse (bẽrs), *n.* A bristle or bristles. [*Scot.*]

Birt (bẽrt), *n.* [OE. *byrte;* cf. F. *bertonneau.* Cf. BRET, BURT.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the turbot kind; the brill. [Written also *burt, bret*, or *brut.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Birth (bẽrth), *n.* [OE. *burth, birth*, AS. *beorð, geburd*, fr. *beran* to bear, bring forth; akin to D. *geboorte*, OHG. *burt, giburt*, G. *geburt*, Icel. *burðr*, Skr. *bhrti* bearing, supporting; cf. Ir. & Gael. *beirthe* born, brought forth. √92. See 1st BEAR, and cf. BERTH.] **1.** The act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; — generally applied to human beings; as, the *birth* of a son.

2. Lineage; extraction; descent; sometimes, high birth; noble extraction.

Elected without reference to *birth*, but solely for qualifications. *Prescott.*

3. The condition to which a person is born; natural state or position; inherited disposition or tendency.

A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

4. The act of bringing forth; as, she had two children at a *birth*. "At her next *birth*." *Milton.*

5. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable.

Poets are far rarer *births* than kings. *B. Jonson.*

Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.

New birth (*Theol.*), regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life.

Syn. — Parentage; extraction; lineage; race; family.

Birth, *n.* See BERTH. [*Obs.*] *De Foe.*

Birth'day' (bĕrth'dā'), *n.* **1.** The day in which any person is born; day of origin or commencement.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birthday* of invention. *Cowper.*

2. The day of the month in which a person was born, in whatever succeeding year it may recur; the anniversary of one's birth.

This is my *birthday;* as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*

Birth'day', *a.* Of or pertaining to the day of birth, or its anniversary; as, *birthday* gifts or festivities.

Birth'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*Birth* + *-dom.*] The land of one's birth; one's inheritance. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Birth'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Anything added to raise the sides of a ship. *Bailey.*

Birth'less, *a.* Of mean extraction. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural *birthmark*, . . . a snake. *Sir T. North.*

Birth'night' (-nīt'), *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

The angelic song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung thee Savior born. *Milton.*

Birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* The town, city, or country, where a person is born; place of origin or birth, in its more general sense "The *birthplace* of valor." *Burns.*

Birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; esp. the rights or inheritance of the first born.

Lest there be any . . . profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his *birthright*. *Heb.* xii. 16.

Birth'root' (bĕrth'rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant (*Trillium erectum*), and its astringent rootstock, which is said to have medicinal properties.

Birth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A genus of herbs and shrubs (*Aristolochia*), reputed to have medicinal properties.

Bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, for *duis*, fr. root of *duo* two. See Two, and cf. BI-.] Twice; — a word showing that something is, or is to be, repeated; as a passage of music, or an item in accounts.

Bis-, *pref.* A form of BI-, sometimes used before *s, c*, or a vowel.

Bi'sa an'te-lope (bē'sä ăn'tē-lōp). (*Zoöl.*) See ORYX.

Bi-sac'cate (bĭ-săk'kāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *saccate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two little bags, sacs, or pouches.

Bis-cay'an (bĭs-kā'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Biscay in Spain. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Biscay.

Bis'co-tin (bĭs'kō-tĭn), *n.* [F. *biscotin.* See BISCUIT.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; a sweet biscuit.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* [F. *biscuit* (cf. It. *biscotto*, Sp. *bizcocho*, Pg. *biscouto*), fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook, bake. See COOK, and cf. BISQUE a kind of porcelain.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread, of many varieties, plain, sweet, or fancy, formed into flat cakes, and baked hard; as, ship *biscuit.*

According to military practice, the bread or *biscuit* of the Romans was twice prepared in the oven. *Gibbon.*

2. A small loaf or cake of bread, raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. Usually a number are baked in the same pan, forming a sheet or card.

3. Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the glazing.

4. (*Sculp.*) A species of white, unglazed porcelain, in which vases, figures, and groups are formed in miniature.

Meat biscuit, an alimentary preparation consisting of matters extracted from meat by boiling, or of meat ground fine and combined with flour, so as to form biscuits.

Bi-scu'tate (bī-skū'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *scutate.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling two bucklers placed side by side.

‖ **Bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold north wind which prevails on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean and in Switzerland, etc.; — nearly the same as the *mistral.*

Bise (bīs), *n.* (*Paint.*) See BICE.

Bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BISECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BISECTING.] [L. *bis* twice + *secare, sectum*, to cut.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts.

2. (*Geom.*) To divide into two equal parts.

Bi-sec'tion (bī-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bissection.*] Division into two parts, esp. two equal parts.

Bi-sec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bisects; esp. (*Geom.*) a straight line which bisects an angle.

Bi-sec'trix (-trĭks), *n.* The line bisecting the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal.

Bi-seg'ment (bī-sĕg'ment), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *segment.*] One of two equal parts of a line, or other magnitude.

Bi-sep'tate (bī-sĕp'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *septate.*] With two partitions or septa. *Gray.*

Bi-se'ri-al (bī-sē'rĭ-al), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *serial, seri-*
Bi-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-āt), } *ate.*] In two rows or series.

Bi-ser'rate (bī-sĕr'rāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *serrate.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Doubly serrate, or having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Serrate on both sides, as some antennæ.

Bi-se'tose (bī-sē'tōs), } *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *setose, setous.*]
Bi-se'tous (bī-sē'tŭs), } Having two bristles.

Bi-sex'ous (bī-sĕks'ŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *sexus* sex: cf. F. *bisseze.*] Bisexual. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Bi-sex'u-al (-sĕxs'ŭ-al; 135), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Of both sexes; hermaphrodite; as a flower with stamens and pistil, or an animal having ovaries and testes.

Bi-sex'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Bisexual.

Bi-seye' (bē-sā'), *p. p.* of BESEE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Evil biseye, ill looking. [*Obs.*]

Bish (bĭsh), *n.* Same as BIKH.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [OE. *bischop, biscop, bisceop*, AS. *bisceop, biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, superintendent, bishop, fr. Gr. ἐπίσκοπος; ἐπί over + σκοπός inspector, fr. root of σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look to, perh. akin to L. *specere* to look at. See SPY, and cf. EPISCOPAL.]

1. A spiritual overseer, superintendent, or director.

Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls. 1 *Pet.* ii. 25.

It is a fact now generally recognized by theologians of all shades of opinion, that in the language of the New Testament the same officer in the church is called indifferently "bishop" (ἐπίσκοπος) and "elder" or "presbyter." *J. B. Lightfoot.*

2. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican or Protestant Episcopal churches, one ordained to the highest order of the ministry, superior to the priesthood, and generally claiming to be a successor of the Apostles. The bishop is usually the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, bishopric, or see.

Bishop in partibus [infidelium] (*R. C. Ch.*), a bishop of a see which does not actually exist; one who has the office of bishop, without especial jurisdiction. *Shipley.* — **Titular bishop** (*R. C. Ch.*), a term officially substituted in 1882 for *bishop in partibus.* — **Bench of Bishops.** See under BENCH.

3. In the Methodist Episcopal and some other churches, one of the highest church officers or superintendents.

4. A piece used in the game of chess, bearing a representation of a bishop's miter; — formerly called *archer.*

5 A beverage, being a mixture of wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar. *Swift.*

6. An old name for a woman's bustle. [*U. S.*]

If, by her *bishop*, or her "grace" alone,
A genuine lady, or a church, is known. *Saxe.*

Bish'op, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BISHOPED (-ŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BISHOPING.] To admit into the church by confirmation; to confirm; hence, to receive formally to favor.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BISHOPED (-ŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BISHOPING.] [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Youatt.*] (*Far.*) To make seem younger, by operating on the teeth; as, to *bishop* an old horse or his teeth.

The plan adopted is to cut off all the nippers with a saw to the proper length, and then with a cutting instrument the operator scoops out an oval cavity in the corner nippers, which is afterwards burnt with a hot iron until it is black. *J. H. Walsh.*

Bish'op-dom (-dŭm), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate. "Divine right of *bishopdom*." *Milton.*

Bish'op-like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. *Fulke.*

Bish'op-ly, *a.* Bishoplike; episcopal. [*Obs.*]

Bish'op-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop. [*Obs.*]

Bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprīce; bisceop* bishop + *rīce* dominion. See -RIC.] **1.** A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

2. The office of a spiritual overseer, as of an apostle, bishop, or presbyter. *Acts* i. 20.

Bish'op's cap' (bĭsh'ŭps kăp'). (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mitella;* miterwort. *Longfellow.*

Bish'op sleeve' (bĭsh'ŭp slēv'). A wide sleeve, once worn by women.

Bish'op's length' (bĭsh'ŭps lĕngth'). A canvas for a portrait measuring 58 by 94 inches. The half bishop measures 45 by 56.

Bish'op–stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* A bishop's seat or see.

Bish'op's–weed' (-ŭps-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Ammi.* (*b*) Goutweed (*Ægopodium podagraria*).

Bish'op's–wort' (bĭsh'ŭps-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Wood betony (*Stachys betonica*); also, the plant called fennel flower (*Nigella Damascena*), or devil-in-a-bush.

Bis'ie (bĭz'ĭ), *v. t.* To busy; to employ. [*Obs.*]

Bi-sil'i-cate (bī-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* (*Min. Chem.*) A salt of metasilicic acid; — so called because the ratio of the oxygen of the silica to the oxygen of the base is as two to one. The bisilicates include many of the most common and important minerals.

Bisk (bĭsk), *n.* [F. *bisque.*] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh together. *King.*

Bisk, *n.* [F. *bisque.*] (*Tennis*) See BISQUE.

Bi-smare' (bĭ-smār'), **Bi-smer'** (-smẽr'), *n.* [AS. *bismer.*] Shame; abuse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bis'mer (bĭz'mẽr), *n.* **1.** A rude steelyard. [*Scot.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The fifteen-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinachia*).

‖ **Bis-mil'lah** (bĭs-mĭl'lä), *interj.* [Arabic, in the name of God!] An adjuration or exclamation common among the Mohammedans. [Written also *Bizmillah.*]

Bis'mite (bĭz'mīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Bismuth trioxide, or bismuth ocher.

Bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth), *n.* [Ger. *bismuth, wismuth:* cf. F. *bismuth.*] (*Chem.*) One of the elements; a metal of a reddish white color, crystallizing in rhomboïdrons. It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle; masses show broad cleavage surfaces when broken across. It melts at 507° Fahr., being easily fused in the flame of a candle. It is found in a native state, and as a constituent of some minerals. Specific gravity 9.8. Atomic weight 207.5. Symbol Bi.

☞ Chemically, bismuth (with arsenic and antimony) is intermediate between the metals and nonmetals; it is used in thermo-electric piles, and as an alloy with lead and tin in the fusible alloy or metal. Bismuth is the most diamagnetic substance known.

Bismuth glance, bismuth sulphide; bismuthinite. — **Bismuth ocher**, a native bismuth oxide; bismite.

Bis'muth-al (bĭz'mŭth-al), *a.* Containing bismuth.

Bis'muth-ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to bismuth; containing bismuth, when this element has its higher valence; as, *bismuthic* oxide.

Bis'muth-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Bismuth* + *-ferous.*] Containing bismuth.

Bis'muth-ine (bĭz'mŭth-ĭn), } *n.* Native bismuth
Bis'muth-in-ite (-mŭth-ĭn-īt), } sulphide; — sometimes called *bismuthite.*

Bis'muth-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or containing, bismuth, when this element has its lower valence.

Bis'muth-yl' (-ĭl'), *n.* (*Chem.*) [*Bismuth* + *-yl.*] A radical, BiO, regarded as existing in some of the basic salts of bismuth.

Bis'mu-tite (-mŭ-tīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrous carbonate of bismuth, an earthy mineral of a dull white or yellowish color. [Written also *bismuthite.*]

Bi'son (bī'sŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *bison*, Gr. βίσων, a wild ox; akin to OHG. *wisunt, wisant*, G. *wisent*, AS. *wesend*, Icel. *vīsundr:* cf. F. *bison.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The aurochs or European bison. (*b*) The American bison or buffalo (*Bison Americanus*), a large, gregarious bovine quadruped,

American Bison, male.

with shaggy mane and short black horns, which formerly roamed in herds over most of the temperate portion of North America, but is now restricted to very limited districts in the region of the Rocky Mountains, and is rapidly decreasing in numbers.

Bi-spi'nose (bī-spī'nōs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *spinose.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having two spines.

‖ **Bisque** (bĭsk), *n.* [A corruption of *biscuit.*] Unglazed white porcelain.

Bisque, *n.* [F.] A point taken by the receiver of odds in the game of tennis; also, an extra innings allowed to a weaker player in croquet.

‖ **Bisque,** *n.* [F.] A white soup made of crayfish.

Bis-sex'tile (bĭs-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* [L. *bissextilis annus,* fr. *bissextus* (*bis* + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of the tropical year (365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 46 s.) above 365 days. But one day added every four years is equivalent to six hours each year, which is 11 m. 14 s. more than the excess of the real year. Hence, it is necessary to suppress the bissextile day at the end of every century which is not divisible by 400, while it is retained at the end of those which are divisible by 400.

Bis-sex'tile, *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bis'son (bĭs'sŭn), *a.* [OE. *bisen, bisne,* AS. *bīsen,* prob. for *bīsēne; bi* by + *sēne* clear, akin to *seón* to see; clear when near, hence short-sighted. See SEE.] Purblind; blinding. [*Obs.*] "*Bisson* rheum." *Shak.*

Bis'ter } (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre* a color made of soot; of
Bis'tre } unknown origin. Cf., however, LG. *biester* frowning, dark, ugly.] (*Paint.*) A dark brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood.

Bi-stip'uled (bī-stĭp'ūld), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *stipule.*] (*Bot.*) Having two stipules.

Bis'tort (bĭs'tôrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus,* p. p. of *torquere* to twist: cf. F. *bistorte.*] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of the genus *Polygonum,* section *Bistorta;* snakeweed; adderwort. Its root is used in medicine as an astringent.

Bis'tou-ry (bĭs'tōō-rỹ), *n.; pl.* BISTOURIES (-rĭz). [F. *bistouri.*] A surgical instrument consisting of a slender knife, either straight or curved, generally used by introducing it beneath the part to be divided, and cutting towards the surface.

Bis'tre (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* See BISTER.

Bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sulcate.*] **1.** Having two grooves or furrows.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Cloven; said of a foot or hoof.

Bi-sul'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *bisulcus; bis* twice + *sulcus* furrow.] Bisulcate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bi-sul'phate (-fāt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sulphate.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphate in which but half the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a positive element or radical, thus making the proportion of the acid to the positive or basic portion twice what it is in the normal sulphates; an acid sulphate.

Bi-sul'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphide having two atoms of sulphur in the molecule; a disulphide, as in iron pyrites, FeS_2; — less frequently called *bisulphuret.*

Bi-sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphurous acid in which the base replaces but half the hydrogen of the acid; an acid sulphite.

Bi-sul'phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sulphuret.*] (*Chem.*) See BISULPHIDE.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* [OE. *bitt, bite,* AS. *bite,* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *n.* & *v.*, and cf. BIT a morsel.] **1.** The part of a bridle, usually of iron, which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and having appendages to which the reins are fastened. *Shak.*

The foamy bridle with the *bit* of gold. *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: Anything which curbs or restrains.

Bit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITTING.] To put a bridle upon; to put the bit in the mouth of.

Bit, *imp.* & *p. p.* of BITE.

Bit, *n.* [OE. *bite,* AS. *bita,* fr. *bītan* to bite; akin to D. *beet,* G. *bissen* bit, morsel, Icel. *biti.* See BITE, *v.*, and cf. BIT part of a bridle.] **1.** A part of anything, such as may be bitten off or taken into the mouth; a morsel; a bite. Hence: A small piece of anything; a little; a mite.

2. Somewhat; something, but not very great.

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet. *T. Hook.*

☞ This word is used, also, like *jot* and *whit,* to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser.

3. A tool for boring, of various forms and sizes, usually turned by means of a brace or bitstock. See BITSTOCK.

4. The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. *Knight.*

5. The cutting iron of a plane. *Knight.*

6. In the Southern and Southwestern States, a small silver coin (as the real) formerly current; commonly, one worth about 12½ cents; also, the sum of 12½ cents.

Bit by bit, piecemeal. *Pope.*

Bit, *3d sing. pr.* of BID, for *biddeth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bi-take' (bĭ-tāk'), *v. t.* [See BETAKE, BETAUGHT.] To commend; to commit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bi-tan'gent (bī-tăn'jent), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *tangent.*] (*Geom.*) Possessing the property of touching at two points. — *n.* A line that touches a curve in two points.

Bi-tar'trate (bī-tär'trāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tartaric acid in which the base replaces but half the acid hydrogen; an acid tartrate, as cream of tartar.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* [OE. *biche, bicche,* AS. *bicce;* cf. Icel. *bikkja,* G. *betze, petze.*] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

2. An opprobrious name for a woman, especially a lewd woman. *Pope.*

Bite (bīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* BIT (bĭt); *p. p.* BITTEN (-t'n), BIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITING.] [OE. *biten,* AS. *bītan;* akin to D. *bijten,* OS. *bītan,* OHG. *bīzan,* G. *beissen,* Goth. *beitan,* Icel. *bīta,* Sw. *bita,* Dan. *bide,* L. *findere* to cleave, Skr. *bhid* to cleave. √87. Cf. FISSURE.]

1. To seize with the teeth, so that they enter or nip the thing seized; to lacerate, crush, or wound with the teeth; as, to *bite* an apple; to *bite* a crust; the dog *bit* a man.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords atwain. *Shak.*

2. To puncture, abrade, or sting with an organ (of some insects) used in taking food.

3. To cause sharp pain, or smarting, to; to hurt or injure, in a literal or a figurative sense; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. "Frosts do *bite* the meads." *Shak.*

4. To cheat; to trick; to take in. [*Colloq.*] *Pope.*

5. To take hold of; to hold fast; to adhere to; as, the anchor *bites* the ground.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, . . . it turned and turned with nothing to *bite.* *Dickens.*

To bite the dust, To bite the ground, to fall in the agonies of death; as, he made his enemy *bite the dust.* — **To bite in** (*Etching*), to corrode or eat into metallic plates by means of an acid. — **To bite the thumb at** (any one), formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel; to defy. "Do you *bite your thumb at* us?" *Shak.* — **To bite the tongue,** to keep silence. *Shak.*

Bite (bīt), *v. i.* **1.** To seize something forcibly with the teeth; to wound with the teeth; to have the habit of so doing; as, does the dog *bite?*

2. To cause a smarting sensation; to have a property which causes such a sensation; to be pungent; as, it *bites* like pepper or mustard.

3. To cause sharp pain; to produce anguish; to hurt or injure; to have the property of so doing.

At the last it [wine] *biteth* like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. *Prov.* xxiii. 32.

4. To take a bait into the mouth, as a fish does; hence, to take a tempting offer.

5. To take or keep a firm hold; as, the anchor *bites.*

Bite, *n.* [OE. *bite, bit, bitt,* AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite, akin to Icel. *bit,* OS. *biti,* G. *biss.* See BITE, *v.*, and cf. BIT.] **1.** The act of seizing with the teeth or mouth; the act of wounding or separating with the teeth or mouth; a seizure with the teeth or mouth, as of a bait; as, to give anything a hard *bite.*

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite.* *Walton.*

2. The act of puncturing or abrading with an organ for taking food, as is done by some insects.

3. The wound made by biting; as, the pain of a dog's or snake's *bite;* the *bite* of a mosquito.

4. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting.

5. The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted, or the hold which one part of a machine has upon another.

6. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*Colloq.*]

The baser methods of getting money by fraud and *bite,* by deceiving and overreaching. *Humorist.*

7. A sharper; one who cheats. [*Slang*] *Johnson.*

8. (*Print.*) A blank on the edge or corner of a page, owing to a portion of the frisket, or something else, intervening between the type and paper.

Bit'er (bīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bites; that which bites often, or is inclined to bite, as a dog or fish. "Great barkers are no *biters.*" *Camden.*

2. One who cheats; a sharper. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.*

Bi-ter'nate (bī-tẽr'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *ternate.*] (*Bot.*) Doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. — **Bi-ter'nate-ly,** *adv.* *Gray.*

Bi'the-ism (bī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *theism.*] Belief in the existence of two gods; dualism.

Bit'ing (bīt'ĭng), *a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. "A *biting* affliction." "A *biting* jest." *Shak.*

Bit'ing in' (bīt'ĭng ĭn'). (*Etching*) The process of corroding or eating into metallic plates, by means of an acid. See ETCH. *G. Francis.*

Bit'ing-ly, *adv.* In a biting manner.

Bit'less (bĭt'lĕs), *a.* Not having a bit or bridle.

Bit'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A stock or handle for holding and rotating a bit; a brace.

Bitt (bĭt), *n.* (*Naut.*) See BITTS.

Bitt (bĭt), *v. t.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it gradually, which is called *veering away.* *Totten.*

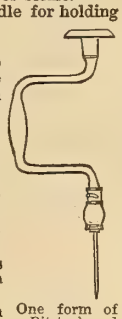

One form of Bitstock and Bit.

Bit'ta-cle (bĭt'tȧ-k'l), *n.* A binnacle. [*Obs.*]

Bit'ten (bĭt't'n), *p. p.* of BITE.

Bit'ten (bĭt't'n), *a.* (*Bot.*) Terminating abruptly, as if bitten off; premorse.

Bit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

Bitter end, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and so within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tẽr), *a.* [AS. *biter;* akin to Goth. *baitrs,* Icel. *bitr,* Dan., Sw., D., & G. *bitter,* OS. *bittar,* fr. root of E. *bite.* See BITE, *v. t.*] **1.** Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like that of wormwood or an infusion of hops; as, a *bitter* medicine; *bitter* as aloes.

2. Causing pain or smart; piercing; painful; sharp; severe; as, a *bitter* cold day.

3. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or distress to the mind; calamitous; poignant.

It is an evil thing and *bitter,* that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God. *Jer.* ii. 19.

4. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; virulent; as, *bitter* reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Col.* iii. 19.

5. Mournful; sad; distressing; painful; pitiable.

The Egyptians . . . made their lives *bitter* with hard bondage. *Ex.* i. 14.

Bitter apple, Bitter cucumber, Bitter gourd. (*Bot.*) See COLOCYNTH. — **Bitter cress** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Cardamine,* esp. *C. amara.* — **Bitter earth** (*Min.*), talc earth; calcined magnesia. — **Bitter principles** (*Chem.*), a class of substances, extracted from vegetable products, having a strong bitter taste but with no sharply defined chemical characteristics. — **Bitter salt,** Epsom salts; magnesium sulphate. — **Bitter vetch** (*Bot.*), a name given to two European leguminous herbs, *Vicia Orobus* and *Ervum Ervilia.* — **To the bitter end,** to the last extremity, however calamitous.

Syn. — Acrid; sharp; harsh; pungent; stinging; cutting; severe; acrimonious.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tẽr), *n.* Any substance that is bitter. See BITTERS.

Bit'ter, *v. t.* To make bitter. *Wolcott.*

Bit'ter-bump' (-bŭmp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The butterbump or bittern.

Bit'ter-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of bitterness. [*Obs.*]

Bit'ter-ing, *n.* A bitter compound used in adulterating beer; bittern.

Bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter. *Goldsmith.*

Bit'ter-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) A roachlike European fish (*Rhodima amarus*).

Bit'ter-ly, *adv.* In a bitter manner.

Bit'tern (bĭt'tẽrn), *n.* [OE. *bitoure, betore, bittor,* fr. F. *butor;* of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of the genus *Botaurus,* allied to the herons, of various species.

European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

☞ The common European bittern is *Botaurus stellaris.* It makes, during the breeding season, a noise called by Dryden *bumping,* and by Goldsmith *booming.* The American bittern is *B. lentiginosus,* and is also called *stake-driver* and *meadow hen.* See STAKE-DRIVER.

The name is applied to other related birds, as the *least bittern* (*Ardetta exilis*), and the *sun bittern.*

Bit'tern, *n.* [From BITTER, *a.*] **1.** The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted, having a bitter taste from the chloride of magnesium which it contains.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus Indicus, etc., used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer. *Cooley.*

Bit'ter-ness (bĭt'tẽr-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *biternys; biter* bitter + *-nys* = *-ness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being bitter, sharp, or acrid, in either a literal or figurative sense; implacableness; resentfulness; severity; keenness of reproach or sarcasm; deep distress, grief, or vexation of mind.

The lip that curls with *bitterness.* *Percival.*

I will complain in the *bitterness* of my soul. *Job* vii. 11.

2. A state of extreme impiety or enmity to God.

Thou art in the gall of *bitterness,* and in the bond of iniquity. *Acts* viii. 23.

3. Dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy.

Looking diligently, . . . lest any root of *bitterness* springing up trouble you. *Heb.* xii. 15.

Bit'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The swamp hickory (*Carya amara*). Its thin-shelled nuts are bitter.

Bit'ter-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Lewisia rediviva*) allied to the purslane, but with fleshy, farinaceous roots, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc. It gives the name to the Bitter Root mountains and river. The Indians call both the plant and the river *Spæt'lum.*

Bit'ters (-tẽrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

Bit'ter spar' (spär'). A common name of dolomite; — so called because it contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter. See DOLOMITE.

Bit'ter-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* Sweet and then bitter; or bitter and then sweet; esp. sweet with a bitter aftertaste; hence (*Fig.*), pleasant but painful.

Bit'ter-sweet', *n.* **1.** Anything which is bittersweet.

2. A kind of apple so called. *Gower.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A climbing shrub, with oval coral-red berries (*Solanum dulcamara*); woody nightshade. The whole plant is poisonous, and has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. The branches are the officinal *dulcamara.* (*b*) An American woody climber (*Celastrus scandens*), whose yellow capsules open late in autumn, and disclose the red aril which covers the seeds; — also called *Roxbury waxwork.*

Bit'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Ambrosia (*A. artemisiæfolia*); Roman wormwood. *Gray.*

Bit'ter-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A West Indian tree (*Picræna excelsa*) from the wood of which the bitter drug Jamaica quassia is obtained.

Bit'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), which has a very bitter taste.

Bit'tock (-tŭk), *n.* [See BIT a morsel.] A small bit of anything, of indefinite size or quantity; a short distance. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Bit'tor } (bĭt'tẽr), *n.* [See BITTERN.] (*Zoöl.*) The
Bit'tour } bittern. *Dryden.*

Bitts (bĭts), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *bitte,* Icel. *biti,* a beam. √87.] (*Naut.*) A frame of two strong timbers fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables as the ship rides at anchor, or in warping. Other bitts are used for belaying (*belaying bitts*), for sustaining the windlass (*carrick bitts, winch bitts,* or *windlass bitts*), to hold the pawls of the windlass (*pawl bitts*), etc.

Bi-tume' (bĭ-tūm'), *n.* [F. See BITUMEN.] Bitumen. [*Poetic*] *May.*

Bi-tumed' (bĭ-tūmd'), *a.* Smeared with bitumen. [*R.*] "The hatches caulked and *bitumed.*" *Shak.*

Bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *bitumen:* cf. F. *bitume.* Cf. BÉTON.] **1.** Mineral pitch; a black, tarry substance, burning with a bright flame; Jew's pitch. It

occurs as an abundant natural product in many places, as on the shores of the Dead and Caspian Seas. It is used in cements, in the construction of pavements, etc. See ASPHALT.

2. By extension, any one of the natural hydrocarbons, including the hard, solid, brittle varieties called asphalt, the semisolid maltha and mineral tars, the oily petroleums, and even the light, volatile naphthas.

Bi-tu'mi-nate (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BITUMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITUMINATING.] [L. *bituminatus*, p. p. of *bituminare* to bituminate. See BITUMEN.] To treat or impregnate with bitumen; to cement with bitumen. "*Bituminated* walls of Babylon." *Feltham.*

Bi-tu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Bitumen* + *-ferous.*] Producing bitumen. *Kirwan.*

Bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bituminisation.*] The process of bituminizing. *Mantell.*

Bi-tu'mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BITUMINIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITUMINIZING.] [Cf. F. *bituminiser.*] To prepare, treat, impregnate, or coat with bitumen.

Bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bituminosus*: cf. F. *bitumineux.*] Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed. *Milton.*

Bituminous coal, a kind of coal which yields, when heated, a considerable amount of volatile bituminous matter. It burns with a yellow smoky flame. — **Bituminous limestone**, a mineral of a brown or black color, emitting an unpleasant smell when rubbed. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. — **Bituminous shale**, an argillaceous shale impregnated with bitumen, often accompanying coal.

Bi'u-ret (bī'ū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *urea.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_2O_2N_3H_5$, formed by heating urea. It is intermediate between urea and cyanuric acid.

Biv'a-len-cy (bĭv'ā-lĕn-sy), *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality of being bivalent.

Biv'a-lent (bĭv'ā-lent), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Equivalent in combining or displacing power to two atoms of hydrogen; dyad.

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* [F. *bivalve*; *bi-* (L. *bis*) + *valve* valve.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a shell consisting of two lateral plates or valves joined together by an elastic ligament at the hinge, which is usually strengthened by prominences called *teeth*. The shell is closed by the contraction of two transverse muscles attached to the inner surface, as in the clam, — or by one, as in the oyster. See MOLLUSCA.

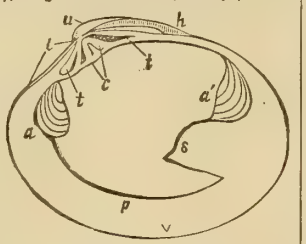

Inside of right valve of a Bivalve.

a a' Anterior and Posterior abductor muscle impressions; *p* Pallial line; *s* Sinus; *c* Cardinal tooth; *t t* Lateral teeth; *h* Ligament; *l* Lunule; *u* Umbo; *v* Ventral margin.

2. (*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed case opens or splits into two parts or valves.

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *valve.*] (*Zoöl. & Bot.*) Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster and certain seed vessels.

Bi'valved (bī'vălvd), *a.* Having two valves, as the oyster and some seed pods; bivalve.

Bi-val'vous (bī-văl'vŭs), *a.* Bivalvular.

Bi-val'vu-lar (-vū-lĕr), *a.* Having two valves.

Bi-vault'ed (bī-vält'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches.

Bi-vec'tor (bī-vĕk'tŏr), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *vector.*] (*Math.*) A term made up of the two parts $\rho + \rho_1\sqrt{-1}$, where ρ and ρ_1 are vectors.

Bi-ven'tral (bī-vĕn'trăl), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *ventral.*] (*Anat.*) Having two bellies or protuberances; as, a *biventral*, or digastric, muscle, or the *biventral* lobe of the cerebellum.

Biv'i-al (bĭv'ĭ-al), *a.* Of or relating to the bivium.

Biv'i-ous (bĭv'ĭ-ŭs *or* bī'vĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bis* twice + *via* way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

Bivious theorems and Janus-faced doctrines. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Biv'i-um** (bĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a place with two ways. See BIVIOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One side of an echinoderm, including a pair of ambulacra, in distinction from the opposite side (*trivium*), which includes three ambulacra.

Biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk *or* bĭv'ōō-ăk; 277), *n.* [F. *bivouac*, *bivac*, prob. fr. G. *beiwache*, or *beiwacht*; *bei* by, near + *wachen* to watch, *wache* watch, guard. See BY, and WATCH.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) The watch of a whole army by night, when in danger of surprise or attack. (*b*) An encampment for the night without tents or covering.

Biv'ouac, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIVOUACKED (-wăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) To watch at night or be on guard, as a whole army. (*b*) To encamp for the night without tents or covering.

Bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lỹ), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *weekly.*] Occurring or appearing once every two weeks; fortnightly. — *n.* A publication issued every two weeks. — **Bi'week'ly**, *adv.*

Bi-wreye' (bĕ-rā'), *v. t.* To bewray; to reveal. [*Obs.*]

Biz'an-tine (bĭz'an-tīn). See BYZANTINE.

Bi-zarre' (bĕ-zär'), *a.* [F. *bizarre* odd, fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal, prob. of Basque origin; cf. Basque *bizarra* beard, whence the meaning *manly, brave.*] Odd in manner or appearance; fantastic; whimsical; extravagant; grotesque. *C. Kingsley.*

Bi-zet' (bĕ-zĕt'), *n.* [Cf. BEZEL.] The upper faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, which projects from the setting and occupies the zone between the girdle and the table. See BRILLIANT, *n.*

Blab (blăb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLABBED (blăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLABBING.] [Cf. OE. *blaberen*, or Dan. *blabbre*, G. *plappern*, Gael. *blabaran* a stammerer; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. also BLUBBER, *v.*] To utter or tell unnecessarily, or in a thoughtless manner; to publish (secrets or trifles) without reserve or discretion. *Udall.*

And yonder a vile physician *blabbing*
The case of his patient. *Tennyson.*

Blab, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly or without discretion; to tattle; to tell tales.

She must burst or *blab*. *Dryden.*

Blab, *n.* [OE. *blabbe.*] One who blabs; a babbler; a telltale. "Avoided as a *blab*." *Milton.*

For who will open himself to a *blab* or a babbler. *Bacon.*

Blab'ber (-bĕr), *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

Black (blăk), *a.* [OE. *blak*, AS. *blæc*; akin to Icel. *blakkr* dark, swarthy, Sw. *bläck* ink, Dan. *blæk*, OHG. *blach*, LG. & D. *blaken* to burn with a black smoke. Not akin to AS. *blāc*, E. *bleak* pallid. √98.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white*; characterized by such a color; as, *black* cloth; *black* hair or eyes.

O night, with hue so *black*! *Shak.*

2. In a less literal sense: Enveloped or shrouded in darkness; very dark or gloomy; as, a *black* night; the heavens *black* with clouds.

I spy a *black*, suspicious, threatening cloud. *Shak.*

3. Fig.: Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrociously wicked; cruel; mournful; calamitous; horrible. "This day's *black* fate." "*Black* villainy." "Arise, *black* vengeance." "*Black* day." "*Black* despair." *Shak.*

4. Expressing menace, or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, to regard one with *black* looks.

☞ *Black* is often used in self-explaining compound words; as, *black*-eyed, *black*-faced, *black*-haired, *black*-visaged.

Black act, the English statute 9 George I., which makes it a felony to appear armed in any park or warren, etc., or to hunt or steal deer, etc., with the face blackened or disguised. Subsequent acts inflicting heavy penalties for malicious injuries to cattle and machinery have been called *black acts*. — **Black angel** (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the West Indies and Florida (*Holacanthus tricolor*), with the head and tail yellow, and the middle of the body black. — **Black antimony** (*Chem.*), the black sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3, used in pyrotechnics, etc. — **Black bear** (*Zoöl.*), the common American bear (*Ursus Americanus*). — **Black beast.** See BÊTE NOIRE. — **Black beetle** (*Zoöl.*), the common large cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). — **Black and blue**, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. "To pinch the slatterns *black und blue*." *Hudibras.* — **Black bonnet** (*Zoöl.*), the black-headed bunting (*Emberiza Schœniclus*) of Europe. — **Black canker**, a disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar. — **Black cat** (*Zoöl.*), the fisher, a quadruped of North America allied to the sable, but larger. See FISHER. — **Black cattle**, any bovine cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy cattle. [*Eng.*] — **Black cherry.** See under CHERRY. — **Black cockatoo** (*Zoöl.*), the palm cockatoo. See COCKATOO. — **Black copper.** Same as MELACONITE. — **Black currant.** (*Bot.*) See CURRANT. — **Black diamond.** (*Min.*) See CARBONADO. — **Black draught** (*Med.*), a cathartic medicine, composed of senna and magnesia. — **Black drop** (*Med.*), vinegar of opium; a narcotic preparation consisting essentially of a solution of opium in vinegar. — **Black earth**, mold; earth of a dark color. *Woodward.* — **Black flag**, the flag of a pirate, often bearing in white a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance. — **Black flea** (*Zoöl.*), a flea beetle (*Haltica nemorum*) injurious to turnips. — **Black flux**, a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of niter. *Brande & C.* — **Black fly.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In the United States, a small, venomous, two-winged fly of the genus *Simulium*, of several species, exceedingly abundant and troublesome in the northern forests. The larvæ are aquatic. (*b*) A black plant louse, as the bean aphis (*A. fabæ*). — **Black Forest** [a translation of G. *Schwarzwald*], a forest in Baden and Würtemburg, in Germany; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest. — **Black game**, *or* **Black grouse.** (*Zoöl.*) See BLACKCOCK, GROUSE, and HEATH GROUSE. — **Black grass** (*Bot.*), a grasslike rush of the species *Juncus Gerardi*, growing on salt marshes, and making good hay. — **Black gum** (*Bot.*), an American tree, the tupelo or pepperidge. See TUPELO. — **Black Hamburg (grape)** (*Bot.*), a sweet and juicy variety of dark purple or "black" grape. — **Black horse** (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the Mississippi valley (*Cycleptus elongatus*), of the sucker family; the Missouri sucker. — **Black lemur** (*Zoöl.*), the *Lemur niger* of Madagascar; the *acoumbo* of the natives. — **Black list**, a list of persons who are for some reason thought deserving of censure or punishment; — esp. a list of persons stigmatized as insolvent or untrustworthy, made for the protection of tradesmen or employers. See BLACKLIST, *v. t.* — **Black manganese** (*Chem.*), the black oxide of manganese, MnO_2. — **Black Maria**, the close wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. — **Black martin** (*Zoöl.*), the chimney swift. See SWIFT. — **Black moss** (*Bot.*), the common so-called long moss of the southern United States. See TILLANDSIA. — **Black oak.** See under OAK. — **Black ocher.** See WAD. — **Black pigment**, a very fine, light carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal tar. — **Black plate**, sheet iron before it is tinned. *Knight.* — **Black quarter**, malignant anthrax with engorgement of a shoulder or quarter, etc., as of an ox. — **Black rat** (*Zoöl.*), one of the species of rats (*Mus rattus*), commonly infesting houses. — **Black rent.** See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3. — **Black rust**, a disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissures of the grain. — **Black sheep**, one in a family or company who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble. — **Black silver.** (*Min.*) See under SILVER. — **Black and tan**, black mixed or spotted with tan color or reddish brown; — used in describing certain breeds of dogs. — **Black tea.** See under TEA. — **Black tin** (*Mining*), tin ore (cassiterite), when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting. It is in the form of a black powder, like fine sand. *Knight.* — **Black walnut.** See under WALNUT. — **Black warrior** (*Zoöl.*), an American hawk (*Buteo Harlani*).

Black Fly (*Simulium*) enlarged.

Syn. — Dark; murky; pitchy; inky; somber; dusky; gloomy; swart; Cimmerian; ebon; atrocious.

Black (blăk), *adv.* Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously; so as to produce blackness.

Black, *n.* **1.** That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good *black*.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the suit of night. *Shak.*

2. A black pigment or dye.

3. A negro; a person whose skin is of a black color, or shaded with black; esp. a member or descendant of certain African races.

4. A black garment or dress; as, she wears *black*. *pl.* (*Obs.*) Mourning garments of a black color; funereal drapery.

Friends weeping, and *blacks*, and obsequies, and the like, show death terrible. *Bacon.*

That was the full time they used to wear *blacks* for the death of their fathers. *Sir T. North.*

5. The part of a thing which is distinguished from the rest by being black.

The *black* or sight of the eye. *Sir K. Digby.*

6. A stain; a spot; a smooch.

Defiling her white lawn of chastity with ugly *blacks* of lust. *Rowley.*

Black and white, writing or print; as, I must have that statement in *black and white*. — **Blue black**, a pigment of a blue black color. — **Ivory black**, a fine kind of animal charcoal prepared by calcining ivory or bones. When ground it is the chief ingredient of the ink used in copperplate printing. — **Berlin black.** See under BERLIN.

Black, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLACKED (blăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLACKING.] [See BLACK, *a.*, and cf. BLACKEN.] **1.** To make black; to blacken; to soil; to sully.

They have their teeth *blacked*, both men and women, for they say a dog hath his teeth white, therefore they will *black* theirs. *Hakluyt.*

Sins which *black* thy soul. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To make black and shining, as boots or a stove, by applying blacking and then polishing with a brush.

Black'a-moor (-ā-mōōr), *n.* [*Black* + *Moor.*] A negro or negress. *Shak.*

Black' art' (ärt'). The art practiced by conjurers and witches; necromancy; conjuration; magic.

☞ This name was given in the Middle Ages to necromancy, under the idea that the latter term was derived from *niger* black, instead of νεκρός, a dead person, and μαντεία, divination. *Wright.*

Black'-a-vised' (-ā-vīst'), *a.* Dark-visaged; swart.

Black'ball' (-bạl'), *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes, boots, etc.; also, one for taking impressions of engraved work.

2. A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — in this sense usually two words.

Black'ball', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLACKBALLED (-bạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLACKBALLING.] **1.** To vote against, by putting a black ball into a ballot box; to reject or exclude, as by voting against with black balls; to ostracize.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession. *Thackeray.*

2. To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

Black'band' (-bănd'), *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy carbonate of iron containing considerable carbonaceous matter; — valuable as an iron ore.

Black' bass' (bäs'). (*Zoöl.*) **1.** An edible, fresh-water fish of the United States, of the genus *Micropterus*. The small-mouthed kind is *M. dolomieï*; the large-mouthed is *M. salmoides*.

Black Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). (⅓)

2. The sea bass. See BLACKFISH, 3.

Black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [OE. *blakberye*, AS. *blæcberie*; *blæc* black + *berie* berry.] The fruit of several species of bramble (*Rubus*); also, the plant itself. *Rubus fruticosus* is the blackberry of England; *R. villosus* and *R. Canadensis* are the high blackberry and low blackberry of the United States. There are also other kinds.

Black'bird (blăk'bĕrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In England, a species of thrush (*Turdus merula*), a singing bird with a fine note; the merle. In America the name is given to several birds, as the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird; the *Agelæus phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird; the cowbird; the rusty grackle, etc. See REDWING.

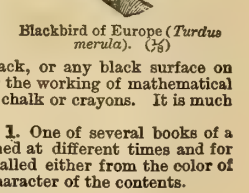
Blackbird of Europe (*Turdus merula*). (⅛)

Black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A broad board painted black, or any black surface on which writing, drawing, or the working of mathematical problems can be done with chalk or crayons. It is much used in schools.

Black' book' (bŏŏk'). **1.** One of several books of a political character, published at different times and for different purposes; — so called either from the color of the binding, or from the character of the contents.

2. A book compiled in the twelfth century, containing a description of the court of exchequer of England, an official statement of the revenues of the crown, etc.

3. A book containing details of the enormities practiced in the English monasteries and religious houses, compiled by order of their visitors under Henry VIII., to hasten their dissolution.

4. A book of admiralty law, of the highest authority, compiled in the reign of Edw. III. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

5. A book kept for the purpose of registering the names of persons liable to censure or punishment, as in the English universities, or the English armies.

6. Any book which treats of necromancy.

Black'-browed' (blăk'broud'), *a.* Having black eyebrows. Hence: Gloomy; dismal; threatening; forbidding. *Shak. Dryden.*

Blackburnian Warbler. 1/4

Black-bur'ni-an war'bler (blăk-bûr'nĭ-an wär'blẽr). [Named from Mrs. *Blackburn*, an English lady.] (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful warbler of the United States (*Dendroica Blackburniæ*). The male is strongly marked with orange, yellow, and black on the head and neck, and has an orange-yellow breast.

Black'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European song bird (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with a black crown; the mock nightingale. (*b*) An American titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*); the chickadee.

Blackcap of Europe (*Sylvia atricapilla*). 1/6

2. (*Cookery*) An apple roasted till black, to be served in a dish of boiled custard.

3. The black raspberry.

Black'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A clergyman; — familiarly so called, as a soldier is sometimes called a *redcoat* or a *bluecoat*.

Black'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The male of the European black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*, Linn.); — so called by sportsmen. The female is called *gray hen*. See Heath grouse.

Black' death' (dĕth'). A pestilence which ravaged Europe and Asia in the fourteenth century.

Black'en (blăk"n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blackened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blackening.] [See Black, *a.*, and cf. Black, *v. t.*] **1.** To make or render black.

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud. "*Blackened* the whole heavens." *South.*

3. To defame; to sully, as reputation; to make infamous; as, vice *blackens* the character.

Syn. — To denigrate; defame; vilify; slander; calumniate; traduce; malign; asperse.

Black'en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black'en-er (blăk"n-ẽr), *n.* One who blackens.

Black'-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

Black'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a black, dark, or gloomy face or aspect.

Black'feet' (blăk'fēt'), *n. pl.* (*Ethn.*) A tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting the country from the upper Missouri River to the Saskatchewan, but now much reduced in numbers.

Black'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bluefin.

Black'fish (-fĭsh), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small kind of whale, of the genus *Globicephalus*, of several species. The most common is *G. melas*. Also sometimes applied to other whales of larger size.

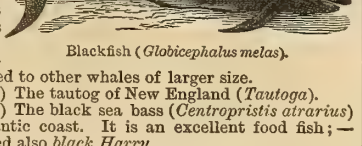

Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas*). 1/130

2. (*Zoöl.*) The tautog of New England (*Tautoga*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) The black sea bass (*Centropristis atrarius*) of the Atlantic coast. It is an excellent food fish; — locally called also *black Harry*.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A fish of southern Europe (*Centrolophus pompilus*) of the Mackerel family.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The female salmon in the spawning season.

☞ The name is locally applied to other fishes.

Black'foot' (-fōōt'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Blackfeet; as, a *Blackfoot* Indian. — *n.* A Blackfoot Indian.

Black' fri'ar (frī'ẽr). (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Dominican order; — called also *predicant* and *preaching friar*; in France, *Jacobin*. Also, sometimes, a Benedictine.

Black'guard (blăg'gärd), *n.* [*Black* + *guard.*] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a court, or of a nobleman's household, who, in a removal from one residence to another, had charge of the kitchen utensils, and being smutted by them, were jocularly called the "black guard;" also, the servants and hangers-on of an army. [*Obs.*]

A lousy slave, that . . . rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping pans. *Webster* (1612).

2. The criminals and vagrants or vagabonds of a town or community, collectively. [*Obs.*]

3. A person of stained or low character, esp. one who uses scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse; a scoundrel; a rough.

A man whose manners and sentiments are decidedly below those of his class deserves to be called a *blackguard*. *Macaulay.*

4. A vagrant; a bootblack; a gamin. [*Obs.*]

Black'guard, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blackguarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blackguarding.] To revile or abuse in scurrilous language. *Southey.*

Black'guard, *a.* Scurrilous; abusive; low; worthless; vicious; as, *blackguard* language.

Black'guard-ism (blăg'gärd-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

Black'guard-ly, *adv. & a.* In the manner of or resembling a blackguard; abusive; scurrilous; ruffianly.

Black'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The scaup duck.

Black'heart' (-härt'), *n.* A heart-shaped cherry with a very dark-colored skin.

Black'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a wicked, malignant disposition; morally bad.

Black' hole' (hōl'). A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lock-up or guardroom; — now commonly with allusion to the cell (the Black Hole) in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were thrust by the nabob Suraja Dowla on the night of June 20, 1756, and in which 123 of the prisoners died before morning from lack of air.

A discipline of unlimited autocracy, upheld by rods, and ferules, and the *black hole*. *H. Spencer.*

Black'ing, *n.* **1.** Any preparation for making things black; esp. one for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves.

2. The act or process of making black.

Black'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

Black'-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) A name given by English miners to sphalerite, or zinc blende; — called also *false galena*. See Blende.

2. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, ground coffee, etc.

3. A large leather vessel for beer, etc. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Bot.*) The *Quercus nigra*, or barren oak.

5. The ensign of a pirate.

Black' lead' (lĕd'). Plumbago; graphite. It leaves a blackish mark somewhat like lead. See Graphite.

Black'lead', *v. t.* To coat or to polish with black lead.

Black'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* **1.** A notorious gambler. [*Colloq.*]

2. A disease among calves and sheep, characterized by a settling of gelatinous matter in the legs, and sometimes in the neck. [*Eng.*]

Black' let'ter (lĕt'tẽr). The old English or Gothic letter, in which the early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books were printed. It was conspicuous for its blackness. See Type.

Black'-let'ter, *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black letter; as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

2. Given to the study of books in black letter; that is, of old books; out of date.

Kemble, a *black-letter* man! *J. Boaden.*

3. Of or pertaining to the days in the calendar not marked with red letters as saints' days. Hence: Unlucky; inauspicious.

Black'list' (blăk'lĭst'), *v. t.* To put in a black list as deserving of suspicion, censure, or punishment; esp. to put in a list of persons stigmatized as insolvent or untrustworthy, — as tradesmen and employers do for mutual protection; as, to *blacklist* a workman who has been discharged. See *Black list*, under Black, *a.*

If you *blacklist* us, we will boycott you. *John Swinton.*

Black'ly, *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously. "Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid." *Feltham.*

Black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* [*Black* + *mail* a piece of money.] **1.** A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England and south of Scotland, to certain men who were allied to robbers, or moss troopers, to be by them protected from pillage. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Payment of money exacted by means of intimidation; also, extortion of money from a person by threats of public accusation, exposure, or censure.

3. (*Eng. Law*) Black rent, or rent paid in corn, flesh, or the lowest coin, as opposed to "white rent," which was paid in silver.

To levy blackmail, to extort money by threats, as of injury to one's reputation.

Black'mail', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blackmailed (-māld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blackmailing.] To extort money from by exciting fears of injury other than bodily harm, as injury to reputation, distress of mind, etc.; as, to *blackmail* a merchant by threatening to expose an alleged fraud. [*U. S.*]

Black'mail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who extorts, or endeavors to extort, money, by blackmailing.

Black'mail'ing, *n.* The act or practice of extorting money by exciting fears of injury other than bodily harm, as injury to reputation.

Black' Mon'day (mŭn'dā). **1.** Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. *Stow.*

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black Monday* last. *Shak.*

2. The first Monday after the holidays; — so called by English schoolboys. *Halliwell.*

Black' monk' (mŭnk'). A Benedictine monk.

Black'moor (-mōōr), *n.* See Blackamoor.

Black'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language; slanderous.

Black'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being black; black color; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

They 're darker now than *blackness*. *Donne.*

Black'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [*Black* + *poll* head.] (*Zoöl.*) A warbler of the United States (*Dendroica striata*).

Black' pud'ding (pud'dĭng). A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc., thickened with meal.

And fat *black puddings*, — proper food,
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

Black' Rod' (rŏd'). (*a*) The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, so called from the *black rod* which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and also usher to the House of Lords. [*Eng.*] (*b*) An usher in the legislature of British colonies. *Cowell.*

Committed to the custody of the *Black Rod*. *Macaulay.*

Black'root' (blăk'rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Colicroot.

Blacks (blăks), *n. pl.* **1.** The name of a kind of ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape, and residue of the wine press.

2. Soot flying in the air. [*Eng.*]

3. Black garments, etc. See Black, *n.*, 4.

Black'salt'er (-sält'ẽr), *n.* One who makes crude potash, or black salts.

Black' salts' (blăk' sălts'). Crude potash. *De Colange.*

Black'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [*Black* (in allusion to the color of the metal) + *smith*. Cf. Whitesmith.] **1.** A smith who works in iron with a forge, and makes iron utensils, horseshoes, etc.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howell.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the Pacific coast (*Chromis*, or *Heliastes, punctipinnis*), of a blackish color.

Black' snake' (snāk') *or* **Black'snake,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A snake of a black color of which two species are common in the United States, the *Bascanium constrictor*, or racer, sometimes six feet long, and the *Scotophis Alleghaniensis*, seven or eight feet long.

☞ The name is also applied to various other black serpents, as *Natrix atra* of Jamaica.

Black'strap' (-străp'), *n.* **1.** A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.

No *blackstrap* to-night; switchel, or ginger pop. *Judd.*

2. Bad port wine; any common wine of the Mediterranean; — so called by sailors.

Black'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [*Black* + *tail.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish; the ruff or pope.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The black-tailed deer (*Cervus* or *Cariacus Columbianus*) of California and Oregon; also, the mule deer of the Rocky Mountains. See Mule deer.

Black'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A spreading thorny shrub or small tree (*Prunus spinosa*), with blackish bark, and bearing little black plums, which are called sloes; the sloe. (*b*) A species of *Cratægus* or hawthorn (*C. tomentosa*). Both are used for hedges.

Black' vom'it (vŏm'ĭt). (*Med.*) A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter; or the substance so discharged; — one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever.

Black' wash' (wŏsh') *or* **Black'wash,** *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A lotion made by mixing calomel and lime water.

2. A wash that blackens, as opposed to *whitewash*; hence, figuratively, calumny.

To remove as far as he can the modern layers of *black wash*, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen. *C. Kingsley.*

Black'wood (-wōōd), *n.* A name given to several dark-colored timbers. The East Indian blackwood is from the tree *Dalbergia latifolia*. *Balfour.*

Black'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work wrought by blacksmiths; — so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths. *Knight.*

Blad'der (blăd'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *bladder*, *bleddre*, AS. *blædre*, *blǣddre*; akin to Icel. *blaðra*, Sw. *blåddra*, Dan. *blære*, D. *blaar*, OHG. *blātara* the bladder in the body of animals, G. *blatter* blister, pustule; all fr. the same root as AS. *blāwan*, E. *blow*, to puff. See Blow to puff.]

1. (*Anat.*) A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some fluid; as, the urinary *bladder*; the gall *bladder*; — applied especially to the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air.

2. Any vesicle or blister, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery fluid.

3. (*Bot.*) A distended, membranaceous pericarp.

4. Anything inflated, empty, or unsound. "To swim with *bladders* of philosophy." *Rochester.*

Bladder nut, *or* **Bladder tree** (*Bot.*), a genus of plants (*Staphylea*) with bladderlike seed pods. — **Bladder pod** (*Bot.*), a genus of low herbs (*Vesicaria*) with inflated seed pods. — **Bladder senna** (*Bot.*), a genus of shrubs (*Colutea*), with membranaceous, inflated pods. — **Bladder worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of any species of tapeworm (*Tænia*), found in the flesh or other parts of animals. See Measle, Cysticercus. — **Bladder wrack** (*Bot.*), the common black rock weed of the seacoast (*Fucus nodosus* and *F. vesiculosus*) — called also *bladder tangle*. See Wrack.

Blad'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bladdered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bladdering.] **1.** To swell out like a bladder with air; to inflate. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

2. To put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.

Blad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Utricularia*) of aquatic or marshy plants, which usually bear numerous vesicles in the divisions of the leaves. These serve as traps for minute animals. See Ascidium.

Blad'der-y (blăd'dẽr-ў), *a.* Having bladders; also, resembling a bladder.

Blade (blād), *n.* [OE. *blade*, *blad*, AS. *blæd* leaf; akin to OS., D., Dan., & Sw. *blad*, Icel. *blað*, OHG. *blat*, G. *blatt*, and perh. to L. *folium*, Gr. φύλλον. The root is prob. the same as that of AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*, to blossom. See Blow to blossom, and cf. Foil leaf of metal.]

1. Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants. The term is sometimes applied to the spire of grasses.

The crimson dulse . . . with its waving *blade*. *Percival.*

First the *blade*, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark* iv. 28.

2. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or a sword.

3. The broad part of an oar; also, one of the projecting arms of a screw propeller.

4. The scapula or shoulder blade.

5. *pl.* (*Arch.*) The principal rafters of a roof. *Weale.*

6. *pl.* (*Com.*) The four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones of the middle, of the carapace of the sea turtle, which yield the best tortoise shell. *De Colange.*

7. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless, fellow; — a word of somewhat indefinite meaning.

He saw a turnkey in a trice
Fetter a troublesome *blade*. *Coleridge.*

Blade (blād), *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

Blade, *v. i.* To put forth or have a blade.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded
As ever in the Muses' garden *bladed.* *P. Fletcher.*

Blade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The scapula. See BLADE, 4.

Blad'ed (blād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a blade or blades; as, a two-*bladed* knife.

Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*

2. Divested of blades; as, *bladed* corn.

3. (*Min.*) Composed of long and narrow plates, shaped like the blade of a knife.

Blade'fish' (blād'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long, thin, marine fish of Europe (*Trichiurus lepturus*); the ribbon fish.

Blade'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A sword cutler. [*Obs.*]

Blad'y (blād'ў), *a.* Consisting of blades. [*R.*]

"*Blady* grass." *Drayton.*

Blæ (blā *or* blē), *a.* [See BLUE.] Dark blue or bluish gray; lead-colored. [*Scot.*]

Blæ'ber-ry (blā'bĕr-rў *or* blē'-), *n.* [*Blæ* + *berry*; akin to Icel. *blāber*, Sw. *blåbär*, D. *blaabær*. Cf. BLUEBERRY.] The bilberry. [*North of Eng. & Scot.*]

‖ **Blague** (blág), *n.* [F.] Mendacious boasting; falsehood; humbug.

Blain (blān), *n.* [OE. *blein*, *bleyn*, AS. *blēgen*; akin to Dan. *blegn*, D. *blein*; perh. fr. the same root as E. *bladder*. See BLADDER.] **1.** An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister.

Blotches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*

2. (*Far.*) A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse, against the windpipe, and stopping the breath.

Blam'a-ble (blām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *blâmable.*] Deserving of censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable; blameworthy. — **Blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Blam'a-bly** (-blў), *adv.*

Blame (blām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLAMED (blāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAMING.] [OE. *blamen*, F. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also to blame, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to speak ill, to slander, to blaspheme, fr. βλάσφημος evil speaking, perh. for βλαψίφημος; βλάψις injury (fr βλάπτειν to injure) + φήμη a saying, fr. φάναι to say. Cf. BLASPHEME, and see FAME.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach.

We have none to *blame* but ourselves. *Tillotson.*

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish. [*Obs.*]

She . . . *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser.*

To blame, to be blamed, or deserving blame; in fault; as, the conductor was *to blame* for the accident.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you. *Shak.*

Blame, *n.* [OE. *blame*, fr. F. *blâme*, OF. *blasme*, fr. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, to blame. See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of fault; censure.

Let me bear the *blame* forever. *Gen.* xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; culpability; fault; crime; sin.

Holy and without *blame* before him in love. *Eph.* i. 4.

3. Hurt; injury. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrongdoing.

Blame'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Faulty; meriting blame. *Shak.*

2. Attributing blame or fault; implying or conveying censure; faultfinding; censorious. *Chaucer.*

— **Blame'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Blame'ful-ness,** *n.*

Blame'less, *a.* Free from blame; without fault; innocent; guiltless; — sometimes followed by *of*.

A bishop then must be *blameless.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 2.
Blameless still of arts that polish to deprave. *Mallet.*
We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Josh.* ii. 17.

Syn. — Irreproachable; sinless; unblemished; inculpable. — BLAMELESS, SPOTLESS, FAULTLESS, STAINLESS. We speak of a thing as *blameless* when it is free from *blame*, or the just imputation of fault; as, a *blameless* life or character. The others are stronger. We speak of a thing as *faultless*, *stainless*, or *spotless*, only when we mean that it is absolutely *without* fault or blemish; as, a *spotless* or *stainless* reputation; a *faultless* course of conduct. The last three words apply only to the general character, while *blameless* may be used in reference to particular points; as, in this transaction he was wholly *blameless*. We also apply *faultless* to personal appearance; as, a *faultless* figure; which can not be done in respect to any of the other words.

Blame'less-ly, *adv.* In a blameless manner.

Blame'less-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being blameless; innocence.

Blam'er (blām'ẽr), *n.* One who blames. *Wyclif.*

Blame'wor'thy (-wûr'thў), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **Blame'wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

Blan'card (blăn'kẽrd), *n.* [F., fr. *blanc* white.] A kind of linen cloth made in Normandy, the thread of which is partly blanched before it is woven.

Blanch (blănch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANCHED (blănchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANCHING.] [OE. *blanchen*, *blaunchen*, F. *blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*]

1. To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach; as, to *blanch* linen; age has *blanched* his hair.

2. (*Gardening*) To bleach by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up or tying them together.

3. (*Confectionery & Cookery*) (*a*) To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds. (*b*) To whiten, as the surface of meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold, so as to harden the surface and retain the juices.

4. To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining).

5. To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin.

6. Fig.: To whiten; to give a favorable appearance to; to whitewash; to palliate.

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — To BLANCH, WHITEN. To *whiten* is the generic term, denoting, to render white; as, to *whiten* the walls of a room. Usually (though not of necessity) this is supposed to be done by placing some white coloring matter in or upon the surface of the object in question. To *blanch* is to whiten by the removal of coloring matter; as, to *blanch* linen. So the cheek is *blanched* by fear, *i. e.*, by the withdrawal of the blood, which leaves it white.

Blanch (blănch), *v. i.* To grow or become white; as, his cheek *blanched* with fear; the rose *blanches* in the sun.

[Bones] *blanching* on the grass. *Tennyson.*

Blanch, *v. t.* [See BLENCH.] **1.** To avoid, as from fear; to evade; to leave unnoticed. [*Obs.*]

Ifs and ands to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way. *Reliq. Wot.*

2. To cause to turn aside or back; as, to *blanch* a deer.

Blanch, *v. i.* To use evasion. [*Obs.*]

Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

Blanch, *n.* (*Mining*) Ore, not in masses, but mixed with other minerals.

Blanch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blanches or whitens; esp., one who anneals and cleanses money; also, a chemical preparation for this purpose.

Blanch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, frightens away or turns aside. [*Obs.*]

And Gynecia, a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deer from her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And so even now hath he divers *blanchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel. *Latimer.*

Blanch' hold'ing (hōld'ĭng). (*Scots Law*) A mode of tenure by the payment of a small duty in white rent (silver) or otherwise.

Blanch-im'e-ter (-ĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [1st *blanch* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of chloride of lime and potash; a chlorometer. *Ure.*

Blanc-mange' (blă-mänzh'; 277), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger*, lit. white food; *blanc* white + *manger* to eat.] (*Cookery*) A preparation for desserts, etc., made from isinglass, sea moss, cornstarch, or other gelatinous or starchy substance, with milk, usually sweetened and flavored, and shaped in a mold.

Blanc-man'ger (blă-mänʹzhẽ), *n.* [F. See BLANC-MANGE.] A sort of fricassee with white sauce, variously made of capon, fish, etc. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Mild; soft; gentle; smooth and soothing in manner; suave; as, a *bland* temper; *bland* persuasion; a *bland* sycophant. "Exhilarating vapor *bland*." *Milton.*

2. Having soft and soothing qualities; not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil; a *bland* diet.

Blan-da'tion (blăn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *blanditia*, *blandities*, fr. *blandus*. See BLAND.] Flattery. [*Obs.*]

Blan-dil'o-quence (blăn-dĭl'ŏ-kwens), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*; *blandus* mild + *loqui* to speak.] Mild, flattering speech.

Blan-dil'o-quous (-dĭl'ŏ-kwŭs),) *a.* Fair-spoken;
Blan-di-lo'qui-ous (-dĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs),) flattering.

Blan'dise (blăn'dīs), *v. i.* [Same word as BLANDISH.] To blandish any one. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANDISHED (-dĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANDISHING.] [OE. *blaundisen*, F. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] **1.** To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to caress; to cajole.

2. To make agreeable and enticing.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandished* parleys. *Milton.*

Blan'dish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses blandishments.

Blan'dish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *blandissement.*] The act of blandishing; a word or act expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; soft words and artful caresses; cajolery; allurement.

Cowering low with *blandishment*. *Milton.*
Attacked by royal smiles, by female *blandishments*. *Macaulay.*

Bland'ly (blănd'lў), *adv.* In a bland manner; mildly; suavely.

Bland'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being bland.

Blank (blăṉk), *a.* [OE. *blank*, *blonc*, *blaunc*, *blaunche*, fr. F. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. OHG. *blanch* shining, bright, white, G. *blank*; akin to E. *blink*, cf. also AS. *blanc* white. √98. See BLINK, and cf. 1st BLANCH.]

1. Of a white or pale color; without color.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescribed. *Milton.*

2. Free from writing, printing, or marks; having an empty space to be filled in with some special writing; — said of checks, official documents, etc.; as, *blank* paper; a *blank* check; a *blank* ballot.

3. Utterly confounded or discomfited.

Adam . . . astonied stood, and *blank*. *Milton.*

4. Empty; void; without result; fruitless; as, a *blank* space; a *blank* day.

5. Lacking characteristics which give variety; as, a *blank* desert; a *blank* wall; destitute of interests, affections, hopes, etc.; as, to live a *blank* existence; destitute of sensations; as, *blank* unconsciousness.

6. Lacking animation and intelligence, or their associated characteristics, as expression of face, look, etc.; expressionless; vacant. "*Blank* and horror-stricken faces." *C. Kingsley.*

The *blank*. . . glance of a half returned consciousness. *G. Eliot.*

7. Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, *blank* terror.

Blank bar (*Law*), a plea put in to oblige the plaintiff in an action of trespass to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed; — called also *common bar.* — **Blank cartridge,** a cartridge containing no ball. — **Blank deed.** See DEED. — **Blank door,** *or* **Blank window** (*Arch.*), a depression in a wall of the size of a door or window, either for symmetrical effect, or for the more convenient insertion of a door or window at a future time, should it be needed. — **Blank indorsement** (*Law*), an indorsement which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made; it is usually made by simply writing the name of the indorser on the back of the bill. — **Blank line** (*Print.*), a vacant space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a line of quadrats. — **Blank tire** (*Mech.*), a tire without a flange. — **Blank tooling.** See *Blind tooling*, under BLIND. — **Blank verse.** See under VERSE. — **Blank wall,** a wall in which there is no opening; a dead wall.

Blank (blăṉk), *n.* **1.** Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void.

I can not write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*
From this time there ensues a long *blank* in the history of French legislation. *Hallam.*
I was ill. I can't tell how long — it was a *blank*. *G. Eliot.*

2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated.

In Fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters; a blank ballot; — especially, a paper on which are to be inserted designated items of information, for which spaces are left vacant; a blank form.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank*. *Palfrey.*

4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, etc.

5. The point aimed at in a target, marked with a white spot; hence, the object to which anything is directed.

Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shak.*

6. Aim; shot; range. [*Obs.*]

I have stood . . . within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech. *Shak.*

7. A kind of base silver money, first coined in England by Henry V., and worth about 8 pence; also, a French coin of the seventeenth century, worth about 4 pence. *Nares.*

8. (*Mech.*) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, screw, nuts.

9. (*Dominoes*) A piece or division of a piece, without spots; as, the "double *blank*"; the "six *blank*."

In blank, with an essential portion to be supplied by another; as, to make out a check *in blank*.

Blank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANKED (blăṉkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANKING.] [Cf. 3d BLANCH.] **1.** To make void; to annul. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To blanch; to make blank; to damp the spirits of; to dispirit or confuse. [*Obs.*]

Each opposite that *blanks* the face of joy. *Shak.*

Blan'ket (blăṉ'kĕt), *n.* [F. *blanchet*, OF. also *blanket*, a woolen waistcoat or shirt, the blanket of a printing press; prop. white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white; *blanquette* a kind of white pear, fr. *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe; or any fabric used as a cover for a horse.

2. (*Print.*) A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic.

3. A streak or layer of blubber in whales.

☞ The use of blankets formerly as curtains in theaters explains the following figure of Shakespeare. *Nares.*

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, "Hold, hold!" *Shak.*

Blanket sheet, a newspaper of folio size. — **A wet blanket,** anything which damps, chills, dispirits, or discourages.

Blan'ket, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANKETING.] **1.** To cover with a blanket.

I 'll . . . *blanket* my loins. *Shak.*

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.

We 'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall. *B. Jonson.*

3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her.

Blanketed cattle. See *Belted cattle*, under BELTED.

Blan'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for blankets.

2. The act or punishment of tossing in a blanket.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. *Smollett.*

Blank'ly (blăṉk'lў), *adv.* **1.** In a blank manner; without expression; vacuously; as, to stare *blankly*. *G. Eliot.*

2. Directly; flatly; point blank. *De Quincey.*

Blank'ness, *n.* The state of being blank.

‖ **Blan-quette'** (blăṉ-kĕt'), *n.* [F. *blanquette*, from *blanc* white.] (*Cookery*) A white fricassee.

‖ **Blan-quil'lo** (blăṉ-kĕl'yŏ), *n.* [Sp. *blanquillo* whitish.] (*Zoöl.*) A large fish of Florida and the W. Indies (*Caulolatilus chrysops*). It is red, marked with yellow.

Blare (blâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLARED (blârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLARING.] [OE. *blaren*, *bloren*, to cry, weep; cf. G. *plärren* to bleat, D. *blaren* to bleat, cry, weep. Prob. an imitative word, but cf. also E. *blast*. Cf. BLORE.] To sound loudly and somewhat harshly. "The trumpet *blared*." *Tennyson.*

Blare, *v. t.* To cause to sound like the blare of a trumpet; to proclaim loudly.

To *blare* its own interpretation. *Tennyson.*

Blare, *n.* The harsh noise of a trumpet; a loud and somewhat harsh noise, like the blast of a trumpet; a roar or bellowing.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men. *Tennyson.*
His ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*. *J. R. Drake.*

Blar'ney (blär'nў), *n.* [*Blarney*, a village and castle near Cork.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. [*Colloq.*]

Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney.

Blar'ney, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLARNEYED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLARNEYING.] To influence by blarney; to wheedle with smooth talk; to make or accomplish by blarney. "*Blarneyed* the landlord." *Irving.*

Had *blarneyed* his way from Long Island. *S. G. Goodrich.*

‖ **Bla-sé'** (blä-zā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser.*] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment; sated or surfeited with pleasure; used up.

Blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLASPHEMED (-fēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLASPHEMING.] [OE. *blasfemēn*, L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν: cf. F. *blasphémer*. See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence; to revile impiously (anything sacred); as, to *blaspheme* the Holy Spirit.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, *blasphemed*, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge thyself on all those who thus continually *blaspheme* thy great and all-glorious name? *Dr. W. Beveridge.*

2. Figuratively, of persons and things not religiously sacred, but held in high honor: To calumniate; to revile; to abuse.

You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me. *Shak.*

Those who from our labors heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder and forget their lord. *Pope.*

Blas-pheme', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. *Mark* iii. 29.

Blas-phem'er (blăs-fēm'ẽr), *n.* One who blasphemes.

And each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult 's not on man, but God? *Pope.*

Blas'phe-mous (blăs'fē-mŭs), *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, Gr. βλάσφημος.] Speaking or writing blasphemy; uttering or exhibiting anything impiously irreverent; profane; as, a *blasphemous* person; containing blasphemy; as, a *blasphemous* book; a *blasphemous* caricature. "*Blasphemous* publications." *Porteus.*

Nor from the Holy One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous.* *Milton.*

☞ Formerly this word was accented on the second syllable, as in the above example.

Blas'phe-mous-ly, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.

Blas'phe-my (blăs'fē-mỹ), *n.* [L. *blasphemia*, Gr. βλασφημια: cf. OF. *blasphemie*.] **1.** An indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; impiously irreverent words or signs addressed to, or used in reference to, God; speaking evil of God; also, the act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity.

☞ When used generally in statutes or at common law, *blasphemy* is the use of irreverent words or signs in reference to the Supreme Being in such a way as to produce scandal or provoke violence.

2. Figuratively, of things held in high honor: Calumny; abuse; vilification.

Punished for his *blasphemy* against learning. *Bacon.*

-blast (-blăst). [Gr. βλαστός sprout, shoot.] A suffix or terminal formative, used principally in biological terms, and signifying *growth*, *formation;* as, bio*blast*, epi*blast*, meso*blast*, etc.

Blast (blăst), *n.* [AS. *blǽst* a puff of wind, a blowing; akin to Icel. *blāstr*, OHG. *blāst*, and fr. a verb akin to Icel. *blāsa* to blow, OHG. *blāsan*, Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.); all prob. from the same root as E. *blow*. See BLOW to eject air.] **1.** A violent gust of wind.

And see where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian *blasts;*
His *blasts* obey, and quit the howling hill. *Thomson.*

2. A forcible stream of air from an orifice, as from a bellows, the mouth, etc. Hence: The continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace; as, to melt so many tons of iron at a *blast*.

☞ The terms *hot blast* and *cold blast* are employed to designate whether the current is heated or not heated before entering the furnace. A blast furnace is said to be *in blast* while it is in operation, and *out of blast* when not in use.

3. The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast.

4. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; strictly, the sound produced at one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men. *Sir W. Scott.*
The *blast* of triumph o'er thy grave. *Bryant.*

5. A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants; a blight.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job* iv. 9.
Virtue preserved from fell destruction's *blast.* *Shak.*

6. The act of rending, or attempting to rend, heavy masses of rock, earth, etc., by the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; also, the charge used for this purpose. "Large *blasts* are often used." *Tomlinson.*

7. A flatulent disease of sheep.

Blast furnace, a furnace, usually a shaft furnace for smelting ores, into which air is forced by pressure. — **Blast hole**, a hole in the bottom of a pump stock through which water enters. — **Blast nozzle**, a fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast pipe; — called also *blast orifice*. — **In full blast**, in complete operation; in a state of great activity. See BLAST, *n.*, 2. [*Colloq.*]

Blast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLASTING.] **1.** To injure, as by a noxious wind; to cause to wither; to stop or check the growth of, and prevent from fruit-bearing, by some pernicious influence; to blight; to shrivel.

Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind. *Gen.* xli. 6.

2. Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or blighting influence, which destroys or causes to fail; to visit with a curse; to curse; to ruin; as, to *blast* pride, hopes, or character.

I 'll cross it, though it *blast* me. *Shak.*
Blasted with excess of light. *T. Gray.*

3. To confound by a loud blast or din.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear. *Shak.*

4. To rend open by any explosive agent, as gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; to shatter; as, to *blast* rocks.

Blast, *v. i.* **1.** To be blighted or withered; as, the bud *blasted* in the blossom.

2. To blow; to blow on a trumpet. [*Obs.*]

Toke his blake trumpe faste
And gan to puffen and to *blaste.* *Chaucer.*

Blast'ed (blăst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Blighted; withered.

Upon this *blasted* heath. *Shak.*

2. Confounded; accursed; detestable.

Some of her own *blasted* gypsies. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Rent open by an explosive.

The *blasted* quarry thunders, heard remote. *Wordsworth.*

‖ **Blas-te'ma** (blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* BLASTEMATA (-tē'mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. βλάστημα bud, sprout.] (*Biol.*) The structureless, protoplasmic tissue of the embryo; the primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.

Blas-te'mal (-mal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to the blastema; rudimentary.

Blas'te-mat'ic (blăs'tē-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Connected with, or proceeding from, the blastema; blastemal.

Blast'er (blăst'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blasts or destroys.

Blas'tide (blăs'tĭd *or* -tīd), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout, fr. βλαστάνειν to grow.] (*Biol.*) A small, clear space in the segments of the ovum, the precursor of the nucleus.

Blast'ing (blăst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A blast; destruction by a blast, or by some pernicious cause.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew. *Amos* iv. 9.

2. The act or process of one who, or that which, blasts; the business of one who blasts.

Blast'ment (-ment), *n.* A sudden stroke or injury produced by some destructive cause. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Blas'to-car'pous (blăs'tō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Germinating inside the pericarp, as the mangrove. *Brande & C.*

Blas'to-cœle (blăs'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Biol.*) The cavity of the blastosphere, or segmentation cavity.

Blas'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *cyst*.] (*Biol.*) The germinal vesicle.

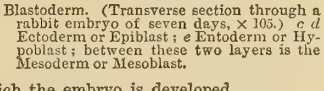

Blastoderm. (Transverse section through a rabbit embryo of seven days, × 105.) *c d* Ectoderm or Epiblast; *e* Entoderm or Hypoblast; between these two layers is the Mesoderm or Mesoblast.

Blas'to-derm (-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *derm*.] (*Biol.*) The germinal membrane in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

Blas'to-der-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Blas'to-der'mic** (-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the blastoderm.

Blas'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Multiplication or increase by gemmation or budding.

Blas'toid (-toid), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Blastoidea.

‖ **Blas-toid'e-a** (blăs-toid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βλαστός sprout + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of Crinoidea found fossil in paleozoic rocks; pentremites. They are so named on account of their budlike form.

A Blastoid (*Pentremites pyriformis*). (½)

Blas'to-mere (blăs'tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + *-mere*.] (*Biol.*) One of the segments first formed by the division of the ovum. *Balfour.*

Blas'toph'o-ral (-tŏf'ō-ral), **Blas'to-phor'ic** (-tō-fôr'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the blastophore.

Blas'to-phore (blăs'tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + φέρειν to bear.] (*Biol.*) That portion of the spermatospore which is not converted into spermatoblasts, but carries them.

Blas'to-pore (-pōr), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *pore*.] (*Biol.*) The pore or opening leading into the cavity of invagination, or archenteron. [See *Illust.* of INVAGINATION.] *Balfour.*

Blas'to-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *sphere*.] (*Biol.*) The hollow globe or sphere formed by the arrangement of the blastomeres on the periphery of an impregnated ovum. [See *Illust.* of INVAGINATION.]

Blas'to-style (-stīl), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout, bud + στῦλος a pillar.] (*Zoöl.*) In certain hydroids, an imperfect zooid, whose special function is to produce medusoid buds. See HYDROIDEA, and ATHECATA.

Blast' pipe' (blăst' pīp'). The exhaust pipe of a steam engine, or any pipe delivering steam or air, when so constructed as to cause a blast.

‖ **Blas'tu-la** (blăs'tū-lȧ; 135), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. βλαστός a sprout.] (*Biol.*) That stage in the development of the ovum in which the outer cells of the morula become more defined and form the blastoderm.

Blas'tule (-tūl), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as BLASTULA.

Blast'y (blăst'ỹ), *a.* **1.** Affected by blasts; gusty. **2.** Causing blast or injury. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Blat (blăt), *v. i.* To cry, as a calf or sheep; to bleat; to make a senseless noise; to talk inconsiderately. [*Low*]

Blat, *v. t.* To utter inconsiderately. [*Low*]

If I have anything on my mind, I have to *blat* it right out. *W. D. Howells.*

Bla'tan-cy (blā'tan-sỹ), *n.* Blatant quality.

Bla'tant (blā'tant), *a.* [Cf. BLEAT.] Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; brawling; clamoring; disagreeably clamorous; sounding loudly and harshly. "Harsh and *blatant* tone." *R. H. Dana.*

A monster, which the *blatant* beast men call. *Spenser.*

Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *W. Irving.*

Bla'tant-ly, *adv.* In a blatant manner.

Blath'er-skite (blăth'ẽr-skīt), *n.* A blustering, talkative fellow. [*Local slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Blat'ter (blăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLATTERED (-tẽrd).] [L. *blaterare* to babble: cf. F. *blatérer* to bleat.] To prate; to babble; to rail; to make a senseless noise; to patter. [*Archaic*] "The rain *blattered.*" *Jeffrey.*

They procured . . . preachers to *blatter* against me, . . . so that they had place and time to belie me shamefully. *Latimer.*

Blat'ter-a'tion (blăt'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *blateratio* a babbling.] Blattering.

Blat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blatters; a babbler; a noisy, blustering boaster.

Blat'ter-ing, *n.* Senseless babble or boasting.

Blat'ter-oon' (blăt'tẽr-ōon'), *n.* [L. *blatero*, *-onis*.] A senseless babbler or boaster. [*Obs.*] "I hate such *blatteroons*." *Howell.*

‖ **Blau'bok** (blou'bŏk), *n.* [D. *blauwbok*.] (*Zoöl.*) The blue buck. See *Blue buck*, under BLUE.

Blay (blā), *n.* [AS. *blǽge*, fr. *blǽc*, *blāc*, bleak, white; akin to Icel. *bleikja*, OHG. *bleicha*, G. *bleihe*. See BLEAK, *n. & a.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fish. See BLEAK, *n.*

Blaze (blāz), *n.* [OE. *blase*, AS. *blæse*, *blase;* akin to OHG. *blass* whitish, G. *blass* pale, MHG. *blas* torch, Icel. *blys* torch; perh. fr. the same root as E. *blast*. Cf. BLAST, BLUSH, BLINK.] **1.** A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat in the process of combustion; a bright flame. "To heaven the *blaze* uprolled." *Croly.*

2. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, to seek shelter from the *blaze* of the sun.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon! *Milton.*

3. A bursting out, or active display of any quality; an outburst; a brilliant display. "Fierce *blaze* of riot." "His *blaze* of wrath." *Shak.*

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame? *Milton.*

4. [Cf. D. *bles;* akin to E. *blaze* light.] A white spot on the forehead of a horse.

5. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark, usually as a surveyor's mark.

Three *blazes* in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single *blaze* a settlement or neighborhood road. *Carlton.*

In a blaze, on fire; burning with a flame; filled with, giving, or reflecting light; excited or exasperated. — Like blazes, furiously; rapidly. [*Low*] "The horses did along *like blazes* tear." *Poem in Essex dialect.*

☞ In *low* language in the U. S., *blazes* is frequently used of something extreme or excessive, especially of something very bad; as, blue as *blazes*. *Neal.*

Syn. — BLAZE, FLAME. A *blaze* and a *flame* are both produced by burning gas. In *blaze* the idea of light rapidly evolved is prominent, with or without heat; as, the *blaze* of the sun or of a meteor. *Flame* includes a stronger notion of heat; as, he perished in the *flames*.

Blaze, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLAZED (blāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAZING.] **1.** To shine with flame; to glow with flame; as, the fire *blazes*.

2. To send forth or reflect glowing or brilliant light; to show a blaze.

And far and wide the icy summit *blazed.* *Wordsworth.*

3. To be resplendent. *Macaulay.*

To blaze away, to discharge a firearm, or to continue firing; — said esp. of a number of persons, as a line of soldiers. Also used (*fig.*) of speech or action. [*Colloq.*]

Blaze, *v. t.* **1.** To mark (a tree) by chipping off a piece of the bark.

I found my way by the *blazed* trees. *Hoffman.*

2. To designate by blazing; to mark out, as by blazed trees; as, to *blaze* a line or path.

Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be traveled by others. *Nott.*

Blaze, *v. t.* [OE. *blasen* to blow; perh. confused with *blast* and *blaze* a flame, OE. *blase*. Cf. BLAZE, *v. i.*, and see BLAST.] **1.** To make public far and wide; to make known; to render conspicuous.

On charitable lists he *blazed* his name. *Pollok.*

To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. (*Her.*) To blazon. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

Blaz'er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* One who spreads reports or blazes matters abroad. "*Blazers* of crime." *Spenser.*

Blaz'ing, *a.* Burning with a blaze; as, a *blazing* fire; *blazing* torches. *Sir W. Scott.*

Blazing star. (*a*) A comet. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A brilliant center of attraction. (*c*) (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants; as, to *Chamælirium luteum* of the Lily family; *Liatris squarrosa;* and *Aletris farinosa*, called also *colic-root* and *star grass*.

Bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* [OE. *blason*, *blasoun*, shield, fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF. shield, from the root of AS. *blæse* blaze, *i. e.*, luster, splendor, MHG. *blas* torch. See BLAZE, *n.*] **1.** A shield; a coat of arms. [*Obs.*]

2. An heraldic shield; a coat of arms, or a bearing on a coat of arms; armorial bearings.

Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The art or act of describing or depicting heraldic bearings in the proper language or manner. *Peacham.*

4. Ostentatious display, either by words or other means; publication; show; description; record.

Obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
Do give thee fivefold *blazon.* *Shak.*

Bla'zon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLAZONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAZONING (-z'n-ĭng).] [From *blazon*, n.; confused with 4th *blaze:* cf. F. *blasonner*.] **1.** To depict in colors; to display; to exhibit conspicuously; to publish or make public far and wide.

Thyself thou *blazon'st.* *Shak.*

There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull.*
To *blazon* his own worthless name. *Cowper.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*

3. (*Her.*) To explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns; also, to delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.

The coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

Bla'zon, *v. i.* To shine; to be conspicuous. [*R.*]

Bla'zon-er (blā'z'n-ẽr), *n.* One who gives publicity, proclaims, or blazons; esp., one who blazons coats of arms; a herald. *Burke.*

Bla'zon-ment (blā'z'n-mẹnt), *n.* The act of blazoning; blazoning; emblazonment.

Bla'zon-ry (blā'z'n-rў), *n.* **1.** Same as BLAZON, 3.

The principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham.*

2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings.

The *blazonry* of Argyle. *Lord Dufferin.*

3. Artistic representation or display.

Blea (blē), *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark; the alburnum or sapwood.

Blea'ber-ry (-bĕr-rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See BLAEBERRY.

Bleach (blēch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEACHED (blēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEACHING.] [OE. *blakien*, *blechen*, v. t. & v. i., AS. *blācian*; *blǣcan*, to grow pale; akin to Icel. *bleikja*, Sw. *bleka*, Dan. *blege*, D. *bleeken*, G. *bleichen*, AS. *blāc* pale. See BLEAK, *a.*] To make white, or whiter; to remove the color, or stains, from; to blanch; to whiten.

The destruction of the coloring matters attached to the bodies to be *bleached* is effected either by the action of the air and light, of chlorine, or of sulphurous acid. *Ure.*

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime. *Smollett.*

Bleach, *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; to whiten.

Bleached (blēcht), *a.* Whitened; made white.

Let their *bleached* bones, and blood's unbleaching stain,
Long mark the battlefield with hideous awe. *Byron.*

Bleach'er (blēch'ẽr), *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten, by bleaching.

Bleach'er-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* BLEACHERIES (-Iz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.

Bleach'ing, *n.* The act or process of whitening, by removing color or stains; esp. the process of whitening fabrics by chemical agents. *Ure.*

Bleaching powder, a powder for bleaching, consisting of chloride of lime, or some other chemical or chemicals.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* [OE. *blac*, *bleyke*, *bleche*, AS. *blāc*, *blǣc*, pale, wan; akin to Icel. *bleikr*, Sw. *blek*, Dan. *bleg*, OS. *blēk*, D. *bleek*, OHG. *pleih*, G. *bleich*; all from the root of AS. *blīcan* to shine; akin to OHG. *blīchen* to shine; cf. L. *flagrare* to burn, Gr. φλέγειν to burn, shine, Skr. *bhrāj* to shine, and E. *flame*. √98. Cf. BLEACH, BLINK, FLAME.] **1.** Without color; pale; pallid. [*Obs.*]

When she came out she looked as pale and as *bleak* as one that were laid out dead. *Foxe.*

2. Desolate and exposed; swept by cold winds.

Wastes too *bleak* to rear
The common growth of earth, the foodful ear. *Wordsworth.*
At daybreak, on the *bleak* sea beach. *Longfellow.*

3. Cold and cutting; cheerless; as, a *bleak* blast.

— Bleak'ish, *a.* **— Bleak'ly**, *adv.* **— Bleak'ness**, *n.*

Bleak, *n.* [From BLEAK, *a.*, cf. BLAY.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European river fish (*Leuciscus alburnus*), of the family Cyprinidæ; the blay. [Written also *blick.*]

☞ The silvery pigment lining the scales of the *bleak* is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls. *Baird.*

Bleak'y (-ў), *a.* Bleak. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Blear (blēr), *a.* [See BLEAR, *v.*] **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes.

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin. *Dryden.*

2. Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim.

Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion. *Milton.*

Blear, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEARED (blērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEARING.] [OE. *bleren*; cf. Dan. *plire* to blink, Sw. *plira* to twinkle, wink, LG. *plieren*; perh. from the same root as E. *blink*. See BLINK, and cf. BLUR.] To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight. Figuratively: To obscure (mental or moral perception); to blind; to hoodwink.

That tickling rheums
Should ever tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. *Cowper.*

To blear the eye of, to deceive; to impose upon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bleared (blērd), *a.* Dimmed, as by a watery humor; affected with rheum. **— Blear'ed-ness** (blēr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of the exploit. *Shak.*

Blear'eye' (blēr'ī'), *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion of sebaceous matter. *Dunglison.*

Blear'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

The *blear-eyed* Crispin. *Drant.*

2. Lacking in perception or penetration; short-sighted; as, a *blear-eyed* bigot.

Blear'eyed'ness, *n.* The state of being blear-eyed.

Blear'y (blēr'ў), *a.* Somewhat blear.

Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEATING.] [OE. *bleten*, AS. *blǣtan*; akin to D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, OHG. *blāzan*, *plāzan*; prob. of imitative origin.] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep; to cry like a sheep or calf.

Then suddenly was heard along the main,
To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train. *Pope.*

The ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baas, will never answer a calf when he *bleats*. *Shak.*

Bleat, *n.* A plaintive cry of, or like that of, a sheep.

The *bleat* of fleecy sheep. *Chapman's Homer.*

Bleat'er (blēt'ẽr), *n.* One who bleats; a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
Of gouty ails. *Dyer.*

Bleat'ing, *a.* Crying as a sheep does.

Then came the shepherd back with his *bleating* flocks from the seaside. *Longfellow.*

Bleat'ing, *n.* The cry of, or as of, a sheep. *Chapman.*

Bleb (blĕb), *n.* [Prov. E. *bleb*, *bleib*, *blob*, bubble, blister. This word belongs to the root of *blub*, *blubber*, *blabber*, and perh. *blow* to puff.] A large vesicle or bulla, usually containing a serous fluid; a blister; a bubble, as in water, glass, etc.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

Bleb'by (blĕb'bў), *a.* Containing blebs, or characterized by blebs; as, *blebby* glass.

Bleck, Blek (blĕk), *v. t.* To blacken; also, to defile. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Wyclif.*

Bled (blĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BLEED.

Blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *bleó*, *bleóh*.] Complexion; color; hue; likeness; form. [*Archaic*]

For him which is so bright of *blee*. *Lament. of Mary Magd.*
That boy has a strong *blee* of his father. *Forby.*

Bleed (blēd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLED (blĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEEDING.] [OE. *bleden*, AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood; akin to Sw. *blöda*, Dan. *blöde*, D. *bloeden*, G. *bluten*. See BLOOD.] **1.** To emit blood; to lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*; the wound *bled* freely; to *bleed* at the nose.

2. To withdraw blood from the body; to let blood; as, Dr. A. *bleeds* in fevers.

3. To lose or shed one's blood, as in case of a violent death or severe wounds; to die by violence. "Cæsar must *bleed*." *Shak.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day. *Pope.*

4. To issue forth, or drop, as blood from an incision.

For me the balm shall *bleed*. *Pope.*

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds* when tapped or wounded.

6. To pay or lose money; to have money drawn or extorted; as, to *bleed* freely for a cause. [*Colloq.*]

To make the heart bleed, to cause extreme pain, as from sympathy or pity.

Bleed, *v. t.* **1.** To let blood from; to take or draw blood from, as by opening a vein.

2. To lose, as blood; to emit or let drop, as sap.

A decaying pine of stately size, *bleeding* amber. *H. Miller.*

3. To draw money from (one); to induce to pay; as, they *bled* him freely for this fund. [*Colloq.*]

Bleed'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) One who, or that which, draws blood. (*b*) One in whom slight wounds give rise to profuse or uncontrollable bleeding.

Bleed'ing, *a.* Emitting, or appearing to emit, blood or sap, etc.; also, expressing anguish or compassion.

Bleed'ing, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose or a wound; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; a drawing or running of sap from a tree or plant.

Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEMISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEMISHING.] [OE. *blemissen*, *blemishen*, OF. *blemir*, *blesmir*, to strike, injure, soil, F. *blêmir* to grow pale, fr. OF. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan, F. *blême*, prob. fr. Icel. *blāman* the livid color of a wound, fr. *blār* blue; akin to E. *blue*. OF. *blemir* properly signifies to beat one (black and) blue, and to render blue or dirty. See BLUE.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to injure or impair, as anything which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *Brathwait.*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

There had nothing passed between us that might *blemish* reputation. *Oldys.*

Blem'ish, *n.*; *pl.* BLEMISHES (-ĕz). Any mark of deformity or injury, whether physical or moral; anything that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is otherwise well formed; that which impairs reputation.

He shall take two he lambs without *blemish*, and one ewe lamb of the first year without *blemish*. *Lev.* xiv. 10.

The reliefs of an envious man are those little *blemishes* and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; disgrace.

Blem'ish-less, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

A life in all so *blemishless*. *Feltham.*

Blem'ish-ment (-mẹnt), *n.* The state of being blemished; blemish; disgrace; damage; impairment.

For dread of blame and honor's *blemishment*. *Spenser.*

Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLENCHED (blĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLENCHING.] [OE. *blenchen* to blench, elude, deceive, AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to Icel. *blekkja* to impose upon. Prop. a causative of *blink* to make to wink, to deceive. See BLINK, and cf. 3d BLANCH.] **1.** To shrink; to start back; to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch; to quail.

Blench not at thy chosen lot. *Bryant.*

This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfillment. *Jeffrey.*

2. To fly off; to turn aside. [*Obs.*]

Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that. *Shak.*

Blench, *v. t.* **1.** To baffle; to disconcert; to turn away; — also, to obstruct; to hinder. [*Obs.*]

Ye should have somewhat *blenched* him therewith, yet he might and would of likelihood have gone further. *Sir T. More.*

2. To draw back from; to deny from fear. [*Obs.*]

He now *blenched* what before he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

Blench, *n.* A looking aside or askance. [*Obs.*]

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*

Blench, *v. i.* & *t.* [See 1st BLANCH.] To grow or make pale. *Barbour.*

Blench'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scares another; specifically, a person stationed to prevent the escape of the deer, at a hunt See BLANCHER. [*Obs.*]

2. One who blenches, flinches, or shrinks back.

Blench' hold'ing. (*Law*) See BLANCH HOLDING.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLENDED or BLENT (blĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLENDING.] [OE. *blenden*, *blanden*, AS. *blandan* to blend, mix; akin to Goth. *blandan* to mix, Icel. *blanda*, Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, OHG. *blantan* to mix; of unknown origin.] **1.** To mix or mingle together; esp. to mingle, combine, or associate so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, can not be distinguished. Hence: To confuse; to confound.

Blending the grand, the beautiful, the gay. *Percival.*

2. To pollute by mixture or association; to spoil or corrupt; to blot; to stain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — To commingle; combine; fuse; merge; amalgamate; harmonize.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. i.* To mingle; to mix; to unite intimately; to pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*

Blend, *n.* A thorough mixture of one thing with another, as colors, liquors, etc.; a shading or merging of one color, tint, etc., into another, so that it cannot be known where one ends or the other begins.

Blend, *v. t.* [AS. *blendan*, from *blind* blind. See BLIND, *a.*] To make blind, literally or figuratively; to dazzle; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, dazzle, deceive, fr. *blind* blind. So called either in allusion to its dazzling luster; or (*Dana*) because, though often resembling galena, it yields no lead. Cf. SPHALERITE.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A mineral, called also *sphalerite*, and by miners *mock lead*, *false galena*, and *black-jack*. It is a zinc sulphide, but often contains some iron. Its color is usually yellow, brown, or black, and its luster resinous. (*b*) A general term for some minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides which have a somewhat brilliant but nonmetallic luster.

Blend'er (blĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blends; an instrument, as a brush, used in blending.

Blend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of mingling.

2. (*Paint.*) The method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet, and shade into each other insensibly. *Weale.*

Blend'ous (blĕnd'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, blende.

Blend'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, in which their livers are affected. *Crabb.*

Blen'heim span'iel (blĕn'ĭm spăn'yĕl). [So called from *Blenheim* House, the seat of the duke of Marlborough, in England.] A small variety of spaniel, kept as a pet.

Blenheim Spaniel.

Blenk, *v. i.* To blink; to shine; to look. [*Obs.*]

Blen'ni-oid (blĕn'nĭ-oid), } *a.* [*Blenny* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*)
Blen'ni-id (blĕn'nĭ-ĭd), } Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the blennies.

Blen-nog'e-nous (blĕn-nŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. βλέννα mucus + *-genous.*] Generating mucus.

‖ Blen'nor-rhe'a (blĕn'nŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. βλέννα mucus + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus. (*b*) Gonorrhea. *Dunglison.*

Blen'ny (blĕn'nў), *n.*; *pl.* BLENNIES (-nĭz). [L. *blennius*, *blendius*, *blendea*, Gr. βλέννος, fr. βλέννα slime, mucus.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish of the genus *Blennius* or family *Blenniidæ*; — so called from its coating of mucus. The species are numerous.

Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly Fish of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

Blent (blĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BLEND to mingle. Mingled; mixed; blended; also, polluted; stained.

Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial *blent*. *Byron.*

Blent, *imp.* & *p. p.* of BLEND to blind. Blinded. Also (*Chaucer*), *3d sing. pres.* Blindeth. [*Obs.*]

‖ Bles'bok (blĕs'bŏk), *n.* [D., fr. *bles* a white spot on the forehead + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope (*Alcelaphus albifrons*), having a large white spot on the forehead.

Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLESSED (blĕst) or BLEST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLESSING.] [OE. *blessien*, *bletsen*, AS. *bletsian*, *bledsian*, *bloedsian*, fr. *blōd* blood; prob. originally to consecrate by sprinkling with blood. See BLOOD.] **1.** To make or pronounce holy; to consecrate.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

2. To make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to confer prosperity or happiness upon; to grant divine favor to.

The quality of mercy is . . . twice *blest*;
It *blesseth* him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

It hath pleased thee to *bless* the house of thy servant, that it may continue forever before thee. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 27 (*R. V.*).

3. To express a wish or prayer for the happiness of; to invoke a blessing upon; — applied to persons.

Bless them which persecute you. *Rom.* xii. 14.

4. To invoke or confer beneficial attributes or qualities upon; to invoke or confer a blessing on, — as on food.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he *blessed* them. *Luke* ix. 16.

5. To make the sign of the cross upon; to cross (one's self). [*Archaic*] *Holinshed.*

6. To guard; to keep; to protect. [*Obs.*]

7. To praise, or glorify; to extol for excellences.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* his holy name. *Ps.* ciii. 1.

8. To esteem or account happy; to felicitate.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him. *Jer.* iv. 2.

9. To wave; to brandish. [*Obs.*]

And burning blades about their heads do *bless*. *Spenser.*
Round his armed head his trenchant blade he *blest*. *Fairfax.*

☞ This is an old sense of the word, supposed by Johnson, Nares, and others, to have been derived from the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it. "In drawing [their bow] some fetch such a compass as though they would turn about and *bless* all the field." *Ascham.*

Bless me! Bless us! an exclamation of surprise. *Milton.*

— To bless from, to secure, defend, or preserve from. "*Bless* me *from* marrying a usurer." *Shak.*

To *bless* the doors *from* nightly harm. *Milton.*

— To bless with. To be blessed with, to favor or endow with; to be favored or endowed with; as, God *blesses* us *with* health; we are *blessed with* happiness.

Bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Hallowed; consecrated; worthy of blessing or adoration; heavenly; holy.

O, run; prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet. *Milton.*

2. Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy; highly favored.

All generations shall call me *blessed.* *Luke* i. 48.

Towards England's *blessed* shore. *Shak.*

3. Imparting happiness or bliss; fraught with happiness; blissful; joyful. "Then was a *blessed* time." "So *blessed* a disposition." *Shak.*

4. Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness, or heavenly felicity; as, the *blessed* in heaven.

Reverenced like a *blessed* saint. *Shak.*

Cast out from God and *blessed* vision. *Milton.*

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) Beatified.

6. Used euphemistically, ironically, or intensively.

Not a *blessed* man came to set her [a boat] free. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Bless'ed-ly, *adv.* Happily; fortunately; joyfully.

We shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Bless'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; bliss; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

The assurance of a future *blessedness.* *Tillotson.*

Single blessedness, the unmarried state. "Grows, live, and dies in *single blessedness.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Delight; beatitude; ecstasy. See HAPPINESS.

Bless'ed this'tle (thĭs'l). See under THISTLE.

Bless'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blesses; one who bestows or invokes a blessing.

Bless'ing, *n.* [AS. *bletsung.* See BLESS, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of one who blesses.

2. A declaration of divine favor, or an invocation imploring divine favor on some one or something; a benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced.

This is the *blessing,* wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel. *Deut.* xxxiii. 1.

3. A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare; a beneficent gift.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed. *Milton.*

4. (*Bib.*) A gift. [*A Hebraism*] *Gen.* xxxiii. 11.

5. Grateful praise or worship.

Blest, *a.* Blessed. "This patriarch *blest.*" *Milton.*

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail. *Trumbull.*

Blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette,* a., soft from over ripeness.] A form of decay in fruit which is overripe.

Ble'ton-ism (blē'tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* The supposed faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; — so called from one *Bleton,* of France.

Blet'ting (blĕt'tĭng), *n.* A form of decay seen in fleshy, overripe fruit. *Lindley.*

Blew (blū), *imp.* of BLOW.

Bleyme (blēm), *n.* [F. *bleime.*] (*Far.*) An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. [*Obs.*]

Bleyn'te (blān'te), *imp.* of BLENCH. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Blick'ey (blĭk'ĭ), *n.* [D. *blik* tin.] A tin dinner pail. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Blight (blīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLIGHTING.] [Perh. contr. from AS. *blĭcettian* to glitter, fr. the same root as E. *bleak.* The meaning "to blight" comes in that case from to glitter, hence, to be white or pale, grow pale, make pale, bleach. Cf. BLEACH, BLEAK.] **1.** To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent the growth and fertility of.

[This vapor] blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to man. *Woodward.*

2. Hence: To destroy the happiness of; to ruin; to mar essentially; to frustrate; as, to *blight* one's prospects.

Seared in heart and lone and *blighted.* *Byron.*

Blight, *v. i.* To be affected by blight; to blast; as, this vine never *blights.*

Blight, *n.* **1.** Mildew; decay; anything nipping or blasting; — applied as a general name to various injuries or diseases of plants, causing the whole or a part to wither, whether occasioned by insects, fungi, or atmospheric influences.

2. The act of blighting, or the state of being blighted; a withering or mildewing, or a stoppage of growth in the whole or a part of a plant, etc.

3. That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; that which impairs or destroys.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes. *Disraeli.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A downy species of aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit trees, infesting both the roots and branches; — also applied to several other injurious insects.

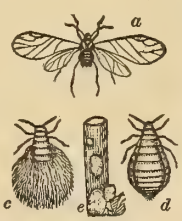

Apple Blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*); *a* Mature insect, sexual form; *c* Wingless, asexual form; *d* The same with downy secretion removed; *e* Piece of twig with the insect in place, nat. size; *a c d* are enlarged.

5. *pl.* A rashlike eruption on the human skin. [*U. S.*]

Blight'ing, *a.* Causing blight.

Blight'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to cause blight.

Blim'bi (blĭm'bĭ), **Blim'bing** (blĭm'bĭng), *n.* See BILIMBI, etc.

Blin (blĭn), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *blinnen,* AS. *blinnan;* pref. *be-* + *linnan* to cease.] To stop; to cease; to desist. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Blin, *n.* [AS. *blinn.*] Cessation; end. [*Obs.*]

Blind (blīnd), *a.* [AS.; akin to D., G., OS., Sw., & Dan. *blind,* Icel. *blindr,* Goth. *blinds;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect or by deprivation; without sight.

He that is strucken *blind* can not forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shak.*

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable or unwilling to understand or judge; as, authors are *blind* to their own defects.

But hard be hardened, *blind* be blinded more,
That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. Undiscerning; undiscriminating; inconsiderate.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay.*

4. Having such a state or condition as a thing would have to a person who is blind; not well marked or easily discernible; hidden; unseen; concealed; as, a *blind* path; a *blind* ditch.

5. Involved; intricate; not easily followed or traced.

The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood. *Milton.*

6. Having no openings for light or passage; as, a *blind* wall; open only at one end; as, a *blind* alley; a *blind* gut.

7. Unintelligible, or not easily intelligible; as, a *blind* passage in a book; illegible; as, *blind* writing.

8. (*Hort.*) Abortive; failing to produce flowers or fruit; as, *blind* buds; *blind* flowers.

Blind alley, an alley closed at one end; a *cul-de-sac.* — **Blind axle,** an axle which turns but does not communicate motion. *Knight.* — **Blind beetle,** one of the insects apt to fly against people, esp. at night. — **Blind cat** (*Zoöl.*), a species of catfish (*Gronias nigrolabris*), nearly destitute of eyes, living in caverns in Pennsylvania. — **Blind coal,** coal that burns without flame; anthracite coal. *Simmonds.* — **Blind door, Blind window,** an imitation of a door or window, without an opening for passage or light. See *Blank door* or *window,* under BLANK, *a.* — **Blind level** (*Mining*), a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end, and acts as an inverted siphon. *Knight.* — **Blind nettle** (*Bot.*), dead nettle. See *Dead nettle,* under DEAD. — **Blind shell** (*Gunnery*), a shell containing no charge, or one that does not explode. — **Blind side,** the side which is most easily assailed; a weak or unguarded side; the side on which one is least able or disposed to see danger. *Swift.* — **Blind snake** (*Zoöl.*), a small, harmless, burrowing snake, of the family *Typhlopidæ,* with rudimentary eyes. — **Blind spot** (*Anat.*), the point in the retina of the eye where the optic nerve enters, and which is insensible to light. — **Blind tooling,** in bookbinding and leather work, the indented impression of heated tools, without gilding; — called also *blank tooling,* and *blind blocking.* — **Blind wall,** a wall without an opening; a blank wall.

Blind (blīnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLINDING.] **1.** To make blind; to deprive of sight or discernment. "To *blind* the truth and me." *Tennyson.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead is . . . a much greater. *South.*

2. To deprive partially of vision; to make vision difficult for and painful to; to dazzle.

Her beauty all the rest did *blind.* *P. Fletcher.*

3. To darken; to obscure to the eye or understanding; to conceal; to deceive.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cover with a thin coating of sand and fine gravel; as a road newly paved, in order that the joints between the stones may be filled.

Blind (blīnd), *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; a cover; esp. a hinged screen or shutter for a window; a blinder for a horse.

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding, or to conceal some covert deed or design; a subterfuge.

3. [Cf. F. *blindes,* pl., fr. G. *blende,* fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind.] (*Mil.*) A blindage. See BLINDAGE.

4. A halting place. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Blind, Blinde (blīnd), *n.* See BLENDE.

Blind'age (blīnd'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *blindage.*] (*Mil.*) A cover or protection for an advanced trench or approach, formed of fascines and earth supported by a framework.

Blind'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blinds.

2. (*Saddlery*) One of the leather screens on a bridle, to hinder a horse from seeing objects at the side; a blinker.

Blind'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*) destitute of eyes, found in the waters of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. Related fishes from other caves take the same name.

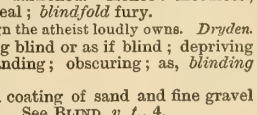

Blindfish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*). (½) *v* Vent.

Blind'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLINDFOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLINDFOLDING.] [OE. *blindfolden, blindfelden, blindfellen;* AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan, fyllan,* to fell, strike down.] To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; to hinder from seeing.

And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke* xxii. 64.

Blind'fold', *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened. Hence: Heedless; reckless; as, *blindfold* zeal; *blindfold* fury.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns. *Dryden.*

Blind'ing, *a.* Making blind or as if blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; obscuring; as, *blinding* tears; *blinding* snow.

Blind'ing, *n.* A thin coating of sand and fine gravel over a newly paved road. See BLIND, *v. t.*, 4.

Blind'ly, *adv.* Without sight, discernment, or understanding; without thought, investigation, knowledge, or purpose of one's own.

By his imperious mistress *blindly* led. *Dryden.*

Blind'man's buff' (blīnd'măn bŭf'). [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which one person is blindfolded, and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

Surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him, for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

Blind'man's hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā). The time between daylight and candle light. [*Humorous*]

Blind'ness (blīnd'nĕs), *n.* State or condition of being blind, literally or figuratively *Darwin.*

Color blindness, inability to distinguish certain colors. See DALTONISM.

Blind'sto'ry (blīnd'stō'rў), *n.* (*Arch.*) The triforium, as opposed to the clearstory.

Blind'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, burrowing, snakelike, limbless lizard (*Anguis fragilis*), with minute eyes, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm; — formerly a name for the adder.

Newts and *blindworms* do no wrong. *Shak.*

Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLINKED (blĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLINKING.] [OE. *blenken;* akin to Dan. *blinke,* Sw. *blinka,* G. *blinken* to shine, glance, wink, twinkle, D. *blinken* to shine; and prob. to D. *blikken* to glance, twinkle, G. *blicken* to look, glance, AS. *blīcan* to shine, E. *bleak.* √98. See BLEAK; cf. 1st BLENCH.] **1.** To wink; to twinkle with, or as with, the eye.

One eye was *blinking,* and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

2. To see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly and with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shak.*

3. To shine, esp with intermittent light; to twinkle; to flicker; to glimmer, as a lamp.

The dew was falling fast, the stars began to *blink.* *Wordsworth.*

The sun *blinked* fair on pool and stream. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To turn slightly sour, as beer, milk, etc.

Blink, *v. t.* **1.** To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; to shirk; as, to *blink* the question.

2. To trick; to deceive. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Blink, *n.* [OE. *blink.* See BLINK, *v. i.*] **1.** A glimpse or glance.

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him. *Bp. Hall*

2. Gleam; glimmer; sparkle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Not a *blink* of light was there. *Wordsworth.*

3. (*Naut.*) The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

4. *pl.* [Cf. BLENCHER.] (*Sporting*) Boughs cast where deer are to pass, to turn or check them. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Blink'ard (blĭnk'ẽrd), *n.* [*Blink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One who blinks with, or as with, weak eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns. *Marvell.*

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. *Hakewill.*

Blink' beer' (bēr'). Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp. *Crabb.*

Blink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blinks.

2. A blinder for horses; a flap of leather on a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing objects at his side; hence, whatever obstructs sight or discernment.

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority. *M. Green.*

3. *pl.* A kind of goggles, used to protect the eyes from glare, etc.

Blink'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Habitually winking. *Marlowe.*

Blirt (blẽrt), *n.* (*Naut.*) A gust of wind and rain. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Bliss (blĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BLISSES (-ĕz). [OE. *blis, blisse,* AS. *blis, blīðs,* fr. *blīðe* blithe. See BLITHE.] Orig., blithesomeness; gladness; now, the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; exalted felicity; heavenly joy.

And then at last our *bliss*
Full and perfect is. *Milton.*

Syn. — Blessedness; felicity; beatitude; happiness; joy; enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

Bliss'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree. "*Blissful* solitude." *Milton.* — **Bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

Bliss'less, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Blis'som (blĭs'sŭm), *v. i.* [For *blithesome:* but cf. also Icel. *blæsma* of a goat at heat.] To be lustful; to be lascivious. [*Obs.*]

Blis'som, *a.* Lascivious; also, in heat; — said of ewes.

Blis'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [OE.; akin to OD. *bluyster,* fr. the same root as *blast, bladder, blow.* See BLOW to eject wind.] **1.** A vesicle of the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, or by a vesicatory; a collection of serous fluid causing a bladderlike elevation of the cuticle.

And painful *blisters* swelled my tender hands. *Grainger.*

2. Any elevation made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a blister. *Dunglison.*

Blister beetle, a beetle used to raise blisters, esp. the *Lytta* (or *Cantharis*) *vesicatoria,* called *Cantharis* or *Spanish fly* by druggists. See CANTHARIS. — **Blister fly,** a blister beetle. — **Blister plaster,** a plaster designed to raise a blister; — usually made of Spanish flies. — **Blister steel,** crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called because of its blistered surface. Called also *blistered steel.* — **Blood blister.** See under BLOOD.

American Blister Beetle (*Lytta vittata*), nat. size.

Blis'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLISTERING.] To be affected with a blister or blisters; to have a blister form on.

Let my tongue *blister.* *Shak.*

Blis'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To raise a blister or blisters upon.

My hands were *blistered.* *Franklin.*

2. To give pain to, or to injure, as if by a blister.

This tyrant, whose sole name *blisters* our tongue. *Shak.*

Blis'ter-y (blĭs'tẽr-ў), *a.* Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

Blite (blīt), *n.* [L. *blitum,* Gr. βλίτον.] (*Bot.*) A

genus of herbs (*Blitum*) with a fleshy calyx. *Blitum capitatum* is the strawberry *blite*.

Blithe (blīth), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind; akin to Goth. *bleips* kind, Icel. *blīðr* mild, gentle, Dan. & Sw. *blid* gentle, D. *blijd* blithe, OHG. *blīdi* kind, blithe.] Gay; merry; sprightly; joyous; glad; cheerful; as, a *blithe* spirit.

The *blithe* sounds of festal music. *Prescott.*

A daughter fair,
So buxom, *blithe*, and debonair. *Milton.*

Blithe'ful (blīth'fụl), *a.* Gay; full of gayety; joyous.

Blithe'ly, *adv.* In a blithe manner.

Blithe'ness, *n.* The state of being blithe. *Chaucer.*

Blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery; gay; merry.

The *blithesome* sounds of wassail gay. *Sir W. Scott.*

— Blithe'some-ly, *adv.* **— Blithe'some-ness**, *n.*

Blive (blīv), *adv.* [A contraction of BELIVE.] Quickly; forthwith. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bliz'zard (blĭz'zẽrd), *n.* [Cf. BLAZE to flash. Formerly, in local use, a rattling volley; cf. "to *blaze* away" to fire away.] A gale of piercingly cold wind, usually accompanied with fine and blinding snow; a furious blast. [*U. S.*]

Bloat (blōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLOATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOATING.] [Cf. Icel. *blotna* to become soft, *blautr* soft, wet, Sw. *blöt* soft, *blöta* to soak; akin to G. *bloss* bare, and AS. *bleát* wretched; or perh. fr. root of Eng. 5th *blow*. Cf. BLOTE.] **1.** To make turgid, as with water or air; to cause a swelling of the surface of, from effusion of serum in the cellular tissue, producing a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

2. To inflate; to puff up; to make vain. *Dryden.*

Bloat, *v. i.* To grow turgid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular tissue; to puff out; to swell. *Arbuthnot.*

Bloat, *a.* Bloated. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Bloat, *n.* A term of contempt for a worthless, dissipated fellow. [*Slang*]

Bloat, *v. t.* To dry (herrings) in smoke. See BLOTE.

Bloat'ed (blōt'ĕd), *p. a.* Distended beyond the natural or usual size, as by the presence of water, serum, etc.; turgid; swollen; as, a *bloated* face. Also, puffed up with pride; pompous.

Bloat'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being bloated.

Bloat'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See BLOAT, BLOTE.] The common herring, esp. when of large size, smoked, and half dried; — called also *bloat herring*.

Blob (blŏb), *n.* [See BLEB.] **1.** Something blunt and round; a small drop or lump of something viscid or thick; a drop; a bubble; a blister. *Wright.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small fresh-water fish (*Uranidea Richardsoni*); the miller's thumb.

Blob'ber (blŏb'bẽr), *n.* [See BLUBBER, BLUB.] A bubble; blubber. [*Low*] *T. Carew.*

Blobber lip, a thick, protruding lip.

His *blobber lips* and beetle brows commend. *Dryden.*

Blob'ber-lipped' (-lĭpt'), *a.* Having thick lips. "A *blobber-lipped* shell." *Grew.*

‖ **Blo-cage'** (blō-kāzh'), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) The roughest and cheapest sort of rubblework, in masonry.

Block (blŏk), *n.* [OE. *blok;* cf. F. *bloc* (fr. OHG.), D. & Dan. *blok*, Sw. & G. *block*, OHG. *bloch*. There is also an OHG. *bloch*, *biloh;* *bi* by + the same root as that of E. *lock*. Cf. BLOCK, *v. t.*, BLOCKADE, and see LOCK.]

1. A piece of wood more or less bulky; a solid mass of wood, stone, etc., usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces; as, a *block* on which a butcher chops his meat; a *block* by which to mount a horse; children's playing *blocks*, etc.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas *blocks* are burning. *Wither.*

All her labor was but as a *block*
Left in the quarry. *Tennyson.*

2. The solid piece of wood on which condemned persons lay their necks when they are beheaded.

Noble heads which have been brought to the *block*. *E. Everett.*

3. The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped. Hence: The pattern or shape of a hat.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*

4. A large or long building divided into separate houses or shops, or a number of houses or shops built in contact with each other so as to form one building; a row of houses or shops.

5. A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or not.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering nine acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

6. A grooved pulley or sheave incased in a frame or shell which is provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached to an object. It is used to change the direction of motion, as in raising a heavy object that can not be conveniently reached, and also, when two or more such sheaves are compounded, to change the rate of motion, or to exert increased force; — used especially in the rigging of ships, and in tackles.

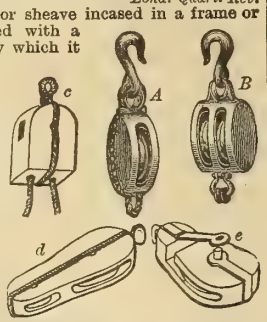

A Block with single sheave; *B* Block with double sheave; *c* Clew-line Block; *d* Long Tackle Block; *e* Snatch Block.

7. (*Falconry*) The perch on which a bird of prey is kept.

8. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle; as, a *block* in the way.

9. A piece of box or other wood for engravers' work.

10. (*Print.*) A piece of hard wood (as mahogany or cherry) on which a stereotype or electrotype plate is mounted to make it type high.

11. A blockhead; a stupid fellow; a dolt. [*Obs.*]

What a *block* art thou! *Shak.*

12. A section of a railroad where the block system is used. See *Block system*, below.

A block of shares (*Stock Exchange*), a large number of shares in a stock company, sold in a lump. *Bartlett.* — **Block printing.** (*a*) A mode of printing (common in China and Japan) from engraved boards by means of a sheet of paper laid on the inked surface and rubbed with a brush. *S. W. Williams.* (*b*) A method of printing cotton cloth and paper hangings with colors, by pressing them upon an engraved surface coated with coloring matter. — **Block system** on railways, a system by which the track is divided into sections of three or four miles, and trains are so run by the guidance of electric signals that no train enters a section or block before the preceding train has left it.

Block (blŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLOCKED (blŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOCKING.] [Cf. F. *bloquer*, fr. *bloc* block. See BLOCK, *n.*] **1.** To obstruct so as to prevent passage or progress; to prevent passage from, through, or into, by obstructing the way; — used both of persons and things; — often followed by *up;* as, to *block* up a road or harbor.

With moles . . . would *block* the port. *Rowe.*

A city . . . besieged and *blocked* about. *Milton.*

2. To secure or support by means of blocks; to secure, as two boards at their angles of intersection, by pieces of wood glued to each.

3. To shape on, or stamp with, a block; as, to *block* a hat.

To block out, to begin to reduce to shape; to mark out roughly; to lay out; as, to *block out* a plan.

Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* [Cf. It. *bloccata*. See BLOCK, *v. t.*] **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships, with the purpose of preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies; as, the *blockade* of the ports of an enemy.

☞ *Blockade* is now usually applied to an investment with ships or vessels, while *siege* is used of an investment by land forces. To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port where its force can not be brought to bear. *Kent.*

2. An obstruction to passage.

To raise a blockade. See under RAISE.

Block-ade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLOCKADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOCKADING.] **1.** To shut up, as a town or fortress, by investing it with troops or vessels of war for the purpose of preventing ingress or egress, or the introduction of supplies. See note under BLOCKADE, *n.* "*Blockaded* the place by sea." *Gilpin.*

2. Hence, to shut in so as to prevent egress.

Till storm and driving ice *blockade* him there. *Wordsworth.*

3. To obstruct entrance to or egress from.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door. *Pope.*

Block-ad'er (-ād'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who blockades.

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel employed in blockading.

Block'age (blŏk'āj), *n.* The act of blocking up; the state of being blocked up.

Block' book' (bŏŏk'). A book printed from engraved wooden blocks instead of movable types.

Block'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Block* + *head.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Pope.*

Block'head'ed, *a.* Stupid; dull.

Block'head-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That which characterizes a blockhead; stupidity. *Carlyle.*

Block'house' (-hous'), *n.* [*Block* + *house:* cf. G. *blockhaus.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An edifice or structure of heavy timbers or logs for military defense, having its sides loopholed for musketry, and often an upper story projecting over the lower, or so placed upon it as to have its sides make an angle with the sides of the lower story, thus enabling the defenders to fire downward, and in all directions; — formerly much used in America and Germany.

One form of Blockhouse.

2. A house of squared logs. [*West. & South. U. S.*]

Block'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of obstructing, supporting, shaping, or stamping with a block or blocks.

2. Blocks used to support (a building, etc.) temporarily.

Block'ing course' (kōrs'). (*Arch.*) The finishing course of a wall showing above a cornice.

Block'ish, *a.* Like a block; deficient in understanding; stupid; dull. "*Blockish* Ajax." *Shak.* **— Block'ish-ly**, *adv.* **— Block'ish-ness**, *n.*

Block'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

Block' tin' (tĭn'). See under TIN.

Bloe'dite (blû'dīt), *n.* [From the chemist *Blöde.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium.

Blom'a-ry (blōōm'ā-rў), *n.* See BLOOMERY.

Bloncket, Blon'ket (blŏn'kĕt), *a.* [OF. *blanquet* whitish, dim. of *blanc* white. Cf. BLANKET.] Gray; bluish gray. [*Obs.*]

Our *bloncket* liveries been all too sad. *Spenser.*

Blond, Blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *blonden-feax* gray-haired, old, prop. blended-haired, as a mixture of white and brown or black. See BLEND, *v. t.*] Of a fair color; light-colored; as, *blond* hair; a *blond* complexion.

Blonde (blŏnd), *n.* [F.] **1.** A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes. [Written also *blond.*]

2. [So called from its color.] A kind of silk lace originally of the color of raw silk, now sometimes dyed; — called also *blond lace.*

Blond' met'al (blŏnd' mĕt'al). A variety of clay ironstone, in Staffordshire, England, used for making tools.

Blond'ness, *n.* The state of being blond. *G. Eliot.*

Blood (blŭd), *n.* [OE. *blod, blood*, AS. *blōd;* akin to D. *bloed*, OHG. *bluot*, G. *blut*, Goth. *blōþ*, Icel. *blōð*, Sw. & Dan. *blod;* prob. fr. the same root as E. *blow* to bloom. See BLOW to bloom.] **1.** The fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals, carrying nourishment to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products to be excreted. See under ARTERIAL.

☞ The blood consists of a liquid, the plasma, containing minute particles, the blood corpuscles. In the invertebrate animals it is usually nearly colorless, and contains only one kind of corpuscles; but in all vertebrates, except Amphioxus, it contains some colorless corpuscles, with many more which are red and give the blood its uniformly red color. See CORPUSCLE, PLASMA.

2. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; kinship.

To share the *blood* of Saxon royalty. *Sir W. Scott.*

A friend of our own *blood*. *Waller.*

Half blood (*Law*), relationship through only one parent. — **Whole blood**, relationship through both father and mother. In American Law, *blood* includes both half blood and whole blood. *Bouvier. Peters.*

3. Descent; lineage; especially, honorable birth; the highest royal lineage.

Give us a prince of *blood*, a son of Priam. *Shak.*

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shak.*

4. (*Stock Breeding*) Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed.

☞ In stock breeding *half blood* is descent showing one half only of pure breed. *Blue blood, full blood*, or *warm blood*, is the same as *blood.*

5. The fleshly nature of man.

Nor gives it satisfaction to our *blood*. *Shak.*

6. The shedding of blood; the taking of life; murder; manslaughter; destruction.

So wills the fierce, avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* atones. *Hood.*

7. A bloodthirsty or murderous disposition. [*R.*]

He was a thing of *blood*, whose every motion
Was timed with dying cries. *Shak.*

8. Temper of mind; disposition; state of the passions; — as if the blood were the seat of emotions.

When you perceive his *blood* inclined to mirth. *Shak.*

☞ Often, in this sense, accompanied with *bad, cold, warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood*, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion; to do it in *bad blood*, is to do it in anger. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated. To *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions. Qualified by *up*, excited feeling or passion is signified; as, my *blood* was *up.*

9. A man of fire or spirit; a fiery spark; a gay, showy man; a rake.

Seest thou not . . . how giddily 'a turns about all the hot *bloods* between fourteen and five and thirty? *Shak.*

It was the morning costume of a dandy or *blood*. *Thackeray.*

10. The juice of anything, especially if red.

He washed . . . his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen.* xlix. 11.

☞ *Blood* is often used as an adjective, and as the first part of self-explaining compound words; as, *blood*-bespotted, *blood*-bought, *blood*-curdling, *blood*-dyed, *blood*-red, *blood*-spilling, *blood*-stained, *blood*-warm, *blood*-won.

Blood baptism (*Eccl. Hist.*), the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. — **Blood blister**, a blister or bleb containing blood or bloody serum, usually caused by an injury. — **Blood brother**, brother by blood or birth. — **Blood clam** (*Zoöl.*), a bivalve mollusk of the genus *Arca* and allied genera, esp. *Argina pexata* of the American coast. So named from the color of its flesh. — **Blood corpuscle.** See CORPUSCLE. — **Blood crystal** (*Physiol.*), one of the crystals formed by the separation in a crystalline form of the hæmoglobin of the red blood corpuscles; hæmatocrystallin. All blood does not yield blood crystals. — **Blood heat**, heat equal to the temperature of human blood, or about 98⅘° Fahr. — **Blood horse**, a horse whose blood or lineage is derived from the purest and most highly prized origin or stock. — **Blood money.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Blood orange**, an orange with dark red pulp. — **Blood poisoning** (*Med.*), a morbid state of the blood caused by the introduction of poisonous or infective matters from without, or the absorption or retention of such as are produced in the body itself; toxæmia. — **Blood pudding**, a pudding made of blood and other materials. — **Blood relation**, one connected by blood or descent. — **Blood spavin.** See SPAVIN. — **Blood vessel.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Blue blood**, the blood of noble or aristocratic families, which, according to a Spanish proverb, has in it a tinge of blue; — hence, a member of an old and aristocratic family. — **Flesh and blood.** (*a*) A blood relation, esp. a child. (*b*) Human nature. — **In blood** (*Hunting*), in a state of perfect health and vigor. *Shak.* — **To let blood.** See under LET. — **Prince of the blood**, the son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family. The sons, brothers, and uncles of the sovereign are styled *princes of the blood royal;* and the daughters, sisters, and aunts are *princesses of the blood royal.*

Blood Crystals.
a Crystals from blood of Guinea pig; *b* From blood of horse.

Blood (blŭd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOODING.] **1.** To bleed. [*Obs.*] *Cowper.*

2. To stain, smear, or wet, with blood. [*Archaic*]

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points. *Dryden.*

3. To give (hounds or soldiers) a first taste or sight of blood, as in hunting or war.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay.*

4. To heat the blood of; to exasperate. [*Obs.*]

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

Blood'bird' (blŭd'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian honeysucker (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*); — so called from the bright red color of the male bird.

Blood'-bol'tered (-bōl'tĕrd), *a.* [*Blood* + Prov. E. *bolter* to mat in tufts. Cf. BALTER.] Having the hair matted with clotted blood. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

The *blood-boltered* Banquo smiles upon me. *Shak.*

Blood'ed, *a.* Having pure blood, or a large admixture of pure blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

☞ Used also in composition in phrases indicating a particular condition or quality of blood; as, cold-*blooded*; warm-*blooded*.

Blood'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* [From the color of the flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, natives of Southern Africa, named *Hæmanthus*, of the Amaryllis family. The juice of *H. toxicarius* is used by the Hottentots to poison their arrows.

Blood'guilt'y (-gĭlt'ў), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. "A *bloodguilty* life." *Fairfax.* — **Blood'guilt'i-ness** (-gĭlt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Blood'guilt'less,** *a.*

Blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A breed of large and powerful dogs, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, and remarkable for acuteness of smell. It is employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, and for tracking criminals. Formerly it was used for pursuing runaway slaves. Other varieties of dog are often used for the same purpose and go by the same name. The Cuban bloodhound is said to be a variety of the mastiff.

Head of Bloodhound.

Blood'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

Blood'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being bloody.

2. Disposition to shed blood; bloodthirstiness.

All that *bloodiness* and savage cruelty which was in our nature. *Holland.*

Blood'less, *a.* [AS. *blōdleás.*] **1.** Destitute of blood, or apparently so; as, *bloodless* cheeks; lifeless; dead.

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. *Froude.*

3. Without spirit or activity.

Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood! *Shak.*

— **Blood'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Blood'less-ness,** *n.*

Blood'let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* [AS. *blōdlǽtan; blōd* blood + *lǽtan* to let.] To bleed; to let blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Blood'let'ter (-lĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, lets blood; a phlebotomist.

Blood'let'ting, *n.* (*Med.*) The act or process of letting blood or bleeding, as by opening a vein or artery, or by cupping or leeches; — esp. applied to venesection.

Blood' mon'ey (mŭn'ў). **1.** Money paid to the next of kin of a person who has been killed by another.

2. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life; — said of a reward for supporting a capital charge, of money obtained for betraying a fugitive or for committing murder, or of money obtained from the sale of that which will destroy the purchaser.

Blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), with a red root and red sap, and bearing a pretty, white flower in early spring; — called also *puccoon*, *redroot*, *bloodwort*, *tetterwort*, *turmeric*, and *Indian paint*. It has acrid emetic properties, and the rootstock is used as a stimulant expectorant. See SANGUINARIA.

☞ In England the name is given to the tormentil, once used as a remedy for dysentery.

Blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* [*Blood* + *shed.*] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; the act of shedding human blood, or taking life, as in war, riot, or murder.

Blood'shed'der (-dĕr), *n.* One who sheds blood; a manslayer; a murderer.

Blood'shed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Bloodshed. *Shak.*

Blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* [*Blood* + *shot*, p. p. of *shoot* to variegate.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood, or having the vessels turgid with blood, as when the conjunctiva is inflamed or irritated.

His eyes were *bloodshot*, . . . and his hair disheveled. *Dickens.*

Blood'-shot'ten (-shŏt't'n), *a.* Bloodshot. [*Obs.*]

Blood'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* (*Far.*) A piece of hard wood loaded at one end with lead, and used to strike the fleam into the vein. *Youatt.*

Blood'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) (*a*) A green siliceous stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hence the name; — called also *heliotrope*. (*b*) Hematite, an ore of iron yielding a blood red powder or "streak."

Blood'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* [Cf. F. *coup de sang.*] Loss of sensation and motion from hemorrhage or congestion in the brain. *Dunglison.*

Blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any animal that sucks blood; esp., the leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), and related species.

2. One who sheds blood; a cruel, bloodthirsty man; one guilty of bloodshed; a murderer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. A hard and exacting master, landlord, or money lender; an extortioner.

Blood'thirst'y (blŭd'thĕrst'ў), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous. — **Blood'thirst'i-ness** (-thĕrst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Blood'ulf (blŭd'ŭlf), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bullfinch.

Blood' ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl). (*Anat.*) Any vessel or canal in which blood circulates in an animal, as an artery or vein.

Blood'wite' (-wīt'), **Blood'wit'** (-wĭt'), } *n.* [AS. *blōdwīte; blōd* blood, ∫ + *wīte* wite, fine.] (*Anc. Law*) A fine or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood; also, a riot wherein blood was spilled.

Blood'wood (-wōōd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree having the wood or the sap of the color of blood.

Norfolk Island *bloodwood* is a euphorbiaceous tree (*Baloghia lucida*), from which the sap is collected for use as a paint. Various other trees have the name, chiefly on account of the color of the wood, as *Gordonia Hæmatoxylon* of Jamaica, and several species of Australian *Eucalyptus;* also the true logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*).

Blood'wort' (blŭd'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, *Rumex sanguineus*, or bloody-veined dock. The name is applied also to bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), and to an extensive order of plants (*Hæmodoraceæ*), the roots of many species of which contain a red coloring matter useful in dyeing.

Blood'y (blŭd'ў), *a.* [AS. *blōdig.*] **1.** Containing or resembling blood; of the nature of blood; as, *bloody* excretions; *bloody* sweat.

2. Smeared or stained with blood; as, *bloody* hands; a *bloody* handkerchief.

3. Given, or tending, to the shedding of blood; having a cruel, savage disposition; murderous; cruel.

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame. *Shak.*

4. Attended with, or involving, bloodshed; sanguinary; esp., marked by great slaughter or cruelty; as, a *bloody* battle.

5. Infamous; contemptible; — variously used for mere emphasis or as a low epithet. [*Vulgar*] *Thackeray.*

Blood'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOODIED (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOODYING.] To stain with blood. *Overbury.*

Blood'y-bones' (-bōnz'), *n.* A terrible bugbear.

Blood'y flux' (flŭks'). The dysentery, a disease in which the flux or discharge from the bowels has a mixture of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Blood'y hand' (hănd'). **1.** A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. *Jacob.*

2. (*Her.*) A red hand, as in the arms of Ulster, which is now the distinguishing mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Blood'y-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; bloodthirsty. *Dryden.*

Blood'y sweat' (swĕt'). A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; a disease, called *sweating sickness*, formerly prevalent in England and other countries.

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* [OE. *blome*, fr. Icel. *blōm*, *blōmi;* akin to Sw. *blom*, Goth. *blōma*, OS. *blōmo*, D. *bloem*, OHG. *bluomo*, *bluoma*, G. *blume;* fr. the same root as AS. *blōwan* to blow, blossom. See BLOW to bloom, and cf. BLOSSOM.] **1.** A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud; flowers, collectively.

The rich *blooms* of the tropics. *Prescott.*

2. The opening of flowers in general; the state of blossoming or of having the flowers open; as, the cherry trees are in *bloom*. "Sight of vernal *bloom*." *Milton.*

3. A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; as, the *bloom* of youth.

Every successive mother has transmitted a fainter *bloom*, a more delicate and briefer beauty. *Hawthorne.*

4. The delicate, powdery coating upon certain growing or newly-gathered fruits or leaves, as on grapes, plums, etc. Hence: Anything giving an appearance of attractive freshness; a flush; a glow.

A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the *bloom* upon it. *Thackeray.*

5. The clouded appearance which varnish sometimes takes upon the surface of a picture.

6. A yellowish deposit or powdery coating which appears on well-tanned leather. *Knight.*

7. (*Min.*) A popular term for a bright-hued variety of some minerals; as, the rose-red cobalt *bloom*.

Bloom, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOOMED (blōōmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOOMING.] **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower or be in flower.

A flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to *bloom*. *Milton.*

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers; to give promise, as by or with flowers.

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan.*

Bloom, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blossom; to make flourish. [*Obs.*]

Charitable affection *bloomed* them. *Hooker.*

2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant. [*R.*] *Milton.*

While barred clouds *bloom* the soft-dying day. *Keats.*

Bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* a mass or lump, *ïsenes blōma* a lump or wedge of iron.] (*Metal.*) (*a*) A mass of wrought iron from the Catalan forge or from the puddling furnace, deprived of its dross, and shaped usually in the form of an oblong block by shingling. (*b*) A large bar of steel formed directly from an ingot by hammering or rolling, being a preliminary shape for further working.

Bloom'a-ry (blōōm'ā-rў), *n.* See BLOOMERY.

Bloom'er (-ĕr), *n.* [From Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American, who sought to introduce this style of dress.] **1.** A costume for women, consisting of a short dress, with loose trousers gathered round the ankles, and (commonly) a broad-brimmed hat.

2. A woman who wears a Bloomer costume.

Bloom'er-y (blōōm'ĕr-ў), *n.* (*Manuf.*) A furnace and forge in which wrought iron in the form of blooms is made directly from the ore, or (more rarely) from cast iron.

Bloom'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The process of making blooms from the ore or from cast iron.

Bloom'ing, *a.* **1.** Opening in blossoms; flowering.

2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; indicating the freshness and beauties of youth or health.

Bloom'ing-ly, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

Bloom'ing-ness, *n.* A blooming condition.

Bloom'less, *a.* Without bloom or flowers. *Shelley.*

Bloom'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray.

But all the *bloomy* flush of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

2. Covered with bloom, as fruit. *Dryden.*

Blooth (blōōth), *n.* Bloom; a blossoming. [*Prov. Eng.*]

All that *blooth* means heavy autumn work for him and his hands. *T. Hardy.*

Blore (blōr), *n.* [Perh. a variant of *blare*, v. i.; or cf. Gael. & Ir. *blor* a loud noise.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast. [*Obs.*]

A most tempestuous *blore*. *Chapman.*

Blos'my (blŏs'mў), *a.* Blossomy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Blos'som (blŏs'sŭm), *n.* [OE. *blosme*, *blostme*, AS. *blōsma*, *blōstma*, blossom; akin to D. *bloesem*, L. *flos*, and E. *flower;* from the root of E. *blow* to blossom. See BLOW to blossom, and cf. BLOOM a blossom.] **1.** The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages; florescence; bloom; the flowers of a plant, collectively; as, the *blossoms* and fruit of a tree; an apple tree in *blossom*.

☞ The term has been applied by some botanists, and is also applied in common usage, to the *corolla*. It is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom*, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers* when we speak of plants cultivated for ornament, and *bloom* in a more general sense, as of flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.

Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day. *Longfellow.*

2. A blooming period or stage of development; something lovely that gives rich promise.

In the *blossom* of my youth. *Massinger.*

3. The color of a horse that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; — otherwise called *peach color*.

In blossom, having the blossoms open; in bloom.

Blos'som, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOSSOMED (-sŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOSSOMING.] [AS. *blōstmian.* See BLOSSOM, *n.*] **1.** To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

The moving whisper of huge trees that branched
And *blossomed*. *Tennyson*

2. To flourish and prosper.

Israel shall *blossom* and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit. *Isa.* xxvii. 6.

Blos'som-less, *a.* Without blossoms.

Blos'som-y (-ў), *a.* Full of blossoms; flowery.

Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOTTING.] [Cf. Dan. *plette.* See 3d BLOT.]

1. To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink.

The brief was writ and *blotted* all with gore. *Gascoigne.*

2. To impair; to damage; to mar; to soil.

It *blots* thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads. *Shak.*

3. To stain with infamy; to disgrace.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

4. To obliterate, as writing with ink; to cancel; to efface; — generally with *out;* as, to *blot* out a word or a sentence. Often figuratively; as, to *blot* out offenses.

One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

5. To obscure; to eclipse; to shadow.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper.

Syn. — To obliterate; expunge; erase; efface; cancel; tarnish; disgrace; blur; sully; smear; smutch.

Blot, *v. i.* To take a blot; as, this paper *blots* easily.

Blot, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *blettr*, Dan. *plet.*] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur. "Inky *blots* and rotten parchment bonds." *Shak.*

2. An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure. *Dryden.*

3. A spot on reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

This deadly *blot* in thy digressing son. *Shak.*

Blot, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *blot* bare, naked, Sw. *blott*, D. *bloot*, G. *bloss*, and perh. E. *bloat.*] **1.** (*Backgammon*) (*a*) An exposure of a single man to be taken up. (*b*) A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up.

He is too great a master of his art to make a *blot* which may be so easily hit. *Dryden.*

2. A weak point; a failing; an exposed point or mark.

Blotch (blŏch; 224), *n.* [Cf. OE. *blacche* in *blacchepot* blacking pot, akin to *black*, as *bleach* is akin to *bleak*. See BLACK, *a.*, or cf. BLOT a spot.] **1.** A blot or spot, as of color or of ink; especially a large or irregular spot. Also *Fig.;* as, a moral *blotch*.

Spots and *blotches* . . . some red, others yellow. *Harvey.*

2. (*Med.*) A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.

Foul scurf and *blotches* him defile. *Thomson.*

Blotched (blŏcht), *a.* Marked or covered with blotches.

To give their *blotched* and blistered bodies ease. *Drayton.*

Blotch'y (blŏch'ў), *a.* Having blotches.

Blote (blōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOTING.] [Cf. Sw. *blöt-fisk* soaked fish, fr. *blöta* to soak. See 1st BLOAT.] To cure, as herrings, by salting and smoking them; to bloat. [*Obs.*]

Blot'less (blŏt'lĕs), *a.* Without blot.

Blot'ter (blŏt'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blots; esp. a device for absorbing superfluous ink.

2. (*Com.*) A wastebook, in which entries of transactions are made as they take place.

Blot-tesque' (blŏt-tĕsk'), *a.* (*Painting*) Characterized by blots or heavy touches; coarsely depicted; wanting in delineation. *Ruskin.*

Blot'ting pa'per (pā'pẽr). A kind of thick, bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb superfluous ink from freshly written manuscript, and thus prevent blots.

Blouse (blouz; F. blōōz), *n.* [F. *blouse*. Of unknown origin.] A light, loose over-garment, like a smock frock, worn especially by workingmen in France; also, a loose coat of any material, as the undress uniform coat of the United States army.

Blouse.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blowing.] [OE. *blowen*, AS. *blōwan* to blossom; akin to OS. *blōjan*, D. *bloeijen*, OHG. *pluojan*, MHG. *blüejen*, G. *blühen*, L. *florere* to flourish, OIr. *blath* blossom. Cf. Blow to puff, Flourish.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton.*

Blow, *v. t.* To cause to blossom; to put forth (blossoms or flowers).

The odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hue. *Milton.*

Blow, *n.* (*Bot.*) A blossom; a flower; also, a state of blossoming; a mass of blossoms. "Such a *blow* of tulips." *Tatler.*

Blow, *n.* [OE. *blaw*, *blowe*; cf. OHG. *bliuwan*, *pliuwan*, to beat, G. *bläuen*, Goth. *bliggwan*.] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument, as a rod, a club, an ax, or a sword.

Well struck! there was *blow* for *blow*. *Shak.*

2. A sudden or forcible act or effort; an assault.

A vigorous *blow* might win [Hanno's camp]. *T. Arnold.*

3. The infliction of evil; a sudden calamity; something which produces mental, physical, or financial suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a buffet.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*. *Shak.*

At a blow, suddenly; at one effort; by a single vigorous act. "They lose a province *at a blow*." *Dryden.* — **To come to blows,** to engage in combat; to fight; — said of individuals, armies, and nations.

Syn. — Stroke; knock; shock; misfortune.

Blow, *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blowing.] [OE. *blawen*, *blowen*, AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind; akin to OHG. *plājan*, G. *blähen*, to blow up, swell, L. *flare* to blow, Gr. ἐκφλαίνειν to spout out, and to E. *bladder*, *blast*, *inflate*, etc., and perh. *blow* to bloom.] **1.** To produce a current of air; to move, as air, esp. to move rapidly or with power; as, the wind *blows*.

Hark how it rains and *blows!* *Walton.*

2. To send forth a forcible current of air, as from the mouth or from a pair of bellows.

3. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff.

Here is Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*. *Shak.*

4. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow*. *Milton.*

5. To spout water, etc., from the blowholes, as a whale.

6. To be carried or moved by the wind; as, the dust *blows* in from the street.

The grass *blows* from their graves to thy own. *M. Arnold.*

7. To talk loudly; to boast; to storm. [*Colloq.*]

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett.*

To blow hot and cold (a saying derived from a fable of Æsop's), to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and to oppose. — **To blow off,** to let steam escape through a passage provided for the purpose; as, the engine or steamer is *blowing off*. — **To blow out.** (*a*) To be driven out by the expansive force of a gas or vapor; as, a steam cock or valve sometimes *blows out*. (*b*) To talk violently or abusively. [*Low*] — **To blow over,** to pass away without effect; to cease, or be dissipated; as, the storm and the clouds have *blown over*. — **To blow up,** to be torn to pieces and thrown into the air as by an explosion of powder or gas or the expansive force of steam; to burst; to explode; as, a powder mill or steam boiler *blows up*. "The enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler.*

Blow, *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means; as, to *blow* the fire.

2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

Off at sea northeast winds *blow*
Sabean odors from the spicy shore. *Milton.*

3. To cause air to pass through by the action of the mouth, or otherwise; to cause to sound, as a wind instrument; as, to *blow* a trumpet; to *blow* an organ.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her? *Shak.*

Boy, *blow* the pipe until the bubble rise,
Then cast it off to float upon the skies. *Parnell.*

4. To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to *blow* an egg; to *blow* one's nose.

5. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — usually with *up*, *down*, *open*, or similar adverb; as, to *blow* up a building.

6. To spread by report; to publish; to disclose.

Through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
His language does his knowledge *blow*. *Whiting.*

7. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass.

8. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up.

Look how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*

9. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse. *Sir W. Scott.*

10. To deposit eggs or larvæ upon, or in (meat, etc.).

To suffer
The flesh fly *blow* my mouth. *Shak.*

To blow great guns, to blow furiously and with roaring blasts; — said of the wind at sea or along the coast. — **To blow off,** to empty (a boiler) of water through the blow-off pipe, while under steam pressure; also, to eject (steam, water, sediment, etc.) from a boiler. — **To blow one's own trumpet,** to vaunt one's own exploits, or sound one's own praises. — **To blow out,** to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. — **To blow up.** (*a*) To fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble. (*b*) To inflate, as with pride, self-conceit, etc.; to puff up; as, to *blow* one *up* with flattery. "*Blown up* with high conceits engendering pride." *Milton.* (*c*) To excite; as, to *blow up* a contention. (*d*) To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by an explosion; as, to *blow up* a fort. (*e*) To scold violently; as, to *blow up* a person for some offense. [*Colloq.*]

I have *blown* him *up* well — nobody can say I wink at what he does. *G. Eliot.*

— To blow upon. (*a*) To blast; to taint; to bring into discredit; to render stale, unsavory, or worthless. (*b*) To inform against. [*Colloq.*]

How far the very custom of hearing anything spouted withers and *blows upon* a fine passage, may be seen in those speeches from [Shakespeare's] Henry V. which are current in the mouths of schoolboys. *C. Lamb.*

A lady's maid whose character had been *blown upon*. *Macaulay.*

Blow (blō), *n.* **1.** A blowing, esp., a violent blowing of the wind; a gale; as, a heavy *blow* came on, and the ship put back to port.

2. The act of forcing air from the mouth, or through or from some instrument; as, to give a hard *blow* on a whistle or horn; to give the fire a *blow* with the bellows.

3. The spouting of a whale.

4. (*Metal.*) A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter. *Raymond.*

5. An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. *Chapman.*

Blow'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* The downy seed head of a dandelion, which children delight to blow away. *B. Jonson.*

Blow'en (-ĕn), **Blow'ess** (-ĕs), } *n.* A prostitute; a courtesan; a strumpet. [*Low*] *Smart.*

Blow'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blows.

2. (*Mech.*) A device for producing a current of air; as: (*a*) A metal plate temporarily placed before the upper part of a grate or open fire. (*b*) A machine for producing an artificial blast or current of air by pressure, as for increasing the draft of a furnace, ventilating a building or shaft, cleansing grain, etc.

3. A blowing out or excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine.

4. The whale; — so called by seamen, from the circumstance of its spouting up a column of water.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A small fish of the Atlantic coast (*Tetrodon turgidus*); the puffer.

6. A braggart, or loud talker. [*Slang*] *Bartlett.*

Blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of fly of the genus *Musca* that deposits its eggs or young larvæ (called *flyblows* and *maggots*) upon meat or other animal products.

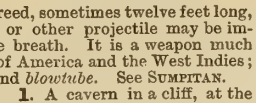

Larva of Blowfly. × 3

Blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A tube, as of cane or reed, sometimes twelve feet long, through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the force of the breath. It is a weapon much used by certain Indians of America and the West Indies; — called also *blowpipe*, and *blowtube*. See Sumpitan.

Blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A cavern in a cliff, at the water level, opening to the air at its farther extremity, so that the waters rush in with each surge and rise in a lofty jet from the extremity.

2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean.

☞ There are two spiracles or blowholes in the common whales, but only one in sperm whales, porpoises, etc.

3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

4. (*Founding*) An air hole in a casting.

Blown (blōn), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Swollen; inflated; distended; puffed up, as cattle when gorged with green food which develops gas.

2. Stale; worthless.

3. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. "Their horses much blown." *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Covered with the eggs and larvæ of flies; fly blown.

Blown, *p. p. & a.* Opened; in blossom or having blossomed, as a flower. *Shak.*

Blow'-off' (blō'ôf'; 115), *n.* **1.** A blowing off steam, water, etc. — Also, *adj.*; as, a *blow-off* cock or pipe.

2. An outburst of temper or excitement. [*Colloq.*]

Blow'-out' (-out'), *n.* The cleaning of the flues of a boiler from scale, etc., by a blast of steam.

Blow'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* **1.** A tube for directing a jet of air into a fire or into the flame of a lamp or candle, so as to concentrate the heat on some object.

Blowpipes.

☞ It is called a *mouth blowpipe* when used with the mouth; but for both chemical and industrial purposes, it is often worked by a bellows or other contrivance. The common *mouth blowpipe* is a tapering tube with a very small orifice at the end to be inserted in the flame. The *oxyhydrogen blowpipe*, invented by Dr. Hare in 1801, is an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, taken from separate reservoirs, in the proportions of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, are burned in a jet, under pressure. It gives a heat that will consume the diamond, fuse platinum, and dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.

2. A blowgun; a blowtube.

Blowpipe analysis (*Chem.*), analysis by means of the blowpipe. — **Blowpipe reaction** (*Chem.*), the characteristic behavior of a substance subjected to a test by means of the blowpipe.

Blow'point' (blō'point'), *n.* A child's game. [*Obs.*]

Blowse (blouz), *n.* See Blowze.

Blowth (blōth), *n.* [From Blow to blossom; cf. Growth.] A blossoming; a bloom. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

"In the *blowth* and bud." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Blow'tube' (blō'tūb'), *n.* **1.** A blowgun. *Tylor.*

2. A similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys for discharging paper wads and other light missiles.

3. (*Glassmaking*) A long wrought iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it; — called also *blowing tube*, and *blowpipe*.

Blow' valve' (vălv'). (*Mach.*) See Shifting valve.

Blow'y (blō'ў), *a.* Windy; as, *blowy* weather; a *blowy* upland.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* [Prob. from the same root as *blush*.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a wench. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind. *Tennyson.*

Blowz'y (blou'zў), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high colored; frowzy.

Blub (blŭb), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Bleb, Blob.] To swell: to puff out, as with weeping. [*Obs.*]

Blub'ber (blŭb'bẽr), *n.* [See Blobber, Blob, Bleb.] **1.** A bubble.

At his mouth a *blubber* stood of foam. *Henryson.*

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals from which oil is obtained. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A large sea nettle or medusa.

Blub'ber, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blubbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blubbering.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face; to cry in a childish manner.

She wept, she *blubbered*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

Blub'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping; to wet with tears.

Dear Cloe, how *blubbered* is that pretty face! *Prior.*

2. To give vent to (tears) or utter (broken words or cries); — with *forth* or *out*.

Blub'bered (-bẽrd), *p. p. & a.* Swollen; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip. *Spenser.*

Blub'ber-ing, *n.* The act of weeping noisily.

He spake well save that his *blubbering* interrupted him. *Winthrop.*

Blub'ber-y (blŭb'bẽr-ў), *a.* **1.** Swollen; protuberant.

2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering; as, a *blubbery* mass.

Blu'cher (blū'kẽr), *n.* A kind of half boot, named from the Prussian general *Blücher*. *Thackeray.*

Bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *blocan* a little block, Gael. *plocan* a mallet, W. *plocyn*, dim. of *ploc* block; or perh. connected with E. *blow* a stroke. Cf. Block, Blow a stroke.] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Blue (blū), *a.* [*Compar.* Bluer (-ẽr); *superl.* Bluest.] [OE. *bla*, *blo*, *blew*, blue, livid, black, fr. Icel. *blār* livid; akin to Dan. *blaa* blue, Sw. *blå*, D. *blauw*, OHG. *blāo*, G. *blau*; but influenced in form by F. *bleu*, from OHG. *blāo*.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it, whether lighter or darker; as, the deep, *blue* sea; as *blue* as a sapphire; *blue* violets. "The *blue* firmament." *Milton.*

2. Pale, without redness or glare, — said of a flame; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of ghosts or devils; as, the candle burns *blue*; the air was *blue* with oaths.

3. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel *blue*.

4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked *blue*. [*Colloq.*]

5. Severe or over strict in morals; gloomy; as, *blue* and sour religionists; suiting one who is over strict in morals; inculcating an impracticable, severe, or gloomy morality; as, *blue* laws.

6. Literary; — applied to women; — an abbreviation of *bluestocking*. [*Colloq.*]

The ladies were very *blue* and well informed. *Thackeray.*

Blue asbestus. See Crocidolite. — **Blue black,** of, or having, a very dark blue color, almost black. — **Blue blood.** See under Blood. — **Blue buck** (*Zoöl.*), a small South African antelope (*Cephalophus pygmæus*); also applied to a larger species (*Ægoceras leucophæus*); the blaubok. — **Blue cod** (*Zoöl.*), the buffalo cod. — **Blue crab** (*Zoöl.*), the common edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States (*Callinectes hastatus*). — **Blue curls** (*Bot.*), a common plant (*Trichostema dichotomum*), resembling pennyroyal, and hence called also *bastard pennyroyal*. — **Blue devils,** apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with *delirium tremens*; hence, very low spirits. "Can Gumbo shut the hall door upon *blue devils*, or lay them all in a red sea of claret?" *Thackeray.* — **Blue gage.** See under Gage, a plum. — **Blue gum,** an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*), of the loftiest proportions, now cultivated in tropical and warm temperate regions for its timber, and as a protection against malaria. The essential oil is beginning to be used in medicine. The timber is very useful. See Eucalyptus. — **Blue jack, Blue stone,** blue vitriol; sulphate of copper. — **Blue jacket,** a man-of-war's man; a sailor wearing a naval uniform. — **Blue jaundice.** See under Jaundice. — **Blue laws,** a name first used in the eighteenth century to describe certain supposititious laws of extreme rigor reported to have been enacted in New Haven; hence, any puritanical laws. [*U. S.*] — **Blue light,** a composition which burns with a brilliant blue flame; — used in pyrotechnics and as a night signal at sea, and in military operations. — **Blue mantle** (*Her.*), one of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms; — so called from the color of his official robes. — **Blue mass,** a preparation of mercury from which is formed the blue pill. *McElrath.* — **Blue mold,** *or* **mould,** the blue fungus (*Aspergillus glaucus*) which grows on cheese. *Brande & C.* — **Blue Monday,** a Monday following a Sunday of dissipation, or itself given to dissipation (as the Monday before Lent). — **Blue ointment** (*Med.*), mercurial ointment. — **Blue Peter** (*British Marine*), a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. — **Blue pill.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. (*b*) Blue mass. — **Blue ribbon.** (*a*) The ribbon worn by

members of the order of the Garter; — hence, a member of that order. (*b*) Anything the attainment of which is an object of great ambition; a distinction; a prize. "These [scholarships] were the *blue ribbon* of the college." *Farrar.* (*c*) The distinctive badge of certain temperance or total abstinence organizations, as of the *Blue ribbon* Army. — **Blue ruin**, utter ruin; also, gin. [*Eng. Slang*] *Carlyle.* — **Blue spar** (*Min.*), azure spar; lazulite. See LAZULITE. — **Blue thrush** (*Zoöl.*), a European and Asiatic thrush (*Petrocossyphus cyaneus*). — **Blue verditer**. See VERDITER. — **Blue vitriol** (*Chem.*), sulphate of copper, a violet blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, etc. — **Blue water**, the open ocean. — **To look blue**, to look disheartened or dejected. — **True blue**, genuine and thorough; not modified, nor mixed; not spurious; specifically, of uncompromising Presbyterianism, blue being the color adopted by the Covenanters.

For his religion . . .
'T was Presbyterian, *true blue.* *Hudibras.*

Blue (blū), *n.* **1.** One of the seven colors into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism; the color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that, whether lighter or darker; a pigment having such color. Sometimes, poetically, the sky.

2. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. [*Colloq.*]

3. *pl.* [Short for *blue devils.*] Low spirits; a fit of despondency; melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

Berlin blue, Prussian blue. — **Mineral blue**. See under MINERAL. — **Prussian blue**. See under PRUSSIAN.

Blue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUED (blūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUING.] To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

Blue'back′ (-băk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A trout (*Salmo oquassa*) inhabiting some of the lakes of Maine. (*b*) A salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) of the Columbia River and northward. (*c*) An American river herring (*Clupea æstivalis*), closely allied to the alewife.

Blue'beard (-bērd), *n.* The hero of a mediæval French nursery legend, who, leaving home, enjoined his young wife not to open a certain room in his castle. She entered it, and found the murdered bodies of his former wives. — Also used adjectively of a subject which it is forbidden to investigate.

The *Bluebeard* chamber of his mind, into which no eye but his own must look. *Carlyle.*

Blue'bell′ (-bĕl′), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*, especially the *Campanula rotundifolia*, which bears blue bell-shaped flowers; the harebell. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Scilla* (*Scilla nutans*).

Blue'berry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. BLAEBERRY.] (*Bot.*) The berry of several species of *Vaccinium*, an ericaceous genus, differing from the American huckleberries in containing numerous minute seeds instead of ten nutlets. The commonest species are *V. Pennsylvanicum* and *V. vacillans*. *V. corymbosum* is the tall blueberry.

Blue'bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A duck of the genus *Fuligula*. Two American species (*F. marila* and *F. affinis*) are common. See SCAUP DUCK.

Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). 1/4

Blue'bird′ (blū'bērd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*), very common in the United States, and, in the north, one of the earliest to arrive in spring. The male is blue, with the breast reddish. It is related to the European robin.

Fairy bluebird (*Zoöl.*), a brilliant Indian or East Indian bird of the genus *Irena*, of several species.

Blue' bon'net *or* **Blue'bon'net** (-bŏn′nĕt), *n.* **1.** A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue woolen, or one wearing such cap; a Scotchman.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant. Same as BLUEBOTTLE.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The European blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*); the bluecap.

Blue' book′ (bo͝ok′). **1.** A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. [*Eng.*]

2. The United States official "Biennial Register."

Blue'bot'tle (-bŏt′t'l), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) which grows in grain fields. It receives its name from its blue bottle-shaped flowers.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large and troublesome species of blowfly (*Musca vomitoria*). Its body is steel blue.

Blue'breast′ (blū'brĕst′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European bird; the blue-throated warbler.

Blue'cap′ (-kăp′), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bluepoll. (*b*) The blue bonnet or blue titmouse.

2. A Scot; a Scotchman; — so named from wearing a blue bonnet. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Blue'coat′ (-kōt′), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, a beadle, etc.

Blue'-eye′ (blū'ī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue-cheeked honeysucker of Australia.

Blue'-eyed′ (blū'-īd′), *a.* Having blue eyes.

Blue-eyed grass (*Bot.*), a grasslike plant (*Sisyrinchium anceps*), with small flowers of a delicate blue color.

Blue'fin′ (-fĭn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of whitefish (*Coregonus nigripinnis*) found in Lake Michigan.

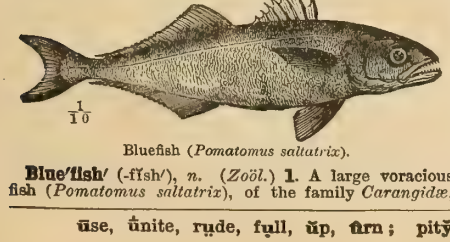

Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). 1/10

Blue'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A large voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), of the family *Carangidæ*, valued as a food fish, and widely distributed on the American coast. On the New Jersey and Rhode Island coast it is called the *horse mackerel*, in Virginia *saltwater tailor*, or *skipjack*.

2. A West Indian fish (*Platyglossus radiatus*), of the family *Labridæ*.

☞ The name is applied locally to other species of fishes; as the cunner, sea bass, squeteague, etc.

Blue'gown′ (blū'goun′), *n.* One of a class of paupers or pensioners, or licensed beggars, in Scotland, to whom annually on the king's birthday were distributed certain alms, including a blue gown; a beadsman.

Blue' grass′ (grȧs′). (*Bot.*) A species of grass (*Poa compressa*) with bluish green stems, valuable in thin gravelly soils; wire grass.

Kentucky blue grass, a species of grass (*Poa pratensis*) which has running rootstocks and spreads rapidly. It is valuable as a pasture grass, as it endures both winter and drought better than other kinds, and is very nutritious.

Blue' jay′ (jā′). (*Zoöl.*) The common jay of the United States (*Cyanocitta*, or *Cyanura, cristata*). The predominant color is bright blue.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*). 1/4

Blue'-john′ (-jŏn′), *n.* A name given to fluor spar in Derbyshire, where it is used for ornamental purposes.

Blue'ly, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

Blue'ness, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*

Blue'nose (-nōz), *n.* A nickname for a Nova Scotian.

Blue'poll′ (-pōl′), *n.* [*Blue* + *poll* head.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of salmon (*Salmo Cambricus*) found in Wales.

Blue'print. See under PRINT.

Blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A literary lady; a female pedant. [*Colloq.*]

☞ As explained in Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," this term is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies, in Johnson's time, for conversation with distinguished literary men. An eminent attendant of these assemblies was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore *blue stockings*. He was so much distinguished for his conversational powers that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*." Hence these meetings were sportively called *bluestocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *bluestockings*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The American avocet (*Recurvirostra Americana*).

Blue'stock'ing-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character or manner of a bluestocking; female pedantry. [*Colloq.*]

Blue'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol. *Dunglison.*

2. A grayish blue building stone, as that commonly used in the eastern United States.

Blue'throat′ (-thrōt′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singing bird of northern Europe and Asia (*Cyanecula Suecica*), related to the nightingales; — called also *blue-throated robin* and *blue-throated warbler*.

Blu'ets (-ĕts), *n.* [F. *bluet, bleuet*, dim. of *bleu* blue. See BLUE, *a.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to several different species of plants having blue flowers, as the *Houstonia cærulea*, the *Centaurea cyanus* or bluebottle, and the *Vaccinium angustifolium*.

Blue'-veined′ (-vānd′), *a.* Having blue veins or blue streaks.

Blue'wing′ (-wĭng′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue-winged teal. See TEAL.

Blue'y (blū'ȳ), *a.* Bluish. *Southey.*

Bluff (blŭf), *a.* [Cf. OD. *blaf* flat, broad, *blaffaert* one with a broad face, also, a boaster; or G. *verblüffen* to confuse, LG. *bluffen* to frighten; of unknown origin.] **1.** Having a broad, flattened front; as, the *bluff* bows of a ship. "*Bluff* visages." *Irving.*

2. Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. "A *bluff* or bold shore." *Falconer.*

Its banks, if not really steep, had a *bluff* and precipitous aspect. *Judd.*

3. Surly; churlish; gruff; rough.

4. Abrupt; roughly frank; unceremonious; blunt; brusque; as, a *bluff* answer; a *bluff* manner of talking; a *bluff* sea captain. "*Bluff* King Hal." *Sir W. Scott.*

There is indeed a *bluff* pertinacity which is a proper defense in a moment of surprise. *I. Taylor.*

Bluff, *n.* **1.** A high, steep bank, as by a river or the sea, or beside a ravine or plain; a cliff with a broad face.

Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu. *Whittier.*

2. An act of bluffing; an expression of self-confidence for the purpose of intimidation; braggadocio; as, that is only *bluff*, or a *bluff*.

3. A game at cards; poker. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bluff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUFFED (blŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUFFING.] **1.** (*Poker*) To deter (an opponent) from taking the risk of betting on his hand of cards, as the bluffer does by betting heavily on his own hand although it may be of less value. [*U. S.*]

2. To frighten or deter from accomplishing a purpose by making a show of confidence in one's strength or resources; as, he *bluffed* me off. [*Colloq.*]

Bluff, *v. i.* To act as in the game of bluff.

Bluff'-bowed′ (-boud′), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having broad and flat bows; — the opposite of *lean*.

Bluff'er (blŭf′ẽr), *n.* One who bluffs.

Bluff'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Built with the stem nearly straight up and down.

Bluff'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being bluff.

Bluff'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having bluffs, or bold, steep banks.

2. Inclined to be bluff; brusque.

Blu'ing (blū'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of rendering blue; as, the *bluing* of steel. *Tomlinson.*

2. Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo, or preparations used by washerwomen.

Blu'ish (blū'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat blue; as, *bluish* veins. "*Bluish* mists." *Dryden.* — **Blu'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Blu'ish-ness**, *n.*

Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUNDERING.] [OE. *blunderen, blondren*, to stir, confuse, blunder; perh. allied to *blend* to mix, to confound by mixture.] **1.** To make a gross error or mistake; as, to *blunder* in writing or preparing a medical prescription. *Swift.*

2. To move in an awkward, clumsy manner; to flounder and stumble.

I was never distinguished for address, and have often even *blundered* in making my bow. *Goldsmith.*

Yet knows not how to find the uncertain place,
And *blunders* on, and staggers every pace. *Dryden.*

To blunder on. (*a*) To continue blundering. (*b*) To find or reach as if by an accident involving more or less stupidity, — applied to something desirable; as, to *blunder on* a useful discovery.

Blun'der, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blunder. [*Obs.*] "To *blunder* an adversary." *Ditton.*

2. To do or treat in a blundering manner; to confuse.

He *blunders* and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*

Blun'der, *n.* **1.** Confusion; disturbance. [*Obs.*]

2. A gross error or mistake, resulting from carelessness, stupidity, or culpable ignorance.

Syn. — BLUNDER, ERROR, MISTAKE, BULL. An *error* is a departure or deviation from that which is right or correct; as, an *error* of the press; an *error* of judgment. A *mistake* is the interchange or taking of one thing for another, through haste, inadvertence, etc.; as, a careless *mistake*. A *blunder* is a mistake or error of a gross kind. It supposes a person to flounder on in his course, from carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity. A *bull* is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

Blun'der-buss (-bŭs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box, akin to G. *büchse* box, gun, E. *box;* or corrupted fr. D. *donderbus* (literally) thunder box, gun, musket.] **1.** A short gun or firearm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

Blunderbuss.

2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell.*

Blun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who is apt to blunder.

Blun'der-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* [*Blunder* + *head.*] A stupid, blundering fellow.

Blun'der-ing, *a.* Characterized by blunders.

Blun'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a blundering manner.

Blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.* To amalgamate and blend; to beat up or mix in water, as clay.

Blun'ger (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* [Corrupted from *plunger.*] A wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing the clay in potteries; a plunger. *Tomlinson.*

Blun'ging (-jĭng), *n.* The process of mixing clay in potteries with a blunger. *Tomlinson.*

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [Cf. Prov. G. *bludde* a dull or blunt knife, Dan. *blunde* to sleep, Sw. & Icel. *blunda;* or perh. akin to E. *blind.*] **1.** Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.

The murderous knife was dull and *blunt.* *Shak.*

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment; stupid; — opposed to *acute*.

His wits are not so *blunt.* *Shak.*

3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. "Hiding his bitter jests in *blunt* behavior." "A plain, *blunt* man." *Shak.*

4. Hard to impress or penetrate. [*R.*]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions. *Pope.*

☞ *Blunt* is much used in composition, as *blunt*-edged, *blunt*-sighted, *blunt*-spoken.

Syn. — Obtuse; dull; pointless; curt; short; coarse; rude; brusque; impolite; uncivil.

Blunt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUNTING.] **1.** To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to make blunt. *Shak.*

2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility, of; as, to *blunt* the feelings.

Blunt, *n.* **1.** A fencer's foil. [*Obs.*]

2. A short needle with a strong point. See NEEDLE.

3. Money. [*Cant*] *Beaconsfield.*

Blunt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt. — **Blunt'ish-ness**, *n.*

Blunt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

Sometimes after *bluntly* giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations. *Jeffrey.*

Blunt'ness, *n.* **1.** Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The multitude of elements and *bluntness* of angles. *Holland.*

2. Abruptness of address; rude plainness. "*Bluntness* of speech." *Boyle.*

Blunt'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanor! *Shak.*

Blur (blûr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLURRED (blûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLURRING.] [Prob. of same origin as *blear.* See BLEAR.] **1.** To render obscure by making the form or outline of confused and uncertain, as by soiling; to smear; to make indistinct and confused; as, to *blur* manuscript by handling it while damp; to *blur* the impression of a woodcut by an excess of ink.

But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favor
Which then he wore. *Shak.*

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to darken.

Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *J. R. Drake.*

3. To sully; to stain; to blemish, as reputation.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But can not *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

Syn. — To spot; blot; disfigure; stain; sully.

Blur (blûr), *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blot, as upon paper or other substance.

As for those who cleanse *blurs* with blotted fingers, they make it worse. *Fuller.*

2. A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision; as, to see things with a *blur;* it was all *blur.*

3. A moral stain or blot.

Lest she . . . will with her railing set a great *blur* on mine honesty and good name. *Udall.*

Blur'ry (blûr'ry), *a.* Full of blurs; blurred.

Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blurted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blurting.] [Cf. Blare.] To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately; to ejaculate; — commonly with *out.*

Others . . . can not hold, but *blurt* out, those words which afterward they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blushed (blŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blushing.] [OE. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red, AS. *blyscan* to glow; akin to *blysa* a torch, *āblÿsian* to blush, D. *blozen*, Dan. *blusse* to blaze, blush.]

1. To become suffused with red in the cheeks, as from a sense of shame, modesty, or confusion; to become red from such cause, as the cheeks or face.

To the nuptial bower
I led her *blushing* like the morn. *Milton.*

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to *blush.* *Buckminster.*

He would stroke
The head of modest and ingenuous worth,
That *blushed* at its own praise. *Cowper.*

2. To grow red; to have a red or rosy color.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But stayed, and made the western welkin *blush.* *Shak.*

3. To have a warm and delicate color, as some roses and other flowers.

Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen. *T. Gray.*

Blush, *v. t.* **1.** To suffuse with a blush; to redden; to make roseate. [*Obs.*]

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*

2. To express or make known by blushing.

I 'll *blush* you thanks. *Shak.*

Blush, *n.* **1.** A suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

The rosy *blush* of love. *Trumbull.*

2. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

Light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills. *Lyttleton.*

At first blush, *or* **At the first blush,** at the first appearance or view. "*At the first blush,* we thought they had been ships come from France." *Hakluyt.* This phrase is used now more of ideas, opinions, etc., than of material things. "All purely identical propositions, obviously, and *at first blush,* appear," etc. *Locke.* — **To put to the blush,** to cause to blush with shame; to put to shame.

Blush'er (blŭsh'ĕr), *n.* One that blushes.

Blush'et (-ĕt), *n.* A modest girl. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Blush'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of blushes.

While from his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson.*

Blush'ing, *a.* Showing blushes; rosy red; having a warm and delicate color like some roses and other flowers; blooming; ruddy; roseate.

The dappled pink and *blushing* rose. *Prior.*

Blush'ing, *n.* The act of turning red; the appearance of a reddish color or flush upon the cheeks.

Blush'ing-ly, *adv.* In a blushing manner; with a blush or blushes; as, to answer or confess *blushingly.*

Blush'less, *a.* Free from blushes; incapable of blushing; shameless; impudent.

Vice now, secure, her *blushless* front shall raise. *Dodsley.*

Blush'y (-ÿ), *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush; rosy. [*R.*] "A *blushy* color." *Harvey.*

Blus'ter (blŭs'tĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blustered (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blustering.] [Allied to *blast.*]

1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather.

And ever-threatening storms
Of Chaos *blustering* round. *Milton.*

2. To talk with noisy violence; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; to act in a noisy, tumultuous way; to play the bully; to storm; to rage.

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants. *Burke.*

Blus'ter, *v. t.* To utter, or do, with noisy violence; to force by blustering; to bully.

He bloweth and *blustereth* out . . . his abominable blasphemy. *Sir T. More.*

As if therewith he meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience to his commands. *Fuller.*

Blus'ter, *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; violent winds; boisterousness.

To the winds they set
Their corners, when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton.*

2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk; noisy and boastful language. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Noise; boisterousness; tumult; turbulence; confusion; boasting; swaggering; bullying.

Blus'ter-er (blŭs'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, blusters; a noisy swaggerer.

Blus'ter-ing, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting noisy violence, as the wind; stormy; tumultuous.

A tempest and a *blustering* day. *Shak.*

2. Uttering noisy threats; noisy and swaggering; boisterous. "A *blustering* fellow." *L'Estrange.*

Blus'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a blustering manner.

Blus'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to bluster; given to blustering; blustering. *Motley.*

Blus'trous (blŭs'trŭs), *a.* Blusterous. *Shak.*

Bo (bō), *interj.* [Cf. W. *bw,* an interj. of threatening or frightening; n., terror, fear, dread.] An exclamation used to startle or frighten. [Spelt also *boh* and *boo.*]

Bo'a (bō'á), *n.; pl.* Boas. [L. *boa* a kind of water serpent. Perh. fr. *bos* an ox.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large American serpents, including the boa constrictor, the emperor boa of Mexico (*B. imperator*), and the chevalier boa of Peru (*B. eques*).

☞ The name is also applied to related genera; as, the *dog-headed boa* (*Xiphosoma caninum*).

2. A long, round fur tippet; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the *boa* constrictor.

Bo'a con-stric'tor (bō'á kŏn-strĭk'tĕr). [NL. See Boa, and Constrictor.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful serpent of tropical America, sometimes twenty or thirty feet long. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ It has a succession of spots, alternately black and yellow, extending along the back. It kills its prey by constriction. The name is also loosely applied to other large serpents which crush their prey, particularly to those of the genus *Python,* found in Asia and Africa.

‖ **Bo'a-ner'ges** (bō'á-nĕr'jēz). [Gr. *βοανεργές,* fr. Heb. *bnē hargem* sons of thunder, — an appellation given by Christ to two of his disciples (James and John). See *Mark* iii. 17.] Any declamatory and vociferous preacher or orator.

Boar (bōr), *n.* [OE. *bar, bor, bore,* AS. *bār;* akin to OHG. *pēr,* MHG. *bēr,* G. *bär,* boar (but not *bär* bear), and perh. Russ. *borov'* boar.] (*Zoöl.*) The uncastrated male of swine; specifically, the wild hog.

Head of Wild Boar. 1/20

Board (bōrd), *n.* [OE. *bord,* AS. *bord* board, shipboard; akin to *bred* plank, Icel. *borð* board, side of a ship, Goth. *fōtu-baur* footstool, D. *bord* board, G. *brett, bort.* See def. 8. √92.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth as compared with the thickness, — used for building, etc.

☞ When sawed thick, as over one and a half or two inches, it is usually called a *plank.*

2. A table to put food upon.

☞ The term *board* answers to the modern *table,* but it was often movable, and placed on trestles. *Halliwell.*

Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*

3. Hence: What is served on a table as food; stated meals; provision; entertainment; — usually as furnished for pay; as, to work for one's *board;* the price of *board.*

4. A table at which a council or court is held. Hence: A council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting, public or private; a number of persons appointed or elected to sit in council for the management or direction of some public or private business or trust; as, the *Board* of Admiralty; a *board* of trade; a *board* of directors, trustees, commissioners, etc.

Both better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*

We may judge from their letters to the *board.* *Porteus.*

5. A square or oblong piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose; as, a molding *board;* a board or surface painted or arranged for a game; as, a chess*board;* a backgammon *board.*

6. Paper made thick and stiff like a board, for book covers, etc.; pasteboard; as, to bind a book in *boards.*

7. *pl.* The stage in a theater; as, to go upon the *boards,* to enter upon the theatrical profession.

8. [In this use originally perh. a different word meaning *border, margin;* cf. D. *boord,* G. *bord,* shipboard, and G. *borte* trimming; also F. *bord* (fr. G.) the side of a ship. Cf. Border.] The border or side of anything. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The side of a ship. "Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row." *Dryden.* See *On board,* below. (*b*) The stretch which a ship makes in one tack.

☞ *Board* is much used adjectively or as the last part of a compound; as, fir *board,* clap*board,* floor *board,* ship*board,* side*board,* ironing *board,* chess*board,* card*board,* paste*board,* sea*board;* *board* measure.

The American Board, a shortened form of "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" (the foreign missionary society of the American Congregational churches). — **Bed and board.** See under Bed. — **Board and board** (*Naut.*), side by side. — **Board of control,** six privy councilors formerly appointed to superintend the affairs of the British East Indies. *Stormonth.* — **Board rule,** a figured scale for finding without calculation the number of square feet in a board. *Haldeman.* — **Board of trade,** in England, a committee of the privy council appointed to superintend matters relating to trade. In the United States, a body of men appointed for the advancement and protection of their business interests; a chamber of commerce. — **Board wages.** (*a*) Food and lodging supplied as compensation for services; as, to work hard, and get only *board wages.* (*b*) Money wages which are barely sufficient to buy food and lodging. (*c*) A separate or special allowance of wages for the procurement of food, or food and lodging. *Dryden.* — **By the board,** over the *board,* or side. "The mast went *by the board.*" *Totten.* Hence (*Fig.*), **To go by the board,** to suffer complete destruction or overthrow. — **To enter on the boards,** to have one's name inscribed on a board or tablet in a college as a student. [*Cambridge, England*] "Having been *entered on the boards* of Trinity college." *Hallam.* — **To make a good board** (*Naut.*), to sail in a straight line when close-hauled; to lose little to leeward. — **To make short boards,** to tack frequently. — **On board.** (*a*) On shipboard; in a ship or a boat; on board of; as, I came *on board* early; to be *on board* ship. (*b*) In or into a railway car or train. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Returning board,** a board empowered to canvass and make an official statement of the votes cast at an election. [*U. S.*]

Board, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boarding.] **1.** To cover with boards or boarding; as, to *board* a house. "The *boarded* hovel." *Cowper.*

2. [Cf. Board to accost, and see Board, *n.*] To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or a friendly way.

You *board* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make a communication. *Totten.*

3. To enter, as a railway car. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

4. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation; to supply with daily meals.

5. To place at board, for compensation; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable.

Board (bōrd), *v. i.* To obtain meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation; as, he *boards* at the hotel.

We are, several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator.*

Board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder.* See Aboard, *v. t.*] To approach; to accost; to address; hence, to woo. [*Obs.*]

I will *board* her, though she chide as loud
As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*

Board'a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* That can be boarded, as a ship.

Board'er (bōrd-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who has food statedly at another's table, or meals and lodgings in his house, for pay, or compensation of any kind.

2. (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship; one selected to board an enemy's ship. *Totten.*

Board'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The act of entering a ship, whether with a hostile or a friendly purpose.

Both slain at one time, as they attempted the *boarding* of a frigate. *Sir F. Drake.*

2. The act of covering with boards; also, boards, collectively; or a covering made of boards.

3. The act of supplying, or the state of being supplied, with regular or specified meals, or with meals and lodgings, for pay.

Boarding house, a house in which boarders are kept. — **Boarding nettings** (*Naut.*), a strong network of cords or ropes erected at the side of a ship to prevent an enemy from boarding it. — **Boarding pike** (*Naut.*), a pike used by sailors in boarding a vessel, or in repelling an attempt to board it. *Totten.* — **Boarding school,** a school in which pupils receive board and lodging as well as instruction.

Boar'fish' (bōr'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A Mediterranean fish (*Capros aper*), of the family *Caproidæ;* — so called from the resemblance of the extended lips to a hog's snout. (*b*) An Australian percoid fish (*Histiopterus recurvirostris*), valued as a food fish.

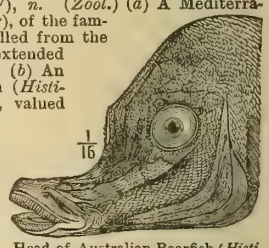
Head of Australian Boarfish (*Histiopterus recurvirostris*). 1/16

Boar'ish, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shak.*

Boast (bōst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boasted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boasting.] [OE. *bosten, boosten,* v., *bost, boost,* n., noise, boasting; cf. G. *bausen, bauschen,* to swell, *pusten,* Dan. *puste,* Sw. *pusta,* to blow, Sw. *pösa,* to swell; or W. *bostio* to boast, *bost* boast, Gael. *bosd.* But these last may be from English.] **1.** To vaunt one's self; to brag; to say or tell things which are intended to give others a high opinion of one's self or of things belonging to one's self; as, to *boast* of one's exploits, courage, descent, wealth.

By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: . . not of works, lest any man should *boast.* *Eph.* ii. 8, 9.

2. To speak in exulting language of another; to glory; to exult.

In God we *boast* all the day long. *Ps.* xliv. 8

Syn. — To brag; bluster; vapor; crow; talk big.

Boast, *v. t.* **1.** To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation; to extol.

Lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To display vaingloriously.

3. To possess or have; as, to *boast* a name.

To boast one's self, to speak with unbecoming confidence in, and approval of, one's self; — followed by *of* and the thing to which the boasting relates. [*Archaic*]

Boast not *thyself* of to-morrow. *Prov.* xxvii. 1.

Boast, *v. t.* [Of uncertain etymology.] **1.** (*Masonry*) To dress, as a stone, with a broad chisel. *Weale.*

2. (*Sculp.*) To shape roughly as a preparation for the finer work to follow; to cut to the general form required.

Boast, *n.* **1.** Act of boasting; vaunting or bragging.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort, or in Stoic *boast?* *Byrom.*

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride or exultation, — sometimes of laudable pride or exultation.

The *boast* of historians. *Macaulay.*

Boast'ance (-ans), *n.* Boasting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Boast'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

Boast'er, *n.* A stone mason's broad-faced chisel.

Boast'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting; inclined to boast; vaunting; vainglorious; self-praising. — **Boast'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Boast'ful-ness,** *n.*

Boast'ing, *n.* The act of glorying or vaunting; vainglorious speaking; ostentatious display.

When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

Boast'ing-ly, *adv.* Boastfully; with boasting. "He *boastingly* tells you." *Burke.*

Boast'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Presumptuous. [*R.*]

Boast'less, *a.* Without boasting or ostentation.

Boat (bōt), *n.* [OE. *boot, bot,* AS. *bāt;* akin to Icel. *bātr,* Sw. *båt,* Dan. *baad,* D. & G. *boot.* Cf. Bateau.]

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail.

☞ Different kinds of boats have different names; as, *canoe, yawl, wherry, pinnace, punt,* etc.

2. Hence, any vessel; usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; as, pilot *boat,* packet *boat,* passage *boat,* advice *boat,* etc. The term is sometimes applied to steam vessels, even of the largest class; as, the Cunard *boats.*

3. A vehicle, utensil, or dish, somewhat resembling a boat in shape; as, a stone *boat;* a gravy *boat.*

☞ *Boat* is much used either adjectively or in combination; as, *boat* builder or *boat*builder; *boat* building or *boat*building; *boat* hook or *boat*hook; *boat*house; *boat* keeper or *boat*keeper; *boat* load; *boat* race; *boat* racing; *boat* rowing; *boat* song; *boat*like; *boat*-shaped.

Advice boat. See under ADVICE. — **Boat hook** (*Naut.*), an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to

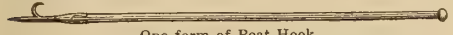

One form of Boat Hook.

pull or push a boat, raft, log, etc. *Totten.* — **Boat rope**, a rope for fastening a boat; — usually called a *painter*. — **In the same boat**, in the same situation or predicament. [*Colloq.*] *F. W. Newman.*

Boat (bōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOATING.] **1.** To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods. **2.** To place in a boat; as, to *boat* oars.

To boat the oars. See under OAR.

Boat, *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

I *boated* over, ran my craft aground. *Tennyson.*

Boat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be transported in a boat. **2.** Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

The *boatable* waters of the Alleghany. *J. Morse.*

Boat'age (-āj), *n.* Conveyance by boat; also, a charge for such conveyance.

Boat'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A wading bird (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of the tropical parts of South America. Its bill is somewhat like a boat with the keel uppermost. **2.** A perching bird of India, of the genus *Eurylaimus*.

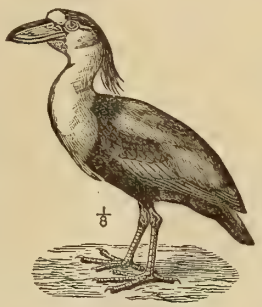

Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia.*)

Boat' bug' (bŭg'). (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic hemipterous insect of the genus *Notonecta*; — so called from swimming on its back, which gives it the appearance of a little boat. Called also *boat fly*, *boat insect*, *boatman*, and *water boatman*.

Boat Bug (*Notonecta undulata*). Nat. size.

Boat'ful (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* BOATFULS. The quantity or amount that fills a boat.

Boat'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for sheltering boats.

Half the latticed *boathouse* hides. *Wordsworth.*

Boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement; carriage in boats. **2.** In Persia, a punishment of capital offenders, by laying them on the back in a covered boat, where they are left to perish.

Bo-a'tion (bō-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *boatus*, fr. *boare* to roar.] A crying out; a roaring; a bellowing; reverberation. [*Obs.*]

The guns were heard . . . about a hundred Italian miles, in long *boations*. *Derham.*

Boat'man (bōt'man), *n.*; *pl.* BOATMEN (-men). **1.** A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.

As late the *boatman* hies him home. *Percival.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A boat bug. See BOAT BUG.

Boat'man-ship, *n.* The art of managing a boat.

Boat'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) See CYMBIFORM.

Boat' shell' (shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A marine gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. The species are numerous. It is so named from its form and interior deck. (*b*) A marine univalve shell of the genus *Cymba*.

Boat Shell (*Crepidula convexa*). Nat. size.

Boats'man (bōts'man), *n.* A boatman. [*Archaic*]

Boat'swain (bōt'swān; *colloq.*, bō's'n), *n.* [*Boat* + *swain*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) An officer who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables, cordage, etc., of a ship, and who also summons the crew, and performs other duties.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The jager gull. (*b*) The tropic bird.

Boatswain's mate, an assistant of the boatswain. *Totten.*

Boat'-tail' (bōt'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large grackle or blackbird (*Quiscalus major*), found in the Southern United States.

Boat'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* BOATWOMEN (-wĭm'-ĕn). A woman who manages a boat.

Bob (bŏb), *n.* [An onomatopoetic word, expressing quick, jerky motion; OE. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike, mock, deceive. Cf. Prov. Eng. *bob*, n., a ball, an engine beam, bunch, blast, trick, taunt, scoff; as a v., to dance, to courtesy, to disappoint, OF. *bober* to mock.] **1.** Anything that hangs so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant; as, the *bob* at the end of a kite's tail.

In jewels dressed and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. A knot of worms, or of rags, on a string, used in angling, as for eels; formerly, a worm suitable for bait.

Or yellow *bobs*, turned up before the plow,
Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enow. *Lauson.*

3. A small piece of cork or light wood attached to a fishing line to show when a fish is biting; a float.

4. The ball or heavy part of a pendulum; also, the ball or weight at the end of a plumb line.

5. A small wheel, made of leather, with rounded edges, used in polishing spoons, etc.

6. A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing; as, a *bob* of the head.

7. (*Steam Engine*) A working beam.

8. A knot or short curl of hair; also, a bob wig.

A plain brown *bob* he wore. *Shenstone.*

9. A peculiar mode of ringing changes on bells.

10. The refrain of a song.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

11. A blow; a shake or jog; a rap, as with the fist.

12. A jeer or flout; a sharp jest or taunt; a trick.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*. *Shak.*

13. A shilling. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Bob (bŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOBBED (bŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOBBING.] [OE. *bobben*. See BOB, *n.*] **1.** To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; to move (a thing) with a bob. "He *bobbed* his head." *W. Irving.*

2. To strike with a quick, light blow; to tap.

If any man happened by long sitting to sleep . . . he was suddenly *bobbed* on the face by the servants. *Elyot.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud or cheating; to filch.

Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him. *Shak.*

4. To mock or delude; to cheat.

To play her pranks, and *bob* the fool,
The shrewish wife began. *Turbervile.*

5. To cut short; as, to *bob* the hair, or a horse's tail.

Bob, *v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion; to play to and fro, or up and down; to play loosely against anything. "*Bobbing* and courtesying." *Thackeray.*

2. To angle with a bob. See BOB, *n.*, 3.

He ne'er had learned the art to *bob*
For anything but eels. *Saxe.*

To bob at an apple, cherry, etc., to attempt to bite or seize with the mouth an apple, cherry, or other round fruit, while it is swinging from a string or floating in a tub of water.

‖ **Bo'bac** (bō'băk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Poland marmot (*Arctomys bobac*).

Bo-bance' (bō-băns'), *n.* [OF. *bobance*, F. *bombance*, boasting, pageantry, fr. L. *bombus* a humming, buzzing.] A boasting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bob'ber (bŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bobs.

Bob'ber-y (bŏb'bẽr-ў), *n.* [Prob. an Anglo-Indian form of Hindi *bāp re* O thou father! (a very disrespectful address).] A squabble; a tumult; a noisy disturbance; as, to raise a *bobbery*. [*Low*] *Halliwell.*

Bob'bin (-bĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine*; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *bombus* a humming, from the noise it makes, or Ir. & Gael. *babán* tassel, or E. *bob*.] **1.** A small pin, or cylinder, formerly of bone, now most commonly of wood, used in the making of pillow lace. Each thread is wound on a separate bobbin which hangs down holding the thread at a slight tension.

2. A spool or reel of various material and construction, with a head at one or both ends, and sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it may be placed on a spindle or pivot. It is used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning or warping machines, looms, sewing machines, etc.

3. The little rounded piece of wood, at the end of a latch string, which is pulled to raise the latch.

4. (*Haberdashery*) A fine cord or narrow braid.

5. (*Elec.*) A cylindrical or spool-shaped coil of insulated wire, usually containing a core of soft iron which becomes magnetic when the wire is traversed by an electrical current.

Bobbin and fly frame, a roving machine. — **Bobbin lace**, lace made on a pillow with bobbins; pillow lace.

Bob'bi-net' (bŏb'bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [*Bobbin* + *net*.] A kind of cotton lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand. [Sometimes written *bobbin net*.]

The English machine-made net is now confined to point net, warp net, and *bobbin net*, so called from the peculiar construction of the machines by which they are produced. *Tomlinson.*

Bob'bin-work' (bŏb'bĭn-wûrk'), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

Bob'bish (bŏb'bĭsh), *a.* Hearty; in good spirits. [*Low, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Bob'by (bŏb'bў), *n.* A nickname for a policeman; — from Sir *Robert* Peel, who remodeled the police force. See PEELER. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Bob'-cher'ry (-chĕr'rў), *n.* A play among children, in which a cherry, hung so as to bob against the mouth, is to be caught with the teeth.

Bob'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Fishing*) The fly at the end of the leader; an end fly.

Bob'o-link' (bŏb'ō-lĭnk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). The male is black and white; the female is brown; — called also, *ricebird*, *reedbird*, and *Boblincoln*.

Male Bobolink.

The happiest bird of our spring is the *bobolink*. *W. Irving.*

Bob'sled' (bŏb'slĕd'), **Bob'-sleigh'** (-slā'), *n.* A short sled, mostly used as one of a pair connected by a reach or coupling; also, the compound sled so formed. [*U. S.*]

The long wagon body set on *bobsleds*. *W. D. Howells.*

Bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* [*Bob* + *stay*.] (*Naut.*) A rope or chain to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater; — usually in the *pl.*

Bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [*Bob* + *tail*.] An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail.

Rag, tag, and bobtail, the rabble.

Bob'tail', *a.* Bobtailed. "*Bobtail* cur." *Marryat.*

Bob'tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail cut short, or naturally short; curtailed; as, a *bobtailed* horse or dog; a *bobtailed* coat.

Bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common quail of North America (*Colinus*, or *Ortyx*, *Virginianus*); — so called from its note.

Bobwhite.

Bob' wig' (wĭg'). A short wig with bobs or short curls; — called also *bobtail wig*.

Spectator.

Bo'cal (bō'kal), *n.* [F.] A cylindrical glass vessel, with a large and short neck.

Bo-car'do (bō-kär'dō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] **1.** (*Logic*) A form of syllogism of which the first and third propositions are particular negatives, and the middle term a universal affirmative.

Baroko and *Bocardo* have been stumbling blocks to the logicians. *Bowen.*

2. A prison; — originally the name of the old north gate in Oxford, which was used as a prison. [*Eng.*] *Latimer.*

Boc'a-sine (bŏk'ȧ-sēn), *n.* [F. *bocassin, boucassin*.] A sort of fine buckram.

‖ **Boc'ca** (bŏk'ká), *n.* [It., mouth.] The round hole in the furnace of a glass manufactory through which the fused glass is taken out. *Craig.*

Boce (bōs), *n.* [L. *box, bocis*, Gr. *βόαξ, βώξ*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European fish (*Box vulgaris*), having a compressed body and bright colors; — called also *box*, and *bogue*.

Bock' beer' (bŏk' bēr'). [G. *bockbier*; *bock* a buck + *bier* beer; — said to be so named from its tendency to cause the drinker to caper like a goat.] A strong beer, originally made in Bavaria. [Also written *buck beer*.]

Bock'e-let (-ē-lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of long-winged hawk; — called also *bockerel*, and *bockeret*. [*Obs.*]

Bock'ey (bŏk'ў), *n.* [D. *bokaal*.] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [*Local, New York*] *Bartlett.*

Bock'ing, *n.* A coarse woolen fabric, used for floor cloths, to cover carpets, etc.; — so called from the town of *Bocking*, in England, where it was first made.

Bock'land (bŏk'land), *n.* See BOOKLAND.

Bod'dice (bŏd'dĭs), *n.* See BODICE.

Bode (bōd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODING.] [OE. *bodien*, AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, from *bod* command, message, fr. the root of *beódan* to command; akin to Icel. *boða* to announce, Sw. *båda* to announce, portend. √89. See BID.] To indicate by signs, as future events; to be the omen of; to portend; to presage; to foreshow.

A raven that *bodes* nothing but mischief. *Goldsmith.*
Good onset *bodes* good end. *Spenser.*

Bode, *v. i.* To foreshow something; to augur.

Whatever now
The omen proved, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To forebode; foreshadow; augur; betoken.

Bode, *n.* **1.** An omen; a foreshadowing. [*Obs.*]

The owl eke, that of death the *bode* bringeth. *Chaucer.*

2. A bid; an offer. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Bode, *n.* [AS. *boda*; akin to OFries. *boda*, AS. *bodo*, OHG. *boto*. See BODE, *v. t.*] A messenger; a herald. *Robertson.*

Bode, *n.* [See ABIDE.] A stop; a halting; delay. [*Obs.*]

Bode, *imp. & p. p.* from BIDE. Abode.

There that night they *bode*. *Tennyson.*

Bode, *p. p.* of BID. Bid or bidden. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bode'ful (-ful), *a.* Portentous; ominous. *Carlyle.*

Bode'ment (-ment), *n.* An omen; a prognostic. [*Obs.*]

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shak.*

Bodge (bŏj), *n.* A botch; a patch. [*Dial.*] *Whitlock.*

Bodge (bŏj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BODGED (bŏjd).] To botch; to mend clumsily; to patch. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

Bodge, *v. i.* See BUDGE.

Bo'di-an (bō'dĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large food fish (*Diagramma lineatum*), native of the East Indies.

Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [This is properly the plural of *body*, OE. *bodise* a pair of bodies, equiv. to a bodice. Cf. CORSET, and see BODY.] **1.** A kind of under waist stiffened with whalebone, etc., worn esp. by women; a corset; stays.

2. A close-fitting outer waist or vest forming the upper part of a woman's dress, or a portion of it.

Her *bodice* half way she unlaced. *Prior.*

Bod'iced (bŏd'ĭst), *a.* Wearing a bodice. *Thackeray.*

Bod'ied (bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, able-*bodied*.

A doe . . . not altogether so fat, but very good flesh and good *bodied*. *Hakluyt.*

Bod'i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no body. **2.** Without material form; incorporeal.

Phantoms *bodiless* and vain. *Swift.*

Bod'i-li-ness (-ĭ-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

Bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *a.* **1.** Having a body or material form; physical; corporeal; consisting of matter.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Tatler.*

2. Of or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. "*Bodily* defects." *L'Estrange.*

3. Real; actual; put in execution. [*Obs.*]

Be brought to *bodily* act. *Shak.*

Bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury.

Syn. — See CORPORAL.

Bod'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** Corporeally; in bodily form; united with a body or matter; in the body.

For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead *bodily*. *Col.* ii. 9.

2. In respect to, or so as to affect, the entire body or

mass; entirely; all at once; completely; as, to carry away *bodily*. "Leapt *bodily* below." *Lowell.*

Bod'ing (bōd'ĭng), *a.* Foreshowing; presaging; ominous. — **Bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Bod'ing, *n.* A prognostic; an omen; a foreboding.

Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [OE. *boydekyn* dagger; of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bidog* hanger, short sword, Ir. *bideog*, Gael. *biodag*.] **1.** A dagger. [*Obs.*]

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*. *Shak.*

2. (*Needlework*) An implement of steel, bone, ivory, etc., with a sharp point, for making holes by piercing; a stiletto; an eyeleteer.

3. (*Print.*) A sharp tool, like an awl, used for picking out letters from a column or page in making corrections.

4. A kind of needle with a large eye and a blunt point, for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem; a tape needle.

Wedged whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

5. A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.

To sit, ride, *or* **travel bodkin,** to sit closely wedged between two persons. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Bod'kin, *n.* See BAUDEKIN. [*Obs.*] *Shirley.*

Bo'dle (bō'd'l), *n.* A small Scotch coin worth about one sixth of an English penny. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bod'lei-an (bŏd'lē-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or to the celebrated library at Oxford, founded by him in the sixteenth century.

Bo-dock' (bō-dŏk'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *bois d'arc*.] The Osage orange. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Bod'rage (bŏd'rāj), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. BORDRAGE.] A raid. [*Obs.*]

Bod'y (bŏd'ў), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). [OE. *bodi*, AS. *bodig*; akin to OHG. *botah*. √257. Cf. BODICE.] **1.** The material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, as distinguished from the spirit, or vital principle; the physical person.

Absent in *body*, but present in spirit. 1 *Cor.* v. 3.

For of the soul the *body* form doth take,
For soul is form, and doth the *body* make. *Spenser.*

2. The trunk, or main part, of a person or animal, as distinguished from the limbs and head; the main, central, or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, etc.

Who set the *body* and the limbs
Of this great sport together? *Shak.*

The van of the king's army was led by the general; . . . in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*

Rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy. *Addison.*

3. The real, as opposed to the symbolical; the substance, as opposed to the shadow.

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Col.* ii. 17.

4. A person; a human being; — frequently in composition; as, any*body*, no*body*.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*. *W. Irving.*

5. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as united by some common tie, or as organized for some purpose; a collective whole or totality; a corporation; as, a legislative *body*; a clerical *body*.

A numerous *body* led unresistingly to the slaughter. *Prescott.*

6. A number of things or particulars embodied in a system; a general collection; as, a great *body* of facts; a *body* of laws or of divinity.

7. Any mass or portion of matter; any substance distinct from others; as, a metallic *body*; a moving *body*; an aëriform *body*. "A *body* of cold air." *Huxley.*

By collision of two *bodies*, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton.*

8. Amount; quantity; extent.

9. That part of a garment covering the body, as distinguished from the parts covering the limbs.

10. The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed; as, a wagon *body*; a cart *body*.

11. (*Print.*) The shank of a type, or the depth of the shank (by which the size is indicated); as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body*.

12. (*Geom.*) A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure.

13. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, this color has *body*; wine of a good *body*.

☞ Colors *bear a body* when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.

After body (*Naut.*), the part of a ship abaft the dead flat. — **Body cavity** (*Anat.*), the space between the walls of the body and the inclosed viscera; the cœlum; — in mammals, divided by the diaphragm into thoracic and abdominal cavities. — **Body of a church,** the nave. — **Body cloth**; *pl.* **Body cloths**; a cloth or blanket for covering horses. — **Body clothes.** (*pl.*) 1. Clothing for the body; esp. underclothing. 2. Body cloths for horses. [*Obs.*] *Addison.* — **Body coat,** a gentleman's dress coat. — **Body color** (*Paint.*), a pigment that has consistency, thickness, or body, in distinction from a tint or wash. — **Body of a law** (*Law*), the main and operative part. — **Body louse** (*Zoöl.*), a species of louse (*Pediculus vestimenti*), which sometimes infests the human body and clothes. See GRAYBACK. — **Body plan** (*Shipbuilding*), an end elevation, showing the contour of the sides of a ship at certain points of her length. — **Body politic,** the collective body of a nation or state as politically organized, or as exercising political functions; also, a corporation. *Wharton.*

As to the persons who compose the *body politic* or associate themselves, they take collectively the name of "people," or "nation." *Bouvier.*

— **Body servant,** a valet. — **The bodies seven** (*Alchemy*), the metals corresponding to the planets. [*Obs.*]

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe (= call), Mars yren (= iron), Mercurie quicksilver we clepe, Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin, and Venus coper. *Chaucer.*

— **Body snatcher,** one who secretly removes without right or authority a dead body from a grave, vault, etc.; a resurrectionist. — **Body snatching** (*Law*), the unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave; usually for the purpose of dissection.

Bod'y (bŏd'ў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BODIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODYING.] To furnish with, or as with, a body; to produce in definite shape; to embody.

To body forth, to give form or shape to mentally.

Imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*

Bod'y-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** A guard to protect or defend the person; a lifeguard.

2. Retinue; attendance; following. *Bp. Porteus.*

Bœ-o'tian (bē-ō'shan), *a.* [L. *Boeotia*, Gr. βοιωτία, noted for its moist, thick atmosphere, and the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.] Of or pertaining to Bœotia, or its inhabitants; hence, stupid; dull; obtuse. — *n.* A native of Bœotia; also, one who is dull and ignorant.

‖ **Boer** (bōōr), *n.* [D., a farmer. See BOOR.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch descent.

Bo'es (bō'ĕs), 3*d sing. pr.* of BEHOVE. Behoves or behooves. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, tender, moist: cf. Ir. *bogach* bog, moor, marsh, Gael. *bogan* quagmire.] **1.** A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; wet spongy ground where a heavy body is apt to sink; a marsh; a morass.

Appalled with thoughts of *bog*, or caverned pit,
Of treacherous earth, subsiding where they tread. *R. Jago.*

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bog bean. See BUCK BEAN. — **Bog bumper** (*bump* to make a loud noise), **Bog blitter, Bog bluiter,** *or* **Bog jumper,** the bittern. [*Prov.*] — **Bog butter,** a hydrocarbon of butterlike consistence found in the peat bogs of Ireland. — **Bog earth** (*Min.*), a soil composed for the most part of silex and partially decomposed vegetable fiber. *P. Cyc.* — **Bog moss.** (*Bot.*) Same as SPHAGNUM. — **Bog myrtle** (*Bot.*), the sweet gale. — **Bog ore.** (*Min.*) (*a*) An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land; a variety of brown iron ore, or limonite. (*b*) Bog manganese, the hydrated peroxide of manganese. — **Bog rush** (*Bot.*), any rush growing in bogs; saw grass. — **Bog spavin.** See under SPAVIN.

Bog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOGGED (bŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOGGING.] To sink, as into a bog; to submerge in a bog; to cause to sink and stick, as in mud and mire.

At another time, he was *bogged* up to the middle in the slough of Lochend. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bog'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*), which grows in boggy places.

Bo'gey (bō'gў), *n.* A goblin; a bugbear. See BOGY.

Bog'gard (-gĕrd), *n.* A bogey. [*Local, Eng.*]

Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOGGLING (-glĭng).] [See BOGLE, *n.*]

1. To stop or hesitate as if suddenly frightened, or in doubt, or impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to take alarm; to exhibit hesitancy and indecision.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Glanvill.*

Boggling at nothing which serveth their purpose. *Barrow.*

2. To do anything awkwardly or unskillfully.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble. *Howell.*

Syn. — To doubt; hesitate; shrink; stickle; demur.

Bog'gle, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; to make a bungle or botch of. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bog'gler (-glĕr), *n.* One who boggles.

Bog'glish (-glĭsh), *a.* Doubtful; skittish. [*Obs.*]

Bog'gy (-gў), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs; of the nature of a bog; swampy; as, *boggy* land.

Bo'gie (bō'gў), *n.* [A dialectic word. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*] A four-wheeled truck, having a certain amount of play around a vertical axis, used to support in part a locomotive on a railway track.

Bo'gle (bō'g'l), *n.* [Scot. and North Eng. *bogle, bogill, bugill*, specter; as a verb, to terrify, fr. W. *bwgwl* threatening, fear, *bwg, bwgan*, specter, hobgoblin. Cf. BUG.] A goblin; a specter; a frightful phantom; a bogy; a bugbear. [Written also *boggle*.]

Bog'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American woodcock; — so called from its feeding among the bogs.

Bog'trot'ter (-trŏt'tĕr), *n.* One who lives in a boggy country; — applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish. *Halliwell.*

Bog'trot'ting (-trŏt'tĭng), *a.* Living among bogs.

Bogue (bōg), *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To fall off from the wind; to edge away to leeward; — said only of inferior craft.

Bogue (bōg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The boce; — called also *bogue bream*. See BOCE.

Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Spurious; fictitious; sham; — a cant term originally applied to counterfeit coin, and hence denoting anything counterfeit. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Bo'gus, *n.* A liquor made of rum and molasses. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bog'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The wood of trees, esp. of oaks, dug up from peat bogs. It is of a shining black or ebony color, and is largely used for making ornaments.

Bo'gy (bō'gў), *n.*; *pl.* BOGIES (-gĭz). [See BOGLE.] A specter; a hobgoblin; a bugbear. "Death's heads and *bogies*." *J. H. Newman.* [Written also *bogey*.]

There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing *bogy* in the history of savages. *C. Kingsley.*

Bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by the Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] Bohea tea, an inferior kind of black tea. See under TEA.

☞ The name was formerly applied to superior kinds of black tea, or to black tea in general.

Bo-he'mi-a (bō-hē'mĭ-à), *n.* **1.** A country of central Europe.

2. Fig.: The region or community of social Bohemians. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 3.

She knew every one who was any one in the land of *Bohemia*. *Compton Reade.*

Bo-he'mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-*an*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia, or to the language of its ancient inhabitants or their descendants. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 2.

2. Of or pertaining to a social gipsy or "Bohemian" (see BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 3); vagabond; unconventional; free and easy. [*Modern*]

Hers was a pleasant *Bohemian* life till she was five and thirty. *Blackw. Mag.*

Artists have abandoned their *Bohemian* manners and customs nowadays. *W. Black.*

Bohemian chatterer, *or* **Bohemian waxwing** (*Zoöl.*), a small bird of Europe and America (*Ampelis garrulus*); the waxwing. — **Bohemian glass,** a variety of hard glass of fine quality, made in Bohemia. It is of variable composition, containing usually silica, lime, and potash, rarely soda, but no lead. It is often remarkable for beauty of color.

Bohemian Chatterer. (½)

Bo-he'mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-*an*), *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia.

2. The language of the Czechs (the ancient inhabitants of Bohemia), the richest and most developed of the dialects of the Slavic family.

3. A restless vagabond; — originally, an idle stroller or gypsy (as in France) thought to have come from Bohemia; in later times often applied to an adventurer in art or literature, of irregular, unconventional habits, questionable tastes, or free morals. [*Modern*]

☞ In this sense from the French *bohémien*, a gypsy; also, a person of irregular habits.

She was of a wild, roving nature, inherited from father and mother, who were both *Bohemians* by taste and circumstances. *Thackeray.*

Bo-he'mi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristic conduct or methods of a Bohemian. [*Modern*]

‖ **Bo'hun u'pas** (bō'hŭn ū'pàs). See UPAS.

‖ **Bo-iar'** (bō-yär' *or* boĭ'ăr), *n.* See BOYAR.

Boil (boil), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOILED (boild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOILING.] [OE. *boilen*, OF. *boillir, buillir*, F. *bouillir*, fr. L. *bullire* to be in a bubbling motion, from *bulla* bubble; akin to Gr. βομβυλίς, Lith. *bumbuls*. Cf. BULL an edict, BUDGE, *v.*, and EBULLITION.] **1.** To be agitated, or tumultuously moved, as a liquid by the generation and rising of bubbles of steam (or vapor), or of currents produced by heating it to the boiling point; to be in a state of ebullition; as, the water *boils*.

2. To be agitated like boiling water, by any other cause than heat; to bubble; to effervesce; as, the *boiling* waves.

He maketh the deep to *boil* like a pot. *Job* xli. 31.

3. To pass from a liquid to an aëriform state or vapor when heated; as, the water *boils* away.

4. To be moved or excited with passion; to be hot or fervid; as, his blood *boils* with anger.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath. *Surrey.*

5. To be in boiling water, as in cooking; as, the potatoes are *boiling*.

To boil away, to vaporize; to evaporate or be evaporated by the action of heat. — **To boil over,** to run over the top of a vessel, as liquid when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence; to be excited with ardor or passion so as to lose self-control.

Boil, *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point, or so as to cause ebullition; as, to *boil* water.

2. To form, or separate, by boiling or evaporation; as, to *boil* sugar or salt.

3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking, cleansing, etc.; as, to *boil* meat; to *boil* clothes.

The stomach cook is for the hall,
And *boileth* meate for them all. *Gower.*

4. To steep or soak in warm water. [*Obs.*]

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense can not inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

To boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; as, to *boil down* sap or sirup.

Boil, *n.* Act or state of boiling. [*Colloq.*]

Boil, *n.* [Influenced by *boil*, v. See BEAL, BILE.] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which, on suppuration, discharges pus, mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the *core*.

A blind boil, one that suppurates imperfectly, or fails to come to a head. — **Delhi boil** (*Med.*), a peculiar affection of the skin, probably parasitic in origin, prevailing in India (as among the British troops) and especially at Delhi.

Boil'a-ry (boil'à-rў), *n.* See BOILERY.

Boiled (boild), *a.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of a boiling liquid; as, *boiled* meat; a *boiled* dinner; *boiled* clothes.

Boil'er (boil'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who boils.

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled.

☞ The word *boiler* is a generic term covering a great variety of kettles, saucepans, clothes boilers, evaporators, coppers, retorts, etc.

3. (*Mech.*) A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought iron plates riveted together, or a composite structure variously formed, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or for heating, cooking, or other purposes.

☞ The earliest steam boilers were usually spheres or sections of spheres, heated wholly from the outside. Watt used the *wagon boiler* (shaped like the top of a covered wagon) which is still used with low pressures. Most of the boilers in present use may be classified as plain *cylinder boilers, flue boilers, sectional* and *tubular boilers*.

Barrel of a boiler, the cylindrical part containing the flues. — **Boiler plate, Boiler iron,** plate or rolled iron of about a quarter to a half inch in thickness, used for making boilers and tanks, for covering ships, etc. — **Cylinder boiler,** one which consists of a single iron cylinder. — **Flue boilers** are usually single shells containing a small

number of large flues, through which the heat either passes from the fire or returns to the chimney, and sometimes containing a fire box inclosed by water. — **Locomotive boiler**, a boiler which contains an inclosed fire box and a large number of small flues leading to the chimney. — **Multiflue boiler**. Same as TUBULAR BOILER, below. — **Sectional boiler**, a boiler composed of a number of sections, which are usually of small capacity and similar to, and connected with, each other. By multiplication of the sections a boiler of any desired capacity can be built up. — **Tubular boiler**, a boiler containing tubes which form flues, and are surrounded by the water contained in the boiler. See *Illust.* of *Steam boiler*, under STEAM. — **Tubulous boiler**. See under TUBULOUS. See TUBE, *n.*, 6, and 1st FLUE.

Boil'er-y (boil'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bouillerie*.] A place and apparatus for boiling, as for evaporating brine in salt making.

Boil'ing, *a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; heaving with bubbles; in tumultuous agitation, as boiling liquid; surging; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion.

Boiling point, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition. This is different for different liquids, and for the same liquid under different pressures. For water, at the level of the sea, barometer 30 in., it is 212° Fahrenheit; for alcohol, 172.96°; for ether, 94.8°; for mercury, about 675°. The boiling point of water is lowered one degree Fahrenheit for about 550 feet of ascent above the level of the sea. — **Boiling spring**, a spring which gives out very hot water, or water and steam, often ejecting it with much force; a geyser. — **To be at the boiling point**, to be very angry. — **To keep the pot boiling**, to keep going on actively, as in certain games. [*Colloq.*]

Boil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of ebullition or of tumultuous agitation.

2. Exposure to the action of a hot liquid.

Boil'ing-ly, *adv.* With boiling or ebullition.

And lakes of bitumen rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron.*

‖ **Bois' d'arc'** (bwä' därk'). [F., bow wood. So called because used for bows by the Western Indians.] (*Bot.*) The Osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).

The *bois d'arc* seems to be the characteristic growth of the black prairies. *U. S. Census* (1880).

‖ **Bois' dur'ci'** (dụr'sẽ'). [F., hardened wood.] A hard, highly polishable composition, made of fine sawdust from hard wood (as rosewood) mixed with blood, and pressed.

Boist (boist), *n.* [OF. *boiste*, F. *boîte*, from the same root as E. *box*.] A box. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *boistous;* of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bwyst* wild, savage, wildness, ferocity, *bwystus* ferocious.] **1.** Rough or rude; unbending; unyielding; strong; powerful. [*Obs.*] "*Boisterous* sword." "*Boisterous* hand." *Shak.*

2. Exhibiting tumultuous violence and fury; acting with noisy turbulence; violent; rough; stormy.

The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shak.*

The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

3. Noisy; rough; turbulent; as, *boisterous* mirth; *boisterous* behavior.

I like not that loud, *boisterous* man. *Addison.*

4. Vehement; excessive. [*R.*]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; impetuous; vehement.

Bois'ter-ous-ly, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

Bois'ter-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

Bois'tous (bois'tŭs), *a.* Rough or rude; coarse; strong; violent; boisterous; noisy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Bois'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Bois'tous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bo-ja'nus or'gan (bō-yā'nŭs ôr'gan). [From *Bojanus*, the discoverer.] (*Zoöl.*) A glandular organ of bivalve mollusca, serving in part as a kidney.

Bo'ka-dam' (bō'kā-dŭm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CERBERUS.

Boke, *v. t. & i.* To poke; to thrust. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

Bo'lar (bō'lẽr), *a.* [See BOLE clay.] Of or pertaining to bole or clay; partaking of the nature and qualities of bole; clayey.

‖ **Bo'las** (bō'läz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of one, two, or more balls of stone, iron, or other material, attached to the ends of a leather cord; — used by the Gauchos of South America, and others, for hurling at and entangling an animal.

Bold (bōld), *a.* [OE. *bald*, *bold*, AS. *bald*, *beald;* akin to Icel. *ballr*, OHG. *bald*, MHG. *balt*, D. *boud*, Goth. *balþei* boldness, It. *baldo*. In Ger. there remains only *bald*, adv., soon. Cf. BAWD, *n.*] **1.** Forward to meet danger; venturesome; daring; not timorous or shrinking from risk; brave; courageous.

Throngs of knights and barons *bold*. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; planned with courage; daring; vigorous. "The *bold* design pleased highly." *Milton.*

3. In a bad sense, too forward; taking undue liberties; over assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; impudent.

Thou art too wild, too rude and *bold* of voice. *Shak.*

4. Somewhat overstepping usual bounds, or conventional rules, as in art, literature, etc.; taking liberties in composition or expression; as, the figures of an author are *bold*. "*Bold* tales." *Waller.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work. *Addison.*

5. Standing prominently out to view; markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; in high relief.

Shadows in painting . . . make the figure *bolder*. *Dryden.*

6. Steep; abrupt; prominent.

Where the *bold* cape its warning torehead rears. *Trumbull.*

Bold eagle (*Zoöl.*), an Australian eagle (*Aquila audax*), which destroys lambs and even the kangaroo. — **To make bold**, to take liberties or the liberty; to venture.

Syn. — Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; valiant; manful; audacious; stouthearted; high-spirited; adventurous; confident; strenuous; forward; impudent.

Bold (bōld), *v. t.* To make bold or daring. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bold, *v. i.* To be or become bold. [*Obs.*]

Bold'en (bōld'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOLDENED (-d'nd).] To make bold; to encourage; to embolden.

Ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, . . . use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham.*

Bold'-faced' (bōld'fāst'), *a.* **1.** Somewhat impudent; lacking modesty; as, a *bold-faced* woman.

I have seen enough to confute all the *bold-faced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall.*

2. (*Print.*) Having a conspicuous or heavy face.

☞ **This line is *bold-faced* nonpareil.**

Bold'ly, *adv.* [AS. *bealdlīce.*] In a bold manner.

Bold'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being bold.

Syn. — Courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardihood; assurance.

‖ **Bol'do** (bōl'dō), ‖ **Bol'du** (bōl'dōō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fragrant evergreen shrub of Chili (*Peumus Boldus*). The bark is used in tanning, the wood for making charcoal, the leaves in medicine, and the drupes are eaten.

Bole (bōl), *n.* [OE. *bole*, fr. Icel. *bolr;* akin to Sw. *bål*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree, G. *bohle* a thick plank or board; cf. LG. *boll* round. Cf. BULGE.] The trunk or stem of a tree, or that which is like it.

Enormous elm-tree *boles* did stoop and lean. *Tennyson.*

Bole, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] An aperture, with a wooden shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light; also, a small closet. [*Scot.*]

Open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldin. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bole, *n.* A measure. See BOLL, *n.*, 2. *Mortimer.*

Bole, *n.* [Gr. βῶλος a clod or lump of earth: cf. F. *bol*, and also L. *bolus* morsel. Cf. BOLUS.] **1.** Any one of several varieties of friable earthy clay, usually colored more or less strongly red by oxide of iron, and used to color and adulterate various substances. It was formerly used in medicine. It is composed essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina, or more rarely of magnesia. See CLAY, and TERRA ALBA.

2. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.*

Armenian bole. See under ARMENIAN. — **Bole Armoniac**, *or* **Armoniak**, Armenian bole. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bo-lec'tion (bō-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting molding round a panel. Same as BILECTION. *Gwilt.*

‖ **Bo-le'ro** (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Mus.*) A Spanish dance, or the lively music which accompanies it.

Bo-let'ic (bō-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the *Boletus*.

Boletic acid, an acid obtained from the *Boletus fomentarius*, variety *pseudo-igniarius*. Same as FUMARIC ACID.

‖ **Bo-le'tus** (bō-lē'tŭs), *n.* [L. *boletus*, Gr. βωλίτης.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi having the under side of the pileus or cap composed of a multitude of fine separate tubes. A few are edible, and others very poisonous.

Bo'ley, Bo'lye (bō'lỹ), *n.* Same as BOOLY.

Bo'lide (bō'līd *or* bō'lid), *n.* [F. See BOLIS.] A kind of meteor; a bolis.

‖ **Bo'lis** (bō'lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βολίς missile, arrow, fr. βάλλειν to throw.] A meteor or brilliant shooting star, followed by a train of light or sparks; esp. one which explodes.

Bo-liv'i-an (bō-lĭv'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia. — *n.* A native of Bolivia.

Boll (bōl), *n.* [OE. *bolle* boll, bowl, AS. *bolla*. See BOWL a vessel.] **1.** The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton; a pericarp of a globular form.

2. A Scotch measure, formerly in use: for wheat and beans it contained four Winchester bushels; for oats, barley, and potatoes, six bushels. A boll of meal is 140 lbs. avoirdupois. Also, a measure for salt of two bushels. [Sometimes spelled *bole*.]

Boll, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOLLED (bōld).] To form a boll or seed vessel; to go to seed.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Ex.* ix. 31.

Bol'land-ists (bōl'lănd-ĭsts), *n. pl.* The Jesuit editors of the "Acta Sanctorum," or Lives of the Saints; — named from John Bolland, who began the work.

Bol'lard (bŏl'lẽrd), *n.* [Cf. BOLE the stem of a tree, and POLLARD.] An upright wooden or iron post in a boat or on a dock, used in veering or fastening ropes.

Bollard timber (*Naut.*), a timber, also called a *knighthead*, rising just within the stem in a ship, on either side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

Boll'en (bōl''n), *a.* See BOLN, *a.*

Boll'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. BOLE stem of a tree, and POLL, *v. t.*] A tree from which the branches have been cut; a pollard.

Boll'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton plant, often doing great damage to the crops.

Bollworm and Adult Moth. (⅔)

Boln (bōln), *v. i.* [OE. *bolnen*, *bollen;* cf. Dan. *bulne*. Cf. BULGE.] To swell; to puff. *Holland.*

Boln (bōln), **Boll'en** (bōl''n), *a.* Swollen; puffed out.

Thin, and *boln* out like a sail. *B. Jonson.*

Bo-lo'gna (bō-lō'nyȧ *or* bō-lō'nȧ), *n.* **1.** A city of Italy which has given its name to various objects.

2. A Bologna sausage.

Bologna sausage [It. salsiccia di *Bologna*], a large sausage made of bacon or ham, veal, and pork, chopped fine and inclosed in a skin. — **Bologna stone** (*Min.*), radiated barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined. — **Bologna vial**, a vial of unannealed glass which will fly into pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into it a fragment of flint; whereas a bullet may be dropped into it without injury.

Bo-lo'gnese' (bō-lō'nyēz' *or* bō'lō-nēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bologna. — *n.* A native of Bologna.

Bolognese school (*Paint.*), a school of painting founded by the Carracci, otherwise called the *Lombard* or *Eclectic* school, the object of which was to unite the excellences of the preceding schools.

Bo-lo'gnian (bō-lō'nyan *or* bō-lō'nĭ-an), *a. & n.* Bolognese.

Bolognian stone. See *Bologna stone*, under BOLOGNA.

Bo-lom'e-ter (bō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βολή a stroke, ray + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, especially in different parts of the spectrum; — called also *actinic balance*, *thermic balance*. *S. P. Langley.*

Bol'ster (bōl'stẽr; 110), *n.* [AS. *bolster;* akin to Icel. *bōlstr*, Sw. & Dan. *bolster*, OHG. *bolstar*, *polstar*, G. *polster;* from the same root as E. *bole* stem, *bowl* hollow vessel. Cf. BULGE, POLTROON.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of a person lying on a bed; — generally laid under the pillows.

And here I 'll fling the pillow, there the *bolster*,
This way the coverlet, another way the sheets. *Shak.*

2. A pad, quilt, or anything used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress.

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head. *Gay.*

3. Anything arranged to act as a support, as in various forms of mechanism, etc.

4. (*Saddlery*) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle.

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A cushion or a piece of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed on the trestletrees and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (*b*) Anything used to prevent chafing.

6. A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder, to keep the girder from resting directly on the abutment.

7. A transverse bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the bed or body rests.

8. The crossbeam forming the bearing piece of the body of a railway car; the central and principal cross beam of a car truck.

9. (*Mech.*) The perforated plate in a punching machine on which anything rests when being punched.

10. (*Cutlery*) (*a*) That part of a knife blade which abuts upon the end of the handle. (*b*) The metallic end of a pocketknife handle. *G. Francis.*

11. (*Arch.*) The rolls forming the ends or sides of the Ionic capital. *G. Francis.*

12. (*Mil.*) A block of wood on the carriage of a siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when arranged for transportation. [See *Illust.* of GUN CARRIAGE.]

Bolster work (*Arch.*), members which are bellied or curved outward like cushions, as in the friezes of certain classical styles.

Bol'ster, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOLSTERED (-stẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOLSTERING.] **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow. *S. Sharp.*

2. To support, hold up, or maintain with difficulty or unusual effort; — often with *up*.

To *bolster* baseness. *Drayton.*

Shoddy inventions designed to *bolster* up a factitious pride. *Compton Reade.*

Bol'ster, *v. i.* To lie together on the same bolster.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*. *Shak.*

Bol'stered (bōl'stẽrd), *a.* **1.** Supported; upheld.

2. Swelled out.

Bol'ster-er (bōl'stẽr-ẽr), *n.* A supporter.

Bolt (bōlt; 110), *n.* [AS. *bolt;* akin to Icel. *bolti*, Dan. *bolt*, D. *bout*, OHG. *bolz*, G. *bolz*, *bolzen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A shaft or missile intended to be shot from a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a quarrel; an arrow, or that which resembles an arrow; a dart.

Look that the crossbowmen lack not *bolts*. *Sir W. Scott.*

A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. *Shak.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

3. A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end.

4. A sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate; the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the action of the key.

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle; a fetter. [*Obs.*]

Away with him to prison! lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shak.*

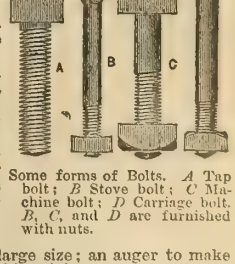

Some forms of Bolts. *A* Tap bolt; *B* Stove bolt; *C* Machine bolt; *D* Carriage bolt. *B*, *C*, and *D* are furnished with nuts.

6. A compact package or roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, often containing about forty yards.

7. A bundle, as of oziers.

Bolt auger, an auger of large size; an auger to make holes for the bolts used by shipwrights. — **Bolt and nut**, a metallic pin with a head formed upon one end, and a movable piece (the nut) screwed upon a thread cut upon the other end. See *B*, *C*, and *D*, in *Illust.* above.

See TAP BOLT, SCREW BOLT, and STUD BOLT.

Bolt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOLTING.] **1.** To shoot; to discharge or drive forth.

2. To utter precipitately; to blurt or throw out.

I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Milton.*

3. To swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food.

4. (*U. S. Politics*) To refuse to support, as a nomination made by a party to which one has belonged or by a caucus in which one has taken part.

5. (*Sporting*) To cause to start or spring forth; to dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc.

6. To fasten or secure with, or as with, a bolt or bolts, as a door, a timber, fetters; to shackle; to restrain.

Let tenfold iron *bolt* my door. *Langhorn.*

Which shackles accidents and *bolts* up change. *Shak.*

Bolt (bōlt; 110), *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to spring abruptly; to come or go suddenly; to dart; as, to *bolt* out of the room.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*. *Drayton.*

2. To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt.

His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads. *Milton.*

3. To spring suddenly aside, or out of the regular path; as, the horse *bolted*.

4. (*U. S. Politics*) To refuse to support a nomination made by a party or a caucus with which one has been connected; to break away from a party.

Bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly.

[He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon. *Thackeray.*

Bolt upright. (*a*) Perfectly upright; perpendicular; straight up; unbendingly erect. *Addison.* (*b*) On the back at full length. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bolt, *n.* [From Bolt, *v. i.*] **1.** A sudden spring or start; a sudden spring aside; as, the horse made a *bolt*.

2. A sudden flight, as to escape creditors.

This gentleman was so hopelessly involved that he contemplated a *bolt* to America — or anywhere. *Compton Reade.*

3. (*U. S. Politics*) A refusal to support a nomination made by the party with which one has been connected; a breaking away from one's party.

Bolt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bolted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bolting.] [OE. *bolten, boulten*, OF. *buleter*, F. *bluter*, fr. LL. *buletare, buratare*, cf. F. *bure* coarse woolen stuff; fr. L. *burrus* red. See Borrel, and cf. Bultel.]

1. To sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles of, as bran from flour, by means of a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify by other means.

He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Spenser.*

Ill schooled in *bolted* language. *Shak.*

2. To separate, as if by sifting or bolting; — with *out*.

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things. *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Law*) To discuss or argue privately, and for practice, as cases at law. *Jacob.*

To bolt to the bran, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover everything important. *Chaucer.*

This *bolts* the matter fairly *to the bran*. *Harte.*

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran*. *Burke.*

Bolt, *n.* A sieve, esp. a long fine sieve used in milling for bolting flour and meal; a bolter. *B. Jonson.*

Bol'tel (bōl'tĕl), *n.* See Boultel.

Bolt'er (bōlt'ĕr), *n.* One who bolts; esp.: (*a*) A horse which starts suddenly aside. (*b*) A man who breaks away from his party.

Bolt'er, *n.* **1.** One who sifts flour or meal.

2. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer; a sieve.

Bolt'er, *n.* A kind of fishing line. See Boulter.

Bolt'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A long, straight-necked, glass vessel for chemical distillations; — called also a *matrass* or *receiver*.

2. The head of a bolt.

Bolt'ing, *n.* A darting away; a starting off or aside.

Bolt'ing, *n.* **1.** A sifting, as of flour or meal.

2. (*Law*) A private arguing of cases for practice by students, as in the Inns of Court. [*Obs.*]

Bolting cloth, wire, hair, silk, or other sieve cloth of different degrees of fineness; — used by millers for sifting flour. *McElrath.* — **Bolting hutch,** a bin or tub for the bolted flour or meal; (*fig.*) a receptacle.

Bol'ton-ite (bōl'tŭn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A granular mineral of a grayish or yellowish color, found in Bolton, Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, belonging to the chrysolite family.

Bolt'rope' (bōlt'rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope stitched to the edges of a sail to strengthen the sail.

Bolt'sprit' (-sprĭt'), *n.* [A corruption of *bowsprit*.] (*Naut.*) See Bowsprit.

Bol'ty (bōl'tў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edible fish of the Nile (genus *Chromis*). [Written also *bulti*.]

Bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Boluses (-ĕz). [L. *bolus* bit, morsel; cf. G. βῶλος lump of earth. See Bole, *n.*, clay.] A rounded mass of anything, esp. a large pill.

Bom (bŏm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large American serpent, so called from the sound it makes.

Bomb (bŏm *or* bŭm; 277), *n.* [F. *bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming or buzzing noise, Gr. βόμβος.]

1. A great noise; a hollow sound. [*Obs.*]

A pillar of iron . . . which if you had struck, would make . . . a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. (*Mil.*) A shell; esp. a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. See Shell.

3. A bomb ketch.

Bomb chest (*Mil.*), a chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to cause destruction by its explosion. — **Bomb ketch, Bomb vessel** (*Naut.*), a small ketch or vessel, very strongly built, on which mortars are mounted to be used in naval bombardments; — called also *mortar vessel*. — **Bomb lance,** a lance or harpoon with an explosive head, used in whale fishing. — **Volcanic bomb,** a mass of lava of a spherical or pear shape. "I noticed *volcanic bombs*." *Darwin.*

Bomb, *v. t.* To bombard. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Bomb, *v. i.* [Cf. Boom.] To sound; to boom; to make a humming or buzzing sound. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bom'bace (bŏm'bās), *n.* [OF.] Cotton; padding. [*Obs.*]

Bom'bard (bŏm'bĕrd *or* bŭm'bĕrd), *n.* [F. *bombarde*, LL. *bombarda*, fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard*. Cf. Bumper, and see Bomb.] **1.** (*Gun.*) A piece of heavy ordnance formerly used for throwing stones and other ponderous missiles. It was the earliest kind of cannon.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A bombardment. [*Poetic & R.*] *J. Barlow.*

3. A large drinking vessel or can, or a leather bottle, for carrying liquor or beer. [*Obs.*]

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one, looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Padded breeches. [*Obs.*]

Bombard phrase, inflated language; bombast. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bom'bard (bŏm'bĕrd *or* bŭm'bĕrd), *n.* [OE. *bombarde*, fr. F. *bombarde*.] (*Mus.*) See Bombardo. [*Obs.*]

Bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd' *or* bŭm-bärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bombarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bombarding.] To attack with bombards or with artillery; especially, to throw shells, hot shot, etc., at or into.

Next, she means to *bombard* Naples. *Burke.*

His fleet *bombarded* and burnt down Dieppe. *Wood.*

Bom'bar-dier' (bŏm'bĕr-dēr' *or* bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombardier*.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) One who used or managed a bombard; an artilleryman; a gunner. [*Archaic*] (*b*) A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.

Bombardier beetle (*Zoöl.*), a kind of beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*), so called because, when disturbed, it makes an explosive discharge of a pungent and acrid vapor from its anal glands. The name is applied to other related species, as the *B. displosor*, which can produce ten or twelve explosions successively. The common American species is *B. fumans*.

Bombardier Beetle (*Brachinus fumans*). (⅝)

Bom'bard-man (bŭm'bĕrd-man), *n.* One who carried liquor or beer in a can or bombard. [*Obs.*]

They . . . made room for a *bombardman* that brought bouge for a country lady. *B. Jonson.*

Bom-bard'ment (bŏm-bärd'ment *or* bŭm-), *n.* [F. *bombardement*.] An attack upon a fortress or fortified town, with shells, hot shot, rockets, etc.; the act of throwing bombs and shot into a town or fortified place.

Bom-bar'do (bŭm-bär'dō), **Bom-bar'don** (-bär'dŏn), *n.* [It. *bombardo*.] (*Mus.*) Originally, a deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family; thence, a bass reed stop on the organ. The name *bombardon* is now given to a brass instrument, the lowest of the saxhorns, in tone resembling the ophicleide. *Grove.*

Bom'ba-sine' (bŭm'bà-zēn'), *n.* Same as Bombazine.

Bom'bast (bŏm'băst *or* bŭm'băst; 277), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax* cotton, *bombasium* a doublet of cotton; hence, padding, wadding, fustian. See Bombazine.] **1.** Originally, cotton, or cotton wool. [*Obs.*]

A candle with a wick of *bombast*. *Lupton.*

2. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments; stuffing; padding. [*Obs.*]

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*! *Shak.*

Doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of *bombast* at least. *Stubbes.*

3. Fig.: High-sounding words; an inflated style; language above the dignity of the occasion; fustian.

Yet noisy *bombast* carefully avoid. *Dryden.*

Bom'bast, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning; magniloquent; bombastic.

[He] evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuffed with epithets of war. *Shak.*

Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley.*

Bom-bast' (bŏm-băst' *or* bŭm-băst'), *v. t.* To swell or fill out; to pad; to inflate. [*Obs.*]

Not *bombasted* with words vain ticklish ears to feed. *Drayton.*

Bom-bas'tic (bŏm-băs'tĭk *or* bŭm-băs'tĭk), **Bom-bas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated. — **Bom-bas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

A theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology. *Burke.*

Syn. — Turgid; tumid; pompous; grandiloquent.

Bom'bast-ry (bŏm'băst-rў *or* bŭm'băst-rў), *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; bombastic language; fustian.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift.*

Bom'bax (bŏm'băks), *n.* [LL., cotton. See Bombast, *n.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, called also the *silk-cotton tree*; also, a tree of the genus Bombax.

Bom'ba-zet' **Bom'ba-zette'** (bŭm'bà-zĕt' *or* bŏm'-), *n.* [Cf. Bombazine.] A sort of thin woolen cloth. It is of various colors, and may be plain or twilled.

Bom'ba-zine' (bŭm'bà-zēn' *or* bŏm'-), *n.* [F. *bombasin*, LL. *bombacinium, bambacinium*, L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombycinum* a silk or cotton texture, fr. *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. βόμβυξ. Cf. Bombast, Bombycinous.] A twilled fabric for dresses, of which the warp is silk, and the weft worsted. Black bombazine has been much used for mourning garments. [Sometimes spelt *bombasin*, and *bombasine*.] *Tomlinson.*

Bom'bic (bŏm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *bombyx* silk, silkworm: cf. F. *bombique*.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the silkworm; as, *bombic* acid.

Bom'bi-late (bŏm'bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [LL. *bombilare*, for L. *bombitare*. See Bomb, *n.*] To hum; to buzz. [*R.*]

Bom'bi-la'tion (bŏm'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A humming sound; a booming.

To . . . silence the *bombilation* of guns. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bom'bi-nate (bŏm'bĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To hum; to boom.

Bom'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A humming or buzzing.

Bom'bo-lo (bŏm'bō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* Bombolos (-lōz). [Cf. It. *bombola* a pitcher.] A thin spheroidal glass retort or flask, used in the sublimation of camphor. [Written also *bumbelo*, and *bumbolo*.]

Bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōōf' *or* bŭm'prōōf'), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A structure which heavy shot and shell will not penetrate.

Bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb. See Bomb, *n.*

Bom-by'cid (bŏm-bĭ'sĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Bombyx, or the family *Bombycidæ*.

Bom-byc'i-nous (bŏm-bĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bombycinus*. See Bombazine.] **1.** Silken; made of silk. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

2. Being of the color of the silkworm; transparent with a yellow tint. *E. Darwin.*

Bom-byl'i-ous (bŏm-bĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bombylius* a bumblebee, Gr. βομβυλιός.] Buzzing, like a bumblebee; as, the *bombylious* noise of the horse fly. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Bom'byx (bŏm'bĭks), *n.* [L., silkworm. See Bombazine.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of moths, which includes the silkworm moth. See Silkworm.

Bon (bôn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bonus*.] Good; valid as security for something.

Bon-ac-cord' (bŏn-ăk-kôrd'), *n.* Good will; good fellowship; agreement. [*Scot.*]

Bo'na fi'de (bō'nà fī'dē). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; real or really; actual or actually; genuine or genuinely; as, you must proceed *bona fide*; a *bona fide* purchaser or transaction.

Bo-nair' (bŏ-nâr'), *a.* [OE., also *bonere*, OF. *bonnaire*, Cotgr., abbrev. of *debonnaire*. See Debonair.] Gentle; courteous; complaisant; yielding. [*Obs.*]

Bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zà), *n.* [Sp., prop. calm, fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich mine or vein of silver or gold; hence, anything which is a mine of wealth or yields a large income. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Bo'na-part'e-an (bō'nà-pärt'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte or his family.

Bo'na-part'ism (bō'nà-pärt'ĭz'm), *n.* The policy of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

Bo'na-part'ist, *n.* One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte, or of the Bonapartes.

Bo'na per'i-tu'ra (bō'nà pĕr'ĭ-tū'rà). [L.] (*Law*) Perishable goods. *Bouvier.*

Bo'na ro'ba (rō'bà). [It., prop. "good stuff."] A showy wanton; a courtesan. *Shak.*

Bo-na'sus (bō-nā'sŭs), **Bo-nas'sus** (-năs'sŭs), *n.* [L. *bonasus*, Gr. βόνασος, βόνασσος.] (*Zoöl.*) The aurochs or European bison. See Aurochs.

Bon'bon' (bôn'bôn'), *n.* [F. *bonbon*, fr. *bon bon* very good, a superlative by reduplication, fr. *bon* good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum; hence, any dainty.

Bonce (bŏns), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A boy's game played with large marbles.

Bon'chré'tien' (bôn'krā't'yăn'), *n.* [F., good Christian.] A name given to several kinds of pears. See Bartlett.

Bon'ci-late (bŏn'sĭ-lāt), *n.* [Empirical trade name.] A substance composed of ground bone, mineral matters, etc., hardened by pressure, and used for making billiard balls, boxes, etc.

Bond (bŏnd), *n.* [The same word as *band*. Cf. Band, Bend.] **1.** That which binds, ties, fastens, or confines, or by which anything is fastened or bound, as a cord, chain, etc.; a band; a ligament; a shackle or a manacle.

Gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder,
I gained my freedom. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* The state of being bound; imprisonment; captivity; restraint. "This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of *bonds*." *Acts* xxvi. 31.

3. A binding force or influence; a cause of union; a uniting tie; as, the *bonds* of fellowship.

A people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind. *Burke.*

4. Moral or political duty or obligation.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) A writing under seal, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a *single bond*. But usually a condition is added, that, if the obligor shall do a certain act, appear at a certain place, conform to certain rules, faithfully perform certain duties, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

6. An instrument (of the nature of the ordinary legal bond) made by a government or a corporation for the purpose of borrowing money; as, a government, city, or railway *bond*.

7. The state of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid; as, merchandise in *bond*.

8. (*Arch.*) The union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall. The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in *English* or *block bond* (Fig. 1), where one course consists of bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall, called *headers*, and the next course of bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall, called *stretchers*; *Flemish bond* (Fig. 2), where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints; *Cross bond*, which differs from the English by the change of the second stretcher line so that its joints come in the middle of the first, and the same position of stretchers comes back every fifth line; *Combined cross and English bond*, where the inner part of the wall is laid in the one method, the outer in the other.

Fig. 1.

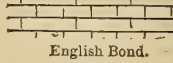

English Bond.

Fig. 2.

Flemish Bond.

9. (*Chem.*) A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two *bonds* of affinity. It is often represented in graphic formulæ by a short line or dash. See *Diagram* of BENZENE NUCLEUS, and VALENCE.

Arbitration bond. See under ARBITRATION. — **Bond creditor** (*Law*), a creditor whose debt is secured by a bond. *Blackstone.* — **Bond debt** (*Law*), a debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. *Burrows.* — **Bond** (*or* **lap**) **of a slate**, the distance between the top of one slate and the bottom or drip of the second slate above, *i. e.*, the space which is covered with three thicknesses; also, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate. — **Bond timber**, timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally.

Syn. — Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment.

Bond (bŏnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BONDING.] **1.** To place under the conditions of a bond; to mortgage; to secure the payment of the duties on (goods or merchandise) by giving a bond.

2. (*Arch.*) To dispose in building, as the materials of a wall, so as to secure solidity.

Bond, *n.* [OE. *bond, bonde*, peasant, serf, AS. *bonda, bunda*, husband, householder, from Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, for *būandi*, fr. *būa* to dwell. See BOOR, HUSBAND.] A vassal or serf; a slave. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Bond, *a.* In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

By one Spirit are we all baptized . . . whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

Bond'age (-ăj), *n.* [LL. *bondagium.* See BOND, *a.*] **1.** The state of being bound; condition of being under restraint; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; involuntary servitude; slavery; captivity.

The King, when he designed you for my guard,
Resolved he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve by no means to be . . . brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

3. (*Old Eng. Law*) Villenage; tenure of land on condition of doing the meanest services for the owner.

Syn. — Thralldom; bond service; imprisonment.

Bond'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* A field worker, esp. a woman who works in the field. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Bon'dar** (bŏn'där), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small quadruped of Bengal (*Paradoxurus bondar*), allied to the genet; — called also *musk cat.*

Bond'ed (bŏnd'ĕd), *a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for the payment of duties, or for conformity to certain regulations.

Bonded goods, goods placed in a bonded warehouse; goods, for the duties on which bonds are given at the customhouse. — **Bonded warehouse**, a warehouse in which goods on which the duties are unpaid are stored under bond and in the joint custody of the importer, or his agent, and the customs officers.

Bond'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse.

2. (*Masonry*) A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.

Bond'er, *n.* [Norwegian *bonde.*] A freeholder on a small scale. [*Norway*] *Emerson.*

Bond'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* A person who holds the bonds of a public or private corporation for the payment of money at a certain time.

Bond'maid' (-mād'), *n.* [*Bond,* a. or n. + *maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, as distinguished from a hired servant.

Bond'man (-man), *n.; pl.* BONDMEN (-men). [*Bond,* a. or n. + *man.*] **1.** A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. "To enfranchise *bondmen.*" *Macaulay.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) A villain, or tenant in villenage.

Bond' serv'ant (sẽrv'ant). A slave; one who is bound to service without wages.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond servant:* but as an hired servant. *Lev.* xxv. 39, 40.

Bond' serv'ice (sẽrv'ĭs). The condition of a bond servant; service without wages; slavery.

Their children . . . upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond service.* 1 *Kings* ix. 21.

Bond'slave' (-slāv'), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

Bonds'man (bŏndz'man), *n.; pl.* BONDSMEN (-men) [*Bond,* a. or n. + *man.*] **1.** A slave; a villain; a serf; a bondman.

Carnal, greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen.* *Derham.*

2. (*Law*) A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

Bond'stone' (bŏnd'stōn'), *n.* [*Bond,* n. + *stone.*] (*Masonry*) A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together; a binding stone.

Bonds'wom'an (bŏndz'wo͝om'an), *n.* See BONDWOMAN.

‖ **Bon'duc** (bŏn'dŭk), *n.* [F. *bonduc,* fr. Ar. *bunduq* hazel nut, filbert nut.] (*Bot.*) See NICKER TREE.

Bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'an), *n.; pl.* BONDWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). [*Bond,* a. or n. + *woman.*] A woman who is a slave, or in bondage.

He who was of the *bondwoman.* *Gal.* iv. 23.

Bone (bōn; 110), *n.* [OE. *bon, ban,* AS. *bān;* akin to Icel. *bein,* Sw. *ben,* Dan. & D. *been,* G. *bein* bone, leg; cf. Icel. *beinn* straight.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The hard, calcified tissue of the skeleton of vertebrate animals, consisting very largely of calcic carbonate, calcic phosphate, and gelatine; as, blood and *bone.*

☞ Even in the hardest parts of bone there are many minute cavities containing living matter and connected by minute canals, some of which connect with larger canals through which blood vessels ramify.

2. One of the pieces or parts of an animal skeleton; as, a rib or a thigh *bone;* a *bone* of the arm or leg; also, any fragment of bony substance. (*pl.*) The frame or skeleton of the body.

3. Anything made of bone, as a bobbin for weaving bone lace.

4. *pl.* Two or four pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck together to make a kind of music.

5. *pl.* Dice.

6. Whalebone; hence, a piece of whalebone or of steel for a corset.

7. Fig.: The framework of anything.

A bone of contention, a subject of contention or dispute. — **A bone to pick**, something to investigate, or to busy one's self about; a dispute to be settled (with some one). — **Bone ash**, the residue from calcined bones; — used for making cupels, and for cleaning jewelry. — **Bone black** (*Chem.*), the black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels; — called also *animal charcoal.* It is used as a decolorizing material in filtering sirups, extracts, etc., and as a black pigment. See *Ivory black,* under BLACK. — **Bone cave**, a cave in which are found bones of extinct or recent animals, mingled sometimes with the works and bones of man. *Am. Cyc.* — **Bone dust**, ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer. — **Bone earth** (*Chem.*), the earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of calcium. — **Bone lace**, a lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone. — **Bone oil**, an oil obtained by heating bones (as in the manufacture of bone black), and remarkable for containing the nitrogenous bases, pyridine and quinoline, and their derivatives; — also called *Dippel's oil.* — **Bone setter.** Same as BONESETTER. See in the Vocabulary. — **Bone shark** (*Zoöl.*), the basking shark. — **Bone spavin.** See under SPAVIN. — **Bone turquoise**, fossil bone or tooth of a delicate blue color, sometimes used as an imitation of true turquoise. — **Bone whale** (*Zoöl.*), a right whale. — **To be upon the bones of**, to attack. [*Obs.*] — **To make no bones**, to make no scruple; not to hesitate. [*Low*] — **To pick a bone with**, to quarrel with, as dogs quarrel over a bone; to settle a disagreement. [*Colloq.*]

Bone (bōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BONED (bōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BONING.] **1.** To withdraw bones from the flesh of, as in cookery. "To *bone* a turkey." *Soyer.*

2. To put whalebone into; as, to *bone* stays. *Ash.*

3. To fertilize with bone.

4. To steal; to take possession of. [*Slang*]

Bone, *v. i.* [F. *bornoyer* to look at with one eye, to sight, fr. *borgne* one-eyed.] To sight along an object or set of objects, to see if it or they be level or in line, as in carpentry, masonry, and surveying. *Knight.*

Joiners, etc., *bone* their work with two straight edges. *W. M. Buchanan.*

Bone'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*

Bone'black' (-blăk'), *n.* See *Bone black,* under BONE, *n.*

Boned (bōnd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) bones; — used in composition; as, big-*boned;* strong-*boned.*

No big-*boned* men framed of the Cyclops' size. *Shak.*

2. Deprived of bones; as, *boned* turkey or codfish.

3. Manured with bone; as, *boned* land.

Bone'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spiny dogfish.

Bone'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LADYFISH.

Bone'less, *a.* Without bones. "*Boneless* gums." *Shak.*

Bone'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant, the thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). Its properties are diaphoretic and tonic.

Bone'set-ter (-sĕt-tẽr), *n.* One who sets broken or dislocated bones; — commonly applied to one, not a regular surgeon, who makes an occupation of setting bones. — **Bone'set-ting,** *n.*

Bone'shaw (-shạ), *n.* (*Med.*) Sciatica. [*Obs.*]

Bo-net'ta (bō-nĕt'tà), *n.* See BONITO. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [OE. *bonefire, banefire,* orig. a fire of bones; *bone* + *fire;* but cf. also Prov. E. *bun* a dry stalk.] A large fire built in the open air, as an expression of public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

Bon'grace' (bŏn'grās'), *n.* [F. *bon* good + *grâce* grace, charm.] A projecting bonnet or shade to protect the complexion; also, a wide-brimmed hat. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bon'ho-mie',** ‖ **Bon'hom-mie'** (bŏn'ō-mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

Bon'i-bel (-ĭ-bĕl), *n.* See BONNIBEL. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [From the sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's comedy of "The Beaux' Stratagem."] An innkeeper.

Bon'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bonus* good + *-form.*] Sensitive or responsive to moral excellence. *Dr. H. More.*

Bon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *bonus* good + *-fy:* cf. F. *bonifier.*] To convert into, or make, good.

To *bonify* evils, or tincture them with good. *Cudworth.*

Bon'i-ness (bō'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being bony.

Bon'ing, *n.* [Senses 1 and 2 fr. 1st BONE, sense 3 fr. 3d BONE.] **1.** The clearing of bones from fish or meat.

2. The manuring of land with bones.

3. A method of leveling a line or surface by sighting along the tops of two or more straight edges, or a range of properly spaced poles. See 3d BONE, *v. t.*

Bon'i-ta-ry (bŏn'ĭ-tā-rỹ), *a.* Beneficial, as opposed to statutory or civil; as, *bonitary* dominion of land.

Bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.; pl.* BONITOES (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *bonito,* fr. Ar. *bainīt* and *bainīth.*] [Often incorrectly written *bonita.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A large tropical fish (*Orcynus pelamys*) allied to the tunny. It is about three feet long, blue above, with four brown stripes on the sides. It is sometimes found on the American coast.

2. The skipjack (*Sarda Mediterranea*) of the Atlantic, an important and abundant food fish on the coast of the United States, and (*S. Chilensis*) of the Pacific, and other related species. They are large and active fishes, of a blue color with black oblique stripes.

Bonito (*Sarda Mediterranea*).

3. The medregal (*Seriola fasciata*), an edible fish of the southern part of the United States and the West Indies.

4. The cobia or crab eater (*Elacate canada*), an edible fish of the Middle and Southern United States.

‖ **Bon'mot'** (bŏn'mō'), *n.; pl.* BONSMOTS (-mōz'). [F. *bon* good + *mot* word.] A witty repartee; a jest.

‖ **Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* (F., prop. good woman.) A female servant charged with the care of a young child.

‖ **Bonne' bouche'** (bŏn' bo͞osh'); *pl.* BONNES BOUCHE (bŏn' bo͞osh'). [F. *bon,* fem. *bonne,* good + *bouche* mouth.] A delicious morsel or mouthful; a tidbit.

Bon'net (bŏn'nĕt), *n.* [OE. *bonet,* OF. *bonet, bonete,* F. *bonnet,* fr. LL. *bonneta, bonetum;* orig. the name of a stuff, and of unknown origin.] **1.** A headdress for men and boys; a cap. [*Obs.*] *Milton. Shak.*

2. A soft, elastic, very durable cap, made of thick, seamless woolen stuff, and worn by men in Scotland.

And plaids and *bonnets* waving high. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A covering for the head, worn by women, usually protecting more or less the back and sides of the head, but no part of the forehead. The shape of the bonnet varies greatly at different times; formerly the front part projected, and spread outward, like the mouth of a funnel.

4. Anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use; as, (*a*) (*Fort.*) A small defense work at a salient angle; or a part of a parapet elevated to screen the other part from enfilade fire. (*b*) A metallic canopy, or projection, over an opening, as a fireplace, or a cowl or hood to increase the draught of a chimney, etc. (*c*) A frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney, to prevent escape of sparks. (*d*) A roofing over the cage of a mine, to protect its occupants from objects falling down the shaft. (*e*) In pumps, a metal covering for the openings in the valve chambers.

5. (*Naut.*) An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds. *Hakluyt.*

6. The second stomach of a ruminating animal.

7. An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or to bid; a decoy. [*Cant*]

Bonnet head (*Zoöl.*), a shark (*Sphyrna tiburio*) of the southern United States and West Indies. — **Bonnet limpet** (*Zoöl.*), a name given, from their shape, to various species of shells (family *Calyptræidæ*). — **Bonnet monkey** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), with a tuft of hair on its head; the munga. — **Bonnet piece**, a gold coin of the time of James V. of Scotland, the king's head on which wears a bonnet. *Sir W. Scott.* — **To have a bee in the bonnet.** See under BEE. — **Black bonnet.** See under BLACK. — **Blue bonnet.** See in the Vocabulary.

Bon'net, *v. i.* To take off the bonnet or cap as a mark of respect; to uncover. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bon'net-ed, *a.* **1.** Wearing a bonnet. "*Bonneted* and shawled." *Howitt.*

2. (*Fort.*) Protected by a bonnet. See BONNET, 4 (*a*).

Bon'net-less, *a.* Without a bonnet.

Bon'ni-bel (bŏn'nĭ-bĕl), *n.* [F. *bonne et belle,* good and beautiful. Cf. BELLIBONE.] A handsome girl. [*Obs.*]

Bon'nie (-nỹ), *a.* [*Scot.*] See BONNY, *a.*

Bon'ni-lass' (-lăs'), *n.* [*Bonny* + *lass.*] A "bonny lass"; a beautiful girl. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bon'ni-ly, *adv.* Gayly; handsomely.

Bon'ni-ness, *n.* The quality of being bonny; gayety; handsomeness. [*R.*]

Bon'ny (-nỹ), *a.* [Spelled *bonnie* by the Scotch.] [OE. *boni,* prob. fr. F. *bon,* fem. *bonne,* good, fr. L. *bonus* good. See BOUNTY, and cf. BONUS, BOON.] **1.** Handsome; beautiful; pretty; attractively lively and graceful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*
Far from the *bonnie* banks of Ayr. *Burns.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Be you blithe and *bonny.* *Shak.*

Report speaks you a *bonny* monk, that would hear the matin chime ere he quitted his bowl. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bon'ny, *n.* (*Mining*) A round and compact bed of ore, or a distinct bed, not communicating with a vein.

Bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'bẽr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne, baine,* milk + *clabar* mud, mire.] Coagulated sour milk; loppered milk; curdled milk; — sometimes called simply *clabber.* *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Bon' Si'lène'** (bôn' sē'lăn'). [F.] (*Bot.*) A very fragrant tea rose with petals of various shades of pink.

Bon'spiel (bŏn'spēl), *n.* [Scot.; of uncertain origin.] A curling match between clubs. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Bon'te-bok** (bŏn'tē-bŏk), *n.* [D. *bont* a sort of skin or fur, prop. variegated + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) The pied antelope of South Africa (*Alcelaphus pygarga*). Its face and rump are white. Called also *nunni.*

‖ **Bon' ton'** (bôn' tôn'). [F., good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.; pl.* BONUSES (-ĕz). [L. *bonus* good. Cf. BONNY.] **1.** (*Law*) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company; as, the bank paid a *bonus* for its charter. *Bouvier.*

2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint stock company, out of accumulated profits.

3. Money paid in addition to a stated compensation.

‖ **Bon' vi'vant'** (bôn' vē'vän'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (-vänz'). [F. *bon* good + *vivant,* p. pr. of *vivre* to live.] A good fellow; a jovial companion; a free liver.

Bon'y (bō'nỹ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of bone, or of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.

2. Having large or prominent bones.

Bony fish (*Zoöl.*), the menhaden. — **Bony pike** (*Zoöl.*), the gar pike (*Lepidosteus*).

Bon'ze (bŏn'zē; 277), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo,* fr. Japan *bōzu* a Buddhist priest: cf. F. *bonze.*] A Buddhist or Fohist priest, monk, or nun.

☞ The name was given by the Portuguese to the priests of Japan, and has since been applied to the priests of China, Cochin China, and the neighboring countries.

Boo'by (bo͞o'bỹ), *n.; pl.* BOOBIES (-bĭz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot; cf. L. *balbus* stammering, E. *barbarous.*]

1. A dunce; a stupid fellow.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A swimming bird (*Sula fiber* or *S. sula*), related to the common gannet, and found in the West

Indies, nesting on the bare rocks. It is so called on account of its apparent stupidity. The name is also sometimes applied to other species of gannets; as, *S. piscator*, the red-footed booby. (*b*) A species of penguin of the antarctic seas.

Booby hatch (*Naut.*), a kind of wooden hood over a hatch, readily removable. — **Booby hut**, a carriage body put upon sleigh runners. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Booby hutch**, a clumsy covered carriage or seat, used in the eastern part of England. *Forby.* — **Booby trap**, a schoolboy's practical joke, as a shower bath when a door is opened.

Boo'by (bo͞o'bĭ), *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby; stupid.

Boo'by-ish, *a.* Stupid; dull.

Boodh (bo͞od), *n.* Same as BUDDHA. *Malcom.*

Boodh'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as BUDDHISM.

Boodh'ist, *n.* Same as BUDDHIST.

Boo'dle (bo͞o'd'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** The whole collection or lot; caboodle. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

2. Money given in payment for votes or political influence; bribe money; swag. [*Polit. slang, U. S.*]

Boo'hoo' (bo͞o'ho͞o'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOOHOOED (-ho͞od'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOOHOOING.] [An imitative word.] To bawl; to cry loudly. [*Low*] *Bartlett.*

Boo'hoo' (bo͞o'ho͞o'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sailfish; — called also *woohoo.*

Book (bo͝ok), *n.* [OE. *book, bok*, AS. *bōc;* akin to Goth. *bōka* a letter, in pl. book, writing, Icel. *bōk*, Sw. *bok*, Dan. *bog*, OS. *bōk*, D. *boek*, OHG. *puoh*, G. *buch;* and fr. AS. *bōc, bēce*, beech; because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote runes on pieces of beechen board. Cf. BEECH.] **1.** A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; commonly, many folded and bound sheets containing continuous printing or writing.

☞ When blank, it is called a *blank book*. When printed, the term often distinguishes a bound volume, or a volume of some size, from a pamphlet.

☞ It has been held that, under the copyright law, a *book* is not necessarily a volume made of many sheets bound together; it may be printed on a single sheet, as music or a diagram of patterns. *Abbott.*

2. A composition, written or printed; a treatise.

A good *book* is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

3. A part or subdivision of a treatise or literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost."

4. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc.

5. Six tricks taken by one side, in the game of whist; in certain other games, two or more corresponding cards, forming a set.

☞ *Book* is used adjectively or as a part of many compounds; as, *book* buyer, *book*rack, *book* club, *book* lore, *book* sale, *book* trade, memorandum *book*, cash*book*.

Book account, an account or register of debt or credit in a book. — **Book debt**, a debt for items charged to the debtor by the creditor in his book of accounts. — **Book learning**, learning acquired from books, as distinguished from practical knowledge. "Neither does it so much require *book learning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false." *Burnet.* — **Book louse** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of minute, wingless insects injurious to books and papers. They belong to the *Pseudoneuroptera.* — **Book moth** (*Zoöl.*), the name of several species of moths, the larvæ of which eat books. — **Book oath**, an oath made on THE BOOK, or Bible. — **The Book of Books**, the Bible. — **Book post**, a system under which books, bulky manuscripts, etc., may be transmitted by mail. — **Book scorpion** (*Zoöl.*), one of the false scorpions (*Chelifer cancroides*) found among books and papers. It can run sidewise and backward, and feeds on small insects. — **Book stall**, a stand or stall, often in the open air, for retailing books. — **Canonical books.** See CANONICAL. — **In one's books**, in one's favor. "I was so much *in his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp." *Addison.* — **To bring to book.** (*a*) To compel to give an account. (*b*) To compare with an admitted authority. "*To bring* it manifestly *to book* is impossible." *M. Arnold.* — **To curse by bell, book, and candle.** See under BELL. — **To make a book** (*Horse Racing*), to lay bets (recorded in a pocket book) against the success of every horse, so that the bookmaker wins on all the unsuccessful horses and loses only on the winning horse or horses. — **To speak by the book**, to speak with minute exactness. — **Without book.** (*a*) By memory. (*b*) Without authority.

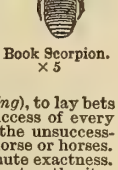

Book Scorpion. × 5

Book, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOOKED (bo͝okt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOOKING.] **1.** To enter, write, or register in a book or list.

Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds. *Shak.*

2. To enter the name of (any one) in a book for the purpose of securing a passage, conveyance, or seat; as, to be *booked* for Southampton; to *book* a seat in a theater.

3. To mark out for; to destine or assign for; as, he is *booked* for the valedictory. [*Colloq.*]

Here I am *booked* for three days more in Paris. *Charles Reade.*

Book'bind'er (-bīnd'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books.

Book'bind'er-y (-ў), *n.* A bookbinder's shop; a place or establishment for binding books.

Book'bind'ing, *n.* The art, process, or business of binding books.

Book'case' (-kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books, esp. one with glazed doors.

Book'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Authorship; literary skill.

Booked (bo͝okt), *a.* **1.** Registered.

2. On the way; destined. [*Colloq.*]

Book'er (bo͝ok'ẽr), *n.* One who enters accounts or names, etc., in a book; a bookkeeper.

Book'ful (-ful), *n.* As much as will fill a book; a book full. *Shak.* — *a.* Filled with book learning. [*R.*]
"The *bookful* blockhead." *Pope.*

Book'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A prompter at a theater. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A support for a book, holding it open, while one reads or copies from it.

Book'ing clerk' (bo͝ok'ĭng klẽrk'; Eng. klärk'). A clerk who registers passengers, baggage, etc., for conveyance, as by railway or steamship, or who sells passage tickets at a booking office.

Book'ing of'fice (ŏf'ĭs). **1.** An office where passengers, baggage, etc., are registered for conveyance, as by railway or steamship.

2. An office where passage tickets are sold. [*Eng.*]

Book'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; learned from books. "A *bookish* man." *Addison.* "*Bookish* skill." *Bp. Hall.*

2. Characterized by a method of expression generally found in books; formal; labored; pedantic; as, a *bookish* way of talking; *bookish* sentences.
— **Book'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Book'ish-ness**, *n.*

Book'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in an office.

Book'keep'ing, *n.* The art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner, so as to show their relation to each other, and the state of the business in which they occur; the art of keeping accounts. The books commonly used are a *day-book, cashbook, journal*, and *ledger*. See DAYBOOK, CASHBOOK, JOURNAL, and LEDGER.

Bookkeeping by single entry, the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. — **Bookkeeping by double entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are carried to the ledger, one to the Dr., or left hand, side of one account, and the other to the Cr., or right hand, side of a corresponding account, in order that the one entry may check the other; — sometimes called, from the place of its origin, the *Italian method.*

Book'land' (bo͝ok'lănd'), **Bock'land'** (bŏk'-), *n.* [AS. *bōcland; bōc* book + *land* land.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Charter land held by deed under certain rents and free services, which differed in nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

Book'-learned' (bo͝ok'lẽrnd' *or* -lẽrn'ẽd), *a.* Versed in books; having knowledge derived from books. [Often in a disparaging sense.]

Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

Book'less, *a.* Without books; unlearned. *Shenstone.*

Book'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little book. *T. Arnold.*

Book'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who writes and publishes books; especially, one who gathers his materials from other books; a compiler.

2. (*Horse Racing*) A betting man who "makes a book." See *To make a book*, under BOOK, *n.*

Book'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* BOOKMEN (-mĕn). A studious man; a scholar. *Shak.*

Book'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular page or passage; also, a label in a book to designate the owner; a bookplate.

Book'mate' (-māt'), *n.* [*Book* + *mate.*] A schoolfellow; an associate in study.

Book'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in books.

Book' mus'lin (-mŭz'lĭn). **1.** A kind of muslin used for the covers of books.

2. A kind of thin white muslin for ladies' dresses.

Book'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A label, placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

Book'sell'er (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells books.

Book'sell'ing, *n.* The employment of selling books.

Book'shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.; pl.* BOOKSHELVES (-shĕlvz').
A shelf to hold books.

Book'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A bookseller's shop. [*Eng.*]

Book'stall' (-stąl'), *n.* A stall or stand where books are sold.

Book'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* **1.** A place or stand for the sale of books in the streets; a bookstall.

2. A stand to hold books for reading or reference.

Book'store' (-stōr'), *n.* A store where books are kept for sale; — called in England a *bookseller's shop.*

Book'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done upon a book or books (as in a printing office), in distinction from newspaper or job work.

2. Study; application to books.

Book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any larva of a beetle or moth, which is injurious to books. Many species are known.

2. A student closely attached to books or addicted to study; a reader without appreciation.

I wanted but a black gown and a salary to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope.*

Book'y (bo͝ok'ў), *a.* Bookish.

Boo'ly (bo͞o'lў), *n.; pl.* BOOLIES (-lĭz). [Ir. *buachail* cowherd; *bo* cow + *giolla* boy.] A company of Irish herdsmen, or a single herdsman, wandering from place to place with flocks and herds, and living on their milk, like the Tartars; also, a place in the mountain pastures inclosed for the shelter of cattle or their keepers. [*Obs.*] [Written also *boley, bolye, bouillie.*] *Spenser.*

Boom (bo͞om), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar. See BEAM.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A long pole or spar, run out for the purpose of extending the bottom of a particular sail; as, the jib *boom*, the studding-sail *boom*, etc.

2. (*Mech.*) A long spar or beam, projecting from the mast of a derrick, from the outer end of which the body to be lifted is suspended.

3. A pole with a conspicuous top, set up to mark the channel in a river or harbor. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Mil. & Naval*) A strong chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct navigation or passage.

5. (*Lumbering*) A line of connected floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw logs, etc., from floating away.

Boom iron, one of the iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse. — **The booms**, that space on the upper deck of a ship between the foremast and mainmast, where the boats, spare spars, etc., are stowed. *Totten.*

Boom (bo͞om), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To extend, or push, with a boom or pole; as, to *boom* out a sail; to *boom* off a boat.

Boom (bo͞om), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOOMED (bo͞omd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOOMING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. OE. *bommen* to hum, D. *bommen* to drum, sound as an empty barrel, also W. *bwmp* a hollow sound; *aderyn y bwmp*, the bird of the hollow sound, *i. e.*, the bittern. Cf. BUM, BUMP, *v. i.*, BOMB, *v. i.*] **1.** To cry with a hollow note; to make a hollow sound, as the bittern, and some insects.

At eve the beetle *boometh*
Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson.*

2. To make a hollow sound, as of waves or cannon.

Alarm guns *booming* through the night air. *W. Irving.*

3. To rush with violence and noise, as a ship under a press of sail, before a free wind.

She comes *booming* down before it. *Totten.*

4. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to go on rushingly.

Boom, *n.* **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern; a booming.

2. A strong and extensive advance, with more or less noisy excitement; — applied colloquially or humorously to market prices, the demand for stocks or commodities, and to political chances of aspirants to office; as, a *boom* in the stock market; a *boom* in coffee. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boom, *v. t.* To cause to advance rapidly in price; as, to *boom* railroad or mining shares; to create a "boom" for; as to *boom* Mr. C. for senator. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

‖ **Boom'das** (bo͞m'dȧs), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small African hyracoid mammal (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*) resembling the daman.

Boom'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, booms.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A North American rodent, so named because it is said to make a booming noise. See SEWELLEL.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A large male kangaroo.

4. One who works up a "boom." [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boom'er-ang (bo͞om'ẽr-ăng), *n.* A very singular missile weapon used by the natives of Australia and in some parts of India. It is usually a curved stick of hard wood, from twenty to thirty inches in length, from two to three inches wide, and half or three quarters of an inch thick. When thrown from the hand with a quick rotary motion, it describes very remarkable curves, according to the shape of the instrument and the manner of throwing it, often moving nearly horizontally a long distance, then curving upward to a considerable height, and finally taking a retrograde direction, so as to fall near the place from which it was thrown, or even far in the rear of it.

Boom'ing, *a.* **1.** Rushing with violence; swelling with a hollow sound; making a hollow sound or note; roaring; resounding.

O'er the sea-beat ships the *booming* waters roar. *Falconer.*

2. Advancing or increasing amid noisy excitement; as, *booming* prices; *booming* popularity. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boom'ing, *n.* The act of producing a hollow or roaring sound; a violent rushing with heavy roar; as, the *booming* of the sea; a deep, hollow sound; as, the *booming* of bitterns. *Howitt.*

Boom'kin (-kĭn), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as BUMKIN.

‖ **Boo'mo-rah** (bo͞'mō-rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small West African chevrotain (*Hyæmoschus aquaticus*), resembling the musk deer.

‖ **Boom'slang-e** (bo͞om'slȧng-*e*), *n.* [D. *boom* tree + *slang* snake.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South African tree snake (*Bucephalus Capensis*). Although considered venomous by natives, it has no poison fangs.

Boon (bo͞on), *n.* [OE. *bone, boin*, a petition, fr. Icel. *bōn;* akin to Sw. & Dan. *bön*, AS. *bēn*, and perh. to E. *ban;* but influenced by F. *bon* good, fr. L. *bonus.* √86. See 2d BAN, BOUNTY.] **1.** A prayer or petition. [*Obs.*]

For which to God he made so many an idle *boon.* *Spenser.*

2. That which is asked or granted as a benefit or favor; a gift; a benefaction; a grant; a present.

Every good gift and every perfect *boon* is from above. *James* i. 17 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Boon, *a.* [F. *bon.* See BOON, *n.*] **1.** Good; prosperous; as, *boon* voyage. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

2. Kind; bountiful; benign.

Which . . . Nature *boon*
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

3. Gay; merry; jovial; convivial.

A *boon* companion, loving his bottle. *Arbuthnot.*

Boon, *n.* [Scot. *boon, bune, been*, Gael. & Ir. *bunach* coarse tow, fr. *bun* root, stubble.] The woody portion of flax, which is separated from the fiber as refuse matter by retting, braking, and scutching.

Boor (bo͝or), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor; akin to AS. *gebūr* countryman, G. *bauer;* fr. the root of AS. *būan* to inhabit, and akin to E. *bower, be.* Cf. NEIGHBOR, BOER, and BIG to build.] **1.** A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic; esp. a clownish or unrefined countryman.

2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. a Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.; a boer.

3. A rude ill-bred person; one who is clownish in manners.

Boor'ish, *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured; unmannerly. — **Boor'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Boor'ish-ness**, *n.*

Which is in truth a gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton.*

Boort (bo͝ort), *n.* See BORT.

Boose (bo͞os), *n.* [AS. *bōs, bōsig;* akin to Icel. *bāss*, Sw. *bås*, Dan. *baas*, stall, G. *banse*, Goth. *bansts* barn, Skr. *bhāsas* stall. √252.] A stall or a crib for an ox, cow, or other animal. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Boose (bo͞oz), *v. i.* To drink excessively. See BOOZE.

Boos'er (-ẽr), *n.* A toper; a guzzler. See BOOZER.

Boost (bo͞ost), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOOSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOOSTING.] [Cf. BOAST, *v. i.*] To lift or push

from behind (one who is endeavoring to climb); to push up; hence, to assist in overcoming obstacles, or in making advancement. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boost (bōōst), *n.* A push from behind, as to one who is endeavoring to climb; help. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boot (bōōt), *n.* [OE. *bot, bote,* advantage, amends, cure, AS. *bōt;* akin to Icel. *bōt,* Sw. *bot,* Dan. *bod,* Goth. *bōta,* D. *boete,* G. *busse;* prop., a making good or better, from the root of E. *better,* adj. √255.] **1.** Remedy; relief; amends; reparation; hence, one who brings relief.

He gaf the sike man his *boote*. *Chaucer.*
Thou art *boot* for many a bruise
And healest many a wound. *Sir W. Scott.*
Next her Son, our soul's best *boot*. *Wordsworth.*

2. That which is given to make an exchange equal, or to make up for the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

I 'll give you *boot*, I 'll give you three for one. *Shak.*

3. Profit; gain; advantage; use. [*Obs.*]

Then talk no more of flight, it is no *boot*. *Shak.*

To boot, in addition; over and above; besides; as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered.

Helen, to change, would give an eye *to boot*. *Shak.*

A man's heaviness is refreshed long before he comes to drunkenness, for when he arrives thither he hath but changed his heaviness, and taken a crime *to boot*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Booted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Booting.] **1.** To profit; to advantage; to avail; — generally followed by *it;* as, what *boots* it?

What *booteth* it to others that we wish them well, and do nothing for them? *Hooker.*

What subdued
To change like this a mind so far imbued
With scorn of man, it little *boots* to know. *Byron.*

What *boots* to us your victories? *Southey.*

2. To enrich; to benefit; to give in addition. [*Obs.*]

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg. *Shak.*

Boot, *n.* [OE. *bōte,* OF. *bote,* F. *botte,* LL. *botta;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, ordinarily made of leather.

2. An instrument of torture for the leg, formerly used to extort confessions, particularly in Scotland.

So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the *boots;* for they put a pair of iron *boots* close on the leg, and drive wedges between them and the leg. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. A place at the side of a coach, where attendants rode; also, a low outside place before and behind the body of the coach. [*Obs.*]

4. A place for baggage at either end of an old-fashioned stagecoach.

5. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud.

6. (*Plumbing*) The metal casing and flange fitted about a pipe where it passes through a roof.

Boot catcher, the person at an inn whose business it was to pull off boots and clean them. [*Obs.*] *Swift.* — **Boot closer,** one who, or that which, sews the uppers of boots. — **Boot crimp,** a frame or device used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot. — **Boot hook,** a hook with a handle, used for pulling on boots. — **Boots and saddles** (*Cavalry Tactics*), the trumpet call which is the first signal for mounted drill. — **Sly boots.** See Slyboots, in the Vocabulary.

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Booted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Booting.] **1.** To put boots on, esp. for riding.

Coated and *booted* for it. *B. Jonson.*

2. To punish by kicking with a booted foot. [*U. S.*]

Boot, *v. i.* To boot one's self; to put on one's boots.

Boot, *n.* Booty; spoil. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Shak.*

Boot'black' (-blăk'), *n.* One who blacks boots.

Boot'ed (bōōt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots, especially boots with long tops, as for riding; as, a *booted* squire.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having an undivided, horny, bootlike covering; — said of the tarsus of some birds.

Boot-ee' (bōō-tē'), *n.* A half boot or short boot.

‖ Bo-ō'tes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* [L. *Bootes,* Gr. *βοώτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῦς,* gen. *βοός,* ox, cow.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, containing the bright star Arcturus.

Booted Tarsus (*t* to *t'*) of Robin.

Booth (bōōth), *n.* [OE. *bothe;* cf. Icel. *būð,* Dan. & Sw. *bod,* MHG. *buode,* G. *bude, baude;* from the same root as AS. *būan* to dwell, E. *boor, bower, be;* cf. Bohem. *bauda,* Pol. *buda,* Russ. *budka,* Lith. *buda,* W. *bwth,* pl. *bythod,* Gael. *buth,* Ir. *both.*] **1.** A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation. *Camden.*

2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair or market, or at a polling place.

Boot'hale' (bōōt'hāl' *or* -hạl'), *v. t. & i.* [*Boot,* for *booty* + *hale.*] To forage for booty; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Boot'hose' (-hōz'), *n.* **1.** Stocking hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

2. Hose made to be worn with boots, as by travelers on horseback. *Sir W. Scott.*

Booth'y (bōōth'y), *n.* See Bothy.

Boot'i-kin (bōōt'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*Boot* + *-kin.*] **1.** A little boot, legging, or gaiter.

2. A covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout. *H. Walpole.*

Boot'ing, *n.* Advantage; gain; gain by plunder; booty. [*Obs.*] *Sir. J. Harrington.*

Boot'ing, *n.* **1.** A kind of torture. See Boot, *n.*, 2.

2. A kicking, as with a booted foot. [*U. S.*]

Boot'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

Boot'less (bōōt'lĕs), *a.* [From Boot profit.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Chaucer.*

I 'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers. *Shak.*

— **Boot'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Boot'less-ness,** *n.*

Boot'lick' (-lĭk'), *n.* A toady. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Boot'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes boots. — **Boot'mak'ing,** *n.*

Boots (bōōts), *n.* A servant at a hotel or elsewhere, who cleans and blacks the boots and shoes.

Boot'top'ping (-tŏp'pĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The act or process of daubing a vessel's bottom near the surface of the water with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin, as a temporary protection against worms, after the slime, shells, etc., have been scraped off.

2. (*Naut.*) Sheathing a vessel with planking over felt.

Boot'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*Boot* + *tree* wood, timber.] An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, together shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven.

The pretty boots trimly stretched on *boottrees*. *Thackeray.*

Boo'ty (bōō'tў), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bŷti* exchange, barter, Sw. *byte* barter, booty, Dan. *bytte;* akin to D. *buit* booty, G. *beute,* and fr. Icel. *byta,* Sw. *byta,* Dan. *bytte,* to distribute, exchange. The Scandinavian word was influenced in English by *boot* profit.] That which is seized by violence or obtained by robbery, especially collective spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage. *Milton.*

To play booty, to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose; to allow one's adversary to win at cards at first, in order to induce him to continue playing and victimize him afterwards. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Booze (bōōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boozed (bōōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boozing.] [D. *buizen;* akin to G. *bausen,* and perh. fr. D. *buis* tube, channel, *bus* box, jar.] To drink greedily or immoderately, esp. alcoholic liquor; to tipple. [Written also *bouse,* and *boose.*] *Landor.*

This is better than *boozing* in public houses. *H. R. Haweis.*

Booze, *n.* A carouse; a drinking. *Sir W. Scott.*

Booz'er (bōōz'ẽr), *n.* One who boozes; a toper; a guzzler of alcoholic liquors; a bouser.

Booz'y (bōōz'zy), *a.* A little intoxicated; fuddled; stupid with liquor; bousy. [*Colloq.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* [*Bo* + *peep.*] The act of looking out suddenly, as from behind a screen, so as to startle some one (as by children in play), or of looking out and drawing suddenly back, as if frightened.

I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shak.*

Bor'a-ble (bōr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bored. [*R.*]

Bo-rach'io (bō-răch'yō), *n.* [Sp. *borracha* a leather bottle for wine, *borracho* drunk, fr. *borra* a lamb.] A large leather bottle for liquors, etc., made of the skin of a goat or other animal. Hence: A drunkard. [*Obs.*]

You 're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

Bo-rac'ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *boracique.* See Borax.] Pertaining to, or produced from, borax; containing boron; boric; as, *boracic* acid.

Bo'ra-cite (bō'rā-sīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a white or gray color occurring massive and in isometric crystals; in composition it is a magnesium borate with magnesium chloride.

Bo'ra-cous (-kŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, borax; containing borax.

Bor'age (bŭr'ăj; 277), *n.* [OE. *borage* (cf. F. *bourrache,* It. *borraggine, borrace,* LL. *borago, borrago,* LGr. *πουράκιον*), fr. LL. *borra,* F. *bourre,* hair of beasts, flock; so called from its hairy leaves.] (*Bot.*) A mucilaginous plant of the genus *Borago* (*B. officinalis*), which is used, esp. in France, as a demulcent and diaphoretic.

Bor'age-wort' (wûrt'), *n.* Plant of the Borage family.

Bo-rag'i-na'ceous (bō-răj'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a family of plants (*Boraginaceæ*) which includes the borage, heliotrope, beggar's lice, and many pestiferous plants.

Bor'a-gin'e-ous (bōr'ă-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the Borage tribe; boraginaceous.

Bor'a-mez (bŏr'ă-mĕz), *n.* See Barometz.

Bo'rate (bō'rāt), *n.* [From Boric.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of boric acid with a base or positive radical.

Bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* [OE. *boras,* fr. F. *borax,* earlier spelt *borras;* cf. LL. *borax,* Sp. *borraj;* all fr. Ar. *būraq,* fr. Pers. *būrah.*] A white or gray crystalline salt, with a slight alkaline taste, used as a flux, in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, and as a soap. It occurs native in certain mineral springs, and is made from the boric acid of hot springs in Tuscany. It was originally obtained from a lake in Thibet, and was sent to Europe under the name of *tincal.* Borax is a pyroborate or tetraborate of sodium, $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$.

Borax bead. (*Chem.*) See Bead, *n.*, 3.

Bor'bo-rygm (bôr'bō-rĭm), *n.* [F. *borborygme,* fr. Gr. *βορβορυγμός,* fr. *βορβορύζειν* to rumble in the bowels.] (*Med.*) A rumbling or gurgling noise produced by wind in the bowels. *Dunglison.*

Bord (bôrd), *n.* [See Board, *n.*] **1.** A board; a table. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Mining*) The face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Bord (bôrd), *n.* See Bourd. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bord'age (bôrd'ăj), *n.* [LL. *bordagium.*] The base or servile tenure by which a bordar held his cottage.

Bord'ar (bôrd'ẽr), *n.* [LL. *bordarius,* fr. *borda* a cottage; of uncertain origin.] A villein who rendered menial service for his cottage; a cottier.

The cottar, the *bordar*, and the laborer were bound to aid in the work of the home farm. *J. R. Green.*

Bor-deaux' (bôr-dō'), *a.* Pertaining to Bordeaux in the south of France. — *n.* A claret wine from Bordeaux.

Bor'del (bôr'dĕl), **Bor-del'lo** (-dĕl'lō), *n.* [F. *bordel,* orig. a little hut, OF. *borde* hut, cabin; of German origin, and akin to E. *board,* n. See Board, *n.*] A brothel; a bawdyhouse; a house devoted to prostitution. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ Bor'de-lais' (bôr'de-lā'), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Bordeaux, in France, or to the district around Bordeaux.

Bor'del-ier (bôr'dĕl-lẽr), *n.* A keeper or a frequenter of a brothel. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *bordure,* F. *bordure,* fr. *border* to border, fr. *bord* a border; of German origin; cf. MHG. *borte* border, trimming, G. *borte* trimming, ribbon; akin to E. *board* in sense 8. See Board, *n.*, and cf. Bordure.] **1.** The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, a garden, etc.; margin; verge; brink.

Upon the *borders* of these solitudes. *Bentham.*
In the *borders* of death. *Barrow.*

2. A boundary; a frontier of a state or of the settled part of a country; a frontier district.

3. A strip or stripe arranged along or near the edge of something, as an ornament or finish.

4. A narrow flower bed.

Border land, land on the frontiers of two adjoining countries; debatable land; — often used figuratively; as, the *border land* of science. — **The Border, The Borders,** specifically, the frontier districts of Scotland and England which lie adjacent. — **Over the border,** across the boundary line or frontier.

Syn. — Edge; verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; boundary; confine.

Bor'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bordered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bordering.] **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary; to be contiguous or adjacent; — with *on* or *upon;* as, Connecticut *borders* on Massachusetts.

2 To approach; to come near to; to verge.

Wit which *borders* upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Bor'der, *v. t.* **1.** To make a border for; to furnish with a border, as for ornament; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To be, or to have, contiguous to; to touch, or be touched, as by a border; to be, or to have, near the limits or boundary; as, the region *borders* a forest, or is *bordered* on the north by a forest.

The country is *bordered* by a broad tract called the "hot region." *Prescott.*

Shebah and Raamah . . . *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [*Obs.*]

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Can not be *bordered* certain in itself. *Shak.*

Bor'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place or region.

Borderers of the Caspian. *Dyer.*

Bord'land' (bôrd'lănd'), *n.* [*Bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *land.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) Either land held by a bordar, or the land which a lord kept for the maintenance of his board, or table. *Spelman.*

Bord'lode' (-lōd'), *n.* [*Bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *lode* leading.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The service formerly required of a tenant, to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house. *Bailey. Mozley & W.*

Bord'man (-măn), *n.* [*Bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *man.*] A bordar; a tenant in bordage.

Bord'rag (bôrd'răg), **Bord'ra'ging** (bôrd'rā'jĭng), *n.* [Perh. from OE. *bord,* for *border* + *raging.* Cf. Bodrage.] An incursion upon the borders of a country; a raid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bord' serv'ice (bôrd' sẽrv'ĭs). [*Bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *service.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) Service due from a bordar; bordage.

Bor'dure (bôr'dûr; 135), *n.* [F. *bordure.* See Border, *n.*] (*Her.*) A border one fifth the width of the shield, surrounding the field. It is usually plain, but may be charged.

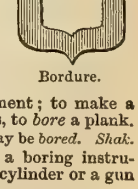

Bordure.

Bore (bōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bored (bōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boring.] [OE. *borien,* AS. *borian;* akin to Icel. *bora,* Dan. *bore,* D. *boren,* OHG. *porōn,* G. *bohren,* L. *forare,* Gr. *φαρᾶν* to plow, Zend *bar.* √91.] **1.** To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or other instrument; to make a round hole in or through; to pierce; as, to *bore* a plank.

I 'll believe as soon this whole earth may be *bored*. *Shak.*

2. To form or enlarge by means of a boring instrument or apparatus; as, to *bore* a steam cylinder or a gun barrel; to *bore* a hole.

Short but very powerful jaws, by means whereof the insect can *bore,* as with a centerbit, a cylindrical passage through the most solid wood. *T. W. Harris.*

3. To make (a passage) by laborious effort, as in boring; as, to *bore* one's way through a crowd; to force a narrow and difficult passage through. "What bustling crowds I *bored*." *Gay.*

4. To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to tire; to trouble; to vex; to annoy; to pester.

He *bores* me with some trick. *Shak.*
Used to come and *bore* me at rare intervals. *Carlyle.*

5. To befool; to trick. [*Obs.*]

I am abused, betrayed; I am laughed at, scorned,
Baffled and *bored*, it seems. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bore, *v. i.* **1.** To make a hole or perforation with, or as with, a boring instrument; to cut a circular hole by the rotary motion of a tool; as, to *bore* for water or oil (*i. e.,* to sink a well by boring for water or oil); to *bore* with a gimlet; to *bore* into a tree (as insects).

2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that cuts as it turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore*.

3. To push forward in a certain direction with laborious effort.

They take their flight . . . *boring* to the west. *Dryden.*

4. (*Man.*) To shoot out the nose or toss it in the air; — said of a horse. *Crabb.*

Bore (bōr), *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring; a perforation.

2. The internal cylindrical cavity of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm, or of a pipe or tube.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon.*

Love's counselor should fill the *bores* of hearing. *Shak.*

3. The size of a hole; the interior diameter of a tube or gun barrel; the caliber.

4. A tool for making a hole by boring, as an auger.

5. Caliber; importance. [*Obs.*]

Yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the matter. *Shak.*

6. A person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; a tiresome person or affair; any person or thing which causes ennui.

It is as great a *bore* as to hear a poet read his own verses. *Hawthorne.*

Bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave: cf. G. *empor* upwards, OHG. *bor* height, *burren* to lift, perh. allied to AS. *beran*, E. 1st *bear.* √92.] (*Physical Geog.*) (*a*) A tidal flood which regularly or occasionally rushes into certain rivers of peculiar configuration or location, in one or more waves which present a very abrupt front of considerable height, dangerous to shipping, as at the mouth of the Amazon, in South America, the Hoogly and Indus, in India, and the Tsien-tang, in China. (*b*) Less properly, a very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt, such as occurs at the Bay of Fundy and in the British Channel.

Bore, *imp.* of 1st & 2d Bear.

Bo're-al (bō'rē-al), *a.* [L. *borealis*: cf. F. *boréal.* See Boreas.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or to the north wind; as, a *boreal* bird; a *boreal* blast.

So from their own clear north in radiant streams,
Bright over Europe bursts the *boreal* morn. *Thomson.*

‖ **Bo're-as** (*-as*), *n.* [L. *boreas*, Gr. Βορέας.] The north wind; — usually a personification.

Bore'cole' (bōr'kōl'), *n.* [Cf. D. *boerenkool* (lit.) husbandman's cabbage.] A brassicaceous plant of many varieties, cultivated for its leaves, which are not formed into a compact head like the cabbage, but are loose, and are generally curled or wrinkled; kale.

Bore'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The state of being bored, or pestered; a state of ennui. *Dickens.*

2. The realm of bores; bores, collectively.

Bo-ree' (bō-rē'), *n.* Same as Bourrée. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Bor'el (bŏr'ĕl), *n.* See Borrel.

Bor'e-le (bŏr'ē-lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The smaller two-horned rhinoceros of South Africa (*Atelodus bicornis*).

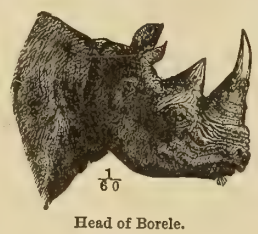

Head of Borele.

Bor'er (bōr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that bores; an instrument for boring.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A marine, bivalve mollusk, of the genus *Teredo* and allies, which burrows in wood. See Teredo. (*b*) Any bivalve mollusk (*Saxicava*, *Lithodomus*, etc.) which bores into limestone and similar substances. (*c*) One of the larvæ of many species of insects, which penetrate trees, as the apple, peach, pine, etc. See *Apple borer*, under Apple. (*d*) The hagfish (*Myxine*).

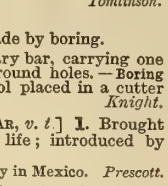

Adult male of the Peach-tree Borer (*Ægeria exitiosa*). Nat. size.

Bo'ric (bō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, boron.

Boric acid, a white crystalline substance $B(OH)_3$, easily obtained from its salts, and occurring in solution in the hot lagoons of Tuscany.

Bo'ride (bō'rīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of boron with a more positive or basic element or radical; — formerly called *boruret.*

Bor'ing (bōr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, bores; as, the *boring* of cannon; the *boring* of piles and ship timbers by certain marine mollusks.

One of the most important applications of *boring* is in the formation of artesian wells. *Tomlinson.*

2. A hole made by boring.

3. *pl.* The chips or fragments made by boring.

Boring bar, a revolving or stationary bar, carrying one or more cutting tools for dressing round holes. — **Boring tool** (*Metal Working*), a cutting tool placed in a cutter head to dress round holes. *Knight.*

Born (bôrn), *p. p.* & *a.* [See Bear, *v. t.*] **1.** Brought forth, as an animal; brought into life; introduced by birth.

No one could be *born* into slavery in Mexico. *Prescott.*

2. Having from birth a certain character; by or from birth; by nature; innate; as, a *born* liar. "A *born* matchmaker." *W. D. Howells.*

Born again (*Theol.*), regenerated; renewed; having received spiritual life. "Except a man be *born again*, he can not see the kingdom of God." *John* iii. 3. — **Born days,** days since one was born; lifetime. [*Colloq.*]

Borne (bōrn), *p. p.* of Bear. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed. See Bear, *v. t.*

Bor'ne-ol (bōr'nē-ōl), *n.* [*Borneo* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A rare variety of camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}.OH$, resembling ordinary camphor, from which it can be produced by reduction. It is said to occur in the camphor tree of Borneo and Sumatra (*Dryobalanops camphora*), but the natural borneol is rarely found in European or American commerce, being in great request by the Chinese. Called also *Borneo camphor*, *Malay camphor*, and *camphol.*

Bor'nite (bôr'nīt), *n.* [Named after Von *Born*, a mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A valuable ore of copper, containing copper, iron, and sulphur; — also called *purple copper ore* (or *erubescite*), in allusion to the colors shown upon the slightly tarnished surface.

Bo'ro-flu'or-ide (bō'rō-flū'ŏr-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Boron* + *fluoride.*] (*Chem.*) A double fluoride of boron and hydrogen, or some other positive element, or radical; — called also *fluoboride*, and formerly *fluoborate.*

Bo'ro-glyc'er-ide (-glĭs'ĕr-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Boron* + *glyceride.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of boric acid and glycerin, used as an antiseptic.

Bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* [See Borax.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly in borax. It is reduced with difficulty to the free state, when it can be obtained in several different forms; viz., as a substance of a deep olive color, in a semimetallic form, and in colorless quadratic crystals similar to the diamond in hardness and other properties. It occurs in nature also in boracite, datolite, tourmaline, and some other minerals. Atomic weight 10.9. Symbol B.

Bo'ro-sil'i-cate (bō'rō-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*Boron* + *silicate.*] (*Chem.*) A double salt of boric and silicic acids, as in the natural minerals tourmaline, datolite, etc.

Bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [OE. *burgh*, *burw*, *boru*, port, town, burrow, AS. *burh*, *burg*; akin to Icel., Sw., & Dan. *borg*, OS. & D. *burg*, OHG. *puruc*, *purc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg*, Goth. *baúrgs*; and from the root of AS. *beorgan* to hide, save, defend, G. *bergen*; or perh. from that of AS. *beorg* hill, mountain. √95. See Bury, *v. t.*, and cf. Burrow, Burg, Bury, *n.*, Burgess, Iceberg, Borrow, Harbor, Hauberk.] **1.** In England, an incorporated town that is not a city; also, a town that sends members to parliament; in Scotland, a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction; in America, an incorporated town or village, as in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. *Burrill. Erskine.*

2. The collective body of citizens or inhabitants of a borough; as, the *borough* voted to lay a tax.

Close borough, *or* Pocket borough, a borough having the right of sending a member to Parliament, whose nomination is in the hands of a single person. — **Rotten borough,** a name given to any borough which, at the time of the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, contained but few voters, yet retained the privilege of sending a member to Parliament.

Bor'ough, *n.* [See Borrow.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) An association of men who gave pledges or sureties to the king for the good behavior of each other. (*b*) The pledge or surety thus given. *Blackstone. Tomlins.*

Bor'ough-Eng'lish (-ĭŋ'glĭsh), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) A custom, as in some ancient boroughs, by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or, if the owner have no issue, to the youngest brother. *Blackstone.*

Bor'ough-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* See Headborough. [*Obs.*]

Bor'ough-hold'er (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* A headborough; a borsholder.

Bor'ough-mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. Burgomaster.] The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

Bor'ough-mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gĕr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs.

Bor'ough-mon'ger-ing, Bor'ough-mon'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* The practices of a boroughmonger.

Bor-rach'o (bŏr-rȧch'ō), *n.* See Borachio. [*Obs.*]

Bor'rage (bŏr'rāj), *n.*, **Bor-rag'i-na'ceous** (bŏr-răj'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.*, etc. See Borage, *n.*, etc.

Bor'rel (bŏr'rĕl), *n.* [OF. *burel* a kind of coarse woolen cloth, fr. F. *bure* drugget. See Bureau. Rustic and common people dressed in this cloth, which was prob. so called from its color.] **1.** Coarse woolen cloth; hence, coarse clothing; a garment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A kind of light stuff, of silk and wool.

Bor'rel, *a.* [Prob. from Borrel, *n.*] Ignorant; unlearned; belonging to the laity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bor'row (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Borrowed (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Borrowing.] [OE. *borwen*, AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *borh*, pledge; akin to D. *borg*, G. *borg*; prob. fr. root of AS. *beorgan* to protect. √95. See 1st Borough.] **1.** To receive from another as a loan, with the implied or expressed intention of returning the identical article or its equivalent in kind; — the opposite of *lend.*

2. (*Arith.*) To take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower; — a term of subtraction when the figure of the subtrahend is larger than the corresponding one of the minuend.

3. To copy or imitate; to adopt; as, to *borrow* the style, manner, or opinions of another.

Rites *borrowed* from the ancients. *Macaulay.*

It is not hard for any man, who hath a Bible in his hands, to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance; but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above. *Milton.*

4. To feign or counterfeit. "*Borrowed* hair." *Spenser.*

The *borrowed* majesty of England. *Shak.*

5. To receive; to take; to derive.

Any drop thou *borrowedst* from thy mother. *Shak.*

To borrow trouble, to be needlessly troubled; to be overapprehensive.

Bor'row, *n.* **1.** Something deposited as security; a pledge; a surety; a hostage. [*Obs.*]

Ye may retain as *borrows* my two priests. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The act of borrowing. [*Obs.*]

Of your royal presence I 'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

Bor'row-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who borrows.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be. *Shak.*

Bors'hold'er (bôrs'hōld'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *borsolder*; prob. fr. AS. *borg*, gen. *borges*, pledge + *ealdor* elder. See Borrow, and Elder, *a.*] (*Eng. Law*) The head or chief of a tithing, or borough (see 2d Borough); the headborough; a parish constable. *Spelman.*

Bort (bôrt), *n.* Imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds, which are reduced to powder and used in lapidary work.

Bo'ru-ret (bō'rụ-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A boride. [*Obs.*]

Bor'we (bôr'we), *n.* Pledge; borrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Bos** (bŏs), *n.* [L., ox, cow.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, including the wild and domestic cattle, distinguished by a stout body, hollow horns, and a large fold of skin hanging from the neck.

‖ **Bo'sa** (bō'zȧ), *n.* [Ar. *būza*, Pers. *būzah*: cf. F. *bosan.*] A drink, used in the East. See Boza.

Bos'cage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* [OF. *boscage* grove, F. *bocage*, fr. LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, thicket, wood. See 1st Bush.] **1.** A growth of trees or shrubs; underwood; a thicket; thick foliage; a wooded landscape.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) Food or sustenance for cattle, obtained from bushes and trees; also, a tax on wood.

Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *posse* joke, trifle; It. *bozzo* a rough stone, *bozzetto* a rough sketch, *s-bozzo* a rough draught, sketch.] Figure; outline; show. [*Obs.*]

Bosh, *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; contemptible nonsense; trash; humbug. [*Colloq.*]

Bosh, *n.*; *pl.* Boshes (-ĕz). [Cf. G. *böschung* a slope.] **1.** One of the sloping sides of the lower part of a blast furnace; also, one of the hollow iron or brick sides of the bed of a puddling or boiling furnace.

2. *pl.* The lower part of a blast furnace, which slopes inward, or the widest space at the top of this part.

3. In forging and smelting, a trough in which tools and ingots are cooled.

‖ **Bosh'bok** (-bŏk), *n.* [D. *bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of antelope. See Bush buck.

‖ **Bosh'vark** (bŏsh'värk), *n.* [D. *bosch* wood + *varken* pig.] (*Zoöl.*) The bush hog. See under Bush, a thicket.

‖ **Bos'jes-man** (bŏs'yĕs-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* Bosjesmans. [D. *boschjesman.*] See Bushman.

Bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [See Bosket.] A thicket; a small wood. "Through *bosk* and dell." *Sir W. Scott.*

Bos'kage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* Same as Boscage.

Thridding the somber *boskage* of the wood. *Tennyson.*

Bos'ket, Bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet* a little wood, dim. fr. LL. *boscus*. See Boscage, and cf. Bouquet.] (*Gardening*) A grove; a thicket; shrubbery; an inclosure formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed.

Bosk'i-ness (bŏs'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* Boscage; also, the state or quality of being bosky.

Bosk'y (bŏs'kĭ), *a.* [Cf. Bushy.] **1.** Woody or bushy; covered with boscage or thickets. *Milton.*

2. Caused by boscage.

Darkened over by long *bosky* shadows. *H. James.*

Bos'om (bo͝oz'ŭm; 277), *n.* [AS. *bōsm*; akin to D. *bozem*, Fries. *bōsm*, OHG. *puosum*, G. *busen*, and prob. E. *bough.*] **1.** The breast of a human being; the part, between the arms, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them.

You must prepare your *bosom* for his knife. *Shak.*

2. The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; consciousness; secret thoughts.

Tut, I am in their *bosoms*, and I know
Wherefore they do it. *Shak.*

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. *Job* xxxi. 33.

3. Embrace; loving or affectionate inclosure; fold.

Within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing or place resembling the breast; a supporting surface; an inner recess; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth. "The *bosom* of the ocean." *Addison.*

5. The part of the dress worn upon the breast; an article, or a portion of an article, of dress to be worn upon the breast; as, the *bosom* of a shirt; a linen *bosom.*

He put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. *Ex.* iv. 6.

6. Inclination; desire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. A depression round the eye of a millstone. *Knight.*

Bos'om, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the bosom.

2. Intimate; confidential; familiar; trusted; cherished; beloved; as, a *bosom* friend.

Bos'om, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bosomed (-ŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bosoming.] **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; to keep with care; to take to heart; to cherish.

Bosom up my counsel,
You 'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines. *Pope.*

Bos'omed (bo͝oz'ŭmd), *a.* Having, or resembling, a bosom; kept in the bosom; hidden.

Bos'om-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by recesses or sheltered hollows.

Bo'son (bō's'n), *n.* See Boatswain. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Bos-po'ri-an (bŏs-pō'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *Bosporus*, Gr. Βόσπορος, lit., *ox-ford*, the ox's or heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer; fr. βοῦς ox, heifer + πόρος ford.] Of or pertaining to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus.

The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke*

Bos'po-rus (bŏs'pŏ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] A strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a lake and a sea; as, the *Bosporus* (formerly the Thracian Bosporus) or Strait of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora; the Cimmerian *Bosporus*, between the Black Sea and Sea of Azof. [Written also *Bosphorus.*]

Bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* See Bosket.

Boss (bŏs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* Bosses (-ĕz). [OE. *boce*, *bose*, *boche*, OF. *boce*, *boche*, *bosse*, F. *bosse*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *bōzo* tuft, bunch, OHG. *bōzan*, MHG. *bôzen*, to beat. See Beat, and cf. Botch a swelling.] **1.** Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body; a knoblike process; as, a *boss* of wood.

2. A protuberant ornament on any work, either of different material from that of the work or of the same, as

upon a buckler or bridle; a stud; a knob; the central projection of a shield. See UMBILICUS.

3. (*Arch.*) A projecting ornament placed at the intersections of the ribs of ceilings, whether vaulted or flat, and in other situations.

4. [Cf. D. *bus* box, Dan. *bösse.*] A wooden vessel for the mortar used in tiling or masonry, hung by a hook from the laths, or from the rounds of a ladder. *Gwilt.*

5. (*Mech.*) (*a*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

6. A head or reservoir of water. [*Obs.*]

Boss (bŏs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOSSED (bŏst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOSSING.] [OE. *bocen*, fr. OF. *bocier.* See the preceding word.] To ornament with bosses; to stud.

Boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a director or manager; a political dictator. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boss, *v. t.* To hold masterv over; to direct or superintend; as, to *boss* the house. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Boss, *v. i.* To be master; to act the boss. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boss'age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *bossage*, fr. *bosse.* See Boss a stud.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A stone in a building, left rough and projecting, to be afterward carved into shape. *Gwilt.*

2. (*Arch.*) Rustic work, consisting of stones which seem to advance beyond the level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings. *Gwilt.*

Bossed (bŏst), *a.* Embossed; also, bossy.

Bos'set (bŏs'sĕt), *n.* [Cf. Boss a stud.] (*Zoöl.*) A rudimental antler of a young male of the red deer.

Boss'ism (bŏs'ĭz'm), *n.* The rule or practices of bosses, esp. political bosses. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded.

> His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

Bos'sy (bŏs'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. Bos.] A cow or calf; — familiarly so called. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn; 115), *n.* A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each; — said to be so called from Boston, Massachusetts, and to have been invented by officers of the French army in America during the Revolutionary war.

Bos-well'i-an (bŏz-wĕl'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bos'well-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The style of Boswell.

Bot (bŏt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BOTS.

Bo-tăn'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *botanique.* See
Bo-tan'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } BOTANY.] Of or pertaining to botany; relating to the study of plants; as, a *botanical* system, arrangement, textbook, expedition. — **Bo-tan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Botanic garden, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany. — **Botanic physician,** a physician whose medicines consist chiefly of herbs and roots.

Bot'a-nist (bŏt'ă-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *botaniste.*] One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants.

Bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTANIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTANIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *botaniser.*] To seek after plants for botanical investigation; to study plants.

Bot'a-nize, *v. t.* To explore for botanical purposes.

Bot'a-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who botanizes.

Bot'a-nol'o-ger (bŏt'ă-nŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* A botanist. [*Obs.*]

Bot'a-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Botany* + *-logy:* cf. F. *botanologie.*] The science of botany. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Bot'a-no-man'cy (bŏt'ă-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*Botany* + *-mancy:* cf. F. *botanomantie.*] An ancient species of divination by means of plants, esp. sage and fig leaves.

Bot'a-ny (bŏt'ă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* BOTANIES (-nĭz). [F. *botanique*, a. & n., fr. Gr. βοτανικός botanic, fr. βοτάνη herb, plant, fr. βόσκειν to feed, graze.] **1.** The science which treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms which are employed in their description and denomination. See PLANT.

2. A book which treats of the science of botany.

☞ Botany is divided into various departments; as, **Structural Botany,** which investigates the structure and organic composition of plants; **Physiological Botany,** the study of their functions and life; and **Systematic Botany,** which has to do with their classification, description, nomenclature, etc.

Bot'a-ny Bay' (bā'). A harbor on the east coast of Australia, and an English convict settlement there; — so called from the number of new plants found on its shore at its discovery by Cook in 1770.

Hence, any place to which desperadoes resort.

Botany Bay kino (*Med.*), an astringent, reddish substance consisting of the inspissated juice of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus.* — **Botany Bay resin** (*Med.*), a resin of reddish yellow color, resembling gamboge, the product of different Australian species of *Xanthorrhœa,* esp. the grass tree (*X. hastilis*).

Bo-tar'go (bō-tär'gō), *n.* [It. *bottarga, bottarica;* or Sp. *botarga;* a kind of large sausages, a sort of wide breeches: cf. F. *boutargue.*] A sort of cake or sausage, made of the salted roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink.

Botch (bŏch; 224), *n.; pl.* BOTCHES (-ĕz). [Same as Boss a stud. For senses 2 & 3 cf. D. *botsen* to beat, akin to E. *beat.*] **1.** A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil; an eruptive disease. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

> *Botches* and blains must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*

2. A patch put on, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner.

3. Work done in a bungling manner; a clumsy performance; a piece of work, or a place in work, marred in the doing, or not properly finished; a bungle.

> To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work. *Shak.*

Botch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTCHED (bŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTCHING.] [See BOTCH, *n.*] **1.** To mark with, or as with, botches.

> Young Hylas, *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

2. To repair; to mend; esp. to patch in a clumsy or imperfect manner, as a garment; — sometimes with *up.*

> Sick bodies . . . to be kept and *botched* up for a time. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform in a bungling manner; to spoil or mar, as by unskillful work.

> For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

Botch'ed-ly (bŏch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a clumsy manner.

Botch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. *Shak.*

2. A clumsy or careless workman; a bungler.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon; a grilse.

Botch'er-ly, *a.* Bungling; awkward. [*R.*]

Botch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy or careless workmanship.

Botch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches; poorly done. "This *botchy* business." *Bp. Watson.*

Bote (bōt), *n.* [Old form of *boot;* — used in composition. See 1st BOOT.] (*Law*) (*a*) Compensation; amends; satisfaction; expiation; as, man *bote*, a compensation for a man slain. (*b*) Payment of any kind. *Bouvier.* (*c*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries.

☞ This word is still used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers,* supplies, necessaries; as, house*bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel, sometimes called fire*bote;* so plow*bote*, cart*bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay*bote* or hedge*bote*, wood for hedges, fences, etc. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system. *Burrill. Bouvier. Blackstone.*

Bote'less, *a.* Unavailing; in vain. See BOOTLESS.

Bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous insect of the family *Œstridæ,* of many different species, some of which are particularly troublesome to domestic animals, as the horse, ox, and sheep, on which they deposit their eggs. A common species is one of the botflies of the horse (*Gastrophilus equi*),

Botfly of Horse (*Gastrophilus equi*). *a* Larva or Bot; *b* Adult female Botfly. Somewhat enlarged.

the larvæ of which (*bots*) are taken into the stomach of the animal, where they live several months and pass through their larval states. In tropical America one species sometimes lives under the human skin, and another in the stomach. See GADFLY.

Both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [OE. *bothe, baþe*, fr. Icel. *bāðir;* akin to Dan. *baade*, Sw. *båda*, Goth. *bajōþs*, OHG. *beidē, bēdē*, G. & D. *beide*, also AS. *begen, bā, bū*, Goth. *bai*, and Gr. ἄμφω, L. *ambo*, Lith. *abù*, OSlav. *oba*, Skr. *ubha.* √310. Cf. AMB-.] The one and the other; the two; the pair, without exception of either.

☞ It is generally used adjectively with nouns; as, *both* horses ran away; but with pronouns, and often with nouns, it is used substantively, and followed by *of.*

It frequently stands as a pronoun.

> She alone is heir to *both* of us. *Shak.*

> Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant. *Gen.* xxi. 27.

> He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both.* *Bolingbroke.*

It is often used in apposition with nouns or pronouns.

> Thy weal and woe are *both* of them extremes. *Shak.*

> This said, they *both* betook them several ways. *Milton.*

Both now always precedes any other attributive words; as, *both* their armies; *both* our eyes.

Both of is used before pronouns in the objective case; as, *both of* us, them, whom, etc.; but before substantives its use is colloquial, *both* (without *of*) being the preferred form; as, *both* the brothers.

Both, *conj.* As well; not only; equally.

Both precedes the first of two coördinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other, *both . . . and . . .*; as well the one as the other; not only this, but also that; equally the former and the latter. It is also sometimes followed by more than two coördinate words, connected by *and* expressed or understood.

> To judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*

> A masterpiece *both* for argument *and* style. *Goldsmith.*

> To whom *bothe* heven *and* erthe *and* see is sene. *Chaucer.*

> *Both* mongrel, puppy, whelp, *and* hound. *Goldsmith.*

> He prayeth well who loveth well
> *Both* man *and* bird *and* beast. *Coleridge.*

Both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTHERING.] [Cf. Ir. *buaidhirt* trouble, *buaidhrim* I vex.] To annoy; to trouble; to worry; to perplex. See POTHER.

☞ The imperative is sometimes used as an exclamation mildly imprecatory.

Both'er, *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety; to make or take trouble; to be troublesome.

> Without *bothering* about it. *H. James.*

Both'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry; disturbance; petty trouble; as, to be in a *bother.*

Both'er-a'tion (bŏth'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; cause of trouble; perplexity; annoyance; vexation. [*Colloq.*]

Both'er-er (bŏth'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who bothers.

Both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* Vexatious; causing bother; causing trouble or perplexity; troublesome.

Both'-hands' (bōth'hăndz'), *n.* A factotum. [*R.*]

> He is his master's *both-hands,* I assure you. *B. Jonson.*

Both'ie (bŏth'ĭ), *n.* Same as BOTHY. [*Scot.*]

Both'ni-an (bŏth'nĭ-*an*), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Both'nic (bŏth'nĭk), } Bothnia, a country of northern Europe, or to a gulf of the same name which forms the northern part of the Baltic sea.

‖ **Both-ren'chy-ma** (bŏth-rĕn'kĭ-mă), *n.* [Gr. βόθρος pit + ἔγχυμα something poured in. Formed like *parenchyma.*] (*Bot.*) Dotted or pitted ducts or vessels forming the pores seen in many kinds of wood.

Both'y (bŏth'ĭ), **Booth'y** (bōōth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Scottish. Cf. BOOTH.] A wooden hut or humble cot, esp. a rude hut or barrack for unmarried farm servants; a shepherd's or hunter's hut; a booth. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Bo'to-cu'dos** (bō'tō-kōō'dōz), *n. pl.* [Pg. *botogue* stopple. So called because they wear a wooden plug in the pierced lower lip.] A Brazilian tribe of Indians, noted for their use of poisons; — also called *Aymborés.*

Bo' tree' (bō' trē'). (*Bot.*) The peepul tree; esp., the very ancient tree standing at Anurajahpoora in Ceylon, grown from a slip of the tree under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light and so to have become Buddha.

> The sacred *bo tree* of the Buddhists (*Ficus religiosa*), which is planted close to every temple, and attracts almost as much veneration as the statue of the god himself. . . . It differs from the banyan (*Ficus Indica*) by sending down no roots from its branches. *Tennent.*

Bot'ry-o-gen (bŏt'rĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-gen.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of iron of a deep red color. It often occurs in botryoidal form.

Bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid), } *a.* [Gr. βότρυς a cluster of
Bot'ry-oid'al (-oi'dăl), } grapes + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small spherical or spheroidal prominences.

Bot'ry-o-lite (bŏt'rĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of datolite, usually having a botryoidal structure.

Bot'ry-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the form of a cluster of grapes. (*b*) Of the racemose or acropetal type of inflorescence. *Gray.*

Bots (bŏts), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *botus* belly worm, *boiteag* maggot.] (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of several species of botfly, especially those larvæ which infest the stomach, throat, or intestines of the horse, and are supposed to be the cause of various ailments. [Written also *botts.*] See *Illust.* of BOTFLY.

Bot-tine' (bŏt-tēn'), *n.* [F. See BOOT (for the foot).] **1.** A small boot; a lady's boot.

2. An appliance resembling a small boot, furnished with straps, buckles, etc., used to correct or prevent distortions in the lower extremities of children. *Dunglison.*

Bot'tle (bŏt't'l), *n.* [OE *botel, botelle*, OF. *botel, bouteille*, F. *bouteille*, fr. LL. *buticula*, dim. of *butis, buttis, butta*, flask. Cf. BUTT a cask.] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware (but formerly of leather), with a narrow neck or mouth, for holding liquids.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; as, to drink a *bottle* of wine.

3. Fig.: Intoxicating liquor; as, to drown one's reason in the *bottle.*

☞ *Bottle* is much used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound.

Bottle ale, bottled ale. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Bottle brush,** a cylindrical brush for cleansing the interior of bottles. — **Bottle fish** (*Zoöl.*), a kind of deep-sea eel (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), remarkable for its baglike gullet, which enables it to swallow fishes two or three times its own size. — **Bottle flower.** (*Bot.*) Same as BLUEBOTTLE. — **Bottle glass,** a coarse, green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles. *Ure.* — **Bottle gourd** (*Bot.*), the common gourd or calabash (*Lagenaria Vulgaris*), whose shell is used for bottles, dippers, etc. — **Bottle grass** (*Bot.*), a nutritious fodder grass (*Setaria glauca* and *S. viridis*); — called also *foxtail,* and *green foxtail.* — **Bottle tit** (*Zoöl.*), the European long-tailed titmouse; — so called from the shape of its nest. — **Bottle tree** (*Bot.*), an Australian tree (*Sterculia rupestris*), with a bottle-shaped, or greatly swollen, trunk. — **Feeding bottle, Nursing bottle,** a bottle with a rubber nipple (generally with an intervening tube), used in feeding infants.

Bot'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTTLING (-tlĭng).] To put into bottles; to inclose in, or as in, a bottle or bottles; to keep or restrain as in a bottle; as, to *bottle* wine or porter; to *bottle* up one's wrath.

Bot'tle, *n.* [OE. *botel*, OF. *botel*, dim. of F. *botte;* cf. OHG. *bozo* bunch. See Boss stud.] A bundle, esp. of hay. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

Bot'tled (-t'ld), *a.* **1.** Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles; pent up in, or as in, a bottle.

2. Having the shape of a bottle; protuberant. *Shak.*

Bot'tle green' (bŏt't'l grēn'). A dark shade of green, like that of bottle glass. — **Bot'tle-green',** *a.*

Bot'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cetacean allied to the grampus; — called also *bottle-nosed whale.*

☞ There are several species so named, as the pilot whales, of the genus *Globicephalus,* and one or more species of *Hyperoödon* (*H. bidens*, etc.), found on the European coast. See BLACKFISH, 1.

Bot'tle-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who attends a pugilist in a prize fight; — so called from the bottle of water of which he has charge.

2. One who assists or supports another in a contest; an abettor; a backer. [*Colloq.*]

> Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottleholder* of oppressed states. *The London Times.*

Bot'tle-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A cetacean of the Dolphin family, of several species, as *Delphinus Tursio* and *Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus,* of Europe.

2. The puffin.

Bot'tle-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having the nose bottle-shaped, or large at the end. *Dickens.*

Bot'tler (bŏt'tlẽr), *n.* One who bottles wine, beer, soda water, etc.

Bot'tle-screw' (bŏt't'l-skrū'), *n.* A corkscrew. *Swift.*

Bot'tling (bŏt'tlĭng), *n.* The act or the process of

putting anything into bottles (as beer, mineral water, etc.) and corking the bottles.

Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* [OE. *botum, botme*, AS. *botm;* akin to OS. *bodom*, D. *bodem*, OHG. *podam*, G. *boden*, Icel. *botn*, Sw. *botten*, Dan. *bund* (for *budn*), L. *fundus* (for *fudnus*), Gr. *πυθμήν* (for *φυθμήν*), Skr. *budhna* (for *bhudhna*), and Ir. *bonn* sole of the foot, W. *bon* stem, base. √257. Cf. 4th FOUND, FUND, *n.*] **1.** The lowest part of anything; the foot; as, the *bottom* of a tree or well; the *bottom* of a hill, a lane, or a page.

Or dive into the *bottom* of the deep. *Shak.*

2. The part of anything which is beneath the contents and supports them, as the part of a chair on which a person sits, the circular base or lower head of a cask or tub, or the plank floor of a ship's hold; the under surface.

Barrels with the *bottoms* knocked out. *Macaulay.*

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *W. Irving.*

3. That upon which anything rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense; foundation; groundwork.

4. The bed of a body of water, as of a river, lake, sea.

5. The fundament; the buttocks.

6. An abyss. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

7. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; low-lying ground; a dale; a valley. "The *bottoms* and the high grounds." *Stoddard.*

8. (*Naut.*) The part of a ship which is ordinarily under water; hence, the vessel itself; a ship.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak.*

Not to sell the teas, but to return them to London in the same *bottoms* in which they were shipped. *Bancroft.*

Full bottom, a hull of such shape as permits carrying a large amount of merchandise.

9. Power of endurance; as, a horse of good *bottom*.

10. Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment. *Johnson.*

At bottom, At the bottom, at the foundation or basis; in reality. "He was *at the bottom* a good man." *J. F. Cooper.* — **To be at the bottom of**, to be the cause or originator of; to be the source of. [Usually in an opprobrious sense.] *J. H. Newman.*

He *was at the bottom of* many excellent counsels. *Addison.*

— **To go to the bottom**, to sink; esp. to be wrecked. — **To touch bottom**, to reach the lowest point; to find something on which to rest.

Bot'tom, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; fundamental; lowest; under; as, *bottom* rock; the *bottom* board of a wagon box; *bottom* prices.

Bottom glade, a low glade or open place; a valley; a dale. *Milton.* — **Bottom grass**, grass growing on bottom lands. — **Bottom land.** See 1st BOTTOM, *n.*, 7.

Bot'tom, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTTOMED (-tŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTTOMING.] **1.** To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; — followed by *on* or *upon*.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle. *Atterbury.*

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South.*

2. To furnish with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.

3. To reach or get to the bottom of. *Smiles.*

Bot'tom, *v. i.* **1.** To rest, as upon an ultimate support; to be based or grounded; — usually with *on* or *upon*.

Find on what foundation any proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*

2. To reach or impinge against the bottom, so as to impede free action, as when the point of a cog strikes the bottom of a space between two other cogs, or a piston the end of a cylinder.

Bot'tom, *n.* [OE. *botme*, perh. corrupt. for *button*. See BUTTON.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon. [*Obs.*]

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in . . . fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Bot'tom, *v. t.* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. [*Obs.*]

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

Bot'tomed (bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* Having at the bottom, or as a bottom; resting upon a bottom; grounded; — mostly in composition; as, sharp-*bottomed;* well-*bottomed*.

Bot'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; baseless; as, a *bottomless* abyss. "*Bottomless* speculations." *Burke.*

Bot'tom-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [From 1st BOTTOM in sense 8: cf. D. *bodemerij*. Cf. BUMMERY.] (*Mar. Law*) A contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, hypothecates and binds the ship (and sometimes the accruing freight) as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship, if she terminates her voyage successfully. If the ship is lost by perils of the sea, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may, and usually does, exceed the legal rate of interest. See HYPOTHECATION.

Bot'ton-y (-tŭn-ȳ), } *a.* [F. *boutonné*,
Bot'to-né (-tō-nā'), } fr. *boutonner* to bud, button.] (*Her.*) Having a bud or button, or a kind of trefoil, at the end; furnished with knobs or buttons.

Cross bottony.

Cross bottony (*Her.*), a cross having each arm terminating in three rounded lobes, forming a sort of trefoil.

Botts (bŏts), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See BOTS.

Bot'u-li-form' (bŏt'ŭ-lĭ-fôrm' *or* bō-tū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a sausage. *Henslow.*

‖ **Bouche** (bōōsh), *n.* [F.] Same as BUSH, a lining.

Bouche, *v. t.* Same as BUSH, to line.

‖ **Bouche** } (bōōsh), *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.]
Bouch } **1.** A mouth. [*Obs.*]

2. An allowance of meat and drink for the tables of inferior officers or servants in a nobleman's palace or at court. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bou'chées'** (bōō'shā'), *n. pl.* [F., morsels, mouthfuls, fr. *bouche* mouth.] (*Cookery*) Small patties.

Boud (boud *or* bōōd), *n.* A weevil; a worm that breeds in malt, biscuit, etc. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

‖ **Bou'doir'** (bōō'dwôr'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, be sulky.] A small room, esp. if pleasant, or elegantly furnished, to which a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends; a lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room. *Cowper.*

‖ **Bouffe** (bōōf), *n.* [F., buffoon.] Comic opera. See OPERA BOUFFE.

‖ **Bou'gain-vil-læ'a** (bōō'gĭn-vĭl-lē'ȧ), *n.* [Named from *Bougainville*, the French navigator.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order Nyctogineaceæ, from tropical South America, having the flowers surrounded by large bracts.

Bouge (bōōj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUGED (bōōjd).] [Variant of *bulge*. Cf. BOWGE.] **1.** To swell out. [*Obs.*]

2. To bilge. [*Obs.*] "Their ship *bouged.*" *Hakluyt.*

Bouge, *v. t.* To stave in; to bilge. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Bouge, *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.] Bouche (see BOUCHE, 2); food and drink; provisions. [*Obs.*]

[They] made room for a bombardman that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted . . . with fasting. *B. Jonson.*

Bou'get (bōō'jĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bougette* sack, bag. Cf. BUDGET.] (*Her.*) A charge representing a leather vessel for carrying water; — also called *water bouget.*

Bough (bou), *n.* [OE. *bogh*, AS. *bōg, bōh*, bough, shoulder; akin to Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship, Sw. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, OHG. *buog*, G. *bug*, and to Gr. *πῆχυς* (for *φηχυς*) forearm, Skr. *bāhu* (for *bhāghu*) arm. √88, 251. Cf. Bow of a ship.] **1.** An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a large arm or main branch.

2. A gallows. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Bought (bout), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bugt* bend, turning, Icel. *bugða*. Cf. BIGHT, BOUT, and see Bow to bend.] **1.** A flexure; a bend; a twist; a turn; a coil, as in a rope; as, the *boughts* of a serpent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

The *boughts* of the fore legs. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone. [*Obs.*]

Bought (bạt), *imp. & p. p.* of BUY.

Bought, *p. a.* Purchased; bribed.

Bought'en (bạt''n), *a.* Purchased; not obtained or produced at home. *Coleridge.*

Bought'y (bout'ȳ), *a.* Bending. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

‖ **Bou-gie'** (bōō-zhē'), *n.* [F. *bougie* wax candle, bougie, fr. *Bougie, Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.]

1. (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument, that is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes. It was originally made of waxed linen rolled into cylindrical form.

2. (*Pharm.*) A long slender rod consisting of gelatin or some other substance that melts at the temperature of the body. It is impregnated with medicine, and designed for introduction into the urethra, etc.

‖ **Bou'illi'** (bōō'yē' *or* bōōl'yē'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] (*Cookery*) Boiled or stewed meat; beef boiled with vegetables in water from which its gravy is to be made; beef from which bouillon or soup has been made.

‖ **Bou'illon'** (bōō'yôN' *or* bōōl'yôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] **1.** A nutritious liquid food made by boiling beef, or other meat, in water; a clear soup or broth.

2. (*Far.*) An excrescence on a horse's frush or frog.

Bouk (bōōk), *n.* [AS. *būc* belly; akin to G. *bauch*, Icel. *būkr* body.] **1.** The body. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Bulk; volume. [*Scot.*]

Boul (bōōl), *n.* A curved handle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bou-lan'ger-ite (bōō-lȧn'jĕr-īt), *n.* [From *Boulanger*, a French mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a bluish gray color and metallic luster, usually in plumose masses, also compact. It is a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* Same as BOWLDER.

Boul'der-y (-ȳ), *a.* Characterized by bowlders.

Boule (bōōl), **Boule'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Same as BUHL, BUHLWORK.

‖ **Bou'le-vard'** (bōō'lẽ-värd' *or* bōō'lẽ-värd'), *n.* [F. *boulevard, boulevart*, fr. G. *bollwerk*. See BULWARK.] **1.** Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town.

2. A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. Hence: A broad avenue in or around a city.

‖ **Boule'verse'ment'** (bōōl'vĕrs'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouleverser* to overthrow.] Complete overthrow; disorder; a turning upside down.

Boult (bōlt), *n.* Corrupted from BOLT.

Boul'tel (bōl'tĕl), **Boul'tin** (bōl'tĭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) A molding, the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the abacus in the Tuscan and Roman Doric capital; a torus; an ovolo. (*b*) One of the shafts of a clustered column. [Written also *bowtel, boltel, boultell*, etc.]

Boul'ter (bōl'tẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A long, stout fishing line to which many hooks are attached.

Boun (boun), *a.* [See BOUND ready.] Ready; prepared; destined; tending. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Boun, *v. t.* To make or get ready. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUNCED (bounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOUNCING (boun'sĭng).] [OE. *bunsen;* cf. D. *bonzen* to strike, bounce, *bons* blow, LG. *bunsen* to knock; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; to knock loudly.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; to bound; as, she *bounced* into the room.

Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*

Bounced off his arm-chair. *Thackeray.*

3. To boast; to talk big; to bluster. [*Obs.*]

Bounce, *v. t.* **1.** To drive against anything suddenly and violently; to bump; to thump. *Swift.*

2. To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss.

3. To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

4. To bully; to scold. [*Colloq.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Bounce (bouns), *n.* **1.** A sudden leap or bound; a rebound.

2. A heavy, sudden, and often noisy, blow or thump.

The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

3. An explosion, or the noise of one. [*Obs.*]

4. Bluster; brag; untruthful boasting; audacious exaggeration; an impudent lie; a bouncer.

Johnson. De Quincey.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A dogfish of Europe (*Scyllium catulus*).

Bounce, *adv.* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

This impudent puppy comes *bounce* in upon me. *Bickerstaff.*

Boun'cer (boun'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving.

2. A boaster; a bully. [*Colloq.*] *Johnson.*

3. A bold lie; also, a liar. [*Colloq.*] *Marryat.*

4. Something big; a good stout example of the kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*. *De Quincey.*

Boun'cing (boun'sĭng), *a.* **1.** Stout; plump and healthy; lusty; buxom.

Many tall and *bouncing* young ladies. *Thackeray.*

2. Excessive; big. "A *bouncing* reckoning." *B. & Fl.*

Bouncing Bet (*Bot.*), the common soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). *Harper's Mag.*

Boun'cing-ly, *adv.* With a bounce.

Bound (bound), *n.* [OE. *bounde, bunne*, OF. *bonne, bonde, bodne*, F. *borne*, fr. LL. *bodina, bodena, bonna;* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. *bonn* boundary, limit, and *boden, bod*, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be marked. Cf. BOURNE.] The external or limiting line, either real or imaginary, of any object or space; that which limits or restrains, or within which something is limited or restrained; limit; confine; extent; boundary.

He hath compassed the waters with *bounds*. *Job* xxvi. 10.

On earth's remotest *bounds*. *Campbell.*

And mete the *bounds* of hate and love. *Tennyson.*

To keep within bounds, not to exceed or pass beyond assigned limits; to act with propriety or discretion.

Syn. — See BOUNDARY.

Bound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOUNDING.] **1.** To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; — said of natural or of moral objects; to lie along, or form, a boundary of; to inclose; to circumscribe; to restrain; to confine.

Where full measure only *bounds* excess. *Milton.*

Phlegethon . . .
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden.*

2. To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* France.

Bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir, bundir*, to leap, resound, fr. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum, fr. *bombus* a humming, buzzing. See BOMB.] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps; as, the beast *bounded* from his den; the herd *bounded* across the plain.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*. *Pope.*

And the waves *bound* beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider. *Byron.*

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound, *v. t.* **1.** To make to bound or leap; as, to *bound* a horse. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To cause to rebound; to throw so that it will rebound; as, to *bound* a ball on the floor. [*Colloq.*]

Bound, *n.* **1.** A leap; an elastic spring; a jump.

A *bound* of graceful hardihood. *Wordsworth.*

2. A rebound; as, the *bound* of a ball. *Johnson.*

3. (*Dancing*) A spring from one foot to the other.

Bound, *imp. & p. p.* of BIND.

Bound, *p. p. & a.* **1.** Restrained by a band, rope, chain, fetters, or the like.

2. Inclosed in a binding or cover; as, a *bound* volume.

3. Under legal or moral restraint or obligation.

4. Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive; as, he is *bound* to succeed; he is *bound* to fail.

5. Resolved; as, I am *bound to do it.* [*Colloq. U. S.*]

6. Constipated; costive.

☞ Used also in composition; as, Ice*bound*, wind*bound*, hide*bound*, etc.

Bound bailiff (*Eng. Law*), a sheriff's officer who serves writs, makes arrests, etc. The sheriff being answerable for the bailiff's misdemeanors, the bailiff is usually under *bond* for the faithful discharge of his trust. — **Bound up in**, entirely devoted to; inseparable from.

Bound, *a.* [Past p. of OE. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* ready, prepared, fr. Icel. *būinn*, p. p. of *būa* to dwell, prepare; akin to E. *boor* and *bower*. See BOND, *a.*, and cf. BUSK, *v.*] Ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going; — with *to* or *for*, or with an adverb of motion; as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz. "The mariner *bound* homeward." *Cowper.*

Bound'a-ry (bound'ȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* BOUNDARIES (-rĭz). [From BOUND a limit; cf. LL. *bonnarium* piece of land with fixed limits.] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory; a bounding or separating line; a real or imaginary limit.

But still his native country lies
Beyond the *boundaries* of the skies. *N. Cotton.*

That bright and tranquil stream, the *boundary* of Louth and Meath. *Macaulay.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Syn. — **Limit**; bound; border; term; termination; barrier; verge; confines; precinct. BOUND, BOUNDARY. *Boundary*, in its original and strictest sense, is a visible object or mark indicating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself. But in ordinary usage the two words are made interchangeable.

Bound'en (bound''n), *p. p. & a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] **1.** Bound; fastened by bonds. [*Obs.*]

2. Under obligation; bound by some favor rendered; obliged; beholden.

This holy word, that teacheth us truly our *bounden* duty toward our Lord God in every point. *Ridley.*

3. Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; binding.

I am much *bounden* to your majesty. *Shak.*

Bound'er (bound'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, limits; a boundary. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Bound'ing, *a.* Moving with a bound or bounds.

The *bounding* pulse, the languid limb. *Montgomery.*

Bound'less, *a.* Without bounds or confines; illimitable; vast; unlimited. "The *boundless* sky." *Bryant.* "The *boundless* ocean." *Dryden.* "*Boundless* rapacity." "*Boundless* prospect of gain." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite.

— Bound'less-ly, *adv.* — **Bound'less-ness,** *n.*

Boun'te-ous (boun'tê-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *bountevous*, fr. *bounte* bounty.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generously liberal; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as, *bounteous* production.

But O, thou *bounteous* Giver of all good. *Cowper.*

— Boun'te-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Free in giving; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors.

God, the *bountiful* Author of our being. *Locke.*

2. Plentiful; abundant; as, a *bountiful* supply of food.

Syn. — Liberal; munificent; generous; bounteous.

— Boun'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* — **Boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-head (-hĕd), } *n.* Goodness; generosity.
Boun'ty-hood (-ho͝od), } [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Boun'ty, *n.*; *pl.* **Bounties** (-tĭz). [OE. *bounte* goodness, kindness, F. *bonté*, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good, for older *duonus*; cf. Skr. *duvas* honor, respect.] **1.** Goodness; kindness; virtue; worth. [*Obs.*]

Nature set in her at once beauty with *bounty.* *Gower.*

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; gracious or liberal giving; generosity; munificence.

My *bounty* is as boundless as the sea. *Shak.*

3. That which is given generously or liberally. "Thy morning *bounties*." *Cowper.*

4. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry or manufactures.

Bounty jumper, one who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service, and deserted as soon as possible after receiving the bounty. [*Colloq.*] — **Queen Anne's bounty** (*Eng. Hist.*), a provision made in Queen Anne's reign for augmenting poor clerical livings.

Syn. — Munificence; generosity; beneficence.

Bou-quet' (bo͞o-kā'; 277), *n.* [F. *bouquet* bunch, bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bousquet*, *bosquet*, thicket, a little wood, dim. of LL. *boscus*. See **Bush** thicket, and cf. **Bosket, Busket.**] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

2. A perfume; an aroma; as, the *bouquet* of wine.

‖ **Bou'que-tin'** (bo͞o'kĕ-tăN' *or* bo͞o'kĕ-tĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The ibex.

Bour (bour), *n.* [See **Bower** a chamber.] A chamber or a cottage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bour'bon (bo͞or'bŭn), *n.* [From the castle and seignlory of *Bourbon* in central France.] **1.** A member of a family which has occupied several European thrones, and whose descendants still claim the throne of France.

2. A politician who is behind the age; a ruler or politician who neither forgets nor learns anything; an obstinate conservative.

Bour'bon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of those adhering to the house of Bourbon; obstinate conservatism.

Bour'bon-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the house of Bourbon; a legitimist.

Bour'bon whis'ky. See under **Whisky.**

Bourd (bo͞ord), *n.* [F. *bourde* fib, lie, OF. *borde*, *bourde*, jest, joke.] A jest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bourd (bo͞ord), *v. i.* To jest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bourd'er (-ẽr), *n.* A jester. [*Obs.*]

Bour'don (bo͞or'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters. Cf. Sp. *muleta* a young she mule; also, crutch, prop.] A pilgrim's staff.

‖ **Bour'don'** (bo͞or'dôN'), *n.* [F. See **Burden** a refrain.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A drone bass, as in a bagpipe, or a hurdy-gurdy. See **Burden** (of a song). (*b*) A kind of organ stop.

Bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* [From a French type founder named *Bourgeois*, or fr. F. *bourgeois* of the middle class; hence applied to an intermediate size of type between brevier and long primer: cf. G. *bourgeois*, *borgis*. Cf. **Burgess.**] (*Print.*) A size of type between long primer and brevier. See **Type.**

☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

‖ **Bour-geois'** (bo͞or-zhwä'), *n.* [F., fr. *bourg* town; of German origin. See **Burgess.**] A man of middle rank in society; one of the shopkeeping class. [*France*] — *a.* Characteristic of the middle class, as in France.

‖ **Bour-geoi-sie'** (bo͞or-zhwä-zē'), *n.* [F.] The French middle class, particularly such as are concerned in, or dependent on, trade.

Bour'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* [OE. *burjoun* a bud, *burjounen* to bud, F. *bourgeon* a bud, *bourgeonner* to bud; cf. OHG. *burjan* to raise.] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

Gayly to *bourgeon* and broadly to grow. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Bou'ri** (bo͞o'rē), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A mullet (*Mugil capito*) found in the rivers of Southern Europe and in Africa.

Bourn } (bo͞rn), *n.* [OE. *burne*, *borne*, AS. *burna*;
Bourne } akin to OS. *brunno* spring, G. *born*, *brunnen*, OHG. *prunno*, Goth. *brunna*, Icel. *brunnr*, and perh. to Gr. *φρέαρ*. The root is prob. that of *burn*, v., because the source of a stream seems to issue forth bubbling and boiling from the earth. Cf. **Torrent,** and see **Burn,** *v.*] A stream or rivulet; a burn.

My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn.* *Spenser.*

Bourn } (bo͞rn *or* bo͞orn; 277), *n.* [F. *borne*. See
Bourne } **Bound** a limit.] A bound; a boundary; a limit. Hence: Point aimed at; goal.

Where the land slopes to its watery *bourn.* *Cowper.*
The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns. *Shak.*
Sole *bourn*, sole wish, sole object of my song. *Wordsworth.*
To make the doctrine . . their intellectual *bourne.* *Tyndall.*

Bourn'less, *a.* Without a bourn or limit.

Bour'non-ite (bo͞or'nŏn-īt), *n.* [Named after Count *Bournon*, a mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a steel-gray to black color and metallic luster, occurring crystallized, often in twin crystals shaped like cogwheels (wheel ore), also massive. It is a sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper.

Bour-nous' (bo͞or-no͞os'), *n.* See **Burnoose.**

‖ **Bour-rée'** (bo͞or-rā'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) An old French dance tune in common time.

‖ **Bourse** (bo͞ors), *n.* [F. *bourse* purse, exchange, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* skin, hide, of which a purse was usually made. Cf. **Purse, Burse.**] An exchange, or place where merchants, bankers, etc., meet for business at certain hours; esp., the Stock Exchange of Paris.

Bouse (bo͞oz), *v. i.* To drink immoderately; to carouse; to booze. See **Booze.**

Bouse, *n.* Drink, esp. alcoholic drink; also, a carouse; a booze. "A good *bouse* of liquor." *Carlyle.*

Bous'er (bo͞oz'ẽr), *n.* A toper; a boozer.

‖ **Bou'stro-phe'don** (bo͞o'strō-fē'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν* turning like oxen in plowing; *βοῦς* ox + *στρέφειν* to turn.] An ancient mode of writing, in alternate directions, one line from left to right, and the next from right to left (as fields are plowed), as in early Greek and Hittite.

Bou-stroph'e-don'ic (-strŏf'ē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the boustrophedon mode of writing.

Bou-stroph'ic (-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βουστρόφος* ox-guiding.] Boustrophedonic.

Bous'y (bo͞o'zy), *a.* Drunken; sotted; boozy.

In his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

Bout (bout), *n.* [A different spelling and application of *bought* bend.] **1.** As much of an action as is performed at one time; a going and returning, as of workmen in reaping, mowing, etc.; a turn; a round.

In notes with many a winding *bout*
Of linkéd sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

The prince . . . has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for this *bout.* *Goldsmith.*

2. A conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a set-to at anything; as, a fencing *bout*; a drinking *bout.*

The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one *bout* with you; he can not by the duello avoid it. *Shak.*

Bou-tade' (bo͞o-tād'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouter* to thrust. See **Butt.**] An outbreak; a caprice; a whim. [*Obs.*]

Boute'feu (bo͞ot'fû), *n.* [F.; *bouter* to thrust, put + *feu* fire.] An incendiary; an inciter of quarrels. [*Obs.*]

Animated by . . . John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, . . . they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

‖ **Bou'ton'nière'** (bo͞o'tŏn'nyâr'), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet worn in a buttonhole.

‖ **Bouts'-ri-més'** (bo͞o'rē-mā'), *n. pl.* [F. *bout* end + *rimé* rhymed.] Words that rhyme, proposed as the ends of verses, to be filled out by the ingenuity of the person to whom they are offered.

Bo'vate (bō'vāt), *n.* [LL. *bovata*, fr. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] (*O. Eng. Law*) An oxgang, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; an ancient measure of land, of indefinite quantity, but usually estimated at fifteen acres.

Bo'vey coal' (bō'vy kōl'). (*Min.*) A kind of mineral coal, or brown lignite, burning with a weak flame, and generally a disagreeable odor; — found at *Bovey* Tracey, Devonshire, England. It is of the geological age of the oölite, and not of the true coal era.

Bo'vid (bō'vĭd), *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals of which the genus *Bos* is the type.

Bo'vi-form (bō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox + *-form.*] Resembling an ox in form; ox-shaped. [*R.*]

Bo'vine (bō'vīn), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow: cf. F. *bovine*. See Cow.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos*; relating to, or resembling, the ox or cow; oxlike; as, the *bovine* genus; a *bovine* antelope.

2. Having qualities characteristic of oxen or cows; sluggish and patient; dull; as, a *bovine* temperament.

The *bovine* gaze of gaping rustics. *W. Black.*

Bow (bou), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Bowed** (boud); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Bowing.**] [OE. *bowen*, *bogen*, *bugen*, AS. *būgan* (generally v. i.); akin to D. *buigen*, OHG. *biogan*, G. *biegen*, *beugen*, Icel. *boginn* bent, *beygja* to bend, Sw. *böja*, Dan. *böie*, *bugne*, Goth. *biugan*; also to L. *fugere* to flee, Gr. *φεύγειν*, and Skr. *bhuj* to bend. √88. Cf. **Fugitive.**] **1.** To cause to deviate from straightness; to bend; to inflect; to make crooked or curved.

We *bow* things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton.*

The whole nation *bowed* their necks to the worst kind of tyranny. *Prescott.*

2. To exercise powerful or controlling influence over; to bend, figuratively; to turn; to incline.

Adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*
Not to *bow* and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, gratitude, assent, homage, or condescension.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings* ii. 15.

4. To cause to bend down; to prostrate; to depress; to crush; to subdue.

Whose heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave. *Shak.*

5. To express by bowing; as, to *bow* one's thanks.

Bow (bou), *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to curve. [*Obs.*]

2. To stoop. [*Archaic*]

They stoop, they *bow* down together. *Is.* xlvi. 2.

3. To bend the head, knee, or body, in token of reverence or submission; — often with *down.*

O come, let us worship and *bow* down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. *Ps.* xcv. 6.

4. To incline the head in token of salutation, civility, or assent; to make a bow.

Admired, adored by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turned her face, they *bowed.* *Dryden.*

Bow (bou), *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission; an obeisance; as, a *bow* of deep humility.

Bow (bō), *n.* [OE. *bowe*, *boge*, AS. *boga*, fr. AS. *būgan* to bend; akin to D. *boog*, G. *bogen*, Icel. *bogi.* See Bow, *v. t.*] **1.** Anything bent, or in the form of a curve, as the rainbow.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.

2. A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord connecting the two ends, by means of which an arrow is propelled.

3. An ornamental knot, with projecting loops, formed by doubling a ribbon or string.

4. The U-shaped piece which embraces the neck of an ox and fastens it to the yoke.

5. (*Mus.*) An appliance consisting of an elastic rod, with a number of horse hairs stretched from end to end of it, used in playing on a stringed instrument.

6. An arcograph.

7. (*Mech. & Manuf.*) Any instrument consisting of an elastic rod, with ends connected by a string, employed for giving reciprocating motion to a drill, or for preparing and arranging the hair, fur, etc., used by hatters.

8. (*Naut.*) A rude sort of quadrant formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

9. (*Saddlery*) *sing.* or *pl.* Two pieces of wood which form the arched forward part of a saddletree.

Bow bearer (*O. Eng. Law*), an under officer of the forest who looked after trespassers. — **Bow drill,** a drill worked by a bow and string. — **Bow instrument** (*Mus.*), any stringed instrument from which the tones are produced by the bow. — **Bow window** (*Arch.*) See **Bay window.** — **To draw a long bow,** to lie; to exaggerate. [*Colloq.*]

Bow (bō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Bowed** (bōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Bowing.**] To play (music) with a bow. — *v. i.* To manage the bow.

Bow (bou), *n.* [Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship. See **Bough.**] **1.** (*Naut.*) The bending or rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

2. (*Naut.*) One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow oar.

Bow chaser (*Naut.*), a gun in the bow for firing while chasing another vessel. *Totten.* — **Bow piece,** a piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship. — **On the bow** (*Naut.*), on that part of the horizon within 45° on either side of the line ahead. *Totten.*

Bow'a-ble (bou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bowed or bent; flexible; easily influenced; yielding. [*Obs.*]

Bow'bell' (bō'bĕl'), *n.* One born within hearing distance of Bow-bells; a cockney. *Halliwell.*

Bow'-bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church in London; cockneydom.

People born within the sound of *Bow-bells* are usually called cockneys. *Murray's Handbook of London.*

Bow'bent' (bō'bĕnt'), *a.* Bent, like a bow. *Milton.*

Bow'-com'pass (bō'kŭm'pas), *n.*; *pl.* **Bow-compasses** (-ĕz). **1.** An arcograph.

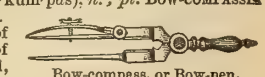

Bow-compass, or Bow-pen.

2. A small pair of compasses, one leg of which carries a pencil, or a pen, for drawing circles. Its legs are often connected by a bow-shaped spring, instead of by a joint.

3. A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

Bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *bouel*, *bouele*, OF. *boel*, *boele*, F. *boyau*, fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, in LL. also intestine, dim. of L. *botulus* sausage.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail, especially of man; a gut; — generally used in the plural.

He burst asunder in the midst, and all his *bowels* gushed out. *Acts* i. 18.

2. *pl.* Hence, figuratively: The interior part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth.

His soldiers . . . cried out amain,
And rushed into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness. Hence: Tenderness; compassion. "Thou thing of no *bowels*." *Shak.*

Bloody Bonner, that corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of *bowels.* *Fuller.*

4. *pl.* Offspring. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bow'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Boweled** or **Bowelled** (-ĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Boweling** or **Bowelling.**] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Bow'eled (-ĕld), *a.* [Written also *bowelled.*] Having bowels; hollow. "The *boweled* cavern." *Thomson.*

Bow'el-less, *a.* Without pity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bow'en-ite (bō'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From G. T. *Bowen*, who analyzed it in 1822.] (*Min.*) A hard, compact variety of serpentine found in Rhode Island. It is of a light green color and resembles jade.

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [From **Bow,** *v.* & *n.*] **1.** One who bows or bends.

2. (*Naut.*) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

3. A muscle that bends a limb, esp. the arm. [*Obs.*]

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates and helmets hew. *Spenser.*

Best bower, Small bower. See the Note under **Anchor.**

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [G. *bauer* a peasant. So called from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards. See Boor.] One of the two highest cards in the pack commonly used in the game of euchre.

Right bower, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card (except the "Joker") in the game. — **Left bower**, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next to the right bower in value. — **Best bower** *or* **Joker**, in some forms of euchre and some other games, an extra card sometimes added to the pack, which takes precedence of all others as the highest card.

Bow'er, *n.* [OE. *bour, bur*, room, dwelling, AS. *būr*, fr. the root of AS. *būan* to dwell; akin to Icel. *būr* chamber, storehouse, Sw. *būr* cage, Dan. *buur*, OHG. *pūr* room, G. *bauer* cage, *bauer* a peasant. √97. Cf. Boor, Byre.] **1.** Anciently, a chamber; a lodging room; esp., a lady's private apartment.

Give me my lute in bed now as I lie,
And lock the doors of mine unlucky *bower*. *Gascoigne.*

2. A rustic cottage or abode; poetically, an attractive abode or retreat. *Shenstone. B. Jonson.*

3. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together; an arbor; a shady recess.

Bow'er, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. *Shak.*

Bow'er, *v. i.* To lodge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bow'er, *n.* [From Bough, cf. Brancher.] (*Falconry*) A young hawk, when it begins to leave the nest. [*Obs.*]

Bow'er bird' (bĕr'd'). (*Zoöl.*) An Australian bird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* or *holosericeus*), allied to the starling, which constructs singular bowers or playhouses of twigs and decorates them with bright-colored objects; the satin bird.

Satin Bower Bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*). 1/7

☞ The name is also applied to other related birds of the same region, having similar habits; as, the spotted *bower bird* (*Chalmydodera maculata*), and the regent bird (*Sericulus melinus*).

Bow'er-y (-ȳ), *a.* Shading, like a bower; full of bowers.

A *bowery* maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull.*

Bow'er-y, *n.; pl.* Boweries (-ĭz). [D. *bouwerij.*] A farm or plantation with its buildings. [*U. S. Hist.*]

The emigrants [in New York] were scattered on *boweries* or plantations; and seeing the evils of this mode of living widely apart, they were advised, in 1643 and 1646, by the Dutch authorities, to gather into "villages, towns, and hamlets, as the English were in the habit of doing." *Bancroft.*

Bow'er-y, *a.* Characteristic of the street called the Bowery, in New York city; swaggering; flashy.

Bow'ess (bou'ĕs), *n.* (*Falconry*) Same as Bower. [*Obs.*]

Bow'fin' (bō'fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) found in the fresh waters of the United States; the mudfish; — called also *Johnny Grindle*, and *dogfish*.

Bowfin (*Amia calva*). (1/6) *a* Gular Plates.

Bowge (bouj), *v. i.* To swell out. See Bouge. [*Obs.*]

Bowge, *v. t.* To cause to leak. [*Obs.*] See Bouge.

Bow'grace' (bou'grās'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A frame or fender of rope or junk, laid out at the sides or bows of a vessel to secure it from injury by floating ice.

Bow' hand' (bō' hănd'). **1.** (*Archery*) The hand that holds the bow, *i. e.*, the left hand.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow hand*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Mus.*) The hand that draws the bow, *i. e.*, the right hand.

Bow'head' (bō'hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great Arctic or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*). See Baleen, and Whale.

Bow'ie knife' (bō'ĕ nīf'). A knife with a strong blade from ten to fifteen inches long, and double-edged near the point; — used as a hunting knife, and formerly as a weapon in the southwestern part of the United States. It was named from its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie*. Also, by extension, any large sheath knife.

Bow'ing (bō'ĭng), *n.* (*Mus.*) **1.** The act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments.

Bowing constitutes a principal part of the art of the violinist, the violist, etc. *J. W. Moore.*

2. In hatmaking, the act or process of separating and distributing the fur or hair by means of a bow, to prepare it for felting.

Bow'ing-ly (bou'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a bending manner.

Bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [OE. *bolle*, AS. *bolla;* akin to Icel. *bolli*, Dan. *bolle*, G. *bolle*, and perh. to E. *boil* a tumor. Cf. Boll.] **1.** A concave vessel of various forms (often approximately hemispherical), to hold liquids, etc.

Brought them food in *bowls* of basswood. *Longfellow.*

2. Specifically, a drinking vessel for wine or other spirituous liquors; hence, convivial drinking.

3. The contents of a full bowl; what a bowl will hold.

4. The hollow part of a thing; as, the *bowl* of a spoon.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. Cf. Bull an edict, Bill a writing.] **1.** A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball of hard wood having one side heavier than the other, so as to give it a bias when rolled.

2. *pl.* An ancient game, popular in Great Britain, played with biased balls on a level plat of greensward.

Like an uninstructed bowler, . . . who thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. *pl.* The game of tenpins or bowling. [*U. S.*]

Bowl (bōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowled (bōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowling.] **1.** To roll, as a bowl or cricket ball.

Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shak.*

2. To roll or carry smoothly on, or as on, wheels; as, we were *bowled* rapidly along the road.

3. To pelt or strike with anything rolled.

Alas, I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And *bowled* to death with turnips! *Shak.*

To bowl (a player) out, in cricket, to put out a striker by knocking down a bail or a stump in bowling.

Bowl, *v. i.* **1.** To play with bowls.

2. To roll a ball on a plane, as at cricket, bowls, etc.

3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.

Bowl'der, Boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to roar, rattle, Dan. *buldre*, dial. Sw. *bullersteen* larger kind of pebbles; perh. akin to E. *bellow.*] **1.** A large stone, worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a large pebble.

2. (*Geol.*) A mass of any rock, whether rounded or not, that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed. See Drift.

Bowlder clay, the unstratified clay deposit of the Glacial or Drift epoch, often containing large numbers of bowlders. — **Bowlder wall**, a wall constructed of large stones or bowlders.

Bowl'der-y (-ȳ), *a.* Characterized by bowlders.

Bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg. *Jer. Taylor.*

Bow'-legged' (bō'lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs, esp. with the knees bent outward. *Johnson.*

Bowl'er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who rolls the ball in cricket or any other game.

Bow'less, *a.* Destitute of a bow.

Bow'line (bō'lĭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. D. *boelijn*, Icel. *bōglīna*, Dan. *bovline;* properly the line attached to the shoulder or side of the sail. See Bow (of a ship), and Line.] (*Naut.*) A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate ropes, called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

Bowline bridles, the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail. — **Bowline knot.** See *Illust.* under Knot. — **On a bowline**, close-hauled or sailing close to the wind; — said of a ship.

Bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* The act of playing at or rolling bowls, or of rolling the ball at cricket; the game of bowls or of tenpins.

Bowling alley, a covered place for playing at bowls or tenpins. — **Bowling green**, a level piece of greensward or smooth ground for bowling, as the small park in lower Broadway, New York, where the Dutch of New Amsterdam played this game.

Bowls (bōlz), *n. pl.* See Bowl, a ball, a game.

Bow'man (bō'mạn), *n.; pl.* Bowmen (-mẽn). A man who uses a bow; an archer.

The whole city shall flee for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jer.* iv. 29.

Bowman's root. (*Bot.*) See *Indian physic*, under Indian.

Bow'man (bou'mạn), *n.* (*Naut.*) The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow oar.

Bowne (boun), *v. t.* [See Boun.] To make ready; to prepare; to dress. [*Obs.*]

We will all *bowne* ourselves for the banquet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bow' net' (bō' nĕt'). **1.** A trap for lobsters, being a wickerwork cylinder with a funnel-shaped entrance at one end.

2. A net for catching birds. *J. H. Walsh.*

Bow' oar' (bou' ōr'). **1.** The oar used by the bowman.

2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bow'-pen' (bō'pĕn'), *n.* Bow-compasses carrying a drawing pen. See Bow-compass.

Bow'-pen'cil (bō'pĕn'sĭl), *n.* Bow-compasses, one leg of which carries a pencil.

Bow'-saw' (bō'sạ'), *n.* A saw with a thin or narrow blade set in a strong frame.

Bowse (bouz), *v. i.* [See Booze, and Bouse.] **1.** To carouse; to bouse; to booze. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Naut.*) To pull or haul hard; as, to *bowse* upon a tack; to *bowse* away, *i. e.*, to pull all together.

Bowse, *n.* A carouse; a drinking bout; a booze.

Bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow.

Bow'sprit (bō'sprĭt), *n.* [*Bow* + *sprit;* akin to D. *boegspriet; boeg* bow of a ship + *spriet*, E. *sprit*, also Sw. *bogspröt*, G. *bugspriet.*] (*Naut.*) A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward.

Bows'sen (bou's'n), *v. t.* To drench; to soak; especially, to immerse (in water believed to have curative properties). [*Obs.*]

There were many *bowssening* places, for curing of mad men. . . . If there appeared small amendment he was *bowssened* again and again. *Carew.*

Bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *n.* **1.** The string of a bow.

2. A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

Bowstring bridge, a bridge formed of an arch of timber or iron, often braced, the thrust of which is resisted by a tie forming a chord of the arch. — **Bowstring girder**, an arched beam strengthened by a tie connecting its two ends. — **Bowstring hemp** (*Bot.*), the tenacious fiber of the *Sanseviera Zeylanica*, growing in India and Africa, from which bowstrings are made. *Balfour.*

Bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowstringed (-strĭngd') *or* Bowstrung (-strŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowstringing.] To strangle with a bowstring.

Bow'stringed' (-strĭngd'), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with bowstrings.

2. Put to death with a bowstring; strangled.

Bow'tel (bō'tĕl), *n.* See Boultel.

Bow'wow' (bou'wou'), *n.* An onomatopoetic name for a dog or its bark. — *a.* Onomatopoetic; as, the *bow-wow* theory of language; a *bowwow* word. [*Jocose*]

Bow'yer (bō'yẽr), *n.* [From Bow, like *lawyer* from *law.*] **1.** An archer; one who uses a bow.

2. One who makes or sells bows.

Box (bŏks), *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, fr. Gr. πύξος. See Box a case.] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub, flourishing in different parts of the world. The common box (*Buxus sempervirens*) has two varieties, one of which, the dwarf box (*B. suffruticosa*), is much used for borders in gardens. The wood of the tree varieties, being very hard and smooth, is extensively used in the arts, as by turners, engravers, mathematical instrument makers, etc.

Box elder, the ash-leaved maple (*Negundo aceroides*), of North America. — **Box holly**, the butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). — **Box thorn**, a shrub (*Lycium barbarum*). — **Box tree**, the tree variety of the common box.

Box, *n.; pl.* Boxes (-ĕz). [AS. *box* a small case or vessel with a cover; akin to OHG. *buhsa* box, G. *büchse;* fr. L. *buxus* boxwood, anything made of boxwood. See Pyx, and cf. Box a tree, Bushel.] **1.** A receptacle or case of any firm material and of various shapes.

2. The quantity that a box contains.

3. A space with a few seats partitioned off in a theater, or other place of public amusement.

Laughed at by the pit, *box*, galleries, nay, stage. *Dorset.*
The *boxes* and the pit are sovereign judges. *Dryden.*

4. A chest or any receptacle for the deposit of money; as, a poor *box;* a contribution *box.*

Yet, since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks,
Damning the poor, his triple-bolted *box*. *J. Warton.*

5. A small country house. "A shooting *box*." *Wilson.*

Tight *boxes* neatly sashed. *Cowper.*

6. A boxlike shed for shelter; as, a sentry *box.*

7. (*Mach.*) (*a*) An axle box, journal box, journal bearing, or bushing. (*b*) A chamber or section of tube in which a valve works; the bucket of a lifting pump.

8. The driver's seat on a carriage or coach.

9. A present in a box; a present; esp. a Christmas box or gift. "A Christmas *box*." *Dickens.*

10. (*Baseball*) The square in which the pitcher stands.

11. (*Zoöl.*) A Mediterranean food fish; the bogue.

☞ *Box* is much used adjectively or in composition; as, *box* lid, *box* maker, *box* circle, etc.; also with modifying substantives; as, money *box*, letter *box*, band*box*, hat*box* or hat *box*, snuff *box* or snuff*box.*

Box beam (*Arch.*), a beam made of metal plates so as to have the form of a long box. — **Box car** (*Railroads*), a freight car covered with a roof and inclosed on the sides to protect its contents. — **Box chronometer**, a ship's chronometer, mounted in gimbals, to preserve its proper position. — **Box coat**, a thick overcoat for driving; sometimes with a heavy cape to carry off the rain. — **Box coupling**, a metal collar uniting the ends of shafts or other parts in machinery. — **Box crab** (*Zoöl.*), a crab of the genus *Calappa*, which, when at rest with the legs retracted, resembles a box. — **Box drain** (*Arch.*), a drain constructed with upright sides, and with flat top and bottom. — **Box girder** (*Arch.*), a box beam. — **Box groove** (*Metal Working*), a closed groove between two rolls, formed by a collar on one roll fitting between collars on another. *R. W. Raymond.* — **Box metal**, an alloy of copper and tin, or of zinc, lead, and antimony, for the bearings of journals, etc. — **Box plait**, a plait that doubles both to the right and the left. — **Box turtle** *or* **Box tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), a land tortoise or turtle of the genera *Cistudo* and *Emys;* — so named because it can withdraw entirely within its shell, which can be closed by hinged joints in the lower shell. Also, humorously, an exceedingly reticent person. *Emerson.* — **In a box**, in a perplexity or an embarrassing position; in difficulty. (*Colloq.*) — **In the wrong box**, out of one's place; out of one's element; awkwardly situated. (*Colloq.*) *Ridley* (1554).

Box Turtle (*Cistudo Carolina*). (1/6)

Box, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boxed (bŏkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boxing.] **1.** To inclose in a box.

2. To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.

3. (*Arch.*) To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form.

To box a tree, to make an incision or hole in a tree for the purpose of procuring the sap. — **To box off**, to divide into tight compartments. — **To box up.** (*a*) To put into a box in order to save; as, he had *boxed up* twelve score pounds. (*b*) To confine; as, to be *boxed up* in narrow quarters.

Box, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *baske* to slap, *bask* slap, blow. Cf. Pash.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

A good-humored *box* on the ear. *W. Irving.*

Box, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with, or as with, the hand or fist; to spar.

Box, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist, especially to strike on the ear, or on the side of the head.

Box, *v. t.* [Cf. Sp. *boxar*, now spelt *bojar.*] To boxhaul.

To box off (*Naut.*), to turn the head of a vessel either way by bracing the headyards aback. — **To box the compass** (*Naut.*), to name the thirty-two points of the compass in their order.

Box'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). [*Local, U. S.*]

Box'en (bŏks'n), *a.* Made of boxwood; pertaining to, or resembling, the box (*Buxus*). [*R.*]

The faded hue of sapless *boxen* leaves. *Dryden.*

Box'er (bŏks'ẽr), *n.* One who packs boxes.

Box'er, *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist.

Box'fish' (bŏks'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The trunkfish.

Box'haul' (-hal'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boxhauled (-hald').] (*Naut.*) To put (a vessel) on the other tack by veering her short round on her heel; — so called from the circumstance of bracing the head yards abox (*i. e.*, sharp aback, on the wind). *Totten.*

Box'haul'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A method of going from one tack to another. See Bexhaul. *Totten.*

Box'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of inclosing (anything) in a box, as for storage or transportation.

2. Material used in making boxes or casings.

3. Any boxlike inclosure or recess; a casing.

4. (*Arch.*) The external case of thin material used to bring any member to a required form.

Box'ing, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist; sparring. *Blackstone.*

Boxing glove, a large padded mitten or glove used in sparring for exercise or amusement.

Box'-i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* A hollow smoothing iron containing a heater within.

Box'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* An attendant at a theater who has charge of the boxes.

Box'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lycium*, esp. *Lycium barbarum*.

Box'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The wood of the box (*Buxus*).

Boy (boi), *n.* [Cf. D. *boef*, Fries. *boi*, *boy*; akin to G. *bube*, Icel. *bōfi* rogue.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; hence, a son.

My only *boy* fell by the side of great Dundee. *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ *Boy* is often used as a term of comradeship, as in college, or in the army or navy. In the plural used colloquially of members of an association, fraternity, or party.

Boy bishop, a boy (usually a chorister) elected bishop, in old Christmas sports, and invested with robes and other insignia. He practiced a kind of mimicry of the ceremonies in which the bishop usually officiated. — **The Old Boy**, the Devil. [*Slang*] — **Yellow boys**, guineas. [*Slang, Eng.*] — **Boy's love**, a popular English name for Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotonum*); — called also *lad's love*. — **Boy's play**, childish amusements; anything trifling.

Boy, *v. t.* To act as a boy; — in allusion to the former practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *Shak.*

Bo-yar' (bō-yär' *or* boi'ăr), **Bo-yard'** (bō-yärd' *or* boi'-ẽrd), *n.* [Russ. *boiárin*'.] A member of a Russian aristocratic order abolished by Peter the Great. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania.

☞ English writers sometimes call Russian landed proprietors *boyars*.

‖ **Boy'au** (bwä'yō *or* boi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* Boyaux or Boyaus (bwä'yō *or* boi'ōz). [F. *boyau* gut, a long and narrow place, and (of trenches) a branch. See Bowel.] (*Fort.*) A winding or zigzag trench forming a path or communication from one siegework to another, to a magazine, etc.

Boy'cott' (boi'kŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boycotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boycotting.] [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other person), to withhold social or business relations from him, and to deter others from holding such relations; to subject to a boycott.

Boy'cott, *n.* The process, fact, or pressure of boycotting; a combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.; social and business interdiction for the purpose of coercion.

Boy'cott'er (-ẽr), *n.* A participant in boycotting.

Boy'cott-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Methods of boycotters.

Boy'de-kin (-dē-kĭn), *n.* A dagger; a bodkin. [*Obs.*]

Boy'er (boi'ẽr), *n.* [D. *boeijer*; — so called because these vessels were employed for laying the *boeijen*, or buoys: cf. F. *boyer*. See Buoy.] (*Naut.*) A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Boy'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [*Boy* + *-hood*.] The state of being a boy; the time during which one is a boy. *Hood.*

Boy'ish, *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; puerile.

A *boyish*, odd conceit. *Baillie.*

Boy'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boyish manner; like a boy.

Boy'ish-ness, *n.* The manners or behavior of a boy.

Boy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Boyhood. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

2. The nature of a boy; childishness. *Dryden.*

Boyle's' law' (boilz' la'). See under Law.

‖ **Bo'za** (bō'zà), *n.* [See Bosa.] An acidulated fermented drink of the Arabs and Egyptians, made from millet seed and various astringent substances; also, an intoxicating beverage made from hemp seed, darnel meal, and water. [Written also *bosa*, *bozah*, *bouza*.]

Bra-bant'ine (brà-bănt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, an ancient province of the Netherlands.

Brab'ble (brăb'b'l), *v. i.* [D. *brabbelen* to talk confusedly. √95. Cf. Blab, Babble.] To clamor; to contest noisily. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Brab'ble, *n.* A broil; a noisy contest; a wrangle.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all. *Shak.*

Brab'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* A brabble. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Brab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Brac'cate (brăk'kāt), *a.* [L. *bracatus* wearing breeches, fr. *bracae* breeches.] (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace (brās), *n.* [OF. *brace*, *brasse*, the two arms, embrace, fathom, F. *brasse* fathom, fr. L. *bracchia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *bracchium* arm; cf. Gr. *βραχίων*.] **1.** That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a bandage or a prop.

2. A cord, ligament, or rod, for producing or maintaining tension, as a cord on the side of a drum.

The little bones of the ear drum do in straining and relaxing it as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. The state of being braced or tight; tension.

The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

4. (*Arch. & Engin.*) A piece of material used to transmit, or change the direction of, weight or pressure; any one of the pieces, in a frame or truss, which divide the structure into triangular parts. It may act as a tie, or as a strut, and serves to prevent distortion of the structure, and transverse strains in its members. A boiler *brace* is a diagonal stay, connecting the head with the shell.

5. (*Print.*) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, *boll* } ; or, in music, used to connect staves.
bowl }

6. (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is moved horizontally; also, a rudder gudgeon.

7. (*Mech.*) A curved instrument or handle of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock.

8. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks; now rarely applied to persons, except familiarly or with some contempt. "A *brace* of greyhounds." *Shak.*

He is said to have shot . . . fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison.*

A *brace* of brethren, both bishops, both eminent for learning and religion, now appeared in the church. *Fuller.*

But you, my *brace* of lords. *Shak.*

9. *pl.* Straps or bands to sustain trousers; suspenders.

I embroidered for you a beautiful pair of *braces*. *Thackeray.*

10. Harness; warlike preparation. [*Obs.*]

For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*. *Shak.*

11. Armor for the arm; vantbrace. *Shak.*

12. (*Mining*) The mouth of a shaft. [*Cornwall*]

Angle brace. See under Angle.

Brace (brās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Braced (brāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bracing.] **1.** To furnish with braces; to support; to prop; as, to *brace* a beam in a building.

2. To draw tight; to tighten; to put in a state of tension; to strain; to strengthen; as, to *brace* the nerves.

And welcome war to *brace* her drums. *Campbell.*

3. To bind or tie closely; to fasten tightly.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

Some who spurs had first *braced* on. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To place in a position for resisting pressure; to hold firmly; as, he *braced* himself against the crowd.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*. *Fairfax.*

5. (*Naut.*) To move around by means of braces; as, to *brace* the yards.

To brace about (*Naut.*), to turn (a yard) round for the contrary tack. — To brace a yard (*Naut.*), to move it horizontally by means of a brace. — To brace in (*Naut.*), to turn (a yard) by hauling in the weather brace. — To brace one's self, to call up one's energies. "He *braced himself* for an effort which he was little able to make." *J. D. Forbes.* — To brace to (*Naut.*), to turn (a yard) by checking or easing off the lee brace, and hauling in the weather one, to assist in tacking. — To brace up (*Naut.*), to bring (a yard) nearer the direction of the keel by hauling in the lee brace. — To brace up sharp (*Naut.*), to turn (a yard) as far forward as the rigging will permit.

Brace, *v. i.* To get tone or vigor; to rouse one's energies; — with *up*. [*Colloq.*]

Brace'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel* armlet, prop. little arm, dim. of *bras* arm, fr. L. *brachium*. See Brace, *n.*] **1.** An ornamental band or ring, for the wrist or the arm; in modern times, an ornament encircling the wrist, worn by women or girls.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. *Johnson.*

Bra'cer (brā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage.

2. A covering to protect the arm of the bowman from the vibration of the string; also, a brassart. *Chaucer.*

3. A medicine, as an astringent or a tonic, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body. *Johnson.*

Brach (brăk), *n.* [OE. *brache* a kind of scenting hound or setting dog, OF. *brache*, F. *braque*, fr. OHG. *braccho*, G. *bracke*; possibly akin to E. *fragrant*, fr. L. *fragrare* to smell.] A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

‖ **Brach-el'y-tra** (brăk-ĕl'ĭ-trà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραχύς* short + *ἔλυτρον* a covering.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of beetles having short elytra, as the rove beetles.

‖ **Brach'i-a** (brăk'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* See Brachium.

Brach'i-al (brăk'ĭ-*al or* brā'kĭ-*al*; 277), *a.* [L. *brachialis* (*bracch-*), from *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm: cf. F. *brachial*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining or belonging to the arm; as, the *brachial* artery; the *brachial* nerve.

2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

‖ **Brach'i-a'ta** (-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [See Brachiate.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Crinoidea, including those furnished with long jointed arms. See Crinoidea.

Brach'i-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *brachiatus* (*bracch-*) with boughs or branches like arms, from *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm.] (*Bot.*) Having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next, as in the maple and lilac. *Gray.*

Brach'i-og'a-noid (brăk'ĭ-ŏg'à-noid), *n.* One of the Brachiogaanoidei.

‖ **Brach'i-o-ga-noid'e-i** (brăk'ĭ-ō-gà-noid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm + NL. *ganoidei*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes of which the bichir of Africa is a living example. See Crossopterygii.

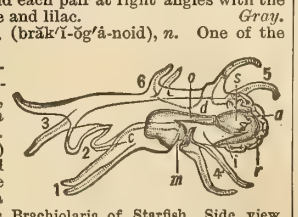

Brachiolaria of Starfish. Side view, much enlarged. 1, 2, 3, Anterior pairs of Arms; 4, 5, Posterior pairs; 6, Dorsal pairs; *m* Mouth; *o* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine; *r* Young Starfish; *a* Ambulacra; *c d* Ciliated Bands.

‖ **Brach'i-o-la'ri-a** (-ō-lā'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *brachiolum* (*bracch-*), dim. of *brachium* (*bracch-*). arm.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar early larval stage of certain starfishes, having a bilateral structure, and swimming by means of bands of vibrating cilia.

Brach'i-o-pod (brăk'ĭ-ō-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *brachiopode*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Brachiopoda, or its shell.

‖ **Brach'i-op'o-da** (-ŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *βραχίων* arm + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Molluscoidea having a symmetrical bivalve shell, often attached by a fleshy peduncle.

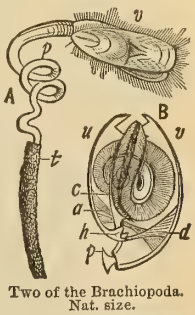

Two of the Brachiopoda. Nat. size.
A One of the Lyopomata (*Lingula pyramidata*). *p* Peduncle partly covered by its sand tube *t*; *v* Valves opened.
B Diagram showing structure of one of the Arthropomata (*Waldheimia*). *u* Dorsal Valve; *v* Ventral Valve; *h* Hinge; *c* Ciliated Arms; *a* Adductor Muscles; *d* Divaricator Muscles; *p* Peduncle.

☞ Within the shell is a pair of "arms," often long and spirally coiled, bearing rows of ciliated tentacles by which a current of water is made to flow into the mantle cavity, bringing the microscopic food to the mouth between the bases of the arms. The shell is both opened and closed by special muscles. They form two orders; *Lyopoma*, in which the shell is thin, and without a distinct hinge, as in *Lingula*; and *Arthropoma*, in which the firm calcareous shell has a regular hinge, as in *Rhynchonella*. See Arthropomata.

‖ **Brach'i-um** (brăk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Brachia (-à). [L. *brachium* or *bracchium*, arm.] (*Anat.*) The upper arm; the segment of the fore limb between the shoulder and the elbow.

Brach'man (brăk'*man*), *n.* [L. *Brachmanae*, pl., Gr. *βραχμᾶνες*.] See Brahman. [*Obs.*]

Brach'y-cat'a-lec'tic (brăk'ĭ-kăt'à-lĕk'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυκατάληκτος*; *βραχύς* short + *καταλήγειν* to leave off; cf. *καταληκτικός* incomplete.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

Brach'y-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*
Brach'y-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'à-lŭs), } short + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Anat.*) Having the skull short in proportion to its breadth; shortheaded; — in distinction from *dolichocephalic*.

Brach'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'à-lĭ), } *n.* [Cf. F. *brachy-*
Brach'y-ceph'a-lism (-lĭz'm), } *céphalie*.] (*Anat.*) The state or condition of being brachycephalic; shortness of head.

Bra-chyc'er-al (brà-kĭs'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + *κέρας* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short antennæ, as certain insects.

Brach'y-di-ag'o-nal (brăk'ĭ-dĭ-ăg'ō-*nal*), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + E. *diagonal*.] Pertaining to the shorter diagonal, as of a rhombic prism.

Brachydiagonal axis, the shorter lateral axis of an orthorhombic crystal.

Brach'y-di-ag'o-nal, *n.* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

Brach'y-dome (-dōm), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + E. *dome*.] (*Crystallog.*) A dome parallel to the shorter lateral axis. See Dome.

Bra-chyg'ra-pher (brà-kĭg'rà-fẽr), *n.* A writer in short hand; a stenographer.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. *Gayton.*

Bra-chyg'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + *-graphy*: cf. F. *brachygraphie*.] Stenography. *B. Jonson.*

Bra-chyl'o-gy (-kĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυλογία*; *βραχύς* short + *λόγος* discourse: cf. F. *brachylogie*.] (*Rhet.*) Conciseness of expression; brevity.

Brach'y-pin'a-coid (brăk'ĭ-pĭn'à-koid), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + E. *pinacoid*.] (*Crystallog.*) A plane of an orthorhombic crystal which is parallel both to the vertical axis and to the shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axis.

‖ **Bra-chyp'te-ra** (brà-kĭp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραχύπτερος* short-winged; *βραχύς* short + *πτερόν* feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Coleoptera having short wings; the rove beetles.

‖ **Bra-chyp'te-res** (-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Brachyptera.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds including the auks, divers, and penguins.

Bra-chyp'ter-ous (-kĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύπτερος*: cf. F. *brachyptère*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short wings.

Bra-chys'to-chrone (brà-kĭs'tō-krōn), *n.* [Incorrect for *brachistochrone*, fr. Gr. *βράχιστος* shortest (superl. of *βραχύς* short) + *χρόνος* time: cf. F. *brachistochrone*.] (*Math.*) A curve, in which a body, starting from a given point, and descending solely by the force of gravity, will reach another given point in a shorter time than it could by any other path. This *curve of quickest descent*, as it is sometimes called, is, in a vacuum, the same as the *cycloid*.

Brach'y-ty'pous (brăk'ĭ-tī'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς* short + *τύπος* stamp, form.] (*Min.*) Of a short form.

‖ **Brach'y-u'ra** (brăk'ĭ-ū'rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραχύς* short + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of decapod Crustacea, including the common crabs, characterized by a small and short abdomen, which is bent up beneath the large cephalo-thorax. [Also spelt *Brachyoura*.] See Crab, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Brach'y-u'ral (-ū'*ral*), } *a.* [Cf. F. *brachyure*.]
Brach'y-u'rous (-ū'rŭs), } (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Brachyura.

Brach'y-u'ran (-*ran*), *n.* One of the Brachyura.

Bra'cing (brā'sĭng), *a.* Imparting strength or tone; strengthening; invigorating; as, a *bracing* north wind.

Bra'cing (brā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of strengthening, supporting, or propping, with a brace or braces; the state of being braced.

2. (*Engin.*) Any system of braces; braces, collectively; as, the *bracing* of a truss.

Brack (brăk), *n.* [Cf. D. *braak*, Dan. *bræk*, a breaking, Sw. & Icel. *brak* a crackling, creaking. Cf. BREACH.] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a crack or breach; a flaw.

Stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation. *J. Fletcher.*

Brack, *n.* [D. *brak*, adj., salt; cf. LG. *wrak* refuse, G. *brack.*] Salt or brackish water. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Brack'en (-'n), *n.* [OE. *braken*, AS. *bracce.* See 2d BRAKE, *n.*] A brake or fern. *Sir W. Scott.*

Brack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *braguette* codpiece, F. *brayette*, Sp. *bragueta*, also a projecting mold in architecture; dim. fr. L. *bracae* breeches; cf. also, OF. *bracon* beam, prop, support; of unknown origin. Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An architectural member, plain or ornamental, projecting from a wall or pier, to support weight falling outside of the same; also, a decorative feature seeming to discharge such an office.

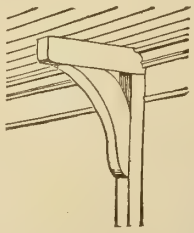

One form of Bracket.

☞ This is the more general word. See BRACE, CANTALEVER, CONSOLE, CORBEL, STRUT.

2. (*Engin. & Mech.*) A piece or combination of pieces, usually triangular in general shape, projecting from, or fastened to, a wall, or other surface, to support heavy bodies or to strengthen angles.

3. (*Naut.*) A short, crooked timber, resembling a knee, used as a support.

4. (*Mil.*) The cheek or side of an ordnance carriage.

5. (*Print.*) One of two characters [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, or note, or a part to be excluded from a sentence, to indicate an interpolation, to rectify a mistake, or to supply an omission, and for certain other purposes; — called also *crotchet.*

6. A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from the face of a wall, column, or the like.

Bracket light, a gas fixture or a lamp attached to a wall, column, etc.

Brack'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRACKETING.] To place within brackets; to connect by brackets; to furnish with brackets.

Brack'et-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series or group of brackets; brackets, collectively.

Brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [See BRACK salt water.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water in saline soil.

Springs in deserts found seem sweet, all *brackish* though they be. *Byron.*

Brack'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being brackish, or somewhat salt.

Brack'y (brăk'ў), *a.* Brackish. *Drayton.*

Bract (brăkt), *n.* [See BRACTEA.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leaf, usually smaller than the true leaves of a plant, from the axil of which a flower stalk arises. (*b*) Any modified leaf, or scale, on a flower stalk or at the base of a flower.

☞ *Bracts* are often inconspicuous, but are sometimes large and showy, or highly colored, as in many cactaceous plants. The spathes of aroid plants are conspicuous forms of bracts.

‖ **Brac'te-a** (brăk'tē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a thin plate of metal or wood, gold foil.] (*Bot.*) A bract.

Brac'te-al (brăk'tē-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *bractéal.*] Having the nature or appearance of a bract.

Brac'te-ate (brăk'tē-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *bracteatus* covered with gold plate.] (*Bot.*) Having a bract or bracts.

Bract'ed (brăkt'ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts.

Brac'te-o-late (brăk'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracteoles or bractlets.

Brac'te-ole (brăk'tē-ōl), *n.* [L. *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea.* See BRACTEA.] (*Bot.*) Same as BRACTLET.

Bract'less, *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of bracts.

Bract'let (brăkt'lĕt), *n.* [*Braci* + *-let.*] (*Bot.*) A bract on the stalk of a single flower, which is itself on a main stalk that supports several flowers. *Gray.*

Brad (brăd), *n.* [Cf. OE. *brod*, Dan. *braad* prick, sting, *brodde* ice spur, frost nail, Sw. *brodd* frost nail, Icel. *broddr* any pointed piece of iron or steel; akin to AS. *brord* point, spire of grass, and perh. to E. *bristle.* See BRISTLE, *n.*] A thin nail, usually small, with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head; also, a small wire nail, with a flat circular head; sometimes, a small, tapering, square-bodied finishing nail, with a countersunk head.

Brad' awl' (ąl'). A straight awl with chisel edge, used to make holes for brads, etc. *Weale.*

Bra-doon' (brȧ-dōōn'), *n.* Same as BRIDOON.

‖ **Brae** (brā), *n.* [See BRAY a hill.] A hillside; a slope; a bank; a hill. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Brag (brăg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAGGED (brăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAGGING.] [OE. *braggen* to resound, blow, boast (cf. F. *braguer* to lead a merry life, flaunt, boast, OF. *brague* merriment), from Icel. *braka* to creak, *brak* noise, fr. the same root as E. *break;* properly then, to make a noise, boast. √95.] To talk about one's self, or things pertaining to one's self, in a manner intended to excite admiration, envy, or wonder; to talk boastfully; to boast; — often followed by *of;* as, to *brag* of one's exploits, courage, or money, or of the great things one intends to do.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament. *Shak.*

Syn. — To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt; flourish; talk big.

Brag, *v. t.* To boast of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brag, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting; bragging; ostentatious pretense or self glorification.

Cæsar . . . made not here his *brag*
Of "came," and "saw," and "overcame." *Shak.*

2. The thing which is boasted of.

Beauty is Nature's *brag.* *Milton.*

3. A game at cards similar to bluff. *Chesterfield.*

Brag (brăg), *a.* [See BRAG, *v. i.*] Brisk; full of spirits; boasting; pretentious; conceited. [*Archaic*]

A *brag* young fellow. *B. Jonson*

Brag, *adv.* Proudly; boastfully. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Brag'ga-do'cio (-gȧ-dō'shō), *n.* [From *Braggadocchio*, a boastful character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; a boaster; a swaggerer. *Dryden.* **2.** Empty boasting; mere brag; pretension.

Brag'gard-ism (brăg'gĕrd-ĭz'm), *n.* [See BRAGGART.] Boastfulness; act of bragging. *Shak.*

Brag'gart (brăg'gĕrt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging. See BRAG, *v. i.*] A boaster.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And *braggart* with my tongue. *Shak.*

Brag'gart, *a.* Boastful. — **Brag'gart-ly,** *adv.*

Brag'ger (brăg'gĕr), *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

Brag'get (brăg'gĕt), *n.* [OE. *braket*, *bragot*, fr. W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, fr. *brag* malt.] A liquor made of ale and honey fermented, with spices, etc. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Brag'ging-ly (brăg'gĭng-lў), *adv.* Boastingly.

Brag'less, *a.* Without bragging. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Brag'ly, *adv.* In a manner to be bragged of; finely; proudly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Brah'ma (brä'mȧ), *n.* [See BRAHMAN.] **1.** (*Hindoo Myth.*) The One First Cause; also, one of the triad of Hindoo gods. The triad consists of *Brahma*, the Creator, *Vishnu*, the Preserver, and *Siva*, the Destroyer.

☞ According to the Hindoo religious books, *Brahma* (with the final *a* short), or *Brahm*, is the Divine Essence, the One First Cause, the All in All, while the personal gods, *Brahmâ* (with the final *a* long), Vishnu, and Siva, are emanations or manifestations of Brahma the Divine Essence.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A valuable variety of large, domestic fowl, peculiar in having the comb divided lengthwise into three parts, and the legs well feathered. There are two breeds, the dark or penciled, and the light; — called also *Brahmapootra.*

Brah'man (brä'mȧn), **Brah'min** (brä'mĭn), *n.; pl.* BRAHMANS, BRAHMINS. [Skr. *Brâhmaṇa* (cf. *Brahman* worship, holiness; the God Brahma; also a Brahman): cf. F. *Brahmane*, *Brachmane*, *Bramine*, L. *Brachmanae*, *-manes*, *-mani*, pl., Gr. βραχμᾶνες, pl.] A person of the highest or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos.

Brahman bull (*Zoöl.*), the male of a variety of the zebu, or Indian ox, considered sacred by the Hindoos.

Brah'man-ess (brä'mȧn-ĕs), *n.* A Brahmani.

Brah'man-i (brä'mȧn-ē), *n.* [Fem. of *Brahman.*] Any Brahman woman. [Written also *Brahmanee.*]

Brah-man'ic (brȧ-măn'ĭk), **-ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **Brah-min'ic** (-mĭn'ĭk), **-ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or to their doctrines and worship.

Brah'man-ism (brä'mȧn-ĭz'm), **Brah'min-ism** (brä'mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans; the religion of Brahma.

Brah'man-ist, **Brah'min-ist,** *n.* An adherent of the religion of the Brahmans.

Brah'mo-ism (-mō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system of the Brahmo-somaj. *Balfour.*

Brah'mo-so-maj' (-sō-mäj'), *n.* [Bengalese, a worshiping assembly.] A modern reforming theistic sect among the Hindoos. [Written also *Brama-samaj.*]

Braid (brād), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAIDING.] [OE. *braiden*, *breiden*, to pull, reach, braid, AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave; akin to Icel. *bregða*, D. *breiden* to knit, OS. *bregdan* to weave, OHG. *brettan* to brandish. Cf. BROID.] **1.** To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as three or more strands or threads; to form into a braid; to plait.

Braid your locks with rosy twine. *Milton.*

2. To mingle, or to bring to a uniformly soft consistence, by beating, rubbing, or straining, as in some culinary operations.

3. To reproach. [*Obs.*] See UPBRAID. *Shak.*

Braid, *n.* **1.** A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands.

A *braid* of hair composed of two different colors twined together. *Scott.*

2. A narrow fabric, as of wool, silk, or linen, used for binding, trimming, or ornamenting dresses, etc.

Braid, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bregða* to move quickly.] **1.** A quick motion; a start. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

2. A fancy; freak; caprice. [*Obs.*] *R. Hyrde.*

Braid, *v. i.* To start; to awake. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Braid, *a.* [AS. *bræd*, *bred*, deceit; akin to Icel. *bragð* trick, AS. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to braid, knit, (hence) to knit a net, to draw into a net, *i. e.*, to deceive. See BRAID, *v. t.*] Deceitful. [*Obs.*]

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *Shak.*

Braid'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making or using braids.

2. Braids, collectively; trimming.

A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding.* *Thackeray.*

Brail (brāl), *n.* [OE. *brayle* furling rope, OF. *braiol* a band placed around the breeches, fr. F. *braies*, pl., breeches, fr. L. *braca*, *bracae*, breeches, a Gallic word; cf. Arm. *bragez.* Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** (*Falconry*) A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

2. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes passing through pulleys, and used to haul in or up the leeches, bottoms, or corners of sails, preparatory to furling.

3. A stock at each end of a seine to keep it stretched.

Brail, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To haul up by the brails; — used with *up;* as, to *brail* up a sail.

Brain (brān), *n.* [OE. *brain*, *brein*, AS. *bragen*, *brægen;* akin to LG. *brägen*, *bregen*, D. *brein*, and perh. to Gr. βρέγμα, βρεχμός, the upper part of the head, if β = φ. √95.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The whitish mass of soft matter (the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition) which is inclosed in the cartilaginous or bony cranium of vertebrate animals. It is simply the anterior termination of the spinal cord, and is developed from three embryonic vesicles, whose cavities are connected with the central canal of the cord; the cavities of the vesicles become the central cavities, or ventricles, and the walls thicken unequally and become the three segments, the fore-, mid-, and hind-brain.

☞ In the brain of man the cerebral lobes, or largest part of the forebrain, are enormously developed so as to overhang the cerebellum, the great lobe of the hindbrain, and completely cover the lobes of the midbrain. The surface of the cerebrum is divided into irregular ridges, or convolutions, separated by grooves (the so-called fissures and sulci), and the two hemispheres are connected at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure by a great transverse band of nervous matter, the *corpus callosum*, while the two halves of the cerebellum are connected on the under side of the brain by the bridge, or *pons Varolii.*

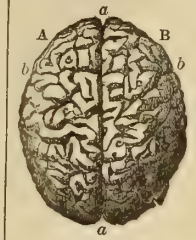

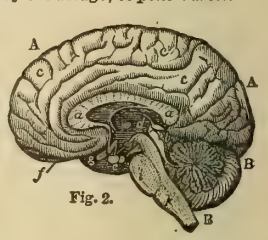

BRAIN OF MAN.

Fig. 1. Upper surface, showing Right and Left Cerebral Hemispheres A B, separated by the Longitudinal Fissure *aa*; *b* Fissure of Sylvius; *c c c c* Convolutions, or Gyri, separated by Sulci.

Fig. 2. Right half, shown by vertical section through the Longitudinal Fissure; AA Cerebrum; BB Cerebellum; *aa* Corpus Callosum; *c c c* Convolutions; *d* Third Ventricle; *e* Pituitary Body; *f* Olfactory Lobe; *g* Optic Nerve; *i* Pons Varolii; *k* Medulla Oblongata, which connects the brain with the spinal cord.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other invertebrates.

3. The organ or seat of intellect; hence, the understanding. "My *brain* is too dull." *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ In this sense, often used in the plural.

4. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*R.*] *Shak.*

To have on the brain, to have constantly in one's thoughts, as a sort of monomania. [*Low*]

Brain box *or* case, the bony or cartilaginous case inclosing the brain. — Brain coral, Brain stone coral (*Zoöl.*), a massive reef-building coral having the surface covered by ridges separated by furrows so as to resemble somewhat the surface of the brain, esp. such corals of the genera *Mæandrina* and *Diploria.* — Brain fag (*Med.*), brain weariness. See CEREBROPATHY. — Brain fever (*Med.*), fever in which the brain is specially affected; any acute cerebral affection attended by fever. — Brain sand, calcareous matter found in the pineal gland.

Brain (brān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAINED (brānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAINING.] **1.** To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains. Hence, Fig.: To destroy; to put an end to; to defeat.

There thou mayst *brain* him. *Shak.*
It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
That *brained* my purpose. *Shak.*

2. To conceive; to understand. [*Obs.*]

'T is still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*

Brained (brānd), *p. a.* Supplied with brains.

If th' other two be *brained* like us. *Shak.*

Brain'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. — **Brain'less-ness,** *n.*

Brain'pan' (-păn'), *n.* [*Brain* + *pan.*] The bones which inclose the brain; the skull; the cranium.

Brain'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. — **Brain'sick-ness,** *n.*

Brain'sick'ly, *adv.* In a brainsick manner.

Brain'y (brān'ў), *a.* Having an active or vigorous mind. [*Colloq.*]

Braise, Braize (brāz), *n.* [So called from its iridescent colors.] (*Zoöl.*) A European marine fish (*Pagrus vulgaris*) allied to the American scup; the becker. The name is sometimes applied to other related species. [Also written *brazier.*]

Braise, Braize, *n.* [F.] **1.** Charcoal powder; breeze. **2.** (*Cookery*) Braised meat.

Braise, *v. t.* [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* coals.] (*Cookery*) To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

A *braising* kettle has a deep cover which holds coals; consequently the cooking is done from above, as well as below. *Mrs. Henderson.*

Brais'er (brāz'ĕr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

Brait (brāt), *n.* [Cf. W. *braith* variegated, Ir. *breath*, *breagh*, fine, comely.] A rough diamond.

Braize (brāz), *n.* See BRAISE.

Brake (brāk), *imp.* of BREAK. [*Archaic*] *Tennyson.*

Brake, *n.* [OE. *brake* fern; cf. AS. *bracce* fern, LG. *brake* willow bush, Dan. *bregne* fern, G. *brach* fallow; prob. orig. the growth on rough, broken ground, fr. the root of E. *break.* See BREAK, *v. t.*, and cf. BRACKEN, and 2d BRAKE, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Pteris*, esp. the *P. aquilina*, common in almost all countries. It has solitary stems dividing into three principal branches. Less properly: Any fern.

2. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles, with undergrowth and ferns, or with canes.

Round rising hillocks, *brakes* obscure and rough,
To shelter thee from tempest and from rain. *Shak.*

He stayed not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone.
Sir W. Scott.

Cane brake, a thicket of canes. See CANEBRAKE.

Brake (brāk), *n.* [OE. *brake ;* cf. LG. *brake* an instrument for breaking flax, G. *breche*, fr. the root of E. *break.* See BREAK, *v. t.*, and cf. BREACH.] **1.** An instrument or machine to break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber.

2. An extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump, as in a fire engine.

3. A baker's kneading trough. *Johnson.*

4. A sharp bit or snaffle.

Pampered jades . . . which need nor *brake* nor bit. *Gascoigne.*

5. A frame for confining a refractory horse while the smith is shoeing him; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc.

A horse . . . which Philip had bought . . . and because of his fierceness kept him within a *brake* of iron bars. *J. Brende.*

6. That part of a carriage, as of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn.

7. (*Mil.*) An ancient engine of war analogous to the crossbow and ballista.

8. (*Agric.*) A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing ; a drag.

9. A piece of mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by friction, as of a carriage or railway car, by the pressure of rubbers against the wheels, or of clogs or ratchets against the track or roadway, or of a pivoted lever against a wheel or drum in a machine.

10. (*Engin.*) An apparatus for testing the power of a steam engine, or other motor, by weighing the amount of friction that the motor will overcome ; a friction brake.

11. A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking in horses.

12. An ancient instrument of torture. *Holinshed.*

Air brake. See AIR BRAKE, in the Vocabulary. — **Brake beam** *or* **Brake bar**, the beam that connects the brake blocks of opposite wheels. — **Brake block.** (*a*) The part of a brake holding the brake shoe. (*b*) A brake shoe. — **Brake shoe** *or* **Brake rubber**, the part of a brake against which the wheel rubs. — **Brake wheel**, a wheel on the platform or top of a car by which brakes are operated. — **Continuous brake.** See under CONTINUOUS.

Brake'man (brāk'mən), *n. ; pl.* BRAKEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** (*Railroads*) A man in charge of a brake or brakes. **2.** (*Mining*) The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine.

Brak'y (brāk'ȳ), *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles, shrubs, or ferns ; rough ; thorny.

In the woods and *braky* glens. *W. Browne.*

Bra'ma (brä'mä), *n.* See BRAHMA.

Bra'mah press' (brä'mä prĕs'). A hydrostatic press of immense power, invented by Joseph *Bramah* of London. See under HYDROSTATIC.

Bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *brembil*, AS. *brēmel*, *brēmbel* (akin to OHG. *brāmal*), fr. the same root as E. *broom*, AS. *brōm*. See BROOM.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry. Hence : Any rough, prickly shrub.

The thorny *brambles*, and embracing bushes. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The brambling or bramble finch.

Bram'ble bush' (bŭsh'). (*Bot.*) The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

He jumped into a *bramble bush*
And scratched out both his eyes. *Mother Goose.*

Bram'bled (-b'd), *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor. *T. Warton.*

Bram'ble net' (-b'l nĕt'). A net to catch birds.

Bram'bling (-blĭng), *n.* [OE. *bramline.* See BRAMBLE, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) ; — called also *bramble finch* and *bramble.*

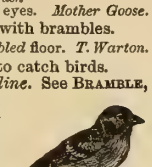

Brambling. (⅓)

Bram'bly (-blȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or full of, brambles. "In *brambly* wildernesses." *Tennyson.*

Brame (brām), *n.* [Cf. BREME.] Sharp passion ; vexation. [*Obs.*]

Heart-burning *brame*. *Spenser.*

Bra'min (brä'mĭn), **Bra-min'ic** (brä-mĭn'ĭk), etc. See BRAHMAN, BRAHMANIC, etc.

Bran (brăn), *n.* [OE. *bren*, *bran*, OF. *bren*, F. *bran*, from Celtic ; cf. Armor. *brenn*, W. *bran*, Ir. *bran* bran, chaff.] **1.** The broken coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting ; the coarse, chaffy part of ground grain.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The European carrion crow.

Bran'card (brăn'kĕrd), *n.* [F.] A litter on which a person may be carried. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Branch (brănch), *n. ; pl.* BRANCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *braunche*, F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw of a bird or beast of prey ; cf. Armor. *brank* branch, bough.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shoot or secondary stem growing from the main stem, or from a principal limb or bough of a tree or other plant.

2. Any division extending like a branch ; any arm or part connected with the main body of a thing ; a ramification ; as, the *branch* of an antler ; the *branch* of a chandelier ; a *branch* of a river ; a *branch* of a railway.

Most of the *branches*, or streams, were dried up. *W. Irving.*

3. Any member or part of a body or system ; a distinct article ; a section or subdivision ; a department. "*Branches* of knowledge." *Prescott.*

It is a *branch* and parcel of mine oath. *Shak.*

4. (*Geom.*) One of the portions of a curve that extends outward to an indefinitely great distance ; as, the *branches* of an hyperbola.

5. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock ; any descendant in such a line ; as, the English *branch* of a family.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock. *Carew.*

6. (*Naut.*) A warrant or commission given to a pilot, authorizing him to pilot vessels in certain waters.

Branches of a bridle, two pieces of bent iron, which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb. — **Branch herring.** See ALEWIFE. — **Root and branch**, totally, wholly.

Syn. — Bough ; limb ; shoot ; offshoot ; twig ; sprig.

Branch (brănch), *a.* Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc. ; as, a *branch* vein ; a *branch* road or line ; a *branch* topic ; a *branch* store.

Branch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRANCHED (brănchť) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRANCHING.] **1.** To shoot or spread in branches ; to separate into branches ; to ramify.

2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions.

To branch off, to form a branch or a separate part ; to diverge. — **To branch out**, to speak diffusively ; to extend one's discourse to other topics than the main one ; also, to enlarge the scope of one's business, etc.

To *branch out* into a long disputation. *Spectator.*

Branch, *v. t.* **1.** To divide as into branches ; to make subordinate divisions in. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
Branched with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

Branch'er (brănch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which shoots forth branches ; one who shows growth in various directions.

2. (*Falconry*) A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

Branch'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* A system of branches.

‖ **Bran'chi-a** (brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. ; pl.* BRANCHLÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.] (*Anat.*) A gill ; a respiratory organ for breathing the air contained in water, such as many aquatic and semiaquatic animals have.

Bran'chi-al (brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to branchiæ or gills.

Branchial arches, the bony or cartilaginous arches which support the gills on each side of the throat of fishes and amphibians. See *Illustration* in Appendix. — **Branchial clefts**, the openings between the branchial arches through which water passes.

Bran'chi-ate (-kĭ-ât), *a.* (*Anat.*) Furnished with branchiæ ; as, *branchiate* segments.

Bran-chif'er-ous (brăn-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having gills ; branchiate ; as, *branchiferous* gastropods.

Branch'i-ness (brănch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Fullness of branches.

Branch'ing, *a.* Furnished with branches ; shooting out branches ; extending in a branch or branches.

Shaded with *branching* palm. *Milton.*

Branch'ing, *n.* The act or state of separation into branches ; division into branches ; a division or branch.

The sciences, with their numerous *branchings*. *I. Watts.*

‖ **Bran'chi-o-gas-trop'o-da** (brăn'kĭ-ō-găs-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. βράγχιον gill + E. *gastropoda.*] (*Zoöl.*) Those Gastropoda that breathe by branchiæ, including the Prosobranchiata and Opisthobranchiata.

Bran'chi-om'er-ism (-ŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. βράγχιον gill + *-mere.*] (*Anat.*) The state of being made up of branchiate segments. *R. Wiedersheim.*

Bran'chi-o-pod (brăn'kĭ-ō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Branchiopoda.

‖ **Bran'chi-op'o-da** (brăn'kĭ-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. βράγχιον gill + *-poda :* cf. F. *branchiopode.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Entomostraca ; — so named from the feet of branchiopods having been supposed to perform the function of gills. It includes the fresh-water genera *Branchipus*, *Apus*, and *Limnadia*, and the genus *Artemia* found in salt lakes. It is also called *Phyllopoda.* See PHYLLOPODA, CLADOCERA. It is sometimes used in a broader sense.

Bran'chi-os'te-gal (brăn'kĭ-ŏs'tē-gal), *a.* [Gr. βράγχιον gill + στέγειν to cover : cf. F. *branchiostège.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills of fishes. — *n.* (*Anat.*) A branchiostegal ray. See *Illustration of Branchial arches* in Appendix.

☞ This term was formerly applied to a group of fishes having boneless branchiæ. But the arrangement was artificial, and has been rejected.

Bran'chi-os'tege (-tēj), *n.* (*Anat.*) The branchiostegal membrane. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Bran'chi-os'te-gous (brăn'kĭ-ŏs'tē-gŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Branchiostegal.

‖ **Bran'chi-os'to-ma** (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βράγχιον gill + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The lancelet. See AMPHIOXUS.

‖ **Bran'chi-u'ra** (brăn'kĭ-ū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βράγχιον gill + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Entomostraca, with suctorial mouths, including species parasitic on fishes, as the carp lice (*Argulus*).

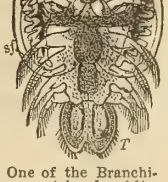

One of the Branchiura (*Argulus foliaceus*), ventral surface of male. *sf* Swimming feet ; *T* Tail, with testes. Much enlarged.

Branch'less (brănch'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots ; without any valuable product ; barren ; naked.

Branch'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Branch* + *-let.*] A little branch ; a twig.

Branch' pi'lot (pī'lŭt). A pilot who has a branch or commission, as from Trinity House, England, for special navigation.

Branch'y (brănch'ȳ), *a.* Full of branches ; having wide-spreading branches ; consisting of branches.

Beneath thy *branchy* bowers of thickest gloom. *J. Scott.*

Brand (brănd), *n.* [OE. *brand*, *brond*, AS. *brand*, *brond*, brand, sword, from *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn ; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *brand* brand, Icel. *brandr* a brand, blade of a sword. √32. See BURN, *v. t.*, and cf. BRANDISH.] **1.** A burning piece of wood ; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

Snatching a live *brand* from a wigwam, Mason threw it on a matted roof. *Palfrey.*

2. A sword, so called from its glittering or flashing brightness. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Waved over by that flaming *brand*. *Milton.*

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to designate the quality, manufacturer, etc., of the contents, or upon an animal, to designate ownership ; — also, a mark for a similar purpose made in any other way, as with a stencil. Hence, figuratively : Quality ; kind ; grade ; as, a good *brand* of flour.

4. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron. Hence : Any mark of infamy or vice ; a stigma.

The *brand* of private vice. *Channing.*

5. An instrument to brand with ; a branding iron.

6. (*Bot.*) Any minute fungus which produces a burnt appearance in plants. The brands are of many species and several genera of the order *Pucciniæi.*

Brand (brănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRANDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRANDING.] **1.** To burn a distinctive mark into or upon with a hot iron, to indicate quality, ownership, etc., or to mark as infamous (as a convict).

2. To put an actual distinctive mark upon in any other way, as with a stencil, to show quality of contents, name of manufacturer, etc.

3. Fig. : To fix a mark of infamy, or a stigma, upon.

The Inquisition *branded* its victims with infamy. *Prescott.*
There were the enormities, *branded* and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity. *South.*

4. To mark or impress indelibly, as with a hot iron.

As if it were *branded* on my mind. *Geo. Eliot.*

Brand'er (brănd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, brands ; a branding iron.

2. A gridiron. [*Scot.*]

Brand' goose' (gōōs'). [Prob. fr. 1st *brand* + *goose :* cf. Sw. *brandgås.* Cf. BRANT.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) usually called in America *brant.* See BRANT.

Bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *a.* Mingled with brandy ; made stronger by the addition of brandy ; flavored or treated with brandy ; as, *brandied* peaches.

Brand'ing i'ron (ī'ŭrn). An iron to brand with.

Brand' i'ron. **1.** A branding iron.

2. A trivet to set a pot on. *Huloet.*

3. The horizontal bar of an andiron.

Bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRANDISHED (-dĭsht) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRANDISHING.] [OE. *braundisen*, F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword, fr. OHG. *brant* brand. See BRAND, *n.*] **1.** To move or wave, as a weapon ; to raise and move in various directions ; to shake or flourish.

The quivering lance which he *brandished* bright. *Drake.*

2. To play with ; to flourish ; as, to *brandish* syllogisms. *Locke.*

Bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc. "*Brandishes* of the fan." *Tatler.*

Bran'dish-er (brăn'dĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who brandishes.

Bran'dle (-d'l), *v. t. & i.* [F. *brandiller.*] To shake ; to totter. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Brand'ling (brănd'lĭng), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as BRAN-
Brand'ling (brănd'lĭn), } LIN, fish and worm.

Brand'–new' (-nū'), *a.* [See BRAND, and cf. BRANNEW.] Quite new ; bright as if fresh from the forge.

Brand' spore' (spōr'). (*Bot.*) One of several spores growing in a series or chain, and produced by one of the fungi called *brand.*

Bran'dy (brăn'dȳ), *n. ; pl.* BRANDIES (-dĭz). [From older *brandywine*, *brandwine*, fr. D. *brandewijn*, fr. p. p. of *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine, akin to G. *branntwein.* See BRAND.] A strong alcoholic liquor distilled from wine. The name is also given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States to that distilled from cider and peaches. In northern Europe, it is also applied to a spirit obtained from grain.

Brandy fruit, fruit preserved in brandy and sugar.

Bran'dy-wine' (-wīn'), *n.* Brandy. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* [Prov. E. *brangled* confused, entangled, Scot. *brangle* to shake, menace ; probably a variant of *wrangle*, confused with *brawl.* √95.] A wrangle ; a squabble ; a noisy contest or dispute. [*R.*]

A *brangle* between him and his neighbor. *Swift.*

Bran'gle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRANGLED (-g'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRANGLING (-glĭng).] To wrangle ; to dispute contentiously ; to squabble. [*R.*]

Bran'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* Wrangle ; brangle. [*Obs.*]

Bran'gler (brăn'glẽr), *n.* A quarrelsome person.

Bran'gling (-glĭng), *n.* A quarrel. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

Brank (brăngk), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin ; cf. L. *brance*, *brace*, the Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn.] Buckwheat. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Brank, } *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brangus*, *brangas*, a sort of
Branks, } pillory, Ir. *brancas* halter, or D. *pranger* fetter.] **1.** A sort of bridle with wooden side pieces. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *Jamieson.*

2. A scolding bridle, an instrument formerly used for correcting scolding women. It was an iron frame surrounding the head and having a triangular piece entering the mouth of the scold.

Brank, *v. i.* **1.** To hold up and toss the head ; — applied to horses as spurning the bit. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

2. To prance ; to caper. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Brank'ur-sine (brăngk'ŭr-sĭn), *n.* [F. *branc-ursine*, *branche-ursine*, fr. LL. *branca* claw + L. *ursinus* belonging to a bear (fr. *ursus* bear), *i. e.*, bear's claw, because its leaves resemble the claws of a bear. Cf. BRANCH.] (*Bot.*) Bear's-breech, or Acanthus.

Bran'lin (brăn'lĭn), *n.* [Scot. *branlie*, fr. *brand.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon or parr, in the stage in which it has transverse black bands, as if burned by a gridiron.

Bran'lin, *n.* [See BRAND.] A small red worm or larva, used as bait for small fresh-water fish ; — so called from its red color.

Bran'–new' (brăn'nū'), *a.* See BRAND-NEW.

Bran'ny (brăn'nȳ), *a.* Having the appearance of bran ; consisting of or containing bran. *Wiseman.*

Bran'sle (brăn's'l), *n.* [See BRAWL a dance.] A brawl or dance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Brant (brănt), *n.* [Cf. BRAND GOOSE, BRENT, BERNICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) — called also *brent* and *brand goose*. The name is also applied to other related species.

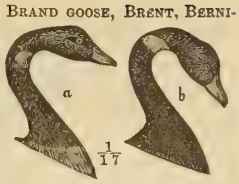

Brant. *a Branta bernicla; b* Black Brant (*B. nigricans*).

Brant, a. [See BRENT.] Steep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bran'tail' (brăn'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European redstart; — so called from the red color of its tail.

Brant'-fox' (brănt'fŏks'), *n.* [For *brand-fox;* cf. G. *brandfuchs*, Sw. *brandräf*. So called from its yellowish brown and somewhat black color. See BRAND.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fox found in Sweden (*Vulpes alopex*), smaller than the common fox (*V. vulgaris*), but probably a variety of it.

Bran'u-lar (brăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* Relating to the brain; cerebral. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Bra'sen (brā'z'n), *a.* Same as BRAZEN.

Brash (brăsh), *a.* [Cf. Gael. *bras* or G. *barsch* harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous, D. *barsch*, Sw. & Dan. *barsk.*] Hasty in temper; impetuous. *Grose.*

Brash, *a.* [Cf. Arm. *bresk*, *brusk*, fragile, brittle.] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [*Colloq., U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Brash, *n.* [See BRASH brittle.] **1.** A rash or eruption; a sudden or transient fit of sickness.

2. Refuse boughs of trees; also, the clippings of hedges. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. (*Geol.*) Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits. *Lyell.*

4. Broken fragments of ice. *Kane.*

Water brash (*Med.*), an affection characterized by a spasmodic pain or hot sensation in the stomach with a rising of watery liquid into the mouth; pyrosis. — Weaning brash (*Med.*), a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned.

Bra'sier, Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [OE. *brasiere*, F. *braise* live coals. See BRASS.] An artificer who works in brass. *Franklin.*

Bra'sier, Bra'zier, *n.* [F. *brasier*, *braisier*, fr. *braise* live coals. See BRASS.] A pan for holding burning coals.

Brass (brăs), *n.; pl.* BRASSES (-ĕz). [OE. *bras*, *bres*, AS. *bræs;* akin to Icel. *bras* cement, solder, *brasa* to harden by fire, and to E. *braze*, *brazen.* Cf. 1st & 2d BRAZE.] **1.** An alloy (usually yellow) of copper and zinc, in variable proportions, but often containing two parts of copper to one of zinc. It sometimes contains tin, and rarely other metals.

2. (*Mach.*) A journal bearing, so called because frequently made of brass. A brass is often lined with a softer metal, when the latter is generally called a *white metal lining.* See AXLE BOX, JOURNAL BOX, and BEARING.

3. Coin made of copper, brass, or bronze. [*Obs.*]

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor *brass* in your purses, nor scrip for your journey. *Matt.* x. 9.

4. Impudence; a brazen face. [*Colloq.*]

5. *pl.* Utensils, ornaments, or other articles of brass.

The very scullion who cleans the *brasses.* *Hopkinson.*

6. A brass plate engraved with a figure or device. Specifically, one used as a memorial to the dead, and generally having the portrait, coat of arms, etc.

7. *pl.* (*Mining*) Lumps of pyrites or sulphuret of iron, the color of which is near to that of brass.

☞ The word *brass* as used in Scripture language is a translation for *copper* or some kind of *bronze.*

☞ *Brass* is often used adjectively or in self-explaining compounds; as, *brass* button, *brass* kettle, *brass* founder, *brass* foundry or *brass*foundry.

Brass band (*Mus.*), a band of musicians who play upon wind instruments made of brass, as trumpets, cornets, etc. — Brass foil, Brass leaf, brass made into very thin sheets; — called also *Dutch gold.*

Bras'sage (brăs'sāj), *n.* [F.] A sum formerly levied to pay the expense of coinage; — now called *seigniorage.*

Bras'sart (-sẽrt), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm. See BRACE, *n.*] Armor for the arm; — generally used for the whole arm from the shoulder to the wrist, and consisting, in the 15th and 16th centuries, of many parts.

Brasse (brăs), *n.* [Perh. a transposition of *barse;* but cf. LG. *brasse* the bream, G. *brassen.* Cf. BREAM.] (*Zoöl.*) A spotted European fish of the genus *Lucioperca*, resembling a perch.

Bras'set (brăs'sĕt), *n.* See BRASSART.

‖ **Bras'si-ca** (brăs'sĭ-kà), *n.* [L., cabbage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants embracing several species and varieties differing much in appearance and qualities: such as the common cabbage (*B. oleracea*), broccoli, cauliflowers, etc.; the wild turnip (*B. campestris*); the common turnip (*B. rapa*); the rape or coleseed (*B. napus*), etc.

Bras'si-ca'ceous (brăs'sĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *brassica* cabbage.] (*Bot.*) Related to, or resembling, the cabbage, or plants of the Cabbage family.

Brass'i-ness (brăs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state, condition, or quality of being brassy. [*Colloq.*]

Brass'-vis'aged (-vĭz'ājd), *a.* Impudent; bold.

Brass'y (brăs'ў), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to brass; having the nature, appearance, or hardness, of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently bold. [*Colloq.*]

Brast (brăst), *v. t. & i.* [See BURST.] To burst. [*Obs.*]

And both his yën *braste* out of his face. *Chaucer.*

Dreadful furies which their chains have *brast.* *Spenser.*

Brat (brăt), *n.* [OE. *bratt* coarse garment, AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. the Celtie; cf. W. *brat* clout, rag, Gael. *brat* cloak, apron, rag, Ir. *brat* cloak; properly then, a child's bib or clout; hence, a child.] **1.** A coarse garment or cloak; also, coarse clothing, in general. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean; a bib. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Wright.*

3. A child; an offspring; — formerly used in a good sense, but now usually in a contemptuous sense. "This *brat* is none of mine." *Shak.* "A beggar's *brat.*" *Swift.*

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats!* O brood of blessed seed! *Gascoigne.*

4. The young of an animal. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Brat (brăt), *n.* (*Mining*) A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.

‖ **Brat'sche** (brăt'shẽ), *n.* [G., fr. It. viola da *braccio* viola held on the arm.] The tenor violin, or viola.

Brat'tice (brăt'tĭs), *n.* [See BRETTICE.] (*Mining*) (*a*) A wall of separation in a shaft or gallery used for ventilation. (*b*) Planking to support a roof or wall.

Brat'tish-ing (-tĭsh-ĭng), *n.* **1.** See BRATTICE, *n.*

2. (*Arch.*) Carved openwork, as of a shrine, battlement, or parapet.

Braun'ite (broun'ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxide of manganese, of dark brownish black color. It was named from a Mr. *Braun* of Gotha.

Bra-vade' (brà-vād'), *n.* Bravado. [*Obs.*] *Fanshawe.*

Bra-va'do (brà-vā'dō), *n.; pl.* BRAVADOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*, boast, brag: cf. F. *bravade.* See BRAVE.] Boastful and threatening behavior; a boastful menace.

In spite of our host's *bravado.* *Irving.*

Brave (brāv), *a.* [*Compar.* BRAVER; *superl.* BRAVEST.] [F. *brave*, It. or Sp. *bravo*, (orig.) fierce, wild, savage, prob. from L. *barbarus.* See BARBAROUS, and cf. BRAVO.]

1. Bold; courageous; daring; intrepid; — opposed to *cowardly;* as, a *brave* man; a *brave* act.

2. Having any sort of superiority or excellence; — especially such as is conspicuous. [*Obs.* or *Archaic* as applied to material things.]

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*
It being a *brave* day, I walked to Whitehall. *Pepys.*

3. Making a fine show or display. [*Archaic*]

Wear my dagger with the *braver* grace. *Shak.*
For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave.*
In silks I 'll rattle it of every color. *Robert Greene.*
Frog and lizard in holiday coats
And turtle *brave* in his golden spots. *Emerson.*

Syn. — Courageous; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; magnanimous; high-spirited; stout-hearted. See GALLANT.

Brave, *n.* **1.** A brave person; one who is daring.

The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the *brave.* *F. S. Key.*

2. Specifically, an Indian warrior.

3. A man daring beyond discretion; a bully.

Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden.*

4. A challenge; a defiance; bravado. [*Obs.*]

Demetrius, thou dost overween in all;
And so in this, to bear me down with *braves.* *Shak.*

Brave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAVED (brāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAVING.] **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; to defy; to dare.

These I can *brave*, but those I can not bear. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn; to make fine or showy. [*Obs.*]

Thou [a tailor whom Grunio was browbeating] hast *braved* many men; brave not me; I 'll neither be faced nor braved. *Shak.*

Brave'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; valiantly; splendidly; nobly.

2. Finely; gaudily; gayly; showily.

And [she] decked herself *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. *Judith* x. 4.

3. Well; thrivingly; prosperously. [*Colloq.*]

Brave'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being brave.

Brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ў), *n.* [Cf. F. *braverie.*] **1.** The quality of being brave; fearlessness; intrepidity.

Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
The natural *bravery* of your isle. *Shak.*

2. The act of braving; defiance; bravado. [*Obs.*]

Reform, then, without *bravery* or scandal of former times and persons. *Bacon.*

3. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance; ostentation; fine dress.

With scarfs and fans and double change of *bravery.* *Shak.*
Like a stately ship . . .
With all her *bravery* on, and tackle trim. *Milton.*

4. A showy person; a fine gentleman; a beau. [*Obs.*]

A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; dauntlessness; hardihood; manfulness. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Brav'ing (brāv'ĭng), *n.* A bravado; a boast.

With so proud a strain
Of threats and *bravings.* *Chapman.*

Brav'ing-ly, *adv.* In a defiant manner.

Bra'vo (brā'vō; 277), *n.; pl.* BRAVOES (-vōz). [It. See BRAVE, *a.*] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; a professional assassin or murderer.

Safe from detection, seize the unwary prey,
And stab, like *bravoes*, all who come that way. *Churchill.*

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It. See BRAVE.] Well done! excellent! an exclamation expressive of applause.

‖ **Bra-vu'ra** (brà-vōō'rà), *n.* [It., (properly) bravery, spirit, from *bravo.* See BRAVE.] (*Mus.*) A florid, brilliant style of music, written for effect, to show the range and flexibility of a singer's voice, or the technical force and skill of a performer; *virtuoso* music.

Aria di bravura (ä'rē-à dē brà-vōō'rà) [It.], a florid air demanding brilliant execution.

Brawl (brạl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAWLED (brạld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAWLING.] [OE. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise; cf. LG. *brallen* to brag, MHG. *prālen*, G. *prahlen*, F. *brailler* to cry, shout, Pr. *brailar*, *braillar*, W. *bragal* to vociferate, brag, Armor. *bragal* to romp, to strut, W. *broliaw* to brag, *brawl* boast. √95.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously.

Let a man that is a man consider that he is a fool that *brawleth* openly with his wife. *Golden Boke.*

2. To complain loudly; to scold.

3. To make a loud confused noise, *as* the water of a rapid stream running over stones.

Where the brook *brawls* along the painful road. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — To wrangle; squabble; contend.

Brawl (brạl), *n.* A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; a wrangle; a tumult; as, a drunken *brawl.*

His sports were hindered by thy *brawls.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Noise; quarrel; uproar; row; tumult.

Brawl, *n.* [F. *branle* a sort of dance, shake. Cf. BRANDISH.] A kind of sprightly dance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that brawls; a wrangler.

Common brawler (*Law*), one who disturbs a neighborhood by brawling (and is therefore indictable at common law as a nuisance). *Wharton.*

Brawl'ing, *a.* **1.** Quarreling; quarrelsome; noisy.

She is an irksome *brawling* scold. *Shak.*

2. Making a loud confused noise. See BRAWL, *v. i.*, 3.

A *brawling* stream. *J. C. Shairp.*

Brawl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a brawling manner.

Brawn (brạn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh, G. *braten* roast meat; akin to Icel. *brāð* flesh, food of beasts, AS. *brǣde* roast meat, *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*, and possibly to E. *breed.*] **1.** A muscle; flesh. [*Obs.*]

Formed well of *brawns* and of bones. *Chaucer.*

2. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; a protuberant muscular part of the body; sometimes, the arm.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *E. Hall.*
And in my vantbrace put this withered *brawn.* *Shak.*

3. The flesh of a boar; also, the salted and prepared flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn.* *Mortimer.*

4. A boar. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Brawned (brạnd), *a.* Brawny; strong; muscular. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Brawn'er (brạn'ẽr), *n.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawn'i-ness (brạn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being brawny. *Locke.*

Brawn'y (-ў), *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; strong. "*Brawny* limbs." *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky; sinewy; athletic; stalwart; powerful; robust.

Brax'y (brăks'ў), *n.* [Cf. AS. *breac* rheum, *broc* sickness, Ir. *bracha* corruption. *Jamieson.*] **1.** A disease of sheep. The term is variously applied in different localities. [*Scot.*]

2. A diseased sheep, or its mutton.

Bray (brā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAYED (brād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAYING.] [OE. *brayen*, F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry, fr. LL. *bragire* to whinny; perh. fr. the Celtic and akin to E. *break;* or perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** To utter a loud, harsh cry, as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray.* *Dryden.*

2. To make a harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray?* *Gray.*

Bray, *v. t.* To make or utter with a loud, discordant, or harsh and grating sound.

Arms on armor clashing, *brayed*
Horrible discord. *Milton.*
And varying notes the war pipes *brayed.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Bray, *n.* The harsh cry of an ass; also, any harsh, grating, or discordant sound.

The *bray* and roar of multitudinous London. *Jerrold.*

Bray, *n.* [OE. *braye*, *brey*, *brew*, eyebrow, brow of a hill, hill, bank, Scot. *bra*, *brae*, *bray*, fr. AS. *brǣw* eyebrow, influenced by the allied Icel. *brā* eyebrow, bank, also akin to AS. *brū* eyebrow. See BROW.] A bank; the slope of a hill; a hill. See BRAE, which is now the usual spelling. [*North of Eng. & Scot.*] *Fairfax.*

Bray'er (-ẽr), *n.* An implement for braying and spreading ink in hand printing.

Bray'er, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

Bray'ing, *a.* Making a harsh noise; blaring. "*Braying* trumpets." *Shak.*

Braze (brāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAZED (brāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAZING.] [F. *braser* to solder, fr. Icel. *brasa* to harden by fire. Cf. BRASS.] **1.** To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc; as, to *braze* the seams of a copper pipe.

2. To harden. "Now I am *brazed* to it." *Shak.*

Braze, *v. t.* [AS. *brǣsian*, fr. *brǣs* brass. See BRASS.] To cover or ornament with brass. *Chapman.*

Bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [OE. *brasen*, AS. *brǣsen.* See BRASS.] **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass.

2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass.

3. Impudent; immodest; shameless; having a front like brass; as, a *brazen* countenance.

Brazen age. (*a*) (*Myth.*) The age of war and lawlessness which succeeded the silver age. (*b*) (*Archæol.*) See under BRONZE. — Brazen sea (*Jewish Antiq.*), a large laver of brass, placed in Solomon's temple for the use of the priests.

Bra'zen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAZENED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAZENING.] To carry through impudently or shamelessly; as, to *brazen* the matter through.

Sabina *brazened* it out before Mrs. Wygram, but inwardly she was resolved to be a good deal more circumspect. *W. Black.*

Bra'zen-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Shamelessly impudent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bra'zen-face' (-fās'), *n.* An impudent or shameless person. "Well said, *brazenface;* hold it out." *Shak.*

Bra'zen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless.

Bra'zen-ly, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

Bra'zen-ness (brā'z'n-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being brazen. *Johnson.*

Bra'zier (brā'zhĕr), *n.* Same as BRASIER.

‖ **Braz'i-let'to** (brăz'ĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.* [Cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasilete*, It. *brasiletto*.] See BRAZIL WOOD.

Bra-zil'ian (brā-zĭl'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brazil. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil.

Brazilian pebble. See PEBBLE, *n.*, 2.

Braz'il-lin (brăz'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *brésiline*. See BRAZIL.] (*Chem.*) A substance contained in both Brazil wood and Sapan wood, from which it is extracted as a yellow crystalline substance which is white when pure. It is colored intensely red by alkalies. [Written also *brezilin*.]

Bra-zil' nut' (nŭt'). (*Bot.*) An oily, three-sided nut, the seed of the *Bertholletia excelsa;* the cream nut.

☞ From eighteen to twenty-four of the seeds or "nuts" grow in a hard and nearly globular shell.

Bra-zil' wood' (wōod'). [OE. *brasil*, LL. *brasile* (cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasil*, Pr. *bresil*); perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brasa* a live coal (cf. BRAZE, BRASIER); or Ar. *vars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave the name Brazil to the country in South America on account of its producing this wood.] **1.** The wood of the oriental *Cæsalpinia Sapan;* — so called before the discovery of America.

2. A very heavy wood of a reddish color, imported from Brazil and other tropical countries, for cabinet-work, and for dyeing. The best is the heartwood of *Cæsalpinia echinata*, a leguminous tree; but other trees also yield it. An inferior sort comes from Jamaica, the timber of *C. Braziliensis* and *C. crista*. This is often distinguished as *Braziletto*, but the better kind is also frequently so named.

Breach (brēch), *n.* [OE. *breke*, *breche*, AS. *brice*, *gebrice*, *gebrece* (in comp.), fr. *brecan* to break; akin to Dan. *bræk*, MHG. *breche*, gap, breach. See BREAK, and cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BRACK a break.] **1.** The act of breaking, in a figurative sense.

2. Specifically: A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation or tie; violation; non-fulfillment; as, a *breach* of contract; a *breach* of promise.

3. A gap or opening made by breaking or battering, as in a wall or fortification; the space between the parts of a solid body rent by violence; a break; a rupture.

Once more unto the *breach*, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead. *Shak.*

4. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf.

The Lord hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the *breach* of waters. 2 *Sam.* v. 20.

A clear breach implies that the waves roll over the vessel without breaking. — **A clean breach** implies that everything on deck is swept away. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

5. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

There 's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*

6. A bruise; a wound.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

7. (*Med.*) A hernia; a rupture.

8. A breaking out upon; an assault.

The Lord had made a *breach* upon Uzza. 1 *Chron.* xiii. 11.

Breach of faith, a breaking, or a failure to keep, an expressed or implied promise; a betrayal of confidence or trust. — **Breach of the peace**, disorderly conduct, disturbing the public peace. — **Breach of privilege**, an act or default in violation of the privilege of either house of Parliament, of Congress, or of a State legislature, as, for instance, by false swearing before a committee. *Mozley. Abbott.* — **Breach of promise**, violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry. — **Breach of trust**, violation of one's duty or faith in a matter entrusted to one.

Syn. — Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; aperture; gap; break; disruption; fracture; rupture; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; misunderstanding.

Breach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREACHED (brēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREACHING.] To make a breach or opening in; as, to *breach* the walls of a city.

Breach, *v. i.* To break the water, as by leaping out; — said of a whale.

Breach'y (-y), *a.* Apt to break fences or to break out of pasture; unruly; as, *breachy* cattle.

Bread (brĕd), *v. t.* [AS. *brædan* to make broad, to spread. See BROAD, *a.*] To spread. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *bréad;* akin to OFries. *brād*, OS. *brōd*, D. *brood*, G. *brod*, *brot*, Icel. *brauð*, Sw. & Dan. *bröd*. The root is probably that of E. *brew*. √93. See BREW.] **1.** An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking.

☞ **Raised bread** is made with yeast, salt, and sometimes a little butter or lard, and is mixed with warm milk or water to form the dough, which, after kneading, is given time to rise before baking. — **Cream of tartar bread** is raised by the action of an alkaline carbonate or bicarbonate (as saleratus or ammonium bicarbonate) and cream of tartar (acid tartrate of potassium) or some acid. — **Unleavened bread** is usually mixed with water and salt only.

Aërated bread. See under AËRATED. — **Bread and butter** (*fig.*), means of living. [*Colloq.*] — **Brown bread, Indian bread, Graham bread, Rye and Indian bread.** See *Brown bread*, under BROWN. — **Bread tree.** See BREADFRUIT.

2. Food; sustenance; support of life, in general.

Give us this day our daily *bread*. *Matt.* vi. 11.

Bread, *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To cover with bread crumbs, preparatory to cooking; as, *breaded* cutlets.

Bread'bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* The stomach. [*Humorous*] *S. Foote.*

Bread' corn' (kôrn'). Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, etc.

Bread'ed, *a.* Braided. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bread'en (brĕd''n), *a.* Made of bread. [*R.*]

Bread'fruit' (brĕd'früt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) **1.** The fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) found in the islands of the Pacific, esp. the South Sea islands. It is of a roundish form, from four to six or seven inches in diameter, and, when baked, somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food, whence the name.

Breadfruit. A branch with fruit and a spike of flowers.

2. (*Bot.*) The tree itself, which is one of considerable size, with large, lobed leaves. Cloth is made from the bark, and the timber is used for many purposes. Called also *breadfruit tree* and *bread tree*.

Bread'less, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull. *P. Whitehead.*

Bread'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The root of a leguminous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*), found near the Rocky Mountains. It is usually oval in form, and abounds in farinaceous matter, affording sweet and palatable food.

☞ It is the *Pomme blanche* of Canadian voyageurs.

Bread'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* Grain, flour, or meal of which bread is made.

Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [OE. *brede*, *breede*, whence later *bredethe*, AS. *brǣdu*, fr. *brād* broad. See BROAD, *a.*] **1.** Distance from side to side of any surface or thing; measure across, or at right angles to the length; width.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The quality of having the colors and shadows broad and massive, and the arrangement of objects such as to avoid too great multiplicity of details, producing an impression of largeness and simple grandeur; — called also *breadth of effect*.

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters. *Weale.*

Breadth'less, *a.* Without breadth.

Breadth'ways (-wȧz), *adv.* Breadthwise. *Whewell.*

Breadth'wise (-wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

Bread'win'ner (brĕd'wĭn'nĕr), *n.* The member of a family whose labor supplies the food of the family; one who works for his living. *H. Spencer.*

Break (brāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk), (*Obs.* BRAKE); *p. p.* BROKEN (brō'k'n), (*Obs* BROKE); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKING.] [OE. *breken*, AS. *brecan;* akin to OS. *brekan*, D. *breken*, OHG. *brehhan*, G. *brechen*, Icel. *braka* to creak, Sw. *braka*, *bräkka*, to crack, Dan. *brække* to break, Goth. *brikan* to break, L. *frangere*. Cf. BRAY to pound, BREACH, FRAGILE.] **1.** To strain apart; to sever by fracture; to divide with violence; as, to *break* a rope or chain; to *break* a seal; to *break* an axle; to *break* rocks or coal; to *break* a lock. *Shak.*

2. To lay open as by breaking; to divide; as, to *break* a package of goods.

3. To lay open, as a purpose; to disclose, divulge, or communicate.

Katharine, *break* thy mind to me. *Shak.*

4. To infringe or violate, as an obligation, law, or promise.

Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts . . .
To *break* all faith, all vows, deceive, betray. *Milton.*

5. To interrupt; to destroy the continuity of; to dissolve or terminate; as, to *break* silence; to *break* one's sleep; to *break* one's journey.

Go, release them, Ariel;
My charms I 'll *break*, their senses I 'll restore. *Shak.*

6. To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to *break* a set.

7. To destroy the arrangement of; to throw into disorder; to pierce; as, the cavalry were not able to *break* the British squares.

8. To shatter to pieces; to reduce to fragments.

The victim *broke* in pieces the musical instruments with which he had solaced the hours of captivity. *Prescott.*

9. To exchange for other money or currency of smaller denominations; as, to *break* a five dollar bill.

10. To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of; as, to *break* flax.

11. To weaken or impair, as health, spirits, or mind.

An old man, *broken* with the storms of state. *Shak.*

12. To diminish the force of; to lessen the shock of, as a fall or blow.

I 'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

13. To impart, as news or information; to broach; — with *to*, and often with a modifying word implying some reserve; as, to *break* the news gently to the widow; to *break* a purpose cautiously to a friend.

14. To tame; to reduce to subjection; to make tractable; to discipline; as, to *break* a horse to the harness or saddle. "To *break* a colt." *Spenser.*

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute? *Shak.*

15. To destroy the financial credit of; to make bankrupt; to ruin.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

16. To destroy the official character and standing of; to cashier; to dismiss.

I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break down. (*a*) To crush; to overwhelm; as, to *break down* one's strength; to *break down* opposition. (*b*) To remove, or open a way through, by breaking; as, to *break down* a door or wall. — **To break in.** (*a*) To force in; as, to *break in* a door. (*b*) To train; to discipline; as, a horse well *broken in*. — **To break of,** to rid of; to cause to abandon; as, to *break* one *of* a habit. — **To break off.** (*a*) To separate by breaking; as, to *break off* a twig. (*b*) To stop suddenly; to abandon. "*Break off* thy sins by righteousness." *Dan.* iv. 27. — **To break open,** to open by breaking. "Open the door, or I will *break* it *open*." *Shak.* — **To break out,** to take or force out by breaking; as, to *break out* a pane of glass. — **To break out a cargo,** to unstow a cargo, so as to unload it easily. — **To break through.** (*a*) To make an opening through, as by violence or the force of gravity; to pass violently through; as, *to break through* the enemy's lines; *to break through* the ice. (*b*) To disregard; as, *to break through* all ceremony. — **To break up.** (*a*) To separate into parts; to plow (new or fallow ground). "*Break up* this capon." *Shak.* "*Break up* your fallow ground." *Jer.* iv. 3. (*b*) To dissolve; to put an end to. "*Break up* the court." *Shak.* **To break (one) all up,** to unsettle or disconcert completely; to upset. [*Colloq.*]

With an immediate object: —

To break the back. (*a*) To dislocate the backbone; hence, to disable totally. (*b*) To get through the worst part of; as, to *break the back* of a difficult undertaking. — **To break bulk,** to destroy the entirety of a load by removing a portion of it; to begin to unload; also, to transfer in detail, as from boats to cars. — **To break cover,** to burst forth from a protecting concealment, as game when hunted. — **To break a deer** *or* **stag,** to cut it up and apportion the parts among those entitled to a share. — **To break fast,** to partake of food after abstinence. See BREAKFAST. — **To break ground.** (*a*) To open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; as, to *break ground* for a foundation, a canal, or a railroad. (*b*) Fig.: To begin to execute any plan. (*c*) (*Naut.*) To release the anchor from the bottom. — **To break the heart,** to crush or overwhelm (one) with grief. — **To break a house** (*Law*), to remove or set aside with violence and a felonious intent any part of a house or of the fastenings provided to secure it. — **To break the ice,** to get through first difficulties; to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; to introduce a subject. — **To break jail,** to escape from confinement in jail, usually by forcible means. — **To break a jest,** to utter a jest. "Patroclus . . . the livelong day *breaks* scurril jests." *Shak.* — **To break joints,** to lay or arrange bricks, shingles, etc., so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course. — **To break a lance,** to engage in a tilt or contest. — **To break the neck,** to dislocate the joints of the neck. — **To break no squares,** to create no trouble. [*Obs.*] — **To break a path, road,** etc., to open a way through obstacles by force or labor. — **To break upon a wheel,** to execute or torture, as a criminal by stretching him upon a wheel, and breaking his limbs with an iron bar; — a mode of punishment formerly employed in some countries. — **To break wind,** to give vent to wind from the anus.

Syn. — To dispart; rend; tear; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy; burst; dislocate.

Break (brāk), *v. i.* **1.** To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; to part; to burst asunder.

2. To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within, as a bubble, a tumor, a seed vessel, a bag.

Else the bottles *break*, and the wine runneth out. *Matt.* ix. 17.

3. To burst forth; to make its way; to come to view to appear; to dawn.

The day begins to *break*, and night is fled. *Shak.*

And from the turf a fountain *broke*,
And gurgled at our feet. *Wordsworth.*

4. To burst forth violently, as a storm.

The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

5. To open up; to be scattered; to be dissipated; as, the clouds are *breaking*.

At length the darkness begins to *break*. *Macaulay.*

6. To become weakened in constitution or faculties; to lose health or strength.

See how the dean begins to *break;*
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

7. To be crushed, or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief; as, my heart is *breaking*.

8. To fail in business; to become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

9. To make an abrupt or sudden change; to change the gait; as, to *break* into a run or gallop.

10. To fail in musical quality; as, a singer's voice *breaks* when it is strained beyond its compass and a tone or note is not completed, but degenerates into an unmusical sound instead. Also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty.

11. To fall out; to terminate friendship.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break away, to disengage one's self abruptly; to come or go away against resistance.

Fear me not, man; I will not *break away*. *Shak.*

— **To break down.** (*a*) To come down by breaking; as, the coach *broke down*. (*b*) To fail in any undertaking.

He had *broken down* almost at the outset. *Thackeray.*

— **To break forth, to issue;** to come out suddenly, as sound, light, etc. "Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning." *Isa.* lviii. 8; — often with *into* in expressing or giving vent to one's feelings. "*Break forth* into singing, ye mountains." *Isa.* xliv. 23. — **To break from,** to go away from abruptly.

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*. *Dryden.*

— **To break into,** to enter by breaking; as, *to break into* a house. — **To break in upon,** to enter or approach violently or unexpectedly. "This, this is he; softly awhile; let us not *break in upon* him." *Milton.* — **To break loose.** (*a*) To extricate one's self forcibly. "Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell?" *Milton.* (*b*) To cast off restraint, as of morals or propriety. — **To break off.** (*a*) To become separated by rupture, or with suddenness and violence. (*b*) To desist or cease suddenly. "Nay, forward, old man; do not *break off* so." *Shak.* — **To break off from,** to desist from; to abandon, as a habit. — **To break out.** (*a*) To burst forth; to escape from restraint; to appear suddenly, as a fire or an epidemic. "For in the wilderness

shall waters *break out*, and streams in the desert." *Isa.* xxxv. 6. (*b*) To show itself in cutaneous eruptions; — said of a disease. (*c*) To have a rash or eruption on the skin; — said of a patient. — **To break over**, to overflow; to go beyond limits. — **To break up.** (*a*) To become separated into parts or fragments: as, the ice *breaks up* in the rivers; the wreck will *break up* in the next storm. (*b*) To disperse. "The company *breaks up*." *I. Watts.* — **To break upon**, to discover itself suddenly to; to dawn upon. — **To break with.** (*a*) To fall out; to sever one's relations with; to part friendship. "It can not be the Volsces dare *break with* us." *Shak.* "If she did not intend to marry Clive, she should have *broken with* him altogether." *Thackeray.* (*b*) To come to an explanation; to enter into conference; to speak. [*Obs.*] "I will *break with* her and *with* her father." *Shak.*

Break (brāk), *n.* [See BREAK, *v. t.*, and cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BREACH, BRACK a crack.] **1.** An opening made by fracture or disruption.

2. An interruption of continuity; change of direction; as, a *break* in a wall; a *break* in the deck of a ship. Specifically: (*a*) (*Arch.*) A projection or recess from the face of a building. (*b*) (*Elec.*) An opening or displacement in the circuit, interrupting the electrical current.

3. An interruption; a pause; as, a *break* in friendship; a *break* in the conversation.

4. An interruption in continuity in writing or printing, as where there is an omission, an unfilled line, etc.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

5. The first appearing, as of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day; the *break* of dawn.

6. A large four-wheeled carriage, having a straight body and calash top, with the driver's seat in front and the footman's behind.

7. A device for checking motion, or for measuring friction. See BRAKE, *n.*, 9 & 10.

8. (*Teleg.*) See COMMUTATOR.

Break'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken.

Break'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The act of breaking; a break; a breaking; also, articles broken.

2. An allowance or compensation for things broken accidentally, as in transportation or use.

Break'bone' fe'ver (brāk'bōn' fē'vẽr). (*Med.*) See DENGUE.

Break'-cir'cuit (-sẽr'kĭt), *n.* (*Elec.*) A key or other device for breaking an electrical circuit.

Break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** The act or result of breaking down, as of a carriage; downfall.

2. (*a*) A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance engaged in competitively by a number of persons or pairs in succession, as among the colored people of the Southern United States, and so called, perhaps, because the exercise is continued until most of those who take part in it *break down*. (*b*) Any rude, noisy dance performed by shuffling the feet, usually by one person at a time. [*U. S.*]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with. *New Eng. Tales.*

Break'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breaks.

I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shak.*

2. Specifically: A machine for breaking rocks, or for breaking coal at the mines; also, the building in which such a machine is placed.

3. (*Naut.*) A small water cask. *Totten.*

4. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a sand bank, or a rock or reef near the surface.

The *breakers* were right beneath her bows. *Longfellow.*

Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* [*Break* + *fast.*] **1.** The first meal in the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal.

A sorry *breakfast* for my lord protector. *Shak.*

2. A meal after fasting, or food in general.

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden.*

Break'fast, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREAKFASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAKFASTING.] To break one's fast in the morning; to eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

Break'fast, *v. t.* To furnish with breakfast. *Milton.*

Break'man (brāk'man), *n.* See BRAKEMAN.

Break'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A fall that breaks the neck.

2. A steep place endangering the neck.

Break'neck', *a.* Producing danger of a broken neck; as, *breakneck* speed.

Break'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Disruption; a separation and dispersion of the parts or members; as, a *break-up* of an assembly or dinner party; a *break-up* of the government.

Break'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, or a wall at the mouth of a harbor, to break the force of waves, and afford protection from their violence.

Bream (brēm), *n.* [OE. *breme*, *brem*, F. *brême*, OF. *bresme*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *brahsema*, *brahsina*, OLG. *bressemo*, G. *brassen*. Cf. BRASSE.]

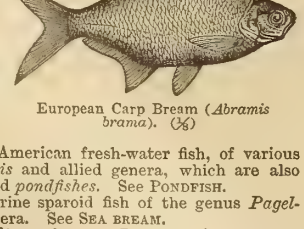

European Carp Bream (*Abramis brama*). (⅛)

1. (*Zoöl.*) A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish of the genus *Abramis*, little valued as food. Several species are known.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An American fresh-water fish, of various species of *Pomotis* and allied genera, which are also called *sunfishes* and *pondfishes*. See PONDFISH.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A marine sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, and allied genera. See SEA BREAM.

Bream, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREAMED (brēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAMING.] [Cf. BROOM, and G. ein schiff *brennen*.] (*Naut.*) To clean, as a ship's bottom of adherent shells, seaweed, etc., by the application of fire and scraping.

Breast (brĕst), *n.* [OE. *brest*, *breost*, AS. *breóst;* akin to Icel. *brjōst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, Goth. *brusts*, OS. *briost*, D. *borst*, G. *brust*.] **1.** The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the chest; as, the *breast* of a man or of a horse.

2. Either one of the protuberant glands, situated on the front of the chest or thorax in the female of man and of some other mammalia, in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young; a mamma; a teat.

My brother, that sucked the *breasts* of my mother. *Cant.* viii. 1.

3. Anything resembling the human breast, or bosom; the front or forward part of anything; as, a chimney *breast;* a plow *breast;* the *breast* of a hill.

Mountains on whose barren *breast*
The laboring clouds do often rest. *Milton.*

4. (*Mining*) (*a*) The face of a coal working. (*b*) The front of a furnace.

5. The seat of consciousness; the repository of thought and self-consciousness, or of secrets; the seat of the affections and passions; the heart.

He has a loyal *breast.* *Shak.*

6. The power of singing; a musical voice; — so called, probably, from the connection of the voice with the lungs, which lie within the breast. [*Obs.*]

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast.* *Shak.*

Breast drill, a portable drilling machine, provided with a breastplate, for forcing the drill against the work. — **Breast pang.** See *Angina pectoris*, under ANGINA. — **To make a clean breast,** to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession.

Breast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREASTING.] To meet, with the breast; to struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the storm or waves.

The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

Breast'band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band for the breast. Specifically: (*Naut.*) A band of canvas, or a rope, fastened at both ends to the rigging, to support the man who heaves the lead in sounding.

Breast'beam' (brĕst'bēm'), *n.* (*Mach.*) The front transverse beam of a locomotive.

Breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.

Breast'-deep' (brĕst'dēp'), *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him. *Shak.*

Breast'ed, *a.* Having a breast; — used in composition with qualifying words, in either a literal or a metaphorical sense; as, a single-*breasted* coat.

The close minister is buttoned up, and the brave officer open-*breasted*, on these occasions. *Spectator.*

Breast'fast' (-fâst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope to fasten the midship part of a ship to a wharf, or to another vessel.

Breast'height' (-hīt'), *n.* The interior slope of a fortification, against which the garrison lean in firing.

Breast'-high' (-hī'), *a.* High as the breast.

Breast'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A thick piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. *Totten.*

Breast'ing, *n.* (*Mach.*) The curved channel in which a breast wheel turns. It is closely adapted to the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, and prevents the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. See BREAST WHEEL.

Breast'knot' (brĕst'nŏt'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast. *Addison.*

Breast'pin' (brĕst'pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening, or for ornament; a brooch.

Breast'plate' (brĕst'plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor.

Before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill, or other similar tool.

3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. *Ash.*

4. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the vestment of the high priest, worn upon the front of the ephod. It was a double piece of richly embroidered stuff, a span square, set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. See EPHOD.

Breast'plow' } (brĕst'plou'), *n.* A kind of plow,
Breast'plough' } driven by the breast of the workman; — used to cut or pare turf.

Breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of any parapet of ordinary height, as of a balcony; the railing of a quarter-deck, etc.

Breast'rope' (brĕst'rōp'), *n.* See BREASTBAND.

Breast'sum'mer (-sŭm'mẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) A summer or girder extending across a building flush with, and supporting, the upper part of a front or external wall; a long lintel; a girder; — used principally above shop windows. [Written also *brestsummer* and *bressummer*.]

Breast' wheel' (brĕst' hwēl'). A water wheel, on which the stream of water strikes neither so high as in the overshot wheel, nor so low as in the undershot, but generally at about half the height of the wheel, being kept in contact with it by the breasting. The water acts on the float boards partly by impulse, partly by its weight.

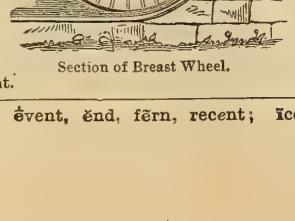

Section of Breast Wheel.

Breast'work' (brĕst'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Fort.*) A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up, of earth or other material.

2. (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.

Breath (brĕth), *n.* [OE. *breth*, *breeth*, AS. *brǣð* odor, scent, breath; cf. OHG. *brādam* steam, vapor, breath, G. *brodem*, and possibly E. BRAWN, and BREED.] **1.** The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; air which, in the process of respiration, has parted with oxygen and has received carbonic acid, aqueous vapor, warmth, etc.

Melted as *breath* into the wind. *Shak.*

2. The act of breathing naturally or freely; the power or capacity to breathe freely; as, I am out of *breath.*

3. The power of respiration, and hence, life. *Hood.*

Thou takest away their *breath*, they die. *Ps.* civ. 29.

4. Time to breathe; respite; pause.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause. *Shak.*

5. A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; an instant.

He smiles and he frowns in a *breath.* *Dryden.*

6. Fig.: That which gives or strengthens life.

The earthquake voice of victory,
To thee the *breath* of life. *Byron.*

7. A single word; the slightest effort; a trifle.

A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*

8. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

9. Fragrance; exhalation; odor; perfume. *Tennyson.*

The *breath* of flowers. *Bacon.*

10. Gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration.

An after dinner's *breath.* *Shak.*

Out of breath, breathless; exhausted; breathing with difficulty. — **Under one's breath,** in low tones.

Breath'a-ble (brēth'ā-b'l), *a.* Such as can be breathed.

Breath'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being breathable.

Breathe (brēth), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREATHED (brēthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREATHING.] [From BREATH.]

1. To respire; to inhale and exhale air; hence, to live. "I am in health, I *breathe.*" *Shak.*

Breathes there a man with soul so dead? *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To take breath; to rest from action.

Well! *breathe* awhile, and then to it again! *Shak.*

3. To pass like breath, noiselessly or gently; to exhale; to emanate; to blow gently.

The air *breathes* upon us here most sweetly. *Shak.*

There *breathes* a living fragrance from the shore. *Byron.*

Breathe, *v. t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale in the process of respiration; to respire.

To view the light of heaven, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; — with *into.*

Able to *breathe* life into a stone. *Shak.*

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed* into his nostrils the breath of life. *Gen.* ii. 7.

3. To emit or utter by the breath; to utter softly; to whisper; as, to *breathe* a vow.

He softly *breathed* thy name. *Dryden.*

Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse,
A mother's curse, on her revolting son. *Shak.*

4. To exhale; to emit, as breath; as, the flowers *breathe* odors or perfumes.

5. To express; to manifest; to give forth.

Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*

6. To act upon by the breath; to cause to sound by breathing. "They *breathe* the flute." *Prior.*

7. To promote free respiration in; to exercise.

And every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.*

8. To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing; to rest; as, to *breathe* a horse.

A moment *breathed* his panting steed. *Sir W. Scott.*

9. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret room, a little *breathed* by the journey up. *Dickens.*

10. (*Phonetics*) To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.

The same sound may be pronounced either *breathed*, voiced, or whispered. *H. Sweet.*

Breathed elements, being already voiceless, remain unchanged [in whispering]. *H. Sweet.*

To breathe again, to take breath; to feel a sense of relief, as from danger, responsibility, or press of business. — **To breathe one's last,** to die; to expire. — **To breathe a vein,** to open a vein; to let blood. *Dryden.*

Breath'er (brēth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who breathes. Hence: (*a*) One who lives. (*b*) One who utters. (*c*) One who animates or inspires.

2. That which puts one out of breath, as violent exercise. [*Colloq.*]

Breath'ful (brĕth'ful), *a.* Full of breath; full of odor; fragrant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air.

Subject to a difficulty of *breathing.* *Melmoth.*

2. Air in gentle motion.

3. Any gentle influence or operation; inspiration; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

4. Aspiration; secret prayer. "Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state." *Tillotson.*

5. Exercising; promotion of respiration.

Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too;
And I have heard, you knights of Tyre
Are excellent in making ladies trip. *Shak.*

6. Utterance; communication or publicity by words.

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose. *Shak.*

7. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

8. Stop; pause; delay.

You shake the head at so long a *breathing.* *Shak.*

9. Also, in a wider sense, the sound caused by the

friction of the outgoing breath in the throat, mouth, etc., when the glottis is wide open; aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter *h*.

10. (*Gr. Gram.*) A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence. See *Rough breathing*, *Smooth breathing*, below.

Breathing place. (*a*) A pause. "That cæsura, or *breathing place*, in the midst of the verse." *Sir P. Sidney.* (*b*) A vent. — **Breathing time**, pause; relaxation. *Bp. Hall.* — **Breathing while**, time sufficient for drawing breath; a short time. *Shak.* — **Rough breathing** (*spiritus asper*) (ʽ). See 2d Asper, *n.* — **Smooth breathing** (*spiritus lenis*), a mark (ʼ) indicating the absence of the sound of *h*, as in *ἱέναι* (*ienai*).

Breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Spent with labor or violent action; out of breath.

2. Not breathing; holding the breath, on account of fear, expectation, or intense interest; attended with a holding of the breath; as, *breathless* attention.

But *breathless*, as we grow when feeling most. *Byron.*

3. Dead; as, a *breathless* body.

Breath'less-ly, *adv.* In a breathless manner.

Breath'less-ness, *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath.

‖ **Brec'cia** (brĕt'chä), *n.* [It., breach, pebble, fragments of stone, fr. F. *brèche;* of German origin. See Breach.] (*Geol.*) A rock composed of angular fragments either of the same mineral or of different minerals, etc., united by a cement, and commonly presenting a variety of colors.

Bone breccia, a breccia containing bones, usually fragmentary. — **Coin breccia**, a breccia containing coins.

Brec'ci-a'ted (brĕt'chĭ-ā'tĕd *or* brĕk'shĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together; resembling breccia in appearance.

The *brecciated* appearance of many specimens [of meteorites]. *H. A. Newton.*

Bred (brĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Breed.

Bred out, degenerated. "The strain of man 's *bred out* into baboon and monkey." *Shak.* — **Bred to arms.** See under Arms. — **Well bred.** (*a*) Of a good family; having a good pedigree. "A gentleman *well bred* and of good name." *Shak.* [*Obs.*, except as applied to domestic animals.] (*b*) Well brought up, as shown in having good manners; cultivated; refined; polite.

Brede, *or* **Breede** (brēd), *n.* Breadth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Brēd (brēd), *n.* [See Braid woven cord.] A braid. [*R.*]

Half lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede*. *Tennyson.*

Breech (brēch *or* brĭch; 277), *n.* [See Breeches.] **1.** The lower part of the body behind; the buttocks.

2. Breeches. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. The hinder part of anything; esp., the part of a cannon, or other firearm, behind the chamber.

4. (*Naut.*) The external angle of knee timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*.

Breech, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Breeched (brēcht *or* brĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Breeching (brēch'ĭng *or* brĭch'ĭng).] **1.** To put into, or clothe with, breeches.

A great man . . . anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched*. *Macaulay.*

2. To cover as with breeches. [*Poetic*]

Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore. *Shak.*

3. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

4. To whip on the breech. [*Obs.*]

Had not a courteous serving man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me. *Old Play.*

5. To fasten with breeching.

Breech'block (-blŏk), *n.* The movable piece which closes the breech of a breech-loading firearm, and resists the backward force of the discharge. It is withdrawn for the insertion of a cartridge, and closed again before the gun is fired.

Breech'cloth′ (brēch'klŏth′ *or* brĭch′-; 115), *n.* A cloth worn around the breech.

Breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* [OE. *brech*, *brek*, AS. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches; akin to Icel. *brōk* breeches, ODan. *brog*, D. *broek*, G. *bruch;* cf. L. *bracae*, *braccae*, which is of Celtic origin. Cf. Brail.] **1.** A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes.

His jacket was red, and his *breeches* were blue. *Coleridge.*

2. Trousers; pantaloons. [*Colloq.*]

Breeches buoy, in the life-saving service, a pair of canvas breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy which is usually of cork. This contrivance, inclosing the person to be rescued, is hung by short ropes from a block which runs upon the hawser stretched from the ship to the shore, and is drawn to land by hauling lines. — **Breeches pipe**, a forked pipe forming two branches united at one end. — **Knee breeches**, breeches coming to the knee, and buckled or fastened there; smallclothes. — **To wear the breeches**, to usurp the authority of the husband; — said of a wife. [*Colloq.*]

Breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A whipping on the breech, or the act of whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,
Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy. *Marlowe.*

2. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.

3. (*Naut.*) A strong rope rove through the cascabel of a cannon and secured to ringbolts in the ship's side, to limit the recoil of the gun when it is discharged.

4. The sheet iron casing at the end of boilers to convey the smoke from the flues to the smokestack.

Breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr *or* brĭch'-), *n.* A firearm which receives its load at the breech.

For cavalry, the revolver and *breechloader* will supersede the saber. *Rep. Sec. War* (1860).

Breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of at the muzzle.

Breech' pin' (pĭn'), **Breech' screw'** (skrų'). A strong iron or steel plug screwed into the breech of a musket or other firearm, to close the bottom of the bore.

Breech' sight' (brēch' sīt'). A device attached to the breech of a firearm, to guide the eye, in conjunction with the front sight, in taking aim.

Breed (brēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bred (brĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Breeding.] [OE. *breden*, AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, keep warm, from *brōd* brood; akin to D. *broeden* to brood, OHG. *bruoten*, G. *brüten*. See Brood.]

1. To produce as offspring; to bring forth; to bear; to procreate; to generate; to beget; to hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike. *Shak.*
If the sun *breed* maggots in a dead dog. *Shak.*

2. To take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to bring up; to nurse and foster.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*
Born and *bred* on the verge of the wilderness. *Everett.*

3. To educate; to instruct; to form by education; to train; — sometimes followed by *up*.

But no care was taken to *breed* him a Protestant. *Bp. Burnet.*
His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

4. To engender; to cause; to occasion; to originate; to produce; as, to *breed* a storm; to *breed* disease.

Lest the place
And my quaint habits *breed* astonishment. *Milton.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* stout men.

6. To raise, as any kind of stock.

7. To produce or obtain by any natural process. [*Obs.*]

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

Syn. — To engender; generate; beget; produce; hatch; originate; bring up; nourish; train; instruct.

Breed, *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; to reproduce or multiply itself; to be pregnant.

That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth. *Gen.* viii. 17.
The mother had never *bred* before. *Carpenter.*
Ant. Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?
Shy. I can not tell. I make it *breed* as fast. *Shak.*

2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth.

3. To have birth; to be produced or multiplied.

Heavens rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them. *Shak.*

4. To raise a breed; to get progeny.

The kind of animal which you wish to *breed* from. *Gardner.*

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.

Breed, *n.* **1.** A race or variety of men or other animals (or of plants), perpetuating its special or distinctive characteristics by inheritance.

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shak.*
Greyhounds of the best *breed*. *Carpenter.*

2. Class; sort; kind; — of men, things, or qualities.

Are these the *breed* of wits so wondered at? *Shak.*
This courtesy is not of the right *breed*. *Shak.*

3. A number produced at once; a brood. [*Obs.*]

☞ *Breed* is usually applied to domestic animals; *species* or *variety* to wild animals and to plants; and *race* to men.

Breed'bate (-bāt), *n.* One who breeds or originates quarrels. [*Obs.*] "No telltale nor no *breedbate*." *Shak.*

Breed'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breeds, produces, brings up, etc.

She was a great *breeder*. *Dr. A. Carlyle.*
Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

2. A cause. "The *breeder* of my sorrow." *Shak.*

Breed'ing (brēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of generating or bearing.

2. The raising or improving of any kind of domestic animals; as, farmers should pay attention to *breeding*.

3. Nurture; education; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. Deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life; manners; knowledge of, or training in, the ceremonies, or polite observances of society.

Delicacy of *breeding*, or that polite deference and respect which civility obliges us either to express or counterfeit towards the persons with whom we converse. *Hume.*

5. Descent; pedigree; extraction. [*Obs.*]

Honest gentlemen, I know not your *breeding*. *Shak.*

Close breeding, **In and in breeding**, breeding from a male and female of the same parentage. — **Cross breeding**, breeding from a male and female of different lineage. — **Good breeding**, politeness; genteel deportment.

Syn. — Education; instruction; nurture; training; manners. See Education.

Breeze (brēz), *n.*, **Breeze' fly'** (flī'). [OE. *brese*, AS. *briósa;* perh. akin to OHG. *brimissa*, G. *breme*, *bremse*, D. *brems*, which are akin to G. *brummen* to growl, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere* to murmur; cf. G. *brausen*, Sw. *brusa*, Dan. *bruse*, to roar, rush.] (*Zoöl.*) A fly of various species, of the family *Tabanidæ*, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood; — called also *horsefly*, and *gadfly*. They are among the largest of two-winged or dipterous insects. The name is also given to different species of botflies. [Written also *breese* and *brize*.]

Breeze Fly of Europe (*Tabanus bovinus*). 2/3

Breeze, *n.* [F. *brise;* akin to It. *brezza* breeze, Sp. *briza*, *brisa*, a breeze from northeast, Pg. *briza* northeast wind; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *bise*, Pr. *bisa*, OHG. *bisa*, north wind, Arm. *biz* northeast wind.] **1.** A light, gentle wind; a fresh, soft-blowing wind.

Into a gradual calm the *breezes* sink. *Wordsworth.*

2. An excited or ruffled state of feeling; a flurry of excitement; a disturbance; a quarrel; as, the discovery produced a *breeze*. [*Colloq.*]

Land breeze, a wind blowing from the land, generally at night. — **Sea breeze**, a breeze or wind blowing, generally in the daytime, from the sea.

Breeze (brēz), *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals. See Brasier.] **1.** Refuse left in the process of making coke or burning charcoal.

2. (*Brickmaking*) Refuse coal, coal ashes, and cinders, used in the burning of bricks.

Breeze, *v. i.* To blow gently. [*R.*] *J. Barlow.*

To breeze up (*Naut.*), to blow with increasing freshness.

Breeze'less, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

A stagnant, *breezeless* air becalms my soul. *Shenstone.*

Breez'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being breezy.

Breez'y (brēz'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or having, breezes; airy. "A *breezy* day in May." *Coleridge.*

'Mid lawns and shades by *breezy* rivulets fanned. *Wordsworth.*

2. Fresh; brisk; full of life. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Breg'ma** (brĕg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βρέγμα* the front part of the head: cf. F. *bregma.*] (*Anat.*) The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull.

Breg-mat'ic (brĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bregma.

Bre'hon (brē'hŏn), *n.* [Ir. *breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish or Scotch judge.

Brehon laws, the ancient Irish laws, — unwritten, like the common law of England. They were abolished by statute of Edward III.

Breme (brēm), *a.* [OE. *breme*, *brime*, fierce, impetuous, glorious, AS. *brēme*, *brȳme*, famous. Cf. Brim, *a.*] **1.** Fierce; sharp; severe; cruel. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

From the septentrion cold, in the *breme* freezing air. *Drayton.*

2. Famous; renowned; well known. *Wright.*

[Written also *brim* and *brimme*.]

Bren (brĕn), **Bren'ne** (-nē), } *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brent (brĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Brenning.] [See Burn.] To burn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Consuming fire *brent* his shearing house or stall. *W. Browne.*

Bren, *n.* Bran. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bren'nage (-nāj), *n.* [OF. *brenage;* cf. LL. *brennagium*, *brenagium*. See Bran.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A tribute which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

Bren'ning-ly, *adv.* Burningly; ardently. [*Obs.*]

Brent (brĕnt), **Brant** (brănt), *a.* [AS. *brant;* akin to Dan. *brat*, Icel. *brattr*, steep.] **1.** Steep; high. [*Obs.*]

Grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully that ye will marvel how any man dare climb up to them. *Ascham.*

2. Smooth; unwrinkled. [*Scot.*]

Your bonnie brow was *brent*. *Burns.*

Brent, *imp. & p. p.* of Bren. Burnt. [*Obs.*]

Brent, *n.* [Cf. Brant.] A brant. See Brant.

Breq'uet chain' (brĕk'ĕt chān') A watch-guard.

Brere (brēr), *n.* A brier. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Brest (brĕst), 3*d sing. pr.* for *Bursteth.* [*Obs.*]

Brest, Breast (brĕst), *n.* (*Arch.*) A torus. [*Obs.*]

Brĕs'te (brĕs'te), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Brast; *p. p.* Brusten, Borsten, Bursten.] To burst. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Brest'sum'mer (-sŭm'mẽr), *n.* See Breastsummer.

Bret (brĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Birt.

Bret'ful (brĕt'fụl), *a.* [OE. also *brerdful*, fr. *brerd* top, brim, AS. *brerd.*] Brimful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.; pl.* of Brother.

☞ This form of the plural is used, for the most part, in solemn address, and in speaking of religious sects or fraternities, or their members.

Bret'on (brĭt'ŭn), *a.* [F. *breton.*] Of or relating to Brittany, or Bretagne, in France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Brittany, or Bretagne, in France; also, the ancient language of Brittany; Armorican.

Brett (brĕt), *n.* Same as Britzska.

Bret'tice (brĕt'tĭs), *n.; pl.* Brettices (-tĭ-sēz). [OE. *bretasce*, *bretage*, parapet, OF. *bretesche* wooden tower, F. *bretèche*, LL. *breteschia*, *bertresca*, prob. fr. OHG. *bret*, G. *brett* board; akin to E. *board*. See Board, *n.*, and cf. Bartizan.] The wooden boarding used in supporting the roofs and walls of coal mines. See Brattice.

Bret'wal-da (brĕt'wąl-dȧ), *n.* [AS. *Bretwalda*, *brȳten walda*, a powerful ruler.] (*Eng. Hist.*) The official title applied to that one of the Anglo-Saxon chieftains who was chosen by the other chiefs to lead them in their warfare against the British tribes. *Brande & C.*

Bret'zel (brĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] See Pretzel.

Breve (brēv), *n.* [It. & (in sense 2) LL. *breve*, fr. L. *brevis* short. See Brief.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves. It was formerly of a square figure (as thus: ▭), but is now made oval, with a line perpendicular to the staff on each of its sides; — formerly much used for choir service. *Moore.*

2. (*Law*) Any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court.

3. (*Print.*) A curved mark [⏑] used commonly to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The great ant thrush of Sumatra (*Pitta gigas*), which has a very short tail.

Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *brevet*, LL. *brevetum*, fr. L. *brevis* short. See Brief.] **1.** A warrant from the government, granting a privilege, title, or dignity. [*French usage*].

2. (*Mil.*) A commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer.

☞ In the United States army, rank by *brevet* is conferred, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for "gallant actions or meritorious services." A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer brevetted belongs, and can be exercised only by special assignment of the President, or on court martial, and detachments composed of different corps, with pay of the *brevet* rank when on such duty.

Bre-vet' (brĕ-vĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREVETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREVETTING.] (*Mil.*) To confer rank upon by brevet.

Bre-vet', *a.* (*Mil.*) Taking or conferring rank by brevet; as, a *brevet* colonel; a *brevet* commission.

Bre-vet'cy (brĕ-vĕt'sy), *n.; pl.* BREVETCIES (-sĭz). (*Mil.*) The rank or condition of a brevet officer.

Bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-ry), *n.; pl.* BREVIARIES (-rĭz). [F. *bréviaire*, L. *breviarium* summary, abridgment, neut. noun fr. *breviarius* abridged, fr. *brevis* short. See BRIEF, and cf. BREVIER.] **1.** An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary.

A book entitled the abridgment or *breviary* of those roots that are to be cut up or gathered. *Holland.*

2. A book containing the daily public or canonical prayers of the Roman Catholic or of the Greek Church for the seven canonical hours, namely, matins and lauds, the first, third, sixth, and ninth hours, vespers, and compline; — distinguished from the *missal*.

Bre'vi-ate (brē'vĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *breviatus*, p. p. of *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] **1.** A short compend; a summary; a brief statement.

I omit in this *breviate* to rehearse. *Hakluyt.*

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity. *Bp. Porteus.*

2. A lawyer's brief. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

Bre'vi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To abbreviate. [*Obs.*]

Bre'vi-a-ture (-ā-tūr; 135), *n.* An abbreviature; an abbreviation. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Bre-vier' (brĕ-vēr'), *n.* [Prob. from being originally used in printing a *breviary*. See BREVIARY.] (*Print.*) A size of type between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Bre-vil'o-quence (-vĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *breviloquentia*.] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking. [*R.*]

Brev'i-ped (brĕv'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *brevis* short + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *brévipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short legs. — *n.* A breviped bird.

Brev'i-pen (-pĕn), *n.* [L. *brevis* short + *penna* wing: cf. F. *brévipenne*.] (*Zoöl.*) A brevipennate bird.

Brev'i-pen'nate (-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [L. *brevis* short + E. *pennate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Short-winged; — applied to birds which can not fly, owing to their short wings, as the ostrich, cassowary, and emu.

Brev'i-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), } *a.* [L. *brevis* short +
Brev'i-ros'trate (-rŏs'trāt), } E. *rostral, rostrate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Short-billed; having a short beak.

Brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* BREVITIES (-tĭz). [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short: cf. F. *brièveté*. See BRIEF.] **1.** Shortness of duration; briefness of time; as, the *brevity* of human life.

2. Contraction into few words; conciseness.

Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak.*

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity. *Bp. Porteus.*

Syn. — Shortness; conciseness; succinctness; terseness.

Brew (brų), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREWED (brųd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREWING.] [OE. *brewen*, AS. *breówan*; akin to D. *brouwen*, OHG. *priuwan*, MHG. *briuwen, brūwen*, G. *brauen*, Icel. *brugga*, Sw. *brygga*, Dan. *brygge*, and perh. to L. *defrutum* must boiled down, Gr. βρῦτον (for φρῦτον ?) a kind of beer. The original meaning seems to have been *to prepare by heat*. √93. Cf. BROTH, BREAD.] **1.** To boil or seethe; to cook. [*Obs.*]

2. To prepare, as beer or other liquor, from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. "She *brews* good ale." *Shak.*

3. To prepare by steeping and mingling; to concoct.

Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shak.*

4. To foment or prepare, as by brewing; to contrive; to plot; to concoct; to hatch; as, to *brew* mischief.

Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

Brew (brų), *v. i.* **1.** To attend to the business, or go through the processes, of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*

2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm *brews* in the west.

There is some ill a-*brewing* towards my rest. *Shak.*

Brew (brų), *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. *Bacon.*

Brew'age (brų'ăj), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed. "Some well-spiced *brewage*." *Milton.*

A rich *brewage*, made of the best Spanish wine. *Macaulay.*

Brew'er (brų'ẽr), *n.* One who brews; one whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

Brew'er-y (brų'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* A brewhouse; the building and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

Brew'house' (brų'hous'), *n.* A house or building appropriated to brewing; a brewery.

Brew'ing (brų'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer. *Bacon.*

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make. *Holland.*

4. (*Naut.*) A gathering or forming of a storm or squall, indicated by thick, dark clouds.

Brew'is (brų'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *brewis, brouwys, browesse, brewet*, OF. *brouet, -s* being the OF. ending of the nom. sing. and acc. pl.; dim. of OHG. *brod*. √ 93. See BROTH, and cf. BROSE.] **1.** Broth or pottage. [*Obs.*]

Let them of their Bonner's "beef" and "broth" make what *brewis* they please for their credulous guests. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

Brews'ter-ite (brųs'tẽr-īt), *n.* [Named after Sir David *Brewster*.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring in white monoclinic crystals with pearly luster. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina, baryta, and strontia.

Brez'i-lin (brĕz'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* See BRAZILIN.

Bri'ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* Same as BRIER.

Bri-a're-an (brī-ā'rē-an), *a.* [L. *Briareius*, fr. *Briareus* a mythological hundred-handed giant, Gr. Βριάρεως, fr. βριαρός strong.] Pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

Brib'a-ble (brīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bribed.

A more *bribable* class of electors. *S. Edwards.*

Bribe (brīb), *n.* [F. *bribe* a lump of bread, scraps, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), LL. *briba* scrap of bread; cf. OF. *briber, brifer*, to eat gluttonously, to beg, and OHG. *bilibi* food.] **1.** A gift begged; a present. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, voter, or other person in a position of trust.

Undue reward for anything against justice is a *bribe*. *Hobart.*

3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

Not the *bribes* of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever-blooming sweets. *Akenside.*

Bribe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIBED (brībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIBING.] **1.** To rob or steal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to (a judge, juror, legislator, voter, or other person in a position of trust) with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct; to induce or influence by a bribe; to give a bribe to.

Neither is he worthy who *bribes* a man to vote against his conscience. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. To gain by a bribe; to induce as by a bribe.

Bribe, *v. i.* **1.** To commit robbery or theft. [*Obs.*]

2. To give a bribe to a person; to pervert the judgment or corrupt the action of a person in a position of trust, by some gift or promise.

An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted. *Bouvier.*

The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe*. *Goldsmith.*

Bribe'less, *a.* Incapable of being bribed; free from bribes.

From thence to heaven's *bribeless* hall. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Brib'er (brīb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A thief. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

2. One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.

3. That which bribes; a bribe.

His service . . . were a sufficient *briber* for his life. *Shak.*

Brib'er-y (brīb'ẽr-ỹ), *n.; pl.* BRIBERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *brybery* rascality, OF. *briberie*. See BRIBE, *n.*] **1.** Robbery; extortion. [*Obs.*]

2. The act or practice of giving or taking bribes; the act of influencing the official or political action of another by corrupt inducements.

Bribery oath, an oath taken by a person that he has not been bribed as to voting. [*Eng.*]

Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ă-brăk'), *n.* [F.] Miscellaneous curiosities and works of decorative art, considered collectively.

A piece of bric-a-brac, any curious or antique article of virtu, as a piece of antiquated furniture or metal work, or an odd knickknack.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* [OE. *brik*, F. *brique;* of Ger. origin; cf. AS. *brice* a breaking, fragment, Prov. F. *brique* piece, *brique de pain*, equiv. to AS. *hlāfes brice*, fr. the root of E. *break*. See BREAK.] **1.** A block of clay tempered with water, sand, etc., molded into a regular form, usually rectangular, and sun-dried, or burnt in a kiln, or in a heap or stack called a clamp.

The Assyrians appear to have made much less use of *bricks* baked in the furnace than the Babylonians. *Layard.*

2. Bricks, collectively, as designating that kind of material; as, a load of *brick;* a thousand of *brick*.

Some of Palladio's finest examples are of *brick*. *Weale.*

3. Any oblong rectangular mass; as, a *brick* of maple sugar; a penny *brick* (of bread).

4. A good fellow; a merry person; as, you 're a *brick*. [*Slang*] "He 's a dear little *brick*." *Thackeray.*

To have a brick in one's hat, to be drunk. [*Slang*]

☞ *Brick* is used adjectively or in combination; as, *brick* wall; *brick* clay; *brick* color; *brick* red.

Brick clay, clay suitable for, or used in making, bricks. — **Brick dust,** dust of pounded or broken bricks. — **Brick earth,** clay or earth suitable for, or used in making, bricks. — **Brick loaf,** a loaf of bread somewhat resembling a brick in shape. — **Brick nogging** (*Arch.*), rough brickwork used to fill in the spaces between the uprights of a wooden partition; brick filling. — **Brick tea,** tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat, etc., and pressed into the form of bricks. It is used in Northern and Central Asia. *S. W. Williams.* — **Brick trimmer** (*Arch.*), a brick arch under a hearth, usually within the thickness of a wooden floor, to guard against accidents by fire. — **Brick trowel.** See TROWEL. — **Brick-works,** a place where bricks are made. — **Bath brick.** See under BATH, a city. — **Pressed brick,** bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from the imperfections of shape and texture which are common in molded bricks.

Brick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRICKED (brĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRICKING.] **1.** To lay or pave with bricks; to surround, line, or construct with bricks.

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on, as by smearing plaster with red ocher, making the joints with an edge tool, and pointing them.

To brick up, to fill up, inclose, or line, with brick.

Brick'bat' (brĭk'băt'), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. See BAT, 4. *Bacon.*

Brick'kiln' (brĭk'kĭl'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt; or a pile of green bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel for burning them.

Brick'lay'er (brĭk'lā'ẽr), *n.* [*Brick* + *lay*.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks.

Bricklayer's itch. See under ITCH.

Brick'lay'ing, *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar into various forms; the act or occupation of laying bricks.

Bric'kle (brĭk'k'l), *a.* [OE. *brekil, brokel, bruchel*, fr. AS. *brecan*, E. *break*. Cf. BRITTLE.] Brittle; easily broken. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *Spenser.*

As stubborn steel excels the *brickle* glass. *Turbervile.*

Bric'kle-ness, *n.* Brittleness. [*Obs.*]

Brick'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make bricks. — **Brick'mak-ing,** *n.*

Brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Anything made of bricks.

Niches in *brickwork* form the most difficult part of the bricklayer's art. *Tomlinson.*

2. The act of building with or laying bricks.

Brick'y (brĭk'ỹ), *a.* Full of bricks; formed of bricks; resembling bricks or brick dust. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Brick'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A place where bricks are made, especially an inclosed place.

‖ **Bri-cole'** (brĭ-kōl'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) A kind of traces with hooks and rings, with which men drag and maneuver guns where horses can not be used.

Brid (brĭd), *n.* A bird. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Brid'al (brīd'al), *a.* [From BRIDE. Cf. BRIDAL, *n.*] Of or pertaining to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; as, *bridal* ornaments; a *bridal* outfit; a *bridal* chamber.

Brid'al, *n.* [OE. *bridale, brudale*, AS. *brȳdealo* bride-ale, bridal feast. See BRIDE, and ALE, 2.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky. *Herbert.*

Brid'al-ty (brīd'al-tỹ), *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. [*Obs.*] "In honor of this *bridalty*." *B. Jonson.*

Bride (brīd), *n.* [OE. *bride, brid, brude, brud, burd*, AS. *brȳd;* akin to OFries. *breid*, OSax. *brūd*, D. *bruid*, OHG. *prūt, brūt*, G. *braut*, Icel. *brūðr*, Sw. & Dan. *brud*, Goth. *brūps;* cf. Armor. *pried* spouse, W. *priawd* a married person.] **1.** A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Has by his own experience tried
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*. *Lyttelton.*
I will show thee the *bride*, the Lamb's wife. *Rev.* xxi. 9.

2. Fig.: An object ardently loved.

Bride of the sea, the city of Venice.

Bride, *v. t.* To make a bride of. [*Obs.*]

Bride'-ale' (-āl'), *n.* [See BRIDAL.] A rustic wedding feast; a bridal. See ALE.

The man that 's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake,
And drink enough, he need not fear his stake. *B. Jonson.*

Bride'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* The marriage bed. [*Poetic*]

Bride'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake, to be distributed to the guests at a wedding, or sent to friends after the wedding.

Bride'cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* The nuptial apartment. *Matt.* ix. 15.

Bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* [OE. *bridegome, brudgume*, AS. *brȳdguma* (akin to OS. *brūdigumo*, D. *bruidegom, bruigom*, OHG. *prūtigomo*, MHG. *briutegome*, G. *bräutigam*); AS. *brȳd* bride + *guma* man, akin to Goth. *guma*, Icel. *gumi*, OHG. *gomo*, L. *homo;* the insertion of *r* being caused by confusion with *groom*. See BRIDE, and cf. GROOM, HOMAGE.] A man newly married, or just about to be married.

Bride'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding favor. [*Obs.*]

Bride'maid' (-mād'), *n.*, **Bride'man** (-man), *n.* See BRIDESMAID, BRIDESMAN.

Brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A female friend who attends on a bride at her wedding.

Brides'man (-man), *n.; pl.* BRIDESMEN (-men). A male friend who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage; the "best man." *Sir W. Scott.*

Bride'stake' (brīd'stāk'), *n.* A stake or post set in the ground, for guests at a wedding to dance round.

Divide the broad bridecake
Round about the *bridestake*. *B. Jonson.*

Bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; — so called from a hospital built in 1553 near *St. Bride's* (or *Bridget's*) *well*, in London, which was subsequently a penal workhouse.

Bridge (brĭj), *n.* [OE. *brig, brigge, brug, brugge*, AS. *brycg, bricg;* akin to Fries. *bregge*, D. *brug*, OHG. *brucca*, G. *brücke*, Icel. *bryggja* pier, bridge, Sw. *brygga*, Dan. *brygge*, and prob. Icel. *brū* bridge, Sw. & Dan. *bro* bridge, pavement, and possibly to E. *brow*.] **1.** A structure, usually of wood, stone, brick, or iron, erected over a river or other water course, or over a chasm, railroad, etc., to make a passageway from one bank to the other.

2. Anything supported at the ends, which serves to keep some other thing from resting upon the object spanned, as in engraving, watchmaking, etc., or which forms a platform or staging over which something passes or is conveyed.

3. (*Mus.*) The small arch or bar at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving to raise them and transmit their vibrations to the body of the instrument.

4. (*Elec.*) A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit.

5. A low wall or vertical partition in the fire chamber of a furnace, for deflecting flame, etc.; — usually called a *bridge wall*.

Aqueduct bridge. See AQUEDUCT. — **Asses' bridge, Bascule bridge, Bateau bridge.** See under ASS, BASCULE, BATEAU. — **Bridge of a steamer** (*Naut.*), a narrow platform across the deck, above the rail, for the convenience of the officer in charge of the ship; in paddlewheel vessels it connects the paddle boxes. — **Bridge of the nose,** the upper, bony part of the nose. — **Cantalever bridge.** See under CANTALEVER. — **Draw bridge.** See DRAWBRIDGE. — **Flying bridge,** a temporary bridge suspended or floating, as for the passage of armies; also, a floating structure connected by a cable with an anchor or pier up stream, and made to pass from bank to bank by the action of the current or other means. — **Girder bridge** *or* **Truss bridge,** a bridge formed by girders, or by trusses resting upon abutments or piers. — **Lattice bridge,** a bridge formed by lattice

girders. — **Pontoon bridge, Ponton bridge.** See under PONTOON. — **Skew bridge,** a bridge built obliquely from bank to bank, as sometimes required in railway engineering. — **Suspension bridge.** See under SUSPENSION. — **Trestle bridge,** a bridge formed of a series of short, simple girders resting on trestles. — **Tubular bridge,** a bridge in the form of a hollow trunk or rectangular tube, with cellular walls made of iron plates riveted together, as the Britannia bridge over the Menai Strait, and the Victoria bridge at Montreal. — **Wheatstone's bridge** (*Elec.*), a device for the measurement of resistances, so called because the balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two points of the apparatus; — invented by Sir Charles *Wheatstone.*

Bridge (brĭj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIDGED (brĭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIDGING.] **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to *bridge* a river.

Their simple engineering *bridged* with felled trees the streams which could not be forded. *Palfrey.*

2. To open or make a passage, as by a bridge.

Xerxes . . . over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined. *Milton.*

3. To find a way of getting over, as a difficulty; — generally with *over.*

Bridge'board' (brĭj'bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A notched board to which the treads and risers of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

2. A board or plank used as a bridge.

Bridge'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fortification commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy, to insure the preservation and usefulness of the bridge, and prevent the enemy from crossing; a tête-de-pont.

Bridge'less, *a.* Having no bridge; not bridged.

Bridge'pot' (brĭj'pŏt'), *n.* (*Milling*) The adjustable socket, or step, of a millstone spindle. *Knight.*

Bridge'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*Bridge* + *tree* a beam.] (*Milling*) The beam which supports the spindle socket of the runner in a grinding mill. *Knight.*

Bridge'-ward' (-wȧrd'), *n.* **1.** A bridge keeper; a warden or a guard for a bridge. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The principal ward of a key. *Knight.*

Bridg'ing (brĭj'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) The system of bracing used between floor or other timbers to distribute the weight.

Bridging joist. Same as BINDING JOIST.

Bridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of bridges. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [OE. *bridel*, AS. *bridel;* akin to OHG. *brittil*, *brittil*, D. *breidel*, and possibly to E. *braid.* Cf. BRIDOON.] **1.** The head gear with which a horse is governed and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *I. Watts.*

3. (*Gun.*) The piece in the interior of a gun lock, which holds in place the tumbler, sear, etc.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A span of rope, line, or chain made fast at both ends, so that another rope, line, or chain may be attached to its middle. (*b*) A mooring hawser.

Bowline bridle. See under BOWLINE. — **Branches of a bridle.** See under BRANCH. — **Bridle cable** (*Naut.*), a cable which is bent to a bridle. See 4, above. — **Bridle hand,** the hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. — **Bridle path, Bridle way,** a path or way for saddle horses and pack horses, as distinguished from a road for vehicles. — **Bridle port** (*Naut.*), a porthole or opening in the bow through which hawsers, mooring or bridle cables, etc., are passed. — **Bridle rein,** a rein attached to the bit. — **Bridle road.** (*a*) Same as *Bridle path. Lowell.* (*b*) A road in a pleasure park reserved for horseback exercise. — **Bridle track,** a bridle path. — **Scolding bridle.** See BRANKS, 2.

Syn. — A check; restraint.

Bri'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To put a bridle upon; to equip with a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

He *bridled* her mouth with a silkweed twist. *Drake.*

2. To restrain, guide, or govern, with, or as with, a bridle; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions; to *bridle* a muse. *Addison.*

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland, are in that consolidation. *Burke.*

Syn. — To check; restrain; curb; govern; control; repress; master; subdue.

Bri'dle, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; to assume a lofty manner; — usually with *up.* "His *bridling* neck." *Wordsworth.*

By her *bridling* up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus. *Tatler.*

Bri'dle i'ron (ī'ŭrn). (*Arch.*) A strong flat bar of iron, so bent as to support, as in a stirrup, one end of a floor timber, etc., where no sufficient bearing can be had; — called also *stirrup* and *hanger.*

Bri'dler (brī'dlẽr), *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains and governs, as with a bridle. *Milton.*

Bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon*, from *bride;* of German origin. See BRIDLE, *n.*] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit, at the pleasure of the rider. It is used in connection with a curb bit, which has its own rein. *Campbell.*

Brief (brēf), *adv.* [OE. *bref*, F. *brief*, *bref*, fr. L. *brevis;* akin to Gr. βραχύς short, and perh. to Skr. *barh* to tear. Cf. BREVE.] **1.** Short in duration.

How *brief* the life of man! *Shak.*

2. Concise; terse; succinct.

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little. *B. Jonson.*

3. Rife; common; prevalent. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In brief. See under BRIEF, *n.*

Syn. — Short; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; condensed; terse; curt; transitory; short-lived.

Brief, *adv.* **1.** Briefly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Adam, faltering long, thus answered *brief.* *Milton.*

2. Soon; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brief (brēf), *n.* [See BRIEF, *a.*, and cf. BREVE.] **1.** A short concise writing or letter; a statement in few words.

Bear this sealed *brief,*
With winged haste, to the lord marshal. *Shak.*
And she told me
In a sweet, verbal *brief.* *Shak.*

2. An epitome.

Each woman is a *brief* of womankind. *Overbury.*

3. (*Law*) An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law. This word is applied also to a statement of the heads or points of a law argument.

It was not without some reference to it that I perused many a *brief.* *Sir J. Stephen.*

☞ In England, the *brief* is prepared by the attorney; in the United States, counsel generally make up their own briefs.

4. (*Law*) A writ; a breve. See BREVE, *n.*, 2.

5. (*Scots Law*) A writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence.

6. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches, for any public or private purpose. [*Eng.*]

Apostolical brief, a letter of the pope written on fine parchment in modern characters, subscribed by the secretary of briefs, dated "a die Nativitatis," *i. e.*, "from the day of the Nativity," and sealed with the ring of the fisherman. It differs from a *bull,* in its parchment, written character, date, and seal. See BULL. — **Brief of title,** an abstract or abridgment of all the deeds and other papers constituting the chain of title to any real estate. — **In brief,** in a few words; in short; briefly. "Open the matter *in brief.*" *Shak.*

Brief, *v. t.* To make an abstract or abridgment of; to shorten; as, to *brief* pleadings.

Brief'less (brēf'lĕs), *a.* Having no brief; without clients; as, a *briefless* barrister.

Brief'ly (brēf'lĭ), *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

Brief'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who makes a brief.

2. A copier of a manuscript.

Brief'ness (brēf'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being brief; brevity; conciseness in discourse or writing.

Bri'er, Bri'ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *brere, brer,* AS. *brēr, brær;* cf. Ir. *briar* prickle, thorn, brier, pin, Gael. *preas* bush, brier, W. *prys, prysg.*] **1.** A plant with a slender woody stem bearing stout prickles; especially, species of *Rosa, Rubus,* and *Smilax.*

2. Fig.: Anything sharp or unpleasant to the feelings.

The thorns and *briers* of reproof. *Cowper.*

Brier root, the root of the southern *Smilax laurifolia* and *S. Walteri;* — used for tobacco pipes. — **Cat brier, Green brier,** several species of Smilax (*S. rotundifolia,* etc.) — **Sweet brier** (*Rosa rubiginosa*). See SWEETBRIER. — **Yellow brier,** the *Rosa Eglantina.*

Bri'ered (brī'ẽrd), *a.* Set with briers. *Chatterton.*

Bri'er-y (brī'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Full of briers; thorny.

Bri'er-y, *n.* A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

Brig (brĭg), *n.* A bridge. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Brig, *n.* [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

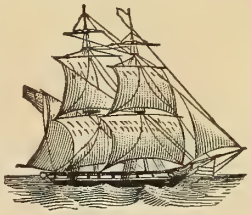

Brig.

Hermaphrodite brig, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F. *brigade,* fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, originally, a contending troop, fr. *briga* trouble, quarrel. See BRIGAND.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A body of troops, whether cavalry, artillery, infantry, or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments, under the command of a brigadier general.

☞ Two or more brigades constitute a division, commanded by a major general; two or more divisions constitute an army corps, or *corps d'armée.* [*U. S.*]

2. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together under authority; as, a fire *brigade.*

Brigade inspector, an officer whose duty is to inspect troops in companies before they are mustered into service. — **Brigade major,** an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the brigadier in his duties.

Bri-gade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGADING.] (*Mil.*) To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

Brig'a-dier' gen'er-al (brĭg'ȧ-dēr' jĕn'ẽr-ȧl). [F. *brigadier,* fr. *brigade.*] (*Mil.*) An officer in rank next above a colonel, and below a major general. He commands a brigade, and is sometimes called, by a shortening of his title, simply *brigadier.*

Brig'and (brĭg'ȧnd), *n.* [F. *brigand,* OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, fr. LL. *brigans* light-armed soldier (cf. It. *brigante*), fr. *brigare* to strive, contend, fr. *briga,* quarrel; prob. of German origin, and akin to E. *break;* cf. Goth. *brikan* to break, *brakja* strife. Cf. BRIGUE.] **1.** A light-armed, irregular foot soldier. [*Obs.*]

2. A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; one of a band of robbers; especially, one of a gang living in mountain retreats; a highwayman; a freebooter.

Giving them not a little the air of *brigands* or banditti. *Jeffrey.*

Brig'and-age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *brigandage.*] Life and practices of brigands; highway robbery; plunder.

Brig'an-dine (-ăn-dīn), *n.* [F. *brigandine* (cf. It. *brigantina*), fr. OF. *brigant.* See BRIGAND.] A coat of armor for the body, consisting of scales or plates, sometimes overlapping each other, generally of metal, and sewed to linen or other material. It was worn in the Middle Ages. [Written also *brigantine.*] *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,
And *brigandine* of brass. *Milton.*

Brig'and-ish (brĭg'ȧnd-ĭsh), *a.* Like a brigand or freebooter; robberlike.

Brig'and-ism (brĭg'ȧnd-ĭz'm), *n.* Brigandage.

Brig'an-tine (-ăn-tīn), *n.* [F. *brigantin,* fr. It. *brigantino,* originally, a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND, and cf. BRIG.] **1.** A piratical vessel. [*Obs.*]

2. A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig in that she does not carry a square mainsail.

3. See BRIGANDINE.

Brig'ge (brĭg'ge), *n.* A bridge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bright (brīt), *v. i.* See BRITE, *v. i.*

Bright (brīt), *a.* [OE. *briht,* AS. *beorht, briht;* akin to OS. *berht,* OHG. *beraht,* Icel. *bjartr,* Goth. *bairhts.* √94.] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; shedding or having much light; shining; luminous; not dark.

The sun was *bright* o'erhead. *Longfellow.*
The earth was dark, but the heavens were *bright.* *Drake.*
The public places were as *bright* as at noonday. *Macaulay.*

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent.

From the *brightest* wines
He 'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye; resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty.

Bright as an angel new-dropped from the sky. *Parnell.*

4. Having a clear, quick intellect; intelligent.

5. Sparkling with wit; lively; vivacious; shedding cheerfulness and joy around; cheerful; cheery.

Be *bright* and jovial among your guests. *Shak.*

6. Illustrious; glorious.

In the *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

7. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; clear; evident; plain.

That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *I. Watts.*

8. Of brilliant color; of lively hue or appearance.

Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew. *Pope.*

☞ *Bright* is used in composition in the sense of brilliant, clear, sunny, etc.; as, *bright*-eyed, *bright*-haired, *bright*-hued.

Syn. — Shining; splendid; luminous; lustrous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; illustrious; witty; clever; vivacious; sunny.

Bright, *n.* Splendor; brightness. [*Poetic*]

Dark with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

Bright, *adv.* Brightly. *Chaucer.*

I say it is the moon that shines so *bright.* *Shak.*

Bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGHTENED (brīt'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGHTENING.] [From BRIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase the luster of; to give a brighter hue to.

2. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; to add luster or splendor to.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people. *Swift.*

3. To improve or relieve by dispelling gloom or removing that which obscures and darkens; to shed light upon; to make cheerful; as, to *brighten* one's prospects.

An ecstasy, which mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart and *brightens* all my sorrow. *Philips.*

4. To make acute or witty; to enliven. *Johnson.*

Bright'en, *v. i.* [AS. *beorhtan.*] To grow bright, or more bright; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear up; to become bright or cheerful.

And night shall *brighten* into day. *N. Cotton.*
And, all his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith.*

Bright'-har'nessed (brīt'här'nĕst), *a.* Having glittering armor. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Bright'ly, *adv.* **1.** Brilliantly; splendidly; with luster; as, *brightly* shining armor.

2. With lively intelligence; intelligently.

Looking *brightly* into the mother's face. *Hawthorne.*

Bright'ness, *n.* [AS. *beorhtnes.* See BRIGHT.] **1.** The quality or state of being bright; splendor; luster; brilliancy; clearness.

A sudden *brightness* in his face appeared. *Crabbe.*

2. Acuteness (of the faculties); sharpness of wit.

The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him. *Prior.*

Syn. — Splendor; luster; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness.

Bright's dis-ease' (brīts' dĭz-ēz'). [From Dr. *Bright* of London, who first described it.] (*Med.*) An affection of the kidneys, usually inflammatory in character, and distinguished by the occurrence of albumin and renal casts in the urine. Several varieties of Bright's disease are now recognized, differing in the part of the kidney involved, and in the intensity and course of the morbid process.

Bright'some (brīt'sŭm), *a.* Bright; clear; luminous; brilliant. [*R.*] *Marlowe.*

Bri-gose' (brĭ-gōs'), *a.* [LL. *brigosus,* It. *brigoso.* See BRIGUE, *n.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Puller.*

Brigue (brēg), *n.* [F. *brigue,* fr. LL. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] A cabal, intrigue, faction, contention, strife, or quarrel. [*Obs.*] *Chesterfield.*

Brigue, *v. i.* [F. *briguer.* See BRIGUE, *n.*] To contend for; to canvass; to solicit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hurd.*

Brike (brēk), *n.* [AS. *brice.*] A breach; ruin; downfall; peril. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Brill (brĭl), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* streaked, speckled.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish allied to the turbot (*Rhombus levis*), much esteemed in England for food; — called also *bret, pearl, prill.* See BRET.

‖ **Bril-lan'te** (brĕl-län'tā), *adv.* [It. See BRILLIANT, *a.*] (*Mus.*) In a gay, showy, and sparkling style.

Bril'liance (brĭl'yans), *n.* Brilliancy. *Tennyson.*

Bril'lian-cy (brĭl'yan-sĭ), *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] The quality of being brilliant; splendor; glitter; great brightness, whether in a literal or figurative sense.

With many readers *brilliancy* of style passes for affluence of thought. *Longfellow.*

Bril'liant (brĭl'yant), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine or sparkle (cf. Pr. & Sp. *brillar*, It. *brillare*), fr. L. *beryllus* a precious stone of sea-green color, Prov. It. *brill.* See BERYL.] **1.** Sparkling with luster; glittering; very bright; as, a *brilliant* star.

2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining; as, *brilliant* talents.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Fisher Ames.*

Syn. — See SHINING.

Bril'liant, *n.* [F. *brillant.* See BRILLIANT, *a.*] **1.** A diamond or other gem of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets, so as to reflect and refract the light, by which it is rendered more brilliant. It has at the middle, or top, a principal face, called the *table*, which is surrounded by a number of sloping facets forming the *bizet;* below, it has a small face or *collet*, parallel to the table, connected with the *girdle* by a *pavilion* of elongated facets. It is thus distinguished from the *rose* diamond, which is entirely covered with facets on the surface, and is flat below.

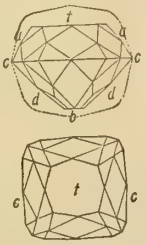

Brilliant. Side view (with outline of original stone), and Top view. *t* Table; *a* Bizet; *b* Collet; *c* Girdle; *d* Pavilion.

This snuffbox — on the hinge see *brilliants* shine. *Pope.*

2. (*Print.*) The smallest size of type used in English printing.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving.

Bril'liant-ly, *adv.* In a brilliant manner.

Bril'liant-ness, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

Brills (brĭlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *brille* spectacles, D. *bril*, fr. L. *beryllus.* See BRILLIANT.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Bailey.*

Brim (brĭm), *n.* [OE. *brim, brimme*, AS. *brymme* edge, border; akin to Icel. *barmr*, Sw. *bräm*, Dan. *bræmme*, G. *brame, bräme.* Possibly the same word as AS. *brim* surge, sea, and properly meaning, the line of surf at the border of the sea, and akin to L. *fremere* to roar, murmur. Cf. BREEZE a fly.] **1.** The rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or any hollow vessel used for holding anything.

Saw I that insect on this goblet's *brim,*
I would remove it with an anxious pity. *Coleridge.*

2. The edge or margin, as of a fountain, or of the water contained in it; the brink; border.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh.* iii. 15.

3. The rim of a hat. *Wordsworth.*

Brim, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIMMED (brĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIMMING.] To be full to the brim. "The *brimming* stream." *Milton.*

To brim over (literally or figuratively), to be so full that some of the contents flows over the brim; as, a cup *brimming over* with wine; a man *brimming over* with fun.

Brim, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Arrange the board and *brim* the glass. *Tennyson.*

Brim, *a.* Fierce; sharp; cold. See BREME. [*Obs.*]

Brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol'), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full; ready to overflow. "Her *brimful* eyes." *Dryden.*

Brim'less, *a.* Having no brim; as, *brimless* caps.

Brimmed (brĭmd), *a.* **1.** Having a brim; — usually in composition. "Broad-*brimmed* hat." *Spectator.*

2. Full to, or level with, the brim. *Milton.*

Brim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

Brim'ming, *a.* Full to the brim; overflowing.

Brim'stone (brĭm'stōn; 110), *n.* [OE. *brimston, bremston, bernston, brenston;* cf. Icel. *brennisteinn.* See BURN, *v. t.*, and STONE.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

Brim'stone, *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, brimstone; as, *brimstone* matches.

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone. *Coleridge.*

Brim'sto'ny (-stō'nĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling brimstone; sulphurous. *B. Jonson.*

Brin (brĭn), *n.* [F.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan. The outermost are larger and longer, and are called *panaches.* *Knight.*

Brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *bröndóttr* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand; and OE. *bernen, brinnen*, to burn. See BRAND, BURN.] Of a gray or tawny color with streaks of darker hue; streaked; brindled. "Three *brinded* cows." *Dryden.* "The *brinded* cat." *Shak.*

Brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *n.* [See BRINDLED.] **1.** The state of being brindled.

2. A brindled color; also, that which is brindled.

Brin'dle, *a.* Brindled.

Brin'dled (brĭn'd'ld), *a.* [A dim. form of *brinded.*] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground; brinded. "With a *brindled* lion played." *Churchill.*

Brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *bryne* a burning, salt liquor, brine, fr. *brinnan, byrnan*, to burn. See BURN.] **1.** Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution; also, the saline residue or strong mother liquor resulting from the evaporation of natural or artificial waters.

2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake.

Not long beneath the whelming *brine* . . . he lay. *Cowper.*

3. Tears; — so called from their saltness.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shak.*

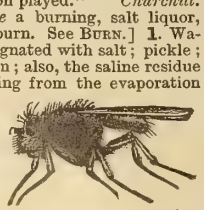
Brine Fly (*Ephydra halophila*). (× 6)
b Pupa. (× 1½)

Brine fly (*Zoöl.*), a fly of the genus *Ephydra*, the larvæ of which live in artificial brines and in salt lakes. — **Brine gauge,** an instrument for measuring the saltness of a liquid. — **Brine pan,** a pit or pan of salt water, where salt is formed by crystallization. — **Brine pit,** a salt spring or well, from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. — **Brine pump** (*Marine Engin.*), a pump for changing the water in the boilers, so as to clear them of the brine which collects at the bottom. — **Brine shrimp, Brine worm** (*Zoöl.*), a phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Artemia*, inhabiting the strong brines of salt works and natural salt lakes. See ARTEMIA. — **Brine spring,** a spring of salt water. — **Leach brine** (*Saltmaking*), brine which drops from granulated salt in drying, and is preserved to be boiled again.

Brine (brīn), *v. t.* **1.** To steep or saturate in brine.

2. To sprinkle with salt or brine; as, to *brine* hay.

Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROUGHT (brat); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRINGING.] [OE. *bringen*, AS. *bringan;* akin to OS. *brengian*, D. *brengen*, Fries. *brenga*, OHG. *bringan*, G. *bringen*, Goth. *briggan.*] **1.** To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be; to bear from a more distant to a nearer place; to fetch.

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. 1 *Kings* xvii. 11.

To France shall we convey you safe,
And *bring* you back. *Shak.*

2. To cause the accession or obtaining of; to procure; to make to come; to produce; to draw to.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honor . . . than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

3. To convey; to move; to carry or conduct.

In distillation, the water . . . *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To persuade; to induce; to draw; to lead; to guide.

It seems so preposterous a thing . . . that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

The nature of the things . . . would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

5. To procure in exchange; to sell for; to fetch; as, what does coal *bring* per ton?

To bring about, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish. — **To bring back.** (*a*) To recall. (*b*) To restore, as something borrowed, to its owner. — **To bring by the lee** (*Naut.*), to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aback, expose her to danger of upsetting. — **To bring down.** (*a*) To cause to come down. (*b*) To humble or abase; as, *to bring down* high looks. — **To bring down the house,** to cause tremendous applause. [*Colloq.*] — **To bring forth.** (*a*) To produce, as young or fruit. (*b*) To bring to light; to make manifest. — **To bring forward.** (*a*) To exhibit; to introduce; to produce to view. (*b*) To hasten; to promote; to forward. (*c*) To propose; to adduce; as, *to bring forward* arguments. — **To bring home.** (*a*) To bring to one's house. (*b*) To prove conclusively; as, *to bring home* a charge of treason. (*c*) To cause one to feel or appreciate by personal experience. (*d*) (*Naut.*) To lift to its place, as an anchor. — **To bring in.** (*a*) To fetch from without; to import. (*b*) To introduce, as a bill in a deliberative assembly. (*c*) To return or report to, or lay before, a court or other body; to render; as, *to bring in* a verdict or a report. (*d*) To take to an appointed place of deposit or collection; as, *to bring in* provisions or money for a specified object. (*e*) To produce, as income. (*f*) To induce to join. — **To bring off,** to bear or convey away; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape. — **To bring on.** (*a*) To cause to begin. (*b*) To originate or cause to exist; as, *to bring on* a disease. — **To bring one on one's way,** to accompany, guide, or attend one. — **To bring out,** to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment. — **To bring over.** (*a*) To fetch or bear across. (*b*) To convert by persuasion or other means; to cause to change sides or an opinion. — **To bring to.** (*a*) To resuscitate; to bring back to consciousness or life, as a fainting person. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To check the course of, as of a ship, by dropping the anchor, or by counterbracing the sails so as to keep her nearly stationary (she is then said to *lie to*). (*c*) To cause (a vessel) to lie to, as by firing across her course. (*d*) To apply a rope to the capstan. — **To bring to light,** to disclose; to discover; to make clear; to reveal. — **To bring a sail to** (*Naut.*), to bend it to the yard. — **To bring to pass,** to accomplish; to effect. "Trust also in Him; and He shall *bring it to pass.*" *Ps.* xxxvii. 5. — **To bring under,** to subdue; to restrain; to reduce to obedience. — **To bring up.** (*a*) To carry upward; to nurse; to rear; to educate. (*b*) To cause to stop suddenly. (*c*) [*v. i.* by dropping the reflexive pronoun] To stop suddenly; to come to a standstill. [*Colloq.*] — **To bring up** (any one) **with a round turn,** to cause (any one) to stop abruptly. [*Colloq.*] — **To be brought to bed.** See under BED.

Syn. — To fetch; bear; carry; convey; transport; import; procure; produce; cause; adduce; induce.

Bring'er (brĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who brings.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office. *Shak.*

Bringer in, one who, or that which, introduces.

Brin'i-ness (brīn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being briny; saltness; brinishness.

Brin'ish (brīn'ĭsh), *a.* Like brine; somewhat salt; saltish. "*Brinish* tears." *Shak.*

Brin'ish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being brinish.

‖ **Brin'ja-ree'** (brĭn'jȧ-rē'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A rough-haired East Indian variety of the greyhound.

Brink (brĭnk), *n.* [Dan. *brink* edge, verge; akin to Sw. *brink* declivity, hill, Icel. *brekka;* cf. LG. *brink* a grassy hill, W. *bryn* hill, *bryncyn* hillock.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; a bank or edge, as of a river or pit; a verge; a border; as, the *brink* of a chasm. Also Fig. "The *brink* of vice." *Bp. Porteus.* "The *brink* of ruin." *Burke.*

The plashy *brink* of weedy lake. *Bryant.*

Brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *a.* [From BRINE.] Of or pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood.

Bri'o-ny (brī'ō-nĭ), *n.* See BRYONY. *Tennyson.*

Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [Cf. W. *brysg*, fr. *brys* haste, Gael. *briosg* quick, lively, Ir. *briosg* a start, leap, jerk.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity; characterized by quickness of motion or action; lively; spirited; quick.

Cheerly, boys; be *brisk* awhile. *Shak.*
Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; sparkling; as, *brisk* cider.

Syn. — Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; vivacious; gay; spirited; animated.

Brisk (brĭsk), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRISKED (brĭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRISKING.] To make or become lively; to enliven; to animate; to take, or cause to take, an erect or bold attitude; — usually with *up.*

Bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* [OE. *bruskette*, OF. *bruschet*, F. *bréchet, brichet;* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brysced* the breast of a slain animal, brisket, Corn. *vrys* breast, Armor. *brusk, bruched*, the front of the chest, Gael. *brisgein* the cartilaginous part of a bone.] That part of the breast of an animal which extends from the fore legs back beneath the ribs; also applied to the fore part of a horse, from the shoulders to the bottom of the chest. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.]

Brisk'ly (brĭsk'lĭ), *adv.* In a brisk manner; nimbly.

Brisk'ness, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence.

Bris'tle (brĭs's'l), *n.* [OE. *bristel, brustel*, AS. *bristl, byrst;* akin to D. *borstel*, OHG. *burst*, G. *borste*, Icel. *burst*, Sw. *borst*, and to Skr. *bhṛshti* edge, point, and prob. L. *fastigium* extremity, Gr. ἀφλαστον stern of a ship, and E. *brush, burr*, perh. to *brad.* √96.] **1.** A short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine.

2. (*Bot.*) A stiff, sharp, roundish hair. *Gray.*

Bris'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRISTLED (-s'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRISTLING (-slĭng).] **1.** To erect the bristles of; to cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog; — sometimes with *up.*

Now for the bare-picked bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest. *Shak.*
Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*

2. To fix a bristle to; as, to *bristle* a thread.

Bris'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To rise or stand erect, like bristles.

His hair did *bristle* upon his head. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To appear as if covered with bristles; to have standing, thick and erect, like bristles.

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling* with ten thousand bayonets. *Thackeray.*
Ports *bristling* with thousands of masts. *Macaulay.*

3. To show defiance or indignation.

To bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

Bris'tle-point'ed (-point'ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Terminating in a very fine, sharp point, as some leaves.

Bris'tle-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Resembling a bristle in form; as, a *bristle-shaped* leaf.

Bris'tle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genera *Lepisma, Campodea*, etc., belonging to the Thysanura.

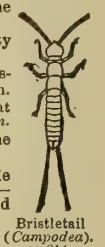
Bristletail (*Campodea*). × 2½

Bris'tli-ness (brĭs'slĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of having bristles.

Bris'tly (brĭs'slĭ), *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles; rough.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly.* *Bacon.*

Bris'tol (brĭs'tŭl), *n.* A seaport city in the west of England.

Bristol board, a kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth but usually unglazed surface. — **Bristol brick,** a brick of siliceous matter used for polishing cutlery; — originally manufactured at *Bristol.* — **Bristol stone,** rock crystal, or brilliant crystals of quartz, found in the mountain limestone near *Bristol*, and used in making ornaments, vases, etc. When polished, it is called *Bristol diamond.*

Bri-sure' (brē-zur'), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Fort.*) Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction.

2. (*Her.*) A mark of cadency or difference.

Brit, Britt (brĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The young of the common herring; also, a small species of herring; the sprat. (*b*) The minute marine animals (chiefly Entomostraca) upon which the right whales feed.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From L. *Britannia* Great Britain.] A white-metal alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, copper, etc. It somewhat resembles silver, and is used for table ware. Called also *Britannia metal.*

Bri-tan'nic (brĭ-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus*, fr. *Britannia* Great Britain.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain; British; as, her *Britannic* Majesty.

Brite, Bright (brīt), *v. i.* To be or become overripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Brit'i-cism (brĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain; any manner of using a word or words that is peculiar to Great Britain.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Brittisc, Bryttisc.*] Of or pertaining to Great Britain or to its inhabitants; — sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants.

British gum, a brownish substance, very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr. It corresponds, in its properties, to dextrin, and is used, in solution, as a substitute for gum in stiffening goods. — **British lion,** the national emblem of Great Britain. — **British seas,** the four seas which surround Great Britain.

Brit'ish, *n. pl.* People of Great Britain.

Brit'ish-er, *n.* An Englishman; a subject or inhabitant of Great Britain, esp. one in the British military or naval service. [*Now used jocosely*]

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *a.* [AS. *Bryten* Britain.] British. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* — *n.* A native of Great Britain.

Brit'tle (brĭt't'l), *a.* [OE. *britel, brutel*, AS. *bryttian* to dispense, fr. *bréotan* to break; akin to Icel. *brytja*, Sw. *bryta*, Dan. *bryde.* Cf. BRICKLE.] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Farewell, thou pretty, *brittle* piece
Of fine-cut crystal. *Cotton.*

Brittle silver ore, the mineral stephanite.

Brit'tle-ly, *adv.* In a brittle manner. *Sherwood.*

Brit'tle-ness, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

Brit'tle star′ (brĭt'l stär′). (*Zoöl.*) Any species of ophiuran starfishes. See OPHIUROIDEA.

One form of Brittle Star (*Ophiopholis aculeata*). (⅔)

Britz'ska (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *britshka;* cf. Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka* freight wagon.] A long carriage, with a calash top, so constructed as to give space for reclining at night, when used on a journey.

Brize (brīz), *n.* The breeze fly. See BREEZE. *Shak.*

Broach (brōch), *n.* [OE. *broche*, F. *broche*, fr. LL. *brocca;* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *proc* thrust, stab, Gael. *brog* awl. Cf. BROOCH.] **1.** A spit. [*Obs.*]

He turned a *broach* that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

2. An awl; a bodkin; also, a wooden rod or pin, sharpened at each end, used by thatchers. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

3. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A tool of steel, generally tapering, and of a polygonal form, with from four to eight cutting edges, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal; sometimes made smooth or without edges, as for burnishing pivot holes in watches; a reamer. The broach for gun barrels is commonly square and without taper. (*b*) A straight tool with file teeth, made of steel, to be pressed through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools; a drift.

4. (*Masonry*) A broad chisel for stonecutting.

5. (*Arch.*) A spire rising from a tower. [*Local, Eng.*]

6. A clasp for fastening a garment. See BROOCH.

7. A spitlike start, on the head of a young stag.

8. The stick from which candle wicks are suspended for dipping. *Knight.*

9. The pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

Broach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROACHED (brōcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROACHING.] [F. *brocher*, fr. *broche.* See BROACH, *n.*] **1.** To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Shak.*

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor. Hence: To let out; to shed, as blood.

Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,
He bravely *broached* his boiling bloody breast. *Shak.*

3. To open for the first time, as stores.

You shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store, and will bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

4. To make public; to utter; to publish first; to put forth; to introduce as a topic of conversation.

Those very opinions themselves had *broached.* *Swift.*

5. To cause to begin or break out. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. (*Masonry*) To shape roughly, as a block of stone, by chiseling with a coarse tool. [*Scot. & North of Eng.*]

7. To enlarge or dress (a hole), by using a broach.

To broach to (*Naut.*), to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.

Broach'er (brōch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A spit; a broach.

On five sharp *broachers* ranked, the roast they turned. *Dryden.*

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher or promoter.

Some such *broacher* of heresy. *Atterbury.*

Broad (brad), *a.* [*Compar.* BROADER (-ẽr); *superl.* BROADEST.] [OE. *brod, brad*, AS. *brād;* akin to OS. *brēd*, D. *breed*, G. *breit*, Icel. *breiðr*, Sw. & Dan. *bred*, Goth. *braids.* Cf. BREADTH.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side; — opposed to *narrow;* as, a *broad* street; a *broad* table; an inch *broad.*

2. Extending far and wide; extensive; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

3. Extended, in the sense of diffused; open; clear; full. "*Broad* and open day." *Bp. Porteus.*

4. Fig.: Having a large measure of any thing or quality; not limited; not restrained; — applied to any subject, and retaining the literal idea more or less clearly, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive.

A *broad* mixture of falsehood. *Locke.*

Hence: —

5. Comprehensive; liberal; enlarged.

The words in the Constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett.*

In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way. *E. Everett.*

6. Plain; evident; as, a *broad* hint.

7. Free; unrestrained; unconfined.

As *broad* and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

8. (*Fine Arts*) Characterized by breadth. See BREADTH.

9. Gross; coarse; indelicate; as, a *broad* compliment; a *broad* joke; *broad* humor.

10. Strongly marked; as, a *broad* Scotch accent.

☞ *Broad* is often used in compounds to signify *wide, large*, etc.; as, *broad*-chested, *broad*-shouldered, *broad*-spreading, *broad*-winged.

Broad acres. See under ACRE. — **Broad arrow,** originally a pheon. See PHEON, and *Broad arrow* under ARROW. — **As broad as long,** having the length equal to the breadth; hence, the same one way as another; coming to the same result by different ways or processes.

It is *as broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

— **Broad pennant.** See under PENNANT.

Syn. — Wide; large; ample; expanded; spacious; roomy; extensive; vast; comprehensive; liberal.

Broad, *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything; as, the *broad* of an oar.

2. The spread of a river into a sheet of water; a flooded fen. [*Local, Eng.*] *Southey.*

3. A lathe tool for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders. *Knight.*

Broad'ax' } (brad'ăks'), *n.* **1.** An ancient military
Broad'axe' } weapon; a battle-ax.

2. An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.

Broad'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A wild duck (*Aythya*, or *Fuligula*, *marila*), which appears in large numbers on the eastern coast of the United States, in autumn; — called also *bluebill, blackhead, raft duck*, and *scaup duck.* See SCAUP DUCK.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The shoveler. See SHOVELER.

Broad'brim' (-brĭm'), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, like those worn by men of the society of Friends.

2. A member of the society of Friends; a Quaker. [*Sportive*]

Broad'-brimmed' (-brĭmd'), *a.* Having a broad brim.

A *broad-brimmed* flat silver plate. *Tatler.*

Broad'cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* (*Agric.*) A casting or throwing seed in all directions, as from the hand in sowing.

Broad'cast', *a.* **1.** Cast or dispersed in all directions, as seed from the hand in sowing; widely diffused.

2. Scattering in all directions (as a method of sowing); — opposed to planting in hills, drills, or rows.

Broad'cast', *adv.* So as to scatter or be scattered in all directions; so as to spread widely, as seed from the hand in sowing, or news from the press.

Broad' Church' (chûrch'). (*Eccl.*) A portion of the Church of England, consisting of persons who claim to hold a position, in respect to doctrine and fellowship, intermediate between the High Church party and the Low Church, or evangelical, party. The term has been applied to other bodies of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship.

Side by side with these various shades of High and Low Church, another party of a different character has always existed in the Church of England. It is called by different names: Moderate, Catholic, or *Broad Church*, by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent, by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are charity and toleration. *Conybeare.*

Broad'cloth (brad'klŏth; 115), *n.* A fine smooth-faced woolen cloth for men's garments, usually of double width (*i. e.*, a yard and a half); — so called in distinction from woolens three quarters of a yard wide.

Broad'en (-'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROADENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROADENING (-'n-ĭng).] [From BROAD, *a.*] To grow broad; to become broader or wider.

The *broadening* sun appears. *Wordsworth.*

Broad'en, *v. t.* To make broad or broader; to render more broad or comprehensive.

Broad' gauge' (gāj'). (*Railroad*) A wider distance between the rails than the "standard" gauge of four feet eight inches and a half. See GAUGE.

Broad'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having horns spreading widely.

Broad'ish, *a.* Rather broad; moderately broad.

Broad'leaf' (brad'lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, etc.; — sometimes called the *almond tree*, from the shape of its fruit.

Broad'-leaved' (brad'-lēvd'), **Broad'-leafed'** (-lēft'), *a.* Having broad, or relatively broad, leaves. *Keats.*

Broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.

Broad'mouth' (brad'mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Eurylaimidæ*, a family of East Indian passerine birds.

Broad'ness, *n.* [AS. *brādnes.*] The condition or quality of being broad; breadth; coarseness; grossness.

Broad'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* An old English gold coin, broader than a guinea, as a Carolus or Jacobus.

Broad' seal' (brad' sēl'). The great seal of England; the public seal of a country or state.

Broad'seal', *v. t.* To stamp with the broad seal; to make sure; to guarantee or warrant. [*Obs.*]

Thy presence *broadseals* our delights for pure. *B. Jonson.*

Broad'side' (brad'sīd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The side of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter.

2. A discharge of or from all the guns on one side of a ship, at the same time.

3. A volley of abuse or denunciation. [*Colloq.*]

4. (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only; — called also *broadsheet.*

Broad'spread' (brad'spred'), *a.* Widespread.

Broad'spread'ing, *a.* Spreading widely.

Broad'sword' (brad'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; a claymore.

I heard the *broadsword's* deadly clang. *Sir W. Scott.*

Broad'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Breadthwise. [*Archaic*]

Brob (brŏb), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brog*, E. *brog*, n.] (*Carp.*) A peculiar brad-shaped spike, to be driven alongside the end of an abutting timber to prevent its slipping.

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (brŏb'dĭng-năg'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [From *Brobdingnag*, a country of giants in "Gulliver's Travels."] Colossal; of extraordinary height; gigantic. — *n.* A giant. [Spelt often *Brobdignagian.*]

Bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado* (cf. It. *broccato*, F. *brocart*), fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, to figure (textile fabrics), to emboss (linen), to stitch. See BROACH.] Silk stuff, woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc.; — also applied to other stuffs thus wrought and enriched.

A gala suit of faded *brocade.* *W. Irving.*

Bro-cad'ed (-kād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver, or with raised flowers, etc.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay.*

2. Dressed in brocade.

Bro'cage (brō'kāj), *n.* See BROKERAGE.

Broc'ard (brŏk'ẽrd), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Brocardica, Brocardicorum* opus, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, called, by the Italians and French, *Brocard.*] An elementary principle or maxim; a short, proverbial rule, in law, ethics, or metaphysics.

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Bro'ca-tel (brō'ka-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *brocatelle*, fr. It. *broccatello*: cf. Sp. *brocatel.* See BROCADE.] **1.** A kind of coarse brocade, or figured fabric, used chiefly for tapestry, linings for carriages, etc.

2. A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red, in which the yellow usually prevails. It is also called *Siena marble*, from its locality.

Bro'ca-tel'lo (-tĕl'lō), *n.* Same as BROCATEL.

Broc'co-li (brŏk'kō-lĭ), *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo* sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of *brocco* splinter. See BROACH, *n.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Cabbage species (*Brassica oleracea*) of many varieties, resembling the cauliflower. The "curd," or flowering head, is the part used for food.

Broch'an-tite (brŏk'ăn-tīt), *n.* [From *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A basic sulphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals.

‖ **Bro'ché'** (brō'shā'), *a.* [F.] Woven with a figure; as, *broché* goods.

‖ **Broche** (brōch), *n.* [F.] See BROACH, *n.*

‖ **Bro-chure'** (brō-shur'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch. See BROACH, *v. t.*] A printed and stitched book containing only a few leaves; a pamphlet.

Brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, fr. W. *broch;* akin to Ir. & Gael. *broc*, Corn. & Armor. *broch;* cf. Ir. & Gael. *breac* speckled.] (*Zoöl.*) A badger.

Or with pretense of chasing thence the *brock.* *B. Jonson.*

Brock, *n.* [See BROCKET.] (*Zoöl.*) A brocket. *Bailey.*

Brock'et (brŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *broket*, F. *broquart* fallow deer a year old, fr. the same root as E. *broach*, meaning point (hence tine of a horn).] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A male red deer two years old; — sometimes called *brock.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small South American deer, of several species (*Coassus superciliaris, C. rufus*, and *C. auritus*).

Brock'ish, *a.* Beastly; brutal. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Brode'kin (brōd'kĭn), *n.* [F. *brodequin*, OF. *brossequin*, fr. OD. *broseken, brosekin*, dim. of *broos* buskin, prob. fr. LL. *byrsa* leather, Gr. *βύρσα* skin, hide. Cf. BUSKIN.] A buskin or half-boot. [Written also *brodequin.*] [*Obs.*]

Brog (brŏg), *n.* [Gael. Cf. BROB.] A pointed instrument, as a joiner's awl, a brad awl, a needle, or a small sharp stick.

Brog, *v. t.* To prod with a pointed instrument, as a lance; also, to broggle. [*Scot. & Prov.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A stout, coarse shoe; a brogue.

Brog'gle (brŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of Prov. E. *brog* to broggle. Cf. BROG, *n.*] To sniggle, or fish with a brog. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe, hoof.] **1.** A stout, coarse shoe; a brogan.

☞ In the Highlands of Scotland, the ancient brogue was made of horsehide or deerskin, untanned or tanned with the hair on, gathered round the ankle with a thong. The name was afterward given to any shoe worn as a part of the Highland costume.

Clouted brogues, patched brogues; also, brogues studded with nails. See under CLOUT, *v. t.*

2. A dialectic pronunciation; esp. the Irish manner of pronouncing English.

Or take, Hibernia, thy still ranker *brogue.* *Lloyd.*

Brogues (brōgz), *n. pl.* [Cf. BREECHES.] Breeches. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

Broid (broid), *v. t.* To braid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Broid'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROIDERED (-ẽrd).] [OE. *broiden, brouden*, F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid;* F. *broder* is either the same word as *border* to border (see BORDER), or perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brathu* to sting, stab, Ir. & Gael. *brod* goad, prickle, OE. *brod* a goad; and also Icel. *broddr* a spike, a sting, AS. *brord* a point.] To embroider. [*Archaic*]

They shall make a *broidered* coat. *Ex.* xxviii. 4.

Broid'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embroiders. [*Archaic*]

Broid'er-y (broid'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Embroidery. [*Archaic*]

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove. *Tickell.*

Broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder, from LL. *brogilus, broilus, brolium*, thicket, wood, park; of uncertain origin; cf. W. *brog* a swelling out, OHG. *prōil* marsh, G. *brühl*, MHG. *brogen* to rise. The meaning *tumult, confusion*, comes apparently from *tangled undergrowth, thicket*, and this possibly from the meaning *to grow, rise, sprout.*] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state.

I will own that there is a haughtiness and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable *broils*, place men in what situation you please. *Burke.*

Syn. — Contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord; contest; conflict; brawl; uproar.

Broil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROILED (broild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROILING.] [OE. *broilen*, OF. *bruillir*, fr. *bruir* to broil, burn; of Ger. origin; cf. MHG. *brüejen*, G. *brühen*, to scald, akin to E. *brood.*] **1.** To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. upon a gridiron over coals.

2. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat.

Broil, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to be made uncomfortable with heat.

The planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun. *Cheyne.*

Broil'er (broil'ẽr), *n.* One who excites broils; one who engages in or promotes noisy quarrels.

What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . . make new libels against the church? *Hammond.*

Broil'er, *n.* **1.** One who broils, or cooks by broiling.

2. A gridiron or other utensil used in broiling.

3. A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. [*Colloq.*]

Broil'ing, *a.* Excessively hot; as, a *broiling* sun. — *n.* The act of causing anything to broil.

Bro'kage (brō'kāj), *n.* See BROKERAGE.

Broke (brōk), *v. i.* [See BROKER, and cf. BROOK.] **1.** To transact business for another. [*R.*] *Brome.*

2. To act as procurer in love matters; to pimp. [*Obs.*]

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said. *Fanshawe.*

And *brokes* with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honor of a maid. *Shak.*

Broke (brōk), *imp. & p. p.* of BREAK.

Bro'ken (brō'k'n), *a.* [From BREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** Separated into parts or pieces by violence; divided into fragments; as, a *broken* chain or rope; a *broken* dish.

2. Disconnected; not continuous; also, rough; uneven; as, a *broken* surface.

3. Fractured; cracked; disunited; sundered; strained apart; as, a *broken* reed; *broken* friendship.

4. Made infirm or weak, by disease, age, or hardships.

The one being who remembered him as he had been before his mind was *broken.* *G. Eliot.*

The *broken* soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away. *Goldsmith.*

5. Subdued; humbled; contrite.

The sacrifices of God are a *broken* spirit. *Ps.* li. 17.

6. Subjugated; trained for use, as a horse.

7. Crushed and ruined as by something that destroys hope; blighted. "Her *broken* love and life." *G. Eliot.*

8. Not carried into effect; not adhered to; violated; as, a *broken* promise, vow, or contract; a *broken* law.

9. Ruined financially; incapable of redeeming promises made, or of paying debts incurred; as, a *broken* bank; a *broken* tradesman.

10. Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner; as, *broken* English; imperfectly spoken on account of emotion; as, to say a few *broken* words at parting.

Amidst the *broken* words and loud weeping of those grave senators. *Macaulay.*

Broken ground. (*a*) (*Mil.*) Rough or uneven ground; as, the troops were retarded in their advance by *broken ground.* (*b*) Ground recently opened with the plow. — **Broken line** (*Geom.*), the straight lines which join a number of given points taken in some specified order. — **Broken meat,** fragments of meat or other food. — **Broken number,** a fraction. — **Broken weather,** unsettled weather.

Bro'ken-backed' (brō'k'n-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Having a broken back; as, a *broken-backed* chair.

2. (*Naut.*) Hogged; so weakened in the frame as to droop at each end; — said of a ship. *Totten.*

Bro'ken-bel'lied (brō'k'n-bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having a ruptured belly. [*R.*]

Bro'ken-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

She left her husband almost *broken-hearted.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Disconsolate; heart-broken; inconsolable; comfortless; woe-begone; forlorn.

Bro'ken-ly, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; in a broken state; in broken language.

The pagans worship God . . . as it were *brokenly* and by piecemeal. *Cudworth.*

Bro'ken-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being broken; unevenness. *Macaulay.*

2. Contrition; as, *brokenness* of heart.

Bro'ken wind' (wĭnd'). (*Far.*) The heaves.

Bro'ken-wind'ed, *a.* (*Far.*) Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *brocour,* from a word akin to *broken, bruken,* to use, enjoy, possess, digest, fr. AS. *brūcan* to use, enjoy; cf. Fries. *broker,* F. *brocanteur.* See BROOK, *v. t.*] **1.** One who transacts business for another; an agent.

2. (*Law*) An agent employed to effect bargains and contracts, as a middleman or negotiator, between other persons, for a compensation commonly called *brokerage.* He takes no possession, as broker, of the subject matter of the negotiation. He generally contracts in the names of those who employ him, and not in his own. *Story.*

3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc.

4. A dealer in secondhand goods. [*Eng.*]

5. A pimp or procurer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bill broker, one who buys and sells notes and bills of exchange. — **Curbstone broker** *or* **Street broker,** an operator in stocks (not a member of the Stock Exchange) who executes orders by running from office to office, or by transactions on the street. [*U. S.*] — **Exchange broker,** one who buys and sells uncurrent money, and deals in exchanges relating to money. — **Insurance broker,** one who is agent in procuring insurance on vessels, or against fire. — **Pawn broker.** See PAWNBROKER. — **Real estate broker,** one who buys and sells lands, and negotiates loans, etc., upon mortgage. — **Ship broker,** one who acts as agent in buying and selling ships, procuring freight, etc. — **Stock broker.** See STOCKBROKER.

Bro'ker-age (brō'kẽr-ăj), *n.* **1.** The business or employment of a broker. *Burke.*

2. The fee, reward, or commission, given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

Bro'ker-ly, *a.* Mean; servile. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bro'ker-y (-ẽ), *n.* The business of a broker. [*Obs.*]

And with extorting, cozening, forfeiting,
And tricks belonging unto *brokery.* *Marlowe.*

Bro'king (brō'kĭng), *a.* Of or pertaining to a broker or brokers, or to brokerage. [*Obs.*]

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemished crown. *Shak.*

Bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρῶμα* food, *βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] **1.** (*Med.*) Aliment; food. *Dunglison.*

2. A light form of prepared cocoa (or cacao), or the drink made from it.

Bro'mal (brō'mal), *n.* [*Bromine* + *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless fluid, CBr_3COH, related to bromoform, as chloral is to chloroform, and obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bro'mate (-māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of bromic acid.

Bro'mate (brō'māt), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To combine or impregnate with bromine; as, *bromated* camphor.

Bro'ma-tol'o-gist (brō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the science of foods.

Bro'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμα, βρώματος,* food + *-logy.*] The science of aliments. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Brome** (brōm), *n.* [F.] (*Chem.*) See BROMINE.

Brome' grass' (brōm' grȧs'). [L. *bromos* a kind of oats, Gr. *βρόμος.*] (*Bot.*) A genus (*Bromus*) of grasses, one species of which is the chess or cheat.

Bro-me'li-a'ceous (brō-mē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Named from the Scottish physician *Bromelius.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a family of endogenous and mostly epiphytic or saxicolous plants of which the genera *Tillandsia* and *Billbergia* are examples. The pineapple, though terrestrial, is also of this family.

Bro'mic (brō'mĭk; 277), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, bromine; — said of those compounds of bromine in which this element has a valence of five, or the next to its highest; as, *bromic* acid.

Bro'mide (brō'mīd *or* brō'mĭd; 277), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromine with a more positive radical.

Bro'mi-nate (brō'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* See BROMATE, *v. t.*

Bro'mine (brō'mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμος* bad smell, stink. Cf. BROME.] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine. Atomic weight 79.8. Symbol Br. It is a deep reddish brown liquid of a very disagreeable odor, emitting a brownish vapor at the ordinary temperature. In combination it is found in minute quantities in sea water, and in many saline springs. It occurs also in the mineral bromyrite.

Bro'mism (brō'mĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or one of its compounds. It is characterized by mental dullness and muscular weakness.

Bro'mize (brō'mīz), *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To prepare or treat with bromine; as, to *bromize* a silvered plate.

Brom'lite (brŏm'līt), *n.* [From *Bromley* Hill, near Alston, Cumberland, England.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of baryta and lime, intermediate between witherite and strontianite; — called also *alstonite.*

Bro'mo-form (brō'mō-fôrm), *n.* [*Bromine* + *formyl.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, $CHBr_3$, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste. It is produced by the simultaneous action of bromine and caustic potash upon wood spirit, alcohol, or acetone, as also by certain other reactions. In composition it is the same as chloroform, with the substitution of bromine for chlorine. It is somewhat similar to chloroform in its effects. *Watts.*

Brom-pi'crin (brŏm-pī'krĭn *or* -pĭk'rĭn), *n.* [G. *brompikrin; brom* bromine + *pikrin*säure picric acid.] (*Chem.*) A pungent colorless explosive liquid, CNO_2Br_3, analogous to and resembling chlorpicrin. [Spelt also *brompikrin.*]

Brom'u-ret (brŏm'ū-rĕt), *n.* See BROMIDE. [*Obs.*]

Brom'y-rite (-ĭ-rīt), *n.* [*Bromine* + Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver.] (*Min.*) Silver bromide, a rare mineral; — called also *bromargyrite.*

‖ **Bron'chi** (brŏn'kī), *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) See BRONCHUS.

‖ **Bron'chi-a** (brŏn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια,* pl. Cf. BRONCHUS.] (*Anat.*) The bronchial tubes which arise from the branching of the trachea, esp. the subdivisions of the bronchi. *Dunglison.*

Bron'chi-al (brŏn'kĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *bronchial.* See BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the bronchi and their ramifications in the lungs.

Bronchial arteries, branches of the descending aorta, accompanying the bronchia in all their ramifications. — **Bronchial cells,** the air cells terminating the bronchia. — **Bronchial glands,** glands whose functions are unknown, seated along the bronchia. — **Bronchial membrane,** the mucous membrane lining the bronchia. — **Bronchial tubes,** the bronchi, or the bronchia.

Bron'chic (brŏn'kĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Bronchial.

Bron'chi-ole (brŏn'kĭ-ōl), *n.* (*Anat.*) A minute bronchial tube.

Bron-chit'ic (brŏn-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to bronchitis; as, *bronchitic* inflammation.

Bron-chi'tis (brŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [*Bronchus* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchial tubes or any part of them.

Bron'cho (brŏn'kō), *n.* [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A native or a Mexican horse of small size. [*Western U. S.*]

Bron'cho-cele (brŏn'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχοκήλη; βρόγχος* windpipe + *κήλη* tumor.] (*Med.*) See GOITER.

Bron-chophʹo-ny (brŏn-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe + *φωνή* sound.] A modification of the voice sounds, by which they are intensified and heightened in pitch; — observed in auscultation of the chest in certain cases of intro-thoracic disease.

Bron'cho-pneu-mo'ni-a (brŏn'kō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Bronchus* + *pneumonia.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs; catarrhal pneumonia.

Bron'cho-tome (brŏn'kō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for cutting into the bronchial tubes.

Bron-chot'o-my (brŏn-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* (*Surg.*) An incision into the windpipe or larynx, including the operations of *tracheotomy* and *laryngotomy.*

‖ **Bron'chus** (brŏn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* BRONCHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe. Cf. BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) One of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe; esp. one of the two primary divisions.

Bron'co (brŏn'kō), *n.* Same as BRONCHO.

Brond (brŏnd), *n.* [See BRAND.] A sword. [*Obs.*]

Bron'to-lite (brŏn'tō-līt), **Bron'to-lith** (brŏn'tō-lĭth), } *n.* [Gr. *βροντή* + *-lite, -lith.*] An aërolite. [*R.*]

Bron-tol'o-gy (brŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *-logy.*] A treatise upon thunder. *Dyche.*

‖ **Bron'to-sau'rus** (brŏn'tō-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *σαῦρος* lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of American Jurassic dinosaurs. A length of sixty feet is believed to have been attained by these reptiles.

‖ **Bron'to-the'ri-um** (brŏn'tō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *θηρίον* beast.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct mammals from the miocene strata of western North America. They were allied to the rhinoceros, but the skull bears a pair of powerful horn cores in front of the orbits, and the fore feet were four-toed. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Bron'to-zo'um** (brŏn'tō-zō'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *ζῷον* animal.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct animal of large size, known from its three-toed footprints in Mesozoic sandstone.

Footprint of *Brontozoum giganteum.* (1/12)

☞ The tracks made by these reptiles are found eighteen inches in length, and were formerly referred to gigantic birds; but the discovery of large bipedal three-toed dinosaurs has suggested that they were made by those reptiles.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz; 277), *n.* [F. *bronze,* fr. It. *bronzo,* prob. from *bruno* brown, fr. OHG. *brūn,* G. *braun.* See BROWN, *a.*]

1. An alloy of copper and tin, to which small proportions of other metals, especially zinc, are sometimes added. It is hard and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, cannon, etc., the proportions of the ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. The varieties containing the higher proportions of tin are brittle, as in bell metal and speculum metal.

2. A statue, bust, etc., cast in bronze.

A print, a *bronze,* a flower, a root. *Prior.*

3. A yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment or powder for imitating bronze.

4. Boldness; impudence; "brass."

Imbrowned with native *bronze,* lo! Henley stands. *Pope.*

Aluminium bronze. See under ALUMINIUM. — **Bronze age,** an age of the world which followed the stone age, and was characterized by the use of implements and ornaments of copper or bronze. — **Bronze powder,** a metallic powder, used with size or in combination with painting, to give the appearance of bronze, gold, or other metal, to any surface. — **Phosphor bronze** *and* **Silicious** *or* **Silicium bronze** are made by adding phosphorus and silicon respectively to ordinary bronze, and are characterized by great tenacity.

Bronze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRONZED (brŏnzd *or* brōnzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRONZING.] [Cf. F. *bronzer.* See BRONZE, *n.*] **1.** To give the appearance of bronze to, by a coating of bronze powder, or by other means; to make of the color of bronze; as, to *bronze* plaster casts; to *bronze* coins or medals.

The tall *bronzed* black-eyed stranger. *W. Black.*

2. To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bronzed skin disease. (*Pathol.*) See ADDISON'S DISEASE.

Bronze'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian pigeon of the genus *Phaps,* of several species; — so called from its bronze plumage.

Bronz'ine (brŏnz'ĭn), *n.* A metal so prepared as to have the appearance of bronze. — *a.* Made of bronzine; resembling bronze; bronzelike.

Bronz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of communicating to articles in metal, wood, clay, plaster, etc., the appearance of bronze by means of bronze powders, or imitative painting, or by chemical processes. *Tomlinson.*

2. A material for bronzing.

Bronz'ist, *n.* One who makes, imitates, collects, or deals in, bronzes.

Bronz'ite (-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bronzite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of enstatite, often having a bronzelike luster. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron, of the pyroxene family.

Bronz'y (brŏnz'ĭ), *a.* Like bronze.

Brooch (brōch; 277), *n.* [See BROACH, *n.*] **1.** An ornament, in various forms, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it to a garment; now worn at the breast by women; a breastpin. Formerly worn by men on the hat.

Honor 's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color, as a sepia painting, or an India ink painting.

Brooch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROOCHED (brōcht).] To adorn as with a brooch. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Brood (brōod), *n.* [OE. *brod,* AS. *brōd;* akin to D. *broed,* OHG. *bruot,* G. *brut,* and also to G. *brühe* broth, MHG. *brüeje,* and perh. to E. *brawn, breath.* Cf. BREED, *v. t.*] **1.** The young birds hatched at one time; a hatch; as, a *brood* of chickens.

As a hen doth gather her *brood* under her wings. *Luke* xiii. 34.

A hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

2. The young from the same dam, whether produced at the same time or not; young children of the same mother, especially if nearly of the same age; offspring; progeny; as, a woman with a *brood* of children.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.* *Wordsworth.*

3. That which is bred or produced; breed; species.

Flocks of the airy *brood,*
(Cranes, geese or long-necked swans). *Chapman.*

4. (*Mining*) Heavy waste in tin and copper ores.

To sit on brood, to ponder. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Brood, *a.* **1.** Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs.

2. Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood* mare; *brood* stock; having young; as, a *brood* sow.

Brood (brōod), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROODING.] **1.** To sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for the purpose of warming them and hatching the young; or to sit over and cover young, as a hen her chickens, in order to warm and protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding.

Birds of calm sit *brooding* on the charmed wave. *Milton.*

2. To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on

a subject; to think long and anxiously; to be in a state of gloomy, serious thought; — usually followed by *over* or *on*; as, to *brood* over misfortunes.

Brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

Brooding over all these matters, the mother felt like one who has evoked a spirit. *Hawthorne.*

When with downcast eyes we muse and *brood*. *Tennyson.*

Brood (brōōd), *v. t.* **1.** To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.

2. To cherish with care. [*R.*]

3. To think anxiously or moodily upon.

You 'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

Brood'y (brōōd'ȳ), *a.* Inclined to brood. [*R.*] *Ray.*

Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [OE. *brok*, *broke*, *brook*, AS. *brōc*; akin to D. *broek*, LG. *brōk*, marshy ground, OHG. *pruoh*, G. *bruch* marsh; prob. fr. the root of E. *break*, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth, a spring or brook, as well as a marsh. See BREAK, *v. t.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

The Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of *brooks* of water. *Deut.* viii. 7.

Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shak.*

Brook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROOKED (brŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROOKING.] [OE. *broken*, *bruken*, to use, enjoy, digest, AS. *brūcan*; akin to D. *gebruiken* to use, OHG. *prūhhan*, G. *brauchen*, *gebrauchen*, Icel. *brūka*, Goth. *brūkjan*, and L. *frui*, to enjoy. Cf. FRUIT, BROKER.] **1.** To use; to enjoy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To bear; to endure; to put up with; to tolerate; as, young men can not *brook* restraint. *Spenser.*

Shall we, who could not *brook* one lord,
Crouch to the wicked ten? *Macaulay.*

3. To deserve; to earn. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Hawkins.*

Brook'lite (-īt), *n.* [Named from the English mineralogist, H. J. *Brooke.*] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of titanic oxide, and hence identical with rutile and octahedrite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

Brook'let (brŏŏk'lĕt), *n.* A small brook.

Brook'lime′ (-līm′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Veronica Beccabunga*), with flowers, usually blue, in axillary racemes. The American species is *V. Americana*. [Formerly written *broklempe* or *broklympe*.]

Brook′ mint′ (mĭnt′). (*Bot.*) See WATER MINT.

Brook'side′ (-sīd′), *n.* The bank of a brook.

Brook'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small white-flowered herb (*Samolus Valerandi*) found usually in wet places; water pimpernel.

Broom (brōōm), *n.* [OE. *brom*, *brome*, AS. *brōm*; akin to LG. *bram*, D. *brem*, OHG. *brāmo* broom, thornbush, G. *brombeere* blackberry. Cf. BRAMBLE, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant having twigs suitable for making brooms to sweep with when bound together; esp., the *Cytisus scoparius* of Western Europe, which is a low shrub with long, straight, green, angular branches, minute leaves, and large yellow flowers.

No gypsy cowered o'er fires of furze and *broom*. *Wordsworth.*

2. An implement for sweeping floors, etc., commonly made of the panicles or tops of broom corn, bound together or attached to a long wooden handle; — so called because originally made of the twigs of the broom.

Butcher's broom, a plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*) of the Smilax family, used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks; — called also *knee holly*. See CLADOPHYLL. — **Dyer's broom**, a species of mignonette (*Reseda luteola*), used for dyeing yellow; dyer's weed; dyer's rocket. — **Spanish broom**. See under SPANISH.

Broom, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) See BREAM.

Broom′ corn′ (kôrn′). (*Bot.*) A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, having a jointed stem, like maize, rising to the height of eight or ten feet, and bearing its seeds on a panicle with long branches, of which brooms are made.

Broom′ rape′ (rāp′). (*Bot.*) A genus (*Orobanche*) of parasitic plants of Europe and Asia. They are destitute of chlorophyll, have scales instead of leaves, and spiked flowers, and grow attached to the roots of other plants, as furze, clover, flax, wild carrot, etc. The name is sometimes applied to other plants related to this genus, as *Aphyllon uniflorum* and *A. Ludovicianum*.

Broom'staff′ (-stăf′), *n.* A broomstick. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Broom'stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* A stick used as the handle of a broom.

Broom'y (brōōm'ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to broom; overgrown with broom; resembling broom or a broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*. *Mortimer.*

Brose (brōz), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brothas*. Cf. BREWIS, BROTH.] Pottage made by pouring some boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal), and stirring it. It is called beef *brose*, water *brose*, etc., according to the nature of the liquid (beef broth, hot water, etc.) used. [*Scot.*]

Brot'el (brŏt''l), *a.* Brittle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Brot'el-ness, *n.* Brittleness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Broth (brŏth; 115), *n.* [AS. *broð*; akin to OHG. *brod*, *brot*; cf. Ir. *broth*, Gael. *brot*. √93. Cf. BREWIS, BREW.] Liquid in which flesh (and sometimes other substances, as barley or rice) has been boiled; thin or simple soup.

I am sure by your unprejudiced discourses that you love *broth* better than soup. *Addison.*

Broth'el (brŏth'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *brothel*, *brodel*, *brethel*, a prostitute, a worthless fellow, fr. AS. *breóðan* to ruin, destroy; cf. AS. *breótan* to break, and E. *brittle*. The term *brothel house* was confused with *bordel* brothel. Cf. BORDEL.] A house of lewdness or ill fame; a house frequented by prostitutes; a bawdyhouse.

Broth'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frequents brothels.

Broth'el-ry (brŏth'ĕl-rȳ), *n.* Lewdness; obscenity; a brothel. *B. Jonson.*

Broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS (-ẽrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). See BRETHREN. [OE. *brother*, AS. *brōðor*; akin to OS. *brothar*, D. *broeder*, OHG. *pruodar*, G. *bruder*, Icel. *bróðir*, Sw. & Dan. *broder*, Goth. *brōþar*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, Lith. *brolis*, Lett. *brahlis*, Russ. *brat'*, Pol. & Serv. *brat*, OSlav. *bratrŭ*, L. *frater*, Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Zend *bratar* brother, Gr. φρατηρ, φράτωρ, a clansman. The common plural is BROTHERS; in the solemn style, BRETHREN, OE. pl. *brether*, *bretheren*, AS. dat. sing. *brēðer*, nom. pl. *brōðor*, *brōðru*. √258. Cf. FRIAR, FRATERNAL.] **1.** A male person who has the same father and mother with another person, or who has one of them only. In the latter case he is more definitely called a *half brother*, or *brother of the half blood*.

Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my *brother*. *Wordsworth.*

2. One related or closely united to another by some common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, membership in a society, toil, suffering, etc.; — used among judges, clergymen, monks, physicians, lawyers, professors of religion, etc. "A *brother* of your order." *Shak.*

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*,
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*

3. One who, or that which, resembles another in distinctive qualities or traits of character.

He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

That April morn
Of this the very *brother*. *Wordsworth.*

☞ In Scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for *fellow-man* or *fellow-men*.

For of whom such massacre
Make they but of their *brethren*, men of men? *Milton.*

Brother Jonathan, a humorous designation for the people of the United States collectively. The phrase is said to have originated from Washington's referring to the patriotic Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, as "Brother Jonathan." — **Blood brother**. See under BLOOD.

Broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROTHERED (-ẽrd).] To make a brother of; to call or treat as a brother; to admit to a brotherhood. *Sir W. Scott.*

Broth'er ger'man (jẽr'măn). (*Law*) A brother by both the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a *uterine brother*, one by the mother only. *Bouvier.*

Broth'er-hood (brŭth'ẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* [*Brother* + *-hood.*] **1.** The state of being brothers or a brother.

2. An association for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity.

3. The whole body of persons engaged in the same business, — especially those of the same profession; as, the legal or medical *brotherhood*.

4. Persons, and, poetically, things, of a like kind.

A *brotherhood* of venerable trees. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Fraternity; association; fellowship; sodality.

Broth'er-in-law′ (-ĭn-lą′), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS-IN-LAW (brŭth'ẽrz-). The brother of one's husband or wife; also, the husband of one's sister; sometimes, the husband of one's wife's sister.

Broth'er-li-ness (brŭth'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being brotherly.

Broth'er-ly (brŭth'ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming to brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love.

Syn. — Fraternal; kind; affectionate; tender.

Broth'er-ly, *adv.* Like a brother; affectionately; kindly. "I speak but *brotherly* of him." *Shak.*

Broud'ed (broud'ĕd), *p. a.* Braided; broidered. [*Obs.*]

Alle his clothes *brouded* up and down. *Chaucer.*

Brough'am (brōō'ăm *or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage, with seats inside for two or four, and the fore wheels so arranged as to turn short.

Brow (brou), *n.* [OE. *browe*, *bruwe*, AS. *brū*; akin to AS. *brǣw*, *bredw*, eyelid, OFries. *brē*, D. *braauw*, Icel. *brā*, *brūn*, OHG. *prāwa*, G. *braue*, OSlav. *brŭvi*, Russ. *brove*, Ir. *brai*, Ir. & Gael. *abhra*, Armor. *abrant*, Gr. ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrū*. Cf. BRAY a bank, BRIDGE.] **1.** The prominent ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it, forming an arch above the orbit.

And his arched *brow*, pulled o'er his eyes,
With solemn proof proclaims him wise. *Churchill.*

2. The hair that covers the brow (ridge over the eyes); the eyebrow.

'T is not your inky *brows*, your black silk hair. *Shak.*

3. The forehead; as, a feverish *brow*.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*. *Shak.*

4. The general air of the countenance.

To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow*. *Milton.*
He told them with a masterly *brow*. *Milton.*

5. The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place; as, the *brow* of a precipice; the *brow* of a hill.

To bend the brow, To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

Brow, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to be at, or form, the edge of. [*R.*]

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Brow'beat′ (-bēt′), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN (-bēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWBEATING.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; to abash or disconcert by impudent or abusive words or looks; to bully; as, to *browbeat* witnesses.

My grandfather was not a man to be *browbeaten*. *W. Irving.*

Brow'beat'ing, *n.* The act of bearing down, abashing, or disconcerting, with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

The imperious *browbeatings* and scorn of great men. *L'Estrange.*

Brow'bound′ (-bound′), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

Browd'yng (broud'ĭng), *n.* Embroidery. [*Obs.*]

Of goldsmithrye, of *browdyng*, and of steel. *Chaucer.*

Browed (broud), *a.* Having (such) a brow; — used in composition; as, dark-*browed*, stern-*browed*.

Brow'less (brou'lĕs), *a.* Without shame. *L. Addison.*

Brown (broun), *a.* [*Compar.* BROWNER (-ẽr); *superl.* BROWNEST.] [OE. *brun*, *broun*, AS. *brūn*; akin to D. *bruin*, OHG. *brūn*, Icel. *brūnn*, Sw. *brun*, Dan. *bruun*, G. *braun*, Lith. *brunas*, Skr. *babhru*. √93, 253. Cf. BRUIN, BEAVER, BURNISH, BRUNETTE.] Of a dusky color, of various shades between black and red or yellow.

Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves. *Longfellow.*

Brown Bess, the old regulation flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army. — **Brown bread**. (*a*) Dark colored bread; esp. a kind made of unbolted wheat flour, sometimes called in the United States *Graham bread*. "He would mouth with a beggar though she smelt *brown bread* and garlic." *Shak.* (*b*) Dark colored bread made of rye meal and Indian meal, or of wheat and rye or Indian; rye and Indian bread. [*U. S.*] — **Brown coal**, wood coal. See LIGNITE. — **Brown hematite** *or* **Brown iron ore** (*Min.*), the hydrous iron oxide, limonite, which has a brown streak. See LIMONITE. — **Brown holland**. See under HOLLAND. — **Brown paper**, dark colored paper, esp. coarse wrapping paper, made of unbleached materials. — **Brown spar** (*Min.*), a ferruginous variety of dolomite, in part identical with ankerite. — **Brown stone**. See BROWNSTONE. — **Brown study**, a strong kind of porter or malt liquor. — **Brown study**, a state of mental abstraction or serious reverie. *W. Irving.*

Brown, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red and black, or of red, black, and yellow; a tawny, dusky hue.

Brown, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROWNED (bround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWNING.] **1.** To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dim void and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*

2. To make brown by scorching slightly; as, to *brown* meat or flour.

3. To give a bright brown color to, as to gun barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxide on their surface. *Ure.*

Brown, *v. i.* To become brown.

Brown'back′ (-băk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dowitcher or red-breasted snipe. See DOWITCHER.

Brown′ bill′ (bĭl′). [*Brown* + *bill* cutting tool.] A bill or halberd of the 16th and 17th centuries. See 4th BILL.

Many a time, but for a sallet, my brainpan had been cleft with a *brown bill*. *Shak.*

☞ The *black*, or as it is sometimes called, the *brown bill*, was a kind of halberd, the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grose.*

Brown'i-an (-ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert *Brown*, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the motion described below.

Brownian movement, the peculiar, rapid, vibratory movement exhibited by the microscopic particles of substances when suspended in water or other fluids.

Brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* [So called from its supposed *tawny* or *swarthy* color.] An imaginary good-natured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning, sweeping. [*Scot.*]

Brown'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of giving a brown color, as to gun barrels, etc.

2. (*Masonry*) A smooth coat of brown mortar, usually the second coat, and the preparation for the finishing coat of plaster.

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Brown'ism (broun'ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The views or teachings of Robert Brown or the Brownists. *Milton.*

Brown'ism, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrines of the Brunonian system of medicine. See BRUNONIAN.

Brown'ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Robert *Brown*, of England, in the 16th century, who taught that every church is complete and independent in itself when organized, and consists of members meeting in one place, having full power to elect and depose its officers.

Brown'ist, *n.* (*Med.*) One who advocates the Brunonian system of medicine.

Brown'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being brown.

Now like I brown (O lovely brown thy hair);
Only in *brownness* beauty dwelleth there. *Drayton.*

Brown'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A dark variety of sandstone, much used for building purposes.

Brown′ thrush′ (thrŭsh′). (*Zoöl.*) A common American singing bird (*Harporhynchus rufus*), allied to the mocking bird; — also called *brown thrasher*.

Brown Thrush (⅓).

Brown'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of figwort or *Scrophularia* (*S. vernalis*), and other species of the same genus, mostly perennials with inconspicuous coarse flowers.

Brown'y (broun'ȳ), *a.* Brown, or somewhat brown. "*Browny* locks." [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brow'post′ (brou'pōst′), *n.* (*Carp.*) A beam that goes across a building.

Browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost*, *broust*, sprout, shoot, F. *brout* browse, browsewood, prob. fr. OHG. *burst*, G. *borste*, bristle; cf. also Armor. *brousta* to browse. See BRISTLE, *n.*, BRUSH, *n.*] The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals; green food. *Spenser.*

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed,
On *browse*, and corn, and flowery meadows feed. *Dryden.*

Browse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROWSED (brouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWSING.] [For *broust*, OF. *brouster*, *bruster*, F. *brouter*. See BROWSE, *n.*, and cf. BRUT.] **1.** To eat or nibble off, as the tender branches of trees, shrubs, etc.; — said of cattle, sheep, deer, and some other animals.

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*

2. To feed on, as pasture; to pasture on; to graze.

Fields . . . *browsed* by deep-uddered kine. *Tennyson.*

Browse (brouz), *v. i.* **1.** To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as do cattle, sheep, and deer.

2. To pasture; to feed; to nibble. *Shak.*

Brows'er (brouz'ẽr), *n.* An animal that browses.

Browse'wood' (brouz'wo͝od'), *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

Brows'ing, *n.* Browse; also, a place abounding with shrubs where animals may browse.

Browsings for the deer. *Howell.*

Brow'spot' (brou'spŏt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rounded organ between the eyes of the frog; the interocular gland.

‖ **Bru-ang'** (bro͞o-äng'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Malayan sun bear.

Bru'cine (bro͞o'sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *brucine*, fr. James *Bruce*, a Scottish traveler.] (*Chem.*) A powerful vegetable alkaloid, found, associated with strychnine, in the seeds of different species of *Strychnos*, especially in the *Nux vomica*. It is less powerful than strychnine. Called also *brucia* and *brucina*.

Bru'cite (-sīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Bruce* of New York.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A white, pearly mineral, occurring thin and foliated, like talc, and also fibrous; a native magnesium hydrate. (*b*) The mineral chondrodite. [*R.*]

Bruck'eled (brŭk''ld), *a.* Wet and dirty; begrimed. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] *Herrick.*

‖ **Bruh** (brŭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Native name.] The rhesus monkey. See RHESUS.

Bru'in (bro͞o'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown. In the epic poem of "Reynard the Fox" the bear is so called from his color. See BROWN, *a.*] A bear; — so called in popular tales and fables.

Bruise (bro͞oz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUISED (bro͞ozd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUISING.] [OE. *brusen, brisen, brosen, bresen*, AS. *brȳsan;* or fr. OF. *bruiser, bruisier, bruser*, to break, shiver, perh. from OHG. *brochisōn*. Cf. BREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** To injure, as by a blow or collision, without laceration; to contuse; as, to *bruise* one's finger with a hammer; to *bruise* the bark of a tree with a stone; to *bruise* an apple by letting it fall.

2. To break, as in a mortar; to bray, as minerals, roots, etc.; to crush.

Nor *bruise* her flowerets with the armed hoofs. *Shak.*

Syn. — To pulverize; bray; triturate; pound; contuse.

Bruise, *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly, old English custom. *Thackeray.*

Bruise, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, or to plants, fruit, etc., with a blunt or heavy instrument, or by collision with some other body; a contusion; as, a *bruise* on the head; *bruises* on fruit.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and *bruises*. *Isa.* i. 6.

Bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bruises.

2. A boxer; a pugilist. *R. Browning.*

Like a new *bruiser* on Broughtonic sand,
Amid the lists our hero takes his stand. *T. Warton.*

3. A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the speculums of telescopes. *Knight.*

Bruise'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A plant supposed to heal bruises, as the true daisy, the soapwort, and the comfrey.

Bruit (bro͞ot), *n.* [OE. *bruit, brut*, noise, bruit, F. *bruit*, fr. LL. *brugitus;* cf. L. *rugire* to roar; perh. influenced by the source of E. *bray* to make a harsh noise, Armor. *brud* bruit.] **1.** Report; rumor; fame.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends. *Shak.*

2. [*French pron.* brwē.] (*Med.*) An abnormal sound of several kinds, heard on auscultation.

Bruit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUITING.] To report; to noise abroad.

I find thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*. *Shak.*

‖ **Bru'maire'** (bro͞o'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bruma* winter.] The second month of the calendar adopted by the first French republic. It began thirty days after the autumnal equinox. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Bru'mal (bro͞o'mal), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, fr. *bruma* winter: cf. F. *brumal*.] Of or pertaining to winter. "The *brumal* solstice." *Sir T. Browne.*

Brume (bro͞om), *n.* [F. *brume* winter season, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog; vapors. "The drifting *brume*." *Longfellow.*

Brum'ma-gem (brŭm'mȧ-jĕm), *a.* [*Birmingham* (formerly Bromwycham), Eng., "the great mart and manufactory of gilt toys, cheap jewelry," etc.] Counterfeit; gaudy but worthless; sham. [*Slang*] "These *Brummagem* gentry." *Lady D. Hardy.*

Bru'mous (bro͞o'mŭs), *a.* Foggy; misty.

Brun (brŭn), *n.* [See BOURN a brook.] Same as BURN, a brook. [*Scot.*]

Bru-nette' (bro͞-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *brunet, brunette*, brownish, dim. of *brun, brune*, brown, fr. OHG. *brūn*. See BROWN, *a.*] A girl or woman with a somewhat brown or dark complexion. — *a.* Having a dark tint.

Brun'ion (brŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *brugnon* (cf. It. *brugna, prugna*), fr. L. *prunum*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A nectarine.

Bru-no'ni-an (bro͞-nō'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, *Brown*; — a term applied to a system of medicine promulgated in the 18th century by John *Brown*, of Scotland, the fundamental doctrine of which was, that life is a state of excitation produced by the normal action of external agents upon the body, and that disease consists in excess or deficiency of excitation.

Bruns'wick black' (blăk'). See JAPAN BLACK.

Bruns'wick green' (brŭnz'wĭk grēn'). [G. *Braunschweiger grün*, first made at Brunswick, in Germany.] An oxychloride of copper, used as a green pigment; also, a carbonate of copper similarly employed.

Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [OE. *brunt, bront*, fr. Icel. *bruna* to rush; cf. Icel. *brenna* to burn. Cf. BURN, *v. t.*] **1.** The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; the strength or greatest fury of any contention; as, the *brunt* of a battle.

2. The force of a blow; shock; collision. "And heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *Hudibras.*

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life. *I. Taylor.*

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* [OE. *brusche*, OF. *broche, broce, brosse*, brushwood, F. *brosse* brush, LL. *brustia, bruscia*, fr. OHG. *brusta, burst*, bristle, G. *borste* bristle, *bürste* brush. See BRISTLE, *n.*, and cf. BROWSE.] **1.** An instrument composed of bristles, or other like material, set in a suitable back or handle, as of wood, bone, or ivory, and used for various purposes, as in removing dust from clothes, laying on colors, etc. *Brushes* have different shapes and names according to their use; as, clothes *brush*, paint *brush*, tooth *brush*, etc.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A tuft of hair on the mandibles.

4. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood.

5. A thicket of shrubs or small trees; the shrubs and small trees in a wood; underbrush.

6. (*Elec.*) A bundle of flexible wires or thin plates of metal, used to conduct an electrical current to or from the commutator of a dynamo, electric motor, or similar apparatus.

7. The act of brushing; as, to give one's clothes a *brush;* a rubbing or grazing with a quick motion; a light touch; as, we got a *brush* from the wheel as it passed.

[As leaves] have with one winter's *brush*
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*

8. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock or collision; as, to have a *brush* with an enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

9. A short contest, or trial, of speed.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the country. *Cornhill Mag.*

Electrical brush, a form of the electric discharge characterized by a brushlike appearance of luminous rays diverging from an electrified body.

Brush, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUSHED (brŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUSHING.] [OE. *bruschen;* cf. F. *brosser*. See BRUSH, *n.*] **1.** To apply a brush to, according to its particular use; to rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. "A' *brushes* his hat o' mornings." *Shak.*

2. To touch in passing, or to pass lightly over, as with a brush.

Some spread their sails, some with strong oars sweep
The waters smooth, and *brush* the buxom wave. *Fairfax.*
Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings. *Milton.*

3. To remove or gather by brushing, or by an act like that of brushing, or by passing lightly over, as wind; — commonly with *off*.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother *brushed*
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen. *Shak.*
And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew. *Milton.*

To brush aside, to remove from one's way, as with a brush. — **To brush away,** to remove, as with a brush or brushing motion. — **To brush up,** to paint, or make clean or bright with a brush; to cleanse or improve; to renew.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbors. *Pope.*

Brush, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* by.

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind. *Goldsmith.*

Brush'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, brushes.

Brush'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of resembling a brush; brushlike condition; shagginess. *Dr. H. More.*

Brush'ing, *a.* **1.** Constructed or used to brush with; as, a *brushing* machine.

2. Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop.

Brush'ite (-īt), *n.* [From George J. *Brush*, an American mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A white or gray crystalline mineral, consisting of the acid phosphate of calcium.

Brush' tur'key (tûr'kȳ). (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, gregarious bird of Australia (*Talegalla Lathami*) of the family *Megapodidæ*. Also applied to several allied species of New Guinea.

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Brush Turkey (*Talegalla Lathami*).

☞ The *brush turkeys* live in the "brush," and construct a common nest by collecting a large heap of decaying vegetable matter, which generates heat sufficient to hatch the numerous eggs (sometimes half a bushel) deposited in it by the females of the flock.

Brush' wheel' (hwēl'). **1.** A wheel without teeth, used to turn a similar one by the friction of bristles or something brushlike or soft attached to the circumference.

Brush Wheel (1).

2. A circular revolving brush used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, etc., for polishing.

Brush'wood (-wo͝od), *n.* **1.** Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.

2. Small branches of trees cut off.

Brush'y, *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

Brusk (brŭsk), *a.* Same as BRUSQUE.

Brusque (bro͞osk), *a.* [F. *brusque*, from It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour, perh. fr. L. (*vitis*) *labrusca* wild (vine); or cf. OHG. *bruttisc* grim, fr. *brutti* terror.] Rough and prompt in manner; blunt; abrupt; bluff; as, a *brusque* man; a *brusque* style.

Brusque'ness, *n.* Quality of being brusque; roughness joined with promptness; bluntness. *Brit. Quar.*

Brus'sels (brŭs'selz), *n.* A city of Belgium, giving its name to a kind of carpet, a kind of lace, etc.

Brussels carpet, a kind of carpet made of worsted yarn fixed in a foundation web of strong linen thread. The worsted, which alone shows on the upper surface, is drawn up in loops to form the pattern. — **Brussels ground,** a name given to the handmade ground of real Brussels lace. It is very costly because of the extreme fineness of the threads. — **Brussels lace,** an expensive kind of lace of several varieties, originally made in Brussels; as, *Brussels point, Brussels* ground, *Brussels* wire ground. — **Brussels net,** an imitation of Brussels ground, made by machinery. — **Brussels point.** See POINT LACE. — **Brussels sprouts** (*Bot.*), a plant of the Cabbage family, which produces, in the axils of the upright stem, numerous small green heads, or "sprouts," each a cabbage in miniature, of one or two inches in diameter; the thousand-headed cabbage. — **Brussels wire ground,** a ground for lace, made of silk, with meshes partly straight and partly arched.

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Brussels Sprouts.

Brus'tle (brŭs's'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUSTLED (-s'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUSTLING (-slĭng).] [OE. *brustlien* and *brastlien*, AS. *brastlian*, fr. *berstan* to burst, akin to G. *prasseln* to crackle. See BURST, *v. i.*] **1.** To crackle; to rustle, as a silk garment. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2. To make a show of fierceness or defiance; to bristle. [*Obs.*]

To brustle up, to bristle up. [*Obs.*] *Otway.*

Brus'tle, *n.* A bristle. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *Chaucer.*

Brut (brŭt), *v. i.* [F. *brouter*, OF. *brouster*. See BROWSE, *n.*] To browse. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Brut, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BIRT.

‖ **Bru'ta** (bro͞o'tȧ), *n.* [NL., neuter pl., fr. L. *brutus* heavy, stupid.] (*Zoöl.*) See EDENTATA.

Bru'tal (bro͞o'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *brutal*. See BRUTE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a brute; as, *brutal* nature. "Above the rest of *brutal* kind." *Milton.*

2. Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling; merciless; gross; as, *brutal* manners. "*Brutal* intemperance." *Macaulay.*

Bru'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Brutish quality; brutality.

Bru-tal'i-ty (bro͞-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* BRUTALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *brutalité*.] **1.** The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; pitilessness.

2. An inhuman act.

The . . . *brutalities* exercised in war. *Brougham.*

Bru'tal-i-za'tion (bro͞o'tal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of making brutal; state of being brutalized.

Bru'tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUTALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUTALIZING.] [Cf. F. *brutaliser*.] To make brutal, beastly, unfeeling, or inhuman.

Bru'tal-ize, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, barbarous, or coarse and beastly. [*R.*]

He mixed . . . with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison.*

Bru'tal-ly, *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly.

Brute (bro͞ot), *a.* [F. *brut*, masc., *brute*, fem., raw, rough, rude, brutish, L. *brutus* stupid, irrational: cf. It. & Sp. *bruto*.] **1.** Not having sensation; senseless; inanimate; unconscious; without intelligence or volition; as, the *brute* earth; the *brute* powers of nature.

2. Not possessing reason; irrational; unthinking; as, a *brute* beast; the *brute* creation.

A creature . . . not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason. *Milton.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a brute beast. Hence: Brutal; cruel; fierce; ferocious; savage; pitiless; as, *brute* violence. *Macaulay.*

The influence of capital and mere *brute* labor. *Playfair.*

4. Having the physical powers predominating over the mental; coarse; unpolished; unintelligent.

A great *brute* farmer from Liddesdale. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Rough; uncivilized; unfeeling. [*R.*]

Brute, *n.* **1.** An animal destitute of human reason; any animal not human; esp. a quadruped; a beast.

Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Locke.*

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; an unfeeling or coarse person.

An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*

Syn. — See BEAST.

Brute, *v. t.* [For *bruit*.] To report; to bruit. [*Obs.*]

Brute'ly, *adv.* In a rude or violent manner.

Brute'ness, *n.* **1.** Brutality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Insensibility. "The *bruteness* of nature." *Emerson.*

Bru'ti-fy (bro͞o'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUTIFYING.] [*Brute* + *-fy:* cf. F. *brutifier*.] To make like a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling; to brutalize.

Any man not quite *brutified* and void of sense. *Barrow.*

Bru'tish (bro͞o'tĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute or brutes; of a cruel, gross, and stupid nature; coarse; unfeeling; unintelligent.

O, let all provocation
Take every *brutish* shape it can devise. *Leigh Hunt.*

Man may . . . render himself *brutish*, but it is in vain that he would seek to take the rank and destiny of the brute. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Insensible; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

— **Bru'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Bru'tish-ness,** *n.*

Bru'tism (bro͞o'tĭz'm), *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity.

Brut'ting (brŭt'tĭng), *n.* Browsing. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Bry-o-log'ic-al (brī-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to bryology; as, *bryological* studies.

Bry-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in bryology.

Bry-ol'o-gy (brī-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. βρύον moss + *-logy.*] That part of botany which relates to mosses.

Bry'o-nin (brī'ō-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter principle obtained from the root of the bryony (*Bryonia alba* and

B. dioica). It is a white, or slightly colored, substance, and is emetic and cathartic.

Bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* [L. *bryonia*, Gr. βρυωνία, fr. βρύειν to swell, esp. of plants.] (*Bot.*) The common name of several cucurbitaceous plants of the genus *Bryonia*. The root of *B. alba* (*rough* or *white bryony*) and of *B. dioica* is a strong, irritating cathartic.

Black bryony, a plant (*Tamus communis*) so named from its dark glossy leaves and black root; black bindweed.

‖ **Bry-oph'y-ta** (brī-ŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* See CRYPTOGAMIA.

‖ **Bry'o-zo'a** (brī'ŏ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρύον moss + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Molluscoidea, including minute animals which by budding form compound colonies; — called also *Polyzoa*.

☞ They are often corallike in form and appearance, each small cell containing an individual zooid. Other species grow in delicate, flexible, branched forms, resembling moss, whence the name. Some are found in fresh water, but most are marine. The three principal divisions are *Ectoprocta*, *Entoprocta*, and *Pterobranchia*. See CYCLOSTOMA, CHILOSTOMA, and PHYLACTOLEMA.

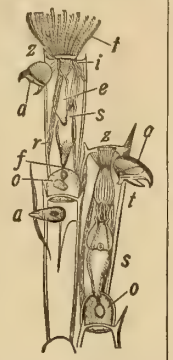

One of the Bryozoa (*Bugula avicularia*), tip of branch, much enlarged. *z z* Zoœcia; *o o* Oœcia, or Oötheca; *a a a* Avicularia; *t t* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *s s* Stomachs; *i* Arms; *r* Retractor Muscles; *f* Funiculus.

Bry'o-zo'an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Bryozoa. — *n.* One of the Bryozoa.

‖ **Bry'o-zo'um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See BRYOZOA.] (*Zoöl.*) An individual zooid of a bryozoan coralline, of which there may be two or more kinds in a single colony. The zoœcia usually have a wreath of tentacles around the mouth, and a well developed stomach and intestinal canal; but these parts are lacking in the other zooids (*Avicularia*, *Oœcia*, etc.).

‖ **Bu'an-su'ah** (bōō'ȧn-sōō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The wild dog of northern India (*Cuon primævus*), supposed by some to be an ancestral species of the domestic dog.

‖ **Bu'at** (bōō'ăt), *n.* [Scot., of uncertain origin.] A lantern; also, the moon. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Bub (bŭb), *n.* Strong malt liquor. [*Cant*] *Prior.*

Bub, *n.* [Cf. 2d BUBBY.] A young brother; a little boy; — a familiar term of address to a small boy.

Bub, *v. t.* [Abbrev. from BUBBLE.] To throw out in bubbles; to bubble. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Bu'ba-le (bū'bȧ-lē), *n.* [Cf. F. *bubale*. See BUFFALO, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large antelope (*Alcelaphus bubalis*) of Egypt and the Desert of Sahara, supposed by some to be the fallow deer of the Bible.

Bu'ba-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a buffalo.

Bubaline antelope (*Zoöl.*), the bubale.

Bub'ble (bŭb'b'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *bobbel*, Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*. Cf. BLOB, *n.*]

1. A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; as, a soap *bubble*; *bubbles* on the surface of a river.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow,
Like *bubbles* in a late disturbed stream. *Shak.*

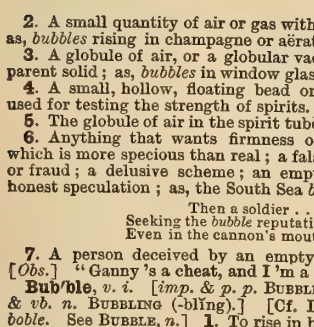
Bubale.

2. A small quantity of air or gas within a liquid body; as, *bubbles* rising in champagne or aërated waters.

3. A globule of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid; as, *bubbles* in window glass, or in a lens.

4. A small, hollow, floating bead or globe, formerly used for testing the strength of spirits.

5. The globule of air in the spirit tube of a level.

6. Anything that wants firmness or solidity; that which is more specious than real; a false show; a cheat or fraud; a delusive scheme; an empty project; a dishonest speculation; as, the South Sea *bubble*.

Then a soldier . . .
Seeking the *bubble* reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shak.*

7. A person deceived by an empty project; a gull. [*Obs.*] "Ganny 's a cheat, and I 'm a *bubble*." *Prior.*

Bub'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUBBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. D. *bobbelen*, Dan. *boble*. See BUBBLE, *n.*] **1.** To rise in bubbles, as liquids when boiling or agitated; to contain bubbles.

The milk that *bubbled* in the pail. *Tennyson.*

2. To run with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; as, a *bubbling* stream. *Pope.*

3. To sing with a gurgling or warbling sound.

At mine ear
Bubbled the nightingale and heeded not. *Tennyson.*

Bub'ble, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

She has *bubbled* him out of his youth. *Addison.*

The great Locke, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds, was nevertheless *bubbled* here. *Sterne.*

Bub'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cheats.

All the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers*, subscribers, projectors, etc. *Pope.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the Ohio river; — so called from the noise it makes.

Bub'ble shell' (bŭb'b'l shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) A marine univalve shell of the genus *Bulla* and allied genera, belonging to the Tectibranchiata.

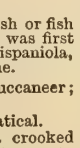
Bubble Shell (*Haminea solitaria*). Nat. size.

Bub'bling Jock' (bŭb'blĭng jŏk'). (*Zoöl.*) The male wild turkey, the gobbler; — so called in allusion to its notes.

Bub'bly (-blȳ), *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling. *Nash.*

Bub'by (bŭb'bȳ), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *bübi*, or It. *poppa*, Pr. *popa*, OF. *poupe*, a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. [*Low*]

Bub'by, *n.* [A corruption of *brother*.] Bub; — a term of familiar or affectionate address to a small boy.

Bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* BUBOES (-bōz). [LL. *bubo* the groin, a swelling in the groin, Gr. βουβών.] (*Med.*) An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin, as in syphilis.

Bu-bon'ic (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bubo or buboes; characterized by buboes.

Bu-bon'o-cele (bū-bŏn'ŏ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βουβών groin + κήλη tumor: cf. F. *bubonocèle*.] (*Med.*) An inguinal hernia; esp. that incomplete variety in which the hernial pouch descends only as far as the groin, forming a swelling there like a bubo.

Bu'bu-kle (bū'bŭ-k'l), *n.* A red pimple. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Buc'cal (bŭk'kal), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek: cf. F. *buccal*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheeks.

Buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'kȧ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan* a smoking place for meat or fish, gridiron for smoking: a word of American origin.] A robber upon the sea; a pirate; — a term applied especially to the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries. [Written also *bucanier*.]

☞ Primarily, one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine.

Buc'ca-neer', *v. i.* To act the part of a buccaneer; to live as a piratical adventurer or sea robber.

Buc'ca-neer'ish, *a.* Like a buccaneer; piratical.

Buc'ci-nal (bŭk'sĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *bucina* a crooked horn or trumpet.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

‖ **Buc'ci-na'tor** (bŭk'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, fr. *bucinare* to sound the trumpet.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the cheek; — so called from its use in blowing wind instruments.

Buc'ci-noid (bŭk'sĭ-noid), *a.* [*Buccinum* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the genus Buccinum, or pertaining to the *Buccinidæ*, a family of marine univalve shells. See WHELK, and PROSOBRANCHIATA.

‖ **Buc'ci-num** (-nŭm), *n.* [L., a trumpet, a trumpet shell.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large univalve mollusks abundant in the arctic seas. It includes the common whelk (*B. undatum*).

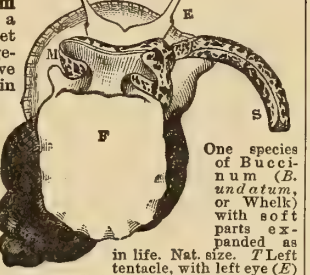

One species of Buccinum (*B. undatum*, or Whelk) with soft parts expanded as in life. Nat. size. *T* Left tentacle, with left eye (*E*) at base; *S* Siphon; *F* Foot; *M* Mantle.

Bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tar), *n.* [Gr. βοῦς ox + κένταυρος centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man.

2. [It. *bucentoro*.] The state barge of Venice, used by the doge in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

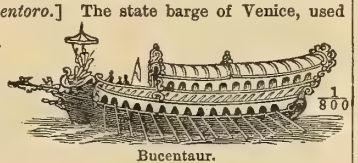
Bucentaur.

‖ **Bu'ce-ros** (bū'sē-r ŏs), *n.* [Gr. βούκερως horned like an ox; βοῦς ox + κέρας horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large perching birds; the hornbills.

Buch'ol-zite (bŭk'ŏl-zīt), *n.* [So called from *Bucholz*, a German chemist.] (*Min.*) Same as FIBROLITE.

Bu'chu (bū'kŭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A South African shrub (*Barosma*) with small leaves that are dotted with oil glands; also, the leaves themselves, which are used in medicine for diseases of the urinary organs, etc. Several species furnish the leaves.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *büke*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *byk*, G. *bauche*: cf. It. *bucato*, Prov. Sp. *bugada*, F. *buée*.]

1. Lye or suds in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching, or in which clothes are washed.

2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Buck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUCKED (bŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUCKING.] [OE. *bouken*; akin to LG. *büken*, Dan. *byge*, Sw. *byka*, G. *bauchen*, *beuchen*; cf. OF. *buer*. Cf. the preceding noun.] **1.** To soak, steep, or boil, in lye or suds; — a process in bleaching.

2. To wash (clothes) in lye or suds, or, in later usage, by beating them on stones in running water.

3. (*Mining*) To break up or pulverize, as ores.

Buck, *n.* [OE. *buk*, *bucke*, AS. *bucca*, *buc*, he-goat; akin to D. *bok*, OHG. *pocch*, G. *bock*, Ir. *boc*, W. *bwch*, Corn. *byk*; cf. Zend *būza*, Skr. *bukka*. √256. Cf. BUTCHER, *n.*] **1.** The male of deer, especially fallow deer and antelopes, or of goats, sheep, hares, and rabbits.

☞ A male fallow deer is called a *fawn* in his first year; a *pricket* in his second; a *sorel* in his third; a *sore* in his fourth; a *buck of the first head* in his fifth; and a *great buck* in his sixth. The female of the fallow deer is termed a *doe*. The male of the red deer is termed a *stag* or *hart* and not a *buck*, and the female is called a *hind*. *Brande & C.*

2. A gay, dashing young fellow; a fop; a dandy.

The leading *bucks* of the day. *Thackeray.*

3. A male Indian or negro. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

☞ The word *buck* is much used in composition for the names of antelopes; as, bush *buck*, spring *buck*.

Blue buck. See under BLUE. — **Water buck**, a South African variety of antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*). See *Illust.* of ANTELOPE.

Buck (bŭk), *v. i.* **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.

2. To spring with quick plunging leaps, descending with the fore legs rigid and the head held as low down as possible; — said of a vicious horse or mule.

Buck, *v. t.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To subject to a mode of punishment which consists in tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees.

2. To throw by bucking. See BUCK, *v. i.*, 2.

The brute that he was riding had nearly *bucked* him out of the saddle. *W. E. Norris.*

Buck, *n.* A frame on which firewood is sawed; a sawhorse; a sawbuck.

Buck saw, a saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawhorse.

Buck, *n.* [See BEECH, *n.*] The beech tree. [*Scot.*]

Buck mast, the mast or fruit of the beech tree. *Johnson.*

Buck'-bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* [See 1st BUCK.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*

Buck' bean' (bēn'). (*Bot.*) A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) which grows in moist and boggy places, having racemes of white or reddish flowers and intensely bitter leaves, sometimes used in medicine; marsh trefoil; — called also *bog bean*.

Buck'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, having a long elastic board or frame resting on the bolsters or axletrees, and a seat or seats placed transversely upon it; — called also *buck wagon*.

Buck'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Mining*) **1.** One who bucks ore.

2. A broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

Buck'er, *n.* A horse or mule that bucks. [*U. S.*]

Buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *boket*; cf. AS. *buc* pitcher, or Corn. *buket* tub.] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for catching, holding, or carrying water, sap, or other liquids.

The old oaken *bucket*, the iron-bound *bucket*,
The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well.
Woodworth.

2. A vessel (as a tub or scoop) for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc.

3. (*Mach.*) One of the receptacles on the rim of a water wheel into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve; also, a float of a paddle wheel.

4. The valved piston of a lifting pump.

Fire bucket, a bucket for carrying water to put out fires. — **To kick the bucket**, to die. [*Low*]

Buck'et shop' (shŏp'). An office or a place where facilities are given for betting small sums on current prices of stocks, petroleum, etc. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Buck'et-y (-ȳ), *n.* [A corruption of *buckwheat*.] Paste used by weavers to dress their webs. *Buchanan.*

Buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to several American trees and shrubs of the same genus (*Æsculus*) as the horse chestnut.

The Ohio buckeye, *or* **Fetid buckeye**, is *Æsculus glabra*. — **Red buckeye** is *Æ. Pavia*. — **Small buckeye** is *Æ. parviflora*. — **Sweet buckeye**, *or* **Yellow buckeye**, is *Æ. flava*.

2. A cant name for a native of Ohio. [*U. S.*]

Buckeye State, Ohio; — so called because buckeye trees abound there.

Buck'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having bad or speckled eyes. "A *buck-eyed* horse." *James White.*

Buck'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

Master of the buckhounds, an officer in the royal household. [*Eng.*]

Buck'ie (bŭk'ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large spiral marine shell, esp. the common whelk. See BUCCINUM. [*Scot.*]

Deil's buckie, a perverse, refractory youngster. [*Slang*]

Buck'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of soaking or boiling cloth in an alkaline liquid in the operation of bleaching; also, the liquid used. *Tomlinson.*

2. A washing.

3. The process of breaking up or pulverizing ores.

Bucking iron (*Mining*), a broad-faced hammer, used in bucking or breaking up ores. — **Bucking kier** (*Manuf.*), a large circular boiler, or kier, used in bleaching. — **Bucking stool**, a washing block.

Buck'ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish.

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *bocle* buckle, boss of a shield, OF. *bocle*, F. *boucle*, boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buccula* a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca* cheek; this boss or knob resembling a cheek.] **1.** A device, usually of metal, consisting of a frame with one or more movable tongues or catches, used for fastening things together, as parts of dress or harness, by means of a strap passing through the frame and pierced by the tongue.

2. A distortion, bulge, bend, or kink, as in a saw blade or a plate of sheet metal. *Knight.*

3. A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl formerly worn; also, the state of being curled.

Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face.
W. Irving.

Lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Addison.*

4. A contorted expression, as of the face. [*R.*]

'Gainst nature armed by gravity,
His features too in *buckle* see. *Churchill.*

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUCKLING.] [OE. *boclen*, F. *boucler*. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or confine with a buckle or buckles; as, to *buckle* a harness.

2. To bend; to cause to kink, or to become distorted.

C D E F G H I J K L M

3. To prepare for action; to apply with vigor and earnestness; — generally used reflexively.

Cartwright *buckled* himself to the employment. *Fuller.*

4. To join in marriage. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *v. i.* **1.** To bend permanently; to become distorted; to bow; to curl; to kink.

Buckled with the heat of the fire like parchment. *Pepys.*

2. To bend out of a true vertical plane, as a wall.

3. To yield; to give way; to cease opposing. [*Obs.*]

The Dutch, as high as they seem, do begin to *buckle*. *Pepys.*

4. To enter upon some labor or contest; to join in close fight; to struggle; to contend.

The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle* with the Lord Protector as he was with him. *Latimer.*

In single combat thou shalt *buckle* with me. *Shak.*

To buckle to, to bend to; to engage with zeal.

To make our sturdy humor *buckle* thereto. *Barrow.*

Before *buckling to* my winter's work. *J. D. Forbes.*

Buc'kler (bŭk'klẽr), *n.* [OE. *bocler*, OF. *bocler*, F. *bouclier*, a shield with a boss, from OF. *boele*, *boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** A kind of shield, of various shapes and sizes, worn on one of the arms (usually the left) for protecting the front of the body.

☞ In the sword and *buckler* play of the Middle Ages in England, the *buckler* was a small shield, used, not to cover the body, but to stop or parry blows.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the large, bony, external plates found on many ganoid fishes. (*b*) The anterior segment of the shell of trilobites.

3. (*Naut.*) A block of wood or plate of iron made to fit a hawse hole, or the circular opening in a half-port, to prevent water from entering when the vessel pitches.

Blind buckler (*Naut.*), a solid buckler. — **Buckler mustard** (*Bot.*), a genus of plants (*Biscutella*) with small bright yellow flowers. The seed vessel on bursting resembles two bucklers or shields. — **Buckler thorn**, a plant with seed vessels shaped like a buckler. See CHRIST'S THORN. — **Riding buckler** (*Naut.*), a buckler with a hole for the passage of a cable.

Buc'kler, *v. t.* To shield; to defend. [*Obs.*]

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shak.*

Buc'kler-head'ed (bŭk'klẽr-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

Buc'kling (-klĭng), *a.* Wavy; curling, as hair. *Latham.*

Buck'ra (bŭk'rȧ), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man; — a term used by negroes of the African coast, West Indies, etc.

Buck'ra, *a.* White; white man's; strong; good; as, *buckra* yam, a white yam.

Buck'ram (bŭk'rȧm), *n.* [OE. *bokeram*, *bougeren*, OF. *boqueran*, F. *bougran*, MHG. *buckeram*, LL. *buchiranus*, *boquerannus*, fr. MHG. *boc*, G. *bock*, goat (as being made of goat's hair), or fr. F. *bouracan*, by transposing the letter *r*. See BUCK, BARRACAN.] **1.** A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with size or glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover merchandise.

☞ *Buckram* was formerly a very different material from that now known by the name. It was used for wearing apparel, etc. *Beck (Draper's Dict.).*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant. See RAMSON. *Dr. Prior.*

Buck'ram, *a.* **1.** Made of buckram; as, a *buckram* suit. **2.** Stiff; precise. "*Buckram* dames." *Brooke.*

Buck'ram, *v. t.* To strengthen with buckram; to make stiff. *Cowper.*

Buck's'-horn' (bŭks'hôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with leaves branched somewhat like a buck's horn (*Plantago Coronopus*); also, *Lobelia coronopifolia.*

Buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot, larger than swan shot, used in hunting deer and large game.

Buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck.

2. A soft strong leather, usually yellowish or grayish in color, made of deerskin.

3. A person clothed in buckskin, particularly an American soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,
An' did the *buckskins* claw, mar. *Burns.*

4. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

I have alluded to his *buckskins*. *Thackeray.*

Buck'stall' (bŭk'stȧl'), *n.* A toil or net to take deer.

Buck'thorn' (bŭk'thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs or trees. The shorter branches of some species terminate in long spines or thorns. See RHAMNUS.

Sea buckthorn, a plant of the genus *Hippophaë*.

Buck'tooth' (-tōōth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.

When he laughed, two white *buckteeth* protruded. *Thackeray.*

Buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* [*Buck* a beech tree + *wheat*; akin to D. *boekweit*, G. *buchweizen*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) of the Polygonum family, the seed of which is used for food.

2. The triangular seed used, when ground, for griddle cakes, etc.

Bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. βουκολικός, fr. βουκόλος cowherd, herdsman; βοῦς ox + (perh.) κέλης race horse; cf. Skr. *kal* to drive: cf. F. *bucolique*. See Cow the animal.] Of or pertaining to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Bu-col'ic, *n.* [L. *Bucolicôn* poëma.] A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds; as, the *Bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. *Dryden.*

Bu-col'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Bucolic.

Bu-cra'ni-um (bū-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. BUCRANIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. βουκράνιον ox head.] A sculptured ornament, representing an ox skull adorned with wreaths, etc.

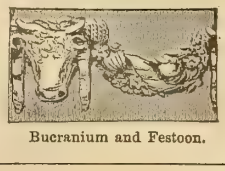

Bucranium and Festoon.

Bud (bŭd), *n.* [OE. *budde*; cf. D. *bot*, G. *butze*, *butz*, the core of a fruit, bud, LG. *butte* in hage*butte*, hain*butte*, a hip of the dog-rose, or OF. *boton*, F. *bouton*, bud, button, OF. *boter* to bud, push; all akin to E. *beat*. See BUTTON.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, flowers, or stems; an undeveloped branch or flower.

2. (*Biol.*) A small protuberance on certain low forms of animals and vegetables which develops into a new organism, either free or attached. See HYDRA.

Bud moth (*Zoöl.*), a lepidopterous insect of several species, which destroys the buds of fruit trees; esp. *Tmetocera ocellana* and *Eccopsis malana* on the apple tree.

Bud, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUDDING.] **1.** To put forth or produce buds, as a plant; to grow, as a bud does, into a flower or shoot.

2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.

3. To be like a bud in respect to youth and freshness, or growth and promise; as, a *budding* virgin. *Shak.*

Syn. — To sprout; germinate; blossom.

Bud, *v. t.* To graft, as a plant with another or into another, by inserting a bud from the one into an opening in the bark of the other, in order to raise, upon the budded stock, fruit different from that which it would naturally bear.

The apricot and the nectarine may be, and usually are, *budded* upon the peach; the plum and the peach are *budded* on each other. *Farm. Dict.*

Bud'dha (bōōd'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise, sage, fr. *budh* to know.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddartha or Sakya Sinha (or Muni), the founder of Buddhism.

An image of Buddha.

Bud'dhism (bōōd'dĭz'm; 277), *n.* The religion based upon the doctrine originally taught by the Hindoo sage Gautama Siddartha, surnamed Buddha, "the awakened or enlightened," in the sixth century B. C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of the inhabitants of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands. Buddha's teaching is believed to have been atheistic; yet it was characterized by elevated humanity and morality. It presents release from existence (a beatific enfranchisement, *Nirvâna*) as the greatest good. Buddhists believe in transmigration of souls through all phases and forms of life. Their number was estimated in 1881 at 470,000,000.

Bud'dhist (bōōd'dĭst), *n.* One who accepts the teachings of Buddhism.

Bud'dhist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha, Buddhism, or the Buddhists.

Bud-dhis'tic (bōōd-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Same as BUDDHIST, *a.*

Bud'ding (bŭd'dĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing buds.

2. (*Biol.*) A process of asexual reproduction, in which a new organism or cell is formed by a protrusion of a portion of the animal or vegetable organism, the bud thus formed sometimes remaining attached to the parent stalk or cell, at other times becoming free; gemmation. See HYDROIDEA.

3. The act or process of ingrafting one kind of plant upon another stock by inserting a bud under the bark.

Bud'dle (-d'l), *n.* [Prov. E., to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose; cf. G. *butteln* to shake.] (*Mining*) An apparatus, especially an inclined trough or vat, in which stamped ore is concentrated by subjecting it to the action of running water so as to wash out the lighter and less valuable portions.

Bud'dle, *v. i.* (*Mining*) To wash ore in a buddle.

Bude' burn'er (būd' bûrn'ẽr). [See BUDE LIGHT.] A burner consisting of two or more concentric Argand burners (the inner rising above the outer) and a central tube by which oxygen gas or common air is supplied.

Bude' light' (būd' līt'). [From *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Sir G. Gurney, the inventor.] A light in which high illuminating power is obtained by introducing a jet of oxygen gas or of common air into the center of a flame fed with coal gas or with oil.

Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUDGED (bŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUDGING.] [F. *bouger* to stir, move (akin to Pr. *bojar*, *bolegar*, to stir, move, It. *bulicare* to boil, bubble), fr. L. *bullire*. See BOIL, *v. i.*] To move off; to stir; to walk away.

I'll not *budge* an inch, boy. *Shak.*

The mouse ne'er shunned the cat as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shak.*

Budge, *a.* [See BUDGE, *v.*] Brisk; stirring; jocund. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Budge, *n.* [OE. *bouge* bag, OF. *boge*, *bouge*, fr. L. *bulga* a leathern bag or knapsack; a Gallic word; cf. OIr. *bolc*, Gael. *bolg*. Cf. BULGE, *n.*] A kind of fur prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool on; — used formerly as an edging and ornament, esp. of scholastic habits.

Budge, *a.* **1.** Lined with budge; hence, scholastic. "*Budge* gowns." *Milton.*

2. Austere or stiff, like scholastics.

Those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur. *Milton.*

Budge bachelor, one of a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with budge, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London in his inaugural procession. — **Budge barrel** (*Mil.*), a small copper-hooped barrel with only one head, the other end being closed by a piece of leather, which is drawn together with strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery, in siege or seacoast service.

Budge'ness (bŭj'nĕs), *n.* Sternness; severity. [*Obs.*]

A Sara for goodness, a great Bellona for *budgeness*. *Stanyhurst.*

Budg'er (bŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who budges. *Shak.*

‖ **Budg'e-row** (bŭj'ẽ-rō), *n.* [Hindi. *bajrā*.] A large and commodious, but generally cumbrous and sluggish boat, used for journeys on the Ganges.

Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *bogett*, *bouget*, F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag. See BUDGE, *n.*, and cf. BOUGET.] **1.** A bag or sack with its contents; hence, a stock or store; an accumulation; as, a *budget* of inventions.

2. The annual financial statement which the British chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons. It comprehends a general view of the finances of the country, with the proposed plan of taxation for the ensuing year. The term is sometimes applied to a similar statement in other countries.

To open the budget, to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

Budg'y, *a.* [From BUDGE, *n.*] Consisting of fur. [*Obs.*]

Bud'let (bŭd'lĕt), *n.* [*Bud* + *-let*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *E. Darwin.*

Buff (bŭf), *n.* [OE. *buff*, *buffle*, buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo. See BUFFALO.] **1.** A sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like chamois; also, the skins of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in like manner. "A suit of *buff*." *Shak.*

2. The color of buff; a light yellow, shading toward pink, gray, or brown.

A visage rough,
Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden.*

3. A military coat, made of buff leather. *Shak.*

4. (*Med.*) The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. See *Buffy coat*, under BUFFY, *a.*

5. (*Mech.*) A wheel covered with buff leather, and used in polishing cutlery, spoons, etc.

6. The bare skin; as, to strip to the *buff*. [*Colloq.*]

To be in *buff* is equivalent to being naked. *Wright.*

Buff, *a.* **1.** Made of buff leather. *Goldsmith.*

2. Of the color of buff.

Buff coat, a close, military outer garment, with short sleeves, and laced tightly over the chest, made of buffalo skin, or other thick and elastic material, worn by soldiers in the 17th century as a defensive covering. — **Buff jerkin**, originally, a leather waistcoat; afterward, one of cloth of a buff color. [*Obs.*] *Naves.* — **Buff stick** (*Mech.*), a strip of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing.

Buff, *v. t.* To polish with a buff. See BUFF, *n.*, 5.

Buff, *v. t.* [OF. *bufer* to cuff, buffet. See BUFFET a blow.] To strike. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Buff, *n.* [See BUFFET.] A buffet; a blow; — obsolete except in the phrase "Blindman's *buff*."

Nathless so sore a *buff* to him it lent
That made him reel. *Spenser.*

Buff, *a.* [Of uncertain etymol.] Firm; sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood *buff*,
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff. *Hudibras.*

‖ **Buf'fa** (bōōf'fȧ), *n. fem.* (*Mus.*) [It. See BUFFOON.] The comic actress in an opera. — *a.* Comic, farcical.

Aria buffa, a droll or comic air. — **Opera buffa**, a comic opera. See OPERA BOUFFE.

Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* BUFFALOES (-lōz). [Sp. *bufalo* (cf. It. *bufalo*, F. *buffle*), fr. L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the buffalo or wild ox, fr. Gr. βούβαλος buffalo, prob. fr. βοῦς ox. See Cow the animal, and cf. BUFF the color, and BUBALE.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A species of the genus *Bos* or *Bubalus* (*B. bubalus*), originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers.

Head of Cape Buffalo. 1/25

2. (*Zoöl.*) A very large and savage species of the same genus (*B. Caffer*) found in South Africa; — called also *Cape buffalo*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of wild ox.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The bison of North America.

5. A buffalo robe. See *Buffalo robe*, below.

6. (*Zoöl.*) The buffalo fish. See *Buffalo fish*, below.

Buffalo berry (*Bot.*), a shrub of the Upper Missouri (*Shepherdia argentea*) with acid edible red berries. — **Buffalo bird** (*Zoöl.*), an African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, of two species. These birds perch upon buffaloes and cattle, in search of parasites. — **Buffalo bug.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Carpet moth*, under CARPET. — **Buffalo chips**, dry dung of the buffalo, or bison, used for fuel. [*U. S.*] — **Buffalo clover** (*Bot.*), a kind of clover (*Trifolium reflexum* and *T. stoloniferum*) found in the ancient grazing grounds of the American bison. — **Buffalo cod** (*Zoöl.*), a large, edible, marine fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the northern Pacific coast; — called also *blue cod*, and *cultus cod*. — **Buffalo fish** (*Zoöl.*), one of several large fresh-water fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, of the Mississippi valley. The red-mouthed or brown (*Ictiobus bubalus*), the big-mouthed or black (*Bubalichthys urus*), and the small-mouthed (*B. altus*), are among the more important species used as food. — **Buffalo fly**, or **Buffalo gnat** (*Zoöl.*), a small dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium*, allied to the black fly of the North. It is often

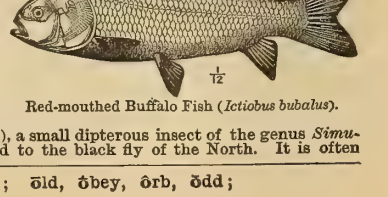

Red-mouthed Buffalo Fish (*Ictiobus bubalus*). 1/12

extremely abundant in the lower part of the Mississippi valley and does great injury to domestic animals, often killing large numbers of cattle and horses. In Europe the Columbatz fly is a species with similar habits. — **Buffalo grass** (*Bot.*), a species of short, sweet grass (*Buchloë dactyloides*), from two to four inches high, covering the prairies on which the buffaloes, or bisons, feed. [*U. S.*] — **Buffalo nut** (*Bot.*), the oily and drupelike fruit of an American shrub (*Pyrularia oleifera*); also, the shrub itself; oilnut. — **Buffalo robe**, the skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on; — much used as a lap robe in sleighs.

Buffel Duck or Bufflehead. (⅔)

Buf'fel duck (bŭf'fĕl dŭk'). [See BUFFALO.] (*Zoöl.*) A small duck (*Charitonetta albeola*); the spirit duck, or butterball. The head of the male is covered with numerous elongated feathers, and thus appears large. Called also *bufflehead*.

Buff'er (bŭf'ĕr), *n.* [Prop. a *striker*. See BUFFET a blow.] **1.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) An elastic apparatus or fender, for deadening the jar caused by the collision of bodies; as, a *buffer* at the end of a railroad car. (*b*) A pad or cushion forming the end of a fender, which receives the blow; — sometimes called *buffing apparatus*.

2. One who polishes with a buff.

3. A wheel for buffing; a buff.

4. A good-humored, slow-witted fellow; — usually said of an elderly man. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Buff'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head of a buffer, which receives the concussion, in railroad carriages.

Buf-fet' (bōō-fā'), *n.* [F. *buffet*, LL. *bufetum*; of uncertain origin; perh. fr. the same source as E. *buffet* a blow, the root meaning *to puff*, hence (cf. *puffed up*) the idea of ostentation or display.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves, either movable or fixed at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, etc.; a sideboard.

Not when a gilt *buffet's* reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside. *Pope.*

2. A counter for refreshments; a restaurant at a railroad station, or place of public gathering.

Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *n.* [OE. *buffet*, *boffet*, OF. *buffet* a slap in the face, a pair of bellows, fr. *buffe* blow, cf. F. *bouffer* to blow, puff; prob. akin to E. *puff*. For the meaning *slap*, *blow*, cf. F. *soufflet* a slap, *souffler* to blow. See PUFF, *v. i.*, and cf. BUFFET sideboard, BUFFOON.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a slap on the face; a cuff.

When on his cheek a *buffet* fell. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A blow from any source, or that which affects like a blow, as the violence of winds or waves; a stroke; an adverse action; an affliction; a trial; adversity.

Those planks of tough and hardy oak that used for years to brave the *buffets* of the Bay of Biscay. *Burke.*
Fortune's *buffets* and rewards. *Shak.*

3. A small stool; a stool for a buffet or counter.

Go fetch us a light *buffet*. *Towneley Myst.*

Buf'fet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUFFETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUFFETING.] [OE. *buffeten*, OF. *buffeter*. See the preceding noun.] **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to cuff; to slap.

They spit in his face and *buffeted* him. *Matt.* xxvi. 67.

2. To affect as with blows; to strike repeatedly; to strive with or contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows.

The sudden hurricane in thunder roars,
Buffets the bark, and whirls it from the shores. *Broome.*
You are lucky fellows who can live in a dreamland of your own, instead of being *buffeted* about the world. *W. Black.*

3. [Cf. BUFFER.] To deaden the sound of (bells) by muffling the clapper.

Buf'fet, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or play at boxing; to strike; to smite; to strive; to contend.

If I might *buffet* for my love, or bound my horse for her favors, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shak.*

2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson.*

Buf'fet-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

Buf'fet-ing, *n.* **1.** A striking with the hand.

2. A succession of blows; continued violence, as of winds or waves; afflictions; adversity.

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but . . . fitted to endure the *buffetings* of the rudest storm. *Wirt.*

Buf'fin (bŭf'fĭn), *n.* [So called from resembling *buff* leather.] A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. [*Obs.*]

Buff'ing ap'pa-ra'tus (bŭf'ĭng ăp'pȧ-rā'tŭs). See BUFFER, 1.

Buf'fle (bŭf'f'l), *n.* [OE., from F. *buffle*. See BUFFALO.] The buffalo. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Buf'fle, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Buf'fle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Buffle* + *head*.] **1.** One who has a large head; a heavy, stupid fellow. [*Obs.*]

What makes you stare so, *bufflehead*? *Plautus* (*Trans.* 1694).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The buffel duck. See BUFFEL DUCK.

Buf'fle-head'ed, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; blundering. [*Obs.*]

So fell this *buffle-headed* giant. *Gayton.*

‖ **Buf'fo** (bōō'fō), *n. masc.* [It. See BUFFOON.] (*Mus.*) The comic actor in an opera.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *n.* [F. *bouffon* (cf. It. *buffone*, *buffo*, *buffa*, puff of wind, vanity, nonsense, trick), fr. *bouffer* to puff out, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the spectators. See BUFFET a blow.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a droll; a mimic; a harlequin; a clown; a merry-andrew.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a buffoon. "*Buffoon* stories." *Macaulay.*

To divert the audience with *buffoon* postures and antic dances. *Melmoth.*

Buf-foon', *v. i.* To act the part of a buffoon. [*R.*]

Buf-foon', *v. t.* To treat with buffoonery. *Glanvill.*

Buf-foon'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BUFFOONERIES (-ĭz). [F. *bouffonnerie*.] The arts and practices of a buffoon, as low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

Nor that it will ever constitute a wit to conclude a tart piece of *buffoonery* with a "What makes you blush?" *Spectator.*

Buf-foon'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures. *Blair.*

Buf-foon'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices of a buffoon; buffoonery.

Buf-foon'ly, *a.* Low; vulgar. [*R.*]

Apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse. *Goodman.*

Buff'y (bŭf'fĭ), *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling, or characterized by, buff.

Buffy coat, the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled out that the coagulum appears nearly colorless. This is common in diseased conditions where the corpuscles run together more rapidly and in denser masses than usual. *Huxley.*

‖ **Bu'fo** (bū'fō), *n.* [L. *bufo* a toad.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Amphibia including various species of toads.

Bu'fon-ite (bū'fŏn-it), *n.* [L. *bufo* toad: cf. F. *bufonite*.] (*Paleon.*) An old name for a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of Pycnodonts (thick teeth), whose remains occur in the oölite and chalk formations; toadstone; — so named from a notion that it was originally formed in the head of a toad.

Bug (bŭg), *n.* [OE. *bugge*, fr. W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear. Cf. BOGEY, BOGGLE.] **1.** A bugbear; anything which terrifies. [*Obs.*]

Sir, spare your threats:
The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A general name applied to various insects belonging to the Hemiptera; as, the squash *bug*; the chinch *bug*, etc.

One form of Bug (*Lygus lineolaris*). × 3.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genus *Cimex*, especially the bedbug (*C. lectularius*). See BEDBUG.

4. (*Zoöl.*) One of various species of Coleoptera; as, the lady*bug*; potato *bug*, etc.; loosely, any beetle.

5. (*Zoöl.*) One of certain kinds of Crustacea; as, the sow *bug*; pill *bug*; bait *bug*; salve *bug*, etc.

☞ According to present popular usage in England, and among housekeepers in America, *bug*, when not joined with some qualifying word, is used specifically for *bedbug*. As a general term it is used very loosely in America, and was formerly used still more loosely in England. "God's rare workmanship in the ant, the poorest *bug* that creeps." *Rogers* (*Naaman*). "This *bug* with gilded wings." *Pope.*

Bait bug. See under BAIT. — **Bug word**, swaggering or threatening language. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Bug'a-boo' (-ȧ-bōō'), **Bug'bear'** (-bâr'), *n.* [See BUG.] Something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that causes needless fright; something used to excite needless fear; also, something really dangerous, used to frighten children, etc. "*Bugaboos* to fright ye." *Lloyd.*

But, to the world no *bugbear* is so great
As want of figure and a small estate. *Pope.*
The *bugaboo* of the liberals is the church party. *S. B. Griffin.*
The great *bugaboo* of the birds is the owl. *J. Burroughs.*

Syn. — Hobgoblin; goblin; specter; ogre; scarecrow.

Bug'bane' (-bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial white-flowered herb of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and genus *Cimicifuga*; bugwort. There are several species.

Bug'bear' (bŭg'bâr'), *n.* Same as BUGABOO. — *a.* Causing needless fright. *Locke.*

Bug'bear', *v. t.* To alarm with idle phantoms.

Bug'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The menhaden. [*U. S.*]

Bug'ger (bŭg'gĕr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, fr. LL. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, and also a heretic; because the inhabitants of Bulgaria were infected with heresy. Those guilty of the crime of buggery were called *heretics*, because in the eyes of their adversaries there was nothing more heinous than heresy, and it was therefore thought that the origin of such a vice could only be owing to heretics.] **1.** One guilty of buggery or unnatural vice; a sodomite.

2. A wretch; — sometimes used humorously or in playful disparagement. [*Low*]

Bug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy. See BUGGER.] Unnatural sexual intercourse; sodomy.

Bug'gi-ness (bŭg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From BUGGY, *a.*] The state of being infested with bugs.

Bug'gy (bŭg'gĭ), *a.* [From BUG.] Infested or abounding with bugs.

Bug'gy, *n.*; *pl.* BUGGIES. **1.** A light one horse two-wheeled vehicle. [*Eng.*]

Villebeck prevailed upon Flora to drive with him to the race in a *buggy*. *Beaconsfield.*

2. A light, four-wheeled vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [*U. S.*]

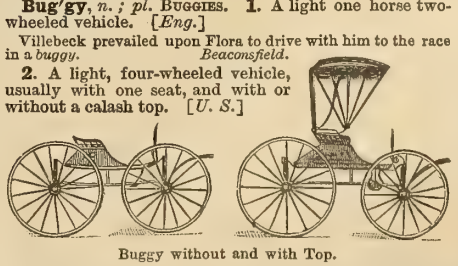

Buggy without and with Top.

Buggy cultivator, a cultivator with a seat for the driver. — **Buggy plow**, a plow, or set of plows, having a seat for the driver; — called also *sulky plow*.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* [OE. *bugle* buffalo, buffalo's horn, OF. *bugle*, fr. L. *buculus* a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos* ox. See COW the animal.] A sort of wild ox; a buffalo. *E. Phillips.*

Bu'gle, *n.* [See BUGLE a wild ox.] **1.** A horn used by hunters.

2. (*Mus.*) A copper instrument of the horn quality of tone, shorter and more conical than the trumpet, sometimes keyed; formerly much used in military bands, very rarely in the orchestra; now superseded by the cornet; — called also the *Kent bugle*.

Huntsman's Bugle.

Bu'gle, *n.* [LL. *bugulus* a woman's ornament: cf. G. *bügel* a bent piece of metal or wood, fr. the same root as G. *biegen* to bend, E. *bow* to bend.] An elongated glass bead, of various colors, though commonly black.

Bu'gle, *a.* [From BUGLE a bead.] Jet black. "*Bugle* eyeballs." *Shak.*

Bu'gle, *n.* [F. *bugle*; cf. It. *bugola*, L. *bugillo*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ajuga* of the Mint family, a native of the Old World.

Yellow bugle, the *Ajuga chamæpitys*.

Bu'gled (bū'g'ld), *a.* Ornamented with bugles.

Bu'gle horn' (bū'g'l hôrn'). **1.** A bugle.

One blast upon his *bugle horn*
Were worth a thousand men. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A drinking vessel made of horn. [*Obs.*]

And drinketh of his *bugle horn* the wine. *Chaucer.*

Bu'gler (bū'glĕr), *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

Bu'gle-weed' (bū'g'l-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the Mint family and genus *Lycopus*; esp. *L. Virginicus*, which has mild narcotic and astringent properties, and is sometimes used as a remedy for hemorrhage.

Bu'gloss (bū'glŏs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* BUGLOSSES (-ĕz). [F. *buglosse*, L. *buglossa*, *buglossus*, fr. Gr. βούγλωσσος ox-tongue; βοῦς ox + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anchusa*, and especially the *A. officinalis*, sometimes called *alkanet*; oxtongue.

Small wild bugloss, the *Asperugo procumbens* and the *Lycopsis arvensis*. — **Viper's bugloss**, a species of *Echium*.

Bug'wort' (bŭg'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Bugbane.

Buhl (būl), **Buhl'work** (būl'wûrk), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boule*, a French carver in wood.] Decorative woodwork in which tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc., are inlaid, forming scrolls, cartouches, etc. [Written also *boule*, *boulework*.]

Buhl'buhl (bul'bul), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BULBUL.

Buhr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* [OE. *bur* a whetstone for scythes.] (*Min.*) A cellular, flinty rock, used for mill stones. [Written also *burrstone*.]

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILDING. The regular *imp. & p. p.* BUILDED is antiquated.] [OE. *bulden*, *bilden*, AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house; cf. Icel. *bōl* farm, abode, Dan. *bol* small farm, OSw. *bol*, *böle*, house, dwelling, fr. root of Icel. *búa* to dwell; akin to E. *be*, *bower*, *boor*. √97.] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to form by uniting materials into a regular structure; to fabricate; to make; to raise.

Nor aught availed him now
To have *built* in heaven high towers. *Milton.*

2. To raise or place on a foundation; to form, establish, or produce by using appropriate means.

Who *builds* his hopes in air of your good looks. *Shak.*

3. To increase and strengthen; to increase the power and stability of; to settle, or establish, and preserve; — frequently with *up*; as, to *build* up one's constitution.

I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you up. *Acts* xx. 32.

Syn. — To erect; construct; raise; found; frame.

Build (bĭld), *v. i.* **1.** To exercise the art, or practice the business, of building.

2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; to ground one's self or one's hopes or opinions upon something deemed reliable; to rely; as, to *build* on the opinions or advice of others.

Build, *n.* Form or mode of construction; general figure; make; as, the *build* of a ship.

Build'er (bĭld'ĕr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, a shipwright, or a mason.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Cyc.*

Build'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.

Hence it is that the *building* of our Sion rises no faster. *Bp. Hall.*

2. The art of constructing edifices, or the practice of civil architecture.

The execution of works of architecture necessarily includes *building*; but *building* is frequently employed when the result is not architectural. *Hosking.*

3. That which is built; a fabric or edifice constructed, as a house, a church, etc.

Thy sumptuous *buildings* and thy wife's attire
Have cost a mass of public treasury. *Shak.*

Built (bĭlt), *n.* Shape; build; form of structure; as, the *built* of a ship. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Built, *a.* Formed; shaped; constructed; made; — often used in composition and preceded by the word denoting the form; as, frigate-*built*, clipper-*built*, etc.

Like the generality of Genoese country women, strongly *built*. *Landor.*

Buke' mus'lin (bŭk' mŭz'lĭn). See BOOK MUSLIN.

‖ **Buk'shish** (bŭk'shēsh), *n.* See BACKSHEESH.

‖ **Bu'lau** (bōō'lou), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian insectivorous mammal (*Gymnura Rafflesii*), somewhat like a rat in appearance, but allied to the hedgehog.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, Gr. βολβός: cf. F. *bulbe.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A spheroidal body growing from a plant either above or below the ground (usually below), which is strictly a *bud*, consisting of a cluster of partially developed leaves, and producing, as it grows, a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion, tulip, etc. It differs from a *corm* in not being solid.

Bulb of Meadow Lily.

2. (*Anat.*) A name given to some parts that resemble in shape certain bulbous roots; as, the *bulb* of the aorta.

Bulb of the eye, the eyeball. — **Bulb of a hair**, the "root," or part whence the hair originates. — **Bulb of the spinal cord**, the *medulla oblongata*, often called simply *bulb*. — **Bulb of a tooth**, the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth.

3. An expansion or protuberance on a stem or tube, as the bulb of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, etc. *Tomlinson.*

Bulb, *v. i.* To take the shape of a bulb; to swell.

Bul-ba'ceous (bŭl-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbaceus.* See Bulb, *n.*] Bulbous. *Johnson.*

Bulb'ar (bŭlb'ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb; especially, in medicine, pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord, or *medulla oblongata*; as, *bulbar* paralysis.

Bulbed (bŭlbd), *a.* Having a bulb; round-headed.

Bulb'el (bŭlb'ĕl), *n.* [Dim., fr. *bulb*, n.] (*Bot.*) A separable bulb formed on some flowering plants.

Bul-bif'er-ous (bŭl-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Bulb*, n. + *-ferous*: cf. F. *bulbifère.*] (*Bot.*) Producing bulbs.

Bulb'let (bŭlb'lĕt), *n.* [*Bulb*, n. + *-let.*] (*Bot.*) A small bulb, either produced on a larger bulb, or on some aërial part of a plant, as in the axils of leaves in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers in some kinds of onion.

Bul-bose' (bŭl-bōs'), *a.* Bulbous.

Bul'bo-tu'ber (bŭl'bō-tū'bẽr), *n.* [*Bulb*, n. + *tuber.*] (*Bot.*) A corm.

Bulb'ous (bŭlb'ŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbosus*: cf. F. *bulbeux.* See Bulb, *n.*] Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure.

‖ **Bul'bul** (bụl'bụl), *n.* [Per.] (*Zoöl.*) The Persian nightingale (*Pycnonotus jocosus*). The name is also applied to several other Asiatic singing birds, of the family *Timaliidæ*. The green bulbuls belong to the *Chloropsis* and allied genera. [Written also *buhl-buhl.*]

Madras Bulbul (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*). (¾)

Bul'bule (bŭl'būl), *n.* [L. *bulbulus*, dim. of *bulbus.* See Bulb, *n.*] A small bulb; a bulblet.

Bul'chin (bụl'chĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *bull.*] A little bull.

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [OE. *bulge* a swelling; cf. AS. *belgan* to swell, OSw. *bulgja*, Icel. *bölginn* swollen, OHG. *belgan* to swell, G. *bulge* leathern sack, Skr. *bṛh* to be large, strong; the root meaning *to swell.* Cf. Bilge, Belly, Billow, Bouge, Budge, *n.*] **1.** The bilge or protuberant part of a cask.

2. A swelling, protuberant part; a bending outward, esp. when caused by pressure; as, a *bulge* in a wall.

3. (*Naut.*) The bilge of a vessel. See Bilge, 2.

Bulge ways. (*Naut.*) See Bilge ways.

Bulge, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bulged (bŭljd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bulging.] **1.** To swell or jut out; to bend outward, as a wall when it yields to pressure; to be protuberant; as, the wall *bulges.*

2. To bilge, as a ship; to founder.

And scattered navies *bulge* on distant shores. *Broome.*

Bul'gy (bŭl'jỹ), *a.* Bulged; bulging; bending, or tending to bend, outward. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Bu-lim'i-a** (bū-lĭm'ĭ-â), } *n.* [NL. *bulimia*, fr. Gr.
Bu'li-my (bū'lĭ-mỹ), } βουλιμία, lit., ox-hunger; βοῦς ox + λιμός hunger: cf. F. *boulimie.*] (*Med.*) A disease in which there is a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food; a diseased and voracious appetite.

‖ **Bu-li'mus** (bū-lī'mŭs), *n.* [L. *bulimus* hunger. See Bulimy.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of land snails having an elongated spiral shell, often of large size. The species are numerous and abundant in tropical America.

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [OE. *bulke*, *bolke*, heap; cf. Dan. *bulk* lump, clod, OSw. *bolk* crowd, mass, Icel. *būlkast* to be bulky. Cf. Boll, *n.*, Bile a boil, Bulge, *n.*] **1.** Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; mass; size; as, an ox or ship of great *bulk.*

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon.*

2. The main mass or body; the largest or principal portion; the majority; as, the *bulk* of a debt.

The *bulk* of the people must labor, Burke told them, "to obtain what by labor can be obtained." *J. Morley.*

3. (*Naut.*) The cargo of a vessel when stowed.

4. The body. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

My liver leaped within my *bulk.* *Turbervile.*

Barrel bulk. See under Barrel. — **To break bulk** (*Naut.*), to begin to unload or move the cargo. — **In bulk**, in a mass; loose; not inclosed in separate packages or divided into separate parts; in such shape that any desired quantity may be taken or sold. — **Laden in bulk**, **Stowed in bulk**, having the cargo loose in the hold or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks. — **Sale by bulk**, a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure.

Syn. — Size; magnitude; dimension; volume; bigness; largeness; massiveness.

Bulk (bŭlk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bulked (bŭlkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bulking.] To appear or seem to be, as to bulk or extent; to swell.

The fame of Warburton possibly *bulked* larger for the moment. *Leslie Stephen.*

Bulk, *n.* [Icel. *bālkr* a beam, partition. Cf. Balk, *n.* & *v.*] A projecting part of a building. [*Obs.*]

Here, stand behind this *bulk.* *Shak.*

Bulk'er (bŭlk'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A person employed to ascertain the bulk or size of goods, in order to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

Bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* [See Bulk part of a building.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A partition in a vessel, to separate apartments on the same deck.

2. A structure of wood or stone, to resist the pressure of earth or water; a partition wall or structure, as in a mine; the limiting wall along a water front.

Bulkhead line, a line beyond which a wharf must not project; — usually, the harbor line.

Bulk'i-ness (bŭlk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Greatness in bulk; size.

Bulk'y (-ỹ), *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large; thick; massive; as, *bulky* volumes.

A *bulky* digest of the revenue laws. *Hawthorne.*

Bull (bụl), *n.* [OE. *bule*, *bul*, *bole*; akin to D. *bul*, G. *bulle*, Icel. *boli*, Lith. *bullus*, Lett. *bollis*, Russ. *vol'*; prob. fr. the root of AS. *bellan*, E. *bellow.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of any species of cattle (*Bovidæ*); hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant; also, the male of the whale.

☞ The *wild bull* of the Old Testament is thought to be the oryx, a large species of antelope.

2. One who, or that which, resembles a bull in character or action. *Ps.* xxii. 12.

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) Taurus, the second of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac between Aries and Gemini. It contains the Pleiades.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. (*Stock Exchange*) One who operates in expectation of a rise in the price of stocks, or in order to effect such a rise. See 4th Bear, *n.*, 5.

Bull baiting, the practice of baiting bulls, or rendering them furious, as by setting dogs to attack them. — **John Bull**, a humorous name for the English, collectively; also, an Englishman. "Good-looking young *John Bull.*" *W. D. Howells.* — **To take the bull by the horns**, to grapple with a difficulty instead of avoiding it.

Bull, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bull; resembling a bull; male; large; fierce.

Bull bat (*Zoöl.*), the night hawk; — so called from the loud noise it makes while feeding on the wing, in the evening. — **Bull calf**. (*a*) A male calf. (*b*) A stupid fellow. — **Bull mackerel** (*Zoöl.*), the chub mackerel. — **Bull pump** (*Mining*), a direct single-acting pumping engine, in which the steam cylinder is placed above the pump. — **Bull snake** (*Zoöl.*), the pine snake of the United States. — **Bull stag**, a castrated bull. See Stag. — **Bull wheel**, a wheel on which the rope for lifting the tools is wound, in artesian well boring.

Bull, *v. i.* To be in heat; to manifest sexual desire as cows do. [*Colloq.*]

Bull, *v. t.* (*Stock Exchange*) To endeavor to raise the market price of; as, to *bull* railroad bonds; to *bull* stocks; to *bull* Lake Shore; to endeavor to raise prices in; as, to *bull* the market. See 1st Bull, *n.*, 4.

Bull, *n.* [OE. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud, knob, LL., a seal or stamp: cf. F. *bulle.* Cf. Bill a writing, Bowl a ball, Boil, *v. i.*] **1.** A seal. See Bulla.

2. A letter, edict, or rescript, of the pope, written in Gothic characters on rough parchment, sealed with a bulla, and dated "a die Incarnationis," *i. e.*, "from the day of the Incarnation." See *Apostolical brief*, under Brief.

A fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

3. A grotesque blunder in language; an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, contained in a form of expression; so called, perhaps, from the apparent incongruity between the dictatorial nature of the pope's *bulls* and his professions of humility.

And whereas the papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's *bulls*, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic. *Milton.*

The Golden Bull, an edict or imperial constitution made by the emperor Charles IV. (1356), containing what became the fundamental law of the German empire; — so called from its golden seal.

Syn. — See Blunder.

‖ **Bul'la** (bŭl'lá), *n.*; *pl.* Bullæ (-lē). [L. *bulla* bubble. See Bull an edict.] **1.** (*Med.*) A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid.

2. (*Anat.*) The ovoid prominence below the opening of the ear in the skulls of many animals; as, the tympanic or auditory *bulla.*

3. A leaden seal for a document; esp. the round leaden seal attached to the papal bulls, which has on one side a representation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the pope who uses it.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine shells. See Bubble shell.

Bul'lace (bụl'lâs), *n.* [OE. *bolas*, *bolace*, OF. *beloce*; of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. *bolos*, *polos*, Gael. *bulaistear.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A small European plum (*Prunus communis*, var. *insititia*). See Plum. (*b*) The bully tree.

Bul-lan'tic (bụl-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [See Bull an edict.] Pertaining to, or used in, papal bulls. *Fry.*

Bullantic letters, Gothic letters used in papal bulls.

Bul'la-ry (bụl'lá-rỹ), *n.* [LL. *bullarium*: cf. F. *bullairie.* See Bull an edict.] A collection of papal bulls.

Bul'la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* Bullaries (-rĭz). [Cf. Boilary.] A place for boiling or preparing salt; a boilery. *Crabb.*

And certain salt fats or *bullaries.* *Bills in Chancery.*

Bul'late (bŭl'lāt), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bulla* bubble.] (*Biol.*) Appearing as if blistered; inflated; puckered.

Bullate leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf, the membranous part of which rises between the veins in puckered elevations convex on one side and concave on the other.

Bull'beg'gar (bụl'bĕg'gẽr), *n.* Something used or suggested to produce terror, as in children or persons of weak mind; a bugbear.

And being an ill-looked fellow, he has a pension from the church wardens for being *bullbeggar* to all the froward children in the parish. *Mountfort* (1691).

Bull' brier (brī'ẽr). (*Bot.*) A species of Smilax (*S. Pseudo-China*) growing from New Jersey to the Gulf of Mexico, which has very large tuberous and farinaceous rootstocks, formerly used by the Indians for a sort of bread, and by the negroes as an ingredient in making beer; — called also *bamboo brier* and *China brier.*

Bull'comb-er (bụl'kōm-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A scaraboid beetle; esp. the *Typhæus vulgaris* of Europe.

Bull'dog' (bụl'dŏg'; 115), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity, courage, and tenacity of grip; — so named, probably, from being formerly employed in baiting bulls.

Bulldog.

2. (*Metal.*) A refractory material used as a furnace lining, obtained by calcining the cinder or slag from the puddling furnace of a rolling mill.

Bull'dog', *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a bulldog; stubborn; as, *bulldog* courage; *bulldog* tenacity.

Bulldog bat (*Zoöl.*), a bat of the genus *Nyctinomus*; — so called from the shape of its face.

Bull'doze' (bụl'dōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bulldozed (-dōzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bulldozing.] To intimidate; to restrain or coerce by intimidation or violence; — used originally of the intimidation of negro voters, in Louisiana. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bull'do'zer (-dō'zẽr), *n.* One who bulldozes. [*Slang*]

Bulled (bụld), *a.* [Cf. Boln.] Swollen. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Bul'len-bul'len** (bụl'lĕn-bụl'lĕn), *n.* [Native Australian name, from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The lyre bird.

Bul'len-nail' (bụl'lĕn-nāl'), *n.* [*Bull* large, having a large head + *nail.*] A nail with a round head and short shank, tinned and lacquered.

Bul'let (bụl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *boulet*, dim. of *boule* ball. See Bull an edict, and cf. Boulet.] **1.** A small ball.

2. A missile, usually of lead, and round or elongated in form, to be discharged from a rifle, musket, pistol, or other small firearm.

3. A cannon ball. [*Obs.*]

A ship before Greenwich . . . shot off her ordnance, one piece being charged with a *bullet* of stone. *Stow.*

4. The fetlock of a horse. [See *Illust.* under Horse.]

Bul'let-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bullet tree. See Bully tree. — **Bullet wood**, the wood of the bullet tree.

Bul'le-tin (bụl'lĕ-tĭn; 277), *n.* [F. *bulletin*, fr. It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla*, *bolla*, an edict of the pope, from L. *bulla* bubble. See Bull an edict.] **1.** A brief statement of facts respecting some passing event, as military operations or the health of some distinguished personage, issued by authority for the information of the public.

2. Any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received.

3. A periodical publication, especially one containing the proceedings of a society.

Bulletin board, a board on which announcements are put, particularly at newsrooms, newspaper offices, etc.

Bull'faced' (bụl'fāst'), *a.* Having a large face.

Bull'feast' (bụl'fēst'), *n.* See Bullfight. [*Obs.*]

Bull'fight' (bụl'fīt'), **Bull'fight'ing**, *n.* A barbarous sport, of great antiquity, in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena, for public amusement, — still popular in Spain. — **Bull'fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Bull'finch' (bụl'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Pyrrhula* and other related genera, especially the *P. vulgaris* or *rubicilla*, a bird of Europe allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and neck, red.

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*).

☞ As a cage bird it is highly valued for its remarkable power of learning to whistle correctly various musical airs.

Crimson-fronted bullfinch. (*Zoöl.*) See Burion. — **Pine bullfinch**, the pine finch.

Bull'fist (-fĭst), **Bull'fice** (-fĭs), *n.* [Cf. G. *bofist*, AS. *wulfes fist* puffball, E. *fizz*, *foist.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of fungus. See Puffball.

Bull' fly' or **Bull'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any large fly troublesome to cattle, as the gadflies and breeze flies.

Bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large species of frog (*Rana Catesbiana*), found in North America: — so named from its loud bellowing in spring.

Bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fresh-water fish of many species, of the genus *Uranidea*, esp. *U. gobio*

of Europe, and *U. Richardsoni* of the United States; — called also *miller's thumb*. (*b*) In America, several species of *Amiurus*; — called also *catfish*, *horned pout*, and *bullpout*. (*c*) A marine fish of the genus *Cottus*; the sculpin.

Bullhead or Bullpout (*Amiurus nebulosus*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black-bellied plover (*Squatarola helvetica*); — called also *beetlehead*. (*b*) The golden plover.

3. A stupid fellow; a lubber. [*Colloq.*] *Johnson.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A small black water insect. *E. Phillips.*

Bullhead whiting (*Zoöl.*), the kingfish of Florida (*Menticirrus alburnus*).

Bul'head'ed (bụl'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like that of a bull. Fig.: Headstrong; obstinate; dogged.

Bul'lion (bụl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. OE. *bullyon* a hook used for fastening the dress, a button, stud, an embossed ornament of various kinds, *e. g.*, on the cover of a book, on bridles or poitrels, for purses, for breeches and doublets, LL. *bullio* the swelling of boiling water, a mass of gold or silver, fr. L. *bulla* boss, stud, bubble (see Bull an edict), or perh. corrupted fr. F. *billon* base coin, LL. *billio* bullion. Cf. Billon, Billet a stick.] **1.** Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

☞ Properly, the precious metals are called *bullion*, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots or in any form uncoined, as in plate. The word is often used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined, when reckoned by weight and in mass, including especially foreign, or uncurrent, coin.

2. Base or uncurrent coin. [*Obs.*]

And those which eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now. *Sylvester.*

3. Showy metallic ornaments, as of gold, silver, or copper, on bridles, saddles, etc. [*Obs.*]

The clasps and *bullions* were worth a thousand pound. *Skelton.*

4. Heavy twisted fringe, made of fine gold or silver wire and used for epaulets; also, any heavy twisted fringe whose cords are prominent.

Bul'lion-ist, *n.* An advocate for a metallic currency, or a paper currency always convertible into gold.

Bul'li-rag (bụl'lĭ-răg), *v. t.* [Cf. *bully*, n. & v., and *rag* to scold, rail. Cf. Ballarag.] To intimidate by bullying; to rally contemptuously; to badger. [*Low*]

Bull'ish (bụl'ĭsh), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or a blunder.

Let me inform you, a toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek stone, and as *bullish*. *Milton.*

Bull'ist, *n.* [F. *bulliste*. See Bull an edict.] A writer or drawer up of papal bulls. [*R.*] *Harmar.*

Bul-li'tion (bŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *bullire*, *bullitum*, to boil. See Boil, *v. i.*] The action of boiling; boiling. [*Obs.*] See Ebullition. *Bacon.*

Bull'-necked' (bụl'nĕkt'), *a.* Having a short and thick neck like that of a bull. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bul'lock (-lŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* a young bull. See Bull.] **1.** A young bull, or any male of the ox kind.

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old. *Judges* vi. 25.

2. An ox, steer, or stag.

Bul'lock, *v. t.* To bully. [*Obs.*]

She shan't think to *bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote.*

Bul'lock's-eye' (bụl'lŭks-ī'), *n.* See Bull's-eye, 3.

‖ **Bul'lon** (bụl'lŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West Indian fish (*Scarus Croicensis*).

Bull'pout' (bụl'pout'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bullhead, 1 (*b*).

Bull's'-eye' (bụlz'ī'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A small circular or oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it, used for connecting rigging.

2. A small round cloud, with a ruddy center, supposed by sailors to portend a storm.

3. A small thick disk of glass inserted in a deck, roof, floor, ship's side, etc., to let in light.

4. A circular or oval opening for air or light.

5. A lantern, with a thick glass lens on one side for concentrating the light on any object; also, the lens itself. *Dickens.*

6. (*Astron.*) Aldebaran, a bright star in the eye of *Taurus* or the Bull.

7. (*Archery & Gun.*) The center of a target.

8. A thick knob or protuberance left on glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown.

9. A small and thick old-fashioned watch. [*Colloq.*]

Bull's'-nose' (bụlz'nōz'), *n.* (*Arch.*) An external angle when obtuse or rounded.

Bull' ter'ri-er (bụl' tĕr'rĭ-ĕr). (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs obtained by crossing the bulldog and the terrier.

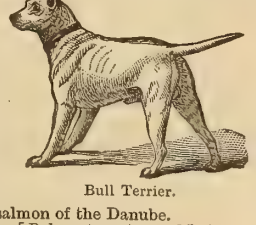

Bull Terrier.

Bull' trout' (trout'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In England, a large salmon trout of several species, as *Salmo trutta* and *S. Cambricus*, which ascend rivers; — called also *sea trout*. (*b*) *Salvelinus malma* of California and Oregon; — called also *Dolly Varden trout* and *red-spotted trout*. (*c*) The huso or salmon of the Danube.

Bull'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* [*Bole* a stem + *weed*.] (*Bot.*) Knapweed. *Prior.*

Bull'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Bishop's-weed.

Bul'ly (bụl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Bullies (-lĭz). [Cf. LG. *bullerjaan*, *bullerbāk*, *bullerbrook*, a blusterer, D. *bulderaar* a blusterer, *bulderen* to bluster; prob. of imitative origin; or cf. MHG. *buole* lover, G. *buhle*.] **1.** A noisy, blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous; one who is threatening and quarrelsome; an insolent, tyrannical fellow.

Bullies seldom execute the threats they deal in. *Palmerston.*

2. A brisk, dashing fellow. [*Slang. Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bul'ly, *a.* **1.** Jovial and blustering; dashing. [*Slang*] "Bless thee, *bully* doctor." *Shak.*

2. Fine; excellent; as, a *bully* horse. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bul'ly, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bullied (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bullying.] To intimidate with threats and by an overbearing, swaggering demeanor; to act the part of a bully toward.

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Tatler.*

Syn. — To bluster; swagger; hector; domineer.

Bul'ly, *v. i.* To act as a bully.

Bul'ly-rag (bụl'lĭ-răg), *v. t.* Same as Bullirag.

Bul'ly-rook' (-rōōk'), *n.* A bully. [*Slang. Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bul'ly tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The name of several West Indian trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, as *Dipholis nigra* and species of *Sapota* and *Mimusops*. Most of them yield a substance closely resembling gutta-percha.

Bul'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* [OE. *bulrysche*, *bolroysche*; of uncertain origin, perh. fr. *bole* stem + *rush*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of large rush, growing in wet land or in water.

☞ The name *bulrush* is applied in England especially to the cat-tail (*Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*) and to the lake club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*); in America, to the *Juncus effusus*, and also to species of *Scirpus* or club-rush.

‖ **Bulse** (bŭls), *n.* A purse or bag in which to carry or measure diamonds, etc. [*India*] *Macaulay.*

Bul'tel (bŭl'tĕl), *n.* [LL. *bultellus*. See Bolt to sift.] A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran. [*Obs.*]

Bul'ti (bŭl'tĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Bolty.

Bul'tow' (bụl'tō'), *n.* A trawl; a boulter; the mode of fishing with a boulter or spiller.

Bul'wark (-wŭrk), *n.* [Akin to D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, Sw. *bolverk*, Dan. *bolværk*, *bulværk*, rampart; akin to G. *bohle* plank, and *werk* work, defense. See Bole stem, and Work, *n.*, and cf. Boulevard.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A rampart; a fortification; a bastion or outwork.

2. That which secures against an enemy, or defends from attack; any means of defense or protection.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defense, . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. *Blackstone.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Syn. — See Rampart.

Bul'wark, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bulwarked (-wŭrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bulwarking.] To fortify with, or as with, a rampart or wall; to secure by a fortification; to protect.

Of some proud city, *bulwarked* round and armed
With rising towers. *Glover.*

Bum (bŭm), *n.* [Contr. fr. *bottom* in this sense.] The buttocks. [*Low*] *Shak.*

Bum, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bummed (bŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bumming (bŭm'mĭng).] [See Boom, *v. i.*, to roar.] To make a murmuring or humming sound. *Jamieson.*

Bum, *n.* A humming noise. *Halliwell.*

Bum'bail'iff (-bāl'ĭf), *n.* [A corruption of *bound bailiff*.] [*Low, Eng.*] See *Bound bailiff*, under Bound, *a.*

Bum'bard (-bärd). See Bombard. [*Obs.*]

Bum'barge' (-bärj'), *n.* See Bumboat. *Carlyle.*

Bum'bast (-bâst). See Bombast. [*Obs.*]

Bum'be-lo (bŭm'bē-lō), *n.*; *pl.* Bumbeloes (-lōz). [It. *bombola*.] A glass used in subliming camphor. [Spelled also *bombolo* and *bumbolo*.]

Bum'ble (bŭm'b'l), *n.* [See Bump to boom.] (*Zoöl.*) The bittern. [*Local, Eng.*]

Bum'ble, *v. i.* To make a hollow or humming noise, like that of a bumblebee; to cry as a bittern.

As a bittern *bumbleth* in the mire. *Chaucer.*

Bum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [OE. *bumblen* to make a humming noise (dim. of *bum*, v. i.) + *bee*. Cf. Humble-bee.] (*Zoöl.*) A large bee of the genus *Bombus*, sometimes called *humblebee*; — so named from its sound.

Bumblebee of Europe, about nat. size.

☞ There are many species. All gather honey, and store it in the empty cocoons after the young have come out.

Bum'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [From *bum* the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form; or fr. D. *bun* a box for holding fish in a boat.] (*Naut.*) A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

Bum'kin (bŭm'kĭn), *n.* [*Boom* a beam + *-kin*. See Bumpkin.] (*Naut.*) A projecting beam or boom, as: (*a*) One projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the fore tack to, called a *tack bumkin*. (*b*) One from each quarter, for the main-brace blocks, and called *brace bumkin*. (*c*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen. [Written also *boomkin*.]

‖ **Bum'ma-lo** (-mä-lō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine Asiatic fish (*Saurus ophidon*) used in India as a relish; — called also *Bombay duck*.

Bum'mer (bŭm'mẽr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow, who is without any visible means of support; a dissipated sponger. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bum'me-ry (bŭm'mẽ-rỹ), *n.* See Bottomry. [*Obs.*]

There was a scrivener of Wapping brought to hearing for relief against a *bummery* bond. *R. North.*

Bump (bŭmp; 215), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bumped (bŭmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bumping.] [Cf. W. *pwmp* round mass, *pwmpiaw* to thump, bang, and E. *bum*, v. i., *boom* to roar.] To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to *bump* the head against a wall.

Bump, *v. i.* To come in violent contact with something; to thump. "*Bumping* and jumping." *Southey.*

Bump (bŭmp), *n.* [From Bump to strike, to thump.] **1.** A thump; a heavy blow.

2. A swelling or prominence, resulting from a bump or blow; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone. *Shak.*

3. (*Phren.*) One of the protuberances on the cranium which are associated with distinct faculties or affections of the mind; as, the *bump* of "veneration;" the *bump* of "acquisitiveness." [*Colloq.*]

4. The act of striking the stern of the boat in advance with the prow of the boat following. [*Eng.*]

Bump, *v. i.* [See Boom to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom.

As a bittern *bumps* within a reed. *Dryden.*

Bump, *n.* The noise made by the bittern. *Skelton.*

Bum'per (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* [A corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a large drinking vessel.] **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over, particularly in drinking a health or toast.

He frothed his *bumpers* to the brim. *Tennyson.*

2. A crowded house at a theater, etc., in honor of some favorite performer. [*Cant*]

Bump'er (bŭmp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which bumps or causes a bump.

2. Anything which resists or deadens a bump or shock; a buffer.

Bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn; 215), *n.* [The same word as *bumkin*, which Cotgrave defines thus: "*Bumkin*, Fr. chicambault, the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sayle and sprit-sayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the winde." Hence, a clumsy man may easily have been compared to such a block of wood; cf. OD. *boomken* a little tree. See Boom a pole.] An awkward, heavy country fellow; a clown; a country lout. "Bashful country *bumpkins*." *W. Irving.*

Bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs; 215), *a.* Self-conceited; forward; pushing. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Bump'tious-ness, *n.* Conceitedness. [*Colloq.*]

Bun, Bunn (bŭn), *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn*, OE. *bunne*, *bonne*; fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *bunna*, Gael. *bonnach*, or OF. *bugne* tumor, Prov. F. *bugne* a kind of pancake; akin to OHG. *bungo* bulb, MHG. *bunge*, Prov. E. *bung* heap, cluster, *bunny* a small swelling.] A slightly sweetened raised cake or biscuit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.

Bunch (bŭnch; 224), *n.* [Akin to OSw. & Dan. *bunke* heap, Icel. *bunki* heap, pile, *bunga* tumor, protuberance; cf. W. *pwng* cluster. Cf. Bunk.] **1.** A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a hump.

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels. *Isa.* xxx. 6.

2. A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together; as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* of keys.

3. (*Mining*) A small isolated mass of ore, as distinguished from a continuous vein. *Page.*

Bunch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunched (bŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bunching.] To swell out into a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant or round.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

Bunch, *v. t.* To form into a bunch or bunches.

Bunch'-backed' (-bākt'), *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. "*Bunch-backed* toad." *Shak.*

Bunch'ber'ry (-bĕr'rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The dwarf cornel (*Cornus Canadensis*), which bears a dense cluster of bright red, edible berries.

Bunch' grass' (grâs'). (*Bot.*) A grass growing in bunches and affording pasture. In California, *Atropis tenuifolia*, *Festuca scabrella*, and several kinds of *Stipa*, are favorite bunch grasses. In Utah, *Eriocoma cuspidata* is a good bunch grass.

Bunch'i-ness (bŭnch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being bunchy; knobbiness.

Bunch'y (bŭnch'ỹ), *a.* **1.** Swelling out in bunches.

An unshapen, *bunchy* spear, with bark unpiled. *Phaer.*

2. Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch; having tufts; as, the bird's *bunchy* tail.

3. (*Mining*) Yielding irregularly; sometimes rich, sometimes poor; as, a *bunchy* mine. *Page.*

Bun'combe, Bun'kum (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* [*Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] Speech-making for the gratification of constituents, or to gain public applause; flattering talk for a selfish purpose; anything said for mere show. [*Cant* or *Slang, U. S.*]

All that flourish about right of search was *bunkum* — all that brag about hanging your Canada sheriff was *bunkum* . . . slavery speeches are all *bunkum*. *Haliburton.*

To speak for Buncombe, to speak for mere show, or popularity.

☞ "The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous 'Missouri Question,' in the 16th Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker — a *naïve* old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, the most western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe*, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the '*Question*,' and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to 'make a speech for *Buncombe*.'" *W. Darlington.*

‖ **Bund** (bōōnd), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp. the confederation of German states.

‖ **Bund** (bŭnd), *n.* [Hindi *band*.] An embankment against inundation. [*India*] *S. Wells Williams.*

‖ **Bun'der** (bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place,

pier.] **A boat or raft used in the East Indies in the landing of passengers and goods.**

‖ **Bun'des-rath'** (bo͝on'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G., from *bund* (akin to E. *bond*) confederacy + *rath* council, prob. akin to E. *read*.] The federal council of the German Empire. In the Bundesrath and the Reichstag are vested the legislative functions. The federal council of Switzerland is also so called.

☞ The *Bundesrath* of the German empire is presided over by a chancellor, and is composed of sixty-two members, who represent the different states of the empire, being appointed for each session by their respective governments.

By this united congress, the highest tribunal of Switzerland, — the *Bundesrath* — is chosen, and at the head of this is a president. *J. P. Peters (Trans. Müller's Pol. Hist.).*

Bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [OE. *bundel*, AS. *byndel;* akin to D. *bondel*, *bundel*, G. *bündel*, dim. of *bund* bundle, fr. the root of E. *bind*. See Bind.] A number of things bound together, especially things bound together, as by a cord or envelope, into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance; a loose package; a roll; as, a *bundle* of straw or of paper; a *bundle* of old clothes.

The fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend. *Goldsmith.*

Bundle pillar (*Arch.*), a column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it. *Weale.*

Bun'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bundled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bundling (-dlĭng).] **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll.

2. To send off abruptly or without ceremony.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach. *T. Hook.*

To bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or without ceremony. — **To bundle one's self up,** to wrap one's self up warmly or cumbrously.

Bun'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for departure; to set off in a hurry or without ceremony.

2. To sleep on the same bed without undressing; — applied to the custom of a man and woman, especially lovers, thus sleeping. *Bartlett.*

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *W. Irving.*

Bung (bŭng), *n.* [Cf. W. *bwng* orifice, bunghole, Ir. *buinne* tap, spout, OGael. *buine.*] **1.** The large stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

2. The orifice in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled; bunghole.

3. A sharper or pickpocket. [*Obs. & Low*]

You filthy *bung*, away. *Shak.*

Bung, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunged (bŭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bunging (bŭng'ĭng).] To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung; to close; — with *up.*

To bung up, to use up, as by bruising or over exertion; to exhaust or incapacitate for action. [*Low*]

He had *bunged up* his mouth that he should not have spoken these three years. *Shelton (Trans. Don Quixote).*

Bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengalee *bānglā.*] A thatched or tiled house or cottage, of a single story, usually surrounded by a veranda. [*India*]

‖ **Bun'ga-rum** (bŭn'gȧ-rŭm), *n.* [*Bungar*, the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A venomous snake of India, of the genus *Bungarus*, allied to the cobras, but without a hood.

Bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* See Bung, *n.*, 2. *Shak.*

Bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bungled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bungling (-glĭng).] [Prob. a diminutive form, akin to *bang;* cf. Prov. G. *bungen* to beat, bang, OSw. *bunga.* See Bang.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

Bun'gle, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to manage awkwardly; to botch; — sometimes with *up.*

I always had an idea that it would be *bungled.* *Byron.*

Bun'gle, *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; a botch; a gross blunder.

Those errors and *bungles* which are committed. *Cudworth.*

Bun'gler (bŭn'glẽr), *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who bungles.

If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such! *Barrow.*

Bun'gling (bŭn'glĭng), *a.* **Unskillful;** awkward; clumsy; as, a *bungling* workman. *Swift.*

They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Bun'gling-ly, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Bun'go (bŭn'gō), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of canoe used in Central and South America; also, a kind of boat used in the Southern United States. *Bartlett.*

Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Bunyon.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *bunke* heap, also boarding, flooring. Cf. Bunch.] **1.** A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and for a bed at night. [*U. S.*]

2. One of a series of berths or bed places in tiers.

3. A piece of wood placed on a lumberman's sled to sustain the end of heavy timbers. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bunk, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunked (bŭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bunking.] To go to bed in a bunk; — sometimes with *in.* [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bun'ker (bŭn'kẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat. Cf. Bunk, Bank, Bench.]

1. A sort of chest or box, as in a window, the lid of which serves for a seat. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. A large bin or similar receptacle; as, a coal *bunker.*

Bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *banco* bank, *banca* a sort of game at cards. Cf. Bank (in the commercial sense).] A kind of swindling game or scheme, by means of cards or by a sham lottery. [Written also *bunco.*]

Bunko steerer, a person employed as a decoy in bunko. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bun'kum (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* See Buncombe.

Bunn (bŭn), *n.* See Bun.

Bun'nian (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* See Bunyon.

Bun'ny (bŭn'nў), *n.* (*Mining*) A great collection of ore without any vein coming into it or going out from it.

Bun'ny, *n.* A pet name for a rabbit or a squirrel.

‖ **Bu'no-don'ta** (bū'nō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. *bunodonta*, ‖ Bu'no-donts (bū'nō-dŏnts), ‖ *ta*, fr. Gr. *βουνός* hill, heap + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the herbivorous mammals including the hogs and hippopotami; — so called because the teeth are tuberculated.

Bun'sen's bat'ter-y (bo͝on'senz băt'tẽr-ў), **Bun'sen's burn'er** (bûrn'ẽr). See under Battery, and Burner.

Bunt (bŭnt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fungus (*Ustilago fœtida*) which affects the ear of cereals, filling the grains with a fetid dust; — also called *pepperbrand.*

Bunt, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bunt* bundle, Dan. *bundt*, G. *bund*, E. *bundle.*] (*Naut.*) The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail; the part of a furled sail which is at the center of the yard. *Totten.*

Bunt, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To swell out; as, the sail *bunts.*

Bunt, *v. t. & i.* To strike or push with the horns or head; to butt; as, the ram *bunted* the boy.

Bun'ter (bŭn'tẽr), *n.* A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. [*Cant*]

Her . . . daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns. *Goldsmith.*

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin, corn-buntlin*, OE. *bunting, buntyle;* of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Emberiza*, or of an allied genus, related to the finches and sparrows (family *Fringillidæ*).

☞ Among European species are the common or corn bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*); the ortolan (*E. hortulana*); the cirl (*E. cirlus*); and the black-headed (*Granitivora melanocephala*). American species are the bay-winged or grass (*Poöcætes* or *Pœcetes gramineus*); the black-throated (*Spiza Americana*); the towhee bunting or chewink (*Pipilo*); the snow bunting (*Plectrophanax nivalis*); the rice bunting or bobolink, and others. See Ortolan, Chewink, Snow bunting, Lark bunting.

Common Bunting of Europe (*Emberiza miliaria*).

Bun'ting, Bun'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [Prov. E. *bunting* sifting flour, OE. *bonten* to sift, hence prob. the material used for that purpose.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags, colors, and ships' signals.

Bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* [2d *bunt* + *line.*] (*Naut.*) One of the ropes toggled to the footrope of a sail, used to haul up to the yard the body of the sail when taking it in. *Totten.*

Bun'yon, Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *bunny* a small swelling, fr. OF. *bugne*, It. *bugna, bugnone.* See Bun.] (*Med.*) An enlargement and inflammation of a small membranous sac (one of the *bursæ mucosæ*), usually occurring on the first joint of the great toe.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi; 277), *n.* [D. *boei* buoy, fetter, fr. OF. *boie, buie*, chain, fetter, F. *bouée* a buoy, from L. *boia.* "*Boiae* genus vinculorum tam ferreae quam ligneae." *Festus.* So called because chained to its place.) (*Naut.*) A float; esp. a floating object moored to the bottom, to mark a channel or to point out the position of something beneath the water, as an anchor, shoal, rock, etc.

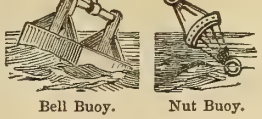

Bell Buoy. Nut Buoy.

Anchor buoy, a buoy attached to, and marking the position of, an anchor. — **Bell buoy,** a large buoy on which a bell is mounted, to be rung by the motion of the waves. — **Breeches buoy.** See under Breeches. — **Cable buoy,** an empty cask employed to buoy up the cable in rocky anchorage. — **Can buoy,** a hollow buoy made of sheet or boiler iron, usually conical or pear-shaped. — **Life buoy,** a float intended to support persons who have fallen into the water, until a boat can be dispatched to save them. — **Nut** *or* **Nun buoy,** a buoy large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end. — **To stream the buoy,** to let the anchor buoy fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor. — **Whistling buoy,** a buoy fitted with a whistle that is blown by the action of the waves.

Buoy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buoyed (bwoid *or* boid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buoying.] **1.** To keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; to keep afloat; — with *up.*

2. To support or sustain; to preserve from sinking into ruin or despondency.

Those old prejudices, which *buoy* up the ponderous mass of his nobility, wealth, and title. *Burke.*

3. To fix buoys to; to mark by a buoy or by buoys; as, to *buoy* an anchor; to *buoy* or *buoy off* a channel.

Not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not *buoyed* by this floating weed. *Darwin.*

Buoy, *v. i.* To float; to rise like a buoy. "Rising merit will *buoy* up at last." *Pope.*

Buoy'age (-ăj), *n.* Buoys, taken collectively; a series of buoys, as for the guidance of vessels into or out of port; the providing of buoys.

Buoy'ance (-ans), *n.* Buoyancy. [*R.*]

Buoy'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.; pl.* Buoyancies (-sĭz). **1.** The property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere; specific lightness, which is inversely as the weight compared with that of an equal volume of water.

2. (*Physics*) The upward pressure exerted upon a floating body by a fluid, which is equal to the weight of the body; hence, also, the weight of a floating body, as measured by the volume of fluid displaced.

Such are the *buoyancies* or displacements of the different classes of her majesty's ships. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. Cheerfulness; vivacity; liveliness; sprightliness; — the opposite of *heaviness;* as, *buoyancy* of spirits.

Buoy'ant (bwoi'ant *or* boi'ant), *a.* [From Buoy, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; tending to rise or float; as, iron is *buoyant* in mercury. "*Buoyant* on the flood." *Pope.*

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by being specifically heavier.

The water under me was *buoyant.* *Dryden.*

3. Light-hearted; vivacious; cheerful; as, a *buoyant* disposition; *buoyant* spirits. — **Buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

Bu-pres'ti-dan (bū-prĕs'tĭ-dan), *n.* [L. *buprestis*, Gr. *βουπρηστις*, a poisonous beetle, which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die; *βοῦς* ox, cow + *πρήθειν* to blow up, swell out.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles, of the genus *Buprestis* and allied genera, usually with brilliant metallic colors. The larvæ are usually borers in timber, or beneath bark, and are often very destructive to trees.

a One of the Buprestidans (*Buprestis Virginica*). Nat. size. *b* Larva of *Chrysobothris.*

Bur, Burr (bûr), *n.* [OE. *burre* burdock; cf. Dan. *borre*, OSw. *borra*, burdock, thistle; perh. akin to E. *bristle* (*burr-* for *burz-*), or perh. to F. *bourre* hair, wool, stuff; also, according to Cotgrave, "the downe, or hairie coat, wherewith divers herbes, fruits, and flowers, are covered," fr. L. *burrae* trifles, LL. *reburrus* rough.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants, whether a pericarp, a persistent calyx, or an involucre, as of the chestnut and burdock. Also, any weed which bears burs.

Amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton.*
Bur and brake and brier. *Tennyson.*

2. The thin ridge left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal. See Burr, *n.*, 2.

3. A ring of iron on a lance or spear. See Burr, *n.*, 4.

4. The lobe of the ear. See Burr, *n.*, 5.

5. The sweetbread.

6. A clinker; a partially vitrified brick.

7. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A small circular saw. (*b*) A triangular chisel. (*c*) A drill with a serrated head larger than the shank; — used by dentists.

8. [Cf. Gael. *borr, borra*, a knob, bunch.] (*Zoöl.*) The round knob of an antler next to a deer's head. [Commonly written *burr.*]

Bur oak (*Bot.*), a useful and ornamental species of oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) with ovoid acorns inclosed in deep cups imbricated with pointed scales. It grows in the Middle and Western United States, and its wood is tough, close-grained, and durable. — **Bur reed** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Sparganium*, having long ribbonlike leaves.

Bur'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A birdbolt. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard. See 1st Barb.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Lota*, having on the nose two very small barbels, and a larger one on the chin. [Written also *burbolt.*]

Burbot of Europe (*Lota vulgaris*).

☞ The fish is also called an *eelpout* or *ling*, and is allied to the codfish. The *Lota vulgaris* is a common European species. An American species (*L. maculosa*) is found in New England, the Great Lakes, and farther north.

Bur'de-lais' (bûr'de-lā'), *n.* [F. *bourdelais*, prob. fr. *bordelais.* See Bordelais.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [Written also *burthen.*] [OE. *burden, burthen, birthen, birden*, AS. *byrđen;* akin to Icel. *byrði*, Dan. *byrde*, Sw. *börda*, G. *bürde*, OHG. *burdi*, Goth. *baúrþei*, fr. the root of E. *bear*, AS. *beran*, Goth. *bairan.* √92. See 1st Bear.] **1.** That which is borne or carried; a load.

Plants with goodly *burden* bowing. *Shak.*

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. The capacity of a vessel, or the weight of cargo that she will carry; as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden.*

4. (*Mining*) The tops or heads of stream-work which lie over the stream of tin.

5. (*Metal.*) The proportion of ore and flux to fuel, in the charge of a blast furnace. *Raymond.*

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds.

7. A birth. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — **Burden of proof** [L. *onus probandi*] (*Law*), the duty of proving a particular position in a court of law, a failure in the performance of which duty calls for judgment against the party on whom the duty is imposed.

Syn. — Burden, Load. A *burden* is, in the literal sense, a weight to be borne; a *load* is something *laid* upon us to be carried. Hence, when used figuratively, there is usually a difference between the two words. Our *burdens* may be of such a nature that we feel bound to bear them cheerfully or without complaint. They may arise from the nature of our situation; they may be allotments of Providence; they may be the consequences of our errors. What is cast upon us, as a *load*, we commonly carry with greater reluctance or sense of oppression. Men often find the charge of their own families to be a *burden;* but if to this be added a *load* of care for others, the pressure is usually severe and irksome.

Bur'den, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burdened (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burdening (-d'n-ĭng).] **1.** To encumber with weight (literal or figurative); to lay a heavy load upon; to load.

I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 13.

2. To oppress with anything grievous or trying; to overload; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.

My *burdened* heart would break. *Shak.*

3. To impose, as a load or burden; to lay or place as a burden (something heavy or objectionable). [*R.*]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — To load; encumber; overload; oppress.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [OE. *burdoun* the bass in music, F. *bourdon*; cf. LL. *burdo* drone, a long organ pipe, a staff, a mule. Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BOURDON.] **1.** The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each stanza; the chorus; refrain. Hence: That which is often repeated or which is dwelt upon; the main topic; as, the *burden* of a prayer.

I would sing my song without a *burden*. *Shak.*

2. The drone of a bagpipe. *Ruddiman.*

Bur'den, *n.* [See BURDON.] A club. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bur'den-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

Bur'den-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome. [*Obs.*] "*Burdenous* taxations." *Shak.*

Bur'den-some (bûr'd'n-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.

The debt immense of endless gratitude
So *burdensome*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Heavy; weighty; cumbersome; onerous; grievous; oppressive; troublesome.

—Bur'den-some-ly, *adv.* **— Bur'den-some-ness,** *n.*

Bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [*Bur* + *dock* the plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coarse biennial herbs (*Lappa*), bearing small burs which adhere tenaciously to clothes, or to the fur or wool of animals.

☞ The common *burdock* is the *Lappa officinalis*.

Bur'don (bûr'dŭn), *n.* [See BOURDON.] A pilgrim's staff. [Written also *burden*.] *Rom. of R.*

Bu'reau (bū'rō *or* bu-rō'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. **BUREAUS** (-rōz), F. **BUREAUX** (bu-rō'). [F. *bureau* a writing table, desk, office, OF., drugget, with which a writing table was often covered, equiv. to F. *bure*, and fr. OF. *buire* dark brown, the stuff being named from its color, fr. L. *burrus* red, fr. Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, prob. fr. πῦρ fire. See FIRE, *n.*, and cf. BOREL, *n.*] **1.** Originally, a desk or writing table with drawers for papers. *Swift.*

2. The place where such a bureau is used; an office where business requiring writing is transacted.

3. Hence: A department of public business requiring a force of clerks; the body of officials in a department who labor under the direction of a chief.

☞ On the continent of Europe, the highest departments, in most countries, have the name of *bureaux*; as, the *Bureau* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In England and America, the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments; as, the "Pension *Bureau*," a subdepartment of the Department of the Interior. [*U. S.*] In Spanish, *bureo* denotes a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

4. A chest of drawers for clothes, especially when made as an ornamental piece of furniture. [*U. S.*]

Bureau system. See BUREAUCRACY. — **Bureau Veritas,** an institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of vessels all over the world. It was founded in Belgium in 1823, removed to Paris in 1830, and reëstablished in Brussels in 1870.

Bu-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'krà-sỹ), *n.* [*Bureau* + Gr. κρατεῖν to be strong, to govern, κράτος strength: cf. F. *bureaucratie*.] **1.** A system of carrying on the business of government by means of departments or bureaus, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to a system in which the officers of government have an associated authority and responsibility; also, government conducted on this system.

2. Government officials, collectively.

Bu-reau'crat (bū-rō'krăt), *n.* An official of a bureau; esp. an official confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine. *C. Kingsley.*

Bu'reau-crat'ic (bū'rō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *bureau-*
Bu'reau-crat'ic-al (-krăt'ĭ-kal), } *cratique*.] Of, relating to, or resembling, a bureaucracy.

Bu-reau'cra-tist (bū-rō'krà-tĭst), *n.* An advocate for, or supporter of, bureaucracy.

Bur'el (bŭr'ĕl), *n.* & *a.* Same as BOREL.

‖ **Bu-rette'** (bu-rĕt'), *n.* [F., can, cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the quantity of liquid or gas received or discharged. It consists essentially of a graduated glass tube, usually furnished with a small aperture and stopcock.

Bur' fish' (bûr' fish'). (*Zoöl.*) A spinose, plectognath fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States (esp. *Chilomycterus geometricus*) having the power of distending its body with water or air, so as to resemble a chestnut bur; — called also *ball fish*, *balloon fish*, and *swellfish*.

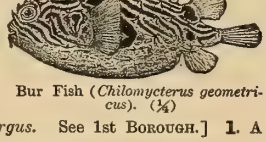

Bur Fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*). (¼)

Burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*, cf. LL. *burgus*. See 1st BOROUGH.] **1.** A fortified town. [*Obs.*]

2. A borough. [*Eng.*] See 1st BOROUGH.

Burg'age (-ăj), *n.* [From BURG: cf. F. *bourgage*, LL. *burgagium*.] (*Eng. Law*) A tenure by which houses or lands are held of the king or other lord of a borough or city, at a certain yearly rent, or by services relating to trade or handicraft. *Burrill.*

Bur'gall (bûr'gal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small marine fish; — also called *cunner*.

Bur'ga-mot (bûr'gà-mŏt), *n.* See BERGAMOT.

Bur'ga-net (bûr'gà-nĕt), *n.* See BURGONET.

Bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* **1.** A kind of small coal.

2. (*Naut.*) A swallow-tailed flag; a distinguishing pennant, used by cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

Bur-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* (*Print.*) See 1st BOURGEOIS.

‖ **Bur-geois'** (bôôr-zhwä'), *n.* A burgess; a citizen. See 2d BOURGEOIS. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Bur'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* To bud. See BOURGEON.

Bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* [OE. *burgeis*, OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, town, F. *bourg* village, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city; from the German; cf. MHG. *burc*, G. *burg*. See 1st BOROUGH, and cf. 2d BOURGEOIS.] **1.** An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. *Blackstone.*

☞ "A *burgess* of a borough corresponds with a citizen of a city." *Burrill.*

2. One who represents a borough in Parliament.

3. A magistrate of a borough.

4. An inhabitant of a Scotch burgh qualified to vote for municipal officers.

☞ Before the Revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia were called *burgesses*; they are now called *delegates*.

Burgess oath. See BURGHER, 2.

Bur'gess-ship (bûr'jĕs-shĭp), *n.* The state or privilege of a burgess. *South.*

Burg'grave (bûrg'grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf*; *burg* fortress + *graf* count: cf. D. *burggraaf*, F. *burgrave*. See MARGRAVE.] (*Germany*) Originally, one appointed to the command of a *burg* (fortress or castle); but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached.

Burgh (bûrg; Scot. bŭr'rŏ), *n.* [OE. See BURG.] A borough or incorporated town, especially, one in Scotland. See BOROUGH.

Burgh'al (bûrg'al), *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

Burgh'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Burgh* + *bote*.] (*Old Law*) A contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defense of a city or town.

Burgh'brech' (-brĕch'), *n.* [*Burgh* + F. *brèche*, equiv. to E. *breach*.] (*AS. Law*) The offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace; breach of the peace. *Burrill.*

Burgh'er (bûrg'ẽr), *n.* [From *burgh*; akin to D. *burger*, G. *bürger*, Dan. *borger*, Sw. *borgare*. See BURGH.] **1.** A freeman of a burgh or borough, entitled to enjoy the privileges of the place; any inhabitant of a borough.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of that party, among the Scotch seceders, which asserted the lawfulness of the burgess oath (in which burgesses profess "the true religion professed within the realm"), the opposite party being called *antiburghers*.

☞ These parties arose among the Presbyterians of Scotland, in 1747, and in 1820 reunited under the name of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church."

Burgh'er-mas'ter (-mâs'tẽr), *n.* See BURGOMASTER.

Burgh'er-ship (-shĭp), *n.* The state or privileges of a burgher.

Burgh'mas'ter (-mâs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A burgomaster.

2. (*Mining*) An officer who directs and lays out the meres or boundaries for the workmen; — called also *bailiff*, and *barmaster*. [*Eng.*]

Burgh'mote' (-mōt'), *n.* (*AS. Law*) [*Burgh* + *mote* meeting.] A court or meeting of a burgh or borough; a borough court held three times yearly.

Bur'glar (bûr'glẽr), *n.* [OF. *burg* town, F. *bourg*, fr. LL. *burgus* (of German origin) + OF. *lere* thief, fr. L. *latro*. See BOROUGH, and LARCENY.] (*Law*) One guilty of the crime of burglary.

Burglar alarm, a device for giving alarm if a door or window is opened from without.

Bur'glar-er (bûr'glẽr-ẽr), *n.* A burglar. [*Obs.*]

Bur-gla'ri-ous (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

Bur-gla'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar. *Blackstone.*

Bur'gla-ry (bûr'glà-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* **BURGLARIES** (-rĭz). [Fr. BURGLAR; cf. LL. *burglaria*.] (*Law*) Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felonious purpose be accomplished or not. *Wharton. Burrill.*

☞ By statute law in some of the United States, *burglary* includes the breaking with felonious intent into a house by day as well as by night, and into other buildings than dwelling houses. Various degrees of the crime are established.

Bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mâs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester*; *burg* borough + *meester* master; akin to G. *burgemeister*, *bürgermeister*. See 1st BOROUGH, and MASTER.] **1.** A chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States; a burghmaster.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*), common in arctic regions.

Bur'go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians, F. *Bourguignons*, first used it.] A kind of helmet. [Written also *burganet*.] *Shak.*

Bur'goo (bûr'gōō), *n.* [Prov. E. *burgood* yeast, perh. fr. W. *burym* yeast + *cawl* cabbage, gruel.] A kind of oatmeal pudding, or thick gruel, used by seamen. [Written also *burgout*.]

Bur'grass' (-grâs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Grass of the genus *Cenchrus*, growing in sand, and having burs for fruit.

Bur'grave (-grāv), *n.* [F.] See BURGGRAVE.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dỹ), *n.* **1.** An old province of France (in the eastern central part).

2. A richly flavored wine, mostly red, made in Burgundy, France.

Burgundy pitch, a resinous substance prepared from the exudation of the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) by melting in hot water and straining through cloth. The genuine Burgundy pitch, supposed to have been first prepared in Burgundy, is rare, but there are many imitations. It has a yellowish brown color, is translucent and hard, but viscous. It is used in medicinal plasters.

Burh (bûr), *n.* See BURG. [*Obs.*]

Bur'hel } (bôôr'hĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild Himalayan,
Burr'hel } or blue, sheep (*Ovis burrhel*).

Bur'i-al (bĕr'rĭ-*al*), *n.* [OE. *buriel*, *buriels*, grave, tomb, AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury, and akin to OS. *burgisli* sepulcher.] **1.** A grave; a tomb; a place of sepulture. [*Obs.*]

The erthe schook, and stoones weren cloven, and *biriels* weren opened. *Wyclif* [*Matt.* xxvii. 51, 52].

2. The act of burying; depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water, usually with attendant ceremonies; sepulture; interment. "To give a public *burial*." *Shak.*

Now to glorious *burial* slowly borne. *Tennyson.*

Burial case, a form of coffin, usually of iron, made to close air-tight, for the preservation of a dead body. — **Burial ground,** a piece of ground selected and set apart for a place of burials, and consecrated to such use by religious ceremonies. — **Burial place,** any place where burials are made. — **Burial service.** (*a*) The religious service performed at the interment of the dead; a funeral service. (*b*) That portion of a liturgy which is read at an interment; as, the English *burial service*.

Syn. — Sepulture; interment; inhumation.

Bur'i-er (bĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, buries.

Till the *buriers* have buried it. *Ezek.* xxxix. 15.
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak.*

Bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F. *burin*, cf. It. *burino*, *bulino*; prob. from OHG. *bora* borer, *borōn* to bore, G. *bohren*. See 1st BORE.] **1.** The cutting tool of an engraver on metal, used in line engraving. It is made of tempered steel, one end being ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point, and the other end inserted in a handle; a graver; also, the similarly shaped tool used by workers in marble.

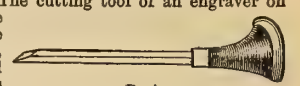

Burin.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver; as, a soft *burin*; a brilliant *burin*.

Bu'rin-ist, *n.* One who works with the burin. *For. Quart. Rev.*

Bu'ri-on (bū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted house sparrow of California (*Carpodacus frontalis*); — called also *crimson-fronted bullfinch*. [Written also *burrion*.]

Burion. (¼)

Burke (bûrk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURKED (bûrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURKING.] [From one *Burke* of Edinburgh, who committed the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder by suffocation, or so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body to be sold for dissection.

2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly; to suppress; to smother; to shelve; as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

The court could not *burke* an inquiry, supported by such a mass of affidavits. *C. Reade.*

Burk'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling their bodies for dissection.

Burl (bûrl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURLED (bûrld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURLING.] [OE. *burle* stuffing, or a knot in cloth; cf. F. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, OF. *bourel*, a wreath or a roll of cloth, linen, or leather, stuffed with flocks, etc., dim. of *bourre*. √92. See BUR.] To dress or finish up (cloth); to pick knots, burs, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth.

Burling iron, a peculiar kind of nippers or tweezers used in burling woolen cloth.

Burl, *n.* **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

2. An overgrown knot, or an excrescence, on a tree; also, veneer made from such excrescences.

Bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric, made of jute or hemp, used for bagging; also, a finer variety of similar material, used for curtains, etc. [Written also *burlaps*.]

Burl'er (bûrl'ẽr), *n.* One who burls or dresses cloth.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F. *burlesque*, fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery, perh. for *burrula*, dim. of L. *burrae* trifles. See BUR.] Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity; jocular; ironical.

It is a dispute among the critics, whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *n.* **1.** Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; grotesque satire.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds; the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison.*

2. An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule anything.

The dull *burlesque* appeared with impudence,
And pleased by novelty in spite of sense. *Dryden.*

3. A ludicrous imitation; a caricature; a travesty; a gross perversion.

Who is it that admires, and from the heart is attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute? *Burke.*

Syn. — Mockery; farce; travesty; mimicry.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURLESQUED (-lĕskt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURLESQUING (-lĕsk'ĭng).] To ridicule, or to make ludicrous by grotesque representation in action or in language.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule. *Stillingfleet.*

Bur-lesque', *v. i.* To employ burlesque.

Bur-les'quer (bûr-lĕs'kẽr), *n.* One who burlesques.

‖ **Bur-let'ta** (bûr-lĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla* mockery. See BURLESQUE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A comic operetta; a musical farce. *Byron.*

Bur'li-ness (bûr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being burly.

Bur'ly (bûr'lȳ), *a.* [OE. *burlich* great, strong, excellent; cf. OHG. *burlîh* excellent (cf. BOURGEON), or Gael. & Ir. *borr, borra,* bunch, greatness.] **1.** Having a large, strong, or gross body; stout; lusty; — now used chiefly of human beings, but formerly of animals, in the sense of stately or beautiful, and of inanimate things that were huge and bulky. "*Burly* sacks." *Drayton.*

In his latter days, with overliberal diet, [he was] somewhat corpulent and *burly.* *Sir T. More.*

Burly and big, and studious of his ease. *Cowper.*

2. Coarse and rough; boisterous.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

Bur'man (bûr'man), *n.; pl.* BURMANS (-manz). ["The softened modern *M'yan-ma, M'ya-ma* [native name], is the source of the European corruption *Burma.*" *Balfour.*] (*Ethnol.*) A member of the Burman family, one of the four great families inhabiting Burmah; also, sometimes, any inhabitant of Burmah; a Burmese. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Burmans or to Burmah.

Bur' mar'i-gold (mär'ĭ-gōld). See BEGGAR'S TICKS.

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz' *or* -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Burmah, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burmah. Also (*sing.*), the language of the Burmans.

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURNING.] [OE. *bernen, brennen,* v. t., early confused with *beornen, birnen,* v. i., AS. *bærnan, bernan,* v. t., *birnan,* v. i.; akin to OS. *brinnan,* OFries. *barna, berna,* OHG. *brinnan, brennan,* G. *brennen,* OD. *bernen,* D. *branden,* Dan. *brænde,* Sw. *bränna, brinna,* Icel. *brenna,* Goth. *brinnan, brannjan* (in comp.), and possibly to E. *fervent.*] **1.** To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; — frequently intensified by *up:* as, to *burn* up wood. "We 'll *burn* his body in the holy place." *Shak.*

2. To injure by fire or heat; to change destructively some property or properties of, by undue exposure to fire or heat; to scorch; to scald; to blister; to singe; to char; to sear; as, to *burn* steel in forging; to *burn* one's face in the sun; the sun *burns* the grass.

3. To perfect or improve by fire or heat; to submit to the action of fire or heat for some economic purpose; to destroy or change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat in due degree for obtaining a desired residuum, product, or effect; to bake; as, to *burn* clay in making bricks or pottery; to *burn* wood so as to produce charcoal; to *burn* limestone for the lime.

4. To make or produce, as an effect or result, by the application of fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole; to *burn* charcoal; to *burn* letters into a block.

5. To consume, injure, or change the condition of, as if by action of fire or heat; to affect as fire or heat does; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper.

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*

This dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

When the cold north wind bloweth, . . . it devoureth the mountains, and *burneth* the wilderness, and consumeth the grass as fire. *Ecclus.* xliii. 20, 21.

6. (*Surg.*) To apply a cautery to; to cauterize.

7. (*Chem.*) To cause to combine with oxygen or other active agent, with evolution of heat; to consume; to oxidize; as, a man *burns* a certain amount of carbon at each respiration; to *burn* iron in oxygen.

To burn, To burn together, as two surfaces of metal (*Engin.*), to fuse and unite them by pouring over them a quantity of the same metal in a liquid state. — **To burn a bowl** (*Game of Bowls*), to displace it accidentally, the bowl so displaced being said to be *burned.* — **To burn daylight,** to light candles before it is dark; to waste time; to perform superfluous actions. *Shak.* — **To burn one's fingers,** to get one's self into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others, speculation, etc. — **To burn out,** to destroy or obliterate by burning. "Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?" *Shak.* — **To be burned out,** to suffer loss by fire, as the burning of one's house, store, or shop, with the contents. — **To burn up, To burn down,** to burn entirely.

Burn, *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire; to flame. "The mount *burned* with fire." *Deut.* ix. 15.

2. To suffer from, or be scorched by, an excess of heat.

Your meat doth *burn,* quoth I. *Shak.*

3. To have a condition, quality, appearance, sensation, or emotion, as if on fire or excessively heated; to act or rage with destructive violence; to be in a state of lively emotion or strong desire; as, the face *burns;* to *burn* with fever.

Did not our heart *burn* within us, while he talked with us by the way? *Luke* xxiv. 32.

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
Burned on the water. *Shak.*

Burning with high hope. *Byron.*

The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire. *Milton.*

4. (*Chem.*) To combine energetically, with evolution of heat; as, copper *burns* in chlorine.

5. In certain games, to approach near to a concealed object which is sought. [*Colloq.*]

To burn out, to burn till the fuel is exhausted. — **To burn up, To burn down,** to be entirely consumed.

Burn, *n.* **1.** A hurt, injury, or effect caused by fire or excessive or intense heat.

2. The operation or result of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good *burn.*

3. A disease in vegetables. See BRAND, *n.*, 6.

Burn, *n.* [See 1st BOURN.] A small stream. [*Scot.*]

Burn'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Combustible. *Cotgrave.*

Burned (bûrnd), *p. p. & a.* See BURNT.

Burned (bûrnd), *p. p.* Burnished. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Burn'er (bûrn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, burns or sets fire to anything.

2. The part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

Bunsen's burner (*Chem.*), a kind of burner, invented by Professor *Bunsen* of Heidelberg, consisting of a straight tube, four or five inches in length, having small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. Illuminating gas being also admitted at the bottom, a mixture of gas and air is formed which burns at the top with a feebly luminous but intensely hot flame. — **Argand burner, Rose burner,** etc. See under ARGAND, ROSE, etc.

Bur'net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [OE. *burnet* burnet; also, brownish (the plant perh. being named from its color), fr. F. *brunet,* dim. of *brun* brown; cf. OF. *brunete* a sort of flower. See BRUNETTE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs (*Poterium*); especially, *P. Sanguisorba,* the common, or garden, burnet.

Burnet moth (*Zoöl.*), in England, a handsome moth (*Zygæna filipendula*), with crimson spots on the wings. — **Burnet saxifrage.** (*Bot.*) See SAXIFRAGE. — **Canadian burnet,** a marsh plant (*Poterium Canadensis*). — **Great burnet, Wild burnet,** *Poterium* (or *Sanguisorba*) *officinalis.*

Bur'nett-ize (bûr'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURNETTIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURNETTIZING.] (*Manuf.*) To subject (wood, fabrics, etc.) to a process of saturation in a solution of chloride of zinc, to prevent decay; — a process invented by Sir William *Burnett.*

Burn'ie (bûr'nĭ), *n.* [See 4th BURN.] A small brook. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Bur'nie-bee' (-bē'), *n.* The ladybird. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Burn'ing, *a.* **1.** That burns; being on fire; excessively hot; fiery.

2. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful; as, *burning* zeal.

Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

Burning bush (*Bot.*), an ornamental shrub (*Euonymus atropurpureus*), bearing a crimson berry.

Burn'ing, *n.* The act of consuming by fire or heat, or of subjecting to the effect of fire or heat; the state of being on fire or excessively heated.

Burning fluid, any volatile illuminating oil, as the lighter petroleums (naphtha, benzine), or oil of turpentine (camphine), but esp. a mixture of the latter with alcohol. — **Burning glass,** a convex lens of considerable size, used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus. — **Burning house** (*Metal.*), the furnace in which tin ores are calcined, to sublime the sulphur and arsenic from the pyrites. *Weale.* — **Burning mirror,** a concave mirror, or a combination of plane mirrors, used for the same purpose as a burning glass.

Syn. — Combustion; fire; conflagration; flame; blaze.

Bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURNISHING.] [OE. *burnischen, burnissen, burnen,* OF. *burnir, brunir,* to make brown, polish, F. *brunir,* fr. F. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brûn;* cf. MHG. *briunen* to make brown, polish. See BROWN, *a.*] To cause to shine; to make smooth and bright; to polish; specifically, to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; as, to *burnish* brass or paper.

The frame of *burnished* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seemed to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun. *Cunningham.*

Burnishing machine, a machine for smoothing and polishing by compression, as in making paper collars.

Bur'nish, *v. i.* To shine forth; to brighten; to become smooth and glossy, as from swelling or filling out; hence, to grow large.

A slender poet must have time to grow,
And spread and *burnish* as his brothers do. *Dryden.*

My thoughts began to *burnish,* sprout, and swell. *Herbert.*

Burn'ish, *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness; luster. *Crashaw.*

Bur'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who burnishes.

2. A tool with a hard, smooth, rounded end or surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing or polishing by rubbing. It has a variety of forms adapted to special uses.

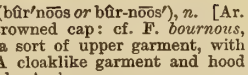

Burnisher.

Bur'noose, Bur'nous (bûr'nōōs *or* bûr-nōōs'), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of high-crowned cap: cf. F. *bournous, burnous,* Sp. *al-bornoz,* a sort of upper garment, with a hood attached.] **1.** A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs.

2. A combination cloak and hood worn by women. [Variously written *bournous, bernouse, bornous,* etc.]

Burn'stic'kle (bûrn'stĭk'k'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).

Burnt (bûrnt), *p. p. & a.* Consumed with, or as with, fire; scorched or dried, as with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire or the sun.

Burnt ear, a black, powdery fungus which destroys grain. See SMUT. — **Burnt offering,** something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or a sheep; or some vegetable substance, as bread, or ears of wheat or barley. Called also *burnt sacrifice.* [2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22.]

Burr (bûr), *n.* [See BUR.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A prickly seed vessel. See BUR, 1.

2. The thin edge or ridge left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, as in turning, engraving, pressing, etc.; also, the rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

The graver, in plowing furrows in the surface of the copper, raises corresponding ridges or *burrs.* *Tomlinson.*

3. A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching; a small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down.

4. A broad iron ring on a tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand from slipping.

5. The lobe or lap of the ear.

6. [Probably of imitative origin.] A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r,* produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; rotacism; — often called the *Newcastle, Northumberland,* or *Tweedside, burr.*

7. The knot at the bottom of an antler. See BUR, *n.*, 8.

Burr (bûr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURRED (bûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURRING.] To speak with a burr; to make a hoarse or guttural murmur. *Mrs. Browning.*

Bur'rel (bŭr'rĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *burel* reddish (cf. BOREL, *n.*), or F. *beurré* butter pear, fr. *beurre* butter. Cf. BUTTER.] A sort of pear, called also the *red butter pear,* from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp.

Bur'rel, *n.* Same as BOREL.

Bur'rel fly' (flī'). [From its reddish color. See 1st BURREL.] (*Zoöl.*) The botfly or gadfly of cattle (*Hypoderma bovis*). See GADFLY.

Bur'rel shot' (bŭr'rĕl shŏt'). [Either from annoying the enemy like a *burrel fly,* or, less probably, fr. F. *bourreler* to sting, torture.] (*Gun.*) A mixture of shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., fired from a cannon at short range, in an emergency. [*R.*]

Burr'ing ma-chine' (bûr'ĭng mȧ-shēn'). A machine for cleansing wool of burs, seeds, and other substances.

Burr' mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'). See BUHRSTONE.

Bur'ro (bŭr'rō), *n.* [Sp., an ass.] (*Zoöl.*) A donkey. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Bur'rock (bŭr'rŏk), *n.* [Perh. from AS. *burg, burh,* hill + *-ock.*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish traps are placed. *Knight.*

Bur'row (bŭr'rō), *n.* [See 1st BOROUGH.] **1.** An incorporated town. See 1st BOROUGH.

2. A shelter; esp. a hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation.

3. (*Mining*) A heap or heaps of rubbish or refuse.

4. A mound. See 3d BARROW, and CAMP, *n.*, 5.

Bur'row, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURROWING.] **1.** To excavate a hole to lodge in, as in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits.

2. To lodge, or take refuge, in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to *burrow* in another. *Burke.*

Burrowing owl (*Zoöl.*), a small owl of the western part of North America (*Speotyto cunicularia*), which lives in holes, often in company with the prairie dog.

Burrowing Owl. (¼)

Bur'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, burrows; an animal that makes a hole under ground and lives in it.

Burr'stone', *n.* See BUHRSTONE.

Burr'y (bûr'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in burs, or containing burs; resembling burs; as, *burry* wool.

‖ **Bur'sa** (bûr'sȧ), *n.; pl.* BURSÆ (bûr'sē). [L. See BURSE.] (*Anat.*) Any sac or saclike cavity; especially, one of the synovial sacs, or small spaces, often lined with synovial membrane, interposed between tendons and bony prominences.

Bur'sal (bûr'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a bursa or to bursæ.

Bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius,* fr. *bursa* purse. See BURSE, and cf. PURSER.] **1.** A treasurer, or cash keeper; a purser; as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery.

2. A student to whom a stipend or bursary is paid for his complete or partial support.

Bur'sar-ship, *n.* The office of a bursar.

Bur'sa-ry (bûr'sȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bursaria.* See BURSAR.] **1.** The treasury of a college or monastery.

2. A scholarship or charitable foundation in a university, as in Scotland; a sum given to enable a student to pursue his studies. "No woman of rank or fortune but would have a *bursary* in her gift." *Southey.*

‖ **Bursch** (bōōrsh), *n.; pl.* BURSCHEN (-ĕn). [G., ultimately fr. LL. *bursa.* See BURSE.] A youth; especially, a student in a German university.

Burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa,* or F. *bourse.* See BOURSE, and cf. BURSCH, PURSE.] **1.** A purse; also, a vesicle; a pod; a hull. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. A fund or foundation for the maintenance of needy scholars in their studies; also, the sum given to the beneficiaries. [*Scot.*]

3. (*Eccl.*) An ornamental case to hold the corporal when not in use. *Shipley.*

4. An exchange, for merchants and bankers, in the cities of continental Europe. Same as BOURSE.

5. A kind of bazaar. [*Obs.*]

She says she went to the *burse* for patterns. *Old Play.*

Bur-sic'u-late (bûr-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See BURSE.] (*Bot.*) Bursiform.

Bur'si-form (bûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form.*] Shaped like a purse.

‖ **Bur-si'tis** (bûr-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *bursa* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of a bursa.

Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURSTING. The past participle *bursten* is obsolete.] [OE. *bersten, bresten,* AS. *berstan* (pres. sing. *berste,* imp. sing. *bærst,* imp. pl. *burston,* p. p. *borsten*); akin to D. *bersten,* G. *bersten,* OHG. *brestan,* OS. *brestan,* Icel. *bresta,* Sw. *brista,* Dan. *briste.* Cf. BRAST, BREAK.] **1.** To fly apart or in pieces; to break open; to yield to force or pressure, especially to a sudden and violent exertion of force, or to pressure from within; to explode; as, the boiler had *burst;* the buds will *burst* in spring.

From the egg that soon,
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton.*

Often used figuratively, as of the heart, in reference to a surcharge of passion, grief, desire, etc.

No, no, my heart will *burst*, an if I speak:
And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst*. *Shak.*

2. To exert force or pressure by which something is made suddenly to give way; to break through obstacles or limitations; hence, to appear suddenly and unexpectedly or unaccountably, or to depart in such manner; — usually with some qualifying adverb or preposition, as *forth*, *out*, *away*, *into*, *upon*, *through*, etc.

Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth. *Milton.*
And now you *burst* (ah cruel!) from my arms. *Pope.*
A resolved villain
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out. *Shak.*
We were the first that ever *burst*
Into that silent sea. *Coleridge.*
To *burst* upon him like an earthquake. *Goldsmith.*

Burst (bûrst), *v. t.* **1.** To break or rend by violence, as by an overcharge or by strain or pressure, esp. from within; to force open suddenly; as, to *burst* a cannon; to *burst* a blood vessel; to *burst* open the doors.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage. *Shak.*

2. To break. [*Obs.*]

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*? *Shak.*
He *burst* his lance against the sand below. *Fairfax* (*Tasso*).

3. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to *burst* a hole through the wall.

Bursting charge. See under CHARGE.

Burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking forth; a violent rending; an explosion; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion; a *burst* of inspiration.

Bursts of fox-hunting melody. *W. Irving.*

2. Any brief, violent exertion or effort; a spurt; as, a *burst* of speed.

3. A sudden opening, as of landscape; a stretch; an expanse. [*R.*] "A fine *burst* of country." *Jane Austen.*

4. A rupture or hernia; a breach.

Burst'en (-'n), *p. p.* of BURST, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

Burst'er (bûrst'ẽr), *n.* One that bursts.

Burst'wort' (bûrst'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Herniaria glabra*) supposed to be valuable for the cure of hernia or rupture.

Burt (bûrt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BIRT. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bur'then (bûr'th'n), *n.* & *v. t.* See BURDEN. [*Archaic*]

Bur'ton (bûr't'n), *n.* [Cf. OE. & Prov. E. *bort* to press or indent anything.] (*Naut.*) A peculiar tackle, formed of two or more blocks, or pulleys, the weight being suspended to a hook block in the bight of the running part.

Bur'y (bĕr'rў), *n.* [See 1st BOROUGH.] **1.** A borough; a manor; as, the *Bury* of St. Edmond's; — used as a termination of names of places; as, Canter*bury*, Shrews*bury*.

2. A manor house; a castle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

To this very day, the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury*, in some parts of England. *Miege.*

Bur'y (bĕr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURIED (bĕr'rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURYING (bĕr'rў-ĭng).] [OE. *burien*, *birien*, *berien*, AS. *byrgan*; akin to *beorgan* to protect, OHG. *bergan*, G. *bergen*, Icel. *bjarga*, Sw. *berga*, Dan. *bierge*, Goth. *baírgan*. √95. Cf. BURROW.] **1.** To cover out of sight, either by heaping something over, or by placing within something, as earth, etc.; to conceal by covering; to hide; as, to *bury* coals in ashes; to *bury* the face in the hands.

And all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton.*

2. Specifically: To cover out of sight, as the body of a deceased person, in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; to inter; to inhume.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. *Matt.* viii. 21.
I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak.*

3. To hide in oblivion; to put away finally; to abandon; as, to *bury* strife.

Give me a bowl of wine.
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius. *Shak.*

Burying beetle (*Zoöl.*), the general name of many species of beetles, of the tribe *Necrophaga*; the sexton beetle; — so called from their habit of burying small dead animals by digging away the earth beneath them. The larvæ feed upon decaying flesh, and are useful scavengers. — **To bury the hatchet,** to lay aside the instruments of war, and make peace; — a phrase used in allusion to the custom observed by the North American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they conclude a peace.

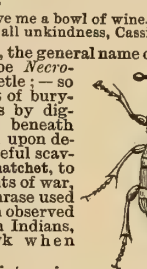

American Burying Beetle (*Necrophorus*). Nat. size.

Syn. — To intomb; inter; inhume; inurn; hide; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress.

Bur'y-ing ground', **Bur'y-ing place'.** The ground or place for burying the dead; burial place.

Bus (bŭs), *n.* [Abbreviated from omni*bus*.] An omnibus. [*Colloq.*]

Bus'by (bŭz'bў), *n.*; *pl.* BUSBIES (-bĭz). (*Mil.*) A military headdress or cap, used in the British army. It is of fur, with a bag, of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right shoulder.

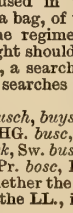

Busby.

‖ **Bus'con** (bŭs'kŏn), *n.* [Sp., a searcher, fr. *buscar* to search.] One who searches for ores; a prospector. [*U. S.*]

Bush (bush), *n.* [OE. *bosch*, *busch*, *buysch*, *bosk*, *busk*; akin to D. *bosch*, OHG. *busc*, G. *busch*, Icel. *būskr*, *būski*, Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, and also to LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, Pr. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, Sp. & Pg. *bosque*, F. *bois*, OF. *bos*. Whether the LL. or G. form is the original is uncertain; if the LL., it is perh. from the same source as E. *box* a case. Cf. AMBUSH, BOSCAGE, BOUQUET, Box a case.] **1.** A thicket, or place abounding in trees or shrubs; a wild forest.

☞ This was the original sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosch*, a wood, and was so used by Chaucer. In this sense it is extensively used in the British colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, and also in Australia and Canada; as, to live or settle in the *bush*.

2. A shrub; esp., a shrub with branches rising from or near the root; a thick shrub or a cluster of shrubs.

To bind a *bush* of thorns among sweet-smelling flowers. *Gascoigne.*

3. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree; as, *bushes* to support pea vines.

4. A shrub or branch, properly, a branch of ivy (as sacred to Bacchus), hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign, and symbolically, the tavern itself.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 't is true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shak.*

5. (*Hunting*) The tail, or brush, of a fox.

To beat about the bush, to approach anything in a roundabout manner, instead of coming directly to it; — a metaphor taken from hunting. — **Bush bean** (*Bot.*), a variety of bean which is low and requires no support (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, variety *nanus*). See BEAN, 1. — **Bush buck,** *or* **Bush goat** (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful South African antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*); — so called because found mainly in wooded localities. The name is also applied to other species. — **Bush cat** (*Zoöl.*), the serval. See SERVAL. — **Bush chat** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of the genus *Pratincola*, of the Thrush family. — **Bush dog.** (*Zoöl.*) See POTTO. — **Bush hammer.** See BUSHHAMMER in the Vocabulary. — **Bush harrow.** (*Agric.*) See under HARROW. — **Bush hog** (*Zoöl.*), a South African wild hog (*Potamochœrus Africanus*); — called also *bush pig*, and *water hog*. — **Bush master** (*Zoöl.*), a venomous snake (*Lachesis mutus*) of Guinea; — called also *surucucu*. — **Bush pea** (*Bot.*), a variety of pea that needs to be bushed. — **Bush shrike** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of the genus *Thamnophilus*, and allied genera; — called also *batara*. Many species inhabit tropical America. — **Bush tit** (*Zoöl.*), a small bird of the genus *Psaltriparus*, allied to the titmouse. *P. minimus* inhabits California.

Bush (bush), *v. i.* To branch thickly in the manner of a bush. "The *bushing* alders." *Pope.*

Bush, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUSHED (bŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUSHING.] **1.** To set bushes for; to support with bushes; as, to *bush* peas.

2. To use a bush harrow on (land), for covering seeds sown; to harrow with a bush; as, to *bush* a piece of land; to *bush* seeds into the ground.

Bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box, akin to E. *box*; or F. *boucher* to plug.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A lining for a hole to make it smaller; a thimble or ring of metal or wood inserted in a plate or other part of machinery to receive the wear of a pivot or arbor. *Knight.*

☞ In the larger machines, such a piece is called a *box*, particularly in the United States.

2. (*Gun.*) A piece of copper, screwed into a gun, through which the venthole is bored. *Farrow.*

Bush, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining; as, to *bush* a pivot hole.

Bush'boy (bŭsh'boi), *n.* See BUSHMAN.

Bush'el (bŭsh'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *buschel*, *boischel*, OF. *boissel*, *bussel*, *boistel*, F. *boisseau*, LL. *bustellus*; dim. of *bustia*, *buxida* (OF. *boiste*), fr. *pyxida*, acc. of L. *pyxis* box, Gr. πυξίς. Cf. BOX.] **1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts.

☞ The Winchester bushel, formerly used in England, contained 2150.42 cubic inches, being the volume of a cylinder 18½ inches in internal diameter and eight inches in depth. The standard bushel measures, prepared by the United States Government and distributed to the States, hold each 77.6274 pounds of distilled water, at 39.8° Fahr. and 30 inches atmospheric pressure, being the equivalent of the Winchester bushel. The imperial bushel now in use in England is larger than the Winchester bushel, containing 2218.2 cubic inches, or 80 pounds of water at 62° Fahr.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; a bushel measure.

Is a candle brought to be put under a *bushel*, or under a bed, and not to be set on a candlestick? *Mark* iv. 21.

3. A quantity that fills a bushel measure; as, a heap containing ten *bushels* of apples.

☞ In the United States a large number of articles, bought and sold by the bushel, are measured by weighing, the number of pounds that make a bushel being determined by State law or by local custom. For some articles, as apples, potatoes, etc., heaped measure is required in measuring a bushel.

4. A large indefinite quantity. [*Colloq.*]

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. *Dryden.*

5. The iron lining in the nave of a wheel. [*Eng.*] In the United States it is called a *box*. See 4th BUSH.

Bush'el-age (bush'ĕl-ăj), *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Eng.*]

Bush'el-man (-măn), *n.* A tailor's assistant for repairing garments; — called also *busheler*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bush'et (-ĕt), *n.* [See BOSKET.] A small bush.

Bush'fight'er (-fīt'ẽr), *n.* One accustomed to bushfighting. *Parkman.*

Bush'fight'ing (-fīt'ĭng), *n.* Fighting in the bush, or from behind bushes, trees, or thickets.

Bush'ham'mer (-hăm'mẽr), *n.* A hammer with a head formed of a bundle of square bars, with pyramidal points, arranged in rows, or a solid head with a face cut into a number of rows of such points; — used for dressing stone.

Bush'ham'mer, *v. t.* To dress with a bushhammer; as, to *bushhammer* a block of granite.

Bush'i-ness (bush'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being bushy.

Bush'ing, *n.* [See 4th BUSH.] **1.** The operation of fitting bushes, or linings, into holes or places where wear is to be received, or friction diminished, as pivot holes, etc.

2. (*Mech.*) A bush or lining; — sometimes called a *thimble*. See 4th BUSH.

Bush'less (bush'lĕs), *a.* Free from bushes; bare.

O'er the long backs of the *bushless* downs. *Tennyson.*

Bush'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* BUSHMEN (-mĕn). [Cf. D. *boschman*, *boschjesman*. See 1st BUSH.] **1.** A woodsman; a settler in the bush.

2. (*Ethnol.*) One of a race of South African nomads, living principally in the deserts, and not classified as allied in race or language to any other people.

Bush'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *busshement* ambush, fr. *bush*.] **1.** A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

2. An ambuscade. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Bush'ran'ger (-răn'jẽr), *n.* One who roams, or hides, among the bushes; especially, in Australia, an escaped criminal living in the bush.

Bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes. [*U. S.*]

They were gallant *bushwhackers*, and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *W. Irving.*

2. A guerrilla; a marauding assassin; one who pretends to be a peaceful citizen, but secretly harasses a hostile force or its sympathizers. [*U. S.*] *Farrow.*

Bush'whack'ing, *n.* **1.** Traveling, or working a way, through bushes; pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream. [*U. S.*] *T. Flint.*

2. The crimes or warfare of bushwhackers. [*U. S.*]

Bush'y (-ў), *a.* [From 1st BUSH.] **1.** Thick and spreading, like a bush. "*Bushy* eyebrows." *Irving.*

2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

Dingle, or *bushy* dell, of this wild wood. *Milton.*

Bus'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a busy manner.

Busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSINESSES (-ĕz). [From BUSY.] **1.** That which busies one, or that which engages the time, attention, or labor of any one, as his principal concern or interest, whether for a longer or shorter time; constant employment; regular occupation; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure.

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's *business*? *Luke* ii. 49.

2. Any particular occupation or employment engaged in for livelihood or gain, as agriculture, trade, art, or a profession. "The *business* of instruction." *Prescott.*

3. Financial dealings; buying and selling; traffic in general; mercantile transactions.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business*. *Bp. Porteus.*

4. That which one has to do or should do; special service, duty, or mission.

The daughter of the King of France,
On serious *business*, craving quick despatch,
Importunes personal conference. *Shak.*
What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

5. Affair; concern; matter; — used in an indefinite sense, and modified by the connected words.

It was a gentle *business*, and becoming
The action of good women. *Shak.*
Bestow
Your needful counsel to our *business*. *Shak.*

6. (*Drama*) The position, distribution, and order of persons and properties on the stage of a theater, as determined by the stage manager in rehearsal.

7. Care; anxiety; diligence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To do one's business, to ruin one. [*Colloq.*] *Wycherley.* — **To make** (a thing) **one's business,** to occupy one's self with a thing as a special charge or duty. [*Colloq.*] — **To mean business,** to be in earnest. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Affairs; concern; transaction; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; vocation; office; duty.

Busi'ness-like' (-līk'), *a.* In the manner of one transacting business wisely and by right methods.

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc*, perh. fr. the hypothetical older form of F. *bois* wood, because the first busks were made of wood. See BUSH, and cf. OF. *busche*, F. *bûche*, a piece or log of wood, fr. the same root.] A thin, elastic strip of metal, whalebone, wood, or other material, worn in the front of a corset.

Her long slit sleeves, stiff *busk*, puff verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelical. *Marston.*

Busk, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUSKED (bŭskt).] [OE. *busken*, fr. Icel. *būask* to make one's self ready, reflexive of *būa* to prepare, dwell. Cf. 8th BOUND.] **1.** To prepare; to make ready; to array; to dress. [*Scot. & Old Eng.*]

Busk you, *busk* you, my bonny, bonny bride. *Hamilton.*

2. To go; to direct one's course. [*Obs.*]

Ye might have *busked* you to Huntly banks. *Skelton.*

Busked (bŭskt), *a.* Wearing a busk. *Pollok.*

Bus'ket (bŭs'kĕt), *n.* [See BOSKET, BOUQUET.] **1.** A small bush; also, a sprig or bouquet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A part of a garden devoted to shrubs. [*R.*]

Bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *brossequin*, or D. *broosken*. See BRODEKIN.] **1.** A strong, protecting covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg.

The hunted red deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A similar covering for the foot and leg, made with very thick soles, to give an appearance of elevation to the stature; — worn by tragic actors in ancient Greece and Rome. Used as a symbol of tragedy, or the tragic drama, as distinguished from comedy.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

Bus'kined (bŭs'kĭnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing buskins.

Her *buskined* virgins traced the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

2. Trodden by buskins; pertaining to tragedy. "The *buskined* stage." *Milton.*

Bus'ky (bŭs'kў), *a.* See BOSKY, and 1st BUSH, *n.* *Shak.*

Buss (bŭs), *n.* [OE. *basse*, fr. L. *basium*; cf. G. *bus* (*Luther*), Prov. G. *busserl*, dim. of *bus* kiss, *bussen* to kiss, Sw. *puss* kiss, *pussa* to kiss, W. & Gael. *bus* lip, mouth.] A kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack. *Shak.*

Buss (bŭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bussed (bŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bussing.] To kiss; esp. to kiss with a smack, or rudely. "Nor *bussed* the milking maid." *Tennyson.*

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

Buss, *n.* [Cf. OF. *busse*, Pr. *bus*, LL. *bussa*, *busa*, G. *büse*, D. *buis*.] (*Naut.*) A small strong vessel with two masts and two cabins; — used in the herring fishery.

The Dutch whalers and herring *busses.* *Macaulay.*

Bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto;* cf. LL. *busta*, *bustula*, box, of the same origin as E. *box* a case; cf., for the change of meaning, E. *chest.* See Bushel.] **1.** A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast.

Bust.

Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust.* *Pope.*

2. The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist, whether in statuary or in the person; the chest or thorax; the upper part of the trunk of the body.

Bus'tard (bŭs'tĕrd), *n.* [OF. & Prov. F. *bistarde*, F. *outarde*, from L. *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird. *Plin.* 10, 22; "proximæ iis sunt, quas Hispania *aves tardas* appellat, Græcia ὠτίδας."] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Otis.*

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

☞ The *great* or *bearded bustard* (*Otis tarda*) is the largest game bird in Europe. It inhabits the temperate regions of Europe and Asia, and was formerly common in Great Britain. The *little bustard* (*O. tetrax*) inhabits eastern Europe and Morocco. Many other species are known in Asia and Africa.

Bus'ter (bŭs'tĕr), *n.* Something huge; a roistering blade; also, a spree. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bustled (-s'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bustling (-slĭng).] [Cf. OE. *buskle*, perh. fr. AS. *bysig* busy, *bysg-ian* to busy + the verbal termination *-le;* or Icel. *bustla* to splash, bustle.] To move noisily; to be rudely active; to move in a way to cause agitation or disturbance; as, to *bustle* through a crowd.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shak.*

Bus'tle, *n.* Great stir; agitation; tumult from stirring or excitement.

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*

Bus'tle, *n.* A kind of pad or cushion worn on the back below the waist, by women, to give fullness to the skirts; — called also *bishop*, and *tournure.*

Bus'tler (bŭs'slẽr), *n.* An active, stirring person.

Bus'tling (bŭs'slĭng), *a.* Agitated; noisy; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity; as, a *bustling* crowd. "A *bustling* wharf." *Hawthorne.*

‖ **Bus'to** (bŭs'tō; It. bōōs'tō), *n.; pl.* Bustos (-tōz). [It.] A bust; a statue.

With some antick *bustoes* in the niches. *Ashmole.*

Bus'y (bĭz'zĭ), *a.* [OE. *busi*, *bisi*, AS. *bysig;* akin to D. *bezig*, LG. *besig;* cf. Skr. *bhūsh* to be active, busy.] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work (either habitually or only for the time being); occupied with serious affairs; not idle nor at leisure; as, a *busy* merchant.

Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she can not come. *Shak.*

2. Constantly at work; diligent; active.

Busy hammers closing rivets up. *Shak.*

Religious motives . . . are so *busy* in the heart. *Addison.*

3. Crowded with business or activities; — said of places and times; as, a *busy* street.

To-morrow is a *busy* day. *Shak.*

4. Officious; meddling; foolishly active.

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape. *Shak.*

5. Careful; anxious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Diligent; industrious; assiduous; active; occupied; engaged.

Bus'y (bĭz'zĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Busied (bĭz'zĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Busying.] [AS. *bysgian.*] To make or keep busy; to employ; to engage or keep engaged; to occupy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*

Bus'y-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* Busybodies (-bŏd'ĭz). One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

And not only idle, but tattlers also and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not. 1 *Tim.* v. 13.

But (bŭt), *prep., adv., & conj.* [OE. *bute*, *buten*, AS. *būtan*, without, on the outside, except, besides; pref. *be-* + *ūtan* outward, without, fr. *ūt* out. Primarily, *būtan*, as well as *ūt*, is an adverb. √198. See By, Out; cf. About.] **1.** Except with; unless with; without. [*Obs.*]

So insolent that he could not go *but* either spurning equals or trampling on his inferiors. *Fuller.*

Touch not the cat *but* a glove. *Motto of the Mackintoshes.*

2. Except; besides; save.

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjured Lycon? *E. Smith.*

☞ In this sense, *but* is often used with other particles; as, *but for*, without, had it not been for. "Uncreated *but for* love divine." *Young.*

3. Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless; — elliptical, for *but that.*

And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind . . . it were enough to put him to ill thinking. *Shak.*

4. Otherwise than that; that not; — commonly, after a negative, with *that.*

It cannot be *but* Nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

5. Only; solely; merely.

Observe *but* how their own principles combat one another. *Milton.*

If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 *Kings* vii. 4.

A formidable man *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

6. On the contrary; on the other hand; only; yet; still; however; nevertheless; more; further; — as connective of sentences or clauses of a sentence, in a sense more or less exceptive or adversative; as, the House of Representatives passed the bill, *but* the Senate dissented; our wants are many, *but* quite of another kind.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame: *but* with the lowly is wisdom. *Prov.* xi. 2.

All but. See under All. — **But and if,** but if; an attempt on the part of King James's translators of the Bible to express the conjunctive and adversative force of the Greek δέ.

But and if that servant say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; . . . the lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for him. *Luke* xii. 45, 46.

— **But if,** unless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

But this I read, that, *but if* remedy
Thou her afford, full shortly I her dead shall see. *Spenser.*

Syn. — But, However, Still. These conjunctions mark *opposition* in passing from one thought or topic to another. *But* marks the opposition with a medium degree of strength; as, this is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold; he requested my assistance, *but* I shall not aid him at present. *However* is weaker, and throws the opposition (as it were) into the background; as, this is not winter; it is, *however*, almost as cold; he required my assistance; at present, *however*, I shall not afford him aid. The plan, *however*, is still under consideration, and may yet be adopted. *Still* is stronger than *but*, and marks the opposition more emphatically; as, your arguments are weighty; *still* they do not convince me. See Except, However.

☞ "The chief error with *but* is to use it where *and* is enough; an error springing from the tendency to use strong words without sufficient occasion." *Bain.*

But (bŭt), *n.* [Cf. But, *prep., adv., & conj.*] The outer apartment or kitchen of a two-roomed house; — opposed to *ben*, the inner room. [*Scot.*]

But, *n.* [See 1st Butt.] **1.** A limit; a boundary.

2. The end; esp. the larger or thicker end, or the blunt, in distinction from the sharp, end. See 1st Butt.

But end, the larger or thicker end; as, the *but end* of a log; the *but end* of a musket. See Butt, *n.*

But, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Butted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Butting.] See Butt, *v.*, and Abut, *v.*

Bu'tane (bū'tān), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See Butter.] (*Chem.*) An inflammable gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}, of the marsh gas, or paraffin, series.

Butch'er (bu̇ch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *bochere*, *bochier*, OF. *bochier*, F. *boucher*, orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. OF. *boc*, F. *bouc*, a buck goat; of German or Celtic origin. See Buck the animal.] **1.** One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh for market; one whose occupation it is to kill animals for food.

2. A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers, or with unusual cruelty; one who causes needless loss of life, as in battle. "*Butcher* of an innocent child." *Shak.*

Butcher bird (*Zoöl.*), a species of shrike of the genus *Lanius.*

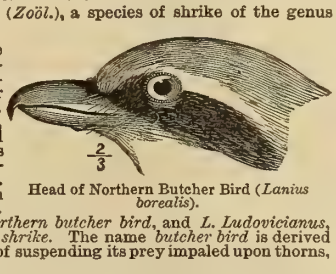

Head of Northern Butcher Bird (*Lanius borealis*).

☞ The *Lanius excubitor* is the common butcher bird of Europe. In England, the bearded tit is sometimes called the *lesser butcher bird.* The American species are *L. borealis*, or *northern butcher bird*, and *L. Ludovicianus*, or *loggerhead shrike.* The name *butcher bird* is derived from its habit of suspending its prey impaled upon thorns, after killing it.

— **Butcher's meat,** such flesh of animals slaughtered for food as is sold for that purpose by butchers, as beef, mutton, lamb, and pork.

Butch'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Butchered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Butchering.] **1.** To kill or slaughter (animals) for food, or for market; as, to *butcher* hogs.

2. To murder, or kill, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner. *Macaulay.*

[Ithocles] was murdered, rather *butchered.* *Ford.*

Butch'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The business of a butcher.

2. The act of slaughtering; the act of killing cruelly and needlessly.

That dreadful *butchering* of one another. *Addison.*

Butch'er-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Butcherly quality.

Butch'er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; without compunction; savage; bloody; inhuman; fell. "The victim of a *butcherly* murder." *D. Webster.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shak.*

Butch'er's broom' (bu̇ch'ẽrz brōōm'). (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Ruscus*); esp. *R. aculeatus*, which has large red berries and leaflike branches. See Cladophyll.

Butch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OE. *bocherie* shambles, fr. F. *boucherie.* See Butcher, *n.*] **1.** The business of a butcher. [*Obs.*]

2. Murder or manslaughter, esp. when committed with unusual barbarity; great or cruel slaughter. *Shak.*

The perpetration of human *butchery.* *Prescott.*

3. A slaughterhouse; the shambles; a place where blood is shed. [*Obs.*]

Like as an ox is hanged in the *butchery.* *Fabyan.*

Syn. — Murder; slaughter; carnage. See Massacre.

But'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *boteler*, F. *bouteillier* a bottle-bearer, a cupbearer, fr. LL. *buticularius*, fr. *buticula* bottle. See Bottle a hollow vessel.] An officer in a king's or a nobleman's household, whose principal business it is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; the head servant in a large house.

The *butler* and the baker of the king of Egypt. *Gen.* xl. *b.*

Your wine locked up, your *butler* strolled abroad. *Pope.*

But'ler-age (-āj), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by merchant strangers; — so called because paid to the king's butler for the king. *Blackstone.*

But'ler-ship, *n.* The office of a butler.

But'ment (bŭt'mẽnt), *n.* [Abbreviation of Abutment.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier.

2. (*Masonry*) The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained, or by which the end of a bridge without arches is supported. See Abutment.

Butment cheek (*Carp.*), the part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear. *Knight.*

Butt, But (bŭt), *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim (cf. *butte* knoll), or *bout*, OF. *bot*, end, extremity, fr. *boter*, *buter*, to push, butt, strike, F. *bouter;* of German origin; cf. OHG. *bōzan*, akin to E. *beat.* See Beat, *v. t.*] **1.** A limit; a bound; a goal; the extreme bound; the end.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*
And very sea mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*

☞ As applied to land, the word is nearly synonymous with *mete*, and signifies properly the end line or boundary; the abuttal.

2. The thicker end of anything. See But.

3. A mark to be shot at; a target. *Sir W. Scott.*

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

4. A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed; as, the *butt* of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart. *Addison.*

5. A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram.

6. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

7. A piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field.

The hay was growing upon headlands and *butts* in cornfields. *Burrill.*

8. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering; — also called *butt joint.* (*b*) The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib. (*c*) The portion of a half-coupling fastened to the end of a hose.

9. (*Shipbuilding*) The joint where two planks in a strake meet.

10. (*Carp.*) A kind of hinge used in hanging doors, etc.; — so named because fastened on the edge of the door, which *butts* against the casing, instead of on its face, like the strap hinge; — also called *butt hinge.*

11. (*Leather Trade*) The thickest and stoutest part of tanned oxhides, used for soles of boots, harness, trunks.

12. The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice.

Butt chain (*Saddlery*), a short chain attached to the end of a tug. — **Butt end.** The thicker end of anything. See *But end*, under 2d But.

Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That 's the *butt end* of a mother's blessing. *Shak.*

A butt's length, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt*, or mark. — **Butts and bounds** (*Conveyancing*), abuttals and boundaries. In lands of the ordinary rectangular shape, *butts* are the lines at the *ends* (F. *bouts*), and *bounds* are those on the *sides*, or *sidings*, as they were formerly termed. *Burrill.* — **Bead and butt.** See under Bead. — **Butt and butt,** joining end to end without overlapping, as planks. — **Butt weld** (*Mech.*), a butt joint, made by welding together the flat ends, or edges, of a piece of iron or steel, or of separate pieces, without having them overlap. See Weld. — **Full butt,** headfirst with full force. [*Colloq.*] "The corporal . . . ran *full butt* at the lieutenant." *Marryat.*

Butt, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Butted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Butting.] [OE. *butten*, OF. *boter* to push, F. *bouter.* See Butt an end, and cf. Boutade.] **1.** To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to terminate; to be bounded; to abut. [Written also *but.*]

And Barnsdale there doth *butt* on Don's well-watered ground. *Drayton.*

2. To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head forward, as an ox or a ram. [See Butt, *n.*]

A snow-white steer before thine altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows. *Dryden.*

Butt, *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against; to strike with the head.

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Butt, *n.* [F. *botte*, *boute*, LL. *butta.* Cf. Bottle a hollow vessel.] A large cask or vessel for wine or beer. It contains two hogsheads.

☞ A wine *butt* contains 126 wine gallons (= 105 imperial gallons, nearly); a beer *butt* 108 ale gallons (= about 110 imperial gallons).

Butt, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common English flounder.

‖ **Butte** (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* [F. See Butt a bound.]

A detached low mountain, or high ridge rising abruptly from the general level of the surrounding plain; — applied to peculiar elevations in the Rocky Mountain region.

The creek . . . passes by two remarkable *buttes* of red conglomerate. *Ruxton.*

But'ter (bŭt'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *botere, butter*, AS. *butere*, fr. L. *butyrum*, Gr. *βούτυρον*; either fr. *βοῦς* ox, cow + *τυρός* cheese; or, perhaps, of Scythian origin. Cf. Cow.] **1.** An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning.

2. Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities; especially, in old chemistry, the chlorides, as *butter of antimony*, sesquichloride of antimony; also, certain concrete fat oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter of cacao, vegetable butter, shea butter.*

Butter and eggs (*Bot.*), a name given to several plants having flowers of two shades of yellow, as *Narcissus incomparabilis*, and in the United States to the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). — **Butter boat**, a small vessel for holding melted butter at table. — **Butter flower**, the buttercup, a yellow flower. — **Butter print**, a piece of carved wood used to mark pats of butter; — called also *butter stamp. Locke.* — **Butter tooth**, either of the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. — **Butter tree** (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus *Bassia*, the seeds of which yield a substance closely resembling butter. The butter tree of India is the *B. butyracea*; that of Africa is the Shea tree (*B. Parkii*). See Shea tree. — **Butter trier**, a tool used in sampling butter. — **Butter wife**, a woman who makes or sells butter; — called also *butter woman.* [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

But'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buttering.] **1.** To cover or spread with butter.

I know what 's what. I know on which side
My bread is *buttered.* *Ford.*

2. To increase, as stakes, at every throw or every game. [*Cant*] *Johnson.*

But'ter (bŭt'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, butts.

But'ter-ball' (bŭt'tẽr-bąl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The buffel duck.

But'ter-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rice bunting or bobolink; — so called in the island of Jamaica.

But'ter-bump' (-bŭmp'), *n.* [OE. *buttur* the bittern + 5th *bump.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European bittern. *Johnson.*

But'ter-bur' (-bûr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A broad-leaved plant (*Petasites vulgaris*) of the Composite family, said to have been used in England for wrapping up pats of butter.

But'ter-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, or crowfoot, particularly *R. bulbosus*, with bright yellow flowers; — called also *butterflower, golden cup*, and *kingcup.* It is the *cuckoobud* of Shakespeare.

But'ter-fin'gered (-fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Apt to let things fall, or to let them slip away; slippery; careless.

But'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to several different fishes, in allusion to their slippery coating of mucus, as the *Stromateus triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast, the *Epinephelus punctatus* of the southern coast, the rock eel, and the kelpfish of New Zealand.

But'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* Butterflies (-flīz'). [Perh. from the color of a yellow species. AS. *buter-flēge, buttor-fleóge*; cf. G. *butterfliege*, D. *botervlieg.* See Butter, and Fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A general name for the numerous species of diurnal Lepidoptera. [See *Illust.* under Aphrodite.]

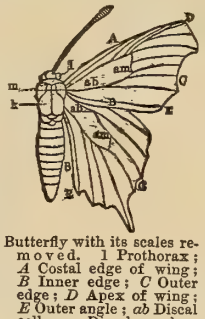

Butterfly with its scales removed. 1 Prothorax; *A* Costal edge of wing; *B* Inner edge; *C* Outer edge; *D* Apex of wing; *E* Outer angle; *ab* Discal cell; *am* Discal venules; *m* Patagia; *k* Mesoscutum.

Asclepias butterfly. See under Asclepias. — **Butterfly fish** (*Zoöl.*), the ocellated blenny (*Biennius ocellaris*) of Europe. See Blenny. The term is also applied to the flying gurnard. — **Butterfly shell** (*Zoöl.*), a shell of the genus *Voluta.* — **Butterfly valve** (*Mech.*), a kind of double clack valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib in the pump bucket. When open it somewhat resembles a butterfly in shape.

But'ter-ine (bŭt'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* A substance prepared from animal fat with some other ingredients intermixed, as an imitation of butter.

The manufacturers ship large quantities of oleomargarine to England, Holland, and other countries, to be manufactured into butter, which is sold as *butterine* or suine. *Johnson's Cyc.*

But'ter-is (-ĭs), *n.* [The same word as *buttress*, noun, in a different application, F. *bouter* to push.] (*Far.*) A steel cutting instrument, with a long bent shank set in a handle which rests against the shoulder of the operator. It is operated by a thrust movement, and used in paring the hoofs of horses.

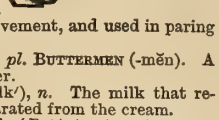
Butteris.

But'ter-man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* Buttermen (-mĕn). A man who makes or sells butter.

But'ter-milk' (bŭt'tẽr-mĭlk'), *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from the cream.

But'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) An American tree (*Juglans cinerea*) of the Walnut family, and its edible fruit; — so called from the oil contained in the latter. Sometimes called *oil nut* and *white walnut.*

2. (*Bot.*) The nut of the *Caryocar butyraceum* and *C. nuciferum*, of S. America; — called also *Souari nut.*

But'ter-scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* A kind of candy, mainly composed of sugar and butter. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

But'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant of the Mississippi valley (*Senecio lobatus*).

But'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* Over weight. *Swift.*

☞ Formerly it was a custom to give 18 ounces of butter for a pound.

But'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of low herbs (*Pinguicula*) having simple leaves which secrete from their glandular upper surface a viscid fluid, to which insects adhere, after which the margin infolds and the insects are digested by the plant. The species are found mostly in the North Temperate zone.

But'ter-y (bŭt'tẽr-ȳ), *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

But'ter-y, *n.; pl.* Butteries (-ĭz). [OE. *botery, botry*; cf. LL. *botaria* wine vessel; also OE. *botelerie*, fr. F. *bouteillerie*, fr. *bouteille* bottle. Not derived from *butter.* See Bottle a hollow vessel, Butt a cask.] **1.** An apartment in a house where butter, milk and other provisions are kept.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. A room in some English colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

And the major of Oxford kept the *buttery* bar. *E. Hall.*

3. A cellar in which butts of wine are kept. *Weale.*

Buttery hatch, a half door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in old mansions, over which provisions were passed. *Wright.*

Butt' hinge' (bŭt' hĭnj'). See 1st Butt, 10.

But'-thorn' (bŭt'thôrn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common European starfish (*Asterias rubens*).

But'ting (bŭt'tĭng), *n.* An abuttal; a boundary.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side. *Bp. Beveridge.*

But'ting joint'. A joint between two pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both, and either at right angles or oblique to the grain, as the joints which the struts and braces form with the truss posts; — sometimes called *abutting joint.*

Butt' joint' (bŭt' joint'). A sort of butting joint; — a joint in which the edges or ends come squarely together, being welded in ironwork. See 1st Butt, 10.

But'tock (bŭt'tŭk), *n.* [From Butt an end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip, which, in man, forms one of the rounded protuberances on which he sits; the rump.

2. (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

But'ton (bŭt't'n), *n.* [OE. *boton, botoun*, F. *bouton* button, bud, prop. something pushing out, fr. *bouter* to push. See Butt an end.] **1.** A knob; a small ball; a small, roundish mass.

2. A catch, of various forms and materials, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, by being attached to one part, and passing through a slit, called a *buttonhole*, in the other; — used also for ornament.

3. A bud; a germ of a plant. *Shak.*

4. A piece of wood or metal, usually flat and elongated, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten something, as a door.

5. A globule of metal remaining on an assay cupel or in a crucible, after fusion.

Button hook, a hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole, as in buttoning boots and gloves. — **Button shell** (*Zoöl.*), a small, univalve marine shell of the genus *Rotella.* — **Button snakeroot.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The American composite genus *Liatris*, having rounded buttonlike heads of flowers. (*b*) An American umbelliferous plant with rigid, narrow leaves, and flowers in dense heads. — **Button tree** (*Bot.*), a genus of trees (*Conocarpus*), furnishing durable timber, mostly natives of the West Indies. — **To hold by the button**, to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore; to buttonhole.

But'ton, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buttoned (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buttoning (bŭt't'n-ĭng).] [OE. *botonen*, OF. *botoner*, F. *boutonner.* See Button, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons; — often followed by *up.*

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned* up to the throat in a tight green coat. *Dickens.*

2. To dress or clothe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

But'ton, *v. i.* To be fastened by a button or buttons; as, the coat will not *button.*

But'ton-ball' (-bąl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Buttonwood.

But'ton-bush' (-bŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) growing by the waterside; — so called from its globular head of flowers. See Capitulum.

But'ton-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught. *Cowper.*

But'ton-hole', *v. t.* To hold by the button or buttonhole; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore; as, he *buttonholed* me a quarter of an hour.

But'ton-mold' (-mōld'), *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or other material, which is made into a button by covering it with cloth. [Written also *buttonmould.*]

Fossil buttonmolds, joints of encrinites. See Encrinite.

But'tons (bŭt't'nz), *n.* A boy servant, or page, — in allusion to the *buttons* on his livery. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

But'ton-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several plants of the genera *Spermacoce* and *Diodia*, of the Madder family.

But'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Platanus occidentalis*, or American plane tree, a large tree, producing rough balls, from which it is named; — called also *buttonball tree*, and, in some parts of the United States, *sycamore.* The California buttonwood is *P. racemosa.*

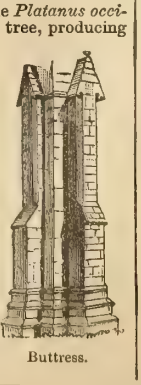
Buttress.

But'ton-y (bŭt't'n-ȳ), *a.* Ornamented with a large number of buttons. "The *buttony* boy." *Thackeray.* "My coat so blue and *buttony.*" *W. S. Gilbert.*

But'tress (bŭt'trĕs), *n.* [OE. *butrasse, boterace*, fr. F. *bouter* to push; cf. OF. *bouteret* (nom. sing. and acc. pl. *bouterez*) buttress. See Butt an end, and cf. Butteris.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A projecting mass of masonry, used for resisting the thrust of an arch, or for ornament and symmetry.

☞ When an external projection is used merely to stiffen a wall, it is a *pier.*

2. Anything which supports or strengthens. "The ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity." *South.*

Flying buttress. See Flying buttress.

But'tress (bŭt'trĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buttressed (-trĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buttressing.] To support with a buttress; to prop; to brace firmly.

To set it upright again, and to prop and *buttress* it up for duration. *Burke.*

Butt' shaft' (bŭt' shâft'). An arrow without a barb, for shooting at butts; an arrow. [Also *but shaft.*] *Shak.*

Butt' weld' (wĕld'). See *Butt weld*, under Butt.

Butt'weld', *v. t.* To unite by a butt weld.

But'ty (bŭt'tȳ), *n.* (*Mining*) One who mines by contract, at so much per ton of coal or ore.

Bu'tyl (bū'tĭl), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-yl.* See Butter.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, regarded as butane, less one atom of hydrogen.

Bu'ty-lene (bū'tĭ-lēn), *n.* [From Butyl.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric hydrocarbons, C_4H_8, of the ethylene series. They are gaseous or easily liquefiable.

Bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See Butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

Bu'ty-rate (-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of butyric acid.

Bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Butyric acid, $C_3H_7{\cdot}CO_2H$, an acid found in butter; an oily, limpid fluid, having the smell of rancid butter, and an acrid taste, with a sweetish aftertaste, like that of ether. There are two metameric butyric acids, called in distinction the *normal-* and the *iso-butyric* acid. The normal butyric acid is the one common in rancid butter.

Bu'ty-rin (bū'tĭ-rĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A butyrate of glycerin; a fat contained in small quantity in milk, which helps to give to butter its peculiar flavor.

Bu'ty-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in a sample of milk.

Bu'ty-rone (bū'tĭ-rōn), *n.* [*Butyric* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid ketone obtained by heating calcium butyrate.

Bu'ty-rous (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Butyraceous.

Bux'e-ous (bŭks'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *buxeus*, fr. *buxus* the box tree.] Belonging to the box tree.

Bux'ine (bŭks'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens*, or common box tree. It is identical with *bebeerine*; — called also *buxina.*

Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* [OE. *buxum, bozom, buhsum*, pliable, obedient, AS. *bōcsum, būhsum* (akin to D. *buigzaam* flexible, G. *biegsam*); *būgan* to bow, bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.* See Bow to bend, and -some.] **1.** Yielding; pliable or compliant; ready to obey; obedient; tractable; docile; meek; humble. [*Obs.*]

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see. *Spenser.*

I submit myself unto this holy church of Christ, to be ever *buxom* and obedient to the ordinance of it. *Foxe.*

2. Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner; stout and rosy; jolly; frolicsome.

A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair. *Milton.*

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long. *Tatler.*

— **Bux'om-ly,** *adv.* — **Bux'om-ness,** *n.*

Buy (bī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bought (bąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buying (bī'ĭng).] [OE. *buggen, biggen, bien*, AS. *bycgan*, akin to OS. *buggean*, Goth. *bugjan.*] **1.** To acquire the ownership of (property) by giving an accepted price or consideration therefor, or by agreeing to do so; to acquire by the payment of a price or value; to purchase; — opposed to *sell.*

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessaries. *B. Franklin.*

2. To acquire or procure by something given or done in exchange, literally or figuratively; to get, at a cost or sacrifice; to *buy* pleasure with pain.

Buy the truth and sell it not; also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding. *Prov.* xxiii. 23.

To buy again. See Againbuy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To buy off.** (*a*) To influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration; as, *to buy off* conscience. (*b*) To detach by a consideration given; as, *to buy off* one from a party. — **To buy out.** (*a*) To buy off, or detach from. *Shak.* (*b*) To purchase the share or shares of in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B. (*c*) To purchase the entire stock in trade and the good will of a business. — **To buy in,** to purchase stock in any fund or partnership. — **To buy on credit,** to purchase, on a promise, in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day. — **To buy the refusal** (of anything), to give a consideration for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

Buy, *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*

Buy'er (bī'ẽr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buz (bŭz), *v.* & *n.* See Buzz. [*Obs.*]

Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buzzed (bŭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buzzing.] [An onomatopœia.] To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, like that made by bees with their wings. Hence: To utter a murmuring sound; to speak with a low, humming voice.

Like a wasp it *buzzed*, and stung him. *Longfellow.*
However these disturbers of our peace
Buzz in the people's ears. *Shak.*

Buzz, *v. t.* **1.** To sound forth by buzzing. *Shak.*

2. To whisper; to communicate, as tales, in an under tone; to spread, as report, by whispers, or secretly.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shak.*

3. To talk to incessantly or confidentially in a low humming voice. [*Colloq.*]

4. (*Phonetics*) To sound with a "buzz." *H. Sweet.*

Buzz, *n.* **1.** A continuous, humming noise, as of bees; a confused murmur, as of general conversation in low

tones, or of a general expression of surprise or approbation. "The constant *buzz* of a fly." *Macaulay.*

I found the whole room in a *buzz* of politics. *Addison.*

There is a *buzz* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

2. A whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously.

There's a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*

3. (*Phonetics*) The audible friction of voice consonants. *H. Sweet.*

Buz'zard (bŭz'zẽrd), *n.* [OE. *busard, bosard*, F. *busard*, fr. *buse*, L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A bird of prey of the Hawk family, belonging to the genus *Buteo* and related genera.

Common Buzzard of Europe (*Buteo vulgaris*).

☞ The *Buteo vulgaris* is the common *buzzard* of Europe. The American species (of which the most common are *B. borealis*, *B. Pennsylvanicus*, and *B. lineatus*) are usually called *hen hawks*. — The rough-legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*. — The honey buzzard, or *bee hawk*, of Europe (*Pernis apivorus*) feeds on bees and their larvæ, with other insects, and reptiles. — The moor buzzard of Europe is *Circus æruginosus*. See Turkey buzzard, and Carrion buzzard.

Bald buzzard, the fishhawk or osprey. See Fishhawk.

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

It is common, to a proverb, to call one who can not be taught, or who continues obstinately ignorant, a *buzzard*. *Goldsmith.*

Buz'zard, *a.* Senseless; stupid. [*R. & Obs.*] *Milton.*

Buz'zard-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hawk resembling the buzzard, but with legs relatively longer.

Buzz'er (bŭz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, buzzes; a whisperer; a talebearer.

And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death. *Shak.*

Buzz'ing-ly (bŭz'ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a buzzing manner; with a buzzing sound.

Buzz' saw' (bŭz' sạ'). A circular saw; — so called from the buzzing it makes when running at full speed.

By (bī), *prep.* [OE. *bi*, AS. *bī, big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to; akin to OS. & OFries. *bi, be*, D. *bij*, OHG. *bī*, G. *bei*, Goth. *bi*, and perh. Gr. ἀμφί, E. prefix *be-* is orig. the same word. √203. See *pref.* Be-.]

1. In the neighborhood of; near or next to; not far from; close to; along with; as, come and sit *by* me.

By fountain or *by* shady rivulet
He sought them both. *Milton.*

2. On; along; in traversing. Compare 5.

Long labors both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryden.*
By land, *by* water, they renew the charge. *Pope.*

3. Near to, while passing; hence, from one to the other side of; past; as, to go *by* a church.

4. Used in specifying adjacent dimensions; as, a cabin twenty feet *by* forty.

5. Against. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale* [1 *Cor.* iv. 4].

6. With, as means, way, process, etc.; through means of; with aid of; through; through the act or agency of; as, a city is destroyed *by* fire; profit is made *by* commerce; to take *by* force.

To the meaning of *by*, as denoting means or agency, belong, more or less closely, most of the following uses of the word: (*a*) It points out the author or producer; as, "Waverley," a novel *by* Sir W. Scott; a statue *by* Canova; a sonata *by* Beethoven. (*b*) In an oath or adjuration, it indicates the being or thing appealed to as sanction; as, I affirm to you *by* all that is sacred; he swears *by* his faith as a Christian; no, *by* Heaven. (*c*) According to; by direction, authority, or example of; after; — in such phrases as, it appears *by* his account; ten o'clock *by* my watch; to live *by* rule; a model to build *by*. (*d*) At the rate of; according to the ratio or proportion of; in the measure or quantity of; as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, meat *by* the pound; to board *by* the year. (*e*) In comparison, it denotes the measure of excess or deficiency; when anything is increased or diminished, it indicates the measure of increase or diminution; as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third. (*f*) It expresses continuance or duration; during the course of; within the period of; as, *by* day; *by* night. (*g*) As soon as; not later than; near or at; — used in expressions of time; as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.

In boxing the compass, *by* indicates a point nearer to, or towards, the next cardinal point; as, north *by* east, *i. e.*, a point towards the east from the north; northeast *by* east, *i. e.*, one point nearer the east than northeast is.

☞ *With* is used instead of *by* before the instrument with which anything is done; as, to beat one *with* a stick; the board was fastened by the carpenter *with* nails. But there are many words which may be regarded as means or processes, or, figuratively, as instruments; and whether *with* or *by* shall be used with them is a matter of arbitrary, and often, of unsettled usage; as, to reduce a town *by* famine; to consume stubble *with* fire; he gained his purpose *by* flattery; he entertained them *with* a story; he distressed us *with* or *by* a recital of his sufferings. See With.

By all means, most assuredly; without fail; certainly. — **By and by.** (*a*) Close together (of place). [*Obs.*] "Two yonge knightes liggyng [lying] *by and by*." *Chaucer.* (*b*) Immediately; at once. [*Obs.*] "When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* he is offended." *Matt.* xiii. 21. (*c*) Presently; pretty soon; before long. In this phrase, *by* seems to be used in the sense of *nearness in time*, and to be repeated for the sake of emphasis, and thus to be equivalent to "soon, *and soon*," that is, instantly; hence, — less emphatically, — pretty soon, presently. — **By one's self,** with only one's self near; alone; solitary. — **By the bye.** See under Bye. — **By the head** (*Naut.*), having the bows lower than the stern; — said of a vessel when her head is lower in the water than her stern. **If her stern is lower, she is by the stern.** — **By the lee,** the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side. — **By the run,** to let go *by the run*, to let go altogether, instead of slacking off. — **By the way,** by the bye; — used to introduce an incidental or secondary remark or subject. — **Day by day, One by one, Piece by piece,** etc., each day, each one, each piece, etc., by itself singly or separately; each severally. — **To come by,** to get possession of; to obtain. — **To do by,** to treat, to behave toward. — **To set by,** to value, to esteem. — **To stand by,** to aid, to support.

☞ The common phrase good-by is equivalent to *farewell*, and would be better written *good-bye*, as it is a corruption of *God be with you* (*b' w' ye*).

By (bī), *adv.* **1.** Near; in the neighborhood; present; as, there was no person *by* at the time.

2. Passing near; going past; past; beyond; as, the procession has gone *by*; a bird flew *by*.

3. Aside; as, to lay *by*; to put *by*.

By (bī), *a.* Out of the common path; aside; — used in composition, giving the meaning of something aside, secondary, or incidental, a collateral matter, a thing private or avoiding notice; as, *by*-lane, *by*-place, *by*-play, *by*-street. It was formerly more freely used in composition than it is now; as, *by*-business, *by*-coffeehouse, *by*-concernment, *by*-design, *by*-interest, etc.

By'ard (bī'ẽrd), *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag sledges in coal mines.

By'-bid'der (bī'bĭd'dẽr), *n.* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, for the purpose of running up the price of articles. [*U. S.*]

By'-blow' (bī'blō'), *n.* **1.** A side or incidental blow; an accidental blow.

With their *by-blows* they did split the very stones in pieces. *Bunyan.*

2. An illegitimate child; a bastard.

The Aga speedily . . . brought her [his disgraced slave] to court, together with her pretty *by-blow*, the present Padre Ottomano. *Evelyn.*

By'-cor'ner (bī'kôr'nẽr), *n.* A private corner.

Britain being a *by-corner*, out of the road of the world. *Fuller.*

By'-de-pend'ence (bī'dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence; an accessory. *Shak.*

By'-drink'ing, *n.* A drinking between meals. [*Obs.*]

Bye (bī), *n.* **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; something which is a secondary object of regard; an object by the way, etc.; as in *on* or *upon the bye*, *i. e.*, in passing; indirectly; by implication. [*Obs.* except in the phrase *by the bye.*]

The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the *bye* even the discipline of the Church of England. *Fuller.*

2. (*Cricket*) A run made upon a missed ball; as, to steal a *bye*. *T. Hughes.*

By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand. [Written also *by the by.*]

Bye (bī), *n.* [AS. *bȳ*; cf. Icel. *bygð* dwelling, *bygġja, būa*, to dwell. √97.] **1.** A dwelling. *Gibson.*

2. In certain games, a station or place of an individual player. *Emerson.*

By'-e-lec'tion (bī'ĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.

By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* Private end or interest; secret purpose; selfish advantage. [Written also *bye-end.*] "Profit or some other *by-end*." *L'Estrange.*

By'gone' (bī'gŏn'; 115), *a.* Past; gone by. "*By-gone* fooleries." *Shak.*

By'gone', *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event. "Let old *bygones* be." *Tennyson.*

Let bygones be bygones, let the past be forgotten.

By'-in'ter-est (bī'ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury.*

By'land (bī'lănd), *n.* A peninsula. [*Obs.*]

By'land-er (bī'lạn-dẽr), *n.* See Bilander. [*Obs.*]

By'-lane' (bī'lān'), *n.* A private lane, or one opening out of the usual road.

By'-law' (bī'lạ'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bylag*, D. *bylov*, Icel. *bȳarlög*, fr. Sw. & Dan. *by* town, Icel. *bær, byr* (fr. *būa* to dwell) + the word for *law*; hence, a law for one town, a special law. Cf. Birlaw, and see Law.] **1.** A local or subordinate law; a private law or regulation made by a corporation for its own government.

There was likewise a law to restrain the *by-laws*, or ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

The law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

2. A law that is less important than a general law or constitutional provision, and subsidiary to it; a rule relating to a matter of detail; as, civic societies often adopt a constitution and *by-laws* for the government of their members. In this sense the word has probably been influenced by *by*, meaning *secondary* or *aside*.

By'-name' (bī'nām'), *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

By'name', *v. t.* To give a nickname to. *Camden.*

By'-pass (bī'pâs), *n.* (*Mech.*) A by-passage, for a pipe, or other channel, to divert circulation from the usual course.

By'-pas'sage (bī'păs'sạj), *n.* A passage different from the usual one; a byway.

By'-past' (bī'pâst'), *a.* Past; gone by. "*By-past* perils." *Shak.*

By'path' (bī'pȧth'), *n.*; *pl.* Bypaths (-pȧthz'). A private path; an obscure way; indirect means.

God knows, my son,
By what *bypaths*, and indirect crooked ways,
I met this crown. *Shak.*

By'-place' (bī'plās'), *n.* A retired or private place.

By'play' (bī'plā'), *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By'-prod'uct (bī'prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

Byre (bīr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *būr* pantry, Sw. *bur* cage, Dan. *buur*, E. *bower*.] A cow house. [*N. of Eng. & Scot.*]

By'-re-spect' (bī'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Private end or view; by-interest. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

By'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A private or obscure road. "Through slippery *byroads*." *Swift.*

By-ron'ic (bī-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the style of, Lord Byron.

With despair and *Byronic* misanthropy. *Thackeray.*

By'-room' (bī'rōōm'), *n.* A private room or apartment. "Stand in some *by-room*." *Shak.*

By-smot'ter-ed (bī-smŏt'tẽr-ĕd), *p. a.* [See Besmut.] Bespotted with mud or dirt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

By'-speech' (bī'spēch'), *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. "To quote *by-speeches*." *Hooker.*

By'-spell' (-spĕl'), *n.* [AS. *bigspell.*] A proverb. [*Obs.*]

Byss (bĭs), *n.* See Byssus, *n.*, 1.

Byss-a'ceous (bĭs-sā'shŭs), *a.* [From Byssus.] (*Bot.*) Byssuslike; consisting of fine fibers or threads, as some very delicate filamentous algæ.

Bys-sif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Byssus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a byssus or tuft.

Bys'sin (bĭs'sĭn), *n.* See Byssus, *n.*, 1.

Bys'sine (bĭs'sĭn), *a.* [L. *byssinus* made of byssus, Gr. βύσσινος. See Byssus.] Made of silk; having a silky or flaxlike appearance. *Coles.*

Bys'soid (-soid), *a.* [*Byssus* + *-oid.*] Byssaceous.

Bys'so-lite (-sō-līt), *n.* [Gr. βύσσος flax + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) An olive-green fibrous variety of hornblende.

‖ **Bys'sus** (bĭs'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Byssuses (-ĕz); L. Byssi (-sī). [L. *byssus* fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Gr. βύσσος.] **1.** A cloth of exceedingly fine texture, used by the ancients. It is disputed whether it was of cotton, linen, or silk. [Written also *byss* and *byssin.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A tuft of long, tough filaments which are formed in a groove of the foot, and issue from between the valves of certain bivalve mollusks, as the *Pinna* and *Mytilus*, by which they attach themselves to rocks, etc.

Byssus.
Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). *b* Byssus; *a* Excurrent orifice; *c* Incurrent orifice, with mantle fringe.

3. (*Bot.*) An obsolete name for certain fungi composed of slender threads.

4. Asbestus.

By'stand'er (bī'stănd'dẽr), *n.* [*By* + *stander*, equiv. to *stander-by*; cf. AS. *big-standan* to stand by or near.] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.

He addressed the *bystanders* and scattered pamphlets among them. *Palfrey.*

Syn. — Looker on; spectator; beholder; observer.

By'-street' (bī'strēt'), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street; an out of the way or cross street.

He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

By'-stroke' (bī'strōk'), *n.* An accidental or a slyly given stroke.

By'-turn'ing (bī'tûrn'ĭng), *n.* An obscure road; a way turning from the main road. *Sir P. Sidney.*

By'-view' (bī'vū'), *n.* A private or selfish view; self-interested aim or purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

By'-walk' (bī'wạk'), *n.* A secluded or private walk.

He moves afterward in *by-walks*. *Dryden.*

By'-wash' (bī'wŏsh'), *n.* The outlet from a dam or reservoir; also, a cut to divert the flow of water.

By'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; a path or road aside from the main one. "Take no *byways*." *Herbert.*

By'-wipe' (bī'wīp'), *n.* A secret or side stroke, as of raillery or sarcasm. *Milton.*

By'word' (bī'wûrd'), *n.* [AS. *bīword; bī*, E. *by* + *word.*] **1.** A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.

I knew a wise man that had it for a *byword*. *Bacon.*

2. The object of a contemptuous saying.

Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen. *Ps.* xliv. 14.

By'work (bī'wûrk), *n.* Work aside from regular work; subordinate or secondary business.

Byz'ant (bĭz'ănt), } *n.* [OE. *besant, besaunt*, F.
Byz'an-tine (-ăn-tīn), } *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantius, Byzantinus*, fr. *Byzantium.*] (*Numis.*) A gold coin, so called from being coined at Byzantium. See Bezant.

By-zan'tian (bī-zăn'shan), *a.* & *n.* See Byzantine.

By-zan'tine (bī-zăn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium, now Constantinople; sometimes, applied to an inhabitant of the modern city of Constantinople. [Written also Bizantine.]

Byzantine church, the Eastern or Greek church, as distinguished from the Western or Roman or Latin church. See under Greek. — **Byzantine empire,** the Eastern Roman or Greek empire, from A. D. 364 or A. D. 395 to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, A. D. 1453. — **Byzantine historians,** historians and writers (Zonaras, Procopius, etc.) who lived in the Byzantine empire. *P. Cyc.* — **Byzantine style** (*Arch.*), a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire. Its leading forms are the round arch, the dome, the pillar, the circle, and the cross. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. The mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark, Venice, are prominent examples of Byzantine architecture.

C.

C (sē). **1.** C is the third letter of the English alphabet. It is from the Latin letter C, which in old Latin represented the sounds of *k*, and *g* (in *go*); its original value being the latter. In Anglo-Saxon words, or Old English before the Norman Conquest, it always has the sound of *k*. The Latin C was the same letter as the Greek Γ, γ, and came from the Greek alphabet. The Greeks got it from the Phœnicians. The English name of C is from the Latin name *ce*, and was derived, probably, through the French. Etymologically C is related to *g*, *h*, *k*, *q*, *s* (and other sibilant sounds). Examples of these relations are seen in L. *acutus*, E. *acute*, *ague*; E. *acrid*, *eager*, *vinegar*; L. *cornu*, E. *horn*; E. *cat*, *kitten*; E. *coy*, *quiet*; L. *circare*, OF. *cerchier*, E. *search*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 221–228.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The keynote of the normal or "natural" scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of the relative minor scale of the same. (*b*) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written ¢. (*c*) The "C clef," a modification of the letter C, placed on any line of the staff, shows that line to be middle C.

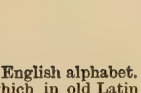

Forms of C clef.

3. As a numeral, C stands for Latin *centum* or 100, CC for 200, etc.

C spring, a spring in the form of the letter C.

‖ Ca-a'ba (kä-ä'bä), *n.* [Ar. *ka'bah*, lit., a square building, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small and nearly cubical stone building, toward which all Mohammedans must pray. [Written also *kaaba*.]

☞ The *Caaba* is situated in Mecca, a city of Arabia, and contains a famous black stone said to have been brought from heaven. Before the time of Mohammed, the *Caaba* was an idolatrous temple, but it has since been the chief sanctuary and object of pilgrimage of the Mohammedan world.

Caas (käs), *n. sing. & pl.* Case. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *cabriolet*.] **1.** A kind of close carriage with two or four wheels, usually a public vehicle. "A *cab* came clattering up." *Thackeray.*

☞ A *cab* may have two seats at right angles to the driver's seat, and a door behind; or one seat parallel to the driver's, with the entrance from the side or front.

Hansom cab. See HANSOM.

2. The covered part of a locomotive, in which the engineer has his station. *Knight.*

Cab (kăb), *n.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing a little over two (2.37) pints. *W. H. Ward.* 2 *Kings* vi. 25.

Ca-bal' (kȧ-băl'), *n.* [F. *cabale* cabal, cabala, LL. *cabbala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, fr. *qābal* to take or receive, in Piël *qibbel* to adopt (a doctrine).] **1.** Tradition; occult doctrine. See CABALA. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

2. A secret. [*Obs.*] "The measuring of the temple, a *cabal* found out but lately." *B. Jonson.*

3. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views and interests in church or state by intrigue; a secret association composed of a few designing persons; a junto.

It so happened, by a whimsical coincidence, that in 1671 the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal;* Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. *Macaulay.*

4. The secret artifices or machinations of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue.

By cursed *cabals* of women. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Junto; intrigue; plot; combination; conspiracy. — CABAL, COMBINATION, FACTION. An association for some purpose considered to be bad is the idea common to these terms. A *combination* is an organized union of individuals for mutual support, in urging their demands or resisting the claims of others, and may be good or bad according to circumstances; as, a *combination* of workmen or of employers to effect or to prevent a change in prices. A *cabal* is a secret association of a few individuals who seek by cunning practices to obtain office and power. A *faction* is a larger body than a *cabal*, employed for selfish purposes in agitating the community and working up an excitement with a view to change the existing order of things. "Selfishness, insubordination, and laxity of morals give rise to *combinations*, which belong particularly to the lower orders of society. Restless, jealous, ambitious, and little minds are ever forming *cabals*. *Factions* belong especially to free governments, and are raised by busy and turbulent spirits for selfish purposes." *Crabb.*

Ca-bal', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CABALLED (-băld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CABALLING.] [Cf. F. *cabaler*.] To unite in a small party to promote private views and interests by intrigue; to intrigue; to plot.

Caballing still against it with the great. *Dryden.*

Cab'a-la (kăb'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [LL. See CABAL, *n.*] **1.** A kind of occult theosophy or traditional interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain mediæval Christians, which treats of the nature of God and the mystery of human existence. It assumes that every letter, word, number, and accent of Scripture contains a hidden sense; and it teaches the methods of interpretation for ascertaining these occult meanings. The cabalists pretend even to foretell events by this means.

2. Secret science, in general; mystic art; mystery.

Cab'a-lism (kăb'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *cabalisme*.] **1.** The secret science of the cabalists.

2. A superstitious devotion to the mysteries of the religion which one professes. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Cab'a-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *cabaliste*.] One versed in the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. "Studious *cabalists*." *Swift.*

Cab'a-lis'tic (kăb'ȧ-lĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Cab'a-lis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } the cabala; containing or conveying an occult meaning; mystic.

The Heptarchus is a *cabalistic* exposition of the first chapter of Genesis. *Hallam.*

Cab'a-lis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a cabalistic manner.

Cab'a-lize (kăb'ȧ-līz), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *cabaliser*.] To use cabalistic language. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ca-bal'ler (kȧ-băl'lẽr), *n* One who cabals.

A close *caballer* and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

Cab'al-line (kăb'ȧl-līn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag. Cf. CAVALIER.] Of or pertaining to a horse. — *n.* Caballine aloes.

Caballine aloes, an inferior and impure kind of aloes formerly used in veterinary practice; — called also *horse aloes*. — **Caballine spring**, the fountain of Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon; — fabled to have been formed by a stroke from the foot of the winged horse Pegasus.

Cab'a-ret (kăb'ȧ-rĕt; 277), *n.* [F.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. [*Obs.* as an English word.]

‖ Ca-bas' (kȧ-bä'), *n.* [F.] A flat basket or frail for figs, etc.; hence, a lady's flat workbasket, reticule, or hand bag; — often written *caba*. *C. Brontë.*

‖ Ca-bas'sou (kȧ-băs'sōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of armadillo of the genus *Xenurus* (*X. unicinctus* and *X. hispidus*); the tatouay. [Written also *kabassou*.]

Cab'bage (kăb'bāj), *n.* [OE. *cabage*, fr. F. *cabus* headed (of cabbages), chou *cabus* headed cabbage, cabbage head; cf. It. *capuccio* a little head, *cappuccio* cowl, hood, cabbage, fr. *capo* head, L. *caput*, or fr. It. *cappa* cape. See CHIEF, CAPE.] (*Bot.*) **1.** An esculent vegetable of many varieties, derived from the wild *Brassica oleracea* of Europe. The common cabbage has a compact head of leaves. The cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., are sometimes classed as cabbages.

2. The terminal bud of certain palm trees, used, like cabbage, for food. See *Cabbage tree*, below.

3. The cabbage palmetto. See below.

Cabbage aphis (*Zoöl.*), a green plant-louse (*Aphis brassicæ*) which lives upon the leaves of the cabbage. — **Cabbage beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a small, striped flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*) which lives, in the larval state, on the roots, and when adult, on the leaves, of the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. — **Cabbage butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), a white butterfly (*Pieris rapæ* of both Europe and America, and the allied *P. oleracea*, a native American species) which, in the larval state, devours the leaves of the cabbage and the turnip. See *Cabbage worm*, below. — **Cabbage fly** (*Zoöl.*), a small two-winged fly (*Anthomyia brassicæ*), which feeds, in the larval or maggot state, on the roots of the cabbage, often doing much damage to the crop. — **Cabbage head**, the compact head formed by the leaves of a cabbage; — contemptuously or humorously, and colloquially, a very stupid and silly person; a numskull. — **Cabbage palmetto**, a species of palm tree (*Sabal Palmetto*) found along the coast from North Carolina to Florida. — **Cabbage rose** (*Bot.*), a species of rose (*Rosa centifolia*) having large and heavy blossoms. — **Cabbage tree, Cabbage palm**, a name given to palms having a terminal bud called a *cabbage*, as the *Sabal Palmetto* of the United States, and the *Euterpe oleracea* and *Oreodoxa oleracea* of the West Indies. — **Cabbage worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of several species of moths and butterflies, which attacks cabbages. The most common is usually the larva of a white butterfly. See *Cabbage butterfly*, above. The cabbage cutworms, which eat off the stalks of young plants during the night, are the larvæ of several species of moths, of the genus *Agrotis*. See CUTWORM. — **Sea cabbage.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Sea kale. (*b*) The original plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., have been derived by cultivation. — **Thousand-headed cabbage.** See BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

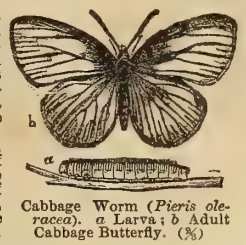

Cabbage Worm (*Pieris oleracea*). *a* Larva; *b* Adult Cabbage Butterfly. (⅔)

Cab'bage, *v. i.* To form a head like that of the cabbage; as, to make lettuce *cabbage*. *Johnson.*

Cab'bage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CABBAGED (-bājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CABBAGING (-bă-jĭng).] [F. *cabasser*, fr. OF. *cabas* theft; cf. F. *cabas* basket, and OF. *cabuser* to cheat.] To purloin or embezzle, as the pieces of cloth remaining after cutting out a garment; to pilfer.

Your tailor . . . *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

Cab'bage, *n.* Cloth or clippings cabbaged or purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cab'bler (kăb'blẽr), *n.* One who works at cabbling.

Cab'bling (-blĭng), *n.* (*Metal.*) The process of breaking up the flat masses into which wrought iron is first hammered, in order that the pieces may be reheated and wrought into bar iron.

‖ Ca-be'ça (kȧ-bā'sȧ), } *n.* [Pg. *cabeça*, F. *cabesse*.]
‖ Ca-besse' (kȧ-bĕs'), } The finest kind of silk received from India.

‖ Ca'ber (kā'bẽr), *n.* [Gael.] A pole or beam used in Scottish games for tossing as a trial of strength.

Cab'e-zon' (kăb'ā-zŏn' *or* kă'bā-thôn'), *n.* [Sp., properly, big head. Cf. CAVESSON.] (*Zoöl.*) A California fish (*Hemilepidotus spinosus*), allied to the sculpin.

Cab'i-ai (kăb'ĭ-ī), *n.* [Native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) The capybara. See CAPYBARA.

Cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* [OE. *caban*, fr. W. *caban* booth, cabin, dim. of *cab* cot, tent; or fr. F. *cabane*, *cabine*, LL. *capanna*, perh. from the Celtic.] **1.** A cottage or small house; a hut. *Swift.*

A hunting *cabin* in the east. *D. Townsend.*

2. A small room; an inclosed place.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive. *Spenser.*

3. A room in a ship for officers or passengers.

Cabin boy, a boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

Cab'in, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CABINED (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CABINING.] To live in, or as in, a cabin; to lodge.

I'll make you . . . *cabin* in a cave. *Shak.*

Cab'in, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a cabin.

I am *cabined*, cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*

Cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabine* or *cabane*. See CABIN, *n.*] **1.** A hut; a cottage; a small house. [*Obs.*]

Hearken a while from thy greenish *cabinet*,
The rural song of careful Cornet. *Spenser.*

2. A small room, or retired apartment; a closet.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

Philip passed some hours every day in his father's *cabinet*. *Prescott.*

4. The advisory council of the chief executive officer of a nation; a cabinet council.

☞ In England, the *cabinet* or *cabinet council* consists of those privy councilors who actually transact the immediate business of the government. *Mozley & W.* — In the United States, the *cabinet* is composed of the heads of the executive departments of the government, namely, the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of Agriculture, the Postmaster-general, and the Attorney-general.

5. (*a*) A set of drawers or a cupboard intended to contain articles of value. Hence, (*b*) A decorative piece of furniture, whether open like an étagère or closed with doors. See ÉTAGÈRE.

6. Any building or room set apart for the safe keeping and exhibition of works of art, etc.; also, the collection itself.

Cabinet council. (*a*) Same as CABINET, *n.*, 4 (of which body it was formerly the full title). (*b*) A meeting of the cabinet. — **Cabinet councilor**, a member of a cabinet council. — **Cabinet photograph**, a photograph of a size smaller than an imperial, though larger than a *carte de visite*. — **Cabinet picture**, a small and generally highly finished picture, suitable for a small room and for close inspection.

Cab'i-net, *a.* Suitable for a cabinet; small.

He [Varnhagen von Ense] is a walking *cabinet* edition of Goethe. *For. Quar. Rev.*

Cab'i-net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CABINETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CABINETING.] To inclose. [*R.*] *Hewyt.*

Cab'i-net-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make cabinets or other choice articles of household furniture, as tables, bedsteads, bureaus, etc.

Cab'i-net-mak'ing, *n.* The art or occupation of making the finer articles of household furniture.

Cab'i-net-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The art or occupation of working upon wooden furniture requiring nice workmanship; also, such furniture.

Cab'i-re'an (kăb'ĭ-rē'an), *n.* One of the Cabiri.

‖ Ca-bi'ri (kȧ-bī'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Κάβειροι.] (*Myth.*) Certain deities originally worshiped with mystical rites by the Pelasgians in Lemnos and Samothrace and afterwards throughout Greece; — also called sons of Hephæstus (or Vulcan), as being masters of the art of working metals. [Written also *Cabeiri*.] *Liddell & Scott.*

Ca-bir'i-an (kȧ-bĭr'ĭ-an), *a.* Same as CABIRIC.

Ca-bir'ic (kȧ-bĭr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *Cabirique*.] Of or pertaining to the Cabiri, or to their mystical worship. [Written also *Cabiritic*.]

Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* [F. *câble*, LL. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, fr. L. *capere* to take; cf. D., Dan., & G. *kabel*, from the French. See CAPABLE.] **1.** A large, strong rope or chain, of considerable length, used to retain a vessel at anchor, and for other purposes. It is made of hemp, of steel wire, or of iron links.

2. A rope of steel wire, or copper wire, usually covered with some protecting or insulating substance; as, the *cable* of a suspension bridge; a telegraphic *cable*.

3. (*Arch.*) A molding, shaft of a column, or any other member of convex, rounded section, made to resemble the spiral twist of a rope; — called also *cable molding*.

Bower cable, the cable belonging to the bower anchor. — **Cable road**, a railway on which the cars are moved by a continuously running endless rope operated by a stationary motor. — **Cable's length**, the length of a ship's cable. Cables in the merchant service vary in length from 100 to

140 fathoms or more; but, as a maritime measure, a cable's length is either 120 fathoms (720 feet), or about 100 fathoms (600 feet, an approximation to one tenth of a nautical mile). — **Cable tier.** (*a*) That part of a vessel where the cables are stowed. (*b*) A coil of a cable. — **Sheet cable,** the cable belonging to the sheet anchor. — **Stream cable,** a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas. — **Submarine cable.** See under TELEGRAPH. — **To pay out the cable, To veer out the cable,** to slacken it, that it may run out of the ship; to let more cable run out of the hawse hole. — **To serve the cable,** to bind it round with ropes, canvas, etc., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse, etc. — **To slip the cable,** to let go the end on board and let it all run out and go overboard, as when there is not time to weigh anchor. Hence, in sailor's use, to die.

Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a cable.
2. (*Arch.*) To ornament with cabling. See CABLING.

Ca'ble, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CABLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CABLING (-blĭng).] To telegraph by a submarine cable. [*Recent*]

Ca'bled (-b'ld), *a.* **1.** Fastened with, or attached to, a cable or rope. "The *cabled* stone." *Dyer.*
2. (*Arch.*) Adorned with cabling.

Ca'ble-gram' (kā'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*Cable,* n. + Gr. γράμμα a writing, a letter.] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable. [A recent hybrid, sometimes found in the newspapers.]

Ca'ble-laid' (-lād'), *a.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Composed of three three-stranded ropes, or hawsers, twisted together to form a cable.
2. Twisted after the manner of a cable; as, a *cable-laid* gold chain. *Simmonds.*

Ca'blet (kā'blĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cable:* cf. F. *câblot.*] A little cable less than ten inches in circumference.

Ca'bling (kā'blĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) The decoration of a fluted shaft of a column or of a pilaster with reeds, or rounded moldings, which seem to be laid in the hollows of the fluting. These are limited in length to about one third of the height of the shaft.

Cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.; pl.* CABMEN (-men). The driver of a cab.

Ca-bob' (kȧ-bŏb'), *n.* [Hindi *kabāb.*] **1.** A small piece of mutton or other meat roasted on a skewer; — so called in Turkey and Persia.
2. A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright.*

Ca-bob', *v. t.* To roast, as a cabob. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ca-boched' (kȧ-bŏsht'), *a.* [F. *caboche* head. Cf. 1st CASEAGE.] (*Her.*) Showing the full face, but nothing of the neck; — said of the head of a beast in armorial bearings. [Written also *caboshed.*]

Caboched.

Ca-boo'dle (kȧ-bōō'd'l), *n.* The whole collection; the entire quantity or number; — usually in the phrase *the whole caboodle.* [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Ca-boose' (kȧ-bōōs'), *n.* [Cf. D. *kabuis, kombuis,* Dan. *kabys,* Sw. *kabysa,* G. *kabuse* a little room or hut. The first part of the word seems to be allied to W. *cab* cabin, booth. Cf. CABIN.] [Written also *camboose.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A house on deck, where the cooking is done; — commonly called the *galley.*
2. (*Railroad*) A car used on freight or construction trains for brakemen, workmen, etc.; a tool car. [*U. S.*]

Cab'o-tage (kăb'ō-tāj), *n.* [F. *cabotage,* fr. *caboter* to sail along the coast; cf. Sp. *cabo* cape.] (*Naut.*) Navigation along the coast; the details of coast pilotage.

‖ **Ca-brée'** (kȧ-brā'), *n.* [French Canadian.] (*Zoöl.*) The pronghorn antelope. [Also written *cabrit, cabret.*]

Ca-brer'ite (kȧ-brĕr'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) An apple-green mineral, a hydrous arseniate of nickel, cobalt, and magnesia; — so named from the Sierra *Cabrera,* Spain.

‖ **Ca-bril'la** (kȧ-brĕl'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., prawn.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to various species of edible fishes of the genus *Serranus,* and related genera, inhabiting the Mediterranean, the coast of California, etc. In California, some of them are also called *rock bass* and *kelp salmon.*

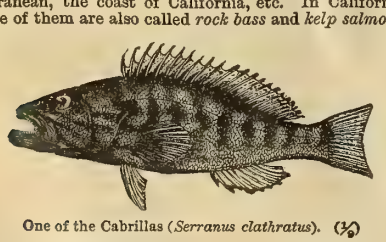
One of the Cabrillas (*Serranus clathratus*). (1/5)

Cab'ri-ole' (kăb'rĭ-ōl'), *n.* [F. See CABRIOLET, and cf. CAPRIOLE.] (*Man.*) A curvet; a leap. See CAPRIOLE.
The *cabrioles* which his charger exhibited. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap, caper, from It. *capriola,* fr. dim. of L. *caper* he-goat, *capra* she-goat. This carriage is so called from its skipping lightness. Cf. CAB, CAPER a leap.] A one-horse carriage with two seats and a calash top.

One form of Cabriolet.

Ca-brit' (kȧ-brē'), *n.* Same as CABRÉE.

Cab'urn (kăb'ŭrn), *n.* Cf. CABLE, *n.*] (*Naut.*) A small line made of spun yarn, to bind or worm cables, seize tackles, etc.

‖ **Ca-cæ'mi-a** (kȧ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), ‖ **Ca-chæ'mi-a** (kȧ-kē'mĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακός bad + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A degenerated or poisoned condition of the blood.

Ca-ca'ine (kȧ-kā'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The essential principle of cacao; — now called *theobromine.*

‖ **Ca'ca-jão'** (kā'kȧ-zhoung'), *n.* [Pg.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American short-tailed monkey (*Pithecia* (or *Brachyurus*) *melanocephala*). [Written also *cacajo.*]

Ca-ca'o (kȧ-kā'ō *or* kā'kō; 277), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakahuatl.* Cf. COCOA, CHOCOLATE.] (*Bot.*) A small evergreen tree (*Theobroma Cacao*) of South America and the West Indies. Its fruit contains an edible pulp, inclosing seeds about the size of an almond, from which cocoa, chocolate, and broma are prepared.

Cach'a-lot (kăsh'ȧ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *cachalot.*] (*Zoöl.*) The sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It has in the top of its head a large cavity, containing an oily fluid, which, after death, concretes into a whitish crystalline substance called *spermaceti.* See SPERM WHALE.

‖ **Cache** (kăsh), *n.* [F., a hiding place, fr. *cacher* to conceal, to hide.] A hole in the ground, or a hiding place, for concealing and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry. *Kane.*

Ca-chec'tic (kȧ-kĕk'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *cachecticus,* Gr.
Ca-chec'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } καχεκτικός: cf. F. *cachectique.*] Having, or pertaining to, cachexia; as, *cachectic* remedies; *cachectical* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Cache'pot'** (kăsh'pō'), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot, of porcelain, metal, paper, etc.

‖ **Cach'et** (kăsh'ā), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] A seal, as of a letter.
Lettre de cachet [F.], a sealed letter, especially a letter or missive emanating from the sovereign; — much used in France before the Revolution as an arbitrary order of imprisonment.

Ca-chex'i-a (kȧ-kĕks'ĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [L. *cachexia,* Gr.
Ca-chex'y (kȧ-kĕks'ĭ), } καχεξία; κακός bad + ἕξις condition.] A condition of ill health and impairment of nutrition due to impoverishment of the blood, esp. when caused by a specific morbid process (as cancer or tubercle).

Cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio,* fr. *cachinnare* to laugh aloud, cf. Gr. καχάζειν.] Loud or immoderate laughter; — often a symptom of hysterical or maniacal affections.
Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Ca-chin'na-to-ry (kȧ-kĭn'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or accompanied by, immoderate laughter.
Cachinnatory buzzes of approval. *Carlyle.*

‖ **Ca-chi'ri** (kȧ-shē'rē), *n.* A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from the grated root of the manioc, and resembling perry. *Dunglison.*

Cach'o-long (kăsh'ō-lŏng), *n.* [F. *cacholong,* said to be from *Cach,* the name of a river in Bucharia + *cholon,* a Calmuck word for *stone;* or fr. a Calmuck word meaning "beautiful stone."] (*Min.*) An opaque or milk-white chalcedony, a variety of quartz; also, a similar variety of opal.

Ca'chou' (kȧ'shōō'), *n.* [F. See CASHOO.] A silvered aromatic pill, used to correct the odor of the breath.

‖ **Ca-chu'cha** (kȧ-chōō'chȧ), *n.* [Sp.] An Andalusian dance in three-four time, resembling the bolero. [Sometimes in English spelled *cachuca* (kȧ-chōō'kȧ).]
The orchestra plays the *cachucha.* *Longfellow.*

‖ **Ca-chun'de** (kȧ-chōōn'dā), *n.* [Sp.] (*Med.*) A pastil or troche, composed of various aromatic and other ingredients, highly celebrated in India as an antidote, and as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

‖ **Ca-cique'** (kȧ-sēk'), *n.* [Sp.] See CAZIQUE.

Cack (kăk), *v. i.* [OE. *cakken,* fr. L. *cacare;* akin to Gr. κακκᾶν, and to OIr. *cacc* dung; cf. AS. *cac.*] To ease the body by stool; to go to stool. *Pope.*

Cack'er-el (kăk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *caquerel, cagarel* (*Cotgr.*), from the root of E. *cack.*] (*Zoöl.*) The mendole; a small worthless Mediterranean fish considered poisonous by the ancients. See MENDOLE.

Cac'kle (kăk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CACKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *cakelen;* cf. LG. *kakeln,* D. *kakelen,* G. *gackeln, gackern;* all of imitative origin. Cf. GAGGLE, CAKE to cackle.] **1.** To make a sharp, broken noise or cry, as a hen or goose does.
When every goose is *cackling.* *Shak.*
2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a hen or a goose; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To talk in a silly manner; to prattle. *Johnson.*

Cac'kle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** The sharp broken noise made by a goose or by a hen that has laid an egg.
By her *cackle* saved the state. *Dryden.*
2. Idle talk; silly prattle.
There is a buzz and *cackle* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

Cac'kler (kăk'klĕr), *n.* **1.** A fowl that cackles.
2. One who prattles, or tells tales; a tattler.

Cac'kling, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or a hen.

‖ **Cac'o-chym'i-a** (kăk'ō-kĭm'ĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *cacochymia;* κακός bad + χυμός juice: cf. F. *cacochymie.*]
Cac'o-chym'y (kăk'ō-kĭm'ĭ), } (*Med.*) A vitiated state of the humors, or fluids, of the body, especially of the blood. *Dunglison.*

Cac'o-chym'ic (kăk'ō-kĭm'ĭk), } *a.* Having the fluids
Cac'o-chym'ic-al (-kĭm'ĭ-kal), } of the body vitiated, especially the blood. *Wiseman.*

Cac'o-de'mon (kăk'ō-dē'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. κακοδαίμων; κακός bad + δαίμων demon: cf. F. *cacodémon.*] **1.** An evil spirit; a devil or demon. *Shak.*
2. (*Med.*) The nightmare. *Dunglison.*

Cac'o-dox'ic-al (kăk'ō-dŏks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Heretical.

Cac'o-dox'y (kăk'ō-dŏks'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοδοξία perverted opinion; κακός bad + δόξα opinion.] Erroneous doctrine; heresy; heterodoxy. [*R.*]
Heterodoxy, or what Luther calls *cacodoxy.* *R. Turnbull.*

Cac'o-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [Gr. κακώδης ill-smelling (κακός bad + ὀζειν to smell) + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Alkarsin; a colorless, poisonous, arsenical liquid, $As_2(CH_3)_4$, spontaneously inflammable and possessing an intensely disagreeable odor. It is the type of a series of compounds analogous to the nitrogen compounds called hydrazines. [Written also *cacodyle,* and *kakodyl.*]

Cac'o-dyl'ic (kăk'ō-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cacodyl.

Cacodylic acid, a white, crystalline, deliquescent substance, $(CH_3)_2AsO.OH$, obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl, and having the properties of an exceedingly stable acid; — also called *alkargen.*

‖ **Cac'o-ē'thes** (kăk'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κακοήθης of ill habits, τὸ κακόηθες an ill habit; κακός bad + ἦθος habit.] **1.** A bad custom or habit; an insatiable desire; as, *cacoëthes scribendi,* "the itch for writing." *Addison.*
2. (*Med.*) A bad quality or disposition in a disease; an incurable ulcer.

Cac'o-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. κακός bad + γαστήρ stomach.] Troubled with bad digestion. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Cac'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, cacography; badly written or spelled.

Ca-cog'ra-phy (kȧ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακός bad + *-graphy:* cf. F. *cacographie.*] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling. *Walpole.*

‖ **Ca'co-let'** (kȧ'kō-lā'), *n.* [F.] A chair, litter, or other contrivance fitted to the back or pack saddle of a mule for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or for the transportation of the sick and wounded of an army.

Ca-col'o-gy (kȧ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακός bad + *-logy:* cf. F. *cacologie.*] Bad speaking; bad choice or use of words. *Buchanan.*

‖ **Ca'co-mix'le** (kā'kō-mĭks'lā), **Ca'co-mix'tle** (-tlā), **Ca'co-mix'l** (-mĭks''l), *n.* [Mexican name.] A North American carnivore (*Bassaris astuta*), about the size of a cat, related to the raccoons. It inhabits Mexico, Texas, and California.

Cacomixle. 1/12

Ca-coon' (kȧ-kōōn'), *n.* One of the seeds or large beans of a tropical vine (*Entada scandens*) used for making purses, scent bottles, etc.

Cac'o-phon'ic (kăk'ō-fŏn'ĭk), **Cac'o-phon'ic-al** (-fŏn'ĭ-kal), **Ca-coph'o-nous** (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nŭs), **Cac'o-pho'nious** (kăk'ō-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Harsh-sounding.

Ca-coph'o-ny (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* CACOPHONIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κακοφωνία; κακός bad + φωνή sound: cf. F. *cacophonie.*] **1.** (*Rhet.*) An uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, owing to the concurrence of harsh letters or syllables. "*Cacophonies* of all kinds." *Pope.*
2. (*Mus.*) A combination of discordant sounds.
3. (*Med.*) An unhealthy state of the voice.

Cac'o-tech'ny (kăk'ō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοτεχνία; κακός bad + τέχνη art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [*R.*]

Ca-cox'ene (kȧ-kŏks'ēn), } *n.* [Gr. κακός bad + ξένος
Ca-cox'e-nite (-ē-nīt), } guest.] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of iron occurring in yellow radiated tufts. The phosphorus seriously injures it as an iron ore.

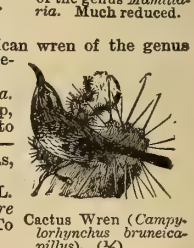
Cactus (Melon Thistle) of the genus *Mamillaria.* Much reduced.

Cac-ta'ceous (kăk-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or like, the family of plants of which the prickly pear is a common example.

Cac'tus (-tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CACTUSES (-ĕz), L. CACTI (-tī). [L., a kind of cactus, Gr. κάκτος.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Cactaceæ,* as the prickly pear and the night-blooming cereus. See CEREUS. They usually have leafless stems and branches, often beset with clustered thorns, and are mostly natives of the warmer parts of America.

Cactus wren (*Zoöl.*), an American wren of the genus *Campylorhynchus,* of several species.

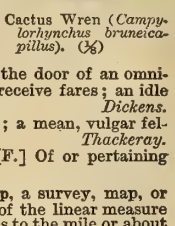
Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus bruneicapillus*). (2/3)

Ca-cu'mi-nal (kȧ-kū'mĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *cacumen, cacuminis,* the top, point.] (*Philol.*) Pertaining to the top of the palate; cerebral; — applied to certain consonants; as, *cacuminal* (or cerebral) letters.

Ca-cu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *cacuminatus,* p. p. of *cacuminare* to point, fr. *cacumen* point.] To make sharp or pointed. [*Obs.*]

Cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *cadet.*] **1.** A person who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, and to receive fares; an idle hanger-on about innyards. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*
2. A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. [*Cant, Eng.*] *Thackeray.*

Ca-das'tral (kȧ-dăs'tral), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to landed property.

Cadastral survey, *or* Cadastral map, a survey, map, or plan on a large scale (usually 1/2500 of the linear measure of the ground, or twenty-five inches to the mile or about an inch to the acre) so as to represent the relative positions and dimensions of objects and estates exactly; — distinguished from a *topographical* map, which exaggerates the dimensions of houses and the breadth of roads and streams, for the sake of distinctness. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Ca-das'tre** } (kȧ-dăs'tĕr), *n.* [F. *cadastre.*] (*Law*) An
Ca-das'ter } official statement of the quantity and

value of real estate for the purpose of apportioning the taxes payable on such property.

‖ **Ca-da'ver** (kȧ-dā'vẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead human body; a corpse.

Ca-dav'er-ic (kȧ-dăv'ẽr-Ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a corpse, or the changes produced by death; cadaverous; as, *cadaveric* rigidity. *Dunglison.*

Cadaveric alkaloid, an alkaloid generated by the processes of decomposition in dead animal bodies, and thought by some to be the cause of the poisonous effects produced by the bodies. See PTOMAINE.

Ca-dav'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cadaverosus.*] **1.** Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look.

2. Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a dead body. "The scent *cadaverous.*" *Young.*

—Ca-dav'er-ous-ly, *adv.* **—Ca-dav'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cad'bait′ (kăd'bāt'), *n.* [Prov. E. *codbait, cadbote* fly.] (*Zoöl.*) See CADDICE.

Cad'dice } (kăd'dĭs), *n.* [Prov. E.
Cad'dis } *caddy, cadew;* cf. G. *köder* bait.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a caddice fly. These larvæ generally live in cylindrical cases, open at each end, and covered externally with pieces of broken shells, gravel, bits of wood, etc. They are a favorite bait with anglers. Called also *caddice worm*, or *caddis worm.*

Caddice, somewhat enlarged. *a* Its case, nat. size.

Caddice fly (*Zoöl.*), a species of trichopterous insect, whose larva is the caddice.

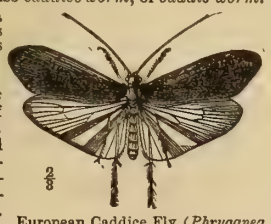

European Caddice Fly (*Phryganea striata*).

Cad'dis, *n.* [OE. *caddas,* Scot. *caddis* lint, *caddes* a kind of woolen cloth. Cf. Gael. *cada, cadadh,* a kind of cloth, cotton, fustian, W. *cadas,* F. *cadis.*] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon. "*Caddises,* cambrics, lawns." *Shak.*

Cad'dish (kăd'dĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming.

Cad'dow (kăd'dō), *n.* [OE. *cadawe,* prob. fr. *ca* chough + *daw* jackdaw; cf. Gael. *cadhag, cathag.* Cf. CHOUGH, DAW, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A jackdaw. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cad'dy (kăd'dў), *n.*; *pl.* CADDIES (-dĭz). [Earlier spelt *catty,* fr. Malay *kati* a weight of 1⅓ pounds. Cf. CATTY.] A small box, can, or chest to keep tea in.

Cade (kād), *a.* [Cf. OE. *cad, kod,* lamb, also COSSET, CODDLE.] Bred by hand; domesticated; petted.

He brought his *cade* lamb with him. *Sheldon.*

Cade, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to coddle; to tame. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Cade, *n.* [L. *cadus* jar, Gr. κάδος.] A barrel or cask, as of fish. "A *cade* of herrings." *Shak.*

A *cade* of herrings is 500, of sprats 1,000. *Jacob, Law Dict.*

Cade, *n.* [F. & Pr.; LL. *cada.*] A species of juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*) of Mediterranean countries.

Oil of cade, a thick, black, tarry liquid, obtained by destructive distillation of the inner wood of the cade. It is used as a local application in skin diseases.

Ca'dence (kā'dens), *n.* [OE. *cadence, cadens,* LL. *cadentia* a falling, fr. L. *cadere* to fall; cf. F. *cadence,* It. *cadenza.* See CHANCE.] **1.** The act or state of declining or sinking. [*Obs.*]

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton.*

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

3. A rhythmical modulation of the voice or of any sound; as, music of bells in *cadence* sweet.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Seafaring men o'erwatched. *Milton.*
The accents . . . were in passion's tenderest *cadence.* *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Rhythmical flow of language, in prose or verse.

Golden *cadence* of poesy. *Shak.*

If in any composition much attention was paid to the flow of the rhythm, it was said (at least in the 14th and 15th centuries) to be "prosed in faire *cadence.*" *Dr. Guest.*

5. (*Her.*) See CADENCY.

6. (*Man.*) Harmony and proportion in motions, as of a well-managed horse.

7. (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching.

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The close or fall of a strain; the point of rest, commonly reached by the immediate succession of the tonic to the dominant chord. (*b*) A *cadenza,* or closing embellishment; a pause before the end of a strain, which the performer may fill with a flight of fancy.

Imperfect cadence. (*Mus.*) See under IMPERFECT.

Ca'dence, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

These parting numbers, *cadenced* by my grief. *Philips.*

Ca'den-cy (kā'den-sў), *n.* Descent of related families; distinction between the members of a family according to their ages.

Marks of cadency (*Her.*), bearings indicating the position of the bearer as older or younger son, or as a descendant of an older or younger son. See DIFFERENCE (*Her.*).

Ca-dene' (kȧ-dēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *cadène.*] A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant. *McElrath.*

Ca'dent (kā'dent), *a.* [L. *cadens, -entis,* p. pr. of *cadere* to fall.] Falling. [*R.*] "*Cadent* tears." *Shak.*

Ca-den'za (kȧ-dĕn'zȧ; It. kȧ-dänt'sȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A parenthetic flourish or flight of ornament in the course of a piece, commonly just before the final cadence.

Ca'der (kā'dẽr), *n.* See CADRE.

Ca-det' (kȧ-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *cadet* a younger or the youngest son or brother, dim. fr. L. *caput* head; *i. e.,* a smaller head of the family, after the first or eldest. See CHIEF, and cf. CAD.] **1.** The younger of two brothers; a younger brother or son; the youngest son.

The *cadet* of an ancient and noble family. *Wood.*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a volunteer, with a view of acquiring military skill and obtaining a commission. (*b*) A young man in training for military or naval service; esp. a pupil in a military or naval school, as at West Point, Annapolis, or Woolwich.

☞ All the undergraduates at Annapolis are *Naval cadets.* The distinction between *Cadet midshipmen* and *Cadet engineers* was abolished by Act of Congress in 1882.

Ca-det'ship (kȧ-dĕt'shĭp), *n.* The position, rank, or commission of a cadet; as, to get a *cadetship.*

Ca-dew' (kȧ-dū'), **Cade'worm**′ (kād'wûrm'), *n.* A caddice. See CADDICE.

Cadge (kăj), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CADGED (kăjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CADGING.] [Cf. Scot. *cache, caich, cadge,* to toss, drive, OE. *cachen* to drive, catch, *caggen* to bind, or perh. E. *cage.* Cf. CADGER.] **1.** To carry, as a burden. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

2. To hawk or peddle, as fish, poultry, etc. [*Prov.*]

3. To intrude or live on another meanly; to beg. [*Prov.* or *Slang, Eng.*] *Wright.*

Cadge, *n.* [Cf. 2d CADGER.] (*Hawking*) A circular frame on which cadgers carry hawks for sale.

Cadg'er (kăj'ẽr), *n.* [From CADGE, *v. t.,* cf. CODGER.] **1.** A packman or itinerant huckster.

2. One who gets his living by trickery or begging. [*Prov.* or *Slang*] "The gentleman *cadger.*" *Dickens.*

Cadg'er, *n.* [OF. *cagier* one who catches hawks. Cf. CAGE.] (*Hawking*) One who carries hawks on a cadge.

Cadg'y (kăj'ў), *a.* Cheerful or mirthful, as after good eating or drinking; also, wanton. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Ca'di (kā'dĭ; Turkish kȧ'dē), *n.* [Turk. See ALCALDE.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans, usually the judge of a town or village.

Cad'ie, Cad'die (kăd'dĭ), *n.* A Scotch errand boy, porter, or messenger. [Written also *cady.*]

Every Scotchman, from the peer to the *cadie.* *Macaulay.*

Ca'di-les'ker (kā'dē-lĕs'kẽr), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī* judge + *al'asker* the army, Per. *leshker.*] A chief judge in the Turkish empire, so named originally because his jurisdiction extended to the cases of soldiers, who are now tried only by their own officers.

Ca-dil'lac (kȧ-dĭl'lăk), *n.* [Prob. from *Cadillac,* a French town.] A large pear, shaped like a flattened top, used chiefly for cooking. *Johnson.*

Cad'is (kăd'ĭs), *n.* [F.] A kind of coarse serge.

Cad-me'an (kăd-mē'an), *a.* [L. *Cadmeus,* Gr. Καδμεῖος, from Κάδμος (L. *Cadmus*), which name perhaps means lit. a man from the East; cf. Heb. *qedem* east.] Of or pertaining to Cadmus, a fabulous prince of Thebes, who was said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet — *α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, ς, τ, υ.* These are called *Cadmean* letters.

Cadmean victory, a victory that damages the victors as much as the vanquished; probably referring to the battle in which the soldiers who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus slew each other.

Cad'mi-a (kăd'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. καδμεία. Cf. CALAMINE.] (*Min.*) An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed. Formerly applied to the mineral *calamine.*

Cad'mi-an (kăd'mĭ-an), *a.* [*R.*] See CADMEAN.

Cad'mic (kăd'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cadmium; as, *cadmic* sulphide.

Cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CADMIA.] (*Chem.*) A comparatively rare element related to zinc, and occurring in some zinc ores. It is a white metal, both ductile and malleable. Symbol Cd. Atomic weight 111.8. It was discovered by Stromeyer in 1817, who named it from its association with zinc or zinc ore.

Cadmium yellow, a compound of cadmium and sulphur, of an intense yellow color, used as a pigment.

Cad'rans (kăd'rănz), *n.* [Cf. F. *cadran.* Cf. QUADRANT.] An instrument with a graduated disk by means of which the angles of gems are measured in the process of cutting and polishing.

‖ **Ca'dre** (kä'd'r), *n.* [F. *cadre,* It. *quadro* square, from L. *quadrum,* fr. *quatuor* four.] (*Mil.*) The framework or skeleton upon which a regiment is to be formed; the officers of a regiment forming the staff. [Written also *cader.*]

Ca-du'ca-ry (kȧ-dū'kȧ-rў), *a.* [See CADUCOUS.] (*Law*) Relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

Ca-du'ce-an (kȧ-dū'sē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Mercury's caduceus, or wand.

Ca-du'ce-us (kȧ-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *caduceum, caduceus;* akin to Gr. κηρύκειον a herald's wand, fr. κῆρυξ herald.] (*Myth.*) The official staff or wand of Hermes or Mercury, the messenger of the gods. It was originally said to be a herald's staff of olive wood, but was afterwards fabled to have two serpents coiled about it, and two wings at the top.

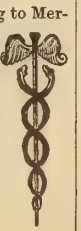

Caduceus.

Ca-du'ci-bran'chi-ate (kȧ-dū'sĭ-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling (fr. *cadere* to fall) + E. *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) With temporary gills: — applied to those Amphibia in which the gills do not remain in adult life.

Ca-du'ci-ty (kȧ-dū'sĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *caducitas:* cf. F. *caducité.* See CADUCOUS.] Tendency to fall; the feebleness of old age; senility. [*R.*]

[A] jumble of youth and *caducity.* *Chesterfield.*

Ca-du'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, inclined to fall, fr. *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE.] (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Dropping off or disappearing early, as the calyx of a poppy, or the gills of a tadpole.

Ca-duke' (kȧ-dūk'), *a.* [Cf. F. *caduc.* See CADUCOUS.] Perishable; frail; transitory. [*Obs.*] *Hickes.*

The *caduke* pleasures of this world. *Bp. Fisher.*

Cad'y (kăd'ĭ), *n.* See CADIE.

‖ **Cæ'ca** (sē'cȧ), *n. pl.* See CÆCUM.

Cæ'cal (sē'kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) **1.** Of or pertaining to the cæcum, or blind gut.

2. Having the form of a cæcum, or bag with one opening; baglike; as, the *cæcal* extremity of a duct.

‖ **Cæ'ci-as** (sē'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L. *caecias,* Gr. καικίας.] A wind from the northeast. *Milton.*

Cæ-cil'i-an (sē-sĭl'ĭ-an; 106), *n.* [L. *caecus* blind. So named from the supposed blindness of the species, the eyes being very minute.] (*Zoöl.*) A limbless amphibian belonging to the order *Cæciliæ* or *Ophiomorpha.* See OPHIOMORPHA. [Written also *cæcilian.*]

‖ **Cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. CÆCUMS, L. CÆCA (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind, invisible, concealed.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A cavity open at one end, as the blind end of a canal or duct. (*b*) The blind part of the large intestine beyond the entrance of the small intestine; — called also the *blind gut.*

☞ The *cæcum* is comparatively small in man, and ends in a slender portion, the *vermiform appendix;* but in herbivorous mammals it is often as large as the rest of the large intestine. In fishes there are often numerous intestinal cæca.

Cæ'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'Ik), *a.* (*Geol.*) See CENOZOIC.

Ca'en stone′ (kā'ĕn stōn' *or* kän' stōn'). A cream-colored limestone for building, found near Caen, France.

Cæ'sar (sē'zẽr), *n.* [L.] A Roman emperor, as being the successor of Augustus Cæsar. Hence, a kaiser, or emperor of Germany, or any emperor or powerful ruler. See KAISER, KESAR.

Marlborough anticipated the day when he would be servilely flattered and courted by *Cæsar* on one side and by Louis the Great on the other. *Macaulay.*

Cæ-sa're-an, Cæ-sa'ri-an (sē-zā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Caesareus, Caesarianus.*] Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars; imperial.

Cæsarean section (*Surg.*), the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus; — so called because Julius Cæsar is reported to have been brought into the world by such an operation.

Cæ'sar-ism (sē'zẽr-Izm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Césarisme.*] A system of government in which unrestricted power is exercised by a single person, to whom, as Cæsar or emperor, it has been committed by the popular will; imperialism; also, advocacy or support of such a system of government.

☞ This word came into prominence in the time of Napoleon III., as an expression of the claims and political views of that emperor, and of the politicians of his court.

Cæ'si-ous (sē'zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesius* bluish gray.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Of the color of lavender; pale blue with a slight mixture of gray. *Lindley.*

Cæ'si-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *caesius* bluish gray.] (*Chem.*) A rare alkaline metal found in mineral water; — so called from the two characteristic blue lines in its spectrum. It was the first element discovered by spectrum analysis, and is the most strongly basic and electro-positive substance known. Symbol Cs. Atomic weight 132.6.

Cæs'pi-tose′ (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* Same as CESPITOSE.

Cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ *or* -sū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. CÆSURAS (-rȧz), L. CÆSURÆ (-rē). [L. *caesura* a cutting off, a division, stop, fr. *caedere, caesum,* to cut off. See CONCISE.] A metrical break in a verse, occurring in the middle of a foot and commonly near the middle of the verse; a sense pause in the middle of a foot. Also, a long syllable on which the cæsural accent rests, or which is used as a foot.

☞ In the following line the *cæsura* is between *study* and *of.*

The prop | er study | y ‖ of | mankind | is man.

Cæ-su'ral (-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

Cæsural pause, a pause made at a cæsura.

‖ **Ca'fé'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F. See COFFEE.] A coffee-house; a restaurant; also, a room in a hotel or restaurant where coffee and liquors are served.

Caf'e-net (kăf'ē-nĕt), } *n.* [Turk. *qahveh khāneh* cof-
Ca'fe-neh (kā'fē-nā), } feehouse.] A humble inn or house of rest for travelers, where coffee is sold. [*Turkey*]

Caf-fe'ic (kăf-fē'Ik), *a.* [See COFFEE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.

Caffeic acid, an acid obtained from coffee tannin, as a yellow crystalline substance, $C_9H_8O_4$.

Caf-fe'ine (-In), *n.* [Cf. F. *caféine.* See COFFEE.] (*Chem.*) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee. It is identical with the alkaloid *theine* from tea leaves, and with *guaranine* from guarana.

Caf'fe-tan'nic (kăf'fē-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [*Caffeic* + *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the tannin of coffee.

Caffetannic acid, a variety of tannin obtained from coffee berries, regarded as a glucoside.

‖ **Caf'fi-la** (kăf'fĭ-lȧ), *n.* [Ar.] See CAFILA.

Caf're (kăf'fẽr), *n.* See KAFFIR.

‖ **Ca'fi-la** (kā'fē-lȧ), } *n.* [Ar.] A caravan of travel-
‖ **Ca'fi-leh** (kā'fē-lā), } ers; a military supply train or government caravan; a string of pack horses.

Caf'tan (kăf'tan *or* kăf-tăn'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān:* cf. F. *cafetan.*] A garment worn throughout the Levant, consisting of a long gown with sleeves reaching below the hands. It is generally fastened by a belt or sash.

Caf'tan (kăf'tan), *v. t.* To clothe with a caftan. [*R.*]

The turbaned and *caftaned* damsel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cag (kăg), *n.* See KEG. [*Obs.*]

Cage (kāj), *n.* [F. *cage,* fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow. Cf. CAVE, *n.*, CAJOLE, GABION.] **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, in wood or metal, used for confining birds or other animals.

In his *cage,* like parrot fine and gay. *Cowper.*

2. A place of confinement for malefactors. *Shak.*

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a *cage*. *Lovelace.*

3. (*Carp.*) An outer framework of timber, inclosing something within it; as, the *cage* of a staircase. *Gwilt.*

4. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A skeleton frame to limit the motion of a loose piece, as of a ball valve. (*b*) A wirework strainer, used in connection with pumps and pipes.

5. The box, bucket, or inclosed platform of a lift or elevator; a cagelike structure moving in a shaft.

6. (*Mining*) The drum on which the rope is wound in a hoisting whim.

7. (*Baseball*) The catcher's wire mask.

Cage (kāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caged (kājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caging.] To confine in, or as in, a cage; to shut up or confine. "*Caged* and starved to death." *Cowper.*

Caged (kājd), *a.* Confined in, or as in, a cage; like a cage or prison. "The *caged* cloister." *Shak.*

Cage'ling (kāj'lĭng), *n.* [*Cage* + *-ling.*] A bird confined in a cage; esp. a young bird. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

‖ **Ca'git** (kā'jĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of parrot, of a beautiful green color, found in the Philippine Islands.

Cag'mag (kăg'măg), *n.* A tough old goose; hence, coarse, bad food of any kind. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Ca'got'** (kȧ'gō'), *n.* [F.] One of a race inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees, who until 1793 were political and social outcasts (Christian Pariahs). They are supposed to be a remnant of the Visigoths.

‖ **Ca'hier'** (kä'yā' *or* kȧ-hēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum*. See Quire of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] **1.** A number of sheets of paper put loosely together; esp. one of the successive portions of a work printed in numbers.

2. A memorial of a body; a report of legislative proceedings, etc.

Ca-hin'cic (kȧ-hĭn'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, *cahinca*, the native name of a species of Brazilian *Chiocca*, perhaps *C. racemosa;* as, *cahincic* acid.

Ca-hoot' (kȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [Perhaps fr. F. *cohorte* a company or band.] Partnership; as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. [*Slang, Southwestern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Ca'ic (kā'ĭk), *n.* See Caïque.

‖ **Cai'ma-cam'** (kā'ĭ'mȧ-kăm'), *n.* [Turk.] The governor of a sanjak or district in Turkey.

Cai'man (kā'man), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cayman.

Cai'no-zo'ic (kā'nō-zō'ĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) See Cenozoic.

‖ **Ca-ïque'** (kä-ēk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāïq* boat.] (*Naut.*) A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus; also, a Levantine vessel of larger size.

‖ **Ça' i-ra'** (sä' ē-rä'). [F. *ça ira, ça ira, les aristocrates à la lanterne*, it shall go on, it shall go on, [hang] the aristocrats to the lantern (lamp-post).] The refrain of a famous song of the French Revolution.

Caird (kârd), *n.* [Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] A traveling tinker; also, a tramp or sturdy beggar. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap: cf. Ir. & W. *carn.*] **1.** A rounded or conical heap of stones erected by early inhabitants of the British Isles, apparently as a sepulchral monument.

Now here let us place the gray stone of her *cairn*. *Campbell.*

2. A pile of stones heaped up as a landmark, or to arrest attention, as in surveying, or in leaving traces of an exploring party, etc. *C. Kingsley. Kane.*

Cairn-gorm' stone' (kârn-gôrm' stōn'). [Gael. *carn* a cairn + *gorm* azure.] (*Min.*) A yellow or smoky brown variety of rock crystal, or crystallized quartz, found esp. in the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland.

Cais'son (kās'sŏn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest. See 1st Case.] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A chest to hold ammunition. (*b*) A four-wheeled carriage for conveying ammunition, consisting of two parts, a body and a limber. In light field batteries there is one caisson to each piece, having two ammunition boxes on the body, and one on the limber. *Farrow.* (*c*) A chest filled with explosive materials, to be laid in the way of an enemy and exploded on his approach.

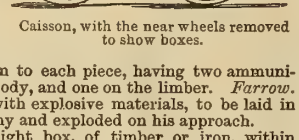

Caisson, with the near wheels removed to show boxes.

2. (*a*) A water-tight box, of timber or iron, within which work is carried on in building foundations or structures below the water level. (*b*) A hollow floating box, usually of iron, which serves to close the entrances of docks and basins. (*c*) A structure, usually with an air chamber, placed beneath a vessel to lift or float it.

3. (*Arch.*) A sunk panel of ceilings or soffits.

Pneumatic caisson (*Engin.*), a caisson, closed at the top but open at the bottom, and resting upon the ground under water. The pressure of air forced into the caisson keeps the water out. Men and materials are admitted to the interior through an air lock. See Lock.

Cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* [OE. *caitif, cheitif*, captive, miserable, OF. *caitif, chaitif, chetif*, captive, mean, wretched, F. *chétif*, fr. L. *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take, akin to E. *heave*. See Heave, and cf. Captive.] **1.** Captive; wretched; unfortunate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Base; wicked and mean; cowardly; despicable.

Arnold had sped his *caitiff* flight. *W. Irving.*

Cai'tiff, *n.* **1.** A captive; a prisoner. [*Obs.*]

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave. *Holland.*

2. A wretched or unfortunate man. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A mean, despicable person; one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet.

The deep-felt conviction of men that slavery breaks down the moral character . . . speaks out with . . . distinctness in the change of meaning which *caitiff* has undergone, signifying, as it now does, one of a base, abject disposition, while there was a time when it had nothing of this in it. *Trench.*

Caj'e-put (kăj'ē-pŭt), *n.* See Cajuput.

Ca-jole' (kȧ-jōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cajoled (-jōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cajoling.] [F. *cajoler*, orig., to chatter like a bird in a cage, to sing; hence, to amuse with idle talk, to flatter, from the source of OF. *gaole, jaiole*, F. *geôle*, dim. of *cage* a cage. See Cage, Jail.] To deceive with flattery or fair words; to wheedle.

I am not about to *cajole* or flatter you into a reception of my views. *F. W. Robertson.*

Syn. — To flatter; wheedle; delude; coax; entrap.

Ca-jole'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of cajoling; the state of being cajoled; cajolery. *Coleridge.*

Ca-jol'er (kȧ-jōl'ẽr), *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

Ca-jol'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.; pl.* Cajoleries (-ĭz). A wheedling to delude; words used in cajoling; flattery. "Infamous *cajoleries*." *Evelyn.*

Caj'u-put (kăj'ū-pŭt *or* kä'yōō-pōōt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin; *kāyu* tree + *pūtih* white.] (*Med.*) A highly stimulating volatile inflammable oil, distilled from the leaves of an East Indian tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*, etc.). It is greenish in color and has a camphoraceous odor and pungent taste.

Caj'u-put-ene' (-ēn'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless or greenish oil extracted from cajuput.

Cake (kāk), *n.* [OE. *cake, kaak;* akin to Dan. *kage*, Sw. & Icel. *kaka*, D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, OHG. *chuocho.*]

1. A small mass of dough baked; especially, a thin loaf from unleavened dough; as, an oatmeal *cake;* johnny*cake.*

2. A sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients, leavened or unleavened, baked in a loaf or mass of any size or shape.

3. A thin wafer-shaped mass of fried batter; a griddlecake or pancake; as, buckwheat *cakes.*

4. A mass of matter concreted, congealed, or molded into a solid mass of any form, esp. into a form rather flat than high; as, a *cake* of soap; an ague *cake.*

Cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

Cake urchin (*Zoöl.*), any species of flat sea urchins belonging to the *Clypeastroidea.* — Oil cake, the refuse of flax seed, cotton seed, or other vegetable substance from which oil has been expressed, compacted into a solid mass, and used as food for cattle, for manure, or for other purposes. — To have one's cake dough, to fail or be disappointed in what one has undertaken or expected. *Shak.*

Cake, *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass.

Cake, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caked (kākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caking.] To concrete or consolidate into a hard mass, as dough in an oven; to coagulate.

Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*

Cake, *v. i.* To cackle as a goose. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cak'ing coal' (kā'kĭng kōl'). See under Coal.

Cal (kăl), *n.* (*Cornish Mines*) Wolfram, an ore of tungsten. *Simmonds.*

Cal'a-bar (kăl'ȧ-bär), *n.* A district on the west coast of Africa.

Calabar bean, the seed of a climbing leguminous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*), a native of tropical Africa. It is highly poisonous. It is used to produce contraction of the pupil of the eye; also in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases; — called also *ordeal bean*, being used by the negroes in trials for witchcraft.

Cal'a-bar-ine (-bär-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid resembling physostigmine and occurring with it in the Calabar bean.

Cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, or Pg. *calabaça, cabaça* (cf. F. *calebasse*), lit., a dry gourd, fr. Ar. *qar'*, fem., a kind of gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** The common gourd (plant or fruit).

2. The fruit of the calabash tree.

3. A water dipper, bottle, basket, or other utensil, made from the dry shell of a calabash or gourd.

Calabash tree (*Bot.*), a tree of tropical America (*Crescentia Cujete*), producing a large gourdlike fruit, containing a purgative pulp. Its hard shell, after the removal of the pulp, is used for cups, bottles, etc. The *African calabash tree* is the baobab.

Cal'a-boose' (kăl'ȧ-bōōs'), *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖ **Ca-lade'** (kȧ-lād'), *n.* [F.] A slope or declivity in a manege ground down which a horse is made to gallop, to give suppleness to his haunches.

‖ **Ca-la'di-um** (kȧ-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A genus of aroideous plants, of which some species are cultivated for their immense leaves (which are often curiously blotched with white and red), and others (in Polynesia) for food.

Cal'a-ite (kăl'ȧ-īt), *n.* [L. *callaïs*, Gr. κάλλαϊς, κάλλαΐς: cf. F. *calaïte.*] A mineral. See Turquoise.

Cal'a-man'co (kăl'ȧ-măn'kō), *n.* [LL. *calamancus, calamacus;* cf. *camelaucum;* a head covering made of camel's hair, NGr. καμελαύκιον, and F. *calmande* a woolen stuff.] A glossy woolen stuff, plain, striped, or checked. "A gay *calamanco* waistcoat." *Tatler.*

Cal'a-man'der wood' (kăl'ȧ-măn'dẽr wōōd'). A valuable furniture wood from India and Ceylon, of a hazel-brown color, with black stripes, very hard in texture. It is a species of ebony, and is obtained from the *Diospyros quæsita.* Called also *Coromandel wood.*

Cal'a-mar (kăl'ȧ-măr), } *n.* [LL. *calamarium* ink-
Cal'a-ma-ry (-mȧ-rỹ), } stand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen: cf. F. *calmar, calemar*, pen case, calamar.] (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod, belonging to the genus *Loligo* and related genera. There are many species. They have a sack of inklike fluid which they discharge from the siphon tube, when pursued or alarmed, in order to confuse their enemies. Their shell is a thin horny plate, within the flesh of the back, shaped very much like a quill pen. In America they are called *squids.* See Squid.

Cal'am-bac (kăl'ăm-băk), *n.* [F. *calambac, calambour*, from Malay *kalambaq* a kind of fragrant wood.] (*Bot.*) A fragrant wood; agalloch.

Cal'am-bour (kăl'ăm-bōōr), *n.* [See Calambac.] A species of agalloch, or aloes wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac; — used by cabinetmakers.

Cal'a-mif'er-ous (kăl'ȧ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamus* reed + *-ferous.*] Producing reeds; reedy.

Cal'a-mine (kăl'ȧ-mīn *or* -mĭn), *n.* [F. *calamine*, LL. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia.* See Cadmia.] (*Min.*) A mineral, the hydrous silicate of zinc.

☞ The name was formerly applied to both the carbonate and silicate of zinc, each of which is valuable as an ore; but it is now usually restricted to the latter, the former being called *smithsonite.*

Cal'a-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [OE. *calamint, calemente* (cf. F. *calament*), fr. L. *calamintha*, Gr. καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος. See 1st Mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants (*Calamintha*) of the Mint family, esp. the *C. Nepeta* and *C. Acinos*, which are called also *basil thyme.*

Cal'a-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *calamus* a reed.] One who plays upon a reed or pipe. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Cal'a-mis'trate (-mĭs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *calamistratus* curled with the curling iron, fr. *calamistrum* curling iron, fr. *calamus* a reed.] To curl or friz, as the hair. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Cal'a-mis-tra'tion (kăl-ȧ-mĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of curling the hair. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

‖ **Cal'a-mis'trum** (-mĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., a curling iron.] (*Zoöl.*) A comblike structure on the metatarsus of the hind legs of certain spiders (*Ciniflonidæ*), used to curl certain fibers in the construction of their webs.

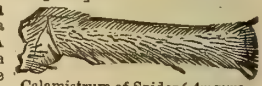

Calamistrum of Spider (*Amaurobius*). Much enlarged.

Cal'a-mite (kăl'ȧ-mīt), *n.* [L. *calamus* a reed: cf. F. *calamite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant of the coal formation, having the general form of plants of the modern *Equiseta* (the Horsetail or Scouring Rush family) but sometimes attaining the height of trees, and having the stem more or less woody within. See Acrogen, and Asterophyllite.

Calamite restored. (Lõo)

Ca-lam'i-tous (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus:* cf. F. *calamiteux.*]

1. Suffering calamity; wretched; miserable. [*Obs.*]

Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons. *South.*

2. Producing, or attended with, distress and misery; making wretched; wretched; unhappy. "This sad and *calamitous* condition." *South.* "A *calamitous* prison." *Milton.*

Syn. — Miserable; deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe; sad; unfortunate.

— **Ca-lam'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Ca-lam'i-ty (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* Calamities (-tĭz). [L. *calamitas*, akin to *in-columis* unharmed: cf. F. *calamité.*] **1.** Any great misfortune or cause of misery; — generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evil, either to communities or individuals.

The word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

Strokes of *calamity* that scathe and scorch the soul. *W. Irving.*

2. A state or time of distress or misfortune; misery.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

Where'er I came I brought *calamity.* *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Disaster; distress; affliction; adversity; misfortune; unhappiness; infelicity; mishap; mischance; misery; evil; extremity; exigency; downfall. — Calamity, Disaster, Misfortune, Mishap, Mischance. Of these words, *calamity* is the strongest. It supposes a somewhat continuous state, produced not usually by the direct agency of man, but by natural causes, such as fire, flood, tempest, disease, etc. *Disaster* denotes literally *ill-starred*, and is some unforeseen and distressing event which comes suddenly upon us, as if from a hostile planet. *Misfortune* is often due to no specific cause; it is simply the bad fortune of an individual; a link in the chain of events; an evil independent of his own conduct, and not to be charged as a fault. *Mischance* and *mishap* are misfortunes of a trivial nature, occurring usually to individuals. "A *calamity* is either public or private, but more frequently the former; a *disaster* is rather particular than private; it affects things rather than persons; journeys, expeditions, and military movements are often attended with *disasters; misfortunes* are usually personal; they immediately affect the interests of the individual." *Crabb.*

Cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* Calami (-mī). [L., a reed. See Halm.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The Indian cane, a plant of the Palm family. It furnishes the common rattan. See Rattan, and Dragon's blood.

2. (*Bot.*) A species of *Acorus* (*A. calamus*), commonly called *calamus*, or *sweet flag.* The root has a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used in medicine as a stomachic; the leaves have an aromatic odor, and were formerly used instead of rushes to strew on floors.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The horny basal portion of a feather; the barrel or quill.

One form of Calash.

‖ **Ca-lan'do** (kȧ-lăn'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually diminishing in rapidity and loudness.

Ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche;* of Slavonic origin; cf. Bohem. *kolesa*, Russ. koliaska calash, koleso, kolo, wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top or hood that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate

seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used as either an open or a close carriage.

The baroness in a *calash* capable of holding herself, her two children, and her servants. *W. Irving.*

2. In Canada, a two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle, with a calash top, and the driver's seat elevated in front.

3. A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure.

4. A hood, formerly worn by ladies, which could be drawn forward or thrown back like the top of a carriage.

Ca*la*-ve*rite (kă'lȧ-vā'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A bronze-yellow massive mineral with metallic luster; a telluride of gold; — first found in *Calaveras* County, California.

Cal-ca'ne-al (kăl-kā'nē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the calcaneum; as, *calcaneal* arteries.

‖ **Cal-ca'ne-um** (kăl-kā'nē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NEUMS, L. -NEA. [L., the heel, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the tarsus which, in man, forms the great bone of the heel; — called also *fibulare*.

Cal'car (kăl'kär), *n.* [L. *calcaria* lime kiln, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, lime. See CALX.] (*Glass Manuf.*) A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for the calcination of sand and potash, and converting them into frit. *Ure.*

‖ **Cal'car,** *n.*; L. *pl.* CALCARIA (kăl-kā'rĭ-ȧ). [L., a spur, as worn on the heel, also the spur of a cock, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A hollow tube or spur at the base of a petal or corolla.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A slender bony process from the ankle joint of bats, which helps to support the posterior part of the web, in flight.

3. (*Anat.*) (*a*) A spur, or spurlike prominence. (*b*) A curved ridge in the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the *calcar avis*, *hippocampus minor*, or *ergot*.

Cal'ca-rate (kăl'kȧ-rāt), } *a.* [LL. *calcaratus*, fr. L.
Cal'ca-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), } *calcar*. See 2d CALCAR.]

1. (*Bot.*) Having a spur, as the flower of the toadflax and larkspur; spurred. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Armed with a spur.

Cal-ca're-o – ar'gil-la'ceous (kăl-kā'rē-ō-är'jĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and argillaceous earths.

Cal-ca're-o-bi-tu'mi-nous (-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, lime and bitumen. *Lyell.*

Cal-ca're-o-si-li'ceous (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and siliceous earths.

Cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* pertaining to lime. See CALX.] Partaking of the nature of calcite or calcium carbonate; consisting of, or containing, calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime.

Calcareous spar. Same as CALCITE.

Cal-ca're-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

Cal'ca-rif'er-ous (kăl'kȧ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* of lime + *-ferous.*] Lime-yielding; calciferous.

Cal'ca-rine (kăl'kȧ-rĭn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the calcar of the brain.

Cal'ca-vel'la (-vĕl'lȧ), *n.* A sweet wine from Portugal; — so called from the district of Carcavelhos. [Written also *Calcavellos* or *Carcavelhos.*]

Cal'ce-a'ted (kăl'sē-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, p. p. of *calceare* to shoe, fr. *calceus* shoe, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, heel.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes. *Johnson.*

Calced (kălst), *a.* [See CALCEATED.] Wearing shoes; calceated; — in distinction from *discalced* or *barefooted*; as, the *calced* Carmelites.

Cal'ce-don (kăl'sē-dŏn), *n.* [See CHALCEDONY.] A foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

Cal'ce-don'ic (kăl'sē-dŏn'ĭk), } *a.* See CHALCE-
Cal'ce-do'ni-an (kăl'sē-dō'nĭ-*an*), } DONIC.

Cal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nȳ), *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

Cal'ce-i-form' (kăl'sē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *calceus* shoe + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a slipper, as one petal of the lady's-slipper; calceolate.

‖ **Cal'ce-o-la'ri-a** (kăl'sē-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calceolarius* shoemaker, fr. *calceolus*, a dim. of *calceus* shoe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy herbaceous or shrubby plants, brought from South America; slipperwort. It has a yellow or purple flower, often spotted or striped, the shape of which suggests its name.

Cal'ce-o-late (kăl'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [See CALCEOLARIA.] Slipper-shaped. See CALCEIFORM.

‖ **Cal'ces** (kăl'sēz), *n. pl.* See CALX.

Cal'cic (kăl'sĭk), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime: cf. F. *calcique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, calcium or lime.

Cal-cif'er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-ferous.*] Bearing, producing, or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

Calciferous epoch (*Geol.*), an epoch in the American lower Silurian system, immediately succeeding the Cambrian period. The name alludes to the peculiar mixture of calcareous and siliceous characteristics in many of the beds. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

Cal-cif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Calciferous. Specifically: (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the portion of the oviduct which forms the eggshell in birds and reptiles. *Huxley.*

Cal'ci-fi-ca'tion (kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The process of change into a stony or calcareous substance by the deposition of lime salts; — normally, as in the formation of bone and of teeth; abnormally, as in calcareous degeneration of tissue.

Cal'ci-fied (kăl'sĭ-fīd), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, calcareous matter or lime salts; calcareous.

Cal'ci-form (kăl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-form.*] In the form of chalk or lime.

Cal'ci-fy (kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCIFYING.] [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-fy.*] To make stony or calcareous by the deposit or secretion of salts of lime.

Cal'ci-fy, *v. i.* To become changed into a stony or calcareous condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth.

Cal-cig'e-nous (kăl-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-genous.*] (*Chem.*) Tending to form, or to become, a calx or earthlike substance on being oxidized or burnt; as magnesium, calcium, etc.

Cal-cig'er-ous (kăl-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-gerous.*] Holding lime or other earthy salts; as, the *calcigerous* cells of the teeth.

Cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mĭn), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] A white or colored wash for the ceiling or other plastering of a room, consisting of a mixture of clear glue, Paris white or zinc white, and water. [Also spelt *kalsomine.*]

Cal'ci-mine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCIMINED (-mĭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCIMINING.] To wash or cover with calcimine; as, to *calcimine* walls.

Cal'ci-mi'ner (-mī'nẽr), *n.* One who calcimines.

Cal-cin'a-ble (kăl-sĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calcined; as, a *calcinable* fossil.

Cal'ci-nate (kăl'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To calcine. [*R.*]

Cal'ci-na'tion (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *calcination.*]

1. (*Chem.*) The act or process of disintegrating a substance, or rendering it friable by the action of heat, esp. by the expulsion of some volatile matter, as when carbonic acid is expelled from carbonate of calcium in the burning of limestone in order to make lime.

2. The act or process of reducing a metal to an oxide or metallic calx; oxidation. *Ure.*

Cal-cin'a-to-ry (kăl-sĭn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

Cal-cine' (kăl-sīn' *or* kăl'sĭn; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCINED (-sīnd' *or* -sĭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCINING.] [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime. See CALX.]

1. To reduce to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; to expel volatile matter from by means of heat, as carbonic acid from limestone, and thus (usually) to produce disintegration; as, to *calcine* bones.

2. To oxidize, as a metal by the action of heat; to reduce to a metallic calx.

Cal-cine', *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. "*Calcining* without fusion." *Newton.*

Cal-cin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, calcines.

‖ **Cal'ci-spon'gi-æ** (kăl'sĭ-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *spongia* a sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine sponges, containing calcareous spicules. See PORIFERA.

Cal'cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] (*Min.*) Calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime. It is rhombohedral in its crystallization, and thus distinguished from aragonite. It includes common limestone, chalk, and marble. Called also *calc-spar* and *calcareous spar.*

☞ *Argentine* is a pearly lamellar variety; *aphrite* is foliated or chalklike; *dogtooth spar*, a form in acute rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals; *calc-sinter* and *calc-tufa* are loose or porous varieties formed in caverns or wet grounds from calcareous deposits; *agaric mineral* is a soft, white friable variety of similar origin; *stalactite* and *stalagmite* are varieties formed from the drippings in caverns. *Iceland spar* is a transparent variety, exhibiting the strong double refraction of the species, and hence is called *doubly refracting spar.*

Cal'ci-trant (kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* [L. *calcitrans*, p. pr. of *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, heel.] Kicking. Hence: Stubborn; refractory.

Cal'ci-trate (kăl'sĭ-trāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *calcitratus*, p. p. of *calcitrare*. See CALCITRANT.] To kick.

Cal'ci-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of kicking.

Cal'ci-um (kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime: cf. F. *calcium*. See CALX.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance; a metal which combined with oxygen forms lime. It is of a pale yellow color, tenacious, and malleable. It is a member of the alkaline earth group of elements. Atomic weight 40. Symbol Ca.

☞ *Calcium* is widely and abundantly disseminated, as in its compounds *calcium carbonate* or limestone, *calcium sulphate* or gypsum, *calcium fluoride* or fluor spar, *calcium phosphate* or apatite.

Calcium light, an intense light produced by the incandescence of a stick or ball of lime in the flame of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or of oxygen and coal gas; — called also *Drummond light.*

Cal-civ'o-rous (kăl-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *calx* lime + *vorare* to devour.] Eroding, or eating into, limestone.

Cal-cog'ra-pher (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices calcography.

Cal'co-graph'ic (kăl'kŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Relating to, or
Cal'co-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-*kal*), } in the style of, calcography.

Cal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, chalk + *-graphy.*] The art of drawing with chalk.

Calc'-sin'ter (kălk'sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*, *calcis*) lime + E. *sinter.*] See under CALCITE.

Calc'-spar' (-spär'), *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *spar.*] Same as CALCITE.

Calc'-tu'fa (-tū'fȧ), *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *tufa.*] See under CALCITE.

Cal'cu-la-ble (kăl'kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *calculable.*] That may be calculated or ascertained by calculation.

Cal'cu-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *calculus* a pebble, a calculus: cf. *calcularius* pertaining to calculation.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to calculi.

Cal'cu-la-ry, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits.

Cal'cu-late (kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *calculatus*, p. p. of *calculare* to calculate, fr. *calculus* a pebble, a stone used in reckoning; hence, a reckoning, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a stone used in gaming, limestone. See CALX.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes, usually by the ordinary rules of arithmetic; to reckon up; to estimate; to compute.

A calendar more exactly *calculated* than any other. *North.*

2. To ascertain or predict by mathematical or astrological computations the time, circumstances, or other conditions of; to forecast or compute the character or consequences of; as, to *calculate* or cast one's nativity.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth. *Shak.*

3. To adjust for a purpose; to adapt by forethought or calculation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for the government and protection of a free people.

[Religion] is . . . *calculated* for our benefit. *Abp. Tillotson.*

4. To plan; to expect; to think. [*Local, U. S.*]

Syn. — To compute; reckon; count; estimate; rate. — To CALCULATE, COMPUTE, RECKON, COUNT. These words indicate the means by which we arrive at a given result in regard to quantity. We *calculate* with a view to obtain a certain point of knowledge; as, to *calculate* an eclipse. We *compute* by combining given numbers, in order to learn the grand result. We *reckon* and *count* in carrying out the details of a computation. These words are also used in a secondary and figurative sense. "*Calculate* is rather a conjectural deduction from what is, as to what may be; *computation* is a rational estimate of what has been, from what is; *reckoning* is a conclusive conviction, a pleasing assurance that a thing will happen; *counting* indicates an expectation. We *calculate* on a gain; we *compute* any loss sustained, or the amount of any mischief done; we *reckon* on a promised pleasure; we *count* the hours and minutes until the time of enjoyment arrives." *Crabb.*

Cal'cu-late (kăl'kū-lāt), *v. i.* To make a calculation; to forecast consequences; to estimate; to compute.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*. *F. W. Robertson.*

Cal'cu-la'ted (kăl'kū-lā'tĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Worked out by calculation; as, *calculated* tables for computing interest; ascertained or conjectured as a result of calculation; as, the *calculated* place of a planet; the *calculated* velocity of a cannon ball.

2. Adapted by calculation, contrivance, or forethought to accomplish a purpose; as, to use arts *calculated* to deceive the people.

3. Likely to produce a certain effect, whether intended or not; fitted; adapted; suited.

The only danger that attends the multiplicity of publications is, that some of them may be *calculated* to injure rather than benefit society. *Goldsmith.*

The minister, on the other hand, had never gone through an experience *calculated* to lead him beyond the scope of generally received laws. *Hawthorne.*

Cal'cu-la'ting (-lā'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mathematical calculations; performing or able to perform mathematical calculations.

2. Given to contrivance or forethought; forecasting; scheming; as, a cool *calculating* disposition.

Calculating machine, a machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations, for the most part invented by Charles Babbage and G. and E. Scheutz. It computes logarithmic and other mathematical tables of a high degree of intricacy, imprinting the results on a leaden plate, from which a stereotype plate is then directly made.

Cal'cu-la'ting, *n.* The act or process of making mathematical computations or of estimating results.

Cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *calculacioun*, fr. L. *calculatio*; cf. OF. *calculation.*] **1.** The act or process, or the result, of calculating; computation; reckoning; estimate. "The *calculation* of eclipses." *Nichol.*

The mountain is not so high as his *calculation* makes it. *Boyle.*

2. An expectation based on circumstances.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong. *Tennyson.*

Cal'cu-la-tive (kăl'kū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

Long habits of *calculative* dealings. *Burke.*

Cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *calculateur.*] One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

Ambition is no exact *calculator*. *Burke.*

Cal'cu-la-to-ry (kăl'kū-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *calculatorius.*] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

Cal'cule (kăl'kūl), *n.* [F. *calcul*, fr. L. *calculus.* See CALCULUS.] Reckoning; computation. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Cal'cule, *v. t.* To calculate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cal'cu-li (kăl'kū-lī), *n. pl.* See CALCULUS.

Cal'cu-lous (-kū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *calculosus.*] **1.** Of the nature of a calculus; like stone; gritty; as, a *calculous* concretion. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Caused, or characterized, by the presence of a calculus or calculi; as, a *calculous* disorder; affected with gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person.

Cal'cu-lus (kăl'kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALCULI (-lī). [L. *calculus.* See CALCULATE, and cf. CALCULE.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, but most frequent in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as, biliary *calculi*; urinary *calculi*, etc.

2. (*Math.*) A method of computation; any process of reasoning by the use of symbols; any branch of mathematics that may involve calculation.

Barycentric calculus, a method of treating geometry by defining a point as the center of gravity of certain other points to which coëfficients or weights are ascribed. — **Calculus of functions,** that branch of mathematics which treats of the forms of functions that shall satisfy given conditions. — **Calculus of operations,** that branch of mathematical logic that treats of all operations that satisfy given conditions. — **Calculus of probabilities,** the science that treats of the computation of the probabilities of events, or the application of numbers to chance. — **Calculus of variations,** a branch of mathematics in which the laws of dependence which bind the variable quantities together are themselves subject to change. — **Differential calculus,** a method of investigating mathematical questions by using the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called *differentials.* The problems are primarily of this form: to find how the change in some variable quantity alters at each instant the value of a quantity dependent upon it. — **Exponential calculus,** that part of algebra which treats of exponents. — **Imaginary calculus,**

a method of investigating the relations of real or imaginary quantities by the use of the imaginary symbols and quantities of algebra. — **Integral calculus**, a method which is the reverse of the differential, the primary object of which is to learn from the known ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more magnitudes, the relation of the magnitudes themselves, or, in other words, from having the differential of an algebraic expression to find the expression itself.

Cal'dron (kąl'drŭn), *n.* [OE. *caldron, caudron, caudroun*, OF. *caudron, chauderon*, F. *chaudron*, an aug. of F. *chaudière*, LL. *caldaria*, fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus, calidus*, warm, fr. *calere* to be warm; cf. Skr. *çrā* to boil. Cf. CHALDRON, CALORIC, CAUDLE.] A large kettle or boiler, of copper, brass, or iron. [Written also *cauldron*.] "*Caldrons* of boiling oil." *Prescott.*

‖ **Ca-lèche'** (ka-lāsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche*.] See CALASH.

Cal'e-do'ni-a (kăl'ē-dō'nĭ-à), *n.* The ancient Latin name of Scotland; — still used in poetry.

Cal'e-do'ni-an (kăl'ē-dō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Caledonia or Scotland.

Ca-led'o-nite (ka-lĕd'ō-nīt *or* kăl'ē-dō-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of copper and lead, found in some parts of Caledonia or Scotland.

Cal'e-fa'cient (kăl'ē-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere* to make warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. [*R.*]

Cal'e-fa'cient, *n.* A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied, as mustard.

Cal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *calefactio:* cf. F. *caléfaction*.] **1.** The act of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by communication of heat from other bodies.

2. The state of being heated.

Cal'e-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* See CALEFACTORY. [*R.*]

Cal'e-fac'tor (kăl'ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* A heater; one who, or that which, makes hot, as a stove, etc.

Cal'e-fac'to-ry (kăl'ē-făk'tō-rў), *a.* [L. *calefactorius*.] Making hot; producing or communicating heat.

Cal'e-fac'to-ry, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) An apartment in a monastery, warmed and used as a sitting room.

2. A hollow sphere of metal, filled with hot water, or a chafing dish, placed on the altar in cold weather for the priest to warm his hands with.

Cal'e-fy (kăl'ē-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALEFIED (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALEFYING.] [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy*.] To make warm or hot. *Johnson.*

Cal'e-fy, *v. i.* To grow hot or warm. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Cal'em-bour'** (kăl'ĕm-bōōr'), *n.* [F.] A pun.

Cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *kalender, calender*, fr. L. *kalendarium* an interest or account book (cf. F. *calendrier*, OF. *calendier*), fr. L. *calendae, kalendae*, calends. See CALENDS.] **1.** An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, adapted to the purposes of civil life, as years, months, weeks, and days; also, a register of the year with its divisions; an almanac.

2. (*Eccl.*) A tabular statement of the dates of feasts, offices, saints' days, etc., esp. of those which are liable to change yearly according to the varying date of Easter.

3. An orderly list or enumeration of persons, things, or events; a schedule; as, a *calendar* of state papers; a *calendar* of bills presented in a legislative assembly; a *calendar* of causes arranged for trial in court; a *calendar* of a college or an academy.

Shepherds of people had need know the *calendars* of tempests of state. *Bacon.*

Calendar clock, one that shows the days of the week and month. — **Calendar month.** See under MONTH. — **French Republican calendar.** See under VENDÉMIAIRE. — **Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar, Perpetual calendar.** See under GREGORIAN, JULIAN, and PERPETUAL.

Cal'en-dar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALENDARED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALENDARING.] To enter or write in a calendar; to register. *Waterhouse.*

Cal'en-da'ri-al (kăl'ĕn-dā'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the calendar or a calendar.

Cal'en-da-ry (kăl'ĕn-dā-rў), *a.* Calendarial. [*Obs.*]

Cal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, LL. *celendra*, corrupted fr. L. *cylindrus* a cylinder, Gr. κύλινδρος. See CYLINDER.] **1.** A machine, used for the purpose of giving cloth, paper, etc., a smooth, even, and glossy or glazed surface, by cold or hot pressure, or for watering them and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two or more cylinders revolving nearly in contact, with the necessary apparatus for moving and regulating.

2. One who pursues the business of calendering.

My good friend the *calender*. *Cowper.*

Cal'en-der (-dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALENDERING.] [Cf. F. *calandrer*. See CALENDER, *n.*] To press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth and glossy, or wavy, as woolen and silk stuffs, linens, paper, etc. *Ure.*

Cal'en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalender*.] One of a sect or order of fantastically dressed or painted dervishes.

Cal'en-dog'ra-pher (kăl'ĕn-dŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [*Calendar* + *-graph* + *-er*.] One who makes calendars. [*R.*]

Cal'en-drer (kăl'ĕn-drẽr), *n.* A person who calenders cloth; a calender.

Ca-len'dric (ka-lĕn'drĭk), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Ca-len'dric-al (-drĭ-kal), ‖ calendar.

Cal'ends (kăl'ĕndz), *n. pl.* [OE. *kalendes* month, calends, AS. *calend* month, fr. L. *calendae* calends; akin to *calare* to call, proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν. Cf. CLAIM.] The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar. [Written also *kalends*.]

The Greek calends, a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends.

‖ **Ca-len'du-la** (ka-lĕn'dŭ-là), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calendae* calends.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite herbaceous plants. One species, *Calendula officinalis*, is the common marigold, and was supposed to blossom on the calends of every month, whence the name.

Ca-len'du-lin (ka-lĕn'dŭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A gummy or mucilaginous tasteless substance obtained from the marigold or calendula, and analogous to bassorin.

Cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *calenture*, fr. Sp. *calentura* heat, fever, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. p. pr. of L. *calere* to be warm.] (*Med.*) A name formerly given to various violent fevers occurring in the tropics; esp. to a form of furious delirium accompanied by fever, among sailors, which sometimes led the affected person to imagine the sea to be a green field, and to throw himself into it. *Dryden.*

Cal'en-ture, *v. i.* To see as in the delirium of one affected with calenture. [*Poetic*]

Hath fed on pageants floating through the air
Or *calentured* in depths of limpid flood. *Wordsworth.*

Ca-les'cence (kà-lĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, incho. of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

Calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [OE. *calf, kelf*, AS. *cealf;* akin to D. *kalf*, G. *kalb*, Icel. *kālfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, Goth. *kalbō*; cf. Skr. *garbha* fetus, young, Gr. βρέφος, Skr. *grabh* to seize, conceive, Ir. *colpa, colpach*, a calf. √222.] **1.** The young of the cow, or of the Bovine family of quadrupeds. Also, the young of some other mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and whale.

2. Leather made of the skin of the calf; especially, a fine, light-colored leather used in bookbinding; as, to bind books in *calf*.

3. An awkward or silly boy or young man; any silly person; a dolt. [*Colloq.*]

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton.*

4. A small island near a larger; as, the *Calf* of Man.

5. A small mass of ice set free from the submerged part of a glacier or berg, and rising to the surface. *Kane.*

6. [Cf. Icel. *kālfi*.] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

Calf's-foot jelly, jelly made from the feet of calves. The gelatinous matter of the feet is extracted by boiling, and is flavored with sugar, essences, etc.

Calf'skin' (kăf'skĭn'), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

‖ **Ca'li** (kà'lē), *n.* (*Hindoo Myth.*) The tenth avatar or incarnation of the god Vishnu. [Written also *Kali*.]

Cal'i-ber } (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *calibre*, perh. fr. L. *qua*
Cal'i-bre } *libra* of what pound, of what weight; hence, of what size, applied first to a ball or bullet; cf. also Ar. *qālib* model, mold. Cf. CALIPERS, CALIVER.]

1. (*Gunnery*) The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other firearm, or of any tube; or the weight or size of the projectile which a firearm will carry; as, an 8 inch gun, a 12-pounder, a .44 *caliber*.

The *caliber* of empty tubes. *Reid.*

A battery composed of three guns of small *caliber*. *Prescott.*

☞ The *caliber* of firearms is expressed in various ways. Cannon are often designated by the weight of a solid spherical shot that will fit the bore; as, a 12-pounder; pieces of ordnance that project shell or hollow shot are designated by the diameter of their bore; as, a 12 inch mortar or a 14 inch shell gun; small arms are designated by hundredths of an inch expressed decimally; as, a rifle of .44 inch *caliber*.

2. The diameter of a round or cylindrical body, as of a bullet or column.

3. Fig.: Capacity or compass of mind. *Burke.*

Caliber compasses. See CALIPERS. — **Caliber rule**, a gunner's calipers, an instrument having two scales arranged to determine a ball's weight from its diameter, and conversely. — **A ship's caliber**, the weight of her armament.

Cal'i-brate (kăl'ĭ-brāt), *v. t.* To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, more generally, to determine or rectify the graduation of, as of the various standards or graduated instruments.

Cal'i-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* The process of estimating the caliber of a tube, as of a thermometer tube, in order to graduate it to a scale of degrees; also, more generally, the determination of the true value of the spaces in any graduated instrument.

Cal'ice (kăl'ĭs), *n.* [See CHALICE.] See CHALICE.

Cal'i-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *caliculus* a small cup, dim. of *calix, calicis*, a cup. Cf. CALYCLE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the small cuplike cavities, often with elevated borders, covering the surface of most corals. Each is formed by a polyp. (*b*) One of the cuplike structures inclosing the zooids of certain hydroids. See CAMPANULARIAN. [Written also *calycle*. See CALYCLE.]

Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* CALICOES (-kōz). [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies: cf. F. *calicot*.] **1.** Plain white cloth made from cotton, but which receives distinctive names according to quality and use; as, super *calicoes*, shirting *calicoes*, unbleached *calicoes*, etc. [*Eng.*]

The importation of printed or stained *calicoes* appears to have been coeval with the establishment of the East India Company. *Beck (Draper's Dict.).*

2. Cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern.

☞ In the United States the term *calico* is applied only to the printed fabric.

Calico bass (*Zoöl.*), an edible, fresh-water fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the rivers and lakes of the Western United States (esp. of the Mississippi valley), allied to the sunfishes, and so called from its variegated colors; — called also *calicoback, grass bass, strawberry bass, barfish*, and *bitterhead*. — **Calico printing**, the art or process of impressing the figured patterns on calico.

Calico Bass. (⅛)

Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *a.* Made of, or having the appearance of, calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse or cat, on whose body are large patches of a color strikingly different from its main color. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Cal'i-co-back' (kăl'ĭ-kō-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The calico bass. (*b*) An hemipterous insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) which injures the cabbage and other garden plants; — called also *calico bug* and *harlequin cabbage bug*.

Calicoback (*Murgantia histrionica*), showing wings closed and open. Enlarged.

Ca-lic'u-lar (ka-lĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.*, **Ca-lic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a cup; also, improperly used for *calycular, calyculate*.

Cal'id (kăl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *calidus*, fr. *calere* to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ca-lid'i-ty (ka-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Heat. [*Obs.*]

Cal'i-duct (kăl'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [See CALORIDUCT.] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam.

Subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced. *Evelyn.*

Ca'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.*, **Cal'i-fate** (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.*, etc. Same as CALIPH, CALIPHATE, etc.

Cal'i-for'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-fōr'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to California. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

Cal'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caligatio*, fr. *caligare* to emit vapor, to be dark, from *caligo* mist, darkness.] Dimness; cloudiness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ca-lig'i-nos'i-ty (kà-lĭj'ĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *caliginosus* dark. See CALIGATION.] Darkness. [*R.*] *G. Eliot.*

Ca-lig'i-nous (kà-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus:* cf. F. *caligineux*.] Affected with darkness or dimness; dark; obscure. [*R.*] *Blount.*

The *caliginous* regions of the air. *Hallywell.*

— **Ca-lig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Ca-li'go** (kà-lī'gō), *n.* [L., darkness.] (*Med.*) Dimness or obscurity of sight, dependent upon a speck on the cornea; also, the speck itself.

Cal'i-graph'ic (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* See CALLIGRAPHIC.

Ca-lig'ra-phy (kà-lĭg'rà-fў), *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

‖ **Ca'lin** (kā'lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Malay *kelang* tin, or fr. *Kala'a*, a town in India, fr. which it came.] An alloy of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters.

Cal'i-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* [F. *carapace*, Sp. *carapacho*. Cf. CALABASH, CARAPACE.] A part of a turtle which is next to the upper shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge, much esteemed as a delicacy in preparations of turtle.

Cal'i-pee' (-pē'), *n.* [See CALIPASH.] A part of a turtle which is attached to the lower shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color, much esteemed as a delicacy. *Thackeray.*

Cal'i-pers (kăl'ĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *caliber*.] An instrument, usually resembling a pair of dividers or compasses with curved legs, for measuring the diameter or thickness of bodies, as of work shaped in a lathe or planer, timber, masts, shot, etc.; or the bore of firearms, tubes, etc.; — called also *caliper compasses*, or *caliber compasses*.

One form of Calipers.

Caliper squares, a draughtsman's or mechanic's square, having a graduated bar and adjustable jaw or jaws. *Knight.* — **Vernier calipers.** See VERNIER.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* [OE. *caliphe, califfe*, F. *calife* (cf. Sp. *califa*), fr. Ar. *khalīfah* successor, fr. *khalafa* to succeed.] Successor or vicar; — a title of the successors of Mohammed both as temporal and spiritual rulers, now used by the sultans of Turkey. [Written also *calif*.]

Cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *califat*.] The office, dignity, or government of a caliph or of the caliphs.

Ca'liph-ship (kā'lĭf-shĭp), *n.* Caliphate.

Ca-lip'pic (kà-lĭp'pĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calippus, an Athenian astronomer.

Calippic period, a period of seventy-six years, proposed by Calippus, as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, since the 6940 days of the Metonic cycle exceeded 19 years by about a quarter of a day, and exceeded 235 lunations by something more.

Cal'i-sa'ya bark' (kăl'ĭ-sā'yà bärk'). A valuable kind of Peruvian bark obtained from the *Cinchona Calisaya*, and other closely related species.

‖ **Cal'is-the'ne-um** (kăl'ĭs-thē'nē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A gymnasium; esp. one for light physical exercise by women and children.

Cal'is-then'ic (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + σθένος strength.] Of or pertaining to calisthenics.

Cal'is-then'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science, art, or practice of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and gracefulness; light gymnastics.

Cal'i-ver (kăl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *caliber*.] An early form of hand gun, a variety of the arquebus; originally a gun having a regular size of bore. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Ca'lix** (kā'lĭks), *n.* [L.] A cup. See CALYX.

Calk (kąk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALKED (kąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALKING.] [Either corrupted fr. F. *calfater* (cf. Pg. *calafetar*, Sp. *calafetear*), fr. Ar. *qalafa* to fill up crevices with the fibers of palm trees or moss; or fr. OE. *cauken* to tread, through the French fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel. Cf. CALK to copy, INCULCATE.] **1.** To drive tarred oakum into the seams between the planks of (a ship, boat, etc.), to prevent leaking. The calking is completed by smearing the seams with melted pitch.

2. To make an indentation in the edge of a metal plate, as along a seam in a steam boiler or an iron ship, to force the edge of the upper plate hard against the lower and so fill the crevice.

Calk (kălk), *v. t.* [F. *calquer* to trace, It. *calcare* to trace, to trample, fr. L. *calcare* to trample, fr. *calx* heel. Cf. CALCARATE.] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then passing a blunt style or needle over the lines, so as to leave a

tracing on the paper or other thing against which it is laid or held. [Written also *calque*.]

Calk (kâk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *calc* shoe, hoof, L. *calx, calcis*, heel, *calcar* spur.] **1.** A sharp-pointed piece of iron or steel projecting downward on the shoe of a horse or an ox, to prevent the animal from slipping; — called also *calker, calkin.* *White.*

2. An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of a shoe or boot, to prevent slipping.

Calk (kâk), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with calks, to prevent slipping on ice; as, to *calk* the shoes of a horse or an ox.

2. To wound with a calk; as when a horse injures a leg or a foot with a calk on one of the other feet.

Calk'er (kâk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who calks.

2. A calk on a shoe. See CALK, *n.*, 1.

Calk'in (kâ'kĭn), *n.* A calk on a shoe. See CALK, *n.*, 1.

Calk'ing (kâk'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of making seams tight, as in ships, or of furnishing with calks, as a shoe, or of copying, as a drawing.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Calking iron, a tool like a chisel, used in calking ships, tightening seams in ironwork, etc.

Their left hand does the *calking iron* guide. *Dryden.*

Fig. 1. Calking Iron for calking ships.

Fig. 2. Calking Iron for ironwork. *a* Joint of the plates; *b* Calking Iron, driven by a wooden mallet or a hammer.

Call (kâl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALLED (kâld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALLING.] [OE. *callen*, AS. *ceallian;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, D. *kallen* to talk, prate, OHG. *kallōn* to call; cf. Gr. γηρύειν to speak, sing, Skr. *gar* to praise. Cf. GARRULOUS.] **1.** To command or request to come or be present; to summon; as, to *call* a servant.

Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain. *Shak.*

2. To summon to the discharge of a particular duty; to designate for an office, or employment, especially of a religious character; — often used of a divine summons; as, to be *called* to the ministry; sometimes, to invite; as, to *call* a minister to be the pastor of a church.

Paul, . . . *called* to be an apostle. *Rom.* i. 1.

The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have *called* them. *Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To invite or command to meet; to convoke; — often with *together*; as, the President *called* Congress together; to appoint and summon; as, to *call* a meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Now *call* we our high court of Parliament. *Shak.*

4. To give a name to; to name; to address, or speak of, by a specified name.

If you would but *call* me Rosalind. *Shak.*

And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night. *Gen.* i. 5.

5. To regard or characterize as of a certain kind; to denominate; to designate.

What God hath cleansed, that *call* not thou common. *Acts* x. 15.

6. To state, or estimate, approximately or loosely; to characterize without strict regard to fact; as, they *call* the distance ten miles; he *called* it a full day's work.

[The] army is *called* seven hundred thousand men. *Brougham.*

7. To show or disclose the class, character, or nationality of. [*Obs.*]

This speech *calls* him Spaniard. *Beau. & Fl.*

8. To utter in a loud or distinct voice; — often with *off;* as, to *call*, or *call off*, the items of an account; to *call* the roll of a military company.

No parish clerk who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

9. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness. 2 *Cor.* i. 23 [*Rev. Ver.*].

10. To rouse from sleep; to awaken.

If thou canst awake by four o' the clock,
I prithee *call* me. Sleep hath seized me wholly. *Shak.*

To call a bond, to give notice that the amount of the bond will be paid. — **To call a party** (*Law*), to cry aloud his name in open court, and command him to come in and perform some duty requiring his presence at the time on pain of what may befall him. — **To call back**, to revoke or retract; to recall; to summon back. — **To call down**, to pray for, as blessings or curses. — **To call forth**, to bring or summon to action; as, *to call forth* all the faculties of the mind. — **To call in.** (*a*) To collect; as, *to call in* debts or money; or to withdraw from circulation; as, *to call in* uncurrent coin. (*b*) To summon to one's aid; to invite to come together; as, *to call in* neighbors. — **To call** (any one) **names**, to apply contemptuous names (to any one). — **To call off**, to summon away; to divert; as, *to call off* the attention; *to call off* workmen from their employment. — **To call out.** (*a*) To summon to fight; to challenge. (*b*) To summon into service; as, *to call out* the militia. — **To call over**, to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names. — **To call to account**, to demand explanation of. — **To call to mind**, to recollect; to revive in memory. — **To call to order**, to request to come to order; as: (*a*) A public meeting, when opening it for business. (*b*) A person, when he is transgressing the rules of debate. — **To call to the bar**, to admit to practice in courts of law. — **To call up.** (*a*) To bring into view or recollection; as, *to call up* the image of a deceased friend. (*b*) To bring into action or discussion; to demand the consideration of; as, *to call up* a bill before a legislative body.

Syn. — To name; denominate; invite; bid; summon; convoke; assemble; collect; exhort; warn; proclaim; invoke; appeal to; appoint; designate. — To CALL, CONVOKE, SUMMON. *Call* is the generic term; as, to *call* a public meeting. To *convoke* is to require the assembling of some organized body of men by an act of authority; as, the king *convoked* Parliament. To *summon* is to require attendance by an act of more or less stringent authority; as, to *summon* a witness.

Call, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud voice; to cry out; to address by name; — sometimes with *to*.

You must *call* to the nurse. *Shak.*

The angel of God *called* to Hagar. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. To make a demand, requirement, or request.

They *called* for rooms, and he showed them one. *Bunyan.*

3. To make a brief visit; also, to stop at some place designated, as for orders.

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week. *Temple.*

To call for. (*a*) To demand; to require; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; a survey, grant, or deed *calls for* the metes and bounds, or the quantity of land, etc., which it describes. (*b*) To give an order for; to request. "Whenever the coach stopped, the sailor *called for* more ale." *Marryat.* — **To call on, To call upon.** (*a*) To make a short visit to; as, *to call on* a friend. (*b*) To appeal to; to invite; to request earnestly; as, *to call upon* a person to make a speech. (*c*) To solicit payment, or make a demand, of a debt. (*d*) To invoke or pray to; to worship; as, *to call upon* God. — **To call out**, to call or utter loudly; to brawl.

Call (kâl), *n.* **1.** The act of calling; — usually with the voice, but often otherwise, as by signs, the sound of some instrument, or by writing; a summons; an entreaty; an invitation; as, a *call* for help; the bugle's *call.* "*Call* of the trumpet." *Shak.*

I rose as at thy *call*, but found thee not. *Milton.*

2. A signal, as on a drum, bugle, trumpet, or pipe, to summon soldiers or sailors to duty.

3. (*Eccl.*) An invitation to take charge of or serve a church as its pastor.

4. A requirement or appeal arising from the circumstances of the case; a moral requirement or appeal.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity. *Addison.*

Running into danger without any *call* of duty. *Macaulay.*

5. A divine vocation or summons.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

6. Vocation; employment. [In this sense, *calling* is generally used.]

7. A short visit; as, to make a *call* on a neighbor; also, the daily coming of a tradesman to solicit orders.

The baker's punctual *call.* *Cowper.*

8. (*Hunting*) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.

9. (*Naut.*) A whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to duty.

10. (*Fowling*) The cry of a bird; also a noise or cry in imitation of a bird; or a pipe to call birds by imitating their note or cry.

11. (*Amer. Land Law*) A reference to, or statement of, an object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land.

12. The privilege to demand the delivery of stock, grain, or any commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. [*Brokers' Cant*]

13. See ASSESSMENT, 4.

At call, *or* **On call,** liable to be demanded at any moment without previous notice; as money on deposit. — **Call bird,** a bird taught to allure others into a snare. — **Call boy.** (*a*) A boy who calls the actors in a theater; a boy who transmits the orders of the captain of a vessel to the engineer, helmsman, etc. (*b*) A waiting boy who answers a call, or comes at the ringing of a bell; a bell boy. — **Call note,** the note naturally used by the male bird to call the female. It is artificially applied by birdcatchers as a decoy. *Latham.* — **Call of the house** (*Legislative Bodies*), a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purposes; a calling of names with a view to obtaining the ayes and noes from the persons named. — **Call to the bar,** admission to practice in the courts.

Cal'la (kăl'lá), *n.* [Linnæus derived *Calla* fr. Gr. κάλλαια a cock's wattles: but cf. L. *calla, calsa*, name of an unknown plant, and Gr. καλός beautiful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of the order *Araceæ*.

☞ The common *Calla* of cultivation is *Richardia Africana*, belonging to another genus of the same order. Its large spathe is pure white, surrounding a fleshy spike, which is partly covered with minute apetalous flowers.

Cal'lat (kăl'lăt), *n.* Same as CALLET. [*Obs.*]

A *callat* of boundless tongue. *Shak.*

Calle (kal), *n.* [See CAUL.] A kind of head covering; a caul. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Call'er (kal'ẽr), *n.* One who calls.

‖ **Cal'ler** (kăl'lẽr), *a.* [*Scot.*] **1.** Cool; refreshing; fresh; as, a *caller* day; the *caller* air. *Jamieson.*

2. Fresh; in good condition; as, *caller* herrings.

Cal'let (kăl'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *caile* a country woman, strumpet.] A trull or prostitute; a scold or gossip. [*Obs.*] [Written also *callat.*]

Cal'let, *v. i.* To rail or scold. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*

Cal'lid (kăl'lĭd), *a.* [L. *callidus*, fr. *callere* to be thick-skinned, to be hardened, to be practiced, fr. *callum, callus*, callous skin, callosity, callousness.] Characterized by cunning or shrewdness; crafty. [*R.*]

Cal-lid'i-ty (kăl-lĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *calliditas.*] Acuteness of discernment; cunningness; shrewdness. [*R.*]

Her eagle-eyed *callidity.* *C. Smart.*

Cal-lig'ra-pher (kăl-lĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in calligraphy; a good penman.

Cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'lĭ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. καλλιγράφος;
Cal'li-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pref. καλλι- (fr. καλός beautiful) + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *calligraphique.*] Of or pertaining to calligraphy.

Excellence in the *calligraphic* art. *T. Warton.*

Cal-lig'ra-phist (kăl-lĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A calligrapher.

Cal-lig'ra-phy (kăl-lĭg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφία: cf. F. *calligraphie.*] Fair or elegant penmanship.

Call'ing (kal'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who calls; a crying aloud, esp. in order to summon, or to attract the attention of, some one.

2. A summoning or convocation, as of Parliament.

The frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliament. *Macaulay.*

3. A divine summons or invitation; also, the state of being divinely called.

Who hath . . . called us with an holy *calling.* 2 *Tim.* i. 9.

Give diligence to make your *calling* . . . sure. 2 *Pet.* i. 10.

4. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtaining an answer, as in legislative bodies.

5. One's usual occupation, or employment; vocation; business; trade.

The humble *calling* of her female parent. *Thackeray.*

6. The persons, collectively, engaged in any particular profession or employment.

To impose celibacy on whole *callings.* *Hammond.*

7. Title; appellation; name. [*Obs.*]

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Occupation; employment; business; trade; profession; office; engagement; vocation.

Cal-lí'o-pe (kăl-lī'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L. *Calliope*, Gr. Καλλιόπη, lit., the beautiful-voiced; pref. καλλι- (from καλός beautiful) + ὄψ, ὀπός, voice.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry; mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the asteroids. See SOLAR.

3. A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles, toned to the notes of the scale, and played by keys arranged like those of an organ. It is sometimes attached to steamboat boilers.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful species of hummingbird (*Stellula Calliope*) of California and adjacent regions.

Calliope. (½)

‖ **Cal'li-op'sis** (kăl'lĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. pref. καλλι- (fr. καλός beautiful) + ὄψις appearance.] (*Bot.*) A popular name given to a few species of the genus *Coreopsis*, especially to *C. tinctoria* of Arkansas.

Cal'li-pash' (kăl'lĭ-păsh'), *n.* See CALIPASH.

Cal'li-pee' (kăl'lĭ-pē'), *n.* See CALIPEE.

Cal'li-pers (kăl'lĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.* See CALIPERS.

Cal'li-sec'tion (kăl'lĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *callere* to be insensible + E. *section.*] Painless vivisection; — opposed to *sentisection.* *B. G. Wilder.*

Cal'lis-then'ic, *a.*, **Cal'lis-then'ics** (kăl'lĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* See CALISTHENIC, CALISTHENICS.

Cal'li-thump' (kăl'lĭ-thŭmp'), *n.* A somewhat riotous parade, accompanied with the blowing of tin horns, and other discordant noises; also, a burlesque serenade; a charivari. [*U. S.*]

Cal'li-thump'i-an (-thŭmp'ĭ-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a callithump. [*U. S.*]

Cal-lo'sal (kăl-lō'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of the callosum.

Cal'lose (kăl'lōs), *a.* [See CALLOUS.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with protuberant or hardened spots.

Cal-los'i-ty (kăl-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* CALLOSITIES (-tĭz). [L. *callositas:* cf. F. *callosité.*] A hard or thickened spot or protuberance; a hardening and thickening of the skin or bark of a part, esp. as a result of continued pressure or friction.

‖ **Cal-lo'sum** (kăl-lō'sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *callosus* callous, hard.] (*Anat.*) The great band of commissural fibers which unites the two cerebral hemispheres. See *Corpus callosum*, under CORPUS.

Cal'lot (kăl'lŏt), *n.* A plain coif or skullcap. Same as CALOTTE. *B. Jonson.*

Cal'lous (kăl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus* callous, hard, fr. *callum, callus*, callous skin: cf. F. *calleux.*] **1.** Hardened; indurated. "A *callous* hand." *Goldsmith.* "A *callous* ulcer." *Dunglison.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling; unsusceptible. "The *callous* diplomatist." *Macaulay.*

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *T. Arnold.*

Syn. — Obdurate; hard; hardened; indurated; insensible; unfeeling; unsusceptible. See OBDURATE.

— **Cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

A *callousness* and numbness of soul. *Bentley.*

Cal'low (kăl'lō), *a.* [OE. *calewe, calu*, bald, AS. *calu;* akin to D. *kaal*, OHG. *chalo*, G. *kahl;* cf. L. *calvus.*]

1. Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged.

And in the leafy summit, spied a nest,
Which, o'er the *callow* young, a sparrow pressed. *Dryden.*

2. Immature; boyish; "green"; as, a *callow* youth.

I perceive by this, thou art but a *callow* maid. *Old Play* [1675].

Cal-low' (kăl-lō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Named from its note.] A kind of duck. See OLD SQUAW.

Cal'lus (kăl'lŭs), *n.* [L. See CALLOUS.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Same as CALLOSITY. (*b*) The material of repair in fractures of bone; a substance exuded at the site of fracture, which is at first soft or cartilaginous in consistence, but is ultimately converted into true bone and unites the fragments into a single piece.

2. (*Hort.*) The new formation over the end of a cutting, before it puts out rootlets.

Calm (kăm), *n.* [OE. *calme*, F. *calme*, fr. It. or Sp. *calma* (cf. Pg. *calma* heat), prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, fr. Gr. καῦμα burning heat, fr. καίειν to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet; cf. CAUSTIC.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; a cessation or absence of that which causes motion or disturbance, as of winds or waves; tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity.

The wind ceased, and there was a great *calm.* *Mark* iv. 39.

A *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making. *South.*

Calm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALMED (kämd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALMING.] [Cf. F. *calmer.* See CALM, *n.*] **1.** To make calm; to render still or quiet, as the elements; as, to *calm* the winds.

To *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To deliver from agitation or excitement; to still or soothe, as the mind or passions.

Passions which seem somewhat *calmed.* *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To still; quiet; appease; allay; pacify; tranquilize; soothe; compose; assuage; check; restrain.

Calm (käm), *a.* [*Compar.* CALMER (-ẽr); *superl.* CALMEST (-ẽst).] **1.** Not stormy; without motion, as of winds or waves; still; quiet; serene; undisturbed. "*Calm* was the day." *Spenser.*

Now all is *calm*, and fresh, and still. *Bryant.*

2. Undisturbed by passion or emotion; not agitated or exeited; tranquil; quiet in act or speech. "*Calm* and sinless peace." *Milton.* "With *calm* attention." *Pope.*

Such *calm* old age as conscience pure
And self-commanding hearts ensure. *Keble.*

Syn. — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled; sedate; collected; placid.

Calm'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes calm.

Calm'ly (käm'lỹ), *adv.* In a calm manner.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

Calm'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being calm; quietness; tranquillity; self-repose.

The gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

His *calmness* was the repose of conscious power. *E. Everett.*

Syn. — Quietness; quietude; stillness; tranquillity; serenity; repose; composure; sedateness; placidity.

Cal'mucks (kăl'mŭks), *n. pl.; sing.* CALMUCK. A branch of the Mongolian race inhabiting parts of the Russian and Chinese empires; also (*sing.*), the language of the Calmucks. [Written also *Kalmucks.*]

Calm'y (käm'ỹ), *a.* [Fr. CALM, *n.*] Tranquil; peaceful; calm. [*Poet.*] "A still and *calmy* bay." *Spenser.*

Cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + μέλας black. So called from its being white, though made from a black mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate. Cf. F. *calomel, calomélas.*] (*Chem.*) Mild chloride of mercury, Hg_2Cl_2, a heavy, white or yellowish white substance, insoluble and tasteless, much used in medicine as a mercurial and purgative; mercurous chloride. It occurs native as the mineral horn quicksilver.

Cal'o-res'cence (-rĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] (*Physics*) The conversion of obscure radiant heat into light; the transmutation of rays of heat into others of higher refrangibility. *Tyndall.*

Ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat: cf. F. *calorique.*] (*Physics*) The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were formerly ascribed; — not now used in scientific nomenclature, but sometimes used as a general term for heat.

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

Ca-lor'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to caloric.

Caloric engine, a kind of engine operated by heated air.

Cal'o-ric'i-ty (kăl'ō-rĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A faculty in animals of developing and preserving the heat necessary to life, that is, the animal heat.

Ca-lor'i-duct (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calor* heat (fr. *calere* to be warm) + E. *duct.*] A tube or duct for conducting heat; a caliduct.

Cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] (*Physics*) The unit of heat according to the French standard; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram (sometimes, one gram) of water one degree centigrade, or from 0° to 1°. Compare the English standard unit, *Foot pound.*

Ca-lor'i-fa'cient (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fā'shent), *a.* (*Physiol.*) See CALORIFICIENT.

Ca-lor'i-fere (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [F. *calorifère*, fr. L. *calor* heat + *ferre* to bear.] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, especially by means of hot water circulating in tubes.

Ca-lor'i-fi'ant (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fī'ant), *a.* (*Physiol.*) See CALORIFICIENT.

Cal'o-rif'ic (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus; calor* heat + *facere* to make: cf. F. *calorifique.*] Possessing the quality of producing heat; heating.

Calorific rays, the invisible, heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies.

Ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *calorification.*] Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

Ca-lor'i-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Having, or relating to, the power of producing heat; — applied to foods which, being rich in carbon, as the fats, are supposed to give rise to heat in the animal body by oxidation.

Cal'o-rim'e-ter (kăl'ō-rĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter*: cf. F. *calorimètre.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies or developed by some mechanical or chemical process, as friction, chemical combination, combustion, etc.

2. (*Engineering*) An apparatus for measuring the proportion of unevaporated water contained in steam.

Ca-lor'i-met'ric (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of using the calorimeter.

Satisfactory *calorimetric* results. *Nichol.*

Cal'o-rim'e-try (kăl'ō-rĭm'ẽ-trỹ), *n.* (*Physics*) Measurement of the quantities of heat in bodies.

Ca-lor'i-mo'tor (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *motor.*] (*Physics*) A voltaic battery, having a large surface of plate, and producing powerful heating effects.

‖ **Ca-lotte'** (kȧ-lŏt'), **Cal'ot** (kăl'ŏt), *n.* [F. *calotte*, dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap. Cf. CAUL.] A close cap without visor or brim. Especially: (*a*) Such a cap, worn by English serjeants at law. (*b*) Such a cap, worn by the French cavalry under their helmets. (*c*) Such a cap, worn by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

To assume the calotte, to become a priest.

Cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + τύπος type.] (*Photog.*) A method of taking photographic pictures, on paper sensitized with iodide of silver; — also called *Talbotype*, from the inventor, Mr. Fox *Talbot.*

Ca-loy'er (kȧ-loi'ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. NGr. καλόγερος a monk; καλός beautiful, good + γέρος, equiv. to Gr. γέρων an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church; a cenobite, anchoret, or recluse of the rule of St. Basil, especially, one living on or near Mt. Athos.

Calque (kălk), *v. t.* See 2d CALK, *v. t.*

Cal'trop (kăl'trŏp), **Cal'trap** (kăl'trăp), *n.* [OE. *calketrappe, calletrappe, coltræppe, calcetreppe*, sort of thistle; cf. F. *chausse-trape* star thistle, trap, It. *calcatreppo, calcatreppolo*, star thistle. Perh. from L. *calx* heel + the same word as E. *trap.* See 1st TRAP.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants (*Tribulus*) of the order *Zygophylleæ*, having a hard several-celled fruit, armed with stout spines, and resembling the military instrument of the same name. The species grow in warm countries, and are often very annoying to cattle.

2. (*Mil.*) An instrument with four iron points, so disposed that, any three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward. They are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet.

Ca-lum'ba (kȧ-lŭm'bȧ), *n.* [From *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] (*Med.*) The root of a plant (*Jateorrhiza Calumba*, and probably *Cocculus palmatus*), indigenous in Mozambique. It has an unpleasantly bitter taste, and is used as a tonic and antiseptic. [Written also *colombo, columbo*, and *calombo.*]

American calumba, the *Frasera Carolinensis*, also called *American gentian.* Its root has been used in medicine as a bitter tonic in place of *calumba.*

Ca-lum'bin (kȧ-lŭm'bĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter principle extracted as a white crystalline substance from the calumba root. [Written also *colombin* and *columbin.*]

Cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F. *calumet*, fr. L. *calamus* reed. See HALM, and cf. SHAWM.] A kind of pipe, used by the North American Indians for smoking tobacco. The bowl is usually made of soft red stone, and the tube is a long reed often ornamented with feathers.

Smoked the *calumet*, the Peace pipe,
As a signal to the nations. *Longfellow.*

☞ The *calumet* is used as a symbol of peace. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, and as an evidence to strangers that they are welcome.

Ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALUMNIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALUMNIATING.] [L. *calumniatus*, p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY, and cf. CHALLENGE, *v. t.*] To accuse falsely and maliciously of a crime or offense, or of something disreputable; to slander; to libel.

Hatred unto the truth did always falsely report and *calumniate* all godly men's doings. *Strype.*

Syn. — To asperse; slander; defame; vilify; traduce; belie; bespatter; blacken; libel. See ASPERSE.

Ca-lum'ni-ate, *v. i.* To propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another; to make purposely false charges of some offense or crime.

Ca-lum'ni-a'tion (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

The *calumniation* of her principal counselors. *Bacon.*

Ca-lum'ni-a'tor (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calumniates.

Syn. — Slanderer; defamer; libeler; traducer.

Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Containing calumny; slanderous. *Montagu.*

Ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calumniosus.*] Containing or implying calumny; false, malicious, and injurious to reputation; slanderous; as, *calumnious* reports.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Slanderous; defamatory; scurrilous; opprobrious; derogatory; libelous; abusive.

— **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nỹ), *n.; pl.* CALUMNIES (-nĭz). [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive: cf. F. *calomnie.* Cf. CHALLENGE, *n.*] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; malicious misrepresentation; slander; detraction. "Infamous *calumnies.*" *Motley.*

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny.* *Shak.*

‖ **Cal-va'ri-a** (kăl-vā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See CALVARY.] (*Anat.*) The bones of the cranium; more especially, the bones of the domelike upper portion.

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rỹ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, fr. *calva* the scalp without hair, fr. *calvus* bald: cf. F. *calvaire.*] **1.** The place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill outside of Jerusalem. *Luke* xxiii. 33.

☞ The Latin *calvaria* is a translation of the Greek κρανίον of the Evangelists, which is an interpretation of the Hebrew *Golgotha.* *Dr. W. Smith.*

2. A representation of the crucifixion, consisting of three crosses with the figures of Christ and the thieves, often as large as life, and sometimes surrounded by figures of other personages who were present at the crucifixion.

3. (*Her.*) A cross, set upon three steps; — more properly called *cross calvary.*

Calve (kăv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALVED (kăvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALVING.] [AS. *cealfian.* See CALF.] **1.** To bring forth a calf. "Their cow *calveth.*" *Job* xxi. 10.

2. To bring forth young; to produce offspring.

Canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve?* *Job* xxxix. 1.

The grassy clods now *calved.* *Milton.*

Cal'ver (kăl'vẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To cut in slices and pickle, as salmon. [*Obs.*]

For a change, leave *calvered* salmon and eat sprats. *Massinger.*

2. To crimp; as, *calvered* salmon. *Nares.*

Cal'ver, *v. i.* To bear, or be susceptible of, being calvered; as, grayling's flesh will *calver.* *Cotton.*

Calves'-snout′ (kăvz'snout′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Snapdragon.

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Calvinisme.*] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin (a French theologian and reformer of the 16th century) and his followers, or of the so-called Calvinistic churches.

☞ The distinguishing doctrines of this system, usually termed the *five points of Calvinism*, are, original sin or total depravity, election or predestination, particular redemption, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. It has been subject to many variations and modifications in different churches and at various times.

Cal'vin-ist (kăl'vĭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *Calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; a believer in Calvinism.

Cal'vin-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Cal'vin-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or Calvinism; following Calvin; accepting or teaching Calvinism. "*Calvinistic* training." *Lowell.*

Cal'vin-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert to Calvinism.

Calv'ish (kăv'ĭsh), *a.* Like a calf; stupid. *Sheldon.*

Calx (kălks), *n.; pl.* E. CALXES (-ĕz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L. *calx, calcis*, limestone; cf. Gr. χάλιξ gravel, κρόκη, κροκάλη, pebble, Skr. *çarkarā* gravel, Ir. *carraic* rock, Gael. *carraig*, W. *careg*, stone. Cf. CHALK.] **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Quicklime. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The substance which remains when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion by heat, and which is, or may be, reduced to a fine powder.

☞ Metallic calxes are now called *oxides.*

2. Broken and refuse glass, returned to the pots.

Ca-lyc'i-flo'ral (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-flō'ral), **Ca-lyc'i-flo'rous** (-lĭs'ĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *calyx, -ycis*, calyx + *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having the petals and stamens adnate to the calyx; — applied to a subclass of dicotyledonous plants in the system of the French botanist Candolle.

Ca-lyc'i-form (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calyx, calycis*, calyx + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form or appearance of a calyx.

Ca-lyc'i-nal (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-nal), **Cal'y-cine** (kăl'ĭ-sĭn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a calyx; having the nature of a calyx.

Cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, calyx, dim. of *calyx.* See CALYX, and cf. CALICLE.] (*Bot.*) A row of small bracts, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.

Cal'y-cled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Calyculate.

‖ **Cal'y-co-zo'a** (kăl'ĭ-kō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, cup or calyx of a flower + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of acalephs of which *Lucernaria* is the type. The body is cup-shaped with eight marginal lobes bearing clavate tentacles. An aboral sucker serves for attachment. The interior is divided into four large compartments. See LUCERNARIDA.

Calyculate Bud.

Ca-lyc'u-lar (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lẽr), **Ca-lyc'u-late** (-lĭk'ū-lāt), **Ca-lyc'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a set of bracts resembling a calyx.

Ca-lym'e-ne (kȧ-lĭm'ẽ-nẽ), *n.* [Gr. κεκαλυμμένη concealed, p. p. of καλύπτειν to conceal.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of trilobites characteristic of the Silurian age.

Calymene. (*C. Blumenbachii*).

Cal'yon (kăl'yŭn), *n.* Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, etc. *Halliwell.*

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō), *n.* [The Latinized Greek name of a beautiful nymph.] (*Bot.*) A small and beautiful species of orchid, having a flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow. It grows in cold and wet localities in the northern part of the United States. The *Calypso borealis* is the only orchid which reaches 68° N.

Ca-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλύπτρα a covering for the head, fr. καλύπτειν to cover.] (*Bot.*) A little hood or veil, resembling an extinguisher in form and position, covering each of the small flasklike capsules which contain the spores of mosses; also, any similar covering body.

Ca-lyp'tri-form (-trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Calyptra* + *-form.*] Having the form of a calyptra, or extinguisher.

Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L. *calyx, -ycis*, fr. Gr. κάλυξ husk, shell, calyx, from the root of καλύπτειν to cover, conceal. Cf. CHALICE, HELMET.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The outer covering of a flower. See FLOWER.

cc Calyx.

☞ The *calyx* is usually green and foliaceous, but becomes delicate and petaloid in such flowers as the anemone and the four-o'clock. Each leaf of the calyx is called a *sepal.*

2. (*Anat.*) A cuplike division of the pelvis of the kidney, which surrounds one or more of the renal papillæ.

Cal-zoons' (kăl-zōonz'), *n. pl.* [F. *caleçons* (cf. It. *calzoni* breeches), fr. L. *calceus* shoe.] Drawers. [*Obs.*]

Cam (kăm), *n.* [Dan. *kam* comb, ridge; or cf. W., Gael., and Ir., *cam* bent. See 1st COMB.] **1.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A turning or sliding piece which, by the shape of its periphery or face, or a groove in its surface, imparts variable or intermittent motion to, or receives such motion from, a rod, lever, or block brought into sliding or rolling contact with it. (*b*) A curved wedge, movable about an axis, used for forcing or clamping two pieces together. (*c*) A projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece so shaped as to give alternate or variable motion to another piece against which it acts.

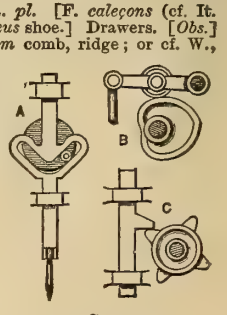

Cams.

A Needle-bar Cam; *B* Heart Cam; *C* Cam Wheel.

☞ *Cams* are much used in machinery involving complicated and irregular movements, as in the sewing machine, pin machine, etc.

2. A ridge or mound of earth. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Cam wheel (*Mach.*), a wheel with one or more projections (cams) or depressions upon its periphery or upon its face; one which is set or shaped eccentrically, so that its revolutions impart a varied, reciprocating, or intermittent motion.

Cam (kăm), *a.* [See KAM.] Crooked. [*Obs.*]

Ca-ma'ieu (kȧ-mā'yōō), *n.* [F.; of unknown origin. Cf. CAMEO.] **1.** A cameo. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) Painting in shades of one color; monochrome. *Mollett.*

Ca-mail' (kȧ-māl'), *n.* [F. *camail* (cf. It. *camaglio*), fr. L. *caput* head + source of E. *mail.*] **1.** (*Ancient Armor*) A neck guard of chain mail, hanging from the bascinet or other headpiece.

2. A hood of other material than mail; esp. (*Eccl.*), a hood worn in church services, — the amice, or the like.

‖ **Cam'a-ra-sau'rus** (kăm'ȧ-rȧ-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καμάρα a vaulted chamber + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of gigantic American Jurassic dinosaurs, having large cavities in the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ.

‖ **Ca'ma-ril'la** (kȧ'mȧ-rēl'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., a small room.] **1.** The private audience chamber of a king.

2. A company of secret and irresponsible advisers, as of a king; a cabal or clique.

Cam'ass (kăm'as), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Bot.*) A blue-flowered liliaceous plant (*Camassia esculenta*) of northwestern America, the bulbs of which are collected for food by the Indians. [Written also *camas*, *cammas*, and *quamash.*]

☞ The *Eastern camass* is *Camassia Fraseri.*

Cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent, curved; akin to F. *cambrer* to vault, to bend, fr. L. *camerare* to arch over, fr. *camera* vault, arch. See CHAMBER, and cf. CAMERATE.] **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) An upward convexity of a deck or other surface; as, she has a high *camber* (said of a vessel having an unusual convexity of deck).

2. (*Arch.*) An upward concavity in the under side of a beam, girder, or lintel; also, a slight upward concavity in a straight arch. See HOGBACK.

Camber arch (*Arch.*), an arch whose intrados, though apparently straight, has a slightly concave curve upward. — Camber beam (*Arch.*), a beam whose under side has a concave curve upward.

Cam'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAMBERING.] To cut or bend to an upward curve; to construct, as a deck, with an upward curve.

Cam'ber, *v. i.* To curve upward.

Cam'ber-keeled' (-kēld'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the keel arched upwards, but not actually hogged; — said of a ship.

Cam'bi-al (kăm'bĭ-al), *a.* [LL. *cambialis*, fr. *cambiare.* See CHANGE.] Belonging to exchanges in commerce; of exchange. [*R.*]

Cam'bist (kăm'bĭst), *n.* [F. *cambiste*, It. *cambista*, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange. See CHANGE.] A banker; a money changer or broker; one who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the science of exchange.

Cam'bist-ry (kăm'bĭst-rȳ), *n.* The science of exchange, weight, measures, etc.

Cam'bi-um (kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *cambium* exchange, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange. It was supposed that cambium was rich sap changing into wood.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A series of formative cells lying outside of the wood proper and inside of the inner bark. The growth of new wood takes place in the cambium, which is very soft.

2. (*Med.*) A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair losses of the system, and to promote its increase. *Dunglison.*

Cam'blet (kăm'blĕt), *n.* See CAMLET.

Cam-boge' (kăm-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* See GAMBOGE.

Cam-boose' (kăm-bōōs'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See CABOOSE.

Cam'bra-sine (kăm'brȧ-sĭn), *n.* A kind of fine linen cloth made in Egypt, and so named from its resemblance to cambric.

Cam'brel (kăm'brĕl), *n.* See GAMBREL, *n.*, 2. *Wright.*

Cam'bri-a (kăm'brĭ-ȧ), *n.* The ancient Latin name of Wales. It is used by modern poets.

Cam'bri-an (kăm'brĭ-an), *a.* **1.** (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Cambria or Wales.

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest subdivision of the rocks of the Silurian or Molluscan age; — sometimes described as inferior to the Silurian. It is named from its development in *Cambria* or Wales. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

Cam'bri-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Cambria or Wales.

2. (*Geol.*) The Cambrian formation.

Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [OE. *camerike*, fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France (formerly of Flanders), where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, and white fabric made of flax or linen.

He hath ribbons of all the colors i' the rainbow; . . . inkles, caddises, *cambrics*, lawns. *Shak.*

2. A fabric made, in imitation of linen cambric, of fine, hardspun cotton, often with figures of various colors; — also called *cotton cambric*, and *cambric muslin.*

Cam'bro-Brit'on (kăm'brō-brĭt'ŭn), *n.* A Welshman.

Came (kām), *imp.* of COME.

Came (kām), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *came*, *caim*, comb, and OE. *camet* silver.] A slender rod of cast lead, with or without grooves, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass.

Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *camel*, *chamel*, OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau*, L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. κάμηλος; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gāmāl*, Ar. *jamal.* Cf. AS. *camel*, fr. L. *camelus.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large ruminant used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. The camel is remarkable for its ability to go a long time without drinking. Its hoofs are small, and situated at the extremities of the toes, and the weight of the animal rests on the callous soles. The dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*) has one bunch on the back, while the Bactrian camel (*C. Bactrianus*) has two. The llama, alpaca, and vicuña, of South America, belong to a related genus (*Auchenia*).

Bactrian Camel.

2. (*Naut.*) A watertight structure (as a large box or boxes) used to assist a vessel in passing over a shoal or bar or in navigating shallow water. By admitting water, the camel or camels may be sunk and attached beneath or at the sides of a vessel, and when the water is pumped out the vessel is lifted.

Camel bird (*Zoöl.*), the ostrich. — Camel locust (*Zoöl.*), the mantis. — Camel's thorn (*Bot.*), a low, spiny, leguminous shrub (*Alhagi maurorum*) of the Arabian desert, from which exudes a sweetish gum, which is one of the substances called *manna.*

Cam'el-backed' (kăm'ĕl-băkt'), *a.* Having a back like a camel; humpbacked. *Fuller.*

Ca-me'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* See CHAMELEON. [*Obs.*]

Ca-mel'li-a (kȧ-mĕl'lĭ-ȧ *or* kȧ-mēl'yȧ; 277), *n.* [NL.; — named after *Kamel*, a Jesuit who is said to have brought it from the East.] (*Bot.*) An Asiatic genus of small shrubs, often with shining leaves and showy flowers. *Camellia Japonica* is much cultivated for ornament, and *C. Sassanqua* and *C. oleifera* are grown in China for the oil which is pressed from their seeds. The tea plant is now referred to this genus under the name of *Camellia Thea.*

Ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pärd *or* kăm'ĕl-ō-pärd; 277), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, L. *camelopardalus*, *camelopardalis*, fr. Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις; κάμηλος a camel + πάρδαλις pard, leopard: cf. F. *camélopard.* The camelopard has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. See CAMEL, and PARD.] (*Zoöl.*) An African ruminant; the giraffe. See GIRAFFE.

Came'lot (kăm'lŏt), *n.* See CAMLET. [*Obs.*]

Cam'el's-hair' (kăm'ĕlz-hâr'), *a.* Of camel's hair.

Camel's-hair pencil, a small brush used by painters in water colors, made of camel's hair or similar materials. — Camel's-hair shawl. A name often given to a *cashmere shawl.* See *Cashmere shawl*, under CASHMERE.

Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.; pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo;* akin to F. *camée*, *camaieu*, Sp. *camafeo*, LL. *camaeus*, *camahutus*; of unknown origin.] A carving in relief, esp. one on a small scale used as a jewel for personal adornment, or the like.

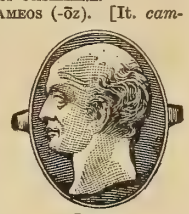

Cameo.

☞ Most cameos are carved in a material which has layers of different colors, such stones as the onyx and sardonyx, and various kinds of shells, being used.

Cameo conch (*Zoöl.*), a large, marine, univalve shell, esp. *Cassis cameo*, *C. rufa*, and allied species, used for cutting cameos. See QUEEN CONCH.

Cam'e-ra (-ē-rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. CAMERAS (-rȧz), L. CAMERAE (-rē). [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] A chamber, or an instrument having a chamber. Specifically: The *camera obscura* when used in photography. See CAMERA LUCIDA, and CAMERA OBSCURA.

Bellows camera. See under BELLOWS. — In camera (*Law*), in a judge's chamber, that is, privately; as, a judge hears testimony which is not fit for the open court *in camera.* — Panoramic, *or* Pantascopic, camera, a photographic camera in which the lens and sensitized plate revolve so as to expose adjacent parts of the plate successively to the light, which reaches it through a narrow vertical slit; — used in photographing broad landscapes. *Abney.*

Came'rade (kăm'rȧd), *n.* See COMRADE. [*Obs.*]

Cam'e-ra-lis'tic (kăm'ē-rȧ-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Cam'e-ra-lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *cameralistique*, G. *kameralistik*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, treasury.] The science of finance or public revenue.

‖ **Cam'e-ra lu'ci-da** (kăm'ē-rȧ lū'sĭ-dȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which, by means of a prism of a peculiar form, or an arrangement of mirrors, causes an apparent image of an external object or objects to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, as of paper or canvas, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced. It is generally used with the microscope.

‖ **Cam'e-ra ob-scu'ra** (ŏb-skū'rȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus*, *obscura*, dark.] (*Opt.*) **1.** An apparatus in which the images of external objects, formed by a convex lens or a concave mirror, are thrown on a paper or other white surface placed in the focus of the lens or mirror within a darkened chamber, or box, so that the outlines may be traced.

2. (*Photog.*) An apparatus in which the image of an external object or objects is, by means of lenses, thrown upon a sensitized plate or surface placed at the back of an extensible darkened box or chamber variously modified; — commonly called simply *the camera.*

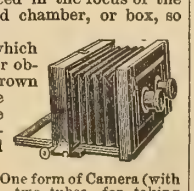

One form of Camera (with two tubes, for taking stereoscopic pictures).

Cam'er-ate (kăm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAMERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAMERATING.] [L. *cameratus*, p. p. of *camerare.* See CAMBER.] **1.** To build in the form of a vault; to arch over.

2. To divide into chambers.

Cam'er-a'tion (kăm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cameratio.*] A vaulting or arching over. [*R.*]

‖ **Ca'mer-lin'go** (kȧ'mȧr-lĭn'gō), *n.* [It.] The papal chamberlain; the cardinal who presides over the pope's household. He has at times possessed great power. [Written also *camerlengo* and *camarlengo.*]

Cam'e-ro'ni-an (kăm'ē-rō'nĭ-an), *n.* A follower of the Rev. Richard *Cameron*, a Scotch Covenanter of the time of Charles II.

Cameron and others refused to accept the "indulgence" offered the Presbyterian clergy, insisted on the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1680 declared Charles II. deposed for tyranny, breach of faith, etc. Cameron was killed at the battle of Airdmoss, but his followers became a denomination (afterwards called Reformed Presbyterians) who refused to recognize laws or institutions which they believed contrary to the kingdom of Christ, but who now avail themselves of political rights.

Cam'is (kăm'ĭs), *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A light, loose dress or robe. [Also written *camus.*] [*Obs.*]

All in a *camis* light of purple silk. *Spenser.*

Cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād'), **Cam'i-sa'do** (-ĭ-sā'dō), } *n.* [F. *camisade* a night attack; cf. It. *camiciata.* See CAMIS.] [*Obs.*] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, in order to be able to recognize one another in a night attack. (*b*) An attack by surprise by soldiers wearing the camisado.

Give them a *camisado* in the night season. *Holinshed.*

‖ **Cam'i-sard** (kăm'ĭ-zärd), *n.* [F.] One of the French Protestant insurgents who rebelled against Louis XIV. after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; — so called from the peasant's smock (*camise*) which they wore.

Cam'i-sa'ted (kăm'ĭ-sā'tĕd), *a.* Dressed with a shirt over the other garments.

‖ **Cam'i-sole** (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F. See CHEMISE.] **1.** A short dressing jacket for women.

2. A kind of straitjacket.

Cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot* (akin to Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote*, It. *cambellotto*, *ciambellotto*, LL. *camelotum*, *camelinum*), fr. Ar. *khamlat* camlet, fr. *khaml* pile, plush. The word was early confused with *camel*, camel's hair also being used in making it. Cf. CALAMANCO.] A woven fabric originally made of camel's hair, now chiefly of goat's hair and silk, or of wool and cotton. [Sometimes written *camelot* and *camblet.*]

☞ They have been made plain and twilled, of single warp and weft, of double warp, and sometimes with double weft also, with thicker yarn. *Beck (Draper's Dict.).*

Cam'let-ed, *a.* Wavy or undulating like camlet; veined. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Cam'mas (kăm'mas), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMASS.

Cam'mock (kăm'mŭk), *n.* [AS. *cammoc.*] (*Bot.*) A plant having long, hard, crooked roots, the *Ononis spinosa;* — called also *rest-harrow.* The *Scandix Pecten* is also called *cammock.*

Cam'o-mile, Cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* [LL. *camomilla*, corrupted fr. Gr. χαμαίμηλον, lit. earth apple, being so called from the smell of its flower. See HUMBLE, and MELON.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs (*Anthemis*) of the Composite family. The common camomile, *A. nobilis*, is used as a popular remedy. Its flowers have a strong and fragrant smell, and a bitter, aromatic taste. They are tonic, febrifugal, and in large doses emetic, and the volatile oil is carminative.

‖ **Ca-mou'flet** (kȧ-mōō'flă), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) A small mine, sometimes formed in the wall or side of an enemy's gallery, to blow in the earth and cut off the retreat of the miners. *Farrow.*

Ca'mous (kā'mŭs), **Ca'moys** (kā'mois), } *a.* [F. *camus* (equiv. to *camard*) flat-nosed, fr. Celtic *cam* crooked + suff. *-us;* akin to L. *camur*, *camurus*, crooked.] Flat; depressed; crooked; — said only of the nose. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ca'moused (kā'mŭst), *a.* [From CAMOUS.] Depressed; flattened. [*Obs.*]

Though my nose be *camoused.* *B. Jonson.*

Ca'mous-ly, *adv.* Awry. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Camp (kămp), *n.* [F. *camp*, It. *campo*, fr. L. *campus* plain, field; akin to Gr. κῆπος garden. Cf. CAMPAIGN, CHAMP, *n.*] **1.** The ground or spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter, as for an army or for lumbermen, etc. *Shak.*

2. A collection of tents, huts, etc., for shelter, commonly arranged in an orderly manner.

Forming a *camp* in the neighborhood of Boston. *W. Irving.*

3. A single hut or shelter; as, a hunter's *camp.*

4. The company or body of persons encamped, as of soldiers, of surveyors, of lumbermen, etc.

The *camp* broke up with the confusion of a flight. *Macaulay.*

5. (*Agric.*) A mound of earth in which potatoes and other vegetables are stored for protection against frost; — called also *burrow* and *pie.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

6. [Cf. OE. & AS. *camp* contest, battle. See CHAMPION.] An ancient game of football, played in some parts of England. *Halliwell.*

Camp bedstead, a light bedstead that can be folded up into a small space for easy transportation. — Camp ceiling (*Arch.*), a kind of ceiling often used in attics or garrets, in which the side walls are inclined inward at the top, following the slope of the rafters, to meet the plane surface of the upper ceiling. — Camp chair, a light chair that can be folded up compactly for easy transportation; the seat and back are often made of strips or pieces of carpet. — Camp fever, typhus fever. — Camp follower, a civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc. — Camp meeting, a religious gathering for open-air preaching, held in some retired spot, chiefly by Methodists. It usually lasts for several days, during which those present lodge in tents, temporary houses, or cottages. — Camp stool, the same as *camp chair*, except that the stool has no back. — Flying camp (*Mil.*), a camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another. *Farrow.* — To pitch (*a*) camp, to set up the tents or huts of a camp. — To strike camp, to take down the tents or huts of a camp.

Camp (kămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAMPED (kămt ; 215) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAMPING.] To afford rest or lodging for, as an army or travelers.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

Camp, *v. i.* **1.** To pitch or prepare a camp ; to encamp ; to lodge in a camp ; — often with *out*.

They *camped* out at night, under the stars. *W. Irving.*

2. [See CAMP, *n.*, 6.] To play the game called camp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

Cam-pa'gna (kăm-pä'nyà), *n.* [It. See CAMPAIGN.] An open, level tract of country ; especially "*Campagna* di Roma," the extensive undulating plain which surrounds Rome.

☞ Its length is commonly stated to be about ninety miles, and its breadth from twenty-seven to forty miles. The ground is almost entirely volcanic, and the vapors which arise from the district produce malaria.

‖ **Cam'pa'gnol'** (kăn'pà'nyôl'), *n.* [F., fr. *campagne* field.] (*Zoöl.*) A mouse (*Arvicola agrestis*), called also *meadow mouse*, which often does great damage in fields and gardens, by feeding on roots and seeds.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, fr. L. *Campania* the level country about Naples, fr. *campus* field. See CAMP, and cf. CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAGNE.] **1.** An open field ; a large, open plain without considerable hills. See CHAMPAIGN. *Garth.*

2. (*Mil.*) A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war ; the time during which an army keeps the field. *Wilhelm.*

3. Political operations preceding an election ; a canvass. [*Cant, U. S.*]

4. (*Metal.*) The period during which a blast furnace is continuously in operation.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-paign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has served in an army in several campaigns ; an old soldier ; a veteran.

Cam-pa'na (kăm-pā'nà), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell. Cf. CAMPANILE.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A church bell.

2. (*Bot.*) The pasque flower. *Drayton.*

3. (*Doric Arch.*) Same as GUTTA.

Cam-paned' (kăm-pānd'), *a.* (*Her.*) Furnished with, or bearing, campanes, or bells.

‖ **Cam'pa-ne're** (kàm'pà-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman.] (*Zoöl.*) The bellbird of South America. See BELLBIRD.

Cam-panes' (kăm-pānz'), *n. pl.* [See CAMPANA.] (*Her.*) Bells. [*R.*]

‖ **Cam-pa'ni-a** (kăm-pā'nĭ-à), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] Open country. *Sir W. Temple.*

Cam-pan'i-form (-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form* : cf. F. *campaniforme*.] Bell-shaped.

‖ **Cam'pa-ni'le** (kàm'pà-nē'lā), *n.* [It. *campanile* bell tower, steeple, fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] (*Arch.*) A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

Many of the *campaniles* of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures. *Swift.*

Cam'pa-nil'i-form (kăm'pà-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See CAMPANIFORM.] Bell-shaped ; campanulate ; campaniform.

Cam'pa-nol'o-gist (kăm'pà-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in campanology ; a bell ringer.

Cam'pa-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy*.] The art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

‖ **Cam-pan'u-la** (kăm-păn'ū-là), *n.* [LL. *campanula* a little bell, dim. of *campana* bell.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers, often of great beauty ; — also called *bellflower*.

Cam-pan'u-la'ceous (kăm-păn'ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants (*Campanulaceæ*) of which Campanula is the type, and which includes the Canterbury bell, the harebell, and the Venus's looking-glass.

Cam-pan'u-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *campanula* a bell.] (*Zoöl.*) A hydroid of the family *Campanularidæ*, characterized by having the polyps or zooids inclosed in bell-shaped calicles or hydrothecæ.

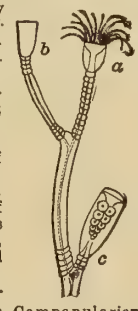

Campanularian (*Obelia commissuralis*). *a* One of the Hydrothecæ or Calicles with Polypite expanded ; *b* Calicle not fully developed ; *c* Gonotheca or capsule containing a Gonophore with several Gonozooids.

Cam-pan'u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

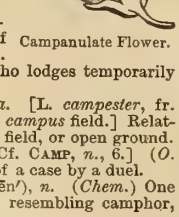
Campanulate Flower.

Camp'bell-ite (kăm'ĕl-ĭt, *or* kăm'bĕl-ĭt), *n.* [From Alexander *Campbell*, of Virginia.] (*Eccl.*) A member of the denomination called Christians or Disciples of Christ. They themselves repudiate the term *Campbellite* as a nickname. See CHRISTIAN, 3.

Camp-peach'y wood' (kămp-pēch'ў wo͝od'). [From the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] Logwood.

Camp'er (kămp'ẽr), *n.* One who lodges temporarily in a hut or camp.

Cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'tral), } *a.* [L. *campester*, fr.
Cam-pes'tri-an (-pĕs'trĭ-an), } *campus* field.] Relating to an open field ; growing in a field, or open ground.

Camp'fight' (kămp'fīt'), *n.* [Cf. CAMP, *n.*, 6.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A duel ; the decision of a case by a duel.

Cam'phene (kăm'fēn *or* kăm-fēn'), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of substances, $C_{10}H_{16}$, resembling camphor, regarded as modified terpenes.

Cam-phine' (kăm'fēn' *or* kăm'fĭn), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] Rectified oil of turpentine, used for burning in lamps, and as a common solvent in varnishes.

☞ The name is also applied to a mixture of this substance with three times its volume of alcohol and sometimes a little ether, used as an illuminant.

Cam'phire (kăm'fīr), *n.* An old spelling of CAMPHOR.

Cam'pho-gen (-fō-jĕn), *n.* [*Camphor* + *-gen* : — formerly so called as derived from camphor : cf. F. *camphogène*.] (*Chem.*) See CYMENE.

Cam'phol (kăm'fōl), *n.* [*Camphor* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) See BORNEOL.

Cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* [OE. *camfere*, F. *camphre* (cf. It. *canfora*, Sp. *canfora*, *alcanfor*, LL. *canfora*, *camphora*, NGr. καφουρά), fr. Ar. *kāfūr*, prob. fr. Skr. *karpūra*.] **1.** A tough, white, aromatic resin, or gum, obtained from different species of the *Laurus* family, esp. from *Cinnamomum camphora* (the *Laurus camphora* of Linnæus). Camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, is volatile and fragrant, and is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, a stimulant, or a sedative.

2. A gum resembling ordinary camphor, obtained from a tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*) growing in Sumatra and Borneo ; — called also *Malay camphor*, *camphor of Borneo*, or *borneol*. See BORNEOL.

☞ The name *camphor* is also applied to a number of bodies of similar appearance and properties, as *cedar camphor*, obtained from the red or pencil cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*), and *peppermint camphor*, or *menthol*, obtained from the oil of peppermint.

Camphor oil (*Chem.*), a name variously given to certain oil-like products, obtained especially from the camphor tree. — **Camphor tree**, a large evergreen tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) with lax, smooth branches and shining triple-nerved lanceolate leaves, probably native in China, but now cultivated in most warm countries. Camphor is collected by a process of steaming the chips of the wood and subliming the product.

Cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor ; to camphorate. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Cam'pho-ra'ceous (kăm'fō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor ; containing camphor. *Dunglison.*

Cam'phor-ate (kăm'fẽr-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate or treat with camphor.

Cam'phor-ate (-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *camphorate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of camphoric acid.

Cam'phor-ate (-fẽr-āt), } *a.* Combined or impreg-
Cam'phor-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } nated with camphor.

Camphorated oil, an oleaginous preparation containing camphor, much used as an embrocation.

Cam-phor'ic (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *camphorique*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.

Camphoric acid, a white crystallizable substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, obtained from the oxidation of camphor.

☞ Other acids of camphor are *campholic acid*, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, and *camphoronic acid*, $C_9H_{12}O_5$, white crystallizable substances.

Cam-phret'ic (kăm-frĕt'ĭk), *a.* [From CAMPHOR.] Pertaining to, or derived from, camphor. [*R.*]

Camp'ing (kămp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Lodging in a camp.

2. [See CAMP, *n.*, 6.] A game of football. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *campus* field.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Pink family (*Cucubalus baccĭferus*), bearing berries regarded as poisonous.

Bladder campion, a plant of the Pink family (*Cucubalus Behen* or *Silene inflata*), having a much inflated calyx. See BEHEN. — **Rose campion**, a garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with handsome crimson flowers.

‖ **Cam'pus** (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] The principal grounds of a college or school, between the buildings or within the main inclosure ; as, the college *campus*.

Cam'py-lo-sper'mous (kăm'pĭ-lō-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπυλος curved + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Having seeds grooved lengthwise on the inner face, as in sweet cicely.

Cam'py-lot'ro-pous (-lŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + τροπή a turning.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovules and seeds so curved, or bent down upon themselves, that the ends of the embryo are brought close together.

Cam'us (kăm'ŭs), *n.* A robe. See CAMIS. [*Obs.*]

Cam'wood' (kăm'wo͝od'), *n.* See BARWOOD.

Can (kăn), an *obs.* form of *began*, imp. & p. p. of BEGIN, sometimes used in old poetry. [See GAN.]

With gentle words he *can* her fairly greet. *Spenser.*

Can, *n.* [OE. & AS. *canne* ; akin to D. *kan*, G. *kanne*, OHG. *channa*, Sw. *kanna*, Dan. *kande*.] **1.** A drinking cup ; a vessel for holding liquids. [*Shak.*]

Fill the cup and fill the *can*,
Have a rouse before the morn. *Tennyson.*

2. A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms, but usually cylindrical ; as, a *can* of tomatoes ; an oil *can* ; a milk *can*.

☞ A *can* may be a cylinder open at the top, as for receiving the sliver from a carding machine, or with a removable cover or stopper, as for holding tea, spices, milk, oysters, etc., or with handle and spout, as for holding oil, or hermetically sealed, in canning meats, fruits, etc. The name is also sometimes given to the small glass or earthenware jar used in canning.

Can (kăn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANNED (kănd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANNING.] To preserve by putting in sealed cans. [*U. S.*] "*Canned* meats." *W. D. Howells.*

Canned goods, a general name for fruit, vegetables, meat, or fish, preserved in hermetically sealed cans.

Can (kăn), *v. t. & i.* [The transitive use is obsolete.] [*imp.* COULD (ko͝od).] [OE. *cunnen*, *connen* (1st sing. pres. *I can*), to know, know how, be able, AS. *cunnan*, 1st sing. pres. *ic cann* or *can*, pl. *cunnon*, 1st sing. imp. *cūðe* (for *cunðe*), p. p. *cūð* (for *cunð*) ; akin to OS. *kunnan*, D. *kunnen*, OHG. *chunnan*, G. *können*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, and to E. *ken* to know. The present tense *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was originally a preterit, meaning *I have known* or *learned*, and hence *I know*, *know how*. √45. See KEN, KNOW ; cf. CON, CUNNING, UNCOUTH.]

1. To know ; to understand. [*Obs.*]

I *can* rimes of Robin Hood. *Piers Plowman.*
I *can* no Latin, quod she. *Piers Plowman.*
Let the priest in surplice white,
That defunctive music *can*. *Shak.*

2. To be able to do ; to have power or influence. [*Obs.*]

The will of Him who all things *can*. *Milton.*
For what, alas, *can* these my single arms ? *Shak.*
Mæcænas and Agrippa, who *can* most with Cæsar. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To be able ; — followed by an infinitive without *to* ; as, I *can* go, but do not wish to.

Syn. — CAN BUT, CAN NOT BUT. It is an error to use the former of these phrases where the sense requires the latter. If we say, "I *can but* perish if I go," "but" means *only*, and denotes that this is all or the worst that can happen. When the apostle Peter said, "We *can not but* speak of the things which we have seen and heard," he referred to a moral constraint or necessity which rested upon him and his associates ; and the meaning was, We cannot help speaking, We cannot refrain from speaking. This idea of a moral necessity or constraint is of frequent occurrence, and is also expressed in the phrase, "I *can not* help it." Thus we say, "I *can not but* hope," "I *can not but* believe," "I *can not but* think," "I *can not but* remark," etc., in cases in which it would be an error to use the phrase *can but*.

Yet he *could not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the masque. *De Quincey.*

Tom felt that this was a rebuff for him, and *could not but* understand it as a left-handed hit at his employer. *Dickens.*

Ca'naan-ite (kā'nan-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah.

2. A native or inhabitant of the land of Canaan, esp. a member of any of the tribes who inhabited Canaan at the time of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.

Ca'naan-ite, *n.* [From an Aramaic word signifying "zeal."] A zealot. "Simon the *Canaanite*." *Matt.* x. 4.

☞ This was the "Simon called Zelotes" (*Luke* vi. 15), *i. e.*, Simon the zealot. *Kitto.*

Ca'naan-i'tish (kā'nan-ī'tĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

‖ **Ca-ña'da** (kà-nyä'dà), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon ; a narrow valley or glen ; also, but less frequently, an open valley. [*Local, Western U. S.*]

Can'a-da (kăn'à-dà), *n* A British province in North America, giving its name to various plants and animals.

Canada balsam. See under BALSAM. — **Canada goose.** (*Zoöl.*) See WILD GOOSE. — **Canada jay.** (*Zoöl.*) See WHISKY JACK. — **Canada lynx.** (*Zoöl.*) See LYNX. — **Canada porcupine.** (*Zoöl.*) See PORCUPINE, and URSON. — **Canada rice.** (*Bot.*) See under RICE. — **Canada robin** (*Zoöl.*), the cedar bird.

Ca-na'di-an (kà-nā'dĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canada. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

Canadian period (*Geol.*), a subdivision of the American Lower Silurian system embracing the calciferous, Quebec, and Chazy epochs. This period immediately follows the primordial or Cambrian period, and is by many geologists regarded as the beginning of the Silurian age. See the Diagram, under GEOLOGY.

Ca-naille' (kà-nāl' ; 277), *n.* [F. *canaille* (cf. It. *canaglia*), prop. and orig. a pack of dogs, fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** The lowest class of people ; the rabble ; the vulgar.

2. Shorts or inferior flour. [*Canadian*]

Can'a-kin (kăn'à-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *can*.] A little can or cup. "And let me the *canakin* clink." *Shak.*

Ca-nal' (kà-năl'), *n.* [F. *canal*, from L. *canalis* canal, channel ; prob. from a root signifying "to cut" : cf. D. *kanaal*, fr. the French. Cf. CHANNEL, KENNEL gutter.] **1.** An artificial channel filled with water and designed for navigation, or for irrigating land, etc.

2. (*Anat.*) A tube or duct ; as, the alimentary *canal* ; the semicircular *canals* of the ear.

Canal boat, a boat for use on a canal ; esp. one of peculiar shape, carrying freight, and drawn by horses walking on the towpath beside the canal. — **Canal lock.** See LOCK.

Can'al coal' (kăn'ăl kōl'). See CANNEL COAL.

Can'a-lic'u-late (kăn'à-lĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, fr. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*. See CANAL.] Having a channel or groove, as in the leafstalks of most palms.
Can'a-lic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } *latus* channeled,

‖ **Can'a-lic'u-lus** (-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* CANALICULI (-lī). [L.] (*Anat.*) A minute canal.

Ca-nal'i-za'tion (kà-năl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Construction of, or furnishing with, a canal or canals. [*R.*]

Ca-nard' (kà-närd' *or* kà-närd'), *n.* [F., properly, a duck.] An extravagant or absurd report or story ; a fabricated sensational report or statement ; esp. one set afloat in the newspapers to hoax the public.

Can'a-rese' (kăn'à-rēs'), *a.* Pertaining to Canara, a district of British India.

Ca-na'ry (kà-nā'rў), *a.* [F. *Canarie*, L. *Canaria insula* one of the Canary islands, said to be so called from its large dogs, fr. *canis* dog.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands ; as, *canary* wine ; *canary* birds.

2. Of a pale yellowish color ; as, *canary* stone.

Canary grass, a grass of the genus *Phalaris* (*P. Canariensis*), producing the seed used as food for canary birds. — **Canary stone** (*Min.*), a yellow species of carnelian, named from its resemblance in color to the plumage of the canary bird. — **Canary wood**, the beautiful wood of the trees *Persea Indica* and *P. Canariensis*, natives of Madeira and the Canary Islands. — **Canary vine.** See *Canary bird flower*, under CANARY BIRD.

Ca-na'ry, *n. ; pl.* CANARIES (-rĭz). **1.** Wine made in the Canary Islands ; sack. "A cup of *canary*." *Shak.*

2. A canary bird.

3. A pale yellow color, like that of a canary bird.

4. A quick and lively dance. [*Obs.*]

Make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion. *Shak.*

Ca-na'ry (kà-nā'rў), *v. i.* To perform the canary dance ; to move nimbly ; to caper. [*Obs.*]

But to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet. *Shak.*

Ca-na'ry bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) A small singing bird of the Finch family (*Serinus Canarius*), a native of the Canary Islands. It was brought to Europe in the 16th century, and made a household pet. It generally has a yellowish body with the wings and tail greenish, but in

its wild state it is more frequently of a gray or brown color. It is sometimes called *canary finch.*

Canary bird flower (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Tropæolum peregrinum*) with canary-colored flowers of peculiar form; — called also *canary vine.*

Ca-nas'ter (kȧ-năs'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *canasta, canastro*, basket, fr. L. *canistrum.* See CANISTER.] A kind of tobacco for smoking, made of the dried leaves, coarsely broken; — so called from the rush baskets in which it is packed in South America. *McElrath.*

Can' buoy' (kăn' bwoi' *or* boi'). See under BUOY, *n.*

‖ **Can'can** (kăn'kăn), *n.* [F.] A rollicking French dance, accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures.

Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANCELED *or* CANCELLED (-sẽld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANCELING *or* CANCELLING.] [L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to strike or cross out (cf. Fr. *canceller*, OF. *canceler*), fr. *cancelli* lattice, crossbars, dim. of *cancer* lattice; cf. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gate. Cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** To inclose or surround, as with a railing, or with latticework. [*Obs.*]

A little obscure place *canceled* in with ironwork is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Savior was scourged. *Evelyn.*

2. To shut out, as with a railing or with latticework; to exclude. [*Obs.*] "*Canceled* from heaven." *Milton.*

3. To cross and deface, as the lines of a writing, or as a word or a figure; to mark out by a cross line; to blot out or obliterate.

A deed may be avoided by delivering it up to be *cancelled;* that is, to have lines drawn over it in the form of latticework or *cancelli;* though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliterating or defacing it. *Blackstone.*

4. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall.

The indentures were *canceled.* *Thackeray.*

He was unwilling to *cancel* the interest created through former secret services, by being refractory on this occasion. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. (*Print.*) To suppress or omit; to strike out, as matter in type.

Canceled figures (*Print.*), figures cast with a line across the face, as for use in arithmetics.

Syn. — To blot out; obliterate; deface; erase; efface; expunge; annul; abolish; revoke; abrogate; repeal; destroy; do away; set aside. See ABOLISH.

Can'cel, *n.* [See CANCEL, *v. t.*, and cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** An inclosure; a boundary; a limit. [*Obs.*]

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Print.*) (*a*) The suppression or striking out of matter in type, or of a printed page or pages. (*b*) The part thus suppressed.

Can'cel-ier' (kăn'sĕl-ẽr'), *v. i.* [F. *chanceler*, OF. *canceler*, to waver, orig. to cross the legs so as not to fall; from the same word as E. *cancel.*] (*Falconry*) To turn in flight; — said of a hawk. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced
To *cancelier.* *Massinger.*

Can'cel-ier' (-ẽr'), **Can'cel-eer** (-ẽr), *n.* (*Falconry*) The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop. [*Obs.*]

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry *canceliers* ere they the fowl can reach. *Drayton.*

Can'cel-la're-an (kăn'sĕl-lā'rē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chancellor, or to his office. [*R.*]

Can'cel-la're-ate (-ăt), *a.* Cancellarean. [*R.*]

Can'cel-late (kăn'sĕl-lāt), *a.* [L. *cancellatus*, p. p. of *cancellare.* See CANCEL, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of a network of veins, without intermediate parenchyma, as the leaves of certain plants; latticelike.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface covered with raised lines, crossing at right angles.

Can'cel-la'ted (kăn'sĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Crossbarred; marked with cross lines. *Grew.*

2. (*Anat.*) Open or spongy, as some porous bones.

Can'cel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cancellatio:* cf. F. *cancellation.*] **1.** The act, process, or result of canceling; as, the *cancellation* of certain words in a contract, or of the contract itself.

2. (*Math.*) The operation of striking out common factors, in both the dividend and divisor.

‖ **Can-cel'li** (kăn-sĕl'lī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice. See CANCEL, *v. t.*] **1.** An interwoven or latticed wall or inclosure; latticework, rails, or crossbars, as around the bar of a court of justice, between the chancel and the nave of a church, or in a window.

2. (*Anat.*) The interlacing osseous plates constituting the elastic porous tissue of certain parts of the bones, esp. in their articular extremities.

Can'cel-lous (kăn'sĕl-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cancellosus* covered with bars.] (*Anat.*) Having a spongy or porous structure; made up of cancelli; cancellated; as, the *cancellous* texture of parts of many bones.

Can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* [L. *cancer, cancri*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac; akin to Gr. καρκίνος, Skr. *karkaṭa* crab, and prob. Skr. *karkara* hard, the crab being named from its hard shell. Cf. CANKER, CHANCRE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapod Crustacea, including some of the most common shore crabs of Europe and North America, as the rock crab, Jonah crab, etc. See CRAB.

Cancer pagurus of Europe.

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its first point is the northern limit of the sun's course in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice. See TROPIC. (*b*) A northern constellation between Gemini and Leo.

3. (*Med.*) Formerly, any malignant growth, esp. one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. The term is now restricted to such a growth made up of aggregations of epithelial cells, either without support or embedded in the meshes of a trabecular framework.

☞ Four kinds of cancers are recognized: (1) **Epithelial cancer,** *or* **Epithelioma,** in which there is no trabecular framework. See EPITHELIOMA. (2) **Scirrhous cancer,** *or* **Hard cancer,** in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. (3) **Encephaloid, Medullary,** *or* **Soft cancer,** in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. (4) **Colloid cancer,** in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called *carcinoma.*

Cancer cells, cells once believed to be peculiar to cancers, but now known to be epithelial cells differing in no respect from those found elsewhere in the body, and distinguished only by peculiarity of location and grouping. — **Cancer root** (*Bot.*), the name of several low plants, mostly parasitic on roots, as the beech drops, the squawroot, etc. — **Tropic of Cancer.** See TROPIC.

Can'cer-ate (kăn'sẽr-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANCERATED.] [LL. *canceratus* eaten by a cancer. See CANCER.] To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous. *Boyle.*

Can'cer-a'tion (kăn'sẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or state of becoming cancerous or growing into a cancer.

Can'cer-ite (kăn'sẽr-īt), *n.* [L. *cancer* a crab.] (*Paleon.*) A petrified crab. *Buchanan.*

Can'cer-ous (kăn'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cancéreux.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities or virulence of a cancer; affected with cancer. "*Cancerous* vices." *G. Eliot.* — **Can'cer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Can'cer-ous-ness,** *n.*

Can'cri-form (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cancer* + *-form:* cf. F. *cancriforme.*] **1.** Having the form of, or resembling, a crab; crab-shaped.

2. Like a cancer; cancerous.

Can'crine (kăn'krĭn *or* -krīn), *a.* [From CANCER.] Having the qualities of a crab; crablike.

Can'cri-nite (kăn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [Named after Count *Cancrin*, a minister of finance in Russia.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, also massive, generally of a yellow color, containing silica, alumina, lime, soda, and carbon dioxide.

Can'croid (-kroid), *a.* [*Cancer* + *-oid.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a crab; pertaining to the *Cancroidea*, one of the families of crabs, including the genus *Cancer.*

2. Like a cancer; as, a *cancroid* tumor.

Cand (kănd), *n.* Fluor spar. See KAND.

Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.; pl.* L. CANDELABRA (-brȧ), E. CANDELABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle. See CANDLE.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A lamp stand of any sort. (*b*) A highly ornamented stand of marble or other ponderous material, usually having three feet, — frequently a votive offering to a temple.

Candelabrum.

2. A large candlestick, having several branches.

Can'dent (kăn'dent), *a.* [L. *candens*, p. pr. of *candēre* to glitter. See CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat. "A *candent* vessel." *Boyle.*

‖ **Can'de-ros** (kăn'dē-rŏs), *n.* An East Indian resin, of a pellucid white color, from which small ornaments and toys are sometimes made.

Can-des'cence (-dĕs'sens), *n.* See INCANDESCENCE.

Can'di-cant (kăn'dĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *candicans*, p. pr. of *candicare* to be whitish.] Growing white. [*Obs.*]

Can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [F. *candide* (cf. It. *candido*), L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be of a glowing white; akin to *accendĕre, incendĕre*, to set on fire, Skr. *chand* to shine. Cf. CANDLE, INCENSE.] **1.** White. [*Obs.*]

The box receives all black: but, poured from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; fair; just; impartial; as, a *candid* opinion. "*Candid* and dispassionate men." *W. Irving.*

3. Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken.

Syn. — Fair; open; ingenuous; impartial; just; frank; artless; unbiased; equitable. — CANDID, FAIR, OPEN, FRANK, INGENUOUS. A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just or equitable footing; he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent; he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is *ingenuous* when he does this from a noble regard for truth. *Fair* dealing; *candid* investigation; an *open* temper; a *frank* disposition; an *ingenuous* answer or declaration.

Can'di-da-cy (kăn'dĭ-dȧ-sy), *n.* The position of a candidate; state of being a candidate; candidateship.

Can'di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, n. (because candidates for office in Rome were clothed in a white toga), fr. *candidatus* clothed in white, fr. *candidus* glittering, white: cf. F. *candidat.*] One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, as a suitable person or an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor; as, a *candidate* for the office of governor; a *candidate* for holy orders; a *candidate* for scholastic honors.

Can'di-date-ship, *n.* Candidacy.

Can'di-da'ting (-dĭ-dā'tĭng), *n.* The taking of the position of a candidate; specifically, the preaching of a clergyman with a view to settlement. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Can'di-da-ture (-dă-tŭr; 135), *n.* Candidacy.

Can'did-ly (kăn'dĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a candid manner.

Can'did-ness, *n.* The quality of being candid.

Can'died (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [From 1st CANDY.] **1.** Preserved in or with sugar; incrusted with a candylike substance; as, *candied* fruits.

2. (*a*) Converted wholly or partially into sugar or candy; as, *candied* sirup. (*b*) Coated more or less with sugar; as, *candied* raisins. (*c*) Figuratively: Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

Let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp. *Shak.*

3. Covered or incrusted with that which resembles sugar or candy.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste? *Shak.*

Can'di-fy (kăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [L. *candificare; candēre* to be white + *facere* to make.] To make or become white, or candied. [*R.*]

Can'di-ot (kăn'dĭ-ŏt), *a.* [Cf. F. *candiote.*] Of or pertaining to Candia; Cretan.

Can'dite (kăn'dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of spinel, of a dark color, found at Candy, in Ceylon.

Can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* [OE. *candel, condel*, AS. *candel*, fr. L. *candela* a (white) light made of wax or tallow, fr. *candēre* to be white. See CANDID, and cf. CHANDLER, CANNEL, KINDLE.] **1.** A slender, cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, or some similar substance, containing a wick composed of loosely twisted linen or cotton threads, and used to furnish light.

How far that little *candle* throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*

☞ Candles are usually made by repeatedly dipping the wicks in the melted tallow, etc. ("dipped *candles*"), or by casting or running in a mold.

2. That which gives light; a luminary.

By these blessed *candles* of the night. *Shak.*

Candle nut, the fruit of a euphorbiaceous shrub (*Aleurites triloba*), a native of some of the Pacific islands; — so called because, when dry, it will burn with a bright flame, and is used by the natives as a candle. The oil has many uses. — **Candle power** (*Photom.*), illuminating power, as of a lamp, or gas flame, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. — **Electric candle,** a modification of the electric arc lamp, in which the carbon rods, instead of being placed end to end, are arranged side by side, and at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also, from the name of the inventor, *Jablochkoff candle.* — **Excommunication by inch of candle,** a form of excommunication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns. — **Not worth the candle,** not worth the cost or trouble. — **Rush candle,** a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease. — **Sale by inch of candle,** an auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out. — **Standard candle** (*Photom.*), a special form of candle employed as a standard in photometric measurements; usually, a candle of spermaceti so constructed as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.8 grams, per hour. — **To curse by bell, book, and candle.** See under BELL.

Can'dle-ber'ry tree' (kăn'd'l-bĕr'rȳ trē'). (*Bot.*) A shrub (the *Myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle), common in North America, the little nuts of which are covered with a greenish white wax, which was formerly used for hardening candles; — also called *bayberry tree, bayberry,* or *candleberry.*

Can'dle-bomb' (kăn'd'l-bŏm' *or* -bŭm'), *n.* **1.** A small glass bubble, filled with water, which, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by expansion of steam.

2. A pasteboard shell used in signaling. It is filled with a composition which makes a brilliant light when it explodes. *Farrow.*

Can'dle coal' (kōl'). See CANNEL COAL.

Can'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish (*Thaleichthys Pacificus*), allied to the smelt, found on the north Pacific coast; — called also *eulachon* and *beshow.* It is so oily that, when dried, it may be used as a candle, by drawing a wick through it.

Can'dle-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, holds a candle; also, one who assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

Can'dle-light' (kăn'd'l-līt'), *n.* The light of a candle.

Never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden.*

Can'dle-mas (-mas), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse, candel* candle + *mæsse* mass.] The second day of February, on which is celebrated the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary; — so called because the candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day.

Can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* [AS. *candel-sticca; candel* candle + *sticca* stick.] An instrument or utensil for supporting a candle.

Can'dle-wast'er (-wāst'ẽr), *n.* One who consumes candles by being up late for study or dissipation.

A bookworm, a *candlewaster.* *B. Jonson.*

Can'dock (kăn'dŏk), *n.* [Prob. fr. *can* + *dock* (the plant). Cf. G. *kannenkraut* horsetail, lit. "canweed."] (*Bot.*) A plant or weed that grows in rivers; a species of *Equisetum;* also, the yellow frog lily (*Nuphar luteum*).

Can'dor (kăn'dẽr), *n.* [Written also *candour.*] [L. *candor*, fr. *candēre*: cf. F. *candeur.* See CANDID.] **1.** Whiteness; brightness; (as applied to moral conditions) unsullied purity; innocence. [*Obs.*]

Nor your unquestioned integrity
Shall e'er be sullied with one taint or spot
That may take from your innocence and *candor. Massinger.*

2. A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or disguise; frankness; sincerity.

Attribute superior sagacity and *candor* to those who held that side of the question. *Whewell.*

Can'droy (kăn'droi), *n.* A machine for spreading out cotton cloths to prepare them for printing.

Can'dy (kăn'dȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANDYING.] [F. *candir* (cf. It. *candire*, Sp. *azúcar cande* or *candi*), fr. Ar. & Pers. *qand*, fr. Skr. *khaṇḍa* piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, fr. *khaṇḍ, khaḍ*, to break.] **1.** To conserve or boil in sugar; as, to *candy* fruits; to *candy* ginger.

2. To make sugar crystals of or in; to form into a mass resembling candy; as, to *candy* sirup.

3. To incrust with sugar or with candy, or with that which resembles sugar or candy.

Those frosts that winter brings
Which *candy* every green. *Drayton.*

Can'dy (kăn'dy), *v. i.* **1.** To have sugar crystals form in or on; as, fruits preserved in sugar *candy* after a time.

2. To be formed into candy; to solidify in a candylike form or mass.

Can'dy, *n.* [F. *candi.* See CANDY, *v. t.*] A more or less solid article of confectionery made by boiling sugar or molasses to the desired consistency, and then crystallizing, molding, or working it into the required shape. It is often flavored or colored, and sometimes contains fruit, nuts, etc.

‖ **Can'dy,** *n.* [Mahratta *khandī*, Tamil *kandi.*] A weight, at Madras 500 pounds, at Bombay 560 pounds.

Can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant of the genus *Iberis*, cultivated in gardens. The name was originally given to the *I. umbellata*, first discovered in the island of Candia.

Cane (kān), *n.* [OE. *cane, canne*, OF. *cane*, F. *canne*, L. *canna*, fr. Gr. κάνα, κάννη; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qāneh* reed. Cf. CANISTER, CANON, 1st CANNON.]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A name given to several peculiar palms, species of *Calamus* and *Dæmonorops*, having very long, smooth flexible stems, commonly called rattans. (*b*) Any plant with long, hard, elastic stems, as reeds and bamboos of many kinds; also, the sugar cane. (*c*) Stems of other plants are sometimes called canes; as, the *canes* of a raspberry.

Like light *canes*, that first rise big and brave. *B. Jonson.*

☞ In the Southern United States *great cane* is the *Arundinaria macrosperma*, and *small cane* is *A. tecta.*

2. A walking stick; a staff; — so called because originally made of one of the species of cane.

Stir the fire with your master's *cane.* *Swift.*

3. A lance or dart made of cane. [*R.*]

Judgelike thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane.* *Dryden.*

4. A local European measure of length. See CANNA.

Cane borer (*Zoöl.*), a beetle (*Oberea bimaculata*) which, in the larval state, bores into the pith and destroys the canes or stalks of the raspberry, blackberry, etc. — **Cane mill,** a mill for grinding sugar canes, for the manufacture of sugar. — **Cane trash,** the crushed stalks and other refuse of sugar cane, used for fuel, etc.

Cane (kān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANED (kānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANING.] **1.** To beat with a cane. *Macaulay.*

2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan; as, to *cane* chairs.

Cane'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*

Caned (kānd), *a.* [Cf. L. *canus* white.] Filled with white flakes; mothery; — said of vinegar when containing mother. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Ca-nel'la** (kȧ-nĕl'lȧ), *n.* [LL. (OE. *canel, canelle*, cinnamon, fr. F. *cannelle*), dim. of L. *canna* a reed. *Canella* is so called from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark. See CANE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the order *Canellaceæ*, growing in the West Indies.

☞ The principal species is *Canella alba*, and its bark is a spice and drug exported under the names of *wild cinnamon* and *whitewood bark.*

Ca-nes'cent (kȧ-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *canescens*, p. pr. of *canescere*, v. inchoative of *canere* to be white.] Growing white, or assuming a color approaching to white.

Can' hook' (kăn' hŏŏk'). A device consisting of a short rope with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting casks or barrels by the ends of the staves.

‖ **Ca-nic'u-la** (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *canicula*, lit., a little dog, a dim. of *canis* dog: cf. F. *canicule.*] (*Astron.*) The Dog Star; Sirius.

Ca-nic'u-lar (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *canicularis*: cf. F. *caniculaire.*] Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star.

Canicular days, the dog days. See DOG DAYS. — **Canicular year,** the Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of the Dog Star to another.

Can'i-cule (kăn'ĭ-kūl), *n.* Canicula. *Addison.*

Ca-ni'nal (kȧ-nī'nal), *a.* See CANINE, *a.*

Ca-nine' (kȧ-nīn'), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog: cf. F. *canin.* See HOUND.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the family *Canidæ*, or dogs and wolves; having the nature or qualities of a dog; like that or those of a dog.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pointed tooth on each side of the incisors.

Canine appetite, a morbidly voracious appetite; bulimia. — **Canine letter,** the letter *r.* See R. — **Canine madness,** hydrophobia. — **Canine tooth,** a tooth situated between the incisor and bicuspid teeth, so called because well developed in dogs; usually, the third tooth from the front on each side of each jaw; an eyetooth, or the corresponding tooth in the lower jaw.

Ca-nine', *n.* (*Anat.*) A canine tooth.

‖ **Ca'nis** (kā'nĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CANES (-nēz). [L., a dog.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivorous mammals, of the family *Canidæ*, including the dogs and wolves.

‖ **Canis major** [L., larger dog], a constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius or the Dog Star. — ‖ **Canis minor** [L., smaller dog], a constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon, a star of the first magnitude.

Canister (*Mil.*), with part of case broken away, to show contents.

Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a basket woven from reeds, Gr. κάναστρον, fr. κάνη, κάννα, reed: cf. F. *canistre.* See CANE, and cf. CANASTER.] **1.** A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, etc.

2. A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc.

3. (*Mil.*) A kind of case shot for cannon, in which a number of lead or iron balls in layers are inclosed in a case fitting the gun; — called also *canister shot.*

Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *canker, cancre*, AS. *cancer* (akin to D. *kanker*, OHG. *chanchar*), fr. L. *cancer* a cancer; or if a native word, cf. Gr. γόγγρος excrescence on trees, γάγγραινα gangrene. Cf. also OF. *cancre*, F. *chancre*, fr. L. *cancer.* See CANCER, and cf. CHANCRE.]

1. A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp. a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth; — called also *water canker, canker of the mouth*, and *noma.*

2. Anything which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

The *cankers* of envy and faction. *Temple.*

3. (*Hort.*) A disease incident to trees, causing the bark to rot and fall off.

4. (*Far.*) An obstinate and often incurable disease of a horse's foot, characterized by separation of the horny portion and the development of fungoid growths; — usually resulting from neglected thrush.

5. A kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

Black canker. See under BLACK.

Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANKERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANKERING.] **1.** To affect as a canker; to eat away; to corrode; to consume.

No lapse of moons can *canker* Love. *Tennyson.*

2. To infect or pollute; to corrupt. *Addison.*

A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

Can'ker, *v. i.* **1.** To waste away, grow rusty, or be oxidized, as a mineral. [*Obs.*]

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding. *Bacon.*

2. To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker; to grow corrupt; to become venomous.

Deceit and *cankered* malice. *Dryden.*
As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers.* *Shak.*

Can'ker-bit' (kăn'kẽr-bĭt'), *a.* Eaten out by canker, or as by canker. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Can'ker bloom' (blōōm'). The bloom or blossom of the wild rose or dog-rose. *Shak.*

Can'ker blos'som (blŏs'sŭm). That which blasts a blossom as a canker does. [*Obs.*]

O me! you juggler! you *canker blossom!*
You thief of Love! *Shak.*

Can'kered (-kẽrd), *a.* **1.** Affected with canker; as, a *cankered* mouth.

2. Affected mentally or morally as with canker; sore; envenomed; malignant; fretful; ill-natured. "A *cankered* grandam's will." *Shak.*

Can'kered-ly, *adv.* Fretfully; spitefully.

Can'ker fly' (kăn'kẽr flī'). A fly that preys on fruit.

Can'ker-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Affecting like a canker. "*Cankerous* shackles." *Thomson.*

Misdeem it not a *cankerous* change. *Wordsworth.*

Can'ker rash' (răsh'). (*Med.*) A form of scarlet fever characterized by ulcerated or putrid sore throat.

Can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of two species of geometrid moths which are very injurious to fruit and shade trees by eating, and often entirely destroying, the foliage. Other similar larvæ are also called canker-worms.

Canker-worm (*Anisopteryx pometaria*). *a* Adult male moth; *b* Adult female; *c* Pupa; *d* Larva. (⅔)

☞ The autumnal species (*Anisopteryx pometaria*) becomes adult late in autumn (after frosts) and in winter. The spring species (*A. vernata*) remains in the ground through the winter, and matures in early spring. Both have winged males and wingless females. The larvæ are similar in appearance and habits, and belong to the family of measuring worms or spanworms. These larvæ hatch from the eggs when the leaves begin to expand in spring.

Can'ker-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Like a canker; full of canker.

2. Surly; sore; malignant.

‖ **Can'na** (kăn'nȧ), *n.* [It.] A measure of length in Italy, varying from six to seven feet. See CANE, 4.

‖ **Can'na** (kăn'nȧ), *n.* [L., a reed. See CANE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, with large leaves and often with showy flowers. The Indian shot (*C. Indica*) is found in gardens of the northern United States.

Can'na-bene (-bēn), *n.* [From CANNABIS.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oil obtained from hemp by distillation, and possessing its intoxicating properties.

Can'na-bin (-bĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous resin extracted from hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *Indica*). The narcotic effects of hasheesh are due to this resin.

Can'na-bine (-bĭn), *a.* [L. *cannabinus.*] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **Can'na-bis** (-bĭs), *n.* [L., hemp. See CANVAS.] (*Bot.*) A genus of a single species belonging to the order *Urticaceæ*; hemp.

Cannabis Indica (ĭn'dĭ-kȧ), the Indian hemp, a powerful narcotic, now considered a variety of the common hemp.

Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). [Corrupt. fr. *candle coal.*] A kind of mineral coal of a black color, sufficiently hard and solid to be cut and polished. It burns readily, with a clear, yellow flame, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles.

Can'ner-y (kăn'nẽr-ў), *n.* A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on. [*U. S.*]

Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-bal), *n.* [Cf. F. *cannibale.* Columbus, in a letter to the Spanish monarchs written in Oct., 1498, mentions that the people of Hayti lived in great fear of the *Caribales* (equivalent to E. *Caribbees*), the inhabitants of the smaller Antilles; which form of the name was afterward changed into NL. *Canibales*, in order to express more forcibly their character by a word intelligible through a Latin root, "propter rabiem *caninam* anthropophagorum gentis." The Caribbees call themselves, in their own language, *Calinago, Carinago, Calliponam*, and, abbreviated, *Calina*, signifying a brave, from which Columbus formed his *Caribales.*] A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. *Darwin.*

Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-bal), *a.* Relating to cannibals or cannibalism. "*Cannibal* terror." *Burke.*

Can'ni-bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *cannibalisme.*] The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind. Hence: Murderous cruelty; barbarity. *Burke.*

Can'ni-bal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. "An he had been *cannibally* given." *Shak.*

Can'ni-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*Can* + *-kin.*] A small can or drinking vessel.

Can'ni-ly, *adv.* In a canny manner. [*N. of Eng. & Scot.*]

Can'ni-ness, *n.* Caution; crafty management. [*N. of Eng. & Scot.*]

Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CANNONS (-nŭnz), collectively CANNON. [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canna* reed, pipe, tube. See CANE.] **1.** A great gun; a piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm for discharging heavy shot with great force.

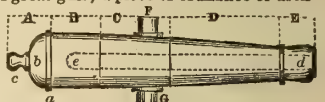

Muzzle-loading Cannon. *A* Formerly called Cascabel; *B* First Reënforce; *C* Second Reënforce; *D* Chase; *E* Swell of Muzzle; *F* Trunnion; *G* Rimbase; *a* Base ring; *b* Base of Breech; *c* Cascabel; *d* Muzzle; *e* Chamber; *ed* Bore.

☞ Cannons are made of various materials, as iron, brass, bronze, and steel, and of various sizes and shapes with respect to the special service for which they are intended, as siege, seacoast, naval, field, or mountain, guns. They always approach more or less nearly to a cylindrical form, being usually thicker toward the breech than at the muzzle. Formerly they were cast hollow, afterwards they were cast solid, and bored out. The cannon now most in use for the armament of war vessels and for seacoast defense consists of a forged steel tube reinforced with massive steel rings shrunk upon it. Howitzers and mortars are sometimes called cannon. See GUN.

2. (*Mech.*) A hollow cylindrical piece carried by a revolving shaft, on which it may, however, revolve independently.

3. (*Printing*) A kind of type. See CANON.

Cannon ball, strictly, a round solid missile of stone or iron made to be fired from a cannon, but now often applied to a missile of any shape, whether solid or hollow, made for cannon. Elongated and cylindrical missiles are sometimes called *bolts;* hollow ones charged with explosives are properly called *shells.* — **Cannon bullet,** a cannon ball. [*Obs.*] — **Cannon cracker,** a fire cracker of large size. — **Cannon lock,** a device for firing a cannon by a percussion primer. — **Cannon metal.** See GUN METAL. — **Cannon pinion,** the pinion on the minute hand arbor of a watch or clock, which drives the hand but permits it to be moved in setting. — **Cannon proof,** impenetrable by cannon balls. — **Cannon shot.** (*a*) A cannon ball. (*b*) The range of a cannon.

Can'non, *n. & v.* (*Billiards*) See CAROM. [*Eng.*]

Can'non-ade' (kăn'nŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *canonnade;* cf. It. *cannonata.*] **1.** The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, shells, etc., for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort; — usually, an attack of some continuance.

A furious *cannonade* was kept up from the whole circle of batteries on the devoted town. *Prescott.*

2. Fig.: A loud noise like a cannonade; a booming.

Blue Walden rolls its *cannonade.* *Emerson.*

Can'non-ade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANNONADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANNONADING.] To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon shot.

Can'non-ade', *v. i.* To discharge cannon; as, the army *cannonaded* all day.

Can'non bone' (bōn'). (*Anat.*) See CANON BONE.

Can'noned (-nŭnd), *a.* Furnished with cannon. [*Poetic*] "Gibraltar's *cannoned* steep." *M. Arnold.*

Can'non-eer' } (-nŭn-ēr'), *n.* [F. *canonnier.*] A man
Can'non-ier' } who manages, or fires, cannon.

Can'non-eer'ing, *n.* The use of cannon. *Burke.*

Can'non-ry (-rў), *n.* Cannon, collectively; artillery.

The ringing of bells and roaring of *cannonry* proclaimed his course through the country. *W. Irving.*

Can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*Can* to be able + *not.*] Am, is, or are, not able; — written either as one word or two.

Can'nu-la (kăn'nŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L. *cannula* a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] (*Surg.*) A small tube of metal, wood, or India rubber, used for various purposes, esp. for injecting or withdrawing fluids. It is usually associated with a trocar. [Written also *canula.*]

Can'nu-lar (kăn'nŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular. [Written also *canular.*]

Can'nu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Hollow; affording a passage through its interior length for wire, thread, etc.; as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle. [Written also *canulated.*]

Can'ny, Can'nie (-nў), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *kænn* skilled, learned, or E. *conny.* Cf. KEEN.] [*North of Eng. & Scot.*] **1.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; wary.

2. Skillful; knowing; capable. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Cautious; prudent; safe. *Ramsay.*

4. Having pleasing or useful qualities; gentle. *Burns.*

5. Reputed to have magical powers. *Sir W. Scott.*

No canny, not safe; not fortunate; unpropitious. [*Scot.*]

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* CANOES (-nōōz'). [Sp. *canoa*, fr. Caribbean *canáoa.*] **1.** A boat used by rude nations, formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. It is propelled by a paddle or paddles, or sometimes by sails, and has no rudder.

Others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoe.* *Raleigh.*

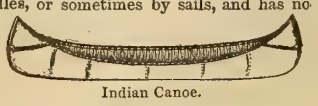

Indian Canoe.

2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

A birch *canoe*, with paddles, rising, falling, on the water. *Longfellow.*

3. A light pleasure boat, especially designed for use by one who goes alone upon long excursions, including portages. It is propelled by a paddle, or by a small sail attached to a temporary mast.

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANOED (-nōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANOEING (-nōō'ĭng).] To manage a canoe, or voyage in a canoe.

Ca-noe'ing, *n.* The act or art of using a canoe.

Ca-noe'ist (kȧ-nōō'ĭst), *n.* A canoeman.

Ca-noe'man (kȧ-nōō'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* CANOEMEN (-mĕn). One who uses a canoe; one who travels in a canoe.

Cabins and clearings greeted the eye of the passing *canoeman.* *Parkman.*

Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *canon*, *canoun*, AS. *canon* rule (cf. F. *canon*, LL. *canon*, and, for sense 7, F. *chanoine*, LL. *canonicus*), fr. L. *canon* a measuring line, rule, model, fr. Gr. *κανών* rule, rod, fr. *κάνη*, *κάννη*, reed. See CANE, and cf. CANONICAL.] **1.** A law or rule.

Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the pope or the sovereign; a decision, regulation, code, or constitution made by ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*

3. The collection of books received as genuine Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration; the Bible; also, any one of the canonical Scriptures. See *Canonical books*, under CANONICAL, *a.*

4. In monasteries, a book containing the rules of a religious order.

5 A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Catholic Church.

6. A member of a cathedral chapter; a person who possesses a prebend in a cathedral or collegiate church.

7. (*Mus.*) A musical composition in which the voices begin one after another, at regular intervals, successively taking up the same subject. It either winds up with a *coda* (tailpiece), or, as each voice finishes, commences anew, thus forming a perpetual fugue or round. It is the strictest form of imitation. See IMITATION.

8. (*Print.*) The largest size of type having a specific name;— so called from having been used for printing the canons of the church.

Aa

Canon Type.

9. The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank*. [See *Illust.* of BELL.] *Knight.*

10. (*Billiards*) See CAROM.

Apostolical canons. See under APOSTOLICAL. — **Augustinian canons, Black canons.** See under AUGUSTINIAN. — **Canon capitular, Canon residentiary,** a resident member of a cathedral chapter (during a part or the whole of the year). — **Canon law.** See under LAW. — **Canon of the Mass** (*R. C. Ch.*), that part of the mass, following the Sanctus, which never changes. — **Honorary canon,** a canon who neither lived in a monastery, nor kept the canonical hours. — **Minor canon** (*Ch. of Eng.*), one who has been admitted to a chapter, but has not yet received a prebend. — **Regular canon** (*R. C. Ch.*), one who lived in a conventual community and followed the rule of St. Austin; a Black canon. — **Secular canon, Lay canon** (*R. C. Ch.*), one who did not live in a monastery, but kept the hours.

‖ **Ca-ñon'** (kä-nyōn'; anglicized kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp., a tube or hollow, fr. *caña* reed, fr. L. *canna*. See CANE.] A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch, between high and steep banks, worn by water courses. [*Mexico & Western U. S.*]

Can'on bit' (kăn'ŭn bĭt'). [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canon* a rule.] That part of a bit which is put in a horse's mouth.

Can'on bone' (bōn'). [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canon* a rule. See CANON.] (*Anat.*) The shank bone, or great bone above the fetlock, in the fore and hind legs of the horse and allied animals, corresponding to the middle metacarpal or metatarsal bone of most mammals. See HORSE.

Can'on-ess (kăn'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. LL. *canonissa*.] A woman who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter.

Regular canoness, one bound by the vow of poverty, and observing a strict rule of life. — **Secular canoness,** one allowed to hold private property, and bound only by vows of chastity and obedience so long as she chose to remain in the chapter.

Ca-non'ic (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *canonicus*, LL. *cano-*
Ca-non'ic-al (-ĭ-kal) } *nicalis*, fr. L. *canon:* cf. F. *canonique*. See CANON.] Of or pertaining to a canon; established by, or according to, a canon or canons. "The oath of *canonical* obedience." *Hallam.*

Canonical books, *or* **Canonical Scriptures,** those books which are declared by the canons of the church to be of divine inspiration; — called collectively *the canon*. The Roman Catholic Church holds as canonical several books which Protestants reject as apocryphal. — **Canonical epistles,** an appellation given to the epistles called also *general* or *catholic*. See *Catholic epistles*, under CATHOLIC. — **Canonical form** (*Math.*), the simplest or most symmetrical form to which all functions of the same class can be reduced without loss of generality. — **Canonical hours,** certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, and appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion; also, certain portions of the Breviary, to be used at stated hours of the day. In England, this name is also given to the hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. (formerly 8 A. M. to 12 M.) before and after which marriage can not be legally performed in any parish church. — **Canonical letters,** letters of several kinds, formerly given by a bishop to traveling clergymen or laymen, to show that they were entitled to receive the communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. — **Canonical life,** the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community; a course of living prescribed for the clergy, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular. — **Canonical obedience,** submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors. — **Canonical punishments,** such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc. — **Canonical sins** (*Anc. Church*), those for which capital punishment or public penance decreed by the canon was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy.

Ca-non'ic-al-ly (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a canonical manner; according to the canons.

Ca-non'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being canonical; canonicity. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ca-non'ic-als (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by a clergyman when officiating. Sometimes, any distinctive professional dress.

Full canonicals, the complete costume of an officiating clergyman or ecclesiastic.

Ca-non'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *n.* [LL. *canonicatus* canonical: cf. F. *canonicat*.] The office of a canon; a canonry.

Can'on-ic'i-ty (kăn'ŭn-ĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *canonicité*.] The state or quality of being canonical; agreement with the canon.

Can'on-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *canoniste*.] A professor of canon law; one skilled in the knowledge and practice of ecclesiastical law. *South.*

Can'on-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a canonist. "This *canonistic* exposition." *Milton.*

Can'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *canonisation*.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The final process or decree (following beatification) by which the name of a deceased person is placed in the catalogue (canon) of saints and commended to perpetual veneration and invocation.

Canonization of saints was not known to the Christian church till toward the middle of the tenth century. *Hook.*

2. The state of being canonized or sainted.

Can'on-ize (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANONIZING.] [F. *canoniser* or LL. *canonizare*, fr. L. *canon*. See CANON.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints; as, Thomas à Becket was *canonized*.

2. To glorify; to exalt to the highest honor.

Fame in time to come *canonize* us. *Shak.*

3. To rate as inspired; to include in the canon. [*R.*]

Can'on-ry (kăn'ŭn-rў), *n. pl.* CANONRIES (-rĭz). A benefice or prebend in a cathedral or collegiate church; a right to a place in chapter and to a portion of its revenues; the dignity or emoluments of a canon.

Can'on-ship, *n.* Canonry.

Ca-nop'ic (kȧ-nŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canopus in Egypt; as, the *Canopic* vases, used in embalming.

‖ **Ca-no'pus** (kȧ-nō'pŭs), *n.* [L. *Canopus*, fr. Gr. Κάνωπος a town of Egypt.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Argo.

Can'o-py (kăn'ŏ-pў), *n.*; *pl.* CANOPIES (-pĭz). [OE. *canapie*, F. *canapé* sofa, OF. *conopée*, *conopeu*, *conopieu*, canopy, vail, pavilion (cf. It. *canopè* canopy, sofa), LL. *conopeum* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. *κωνωπεῖον*, fr. *κώνωψ* gnat; *κῶνος* cone + *ὤψ* face. See CONE, and OPTIC.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. "Golden *canopies* and beds of state." *Dryden.*

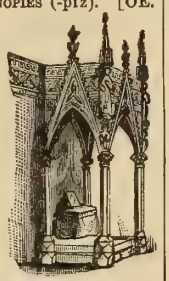

One form of Canopy (*Arch.*).

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) An ornamental projection, over a door, window, niche, etc. (*b*) Also, a rooflike covering, supported on pillars over an altar, a statue, a fountain, etc.

Can'o-py, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANOPIED (-pĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANOPYING.] To cover with, or as with, a canopy. "A bank with ivy *canopied*." *Milton.*

Ca-no'rous (kȧ-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical. "Birds that are most *canorous*." *Sir T. Browne.*

A long, loud, and *canorous* peal of laughter. *De Quincey.*

Ca-no'rous-ness, *n.* The quality of being musical.

He chooses his language for its rich *canorousness*. *Lowell.*

Can'stick' (kăn'stĭk'), *n.* Candlestick. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle, prob. from L. *canthus* the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, Gr. *κανθός* the corner of the eye, the felly of a wheel; cf. W. *cant* the strake or tire of a wheel. Cf. CANTHUS, CANTON, CANTLE.] **1.** A corner; angle; niche. [*Obs.*]

The first and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*. *B. Jonson.*

2. An outer or external angle.

3. An inclination from a horizontal or vertical line; a slope or bevel; a tilt. *Totten.*

4. A sudden thrust, push, kick, or other impulse, producing a bias or change of direction; also, the bias or turn so given; as, to give a ball a *cant*.

5. (*Coopering*) A segment forming a side piece in the head of a cask. *Knight.*

6. (*Mech.*) A segment of the rim of a wooden cogwheel. *Knight.*

7. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads.

Cant frames, Cant timbers (*Naut.*), timbers at the two ends of a ship, rising obliquely from the keel.

Cant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTING.] **1.** To incline; to set at an angle; to tilt over; to tip upon the edge; as, to *cant* a cask; to *cant* a ship.

2. To give a sudden turn or new direction to; as, to *cant* round a stick of timber; to *cant* a football.

3. To cut off an angle from, as from a square piece of timber, or from the head of a bolt.

Cant, *n.* [Prob. from OF. *cant*, F. *chant*, singing, in allusion to the singing or whining tone of voice used by beggars, fr. L. *cantus*. See CHANT.] **1.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking.

2. The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation. *Goldsmith.*

The *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

3. The use of religious phraseology without understanding or sincerity; empty, solemn speech, implying what is not felt; hypocrisy.

They shall hear no *cant* from me. *F. W. Robertson.*

4. Vulgar jargon; slang; the secret language spoken by gipsies, thieves, tramps, or beggars.

Cant (kănt), *a.* Of the nature of cant; affected; vulgar.

To introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

Cant, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone.

2. To make whining pretensions to goodness; to talk with an affectation of religion, philanthropy, etc.; to practice hypocrisy; as, a *canting* fanatic.

The rankest rogue that ever *canted*. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To use pretentious language, barbarous jargon, or technical terms; to talk with an affectation of learning.

The doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
The meseræum and the mesentericum,
What does he else but *cant?* *B. Jonson.*

That uncouth, affected garb of speech, or *canting* language, if I may so call it. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Cant, *n.* [Prob. from OF. *cant*, equiv. to L. *quantum;* cf. F. *encan*, fr. L. *in quantum*, i. e., "for how much?"] A call for bidders at a public sale; an auction. "To sell their leases by *cant*." *Swift.*

Cant, *v. t.* To sell by auction, or bid a price at a sale by auction. [*Archaic*] *Swift.*

Can't (kănt). A colloquial contraction for *can not*.

Can'tab (kăn'tăb), *n.* [Abbreviated from *Cantabrigian.*] A Cantabrigian. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Can-ta'bi-le** (kän-tä'bĕ-lä), *a.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] (*Mus.*) In a melodious, flowing style; in a singing style, as opposed to *bravura*, *recitativo*, or *parlando*.

‖ **Can-ta'bi-le,** *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece or passage, whether vocal or instrumental, peculiarly adapted to singing; — sometimes called *cantilena*.

Can-ta'bri-an (kăn-tā'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cantabria on the Bay of Biscay in Spain.

Can'ta-brig'i-an (kăn'tȧ-brĭj'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or resident of Cambridge; esp. a student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, England.

Can'ta-leup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), *n.* See CANTALOUPE.

Can'ta-lev'er (kăn'tȧ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [*Cant* an external angle + *lever* a supporter of the roof timber of a house.] [Written also *cantaliver* and *cantilever*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A bracket to support a balcony, a cornice, or the like.

2. (*Engin.*) A projecting beam, truss, or bridge unsupported at the outer end; one which overhangs.

Cantalever bridge, a bridge in which the principle of the cantalever is applied. It is usually a trussed bridge, composed of two portions reaching out from opposite banks, and supported near the middle of their own length on piers which they overhang, thus forming cantalevers which meet over the space to be spanned or sustain a third portion, to complete the connection.

Can'ta-loupe (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), *n.* [F. *cantaloup*, It. *cantalupo*, so called from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in the Marca d' Ancona, in Italy, where they were first grown in Europe, from seed said to have been imported from Armenia.] A muskmelon of several varieties, having when mature, a yellowish skin, and flesh of a reddish orange color. [Written also *cantaleup*.]

Can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* Perverse; contentious; ugly; malicious. [*Colloq.*] — **Can-tan'ker-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Can-tan'ker-ous-ness,** *n.*

The *cantankerous* old maiden aunt. *Thackeray.*

Can'tar (kăn'tär), } *n.* [It. *cantaro* (in sense 1),
‖ **Can-ta'ro** (kän-tä'rō), } Sp. *cantaro* (in sense 2).]
1. A weight used in southern Europe and the East for heavy articles. It varies in different localities; thus, at Rome it is nearly 75 pounds, in Sardinia nearly 94 pounds, in Cairo it is 95 pounds, in Syria about 503 pounds.

2. A liquid measure in Spain, ranging from two and a half to four gallons. *Simmonds.*

‖ **Can-ta'ta** (kän-tä'tä; 277), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing, fr. L. *cantare* intens. of *canere* to sing.] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music; a musical composition comprising choruses, solos, interludes, etc., arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner; originally, a composition for a single voice, consisting of both recitative and melody.

Can-ta'tion (kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantatio.*] A singing. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Cant'a-to-ry (kănt'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining; singing. [*R.*]

‖ **Can'ta-tri'ce** (kăn'tȧ-trē'chā), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A female professional singer.

Cant'ed (kănt'ĕd), *a.* [From 2d CANT.] **1.** Having angles; as, a six *canted* bolt head; a *canted* window.

Canted column (*Arch.*), a column polygonal in plan.

2. Inclined at an angle to something else; tipped; sloping.

Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine* bottle case, canteen (cf. Sp. & It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case), either contr. fr. It. *canovettina*, dim. of *canova* cellar, or, more likely, fr. OF. *cant* corner, It. & Sp. *canto*. See 1st CANT.] (*Mil.*) **1.** A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, or other drink. [Written also *cantine*.]

☞ In the English service the *canteen* is made of wood and holds three pints; in the United States it is usually a tin flask.

2. The sutler's shop in a garrison; also, a chest containing culinary and other vessels for officers.

Can'tel (kăn't'l), *n.* See CANTLE.

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. See *Canterbury gallop*, under CANTERBURY.] **1.** A moderate and easy gallop adapted to pleasure riding.

☞ The *canter* is a thoroughly artificial pace, at first extremely tiring to the horse, and generally only to be produced in him by the restraint of a powerful bit, which compels him to throw a great part of his weight on his

haunches. . . . There is so great a variety in the mode adopted by different horses for performing the canter, that no single description will suffice, nor indeed is it easy . . . to define any one of them. *J. H. Walsh.*

2. A rapid or easy passing over.

A rapid *canter* in the Times over all the topics. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTERING.] To move in a canter.

Can'ter, *v. t.* To cause, as a horse, to go at a canter; to ride (a horse) at a canter.

Cant'er, *n.* **1.** One who cants or whines; a beggar.

2. One who makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness; one who uses canting language.

The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel. *Macaulay.*

Can'ter-bur-y (kăn'tẽr-bẽr-rỹ), *n.* **1.** A city in England, giving its name to various articles. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury (primate of all England), and contains the shrine of Thomas à Becket, to which pilgrimages were formerly made.

2. A stand with divisions in it for holding music, loose papers, etc.

Canterbury bell (*Bot.*), a species of *Campanula* of several varieties, cultivated for its handsome bell-shaped flowers. — **Canterbury gallop,** a gentle gallop such as was used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury; a canter. — **Canterbury tale,** one of the tales which Chaucer puts into the mouths of certain pilgrims going to Canterbury. Hence, any tale told by travelers to pass away the time.

Can-thar'i-dal (kăn-thăr'ĭ-*dal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to cantharides; containing or made of cantharides; as, *cantharidal* plaster.

Can-thar'i-des (-dēs), *n. pl.* See CANTHARIS.

Can-thar'i-din (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of the cantharis, or Spanish fly, a volatile, acrid, bitter solid, crystallizing in four-sided prisms.

Can'tha-ris (kăn'thȧ-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, Gr. *κανθαρίς.*] (*Zoöl.*) A beetle (*Lytta*, or *Cantharis, vesicatoria*), having an elongated cylindrical body of a brilliant green color, and a nauseous odor; the blister fly or blister beetle, of the apothecary; — also called *Spanish fly.* Many other species of *Lytta*, used for the same purpose, take the same name. See *Blister beetle*, under BLISTER. The plural form is usually applied to the dried insects used in medicine.

Cantharis (*C. vesicatoria*). Nat. size.

Cant' hook' (kănt' hŏŏk'). A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over heavy logs, etc. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Cant Hook.

Can'tho-plas'ty (kăn'thō-plăs'tỹ), *n.* [Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye + *πλάσσειν* to form.] (*Surg.*) The operation of forming a new canthus, when one has been destroyed by injury or disease.

‖ **Can'thus** (-thŭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHI (-thī). [NL., fr. Gr. *κανθός.*] (*Anat.*) The corner where the upper and under eyelids meet on each side of the eye.

Can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.; pl.* CANTICLES (-k'lz). [L. *canticulum* a little song, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *cantus* a singing, fr. *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] **1.** A song; esp. a little song or hymn. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

3. A canto or division of a poem. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. A psalm, hymn, or passage from the Bible, arranged for chanting in church service.

Can'ti-coy (kăn'tĭ-koi), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A social gathering; usually, one for dancing.

Can'tile (-tīl), *v. t.* Same as CANTLE, *v. t.*

‖ **Can'ti-le'na** (kăn'tē-lā'nȧ), *n.* [It. & L.] (*Mus.*) See CANTABILE.

Can'ti-lev'er (kăn'tĭ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* Same as CANTALEVER.

Can'til-late (kăn'tĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cantillatus*, p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *cantare.* See CANTATA.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. *M. Stuart.*

Can'til-la'tion (kăn'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A chanting; recitation or reading with musical modulations.

Can-tine' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* See CANTEEN.

Cant'ing (kănt'ĭng), *a.* Speaking in a whining tone of voice; using technical or religious terms affectedly; affectedly pious; as, a *canting* rogue; a *canting* tone. — **Cant'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Cant'ing-ness,** *n.*

Canting arms, Canting heraldry (*Her.*), bearings in the nature of a rebus alluding to the name of the bearer. Thus, the *Castletons* bear three castles, and Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare) bore a broken spear.

Cant'ing, *n.* The use of cant; hypocrisy.

‖ **Can'ti-nière'** (kăn'tēn-yâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cantine* a sutler's shop, canteen.] (*Mil.*) A woman who carries a canteen for soldiers; a vivandière.

Can'tion (kăn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantio*, from *canere* to sing.] A song or verses. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Can'tle (kăn't'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel, chantel*, corner, side, piece, F. *chanteau* a piece cut from a larger piece, dim. of OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A corner or edge of anything; a piece; a fragment; a part. "In one *cantle* of his law." *Milton.*

Cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shak.*

2. The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel. [Written also *cantel.*]

Can'tle, *v. t.* To cut in pieces; to cut out from. [*Obs.*] [Written also *cantile.*] *Dryden.*

Cant'let (kănt'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment; a corner. *Dryden.*

Can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* CANTOS (-tōz). [It. *canto*, fr. L. *cantus* singing, song. See CHANT.] **1.** One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book.

2. (*Mus.*) The highest vocal part; the air or melody in choral music; anciently the tenor, now the soprano.

‖ **Canto fermo** (kăn'tō fẽr'mō) [It.] (*Mus.*), the plain ecclesiastical chant in cathedral service; the plain song.

Can'ton (kăn'tŭn), *n.* A song or canto. [*Obs.*]

Write loyal *cantons* of contemnèd love. *Shak.*

Can'ton, *n.* [F. *canton*, augm. of OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A small portion; a division; a compartment.

That little *canton* of land called the "English pale." *Davies.*

There is another piece of Holbein's, . . . in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Savior's passion are represented. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. A small community or clan. *Bacon.*

3. A small territorial district; esp. one of the twenty-two independent states which form the Swiss federal republic; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement. See ARRONDISSEMENT.

4. (*Her.*) A division of a shield occupying one third part of the chief, usually on the dexter side, formed by a perpendicular line from the top of the shield, meeting a horizontal line from the side.

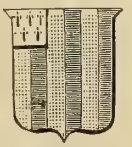

Shield with Canton in dexter chief.

The king gave us the arms of England to be borne in a *canton* in our arms. *Evelyn.*

Can'ton, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTONED (-tŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTONING.] [Cf. F. *cantonner.*] **1.** To divide into small parts or districts; to mark off or separate, as a distinct portion or division.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.*

2. (*Mil.*) To allot separate quarters to, as to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

Can'ton-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a canton or cantons; of the nature of a canton.

Can'ton crape' (krāp'). A soft, white or colored silk fabric, of a gauzy texture and wavy appearance, used for ladies' scarfs, shawls, bonnet trimmings, etc.; — called also *Oriental crape. De Colange.*

Can'toned (kăn'tŭnd), *a.* **1.** (*Her.*) Having a charge in each of the four corners; — said of a cross on a shield, and also of the shield itself.

2. (*Arch.*) Having the angles marked by, or decorated with, projecting moldings or small columns; as, a *cantoned* pier or pilaster.

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŭn flăn'nĕl). See COTTON FLANNEL.

Can'ton-ize (kăn'tŭn-īz), *v. t.* To divide into cantons or small districts.

Can'ton-ment (kăn'tŭn-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *cantonnement.*] A town or village, or a part of a town or village, assigned to a body of troops for quarters; temporary shelter or place of rest for an army; quarters.

☞ When troops are sheltered in huts or quartered in the houses of the people during any suspension of hostilities, they are said to be in *cantonment*, or to be cantoned. In India, permanent military stations, or military towns, are termed *cantonments.*

Can-toon' (kăn-tōōn'), *n.* A cotton stuff showing a fine cord on one side and a satiny surface on the other.

Can'tor (kăn'tŏr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp. the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

The *cantor* of the church intones the Te Deum. *Milman.*

Can'tor-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or belonging to a cantor.

Cantoral staff, the official staff or baton of a cantor or precentor, with which time is marked for the singers.

Can-to'ris (kăn-tō'rĭs), *a.* [L., lit., of the cantor, gen. of *cantor.*] Of or pertaining to a cantor; as, the *cantoris* side of a choir; a *cantoris* stall. *Shipley.*

Can'trap (kăn'trăp), } *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gandr*, ODan. &
Can'trip (-trĭp), } OSw. *gan*, witchcraft, and E. *trap* a snare, *tramp.*] A charm; an incantation; a spell; a trick; adroit mischief. [Written also *cantraip.*] [*Scot.*]

Can'tred (-tẽrd), } *n.* [W. *cantref; cant* hundred +
‖ **Can'tref** (-trĕf), } *tref* dwelling place, village.] A district comprising a hundred villages, as in Wales. [Written also *kantry.*]

Can'ty (-tỹ), *a.* Cheerful; sprightly; lively; merry. "The *canty* dame." *Wordsworth.* [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Contented with little, and *canty* with mair. *Burns.*

Ca-nuck' (kȧ-nŭk'), *n.* **1.** A Canadian. [*Slang*]

2. A small or medium-sized hardy horse, common in Canada. [*Colloq.*]

Can'u-la (kăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*, **Can'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*, **Can'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* See CANNULA, CANNULAR, and CANNULATED.

Can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* [OE. *canvas, canevas*, F. *canevas*, LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth, canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. *κάνναβις.* See HEMP.] **1.** A strong cloth made of hemp, flax, or cotton; — used for tents, sails, etc.

By glimmering lanes and walls of *canvas* led. *Tennyson.*

2. (*a*) A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry, or worsted work. (*b*) A piece of strong cloth of which the surface has been prepared to receive painting, commonly painting in oil.

History . . . does not bring out clearly upon the *canvas* the details which were familiar. *J. H. Newman.*

3. Something for which canvas is used: (*a*) A sail, or a collection of sails. (*b*) A tent, or a collection of tents. (*c*) A painting, or a picture on canvas.

To suit his *canvas* to the roughness of the sea. *Goldsmith.*

Light, rich as that which glows on the *canvas* of Claude. *Macaulay.*

4. A rough draft or model of a song, air, or other literary or musical composition; esp. one to show a poet the measure of the verses he is to make. *Crabb.*

Can'vas, *a.* Made of, pertaining to, or resembling, canvas or coarse cloth; as, a *canvas* tent.

Can'vas-back' (kăn'vȧs-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of duck (*Aythya vallisneria*), esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It visits the United States in autumn; particularly Chesapeake Bay and adjoining waters; — so named from the markings of the plumage on its back.

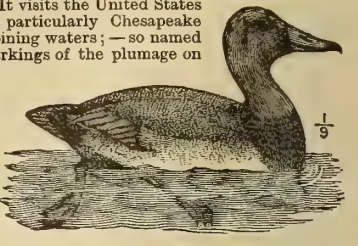

Canvasback. 1/9

Can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANVASSED (-vȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANVASSING.] [OF. *canabasser* to examine curiously, to search or sift out; properly, to sift through canvas. See CANVAS, *n.*] **1.** To sift; to strain; to examine thoroughly; to scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes cast at an election; to *canvass* a district with reference to its probable vote.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To examine by discussion; to debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To go through, with personal solicitation or public addresses; as, to *canvass* a district for votes; to *canvass* a city for subscriptions.

Can'vass, *v. i.* To search thoroughly; to engage in solicitation by traversing a district; as, to *canvass* for subscriptions or for votes; to *canvass* for a book, a publisher, or in behalf of a charity; — commonly followed by *for.*

Can'vass, *n.* **1.** Close inspection; careful review for verification; as, a *canvass* of votes. *Bacon.*

2. Examination in the way of discussion or debate.

3. Search; exploration; solicitation; systematic effort to obtain votes, subscribers, etc.

No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.*

Can'vass-er (kăn'vȧs-ẽr), *n.* One who canvasses.

Can'y (kā'nỹ), *a.* [From CANE.] Of or pertaining to cane or canes; abounding with canes. *Milton.*

Can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* The English form of the Spanish word CAÑON.

‖ **Can-zo'ne** (kȧn-tsō'nā), *n.* [It., a song, fr. L. *cantio*, fr. *canere* to sing. Cf. CHANSON, CHANT.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A song or air for one or more voices, of Provençal origin, resembling, though not strictly, the madrigal. (*b*) An instrumental piece in the madrigal style.

Can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone.*] (*Mus.*) A short song, in one or more parts.

Caout'chin (kōō'chĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An inflammable, volatile, oily, liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc.

Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* [F. *caoutchouc*, from the South American name.] A tenacious, elastic, gummy substance obtained from the milky sap of several plants of tropical South America (esp. the euphorbiaceous tree *Siphonia elastica* or *Hevea caoutchouc*), Asia, and Africa. Being impermeable to liquids and gases, and not readily affected by exposure to air, acids, and alkalies, it is used, especially when vulcanized, for many purposes in the arts and in manufactures. Also called *India rubber* (because it was first brought from India, and was formerly used chiefly for erasing pencil marks) and *gum elastic.* See VULCANIZATION.

Mineral caoutchouc. See under MINERAL.

Caout'chou-cin (-chōō-sĭn), *n.* See CAOUTCHIN.

Cap (kăp), *n.* [OE. *cappe*, AS. *cæppe*, cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *cappa, capa;* perhaps of Iberian origin, as Isidorus of Seville mentions it first: "*Capa*, quia quasi totum capiat hominem; it. capitis ornamentum." See 3d CAPE, and cf. 1st COPE.] **1.** A covering for the head; esp. (*a*) One usually with a visor but without a brim, for men and boys; (*b*) One of lace, muslin, etc., for women, or infants; (*c*) One used as the mark or ensign of some rank, office, or dignity, as that of a cardinal.

2. The top, or uppermost part; the chief.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

3. A respectful uncovering of the head.

He that will give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The whole top of the head of a bird from the base of the bill to the nape of the neck.

5. Anything resembling a cap in form, position, or use; as: (*a*) (*Arch.*) The uppermost of any assemblage of parts; as, the *cap* of a column, door, etc.; a capital, coping, cornice, lintel, or plate. (*b*) Something covering the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament. (*c*) (*Naut.*) A collar of iron or wood used in joining spars, as the mast and the topmast, the bowsprit and the jib boom; also, a covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope. (*d*) A percussion cap. See under PERCUSSION. (*e*) (*Mech.*) The removable cover of a journal box. (*f*) (*Geom.*) A portion of a spherical or other convex surface.

6. A large size of writing paper; as, flat *cap;* foolscap; legal *cap.*

Cap of a cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; — now called an *apron.* — **Cap in hand,** obsequiously; submissively. — **Cap of liberty.** See *Liberty cap,* under LIBERTY. — **Cap of maintenance,** a cap of state carried before the kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. — **Cap money,** money collected in a cap for the huntsman at the death of the fox. — **Cap paper.** (*a*) A kind of writing paper including flat cap, foolscap, and legal cap. (*b*) A coarse wrapping paper used for making caps to hold commodities. — **Cap rock** (*Mining*), the layer of rock next overlying ore, generally of barren vein material. — **Flat cap,** cap paper not folded, — much used by printers. — **Fool's cap.** See FOOLSCAP. — **Forage cap,** the cloth undress head covering of an officer or soldier. — **Legal**

cap, a kind of folio writing paper, made for the use of lawyers, in long narrow sheets which have the fold at the top or "narrow edge."— **To set one's cap**, to make a fool of one. (*Obs.*) *Chaucer.* — **To set one's cap for**, to try to win the favor of a man with a view to marriage. [*Colloq.*]

Cap (kăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPPED (kăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPPING.] **1.** To cover with a cap, or as with a cap; to provide with a cap or cover; to cover the top or end of; to place a cap upon the proper part of; as, to *cap* a post; to *cap* a gun.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of a cap. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To complete; to crown; to bring to the highest point or consummation; as, to *cap* the climax of absurdity.

4. To salute by removing the cap. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Tom . . . *capped* the proctor with the profoundest of bows. *Thackeray.*

5. To match; to mate in contest; to furnish a complement to; as, to *cap* texts; to *cap* proverbs. *Shak.*

Now I have him under girdle I 'll *cap* verses with him to the end of the chapter. *Dryden.*

☞ In *capping* verses, when one quotes a verse another must *cap* it by quoting one beginning with the last letter of the first, or with the first letter, or with the first letter of the last word, or ending with a rhyming word, or by applying any other arbitrary rule that may be agreed upon.

Cap, *v. i.* To uncover the head respectfully. *Shak.*

Ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kā'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* CAPABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness; esp. intellectual power or ability.

A *capability* to take a thousand views of a subject. *H. Taylor.*

2. Capacity of being used or improved.

Ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *capable*, LL. *capabilis* capacious, capable, fr. L. *capere* to take, contain. See HEAVE.] **1.** Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; having capacity; of sufficient size or strength; as, a room *capable* of holding a large number; a castle *capable* of resisting a long assault.

Conscious of joy and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

2. Possessing adequate power; qualified; able; fully competent; as, a *capable* instructor; a *capable* judge; a mind *capable* of nice investigations.

More *capable* to discourse of battles than to give them. *Motley.*

3. Possessing legal power or capacity; as, a man *capable* of making a contract, or a will.

4. Capacious; large; comprehensive. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

☞ *Capable* is usually followed by *of*, sometimes by an infinitive.

Syn. — Able; competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; skillful.

Ca'pa-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being capable; capability; adequateness; competency.

Ca-pac'i-fy (kȧ-păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPACIFIED (-fīd).] [L. *capax, -acis*, capacious + *-fy.*] To qualify. [*R.*]

The benefits he is *capacified* and designed for. *Barrow.*

Ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax, -acis*, fr. *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] **1.** Having capacity; able to contain much; large; roomy; spacious; extended; broad; as, a *capacious* vessel, room, bay, or harbor.

In the *capacious* recesses of his mind. *Bancroft.*

2. Able or qualified to take large views of things, as in obtaining knowledge or forming designs; comprehensive; liberal. "A *capacious* mind." *Watts.*

Ca-pa'cious-ly, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree; comprehensively.

Ca-pa'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being capacious, as of a vessel, a reservoir, a bay, the mind, etc.

Ca-pac'i-tate (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPACITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPACITATING.] To render capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

Ca-pac'i-ty (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* CAPACITIES (-tĭz). [L. *capacitus*, fr. *capax, capacis*: cf. F. *capacité.* See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** The power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space; passive power; — used in reference to physical things.

Had our great palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

The *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder. *Boyle.*

2. The power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; the comprehensiveness of the mind; the receptive faculty; capability of understanding or feeling.

Capacity is now properly limited to these [the mere passive operations of the mind]; its primary signification, which is literally *room for*, as well as its employment, favors this; although it can not be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Ability; power pertaining to, or resulting from, the possession of strength, wealth, or talent; possibility of being or of doing.

The *capacity* of blessing the people. *Alex. Hamilton.*

A cause with such *capacities* endued. *Blackmore.*

4. Outward condition or circumstances; occupation; profession; character; position; as, to work in the *capacity* of a mason or a carpenter.

5. (*Law*) Legal or moral qualification, as of age, residence, character, etc., necessary for certain purposes, as for holding office, for marrying, for making contracts, wills, etc.; legal power or right; competency.

Capacity for heat, the power of absorbing heat. Substances differ in the amount of heat requisite to raise them a given number of thermometric degrees, and this difference is the measure of, or depends upon, what is called their *capacity for heat*. See *Specific heat*, under HEAT.

Syn. — Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency; cleverness. See ABILITY.

Cap'-a-pe' (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* See CAP-A-PIE. *Shak.*

‖ **Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* [OF. (*de*) *cap-a-pie*, from head to foot, now *de pied en cap* from foot to head; L. *pes* foot + *caput* head.] From head to foot; at all points. "He was armed *cap-a-pie*." *Prescott.*

Ca-par'i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon*, fr. Sp. *caparazon* a cover for a saddle, coach, etc.; *capa* cloak, cover (fr. LL. *capa* cape, cf. LL. *caparo* also fr. *capa*) + the term. *-azon.* See CAP.] **1.** An ornamental covering or housing for a horse; the harness or trappings of a horse, taken collectively, esp. when decorative.

Their horses clothed with rich *caparison*. *Dryden.*

2. Gay or rich clothing.

My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*. *Smollett.*

Ca-par'i-son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPARISONED (-sŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPARISONING.] [Cf. F. *caparaçonner.*] **1.** To cover with housings, as a horse; to harness or fit out with decorative trappings, as a horse.

The steeds, *caparisoned* with purple, stand. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with rich dress; to dress.

I am *caparisoned* like a man. *Shak.*

‖ **Ca-par'ro** (kȧ-păr'rō), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South American monkey (*Lagothrix Humboldtii*), with prehensile tail.

Cap'case' (kăp'kās'), *n.* A small traveling case or bandbox; formerly, a chest.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cape (kāp), *n.* [F. *cap*, fr. It. *capo* head, cape, fr. L. *caput* head, end, point. See CHIEF.] A piece or point of land, extending beyond the adjacent coast into the sea or a lake; a promontory; a headland.

Cape buffalo (*Zoöl.*), a large and powerful buffalo of South Africa (*Bubalus Caffer*). It is said to be the most dangerous wild beast of Africa. See BUFFALO, 2. — **Cape jasmine, Cape jessamine.** See JASMINE. — **Cape pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), a petrel (*Daptium Capense*) common off the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a pigeon. — **Cape wine**, wine made in South Africa. [*Eng.*] — **The Cape**, the Cape of Good Hope, in the general sense of the southern extremity of Africa. Also used of Cape Horn, and, in New England, of Cape Cod.

Cape, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To head or point; to keep a course; as, the ship *capes* southwest by south.

Cape, *n.* [OE. *cape*, fr. F. *cape*; cf. LL. *cappa.* See CAP, and cf. 1st COPE, CHAPE.] A sleeveless garment or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders, but not reaching below the hips. See CLOAK.

Cape, *v. i.* [See GAPE.] To gape. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ca'pel (kā'pĕl), **Ca'ple** (-p'l), *n.* [Icel. *kapall*; cf. L. *caballus.*] A horse; a nag. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Holland.*

Ca'pel (kā'pĕl), *n.* (*Mining*) A composite stone (quartz, schorl, and hornblende) in the walls of tin and copper lodes.

Cap'e-lan (kăp'ē-lăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAPELIN.

Cape'lin (kăp'lĭn *or* kăp'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *capelan, caplan.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the family *Salmonidæ*, very abundant on the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Alaska. It is used as a bait for the cod. [Written also *capelan* and *caplin.*]

☞ This fish, which is like a smelt, is called by the Spaniards *anchova*, and by the Portuguese *capelina.* *Fisheries of U. S.* (1884).

‖ **Ca'pe-line'** (kȧ'pe-lēn'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *capella.* See CHAPEL.] (*Med.*) A hood-shaped bandage for the head, the shoulder, or the stump of an amputated limb.

Ca-pel'la (kȧ-pĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., a little goat, dim. of *caper* a goat.] (*Astron.*) A brilliant star in the constellation Auriga.

Cap'el-lane (kăp'ĕl-lān), *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] The curate of a chapel; a chaplain. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

‖ **Ca-pel'le** (kȧ-pĕl'lā), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) The private orchestra or band of a prince or of a church.

Cap'el-let (kăp'ĕl-lĕt), *n.* [F. *capelet.*] (*Far.*) A swelling, like a wen, on the point of the elbow (or the heel of the hock) of a horse, caused probably by bruises in lying down.

‖ **Ca-pell'meis'ter** (kȧ-pĕl'mīs'tĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *capelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] The musical director in a royal or ducal chapel; a choirmaster. [Written also *kapellmeister.*]

Ca'per (kā'pĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPERING.] [From older *capreoll* to caper, cf. F. *se cabrer* to prance; all ultimately fr. L. *caper, capra*, goat. See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to cut capers; to skip; to spring; to prance; to dance.

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. *Shak.*

Ca'per, *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump, as in mirth or dancing; a prank.

To cut a caper, to frolic; to make a sportive spring; to play a prank. *Shak.*

Ca'per, *n.* [D. *kaper.*] A vessel formerly used by the Dutch, principally as a privateer. *Wright.*

Ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre*, fr. L. *capparis*, Gr. κάππαρις; cf. Ar. & Per. *al-kabar.*] **1.** The pungent grayish green flower bud of the European and Oriental caper (*Capparis spinosa*), much used for pickles.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Capparis*; — called also *caper bush, caper tree.*

☞ The *Capparis spinosa* is a low prickly shrub of the Mediterranean coasts, with trailing branches and brilliant flowers; — cultivated in the south of Europe for its buds. The *C. sodada* is an almost leafless spiny shrub of central Africa (Soudan), Arabia, and southern India, with edible berries.

Bean caper. See BEAN CAPER, in the Vocabulary. — **Caper sauce**, a kind of sauce or catchup made of capers.

Ca'per-ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* **1.** The small olive-shaped berry of the European and Oriental caper, said to be used in pickles and as a condiment.

2. The currantlike fruit of the African and Arabian caper (*Capparis sodada*).

Ca'per bush' (bŭsh'), **Ca'per tree'** (trē'). See CAPER, a plant, 2.

Ca'per-cail'zie (kā'pĕr-kāl'zĭ *or* -kāl'yĭ), or **Ca'per-cal'ly** (-kăl'lȳ), *n.* [Gael. *capull-coille.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*) of large size and fine flavor, found in northern Europe and formerly in Scotland; — called also *cock of the woods.* [Written also *capercaillie, capercaili.*]

Capercailzie.

Ca'per-claw' (-klą'), *v. t.* To treat with cruel playfulness, as a cat treats a mouse; to abuse. [*Obs.*] *Birch.*

Ca'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

The nimble *caperer* on the cord. *Dryden.*

Cap'ful (kăp'-fụl), *n.; pl.* CAPFULS (-fụlz). As much as will fill a cap.

A capful of wind (*Naut.*), a light puff of wind.

‖ **Ca'pi-as** (kā'-pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., thou mayst take.] (*Law*) A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him; — also called *writ of capias.*

☞ One principal kind of *capias* is a writ by which actions at law are frequently commenced; another is a writ of execution issued after judgment to satisfy damages recovered; a *capias* in criminal law is the process to take a person charged on an indictment, when he is not in custody. *Burrill. Wharton.*

Ca'pi-ba'ra (kä'pĕ-bä'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAPYBARA.

Cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; resembling a hair; slender. See CAPILLARY.

Cap'il-laire' (kăp'ĭl-lâr'), *n.* [F. *capillaire* maidenhair; sirop de *capillaire* capillaire; fr. L. herba *capillaris* the maidenhair.] **1.** A sirup prepared from the maidenhair, formerly supposed to have medicinal properties.

2. Any simple sirup flavored with orange flowers.

Ca-pil'la-ment (kȧ-pĭl'lȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, fr. *capillus* hair: cf. F. *capillament.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A filament. [*R.*]

2. (*Anat.*) Any villous or hairy covering; a fine fiber or filament, as of the nerves.

Cap'il-la-ri-ness (kăp'ĭl-lă-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being capillary.

Cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *capillarité.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being capillary.

2. (*Physics*) The peculiar action by which the surface of a liquid, where it is in contact with a solid (as in a capillary tube), is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction.

☞ *Capillarity* depends upon the relative attraction of the molecules of the liquid for each other and for those of the solid, and is especially observable in capillary tubes, where it determines the ascent or descent of the liquid above or below the level of the liquid in which the tube is dipped; — hence the name.

Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-lă-rȳ *or* kȧ-pĭl'lȧ-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair. Cf. CAPILLAIRE.] **1.** Resembling a hair; fine; minute; very slender; having minute tubes or interspaces; having a very small bore; as, the *capillary* vessels of animals and plants.

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels; as, *capillary* action.

Capillary attraction, Capillary repulsion, the apparent attraction or repulsion between a solid and a liquid caused by capillarity. See CAPILLARITY, and ATTRACTION. — **Capillary tubes.** See the Note under CAPILLARITY.

Cap'il-la-ry, *n.; pl.* CAPILLARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A tube or vessel, extremely fine or minute.

2. (*Anat.*) A minute, thin-walled vessel; particularly one of the smallest blood vessels connecting arteries and veins, but used also for the smallest lymphatic and biliary vessels.

Cap'il-la'tion (kăp'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capillatio* the hair.] A capillary blood vessel. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ca-pil'la-ture (kȧ-pĭl'lȧ-tûr), *n.* [L. *capillatura.*] A bush of hair; frizzing of the hair. *Clarke.*

Ca-pil'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *capillus* hair + *-form.*] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

Cap'il-lose' (kăp'ĭl-lōs'), *a.* [L. *capillosus.*] Having much hair; hairy. [*R.*]

Ca-pis'trate (kȧ-pĭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *capistratus*, p. p. of *capistrare* to halter.] (*Zoöl.*) Hooded; cowled.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F. *capital*, L. *capitalis* capital (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *caput* head. See CHIEF, and cf. CAPITAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the head. [*Obs.*]

Needs must the Serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

2. Having reference to, or involving, the forfeiture of the head or life; affecting life; punishable with death; as, *capital* trials; *capital* punishment.

Many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

To put to death a *capital* offender. *Milton.*

3. First in importance; chief; principal.

A *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity. *I. Taylor.*

4. Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of the general government of a state or nation; as, Washington and Paris are *capital* cities.

5. Of first rate quality; excellent; as, a *capital* speech or song. [*Colloq.*]

Capital letter [F. *lettre capitale*] (*Print.*), a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as

the first letter of certain words, distinguished, for the most part, both by different form and larger size, from the small (*lower-case*) letters, which form the greater part of common print or writing. — Small capital letters have the form of capital letters and the height of the body of the lower-case letters. — Capital stock, money, property, or stock invested in any business, or in the enterprise of any corporation or institution. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Chief; leading; controlling; prominent.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *n.* [Cf. L. *capitellum* and *capitulum*, a small head, the head, top, or capital of a column, dim. of *caput* head; F. *chapiteau*, OF. *capitel*. See CHIEF, and cf. CATTLE, CHATTEL, CHAPITER, CHAPTER.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost member of a column, pilaster, etc. It consists generally of three parts, *abacus*, *bell* (or *vase*), and *necking*. See these terms, and COLUMN.

CAPITALS.

Roman Doric. Ionic.

Corinthian. Composite.

Tuscan. Gothic.

Moorish. Byzantine.

2. [Cf. F. *capitale*, fem., sc. *ville*.] (*Geog.*) The seat of government; the chief city or town in a country; a metropolis. "A busy and splendid *capital*." *Macaulay.*

3. [Cf. F. *capital*.] Money, property, or stock employed in trade, manufactures, etc.; the sum invested or lent, as distinguished from the income or interest. See *Capital stock*, under CAPITAL, *a.*

4. (*Polit. Econ.*) That portion of the produce of industry, which may be directly employed either to support human beings or to assist in production. *M'Culloch.*

☞ When wealth is used to assist production it is called *capital*. The capital of a civilized community includes *fixed capital* (i. e., buildings, machines, and roads used in the course of production and exchange) and *circulating capital* (i. e., food, fuel, money, etc., spent in the course of production and exchange). *T. Raleigh.*

5. Anything which can be used to increase one's power or influence.

He tried to make *capital* out of his rival's discomfiture. *London Times.*

6. (*Fort.*) An imaginary line dividing a bastion, ravelin, or other work, into two equal parts.

7. A chapter, or section, of a book. [*Obs.*]

Holy St. Bernard hath said in the 59th *capital*. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. (*Print.*) See *Capital letter*, under CAPITAL, *a.*

Active capital. See under ACTIVE. — **Small capital** (*Print.*), a small capital letter. See under CAPITAL, *a.* — **To live on one's capital**, to consume one's capital without producing or accumulating anything to replace it.

Cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *capitaliste*.] One who has capital; one who has money for investment, or money invested; esp. a person of large property, which is employed in business.

The expenditure of the *capitalist*. *Burke.*

Cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (kăp'ĭ-tal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of capitalizing.

Cap'i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPITALIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPITALIZING.] **1.** To convert into capital, or to use as capital.

2. To compute, appraise, or assess the capital value of (a patent right, an annuity, etc.).

3. To print in capital letters, or with an initial capital.

Cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a way involving the forfeiture of the head or life; as, to punish *capitally*.

2. In a capital manner; excellently. [*Colloq.*]

Cap'i-tal-ness, *n.* The quality of being capital; pre-eminence. [*R.*]

Ca'pi-tan' Pa-sha' *or* **Pa-cha'** (kă'pē-tăn' pä-shä'). [See CAPTAIN.] The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

Cap'i-tate (kăp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus*, fr. *caput* head.] 1. Headlike in form; also, having the distal end enlarged and rounded, as the stigmas of certain flowers.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the flowers gathered into a head.

Cap'i-ta'tim (-tā'tĭm), *a.* [NL.] Of so much per head; as, a *capitatim* tax; a *capitatim* grant.

Cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* a poll tax, fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitation*.] **1.** A numbering of heads or individuals. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A tax upon each head or person, without reference to property; a poll tax.

‖ **Cap'i-te** (kăp'ĭ-tē), *n.* [L., abl. of *caput* head.] See under TENANT.

Cap'i-tel'late (kăp'ĭ-tĕl'lāt), *a.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* head.] (*Bot.*) Having a very small knoblike termination, or collected into minute capitula.

‖ **Cap'i-ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (kăp'ĭ-tĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *caput*, *capitis*, head + *branchiae* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of annelids in which the gills arise from or near the head. See TUBICOLA.

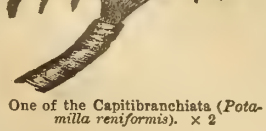

One of the Capitibranchiata (*Potamilla reniformis*). × 2

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitole*. See CHIEF.]

1. The temple of Jupiter, at Rome, on the Mons Capitolinus, where the Senate met.

Comes Cæsar to the *Capitol* to-morrow? *Shak.*

2. The edifice at Washington occupied by the Congress of the United States; also, the building in which the legislature of a State holds its sessions; a statehouse.

Cap'i-to'li-an (kăp'ĭ-tō'lĭ-an), **Cap'i-to-line** (kăp'ĭ-tō-lĭn), *a.* [L. *capitolinus*: cf. F. *capitolin*.] Of or pertaining to the Capitol in Rome. "*Capitolian* Jove." *Macaulay.*

Capitoline games (*Antiq.*), annual games instituted at Rome by Camillus, in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, on account of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls; when reinstituted by Domitian, after a period of neglect, they were held every fifth year.

‖ **Ca-pit'u-la** (kà-pĭt'ū-là), *n. pl.* See CAPITULUM.

Ca-pit'u-lar (kà-pĭt'ū-lẽr), *n.* [LL. *capitulare*, *capitularium*, fr. L. *capitulum* a small head, a chapter, dim. of *caput* head, chapter.] **1.** An act passed in a chapter.

2. A member of a chapter.

The chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe.*

3. The head or prominent part.

Ca-pit'u-lar, *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to a chapter; capitulary.

From the pope to the member of the *capitular* body. *Milman.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum.

3. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a capitulum; as, the *capitular* process of a vertebra, the process which articulates with the capitulum of a rib.

Ca-pit'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.* In the manner or form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Sterne.*

Ca-pit'u-la-ry (kà-pĭt'ū-là-rỹ), *n.; pl.* CAPITULARIES (-rĭz). [See CAPITULAR, *n.*] **1.** A capitular.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council.

3. A collection of laws or statutes, civil and ecclesiastical, esp. of the Frankish kings, in chapters or sections.

Several of Charlemagne's *capitularies*. *Hallam.*

Ca-pit'u-la-ry (-là-rỹ), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral; capitular. "*Capitulary* acts." *Warton.*

Ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPITULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPITULATING.] [LL. *capitulatus*, p. p. of *capitulare* to capitulate: cf. F. *capituler*. See CAPITULAR, *n.*] **1.** To settle or draw up the heads or terms of an agreement, as in chapters or articles; to agree. [*Obs.*]

There *capitulates* with the king, . . . to take to wife his daughter Mary. *Heylin.*

There is no reason why the reducing of any agreement to certain heads or capitula should not be called to *capitulate*. *Trench.*

2. To surrender on terms agreed upon (usually, drawn up under several heads); as, an army or a garrison *capitulates*.

The Irish, after holding out a week, *capitulated*. *Macaulay.*

Ca-pit'u-late, *v. t.* To surrender or transfer, as an army or a fortress, on certain conditions. [*R.*]

Ca-pit'u-la'tion (kà-pĭt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *capitulation*, LL. *capitulatio*.] **1.** A reducing to heads or articles; a formal agreement.

With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms.

3. The instrument containing the terms of an agreement or surrender.

Ca-pit'u-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who capitulates.

Cap'i-tule (kăp'ĭ-tūl), *n.* [L. *capitulum* small head, chapter.] A summary. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

‖ **Ca-pit'u-lum** (kà-pĭt'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* CAPITULA (-là). [L., a small head.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A thick head of flowers on a very short axis, as a clover top, or a dandelion; a composite flower. A capitulum may be either globular or flat. *Gray.*

Globular Capitulum of Buttonbush.

2. (*Anat.*) A knoblike protuberance of any part, esp. at the end of a bone or cartilage. [See *Illust.* of ARTIODACTYLA.]

Ca-pi'vi (kà-pē'vē), *n.* [Cf. COPAIBA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See COPAIBA.

Ca'ple (kā'p'l), *n.* See CAPEL.

Cap'lin (kăp'lĭn), *n.* See CAPELIN.

Cap'lin (kăp'lĭn), **Cap'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* The cap or coupling of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swingel. *Wright.*

Cap'no-man'cy (kăp'nō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. καπνός smoke + *-mancy*: cf. F. *capnomancie*.] Divination by means of the ascent or motion of smoke.

Cap'no-mor (-môr), *n.* [Gr. καπνός smoke + μόρα, equiv. to μοῖρα part.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless oil with a peculiar odor, obtained from beech tar. *Watts.*

‖ **Ca-poc'** (kà-pŏk'), *n.* [Malay *kāpoq*.] A sort of cotton so short and fine that it can not be spun, used in the East Indies to line palanquins, to make mattresses, etc.

Ca-poch' (kà-pōch'), *n.; pl.* CAPOCHES (-ĕz). [Cf. Sp. *capucho*, It. *cappuccio*, F. *capuce*, *capuchon*, LL. *caputium*, fr. *capa* cloak. See CAP.] A hood; especially, the hood attached to the gown of a monk.

Ca-poch', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPOCHED (-pōcht').] To cover with, or as with, a hood; hence, to hoodwink or blind. *Hudibras.*

Ca'pon (kā'p'n *or* kā'pŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *capon*, *chapoun*, AS. *capūn* (cf. F. *chapon*), L. *capo*, fr. Gr. κάπων; akin to κόπτειν to cut, OSlav. *skopiti* to castrate. Cf. COMMA.] A castrated cock, esp. when fattened; a male chicken gelded to improve his flesh for the table. *Shak.*

The merrythought of a *capon*. *W. Irving.*

Ca'pon, *v. t.* To castrate; to make a capon of.

Ca'pon-et (-ĕt), *n.* A young capon. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Cap'o-niere' (kăp'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, orig., a cage for fattening capons, hence, a place of refuge; cf. It. *capponiera*. See CAPON.] (*Fort.*) A work made across or in the ditch, to protect it from the enemy, or to serve as a covered passageway.

Ca'pon-ize (kā'p'n-īz), *v. t.* To castrate, as a fowl.

Ca-pot' (kà-pŏt'), *n.* [F.] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts for forty points. *Hoyle.*

Ca-pot', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPOTTED.] To win all the tricks from, in playing at piquet.

Ca-pote' (kà-pōt'), *n.* [Sp. *capote* (cf. F. *capote*), fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak. See CAP.] A long cloak or overcoat, especially one with a hood.

Ca-pouch' (kà-pōōch'), *n. & v. t.* Same as CAPOCH.

Cap'pa-dine (kăp'pà-dĭn), *n.* A floss or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off, used for shag.

Cap' pa'per (kăp' pā'pẽr). See CAP, *n.*, also PAPER, *n.*

Cap'peak' (kăp'pēk'), *n.* The front piece of a cap; — now more commonly called *visor*.

‖ **Cap-pel'la** (kàp-pĕl'là), *n.* See A CAPPELLA.

Cap'per (kăp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose business is to make or sell caps.

2. A by-bidder; a decoy for gamblers. [*Slang, U. S.*]

3. An instrument for applying a percussion cap to a gun or cartridge.

Cap'ping plane' (plān'). (*Join.*) A plane used for working the upper surface of staircase rails.

‖ **Ca'pra** (kā'prà), *n.* [L., a she goat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminants, including the common goat.

Cap'rate (kăp'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of capric acid.

Cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt *or* kà-prē'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, tendril, fr. *caper* goat: cf. F. *capréolé*.] (*Bot.*) Having a tendril or tendrils.

Cap're-o-line (-lĭn), *a.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, fr. *caper* goat.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the roebuck.

Cap'ric (kăp'rĭk), *a.* [L. *caper* goat.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to capric acid or its derivatives.

Capric acid, $C_9H_9{\cdot}CO_2H$, **Caprylic acid,** $C_7H_{15}{\cdot}CO_2H$, *and* **Caproic acid,** $C_5H_{11}{\cdot}CO_2H$, are fatty acids occurring in small quantities in butter, cocoanut oil, etc., united with glycerin; they are colorless oils, or white crystalline solids, of an unpleasant odor like that of goats or of sweat.

‖ **Ca-pric'cio** (kà-prĕt'chō), *n.* [It. See CAPRICE.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A piece in a free form, with frequent digressions from the theme; a fantasia; — often called *caprice*.

2. A caprice; a freak; a fancy. *Shak.*

‖ **Ca-pric-cio'so** (kà-prĕt-chō'sō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a free, fantastic style.

Ca-price' (kà-prēs'), *n.* [F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, caprice (perh. orig. a fantastical goat leap), fr. L. *caper*, *capra*, goat. Cf. CAPRIOLE, CAB, CAPER, *v. i.*] **1.** An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, proceeding from some whim or fancy; a freak; a notion. "*Caprices* of appetite." *W. Irving.*

2. (*Mus.*) See CAPRICCIO.

Syn. — Freak; whim; crotchet; fancy; vagary; humor; whimsey; fickleness.

Ca-pri'cious (kà-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *capricieux*, It. *capricioso*.] Governed or characterized by caprice; apt to change suddenly; freakish; whimsical; changeable. "*Capricious* poet." *Shak.* "*Capricious* humor." *Hugh Miller.*

A *capricious* partiality to the Romish practices. *Hallam.*

Syn. — Freakish; whimsical; fanciful; fickle; crotchety; fitful; wayward; changeable; unsteady; uncertain; inconstant; arbitrary.

— Ca-pri'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *capricornus; caper* goat + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *capricorne*.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21. See TROPIC.

The sun was entered into *Capricorn*. *Dryden.*

2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation, represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure with its fore part like a goat, and hind part like a fish.

Capricorn beetle (*Zoöl.*), any beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ*; one of the long-horned beetles. The larvæ usually bore into the wood or bark of trees and shrubs and are often destructive. See GIRDLER, PRUNER.

Cap'rid (kăp'rĭd), *a.* [L. *caper*, *capra*, goat.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tribe of ruminants of which the goat, or genus *Capra*, is the type.

Cap'ri-fi-ca'tion (kăp'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, fr. *caprificare* to ripen figs by caprification, fr. *caprificus* the wild fig; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] The practice of hanging, upon the cultivated fig tree, branches of the wild fig infested with minute hymenopterous insects.

☞ It is supposed that the little insects insure fertilization by carrying the pollen from the male flowers near the opening of the fig down to the female flowers, and also accelerate ripening the fruit by puncturing it. The practice has existed since ancient times, but its benefit has been disputed.

Cap'ri-fole (kăp'rĭ-fōl), *n.* [L. *caper* goat + *folium* leaf.] The woodbine or honeysuckle. *Spenser.*

Cap'ri-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Honeysuckle family of plants (*Caprifoliaceæ*).

Cap'ri-form (kăp'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form*.] Having the form of a goat.

Ca-prig'e-nous (kà-prĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caprigenus; caper* goat + *gignere* to produce.] Of the goat kind.

Cap'rine (kăp'rĭn *or* -rīn; 277), *a.* [L. *caprinus*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; as, *caprine* gambols.

Cap'ri-ole (kăp'rĭ-ōl; 277), *n.* [F. *capriole*, *cabriole*, It. *capriola*, fr. L. *caper* goat. Cf. CAPER, *v. i.*, CABRIOLE, CAPRICE, CHEVERIL.] **1.** (*Man.*) A leap that a horse makes with all fours, upwards only, without advancing, but with a kick or jerk of the hind legs when at the height of the leap.

2. A leap or caper, as in dancing. "With lofty turns and *caprioles*." *Sir J. Davies.*

Cap'ri-ole, *v. i.* To perform a capriole. *Carlyle.*

Cap'ri-ped (kăp'rĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *capripes; caper* goat + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat.

Cap'ro-ate (kăp'rō-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of caproic acid.

Ca-pro'ic (kā-prō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See under CAPRIC.

Cap'ry-late (kăp'rĭ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of caprylic acid.

Ca-pryl'ic (kā-prĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See under CAPRIC.

Cap-sa'i-cin (kăp-sā'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From CAPSICUM.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline substance extracted from the *Capsicum annuum*, and giving off vapors of intense acridity.

Cap'sheaf' (kăp'shēf'), *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; (*fig.*) the crowning or finishing part of a thing.

Cap'si-cin (kăp'sĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From CAPSICUM.] (*Chem.*) A red liquid or soft resin extracted from various species of capsicum.

Cap'si-cine (-sēn), *n.* [From CAPSICUM.] (*Chem.*) A volatile alkaloid extracted from *Capsicum annuum* or from capsicin.

Cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species, producing capsules or dry berries of various forms, which have an exceedingly pungent, biting taste, and when ground form the red or Cayenne pepper of commerce.

☞ The most important species are *Capsicum baccatum* or bird pepper, *C. fastigiatum* or Chili pepper, *C. frutescens* or spur pepper, and *C. annuum* or Guinea pepper, which includes the bell pepper and other common garden varieties. The fruit is much used, both in its green and ripe state, in pickles and in cookery. See CAYENNE PEPPER.

Cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPSIZED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPSIZING.] [Cf. Sp. *cabecear* to nod, pitch, *capuzar*, *chapuzar*, to sink (a vessel) by the head; both fr. L. *caput* head.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat? *Byron.*

Cap'size' (kăp'sīz'), *n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'-square' (-skwār'), *n.* (*Gun.*) A metal covering plate which passes over the trunnions of a cannon, and holds it in place.

Cap'stan (-stăn), *n.* [F. *cabestan*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, fr. *cabestrar* to bind with a halter, fr. *cabestro* halter, fr. L. *capistrum* halter, fr. *capere* to hold (see CAPACIOUS); or perh. the Spanish is fr. L. *caper* goat + *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand; cf. F. *chèvre* she-goat, also a machine for raising heavy weights.] A vertical cleated drum or cylinder revolving on an upright spindle, and surmounted by a drumhead with sockets for bars or levers. It is much used, especially on shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights or exerting great power by traction upon a rope or cable, passing around the drum. It is operated either by steam power or by a number of men walking around the capstan, each pushing on the end of a lever fixed in its socket. [Sometimes spelt *capstern*, but improperly.]

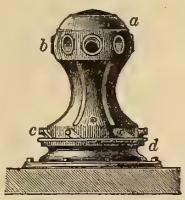

Capstan.
a Drumhead; *b* Sockets or bar holes; *c* One of the pawls; *d* Pawl ring.

Capstan bar, one of the long bars or levers by which the capstan is worked; a handspike. — **To pawl the capstan**, to drop the pawls so that they will catch in the notches of the pawl ring, and prevent the capstan from turning back. — **To rig the capstan**, to prepare the capstan for use, by putting the bars in the sockets. — **To surge the capstan**, to slack the tension of the rope or cable wound around it.

Cap'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil echinus of the genus *Connulus*; — so called from its supposed resemblance to a cap.

Cap'su-lar (kăp'sŭ-lēr), **Cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *capsulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a capsule; having the nature of a capsule; hollow and fibrous.

Capsular ligament (*Anat.*), a ligamentous bag or capsule surrounding many movable joints in the skeleton.

Cap'su-late (kăp'sŭ-lāt), **Cap'su-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

Cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box or chest, fr. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take, contain: cf. F. *capsule*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A dry fruit or pod which is made up of several parts or carpels, and opens to discharge the seeds; as, the *capsule* of the poppy, the flax, the lily, etc.

Capsules. *a* Datura; *b* Poppy; *c* Gentian.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A small saucer of clay for roasting or melting samples of ores, etc.; a scorifier. (*b*) A small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain.

3. (*Med.*) A small cylindrical or spherical gelatinous envelope in which nauseous or acrid doses are inclosed to be swallowed.

4. (*Anat.*) A membranous sac containing fluid, or investing an organ or joint; as, the *capsule* of the lens of the eye. Also, a capsulelike organ.

5. A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle.

6. A small cup or shell, as of metal, for a percussion cap, cartridge, etc.

Atrabiliary capsule. See under ATRABILIARY. — **Glisson's capsule**, a membranous envelope, entering the liver along with the portal vessels and insheathing the latter in their course through the organ. — **Suprarenal capsule**, an organ of unknown function, above or in front of each kidney.

Cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* [OE. *capitain*, *captain*, OF. *capitain*, F. *capitaine* (cf. Sp. *capitan*, It. *capitano*), LL. *capitaneus*, *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* the head. See CHIEF, and cf. CHIEFTAIN.] **1.** A head, or chief officer; as: (*a*) The military officer who commands a company, troop, or battery, or who has the rank entitling him to do so, though he may be employed on other service. (*b*) An officer in the United States navy, next above a commander and below a commodore, and ranking with a colonel in the army. (*c*) By courtesy, an officer actually commanding a vessel, although not having the rank of captain. (*d*) The *master* or commanding officer of a merchant vessel. (*e*) One in charge of a portion of a ship's company; as, a *captain* of a top, *captain* of a gun, etc. (*f*) The foreman of a body of workmen. (*g*) A person having authority over others acting in concert; as, the *captain* of a boat's crew; the *captain* of a football team.

A trainband *captain* eke was he. *Cowper.*

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on . . . the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A military leader; a warrior.

Foremost *captain* of his time. *Tennyson.*

Captain general. (*a*) The commander in chief of an army or armies, or of the militia. (*b*) The Spanish governor of Cuba and its dependent islands. — **Captain lieutenant**, a lieutenant with the rank and duties of captain but with a lieutenant's pay, — as in the first company of an English regiment.

Cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead. [*R.*]

Men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms. *Lowell.*

Cap'tain, *a.* Chief; superior. [*R.*]

Captain jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*

Cap'tain-cy (kăp'tĭn-sў), *n.*; *pl.* CAPTAINCIES (-sĭz). The rank, post, or commission of a captain. *Washington.*

Captaincy general, the office, power, territory, or jurisdiction of a captain general; as, the *captaincy general* of La Habana (Cuba and its islands).

Cap'tain-ry (-rў), *n.* [Cf. F. *capitainerie*.] Power, or command, over a certain district; chieftainship. [*Obs.*]

Cap'tain-ship, *n.* **1.** The condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain or chief commander. "To take the *captainship*." *Shak.*

2. Military skill; as, to show good *captainship*.

Cap-ta'tion (kăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captatio*, fr. *captare* to catch, intens. of *capere* to take: cf. F. *captation*.] A courting of favor or applause, by flattery or address; a captivating quality; an attraction. [*Obs.*]

Without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *Eikon Basilike.*

Cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take. In senses 3 and 4, perhaps confounded in meaning with L. *caput* a head. See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** A caviling; a sophism. [*Obs.*]

This doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon.*

2. The act of taking or arresting a person by judicial process. [*R.*] *Bouvier.*

3. (*Law*) That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

4. The heading of a chapter, section, or page. [*U. S.*]

Cap'tious (kăp'shŭs), *a.* [F. *captieux*, L. *captiosus*. See CAPTION.] **1.** Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or to cavil; eager to object; difficult to please.

A *captious* and suspicious age. *Stillingfleet.*

I am sensible I have not disposed my materials to abide the test of a *captious* controversy. *Burke.*

2. Fitted to harass, perplex, or insnare; insidious; troublesome.

Captious restraints on navigation. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Caviling; carping; fault-finding; censorious; hypercritical; peevish; fretful; perverse; troublesome. — CAPTIOUS, CAVILING, CARPING. A *captious* person is one who has a fault-finding habit or manner, or is disposed to catch at faults, errors, etc., with quarrelsome intent; a *caviling* person is disposed to raise objections on frivolous grounds; *carping* implies that one is given to ill-natured, persistent, or unreasonable fault-finding, or picking up of the words or actions of others.

Caviling is the *carping* of argument, *carping* the *caviling* of ill temper. *C. J. Smith.*

Cap'tious-ly, *adv.* In a captious manner.

Cap'tious-ness, *n.* Captious disposition or manner.

Cap'ti-vate (kăp'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPTIVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPTIVATING.] [L. *captivatus*, p. p. of *captivare* to capture, fr. *captivus* captive. See CAPTIVE.] **1.** To take prisoner; to capture; to subdue. [*Obs.*]

Their woes whom fortune *captivates*. *Shak.*

2. To acquire ascendancy over by reason of some art or attraction; to fascinate; to charm; as, Cleopatra *captivated* Antony; the orator *captivated* all hearts.

Small landscapes of *captivating* loveliness. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — To enslave; subdue; overpower; charm; enchant; bewitch; fascinate; capture; lead captive.

Cap'ti-vate (kăp'tĭ-vāt), *p. a.* [L. *captivatus*.] Taken prisoner; made captive; insnared; charmed.

Women have been *captivate* ere now. *Shak.*

Cap'ti-va'ting (-vā'tĭng), *a.* Having power to captivate or charm; fascinating; as, *captivating* smiles. — **Cap'ti-va'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Cap'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captivatio*.] The act of captivating. [*R.*]

The *captivation* of our understanding. *Bp. Hall.*

Cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take: cf. F. *captif*. See CAITIFF.] **1.** A prisoner taken by force or stratagem, esp., by an enemy, in war; one kept in bondage or in the power of another.

Then, when I am thy *captive*, talk of chains. *Milton.*

2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection; one who is captivated.

Cap'tive, *a.* **1.** Made prisoner, especially in war; held in bondage or in confinement.

A poor, miserable, *captive* thrall. *Milton.*

2. Subdued by love; charmed: captivated.

Even in so short a space, my woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*

3. Of or pertaining to bondage or confinement; serving to confine; as, *captive* chains; *captive* hours.

Cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPTIVED (-tĭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPTIVING.] To take prisoner; to capture.

Their inhabitants slaughtered and *captived*. *Burke.*

Cap-tiv'i-ty (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *captivitas*: cf. F. *captivité*.] **1.** The state of being a captive or a prisoner.

More celebrated in his *captivity* than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. A state of being under control; subjection of the will or affections; bondage.

Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison.*

Syn. — Imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection; servitude; slavery; thralldom; serfdom.

Cap'tor (kăp'tẽr), *n.* [L., a catcher (of animals), fr. *capere* to take.] One who captures any person or thing, as a prisoner or a prize.

Cap'ture (kăp'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *captura*, fr. *capere* to take: cf. F. *capture*. See CAITIFF, and cf. CAPTIVE.] **1.** The act of seizing by force, or getting possession of by superior power or by stratagem; as, the *capture* of an enemy, a vessel, or a criminal.

Even with regard to *captures* made at sea. *Blackstone.*

2. The securing of an object of strife or desire, as by the power of some attraction.

3. The thing taken by force, surprise, or stratagem; a prize; prey.

Syn. — Seizure; apprehension; arrest; detention.

Cap'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPTURING.] To seize or take possession of by force, surprise, or stratagem; to overcome and hold; to secure by effort.

Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured*. *W. Irving.*

‖ **Ca-puc'cio** (kä-pōō'chō), *n.* [It. *cappuccio*. See CAPOCH.] A capoch or hood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ca-puched' (kä-pōōcht'), *a.* [See CAPOCH.] Covered with, or as with, a hood. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cap'u-chin' (kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F. *capucin* a monk who wears a cowl, fr. It. *cappuccio* hood. See CAPOCH.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A Franciscan monk of the austere branch established in 1526 by Matteo di Baschi, distinguished by wearing the long pointed cowl or capoch of St. Francis.

A bare-footed and long-bearded *capuchin*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood, resembling, or supposed to resemble, that of *capuchin* monks. *Johnson.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A long-tailed South American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*), having the forehead naked and wrinkled, with the hair on the crown reflexed and resembling a monk's cowl, the rest being of a grayish white; — called also *capucine monkey*, *weeper*, *sajou*, *sapajou*, and *sai*. (*b*) Other species of *Cebus*, as *C. fatuellus* (the *brown* or *horned capucine*), *C. albifrons* (the *cararara*), and *C. apella*. (*c*) A variety of the domestic pigeon having a hoodlike tuft of feathers on the head and sides of the neck.

Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*).

Capuchin nun, one of an austere order of Franciscan nuns which came under Capuchin rule in 1538. The order had recently been founded by Maria Longa.

Cap'u-cine (-sĭn), *n.* See CAPUCHIN, 3.

Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* (*Far.*) Same as CAPELLET.

Cap'u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [Sp. *capuli*.] The Mexican cherry (*Prunus Capollin*).

‖ **Ca'put** (kā'pŭt), *n.*; *pl.* CAPITA (kăp'ĭ-tä). [L., the head.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The head; also, a knoblike protuberance or capitulum.

2. The top or superior part of a thing.

3. (*Eng.*) The council or ruling body of the University of Cambridge prior to the constitution of 1856.

Your *caputs* and heads of colleges. *Lamb.*

Caput mortuum (môr'tū-ŭm). [L., dead head.] (*Old Chem.*) The residuum after distillation or sublimation; hence, worthless residue.

Ca'py-ba'ra (kä'pē-bä'rä), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South American rodent (*Hydrochærus capybara*) living on the margins of lakes and rivers. It is the largest extant rodent, being about three feet long and half that in height. It somewhat resembles the Guinea pig, to which it is related; — called also *cabiai* and *water hog*.

Capybara.

Car (kär), *n.* [OF. *car*, *char*, F. *char*, fr. L. *carrus*, a wagon; a Celtic word; cf. W. *car*, Armor. *karr*, Ir. & Gael. *carr*. Cf. CHARIOT.] **1.** A small vehicle moved on wheels; usually, one having but two wheels and drawn by one horse; a cart.

2. A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. [*U. S.*]

☞ In England a railroad *passenger car* is called a railway *carriage*; a *freight car* is called a *goods wagon*; a *platform car* a *goods truck*; a *baggage car* a *van*. But styles of cars introduced into England from America are called *cars*; as, tram *car*, Pullman *car*. See TRAIN.

3. A chariot of war or of triumph; a vehicle of splendor, dignity, or solemnity. [*Poetic*]

The gilded *car* of day. *Milton.*

The towering *car*, the sable steeds. *Tennyson.*

4. (*Astron.*) The seven stars also called Charles's Wain, the Great Bear, or the Dipper.

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.* *Dryden.*

5. The cage of a lift or elevator.

6. The basket, box, or cage suspended from a balloon to contain passengers, ballast, etc.

7. A floating perforated box for living fish. [*U. S.*]

Car coupling, *or* **Car coupler**, a shackle or other device for connecting the cars in a railway train. [*U. S.*] — **Dummy car** (*Railroad*), a car containing its own steam power or locomotive. — **Freight car** (*Railroad*), a car for the transportation of merchandise or other goods. [*U. S.*] — **Hand car** (*Railroad*), a small car propelled by hand, used by railroad laborers, etc. [*U. S.*] — **Horse car**, *or* **Street car**, an omnibus car drawn by horses or other power upon rails laid in the streets. [*U. S.*] — **Palace car, Drawing-room car, Sleeping car, Parlor car**, etc. (*Railroad*), cars especially designed and furnished for the comfort of travelers.

Car'a-bid (kăr'ȧ-bĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the genus Carabus or family *Carabidæ*. — *n.* One of the *Carabidæ*, a family of active insectivorous beetles.

Carabid (*Carabus serratus*). Nat. size.

Car'a-bine (kăr'ȧ-bīn), *n.* (*Mil.*) A carbine.

Car'a-bi-neer' (kăr'ȧ-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* A carbineer.

Car'a-boid (kăr'ȧ-boid), *a.* [*Carabus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Carabus.

‖ **Car'a-bus** (kăr'ȧ-bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάραβος* a horned beetle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ground beetles, including numerous species. They devour many injurious insects.

Car'ac (kăr'ăk), *n.* See Carack.

Car'a-cal (kăr'ȧ-kăl), *n.* [F. *caracal*, fr. Turk. *qarah-qootaq*; *qarah* black + *qootaq* ear.] (*Zoöl.*) A lynx (*Felis*, or *Lynx*, *caracal*). It is a native of Africa and Asia. Its ears are black externally, and tipped with long black hairs.

Ca'ra-ca'ra (kȧ'rȧ-kȧ'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird of several species and genera, resembling both the eagles and the vultures. The caracaras act as scavengers, and are also called *carrion buzzards.*

Caracara (*Polyborus tharus*).

☞ The black caracara is *Ibycter ater*; the chimango is *Milvago chimango*; the Brazilian is *Polyborus Braziliensis.*

Car'ack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [F. *caraque* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *carraca*, It. *caracca*), LL. *carraca*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon; or perh. fr. Ar. *qorqūr* (pl. *qarāqir*) a carack.] (*Naut.*) A kind of large ship formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East India trade; a galleon. [Spelt also *carrack.*]

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay. *Waller.*

Car'a-cole (kăr'ȧ-kōl), *n.* [F. *caracole*, *caracol*, fr. Sp. *caracol* snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.]

1. (*Man.*) A half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or the left. *Gwilt.*

2. (*Arch.*) A staircase in a spiral form.

‖ **En caracole** (ăn' kȧ'rȧ'kōl') [F.], spiral; — said of a staircase.

Car'a-cole (-kōl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Caracoled (-kōld).] [Cf. F. *caracoler.*] (*Man.*) To move in a caracole, or in caracoles; to wheel.

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists. *Sir W. Scott.*

Car'a-col'y (-kōl'ў), *n.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior quality of jewelry is made.

Car'a-core (kăr'ȧ-kōr), } *n.* [Malay *kurakura.*] A
Car'a-co'ra (kăr'ȧ-kō'rȧ), } light vessel or proa used by the people of Borneo, etc. and by the Dutch in the East Indies.

‖ **Ca-rafe'** (kȧ-răf'), *n.* [F.] A glass water bottle for the table or toilet; — called also *croft.*

Car'a-geen' *or* **Car'a-gheen'** (kăr'ȧ-gēn'), *n.* See Carrageen.

Ca'ram-bo'la (kȧ'răm-bō'lȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian tree (*Averrhoa Carambola*), and its acid, juicy fruit; — called also *Coromandel gooseberry.*

Car'a-mel (kăr'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F. *caramel* (cf. Sp. *caramelo*), LL. *canna mellis*, *cannamella*, *canamella*, *calamellus mellitus*, sugar cane, from or confused with L. *canna* reed + *mel*, *mellis*, honey. See Cane.] **1.** (*Chem.*) Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar. It is soluble in water, and is used for coloring spirits, gravies, etc.

2. A kind of confectionery, usually a small cube or square of tenacious paste, or candy, of varying composition and flavor.

Ca-ran'goid (kȧ-răn'g oid), *a.* [*Caranx* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the *Carangidæ*, a family of fishes allied to the mackerels, and including the caranx, American bluefish, and the pilot fish.

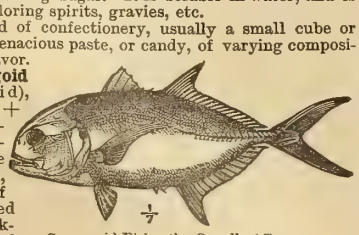

Carangoid Fish: the Cavally (*Caranx hippos*).

‖ **Ca'ranx** (kā'răngks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, common on the Atlantic coast, including the yellow or golden mackerel.

Car'a-pace (kăr'ȧ-pās), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The thick shell or shield which covers the back of the tortoise, or turtle, the crab, and other crustaceous animals.

‖ **Ca'ra-pa'to** (kȧ'rȧ-pä'tō), *n.* [Pg. *carrapato.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South American tick of the genus *Amblyomma.* There are several species, very troublesome to man and beast.

Carapato (*Amblyomma rotundatum*). × 3

Car'a-pax (kăr'ȧ-păks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Carapace.

Car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F. *carat* (cf. It. *carato*, OPg. *quirate*, Pg. & Sp. *quilate*), Ar. *qīrāt* bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, a carat, fr. Gr. *κεράτιον* a little horn, the fruit of the carob tree, a weight, a carat. See Horn.] **1.** The weight by which precious stones and pearls are weighed.

☞ The *carat* equals three and one fifth grains Troy, and is divided into four grains, sometimes called *carat grains.* Diamonds and other precious stones are estimated by carats and fractions of carats, and pearls, usually, by carat grains. *Tiffany.*

2. A twenty-fourth part; — a term used in estimating the proportionate fineness of gold.

☞ A mass of metal is said to be so many *carats* fine, according to the number of twenty-fourths of pure gold which it contains; as, 22 *carats* fine (goldsmith's standard) = 22 parts of gold, 1 of copper, and 1 of silver.

Car'a-van (kăr'ȧ-văn *or* kăr'ȧ-văn'; 277), *n.* [F. *caravane* (cf. Sp. *caravana*), fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan (in sense 1). Cf. Van a wagon.] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, organized and equipped for a long journey, or marching or traveling together, esp. through deserts and countries infested by robbers or hostile tribes, as in Asia or Africa.

2. A large, covered wagon, or a train of such wagons, for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition; an itinerant show, as of wild beasts.

3. A covered vehicle for carrying passengers or for moving furniture, etc.; — sometimes shortened into *van.*

Car'a-van-eer' (kăr'ȧ-văn-ēr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *caravanier.*] The leader or driver of the camels in a caravan.

Car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'sȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* Caravansaries (-rīz). [F. *caravansérai*, fr. Per. *karwānsarāi*; *karwān* caravan + *sarāi* palace, large house, inn.] A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large, rude, unfurnished building, surrounding a court. [Written also *caravanserai* and *caravansera.*]

Car'a-vel (kăr'ȧ-vĕl), *n.* [F. *caravelle* (cf. It. *caravella*, Sp. *carabela*), fr. Sp. *caraba* a kind of vessel, fr. L. *carabus* a kind of light boat, fr. Gr. *κάραβος* a kind of light ship, NGr. *καράβι* ship, vessel.] [Written also *carvel* and *caravelle.*] (*Naut.*) A name given to several kinds of vessels. (*a*) The caravel of the 16th century was a small vessel with broad bows, high, narrow poop, four masts, and lateen sails. Columbus commanded three *caravels* on his great voyage. (*b*) A Portuguese vessel of 100 or 150 tons burden. (*c*) A small fishing boat used on the French coast. (*d*) A Turkish man-of-war.

Car'a-way (kăr'ȧ-wā), *n.* [F. *carvi* (cf. Sp. *carvi*, and *al-caravea*, *al-carahueya*, Pg. *al-caravia*), fr. Ar. *karawīā*, *karwīā*, fr. Gr. *κάρον*; cf. L. *careum.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A biennial plant of the Parsley family (*Carum Carui*). The seeds have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in cookery and confectionery, and also in medicine as a carminative.

2. A cake or sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Caraways, or biscuits, or some other [comfits]. *Cogan.*

Car-bam'ic (kär-băm'ĭk), *a.* [*Carbon* + *amido.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an acid so called.

Carbamic acid (*Chem.*), an amido acid, $NH_2.CO_2H$, not existing in the free state, but occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate; — called also *amido formic acid.*

Car-bam'ide (kär-băm'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Carbonyl* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) The technical name for urea.

Car-bam'ine (kär-băm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An isocyanide of a hydrocarbon radical. The carbamines are liquids, usually colorless, and of unendurable odor.

Car'ba-nil (kär'bȧ-nĭl), *n.* [*Carbonyl* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A mobile liquid, $CO.N.C_6H_5$, of pungent odor. It is the phenyl salt of isocyanic acid.

Car'ba-zol (kär'bȧ-zōl), *n.* [*Carbon* + *azo-* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystallized substance, $C_{12}H_8.NH$, derived from aniline and other amines.

Car-baz'o-tate (kär-băz'ō-tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of carbazotic or picric acid; a picrate.

Car'ba-zot'ic (kär'bȧ-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Carbon* + *azote.*] Containing, or derived from, carbon and nitrogen.

Carbazotic acid (*Chem.*), **picric acid.** See under Picric.

Car'bide (kär'bīd *or* -bĭd), *n.* [*Carbon* + *-ide.*] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of carbon with some other element or radical, in which the carbon plays the part of a negative; — formerly termed *carburet.*

Car'bi-mide (kär'bĭ-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* [*Carbon* + *imide.*] (*Chem.*) The technical name for isocyanic acid. See under Isocyanic.

Car'bine (kär'bīn; 277), *n.* [F. *carabine*, OF. *calabrin* carabineer (cf. It. *calabrino* a policeman), fr. OF. & Pr. *calabre*, OF. *caable*, *chaable*, an engine of war used in besieging, fr. LL. *chadabula*, *cabulus*, a kind of projectile machine, fr. Gr. *καταβολή* a throwing down, fr. *καταβάλλειν* to throw down; *κατά* down + *βάλλειν* to throw. Cf. Parable.] (*Mil.*) A short, light musket or rifle, esp. one used by mounted soldiers or cavalry.

Car'bi-neer' (kär'bĭ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier.*] (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with a carbine.

Car'bi-nol (kär'bĭ-nōl), *n.* [*Carbin* (Kolbe's name for the methyl radical) + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) **Methyl alcohol,** $CH_3.OH$; — also, by extension, any one in the homologous series of paraffine alcohols of which methyl alcohol is the type.

Car'bo-hy'drate (kär'bō-hī'drāt), *n.* [*Carbon* + *hydrate.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a group of compounds, including the sugars, starches, and gums, which contain six (or some multiple of six) carbon atoms, united with a variable number of hydrogen and oxygen atoms, but with the two latter always in such proportion as to form water; as dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Car'bo-hy'dride (-drīd *or* -drĭd), *n.* [*Carbon* + *hydrogen.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon.

Car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid derived from coal tar and other sources; as, *carbolic* acid (called also *phenic acid*, and *phenol*). See Phenol.

Car'bo-lize (kär'bō-līz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To apply carbolic acid to; to wash or treat with carbolic acid.

Car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* [F. *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo* coal; cf. Skr. *çrā* to cook.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, not metallic in its nature, which is present in all organic compounds. Atomic weight 11.97. Symbol C. It is combustible, and forms the base of lampblack and charcoal, and enters largely into mineral coals. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond, the hardest of known substances, occurring in monometric crystals like the octahedron, etc. Another modification is graphite, or blacklead, and in this it is soft, and occurs in hexagonal prisms or tables. When united with oxygen it forms carbon dioxide, commonly called carbonic acid, or carbonic oxide, according to the proportions of the oxygen; when united with hydrogen, it forms various compounds called hydrocarbons. Compare Diamond, and Graphite.

Carbon compounds, Compounds of carbon (*Chem.*), those compounds consisting largely of carbon, commonly produced by animals and plants, and hence called *organic compounds*, though their synthesis may be effected in many cases in the laboratory.

The formation of the *compounds of carbon* is not dependent upon the life process. *I. Remsen.*

— **Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.** (*Chem.*) See under Carbonic. — **Carbon light** (*Elec.*), an extremely brilliant electric light produced by passing a galvanic current through two carbon points kept constantly with their apexes nearly in contact. — **Carbon point** (*Elec.*), a small cylinder or bit of gas carbon moved forward by clockwork, so that, as it is burned away by the electric current, it shall constantly maintain its proper relation to the opposing point. — **Carbon tissue**, paper coated with gelatine and pigment, used in the autotype process of photography. *Abney.* — **Gas carbon**, a compact variety of carbon obtained as an incrustation on the interior of gas retorts, and used for the manufacture of the carbon rods or pencils for the voltaic arc, and for the plates of voltaic batteries, etc.

Car'bo-na'ceous (kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

Car'bo-nade (-bō-nād), } *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonnade*, It.
Car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), } *carbonata*, Sp. *carbonada*, from L. *carbo* coal.] (*Cookery*) Flesh, fowl, etc., cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals; a chop. [*Obs.*]

Car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Carbonaded
Car'bo-nade (-nād), } (-dōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Carbonadoing.] **1.** To cut (meat) across for frying or broiling; to cut or slice and broil. [*Obs.*]

A short-legged hen daintily *carbonadoed.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting. [*Obs.*]

I 'll so *carbonado* your shanks. *Shak.*

Car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Carbonadoes (-dōz). [Pg., carbonated.] (*Min.*) A black variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for diamond drills. It occurs in irregular or rounded fragments, rarely distinctly crystallized, with a texture varying from compact to porous.

Car'bo-na'rism (kär'bō-nä'rĭzm), *n.* The principles, practices, or organization of the Carbonari.

‖ **Car'bo-na'ro** (kär'bō-nä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* Carbonari (-rē). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized in the early part of the nineteenth century for the purpose of changing the government into a republic.

☞ The origin of the *Carbonari* is uncertain, but the society is said to have first met, in 1808, among the charcoal burners of the mountains, whose phraseology they adopted.

Car'bon-a-ta'tion (kär'bŏn-ā-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From Carbonate.] (*Sugar Making*) The saturation of defecated beet juice with carbonic acid gas. *Knight.*

Car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of carbonic acid, as in limestone, some forms of lead ore, etc.

Car'bon-a'ted (kär'bŏn-ā'tĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.

Car'bone (kär'bōn), *v. t.* [See Carbonado.] To broil. [*Obs.*] "We had a calf's head *carboned.*" *Pepys.*

Car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *carbonique.* See Carbon.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon; as, *carbonic* oxide.

Carbonic acid (*Chem.*), an acid, H_2CO_3, not existing separately, which, combined with positive or basic atoms or radicals, forms carbonates. In common language the term is very generally applied to a compound of carbon and oxygen, CO_2, more correctly called *carbon dioxide.* It is a colorless, heavy, irrespirable gas, extinguishing flame, and when breathed destroying life. It can be reduced to a liquid and solid form by intense cold and pressure. It is produced in the fermentation of liquors, and by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances, or other substances containing carbon. It is formed in the explosion of fire damp in mines, and is hence called *after damp*; it is also known as *choke damp* and *mephitic air.* Water will absorb its own volume of it, and more than this under pressure, and in this state becomes the common soda water of the shops, and the carbonated water of natural springs. Combined with lime it constitutes limestone, or common marble and chalk. Plants imbibe it for their nutrition and growth, the carbon being retained and the oxygen given out. — **Carbonic oxide**

(*Chem.*), a colorless gas, CO, of slight odor, called more correctly *carbon monoxide*. It is almost the only definitely known compound in which carbon seems to be divalent. It is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon, and is an abundant constituent of water gas. It is fatal to animal life, extinguishes combustion, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbon dioxide.

Car'bon-ide (kär'bŏn-īd *or* -id), *n.* A carbide. [*R.*]

Car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Carbon* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing carbon or coal.

Carboniferous age (*Geol.*), the age immediately following the *Devonian*, or *Age of fishes*, and characterized by the vegetation which formed the coal beds. This age embraces three periods, the *Subcarboniferous*, the *Carboniferous*, and the *Permian*. See *Age of acrogens*, under Acrogen. — **Carboniferous formation** (*Geol.*), the series of rocks (including sandstones, shales, limestones, and conglomerates, with beds of coal) which make up the strata of the *Carboniferous age* or *period*. See the Diagram under Geology.

Car'bon-i-za'tion (kär'bŏn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonisation.*] The act or process of carbonizing.

Car'bon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Carbonized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Carbonizing.] [Cf. F. *carboniser.*] **1.** To convert (an animal or vegetable substance) into a residue of carbon by the action of fire or some corrosive agent; to char.

2. To impregnate or combine with carbon, as in making steel by cementation.

Car'bon-om'e-ter (kär'bŏn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Carbon* + *-meter.*] An instrument for detecting and measuring the amount of carbon which is present, or more esp. the amount of carbon dioxide, by its action on limewater or by other means.

Car'bon-yl (kär'bŏn-ĭl), *n.* [*Carbon* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical $(CO)''$, occurring, always combined, in many compounds, as the aldehydes, the ketones, urea, carbonyl chloride, etc.

☞ Though denoted by a formula identical with that of carbon monoxide, it is chemically distinct, as carbon seems to be divalent in carbon monoxide, but tetravalent in carbonyl compounds.

Carbonyl chloride (*Chem.*), a colorless gas, $COCl_2$, of offensive odor, and easily condensable to a liquid. It is formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide, under the influence of light, and hence has been called *phosgene gas*; — called also *carbon oxychloride*.

Car'bo-sty'ril (kär'bō-stī'rĭl), *n.* [*Carbon* + *styr*ene.] A white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6N.OH$, of acid properties, derived from one of the amido cinnamic acids.

Car-box'ide (kär-bŏks'īd), *n.* [*Carbon* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon and oxygen, as carbonyl, with some element or radical; as, potassium *carboxide*.

Potassium carboxide, a grayish explosive crystalline compound, C_6O_6K, obtained by passing carbon monoxide over heated potassium.

Car-box'yl (kär-bŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The complex radical, CO.OH, regarded as the essential and characteristic constituent which all oxygen acids of carbon (as formic, acetic, benzoic acids, etc.) have in common; — called also *oxatyl*.

Car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *carb* basket; or Pers. *qarābah* a sort of bottle.] A large, globular glass bottle, esp. one of green glass, inclosed in basket work or in a box, for protection; — used commonly for carrying corrosive liquids, as sulphuric acid, etc.

Car'bun-cle (kär'bŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *carbunculus* a little coal, a bright kind of precious stone, a kind of tumor, dim. of *carbo* coal: cf. F. *carboncle.* See Carbon.]

1. (*Min.*) A beautiful gem of a deep red color (with a mixture of scarlet) called by the Greeks *anthrax*; found in the East Indies. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. The name belongs for the most part to ruby sapphire, though it has been also given to red spinel and garnet.

2. (*Med.*) A very painful acute local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, esp. of the trunk or back of the neck, characterized by brawny hardness of the affected parts, sloughing of the skin and deeper tissues, and marked constitutional depression. It differs from a boil in size, tendency to spread, and the absence of a central core, and is frequently fatal. It is also called *anthrax*.

3. (*Her.*) A charge or bearing supposed to represent the precious stone. It has eight scepters or staves radiating from a common center. Called also *escarbuncle*.

Car'bun-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Set with carbuncles.

> He has deserved it [armor], were it *carbuncled*
> Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shak.*

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; marked with red sores; pimpled and blotched. "A *carbuncled* face." *Brome.*

Car-bun'cu-lar (kär-bŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Car-bun'cu-la'tion (kär-bŭn'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *carbunculatio.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Harris.*

Car'bu-ret (kär'bŭ-rĕt), *n.* [From Carbon.] (*Chem.*) A carbide. See Carbide. [*Archaic*]

Car'bu-ret, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Carbureted or Carburetted (-rĕt/ĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Carbureting or Carburetting.] To combine or to impregnate with carbon, as by passing through or over a liquid hydrocarbon; to carbonize or carburize.

> By *carbureting* the gas you may use poorer coal. *Knight.*

Car'bu-ret'ant (-rĕt'ant), *n.* Any volatile liquid used in charging illuminating gases.

Car'bu-ret'ed (-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide.

2. Saturated or impregnated with some volatile carbon compound; as, water gas is *carbureted* to increase its illuminating power.

[Written also *carburetted.*]

Carbureted hydrogen gas, any one of several gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, some of which make up illuminating gas. — **Light carbureted hydrogen,** marsh gas, CH_4; fire damp.

Car'bu-ret'or (kär'bŭ-rĕt'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An apparatus in which coal gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a volatile hydrocarbon, in order to confer or increase illuminating power. [Written also *carburettor.*]

Car'bu-ri-za'tion (kär'bŭ-rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of carburizing.

Car'bu-rize (kär'bŭ-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Carburized (-rīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Carburizing.] (*Chem.*) To combine with carbon or a carbon compound; — said esp. of a process for conferring a higher degree of illuminating power on combustible gases by mingling them with a vapor of volatile hydrocarbons.

Car'ca-jou (kär'ka-jōō), *n.* [Probably a Canadian French corruption of an Indian name of the wolverene.] (*Zoöl.*) The wolverene; — also applied, but erroneously, to the Canada lynx, and sometimes to the American badger. See Wolverene.

Car'ca-net (kär'ka-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carcan* the iron collar or chain of a criminal, a chain of precious stones, LL. *carcannum*, fr. Armor. *kerchen* bosom, neck, *kelchen* collar, fr. *kelch* circle; or cf. Icel. *kverk* throat, OHG. *querca* throat.] A jeweled chain, necklace, or collar. [Also written *carkanet* and *carcant.*] *Shak.*

Car'case (kär'kas), *n.* See Carcass.

Car'cass (kär'kas), *n.*; *pl.* Carcasses (-ĕz). [Written also *carcase.*] [F. *carcasse*, fr. It. *sarcassa*, fr. L. *caro* flesh + *capsa* chest, box, case. Cf. Carnal, Case a sheath.] **1.** A dead body, whether of man or beast; a corpse; now commonly the dead body of a beast.

> He turned aside to see the *carcass* of the lion. *Judges* xiv. 8.
>
> This kept thousands in the town whose *carcasses* went into the great pits by cartloads. *De Foe.*

2. The living body; — now commonly used in contempt or ridicule. "To pamper his own *carcass.*" *South.*

> Lovely her face; was ne'er so fair a creature,
> For earthly *carcass* had a heavenly feature. *Oldham.*

3. The abandoned and decaying remains of some bulky and once comely thing, as a ship; the skeleton, or the uncovered or unfinished frame, of a thing.

> A rotten *carcass* of a boat. *Shak.*

4. (*Mil.*) A hollow case or shell, filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar or howitzer, to set fire to buildings, ships, etc.

> A discharge of *carcasses* and bombshells. *W. Irving.*

‖ **Car'ca-vel'hos** (kär'ka-vāl'yŏs), *n.* A sweet wine. See Calcavella.

Car'ce-lage (kär'sẽ-lāj), *n.* [LL. *carcellagium*, *carceragium*, fr. L. *carcer* prison.] Prison fees. [*Obs.*]

Car'cel lamp' (kär'sĕl lămp'). [Named after *Carcel*, the inventor.] A French mechanical lamp, for lighthouses, in which a superabundance of oil is pumped to the wick tube by clockwork.

Car'cer-al (kär'sẽr-*a*l), *a.* [L. *carceralis*, fr. *carcer* prison.] Belonging to a prison. [*R.*] *Foxe.*

Car'ci-no-log'ic-al (kär'sĭ-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to carcinology.

Car'ci-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. καρκίνος a crab + *-logy.*] (*Zoöl.*) The department of zoölogy which treats of the *Crustacea* (lobsters, crabs, etc.); — called also *malacostracology* and *crustaceology*.

‖ **Car'ci-no'ma** (kär'sĭ-nō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καρκίνωμα, fr. καρκίνος crab, cancer. See -oma.] (*Med.*) A cancer. By some medical writers, the term is applied to an indolent tumor. See Cancer. *Dunglison.*

Car'ci-nom'a-tous (kär'sĭ-nŏm'ȧ-tŭs *or* kär'sĭ-nō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to carcinoma.

‖ **Car'ci-no'sis** (kär'sĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρκίνος cancer.] The affection of the system with cancer.

Card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte*, fr. L. *charta* paper, Gr. χάρτης a leaf of paper. Cf. Chart.] **1.** A piece of pasteboard, or thick paper, blank or prepared for various uses; as, a playing *card*; a visiting *card*; a *card* of invitation; *pl.* a game played with cards.

> Our first *cards* were to Carabas House. *Thackeray.*

2. A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, expression of thanks, or the like; as, to put a *card* in the newspapers. Also, a printed programme, and (*fig.*), an attraction or inducement; as, this will be a good *card* for the last day of the fair.

3. A paper on which the points of the compass are marked; the dial or face of the mariner's compass.

> All the quarters that they know
> I' the shipman's *card.* *Shak.*

4. (*Weaving*) A perforated pasteboard or sheet-metal plate for warp threads, making part of the Jacquard apparatus of a loom. See Jacquard.

5. An indicator card. See under Indicator.

Business card, a card on which is printed an advertisement or business address. — **Card basket.** (*a*) A basket to hold visiting cards left by callers. (*b*) A basket made of cardboard. — **Card catalogue.** See under Catalogue. — **Card rack,** a rack or frame for holding and displaying business or visiting cards. — **Card table,** a table for use in playing cards, esp. one having a leaf which folds over. — **On the cards,** likely to happen; foretold and expected but not yet brought to pass; — a phrase of fortune tellers that has come into common use; also, according to the programme. — **Playing cards,** cards used in playing games; specifically, the cards used in playing whist and other games of chance, and having each pack divided into four kinds or suits called hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades. The full or whist pack contains fifty-two cards. — **To have the cards in one's own hands,** to have the winning cards; to have the means of success in an undertaking. — **To play one's cards well,** to make no errors; to act shrewdly. — **To show one's cards,** to expose one's plans to rivals or foes. — **To speak by the card,** to speak from information and definitely, not by guess, as in telling a ship's bearing by the compass card. — **Visiting card,** a small card bearing the name, and sometimes the address, of the person presenting it.

Card, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Carded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Carding.] To play at cards; to game. *Johnson.*

Card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, the head of a thistle, card, from L. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle, fr. *carere* to card.] **1.** An instrument for disentangling and arranging the fibers of cotton, wool, flax, etc.; or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals; — usually consisting of bent wire teeth set closely in rows in a thick piece of leather fastened to a back.

2. A roll or sliver of fiber (as of wool) delivered from a carding machine.

Card clothing, strips of wire-toothed card used for covering the cylinders of carding machines.

Card (kärd), *v. t.* **1.** To comb with a card; to cleanse or disentangle by carding; as, to *card* wool; to *card* a horse.

> These *card* the short, those comb the longer flakes. *Dyer.*

2. To clean or clear, as if by using a card. [*Obs.*]

> This book [must] be *carded* and purged. *T. Shelton.*

3. To mix or mingle, as with an inferior or weaker article. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

> You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, — half small, half strong. *Greene.*

☞ In the manufacture of wool, cotton, etc., the process of carding disentangles and collects together all the fibers, of whatever length, and thus differs from combing, in which the longer fibers only are collected, while the short staple is combed away. See Combing.

Car'da-mine (kär'dȧ-mīn), *n.* [L. *cardamina*, Gr. καρδαμίνη: cf. F. *cardamine.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, containing the lady's-smock, cuckoo-flower, bitter cress, meadow cress, etc.

Car'da-mom (kär'dȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. καρδάμωμον.] **1.** The aromatic fruit, or capsule with its seeds, of several plants of the Ginger family growing in the East Indies and elsewhere, and much used as a condiment, and in medicine.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which produces cardamoms, esp. *Elettaria Cardamomum* and several species of *Amomum.*

Card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc., often having a polished or glazed surface.

Card'case' (kärd'kās'), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

Car'de-cu (kär'dē-kū), *n.* [Corrupt. from F. *quart d'écu.*] A quarter of a crown. [*Obs.*]

> The bunch of them were not worth a *cardecu.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Card'er (kär'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cards wool, flax, etc. *Shak.*

Card'er, *n.* A card player; a gamester. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Car'di-a** (kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία heart, or upper orifice of the stomach.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The heart. (*b*) The anterior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, where the esophagus enters it.

Car'di-ac (kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. καρδιακός, fr. καρδία heart: cf. F. *cardiaque.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or near the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries; the *cardiac*, or left, end of the stomach.

2. (*Med.*) Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; cordial; stimulant.

Cardiac passion (*Med.*), cardialgia; heartburn. [*Archaic*] — **Cardiac wheel.** (*Mach.*) See Heart wheel.

Car'di-ac, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which excites action in the stomach; a cordial.

Car-di'a-cal (kär-dī'ȧ-k*a*l), *a.* Cardiac.

Car'di-a-cle (kär'dĭ-ȧ-k'l), *n.* A pain about the heart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Car'di-a-graph (kär'dĭ-ȧ-gráf), *n.* See Cardiograph.

‖ **Car'di-al'gi-a** (kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *cardialgia*,
Car'di-al'gy (kär'dĭ-ăl'jy), } fr. Gr. καρδιαλγία; καρδία heart + ἄλγος pain: cf. F. *cardialgie.*] (*Med.*) A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, referred to the region of the heart, accompanied with cardiac palpitation; heartburn. It is usually a symptom of indigestion.

Car'di-gan jack'et (kär'dĭ-gan jăk'ĕt). [From the Earl of *Cardigan*, who was famous in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55.] A warm jacket of knit worsted with or without sleeves.

Car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-n*a*l), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo* the hinge of a door, that on which a thing turns or depends: cf. F. *cardinal.*] Of fundamental importance; preëminent; superior; chief; principal.

> The *cardinal* intersections of the zodiac. *Sir T. Browne.*
>
> Impudence is now a *cardinal* virtue. *Drayton.*
>
> But *cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye. *Shak.*

Cardinal numbers, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, etc., which are called *ordinal numbers*. — **Cardinal points.** (*a*) (*Geog.*) The four principal points of the compass, or intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle, north, south, east, and west. (*b*) (*Astrol.*) The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir. — **Cardinal signs** (*Astron.*), Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. — **Cardinal teeth** (*Zoöl.*), the central teeth of a bivalve shell. See Bivalve. — **Cardinal veins** (*Anat.*), the veins in vertebrate embryos, which run each side of the vertebral column and return the blood to the heart. They remain through life in some fishes. — **Cardinal virtues,** preëminent virtues; among the ancients, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude. — **Cardinal winds,** winds which blow from the cardinal points due north, south, east, or west.

Car'di-nal, *n.* [F. *cardinal*, It. *cardinale*, LL. *cardinalis* (ecclesiæ Romanæ). See Cardinal, *a.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college.

> The clerics of the supreme Chair are called *Cardinals*, as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to the hinge by which all things are moved. *Pope Leo IX.*

☞ The *cardinals* are appointed by the pope. Since the time of Sixtus V., their number can never exceed seventy (six of episcopal rank, fifty priests, fourteen deacons), and the number of cardinal priests and deacons is seldom full. When the papal chair is vacant a pope is elected by the college of cardinals from among themselves. The cardinals take precedence of all dignitaries except the pope. The principal parts of a cardinal's costume are a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat with a small crown and broad brim, with cords and tassels of a special pattern hanging from it.

2. A woman's short cloak with a hood.

> Where's your *cardinal?* Make haste. *Lloyd.*

3. Mulled red wine. *Hotten.*

Cardinal bird, *or* **Cardinal grosbeak** (*Zoöl.*), an American song bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*, or *C. Virginianus*), of the family *Fringillidæ* or finches, having a bright red plumage, and a high, pointed crest on its head. The males have loud and musical notes resembling those of a fife. Other related species are also called *cardinal birds.* — **Cardinal flower** (*Bot.*), an herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty. — **Cardinal red,** a color like that of a cardinal's cassock, hat, etc.; a bright red, darker than scarlet, and between scarlet and crimson.

Cardinal Bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). (1/6)

Car'di-nal-ate (kär'dĭ-nal-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *cardinalat*, LL. *cardinalatus.*] The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Car'di-nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To exalt to the office of a cardinal. *Sheldon.*

Car'di-nal-ship, *n.* The condition, dignity, or office of a cardinal.

Card'ing (kärd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing staple for spinning, etc., by carding it. See the Note under Card, *v. t.*

2. A roll of wool or other fiber as it comes from the carding machine.

Carding engine, Carding machine, a machine for carding cotton, wool, or other fiber, by subjecting it to the action of cylinders, or drums covered with wire-toothed cards, revolving nearly in contact with each other, at different rates of speed, or in opposite directions. The staple issues in soft sheets, or in slender rolls called *slivers.*

Car'di-o-graph (kär'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. καρδία heart + *-graph.*] (*Med.*) An instrument which, when placed in contact with the chest, will register graphically the comparative duration and intensity of the heart's movements.

Car'di-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to, or produced by, a cardiograph.

Car'di-oid (kär'dĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. καρδιο-ειδής heart-shaped; καρδία heart + εἶδος shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

Cardioid.

Car'di-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trў), *n.* [Gr. καρδία heart + *-metry.*] (*Med.*) Measurement of the heart, as by percussion or auscultation.

Car'di-o-sphyg'mo-graph (-ō-sfĭg'mō-grăf), *n.* A combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph.

‖ **Car-di'tis** (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία heart + *-itis:* cf. F. *cardite.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the fleshy or muscular substance of the heart. See Endocarditis and Pericarditis. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Car'do** (kär'dō), *n.; pl.* Cardines (kär'dĭ-nēz). [L., a hinge.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The basal joint of the maxilla in insects. (*b*) The hinge of a bivalve shell.

Car'dol (kär'dōl), *n.* [NL. *Anacardium* generic name of the cashew + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A yellow oily liquid, extracted from the shell of the cashew nut.

Car-doon' (kär-dōon'), *n.* [F. *cardon.* The same word as F. *chardon* thistle, fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, LL. *cardo.* See 3d Card.] (*Bot.*) A large herbaceous plant (*Cynara Cardunculus*) related to the artichoke; — used in cookery and as a salad.

Care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu;* akin to OS. *kara* sorrow, Goth. *kara*, OHG. *chara*, lament, and perh. to Gr. γῆρυς voice. Not akin to *cure.* Cf. Chary.] **1.** A burdensome sense of responsibility; trouble caused by onerous duties; anxiety; concern; solicitude.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges, sleep will never lie. *Shak.*

2. Charge, oversight, or management, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity.

The *care* of all the churches. 2 *Cor.* xi. 28.
Him thy *care* must be to find. *Milton.*
Perplexed with a thousand *cares.* *Shak.*

3. Attention or heed; caution; regard; heedfulness; watchfulness; as, take *care;* have a *care.*

I thank thee for thy *care* and honest pains. *Shak.*

4. The object of watchful attention or anxiety.

Right sorrowfully mourning her bereaved *cares.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Anxiety; solicitude; concern; caution; regard; management; direction; oversight. — Care, Anxiety, Solicitude, Concern. These words express mental pain in different degrees. *Care* belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdened thought. *Anxiety* denotes a state of distressing uneasiness from the dread of evil. *Solicitude* expresses the same feeling in a diminished degree. *Concern* is opposed to *indifference*, and implies exercise of anxious thought more or less intense. We are *careful* about the means, *solicitous* and *anxious* about the end; we are *solicitous* to obtain a good, *anxious* to avoid an evil.

Care, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cared (kârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caring.] [AS. *cearian.* See Care, *n.*] To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to have regard or interest; — sometimes followed by an objective of measure.

I would not *care* a pin, if the other three were in. *Shak.*
Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? *Mark* iv. 38.

To care for. (*a*) To have under watchful attention; to take care of. (*b*) To have regard or affection for; to like or love.

He *cared* not for the affection of the house. *Tennyson.*

Ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Careened (-rēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Careening.] [OF. *cariner*, F. *caréner*, fr. OF. *carène*, F. *carène*, the bottom of a ship, keel, fr. L. *carina.*] (*Naut.*) To cause (a vessel) to lean over so that she floats on one side, leaving the other side out of water and accessible for repairs below the water line; to cause to be off the keel.

Ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. i.* To incline to one side, or lie over, as a ship when sailing on a wind; to be off the keel.

Ca-reen'age (kȧ-rēn'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *carénage.*] (*Naut.*) (*a*) Expense of careening ships. (*b*) A place for careening.

Ca-reer' (kȧ-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, high road, street, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. See Car.] **1.** A race course: the ground run over.

To go back again the same *career.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A running; full speed; a rapid course.

When a horse is running in his full *career.* *Wilkins.*

3. General course of action or conduct in life, or in a particular part or calling in life, or in some special undertaking; usually applied to course or conduct which is of a public character; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier.

An impartial view of his whole *career.* *Macaulay.*

4. (*Falconry*) The flight of a hawk.

Ca-reer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Careered (-rērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Careering.] To move or run rapidly.

Careering gayly over the curling waves. *W. Irving.*

Care'ful (kâr'fụl), *a.* [AS. *cearful.*] **1.** Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [*Archaic*]

Be *careful* [Rev. Ver. "anxious"] for nothing. *Phil.* iv. 6.
The *careful* plowman doubting stands. *Milton.*

2. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; painful.

The *careful* cold beginneth for to creep. *Spenser.*
By Him that raised me to this *careful* height. *Shak.*

3. Taking care; giving good heed; watchful; cautious; provident; not indifferent, heedless, or reckless; — often followed by *of, for*, or the infinitive; as, *careful* of money; *careful* to do right.

Thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care. 2 *Kings* iv. 13.
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

Syn. — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

Care'ful-ly, *adv.* In a careful manner.

Care'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being careful.

Care'less (kâr'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *cearleás.*] **1.** Free from care or anxiety. Hence, cheerful; light-hearted. *Spenser.*

Sleep she as sound as *careless* infancy. *Shak.*

2. Having no care; not taking ordinary or proper care; negligent; unconcerned; heedless; inattentive; unmindful; regardless.

My brother was too *careless* of his charge. *Shak.*
He grew *careless* of himself. *Steele.*

3. Without thought or purpose; without due care; without attention to rule or system; unstudied; inconsiderate; spontaneous; rash; as, a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression.

He framed the *careless* rhyme. *Beattie.*

4. Not receiving care; uncared for. [*R.*]

Their many wounds and *careless* harms. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; unthinking; inattentive; incautious; remiss; supine; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.

Care'less-ly, *adv.* In a careless manner.

Care'less-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being careless; heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

Ca-rene' (kȧ-rēn'), *n.* [LL. *carena*, corrupted fr. *quarentena.* See Quarantine.] (*Eccl.*) A fast of forty days on bread and water. [*Obs.*]

Ca-ress' (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* [F. *caresse*, It. *carezza*, LL. *caritia* dearness, fr. L. *carus* dear. See Charity.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing, or touching, with tenderness.

Wooed her with his soft *caresses.* *Longfellow.*
He exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command. *Macaulay.*

Ca-ress', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caressed (-rĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caressing.] [F. *caresser*, fr. It. *carezzare*, fr. *carezza* caress. See Caress, *n.*] To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; to touch or speak to in a loving or endearing manner; to fondle.

The lady *caresses* the rough bloodhound. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To fondle; embrace; pet; coddle; court; flatter. — Caress, Fondle. "We *caress* by words or actions; we *fondle* by actions only." *Crabb.*

Ca-ress'ing-ly, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Ca'ret (kā'rĕt *or* kăr'ĕt), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [∧] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, which belongs in the place marked by the caret.

‖ **Ca'ret'** (kȧ'rȧ'), *n.* [F., a species of tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) The hawkbill turtle. See Hawkbill.

Care'-tuned' (kâr'tūnd'), *a.* Weary; mournful. *Shak.*

Care'worn' (-wōrn'), *a.* Worn or burdened with care; as, a *careworn* look or face.

‖ **Ca'rex** (kā'rĕks), *n.* [L., sedge.] (*Bot.*) A numerous and widely distributed genus of perennial herbaceous plants of the order *Cypreaceæ;* the sedges.

Carf (kärf), *pret.* of Carve. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Car'ga-son (kär'gȧ-sŏn), *n.* [F. *cargaison*, Sp. *cargazon*, LL. *cargare* to load. See Cargo.] A cargo. [*Obs.*]

Car'go (kär'gō), *n.; pl.* Cargoes (-gōz). [Sp. *cargo, carga*, burden, load, from *cargar* to load, charge. See Charge.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a vessel or boat; load; freight.

Cargoes of food or clothing. *E. Everett.*

☞ The term *cargo*, in law, is usually applied to goods only, and not to live animals or persons. *Burrill.*

Car'goose' (kär'gōōs'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Gael. & Ir. *cir, cior* (pronounced *kir, kior*), crest, comb + E. *goose.* Cf. Grebe.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); the crested grebe.

‖ **Ca'ri-a'ma** (sä'rē-ä'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, long-legged South American bird (*Dicholophus cristatus*) which preys upon snakes, etc. See Seriema.

Car'ib (kăr'ĭb), *n.; pl.* Caribs. [See Cannibal.] (*Ethnol.*) A native of the Caribbee islands or the coasts of the Caribbean sea; esp., one of a tribe of Indians inhabiting a region of South America, north of the Amazon, and formerly most of the West India islands.

Car'ib-be'an (-bē'an), **Car'ib-bee** (kăr'ĭb-bē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, to their islands (the eastern and southern West Indies), or to the sea (called the Caribbean sea) lying between those islands and Central America.

Car'ib-bee, *n.* A Carib.

‖ **Ca-ri'be** (kȧ-rē'bā), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American freshwater fish of the genus *Serrasalmo*, of many species, remarkable for its voracity. When numerous they attack man or beast, often with fatal results.

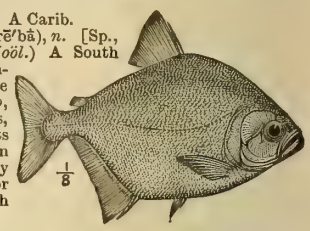

Caribe (*Serrasalmo scapularis*). 1/8

Car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō), *n.* [Canadian French.] (*Zoöl.*) The American reindeer, especially the common or woodland species (*Rangifer Caribou*).

Barren Ground caribou. See under Barren. — **Woodland caribou,** the common reindeer (*Rangifer Caribou*) of the northern forests of America.

Caribou (*Rangifer Caribou*). 1/60

Car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tūr; 277), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate. See Charge, *v. t.*] **1.** An exaggeration, or distortion by exaggeration, of parts or characteristics, as in a picture.

2. A picture or other figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous; a burlesque; a parody. [Formerly written *caricatura.*]

The truest likeness of this prince of French literature will be the one that has most of the look of a *caricature.* *I. Taylor.*
A grotesque *caricature* of virtue. *Macaulay.*

Car'i-ca-ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caricatured (-tūrd; 134); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caricaturing.] To make or draw a caricature of; to represent with ridiculous exaggeration; to burlesque.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lord Lyttelton.*

Car'i-ca-tu'rist (-tū'rĭst), *n.* One who caricatures.

Car'i-cous (kăr'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *carica* a kind of dry fig.] Of the shape of a fig; as, a *caricous* tumor. *Craig.*

‖ **Ca'ri-es** (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., decay.] (*Med.*) Ulceration of bone; a process in which bone disintegrates and is carried away piecemeal, as distinguished from *necrosis*, in which it dies in masses.

Car'il-lon (kăr'ĭl-lŏn; F. kȧ'rēl'yôn'), *n.* [F. *carillon* a chime of bells, originally consisting of four bells, as if fr. (assumed) L. *quadrilio*, fr. *quatuor* four.]

1. (*Mus.*) A chime of bells diatonically tuned, played by clockwork or by finger keys.

2. A tune adapted to be played by musical bells.

‖ **Ca-ri'na** (kȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.* [L., keel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A keel. (*a*) That part of a papilionaceous flower, consisting of two petals, commonly united, which incloses the organs of fructification. (*b*) A longitudinal ridge or projection like the keel of a boat.

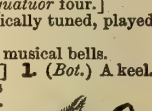

Carina (and Calyx) of a papilionaceous flower (*Robinia hispida*). The standard and wings have been removed.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The keel of the breastbone of birds.

‖ **Car'i-na'ri-a** (kăr'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *carina* keel.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of oceanic heteropod Mollusca, having a thin, glassy, bonnet-shaped shell, which covers only the nucleus and gills.

‖ **Car'i-na'tæ** (kăr'ĭ-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. fr. L. *carinatus.* See Carinate.] A grand division of birds, including all existing flying birds; — so called from the *carina* or keel on the breastbone.

Car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt), **Car'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.] Shaped like the keel or prow of a ship; having a carina or keel; as, a *carinate* calyx or leaf; a *carinate* sternum (of a bird).

Car'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole*, dim. fr. L. *carrus.* See Car, and cf. Carryall.] (*a*) A small, light, open one-horse carriage. (*b*) A covered cart. (*c*) A kind of calash. See Carryall.

Car'i-op'sis (kăr'ĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* See Caryopsis.

Ca'ri-os'i-ty (kā'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Med.*) Caries.

Ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cariosus*, fr. *caries* decay.] Affected with caries; decaying; as, a *carious* tooth.

Cark (kärk), *n.* [OE. *cark*, fr. a dialectic form of F. *charge;* cf. W. *carc* anxiety, care, Arm. *karg* charge, burden. See Charge, and cf. Cargo.] Anxious or corroding care; solicitude; worry. [*Archaic*]

His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark.* *Spenser.*
Fling *cark* and care aside. *Motherwell.*
Freedom from the cares of money and the *cark* of fashion. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Cark (kärk), *v. i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, or troubled in mind; to worry or grieve. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Cark, *v. t.* To vex; to worry; to make by anxious care or worry. [*R.*]

Nor can a man, independently . . . of God's blessing, care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South.*

Car'ka-net (kär'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* A carcanet. *Southey.*

Cark'ing (kär'kĭng), *a.* Distressing; worrying; perplexing; corroding; as, *carking* cares.

Carl (kärl), *n.* Icel. *karl* a male, a man; akin to AS. *ceorl*, OHG. *charal*, G. *kerl* fellow. See CHURL.] [Written also *carle*.] **1.** A rude, rustic man; a churl.

The miller was a stout *carl*. *Chaucer.*

2. Large stalks of hemp which bear the seed; — called also *carl hemp*. *Tusser.*

3. *pl.* A kind of food. See citation, below.

Carlings or *carls* are gray peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat. They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called *Carl* Sunday.
Robinson's Whitby Glossary (1875).

Car'lin (kär'lĭn), *n.* [Dim., fr. *carl* male.] An old woman. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Car'line (kär'lĭn *or* -līn), **Car'o-line** (kăr'ō-lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* [F. *carlin;* cf. It. *carlino;* — so called from *Carlo* (Charles) VI. of Naples.] A silver coin once current in some parts of Italy, worth about seven cents. *Simmonds.*

Car'line (kär'lĭn *or* -līn), **Car'ling** (kär'lĭng), } *n.* [Cf. F. *carlingue*, Sp., Pg., & It. *carlinga*.] (*Naut.*) A short timber running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another; also, one of the cross timbers that strengthen a hatch; — usually in *pl.*

Car'line this'tle (kär'lĭn thĭs's'l *or* kär'lĭn). [F. *carline*, It., Sp., & Pg., *carlina*. Said to be so called from the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is reputed to have used it as a remedy for pestilence.] (*Bot.*) A prickly plant of the genus *Carlina* (*C. vulgaris*), found in Europe and Asia.

Car'lings (kär'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Same as CARL, 3.

Carling Sunday, a Sunday in Lent when carls are eaten. In some parts of England, Passion Sunday. See CARL, 4.

Car'list (kär'lĭst), *n.* A partisan of *Charles* X. of France, or of Don *Carlos* of Spain.

Car'lock (kär'lŏk), *n.* [F. *carlock*, fr. Russ. *karlúk'*.] A sort of Russian isinglass, made from the air bladder of the sturgeon, and used in clarifying wine.

Car'lot (kär'lŏt), *n.* [From CARL.] A churl; a boor; a peasant or countryman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lō-vĭn'jĭ-an), *a.* [F. *Carlovingien.*] Pertaining to, founded by, or descended from, Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

‖ **Car'ma'gnole'** (kär'mȧ'nyōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution.

They danced and yelled the *carmagnole*. *Compton Reade.*

2. A bombastic report from the French armies.

Car'man (kär'mȧn), *n.; pl.* CARMEN (-mĕn). A man whose employment is to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart. *Gay.*

Car'mel-ite (kär'mĕl-īt), **Car'mel-in** (kär'mĕl-ĭn), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the order of Carmelites.

Car'mel-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A friar of a mendicant order (the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel) established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the twelfth century; a White Friar.

2. A nun of the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Car'mi-na'ted (kär'mĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* Of, relating to, or mixed with, carmine; as, *carminated* lake. *Tomlinson.*

Car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [NL. *carminativus* (1622), fr. *carminare* to card, hence to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for freeing wool or flax from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter: cf. F. *carminatif.*] Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic. "*Carminative* hot seeds." *Dunglison.*

Car-min'a-tive, *n.* A substance, esp. an aromatic, which tends to expel wind from the alimentary canal, or to relieve colic, griping, or flatulence.

Car'mine (kär'mĭn; 277), *n.* [F. *carmin* (cf. Sp. *carmin*, It. *carminio*), contr. from LL. *carmesinus* purple color. See CRIMSON.] **1.** A rich red or crimson color with a shade of purple.

2. A beautiful pigment, or a lake, of this color, prepared from cochineal, and used in miniature painting.

3. (*Chem.*) The essential coloring principle of cochineal, extracted as a purple-red amorphous mass. It is a glucoside and possesses acid properties; — hence called also *carminic acid*.

Carmine red (*Chem.*), a coloring matter obtained from carmine as a purple-red substance, and probably allied to the phthaleïns.

Car-min'ic (kär-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or derived from, carmine.

Carminic acid. Same as CARMINE, 3.

Car'mot (-mŏt), *n.* (*Alchemy*) The matter of which the philosopher's stone was believed to be composed.

Car'nage (kär'nāj), *n.* [F. *carnage*, LL. *carnaticum* tribute of animals, flesh of animals, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1.** Flesh of slain animals or men.

A multitude of dogs came to feast on the *carnage*. *Macaulay.*

2. Great destruction of life, as in battle; bloodshed; slaughter; massacre; murder; havoc.

The more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay.*

Car'nal (kär'nal), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh; akin to Gr. κρέας, Skr. *kravya:* cf. F. *charnel*, OF. also *carnel*. Cf. CHARNEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the body or its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; given to sensual indulgence; lustful; human or worldly as opposed to *spiritual*.

For ye are yet *carnal*. 1 *Cor.* iii. 3.
Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton.*
Carnal desires after miracles. *Trench.*

2. Flesh-devouring; cruel; ravenous; bloody. [*Obs.*]

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shak.*

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse; — used especially of an unlawful act on the part of the man.

Car'nal-ism (kär'nal-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being carnal; carnality; sensualism. [*R.*]

Car'nal-ist (kär'nal-ĭst), *n.* A sensualist. *Burton.*

Car-nal'i-ty (kär-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *carnalitas.*] The state of being carnal; fleshly lust, or the indulgence of lust; grossness of mind.

Because of the *carnality* of their hearts. *Tillotson.*

Car'nal-ize (kär'nal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARNALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARNALIZING.] To make carnal; to debase to carnality.

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit. *John Scott.*

Car'nal-lite (kär'năl-līt), *n.* [G. *carnallit*, fr. Von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] (*Min.*) A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, sometimes found associated with deposits of rock salt.

Car'nal-ly (kär'nal-lȳ), *adv.* Acoording to the flesh, to the world, or to human nature; in a manner to gratify animal appetites and lusts; sensually.

For to be *carnally* minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. *Rom.* viii. 6.

Car'nal-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Worldly-minded.

Car'nal-mind'ed-ness, *n.* Grossness of mind.

Car'na-ry (kär'nȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *carnarium*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] A vault or crypt in connection with a church, used as a repository for human bones disinterred from their original burial places; a charnel house.

Car-nas'si-al (kär-năs'sĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *carnassier* carnivorous, and L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) Adapted to eating flesh. — *n.* A carnassial tooth; especially, the last premolar in many carnivores.

Car'nate (kär'nāt), *a.* [L. *carnatus* fleshy.] Invested with, or embodied in, flesh.

Car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *carnation* the flesh tints in a painting, It. *carnagione*, fr. L. *carnatio* fleshiness, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1.** The natural color of flesh; rosy pink.

Her complexion of the most delicate *carnation*. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. *pl.* (*Paint.*) Those parts of a picture in which the human body or any part of it is represented in full color; the flesh tints.

The flesh tints in painting are termed *carnations*. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Bot.*) A species of *Dianthus* (*D. Caryophyllus*) or pink, having very beautiful flowers of various colors, esp. white and carnation, and usually a rich, spicy scent.

Car-na'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a flesh color.

‖ **Car-nau'ba** (kär-nou'bȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Brazilian wax palm. See WAX PALM.

Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan; 106), *n.* [For *cornelian;* influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, of flesh, because of its flesh red color. See CORNELIAN.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, flesh red, or reddish white color. It is moderately hard, capable of a good polish, and often used for seals.

Car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh; carnous; fleshy. "*Carneous* fibers." *Ray.*

Car'ney (kär'nȳ), *n.* [Cf. L. *carneus* fleshy.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that the afflicted animal can not eat.

‖ **Car'ni-fex** (kär'nĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L., fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *facere* to make.] (*Antig.*) The public executioner at Rome, who executed persons of the lowest rank; hence, an executioner or hangman.

Car'ni-fi-ca'tion (kär'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnification.*] The act or process of turning to flesh, or to a substance resembling flesh.

Car'ni-fy (kär'nĭ-fī), *v. i.* [LL. *carnificare*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *facere* to make: cf. F. *carnifier.*] To form flesh; to become like flesh. *Sir M. Hale.*

Car'nin (kär'nĭn), *n.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, found in extract of meat, and related to xanthin.

Car'ni-val (-nĭ-val), *n.* [F. *carnaval* (cf. It. *carnevale* carnival, prop. farewell to meat), fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *vale* farewell, imperative of *valere* to be strong, to be well.] **1.** A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent, esp. at Rome and Naples, during a few days (three to ten) before Lent, ending with Shrove Tuesday.

The *carnival* at Venice is everywhere talked of. *Addison.*

2. Any merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading, especially when overstepping the bounds of decorum; a time of riotous excess. *Tennyson.*

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their *carnival*. *Byron.*

‖ **Car-niv'o-ra** (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *carnivorus*. See CARNIVOROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Mammalia including the lion, tiger, wolf, bear, seal, etc. They are adapted by their structure to feed upon flesh, though some of them, as the bears, also eat vegetable food. The teeth are large and sharp, suitable for cutting flesh, and the jaws powerful.

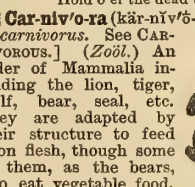

Carnivora. Skull of Wolf. 1/9

Car-niv'o-rac'i-ty (kär-nĭv'ō-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh. [*Sportive*] *Pope.*

Car'ni-vore (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnivore.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Carnivora*.

Car-niv'o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus;* *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *vorare* to devour.] Eating or feeding on flesh. The term is applied: (*a*) to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the tiger, dog, etc.; (*b*) to plants which are supposed to absorb animal food; (*c*) to substances which destroy animal tissue, as caustics.

Car-nose' (kär-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *carnosus*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh: cf. OF. *carneux*, F. *charneux.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy.

Car'nous (kär'nŭs), }

A distinct *carnose* muscle. *Ray.*

2. (*Bot.*) Of a fleshy consistence; — applied to succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnosité.*] **1.** (*Med.*) A fleshy excrescence; esp. a small excrescence or fungous growth. *Wiseman.*

2. Fleshy substance or quality; a fleshy covering.

[Consciences] overgrown with so hard a *carnosity*. *Spelman.*

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*. *Holland.*

Car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* [Cf. F. *caroube* fruit of the carob tree, Sp. *garrobo*, *al-garrobo*, carob tree, fr. Ar. *kharrūb*, Per. *kharnūb*. Cf. ALGAROBA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the St. John's bread; — called also *carob tree*.

2. One of the long, sweet, succulent, pods of the carob tree, which are used as food for animals and sometimes eaten by man; — called also *St. John's bread*, *carob bean*, and *algaroba bean*.

Ca-roche' (kȧ-rōsh'), *n.* [OF. *carroche*, F. *carrosse*, from It. *carroccio*, *carrozza*, fr. *carro*, L. *carrus*. See CAR.] A kind of pleasure carriage; a coach. [*Obs.*]

To mount two-wheeled *caroches*. *Butler.*

Ca-roched' (kȧ-rōsht'), *a.* Placed in a caroche. [*Obs.*]

Beggary rides *caroched*. *Massinger.*

Car'oigne (kăr'oin), *n.* [See CARRION.] Dead body; carrion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [OF. *carole* a kind of dance wherein many dance together, fr. *caroler* to dance; perh. from Celtic; cf. Armor. *koroll*, n., *korolla*, *korolli*, v., Ir. *cor* music, turn, circular motion, also L. *choraula* a flute player, *chorus* a dance, chorus, choir.] **1.** A round dance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A song of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay.

The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance. *Dryden.*
It was the *carol* of a bird. *Byron.*

3. A song of praise or devotion; as, a Christmas or Easter *carol*.

Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy. *Tennyson.*
In the darkness sing your *carol* of high praise. *Keble.*

4. Joyful music, as of a song.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar *carols* play. *Longfellow.*

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAROLED (-ŭld), or CAROLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROLING, or CAROLLING.] **1.** To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton.*

2. To sing, especially with joyful notes.

Hovering swans . . . *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

Car'ol, *v. i.* To sing; esp. to sing joyfully; to warble.

And *carol* of love's high praise. *Spenser.*
The gray linnets *carol* from the hill. *Beattie.*

Car'ol, Car'rol, *n.* [OF. *carole* a sort of circular space, or carol.] (*Arch.*) A small closet or inclosure built against a window on the inner side, to sit in for study. The word was used as late as the 16th century.

A bay window may thus be called a *carol*. *Parker.*

Car'o-lin (kăr'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *Carolus* Charles.] A former gold coin of Germany worth nearly five dollars; also, a gold coin of Sweden worth nearly five dollars.

Car'o-li'na pink' (kăr'ō-lī'nȧ pĭnk'). (*Bot.*) See PINKROOT.

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* A coin. See CARLINE.

Car'ol-ing (kăr'ŭl-ĭng), *n.* A song of joy or devotion; a singing, as of carols. *Coleridge.*

Such heavenly notes and *carolings*. *Spenser.*

Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.

Car'o-lit'ic (kăr'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Arch.*) Adorned with sculptured leaves and branches.

Car'o-lus (kăr'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CAROLUSES (-ĕz), L. CAROLI (-lī). [L., Charles.] An English gold coin of the value of twenty or twenty-three shillings. It was first struck in the reign of Charles I.

Told down the crowns and *Caroluses*. *Macaulay.*

Car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *caramboler* to carom, *carambolage* a carom, *carambole* the red ball in billiards.] (*Billiards*) A shot in which the ball struck with the cue comes in contact with two or more balls on the table; a hitting of two or more balls with the player's ball. In England it is called *cannon*.

Car'om, *v. i.* (*Billiards*) To make a carom.

Car'o-mel (kăr'ō-mĕl), *n.* See CARAMEL.

Car'o-teel' (kăr'ō-tēl'), *n.* (*Com.*) A tierce or cask for dried fruits, etc., usually about 700 lbs. *Simmonds.*

Ca-rot'ic (kȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρωτικός stupefying. See CAROTID.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stupor; as, a *carotic* state.

2. (*Anat.*) Carotid; as, the *carotic* arteries.

Ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *n.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl., from κάρος heavy sleep: cf. F. *carotide*. The early Greeks believed that these arteries in some way caused drowsiness.] (*Anat.*) One of the two main arteries of the neck, by which blood is conveyed from the aorta to the head. [See *Illust.* of AORTA.]

Ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), **Ca-rot'id-al** (-ĭ-dal), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or near, the carotids or one of them; as, the *carotid* gland.

Ca-ro'tin (kȧ-rō'tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A red crystallizable tasteless substance, extracted from the carrot.

Ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'al), *n.* [See CAROUSE, but also cf. F. *carrousel* tilt.] A jovial feast or festival; a drunken revel; a carouse.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal*. *Sterne.*

Syn. — Banquet; revel; orgie; carouse. See FEAST.

Ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* [F. *carrousse*, earlier *carous*, fr. G. *garaus* finishing stroke, the entire emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out. See YARE, and OUT.] **1.** A large draught of liquor. [*Obs.*]
"A full *carouse* of sack." *Sir J. Davies.*
Drink *carouses* to the next day's fate. *Shak.*
2. A drinking match; a carousal.
The early feast and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

Ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAROUSED (-rouzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROUSING.] To drink deeply or freely in compliment; to take part in a carousal; to engage in drunken revels.
He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates. *Shak.*

Ca-rouse', *v. t.* To drink up; to drain; to drink freely or jovially. [*Archaic*]
Guests *carouse* the sparkling tears of the rich grape. *Denham.*
Egypt's wanton queen,
Carousing gems, herself dissolved in love. *Young.*

Ca-rous'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who carouses; a reveler.

Ca-rous'ing, *a.* That carouses; relating to a carouse.

Ca-rous'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a carouser.

Carp (kärp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARPED (kärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARPING.] [OE. *carpen* to say, speak; from Scand. (cf. Icel. *karpa* to boast), but influenced later by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] **1.** To talk; to speak; to prattle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. To find fault; to cavil; to censure words or actions without reason or ill-naturedly; — usually followed by *at*.
Carping and caviling at faults of manner. *Blackw. Mag.*
And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

Carp, *v. t.* **1.** To say; to tell. [*Obs.*]
2. To find fault with; to censure. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Carp, *n.*; *pl.* CARP, formerly CARPS. [Cf. Icel. *karfi*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karp*, OHG. *charpho*, G. *karpfen*, F. *carpe*, LL. *carpa*.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water herbivorous fish (*Cyprinus carpio*). Several other species of *Cyprinus*, *Catla*, and *Carassius* are called *carp*. See CRUCIAN CARP.

☞ The *carp* was originally from Asia, whence it was early introduced into Europe, where it is extensively reared in artificial ponds. Within a few years it has been introduced into America, and widely distributed by the government. Domestication has produced several varieties, as the *leather carp*, which is nearly or quite destitute of scales, and the *mirror carp*, which has only a few large scales. Intermediate varieties occur.

1/10
Leather Carp.

Carp louse (*Zoöl.*), a small crustacean, of the genus *Argulus*, parasitic on carp and allied fishes. See BRANCHIURA. — **Carp mullet** (*Zoöl.*), a fish (*Moxostoma carpio*) of the Ohio River and Great Lakes, allied to the suckers. — **Carp sucker** (*Zoöl.*), a name given to several species of fresh-water fishes of the genus *Carpiodes* in the United States; — called also *quillback*.

Car'pal (kär'pal), *a.* [From CARPUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the carpus, or wrist. — *n.* One of the bones or cartilages of the carpus; a carpale.

Carpal angle (*Zoöl.*), the angle at the last joint of the folded wing of a bird.

‖ **Car-pa'le** (kär-pā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* CARPALIA (-pā'lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. E. *carpus*.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones or cartilages of the carpus; esp. one of the series articulating with the metacarpals.

Car-pa'thi-an (kär-pā'thĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a range of mountains in Austro-Hungary, called the Carpathians, which partially inclose Hungary on the north, east, and south.

Car'pel (kär'pĕl), ‖ **Car-pel'lum** (-pĕl'lŭm), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil or single-celled ovary or seed vessel, or one of the parts of a compound pistil, ovary, or seed vessel. See *Illust.* of CARPOPHORE.

Car'pel-la-ry (kär'pĕl-lȧ-rỹ), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, forming, or containing carpels.

Car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *carpentier*, F. *charpentier*, LL. *carpentarius*, fr. L. *carpentum* wagon, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc.

Syn. — CARPENTER, JOINER. The *carpenter* frames and puts together roofs, partitions, floors, and other structural parts of a building. The *joiner* supplies stairs, doors, shutters, mantelpieces, cupboards, and other parts necessary to finishing the building. In America the two trades are commonly united.

Carpenter ant (*Zoöl.*), any species of ant which gnaws galleries in the wood of trees and constructs its nests therein. They usually select dead or somewhat decayed wood. The common large American species is *Formica Pennsylvanica*. — **Carpenter bee** (*Zoöl.*), a large hymenopterous insect of the genus *Xylocopa*; — so called because it constructs its nest by gnawing long galleries in sound timber. The common American species is *Xylocopa Virginica*.

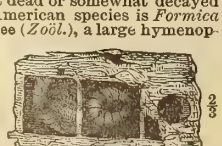
2/3
Nest of Carpenter Bee, partially cut open, showing two cells containing larvæ, — one of them with a ball of bee-bread partly consumed.

Car'pen-ter-ing, *n.* The occupation or work of a carpenter; the act of working in timber; carpentry.

Car'pen-try (-trỹ), *n.* [F. *charpenterie*, OF. also *carpenterie*. See CARPENTER.] **1.** The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, as in the construction of buildings.
2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by being framed together, as the pieces of a roof, floor, etc.; work done by a carpenter.

Carp'er (kärp'ẽr), *n.* One who carps; a caviler. *Shak.*

Car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* [OF. *carpite* rug, sort of cloth, F. *carpette* coarse packing cloth, rug (cf. It. *carpita* rug, blanket), LL. *carpeta*, *carpita*, woolly cloths, fr. L. *carpere* to pluck, to card (wool); cf. Gr. *καρπός* fruit, E. HARVEST.] **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, but also of cotton, hemp, straw, etc.; esp. a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor, as distinguished from a rug or mat; originally, also, a wrought cover for tables.
Tables and beds covered with copes instead of *carpets* and coverlets. *T. Fuller.*
2 A smooth, soft covering, resembling or suggesting a carpet. "The grassy *carpet* of this plain." *Shak.*

Carpet beetle *or* **Carpet bug** (*Zoöl.*), a small beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*), which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets and other woolen goods; — also called *buffalo bug*. — **Carpet knight.** (*a*) A knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field; a hero of the drawing room; an effeminate person. *Shak.* (*b*) One made a knight, for some other than military distinction or service. — **Carpet moth** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an insect which feeds on carpets and other woolen goods. There are several kinds. Some are the larvæ of species of *Tinea* (as *T. tapetzella*); others of beetles, esp. *Anthrenus*. — **Carpet snake** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian snake. See *Diamond snake*, under DIAMOND. — **Carpet sweeper**, an apparatus or device for sweeping carpets. — **To be on the carpet**, to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation; to be in sight; — an expression derived from the use of carpets as table covers. — **Brussels carpet.** See under BRUSSELS.

a b c
Carpet Beetle. *a* Adult; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva. ×3.

Car'pet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARPETING.] To cover with, or as with, a carpet; to spread with carpets; to furnish with a carpet or carpets.
Carpeted temples in fashionable squares. *E. Everett.*

Car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A portable bag for travelers; — so called because originally made of carpet.

Car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'gẽr), *n.* An adventurer; — a term of contempt for a Northern man seeking private gain or political advancement in the southern part of the United States after the Civil War (1865). [*U. S.*]

Car'pet-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with carpets.
2. Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets, in general.
The floor was covered with rich *carpeting*. *Prescott.*

Car'pet-less, *a.* Without a carpet.

Car'pet-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals in carpets; a buyer and seller of carpets.
2. One fond of pleasure; a gallant. *Shak.*

Car'pet-way' (-wā'), *n.* (*Agric.*) A border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

Car-phol'o-gy (kär-fŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *κάρφος* any small dry body + *-logy*: cf. F. *carphologie*.] (*Med.*) See FLOCCILLATION.

Carp'ing (kärp'ĭng), *a.* Fault-finding; censorious; caviling. See CAPTIOUS. — **Carp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Car'pin-te'ro** (kär'pĕn-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a carpenter, a woodpecker.] A California woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), noted for its habit of inserting acorns in holes which it drills in trees. The acorns become infested by insect larvæ, which, when grown, are extracted for food by the bird.

1/8
Carpintero.

Car'po-gen'ic (kär'pŏ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *-gen*.] (*Bot.*) Productive of fruit, or causing fruit to be developed.

Car'po-lite (kär'pŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *-lite*: cf. F. *carpolithe*.] A general term for a fossil fruit, nut, or seed.

Car'po-log'i-cal (kär'pŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to carpology.

Car-pol'o-gist (kär-pŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who describes fruits; one versed in carpology.

Car-pol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *-logy*.] That branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit.

Car-poph'a-gous (-pŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *φάγειν* to eat.] Living on fruits; fruit-consuming.

Car'po-phore (kär'pŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) A slender prolongation of the receptacle as an axis between the carpels, as in Geranium and many umbelliferous plants.

b
a
Gynœcium of Geranium. *a* Carpophore; *b b* Carpels which have separated.

Car'po-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A leaf converted into a fruit or a constituent portion of a fruit; a carpel. [See *Illust.* of GYMNOSPERMOUS.]

Car'po-phyte (kär'pŏ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *φυτόν* plant.] (*Bot.*) A flowerless plant which forms a true fruit as the result of fertilization, as the red seaweeds, the *Ascomycetes*, etc.

☞ The division of algæ and fungi into four classes called Carpophytes, Oöphytes, Protophytes, and Zygophytes (or *Carposporeæ*, *Oösporeæ*, *Protophyta*, and *Zygosporeæ*) was proposed by Sachs about 1875.

Car'po-spore (-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* + *spore*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of spore formed in the conceptacles of red algæ. — **Car'po-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Car'pus** (kär'pŭs), *n.*; *pl* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] (*Anat.*) The wrist; the bones or cartilages between the forearm, or antibrachium, and the hand or forefoot; in man, consisting of eight short bones disposed in two rows.

Car'rack (kăr'răk), *n.* See CARACK.

Car'ra-geen' (-rȧ-gēn'), **Car'ri-geen'** (-rĭ-gēn'), *n.* A small, purplish, branching, cartilaginous seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*), which, when bleached, is the *Irish moss* of commerce. [Also written *carragheen*, *carageen*.]

‖ **Car-ran'cha** (kăr-răn'chȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Brazilian kite (*Polyborus Brasiliensis*); — so called in imitation of its notes.

Car'ra-way (kăr'rȧ-wā), *n.* See CARAWAY.

Car'rel (kăr'rĕl), *n.* See QUARREL, an arrow.

Car'rel, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as 4th CAROL.

Car'ri-a-ble (-rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being carried.

Car'riage (kăr'rĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage* luggage, carriage, *chariage* carriage, cart, baggage, F. *charriage* cartage, wagoning, fr. OF. *carier*, *charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart. See CARRY.] **1.** That which is carried; burden; baggage. [*Obs.*]
David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 22.
And after those days we took up our *carriages* and went up to Jerusalem. *Acts* xxi. 15.
2. The act of carrying, transporting, or conveying.
Nine days employed in *carriage*. *Chapman.*
3. The price or expense of carrying.
4. That which carries or conveys, as: (*a*) A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort. (*b*) A wheeled vehicle carrying a fixed burden, as a gun *carriage*. (*c*) A part of a machine which moves and carries or supports some other moving object or part. (*d*) A frame or cage in which something is carried or supported; as, a bell *carriage*.
5. The manner of carrying one's self; behavior; bearing; deportment; personal manners.
His gallant *carriage* all the rest did grace. *Stirling.*
6. The act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management.
The passage and whole *carriage* of this action. *Shak.*
Carriage horse, a horse kept for drawing a carriage. — **Carriage porch** (*Arch.*), a canopy or roofed pavilion covering the driveway at the entrance to any building. It is intended as a shelter for those who alight from vehicles at the door; — sometimes erroneously called in the United States *porte-cochère*.

Car'riage-a-ble (kăr'rĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Passable by carriages; that can be conveyed in carriages. [*R.*] *Ruskin.*

Car'ri-boo (kăr'rĭ-bōō), *n.* See CARIBOU.

Car'rick (-rĭk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A carack. See CARACK.

Carrick Bend.

Carrick bend (*Naut.*), a kind of knot, used for bending together hawsers, or other ropes. — **Carrick bitts** (*Naut.*), the bitts which support the windlass. *Tollen.*

Car'ri-er (kăr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From CARRY.] **1.** One who, or that which, carries or conveys; a messenger.
The air which is but . . . a *carrier* of the sounds. *Bacon.*
2. One who is employed, or makes it his business, to carry goods for others for hire; a porter; a teamster.
The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*
3. (*Mach.*) That which drives or carries; as: (*a*) A piece which communicates to an object in a lathe the motion of the face plate; a lathe dog. (*b*) A spool holder or bobbin holder in a braiding machine. (*c*) A movable piece in magazine guns which transfers the cartridge to a position from which it can be thrust into the barrel.

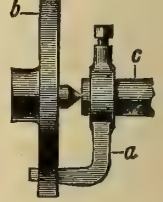
b *c* *a*
Lathe Carrier. *a* Carrier; *b* Face plate; *c* Work.

Carrier pigeon (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the domestic pigeon used to convey letters from a distant point to its home. — **Carrier shell** (*Zoöl.*), a univalve shell of the genus *Phorus*; — so called because it fastens bits of stones and broken shells to its own shell, to such an extent as almost to conceal it. — **Common carrier.** (*Law*) See under COMMON, *a.*

Car'ri-on (kăr'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OE. *caroyne*, OF. *caroigne*, F. *charogne*, LL. *caronia*, fr. L. *caro* flesh. Cf. CRONE, CRONY.] **1.** The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.
They did eat the dead *carrions*. *Spenser.*
2. A contemptible or worthless person; — a term of reproach. [*Obs.*] "Old feeble *carrions*." *Shak.*

Car'ri-on, *a.* Of or pertaining to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.
A prey for *carrion* kites. *Shak.*
Carrion beetle (*Zoöl.*), any beetle that feeds habitually on dead animals; — also called *sexton beetle* and *burying beetle*. There are many kinds, belonging mostly to the family *Silphidæ*. — **Carrion buzzard** (*Zoöl.*), a South American bird of several species and genera (as *Ibycter*, *Milvago*, and *Polyborus*), which act as scavengers. See CARACARA. — **Carrion crow**, the common European crow (*Corvus corone*) which feeds on carrion, insects, fruits, and seeds.

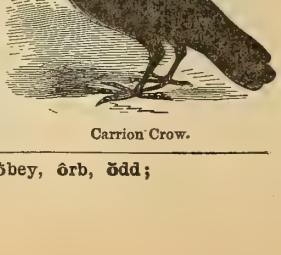
1/12
Carrion Crow.

Car'rol (kăr'rŭl), *n.* (*Arch.*) See 4th CAROL.

Car'rom (kăr'rŭm), *n.* (*Billiards*) See CAROM.

Car'ron-ade' (kăr'rŭn-ād'), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] (*Mil.*) A kind of short cannon, formerly in use, designed

to throw a large projectile with small velocity, used for the purpose of breaking or smashing in, rather than piercing, the object aimed at, as the side of a ship. It has no trunnions, but is supported on its carriage by a bolt passing through a loop on its under side.

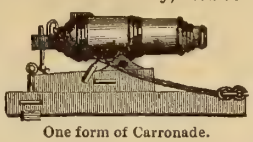

One form of Carronade.

Car'ron oil' (kăr'rŭn oil'). A lotion of linseed oil and lime water, used as an application to burns and scalds; — first used at the Carron iron works in Scotland.

Car'rot (kăr'rŭt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, fr. L. *carota*; cf. Gr. καρωτόν.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous biennial plant (*Daucus Carota*), of many varieties.

2. The esculent root of cultivated varieties of the plant, usually spindle-shaped, and of a reddish yellow color.

Car'rot-y, *a.* Like a carrot in color or in taste; — an epithet given to reddish yellow hair, etc.

Car'row (-rō), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *carach* cunning.] A strolling gamester. [*Ireland*] *Spenser.*

Car'ry (kăr'rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Carrying.] [OF. *carier, charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart, from OF. *car, char*, F. *char*, car. See Car.] **1.** To convey or transport in any manner from one place to another; to bear; — often with *away* or *off*.

When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps.* xlix. 17.
Devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts* viii. 2.
Another *carried* the intelligence to Russell. *Macaulay.*
The sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles. *Bacon.*

2. To have or hold as a burden, while moving from place to place; to have upon or about one's person; to bear; as, to *carry* a wound; to *carry* an unborn child.

If the ideas... were *carried* along with us in our minds. *Locke.*

3. To move; to convey by force; to impel; to conduct; to lead or guide.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet. *Shak.*
He *carried* away all his cattle. *Gen.* xxxi. 18.
Passion and revenge will *carry* them too far. *Locke.*

4. To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to *carry* the war from Greece into Asia; to *carry* an account to the ledger; to *carry* a number in adding figures.

5. To convey by extension or continuance; to extend; as, to *carry* the chimney through the roof; to *carry* a road ten miles farther.

6. To bear or uphold successfully through conflict, as a leader or principle; hence, to succeed in, as in a contest; to bring to a successful issue; to win; as, to *carry* an election. "The greater part *carries* it." *Shak.*

The *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To get possession of by force; to capture.

The town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon.*

8. To contain; to comprise; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it. *Watts.*
It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.*

9. To bear (one's self); to behave, to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronouns.

He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

10. To bear the charges or burden of holding or having, as stocks, merchandise, etc., from one time to another; as, a merchant is *carrying* a large stock; a farm *carries* a mortgage; a broker *carries* stocks for a customer; to *carry* a life insurance.

Carry arms (*Mil. Drill*), a command of the Manual of Arms directing the soldier to hold his piece in the right hand, the barrel resting against the hollow of the shoulder in a nearly perpendicular position. In this position the soldier is said to stand, and the musket to be held, *at a carry.* — **To carry all before one,** to overcome all obstacles; to have uninterrupted success. — **To carry arms.** (*a*) To bear weapons. (*b*) To serve as a soldier. — **To carry away.** (*a*) (*Naut.*), to break off; to lose; as, *to carry away* a fore-topmast. (*b*) To take possession of the mind; to charm; to delude; as, *to be carried away* by music, or by temptation. — **To carry coals,** to bear indignities tamely, a phrase used by early dramatists, perhaps from the mean nature of the occupation. *Halliwell.* — **To carry coals to Newcastle,** to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor. — **To carry off.** (*a*) To remove to a distance. (*b*) To bear away as from the power or grasp of others. (*c*) To remove from life; as, the plague *carried off* thousands. — **To carry on.** (*a*) To carry farther; to advance, or help forward; to continue; as, *to carry on* a design. (*b*) To manage, conduct, or prosecute; as, *to carry on* husbandry or trade. — **To carry out.** (*a*) To bear from within. (*b*) To put into execution; to bring to a successful issue. (*c*) To sustain to the end; to continue to the end. — **To carry through.** (*a*) To convey through the midst of. (*b*) To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from falling, or being subdued. "Grace will *carry* us... *through* all difficulties." *Hammond.* (*c*) To complete; to bring to a successful issue; to succeed. — **To carry up,** to convey or extend in an upward course or direction; to build. — **To carry weight.** (*a*) To be handicapped; to have an extra burden, as when one rides or runs. "He *carries weight*, he rides a race." *Cowper.* (*b*) To have influence.

Position of Carry Arms.

Car'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a bearer; to convey anything; as, to fetch and *carry*.

2. To have propulsive power; to propel; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well.

3. To hold the head; — said of a horse; as, to *carry* well, *i. e.*, to hold the head high, with arching neck.

4. (*Hunting*) To have earth or frost stick to the feet when running, as a hare. *Johnson.*

To carry on, to behave in a wild, rude, or romping manner. [*Colloq.*]

Car'ry (căr'rȳ), *n.; pl.* Carries (-rĭz). A tract of land, over which boats or goods are carried between two bodies of navigable water; a carrying place; a portage. [*U. S.*]

Car'ry-all' (kăr'rĭ-ąl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole.*] A light covered carriage, having four wheels and seats for four or more persons, usually drawn by one horse.

Car'ry-ing, *n.* The act or business of transporting from one place to another.

Carrying place, a carry; a portage. — **Carrying trade,** the business of transporting goods, etc., from one place or country to another by water or land; freighting.

We are rivals with them in . . . the *carrying trade.* *Jay.*

Car'ryk (kăr'rĭk), *n.* A carack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Car'ry-tale' (kăr'rĭ-tāl'), *n.* A talebearer. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Carse (kärs), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cors* bog, fen, *corsen* reed, Armor. *kors, korsen*, bog plant, reed.] Low, fertile land; a river valley. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt;* cf. W. *cart*, Ir. & Gael. *cairt*, or Icel. *kartr.* Cf. Car.] **1.** A common name for various kinds of vehicles, as a Scythian dwelling on wheels, or a chariot. "Phœbus' *cart.*" *Shak.*

2. A two-wheeled vehicle for the ordinary purposes of husbandry, or for transporting bulky and heavy articles.

Packing all his goods in one poor *cart.* *Dryden.*

3. A light business wagon used by bakers, grocerymen, butchers, etc.

4. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage.

Cart horse, a horse which draws a cart; a horse bred or used for drawing heavy loads. — **Cart load,** *or* **Cartload,** as much as will fill or load a cart. In excavating and carting sand, gravel, earth, etc., one third of a cubic yard of the material before it is loosened is estimated to be a cart load. — **Cart rope,** a stout rope for fastening a load on a cart; any strong rope. — **To put** (*or* **get** *or* **set**) **the cart before the horse,** to invert the order of related facts or ideas, as by putting an effect for a cause.

Cart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Carting.] **1.** To carry or convey in a cart.

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted.* *Prior.*

Cart, *v. i.* To carry burdens in a cart; to follow the business of a carter.

Cart'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The act of carrying in a cart.

2. The price paid for carting.

Cart'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Cart* + *bote.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) Wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

‖ **Carte** (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st Card.] **1.** Bill of fare.

2. Short for Carte de visite.

Carte, ‖ **Quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth. Cf. Quart.] (*Fencing*) A position in thrusting or parrying, with the inside of the hand turned upward and the point of the weapon toward the adversary's right breast.

‖ **Carte' blanche'** (kärt' blänsh'). [F., fr. OF. *carte* paper + *blanc, blanche*, white. See 1st Card.] A blank paper, with a person's signature, etc., at the bottom, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

‖ **Carte' de vi-site'** (*de* vē-zēt'), *pl.* Cartes de visite (kärt). [F.] **1.** A visiting card.

2. A photographic picture of the size formerly in use for a visiting card.

Car-tel' (kär-tĕl' *or* kär'tĕl; 277), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cartellus* a little paper, dim. fr. L. *charta.* See 1st Card.] **1.** (*Mil.*) An agreement between belligerents for the exchange of prisoners. *Wilhelm.*

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. [*Obs.*]

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Cartel, *or* **Cartel ship,** a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy; a ship bearing a flag of truce and privileged from capture.

Car'tel (kär'tĕl), *v. t.* To defy or challenge. [*Obs.*]

You shall *cartel* him. *B. Jonson.*

Cart'er (kärt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A charioteer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A man who drives a cart; a teamster.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of *Phalangium;* — also called *harvestman.* (*b*) A British fish; the whiff.

Car-te'sian (kär-tē'zhan), *a.* [From Renatus *Cartesius*, Latinized form of René *Descartes:* cf. F. *cartésien.*] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, or his philosophy.

The *Cartesian* argument for the reality of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cartesian coördinates (*Geom.*), distances of a point from lines or planes; — used in a system of representing geometric quantities, invented by Descartes. — **Cartesian devil,** a small hollow glass figure, used, in connection with a jar of water having an elastic top, to illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in changing the specific gravity of bodies. — **Cartesian oval** (*Geom.*), a curve such that, for any point of the curve $mr + m'r' = c$, where r and r' are the distances of the point from the two foci and m, m' and c are constant; — used by Descartes.

Car-te'sian, *n.* An adherent of Descartes.

Car-te'sian-ism, *n.* The philosophy of Descartes.

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kär'thȧ-jĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city of northern Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

Car'tha-min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A red coloring matter obtained from the safflower, or *Carthamus tinctorius.*

Car-thu'sian (kär-thū'zhan), *n.* [LL. *Cartusianus, Cartusiensis*, from the town of *Chartreuse*, in France.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of an exceedingly austere religious order, founded at Chartreuse in France by St. Bruno, in the year 1086.

Car-thu'sian, *a.* Pertaining to the Carthusians.

Car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lāj), *n.* [L. *cartilago:* cf. F. *cartilage.*] (*Anat.*) A translucent, elastic tissue; gristle.

☞ *Cartilage* contains no vessels, and consists of a homogeneous, intercellular matrix, in which there are numerous minute cavities, or capsules, containing protoplasmic cells, the cartilage corpuscles. See *Illust.* under Duplication.

Articular cartilage, cartilage that lines the joints. — **Cartilage bone** (*Anat.*), any bone formed by the ossification of cartilage. — **Costal cartilage,** cartilage joining a rib with the sternum. See *Illust.* of Thorax.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-ous (kär'tĭ-lȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cartilagineus.*] See Cartilaginous. *Ray.*

Car'ti-la-gin'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cartilago, -laginis*, cartilage + *facere* to make.] The act or process of forming cartilage. *Wright.*

Car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *cartilaginosus:* cf. F. *cartilagineux.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to cartilage; gristly; firm and tough like cartilage.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the skeleton in the state of cartilage, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter; — said of certain fishes, as the sturgeon and the sharks.

Cart'man (kärt'mȧn), *n.; pl.* Cartmen (-men). One who drives or uses a cart; a teamster; a carter.

Car-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes charts or maps.

Car'to-graph'ic (kär'tō-grăf'ĭk), **Car'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cartography.

Car'to-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By cartography.

Car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartographie.* See Card, and -graphy.] The art or business of forming charts or maps.

Car'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartomancie.* See Card, and -mancy.] The art of telling fortunes with cards.

Car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F. See Cartoon.] Pasteboard for paper boxes; also, a pasteboard box.

‖ **Carton pierre** (pē-ẽr'), a species of *papier-maché*, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. *Knight.*

Car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton* (cf. It. *cartone* pasteboard, cartoon); fr. L. *charta.* See 1st Card.] **1.** A design or study drawn of the full size, to serve as a model for transferring or copying; — used in the making of mosaics, tapestries, fresco paintings and the like; as, the *cartoons* of Raphael.

2. A large pictorial sketch, as in a journal or magazine; esp. a pictorial caricature; as, the *cartoons* of "Puck."

Car-toon'ist, *n.* One skilled in drawing cartoons.

Car-touch' (kär-tōōch'; 277), *n.; pl.* Cartouches (-ĕz). [F. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia, cartoccio*, cornet, cartouch, fr. L. *charta* paper. See 1st Card, and cf. Cartridge.] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A roll or case of paper, etc., holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge. (*b*) A cartridge box. (*c*) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (*d*) A gunner's bag for ammunition. (*e*) A military pass for a soldier on furlough.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A cantalever, console, corbel, or modillion, which has the form of a scroll of paper. (*b*) A tablet for ornament, or for receiving an inscription, formed like a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up; hence, any tablet of ornamental form.

3. (*Egyptian Antiq.*) An oval figure on monuments, and in papyri, containing the name of a sovereign.

Car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, corrupted fr. F. *cartouche.* See Cartouch.] (*Mil.*) A complete charge for a firearm, contained in, or held together by, a case, capsule, or shell of metal, pasteboard, or other material.

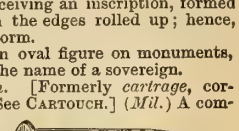

One form of Metallic Cartridge.

Ball cartridge, a cartridge containing a projectile. — **Blank cartridge,** a cartridge without a projectile. — **Center-fire cartridge,** a cartridge in which the fulminate occupies an axial position, usually in the center of the base of the capsule, instead of being contained in its rim. In the Prussian needle gun the fulminate is applied to the middle of the base of the bullet. — **Rim-fire cartridge,** a cartridge in which the fulminate is contained in a rim surrounding its base. — **Cartridge bag,** a bag of woolen cloth, to hold a charge for a cannon. — **Cartridge belt,** a belt having pockets for cartridges. — **Cartridge box,** a case, usually of leather, attached to a belt or strap, for holding cartridges. — **Cartridge paper.** (*a*) A thick stout paper for inclosing cartridges. (*b*) A rough tinted paper used for covering walls, and also for making drawings upon.

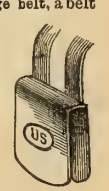

Cartridge box.

Car'tu-la-ry (kär'tŭ-lȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Cartularies. [LL. *cartularium, chartularium*, fr. L. *charta* paper: cf. F. *cartulaire.* See 1st Card.] **1.** A register, or record, as of a monastery or church.

2. An ecclesiastical officer who had charge of records or other public papers.

Cart'way' (kärt'wā'), *n.* A way or road for carts.

Cart'wright' (kärt'rit'), *n.* [*Cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts; a cart maker.

Car'u-cage (kăr'ụ-kāj), *n.* [LL. *carrucagium* (OF. *charuage*), fr. LL. *carruca* plow, fr. L. *carruca* coach.] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) A tax on every plow or plowland.

2. The act of plowing. [*R.*]

Car'u-cate (-kāt), *n.* [LL. *carucata, carrucata.* See Carucage.] A plowland; as much land as one team can plow in a year and a day; — by some said to be about 100 acres. *Burrill.*

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l), **Ca-run'cu-la** (kȧ-rŭn'kŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L. *caruncula* a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A small fleshy prominence or excrescence; especially the small, reddish body, the *caruncula lacrymalis*, in the inner angle of the eye.

2. (*Bot.*) An excrescence or appendage surrounding or near the hilum of a seed.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A naked, fleshy appendage, on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, etc.

Ca-run'cu-lar (kȧ-rŭn'kŭ-lẽr), **Ca-run'cu-lous** (kȧ-rŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a caruncle; furnished with caruncles.

Ca-run'cu-late (-kū-lāt), **Ca-run'cu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having a caruncle or caruncles; caruncular.

‖ **Ca'rus** (kā'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάρος*.] (*Med.*) Coma with complete insensibility; deep lethargy.

Car'va-crol (kär'vȧ-krōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A thick oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of a strong taste and disagreeable odor, obtained from oil of caraway (*Carum carui*).

Carve (kärv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carved (kärvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Carving.] [AS. *ceorfan* to cut, carve; akin to D. *kerven*, G. *kerben*, Dan. *karve*, Sw. *karfva*, and to Gr. *γράφειν* to write, orig. to scratch, and E. *-graphy*. Cf. Graphic.] **1.** To cut. [*Obs.*]

Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser.*

2. To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner; to sculpture; to engrave.

Carved with figures strange and sweet. *Coleridge.*

3. To make or shape by cutting, sculpturing, or engraving; to form; as, to *carve* a name on a tree.

An angel *carved* in stone. *Tennyson.*

We *carved* not a line, and we raised not a stone. *C. Wolfe.*

4. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table; to divide for distribution or apportionment; to apportion. "To *carve* a capon." *Shak.*

5. To cut: to hew; to mark as if by cutting.

My good blade *carves* the casques of men. *Tennyson.*

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin. *Tennyson.*

6. To take or make, as by cutting; to provide.

Who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

7. To lay out; to contrive; to design; to plan.

Lie ten nights awake *carving* the fashion of a new doublet. *Shak.*

To carve out, to make or get by cutting, or as if by cutting; to cut out. "[Macbeth] with his brandished steel . . . *carved out* his passage." *Shak.*

Fortunes were *carved out* of the property of the crown. *Macaulay.*

Carve, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; to engrave or cut figures.

2. To cut up meat; as, to *carve* for all the guests.

Carve, *n.* A carucate. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* [Contr. fr. *caravel*.] **1.** Same as Caravel.

2. A species of jellyfish; sea blubber. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Car'vel-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* (*Shipbuilding*) Having the planks meet flush at the seams, instead of lapping as in a clinker-built vessel.

Car'ven (kär'v'n), *a.* Wrought by carving; ornamented by carvings; carved. [*Poetic*]

A *carven* bowl well wrought of beechen tree. *Bp. Hall.*

The *carven* cedarn doors. *Tennyson.*

A screen of *carven* ivory. *Mrs. Browning.*

Car'vene (kär'vēn), *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] An oily substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from oil of caraway.

Carv'er (kär'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who carves; one who shapes or fashions by carving, or as by carving; esp. one who carves decorative forms, architectural adornments, etc. "The *carver's* chisel." *Dodsley.*

The *carver* of his fortunes. *Sharp (Richardson's Dict.).*

2. One who carves or divides meat at table.

3. A large knife for carving.

Carv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of one who carves.

2. A piece of decorative work cut in stone, wood, or other material. "*Carvings* in wood." *Sir W. Temple.*

3. The whole body of decorative sculpture of any kind or epoch, or in any material; as, the Italian *carving* of the 15th century.

Car Wheel.

a Tread; *c* Flange; *e* Disk; *n* Hub.

Car'vist (kär'vĭst), *n.* [A corruption of *carry fist*.] (*Falconry*) A hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand; a hawk in its first year. *Booth.*

Car'vol (kär'vōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of aromatic oils, resembling carvacrol.

Car' wheel' (hwēl'). A flanged wheel of a railway car or truck.

Car'y-at'ic (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), } caryatid.

Car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* Caryatids (-ĭdz). [See Caryatides.] (*Arch.*) A draped female figure supporting an entablature, in the place of a column or pilaster.

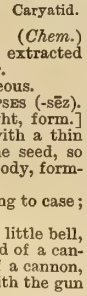

Caryatid.

‖ **Car'y-at'i-des** (-ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες (lit.) priestesses in the temple of Diana (the Greek Artemis) at Caryæ (Gr. Καρύαι), a village in Laconia; as an architectural term, caryatids.] (*Arch.*) Caryatids.

☞ Corresponding male figures were called *Atlantes*, *Telamones*, and *Persians*.

Car'y-o-phyl-la'ceous (kăr'ĭ-ō-fĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* clove tree; *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having corollas of five petals with long claws inclosed in a tubular calyx, as the pink. (*b*) Belonging to the family of which the pink and the carnation are the types.

Car'y-oph'yl-lin (-ŏf'ĭl-lĭn *or* -ō-fĭl'lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tasteless and odorless crystalline substance, extracted from cloves, polymeric with common camphor.

Car'y-oph'yl-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Caryophyllaceous.

Car'y-op'sis (kăr'ĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Caryopses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κάρυον* nut, kernel + *ὄψις* sight, form.] (*Bot.*) A one-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with a thin membranous pericarp adhering closely to the seed, so that fruit and seed are incorporated in one body, forming a single grain, as of wheat, barley, etc.

Ca'sal (kā'sal), *a.* (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to case; as, a *casal* ending.

Cas'ca-bel (kăs'kȧ-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. *cascabel* a little bell, also (fr. the shape), a knob at the breech end of a cannon.] The projection in rear of the breech of a cannon, usually a knob or breeching loop connected with the gun by a neck. In old writers it included all in rear of the base ring. [See *Illust.* of Cannon.]

Cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* [F. *cascade*, fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] A fall of water over a precipice, as in a river or brook; a waterfall less than a cataract.

The silver brook . . . pours the white *cascade*. *Longfellow.*

Now murm'ring soft, now roaring in *cascades*. *Cowper.*

Cas-cade', *v. i.* **1.** To fall in a cascade. *Lowell.*

2. To vomit. [*Slang*] *Smollett.*

‖ **Cas-cal'ho** (kȧs-kăl'yō), *n.* [Pg., a chip of stone, gravel.] A deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the Brazilian diamond is usually found.

‖ **Cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da** (kȧs'kȧ-rȧ sȧ-grä'dȧ). [Sp.] Holy bark; the bark of the California buckthorn (*Rhamnus Purshianus*), used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

Cas'ca-ril'la (kăs'kȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cáscara* bark.] (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous West Indian shrub (*Croton Eleutheria*); also, its aromatic bark.

Cascarilla bark (*or* **Cascarilla**) (*Med.*), the bark of *Croton Eleutheria*. It has an aromatic odor and a warm, spicy, bitter taste, and when burnt emits a musky odor. It is used as a gentle tonic, and sometimes, for the sake of its fragrance, mixed with smoking tobacco, when it is said to occasion vertigo and intoxication.

Cas'ca-ril'lin (-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystallizable, bitter substance extracted from oil of cascarilla.

Case (kās), *n.* [OF. *casse*, F. *caisse* (cf. It. *cassa*), fr. L. *capsa* chest, box, case, fr. *capere* to take, hold. See Capacious, and cf. 4th Chase, Cash, Enchase, 3d Sash.]

1. A box, sheath, or covering; as, a *case* for holding goods; a *case* for spectacles; the *case* of a watch; the *case* (capsule) of a cartridge; a *case* (cover) for a book.

2. A box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box; as, a *case* of goods; a *case* of instruments.

3. (*Print.*) A shallow tray divided into compartments or "boxes" for holding type.

☞ *Cases* for type are usually arranged in sets of two, called respectively the *upper* and the *lower* case. The *upper case* contains capitals, small capitals, accented and marked letters, fractions, and marks of reference: the *lower case* contains the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces.

4. An inclosing frame; a casing; as, a door *case*; a window *case*.

5. (*Mining*) A small fissure which admits water to the workings. *Knight.*

Case, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cased (kāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Casing.] **1.** To cover or protect with, or as with, a case; to inclose.

The man who, *cased* in steel, had passed whole days and nights in the saddle. *Prescott.*

2. To strip the skin from; as, to *case* a fox. [*Obs.*]

Case, *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, to happen. Cf. Chance.] **1.** Chance; accident; hap; opportunity. [*Obs.*]

By aventure, or sort, or *cas*. *Chaucer.*

2. That which befalls, comes, or happens; an event; an instance; a circumstance, or all the circumstances; condition; state of things; affair; as, a strange *case*; a *case* of injustice; the *case* of the Indian tribes.

In any *case* thou shalt deliver him the pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 13.

If the *case* of the man be so with his wife. *Matt.* xix. 10.

And when a lady 's in the *case*
You know all other things give place. *Gay.*

You think this madness but a common *case*. *Pope.*

I am in *case* to justle a constable. *Shak.*

3. (*Med. & Surg.*) A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury; as, ten *cases* of fever; also, the history of a disease or injury.

A proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. (*Law*) The matters of fact or conditions involved in a suit, as distinguished from the questions of law; a suit or action at law; a cause.

Let us consider the reason of the *case*, for nothing is law that is not reason. *Sir John Powell.*

Not one *case* in the reports of our courts. *Steele.*

5. (*Gram.*) One of the forms, or the inflections or changes of form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its relation to other words, and in the aggregate constitute its declension; the relation which a noun or pronoun sustains to some other word.

Case is properly a *falling off* from the nominative or first state of a word; the name for which, however, is now, by extension of its signification, applied also to the nominative. *J. W. Gibbs.*

☞ *Cases* other than the nominative are *oblique cases*. *Case endings* are terminations by which certain cases are distinguished. In old English, as in Latin, nouns had several cases distinguished by *case endings*, but in modern English only that of the possessive case is retained.

Action on the case (*Law*), according to the old classification (now obsolete), was an action for redress of wrongs or injuries to person or property not specially provided against by law, in which the whole cause of complaint was set out in the writ; — called also *trespass on the case*, or simply *case*. — **All a case**, a matter of indifference. [*Obs.*] "'T is *all a case* to me." *L'Estrange.* — **Case at bar.** See under Bar, *n.* — **Case divinity**, casuistry. — **Case lawyer**, one versed in the reports of cases rather than in the science of the law. — **Case stated** *or* **agreed on** (*Law*), a statement in writing of facts agreed on and submitted to the court for a decision of the legal points arising on them. — **A hard case**, an abandoned or incorrigible person. [*Colloq.*] — **In any case**, whatever may be the state of affairs; anyhow. — **In case**, *or* **In case that**, if; supposing that; in the event or contingency; if it should happen that. "*In case* we are surprised, keep by me." *W. Irving.* — **In good case**, in good condition, health, or state of body. — **To put a case**, to suppose a hypothetical or illustrative case.

Syn. — Situation; condition; state; circumstances; plight; predicament; occurrence; contingency; accident; event; conjuncture; cause; action; suit.

Case, *v. i.* To propose hypothetical cases. [*Obs.*] "*Casing* upon the matter." *L'Estrange.*

Ca'se-a'tion (kā'sē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caséation*. See Casein.] (*Med.*) A degeneration of animal tissue into a cheesy or curdy mass.

Case'-bay' (kās'bā'), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) The space between two principals or girders. (*b*) One of the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

Case'hard'en (-härd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To subject to a process which converts the surface of wrought iron into steel.

2. To render insensible to good influences.

Case'hard'ened (-härd'nd), *a.* **1.** Having the surface hardened, as iron tools.

2. Hardened against, or insusceptible to, good influences; rendered callous by persistence in wrongdoing or resistance of good influences; — said of persons.

Case'hard'en-ing, *n.* The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel. *Ure.*

☞ *Casehardening* is now commonly effected by cementation with charcoal or other carbonizing materia', the depth and degree of hardening (carbonization) depending on the time during which the iron is exposed to the heat. See Cementation.

Ca'se-ic (kā'sē-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *caséique*, fr. L. *caseus* cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese; as, *caseic* acid.

Ca'se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caséine*, fr. L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. Cheese.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteid substance present in both the animal and the vegetable kingdom. In the animal kingdom it is chiefly found in milk, and constitutes the main part of the curd separated by rennet; in the vegetable kingdom it is found more or less abundantly in the seeds of leguminous plants. Its reactions resemble those of alkali albumin. [Written also *caseine*.]

Case' knife' (kās' nīf'). **1.** A knife carried in a sheath or case. *Addison.*

2. A large table knife; — so called from being formerly kept in a *case*.

Case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F. *casemate*, fr. It. *casamatta*, prob. from *casa* house + *matto*, f. *matta*, mad, weak, feeble, dim. from the same source as E. *-mate* in *checkmate*.]

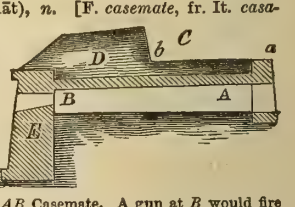

AB Casemate. A gun at *B* would fire through the embrasure in the wall; a gun at *C* would fire in barbette, or over the parapet; *D* Parapet; *E* Scarp wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; *ab* Terreplein.

1. (*Fort.*) A bombproof chamber, usually of masonry, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures; or one capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.

2. (*Arch.*) A hollow molding, chiefly in cornices.

Case'ma'ted (kās'mā'tĕd), *a.* Furnished with, protected by, or built like, a casemate. *Campbell.*

Case'ment (kās'ment; 277), *n.* [Shortened fr. *encasement*. See Incase, 1st Case, and cf. Incasement.] (*Arch*) A window sash opening on hinges affixed to the upright side of the frame into which it is fitted. (*Poetically*) A window.

A *casement* of the great chamber window. *Shak.*

Case'ment-ed, *a.* Having a casement or casements.

Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. Casein.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy.

Caseous degeneration, a morbid process, in scrofulous or consumptive persons, in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance which is neither absorbed nor organized.

Ca'sern (kā'zẽrn), *n.* [F. *caserne*.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks. *Bescherelle.*

Case' shot' (kās' shŏt'). (*Mil.*) A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case or canister.

☞ In the United States a *case shot* is a thin spherical or oblong cast-iron shell containing musket balls and a bursting charge, with a time fuse; — called in Europe *shrapnel*. In Europe the term *case shot* is applied to what in the United States is called *canister*. *Wilhelm.*

‖ **Ca'se-um** (kā'sē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Same as Casein.

Case'worm' (kās'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A worm or grub that makes for itself a case. See Caddice.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* [F. *caisse* case, box, cash box, cash. See Case a box.] **1.** A place where money is kept, or where it is deposited and paid out; a money box. [*Obs.*]

This bank is properly a general *cash*, where every man lodges his money. *Sir W. Temple.*

£20,000 are known to be in her *cash*. *Sir R. Winwood.*

2. (*Com.*) (*a*) Ready money; especially, coin or specie; but also applied to bank notes, drafts, bonds, or any paper easily convertible into money. (*b*) Immediate or prompt payment in current funds; as, to sell goods for *cash*; to make a reduction in price for *cash*.

Cash account (*Bookkeeping*), an account of money received, disbursed, and on hand. — **Cash boy**, in large retail stores, a messenger who carries the money received by the salesman from customers to a cashier, and returns the proper change. [*U. S.*] — **Cash credit**, an account with a bank by which a person or house, having given security for repayment, draws at pleasure upon the bank to the extent of an amount agreed upon; — called also *bank credit* and *cash account*. — **Cash sales**, sales made for ready money, in distinction from those on which credit is given; stocks sold, to be delivered on the day of transaction.

Syn. — Money; coin; specie; currency; capital.

Cash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cashed (kăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cashing.] To pay, or to receive, cash for; to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a note or an order.

Cash, *v. t.* [See Cashier.] To disband. [*Obs.*] *Gorges.*

Cash, *n. sing. & pl.* A Chinese coin.

☞ The *cash* (Chinese *tsien*) is the only current coin made by the Chinese government. It is a thin circular

disk of a very base alloy of copper, with a square hole in the center. 1,000 to 1,400 *cash* are equivalent to a dollar.

Cash'book (kăsh'bo͝ok), *n.* (*Bookkeeping*) A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

Ca-shew' (kȧ-sho͞o'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, for *cajou*, prob. from Malay *kāyu* tree; cf. Pg. *acaju*. Cf. ACAJOU.] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) of the same family with the sumac. It is native in tropical America, but is now naturalized in all tropical countries. Its fruit, a kidney-shaped nut, grows at the extremity of an edible, pear-shaped hypocarp, about three inches long.

Cashew Branch with Fruit (Hypocarp and Nut).

Cashew nut, the large, kidney-shaped fruit of the cashew, which is edible after the caustic oil has been expelled from the shell by roasting the nut.

Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier*, fr. *caisse*. See CASH.] One who has charge of money; a cash keeper; the officer who has charge of the payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes), of a bank or a mercantile company.

Cash-ier', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CASHIERED (-ērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASHIERING.] [Earlier *cash*, fr. F. *casser* to break, annul, cashier, fr. L. *cassare*, equiv. to *cassum reddere*, to annul: cf. G. *cassiren*. Cf. QUASH to annul, CASS.] **1.** To dismiss or discard; to discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from an office or place of trust.

They have *cashiered* several of their followers. *Addison.*

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard. *Macaulay.*

2. To put away or reject; to disregard. [*R.*]

Connections formed for interest, and endeared
By selfish views, [are] censured and *cashiered*. *Cowper.*

They absolutely *cashier* the literal express sense of the words. *South.*

Cash-ier'er (-ēr), *n.* One who rejects, discards, or dismisses; as, a *cashierer* of monarchs. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* **1.** A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere from the soft wool found beneath the hair of the goats of Cashmere, Thibet, and the Himalayas. Some cashmere, of fine quality, is richly embroidered for sale to Europeans.

2. A dress fabric made of fine wool, or of fine wool and cotton, in imitation of the original cashmere.

Cashmere shawl, a rich and costly shawl made of cashmere; — often called *camel's-hair shawl*.

Cash'me-rette' (-mē-rĕt'), *n.* A kind of dress goods, made with a soft and glossy surface like cashmere.

Ca-shoo' (kȧ-sho͞o'), *n.* [F. *cachou*, NL. *catechu*, Cochin-Chin. *cay cau*, from the tree called *mimosa*, or *areca catechu*. Cf. CATECHU.] See CATECHU.

Cas'ing (kā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of inclosing in, or covering with, a case or thin substance, as plaster, boards, etc.

2. An outside covering, for protection or ornament, or to prevent the radiation of heat.

3. An inclosing frame; esp. the framework around a door or a window. See CASE, *n.*, 4.

Ca'sings (kā'sĭngz), *n. pl.* Dried dung of cattle used as fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Waterland.*

‖ **Ca-si'no** (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. CASINOS (-nōz), It. CASINI (-nē). [It. *casino*, dim. of *casa* house, fr. L. *casa* cottage. Cf. CASSINO.] **1.** A small country house.

2. A building or room used for social meetings, or public amusements, for dancing, gaming, etc.

3. A game at cards. See CASSINO.

Cask (kȧsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet, prob. fr. *cascar* to break, fr. L. *quassare* to break. Cf. CASQUE, CASS.] **1.** Same as CASQUE. [*Obs.*]

2. A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops, usually closely fitted together so as to hold liquids. It may be larger or smaller than a barrel.

3. The quantity contained in a cask.

4. A casket; a small box for jewels. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cask, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

Cas'ket (kȧs'kĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque* helmet, fr. Sp. *casco*.] **1.** A small chest or box, esp. of rich material or ornamental character, as for jewels, etc.

The little *casket* bring me hither. *Shak.*

2. A kind of burial case. [*U. S.*]

3. Anything containing or intended to contain something highly esteemed; as: (*a*) The body. (*Shak.*) (*b*) The tomb. (*Milton*) (*c*) A book of selections. [*Poetic*]

They found him dead . . . an empty *casket*. *Shak.*

Cas'ket, *n.* (*Naut.*) A gasket. See GASKET.

Cas'ket, *v. t.* To put into, or preserve in, a casket. [*Poetic*] "I have *casketed* my treasure." *Shak.*

Casque (kȧsk), *n.* [F. *casque*, fr. Sp. *casco*. See CASE.] A piece of defensive or ornamental armor (with or without a vizor) for the head and neck; a helmet.

His *casque* overshadowed with brilliant plumes. *Prescott.*

Casque.

Cass (kȧs), *v. t.* [F. *casser*, LL. *cassare*, fr. L. *cassus* empty, hollow, and perhaps influenced by L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, v. intens. of *quatere* to shake. Cf. CASHIER, *v. t.*, QUASH, CASK.] To render useless or void; to quash; to annul; to reject; to send away. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Cas'sa-da (kȧs'sȧ-dȧ; 277), *n.* See CASSAVA.

Cas'sa-reep (-rēp), *n.* A condiment made from the sap of the bitter cassava (*Manihot utilissima*) deprived of its poisonous qualities, concentrated by boiling, and flavored with aromatics. See PEPPER POT.

Cas'sate (kȧs'sāt), *v. t.* [LL. *cassare*. See CASS.] To render void or useless; to vacate or annul. [*Obs.*]

Cas-sa'tion (kȧs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *cassation*. See CASS.] The act of annulling.

A general *cassation* of their constitutions. *Motley.*

Court of cassation, the highest court of appeal in France, which has power to quash (*casser*) or reverse the decisions of the inferior courts.

Cas'sa-va (kȧs'sȧ-vȧ; 277), *n.* [F. *cassave*, Sp. *cazabe*, fr. *kasabi*, in the language of Hayti.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shrubby euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Manihot*, with fleshy rootstocks yielding an edible starch; — called also *manioc*.

☞ There are two species, *bitter* and *sweet*, from which the cassava of commerce is prepared in the West Indies, tropical America, and Africa. The bitter (*Manihot utilissima*) is the more important; this has a poisonous sap, but by grating, pressing, and baking the root the poisonous qualities are removed. The sweet (*M. Aipi*) is used as a table vegetable.

2. A nutritious starch obtained from the rootstocks of the cassava plant, used as food and in making tapioca.

Cas'se pa'per (kȧs'sē pā'pẽr). [F. *papier cassé*. See CASS.] Broken paper; the outside quires of a ream.

Cas'se-role (kȧs'sē-rōl), *n.* [F., a saucepan, dim. from *casse* a basin.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A small round dish with a handle, usually of porcelain.

2. (*Cookery*) A mold (in the shape of a hollow vessel or incasement) of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables or meat.

Cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ), *n.* [L. *cassia* and *casia*, Gr. κασσία and κασία; cf. Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qetsīāh*, fr. *qāṣa'* to cut off, to peel off.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees) of many species, most of which have purgative qualities. The leaves of several species furnish the senna used in medicine.

2. The bark of several species of *Cinnamomum* grown in China, etc.; Chinese cinnamon. It is imported as *cassia*, but commonly sold as cinnamon, from which it differs more or less in strength and flavor, and in the amount of outer bark attached.

☞ The medicinal "cassia" (*cassia pulp*) is the laxative pulp of the pods of a leguminous tree (*Cassia fistula* or *Pudding-pipe tree*), native in the East Indies but naturalized in various tropical countries.

Cassia bark, the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassia*, etc. The coarser kinds are called *Cassia lignea*, and are often used to adulterate true cinnamon. — **Cassia buds**, the dried flower buds of several species of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum cassia*, etc.). — **Cassia oil**, oil extracted from cassia bark and cassia buds; — called also *oil of cinnamon*.

Cas'si-can (kȧs'sĭ-kăn), *n.* [NL. *cassicus* helmeted, fr. L. *cassis* a helmet.] (*Zoöl.*) An American bird of the genus *Cassicus*, allied to the starlings and orioles, remarkable for its skillfully constructed and suspended nest; the crested oriole. The name is also sometimes given to the piping crow, an Australian bird.

Cas-sid'e-ous (kȧs-sĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cassis* helmet.] (*Bot.*) Helmet-shaped; — applied to a corolla having a broad, helmet-shaped upper petal, as in aconite.

Cas'si-do-ny (kȧs'sĭ-dō-nў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *cassidonium*, F. *cassidoine*. See CHALCEDONY.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The French lavender (*Lavandula Stœchas*). (*b*) The goldilocks (*Chrysocoma Linosyris*), and perhaps other plants related to the genus *Gnaphalium* or cudweed.

Cas'si-mere (kȧs'sĭ-mēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *casimir*, prob. of the same origin as E. *cashmere*. Cf. KERSEYMERE.] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth, used for men's garments. [Written also *kerseymere*.]

Cas'si-nette' (kȧs'sĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *casinete*, G. *cassinet*.] A cloth with a cotton warp, and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cas-sin'i-an o'vals (kȧs-sĭn'ĭ-an ō'valz). (*Math.*) See under OVAL.

Cas-si'no (kȧs-sē'nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, a gaming house. See CASINO.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons, usually for twenty-one points.

Great cassino, the ten of diamonds. — **Little cassino**, the two of spades.

Cas'si-o-ber'ry (kȧs'sĭ-ō-bĕr'rў), *n.* [NL. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] The fruit of the *Viburnum obovatum*, a shrub which grows from Virginia to Florida.

Cas'si-o-pe'ia (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπεια.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, situated between Cepheus and Perseus; — so called in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cassiopeia's Chair, a group of six stars, in Cassiopeia, somewhat resembling a chair.

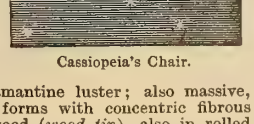

Cassiopeia's Chair.

Cas-sit'er-ite (kȧs-sĭt'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. κασσίτερος tin.] (*Min.*) Native tin dioxide; tin stone; a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of reddish brown color, and brilliant adamantine luster; also massive, sometimes in compact forms with concentric fibrous structure resembling wood (*wood tin*), also in rolled fragments or pebbly (*stream tin*). It is the chief source of metallic tin. See *Black tin*, under BLACK.

Cas'sius (kȧsh'ŭs), *n.* [From the name of the discoverer, A. *Cassius*, a German physician of the 17th century.] A brownish purple pigment, obtained by the action of some compounds of tin upon certain salts of gold. It is used in painting and staining porcelain and glass to give a beautiful purple color. Commonly called *purple of Cassius*.

Cas'sock (kȧs'sŭk), *n.* [F. *casaque*, fr. It. *casacca*, perh. fr. L. *casa* cottage, in It., house; or of Slavic origin.] **1.** A long outer garment formerly worn by men and women, as well as by soldiers as part of their uniform.

2. (*Eccl.*) A garment resembling a long frock coat worn by the clergy of certain churches when officiating, and by others as the usual outer garment.

Cas'socked (kȧs'sŭkt), *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

‖ **Cas'so-lette'** (kȧs'sō-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A box, or vase, with a perforated cover to emit perfumes.

Cas'son-ade' (-sŏn-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. *casson*, for *caisson* a large chest. This sugar comes from Brazil in large chests.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined. *McElrath.*

Cas'so-wa-ry (kȧs'sō-wȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* CASSOWARIES (-rĭz). [Malay *kasuāri*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large bird, of the genus *Casuarius*, found in the East Indies. It is smaller and stouter than the ostrich. Its head is armed with a kind of helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates overlapping each other, and it has a group of long sharp spines on each wing which are used as defensive organs. It is a shy bird, and runs with great rapidity. Other species inhabit New Guinea, Australia, etc.

Common Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

Cas'su-mu'nar (kȧs'sŭ-mū'nẽr), **Cas'su-mu'ni-ar** (-mū'nĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Hind.] (*Med.*) A pungent, bitter, aromatic, gingerlike root, obtained from the East Indies.

Cast (kȧst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASTING.] [Cf. Dan. *kaste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta*; perh. akin to L. *gerere* to bear, carry, E. *jest*.] **1.** To send or drive by force; to throw; to fling; to hurl; to impel.

Uzziah prepared . . . slings to *cast* stones. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14.

Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. *Acts* xii. 8.

We must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts* xxvii. 26.

2. To direct or turn, as the eyes.

How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shak.*

3. To drop; to deposit; as, to *cast* a ballot.

4. To throw down, as in wrestling. *Shak.*

5. To throw up, as a mound, or a rampart.

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench [bank] about thee. *Luke* xix. 43.

6. To throw off; to eject; to shed; to lose.

His filth within being *cast*. *Shak.*

Neither shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Mal.* iii. 11.

The creatures that *cast* the skin are the snake, the viper, etc. *Bacon.*

7. To bring forth prematurely; to slink.

Thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Gen.* xxi. 38.

8. To throw out or emit; to exhale. [*Obs.*]

This . . . *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

9. To cause to fall; to shed; to reflect; to throw; as, to *cast* a ray upon a screen; to *cast* light upon a subject.

10. To impose; to bestow; to rest.

The government I *cast* upon my brother. *Shak.*

Cast thy burden upon the Lord. *Ps.* lv. 22.

11. To dismiss; to discard; to cashier. [*Obs.*]

The state can not with safety *cast* him.

12. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* a horoscope. "Let it be *cast* and paid." *Shak.*

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord. *Shak.*

13. To contrive; to plan. [*Archaic*]

The cloister . . . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for [an orange house]. *Sir W. Temple.*

14. To defeat in a lawsuit; to decide against; to convict; as, to be *cast* in damages.

She was *cast* to be hanged. *Jeffrey.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Dr. H. More.*

15. To turn (the balance or scale); to overbalance; hence, to make preponderate; to decide; as, a *casting* voice.

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious! *South.*

16. To form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal or other material into a mold; to fashion; to found; as, to *cast* bells, stoves, bullets.

17. (*Print.*) To stereotype or electrotype.

18. To fix, distribute, or allot, as the parts of a play among actors; also to assign (an actor) for a part.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*. *Addison.*

To cast anchor. (*Naut.*) See under ANCHOR. — **To cast a horoscope**, to calculate it. — **To cast a horse, sheep,** *or* **other animal**, to throw down with the feet upwards, in such a manner as to prevent its rising again. — **To cast a shoe**, to throw off or lose a shoe, said of a horse or ox. — **To cast aside**, to throw or push aside; to neglect; to reject as useless or inconvenient. — **To cast away.** (*a*) To throw away; to lavish; to waste. "*Cast away* a life." *Addison.* (*b*) To reject; to let perish. "*Cast away* his people." *Rom.* xi. 1. "*Cast* none *away*." *Shak.* (*c*) To wreck. "*Cast away* and sunk." *Shak.* — **To cast by**, to reject; to dismiss or discard; to throw away. — **To cast down**, to throw down; to destroy; to deject or depress, as the mind. "Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?" *Ps.* xlii. 5. — **To cast forth**, to throw out, or eject, as from an inclosed place; to emit; to send out. — **To cast in one's lot with**, to share the fortunes of. — **To cast in one's teeth**, to upbraid or abuse one for; to twit. — **To cast lots.** See under LOT. — **To cast off.** (*a*) To discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to free one's self from. (*b*) (*Hunting*) To leave behind, as dogs; also, to set loose, or free, as dogs. *Crabb.* (*c*) (*Naut.*) To untie, throw off, or let go, as a rope. — **To cast off copy** (*Print.*), to estimate how much printed matter a given amount of copy will make, or how large the page must be in order that the copy may make a given number of pages. — **To cast one's self on** *or* **upon**, to yield or submit one's self unreservedly to, as to the mercy of another. — **To cast out**, to throw out; to eject, as from a house; to cast forth; to expel; to utter. — **To cast the lead** (*Naut.*), to sound by dropping the lead to the bottom. — **To cast the water** (*Med.*), to examine the

urine for signs of disease. [*Obs.*] — **To cast up.** (*a*) To throw up; to raise. (*b*) To compute; to reckon, as the cost. (*c*) To vomit. (*d*) To twit with; to throw in one's teeth.

Cast (kȧst), *v. i.* **1.** To throw, as a line in angling, esp. with a fly hook.

2. (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a vessel around from the wind in getting under weigh.

Weigh anchor, *cast* to starboard. *Totten.*

3. To consider; to turn or revolve in the mind; to plan; as, to *cast* about for reasons.

She . . . *cast* in her mind what manner of salutation this should be. *Luke* i. 29.

4. To calculate; to compute. [*R.*]

Who would *cast* and balance at a desk. *Tennyson.*

5. To receive form or shape in a mold.

It will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mold. *Woodward.*

6. To warp; to become twisted out of shape.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it alters its flatness or straightness. *Moxon.*

7. To vomit.

These verses . . . make me ready to *cast.* *B. Jonson.*

Cast, *3d pres.* of Cast, for *Casteth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cast, *n.* [Cf. Icel., Dan., & Sw. *kast.*] **1.** The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

2. The thing thrown.

A *cast* of dreadful dust. *Dryden.*

3. The distance to which a thing is or can be thrown. "About a stone's *cast.*" *Luke* xxii. 41.

4. A throw of dice; hence, a chance or venture.

An even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

I have set my life upon a *cast,*
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

5. That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected; as, the skin of an insect, the refuse from a hawk's stomach, the excrement of an earthworm.

6. The act of casting in a mold.

And why such daily *cast* of brazen cannon. *Shak.*

7. An impression or mold, taken from a thing or person; a mold; a pattern.

8. That which is formed in a mold; esp. a reproduction or copy, as of a work of art, in bronze or plaster, etc.; a casting.

9. Form; appearance mien; air; style; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. "A neat *cast* of verse." *Pope.*

An heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure. *Prior.*

And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*

10. A tendency to any color; a tinge; a shade.

Gray with a *cast* of green. *Woodward.*

11. A chance, opportunity, privilege, or advantage; specifically, an opportunity of riding; a lift. [*Scotch*]

We bargained with the driver to give us a *cast* to the next stage. *Smollett.*

If we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it. *Sir W. Scott.*

12. The assignment of parts in a play to the actors.

13. (*Falconry*) A flight or a couple or set of hawks let go at one time from the hand. *Crabb.*

As when a *cast* of falcons make their flight. *Spenser.*

14. A stroke, touch, or trick. [*Obs.*]

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics; for his information was wholly false. *Swift.*

15. A motion or turn, as of the eye; direction; look; glance; squint.

The *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion. *Bacon.*

And let you see with one *cast* of an eye. *Addison.*

This freakish, elvish *cast* came into the child's eye. *Hawthorne.*

16. A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold.

17. Four; that is, as many as are thrown into a vessel at once in counting herrings, etc.; a warp.

18. Contrivance; plot; design. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A cast of the eye, a slight squint or strabismus. — **Renal casts** (*Med.*), microscopic bodies found in the urine of persons affected with disease of the kidneys; — so called because they are formed of matter deposited in, and preserving the outline of, the renal tubes. — **The last cast,** the last throw of the dice or last effort, on which every thing is ventured; the last chance.

Cas-ta'li-an (kȧs-tā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Castalius.*] Of or pertaining to Castalia, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mt. Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. *Milton.*

‖ **Cas-ta'ne-a** (-nē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a chestnut, fr. Gr. *κάστανον.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of nut-bearing trees or shrubs including the chestnut and chinquapin.

Cas'ta-net (kȧs'tȧ-nĕt), *n.* See Castanets.

Cas'ta-nets, *n. pl.* [F. *castagnettes,* Sp. *castañetas,* fr. L. *castanea* (Sp. *castaña*) a chestnut. So named from the resemblance to two chestnuts, or because chestnuts were first used for castanets. See Chestnut.] Two small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and beaten together with the middle finger; — used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars.

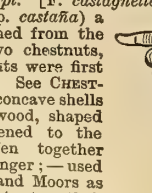

Castanets.

☞ The singular, *castanet,* is used of *one* of the pair, or, sometimes, of the pair forming the instrument.

The dancer, holding a *castanet* in each hand, rattles them to the motion of his feet. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

Cast'a-way (kȧst'ȧ-wā), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is cast away or shipwrecked.

2. One who is ruined; one who has made moral shipwreck; a reprobate.

Lest . . . when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway.* 1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

Cast'a-way, *a.* Of no value; rejected; useless.

Caste (kȧst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, lineage, fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste: cf. F. *caste,* of same origin.] **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which the Hindoos are divided according to the laws of Brahmanism.

☞ The members of the same caste are theoretically of equal rank, and of the same profession or occupation, and may not eat or intermarry with those not of their own caste. The original *castes* are four, viz., the *Brahmans,* or sacerdotal order; the *Kshatriyas,* or soldiers and rulers; the *Vaisyas,* or husbandmen and merchants; and the *Sudras,* or laborers and mechanics. Men of no caste are *Parias,* outcasts. Numerous mixed classes, or *castes,* have sprung up in the progress of time.

2. A separate and fixed order or class of persons in society who chiefly hold intercourse among themselves.

The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste.* *Macaulay.*

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one has belonged; to lose social position or consideration.

Cas'tel-lan (kȧs'tĕl-lȧn), *n.* [OF. *castelain,* F. *châtelain,* L. *castellanus* pertaining to a castle, an occupant of a castle, LL., a governor of a castle, fr. L. *castellum* castle, citadel, dim. of *castrum* fortified place. See Castle, and cf. Chatelaine.] A governor or warden of a castle.

Cas'tel-la-ny (-lȧ-nў), *n.; pl.* Castellanies (-nĭz). [LL. *castellania.*] The lordship of a castle; the extent of land and jurisdiction appertaining to a castle.

Cas'tel-la'ted (kȧs'tĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* [LL. *castellatus,* fr. *castellare.* See Castle.] **1.** Inclosed within a building; as, a fountain or cistern *castellated.* [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle.

Cas'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *castellatio,* fr. *castellare,* fr. L. *castellum.* See Castle.] The act of making into a castle.

Cast'er (kȧst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who casts; as, a *caster* of stones, etc.; a *caster* of cannon; a *caster* of accounts.

2. A vial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments at the table; as, a set of *casters.*

3. A stand to hold a set of cruets.

4. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported and moved.

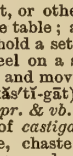

One form of Caster (4).

Cas'ti-gate (kȧs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Castigated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Castigating.] [L. *castigatus,* p. p. of *castigare* to correct, punish; *castus* pure, chaste + *agere* to move, drive. See Chaste, and cf. Chasten.] **1.** To punish by stripes; to chastise by blows; to chasten; also, to chastise verbally; to reprove; to criticise severely.

2. To emend; to correct. [*Obs.*]

Cas'ti-ga'tion (kȧs'tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castigatio.*] **1.** Corrective punishment; chastisement; reproof; pungent criticism.

The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *W. Irving.*

2. Emendation; correction. [*Obs.*]

Cas'ti-ga'tor (kȧs'tĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who castigates or corrects.

Cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *castigatorius.*] Punitive in order to amendment; corrective.

Cas'ti-ga-to-ry, *n.* An instrument formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds; — called also a *ducking stool,* or *trebucket.* *Blackstone.*

Cas'tile soap' (kȧs'tēl *or* kȧs-tēl' sōp'). [From *Castile,* or *Castilia,* a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda; also, a soap made in imitation of the above-described soap.

Cas-til'ian (kȧs-tĭl'yȧn), *n.* [Sp. *castellano,* from *Castilla,* NL. *Castilia, Castella,* Castile, which received its name from the castles erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors.] **1.** An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain.

2. The Spanish language as spoken in Castile.

Cas-til'ian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

Cast'ing (kȧst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who casts or throws, as in fishing.

2. The act or process of making casts or impressions, or of shaping metal or plaster in a mold; the act or the process of pouring molten metal into a mold.

3. That which is cast in a mold; esp. the mass of metal so cast; as, a *casting* in iron; bronze *castings.*

4. The warping of a board. *Brande & C.*

5. The act of casting off, or that which is cast off, as skin, feathers, excrement, etc.

Casting of draperies, the proper distribution of the folds of garments, in painting and sculpture. — **Casting line** (*Fishing*), the leader; also, sometimes applied to the long reel line. — **Casting net,** a net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — **Casting voice, Casting vote,** the decisive vote of a presiding officer, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided. "When there was an equal vote, the governor had the *casting voice.*" *B. Trumbull.* — **Casting weight,** a weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

Cast' i'ron (kȧst' ī'ŭrn). Highly carbonized iron, the direct product of the blast furnace; — used for making castings, and for conversion into wrought iron and steel. It can not be welded or forged, is brittle, and sometimes very hard. Besides carbon, it contains sulphur, phosphorus, silica, etc.

Cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron. Hence, Fig.: Like cast iron; hardy; unyielding.

Cas'tle (kȧs''l), *n.* [AS. *castel,* fr. L. *castellum,* dim. of *castrum* a fortified place, castle.] **1.** A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a fortress.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose. *Coke.*

Our *castle's* strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

☞ Originally the mediæval *castle* was a single strong tower or keep, with a palisaded inclosure around it and inferior buildings, such as stables and the like, and surrounded by a moat; then such a keep or donjon, with courtyards or baileys and accessory buildings of greater elaboration, including a great hall and a chapel, all surrounded by defensive walls and a moat, with a drawbridge, etc. Afterwards the name was retained by large dwellings that had formerly been fortresses, or by those which replaced ancient fortresses.

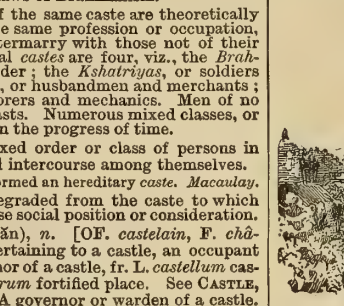

Castle at Pierrefonds, France.

A Donjon or Keep, an irregular building containing the dwelling of the lord and his family; *B C* Large round towers forming part of the donjon and of the exterior walls; *D* Square tower, separating the two inner courts and forming part of the donjon; *E* Chapel, whose apse forms a half-round tower, *F*, on the exterior walls; *G H* Round towers on the exterior walls; *K* Postern gate, reached from outside by a removable flight of steps or inclined plane for hoisting in stores, and leading to a court, *L* (see small diagram) whose pavement is on a level with the sill of the postern, but below the level of the larger court, with which it communicates by a separately fortified gateway; *M* Turret, containing spiral stairway to all the stories of the great tower, *B*, and serving also as a station for signal fire, banner, etc.; *N* Turret with stairway for tower, *C*; *O* Echauguettes; *P P P* Battlements consisting of merlons and crenels alternately, the merlons being pierced by loopholes; *Q Q'* Machicolations (those at *Q'* defend the postern *K*); *R* Outwork defending the approach, which is a road ascending the hill and passing under all four faces of the castle; *S S* Wall of the outer bailey. The road of approach enters the bailey at *T* and passes thence into the castle by the main entrance gateway (which is in the wall between, and defended by, the towers, *C H*) and over two drawbridges and through fortified passages to the inner court.

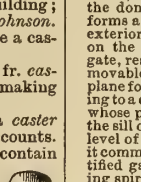

Plan of Donjon.

2. Any strong, imposing, and stately mansion.

3. A small tower, as on a ship, or an elephant's back.

4. A piece, made to represent a castle, used in the game of chess; a rook.

Castle in the air, a visionary project; a baseless scheme; an air castle; — sometimes called a *castle in Spain* (F. *château en Espagne*).

Syn. — Fortress; fortification; citadel; stronghold. See Fortress.

Cas'tle (kȧs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Castled (-ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Castling (-lĭng).] (*Chess*) To move the castle to the square next the king, and then the king around the castle to the square next beyond it, for the purpose of covering the king.

Cas'tle-build'er (kȧs''l-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* Fig.: One who builds castles in the air or forms visionary schemes. — **Cas'tle-build'ing,** *n.*

Cas'tled (kȧs''ld), *a.* **1.** Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle; as, a *castled* height or crag.

2. Fortified; turreted; as, *castled* walls.

Cas'tle-guard' (kȧs''l-gärd'), *n.* **1.** The guard or defense of a castle.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A tax or imposition on a dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in it; castle-ward.

3. A feudal tenure, obliging the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

Cas'tle-ry (kȧs''l-rў), *n.* [Cf. OF. *castelerie.* See Castle.] The government of a castle. *Blount.*

Cas'tlet (kȧs''lĕt), *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

Cas'tle-ward' (kȧs''l-wärd'), *n.* Same as Castle-guard.

Cast'ling (kȧst'lĭng), *n.* That which is cast or brought forth prematurely; an abortion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cas'tling (kȧs'lĭng), *n.* (*Chess*) A compound move of the king and castle. See Castle, *v. i.*

Cast'-off' (kȧst'ôf'; 115), *a.* Cast or laid aside; as, *cast-off* clothes.

Cas'tor (kȧs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *castor* the beaver, Gr. *κάστωρ*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodents, including the beaver. See Beaver.

2. Castoreum. See Castoreum.

3. A hat, esp. one made of beaver fur; a beaver.

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor.* *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A heavy quality of broadcloth for overcoats.

Cast'or (kȧst'ẽr), *n.* See Caster, a small wheel.

Cas'tor (kȧs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The northernmost of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini, the other being Pollux.

Cas'tor, Cas'tor-ite (kȧs'tẽr-ĭt), *n.* [The minerals *castor* and *pollux* were so named because found *together* on the island of Elba. See Castor and Pollux.] (*Min.*) A variety of the mineral called petalite, from Elba.

Cas'tor and Pol'lux (ăn pŏl'lŭks). [*Castor* and *Pollux* were twin sons of Jupiter and Leda.] (*Naut.*) See *Saint Elmo's fire,* under Saint.

Cas'tor bean' (kȧs'tẽr bēn'). (*Bot.*) The bean or seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis,* or *Palma Christi*).

Cas-to're-um (kȧs-tō'rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. See Castor.] A peculiar bitter orange-brown substance, with strong, penetrating odor, found in two sacs between the anus and external genitals of the beaver; castor; — used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and by perfumers.

Cas'to-rin (kăs'tô-rĭn), *n.* [From 1st CASTOR.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tẽr oil'). A mild cathartic oil, expressed or extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*. When fresh the oil is inodorous and insipid.

Castor-oil plant. Same as PALMA CHRISTI.

Cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trȧ-mẽ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *castramétation*, fr. L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off, fr. *meta* limit.] (*Mil.*) The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CASTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASTRATING.] [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate, akin to Skr. *çastra* knife.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld; to alter.

2. To cut or take out; esp. to remove anything erroneous, or objectionable from, as the obscene parts of a writing; to expurgate.

My . . . correspondent . . . has sent me the following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places. *Spectator.*

Cas-tra'tion (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castratio*: cf. F. *castration*.] The act of castrating.

‖ **Cas-tra'to** (kȧs-trä'tô), *n.* [It., properly p. p. of *castrare*. See CASTRATE.] A male person castrated for the purpose of improving his voice for singing; an artificial, or male, soprano. *Swift.*

Cas'trel (kăs'trĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *crécerelle*, *cristel*, OF. *crecele*, *cercele*. Cf. KESTREL.] (*Zoöl.*) See KESTREL.

Cas-tren'sial (kăs-trĕn'shȧl), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, fr. *castra* camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cas-tren'sian (-shȧn), *a.* Castrensial. [*R.*]

Cast' steel' (kȧst' stēl'). See *Cast steel*, under STEEL.

Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ȧl), *a.* [OE. *casuel*, F. *casuel*, fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* fall, accident, fr. *cadere* to fall. See CASE.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance.

Casual breaks in the general system. *W. Irving.*

2. Coming without regularity; occasional; incidental; as, *casual* expenses.

A constant habit, rather than a *casual* gesture. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional; contingent; unforeseen. See ACCIDENTAL.

Cas'u-al, *n.* One who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong; a vagrant.

Cas'u-al-ism (-ĭzm), *n.* The doctrine that all things exist or are controlled by chance.

Cas'u-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in casualism.

Cas'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without design; accidentally; fortuitously; by chance; occasionally.

Cas'u-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being casual.

Cas'u-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* CASUALTIES (-tĭz). [F. *casualité*, LL. *casualitas*.] **1.** That which comes without design or without being foreseen; contingency.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Any injury of the body from accident; hence, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident; as, an unhappy *casualty*.

3. *pl.* (*Mil. & Naval*) Numerical loss caused by death, wounds, discharge, or desertion.

Casualty ward, a ward in a hospital devoted to the treatment of injuries received by accident.

Syn. — Accident; contingency; fortuity; misfortune.

‖ **Cas'u-a-ri'na** (kăzh'ū-ȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., supposed to be named from the resemblance of the twigs to the feathers of the cassowary, of the genus *Casuarius*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leafless trees or shrubs, with drooping branchlets of a rushlike appearance, mostly natives of Australia. Some of them are large, producing hard and heavy timber of excellent quality, called *beefwood* from its color.

Cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst), *n.* [L. *casus* fall, case; cf. F. *casuiste*. See CASUAL.] One who is skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

Cas'u-ist, *v. i.* To play the casuist. *Milton.*

Cas'u-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to casuists or casuistry.

Cas'u-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kȧl), ‖ uists or casuistry.

Cas'u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ĭs-trȳ), *n.* **1.** The science or doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience, of resolving questions of right or wrong in conduct, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society or the church, or from equity and natural reason; the application of general moral rules to particular cases.

The consideration of these nice and puzzling questions in the science of ethics has given rise, in modern times, to a particular department of it, distinguished by the title of *casuistry*. *Stewart.*

Casuistry is the science of cases (*i. e.*, oblique deflections from the general rule). *De Quincey.*

2. Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching in regard to duties, obligations, and morals.

‖ **Ca'sus** (kā'sŭs), *n.* [L.] An event; an occurrence; an occasion; a combination of circumstances; a case; an act of God. See the Note under ACCIDENT.

Casus belli, an event or combination of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged as a justification of war. — Casus fortuitus, an accident against which due prudence could not have provided. See *Act of God*, under ACT. — Casus omissus, a case not provided for by the statute.

Cat (kăt), *n.* [AS. *cat*; akin to D. & Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttr*, G. *katze*, *kater*, Ir. *cat*, W. *cath*, Armor. *kaz*, LL. *catus*, Bisc. *catua*, NGr. γάτα, γάτος, Russ. & Pol. *kot*, Turk. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*; of unknown origin. Cf. KITTEN.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of various species of the genera *Felis* and *Lynx*. The domestic cat is *Felis domestica*. The European wild cat (*Felis catus*) is much larger than the domestic cat. In the United States the name *wild cat* is commonly applied to the bay lynx (*Lynx rufus*). See WILD CAT, and TIGER CAT.

☞ The domestic cat includes many varieties named from their place of origin or from some peculiarity; as, the *Angora cat*; the *Maltese cat*; the *Manx cat*.

The word *cat* is also used to designate other animals, from some fancied resemblance; as, civet *cat*, fisher *cat*, *cat*bird, *cat*fish, *cat* shark, sea *cat*.

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A strong vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist. It is employed in the coal and timber trade. (*b*) A strong tackle used to draw an anchor up to the cathead of a ship. *Totten.*

3. A double tripod (for holding a plate, etc.), having six feet, of which three rest on the ground, in whatever position it is placed.

4. An old game: (*a*) The game of tipcat and the implement with which it is played. See TIPCAT. (*b*) A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat*, *two old cat*, etc.

5. A cat o' nine tails. See below.

Angora cat, Blind cat. See under ANGORA, BLIND. — Black cat, the fisher. See under BLACK. — Cat and dog, like a cat and dog; quarrelsome; inharmonious. "I am sure we have lived a *cat and dog* life of it." *Coleridge.* — Cat block (*Naut.*), a heavy iron-strapped block with a large hook, forming part of the tackle used in drawing an anchor up to the cathead. — Cat hook (*Naut.*), a strong hook attached to a cat block. — Cat nap, a very short sleep. [*Collog.*] — Cat o' nine tails, an instrument of punishment consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle; — formerly used to flog offenders on the bare back. — Cat's cradle, a game played, esp. by children, with a string looped on the fingers so as to resemble a small cradle. The string is transferred from the fingers of one to those of another, at each transfer with a change of form. See CRATCH, CRATCH CRADLE. — To let the cat out of the bag, to tell a secret, carelessly or willfully. [*Colloq.*] — Bush cat, the serval. See SERVAL.

Cat (kăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATTING.] (*Naut.*) To bring up to the cathead; as, to *cat* an anchor. See under ANCHOR. *Totten.*

Cat'a- (kăt'ȧ-). [Gr. κατά.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition, used as a prefix to signify *down*, *downward*, *under*, *against*, *contrary* or *opposed to*, *wholly*, *completely*; as in *cata*clysm, *cata*rrh. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in *cat*optric; and is sometimes changed to *cath-*, as in *cath*artic, *cath*olic.

Cat'a-bap'tist (kăt'ȧ-băp'tĭst), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *baptist*. See BAPTIST.] (*Eccl.*) One who opposes baptism, especially of infants. [*Obs.*] *Featley.*

‖ **Cat'a-ba'sion** (-bā'zhŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καταβάσιον.] A vault under the altar of a Greek church.

Cat'a-bi-ot'ic (-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* See under FORCE.

Cat'a-caus'tic (-kȧs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *caustic*.] (*Physics*) Relating to, or having the properties of, a caustic curve formed by reflection. See CAUSTIC, *a. Nichol.*

Cat'a-caus'tic, *n.* (*Physics*) A caustic curve formed by reflection of light. *Nichol.*

Cat'a-chre'sis (kăt'ȧ-krē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κατάχρησις misuse, fr. καταχρῆσθαι to misuse; κατά against + χρῆσθαι to use.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is wrested from its true signification; as, "To take arms against a sea of troubles." *Shak.* "Her voice was but the shadow of a sound." *Young.*

Cat'a-chres'tic (kăt'ȧ-krĕs'tĭk), ‖ *a.* Belonging to, or **Cat'a-chres'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), ‖ in the manner of, a catachresis; wrested from its natural sense or form; forced; far-fetched. — **Cat'a-chres'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

[A] *catachrestical* and improper way of speaking. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cat'a-clysm (kăt'ȧ-klĭzm), *n.* [L. *cataclysmos*, Gr. κατακλυσμός, from κατακλύζειν to dash over, inundate; κατά downward, against + κλύζειν to wash or dash over: cf. F. *cataclysme*.] **1.** An extensive overflow or sweeping flood of water; a deluge.

2. (*Geol.*) Any violent catastrophe, involving sudden and extensive changes of the earth's surface.

Cat'a-clys'mal (-klĭz'mȧl), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to **Cat'a-clys'mic** (-klĭz'mĭk), ‖ a cataclysm.

Cat'a-clys'mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who believes that the most important geological phenomena have been produced by cataclysms.

Cat'a-comb (kăt'ȧ-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, fr. LL. *catacumba*, perh. from Gr. κατά downward, down + κύμβη cavity.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place of large extent used for the burial of the dead; — commonly in the plural.

☞ The term is supposed to have been applied originally to the tombs under the church of St. Sebastian in Rome. The most celebrated catacombs are those near Rome, on the Appian Way, supposed to have been the place of refuge and interment of the early Christians; those of Egypt, extending for a wide distance in the vicinity of Cairo; and those of Paris, in abandoned stone quarries, excavated under a large portion of the city.

Cat'a-cous'tics (kăt'ȧ-kous'tĭks *or* -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *acoustics*: cf. F. *catacoustique*.] (*Physics*) That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. See ACOUSTICS. *Hutton.*

Cat'a-di-op'tric (-dī-ŏp'trĭk), ‖ *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *di-* **Cat'a-di-op'tric-al** (-trĭ-kȧl), ‖ *optric*: cf. F. *catadioptrique*.] (*Physics*) Pertaining to, produced by, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light; as, a *catadioptric* light. *Hutton.*

Cat'a-di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* The science which treats of catadioptric phenomena, or of the use of catadioptric instruments.

Cat'a-drome (kăt'ȧ-drōm), *n.* [Gr. κατάδρομος race course; κατά down + δρόμος course.] **1.** A race course.

2. (*Mach.*) A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights. *Francis.*

Ca-tad'ro-mous (kȧ-tăd'rô-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. κατά down + δρόμος a running.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having the lowest inferior segment of a pinna nearer the rachis than the lowest superior one; — said of a mode of branching in ferns, and opposed to *anadromous*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Living in fresh water, and going to the sea to spawn; — opposed to *anadromous*, and said of the eel.

‖ **Cat'a-fal'co** (kăt'ȧ-făl'kō), *n.* [It.] See CATAFALQUE.

Cat'a-falque' (kăt'ȧ-fălk'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco*, scaffold, funeral canopy; of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, Pr. *cadafalc*, OF. *chafaut*. Cf. SCAFFOLD.] A temporary structure sometimes used in the funeral solemnities of eminent persons, for the public exhibition of the remains, or their conveyance to the place of burial.

Cat'ag-mat'ic (kăt'ăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κάταγμα fracture, fr. καταγνύναι to break in pieces; κατά down + ἀγνύναι to break: cf. F. *catagmatique*.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of consolidating broken bones.

Ca-ta'lan (kȧ-tā'yan), *n.* A native of Cathay or China; a foreigner; — formerly a term of reproach. *Shak.*

Cat'a-lan (kăt'ȧ-lăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the language of Catalonia.

Catalan furnace, Catalan forge (*Metal.*), a kind of furnace for producing wrought iron directly from the ore. It was formerly much used, esp. in Catalonia, and is still used in some parts of the United States and elsewhere.

Cat'a-lec'tic (kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *catalecticus*, Gr. καταληκτικός incomplete, fr. καταλήγειν to leave off; κατά down, wholly + λήγειν to stop.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse.

2. (*Photog. & Chem.*) Incomplete; partial; not affecting the whole of a substance. *Abney.*

Cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sȳ), ‖ *n.* [NL. *catalepsis*, **Cat'a-lep'sis** (kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sĭs), ‖ fr. Gr. κατάληψις a seizure, fr. καταλαμβάνειν to seize upon; κατά down + λαμβάνειν to take, seize.] (*Med.*) A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, the body and limbs preserving the position that may be given them, while the action of the heart and lungs continues.

Cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταληπτικός.] Pertaining to, or resembling, catalepsy; affected with catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* fit.

‖ **Cat'al-lac'ta** (kăt'ăl-lăk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. καταλλάσσειν. See CATALLACTICS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Protozoa, of which *Magosphæra* is the type. They exist both in a myxopod state, with branched pseudopodia, and in the form of ciliated bodies united in free, spherical colonies.

Cat'al-lac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Gr. καταλλάσσειν to exchange; κατά wholly + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] The science of exchanges, a branch of political economy.

Cat'a-lo-gize (kăt'ȧ-lō-jīz), *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue; to register; to catalogue. [*R.*] *Coles.*

Cat'a-logue (kăt'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F., fr. L. *catalogus*, fr. Gr. κατάλογος a counting up, list, fr. καταλέγειν to count up; κατά down, completely + λέγειν to say.] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

Card catalogue, a catalogue, as of books, having each item entered on a separate card, and the cards arranged in cases by subjects, or authors, or alphabetically. — Catalogue raisonné (rā'zô'nā') [F.], a catalogue of books, etc., classed according to their subjects.

Syn. — List; register; roll; record; index; schedule; enumeration; inventory. See LIST.

Cat'a-logue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATALOGUED (-lŏgd; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATALOGUING (-lŏg'ĭng).] To make a list or catalogue of; to insert in a catalogue.

The most innocent acts are *catalogued* with sins. *Walpole.*

Cat'a-log'uer (-lŏg'ẽr), *n.* A maker of catalogues; esp. one skilled in the making of catalogues.

Ca-tal'pa (kȧ-tăl'pȧ), *n.* [From the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered this tree in the year 1726.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American and East Indian trees, of which the best known species are the *Catalpa bignonioides*, a large, ornamental North American tree, with spotted white flowers and long cylindrical pods, and the *C. speciosa* of the Mississippi valley; — called also *Indian bean*.

Ca-tal'y-sis (kȧ-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CATALYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάλυσις dissolution, fr. καταλύειν to destroy, dissolve; κατά down, wholly + λύειν to loose.]

1. Dissolution; degeneration; decay. [*R.*]

Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A process by which reaction occurs in the presence of certain agents which were formerly believed to exert an influence by mere contact. It is now believed that such reactions are attended with the formation of an intermediate compound or compounds, so that by alternate composition and decomposition the agent is apparently left unchanged; as, the *catalysis* of making ether from alcohol by means of sulphuric acid; or *catalysis* in the action of soluble ferments (as diastase, or ptyalin) on starch. (*b*) The catalytic force.

Cat'a-lyt'ic (kăt'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or causing, catalysis. "The *catalytic* power is ill understood." *Ure.*

Catalytic force, that form of chemical energy formerly supposed to determine catalysis.

Cat'a-lyt'ic, *n.* (*Chem.*) An agent employed in catalysis, as platinum black, aluminium chloride, etc.

Cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ȧ-mȧ-răn'), *n.* [The native East Indian name.] **1.** A kind of raft or float, consisting of two or more logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails; — used as a surf boat and for other purposes on the coasts of the East and West Indies and South America. Modified forms are much used in the lumber regions of North America, and at life-saving stations.

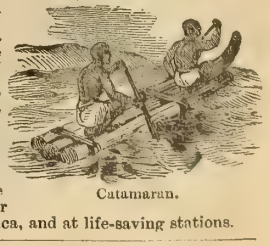

Catamaran.

2. Any vessel with twin hulls, whether propelled by sails or by steam; esp., one of a class of double-hulled pleasure boats remarkable for speed.

3. A kind of fire raft or torpedo boat.

The incendiary rafts prepared by Sir Sidney Smith for destroying the French flotilla at Boulogne, 1804, were called *catamarans*. *Knight.*

4. A quarrelsome woman; a scold. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Cat'a-me'ni-a** (kăt'ȧ-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τά καταμήνια.*] (*Med.*) The monthly courses of women; menstrual discharges; menses.

Cat'a-me'ni-al (-*al*), *a.* [Gr. *καταμήνιος* monthly; *κατά* down, back, again + *μήν* month.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

Cat'a-mite (kăt'ȧ-mīt), *n.* [L. *Catamitus*, an old form of *Ganymedes* Ganymede, Gr. *Γανυμήδης.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

Cat'a-mount (-mount), *n.* [*Cat* + *mount:* cf. Sp. *gato montes* mountain cat.] (*Zoöl.*) The cougar. Applied also, in some parts of the United States, to the lynx.

Cat'a-nad'ro-mous (-năd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κατά* down + *ἀνά* up + *δρόμος* a running, course.] (*Zoöl.*) Ascending and descending fresh streams from and to the sea, as the salmon; anadromous. [*R.*]

Cat'a-pasm (kăt'ȧ-păz'm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάπασμα*, fr. *καταπάσσειν* to besprinkle; *κατά* down, wholly + *πάσσειν* to strew, or sprinkle.] (*Med.*) A compound medicinal powder, used by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, etc. *Dunglison.*

Cat'a-pel'tic (kăt'ȧ-pĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a catapult.

Cat'a-pet'al-ous (kăt'ȧ-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *petalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having the petals held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

Cat'a-phon'ic (kăt'ȧ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to cataphonics; catacoustic.

Cat'a-phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Pref *cata-* + *phonics:* cf. F. *cataphonique.*] (*Physics*) That branch of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

Cat'a-phract (kăt'ȧ-frăkt), *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. *καταφράκτης*, fr. *καταφράκτος* covered, fr. *καταφράσσειν* to cover; *κατά* down, wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.]

1. (*Mil. Antiq.*) Defensive armor used for the whole body and often for the horse also, esp. the linked mail or scale armor of some eastern nations.

2. A horseman covered with a cataphract.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts*, and spears. *Milton.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The armor or plate covering some fishes.

Cat'a-phract'ed (kăt'ȧ-frăk'tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Covered with a cataphract, or armor of plates, scales, etc.; or with that which corresponds to this, as horny or bony plates, hard, callous skin, etc.

Cat'a-phrac'tic (kăt'ȧ-frăk'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cataphract.

Cat'a-phys'ic-al (-fĭz'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *physical.*] Unnatural; contrary to nature. [*R.*]

Some artists . . . have given to Sir Walter Scott a pile of forehead which is unpleasing and *cataphysical*. *De Quincey.*

Cat'a-plasm (kăt'ȧ-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *cataplasma*, Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, fr. *καταπλάσσειν* to spread over; *κατά* down, wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] (*Med.*) A soft and moist substance applied externally to some part of the body; a poultice. *Dunglison.*

Cat'a-puce (-pūs), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Spurge. [*Obs.*]

Cat'a-pult (kăt'ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, Gr. *καταπέλτης*, prob. from *κατά* down + *πάλλειν* to shake, hurl.]

1. (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine somewhat resembling a massive crossbow, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, spears, etc.

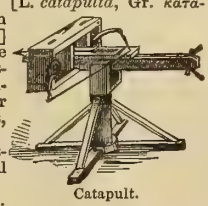

Catapult.

2. A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc.

Cat'a-ract (kăt'ȧ-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta*, *catarractes*, a waterfall, Gr. *καταράκτης*, *καταρράκτης*, fr. *καταρρηγνύναι* to break down; in the passive, to fall or rush down, (of tumors) to burst; *κατά* down + *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] **1.** A great fall of water over a precipice; a large waterfall.

2. (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light and impairs or destroys the sight.

3. (*Mach.*) A kind of hydraulic brake for regulating the action of pumping engines and other machines; — sometimes called *dashpot.*

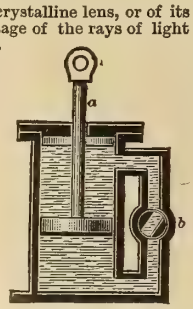

One form of Cataract (*Mach.*). The movement of the piston *a* is restrained by the resistance the cock *b* makes to the flow of the liquid.

Cat'a-rac'tous (kăt'ȧ-răk'tŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a cataract in the eye; affected with cataract.

Ca-tarrh' (kȧ-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *κατάρροος*, *κατάρρους*, a running down, rheum, fr. *καταρρεῖν*; *κατά* down + *ῥεῖν* to flow. See STREAM.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, *catarrh* of the stomach; *catarrh* of the bladder.

☞ In America, the term *catarrh* is applied especially to a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, to an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, to the cold itself.

Ca-tarrh'al (kȧ-tär'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or attending, catarrh; of the nature of catarrh.

Cat'ar-rhine (kăt'ȧ-rīn *or* -rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *καταρρις* with hanging or curved nose; *κατά* down + *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Catarrhina*, a division of Quadrumana, including the Old World monkeys and apes which have the nostrils close together and turned downward. See MONKEY.

Ca-tarrh'ous (kȧ-tär'ŭs), *a.* Catarrhal. [*R.*]

Cat'a-stal'tic (kăt'ȧ-stăl'tĭk), *a* [Gr. *καταστολτικός*, fr. *κατάστελλειν* to check; *κατά* down, wholly + *στέλλειν* to set.] (*Med.*) Checking evacuations through astringent or styptic qualities.

‖ **Ca-tas'ta-sis** (kȧ-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάστασις*, fr. *καθιστάναι* to set in order; *κατά* down + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which the orator sets forth the subject-matter to be discussed.

2. (*Med.*) The state or condition of anything; constitution; habit of body.

Ca-tas'ta-sis (kȧ-tăs'tĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμός*, fr. *καταστερίζειν* to place among the stars.] A placing among the stars; a catalogue of stars.

The *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes. *Whewell.*

Ca-tas'tro-phe (kȧ-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* [L. *catastropha*, Gr. *καταστροφή*, fr. *καταστρέφειν* to turn up and down, to overturn; *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature; hence, sudden calamity; great misfortune.

The strange *catastrophe* of affairs now at London. *Bp. Burnet.*

The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw. *Woodward.*

2. The final event in a romance or a dramatic piece; a denouement, as a death in a tragedy, or a marriage in a comedy.

3. (*Geol.*) A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth, as, an elevation or subsidence of some part of it, effected by internal causes. *Whewell.*

Cat'a-stroph'ic (kăt'ȧ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a catastrophe. *B. Powell.*

Ca-tas'tro-phism (kȧ-tăs'trō-fĭz'm), *n.* (*Geol.*) The doctrine that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been caused by the sudden action of violent physical causes; — opposed to the doctrine of *uniformism.*

Ca-tas'tro-phist (kȧ-tăs'trō-fĭst), *n.* (*Geol.*) One who holds the theory of catastrophism.

Ca-taw'ba (kȧ-tą'bȧ), *n.* **1.** A well known light red variety of American grape.

2. A light-colored, sprightly American wine from the Catawba grape.

Ca-taw'bas (kȧ-tą'bȧz), *n. pl.; sing.* CATAWBA. (*Ethnol.*) An Appalachian tribe of Indians which originally inhabited the regions near the Catawba river and the head waters of the Santee.

Cat'bird' (kăt'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird (*Galeoscoptes Carolinensis*), allied to the mocking bird, and like it capable of imitating the notes of other birds, but less perfectly. Its note resembles at times the mewing of a cat.

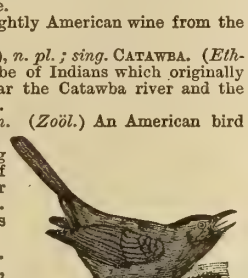

Catbird. (⅓)

Cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sailboat, with a single mast placed as far forward as possible, carrying a sail extended by a gaff and long boom. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Cat'call' (-kal'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, such as is made in playhouses to express dissatisfaction with a play; also, a small shrill instrument for making such a noise.

Upon the rising of the curtain, I was very much surprised with the great consort of *catcalls* which was exhibited. *Addison.*

Catch (kăch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kạt), *or* CATCHED (kăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCHING. *Catched* is rarely used.] [OE. *cacchen*, OF. *cachier*, dialectic form of *chacier* to hunt, F. *chasser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *captiare*, for L. *captare*, v. intens. of *capere* to take, catch. See CAPACIOUS, and cf. CHASE, CASE a box.]

1. To lay hold on; to seize, especially with the hand; to grasp (anything) in motion, with the effect of holding; as, to *catch* a ball.

2. To seize after pursuing; to arrest; as, to *catch* a thief. "They pursued . . . and *caught* him." *Judg.* i. 6.

3. To take captive, as in a snare or net, or on a hook; as, to *catch* a bird or fish.

4. Hence: To insnare; to entangle. "To *catch* him in his words." *Mark* xii. 13.

5. To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend; as, to *catch* a melody. "Fiery thoughts . . . whereof I *catch* the issue." *Tennyson.*

6. To communicate to; to fasten upon; as, the fire *caught* the adjoining building.

7. To engage and attach; to please; to charm.

The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

8. To get possession of; to attain.

Torment myself to *catch* the English throne. *Shak.*

9. To take or receive; esp. to take by sympathy, contagion, infection, or exposure; as, to *catch* the spirit of an occasion; to *catch* the measles or smallpox; to *catch* cold; the house *caught* fire.

10. To come upon unexpectedly or by surprise; to find; as, to *catch* one in the act of stealing.

11. To reach in time; to come up with; as, to *catch* a train.

To catch fire, to become inflamed or ignited. — **To catch it**, to get a scolding or beating; to suffer punishment. [*Colloq.*] — **To catch one's eye**, to attract one's notice. — **To catch one up**, to interrupt captiously while speaking. [*Colloq.*] "You *catch me up* so very short." *Dickens.* — **To catch up**, to snatch; to take up suddenly.

Catch (kăch), *v. i.* **1.** To attain possession. [*Obs.*]

Have is have, however men do *catch*. *Shak.*

2. To be held or impeded by entanglement or slight obstruction; as, a kite *catches* in a tree; a door *catches* so as not to open.

3. To take hold; as, the bolt does not *catch*.

4. To spread by, or as by, infecting; to communicate.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man? *Addison.*

To catch at, to attempt to seize; to be eager to get or use. "[To] *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state." *Addison.* — **To catch up with**, to come up with; to overtake.

Catch, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing; a grasp. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That by which anything is caught or temporarily fastened; as, the *catch* of a gate.

3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to lay hold of, or of watching the opportunity to seize; as, to lie on the *catch*. [*Archaic*] *Addison.*

The common and the canon law . . . lie at *catch*, and wait advantages one against another. *T. Fuller.*

4. That which is caught or taken; profit; gain; especially, the whole quantity caught or taken at one time; as, a good *catch* of fish.

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*

5. Something desirable to be caught, esp. a husband or wife in matrimony. [*Colloq.*] *Marryat.*

6. *pl.* Passing opportunities seized; snatches.

It has been writ by *catches* with many intervals. *Locke.*

7. A slight remembrance; a trace.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories. *Glanvill.*

8. (*Mus.*) A humorous canon or round, so contrived that the singers catch up each other's words.

Catch'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caught. [*R.*]

Catch'-ba'sin (-bā's'n), *n.* A cistern or vault at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer, to catch bulky matters which would not pass readily through the sewer. *Knight.*

Catch'drain' (-drān'), *n.* A ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface water; also, a ditch at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

Catch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, catches.

2. (*Baseball*) The player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball.

Catch'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with the joints of the stem, and sometimes other parts, covered with a viscid secretion to which small insects adhere. The species of *Silene* are examples of the catchfly.

Catch'ing, *a.* **1.** Infectious; contagious.

2. Captivating; alluring.

Catch'ing, *n.* The act of seizing or taking hold of.

Catching bargain (*Law*), a bargain made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price. *Bouvier.*

Catch'-mead'ow (-mĕd'ō), *n.* A meadow irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

Catch'ment (-ment), *n.* A surface of ground on which water may be caught and collected into a reservoir.

Catch'pen-ny (-pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Made or contrived for getting small sums of money from the ignorant or unwary; as, a *catchpenny* book; a *catchpenny* show. — *n.* Some worthless catchpenny thing.

Catch'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [OF. *chacepol*, *chacipol.*] A bailiff's assistant. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **Cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [Probably of East Indian origin, because it was originally a kind of East Indian pickles.] A table sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc. [Written also *ketchup.*]

Catch'wa'ter (kăch'wą'tẽr), *n.* A ditch or drain for catching water. See CATCHDRAIN.

Catch'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CLEAVERS.

Catch'weight' (-wāt'), *adv.* (*Horseracing*) Without any additional weight; without being handicapped; as, to ride *catchweight.*

Catch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** Among theatrical performers, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next; cue.

2. (*Print.*) The first word of any page of a book after the first, inserted at the right hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. It is seldom used in modern printing.

3. A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catchword* of a political party, etc.

Catch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A work or artificial watercourse for throwing water on lands that lie on the slopes of hills; a catchdrain.

Cate (kāt), *n.* Food. [*Obs.*] See CATES.

Cat'e-chet'ic (kăt'ẽ-kĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικός.*

Cat'e-chet'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } See CATECHISE.] Relating to, or consisting in, asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

Cat'e-chet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

Cat'e-chet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or practice of instructing by questions and answers.

Cat'e-chin (kăt'ẽ-kĭn *or* -chĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the tannic acids, extracted from catechu as a white, crystalline substance; — called also *catechuic acid*, and *catechuin.*

Cat'e-chi-sa'tion (kăt'ẽ-kĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *catechizatio.*] The act of catechising.

Cat'e-chise (kăt'ẽ-kīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATECHISED (-kīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATECHISING.] [L. *catechizare*, Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, equiv. to *κατηχεῖν* to resound, sound a thing into one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth; *κατά* + *ἠχεῖν* to sound, *ἠχή* a sound.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, — esp. in regard to points of religious faith.

2. To question or interrogate; to examine or try by

questions; — sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting from a person answers which condemn his own conduct *Swift.*

Cat'e-chi'ser (kăt'ē-kī'zēr), *n.* One who catechises.

Cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [L. *catechismus*, fr. Gr. See CATECHISE.] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.

2. A book containing a summary of principles, especially of religious doctrine, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

The Jews, even till this day, have their *catechisms.* *Hooker.*

The Larger Catechism, The Shorter Catechism. See *Westminster Assembly*, under ASSEMBLY.

Cat'e-chis'mal (-kĭz'mal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechism; having the form of questions and answers; catechetical.

Cat'e-chist (kăt'ē-kĭst), *n.* [L. *catechista*, fr. Gr.] One who instructs by question and answer, especially in religious matters.

Cat'e-chis'tic (-kĭs'tĭk), **Cat'e-chis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechist or to a catechism. *Dr. H. More.*

Cat'e-chize (kăt'ē-kīz), *v. t.* See CATECHISE.

Cat'e-chu (kăt'ē-kū *or* -chū), *n.* [See CASHOO.] (*Chem.*) A dry, brown, astringent extract, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the *Acacia catechu*, and several other plants growing in India. It contains a large portion of tannin or tannic acid, and is used in medicine and in the arts. It is also known by the names *terra japonica*, *cutch*, *gambier*, etc. *Ure. Dunglison.*

Cat'e-chu'ic (kăt'ē-kū'ĭk *or* -chū'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu or its derivatives. See CATECHIN.

Cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ē-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *catechumenus*, Gr. κατηχούμενος instructed, from κατηχεῖν. See CATECHISE.] (*Eccl.*) One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte; in the primitive church, one officially recognized as a Christian, and admitted to instruction preliminary to admission to full membership in the church.

Cat'e-chu'men-ate (-āt), *n.* The state or condition of a catechumen or the time during which one is a catechumen.

Cat'e-chu-men'i-cal (-kū-mĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechumens; as, *catechumenical* instructions.

Cat'e-chu'men-ist, *n* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

Cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (-gŏr'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα predicate. See CATEGORY.] (*Logic*) Capable of being employed by itself as a term; — said of a word.

Cat'e-gor'ic-al (kăt'ē-gŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a category.

2. Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; declarative; absolute; positive; express; as, a *categorical* proposition, or answer.

The Scriptures, by a multitude of *categorical* and intelligible decisions, . . . distinguish between the things seen and temporal and those that are unseen and eternal. *I. Taylor.*

Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically.*

Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute. *A. Marvell.*

Cat'e-go-rist (kăt'ē-gō-rĭst), *n.* One who inserts in a category or list; one who classifies. *Emerson.*

Cat'e-go-rize (kăt'ē-gō-rīz), *v. t.* To insert in a category or list; to class; to catalogue.

Cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ē-gō-rў), *n.; pl.* CATEGORIES (-rĭz). [L. *categoria*, Gr. κατηγορία, fr. κατηγορεῖν to accuse, affirm, predicate; κατά down, against + ἀγορεύειν to harangue, assert, fr. ἀγορά assembly.] **1.** (*Logic*) One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate or undecomposable conception; a predicament.

The *categories* or predicaments — the former a Greek word, the latter its literal translation in the Latin language — were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the *summa genera*, i. e., the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Class; also, state, condition, or predicament; as, we are both in the same *category.*

There is in modern literature a whole class of writers standing within the same *category.* *De Quincey.*

Cat'el (kăt'ĕl), *n.* [See CHATTEL.] Property; — often used by Chaucer in contrast with *rent*, or *income.*

"For loss of *catel* may recovered be,
But loss of tyme shendeth us," quod he. *Chaucer.*

Cat'e-lec'trode (kăt'ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *electrode.*] (*Physics*) The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery. *Faraday.*

Cat'e-lec'tro-ton'ic (-trō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to, or characterized by, catelectrotonus.

‖ **Cat'e-lec-trot'o-nus** (kăt'ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κατά down + ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRO-) + τόνος tone.] (*Physiol.*) The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of a current of electricity through it.

‖ **Ca-te'na** (kā-tē'nā *or* kăt'ē-nā), *n.; pl.* CATENÆ (-nē). [L., a chain.] A chain or series of things connected with each other.

I have . . . in no case sought to construct those *catenæ* of names, which it seems now the fashion of commentators to link together. *C. J. Ellicott.*

Cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nā-rў), **Cat'e-na'ri-an** (kăt'ē-nā'rĭ-an), } *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* a chain. See CHAIN.] Relating to a chain; like a chain; as, a *catenary* curve.

Cat'e-na-ry, *n.; pl.* CATENARIES (-rĭz). (*Geom.*) The curve formed by a rope or chain of uniform density and perfect flexibility, hanging freely between two points of suspension, not in the same vertical line.

Cat'e-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATENATING.] [L. *catenatus*, p. p. of *catenare*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] To connect, in a series of links or ties; to chain. *E. Darwin.*

Cat'e-na'tion (kăt'ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *catenatio.*] Connection of links or union of parts, as in a chain; a regular or connected series. See CONCATENATION. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ca-ten'u-late (kā-tĕn'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] **1.** Consisting of little links or chains.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Chainlike; — said both of color marks and of indentations when arranged like the links of a chain, as on shells, etc.

Ca'ter (kā'tēr), *n.* [OE. *catour* purchaser, caterer, OF. *acator*, fr. *acater*, F. *acheter*, to buy, provide, fr. LL. *accaptare*; L. *ad* + *captare* to strive, to seize, intens. of *capere* to take, seize. Cf. ACATER, CAPACIOUS.] A provider; a purveyor; a caterer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ca'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATERED (-tērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATERING.] [From CATER, *n.*] **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions.

[He] providently *caters* for the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. By extension: To supply what is needed or desired, as theatrical or musical entertainments; — followed by *for* or *to.*

Ca'ter, *n.* [F. *quatre* four.] The four of cards or dice.

Ca'ter, *v. t.* To cut diagonally. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Cat'e-ran (kăt'ē-răn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach.* Cf. KERN an Irish foot soldier.] A Highland robber; a kind of irregular soldier. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Ca'ter-cor'nered (kā'tēr-kôr'nērd *or* kăt'ēr-), *a.* [Cf. CATER to cut diagonally.] Diagonal. [*Colloq.*]

Ca'ter-cous'in (kā'tēr-kŭz'n), *n.* A remote relation. See QUATER-COUSIN. *Shak.*

Ca'ter-er (kā'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who caters.

The little fowls in the air have God for their provider and *caterer.* *Shelton.*

Ca'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who caters. *Milton.*

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ēr-pĭl'lēr), *n.* [OE. *catyrpel*, corrupted fr. OF. *chatepelouse*, or *cate pelue*, fr. *chate*, F. *chatte*, she-cat, fem. of *chat*, L. *catus* + L. *pilosus* hairy, or F. *pelu* hairy, fr. L. *pilus* hair. See CAT, and PILE hair.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect; sometimes, but less commonly, the larval state of other insects, as the sawflies, which are also called false caterpillars. The true caterpillars have three pairs of true legs, and several pairs of abdominal fleshy legs (prolegs) armed with hooks. Some are hairy, others naked. They usually feed on leaves, fruit, and succulent vegetables, being often very destructive. Many of them are popularly called worms, as the cutworm, cankerworm, army worm, cotton worm, silkworm.

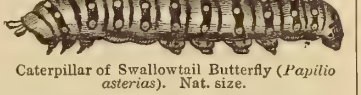

Caterpillar of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*). Nat. size.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*, with pods resembling caterpillars.

Caterpillar catcher, *or* **Caterpillar eater** (*Zoöl.*), a bird belonging to the family of Shrikes, which feeds on caterpillars. The name is also given to several other birds. — **Caterpillar hunter** (*Zoöl.*), any species of beetles of the genus *Callosoma* and other allied genera of the family *Carabidæ*, which feed habitually upon caterpillars.

Cat'er-waul (-wal), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATERWAULED (-wald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATERWAULING.] [*Cat* + *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.] To cry as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise. *Coleridge.*

Cat'er-waul, *n.* A caterwauling.

Cat'er-waul'ing, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry like the cry of cats. *Shak.*

Ca'ter-y (kā'tēr-ў), *n.* [See CATER, *n.*] The place where provisions are deposited. [*Obs.*]

Cates (kāts), *n. pl.* [Cf. ACATES, and see CATER, *n.*] Provisions; food; viands; especially, luxurious food; delicacies; dainties. *Shak.*

Cates for which Apicius could not pay. *Churchill.*
Choicest *cates* and the flagon's best spilth. *R. Browning.*

Cat'-eyed' (kăt'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, able to see in the dark.

Cat'fall' (-fal'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead. *Totten.*

Cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given in the United States to various species of siluroid fishes; as, the *yellow cat* (*Amiurus natalis*); the *blind cat* (*Gronias nigrilabrus*); the *mud cat* (*Pilodictis olivaris*); the *stone cat* (*Noturus flavus*); the *sea cat* (*Arius felis*), etc. This name is also sometimes applied to the *wolf fish.* See BULLHEAD.

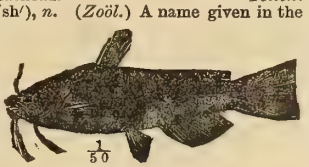

Catfish (*Amiurus catus*).

Cat'gut' (kăt'gŭt'), *n.* [*Cat* + *gut.*] **1.** A cord of great toughness made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, etc.

2. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

Cath'a-rine wheel' (kăth'ā-rĭn hwēl'). See CATHERINE WHEEL.

Cath'a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [LL. *catharista*, fr. Gr. καθαρός clean, pure.] One aiming at or pretending to a greater purity of life than others about him; — applied to persons of various sects. See ALBIGENSES.

Cat'-harp'in (kăt'härp'ĭn), *n.* See CAT-HARPING.

Cat'-harp'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.

‖ **Ca-thar'sis** (kā-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάθαρσις. See CATHARTIC.] (*Med.*) A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc.

Ca-thar'tic (kā-thär'tĭk), **Ca-thar'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικός, fr. καθαρτός pure; akin to E. *chaste.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

2. Of or pertaining to the purgative principle of senna, as *cathartic* acid.

Ca-thar'tic, *n.* [Gr. καθαρτική.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purge; a purgative of moderate activity.

☞ The *cathartics* are more energetic and certain in action than the *laxatives*, which simply increase the tendency to alvine evacuation; and are less powerful and irritant than the *drastic* purges, which cause profuse, repeated, and watery evacuations.

— **Ca-thar'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-thar'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ca-thar'tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter, purgative principle of senna. It is a glucoside with the properties of a weak acid; — called also *cathartic acid*, and *cathartina.*

Ca-thay' (kā-thā'), *n.* China; — an old name for the Celestial Empire, said to have been introduced by Marco Polo and to be a corruption of the Tartar name for North China (*Khitai*, the country of the Khitans).

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of *Cathay.* *Tennyson.*

Cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.

‖ **Cath'e-dra** (kăth'ē-drȧ *or* kā-thē'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθέδρα seat. See CHAIR.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, or of any person in high authority.

Ex cathedra [L., from the chair], in the exercise of one's office; with authority.

The Vatican Council declares that the Pope is infallible "when he speaks *ex cathedra.*" *Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*

Ca-the'dral (kā-thē'dral), *n.* [LL. *cathedralis* (sc. *ecclesia*): cf. F. *cathédrale.* See CATHEDRA.] The principal church in a diocese, so called because in it the bishop has his official chair (*cathedra*) or throne.

Ca-the'dral, *a.* [LL. *cathedralis:* cf. F. *cathédral.*] **1.** Pertaining to the head church of a diocese; as, a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.

2. Emanating from the chair of office, as of a pope or bishop; official; authoritative.

Now, what solemnity can be more required for the pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article! *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks. *Pope.*

Cath'e-dral'ic (kăth'ē-drăl'ĭk), *a.* Cathedral. [*R.*]

Cath'e-dra'ted (-drā'tĕd), *a.* [From CATHEDRA.] Relating to the chair or office of a teacher. [*Obs.*]

Cath'e-ret'ic (kăth'ē-rĕt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. καθαιρετικός, fr. καθαιρεῖν to bring down or raze; κατά down + αἱρεῖν to take.] (*Med.*) A mild kind of caustic used to reduce warts and other excrescences. *Dunglison.*

Cath'er-ine wheel' (kăth'ēr-ĭn hwēl'). [So called from *St. Catherine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom.] **1.** (*Goth. Arch.*) Same as ROSE WINDOW and WHEEL WINDOW. Called also *Catherine-wheel window.*

2. (*Pyrotechny*) A revolving piece of fireworks resembling in form the window of the same name. [Written also *Catharine wheel.*]

Cath'e-ter (kăth'ē-tēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθετήρ a thing let down or put in, catheter, fr. καθιέναι to send down, to let down; κατά + ἱέναι to send.] (*Med.*) The name of various instruments for passing along mucous canals, esp. applied to a tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra to draw off the urine.

Eustachian catheter. See under EUSTACHIAN. — **Prostatic catheter,** one adapted for passing an enlarged prostate.

Cath'e-ter-ism (kăth'ē-tēr-ĭz'm), **Cath'e-ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), } *n.* (*Med.*) The operation of introducing a catheter. *Dunglison.*

Cath'e-ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATHETERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATHETERIZING.] (*Med.*) To operate on with a catheter.

Cath'e-tom'e-ter (kăth'ē-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [From Gr. κάθετος vertical height + *-meter.*] An instrument for the accurate measurement of small differences of height; esp. of the differences in the height of the upper surfaces of two columns of mercury or other fluid, or of the same column at different times. It consists of a telescopic leveling apparatus (*d*), which slides up or down a perpendicular metallic standard very finely graduated (*bb*). The telescope is raised or depressed in order to sight the objects or surfaces, and the differences in vertical height are thus shown on the graduated standard. [Written also *kathetometer.*]

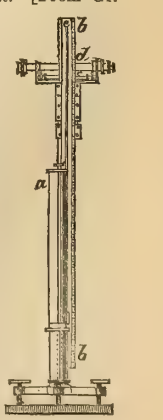

Cathetometer.
a Case; *bb* Divided scale; *d* Horizontal telescope.

‖ **Cath'e-tus** (kăth'ē-tŭs), *n.; pl.* CATHETI (-tī). [L., fr. Gr. κάθετος a perpendicular line, fr. κάθετος let down, fr. καθιέναι. See CATHETER.] (*Geom.*) One line or radius falling perpendicularly on another; as, the *catheti* of a right-angled triangle, that is, the two sides that include the right angle. *Barlow.*

Cath'ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* [Gr. κάθοδος descent; κατά down + ὁδός way.] (*Physics*) The part of a voltaic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; the negative pole; — opposed to *anode.* *Faraday.*

Cathode ray (*Phys.*), a kind of ray generated at the cathode in a vacuum tube, by the electrical discharge.

Ca-thod'ic (kā-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) A term applied to the centrifugal, or efferent, course of the nervous influence. *Marshall Hall.*

Cat'-hole' (kăt'hōl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two small

holes astern, above the gunroom ports, through which hawsers may be passed.

Cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* [L. *catholicus*, Gr. *καθολικός*, universal, general; *κατά* down, wholly + ὅλος whole, probably akin to E. *solid:* cf. F. *catholique.*] **1.** Universal or general; as, the *catholic* faith.

Men of other countries [came] to bear their part in so great and *catholic* a war. *Southey.*

☞ This epithet, which is applicable to the whole Christian church, or its faith, is claimed by Roman Catholics to belong especially to their church, and in popular usage is so limited.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; liberal; as, *catholic* tastes.

3. Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholics; as, the *Catholic* emancipation act.

Catholic epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church; being those of James, Peter, Jude, and John.

Cath'o-lic, *n.* **1.** A person who accepts the creeds which are received in common by all parts of the orthodox Christian church.

2. An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic.

Old Catholics, the name assumed in 1870 by members of the Roman Catholic church, who denied the ecumenical character of the Vatican Council, and rejected its decrees, esp. that concerning the infallibility of the pope, as contrary to the ancient Catholic faith.

Ca-thol'i-cal (kă-thŏl'ĭ-kal), *a.* Catholic. [*Obs.*]

Ca-thol'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *catholicisme.*] **1.** The state or quality of being catholic or universal; catholicity. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Liberality of sentiment; breadth of view.

3. The faith of the whole orthodox Christian church, or adherence thereto.

4. The doctrines or faith of the Roman Catholic church, or adherence thereto.

Cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being catholic; universality.

2. Liberality of sentiments; catholicism.

3. Adherence or conformity to the system of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church; the doctrine so held; orthodoxy.

4. Adherence to the doctrines of the church of Rome, or the doctrines themselves.

Ca-thol'i-cize (kă-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or to become catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Cath'o-lic-ly (kăth'ō-lĭk-lȳ), *adv.* In a catholic manner; generally; universally. *Sir L. Cary.*

Cath'o-lic-ness, *n.* The quality of being catholic; universality; catholicity.

Ca-thol'i-con (kă-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, neut. *καθολικόν*, universal. See CATHOLIC.] (*Med.*) A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

‖ **Ca-thol'i-cos** (-kŏs), *n.* [NL. See CATHOLIC.] (*Eccl.*) The spiritual head of the Armenian church, who resides at Etchmiadzin, Russia, and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over, and consecrates the holy oil for, the Armenians of Russia, Turkey, and Persia, including the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Sis.

☞ The Patriarch of Constantinople is the *civil* head of the Armenians in Turkey.

Cat'i-li-na'ri-an (kăt'ĭ-lĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Catilinarius.*] Pertaining to Catiline, the Roman conspirator; resembling Catiline's conspiracy.

Cat'i-on (kăt'ī-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κατά* downward + *ἰών* going, *p. pr.* of *ἰέναι* to go.] (*Chem.*) An electro-positive substance, which in electro-decomposition is evolved at the cathode; — opposed to *anion.* *Faraday.*

Cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* [*Cat* + *-kin.*] (*Bot.*) An ament; a species of inflorescence, consisting of a slender axis with many unisexual apetalous flowers along its sides, as in the willow and poplar, and (as to the staminate flowers) in the chestnut, oak, hickory, etc.; — so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. See *Illust.* of AMENT.

Cat'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a cat; stealthily; noiselessly.

Cat'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Cat* + *-ling.*] **1.** A little cat; a kitten. "Cat nor *catling.*" *Drummond.*

2. Catgut; a catgut string. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Surg.*) A double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife. [Spelt also *catlin.*] *Crabb.*

Cat'lin-ite (kăt'lĭn-īt), *n.* [From George *Catlin*, an American traveler.] A red clay from the Upper Missouri region, used by the Indians for their pipes.

Cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), **Cat'mint'** (-mĭnt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of the genus *Nepeta* (*N. Cataria*), somewhat like mint, having a strong scent, and sometimes used in medicine. It is so called because cats have a peculiar fondness for it.

Cat'o-ca-thar'tic (kăt'ō-kă-thär'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *κάτω* down + *καθαρτικός* serving to purge. See CATHARTIC.] (*Med.*) A remedy that purges by alvine discharges.

Ca-to'ni-an (kă-tō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Catonianus.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the stern old Roman, Cato the Censor; severe; inflexible.

Cat' o' nine' tails'. See under CAT.

Ca-top'ter (kă-tŏp'tẽr), **Ca-top'tron** (-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror, fr. *κάτοπτος* visible.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. [*Obs.*]

Ca-top'tric (kă-tŏp'trĭk), **Ca-top'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός.* See CATOPTER.] Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by reflection.

Catoptric light, a light in which the rays are concentrated by reflectors into a beam visible at a distance.

Ca-top'trics (kă-tŏp'trĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *catoptrique.* See CATOPTRIC.] (*Physics*) That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies; — formerly called *anacamptics.*

Ca-top'tro-man'cy (-trŏ-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror + *-mancy.* See CATOPTER.] (*Antiq.*) A species of divination, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

Ca-top'tron (kă-tŏp'trŏn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See CATOPTER.

Cat'pipe' (kăt'pīp'), *n.* See CATCALL.

Cat'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* Rigged like a catboat.

Cat'-salt' (-sąlt'), *n.* A sort of salt, finely granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach brine.

Cat's'-eye' (kăts'ī'), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting opalescent reflections from within, like the eye of a cat. The name is given to other gems affording like effects, esp. the chrysoberyl.

Cat's'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Nepeta Glechoma*) of the same genus with catnip; ground ivy.

Cat'-sil'ver (kăt'sĭl'vẽr), *n.* Mica. [*Archaic*]

Cats'kill pe'ri-od (kăts'kĭl pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) The closing subdivision of the Devonian age in America. The rocks of this period are well developed in the Catskill mountains, and extend south and west under the Carboniferous formation. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

Cat'so (kăt'sō), *n.; pl.* CATSOS (-sōz). [It. *cazzo.*] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Cat's'-paw' (kăts'pą'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A light transitory air which ruffles the surface of the water during a calm, or the ripples made by such a puff of air. (*b*) A particular hitch or turn in the bight of a rope, into which a tackle may be hooked.

2. A dupe; a tool; one who, or that which, is used by another as an instrument to accomplish his purposes.

☞ In this sense the term refers to the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

Cat's'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* See TIMOTHY, CAT-TAIL, CIRRUS.

Cat'stick' (kăt'stĭk'), *n.* A stick or club employed in the game of ball called *cat* or *tipcat.* *Massinger.*

Cat'stitch (kăt'stĭch), *v. t.* (*Needlework*) To fold and sew down the edge of with a coarse zigzag stitch.

Cat'sup (-sŭp), *n.* Same as CATCHUP, and KETCHUP.

Cat'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall rush or flag (*Typha latifolia*) growing in marshes, with long, flat leaves, and having its flowers in a close cylindrical spike at the top of the stem. The leaves are frequently used for seating chairs, making mats, etc. See CATKIN.

☞ The *lesser cat-tail* is *Typha angustifolia.*

Cat'tish (kăt'tĭsh), *a.* Catlike; feline. *Drummond.*

Cat'tle (kăt't'l), *n. pl.* [OE. *catel, chatel,* goods, property, OF. *catel, chatel,* LL. *captale, capitale,* goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* relating to the head, chief; because in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property. See CAPITAL, and cf. CHATTEL.] Quadrupeds of the Bovine family; sometimes, also, including all domestic quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine.

Belted cattle, Black cattle. See under BELTED, BLACK. — Cattle guard, a trench under a railroad track and alongside a crossing (as of a public highway). It is intended to prevent cattle from getting upon the track. — Cattle louse (*Zoöl.*), any species of louse infesting cattle. There are several species. The *Hæmatopinus eurysternus* and *H. vituli* are common species which suck blood; *Trichodectes scalaris* eats the hair. — Cattle plague, the rinderpest; called also *Russian cattle plague.* — Cattle range, *or* Cattle run, an open space through which cattle may run or range. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — Cattle show, an exhibition of domestic animals with prizes for the encouragement of stock breeding; — usually accompanied with the exhibition of other agricultural and domestic products and of implements.

Cattle Louse (*Hæmatopinus eurysternus*). Much enlarged.

Cat'ty (kăt'tȳ), *n.* [Malay *katī.* See CADDY.] An East Indian weight of 1⅓ pounds.

Cau-ca'sian (kạ-kā'shan), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous region between the Black and Caspian seas.

2. Of or pertaining to the white races of mankind, of whom the people about Mount Caucasus were formerly taken as the type.

Cau-ca'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Caucasus, esp. a Circassian or Georgian.

2. A member of any of the white races of mankind.

Cau'cus (kạ'kŭs), *n.* [Etymology uncertain. Mr. J. H. Trumbull finds the origin of *caucus* in the N. A. Indian word *cawcawwassough* or *caú cau-as'u* one who urges or pushes on, a promoter. See citation for an early use of the word *caucus.*] A meeting, especially a preliminary meeting, of persons belonging to a party, to nominate candidates for public office, or to select delegates to a nominating convention, or to confer regarding measures or party policy; a political primary meeting.

This day learned that the *caucus* club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. *John Adams's Diary* [*Feb.*, 1763].

Cau'cus, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUCUSED (-kŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUCUSING.] To hold, or meet in, a caucus or caucuses.

Cau'dad (kạ'dăd), *adv.* [L. *cauda* tail + *ad* to.] (*Zoöl.*) Backwards; toward the tail or posterior part.

‖ **Cau'da gal'li** (kạ'dạ-găl'lī). [L., tail of a cock.] (*Paleon.*) A plume-shaped fossil, supposed to be a seaweed, characteristic of the lower Devonian rocks; as, the *cauda galli* grit.

Cauda Galli. (⅓)

Cauda galli epoch (*Geol.*), an epoch at the beginning of the Devonian age in Eastern North America, so named from the characteristic gritty sandstone marked with impressions of *cauda galli.* See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

Cau'dal (kạ'dal), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail. Cf. COWARD.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

The male widow-bird, remarkable for his *caudal* plumes. *Darwin.*

Caudal fin (*Zoöl.*), the terminal fin (or "tail") of a fish.

‖ **Cau-da'ta** (kạ-dā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cauda* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) See URODELA.

Cau'date (kạ'dāt), **Cau'da-ted** (-dā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail; having a termination like a tail.

‖ **Cau'dex** (kạ'dĕks), *n.; pl.* L. CAUDICES (-dĭ-sēz), E. CAUDEXES (-dĕks'ĕz). [L.] (*Bot.*) The stem of a tree, esp. a stem without a branch, as of a palm or a tree fern; also, the perennial rootstock of an herbaceous plant.

Cau'di-cle (kạ'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda* ‖ **Cau-dic'u-la** (kạ-dĭk'ŭ-lạ), tail, appendage.] (*Bot.*) A slender, elastic process, to which the masses of pollen in orchidaceous plants are attached.

Cau'dle (kạ'd'l), *n.* [OF. *caudel,* F. *chaudeau,* dim. of LL. *calidum* a sweet drink, fr. L. *calidus* warm. See CALDRON.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, being a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

Cau'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To make into caudle.

2. To serve as a caudle to; to refresh. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cauf (kạf), *n.* [Perh. akin to Celtic *caff, cav, cau,* L. *cavus* hollow, or to L. *cophinus,* Gr. *κόφινος,* basket.] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. *Phillips.*

Cau'fle (kạ'f'l), *n.* A gang of slaves. Same as COFFLE.

Caught (kạt), *imp. & p. p.* of CATCH.

Cauk (kạk), *n.*, **Cauk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* See CAWK, CALKER.

Caul (kạl), *n.* [OE. *calle, kelle,* prob. fr. F. *cale;* cf. Ir. *calla* a veil.] **1.** A covering of network for the head, worn by women; also, a net. *Spenser.*

2. (*Anat.*) The fold of membrane loaded with fat, which covers more or less of the intestines in mammals; the great omentum. See OMENTUM.

The *caul* serves for the warming of the lower belly. *Ray.*

3. A part of the amnion, one of the membranes enveloping the fetus, which sometimes is round the head of a child at its birth.

It is deemed lucky to be born with a *caul* or membrane over the face. This *caul* is esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning. . . . According to Chrysostom, the midwives frequently sold it for magic uses. *Grose.*

I was born with a *caul,* which was advertised for sale, in the newspapers, at the low price of fifteen guineas. *Dickens.*

Cau-les'cent (kạ-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem: cf. F. *caulescent.*] (*Bot.*) Having a leafy stem.

Cau'li-cle (kạ'lĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A short caulis or stem, esp. the rudimentary stem seen in the embryo of a seed; — otherwise called a *radicle.*

Cau'li-cole (kạ'lĭ-kōl), *n.* Same as CAULICULUS.

‖ **Cau-lic'u-lus** (kạ-lĭk'ŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* CAULICULI (-lī). [L. *cauliculus* little stalk, dim. of *caulis.*] (*Arch.*) In the Corinthian capital, one of the eight stalks rising out of the lower leafage and terminating in leaves which seem to support the volutes. See *Illust.* of *Corinthian order,* under CORINTHIAN.

Cau'li-flow'er (kạ'lĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *choufleur,* modified by E. *cole,* L. *caulis,* and by E. *flower;* F. *chou* cabbage is fr. L. *caulis* stalk, cabbage, and *fleur* flower is fr. L. *flos* flower. See COLE, and FLOWER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual variety of *Brassica oleracea,* or cabbage, of which the cluster of young flower stalks and buds is eaten as a vegetable.

2. The edible head or "curd" of a cauliflower plant.

Cau'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caulis* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a caulis.

Cau'line (kạ'lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing immediately on a caulis; of or pertaining to a caulis.

‖ **Cau'lis** (kạ'lĭs), *n.; L. pl.* CAULES (-lēz). [L., a stem.] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous or woody stem which bears leaves, and may bear flowers.

Caulk (kạk), *v. t. & n.* See CALK.

Cau'lo-car'pous (kạ'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having stems which bear flowers and fruit year after year, as most trees and shrubs.

‖ **Cau'ma** (kạ'mạ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καῦμα* a burning heat.] (*Med.*) Great heat, as of the body in fever.

Cau'po-nize (kạ'pō-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *cauponari,* fr. *caupo* huckster, innkeeper.] To sell wine or victuals. [*Obs.*] *Warburton.*

Caus'a-ble (kạ'zạ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

Caus'al (kạ'zal), *a.* [L. *causalis.* See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause; causative.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words. *Watts.*

Caus'al, *n.* A causal word or form of speech.

Anglo-Saxon *drencan* to drench, *causal* of Anglo-Saxon *drincan* to drink. *Skeat.*

Caus-sal'i-ty (kạ-zăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* CAUSALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.

The *causality* of the divine mind. *Whewell.*

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing effects to their causes. *G. Combe.*

Caus'al-ly (kạ'zal-lȳ), *adv.* According to the order or series of causes; by tracing effects to causes.

Caus'al-ty (kạ'zal-tȳ), *n.* (*Mining*) The lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

Cau-sa'tion (kạ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of causing; also the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

The kind of *causation* by which vision is produced. *Whewell.*

Law of universal causation, the theoretical or asserted law that every event or phenomenon results from, or is the sequel of, some previous event or phenomenon, which being present, the other is certain to take place.

Cau-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the law of universal causation.

Caus'a-tive (kạ'zạ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *causativus* pertaining

to a lawsuit (*causa*), but in the English sense from E. *cause*.] **1.** Effective, as a cause or agent; causing.

Causative in nature of a number of effects. *Bacon.*

2. Expressing a cause or reason; causal; as, the ablative is a *causative* case.

Caus'a-tive (ką'zȧ-tĭv), *n.* A word which expresses or suggests a cause.

Caus'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a causative manner.

Cau-sa'tor (ką-zā'tŏr), *n.* [See CAUSE.] One who causes. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cause (kąz), *n.* [F. *cause*, fr. L. *causa*. Cf. CAUSE, *v.*, KICKSHAW.] **1.** That which produces or effects a result; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. That which is the occasion of an action or state; ground; reason; motive; as, *cause* for rejoicing.

3. Sake; interest; advantage. [*Obs.*]

I did it not for his *cause*. *2 Cor.* vii. 12.

4. (*Law*) A suit or action in court; any legal process by which a party endeavors to obtain his claim, or what he regards as his right; case; ground of action.

5. Any subject of discussion or debate; matter; question; affair in general.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*? *Shak.*

6. The side of a question, which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a principle which is advocated; that which a person or party seeks to attain.

God befriend us, as our *cause* is just. *Shak.*

The part they take against me is from zeal to the *cause*. *Burke.*

Efficient cause, the agent or force that produces a change or result. — **Final cause,** the end, design, or object, for which anything is done. — **Formal cause,** the elements of a conception which make the conception or the thing conceived to be what it is; or the idea viewed as a formative principle and coöperating with the matter. — **Material cause,** that of which anything is made. — **Proximate cause.** See under PROXIMATE. — **To make common cause with,** to join with in purposes and aims. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Origin; source; mainspring; motive; reason; incitement; inducement; purpose; object; suit; action.

Cause, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUSED (kązd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUSING.] [F. *causer*, fr. *cause*, fr. L. *causa*. See CAUSE, *n.*, and cf. ACCUSE.] To effect as an agent; to produce; to be the occasion of; to bring about; to bring into existence; to make; — usually followed by an infinitive, sometimes by *that* with a finite verb.

I will *cause* it to rain upon the earth forty days. *Gen.* vii. 4.

Cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans. *Col.* iv. 16.

Syn. — To create; produce; beget; effect; occasion; originate; induce; bring about.

Cause, *v. i.* To assign or show cause; to give a reason; to make excuse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cause, *conj.* Abbreviation of BECAUSE. *B. Jonson.*

Cause'ful (kąz'fŭl), *a.* Having a cause. [*Obs.*]

Cause'less, *a.* **1.** Self-originating; uncreated.

2. Without just or sufficient reason; groundless.

My fears are *causeless* and ungrounded. *Denham.*

Cause'less-ly, *adv.* Without cause or reason.

Cause'less-ness, *n.* The state of being causeless.

Caus'er (ką'zẽr), *n.* One who or that which causes.

‖ **Cau'seuse'** (kō'zēz'), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to talk.] A kind of sofa for two persons; a tête-à-tête.

Cause'way (kąz'wā), } *n.* [OE. *cauci*, *cauchie*, OF.
Cau'sey (ką'zy), } *cauchie*, F. *chaussée*, from LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road, either fr. L. *calx* lime, hence, to pave with limestone (cf. E. *chalk*), or from L. *calceus* shoe, from *calx* heel, hence, to shoe, pave, or wear by treading.] A way or road raised above the natural level of the ground, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground.

But that broad *causeway* will direct your way. *Dryden.*

The other way Satan went down
The *causey* to Hell-gate. *Milton.*

Cause'wayed (-wād), } *a.* Having a raised way (cause-
Cau'seyed (ką'zĭd), } way or causey); paved. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott. C. Brontë.*

Cau-sid'i-cal (ką-zĭd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *causidicalis*; *causa* a cause in law + *dicere* to say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

Caus'son (kąs'sŏn), *n.* (*Man.*) See CAVESSON.

Caus'tic (kąs'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *causticus*, Gr. καυστικός,
Caus'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } fr. καίειν to burn. Cf. CALM, INK.] **1.** Capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; burning; corrosive; searing.

2. Severe; satirical; sharp; as, a *caustic* remark.

Caustic curve (*Optics*), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents, the reflecting or refracting curve and the luminous point being in one plane. — **Caustic lime.** See under LIME. — **Caustic potash, Caustic soda** (*Chem.*), the solid hydroxides potash, KOH, and soda, NaOH, or solutions of the same. — **Caustic silver,** nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. — **Caustic surface** (*Optics*), a surface to which rays reflected or refracted by another surface are tangents. Caustic curves and surfaces are called *catacaustic* when formed by reflection, and *diacaustic* when formed by refraction.

Syn. — Stinging; cutting; pungent; searching.

Caus'tic, *n.* [L. *causticum* (sc. *medicamentum*). See CAUSTIC, *a.*] **1.** Any substance or means which, applied to animal or other organic tissue, burns, corrodes, or destroys it by chemical action; an escharotic.

2. (*Optics*) A caustic curve or caustic surface.

Caus'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a caustic manner.

Caus-tic'i-ty (kąs-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The quality of being caustic; corrosiveness; as, the *causticity* of potash.

2. Severity of language; sarcasm; as, the *causticity* of a reply or remark.

Caus'tic-ness (kąs'tĭk-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

Cau'tel (ką'tĕl), *n.* [F. *cautèle*, L. *cautela*, fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard, to take care.] **1.** Caution; prudence; wariness. [*Obs.*] *Fulke.*

2. Craft; deceit; falseness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cau'te-lous (ką'tē-lŭs), *a.* [F. *cauteleux*, LL. *cautelosus*. See CAUTEL.] **1.** Cautious; prudent; wary. [*Obs.*] "*Cautelous*, though young." *Drayton.*

2. Crafty; deceitful; false. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

— Cau'te-lous-ly, *adv.* — **Cau'te-lous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Cau'ter (ką'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cautère*, L. *cauterium*, fr. Gr. καυτήριον a branding iron, fr. καίειν to burn. Cf. CAUSTIC, CAUTERY.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing. *Minsheu.*

Cau'ter-ant (-ant), *n.* A cauterizing substance.

Cau'ter-ism (ką'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The use or application of a caustic; cautery. *Ferrand.*

Cau'ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cautérisation*.] (*Med.*) The act of searing some morbid part by the application of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

Cau'ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTERIZING.] [L. *cauterizare*, Gr. καυτηριάζειν, fr. καυτήριον a branding iron: cf. F. *cautériser*. See CAUTER.] **1.** To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic. *Dunglison.*

2. To sear, as the conscience. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cau'ter-y (ką'tẽr-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CAUTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *cauterium*, Gr. καυτήριον. See CAUTER.] **1.** (*Med.*) A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, with a hot iron, or by application of a caustic that will burn, corrode, or destroy animal tissue.

2. The iron or other agent used in cauterizing.

Actual cautery, a substance or agent (as a hot iron) which cauterizes or sears by actual heat; or the burning so effected. — **Potential cautery,** a substance which cauterizes by chemical action; as, lunar *caustic;* also, the cauterizing produced by such substance.

Cau'tion (ką'shŭn), *n.* [F. *caution* a security, L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* (for *scavere*) to be on one's guard, to take care, (orig.) to be on the watch, see; akin to E. *show*.] **1.** A careful attention to the probable effects of an act, in order that failure or harm may be avoided; prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness.

2. Security; guaranty; bail. [*R.*]

The Parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

3. Precept or warning against evil of any kind; exhortation to wariness; advice; injunction.

In way of *caution* I must tell you. *Shak.*

Caution money, money deposited by way of security or guaranty, as by a student at an English university.

Syn. — Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; anxiety; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

Cau'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTIONING.] To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort [one] to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

Cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Conveying a caution, or warning to avoid danger; as, *cautionary* signals.

2. Given as a pledge or as security.

He hated Barnevelt, for his getting the *cautionary* towns out of his hands. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Wary; cautious. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cau'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cautions or advises.

2. (*Scots Law*) A surety or sponsor.

Cau'tion-ry (-rỹ), *n.* (*Scots Law*) Suretyship.

Cau'tious (ką'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cautus*, fr. *cavere*. See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of acts with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful; as, a *cautious* general.

Cautious feeling for another's pain. *Byron.*

Be swift to hear, but *cautious* of your tongue. *Watts.*

Syn. — Wary; watchful; vigilant; prudent; circumspect; discreet; heedful; thoughtful; scrupulous; anxious; careful. — CAUTIOUS, WARY, CIRCUMSPECT. A man is *cautious* who realizes the constant possibility of danger; one may be *wary*, and yet bold and active; a man who is *circumspect* habitually examines things on every side in order to weigh and deliberate. It is necessary to be *cautious* at all times; to be *wary* in cases of extraordinary danger; to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty.

Cau'tious-ly, *adv.* In a cautious manner.

Cau'tious-ness, *n.* The quality of being cautious.

Cav'al-cade' (kăv'al-kād'; 277), *n.* [F. *cavalcade*, fr. It. *cavalcata*, fr. *cavalcare* to go on horseback, fr. LL. *caballicare*, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. καβάλλης. Cf. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen by way of parade.

He brought back his war-worn *cavalcade* to the city. *Prescott.*

Cav'a-le'ro, Cav'a-lie'ro (kăv'ȧ-lē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *caballero*. See CAVALIER.] A cavalier; a gallant; a libertine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cav'a-lier' (kăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cavalier*, It. *cavaliere*, LL. *caballarius*, fr. L. *caballus*. See CAVALCADE, and cf. CHEVALIER, CABALLINE.] **1.** A military man serving on horseback; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man; hence, a gallant.

3. One of the court party in the time of King Charles I. as contrasted with a Roundhead or an adherent of Parliament. *Clarendon.*

4. (*Fort.*) A work of more than ordinary height, rising from the level ground of a bastion, etc., and overlooking surrounding parts.

Cav'a-lier', *a.* **1.** Gay; easy; offhand; frank.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier*, verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

2. High-spirited. [*Obs.*] "The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*." *Suckling.*

3 Supercilious; haughty; disdainful; curt; brusque.

4. Of or relating to the party of King Charles I. "An old *Cavalier* family." *Beaconsfield.*

Cav'a-lier'ish (kăv'ȧ-lēr'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like a cavalier.

Cav'a-lier'ism (kăv'ȧ-lēr'ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cav'a-lier'ly, *adv.* In a supercilious, disdainful, or haughty manner; arrogantly. *Junius.*

Cav'a-lier'ness, *n.* A disdainful manner.

Ca-val'ly (kȧ-văl'lỹ), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *cavalla* a kind of fish; Sp. *caballa;* prob. fr. Pg. *cavallo* horse, Sp. *caballo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carangoid fish of the Atlantic coast (*Caranx hippos*): — called also *horse crevallé*. [See *Illust.* under CARANGOID.]

Cav'al-ry (kăv'al-rỹ), *n.* [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*. See CAVALIER, and cf. CHIVALRY.] (*Mil.*) That part of a military force which serves on horseback.

☞ *Heavy cavalry* and *light cavalry* are so distinguished by the character of their armament, and by the size of the men and horses.

Cav'al-ry-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* CAVALRYMEN (-mĕn). One of a body of cavalry.

‖ **Ca'va-ti'na** (kȧ'vȧ-tē'nȧ *or* kăv'ȧ-), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Originally, a melody of simpler form than the *aria;* a song without a second part and a *da capo;* — a term now variously and vaguely used.

Cave (kāv), *n.* [F. *cave*, L. *cavus* hollow, whence *cavea* cavity. Cf. CAGE.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth, either natural or artificial; a subterraneous cavity; a cavern; a den.

2. Any hollow place, or part; a cavity. [*Obs.*] "The *cave* of the ear." *Bacon.*

Cave bear (*Zoöl.*), a very large fossil bear (*Ursus spelæus*) similar to the grizzly bear, but larger; common in European caves. — **Cave dweller,** a savage of prehistoric times whose dwelling place was a cave. *Tylor.* — **Cave hyena** (*Zoöl.*), a fossil hyena found abundantly in British caves, now usually regarded as a large variety of the living African spotted hyena. — **Cave lion** (*Zoöl.*), a fossil lion found in the caves of Europe, believed to be a large variety of the African lion. — **Bone cave.** See under BONE.

Cave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVED (kāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVING.] [Cf. F. *caver*. See CAVE, *n.*] To make hollow; to scoop out. [*Obs.*]

The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke. *Spenser.*

Cave, *v. i.* **1.** To dwell in a cave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [See *To cave in*, below.] To fall in or down; as, the sand bank *caved*. Hence (*Slang*), to retreat from a position; to give way; to yield in a disputed matter.

To cave in. [Flem. *inkalven*.] (*a*) To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. (*b*) To submit; to yield. [*Slang*] *H. Kingsley.*

‖ **Ca've-at** (kā've-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware, pres. subj. of *cavere* to be on one's guard, to beware.]

1. (*Law*) A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition; as, a *caveat* entered in a probate court to stop the proving of a will or the taking out of letters of administration, etc. *Bouvier.*

2. (*U. S. Patent Laws*) A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the patent office before the patent right is applied for, and operating as a bar to the issue of letters patent to any other person, respecting the same invention.

☞ A *caveat* is operative for one year only, but may be renewed.

3. Intimation of caution; warning; protest.

We think it right to enter our *caveat* against a conclusion. *Jeffrey.*

Caveat emptor [L.] (*Law*), let the purchaser beware, *i. e.*, let him examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment.

Ca've-a'ting (-ā'tĭng), *n.* (*Fencing*) Shifting the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

Ca've-a'tor (-ā'tŏr), *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.

Cut cavendish, the plugs cut into long shreds for smoking.

Cav'ern (kăv'ẽrn), *n.* [L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *caverne*.] A large, deep, hollow place in the earth; a large cave.

Cav'erned (-ẽrnd), *a.* **1.** Containing caverns.

The wolves yelled on the *caverned* hill. *Byron.*

2. Living in a cavern. "*Caverned* hermit." *Pope.*

Cav'ern-ous (kăv'ẽrn-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernosus:* cf. F. *caverneux*.] 1. Full of caverns; resembling a cavern or large cavity; hollow.

2. Filled with small cavities or cells.

3. Having a sound caused by a cavity.

Cavernous body, a body of erectile tissue with large interspaces which may be distended with blood, as in the penis or clitoris. — **Cavernous respiration,** a peculiar respiratory sound audible on auscultation, when the bronchial tubes communicate with morbid cavities in the lungs.

Ca-ver'nu-lous (kȧ-vẽr'nŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern.] Full of little cavities; as, *cavernulous* metal. *Black.*

Cav'es-son (kăv'ĕs-sŭn), } *n.* [F. *caveçon*, augm. fr.
Cav'e-zon (kăv'ĕ-zŭn), } LL. *capitium* a head covering, hood, fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CABEZON.] (*Man.*) A kind of noseband, used in breaking and training horses. [Written also *caveson*, *causson*.] *White.*

‖ **Ca-vet'to** (kȧ-vĕt'tō), *n.* [It. *cavetto*, fr. *cavo* hollow, L. *cavus*.] (*Arch.*) A concave molding; — used chiefly in classical architecture. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Ca-viare' (kȧ-vẽr'), } *n.* [F. *caviar*, fr. It. *caviale*, fr.
Cav'i-ar (kăv'ĭ-ăr), } Turk. *haviār*.] The roes of the sturgeon, prepared and salted; — used as a relish, esp. in Russia.

☞ *Caviare* was considered a delicacy, by some, in Shakespeare's time, but was not relished by most. Hence Hamlet says of a certain play, "'T was *caviare* to the general," *i. e.*, above the taste of the common people.

Cav'i-corn (kăv'ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having hollow horns.

‖ **Cav'i-cor'ni-a** (kăv'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of ruminants whose horns are hollow, and planted on a bony process of the front, as the ox.

Cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caviled *or* Cavilled (-ĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caviling *or* Cavilling.] [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, to censure, fr. *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry: cf. OF. *caviller*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason.

You do not well in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shak.*

Cav'il, *v. t.* To cavil at. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cav'il, *n.* A captious or frivolous objection.

All the *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*

Cav'il-er *or* **Cav'il-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* One who cavils.

Cavilers at the style of the Scriptures. *Boyle.*

Cav'il-ing, *a.* Disposed to cavil; finding fault without good reason. See Captious.

His depreciatory and *caviling* criticism. *Lewis.*

Cav'il-ing-ly, *adv.* In a caviling manner.

Cav'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *cavillation*, L. *cavillatio.*] Frivolous or sophistical objection. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Cav'il-ous *or* **Cav'il-lous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cavillosus.*] Characterized by caviling, or disposed to cavil; quibbling. [*R.*] — **Cav'il-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*] — **Cav'il-ous-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Cav'in (kăv'ĭn), *n.* [F. See Cave.] (*Mil.*) A hollow way, adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place. *Farrow.*

Cav'i-ta-ry (kăv'ĭ-tȧ-rў), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Containing a body cavity; as, the *cavitary* or nematoid worms.

Cav'i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Cavities (-tĭz). [L. *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *cavité.*] **1.** Hollowness. [*Obs.*]

The *cavity* or hollowness of the place. *Goodwin.*

2. A hollow place; a hollow; as, the abdominal *cavity.*

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon. *Arbuthnot.*

Abnormal spaces or excavations are frequently formed in the lungs, which are designated *cavities* or vomicæ. *Quain.*

Body cavity, the cœlum. See under Body.

Ca'vo-re-lie'vo (kä'vō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* Cavo-rilievo.

‖ **Ca'vo-ri-lie'vo** (kä'vō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) Hollow relief; sculpture in relief within a sinking made for the purpose, so that no part of it projects beyond the plain surface around.

Ca-vort' (kȧ-vôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cavorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cavorting.] To prance ostentatiously; — said of a horse or his rider. [*Local slang, U. S.*]

Ca'vy (kā'vў), *n.*; *pl.* Cavies (-vĭz). [NL. *cavia*, fr. Brazilian *cabiai:* cf. F. *cabiai.*] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent of the genera *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*, as the guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*). Cavies are natives of South America.

Water cavy (*Zoöl.*), the capybara.

Caw (kạ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cawed (kạd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cawing.] [Imitative. √22. Cf. Chough.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shak.*

Caw, *n.* The cry made by the crow, rook, or raven.

Cawk (kạk), *n.* [Prov. E. *cauk* limestone. A doublet of *chalk.*] (*Min.*) An opaque, compact variety of barite, or heavy spar. [Also written *cauk.*]

Cawk'er (kạk'ẽr), *n.* See Calker.

Cawk'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to cawk; like cawk.

Caz'on (kāks'n), *n.* A kind of wig. [*Obs.*] *Lamb.*

Caz'ton (kāks'tŭn), *n.* (*Bibliog.*) Any book printed by William *Caxton*, the first English printer. *Hansard.*

Cay (kā), *n.* See Key, a ledge.

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn' *or* kĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [From *Cayenne*, a town and island in French Guiana, South America.] Cayenne pepper.

Cayenne pepper. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A species of *Capsicum* (*C. frutescens*), with small and intensely pungent fruit. (*b*) A very pungent spice made by drying and grinding the fruits or seeds of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*; — called also *red pepper.* It is used chiefly as a condiment.

Cay'man (kā'mȧn), *n.* [From the language of Guiana: cf. Sp. *caiman.*] (*Zoöl.*) The South American alligator. See Alligator. [Sometimes written *caiman.*]

Ca-yu'gas (kȧ-yū'gȧz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Cayuga. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting western New York, forming part of the confederacy called the Five Nations.

Cay-use' (kī-ūs'), *n.* An Indian pony. [*Northw. U. S.*]

Ca-zique' } (kȧ-zēk'), *n.* [Sp. *cacique*, fr. the lan-
Ca-zic' } guage of Hayti.] A chief or petty king among some tribes of Indians in America.

Cease (sēs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ceased (sēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ceasing.] [OE. *cessen, cesen*, F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, v. intensive fr. *cedere* to withdraw. See Cede, and cf. Cessation.] **1.** To come to an end; to stop; to leave off or give over; to desist; as, the noise *ceased.* "To *cease* from strife." *Prov.* xx. 3.

2. To be wanting; to fail; to pass away.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

Syn. — To intermit; desist; stop; abstain; quit; discontinue; refrain; leave off; pause; end.

Cease, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*
Cease, then, this impious rage. *Milton.*

Cease, *n.* Extinction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cease'less, *a.* Without pause or end; incessant.

Cease'less-ly, *adv.* Without intermission or end.

‖ **Cec'i-do-my'i-a** (sĕs'ĭ-dō-mī'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κηκίς, κηκίδος, a gall nut + μυῖα a fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small dipterous flies, including several very injurious species, as the Hessian fly. See Hessian fly.

Ce'ci-ty (sē'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *caecitas*, fr. *caecus* blind: cf. F. *cécité.*] Blindness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ce-cu'tien-cy (sē-kū'shen-sў), *n.* [L. *caecutire* to be blind, fr. *caecus* blind.] Partial blindness, or a tendency to blindness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ce'dar (sē'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceder*, fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] (*Bot.*) The name of several evergreen trees. The wood is remarkable for its durability and fragrant odor.

☞ The cedar of Lebanon is the *Cedrus Libani;* the white cedar (*Cupressus thyoides*) is now called *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea;* American red cedar is the *Juniperus Virginiana;* Spanish cedar, the West Indian *Cedrela odorata.* Many other trees with odoriferous wood are locally called *cedar.*

Cedar Bird. (¼)

Cedar bird (*Zoöl.*), a species of chatterer (*Ampelis cedrorum*), so named from its frequenting cedar trees; — called also *cherry bird, Canada robin,* and *American waxwing.*

Ce'dar, *a.* Of or pertaining to cedar.

Ce'dared (-dẽrd), *a.* Covered, or furnished with, cedars.

Ce'darn (sē'dẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar or its wood. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Cede (sēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ceded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ceding.] [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield; akin to *cadere* to fall, and to E. *chance:* cf. F. *céder.*] To yield or surrender; to give up; to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, to another nation, by treaty.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

Ce-dil'la (sē-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, cf. F. *cédille;* dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c*, to give it the sound of *s.*] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade.*

Ce'drat (sē'drăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *cédrat.* See Cedar.] (*Bot.*) Properly the citron, a variety of *Citrus medica* with large fruits, not acid, and having a high perfume.

Ce'drene (sē'drēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A rich aromatic oil, $C_{15}H_{24}$, extracted from oil of red cedar, and regarded as a polymeric terpene; also any one of a class of similar substances, as the essential oils of cloves, cubebs, juniper, etc., of which cedrene proper is the type. [Written also *cedren.*]

Ce'drine (sē'drĭn ; 277), *a.* [L. *cedrinus*, Gr. κέδρινος. See Cedar.] Of or pertaining to cedar or the cedar tree.

Ce'dri-ret (sē'drĭ-rĕt), *n.* Same as Cœrulignone.

Ce'dry (sē'drў), *a.* Of the nature of cedar. [*R.*]

Ced'ule (sĕd'ūl), *n.* [F. *cédule*, fr. L. *schedula.* See Schedule.] A scroll; a writing; a schedule. [*Obs.*]

Ced'u-ous (sĕd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caeduus*, fr. *caedere* to cut down.] Fit to be felled. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ceiled (sēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ceiling.] [From an older ncun, fr. F. *ciel* heaven, canopy, fr. L. *caelum* heaven, vault, arch, covering; cf. Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] **1.** To overlay or cover the inner side of the roof of; to furnish with a ceiling; as, to *ceil* a room.

The greater house he *ceiled* with fir tree. 2 *Chron.* iii. 5.

2. To line or finish a surface, as of a wall, with plaster, stucco, thin boards, or the like.

Ceil'ing, *n.* [See Ceil, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The inside lining of a room overhead; the under side of the floor above; the upper surface opposite to the floor. (*b*) The lining or finishing of any wall or other surface, with plaster, thin boards, etc.; also, the work when done.

2. (*Naut.*) The inner planking of a vessel.

Camp ceiling. See under Camp. — Ceiling boards, thin, narrow boards used to ceil with.

Ceint (sānt), *n.* [See Cincture.] A girdle. [*Obs.*]

Cel'a-don (sĕl'ȧ-dŏn), *n.* [F.] A pale sea-green color; also, porcelain or fine pottery of this tint.

Cel'an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* [OE. *celidoine*, OF. *celidoine*, F. *chélidoine*, fr. L. *chelidonia* (sc. *herba*), fr. *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow, Gr. χελιδόνιος, fr. χελιδών the swallow, akin to L. *hirundo* a swallow.] (*Bot.*) A perennial herbaceous plant (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family, with yellow flowers. It is used as a medicine in jaundice, etc., and its acrid saffron-colored juice is used to cure warts and the itch; — called also *greater celandine* and *swallowwort.*

Lesser celandine, the pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*).

Cel'a-ture (sĕl'ȧ-tūr ; 135), *n.* [L. *caelatura*, fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] **1.** The act or art of engraving or embossing.

2. That which is engraved. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

Cel'e-brant (sĕl'ē-brant), *n.* [L. *celebrans*, p. pr. of *celebrare.* See Celebrate.] One who performs a public religious rite; — applied particularly to an officiating priest in the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from his assistants.

Cel'e-brate (sĕl'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Celebrated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Celebrating.] [L. *celebratus*, p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, to celebrate, fr. *celeber* famous.] **1.** To extol or honor in a solemn manner; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

2. To honor by solemn rites, by ceremonies of joy and respect, or by refraining from ordinary business; to observe duly; to keep; as, to *celebrate* a birthday.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath. *Lev.* xxiii. 32.

3. To perform or participate in, as a sacrament or solemn rite; to solemnize; to perform with appropriate rites; as, to *celebrate* a marriage.

Syn. — To commemorate; distinguish; honor. — To Celebrate, Commemorate. We *commemorate* events which we desire to keep in remembrance, when we recall them by some special observance; as, to *commemorate* the death of our Savior. We *celebrate* by demonstrations of joy or solemnity or by appropriate ceremonies; as, to *celebrate* the birthday of our Independence.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution as surprising in its manner as happy in its consequences. *Atterbury.*

Earth, water, air, and fire, with feeling glee,
Exult to *celebrate* thy festival. *Thomson.*

Cel'e-bra'ted (sĕl'ē-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; renowned.

Celebrated for the politeness of his manners. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Distinguished; famous; noted; famed; renowned; illustrious. See Distinguished.

Cel'e-bra'tion (sĕl'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *celebratio.*] The act, process, or time of celebrating.

His memory deserving a particular *celebration.* *Clarendon.*
Celebration of Mass is equivalent to offering Mass. *Cath. Dict.*
To hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cel'e-bra'tor (sĕl'ē-brā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who celebrates; a praiser. *Boyle.*

Ce-le'bri-ous (sē-lē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Famous. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Ce-leb'ri-ty (sē-lĕb'rĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Celebrities (-tĭz). [L. *celebritas:* cf. F. *célébrité.*] **1.** Celebration; solemnization. [*Obs.*]

The *celebrity* of the marriage. *Bacon.*

2. The state or condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; as, the *celebrity* of Washington.

An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy. *Whewell.*

3. A person of distinction or renown; — usually in the plural; as, he is one of the *celebrities* of the place.

Ce-le'ri-ac (sē-lē'rĭ-ăk), *n.* (*Bot.*) Turnip-rooted celery, a form of celery with a large globular root, which is used for food.

Ce-ler'i-ty (sē-lĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *celeritas*, from *celer* swift, speedy: cf. F. *célérité.*] Rapidity of motion; quickness; swiftness.

Time, with all its *celerity*, moves slowly to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight. *Johnson.*

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *céleri*, cf. Prov. It. *seleno, seler;* fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley, in LGr. & NGr. *celery.* Cf. Parsley.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Parsley family (*Apium graveolens*), of which the blanched leafstalks are used as a salad.

Ce-les'tial (sē-lĕs'chal ; 106), *a.* [OF. *celestial, celestiel*, fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven. See Ceil.] **1.** Belonging to the aërial regions, or visible heavens. "The twelve *celestial* signs." *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. "*Celestial* spirits." "*Celestial* light." *Milton.*

Celestial city, heaven; the heavenly Jerusalem. *Bunyan.* — Celestial empire, China; — so called from the Chinese words, *tien chan*, Heavenly Dynasty, as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by heaven. *S. W. Williams.*

Ce-les'tial, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

2. A native of China.

Ce-les'tial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make celestial. [*R.*]

Ce-les'tial-ly, *adv.* In a celestial manner.

Ce-les'ti-fy (sē-lĕs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *caelestis* heavenly + *-fy.*] To make like heaven. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cel'es-tine (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn ; 277), } *n.* [LL. *caelestinus*
Cel'es-tite (sĕl'ĕs-tīt), } blue.] (*Min.*) Native strontium sulphate, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color. It occurs crystallized, also in compact massive and fibrous forms.

Cel'es-tine (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A
Cel'es-tin'i-an (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-an), } monk of the austere branch of the Franciscan Order founded by Celestine V. in the 13th century.

Ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) See Cœliac.

Cel-lib'a-cy (sĕ-lĭb'ȧ-sў *or* sĕl'ĭ-bȧ-sў ; 277), *n.* [See Celibate, *n.*] The state of being unmarried; single life, esp. that of a bachelor, or of one bound by vows not to marry. "The *celibacy* of the clergy." *Hallam.*

Cel'i-bate (sĕl'ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried, single.] **1.** Celibate state; celibacy. [*Obs.*]

He . . . preferreth holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. One who is unmarried, esp. a bachelor, or one bound by vows not to marry.

Cel'i-bate, *a.* Unmarried; single; as, a *celibate* state.

Ce-lib'a-tist (sē-lĭb'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who lives unmarried. [*R.*]

Cel'i-dog'ra-phy (sĕl'ĭ-dŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. κηλίς, κηλίδος, stain, spot + *-graphy:* cf. F. *célidographie.*] A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.

Cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella;* akin to *celare* to hide, and E. *hell, helm, conceal.* Cf. Hall.] **1.** A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or in a monastery or convent; the hut of a hermit.

The heroic confessor in his *cell.* *Macaulay.*

2. A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. "*Cells* or dependent priories." *Milman.*

3. Any small cavity, or hollow place.

4. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The space between the ribs of a vaulted roof. (*b*) Same as Cella.

5. (*Elec.*) A jar or vessel, or a division of a compound vessel, for holding the exciting fluid of a battery.

6. (*Biol.*) One of the minute elementary structures, of which the greater part of the various tissues and organs of animals and plants are composed.

☞ All cells have their origin in the primary cell from which the organism was developed. In the lowest animal and vegetable forms, one single cell constitutes the complete individual, such species being called *unicellular organisms.* A typical cell is composed of a semifluid mass of protoplasm, more or less granular, generally containing in its center a nucleus which in turn frequently contains one or more nucleoli, the whole being surrounded by a thin membrane, the cell wall. In some cells, as in those of blood, in the amœba, and in embryonic

cells (both vegetable and animal), there is no restricting cell wall, while in some of the unicellular organisms the nucleus is wholly wanting. See *Illust.* of BIPOLAR.

Air cell. See AIR CELL. — **Cell development** (called also *cell genesis*, *cell formation*, and *cytogenesis*), the multiplication of cells by a process of reproduction under the following common forms: *segmentation* or *fission*, *gemmation* or *budding*, *karyokinesis*, and *endogenous multiplication*. See SEGMENTATION, GEMMATION, etc. — **Cell theory.** (*Biol.*) See *Cellular theory*, under CELLULAR.

Cell (sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CELLED (sĕld).] To place or inclose in a cell. "*Celled* under ground." [*R.*] *Warner.*

‖ **Cel'la** (sĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) The part inclosed within the walls of an ancient temple, as distinguished from the open porticoes.

Cel'lar (sĕl'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *celer*, OF. *celier*, F. *cellier*, fr. L. *cellarium* a receptacle for food, pantry, fr. *cella* storeroom. See CELL.] A room or rooms under a building, and usually below the surface of the ground, where provisions and other stores are kept.

Cel'lar-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The space or storerooms of a cellar; a cellar. *Sir W. Scott.*

You hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shak.*

2. Charge for storage in a cellar.

Cel'lar-er (-ẽr), *n.* [LL. *cellerarius*, equiv. to L. *cellarius* steward: cf. F. *cellérier*. See CELLAR.] (*Eccl.*) A steward or butler of a monastery or chapter; one who has charge of procuring and keeping the provisions.

Cel'lar-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim of *cellar.*] A receptacle, as in a dining room, for a few bottles of wine or liquor, made in the form of a chest or coffer, or of a deep drawer in a sideboard, and usually lined with metal.

Cel'lar-ist (sĕl'lẽr-ĭst), *n.* Same as CELLARER.

Celled (sĕld), *a.* Containing a cell or cells.

Cel'le-pore (sĕl'lê-pōr), *n.* [L. *cella* cell + *porus*, Gr. πόρος, passage.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of delicate branching corals, made up of minute cells, belonging to the Bryozoa.

Cel-lif'er-ous (sĕl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cell* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing cells.

‖ **Cel'lo** (chĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. CELLOS (-lōz), It. CELLI (chĕl'lē). A contraction for VIOLONCELLO.

Cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ŭ-lẽr; 135), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell: cf. F. *cellulaire*. See CELLULE.] Consisting of cells; containing cells; resembling cells.

Cellular plants, Cellular cryptogams (*Bot.*), those flowerless plants which have no ducts or fiber in their tissue, as mosses, fungi, lichens, and algæ. — **Cellular theory,** *or* **Cell theory** (*Biol.*), a theory, according to which the essential element of every tissue, either vegetable or animal, is a cell; the whole series of cells having been formed from the development of the germ cell and by differentiation converted into tissues and organs which, both in plants and animals, are to be considered as a mass of minute cells communicating with each other. — **Cellular tissue.** (*a*) (*Anat.*) See *Conjunctive tissue*, under CONJUNCTIVE. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Tissue composed entirely of parenchyma, and having no woody fiber or ducts.

Cel'lu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Cellular. *Caldwell.*

Cel'lule (sĕl'lūl), *n.* [L. *cellula* a small apartment, dim. of *cella*: cf. F. *cellule*. See CELL.] A small cell.

Cel'lu-lif'er-ous (sĕl'ŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cellula* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing little cells.

‖ **Cel'lu-li'tis** (sĕl'ŭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cellula* + *-itis.*] An inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue, esp. of that lying immediately beneath the skin.

Cel'lu-loid (sĕl'ŭ-loid), *n.* [*Cellu*lose + *-oid.*] A substance composed essentially of gun cotton and camphor, and when pure resembling ivory in texture and color, but variously colored to imitate coral, tortoise shell, amber, malachite, etc. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles, as combs, brushes, collars, and cuffs; — originally called *xylonite*.

Cel'lu-lose' (sĕl'ŭ-lōs'), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Cel'lu-lose', *n.* (*Chem.*) The substance which constitutes the essential part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals, as the tunicates. It is a carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, isomeric with starch, and is convertible into starches and sugars by the action of heat and acids. When pure, it is a white amorphous mass. See STARCH, GRANULOSE, LIGNIN.

Unsized, well bleached linen paper is nearly pure *cellulose*. *Goodale.*

Starch cellulose, the delicate framework which remains when the soluble part (granulose) of starch is removed by saliva or pepsin. *Goodale.*

Ce-lot'o-my (sē-lŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. κηλοτομία; κήλη hernia + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Med.*) The act or operation of cutting, to relieve the stricture in strangulated hernia. [Frequently written *kelotomy.*]

Cel'si-tude (sĕl'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *celsitudo*, from *celsus* high: cf. F. *celsitude.*] Height; altitude. [*Obs.*]

Cel'si-us (sĕl'sĭ-ŭs *or* -shĭ-ŭs), *n.* The Celsius thermometer or scale, so called from Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer, who invented it. It is the same as the *centigrade* thermometer or scale.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtae*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.: cf. W. *Celtiad* one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, a Celt, fr. *celt* covert, shelter, *celu* to hide.] One of an ancient race of people, who formerly inhabited a great part of Central and Western Europe, and whose descendants at the present day occupy Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, and the northern shores of France. [Written also *Kelt.* The letter C was pronounced hard in Celtic languages.]

Celt, *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] (*Archæol.*) A weapon or implement of stone or metal, found in the tumuli, or barrows, of the early Celtic nations.

Celt'i-be'ri-an (sĕl'tĭ-bē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Celtiber*, *Celtibericus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Celtiberia (a district in Spain lying between the Ebro and the Tagus) or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi (Celts of the river Iberus). — *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Celticus*, Gr. Κελτικός. See CELT.] Of or pertaining to the Celts; as, *Celtic* people, tribes, literature, tongue. [Written also *Keltic.*]

Celt'ic, *n.* The language of the Celts.

☞ The remains of the old Celtic language are found in the Gaelic, the Erse or Irish, the Manx, and the Welsh and its cognate dialects, Cornish and Bas Breton.

Celt'i-cism (sĕl'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language. *Warton.*

Celt'i-cize' (sĕl'tĭ-sīz'), *v. t.* To render Celtic; to assimilate to the Celts.

‖ **Cem'ba-lo** (chăm'bȧ-lō), *n.* [It. See CYMBAL.] An old name for the harpsichord.

Ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ĕnt; 277), *n.* [OF. *cement*, *ciment*, F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum* a rough, unhewn stone, pieces or chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedere* to cut, prob. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.] **1.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, etc.

2. A kind of calcined limestone, or a calcined mixture of clay and lime, for making mortar which will harden under water.

3. The powder used in cementation. See CEMENTATION, *n.*, 2.

4. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society. "The *cement* of our love." *Shak.*

5. (*Anat.*) The layer of bone investing the root and neck of a tooth; — called also *cementum.*

Hydraulic cement. See under HYDRAULIC.

Ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEMENTING.] [Cf. F. *cimenter.* See CEMENT, *n.*] **1.** To unite or cause to adhere by means of a cement. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To unite firmly or closely. *Shak.*

3. To overlay or coat with cement; as, to *cement* a cellar bottom.

Ce-ment', *v. i.* To become cemented or firmly united; to cohere. *S. Sharp.*

Ce-ment'al (sē-mĕnt'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to cement, as of a tooth; as, *cemental* tubes. *R. Owen.*

Cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn *or* sē'mĕn-), *n.* **1.** The act or process of cementing.

2. (*Chem.*) A process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the physical properties of the body being changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal, and green glass becomes porcelain by cementation with sand.

Ce-ment'a-to-ry (sē-mĕnt'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.

Ce-ment'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

Cem'en-ti'tious (sĕm'ĕn-tĭsh'ŭs *or* sē'mĕn-), *a.* [L. *caementitius* pertaining to quarry stones. See CEMENT, *n.*] Of the nature of cement. [*R.*] *Forsyth.*

Cem'e-te'ri-al (sĕm'ê-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cemetery. "*Cemeterial* cells." [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ê-tẽr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* CEMETERIES (-ĭz). [L. *coemeterium*, Gr. κοιμητήριον a sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A place or ground set apart for the burial of the dead; a graveyard; a churchyard; a necropolis.

Ce-nan'thy (sē-năn'thȳ), *n.* [Gr. κενός empty + ἄνθος a flower.] (*Bot.*) The absence or suppression of the essential organs (stamens and pistil) in a flower.

Ce-na'tion (sē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cenatio.*] Meal-taking; dining or supping. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cen'a-to-ry (sĕn'ȧ-tō-rȳ *or* sē'nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *cenatorius*, fr. *cenare* to dine, sup, fr. *cena*, *coena*, dinner, supper.] Of or pertaining to dinner or supper. [*R.*]

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cen'o-bite (sĕn'ŏ-bīt *or* sē'nŏ-bīt; 277), *n.* [L. *coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life: cf. F. *cénobite.*] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent, or a community, in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Gibbon.*

Cen'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *cénobitique.*] Of
Cen'o-bit'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } or pertaining to a cenobite.

Cen'o-bi-tism (sĕn'ŏ-bĭ-tĭz'm *or* sē'nŏ-bī'tĭz'm), *n.* The state of being a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite. *Milman.*

Ce-nog'a-my (sē-nŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. κοινός common + γάμος marriage.] The state of a community which permits promiscuous sexual intercourse among its members, as in certain societies practicing communism.

Cen'o-taph (sĕn'ŏ-tȧf), *n.* [Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb: cf. F. *cénotaphe.*] An empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere. *Dryden.*

A *cenotaph* in Westminster Abbey. *Macaulay.*

Cen'o-taph'y (-tȧf'ȳ), *n.* A cenotaph. [*R.*]

Lord Cobham honored him with a *cenotaphy*. *Macaulay.*

Ce'no-zo'ic (sē'nŏ-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.] (*Geol.*) Belonging to the most recent division of geological time, including the Tertiary, or Age of mammals, and the Quaternary, or Age of man. [Written also *cænozoic*, *cainozoic*, *kainozoic.*] See GEOLOGY.

☞ This word is used by many authors as synonymous with *Tertiary*, the Quaternary Age not being included.

Cense (sĕns), *n.* [OF. *cense*, F. *cens*, L. *census.* See CENSUS.] **1.** A census; — also, a public rate or tax. [*Obs.*] *Howell. Bacon.*

2. Condition; rank. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Cense, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENSED (sĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENSING.] [Abbrev. from *incense.*] To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices. [*Obs.*]

The Salii sing and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

Cense, *v. i.* To burn or scatter incense.

Cen'ser (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* [For *incenser*, fr. OF. *encensier*, F. *encensoir*, fr. LL. *incensarium*, *incensorium*, fr. L. *incensum* incense. See INCENSE, and cf. INCENSORY.] A vessel for perfumes; esp. one in which incense is burned.

☞ The ecclesiastical censer is usually cup-shaped, has a cover pierced with holes, and is hung by chains. The censer bearer swings it to quicken the combustion.

Her thoughts are like the fume of frankincense
Which from a golden *censer* forth doth rise. *Spenser.*

Cen'sor (sĕn'sŏr), *n.* [L. *censor*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) One of two magistrates of Rome who took a register of the number and property of citizens, and who also exercised the office of inspector of morals and conduct.

2. One who is empowered to examine manuscripts before they are committed to the press, and to forbid their publication if they contain anything obnoxious; — an official in some European countries.

3. One given to fault-finding; a censurer.

Nor can the most circumspect attention, or steady rectitude, escape blame from *censors* who have no inclination to approve. *Rambler.*

4. A critic; a reviewer.

Received with caution by the *censors* of the press. *W. Irving.*

Cen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals. *Junius.*

2. Full of censure; censorious.

The *censorial* declamation of Juvenal. *T. Warton.*

Cen-so'ri-an (-*an*), *a.* Censorial. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *censorius* pertaining to the censor. See CENSOR.] **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbors. *Watts.*

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

Syn. — Fault-finding; carping; caviling; captious; severe; condemnatory; hypercritical.

— **Cen-so'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp), *n.* The office or power of a censor; as, to stand for a *censorship.* *Holland.*

The press was not indeed at that moment under a general *censorship.* *Macaulay.*

Cen'su-al (sĕn'shu-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *censualis*, fr. *census.*] Relating to, or containing, a census.

He caused the whole realm to be described in a *censual* roll. *Sir R. Baker.*

Cen'sur-a-ble (sĕn'shur-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; as, a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct. — **Cen'sur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Cen'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*

Cen'sure (sĕn'shur; 135), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere*: cf. F. *censure.* Cf. CENSOR.] **1.** Judgment either favorable or unfavorable; opinion. [*Obs.*]

Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment. *Shak.*

2. The act of blaming or finding fault with and condemning as wrong; reprehension; blame.

Both the *censure* and the praise were merited. *Macaulay.*

3. Judicial or ecclesiastical sentence or reprimand; condemnatory judgment.

Excommunication or other *censures* of the church. *Bp. Burnet.*

Syn. — Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; dispraise; abuse.

Cen'sure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENSURED (-shurd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENSURING.] [Cf. F. *censurer.*] **1.** To form or express a judgment in regard to; to estimate; to judge. [*Obs.*] "Should I say more, you might well *censure* me a flatterer." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of.

I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty. *Shak.*

3. To condemn or reprimand by a judicial or ecclesiastical sentence. *Shak.*

Syn. — To blame; reprove; rebuke; condemn; reprehend; reprimand.

Cen'sure, *v. i.* To judge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cen'sur-er (sĕn'shur-ẽr), *n.* One who censures. *Shak.*

Cen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L. *census*, fr. *censere.* See CENSOR.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes, etc.; — usually made once in five years.

2. An official registration of the number of the people, the value of their estates, and other general statistics of a country.

☞ A general census of the United States was first taken in 1790, and one has been taken at the end of every ten years since.

Cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F. *cent* hundred, L. *centum.* See HUNDRED.] **1.** A hundred; as, ten per *cent*, the proportion of ten parts in a hundred.

2. A United States coin, the hundredth part of a dollar, formerly made of copper, now of copper, tin, and zinc.

3. An old game at cards, supposed to be like piquet; — so called because 100 points won the game. *Nares.*

Cent'age (-ăj), *n.* Rate by the hundred; percentage.

Cen'tal (sĕn'tȧl), *n.* [L. *centum* a hundred.] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois; — called in many parts of the United States *a hundredweight.*

Cen'tal, *a.* Relating to a hundred.

Cental system, the method of buying and selling by the cental, or hundredweight.

Cen'tare' (sĕn'târ'; F. sän'tȧr'), *n.* [F. *centiare*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are.*] A measure of area, the hundredth part of an are; one square meter, or about 1⅕ square yards.

Cen'taur (sĕn'tȧr), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A fabulous being, represented as half man and half horse.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the southern heavens between Hydra and the Southern Cross.

‖ **Cen'tau-re'a** (sĕn'tȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CENTAURY.]

(*Bot.*) A large genus of composite plants, related to the thistles and including the cornflower or bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*) and the star thistle (*C. Calcitrapa*).

Cen'tau-ry (sĕn'tạ-rỹ), *n.* [L. *centaureum* and *centauria*, Gr. κενταύριον, κενταύρειον, and κενταυρίη, fr. the Centaur Chiron.] (*Bot.*) A gentianaceous plant not fully identified. The name is usually given to the *Erythræa Centaurium* and the *Chlora perfoliata* of Europe, but is also extended to the whole genus *Sabbatia*, and even to the unrelated *Centaurea*.

Cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.

Cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tē-nā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred.

2. Occurring once in every hundred years; centennial. "*Centenary* solemnities." *Fuller.*

Cen'te-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* CENTENARIES (-rĭz). **1.** The aggregate of a hundred single things; specifically, a century. "Every *centenary* of years." *Hakewill.*

2. A commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before.

Cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year.] **1.** Relating to, or associated with, the commemoration of an event that happened a hundred years before; as, a *centennial* ode.

2. Happening once in a hundred years; as, a *centennial* jubilee; a *centennial* celebration.

3. Lasting or aged a hundred years.

That opened through long lines
Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

Cen-ten'ni-al, *n.* The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of any event; a centenary. [*U. S.*]

Cen-ten'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in a hundred years.

Cen'ter } (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, fr.
Cen'tre } Gr. *κέντρον* any sharp point, the point round which a circle is described, fr. *κεντεῖν* to prick, goad.] **1.** A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body, or from all parts of the circumference of a circle; the middle point or place.

2. The middle or central portion of anything.

3. A principal or important point of concentration; the nucleus around which things are gathered or to which they tend; an object of attention, action, or force; as, a *center* of attraction.

4. The earth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Those members of a legislative assembly (as in France) who support the existing government. They sit in the middle of the legislative chamber, opposite the presiding officer, between the conservatives or monarchists, who sit on the right of the speaker, and the radicals or advanced republicans, who occupy the seats on his left. See RIGHT, and LEFT.

6. (*Arch.*) A temporary structure upon which the materials of a vault or arch are supported in position until the work becomes self-supporting.

7. (*Mech.*) (*a*) One of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. (*b*) A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe.

☞ In a lathe the **live center** is in the spindle of the head stock; the **dead center** is on the tail stock. **Planer centers** are stocks carrying centers, when the object to be planed must be turned on its axis.

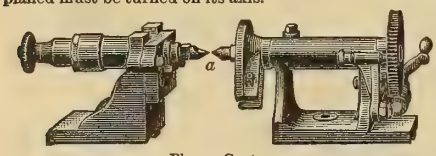

Planer Centers.
a Centers between which the work is held and revolved.

Center of an army, the body or troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. — **Center of a curve** *or* **surface.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) A point such that every line drawn through the point and terminated by the curve or surface is bisected at the point. (*b*) The fixed point of reference in polar coördinates. See COÖRDINATES. — **Center of curvature of a curve** (*Geom.*), the center of that circle which has at any given point of the curve closer contact with the curve than has any other circle whatever. See CIRCLE. — **Center of a fleet,** the division or column between the van and rear, or between the weather division and the lee. — **Center of gravity** (*Mech.*), that point of a body about which all its parts can be balanced, or which being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, though acted upon by gravity. — **Center of gyration** (*Mech.*), that point in a rotating body at which the whole mass might be concentrated (theoretically) without altering the resistance of the inertia of the body to angular acceleration or retardation. — **Center of inertia** (*Mech.*), the center of gravity of a body or system of bodies. — **Center of motion,** the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it. — **Center of oscillation,** the point at which, if the whole matter of a suspended body were collected, the time of oscillation would be the same as it is in the actual form and state of the body. — **Center of percussion,** that point in a body moving about a fixed axis at which it may strike an obstacle without communicating a shock to the axis. — **Center of pressure** (*Hydros.*), that point in a surface pressed by a fluid, at which, if a force equal to the whole pressure and in the same line be applied in a contrary direction, it will balance or counteract the whole pressure of the fluid.

Cen'ter, } *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENTERED or CENTRED
Cen'tre, } (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENTERING or CENTRING.] **1.** To be placed in a center; to be central.

2. To be collected to a point; to be concentrated; to rest on, or gather about, as a center.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *center*, error is as wide as men's fancies. *Dr. H. More.*

Our hopes must *center* in ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

Cen'ter } (sĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To place or fix in the
Cen'tre } center or on a central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point; to concentrate.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior.*

3. (*Mech.*) To form a recess or indentation for the reception of a center.

Cen'ter-bit', } *n.* An instrument turning on a center,
Cen'tre-bit', } for boring holes. See BIT, *n.*, 3.

Cen'ter-board' } (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A movable or
Cen'tre-board' } sliding keel formed of a broad board or slab of wood or metal which may be raised into a water-tight case amidships, when in shallow water, or may be lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and prevent leeway when the vessel is beating to windward. It is used in vessels of all sizes along the coast of the United States.

Cen'ter–fire' car'tridge. See under CARTRIDGE.

Cen'ter-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as CENTER, *n.*, 6. [Written also *centring*.]

Cen'ter-piece' } (-pēs'), *n.* An ornament to be placed
Cen'tre-piece' } in the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc.; a central article or figure.

Cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *centesimus* the hundredth, fr. *centum* a hundred: cf. F. *centésimal*.] Hundredth. — *n.* A hundredth part.

The neglect of a few *centesimals.* *Arbuthnot.*

Cen-tes'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *centesimare* to take out or select every hundredth, fr. *centesimus* hundredth.] (*Mil.*) The infliction of the death penalty upon one person in every hundred, as in cases of mutiny.

Cen'tesm (sĕn'tĕz'm), *n.* [L. *centesima*.] Hundredth.

Cen-tes'i-mo (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mē). [It. & Sp.] A copper coin of Italy and Spain equivalent to a centime.

Cen'ti-are' (sĕn'tĭ-ãr'; F. sän'tyar'), *n.* [F. See *Centare*.] See CENTARE.

Cen'ti-cip'i-tous (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *centiceps, -cipitis*; *centum* a hundred + *caput* head.] Hundred-headed.

Cen-tif'i-dous (sĕn-tĭf'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [L. *centifidus*; *centum* + *findere* to split.] Divided into a hundred parts.

Cen'ti-fo'li-ous (sĕn'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *centifolius*; *centum* + *folium* leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *gradus* degree: cf. F. *centigrade*.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts. Specifically: Of or pertaining to the centigrade thermometer; as, 10° *centigrade* (or 10° *C.*).

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer having the zero or 0 at the point indicating the freezing state of water, and the distance between that and the point indicating the boiling state of water divided into one hundred degrees. It is called also the *Celsius thermometer*, from Anders Celsius, the originator of this scale.

Cen'ti-gram (sĕn'tĭ-grăm), **Cen'ti-gramme** (sĕn'tĭ-grăm; F. sän'tē-grăm'), *n.* [F. *centigramme*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *gramme*. See GRAM.] The hundredth part of a gram; a weight equal to .15432 of a grain. See GRAM.

Cen'ti-li'ter } (sĕn'tĭ-lē'tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Cen'ti-li'tre } *centilitre*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *litre*. See LITER.] The hundredth part of a liter; a measure of volume or capacity equal to a little more than six tenths (0.6102) of a cubic inch, or one third (0.338) of a fluid ounce.

Cen-til'o-quy (sĕn-tĭl'ō-kwỹ), *n.* [L. *centum* hundred + *loqui* to speak.] A work divided into a hundred parts. [*R.*] *Burton.*

‖ **Cen'time'** (sän'tēm'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *centesimus*. See CENTESIMAL.] (*F. Coinage*) The hundredth part of a franc; a small French copper coin and money of account.

Cen'ti-me'ter } (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Cen'ti-me'tre } *centimètre*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *mètre*. See METER.] The hundredth part of a meter; a measure of length equal to rather more than thirty-nine hundredths (0.3937) of an inch. See METER.

Cen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* Sentinel. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Cen-tin'o-dy (sĕn-tĭn'ō-dỹ), *n.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *nodus* knot: cf. F. *centinode*.] (*Bot.*) A weed with a stem of many joints (*Illecebrum verticillatum*); also, the *Polygonum aviculare* or knotgrass.

Cen'ti-ped (sĕn'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum* a hundred + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *centipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of the *Myriapoda*; esp. the large, flattened, venomous kinds of the order Chilopoda, found in tropical climates. They are many-jointed, and have a great number of feet. [Written also *centipede* (-pēd).]

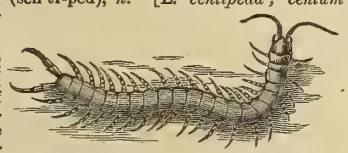

Centiped (*Scolopendra cingulata*). (⅓)

Cen'ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stẽr; F. sän'tē-stãr'), *n.* [F. *centistère*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *stère*.] The hundredth part of a stere, equal to .353 cubic feet.

Cent'ner (sĕnt'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *centner* a hundredweight, fr. L. *centenarius* of a hundred, fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** (*Metal. & Assaying*) A weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts.

☞ The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner:* the pound is divided into thirty-two parts, or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters; and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

2. The commercial hundredweight in several of the continental countries, varying in different places from 100 to about 112 pounds.

Cen'to (sĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CENTOS (-tōz). [L. *cento* a garment of several pieces sewed together, patchwork, a poem made up of various verses of another poem.] A literary or a musical composition formed by selections from different authors disposed in a new order.

Cen'to-nism (sĕn'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* The composition of a cento; the act or practice of composing a cento or centos.

Cen'tral (sĕn'tral), *a.* [L. *centralis*, fr. *centrum*: cf. F. *central*. See CENTER.] Relating to the center; situated in or near the center or middle; containing the center; of or pertaining to the parts near the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points.

Central force (*Math.*), a force acting upon a body towards or away from a fixed or movable center. — **Central sun** (*Astron.*), a name given to a hypothetical body about which Mädler supposed the solar system, together with all the stars in the Milky Way, to be revolving. A point near Alcyone in the Pleiades was supposed to possess characteristics of the position of such a body.

Cen'tral (sĕn'tral), } *n.* [NL. *centrale*, fr. L. *cen-*
‖ **Cen-tra'le** (sĕn-trā'lē), } *tralis*.] (*Anat.*) The central, or one of the central, bones of the carpus or tarsus. In the tarsus of man it is represented by the navicular.

Cen'tral-ism (sĕn'tral-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralization.

2. The system by which power is centralized, as in a government.

Cen-tral'i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CENTRALITIES (-tĭz). The state of being central; tendency toward a center.

Meantime there is a great *centrality*, a centripetence equal to the centrifugence. *R. W. Emerson.*

Cen'tral-i-za'tion (sĕn'tral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *centralisation*.] The act or process of centralizing, or the state of being centralized; the act or process of combining or reducing several parts into a whole; as, the *centralization* of power in the general government; the *centralization* of commerce in a city.

Cen'tral-ize (sĕn'tral-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENTRALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENTRALIZING.] [Cf. F. *centraliser*.] To draw or bring to a central point; to gather into or about a center; to bring into one system, or under one control.

[To] *centralize* the power of government. *Bancroft.*

Cen'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner or situation.

Cen'tre (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* & *v.* See CENTER.

Cen'tric (sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* Placed in the center or
Cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } middle; central.

At York or some other *centrical* place. *Sir W. Scott.*

— **Cen'tric-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Cen'tric-al-ness,** *n.*

Cen-tric'i-ty (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being centric; centricalness.

Cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *centrum* center + *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Tending, or causing, to recede from the center.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower cluster. (*b*) Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruit, as some embryos.

Centrifugal force (*Mech.*), a force whose direction is from a center.

☞ When a body moves in a circle with uniform velocity, a force must act on the body to keep it in the circle without change of velocity. The direction of this force is towards the center of the circle. If this force is applied by means of a string attached to the body, the string will be in a state of tension. To a person holding the other end of the string, this tension will appear to be directed toward the body as if the body had a tendency to move away from the center of the circle which it is describing. Hence this latter force is often called *centrifugal force*. The force which really acts on the body being directed toward the center of the circle is called *centripetal force*, and in some popular treatises the centripetal and centrifugal forces are described as opposing and balancing each other. But they are merely the different aspects of the same stress. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Centrifugal impression (*Physiol.*), an impression (motor) sent from a nerve center *outwards* to a muscle or muscles by which motion is produced. — **Centrifugal machine,** a machine for expelling water or other fluids from moist substances, or for separating liquids of different densities by centrifugal action; a whirling table. — **Centrifugal pump,** a machine in which water or other fluid is lifted and discharged through a pipe by the energy imparted by a wheel or blades revolving in a fixed case. Some of the largest and most powerful pumps are of this kind.

Cen-trif'u-gal, *n.* A centrifugal machine.

Cen-trif'u-gence (-jens), *n.* The property or quality of being centrifugal. *R. W. Emerson.*

Cen'tring (sĕn'trĭng), *n.* See CENTERING.

Cen-trip'e-tal (sĕn-trĭp'ē-tal), *a.* [L. *centrum* center + *petere* to move toward.] **1.** Tending, or causing, to approach the center.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and proceeding in order towards the summit. (*b*) Having the radicle turned toward the axis of the fruit, as some embryos.

3. Progressing by changes from the exterior of a thing toward its center; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *R. Owen.*

Centripetal force (*Mech.*), a force whose direction is towards a center, as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system. See *Centrifugal force*, under CENTRIFUGAL. — **Centripetal impression** (*Physiol.*), an impression (sensory) transmitted by an afferent nerve from the exterior of the body *inwards*, to the central organ.

Cen-trip'e-tence (-tens), *n.* Centripetency.

Cen-trip'e-ten-cy (sĕn-trĭp'ē-ten-sỹ), *n.* Tendency toward the center

Cen-tris'coid (sĕn-trĭs'koid), *a.* [NL. *Centriscus* (fr. Gr. κεντρίσκος a kind of fish) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Allied to, or resembling, the genus *Centriscus*, of which the bellows fish is an example.

Cen'tro-bar'ic (sĕn'trō-băr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. (τὰ) κεντροβαρικά a treatise of Archimedes on finding the center of gravity, fr. κεντροβαρής gravitating toward the center; κέντρον center + βάρος weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

Centrobaric method (*Math.*), a process invented for the

purpose of measuring the area or the volume generated by the rotation of a line or surface about a fixed axis, depending upon the principle that every figure formed by the revolution of a line or surface about such an axis has for measure the product of the line or surface by the length of the path of its center of gravity; — sometimes called *theorem of Pappus*, also, incorrectly, *Guldinus's properties*. See *Barycentric calculus*, under CALCULUS.

Cen'trode (sĕn'trōd), *n.* (*Kinematics*) In two figures having relative motion, one of the two curves which are the loci of the instantaneous center.

Cen'troid (-troid), *n.* [L. *centrum* + *-oid.*] The center of mass, inertia, or gravity of a body or system of bodies.

Cen'tro-lec'i-thal (sĕn'trō-lĕs'ĭ-thal), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον* center + *λέκιθος* yolk of an egg.] (*Biol.*) Having the food yolk placed at the center of the ovum, segmentation being either regular or unequal. *Balfour.*

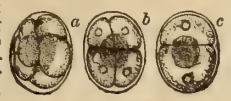

Centrolecithal ovum undergoing segmentation, with the food yolk in the center. *c* Commencement of segmentation. *b a* Segmentation further advanced.

Cen'tro-lin'e-ad (-lĭn'ē-ăd), *n.* An instrument for drawing lines through a point, or lines converging to a center.

Cen'tro-lin'e-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *centrum* + *linea* line.] Converging to a center; — applied to lines drawn so as to meet in a point or center.

Cen'tro-some' (sĕn'trō-sōm'), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον* center + *σῶμα* the body.] (*Biol.*) A peculiar rounded body lying near the nucleus of a cell. It is regarded as the dynamic element by means of which the machinery of cell division is organized. Called also *centrosphere.*

Cen'tro-sphere (sĕn'trō-sfēr'), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον* center + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] (*Biol.*) See CENTROSOME.

Cen'tro-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον* center + *σταλτικός* checking.] (*Physiol.*) A term applied to the action of nerve force in the spinal center. *Marshall Hall.*

‖ **Cen'trum** (sĕn'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. CENTRUMS (-trŭmz), L. CENTRA (-trȧ). [L., center.] (*Anat.*) The body, or axis, of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA.

Cen'try (sĕn'trỹ), *n.* See SENTRY. [*Obs.*] *Gay.*

‖ **Cen-tum'vir** (sĕn-tŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* CENTUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *centum* hundred + *vir* man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a court of about one hundred judges.

Cen-tum'vi-ral (-vĭ-*ral*), *a.* [L. *centumviralis.*] Of or pertaining to the centumviri, or to a centumvir.

Cen-tum'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *centumvirat.*] The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri.

Cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *centuplex; centum* + *plicare* to fold; cf. F. *centuple.*] Hundredfold.

Cen'tu-ple, *v. t.* To increase a hundredfold.

Cen-tu'pli-cate (sĕn-tū'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTUPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTUPLICATING.] [L. *centuplicare.* See CENTUPLE, *a.*] To make a hundredfold; to repeat a hundred times. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Cen-tu'ri-al (sĕn-tū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. See CENTURY.] Of or relating to a century; as, a *centurial* sermon. [*R.*]

Cen-tu'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *centuriatus*, p. p. of *centuriare* to divide (men) into centuries.] Pertaining to, or divided into, centuries or hundreds. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Cen-tu'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [See CENTURY.] To divide into hundreds. [*Obs.*]

Cen-tu'ri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), **Cen'tu-rist** (sĕn'tū-rĭst; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *centuriateur.*] An historian who distinguishes time by centuries, esp. one of those who wrote the "Magdeburg Centuries." See under CENTURY. [*R.*]

Cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria:* cf. F. *centurion.* See CENTURY.] (*Rom. Hist.*) A military officer who commanded a minor division of the Roman army; a captain of a century.

A *centurion* of the band called the Italian band. *Acts* x. 1.

Cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tŭ-rỹ; 135), *n.*; *pl.* CENTURIES (-rĭz). [L. *centuria* (in senses 1 & 3), fr. *centum* a hundred: cf. F. *centurie.* See CENT.] **1.** A hundred; as, a *century* of sonnets; an aggregate of a hundred things. [*Archaic*]

And on it said a *century* of prayers. *Shak.*

2. A period of a hundred years; as, this event took place over two *centuries* ago.

☞ *Century*, in the reckoning of time, although often used in a general way of any series of a hundred consecutive years (as, a *century* of temperance work), usually signifies a division of the Christian era, consisting of a period of one hundred years ending with the hundredth year from which it is named; as, the *first century* (A. D. 1–100 inclusive); the *seventh century* (A. D. 601–700); the *eighteenth century* (A. D. 1701–1800). With words or phrases connecting it with some other system of chronology it is used of similar divisions of those eras; as, the *first century* of Rome (A. U. C. 1–100).

3. (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A division of the Roman people formed according to their property, for the purpose of voting for civil officers. (*b*) One of sixty companies into which a legion of the army was divided. It was commanded by a centurion.

Century plant (*Bot.*), the *Agave Americana*, formerly supposed to flower but once in a century; — hence the name. See AGAVE. — **The Magdeburg Centuries**, an ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries, arranged in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg.

Ce-pev'o-rous (sē-pĕv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *cepa* an onion + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding upon onions. [*R.*] *Sterling.*

Ceph'a-lad (sĕf'ȧ-lăd), *adv.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + L. *ad* toward.] (*Zoöl.*) Forwards; towards the head or anterior extremity of the body; opposed to *caudad.*

‖ **Ceph'a-lal'gi-a** (-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), **Ceph'a-lal'gy** (-lăl'jỹ), *n.* [L. *cephalalgia*, Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*; *κεφαλή* + *ἄλγος* pain: cf. F. *céphalalgie.*] (*Med.*) Pain in the head; headache.

Ceph'a-lal'gic (sĕf'ȧ-lăl'jĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalalgicus*, Gr. *κεφαλαλγικός.*] (*Med.*) Relating to, or affected with, headache. — *n.* A remedy for the headache.

‖ **Ceph'a-lan'thi-um** (-lăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Same as ANTHODIUM.

‖ **Ceph'a-las'pis** (sĕf'ȧ-lăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *ἀσπίς* a shield.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the old red sandstone or Devonian formation. The head is large, and protected by a broad shield-shaped helmet prolonged behind into two lateral points.

Cephalaspis Lyellii.

‖ **Ceph'a-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zoöl.*) A large division of Mollusca, including all except the bivalves; — so called because the head is distinctly developed. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Ceph'a-late (sĕf'ȧ-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a head.

Ce-phal'ic (sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalicus*, Gr. *κεφαλικός*, fr. *κεφαλή* head: cf. F. *céphalique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the head. See the Note under ANTERIOR.

Cephalic index (*Anat.*), the ratio of the breadth of the cranium to the length, which is taken as the standard, and equal to 100; the breadth index. — **Cephalic vein**, a large vein running from the back of the hand along the arm; — so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head. *Dunglison.*

Ce-phal'ic, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

‖ **Ceph'a-li'tis** (sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Same as PHRENITIS.

Ceph'a-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Domination of the head in animal life as expressed in the physical structure; localization of important organs or parts in or near the head, in animal development. *Dana.*

Ceph'a-lo- (sĕf'ȧ-lō-). [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] A combining form denoting *the head, of the head, connected with the head;* as, *cephalo*some, *cephalo*pod.

Ceph'a-lo-cer'cal (-sẽr'kal), *a.* [*Cephalo-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the long axis of the body.

Ceph'a-loid (sĕf'ȧ-loid), *a.* [*Cephalo-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like the head. *Craig.*

Ceph'a-lol'o-gy (sĕf'ȧ-lŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the head.

Ceph'a-lo-mere (sĕf'ȧ-lō-mēr), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-mere.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the somites (arthromeres) which make up the head of arthropods. *Packard.*

Ceph'a-lom'e-ter (sĕf'ȧ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-meter.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the head of a fetus during delivery.

‖ **Ceph'a-lon** (sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The head.

‖ **Ceph'a-loph'o-ra** (sĕf'ȧ-lŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) The cephalata.

Ceph'a-lo-pod (sĕf'ȧ-lō-pŏd), **Ceph'a-lo-pode** (-pōd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cephalopoda.

‖ **Ceph'a-lop'o-da** (-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *-poda:* cf. F. *céphalopode.*] (*Zoöl.*) The highest class of Mollusca.

☞ They have, around the front of the head, a group of elongated muscular arms, which are usually furnished with prehensile suckers or hooks. The head is highly-developed, with large, well organized eyes and ears, and usually with a cartilaginous brain case. The higher forms, as the cuttlefishes, squids, and octopi, swim rapidly by ejecting a jet of water from the tubular siphon beneath the head. They have a pair of powerful horny jaws shaped like a parrot's beak, and a bag of inklike fluid which they can eject from the siphon, thus clouding the water in order to escape from their enemies. They are divided into two orders, the Dibranchiata, having two gills and eight or ten sucker-bearing arms, and the Tetrabranchiata, with four gills and numerous arms without suckers. The latter are all extinct except the *Nautilus.* See OCTOPUS, SQUID, NAUTILUS.

Ceph'a-lo-pod'ic (-lō-pŏd'ĭk), **Ceph'a-lop'o-dous** (-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the cephalopods.

‖ **Ceph'a-lop'te-ra** (-lŏp'tē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the generic names of the gigantic ray (*Manta birostris*), known as *devilfish* and *sea devil.* It is common on the coasts of South Carolina, Florida, and farther south. Some of them grow to enormous size, becoming twenty feet or more across the body, and weighing more than a ton.

Ceph'a-lo-some (sĕf'ȧ-lō-sōm), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The anterior region or head of insects and other arthropods. *Packard.*

Ceph'a-lo-style (-stīl), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] (*Anat.*) The anterior end of the notochord and its bony sheath in the base of cartilaginous crania.

Ceph'a-lo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *thorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) The anterior portion of any one of the Arachnida and higher Crustacea, consisting of the united head and thorax.

Ceph'a-lo-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Med.*) An instrument for cutting into the fetal head, to facilitate delivery.

Ceph'a-lot'o-my (sĕf'ȧ-lŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* **1.** Dissection or opening of the head.

2. (*Med.*) Craniotomy; — usually applied to bisection of the fetal head with a saw.

Ceph'a-lo-tribe (sĕf'ȧ-lō-trīb), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub, grind.] An obstetrical instrument for performing cephalotripsy.

Ceph'a-lo-trip'sy (-trĭp'sỹ), *n.* [See CEPHALOTRIBE.] (*Med.*) The act or operation of crushing the head of a fetus in the womb in order to effect delivery.

‖ **Ceph'a-lot'ro-cha** (sĕf'ȧ-lŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *τροχός* wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of annelid larva with a circle of cilia around the head.

Ceph'a-lous (sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a head; — applied chiefly to the Cephalata, a division of mollusks.

Ce'pheus (sē'fūs), *n.* (*Astron.*) A northern constellation near the pole. Its head, which is in the Milky Way, is marked by a triangle formed by three stars of the fourth magnitude. See CASSIOPEIA.

Ce-ra'ceous (sē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Having the texture and color of new wax; like wax; waxy.

Ce-ra'go (sē-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] Beebread.

Ce-ram'ic (sē-răm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός*, fr. *κέραμος* earthenware. Cf. KERAMIC.] Of or pertaining to pottery; relating to the art of making earthenware; as, *ceramic* products; *ceramic* ornaments for ceilings.

Ce-ram'ics (sē-răm'ĭks), *n.* [See CERAMIC.] **1.** The art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.

2. *pl.* Work formed of clay in whole or in part, and baked; as, vases, urns, etc. *Knight.*

Ce-rar'gy-rite (sē-rär'jỹ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn + *ἄργυρος* silver.] (*Min.*) Native silver chloride, a mineral of a white to pale yellow or gray color, darkening on exposure to the light. It may be cut by a knife, like lead or horn (hence called *horn silver*).

Cer'a-sin (sĕr'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cerasus* the cherry tree, Gr. *κερασός.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white amorphous substance, the insoluble part of cherry gum; — called also *meta-arabinic acid.*

2. (*Chem.*) A gummy mucilaginous substance; — called also *bassorin, tragacanthin*, etc.

Ce-ras'i-nous (sē-răs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or containing, cerasin.

2. Of a cherry color.

‖ **Ce-ras'tes** (sē-răs'tēz), *n.* [L., a horned serpent, fr. Gr. *κεράστης* horned, fr. *κέρας* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of poisonous African serpents, with a horny scale over each eye; the horned viper.

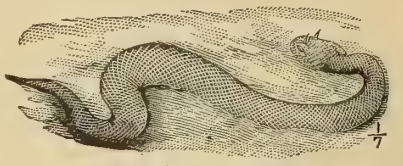

Cerastes (*Vipera cerastes*).

Ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum, cerotum*, fr. *cera* wax.] (*Med.*) An unctuous preparation for external application, of a consistence intermediate between that of an ointment and a plaster, so that it can be spread upon cloth without the use of heat, but does not melt when applied to the skin.

☞ *Cerate* consists essentially of wax (for which resin or spermaceti is sometimes substituted) mixed with oil, lard, and various medicinal ingredients. The cerate (formerly called *simple cerate*) of the United States Pharmacopœia is a mixture of three parts of white wax and seven parts of lard.

Ce'ra-ted (sē'rā-tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax.] Covered with wax.

Cer'a-tine (sĕr'ȧ-tĭn *or* -tēn), *a.* [Gr. *κερατίνης* the fallacy called "the horns," fr. *κέρας* a horn.] (*Logic*) Sophistical.

‖ **Cer'a-to-bran'chi-a** (sĕr'ȧ-tō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος*, horn + *βράγχια, n. pl.*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of nudibranchiate Mollusca, having on the back papilliform or branched organs serving as gills.

One of the Ceratobranchia (*Coryphella pilata*). Nat. size.

Cer'a-to-bran'chi-al (-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bone, or cartilage, below the epibranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* A ceratobranchial bone, or cartilage.

‖ **Ce-rat'o-dus** (sē-răt'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος*, horn + *ὀδούς* tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ganoid fishes, of the order Dipnoi, first known as Mesozoic fossil fishes; but recently two living species have been discovered in Australian rivers. They have lungs so well developed that they can leave the water and breathe in air. In Australia they are called *salmon* and *baramunda.* See DIPNOI, and ARCHIPTERYGIUM.

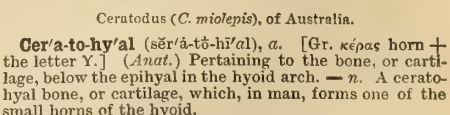

Ceratodus (*C. miolepis*), of Australia.

Cer'a-to-hy'al (sĕr'ȧ-tō-hī'al), *a.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn + the letter Y.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bone, or cartilage, below the epihyal in the hyoid arch. — *n.* A ceratohyal bone, or cartilage, which, in man, forms one of the small horns of the hyoid.

‖ **Cer'a-to-sau'rus** (-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέρας* a horn + *σαῦρος* lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A carnivorous American Jurassic dinosaur allied to the European Megalosaurus. The animal was nearly twenty feet in length, and the skull bears a bony horn core on the united nasal bones. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Cer'a-to-spon'gi-æ** (-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος*, horn + *σπογγιά* sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sponges in which the skeleton consists of horny fibers. It includes all the commercial sponges.

Ce-rau'nics (sē-rą'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός* thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity. *R. Park.*

Ce-rau'no-scope (-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός* thunder and lightning + *-scope.*] An instrument or apparatus employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning. *T. Moore.*

Cer-be're-an (sĕr-bē'rē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Cerberus. [Written also *Cerberian*.]

With wide *Cerberean* mouths. *Milton.*

Cer'be-rus (sĕr'bē-rŭs), *n.* [L. Cerberus (in sense 1), Gr. Κέρβερος.]

1. (*Class. Myth.*) A monster, in the shape of a three-headed dog, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions. Hence: Any vigilant custodian or guardian, esp. if surly.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of East Indian serpents, allied to the pythons; the bokadam.

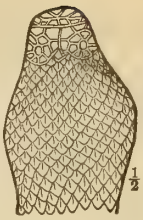

Head of one species of Cerberus (*C. cinereus*) (*Zoöl.*). ½

Cer'cal (-kal), *a.* [Gr. κέρκος tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tail.

‖ **Cer-ca'ri-a** (sĕr-kā'rĭ-à), *n.; pl.* CERCARIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval form of a trematode worm having the shape of a tadpole, with its body terminated by a tail-like appendage.

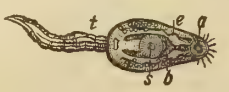

Cercaria of Distoma, much enlarged. *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *e* Excretory tubes; *s* Sucker; *t* Tail.

Cer-ca'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, the Cercariæ. — *n.* One of the Cercariæ.

Cer'co-pod (sĕr'kō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. κέρκος tail + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the jointed antenniform appendages of the posterior somites of certain insects. *Packard.*

‖ **Cer'cus** (sĕr'kŭs), *n.; pl.* CERCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] (*Zoöl.*) See CERCOPOD.

Cere (sēr), *n.* [L. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cire.*] (*Zoöl.*) The soft naked sheath at the base of the beak of birds of prey, parrots, and some other birds. See BEAK.

Cere, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CERED (sērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CERING.] [L. *cerare,* fr. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cirer.*] To wax; to cover or close with wax. *Wiseman.*

Ce're-al (sē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and hence, to agriculture. See CERES.] Of or pertaining to the grasses which are cultivated for their edible seeds (as wheat, maize, rice, etc.), or to their seeds or grain.

Ce're-al, *n.* Any grass cultivated for its edible grain, or the grain itself; — usually in the plural.

‖ **Ce're-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [L. See CEREAL.]

1. (*Antiq.*) Public festivals in honor of Ceres.

2. The cereals. *Crabb.*

Ce're-a-lin (sē'rē-à-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance closely resembling diastase, obtained from bran, and possessing the power of converting starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid. *Watts.*

Cer'e-bel (sĕr'ē-bĕl), *n.* The cerebellum. *Derham.*

Cer'e-bel'lar (-bĕl'lẽr), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the
Cer'e-bel'lous (-lŭs), } cerebellum.

Cer'e-bel'lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. CEREBELLUMS (-lŭmz), L. CEREBELLA (-là). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] (*Anat.*) The large lobe of the hind brain, in front of and above the medulla; the little brain. It controls combined muscular action. See BRAIN.

Cer'e-bral (sĕr'ē-bral), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain; akin to Gr. κάρα head: cf. F. *cérébral.* See CHEER.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cerebrum.

Cerebral apoplexy. See under APOPLEXY.

Cer'e-bral, *n.* [A false translation of the Skr. *mūrdhanya,* lit., head-sounds.] One of a class of lingual consonants in the East Indian languages. See LINGUAL, *n.*

☞ Prof. W. D. Whitney calls these letters *linguals,* and this is their usual designation in the United States.

Cer'e-bral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine or theory that psychical phenomena are functions or products of the brain only.

Cer'e-bral-ist, *n.* One who accepts cerebralism.

Cer'e-brate (sĕr'ē-brāt), *v. i.* (*Physiol.*) To exhibit mental activity; to have the brain in action.

Cer'e-bra'tion (sĕr'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether conscious or unconscious.

Cer'e-bric (sĕr'ē-brĭk *or* sē-rĕb'rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.

Cerebric acid (*Physiol. Chem.*), a name formerly sometimes given to cerebrin.

Cer'e-bric'i-ty (sĕr'ē-brĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Brain power. [*R.*]

Ce-reb'ri-form (sē-rĕb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cerebrum* + *-form.*] Like the brain in form or substance.

Cer'e-brif'u-gal (sĕr'ē-brĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [*Cerebrum* + L. *fugere* to flee.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to those nerve fibers which go from the brain to the spinal cord, and so transfer cerebral impulses (centrifugal impressions) outwards.

Cer'e-brin (sĕr'ē-brĭn), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nonphosphorized, nitrogenous substance, obtained from brain and nerve tissue by extraction with boiling alcohol. It is uncertain whether it exists as such in nerve tissue, or is a product of the decomposition of some more complex substance.

Cer'e-brip'e-tal (sĕr'ē-brĭp'ē-tal), *a.* [*Cerebrum* + L. *petere* to seek.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to those nerve fibers which go from the spinal cord to the brain and so transfer sensations (centripetal impressions) from the exterior inwards.

‖ **Cer'e-bri'tis** (sĕr'ē-brī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *cerebrum* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cerebrum.

Cer'e-broid (sĕr'ē-broid), *a.* [*Cerebrum* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or analogous to, the cerebrum or brain.

Cer'e-brol'o-gy (-brŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Cerebrum* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the cerebrum or brain.

Cer'e-brop'a-thy (sĕr'ē-brŏp'à-thў), *n.* [*Cerebrum* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occurring in those whose brains have been unduly taxed; — called also *brain fag.*

Cer'e-bros'co-py (-brŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Cerebrum* + *-scopy.*] (*Med.*) Examination of the brain for the diagnosis of disease; esp., the act or process of diagnosticating the condition of the brain by examination of the interior of the eye (as with an ophthalmoscope). *Buck.*

Cer'e-brose' (sĕr'ē-brōs'), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A sugarlike body obtained by the decomposition of the nitrogenous non-phosphorized principles of the brain.

Cer'e-bro-spi'nal (-brō-spī'nal), *a.* [*Cerebrum* + *spinal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the central nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebro-spinal fluid (*Physiol.*), a serous fluid secreted by the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. — Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Cerebro-spinal fever (*Med.*), a dangerous epidemic, and endemic, febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to severe headaches, tenderness of the back of the neck, paralysis of the ocular muscles, etc. It is sometimes marked by a cutaneous eruption, when it is often called *spotted fever.* It is not contagious.

Cer'e-brum (-brŭm), *n.; pl.* E. CEREBRUMS (-brŭmz), L. CEREBRA (-brà). [L., the brain.] (*Anat.*) The anterior, and in man the larger, division of the brain; the seat of the reasoning faculties and the will. See BRAIN.

Cere'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 115), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter.

Linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

Cere'ment (sēr'ment), *n.* [L. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cirement.*] (*a*) A cerecloth used for the special purpose of enveloping a dead body when embalmed. (*b*) Any shroud or wrapping for the dead.

Cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *caerimonialis:* cf. F. *cérimonial.* See CEREMONY.] **1.** Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites.

Ceremonial observances and outward show. *Hallam.*

2. Observant of forms; ceremonious. [In this sense *ceremonious* is now preferred.] *Donne.*

He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track. *Dryden.*

Cer'e-mo'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law, or established by custom, in religious worship, social intercourse, or the courts of princes; outward form.

The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian court. *Prescott.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to external rites; fondness for ceremony.

Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean.

Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being ceremonial.

Cer'e-mo'ni-ous (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cérémonieux,* L. *caerimoniosus.*] **1.** Consisting of outward forms and rites; ceremonial. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now preferred.]

The *ceremonious* part of His worship. *South.*

2. According to prescribed or customary rules and forms; devoted to forms and ceremonies; formally respectful; punctilious. "*Ceremonious* phrases." *Addison.*

Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shak.*

Syn. — Formal; precise; exact. See FORMAL.

Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* In a ceremonious way.

Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ness, *n.* The quality, or practice, of being ceremonious.

Cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ē-mŏ-nў), *n.; pl.* CEREMONIES (-nĭz). [F. *cérémonie,* L. *caerimonia;* perh. akin to E. *create* and from a root signifying *to do* or *make.*] **1.** An act, or series of acts, often of a symbolical character, prescribed by law, custom, or authority, in the conduct of important matters, as in the performance of religious duties, the transaction of affairs of state, and the celebration of notable events; as, the *ceremony* of crowning a sovereign; the *ceremonies* observed in consecrating a church; marriage and baptismal *ceremonies.*

According to all the rites of it, and according to all the *ceremonies* thereof, shall ye keep it [the Passover]. *Numb.* ix. 3.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake. *Spenser.*

[The heralds] with awful *ceremony*
And trumpet's sound, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council. *Milton.*

2. Behavior regulated by strict etiquette; a formal method of performing acts of civility; forms of civility prescribed by custom or authority.

Ceremony was but devised at first
To set a gloss on . . . hollow welcomes . . . ;
But where there is true friendship there needs none. *Shak.*

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

3. A ceremonial symbol; an emblem, as a crown, scepter, garland, etc. [*Obs.*]

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them decked with *ceremonies.*
. . . Let no images
Be hung with Cæsar's trophies. *Shak.*

4. A sign or prodigy; a portent. [*Obs.*]

Cæsar, I never stood on *ceremonies,*
Yet now they fright me. *Shak.*

Master of ceremonies, an officer who determines the forms to be observed, or superintends their observance, on a public occasion. — **Not to stand on ceremony,** not to be ceremonious; to be familiar, outspoken, or bold.

Ce're-ous (sē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cereus,* fr. *cera* wax.] Waxen; like wax. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Ce'res (sē'rēz), *n.* [L., Ceres, also corn, grain, akin to E. *create.*] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Saturn and Ops or Rhea, the goddess of corn and tillage.

2. (*Astron.*) The first discovered asteroid.

Cer'e-sin (sĕr'ē-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] (*Chem.*) A white wax, made by bleaching and purifying ozocerite, and used as a substitute for beeswax.

‖ **Ce're-us** (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., a wax candle, fr. *cera* wax. So named from the resemblance of one species to the columnar shape of a wax candle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Cactus family. They are natives of America, from California to Chili.

☞ Although several species flower in the night, the name *Night-blooming cereus* is specially applied to the *Cereus grandiflorus,* which is cultivated for its beautiful, short-lived flowers. The *Cereus giganteus,* whose columnar trunk is sometimes sixty feet in height, is a striking feature of the scenery of New Mexico, Texas, etc.

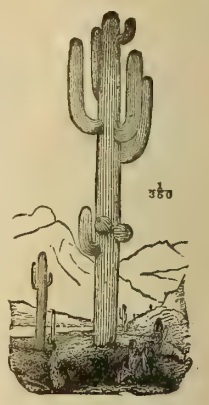

Cereus (*C. giganteus*) with Indians in foreground. 1/350

Cer'i-al (sĕr'ĭ-al), *a.* Same as CERRIAL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ce-rif'er-ous (sē-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-ferous.*] Producing wax.

Ce'rin (sē'rĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-in:* cf. L. *cerinus* wax-colored.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A waxy substance extracted by alcohol or ether from cork; sometimes applied also to the portion of beeswax which is soluble in alcohol. *Watts.*

2. (*Min.*) A variety of the mineral *allanite.*

Ce-rin'thi-an (sē-rĭn'thĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient religious sect, so called from *Cerinthus,* a Jew, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics. *Hook.*

Cer'iph (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* (*Type Founding*) One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top and bottom of letters. [Spelt also *seriph.*] *Savage.*

‖ **Ce-rise'** (*se-rēz'*), *a.* [F., a cherry. See CHERRY.] Cherry-colored; a light bright red; — applied to textile fabrics, especially silk.

Ce'rite (sē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. κέρας horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A gastropod shell belonging to the family *Cerithiidæ;* — so called from its hornlike form.

Ce'rite, *n.* [From CERIUM.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a brownish or cherry-red color, commonly massive. It is a hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals.

Ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named by Berzelius in 1803 from the asteroid *Ceres,* then just discovered (1801).] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, occurring in the minerals cerite, allanite, monazite, etc. Symbol Ce. Atomic weight 141.5. It resembles iron in color and luster, but is soft, and both malleable and ductile. It tarnishes readily in the air.

Cer'nu-ous (sĕr'nū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] (*Bot.*) Inclining or nodding downward; pendulous; drooping; — said of a bud, flower, fruit, or the capsule of a moss.

Cernuous Flower.

Ce'ro (sā'rō *or* sē'rō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish, cero.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and valuable fish of the Mackerel family, of the genus *Scomberomorus.* Two species are found in the West Indies and less commonly on the Atlantic coast of the United States, — the common cero (*Scomberomorus caballa*), called also *kingfish,* and the spotted, or king, cero (*S. regalis*).

Cero (*Scomberomorus caballa*). 1/18

Ce'ro-graph (sē'rō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-graph.*] A writing on wax. *Knight.*

Ce'ro-graph'ic (sē'rō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Ce'ro-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to cerography.

Ce-rog'ra-phist (sē-rŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* One who practices cerography.

Ce-rog'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-graphy.*] **1.** The art of making characters or designs in, or with, wax.

2. A method of making stereotype plates from inscribed sheets of wax.

Cer'o-lite (sĕr'ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesium, allied to serpentine, occurring in waxlike masses of a yellow or greenish color.

‖ **Ce-ro'ma** (sē-rō'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κήρωμα an ointment for wrestlers, the place for wrestling, fr. κηροῦν to wax over, fr. κηρός wax.] **1.** The unguent (a composition of oil and wax) with which wrestlers were anointed among the ancient Romans.

2. (*Anc. Arch.*) That part of the baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers anointed themselves.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The cere of birds.

Cer'o-man'cy (sĕr'ŏ-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-mancy.*] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Ce-roon' (sē-rōōn'), *n.* [See SEROON.] A bale or package covered with hide, or with wood bound with hide; as, a *ceroon* of indigo, cochineal, etc.

Ce'ro-plas'tic (sē'rō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κηροπλαστικός for modeling in wax; κηρός wax + πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Relating to the art of modeling in wax. (*b*) Modeled in wax; as, a *ceroplastic* figure.

Ce'ro-plas'tics (-plăs'tĭks), } *n.* [Gr. κηροπλαστική
Ce'ro-plas'ty (sē'rō-plăs'tў), } (sc. τέχνη art): cf. F. *céroplastique.*] The art of modeling in wax.

Cer'o-sin (sĕr'ŏ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] (*Chem.*) A waxy substance obtained from the bark of the sugar cane, and crystallizing in delicate white laminæ.

Ce'rote (sē'rōt), *n.* [*Obs.*] See CERATE.

Cer'o-tene (sĕr'ŏ-tēn), *n.* [L. *cerotum* a pomade. See

CERATE.] (*Chem.*) A white waxy solid obtained from Chinese wax, and by the distillation of cerotin.

Ce-rot'ic (sĕ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See CEROTENE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, beeswax or Chinese wax; as, *cerotic* acid or alcohol.

Cer'o-tin (sĕr'ō-tĭn), *n.* [See CEROTENE.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{55}.OH$, obtained from Chinese wax, and regarded as an alcohol of the marsh gas series; — called also *cerotic alcohol*, *ceryl alcohol*.

Cer'ri-al (sĕr'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *cerreus*, fr. *cerrus* a kind of oak.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the cerris.

Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak. *Dryden.*

‖**Cer'ris** (sĕr'rĭs), *n.* [L. *cerrus.*] (*Bot.*) A species of oak (*Quercus Cerris*), native in the Orient and southern Europe; — called also *bitter oak* and *Turkey oak*.

Cer'tain (sĕr'tĭn), *a.* [F. *certain*, fr. (assumed) LL. *certanus*, fr. L. *certus* determined, fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide, determine; akin to Gr. κρίνειν to decide, separate, and to E. *concern*, *critic*, *crime*, *riddle* a sieve, *rinse*, v.] **1.** Assured in mind; having no doubts; free from suspicions concerning.

To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*
I myself am *certain* of you. *Wyclif.*

2. Determined; resolved; — used with an infinitive.

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom. *Milton.*

3. Not to be doubted or denied; established as a fact.

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation thereof sure. *Dan.* ii. 45.

4. Actually existing; sure to happen; inevitable.

Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*
Death, as the Psalmist saith, is *certain* to all. *Shak.*

5. Unfailing; infallible.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

6. Fixed or stated; regular; determinate.

The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. *Ex.* xvi. 4.

7. Not specifically named; indeterminate; indefinite; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun, and meaning certain persons.

It came to pass when he was in a *certain* city. *Luke* v. 12.
About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay.*

For certain, assuredly. — **Of a certain, certainly.**

Syn. — Bound; sure; true; undeniable; unquestionable; undoubted; plain; indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible; unhesitating; undoubting; fixed; stated.

Cer'tain, *n.* **1.** Certainty. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
2. A certain number or quantity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cer'tain, *adv.* Certainly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cer'tain-ly, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Cer'tain-ness, *n.* Certainty.

Cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CERTAINTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *certaineté.*] **1.** The quality, state, or condition, of being certain.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Fisher Ames.*

2. A fact or truth unquestionably established.

Certainties are uninteresting and sating. *Landor.*

3. (*Law*) Clearness; freedom from ambiguity; lucidity.

Of a certainty, certainly.

Cer'tes (sĕr'tēz), *adv.* [F. *certes*, for *à certes*, fr. L. *certus*. See CERTAIN.] Certainly; in truth; verily. [*Archaic*]

Certes it great pity was to see
Him his nobility so foul deface. *Spenser.*

Cer-tif'i-cate (sĕr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *certificat*, fr. LL. *certificatus* made certain, p. p. of *certificare*. See CERTIFY.] **1.** A written testimony to the truth of any fact; as, a *certificate* of good behavior.

2. A written declaration legally authenticated.

Trial by certificate, a trial in which the testimony of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as, when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the proper officer in writing, under his seal. *Blackstone.*

Cer-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CERTIFICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CERTIFICATING.] [See CERTIFY.] **1.** To verify or vouch for by certificate.

2. To furnish with a certificate; as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel; a *certificated* teacher.

Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sĕr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *certificatio*: cf. F. *certification.*] The act of certifying.

Cer'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Cer'ti-fy (sĕr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CERTIFIED (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CERTIFYING.] [F. *certifier*, LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make. See CERTAIN, and cf. CERTIFICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To give certain information to; to assure; to make certain.

We *certify* the king, that . . . thou shalt have no portion on this side the river. *Ezra* iv. 16.

2. To give certain information of; to make certain, as a fact; to verify. *Hammond.*

The industry of science at once *certifies* and greatly extends our knowledge of the vastness of the creation. *I. Taylor.*

3. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or hand and seal.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. *Blackstone.*

Certified check, a bank check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn.

Cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sĕr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī), *n.* [So named from the emphatic word *certiorari* in the Latin form of the writ, which read *certiorari volumus* we wish to be certified.] (*Law*) A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected. It is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or can not have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

☞ A *certiorari* is the correct process to remove the proceedings of a court in which cases are tried in a manner different from the course of the common law, as of county commissioners. It is also used as an auxiliary process in order to obtain a full return to some other process. *Bouvier.*

Cer'ti-tude (sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [LL. *certitudo*, fr. L. *certus*: cf. F. *certitude.* See CERTAIN.] Freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty. *J. H. Newman.*

Cer'ule (sĕr'ūl), *a.* [L. *caerulus*, equiv. to *caeruleus.*] Blue; cerulean. [*Obs.*] *Dyer.*

Ce-ru'le-an (sĕ-rų'lē-an), *a.* [L. *caeruleus.*] Sky-colored; blue; azure. *Cowper.*

Blue, blue, as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall. *Bryant.*

Ce-ru'le-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Cerulean. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Cer'u-lif'ic (sĕr'ū-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *caerulus* dark blue + *facere* to make.] Producing a blue or sky color. [*R.*]

‖**Ce-ru'men** (sĕ-rų'mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] (*Physiol.*) The yellow, waxlike secretion from the glands of the external ear; the earwax.

Ce-ru'mi-nous (sĕ-rų'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or secreting, cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

Ce'ruse (sē'rus), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*] **1.** White lead, used as a pigment. See *White lead*, under WHITE.

2. A cosmetic containing white lead.

To distinguish *ceruse* from natural bloom. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Min.*) The native carbonate of lead.

Ce'rused (sē'rust), *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead; as, a *cerused* face. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ce'ru-site (sē'rų-sīt), } *n.* (*Min.*) Native lead car-
Cer'rus-site (sĕr'rŭs-sīt), } bonate; a mineral occurring in colorless, white, or yellowish transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, also massive and compact.

Cer'van-tite (sĕr'văn-tīt), *n.* [Named from *Cervantes* a town in Spain.] (*Min.*) See under ANTIMONY.

Cer've-lat (sĕr'vē-lăt), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) An ancient wind instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone.

Cer'vi-cal (sĕr'vĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *cervix*, *-icis*, neck: cf. F. *cervical.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the neck; as, the *cervical* vertebræ.

Cer'vi-cide (sĕr'vĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *cervus* deer + *caedere* to kill.] The act of killing deer; deer-slaying. [*R.*]

Cer'vine (sĕr'vīn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer: cf. F. *cervin.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the deer, or to the family *Cervidæ*.

‖**Cer'vix** (sĕr'vĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CERVIXES (-ĕz), L. CERVICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] (*Anat.*) The neck; also, the necklike portion of any part, as of the womb. See *Illust.* of BIRD.

‖**Cer'vus** (sĕr'vŭs), *n.* [L., a deer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminants, including the red deer and other allied species.

☞ Formerly all species of deer were included in the genus *Cervus*.

Ce'ryl (sē'rĭl), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A radical, $C_{27}H_{55}$, supposed to exist in several compounds obtained from Chinese wax, beeswax, etc.

Ce-sa're-an (sē-zā'rē-*an*), **Ce-sa'ri-an**, *a.* Same as CÆSAREAN, CÆSARIAN.

Ce'sar-ism (sē'zẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See CÆSARISM.

Ces'pi-tine (sĕs'pĭ-tĭn), *n.* [L. *caespes*, *caespitis*, a turf.] An oil obtained by distillation of peat, and containing various members of the pyridine series.

Ces'pi-ti'tious (sĕs'pĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *caespiticius*, fr. *caespes* turf.] Same as CESPITOUS. [*R.*] *Gough.*

Ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* [L. *caespes* turf.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a piece of turf, *i. e.*, many stems from one rootstock or from many entangled rootstocks or roots. [Written also *cæspitose.*]

Ces'pi-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See CESPITOSE.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, turf; turfy.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close, thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

Cess (sĕs), *n.* [For *sess*, contr. from ASSESS.] **1.** A rate or tax. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Spenser.*

2. Bound; measure. [*Obs.*]

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess.* *Shak.*

Cess, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CESSED (sĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CESSING.] To rate; to tax; to assess. *Spenser.*

Cess, *v. i.* [F. *cesser.* See CEASE.] To cease; to neglect. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ces'sant (sĕs'sant), *a.* [L. *cessans*, p. pr. of *cessare.* See CEASE.] Inactive; dormant. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Ces-sa'tion (sĕs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *cessation*, L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare.* See CEASE.] A ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, whether temporary or final; a stop; as, a *cessation* of the war.

The temporary *cessation* of the papal iniquities. *Motley.*

The day was yearly observed for a festival by *cessation* from labor. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Cessation of arms (*Mil.*), an armistice, or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

Syn. — Stop; rest; stay; pause; discontinuance; intermission; interval; respite; interruption; recess; remission.

‖**Ces-sa'vit** (-vĭt), *n.* [L., he has ceased.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant has for two years failed to perform the conditions of his tenure.

Ces'ser (sĕs'sẽr), *n.* [From CESS, *v. i.*] (*Law*) A neglect of a tenant to perform services, or make payment, for two years. *Blackstone.*

Ces'si-ble (sĕs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *cessible.* See CESSION.] Giving way; yielding. [*Obs.*] — **Ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

Ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way: cf. F. *cession.* See CEDE.] **1.** A yielding to physical force. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Concession; compliance. [*Obs.*]

3. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; the act of ceding.

A *cession* of the island of New Orleans. *Bancroft.*

4. (*Eccl. Law*) The giving up or vacating a benefice by accepting another without a proper dispensation.

5. (*Civil Law*) The voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment.

Ces'sion-a-ry (sĕsh'ŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *cessionarius*, from *cessionare* to cede, fr. L. *cessio*: cf. F. *cessionnaire.* See CESSION.] Having surrendered the effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt. *Martin.*

Cess'ment (sĕs'ment), *n.* [From CESS, *v. t.*] An assessment or tax. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ces'sor (sĕs'sŏr), *n.* [From CESS, *v. i.* Cf. CESSER.] (*Law*) One who neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. See CESSAVIT. *Cowell.*

Ces'sor, *n.* [From CESS, *v. t.*] An assessor. [*Obs.*]

Cess'pipe' (sĕs'pīp'), *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool. *Knight.*

Cess'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* [See SESSPOOL.] A cistern in the course, or at the termination, of a drain, to collect sedimentary or superfluous matter; a privy vault; any receptacle of filth. [Written also *sesspool.*]

Cest (sĕst), *n.* [L. *cestus*: cf. OF. *ceste.*] A woman's girdle; a cestus. [*R.*] *Collins.*

Ces'tode (sĕs'tōd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cestoidea. — *n.* One of the Cestoidea.

Ces'toid (sĕs'toid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cestoidea. — *n.* One of the Cestoidea.

‖**Ces-toid'e-a** (sĕs-toid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστός girdle + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of parasitic worms (*Platelminthes*) of which the tapeworms are the most common examples. The body is flattened, and usually but not always long, and composed of numerous joints or segments, each of which may contain a complete set of male and female reproductive organs. They have neither mouth nor intestine. See TAPEWORM. [Written also *Cestoda.*]

Ces-toid'e-an (*-an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cestoidea.

Ces-tra'ci-ont (sĕs-trā'shĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κέστρα a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A shark of the genus *Cestracion*, and of related genera. The posterior teeth form a pavement of bony plates for crushing shellfish. Most of the species are extinct. The Port Jackson shark and a similar one found in California are living examples.

Port Jackson Shark
(*Cestracion galeatus*).

Ces-tra'ci-ont, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the genus *Cestracion*.

Ces'tus (sĕs'tŭs), *n.* [L. *cestus* girdle, Gr. κεστός, lit., stitched, embroidered.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A girdle; particularly that of Aphrodite (or Venus) which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Ctenophora. The typical species (*Cestus Veneris*) is remarkable for its brilliant iridescent colors, and its long, girdlelike form.

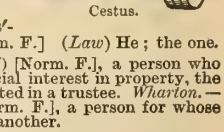

Cestus.

Ces'tus, *n.* [L. *caestus*, and *cestus.*] (*Antiq.*) A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

‖**Ces'tuy** *or* ‖**Ces'tui** (sĕs'-twē *or* sĕt'wē), *pron.* [Norm. F.] (*Law*) He; the one.

Cestuy que trust (ke trŭst') [Norm. F.], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property, the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee. *Wharton.* — **Cestuy que use** (ke ūs') [Norm. F.], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted to another.

Ce-su'ra (sē-zū'rá *or* -sū'rá), *n.* See CÆSURA.

Ce-su'ral (*-ral*), *a.* See CÆSURAL.

‖**Ce-ta'ce-a** (sē-tā'shē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *cetus* whale, Gr. κήτος.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine mammals, including the whales. Like ordinary mammals they breathe by means of lungs, and bring forth living young which they suckle for some time. The anterior limbs are changed to paddles; the tail flukes are horizontal. There are two living suborders: (*a*) The *Mysticete* or whalebone whales, having no true teeth after birth, but with a series of plates of whalebone [see BALEEN] hanging down from the upper jaw on each side, thus making a strainer, through which they receive the small animals upon which they feed. (*b*) The *Denticete*, including the dolphins and sperm whale, which have teeth. Another suborder (*Zeuglodontia*) is extinct. The *Sirenia* were formerly included in the Cetacea, but are now made a separate order.

Ce-ta'cean (*-shan*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cetacea.

Ce-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cetacea.

‖**Ce'te** (sē'tē), *n.* [L., *pl.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cetacea, or, collectively, the Cetacea.

Ce'tene (sē'tēn), *n.* [See CETE.] (*Chem.*) An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{32}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from spermaceti.

Cet'e-rach (sĕt'ẽ-răk), *n.* [F. *cétérac*, fr. Ar. *shetrak.*] (*Bot.*) A species of fern with scaly fronds (*Asplenium Ceterach*).

Cet'e-wale (sĕt'ẽ-wāl), *n.* [OF. *citoal*, F. *zedoaire.* See ZEDOARY.] Same as ZEDOARY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ce'tic (sē'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a whale.

Ce'tin (sē-tĭn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale.] (*Chem.*) A

white, waxy substance, forming the essential part of spermaceti.

Ce'to-log'ic-al (sē'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal *or* sĕt'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to cetology.

Ce-tol'o-gist (sē-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in cetology.

Ce-tol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + *-logy:* cf. F. *cétologie.*] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Ce-trar'ic (sē-trăr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the lichen, Iceland moss (*Cetraria Islandica*).

Cetraric acid. See CETRARIN.

Cet'ra-rin (sĕt'rȧ-rĭn *or* sē-trā'rĭn), *n.* [From *Cetraria* Islandica, the scientific name of Iceland moss.] (*Chem.*) A white substance extracted from the lichen, Iceland moss (*Cetraria Islandica*). It consists of several ingredients, among which is *cetraric acid*, a white, crystalline, bitter substance.

Ce'tyl (sē'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$, not yet isolated, but supposed to exist in a series of compounds homologous with the ethyl compounds, and derived from spermaceti.

Ce-tyl'ic (sē-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, spermaceti.

Cetylic alcohol (*Chem.*), a white, waxy, crystalline solid, obtained from spermaceti, and regarded as homologous with ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol; ethal; — called also *cetyl alcohol.*

Cey'lan-ite (sē'lăn-īt), *n.* [F., fr. *Ceylan* Ceylon.] (*Min.*) A dingy blue, or grayish black, variety of spinel. It is also called *pleonaste.* [Written also *ceylonite.*]

Cey'lon-ese' (sē'lŏn-ēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Ceylon.

C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER, GRAM, SECOND, — applied to a system of units much employed in physical science, based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.

Chab (chăb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes Carolinus*).

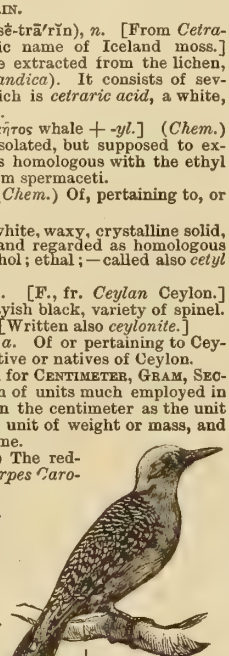

Chab. ⅙

Chab'a-site (kăb'ȧ-sīt), }
Chab'a-zite (kăb'ȧ-zīt), } *n.* [Gr. χαβαζίος one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων, ascribed to Orpheus.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in glassy rhombohedral crystals, varying in color from white to yellow or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime. Called also *chabasie.*

‖ **Cha-blis'** (shȧ-blē'), *n.* [F.] A white wine made near Chablis, a town in France.

‖ **Cha-bouk'**, ‖ **Cha-buk'** (chȧ-bōōk'), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk* horsewhip.] A long whip, such as is used in the East in the infliction of punishment. *Balfour.*

Chace (chās), *n.* See 3d CHASE, *n.*, 3.

Chace, *v. t.* To pursue. See CHASE, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cha'cha-la'ca** (chä'chȧ-lä'kȧ), *n.* [Native name, prob. given in imitation of its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The Texan guan (*Ortalis vetula*). [Written also *chiacalaca.*]

Chack (chăk), *v. i.* To toss up the head frequently, as a horse to avoid the restraint of the bridle.

‖ **Chac'ma** (chăk'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A large species of African baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*); — called also *ursine baboon.* [See *Illust.* of BABOON.]

‖ **Cha-conne'** (shȧ-kŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *chacona.*] (*Mus.*) An old Spanish dance in moderate three-four measure, like the Passacaglia, which is slower. Both are used by classical composers as themes for variations.

Chad (chăd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHAD. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Chæ-te'tes** (kē-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαίτη hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fossil corals, common in the lower Silurian limestones.

Chæ-tif'er-ous (kē-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing setæ.

Chæ'to-dont (kē'tō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish of the family *Chætodontidæ.* The chætodonts have broad, compressed bodies, and usually bright colors.

One of the Chætodonts (*Chætodon ephippium*). (⅛)

Chæ'to-dont, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chætodonts or the family *Chætodontidæ.*

Chæ'tog-nath (-tŏg-năth), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Chætognatha.

‖ **Chæ-tog'na-tha** (kē-tŏg'nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. χαίτη hair + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of free-swimming marine worms, of which the genus *Sagitta* is the type. They have groups of curved spines on each side of the head.

Chæ'to-pod (kē'tō-pŏd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Chætopoda. — *n.* One of the Chætopoda.

‖ **Chæ-top'o-da** (kē-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. χαίτη hair + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) A very extensive order of Annelida, characterized by the presence of lateral setæ, or spines, on most or all of the segments. They are divided into two principal groups:

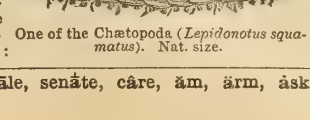

One of the Chætopoda (*Lepidonotus squamatus*). Nat. size.

Oligochæta, including the earthworms and allied forms, and *Polychæta,* including most of the marine species.

Chæ'to-tax'y (kē'tō-tăks'ȳ), *n.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + τάξις arrangement.] (*Zoöl.*) The arrangement of bristles on an insect.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFED (chāft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFING.] [OE. *chaufen* to warm, OF. *chaufer,* F. *chauffer,* fr. L. *calefacere, calfacere,* to make warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make. See CALDRON.] **1.** To excite heat in by friction; to rub in order to stimulate and make warm.

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Spenser.*

2. To excite passion or anger in; to fret; to irritate.

Her intercession *chafed* him. *Shak.*

3. To fret and wear by rubbing; as, to *chafe* a cable.

Two slips of parchment which she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To rub; fret; gall; vex; excite; inflame.

Chafe, *v. i.* **1.** To rub; to come together so as to wear by rubbing; to wear by friction.

Made its great boughs *chafe* together. *Longfellow.*

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores. *Shak.*

2. To be worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes.*

3. To have a feeling of vexation; to be vexed; to fret; to be irritated. *Spenser.*

He will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shak.*

Chafe, *n.* **1.** Heat excited by friction.

2. Injury or wear caused by friction.

3. Vexation; irritation of mind; rage.

The cardinal in a *chafe* sent for him to Whitehall. *Camden.*

Chaf'er (chā'fĕr), *n.* **1.** One who chafes.

2. A vessel for heating water; — hence, a dish or pan.

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons. *Baker.*

Chaf'er, *n.* [AS. *ceafor;* akin to D. *kever,* G. *käfer.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of beetle; the cockchafer. The name is also applied to other species; as, the rose *chafer.*

Chaf'er-y (chā'fĕr-ȳ), *n.* [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] (*Iron Works*) An open furnace or forge, in which blooms are heated before being wrought into bars.

Chafe'wax' (chāf'wăks'), *or* **Chaff'wax'** (chȧf'-), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Formerly a chancery officer who fitted wax for sealing writs and other documents.

Chafe'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), used to prevent or to cure chafing.

Chaff (chȧf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf;* akin to D. *kaf,* G. *kaff.*] **1.** The glumes or husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing, etc.

So take the corn and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

Old birds are not caught with *chaff.* *Old Proverb.*

2. Anything of a comparatively light and worthless character; the refuse part of anything.

The *chaff* and ruin of the times. *Shak.*

3. Straw or hay cut up fine for the food of cattle.

By adding *chaff* to his corn, the horse must take more time to eat it. In this way *chaff* is very useful. *Youatt.*

4. Light jesting talk; banter; raillery.

5. (*Bot.*) The scales or bracts on the receptacle, which subtend each flower in the heads of many *Compositæ,* as the sunflower. *Gray.*

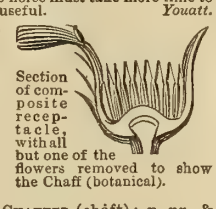

Section of composite receptacle, with all but one of the flowers removed to show the Chaff (botanical).

Chaff cutter, a machine for cutting up straw, etc., into "chaff" for the use of cattle.

Chaff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFFED (chȧft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFFING.] To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule; to banter.

Chaff, *v. t.* To make fun of; to turn into ridicule by addressing in ironical or bantering language; to quiz.

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

A dozen honest fellows . . . *chaffed* each other about their sweethearts. *C. Kingsley.*

Chaff'er, *n.* One who chaffs.

Chaf'fer (chăf'fĕr), *n.* [OE. *chaffare, cheapfare;* AS. *ceáp* a bargain, price + *faru* a journey; hence, originally, a going to bargain, to market. See CHEAP, and FARE.] Bargaining; merchandise. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Chaf'fer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFFERED (-fērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFFERING.] [OE. *chaffaren,* fr. *chaffare, chapfare, cheapfare,* a bargaining. See CHAFFER, *n.*] **1.** To treat or dispute about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle or higgle; to negotiate.

To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold. *Dryden.*

2. To talk much and idly; to chatter. *Trench.*

Chaf'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To buy or sell; to trade in.

He *chaffered* chairs in which churchmen were set. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange; to bandy, as words. *Spenser.*

Chaf'fer-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer.

Chaf'fern (chăf'fĕrn), *n.* [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] A vessel for heating water. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Chaf'fer-y, *n.* Traffic; bargaining. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chaf'finch (chăf'fĭnch), *n.* [Cf. CHIFF-CHAFF.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Europe (*Fringilla cœlebs*), having a variety of very sweet songs, and highly valued as a cage bird; — called also *copper finch.*

Chaffinch. ⅕

Chaff'ing (chȧf'ĭng), *n.* The use of light, frivolous language by way of fun or ridicule; raillery; banter.

Chaff'less, *a.* Without chaff.

Chaff'y (chȧf'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or resembling, chaff.

Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge.*

2. Light or worthless as chaff.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanvill.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Resembling chaff; composed of light dry scales. (*b*) Bearing or covered with dry scales, as the under surface of certain ferns, or the disk of some composite flowers.

Chaf'ing (chā'fĭng), *n.* [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] The act of rubbing, or wearing by friction; making warm by rubbing.

Chafing dish, a dish or vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, either by coals, by a lamp, or by hot water; a portable grate for coals. — **Chafing gear** (*Naut.*), any material used to protect sails, rigging, or the like, at points where they are exposed to friction.

Cha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn' *or* shȧ-grēn'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *chagrin* shagreen, a particular kind of rough and grained leather; also a rough fishskin used for graters and files; hence (*Fig.*), a gnawing, corroding grief. See SHAGREEN.] Vexation; mortification.

I must own that I felt rather vexation and *chagrin* than hope and satisfaction. *Richard Porson.*

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin.* *Pope.*

Syn. — Vexation; mortification; peevishness; fretfulness; disgust; disquiet. — CHAGRIN, VEXATION, MORTIFICATION. These words agree in the general sense of pain produced by untoward circumstances. *Vexation* is a feeling of disquietude or irritating uneasiness from numerous causes, such as losses, disappointments, etc. *Mortification* is a stronger word, and denotes that keen sense of pain which results from wounded pride or humiliating occurrences. *Chagrin* is literally the cutting pain produced by the friction of *shagreen* leather; in its figurative sense, it varies in meaning, denoting in its lower degrees simply a state of vexation, and in its higher degrees the keenest sense of mortification.

"*Vexation* arises chiefly from our wishes and views being crossed; *mortification,* from our self-importance being hurt; *chagrin,* from a mixture of the two." *Crabb.*

Cha-grin', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAGRINED (-grĭnd' *or* -grēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAGRINING.] [Cf. F. *chagriner.* See CHAGRIN, *n.*] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify; as, he was not a little *chagrined.*

Cha-grin', *v. i.* To be vexed or annoyed. *Fielding.*

Cha-grin', *a.* Chagrined. *Dryden.*

Chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne,* fr. L. *catena.* Cf. CATENATE.] **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of the exertion and transmission of mechanical power, etc.

[They] put a *chain* of gold about his neck. *Dan.* v. 29.

2. That which confines, fetters, or secures, as a chain; a bond; as, the *chains* of habit.

Driven down
To *chains* of darkness and the undying worm. *Milton.*

3. A series of things linked together; or a series of things connected and following each other in succession; as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of events or ideas.

4. (*Surv.*) An instrument which consists of links and is used in measuring land.

☞ The one commonly in use is *Gunter's chain,* which consists of one hundred links, each link being seven inches and ninety-two one hundredths in length; making up the total length of four rods, or sixty-six feet; hence, a measure of that length; hence, also, a unit for land measure equal to four rods square, or one tenth of an acre.

5. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron links bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the dead-eyes connected with the shrouds; also, the channels.

6. (*Weaving*) The warp threads of a web. *Knight.*

Chain belt (*Mach.*), a belt made of a chain; — used for transmitting power. — **Chain boat,** a boat fitted up for recovering lost cables, anchors, etc. — **Chain bolt.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) The bolt at the lower end of the chain plate, which fastens it to the vessel's side. (*b*) A bolt with a chain attached for drawing it out of position. — **Chain bond.** See *Chain timber.* — **Chain bridge,** a bridge supported by chain cables; a suspension bridge. — **Chain cable,** a cable made of iron links. — **Chain coral** (*Zoöl.*), a fossil coral of the genus *Halysites,* common in the middle and upper Silurian rocks. The tubular corallites are united side by side in groups, looking in an end view like links of a chain. When perfect, the calicles show twelve septa. — **Chain coupling.** (*a*) A shackle for uniting lengths of chain, or connecting a chain with an object. (*b*) (*Railroad*) Supplementary coupling together of cars with a chain. — **Chain gang,** a gang of convicts chained together. — **Chain hook** (*Naut.*), a hook used for dragging cables about the deck. — **Chain mail,** flexible, defensive armor of hammered metal links wrought into the form of a garment. — **Chain molding** (*Arch.*), a form of molding in imitation of a chain, used in the Norman style. — **Chain pier,** a pier suspended by chains. — **Chain pipe** (*Naut.*), an opening in the deck, lined with iron, through which the cable is passed into the lockers or tiers. — **Chain plate** (*Shipbuilding*), one of the iron plates or bands, on a vessel's side, to which the standing rigging is fastened. — **Chain pulley,** a pulley with depressions in the periphery of its wheel, or projections from it, made to fit the links of a chain. — **Chain pump.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Chain rule** (*Arith.*), a theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios, or compound proportion, by which, when several ratios of equality are given, the consequent of each being the same as the antecedent of the next, the relation between the first antecedent and the last consequent is discovered. — **Chain shot** (*Mil.*), two cannon balls united by a short chain, formerly used in naval warfare on account of their destructive effect on a ship's rigging. — **Chain stitch.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Chain timber.** (*Arch.*) See *Bond timber,* under BOND. — **Chain wales.** (*Naut.*) Same as CHANNELS. — **Chain wheel.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Closed chain, Open chain** (*Chem.*), terms applied to the chemical structure of compounds whose rational formulæ are written respectively in the form of a closed ring (see *Benzene nucleus,* under BENZENE), or in an open extended form. — **Endless chain,** a chain whose ends have been united by a link.

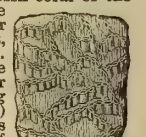

Chain Coral (*Halysites catenulata*). (½)

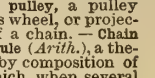

Chain Shot.

Chain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAINED (chānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAINING.] **1.** To fasten, bind, or connect with

a chain; to fasten or bind securely, as with a chain; as, to *chain* a bulldog.

Chained behind the hostile car. *Prior.*

2. To keep in slavery; to enslave.

And which more blest? who *chained* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sighed to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To unite closely and strongly.

And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*

4. (*Surveying*) To measure with the chain.

5. To protect by drawing a chain across, as a harbor.

Chain'less (chān'lĕs), *a.* Having no chain; not restrained or fettered. "The *chainless* mind." *Byron.*

Chain'let (chān'lĕt), *n.* A small chain. *Sir W. Scott.*

Chain' pump' (pŭmp'). A pump consisting of an endless chain, running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved, and dipping below the water to be raised. The chain has at intervals disks or lifts which fit the tube through which the ascending part passes and carry the water to the point of discharge.

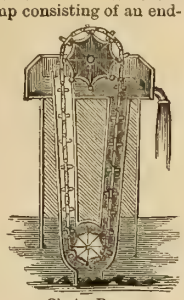

Chain Pump.

Chain' stitch' (stĭch'). **1.** An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain; — used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery.

2. (*Machine Sewing*) A stitch in which the looping of the thread or threads forms a chain on the under side of the work; the loop stitch, as distinguished from the lock stitch. See STITCH.

Chain' wheel' (hwēl'). **1.** A chain pulley, or sprocket wheel.

2. An inversion of the chain pump, by which it becomes a motor driven by water.

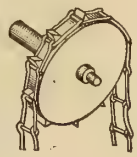

Chain Wheel, 1.

Chain'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain; chain stitch work.

Chair (châr), *n.* [OE. *chaiere*, *chaere*, OF. *chaiere*, *chaere*, F. *chaire* pulpit, fr. L. *cathedra* chair, armchair, a teacher's or professor's chair, Gr. *καθέδρα*; *κατά* down + *ἕδρα* seat, *ἕζεσθαι* to sit, akin to E. *sit*. See SIT, and cf. CATHEDRAL, CHAISE.]

1. A movable single seat with a back.

2. An official seat, as of a chief magistrate or a judge, but esp. that of a professor; hence, the office itself.

The *chair* of a philosophical school. *Whewell.*
A *chair* of philology. *M. Arnold.*

3. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman; as, to address the *chair*.

4. A vehicle for one person; either a sedan borne upon poles, or a two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. *Shak.*

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

5. An iron block used on railways to support the rails and secure them to the sleepers.

Chair days, days of repose and age. — **To put into the chair**, to elect as president, or as chairman of a meeting. *Macaulay.* — **To take the chair**, to assume the position of president, or of chairman of a meeting.

Chair, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAIRED (chârd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAIRING.] **1.** To place in a chair.

2. To carry publicly in a chair in triumph. [*Eng.*]

Chair'man (châr'man), *n.*; *pl.* CHAIRMEN (-men). **1.** The presiding officer of a committee, or of a public or private meeting, or of any organized body.

2. One whose business it is to carry a chair or sedan.

Breaks watchmen's heads and *chairmen's* glasses. *Prior.*

Chair'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman of a meeting or organized body.

Chaise (shāz), *n.* [F. *chaise* seat, or chair, chaise or carriage, for *chaire*, from a peculiar Parisian pronunciation. See CHAIR.] **1.** A two-wheeled carriage for two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps, or thoroughbraces. It is usually drawn by one horse.

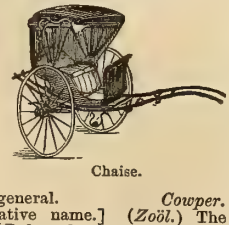

Chaise.

2. *Loosely*, a carriage in general. *Cowper.*

‖ **Cha'ja** (chä'hä), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The crested screamer of Brazil (*Palamedea*, or *Chauna*, *chavaria*), so called in imitation of its notes; — called also *chauna*, and *faithful kamichi*. It is often domesticated, and is useful in guarding other poultry. See KAMICHI.

‖ **Cha-la'za** (ka-lā'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. CHALAZAS, L. CHALAZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χάλαζα* hail, pimple.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The place on an ovule, or seed, where its outer coats cohere with each other and the nucleus.

2. (*Biol.*) A spiral band of thickened albuminous substance which exists in the white of the bird's egg, and serves to maintain the yolk in its position; the treadle.

Cha-la'zal (-zal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chalaza.

Cha-laze' (ka-lāz'), *n.* Same as CHALAZA.

Chal'a-zif'er-ous (kăl'ȧ-zĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Chalaza* + *-ferous*.] Having or bearing chalazas.

‖ **Cha-la'zi-on** (ka-lā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χαλάζιον*, dim. of *χάλαζα* hail, pimple.] (*Med.*) A small circumscribed tumor of the eyelid caused by retention of secretion, and by inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Chal-can'thite (kăl-kăn'thīt), *n.* [L. *chalcanthum* a solution of blue vitriol, Gr. *χάλκανθον*.] (*Min.*) Native blue vitriol. See *Blue vitriol*, under BLUE.

Chal'ce-don'ic (kăl'sẽ-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to chalcedony.

Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nȳ *or* kăl'sẽ-dō-nȳ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* CHALCEDONIES (-nĭz). [L. *chalcedonius*, fr. Gr. *Χαλκηδών* Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium; cf. F. *calcédoine*, OE. *calcidoine*, *casidoyne*. Cf. CASSIDONY.] (*Min.*) A cryptocrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, having usually a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax. [Written also *calcedony*.]

☞ When chalcedony is variegated with spots or figures, or arranged in differently colored layers, it is called *agate*; and if by reason of the thickness, color, and arrangement of the layers it is suitable for being carved into cameos, it is called *onyx*. *Chrysoprase* is green chalcedony; *carnelian*, a flesh red, and *sard*, a brownish red variety.

‖ **Chal'chi-huitl'** (chäl'chē-wētl'), *n.* (*Min.*) The Mexican name for turquoise. See TURQUOISE.

Chal'cid fly' (kăl'sĭd flī'). [From Gr. *χαλκός* copper; in allusion to its metallic colors.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a numerous family of hymenopterous insects (*Chalcididæ*). Many are gallflies, others are parasitic on insects.

Chalcid Fly (*Chalcis bracata*). × 2

Chal-cid'i-an (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [L. *chalcis* a lizard, Gr. *χαλκίς*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tropical family of snakelike lizards (*Chalcidæ*), having four small or rudimentary legs.

Chal'co-cite (kăl'kō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* brass.] (*Min.*) Native copper sulphide, called also *copper glance*, and *vitreous copper*; a mineral of a black color and metallic luster. [Formerly written *chalcosine*.]

Chal-cog'ra-pher (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **Chal-cog'ra-phist** (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An engraver on copper or brass; hence, an engraver of copper plates for printing upon paper.

Chal-cog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper, brass + *-graphy*.] The act or art of engraving on copper or brass, especially of engraving for printing.

Chal'co-pyr'ite (kăl'kō-pĭr'īt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* brass + E. *pyrite*. So named from its color.] (*Min.*) Copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore; a common ore of copper, containing copper, iron, and sulphur. It occurs massive and in tetragonal crystals of a bright brass yellow color.

Chal-da'ic (kăl-dā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Chaldaicus*.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Chaldee.

Chal'da-ism (kăl'dȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

Chal-de'an (kăl-dē'an), *a.* [L. *Chaldaeus*.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* (*a*) A native or inhabitant of Chaldea. (*b*) A learned man, esp. an astrologer; — so called among the Eastern nations, because astrology and the kindred arts were much cultivated by the Chaldeans. (*c*) A Nestorian.

Chal'dee (kăl'dē *or* kăl-dē'; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; eastern Aramaic, or the Aramaic used in Chaldea.

Chaldee Paraphrase, a targum written in Aramaic.

Chal'drich (kăl'drĭk), **Chal'der** (-dẽr), *n.* [Icel. *tjaldr*.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of bird; the oyster catcher.

Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn *or* chą'drŭn; 277), *n.* [OF. *chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, kettle. The same word as *caldron*.] An English dry measure, being, at London, 36 bushels heaped up, or its equivalent weight, and more than twice as much at Newcastle. Now used exclusively for coal and coke.

☞ In the United States the *chaldron* is ordinarily 2,940 lbs., but at New York it is 2,500 lbs. *De Colange.*

‖ **Cha-let'** (shȧ-lā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A herdsman's hut in the mountains of Switzerland.

Chalets are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Wordsworth.*

2. A summer cottage or country house in the Swiss mountains; any country house built in the style of the Swiss cottages.

Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *chalis*, *calice*, OF. *chalice*, *calice*, F. *calice*, fr. L. *calix*, akin to Gr. *κάλυξ*, and E. *helmet*. Cf. CALICE, CALYX.] A cup or bowl; especially, the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Chal'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a calyx or cup; cup-shaped. "*Chaliced* flowers." *Shak.*

Chalk (chąk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, from L. *calx* limestone. See CALX, and cf. CAWK.] **1.** (*Min.*) A soft, earthy substance, of a white, grayish, or yellowish white color, consisting of calcium carbonate, and having the same composition as common limestone.

2. (*Fine Arts*) Finely prepared chalk, used as a drawing implement; also, by extension, a compound, as of clay and black lead, or the like, used in the same manner. See CRAYON.

Black chalk, a mineral of a bluish black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. — **By a long chalk**, by a long way; by many degrees. [*Slang*] *Lowell.* — **Chalk drawing** (*Fine Arts*), a drawing made with crayons. See CRAYON. — **Chalk formation**. See *Cretaceous formation*, under CRETACEOUS. — **Chalk line**, a cord rubbed with chalk, used for marking straight lines on boards or other material, as a guide in cutting or in arranging work. — **Chalk mixture**, a preparation of chalk, cinnamon, and sugar in gum water, much used in diarrheal affections, esp. of infants. — **Chalk period**. (*Geol.*) See *Cretaceous period*, under CRETACEOUS. — **Chalk pit**, a pit in which chalk is dug. — **Drawing chalk**. See CRAYON, *n.*, 1. — **French chalk**, steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral. — **Red chalk**, an indurated clayey ocher containing iron, and used by painters and artificers; reddle.

Chalk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALKED (chąkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALKING.] **1.** To rub or mark with chalk.

2. To manure with chalk, as land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make white, as with chalk; to make pale; to bleach. *Tennyson.*

Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door. *Herbert.*

To chalk out, to sketch with, or as with, chalk; to outline; to indicate; to plan. [*Colloq.*] "I shall pursue the plan I have *chalked out*." *Burke.*

Chalk'cut'ter (chąk'kŭt'tẽr), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

Chalk'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being chalky.

Chalk'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk.

As *chalkstones* . . . beaten in sunder. *Isa.* xxvii. 9.

2. (*Med.*) A chalklike concretion, consisting mainly of urate of sodium, found in and about the small joints, in the external ear, and in other situations, in those affected with gout; a tophus.

Chalk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, chalk; containing chalk; as, a *chalky* cliff; a *chalky* taste.

Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* [OE. *chalenge* claim, accusation, challenge, OF. *chalenge*, *chalonge*, claim, accusation, contest, fr. L. *calumnia* false accusation, chicanery. See CALUMNY.] **1.** An invitation to engage in a contest or controversy of any kind; a defiance; specifically, a summons to fight a duel; also, the letter or message conveying the summons.

A *challenge* to controversy. *Goldsmith.*

2. The act of a sentry in halting any one who appears at his post, and demanding the countersign.

3. A claim or demand. [*Obs.*]

There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier.*

4. (*Hunting*) The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.

5. (*Law*) An exception to a juror or jurors or to a member of a court martial, coupled with a demand that he should be held incompetent to act; the claim of a party that a certain person or persons shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause. *Blackstone.*

6. An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. The challenge must be made when the ballot is offered. [*U. S.*]

Challenge to the array (*Law*), an exception to the whole panel. — **Challenge to the favor**, the alleging a special cause, the sufficiency of which is to be left to those whose duty and office it is to decide upon it. — **Challenge to the polls**, an exception taken to any one or more of the individual jurors returned. — **Peremptory challenge**, a privilege sometimes allowed to defendants, of challenging a certain number of jurors (fixed by statute in different States) without assigning any cause. — **Principal challenge**, that which the law allows to be sufficient if found to be true.

Chal'lenge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALLENGED (-lĕnjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALLENGING.] [OE. *chalengen* to accuse, claim, OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, to claim, accuse, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CHALLENGE, *n.*, and cf. CALUMNIATE.] **1.** To call to a contest of any kind; to call to answer; to defy.

I *challenge* any man to make any pretense to power by right of fatherhood. *Locke.*

2. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat.

By this I *challenge* him to single fight. *Shak.*

3. To claim as due; to demand as a right.

Challenge better terms. *Addison.*

4. To censure; to blame. [*Obs.*]

He complained of the emperors . . . , and *challenged* them for that he had no greater revenues . . . from them. *Holland.*

5. (*Mil.*) To question, or demand the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines); as, the sentinel *challenged* us, with "Who comes there?"

6. To take exception to; to question; as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement or of a quotation.

7. (*Law*) To object to or take exception to, as to a juror, or a member of a court.

8. To object to the reception of the vote of, as on the ground that the person is not qualified as a voter. [*U. S.*]

To challenge to the array, favor, polls. See under CHALLENGE, *n.*

Chal'lenge, *v. i.* To assert a right; to claim a place.

Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shak.*

Chal'lenge-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be challenged.

Chal'len-ger (chăl'lĕn-jẽr), *n.* One who challenges.

Chal'lis (shăl'lĭ), *n.* [F. *chaly*, *challis*, a stuff made of goat's hair.] A soft and delicate woolen, or woolen and silk, fabric, for ladies' dresses. [Written also *chally*.]

Cha'lon (shȧ'lŏn), *n.* A bed blanket. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cha-lyb'e-an (kȧ-lĭb'ē-an), *a.* [L. *chalybeius*, fr. *chalybs* steel, Gr. *χάλυψ*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor, celebrated for working in iron and steel.

2. Of superior quality and temper; — applied to steel. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cha-lyb'e-ate (kȧ-lĭb'ē-āt), *a.* [NL. *chalybeatus*, fr. *chalybeus*. See CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste like iron; as, *chalybeate* springs.

Cha-lyb'e-ate, *n.* Any water, liquid, or medicine, into which iron enters as an ingredient.

Cha-lyb'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Steel blue; of the color of tempered steel.

Chal'y-bite (kăl'ĭ-bīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native iron carbonate; — usually called *siderite*.

Cham (chăm), *v. t.* [See CHAMP.] To chew. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Sir T. More.*

Cham (kăm), *n.* [See KHAN.] The sovereign prince of Tartary; — now usually written *khan*. *Shak.*

Cha-made' (shȧ-mād' *or* shȧ-mād'), *n.* [F. *chamade*, fr. Pg. *chamada*, fr. *chamar* to call, fr. L. *clamare*.] (*Mil.*) A signal made for a parley by beat of a drum.

They beat the *chamade*, and sent us carte blanche. *Addison.*

‖ **Cha'mal** (kä'mȧl), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Angora goat. See *Angora goat*, under ANGORA.

Cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, arched roof, in LL. chamber, fr. Gr. *καμάρα* anything with a vaulted roof or arched covering; cf. Skr. *kmar* to be crooked. Cf. CAMBER, CAMERA, COMRADE.]

1. A retired room, esp. an upper room used for sleeping; a bedroom; as, the house had four *chambers*.

2. *pl.* Apartments in a lodging house. "A bachelor's life in *chambers*." *Thackeray.*

3. A hall, as where a king gives audience, or a deliberative body or assembly meets; as, presence *chamber*; senate *chamber*.

4. A legislative or judicial body; an assembly; a society or association; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies; the *Chamber* of Commerce.

5. A compartment or cell; an inclosed space or cavity; as, the *chamber* of a canal lock; the *chamber* of a furnace; the *chamber* of the eye.

6. *pl.* (*Law*) A room or rooms where a lawyer transacts business; a room or rooms where a judge transacts such official business as may be done out of court.

7. A chamber pot. [*Colloq.*]

8. (*Mil.*) (*a*) That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge, esp. when of different diameter from the rest of the bore; — formerly, in guns, made smaller than the bore, but now larger, esp. in breech-loading guns. (*b*) A cavity in a mine, usually of a cubical form, to contain the powder. (*c*) A short piece of ordnance or cannon, which stood on its breech, without any carriage, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical cannonades.

Air chamber. See AIR CHAMBER, in the Vocabulary. — **Chamber of commerce**, a board or association to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city. — **Chamber council**, a secret council. *Shak.* — **Chamber counsel** *or* **counselor**, a counselor who gives his opinion in private, or at his chambers, but does not advocate causes in court. — **Chamber fellow**, a chamber companion; a roommate; a chum. — **Chamber hangings**, tapestry or hangings for a chamber. — **Chamber lye**, urine. *Shak.* — **Chamber music**, vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber or small apartment or audience room, instead of a theater, concert hall, or church. — **Chamber pot**, **Chamber vessel**, a vessel for urine. — **Chamber practice** (*Law*), the practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court. — **To sit at chambers**, to do business in chambers, as a judge.

Cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMBERING.] **1.** To reside in or occupy a chamber or chambers.

2. To be lascivious. [*Obs.*]

Cham'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with a chamber; as, to *chamber* a gun.

Cham'bered (chām'bẽrd), *a.* Having a chamber or chambers; as, a *chambered* shell; a *chambered* gun.

Cham'ber-er (-bẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who attends in a chamber; a chambermaid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A civilian; a carpetmonger. [*Obs.*]

Cham'ber-ing, *n.* Lewdness. [*Obs.*] *Rom.* xiii. 13.

Cham'ber-lain (chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* [OF. *chamberlain, chambrelenc*, F. *chambellan*, OHG. *chamerling, chamarlinc*, G. *kämmerling; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling*. See CHAMBER, and -LING.] [Formerly written *chamberlin*.] **1.** An officer or servant who has charge of a chamber or chambers.

2. An upper servant of an inn. [*Obs.*]

3. An officer having the direction and management of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court.

4. A treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the *chamberlain* of London, of North Wales, etc.

The lord chamberlain of England, an officer of the crown, who waits upon the sovereign on the day of coronation, and provides requisites for the palace of Westminster, and for the House of Lords during the session of Parliament. Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod and other officers. His office is distinct from that of the *lord chamberlain of the household*, whose functions relate to the royal housekeeping.

Cham'ber-lain-ship, *n.* Office of a chamberlain.

Cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* **1.** A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, cleaning the rooms, etc.

2. A lady's maid. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Cham'ber-tin'** (shän'bẽr-tăn'), *n.* A red wine from Chambertin near Dijon, in Burgundy.

Cham'brel (kăm'brĕl), *n.* Same as GAMBREL.

‖ **Cha-meck'** (shä-mĕk'), *n.* [Native Brazilian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of spider monkey (*Ateles chameck*), having the thumbs rudimentary and without a nail.

Cha-me'le-on (kā-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *chamaeleon*, Gr. χαμαιλέων, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion. See HUMBLE, and LION.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard-like reptile of the genus *Chamæleo*, of several species, found in Africa, Asia, and Europe. The skin is covered with fine granulations; the tail is prehensile, and the body is much compressed laterally, giving it a high back.

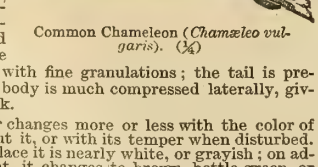

Common Chameleon (*Chamæleo vulgaris*). (¼)

☞ Its color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed. In a cool, dark place it is nearly white, or grayish; on admitting the light, it changes to brown, bottle-green, or blood red, of various shades, and more or less mottled in arrangement. The American chameleons belong to *Anolis* and allied genera of the family *Iguanidæ*. They are more slender in form than the true chameleons, but have the same power of changing their colors.

Chameleon mineral (*Chem.*), the compound called *potassium permanganate*, a dark violet, crystalline substance, $KMnO_4$, which in formation passes through a peculiar succession of color from green to blue, purple, red, etc. See *Potassium permanganate*, under POTASSIUM.

Cha-me'le-on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To change into various colors. [*R.*]

Cham'fer (chăm'fẽr), *n.* [See CHAMFRON.] The surface formed by cutting away the arris, or angle, formed by two faces of a piece of timber, stone, etc.

Cham'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMFERING (-fẽr-ĭng).] **1.** (*Carp.*) To cut a furrow in, as in a column; to groove; to channel; to flute.

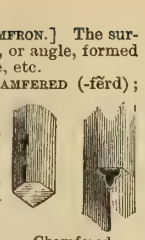

Chamfered Blocks.

2. To make a chamfer on.

Cham'fret (chăm'frĕt), *n.* [See CHAMFRON.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A small gutter; a furrow; a groove.

2. A chamfer.

Cham'fron (chăm'frŏn), *n.* [F. *chanfrein.*] (*Anc. Armor*) The frontlet, or head armor, of a horse. [Written also *champfrain* and *chamfrain*.]

Cham'let (kăm'lĕt), *n.* See CAMLET. [*Obs.*]

Cham'ois (shăm'mĭ, *or* shä-moi'; 277), *n.* [F. *chamois*, prob. fr. OG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A small species of antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*), living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe, as the Alps, Pyrenees, etc. It possesses remarkable agility, and is a favorite object of chase.

Chamois. 1/25

2. A soft leather made from the skin of the chamois, or from sheepskin, etc.; — called also *chamois leather*, and *chammy* or *shammy leather*. See SHAMMY.

Cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMOMILE.

Champ (chămp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMPED (chămt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMPING.] [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. dial. Sw. *kämsa* to chew with difficulty, champ; but cf. also OF. *champier, champeyer, champoyer*, to graze in fields, fr. F. *champ* field, fr. L. *campus*. Cf. CAMP.] **1.** To bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard.

Foamed and *champed* the golden bit. *Dryden.*

2. To bite into small pieces; to crunch. *Steele.*

Champ, *v. i.* To bite or chew impatiently.

They began . . . irefully to *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

Champ, Champe, *n.* [F. *champ*, L. *campus* field.] (*Arch.*) The field or ground on which carving appears in relief.

Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] A light wine, of several kinds, originally made in the province of Champagne, in France.

☞ *Champagne* properly includes several kinds not only of sparkling but of still wines; but in America the term is usually restricted to wines which effervesce.

Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'; 277), *n.* [OF. *champaigne*; same word as *campagne*.] A flat, open country.

Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interveined. *Milton.*
Through Alpine vale or *champaign* wide. *Wordsworth.*

Cham-paign', *a.* Flat; open; level.

A wide, *champaign* country, filled with herds. *Addison.*

Champ'er (chămp'ẽr), *n.* One who champs, or bites.

Cham'per-tor (shăm'pẽr-tẽr), *n.* [F. *champarteur* a divider of fields or field rent. See CHAMPERTY.] (*Law*) One guilty of champerty; one who purchases a suit, or the right of suing, and carries it on at his own expense, in order to obtain a share of the gain.

Cham'per-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, L. *campi pars; champ* (L. *campus*) field + *part* (L. *pars*) share.] **1.** Partnership in power; equal share of authority. [*Obs.*]

Beauté ne sleighte, strengthe ne hardynesse,
Ne may with Venus holde *champartye*. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law*) The prosecution or defense of a suit, whether by furnishing money or personal services, by one who has no legitimate concern therein, in consideration of an agreement that he shall receive, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit; maintenance with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. See MAINTENANCE.

☞ By many authorities champerty is defined as an *agreement* of this nature. From early times the offense of champerty has been forbidden and punishable.

Cham-pi'gnon (shăm-pĭn'yŭn; F. shän'pē'nyôn'), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. L. *campus* field. See CAMP.] (*Bot.*) An edible species of mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

Fairy ring champignon, the *Marasmius oreades*, which has a strong flavor but is edible.

Cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *champion*, fr. LL. *campio*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *chempho, chemphio*, fighter, *champf*, G. *kampf*, contest; perh. influenced by L. *campus* field, taken in the sense of "field of battle."] **1.** One who engages in any contest; esp. one who in ancient times contended in single combat in behalf of another's honor or rights; or one who now acts or speaks in behalf of a person or a cause; a defender; an advocate; a hero.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shak.*
Champions of law and liberty. *Fisher Ames.*

2. One who, by defeating all rivals, has obtained an acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill, and is ready to contend with any rival; as, the *champion* of England.

☞ *Champion* is used attributively in the sense of *surpassing all competitors; overmastering*; as, *champion* pugilist; *champion* chess player.

Syn. — Leader; chieftain; combatant; hero; warrior; defender; protector.

Cham'pi-on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMPIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMPIONING.] **1.** To challenge, as to a combat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To furnish with a champion; to attend or defend as champion; to support or maintain; to protect.

Championed or unchampioned, thou diest. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cham'pi-on-ess (chăm'pĭ-ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female champion. *Fairfax.*

Cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being champion; leadership; supremacy.

Cham-plain' pe'ri-od (shăm-plān' pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Quaternary age immediately following the Glacial period; — so named from beds near Lake Champlain.

☞ The earlier deposits of this period are diluvial in character, as if formed in connection with floods attending the melting of the glaciers, while the later deposits are of finer material in more quiet waters, as the alluvium.

‖ **Cham-sin'** (kăm-sēn'), *n.* [F.] See KAMSIN.

Chance (chăns), *n.* [F. *chance*, OF. *cheance*, fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (in allusion to the falling of the dice), fr. L. *cadere* to fall; akin to Skr. *çad* to fall, L. *cedere* to yield, E. *cede*. Cf. CADENCE.] **1.** A supposed material or psychical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — in this sense often personified.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident; it being evident that these words do not signify anything really existing, anything that is truly an agent or the cause of any event; but they signify merely men's ignorance of the real and immediate cause. *Samuel Clark.*

Any society into which *chance* might throw him. *Macaulay.*

That power
Which erring men call *Chance*. *Milton.*

2. The operation or activity of such agent.

By *chance* a priest came down that way. *Luke* x. 31.

3. The supposed effect of such an agent; something that befalls, as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; the issue of uncertain conditions; an event not calculated upon; an unexpected occurrence; a happening; accident; fortuity; casualty.

It was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 *Sam.* vi. 9.
The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (O shameful *chance!*) the Queen of Hearts. *Pope.*
I spake of most disastrous *chances*. *Shak.*

4. A possibility; a likelihood; an opportunity; — with reference to a doubtful result; as, a *chance* to escape; a *chance* for life; the *chances* are all against him.

So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune,
That I would get my life on any *chance*,
To mend it, or be rid on 't. *Shak.*

5. (*Math.*) Probability.

☞ The mathematical expression of a *chance* is the ratio of frequency with which an event happens in the long run. If an event may happen in a ways and may fail in b ways, and each of these $a + b$ ways is equally likely, the *chance*, or probability, that the event will happen is measured by the fraction $\frac{a}{a+b}$, and the *chance*, or probability, that it will fail is measured by $\frac{b}{a+b}$.

Chance comer, one who comes unexpectedly. — **The last chance**, the sole remaining ground of hope. — **The main chance**, the chief opportunity; that upon which reliance is had, esp. self-interest. — **Theory of chances, Doctrine of chances** (*Math.*), that branch of mathematics which treats of the probability of the occurrence of particular events, as the fall of dice in given positions. — **To mind one's chances**, to take advantage of every circumstance; to seize every opportunity.

Chance, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANCED (chănst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation. "Things that *chance* daily." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. *Deut.* xxii. 6.
I *chanced* on this letter. *Shak.*

Often used impersonally; as, how *chances* it?

How *chance*, thou art returned so soon? *Shak.*

Chance, *v. t.* **1.** To take the chances of; to venture upon; — usually with *it* as object.

Come what will, I will *chance* it. *W. D. Howells.*

2. To befall; to happen to. [*Obs.*] *W. Lambarde.*

Chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

Chance, *adv.* By chance; perchance. *Gray.*

Chance'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Fortuitous; casual. [*Obs.*]

Chance'a-bly, *adv.* By chance. [*Obs.*]

Chance'ful (-fụl), *a.* Hazardous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *chancel*, F. *chanceau, cancel*, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars. (The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.) See CANCEL, *v. t.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of a church, reserved for the use of the clergy, where the altar, or communion table, is placed. Hence, in modern use: (*b*) All that part of a cruciform church which is beyond the line of the transept farthest from the main front.

Chancel aisle (*Arch.*), the aisle which passes on either side of or around the chancel. — **Chancel arch** (*Arch.*), the arch which spans the main opening, leading to the chancel. — **Chancel casement**, the principal window in a chancel. *Tennyson.* — **Chancel table**, the communion table.

Chan'cel-ler-y (chân'sĕl-lẽr-ў), *n.* [Cf. CHANCERY.] Chancellorship. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Chan'cel-lor (-lẽr), *n.* [OE. *chanceler, chaunceler*, F. *chancelier*, LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, a director of chancery, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars, which surrounded the seat of judgment. See CHANCEL.] A judicial officer of high rank; the president, or chief justice, of a court of chancery, which in England and in the United States is distinctively a court with equity jurisdiction.

☞ The *chancellor* was originally a chief scribe or secretary under the Roman emperors, but afterward was invested with judicial powers, and had superintendence over the other officers of the empire. From the Roman empire this office passed to the church, and hence every

bishop has his chancellor, the principal judge of his consistory. In later times, in most countries of Europe, the chancellor was a high officer of state, keeper of the great seal of the kingdom, and having the supervision of all charters, and like public instruments of the crown, which were authenticated in the most solemn manner. In France, a secretary is in some cases called a *chancellor*. In Scotland, the appellation is given to the foreman of a jury, or assize. In the present German empire, the *chancellor* is the president of the federal council and the head of the imperial administration. In the United States, the title is given to certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate States. *Blackstone. Wharton.*

Chancellor of a bishop, *or* **of a diocese** (*R. C. Ch. & Ch. of Eng.*), a law officer appointed to hold the bishop's court in his diocese, and to assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — **Chancellor of a cathedral,** one of the four chief dignitaries of the cathedrals of the old foundation, and an officer whose duties are chiefly educational, with special reference to the cultivation of theology. — **Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,** an officer before whom, or his deputy, the court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is held. This is a special jurisdiction. — **Chancellor of a university,** the chief officer of a collegiate body. In Oxford, he is elected for life; in Cambridge, for a term of years; and his office is honorary, the chief duties of it devolving on the vice chancellor. — **Chancellor of the exchequer,** a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government. — **Chancellor of the order of the Garter** (or other military orders), an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. — **Lord high chancellor of England,** the presiding judge in the court of chancery, the highest judicial officer of the crown, and the first lay person of the state after the blood royal. He is created chancellor by the delivery into his custody of the great seal, of which he becomes keeper. He is privy counselor by his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription.

Chan'cel-lor-ship (chăn'sĕl-lẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chance'-med'ley (chăns'mĕd'lȳ), *n.* [*Chance* + *medley.*] **1.** (*Law*) The killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. See CHAUD-MEDLEY.

☞ The term has been sometimes applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, or to any accidental killing of a person without premeditation or evil intent, but, in strictness, is applicable to such killing only as happens in defending one's self against assault. *Bouvier.*

2. Luck; chance; accident. *Milton. Cowper.*

Chan'cer-y (chăn'sẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, LL. *cancellaria*, from L. *cancellarius.* See CHANCELLOR, and cf. CHANCELLERY.] **1.** In England, formerly, the highest court of judicature next to the Parliament, exercising jurisdiction at law, but chiefly in equity; but under the jurisdiction act of 1873 it became the chancery division of the High Court of Justice, and now exercises jurisdiction only in equity.

2. In the United States, a court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity.

☞ A court of chancery, so far as it is a court of equity, in the English and American sense, may be generally, if not precisely, described as one having jurisdiction in cases of rights, recognized and protected by the municipal jurisprudence, where a plain, adequate, and complete remedy can not be had in the courts of common law. In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal. The courts of the United States also have jurisdiction both at law and in equity, and in all such cases they exercise their jurisdiction, as courts of law or as courts of equity, as the subject of adjudication may require. In others of the American States, the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers, and it is to the latter that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied; but, in American law, the terms *equity* and *court of equity* are more frequently employed than the corresponding terms *chancery* and *court of chancery.* *Burrill.*

Inns of chancery. See under INN. — **To get** (*or* **to hold**) **in chancery** (*Boxing*), to get the head of an antagonist under one's arm, so that one can pommel it with the other fist at will; hence, to have wholly in one's power. The allusion is to the condition of a person involved in the chancery court, where he was helpless, while the lawyers lived upon his estate.

Chan'cre (shăn'kẽr), *n.* [F. *chancre.* See CANCER.] (*Med.*) A venereal sore or ulcer; specifically, the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; — called also *hard chancre, indurated chancre,* and *Hunterian chancre.*

Soft chancre. A chancroid. See CHANCROID.

Chan'croid (-kroid), *n.* [*Chancre* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) A venereal sore, resembling a chancre in its seat and some external characters, but differing from it in being the starting point of a purely local process and never of a systemic disease; — called also *soft chancre.*

Chan'crous (-krŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *chancreux.*] (*Med.*) Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dē-lēr'), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] **1.** A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches; esp., one hanging from the ceiling.

2. (*Fort.*) A movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers. [*Obs.*]

Chan'dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* a candlestick, a maker or seller of candles, LL. *candelarius* chandler, fr. L. *candela* candle. See CANDLE, and cf. CHANDELIER.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles.

Chandelier, 1.

The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

2. A dealer in other commodities, which are indicated by a word prefixed; as, ship *chandler,* corn *chandler.*

Chan'dler-ly (chăn'dlẽr-lȳ), *a.* Like a chandler; in a petty way. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Chan'dler-y (-ȳ), *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

‖ **Chan-doo'** (chăn-dōō'), *n.* An extract or preparation of opium, used in China and India for smoking. *Balfour.*

Chan'dry (chăn'drȳ), *n.* Chandlery. [*Obs.*] "Torches from the *chandry.*" *B. Jonson.*

Chan'frin (shăn'frĭn), *n.* [F. *chanfrein.* Cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore part of a horse's head.

Change (chānj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANGED (chānjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANGING.] [F. *changer*, fr. LL. *cambiare*, to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.* Cf. CAMBIAL.] **1.** To alter; to make different; to cause to pass from one state to another; as, to *change* the position, character, or appearance of a thing; to *change* the countenance.

Therefore will I *change* their glory into shame. *Hosea* iv. 7.

2. To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else; as, to *change* the clothes; to *change* one's occupation; to *change* one's intention.

They that do *change* old love for new,
Pray gods, they change for worse! *Peele.*

3. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; — followed by *with;* as, to *change* places, or hats, or money, with another.

Look upon those thousands with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Specifically: To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) for; as, to *change* a gold coin or a bank bill.

He pulled out a thirty-pound note and bid me *change* it. *Goldsmith.*

To change a horse, *or* **To change hand** (*Man.*), to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. — **To change hands,** to change owners. — **To change one's tune,** to become less confident or boastful. [*Colloq.*] — **To change step,** to make a break in the regular succession of steps, in marching or walking, as by bringing the hollow of one foot against the heel of the other, and then stepping off with the foot which is in advance.

Syn. — To alter; vary; deviate; substitute; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn. See ALTER.

Change, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes *change* for the better.

For I am the Lord, I *change* not. *Mal.* iii. 6.

2. To pass from one phase to another; as, the moon *changes* to-morrow night.

Change, *n.* [F. *change*, fr. *changer.* See CHANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

Apprehensions of a *change* of dynasty. *Hallam.*

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job* xiv. 14.

2. A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another; a difference; novelty; variety; as, a *change* of seasons.

Our fathers did for *change* to France repair. *Dryden.*
The ringing grooves of *change.* *Tennyson.*

3. A passing from one phase to another; as, a *change* of the moon.

4. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation.

5. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty *change* [R. V. *changes*] of garments. *Judg.* xiv. 12.

6. Small money; the money by means of which the larger coins and bank bills are made available in small dealings; hence, the balance returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.

7. [See EXCHANGE.] A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions. [*Colloq.* for *Exchange.*]

8. A public house; an alehouse. [*Scot.*]

They call an alehouse a *change.* *Burt.*

9. (*Mus.*) Any order in which a number of bells are struck, other than that of the diatonic scale.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing. *Holder.*

Change of life, the period in the life of a woman when menstruation and the capacity for conception cease, usually occurring between forty-five and fifty years of age; — called also *menopause, climacteric, turn of life,* etc. — **Change ringing,** the continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells. See def. 9, above. — **Change wheel** (*Mech.*), one of a set of wheels of different sizes and number of teeth, that may be changed or substituted one for another in machinery, to produce a different but definite rate of angular velocity in an axis, as in cutting screws, gear, etc. — **To ring the changes on,** to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways.

Syn. — Variety; variation; alteration; mutation; transition; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse.

Change'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Changeableness.

Change'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *changeable.*] **1.** Capable of change; subject to alteration; mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; as, a *changeable* humor.

2. Appearing different, as in color, in different lights, or under different circumstances; as, *changeable* silk.

Syn. — Mutable; alterable; variable; inconstant; fitful; vacillating; capricious; fickle; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; erratic; giddy; volatile.

Change'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

Change'a-bly, *adv.* In a changeable manner.

Change'ful (chānj'fụl), *a.* Full of change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; uncertain. *Pope.*

His course had been *changeful.* *Motley.*

— **Change'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Change'ful-ness,** *n.*

Change'less, *a.* That can not be changed; constant; as, a *changeless* purpose. — **Change'less-ness,** *n.*

Change'ling, *n.* [*Change* + *-ling.*] **1.** One who, or that which, is left or taken in the place of another, as a child exchanged by fairies.

Such, men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies' theft. *Spenser.*

The *changeling* [a substituted writing] never known. *Shak.*

2. A simpleton; an idiot. *Macaulay.*

Changelings and fools of heaven, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. "Fickle *changelings.*" *Shak.*

Change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *a.* **1.** Taken or left in place of another; changed. "A little *changeling* boy." *Shak.*

2. Given to change; inconstant. [*Obs.*]

Some are so studiously *changeling.* *Boyle.*

Chan'ger (chān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who changes or alters the form of anything.

2. One who deals in or changes money. *John* ii. 14.

3. One apt to change; an inconstant person.

‖ **Chank** (chăngk), *n.* [Skr. *çaṅkha.* See CONCH.] (*Zoöl.*) The East Indian name for the large spiral shell of several species of sea conch much used in making bangles, esp. *Turbinella pyrum.* Called also *chank shell.*

Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *chanel, canel,* OF. *chanel,* F. *chenal,* fr. L. *canalis.* See CANAL.] **1.** The hollow bed where a stream of water runs or may run.

2. The deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc., where the main current flows, or which affords the best and safest passage for vessels.

3. (*Geog.*) A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; as, the British *Channel.*

4. That through which anything passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels.*

The veins are converging *channels.* *Dalton.*

At best, he is but a *channel* to convey to the National Assembly such matter as may import that body to know. *Burke.*

5. A gutter; a groove, as in a fluted column.

6. *pl.* [Cf. CHAIN WALES.] (*Naut.*) Flat ledges of heavy plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds and carry them clear of the bulwarks.

Channel bar, Channel iron (*Arch.*), an iron bar or beam having a section resembling a flat gutter or channel. — **Channel bill** (*Zoöl.*), a very large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops Novæhollandiæ*). — **Channel goose.** (*Zoöl.*) See GANNET.

Chan'nel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANNELED (-nĕld), or CHANNELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANNELING, or CHANNELLING.] **1.** To form a channel in; to cut or wear a channel or channels in; to groove.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields. *Shak.*

2. To course through or over, as in a channel. *Cowper.*

Chan'nel-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming a channel or channels.

2. A channel or a system of channels; a groove.

Chan'son (shăn'sŏn; F. shăn'sôn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cantio* song. See CANTION, CANZONE.] A song. *Shak.*

‖ **Chan'son-nette'** (shăn'sŏn-nĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* CHANSONNETTES (-nĕts'). [F., dim. of *chanson.*] A little song.

These pretty little *chansonnettes* that he sung. *Black.*

Chant (chănt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANTING.] [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare,* intens. of *canere* to sing. Cf. CANT affected speaking, and see HEN.] **1.** To utter with a melodious voice; to sing.

The cheerful birds . . . do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song.

The poets *chant* it in the theaters. *Bramhall.*

3. (*Mus.*) To sing or recite after the manner of a chant, or to a tune called a chant.

Chant, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice; to sing. "*Chant* to the sound of the viol." *Amos* vi. 5.

2. (*Mus.*) To sing, as in reciting a chant.

To chant (*or* **chaunt**) **horses,** to sing their praise; to overpraise; to cheat in selling. See CHAUNTER. *Thackeray.*

Chant, *n.* [F. *chant,* fr. L. *cantus* singing, song, fr. *canere* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] **1.** Song; melody.

2. (*Mus.*) A short and simple melody, divided into two parts by double bars, to which unmetrical psalms, etc., are sung or recited. It is the most ancient form of choral music.

3. A psalm, etc., arranged for chanting.

4. Twang; manner of speaking; a canting tone. [*R.*]

His strange face, his strange *chant.* *Macaulay.*

Ambrosian chant. See under AMBROSIAN. — **Chant royal** [F.], in old French poetry, a poem containing five strophes of eleven lines each, and a concluding stanza, — each of these six parts ending with a common refrain. — **Gregorian chant.** See under GREGORIAN.

‖ **Chan'tant'** (shăn'tăn'), *a.* [F., singing.] (*Mus.*) Composed in a melodious and singing style.

Chant'er (chănt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanteur.*] **1.** One who chants; a singer or songster. *Pope.*

2. The chief singer of the chantry. *J. Gregory.*

3. The flute or finger pipe in a bagpipe. See BAGPIPE.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The hedge sparrow.

‖ **Chan'te-relle'** (shăn'te-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) A name for several species of mushroom, of which one (*Cantharellus cibarius*) is edible, the others reputed poisonous.

Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair,* name of the cock in the *Roman du Renart* (Reynard the Fox); *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear. See CHANT, and CLEAR.] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.

Chant'ing (chănt'ĭng), *a.* Singing, esp. as a chant is sung.

Chanting falcon (*Zoöl.*), an African falcon (*Melierax canorus* or *musicus*). The male has the habit, remarkable in a bird of prey, of singing to his mate, while she is incubating.

Chant'or (chănt'ẽr), *n.* A chanter.

Chant'ress (chănt'rĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *chanteresse.*] A female chanter or singer. *Milton.*

Chant'ry (chănt'rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CHANTRIES (-rĭz). [OF. *chanterie*, fr. *chanter* to sing.] **1.** An endowment or foundation for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers, commonly for the founder.

2. A chapel or altar so endowed. *Cowell.*

Cha'o-man'cy (kā'ŏ-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. χάος the atmosphere + *-μαντεία*.] Divination by means of appearances in the air.

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L. *chaos* chaos (in senses 1 & 2), Gr. χάος, fr. χαίνειν (root χα) to yawn, to gape, to open widely. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** An empty, immeasurable space; a yawning chasm. [*Archaic*]

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*. *Luke* xvi. 26 (*Rhemish Trans.*).

2. The confused, unorganized condition or mass of matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms.

3. Any confused or disordered collection or state of things; a confused mixture; confusion; disorder.

Cha-ot'ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Cha-ot'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* In a chaotic manner.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAPPED (chăpt *or* chŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAPPING.] [See CHOP to cut.] **1.** To cause to open in slits or chinks; to split; to cause the skin of to crack or become rough.

Then would unbalanced heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*
Nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lyly.*

2. To strike; to beat. [*Scot.*]

Chap, *v. i.* **1.** To crack or open in slits; as, the earth *chaps;* the hands *chap.*

2. To strike; to knock; to rap. [*Scot.*]

Chap, *n.* [From CHAP, *v. t.* & *i.*] **1.** A cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the skin.

2. A division; a breach, as in a party. [*Obs.*]

Many clefts and *chaps* in our council board. *T. Fuller.*

3. A blow; a rap. [*Scot.*]

Chap (chŏp), *n.* [OE. *chaft;* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kjaptr* jaw, Sw. *käft*, D. *kæft;* akin to G. *kiefer*, and E. *jowl*. Cf. CHOPS.] **1.** One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — commonly in the plural, and used of animals, and colloquially of human beings.

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood. *Cowley.*
He unseamed him [Macdonald] from the nave to the *chaps*. *Shak.*

2. One of the jaws or cheeks of a vise, etc.

Chap (chăp), *n.* [Perh. abbreviated fr. *chapman*, but used in a more general sense; or cf. Dan. *kiæft* jaw, person, E. *chap* jaw.] **1.** A buyer; a chapman. [*Obs.*]

If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A man or boy; a youth; a fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Chap, *v. i.* [See CHEAPEN.] To bargain; to buy. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cha'par-ral'** (chă'pàr-rál'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] **1.** A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

2. An almost impenetrable thicket or succession of thickets of thorny shrubs and brambles.

Chaparral cock; *fem.* **Chaparral hen** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of the cuckoo family (*Geococcyx Californianus*), noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas; — called also *road runner*, *ground cuckoo*, *churea*, and *snake killer*.

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Chaparral Cock.

Chap'book' (chăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* [See CHAP to cheapen.] Any small book carried about for sale by chapmen or hawkers. Hence, any small book; a toy book.

Chape (chāp), *n.* [F., a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape, fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP.] **1.** The piece by which an object is attached to something, as the frog of a scabbard, or the metal loop at the back of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap.

2. The transverse guard of a sword or dagger.

3. The metal plate or tip which protects the end of a scabbard, belt, etc. *Knight.*

Cha'peau' (shà'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pōz'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat. See CHAPLET.] **1.** A hat or covering for the head.

2. (*Her.*) A cap of maintenance. See MAINTENANCE.

‖ **Chapeau bras** (shà'pō' brà') [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm], a hat so made that it can be compressed and carried under the arm without injury. Such hats were particularly worn on dress occasions by gentlemen in the 18th century. A *chapeau bras* is now worn in the United States army by general and staff officers.

Chaped (chāpt *or* chă'pĕd), *p. p.* or *a.* Furnished with a chape or chapes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chapele*, F. *chapelle*, fr. LL. *capella*, orig., a short cloak, hood, or cowl; later, a reliquary, sacred vessel, chapel; dim. of *cappa*, *capa*, cloak, cape, cope; also, a covering for the head. The chapel where St. Martin's cloak was preserved as a precious relic, itself came to be called *capella*, whence the name was applied to similar places of worship, and the guardian of this cloak was called *capellanus*, or chaplain. See CAP, and cf. CHAPLAIN, CHAPLET.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship; as, (*a*) a small church, often a private foundation, as for a memorial; (*b*) a small building attached to a church; (*c*) a room or recess in a church, containing an altar.

☞ In Catholic churches, and also in cathedrals and abbey churches, *chapels* are usually annexed in the recesses on the sides of the aisles. *Gwilt.*

2. A place of worship not connected with a church; as, the *chapel* of a palace, hospital, or prison.

3. In England, a place of worship used by dissenters from the Established Church; a meetinghouse.

4. A choir of singers, or an orchestra, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.

5. (*Print.*) (*a*) A printing office, said to be so called because printing was first carried on in England in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. (*b*) An association of workmen in a printing office.

Chapel of ease. (*a*) A chapel or dependent church built for the ease or accommodation of an increasing parish, or for parishioners who live at a distance from the principal church. (*b*) A privy. [*Low*] — **Chapel master**, a director of music in a chapel; the director of a court choir or orchestra. — **To build a chapel** (*Naut.*), to chapel a ship. See CHAPEL, *v. t.*, 2. — **To hold a chapel**, to have a meeting of the men employed in a printing office, for the purpose of considering questions affecting their interests.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit or inter in a chapel; to enshrine. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Naut.*) To cause (a ship taken aback in a light breeze) so to turn or make a circuit as to recover, without bracing the yards, the same tack on which she had been sailing.

Chape'less (chāp'lĕs), *a.* Without a chape.

Chap'e-let (chăp'ē-lĕt), *n.* [F. See CHAPLET.] **1.** A pair of straps, with stirrups, joined at the top and fastened to the pommel or the frame of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider. [Written also *chaplet.*]

2. A kind of chain pump, or dredging machine.

Chap'el-la-ny (chăp'ĕl-lā-nỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPELLANIES (-nĭz). [Cf. F. *chapellenie*, LL. *capellania*. See CHAPLAIN.] A chapel within the jurisdiction of a church; a subordinate ecclesiastical foundation.

Chap'el-ry (chăp'ĕl-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *chapelerie.*] The territorial district legally assigned to a chapel.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ĕr-ōn; 277), *n.* [F. *chaperon*. See CHAPE, CAPE, CAP.] **1.** A hood; especially, an ornamental or an official hood.

His head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through. *Howell.*

2. A device placed on the foreheads of horses which draw the hearse in pompous funerals.

3. A matron who accompanies a young lady in public, for propriety, or as a guide and protector.

Chap'er-on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAPERONED (-ōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAPERONING.] [Cf. F. *chaperonner*, fr. *chaperon.*] To attend in public places as a guide and protector; to matronize.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finley, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Hannah More.*

Chap'er-on'age (-ōn'ĕj), *n.* Attendance of a chaperon on a lady in public; protection afforded by a chaperon.

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fạl''n), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw drooping, — an indication of humiliation and dejection; crestfallen; discouraged. See CHOPFALLEN.

Chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau*, from L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* head. Cf. CAPITAL, CHAPTER.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A capital. [*Obs.*] See CAPITAL. *Ex.* XXXVI. 38.

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions; — also called *articles*. *Jacob.*

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL. *capellanus*, fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL.] **1.** An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs religious service in a chapel.

2. A clergyman who is officially attached to the army or navy, to some public institution, or to a family or court, for the purpose of performing divine service.

3. Any person (clergyman or layman) chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc.; as, a *chaplain* of a Masonic or a temperance lodge.

Chap'lain-cy (-sỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPLAINCIES (-sĭz). The office, position, or station of a chaplain. *Swift.*

Chap'lain-ship, *n.* **1.** The office or business of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*. *Milton.*

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel. *Johnson.*

Chap'less (chŏp'lĕs), *a.* Having no lower jaw; hence, fleshless. [*R.*] "Yellow, *chapless* skulls." *Shak.*

Chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. LL. *cappa*. See CAP, and cf. CHAPELET, CHAPEAU.] **1.** A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

2. A string of beads, or part of a string, used by Roman Catholics in praying; a third of a rosary, or fifty beads.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Arch.*) A small molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, etc.

4. (*Man.*) A chapelet. See CHAPELET, 1.

5. (*Founding*) A bent piece of sheet iron, or a pin with thin plates on its ends, for holding a core in place in the mold.

6. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

Chap'let, *n.* A small chapel or shrine.

Chap'let, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAPLETED.] To adorn with a chaplet or with flowers. *R. Browning.*

Chap'man (chăp'mạn), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPMEN (-mĕn). [AS. *ceâpman; ceáp* trade + *man* man; akin to D. *koopman*, Sw. *köpman*, Dan. *kiöbmand*, G. *kaufmann*. Cf. CHAP to cheapen, and see CHEAP.] **1.** One who buys and sells; a merchant; a buyer or a seller. [*Obs.*]

The word of life is a quick commodity, and ought not, as a drug, to be obtruded on those *chapmen* who are unwilling to buy it. *T. Fuller.*

2. A peddler; a hawker.

Chap'py (chăp'pỹ *or* chŏp'pỹ), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft; gaping; open.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The jaws, or the fleshy parts about them. See CHAP. "Open your *chaps* again." *Shak.*

Chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *chapitre*, F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head, the chief person or thing, the principal division of a writing, chapter. See CHIEF, and cf. CHAPITER.] **1.** A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis has fifty *chapters*.

2. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) An assembly of monks, or of the prebends and other clergymen connected with a cathedral, conventual, or collegiate church, or of a diocese, usually presided over by the dean. (*b*) A community of canons or canonesses. (*c*) A bishop's council. (*d*) A business meeting of any religious community.

3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of the Freemasons. *Robertson.*

4. A meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

5. A chapter house. [*R.*] *Burrill.*

6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

7. A location or compartment.

In his bosom! In what *chapter* of his bosom? *Shak.*

Chapter head, *or* **Chapter heading**, that which stands at the head of a chapter, as a title. — **Chapter house**, a house or room where a chapter meets, esp. a cathedral chapter. — **The chapter of accidents**, chance. *Marryat.*

Chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into chapters, as a book. *Fuller.*

2. To correct; to bring to book, *i. e.*, to demand chapter and verse. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Chap'trel (-trĕl), *n.* [See CHAPITER.] (*Arch.*) An impost. [*Obs.*]

Char, Charr (chär), *n.* [Ir. *cear*, Gael. *ceara*, lit., red, blood-colored, fr. *cear* blood. So named from its red belly.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the several species of fishes of the genus *Salvelinus*, allied to the spotted trout and salmon, inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions in Europe. In the United States, the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) is sometimes called a *char*.

Char, *n.* [F.] A car; a chariot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Char (chär), *n.* [OE. *cherr*, *char*, a turning, time, work, AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, occasion, business, fr. *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn; akin to OS. *kērian*, OHG. *chēran*, G. *kehren*. Cf. CHORE, AJAR.] Work done by the day; a single job, or task; a chore. [Written also *charre*.] [*Eng.*]

When thou hast done this *chare*, I give thee leave
To play till doomsday. *Shak.*

Char, Chare, *v. t.* [See 3d CHAR.] **1.** To perform; to do; to finish. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

That char is *chared*, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband. *Old Proverb.*

2. To work or hew, as stone. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Char, Chare, *v. i.* To work by the day, without being a regularly hired servant; to do small jobs.

Char (chär), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARRED (chärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARRING.] [Prob. the same word as *char* to perform (see CHAR, *n.*), the modern use coming from *charcoal*, prop. *coal-turned*, turned to coal.] **1.** To reduce to coal or carbon by exposure to heat; to reduce to charcoal; to burn to a cinder.

2. To burn slightly or partially; as, to *char* wood.

‖ **Cha'ra** (kā'rà), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowerless plants, having articulated stems and whorled branches. They flourish in wet places.

‖ **Char'-a-bancs'** (shär'à-băn'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARS-A-BANCS (shärz'-). [F.] A long, light, open vehicle, with benches or seats running lengthwise.

Char'act (kăr'ăkt), *n.* A distinctive mark; a character; a letter or sign. [*Obs.*] See CHARACTER.

In all his dressings, *charact*s, titles, forms. *Shak.*

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* [L., an instrument for marking, character, Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to make sharp, to cut into furrows, to engrave: cf. F. *caractère.*]

1. A distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or symbol.

It were much to be wished that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter to express it to the eye. *Holder.*

2. Style of writing or printing; handwriting; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person or people; as, an inscription in the Runic *character*.

You know the *character* to be your brother's? *Shak.*

3. The peculiar quality, or the sum of qualities, by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others; the stamp impressed by nature, education, or habit; that which a person or thing really is; nature; disposition.

The *character* of that dominion. *Milton.*
Know well each Ancient's proper *character;*
His fable, subject, scope in every page;
Religion, Country, genius of his Age. *Pope.*
A man of . . . thoroughly subservient *character*. *Motley.*

4. Strength of mind; resolution; independence; individuality; as, he has a great deal of *character*.

5. Moral quality; the principles and motives that control the life; as, a man of *character;* his *character* saves him from suspicion.

6. Quality, position, rank, or capacity; quality or conduct with respect to a certain office or duty; as, in the miserable *character* of a slave; in his *character* as a magistrate; her *character* as a daughter.

7. The estimate, individual or general, put upon a person or thing; reputation; as, a man's *character* for truth and veracity; to give one a bad *character*.

This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison.*

8. A written statement as to behavior, competency, etc., given to a servant. [*Colloq.*]

9. A unique or extraordinary individuality; a person characterized by peculiar or notable traits; a person who illustrates certain phases of character; as, Randolph was a *character;* Cæsar is a great historical *character*.

10. One of the persons of a drama or novel.

☞ "It would be well if *character* and *reputation* were used distinctively. In truth, character is what a person is; reputation is what he is supposed to be. Character is in himself, reputation is in the minds of others. Character is injured by temptations, and by wrongdoing; reputation, by slanders and libels. Character endures throughout defamation in every form, but perishes when there is a voluntary transgression; reputation may last through numerous transgressions, but be destroyed by a single, and even an unfounded, accusation or aspersion." *Abbott.*

Char'ac-ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARACTERED (-tẽrd).] **1.** To engrave; to inscribe. [*R.*]

These trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shak.*

2. To distinguish by particular marks or traits; to describe; to characterize. [*R.*] *Mitford.*

Char'ac-ter-ism (kăr'ăk-tẽr-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. χαρακτηρισμός a characterizing.] A distinction of character; a characteristic. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Char'ac-ter-is'tic (kăr'ăk-tẽr-Is'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικός: cf. F. *caractéristique.*] Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; showing the character, or distinctive qualities or traits, of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive.

Characteristic clearness of temper. *Macaulay.*

Char'ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; an element of character; that which characterizes. *Pope.*

The *characteristics* of a true critic. *Johnson.*

2. (*Math.*) The integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Characteristic.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a way that characterizes.

Char'ac-ter-i-za'tion (kăr'ăk-tẽr-Ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of characterizing.

Char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARACTERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARACTERIZING.] [LL. *characterizare*, Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν: cf. F. *caractériser.*] **1.** To make distinct and recognizable by peculiar marks or traits; to mark with distinctive features.

European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To engrave or imprint. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

3. To indicate the character of; to describe.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson.*

4. To be a characteristic of; to mark, or express the character of.

The softness and effeminacy which *characterize* the men of rank in most countries. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — To describe; distinguish; mark; designate; style; particularize; entitle.

Char'ac-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of any distinguishing quality; without character or force.

Char'ac-ter-y (-tẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** The art or means of characterizing; a system of signs or characters; symbolism; distinctive mark.

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery.* *Shak.*

2. That which is charactered; the meaning. [*Obs.*]

I will construe to thee
All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shak.*

Cha-rade' (shà-rād'), *n.* [F. *charade*, cf. Pr. *charrada* long chat, It. *ciarlare* to chat, whence E. *charlatan.*] A verbal or acted enigma based upon a word which has two or more significant syllables or parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the descriptions or representations.

Char'bo-cle (kăr'bŏ-k'l), *n.* Carbuncle. [Written also *charboncle.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Char'bon (shăr'bŏn), *n.* [F., coal, charbon.] **1.** (*Far.*) A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated.

2. A very contagious and fatal disease of sheep, horses, and cattle. See MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*, to burn or to reduce to coal, and COAL.] **1.** Impure carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. It is used for fuel and in various mechanical, artistic, and chemical processes.

2. (*Fine Arts*) Finely prepared charcoal in small sticks, used as a drawing implement.

Animal charcoal, a fine charcoal prepared by calcining bones in a close vessel; — used as a filtering agent in sugar refining, and as an absorbent and disinfectant. — **Charcoal blacks,** the black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bone, cork, peach stones, and other substances. — **Charcoal drawing** (*Fine Arts*), a drawing made with charcoal. See CHARCOAL, 2. Until within a few years this material has been used almost exclusively for preliminary outline, etc., but at present many finished drawings are made with it. — **Charcoal iron,** iron made in a furnace in which charcoal is the fuel used. — **Charcoal point,** a carbon pencil prepared for use in an electric light apparatus. — **Mineral charcoal,** a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, interlaminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — known to miners as *mother of coal.*

Chard (chärd), *n.* [Cf. F. *carde* esculent thistle.] **1.** The tender leaves or leafstalks of the artichoke, white beet, etc., blanched for table use.

2. A variety of the white beet, which produces large, succulent leaves and leafstalks.

Chare (chär), *n.* A narrow street. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Chare, *n. & v.* A chore; to chore; to do. See CHAR.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARGED (chärjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARGING.] [OF. *chargier*, F. *charger*, fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. Cf. CARGO, CARICATURE, CARK, and see CAR.] **1.** To lay on or impose, as a load, tax, or burden; to load; to fill.

A carte that *charged* was with hay. *Chaucer.*

The *charging* of children's memories with rules. *Locke.*

2. To lay on or impose, as a task, duty, or trust; to command, instruct, or exhort with authority; to enjoin; to urge earnestly; as, to *charge* a jury; to *charge* the clergy of a diocese; to *charge* an agent.

Moses . . . *charged* you to love the Lord your God. *Josh.* xxii. 5.

Cromwell, I *charge* thee, fling away ambition. *Shak.*

3. To lay on, impose, or make subject to or liable for.

When land shall be *charged* by any lien. *Kent.*

4. To fix or demand as a price; as, he *charges* two dollars a barrel for apples.

5. To place something to the account of as a debt; to debit; as, to *charge* one with goods. Also, to enter upon the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a sum to one.

6. To impute or ascribe; to lay to one's charge.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

7. To accuse; to make a charge or assertion against (a person or thing); to lay the responsibility (for something said or done) at the door of.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him with. *Tennyson.*

8. To place within or upon any firearm, piece of apparatus or machinery, the quantity it is intended and fitted to hold or bear; to load; to fill; as, to *charge* a gun; to *charge* an electrical machine, etc.

Their battering cannon *charged* to the mouths. *Shak.*

9. To ornament with or cause to bear; as, to *charge* an architectural member with a molding.

10. (*Her.*) To assume as a bearing; as, he *charges* three roses or; to add to or represent on; as, he *charges* his shield with three roses or.

11. To call to account; to challenge. [*Obs.*]

To *charge* me to an answer. *Shak.*

12. To bear down upon; to rush upon; to attack.

Charged our main battle's front. *Shak.*

Syn. — To intrust; command; exhort; instruct; accuse; impeach; arraign. See ACCUSE.

Charge (chärj), *v. i.* **1.** To make an onset or rush; as, to *charge* with fixed bayonets.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron. *Glanvill.*

"*Charge* for the guns!" he said. *Tennyson.*

2. To demand a price; as, to *charge* high for goods.

3. To debit on an account; as, to *charge* for purchases.

4. To squat on its belly and be still; — a command given by a sportsman to a dog.

Charge (chärj), *n.* [F. *charge*, fr. *charger* to load. See CHARGE, *v. t.*, and cf. CARGO, CARICATURE.] **1.** A load or burden laid upon a person or thing.

2. A person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another; a trust.

☞ The people of a parish or church are called the *charge* of the clergyman who is set over them.

3. Custody or care of any person, thing, or place; office; responsibility; oversight; obligation; duty.

'T is a great *charge* to come under one body's hand. *Shak.*

4. Heed; care; anxiety; trouble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. Harm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

6. An order; a mandate or command; an injunction.

The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 5.

7. An address (esp. an earnest or impressive address) containing instruction or exhortation; as, the *charge* of a judge to a jury; the *charge* of a bishop to his clergy.

8. An accusation of a wrong or offense; allegation; indictment; specification of something alleged.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

9. Whatever constitutes a burden on property, as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; costs; expense incurred; — usually in the plural.

10. The price demanded for a thing or service.

11. An entry or account of that which is due from one party to another; that which is debited in a business transaction; as, a *charge* in an account book.

12. That quantity, as of ammunition, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, machine, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or which is actually in it at one time.

13. The act of rushing upon, or towards, an enemy; a sudden onset or attack, as of troops, esp. cavalry; hence, the signal for attack; as, to sound the *charge.*

Never, in any other war afore, gave the Romans a hotter *charge* upon the enemies. *Holland.*

The *charge* of the light brigade. *Tennyson.*

14. A position (of a weapon) fitted for attack; as, to bring a weapon to the *charge.*

15. (*Far.*) A sort of plaster or ointment.

16. (*Her.*) A bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, 8.

17. [Cf. CHARRE.] Thirty-six pigs of lead, each pig weighing about seventy pounds; — called also *charre.*

18. Weight; import; value. [*Obs.*]

Many suchlike "as's" of great *charge.* *Shak.*

Back charges. See under BACK, *a.* — **Bursting charge.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) The charge which bursts a shell, etc. (*b*) (*Mining*) A small quantity of fine powder used to secure the ignition of a charge of coarse powder in blasting. — **Charge and discharge** (*Equity Practice*), the old mode or form of taking an account before a master in chancery. — **Charge sheet,** the paper on which are entered at a police station all arrests and accusations. — **To sound the charge,** to give the signal for an attack.

Syn. — Care; custody; trust; management; office; expense; cost; price; assault; attack; onset; injunction; command; order; mandate; instruction; accusation; indictment.

Charge'a-ble (chärj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be charged, laid, imposed, or imputed; as, a duty *chargeable* on iron; a fault *chargeable* on a man.

2. Subject to be charged or accused; liable or responsible; as, revenues *chargeable* with a claim; a man *chargeable* with murder.

3. Serving to create expense; costly; burdensome.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Thess.* iii. 8.

For the sculptures, which are elegant, were very *chargeable.* *Evelyn.*

Charge'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being chargeable or expensive. [*Obs.*] *Whitelocke.*

Charge'a-bly (chärj'ȧ-blỹ), *adv.* At great cost; expensively. [*Obs.*]

Char'geant (chär'jant), *a.* [F. *chargeant*, fr. *charger* to load.] Burdensome; troublesome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Char'gé' d'af'faires'** (shär'zhā' dȧf'fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES. [F., "charged with affairs."] A diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade, accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another; also, a substitute, *ad interim*, for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary.

Charge'ful (chärj'fụl), *a.* Costly; expensive. [*Obs.*]

The fineness of the gold and *chargeful* fashion. *Shak.*

Charge'house' (chärj'hous'), *n.* A schoolhouse. [*Obs.*]

Charge'less, *a.* Free from, or with little, charge.

Char'geous (chär'jus), *a.* Burdensome. [*Obs.*]

I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wyclif* (2 *Cor.* xi. 9).

Char'ger (chär'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, charges.

2. An instrument for measuring or inserting a charge.

3. A large dish. [*Obs.*]

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger.* *Matt.* xiv. 8

4. A horse for battle or parade. *Macaulay.*

And furious every *charger* neighed. *Campbell.*

Char-gé'ship (shär-zhā'shĭp), *n.* The office of a *chargé d'affaires.*

Char'i-ly (chär'ĭ-lỹ *or* chā'rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; frugally.

Char'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being chary.

Char'i-ot (chăr'Ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *chariot*, from *char* car. See CAR.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc.

First moved the *chariots*, after whom the foot. *Cowper.*

2. A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat. *Shak.*

Char'i-ot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARIOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARIOTING.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

Char'i-ot-ee' (-ē'), *n.* A light, covered, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats.

Chariotee.

Char'i-ot-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* **1.** One who drives a charriot.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation. See AURIGA, and WAGONER.

Cha'rism (kā'rĭzm *or* kăr'ĭzm), *n.* [Gr. χάρισμα gift.] (*Eccl.*) A miraculously given power, as of healing, speaking foreign languages without instruction, etc., attributed to some of the early Christians.

Char'is-mat'ic (kăr'ĭs-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a charism.

Char'i-ta-ble (chăr'Ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. See CHARITY.] **1.** Full of love and good will; benevolent; kind.

Be thy intents wicked or *charitable*, . . .
. . . I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liberal in judging of others; disposed to look on the best side, and to avoid harsh judgment.

3. Liberal in benefactions to the poor; giving freely; generous; beneficent.

What *charitable* men afford to beggars. *Shak.*

4. Of or pertaining to charity; springing from, or intended for, charity; relating to almsgiving; eleemosynary; as, a *charitable* institution.

5. Dictated by kindness; favorable; lenient.

By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *L. Andrews.*

Syn. — Kind; beneficent; benevolent; generous; lenient; forgiving; helpful; liberal; favorable; indulgent.

Char'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being charitable; the exercise of charity.

Char'i-ta-bly, *adv.* In a charitable manner.

Char'i-ty (chăr'Ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CHARITIES (-tĭz). [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, high regard, love, from *carus* dear, costly, loved; akin to Skr. *kam* to wish, love, cf. Ir. *cara* a friend, W. *caru* to love. Cf. CARESS.]

1. Love; universal benevolence; good will.

Now abideth faith, hope, *charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

They, at least, are little to be envied, in whose hearts the great *charities* . . . lie dead. *Ruskin.*

With malice towards none, with *charity* for all. *Lincoln.*

2. Liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to put the best construction on the words and actions of others.

The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* toward the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

3. Liberality to the poor and the suffering, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes; generosity.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spake like a Christian. *Dryden.*

4. Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief; alms; any act of kindness.

She did ill then to refuse her a *charity.* *L'Estrange.*

5. A charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution; as, Lady Margaret's *charity.*

6. *pl.* (*Law*) Eleemosynary appointments [grants or devises] including relief of the poor or friendless, education, religious culture, and public institutions.

The *charities* that soothe, and heal, and bless,
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers. *Wordsworth.*

Sisters of Charity (*R. C. Ch.*), a sisterhood of religious women engaged in works of mercy, esp. in nursing the sick; — a popular designation. There are various orders of the Sisters of Charity.

Syn. — Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; beneficence; liberality; almsgiving.

‖ **Cha-rí'va-rí'** (shà-rē'vȧ-rē'), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, made with kettles, tin horns, etc., designed to annoy and insult.

☞ It was at first performed before the house of any person of advanced age who married a second time.

Chark (chärk), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *charcoal.*] Charcoal; a cinder. [*Obs.*] *DeFoe*

Chark, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARKED (chärkt).] To burn to a coal; to char. [*Obs.*]

Char'la-tan (shär'lȧ-tan), *n.* [F. *charlatan*, fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to chatter, prate; of imitative origin; cf. It. *zirlare* to whistle like a thrush.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; an impostor; an empiric; a mountebank.

Char'la-tan'ic (shär'lȧ-tăn'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Of or like a char-
Char'la-tan'ic-al (-tăn'ĭ-kal), ‖ latan; making undue pretension; empirical; pretentious; quackish. — **Char'la-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Char'la-tan-ism (shär'lȧ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *charlatanisme.*] Charlatanry.

Char'la-tan-ry (-rў), *n.* [F. *charlatanerie*, from It. *ciarlataneria.* See CHARLATAN.] Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; empiricism.

Charles's Wain (chärlz'ĕz wān'). [*Charles* + *wain*; cf. AS. *Carles wǽn* (for *wægn*), Sw. *karlvagnen*, Dan. *karlsvogn.* See CHURL, and WAIN.] (*Astron.*) The group of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or *Great Bear.* See URSA MAJOR, under URSA.

☞ The name is sometimes also applied to the constellation.

Char'lock (chär'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *cerlic*; the latter part perh. fr. AS. *leác* leek. Cf. HEMLOCK.] (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant (*Brassica sinapistrum*) with yellow flowers; wild mustard. It is troublesome in grain fields. Called also *chardock*, *chadlock*, *chedlock*, and *kedlock.*

Jointed charlock, **White charlock**, a troublesome weed (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*) with straw-colored, whitish, or purplish flowers, and jointed pods; wild radish.

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt), *n.* [F.] A kind of pie or pudding made by lining a dish with slices of bread, and filling it with sliced apples, sugar, butter, etc., covered with bread soaked in milk, and baked.

Charlotte Russe (shär'lŏt rus'), *or* ‖ **Charlotte à la russe** [F., lit., Russian charlotte] (*Cookery*), a dish composed of custard or whipped cream, inclosed in sponge cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, akin to Skr. *çasman*, *çasā*, a laudatory song, from a root signifying *to praise, to sing.*] **1.** A melody; a song. [*Obs.*]

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton.*

Free liberty to chant our *charms* at will. *Spenser.*

2. A word or combination of words sung or spoken in the practice of magic; a magical combination of words, characters, etc.; an incantation.

My high *charms* work. *Shak.*

3. That which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; that which fascinates; any alluring quality.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. *Pope.*

The *charm* of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

4. Anything worn for its supposed efficacy to the wearer in averting ill or securing good fortune.

5. Any small decorative object worn on the person, as a seal, a key, a silver whistle, or the like. Bunches of *charms* are often worn at the watch chain.

Syn. — Spell; incantation; conjuration; enchantment; fascination; attraction.

Charm', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARMED (chärmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARMING.] [Cf. F. *charmer.* See CHARM, *n.*] **1.** To make music upon; to tune. [*Obs. & R.*]

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm.* *Spenser.*

2. To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or supernatural influence; to affect by magic.

No witchcraft *charm* thee! *Shak.*

3. To subdue or overcome by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; to allay; to soothe.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm.* *Pope.*

4. To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly; to enchant; to fascinate.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear. *Milton.*

5. To protect with, or make invulnerable by, spells, charms, or supernatural influences; as, a *charmed* life.

I, in my own woe *charmed*,
Could not find death. *Shak.*

Syn. — To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; subdue; delight; entice; transport.

Charm, *v. i.* **1.** To use magic arts or occult power; to make use of charms.

The voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. *Ps.* lviii. 5.

2. To act as, or produce the effect of, a charm; to please greatly; to be fascinating.

3. To make a musical sound. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Char'mel** (kär'mĕl), *n.* [Heb.] A fruitful field.

Libanus shall be turned into *charmel*, and *charmel* shall be esteemed as a forest. *Isa.* xxix. 17 (*Douay version*).

Charm'er (chärm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who charms, or has power to charm; one who uses the power of enchantment; a magician. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

Charm'er-ess (-ĕs), *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

Charm'ful (chärm'fụl), *a.* Abounding with charms. "His *charmful* lyre." *Cowley.*

Charm'ing, *a.* Pleasing the mind or senses in a high degree; delighting; fascinating; attractive.

How *charming* is divine philosophy. *Milton.*

Syn. — Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; enrapturing; alluring; fascinating; delightful; pleasurable; graceful; lovely; amiable; pleasing; winning.

— **Charm'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Charm'ing-ness**, *n.*

Charm'less, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*

Char'ne-co, **Char'ni-co** (chär'nē-kō), *n.* A sort of sweet wine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* [F. *charnel* carnal, fleshly, fr. L. *carnalis.* See CARNAL.] Containing the bodies of the dead. "*Charnel* vaults." *Milton.*

Charnel house, a tomb, vault, cemetery, or other place where the bones of the dead are deposited; originally, a place for the bones thrown up when digging new graves in old burial grounds.

Char'nel, *n.* A charnel house; a grave; a cemetery.

In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ. *Byron.*

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office it was to ferry the souls of the dead over the Styx, a river of the infernal regions. *Shak.*

‖ **Char'pie** (shär'pē), *n.* [F., properly fem. p. p. of OF. *charpir*, *carpir*, to pluck, fr. L. *carpere.* Cf. CARPET.] (*Med.*) Straight threads obtained by unraveling old linen cloth; — used for surgical dressings.

‖ **Char'qui** (chär'kē), *n.* [Sp. A term used in South America, Central America, and the Western United States.] Jerked beef; beef cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun. *Darwin.*

Charr (chär), *n.* See 1st CHAR.

‖ **Char'ras** (chŭr'rŭs), *n.* The gum resin of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*). Same as CHURRUS. *Balfour.*

Charre (chär), *n.* [LL. *charrus* a certain weight.] See CHARGE, *n.*, 17.

Char'ry (chär'rў), *a.* [See 6th CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

Chart (chärt; kärt *Obs.*), *n.* [A doublet of *card*: cf. F. *charte* charter, *carte* card. See CARD, and cf. CHARTER.] **1.** A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, on which information is exhibited, esp. when the information is arranged in tabular form; as, an historical *chart.*

2. A map; esp., a hydrographic or marine map; a map on which is projected a portion of water and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded, intended especially for the use of seamen; as, the United States Coast Survey *charts*; the English Admiralty *charts.*

3. A written deed; a charter. [*Obs.*]

Globular chart, a chart constructed on a globular projection. See under GLOBULAR. — **Heliographic chart**, a map of the sun with its spots. — **Mercator's chart**, a chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. See PROJECTION. — **Plane chart**, a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which its spherical form is disregarded, the meridians being drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude at equal distances. — **Selenographic chart**, a map representing the surface of the moon. — **Topographic chart**, a minute delineation of a limited place or region.

Chart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARTED.] To lay down in a chart; to map; to delineate; as, to *chart* a coast.

‖ **Char'ta** (kär'tȧ), *n.* [L., leaf of paper. See CHART.] (*Law*) (*a*) Material on which instruments, books, etc., are written; parchment or paper. (*b*) A charter or deed; a writing by which a grant is made. See MAGNA CHARTA.

Char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.* See CHARTA.] Resembling paper or parchment; of paper-like texture; papery.

‖ **Charte** (shärt), *n.* [F. See CHART.] The constitution, or fundamental law, of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.

Char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *chartre*, F. *chartre*, *charte*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. *cî charta.* See CHART, CARD.] **1.** A written evidence in due form of things done or granted, contracts made, etc., between man and man; a deed, or conveyance. [*Archaic*]

2. An instrument in writing, from the sovereign power of a state or country, executed in due form, bestowing rights, franchises, or privileges.

The king [John, A. D. 1215], with a facility somewhat suspicious, signed and sealed the *charter* which was required of him. This famous deed, commonly called the "Great *Charter*," either granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom. *Hume.*

3. An act of a legislative body creating a municipal or other corporation and defining its powers and privileges. Also, an instrument in writing from the constituted authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons), creating a lodge and defining its powers.

4. A special privilege, immunity, or exemption.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

5. (*Com.*) The letting or hiring a vessel by special contract, or the contract or instrument whereby a vessel is hired or let; as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter.* See *Charter party*, below.

Charter land (*O. Eng. Law*), land held by charter, or in socage; bookland. — **Charter member**, one of the original members of a society or corporation, esp. one named in a charter, or taking part in the first proceedings under it. — **Charter party** [F. *chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter; from the practice of cutting the instrument of contract in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors] (*Com.*), a mercantile lease of a vessel; a specific contract by which the owners of a vessel let the entire vessel, or some principal part of the vessel, to another person, to be used by the latter in transportation for his own account, either under their charge or his. — **People's Charter** (*Eng. Hist.*), the document which embodied the demands made by the Chartists, so called, upon the English government in 1838.

Char'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARTERING.] **1.** To establish by charter.

2. To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *Charter party*, under CHARTER, *n.*

Char'tered (chär'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Granted or established by charter; having, or existing under, a charter; having a privilege by charter.

The sufficiency of *chartered* rights. *Palfrey.*

The air, a *chartered* libertine. *Shak.*

2. Hired or let by charter, as a ship.

Char'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who charters; esp. one who hires a ship for a voyage.

Char'ter-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A well known public school and charitable foundation in the building once used as a Carthusian monastery (*Chartreuse*) in London.

Char'ter-ist, *n.* Same as CHARTIST.

Chart'ism (chärt'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *charte* charter. Cf. CHARTE, CHART.] The principles of a political party in England (1838–48), which contended for universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, annual parliaments, equal electoral districts, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter.*

Chart'ist (chärt'ĭst), *n.* A supporter or partisan of chartism. [*Eng.*]

Chart'less, *a.* **1.** Without a chart; having no guide. **2.** Not mapped; uncharted; vague. *Barlow.*

Char-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*, **Char'to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*, **Char-tog'ra-phy** (-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.*, etc. Same as CARTOGRAPHER, CARTOGRAPHIC, CARTOGRAPHY, etc.

Char'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'sў), *n.* [L. *charta* paper + *-mancy.* Cf. CARTOMANCY.] Divination by written paper or by cards.

Char-tom'e-ter (chär-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Chart* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring charts or maps.

‖ **Char'treuse'** (shär'trẽz'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A Carthusian monastery; esp. *La Grande Chartreuse*, mother house of the order, in the mountains near Grenoble, France.

2. An alcoholic cordial, distilled from aromatic herbs; — made at *La Grande Chartreuse.*

‖ **Char'treux'** (shär'trẽ'), *n.* [F.] A Carthusian.

Char'tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lȧ-rў), *n.* See CARTULARY.

Char'wom'an (chär'wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* CHARWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). [See CHAR a chore.] A woman hired for odd work or for single days.

Char'y (chȧr'ў *or* chā'rў; 277), *a.* [AS. *cearig* careful, fr. *cearu* care. See CARE.] Careful; wary; cautious; not rash, reckless, or spendthrift; saving; frugal. His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame. *Jeffrey.*

Cha-ryb'dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* [L., Gr. Χάρυβδις.] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite Scylla on the Italian coast. It is personified as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

Chas'a-ble (chās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being chased; fit for hunting. *Gower.*

Chase (chās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASED (chāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASING.] [OF. *chacier*, F. *chasser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *captiare*, fr. L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1.** To pursue for the purpose of killing or taking, as an enemy, or game; to hunt.

We are those which *chased* you from the field. *Shak.*

Philologists, who *chase*
A panting syllable through time and place. *Cowper.*

2. To follow as if to catch; to pursue; to compel to move on; to drive by following; to cause to fly; — often with *away* or *off*; as, to *chase* the hens away.

Chased by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince and from place to place. *Knolles.*

3. To pursue eagerly, as hunters pursue game.

Chasing each other merrily. *Tennyson.*

Chase, *v. i.* To give chase; to hunt; as, to *chase* around after a doctor. [*Colloq.*]

Chase, *n.* [Cf. F. *chasse*, fr. *chasser.* See CHASE, *v.*] **1.** Vehement pursuit for the purpose of killing or capturing, as of an enemy, or game; an earnest seeking after any object greatly desired; the act or habit of hunting; a hunt. "This mad *chase* of fame." *Dryden.*

You see this *chase* is hotly followed. *Shak.*

2. That which is pursued or hunted.

Nay, Warwick, seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must hunt this deer to death. *Shak.*

3. An open hunting ground to which game resorts, and which is private property, thus differing from a forest, which is not private property, and from a park, which is inclosed. Sometimes written *chace.* [*Eng.*]

4. (*Court Tennis*) A division of the floor of a gallery, marked by a figure or otherwise; the spot where a ball falls, and between which and the dedans the adversary must drive his ball in order to gain a point.

Chase gun (*Naut.*), a cannon placed at the bow or stern of an armed vessel, and used when pursuing an enemy, or in defending the vessel when pursued. — **Chase port** (*Naut.*), a porthole from which a chase gun is fired. — **Stern chase** (*Naut.*), a chase in which the pursuing vessel follows directly in the wake of the vessel pursued.

Chase, *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, case. See CASE a box.] (*Print.*) **1.** A rectangular iron frame in which pages or columns of type are imposed.

2. (*Mil.*) The part of a cannon from the reënforce or the trunnions to the swell of the muzzle. See CANNON.

3. A groove, or channel, as in the face of a wall; a trench, as for the reception of drain tile.

4. (*Shipbuilding*) A kind of joint by which an overlap joint is changed to a flush joint, by means of a gradually deepening rabbet, as at the ends of clinker-built boats.

Chase, *v. t.* [A contraction of *enchase.*] **1.** To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, cutting away parts, and the like.

2. To cut, so as to make a screw thread.

Chas'er (chā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.

2. (*Naut.*) Same as CHASE GUN, esp. in terms *bow chaser* and *stern chaser.* See under BOW, STERN.

Chas'er, *n.* **1.** One who chases or engraves. See 5th CHASE, and ENCHASE.

2. (*Mech.*) A tool with several points, used for cutting or finishing screw threads, either external or internal, on work revolving in a lathe.

Chas'i-ble (chăz'ĭ-b'l), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chas'ing (chā'sĭng), *n.* The art of ornamenting metal by means of chasing tools; also, a piece of ornamental work produced in this way.

Chasm (kăz'm), *n.* [L. *chasma*, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to gape, to open wide. See CHAOS.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a yawning abyss; a cleft; a fissure.

That deep, romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge.*

2. A void space; a gap or break, as in ranks of men.

Memory . . . fills up the *chasms* of thought. *Addison.*

Chasmed (kăz'md), *a.* Having gaps or a chasm. [*R.*]

Chas'my (kăz'mў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chasm; abounding in chasms. *Carlyle.*

They cross the *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed. *Wordsworth.*

Chas'sé' (shȧs'sā'), *n.* [F., fr. *chassé*, p. p. of *chasser* to chase.] A movement in dancing, as across or to the right or left.

Chas'sé', *v. i.* (*Dancing*) To make the movement called chassé; as, all *chassé; chassé* to the right or left.

Chas'se-las (shăs'ê-lăs), *n.* [F., from the village of *Chasselas.*] A white grape, esteemed for the table.

‖ **Chasse'pot'** (shȧs'pō'), *n.* [From the French inventor, A. A. *Chassepot.*] (*Mil.*) A kind of breech-loading, center-fire rifle, or improved needle gun.

Chas'seur' (shȧs'sēr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman. See CHASE to pursue.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One of a body of light troops, cavalry or infantry, trained for rapid movements.

2. An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *W. Irving.*

Chas'sis (chăs'sĭs; F. shȧ'sē), *n.* [F. *châssis.*] (*Mil.*) A traversing base frame, or movable railway, along which the carriage of a barbette or casemate gun moves backward and forward. [See GUN CARRIAGE.]

Chast (chāst), *v. t.* To chasten. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chaste (chāst), *a.* [F. *chaste*, from L. *castus* pure, chaste; cf. Gr. *καθαρός* pure, Skr. *çudh* to purify.] **1.** Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent. "As *chaste* as Diana." *Shak.*

Whose bed is undefiled and *chaste* pronounced. *Milton.*

2. Pure in thought and act; innocent; free from lewdness and obscenity, or indecency in act or speech; modest; as, a *chaste* mind; *chaste* eyes.

3. Pure in design and expression; correct; free from barbarisms or vulgarisms; refined; simple; as, a *chaste* style in composition or art.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay.*

4. Unmarried. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Undefiled; pure; virtuous; continent; immaculate; spotless.

Chaste tree. Same as AGNUS CASTUS.

Chaste'ly, *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASTENED (-s'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASTENING.] [OE. *chastien*, OF. *chastier*, F. *châtier*, fr. L. *castigare* to punish, chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to lead, drive. See CHASTE, ACT, and cf. CASTIGATE, CHASTISE.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming; to discipline; as, to *chasten* a son with a rod.

For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth.* *Heb.* xii. 6.

2. To purify from errors or faults; to refine.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind, and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

Syn. — To chastise; punish; correct; discipline; castigate; afflict; subdue; purify. — To CHASTEN, PUNISH, CHASTISE. To *chasten* is to subject to affliction or trouble, in order to produce a general change for the better in life or character. To *punish* is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience to authority, or intentional wrongdoing. To *chastise* is to punish a particular offense, as with stripes, especially with the hope that suffering or disgrace may prevent a repetition of faults.

Chas'tened (chā's'nd), *a.* Corrected; disciplined; refined; purified; toned down. *Sir W. Scott.*

Of such a finished, *chastened* purity. *Tennyson.*

Chas'ten-er (chā's'n-ẽr), *n.* One who chastens.

Chaste'ness (chāst'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Chastity; purity.

2. (*Literature & Art*) Freedom from all that is meretricious, gaudy, or affected; as, *chasteness* of design.

Chas-tis'a-ble (chăs-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or deserving of chastisement; punishable. *Sherwood.*

Chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASTISED (-tīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASTISING.] [OE. *chastisen; chastien* + ending *-isen* = modern *-ise*, *-ize*, L. *-izare*, G. *-ίζειν*. See CHASTEN.] **1.** To inflict pain upon, by means of stripes, or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation; to punish, as with stripes.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chemists thus discovered and *chastised.* *Boyle.*

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses.

The gay, social sense, by decency *chastised.* *Thomson.*

Syn. — See CHASTEN.

Chas'tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-ment), *n.* [From CHASTISE.] The act of chastising; pain inflicted for punishment and correction; discipline; punishment.

Shall I so much dishonor my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?* *Shak.*

I have borne *chastisement;* I will not offend any more. *Job* xxxiv. 31.

Chas-tis'er (chăs-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector. *Jer. Taylor.*

The *chastiser* of the rich. *Burke.*

Chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *chasteté*, fr. L. *castitas*, fr. *castus.* See CHASTE.] **1.** The state of being chaste; purity of body; freedom from unlawful sexual intercourse.

She . . . hath preserved her spotless *chastity.* *T. Carew.*

2. Moral purity.

So dear to heaven is saintly *chastity,*
That, when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *Milton.*

3. The unmarried life; celibacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. (*Literature & Art*) Chasteness.

Chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l), *n.* [F. *chasuble*, LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house; cf. It. *casupola, casipola*, cottage, dim. of L. *casa* cottage.] (*Eccl.*) The outer vestment worn by the priest in saying Mass, consisting, in the Roman Catholic Church, of a broad, flat, back piece, and a narrower front piece, the two connected over the shoulders only. The back has usually a large cross, the front an upright bar or pillar, designed to be emblematical of Christ's sufferings. In the Greek Church the chasuble is a large round mantle. [Written also *chasible*, and *chesible.*]

Chasuble.

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHATTING.] [From CHATTER. √22.] To talk in a light and familiar manner; to converse without form or ceremony; to gossip. *Shak.*

To *chat* a while on their adventures. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To talk; chatter; gossip; converse.

Chat (chăt), *v. t.* To talk of. [*Obs.*]

Chat, *n.* **1.** Light, familiar talk; conversation; gossip.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of *chat,*
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Icteria*, allied to the warblers, in America. The best known species are the yellow-breasted chat (*I. viridis*), and the long-tailed chat (*I. longicauda*). In Europe the name is given to several birds of the family *Saxicolidæ*, as the *stonechat*, and *whinchat.*

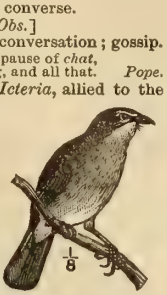

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria viridis*). 1/8

Bush chat. (*Zoöl.*) See under BUSH.

Chat, *n.* **1.** A twig, cone, or little branch. See CHIT.

2. *pl.* (*Mining*) Small stones with ore.

Chat potatoes, small potatoes, such as are given to swine. [*Local*]

‖ **Cha'teau'** (shȧ'tō'), *n.; pl.* CHATEAUX (-tōz). [F. *château* a castle. See CASTLE.] **1.** A castle or a fortress in France.

2. A manor house or residence of the lord of the manor; a gentleman's country seat; also, particularly, a royal residence; as, the *chateau* of the Louvre; the *chateau* of the Luxembourg.

☞ The distinctive French term for a fortified castle of the middle ages is *château-fort.*

‖ **Chateau en Espagne** (ăn ĕs-pañ'y') [F.], a castle in Spain, that is, a castle in the air, Spain being the region of romance.

Chat'e-laine (shăt'ê-lān; F. shȧ't'-lăn'), *n.* [F. *châtelaine* the wife of a castellan, the mistress of a chateau, a chatelaine chain.] An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn by a lady at her waist, and having a short chain or chains attached for a watch, keys, trinkets, etc. Also used adjectively; as, a *chatelaine* chain.

Chat'e-let (shăt'ê-lĕt; F. shȧ't'-lȧ'), *n.* [F. *châtelet*, dim. of *château.* See CASTLE.] A little castle. Same as CASTELLANY. *Dryden.*

‖ **Cha'ti'** (shȧ'tē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *chat* cat.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American species of tiger cat (*Felis mitis*).

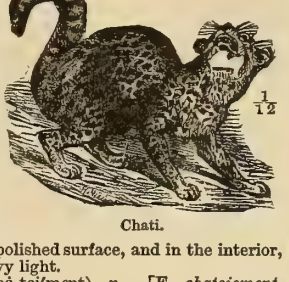

Chati. 1/12

Cha-toy'ant (shȧ-toi'ant; F. shȧ'twȧ'-yăn'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *chatoyer* to be chatoyant, fr. *chat* cat.] (*Min.*) Having a changeable, varying luster, or color, like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

Cha-toy'ant, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard stone, as the *cat's-eye,* which presents on a polished surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

Cha-toy'ment (shȧ-toi'ment), *n.* [F. *chatoiement.* See CHATOYANT.] Changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors. *Cleaveland.*

Chat'tel (chăt't'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel;* another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] (*Law*) Any item of movable or immovable property except the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it. It is a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects.*

☞ *Chattels* are personal or real: *personal* are such as are movable, as goods, plate, money; *real* are such rights in land as are less than a freehold, as leases, mortgages, growing corn, etc.

Chattel mortgage (*Law*), a mortgage on personal property, as distinguished from one on real property.

Chat'tel-ism (chăt't'l-ĭz'm), *n.* The act or condition of holding chattels; the state of being a chattel.

Chat'ter (chăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHATTERING.] [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHAT, *v. i.*, CHITTER.] **1.** To utter sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct.

The jay makes answer, as the magpie *chatters.* *Wordsworth.*

2. To talk idly, carelessly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate.

To tame a shrew, and charm her *chattering* tongue. *Shak.*

3. To make a noise by rapid collisions.

With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Chat'ter, *v. t.* To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly.

Begin his witless note apace to *chatter.* *Spenser.*

Chat'ter, *n.* **1.** Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk; rapid, thoughtless talk; jabber; prattle.

Your words are but idle and empty *chatter.* *Longfellow.*

2. Noise made by collision of the teeth, as in shivering.

Chat-ter-a'tion (chăt-tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or habit of chattering. [*Colloq.*]

Chat'ter-box' (chăt'tẽr-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly. [*Colloq.*]

Chat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A prater; an idle talker.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Ampelidæ;* — so called from its monotonous note. The *Bohemian chatterer* (*Ampelis garrulus*) inhabits the arctic regions of both continents. In America the *cedar bird* is a more common species. See *Bohemian chatterer*, and *Cedar bird.*

Chat'ter-ing (chăt'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* The act or habit of talking idly or rapidly, or of making inarticulate sounds; the sound so made; noise made by the collision of the teeth; chatter.

Chat'ti-ness (chăt'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being chatty, or of talking easily and pleasantly.

Chat'ty (chăt'tȳ), *a.* Given to light, familiar talk; talkative. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

‖ **Chat'ty,** *n.* [Tamil *shāṭi.*] A porous earthen pot used in India for cooling water, etc.

Chat'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [*Chat* a little stick + *wood.*] Little sticks; twigs for burning; fuel. *Johnson.*

Chaud'-med'ley (shōd'mĕd'lȳ), *n.* [F. *chaude mêlée; chaud* hot + *mêler* (formerly sometimes spelt *medler*) to mingle.] (*Law*) The killing of a person in an affray, in the heat of blood, and while under the influence of passion, thus distinguished from *chance-medley* or killing in self-defense, or in a casual affray. *Burrill.*

Chau'dron (chạ'drŭn), *n.* See CHAWDRON. [*Obs.*]

Chauf'fer (shaf'fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chauffoir* a kind of stove, fr. *chauffer* to heat. See CHAFE.] (*Chem.*) A table stove or small furnace, usually a cylindrical box of sheet iron, with a grate at the bottom, and an open top.

Chaul'dron (chạl'drŭn), *n.* See CHAWDRON. [*Obs.*]

Chaun (chạn), *n.* A gap. [*Obs.*] *Colgrave.*

Chaun, *v. t. & i.* To open; to yawn. [*Obs.*]

O, *chaun* thy breast. *Marston.*

Chaunt (chânt), *n. & v.* See CHANT.

Chaunt'er (chânt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A street seller of ballads and other broadsides. [*Slang, Eng.*]

2. A deceitful, tricky dealer or horse jockey. [*Colloq.*]

He was a horse *chaunter;* he's a leg now. *Dickens.*

3. The flute of a bagpipe. See CHANTER, *n.*, 3.

Chaunt'er-ie (chânt'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* See CHANTRY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Cha'us** (kā'ŭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lynxlike animal of Asia and Africa (*Lynx Lybicus*).

‖ **Chausses** (shōs), *n. pl.* [F.] The garment for the legs and feet and for the body below the waist, worn in Europe throughout the Middle Ages; applied also to the armor for the same parts, when flexible, as of chain mail.

‖ **Chaus'sure'** (shōs'sụr'), *n.* [F.] A foot covering of any kind.

Chau'vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *chauvinisme*, from *Chauvin*, a character represented as making grotesque and threatening displays of his attachment to his fallen chief, Napoleon I., in 1815.] Blind and absurd devotion to a fallen leader or an obsolete cause; hence, absurdly vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism. — **Chau'vin-ist,** *n.* — **Chau'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

☞ To have a generous belief in the greatness of one's country is not *chauvinism.* It is the character of the latter quality to be wildly extravagant, to be fretful and childish and silly, to resent a doubt as an insult, and to offend by its very frankness. *Prof. H. Tuttle.*

Chav'en-der (chăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. CHEVEN.] (*Zoöl.*) The chub. *Walton.*

Chaw (chạ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAWED (chạd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAWING.] [See CHEW.] **1.** To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to chew, as the cud; to champ, as the bit.

The trampling steed, with gold and purple trapped,
Chawing the foamy bit, there fiercely stood. *Surrey.*

2. To ruminate in thought; to consider; to keep the mind working upon; to brood over. *Dryden.*

☞ A word formerly in good use, but now regarded as vulgar.

Chaw, *n.* [See CHAW, *v. t.*] **1.** As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew; a quid. [*Low*]

2. [Cf. JAW.] The jaw. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chaw bacon, a rustic; a bumpkin; a lout. [*Low*] — **Chaw tooth,** a grinder. [*Low*]

Chaw'dron (chạ'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *chaudun, caudun, caldun;* cf. G. *kaldaunen* guts, bowels, LL. *calduna* intestine, W. *coluddyn* gut, dim. of *coludd* bowels.] Entrails. [*Obs.*] [Written also *chaudron, chauldron.*] *Shak.*

Chay' root' (chā' rōōt'). [Tamil *shāya.*] The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, native in India, which yields a durable red dyestuff. [Written also *choy root.*]

Cha-zy' ep'och (shȧ-zē' ĕp'ŏk). (*Geol.*) An epoch at the close of the Canadian period of the American Lower Silurian system; — so named from a township in Clinton Co., New York. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

Cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *ceáp* bargain, sale, price; akin to D. *koop* purchase, G. *kauf*, Icel. *kaup* bargain. Cf. CHEAPEN, CHAPMAN, CHAFFER, COPE, *v. i.*] A bargain; a purchase; cheapness. [*Obs.*]

The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good *cheap* at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*

Cheap, *a.* [Abbrev. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain; cf. F. *bon marché, à bon marché.* See CHEAP, *n.*, CHEAPEN.] **1.** Having a low price in market; of small cost or price, as compared with the usual price or the real value.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap.* *Locke.*

2. Of comparatively small value; common; mean.

You grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

Dog cheap, very cheap, — a phrase formed probably by the catachrestical transposition of *good* cheap. [*Colloq.*]

Cheap, *adv.* Cheaply. *Milton.*

Cheap, *v. i* To buy; to bargain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cheap'en (chē'p'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHEAPENED (-p'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHEAPENING.] [OE. *cheapien, chepen*, to trade, buy, sell, AS. *ceápian;* akin to D. *koopen* to buy, G. *kaufen*, Icel. *kaupa*, Goth. *kaupôn* to trade. Cf. CHAP to bargain.] **1.** To ask the price of; to bid, bargain, or chaffer for. [*Obsoles.*]

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. [Cf. CHEAP, *a.*] To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate. *Pope.*

My proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

Cheap'en-er (chē'p'n-ẽr), *n.* One who cheapens.

Cheap'-jack' (-jăk'), **Cheap'-john'** (-jŏn'), *n.* A seller of low-priced or second-hand goods; a hawker.

Cheap'ly (chē'plỹ), *adv.* At a small price; at a low value; in a common or inferior manner.

Cheap'ness (chē'pnĕs), *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

Chear (chēr), *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.*] See CHEER.

Cheat (chēt), *n.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *escheat*, lands or tenements that fall to a lord or to the state by forfeiture, or by the death of the tenant without heirs; the meaning being explained by the frauds, real or supposed, that were resorted to in procuring escheats. See ESCHEAT.] **1.** An act of deception or fraud; that which is the means of fraud or deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition; imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*. *Dryden.*

2. One who cheats or deceives; an impostor; a deceiver; a cheater.

Airy wonders, which *cheats* interpret. *Johnson.*

3. (*Bot.*) A troublesome grass, growing as a weed in grain fields; — called also *chess*. See CHESS.

4. (*Law*) The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth.

☞ When *cheats* are effected by deceitful or illegal symbols or tokens which may affect the public at large and against which common prudence could not have guarded, they are indictable at common law. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; swindle; deceit; guile; finesse; stratagem.

Cheat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEATING.] [See CHEAT, *n.*, ESCHEAT.] **1.** To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick; to swindle.

I am subject to a tyrant, a sorcerer, that by his cunning hath *cheated* me of this island. *Shak.*

2. To beguile. *Sir W. Scott.*

To *cheat* winter of its dreariness. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — To trick; cozen; gull; chouse; fool; outwit; circumvent; beguile; mislead; dupe; swindle; defraud; overreach; delude; hoodwink; deceive; bamboozle.

Cheat, *v. i.* To practice fraud or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards.

Cheat, *n.* [Perh. from OF. *cheté* goods, chattels.] Wheat, or bread made from wheat. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Their purest *cheat*,
Tarice bolted, kneaded, and subdued in paste. *Chapman.*

Cheat'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cheated.

Cheat'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being cheated.

Cheat'er (chēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cheats.

2. An escheator. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Che-bac'co (chĕ-băk'kō), *n.* [From *Chebacco*, the former name of Essex, a town in Massachusetts where such vessels were built.] (*Naut.*) A narrow-sterned boat formerly much used in the Newfoundland fisheries; — called also *pinkstern* and *chebec*. *Bartlett.*

Che'bec (chē'bĕk), *n.* (*Naut.*) See CHEBACCO.

Che-bec' (chĕ-bĕk'), *n.* [Named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A small American bird (*Empidonax minimus*); the least flycatcher.

Check (chĕk), *n.* [OE. *chek*, OF. *eschec*, F. *échec*, a stop, hindrance, orig. check in the game of chess, pl. *échecs* chess, through Ar., fr. Pers. *shāh* king. See SHAH, and cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, CHECKER.] **1.** (*Chess*) A word of warning denoting that the king is in danger; such a menace of a player's king by an adversary's move as would, if it were any other piece, expose it to immediate capture. A king so menaced is said to be *in check*, and must be made safe at the next move.

2. A condition of interrupted or impeded progress; arrest; stop; delay; as, to hold an enemy in *check*.

Which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity. *Addison.*

No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears. *Wordsworth.*

3. Whatever arrests progress, or limits action; an obstacle, guard, restraint, or rebuff.

Useful *checks* upon the administration of government. *Washington.*

A man whom no *check* could abash. *Macaulay.*

4. A mark, certificate, or token, by which errors may be prevented, or a thing or person may be identified; as, *checks* placed against items in an account; a *check* given for baggage; a return *check* on a railroad.

5. A written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as therein stated. See *Bank check*, below.

6. A woven or painted design in squares resembling the pattern of a checkerboard; one of the squares of such a design; also, cloth having such a figure.

7. (*Falconry*) The forsaking by a hawk of its proper game to follow other birds.

8. A small chink or crack.

Bank check, a written order on a banker or broker to pay money in his keeping belonging to the signer. — **Check book**, a book containing blank forms for checks upon a bank. — **Check hook**, a hook on the saddle of a harness, over which a checkrein is looped. — **Check list**, a list or catalogue by which things may be verified, or on which they may be checked. — **Check nut** (*Mech.*), a secondary nut, screwing down upon the primary nut to secure it. *Knight.* — **Check valve** (*Mech.*), a valve in the feed pipe of a boiler to prevent the return of the feed water. — **To take check**, to take offense. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Syn. — Hindrance; setback; interruption; obstruction; reprimand; censure; rebuke; reproof; repulse; rebuff; tally; counterfoil; counterbalance; ticket; draft.

Check, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKED (chĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKING.] **1.** (*Chess*) To make a move which puts an adversary's piece, esp. his king, in check; to put in check.

2. To put a sudden restraint upon; to stop temporarily; to hinder; to repress; to curb.

Any clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violent oppression. *Burke.*

3. To verify, to guard, to make secure, by means of a mark, token, or other check; to distinguish by a check; to put a mark against (an item) after comparing with an original or a counterpart in order to secure accuracy; as, to *check* an account; to *check* baggage.

4. To chide, rebuke, or reprove.

The good king, his master, will *check* him for it. *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) To slack or ease off, as a brace which is too stiffly extended.

6. To make checks or chinks in; to cause to crack; as, the sun *checks* timber.

Syn. — To restrain; curb; bridle; repress; control; hinder; impede; obstruct; interrupt; tally; rebuke; reprove; rebuff.

Check (chĕk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a stop; to pause; — with *at*.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash or interfere. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

3. To act as a curb or restraint.

It [his presence] *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

4. To crack or gape open, as wood in drying; or to crack in small checks, as varnish, paint, etc.

5. (*Falconry*) To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other birds.

And like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shak.*

Check, *a.* Checkered; designed in checks.

Check'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The act of checking; as, the *checkage* of a name or of an item in a list.

2. The items, or the amount, to which attention is called by a check or checks.

Check'er, *n.* [From CHECK, *v. t.*] One who checks.

Check'er (chĕk'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKERING.] [From OF. *eschequier* a chessboard, F. *échiquier*. See CHECK, *n.*, and cf. 3d CHECKER.] **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard, as by crossing stripes of different colors.

2. To variegate or diversify with different qualities, colors, scenes, or events; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity.

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

Check'er, *n.* [OF. *eschequier*. See CHECKER, *v. t.*] **1.** A piece in the game of draughts or checkers.

2. A pattern in checks; a single check.

3. Checkerwork.

☞ This word is also written *chequer*.

Check'er-ber'ry (-bĕr'rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CHECKERBERRIES (-rĭz). (*Bot.*) A spicy plant and its bright red berry; the wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). Also incorrectly applied to the partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

Check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with sixty-four squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers or draughts.

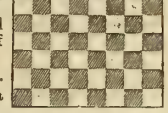

Checkerboard.

Check'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Marked with alternate squares or checks of different color or material.

Dancing in the *checkered* shade. *Milton.*

2. Diversified or variegated in a marked manner, as in appearance, character, circumstances, etc.

This *checkered* narrative. *Macaulay.*

Check'ers (chĕk'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See CHECKER, *v.*] A game, called also *draughts*, played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having twelve men (counters or checkers) which are moved diagonally. The game is ended when either of the players has lost all his men, or can not move them.

Check'er-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work consisting of or showing checkers varied alternately as to colors or materials.

2. Any aggregate of varied vicissitudes.

How strange a *checkerwork* of Providence is the life of man. *De Foe.*

Check'la-ton (-lă-tŏn), *n.* **1.** Ciclatoun. [*Obs.*]

2. Gilded leather. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Check'less, *a.* That can not be checked or restrained.

Check'mate (chĕk'māt), *n.* [F. *échec et mat*, fr. Per. *shāh māt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he died, is dead. The king, when made prisoner, or checkmated, is assumed to be dead, and the game is finished. See CHESS.] **1.** The position in the game of chess when a king is in check and cannot be released, — which ends the game.

2. A complete check; utter defeat or overthrow.

Check'mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKMATING.] **1.** (*Chess*) To check (an adversary's king) in such a manner that escape is impossible; to defeat (an adversary) by putting his king in check from which there is no escape.

2. To defeat completely; to terminate; to thwart.

To *checkmate* and control my just demands. *Ford.*

Check'rein' (chĕk'rān'), *n.* **1.** A short rein looped over the check hook to prevent a horse from lowering his head; — called also a *bearing rein*.

2. A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse.

Checky.

Check'roll' (chĕk'rōl'), *n.* A list of servants in a household; — called also *chequer roll*. *Marston.*

Check'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A cord by which a person in a carriage or horse car may signal to the driver.

Check'work (-wûrk), *n.* Anything made so as to form alternate squares like those of a checkerboard.

Check'y (chĕk'ỹ), *a.* (*Her.*) Divided into small alternating squares of two tinctures; — said of the field or of an armorial bearing. [Written also *checquy*, *chequy*.]

Ched'dar (chĕd'dẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or made at, *Cheddar*, in England; as, *Cheddar* cheese.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* [OE. *cheke*, *cheoke*, AS. *ceáce*, *ceóce*; cf. Goth. *kukjan* to kiss, D. *kaak* cheek; perh. akin to E. *chew*, *jaw*.] **1.** The side of the face below the eye.

2. The cheek bone. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. *pl.* (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine, or of any timber or stone work, which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs; as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise; the *cheeks* of a gun carriage, etc.

4. *pl.* The branches of a bridle bit. *Knight.*

5. (*Founding*) A section of a flask, so made that it can be moved laterally, to permit the removal of the pattern from the mold; the middle part of a flask.

6. Cool confidence; assurance; impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheek of beef. See *Illust.* of BEEF. — **Cheek bone** (*Anat.*), the bone of the side of the face; esp., the malar bone. — **Cheek by jowl**, side by side; very intimate. — **Cheek pouch** (*Zoöl.*), a sacklike dilation of the cheeks of certain monkeys and rodents, used for holding food. — **Cheeks of a block**, the two sides of the shell of a tackle block. — **Cheeks of a mast**, the projections on each side of a mast, upon which the trestletrees rest. — **Cheek tooth** (*Anat.*), a hinder or molar tooth. — **Butment cheek.** See under BUTMENT.

Cheek (chēk), *v. t.* To be impudent or saucy to. [*Slang*]

Cheeked (chēkt), *a.* Having a cheek; — used in composition. "Rose-*cheeked* Adonis." *Shak.*

Cheek'y, *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent; bold. [*Slang*]

Cheep (chēp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEEPED (chēpt).] [Cf. CHIRP.] To chirp, as a young bird.

Cheep, *v. t.* To give expression to in a chirping tone.

Cheep and twitter twenty million loves. *Tennyson.*

Cheep, *n.* A chirp, peep, or squeak, as of a young bird or mouse.

Cheer (chēr), *n.* [OE. *chere* face, welcome, cheer, OF. *chiere*, F. *chère*, fr. LL. *cara* face, Gr. κάρα head; akin to Skr. *çiras*, L. *cerebrum* brain, G. *hirn*, and E. *cranium*.] **1.** The face; the countenance or its expression. [*Obs.*] "Sweat of thy *cheer*." *Wyclif.*

2. Feeling; spirit; state of mind or heart.

Be of good *cheer*. *Matt.* ix. 2.

The parents . . . fled away with heavy *cheer*. *Holland.*

3. Gayety; mirth; cheerfulness; animation.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

4. That which promotes good spirits or cheerfulness; provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment; as, a table loaded with good *cheer*.

5. A shout, hurrah, or acclamation, expressing joy, enthusiasm, applause, favor, etc.

Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street. *Tennyson.*

What cheer? How do you fare? What is there that is cheering?

Cheer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEERED (chērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEERING.] **1.** To cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; — often with *up*. *Cowper.*

2. To infuse life, courage, animation, or hope, into; to inspirit; to solace or comfort.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he *cheered*. *Dryden.*

3. To salute or applaud with cheers; to urge on by cheers; as, to *cheer* hounds in a chase.

To cheer ship, to salute a passing ship by cheers of sailors stationed in the rigging.

Syn. — To gladden; encourage; inspirit; comfort; console; enliven; refresh; exhilarate; animate; applaud.

Cheer, *v. i.* **1.** To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous; — usually with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up. *A. Philips.*

2. To be in any state or temper of mind. [*Obs.*]

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*

3. To utter a shout or shouts of applause, triumph, etc.

And even the ranks of Tusculum
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*. *Macaulay.*

Cheer'er (chēr'ẽr), *n.* One who cheers; one who, or that which, gladdens. "Thou *cheerer* of our days." *Wotton.* "Prime *cheerer*, light." *Thomson.*

Cheer'ful (chēr'fụl; 277), *a.* Having or showing good spirits or joy; cheering; cheery; contented; happy; joyful; lively; animated; willing.

To entertain a *cheerful* disposition. *Shak.*

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet music. *Spenser.*

A *cheerful* confidence in the mercy of God. *Macaulay.*

This general applause and *cheerful* shout. *Shak.*

Syn. — Lively; animated; gay; joyful; lightsome; gleeful; blithe; airy; sprightly; jocund; jolly; joyous; vivacious; buoyant; sunny; happy; hopeful.

Cheer'ful-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; gladly.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity. *Wordsworth.*

Cheer'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a cheery manner.

Cheer'i-ness, *n.* The state of being cheery.

Cheer'ing-ly (-ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a manner to cheer or encourage.

Cheer'ish-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness. [*R.*]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton.*

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort. — **Cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; comfortless; dispiriting; disconsolate; dejected; melancholy; forlorn.

Cheer'ly (-lỹ), *a.* Gay; cheerful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cheer'ly, *adv.* Cheerily. [*Archaic*] *Tennyson.*

Cheer'y (chēr'ỹ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; bright; pleasant; as, a *cheery* person.

His *cheery* little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly. *Hawthorne.*

Cheese (chēz), *n.* [OE. *chese*, AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus*,

LL. *casius*. Cf. CASEIN.] **1.** The curd of milk, coagulated usually with rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass in a hoop or mold.

2. A mass of pomace, or ground apples, pressed together in the form of a cheese.

3. The flat, circular, mucilaginous fruit of the dwarf mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*). [*Colloq.*]

4. A low courtesy; — so called on account of the cheese form assumed by a woman's dress when she stoops after extending the skirts by a rapid gyration. *De Quincey. Thackeray.*

Cheese Fly. × 3

Cheese cake, a cake made of, or filled with, a composition of soft curds, sugar, and butter. *Prior.* — **Cheese fly** (*Zoöl.*), a black dipterous insect (*Piophila casei*) of which the larvæ or maggots, called *skippers* or *hoppers*, live in cheese. — **Cheese mite** (*Zoöl.*), a minute mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*) in cheese and other articles of food. — **Cheese press**, a press used in making cheese, to separate the whey from the curd, and to press the curd into a mold. — **Cheese rennet** (*Bot.*), a plant of the Madder family (*Galium verum*, or *yellow bedstraw*), sometimes used to coagulate milk. The roots are used as a substitute for madder. — **Cheese vat**, a vat or tub in which the curd is formed and cut or broken, in cheese making.

Cheese Mite, much enlarged.

Cheese'lep (chēz'lĕp), *n.* [Cf. KESLOP.] A bag in which rennet is kept.

Cheese'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* One who deals in cheese. *B. Jonson.*

Cheese'par'ing (-pâr'ĭng), *n.* A thin portion of the rind of a cheese. — *a.* Scrimping; mean; as, *cheeseparing* economy.

Chees'i-ness (chēz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being cheesy.

Chees'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, form, consistency, or appearance of cheese.

Chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chītā*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of leopard (*Cynælurus jubatus*) tamed and used for hunting in India. The woolly cheetah of South Africa is *C. lanea*. [Written also *chetah*.]

Cheetah. 1/31

‖ **Chef** (shȧf), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chief or head person.

2. The head cook of a large establishment, as a club, a family, etc.

3. (*Her.*) Same as CHIEF.

‖ **Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shȧ'dĕvr'), *n.; pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE (shȧ'-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

Cheg'oe (chĕg'ō), **Cheg're** (-ēr), *n.* See CHIGOE.

Chei'lo-plas'ty (kī'lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. χεῖλος a lip + *-plasty*.] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial lip or part of a lip, by using for the purpose a piece of healthy tissue taken from some neighboring part.

‖ **Chei-lop'o-da** (kī-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) See CHILOPODA.

Chei-rop'ter (kī-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cheiroptera.

Skeleton of a Cheiropter (*Vespertilio murinus*). *a* Scapula; *b* Collar bone (clavicle); *c* Humerus; *d* Radius; *e* Carpal bones; 1, Thumb; 2, 3, 4, 5, Second to fifth digits; *ss* Sternum; *p* Pelvis; *i* Heelspur or Calcar.

‖ **Chei-rop'te-ra** (kī-rŏp'tẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείρ hand + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Mammalia, including the bats, having four toes of each of the anterior limbs elongated and connected by a web, so that they can be used like wings in flying. See BAT.

Chei-rop'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Cheiroptera, or Bat family.

‖ **Chei-rop'te-ryg'i-um** (kī-rŏp'tẽ-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* CHEIROPTERYGIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. χείρ hand + πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing, fin.] (*Anat.*) The typical pentadactyloid limb of the higher vertebrates.

Chei-ros'o-phy (kī-rŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + σοφία knowledge.] The art of reading character as it is delineated in the hand. — **Chei-ros'o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

‖ **Chei'ro-the're-um** (kī'rō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείρ hand + θηρίον beast.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct animals, so named from fossil footprints rudely resembling impressions of the human hand, and believed to have been made by labyrinthodont reptiles. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Chek'e-la-toun' (chĕk'ĕ-lȧ-tōōn'), *n.* See CICLATOUN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Chek'mak** (-măk), *n.* A Turkish fabric of silk and cotton, with gold thread interwoven.

‖ **Che'la** (kē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* CHELÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw.] (*Zoöl.*) The pincherlike claw of Crustacea and Arachnida.

Che'late (kē'lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHELIFEROUS.

Chel'e-ryth'rine (kĕl'ē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. χελ(ιδονιον) celandine + ἐρυθρός red.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloidal principle obtained from the celandine, and named from the red color of its salts. It is a colorless crystalline substance, and acts as an acrid narcotic poison. It is identical with *sanguinarine*.

‖ **Che-lic'e-ra** (kē-lĭs'ē-rȧ), *n.; pl.* CHELICERÆ (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw + κέρας horn.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the anterior pair of mouth organs, terminated by a pincherlike claw, in scorpions and allied Arachnida. They are homologous with the falcers of spiders, and probably with the mandibles of insects.

Chel'i-don (kĕl'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελιδών.] (*Anat.*) The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

Chel'i-don'ic (kĕl'ĭ-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See CELANDINE.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the celandine.

Chelidonic acid, a weak acid extracted from the celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), as a white crystalline substance.

‖ **Chel'i-do'ni-us** (kĕl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. (sc. *lapillus*).] A small stone taken from the gizzard of a young swallow, — anciently worn as a medicinal charm.

Chel'i-fer (kĕl'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-fer*.] (*Zoöl.*) See *Book scorpion*, under BOOK.

Che-lif'er-ous (kē-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having cheliform claws, like a crab.

Chel'i-form (kĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a movable joint or finger closing against a preceding joint or a projecting part of it, so that the whole may be used for grasping, as the claw of a crab; pincherlike.

‖ **Che-lo'ne** (kē-lō'nē), *n.* [Gr. χελώνη a tortoise. So named from the shape of the upper lip of the corolla.] (*Bot.*) A genus of hardy perennial flowering plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of North America; — called also *snakehead*, *turtlehead*, *shellflower*, etc.

‖ **Che-lo'ni-a** (kē-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles, including the tortoises and turtles, peculiar in having a part of the vertebræ, ribs, and sternum united with the dermal plates so as to form a firm shell. The jaws are covered by a horny beak. See REPTILIA; also, *Illust.* in Appendix.

Che-lo'ni-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind. — *n.* One of the Chelonia.

‖ **Che-lu'ra** (kē-lū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine amphipod Crustacea, which bore into and sometimes destroy timber.

Che'ly (kē'lĭ), *n.* A claw. See CHELA. [*Obs.*]

Chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *n.* [See CHEMISTRY.] **1.** A chemist; an alchemist. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Bleaching*) A solution of chloride of lime.

Chem'ic, *a.* Chemical. *Blackw. Mag.*

Chem'ic-al (kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of chemistry; employed in the processes of chemistry; as, *chemical* changes; *chemical* combinations.

Chemical attraction *or* **affinity.** See under ATTRACTION.

Chem'ic-al, *n.* A substance used for producing a chemical effect; a reagent.

Chem'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

Chem'i-glyph'ic (kĕm'ĭ-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Chemical* + γλύφειν to engrave.] Engraved by a voltaic battery.

Chem'i-loon' (shĕm'ĭ-lōōn'), *n.* A garment for women, consisting of chemise and drawers united in one. [*U. S.*]

Che-mise' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [F., shirt, fr. LL. *camisa*, *camisia*, shirt, thin dress; cf. G. *hemd*, or OIr. *caimmse* sort of garment. Cf. CAMIS.] **1.** A shift, or undergarment, worn by women.

2. A wall that lines the face of a bank or earthwork.

Chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] An under-garment, worn by women, usually covering the neck, shoulders, and breast.

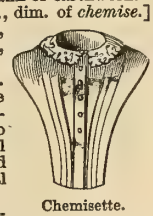

Chemisette.

Chem'ism (kĕm'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *chimisme*. See CHEMISTRY.] The force exerted between the atoms of elementary substances whereby they unite to form chemical compounds; chemical attraction; affinity; — sometimes used as a general expression for chemical activity or relationship.

Chem'ist, *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*; cf. F. *chimiste*.] A person versed in chemistry or given to chemical investigation; an analyst; a maker or seller of chemicals or drugs.

Chem'is-try (kĕm'ĭs-trĭ; 277), *n.* [From CHEMIST. See ALCHEMY.] **1.** That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo in consequence of alterations in the constitution of the molecules, which depend upon variations of the number, kind, or mode of arrangement, of the constituent atoms. These atoms are not assumed to be indivisible, but merely the finest grade of subdivision hitherto attained. Chemistry deals with the changes in the composition and constitution of molecules. See ATOM, MOLECULE.

☞ Historically, chemistry is an outgrowth of alchemy (or alchemistry), with which it was anciently identified.

2. An application of chemical theory and method to the consideration of some particular subject; as, the *chemistry* of iron; the *chemistry* of indigo.

3. A treatise on chemistry.

☞ This word and its derivatives were formerly written with *y*, and sometimes with *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry*, *chymist*, *chymical*, etc., or *chimistry*, *chimist*, *chimical*, etc.; and the pronunciation was conformed to the orthography.

Inorganic chemistry, that which treats of inorganic or mineral substances. — **Organic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of organized beings and their products, whether animal or vegetable; — called also *chemistry of the carbon compounds*. There is no fundamental difference between organic and inorganic chemistry. — **Physiological chemistry**, the chemistry of the organs and tissues of the body, and of the various physiological processes incident to life. — **Practical chemistry**, *or* **Applied chemistry**, that which treats of the modes of manufacturing the products of chemistry that are useful in the arts, of their applications to economical purposes, and of the conditions essential to their best use. — **Pure chemistry**, the consideration of the facts and theories of chemistry in their purely scientific relations, without necessary reference to their practical applications or mere utility.

Chem'i-type (kĕm'ĭ-tīp), *n.* [*Chemical* + *-type*.] (*Engraving*) One of a number of processes by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, to be used for printing on an ordinary printing press.

Che-mol'y-sis (kē-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*Chemical* + Gr. λύσις a loosing.] A term sometimes applied to the decomposition of organic substances into more simple bodies, by the use of chemical agents alone. *Thudichum.*

Chem'os-mo'sis (kĕm'ŏz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [*Chemical* + *osmosis*.] Chemical action taking place through an intervening membrane.

Chem'os-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, chemosmosis. [*R.*]

Che-mung' pe'ri-od (shē-mŭng' pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A subdivision in the upper part of the Devonian system in America, so named from the Chemung River, along which the rocks are well developed. It includes the Portage and Chemung groups or epochs. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY.

‖ **Cheng** (chĕng), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese reed instrument, with tubes, blown by the mouth.

Che-nille' (shē-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, for the trimming of ladies' dresses, for embroidery and fringes, and for the weft of Chenille rugs.

‖ **Che'no-mor'phæ** (kē'nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. χήν the wild goose + μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, including the swans, ducks, geese, flamingoes, and screamers.

Chep'ster (chĕp'stẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European starling. [*Local, Eng.*]

Cheque (chĕk), *n.* See CHECK.

Cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* & *v.* Same as CHECKER.

Che-quin' (chē-kēn'), *n.* A coin. See SEQUIN. *Shak.*

Cheq'uy (chĕk'ĭ), *n.* (*Her.*) Same as CHECKY.

Cher'if (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* See SHERIF.

Cher'i-moy'er (chĕr'ĭ-moi'ẽr), *n.* [F. *chérimolier*.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A small downy-leaved tree (*Anona Cherimolia*), with fragrant flowers. It is a native of Peru.

2. Its delicious fruit, which is succulent, dark purple, and similar to the custard apple of the West Indies.

Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHERISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHERISHING.] [F. *chérir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. L. *carus*. See CARESS, FINISH.] **1.** To treat with tenderness and affection; to nurture with care; to protect and aid.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. *1 Thess.* ii. 7.

2. To hold dear; to embrace with interest; to indulge; to encourage; to foster; to promote; as, to *cherish* religious principle.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke.*

Syn. — To nourish; foster; nurse; nurture; entertain; encourage; comfort; protect; support. See NURTURE.

Cher'ish-er (chĕr'ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who cherishes.

The *cherisher* of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*

Cher'ish-ment (chĕr'ĭsh-ment), *n.* Encouragement; comfort. [*Obs.*]

Rich bounty and dear *cherishment*. *Spenser.*

Cher'mes (kẽr'mēz), *n.* See KERMES.

Cher'o-gril (kĕr'ō-grĭl), *n.* [L. *choerogryllus*, Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος; χοῖρος a young swine + γρύλλος a pig.] (*Zoöl.*) See CONY.

Cher'o-kees' (chĕr'ō-kēz'), *n. pl.; sing.* CHEROKEE. (*Ethnol.*) An Appalachian tribe of Indians, formerly inhabiting the region about the head waters of the Tennessee River. They are now mostly settled in the Indian Territory, and have become one of the most civilized of the Indian tribes.

Che-root' (chē-rōōt'; 277), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar, originally brought from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands; now often made of inferior or adulterated tobacco.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rĭ), *n.* [OE. *chery*, for *cherys*, fr. F. *cerise* (cf. AS. *cyrs* cherry), fr. LL. *ceresia*, fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κεράσος, perh. fr. κέρας horn, from the hardness of the wood.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub of the genus *Prunus* (which also includes the plum) bearing a fleshy drupe with a bony stone: (*a*) The common garden cherry (*Prunus Cerasus*), of which several hundred varieties are cultivated for the fruit, some of which are, the bigarreau, blackheart, black Tartarian, oxheart, morelle or morello, May-duke (corrupted from Médoc in France). (*b*) The wild cherry: as, *Prunus serotina* (wild black cherry), valued for its timber; *P. Virginiana* (choke cherry), an American shrub which bears astringent fruit; *P. avium* and *P. Padus*, European trees (bird cherry).

2. The fruit of the cherry tree, a drupe of various colors and flavors.

3. The timber of the cherry tree, esp. of the black cherry, used in cabinetmaking, etc.

4. A peculiar shade of red, like that of a cherry.

Barbadoes cherry. See under BARBADOES. — **Cherry bird** (*Zoöl.*), an American bird; the cedar bird; — so called from its fondness for cherries. — **Cherry bounce**, cherry brandy and sugar. — **Cherry brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped. — **Cherry laurel** (*Bot.*), an evergreen shrub (*Prunus Lauro-cerasus*) common in

shrubberies, the poisonous leaves of which have a flavor like that of bitter almonds. — **Cherry pepper** (*Bot.*), a species of *Capsicum* (*C. cerasiforme*), with small, scarlet, intensely piquant cherry-shaped fruit. — **Cherry pit.** (*a*) A child's play, in which cherries are thrown into a hole. *Shak.* (*b*) A cherry stone. — **Cherry rum**, rum in which cherries have been steeped. — **Cherry sucker** (*Zoöl.*), the European spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*); — called also *cherry chopper*, *cherry snipe*. — **Cherry tree**, a tree that bears cherries. — **Ground cherry, Winter cherry.** See ALKEKENGI.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rў), *a.* Like a red cherry in color; ruddy; blooming; as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

Cher'so-nese (kĕr'sō-nēs), *n.* [Gr. χερσόνησος; χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula; a tract of land nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, or Jutland; the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

Chert (chĕrt), *n.* [Ir. *ceart* stone, perh. akin to E. *crag*.] (*Min.*) An impure, massive, flintlike quartz or hornstone, of a dull color.

Chert'y (-ў), *a.* Like chert; containing chert; flinty.

Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS (-ŭbz); but the Hebrew plural CHERUBIM (-ŭ-bĭm) is also used. [Heb. *kerūb*.] **1.** A mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty, described in *Ezekiel* i. and x.

I knew that they were the *cherubim*. *Ezek.* x. 20.
He rode upon a *cherub* and did fly. *Ps.* xviii. 10.

2. A symbolical winged figure of unknown form used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18.

3. One of an order of angels, variously represented in art. In European painting the cherubim have been shown as blue, to denote knowledge, as distinguished from the seraphim (see SERAPH), and in later art the children's heads with wings are generally called *cherubs*.

4. A beautiful child; — so called because artists have represented cherubs as beautiful children.

Che-ru'bic (chĕ-rў'bĭk), **Che-ru'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic. "The *cherubic* host." *Milton.*

Cher'u-bim (chĕr'ŭ-bĭm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of CHERUB. Cf. SERAPHIM.

☞ *Cherubims*, in the King James version of the Bible, is an incorrect form, made by adding the English plural termination to the Hebrew plural *cherubim* instead of to the singular *cherub*.

Cher'u-bin (-bĭn), *a.* Cherubic; angelic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cher'u-bin, *n.* A cherub. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Cher'up (chĕr'ŭp), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *chirp*.] To make a short, shrill, cheerful sound; to chirp. See CHIRRUP. "*Cheruping* birds." *Drayton.*

Cher'up, *v. t.* To excite or urge on by making a short, shrill, cheerful sound; to cherup to. See CHIRRUP.

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed. *Cowper.*

Cher'up, *n.* A short, sharp, cheerful noise; a chirp; a chirrup; as, the *cherup* of a cricket.

Cher'vil (chĕr'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, fr. L. *caerefolium*, *chaerephyllum*, Gr. χαιρέφυλλον; χαίρειν to rejoice + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with pinnately divided aromatic leaves, of which several curled varieties are used in soups and salads.

Ches (chĕs), pret. of CHESE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chese (chēz), *v. t.* To choose. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ches'i-ble (chĕz'ĭ-b'l), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Ches'lip (chĕs'lĭp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wood louse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Chess (chĕs), *n.* [OE. *ches*, F. *échecs*, prop. pl. of *échec* check. See 1st CHECK.] A game played on a chessboard, by two persons, with two differently colored sets of men, sixteen in each set. Each player has a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns.

Chess, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of brome grass (*Bromus secalinus*) which is a troublesome weed in wheat fields, and is often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat; it bears a very slight resemblance to oats, and if reaped and ground up with wheat, so as to be used for food, is said to produce narcotic effects; — called also *cheat* and *Willard's bromus*. [*U. S.*]

☞ Other species of brome grass are called *upright chess*, *soft chess*, etc.

Chess'-ap'ple (-ăp'p'l), *n.* The wild service of Europe (*Pyrus torminalis*).

Chess'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The board used in the game of chess, having eight rows of alternate light and dark squares, eight in each row. See CHECKERBOARD.

☞ The chessboard and the checkerboard are alike.

Ches'sel (chĕs'sĕl), *n.* The wooden mold in which cheese is pressed. *Simmonds.*

Chess'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *chassis* a framework of carpentry.] (*Mil.*) The platforms, consisting of two or more planks doweled together, for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. *Wilhelm.*

☞ A singular, *chess*, is sometimes used. "Each *chess* consists of three planks." *Farrow.*

Ches'sil (-s'l), *n.* [OE. *chesil*, AS. *ceosel* gravel, sand.] Gravel or pebbles. *Halliwell.*

Chess'man (chĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* CHESSMEN (-mĕn). A piece used in the game of chess.

Ches'som (-sŭm), *n.* [Cf. CHISLEY.] Mellow earth; mold. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Chess'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *chassis* a framework of carpentry.] (*Naut.*) A piece of oak bolted perpendicularly on the side of a vessel, to aid in drawing down and securing the clew of the mainsail.

Ches'sy cop'per (chĕ'sē kŏp'pĕr). (*Min.*) The mineral azurite, found in fine crystallization at *Chessy*, near Lyons; — called also *chessylite*.

Chest (chĕst), *n.* [OE. *chest*, *chist*, AS. *cest*, *cist*, *cyst*, L. *cista*, fr. Gr. κίστη. Cf. CIST, CISTERN.] **1.** A large box of wood, or other material, having, like a trunk, a lid, but no covering of skin, leather, or cloth.

Heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryden.*

2. A coffin. [*Obs.*]

He is now dead and nailed in his *cheste*. *Chaucer.*

3. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; the thorax.

4. (*Com.*) A case in which certain goods, as tea, opium, etc., are transported; hence, the quantity which such a case contains.

5. (*Mech.*) A tight receptacle or box, usually for holding gas, steam, liquids, etc.; as, the steam *chest* of an engine; the wind *chest* of an organ.

Bomb chest. See under BOMB. — **Chest of drawers**, a case or movable frame containing drawers.

Chest (chĕst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHESTED.] **1.** To deposit in a chest; to hoard.

2. To place in a coffin. [*Obs.*]

He dieth and is *chested*. *Gen.* l. 26 (*Heading*).

Chest (chĕst), *n.* [AS. *ceást*.] Strife; contention; controversy. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Chest'ed, *a.* Having (such) a chest; — in composition; as, broad-*chested*; narrow-*chested*.

Ches'ter-lite (chĕs'tĕr-līt), *n.* [See -LITE.] A variety of feldspar found in crystals in the county of *Chester*, Pennsylvania.

Ches'teyn (chĕs'tān), *n.* The chestnut tree. [*Obs.*]

Wilwe, elm, plane, assch, box, *chesteyn*. *Chaucer.*

Chest' foun'der (chĕst' foun'dĕr). (*Far.*) A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the breast and fore legs of a horse, affecting motion and respiration.

Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [For *chesten-nut*; OE. *chestein*, *chesten*, *chastein*, chestnut, fr. AS. *cisten* in *cistenbeám* chestnut tree, influenced by OF. *chastaigne*, F. *châtaigne*, both the AS. and the F. words coming from L. *castanea* a chestnut, Gr. κάστανον, fr. Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees grew in abundance, and whence they were introduced into Europe. Cf. CASTANETS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The edible nut of a forest tree (*Castanea vesca*) of Europe and America. Commonly two or more of the nuts grow in a prickly bur.

2. The tree itself, or its light, coarse-grained timber, used for ornamental work, furniture, etc.

3. A bright brown color, like that of the nut.

4. The horse chestnut (often so used in England).

5. One of the round, or oval, horny plates on the inner sides of the legs of the horse, and allied animals.

6. An old joke or story. [*Slang*]

Chestnut tree, a tree that bears chestnuts.

Chest'nut, *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish brown color; as, *chestnut* curls.

Che'tah (chē'tä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHEETAH.

Chet'vert (chĕt'vĕrt), *n.* [Russ. *chetverte*.] A measure of grain equal to 0.7218 of an imperial quarter, or 5.95 Winchester bushels. [*Russia*]

Chev'a-chie' (shĕv'ä-shē'), *n.* See CHIVACHIE. [*Obs.*]

Che'vage (chē'vāj), *n.* See CHIEFAGE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Che-val'** (she-väl'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX (-vō'). [F. See CAVALCADE.] A horse; hence, a support or frame.

Cheval glass, a mirror swinging in a frame, and large enough to reflect the full length figure.

‖ **Che-val'-de-frise'** (-de-frēz'), *n.*; *commonly used in the pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE. [F.; *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where it was first used.] (*Mil.*) A piece of timber or an iron barrel traversed with iron-pointed spikes or spears, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or impede the advance of cavalry, etc.

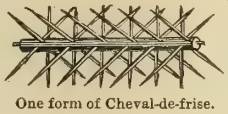

One form of Cheval-de-frise.

Obstructions of chain, boom, and *chevaux-de-frise*. *W. Irving.*

Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ä-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius*. See CAVALIER.] **1.** A horseman; a knight; a gallant young man. "Mount, *chevaliers*; to arms." *Shak.*

2. A member of certain orders of knighthood.

‖ **Chevalier d'industrie** (dăn'dus'trē') [F.], one who lives by persevering fraud; a pickpocket; a sharper. — **The Chevalier St. George** (*Eng. Hist.*), James Francis Edward Stuart (son of James II.), called "the Pretender." — **The Young Chevalier**, Charles Edward Stuart, son of the Chevalier St. George.

‖ **Che-vaux'** (she-vō'), *n. pl.* See CHEVAL.

Cheve (chēv), *v. i.* [OE. *chevir*. See CHIEVANCE.] To come to an issue; to turn out; to succeed; as, to *cheve* well in an enterprise. [*Prov.* or *Obs.*] *Holland.*

‖ **Cheve-lure'** (shev'-lụr'), *n.* [F., head of hair.] A hairlike envelope.

The nucleus and *chevelure* of a nebulous star. *Sir W. Herschel.*

Chev'en (chĕv'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. F. *chevanne*. Cf. CHAVENDER.] (*Zoöl.*) A river fish; the chub. *Sir T. Browne.*

Chev'en-tein (chĕv'ĕn-tān), *n.* A variant of CHIEFTAIN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chev'er-il (chĕv'ĕr-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, kid, dim. of *chevre* goat, fr. L. *capra*. See CAPER, *v. i.*] Soft leather made of kid skin. Fig.: Used as a symbol of flexibility. [*Obs.*]

Here 's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shak.*

Chev'er-il, *a.* Made of cheveril; pliant. [*Obs.*]

A *cheveril* conscience and a searching wit. *Drayton.*

Chev'er-il-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid leather. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

‖ **Che-vet'** (she-vä'), *n.* [F., head of the bed, dim. fr. *chef* head. See CHIEF.] (*Arch.*) The extreme end of the chancel or choir; properly, the round or polygonal part.

Chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** A valuable breed of mountain sheep in Scotland, which takes its name from the Cheviot hills.

2. A woolen fabric, for men's clothing.

Chev'i-sance (shĕv'ĭ-zăns), *n.* [OF. *chevisanee*, *chevissance*, fr. *chevir* to come to an end, perform, fr. *chef* head, end, from L. *caput* head. See CHIEVE, CHIEF.] **1.** Achievement; deed; performance. [*Obs.*]

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*. *Spenser.*

2. A bargain; profit; gain. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A making of contracts. (*b*) A bargain or contract; an agreement about a matter in dispute, such as a debt; a business compact. (*c*) An unlawful agreement or contract.

Chev-rette' (shĕv-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *chèvre* goat, fr. L. *capra*. Cf. CHEVRON.] (*Mil.*) A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

Chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [F., rafter, chevron, from *chèvre* goat, OF. *chevre*, fr. L. *capra* she-goat. See CHEVERIL.] **1.** (*Her.*) One of the nine honorable ordinaries, consisting of two broad bands of the width of the bar, issuing respectively from the dexter and sinister bases of the field and conjoined at its center.

Chevron (*Her.*).

2. (*Mil.*) A distinguishing mark, above the elbow, on the sleeve of a noncommissioned officer's coat.

3. (*Arch.*) A zigzag molding, or group of moldings, common in Norman architecture.

Chevron bones (*Anat.*), The ⋎-shaped subvertebral arches which inclose the caudal blood vessels in some animals.

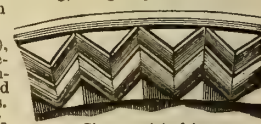

Chevron (*Arch.*).

Chev'roned (shĕv'-rŭnd), *p. a.* Having a chevron; decorated with an ornamental figure of a zigzag form.

[A garment] whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, *chevroned* all over with lace. *B. Jonson.*

Chev'ron-el (shĕv'rŭn-ĕl), *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing like a chevron, but of only half its width.

Chev'ron-wise' (-wiz'), *adv.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a chevron; as, the field may be divided *chevronwise*.

Chev'ro-tain' (shĕv'rō-tān'), *n.* [F. *chevrotin*, OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chevre* goat. See CHEVRON.] (*Zoöl.*) A small ruminant of the family *Tragulidæ*, allied to the musk deer. It inhabits Africa and the East Indies. See KANCHIL.

Chev'y (chĕv'ў), *v. t.* See CHIVY, *v. t.* [*Slang*, *Eng.*]

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. *London Times.*

Chew (chụ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEWED (chụd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEWING.] [AS. *ceówan*, akin to D. *kauwen*, G. *kauen*. Cf. CHAW, JAW.] **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate.

2. To ruminate mentally; to meditate on.

He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offense. *Prior.*

To chew the cud, to chew the food over again, as a cow; to ruminate; hence, to meditate.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, and *cheweth the cud* among the beasts, that ye shall eat. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

Chew, *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth; to ruminate; to meditate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

Chew, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a quid; a cud. [*Low*]

Chew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chews.

Chew'et (-ĕt), *n.* A kind of meat pie. [*Obs.*]

Che'wink (chē'wĭnk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of the Finch family, so called from its note; — called also *towhee bunting* and *ground robin*.

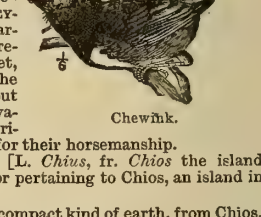

Chewink.

Chey-ennes' (shē-ĕnz'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CHEYENNE. (*Ethnol.*) A warlike tribe of Indians, related to the Blackfeet, formerly inhabiting the region of Wyoming, but now mostly on reservations in the Indian Territory. They are noted for their horsemanship.

Chi'an (kī'an), *a.* [L. *Chius*, fr. *Chios* the island Chios, Gr. Χίος.] Of or pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Chian earth, a dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic. — **Chian turpentine,** a fragrant, almost transparent turpentine, obtained from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

Chi-a'ros-cu'rist (kē-ä'rŏs-kōō'rĭst), *n.* A painter who cares for and studies light and shade rather than color.

‖ **Chia'ro-scu'ro** (kyä'rō-skōō'rō), ‖ **Chi-a'ro-os-cu'ro** (kē-ä'rō-ŏs-kōō'rō), *n.* [It., clear dark.] (*a*) The arrangement of light and dark parts in a work of art, such as a drawing or painting, whether in monochrome or in color. (*b*) The art or practice of so arranging the light and dark parts as to produce a harmonious effect. Cf. CLAIR-OBSCURE.

Chi'asm (kī'ăz'm), **Chi-as'ma** (kī-ăz'mä), *n.* [NL. *chiasma*, fr. Gr. χίασμα two lines placed crosswise, fr. χιάζειν to mark with a χ.] (*Anat.*) A commissure; especially, the optic commissure, or crucial union of the optic nerves. — **Chi-as'mal** (kī-ăz'mal), *a.*

‖ **Chi-as'mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιασμός a placing crosswise, fr. χιάζειν. See CHIASM.] (*Rhet.*) An inversion of the order of words or phrases, when repeated or subsequently referred to in a sentence; thus.

If e'er to bless thy sons
My *voice* or *hands* deny,
These *hands* let useful skill forsake,
This *voice* in silence die. *Dwight.*

Chi-as'to-lite (kī-ăs'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ + *-lite*. See CHIASM. So called from the resemblance of the cross cuts of its crystals to the Greek letter χ.] (*Min.*) A variety of andalusite; — called also *macle*. The tesselated appearance of a cross section is due to the symmetrical arrangement of impurities in the crystal.

Chiastolite.

Chib'bal (chĭb'bal), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CIBOL.

‖ **Chi-bouque'** } (chĭ-bōōk'), *n.* [F. *chibouque*, fr.
Chi-bouk' } Turk.] A Turkish pipe, usually with a mouthpiece of amber, a stem, four or five feet long and not pliant, of some valuable wood, and a bowl of baked clay.

‖ **Chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Good form; style. [*Slang*]

‖ **Chi'ca** (chē'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A red coloring matter, extracted from the *Bignonia Chica*, used by some tribes of South American Indians to stain the skin.

2. A fermented liquor or beer made in South America from a decoction of maize.

3. A popular Moorish, Spanish, and South American dance, said to be the original of the fandango, etc.

Chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [F., prob. earlier meaning a *dispute*, orig. in the game of mall (F. *mail*), fr. LGr. τζυκάνιον the game of mall, fr. Pers. *chaugān* club or bat; or possibly ultimately fr. L. *ciccus* a trifle.] The use of artful subterfuge, designed to draw away attention from the merits of a case or question; — specifically applied to legal proceedings; trickery; chicanery; caviling; sophistry. *Prior.*

To shuffle from them by *chicane*. *Burke.*

To cut short this *chicane*, I propound it fairly to your own conscience. *Berkeley.*

Chi-cane', *v. i.* [Cf. F. *chicaner*. See CHICANE, *n.*] To use shifts, cavils, or artifices. *Burke.*

Chi-can'er (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chicaneur*.] One who uses chicanery. *Locke.*

Chi-can'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [F. *chicanerie*.] Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; stratagem; sharp practice; sophistry.

Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*. *Hallam.*

Syn. — Trickery; sophistry; quibble; stratagem.

Chic'co-ry (chĭk'kō-rȳ), *n.* See CHICORY.

Chich (chĭch), *n.; pl.* CHICHES (-ĕz). [F. *chiche*, *pois chiche*, a dwarf pea, from L. *cicer* the chick-pea.] (*Bot.*) The chick-pea.

‖ **Chi'cha** (chē'chȧ), *n.* [Sp.] See CHICA.

‖ **Chiche'vache'** (shēsh'vȧsh'), *n.* [F. *chiche* lean + *vache* cow.] A fabulous cow of enormous size, whose food was patient wives, and which was therefore in very lean condition. *Chaucer.*

Chich'ling (chĭch'lĭng), } *n.* [*Chich* + *-ling*.]
Chich'ling vetch' (vĕch'), } (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Lathyrus sativus*), with broad flattened seeds which are sometimes used for food.

Chick (chĭk), *v. i.* [OE. *chykkyn*, cf. E. *chicken*.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Chalmers.*

Chick, *n.* **1.** A chicken.

2. A child or young person; — a term of endearment. *Shak.*

Chick'a-bid'dy (-ȧ-bĭd'dȳ), *n.* A chicken; a fowl; also, a trivial term of endearment for a child.

Chick'a-dee' (-ȧ-dē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small bird, the blackcap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*), of North America; — named from its note.

Chickadee.

Chick'a-ree' (-ȧ-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American red squirrel (*Sciurus Hudsonius*); — so called from its cry.

Chick'a-saws (chĭk'ȧ-sąz), *n. pl.; sing.* CHICKASAW. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians (Southern Appalachian) allied to the Choctaws. They formerly occupied the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi, but now live in the Indian Territory.

Chick'en (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *cicen*, *cycen*, dim. of *coc* cock; akin to LG. *kiken*, *küken*, D. *kieken*, *kuiken*, G. *küchlein*. See COCK the animal.] **1.** A young bird or fowl, esp. a young barnyard fowl.

2. A young person; a child; esp. a young woman; a maiden. "Stella is no *chicken*." *Swift.*

Chicken cholera, a contagious disease of fowls; — so called because first studied during the prevalence of a cholera epidemic in France. It has no resemblance to true cholera.

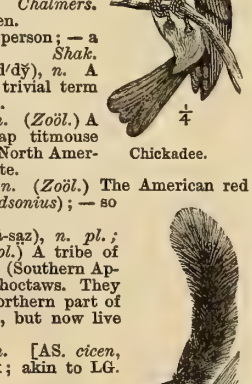
Chickaree.

Chick'en-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Having a narrow, projecting chest, caused by forward curvature of the vertebral column.

Chick'en-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly. *Bunyan.*

Chick'en pox' (pŏks'). (*Med.*) A mild, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only; varicella.

Chick'ling (chĭk'lĭng), *n.* [*Chick* + *-ling*.] A small chick or chicken.

Chick'-pea' (-pē'), *n.* [See CHICH.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Cicer arietinum*) of Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe; the chich; the dwarf pea; the gram.

2. Its nutritious seed, used in cookery, and especially, when roasted (parched pulse) as food for travelers in the Eastern deserts.

Chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several caryophyllaceous weeds, especially *Stellaria media*, the seeds and flower buds of which are a favorite food of small birds.

Chick'y (chĭk'ȳ), *n.* A chicken; — used as a diminutive or pet name, especially in calling fowls.

Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rȳ), *n.* [F. *chicorée*, earlier also *cichorée*, L. *cichorium*, fr. Gr. κίχορα, κιχόρεια. Cf. SUCCORY.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A branching perennial plant (*Cichorium Intybus*) with bright blue flowers, growing wild in Europe, Asia, and America; also cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; succory; wild endive. See ENDIVE.

2. The root, which is roasted for mixing with coffee.

Chide (chīd), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID (chĭd), or CHODE (chōd *Obs.*); *p. p.* CHIDDEN (chĭd'd'n), CHID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIDING.] [AS. *cīdan;* of unknown origin.] **1.** To rebuke; to reprove; to scold; to find fault with.

Upbraided, *chid*, and rated at. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To be noisy about; to chafe against.

The sea that *chides* the banks of England. *Shak.*

To chide hither, chide from, *or* **chide away**, to cause to come, or to drive away, by scolding or reproof.

Syn. — To blame; rebuke; reprove; scold; censure; reproach; reprehend; reprimand.

Chide, *v. i.* **1.** To utter words of disapprobation and displeasure; to find fault; to contend angrily.

Wherefore the people did *chide* with Moses. *Ex.* xvii. 2.

2. To make a clamorous noise; to chafe.

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood. *Shak.*

Chide, *n.* [AS. *cīd.*] A continuous noise or murmur.

The *chide* of streams. *Thomson.*

Chid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chides or quarrels. *Shak.*

Chid'er-ess, *n.* She who chides. [*Obs.*]

Chide'ster (chīd'stẽr), *n.* [*Chide* + *-ster*.] A female scold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chid'ing-ly (chī'dĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a chiding or reproving manner.

Chief (chēf), *n.* [OE. *chief*, *chef*, OF. *chief*, F. *chef*, fr. L. *caput* head, possibly akin to E. *head*. Cf. CAPTAIN, CHAPTER.] **1.** The head or leader of any body of men; a commander, as of an army; a head man, as of a tribe, clan, or family; a person in authority, who directs the work of others; the principal actor or agent.

2. The principal part; the most valuable portion.

The *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. 1 *Sam.* xv. 21.

3. (*Her.*) The upper third part of the field. It is supposed to be composed of the dexter, sinister, and middle chiefs.

a Chief (*Her.*).

In chief. (*a*) At the head; as, a commander *in chief*. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) From the king, or sovereign; as, tenure *in chief*, tenure directly from the king.

Syn. — Chieftain; captain; general; commander; leader; head; principal; sachem; sagamore; sheik. — CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER. These words fluctuate somewhat in their meaning according to circumstances, but agree in the general idea of rule and authority. The term *chief* is now more usually applied to one who is a head man, leader, or commander in civil or military affairs, or holds a hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan; as, the *chief* of police; the *chief* of an Indian tribe. A *chieftain* is the chief of a clan or tribe, or a military leader. A *commander* directs the movements of or has control over a body of men, as a military or naval force. A *leader* is one whom men follow, as in a political party, a legislative body, a military or scientific expedition, etc., one who takes the command and gives direction in particular enterprises.

Chief, *a.* **1.** Highest in office or rank; principal; head. "*Chief* rulers." *John* xii. 42.

2. Principal or most eminent in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; taking the lead; most important; as, the *chief* topic of conversation; the *chief* interest of man.

3. Very intimate, near, or close. [*Obs.*]

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

Syn. — Principal; head; leading; main; paramount; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent; master.

Chief'age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *chevage*, fr. *chief* head. See CHIEF.] A tribute by the head; a capitation tax. [Written also *chevage* and *chivage*.] [*Obs.*]

Chief' bar'on (bär'ŭn). (*Eng. Law*) The presiding judge of the court of exchequer.

Chief'est, *a.* [Superl. of CHIEF.] First or foremost; chief; principal. [*Archaic*] "Our *chiefest* courtier." *Shak.*

The *chiefest* among ten thousand. *Canticles* v. 10.

Chief' hare' (hâr'). (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent (*Lagomys princeps*) inhabiting the summits of the Rocky Mountains; — also called *crying hare*, *calling hare*, *cony*, *American pika*, and *little chief hare*.

☞ It is not a true hare or rabbit, but belongs to the curious family *Lagomyidæ*.

Chief Hare.

Chief' jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs). The presiding justice, or principal judge, of a court.

Lord Chief Justice of England, the presiding judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The highest judicial officer of the realm is the Lord High Chancellor. — **Chief Justice of the United States**, the presiding judge of the Supreme Court, and highest judicial officer of the republic.

Chief'-jus'tice-ship, *n.* The office of chief justice.

Jay selected the *chief-justiceship* as most in accordance with his tastes. *The Century.*

Chief'less (chēf'lĕs), *a.* Without a chief or leader.

Chief'ly (chēf'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; principally; preëminently; above all; especially.

Search through this garden; leave unsearched no nook;
But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge. *Milton.*

2. For the most part; mostly.

Those parts of the kingdom where the . . . estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

Chief'rie (chēf'rȳ), *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [OE. *cheftayn*, *chevetayn*, OF. *chevetain*, F. *capitaine*, LL. *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN, and see CHIEF.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

Syn. — Chief; commander; leader; head. See CHIEF.

Chief'tain-cy (-sȳ), } *n.* The rank, dignity, or office
Chief'tain-ship, } of a chieftain.

Chier'te (chēr'tē), *n.* [OF. *cherté*. See CHARITY.] Love; tender regard. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chiev'ance (chēv'ans), *n.* [OF. *chevance* property, equiv. to *chevisance*, fr. *chevir* to accomplish. See CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Chieve (chēv), *v. i.* See CHEVE, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

Chiff'-chaff (chĭf'chăf), *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of European warbler (*Sylvia hippolais*); — called also *chip-chap*, and *pettychaps*.

Chif'fo-nier' (shĭf'fō-nēr'), *fem.* **Chif'fo-nière'** (-nyâr'), *n.* [F. *chiffonnier*, fem. *chiffonnière*, fr. *chiffon* rag, fr. *chiffe* a rag, flimsy cloth.] **1.** One who gathers rags and odds and ends; a ragpicker.

2. A receptacle for rags or shreds.

3. A movable and ornamental closet or piece of furniture with shelves or drawers. *G. Eliot.*

‖ **Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn; F. shē'nyôN'), *n.* [F., prop. equiv. to *chaînon* link, fr. *chaîne* a chain, fr. L. *catena*. Cf. CHAIN.] A knot, boss, or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by a woman at the back of the head.

A curl that had strayed from her *chignon*. *H. James.*

Chig'oe (chĭg'ō), } *n.* [Cf. F. *chique*, perh. fr. Cata-
Chig're (-ẽr), } lan *chic* small, Sp. *chico;* or of Peruvian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of flea (*Pulex penetrans*), common in the West Indies and South America, which often attacks the feet or any exposed part of the human body, and burrowing beneath the skin produces great irritation. When the female is allowed to remain and breed, troublesome sores result, which are sometimes dangerous. See JIGGER. [Written also *chegre*, *chegoe*, *chique*, *chigger*, *jigger*.]

Chigoe or Jigger, much enlarged. *a* Adult female as removed from a human foot; nat. size.

☞ The name is sometimes erroneously given to certain mites or ticks having similar habits.

‖ **Chi-ka'ra** (chē-kä'rȧ), *n.* [Hind.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The goat antelope (*Tragops Bennettii*) of India. (*b*) The Indian four-horned antelope (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* [*Chill* + *blain*.] A blain, sore, or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold, and attended by itching, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

Chil'blain', *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

Child (chīld), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild*, pl. *cildru;* cf. Goth. *kilpei* womb, *in-kilpō* with child.] **1.** A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; — in *law*, legitimate offspring. Used also of animals and plants.

2. A descendant, however remote; — used esp. in the plural; as, the *children* of Israel; the *children* of Edom.

3. One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to, or of the influence of, another; one closely connected with a place, occupation, character, etc.; as, a *child* of God; a *child* of the devil; a *child* of disobedience; a *child* of toil; a *child* of the people.

4. A noble youth. See CHILDE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. A young person of either sex, esp. one between infancy and youth; hence, one who exhibits the characteristics of a very young person, as innocence, obedience, trustfulness, limited understanding, etc.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child;* but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.

6. A female infant. [*Obs.*]

A boy or a *child*, I wonder? *Shak.*

To be with child, to be pregnant. — **Child's play**, light work; a trifling contest.

Child, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHILDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHILDING.] To give birth; to produce young.

This queen Genissa *childing* died. *Warner.*
It chanced within two days they *childed* both. *Latimer.*

Child'bear'ing (-bâr'ĭng), *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. *Milton. Addison.*

Child'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.

Child'birth' (-bẽrth'), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor. *Jer. Taylor.*

Child'crow'ing (-krō'ĭng), *n.* (*Med.*) The crowing noise made by children affected with spasm of the laryngeal muscles; false croup.

Childe (chīld), *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to his ancestral titles, or was knighted; as, *Childe* Roland.

Child'ed (child'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a child. [*Obs.*]

Chil'der-mas day' (chĭl'dẽr-mas dā'). [AS. *cildamæsse-dæg; cild* child + *mæsse* mass + *dæg* day.] (*Eccl.*) A day (December 28) observed by mass or festival in commemoration of the children slain by Herod at Bethlehem; — called also *Holy Innocents' Day*.

Child'hood (chīld'ho͝od), *n.* [AS. *cildhād; cild* child + *-hād.* See CHILD, and -HOOD.] **1.** The state of being a child; the time in which persons are children; the condition or time from infancy to puberty.

I have walked before you from my *childhood.* 1 *Sam.* xii. 2.

2. Children, taken collectively. [*R.*]

The well-governed *childhood* of this realm. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The commencement; the first period.

The *childhood* of our joy. *Shak.*

Second childhood, the state of being feeble and incapable from old age.

Child'ing (chīld'ĭng), *a.* [See CHILD, *v. i.*] Bearing children; (*Fig.*) productive; fruitful. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Child'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling, a child. "*Childish* innocence." *Macaulay.*

2. Puerile; trifling; weak.

Methinks that simplicity in her countenance is rather *childish* than innocent. *Addison.*

☞ *Childish,* as applied to persons who are grown up, is in a disparaging sense; as, a *childish* temper.

Child'ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

Child'ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being childish; simplicity; harmlessness; weakness of intellect.

Child'less, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.

Child'less-ness, *n.* The state of being childless.

Child'like' (-lik'), *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful. "*Childlike* obedience." *Hooker.*

☞ *Childlike,* as applied to persons grown up, is commonly in a good sense; as, *childlike* grace or simplicity; *childlike* modesty.

Child'ly, *a.* Having the character of a child; belonging, or appropriate, to a child. *Gower.*

Child'ly, *adv.* Like a child. *Mrs. Browning.*

Child'ness, *n.* The manner characteristic of a child. [*Obs.*] "Varying *childness.*" *Shak.*

Chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n.; pl.* of CHILD.

Child'ship, *n.* The state or relation of being a child.

Chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Sp. *chili, chile.*] A kind of red pepper. See CAPSICUM. [Written also *chilli* and *chile.*]

Chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] A thousand; the aggregate of a thousand things; especially, a period of a thousand years.

The world, then in the seventh *chiliad,* will be assumed up unto God. *Sir T. More.*

Chil'i-a-gon (kĭl'ĭ-ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάγωνος; χίλιοι a thousand + γωνία angle.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides. *Barlow.*

Chil'i-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. χίλιοι a thousand + ἕδρα base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] A figure bounded by a thousand plane surfaces. [Spelt also *chiliaëdron.*]

Chil'i-an (chĭl'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili. — *n.* A native or citizen of Chili.

Chil'i-an (kĭl'ĭ-an), **Chil'i-arch'** (-ärk'), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάρχης, χιλίαρχος; χίλιοι a thousand + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead.] The commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chil'i-arch'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαρχία.] A body consisting of a thousand men. *Mitford.*

Chil'i-asm (kĭl'ĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός, fr. χιλιάς. See CHILIAD.] **1.** The millennium.

2. The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

Chil'i-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής. See CHILIASM.] One who believes in the second coming of Christ to reign on earth a thousand years; a millenarian.

Chil'i-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Millenarian. "The obstruction offered by the *chiliastic* errors." *J. A. Alexander.*

Chill (chĭl), *n.* [AS. *cele, cyle,* from the same root as *celan, calan,* to be cold; akin to D. *kil* cold, coldness, Sw. *kyla* to chill, and E. *cool.* See COLD, and cf. COOL.]

1. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold; a disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering. "[A] wintry *chill.*" *W. Irving.*

2. (*Med.*) A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking of the body, pinched face, pale skin, and blue lips, caused by undue cooling of the body or by nervous excitement, or forming the precursor of some constitutional disturbance, as of a fever.

3. A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement; as, a *chill* comes over an assembly.

4. An iron mold or portion of a mold, serving to cool rapidly, and so to harden, the surface of molten iron brought in contact with it. *Raymond.*

5. The hardened part of a casting, as the tread of a car wheel. *Knight.*

Chills and fever, fever and ague.

Chill, *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; chilly; raw.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapors *chill.* *Milton.*

2. Affected by cold. "My veins are *chill.*" *Shak.*

3. Characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, etc.; lacking enthusiasm or warmth; formal; distant; as, a *chill* reception.

4. Discouraging; depressing; dispiriting.

Chill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHILLED (chĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHILLING.] **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to cause to shiver; to affect with cold.

When winter *chilled* the day. *Goldsmith.*

2. To check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling of; to depress; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gayety of his spirits. *Rogers.*

3. (*Metal.*) To produce, by sudden cooling, a change of crystallization at or near the surface of, so as to increase the hardness; — said of cast iron.

Chill, *v. i.* (*Metal.*) To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling while solidifying; as, some kinds of cast iron *chill* to a greater depth than others.

Chilled (chĭld), *a.* **1.** Hardened on the surface or edge by chilling; as, *chilled* iron; a *chilled* wheel.

2. (*Paint.*) Having that cloudiness or dimness of surface that is called "*blooming.*"

Chil'li (chĭl'lĭ), *n.* See CHILI.

Chill'i-ness (chĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** A state or sensation of being chilly; a disagreeable sensation of coldness.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; disagreeable coldness or rawness; as, the *chilliness* of the air.

3. Formality; lack of warmth.

Chill'ing (chĭl'ĭng), *a.* Making chilly or cold; depressing; discouraging; cold; distant; as, a *chilling* breeze; a *chilling* manner. — **Chill'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Chill'ness, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a chill.

Death is the *chillness* that precedes the dawn. *Longfellow.*

Chill'y (-ĭ), *a.* Moderately cold; cold and raw or damp so as to cause shivering; causing or feeling a disagreeable sensation of cold, or a shivering.

Chi'log-nath (kī'lŏg-năth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A myriapod of the order Chilognatha.

‖ **Chi-log'na-tha** (kī-lŏg'nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χεῖλος lip + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the two principal orders of myriapods. They have numerous segments, each bearing two pairs of small, slender legs, which are attached ventrally, near together.

One of the Chilognatha (*Polydesmus erythropygus*). Nat. size.

Chi-lo'ma (kī-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείλωμα lip, fr. χεῖλος lip. See -OMA.] (*Zoöl.*) The tumid upper lip of certain mammals, as of a camel.

Chi'lo-pod (kī'lō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A myriapod of the order Chilopoda.

‖ **Chi-lop'o-da** (kī-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χεῖλος lip + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of myriapods, including the centipeds. They have a single pair of elongated legs attached laterally to each segment; well developed jaws; and a pair of thoracic legs converted into poison fangs. They are insectivorous, very active, and some species grow to the length of a foot.

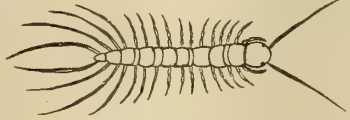

One of the Chilopoda (*Lithobius Americanus*). Nat. size.

‖ **Chi-los'to-ma** (kī-lŏs'tō-mȧ), ‖ **Chi-lo-stom'a-ta** (kī'lō-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χεῖλος lip + στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive suborder of marine Bryozoa, mostly with calcareous shells. They have a movable lip and a lid to close the aperture of the cells. [Also written *Cheilostomata.*]

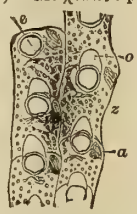

One of the Chilostoma (*Escharina variabilis*), much enlarged. *a* One of the Aviculariа; *z* Zoœcium; *e* Aperture closed by lid; *o* Ovicell or Œcium.

Chi'lo-stom'a-tous (kī'lō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Chilostoma.

Chil'tern Hun'dreds (chĭl'tẽrn hŭn'drĕdz). [AS. *Ciltern* the Chiltern, high hills in Buckinghamshire, perh. fr. *ceald* cold + *ern, ærn,* place.] A tract of crown land in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, to which is attached the nominal office of steward. As members of Parliament cannot resign, when they wish to go out they accept this stewardship, which legally vacates their seats.

‖ **Chi-mæ'ra** (kī-mē'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See CHIMERA.] (*Zoöl.*) A cartilaginous fish of several species, belonging to the order Holocephali. The teeth are few and large. The head is furnished with appendages, and the tail terminates in a point.

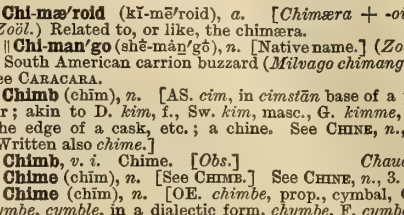

Chimæra Colliei of California. *f* Claspers.

Chi-mæ'roid (kī-mē'roid), *a.* [*Chimæra* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Related to, or like, the chimæra.

‖ **Chi-man'go** (shē-män'gō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American carrion buzzard (*Milvago chimango*). See CARACARA.

Chimb (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim,* in *cimstān* base of a pillar; akin to D. *kim,* f., Sw. *kim,* masc., G. *kimme,* f.] The edge of a cask, etc.; a chine. See CHINE, *n.*, 3. [Written also *chime.*]

Chimb, *v. i.* Chime. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chime (chīm), *n.* [See CHIMB.] See CHINE, *n.*, 3.

Chime (chīm), *n.* [OE. *chimbe,* prop., cymbal, OF. *cymbe, cymble,* in a dialectic form, *chymbe,* F. *cymbale,* L. *cymbalum,* fr. Gr. κύμβαλον. See CYMBAL.] **1.** The harmonious sound of bells, or of musical instruments.

Instruments that made melodious *chime.* *Milton.*

2. A set of bells musically tuned to each other; specif., in the *pl.,* the music performed on such a set of bells by hand, or produced by mechanism to accompany the striking of the hours or their divisions.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shak.*

3. Pleasing correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound. "*Chimes* of verse." *Cowley.*

Chime, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIMED (chīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIMING.] [See CHIME, *n.*] **1.** To sound in harmonious accord, as bells.

2. To be in harmony; to agree; to suit; to harmonize; to correspond; to fall in with.

Everything *chimed* in with such a humor. *W. Irving.*

3. To join in a conversation; to express assent; — followed by *in* or *in with.* [*Colloq.*]

4. To make a rude correspondence of sounds; to jingle, as in rhyming. *Cowley.*

Chime (chīm), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound in harmony; to play a tune upon, as upon a set of bells; to move or strike in harmony.

And *chime* their sounding hammers. *Dryden.*

2. To utter harmoniously; to recite rhythmically.

Chime his childish verse. *Byron.*

Chim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chimes.

Chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ), *n.; pl.* CHIMERAS (-rȧz). [L. *chimaera* a chimera (in sense 1), Gr. χίμαιρα a she-goat, a chimera, fr. χίμαρος he-goat; cf. Icel. *gymbr* a yearling ewe.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A monster represented as vomiting flames, and as having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. "Dire *chimeras* and enchanted isles." *Milton.*

2. A vain, foolish, or incongruous fancy, or creature of the imagination; as, the *chimera* of an author. *Burke.*

Chi-mere' (shĭ-mēr'), *n.* [OF. *chamarre, F. simarre* (cf. It. *zimarra*), fr. Sp. *chamarra, zamarra,* a coat made of sheepskins, a sheepskin, perh. from Ar. *sammūr* the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. Cf. SIMARRE.] The upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are usually attached. *Hook.*

Chi-mer'ic (kĭ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Chimerical.

Chi-mer'ic-al (kĭ-mĕr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought; as, *chimerical* projects.

Syn. — Imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild; unfounded; vain; deceitful; delusive.

Chi-mer'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully.

Chim'i-nage (shĭm'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [OF. *cheminage,* fr. *chemin* way, road.] (*Old Law*) A toll for passage through a forest. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* CHIMNEYS (-nĭz). [F. *cheminée,* LL. *caminata,* fr. L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. κάμινος furnace, oven.] **1.** A fireplace or hearth. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. That part of a building which contains the smoke flues; esp. an upright tube or flue of brick or stone, in most cases extending through or above the roof of the building. Often used instead of *chimney shaft.*

Hard by a cottage *chimney* smokes. *Milton.*

3. A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame, as of a lamp, to create a draft, and promote combustion.

4. (*Min.*) A body of ore, usually of elongated form, extending downward in a vein. *Raymond.*

Chimney board, a board or screen used to close a fireplace; a fireboard. — **Chimney cap,** a device to improve the draught of a chimney, by presenting an exit aperture always to leeward. — **Chimney corner,** the space between the sides of the fireplace and the fire; hence, the fireside. — **Chimney hook,** a hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire. — **Chimney money,** hearth money, a duty formerly paid in England for each chimney. — **Chimney pot** (*Arch.*), a cylinder of earthenware or sheet metal placed at the top of a chimney. — **Chimney shaft,** the part of a chimney which rises above the roof. — **Chimney swallow.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American swift (*Chætura pelasgica*) which lives in chimneys. (*b*) In England, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). — **Chimney sweep, Chimney sweeper,** one who cleans chimneys of soot; esp. a boy who climbs the flue, and brushes off the soot.

Chim'ney-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The horizontal projection of a chimney from the wall in which it is built; — commonly applied to its projection in the inside of a building only.

Chim'ney-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A decorative construction around the opening of a fireplace.

Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; 277), *n.* [From the native name: cf. F. *chimpanzé, chimpansé, chimpanzée.*] (*Zoöl.*) An African ape (*Anthropithecus troglodytes* or *Troglodytes niger*) which approaches more nearly to man, in most respects, than any other ape. When full grown, it is from three to four feet high.

Chimpanzee, female.

Chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin;* akin to OS. *kinni,* D. *kin,* G. *kinn,* Icel. *kinn* cheek, Dan. & Sw. *kind,* L. *gena,* Gr. γένυς; cf. Skr. *hanu.* √232.] **1.** The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The exterior or under surface embraced between the branches of the lower jaw bone, in birds.

Chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* **1.** A country in Eastern Asia.

2. China ware, which is the modern popular term for porcelain. See PORCELAIN.

China aster (*Bot.*), a well-known garden flower and plant. See ASTER. — **China bean.** See under BEAN, 1. — **China clay.** See KAOLIN. — **China grass.** Same as RAMIE. — **China ink.** See INDIA INK. — **China pink** (*Bot.*), an annual or

biennial species of *Dianthus* (*D. Chinensis*) having variously colored single or double flowers; Indian pink. — **China root** (*Med.*), the rootstock of a species of *Smilax* (*S. China*), from the East Indies; — formerly much esteemed for the purposes that sarsaparilla is now used for. Also the galanga root (from *Alpinia Galanga* and *Alpinia officinarum*). — **China rose.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A popular name for several free-blooming varieties of rose derived from the *Rosa Indica*, and perhaps other species. (*b*) A flowering hothouse plant (*Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*) of the Mallow family, common in the gardens of China and the East Indies. — **China shop**, a shop or store for the sale of China ware or of crockery. — **China ware**, porcelain; — so called in the 17th century because brought from the far East, and differing from the pottery made in Europe at that time; also, loosely, crockery in general. — **Pride of China, China tree.** (*Bot.*) See AZEDARACH.

Chin-al'dine (kĭn-ăl'dĭn), *n.* [NL. *chinium* quinine + *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) See QUINALDINE.

Chi'na-man (chī'nȧ-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* CHINAMEN (-mĕn). A native of China; a Chinese.

Chin'ca-pin (chĭn'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* See CHINQUAPIN.

Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *chinche* bug, fr. L. *cimex.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*).

Chinch Bug (*Blissus leucopterus*). × 5

2. (*Zoöl.*) A bug (*Blissus leucopterus*), which, in the United States, is very destructive to grass, wheat, and other grains; — also called *chintz*, *chinch bug*, *chink bug*. It resembles the bedbug in its disgusting odor.

Chin'cha (chĭn'chȧ), *n.* [Cf. CHINCHILLA.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American rodent of the genus *Lagotis*.

Chinche (chĭnch), *a.* [F. *chiche* miserly.] Parsimonious; niggardly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chinch'er-ie (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Penuriousness. [*Obs.*]

By cause of his skarsete and *chincherie*. *Chaucer.*

Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*), of the size of a large squirrel, remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly gray color. It is a native of Peru and Chili.

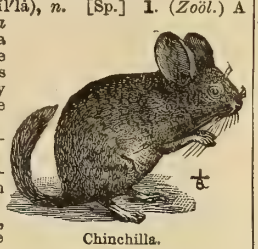

Chinchilla.

2. The fur of the chinchilla.

3. A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

Chin-cho'na (-chō'nȧ), **Chin-co'na** (-kō'nȧ). See CINCHONA.

Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'; 115). [For *chink cough*; cf. AS. *cincung* loud laughter, Scot. *kink* a violent fit of coughing, akin to MHG. *kichen* to pant. Cf. KINKHAUST, COUGH.] Whooping cough.

Chine (chīn), *n.* [Cf. CHINK.] A chink or cleft; a narrow and deep ravine; as, Shanklin *Chine* in the Isle of Wight, a quarter of a mile long and 230 feet deep. [*Prov. Eng.*] "That cottage in a *chine*." *J. Ingelow.*

Chine (chīn), *n.* [OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin, G. *schiene* splint, *schienbein* shin. For the meaning cf. L. *spina* thorn, prickle, or spine, the backbone. Cf. SHIN.] **1.** The backbone or spine of an animal; the back. "And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread." *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.]

3. The edge or rim of a cask, etc., formed by the projecting ends of the staves; the chamfered end of a stave.

Chine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHINED (chīnd).] **1.** To cut through the backbone of; to cut into chine pieces.

2. To chamfer the ends of a stave and form the chine.

Chined (chīnd), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having, a chine, or backbone; — used in composition. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Broken in the back. [*Obs.*]

He 's *chined*, goodman. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to China; peculiar to China.

Chinese paper. See *India paper*, under INDIA. — **Chinese wax**, a snowy-white, waxlike substance brought from China. It is the bleached secretion of certain insects of the family *Coccidæ*, especially *Coccus Sinensis*.

Chi-nese', *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A native or natives of China, or one of that yellow race with oblique eyelids who live principally in China.

2. *sing.* The language of China, which is monosyllabic.

☞ *Chineses* was used as a plural by the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Milton.

Chink (chĭnk), *n.* [OE. *chine*, AS. *cīne* fissure, chink, fr. *cīnan* to gape; akin to Goth. *keinan* to sprout, G. *keimen*. Cf. CHIT.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Through one cloudless *chink*, in a black, stormy sky,
Shines out the dewy morning star. *Macaulay.*

Chink, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHINKED (chĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHINKING.] To crack; to open.

Chink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to open in cracks or fissures.

2. To fill up the chinks of; as, to *chink* a wall.

Chink, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. JINGLE.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with a slight degree of violence. "*Chink* of bell." *Cowper.*

2. Money; cash. [*Cant*] "To leave his *chink* to better hands." *Somerville.*

Chink, *v. t.* To cause to make a sharp metallic sound, as coins, small pieces of metal, etc., by bringing them into collision with each other. *Pope.*

Chink, *v. i.* To make a slight, sharp, metallic sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other small sonorous bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Chink'y (chĭnk'ĭ), *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

Chinned (chĭnd), *a.* Having a chin; — used chiefly in compounds; as, short-*chinned*.

Chi-noid'ine (kī-noid'ĭn), *n.* [NL. *chinium* quinine (cf. G. & F. *china* Peruvian bark) + *-oid* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) See QUINOIDINE.

Chin'o-line (kĭn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *chinium* quinine (see CHINOIDINE) + L. *oleum* oil + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) See QUINOLINE.

Chi'none (kī'nōn), *n.* [NL. *chinium* quinine (see CHINOIDINE) + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) See QUINONE.

Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of a tribe of North American Indians now living in the state of Washington, noted for the custom of flattening their skulls. Chinooks are also called *Flathead Indians*.

2. A warm westerly wind from the country of the Chinooks, sometimes experienced on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana and the adjacent territory.

3. A jargon of words from various languages (the largest proportion of which is from that of the Chinooks) generally understood by all the Indian tribes of the northwestern territories of the United States.

Chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A branching, nut-bearing tree or shrub (*Castanea pumila*) of North America, from six to twenty feet high, allied to the chestnut. Also, its small, sweet, edible nut. [Written also *chincapin* and *chinkapin*.]

Chinquapin oak, a small shrubby oak (*Quercus prinoides*) of the Atlantic States, with edible acorns. — **Western chinquapin**, an evergreen shrub or tree (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*) of the Pacific coast. In California it is a shrub; in Oregon a tree 30 to 125 feet high.

Chinse (chĭns), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHINSED (chĭnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHINSING.] (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into (seams or chinks) with a chisel, the point of a knife, or a chinsing iron; to calk slightly.

Chinsing iron, a light calking iron.

Chintz (chĭnts; 273), *n.*; *pl.* CHINTZES (-ĕz). [Hindi *chint* spotted cotton cloth, *chintā* spot.] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors, and often glazed. *Swift.*

Chiop-pine' (chŏp-pēn'), *n.* Same as CHOPINE, *n.*

Chip (chĭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIPPED (chĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIPPING.] [Cf. G. *kippen* to cut off the edge, to clip, pare. Cf. CHOP to cut.] **1.** To cut small pieces from; to diminish or reduce to shape, by cutting away a little at a time; to hew. *Shak.*

2. To break or crack, or crack off a portion of, as of an eggshell in hatching, or of a piece of crockery.

3. To bet, as with chips in the game of poker.

To chip in, to contribute, as to a fund; to share in the risks or expenses of. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Chip, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.

Chip, *n.* **1.** A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument.

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

3. Wood or Cuban palm leaf split into slips, or straw plaited in a special manner, for making hats or bonnets.

4. Anything dried up, withered, or without flavor; — used contemptuously.

5. One of the counters used in poker and other games.

6. (*Naut.*) The triangular piece of wood attached to the log line.

Buffalo chips. See under BUFFALO. — **Chip ax**, a small ax for chipping timber into shape. — **Chip bonnet, Chip hat**, a bonnet or a hat made of chip. See CHIP, *n.*, 3. — **A chip of the old block**, a child who resembles either of his parents. [*Colloq.*] *Milton.* — **Potato chips, Saratoga chips**, thin slices of raw potato fried crisp.

Chip'munk' (-mŭnk'), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel-like animal of the genus *Tamias*, sometimes called the *striped squirrel*, *chipping squirrel*, *ground squirrel*, *hackee*.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). (⅓)

The common species of the United States is the *Tamias striatus*. [Written also *chipmonk*, *chipmuck*, and *chipmuk*.]

Chip'per (-pẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. CHEEP, CHIRP.] To chirp or chirrup. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Chip'per, *a.* Lively; cheerful; talkative. [*U. S.*]

Chip'pe-ways (chĭp'pē-wāz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CHIPPEWAY. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the northern and western shores of Lake Superior; — called also *Objibways*.

Chip'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** A chip; a piece separated by a cutting or graving instrument; a fragment.

2. The act or process of cutting or breaking off small pieces, as in dressing iron with a chisel, or reducing a timber or block of stone to shape.

3. The breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware, porcelain, etc.

Chip'ping bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) The chippy.

Chip'ping squir'rel (skwẽr'rĕl). See CHIPMUNK.

Chip'py (-pĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, chips; dry and tasteless.

Chip'py (chĭp'pĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small American sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), very common near dwellings; — also called *chipping bird* and *chipping sparrow*, from its simple note.

Chippy, or Chipping Sparrow. (⅓)

Chips (chĭps), *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship's carpenter. [*Cant*]

‖ **Chi-ra'gra** (kī-rā'grȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χειράγρα; χείρ hand + ἄγρα seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the hand.

Chi-rag'ric-al (kī-răg'rĭ-kal), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Chi-ret'ta** (kī-rĕt'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chirāītā.*] A plant (*Agathotes Chirayta*) found in Northern India, having medicinal properties similar to the gentian, and esteemed as a tonic and febrifuge.

Chirk (chẽrk), *v. i.* [Cf. CHIRP, also CREAK.] **1.** To shriek; to gnash; to utter harsh or shrill cries. [*Obs.*]

All full of *chirkyng* was that sorry place. *Chaucer.*

2. To chirp like a bird. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chirk, *v. t.* To cheer; to enliven; as, to *chirk* one up. [*Colloq. New Eng.*]

Chirk, *a.* [From CHIRK, *v. i.*] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits. [*Colloq. New Eng.*]

Chirm (chẽrm), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cyrman*, *cirman*, to cry out. √24. Cf. CHIRP.] To chirp or to make a mournful cry, as a bird. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Chi-rog'no-my (kī-rŏg'nŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + γνώμη understanding.] The art of judging character by the shape and appearance of the hand.

Chi'ro-graph (kī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. χειρόγραφος written with the hand; χείρ hand + γράφειν to write.] (*Old Law*) (*a*) A writing which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter party*. (*b*) The last part of a fine of land, commonly called the *foot* of the fine. *Bouvier.*

Chi-rog'ra-pher (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One who practices the art or business of writing or engrossing.

2. See CHIROGRAPHIST, 2.

Chirographer of fines (*Old Eng. Law*), an officer in the court of common pleas, who engrossed fines.

Chi'ro-graph'ic (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Chi'ro-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to chirography.

Chi-rog'ra-phist (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* **1.** A chirographer; a writer or engrosser.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

Chi-rog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The art of writing or engrossing; handwriting; as, skilled in *chirography*.

2. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

Chi'ro-gym'nast (kī'rō-jĭm'năst), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + γυμναστής trainer of athletes, gymnast.] A mechanical contrivance for exercising the fingers of a pianist.

Chi'ro-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to chirology.

Chi-rol'o-gist (kī-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

Chi-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + *-logy.*] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet or of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for spoken or written language in intercourse with the deaf and dumb. See DACTYLOLOGY.

Chi'ro-man'cer (kī'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices chiromancy. *Dryden.*

Chi'ro-man'cy (kī'rō-măn'sy; 277), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + *-mancy.*] The art or practice of foretelling events, or of telling the fortunes or the dispositions of persons by inspecting the hand; palmistry.

Chi'ro-man'ist (-ĭst), } *n.* [Cf. Gr. χειρόμαντις.] A
Chi'ro-man'tist (-tĭst), } chiromancer.

Chi'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Chi'ro-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } chiromancy.

Chi'ro-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to chironomy.

Chi-ron'o-my (kī-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειρονομία; χείρ hand + νέμειν to manage.] The art of moving the hands in oratory or in pantomime; gesture. [*Obs.*]

Chi'ro-plast (kī'rō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. χειρόπλαστος formed by hand; χείρ hand + πλάσσειν to shape.] (*Mus.*) An instrument to guide the hands and fingers of pupils in playing on the piano, etc.

Chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; especially, one who removes corns and bunions.

Chi-rop'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* The art of treating diseases of the hands and feet.

Chi-ros'o-phist (kī-rŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + σοφός skillful, wise. See SOPHIST.] A fortune teller.

Chirp (chẽrp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIRPED (chẽrpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIRPING.] [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHIRK, CHIPPER, CHEEP, CHIRM, CHIRRUP.] To make a short, sharp, cheerful sound, as of small birds or crickets.

Chirp, *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a bird or insect. "The *chirp* of flitting bird." *Bryant.*

Chirp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chirps, or is cheerful.

Chir'p'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Cheering; enlivening.

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

Chirp'ing-ly, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chirre (chẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *girren*, AS. *ceorian* to murmur, complain. √24.] To coo, as a pigeon. [*Obs.*]

Chir'rup (chĭr'rŭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIRRUPED (-rŭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIRRUPING.] [See CHIRP.] To quicken or animate by chirping; to cherup.

Chir'rup, *v. i.* To chirp. *Tennyson.*

The cricket *chirrups* on the hearth. *Goldsmith.*

Chir'rup, *n.* The act of chirping; a chirp.

The sparrows' *chirrup* on the roof. *Tennyson.*

Chir'rup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; joyous; chatty.

Chi-rur'geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, from *chirurgie* surgery, fr. Gr. χειρουργία, fr. χειρουργός working or operating with the hand; χείρ hand + ἔργον work. Cf. SURGEON, WORK.] A surgeon. [*Obs.*]

Chi-rur'geon-ly, *adv.* Surgically. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Chi-rur'ger-y (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See CHIRURGEON, and cf. SURGERY.] Surgery. [*Obs.*]

Chi-rur'gic (kī-rûr'jĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *chirurgique* chi-
Chi-rur'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } rurgical, L. *chirurgicus*, Gr. χειρουργικός. See CHIRURGEON, and cf. SURGICAL.] Surgical. [*Obs.*] "*Chirurgical* lore." *Longfellow.*

Chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chisel*, F. *ciseau*, fr. LL. *cisellus*, prob. for *caesellus*, fr. L. *caesus*, p. p. of *caedere* to cut. Cf. Scissors.] A tool with a cutting edge on one end of a metal blade, used in dressing, shaping, or working in timber, stone, metal, etc.; — usually driven by a mallet or hammer.

Chisel.

Cold chisel. See under Cold, *a.*

Chis'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chiseled (-ĕld), or Chiselled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chiseling, or Chiselling.] [Cf. F. *ciseler*.] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; as, to *chisel* a block of marble into a statue.

2. To cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat. [*Slang*]

Chis'leu (kĭs'lū), *n.* [Heb.] The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of November with a part of December.

Chis'ley (chĭz'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *ceosel* gravel or sand. Cf. Chessom.] Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel; — said of a soil. *Gardner.*

Chit (chĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cīð* shoot, sprig, from the same root as *cīnan* to yawn. See Chink a cleft.] **1.** The embryo or the growing bud of a plant; a shoot; a sprout; as, the *chits* of Indian corn or of potatoes.

2. A child or babe; as, a forward *chit;* also, a young, small, or insignificant person or animal.

A little *chit* of a woman. *Thackeray.*

3. An excrescence on the body, as a wart. [*Obs.*]

4. A small tool used in cleaving laths. *Knight.*

Chit, *v. i.* To shoot out; to sprout.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer.*

Chit, *3d sing. pr. of* Chide. Chideth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chit'chat (-chăt), *n.* [From Chat, by way of reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

Chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [See Chiton.] (*Chem.*) A white amorphous horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustacea, and various other invertebrates; entomolin.

Chi'ti-ni-za'tion (kī'tĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of becoming chitinous.

Chi'ti-nous (kī'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having the nature of chitin; consisting of, or containing, chitin.

‖ **Chi'ton** (kī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιτών a chiton (in sense 1).] **1.** An under garment among the ancient Greeks, nearly representing the modern shirt.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of gastropod mollusks, with a shell composed of eight movable dorsal plates. See Polyplacophora.

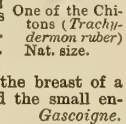
One of the Chitons (*Trachydermon ruber*) Nat. size.

Chit'ter (chĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. Chatter.] **1.** To chirp in a tremulous manner, as a bird. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To shiver or chatter with cold. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Chit'ter-ling (-lĭng), *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt, which when ironed out resembled the small entrails. See Chitterlings. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Chit'ter-lings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. AS. *cwiþ* womb, Icel. *kviðr*, Goth. *qiþus*, belly, womb, stomach, G. *kutteln* chitterlings.] (*Cookery*) The smaller intestines of swine, etc., fried for food.

‖ **Chit'ra** (chĭt'trà), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The axis deer of India.

Chit'ty (-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of chits or sprouts.

2. Childish; like a babe. [*Obs.*]

Chiv'a-chie' (shĭv'ȧ-shē'), *n.* [OF. *chevauchie, chevauchée;* of the same origin as E. *cavalcade.*] A cavalry raid; hence, a military expedition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ȧl-rĭk; 277), *a.* [See Chivalry.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; chivalrous.

Chiv'al-rous (-rŭs; 277), *a.* [OF. *chevalerus, chevalereus,* fr. *chevalier.* See Chivalry.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; heroic; gallant; high-spirited; high-minded; magnanimous.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Spenser.*

Chiv'al-rous-ly, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; gallantly; magnanimously.

Chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ȧl-rỹ; 277), *n.* [F. *chevalerie,* fr. *chevalier* knight, OF., horseman. See Chevalier, and cf. Cavalry.] **1.** A body or order of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback; illustrious warriors, collectively; cavalry. "His Memphian *chivalry.*" *Milton.*

By his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move,
To do brave acts. *Shak.*

2. The dignity or system of knighthood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry. *Dryden.*

3. The qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, courtesy, etc.

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry.* *Shak.*

4. (*Eng. Law*) A tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of a knight's performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord.

5. Exploit. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Court of chivalry, a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England as judges, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. *Blackstone.*

Chive (chīv), *n.* (*Bot.*) A filament of a stamen. [*Obs.*]

Chive (chīv), *n.* [F. *cive,* fr. L. *cepa, caepa,* onion. Cf. Cives, Cibol.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant (*Allium Schœnoprasum*), allied to the onion. The young leaves are used in omelets, etc. [Written also *cive.*]

Chiv'y (chĭv'ỹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chivied (chĭv'ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chivying.] [Cf. Chevy.] To goad, drive, hunt, throw, or pitch. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Chlam'y-date (klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a military cloak. See Chlamys.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a mantle; — applied to certain gastropods.

Chlam'y-phore (klăm'ĭ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. χλαμύς cloak + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus,* and *C. retusus*) allied to the armadillo. It is covered with a leathery shell or coat of mail, like a cloak, attached along the spine.

‖ **Chla'mys** (klā'mĭs *or* klăm'ĭs), *n.; pl.* E. Chlamyses (-ēz), L. Chlamydes (klăm'ĭ-dēz). [L., from Gr. χλαμύς.] A loose and flowing outer garment, worn by the ancient Greeks; a kind of cloak.

‖ **Chlo-as'ma** (klō-ăz'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. χλωάζειν to be green.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection characterized by yellow or yellowish brown pigmented spots.

Chlo'ral (klō'ral), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *alcohol.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid, $CCl_3.CHO$, of a pungent odor and harsh taste, obtained by the action of chlorine upon ordinary or ethyl alcohol.

2. (*Med.*) Chloral hydrate.

Chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance, obtained by treating chloral with water. It produces sleep when taken internally or hypodermically; — called also *chloral.*

Chlo'ral-am'ide (klō'ral-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Chloral* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of chloral and formic amide used to produce sleep.

Chlo'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid condition of the system resulting from excessive use of chloral.

Chlor'al'um (klōr'ăl'ŭm), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *aluminium.*] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Chlor'an'il (klōr'ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6Cl_4.O_2$, regarded as a derivative of quinone, obtained by the action of chlorine on certain benzene derivatives, as aniline.

Chlo'rate (klō'rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *chlorate.* See Chlorine.] (*Chem.*) A salt of chloric acid; as, *chlorate* of potassium.

Chlor'au'rate (klōr'ą'rāt), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *aurate.*] (*Chem.*) See Aurochloride.

Chlor'hy'dric (klōr'hī'drĭk), *a.* [*Chlorine* + *hydrogen* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Same as Hydrochloric.

Chlor'hy'drin (klōr'hī'drĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a class of compounds formed from certain polybasic alcohols (and especially glycerin) by the substitution of chlorine for one or more hydroxyl groups.

Chlo'ric (klō'rĭk), *a.* [From Chlorine.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine; — said of those compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of five, or the next to its highest; as, *chloric* acid, $HClO_3$.

Chloric ether (*Chem.*), ethylene dichloride. See *Dutch liquid,* under Dutch.

Chlo'ri-date (-rĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate with chloride of silver, for the purposes of photography. *R. Hunt.*

Chlo'ride (-rĭd *or* -rīd; 277), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of chlorine with another element or radical; as, *chloride* of sodium (common salt).

Chloride of ammonium, sal ammoniac. — Chloride of lime, bleaching powder; a grayish white substance, $CaOCl_2$, used in bleaching and disinfecting; — called more properly *calcium hypochlorite.* See *Hypochlorous acid,* under Hypochlorous. — Mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate.

Chlo-rid'ic (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chloride; containing a chloride.

Chlo'rid-ize (klō'rĭ-dīz), *v. t.* See Chloridate.

Chlo-rim'e-try (klō-rĭm'ē-trỹ), *n.* See Chlorometry.

Chlo'rin-ate (klō'rĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chlorinated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chlorinating.] (*Chem.*) To treat, or cause to combine, with chlorine.

Chlo'ri-na'tion (-rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of subjecting anything to the action of chlorine; especially, a process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas.

Chlo'rine (klō'rĭn *or* -rēn; 277), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός pale green, greenish yellow. So named from its color. See Yellow.] (*Chem.*) One of the elementary substances, commonly isolated as a greenish yellow gas, two and one half times as heavy as air, of an intensely disagreeable suffocating odor, and exceedingly poisonous. It is abundant in nature, the most important compound being common salt. It is a powerful oxidizing, bleaching, and disinfecting agent. Symbol Cl. Atomic weight, 35.4.

Chlorine family, the elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, called the *halogens,* and classed together from their common peculiarities.

Chlor'i-od'ic (klōr'ĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Compounded of chlorine and iodine; containing chlorine and iodine.

Chlor'i'o-dine (klōr'ĭ'ō-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* A compound of chlorine and iodine. [*R.*]

Chlo'rite (klō'rīt), *n.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις (sc. λίθος stone), fr. χλωρός light green.] (*Min.*) The name of a group of minerals, usually of a green color and micaceous to granular in structure. They are hydrous silicates of alumina, iron, and magnesia.

Chlorite slate, a schistose or slaty rock consisting largely of chlorite.

Chlo'rite, *n.* [*Chlorous* + *-ite.*] (*Chem.*) Any salt of chlorous acid; as, *chlorite* of sodium.

Chlo-rit'ic (klō-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From 1st Chlorite.] Pertaining to, or containing, chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand.

Chlor'meth'ane (klōr'mĕth'ān), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, CH_3Cl, of a sweet odor, easily condensed to a liquid; — called also *methyl chloride.*

Chlo'ro- (klō'rō-). (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that *chlorine* is an ingredient in the substance named.

Chlo'ro-cru'o-rin (klō'rō-krų'ō-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + E. *cruorin.*] (*Physiol.*) A green substance, supposed to be the cause of the green color of the blood in some species of worms. *Ray Lankester.*

Chlo'ro-dyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* [From *chlorine,* in imitation of *anodyne.*] (*Med.*) A patent anodyne medicine, containing opium, chloroform, Indian hemp, etc.

Chlo'ro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *formyl,* it having been regarded as a trichloride of this radical: cf. F. *chloroforme,* G. *chloroform.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$, having an ethereal odor and a sweetish taste, formed by treating alcohol with chlorine and an alkali. It is a powerful solvent of wax, resin, etc., and is extensively used to produce anæsthesia in surgical operations; also externally, to alleviate pain.

Chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chloroformed (-fôrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chloroforming.] To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

Chlo'ro-leu'cite (klō'rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + E. *leucite.*] (*Bot.*) Same as Chloroplastid.

Chlo-rom'e-ter (klō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chlorométre.* See Chlorine, and -meter.] An instrument to test the decoloring or bleaching power of chloride of lime.

Chlo-rom'e-try (-trỹ), *n.* The process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.

Chlo-ro'pal (klō-rō'pal), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + E. *opal.*] (*Min.*) A massive mineral, greenish in color, and opal-like in appearance. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

Chlo'ro-pep'tic (klō'rō-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*Chlorine* + *peptic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to an acid more generally called *pepsin-hydrochloric acid.*

Chlo'ro-phane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *chlorophane.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, gives a beautiful emerald green light.

2. (*Physiol.*) The yellowish green pigment in the inner segment of the cones of the retina. See Chromophane.

Chlo'ro-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + φύλλον leaf: cf. F. *chlorophylle.*] (*Bot.*) Literally, leaf green; a green granular matter formed in the cells of the leaves (and other parts exposed to light) of plants, to which they owe their green color, and through which all ordinary assimilation of plant food takes place. Similar chlorophyll granules have been found in the tissues of the lower animals. [Written also *chlorophyl.*]

Chlo'ro-plas'tid (klō'rō-plăs'tĭd), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + E. *plastid.*] (*Bot.*) A granule of chlorophyll; — also called *chloroleucite.*

Chlo'ro-pla-tin'ic (klō'rō-plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See Platinichloric.

‖ **Chlo-ro'sis** (klō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χλωρός light green: cf. F. *chlorose.*] **1.** (*Med.*) The green sickness; an anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish yellow hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, etc.

2. (*Bot.*) A disease in plants, causing the flowers to turn green or the leaves to lose their normal green color.

Chlo-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *chlorotique.*] Pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.

Chlo'rous (klō'rŭs), *a.* [See Chlorine.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chlorine; — said of those compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of three, the next lower than that in chloric compounds; as, *chlorous* acid, $HClO_2$.

2. (*Chem. Physics*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the electro-negative character of chlorine; hence, electro-negative; — opposed to *basylous* or *zincous.* [*Obs.*]

Chlor'pi'crin (klōr'pī'krĭn *or* -pĭk'rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A heavy, colorless liquid, $CCl_3.NO_2$, of a strong pungent odor, obtained by subjecting picric acid to the action of chlorine. [Written also *chloropikrin.*]

Chlo'ru-ret (klō'rų-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *chlorure.*] (*Chem.*) A chloride. [*Obs.*]

Choak (chōk), *v. t. & i.* See Choke.

Cho'a-noid (kō'ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Funnel-shaped; — applied particularly to a hollow muscle attached to the ball of the eye in many reptiles and mammals.

Cho'card (chō'kērd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chough.

Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chocked (chŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chocking.] To stop or fasten, as with a wedge, or block; to scotch; as, to *chock* a wheel or cask.

Chock, *v. i.* To fill up, as a cavity. "The woodwork . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints." *Fuller.*

Chock, *n.* **1.** A wedge, or block made to fit in any space which it is desired to fill, esp. something to steady a cask or other body, or prevent it from moving, by fitting into the space around or beneath it.

2. (*Naut.*) A heavy casting of metal, usually fixed near the gunwale. It has two short horn-shaped arms curving inward, between which ropes or hawsers may pass for towing, mooring, etc.

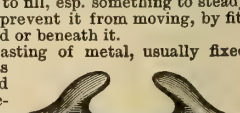
Chock (*Naut.*).

Chock, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Entirely; quite; as, *chock* home; *chock* aft.

Chock, *v. t.* [F. *choquer.* Cf. Shock, *v. t.*] To encounter. [*Obs.*]

Chock, *n.* An encounter. [*Obs.*]

Chock'a-block (chŏk'ȧ-blŏk), *a.* (*Naut.*) Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit; brought close together, as the two blocks of a tackle in hoisting.

Chock'-full' (-fụl'), *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

Choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt; 115), *n.* [Sp., fr. the Mexican name of the cacao. Cf. Cacao, Cocoa.] **1.** A paste or cake composed of the roasted seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao* ground and mixed with other ingredients, usually sugar, and cinnamon or vanilla.

2. The beverage made by dissolving a portion of the paste or cake in boiling water or milk.

Chocolate house, a house in which customers may be served with chocolate. — Chocolate nut. See Cacao.

Choc'taws (chŏk'tąz), *n. pl.; sing.* Choctaw. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians (Southern Appalachian), in early times noted for their pursuit of agriculture, and for living at peace with the white settlers. They are now one of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory.

Chode (chōd), the old *imp.* of *chide.* See Chide.

Chog'set (chŏg'sĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cunner.

Choice (chois), *n.* [OE. *chois*, OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, fr. *choisir* to choose; of German origin; cf. Goth. *kausjan* to examine, *kiusan* to choose, examine, G. *kiesen*. √46. Cf. CHOOSE.] **1.** Act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.

2. The power or opportunity of choosing; option.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power that we might have refused it. *Hooker.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference; discrimination.

I imagine they [the apothegms of Cæsar] were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon.*

4. A sufficient number to choose among. *Shak.*

5. The thing or person chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.

The commonwealth is sick of their own *choice*. *Shak.*

6. The best part; that which is preferable.

The flower and *choice*
Of many provinces from bound to bound. *Milton.*

To make a choice of, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

Syn. — See VOLITION, OPTION.

Choice, *a.* [*Compar.* CHOICER (-ẽr); *superl.* CHOICEST (-ẽst).] **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred; select; superior; precious; valuable.

My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; — used with *of*; as, to be *choice* of time, or of money.

3. Selected with care, and due attention to preference; deliberately chosen.

Choice word and measured phrase. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Select; precious; exquisite; uncommon; rare; chary; careful.

Choice'ful (-fụl), *a.* Making choices; fickle. [*Obs.*]

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

Choice'ly, *adv.* **1.** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference. "A band of men collected *choicely*, from each county some." *Shak.*

2. In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently; eminently. "*Choicely* good." *Walton.*

Choice'ness, *n.* The quality of being of particular value or worth; nicety; excellence.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* [OE. *quer*, OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur*, fr. L. *chorus* a choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός, orig. dancing place; prob. akin to χόρτος inclosure, L. *hortus* garden, and E. *yard*. See CHORUS.] **1.** A band or organized company of singers, especially in church service. [Formerly written also *quire*.]

2. That part of a church appropriated to the singers.

3. (*Arch.*) The chancel.

Choir organ (*Mus.*), one of the three to five distinct organs included in the full organ, each separable from the rest, but all controlled by one performer; a portion of the full organ, complete in itself, and more practicable for ordinary service and in the accompanying of the vocal choir. — **Choir screen, Choir wall** (*Arch.*), a screen or low wall separating the choir from the aisles. — **Choir service,** the service of singing performed by the choir. *T. Warton.*

Choke (chōk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHOKED (chōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOKING.] [OE. *cheken*, *choken*; cf. AS. *ăceocian* to suffocate, Icel. *koka* to gulp, E. *chincough*, *cough*.] **1.** To render unable to breathe by filling, pressing upon, or squeezing the windpipe; to stifle; to suffocate; to strangle.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder. *Shak.*

2. To obstruct by filling up or clogging any passage; to block up. *Addison.*

3. To hinder or check, as growth, expansion, progress, etc.; to stifle.

Oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden.*

4. To affect with a sense of strangulation by passion or strong feeling. "I was *choked* at this word." *Swift.*

5. To make a choke, as in a cartridge, or in the bore of the barrel of a shotgun.

To choke off, to stop a person in the execution of a purpose; as, *to choke off* a speaker by uproar.

Choke, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped; to have a spasm of the throat, caused by stoppage or irritation of the windpipe; to be strangled.

2. To be checked, as if by choking; to stick.

The words *choked* in his throat. *Sir W. Scott.*

Choke, *n.* **1.** A stoppage or irritation of the windpipe, producing the feeling of strangulation.

2. (*Gun.*) (*a*) The tied end of a cartridge. (*b*) A constriction in the bore of a shotgun, case of a rocket, etc.

Choke'ber'ry (-bẽr′rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The small apple-shaped or pear-shaped fruit of an American shrub (*Pyrus arbutifolia*) growing in damp thickets; also, the shrub.

Choke'cher'ry (-chẽr′rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The astringent fruit of a species of wild cherry (*Prunus Virginiana*); also, the bush or tree which bears such fruit.

Choke' damp' (dămp′). See *Carbonic acid*, under CARBONIC.

‖ **Cho'ke-dar'** (chō′kẽ-där′), *n.* [Hindi *chaukī-dār*.] A watchman; an officer of customs or police. [*India*]

Choke'-full' (chōk′fụl′), *a.* Full to the brim; quite full; chock-full.

Choke' pear' (pâr′). **1.** A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the mucous membrane of the mouth.

2. A sarcasm by which one is put to silence; anything that can not be answered. [*Low*] *S. Richardson.*

Chok'er (chō′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chokes.

2. A stiff wide cravat; a stock. [*Slang*]

Choke'-strap' (-străp′), *n.* (*Saddlery*) A strap leading from the bellyband to the lower part of the collar, to keep the collar in place.

Chok'ing (chō′kĭng), *a.* **1.** That chokes; producing the feeling of strangulation.

2. Indistinct in utterance, as the voice of a person affected with strong emotion.

Chok'y (-kў), **Chok'ey** } *a.* **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate, or having power to suffocate.

2. Inclined to choke, as a person affected with strong emotion. "A deep and *choky* voice." *Aytoun.*

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*. *T. Hughes.*

‖ **Cho-læ'mi-a** (kō-lē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χολή bile + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by severe nervous symptoms, dependent upon the presence of the constituents of the bile in the blood.

Chol'a-gogue (kŏl′ȧ-gŏg; 115), *a.* [Gr. χολαγωγός; χολή bile + ἀγωγός leading, ἄγειν to lead: cf. F. *cholagogue*.] (*Med.*) Promoting the discharge of bile from the system. — *n.* An agent which promotes the discharge of bile from the system.

Cho'late (kō′lāt), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile.] (*Chem.*) A salt of cholic acid; as, sodium *cholate*.

‖ **Chol'e-cys'tis** (kŏl′ẽ-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χολή bile + κύστις bladder.] (*Anat.*) The gall bladder.

Chol'e-cys-tot'o-my (-sĭs-tŏt′ō-mў), *n.* [*Cholecystis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an opening in the gall bladder, as for the removal of a gallstone.

Chol'e-dol'o-gy (-dŏl′ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + *-logy*. Cf. F. *cholédologie*.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the bile and biliary organs. *Dunglison.*

☞ Littré says that the word *cholédologie* is absolutely barbarous, there being no Greek word χοληδος. A proper form would be *chol*ology.

Cho-le'ic (kō-lē′ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, bile; as, *choleic* acid.

Chol'er (kŏl′ẽr), *n.* [OE. *coler*, F. *colère* anger, L. *cholera* a bilious complaint, fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile. See GALL, and cf. CHOLERA.] **1.** The bile; — formerly supposed to be the seat and cause of irascibility. [*Obs.*]

His [Richard Hooker's] complexion . . . was sanguine, with a mixture of *choler*; and yet his motion was slow. *I. Walton.*

2. Irritation of the passions; anger; wrath.

He is rash and very sudden in *choler*. *Shak.*

Chol'er-a (kŏl′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] (*Med.*) One of several diseases affecting the digestive and intestinal tract and more or less dangerous to life, esp. the one commonly called *Asiatic cholera*.

Asiatic cholera, a malignant and rapidly fatal disease, originating in Asia and frequently epidemic in the more filthy sections of other lands, to which the germ or specific poison may have been carried. It is characterized by diarrhea, rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, pinched expression, and lividity, rapidly passing into a state of collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever. — **Cholera bacillus.** See *Comma bacillus*. — **Cholera infantum,** a dangerous summer disease of infants, caused by hot weather, bad air, or poor milk, and especially fatal in large cities. — **Cholera morbus,** a disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with gripings and cramps, usually caused by imprudence in diet or by gastrointestinal disturbance. — **Chicken cholera.** See under CHICKEN. — **Hog cholera.** See under HOG. — **Sporadic cholera,** a disease somewhat resembling the Asiatic cholera, but originating where it occurs, and rarely becoming epidemic.

Chol'er-a'ic (kŏl′ẽr-ā′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resulting from, or resembling, cholera.

Chol'er-ic (kŏl′ẽr-ĭk), *a.* [L. *cholericus*, Gr. χολερικός: cf. F. *colérique*.] **1.** Abounding with, or producing choler, or bile. *Dryden.*

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger.

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger. "*Choleric* speech." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Choleric temperament, the bilious temperament.

Chol'er-ic-ly, *adv.* In a choleric manner; angrily.

Chol'er-i-form' (kŏl′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*Cholera* + *-form*.] Resembling cholera.

Chol'er-ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) The precursory symptoms of cholera. (*b*) The first stage of epidemic cholera. (*c*) A mild form of cholera.

Chol'er-oid, *a.* [*Cholera* + *-oid*.] Choleriform.

Cho'les-ter'ic (kō′lĕs-tẽr′ĭk *or* kŏ-lĕs′tẽr-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *cholestérique*.] Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as, *cholesteric* acid. *Ure.*

Cho-les'ter-in (kō-lĕs′tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + στέαρ stiff fat: F. *cholestérine*. See STEARIN.] (*Chem.*) A white, fatty, crystalline substance, tasteless and odorless, found in animal and plant products and tissue, and especially in nerve tissue, in the bile, and in gallstones.

Cho'li-amb (kō′lĭ-ămb), **Cho'li-am'bic** (-ăm′bĭk), } *n.* [L. *choliambus*, Gr. χωλίαμβος; χωλός lame + ἴαμβος an iambus.] (*Pros.*) A verse having an iambus in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

Chol'ic (kŏl′ĭk), **Cho-lin'ic** (kō-lĭn′ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. χολικός, from χολή bile.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the bile.

Cholic acid (*Chem.*), a complex organic acid found as a natural constituent of taurocholic and glycocholic acids in the bile, and extracted as a resinous substance, convertible under the influence of ether into white crystals.

Cho'line (kō′lĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See NEURINE.

Chol'o-chrome (kŏl′ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + χρῶμα color.] (*Physiol.*) See BILIRUBIN.

Chol'o-phæ'in (kŏl′ō-fē′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + φαιός dusky.] (*Physiol.*) See BILIRUBIN.

‖ **Chol'try** (chōl′trў), *n.* A Hindoo caravansary.

Chomp (chŏmp), *v. i.* To chew loudly and greedily; to champ. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Colloq. U. S.*] *Halliwell.*

Chon'dri-fi-ca'tion (kŏn′drĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

Chon'dri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-fy*.] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage.

Chon'dri-gen (kŏn′drĭ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-gen*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The chemical basis of cartilage, converted by long boiling in water into a gelatinous body called chondrin.

Chon-drig'e-nous (kŏn-drĭj′ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-genous*.] (*Physiol.*) Affording chondrin.

Chon'drin (kŏn′drĭn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A colorless, amorphous, nitrogenous substance, tasteless and odorless, formed from cartilaginous tissue by long-continued action of boiling water. It is similar to gelatin, and is a large ingredient of commercial gelatin.

Chon'drite (kŏn′drīt), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] (*Min.*) A meteoric stone characterized by the presence of chondrules.

Chon-drit'ic (kŏn-drĭt′ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Granular; pertaining to, or having the granular structure characteristic of, the class of meteorites called chondrites.

‖ **Chon-dri'tis** (kŏn-drī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of cartilage.

Chon'dro- (kŏn′drō-). [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] A combining form meaning *a grain*, *granular*, *granular cartilage*, *cartilaginous*; as, the *chondro*cranium, the cartilaginous skull of the lower vertebrates and of embryos.

Chon'dro-dite (-dīt), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] (*Min.*) A fluosilicate of magnesia and iron, yellow to red in color, often occurring in granular form in a crystalline limestone.

‖ **Chon'dro-ga-noi'de-i** (-gā-noi′dē-ī), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + NL. *ganoidei*. See GANOID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes, including the sturgeons; — so called on account of their cartilaginous skeleton.

Chon'dro-gen (kŏn′drō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-gen*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as CHONDRIGEN.

Chon'dro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn′ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *genesis*.] (*Physiol.*) The development of cartilage.

Chon'droid (kŏn′droid), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-oid*.] Resembling cartilage.

Chon-drol'o-gy (kŏn-drŏl′ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-logy*: cf. F. *chondrologie*.] (*Anat.*) The science which treats of cartilages. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Chon-dro'ma** (kŏn-drō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CHONDROMATA (-drō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-oma*.] A cartilaginous tumor or growth.

Chon-drom'e-ter (kŏn-drŏm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage + *-meter*.] A steelyard for weighing grain.

Chon-drop'ter-yg'i-an (kŏn-drŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *chondropterygien*.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton. — *n.* One of the Chondropterygii.

‖ **Chon-drop'te-ryg'i-i** (-tẽ-rĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing, fin.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishes, characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton. It includes both ganoids (sturgeons, etc.) and selachians (sharks), but is now often restricted to the latter. [Written also *Chondropterygia*.]

‖ **Chon-dros'te-i** (kŏn-drŏs′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + ὀστέον bone.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, including the sturgeons; — so named because the skeleton is cartilaginous.

One of the Chondrostei (*Psephurus gladius*) of China.

Chon-drot'o-my (kŏn-drŏt′ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος + τομή a cutting.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of cartilages.

Chon'drule (kŏn′drul) *n.* [Dim. from Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] (*Min.*) A peculiar rounded granule of some mineral, usually enstatite or chrysolite, found imbedded more or less abundantly in the mass of many meteoric stones, which are hence called *chondrites*.

Choose (chōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHOSEN (chō′z'n), CHOSE (*Obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOOSING.] [OE. *chesen*, *cheosen*, AS. *ceósan*; akin to OS. *kiosan*, D. *kiezen*, G. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjōsa*, Goth. *kiusan*, L. *gustare* to taste, Gr. γεύεσθαι, Skr. *jush* to enjoy. √46. Cf. CHOICE, 2d GUST.] **1.** To make choice of; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more objects offered; to elect; as, to *choose* the least of two evils.

Chose me for a humble friend. *Pope.*

2. To wish; to desire; to prefer. [*Colloq.*]

The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

To choose sides. See under SIDE.

Syn. — To select; prefer; elect; adopt; follow. — To CHOOSE, PREFER, ELECT. To *choose* is the generic term, and denotes to take or fix upon by an act of the will, especially in accordance with a decision of the judgment. To *prefer* is to choose or favor one thing as compared with, and more desirable than, another, or more in accordance with one's tastes and feelings. To *elect* is to choose or select for some office, employment, use, privilege, etc., especially by the concurrent vote or voice of a sufficient number of electors. To *choose* a profession; to *prefer* private life to a public one; to *elect* members of Congress.

Choose, *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection; to decide.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2. To do otherwise. "Can I *choose* but smile?" *Pope.*

Can not choose but, must necessarily.

Thou *canst not choose but* know who I am. *Shak.*

Choos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chooses; one who has the power or right of choosing; an elector. *Burke.*

Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHOPPED (chŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOPPING.] [Cf. LG. & D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*. Cf. CHAP to crack.] **1.** To cut by striking repeatedly with a sharp instrument; to cut into pieces; to mince; — often with *up*.

2. To sever or separate by one or more blows of a sharp instrument; to divide; — usually with *off* or *down*.

Chop off your hand, and send it to the king. *Shak.*

3. To seize or devour greedily; — with *up*. [*Obs.*]

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped* up. *L'Estrange.*

Chop (chŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, with an ax or other sharp instrument.

2. To do something suddenly with an unexpected motion; to catch or attempt to seize.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To interrupt; — with *in* or *out*.

This fellow interrupted the sermon, even suddenly *chopping* in. *Latimer.*

Chop, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *koopen* to buy. See CHEAPEN, *v. t.*, and cf. CHAP, *v. t.*, to buy.] **1.** To barter or truck.

2. To exchange; to substitute one thing for another.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *L'Estrange.*

To chop logic, to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; to argue sophistically.

Chop, *v. i.* **1.** To purchase by way of truck.

2. (*Naut.*) To vary or shift suddenly; as, the wind *chops* about.

3. To wrangle; to altercate; to bandy words.

Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

Chop, *n.* A change; a vicissitude. *Marryat.*

Chop, *v. t. & i.* To crack. See CHAP, *v. t. & i.*

Chop, *n.* **1.** The act of chopping; a stroke.

2. A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, especially of meat; as, a mutton *chop*.

3. A crack or cleft. See CHAP.

Chop, *n.* [See CHAP.] **1.** A jaw of an animal; — commonly in the *pl.* See CHOPS.

2. A movable jaw or cheek, as of a wooden vise.

3. The land at each side of the mouth of a river, harbor, or channel; as, East *Chop* or West *Chop*. See CHOPS.

Chop, *n.* [Chin. & Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** Quality; brand; as, silk of the first *chop*.

2. A permit or clearance.

Chop dollar, a silver dollar stamped to attest its purity. — **Chop of tea,** a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf. — **Chowchow chop.** See under CHOWCHOW. — **Grand chop,** a ship's port clearance. *S. W. Williams.*

Chop'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [Chin. *chop* sort, quality.] A licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods to and from vessels. [*China*] *S. W. Williams.*

Chop'church' (-chûrch'), *n.* [See CHOP to barter.] (*Old Eng. Law*) An exchanger or an exchange of benefices. [*Cant*]

Chop'fall'en (-fąl''n), *a.* Having the lower chop or jaw depressed; hence, crestfallen; dejected; dispirited; downcast. See CHAPFALLEN.

Chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house.

The freedom of a *chophouse*. *W. Irving.*

Chop'house', *n.* [See CHOP quality.] A custom-house where transit duties are levied. [*China*] *S. W. Williams.*

Chop'in (chŏp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *chopine*, fr. G. *schoppen*.] A liquid measure formerly used in France and Great Britain, varying from half a pint to a wine quart.

Chop'in, *n.* See CHOPINE.

Cho-pine' (chō-pēn'; F. shō-pēn'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *chapin*, *escapin*, Sp. *chapin*, Pg. *chapim*.] A clog, or patten, having a very thick sole, or in some cases raised upon a stilt to a height of a foot or more. [Variously spelt *chioppine*, *chopin*, etc.]

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*

Chop'-log'ic (chŏp'lŏj'ĭk), *n.* One who bandies words or is very argumentative. [*Jocular*] *Shak.*

Chop'ness (chŏp'nĕs), *n.* A kind of spade. [*Eng.*]

Chop'per (-pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, chops.

Chop'ping (-pĭng), *a.* [Cf. CHUBBY.] Stout or plump; large. [*Obs.*] *Fenton.*

Chop'ping, *a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Shifting or changing suddenly, as the wind; also, having tumbling waves dashing against each other; as, a *chopping* sea.

Chop'ping, *n.* Act of cutting by strokes.

Chopping block, a solid block of wood on which butchers and others chop meat, etc. — **Chopping knife,** a knife for chopping or mincing meat, vegetables, etc.; — usually with a handle at the back of the blade instead of at the end.

Chop'py (-pĭ), *a.* [Cf. CHAPPY.] **1.** Full of cracks. "*Choppy* finger." *Shak.*

2. [Cf. CHOP a change.] Rough, with short, tumultuous waves; as, a *choppy* sea.

Chops (chŏps), *n. pl.* [See CHOP a jaw.] **1.** The jaws; also, the fleshy parts about the mouth.

2. The sides or capes at the mouth of a river, channel, harbor, or bay; as, the *chops* of the English Channel.

Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese and Japanese to convey food to the mouth.

Cho-rag'ic (kō-răj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός.] Of or pertaining to a choragus.

Choragic monument, a building or column built by a victorious choragus for the reception and exhibition of the tripod which he received as a prize. Those of Lysicrates and Thrasyllus are still to be seen at Athens.

‖ **Cho-ra'gus** (kō-rā'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. χοραγός, χορηγός; χορός chorus + ἄγειν to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A chorus leader; esp. one who provided at his own expense and under his own supervision one of the choruses for the musical contests at Athens.

Cho'ral (kō'rąl), *a.* [LL. *choralis*, fr. L. *chorus*. See CHORUS.] Of or pertaining to a choir or chorus; singing, sung, or adapted to be sung, in chorus or harmony.

Choral service, a service of song.

Cho'ral, *n.* (*Mus.*) A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison by the congregation; as, the Lutheran *chorals*. [Sometimes written *chorale*.]

Cho'ral-ist (kō'rąl-ĭst), *n.* A singer or composer of chorals.

Cho'ral-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; adapted to be sung by a choir; in harmony.

Chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* a gut, a string made of a gut, Gr. χορδή. In the sense of a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See CORD.] **1.** The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) A combination of tones simultaneously performed, producing more or less perfect harmony, as, the common *chord*.

3. (*Geom.*) A right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle or curve.

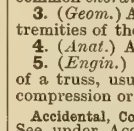

Chord (3).
AC, *AB*, chords.

4. (*Anat.*) A cord. See CORD, *n.*, 4.

5. (*Engin.*) The upper or lower part of a truss, usually horizontal, resisting compression or tension. *Waddell.*

Accidental, Common, *and* **Vocal chords.** See under ACCIDENTAL, COMMON, and VOCAL. — **Chord of an arch.** See *Illust.* of ARCH. — **Chord of curvature,** a chord drawn from any point of a curve, in the circle of curvature for that point. — **Scale of chords.** See SCALE.

Chord, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHORDING.] To provide with musical chords or strings; to string; to tune.

When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

Even the solitary old pine tree *chords* his harp. *Beecher.*

Chord, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To accord; to harmonize together; as, this note *chords* with that.

‖ **Chor'da** (kôr'dą), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *chorda*. See CHORD.] (*Anat.*) A cord.

‖ **Chorda dorsalis** (dôr-sā'lĭs). [NL., lit., cord of the back.] (*Anat.*) See NOTOCHORD.

Chor'dal (kôr'dąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chord.

‖ **Chor-da'ta** (kôr-dā''tą), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *chorda* cord.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive division of animals including all Vertebrata together with the Tunicata, or all those having a dorsal nervous cord.

Chor-dee' (kôr-dē'), *n.* [F. *cordé*, *cordée*, p. p. of *corder* to cord.] (*Med.*) A painful erection of the penis, usually with downward curvature, occurring in gonorrhea.

Chore (chōr), *n.* [The same word as *char* work done by the day.] A small job; in the *pl.*, the regular or daily light work of a household or farm, either within or without doors. [*U. S.*]

Chore, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHORED (chōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHORING.] To do chores. [*U. S.*]

Chore (kōr), *n.* A choir or chorus. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Cho-re'a** (kō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορεία dance.] (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with convulsive twitchings and other involuntary movements of the muscles or limbs.

Cho-ree' (kō-rē'), *n.* [F. *chorée*.] See CHOREUS.

Cho're-graph'ic (kō'rē-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
Cho're-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kąl), } choregraphy.

Cho-reg'ra-phy (kō-rĕg'rą-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορεία dance + *-graphy*.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as music is represented by notes. *Craig.*

Cho-re'ic (kō-rē'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, chorea; convulsive.

Cho're-pis'co-pal (kō'rē-pĭs'kō-pąl), *a.* Pertaining to a chorepiscopus or his charge or authority.

‖ **Cho're-pis'co-pus** (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHOREPISCOPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος; χώρος, χώρα, place, country + ἐπίσκοπος bishop. Cf. BISHOP.] (*Eccl.*) A "country" or suffragan bishop, appointed in the ancient church by a diocesan bishop to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a rural district.

‖ **Cho-re'us** (kō-rē'ŭs) **Cho-ree'** (kō-rē'), *n.* [L. *choreus*, Gr. χορεῖος, prop. an adj. meaning belonging to a chorus; cf. F. *chorée*.] (*Anc. Pros.*) (*a*) A trochee. (*b*) A tribrach.

Cho'ri-amb (kō'rĭ-ămb), *n.*; *pl.* CHORIAMBS (-ămbz). Same as CHORIAMBUS.

Cho'ri-am'bic (-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *choriambicus*, Gr. χοριαμβικός.] Pertaining to a choriamb. — *n.* A choriamb.

Cho'ri-am'bus (-ăm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. CHORIAMBI (-bī), E. CHORIAMBUSES (-bŭs-ĕz). [L. *choriambus*, Gr. χορίαμβος; χορεῖος a choreus + ἴαμβος iambus.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short (– ⏑ ⏑ –); that is, a choreus, or trochee, and an iambus united.

Cho'ric (kō'rĭk), *a.* [L. *choricus*, Gr. χορικός.] Of or pertaining to a chorus.

I remember a *choric* ode in the Hecuba. *Coleridge.*

‖ **Cho'ri-on** (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορίον.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The outer membrane which invests the fetus in the womb; also, the similar membrane investing many ova at certain stages of development. (*b*) The true skin, or cutis.

2. (*Bot.*) The outer membrane of seeds of plants.

‖ **Cho'ri-sis** (kō'rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χώρισις separation.] (*Bot.*) The separation of a leaf or floral organ into two or more parts.

☞ In *collateral chorisis* the parts are side by side. — In *parallel* or *median chorisis* they are one in front of another.

Cho'rist (kō'rĭst), *n.* [F. *choriste*.] A singer in a choir; a chorister. [*R.*]

Chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [See CHORUS.] **1.** One of a choir; a singer in a chorus. *Dryden.*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. [*U. S.*]

Cho-ris'tic (kō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Choric; choral. [*R.*]

Cho'ro-graph (kō'rō-grąf), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-graph*.] An instrument for constructing triangles in marine surveying, etc.

Cho-rog'ra-pher (kō-rŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One who describes or makes a map of a district or region. "The *chorographers* of Italy." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A geographical antiquary; one who investigates the locality of ancient places.

Cho'ro-graph'ic-al (kō'rō-grăf'ĭ-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to chorography. — **Cho'ro-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Cho-rog'ra-phy (kō-rŏg'rą-fĭ), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, Gr. χωρογραφία; χῶρος place + γράφειν to describe.] The mapping or description of a region or district.

The *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* [Gr. χοροειδής; χορίον chorion + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the chorion; as, the *choroid* plexuses of the ventricles of the brain, and the *choroid* coat of the eyeball. — *n.* The choroid coat of the eye. See EYE.

Choroid plexus (*Anat.*), one of the delicate fringelike processes, consisting almost entirely of blood vessels, which project into the ventricles of the brain.

Cho-roid'al (kō-roid'ąl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the choroid coat.

Cho-rol'o-gy (kō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-logy*.] (*Biol.*) The science which treats of the laws of distribution of living organisms over the earth's surface as to latitude, altitude, locality, etc.

Its distribution or *chorology*. *Huxley.*

Cho-rom'e-try (kō-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-metry*.] The art of surveying a region or district.

Cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORUSES (-ĕz). [L., a dance in a ring, a dance accompanied with song; a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. χορός. See CHOIR.]

1. (*Antiq.*) A band of singers and dancers.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers. *Dryden.*

2. (*Gr. Drama*) A company of persons supposed to behold what passed in the acts of a tragedy, and to sing the sentiments which the events suggested in couplets or verses between the acts; also, that which was thus sung by the chorus.

What the lofty, grave tragedians taught
In *chorus* or iambic. *Milton.*

3. An interpreter in a dumb show or play. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Mus.*) A company of singers singing in concert.

5. (*Mus.*) A composition of two or more parts, each of which is intended to be sung by a number of voices.

6. (*Mus.*) Parts of a song or hymn recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join with the singer or choir in singing such parts.

7. The simultaneous joining of a company in any noisy demonstration; as, a *chorus* of shouts and catcalls.

Cho'rus, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHORUSED (kō'rŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHORUSING.] To sing in chorus; to exclaim simultaneously. *W. D. Howells.*

‖ **Chose** (shōz), *n.*; *pl.* CHOSES (shō'zĕz). [F., fr. L. *causa* cause, reason. See CAUSE.] (*Law*) A thing; personal property.

Chose in action, a thing of which one has not possession or actual enjoyment, but only a right to it, or a right to demand it by action at law, and which does not exist at the time in specie; a personal right to a thing not reduced to possession, but recoverable by suit at law; as a right to recover money due on a contract, or damages for a tort, which can not be enforced against a reluctant party without suit. — **Chose in possession,** a thing in possession, as distinguished from a thing *in action*. — **Chose local,** a thing annexed to a place, as a mill. — **Chose transitory,** a thing which is movable. *Cowell. Blount.*

Chose (chōz), *imp. & p. p.* of CHOOSE.

Cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Selected from a number; picked out; choice.

Seven hundred *chosen* men left-handed. *Judg.* xx. 16.

Cho'sen, *n.* One who, or that which, is the object of choice or special favor.

Chou'an (shōō'ăn'; F. shōō'ăN'), *n.* [F.] One of the royalist insurgents in western France (Brittany, etc.), during and after the French revolution.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* [OE. *choughe*, *kowe* (and cf. OE. *ca*), fr. AS. *ceó*; cf. also D. *kauw*, OHG. *châha*; perh. akin to E. *caw*. √22. Cf. CADDOW.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Crow family (*Fregilus graculus*) of Europe. It is of a black color, with a long, slender, curved bill and red legs; — also called *chauk*, *chauk-daw*, *chocard*, *Cornish chough*, *red-legged crow*. The name is also applied to several allied birds, as the *Alpine chough*.

Chough.

Cornish chough (*Her.*), a bird represented black, with red feet and beak; — called also *aylet* and *sea swallow*.

‖ **Chou'i-cha** (chou'ĭ-chą; 224), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The salmon of the Columbia River or California. See QUINNAT.

‖ **Chou'ka** (chou'ką), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Indian four-horned antelope; the chikara.

Choule (chōl), *n.* [*Obs.*] See JOWL. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Choul'try** (chōl'trĭ), *n.* See CHOLTRY.

Chouse (chous), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHOUSED (choust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOUSING.] [From Turk. *chāūsh* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom, attached to the Turkish embassy, in 1609 cheated the Turkish merchants resident in England out of £4,000.] To cheat, trick, defraud; — followed by *of*, or *out of*; as, to *chouse* one out of his money. [*Colloq.*]

The undertaker of the afore-cited poesy hath *choused* your highness. *Landor.*

Chouse, *n.* **1.** One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton; a gull. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick; sham; imposition. *Johnson.*

3. A swindler. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Chout** (chout), *n.* [Mahratta *chauth* one fourth part.] An assessment equal to a fourth part of the revenue. [*India*] *J. Mill.*

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* [Chin.] Consisting of

several kinds mingled together; mixed; as, *chowchow* sweetmeats (preserved fruits put together).

Chowchow chop, the last lighter containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill up a ship. *S. W. Williams.*

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *n.* (*Com.*) A kind of mixed pickles.

Chow'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* a kettle, a pot. Cf. CALDRON.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

2. A seller of fish. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Chowder beer, a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction.

Chow'der, *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

‖ **Chow'ry** (-rў), *n.* [Hind. *chaunri.*] A whisk to keep off flies, used in the East Indies. *Malcom.*

Chow'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. OE. *chowre*, and Prov. E. *chow*, to grumble.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child. [*Obs.*] *E. Phillips.*

Choy' root' (choi' rōōt'). See CHAY ROOT.

Chre'ma-tis'tics (krẽ'mȧ-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. χρηματιστική (sc. τέχνη) the art of traffic, fr. χρήματα goods, money, fr. χρήσθαι to use.] The science of wealth; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy.

Chre'o-tech'nics (krē'ō-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. χρείος useful + τέχνη art.] The science of the useful arts, esp. agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [*R.*]

Chres'to-math'ic (krĕs'tō-măth'ĭk), *a.* Teaching what is useful. "A *chrestomathic* school." *Southey.*

Chres-tom'a-thy (krĕs-tŏm'ȧ-thў), *n.* [Gr. χρηστομάθεια; χρηστός useful + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, etc., to be used in acquiring a language; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy.*

Chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [OE. *crisme*, from AS. *crisma*; also OE. *creme*, fr. OF. *cresme*, like the AS. word fr. LL. *chrisma*, fr. Gr. χρίσμα, fr. χρίειν to anoint; perh. akin to L. *friare*, *fricare*, to rub, Skr. *gharsh*, E. *friable*, *friction*. Cf. CHRISOM.] (*Gr. & R. C. Churches*) **1.** Olive oil mixed with balm or balm and spices, consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc.

2. The same as CHRISOM.

Chris'mal (krĭz'mȧl), *a.* [LL. *chrismalis.*] Of or pertaining to or used in chrism.

Chris-ma'tion (krĭz-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *chrismatio.*] The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil.

Chrismation, or cross-signing with ointment, was used in baptism. *Jer. Taylor.*

Chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'mȧ-tō-rў), *n.* [LL. *chrismatorium.*] A cruet or vessel in which chrism is kept.

Chris'om (krĭz'ŭm), *n.* [See CHRISM.] **1.** A white cloth, anointed with chrism, or a white mantle thrown over a child when baptized or christened. [*Obs.*]

2. A child which died within a month after its baptism; — so called from the chrisom cloth which was used as a shroud for it. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός, fr. χριστός anointed, fr. χρίειν to anoint. See CHRISM.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to Jesus, the Savior. It is synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.

Christ'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 115), *n.* **1.** The mark of the cross, as cut, painted, written, or stamped on certain objects, — sometimes as the sign of 12 o'clock on a dial.

The fescue of the dial is upon the *christcross* of noon. *Old Play. Nares.*

2. The beginning and the ending. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Christ'cross-row' (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet; — formerly so called, either from the cross usually set before it, or from a superstitious custom, sometimes practiced, of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of a charm.

From infant conning of the *Christcross-row.* *Wordsworth.*

Chris'ten (krĭs''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHRISTENING.] [AS. *cristnian* to make a Christian, fr. *cristen* a Christian.] **1.** To baptize and give a Christian name to.

2. To give a name; to denominate. "*Christen* the thing what you will." *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To Christianize. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To use for the first time. [*Colloq.*]

Chris'ten-dom (krĭs''n-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cristendōm*; *cristen* a Christian + *-dom.*] **1.** The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, the Christian religion, or the adoption of it. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The name received at baptism; or, more generally, any name or appellation. [*Obs.*]

Pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms.* *Shak.*

3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, or which is governed under Christian institutions, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

The Arian doctrine which then divided *Christendom.* *Milton.*

A wide and still widening *Christendom.* *Coleridge.*

4. The whole body of Christians. *Hooker.*

Chris'tian (krĭs'chan; 106, 277), *n.* [L. *christianus*, Gr. χριστιανός; cf. AS. *cristen.* See CHRIST.] **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ, and the truth as taught by Him; especially, one whose inward and outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ.

The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch. *Acts* xi. 26.

2. One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents, and who has not definitely become an adherent of an opposing system.

3. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) One of a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds as bases of fellowship, and sectarian names. They are congregational in church government, and baptize by immersion. They are also called *Disciples of Christ*, and *Campbellites.* (*b*) One of a sect (called *Christian Connection*) of open-communion immersionists. The Bible is their only authoritative rule of faith and practice.

☞ In this sense, often pronounced, but not by the members of the sects, krĭs'chan.

Chris'tian, (krĭs'chan), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Christ or his religion; as, *Christian* doctrine.

2. Professing Christianity; as, a *Christian* people.

3. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as, a *Christian* court. *Blackstone.*

4. Characteristic of Christian people; civilized; kind; kindly; gentle; beneficent.

The graceful tact; the *Christian* art. *Tennyson.*

Christian Commission. See under COMMISSION. — **Christian court.** Same as ECCLESIASTICAL COURT. — **Christian era,** the present era, commencing with the birth of Christ. It is supposed that owing to an error of a monk (Dionysius Exiguus, d. about 556) employed to calculate the era, its commencement was fixed three or four years too late, so that 1890 should be 1893 or 1894. — **Christian name,** the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname.

Chris'tian-ism (-īz'm), *n.* [L. *christianismus*, Gr. χριστιανισμός: cf. F. *christianisme.*] **1.** The Christian religion. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. The Christian world; Christendom. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Chris'tian-ite (-īt), *n.* [In sense (*a*) named after *Christian* Frederic, of Denmark; in sense (*b*) after *Christian* VIII., of Denmark.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Same as ANORTHITE. [*R.*] (*b*) See PHILLIPSITE.

Chris-tian'i-ty (krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tў *or* krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tў; 277), *n.* [OE. *cristiente*, OF. *crestienté*, F. *chrétienté*, fr. L. *christianitas.*] **1.** The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

2. Practical conformity of one's inward and outward life to the spirit of the Christian religion.

3. The body of Christian believers. [*Obs.*]

To Walys fled the *cristianitee*
Of olde Britons. *Chaucer.*

Chris'tian-i-za'tion (krĭs'chan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of converting or being converted to a true Christianity.

Chris'tian-ize (krĭs'chan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRISTIANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. vb. n.* CHRISTIANIZING.] [Cf. F. *christianiser*, L. *christianizare*, fr. Gr. χριστιανίζειν.]

1. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *Christianize* pagans.

2. To imbue with or adapt to Christian principles.

Christianized philosophers. *I. Taylor.*

Chris'tian-ize, *v. i.* To adopt the character or belief of a Christian; to become Christian.

The pagans began to *Christianize.* *Latham.*

Chris'tian-like' (-līk'), *a.* Becoming to a Christian.

A virtuous and a *Christianlike* conclusion. *Shak.*

Chris'tian-ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion.

Sufferings . . . patiently and *Christianly* borne. *Sharp.*

Chris'tian-ly, *a.* Christianlike. *Longfellow.*

Chris'tian-ness, *n.* Consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Christ'less (krīst'lĕs), *a.* Without faith in Christ; unchristian. *Tennyson.*

Christ'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling Christ in character, actions, etc. — **Christ'like'ness,** *n.*

Christ'ly, *a.* Christlike. *H. Bushnell.*

Christ'mas (krĭs'mȧs), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] An annual church festival (December 25) and in some States a legal holiday, in memory of the birth of Christ, often celebrated by a particular church service, and also by special gifts, greetings, and hospitality.

Christmas box. (*a*) A box in which presents are deposited at Christmas. (*b*) A present or small gratuity given to young people and servants at Christmas; a Christmas gift. — **Christmas carol,** a carol sung at, or suitable for, Christmas. — **Christmas day.** Same as CHRISTMAS. — **Christmas eve,** the evening before Christmas. — **Christmas fern** (*Bot.*), an evergreen North American fern (*Aspidium acrostichoides*), which is much used for decoration in winter. — **Christmas flower, Christmas rose,** the black hellebore, a poisonous plant of the buttercup family, which in Southern Europe often produces beautiful roselike flowers in midwinter. — **Christmas tree,** a small evergreen tree, set up indoors, to be decorated with bonbons, presents, etc., and illuminated on Christmas eve.

Christ'mas-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [*Christmas* + *tide* time.] The season of Christmas.

Chris'to-cen'tric (krĭs'tō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Christ* + *centric.*] Making Christ the center, about whom all things are grouped, as in religion or history; tending toward Christ, as the central object of thought or emotion. *J. W. Chadwick.*

Chris-tol'o-gy (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Christ* + *-logy.*] A treatise on Christ; that department of theology which treats of the personality, attributes, or life of Christ.

Chris'tom (krĭs'tŭm), *n.* See CHRISOM. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Chris-toph'a-ny (-tŏf'ȧ-nў), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] An appearance of Christ, as to his disciples after the crucifixion.

Christ's'-thorn' (krīsts'thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several prickly or thorny shrubs found in Palestine, especially the *Paliurus aculeatus*, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, and *Z. vulgaris.* The last bears the fruit called *jujube*, and may be considered to have been the most readily obtainable for the Crown of Thorns

Chro'ma-scope (krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + *-scope.*] An instrument for showing the optical effects of color.

Chro'mate (krō'māt), *n.* [Cf. F. *chromate.* See CHROME.] (*Chem.*) A salt of chromic acid.

Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chromaticus*, Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color, fr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color; akin to χροιά color, χρώς skin, color of the skin.] **1.** Relating to color, or to colors.

2. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

☞ The intermediate tones were formerly written and printed in colors.

Chromatic aberration. (*Opt.*) See ABERRATION, 4. — **Chromatic printing,** printing from type or blocks covered with inks of various colors. — **Chromatic scale** (*Mus.*), the scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale tones and the five intermediate tones.

Chro-mat'ic-al (krō-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Chromatic. [*Obs.*]

Chro-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

Chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors.

Chro'ma-tin (krō'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] (*Biol.*) Tissue which is capable of being stained by dyes.

Chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χρωματισμός a coloring.] **1.** (*Optics*) The state of being colored, as in the case of images formed by a lens.

2. (*Bot.*) An abnormal coloring of plants.

Chro'ma-tog'e-nous (krō'mȧ-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color + *-genous.*] Producing color.

Chro'ma-tog'ra-phy (krō'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color + *-graphy.*] A treatise on colors.

Chro'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color + *-logy.*] A treatise on colors.

Chro'ma-to-phore' (krō'mȧ-tō-fōr'), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color + φέρειν to bear.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A contractile cell or vesicle containing liquid pigment and capable of changing its form or size, thus causing changes of color in the translucent skin of such animals as possess them. They are highly developed and numerous in the cephalopods.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the granules of protoplasm, which in mass give color to the part of the plant containing them.

Chro'ma-to-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color + *-scope.*] (*Astron.*) A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, so as to produce a ringlike image of a star, instead of a point; — used in studying the scintillation of the stars.

Chro'ma-to-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* A chromosphere. [*R.*]

Chro'ma-trope (krō'mȧ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + τροπή turn, rotation, τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light (depending upon the persistence of vision and mixture of colors) by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored.

2. A device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects.

Chro'ma-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + τύπος type.] **1.** (*Photog.*) A colored photographic picture taken upon paper made sensitive with potassium bichromate or some other salt of chromium.

2. The process by which such picture is made.

Chrome (krōm), *n.* Same as CHROMIUM

Chrome alum (*Chem.*), a dark violet substance, $(SO_4)_3Cr_2.K_2SO_4.24H_2O$, analogous to, and crystallizing like, common alum. It is regarded as a double sulphate of chromium and potassium. — **Chrome green.** (*a*) The green oxide of chromium, Cr_2O_3, used in enamel painting, and glass staining. (*b*) A pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue. — **Chrome red,** a beautiful red pigment originally prepared from the basic chromate of lead, but now made from red oxide of lead. — **Chrome yellow,** a brilliant yellow pigment, $PbCrO_4$, used by painters.

Chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium; — said of those compounds of chromium in which it has its higher valence.

Chromic acid, an acid, H_2CrO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, not readily obtained in the free state, but forming well known salts, many of which are colored pigments, as chrome yellow, chrome red, etc. — **Chromic anhydride,** a brilliant red crystalline substance, CrO_3, regarded as the anhydride of chromic acid. It is one of the most powerful oxidizers known.

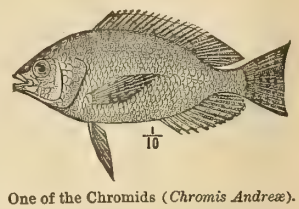

One of the Chromids (*Chromis Andreæ*). 1/10

Chro'mid (krō'mĭd), *n.* [Gr. χρόμις a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Chromidæ*, a family of freshwater fishes abundant in the tropical parts of America and Africa. Some are valuable food fishes, as the *bulti* of the Nile.

‖ **Chro'mi-dro'sis** (krō'mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρῶμα color + ἱδρώς sweat.] (*Med.*) Secretion of abnormally colored perspiration.

Chro'mism (krō'mĭz'm), *n.* Same as CHROMATISM.

Chro'mite (krō'mit), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) A black submetallic mineral consisting of oxide of chromium and iron; — called also *chromic iron.*

2. (*Chem.*) A compound or salt of chromous hydroxide regarded as an acid. [*R.*]

Chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Chem.*) A comparatively rare element occurring most abundantly in the mineral chromite. Atomic weight 52.5. Symbol Cr. When isolated it is a hard, brittle, grayish white metal, fusible with difficulty. Its chief commercial importance is for its compounds, as potassium chromate, lead chromate, etc., which are brilliantly colored and are used in dyeing and calico printing. Called also *chrome.*

Chro'mo (krō'mŏ), *n.*; *pl.* CHROMOS (-mōz). [Abbrev. from *chromo*lithograph.] A chromolithograph.

Chro'mo-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + *-blast.*] An embryonic cell which develops into a pigment cell.

Chro'mo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + *-gen.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) Vegetable coloring matter other than green; chromule.

2. (*Chem.*) Any colored compound, supposed to contain one or more chromophores.

Chro'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Containing, or capable of forming, chromogen; as, *chromogenic* bacteria.

Chro'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + *-graph.*] An apparatus by which a number of copies of written matter, maps, plans, etc., can be made; — called also *hectograph.*

Chro'mo-leu'cite (krō'mō-lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + E. *leucite.*] (*Bot.*) A chromoplastid.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + E. *lithograph.*] A picture printed in tints and colors by repeated impressions from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process.

Chro'mo-li-thog'ra-pher (-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is engaged in chromolithography.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph'ic (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by, chromolithography.

Chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in inks of various colors.

Chro'mo-phane (krō'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + φαίνειν to show.] (*Physiol.*) A general name for the several coloring matters, red, green, yellow, etc., present in the inner segments of the cones of the retina, held in solution by fats, and slowly decolorized by light; distinct from the photochemical pigments of the rods of the retina.

Chro'mo-phore (krō'mō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + φέρειν to bear.] (*Chem.*) Any chemical group or residue (as NO_2; N_2; or O_2) which imparts some decided color to the compound of which it is an ingredient.

Chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy (krō'mō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + E. *photography.*] The art of producing photographs in colors.

Chro'mo-pho'to-lith'o-graph (-fō'tō-lĭth'ō-gráf), *n.* A photolithograph printed in colors.

Chro'mo-plas'tid (krō'mō-plăs'tĭd), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα + E. *plastid.*] (*Bot.*) A protoplasmic granule of some other color than green; — also called *chromoleucite.*

Chro'mo-some (krō'mō-sōm'), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + σῶμα the body.] (*Biol.*) One of the rodlike bodies into which the nucleus of a cell is transformed during fertilization, prior to undergoing karyokinesis.

Chro'mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + E. *sphere.*] (*Astron.*) An atmosphere of red matter, composed principally of incandescent hydrogen gas, surrounding the sun and enveloping the photosphere. Portions of the chromosphere are here and there thrown up into enormous tongues of flame.

Chro'mo-spher'ic (krō'mō-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

Chro'mo-type (krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + *-type.*] **1.** A sheet printed in colors by any process, as a chromolithograph. See CHROMOLITHOGRAPH.

2. A photographic picture in the natural colors.

Chro'mous (krō'mŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium, when this element has a valence lower than that in chromic compounds.

Chromous acid, a bluish gray powder, CrO.OH, of weak acid properties and regarded as an acid.

Chro'mule (-mūl), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color + ὕλη matter.] (*Bot.*) A general name for coloring matter of plants other than chlorophyll, especially that of petals.

Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chronicus*, Gr. χρονικός concerning time, from χρόνος time: cf. F. *chronique.*]

1. Relating to time; according to time.

2. Continuing for a long time; lingering; habitual.

Chronic disease, one which is inveterate, of long continuance, or progresses slowly, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.

Chron'ic-al (krŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Chronic.

Partly on a *chronical*, and partly on a topical method. *J. A. Alexander.*

Chron'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *cronicle*, fr. *cronique*, OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique*, L. *chronica*, fr. Gr. χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός. See CHRONIC.] **1.** An historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time.

2. A narrative of events; a history; a record.

3. *pl.* The two canonical books of the Old Testament which immediately follow 2 Kings.

Syn. — Register; record; annals. See HISTORY.

Chron'i-cle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRONICLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHRONICLING (-klĭng).] To record in a history or chronicle; to record; to register. *Shak.*

Chron'i-cler (-klẽr), *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; an historian.

Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak.*

‖ **Chro'nique'** (krō'nēk'), *n.* [F. See CHRONICLE.] A chronicle. *L. Addison.*

Chron'o-gram (krŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος time + γράμμα writing, character: cf. F. *chronogramme.*] **1.** An inscription in which certain numeral letters, made to appear specially conspicuous, on being added together, express a particular date or epoch, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

— the capitals of which give, when added as numerals, the sum 1632.

2. The record or inscription made by a chronograph.

Chron'o-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Chron'o-gram-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *chronogrammatique.*] Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

Chron'o-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer of chronograms.

Chron'o-graph (krŏn'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος time + *-graph:* cf. F. *chronographe.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring or recording intervals of time, upon a revolving drum or strip of paper moved by clockwork. The action of the stylus or pen is controlled by electricity.

2. Same as CHRONOGRAM, 1. [*R.*]

3. A chronoscope.

Chro-nog'ra-pher (krō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes a chronography; a chronologer. *Tooke.*

Chron'o-graph'ic (krŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chronograph.

Chro-nog'ra-phy (krō-nŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. χρονογραφία. See CHRONOGRAPH.] A description or record of past time; history. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Chron-nol'o-ger (-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* Same as CHRONOLOGIST.

Chron'o-log'ic (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal; 277), *a.* [Gr. χρονολογικός.] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time; as, *chronological* tables. *Raleigh.* — **Chron'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Chro-nol'o-gist (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), **Chro-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* [Gr. χρονολόγος.] A person who investigates dates of events and transactions; one skilled in chronology.

That learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke.*

The most exact *chronologers* tell us that Christ was born in October, and not in December. *John Knox.*

Chro-nol'o-gy (-jy), *n.; pl.* CHRONOLOGIES (-jĭz). [Gr. χρονολογία; χρόνος time + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *chronologie.*] The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events or transactions their proper dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

Chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος time + *-meter:* cf. F. *chronomètre.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring time; a timekeeper.

2. A portable timekeeper, with a heavy compensation balance, and usually beating half seconds; — intended to keep time with great accuracy for use in astronomical observations, in determining longitude, etc.

3. (*Mus.*) A metronome.

Box chronometer. See under BOX. — **Pocket chronometer,** a chronometer in the form of a large watch. — **To rate a chronometer.** See RATE, *v. t.*

Chron'o-met'ric (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Chron'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *chronométrique.*] Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

Chro-nom'e-try (krō-nŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *chronométrie.*] The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chron'o-pher (krŏn'ō-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος time + φέρειν to carry.] An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.

Chron'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος time + *-scope.*] An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time; used in determining the velocity of projectiles, the duration of short-lived luminous phenomena, etc.

Chrys'a-lid (krĭs'ȧ-lĭd), *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis; resembling a chrysalis.

Chrys'a-lid, *n.; pl.* CHRYSALIDS. See CHRYSALIS.

Chrys'a-lis (-lĭs), *n.; pl.* CHRYSALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). [L. *chrysallis* the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, fr. χρυσός gold. Cf. AURELIA.] (*Zoöl.*) The pupa state of certain insects, esp. of butterflies, from which the perfect insect emerges. See PUPA, and AURELIA (*a*).

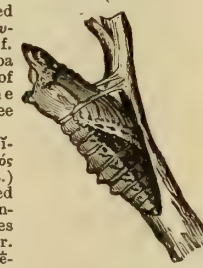

Chrysalis of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*), attached to a twig. Nat. size.

Chrys-an'i-line (krĭs-ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + E. *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow substance obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline. It dyes silk a fine golden-yellow color.

Chrys-an'the-mum (-thē-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσάνθεμον; χρυσός gold + ἄνθεμον flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, mostly perennial, and of many species, including the many varieties of garden chrysanthemums (annual and perennial), and also the feverfew and the oxeye daisy.

Chrys'a-ro'bin (-ȧ-rō'bĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + *araroba*, a foreign name of Goa powder + *-in.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter, yellow substance forming the essential constituent of Goa powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid proper; hence formerly called also *chrysophanic acid.*

Chrys-au'rin (krĭs-ạ'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + L. *aurum* gold. So called from its color.] An orange-colored dyestuff, of artificial production.

Chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krĭs'ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + ἐλεφάντινος made of ivory, fr. ἔλεφας ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

☞ The *chryselephantine* statues of the Greeks were built up with inferior materials, veneered, as it were, with ivory for the flesh, and gold decorated with color for the hair and garments.

Chry'sene (krī'sēn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold.] (*Chem.*) One of the higher aromatic hydrocarbons of coal tar, allied to napthalene and anthracene. It is a white crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{12}$, of strong blue fluorescence, but generally colored yellow by impurities.

Chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, Gr. χρυσοβήρυλλος; χρυσός gold + βήρυλλος beryl.] (*Min.*) A mineral, found in crystals, of a yellow to green or brown color, and consisting of alumina and glucina. It is very hard, and is often used as a gem.

Chrys'o-chlore (-klōr), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + χλωρός light green: cf. F. *chrysochlore.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South African mole of the genus *Chrysochloris;* the golden mole, the fur of which reflects brilliant metallic hues of green and gold.

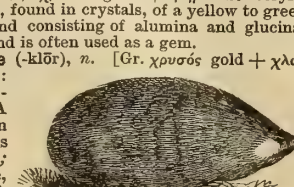

Chrysochlore (*Chrysochloris Capensis*). (¼)

Chrys'o-col'la (-kŏl'lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσόκολλα gold solder; χρυσός gold + κόλλα glue.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring massive, of a blue or greenish blue color.

Chrys'o-gen (krĭs'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance extracted from crude anthracene.

Chry-sog'ra-phy (krĭ-sŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. χρυσογραφία; χρυσός gold + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The art of writing in letters of gold.

2. A writing executed in letters of gold.

Chrys-o'ï-dine (krĭs-ō'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + *-oid* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) An artificial, yellow, crystalline dye, $C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_3(NH_2)_2$. Also, one of a group of dyestuffs resembling chrysoïdine proper.

Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-lit), *n.* [L. *chrysolithos*, Gr. χρυσόλιθος; χρυσός gold + λίθος stone: cf. F. *chrysolithe.*] (*Min.*) A mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron, of a yellow to green color. It is common in certain volcanic rocks; — called also *olivine* and *peridot.* Sometimes used as a gem. The name was also early used for yellow varieties of tourmaline and topaz.

Chry-sol'o-gy (krĭ-sŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + *-logy.*] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

‖ **Chrys-o'pa** (krĭs-ō'pȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. χρυσός gold + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of neuropterous insects. See LACEWING.

Chrys'o-phane (krĭs'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + φαίνειν to show.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from rhubarb as a bitter, yellow, crystalline powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on decomposition.

Chrys'o-phan'ic (krĭs'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, chrysophane.

Chrysophanic acid (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline substance extracted from rhubarb, yellow dock, sienna, chrysarobin, etc., and shown to be a derivative of anthracene. It is used in the treatment of skin diseases; — called also *rhein, rheic acid, rhubarbarin,* etc.

Chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* [OE. *crisopace,* OF. *crisoprace,* F. *chrysoprase,* L. *chrysoprasus,* fr. Gr. χρυσόπρασος; χρυσός gold + πράσον leek.] (*Min.*) An apple-green variety of chalcedony, colored by nickel. It has a dull flinty luster, and is sometimes used in jewelry.

‖ **Chry-sop'ra-sus** (krĭ-sŏp'rȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L.] See CHRYSOPRASE. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

Chrys'o-sperm (krĭs'ō-spẽrm), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + σπέρμα seed.] The seed of gold; a means of creating gold. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Chrys'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + *-type.*] **1.** A photographic picture taken upon paper prepared by the use of a sensitive salt of iron and developed by the application of chloride of gold. *Abney.*

2. The process, invented by Sir J. Herschel.

Chthon'ic (thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χθών, χθονός, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; earthly; as, *chthonic* religions.

[The] *chthonic* character of the wife of Zeus. *Max Müller.*

‖ **Chthon'o-pha'gi-a** (thŏn'ō-fā'jĭ-ȧ), **Chtho-noph'a-gy** (thō-nŏf'ȧ-jy), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia;* Gr. χθών, χθονός, earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] A disease characterized by an irresistible desire to eat earth, observed in some parts of the southern United States, the West Indies, etc.

Chub (chŭb), *n.* [This word seems to signify a large or thick fish. Cf. Sw. *kubb* a short and thick piece of wood, and perh. F. *chabot* chub.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of fresh-water fish of the *Cyprinidæ* or Carp family. The common European species is *Leuciscus cephalus;* the cheven. In America the name is applied to various fishes of the same family, of the genera *Semotilus, Squalius, Ceratichthys,* etc., and also locally to several very different fishes, as the *tautog, black bass,* etc.

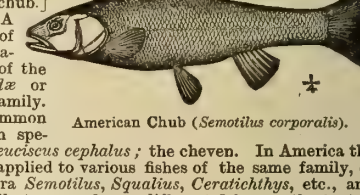

American Chub (*Semotilus corporalis*).

Chub mackerel (*Zoöl.*), a species of mackerel (*Scomber colias*) in some years found in abundance on the Atlantic coast, but absent in others; — called also *bull mackerel, thimble-eye,* and *big-eyed mackerel.* — **Chub sucker** (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water fish of the United States (*Erimyzon sucetta*); — called also *creekfish.*

Chub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* Chubby. [*R.*] *H. Brooke.*

Chub'bed-ness, *n.* The state of being chubby.

Chub'by (-bỹ), *a.* Like a chub; plump, short, and thick. "*Chubby* faces." *I. Taylor.*

Chub'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a plump, short face.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUCKED (chŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [Imitative of the sound.] **1.** To make a noise resembling that of a hen when she calls her chickens; to cluck.

2. To chuckle; to laugh. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Chuck, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens. *Dryden.*

Chuck, *n.* **1.** The cluck or call of a hen.

2. A sudden, small noise.

3. A word of endearment; — corrupted from *chick.* "Pray, *chuck,* come hither." *Shak.*

Chuck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUCKED (chŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [F. *choquer* to strike. Cf. SHOCK, *v. t.*] **1.** To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to.

Chucked the barmaid under the chin. *W. Irving.*

2. To toss or throw smartly out of the hand; to pitch. [*Colloq.*] "Mahomet Ali will just be *chucked* into the Nile." *Lord Palmerston.*

3. (*Mech.*) To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning; to bore or turn (a hole) in a revolving piece held in a chuck.

Chuck, *n.* **1.** A slight blow or pat under the chin.

2. A short throw; a toss.

3. (*Mach.*) A contrivance or machine fixed to the mandrel of a lathe, for holding a tool or the material to be operated upon.

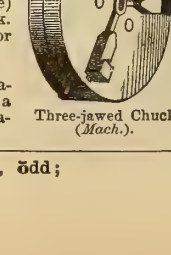

Three-jawed Chuck (*Mach.*).

Chuck farthing, a play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole; pitch farthing. — **Chuck hole**, a deep hole in a wagon rut. — **Elliptic chuck**, a chuck having a slider and an eccentric circle, which, as the work turns round, give it a sliding motion across the center which generates an ellipse. *Knight.*

Chuck (chŭk), *n.* **1.** A small pebble; — called also *chuckstone* and *chuckiestone*. [*Scot.*]

2. *pl.* A game played with chucks, in which one or more are tossed up and caught; jackstones. [*Scot.*]

Chuck, *n.* A piece of the backbone of an animal, from between the neck and the collar bone, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking; as, a *chuck* steak; a *chuck* roast. [*Colloq.*]

Chuc'kle (chŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUCKLING (-klĭng).] [From 1st CHUCK.] **1.** To call, as a hen her chickens; to cluck. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to cocker. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Chuc'kle, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh; the expression of satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

Chuc'kle, *v. i.* [From 1st CHUCK.] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing inward satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

Chuc'kle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A person with a large head; a numskull; a dunce. [*Low*] *Knowles.*

Chuc'kle-head'ed, *a.* Having a large head; thick-headed; dull; stupid. *Smart.*

Chuck'-Will's-wid'ow (chŭk'wĭlz-wĭd'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of goatsucker (*Antrostomus Carolinensis*), of the southern United States; — so called from its note.

Chud (chŭd), *v. t.* [Cf. CHEW, CUD.] To champ; to bite. [*Obs.*] *A. Stafford.*

Chu'et (chụ'ĕt), *n.* [From CHEW, v. t.] Minced meat. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Chu'fa** (chōō'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A sedgelike plant (*Cyperus esculentus*) producing edible tubers, native about the Mediterranean, now cultivated in many regions; the earth almond.

Chuff (chŭf), *n.* [Perh. a modification of *chub*: cf. W. *cyff* stock, stump.] A coarse or stupid fellow. *Shak.*

Chuff, *a.* Stupid; churlish. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Chuff'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Clownishly; surlily.

Chuff'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being chuffy.

Chuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Fat or puffed out in the cheeks.

2. Rough; clownish; surly.

Chu'lan (chōō'lan), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fragrant flowers of the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, used in China for perfuming tea.

Chum (chŭm), *n.* [Perh. a contraction fr. *comrade* or *chamber fellow*: cf. also AS. *cuma* a comer, guest.] A roommate, especially in a college or university; an old and intimate friend.

Chum, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUMMED (chŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUMMING.] To occupy a chamber with another; as, to *chum* together at college. [*U. S.*]

Chum, *n.* Chopped pieces of fish used as bait. [*U. S.*]

Chump (chŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kumbr* a chopping, E. *chop*.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood. *Morton.*

Chump end, the thick end; as, the *chump end* of a joint of meat. *Dickens.*

‖ **Chu-nam'** (chōō-năm'), *n.* [Hind. *chūnā*, from Skr. *cūrṇa* powder, dust; or a Dravidian word.] Quicklime; also, plaster or mortar. [*India*] *Whitworth.*

Chunk (chŭnk), *n.* [Cf. CHUMP.] A short, thick piece of anything. [*Colloq. U. S. & Prov. Eng.*]

Chunk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick. [*U. S.*] *Kane.*

Church (chûrch), *n.* [OE. *chirche*, *chireche*, *cherche*, Scot. *kirk*, from AS. *circe*, *cyrice*; akin to D. *kerk*, Icel. *kirkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*, OHG. *chirihha*; all fr. Gr. κυριακόν the Lord's house, fr. κυριακός concerning a master or lord, fr. κύριος master, lord, fr. κῦρος power, might; akin to Skr. *çūra* hero, Zend. *çura* strong, OIr. *caur*, *cur*, hero. Cf. KIRK.] **1.** A building set apart for Christian worship.

2. A Jewish or heathen temple. [*Obs.*] *Acts* xix. 37.

3. A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together. "When they had ordained them elders in every *church*." *Acts* xiv. 23.

4. A body of Christian believers, holding the same creed, observing the same rites, and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority; a denomination; as, the Roman Catholic *church*; the Presbyterian *church*.

5. The collective body of Christians.

6. Any body of worshipers; as, the Jewish *church*; the *church* of Brahm.

7. The aggregate of religious influences in a community; ecclesiastical influence, authority, etc.; as, to array the power of the *church* against some moral evil.

Remember that both *church* and state are properly the rulers of the people, only because they are their benefactors. *Bulwer.*

☞ *Church* is often used in composition to denote something belonging or relating to the church; as, *church* authority; *church* history; *church* member; *church* music, etc.

Apostolic church. See under APOSTOLIC. — **Broad church.** See BROAD CHURCH. — **Catholic** *or* **Universal church**, the whole body of believers in Christ throughout the world. — **Church of England**, *or* **English church**, the Episcopal church established and endowed in England by law. — **Church living**, a benefice in an established church. — **Church militant.** See under MILITANT. — **Church owl** (*Zoöl.*), the white owl. See BARN OWL. — **Church rate**, a tax levied on parishioners for the maintenance of the church and its services. — **Church session.** See under SESSION. — **Church triumphant.** See under TRIUMPHANT. — **Church work**, work on, or in behalf of, a church; the work of a particular church for the spread of religion. — **Established church**, the church maintained by the civil authority; a state church.

Church, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHURCHED (chûrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHURCHING.] To bless according to a prescribed form, or to unite with in publicly returning thanks in church, as after deliverance from the dangers of childbirth; as, the *churching* of women.

Church'-ale' (chûrch'āl'), *n.* A church or parish festival (as in commemoration of the dedication of a church), at which much ale was used. *Wright. Nares.*

Church'-bench' (-bĕnch'), *n.* A seat in the porch of a church. *Shak.*

Church'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The institution, government, or authority of a church. [*R.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Church'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who attends church.

Church'go'ing, *a.* **1.** Habitually attending church.

2. Summoning to church.

The sound of the *churchgoing* bell. *Cowper.*

Church'-haw' (-hạ'), *n.* [*Church* + *haw* a yard.] Churchyard. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Church'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church organization; sectarianism.

Church'less (-lĕs), *a.* Without a church. *T. Fuller.*

Church'like' (-līk'), *a.* Befitting a church or a churchman; becoming to a clergyman. *Shak.*

Church'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Regard for the church.

Church'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, the church; ecclesiastical.

Church'man (chûrch'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* CHURCHMEN (-mẽn). **1.** An ecclesiastic or clergyman.

2. An Episcopalian, or a member of the Established Church of England. "A zealous *churchman*." *Macaulay.*

3. One who is attached to, or attends, church.

Church'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a churchman. *Milman.*

Church'man-ship, *n.* The state or quality of being a churchman; attachment to the church.

Church' modes' (mōdz'). (*Mus.*) The modes or scales used in ancient church music. See GREGORIAN.

Church'ship, *n.* State of being a church. *South.*

Church'ward'en (-wȧrd'n), *n.* **1.** One of the officers (usually two) in an Episcopal church, whose duties vary in different dioceses, but always include the provision of what is necessary for the communion service.

2. A clay tobacco pipe, with a long tube. [*Slang, Eng.*]

There was a small wooden table placed in front of the smoldering fire, with decanters, a jar of tobacco, and two long *churchwardens*. *W. Black.*

Church'ward'en-ship, *n.* The office of a churchwarden.

Church'y, *a.* Relating to a church; unduly fond of church forms. [*Colloq.*]

Church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Like graves in the holy *churchyard*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Burial place; burying ground; graveyard; necropolis; cemetery; God's acre.

Churl (chûrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband; akin to D. *karel*, *kerel*, G. *kerl*, Dan. & Sw. *karl*, Icel. *karl*, and to the E. proper name *Charles* (orig., *man*, *male*), and perh. to Skr. *jāra* lover. Cf. CARL, CHARLES'S WAIN.] **1.** A rustic; a countryman or laborer. "A peasant or *churl*." *Spenser.*

Your rank is all reversed; let men of cloth
Bow to the stalwart *churls* in overalls. *Emerson.*

2. A rough, surly, ill-bred man; a boor.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. A selfish miser; an illiberal person; a niggard.

Like to some rich *churl* hoarding up his pelf. *Drayton.*

Churl, *a.* Churlish; rough; selfish. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Churl'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a churl; rude; cross-grained; ungracious; surly; illiberal; niggardly. "*Churlish* benefits." *Ld. Burleigh.*

Half mankind maintain a *churlish* strife. *Cowper.*

2. Wanting pliancy; unmanageable; unyielding; not easily wrought; as, a *churlish* soil; the *churlish* and intractable nature of some minerals. *Boyle.*

Churl'ish-ly, *adv.* In a churlish manner.

Churl'ish-ness, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; lack of kindness or courtesy.

Churl'y (-ĭ), *a.* Rude; churlish; violent. *Longfellow.*

Churme (chûrm), **Chirm** (chẽrm), *n.* [See CHIRM.] Clamor, or confused noise; buzzing. [*Obs.*]

The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

Churn (chûrn), *n.* [OE. *chirne*, *cherne*, AS. *ceren*, *cyrin*; akin to D. *karn*, Dan. *kierne*. See CHURN, *v. t.*] A vessel in which milk or cream is stirred, beaten, or otherwise agitated (as by a plunging or revolving dasher) in order to separate the oily globules from the other parts, and obtain butter.

Churn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHURNED (chûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHURNING.] [OE. *chernen*, AS. *cernan*; akin to LG. *karnen*, G. *kernen*, D. *karnen*, Dan. *kierne*, Sw. *kärna*, and also to E. *corn*, *kernel*, the meaning coming from the idea of extracting the kernel or marrow. See KERNEL.] **1.** To stir, beat, or agitate, as milk or cream in a churn, in order to make butter.

2. To shake or agitate with violence.

Churned in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

Churn, *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning.

Churn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who churns.

2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.

‖ **Chur'rus** (chŭr'rŭs), *n.* [Hind. *charas*.] A powerfully narcotic and intoxicating gum resin which exudes from the flower heads, seeds, etc., of Indian hemp.

Churr'worm' (chûr'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *cyrran*, *cerran*, to turn.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect that turns about nimbly; the mole cricket; — called also *fan cricket*. *Johnson.*

Chuse (chūz), *v. t.* See CHOOSE. [*Obs.*]

Chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute*, prop. a fall.] **1.** A framework, trough, or tube, upon or through which objects are made to slide from a higher to a lower level, or through which water passes to a wheel.

2. See SHOOT.

Chut'ney (chŭt'nў), **Chut'nee** (chŭt'nē), } *n.* [Hind. *chaṭnī*.] A warm or spicy condiment or pickle made in India, compounded of various vegetable substances, sweets, acids, etc.

Chy-la'ceous (kĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Possessed of the properties of chyle; consisting of chyle.

Chy-la'que-ous (kĭ-lā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [*Chyle* + *aqueous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Consisting of chyle much diluted with water; — said of a liquid which forms the circulating fluid of some inferior animals.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* [NL. *chylus*, Gr. χυλός juice, chyle, fr. χέειν to pour: cf. F. *chyle*; prob. akin to E. *fuse* to melt.] (*Physiol.*) A milky fluid containing the fatty matter of the food in a state of emulsion, or fine mechanical division; formed from chyme by the action of the intestinal juices. It is absorbed by the lacteals, and conveyed into the blood by the thoracic duct.

Chyl'i-fac'tion (kĭl'ĭ-făk'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-; 277), *n.* [*Chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] (*Physiol.*) The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies; chylification, — a digestive process.

Chyl'i-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Producing, or converting into, chyle; having the power to form chyle.

Chy-lif'er-ous (kĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Chyle* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *chylifère*.] (*Physiol.*) Transmitting or conveying chyle; as, *chyliferous* vessels.

Chy-lif'ic (kĭ-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* Chylifactive.

Chyl'i-fi-ca'tion (kĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The formation of chyle. See CHYLIFACTION.

Chy-lif'i-ca-to-ry (kĭ-lĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў *or* kī'lĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rў), *a.* Chylifactive.

Chy'li-fy (kī'lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*Chyle* + *-fy*.] (*Physiol.*) To make chyle of; to be converted into chyle.

Chy'lo-po-et'ic (kī'lō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χυλοποιεῖν to make into juice; χυλός juice, chyle + ποιεῖν to make.] (*Physiol.*) Concerned in the formation of chyle; as, the *chylopoetic* organs.

Chy'lous (kī'lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *chyleux*.] (*Physiol.*) Consisting of, or similar to, chyle.

‖ **Chy-lu'ri-a** (kĭ-lū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. χυλός chyle + οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which the urine contains chyle or fatty matter, giving it a milky appearance.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. χυμός juice, like χυλός, fr. χέειν to pour: cf. F. *chyme*. See CHYLE.] (*Physiol.*) The pulpy mass of semi-digested food in the small intestines just after its passage from the stomach. It is separated in the intestines into chyle and excrement. See CHYLE.

Chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), **Chym'ist**, **Chym'is-try** (-ĭs-trў). [*Obs.*] See CHEMIC, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

Chy-mif'er-ous (kĭ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Chyme* + *-ferous*.] (*Physiol.*) Bearing or containing chyme.

Chym'i-fi-ca'tion (kĭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kī'mĭ-; 277), *n.* [*Chyme* + L. *facere* to make: cf. F. *chymification*.] (*Physiol.*) The conversion of food into chyme by the digestive action of gastric juice.

Chym'i-fy (kĭm'ĭ-fī *or* kī'mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Chyme* + *-fy*: cf. F. *chymifier*.] (*Physiol.*) To form into chyme.

Chy'mous (kī'mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to chyme.

Chy-om'e-ter (kī-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. χέειν to pour + *-meter*.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for measuring liquids. It consists of a piston moving in a tube in which is contained the liquid, the quantity expelled being indicated by the graduation upon the piston rod.

Ci-ba'ri-ous (sĭ-bā'rĭ-ŭs *or* sĭ-), *a.* [L. *cibarius*, fr. *cibus* food.] Pertaining to food; edible. *Johnson.*

Ci-ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *cibatio*, fr. *cibare* to feed.] **1.** The act of taking food.

2. (*Alchemy*) The process or operation of feeding the contents of the crucible with fresh material. *B. Jonson.*

Cib'ol (sĭb'ŏl), *n.* [F. *ciboule*, LL. *cepula*, *cepola*, dim. of L. *cepa*, *caepa*, *caepe*, an onion. Cf. CHIBBAL, CIVES.] A perennial alliaceous plant (*Allium fistulosum*), sometimes called *Welsh onion*. Its fistular leaves are used in cookery.

‖ **Ci-bo'ri-um** (sĭ-bō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CIBORIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *ciborium* a cup, fr. Gr. κιβώριον a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean; also, a cup made from its large leaves, or resembling its seed vessel in shape.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A canopy usually standing free and supported on four columns, covering the high altar, or, very rarely, a secondary altar.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The coffer or case in which the host is kept; the pyx.

Ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. CICADAS (-dȧz), L. CICADÆ (-dē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Cicada*. They are large hemipterous insects, with nearly transparent wings. The male makes a shrill sound by peculiar organs in the under side of the abdomen, consisting of a pair of stretched membranes, acted upon by powerful muscles. A noted American species (*C. septendecim*) is called the *seventeen year locust*. Another common species is the *dogday cicada*.

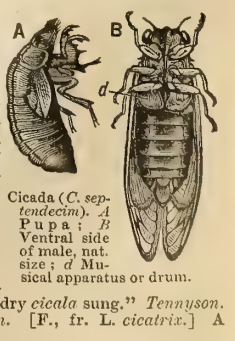

Cicada (*C. septendecim*). *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat. size; *d* Musical apparatus or drum.

‖ **Ci-ca'la** (chĕ-kä'lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cicada*.] A cicada. See CICADA. "At eve a dry *cicala* sung." *Tennyson.*

Cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cicatrix*.] A cicatrix.

Cic'a-tri'cial (-trĭsh'ȧl), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or having the character of, a cicatrix. *Dunglison.*

Cic'a-tri'cle (-trĭk'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatricule*, fr. L. *cicatricula* a small scar, fr. *cicatrix* a scar.] (*Biol.*) The germinating point in the embryo of a seed; the point in the yolk of an egg at which development begins.

Cic'a-tri'sive (-trī'sĭv), *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix; good for the healing of a wound.

‖ **Ci-ca'trix** (sĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* CICATRICES (sĭk'ă-trī'sēz). [L.] (*Med.*) The pellicle which forms over a wound or breach of continuity and completes the process of healing in the latter, and which subsequently contracts and becomes white, forming the scar.

Cic'a-tri'zant (sĭk'ă-trī'zant), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisant*, properly p. pr. of *cicatriser*.] (*Med.*) A medicine or application that promotes the healing of a sore or wound, or the formation of a cicatrix.

Cic'a-tri-za'tion (-trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisation*.] (*Med.*) The process of forming a cicatrix, or the state of being cicatrized.

Cic'a-trize (sĭk'ă-trīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CICATRIZED (-trīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CICATRIZING.] [Cf. F. *cicatriser*, fr. *cicatrice*, L. *cicatrix*, scar.] (*Med.*) To heal or induce the formation of a cicatrix in, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh. *Wiseman.*

Cic'a-trize, *v. i.* (*Med.*) To heal; to have a new skin.

Cic'a-trose' (sĭk'ă-trōs'), *a.* Full of scars. *Craig.*

Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ), *n.* [L. *seselis*, Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις; perh. ultimately of Egyptian origin.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several umbelliferous plants, of the genera *Myrrhis*, *Osmorrhiza*, etc.

Cic'e-ro (sĭs'ē-rō), *n.* (*Print.*) Pica type; — so called by French printers.

‖ **Ci'ce-ro'ne** (chē'chă-rō'nā; E. sĭs'ē-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICERONI (-nē), E. CICERONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator. So called from the ordinary talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins, is termed by them [the Italians] a *cicerone*, or a Cicero. *Trench.*

Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Ciceronianus*, fr. *Cicero*, the orator.] Resembling Cicero in style or action; eloquent.

Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of, or resemblance to, the style or action of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or expression. "Great study in *Ciceronianism*, the chief abuse of Oxford." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cich'o-ra'ceous (sĭk'ō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [See CHICORY.] Belonging to, or resembling, a suborder of composite plants of which the chicory (*Cichorium*) is the type.

Cich'-pea' (sĭk'pē'), *n.* The chick-pea. *Holland.*

Ci-cis'be-ism (sĭ-sĭs'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

‖ **Ci'cis-be'o** (chē'chēs-bā'ō *or* sĭ-sĭs'bē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICISBEI (-ē). [It.] **1.** A professed admirer of a married woman; a dangler about women.

2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to a fan, walking stick, etc. [*Obs.*]

Cic'la-toun' (sĭk'lă-tōōn'), *n.* [OF. *ciclaton*.] A costly cloth, of uncertain material, used in the Middle Ages. [*Obs.*] [Written also *checklaton*, *chekelatoun*.]

His robe was of *ciclatoun*,
That coste many a Jane. *Chaucer.*

Cic'u-rate (sĭk'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *cicurare* to tame, fr. *cicur* tame.] To tame. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cic'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicuration*.] The act of taming. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

‖ **Ci-cu'ta** (sĭ-kū'tă), *n.* [L., the poison hemlock.] (*Bot.*) A genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, of which the water hemlock or cowbane is best known.

☞ The name *cicuta* is sometimes erroneously applied to *Conium maculatum*, or *officinal hemlock*.

Cic'u-tox'in (sĭk'ū-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of the water hemlock (*Cicuta*) extracted as a poisonous gummy substance.

Cid (sĭd), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *seid* lord.] **1.** Chief or commander; in Spanish literature, a title of Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, a champion of Christianity and of the old Spanish royalty, in the 11th century.

2. An epic poem, which celebrates the exploits of the Spanish national hero, Ruy Diaz.

Ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [F. *cidre*, OF. *sidre*, fr. L. *sicera* a kind of strong drink, Gr. σίκερα; of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *shākar* to be intoxicated, *shēkār* strong drink.] The expressed juice of apples. It is used as a beverage, for making vinegar, and for other purposes.

☞ *Cider* was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor, but was not applied to wine.

Cider brandy, a kind of brandy distilled from cider. — **Cider mill**, a mill in which cider is made. — **Cider press**, the press of a cider mill.

Ci'der-ist, *n.* A maker of cider. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Ci'der-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*Cider* + *-kin*.] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace in water.

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

‖ **Ci'-de-vant'** (sē'de-väN'), *a.* [F., hitherto, formerly.] Former; previous; of times gone by; as, a *ci-devant* governor.

‖ **Cierge** (syârzh), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cera* wax.] A wax candle used in religious rites.

Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, orig., a kind of tobacco in the island of Cuba: cf. F. *cigare*.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

Cigar fish (*Zoöl.*), a fish (*Decapterus punctatus*), allied to the mackerel, found on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ă-rĕt'), *n.* [F. *cigarette*.] A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

‖ **Cil'i-a** (sĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* CILIUM, the sing., is rarely used. [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The eyelashes.

2. (*Biol.*) Small, generally microscopic, vibrating appendages lining certain organs, as the air passages of the higher animals, and in the lower animals often covering also the whole or a part of the exterior. They are also found on some vegetable organisms. In the Infusoria, and many larval forms, they are locomotive organs.

3. (*Bot.*) Hairlike processes, commonly marginal and forming a fringe like the eyelash.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Small, vibratory, swimming organs, somewhat resembling true cilia, as those of Ctenophora.

Cil'ia-ry (sĭl'yă-ry *or* -ĭ-ă-rў; 106), *a.* [Cf. F. *ciliaire*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the cilia, or eyelashes. Also applied to special parts of the eye itself; as, the *ciliary* processes of the choroid coat; the *ciliary* muscle, etc.

2. (*Biol.*) Pertaining to or connected with the cilia in animal or vegetable organisms; as, *ciliary* motion.

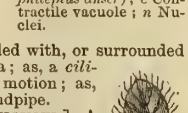

One of the Ciliata (*Amphileptus anser*); *c* Contractile vacuole; *n* Nuclei.

‖ **Cil'i-a'ta** (sĭl'ĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CILIA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Infusoria, characterized by having cilia. In some species the cilia cover the body generally, in others they form a band around the mouth.

Cil'i-ate (sĭl'ĭ-āt), } *a.* Provided with, or surrounded
Cil'i-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } by, cilia; as, a *ciliate* leaf; endowed with vibratory motion; as, the *ciliated* epithelium of the windpipe.

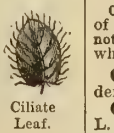
Ciliate Leaf.

Cil'ice (sĭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. See CILICIOUS.] A kind of haircloth undergarment. *Southey.*

Ci-li'cian (sĭ-lĭsh'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cilicia in Asia Minor. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cilicia.

Ci-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *cilicium* a covering, orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, fr. *Cilicius* Cilician, fr. *Cilicia*, a province of Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of hair. [*Obs.*]

A *cilicious* or sackcloth habit. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cil'i-form (sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), } *a.* [*Cilium* + *-form*.]
Cil'i-i-form' (sĭl'ĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), } Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender.

Cil'i-o-grade (sĭl'ĭ-ō-grād), *a.* [*Cilium* + L. *gradi* to step: cf. F. *ciliograde*.] (*Zoöl.*) Moving by means of *cilia*, or cilialike organs; as, the *ciliograde* Medusæ.

‖ **Cil'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L., eyelid.] See CILIA.

Cill (sĭl), *n.* See SILL, *n.*, a foundation.

‖ **Cil-lo'sis** (sĭl-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cilium* eyelid.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

Ci'ma (sī'mă), *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of molding. See CYMA.

Ci-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* See SIMAR.

Cim'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* [It. *ciambella*.] A kind of confectionery or cake. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Cim'bi-a (-bĭ-ă), *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet or band placed around the shaft of a column as if to strengthen it. [Written also *cimia*.]

Cim'bri-an (sĭm'brĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cimbri. — *n.* One of the Cimbri. See CIMBRIC.

Cim'bric (-brĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cimbri*, an ancient tribe inhabiting Northern Germany. — *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

Ci-me'li-arch (sĭ-mē'lĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *cimeliarcha*, Gr. κειμηλιάρχης, treasurer.] A superintendent or keeper of a church's valuables; a churchwarden. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Cim'e-ter (sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See SCIMITER.

‖ **Ci'mex** (sī'mĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hemipterous insects of which the bedbug is the best known example. See BEDBUG.

Cim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ă), *n.* (*Arch.*) See CIMBIA.

Ci'miss (sī'mĭs), *n.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, a bug.] (*Zoöl.*) The bedbug. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭm-mē'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Cimmerius*.] [Written also *Kimmerian*.] **1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people, said to have lived, in very ancient times, in profound and perpetual darkness.

2. Without any light; intensely dark.

In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell. *Milton.*

Cim'o-lite (sĭm'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. Κιμωλία (sc. γῆ) Cimolian earth, fr. Κίμωλος, L. *Cimolus*, an island of the Cyclades.] (*Min.*) A soft, earthy, clayey mineral, of whitish or grayish color.

Cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A strong saddle girth, as of canvas. [*West. U. S.*]

2. A tight grip. [*Colloq.*]

Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nâ), *n.* [So named from the wife of Count *Chinchon*, viceroy of Peru in the seventeenth century, who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain, contributed to the general propagation of this remedy.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of trees growing naturally on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, but now cultivated in the East Indies, producing a medicinal bark of great value.

2. (*Med.*) The bark of any species of *cinchona* containing three per cent. or more of bitter febrifuge alkaloids; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark.

Cin'cho-na'ceous (sĭn'kō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Allied or pertaining to cinchona, or to the plants that produce it.

Cin-chon'ic (sĭn-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or obtained from, cinchona. *Mayne.*

Cin-chon'i-dine (sĭn-kŏn'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [From CINCHONA.] (*Chem.*) One of the quinine group of alkaloids, found especially in red cinchona bark. It is a white crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, with a bitter taste and qualities similar to, but weaker than, quinine; — sometimes called also *cinchonidia*.

Cin'cho-nine (sĭn'kō-nĭn), *n.* [From CINCHONA: cf. F. *cinchonine*.] (*Chem.*) One of the quinine group of alkaloids isomeric with and resembling cinchonidine; — called also *cinchonia*.

Cin'cho-nism (sĭn'kō-nĭz'm), *n.* [From CINCHONA.] (*Med.*) A condition produced by the excessive or long-continued use of quinine, and marked by deafness, roaring in the ears, vertigo, etc.

Cin'cho-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To produce cinchonism in; to poison with quinine or with cinchona.

Cin'cin-na'ti ep'och (sĭn'sĭn-nā'tĭ ĕp'ŏk). (*Geol.*) An epoch at the close of the American lower Silurian system. The rocks are well developed near *Cincinnati*, Ohio. The group includes the Hudson River and Lorraine shales of New York.

Cinc'ture (sĭngk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] **1.** A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body, — as by an ecclesiastic for confining the alb.

2. That which encompasses or incloses; an inclosure. "Within the *cincture* of one wall." *Bacon.*

3. (*Arch.*) The fillet, listel, or band next to the apophyge at the extremity of the shaft of a column.

Cinc'tured (sĭngk'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Having or wearing a cincture or girdle.

Cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross; akin to Icel. *sindr* dross, Sw. *sinder*, G. *sinter*, D. *sintel*; perh. influenced by F. *cendre* ashes, fr. L. *cinis*. Cf. SINTER.] **1.** Partly burned or vitrified coal, or other combustible, in which fire is extinct.

2. A hot coal without flame; an ember. *Swift.*

3. A scale thrown off in forging metal.

4. The slag of a furnace, or scoriaceous lava from a volcano.

Cinder frame, a framework of wire in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to arrest the escape of cinders. — **Cinder notch** (*Metal.*), the opening in a blast furnace, through which melted cinder flows out.

Cin'der-y (-ў), *a.* Resembling, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders.

Cin'e-fac'tion (sĭn'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cinefactio*: L. *cinis* ashes + *facere* to make: cf. F. *cinéfaction*.] Cineration; reduction to ashes. [*Obs.*]

Cin'e-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Cin'e-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See KINEMATIC.

Cin'e-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n. sing.* See KINEMATICS.

Cin'er-a'ceous (-ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cineraceus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; ash-colored; cinereous.

‖ **Cin'e-ra'ri-a** (sĭn'ē-rā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cinis* ashes. So called from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan genus of free-flowering composite plants, mostly from South Africa. Several species are cultivated for ornament.

Cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ẽr-ă-rў), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

Cinerary urns, vessels used by the ancients to preserve the ashes of the dead when burned.

Cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cinis* ashes: cf. F. *cinération*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; cinefaction.

Ci-ne're-ous (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cinereus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; ash-colored; grayish.

Cin'er-es'cent (sĭn'ẽr-ĕs'sent), *a.* Somewhat cinereous; of a color somewhat resembling that of wood ashes.

Cin'er-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *cineritius*, *cinericius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; having the color of ashes, — as the cortical substance of the brain.

Ci-ner'u-lent (sĭ-nĕr'ū-lĕnt), *a.* Full of ashes. [*Obs.*]

Cin'ga-lese' (sĭn'gă-lēz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Cf. F. *Cingalais*.] A native or natives of Ceylon descended from its primitive inhabitants; also (*sing.*), the language of the Cingalese. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cingalese. [Written also *Singhalese*.]

☞ *Ceylonese* is applied to the inhabitants of the island in general.

Cin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *n.* [L. *cingula*, *cingulum*, fr. *cingere* to gird.] A girth. [*R.*] See SURCINGLE.

‖ **Cin'gu-lum** (sĭn'gŭ-lŭm), *n.* [L., a girdle.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A distinct girdle or band of color; a raised spiral line as seen on certain univalve shells. (*b*) The clitellus of earthworms. (*c*) The base of the crown of a tooth.

Cin'na-bar (sĭn'nă-bär), *n.* [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. κιννάβαρι; prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Per. *ginbār*, Hind. *shangarf*.] **1.** (*Min.*) Red sulphide of mercury, occurring in brilliant red crystals, and also in red or brown amorphous masses. It is used in medicine.

2. The artificial red sulphide of mercury used as a pigment; vermilion.

Cinnabar Græcorum (grē-kō'rŭm). [L. *Graecorum*, gen. pl., of the Greeks.] (*Med.*) Same as DRAGON'S BLOOD. — **Green cinnabar**, a green pigment consisting of the oxides of cobalt and zinc subjected to the action of fire. — **Hepatic cinnabar** (*Min.*), an impure cinnabar of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster.

Cin'na-ba-rine (sĭn'nă-bă-rĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *cinabarin*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, *cinnabarine* sand.

Cin'na-mene (-mēn), *n.* [From CINNAMIC.] (*Chem.*) Styrene (which was formerly called *cinnamene* because obtained from cinnamic acid). See STYRENE.

Cin-nam'ic (sĭn-năm'ĭk), *a.* [From CINNAMON.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.

Cinnamic acid (*Chem.*), a white, crystalline, odorless substance, $C_6H_5.C_2H_2.CO_2H$, formerly obtained from storax and oil of cinnamon, now made from certain benzene derivatives in large quantities, and used for the artificial production of indigo.

Cin'na-mom'ic (sĭn'nă-mŏm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cinnamomum* cinnamon.] (*Chem.*) See CINNAMIC.

Cin'na-mon (sĭn'nă-mŭn), *n.* [Heb. *qinnāmōn*; cf. Gr. κίνναμον, κιννάμωμον, L. *cinnamomum*, cinnamon. The Heb. word itself seems to have been borrowed from some other language; cf. Malay *kāyū mānis* sweet wood.] (*a*) The inner bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste, and is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. (*b*) Cassia.

Cinnamon Leaf and Blossom.

Cinnamon stone (*Min.*), a variety of garnet, of a cinnamon or hyacinth red color, sometimes used in jewelry. — **Oil of cinnamon**, a colorless aromatic oil obtained from cinnamon and cassia, and consisting essentially of cinnamic aldehyde, $C_6H_5.C_2H_2.CHO$. — **Wild cinnamon**. See CANELLA.

Cin'na-mone (sĭn'nă-mōn), *n.* [*Cinnamic* + *-one*.] A yellow crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5.C_2H_2)_2CO$, the ketone of cinnamic acid.

Cin'na-myl (sĭn'nȧ-mĭl), *n.* [*Cinnamic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical, $C_6H_5.C_2H_2.C$, of cinnamic compounds. [Formerly written also *cinnamule.*]

Cin'no-line (sĭn'nō-lĭn), *n.* [*Cinn*amic + quin*oline.*] A nitrogenous organic base, $C_8H_8N_2$, analogous to quinoline, obtained from certain complex diazo compounds.

Cinque (sĭnk), *n.* [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Five; the number five in dice or cards.

‖ **Cin'que-cen'to** (chĕn'kwȧ-chän'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., five hundred, abbrev. for fifteen hundred. The *Cinquecento* style was so called because it arose after the year 1500.] The sixteenth century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the *Cinquecento; Cinquecento* style.

Cinque'foil (sĭnk'foil'), *n.* [*Cinque* five + *foil*, F. *feuille* leaf. See FOIL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The name of several different species of the genus *Potentilla;* — also called *five-finger*, because of the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand.

Cinquefoil (*Arch.*).

2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, etc. *Gwilt.*

Marsh cinquefoil, the *Potentilla palustris*, a plant with purple flowers which grows in fresh-water marshes.

Cinque'–pace' (-pās'), *n.* [*Cinque* + *pace.*] A lively dance (called also *galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. [*Obs.*] *Nares. Shak.*

Cinque' Ports' (pōrts'). [*Cinque* + *port.*] (*Eng. Hist.*) Five English ports, to which peculiar privileges were anciently accorded; — viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; afterwards increased by the addition of Winchelsea, Rye, and some minor places.

Baron of the Cinque Ports. See under BARON.

Cinque'–spot'ted, *a.* Five-spotted. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cintre.*] (*Arch.*) See CENTER.

‖ **Ci-nu'ra** (sĭ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κινεῖν to move + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The group of Thysanura which includes *Lepisma* and allied forms; the bristletails. See BRISTLETAIL, and LEPISMA.

Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *cion.* See SCION.] See SCION.

The *cion* overruleth the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no motion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

Ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *cifre* zero, F. *chiffre* figure (cf. Sp. *cifra*, LL. *cifra*), fr. Ar. *çifrun, çafrun*, empty, cipher, zero, fr. *çafira* to be empty. Cf. ZERO.] **1.** (*Arith.*) A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold.

2. One who, or that which, has no weight or influence.

Here he was a mere *cipher.* *W. Irving.*

3. A character in general, as a figure or letter. [*Obs.*]

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters and letters bearing the forms of creatures. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. A combination or interweaving of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; a monogram; as, a painter's *cipher*, an engraver's *cipher*, etc. The cut represents the initials *N. W.*

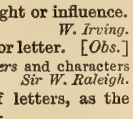

Cipher.

5. A private alphabet, system of characters, or other mode of writing, contrived for the safe transmission of secrets; also, a writing in such characters.

His father . . . engaged him when he was very young to write all his letters to England in *cipher.* *Bp. Burnet.*

Cipher key, a key to assist in reading writings in cipher.

Ci'pher, *a.* Of the nature of a cipher; of no weight or influence. "Twelve *cipher* bishops." *Milton.*

Ci'pher, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIPHERED (sī'fẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIPHERING.] To use figures in a mathematical process; to do sums in arithmetic.

'T was certain he could write and *cipher* too. *Goldsmith.*

Ci'pher, *v. t.* **1.** To write in occult characters.

His notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

2. To get by ciphering; as, to *cipher* out the answer.

3. To decipher. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To designate by characters. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ci'pher-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ciphers.

Ci'pher-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Nothingness. [*R.*] *Goodwin.*

Cip'o-lin (sĭp'ō-lĭn), *n.* [It. *cipollino*, prop., a little onion, fr. *cipolla* onion (cf. E. *cibol*). So called because its veins consist, like onions, of different strata, one lying upon another.] (*Min.*) A whitish marble, from Rome, containing pale greenish zones. It consists of calcium carbonate, with zones and cloudings of talc.

‖ **Cip'pus** (sĭp'pŭs), *n.; pl.* CIPPI (-pī). [L., stake, post.] A small, low pillar, square or round, commonly having an inscription, used by the ancients for various purposes, as for indicating the distances of places, for a landmark, for sepulchral inscriptions, etc. *Gwilt.*

Circ (sẽrk), *n.* [See CIRCUS.] An amphitheatrical circle for sports; a circus. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

‖ **Cir-car'** (sẽr-kär'), *n.* [See SIRCAR.] A district, or part of a province. See SIRCAR. [*India*]

Cir-cas'sian (sẽr-kăsh'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia, in Asia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Circassia.

Cir-ce'an (sẽr-sē'an), *a.* [L. *Circaeus.*] Having the characteristics of Circe, daughter of Sol and Perseis, a mythological enchantress, who first charmed her victims and then changed them to the forms of beasts; pleasing, but noxious; as, a *Circean* draught.

Cir-cen'sial (sẽr-sĕn'shal), } *a.* [L. *Circensis*, ludi
Cir-cen'sian (sẽr-sĕn'shan), } *Circenses*, the games in the Circus Maximus.] Of or pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, in Rome.

The pleasure of the *Circensian* shows. *Holyday.*

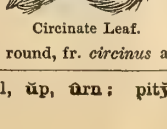

Cincinate Leaf.

Cir'ci-nal (sẽr'sĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr. κίρκινος a circle.] (*Bot.*) Circinate.

Cir'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, p. p. of *circinare* to make round, fr. *circinus* a pair of compasses, from Gr. κίρκινος a circle.] (*Bot.*) Rolled together downward, the tip occupying the center; — a term used in reference to foliation or leafing, as in ferns. *Gray.*

Cir'ci-nate (sẽr'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To make a circle around; to encompass. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Cir'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circinatio* circle.] **1.** An orbicular motion. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. A circle; a concentric layer. [*Obs.*] "The *circinations* and spherical rounds of onions." *Sir T. Browne.*

Cir'cle (sẽr'k'l), *n.* [OE. *cercle*, F. *cercle*, fr. L. *circulus* (whence also AS. *circul*), dim. of *circus* circle, akin to Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος, circle, ring. Cf. CIRCUS, CIRCUM-.] **1.** A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the *center.*

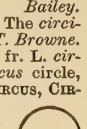

Circle.

2. The line that bounds such a figure; a circumference; a ring.

3. (*Astron.*) An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle.

☞ When it is fixed to a wall in an observatory, it is called a *mural circle;* when mounted with a telescope on an axis and in Y's, in the plane of the meridian, a *meridian* or *transit circle;* when involving the principle of reflection, like the sextant, a *reflecting circle;* and when that of repeating an angle several times continuously along the graduated limb, a *repeating circle.*

4. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Is.* xl. 22.

5. Compass; circuit; inclosure.

In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*

6. A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie; a class or division of society; a coterie; a set.

As his name gradually became known, the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*

7. A circular group of persons; a ring.

8. A series ending where it begins, and repeating itself.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*

9. (*Logic*) A form of argument in which two or more unproved statements are used to prove each other; inconclusive reasoning.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and, again, that gravity is a quality whereby a heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle* and teaches nothing. *Glanvill.*

10. Indirect form of words; circumlocution. [*R.*]

Has he given the lie,
In *circle*, or oblique, or semicircle. *J. Fletcher.*

11. A territorial division or district.

☞ **The Circles of the Holy Roman Empire**, ten in number, were those principalities or provinces which had seats in the German Diet.

Azimuth circle. See under AZIMUTH. — **Circle of altitude** (*Astron.*), a circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almucantar. — **Circle of curvature.** See *Osculating circle of a curve* (below). — **Circle of declination.** See under DECLINATION. — **Circle of latitude.** (*a*) (*Astron.*) A great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles. (*b*) (*Spherical Projection*) A small circle of the sphere whose plane is perpendicular to the axis. — **Circles of longitude**, lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it. — **Circle of perpetual apparition**, at any given place, the boundary of that space around the elevated pole, within which the stars never set. Its distance from the pole is equal to the latitude of the place. — **Circle of perpetual occultation**, at any given place, the boundary of that space around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise. — **Circle of the sphere**, a circle upon the surface of the sphere, called a *great circle* when its plane passes through the center of the sphere; in all other cases, a *small circle.* — **Diurnal circle.** See under DIURNAL. — **Dress circle**, a gallery in a theater, generally the one containing the prominent and more expensive seats. — **Druidical circles** (*Eng. Antiq.*), a popular name for certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged, as at Stonehenge, near Salisbury. — **Family circle**, a gallery in a theater, usually one containing inexpensive seats. — **Horary circles** (*Dialing*), the lines on dials which show the hours. — **Osculating circle of a curve** (*Geom.*), the circle which touches the curve at some point in the curve, and close to the point more nearly coincides with the curve than any other circle. This circle is used as a measure of the curvature of the curve at the point, and hence is called *circle of curvature.* — **Pitch circle.** See under PITCH. — **Vertical circle**, an azimuth circle. — **Voltaic circle** *or* **circuit.** See under CIRCUIT. — **To square the circle.** See under SQUARE.

Syn. — Ring; circlet; compass; circuit; inclosure.

Cir'cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *cerclen*, F. *cercler*, fr. L. *circulare* to make round. See CIRCLE, *n.*, and cf. CIRCULATE.] **1.** To move around; to revolve around.

Other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To encompass, as by a circle; to surround; to inclose; to encircle. *Prior. Pope.*

Their heads are *circled* with a short turban. *Dampier.*
So he lies, *circled* with evil. *Coleridge.*

To circle in, to confine; to hem in; to keep together; as, to *circle* bodies *in.* *Sir K. Digby.*

Cir'cle, *v. i.* To move circularly; to form a circle; to circulate.

Thy name shall *circle* round the gaping throng. *Byron.*

Cir'cled (sẽr'k'ld), *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. "Monthly changes in her *circled* orb." *Shak.*

Cir'cler (-klẽr), *n.* A mean or inferior poet, perhaps from his habit of wandering around as a stroller; an itinerant poet. Also, a name given to the cyclic poets. See under CYCLIC, *a.* [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Cir'clet (sẽr'klĕt), *n.* **1.** A little circle; esp., an ornament for the person, having the form of a circle; that which encircles, as a ring, a bracelet, or a headband.

Her fair locks in rich *circlet* be enrolled. *Spenser.*

2. A round body; an orb. *Pope.*

Fairest of stars . . . that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright *circlet.* *Milton.*

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Cir'co-cele (sẽr'kō-sēl), *n.* See CIRSOCELE.

Cir'cuit (sẽr'kĭt), *n.* [F. *circuit*, fr. L. *circuitus*, fr. *circuire* or *circumire* to go around; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** The act of moving or revolving around, or as in a circle or orbit; a revolution; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun. *Watts.*

2. The circumference of, or distance round, any space; the measure of a line round an area.

The *circuit* or compass of Ireland is 1,800 miles. *J. Stow.*

3. That which encircles anything, as a ring or crown.

The golden *circuit* on my head. *Shak.*

4. The space inclosed within a circle, or within limits.

A *circuit* wide inclosed with goodliest trees. *Milton.*

5. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the exercise of one's calling, as of a judge, or a preacher.

6. (*a*) (*Law*) A certain division of a state or country, established by law for a judge or judges to visit, for the administration of justice. *Bouvier.* (*b*) (*Methodist Church*) A district in which an itinerant preacher labors.

7. Circumlocution. [*Obs.*] "Thou hast used no *circuit* of words." *Huloet.*

Circuit court (*Law*), a court which sits successively in different places in its circuit (see CIRCUIT, 6). In the United States, the federal circuit courts are commonly presided over by a judge of the supreme court, or a special circuit judge, together with the judge of the district court. They have jurisdiction within statutory limits, both in law and equity, in matters of federal cognizance. Some of the individual States also have circuit courts, which have general statutory jurisdiction of the same class, in matters of State cognizance. — **Circuit** *or* **Circuity of action** (*Law*), a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to attain the object in view. — **To make a circuit**, to go around; to go a roundabout way. — **Voltaic** *or* **Galvanic circuit** *or* **circle**, a continuous electrical communication between the two poles of a battery; an arrangement of voltaic elements or couples with proper conductors, by which a continuous current of electricity is established.

Cir'cuit, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round; to circulate. [*Obs.*] *J. Philips.*

Cir'cuit, *v. t.* To travel around. [*Obs.*] "Having *circuited* the air." *T. Warton.*

Cir'cuit-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A circuiter. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Cir'cuit-er (sẽr'kĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who travels a circuit, as a circuit judge. [*R.*] *R. Whitlock.*

Cir'cu-i'tion (sẽr'kū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circuitio.* See CIRCUIT.] The act of going round; circumlocution. [*R.*]

Cir-cu'i-tous (sẽr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [LL. *circuitosus.*] Going round in a circuit; roundabout; indirect; as, a *circuitous* road; a *circuitous* manner of accomplishing an end. — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Tortuous; winding; sinuous; serpentine.

Cir-cu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* A going round in a circle; a course not direct; a roundabout way of proceeding.

Cir'cu-la-ble (sẽr'kŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be circulated.

Cir'cu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *circularis*, fr. *circulus* circle: cf. F. *circulaire.* See CIRCLE.] **1.** In the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round.

2. Repeating itself; ending in itself; reverting to the point of beginning; hence, illogical; inconclusive; as, *circular* reasoning.

3. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; hence, mean; inferior. See *Cyclic poets*, under CYCLIC.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; circulated, or intended for circulation; as, a *circular* letter.

A proclamation of Henry III., . . . doubtless *circular* throughout England. *Hallam.*

5. Perfect; complete. [*Obs.*]

A man so absolute and *circular*
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Massinger.*

Circular arc, any portion of the circumference of a circle. — **Circular cubics** (*Math.*), curves of the third order which are imagined to pass through the two circular points at infinity. — **Circular functions.** (*Math.*) See under FUNCTION. — **Circular instruments**, mathematical instruments employed for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or 360°. — **Circular lines**, straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, etc. — **Circular note** *or* **letter.** (*a*) (*Com.*) See under CREDIT. (*b*) (*Diplomacy*) A letter addressed in identical terms to a number of persons. — **Circular numbers** (*Arith.*), those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36. *Bailey. Barlow.* — **Circular points at infinity** (*Geom.*), two imaginary points at infinite distance through which every circle in the plane is, in the theory of curves, imagined to pass. — **Circular polarization.** (*Min.*) See under POLARIZATION. — **Circular** *or* **Globular sailing** (*Naut.*), the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle. — **Circular saw.** See under SAW.

Cir'cu-lar, *n.* [Cf. (for sense 1) F. *circulaire*, lettre *circulaire.* See CIRCULAR, *a.*] **1.** A circular letter, or paper, usually printed, copies of which are addressed or given to various persons; as, a business *circular.*

2. A sleeveless cloak, cut in circular form.

Cir'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *circularitas.*] The quality or state of being circular; a circular form.

Cir'cu-lar-ly (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.* In a circular manner.

Cir'cu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Circular; illogical. [*Obs.* & *R.*] "Cross and *circulary* speeches." *Hooker.*

Cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCULATING.] [L. *circulatus*, p. p. of *circulare*, v. t., to surround, make round, *circulari*, v. i., to gather into a circle. See CIRCLE.] **1.** To move in a circle or circuitously; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body. *Boyle.*

2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates;* a story *circulates.*

Circulating decimal. See DECIMAL. — **Circulating library,** a library whose books are loaned to the public, usually at certain fixed rates. — **Circulating medium.** See MEDIUM.

Cir'cu-late (sĕr'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

Circulating pump. See under PUMP.

Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

Cir'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circulatio*: cf. F. *circulation*.] **1.** The act of moving in a circle, or in a course which brings the moving body to the place where its motion began.

This continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.*

2. The act of passing from place to place or person to person; free diffusion; transmission.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation.* *Whewell.*

3. Currency; circulating coin; notes, bills, etc., current for coin.

4. The extent to which anything circulates or is circulated; the measure of diffusion; as, the *circulation* of a newspaper.

5. (*Physiol.*) The movement of the blood in the blood-vascular system, by which it is brought into close relations with almost every living elementary constituent. Also, the movement of the sap in the vessels and tissues of plants.

Cir'cu-la-tive (sĕr'kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting circulation; circulating. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Cir'cu-la'tor (sĕr'kŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *circulator* a peddler.] One who, or that which, circulates.

Cir'cu-la-to'ri-ous (-lā-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Traveling from house to house or from town to town; itinerant. [*Obs.*] "*Circulatorious* jugglers." *Barrow.*

Cir'cu-la-to-ry (sĕr'kŭ-lā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *circulatorius* pert. to a mountebank: cf. F. *circulatoire.*] **1.** Circular; as, a *circulatory* letter. *Johnson.*

2. Circulating, or going round. *T. Warton.*

3. (*Anat.*) Subserving the purposes of circulation; as, *circulatory* organs; of or pertaining to the organs of circulation; as, *circulatory* diseases.

Cir'cu-la-to-ry, *n.* A chemical vessel consisting of two portions unequally exposed to the heat of the fire, and with connecting pipes or passages, through which the fluid rises from the overheated portion, and descends from the relatively colder, maintaining a circulation.

Cir'cu-let (sĕr'kŭ-lĕt), *n.* A circlet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cir'cu-line (sĕr'kŭ-lĭn), *a.* Proceeding in a circle; circular. [*Obs.*] "With motion *circuline.*" *Dr. H. More.*

Cir'cum- (sĕr'kŭm). [Akin to *circle, circus.*] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words, and signifying *around* or *about.*

Cir'cum-ag'i-tate (-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *circum-* + *agitate.*] To agitate on all sides. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cir'cum-am'bage (-ăm'bāj), *n.* [Pref. *circum-* + *ambage*, obs. sing. of *ambages.*] A roundabout or indirect course; indirectness. [*Obs.*] *S. Richardson.*

Cir'cum-am'bi-en-cy (-ăm'bĭ-en-sў), *n.* The act of surrounding or encompassing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cir'cum-am'bi-ent (sĕr'kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *ambient.*] Surrounding; inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing. "The *circumambient* heaven." *J. Armstrong.*

Cir'cum-am'bu-late (-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *circumambulatus*, p. p. of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare.* See AMBULATE.] To walk round about. — **Cir'cum-am'bu-la'tion** (-ăm'bū-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Cir'cum-bend'i-bus (-bĕnd'ĭ-bŭs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way. [*Jocular*] *Goldsmith.*

Cir'cum-cen'ter (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* (*Geom.*) The center of a circle that circumscribes a triangle.

Cir'cum-cise (sĕr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMCISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMCISING.] [L. *circumcisus*, p. p. of *circumcidere* to cut around, to circumcise; *circum* + *caedere* to cut; akin to E. *cæsura*, homi*cide*, con*cise*, and prob. to *shed*, v. t.] **1.** To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, in the case of males, and the internal labia of, in the case of females.

2. (*Script.*) To purify spiritually.

Cir'cum-ci'ser (sĕr'kŭm-sī'zẽr), *n.* One who performs circumcision. *Milton.*

Cir'cum-ci'sion (sĕr'kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcisio.*] **1.** The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin of males, or the internal labia of females.

☞ The *circumcision* of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Mohammedans, etc.

2. (*Script.*) (*a*) The Jews, as a circumcised people. (*b*) Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.

Cir'cum-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcludere, -clusum*, to inclose.] Act of inclosing on all sides. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-cur-sa'tion (-kŭr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcursare, -satum*, to run round about.] The act of running about; also, rambling language. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Cir'cum-den'u-da'tion (-dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* -dē'nū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *circum-* + *denudation.*] (*Geol.*) Denudation around or in the neighborhood of an object.

Hills of circumdenudation, hills which have been produced by surface erosion; the elevations which have been left, after denudation of a mass of high ground. *Jukes.*

Cir'cum-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [See CIRCUMDUCT.] (*Scots Law*) To declare elapsed, as the time allowed for introducing evidence. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cir'cum-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumductus*, p. p. of *circumducere* to lead around; *circum* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead about; to lead astray. [*R.*]

2. (*Law*) To contravene; to nullify; as, to *circumduct* acts of judicature. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Cir'cum-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumductio.*] **1.** A leading about; circumlocution. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

2. An annulling; cancellation. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The rotation of a limb round an imaginary axis, so as to describe a conical surface.

Cir'cum-e-soph'a-gal (sĕr'kŭm-ē-sŏf'ā-gal), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *esophagal.*] (*Anat.*) Surrounding the esophagus; — in *Zoöl.* said of the nerve commissures and ganglia of arthropods and mollusks.

Cir'cum-e'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-fāj'ē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Circumesophagal.

Cir'cum-fer (sĕr'kŭm-fẽr), *v. t.* [L. *circumferre*; *circum* + *ferre* to bear. See 1st BEAR.] To bear or carry round. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm'fẽr-ens), *n.* [L. *circumferentia.*] **1.** The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery. *Milton.*

2. A circle; anything circular.

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast. The broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

3. The external surface of a sphere, or of any orbicular body.

Cir-cum'fer-ence, *v. t.* To include in a circular space; to bound. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cir-cum'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* [LL. *circumferentialis.*] Pertaining to the circumference; encompassing; encircling; circuitous. *Parkhurst.*

Cir-cum'fer-en'tial-ly (-ĕn'shal-lў), *adv.* So as to surround or encircle.

Cir-cum'fer-en'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [See CIRCUMFER.] **1.** A surveying instrument, for taking horizontal angles and bearings; a surveyor's compass. It consists of a compass whose needle plays over a circle graduated to 360°, and of a horizontal brass bar at the ends of which are standards with narrow slits for sighting, supported on a tripod by a ball and socket joint.

Circumferentor.

2. A graduated wheel for measuring tires; a tire circle.

Cir'cum-flant (sĕr'kŭm-flănt), *a.* [L. *circumflans*, p. pr. of *circumflare.*] Blowing around. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Cir'cum-flect (-flĕkt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMFLECTING.] [L. *circumflectere.* See CIRCUMFLEX.] **1.** To bend around.

2. To mark with the circumflex accent, as a vowel. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-flec'tion (sĕr'kŭm-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* See CIRCUMFLEXION.

Cir'cum-flex (sĕr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending round, fr. *circumflectere, circumflexum*, to bend or turn about; *circum* + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE.] **1.** A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall or a fall and a rise on the same syllable. *Walker.*

2. A character, or accent, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked thus [~ or ^]; and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [~ or ^]. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2.

Cir'cum-flex, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMFLEXED (-flĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMFLEXING (-flĕks'ĭng).] To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. *Walker.*

Cir'cum-flex, *a.* [Cf. L. *circumflexus*, p. p.] **1.** Moving or turning round; circuitous. [*R.*] *Swift.*

2. (*Anat.*) Curved circularly; — applied to several arteries of the hip and thigh, to arteries, veins, and a nerve of the shoulder, and to other parts.

Cir'cum-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or causing to assume a curved form.

2. A winding about; a turning; a circuity; a fold.

Cir-cum'flu-ence (sĕr-kŭm'flū-ens), *n.* A flowing round on all sides; an inclosing with a fluid.

Cir-cum'flu-ent (-ent), } *a.* [L. *circumfluens*, p. pr.
Cir-cum'flu-ous (-ŭs), } of *circumfluere; circum* + *fluere* to flow; also L. *circumfluus.*] Flowing round; surrounding in the manner of a fluid. "The deep, *circumfluent* waves." *Pope.*

Cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-an (sĕr'kŭm-fō-rā'nē-an), } *a.* [L.
Cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-ous (-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), } *circumforaneus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* a market place.] Going about or abroad; walking or wandering from house to house. *Addison.*

Cir'cum-ful'gent (-fŭl'jent), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *fulgent.*] Shining around or about.

Cir'cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus*, p. p. of *circumfundere* to pour around; *circum* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour round; to spread round.

His army *circumfused* on either wing. *Milton.*

Cir'cum-fu'sile (-fū'zĭl *or* -sĭl), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + L. *fusilis* fusil, *a.*] Capable of being poured or spread round. "*Circumfusile* gold." *Pope.*

Cir'cum-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *circumfusio.*] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being spread round. *Swift.*

Cir'cum-ges-ta'tion (-jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumgestare* to carry around; *circum* + *gestare* to carry.] The act or process of carrying about. [*Obs.*]

Circumgestation of the eucharist to be adored. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cir'cum-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *circum-* + *gyrate.*] To roll or turn round; to cause to perform a rotary or circular motion. *Ray.*

Cir'cum-gy-ra'tion (-jī-rā'shŭn *or* -jĭ-rā'shĭn), *n.* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round.

A certain turbulent and irregular *circumgyration.* *Holland.*

Cir'cum-gy'ra-to-ry (-jī'rā-tō-rў), *a.* Moving in a circle; turning round. *Hawthorne.*

Cir'cum-gyre' (-jīr'), *v. i.* To circumgyrate. [*Obs.*]

Cir'cum-in-ces'sion (-ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *circum-* + L. *incedere, incessum*, to walk.] (*Theol.*) The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

Cir'cum-ja'cence (sĕr'kŭm-jā'sens), *n.* Condition of being circumjacent, or of bordering on every side.

Cir'cum-ja'cent (sĕr'kŭm-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacere; circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side. *T. Fuller.*

Cir'cum-jo'vi-al (-jō'vĭ-al), *n.* [Pref. *circum-* + L. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, Jove.] One of the moons or satellites of the planet Jupiter. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Cir'cum-lit'to-ral (-lĭt'tō-ral), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + L. *littus, littoris*, shore; preferable form, *litus, litoris.*] Adjoining the shore.

Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sĕr'kŭm-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circumloqui, -locutus*, to make use of circumlocution; *circum* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] The use of many words to express an idea that might be expressed by few; indirect or roundabout language; a periphrase.

The plain Billingsgate way of calling names . . . would save abundance of time lost by *circumlocution.* *Swift.*

Circumlocution office, a term of ridicule for a governmental office where business is delayed by passing through the hands of different officials.

Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion-al (-al), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, circumlocutions; periphrastic; circuitous.

Cir'cum-loc'u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rў), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic. *Shenstone.*

The officials set to work in regular *circumlocutory* order. *Chambers's Journal.*

Cir'cum-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *meridian.*] About, or near, the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

Cir'cum-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *circum-* + *mure*, v. t.] To encompass with a wall. *Shak.*

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga-ble (-năv'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round. *Ray.*

Cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sĕr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMNAVIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMNAVIGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *circumnavigatus*, p. p. of *circumnavigare* to sail round; *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail completely round.

Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth. *T. Fuller.*

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of circumnavigating, or sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor (sĕr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who sails round. *W. Guthrie.*

Cir'cum-nu'tate (-nū'tāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *circum-* + *nutate.*] To pass through the stages of circumnutation.

Cir'cum-nu-ta'tion (-nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The successive bowing or bending in different directions of the growing tip of the stems of many plants, especially seen in climbing plants.

Cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *polar.*] About the pole; — applied to stars that revolve around the pole without setting; as, *circumpolar* stars.

Cir'cum-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumpositio*, fr. *circumponere, -positum*, to place around.] The act of placing in a circle, or round about, or the state of being so placed. *Evelyn.*

Cir'cum-ro'ta-ry (-rō'tā-rў), } *a.* [Pref. *circum-* +
Cir'cum-ro'ta-to-ry (-tā-tō-rў), } *rotary, rotatory.*] Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Cir'cum-ro'tate (-rō'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumrotare; circum* + *rotare* to turn round.] To rotate about. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round. *J. Gregory.*

Cir'cum-scis'sile (-sĭs'sĭl), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *scissile.*] (*Bot.*) Dehiscing or opening by a transverse fissure extending around (a capsule or pod). See *Illust.* of PYXIDIUM.

Cir'cum-scrib'a-ble (sĕr'kŭm-skrī'bā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Cir'cum-scribe' (sĕr'kŭm-skrīb'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMSCRIBING.] [L. *circumscribere, -scriptum; circum* + *scribere* to write, draw. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave around. [*R.*]

Thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph. *Ashmole.*

2. To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in; to surround; to bound; to confine; to restrain.

To *circumscribe* royal power. *Bancroft.*

3. (*Geom.*) To draw a line around so as to touch at certain points without cutting. See INSCRIBE, 5.

Syn. — To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain; environ; encircle; inclose; encompass.

Cir'cum-scrib'er (sĕr'kŭm-skrī'bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, circumscribes.

Cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds.

Cir'cum-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumscriptio.* See CIRCUMSCRIBE.] **1.** An inscription written around anything. [*R.*] *Ashmole.*

2. The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body; outline; periphery. *Ray.*

3. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited, by conditions or restraints; bound; confinement; limit.

The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature. *Johnson.*
I would not my unhoused, free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shak.*

Cir'cum-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; marking the limits or form of.

Cir'cum-scrip'tive-ly, *adv.* In a limited manner.

Cir'cum-script'ly (sĕr'kŭm-skrĭpt'lў), *adv.* In a literal, limited, or narrow manner. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Cir'cum-spect (sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere* to look about one's self, to observe; *circum* + *spicere, specere*, to look. See SPY.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case or the probable consequences of an action; cautious; prudent; wary.

Syn. — See CAUTIOUS.

Cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*]

Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case; caution; watchfulness.

With silent *circumspection*, unespied. *Milton.*

Syn. — Caution; prudence; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness; forecast.

Cir'cum-spec'tive (sĕr'kŭm-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Looking around every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. "*Circumspective* eyes." *Pope.*

Cir'cum-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* Circumspectly.

Cir'cum-spect'ly (-spĕkt/lĭ), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; warily.

Cir'cum-spect'ness, *n.* Vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter; caution.

[Travel] forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cir'cum-stance (sĕr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *circumstare* to stand around; *circum* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which attends, or relates to, or in some way affects, a fact or event; an attendant thing or state of things.

The *circumstances* are well known in the country where they happened. *W. Irving.*

2. An event; a fact; a particular incident.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstances* in history. *Addison.*

3. Circumlocution; detail. [*Obs.*]

So without more *circumstance* at all
I hold it fit that we shake hands and part. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property; situation; surroundings.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

Not a circumstance, of no account. [*Colloq.*] — **Under the circumstances**, taking all things into consideration.

Syn. — Event; occurrence; incident; situation; condition; position; fact; detail; item. See EVENT.

Cir'cum-stance, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation; to supply relative incidents.

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him and *circumstanced* them, after his own manner. *Addison.*

Cir'cum-stanced (-stănst), *p. a.* **1.** Placed in a particular position or condition; situated.

The proposition is, that two bodies so *circumstanced* will balance each other. *Whewell.*

2. Governed by events or circumstances. [*Poetic & R.*] "I must be *circumstanced*." *Shak.*

Cir'cum-stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *circumstans*. See CIRCUMSTANCE.] Standing or placed around; surrounding. [*R.*] "*Circumstant* bodies." *Sir K. Digby.*

Cir'cum-stan'tia-ble (-stăn'shă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Cir'cum-stan'tial (sĕr'kŭm-stăn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *circonstanciel*.] **1.** Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances or particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

2. Incidental; relating to, but not essential.

We must therefore distinguish between the essentials in religious worship . . . and what is merely *circumstantial*. *Sharp.*

3. Abounding with circumstances; detailing or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.

Tedious and *circumstantial* recitals. *Prior.*

Circumstantial evidence (*Law*), evidence obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. According to some authorities *circumstantial* is distinguished from *positive* evidence in that the latter is the testimony of eyewitnesses to a fact or the admission of a party; but the prevalent opinion now is that all such testimony is dependent on circumstances for its support. All testimony is more or less *circumstantial*. *Wharton.*

Syn. — See MINUTE.

Cir'cum-stan'tial, *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to an *essential*; — generally in the plural; as, the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

Cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ *or* -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state, characteristic, or quality of being circumstantial; particularity or minuteness of detail. "I will endeavor to describe with sufficient *circumstantiality*." *De Quincey.*

Cir'cum-stan'tial-ly (-stăn'shal-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In respect to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanvill.*

2. In every circumstance or particular; minutely.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially*, not only the events, but the manner of my trials. *Boyle.*

Cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (sĕr'kŭm-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED (-ā/tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING (-ā/tĭng).] [See CIRCUMSTANCE.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. [*R.*]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To prove or confirm by circumstances; to enter into details concerning.

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars, which I have only touched in the general. *State Trials* (1661).

Cir'cum-ter-ra'ne-ous (-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + L. *terra* earth.] Being or dwelling around the earth. "*Circumterraneous* demons." *H. Hallywell.*

Cir'cum-un'du-late (-ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *circum-* + *undulate*.] To flow round, as waves. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-val'late (-văl'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvallatus*, p. p. of *circumvallare* to surround with a wall; *circum* + *vallare* to wall, fr. *vallum* rampart.] To surround with a rampart or wall. *Johnson.*

Cir'cum-val'late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Surrounded with a wall; inclosed with a rampart.

2. (*Anat.*) Surrounded by a ridge or elevation; as, the *circumvallate* papillæ, near the base of the tongue.

Cir'cum-val-la'tion (-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) The act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. (*b*) A line of field works made around a besieged place and the besieging army, to protect the camp of the besiegers against the attack of an enemy from without.

Cir'cum-vec'tion (sĕr'kŭm-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumvectio*; *circum* + *vehere* to carry.] The act of carrying anything around, or the state of being so carried.

Cir'cum-vent' (sĕr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMVENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMVENTING.] [L. *circumventus*, p. p. of *circumvenire*, to come around, encompass, deceive; *circum* + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come*.] To gain advantage over by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to delude; to get around.

I *circumvented* whom I could not gain. *Dryden.*

Cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumventio*.] The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

A school in which he learns sly *circumvention*. *Cowper.*

Cir'cum-vent'ive (sĕr'kŭm-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* Tending to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Cir'cum-vent'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who circumvents; one who gains his purpose by cunning.

Cir'cum-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *circumvestire*; *circum* + *vestire* to clothe.] To cover round, as with a garment; to invest. [*Obs.*]

Circumvested with much prejudice. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cir-cum'vo-lant (sĕr-kŭm'vō-lănt), *a.* [L. *circumvolans*, p. pr. See CIRCUMVOLATION.] Flying around.

The *circumvolant* troubles of humanity. *G. Macdonald.*

Cir'cum-vo-la'tion (sĕr'kŭm-vō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumvolare*, *-volatum*, to fly around; *circum* + *volare* to fly.] The act of flying round. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See CIRCUMVOLVE.] **1.** The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled.

2. A thing rolled round another. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A roundabout procedure; a circumlocution.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Beaconsfield.*

Cir'cum-volve' (sĕr'kŭm-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMVOLVING.] [L. *circumvolvere*, *-volutum*; *circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion. *Herrick.*

Cir'cum-volve', *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

Cir'cus (sẽr'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRCUSES (-ĕz). [L. *circus* circle, ring, circus (in sense 1). See CIRCLE, and cf. CIRQUE.] **1.** (*Roman Antiq.*) A level oblong space surrounded on three sides by seats of wood, earth, or stone, rising in tiers one above another, and divided lengthwise through the middle by a barrier around which the track or course was laid out. It was used for chariot races, games, and public shows.

☞ The *Circus Maximus* at Rome could contain more than 100,000 spectators. *Harpers' Latin Dict.*

2. A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic displays, etc. Also, the company of performers, with their equipage.

3. Circuit; space; inclosure. [*R.*]

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron.*

Cirl' bun'ting (sẽrl' bŭn'tĭng). [Cf. It. *cirlo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

Cirque (sẽrk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circus*.] **1.** A circle; a circus; a circular erection or arrangement of objects.

A dismal *cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor. *Keats.*

2. A kind of circular valley in the side of a mountain, walled around by precipices of great height.

Cir'rate (sĭr'rāt), *a.* [L. *cirratus* having ringlets, fr. *cirrus* a curl.] (*Zoöl.*) Having cirri along the margin of a part or organ.

Cir-rhif'er-ous (sĭr-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See CIRRIFEROUS.

Cir'rhose (sĭr'rōs), *a.* Same as CIRROSE.

‖ **Cir-rho'sis** (sĭr-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored: cf. F. *cirrhose*. So called from the yellowish appearance which the diseased liver often presents when cut.] (*Med.*) A disease of the liver in which it usually becomes smaller in size and more dense and fibrous in consistence; hence sometimes applied to similar changes in other organs, caused by increase in the fibrous framework and decrease in the proper substance of the organ.

Cir-rhot'ic (sĭr-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, cirrhosis; as, *cirrhotic* degeneration; a *cirrhotic* liver.

Cir'rhous (sĭr'rŭs), *a.* See CIRROSE.

Cir'rhus (sĭr'rŭs), *n.* Same as CIRRUS.

‖ **Cir'ri** (sĭr'rī), *n. pl.* See CIRRUS.

Cir-rif'er-ous (sĭr-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cirrus* + *-ferous*.] Bearing cirri, as many plants and animals.

Cir'ri-form (sĭr'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cirrus* + *-form*.] (*Biol.*) Formed like a cirrus or tendril; — said of appendages of both animals and plants.

Cir-rig'er-ous (sĭr-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cirrus* + *-gerous*.] (*Biol.*) Having curled locks of hair; supporting cirri, or hairlike appendages.

Cir'ri-grade (sĭr'rĭ-grād), *a.* [*Cirrus* + L. *gradi* to walk.] (*Biol.*) Moving or moved by cirri, or hairlike appendages.

Cir'ri-ped (-pĕd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cirripedia.

‖ **Cir'ri-pe'di-a** (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cirrus* curl + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea including the barnacles. When adult, they have a calcareous shell composed of several pieces. From the opening of the shell the animal throws out a group of curved legs, looking like a delicate curl, whence the name of the group. See ANATIFA.

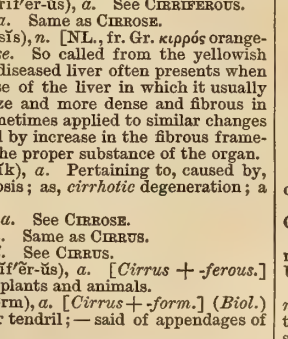

Interior of one of the Cirripedia (*Balanus tintinnabulum*); *ss* Section of shell; *b* Base; *o* Tergum of operculum; *o'* Scutum; *c* Cirri; *a* Labrum; *t* Acoustic sac; *e* Prosoma or Thorax; *n h h'* Muscles; *i* Ovary and Oviduct; *d* Sac inclosing the animal.

‖ **Cir'ro-bran'chi-a'ta** (sĭr'rō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. E. *cirrus* + L. *branchiae* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Mollusca having slender, cirriform appendages near the mouth; the Scaphopoda.

Cir'ro-cu'mu-lus (-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *cumulus*.] (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'rose (sĭr'rōs), *a.* [See CIRRUS.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing a tendril or tendrils; as, a *cirrose* leaf. (*b*) Resembling a tendril or cirrus. [Spelt also *cirrhose*.]

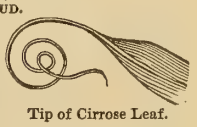
Tip of Cirrose Leaf.

‖ **Cir'ro-stra'tus** (sĭr'rō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *stratus*.] (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'rous (sĭr'rŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Cirrose.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Tufted; — said of certain feathers of birds.

‖ **Cir'rus** (sĭr'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-rī). [L., lock, curl, ringlet.] [Also written *cirrhus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tendril or clasper.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A soft tactile appendage of the mantle of many Mollusca, and of the parapodia of Annelida. Those near the head of annelids are *tentacular cirri*; those of the last segment are *caudal cirri*. (*b*) The jointed, leglike organs of Cirripedia. See ANNELIDA, and POLYCHÆTA.

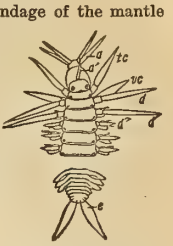

Cirri of a Chætopod (*Eulalia pistacia*). *a* Frontal antennæ; *a'* Median antenna; *tc* Tentacular cirri; *vc* Ventral cirrus; *d d' d''* Dorsal cirri; *e* Caudal cirri. × 4

☞ In some of the inferior animals the *cirri* aid in locomotion; in others they are used in feeding; in the Annelida they are mostly organs of touch. Some *cirri* are branchial in function.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The external male organ of trematodes and some other worms, and of certain Mollusca.

4. (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'so-cele (sẽr'sō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. κιρσός a dilated vein + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) The varicose dilatation of the spermatic vein.

Cir'soid (sẽr'soid), *a.* [Gr. κιρσός a dilated vein + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Varicose.

Cirsoid aneurism, a disease of an artery in which it becomes dilated and elongated, like a varicose vein.

Cir-sot'o-my (sẽr-sŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. κιρσός a dilated vein + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) Any operation for the removal of varices by incision. *Dunglison.*

Cis- (sĭs). A Latin preposition, sometimes used as a prefix in English words, and signifying *on this side*.

Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus*; *cis* on this side + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps; — opposed to *transalpine*.

Cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + *Atlantic*.] On this side of the Atlantic Ocean; — used of the eastern or the western side, according to the standpoint of the writer. *Story.*

Cis'co (sĭs'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Lake herring (*Coregonus Artedi*), a valuable food fish of the Great Lakes of North America. The name is also applied to *C. Hoyi*, a related species of Lake Michigan.

Cisco (*Coregonus Artedi*). (⅓)

‖ **Ci'se-lure'** (sē'ze-lụr'), *n.* [F.] The process of chasing on metals; also, the work thus chased. *Weale.*

Cis-lei'than (sĭs-lī'tan), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + *Leitha*.] On the Austrian side of the river Leitha; Austrian.

Cis-mon'tane (sĭs-mŏn'tān), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + L. *mons* mountain.] On this side of the mountains. See under ULTRAMONTANE.

Cis'pa-dane' (sĭs'pȧ-dān'), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + L. *Padanus*, pert. to the *Padus* or Po.] On the hither side of the river Po with reference to Rome; that is, on the south side.

Cis'soid (sĭs'soid), *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής like ivy; κισσός ivy + εἶδος form.] (*Geom.*) A curve invented by Diocles, for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems of the higher geometry; viz., to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines.

Cist (sĭst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, chest, Gr. κίστη. Cf. CHEST.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A box or chest. Specifically: (*a*) A bronze receptacle, round or oval, frequently decorated with engravings on the sides and cover, and with feet, handles, etc., of decorative castings. (*b*) A cinerary urn. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. See CYST.

Cist'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. See CYSTED.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tẽr'shan), *n.* [LL. *Cistercium*, F. *Cîteaux*, a convent not far from Dijon, in France: cf. F. *cistercien*.] (*Eccl.*) A monk of the prolific branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. For two hundred years the Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict in all its rigor. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cistercians.

Cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* [OE. *cisterne*, OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne*, fr. L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, chest. See CIST, and cf. CHEST.] **1.** An artificial reservoir or tank for holding water, beer, or other liquids.

2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water. "The wide *cisterns* of the lakes." *Blackmore.*

Cist'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* See CYSTIC.

Cit (sĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *citizen.*] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; — used contemptuously. "Insulted as a *cit.*" *Johnson.*

Which past endurance sting the tender *cit.* *Emerson.*

Cit'a-ble (sī'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cited.

Cit'a-del (sĭt'ȧ-del), *n.* [F. *citadelle*, It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, fr. L. *civitas*. See CITY.] A fortress in or near a fortified city, commanding the city and fortifications, and intended as a final point of defense.

Syn. — Stronghold. See FORTRESS.

Cit'al (sī'tal), *n.* [From CITE.] **1.** Summons to appear, as before a judge. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. Citation; quotation. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *citation*, LL. *citatio*, fr. L. *citare* to cite. See CITE.] **1.** An official summons or notice given to a person to appear; the paper containing such summons or notice.

2. The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted; quotation.

This horse load of *citations* and fathers. *Milton.*

3. Enumeration; mention; as, a *citation* of facts.

4. (*Law*) A reference to decided cases, or books of authority, to prove a point in law.

Ci-ta'tor (sī-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who cites. [*R.*]

Ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [LL. *citatorius.*] Having the power or form of a citation; as, letters *citatory.*

Cite (sīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CITING.] [F. *citer*, fr. L. *citare*, intens. of *cire*, *ciēre*, to put in motion, to excite; akin to Gr. *κίειν* to go, Skr. *çi* to sharpen.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear, as before a court; to summon.

The *cited* dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

Cited by the finger of God. *De Quincey.*

2. To urge; to enjoin. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To quote; to repeat, as a passage from a book, or the words of another.

The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

4. To refer to or specify, as for support, proof, illustration, or confirmation.

The imperfections which you have *cited.* *Shak.*

5. To bespeak; to indicate. [*Obs.*]

Aged honor *cites* a virtuous youth. *Shak.*

6. (*Law*) To notify of a proceeding in court. *Abbott.*

Syn. — To quote; mention; name; refer to; adduce; select; call; summon. See QUOTE.

Cit'er (sī'tẽr), *n.* One who cites.

Cit'ess (sĭt'ĕs), *n.* [From CIT.] A city woman. [*R.*]

Cith'a-ra (sĭth'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L. Cf. CITTERN, GUITAR.] (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument resembling the harp.

Cith'a-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κιθαριστικός*, fr. *κιθάρα* cithara.] Pertaining, or adapted, to the cithara.

Cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn), *n.* See CITTERN.

Cit'i-cism (sĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From *cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Jonson.*

Cit'ied (sĭt'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or resembling, a city. "Smoky, *citied* towns." [*R.*] *Drayton.*

2. Containing, or covered with, cities. [*R.*] "The *citied* earth." *Keats.*

Cit'i-fied (-ĭ-fīd), *a.* [*City* + *-fy.*] Aping, or having, the manners of a city.

‖ **Cit'i-gra'dæ** (sĭt'ĭ-grā'dē *or* sĭ-tĭg'rȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *citus* swift (p. p. of *cire*, *ciere*, to move) + *gradi* to walk. See CITE.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Arachnoidea, including the European tarantula and the wolf spiders (*Lycosidæ*) and their allies, which capture their prey by rapidly running and jumping. See WOLF SPIDER.

Cit'i-grade (sĭt'ĭ-grād), *a.* [Cf. F. *citigrade.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Citigradæ. — *n.* One of the Citigradæ.

Cit'i-ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who is born or bred in a city; a citizen. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OE. *citesein*, OF. *citeain*, F. *citoyen*, fr. *cité* city. See CITY, and cf. CIT.] **1.** One who enjoys the freedom and privileges of a city; a freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

That large body of the working men who were not counted as *citizens* and had not so much as a vote to serve as an anodyne to their stomachs. *G. Eliot.*

2. An inhabitant of a city; a townsman. *Shak.*

3. A person, native or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it.

☞ This protection is . . . national protection, recognition of the individual, in the face of foreign nations, as a member of the state, and assertion of his security and rights abroad as well as at home. *Abbott.*

4. One who is domiciled in a country, and who is a citizen, though neither native nor naturalized, in such a sense that he takes his legal *status* from such country.

Cit'i-zen, *a.* **1.** Having the condition or qualities of a citizen, or of citizens; as, a *citizen* soldiery.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of a city; characteristic of citizens; effeminate; luxurious. [*Obs.*]

I am not well,
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shak.*

Cit'i-zen-ess, *n.* A female citizen. [*R.*]

Cit'i-zen-ship, *n.* The state of being a citizen; the tatus of a citizen.

Cit'ole (sĭt'ōl), *n.* [OF. *citole*, fr. L. *cithara.* See CITTERN.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument; a kind of dulcimer. [*Obs.*]

Cit'ra-con'ic (sĭt'rȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Citric* + *aconitic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or having certain characteristics of, citric and aconitic acids.

Citraconic acid (*Chem.*), a white, crystalline, deliquescent substance, $C_3H_4.(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by distillation of citric acid. It is a compound of the ethylene series.

Cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* [From CITRIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of citric acid.

Cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *citrique.* See CITRON.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the citron or lemon; as, *citric* acid.

Citric acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, $C_3H_4OH.(CO_2H)_3$, extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc., as a white crystalline substance, having a pleasant sour taste.

Cit'ri-na'tion (sĭt'rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See CITRINE.] The process by which anything becomes of the color of a lemon; esp., in alchemy, the state of perfection in the philosopher's stone indicated by its assuming a deep yellow color. *Thynne.*

Cit'rine (sĭt'rĭn), *a.* [F. *citrin.* See CITRON.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; greenish yellow.

Citrine ointment (*Med.*), a yellowish mercurial ointment, the *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*

Cit'rine, *n.* A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

Cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* [F. *citron*, LL. *citro*, fr. L. *citrus* citron tree (cf. *citreum*, sc. malum, a citron), from Gr. *κίτρον* citron.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger, and pleasantly aromatic. The thick rind, when candied, is the citron of commerce.

2. A citron tree.

3. A citron melon.

Citron melon. (*a*) A small variety of muskmelon with sugary greenish flesh. (*b*) A small variety of watermelon, whose solid white flesh is used in making sweetmeats and preserves. — **Citron tree** (*Bot.*), the tree which bears citrons. It was probably a native of northern India, and is now understood to be the typical form of *Citrus Medica.*

‖ **Cit'rus** (sĭt'rŭs), *n.* [L., a citron tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the orange, lemon, citron, etc., originally natives of southern Asia.

Cit'tern (sĭt'tẽrn), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. *κιθάρα.* Cf. CITHARA, GITTERN.] (*Mus.*) An instrument shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played with a quill or plectrum. [Written also *cithern.*] *Shak.*

☞ Not to be confounded with *zither.*

Cit'tern-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Blockhead; dunce; — so called because the handle of a cittern usually ended with a carved head. *Marston.*

Cit'y (sĭt'ў), *n.*; *pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). [OE. *cite*, F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen; akin to Goth. *heiwa* (in *heiwafrauja* man of the house), AS. *hīwan*, pl., members of a family, servants, *hīred* family, G. *heirath* marriage, prop., providing a house, E. *hind* a peasant.] **1.** A large town.

2. A corporate town; in the United States, a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen or a city council consisting of a board of aldermen and a common council; in Great Britain, a town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his see.

A *city* is a town incorporated; which is, or has been, the see of a bishop; and though the bishopric has been dissolved, as at Westminster, it yet remaineth a *city.* *Blackstone.*

When Gorges constituted York a *city*, he of course meant it to be the seat of a bishop, for the word *city* has no other meaning in English law. *Palfrey.*

3. The collective body of citizens, or inhabitants of a city. "What is the *city* but the people?" *Shak.*

Syn. — See VILLAGE.

Cit'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city. *Shak.*

City council. See under COUNCIL. — **City court,** the municipal court of a city. [*U. S.*] — **City ward,** a watchman, or the collective watchmen, of a city. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Cive (sīv), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CHIVE.

Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F. *civette* (cf. It. *zibetto*) civet, civet cat, fr. LGr. *ζαπέτιον*, fr. Ar. *zubād*, *zabād*, civet.] **1.** A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from glands in the anal pouch of the civet (*Viverra civetta*). It is of a clear yellowish or brownish color, of a strong, musky odor, offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The animal that produces civet (*Viverra civetta*); — called also *civet cat.* It is carnivorous, from two to three feet long, and of a brownish gray color, with transverse black bands and spots on the body and tail. It is a native of northern Africa and of Asia. The name is also applied to other species.

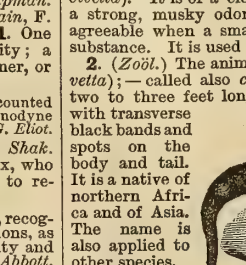

Civet (*Viverra civetta*).

Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *v. t.* To scent or perfume with civet. *Cowper.*

Civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen. See CITY.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen; relating to man as a member of society, or to civil affairs.

Civic crown (*Rom. Antiq.*), a crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Civ'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The principle of civil government.

Civ'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of civil government.

Civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen: cf. F. *civil.* See CITY.] **1.** Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen in his relations to his fellow citizens or to the state; within the city or state.

2. Subject to government; reduced to order; civilized; not barbarous; — said of the community.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil.* *Spenser.*

3. Performing the duties of a citizen; obedient to government; — said of an individual.

Civil men come nearer the saints of God than others; they come within a step or two of heaven. *Preston.*

4. Having the manners of one dwelling in a city, as opposed to those of savages or rustics; polite; courteous; complaisant; affable.

☞ "A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a 'civis,' and his relations to the other members of that 'civitas.'" *Trench.*

5. Pertaining to civic life and affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, or official state.

6. Relating to rights and remedies sought by action or suit distinct from criminal proceedings.

Civil action, an action to enforce the rights or redress the wrongs of an individual, not involving a criminal proceeding. — **Civil architecture,** the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture, as private houses, palaces, churches, etc. — **Civil death.** (*Law*) See under DEATH. — **Civil engineering.** See under ENGINEERING. — **Civil law.** See under LAW. — **Civil list.** See under LIST. — **Civil remedy** (*Law*), that given to a person injured, by action, as opposed to a criminal prosecution. — **Civil service,** all service rendered to and paid for by the state or nation other than that pertaining to naval or military affairs. — **Civil service reform,** the substitution of business principles and methods for the spoils system in the conduct of the civil service, esp. in the matter of appointments to office. — **Civil state,** the whole body of the laity or citizens not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states. — **Civil suit.** Same as *Civil action.* — **Civil war.** See under WAR. — **Civil year.** See under YEAR.

Ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yan), *n.* [From CIVIL.] **1.** One skilled in the civil law.

Ancient *civilians* and writers upon government. *Swift.*

2. A student of the civil law at a university or college. *R. Graves.*

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

Civ'il-ist (sĭv'ĭl-ĭst), *n.* A civilian. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

Ci-vil'i-ty (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* CIVILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *civilitas*: cf. F. *civilité.* See CIVIL.] **1.** The state of society in which the relations and duties of a citizen are recognized and obeyed; a state of civilization. [*Obs.*]

Monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies.*

The gradual departure of all deeper signification from the word *civility* has obliged the creation of another word — civilization. *Trench.*

2. A civil office, or a civil process. [*Obs.*]

To serve in a *civility.* *Latimer.*

3. Courtesy; politeness; kind attention; good breeding; a polite act or expression.

The insolent *civility* of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be. *Chesterfield.*

The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Urbanity; affability; complaisance.

Civ'i-li'za-ble (sĭv'ĭ-lī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being civilized.

Civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *civilisation.*] **1.** The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; national culture; refinement.

Our manners, our *civilization*, and all the good things connected with manners, and with *civilization*, have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles — . . . the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion. *Burke.*

2. (*Law*) Rendering a criminal process civil. [*Obs.*]

Civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIVILIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIVILIZING.] [Cf. F. *civiliser*, fr. L. *civilis* civil. See CIVIL.] **1.** To reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the rules and customs of civilization; to educate; to refine.

Yet blest that fate which did his arms dispose
Her land to *civilize*, as to subdue. *Dryden.*

2. To admit as suitable to a civilized state. [*Obs.* or *R.*] "*Civilizing* adultery." *Milton.*

Syn. — To polish; refine; humanize.

Civ'i-lized (sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners; refined; cultivated.

Sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *J. Quincy.*

Civ'i-li'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes or tends to civilize.

Civ'il-ly (sĭv'ĭl-lў), *adv.* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights and privileges; politely; courteously; in a well bred manner.

Civ'ism (sĭv'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *civisme*, fr. L. *civis* citizen.] State of citizenship. [*R.*] *Dyer.*

Ciz'ar (sĭz'ẽr), *v. t.* [From CIZARS.] To clip with scissors. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ciz'ars (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* Scissors. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Cize (sīz), *n.* Bulk; largeness. [*Obs.*] See SIZE.

Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *n.* [See BONNYCLABBER.] Milk curdled so as to become thick.

Clab'ber, *v. i.* To become clabber; to lopper.

Clach'an (klăk'an), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael.] A small village containing a church. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sitting at the *clachan* alehouse. *R. L. Stevenson.*

Clack (klăk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLACKED (klăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLACKING.] [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. F. *claquer* to clap, crack, D. *klakken*, MHG. *klac* crack, Ir. *clagaim* I make a noise, ring. Cf. CLACK, *n.*, CLATTER, CLICK.] **1.** To make a sudden, sharp noise,

or a succession of such noises, as by striking an object, or by collision of parts; to rattle; to click.

We heard Mr. Hodson's whip *clacking* on the shoulders of the poor little wretches. *Thackeray.*

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with abruptness; to let the tongue run.

Clack (klăk), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a sudden, sharp noise, or succession of noises; to click.

2. To utter rapidly and inconsiderately. *Feltham.*

To clack wool, to cut off the sheep's mark, in order to make the wool weigh less and thus yield less duty. [*Eng.*]

Clack, *n.* [Cf. F. *claque* a slap or smack, MHG. *klac* crack, W. *clec* crack, gossip. See CLACK, *v. t.*] **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by striking an object.

2. Anything that causes a clacking noise, as the clapper of a mill, or a clack valve.

3. Continual or importunate talk; prattle; prating.

Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack.* *South.*

Clack box (*Mach.*), the box or chamber in which a clack valve works. — **Clack dish,** a dish with a movable lid, formerly carried by beggars, who clacked the lid to attract notice. *Shak.* — **Clack door** (*Mining*), the removable cover of the opening through which access is had to a pump valve. — **Clack valve** (*Mach.*), a valve; esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clacking sound.

Clack Valve, open.

Clack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who clacks; that which clacks; especially, the clapper of a mill.

2. A claqueur. See CLAQUEUR.

Clad (klăd), *v. t.* To clothe. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Clad, *imp. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

‖ Cla-doc'e-ra (klă-dŏs'ẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος a sprout + κέρας a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of the Entomostraca.

One of the Cladocera (*Daphnia*), much enlarged. *A A''* Alimentary Canal; *H* Heart; *B* Egg Sac; *L* Liver; *E* Eye; *C* Antennæ; *G* Cephalic Ganglion; *S* Shell Gland.

☞ They have a bivalve shell, covering the body but not the head, and from four to six pairs of legs and two pairs of antennæ, for use in swimming. They mostly inhabit fresh water.

Clad'o-phyll (klăd'ŏ-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. κλάδος a sprout + φύλλον a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A special branch, resembling a leaf, as in the apparent foliage of the broom (*Ruscus*) and of the common cultivated smilax (*Myrsiphyllum*).

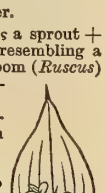

Cladophyll of Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), with axillary flowers.

Clag'gy (klăg'gў), *a.* [Cf. CLOG.] Adhesive; — said of a roof in a mine to which coal clings.

Claik (klāk), *n.* See CLAKE.

Claim (klām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAIMED (klāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAIMING.] [OE. *clamen, claimen,* OF. *clamer,* fr. L. *clamare* to cry out, call; akin to *calare* to proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν to call, Skr. *kal* to sound, G. *holen* to fetch, E. *hale* haul.] **1.** To ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due.

2. To proclaim. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To call or name. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. To assert; to maintain. [*Colloq.*]

Claim, *v. i.* To be entitled to anything; to deduce a right or title; to have a claim.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims,* came by his authority. *Locke.*

Claim, *n.* [OF. *claim* cry, complaint, from *clamer.* See CLAIM, *v. t.*] **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; an assertion of a right or fact.

2. A right to claim or demand something; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should give or concede to, or confer on, the claimant. "A bar to all *claims* upon land." *Hallam.*

3. The thing claimed or demanded; that (as land) to which any one intends to establish a right; as, a settler's *claim;* a miner's *claim.* [*U. S. & Australia*]

4. A loud call. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

To lay claim to, to demand as a right. "Doth he *lay claim to* thine inheritance?" *Shak.*

Claim'a-ble (klām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being claimed.

Claim'ant (klām'ant), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clamant,* p. pr. of *clamer.* Cf. CLAMANT.] One who claims; one who asserts a rigiit or title; a claimer.

Claim'er (klām'ẽr), *n.* One who claims; a claimant.

Claim'less, *a.* Having no claim.

‖ Clair'-ob-scur' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [F. See CLARE-OBSCURE.] See CHIAROSCURO.

Clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ans), *n.* [F.] A power, attributed to some persons while in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects not perceptible by the senses in their normal condition.

Clair-voy'ant (-ant), *a.* [F., fr. *clair* clear + *voyant,* p. pr. of *voir* to see. See CLEAR, and VISION.] Pertaining to clairvoyance; discerning objects while in a mesmeric state which are not present to the senses.

Clair-voy'ant, *n.* One who is able, when in a mesmeric state, to discern objects not present to the senses.

Clake, Claik (klāk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bernicle goose; — called also *clack goose.*

Clam (klăm), *n.* [Cf. CLAMP, CLAM, *v. t.*, CLAMMY.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve mollusk of many kinds, especially those that are edible; as, the long *clam* (*Mya arenaria*), the quahog or round *clam* (*Venus mercenaria*), the sea *clam* or hen *clam* (*Spisula solidissima*), and other species of the United States. The name is said to have been given originally to the *Tridacna gigas,* a huge East Indian bivalve.

You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore, or cove of sand, where you may not take many *clampes,* or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure. *Capt. John Smith* (1616).

Clams, or *clamps,* is a shellfish not much unlike a cockle; it lieth under the sand. *Wood* (1634).

2. *pl.* (*Ship Carp.*) Strong pinchers or forceps.

3. *pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of vise, usually of wood.

Blood clam. See under BLOOD.

Clam (klăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMMED (klămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMMING.] [Cf. AS. *clæman* to clam, smear; akin to Icel. *kleima* to smear, OHG. *kleimjan, chleimen,* to defile, or E. *clammy.*] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

Clam, *v. i.* To be moist or glutinous; to stick; to adhere. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Clam, *n.* Clamminess; moisture. [*R.*] "The *clam* of death." *Carlyle.*

Clam, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *clamor.*] A crash or clangor made by ringing all the bells of a chime at once. *Nares.*

Clam, *v. t. & i.* To produce, in bell ringing, a clam or clangor; to cause to clang. *Nares.*

Cla'mant (klā'mant), *a.* [L. *clamans,* p. pr. of *clamare* to call. Cf. CLAIMANT.] Crying earnestly; beseeching clamorously. "*Clamant* children." *Thomson.*

Cla-ma'tion (klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *clamatio,* fr. L. *clamare* to call.] The act of crying out. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ Clam'a-to'res (klăm'ȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *clamator,* pl. *clamatores,* a bawler.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of passerine birds in which the vocal muscles are but little developed, so that they lack the power of singing.

Clam'a-to'ri-al (-rĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Clamatores.

Clam'bake' (klăm'bāk'), *n.* The baking or steaming of clams on heated stones, between layers of seaweed; hence, a picnic party, gathered on such an occasion.

Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMBERING.] [OE. *clambren, clameren,* to heap together, climb; akin to Icel. *klambra* to clamp, G. *klammern.* Cf. CLAMP, CLIMB.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet; — also used figuratively.

The narrow street that *clambered* toward the mill. *Tennyson.*

Clam'ber, *n.* The act of clambering. *T. Moore.*

Clam'ber, *v. t.* To ascend by climbing with difficulty.

Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shak.*

Clam-jam'phrie (klăm-jăm'frĭ), *n.* Low, worthless people; the rabble. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Clam'mi-ly (klăm'mĭ-lў), *adv.* In a clammy manner. "Oozing so *clammily.*" *Hood.*

Clam'mi-ness, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous.

Clam'my (-mў), *a.* [*Compar.* CLAMMIER (-mĭ-ẽr); *superl.* CLAMMIEST.] [Cf. AS. *clām* clay. See CLAM to clog, and cf. CLAY.] Having the quality of being viscous or adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; damp and adhesive, as if covered with a cold perspiration.

Clam'or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *clamour, clamur,* F. *clameur,* fr. L. *clamor,* fr. *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation; loud and continued shouting or exclamation. *Shak.*

2. Any loud and continued noise. *Addison.*

3. A continued expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; a popular outcry. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar.

Clam'or, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMORING.] **1.** To salute loudly. [*R.*]

The people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamoring* their god with praise. *Milton.*

2. To stun with noise. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

3. To utter loudly or repeatedly; to shout.

Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly. *Longfellow.*

To clamor bells, to repeat the strokes quickly so as to produce a loud clang. *Bp. Warburton.*

Clam'or, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to complain; to make importunate demands.

The obscure bird
Clamored the livelong night. *Shak.*

Clam'or-er (klăm'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who clamors.

Clam'or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clamorosus,* for L. *clamosus:* cf. OF. *clamoreux.*] Speaking and repeating loud words; full of clamor; calling or demanding loudly or urgently; vociferous; noisy; bawling; loud; turbulent. "My young ones were *clamorous* for a morning's excursion." *Southey.* — **Clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Clamp (klămp), *n.* [Cf. LG. & D. *klamp,* Dan. *klampe,* also D. *klampen* to fasten, clasp. Cf. CLAMBER, CRAMP.] **1.** Something rigid that holds fast or binds things together; a piece of wood or metal, used to hold two or more pieces together.

2. (*a*) An instrument with a screw or screws by which work is held in its place or two parts are temporarily held together. (*b*) (*Joinery*) A piece of wood placed across another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen.

3. One of a pair of movable pieces of lead, or other soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise and enable it to grasp without bruising.

4. (*Shipbuilding*) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of beams.

5. A mass of bricks heaped up to be burned; or of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.

6. A mollusk. See CLAM. [*Obs.*]

Clamp nails, nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.

Clamp (klămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMPED (klămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMPING.] **1.** To fasten with a clamp or clamps; to apply a clamp to; to place in a clamp.

2. To cover, as vegetables, with earth. [*Eng.*]

Clamp, *n.* [Prob. an imitative word. Cf. CLANK.] A heavy footstep; a tramp.

Clamp, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

The policeman with *clamping* feet. *Thackeray.*

Clamp'er (-ẽr), *n.* An instrument of iron, with sharp prongs, attached to a boot or shoe to enable the wearer to walk securely upon ice; a creeper. *Kane.*

Clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring, descendants; akin to Ir. *clann, cland,* offspring, tribe, family; perh. from L. *planta* scion, slip, cutting. Cf. PLANT, *n.*] **1.** A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, regarded as having the same common ancestor, and bearing the same surname; as, the *clan* of Macdonald. "I have marshaled my *clan.*" *Campbell.*

2. A clique; a sect, society, or body of persons; esp., a body of persons united by some common interest or pursuit; — sometimes used contemptuously.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me. *Smollett.*
The whole *clan* of the enlightened among us. *Burke.*

Clan'cu-lar (klăn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *clancularius,* from *clanculum* secretly, adv. dim. of *clam* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy; clandestine; concealed. [*Obs.*]

Not close and *clancular,* but frank and open. *Barrow.*

Clan'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Obs.*]

Clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus,* fr. *clam* secretly; akin to *celare,* E. *conceal:* cf. F. *clandestin.*] Conducted with secrecy; withdrawn from public notice, usually for an evil purpose; kept secret; hidden; private; underhand; as, a *clandestine* marriage. *Locke.*

Syn. — Hidden; secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; stealthy; surreptitious; furtive; fraudulent. — **Clan-des'tine-ly,** *adv.* — **Clan-des'tine-ness,** *n.*

Clan'des-tin'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Privacy or secrecy. [*R.*]

Clang (klăng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLANGED (klăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLANGING.] [L. *clangere;* akin to Gr. κλάζειν to clash, scream; or perh. to E. *clank.*] To strike together so as to produce a ringing metallic sound.

The fierce Caretes . . . *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior.*

Clang, *v. i.* To give out a clang; to resound. "*Clanging* hoofs." *Tennyson.*

Clang, *n.* **1.** A loud, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when clanged or struck together.

The broadsword's deadly *clang,*
As if a thousand anvils rang. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Mus.*) Quality of tone.

Clan'gor (klăn'gẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *clangere.* See CLANG, *v. t.*] A sharp, harsh, ringing sound. *Dryden.*

Clan'gor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clangorosus.*] Making a clangor; having a ringing, metallic sound.

Clan'gous (klăn'gŭs), *a.* Making a clang, or a ringing metallic sound. [*Obs.*]

Clan-jam'frie (klăn-jăm'frĭ), *n.* Same as CLAMJAMPHRIE. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Clank (klăṉk), *n.* [Akin to *clink,* and of imitative origin: cf. G. *klang* sound, D. *klank.* Cf. CLANG.] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; — usually expressing a duller or less resounding sound than *clang,* and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink.*

But not in chains to pine,
His spirit withered with their *clank.* *Byron.*

Clank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLANKED (klăṉkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLANKING.] To cause to sound with a clank; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.

Clank, *v. i.* To sound with a clank.

Clank'less, *a.* Without a clank. *Byron.*

Clan'nish (klăn'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clan or clique; actuated by the traditions, prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **Clan'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **Clan'nish-ness,** *n.*

Clan'ship, *n.* A state of being united together as in a clan; an association under a chieftain.

Clans'man (klănz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* CLANSMEN (-men). One belonging to the same clan with another.

Clap (klăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAPPED (klăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAPPING.] [AS. *clappan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *klappa,* D. *klappen,* to clap, prate, G. *klaffen,* v. i., to split open, yelp, *klopfen,* v. t. & i., to knock.] **1.** To strike; to slap; to strike, or strike together, with a quick motion, so as to make a sharp noise; as, to *clap* one's hands; a *clapping* of wings.

Then like a bird it sits and sings,
And whets and *claps* its silver wings. *Marvell.*

2. To thrust, drive, put, or close, in a hasty or abrupt manner; — often followed by *to, into, on,* or *upon.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door. *Locke.*
Clap an extinguisher upon your irony. *Lamb.*

3. To manifest approbation of, by striking the hands together; to applaud; as, to *clap* a performance.

To clap hands. (*a*) To pledge faith by joining hands. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* (*b*) To express contempt or derision. [*Obs.*] *Lam.* ii. 15. — **To clap hold of,** to seize roughly or quickly. — **To clap up.** (*a*) To imprison hastily or without due formality. (*b*) To make or contrive hastily. [*Obs.*] "Was ever match *clapped up* so suddenly?" *Shak.*

Clap (klăp), *v. i.* **1.** To knock, as at a door. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To strike the hands together in applause.

Their ladies bid them *clap.* *Shak.*

3. To come together suddenly with noise.

The doors around me *clapped.* *Dryden.*

4. To enter with alacrity and briskness; — with *to* or *into.* [*Obs.*] "Shall we *clap* into it roundly, without . . . saying we are hoarse?" *Shak.*

5. To talk noisily; to chatter loudly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clap (klăp), *n.* **1.** A loud noise made by sudden collision; a bang. "Give the door such a *clap*, as you go out, as will shake the whole room." *Swift.*

2. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion.

Horrible *claps* of thunder. *Hakewill.*

3. A single, sudden act or motion; a stroke; a blow.

What, fifty of my followers at a *clap!* *Shak.*

4. A striking of hands to express approbation.

Unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. Noisy talk; chatter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

6. (*Falconry*) The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

Clap dish. See *Clack dish*, under Clack, *n.* — **Clap net,** a net for taking birds, made to close or clap together.

Clap (klăp), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clapoir.*] Gonorrhea.

Clap'board (klăb'bôrd), *n.* **1.** A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other; — used for weatherboarding the outside of houses. [*U. S.*]

2. A stave for a cask. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Clap'board, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards; as, to *clapboard* the sides of a house. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Clap'bread' (klăp'brĕd'), **Clap'cake'** (klăp'kāk'), *n.* Oatmeal cake or bread clapped or beaten till it is thin. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Clape (klāp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird; the flicker.

Clap'per (klăp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who claps.

2. That which strikes or claps, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill hopper, etc. See *Illust.* of Bell.

Clapper rail (*Zoöl.*), an American species of rail (*Rallus crepitans*).

Clap'per, *n.* [F. *clapier.*] A rabbit burrow. [*Obs.*]

Clap'per-claw (klăp'pẽr-klạ), *v. t.* [*Clap* + *claw.*] **1.** To fight and scratch. *C. Smart.*

2. To abuse with the tongue; to revile; to scold.

Claps (klăps), *v. t.* Variant of Clasp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for clapping in theaters. [*Obs.*]

2. A trick or device to gain applause; humbug.

Clap'trap', *a.* Contrived for the purpose of making a show, or gaining applause; deceptive; unreal.

‖ **Claque** (klăk), *n.* [F.] A collection of persons employed to applaud at a theatrical exhibition.

‖ **Cla'queur'** (klȧ'kẽr'), *n.* [F.] One of the claque employed to applaud at a theater.

Clare (klâr), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

Clar'ence (klăr'ens), *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside, and a seat for the driver.

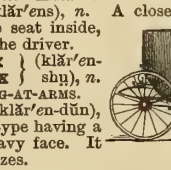

Clarence.

Clar'en-ceux (klăr'en-), **Clar'en-cieux** (-shụ), *n.* (*Her.*) See King-at-arms.

Clar'en-don (klăr'en-dŭn), *n.* A style of type having a narrow and heavy face. It is made in all sizes.

☞ **This line is in nonpareil Clarendon.**

Clare'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure; cf. F. *clair-obscur.* Cf. Chiaroscuro.] (*Painting*) See Chiaroscuro.

Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *claret, clare, clarry,* OF. *claret, claré,* fr. *cler,* F. *clair,* clear, fr. L. *clarus* clear. See Clear.] The name first given in England to the red wines of Médoc, in France, and afterwards extended to all the red Bordeaux wines. The name is also given to similar wines made in the United States.

Clar'i-bel'la (klăr'ĭ-bĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *clarus* clear + *bellus* fine.] (*Mus.*) A soft, sweet stop, or set of open wood pipes in an organ.

Clar'i-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [F. *claricorde,* fr. L. *clarus* clear + *chorda* string. See Chord.] A musical instrument, formerly in use, in form of a spinet; — called also *manichord* and *clavichord.*

Clar'i-fi-ca'tion (klăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *clarification,* L. *clarificatio* glorification.] **1.** The act or process of making clear or transparent, by freeing from visible impurities; as, the *clarification* of wine.

2. The act of freeing from obscurities.

The *clarification* of men's ideas. *Whewell.*

Clar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which clarifies.

2. A vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted; as, the *clarifier* in sugar works. *Ure.*

Clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clarified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clarifying.] [F. *clarifier,* from L. *clarificare; clarus* clear + *facere* to make. See Clear, and Fact.] **1.** To make clear or bright by freeing from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; — said of liquids, as wine or sirup. "Boiled and *clarified.*" *Ure.*

2. To make clear; to free from obscurities; to brighten or illuminate.

To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

3. To glorify. [*Obs.*]

Fadir, *clarifie* thi name. *Wyclif* (*John* xii. 28).

Clar'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become clear or transparent; to become free from feculent impurities, as wine or other liquid under clarification.

2. To grow clear or bright; to clear up.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Clar'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *clarigare.*] To declare war with certain ceremonies. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Clar'i-net' (klăr'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette,* dim. of *clarine,* from L. *clarus.* See Clear, and cf. Clarion.]

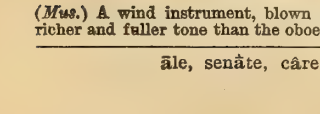

Clarinet.

(*Mus.*) A wind instrument, blown by a single reed, of richer and fuller tone than the oboe, which has a double reed. It is the leading instrument in a military band. [Often improperly called *clarionet.*]

‖ **Cla-ri'no** (klȧ-rē'nō), *n.* [It., a trumpet.] (*Mus.*) A reed stop in an organ.

Clar'i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OE. *clarioun,* OF. *clarion,* F. *clairon,* LL. *clario, claro;* so called from its clear tone, fr. L. *clarus* clear. See Clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

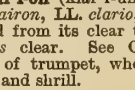

Clarion.

He sounds his imperial *clarion* along the whole line of battle. *E. Everett.*

Clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [See Clarion, Clarinet.] (*Mus.*) See Clarinet.

Cla-ris'o-nous (klȧ-rĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *clarisonus; clarus* + *sonus.*] Having a clear sound. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Clar'i-tude (klăr'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *claritudo,* fr. *clarus* clear.] Clearness; splendor. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Clar'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *claritas,* fr. *clarus* clear: cf. F. *clarté.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Obs.*]

Floods, in whose more than crystal *clarity,*
Innumerable virgin graces row. *Beaumont.*

Cla'ro-ob-scu'ro (klȧ'rō-ŏb-skōō'rō), *n.* See Chiaroscuro.

Clar'ré' (klȧ'rȧ'), *n.* [See Claret.] Wine with a mixture of honey and spices. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clart (klărt), *v. t.* [Cf. Armor. *kalar* mud, mire, *kalara* to dirt, Sw. *lort* mud.] To daub, smear, or spread, as with mud, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Clart'y (-ў), *a.* Sticky and foul; muddy; filthy; dirty. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Clar'y (klâr'ў), *v. i.* [Cf. Clarion.] To make a loud or shrill noise. [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

Cla'ry (klā'rў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sclarea, scarlea,* D. & G. *scharlei,* F. *sclarée.*] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Salvia sclarea*) of the Sage family, used in flavoring soups.

Clary water, a composition of clary flowers with brandy, etc., formerly used as a cardiac.

Clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clashed (klăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clashing.] [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *klatschen,* Prov. G. *kleschen,* D. *kletsen,* Dan. *klaske,* E. *clack.*] **1.** To make a noise by striking against something; to dash noisily together.

2. To meet in opposition; to act in a contrary direction; to come into collision; to interfere.

However some of his interests might *clash* with those of the chief adjacent colony. *Palfrey.*

Clash, *v. t.* To strike noisily against or together.

Clash, *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a noisy collision of bodies; a collision.

The roll of cannon and *clash* of arms. *Tennyson.*

2. Opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, etc.

Clashes between popes and kings. *Denham.*

Clash'ing-ly, *adv.* With clashing.

Clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clasped (klăspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clasping.] [OE. *claspen, clapsen,* prob. akin to E. *clap.*] **1.** To shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp; to shut or fasten (a clasp, or that which fastens with a clasp).

2. To inclose and hold in the hand, or with the arms; to grasp; to embrace.

3. To surround and cling to; to entwine about. "*Clasping* ivy." *Milton.*

Clasp, *n.* **1.** An adjustable catch, bent plate, or hook, for holding together two objects or the parts of anything, as the ends of a belt, the covers of a book, etc.

2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms around; a grasp, or grasping, as with the hand.

Clasp knife, a large knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle. — **Clasp lock,** a lock which closes or secures itself by means of a spring.

Clasp'er (klăsp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, clasps, as a tendril. "The *claspers* of vines." *Derham.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of a pair of organs used by the male for grasping the female among many of the Crustacea. (*b*) One of a pair of male copulatory organs, developed on the anterior side of the ventral fins of sharks and other elasmobranchs. See *Illust.* of Chimæra.

Clasp'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

Class (klăs), *n.* [F. *classe,* fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet; akin to Gr. κλῆσις a calling, καλεῖν to call, E. *claim, haul.*] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics; as, the different *classes* of society; the educated *class;* the lower *classes.*

2. A number of students in a school or college, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies.

3. A comprehensive division of animate or inanimate objects, grouped together on account of their common characteristics, in any classification in natural science, and subdivided into orders, families, tribes, genera, etc.

4. A set; a kind or description, species or variety.

She had lost one *class* of energies. *Macaulay.*

5. (*Methodist Church*) One of the sections into which a church or congregation is divided, and which is under the supervision of a *class leader.*

Class of a curve (*Math.*), the order of a curve as expressed by the number of tangents that can be drawn from any point to the curve. A circle is of the second class. — **Class meeting** (*Methodist Church*), a meeting of a class under the charge of a class leader, for counsel and religious instruction.

Class (klăs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Classed (klăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Classing.] [Cf. F. *classer.* See Class, *n.*] **1.** To arrange in classes; to classify or refer to some class; as, to *class* words or passages.

☞ In scientific arrangement, to *classify* is used instead of to *class.* *Dana.*

2. To divide into classes, as students; to form into, or place in, a class or classes.

Class, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed.

The genus or family under which it *classes.* *Tatham.*

Class'i-ble (klăs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being classed.

Clas'sic (klăs'sĭk), **Clas'sic-al** (-sĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes of the Roman people, and especially to the first class; hence, of the first rank, superior, from *classis* class: cf. F. *classique.* See Class, *n.*] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, especially in literature or art.

Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage. *Byron.*

Mr. Greaves may justly be reckoned a *classical* author on this subject [Roman weights and coins]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans, esp. to Greek or Roman authors of the highest rank, or of the period when their best literature was produced; of or pertaining to places inhabited by the ancient Greeks and Romans, or rendered famous by their deeds.

Though throned midst Latium's *classic* plains. *Mrs. Hemans.*

The epithet *classical,* as applied to ancient authors, is determined less by the purity of their style than by the period at which they wrote. *Brande & C.*

He [Atterbury] directed the *classical* studies of the undergraduates of his college. *Macaulay.*

3. Conforming to the best authority in literature and art; chaste; pure; refined; as, a *classical* style.

4. (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to a classis.

Classical, provincial, and national synods. *Macaulay.*

Classical orders. (*Arch.*) See under Order.

Clas'sic, *n.* **1.** A work of acknowledged excellence and authority, or its author; — originally used of Greek and Latin works or authors, but now applied to authors and works of a like character in any language.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic.* *Macaulay.*

2. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.

Clas'sic-al-ism (klăs'sĭ-kal-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A classical idiom, style, or expression; a classicism.

2. Adherence to what are supposed or assumed to be the classical canons of art.

Clas'sic-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to what he thinks the classical canons of art. *Ruskin.*

Clas'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), **Clas'sic-al-ness** (-sĭ-kal-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being classical.

Clas'sic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

2. In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets.

Clas'si-cism (klăs'sĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A classic idiom or expression; a classicalism. *C. Kingsley.*

Clas'si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One learned in the classics; an advocate for the classics.

Clas'si-fi'a-ble (-sĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being classified.

Clas-sif'ic (klăs-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Characterizing a class or classes; relating to classification.

Clas'si-fi-ca'tion (klăs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *classification.*] The act of forming into a class or classes; a distribution into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc., according to some common relations or affinities.

Artificial classification. (*Science*) See under Artificial.

Clas'si-fi-ca'to-ry (klăs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rў *or* klăs-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to classification; admitting of classification. "A *classificatory* system." *Earle.*

Clas'si-fi'er (klăs'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who classifies.

Clas'si-fy (klăs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Classified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Classifying.] [L. *classis* class + *-fy.*] To distribute into classes; to arrange according to a system; to arrange in sets according to some method founded on common properties or characters.

Syn. — To arrange; distribute; rank.

‖ **Clas'sis** (klăs'sĭs), *n.; pl.* Classes (-sēz). [L. See Class, *n.*] **1.** A class or order; sort; kind. [*Obs.*]

His opinion of that *classis* of men. *Clarendon.*

2. (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical body or judicatory in certain churches, as the Reformed Dutch. It is intermediate between the consistory and the synod, and corresponds to the presbytery in the Presbyterian church.

Class'man (klăs'măn), *n.; pl.* Classmen (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a class; a classmate.

2. A candidate for graduation in arts who is placed in an honor class, as opposed to a passman, who is not classified. [*Oxford, Eng.*]

Class'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who is in the same class with another, as at school or college.

Clas'tic (klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλαστός broken, fr. κλᾶν to break.] **1.** Pertaining to what may be taken apart; as, *clastic* anatomy (of models).

2. (*Min.*) Fragmental; made up of broken fragments; as, sandstone is a *clastic* rock.

Clath'rate (klăth'rât), *a.* [L. *clathri* lattice, Gr. κληθρα.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Shaped like a lattice; cancellate. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface marked with raised lines resembling a lattice, as many shells.

Clat'ter (klăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clattered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clattering.] [AS. *clatrung* a rattle, akin to D. *klateren* to rattle. Cf. Clack.] **1.** To make a rattling sound by striking hard bodies together; to make a succession of abrupt, rattling sounds.

Clattering loud with iron clank. *Longfellow.*

2. To talk fast and noisily; to rattle with the tongue.

I see thou dost but *clatter.* *Spenser.*

Clat'ter, *v. t.* To make a rattling noise with.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

Clat'ter, *n.* **1.** A rattling noise, esp. that made by the collision of hard bodies; also, any loud, abrupt sound; a repetition of abrupt sounds.

The goose let fall a golden egg
With cackle and with *clatter.* *Tennyson.*

2. Commotion; disturbance. "Those mighty feats which made such a *clatter* in story." *Barrow.*

3. Rapid, noisy talk; babble; chatter. "Hold still thy *clatter*." *Towneley Myst.* (15*th Cent.*).

Throw by your *clatter*
And handle the matter. *B. Jonson.*

Clat'ter-er (klăt'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who clatters.

Clat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* With clattering.

Claude' Lor-raine' glass' (klạd' lôr-rān' glȧs' *or* klōd' lô'rān'). [Its name is supposed to be derived from the similarity of the effects it gives to those of a picture by *Claude Lorrain* (often written *Lorraine*).] A slightly convex mirror, commonly of black glass, used as a toy for viewing the reflected landscape.

Clau'dent (klạ'dent), *a.* [L. *claudens*, p. pr. of *claudere* to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as, a *claudent* muscle. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Clau'di-cant (-dĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *claudicans*, p. pr. of *claudicare* to limp, fr. *claudus* lame.] Limping. [*R.*]

Clau'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *claudicatio.*] A halting or limping. [*R.*] *Taller.*

Clause (klạz), *n.* [F. *clause*, LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L *clausula* clause, prop., close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, to end. See CLOSE.] **1.** A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence; an article, stipulation, or proviso, in a legal document.

The usual attestation *clause* to a will. *Bouvier.*

2. (*Gram.*) A subordinate portion or a subdivision of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.

Clause, *a.* Close. [*Obs.*] See *Letters clause* or *close*, under LETTER.

Claus'tral (klạs'tral), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *claustralis*, fr. L. *claustrum.* See CLOISTER.] Cloistral. *Ayliffe.*

‖ **Claus'trum** (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* CLAUSTRA. [L., a bolt or bar.] (*Anat.*) A thin lamina of gray matter in each cerebral hemisphere of the brain of man. — **Claus'tral,** *a.*

Clau'su-lar (klạ'zŭ-lẽr; 135), *a.* [From L. *clausula.* See CLAUSE, *n.*] Consisting of, or having, clauses. *Smart.*

Clau'sure (-zûr; 135), *n.* [L. *clausura.* See CLOSURE.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [*R.*] *Geddes.*

Clavate shape.

Cla'vate (klā'vāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *clava* club.]

Cla'va-ted (-vā-tĕd), ‖ (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top. [See *Illust.* of ANTENNÆ.]

Clave (klāv), *imp.* of CLEAVE. [*Obs.*]

Clav'e-cin (klăv'ē-sĭn), *n.* [F.] The harpsichord.

Cla'vel (klā'vĕl), *n.* See CLEVIS.

Clav'el-late (klăv'ĕl-lāt), *a.* See CLAVATE.

Clav'el-la'ted (klăv'ĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* [Cf. LL. cineres *clavellati* ashes of burnt lees or dregs of wine, F. *clavel* an inferior sort of soda, E. *clavate.*] (*Old Chem.*) Said of potash, probably in reference to its having been obtained from billets of wood by burning. [*Obs.*]

Clav'er (klăv'ẽr), *n.* [*Obs.*] See CLOVER. *Holland.*

Clav'er, *n.* Frivolous or nonsensical talk; prattle; chattering. [*Scot. & North of Eng.*]

Emmy found herself entirely at a loss in the midst of their *clavers.* *Thackeray.*

Clav'i-chord (klăv'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *clavicorde*, fr. L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string.] (*Mus.*) A keyed stringed instrument, now superseded by the pianoforte. See CLARICHORD.

Clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F. *clavicule*, fr. L. *clavicula* a little key, tendril, dim. of *clavis* key, akin to *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, and cf. CLEF.] (*Anat.*) The collar bone, which is joined at one end to the scapula, or shoulder blade, and at the other to the sternum, or breastbone. In man each clavicle is shaped like the letter *f*, and is situated just above the first rib on either side of the neck. In birds the two clavicles are united ventrally, forming the merrythought, or wishbone.

Clav'i-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [Cf. F. *clavicorne.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having club-shaped antennæ. See ANTENNÆ. — *n.* One of the Clavicornes.

‖ **Clav'i-cor'nes** (klăv'ĭ-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. L. *clava* club + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of beetles having club-shaped antennæ.

Cla-vic'u-lar (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *claviculaire.* See CLAVICLE.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the clavicle.

Cla'vi-er (klā'vĭ-ẽr; F. klȧ'vyā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] (*Mus.*) The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

☞ *Clavier* (klȧ-fēr') is the German name for a pianoforte.

Clav'i-form (klăv'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *clava* club + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Club-shaped; clavate. *Craig.*

‖ **Clav'i-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *clavis* key + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries the keys of any place.

‖ **Clav'i-ger,** *n.* [L., fr. *clava* club + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries a club; a club bearer.

Cla-vig'er-ous (klȧ-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a club or a key.

‖ **Cla'vis** (klā'vĭs), *n.; pl.* L. CLAVES (-vēz), E. CLAVISES (klā'vĭs-ĕz). [L.] A key; a glossary.

‖ **Cla'vus** (klā'vŭs), *n.* [L., a nail.] A callous growth, esp. on the foot; a corn.

Cla'vy (-vĭ), *n.; pl.* CLAVIES (-vĭz). [Cf. F. *claveau* centerpiece of an arch.] (*Arch.*) A mantelpiece.

Claw (klạ), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, cleó;* akin to D. *klaauw*, G. *klaue*, Icel. *klō*, Sw. & Dan. *klo*, and perh. to E. *clew.*] **1.** A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird.

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails; the pinchers of a lobster, crab, etc.

3. Anything resembling the claw of an animal, as the curved and forked end of a hammer for drawing nails.

4. (*Bot.*) A slender appendage or process, formed like a claw, as the base of petals of the pink. *Gray.*

Claw hammer, a hammer with one end of the metallic head cleft for use in extracting nails, etc. — **Claw hammer coat,** a dress coat of the swallowtail pattern. [*Slang*] — **Claw sickness,** foot rot, a disease affecting sheep.

Claw (klạ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAWED (klạd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAWING.] [AS. *clawan.* See CLAW, *n.*] **1.** To pull, tear, or scratch with, or as with, claws or nails.

2. To relieve from some uneasy sensation, as by scratching; to tickle; hence, to flatter; to court. [*Obs.*]

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland.*

3. To rail at; to scold. [*Obs.*]

In the aforesaid preamble, the king fairly claweth the great monasteries, wherein, saith he, religion, thanks be to God, is right well kept and observed; though he *claweth* them soon after in another acceptation. *T. Fuller.*

Claw me, claw thee, stand by me and I will stand by you; — an old proverb. *Tyndale.* — **To claw away,** to scold or revile. "The jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for it, if you should lose it." *L'Estrange.* — **To claw (one) on the back,** to tickle; to express approbation. (*Obs.*) *Chaucer.* — **To claw (one) on the gall,** to find fault with; to vex. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Claw, *v. i.* To scrape, scratch, or dig with a claw, or with the hand as a claw. "*Clawing* [in ash barrels] for bits of coal." *W. D. Howells.*

To claw off (*Naut.*), to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.

Claw'back' (-băk'), *n.* A flatterer or sycophant. [*Obs.*] "Take heed of these *clawbacks.*" *Latimer.*

Claw'back', *a.* Flattering; sycophantic. [*Obs.*]

Like a *clawback* parasite. *Bp. Hall.*

Claw'back', *v. t.* To flatter. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Clawed (klạd), *a.* Furnished with claws. *N. Grew.*

Claw'less, *a.* Destitute of claws.

Clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clæg;* akin to LG. *klei*, D. *klei*, and perh. to AS. *clām* clay, L. *glus, gluten*, glue, Gr. γλοιός glutinous substance, E. *glue.* Cf. CLOG.] **1.** A soft earth, which is plastic, or may be molded with the hands, consisting of hydrous silicate of aluminium. It is the result of the wearing down and decomposition, in part, of rocks containing aluminous minerals, as granite. Lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and other ingredients, are often present as impurities.

2. (*Poetry & Script.*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed from such particles.

I also am formed out of the *clay.* *Job* xxxiii. 6.

The earth is covered thick with other *clay*,
Which her own *clay* shall cover. *Byron.*

Bowlder clay. See under BOWLDER. — **Brick clay,** the common clay, containing some iron, and therefore turning red when burned. — **Clay cold,** cold as clay or earth; lifeless; inanimate. — **Clay ironstone,** an ore of iron consisting of the oxide or carbonate of iron mixed with clay or sand. — **Clay marl,** a whitish, smooth, chalky clay. — **Clay mill,** a mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug mill. — **Clay pit,** a pit where clay is dug. — **Clay slate** (*Min.*), argillaceous schist; argillite. — **Fatty clays,** clays having a greasy feel; they are chemical compounds of water, silica, and alumina, as *halloysite, bole*, etc. — **Fire clay,** a variety of clay, entirely free from lime, iron, or an alkali, and therefore infusible, and used for fire brick. — **Porcelain clay,** a very pure variety, formed directly from the decomposition of feldspar, and often called *kaolin.* — **Potter's clay,** a tolerably pure kind, free from iron.

Clay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAYED (klād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAYING.] **1.** To cover or manure with clay.

2. To clarify by filtering through clay, as sugar.

Clay'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Stupid. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Clayes (klāz), *n. pl.* [F. *claie* hurdle.] (*Fort.*) Wattles, or hurdles, made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments. [*Obs.*]

Clay'ey (klā'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

Clay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

Clay'more' (klā'mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhmor* a broadsword; Gael. *claidheamh* sword + *mor* great, large. Cf. GLAYMORE.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

‖ **Clay-to'ni-a** (klā-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Named after Dr. John *Clayton*, an American botanist.] (*Bot.*) An American genus of perennial herbs with delicate blossoms; — sometimes called *spring beauty.*

Clead'ing (klē'dĭng), *n.* [Scot., clothing. See CLOTH.] **1.** A jacket or outer covering of wood, etc., to prevent radiation of heat, as from the boiler, cylinder, etc., of a steam engine.

2. The planking or boarding of a shaft, cofferdam, etc.

Clean (klēn), *a.* [*Compar.* CLEANER (-ẽr); *superl.* CLEANEST.] [OE. *clene*, AS. *clæne;* akin to OHG. *chleini* pure, neat, graceful, small, G. *klein* small, and perh. to W. *glan* clean, pure, Gael. & Ir. *glan* clean, pure, bright; all perh. from a primitive, meaning *bright, shining.* Cf. GLAIR.] **1.** Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* clothes.

2. Free from that which is useless or injurious; without defects; as, *clean* land; *clean* timber.

3. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; adroit; dexterous; as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap over a fence.

4. Free from errors and vulgarisms; as, a *clean* style.

5. Free from restraint or neglect; complete; entire.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xxiii. 22.

6. Free from moral defilement; sinless; pure.

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God. *Ps.* li. 10.
I trust
That I am whole, and *clean*, and meet for Heaven. *Tennyson.*

7. (*Script.*) Free from ceremonial defilement.

8. Free from that which is corrupting to the morals; pure in tone; healthy. "Lothair is *clean.*" *F. Harrison.*

9. Well-proportioned; shapely; as, *clean* limbs.

A clean bill of health, a certificate from the proper authority that a ship is free from infection. — **Clean breach.** See under BREACH, *n.*, 4. — **To make a clean breast.** See under BREAST.

Clean, *adv.* **1.** Without limitation or remainder; quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak.* "*Clean* contrary." *Milton.*

All the people were passed *clean* over Jordan. *Josh.* iii. 17.

2. Without miscarriage; not bunglingly; dexterously. [*Obs.*] "Pope came off *clean* with Homer." *Henley.*

Clean (klēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEANED (klēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEANING.] [See CLEAN, *a.*, and cf. CLEANSE.] To render clean; to free from whatever is foul, offensive, or extraneous; to purify; to cleanse.

To clean out, to exhaust; to empty; to get away from (one) all his money. [*Colloq.*] *De Quincey.*

Clean'-cut' (klēn'kŭt'), *a.* See CLEAR-CUT.

Clean'er (klēn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleans.

Clean'ing, *n* **1.** The act of making clean.

2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc. *Gardner.*

Clean'li-ly (klĕn'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

Clean'-limbed' (klēn'lĭmd'), *a.* With well-proportioned, unblemished limbs; as, a *clean-limbed* young fellow. *Dickens.*

Clean'li-ness (klĕn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From CLEANLY.] State of being cleanly; neatness of person or dress.

Cleanliness from head to heel. *Swift.*

Clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* CLEANLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* CLEANLIEST.] [From CLEAN.] **1.** Habitually clean; pure; innocent. "*Cleanly* joys." *Glanvill.*

Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*
Displays her *cleanly* platter on the board. *Goldsmith.*

2. Cleansing; fitted to remove moisture, dirt, etc. [*Obs.*] "With *cleanly* powder dry their hair." *Prior.*

3 Adroit; skillful; dexterous; artful. [*Obs.*]

Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play. *Spenser.*

Clean'ly (klēn'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a clean manner; neatly.

He was very *cleanly* dressed. *Dickens.*

2. Innocently; without stain. *Shak.*

3. Adroitly; dexterously. *Middleton.*

Clean'ness, *n.* [AS. *clænnes.* See CLEAN.] **1.** The state or quality of being clean.

2. Purity of life or language; especially, freedom from licentious courses. *Chaucer.*

Cleans'a-ble (klĕnz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood.*

Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEANSED (klĕnzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEANSING.] [AS. *clænsian*, fr. *clæne* clean. See CLEAN.] To render clean; to free from filth, pollution, infection, guilt, etc.; to clean.

If we walk in the light . . . the blood of Jesus Christ his son *cleanseth* us from all sin. 1 *John* i. 7.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased, . . .
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shak.*

Cleans'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *clænsere.*] One who, or that which, cleanses; a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

Clean'-tim'bered (klēn'tĭm'bẽrd), *a.* Well-proportioned; symmetrical. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Clear (klēr), *a.* [*Compar.* CLEARER (-ẽr); *superl.* CLEAREST.] [OE. *cler, cleer*, OF. *cler*, F. *clair*, fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, distinct, renowned; perh. akin to L. *clamare* to call, E. *claim.* Cf. CHANTICLEER, CLAIRVOYANT, CLARET, CLARIFY.] **1.** Free from opaqueness; transparent; bright; light; luminous; unclouded.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear.* *Denham.*
Fair as the moon, *clear* as the sun. *Canticles* vi. 10.

2. Free from ambiguity or indistinctness; lucid; perspicuous; plain; evident; manifest; indubitable.

One truth is *clear;* whatever is, is right. *Pope.*

3. Able to perceive clearly; keen; acute; penetrating; discriminating; as, a *clear* intellect; a *clear* head.

Mother of science! now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

4. Not clouded with passion; serene; cheerful.

With a countenance as *clear*
As friendship wears at feasts. *Shak.*

5. Easily or distinctly heard; audible; canorous.

Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*

6. Without mixture; entirely pure; as, *clear* sand.

7. Without defect or blemish, such as freckles or knots; as, a *clear* complexion; *clear* lumber.

8. Free from guilt or stain; unblemished.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor *clear.* *Pope.*

9. Without diminution; in full; net; as, *clear* profit.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

10. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed; as, a *clear* view; to keep *clear* of debt.

My companion . . . left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*

11. Free from embarrassment, detention, etc.

The cruel corporal whispered in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipped, would set me *clear.* *Gay.*

Clear breach. See under BREACH, *n.*, 4. — **Clear days** (*Law*), days reckoned from one day to another, excluding both the first and last day; as, from Sunday to Sunday there are six *clear days.* — **Clear stuff,** boards, planks, etc., free from knots.

Syn. — Manifest; pure; unmixed; pellucid; transparent; luminous; obvious; visible; plain; evident; apparent; distinct; perspicuous. See MANIFEST.

Clear (klēr), *n.* (*Carp.*) Full extent; distance between extreme limits; especially, the distance between the nearest surfaces of two bodies, or the space between walls; as, a room ten feet square in the *clear.*

Clear, *adv.* **1.** In a clear manner; plainly.

Now *clear* I understand
What oft . . . thoughts have searched in vain. *Milton.*

2. Without limitation; wholly; quite; entirely; as, to cut a piece *clear* off.

Clear, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEARED (klērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEARING.] **1.** To render bright, transparent, or undimmed; to free from clouds.

He sweeps the skies and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden.*

2. To free from impurities; to clarify; to cleanse.

3. To free from obscurity or ambiguity; to relieve of perplexity; to make perspicuous.

Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*. *Prior.*

4. To render more quick or acute, as the understanding; to make perspicacious.

Our common prints would *clear* up their understandings. *Addison.*

5. To free from impediment or incumbrance, from defilement, or from anything injurious, useless, or offensive; as, to *clear* land of trees or brushwood, or from stones; to *clear* the sight or the voice; to *clear* one's self from debt; — often used with *of*, *off*, *away*, or *out*.

Clear your mind of cant. *Dr. Johnson.*

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter. *Addison.*

6. To free from the imputation of guilt; to justify, vindicate, or acquit; — often used with *from* before the thing imputed.

I . . . am sure he will *clear* me from partiality. *Dryden.*
How I wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*

7. To leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure; as, to *clear* a hedge; to *clear* a reef.

8. To gain without deduction; to net.

The profit which she *cleared* on the cargo. *Macaulay.*

To clear a ship at the customhouse, to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds, or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires. — **To clear a ship for action**, *or* **To clear for action** (*Naut.*), to remove incumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement. — **To clear the land** (*Naut.*), to gain such a distance from shore as to have sea room, and be out of danger from the land. — **To clear hawse** (*Naut.*), to disentangle the cables when twisted. — **To clear up**, to explain; to dispel, as doubts, cares, or fears.

Clear (klēr), *v. i.* **1.** To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; — often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*
Advise him to stay till the weather *clears* up. *Swift.*

2. To disengage one's self from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free. [*Obs.*]

He that *clears* at once will relapse; for finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that *cleareth* by degrees induceth a habit of frugality. *Bacon.*

3. (*Banking*) To make exchanges of checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in a clearing house.

4. To obtain a clearance; as, the steamer *cleared* for Liverpool to-day.

To clear out, to go or run away; to depart. [*Colloq.*]

Clear'age (-āj), *n.* The act of removing anything; clearance. [*R.*]

Clear'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of clearing; as, to make a thorough *clearance*.

2. A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the customhouse; permission to sail.

Every ship was subject to seizure for want of stamped *clearances*. *Burke.*

3. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.*

4. (*Mach.*) The distance by which one object clears another, as the distance between the piston and cylinder head at the end of a stroke in a steam engine, or the least distance between the point of a cogwheel tooth and the bottom of a space between teeth of a wheel with which it engages.

Clearance space (*Steam engine*), the space inclosed in one end of the cylinder, between the valve or valves and the piston, at the beginning of a stroke; waste room. It includes the space caused by the piston's clearance and the space in ports, passageways, etc. Its volume is often expressed as a certain proportion of the volume swept by the piston in a single stroke.

Clear'-cut' (-kŭt'), *a.* **1.** Having a sharp, distinct outline, like that of a cameo.

She has . . . a cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson.*

2. Concisely and distinctly expressed.

Clear'ed-ness (-ĕd-), *n.* The quality of being cleared.

Imputed by his friends to the *clearedness*, by his foes to the searedness, of his conscience. *T. Fuller.*

Clear'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, clears.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding. *Addison.*

2. (*Naut.*) A tool on which the hemp for lines and twines, used by sailmakers, is finished.

Clear'-head'ed (klēr'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a clear understanding; quick of perception; intelligent. "He was laborious and *clear-headed*." *Macaulay.* — **Clear'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

Clear'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making clear.

The better *clearing* of this point. *South.*

2. A tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

A lonely *clearing* on the shores of Moxie Lake. *J. Burroughs.*

3. A method adopted by banks and bankers for making an exchange of checks held by each against the others, and settling differences of accounts.

☞ In England, a similar method has been adopted by railroads for adjusting their accounts with each other.

4. *pl.* The gross amount of the balances adjusted in the clearing house.

Clearing house, the establishment where the business of clearing is carried on. See above, 3.

Clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner.

Clear'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being clear.

Syn. — Clearness, Perspicuity. *Clearness* has reference to our ideas, and springs from a distinct conception of the subject under consideration. *Perspicuity* has reference to the mode of expressing our ideas, and belongs essentially to style. Hence we speak of a writer as having *clear* ideas, a *clear* arrangement, and *perspicuous* phraseology. We do at times speak of a person's having great *clearness* of style; but in such cases we are usually thinking of the clearness of his ideas as manifested in language. "Whenever men think *clearly*, and are thoroughly interested, they express themselves with *perspicuity* and force." *Robertson.*

Clear'-see'ing (klēr'sē'ĭng), *a.* Having a clear physical or mental vision; having a clear understanding.

Clear'-shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *a.* Shining brightly. *Shak.*

Clear'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing with clearness; discerning; as, *clear-sighted* reason.

Clear'-sight'ed-ness, *n.* Acute discernment.

Clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clearstarched (-stärcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clearstarching.] To stiffen with starch, and then make clear by clapping with the hands; as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

Clear'starch'er (-ēr), *n.* One who clearstarches.

Clear'sto'ry (-stō'rȳ), **Clere'sto'ry**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The upper story of the nave of a church, containing windows, and rising above the aisle roofs.

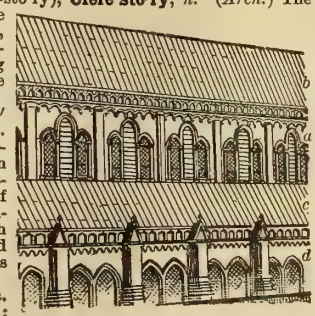

Part of exterior of a church, showing: *a* Clearstory; *b* Roof of Nave; *c* Roof of Aisle; *d* Wall and Buttresses of Aisle.

Clear'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lepidopterous insect with partially transparent wings, of the family Ægeriadæ, of which the currant and peach-tree borers are examples.

Cleat (klēt), *n.* [OE. *clete* wedge; cf. D. *kloot* ball, Ger. *kloss*, *klotz*, lump, clod, MHG. *klōz* lump, ball, wedge, OHG. *chlōz* ball, round mass.]

1. (*Carp.*) A strip of wood or iron fastened on transversely to something in order to give strength, prevent warping, hold in position, etc.

2. (*Naut.*) A device made of wood or metal, having two arms, around which turns may be taken with a line or rope so as to hold securely and yet be readily released. It is bolted by the middle to a deck or mast, etc., or it may be lashed to a rope.

One form of Iron Cleat (*Naut.*).

Cleat, *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

Cleav'a-ble (klēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of cleaving or being divided.

Cleav'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The act of cleaving or splitting.

2. (*Crystallog.*) The quality possessed by many crystallized substances of splitting readily in one or more definite directions, in which the cohesive attraction is a minimum, affording more or less smooth surfaces; the direction of the dividing plane; a fragment obtained by cleaving, as of a diamond. See Parting.

3. (*Geol.*) Division into laminæ, like slate, with the lamination not necessarily parallel to the plane of deposition; — usually produced by pressure.

Basal cleavage, cleavage parallel to the base of a crystal, or to the plane of the lateral axes. — **Cell cleavage** (*Biol.*), multiplication of cells by fission. See Segmentation. — **Cubic cleavage**, cleavage parallel to the faces of a cube. — **Diagonal cleavage**, cleavage parallel to a diagonal plane. — **Egg cleavage.** (*Biol.*) See Segmentation. — **Lateral cleavage**, cleavage parallel to the lateral planes. — **Octahedral, Dodecahedral**, *or* **Rhombohedral, cleavage**, cleavage parallel to the faces of an octahedron, dodecahedron, or rhombohedron. — **Prismatic cleavage**, cleavage parallel to a vertical prism.

Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* [*imp.* Cleaved (klēvd), Clave (klāv, *Obs.*); *p. p.* Cleaved; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleaving.] [OE. *cleovien*, *clivien*, *clevien*, *cliven*, AS. *cleofian*, *clifian*; akin to OS. *klibōn*, G. *kleben*, LG. *kliven*, D. *kleven*, Dan. *klæbe*, Sw. *klibba*, and also to G. *kleiben* to cleave, paste, Icel. *klīfa* to climb. Cf. Climb.] **1.** To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast; to cling.

My bones *cleave* to my skin. *Ps.* cii. 5.
The diseases of Egypt . . . shall *cleave* unto thee. *Deut.* xxviii. 60.
Sophistry *cleaves* close to and protects
Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects. *Cowper.*

2. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall *cleave* unto his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.
Cleave unto the Lord your God. *Josh.* xxiii. 8.

3. To fit; to be adapted; to assimilate. [*Poetic*]

New honors come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mold
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*

Cleave (klēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Cleft (klĕft), Clave (klāv, *Obs.*), Clove (klōv, *Obsolescent*); *p. p.* Cleft, Cleaved (klēvd) or Cloven (klō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleaving.] [OE. *cleoven*, *cleven*, AS. *cleofan*; akin to OS. *klioban*, D. *klooven*, G. *klieben*, Icel. *klȳfa*, Sw. *klyfva*, Dan. *klöve*, and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν to carve, L. *glubere* to peel. Cf. Cleft.] **1.** To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to cut.

O Hamlet, thou hast *cleft* my heart in twain. *Shak.*

2. To part or open naturally; to divide.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

Cleave, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst. *Zech.* xiv. 4.

Cleave'land-ite (klēv'land-īt), *n.* [From Professor Parker *Cleaveland*.] (*Min.*) A variety of albite, white and lamellar in structure.

Cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves; especially, a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

Cleav'ers (klēv'ẽrz), *n.* [From Cleave to stick.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Galium* (*G. Aparine*), having a fruit set with hooked bristles, which adhere to whatever they come in contact with; — called also, *goose grass*, *catchweed*, etc.

Cross Clêchê.

‖ **Clé'ché'** (klā'shā'), *a.* [F. *clêché*.] (*Her.*) Charged with another bearing of the same figure, and of the color of the field, so large that only a narrow border of the first bearing remains visible; — said of any heraldic bearing. Compare Voided.

Cle'chy (klā'shȳ), *a.* See Clêché.

Cledge (klĕj), *n.* [Cf. Clay.] (*Mining*) The upper stratum of fuller's earth.

Cledg'y (-ȳ), *a.* Stiff, stubborn, clayey, or tenacious; as, a *cledgy* soil. *Halliwell.*

Clee (klē), *n.* A claw. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Clee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The redshank.

Clef (klĕf; 277), *n.* [F. *clef* key, a key in music, fr. L. *clavis* key. See Clavicle.] (*Mus.*) A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff.

☞ The *clefs* are three in number, called the **C**, **F**, and **G** *clefs*, and are probably corruptions or modifications of these letters. They indicate that the letters of absolute pitch belonging to the lines upon which they are placed, are respectively C, F, and G. The F or *bass clef*, and the G or *treble clef*, are fixed in their positions upon the staff. The C *clef* may have three positions. It may be placed upon the first or lower line of the staff, in which case it is called *soprano clef*, upon the third line, in which case it is called *alto clef*, or upon the fourth line, in which case it is called *tenor clef*. It rarely or never is placed upon the second line, except in ancient music. See other forms of C *clef* under C, 2.

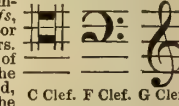

C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Alto clef, Bass clef. See under Alto, Bass.

Cleft (klĕft), *imp. & p. p.* from Cleave.

Cleft, *a.* **1.** Divided; split; partly divided or split.

2. (*Bot.*) Incised nearly to the midrib; as, a *cleft* leaf.

Cleft, *n.* [OE. *clift*; cf. Sw. *kluft* cave, den, Icel. *kluft* cleft, Dan. *klöft*, G. *kluft*. See Cleave to split, and cf. 2d Clift, 1st Clough.] **1.** A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as, the *cleft* of a rock. *Is.* ii. 21.

2. A piece made by splitting; as, a *cleft* of wood.

3. (*Far.*) A disease in horses; a crack on the bend of the pastern.

Branchial clefts. See under Branchial.

Syn. — Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

Cleft'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Having a cloven foot.

Cleft'graft' (-grȧft'), *v. t.* To ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion. *Mortimer.*

Cleg (klĕg), *n.* [Northern Eng. & Scot. *gleg:* cf. Gael. *creithleag.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small breeze or horsefly. [*North of Eng. & Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Cleis'to-gam'ic (klīs'tō-găm'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. κλειστός
Cleis-tog'a-mous (-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs), } closed (fr. κλείειν to shut) + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having, beside the usual flowers, other minute, closed flowers, without petals or with minute petals; — said of certain species of plants which possess flowers of two or more kinds, the closed ones being so constituted as to insure self-fertilization. *Darwin.*

Clem (klĕm), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. *clam* to clog, or G. *klemmen* to pinch, Icel. *klömbra*, E. *clamp*.] To starve; to famish. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ȧ-tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κληματίς brushwood, also (from its long, lithe branches) clematis, fr. κλῆμα twig, shoot, fr. κλᾶν to break off.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants, of many species, mostly climbers, having feathery styles, which greatly enlarge in the fruit; — called also *virgin's bower*.

Clem'ence (klĕm'ens), *n.* Clemency. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Clem'en-cy (klĕm'en-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Clemencies (-sĭz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare, as offenders; mildness of temper; gentleness; tenderness; mercy.

Great *clemency* and tender zeal toward their subjects. *Stowe.*
They had applied for the royal *clemency*. *Macaulay.*

2. Mildness or softness of the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season

Syn. — Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; mercy; gentleness; compassion; kindness.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ent), *a.* [L. *clemens*, *-entis:* cf. F. *clément*.] Mild in temper and disposition; merciful; compassionate. *Shak.* — **Clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Clem'ent-ine (klĕm'ent-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Clement, esp. to St. Clement of Rome and the spurious homilies attributed to him, or to Pope Clement V. and his compilations of canon law.

Clench (klĕnch), *n. & v. t.* See Clinch.

Clepe (klēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cleped (klēpt *or* klēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n* Cleping. Cf. Ycleped.] [AS. *clepan*, *cleopian*, *clipian*, *clypian*, to cry, call.] To call, or name. [*Obs.*]

That other son was *cleped* Cambalo. *Chaucer.*

Clepe, *v. i.* To make appeal; to cry out. [*Obs.*]

Wandering in woe, and to the heavens on high
Cleping for vengeance of this treachery. *Mir. for Mag.*

‖ **Clep'si-ne** (klĕp'sĭ-nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of freshwater leeches, furnished with a proboscis. They feed upon mollusks and worms.

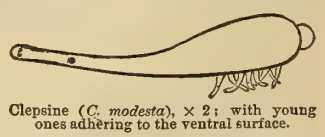

Clepsine (*C. modesta*), × 2; with young ones adhering to the ventral surface.

Clep'sy-dra (klĕp'sĭ-drȧ; 277), *n.* [L., from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal, conceal + ὕδωρ water.] A water clock; a contrivance for measuring

time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as of water, through a small aperture. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

‖ **Clep'to-ma'ni-a** (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See KLEPTOMANIA.

Clere'sto'ry (klēr'stō'rў), *n.* Same as CLEARSTORY.

Cler'geon (klēr'jŭn), *n.* [F., dim. of *clerc.* See CLERK.] A chorister boy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cler'gi-al (klēr'jĭ-*al*), *a.* Learned; erudite; clerical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cler'gi-cal (-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the clergy; clerical; clerkly; learned. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cler'gy (klēr'jў), *n.* [OE. *clergie, clergi, clerge,* OF. *clergie,* F. *clergie* (fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. L. *clericus* priest) confused with OF. *clergié,* F. *clergé,* fr. LL. *clericatus* office of priest, monastic life, fr. L. *clericus* priest, LL. scholar, clerk. Both the Old French words meant clergy, in sense 1, the former having also sense 2. See CLERK.]

1. The body of men set apart, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; in England, usually restricted to the ministers of the Established Church. *Hooker.*

2. Learning; also, a learned profession. [*Obs.*]

Sophistry, . . . rhetoric, and other *clergy.* *Guy of Warwick.*

Put their second sons to learn some *clergy.* *State Papers* (1515).

3. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

Benefit of clergy (*Eng. Law*), the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge — a privilege which was extended to all who could read, such persons being, in the eye of the law, *clerici,* or clerks. This privilege was abridged and modified by various statutes, and finally abolished in the reign of George IV. (1827). — **Regular clergy, Secular clergy.** See REGULAR, *n.*, and SECULAR, *a.*

Cler'gy-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony. *Blackstone.*

Cler'gy-man (-man), *n.; pl.* CLERGYMEN (-men). An ordained minister; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances; in England, usually restricted to a minister of the Established Church.

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus.* See CLERK.] A clerk, or clergyman. [*R.*] *Bp. Horsley.*

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *a.* Same as CLERICAL.

Cler'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [LL. *clericalis.* See CLERK.]

1. Of or pertaining to the clergy; suitable for the clergy. "A *clerical* education." *Burke.*

2. Of or relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing. "*Clerical* work." *E. Everett.*

A clerical error, an error made in copying or writing.

Cler'ic-al-ism (-ĭ-*kal*-ĭz'm), *n.* An excessive devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism.

Cler-ic'i-ty (klĕr-ĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being a clergyman. [*R.*]

Cler'i-sy (klĕr'ĭ-sў), *n.* [LL. *clericia.* See CLERGY.]

1. The literati, or well educated class. *Coleridge.*

2. The clergy, or their opinions, as opposed to the laity.

Clerk (klĕrk; in Eng. klärk; 277), *n.* [Either OF. *clerc,* fr. L. *clericus* a priest, or AS. *clerc, cleric,* clerk, priest, fr. L. *clericus,* fr. Gr. κληρικός belonging to the clergy, fr. κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy; cf. Deut. xviii. 2. Cf. CLERGY.]

1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic. [*Obs.*]

All persons were styled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ. *Aylife.*

2. A man who could read; a scholar; a learned person; a man of letters. [*Obs.*] "Every one that could read . . . being accounted a *clerk.*" *Blackstone.*

He was no great *clerk,* but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. *Burke.*

3. A parish officer, being a layman who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it. [*Eng.*] *Hook.*

And like unlettered *clerk* still cry "Amen." *Shak.*

4. One employed to keep records or accounts; a scribe; an accountant; as, the *clerk* of a court; a town *clerk.*

The *clerk* of the crown . . . withdrew the bill. *Strype.*

☞ In some cases, *clerk* is synonymous with *secretary.* A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation, or person; whereas a secretary may be either a subordinate or the head of an office or department.

5 An assistant in a shop or store. [*U. S.*]

Clerk'-ale' (klĕrk'āl'; in Eng. klärk'āl'), *n.* A feast for the benefit of the parish clerk. [*Eng.*] *T. Warton.*

Clerk'less, *a.* Unlearned. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Clerk'like' (-līk'), *a.* Scholarlike. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Clerk'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Scholarship. [*Obs.*]

Clerk'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a clerk. *Cranmer.*

Clerk'ly, *adv.* In a scholarly manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Clerk'ship, *n.* State, quality, or business of a clerk.

Cler'o-man'cy (klĕr'ō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. κλῆρος lot + *-mancy:* cf. F. *cléromancie.*] A divination by throwing dice or casting lots.

Cle-ron'o-my (klē-rŏn'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. κλῆρος inheritance + νέμεσθαι to possess.] Inheritance; heritage.

Cler'sto'ry (klēr'stō'rў), *n.* See CLEARSTORY.

Clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *a.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. OE. *cliver* eager, AS. *clifer* (in comp.) cloven; or *clifer* a claw, perh. connected with E. *cleave* to divide, split, the meaning of E. *clever* perh. coming from the idea of grasping, seizing (with the mind).] **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness; expert.

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay.*

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever.* *C. Kingsley.*

2. Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former; as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick. *Byron.*

3. Having fitness, propriety, or suitableness.

'T would sound more *clever*
To me and to my heirs forever. *Swift.*

4. Well-shaped; handsome. "The girl was a tight, *clever* wench as any was." *Arbuthnot.*

5. Good-natured; obliging. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — See SMART.

Clev'er-ish (klĕv'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat clever. [*R.*]

Clev'er-ly, *adv.* In a clever manner.

Never was man so *cleverly* absurd. *C. Smart.*

Clev'er-ness, *n.* The quality of being clever; skill; dexterity; adroitness.

Syn. — See INGENUITY.

Clev'is (-ĭs), *n.* [Cf. CLEAVE to adhere, CLAVEL.] A piece of metal bent in the form of an oxbow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc.; — called also *clavel, clevy.*

Clew (klū), **Clue,** *n.* [OE. *clewe, clowe, clue,* AS. *cleowen, cliwen, clywe* ball of thread; akin to D. *kluwen,* OHG. *chliwa, chliuwa,* G. dim. *kleuel, knäuel,* and perh. to L. *gluma* hull, husk, Skr. *glaus* sort of ball or tumor. Perh. akin to E. *claw.* √26. Cf. KNAWEL.] **1.** A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the thread itself.

Untwisting his deceitful *clew.* *Spenser.*

2. That which guides or directs one in anything of a doubtful or intricate nature; that which gives a hint in the solution of a mystery.

The *clew,* without which it was perilous to enter the vast and intricate maze of continental politics, was in his hands. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A lower corner of a square sail, or the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (*b*) A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. (*c*) A combination of lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended.

Iron Clews, to be fastened to the corners of sails. *A* Heart Clew; *B* Ring Clew.

Clew garnet (*Naut.*), one of the ropes by which the clews of the courses of square-rigged vessels are drawn up to the lower yards. — **Clew line** (*Naut.*), a rope by which a clew of one of the smaller square sails, as the topsail, topgallant sail, or royal, is run up to its yard. — **Clew-line block** (*Naut.*), the block through which a clew line reeves. See *Illust.* of BLOCK.

Clew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEWED (klūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEWING.] [Cf. D. *kluwenen.* See CLEW, *n.*]

1. To direct; to guide, as by a thread. [*Obs.*]

Direct and *clew* me out the way to happiness. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Naut.*) To move or draw (a sail or yard) by means of the clew garnets, clew lines, etc.; esp. to draw up the clews of a square sail to the yard.

To clew down (*Naut.*), to force (a yard) down by hauling on the clew lines. — **To clew up** (*Naut.*), to draw (a sail) up to the yard, as for furling.

‖ **Cli'ché'** (klē'shā'), *n.* [F. *cliché,* from *clicher* to stereotype.] A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament, or lettering, in relief.

Cliché casting, a mode of obtaining an impression from a die or woodcut, or the like, by striking it suddenly upon metal which has been fused and is just becoming solid; also, the casting so obtained.

Click (klĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLICKED (klĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLICKING.] [Prob. an onomatopoetic word: cf. OF. *cliquier.* See CLACK, and cf. CLINK, CLIQUE.] To make a slight, sharp noise (or a succession of such noises), as by a gentle striking; to tick.

The varnished clock that *clicked* behind the door. *Goldsmith.*

Click, *v. t.* **1.** To move with the sound of a click.

She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window sash. *Thackeray.*

2. To cause to make a clicking noise, as by striking together, or against something.

[Jove] *clicked* all his marble thumbs. *Ben Jonson.*

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch. *Tennyson.*

Click, *n.* **1.** A slight sharp noise, such as is made by the cocking of a pistol.

2. A kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa, consisting in a sudden withdrawal of the end or some other portion of the tongue from a part of the mouth with which it is in contact, whereby a sharp, clicking sound is produced. The sounds are four in number, and are called cerebral, palatal, dental, and lateral *clicks* or clucks, the latter being the noise ordinarily used in urging a horse forward.

Click, *v. t.* [OE. *kleken, clichen.* Cf. CLUTCH.] To snatch. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Click, *n.* [Cf. 4th CLICK, and OF. *clique* latch.]

1. A detent, pawl, or ratchet, as that which catches the cogs of a ratchet wheel to prevent backward motion. See *Illust.* of RATCHET WHEEL.

2. The latch of a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Click' bee'tle (bē't'l). (*Zoöl.*) See ELATER.

Click'er (klĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stands before a shop door to invite people to buy. [*Low, Eng.*]

2. (*Print.*) One who has charge of the work of a compositor.

Click'et (klĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *cliquet* the latch of a door. See 5th CLICK.] **1.** The knocker of a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A latch key. [*Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Click'y (-ў), *a.* Resembling a click; abounding in clicks. "Their strange *clicky* language." *The Century.*

‖ **Cli-das'tes** (klī-dăs'tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. from Gr. κλεῖς key.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct marine reptiles, allied to the Mosasaurus. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Cli'en-sy (klī'en-sў), *n.* State of being a client.

Cli'ent (klī'ent), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis,* for *cluens,* one who hears (in relation to his protector), a client, fr. L. *cluere* to be named or called; akin to Gr. κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru,* and E. *loud:* cf. F. *client.* See LOUD.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who was called his patron.

2. A dependent; one under the protection of another.

I do think they are your friends and *clients,*
And fearful to disturb you. *B. Jonson*

3. (*Law*) One who consults a legal adviser, or submits his cause to his management.

Cli'ent-age (klī'ent-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being a client. **2.** A body of clients. *E. Everett.*

Cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a client.

A dependent and *cliental* relation. *Burke.*

I sat down in the *cliental* chair. *Dickens.*

Cli'ent-ed (klī'ent-ĕd), *a.* Supplied with clients. [*R.*]

The least *clienled* pettifoggers. *R. Carew.*

Cli-en'te-lage (klī-ĕn'tē-lăj), *n.* See CLIENTELE, *n.*, 2.

Cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tēl' *or* klī'ĕn-tēl'), *n.* [L. *clientela:* cf. F. *clientèle.*] **1.** The condition or position of a client; clientship. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. The clients or dependents of a nobleman or patron.

3. The persons who make habitual use of the services of another person; one's clients, collectively; as, the *clientele* of a lawyer, doctor, notary, etc.

Cli'ent-ship (klī'ent-shĭp), *n.* Condition of a client; state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

Cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif, cleof;* akin to OS. *klif,* D. *klif, klip,* Icel. *klif,* Dan. & G. *klippe,* Sw. *klippa;* perh. orig. *a climbing place.* See CLIMB.] A high, steep rock; a precipice.

Head of Cliff Swallow. (⅔)

Cliff swallow (*Zoöl.*), a North American swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), which builds its nest against cliffs; the *eaves swallow.*

Cliff, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CLEF. [*Obs.*]

Cliff' lime'stone' (līm'stōn'). (*Geol.*) A series of limestone strata found in Ohio and farther west, presenting bluffs along the rivers and valleys, formerly supposed to be of one formation, but now known to be partly Silurian and partly Devonian.

Cliff'y (klĭf'ў), *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Clift (klĭft), *n.* [See 1st CLIFF, *n.*] A cliff. [*Obs.*]

That gainst the craggy *clifts* did loudly roar. *Spenser.*

Clift, *n.* [See CLEFT, *n.*] **1.** A cleft or crack; a narrow opening. [*Obs.*]

2. The fork of the legs; the crotch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clift'ed, *a.* [From CLIFT a cleft.] Broken; fissured.

Climb the Andes' *clifted* side. *Grainger.*

Cli-mac'ter (klī-măk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλιμακτήρ, prop., round of a ladder, fr. κλίμαξ ladder: cf. F. *climactère.* See CLIMAX.] See CLIMACTERIC, *n.*

Cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tẽr-ĭk *or* klĭm'ăk-tẽr'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *climactericus,* Gr. κλιμακτηρικός. See CLIMACTER.] Relating to a climacteric; critical.

Cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* **1.** A period in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution. The critical periods are thought by some to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year.

2. Any critical period.

It is your lot, as it was mine, to live during one of the grand *climacterics* of the world. *Southey.*

Grand *or* **Great climacteric,** the sixty-third year of human life.

I should hardly yield my rigid fibers to be regenerated by them; nor begin, in my *grand climacteric,* to squall in their new accents, or to stammer, in my second cradle, the elemental sounds of their barbarous metaphysics. *Burke.*

Clim'ac-ter'ic-al (klĭm'ăk-tẽr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* & *n.* See CLIMACTERIC. *Evelyn.*

Cli'ma-tal (klī'mȧ-*tal*), *a.* Climatic. *Dunglison.*

Cli'ma-tar'chic (-tär'kĭk), *a.* [*Climate* + Gr. ἄρχειν to rule.] Presiding over, or regulating, climates.

Cli'mate (klī'māt), *n.* [F. *climat,* L. *clima, -atis,* fr. Gr. κλίμα, -ατος, slope, the supposed slope of the earth (from the equator toward the pole), hence a region or zone of the earth, fr. κλίνειν to slope, incline, akin to E. *lean,* v. i. See LEAN, *v. i.*, and cf. CLIME.] **1** (*Anc. Geog.*) One of thirty regions or zones, parallel to the equator, into which the surface of the earth from the equator to the pole was divided, according to the successive increase of the length of the midsummer day.

2. The condition of a place in relation to various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc., especially as they affect animal or vegetable life.

Cli'mate, *v. i.* To dwell. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a climate; depending on, or limited by, a climate.

Cli-mat'ic-al (klī-măt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Climatic.

Cli'ma-tize (klī'mȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMATIZING.] To acclimate or become acclimated.

Cli'ma-tog'ra-phy (klī'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [*Climate* + *-graphy.*] A description of climates.

Cli'ma-to-log'ic-al (klī'mȧ-tō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to climatology.

Cli'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who studies, climatology.

Cli'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Climate* + *-logy:* cf. F. *climatologie.*] The science which treats of climates and investigates their phenomena and causes. *Brande & C.*

Cli'ma-ture (klī'mȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *climature.*] A climate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* [L., from Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, staircase, fr. κλίνειν to make to bend, to lean. See LADDER, LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** Upward movement; steady increase; gradation; ascent. *Glanvill.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the parts of a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding one rises above its predecessor in impressiveness.

"Tribulation worketh patience, patience experience, and experience hope" — a happy *climax.* *J. D. Forbes.*

3. The highest point; the greatest degree.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good. *I. Taylor.*

To cap the climax, to surpass everything, as in excellence or in absurdity. [*Colloq.*]

Climb (klīm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Climbed (klīmd), *Obs.* or *Vulgar* Clomb (klōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Climbing.] [AS. *climban;* akin to OHG. *chlimban*, G. & D. *klimmen*, Icel. *klīfa*, and E. *cleave* to adhere.] **1.** To ascend or mount laboriously, esp. by use of the hands and feet.

2. To ascend as if with effort; to rise to a higher point.

Black vapors *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

3. (*Bot.*) To ascend or creep upward by twining about a support, or by attaching itself by tendrils, rootlets, etc., to a support or upright surface.

Climb, *v. t.* To ascend, as by means of the hands and feet, or laboriously or slowly; to mount.

Climb, *n.* The act of one who climbs; ascent by climbing. *Warburton.*

Climb'a-ble (klīm'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being climbed.

Climb'er (klīm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs: (*a*) (*Bot.*) A plant that climbs. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A bird that climbs, as a woodpecker or a parrot.

Climb'er, *v. i.* [From Climb; cf. Clamber.] To climb; to mount with effort; to clamber. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Climb'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of Climb.

Climbing fern. See under Fern. — **Climbing perch.** (*Zoöl.*) See Anabas, and Labyrinthici.

Clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.* See Climate.] A climate; a tract or region of the earth. See Climate.

Turn we to survey,
Where rougher *climes* a nobler race display. *Goldsmith.*

‖ **Cli-nan'thi-um** (klī-năn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλίνη bed + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) The receptacle of the flowers in a composite plant; — also called *clinium.*

Clinch (klĭnch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clinched (klĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clinching.] [OE. *clenchen*, prop. causative of *clink* to cause to clink, to strike; cf. D. *klinken* to tinkle, rivet. See Clink.] **1.** To hold firmly; to hold fast by grasping or embracing tightly. "*Clinch* the pointed spear." *Dryden.*

2. To set closely together; to close tightly; as, to *clinch* the teeth or the fist. *Swift.*

3. To bend or turn over the point of (something that has been driven through an object), so that it will hold fast; as, to *clinch* a nail.

4. To make conclusive; to confirm; to establish; as, to *clinch* an argument. *South.*

Clinch, *v. i.* To hold fast; to grasp something firmly; to seize or grasp one another.

Clinch (klĭnch), *n.* **1.** The act or process of holding fast; that which serves to hold fast; a grip; a grasp; a clamp; a holdfast; as, to get a good *clinch* of an antagonist, or of a weapon; to secure anything by a *clinch.*

2. A pun. [*R.*] *Pope.*

3. (*Naut.*) A hitch or bend by which a rope is made fast to the ring of an anchor, or the breeching of a ship's gun to the ringbolts.

Clinch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, clinches; that which holds fast. *Pope.*

2. That which ends a dispute or controversy; a decisive argument.

Clinch'er-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* See Clinker-built.

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clung (klŭng), Clong (klŏng, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clinging.] [AS. *clingan* to adhere, to wither; akin to Dan. *klynge* to cluster, crowd. Cf. Clump.] To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast, especially by twining round or embracing; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support; — usually followed by *to* or *together.*

And what hath life for thee
That thou shouldst *cling* to it thus? *Mrs. Hemans.*

Cling, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to adhere to, especially by twining round or embracing. [*Obs.*]

I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could. *Swift.*

2. To make to dry up or wither. [*Obs.*]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

Cling, *n.* Adherence; attachment; devotion. [*R.*]

A more tenacious *cling* to worldly respects. *Milton.*

Cling'stone' (-stōn'), *a.* Having the flesh attached closely to the stone, as in some kinds of peaches. — *n.* A fruit, as a peach, whose flesh adheres to the stone.

Cling'y (klĭng'ĭ), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive. [*R.*]

Clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [See Clinical.] **1.** One confined to the bed by sickness.

2. (*Eccl.*) One who receives baptism on a sick bed. [*Obs.*] *Hook.*

3. (*Med.*) A school, or a session of a school or class, in which medicine or surgery is taught by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils.

Clin'ic-al (klĭn'ĭ-kal), **Clin'ic** (klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, fr. κλίνη bed, fr. κλίνειν to lean, recline: cf. F. *clinique.* See Lean, *v. i.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bed, especially, a sick bed.

2. Of or pertaining to a clinic, or to the study of disease in the living subject.

Clinical baptism, baptism administered to a person on a sick bed. — Clinical instruction, instruction by means of clinics. — Clinical lecture (*Med.*), a discourse upon medical topics illustrated by the exhibition and examination of living patients. — Clinical medicine, Clinical surgery, that part of medicine or surgery which is occupied with the investigation of disease in the living subject.

Clin'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a clinical manner.

‖ **Cli-nique'** (klē-nēk'), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) A clinic.

‖ **Clin'i-um** (klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλίνη bed.] (*Bot.*) See Clinanthium.

Clink (klĭnk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clinked (klĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clinking.] [OE. *clinken;* akin to G. *klingen*, D. *klinken*, Sw. *klinga*, Dan. *klinge;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Clank, Clench, Click, *v. i.*] To cause to give out a slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as by striking metallic or other sonorous bodies together.

And let me the canakin *clink.* *Shak.*

Clink (klĭnk), *v. i.* **1.** To give out a slight, sharp, tinkling sound. "The *clinking* latch." *Tennyson.*

2. To rhyme. [*Humorous*] *Cowper.*

Clink, *n.* A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, made by the collision of sonorous bodies. "*Clink* and fall of swords." *Shak.*

Clin'kant (klĭn'kant), *a.* See Clinquant.

Clink'er (klĭnk'ẽr), *n.* [From *clink;* cf. D. *klinker* a brick which is so hard that it makes a sonorous sound, from *klinken* to clink. Cf. Clinkstone.] **1.** A mass composed of several bricks run together by the action of the fire in the kiln.

2. Scoria or vitrified incombustible matter, formed in a grate or furnace where anthracite coal is used; vitrified or burnt matter ejected from a volcano; slag.

3. A scale of oxide of iron, formed in forging.

4. A kind of brick. See *Dutch clinker*, under Dutch.

Clink'er-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the side planks (of a boat) so arranged that the lower edge of each overlaps the upper edge of the plank next below it like clapboards on a house. See Lapstreak.

Clink'stone' (-stōn'; 110), *n.* [*Clink* + *stone;* — from its sonorousness.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock of feldspathic composition, lamellar in structure, and clinking under the hammer. See Phonolite.

Cli'no-di-ag'o-nal (klī'nō-dī-ăg'ō-nal), *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline + E. *diagonal.*] (*Crystallog.*) That diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic crystal which makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis. See Crystallization. — *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the clinodiagonal.

Cli'no-dome' (-dōm'), *n.* [Gr. κ ίνειν to incline + E. *dome.*] (*Crystallog.*) See under Dome.

Cli'no-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline + *-graph.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

Cli'noid (klī'noid), *a.* [Gr. κλίνη bed + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Like a bed; — applied to several processes on the inner side of the sphenoid bone.

Cli-nom'e-ter (klī-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline + *-meter.*] (*Geol.*) An instrument for determining the dip of beds or strata, or the slope of an embankment or cutting; a kind of plumb level. *Dana.*

Clin'o-met'ric (klĭn'ō-mĕt'rĭk *or* klī'nŏ-), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or ascertained by, the clinometer.

2. Pertaining to the oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes; as, the *clinometric* systems.

Cli-nom'e-try (klī-nŏm'ẽ-trў), *n.* (*Geol.*) The art or operation of measuring the inclination of strata.

Cli'no-pin'a-coid (klī'nō-pĭn'ă-koid), *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline + E. *pinacoid.*] (*Crystallog.*) The plane in crystals of the monoclinic system which is parallel to the vertical and the inclined lateral (clinodiagonal) axes.

Cli'no-rhom'bic (-rŏm'bĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline + E. *rhombic:* cf. F. *clinorhombique.*] (*Crystallog.*) Possessing the qualities of a prism, obliquely inclined to a rhombic base; monoclinic.

Clin'quant (klĭn'kant), *a.* [F.] Glittering; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel finery. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Clin'quant, *n.* Tinsel; Dutch gold.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλειώ the proclaimer, fr. κλείειν to call, tell of, make famous.] (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse who presided over history.

Clione (*C. papilionacea*), × 1½. Dorsal view; *b* Tentacles; *w* Wing.

Cli-o'ne (klī-ō'nē), *n.* A genus of naked pteropods. One species (*Clione papilionacea*), abundant in the Arctic Ocean, constitutes a part of the food of the Greenland whale. It is sometimes incorrectly called *Clio.*

Clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clipped (klĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clipping.] [OE. *cluppen*, *clippen*, to embrace, AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp; cf. OHG. *kluft* tongs, shears, Icel. *klȳpa* to pinch, squeeze, also OE. *clippen* to cut, shear, Dan. *klippe* to clip, cut, Sw. & Icel. *klippa.*] **1.** To embrace; hence, to encompass. [*Obs.*]

O . . . that Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about,
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself. *Shak.*

2. To cut off, as with shears or scissors; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* coin.

Sentenced to have his ears *clipped.* *Macaulay.*

3. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
No more nor *clipped*, but so. *Shak.*

In London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

Clip (klĭp), *v. i.* To move swiftly; — usually with indefinite *it.*

Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

Clip, *n.* **1.** An embrace. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A cutting; a shearing.

3. The product of a single shearing of sheep; a season's crop of wool.

4. A clasp or holder for letters, papers, etc.

5. An embracing strap for holding parts together; the iron strap, with loop, at the ends of a whiffletree. *Knight.*

6. (*Far.*) A projecting flange on the upper edge of a horseshoe, turned up so as to embrace the lower part of the hoof; — called also *toe clip* and *beak.* *Youatt.*

7. A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip.* [*Collog. U. S.*]

Clip'per (klĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who clips; specifically, one who clips off the edges of coin.

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket. *Locke.*

2. A machine for clipping hair, esp. the hair of horses.

3. (*Naut.*) A vessel with a sharp bow, built and rigged for fast sailing. — **Clip'per-built'** (-bĭlt'), *a.*

☞ The name was first borne by the "Baltimore clippers," famous as privateers in the early wars of the United States.

Clip'ping (klĭp'pĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of embracing. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing; the practice of clipping the edges of coins.

Clipping by Englishmen is robbing the honest man who receives clipped money. *Locke.*

3. That which is clipped off or out of something; a piece separated by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings.*

‖ **Clique** (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click. See Click, *v. i.*] A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests or for the accomplishment of a common purpose; — generally used in a bad sense.

Clique, *v. i.* To associate together in a clannish way; to act with others secretly to gain a desired end; to plot; — used with *together.*

Cli'quish (klē'kĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clique; disposed to form cliques; exclusive in spirit. — **Cli'quish-ness,** *n.*

Cli'quism (klē'kĭz'm), *n.* The tendency to associate in cliques; the spirit of cliques.

‖ **Cli-tel'lus** (klĭ-tĕl'lŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *clitellae* a packsaddle.] (*Zoöl.*) A thickened glandular portion of the body of the adult earthworm, consisting of several united segments modified for reproductive purposes.

‖ **Cli'to-ris** (klĭ'tō-rĭs *or* klĭt'ō-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλειτορίς, fr. κλείειν to shut up. It is concealed by the *labia pudendi.*] (*Anat.*) A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

Cliv'ers (klĭv'ẽrz *or* klī'vẽrz), *n.* See Cleavers.

Cliv'i-ty (klĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* Clivities (-tĭz). [L. *clivus* hill.] Inclination; ascent or descent; a gradient. [*R.*]

‖ **Clo-a'ca** (klō-ā'kà), *n.; pl.* Cloacæ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer; as, the *Cloaca Maxima* of Rome.

2. A privy.

3. (*Anat.*) The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes.

Clo-a'cal (-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloaca.

Cloak (klōk; 110), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell, F. *cloche* bell; perh. of Celtic origin and the same word as E. *clock.* See 1st Clock.] **1.** A loose outer garment, extending from the neck downwards, and commonly without sleeves. It is longer than a cape, and is worn both by men and by women.

2. That which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense; a mask; a cover.

No man is esteemed any ways considerable for policy who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak.* *South.*

Cloak bag, a bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau. *Shak.*

Cloak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cloaked (klōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cloaking.] To cover with, or as with, a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal.

Now glooming sadly, so to *cloak* her matter. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See Palliate.

Cloak'ed-ly, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

Cloak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a cloak; the act of concealing anything.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings.* *Strype.*

2. The material of which cloaks are made.

Cloak'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room, attached to any place of public resort, where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* [AS. *clucge* bell; akin to D. *klok* clock, bell, G. *glocke*, Dan. *klokke*, Sw. *klocka*, Icel. *klukka* bell, LL. *clocca*, *cloca* (whence F. *cloche*); all perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *clog* bell, clock, W. *cloch* bell. Cf. Cloak.] **1.** A machine for measuring time, indicating the hour and other divisions by means of hands moving on a dial plate. Its works are moved by a weight or a spring, and it is often so constructed as to tell the hour by the stroke of a hammer on a bell. It is not adapted, like the watch, to be carried on the person.

2. A watch, esp. one that strikes. [*Obs.*] *Walton.*

3. The striking of a clock. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

4. A figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking. *Swift.*

☞ The phrases *what o'clock? it is nine o'clock*, etc., are contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*, etc.

Alarm clock. See under Alarm. — **Astronomical clock.** (*a*) A clock of superior construction, with a compensating pendulum, etc., to measure time with great accuracy, for use in astronomical observatories; — called a *regulator* when used by watchmakers as a standard for regulating timepieces. (*b*) A clock with mechanism for indicating certain astronomical phenomena, as the phases of the moon, position of the sun in the ecliptic, equation of time, etc. — **Electric clock.** (*a*) A clock moved or regulated by electricity or electro-magnetism. (*b*) A clock connected with an electro-magnetic recording apparatus. — **Ship's clock** (*Naut.*), a clock arranged to strike from one to eight strokes at half hourly intervals, marking the divisions of the ship's watches. — **Sidereal clock,** an astronomical clock regulated to keep sidereal time.

Clock (klŏk), *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

Clock, *v. t. & i.* To call, as a hen. See Cluck. [*R.*]

Clock, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large beetle, esp. the European dung beetle (*Scarabæus stercorarius*).

Clock'like' (klŏk'līk'), *a.* Like a clock or like clockwork; mechanical.

Their services are *clocklike*, to be set
Backward and forward at their lord's command. *B. Jonson.*

Clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The machinery of a clock, or machinery resembling that of a clock; machinery which produces regularity of movement.

Clod (klŏd), *n.* [OE. *clodde*, later form of *elot.* See

Clot.] **1.** A lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay. "*Clods* of a slimy substance." *Carew.* "*Clods* of iron and brass." *Milton.* "*Clods* of blood." *E. Fairfax.*

The earth that casteth up from the plow a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

2. The ground; the earth; a spot of earth or turf.

The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod. *Swift.*

3. That which is earthy and of little relative value, as the body of man in comparison with the soul.

This cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *T. Burnet.*

4. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

5. A part of the shoulder of a beef creature, or of the neck piece near the shoulder. See *Illust.* of Beef.

Clod (klŏd), *v. i.* To collect into clods, or into a thick mass; to coagulate; to clot; as, *clodded* gore. See Clot.

Clodded in lumps of clay. *G. Fletcher.*

Clod, *v. t.* **1.** To pelt with clods. *Johnson.*

2. To throw violently; to hurl. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Clod'dish (klŏd'dĭsh), *a.* Resembling clods; gross; low; stupid; boorish. *Hawthorne.* — **Clod'dish-ness**, *n.*

Clod'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Consisting of clods; full of clods.

Clod'hop'per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* A rude, rustic fellow.

Clod'hop'ping, *a.* Boorish; rude. *C. Brontë.*

Clod'pate' (klŏd'pāt'), *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

Clod'pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

Clod'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [*Clod* + *poll* head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt. [Written also *clodpole*.] *Shak.*

Cloff (klŏf; 115), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Formerly, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundred weight after the tare and tret are subtracted; now used only in a general sense, of small deductions from the original weight. [Written also *clough*.] *McCulloch.*

Clog (klŏg), *n.* [OE. *clogge* clog, Scot. *clag*, n., a clot, v., to obstruct, cover with mud or anything adhesive; prob. of the same origin as E. *clay*.] **1.** That which hinders or impedes motion; hence, an encumbrance, restraint, or impediment, of any kind.

All the ancient, honest, juridical principles and institutions of England are so many *clogs* to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke.*

2. A weight, as a log or block of wood, attached to a man or an animal to hinder motion.

As a dog . . . by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*. *Hudibras.*
A *clog* of lead was round my feet. *Tennyson.*

3. A shoe, or sandal, intended to protect the feet from wet, or to increase the apparent stature, and having, therefore, a very thick sole. Cf. Chopine.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort . . . makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey.*

Clog almanac, a primitive kind of almanac or calendar, formerly used in England, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone; — called also a *Runic staff*, from the Runic characters used in the numerical notation. — **Clog dance**, a dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **Clog dancer.**

Clog, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Clogged (klŏgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Clogging.] **1.** To encumber or load, especially with something that impedes motion; to hamper.

The wings of birds were *clogged* with ice and snow. *Dryden.*

2. To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up; as, to *clog* a tube or a channel.

3. To burden; to trammel; to embarrass; to perplex.

The commodities are *clogged* with impositions. *Addison.*
You 'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this answer. *Shak.*

Syn. — Impede; hinder; obstruct; embarrass; burden; restrain; restrict.

Clog, *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged; to become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *S. Sharp.*

2. To coalesce or adhere; to unite in a mass.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

Clog'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being clogged.

Clog'ging, *n.* Anything which clogs. *Dr. H. More.*

Clog'gy (-gy), *a.* Clogging, or having power to clog.

‖ **Cloi'son-né'** (klwä'zŏ-nā'), *a.* [F., partitioned, fr. *cloison* a partition.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of enamel when the lines which divide the different patches or fields are composed of a kind of metal wire secured to the ground; as distinguished from *champlevé* enamel, in which the ground is engraved or scooped out to receive the enamel. *S. Wells Williams.*

Clois'ter (kloi's'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître*, L. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, bar, bolt, bounds, fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close. See Close, *v. t.*, and cf. Claustral.]

1. An inclosed place; inclosure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A covered passage or ambulatory on one side of a court; (*pl.*) the series of such passages on the different sides of any court, esp. that of a monastery or a college.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious *cloister's* pale. *Milton.*

3. A monastic establishment; a place for retirement from the world for religious duties.

Fitter for a *cloister* than a crown. *Daniel.*

Cloister garth (*Arch.*), the garden or open part of a court inclosed by the cloisters.

Syn. — Cloister, Monastery, Nunnery, Convent, Abbey, Priory. *Cloister* and *convent* are generic terms, and denote a place of seclusion from the world for persons who devote their lives to religious purposes. They differ in that the distinctive idea of *cloister* is that of seclusion from the world, that of *convent*, community of living. Both terms denote houses for recluses of either sex. A *cloister* or *convent* for *monks* is called a *monastery*; for *nuns*, a *nunnery*. An *abbey* is a convent or monastic institution governed by an abbot or an abbess; a *priory* is one governed by a prior or a prioress, and is usually affiliated to an abbey.

Clois'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cloistered (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cloistering.] To confine in, or as in, a cloister; to seclude from the world; to immure.

None among them are thought worthy to be styled religious persons but those that *cloister* themselves up in a monastery. *Sharp.*

Clois'ter-al (-al), *a.* Cloistral. [*Obs.*] *I. Walton.*

Clois'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Dwelling in cloisters; solitary. "*Cloistered* friars and vestal nuns." *Hudibras.*

In *cloistered* state let selfish sages dwell,
Proud that their heart is narrow as their cell. *Shenstone.*

2. Furnished with cloisters. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Clois'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cloistrier*.] One belonging to, or living in, a cloister; a recluse.

Clois'tral (kloi's'tral), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; recluse. [Written also *cloisteral*.]

Best become a *cloistral* exercise. *Daniel.*

Clois'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A nun. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cloke (klōk), *n.* & *v.* See Cloak. [*Obs.*]

Clomb (klōm), **Clomb'en** (-en), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Climb (for *climbed*). [*Obs.*]

The sonne, he sayde, is *clomben* up on hevene. *Chaucer.*

Clomp (klŏmp), *n.* See Clamp.

Clong (klŏng), *imp.* of Cling. [*Obs.*]

Clon'ic (klŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλόνος a violent, confused motion: cf. F. *clonique*.] (*Med.*) Having an irregular, convulsive motion. *Dunglison.*

Clonic spasm. (*Med.*) See under Spasm.

Cloom (klōōm), *v. t.* [A variant of *clam* to clog.] To close with glutinous matter. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Cloop (klōōp), *n.* [An onomatopœia.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. "The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle." *Thackeray.*

Close (klōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Closed (klōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Closing.] [From OF. & F. *clos*, p. p. of *clore* to close, fr. L. *claudere;* akin to G. *schliessen* to shut, and to E. *slot*, *cloister*, *clavicle*, *conclude*, *sluice*. Cf. Clause, *n.*] **1.** To stop, or fill up, as an opening; to shut; as, to *close* the eyes; to *close* a door.

2. To bring together the parts of; to consolidate; as, to *close* the ranks of an army; — often used with *up*.

3. To bring to an end or period; to conclude; to complete; to finish; to end; to consummate; as, to *close* a bargain; to *close* a course of instruction.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

4. To come or gather around; to inclose; to encompass; to confine.

The depth *closed* me round about. *Jonah* ii. 5.
But now thou dost thyself immure and *close*
In some one corner of a feeble heart. *Herbert.*

A closed sea, a sea within the jurisdiction of some particular nation, which controls its navigation.

Close, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to unite or coalesce, as the parts of a wound, or parts separated.

What deep wounds ever *closed* without a scar? *Byron.*

2. To end, terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.

3. To grapple; to engage in hand-to-hand fight.

They boldly *closed* in a hand-to-hand contest. *Prescott.*

To close on *or* **upon**, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in. "Would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage." *Sir W. Temple.* — **To close with.** (*a*) To accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to *close with* the terms proposed. (*b*) To make an agreement with. — **To close with the land** (*Naut.*), to approach the land.

Close (klōz), *n.* **1.** The manner of shutting; the union of parts; junction. [*Obs.*]

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. Conclusion; cessation; ending; end.

His long and troubled life was drawing to a *close*. *Macaulay.*

3. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The conclusion of a strain of music; cadence. (*b*) A double bar marking the end.

At every *close* she made, the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Conclusion; termination; cessation; end; ending; extremity; extreme.

Close (*Mus.*).

Close (klōs *or* klōz), *n.* [OF. & F. *clos* an inclosure, fr. *clos*, p. p. of *clore*. See Close, *v. t.*] **1.** An inclosed place; especially, a small field or piece of land surrounded by a wall, hedge, or fence of any kind; — specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey.

Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*

2. A narrow passage leading from a street to a court, and the houses within. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. (*Law*) The interest which one may have in a piece of ground, even though it is not inclosed. *Bouvier.*

Close (klōs), *a.* [*Compar.* Closer (klō'sẽr); *superl.* Closest.] [OF. & F. *clos*, p. p. of *clore*. See Close, *v. t.*] **1.** Shut fast; closed; tight; as, a *close* box.

From a *close* bower this dainty music flowed. *Dryden.*

2. Narrow; confined; as, a *close* alley; *close* quarters. "A *close* prison." *Dickens.*

3. Oppressive; without motion or ventilation; causing a feeling of lassitude; — said of the air, weather, etc.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, . . . and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon.*

4. Strictly confined; carefully guarded; as, a *close* prisoner.

5. Out of the way of observation; secluded; secret; hidden. "He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul." 1 *Chron.* xii. 1. "Her *close* intent." *Spenser.*

6. Disposed to keep secrets; secretive; reticent. "For secrecy, no lady *closer*." *Shak.*

7. Having the parts near each other; dense; solid; compact, as applied to bodies; viscous; tenacious; not volatile, as applied to liquids.

The golden globe being put into a press, . . . the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

8. Concise; to the point; as, *close* reasoning. "Where the original is *close* no version can reach it in the same compass." *Dryden.*

9. Adjoining; near, either in space, time, or thought; — often followed by *to*.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mortimer.*

The thought of the Man of sorrows seemed a very *close* thing — not a faint hearsay. *G. Eliot.*

10. Short; as, to cut grass or hair *close*.

11. Intimate; familiar; confidential.

League with you I seek
And mutual amity, so strait, so *close*,
That I with you must dwell, or you with me. *Milton.*

12. Nearly equal; almost evenly balanced; as, a *close* vote. "A *close* contest." *Prescott.*

13. Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*. *Bartlett.*

14. Parsimonious; stingy. "A crusty old fellow, as *close* as a vise." *Hawthorne.*

15. Adhering strictly to a standard or original; exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. *Locke.*

16. Accurate; careful; precise; also, attentive; undeviating; strict; not wandering; as, a *close* observer.

17. (*Phon.*) Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth, as certain sounds of *e* and *o* in French, Italian, and German; — opposed to *open*.

Close borough. See under Borough. — **Close breeding.** See under Breeding. — **Close communion**, communion in the Lord's supper, restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — **Close corporation**, a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies. — **Close fertilization.** (*Bot.*) See Fertilization. — **Close harmony** (*Mus.*), compact harmony, in which the tones composing each chord are not widely distributed over several octaves. — **Close time**, a fixed period during which killing game or catching certain fish is prohibited by law. — **Close vowel** (*Pron.*), a vowel which is pronounced with a diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth. — **Close to the wind** (*Naut.*), directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail; closehauled; — said of a vessel.

Close (klōs), *adv.* **1.** In a close manner.

2. Secretly; darkly. [*Obs.*]

A wondrous vision which did *close* imply
The course of all her fortune and posterity. *Spenser.*

Close'-band'ed (klōs'bănd'ĕd), *a.* Closely united.

Close'-barred' (-bärd'), *a.* Firmly barred or closed.

Close'-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment. *Ayliffe.*

Close'-fights' (-fīts'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Barriers with loopholes, formerly erected on the deck of a vessel to shelter the men in a close engagement with an enemy's boarders; — called also *close quarters*. [*Obs.*]

Close'fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Bp. Berkeley.* "*Closefisted* contractors." *Hawthorne.*

Close'hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Covetous; penurious; stingy; closefisted. — **Close'hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

Close'hauled' (-hạld'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Under way and moving as nearly as possible toward the direction from which the wind blows; — said of a sailing vessel.

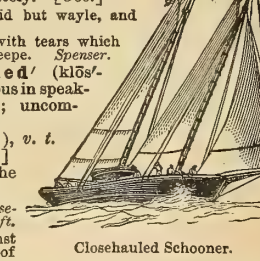
Closehauled Schooner.
The wind is supposed to be blowing directly from the spectator.

Close'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a close manner.

2. Secretly; privately. [*Obs.*]

That nought she did but wayle, and often steepe
Her dainty couch with tears which *closely* she did weepe. *Spenser.*

Close'mouthed' (klōs'mouthd'), *a.* Cautious in speaking; secret; wary; uncommunicative.

Clos'en (klōs''n), *v. t.* To make close. [*R.*]

Close'ness, *n.* The state of being close.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon.*

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison.*

Syn. — Narrowness; oppressiveness; strictness; secrecy; compactness; conciseness; nearness; intimacy; tightness; stinginess; literalness.

Clos'er (klōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, closes; specifically, a boot closer. See under Boot.

2. A finisher; that which finishes or terminates.

3. (*Masonry*) The last stone in a horizontal course, if of a less size than the others, or a piece of brick finishing a course. *Gwilt.*

Close'reefed' (klōs'rēft'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having all the reefs taken in; — said of a sail.

Close'-stool' (klōs'stōōl'), *n.* A utensil to hold a chamber vessel, for the use of the sick and infirm. It is usually in the form of a box, with a seat and tight cover.

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *closet* little inclosure, dim. of *clos*. See Close an inclosure.] **1.** A small room or apartment for retirement; a room for privacy.

A chair-lumbered *closet*, just twelve feet by nine. *Goldsmith.*
When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. *Matt.* vi. 6.

2. A small apartment, or recess in the side of a room, for household utensils, clothing, etc. *Dryden.*

Closet sin, sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*

Clos'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Closeted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Closeting.] **1.** To shut up in, or as in, a closet; to conceal. [*R.*]

Bedlam's *closeted* and handcuffed charge. *Cowper.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

He was to call a new legislature, to *closet* its members. *Bancroft.*
He had been *closeted* with De Quadra. *Froude.*

Close'-tongued' (klōs'tŭngd'), *a.* Closemouthed; silent. "*Close-tongued* treason." *Shak.*

Closh (klŏsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *clocher* to limp, halt.] A disease in the feet of cattle; laminitis. *Crabb.*

Closh, *n.* [Cf. D. *klossen* to play at bowls.] The game of ninepins. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Clo'sure (klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *closure*, L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of shutting; a closing; as, the *closure* of a chink.

2. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or closed.

Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope.*

3. That which incloses or confines; an inclosure.

O thou bloody prison, . . .
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hacked to death. *Shak.*

4. A conclusion; an end. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Parliamentary Practice*) A method of putting an end to debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body. It is similar in effect to *the previous question*. It was first introduced into the British House of Commons in 1882. The French word *clôture* was originally applied to this proceeding.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* [OE. *clot*, *clodde*, clod; akin to D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss* clod, dumpling, *klotz* block, Dan. *klods*, Sw. *klot* bowl, globe, *klots* block; cf. AS. *clāte* bur. Cf. CLOD, *n.*, CLUTTER to clot.] A concretion or coagulation; esp. a soft, slimy, coagulated mass, as of blood; a coagulum. "*Clots* of ropy gore." *Addison.*

Doth bake the egg into *clots* as if it began to poach. *Bacon.*

☞ *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word, and are so used by early writers; but in present use *clod* is applied to a mass of earth or the like, and *clot* to a concretion or coagulation of soft matter.

Clot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOTTING.] To concrete, coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation; to become a clot or clod.

Clot, *v. t.* To form into, or cover with, clots; to cause to coagulate; to make into a slimy mass.

Clot'bur′ (klŏt'bûr′), *n.* [Cf. CLOTE.] **1.** The burdock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Prior.*

2. Same as COCKLEBUR.

Clote (klōt), *n.* [AS. *clāte:* cf. G. *klette.*] The common burdock; the clotbur. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Cloth (klŏth; 115), *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS (klŏthz; 115), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz *or* klōz). [OE. *clath* cloth, AS. *clāþ* cloth, garment; akin to D. *kleed*, Icel. *klæði*, Dan. *klæde*, cloth, Sw. *kläde*, G. *kleid* garment, dress.] **1.** A fabric made of fibrous material (or sometimes of wire, as in wire cloth); commonly, a woven fabric of cotton, woolen, or linen, adapted to be made into garments; specifically, woolen fabrics, as distinguished from all others.

2. The dress; raiment. [*Obs.*] See CLOTHES.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

3. The distinctive dress of any profession, especially of the clergy; hence, the clerical profession.

Appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.*

The *cloth*, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *I. Taylor.*

Body cloth. See under BODY. — **Cloth of gold,** a fabric woven wholly or partially of threads of gold. — **Cloth measure,** the measure of length and surface by which cloth is measured and sold. For this object the standard yard is usually divided into quarters and nails. — **Cloth paper,** a coarse kind of paper used in pressing and finishing woolen cloths. — **Cloth shearer,** one who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap.

Clothe (klōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOTHING.] [OE. *clathen*, *clothen*, *clethen*, AS. *clāðian*, *clǣðan*. See CLOTH.] **1.** To put garments on; to cover with clothing; to dress.

Go with me, to *clothe* you as becomes you. *Shak.*

2. To provide with clothes; as, to feed and *clothe* a family; to *clothe* one's self extravagantly.

Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.
The naked every day he *clad*,
When he put on his clothes. *Goldsmith.*

3. Fig.: To cover or invest, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* one with authority or power.

Language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*
His sides are *clothed* with waving wood. *J. Dyer.*
Thus Belial, with words *clothed* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Clothe (klōth), *v. i.* To wear clothes. [*Poetic*]

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

Clothes (klōthz *or* klōz; 277), *n. pl.* [From CLOTH.] **1.** Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; — a general term for whatever covering is worn, or is made to be worn, for decency or comfort.

She . . . speaks well, and has excellent good *clothes*. *Shak.*
If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole. *Mark* v. 28.

2. The covering of a bed; bedclothes.

She turned each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

Body clothes. See under BODY. — **Clothes moth** (*Zoöl.*), a small moth of the genus *Tinea*. The most common species (*T. flavifrontella*) is yellowish white. The larvæ eat woolen goods, furs, feathers, etc. They live in tubular cases made of the material upon which they feed, fastened together with silk.

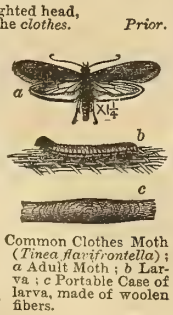

Common Clothes Moth (*Tinea flavifrontella*); *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva; *c* Portable Case of larva, made of woolen fibers.

Syn. — Garments; dress; clothing; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb; costume; habit; habiliments.

Clothes'horse′ (-hôrs′), *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.

Clothes'line′ (-līn′), *n.* A rope or wire on which clothes are hung to dry.

Clothes'pin′ (klōthz'pĭn′ *or* klōz'pĭn′), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.

Clothes'press′ (-prĕs′), *n.* A receptacle for clothes.

Cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes cloths; one who dresses or fulls cloth. *Hayward.*

2. One who sells cloth or clothes, or who makes and sells clothes.

Cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

From others he shall stand in need of nothing,
Yet on his brothers shall depend for *clothing*. *Milton.*
As for me, . . . my *clothing* was sackcloth. *Ps.* xxxv. 13.

2. The art or process of making cloth. [*R.*]

Instructing [the refugees] in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

3. A covering of non-conducting material on the outside of a boiler, or steam chamber, to prevent radiation of heat. *Knight.*

4. (*Mach.*) See *Card clothing*, under 3d CARD.

Clot'hred (klŏt'ĕrd), *p. p.* Clottered. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clot'poll′ (klŏt'pōl′), *n.* See CLODPOLL. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Clot'ted (klŏt'tĕd), *a.* Composed of clots or clods; having the quality or form of a clot; sticky; slimy; foul. "The *clotted* glebe." *J. Philips.*

When lust . . .
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion. *Milton.*

Clot'ter (klŏt'tĕr), *v. i.* [From CLOT.] To concrete into lumps; to clot. [*Obs.*] "*Clottered* blood." *Chapman.*

Clot'ty (klŏt'tȳ), *a.* [From CLOT, *n.*] Full of clots, or clods. "*Clotty* matter." *Harvey.*

‖ **Clô'ture**′ (klō'tŭr′), *n.* [F.] (*Parliamentary Practice*) See CLOSURE, 5.

Clot'weed′ (klŏt'wēd′), *n.* [See CLOTE.] Cocklebur.

Cloud (kloud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock, the application arising from the frequent resemblance of clouds to rocks or hillocks in the sky or air.] **1.** A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the upper atmosphere.

I do set my bow in the *cloud*. *Gen.* ix. 13.

☞ A classification of clouds according to their chief forms was first proposed by the meteorologist Howard, and this is still substantially employed. The following varieties and subvarieties are recognized: (*a*) **Cirrus.** This is the most elevated of all the forms of clouds; is thin, long-drawn, sometimes looking like carded wool or hair, sometimes like a brush or broom, sometimes in curl-like or fleecelike patches. It is the *cat's-tail* of the sailor, and the *mare's-tail* of the landsman. (*b*) **Cumulus.** This form appears in large masses of a hemispherical form, or nearly so, above, but flat below, one often piled above another, forming great clouds, common in the summer, and presenting the appearance of gigantic mountains crowned with snow. It often affords rain and thunder gusts. (*c*) **Stratus.** This form appears in layers or bands extending horizontally. (*d*) **Nimbus.** This form is characterized by its uniform gray tint and ragged edges; it covers the sky in seasons of continued rain, as in easterly storms, and is the proper *rain cloud*. The name is sometimes used to denote a raining cumulus, or cumulostratus. (*e*) **Cirro-cumulus.** This form consists, like the *cirrus*, of thin, broken, fleecelike clouds, but the parts are more or less rounded and regularly grouped. It is popularly called *mackerel sky*. (*f*) **Cirro-stratus.** In this form the patches of cirrus coalesce in long strata, between cirrus and stratus. (*g*) **Cumulo-stratus.** A form between cumulus and stratus, often assuming at the horizon a black or bluish tint. — **Fog,** cloud, motionless, or nearly so, lying near or in contact with the earth's surface. — **Storm scud,** cloud lying quite low, without form, and driven rapidly with the wind.

2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. "A thick *cloud* of incense." *Ezek.* viii. 11.

3. A dark vein or spot on a lighter material, as in marble; hence, a blemish or defect; as, a *cloud* upon one's reputation; a *cloud* on a title.

4. That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; that which temporarily overshadows, obscures, or depresses; as, a *cloud* of sorrow; a *cloud* of war; a *cloud* upon the intellect.

5. A great crowd or multitude; a vast collection. "So great a *cloud* of witnesses." *Heb.* xii. 1.

6. A large, loosely-knitted scarf, worn by women about the head.

Cloud on a (*or* **the**) **title** (*Law*), a defect of title, usually superficial and capable of removal by release, decision in equity, or legislation. — **To be under a cloud,** to be under suspicion or in disgrace; to be in disfavor. — **In the clouds,** in the realm of fancy and imagination; beyond reason; visionary.

Cloud (kloud), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOUDING.] **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*.

2. To darken or obscure, as if by hiding or enveloping with a cloud; hence, to render gloomy or sullen.

One day too late, I fear me, noble lord,
Hath *clouded* all thy happy days on earth. *Shak.*
Be not disheartened, then, nor *cloud* those looks. *Milton.*
Nothing *clouds* men's minds and impairs their honesty like prejudice. *M. Arnold.*

3. To blacken; to sully; to stain; to tarnish; to damage; — esp. used of reputation or character.

I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shak.*

4. To mark with, or darken in, veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, to *cloud* yarn.

And the nice conduct of a *clouded* cane. *Pope.*

Cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; — often used with *up*.

Worthies, away! The scene begins to *cloud*. *Shak.*

Cloud'age (-ăj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. [*R.*]

A scudding *cloudage* of shapes. *Coleridge.*

Cloud'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of raspberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*) growing in the northern regions, and bearing edible, amber-colored fruit.

Cloud'-built′ (kloud'bĭlt′), *a.* Built of, or in, the clouds; airy; unsubstantial; imaginary. *Cowper.*

So vanished my *cloud-built* palace. *Goldsmith.*

Cloud'-burst′ (-bûrst′), *n.* A sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once.

Cloud'-capped′ (-kăpt′), *a.* Having clouds resting on the top or head; reaching to the clouds; as, *cloud-capped* mountains.

Cloud'-com-pel'ler (-kŏm-pĕl'lĕr), *n.* Cloud-gatherer; — an epithet applied to Zeus. [*Poetic*] *Pope.*

Cloud'i-ly (kloud'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; darkly; obscurely. *Dryden.*

Cloud'i-ness, *n.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'ing, *n.* **1.** A mottled appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.

2. A diversity of colors in yarn, recurring at regular intervals. *Knight.*

Cloud'land′ (-lănd′), *n.* Dreamland.

Cloud'less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright.

A *cloudless* winter sky. *Bancroft.*

— **Cloud'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Cloud'less-ness,** *n.*

Cloud'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little cloud. *R. Browning.*

Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping. *Coleridge.*

Cloud'y (kloud'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* CLOUDIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* CLOUDIEST.] [From CLOUD, *n.*] **1.** Overcast or obscured with clouds; clouded; as, a *cloudy* sky.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended. *Ex.* xxxiii. 9.

3. Indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful. "A *cloudy* countenance." *Shak.*

4. Confused; indistinct; obscure; dark.

Cloudy and confused notions of things. *Watts.*

5. Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster. "A *cloudy* diamond." *Boyle.*

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.

Clough (klŭf), *n.* [OE. *clough*, *clow*, Scot. *cleugh*; cf. Icel. *kloft* fissure, G. *kluft* gap. Cf. CLEFT, *n.*] **1.** A cleft in a hill; a ravine; a narrow valley. *Nares.*

2. A sluice used in returning water to a channel after depositing its sediment on the flooded land. *Knight.*

Clough (klŏf; 115), *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance in weighing. See CLOFF.

Clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal; cf. Sw. *klut*, Icel. *klūtr* a kerchief, or W. *clwt* a clout, Gael. *clud.*] **1.** A cloth; a piece of cloth or leather; a patch; a rag.

His garments, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinned and patched was. *Spenser.*
A *clout* upon that head where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*

2. A swaddling cloth.

3. A piece; a fragment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. The center of the butt at which archers shoot; — probably once a piece of white cloth or a nail head.

A' must shoot nearer or he 'll ne'er hit the *clout*. *Shak.*

5. An iron plate on an axletree or other wood to keep it from wearing; a washer.

6. A blow with the hand. [*Low*]

Clout nail, a kind of wrought-iron nail having a large flat head; — used for fastening clouts to axletrees, plowshares, etc., also for studding timber, and for various purposes.

Clout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOUTING.] [OE. *clutien*, *clouten*, to patch. See CLOUT, *n.*] **1.** To cover with cloth, leather, or other material; to bandage, patch, or mend, with a clout.

And old shoes and *clouted* upon their feet. *Josh.* ix. 5.
Paul, yea, and Peter, too, had more skill in . . . *clouting* an old tent than to teach lawyers. *Latimer.*

2. To join or patch clumsily.

If fond Bavius vent his *clouted* song. *P. Fletcher.*

3. To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree.

4. To give a blow to; to strike. [*Low*]

The . . . queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell.*

5. To stud with nails, as a timber, or a boot sole.

Clouted cream, clotted cream, *i. e.*, cream obtained by warming new milk. *A. Philips.*

☞ "*Clouted* brogues" in Shakespeare and "*clouted* shoon" in Milton have been understood by some to mean shoes armed with nails; by others, patched shoes.

Clout'er-ly (-ĕr-lȳ), *a.* [From CLOUT, *n.*] Clumsy; awkward. [*Obs.*]

Rough-hewn, *clouterly* verses. *E. Phillips.*

Clove (klōv), *imp.* of CLEAVE. Cleft. *Spenser.*

Clove hitch. (*Naut.*) See under HITCH. — **Clove hook** (*Naut.*), an iron two-part hook, with jaws overlapping, used in bending chain sheets to the clews of sails; — called also *clip hook*. *Knight.*

Clove, *n.* [D. *kloof*. See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A cleft; a gap; a ravine; — rarely used except as part of a proper name; as, Kaaterskill *Clove*; Stony *Clove*.

Clove, *n.* [OE. *clow*, fr. F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit. nail of clove, fr. L. *clavus* nail, perh. akin to *clavis* key, E. *clavicle*. The clove was so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel* clove, lit. *herb-nail* or *spice-nail*. Cf. CLOY.] A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower bud of the clove tree (*Eugenia*, or *Caryophyllus, aromatica*), a native of the Molucca Isles.

Clove camphor. (*Chem.*) See EUGENIN. — **Clove gillyflower, Clove pink** (*Bot.*), any fragrant self-colored carnation.

Clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe* an ear of corn, a clove of garlic; cf. *cleófan* to split, E. *cleave*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in the case of garlic.

Developing, in the axils of its scales, new bulbs, or what gardeners call *cloves*. *Lindley.*

2. A weight. A *clove* of cheese is about eight pounds, of wool, about seven pounds. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & a.* from Cleave, *v. t.*

To show the cloven foot *or* **hoof**, to reveal a devilish character, or betray an evil purpose, notwithstanding disguises, — Satan being represented dramatically and symbolically as having cloven hoofs.

Clo'ven-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), **Clo'ven-hoofed'** (-ho͝oft'), *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clo'ver (klō'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *claver*, *clover*, AS. *clǽfre*; akin to LG. & Dan. *klever*, D. *klaver*, G. *klee*, Sw. *klöfver*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of different species of the genus *Trifolium*; as the common red clover, *T. pratense*, the white, *T. repens*, and the hare's foot, *T. arvense*.

Clover Weevil. *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva.

Clover weevil (*Zoöl.*), a small weevil (*Apion apricans*), that destroys the seeds of clover. — **Clover worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a small moth (*Asopia costalis*), often very destructive to clover hay. — **In clover**, in very pleasant circumstances; fortunate. [*Colloq.*] — **Sweet clover.** See Melilot.

Clo'vered (klō'vẽrd), *a.* Covered with growing clover.

Flocks thick nibbling through the *clovered* vale. *Thomson.*

Clowe'-gi-lof're (klou'gĭ-lŏf'ẽr), *n.* [See 3d Clove, and Gillyflower.] Spice clove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clown (kloun), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klunni* a clumsy, boorish fellow, North Fries. *klönne* clown, dial. Sw. *klunn* log, Dan. *klunt* log, block, and E. *clump*, n.] **1.** A man of coarse nature and manners; an awkward fellow; an ill-bred person; a boor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. One who works upon the soil; a rustic; a churl.

The *clown*, the child of nature, without guile. *Cowper.*

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

The *clown* shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickle o' the sere. *Shak.*

Clown, *v. i.* To act as a clown; — with *it*. [*Obs.*]

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed. *B. Jonson.*

Clown'age (-āj), *n.* Behavior or manners of a clown; clownery. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Clown'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Clownishness. *L'Estrange.*

Clown'ish, *a.* Of or resembling a clown, or characteristic of a clown; ungainly; awkward. "*Clownish* hands." *Spenser.* "*Clownish* mimic." *Prior.* — **Clown'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Coarse; rough; clumsy; awkward; ungainly; rude; uncivil; ill-bred; boorish; rustic; untutored.

Clown'ish-ness, *n.* The manners of a clown; coarseness or rudeness of behavior.

That plainness which the alamode people call *clownishness*. *Locke.*

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cloyed (kloid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cloying.] [OF. *cloer* to nail up, F. *clouer*, fr. OF. *clo* nail, F. *clou*, fr. L. *clavus* nail. Cf. 3d Clove.]

1. To fill or choke up; to stop up; to clog. [*Obs.*]

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbor by sinking ships, laden with stones. *Speed.*

2. To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate; to fill to loathing; to surfeit.

[Who can] *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

He sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying. *Dryden.*

3. To penetrate or pierce; to wound.

Which, with his cruel tusk, him deadly *cloyed*. *Spenser.*
He never shod horse but he *cloyed* him. *Bacon.*

4. To spike, as a cannon. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

5. To stroke with a claw. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cloy'less, *a.* That does not cloy. *Shak.*

Cloy'ment (kloi'ment), *n.* Satiety. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Club (klŭb), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, club, *klumbufōtr* a clubfoot, Sw. *klubba* club, Dan. *klump* lump, *klub* a club, G. *klumpen* clump, *kolben* club, and E. *clump*.] **1.** A heavy staff of wood, usually tapering, and wielded with the hand; a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

2. [Cf. the Spanish name *bastos*, and Sp. *baston* staff, club.] Any card of the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. (*pl.*) The suit of cards having such figure.

3. An association of persons for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, good fellowship, etc.; esp. an association supported by equal assessments or contributions of the members.

They talked
At wine, in *clubs*, of art, of politics. *Tennyson.*

He [Goldsmith] was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which has sometimes been called the Literary *Club*, but which has always disclaimed that epithet, and still glories in the simple name of The *Club*. *Macaulay.*

4. A joint charge or expense, or any person's share of it; a contribution to a common fund.

They laid down their *club*. *L'Estrange.*

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys.*

Club law, government by violence; lynch law; anarchy. *Addison.* — **Club moss** (*Bot.*), an evergreen mosslike plant, much used in winter decoration. The best known species is *Lycopodium clavatum*, but other *Lycopodia* are often called by this name. The spores form a highly inflammable powder. — **Club root** (*Bot.*), a disease of cabbages, by which the roots become distorted and the heads spoiled. — **Club topsail** (*Naut.*), a kind of gaff topsail, used mostly by yachts having a fore-and-aft rig. It has a short "club" or "jack yard" to increase its spread.

Club (klŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clubbed (klŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clubbing.] **1.** To beat with a club.

2. (*Mil.*) To throw, or allow to fall, into confusion.

To *club* a battalion implies a temporary inability in the commanding officer to restore any given body of men to their natural front in line or column. *Farrow.*

3. To unite, or contribute, for the accomplishment of a common end; as, to *club* exertions.

4. To raise, or defray, by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense.

To club a musket (*Mil.*), to turn the breach uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

Club (klŭb), *v. i.* **1.** To form a club; to combine for the promotion of some common object; to unite.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge or expense; to pay for something by contribution.

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubbed for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. (*Naut.*) To drift in a current with an anchor out.

Club'ba-ble (-bă-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. [*Humorous*] *G. W. Curtis.*

Clubbed (klŭbd), *a.* Shaped like a club; grasped like, or used as, a club. *Skelton.*

Club'ber (klŭb'bẽr), *n.* **1.** One who clubs.

2. A member of a club. [*R.*] *Massinger.*

Club'bish (klŭb'bĭsh), *a.* **1.** Rude; clownish. [*Obs.*]

2. Disposed to club together; as, a *clubbish* set.

Club'bist (-bĭst), *n.* A member of a club; a frequenter of clubs. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Club'fist' (-fĭst'), *n.* **1.** A large, heavy fist.

2. A coarse, brutal fellow. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Club'fist'ed, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

Club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* [*Club* + *foot*.] (*Med.*) A short, variously distorted foot; also, the deformity, usually congenital, which such a foot exhibits; talipes.

Club'foot'ed, *a.* Having a clubfoot.

Club'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* (*Med.*) A short, distorted hand; also, the deformity of having such a hand.

Club'haul' (klŭb'hạl'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put on the other tack by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails (which brings the vessel's head to the wind), and by cutting the cable as soon as she pays off on the other tack. Clubhauling is attempted only in an exigency.

Club'house' (klŭb'hous'), *n.* A house occupied by a club.

Club'room' (klŭb'rōōm'), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets. *Addison.*

Club'-rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A rushlike plant, the reed mace or cat-tail, or some species of the genus *Scirpus*. See Bulrush.

Club'-shaped' (klŭb'shāpt'), *a.* Enlarged gradually at the end, as the antennæ of certain insects.

Cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clucked (klŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clucking.] [AS. *cloccian*; cf. D. *klokken*, G. *glucken*, *glucksen*, LG. *klukken*, Dan. *klukke*; all prob. of imitative origin.] To make the noise, or utter the call, of a brooding hen. *Ray.*

Cluck, *v. t.* To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *clucked* thee to the wars. *Shak.*

Cluck, *n.* **1.** The call of a hen to her chickens.

2. A click. See 3d Click, 2.

Cluck'ing, *n.* The noise or call of a brooding hen.

Clue (klū), *n.* [See Clew, *n.*] A ball of thread; a thread or other means of guidance. Same as Clew.

You have wound a goodly *clue*. *Shak.*
This *clue* once found unravels all the rest. *Pope.*
Serve as *clues* to guide us into further knowledge. *Locke.*

Clum (klŭm), *interj.* Silence; hush. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Named from the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of field spaniel, with short legs and stout body, which, unlike other spaniels, hunts silently.

Clumber Spaniel.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *klomp* lump, G. *klump*, *klumpen*, Dan. *klump*, Sw. *klump*; perh. akin to L. *globus*, E. *globe*. Cf. Club.] **1.** An unshaped piece or mass of wood or other substance.

2. A cluster; a group; a thicket.

A *clump* of shrubby trees. *Hawthorne.*

3. The compressed clay of coal strata. *Brande & C.*

Clump, *v. t.* To arrange in a clump or clumps; to cluster; to group. *Blackmore.*

Clump, *v. i.* To tread clumsily; to clamp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Clump'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *klümpern* to clod. See Clump, *n.*] To form into clumps or masses. [*Obs.*]

Vapors . . . *clumpered* in balls of clouds. *Dr. H. More.*

Clumps (klŭmps), *n.* A game in which questions are asked for the purpose of enabling the questioners to discover a word or thing previously selected by two persons who answer the questions; — so called because the players take sides in two "clumps" or groups, the "clump" which guesses the word winning the game.

Clump'y (klŭmp'ў), *a.* [From Clump, *n.*] Composed of clumps; massive; shapeless. *Leigh Hunt.*

Clum'si-ly (klŭm'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; as, to walk *clumsily*.

Clum'si-ness, *n.* The quality of being clumsy.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance. *Collier.*

Clum'sy (klŭm'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* Clumsier (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Clumsiest.] [OE. *clumsed* benumbed, fr. *clumsen* to be benumbed; cf. Icel. *klumsa* lockjaw, dial. Sw. *klummsen* benumbed with cold. Cf. 1st Clam, and 1st Clamp.] **1.** Stiff or benumbed, as with cold. [*Obs.*]

2. Without skill or grace; wanting dexterity, nimbleness, or readiness; stiff; awkward, as if benumbed; unwieldy; unhandy; hence, ill-made, misshapen, or inappropriate; as, a *clumsy* person; a *clumsy* workman *clumsy* fingers; a *clumsy* gesture; a *clumsy* excuse.

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defied the Lord's anointed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See Awkward.

Clunch (klŭnch), *n.* [Perh. fr. *clinch* to make fast.] **1.** (*Mining*) Indurated clay. See Bind, *n.*, 3.

2. One of the hard beds of the lower chalk. *Dana.*

Clung (klŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Cling.

Clung, *a.* [Prop. p. p. fr. OE. *clingen* to wither. See Cling, *v. i.*] Wasted away; shrunken. [*Obs.*]

Clu'ni-ac (klū'nĭ-ăk), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of the reformed branch of the Benedictine Order, founded in 912 at Cluny (or Clugny) in France. — Also used as *a.*

Clu'ni-a-cen'sian (klū'nĭ-ā-sĕn'shan), *a.* Cluniac.

Clu'pe-oid (-pē-oid), *a.* [L. *clupea* a kind of fish, NL., generic name of the herring + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Herring family.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *cluster*, *clyster*; cf. LG. *kluster* (also Sw. & Dan. *klase* a cluster of grapes, D. *klissen* to be entangled ?).] **1.** A number of things of the same kind growing together; a bunch.

Her deeds were like great *clusters* of ripe grapes,
Which load the bunches of the fruitful vine. *Spenser.*

2. A number of similar things collected together or lying contiguous; a group; as, a *cluster* of islands. "*Cluster* of provinces." *Motley.*

3. A number of individuals grouped together or collected in one place; a crowd; a mob.

As bees . . .
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*. *Milton.*
We loved him; but, like beasts
And cowardly nobles, gave way unto your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' the city. *Shak.*

Clus'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clustered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clustering.] To grow in clusters or assemble in groups; to gather or unite in a cluster or clusters.

His sunny hair
Cluster'd about his temples, like a god's. *Tennyson.*
The princes of the country *clustering* together. *Foxe.*

Clus'ter, *v. t.* To collect into a cluster or clusters; to gather into a bunch or close body.

Not less the bee would range her cells, . . .
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells. *Tennyson.*
Or from the forest falls the *clustered* snow. *Thomson.*

Clustered column (*Arch.*), a column which is composed, or appears to be composed, of several columns collected together.

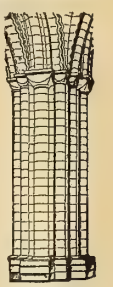

Clustered Column.

Clus'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In clusters.

Clus'ter-y (klŭs'tẽr-ў), *a.* [From Cluster, *n.*] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters. *Johnson.*

Clutch (klŭch; 224), *n.* [OE. *cloche*, *cloke*, claw, Scot. *clook*, *cleuck*, also OE. *cleche* claw, *clechen*, *cleken*, to seize; cf. AS. *gelæccan* (where *ge-* is a prefix) to seize. Cf. Latch a catch.] **1.** A gripe or clinching with, or as with, the fingers or claws; seizure; grasp. "The *clutch* of poverty." *Cowper.*

An expiring *clutch* at popularity. *Carlyle.*
But Age, with his stealing steps,
Hath clawed me in his *clutch*. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* The hands, claws, or talons, in the act of grasping firmly; — often figuratively, for power, rapacity, or cruelty; as, to fall into the *clutches* of an adversary.

I must have . . . little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

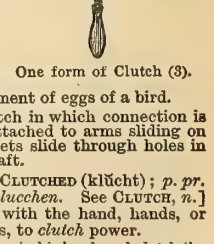

One form of Clutch (3).

3. (*Mach.*) A device which is used for coupling shafting, etc., so as to transmit motion, and which may be disengaged at pleasure.

4. Any device for gripping an object, as at the end of a chain or tackle.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The nest complement of eggs of a bird.

Bayonet clutch (*Mach.*), a clutch in which connection is made by means of bayonets attached to arms sliding on a feathered shaft. The bayonets slide through holes in a crosshead fastened on the shaft.

Clutch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clutched (klŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clutching.] [OE. *clucchen*. See Clutch, *n.*]

1. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws; — often figuratively; as, to *clutch* power.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier.*
Is this a dagger which I see before me . . . ?
Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shak.*

2. To close tightly; to clinch.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand. *Shak.*

Clutch, *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; to catch or snatch; — often followed by *at*.

Clutching at the phantoms of the stock market. *Bancroft.*

Clut'ter (klŭt'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. W. *cludair* heap, pile, *cludeirio* to heap.] **1.** A confused collection; hence, confusion; disorder; as, the room is in a *clutter*.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

2. Clatter; confused noise. *Swift.*

Clut'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cluttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cluttering.] To crowd together in disorder; to fill or cover with things in disorder; to throw into disorder; to disarrange; as, to *clutter* a room.

Clut'ter, *v. i.* To make a confused noise; to bustle.

It [the goose] *cluttered* here, it chuckled there. *Tennyson.*

Clut'ter, *v. t.* [From Clod, *n.*] To clot or coagulate, as blood. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Clyp'e-as'troid (klĭp'ē-ăs'troid), *a.* [NL. *Clypeaster* (L. *clypeus* shield + *aster* star) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or related to the genus *Clypeaster*; — applied to a

group of flattened sea urchins, with a rosette of pores on the upper side.

Clyp'e-ate (klĭp'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *clypeatus*, p. p. of *clypeare* to arm with a shield, fr. *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Shaped like a round buckler or shield; scutate.

Clypeate (*Bot.*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with a shield, or a protective plate or shell.

Clyp'e-i-form' (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *clypeus* shield + *-form.*] Shield-shaped; clypeate.

‖ **Clyp'e-us** (klĭp'ē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CLYPEI (-ī). [L., a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) The frontal plate of the head of an insect.

Clys'mi-an (klĭz'mĭ-*an*), *a.* [Gr. κλύσμα a place washed by the waves, fr. κλύζειν. See CLYSTER.] Connected with, or related to, the deluge, or to a cataclysm; as, *clysmian* changes. *Smart.*

Clys'mic (klĭz'mĭk), *a.* Washing; cleansing.

Clys'ter (klĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύζειν to wash off or out; akin to Goth. *hlūtrs* pure, G. *lauter*: cf. F. *clystère*.] (*Med.*) A liquid injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe; an injection; an enema.

Clyster pipe, a tube or pipe used for injections.

Cne'mi-al (nē'mĭ-*al*), *a.* [Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the shin bone.

Cnemial crest, a crestlike prominence on the proximal end of the tibia of birds and some reptiles.

‖ **Cni'da** (nī'dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CNIDÆ (nī'dē). [NL., fr. Gr. κνίδη nettle, sea nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the peculiar stinging cells found in Cœlenterata; a nematocyst; a lasso cell.

‖ **Cni-da'ri-a** (nĭ-dā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CNIDA.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group equivalent to the true Cœlenterata, *i. e.*, exclusive of the sponges. They are so named from the presence of stinging cells (*cnidæ*) in the tissues. See CŒLENTERATA.

Cni'do-blast (nī'dō-blăst), *n.* [*Cnida* + *-blast.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the cells which, in the Cœlenterata, develop into cnidæ.

Cni'do-cil (-sĭl), *n.* [*Cnida* + *cilium* eyelash.] (*Zoöl.*) The fine filiform process of a cnidoblast.

Co- (kō). A form of the prefix *com-*, signifying *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *joint*. It is used before vowels and some consonants. See COM-.

Co'a-cer'vate (kō'ȧ-sẽr'vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus*, p. p. of *coacervare* to heap up; *co-* + *acervare*. See ACERVATE.] Raised into a pile; collected into a crowd; heaped. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Co'a-cer'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To heap up; to pile. [*R.*]

Co-ac'er-va'tion (kō-ăs'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coacervatio.*] A heaping together. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Coach (kōch; 224), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. It. *cocchio*, dim. of *cocca* little boat, fr. L. *concha* mussel, mussel shell, Gr. κόγχη, akin to Skr. *çankha*. Cf. CONCH, COCKBOAT, COCKLE.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, having doors in the sides, and generally a front and back seat inside, each for two persons, and an elevated outside seat in front for the driver.

One form of Coach.

☞ *Coaches* have a variety of forms, and differ in respect to the number of persons they can carry. *Mail coaches* and *tallyho coaches* often have three or more seats inside, each for two or three persons, and seats outside, sometimes for twelve or more.

2. A special tutor who assists in preparing a student for examination; a trainer; esp. one who trains a boat's crew for a race. [*Colloq.*]

Wareham was studying for India with a Wancester *coach*. *G. Eliot.*

3. (*Naut.*) A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck, usually occupied by the captain. [Written also *couch.*] [*Obs.*]

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach*. *Pepys.*

4. (*Railroad*) A first-class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc. It is sometimes loosely applied to any passenger car.

Coach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COACHED (kōcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COACHING.] **1.** To convey in a coach. *Pope.*

2. To prepare for public examination by private instruction; to train by special instruction. [*Colloq.*]

I *coached* him before he got his scholarship. *G. Eliot.*

Coach, *v. i.* To drive or to ride in a coach; — sometimes used with *it*. [*Colloq.*] "*Coaching* it to all quarters." *E. Waterhouse.*

Coach' box' (bŏks'). The seat of a coachman.

Coach' dog' (dŏg'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog.

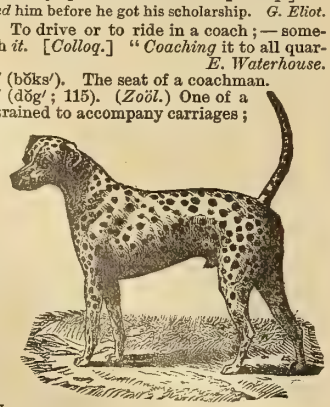
Coach Dog.

Coach'ee (kōch'ē), *n.* A coachman. [*Slang*]

Coach'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One of a pair of horses employed to draw a coach; hence (*Fig.*), a comrade. *Shak.*

Coach'man (-*man*), *n.*; *pl.* COACHMEN (-*men*). **1.** A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A tropical fish of the Atlantic ocean (*Dules auriga*); — called also *charioteer*. The name refers to a long, lashlike spine of the dorsal fin.

Coach'man-ship (kōch'*man*-shĭp), *n.* Skill in driving a coach.

Coach'whip' snake' (kōch'hwĭp' snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) A large, slender, harmless snake of the southern United States (*Masticophis flagelliformis*).

☞ Its long and tapering tail has the scales so arranged and colored as to give it a braided appearance, whence the name.

Co-act' (kō-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *coactare*, intens. fr. *cogere*, *coactum*, to force. See COGENT.] To force; to compel; to drive. [*Obs.*]

The faith and service of Christ ought to be voluntary and not *coacted*. *Foxe.*

Co-act', *v. i.* [Pref. *co-* + *act*, v. i.] To act together; to work in concert; to unite. [*Obs.*]

But if I tell you how these two did *coact*. *Shak.*

Co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. *South.*

Co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [In sense 1, fr. 1st COACT; in sense 2, fr. 2d COACT.] **1.** Serving to compel or constrain; compulsory; restrictive.

Any *coactive* power of the civil kind. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Acting in concurrence; united in action.

With what 's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*

Co-ac'tive-ly, *adv.* In a coactive manner.

Co'ac-tiv'i-ty (kō'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Unity of action.

Co-ad'ap-ta'tion (kō-ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual adaptation. *R. Owen.*

Co'a-dapt'ed (kō'ȧ-dăpt'ĕd), *a.* Adapted one to another; as, *coadapted* pulp and tooth. *R. Owen.*

Co-ad'ju-ment (kō-ăd'jū-ment), *n.* Mutual help; coöperation. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Co'ad-just' (kō'ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust by mutual adaptations. *R. Owen.*

Co'ad-just'ment (-ment), *n.* Mutual adjustment.

Co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăd'jū-tant), *a.* Mutually assisting or operating; helping. *J. Philips.*

Co-ad'ju-tant, *n.* An assistant. *R. North.*

Co-ad'ju-ting, *a.* Mutually assisting. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Co-ad'ju-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Rendering mutual aid; coadjutant. *Feltham.*

Co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ăd-jū'tẽr), *n.* [L. See Co-, and AID.] **1.** One who aids another; an assistant; a coworker.

Craftily outwitting her perjured *coadjutor*. *Sheridan.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The assistant of a bishop or of a priest holding a benefice.

Co'ad-ju'tor-ship, *n.* The state or office of a coadjutor; joint assistance. *Pope.*

Co'ad-ju'tress (-trĕs), } *n.* A female coadjutor or as-
Co'ad-ju'trix (-trĭks), } sistant. *Holland. Smollett.*

Co-ad'ju-van-cy (kō-ăd'jū-van-sў), *n.* Joint help; coöperation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Co-ad'ju-vant (kō-ăd'jū-vant), *a.* Coöperating.

Co-ad'ju-vant, *n.* (*Med.*) An adjuvant.

Co-ad'u-nate (kō-ăd'ū-nāt; 135), *a.* [L. *coadunatus*, p. p. of *coadunare* to unite. See ADUNATION.] (*Bot.*) United at the base, as contiguous lobes of a leaf.

Co-ad'u-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coadunatio.*] Union, as in one body or mass; unity. *Jer. Taylor.*

The *coadunation* of all the civilized provinces. *Coleridge.*

Co-ad'u-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *co-* + pref. *ad-* + *unition.*] Coadunation. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Co'ad-ven'ture (kō'ăd-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* An adventure in which two or more persons are partakers.

Co'ad-ven'ture, *v. i.* To share in a venture. *Howell.*

Co'ad-ven'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* A fellow adventurer.

Co'af-for'est (kō'ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To convert into, or add to, a forest. *Howell.*

Coag (kōg), *n.* (*Carp.*) See COAK, a kind of tenon.

Co-a'gen-cy (kō-ā'jen-sў), *n.* Agency in common; joint agency or agent. *Coleridge.*

Co-a'gent (-jent), *n.* An associate in an act; a coworker. *Drayton.*

Co'ag-ment' (kō'ăg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *coagmentare*, fr. *coagmentum* a joining together, fr. *cogere*. See COGENT.] To join together. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Co-ag'men-ta'tion (kō-ăg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coagmentatio.*] The act of joining, or the state of being joined, together; union. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty (-ū-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being coagulable; capacity of being coagulated. *Ure.*

Co-ag'u-la-ble (kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coagulated. *Boyle.*

Co-ag'u-lant (kō-ăg'ū-lant), *n.* [L. *coagulans*, p. pr.] That which produces coagulation.

Co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, fr. *coagulum* means of coagulation, fr. *cogere*, *coactum*, to drive together, coagulate. See COGENT.] Coagulated. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Co-ag'u-late (kō-ăg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAGULATING (-lā'tĭng).] To cause (a liquid) to change into a curdlike or semisolid state, not by evaporation but by some kind of chemical reaction; to curdle; as, rennet *coagulates* milk; heat *coagulates* the white of an egg.

Co-ag'u-late, *v. i.* To undergo coagulation. *Boyle.*

Syn. — To thicken; concrete; curdle; clot; congeal.

Co-ag'u-la'ted (kō-ăg'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* Changed into, or contained in, a coagulum or a curdlike mass; curdled.

Coagulated proteid (*Physiol. Chem.*), one of a class of bodies formed in the coagulation of albuminous substances by heat, acids, or other agents.

Co-ag'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coagulatio.*] **1.** The change from a liquid to a thickened, curdlike, insoluble state, not by evaporation, but by some kind of chemical reaction; as, the spontaneous *coagulation* of freshly drawn blood; the *coagulation* of milk by rennet, or acid, and the *coagulation* of egg albumin by heat. Coagulation is generally the change of an albuminous body into an insoluble modification.

2. The substance or body formed by coagulation.

Co-ag'u-la-tive (kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation; as, a *coagulative* agent. *Boyle.*

Co-ag'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* That which causes coagulation. *Huxley.*

Co-ag'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to coagulate; produced by coagulation; as, *coagulatory* effects. *Boyle.*

Co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* COAGULA (-lȧ). [L. See COAGULATE, *a.*] The thick, curdy precipitate formed by the coagulation of albuminous matter; any mass of coagulated matter, as a clot of blood.

‖ **Co-ai'ta** (kō-āĭ'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The native name of certain South American monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, esp. *A. paniscus*. The black-faced coaita is *Ateles ater*. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Coak (kōk), *n.* See COKE, *n.*

Coak, *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) A kind of tenon connecting the face of a scarfed timber with the face of another timber, or a dowel or pin of hard wood or iron uniting timbers. [Also spelt *coag.*]

2. A metallic bushing or strengthening piece in the center of a wooden block sheave.

Coak, *v. t.* (*Carp.*) To unite, as timbers, by means of tenons or dowels in the edges or faces. *Totten.*

Coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col*; akin to D. *kool*, OHG. *chol*, *cholo*, G. *kohle*, Icel. *kol*, pl., Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*; cf. Skr. *jval* to burn. Cf. KILN, COLLIER.] **1.** A thoroughly charred, and extinguished or still ignited, fragment from wood or other combustible substance; charcoal.

2. (*Min.*) A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible substance, dug from beds or veins in the earth to be used for fuel, and consisting, like charcoal, mainly of carbon, but more compact, and often affording, when heated, a large amount of volatile matter.

☞ This word is often used adjectively, or as the first part of self-explaining compounds; as, *coal*-black; *coal* formation; *coal* scuttle; *coal* ship, etc.

☞ In England the plural *coals* is used, for the broken mineral coal burned in grates, etc.; as, to put *coals* on the fire. In the United States the singular in a collective sense is the customary usage; as, a hod of *coal*.

Age of coal plants. See *Age of Acrogens*, under ACROGEN. — Anthracite *or* Glance coal. See ANTHRACITE. — Bituminous coal. See under BITUMINOUS. — Blind coal. See under BLIND. — Brown coal, *or* Lignite. See LIGNITE. — Caking coal, a bituminous coal, which softens and becomes pasty or semi-viscid when heated. On increasing the heat, the volatile products are driven off, and a coherent, grayish black, cellular mass of coke is left. — Cannel coal, a very compact bituminous coal, of fine texture and dull luster. See CANNEL COAL. — Coal bed (*Geol.*), a layer or stratum of mineral coal. — Coal breaker, a structure including machines and machinery adapted for crushing, cleansing, and assorting coal. — Coal field (*Geol.*), a region in which deposits of coal occur. Such regions have often a basinlike structure, and are hence called *coal basins*. See BASIN. — Coal gas, a variety of carbureted hydrogen, procured from bituminous coal, used in lighting streets, houses, etc., and for cooking and heating. — Coal heaver, a man employed in carrying coal, and esp. in putting it in, and discharging it from, ships. — Coal measures. (*Geol.*) (*a*) Strata of coal with the attendant rocks. (*b*) A subdivision of the carboniferous formation, between the millstone grit below and the Permian formation above, and including nearly all the workable coal beds of the world. — Coal oil, a general name for mineral oils; petroleum. — Coal plant (*Geol.*), one of the remains or impressions of plants found in the strata of the coal formation. — Coal tar. See in the Vocabulary. — To haul over the coals, to call to account; to scold or censure. [*Colloq.*] — Wood coal. See LIGNITE.

Coal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALED (kōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALING.] **1.** To burn to charcoal; to char. [*R.*]

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces. *Bacon.*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Camden.*

3. To supply with coal; as, to *coal* a steamer.

Coal, *v. i.* To take in coal; as, the steamer *coaled* at Southampton.

Coal'-black' (-blăk'), *a.* As black as coal; jet black; very black. *Dryden.*

Coal'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* [*Obs.*] See COLLIERY.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALESCED (kō'ȧ-lĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALESCING.] [L. *coalescere*, *coalitum*; *co-* + *alescere* to grow up, incho. fr. *alere* to nourish. See ALIMENT, *n.*] **1.** To grow together; to unite by growth into one body; as, the parts separated by a wound *coalesce*.

2. To unite in one body or product; to combine into one body or community; as, vapors *coalesce*.

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations. *Campbell.*

Certain combinations of ideas that, once *coalescing*, could not be shaken loose. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — See ADD.

Co'a-les'cence (kō'ȧ-lĕs'*sens*), *n.* The act or state of growing together, as similar parts; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

Co'a-les'cent (-*sent*), *a.* [L. *coalescens*, p. pr.] Growing together; cohering, as in the organic cohesion of similar parts; uniting.

Coal'fish' (kōl'fĭsh'), *n.* [Named from the dark color of the back.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pollock; — called also, *coalsey*, *colemie*, *colmey*, *coal whiting*, etc. See POLLOCK. (*b*) The beshow or candlefish of Alaska. (*c*) The cobia.

Coal'goose' (-gōōs'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cormorant; — so called from its black color.

Co'a-lite (kō'ȧ-līt), *v. i.* [L. *coalitus*, p. p. of *coalescere*. See COALESCE.] To unite or coalesce. [*Obs.*]

Let them continue to *coalite*. *Bolingbroke.*

Co'a-lite, *v. t.* To cause to unite or coalesce. [*Obs.*]

Time has by degrees blended . . . and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke.*

Co'a-li'tion (kō'ȧ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *coalitio*: cf. F. *coalition*. See COALESCE.] **1.** The act of coalescing; union into a body or mass, as of separate bodies or parts; as, a *coalition* of atoms. *Bentley.*

2. A combination, for temporary purposes, of persons, parties, or states, having different interests.

A *coalition* of the puritan and the blackleg. *J. Randolph.*

The *coalition* between the religious and worldly enemies of popery. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Alliance; confederation; confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy; union.

Co/a-li/tion-er (kō/ā-lĭsh/ŭn-ẽr), *n.* A coalitionist.

Co/a-li/tion-ist, *n.* One who joins or promotes a coalition; one who advocates coalition.

Co/-al-ly/ (-ăl-lī/), *n.*; *pl.* Co-allies (-līz/). A joint ally. *Kent.*

Coal/-me/ter (kōl/mē/tẽr), *n.* A licensed or official coal measurer in London. See Meter. *Simmonds.*

Coal/mouse/ (-mous/), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of titmouse, with a black head; the coletit.

Coal/pit/ (-pĭt/), *n.* **1.** A pit where coal is dug.

2. A place where charcoal is made. [*U. S.*]

Coal/ tar/ (tär/). A thick, black, tarry liquid, obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas; used for making printer's ink, black varnish, etc. It is a complex mixture from which many substances have been obtained, especially hydrocarbons of the benzene or aromatic series.

☞ Among its important ingredients are benzene, aniline, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene, etc., which are respectively typical of many dye stuffs, as the aniline dyes, the phthaleïns, indigo, alizarin, and many flavoring extracts whose artificial production is a matter of great commercial importance.

Coal/-whip/per (-hwĭp/pẽr), *n.* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Coal/ works/ (wûrks/). A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

Coal/y (-ў), *a.* [From Coal, *n.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, coal; containing coal; of the nature of coal.

Coam/ings (kōm/ĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Comb a crest.] (*Naut.*) Raised pieces of wood or iron around a hatchway, skylight, or other opening in the deck, to prevent water from running below; esp. the fore-and-aft pieces of a hatchway frame as distinguished from the transverse head ledges. [Written also *combings.*]

Co/an-nex/ (kō/ăn-nĕks/), *v. t.* To annex with something else.

Co/ap-ta/tion (kō/ăp-tā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, fr. *coaptare* to fit together; *co-* + *aptare.* See Aptate.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone or dislocated joint.

Co-arct/ (kō-ärkt/), **Co-arc/tate** (-ärk/tāt), *v. t.* [See Coarctate, *a.*] **1.** To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To restrain; to confine. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Co-arc/tate (kō-ärk/tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, p. p. of *coarctare* to press together; *co-* + *arctare* to press together, from *arctus*, p. p. See Arctation.] (*Zoöl.*) Pressed together; closely connected; — applied to insects having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.

Coarctate pupa (*Zoöl.*), a pupa closely covered by the old larval skin, as in most Diptera.

Co/arc-ta/tion (kō/ärk-tā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *coarctatio.*] **1.** Confinement to a narrow space. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Pressure; that which presses. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

3. (*Med.*) A stricture or narrowing, as of a canal, cavity, or orifice.

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* [*Compar.* Coarser (-ẽr); *superl.* Coarsest.] [As this word was anciently written *course*, or *cours*, it may be an abbreviation of *of course*, in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, homely, made for common domestic use, plain, rude, rough, gross, *e. g.*, "Though the threads be *course.*" *Gascoigne.* See Course.] **1.** Large in bulk, or composed of large parts or particles; of inferior quality or appearance; not fine in material or close in texture; gross; thick; rough; — opposed to *fine;* as, *coarse* sand; *coarse* thread; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* bread.

2. Not refined; rough; rude; unpolished; gross; indelicate; as, *coarse* manners; *coarse* language.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shak.*

To copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Large; thick; rude; rough; gross; blunt; uncouth; unpolished; inelegant; indelicate; vulgar.

Coarse/-grained/ (kōrs/grānd/), *a.* Having a coarse grain or texture, as wood; hence, wanting in refinement.

Coarse/ly, *adv.* In a coarse manner; roughly; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly.

Coars/en (kōrs/n), *v. t.* To make coarse or vulgar; as, to *coarsen* one's character. [*R.*] *Graham.*

Coarse/ness (kōrs/nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being coarse; roughness; inelegance; vulgarity; grossness; as, *coarseness* of food, texture, manners, or language. "The *coarseness* of the sackcloth." *Dr. H. More.*

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration. *L'Estrange.*

A *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings. *Burke.*

Co/ar-tic/u-la/tion (kō/är-tĭk/ū-lā/shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The union or articulation of bones to form a joint.

Co/-as-sess/or (kō/ăs-sĕs/ẽr), *n.* A joint assessor.

Coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side. Cf. Accost, *v. t.*, Cutlet.] **1.** The side of a thing. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; frontier border. [*Obs.*]

From the river, the river Euphrates, even to the uttermost sea, shall your *coast* be. *Deut.* xi. 24.

3. The seashore, or land near it.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast.* *Dryden.*

We the Arabian *coast* do know
At distance, when the spices blow. *Waller.*

The coast is clear, the danger is over; no enemy in sight. *Dryden.* Fig.: There are no obstacles. "Seeing that *the coast was clear*, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **Coast guard.** (*a*) A body of men originally employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under the control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. [*Eng.*] (*b*) The force employed in life-saving stations along the seacoast. [*U. S.*] — **Coast rat** (*Zoöl.*), a South African mammal (*Bathyergus suillus*), about the size of a rabbit, remarkable for its extensive burrows; — called also *sand mole.* — **Coast waiter,** a customhouse officer who superintends the landing or shipping of goods for the coast trade. [*Eng.*]

Coast (kōst), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Coasted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Coasting.] [OE. *costien*, *costeien*, *costen*, OF. *costier*, *costoier*, F. *côtoyer*, fr. OF. *coste* coast, F. *côte.* See Coast, *n.*] **1.** To draw or keep near; to approach. [*Obs.*]

Anon she hears them chant it lustily,
And all in haste she *coasteth* to the cry. *Shak.*

2. To sail by or near the shore.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To sail from port to port in the same country.

4. [Cf. OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, hill, hillside.] To slide down hill; to slide on a sled, upon snow or ice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Coast, *v. t.* **1.** To draw near to; to approach; to keep near, or by the side of. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

2. To sail by or near; to follow the coast line of.

Nearchus, . . . not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To conduct along a coast or river bank. [*Obs.*]

The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river. *Hakluyt.*

Coast/al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a coast.

Coast/er (kōst/ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel employed in sailing along a coast, or engaged in the coasting trade.

2. One who sails near the shore.

Coast/ing (kōst/ĭng), *a.* Sailing along or near a coast, or running between ports along a coast.

Coasting trade, trade carried on by water between neighboring ports of the same country, as distinguished from foreign trade or trade involving long voyages. — Coasting vessel, a vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

Coast/ing, *n.* **1.** A sailing along a coast, or from port to port; a carrying on a coasting trade.

2. Sliding down hill; sliding on a sled upon snow or ice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Coast/wise/ (-wīz/), **Coast/ways/** (-wāz/), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

Coat (kōt; 110), *n.* [OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, petticoat, *cotte d'armes* coat of arms, *cotte de mailles* coat of mail, LL. *cota*, *cotta*, tunic, prob. of German origin; cf. OHG. *chozzo* coarse mantle, G. *kotze*, D. *kot*, hut, E. *cot.* Cf. Cot a hut.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; especially, such a garment worn by men.

Let each
His adamantine *coat* gird well. *Milton.*

2. A petticoat. [*Obs.*] "A child in *coats.*" *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office; cloth.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*
She was sought by spirits of richest *coat.* *Shak.*

4. An external covering like a garment, as fur, skin, wool, husk, or bark; as, the horses' *coats* were sleek.

Fruit of all kinds, in *coat*
Rough or smooth rined, or bearded husk, or shell. *Milton.*

5. A layer of any substance covering another; a cover; a tegument; as, the *coats* of the eye; the *coats* of an onion; a *coat* of tar or varnish.

6. Same as *Coat of arms.* See below.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat.* *Shak.*

7. A coat card. See below. [*Obs.*]

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived. *Massinger.*

Coat armor. See under Armor. — **Coat of arms** (*Her.*), a translation of the French *cotte d'armes*, a garment of light material worn over the armor in the 15th and 16th centuries. This was often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer. Hence, an heraldic achievement; the bearings of any person, taken together. — **Coat card,** a card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards. "'I am a *coat card* indeed.' 'Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen.'" *Rowley.* — **Coat link,** a pair of buttons or studs joined by a link, to hold together the lappels of a double-breasted coat; or a button with a loop for a single-breasted coat. — **Coat of mail,** a defensive garment of chain mail. See *Chain mail,* under Chain. — **Mast coat** (*Naut.*), a piece of canvas nailed around a mast, where it passes through the deck, to prevent water from getting below. — **Sail coat** (*Naut.*), a canvas cover laced over furled sails, and the like, to keep them dry and clean.

Coat (kōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Coated; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Coating.] **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment.

2. To cover with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a jar with tin foil; to *coat* a ceiling.

Coat-ee/ (kōt-ē/), *n.* A coat with short flaps.

Co-a/ti (kō-ä/tē *or* kō-ä/tĭ), *n.* [From the native name: cf. F. *coati.*] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal of tropical America of the genus *Nasua*, allied to the raccoon, but with a longer body, tail, and nose.

☞ The red coati (*N. socialis*), called also *coati mondi*, inhabits Mexico and Central America. The brown coati (*N. narica*) is found in Surinam and Brazil.

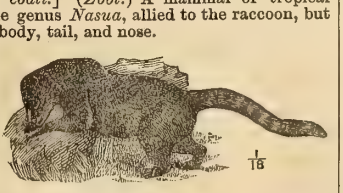

Brown Coati (*Nasua narica*). 1/18

Coat/ing (kōt/ĭng), *n.* **1.** A coat or covering; a layer of any substance, as a cover or protection; as, the *coating* of a retort or vial.

2. Cloth for coats; as, an assortment of *coatings.*

Coat/less (kōt/lĕs), *a.* Not wearing a coat; also, not possessing a coat.

Coax (kōks; 110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Coaxed (kōkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Coaxing.] [Cf. OE. *cokes* fool, a person easily imposed upon, W. *coeg* empty, foolish; F. *coquin* knave, rogue.] To persuade by gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling; to wheedle; to soothe.

Syn. — To wheedle; cajole; flatter; persuade; entice.

Coax, *n.* A simpleton; a dupe. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Co/ax-a/tion (kō/ăks-ā/shŭn), *n.* [Gr. κοάξ the noise of frogs.] The act of croaking. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Coax/er (kōks/ẽr), *n.* One who coaxes.

Coax/ing-ly, *adv.* In a coaxing manner; by coaxing.

Cob (kŏb), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cop*, *copp*, head, top, D. *kop*, G. *kopf*, *kuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup (cf. E. *brainpan*); and also W. *cob* tuft, spider, *cop*, *copa*, top, summit, *cobio* to thump. Cf. Cop top, Cup, *n.*] **1.** The top or head of anything. [*Obs.*] *W. Gifford.*

2. A leader or chief; a conspicuous person, esp. a rich covetous person. [*Obs.*]

All cobbing country chuffs, which make their bellies and their bags their god, are called rich *cobs.* *Nash.*

3. The axis on which the kernels of maize or Indian corn grow. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Zoöl.*) A spider; perhaps from its shape, it being round like a head.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A young herring. *B. Jonson.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) A fish; — also called *miller's thumb.*

7. A short-legged and stout horse, esp. one used for the saddle. [*Eng.*]

8. (*Zoöl.*) A sea mew or gull; esp., the black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). [Written also *cobb.*]

9. A lump or piece of anything, usually of a somewhat large size, as of coal, ore, or stone.

10. A cobnut; as, Kentish *cobs.* See Cobnut. [*Eng.*]

11. Clay mixed with straw. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls and thatch for his covering. *R. Carew.*

12. A punishment consisting of blows inflicted on the buttocks with a strap or a flat piece of wood. *Wright.*

13. A Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. 6d. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Cob coal, coal in rounded lumps from the size of an egg to that of a football; — called also *cobbles. Grose.* — Cob loaf, a crusty, uneven loaf, rounded at top. *Wright.* — Cob money, a kind of rudely coined gold and silver money of Spanish South America in the eighteenth century. The coins were of the weight of the piece of eight, or of one of its aliquot parts.

Cob, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cobbed (kŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cobbing.] **1.** To strike. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. (*Mining*) To break into small pieces, as ore, so as to sort out its better portions. *Raymond.*

3. (*Naut.*) To punish by striking on the buttocks with a strap, a flat piece of wood, or the like.

Co-bæ/a (kō-bē/ȧ), *n.* [Named after B. *Cobo*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of climbing plants, native of Mexico and South America. *C. scandens* is a conservatory climber with large bell-shaped flowers.

Co/balt (kō/bôlt; 277, 74), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, prob. fr. *kobold*, *kobel*, goblin, MHG. *kobolt;* perh. akin to G. *koben* pigsty, hut, AS. *cofa* room, *cofgodas* household gods, Icel. *kofi* hut. If so, the ending *-old* stands for older *-walt*, *-wald*, being the same as *-ald* in E. *herald*, and the word would mean *ruler* or *governor in a house*, *house spirit*, the metal being so called by miners, because it was poisonous and troublesome. Cf. Kobold, Cove, Goblin.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal of the iron group, not easily fusible, and somewhat magnetic. Atomic weight 59.1. Symbol Co.

☞ It occurs in nature in combination with arsenic, sulphur, and oxygen, and is obtained from its ores, smaltite, cobaltite, asbolite, etc. Its oxide colors glass or any flux, as borax, a fine blue, and is used in the manufacture of smalt. It is frequently associated with nickel, and both are characteristic ingredients of meteoric iron.

2. A commercial name for a crude arsenic used as fly poison.

Cobalt bloom. Same as Erythrite. — **Cobalt blue,** a dark blue pigment consisting of some salt of cobalt, as the phosphate, ignited with alumina; — called also *cobalt ultramarine*, and *Thenard's blue.* — **Cobalt crust,** earthy arseniate of cobalt. — **Cobalt glance.** (*Min.*) See Cobaltite. — **Cobalt green,** a pigment consisting essentially of the oxides of cobalt and zinc; — called also *Rinman's green.* — **Cobalt yellow** (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline powder, regarded as a double nitrite of cobalt and potassium.

Co-balt/ic (kō-bôl/tĭk; 74), *a.* [Cf. F. *cobaltique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said especially of those compounds in which cobalt has its higher valence; as, *cobaltic* oxide.

Luteo-cobaltic compounds (*Chem.*), an extensive series of complex yellow compounds of ammonia and cobaltic salts. — Roseo-cobaltic compounds (*Chem.*), an extensive series of complex red compounds of cobalt and ammonia. Modifications of these are the *purpureo-cobaltic compounds.*

Co/balt-if/er-ous (kō/bôl-tĭf/ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cobalt* + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Containing cobalt.

Co/balt-ine (kō/bôl-tĭn), **Co/balt-ite** (kō/bôl-tīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of nearly silver-white color, composed of arsenic, sulphur, and cobalt.

Co-balt/ous (kō-bôl/tŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said esp. of cobalt compounds in which the metal has its lower valence.

Cobaltous chloride, a crystalline compound, $CoCl_2$, of a pale rose color when hydrous, blue when dehydrated. Its solution is used for a sympathetic ink, the writing being nearly colorless when dried in the air, owing to absorbed moisture, and becoming bright blue when warmed.

Cob/bing (kŏb/bĭng), *a.* Haughty; purse-proud. See Cob, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*] *Withals* (1608).

Cob/ble (kŏb/b'l), *n.* A fishing boat. See Coble.

Cob/ble, *n.* [From Cob a lump. See Cob, *n.*, 9, and cf. Copple, Copplestone.] **1.** A cobblestone. "Their slings held *cobbles* round." *Fairfax.*

2. *pl.* Cob coal. See under Cob.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cobbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cobbling (-blĭng).] [OF. *cobler, copler,* to join or knit together, couple, F. *coupler,* L. *copulare* to couple, join. Cf. Couple, *n. & v. t.*] **1.** To make or mend coarsely; to patch; to botch; as, to *cobble* shoes. *Shak.* "*A cobbled* saddle." *Thackeray.*

2. To make clumsily. "*Cobbled* rhymes." *Dryden.*

3. To pave with cobblestones.

Cob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman. *Shak.*

3. A beverage. See *Sherry cobbler,* under Sherry.

Cobbler fish (*Zoöl.*), a marine fish (*Blepharis crinitus*) of the Atlantic. The name alludes to its threadlike fin rays.

Cob'ble-stone' (kŏb'b'l-stōn'), *n.* A large pebble; a rounded stone not too large to be handled; a small bowlder; — used for paving streets and for other purposes.

Cob'by (kŏb'bў), *a.* [From Cob, *n.*] **1.** Headstrong; obstinate. [*Obs.*] *Brockett.*

2. Stout; hearty; lively. [*Obs.*]

Co'bel-lig'er-ent (kō'bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-ent), *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

Co'bel-lig'er-ent, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

Co'bi-a (kō'bĭ-à), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An oceanic fish of large size (*Elacate canada*); the crabeater; — called also *bonito, cubbyyew, coalfish,* and *sergeant fish.*

Cob'i'ron (kŏb'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [From Cob the top.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

Co'bish'op (kō'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Co'ble (kŏb'l), *n.* [AS. *cuopel;* cf. W. *ceubal* skiff, ferryboat.] A flat-floored fishing boat with a lug sail, and a drop rudder extending from two to four feet below the keel. It was originally used on the stormy coast of Yorkshire, England.

Cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) A large roundish variety of the cultivated hazelnut.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

Co-boose' (kō-bōōs'), *n.* See Caboose.

Co'bourg (kō'bōōrg), *n.* [Named from the town of *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin worsted fabric for women's dresses.

Co'bra (kō'brà), *n.* See Copra.

Co'bra, *n.* The cobra de capello.

¶ **Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brà dā kà-pĕl'lō). [Pg., serpent of the hood.] (*Zoöl.*) The hooded snake (*Naia tripudians*), a highly venomous serpent inhabiting India.

Head of Cobra de Capello.

Cob'stone' (kŏb'stōn'), *n.* Cobblestone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cob'swan' (kŏb'swŏn'), *n.* A large swan. *B. Jonson.*

Cob'wall' (kŏb'wąl'), *n.* [*Cob* clay mixed with straw + *wall.*] A wall made of clay mixed with straw.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*Cob* a spider + *web.*] **1.** The network spread by a spider to catch its prey.

2. A snare of insidious meshes designed to catch the ignorant and unwary.

I can not but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the *cobwebs* of the schools. *Cowper.*

3. That which is thin and unsubstantial, or flimsy and worthless; rubbish.

The dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The European spotted flycatcher.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen, mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of fifteen yards. *Beck. Draper's Dict.*

Such a proud piece of *cobweb lawn.* *Beau. & Fl.*

— **Cobweb micrometer,** a micrometer in which threads of cobweb are substituted for wires.

Cob'webbed' (kŏb'wĕbd'), *a.* Abounding in cobwebs. "The *cobwebbed* cottage." *Young.*

Cob'web'by (kŏb'wĕb'bў), *a.* Abounding in cobwebs, or any fine web; resembling a cobweb.

Cob'work' (kŏb'wûrk'), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends dovetailed together at the corners, as in a log house; in marine work, often surrounding a central space filled with stones; as, a *cobwork* dock or breakwater.

Co'ca (kō'kà), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] The dried leaf of a South American shrub (*Erythroxylon Coca*). In med., called *Erythroxylon.*

☞ Coca leaves resemble tea leaves in size, shape, and odor, and are chewed (with an alkali) by natives of Peru and Bolivia to impart vigor in prolonged exertion, or to sustain strength in absence of food.

Mexican coca, an American herb (*Richardsonia scabra*), yielding a nutritious fodder. Its roots are used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Coc-agne' (kŏk-ăn'), *n.* [F. *cocagne, pays de cocagne;* of uncertain origin, cf. Prov. F. *couque* cake, Catal. *coca,* L. *coquere* to cook; as if the houses in this country were covered with cakes. Cf. Cook, Cockney.]

1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury.

2. The land of cockneys; cockneydom; — a term applied to London and its suburbs. *Smart.*

Co'ca-ine (kō'kà-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained from the leaves of coca. It is a bitter, white, crystalline substance, and is remarkable for producing local insensibility to pain.

Coccinella (*C. novemnotata*). *a* Adult beetle; *b* Pupa. Nat. size.

Coc-cif'er-ous (kŏk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coccum* a berry + *-ferous.* See Coccus.] Bearing or producing berries; bacciferous; as, *coccifer-ous* trees or plants.

‖ **Coc'ci-nel'la** (kŏk'sĭ-nĕl'là), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coccineus* scarlet-colored. See Cochineal.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small beetles of many species. They and their larvæ feed on aphids or plant lice, and hence are of great benefit to man. Also called *ladybirds* and *ladybugs.*

‖ **Coc'co-bac-te'ri-um** (kŏk'kŏ-băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Coccobacteria (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. κόκκος a grain + NL. *bacterium.* So called from its round shape.] (*Biol.*) One of the round variety of bacteria, a vegetable organism, generally less than a thousandth of a millimeter in diameter.

Coc'co-lite (kŏk'kŏ-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. κόκκος a grain, seed + *-lite:* cf. F. *coccolite.*] (*Min.*) A granular variety of pyroxene, green or white in color.

Coc'co-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. κόκκος a grain, seed + *-lith.*] (*Biol.*) One of a kind of minute, calcareous bodies, probably vegetable, often abundant in deep-sea mud.

Coc'co-sphere (kŏk'kŏ-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. κόκκος a grain, seed + E. *sphere.*] (*Biol.*) A small, rounded, marine organism, capable of breaking up into coccoliths.

‖ **Coc-cos'te-us** (kŏk-kŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κόκκος grain, seed + ὀστέον bone.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of Devonian ganoid fishes, having the broad plates about the head studded with berrylike tubercles.

Skeleton of *Coccosteus decipiens.* (⅛)

‖ **Coc'cu-lus In'di-cus** (kŏk'kŭ-lŭs ĭn'dĭ-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (dim. of L. *coccum* kermes berry) + L. *Indicus* of India.] (*Bot.*) The fruit or berry of the *Anamirta Cocculus,* a climbing plant of the East Indies. It is a poisonous narcotic and stimulant.

‖ **Coc'cus** (kŏk'kŭs), *n.; pl.* Cocci (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed. See Cochineal.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the separable carpels of a dry fruit.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hemipterous insects, including scale insects, and the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*).

3. (*Biol.*) A form of bacteria, shaped like a globule.

Coc-cyg'e-al (kŏk-sĭj'ē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the coccyx; as, the *coccygeal* vertebræ.

Coccygeal glands (*Zoöl.*), glands situated at the base of the tail of birds. They secrete the oil with which the plumage is dressed.

Coc-cyg'e-ous (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ŭs), *a.* Coccygeal. [*R.*]

‖ **Coc'cyx** (kŏk'sĭks), *n.; pl.* Coccyges (-sĭ'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo, coccyx. So called from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.] (*Anat.*) The end of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum in man and tailless monkeys. It is composed of several vertebræ more or less consolidated.

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl; 277), *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla,* dim. from L. *coccineus, coccinus,* scarlet, fr. *coccum* the kermes berry, Gr. κόκκος berry, especially the kermes insect, used to dye scarlet, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *Quercus coccifera;* but cf. also Sp. *cochinilla* wood louse, dim. of *cochina* sow, akin to F. *cochon* pig.] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of the *Coccus cacti,* an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc., and found on several species of cactus, esp. *Opuntia cochinellifera.*

Cochineal Insect. *a* Male, much enlarged; *b* Female, twice natural size.

☞ These insects are gathered from the plant, killed by the application of heat, and exposed to the sun to dry. When dried they resemble small, rough berries or seeds, of a brown or purple color, and form the cochineal of the shops, which is used for making carmine, and also as a red dye.

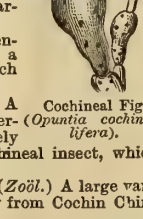
Cochineal Fig (*Opuntia cochinellifera*).

☞ Cochineal contains as its essential coloring matter *carminic acid,* a purple red amorphous substance which yields *carmine red.*

Coch'i-neal fig' (fĭg'). (*Bot.*) A plant of Central and Southern America, of the Cactus family, extensively cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect, which lives on it.

Co'chin fowl' (kō'chĭn foul'). (*Zoöl.*) A large variety of the domestic fowl, originally from Cochin China (Anam).

‖ **Coch'le-a** (kŏk'lē-à), *n.* [L., a snail, or snail shell, Gr. κοχλίας a snail, fr. κόχλος a shellfish with a spiral shell.] (*Anat.*) An appendage of the labyrinth of the internal ear, which is elongated and coiled into a spiral in mammals. See Ear.

Coch'le-ar (kŏk'lē-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cochlea.

‖ **Coch'le-a're** (-ā'rē), *n.* [L.] **1.** A spoon. *Andrews.*

2. (*Med.*) A spoonful. *Dunglison.*

Coch'le-ar'i-form (kŏk'lē-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cochleare* + *-form.*] Spoon-shaped.

Coch'le-a-ry (kŏk'lē-à-rў), *a.* [L. *cochlearium* pen for snails (meaning formerly given, *snail shell*). See Cochlea.] Same as Cochleate.

Coch'le-ate (-āt), } *a.* [L. *cochleatus* spiral or
Coch'le-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } screw-formed. See Cochlea.] Having the form of a snail shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* [AS. *coc;* of unknown origin, perh. in imitation of the cry of the cock. Cf. Chicken.]

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls.

2. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock.

Drenched our steeples, drowned the *cocks!* *Shak.*

3. A chief man; a leader or master. [*Humorous*]

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club, since he left us. *Addison.*

4. The crow of a cock, esp. the first crow in the morning; cockcrow. [*Obs.*]

He begins at curfew, and walks till the first *cock.* *Shak.*

5. A faucet or valve.

☞ Johnson says, "The handle probably had a *cock* on the top; things that were contrived to turn seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason." Skinner says, because it used to be constructed *in forma cristæ galli,* i. e., in the form of a cock's comb.

6. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

7. The indicator of a balance. *Johnson.*

8. The bridge piece which affords a bearing for the pivot of a balance in a clock or watch. *Knight.*

Ball cock. See under Ball. — **Chaparral cock.** See under Chaparral. — **Cock and bull story,** an extravagant, boastful story; a canard. — **Cock of the plains.** (*Zoöl.*) See Sage cock. — **Cock of the rock** (*Zoöl.*), a South American bird (*Rupicola aurantia*) having a beautiful crest. — **Cock of the walk,** a chief or master; the hero of the hour; one who has overcrowed, or got the better of, rivals or competitors. — **Cock of the woods.** See Capercailzie.

Cock (kŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cocked (kŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cocking.] [Cf. Gael. *coc* to cock.] **1.** To set erect; to turn up.

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears. *Gay.*
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn. *Swift.*

2. To shape, as a hat, by turning up the brim.

3. To set on one side in a pert or jaunty manner.

They *cocked* their hats in each other's faces. *Macaulay.*

4. To turn (the eye) obliquely and partially close its lid, as an expression of derision or insinuation.

Cocked hat. (*a*) A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular; — called also *three-cornered hat.* (*b*) A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used, which are set up at the angles of a triangle.

Cock, *v. i.* To strut; to swagger; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Addison.*

Cock, *n.* The act of cocking; also, the turn so given; as, a *cock* of the eyes; to give a hat a saucy *cock.*

Cock, *n.* [It. *cocca* notch of an arrow.] **1.** The notch of an arrow or crossbow.

2. The hammer in the lock of a firearm.

At cock, At full cock, with the hammer raised and ready to fire; — said of firearms, also, jocularly, of one prepared for instant action. — **At half cock.** See under Half. — **Cock feather** (*Archery*), the feather of an arrow at right angles to the direction of the cock or notch. *Nares.*

Cock, *v. t.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.

Cock, *v. i.* To draw back the hammer of a firearm, and set it for firing.

Cocked, fired, and missed his man. *Byron.*

Cock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kökkr* lump, Dan. *kok* heap, or E. *cock* to set erect.] A small conical pile of hay.

Cock, *v. t.* To put into cocks or heaps, as hay.

Under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser.*

Cock, *n.* [OF. *coque;* F. *coche,* a small vessel, L. *concha* muscle shell, a vessel. See Coach, and cf. Coc a small boat.] A small boat.

Yond tall anchoring bark [appears]
Diminished to her *cock;* her *cock,* a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*

Cock, *n.* A corruption or disguise of the word *God,* used in oaths. [*Obs.*] "By *cock* and pie." *Shak.*

Cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocarde,* fr. *coquard* vain, OF. *coquart,* fr. *coq* cock, prob. of imitative origin. The ornament is so named from its resemblance to the crest of a cock. Cf. Coquette.] A badge, usually in the form of a rosette, or knot, and generally worn upon the hat; — used as an indication of military or naval service, or party allegiance, and in England as a part of the livery to indicate that the wearer is the servant of a military or naval officer.

Seduced by military liveries and *cockades.* *Burke.*

Cock-ad'ed (-ād'ĕd), *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*

Cock'-a-hoop' (kŏk'à-hōōp'), *a.* Boastful; defiant; exulting. Also used adverbially.

Cock'al (kŏk'al), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice. [*Obs.*]

2. The bone used in playing the game; — called also *huckle bone.* [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

A little transverse bone
Which boys and bruckeled children call
(Playing for points and pins) *cockal.* *Herrick.*

Cock'a-leek'ie (kŏk'à-lē'kĭ), *n.* [From *cock* + *leek.*] A favorite soup in Scotland, made from a capon highly seasoned, and boiled with leeks and prunes.

Cock'a-ma-roo' (-à-mà-rōō'), *n.* The Russian variety of bagatelle.

Cock'a-teel (kŏk'à-tēl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian parrot (*Calopsitta Novæ-Hollandiæ*); — so called from its note.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'à-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Parrot family, of the subfamily *Cacatuinæ,* having a short, strong, and much curved beak, and the head ornamented with a crest, which can be raised or depressed at will. There are several genera and many species; as the broad-crested (*Plictolophus,* or *Cacatua, cristatus*), the sulphur-crested (*P. galeritus*), etc. The palm or great black cockatoo of Australia is *Microglossus aterrimus.*

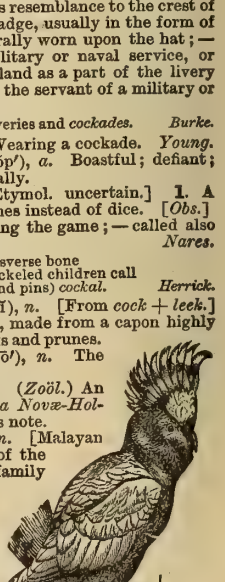

Pink Cockatoo (*Plictolophus Leadbeateri*).

Cock'a-trice (-trĭs; 277), *n.* [OF. *cocatrice* crocodile, F. *cocatrix, cockatrice.* The word is a corruption from

the same source as E. *crocodile*, but was confused with *cock* the bird, F. *coq*, whence arose the fable that the animal was produced from a *cock's* egg. See CROCODILE.]

1. A fabulous serpent whose breath and look were said to be fatal. See BASILISK.

That bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*. *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) A representation of this serpent. It has the head, wings, and legs of a bird, and tail of a serpent.

3. (*Script.*) A venomous serpent which cannot now be identified.

The weaned child shall put his hand on the *cockatrice's* [Rev. Ver. *basilisk's*] den. *Is.* xi. 8.

4. Any venomous or deadly thing.

This little *cockatrice* of a king. *Bacon.*

Cock'bill′ (kŏk′bĭl′), *v. t.* [See COCK to set erect.] (*Naut.*) To tilt up one end of so as to make almost vertical; as, to *cockbill* the yards as a sign of mourning.

To cockbill the anchor, to suspend it from the cathead preparatory to letting it go. See ACOCKBILL.

Cock'boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* [See COCK a boat.] A small boat, esp. one used on rivers or near the shore.

Cock'–brained′ (-brānd′), *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*

Cock'chaf'er (-chā′fẽr), *n.* [See CHAFER the beetle.] (*Zoöl.*) A beetle of the genus *Melolontha* (esp. *M. vulgaris*) and allied genera; — called also *May bug*, *chafer*, or *dorbeetle*.

Cock'crow′ (-krō′), } *n.* The time at which cocks first
Cock'crow'ing, } crow; the early morning.

Cock'er (kŏk′ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COCKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COCKERING.] [OE. *cokeren*; cf. W. *cocru* to indulge, fondle, E. *cock* the bird, F. *coqueliner* to dandle (Cotgrave), to imitate the crow of a cock, to run after the girls, and E. *cockle*, v.] To treat with too great tenderness; to fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid. *Ecclesiasticus* XXX. 9.

Poor folks cannot afford to *cocker* themselves up. *J. Ingelow.*

Cock'er, *n.* [From COCK the bird.] **1.** One given to cockfighting. [*Obs.*] *Steele.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks, etc.

Cocker Spaniel.

Cock'er, *n.* [OE. *coker* quiver, boot, AS. *cocer* quiver; akin to G. *köcher* quiver, and perh. originally meaning *receptacle*, *holder*. Cf. QUIVER (for arrows).] A rustic high shoe or half-boot. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Cock'er-el (-ẽl), *n.* [Prob. a double dim. of *cock*.] A young cock.

Cock'et (kŏk′ĕt), *a.* [F. *coquet* coquettish. See COQUETTE, *n.*] Pert; saucy. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Cock'et, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A customhouse seal; a certified document given to a shipper as a warrant that his goods have been duly entered and have paid duty.

2. An office in a customhouse where goods intended for export are entered. [*Eng.*]

3. A measure for bread. [*Obs.*]

4. The second quality of bread. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Cock'eye′ (-ī′), *n.* [From *cock* to turn up.] A squinting eye. *Forby.*

Cock'eye′, *n.* (*Mach.*) The socket in the ball of a millstone, which sits on the cockhead.

Cock'fight′ (kŏk′fīt′), *n.* A match or contest of gamecocks.

Cock'fight'ing, *n.* The act or practice of pitting gamecocks to fight.

Cock'fight'ing, *a.* Addicted to cockfighting.

Cock'head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* (*Mach.*) The rounded or pointed top of a grinding mill spindle, forming a pivot on which the stone is balanced.

Cock'horse′ (-hôrs′), *n.* **1.** A child's rocking-horse.

Ride a *cockhorse* to Banbury cross. *Mother Goose.*

2. A high or tall horse. [*R.*]

Cock'horse′, *a.* **1.** Lifted up, as one is on a tall horse.

2. Lofty in feeling; exultant; proud; upstart.

Our painted fools and *cockhorse* peasantry. *Marlowe.*

Cock'ie-leek'ie (kŏk′ĭ-lē′kĭ), *n.* Same as COCKALEEKIE.

Cock'ing, *n.* Cockfighting. *Ben Jonson.*

Coc'kle (kŏk′k'l), *n.* [OE. *cockes* cockles, AS. *sæcocas* sea cockles, prob. from Celtic; cf. W. *cocs* cockles, Gael. *cochull* husk. Perh. influenced by F. *coquille* shell, a dim. from the root of E. *conch*. Cf. COACH.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve mollusk, with radiating ribs, of the genus *Cardium*, especially *C. edule*, used in Europe for food; — sometimes applied to similar shells of other genera.

Cockle (2). 1/4

2. A cockleshell.

3. The mineral black tourmaline or schorl; — so called by the Cornish miners. *Raymond.*

4. The fire chamber of a furnace. [*Eng.*] *Knight.*

5. A hop-drying kiln; an oast. *Knight.*

6. The dome of a heating furnace. *Knight.*

Cockle hat, a hat ornamented with a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim. *Shak.* — **Cockle stairs,** winding or spiral stairs.

Coc'kle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COCKLING (-klĭng).] [Of uncertain origin.] To cause to contract into wrinkles or ridges.

Coc'kle, *v. i.* To contract or pucker into wrinkles or ridges, as some kinds of cloth after a wetting.

Cockling sea, waves dashing against each other with a short and quick motion. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Coc'kle, *n.* [AS. *coccel*, *cocel*; cf. Gael. *cogall* tares, husks, cockle.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant or weed that grows among grain; the corn rose (*Lychnis Githago*). (*b*) The *Lolium*, or darnel.

Coc'kle-bur′ (kŏk′k'l-bûr′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse, composite weed, having a rough or prickly fruit; one of several species of the genus *Xanthium*; — called also *clotbur*.

Coc'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Inclosed in a shell.

The tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shak.*

Coc'kled, *a.* Wrinkled; puckered.

Showers soon drench the camlet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Coc'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who takes and sells cockles.

Coc'kle-shell′ (-k'l-shĕl′), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle.

2. A light boat.

To board the *cockleshell* in those plunging waters. *W. Black.*

Cock'loft′ (kŏk′lôft′; 115), *n.* [Prop., a loft where *cocks* roost.] An upper loft; a garret; the highest room in a building. *Dryden. Swift.*

Cock'mas'ter (kŏk′mȧs′tẽr), *n.* One who breeds gamecocks. *L'Estrange.*

Cock'match′ (-măch′), *n.* A cockfight.

Cock'ney (kŏk′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COCKNEYS (-nĭz). [OE. *cokenay*, *cokeney*, *coknay*, a spoiled child, effeminate person, an egg; prob. orig. a cock's egg, a small imperfect egg; OE. *cok* cock + *nay*, *neye*, for *ey* egg (cf. NEWT), AS. *æg*. See 1st COCK, EGG, *n.*] **1.** An effeminate person; a spoilt child. "A young heir or *cockney*, that is his mother's darling." *Nash* (1592).

This great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*

2. A native or resident of the city of London; — used contemptuously.

A *cockney* in a rural village was stared at as much as if he had entered a kraal of Hottentots. *Macaulay.*

Cock'ney, *a.* Of or relating to, or like, cockneys.

Cock'ney-dom (kŏk′nĭ-dŭm), *n.* The region or home of cockneys; cockneys, collectively. *Thackeray.*

Cock'ney-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Cockney* + *-fy*.] To form with the manners or character of a cockney. [*Colloq.*]

Cock'ney-ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or resembling, cockneys.

Cock'ney-ism (kŏk′nĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics, manners, or dialect, of a cockney.

Cock'–pad'dle (kŏk′pȧd′d'l), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) See LUMPFISH. [*Scot.*]

Cock'pit′ (kŏk′pĭt′), *n.* **1.** A pit, or inclosed area, for cockfights.

Henry the Eighth had built . . . a *cockpit*. *Macaulay.*

2. The Privy Council room at Westminster; — so called because built on the site of the cockpit of Whitehall palace. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) That part of a war vessel appropriated to the wounded during an engagement. (*b*) In yachts and other small vessels, a space lower than the rest of the deck, which affords easy access to the cabin.

Common Cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). 1/2

Cock'roach′ (-rōch′), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] (*Zoöl.*) An orthopterous insect of the genus *Blatta*, and allied genera.

☞ The species are numerous, especially in hot countries. Those most commonly infesting houses in Europe and North America are *Blatta orientalis*, a large species often called *black beetle*, and the Croton bug (*Ectobia Germanica*).

Cocks'comb′ (kŏks′kōm′), *n.* [1st *cock*, n. + *comb* crest.] **1.** See COXCOMB.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant (*Celosia cristata*), of many varieties, cultivated for its broad, fantastic spikes of brilliant flowers; — sometimes called *garden cockscomb*. Also the *Pedicularis*, or lousewort, the *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, and the *Onobrychis Crista-galli*.

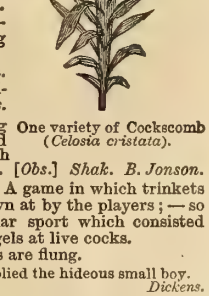
One variety of Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

Cocks'head′ (kŏks′hĕd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous herb (*Onobrychis Caput-galli*), having small spiny-crested pods.

Cock'shut′ (kŏk′shŭt′), *n.* A kind of net to catch woodcock. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Cockshut time *or* **light,** evening twilight; nightfall; — so called in allusion to the time at which the cockshut used to be spread. [*Obs.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

Cock'shy′ (kŏk′shī′), *n.* **1.** A game in which trinkets are set upon sticks, to be thrown at by the players; — so called from an ancient popular sport which consisted in "shying" or throwing cudgels at live cocks.

2. An object at which stones are flung.

"Making a *cockshy* of him," replied the hideous small boy. *Dickens.*

Cock'spur′ (kŏk′spûr′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of *Crataegus*, or hawthorn (*C. Crus-galli*), having long, straight thorns; — called also *Cockspur thorn*.

Cock'sure′ (-shụr′), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. [*Obs.*]

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; . . . we walk invisible. *Shak.*

2. Quite certain. [*Colloq.*]

I thought myself *cocksure* of the horse which he readily promised me. *Pope.*

Cock'swain (kŏk′swȧn, *colloq.* kŏk′s'n), *n.* [*Cock* a boat + *swain*; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a boat; a petty officer who has charge of a boat and its crew.

Cock'tail′ (kŏk′tāl′), *n.* **1.** A beverage made of brandy, whisky, or gin, iced, flavored, and sweetened. [*U. S.*]

2. (*Stock Breeding*) A horse, not of pure breed, but having only one eighth or one sixteenth impure blood in his veins. *Darwin.*

3. A mean, half-hearted, spiritless fellow; a coward. [*Slang, Eng.*]

It was in the second affair that poor little Barney showed he was a *cocktail*. *Thackeray.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A species of rove beetle; — so called from its habit of elevating the tail.

Cock'up-(kŏk′ŭp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, highly esteemed, edible fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*); — also called *begti*.

Cock'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Peppergrass. *Johnson.*

Cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See COCKET, *a.*] Pert. [*Slang*]

Co'co (kō′kō), *n.*, *or* **Co'co palm**′ (păm′). See COCOA.

Co'coa (kō′kō), *n.* } [Sp. & Pg. *coco* cocoanut, in
Co'coa palm′ (păm′). } Sp. also, cocoa palm. The Portuguese name is said to have been given from the monkeylike face at the base of the nut, fr. Pg. *coco* a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children. Cf., however, Gr. κούκι the cocoa palm and its fruit, κόϊξ, κόϊκος, a kind of Egyptian palm.] (*Bot.*) A palm tree producing the cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*). It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet. The trunk is without branches, and has a tuft of leaves at the top, each being fifteen or twenty feet in length, and at the base of these the nuts hang in clusters; the cocoanut tree.

Cocoa Palm.

Co'coa, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao*.] A preparation made from the seeds of the chocolate tree, and used in making a beverage; also the beverage made from cocoa or cocoa shells. See CACAO.

Cocoa shells, the husks which separate from the cacao seeds in preparing them for use.

Co'coa-nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* The large, hard-shelled nut of the cocoa palm. It yields an agreeable milky liquid and a white meat or albumen much used as food and in making oil.

‖ **Co'co-bo'lo** (kō′kō-bō′lō), } *n.* [Sp. *cocobolo*.] (*Bot.*)
‖ **Co'co-bo'las** (-kō-bō′lȧs), } A very beautiful and hard wood, obtained in the West India Islands. It is used in cabinetmaking, for the handles of tools, and for various fancy articles.

Co-coon' (kō-kōōn′), *n.* [F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque* shell of eggs and insects, fr. L. *concha* mussel shell. See CONCH.] **1.** An oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state. It is formed of threads of silk spun by the worm just before leaving the larval state. From these the silk of commerce is prepared.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The case constructed by any insect to contain its larva or pupa. (*b*) The case of silk made by spiders to protect their eggs. (*c*) The egg cases of mucus, etc., made by leeches and other worms.

Co-coon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or apartment for silkworms, when feeding and forming cocoons.

Coc'ti-ble (kŏk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See COCTILE.] Capable of being cooked. *Blount.*

Coc'tile (kŏk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquere*. See COOK.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *coctio*.] **1.** Act of boiling.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Digestion. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The change which the humorists believed morbific matter undergoes before elimination. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*

Co'cus wood′ (kō′kŭs wo͝od′). A West Indian wood, used for making flutes and other musical instruments.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag; akin to Icel. *koddi* pillow, Sw. *kudde* cushion; cf. W. *cod*, *cwd*, bag, shell.]

1. A husk; a pod; as, a peascod. [*Eng.*] *Mortimer*

2. A small bag or pouch. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

3. The scrotum. *Dunglison.*

4. A pillow or cushion. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Cod, *n.* [Cf. G. *gadde*, and (in Heligoland) *gadden*, L. *gadus* merlangus.] (*Zoöl.*) An important edible fish (*Gadus morrhua*), taken in immense numbers on the northern coasts of Europe and America. It is especially abundant and large on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. It is salted and dried in large quantities.

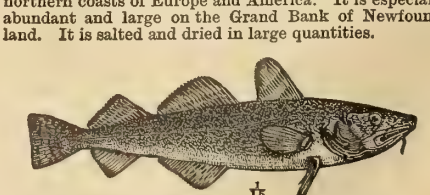
Cod (*Gadus morrhua*). 1/15

☞ There are several varieties; as *shore cod*, from shallow water; *bank cod*, from the distant banks; and *rock cod*, which is found among ledges, and is often dark brown or mottled with red. The *tomcod* is a distinct species of small size. The *bastard*, *blue*, *buffalo*, or *cultus cod* of the Pacific coast belongs to a distinct family. See *Buffalo cod*, under BUFFALO.

Cod fishery, the business of fishing for cod. — **Cod line,** an eighteen-thread line used in catching codfish. *McElrath.*

‖ **Co'da** (kō′dȧ), *n.* [It., tail, fr. L. *cauda*.] (*Mus.*) A few measures added beyond the natural termination of a composition.

Cod'der (kŏd′dẽr), *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *Johnson.*

Cod'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Lustful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cod'dle (kŏd′d'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CODDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CODDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. Prov. E. *caddle* to coax, spoil, fondle, and CADE, *a.* & *v. t.*] [Written also *codle*.] **1.** To parboil, or soften by boiling.

It [the guava fruit] may be *coddled*. *Dampier.*

2. To treat with excessive tenderness; to pamper.

How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas! *Thackeray.*

He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation. *Southey.*

Cod'dy-mod'dy (kŏd'dȳ-mŏd'dȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gull in the plumage of its first year.

Code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex, caudex*, the stock or stem of a tree, a board or tablet of wood smeared over with wax, on which the ancients originally wrote; hence, a book, a writing.] **1.** A body of law, sanctioned by legislation, in which the rules of law to be specifically applied by the courts are set forth in systematic form; a compilation of laws by public authority; a digest.

☞ The collection of laws made by the order of Justinian is sometimes called, by way of eminence, "*The Code.*" *Wharton.*

2. Any system of rules or regulations relating to one subject; as, the medical *code*, a system of rules for the regulation of the professional conduct of physicians; the naval *code*, a system of rules for making communications at sea by means of signals.

Code civil, *or* **Code Napoleon,** a code enacted in France in 1803 and 1804, embodying the law of rights of persons and of property generally. *Abbott.*

Co'de-fend'ant (kō'dē-fĕnd'ant), *n.* A joint defendant. *Blackstone.*

Co-de'ine (kō-dē'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. κώδεια poppy head: cf. F. *codéine*.] (*Chem.*) One of the opium alkaloids; a white crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, similar to and regarded as a derivative of morphine, but much feebler in its action; — called also *codeia.*

‖ **Co-det'ta** (kō-dĕt'tâ), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda* tail.] (*Mus.*) A short passage connecting two sections, but not forming part of either; a short coda.

‖ **Co'dex** (kō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CODICES (kŏd'ĭ-sēz). [L. See CODE.] **1.** A book; a manuscript.

2. A collection or digest of laws; a code. *Burrill.*

3. An ancient manuscript of the Sacred Scriptures, or any part of them, particularly the New Testament.

4. A collection of canons. *Shipley.*

Cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fish. Same as COD.

Codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CADGER.] **1.** A miser or mean person.

2. A singular or odd person; — a familiar, humorous, or depreciatory appellation. [*Colloq.*]

A few of us old *codgers* met at the fireside. *Emerson.*

Cod'i-cal (kŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to a codex, or a code.

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*: cf. F. *codicille*. See CODE.] (*Law*) A clause added to a will.

Cod'i-cil'la-ry (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl'lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *codicillaris, codicillarius.*] Of the nature of a codicil.

Co'di-fi-ca'tion (kō'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kŏd'ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *codification*.] The act or process of codifying or reducing laws to a code.

Co'di-fi'er (kō'dĭ-fī'ẽr *or* kŏd'ĭ-), *n.* One who codifies.

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CODIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CODIFYING.] [*Code* + *-fy:* cf. F. *codifier*.] To reduce to a code, as laws.

Co-dil'la (kō-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *codicula* a little tail, dim. of *cauda* tail.] (*Com.*) The coarse tow of flax and hemp. *McElrath.*

Co-dille' (kō-dĭl'), *n.* [F. *codille*.] A term at omber, signifying that the game is won. *Pope.*

Co'dist (kō'dĭst), *n.* A codifier; a maker of codes. [*R.*]

Co'dle (kōd'd'l), *v. t.* See CODDLE.

Cod'lin (kŏd'lĭn), ‖ *n.* [Cf. AS. *codæppel* a quince.]

Cod'ling (-lĭng), ‖ (*a*) An apple fit to stew or coddle. (*b*) An immature apple.

A *codling* when 't is almost an apple. *Shak.*

Codling moth (*Zoöl.*), a small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), which in the larval state (known as the *apple worm*) lives in apples, often doing great damage to the crop.

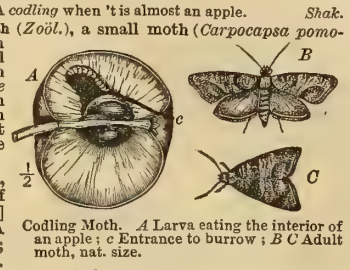

Codling Moth. *A* Larva eating the interior of an apple; *c* Entrance to burrow; *B C* Adult moth, nat. size.

Cod' liv'er (kŏd' lĭv'ẽr). The liver of the common cod and allied species.

Cod-liver oil, an oil obtained from the liver of the codfish, and used extensively in medicine as a means of supplying the body with fat in cases of malnutrition.

Cod'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* [*Cod*, n., 3 + *piece.*] A part of male dress in front of the breeches, formerly made very conspicuous. *Shak. Fosbroke.*

Cœ-cil'i-an (sē-sĭl'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CÆCILIAN.

Co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'ŭ-kā'shŭn; 135), *n.* An educating together, as of persons of different sexes or races. — **Co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-al), *a.*

Co-ef'fi-ca-cy (kō-ĕf'fĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* Joint efficacy.

Co'ef-fi'cien-cy (kō'ĕf-fĭsh'ẽn-sȳ), *n.* Joint efficiency; coöperation. *Glanvill.*

Co'ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Coöperating; acting together to produce an effect. — **Co'ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

Co'ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.

2. [Cf. F. *coefficient*.] (*Math.*) A number or letter put before a letter or quantity, known or unknown, to show how many times the latter is to be taken; as, 6*x*; *bx*; here 6 and *b* are *coefficients* of *x*.

3. (*Physics*) A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain fixed conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the *coefficient* of expansion; the *coefficient* of friction.

Arbitrary coefficient (*Math.*), a literal coefficient placed arbitrarily in an algebraic expression, the value of the coefficient being afterwards determined by the conditions of the problem.

Coe'horn (kō'hôrn), *n.* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn*.] (*Mil.*) A small bronze mortar mounted on a wooden block with handles, and light enough to be carried short distances by two men.

Cœl'a-canth (sĕl'ȧ-kănth *or* sē'lȧ-), *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἄκανθα spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Having hollow spines, as some ganoid fishes.

‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra** (sē-lĕn'tē-rȧ) *or* ‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra'ta** (sē-lĕn'tē-rā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερα intestines.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of Invertebrata, mostly marine, comprising the *Anthozoa, Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. The name implies that the stomach and body cavities are one. The group is sometimes enlarged so as to include the sponges.

Cœ-len'ter-ate (sē-lĕn'tẽr-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Cœlentera. — *n.* One of the Cœlentera.

‖ **Cœ'li-a** (sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοιλία a cavity of the body, a ventricle.] (*Anat.*) A cavity.

☞ The word is applied to the ventricles of the brain, the different ventricles being indicated by prefixes like those characterizing the parts of the brain in which the cavities are found; as, *epicœlia, mesocœlia, metacœlia, procœlia*, etc. *B. G. Wilder.*

Cœ'li-ac, Ce'li-ac (-ăk), *a.* [L. *coeliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία belly, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] Relating to the abdomen, or to the cavity of the abdomen.

Cœliac artery (*Anat.*), the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm; — called also *cœliac axis.* — **Cœliac flux, Cœliac passion** (*Med.*), a chronic flux or diarrhea of undigested food.

Cœ'lo-dont (sē'lō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having hollow teeth; — said of a group of lizards. — *n.* One of a group of lizards having hollow teeth.

Cœl'o-sper'mous (sĕl'ō-spẽr'mŭs *or* sē'lō-), *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Hollow-seeded; having the ventral face of the seedlike carpels incurved at the ends, as in coriander seed.

‖ **Cœ'lum** (sē'lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοίλωμα a hollow.] (*Anat.*) See *Body cavity*, under BODY. [Written also *cœlom, cœlome.*]

Co-emp'tion (kō-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *coëmptio*, fr. *coëmere* to buy up. See EMPTION.] The act of buying the whole quantity of any commodity. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Co-en'doo** (kō-ĕn'dōō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The Brazilian porcupine (*Cercolabes*, or *Sphingurus, prehensilis*), remarkable for its prehensile tail.

Cœ-nen'chym (sē-nĕn'kĭm), ‖ *n.* [NL. ‖ **Cœ-nen'chy-ma** (-kĭ-mȧ), ‖ *coenenchyma*, fr. Gr. κοινός common + ἔγχυμα something poured in. Formed like *parenchyma.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common tissue which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound anthozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less ossified. See CORAL.

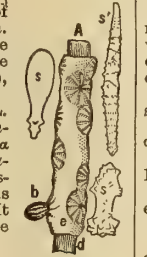

Cœnenchyma of a gorgonian coral (*Eunicella gracilis*); *A* Fragment of stem slightly enlarged; *b* A polyp partly expanded; *d* Axis; *e* Cœnenchyma; *s s' s''* Spicules from the Cœnenchyma, × 75.

‖ **Cœn'es-the'sis** (sĕn'ĕs-thē'sĭs *or* sē'nĕs-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοινός common + αἴσθησις sensation.] (*Physiol.*) Common sensation or general sensibility, as distinguished from the special sensations which are located in, or ascribed to, separate organs, as the eye and ear. It is supposed to depend on the ganglionic system.

Cœn'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt *or* sē'nō-bīt), *n.* See CENOBITE.

‖ **Cœ-nœ'ci-um** (sē-nē'shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοινός common + οἶκος house.] (*Zoöl.*) The common tissue which unites the various zooids of a bryozoan.

Cœ-nog'a-my (sē-nŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. κοινογάμια; κοινός common + γάμος marriage.] The state of a community which permits promiscuous sexual intercourse among its members; — as in certain primitive tribes or communistic societies. [Written also *cenogamy.*]

Cœn'o-sarc (sĕn'ō-särk *or* sē'nō-), *n.* [Gr. κοινός common + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Zoöl.*) The common soft tissue which unites the polyps of a compound hydroid. See HYDROIDEA.

‖ **Cœ-nu'rus** (sē-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοινός common + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval stage of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) which forms bladder-like sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal disease known as *water brain, vertigo, staggers*, or *gid.*

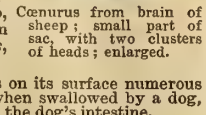

Cœnurus from brain of sheep; small part of sac, with two clusters of heads; enlarged.

☞ This bladder worm has on its surface numerous small heads, each of which, when swallowed by a dog, becomes a mature tapeworm in the dog's intestine.

Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *coaequalis*; *co-* + *aequalis* equal.] Being on an equality in rank or power. — *n.* One who is on an equality with another.

If once he come to be a cardinal,
He 'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak.*

Co'e-qual'i-ty (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being on an equality, as in rank or power.

Co-e'qual-ly (kō-ē'kwal-lȳ), *adv.* With coequality.

Co-erce' (kō-ẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COERCED (kō-ẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COERCING.] [L. *coërcere*; *co-* + *arcere* to shut up, to press together. See ARK.] **1.** To restrain by force, especially by law or authority; to repress; to curb. *Burke.*

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe.*

2. To compel or constrain to any action; as, to *coerce* a man to vote for a certain candidate.

3. To compel or enforce; as, to *coerce* obedience.

Syn. — To COERCE, COMPEL. To *compel* denotes to urge on by force which cannot be resisted. The term applies equally to physical and moral force; as, *compelled* by hunger; *compelled* by adverse circumstances; *compelled* by parental affection. *Coerce* had at first only the negative sense of checking or restraining by force; as, to *coerce* a bad man by punishments or a prisoner with fetters. It has now gained a positive sense, viz., that of driving a person into the performance of some act which is required of him by another; as, to *coerce* a man to sign a contract; to *coerce* obedience. In this sense (which is now the prevailing one), *coerce* differs but little from *compel*, and yet there is a distinction between them. *Coercion* is usually accomplished by indirect means, as threats and intimidation, physical force being more rarely employed in *coercing.*

Co-er'ci-ble (kō-ẽr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coerced. — **Co-er'ci-ble-ness,** *n.*

Co-er'cion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *coercio*, fr. *coercere*. See COERCE.] **1.** The act or process of coercing.

2. (*Law*) The application to another of either physical or moral force. When the force is physical, and cannot be resisted, then the act produced by it is a nullity, so far as concerns the party coerced. When the force is moral, then the act, though voidable, is imputable to the party doing it, unless he be so paralyzed by terror as to act convulsively. At the same time coercion is not negatived by the fact of submission under force. "Coactus volui" (I consented under compulsion) is the condition of mind which, when there is volition forced by coercion, annuls the result of such coercion. *Wharton.*

Co-er'ci-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Coercive. "*Coercitive* power in laws." *Jer. Taylor.*

Co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce; having power to constrain. — **Co-er'cive-ly,** *adv.* — **Co-er'cive-ness,** *n.*

Coercive power can only influence us to outward practice. *Bp. Warburton.*

Coercive *or* **Coercitive force** (*Magnetism*), the power or force which in iron or steel produces a slowness or difficulty in imparting magnetism to it, and also interposes an obstacle to the return of a bar to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. It plainly depends on the molecular constitution of the metal. *Nichol.*

The power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization is sometimes called *coercive force.* *S. Thompson.*

Cœ'ru-lig'none (sē'rụ-lĭg'nōn), *n.* [L. *coeruleus* cerulean + *lignum* wood + E. quinone.] (*Chem.*) A bluish violet, crystalline substance obtained in the purification of crude wood vinegar. It is regarded as a complex quinone derivative of diphenyl; — called also *cedriret.*

Co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Partaking of the same essence. — **Co'es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and the Son]. *Hooker.*

Co'es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tȳ; 106), *n.* Participation of the same essence. *Johnson.*

Co'es-tab'lish-ment (kō'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-ment), *n.* Joint establishment. *Bp. Watson.*

Co'es-tate' (kō'ĕs-tāt'), *n.* Joint estate. *Smollett.*

Co'e-ta'ne-an (kō'ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* A person coetaneous with another; a contemporary. [*R.*]

A . . . *coetanean* of the late earl of Southampton. *Aubrey.*

Co'e-ta'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coaetaneus*; *co-* + *aetas* age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; contemporaneous. — **Co'e-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

And all [members of the body] are *coetaneous.* *Bentley.*

Co'e-ter'nal (kō'ē-tẽr'nal), *a.* Equally eternal. — **Co'e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven first born!
Or of the Eternal *coeternal* beam. *Milton.*

Co'e-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Existence from eternity equally with another eternal being; equal eternity.

Co-e'val (kō-ē'val), *a.* [L. *coaevus*; *co-* + *aevum* lifetime, age. See AGE, *n.*] Of the same age; existing during the same period of time, especially time long and remote; — usually followed by *with.*

Silence! *coeval* with eternity! *Pope.*
Oaks *coeval* spread a mournful shade. *Cowper.*

Co-e'val, *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary.

As if it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit. *Pope.*

Co-e'vous (-vŭs), *a.* Coeval. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Co'ex-ec'u-tor (kō'ĕgz-ĕk'ŭ-tẽr), *n.* A joint executor.

Co'ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.* A joint executrix.

Co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COEXISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COEXISTING.] To exist at the same time; — sometimes followed by *with.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

So much purity and integrity . . . *coexisting* with so much decay and so many infirmities. *Warburton.*

Co'ex-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* Existence at the same time with another; — contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Co'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing at the same time with another. — *n.* That which coexists with another.

The law of *coexistent* vibrations. *Whewell.*

Co'ex-ist'ing, *a.* Coexistent. *Locke.*

Co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COEXTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COEXTENDING.] To extend through the same space or time with another; to extend to the same degree.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle.*

Has your English language one single word that is *coextended* through all these significations? *Bentley.*

Co'ex-ten'sion (kō'ĕks-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.

Co'ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent; as, consciousness and knowledge are *coextensive.* *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **Co'ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Co'ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

Cof'fee (kŏf'fē; 115), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh*, Ar. *qahuah* wine, coffee, a decoction of berries. Cf. CAFÉ.] **1.** The "beans" or "berries" (pyrenes) obtained from the drupes of a small evergreen tree of the genus *Coffea*, growing in Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, and other warm regions of Asia and Africa, and also in tropical America.

Coffee: flowering branch and section of fruit.

2. The coffee tree.

☞ There are several species of the coffee tree, as, *Coffea Arabica*, *C. occidentalis*, and *C. Liberica*. The white, fragrant flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and the fruit is a red or purple cherrylike drupe, with sweet pulp, usually containing two pyrenes, commercially called "beans" or "berries."

3. The beverage made from the roasted and ground berry.

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*. . . . This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

☞ The use of *coffee* is said to have been introduced into England about 1650, when coffeehouses were opened in Oxford and London.

Coffee bug (*Zoöl.*), a species of scale insect (*Lecanium coffæa*), often very injurious to the coffee tree. — **Coffee rat.** (*Zoöl.*) See MUSANG.

Cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation.

The *coffeehouse* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffeehouses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffeehouse* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffeehouse* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called — a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay.*

Cof'fee-man (-măn), *n.* One who keeps a coffeehouse. *Addison.*

Cof'fee-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or is brought upon the table for drinking.

Cof'fee-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A public room where coffee and other refreshments may be obtained.

Cof'fer (kŏf'fẽr; 115), *n.* [OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre*, L. *cophinus* basket, fr. Gr. κόφινος. Cf. COFFIN, *n.*] **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk; especially, one used for keeping money or other valuables. *Chaucer.*

In ivory *coffers* I have stuffed my crowns. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: Treasure or funds; — usually in the plural.

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*, for honor sake. *Bacon.*

Hold, here is half my *coffer*. *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) A panel deeply recessed in the ceiling of a vault, dome, or portico; a caisson.

4. (*Fort.*) A trench dug in the bottom of a dry moat, and extending across it, to enable the besieged to defend it by a raking fire.

5. The chamber of a canal lock; also, a caisson or a cofferdam.

Coffer dam. (*Engin.*) See COFFERDAM, in the Vocabulary. — **Coffer fish.** (*Zoöl.*) See COWFISH.

Cof'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To put into a coffer. *Bacon.*

2. (*Mining*) To secure from leaking, as a shaft, by ramming clay behind the masonry or timbering. *Raymond.*

3. To form with or in a coffer or coffers; to furnish with a coffer or coffers.

Cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A water-tight inclosure, as of piles packed with clay, from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.) and permit the laying of foundations, building of piers, etc.

Cof'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who keeps treasures in a coffer. [*R.*] *Young.*

Cof'fer-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Masonry*) Rubblework faced with stone. *Knight.*

Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn; 115), *n.* [OE., a basket, receptacle, OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cophinus*. See COFFER, *n.*] **1.** The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial.

They embalmed him [Joseph], and he was put in a *coffin*. *Gen.* l. 26.

2. A basket. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xiv. 20).

3. A casing or crust, or a mold, of pastry, as for a pie.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*

4. A conical paper bag, used by grocers. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

5. (*Far.*) The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, below the coronet, in which is the coffin bone.

Coffin bone, the foot bone of the horse and allied animals, inclosed within the hoof, and corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals. — **Coffin joint,** the joint next above the coffin bone.

Cof'fin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COFFINED (-fĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COFFINING.] To inclose in, or as in, a coffin.

Would'st thou have laughed, had I come *coffined* home? *Shak.*

Devotion is not *coffined* in a cell. *John Hall* (1646).

Cof'fin-less, *a.* Having no coffin.

Cof'fle (kŏf'fl; 115), *n.* [Ar. *kafala* caravan.] A gang of negro slaves being driven to market.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COGGED (kŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COGGING.] [Cf. W. *coegio* to make void, to deceive, from *coeg* empty, vain, foolish. Cf. COAX, *v. t.*] **1.** To seduce, or draw away, by adulation, artifice, or falsehood; to wheedle; to cozen; to cheat. [*R.*]

I'll . . . *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word; to palm off. [*R.*]

Fustian tragedies . . . have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *J. Dennis.*

To cog a die, to load it so as to direct its fall; to cheat in playing dice. *Swift.*

Cog (kŏg), *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to play false; to lie; to wheedle; to cajole.

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Cog, *n.* A trick or deception; a falsehood. *Wm. Watson.*

Cog, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* a cog, or W. *cocos* the cogs of a wheel.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A tooth, cam, or catch for imparting or receiving motion, as on a gear wheel, or a lifter or wiper on a shaft; originally, a separate piece of wood set in a mortise in the face of a wheel.

2. (*Carp.*) (*a*) A kind of tenon on the end of a joist, received into a notch in a bearing timber, and resting flush with its upper surface. (*b*) A tenon in a scarf joint; a coak. *Knight.*

3. (*Mining*) One of the rough pillars of stone or coal left to support the roof of a mine.

Cog, *v. t.* To furnish with a cog or cogs.

Cogged breath sound (*Auscultation*), a form of interrupted respiration, in which the interruptions are very even, three or four to each inspiration. *Quain.*

Cog, *n.* [OE. *cogge;* cf. D. *kog*, Icel. *kuggr*. Cf. COCK a boat.] A small fishing boat. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sy), *n.* [See COGENT.] The quality of being cogent; power of compelling conviction; conclusiveness; force.

An antecedent argument of extreme *cogency*. *J. H. Newman.*

Co-ge'ni-al (kō-jē'nĭ-al), *a.* Congenial. [*Obs.*]

Co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to drive together, to force; *co-* + *agere* to drive. See AGENT, *a.*, and cf. COACT to force, COAGULATE, *p. a.*] **1.** Compelling, in a physical sense; powerful. [*Obs.*]

The *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Having the power to compel conviction or move the will; constraining; conclusive; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted.

No better nor more *cogent* reason. *Dr. H. More.*

Proofs of the most *cogent* description. *Tyndall.*

The tongue whose strains were *cogent* as commands,
Revered at home, and felt in foreign lands. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; potent; urgent; strong; persuasive; convincing; conclusive; influential.

Co'gent-ly, *adv.* In a cogent manner; forcibly; convincingly; conclusively. *Locke.*

Cog'ger (kŏg'gẽr), *n.* [From COG to wheedle.] A flatterer or deceiver; a sharper.

Cog'ger-y, *n.* Trick; deception. *Bp. Watson.*

Cog'gle (kŏg'g'l), *n.* [See COG small boat.] A small fishing boat. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Cog'gle, *n.* [Cf. COBBLE a cobblestone.] A cobblestone. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being cogitable; conceivableness.

Cog'i-ta-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *cogitabilis*, fr. *cogitare* to think.] Capable of being brought before the mind as a thought or idea; conceivable; thinkable.

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cog'i-ta-bund' (-bŭnd'), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus.*] Full of thought; thoughtful. [*R.*] *Leigh Hunt.*

Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COGITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COGITATING.] [L. *cogitatus*, p. p. of *cogitare* to reflect upon, prob. fr. *co-* + the root of *aio* I say; hence, prop., to discuss with one's self. Cf. ADAGE.] To engage in continuous thought; to think.

He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, *cogitateth* and considereth, and he that employeth the faculty of his fancy also *cogitateth*. *Bacon.*

Cog'i-tate, *v. t.* To think over; to plan.

He . . . is our witness, how we both day and night, revolving in our minds, did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe.*

Cog'i-ta'tion (kŏj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cogitatio:* cf. F. *cogitation.*] The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. "Fixed in *cogitation* deep." *Milton.*

Cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *cogitativus.*] **1.** Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditating. "*Cogitative* faculties." *Wollaston.*

2. Given to thought or contemplation. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cog'man (kŏg'măn), *n.* A dealer in cogware or coarse cloth. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Co'gnac' (kōn'yȧk'), *n.* [F.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of *Cognac.*

Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus; co-* + *gnatus, natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born. See NATION, and cf. CONNATE.] **1.** Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specifically (*Law*), related on the mother's side.

2. Of the same or a similar nature; of the same family; proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; kindred; as, a *cognate* language.

Cog'nate, *n.* **1.** (*Law*) One who is related to another on the female side. *Wharton.*

2. One of a number of things allied in origin or nature; as, certain letters are *cognates.*

Cog'nate-ness, *n.* The state of being cognate.

‖ **Cog-na'ti** (kŏg-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law*) Relatives by the mother's side. *Wharton.*

Cog-na'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognatio.*] **1.** Relationship by blood; descent from the same original; kindred.

As by our *cognation* to the body of the first Adam. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Participation of the same nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

A like temper and *cognation*. *Sir K. Digby.*

3. (*Law*) That tie of consanguinity which exists between persons descended from the same mother; — used in distinction from *agnation.*

‖ **Cog-na'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L., a kinsman.] (*Law*) A person connected through cognation.

Cog'ni-zor' (kŏg'nĭ-zôr' *or* kŏn'-), **Cog'ni-see'** (-zē'), *n.* See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.

Cog-ni'tion (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere, cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know; *co-* + *noscere, gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of. See KNOW, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of knowing; knowledge; perception.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shak.*

2. That which is known.

Cog'ni-tive (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as, *cognitive* power. *South.*

Cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l *or* kŏn'-), *a.* [F. *connaissable*, fr. *connaître* to know, L. *cognoscere.* See COGNITION.] **1.** Capable of being known or apprehended; as, *cognizable* causes.

2. Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation; capable of being judicially heard and determined.

Cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Ayliffe.*

Cog'ni-za-bly, *adv.* In a cognizable manner.

Cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* kŏn'ĭ-zans; 277), *n.* [OF. *conissance, conoissance*, F. *connaissance*, LL. *cognoscentia*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to know. See COGNITION, and cf. COGNOSCENCE, CONNOISSEUR.] **1.** Apprehension by the understanding; perception; observation.

Within the *cognizance* and lying under the control of their divine Governor. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Recollection; recognition.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*. *Spenser.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) Jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. (*b*) The hearing a matter judicially. (*c*) An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done. [*Eng.*] (*d*) A form of defense in the action of replevin, by which the defendant insists that the goods were lawfully taken, as a distress, by defendant, acting as servant for another. [*Eng.*] *Cowell. Mozley & W.*

4. The distinguishing mark worn by an armed knight, usually upon the helmet, and by his retainers and followers: Hence, in general, a badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belonged; a token by which a thing may be known.

Wearing the liveries and *cognizance* of their master. *Prescott.*

This pale and angry rose,
As *cognizance* of my blood-drinking hate. *Shak.*

Cog'ni-zant (kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* kŏn'ĭ-zant), *a.* [See COGNIZANCE, and cf. CONNUSANT.] Having cognizance or knowledge (*of*).

Cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* [Cf. COGNIZANT, RECOGNIZE.] To know or perceive; to recognize.

The reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are *cognized* by it. *H. Spencer.*

Cog'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* kŏn'-), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a fine of land was acknowledged. *Blackstone.*

Cog'ni-zor' (-zôr'), *n.* [See COGNIZANCE.] (*Law*) One who acknowledged the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; the defendant. *Blackstone.*

Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [L.; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family.

2. (*Eng. Law*) A surname.

Cog-nom'i-nal (kŏg-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cognomen; of the nature of a surname.

Cog-nom'i-nal, *n.* One bearing the same name; a namesake. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cog-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognominatio.*] A cognomen or surname. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Cog-nos'cence (kŏg-nŏs'sens), *n.* [LL. *cognoscentia.* See COGNIZANCE.] Cognizance. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Cog'nos-cen'te** (kŏg'nŏs-sĕn'tē), *n.; pl.* COGNOSCENTI (-tī). [OIt. *cognoscente*, p. pr. of *cognoscere*, It. *conoscere* to know.] A connoisseur. *Mason.*

Cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty (kŏg-nŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being cognoscible. *Cudworth.*

Cog-nos'ci-ble (-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being known. "Matters intelligible and *cognoscible*." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Liable to judicial investigation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cog-nos'ci-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of knowing. [*Obs.*] "An innate *cognoscitive* power." *Cudworth.*

‖ **Cog-no'vit** (kŏg-nō'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has acknowledged.] (*Law*) An instrument in writing whereby a defendant in an action acknowledges a plaintiff's demand to be just. *Mozley & W.*

Co-guard'i-an (kō-gärd'ĭ-an), *n.* A joint guardian.

Cogue (kōg), *n.* [Cf. COG a small boat.] A small wooden vessel; a pail. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Cog'ware' (kŏg'wâr'), *n.* A coarse, narrow cloth, like frieze, used by the lower classes in the sixteenth century. *Halliwell.*

Cog'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth; a gear wheel. See *Illust.* of GEARING.

Co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COHABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COHABITING.] [L. *cohabitare; co-* + *habitare* to dwell, to have possession of (a place), freq. of *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n. & v.*] **1.** To inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark . . .; they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife.

The law presumes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier.*

☞ By the common law as existing in the United States, marriage is presumed when a man and woman *cohabit* permanently together, being reputed by those who know them to be husband and wife, and admitting the relationship. *Wharton.*

Co-hab'it-ant (kō-hăb'ĭt-ant), *n.* [L. *cohabitans*, p. pr.] One who dwells with another, or in the same place or country.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Co-hab'i-ta'tion (kō-hăb'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cohabitatio.*] **1.** The act or state of dwelling together, or in the same place with another. *Feltham.*

2. (*Law*) The living together of a man and woman in supposed sexual relationship.

That the duty of *cohabitation* is released by the cruelty of one of the parties is admitted. *Lord Stowell.*

Co-hab'it-er (-ĭt-ẽr), *n.* A cohabitant. *Hobbes.*

Co-heir' (kō-âr'), *n.* A joint heir; one of two or more heirs; one of several entitled to an inheritance.

Co-heir'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female heir who inherits with other heiresses; a joint heiress.

Co-heir'ship, *n.* The state of being a coheir.

Co-her'ald (kō-hĕr'ald), *n.* A joint herald.

Co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cohered (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cohering (-hēr'ĭng).] [L. *cohaerere, cohaesum; co-* + *haerere* to stick, adhere. See Aghast, *a.*] **1.** To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass.

Neither knows he . . . how the solid parts of the body are united or *cohere* together. *Locke.*

2. To be united or connected together in subordination to one principle or purpose; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning; to be logically consistent.

They have been inserted where they best seemed to *cohere.* *Burke.*

3. To suit; to agree; to fit. [*Obs.*]

Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing. *Shak.*

Syn. — To cleave; unite; adhere; stick; suit; agree; fit; be consistent.

Co-her'ence (kō-hēr'ens), } *n.* [L. *cohaerentia:* cf. F.
Co-her'en-cy (-en-sy), } *cohérence.*] **1.** A sticking or cleaving together; union of parts of the same body; cohesion.

2. Connection or dependence, proceeding from the subordination of the parts of a thing to one principle or purpose, as in the parts of a discourse, or of a system of philosophy; consecutiveness.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

Co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [L. *cohaerens,* p. pr. See Cohere.] **1.** Sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Composed of mutually dependent parts; making a logical whole; consistent; as, a *coherent* plan, argument, or discourse.

3. Logically consistent; — applied to persons; as, a *coherent* thinker. *Watts.*

4. Suitable or suited; adapted; accordant. [*Obs.*]

Instruct my daughter how she shall persevei,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent.* *Shak.*

Co-her'ent-ly, *adv.* In a coherent manner.

Co-he'si-bil'i-ty (kō-hē'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* kō-hē'zĭ-), *n.* The state of being cohesible. *Good.*

Co-he'si-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of cohesion.

Co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohésion.* See Cohere.] **1.** The act or state of sticking together; close union.

2. (*Physics*) That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike; — distinguished from *adhesion,* which unites bodies by their adjacent surfaces.

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion,* which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Logical agreement and dependence; as, the *cohesion* of ideas. *Locke.*

Co-he'sive (kō-hē'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Holding the particles of a homogeneous body together; as, *cohesive* attraction; producing cohesion; as, a *cohesive* force.

2. Cohering, or sticking together, as in a mass; capable of cohering; tending to cohere; as, *cohesive* clay.

Cohesive attraction. See under Attraction.

— Co-he'sive-ly, *adv.* **— Co-he'sive-ness,** *n.*

Co-hib'it (kō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cohibited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cohibiting.] [L. *cohibitus,* p. p. of *cohibere* to confine; *co-* + *habere* to hold.] To restrain. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Co'hi-bi'tion (kō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hindrance; restraint. [*Obs.*]

Co'ho-bate (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cohobated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cohobating.] [LL. *cohobare;* prob. of Arabic origin: cf. F. *cohober.*] (*Anc. Chem.*) To repeat the distillation of, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'ho-ba'tion (kō'hō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohobation.*] (*Anc. Chem.*) The process of cohobating. *Grew.*

Co'horn (kō'hôrn), *n.* (*Mil.*) See Coehorn.

Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors,* prop. an inclosure: cf. F. *cohorte.* See Court, *n.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers; the tenth part of a legion.

2. Any band or body of warriors.

With him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) A natural group of orders of plants, less comprehensive than a class.

Co'hosh (kō'hŏsh), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial American herb (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), whose rootstock is used in medicine; — also called *pappoose root.* The name is sometimes also given to the *Cimicifuga racemosa,* and to two species of *Actæa,* plants of the Crowfoot family.

Coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife,* F. *coiffe,* LL. *cofea, cuphia,* fr. OHG. *kuppa, kuppha,* miter, perh. fr. L. *cupa* tub. See Cup, *n.;* but cf. also Cop, Cuff the article of dress, Quoif, *n.*] A cap. Specifically: (*a*) A close-fitting cap covering the sides of the head, like a small hood without a cape. (*b*) An official headdress, such as that worn by certain judges in England. [Written also *quoif.*]

From point and saucy ermine down
To the plain *coif* and russet gown. *H. Brooke.*

The judges, . . . although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif,* yet are they considerable. *Bacon.*

Coif (koif), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *coiffer.*] To cover or dress with, or as with, a coif.

And *coif* me, where I 'm bald, with flowers. *J. G. Cooper.*

Coifed (koift), *a.* Wearing a coif.

Coif'fure (koif'fŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *coiffer.* See Coif.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair. *Addison.*

Coigne (koin), *n.* [See Coin, *n.*] A quoin.

See you yond *coigne* of the Capitol? yon corner stone? *Shak.*

Coigne, Coign'y (-y), *n.* The practice of quartering one's self as landlord on a tenant; a quartering of one's self on anybody. [*Ireland*] *Spenser.*

Coil (koil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coiled (koild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coiling.] [OF. *coillir,* F. *cueillir,* to collect, gather together, L. *colligere; col-* + *legere* to gather. See Legend, and cf. Cull, *v. t.*, Collect.] **1.** To wind cylindrically or spirally; as, to *coil* a rope when not in use; the snake *coiled* itself before springing.

2. To encircle and hold with, or as with, coils. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *T. Edwards.*

Coil, *v. i.* To wind itself cylindrically or spirally; to form a coil; to wind; — often with *about* or *around.*

You can see his fiery serpents . . .
Coiling, playing in the water. *Longfellow.*

Coil, *n.* **1.** A ring, series of rings, or spiral, into which a rope, or other like thing, is wound.

The wild grapevines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *W. Irving.*

2. Fig.: Entanglement; toil; mesh; perplexity.

3. A series of connected pipes in rows or layers, as in a steam heating apparatus.

Induction coil. (*Elec.*) See under Induction. — **Ruhmkorff's coil** (*Elec.*), an induction coil, sometimes so called from *Ruhmkorff* (rōōm'kôrf), a prominent manufacturer of the apparatus.

Coil, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *goil* fume, rage.] A noise, tumult, bustle, or confusion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Coi'lon (koi'lŏn), *n.* [F. See Cullion.] A testicle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Coin (koin), *n.* [F. *coin,* formerly also *coing,* wedge, stamp, corner, fr. L. *cuneus* wedge; prob. akin to E. *cone, hone.* See Hone, *n.*, and cf. Coigne, Quoin, Cuneiform.] **1.** A quoin; a corner or external angle; a wedge. See Coigne, and Quoin.

2. A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped by government authority, making it legally current as money; — much used in a collective sense.

It was alleged that it [a subsidy] exceeded all the current *coin* of the realm. *Hallam.*

3. That which serves for payment or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond.*

Coin balance. See *Illust.* of Balance. — **To pay one in his own coin,** to return to one the same kind of injury or ill treatment as has been received from him. [*Colloq.*]

Coin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coined (koind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coining.] **1.** To make of a definite fineness, and convert into coins, as a mass of metal; to mint; to manufacture; as, to *coin* silver dollars; to *coin* a medal.

2. To make or fabricate; to invent; to originate; as, to *coin* a word.

Some tale, some new pretense, he daily *coined,*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind. *Dryden.*

3. To acquire rapidly, as money; to make.

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter day. *Locke.*

Coin, *v. i.* To manufacture counterfeit money.

They cannot touch me for *coining.* *Shak.*

Coin'age (koin'āj), *n.* [From Coin, *v. t.*, cf. Cuinage.] **1.** The act or process of converting metal into money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coins; the aggregate coin of a time or place.

3. The cost or expense of coining money.

4. The act or process of fabricating or inventing; formation; fabrication; that which is fabricated or forged. "Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words." *Dryden.*

This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*

Co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coincided (-sīd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coinciding.] [L. *co-* + *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *coïncider.* See Chance, *n.*] **1.** To occupy the same place in space, as two equal triangles, when placed one on the other.

If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided,* it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To occur at the same time; to be contemporaneous; as, the fall of Granada *coincided* with the discovery of America.

3. To correspond exactly; to agree; to concur; as, our aims *coincide.*

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

Co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* [Cf. F. *coïncidence.*] **1.** The condition of occupying the same place in space; as, the *coincidence* of circles, surfaces, etc. *Bentley.*

2. The condition or fact of happening at the same time; as, the *coincidence* of the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

3. Exact correspondence in nature, character, result, circumstances, etc.; concurrence; agreement.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*

Those who discourse . . . of the nature of truth . . . affirm a perfect *coincidence* between truth and goodness. *South.*

Co-in'ci-den-cy (-den-sy), *n.* Coincidence. [*R.*]

Co-in'ci-dent (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dent), *a.* [Cf. F. *coïncident.*] Having coincidence; occupying the same place; contemporaneous; concurrent; — followed by *with.*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to, and *coincident* with, the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man. *South.*

Co-in'ci-dent (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dent), *n.* One of two or more coincident events; a coincidence. [*R.*] "*Coincidents* and accidents." *Froude.*

Co-in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tal), *a.* Coincident.

Co-in'ci-dent-ly (-dent-lȳ), *adv.* With coincidence.

Co'in-cid'er (kō'ĭn-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One who coincides with another in an opinion.

Co-in'di-ca'tion (kō-ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *coïndication.*] One of several signs or symptoms indicating the same fact; as, a *coindication* of disease.

Coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or stamps coin; a maker of money; — usually, a maker of counterfeit money.

Precautions such as are employed by *coiners* and receivers of stolen goods. *Macaulay.*

2. An inventor or maker, as of words. *Camden.*

Co'in-hab'it-ant (kō'ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ant), *n.* One who dwells with another, or with others. "*Coinhabitants* of the same element." *Dr. H. More.*

Co'in-here' (kō'ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* To inhere or exist together, as in one substance. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Co'in-her'it-ance (-hĕr'ĭt-ans), *n.* Joint inheritance.

Co'in-her'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* A coheir.

Co'in-i'tial (kō'ĭn-ĭsh'al), *a.* (*Math.*) Having a common beginning.

Co-in'qui-nate (kō-ĭn'kwĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *coinquinatus,* p. p. of *coinquinare* to defile. See Inquinate.] To pollute. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Co-in'qui-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Defilement. [*Obs.*]

Co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous (-stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Happening at the same instant. *C. Darwin.*

Co'in-tense' (kō'ĭn-tĕns'), *a.* Equal in intensity or degree; as, the relations between 6 and 12, and 8 and 16, are *cointense.* *H. Spencer.*

Co'in-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* The condition of being of equal intensity; — applied to relations; as, 3 : 6 and 6 : 12 are relations of *cointension.*

Cointension . . . is chosen to indicate the equality of relations in respect of the contrast between their terms. *H. Spencer.*

Coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru.*] **1.** A material for cordage, matting, etc., consisting of the prepared fiber of the outer husk of the cocoanut. *Homans.*

2. Cordage or cables, made of this material.

Cois'tril (kois'trĭl), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *coustillier* groom or lad. Cf. Custrel.] **1.** An inferior groom or lad employed by an esquire to carry the knight's arms and other necessaries. [Written also *coistrel.*]

2. A mean, paltry fellow; a coward. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Coit (koit), *n.* [See Quoit.] A quoit. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Coit, *v. t.* To throw, as a stone. [*Obs.*] See Quoit.

Co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio,* fr. *coire* to come together; *co-* + *ire* to go.] A coming together; sexual intercourse; copulation. *Grew.*

Co-join' (kō-join'), *v. t.* To join; to conjoin. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Co-ju'ror (kō-jū'rẽr), *n.* One who swears to another's credibility. *W. Wotton.*

Coke (kōk), *n.* [Perh. akin to *cake,* n.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other volatile matter by roasting in a kiln or oven, or by distillation, as in gas works. It is largely used where a smokeless fire is required. [Written also *coak.*]

Gas coke, the coke formed in gas retorts, as distinguished from that made in ovens.

Coke, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Coke'nay (kōk'nā), *n.* A cockney. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Co'ker-nut' (kō'kẽr-nŭt'), *n.* (*Com.*) The cocoanut.

☞ A mode of spelling introduced by the London customhouse to distinguish more widely between this and other articles spelt much in the same manner.

Cokes (kōks), *n.* [OE. Cf. Coax.] A simpleton, a gull; a dupe. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Coke'wold (kōk'wōld), *n.* Cuckold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Col- (kŏl-). A prefix signifying *with, together.* See Com-.

‖ **Col** (kŏl), *n.* [F., neck, fr. L. *collum* neck.] A short ridge connecting two higher elevations or mountains; the pass over such a ridge.

Co-la'bor-er (kō-lā'bẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who labors with another; an associate in labor.

Col'an-der (kŭl'an-dẽr), *n.* [L. *colans, -antis,* p. pr. of *colare* to filter, to strain, fr. *colum* a strainer. Cf. Cullis, Culvert.] A utensil with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquids, mashed vegetable pulp, etc.; a strainer of wickerwork, perforated metal, or the like.

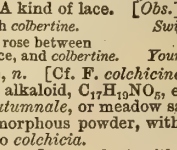

Colander.

Co-la'tion (kō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See Colander.] The act or process of straining or filtering. [*R.*]

Co-lat'i-tude (kō-lăt'ĭ-tūd; 134), *n.* [Formed like *cosine.* See Cosine.] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between any latitude and ninety degrees.

Col'a-ture (kŏl'ā-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *colatura,* from *colare:* cf. F. *colature.* See Colander.] The process of straining; the matter strained; a strainer. [*R.*]

Col'ber-tine' (kŏl'bẽr-tēn'), *n.* [From Jean Baptiste *Colbert,* a minister of Louis XIV., who encouraged the lace manufacture in France.] A kind of lace. [*Obs.*]

Pinners edged with *colbertine.* *Swift.*
Difference rose between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *colbertine.* *Young.*

Col'chi-cine (-kĭ-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colchicine.*] (*Chem.*) A powerful vegetable alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$, extracted from the *Colchicum autumnale,* or meadow saffron, as a white or yellowish amorphous powder, with a harsh, bitter taste; — called also *colchicia.*

Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, fr. *Colchicus* Colchian, fr. *Colchis,* Gr. Κολχίς, an ancient province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, where was the home of Medea the sorceress.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous-rooted plants found in many parts of Europe, including the meadow saffron.

☞ Preparations made from the poisonous bulbs and seeds, and perhaps from the flowers, of the *Colchicum autumnale* (meadow saffron) are used as remedies for gout and rheumatism.

Col'co-thar (kŏl'kō-thẽr), *n.* [NL. *colcothar vitrioli*, fr. Ar. *qolqoṭar*.] (*Chem.*) Polishing rouge; a reddish brown oxide of iron, used in polishing glass, and also as a pigment; — called also *crocus Martis*.

Cold (kōld), *a.* [*Compar.* COLDER (-ẽr); *superl.* COLDEST.] [OE. *cold*, *cald*, AS. *cald*, *ceald*; akin to OS. *kald*, D. *koud*, G. *kalt*, Icel. *kaldr*, Dan. *kold*, Sw. *kall*, Goth. *kalds*, L. *gelu* frost, *gelare* to freeze. Orig. p. p. of AS. *calan* to be cold, Icel. *kala* to freeze. Cf. COOL, *a.*, CHILL, *n.*] **1.** Deprived of heat, or having a low temperature; not warm or hot; gelid; frigid. "The snowy top of *cold* Olympus." *Milton.*

2. Lacking the sensation of warmth; suffering from the absence of heat; chilly; shivering; as, to be *cold*.

3. Not pungent or acrid. "*Cold* plants." *Bacon.*

4. Wanting in ardor, intensity, warmth, zeal, or passion; spiritless; unconcerned; reserved.

A *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *T. Burnet.*
No *cold* relation is a zealous citizen. *Burke.*

5. Unwelcome; disagreeable; unsatisfactory. "*Cold* news for me." "*Cold* comfort." *Shak.*

6. Wanting in power to excite; dull; uninteresting.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! *B. Jonson.*
The jest grows *cold* . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison.*

7. Affecting the sense of smell (as of hunting dogs) but feebly; having lost its odor; as, a *cold* scent.

8. Not sensitive; not acute.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shak.*

9. Distant; — said, in the game of hunting for some object, of a seeker remote from the thing concealed.

10. (*Paint.*) Having a bluish effect. Cf. WARM, 8.

Cold abscess. See under ABSCESS. — **Cold blast.** See under BLAST, *n.*, 2. — **Cold blood.** See under BLOOD, *n.*, 8. — **Cold chill**, an ague fit. *Wright.* — **Cold chisel**, a chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal. *Weale.* — **Cold cream.** See under CREAM. — **Cold slaw.** See COLESLAW. — **In cold blood**, without excitement or passion; deliberately.

Cold Chisel.

He was slain *in cold blood* after the fight was over. *Sir W. Scott.* — **To give one the cold shoulder**, to treat one with neglect.

Syn. — Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; unconcerned; passionless; reserved; unfeeling; stoical.

Cold, *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat or warmth.

2. The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness.

When she saw her lord prepared to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden.*

3. (*Med.*) A morbid state of the animal system produced by exposure to cold or dampness; a catarrh.

Cold sore (*Med.*), a vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any disease attended with fever. — **To leave one out in the cold**, to overlook or neglect him. [*Colloq.*]

Cold, *v. i.* To become cold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cold'-blood'ed (-blŭd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having cold blood; — said of fish or animals whose blood is but little warmer than the water or air about them.

2. Deficient in sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

3. Not thoroughbred; — said of animals, as horses, which are derived from the common stock of a country.

Cold'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A British wagtail.

Cold'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent. — **Cold'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Cold'ish (kōld'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat cold; cool; chilly.

Cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth, animation, or feeling; with indifference; calmly.

Withdraw unto some private place,
And reason *coldly* of your grievances. *Shak.*

Cold'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being cold.

Cold'-short' (kōld'shôrt'), *a.* Brittle when cold; as, *cold-short* iron.

Cold'-shut' (-shŭt'), *a.* (*Metal.*) Closed while too cold to become thoroughly welded; — said of a forging or casting. — *n.* An imperfection caused by such insufficient welding.

Cole (kōl), *n.* [OE. *col*, *caul*, AS. *cawl*, *cawel*, fr. L. *caulis*, the stalk or stem of a plant, esp. a cabbage stalk, cabbage, akin to Gr. καυλός. Cf. CAULIFLOWER, KALE.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Brassica* or Cabbage genus; esp. that form of *B. oleracea* called *rape* and *coleseed*.

Co-leg'a-tee' (kō-lĕg'ȧ-tē'), *n.* A joint legatee.

Cole'goose' (kōl'gōos'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COALGOOSE.

Cole'man-ite (kōl'man-īt), *n.* [From W. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] (*Min.*) A hydrous borate of lime occurring in transparent colorless or white crystals, also massive, in Southern California.

Cole'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLETIT.

Co'le-op'ter (kō'lē-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Coleoptera.

‖ **Co'le-op'te-ra** (kō'lē-ŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεόπτερος sheath-winged; κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny, and serving as coverings for the posterior pair, which are membranous, and folded transversely under the others when not in use. The mouth parts form two pairs of jaws (mandibles and maxillæ) adapted for chewing. Most of the Coleoptera are known as beetles and weevils.

One of the Coleoptera (*Necrophorus*) with wing cases removed. *a* Mandibles; *b* palpus; *c* labium; *d* antennæ; *e* Antennary tome; *f* Eye; *g* Vertex; *h* Thorax; *i* Elytrum or Pterothorax; *k* Scutellum (the part of the back between the bases of the wings); *l* Mesothorax (the second segment of the thorax, to which the middle pair of legs and the upper wings are attached); *m* Metathorax (the third segment of the thorax, to which the hind pair of legs and the lower wings are attached); *n* Thigh; *o* Trochanter; *p* Femur; *q* Tibia; *r* Tarsus.

Co'le-op'ter-al (kō'lē-ŏp'tẽr-ȧl), } *a.* [Gr. κολεόπτε-
Co'le-op'ter-ous (-lē-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), } ρος.] (*Zoöl.*) Having wings covered with a case or sheath; belonging to the Coleoptera.

Co'le-op'ter-an (*-an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the order of Coleoptera.

Co'le-op'ter-ist, *n.* One versed in the study of the Coleoptera.

‖ **Co'le-o-rhi'za** (kō'lē-ō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] A sheath in the embryo of grasses, inclosing the caulicle. *Gray.*

Cole'perch' (kōl'pẽrch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of small black perch.

Col'e-ra (kŏl'ē-rȧ), *n.* [L. *cholera*. See CHOLER.] Bile; choler. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cole-ridg'i-an (kōl-rĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Samuel Taylor *Coleridge*, or to his poetry or metaphysics.

Cole'seed' (kōl'sēd'), *n.* The common rape or cole.

Cole'slaw' (-slȧ'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced cabbage.

Co'-les-see' (kō'lĕs-sē'), *n.* A partner in a lease taken.

Co'-les-sor' (-sôr'), *n.* A partner in giving a lease.

Cole'staff' (kōl'stȧf'), *n.* See COLSTAFF.

Col'et } (kŏl'ĕt), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *acolyte*.] An in-
Col'let } ferior church servant. [*Obs.*] See ACOLYTE.

Cole'tit' *or* **Coal'tit'** (kōl'tĭt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European titmouse (*Parus ater*), so named from its black color; — called also *coalmouse* and *colemouse*.

‖ **Co'le-us** (kō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός a sheath; — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the Mint family, cultivated for its bright-colored or variegated leaves.

Cole'wort' (kōl'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *cawlwyrt*; *cawl* cole + *wyrt* wort. Cf. COLLARDS.] **1.** A variety of cabbage in which the leaves never form a compact head.

2. Any white cabbage before the head has become firm.

Col'fox' (kōl'fŏks'), *n.* A crafty fox. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *colique*, fr. L. *colicus* sick with the colic, Gr. κωλικός, fr. κῶλον, κόλον, the colon. The disease is so named from its being seated in or near the colon. See COLON.] (*Med.*) A severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some one of the hollow viscera.

Hepatic colic, the severe pain produced by the passage of a gallstone from the liver or gall bladder through the bile duct. — **Intestinal colic**, *or* **Ordinary colic**, pain due to distention of the intestines by gas. — **Lead colic**, **Painter's colic**, a violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning. — **Renal colic**, the severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter. — **Wind colic.** See *Intestinal colic*, above.

Col'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to colic; affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the colon; as, the *colic* arteries.

Col'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic. *Swift.*

Col'ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or troubled with, colic; as, a *colicky* disorder.

Col'ic-root' (kŏl'ĭk-rōōt'), *n.* A bitter American herb of the Bloodwort family, with the leaves all radical, and the small yellow or white flowers in a long spike (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*). Called sometimes *star grass*, *blackroot*, *blazing star*, and *unicorn root*.

Col'in (kŏl'ĭn), *n.* [F. *colin*; prop. a dim. of *Colas*, contr. fr. *Nicolas* Nicholas.] (*Zoöl.*) The American quail or bobwhite. The name is also applied to other related species. See BOBWHITE.

Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.* [NL. (cf. It. *coliseo*, *colosseo*), fr. L. *colosseus* colossal, fr. *colossus* a colossus. See COLOSSUS, and cf. COLOSSEUM.] The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world. [Written also *Coliseum*.]

‖ **Co-li'tis** (kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλον + -*itis*.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane; colonitis.

Coll (kŏl), *v. t.* [F. *coler*, fr. L. *collum* neck.] To embrace. [*Obs.*] "They *coll* and kiss him." *Latimer.*

‖ **Col-la'bo-ra-teur** (kŏ-lȧ'bŏ-rȧ-tẽr'), *n.* [F.] See COLLABORATOR.

Col-lab'o-ra'tion (kŏl-lăb'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* The act of working together; united labor.

Col-lab'o-ra'tor (kŏl-lăb'ō-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *collaborare* to labor together + *laborare* to labor: cf. F. *collaborateur*.] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific labor.

Col'la-gen (kŏl'ȧ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gen*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The chemical basis of ordinary connective tissue, as of tendons or sinews and of bone. On being boiled in water it becomes gelatin or glue.

Col-lag'e-nous (kŏ-lăj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Containing or resembling collagen.

Col-lapse' (kŏ-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLAPSING.] [L. *collapsus*, p. p. of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] **1.** To fall together suddenly, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to close by falling or shrinking together; to have the sides or parts of (a thing) fall in together, or be crushed in together; as, a flue in the boiler of a steam engine sometimes *collapses*.

A balloon *collapses* when the gas escapes from it. *Maunder.*

2. To fail suddenly and completely, like something hollow when subjected to too much pressure; to undergo a collapse; as, Maximilian's government *collapsed* soon after the French army left Mexico; many financial projects *collapse* after attaining some success and importance.

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *n.* **1.** A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.

2. A sudden and complete failure; an utter failure of any kind; a breakdown. [*Colloq.*]

3. (*Med.*) Extreme depression or sudden failing of all the vital powers, as the result of disease, injury, or nervous disturbance.

Col-lap'sion (kŏl-lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collapsio*.] Collapse. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Col'lar (kŏl'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *coler*, *coller*, OF. *colier*, F. *collier*, necklace, collar, fr. OF. *col* neck, F. *cou*, fr. L. *collum*; akin to AS. *heals*, G. & Goth. *hals*. Cf. HALS, *n.*] **1.** Something worn round the neck, whether for use, ornament, restraint, or identification; as, the *collar* of a coat; a lady's *collar*; the *collar* of a dog.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A ring or cincture. (*b*) A collar beam.

3. (*Bot.*) The neck or line of junction between the root of a plant and its stem. *Gray.*

4. An ornament worn round the neck by knights, having on it devices to designate their rank or order.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A ringlike part of a mollusk in connection with the esophagus. (*b*) A colored ring round the neck of a bird or mammal.

6. (*Mech.*) A ring or round flange upon, surrounding, or against an object, and used for restraining motion within given limits, or for holding something to its place, or for hiding an opening around an object; as, a *collar* on a shaft, used to prevent endwise motion of the shaft; a *collar* surrounding a stovepipe at the place where it enters a wall. The flanges of a piston and the gland of a stuffing box are sometimes called *collars*.

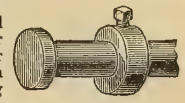
Collars on a Shaft.

7. (*Naut.*) An eye formed in the bight or bend of a shroud or stay to go over the masthead; also, a rope to which certain parts of rigging, as dead-eyes, are secured.

8. (*Mining*) A curb, or a horizontal timbering, around the mouth of a shaft. *Raymond.*

Collar beam (*Arch.*), a horizontal piece of timber connecting and tying together two opposite rafters; — also, called simply *collar*. — **Collar of brawn**, the quantity of brawn bound up in one parcel. [*Eng.*] *Johnson.* — **Collar day**, a day of great ceremony at the English court, when persons, who are dignitaries of honorary orders, wear the collars of those orders. — **To slip the collar**, to get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. *Spenser.*

Col'lar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLARED (-lẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLARING.] **1.** To seize by the collar.

2. To put a collar on.

To collar beef (or other meat), to roll it up, and bind it close with a string preparatory to cooking it.

Col'lar bone' (bōn'). (*Anat.*) The clavicle.

Col'lards (kŏl'lẽrdz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort*.] Young cabbage, used as "greens;" esp. a kind cultivated for that purpose; colewort. [*Colloq. Southern U. S.*]

Col'lared (kŏl'lẽrd), *a.* **1.** Wearing a collar. "*Collared* with gold." *Chaucer.*

2. (*Her.*) Wearing a collar; — said of a man or beast used as a bearing when a collar is represented as worn around the neck or loins.

3. Rolled up and bound close with a string; as, *collared* beef. See *To collar beef*, under COLLAR, *v. t.*

Col-lat'a-ble (kŏl-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collated. *Coleridge.*

Col-late' (kŏl-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLATING.] [From COLLATION.] **1.** To compare critically, as books or manuscripts, in order to note the points of agreement or disagreement.

I must *collate* it, word by word, with the original Hebrew. *Coleridge.*

2. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

3. (*Eccl.*) To present and institute in a benefice, when the person presenting is both the patron and the ordinary; — followed by *to*.

4. To bestow or confer. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Col-late', *v. i.* (*Eccl.*) To place in a benefice, when the person placing is both the patron and the ordinary.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc. Brit.*

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + *lateralis* lateral. See LATERAL.] **1.** Coming from, being on, or directed toward, the side; as, *collateral* pressure. "*Collateral* light." *Shak.*

2. Acting in an indirect way.

If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touched, we will our kingdom give . . .
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. Related to, but not strictly a part of, the main thing or matter under consideration; hence, subordinate; not chief or principal; as, *collateral* interest; *collateral* issues.

That he [Atterbury] was altogether in the wrong on the main question, and on all the *collateral* questions springing out of it, . . . is true. *Macaulay.*

4. Tending toward the same conclusion or result as something else; additional; as, *collateral* evidence.

Yet the attempt may give
Collateral interest to this homely tale. *Wordsworth.*

5. (*Genealogy*) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in the same line or branch or one from the other; — opposed to *lineal*.

☞ *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common *stirps* or stock. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather. *Blackstone.*

Collateral assurance, that which is made, over and above the deed itself. — **Collateral circulation** (*Med. & Physiol.*), circulation established through indirect or subordinate branches when the supply through the main vessel is obstructed. — **Collateral issue.** (*Law*) (*a*) An issue taken upon a matter aside from the merits of the case. (*b*) An issue raised by a criminal convict who pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, etc. (*c*) A point raised, on cross-examination, aside from the issue fixed by the pleadings, as to which the answer of the witness, when given, cannot subsequently be contradicted by the party asking the question. — **Collateral security**, security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *n.* **1.** A collateral relative. *Ayliffe.*

2. Collateral security; that which is pledged or deposited as collateral security.

Col-lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Side by side; by the side.

These pulleys . . . placed *collaterally*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. In an indirect or subordinate manner; indirectly.

The will hath force upon the conscience *collaterally* and indirectly. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In collateral relation; not lineally.

Col-lat'er-al-ness, *n.* The state of being collateral.

Col-la'tion (kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *collacioun* speech, conference, reflection, OF. *collacion*, F. *collation*, fr. L. *collatio* a bringing together, comparing, fr. *collatum* (used as the supine of *conferre*); *col-* + *latum* (used as the supine of *ferre* to bear), for *tlatum*. See TOLERATE, *v. t.*]

1. The act of collating or comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing (as of a book, sheet, or manuscript) with another of a like kind; comparison, in general. *Pope.*

2. (*Print.*) The gathering and examination of sheets preparatory to binding.

3. The act of conferring or bestowing. [*Obs.*]

Not by the *collation* of the king . . . but by the people. *Bacon.*

4. A conference. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. (*Eccl. Law*) The presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift.

6. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of comparing the copy of any paper with its original to ascertain its conformity. (*b*) The report of the act made by the proper officers.

7. (*Scots Law*) The right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

☞ This also obtains in the civil law, and is found in the code of Louisiana. *Bouvier.*

8. (*Eccles.*) A collection of the Lives of the Fathers or other devout work read daily in monasteries.

9. A light repast or luncheon; as, a cold *collation*; — first applied to the refreshment on fast days that accompanied the reading of the collation in monasteries.

A *collation* of wine and sweetmeats. *Whiston.*

Collation of seals (*Old Law*), a method of ascertaining the genuineness of a seal by comparing it with another known to be genuine. *Bouvier.*

Col-la'tion, *v. i.* To partake of a collation. [*Obs.*]

May 20, 1658, I . . . *collationed* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn.*

Col-la'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Print.*) One who examines the sheets of a book that has just been printed, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed, paged, etc. [*Eng.*]

Col'la-ti'tious (kŏl'lă-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *collatitius*. See COLLATION.] Brought together; contributed; done by contributions. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Col-la'tive (kŏl-lā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *collativus* brought together.] Passing or held by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop and the patron are the same person.

Col-la'tor (kŏl-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who collates manuscripts, books, etc. *Addison.*

2. (*Eccl. Law*) One who collates to a benefice.

3. One who confers any benefit. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Col-laud' (kŏl-lạd'), *v. t.* [L. *collaudare*; *col-* + *laudare* to praise.] To join in praising. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Col'league (kŏl'lēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, L. *collega* one chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office; *col-* + *legare* to send or choose as deputy. See LEGATE.] A partner or associate in some civil or ecclesiastical office or employment. It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

Syn. — Helper; assistant; coadjutor; ally; associate; companion; confederate.

Col-league' (kŏl-lēg'), *v. t. & i.* To unite or associate with another or with others. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Col'league-ship, *n.* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLECTING.] [L. *collectus*, p. p. of *colligere* to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather: cf. OF. *collecter*. See LEGEND, and cf. COIL, *v. t.*, CULL, *v. t.*]

1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to obtain by gathering.

A band of men
Collected choicely from each county. *Shak.*

'T is memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labor and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To demand and obtain payment of, as an account, or other indebtedness; as, to *collect* taxes.

3. To infer from observed facts; to conclude from premises. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise, embarrassment, or fear; to regain self-control.

Syn. — To gather; assemble; congregate; muster; accumulate; garner; aggregate; amass; infer; deduce.

Col-lect', *v. i.* **1.** To assemble together; as, the people *collected* in a crowd; to accumulate; as, snow *collects* in banks.

2. To infer; to conclude. [*Archaic*]

Whence some *collect* that the former word imports a plurality of persons. *South.*

Col'lect, *n.* [LL. *collecta*, fr. L. *collecta* a collection in money; an assemblage, fr. *colligere*: cf. F. *collecte*. See COLLECT, *v. t.*] A short, comprehensive prayer, adapted to a particular day, occasion, or condition, and forming part of a liturgy.

The noble poem on the massacres of Piedmont is strictly a *collect* in verse. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Col'lec-ta'ne-a** (kŏl'lĕk-tā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *collectaneus* collected, fr. *colligere*. See COLLECT, *v. t.*] Passages selected from various authors, usually for purposes of instruction; miscellany; anthology.

Col-lect'ed (kŏl-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Gathered together.

2. Self-possessed; calm; composed.

Col-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* Composedly; coolly.

Col-lect'ed-ness, *n.* A collected state of the mind; self-possession.

Col-lect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected.

Col-lec'tion (kŏl-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collectio*: cf. F. *collection*.] **1.** The act or process of collecting or of gathering; as, the *collection* of specimens.

2. That which is collected; as: (*a*) A gathering or assemblage of objects or of persons. "A *collection* of letters." *Macaulay.* (*b*) A gathering of money for charitable or other purposes, as by passing a contribution box for freewill offerings. "The *collection* for the saints." **1** *Cor.* xvi. 1. (*c*) (*Usually in pl.*) That which is obtained in payment of demands. (*d*) An accumulation of any substance. "*Collections* of moisture." *Whewell.* "A purulent *collection*." *Dunglison.*

3. The act of inferring or concluding from premises or observed facts; also, that which is inferred. [*Obs.*]

We may safely say thus, that wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of those words by modern divines. *Milton.*

4. The jurisdiction of a collector of excise. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Gathering; assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; congregation; mass; heap; compilation.

Col-lec'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to collecting.

The first twenty-five [years] must have been wasted for *collectional* purposes. *H. A. Merewether.*

Col-lect'ive (kŏl-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *collectivus*: cf. F. *collectif*.] **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; as, the *collective* body of a nation. *Bp. Hoadley.*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. [*Obs.*] "Critical and *collective* reason." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. (*Gram.*) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, by a singular form; as, a *collective* name or noun, like *assembly*, *army*, *jury*, etc.

4. Tending to collect; forming a collection.

Local is his throne . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

5. Having plurality of origin or authority; as, in diplomacy, a note signed by the representatives of several governments is called a *collective* note.

Collective fruit (*Bot.*), that which is formed from a mass of flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, and the like; — called also *multiple fruit*. *Gray.*

Col-lect'ive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A collective noun or name.

Col-lect'ive-ly, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly.

Col-lect'ive-ness, *n.* A state of union; mass.

Col-lect'iv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *collectivisme*.] (*Polit. Econ.*) The doctrine that land and capital should be owned by society collectively or as a whole; communism. *W. G. Sumner.*

Col-lect'iv-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *collectiviste*.] An advocate of collectivism. — *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, collectivism.

Col-lect'or (kŏl-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *collector* one who collects: cf. F. *collecteur*.] **1.** One who collects things which are separate; esp., one who makes a business or practice of collecting works of art, objects in natural history, etc.; as, a *collector* of coins.

I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. Methinks I have been thirty years a *collector*. *Lamb.*

2. A compiler of books; one who collects scattered passages and puts them together in one book.

Volumes without the *collector*'s own reflections. *Addison.*

3. (*Com.*) An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled . . . by *collectors*, and other officers. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. One authorized to collect debts.

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, formerly appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. *Todd.*

Col-lect'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* The district of a collector of customs; a collectorship.

Col-lect'or-ship, *n.* The office of a collector of customs or of taxes.

Col-leg'a-ta-ry (kŏl-lĕg'ȧ-tȧ-rў), *n.* [LL. *collegatarius*. See LEGATARY.] (*Law*) A joint legatee.

Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* [F. *collège*, L. *collegium*, fr. *collega* colleague. See COLLEAGUE.] **1.** A collection, body, or society of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common duties and interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges; as, a *college* of heralds; a *college* of electors; a *college* of bishops.

The *college* of the cardinals. *Shak.*

Then they made *colleges* of sufferers; persons who, to secure their inheritance in the world to come, did cut off all their portion in this. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A society of scholars or friends of learning, incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge; as, the *colleges* of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and many American *colleges*.

☞ In France and some other parts of continental Europe, *college* is used to include schools occupied with rudimentary studies, and receiving children as pupils.

3. A building, or number of buildings, used by a college. "The gate of Trinity *College*." *Macaulay.*

4. Fig.: A community. [*R.*]

Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

College of justice, a term applied in Scotland to the supreme civil courts and their principal officers. — **The sacred college**, the college of cardinals at Rome.

Col-le'gi-al (kŏl-lē'jĭ-*al*), *a.* [LL. *collegialis*.] Collegiate. [*R.*]

Col-le'gi-an (kŏl-lē'jĭ-*an*), *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; a student in a college.

Col-le'gi-ate (kŏl-lē'jĭ-ăt), *a.* [L. *collegiatus*.] Of or pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies; a *collegiate* society. *Johnson.*

Collegiate church. (*a*) A church which, although not a bishop's seat, resembles a cathedral in having a *college*, or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey. (*b*) An association of churches, possessing common revenues and administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers; as, the Reformed (Dutch) *Collegiate Church* of New York.

Col-le'gi-ate, *n.* A member of a college. *Burton.*

‖ **Col-lem'bo-la** (kŏl-lĕm'bŏ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλλα glue + ἔμβολον wedge, peg; — so called from their having collophores.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Thysanura which includes *Podura*, and allied forms.

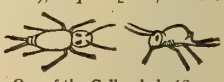

One of the Collembola (*Smynthurus quadrisignatus*); back and side view. Enlarged.

‖ **Col-len'chy-ma** (kŏl-lĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλλα glue + ἔγχυμα an infusion. Formed like *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) A tissue of vegetable cells which are thickened at the angles and (usually) elongated.

Col'let (kŏl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *collet*, dim. fr. L. *collum* neck. See COLLAR.] **1.** A small collar or neckband. *Foxe.*

2. (*Mech.*) A small metal ring; a small collar fastened on an arbor; as, the *collet* on the balance arbor of a watch; a small socket on a stem, for holding a drill.

3. (*Jewelry*) (*a*) The part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set. (*b*) The flat table at the base of a brilliant. See *Illust.* of BRILLIANT.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is! *Cowley.*

Col'le-te'ri-al (kŏl'lē-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the colleterium of insects. *R. Owen.*

‖ **Col'le-te'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See COLLETIC.] (*Zoöl.*) An organ of female insects, containing a cement to unite the ejected ova.

Col-let'ic (kŏl-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *colleticus* suitable for gluing, Gr. κολλητικός, fr. κολλᾶν to glue, κόλλα glue.] Agglutinant. — *n.* An agglutinant.

Col'ley (kŏl'lў), *n.* See COLLIE.

Col-lide' (kŏl-līd'), *v. i.* [L. *collidere*, *collisum*; *col-* + *laedere* to strike. See LESION.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; to clash; as, the vessels *collided*; their interests *collided*.

Across this space the attraction urges them. They *collide*, they recoil, they oscillate. *Tyndall.*

No longer rocking and swaying, but clashing and *colliding*. *Carlyle.*

Col-lide', *v. t.* To strike or dash against. [*Obs.*]

Scintillations are . . . inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Col'li-dine (kŏl'lĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue.] (*Chem.*) One of a class of organic bases, $C_8H_{11}N$, usually pungent oily liquids, belonging to the pyridine series, and obtained from bone oil, coal tar, naphtha, and certain alkaloids.

Col'lie (kŏl'lў), *n.* [Gael. *cuilean* whelp, puppy, dog.] (*Zoöl.*) The Scotch shepherd dog. There are two breeds, the rough-haired and smooth-haired. It is remarkable for its intelligence, displayed especially in caring for flocks. [Written also *colly*, *colley*.]

Rough-haired Collie.

Col'lied (kŏl'lĭd), *p. & a.* Darkened. See COLLY, *v. t.*

Col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* [OE. *colier*. See COAL.] **1.** One engaged in the business of digging mineral coal or making charcoal, or in transporting or dealing in coal.

2. A vessel employed in the coal trade.

Col'lier-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* COLLIERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. COALERY, COLLIER.] **1.** The place where coal is dug; a coal mine, and the buildings, etc., belonging to it.

2. The coal trade. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Col'li-flow'er (kŏl'lĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* See CAULIFLOWER.

Col'li-gate (kŏl'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLIGATING.] [L. *colligatus*, p. p. of *colligare* to collect; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

2. (*Logic*) To bring together by colligation; to sum up in a single proposition.

He had discovered and *colligated* a multitude of the most wonderful . . . phenomena. *Tyndall.*

Col'li-gate, *a.* Bound together.

Col'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colligatio*.] **1.** A binding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Logic*) That process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together under one conception, or summed up in a general proposition, as when Kepler discovered that the various observed positions of the planet Mars were points in an ellipse. "The *colligation* of facts." *Whewell.*

Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always *colligation*. *J. S. Mill.*

Col'li-mate (kŏl'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLIMATING.] [See COLLIMATION.] (*Physics & Astron.*) To render parallel to a certain line or direction; to bring into the same line, as the axes of telescopes, etc.; to render parallel, as rays of light.

Collimating eyepiece, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector for illumination, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument by observing the image of a cross wire reflected from mercury, and comparing its position in the field with that of the same wire seen directly. — Collimating lens (*Optics*), a lens used for producing parallel rays of light.

Col'li-ma'tion (kŏl'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *collimation*, fr. a false reading (*collimare*) for L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line. Cf. Collineation.] The act of collimating; the adjustment of the line of the sights, as the axial line of the telescope of an instrument, into its proper position relative to the other parts of the instrument.

Error of collimation, the deviation of the line of collimation of an astronomical or geodetical instrument from the position it ought to have with respect to the axis of motion of the instrument. — Line of collimation, the axial line of the telescope of an astronomical or geodetic instrument, or the line which passes through the optical center of the object glass and the intersection of the cross wires at its focus.

Col'li-ma'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Astron.*) A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation, both vertical and horizontal. *Nichol.*

2. (*Optics*) A tube having a convex lens at one end and at the other a small opening or slit which is at the principal focus of the lens, used for producing a beam of parallel rays; also, a lens so used.

Col'lin (kŏl'lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue.] A very pure form of gelatin.

Col'line (kŏl'lĭn), *n.* [F. *colline*, fr. L. *collis* a hill.] A small hill or mount. [*Obs.*]

And watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds. *Evelyn.*

Col-lin'e-a'tion (kŏl-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line. See Collimation.] The act of aiming at, or directing in a line with, a fixed object. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Coll'ing (kŏl'lĭng), *n.* [From Coll, *v. t.*] An embrace; dalliance. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Coll'ing-ly, *adv.* With embraces. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Col-lin'gual (kŏl-lĭn'gwal), *a.* Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Col-liq'ua-ble (kŏl-lĭk'wȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Col-liq'ua-ment (-ment), *n.* The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. *Dr. H. More.*

Col'li-quate (kŏl'lĭ-kwāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Colliquated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Colliquating.] [Pref. *col-* + L. *liquare*, *liquatum*, to melt.] To change from solid to fluid; to make or become liquid; to melt. [*Obs.*]

The ore of it is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

[Ice] will *colliquate* in water or warm oil. *Sir T. Browne.*

Col'li-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A melting together; the act of melting; fusion.

When sand and ashes are well melted together and suffered to cool, there is generated, by the *colliquation*, that sort of concretion we call "glass." *Boyle.*

2. (*Med.*) A progressive wasting or melting away of the solid parts of the animal system with copious excretions of liquids by one or more passages. [*Obs.*]

Col-liq'ua-tive (kŏl-lĭk'wȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing rapid waste or exhaustion; melting; as, *colliquative* sweats.

Col-liq'ue-fac'tion (kŏl-lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colliquefactus* melted; *col-* + *liquefacere*; *liquēre* to be liquid + *facere* to make.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*. *Bacon.*

Col'lish (kŏl'lĭsh), *n.* (*Shoemaking*) A tool to polish the edge of a sole. *Knight.*

Col-li'sion (kŏl-lĭ'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See Collide.] **1.** The act of striking together; a striking together, as of two hard bodies; a violent meeting, as of railroad trains; a clashing.

2. A state of opposition; antagonism; interference.

The *collision* of contrary false principles. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sensitive to the most trifling *collisions*. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

Col-li'sive (kŏl-lĭ'sĭv), *a.* Colliding; clashing. [*Obs.*]

Col-lit'i-gant (kŏl-lĭt'ĭ-gant), *a.* Disputing or wrangling. [*Obs.*] — *n.* One who litigates or wrangles. [*Obs.*]

Col'lo-cate (kŏl'lō-kāt), *a.* [L. *collocatus*, p. p. of *collocare*. See Couch.] Set; placed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Col'lo-cate (kŏl'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collocated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collocating (-kā'tĭng).] To set or place; to set; to station.

To marshal and *collocate* in order his battalions. *E. Hall.*

Col'lo-ca'tion (kŏl'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocatio.*] The act of placing; the state of being placed with something else; disposition in place; arrangement.

The choice and *collocation* of words. *Sir W. Jones.*

Col'lo-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocutio*, fr. *colloqui*, *-locutum*, to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak. See Loquacious.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey.*

Col'lo-cu'tor (kŏl'lō-kū'tẽr), *n.* [L. *collocutor.*] One of the speakers in a dialogue. *Derham.*

Col-lo'di-on (kŏl-lō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κολλώδης like glue; κόλλα glue + εἶδος form. Cf. Colloid.] (*Chem.*) A solution of pyroxylin (soluble gun cotton) in ether containing a varying proportion of alcohol. It is strongly adhesive, and is used by surgeons as a coating for wounds; but its chief application is as a vehicle for the sensitive film in photography.

Collodion process (*Photog.*), a process in which a film of sensitized collodion is used in preparing the plate for taking a picture. — Styptic collodion, collodion containing an astringent, as tannin.

Col-lo'di-on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To prepare or treat with collodion. *R. Hunt.*

Col-lo'di-o-type (-ŏ-tīp), *n.* A picture obtained by the collodion process; a melanotype or ambrotype.

Col-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* See Collodion.

Col-logue' (kŏl-lōg'), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *colloqui* and E. *dialogue*. Cf. Collocution.] To talk or confer secretly and confidentially; to converse, especially with evil intentions; to plot mischief. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Pray go in; and, sister, salve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well. *Greene.*

He had been *colloguing* with my wife. *Thackeray.*

Col'loid (kŏl'loid), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-oid*. Cf. Collodion.] Resembling glue or jelly; characterized by a jellylike appearance; gelatinous; as, *colloid* tumors.

Col'loid (kŏl'loid), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance (as albumin, gum, gelatin, starch, etc.) which is of a gelatinous rather than a crystalline nature, and which diffuses itself through animal membranes or vegetable parchment more slowly than crystalloids do; — opposed to *crystalloid*.

2. (*Med.*) A gelatinous substance found in colloid degeneration and colloid cancer.

Styptic colloid (*Med.*), a preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use.

Col-loid'al (kŏl-loid'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, colloids.

Col'loi-dal'i-ty (kŏl'loi-dăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being colloidal.

Col'lop (kŏl'lŭp), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *colp* blow, stroke, piece, F. *coup*, fr. L. *colaphus* buffet, cuff, Gr. κόλαφος.] [Written also *colp.*] **1.** A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*

2. A part or piece of anything; a portion.

Cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

Col'loped (-lŭpt), *a.* Having ridges or bunches of flesh, like collops.

With that red, gaunt, and *colloped* neck astrain. *R. Browning.*

Col'lo-phore (kŏl'lō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A suckerlike organ at the base of the abdomen of insects belonging to the Collembola. (*b*) An adhesive marginal organ of the Lucernariæ.

Col-lo'qui-al (kŏl-lō'kwĭ-al), *a.* [See Colloquy.] Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. common and familiar conversation; conversational; hence, unstudied; informal; as, *colloquial* intercourse; *colloquial* phrases; a *colloquial* style. — **Col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay.*

Col-lo'qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A colloquial expression, not employed in formal discourse or writing.

Col-lo'qui-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make colloquial and familiar; as, to *colloquialize* one's style of writing.

Col'lo-quist (kŏl'lō-kwĭst), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy or dialogue. *Malone.*

Col'lo-quy (-kwў), *n.*; *pl.* Colloquies (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium.* See Collocution.] **1.** Mutual discourse of two or more persons; conference; conversation.

They went to Worms, to the *colloquy* there about religion. *A. Wood.*

2. In some American colleges, a part in exhibitions, assigned for a certain scholarship rank; a designation of rank in collegiate scholarship.

Col'low (-lō), *n.* Soot; smut. See 1st Colly. [*Obs.*]

Col-luc'tan-cy (kŏl-lŭk'tan-sў), *n.* [L. *colluctari* to struggle with.] A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature. [*Obs.*]

Col'luc-ta'tion (kŏl'lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colluctatio*, fr. *colluctari* to struggle with; *col-* + *luctari* to struggle.] A struggling; a contention. [*Obs.*]

Colluctation with old hags and hobgoblins. *Dr. H. More.*

Col-lude' (kŏl-lūd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Colluded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Colluding.] [L. *colludere*, *-lusum*; *col-* + *ludere* to play. See Ludicrous.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action; to play into each other's hands; to conspire; to act in concert.

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke.*

Col-lud'er (-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

‖ **Col'lum** (kŏl'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Colla (-lȧ). [L., neck.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A neck or cervix. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Same as Collar. *Gray.*

Col-lu'sion (kŏl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *collusio*: cf. F. *collusion.* See Collude.] **1.** A secret agreement and cooperation for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose; a playing into each other's hands; deceit; fraud; cunning.

The foxe, maister of *collusion*. *Spenser.*

That they [miracles] be done publicly, in the face of the world, that there may be no room to suspect artifice and *collusion*. *Atterbury.*

By the ignorance of the merchants or dishonesty of the weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad and the price excessive. *Swift.*

2. (*Law*) An agreement between two or more persons to defraud a person of his rights, by the forms of law, or to obtain an object forbidden by law. *Bouvier. Abbott.*

Syn. — Collusion, Connivance. A person who is guilty of *connivance* intentionally overlooks, and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent. A person who is guilty of *collusion* unites with others (playing into their hands) for fraudulent purposes.

Col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Characterized by collusion; done or planned in collusion. "*Collusive* and sophistical arguings." *J. Trapp.* "*Collusive* divorces." *Strype.*

2. Acting in collusion. "*Collusive* parties." *Burke.* — **Col-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Col-lu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* [L. *collusorius.*] Collusive.

Col'lu-to-ry (kŏl'lū-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *colluere*, *collutum*, to wash.] (*Med.*) A medicated wash for the mouth.

Col'ly (kŏl'lў), *n.* [From Coal.] The black grime or soot of coal. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Col'ly, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collied (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collying.] To render black or dark, as if with coal smut; to begrime. [*Archaic*]

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson.*

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night. *Shak.*

Col'ly (kŏl'lў), *n.* A kind of dog. See Collie.

Col'ly-bist (kŏl'lĭ-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. κολλυβιστής, fr. κόλλυβος a small coin.] A money changer. [*Obs.*]

In the face of these guilty *collybists*. *Bp. Hall.*

Col-lyr'i-um (kŏl-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. Collyriums (-ŭmz), L. Collyria (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. κολλύριον.] (*Med.*) An application to the eye, usually an eyewater.

‖ **Col'o-co'lo** (kŏl'ō-kō'lō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American wild cat (*Felis colacola*), of the size of the ocelot.

Col'o-cynth (kŏl'ō-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *colocynthis*, Gr. κολοκυνθίς. Cf. Coloquintida.] (*Med.*) The light spongy pulp of the fruit of the bitter cucumber (*Citrullus*, or *Cucumis*, *colocynthis*), an Asiatic plant allied to the watermelon; coloquintida. It comes in white balls, is intensely bitter, and a powerful cathartic. Called also *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*, *bitter gourd.*

Col'o-cyn'thin (-sĭn'thĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colocynthine.*] (*Chem.*) The active medicinal principle of colocynth; a bitter, yellow, crystalline substance, regarded as a glucoside.

Co-logne' (kō-lōn'), *n.* [Originally made in *Cologne*, the French name of Köln, a city in Germany.] A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet; — called also *cologne water* and *eau de cologne.*

Co-logne' earth' (ẽrth'). [From *Cologne* the city.] (*Min.*) An earth of a deep brown color, containing more vegetable than mineral matter; an earthy variety of lignite, or brown coal.

Col'om-bier (kŏl'ŏm-bēr), *n.* [F.] A large size of paper for drawings. See under Paper.

Co-lom'bin (kō-lŏm'bĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Calumbin.

Co-lom'bo (-bō), *n.* (*Med.*) See Calumba.

Co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *colon*, *colum*, limb, member, the largest of the intestines, fr. Gr. κῶλον, and, in sense of the intestine, κόλον: cf. F. *colon.* Cf. Colic.]

1. (*Anat.*) That part of the large intestines which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. [See *Illust.* of Digestion.]

2. (*Gram.*) A point or character, formed thus [:], used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent, often taking the place of a conjunction.

Colo'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* [F. *colonel*, It. *colonnello*, prop., the chief or commander of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna.* See Column.] (*Mil.*) The chief officer of a regiment; an officer ranking next above a lieutenant colonel and next below a brigadier general.

Colo'nel-cy (kûr'nel-sў), *n.* (*Mil.*) The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colo'nel-ship, *n.* Colonelcy. *Swift.*

Col'o-ner (kŏl'ō-nẽr), *n.* A colonist. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Co-lo'ni-al (kō-lō'nĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *colonial.*] Of or pertaining to a colony; as, *colonial* rights, traffic, wars.

Co-lon'i-cal (kō-lŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *colonus* husbandman.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen. [*Obs.*]

Col'o-nist (kŏl'ō-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

‖ **Col'o-ni'tis** (kŏl'ō-nī'tĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) See Colitis.

Col'o-ni-za'tion (kŏl'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colonisation.*] The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized; the formation of a colony or colonies.

The wide continent of America invited *colonization*. *Bancroft.*

Col'o-ni-za'tion-ist, *n.* A friend to colonization, esp. (*U. S. Hist.*) to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States.

Col'o-nize (kŏl'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Colonized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Colonizing.] [Cf. F. *coloniser.*] To plant or establish a colony or colonies in; to people with colonists; to migrate to and settle in. *Bacon.*

They that would thus *colonize* the stars with inhabitants. *Howell.*

Col'o-nize, *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; to make a colony. *C. Buchanan.*

Col'o-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who promotes or establishes a colony; a colonist. *Bancroft.*

Col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏn-nād'), *n.* [F. *colonnade*, It. *colonnata*, fr. *colonna* column. See Colonel.] (*Arch.*) A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals with all the adjuncts, as entablature, stylobate, roof, etc.

☞ When in front of a building, it is called a *portico*; when surrounding a building or an open court or square, a *peristyle.*

Col'o-ny (kŏl'ō-nў), *n.*; *pl.* Colonies (-nĭz). [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell: cf. F. *colonie.* Cf. Culture.] **1.** A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as, the British *colonies* in America.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout Christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a *colony* formed of better materials. *Ames.*

2. The district or country colonized; a settlement.

3. A company of persons from the same country sojourning in a foreign city or land; as, the American *colony* in Paris.

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) A number of animals or plants living or growing together, beyond their usual range.

Col'o-pha'ny (kŏl'ō-fā'nў *or* kō-lŏf'ȧ-nў), *n.* See Colophony.

Co'lo-phene (kō'lō-fēn *or* kŏl'ō-fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily liquid, formerly obtained by distillation of colophony. It is regarded as a polymeric form of terebenthene. Called also *diterebene.*

Col'o-phon (kŏl'ō-fŏn), *n.* [L. *colophon* finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών; cf. L. *culmen* top, *collis* hill. Cf. Holm.] An inscription, monogram, or cipher, containing

the place and date of publication, printer's name, etc., formerly placed on the last page of a book.

The *colophon*, or final description, fell into disuse, and . . . the title page had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. *De Morgan.*

The book was uninjured from title page to *colophon*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Col'o-pho-nite (kŏl'ŏ-fō-nīt *or* kŏ-lŏf'ŏ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colophonite*. So named from its resemblance to the color of *colophony*.] (*Min.*) A coarsely granular variety of garnet.

Col'o-pho'ny (kŏl'ŏ-fō'nў *or* kŏ-lŏf'ŏ-nў ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἡ κολοφωνία (sc. ῥητίνη resin, gum) resin, fr. Κολοφώνιος of or from Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

Col'o-quin'ti-da (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭn'tĭ-dȧ), *n.* See Colocynth. *Shak.*

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [Written also *colour*.] [OF. *color, colur, colour*, F. *couleur*, L. *color ;* prob. akin to *celare* to conceal (the color taken as that which covers). See Helmet.] **1.** A property depending on the relations of light to the eye, by which individual and specific differences in the hues and tints of objects are apprehended in vision ; as, gay *colors ;* sad *colors*, etc.

☞ The sensation of *color* depends upon a peculiar function of the retina or optic nerve, in consequence of which rays of light produce different effects according to the length of their waves or undulations, waves of a certain length producing the sensation of red, shorter waves green, and those still shorter blue, etc. White, or ordinary, light consists of waves of various lengths so blended as to produce no effect of color, and the *color* of objects depends upon their power to absorb or reflect a greater or less proportion of the rays which fall upon them.

2. Any hue distinguished from white or black.

3. The hue or color characteristic of good health and spirits ; ruddy complexion.

Give *color* to my pale cheek. *Shak.*

4. That which is used to give color ; a paint ; a pigment ; as, oil *colors* or water *colors*.

5. That which covers or hides the real character of anything ; semblance ; excuse ; disguise ; appearance.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under *color* as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship. *Acts* xxvii. 30.

That he should die is worthy policy ;
But yet we want a *color* for his death. *Shak.*

6. Shade or variety of character ; kind ; species.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

7. A distinguishing badge, as a flag or similar symbol (usually in the plural) ; as, the *colors* or *color* of a ship or regiment ; the *colors* of a race horse (that is, of the cap and jacket worn by the jockey).

In the United States each regiment of infantry and artillery has two *colors*, one national and one regimental. *Farrow.*

8. (*Law*) An apparent right ; as where the defendant in trespass gave to the plaintiff an appearance of title, by stating his title specially, thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. *Blackstone.*

☞ *Color* is *express* when it is averred in the pleading, and *implied* when it is implied in the pleading.

Body color. See under Body. — **Color blindness**, total or partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors. See Daltonism. — **Complementary color**, one of two colors so related to each other that when blended together they produce white light ; — so called because each color makes up to the other what it lacks to make it white. Artificial or pigment colors, when mixed, produce effects differing from those of the primary colors, in consequence of partial absorption. — **Of color** (as persons, races, etc.), not of the white race ; — commonly meaning, esp. in the United States, of negro blood, pure or mixed. — **Primary colors**, those developed from the solar beam by the prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which are reduced by some authors to three, — red, green, and violet-blue. These three are sometimes called *fundamental colors*. — **Subjective** *or* **Accidental color**, a false or spurious color seen in some instances, owing to the persistence of the luminous impression upon the retina, and a gradual change of its character, as where a wheel perfectly white, and with a circumference regularly subdivided, is made to revolve rapidly over a dark object, the teeth of the wheel appear to the eye of different shades of color varying with the rapidity of rotation. See *Accidental colors*, under Accidental.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Colored (-ẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coloring.] [F. *colorer*.] **1.** To change or alter the hue or tint of, by dyeing, staining, painting, etc. ; to dye ; to tinge ; to paint ; to stain.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *colored ;* in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that color. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To change or alter, as if by dyeing or painting ; to give a false appearance to ; usually, to give a specious appearance to ; to cause to appear attractive ; to make plausible ; to palliate or excuse ; as, the facts were *colored* by his prejudices.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

3. To hide. [*Obs.*]

That by his fellowship he *color* might
Both his estate and love from skill of any wight. *Spenser.*

Col'or, *v. i.* To acquire color ; to turn red, especially in the face ; to blush.

Col'or-a-ble (kŭl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Specious ; plausible ; having an appearance of right or justice. "*Colorable* pretense for infidelity." *Bp. Stillingfleet.* — **Col'or-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Col'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

Colorable and subtle crimes, that seldom are taken within the walk of human justice. *Hooker.*

Col'o-ra'do bee'tle (kŏl'ŏ-rä'dō bē't'l). (*Zoöl.*) A yellowish beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), with ten longitudinal, black, dorsal stripes. It has migrated eastwards from its original habitat in Colorado, and is very destructive to the potato plant ; — called also *potato beetle* and *potato bug*. See Potato beetle.

Col'o-ra'do group' (kŏl'ŏ-rä'dō grōōp'). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the cretaceous formation of western North America, especially developed in Colorado and the upper Missouri region.

Col'o-ra'do-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Mercury telluride, an iron-black metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

Col'or-ate (kŭl'ẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *coloratus*, p. p. of *colorare* to color.] Colored. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or art of coloring ; the state of being colored. *Bacon.*

The females . . . resemble each other in their general type of *coloration*. *Darwin.*

Col'or-a-ture (-ȧ-tūr ; 135), *n.* [Cf. G. *coloratur*, fr. LL. *coloratura*.] (*Mus.*) Vocal music *colored*, as it were, by florid ornaments, runs, or rapid passages.

Col'or-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with color blindness. See *Color blindness*, under Color, *n.*

Col'ored (kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having color ; tinged ; dyed ; painted ; stained.

The lime rod, *colored* as the glede. *Chaucer.*
The *colored* rainbow arched wide. *Spenser.*

2. Specious ; plausible ; adorned so as to appear well ; as, a highly *colored* description. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

His *colored* crime with craft to cloke. *Spenser.*

3. Of some other color than black or white.

4. (*Ethnol.*) Of some other color than white ; specifically applied to negroes or persons having negro blood ; as, a *colored* man ; the *colored* people.

5. (*Bot.*) Of some other color than green.

Colored, meaning, as applied to foliage, of some other color than green. *Gray.*

☞ In botany, green is not regarded as a color, but white is. *Wood.*

Col'or-if'ic (kŭl'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk ; 277), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make : cf. F. *colorifique*.] Capable of communicating color or tint to other bodies.

Col'or-im'e-ter (kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Color* + *-meter :* cf. F. *colorimètre*.] An instrument for measuring the depth of the color of anything, especially of a liquid, by comparison with a standard liquid.

Col'or-ing (kŭl'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of applying color to ; also, that which produces color.

2. Change of appearance as by addition of color ; appearance ; show ; disguise ; misrepresentation.

Tell the whole story without *coloring* or gloss. *Compton Reade.*

Dead coloring. See under Dead.

Col'or-ist (kŭl'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *coloriste*.] One who colors ; an artist who excels in the use of colors ; one to whom coloring is of prime importance.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colorists*. *Dryden.*

Col'or-less, *a.* **1.** Without color ; not distinguished by any hue ; transparent ; as, *colorless* water.

2. Free from any manifestation of partial or peculiar sentiment or feeling ; not disclosing likes, dislikes, prejudice, etc. ; as, *colorless* music ; a *colorless* style ; definitions should be *colorless*.

Col'or-man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* Colormen (-mĕn). A vender of paints, etc. *Simmonds.*

Col'or ser'geant. See under Sergeant.

Co-los'sal (kŏ-lŏs'sal), *a.* [Cf. F. *colossal*, L. *colosseus*. See Colossus.] **1.** Of enormous size ; gigantic ; huge ; as, a *colossal* statue. "A *colossal* stride." *Motley.*

2. (*Sculpture & Painting*) Of a size larger than heroic. See Heroic.

Col'os-se'an (kŏl'ŏs-sē'an), *a.* Colossal. [*R.*]

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏs-sē'ŭm), *n.* [Neut., fr. L. *colosseus* gigantic. See Coliseum.] The amphitheater of Vespasian in Rome. [Also written *Coliseum*.]

Co-los'sus (kŏ-lŏs'sŭs), *n. ; pl.* L. Colossi (-sī), E. Colossuses (-sŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size. The name was especially applied to certain famous statues in antiquity, as the *Colossus* of Nero in Rome, the *Colossus* of Apollo at Rhodes.

He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a *colossus*. *Shak.*

☞ There is no authority for the statement that the legs of the Colossus at Rhodes extended over the mouth of the harbor. *Dr. Wm. Smith.*

2. Any man or beast of gigantic size.

‖ **Co-los'trum** (kŏ-lŏs'trŭm), *n.* [L., biestings.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The first milk secreted after delivery ; biestings. (*b*) A mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg, formerly used as an emulsion.

Co-lot'o-my (kŏ-lŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + τομή cutting.] (*Surg.*) An operation for opening the colon.

Col'our (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* See Color.

Colp (kŏlp), *n.* See Collop.

Col'por'tage (kŏl'pōr'tâj), *n.* [F.] The distribution of religious books, tracts, etc., by colporteurs.

Col'por'ter (-tẽr), *n.* Same as Colporteur.

Col'por'teur (kŏl'pōr'tẽr ; 277). *n.* [F. *colporteur* one who carries on his neck, fr. *colporter* to carry on one's neck ; *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker ; specifically, one who travels about selling and distributing religious tracts and books.

Col'staff' (kŏl'stâf'), *n.* [F. *col* neck + E. *staff*. Cf. Coll.] A staff by means of which a burden is borne by two persons on their shoulders.

Colt (kōlt ; 110), *n.* [OE. *colt* a young horse, ass, or camel, AS. *colt ;* cf. dial. Sw. *kullt* a boy, lad.] **1.** The young of the equine genus or horse kind of animals ; — sometimes distinctively applied to the male, *filly* being the female. Cf. Foal.

☞ In sporting circles it is usual to reckon the age of colts from some arbitrary date, as from January 1, or May 1, next preceding the birth of the animal.

2. A young, foolish fellow. *Shak.*

3. A short knotted rope formerly used as an instrument of punishment in the navy. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Colt's tooth, an imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses ; — **To cast one's colt's tooth,** to cease from youthful wantonness. "Your *colt's tooth* is not cast yet." *Shak.* — **To have a colt's tooth,** to be wanton. *Chaucer.*

Colt (kōlt ; 110), *v. i.* To frisk or frolic like a colt ; to act licentiously or wantonly. [*Obs.*]

They shook off their bridles and began to *colt*. *Spenser.*

Colt, *v. t.* **1.** To horse ; to get with young. *Shak.*
2. To befool. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Col'ter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *culter*, fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife. Cf. Cutlass.] A knife or cutter, attached to the beam of a plow to cut the sward, in advance of the plowshare and moldboard. [Written also *coulter*.]

Colt'ish (kōlt'ĭsh), *a.* Like a colt ; wanton ; frisky.

He was all *coltish*, full of ragery. *Chaucer.*

— **Colt'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Colt'ish-ness,** *n.*

Colts'foot' (kōlts'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb (*Tussilago Farfara*), whose leaves and rootstock are sometimes employed in medicine.

Butterbur coltsfoot (*Bot.*), a European plant (*Petasites vulgaris*).

Colt's' tooth' (tōōth'). See under Colt.

‖ **Col'u-ber** (kŏl'ū-bẽr), *n.* [L., a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless serpents.

☞ Linnæus placed in this genus all serpents, whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs ; but by modern writers it is greatly restricted.

Col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brīn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Like or related to snakes of the genus Coluber.

2. Like a snake ; cunning ; crafty. *Johnson.*

Colugo. 1/12

‖ **Co-lu'go** (kŏ-lōō'gō), *n.* [Prob. an aboriginal name.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar East Indian mammal (*Galeopithecus volans*), having along the sides, connecting the fore and hind limbs, a parachutelike membrane, by means of which it is able to make long leaps, like the flying squirrel ; — called also *flying lemur*.

Co-lum'ba (kŏ-lŭm'bȧ), *n.* (*Med.*) See Calumba.

‖ **Co-lum'bæ** (-bē), *n. pl.* [L. *columba* pigeon.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, including the pigeons.

‖ **Col'um-ba'ri-um** (kŏl'ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* L. Columbaria (-ȧ). [L. See Columbary.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A dovecote or pigeon house. (*b*) A sepulchral chamber with niches for holding cinerary urns.

Col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bȧ-rў), *n. ; pl.* Columbaries (-rĭz). [L. *columbarium*, fr. *columba* a dove.] A dovecote ; a pigeon house. *Sir T. Browne.*

Co-lum'bate (kŏ-lŭm'bât), *n.* [Cf. F. *colombate*. See Columbium.] (*Chem.*) A salt of columbic acid ; a niobate. See Columbium.

Co-lum'batz fly' (kŏ-lŭm'bȧts flī'). [From *Kolumbatz*, a mountain in Germany.] (*Zoöl.*) See *Buffalo fly*, under Buffalo.

‖ **Col'um-bel'la** (kŏl'ŭm-bĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *columba* a dove. So called from a fancied resemblance in color and form, of some species.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of univalve shells, abundant in tropical seas. Some species, as *Columbella mercatoria*, were formerly used as shell money.

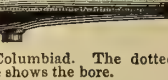
Columbella (*C. avara*). Nat. size.

Co-lum'bi-a (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* America ; the United States ; — a poetical appellation given in honor of *Columbus*, the discoverer. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Co-lum'bi-ad (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ăd), *n.* [From *Columbia* the United States.] (*Mil.*) A form of seacoast cannon ; a long, chambered gun designed for throwing shot or shells with heavy charges of powder, at high angles of elevation.

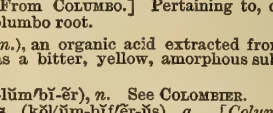
Rodman Columbiad. The dotted line shows the bore.

☞ Since the War of 1812 the *Columbiad* has been much modified, especially by General Rodman, and the improved form now used in seacoast defense is often called the *Rodman gun*.

Co-lum'bi-an (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-an), *a.* [From Columbia.] Of or pertaining to the United States, or to America.

Co-lum'bic (-bĭk), *a.* [From Columbium.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, columbium or niobium ; niobic.

Columbic acid (*Chem.*), a weak acid derived from columbic or niobic oxide, Nb_2O_5 ; — called also *niobic acid*.

Co-lum'bic, *a.* [From Columbo.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the columbo root.

Columbic acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid extracted from the columbo root as a bitter, yellow, amorphous substance.

Co-lum'bi-er (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ẽr), *n.* See Colombier.

Col'um-bif'er-ous (kŏl'ŭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Columbium* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing columbium.

Co-lum'bin (kŏ-lŭm'bĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, bitter substance. See Calumbin.

Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *a.* [L. *columbinus*, fr. *columba* dove.] Of or pertaining to a dove ; dovelike ; dove-colored. "*Columbine* innocency." *Bacon.*

Col'um-bine, *n.* [LL. *columbina*, L. *columbinus* dovelike, fr. *columba* dove : cf. F. *colombine*. Perh. so called from the beaklike spurs of its flowers.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Aquilegia ;* as, *A. vulgaris*, or the common garden columbine ; *A. Canadensis*, the wild red columbine of North America.

2. The mistress or sweetheart of Harlequin in pantomimes. *Brewer.*

Co-lum'bite (kŏ-lŭm'bīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colombite*. See Columbium.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a black color, submetallic luster, and high specific gravity. It is a niobate

(or columbate) of iron and manganese, containing tantalate of iron; — first found in New England.

Co-lum'bi-um (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* America.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the vanadium group, first found in a variety of the mineral columbite occurring in Connecticut, probably at Haddam. Atomic weight 94.2. Symbol Cb or Nb. Now more commonly called *niobium*.

Co-lum'bo (-bō), *n.* (*Med.*) See CALUMBA.

Col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *columen* column. See COLUMN.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached, as in the case of the geranium; or which is left when a pod opens. (*b*) A columnlike axis in the capsules of mosses.

2. (*Anat.*) A term applied to various columnlike parts; as, the *columella*, or epipterygoid bone, in the skull of many lizards; the *columella* of the ear, the bony or cartilaginous rod connecting the tympanic membrane with the internal ear.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The upright pillar in the axis of most univalve shells. (*b*) The central pillar or axis of the calicles of certain corals.

Col'u-mel'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Columella* + *-form.*] Shaped like a little column, or columella.

Col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna*, fr. *columen*, *culmen*, fr. *cellere* (used only in comp.), akin to E. *excel*, and prob. to *holm*. See HOLM, and cf. COLONEL.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of pillar; a cylindrical or polygonal support for a roof, ceiling, statue, etc., somewhat ornamented, and usually composed of base, shaft, and capital. See ORDER.

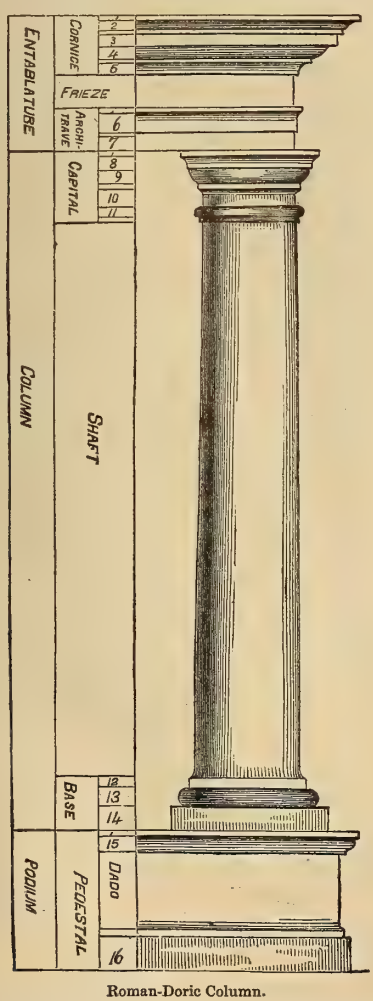

Roman-Doric Column.

1 Fillet; 2 Cyma recta; 3 Corona; 4 Ovolo; 5 Cavetto; 6 Upper Fascia; 7 Lower Fascia; 8 Abacus; 9 Ovolo; 10 Gorgerin, or Neck; 11 Astragal; 12 Fillet, or Reglet; 13 Torus; 14 Plinth; 15 Surbase; 16 Base.

2. Anything resembling, in form or position, a column in architecture; an upright body or mass; a shaft or obelisk; as, a *column* of air, of water, of mercury, etc.; the *Column* Vendôme; the spinal *column*.

3. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A body of troops formed in ranks, one behind the other; — contradistinguished from *line*. Compare PLOY, and DEPLOY. (*b*) A small army.

4. (*Naut.*) A number of ships so arranged as to follow one another in single or double file or in squadrons; — in distinction from "line," where they are side by side.

5. (*Print.*) A perpendicular set of lines, not extending across the page, and separated from other matter by a rule or blank space; as, a *column* in a newspaper.

6. (*Arith.*) A perpendicular line of figures.

7. (*Bot.*) The body formed by the union of the stamens in the Mallow family, or of the stamens and pistil in the orchids.

Attached column. See under ATTACH, *v. t.* — **Clustered column.** See under CLUSTER, *v. t.* — **Column rule,** a thin strip of brass separating columns of type in the form, and making a line between them in printing.

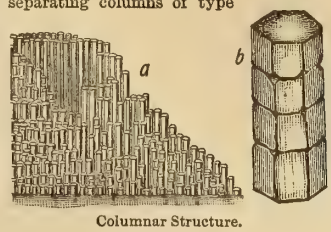

Columnar Structure.

a Basaltic columns, New South Wales; *b* Single column with transverse divisional planes and concave surface above.

Columnar epithelium (*Anat.*), epithelium in which the cells are prismatic in form, and set upright on the surface they cover. — **Columnar structure** (*Geol.*), a structure consisting of more or less regular columns, usually six-sided, but sometimes with eight or more sides. The columns are often fractured transversely, with a cup joint, showing a concave surface above. This structure is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as basalt, and is due to contraction in cooling.

Col'um-nar'i-ty (kŏl'ŭm-năr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being columnar.

Co-lum'na-ted (kŏ-lŭm'nā-tĕd), *a.* Having columns; as, *columnated* temples.

Col'umned (kŏl'ŭmd), *a.* Having columns.

> Troas and Ilion's *columned* citadel. *Tennyson.*

Co-lum'ni-a'tion (kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The employment or arrangement of columns in a structure. *Gwilt.*

Co-lure' (kō-lūr'), *n.*; *pl.* COLURES (-lūrz'). [F. *colure*, L. *coluri*, pl., fr. Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed, αἱ κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί lines) the colures; fr. κόλος docked, stunted + οὐρά tail. So named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] (*Astron. & Geog.*) One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator. One of them passes through the equinoctial points, and hence is denominated the *equinoctial* colure; the other intersects the equator at the distance of 90° from the former, and is called the *solstitial* colure.

> Thrice the equinoctial line
> He circled; four times crossed the car of night
> From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton.*

Co'ly (kō'lў), *n.*; *pl.* COLIES (-lĭz). [NL. *colius*, prob. fr. Gr. κολεός a kind of woodpecker.] Any bird of the genus *Colius* and allied genera. They inhabit Africa.

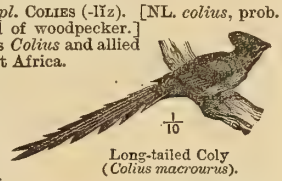

Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*).

Col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed; *kool* (akin to E. *cole*) + *zaad*, akin to E. *seed*.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), cultivated for its seeds, which yield an oil valued for illuminating and lubricating purposes; summer rape.

Com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *very*, etc. It is used in the form *com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f*, and by assimilation becomes *col-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before any consonant except *b*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *r*, and *w*. Before a vowel *com-* becomes *co-*; also before *h*, *w*, and sometimes before other consonants.

‖ **Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῶμα lethargy, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep. See CEMETERY.] A state of profound insensibility from which it is difficult or impossible to rouse a person. See CARUS.

‖ **Co'ma,** *n.* [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The envelope of a comet; a nebulous covering, which surrounds the nucleus or body of a comet.

2. (*Bot.*) A tuft or bunch, — as the assemblage of branches forming the head of a tree; or a cluster of bracts when empty and terminating the inflorescence of a plant; or a tuft of long hairs on certain seeds.

Coma Berenices (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz) [L.] (*Astron.*), a small constellation north of Virgo; — called also *Berenice's Hair*.

Co-man'ches (kŏ-măn'chĕz *or* kō-măn'chăz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* COMANCHE (-chē *or* -chă). (*Ethnol.*) A warlike, savage, and nomadic tribe of the Shoshone family of Indians, inhabiting Mexico and the adjacent parts of the United States; — called also *Paducahs*. They are noted for plundering and cruelty.

Co'mart' (kō'märt'), *n.* A covenant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Co'mate (kō'māt; 277), *a.* [L. *comatus*, fr. *comare* to clothe with hair, fr. *coma* hair.] Encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair; hairy.

Co'-mate' (kō'māt'), *n.* [Pref. *co-* + *mate*.] A companion. *Shak.*

Co'ma-tose' (kō'mȧ-tōs' *or* kŏm'-; 277), *a.* [From COMA lethargy.] Relating to, or resembling, coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, *comatose* sleep; *comatose* fever.

Co'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Comatose.

‖ **Co-mat'u-la** (kŏ-măt'ū-lȧ; 135), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *comatulus* having hair neatly curled, dim. fr. *coma* hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A crinoid of the genus *Antedon* and related genera. When young they are fixed by a stem. When adult they become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc., by their dorsal cirri; — called also *feather stars*.

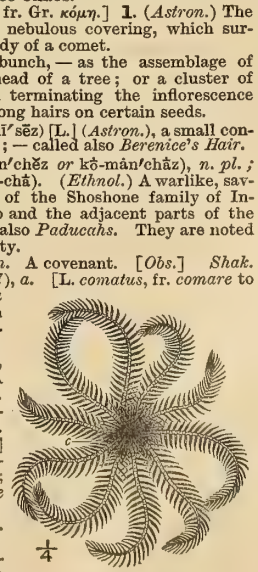

Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*). c Dorsal cirri.

Co-mat'u-lid (kŏ-măt'ū-lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any crinoid of the genus *Antedon* or allied genera.

Comb (kōm; 110), *n.* [AS. *camb*; akin to Sw., Dan., & D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, G. *kamm*, Gr. γομφίος a grinder tooth, Skr. *jambha* tooth.] **1.** An instrument with teeth, for straightening, cleansing, and adjusting the hair, or for keeping it in place.

2. An instrument for currying hairy animals, or cleansing and smoothing their coats; a currycomb.

3. (*Manuf. & Mech.*) (*a*) A toothed instrument used for separating and cleansing wool, flax, hair, etc. (*b*) The serrated vibratory doffing knife of a carding machine. (*c*) A former, commonly cone-shaped, used in hat manufacturing for hardening the soft fiber into a bat. (*d*) A tool with teeth, used for chasing screws on work in a lathe; a chaser. (*e*) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. (*f*) The collector of an electrical machine, usually resembling a comb.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The naked fleshy crest or caruncle on the upper part of the bill or head of a cock or other bird. It is usually red. (*b*) One of a pair of peculiar organs on the base of the abdomen of scorpions.

5. The curling crest of a wave.

6. The waxen framework forming the walls of the cells in which bees store their honey, eggs, etc.; honeycomb. "A *comb* of honey." *Wyclif.*

> When the bee doth leave her *comb*. *Shak.*

7. The thumbpiece of the hammer of a gunlock, by which it may be cocked.

Comb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMBED (kōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMBING.] To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust, with a comb; to lay smooth and straight with, or as with, a comb; as, to *comb* hair or wool. See under COMBING.

> *Comb* down his hair; look, look! it stands upright. *Shak.*

Comb, *v. i.* [See COMB, *n.*, 5.] (*Naut.*) To roll over, as the top or crest of a wave; to break with a white foam, as waves.

Comb, Combe (kōm *or* kōōm), *n.* [AS. *comb*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cwm* a dale, valley.] That unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond and above the most elevated spring that issues into it. [Written also *coombe*.] *Buckland.*

> A gradual rise the shelving *combe*
> Displayed. *Southey.*

Comb, *n.* A dry measure. See COOMB.

Com'bat (kŏm'băt *or* kŭm'băt; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMBATING.] [F. *combattre*; pref. *com-* + *battre* to beat, fr. L. *battuere* to strike. See BATTER.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force; to fight.

> To *combat* with a blind man I disdain. *Milton.*

> After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

Com'bat, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force, argument, etc.; to contend against; to resist.

> When he the ambitious Norway *combated*. *Shak.*
> And *combated* in silence all these reasons. *Milton.*
> Minds *combat* minds, repelling and repelled. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To fight against; resist; oppose; withstand; oppugn; antagonize; repel; resent.

Com'bat, *n.* [Cf. F. *combat*.] **1.** A fight; a contest of violence; a struggle for supremacy.

> My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st. *Shak.*

> The noble *combat* that 'twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina. *Shak.*

2. (*Mil.*) An engagement of no great magnitude; or one in which the parties engaged are not armies.

Single combat, one in which a single combatant meets a single opponent, as in the case of David and Goliath; also, a duel.

Syn. — A battle; engagement; conflict; contest; contention; struggle; fight; strife. See BATTLE, CONTEST.

Com'bat-a-ble (kŏm'băt-ȧ-b'l *or* kŏm-băt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combattable*.] Such as can be, or is liable to be, combated; as, *combatable* foes, evils, or arguments.

Com'bat-ant (kŏm'băt-ant), *a.* [F. *combattant*, p. pr.] Contending; disposed to contend. *B. Jonson.*

Com'bat-ant, *n.* [F. *combattant*.] One who engages in combat. "The mighty *combatants*." *Milton.*

> A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*. *Macaulay.*

Com'bat-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who combats. *Sherwood.*

Com'bat-ive (kŏm'băt-ĭv *or* kŏm-băt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to engage in combat; pugnacious.

Com'bat-ive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being combative; propensity to contend or to quarrel.

2. (*Phren.*) A cranial development supposed to indicate a combative disposition.

‖ **Com'ba-tant'** (kŏm'bȧ-tănt'), *a.* [F.] (*Her.*) In the position of fighting; — said of two lions set face to face, each rampant.

Combattant.

Comb'broach' (kōm'brōch'), *n.* A tooth of a wool comb. [Written also *combrouch*.]

Combe (kōm *or* kōōm), *n.* See COMB.

Comb'er (kōm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who combs; one whose occupation it is to comb wool, flax, etc. Also, a machine for combing wool, flax, etc.

2. A long, curling wave.

Com'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To cumber. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Com'ber, *n.* Encumbrance. [*Obs.*]

Com'ber (kŏm'bẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cabrilla. Also, a name applied to a species of wrasse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Com-bin'a-ble (kŏm-bīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combinable*.] Capable of combining; consistent with. [*R.*] *M. Arnold.* — **Com-bin'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Com'bi-nate (kŏm'bĭ-nāt), *a.* [LL. *combinatus*, p. p.] United; joined; betrothed. [*R.*]

Com'bi-na'tion (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *combinatio.* See COMBINE.] **1.** The act or process of combining or uniting persons and things.

Making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*
A solemn *combination* shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*

2. The result of combining or uniting; union of persons or things; esp. a union or alliance of persons or states to effect some purpose; — usually in a bad sense.

A *combination* of the most powerful men in Rome who had conspired my ruin. *Melmoth.*

3. (*Chem.*) The act or process of uniting by chemical affinity, by which substances unite with each other in definite proportions by weight to form distinct compounds.

4. *pl.* (*Math.*) The different arrangements of a number of objects, as letters, into groups.

☞ In *combinations* no regard is paid to the order in which the objects are arranged in each group, while in *variations* and *permutations* this order is respected. *Brande & C.*

Combination car, a railroad car containing two or more compartments used for different purposes. [*U. S.*] — **Combination lock,** a lock in which the mechanism is controlled by means of a movable dial (sometimes by several dials or rings) inscribed with letters or other characters. The bolt of the lock can not be operated until after the dial has been so turned as to combine the characters in a certain order or succession. — **Combination room,** in the University of Cambridge, Eng., a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation. — **Combination by volume** (*Chem.*), the act, process, or ratio by which gaseous elements and compounds unite in definite proportions by volume to form distinct compounds. — **Combination by weight** (*Chem.*), the act, process, or ratio in which substances unite in proportions by weight, relatively fixed and exact, to form distinct compounds. See *Law of definite proportions,* under DEFINITE.

Syn. — Cabal; alliance; association; league; union; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy. See CABAL.

Com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMBINED (-bīnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMBINING.] [LL. *combinare, combinatum;* L. *com-* + *binus,* pl. *bini,* two and two, double: cf. F. *combiner.* See BINARY.] **1.** To unite or join; to link closely together; to bring into harmonious union; to cause to coalesce or unite so as to form a homogeneous substance, as by chemical union.

So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined.* *Milton.*
Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Dr. H. More.*
And all *combined,* save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shak.*
Earthly sounds, though sweet and well *combined.* *Cowper.*

2. To bind; to hold by a moral tie. [*Obs.*]

I am *combined* by a sacred vow. *Shak.*

Com-bine', *v. i.* **1.** To form a union; to agree; to coalesce; to confederate.

You with your foes *combine,*
And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryden.*
So sweet did harp and voice *combine.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To unite by affinity or natural attraction; as, two substances, which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

3. (*Card Playing*) In the game of casino, to play a card which will take two or more cards whose aggregate number of pips equals those of the card played.

Combining weight (*Chem.*), that proportional weight, usually referred to hydrogen as a standard, and for each element fixed and exact, by which an element unites with another to form a distinct compound. The combining weights either are identical with, or are multiples or submultiples of, the atomic weight. See *Atomic weight,* under ATOMIC, *a.*

Com-bined' (kŏm-bīnd'), *a.* United closely; confederated; chemically united.

Com-bin'ed-ly (kŏm-bīn'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In combination or coöperation; jointly.

Com-bin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, combines.

Comb'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of using a comb or a number of combs; as, the *combing* of one's hair; the *combing* of wool.

☞ The process of *combing* is used in straightening wool of long staple; short wool is *carded.*

2. *pl.* (*a*) That which is caught or collected with a comb, as loose, tangled hair. (*b*) Hair arranged to be worn on the head.

The baldness, thinness, and . . . deformity of their hair is supplied by borders and *combings.* *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) (*Naut.*) See COAMINGS.

Combing machine (*Textile Manuf.*), a machine for combing wool, flax, cotton, etc., and separating the longer and more valuable fiber from the shorter. See also *Carding machine,* under CARDING.

Comb'less, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as, a *combless* cock. *Shak.*

‖ **Com'bo-lo'io** (kŏm'bō-lō'yō), *n.* A Mohammedan rosary, consisting of ninety-nine beads. *Byron.*

Comb'-shaped' (kōm'shāpt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pectinate.

Com-bust' (kŏm-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *combustus,* p. p. of *comburere* to burn up; *com-* + *burere* (only in comp.), of uncertain origin; cf. *bustum* funeral pyre, *prurire* to itch, *pruna* a live coal, Gr. πυρσός firebrand, Skr. *plush* to burn.] **1.** Burnt; consumed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Astron.*) So near the sun as to be obscured or eclipsed by his light, as the moon or planets when not more than eight degrees and a half from the sun. [*Obs.*]

Planets that are oft *combust.* *Milton.*

Com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being combustible.

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combustible.*] **1.** Capable of taking fire and burning; apt to catch fire; inflammable.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter. *South.*

2. Easily kindled or excited; quick; fiery; irascible.

Arnold was a *combustible* character. *W. Irving.*

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *n.* A substance that may be set on fire, or which is liable to take fire and burn.

All such *combustibles* as are cheap enough for common use go under the name of fuel. *Ure.*

Com-bus'ti-ble-ness, *n.* Combustibility.

Com-bus'tion (kŏm-bŭs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *combustio:* cf. F. *combustion.*] **1.** The state of burning.

2. (*Chem.*) The combination of a combustible with a supporter of combustion, producing heat, and sometimes both light and heat.

Combustion results in common cases from the mutual chemical action and reaction of the combustible and the oxygen of the atmosphere, whereby a new compound is formed. *Ure.*

Supporter of combustion (*Chem.*), a gas, as oxygen, the combination of which with a combustible, as coal, constitutes combustion.

3. Violent agitation; confusion; tumult. [*Obs.*]

There [were] great *combustions* and divisions among the heads of the university. *Mede.*

But say from whence this new *combustion* springs. *Dryden.*

Com-bus'tious (-chŭs), *a.* Inflammable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMING.] [OE. *cumen, comen,* AS. *cuman;* akin to OS. *kuman,* D. *komen,* OHG. *queman,* G. *kommen,* Icel. *koma,* Sw. *komma,* Dan. *komme,* Goth. *qiman,* L. *venire* (*gvenire*), Gr. βαίνειν to go, Skr. *gam.* √23. Cf. BASE, *n.*, CONVENE, ADVENTURE.] **1.** To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach the speaker, or some place or person indicated; — opposed to *go.*

Look, who *comes* yonder? *Shak.*
I did not *come* to curse thee. *Tennyson.*

2. To complete a movement toward a place; to arrive.

When we *came* to Rome. *Acts* xxviii. 16.
Lately *come* from Italy. *Acts* xviii. 2.

3. To approach or arrive, as if by a journey or from a distance. "Thy kingdom *come.*" *Matt.* vi. 10.

The hour is *coming,* and now is. *John* v. 25.
So quick bright things *come* to confusion. *Shak.*

4. To approach or arrive, as the result of a cause, or of the act of another.

From whence *come* wars? *James* iv. 1.
Both riches and honor *come* of thee! 1 *Chron.* xxix. 12.

5. To arrive in sight; to be manifest; to appear.

Then butter does refuse to *come.* *Hudibras.*

6. To get to be, as the result of change or progress; — with a predicate; as, to *come* untied.

How *come* you thus estranged? *Shak.*
How *came* her eyes so bright? *Shak.*

☞ *Am come, is come,* etc., are frequently used instead of *have come, has come,* etc., esp. in poetry. The verb *to be* gives a clearer adjectival significance to the participle as expressing a state or condition of the subject, while the auxiliary *have* expresses simply the completion of the action signified by the verb.

Think not that I *am come* to destroy. *Matt.* v. 17.
We *are come* off like Romans. *Shak.*

The melancholy days *are come,* the saddest of the year. *Bryant.*

Come may properly be used (instead of *go*) in speaking of a movement hence, or away, when there is reference to an approach to the person addressed; as, I shall *come* home next week; he will *come* to your house to-day. It is used with other verbs almost as an auxiliary, indicative of approach to the action or state expressed by the verb; as, how *came* you to do it? *Come* is used colloquially, with reference to a definite future time approaching, without an auxiliary; as, it will be two years, *come* next Christmas; *i. e.,* when Christmas shall come.

They were cried
In meeting, *come* next Sunday. *Lowell.*

Come, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come,* let us go. "This is the heir; *come,* let us kill him." *Matt.* xxi. 38. When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste, or impatience, and sometimes rebuke. "*Come, come,* no time for lamentation now." *Milton.*

To come, yet to arrive, future. "In times *to come.*" *Dryden.* "There 's pippins and cheese *to come.*" *Shak.* — **To come about.** (*a*) To come to pass; to arrive; to happen; to result; as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To change; to come round; as, the ship *comes about.* "The wind is *come about.*" *Shak.*

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons,
They are *come about,* and won to the true side. *B. Jonson.*

— **To come abroad.** (*a*) To move or be away from one's home or country. "Am *come abroad* to see the world." *Shak.* (*b*) To become public or known. [*Obs.*] "Neither was anything kept secret, but that it should *come abroad.*" *Mark* iv. 22. — **To come across,** to meet; to find, esp. by chance or suddenly. "We *come across* more than one incidental mention of those wars." *E. A. Freeman.* "Wagner's was certainly one of the strongest and most independent natures I ever *came across.*" *H. R. Haweis.* — **To come after.** (*a*) To follow. (*b*) To come to take or to obtain; as, to *come after* a book. — **To come again,** to return. "His spirit *came again* and he revived." *Judges* xv. 19. — **To come and go.** (*a*) To appear and disappear; to change; to alternate. "The color of the king doth *come and go.*" *Shak.* (*b*) (*Mech.*) To play backward and forward. — **To come at.** (*a*) To reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; as, to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves. (*b*) To come toward; to attack; as, he *came at* me with fury. — **To come away,** to part or depart. — **To come between,** to intervene; to separate; hence, to cause estrangement. — **To come by.** (*a*) To obtain, gain, acquire. "Examine how you *came by* all your state." *Dryden.* (*b*) To pass near or by way of. — **To come down.** (*a*) To descend. (*b*) To be humbled. — **To come down upon,** to call to account, to reprimand. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.* — **To come home.** (*a*) To return to one's house or family. (*b*) To come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (*c*) (*Naut.*) To be loosened from the ground; — said of an anchor. — **To come in.** (*a*) To enter, as a town, house, etc. "The thief *cometh in.*" *Hos.* vii. 1. (*b*) To arrive; as, when my ship *comes in.* (*c*) To assume official station or duties; as, when Lincoln *came in.* (*d*) To comply; to yield; to surrender. "We need not fear his *coming in.*" *Massinger.* (*e*) To be brought into use. "Silken garments did not *come in* till late." *Arbuthnot.* (*f*) To be added or inserted; to be or become a part of. (*g*) To accrue as gain from any business or investment. (*h*) To mature and yield a harvest; as, the crops *come in* well. (*i*) To have sexual intercourse; — with *to* or *unto.* *Gen.* xxxviii. 16. (*j*) To have young; to bring forth; as, the cow will *come in* next May. [*U. S.*] — **To come in for,** to claim or receive. "The rest *came in for* subsidies." *Swift.* — **To come into,** to join with; to take part in; to agree to; to comply with; as, to *come into* a party or scheme. — **To come it over,** to hoodwink; to get the advantage of. [*Colloq.*] — **To come near** *or* **nigh,** to approach in place or quality; to be equal to. "Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it." *Sir W. Temple.* — **To come of.** (*a*) To descend or spring from. "*Of* Priam's royal race my mother *came.*" *Dryden.* (*b*) To result or follow from. "This *comes of* judging by the eye." *L'Estrange.* — **To come off.** (*a*) To depart or pass off from. (*b*) To get free; to get away; to escape. (*c*) To be carried through; to pass off; as, it *came off* well. (*d*) To acquit one's self; to issue from (a contest, etc.); as, he *came off* with honor; hence, substantively, a *come-off,* an escape; an excuse; an evasion. [*Colloq.*] (*e*) To pay over; to give. [*Obs.*] (*f*) To take place; to happen; as, when does the race *come off?* (*g*) To be or become after some delay; as, the weather *came off* very fine. (*h*) To slip off or be taken off, as a garment; to separate. (*i*) To hurry away; to get through. *Chaucer.* — **To come off by,** to suffer. [*Obs.*] "*To come off by* the worst." *Calamy.* — **To come off from,** to leave. "*To come off from* these grave disquisitions." *Felton.* — **To come on.** (*a*) To advance; to make progress; to thrive. (*b*) To move forward; to approach; to supervene. — **To come out.** (*a*) To pass out or depart, as from a country, room, company, etc. "They shall *come out* with great substance." *Gen.* xv. 14. (*b*) To become public; to appear; to be published. "It is indeed *come out* at last." *Bp. Stillingfleet.* (*c*) To end; to result; to turn out; as, how will this affair *come out?* he has *come out* well at last. (*d*) To be introduced into society; as, she *came out* two seasons ago. (*e*) To appear; to show itself; as, the sun *came out.* (*f*) To take sides; to take a stand; as, he *came out* against the tariff. — **To come out with,** to give publicity to; to disclose. — **To come over.** (*a*) To pass from one side or place to another. "Perpetually teasing their friends to *come over* to them." *Addison.* (*b*) To rise and pass over, in distillation. — **To come over to,** to join. — **To come round.** (*a*) To recur in regular course. (*b*) To recover. [*Colloq.*] (*c*) To change, as the wind. (*d*) To relent. *J. H. Newman.* (*e*) To circumvent; to wheedle. [*Colloq.*] — **To come short,** to be deficient; to fail of attaining. "All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God." *Rom.* iii. 23. — **To come to.** (*a*) To consent or yield. *Swift.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) (with the accent on *to*) To luff; to bring the ship's head nearer the wind; to anchor. (*c*) (with the accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon. (*d*) To arrive at; to reach. (*e*) To amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. (*f*) To fall to; to be received by, as an inheritance. *Shak.* — **To come to blows.** See under BLOW. — **To come to grief.** See under GRIEF. — **To come to a head.** (*a*) To suppurate, as a boil. (*b*) To mature; to culminate, as a plot. — **To come to one's self,** to recover one's senses. — **To come to pass,** to happen; to fall out. — **To come to the scratch.** (*a*) (*Prize Fighting*) To step up to the scratch or mark made in the ring to be toed by the combatants in beginning a contest; hence: (*b*) To meet an antagonist or a difficulty bravely. [*Colloq.*] — **To come to time.** (*a*) (*Prize Fighting*) To come forward in order to resume the contest when the interval allowed for rest is over and "time" is called; hence: (*b*) To keep an appointment; to meet expectations. [*Colloq.*] — **To come together.** (*a*) To meet for business, worship, etc.; to assemble. *Acts* i. 6. (*b*) To live together as man and wife. *Matt.* i. 18. — **To come true,** to happen as predicted or expected. — **To come under,** to belong to, as an individual to a class. — **To come up.** (*a*) To ascend; to rise. (*b*) To be brought up; to arise, as a question. (*c*) To spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. (*d*) To come into use, as a fashion. — **To come up the capstan** (*Naut.*), to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it. — **To come up the tackle fall** (*Naut.*), to slacken the tackle gently. *Totten.* — **To come up to,** to rise to; to equal. — **To come up with,** to overtake or reach by pursuit. — **To come upon.** (*a*) To befall. (*b*) To attack or invade. (*c*) To have a claim upon; to become dependent upon for support; as, *to come upon* the town. (*d*) To light or chance upon; to find; as, to *come upon* hid treasure.

Come (kŭm), *v. t.* To carry through; to succeed in; as, you can't *come* any tricks here. [*Slang*]

To come it, to succeed in a trick of any sort. [*Slang*]

Come, *n.* Coming. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Co—med'dle (kō-mĕd'd'l), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle; to temper. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Co-me'di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *comédien.*] **1.** An actor or player in comedy. "The famous *comedian,* Roscius." *Middleton.*

2. A writer of comedy. *Milton.*

‖ **Co-mé'di-enne'** (kō-mā'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien.*] A woman who plays in comedy.

‖ **Co-me'di-et'ta** (kō-mē'dĭ-ĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] A dramatic sketch; a brief comedy.

‖ **Com'e-do** (kŏm'ē-dō), *n.*; *pl.* COMEDONES (-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton. See COMESTIBLE.] (*Med.*) A small nodule or cystic tumor, common on the nose, etc., which on pressure allows the escape of a yellow wormlike mass of retained oily secretion, with a black head (dirt).

Come'down' (kŭm'doun'), *n.* A downfall; an humiliation. [*Colloq.*]

Com'e-dy (kŏm'ē-dỹ), *n.*; *pl.* COMEDIES (-dĭz). [F. *comédie,* L. *comoedia,* fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession (perh. akin to κώμη village, E. *home*) + ἀείδειν to sing; for comedy was originally of a lyric character. See HOME, and ODE.] A dramatic composition, or representation of a bright and amusing character, based upon the foibles of individuals, the manners of society, or the ludicrous events or accidents of life; a play in which mirth predominates and the termination of the plot is happy; — opposed to *tragedy.*

With all the vivacity of *comedy.* *Macaulay.*
Are come to play a pleasant *comedy.* *Shak.*

Come'li-ly (kŭm'lĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a suitable or becoming manner. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Come'li-ness (kŭm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [See COMELY.] The quality or state of being comely.

Comeliness is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place. *Sir J. Davies.*

Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit. *Milton.*

Comeliness signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness. *Johnson.*

Come'ly (kŭm'lў), *a.* [*Compar.* COMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* COMELIEST.] [OE. *comeliche*, AS. *cymlīc; cyme* suitable (fr. *cuman* to come, become) + *līc* like.]

1. Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; well-proportioned; good-looking; handsome.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Not once perceive their foul disfigurement
But boast themselves more *comely* than before. *Milton.*

2. Suitable or becoming; proper; agreeable.

This is a happier and more *comely* time
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shak.*

It is good to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant; and praise is *comely*. *Ps.* cxlvii. 1.

Come'ly, *adv.* In a becoming manner. *Ascham.*

Come-out'er (kŭm-out'ẽr), *n.* One who comes out or withdraws from a religious or other organization; a radical reformer. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Com'er (kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who comes, or who has come; one who has arrived, and is present.

All comers, all who come, or offer, to take part in a matter, especially in a contest or controversy. "To prove it against *all comers.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

‖ **Co'mes** (kō'mēz), *n.* [L., a companion.] (*Mus.*) The answer to the theme (*dux*) in a fugue.

Com'es-sa'tion (kŏm'ĕs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comissatio, comessatio.*] A reveling; a rioting. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *comestible*, fr. L. *comesus, comestus*, p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Suitable to be eaten; eatable; esculent.

Some herbs are most *comestible.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

Co-mes'ti-ble, *n.* Something suitable to be eaten; — commonly in the plural. *Thackeray.*

Com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* [L. *cometes, cometa*, from Gr. κομήτης comet, prop. long-haired, fr. κομᾶν to wear long hair, fr. κόμη hair, akin to L. *coma:* cf. F. *comète.*] (*Astron.*) A member of the solar system which usually moves in an elongated orbit, approaching very near to the sun in its perihelion, and receding to a very great distance from it at its aphelion. A comet commonly consists of three parts: the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail; but one or more of these parts is frequently wanting. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Com'e-ta'ri-um** (kŏm'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Astron.*) An instrument, intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun. *Hutton.*

Com'et-a-ry (kŏm'ĕt-ā-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *cométaire.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a comet. *Cheyne.*

Com'et-find'er (-find'ẽr), *or* **Com'et-seek'er** (-sēk'-ẽr), *n.* (*Astron.*) A telescope of low power, having a large field of view, used for finding comets.

Co-met'ic (kŏ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to a comet.

Com'et-og'ra-pher (kŏm'ĕt-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes or writes about comets.

Com'et-og'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [*Comet* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *cométographie.*] A description of, or a treatise concerning, comets.

Com'et-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Comet* + *-logy.*] The department of astronomy relating to comets.

Com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit*, prop. a p. p., fr. *confire* to preserve, pickle, fr. L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make. See FACT, and cf. CONFECT.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit, root, or seed preserved with sugar and dried; a confection.

Com'fit, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste, . . .
Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Com'fi-ture (kŭm'fĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *confiture;* cf. LL. *confecturae* sweetmeats, *confectura* a preparing. See COMFIT, and cf. CONFITURE.] See COMFIT, *n.*

Com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMFORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMFORTING.] [F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong. See FORT.] **1.** To make strong; to invigorate; to fortify; to corroborate. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

God's own testimony . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

2. To assist or help; to aid. [*Obs.*]

I . . . can not help the noble chevalier:
God *comfort* him in this necessity! *Shak.*

3. To impart strength and hope to; to encourage; to relieve; to console; to cheer.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*

That we may be able to *comfort* them that are in any affliction. 2 *Cor.* i. 4 (*Rev. Ver.*).

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to *comfort*, and command. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — To cheer; solace; console; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen. — To COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE. These verbs all suppose some antecedent state of suffering or sorrow. *Console* is confined to the act of giving sympathetic relief to the mind under affliction or sorrow, and points to some definite source of that relief; as, the presence of his friend *consoled* him; he was much *consoled* by this intelligence. The act of consoling commonly implies the inculcation of resignation. *Comfort* points to relief afforded by the communication of positive pleasure, hope, and strength, as well as by the diminution of pain; as, "They brought the young man alive, and were not a little *comforted.*" *Acts* xx. 12. *Solace* is from L. *solacium*, which means, according to Dumesnil, consolation inwardly felt or applied to the case of the sufferer. Hence, the verb *to solace* denotes the using of things for the purpose of affording relief under sorrow or suffering; as, *to solace* one's self with reflections, with books, or with active employments.

Com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* [OF. *confort*, fr. *conforter.*] **1.** Assistance; relief; support. [*Obs.* except in the phrase "aid and *comfort.*" See 5 below.] *Shak.*

2. Encouragement; solace; consolation in trouble; also, that which affords consolation.

In *comfort* of her mother's fears. *Shak.*
Cheer thy spirit with this *comfort.* *Shak.*

Speaking words of endearment where words of *comfort* availed not. *Longfellow.*

3. A state of quiet enjoyment; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; also, whatever contributes to such a condition.

I had much joy and *comfort* in thy love. *Phil.* 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).
He had the means of living in *comfort.* *Macaulay.*

4. A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. [*U. S.*]

5. (*Law*) Unlawful support, countenance, or encouragement; as, to give aid and *comfort* to the enemy.

Syn. — COMFORT, CONSOLATION. *Comfort* has two meanings: **1.** Strength and relief received under affliction; **2.** Positive enjoyment, of a quiet, permanent nature, together with the sources thereof; as, the *comfort* of love; surrounded with *comforts;* but it is with the former only that the word *consolation* is brought into comparison. As thus compared, *consolation* points to some specific source of relief for the afflicted mind; as, the *consolations* of religion. *Comfort* supposes the relief to be afforded by imparting positive enjoyment, as well as a diminution of pain. "*Consolation*, or *comfort*, signifies some alleviation to that pain to which it is not in our power to afford the proper and adequate remedy; they imply rather an augmentation of the power of bearing, than a diminution of the burden." *Johnson.*

Com'fort-a-ble (kŭm'fẽrt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *confortable.*] **1.** Strong; vigorous; valiant. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers. For my sake be *comfortable;* hold death awhile at the arm's end. *Shak.*

2. Serviceable; helpful. [*Obs.*]

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*

3. Affording or imparting comfort or consolation; able to comfort; cheering; as, a *comfortable* hope. "Kind words and *comfortable.*" *Cowper.*

A *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*

4. In a condition of comfort; having comforts; not suffering or anxious; hence, contented; cheerful; as, to lead a *comfortable* life.

My lord leans wondrously to discontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:
He is much out of health. *Shak.*

5. Free, or comparatively free, from pain or distress; — used of a sick person. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-a-ble, *n.* A stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter; a comfort. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being comfortable.

Com'fort-a-bly, *adv.* In a comfortable or comforting manner.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. *Is.* xl. 2.

Com'fort-er (kŭm'fẽrt-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who administers comfort or consolation.

Let no *comforter* delight mine ear
But such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine. *Shak.*

2. (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit, — referring to his office of comforting believers.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *John* xiv. 26.

3. A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow. [*U. S.*]

The American schoolboy takes off his *comforter* and unbuttons his jacket before going in for a snowball fight. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

4. A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. [*U. S.*]

Job's comforter, a boil. [*Colloq.*]

Com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort or comforts; in want or distress; cheerless.

Comfortless through tyranny or might. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Forlorn; desolate; cheerless; inconsolable; disconsolate; wretched; miserable.

— Com'fort-less-ly, *adv.* **— Com'fort-less-ness,** *n.*

When all is coldly, *comfortlessly* costly. *Milton.*

Com'fort-ment (-ment), *n.* Act or process of administering comfort. [*Obs.*]

The gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the said embassador. *Hakluyt.*

Com'fort-ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who comforts.

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you. *B. Jonson.*

Com'frey (kŭm'frў), *n.* [Prob. from F. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, fr. *confervere* to boil together, in medical language, to heal, grow together. So called on account of its healing power, for which reason it was also called *consolida.*] (*Bot.*) A rough, hairy, perennial plant, of several species, of the genus *Symphytum.*

☞ A decoction of the mucilaginous root of the "common comfrey" (*S. officinale*) is used in cough mixtures, etc.; and the gigantic "prickly comfrey" (*S. asperrimum*) is somewhat cultivated as a forage plant.

Com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *comicus* pertaining to comedy, Gr. κωμικός: cf. F. *comique.* See COMEDY.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

I can not for the stage a drama lay,
Tragic or *comic*, but thou writ'st the play. *B. Jonson.*

2. Causing mirth; ludicrous. "*Comic* shows." *Shak.*

Com'ic, *n.* A comedian. [*Obs.*] *Steele.*

Com'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Relating to comedy.

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical.* *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; droll; laughable; as, a *comical* story. "*Comical* adventures." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Humorous; laughable; funny. See DROLL.

— Com'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Com'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Com'i-cal'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* COMICALITIES (-tĭz). The quality of being comical; something comical.

Com'ic-ry (kŏm'ĭk-rў), *n.* The power of exciting mirth; comicalness. [*R.*] *H. Giles.*

Com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Approaching; of the future, especially the near future; the next; as, the *coming* week or year; the *coming* exhibition.

Welcome the *coming*, speed the parting, guest. *Pope.*
Your *coming* days and years. *Byron.*

2. Ready to come; complaisant; fond. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Com'ing, *n.* **1.** Approach; advent; manifestation; as, the *coming* of the train.

2. Specifically: The Second Advent of Christ.

Coming in. (*a*) Entrance; entrance way; manner of entering; beginning. "The goings out thereof, and the *comings in* thereof." *Ezek.* xliii. 11. (*b*) Income or revenue. "What are thy *comings in?*" *Shak.*

‖ **Co-mi'ti-a** (kŏ-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A public assembly of the Roman people for electing officers or passing laws.

☞ There were three kinds of *comitia: comitia curiata*, or assembly of the patricians, who voted in curiæ; *comitia centuriata*, or assembly of the whole Roman people, who voted by centuries; and *comitia tributa*, or assembly of the plebeians according to their division into tribes.

Co-mi'tial (kŏ-mĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *comitialis.*] Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws. *Middleton.*

Com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* COMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy between equals; friendly civility; as, *comity* of manners; the *comity* of States.

Comity of nations (*International Law*), the courtesy by which nations recognize within their own territory, or in their courts, the peculiar institutions of another nation, or the rights and privileges acquired by its citizens in their own land. By some authorities private international law rests on this comity, but the better opinion is that it is part of the common law of the land, and hence is obligatory as law.

Syn. — Civility; good breeding; courtesy; good will.

Com'ma (kŏm'mȧ), *n.* [L. *comma* part of a sentence, comma, Gr. κόμμα clause, fr. κόπτειν to cut off. Cf. CAPON.] **1.** A character or point [,] marking the smallest divisions of a sentence, written or printed.

2. (*Mus.*) A small interval (the difference between a major and minor half step), seldom used except by tuners.

Comma bacillus (*Physiol.*), a variety of bacillus shaped like a comma, found in the intestines of patients suffering from cholera. It is considered by some as having a special relation to this disease; — called also *cholera bacillus.* — Comma butterfly (*Zoöl.*), an American butterfly (*Grapta comma*), having a white comma-shaped marking on the under side of the wings.

Com-mand' (kŏm-mănd'; 61), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMANDING.] [OE. *comaunden, commanden*, OF. *comander*, F. *commander*, fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, to command. Cf. COMMEND, MANDATE.] **1.** To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to bid; to charge.

We are *commanded* to forgive our enemies, but you never read that we are *commanded* to forgive our friends. *Bacon.*

Go to your mistress:
Say, I *command* her come to me. *Shak.*

2. To exercise direct authority over; to have control of; to have at one's disposal; to lead.

Monmouth *commanded* the English auxiliaries. *Macaulay.*
Such aid as I can spare you shall *command.* *Shak.*

3. To have within a sphere of control, influence, access, or vision; to dominate by position; to guard; to overlook.

Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house. *Motley.*
Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale. *Shak.*
One side *commands* a view of the finest garden. *Addison.*

4. To have power or influence of the nature of authority over; to obtain as if by ordering; to receive as a due; to challenge; to claim; as, justice *commands* the respect and affections of the people; the best goods *command* the best price.

'T is not in mortals to *command* success. *Addison.*

5. To direct to come; to bestow. [*Obs.*]

I will *command* my blessing upon you. *Lev.* xxv. 21.

Syn. — To bid; order; direct; dictate; charge; govern; rule; overlook.

Com-mand', *v. i.* **1.** To have or to exercise direct authority; to govern; to sway; to influence; to give an order or orders.

And reigned, *commanding* in his monarchy. *Shak.*
For the king had so *commanded* concerning [Haman]. *Esth.* iii. 2.

2. To have a view, as from a superior position.

Far and wide his eye *commands.* *Milton.*

Com-mand', *n.* **1.** An authoritative order requiring obedience; a mandate; an injunction.

Awaiting what *command* their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*

2. The possession or exercise of authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

3. Authority; power or right of control; leadership; as, the forces under his *command.*

4. Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position; scope of vision; survey.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command.* *Dryden.*

5. Control; power over something; sway; influence; as, to have *command* over one's temper or voice; the fort has *command* of the bridge.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force or post, or the whole territory under the authority or control of a particular officer.

Word of command (*Mil.*), a word or phrase of definite and established meaning, used in directing the movements of soldiers; as, *aim; fire; shoulder arms*, etc.

Syn. — Control; sway; power; authority; rule; dominion; sovereignty; mandate; order; injunction; charge; behest. See DIRECTION.

Com-mand'a-ble (kŏm-mănd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commanded.

Com'man-dant' (kŏm'mȧn-dănt'), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *commander*.] A commander; the commanding officer of a place, or of a body of men; as, the *commandant* of a navy-yard.

Com-mand'a-to-ry (kŏm-mȧn'dȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Mandatory; as, *commandatory* authority. [*Obs.*]

Com-mand'er (kŏm-mănd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *commandeur*. Cf. COMMODORE, COMMENDER.] **1.** A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it.

A leader and *commander* to the people. *Is.* lv. 4.

2. (*Navy*) An officer who ranks next below a captain, — ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army.

3. The chief officer of a commandery.

4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, in sail lofts, etc.

Commander in chief, the military title of the officer who has supreme command of the land or naval forces or the united forces of a nation or state; a generalissimo. The President is *commander in chief* of the army and navy of the United States.

Syn. — See CHIEF.

Com-mand'er-ship, *n.* The office of a commander.

Com-mand'er-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* COMMANDERIES (-ĭz). [F. *commanderie*.] **1.** The office or rank of a commander. [*Obs.*]

2. A district or a manor with lands and tenements appertaining thereto, under the control of a member of an order of knights who was called a *commander*; — called also a *preceptory*.

3. An assembly or lodge of Knights Templars (so called) among the Freemasons. [*U. S.*]

4. A district under the administration of a military commander or governor. [*R.*] *Brougham.*

Com-mand'ing, *a.* **1.** Exercising authority; actually in command; as, a *commanding* officer.

2. Fitted to impress or control; as, a *commanding* look or presence.

3. Exalted; overlooking; having superior strategic advantages; as, a *commanding* position.

Syn. — Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

Com-mand'ing-ly, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Com-mand'ment (kŏm-mănd'ment), *n.* [OF. *comandement*, F. *commandement*.] **1.** An order or injunction given by authority; a command; a charge; a precept; a mandate.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, that ye love one another. *John* xiii. 34.

2. (*Script.*) One of the ten laws or precepts given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

3. The act of commanding; exercise of authority.

And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) The offense of commanding or inducing another to violate the law.

The Commandments, The Ten Commandments, the Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai. (*Ex.* xx.)

Com-mand'ress (kŏm-mănd'rĕs), *n.* A woman invested with authority to command. *Hooker.*

Com-mand'ry (-rў), *n.* See COMMANDERY.

Com'mark' (kŏm'mȧrk'), *n.* [OF. *comarque*, or LL. *commarca, commarcha; com-* + *marca, marcha*, boundary. See MARCH a confine.] The frontier of a country; confines. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Com'ma-te'ri-al (kŏm'mȧ-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting of the same material. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com-mat'ic (kŏm-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *commaticus*, Gr. κομματικός. See COMMA.] Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.

Com'ma-tism (kŏm'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See COMMATIC.] Conciseness in writing. *Bp. Horsley.*

Com-meas'ur-a-ble (kŏm-mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. COMMENSURABLE.] Having the same measure; commensurate; proportional.

She being now removed by death, a *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton.*

Com-meas'ure (kŏm-mĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.* To be commensurate with; to equal. *Tennyson.*

Com-mem'o-ra-ble (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commemorabilis*.] Worthy to be commemorated.

Com-mem'o-rate (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMEMORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMEMORATING.] [L. *commemoratus*, p. p. of *commemorare* to remember; *com-* + *memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] To call to remembrance by a special act or observance; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of the person or event; as, to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to *commemorate* the Declaration of Independence by the observance of the Fourth of July.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

Com-mem'o-ra'tion (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commemoratio*.] **1.** The act of commemorating; an observance or celebration designed to honor the memory of some person or event.

This sacrament was designed to be a standing *commemoration* of the death and passion of our Lord. *Abp. Tillotson.*

The commonwealth which . . . chooses the most flagrant act of murderous regicide treason for a feast of eternal *commemoration*. *Burke.*

2. Whatever serves the purpose of commemorating; a memorial.

Commemoration day, at the University of Oxford, Eng., an annual observance or ceremony in honor of the benefactors of the University, at which time honorary degrees are conferred.

Com-mem'o-ra-tive (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending or intended to commemorate. "A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us." *Hammond.*

An inscription *commemorative* of his victory. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Com-mem'o-ra'tor (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who commemorates.

Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Serving to commemorate; commemorative. *Bp. Hooper.*

Com-mence' (kŏm-mĕns'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENCED (-mĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENCING.] [F. *commencer*, OF. *comencier*, fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin. See INITIATE.] **1.** To have a beginning or origin; to originate; to start; to begin.

Here the anthem doth *commence*. *Shak.*

His heaven *commences* ere the world be past. *Goldsmith.*

2. To begin to be, or to act as. [*Archaic*]

We *commence* judges ourselves. *Coleridge.*

3. To take a degree at a university. [*Eng.*]

I question whether the formality of *commencing* was used in that age. *Fuller.*

Com-mence', *v. t.* To enter upon; to begin; to perform the first act of.

Many a wooer doth *commence* his suit. *Shak.*

☞ It is the practice of good writers to use the verbal noun (instead of the infinitive with *to*) after *commence*; as, he *commenced studying*, not he *commenced to study*.

Com-mence'ment (kŏm-mĕns'ment), *n.* [F. *commencement*.] **1.** The first existence of anything; act or fact of commencing; rise; origin; beginning; start.

The time of Henry VII. . . . nearly coincides with the *commencement* of what is termed "modern history." *Hallam.*

2. The day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities upon students and others.

Com-mend' (kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENDING.] [L. *commendare; com-* + *mandare* to intrust to one's charge, enjoin, command. Cf. COMMAND, MANDATE.] **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care or preservation.

His eye *commends* the leading to his hand. *Shak.*

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.

2. To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; to present as worthy of notice or favorable attention.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation. *Sir M. Hale.*

I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. *Rom.* xvi. 1.

3. To mention with approbation; to praise; as, to *commend* a person or an act.

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden.*

4. To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will. [*Archaic*]

Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*

Com-mend', *n.* **1.** Commendation; praise. [*Obs.*]

Speak in his just *commend*. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Compliments; greetings. [*Obs.*]

Hearty *commends* and much endeared love to you. *Howell.*

Com-mend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* (Formerly accented on the first syllable.) [L. *commendabilis*.] Worthy of being commended or praised; laudable; praiseworthy.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are not only comely but *commendable*. *Bacon.*

— Com-mend'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

Com-men'dam (kŏm-mĕn'dăm), *n.* [LL. dare in *commendam* to give into trust.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) A vacant living or benefice commended to a cleric (usually a bishop) who enjoyed the revenue until a pastor was provided. A living so held was said to be held *in commendam*. The practice was abolished by law in 1836.

There was [formerly] some sense for *commendams*. *Selden.*

Partnership in commendam. See under PARTNERSHIP.

Com-mend'a-ta-ry (kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-tȧ-rў), *n.* [Cf. F. *commendataire*, LL. *commendatarius*.] One who holds a living *in commendam*.

Com'men-da'tion (kŏm'mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] **1.** The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; recommendation.

Need we . . . epistles of *commendation*? 2 *Cor.* iii. 1.

By the *commendation* of the great officers. *Bacon.*

2. That which is the ground of approbation or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden.*

3. *pl.* A message of affection or respect; compliments; greeting. [*Obs.*]

Hark you, Margaret;
No princely *commendations* to my king? *Shak.*

Com-mend'a-tor (kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-tẽr *or* kŏm'mĕn-dā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who holds a benefice in commendam; a commendatary. *Chalmers.*

Com-mend'a-to-ry (kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *commendatorius*.] **1.** Serving to commend; containing praise or commendation; commending; praising. "*Commendatory* verses." *Pope.*

2. Holding a benefice *in commendam*; as, a *commendatory* bishop. *Burke.*

Commendatory prayer (*Book of Common Prayer*), a prayer read over the dying. "The *commendatory prayer* was said for him, and, as it ended, he [William III.] died." *Bp. Burnet.*

Com-mend'a-to-ry, *n.* A commendation; eulogy. [*R.*] "*Commendatories* to our affection." *Sharp.*

Com-mend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Com-men'sal (kŏm-mĕn'*sal*), *n.* [LL. *commensalis*; L. *com-* + *mensa* table: cf. F. *commensal*. Cf. MENSAL.]

1. One who eats at the same table. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) An animal, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another, partaking usually of the same food. Both species may be benefited by the association.

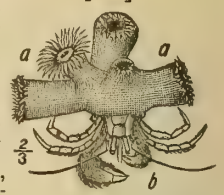

Commensals: *a a* Polyps of *Epizoanthus Americanus*; *b* Hermit crab (*Eupagurus pubescens*).

Com-men'sal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The act of eating together; table fellowship.

Com'men-sal'i-ty (kŏm'mĕn-săl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [*Obs.*] "Promiscuous *commensality*." *Sir T. Browne.*

Com'men-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Commensality. [*Obs.*]

Daniel . . . declined pagan *commensation*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (kŏm-mĕn'shụ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *commensurabilité*.] The quality of being commensurable. *Sir T. Browne.*

Com-men'su-ra-ble (kŏm-mĕn'shụ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commensurabilis*; pref. *com-* + *mensurable*. See COMMENSURATE, and cf. COMMEASURABLE.] Having a common measure; capable of being exactly measured by the same number, quantity, or measure. **— Com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*

Commensurable numbers *or* **quantities** (*Math.*), those that can be exactly expressed by some common unit; thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, since both can be expressed in terms of an inch, one being 12 inches, the other 36 inches. — **Numbers,** *or* **Quantities, commensurable in power,** those whose squares are commensurable.

Com-men'su-ra-bly (kŏm-mĕn'shụ-rȧ-blў), *adv.* In a commensurable manner; so as to be commensurable.

Com-men'su-rate (kŏm-mĕn'shụ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENSURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENSURATING.] [Pref. *com-* + *mensurate*.] **1.** To reduce to a common measure. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To proportionate; to adjust. *T. Puller.*

Com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Having a common measure; commensurable; reducible to a common measure; as, *commensurate* quantities.

2. Equal in measure or extent; proportionate.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue forever, can not choose but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. *Tillotson.*

Com-men'su-rate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a commensurate manner; so as to be equal or proportionate; adequately.

2. With equal measure or extent. *Goodwin.*

Com-men'su-rate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate. *Foster.*

Com-men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *commensuration*.] The act of commensurating; the state of being commensurate.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

Com'ment (kŏm'mĕnt; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENTING.] [F. *commenter*, L. *commentari* to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci, commentus*, to reflect upon, invent; *com-* + the root of *meminisse* to remember, *mens* mind. See MIND.] To make remarks, observations, or criticisms; especially, to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to write annotations; — often followed by *on* or *upon*.

A physician to *comment* on your malady. *Shak.*

Critics . . . proceed to *comment* on him. *Dryden.*

I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

Com'ment, *v. t.* To comment on. [*Archaic*] *Fuller.*

Com'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *comment*.] **1.** A remark, observation, or criticism; gossip; discourse; talk.

Their lavish *comment* when her name was named. *Tennyson.*

2. A note or observation intended to explain, illustrate, or criticise the meaning of a writing, book, etc.; explanation; annotation; exposition.

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments*. *Prior.*

Com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'mĕn-tȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* COMMENTARIES (-rĭz). [L. *commentarius, commentarium*, note book, commentary: cf. F. *commentaire*. See COMMENT, *v. i.*] **1.** A series of comments or annotations; esp., a book of explanations or expositions on the whole or a part of the Scriptures or of some other work.

This letter . . . was published by him with a severe *commentary*. *Hallam.*

2. A brief account of transactions or events written hastily, as if for a memorandum; — usually in the plural; as, Cæsar's *Commentaries* on the Gallic War.

Com'men-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *commentatus*, p. p. of *commentari* to meditate.] To write comments or notes upon; to make comments. [*R.*]

Commentate upon it, and return it enriched. *Lamb.*

Com'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of commenting or criticising; exposition. [*R.*]

The spirit of *commentation*. *Whewell.*

2. The result of the labors of a commentator.

Com'men-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *commentator*: cf. F. *commentateur*.] One who writes a commentary or comments; an expositor; an annotator.

The *commentator's* professed object is to explain, to enforce, to illustrate doctrines claimed as true. *Whewell.*

Com'men-ta-to'ri-al (kŏm'mĕn-tȧ-tō'rĭ-*al or* kŏm-mĕn'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the making of commentaries. *Whewell.*

Com'men-ta'tor-ship (kŏm'mĕn-tā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or occupation of a commentator.

Com'ment'er (kŏm'mĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or writes comments; a commentator; an annotator.

Com'men-ti'tious (kŏm'mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *commentitius.*] Fictitious or imaginary; unreal; as, a *commentitious* system of religion. [*Obs.*] *Warburton.*

Com'merce (kŏm'mẽrs), *n.* (Formerly accented on the second syllable.) [F. *commerce*, L. *commercium*; *com-* + *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise. See MERCHANT.]

1. The exchange or buying and selling of commodities; esp. the exchange of merchandise, on a large scale, between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic.

The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive *commerce* of private men. *Hume.*

2. Social intercourse; the dealings of one person or class in society with another; familiarity.

Fifteen years of thought, observation, and *commerce* with the world had made him [Bunyan] wiser. *Macaulay.*

3. Sexual intercourse. *W. Montagu.*

4. A round game at cards, in which the cards are subject to exchange, barter, or trade. *Hoyle.*

Chamber of commerce. See under CHAMBER.

Syn. — Trade; traffic; dealings; intercourse; interchange; communion; communication.

Com-merce' (kŏm-mẽrs' *or* kŏm'mẽrs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMERCED (-mẽrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMERCING.] [Cf. F. *commercer*, fr. LL. *commerciare.*] **1.** To carry on trade; to traffic. [*Obs.*]

Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts. *B. Jonson.*

2. To hold intercourse; to commune. *Milton.*

Commercing with himself. *Tennyson.*

Musicians . . . taught the souls of the people in angelic harmonies to *commerce* with heaven. *Prof. Wilson.*

Com-mer'cial (kŏm-mẽr'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *commercial.*] Of or pertaining to commerce; carrying on or occupied with commerce or trade; mercantile; as, *commercial* advantages; *commercial* relations. "Princely *commercial* houses." *Macaulay.*

Commercial college, a school for giving instruction in commercial knowledge and business. — **Commercial law.** See under LAW. — **Commercial note paper**, a small size of writing paper, usually about 5 by 7½ or 8 inches. — **Commercial paper**, negotiable paper given in due course of business. It includes bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, etc. — **Commercial traveler**, an agent of a wholesale house who travels from town to town to solicit orders.

Syn. — See MERCANTILE.

Com-mer'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The commercial spirit or method. *C. Kingsley.*

Com-mer'cial-ly, *adv.* In a commercial manner.

Com'mi-grate (kŏm'mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *commigrare, commigratum.*] To migrate together. [*R.*]

Com'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commigratio.*] Migration together. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

Com'mi-na'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, from *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten: cf. F. *commination.*] **1.** A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe.*

Those thunders of *commination*. *I. Taylor.*

2. An office in the liturgy of the Church of England, used on Ash Wednesday, containing a recital of God's anger and judgments against sinners.

Com-min'a-to-ry (kŏm-mĭn'ă-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *comminatoire.*] Threatening or denouncing punishment; as, *comminatory* terms. *B. Jonson.*

Com-min'gle (kŏm-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMINGLING (-glĭng).] To mingle together; to mix in one mass, or intimately; to blend. *Bacon.*

Com'mi-nute (kŏm'mĭ-nūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMINUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMINUTING.] [L. *comminutus*, p. p. of *comminuere* to comminute; *com-* + *minuere* to lessen. See MINUTE.] To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to grind; as, to *comminute* chalk or bones; to *comminute* food with the teeth. *Pennant.*

Comminuted fracture. See under FRACTURE.

Com'mi-nu'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization; the state of being comminuted. *Bentley.*

2. (*Surg.*) Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces. *Dunglison.*

3. Gradual diminution by the removal of small particles at a time; a lessening; a wearing away.

Natural and necessary *comminution* of our lives. *Johnson.*

Com-mis'er-a-ble (kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Pitiable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com-mis'er-ate (kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISERATING.] [L. *commiseratus*, p. p. of *commiserari* to commiserate; *com-* + *miserari* to pity. See MISERABLE.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to pity.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

Syn. — To pity; compassionate; lament; condole.

Com-mis'er-a'tion (kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *commisération*, fr. L. *commiseratio* a part of an oration intended to excite compassion.] The act of commiserating; sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SYMPATHY.

Com-mis'er-a-tive (kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Feeling or expressing commiseration. *Todd.*

Com-mis'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who pities.

Com'mis-sa'ri-al (kŏm'mĭs-sā'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

Com'mis-sa'ri-at (kŏm'mĭs-sā'rĭ-ăt; 277), *n.* [F. *commissariat.*] (*Mil.*) (*a*) The organized system by which armies and military posts are supplied with food and daily necessaries. (*b*) The body of officers charged with such service.

Com'mis-sa-ry (kŏm'mĭs-sâ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* COMMISSARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere* to commit, intrust to. See COMMIT.] **1.** One to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; a commissioner.

Great Destiny, the *Commissary* of God. *Donne.*

2. (*Eccl.*) An officer of the bishop, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in parts of the diocese at a distance from the residence of the bishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. (*Mil.*) (*a*) An officer having charge of a special service; as, the *commissary* of musters. (*b*) An officer whose business is to provide food for a body of troops or a military post; — officially called *commissary of subsistence.* [*U. S.*]

Washington wrote to the President of Congress . . . urging the appointment of a commissary general, a quartermaster general, a *commissary* of musters, and a *commissary* of artillery. *W. Irving.*

Commissary general, an officer in charge of some special department of army service; as: (*a*) The officer in charge of the commissariat and transport department, or of the ordnance store department. [*Eng.*] (*b*) The commissary general of subsistence. [*U. S.*] — **Commissary general of subsistence** (*Mil. U. S.*), the head of the subsistence department, who has charge of the purchase and issue of provisions for the army.

Com'mis-sa-ry-ship (kŏm'mĭs-sā-rĭ-shĭp), *n.* The office or employment of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

Com-mis'sion (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio.* See COMMIT.] **1.** The act of committing, doing, or performing; the act of perpetrating.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South.*

2. The act of intrusting; a charge; instructions as to how a trust shall be executed.

3. The duty or employment intrusted to any person or persons; a trust; a charge.

4. A formal written warrant or authority, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or commanding the performance of certain duties.

Let him see our *commission*. *Shak.*

5. A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; as, a colonel's *commission.*

6. A company of persons joined in the performance of some duty or the execution of some trust; as, the interstate commerce *commission.*

A *commission* was at once appointed to examine into the matter. *Prescott.*

7. (*Com.*) (*a*) The acting under authority of, or on account of, another. (*b*) The thing to be done as agent for another; as, I have three *commissions* for the city. (*c*) The brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another; as, a *commission* of ten per cent on sales. See DEL CREDERE.

Commission of array. (*Eng. Hist.*) See under ARRAY. — **Commission of bankruptcy**, a commission appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors. — **Commission of lunacy**, a commission authorizing an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not. — **Commission merchant**, one who buys or sells goods on commission, as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent as his compensation. — **Commission**, *or* **Commissioned, officer** (*Mil.*), one who has a commission, in distinction from a noncommissioned or warrant officer. — **Commission of the peace**, a commission under the great seal, constituting one or more persons justices of the peace. [*Eng.*] — **To put a vessel into commission** (*Naut.*), to equip and man a government vessel, and send it out on service after it has been laid up; esp., the formal act of taking command of a vessel for service, hoisting the flag, reading the orders, etc. — **To put a vessel out of commission** (*Naut.*), to detach the officers and crew and retire it from active service, temporarily or permanently. — **To put the great seal**, *or* **the Treasury, into commission**, to place it in the hands of a commissioner or commissioners during the abeyance of the ordinary administration, as between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another. [*Eng.*] — **The United States Christian Commission**, an organization among the people of the North, during the Civil War, which afforded material comforts to the Union soldiers, and performed services of a religious character in the field and in hospitals. — **The United States Sanitary Commission**, an organization formed by the people of the North to coöperate with and supplement the medical department of the Union armies during the Civil War.

Syn. — Charge; warrant; authority; mandate; office; trust; employment.

Com-mis'sion (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISSIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISSIONING.] **1.** To give a commission to; to furnish with a commission; to empower or authorize; as, to *commission* persons to perform certain acts; to *commission* an officer.

2. To send out with a charge or commission.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To appoint; depute; authorize; empower; delegate; constitute; ordain.

Com-mis'sion-al (-ŭn-al), **Com-mis'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conferring, a commission; conferred by a commission or warrant. [*R.*]

Delegate or *commissionary* authority. *Bp. Hall.*

Com-mis'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To commission. [*Obs.*]

Com-mis'sion-er (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who has a commission or warrant to perform some office, or execute some business, for the government, corporation, or person employing him; as, a *commissioner* to take affidavits or to adjust claims.

To another address which requested that a commission might be sent to examine into the state of things in Ireland, William returned a gracious answer, and desired the Commons to name the *commissioners.* *Macaulay*

2. An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service.

Herbert was first *commissioner* of the Admiralty. *Macaulay.*

The *commissioner* of patents, the *commissioner* of the land office, the *commissioner* of Indian affairs, are subordinates of the secretary of the interior. *Bartlett.*

Commissioner of deeds, an officer having authority to take affidavits, depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, etc., for use in the State by which he is appointed. [*U. S.*] — **County commissioners**, certain administrative officers in some of the States, invested by local laws with various powers in reference to the roads, courthouses, financial matters, etc., of the county. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Com-mis'sion-naire'** (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-âr'; F. kō-mē'syō-nâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio.*] **1.** An agent or factor; a commission merchant.

2. One of a class of attendants, in some European cities, who perform miscellaneous services for travelers.

Com-mis'sion-ship (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-shĭp), *n.* The office of commissioner. *Sir W. Scott.*

Com-mis'sive (kŏm-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Relating to commission; of the nature of, or involving, commission. [*R.*]

Com-mis'su-ral (kŏm-mĭsh'ū-ral *or* kŏm'mĭ-shū'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure.

Com'mis-sure (kŏm'mĭ-shŭr *or* kŏm-mĭsh'ŭr; 134-6), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together: cf. F. *commissure.* See COMMIT.] **1.** A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.

2. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) (*a*) The point of union between two parts, as the angles of the lips or eyelids, the mandibles of a bird, etc. (*b*) A collection of fibers connecting parts of the brain or spinal marrow; a chiasma.

3. (*Bot.*) The line of junction or cohering face of two carpels, as in the parsnip, caraway, etc.

Com-mit' (kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMITTING.] [L. *committere, commissum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to intrust; to consign; — used with *to, unto.*

Commit thy way unto the Lord. *Ps.* xxxvii. 5.

Bid him farewell, *commit* him to the grave. *Shak.*

2. To put in charge of a jailor; to imprison.

These two were *committed*. *Clarendon.*

3. To do; to perpetrate, as a crime, sin, or fault.

Thou shalt not *commit* adultery. *Ex.* xx. 14.

4. To join for a contest; to match; — followed by *with.* [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

5. To pledge or bind; to compromise, expose, or endanger by some decisive act or preliminary step; — often used reflexively; as, to *commit* one's self to a certain course.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship, without *committing* the honor of your sovereign. *Junius.*

Any sudden assent to the proposal . . . might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*

6. To confound. [*An obsolete Latinism*]

Committing short and long [quantities]. *Milton.*

To commit a bill (*Legislation*), to refer or intrust it to a committee or others, to be considered and reported. — **To commit to memory**, *or* **To commit**, to learn by heart; to memorize.

Syn. — To COMMIT, INTRUST, CONSIGN. These words have in common the idea of transferring from one's self to the care and custody of another. *Commit* is the widest term, and may express only the general idea of delivering into the charge of another; as, to *commit* a lawsuit to the care of an attorney; or it may have the special sense of intrusting with or without limitations, as to a superior power, or to a careful servant, or of consigning, as to writing or paper, to the flames, or to prison. To *intrust* denotes the act of committing in the exercise of confidence or trust; as, to *intrust* a friend with the care of a child, or with a secret. To *consign* is a more formal act, and regards the thing transferred as placed chiefly or wholly out of one's immediate control; as, to *consign* a pupil to the charge of his instructor; to *consign* goods to an agent for sale; to *consign* a work to the press.

Com-mit', *v. i.* To sin; esp., to be incontinent. [*Obs.*]

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*

Com-mit'ment (kŏm-mĭt'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of committing, or putting in charge, keeping, or trust; consignment; esp., the act of committing to prison.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

2. A warrant or order for the imprisonment of a person; — more frequently termed a *mittimus.*

3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration and report; as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill.

4. A doing, or perpetration, in a bad sense, as of a crime or blunder; commission.

5. The act of pledging or engaging; the act of exposing, endangering, or compromising; also, the state of being pledged or engaged. *Hamilton.*

Com-mit'ta-ble (kŏm-mĭt'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being committed.

Com-mit'tal (kŏm-mĭt'tal), *n.* The act of committing, or the state of being committed; commitment.

Com-mit'tee (kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* [Cf. OF. *comité* company, and LL. *comitatus* jurisdiction or territory of a count, county, assize, army. The word was apparently influenced by the verb *commit*, but not directly formed from it. Cf. COUNTY.] One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body, or by a court, or by any collective body of men acting together.

Committee of the whole [house], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a legislative or deliberative body sometimes resolves itself, for the purpose of considering a particular measure under the operation of different rules from those governing the general legislative proceedings. The *committee of the whole* has its own chairman, and reports its action in the form of recommendations. — **Standing committee.** See under STANDING.

Com'mit-tee' (kŏm'mĭt-tē'), *n.* [From COMMIT, *v. t.*] (*Law*) One to whom the charge of the person or estate of another, as of a lunatic, is committed by suitable authority; a guardian.

Com-mit'tee-man (kŏm-mĭt'tē-măn), *n.* A member of a committee.

Com-mit'ter (kŏm-mĭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who commits; one who does or perpetrates. *South.*

2. A fornicator. [*Obs.*] *T. Decker.*

Com-mit'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being committed; liable to be committed. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Com-mix' (kŏm-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMIXED (-mĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMIXING.] [Pref. *com-* + *mix*: cf. L. *commixtus*, p. p. of *commiscere*. See MIX.] To mix or mingle together; to blend.

The *commixed* impressions of all the colors do stir up and beget a sensation of white. *Sir I. Newton.*

To *commix*
With winds that sailors rail at. *Shak.*

Com-mix'ion (kŏm-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [See COMMIX.] Commixture. *Shak.*

Com-mix'tion (kŏm-mĭks'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *commixtio.*] Commixture; mingling. [*R.*]

An exact *commixtion* of the ingredients. *Boyle.*

Com-mix'ture (kŏm-mĭks'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *commixtura.*] **1.** The act or process of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound.

In the *commixture* of anything that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; a compound; a mixture. *Bacon.*

Com'mo-date (kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *n.* [L. *commodatum* thing lent, loan.] (*Scots Law*) A gratuitous loan.

Com-mode' (kŏm-mōd'), *n.* [F. *commode*, fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus*; *com-* + *modus* measure, mode. See MODE.] **1.** A kind of headdress formerly worn by ladies, raising the hair and fore part of the cap to a great height.

Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect. *Granville.*

2. A piece of furniture, so named according to temporary fashion; as: (*a*) A chest of drawers or a bureau. (*b*) A night stand with a compartment for holding a chamber vessel. (*c*) A kind of close stool. (*d*) A movable sink or stand for a wash bowl, with closet.

Com-mo'di-ous (kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *commodiosus*, fr. L. *commodum* convenience, fr. *commodus*. See COMMODE.] Adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; serviceable; spacious and convenient; roomy and comfortable; as, a *commodious* house. "A *commodious* drab." *Shak.* "*Commodious* gold." *Pope.*

The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

Syn. — Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; advantageous; serviceable; useful; spacious; comfortable.

Com-mo'di-ous-ly, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

To pass *commodiously* this life. *Milton.*

Com-mo'di-ous-ness, *n.* State of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; roominess.

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation. *Sir W. Temple.*

The *commodiousness* of the harbor. *Johnson.*

Com-mod'i-ty (kŏm-mŏd'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* COMMODITIES (-tĭz). [F. *commodité*, convenience, fr. L. *commoditas*. See COMMODE.] **1.** Convenience; accommodation; profit; benefit; advantage; interest; commodiousness. [*Obs.*]

Drawn by the *commodity* of a footpath. *B. Jonson.*

Men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury to others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

2. That which affords convenience, advantage, or profit, especially in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals), — goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures, etc.

3. A parcel or quantity of goods. [*Obs.*]

A *commodity* of brown paper and old ginger. *Shak.*

Com'mo-dore' (kŏm'mŏ-dōr'), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery; also a superior of a monastery, fr. LL. *commendare* to command. Cf. COMMEND, COMMAND, COMMANDER.] **1.** (*U. S. Navy*) An officer who ranks next above a captain; sometimes, by courtesy, the senior captain of a squadron. The rank of commodore corresponds with that of brigadier general in the army.

2. (*British Navy*) A captain commanding a squadron, or a division of a fleet, or having the temporary rank of rear admiral.

3. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and also to the chief officer of a yachting or rowing club.

4. A familiar name for the flagship, or for the principal vessel of a squadron or fleet.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *a.* [*Compar.* COMMONER (-ẽr); *superl.* COMMONEST.] [OE. *commun*, *comon*, OF. *comun*, F. *commun*, fr. L. *communis*; *com-* + *munis* ready to be of service; cf. Skr. *mi* to make fast, set up, build, Goth. *gamains* common, G. *gemein*, and E. *mean* low, common. Cf. IMMUNITY, COMMUNE, *n. & v.*] **1.** Belonging or relating equally, or similarly, to more than one; as, you and I have a *common* interest in the property.

Though life and sense be *common* to men and brutes. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Belonging to or shared by, affecting or serving, all the members of a class, considered together; general; public; as, properties *common* to all plants; the *common* schools; the Book of *Common* Prayer.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth. *Hooker.*

The *common* enemy of man. *Shak.*

3. Often met with; usual; frequent; customary.

Grief more than *common* grief. *Shak.*

4. Not distinguished or exceptional; inconspicuous; ordinary; plebeian; — often in a depreciatory sense.

The honest, heart-felt enjoyment of *common* life. *W. Irving.*

This fact was infamous
And ill beseeming any *common* man,
Much more a knight, a captain and a leader. *Shak.*

Above the vulgar flight of *common* souls. *A. Murphy.*

5. Profane; polluted. [*Obs.*]

What God hath cleansed, that call not thou *common*. *Acts* x. 15.

6. Given to habits of lewdness; prostitute.

A dame who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Common bar. (*Law*) Same as *Blank bar*, under BLANK. — **Common barrator** (*Law*), one who makes a business of instigating litigation. — **Common Bench**, a name sometimes given to the English Court of Common Pleas. — **Common brawler** (*Law*), one addicted to public brawling and quarreling. See BRAWLER. — **Common carrier** (*Law*), one who undertakes the office of carrying (goods or persons) for hire. Such a carrier is bound to carry in all cases when he has accommodation, and when his fixed price is tendered, and he is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods, except those which happen in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. — **Common chord** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth. — **Common council**, the representative (legislative) body, or the lower branch of the representative body, of a city or other municipal corporation. — **Common crier**, the crier of a town or city. — **Common divisor** (*Math.*), a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder; a common measure. — **Common gender** (*Gram.*), the gender comprising words that may be of either the masculine or the feminine gender. — **Common law**, a system of jurisprudence developing under the guidance of the courts so as to apply a consistent and reasonable rule to each litigated case. It may be superseded by statute, but unless superseded it controls. *Wharton.* It is by others defined as the unwritten law (especially of England), the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, as ascertained and expressed in the judgments of the courts. This term is often used in contradistinction from *statute law*. Many use it to designate a law *common* to the whole country. It is also used to designate the whole body of English (or other) law, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, civil, admiralty, equity, etc. See LAW. — **Common lawyer**, one versed in common law. — **Common lewdness** (*Law*), the habitual performance of lewd acts in public. — **Common multiple.** (*Arith.*) See under MULTIPLE. — **Common noun** (*Gram.*), the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun* (the name of a particular person or thing). — **Common nuisance** (*Law*), that which is deleterious to the health or comfort or sense of decency of the community at large. — **Common pleas**, one of the three superior courts of common law at Westminster, presided over by a chief justice and four puisne judges. Its jurisdiction is confined to civil matters. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having, however, in some cases, both civil and criminal jurisdiction extending over the whole State. In other States the jurisdiction of the common pleas is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court*. Its powers are generally defined by statute. — **Common prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England, or of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, which all its clergy are enjoined to use. It is contained in the Book of Common Prayer. — **Common school**, a school maintained at the public expense, and open to all. — **Common scold** (*Law*), a woman addicted to scolding indiscriminately, in public. — **Common seal**, a seal adopted and used by a corporation. — **Common sense.** (*a*) A supposed sense which was held to be the common bond of all the others. [*Obs.*] *Trench.* (*b*) Sound judgment. See under SENSE. — **Common time** (*Mus.*), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. — **In common**, equally with another, or with others; owned, shared, or used, in community with others; affecting or affected equally. — **Out of the common**, uncommon; extraordinary. — **Tenant in common**, one holding real or personal property in common with others, having distinct but undivided interests. See *Joint tenant*, under JOINT. — **To make common cause with**, to join or ally one's self with.

Syn. — General; public; popular; national; universal; frequent; ordinary; customary; usual; familiar; habitual; vulgar; mean; trite; stale; threadbare; commonplace. See MUTUAL, ORDINARY, GENERAL.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *n.* **1.** The people; the community. [*Obs.*] "The weal o' the *common*." *Shak.*

2. An inclosed or uninclosed tract of ground for pleasure, for pasturage, etc., the use of which belongs to the public, or to a number of persons.

3. (*Law*) The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons; — so called from the community of interest which arises between the claimant of the right and the owner of the soil, or between the claimants and other commoners entitled to the same right.

Common appendant, a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the waste land in the manor where they dwell. — **Common appurtenant**, a similar right applying to lands in other manors, or extending to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable, as hogs. — **Common because of vicinage** *or* **neighborhood**, the right of the inhabitants of each of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, which have usually intercommoned with one another, to let their beasts stray into the other's fields. — **Common in gross** *or* **at large**, a common annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole. *Blackstone.* — **Common of estovers**, the right of taking wood from another's estate. — **Common of pasture**, the right of feeding beasts on the land of another. *Burrill.* — **Common of piscary**, the right of fishing in waters belonging to another. — **Common of turbary**, the right of digging turf upon the ground of another.

Com'mon, *v. i.* **1.** To converse together; to discourse; to confer. [*Obs.*]

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of. *Grafton.*

2. To participate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*

4. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

Com'mon-a-ble (kŏm'mŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Held in common. "Forests . . . and other *commonable* places." *Bacon.*

2. Allowed to pasture on public commons.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Com'mon-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *communage*.] The right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common with others.

The claim of *commonage* . . . in most of the forests. *Burke.*

Com'mon-al-ty (kŏm'mŭn-ăl-tў), *n.*; *pl.* COMMONALTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *communalté*, F. *communauté*, fr. *communal*. See COMMUNAL.] **1.** The common people; those classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility; the commons.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

The ancient fare of our kings differed from that of the *commonalty* in plenteousness only. *Landor.*

2. The majority or bulk of mankind. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Com'mon-er (kŏm'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One of the common people; one having no rank of nobility.

All below them [the peers] even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other. *Hallam.*

2. A member of the House of Commons.

3. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much good land might be gained from forests . . . and from other commonable places, so as always there be a due care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon.*

4. One sharing with another in anything. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

5. A student in the university of Oxford, Eng., who is not dependent on any foundation for support, but pays all university charges; — at Cambridge called a *pensioner*.

6. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com'mon-ish, *a.* Somewhat common; commonplace; vulgar.

Com'mo-ni'tion (kŏm'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *commonitio*. See MONITION.] Advice; warning; instruction. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Com-mon'i-tive (kŏm-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Monitory. [*Obs.*]

Only commemorative and *commonitive*. *Bp. Hall.*

Com-mon'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *commonitorius*.] Calling to mind; giving admonition. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Com'mon-ly (kŏm'mŭn-lў), *adv.* **1.** Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

2. In common; familiarly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Com'mon-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being common or usual; as, the *commonness* of sunlight.

2. Triteness; meanness.

Com'mon-place' (-plās'), *a.* Common; ordinary; trite; as, a *commonplace* person, or observation.

Com'mon-place', *n.* **1.** An idea or expression wanting originality or interest; a trite or customary remark; a platitude.

2. A memorandum; something to be frequently consulted or referred to.

Whatever, in my reading, occurs concerning this our fellow creature, I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*. *Swift.*

Commonplace book, a book in which records are made of things to be remembered.

Com'mon-place', *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

Com'mon-place', *v. i.* To utter commonplaces; to indulge in platitudes. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com'mon-place'ness, *n.* The quality of being commonplace; commonness.

Com'mons (kŏm'mŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the titled classes or nobility; the commonalty; the common people. [*Eng.*]

'T is like the *commons*, rude unpolished hinds,
Could send such message to their sovereign. *Shak.*

The word *commons* in its present ordinary signification comprises all the people who are under the rank of peers. *Blackstone.*

2. The House of Commons, or lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of representatives elected by the qualified voters of counties, boroughs, and universities.

It is agreed that the *Commons* were no part of the great council till some ages after the Conquest. *Hume.*

3. Provisions; food; fare, — as that provided at a common table in colleges and universities.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

4. A club or association for boarding at a common table, as in a college, the members sharing the expenses equally; as, to board in *commons*.

5. A common; public pasture ground.

To shake his ears, and graze in *commons*. *Shak.*

Doctors' Commons, a place near St. Paul's Churchyard in London where the doctors of civil law used to common together, and where were the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts and offices having jurisdiction of marriage licenses, divorces, registration of wills, etc. — **To be on short commons**, to have a small allowance of food. [*Colloq.*]

Com'mon sense' (kŏm'mŭn sĕns'). See *Common sense*, under SENSE.

Com'mon-ty (kŏm'mŭn-tў), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A common; a piece of land in which two or more persons have a common right. *Bell.*

Com'mon-weal' (-wēl'), *n.* [*Common* + *weal.*] Commonwealth.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shak.*

Com'mon-wealth' (kŏm'mŭn-wĕlth'; 277), *n.* [*Common* + *wealth* well-being.] **1.** A state; a body politic consisting of a certain number of men, united, by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws.

The trappings of a monarchy would set up an ordinary *commonwealth*. *Milton.*

☞ This term is applied to governments which are considered as free or popular, but rarely, or improperly, to an absolute government. The word signifies, strictly, the *common well-being* or *happiness;* and hence, a form of government in which the general welfare is regarded rather than the welfare of any class.

2. The whole body of people in a state; the public.

3. (*Eng. Hist.*) Specifically, the form of government established on the death of Charles I., in 1649, which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, ending with the abdication of the latter in 1659.

Syn. — State; realm; republic.

Com'mo-rance (kŏm'mŏ-rans), *n.* See COMMORANCY.

Com'mo-ran-cy (-ran-sy), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; habitation.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Am. Law*) Residence temporarily, or for a short time.

Com'mo-rant (-rant), *a.* [L. *commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] **1.** (*Law*) Ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

All freeholders within the precinct . . . and all persons *commorant* therein. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Am. Law*) Inhabiting or occupying temporarily.

Com'mo-rant, *n.* A resident. *Bp. Hacket.*

Com'mo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commoratio.*] The act of staying or residing in a place. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Com-mo'ri-ent (kŏm-mō'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *commoriens*, p. pr. of *commoriri.*] Dying together or at the same time. [*R.*] *Sir G. Buck.*

Com-morse' (kŏm-môrs'), *n.* [L. *commorsus*, p. p. of *commordere* to bite sharply.] Remorse. [*Obs.*] "With sad *commorse.*" *Daniel.*

Com-mote' (kŏm-mōt'), *v. t.* [See COMMOVE.] To commove; to disturb; to stir up. [*R.*]

Society being more or less *commoted* and made uncomfortable. *Hawthorne.*

Com-mo'tion (kŏm-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commotio:* cf. F. *commotion.* See MOTION.] **1.** Disturbed or violent motion; agitation.

[What] *commotion* in the winds! *Shak.*

2. A popular tumult; public disturbance; riot.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions.* *Luke* xxi. 9.

3. Agitation, perturbation, or disorder, of mind; heat; excitement. "He could not debate anything without some *commotion.*" *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Excitement; agitation; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder; violence.

Com-move' (kŏm-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMOVED (-mōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMOVING.] [L. *commovere, commotum; com-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To urge; to persuade; to incite. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To put in motion; to disturb; to unsettle. [*R.*]

Straight the sands,
Commoved around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson.*

Com'mu-nal (kŏm'mŭ-nal *or* kŏm-mū'nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *communal.*] Pertaining to a commune.

Com'mu-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A French theory of government which holds that each commune should be a kind of independent state, and the national government a confederation of such states, having only limited powers. It is advocated by advanced French republicans; but it should not be confounded with communism.

Com'mu-nal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *communaliste.*] An advocate of communalism.

Com'mu-nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to communalism.

Com-mune' (kŏm-mūn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUNED (-mūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUNING.] [OF. *communier*, fr. L. *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common. See COMMON, and cf. COMMUNICATE.] **1.** To converse together with sympathy and confidence; to interchange sentiments or feelings; to take counsel.

I would *commune* with you of such things
That want no ear but yours. *Shak.*

2. To receive the communion; to partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper.

To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

To commune with one's self *or* **one's own heart, to think;** to reflect; to meditate.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* Communion; sympathetic intercourse or conversation between friends.

For days of happy *commune* dead. *Tennyson.*

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun.* See COMMON.] **1.** The commonalty; the common people. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In this struggle — to use the technical words of the time — of the "*commune,*" the general mass of the inhabitants, against the "prudhommes" or "wiser" few. *J. R. Green.*

2. A small territorial district in France under the government of a mayor and municipal council; also, the inhabitants, or the government, of such a district. See ARRONDISSEMENT.

3. Absolute municipal self-government.

The Commune of Paris, *or* **The Commune.** (*a*) The government established in Paris (1792–94) by a usurpation of supreme power on the part of representatives chosen by the communes; the period of its continuance is known as the "Reign of Terror." (*b*) The revolutionary government, modeled on the commune of 1792, which the communists, so called, attempted to establish in 1871.

Com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *communicabilité.*] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted.

Com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicable*, LL. *communicabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being communicated, or imparted; as, a *communicable* disease; *communicable* knowledge.

2. Communicative; free-speaking. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

—Com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness, *n.* **—Com-mu'ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Com-mu'ni-cant (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kant), *n.* [L. *communicans*, p. pr.] **1.** One who partakes of, or is entitled to partake of, the sacrament of the Lord's supper; a church member.

A never-failing monthly *communicant.* *Atterbury.*

2. One who communicates. *Foxe.*

Com-mu'ni-cant (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kant), *a.* Communicating. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUNICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUNICATING.] [L. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common. See COMMUNE, *v. i.*] **1.** To share in common; to participate in. [*Obs.*]

To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson.*

2. To impart; to bestow; to convey; as, to *communicate* a disease or a sensation; to *communicate* motion by means of a crank.

Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To make known; to recount; to give; to impart; as, to *communicate* information to any one.

4. To administer the communion to. [*R.*]

She [the church] . . . may *communicate* him. *Jer. Taylor.*

☞ This verb was formerly followed by *with* before the person receiving, but now usually takes *to* after it.

He *communicated* those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To impart; bestow; confer; reveal; disclose; tell; announce; recount; make known. — To COMMUNICATE, IMPART, REVEAL. *Communicate* is the more general term, and denotes the allowing of others to partake or enjoy in common with ourselves. *Impart* is more specific. It is giving to others a part of what we had held as our own, or making them our partners; as, to *impart* our feelings; to *impart* of our property, etc. Hence there is something more intimate in *imparting* intelligence than in *communicating* it. To *reveal* is to disclose something hidden or concealed; as, to *reveal* a secret.

Com-mu'ni-cate, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate; to possess or enjoy in common; to have sympathy.

Ye did *communicate* with my affliction. *Philip.* iv. 4.

2. To give alms, sympathy, or aid.

To do good and to *communicate* forget not. *Heb.* xiii. 16.

3. To have intercourse or to be the means of intercourse; as, to *communicate* with another on business; to be connected; as, a *communicating* artery.

Subjects suffered to *communicate* and to have intercourse of traffic. *Hakluyt.*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To partake of the Lord's supper; to commune.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Jer. Taylor.*

Com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *communicatio.*] **1.** The act or fact of communicating; as, *communication* of smallpox; *communication* of a secret.

2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means; conference; correspondence.

Argument . . . and friendly *communication.* *Shak.*

3. Association; company.

Evil *communications* corrupt good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; means of passing from place to place; a connecting passage; connection.

The Euxine Sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

5. That which is communicated or imparted; intelligence; news; a verbal or written message.

6. Participation in the Lord's supper. *Bp. Pearson.*

7. (*Rhet.*) A trope, by which a speaker assumes that his hearer is a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you.* *Beattie.*

Syn. — Correspondence; conference; intercourse.

Com-mu'ni-ca-tive (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicatif*, LL. *communicativus.*] Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others.

Determine, for the future, to be less *communicative.* *Swift.*

Com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

Com-mu'ni-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who communicates. *Boyle.*

Com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* [LL. *communicatorius.*] Imparting knowledge or information.

Canonical and *communicatory* letters. *Barrow.*

Com-mun'ion (kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [L. *communio:* cf. F. *communion.* See COMMON.] **1.** The act of sharing; community; participation. "This *communion* of goods." *Blackstone.*

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; esp., intimate association and intercourse implying sympathy and confidence; interchange of thoughts, purposes, etc.; agreement; fellowship; as, the *communion* of saints.

We are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man. *South.*

3. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline; as, the Presbyterian *communion.*

4. The sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the act of partaking of the sacrament; as, to go to *communion;* to partake of the *communion.*

Close communion. See under CLOSE, *a.* — **Communion elements,** the bread and wine used in the celebration of the Lord's supper. — **Communion service,** the celebration of the Lord's supper, or the office or service therefor. — **Communion table,** the table upon which the elements are placed at the celebration of the Lord's supper. — **Communion in both kinds,** participation in both the bread and wine by all communicants. — **Communion in one kind,** participation in but one element, as in the Roman Catholic Church, where the laity partake of the bread only.

Syn. — Share; participation; fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

Com'mu-nism (kŏm'mŭ-nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *communisme*, fr. *commun* common.] A scheme of equalizing the social conditions of life; specifically, a scheme which contemplates the abolition of inequalities in the possession of property, as by distributing all wealth equally to all, or by holding all wealth in common for the equal use and advantage of all.

☞ At different times, and in different countries, various schemes pertaining to socialism in government and the conditions of domestic life, as well as in the distribution of wealth, have been called *communism.*

Com'mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [F. *communiste.*] **1.** An advocate for the theory or practice of communism.

2. A supporter of the commune of Paris.

Com'mu-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to communism or communists; as, *communistic* theories.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Living or having their nests in common, as certain birds.

Com-mu'ni-ty (kŏm-mū'nĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* COMMUNITIES (-tĭz). [L. *communitas:* cf. OF. *communité.* Cf. COMMONALTY, and see COMMON.] **1.** Common possession or enjoyment; participation; as, a *community* of goods.

The original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

An unreserved *community* of thought and feeling. *W. Irving.*

2. A body of people having common rights, privileges, or interests, or living in the same place under the same laws and regulations; as, a *community* of monks. Hence, a number of animals living in a common home or with some apparent association of interests.

Creatures that in *communities* exist. *Wordsworth.*

3. Society at large; a commonwealth or state; a body politic; the public, or people in general.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community.* *Hallam.*

☞ In this sense, the term should be used with the definite article; as, the interests of *the* community.

4. Common character; likeness. [*R.*]

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth. *H. Spencer.*

5. Commonness; frequency. [*Obs.*]

Eyes . . . sick and blunted with *community.* *Shak.*

Com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (-mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being commutable.

Com-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commutabilis.*] Capable of being commuted or interchanged.

The predicate and subject are not *commutable.* *Whately.*

Com-mut'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness.

Com'mu-ta'tion (kŏm'mŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commutatio:* cf. F. *commutation.*] **1.** A passing from one state to another; change; alteration; mutation. [*R.*]

So great is the *commutation* that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South.*

2. The act of giving one thing for another; barter; exchange. [*Obs.*]

The use of money is . . . that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Law*) The change of a penalty or punishment by the pardoning power of the State; as, the *commutation* of a sentence of death to banishment or imprisonment.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

4. A substitution, as of a less thing for a greater; esp. a substitution of one form of payment for another, or one payment for many, or a specific sum of money for conditional payments or allowances; as, *commutation* of tithes; *commutation* of fares; *commutation* of copyright; *commutation* of rations.

Angle of commutation (*Astron.*), the difference of the geocentric longitudes of the sun and a planet. — **Commutation of tithes,** the substitution of a regular payment, chargeable to the land, for the annual tithes in kind. — **Commutation ticket,** a ticket, as for transportation, which is the evidence of a contract for service at a reduced rate. See 2d COMMUTE, 2.

Com-mut'a-tive (kŏm-mūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *commutatif.*] Relative to exchange; interchangeable; reciprocal. — **Com-mut'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Rich traders, from their success, are presumed . . . to have cultivated an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

Com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'mŭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* (*Elec.*) A piece of apparatus used for reversing the direction of an electrical current; an attachment to certain electrical machines, by means of which alternating currents are made to be continuous or to have the same direction.

Com-mute' (kŏm-mūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUTING.] [L. *commutare, -mutatum; com-* + *mutare* to change. See MUTATION.] To exchange; to put or substitute something else in place of, as a smaller penalty, obligation, or payment, for a greater, or a single thing for an aggregate; hence, to lessen; to diminish; as, to *commute* a sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life; to *commute* tithes; to *commute* charges for fares.

The sounds water and fire, being once annexed to those two elements, it was certainly more natural to call beings participating of the first "watery," and the last "fiery," than to *commute* the terms, and call them by the reverse. *J. Harris.*

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay.*

Com-mute', *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or bargain for exemption or substitution; to effect a commutation.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross instead of part by part; as, to *commute* for a year's travel over a route.

Com-mut'er (kŏm-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One who commutes: especially, one who commutes in traveling.

Com-mu'tu-al (kŏm-mū'tū-*a*l; 135), *a.* [Pref. *com-* + *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal; united. [*R.*]

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove. *Pope.*

Co'mose (kō'mōs *or* kŏ-mōs'), *a.* [L. *comosus* hairy,

from *coma* hair.] (*Bot.*) Bearing a tuft of soft hairs or down, as the seeds of milkweed. *Gray.*

Com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *p. p. & a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join or unite; *com-* + *pangere* to fasten, fix: cf. F. *compacte*. See PACT.] **1.** Joined or held together; leagued; confederated. [*Obs.*] "*Compact* with her that 's gone." *Shak.*

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

2. Composed or made; — with *of*. [*Poetic*]

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor. *Milton.*

3. Closely or firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense.

Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

Syn. — Firm; close; solid; dense; pithy; sententious.

Com-pact', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPACTING.] **1.** To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; — as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted* by that which every joint supplieth. *Eph.* iv. 16.

Com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with; *com-* + *pacisci* to make an agreement. See PACT.] An agreement between parties; a covenant or contract.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone.*

Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact*. *Macaulay.*

The federal constitution has been styled a *compact* between the States by which it was ratified. *Wharton.*

Syn. — See COVENANT.

Com-pact'ed (kŏm-păkt'ĕd), *a.* Compact; pressed close; concentrated; firmly united.

Com-pact'ed-ly, *adv.* In a compact manner.

Com-pact'ed-ness, *n.* A state of being compact.

Com-pact'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a compact.

Com-pact'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be compacted.

Com-pac'tion (kŏm-păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compactio*.] The act of making compact, or the state of being compact. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com-pact'ly (kŏm-păkt'lў), *adv.* In a compact manner; with close union of parts; densely; tersely.

Com-pact'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being compact; close union of parts; density.

Com-pac'ture (-păk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *compactura*.] Close union or connection of parts; manner of joining; construction. [*Obs.*] "With comely compass and *compacture* strong." *Spenser.*

‖ **Com-pa'ges** (kŏm-pā'jēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *compingere*. See COMPACT, *v. t.*] A system or structure of many parts united.

A regular *compages* of pipes and vessels. *Ray.*

Com-pag'i-nate (-păj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *compaginare*, *compaginatum*.] To unite or hold together; as, the side pieces *compaginate* the frame. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Com-pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compaginatio*.] Union of parts; structure. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Com'pa-na-ble (kŭm'pā-nā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *compaignable*.] Companionable; sociable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Com'pa-na'tor (kŏm'pā-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *companatores*, pl.] (*Eccl.*) Same as IMPANATOR.

Com-pan'i-a-ble (kŏm-păn'ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Companionable; sociable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *compagnon*, OF. *compaing*, fr. an assumed LL. *companio* (cf. *companium* fellowship, a mess), fr. L. *com-* + *panis* bread. See PANTRY.] **1.** One who accompanies or is in company with another for a longer or shorter period, either from choice or casually; one who is much in the company of, or is associated with, another or others; an associate; a comrade; a consort; a partner.

The *companions* of his fall. *Milton.*

The *companion* of fools shall smart for it.
Prov. xiii. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Here are your sons again; and I must lose
Two of the sweetest *companions* in the world. *Shak.*

A *companion* is one with whom we share our bread; a messmate. *Trench.*

2. A knight of the lowest rank in certain orders; as, a *companion* of the Bath.

3. A fellow; — in contempt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. [Cf. OSp. *compaña* an outhouse, office.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A skylight on an upper deck with frames and sashes of various shapes, to admit light to a cabin or lower deck. (*b*) A wooden hood or penthouse covering the companion way; a companion hatch.

Companion hatch (*Naut.*), a wooden porch over the entrance or staircase of the cabin. — **Companion ladder** (*Naut.*), the ladder by which officers ascend to, or descend from, the quarter-deck. *Totten.* — **Companion way** (*Naut.*), a staircase leading to the cabin. — **Knights companions**, in certain honorary orders, the members of the lowest grades as distinguished from knights commanders, knights grand cross, and the like.

Syn. — Associate; comrade; mate; compeer; partner; ally; confederate; coadjutor; accomplice.

Com-pan'ion, *v. t.* **1.** To be a companion to; to attend on; to accompany. [*R.*] *Ruskin.*

2. To qualify as a companion; to make equal. [*Obs.*]

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*

Com-pan'ion-a-ble (kŏm-păn'yŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; fit for good fellowship; agreeable; sociable. "Each *companionable* guest." *Mallett.* "*Companionable* wit." *Clarendon.* — **Com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-pan'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Com-pan'ion-less, *a.* Without a companion.

Com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* Fellowship; association; the act or fact of keeping company with any one. *Shak.*

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship*. *W. Irving.*

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pā-nў), *n.; pl.* COMPANIES (-nĭz). [F. *compagnie*, fr. OF. *compaing*. See COMPANION.] **1.** The state of being a companion or companions; the act of accompanying; fellowship; companionship; society; friendly intercourse. *Shak.*

Evil *company* doth corrupt good manners.
1 *Cor.* xv. 33 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Brethren, farewell: your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton.*

2. A companion or companions.

To thee and thy *company* I bid
A hearty welcome. *Shak.*

3. An assemblage or association of persons, either permanent or transient.

Thou shalt meet a *company* of prophets. 1 *Sam.* x. 5.

4. Guests or visitors, in distinction from the members of a family; as, to invite *company* to dine.

5. Society, in general; people assembled for social intercourse.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company*. *Swift.*

6. An association of persons for the purpose of carrying on some enterprise or business; a corporation; a firm; as, the East India *Company;* an insurance *company;* a joint-stock *company*.

7. Partners in a firm whose names are not mentioned in its style or title; — often abbreviated in writing; as, Hottinguer & *Co.*

8. (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment of troops under the command of a captain, numbering in the United States (full strength) 100 men.

9. (*Naut.*) The crew of a ship, including the officers; as, a whole ship's *company*.

10. The body of actors employed in a theater or in the production of a play.

To keep company with. See under KEEP, *v. t.*

Syn. — Assemblage; assembly; society; group; circle; crowd; troop; crew; gang; corporation; association; fraternity; guild; partnership; copartnery; union; club; party; gathering.

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pā-nў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPANIED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPANYING.] To accompany or go with; to be companion to. [*Obs.*]

Com'pa-ny, *v. i.* **1.** To associate.

Men which have *companied* with us all the time. *Acts* i. 21.

2. To be a gay companion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To have sexual commerce. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *comparabilis*: cf. F. *comparable*.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*

— Com'pa-ra-ble-ness, *n.* — **Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com'pa-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *comparatum*, fr. *comparatus*, p. p. of *comparare*. See 1st COMPARE.] (*Logic*) One of two things compared together.

Com'pa-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE to get.] A making ready; provision. [*Obs.*]

Com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *comparativus*: cf. F. *comparatif*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. "The *comparative* faculty." *Glanvill.*

2. Proceeding from, or by the method of, comparison; as, the *comparative* sciences; *comparative* anatomy.

3. Estimated by comparison; relative; not positive or absolute, as compared with another thing or state.

The recurrence of *comparative* warmth and cold. *Whewell.*

The bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

4. (*Gram.*) Expressing a degree greater or less than the positive degree of the quality denoted by an adjective or adverb. The comparative degree is formed from the positive by the use of *-er*, *more*, or *less;* as, brighter, *more* bright, or *less* bright.

Comparative sciences, those which are based on a comprehensive comparison of the range of objects or facts in any branch or department, and which aim to study out and treat of the fundamental laws or systems of relation pervading them; as, *comparative anatomy*, *comparative physiology*, *comparative philology*.

Com-par'a-tive, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; also, the form by which the comparative degree is expressed; as, *stronger*, *wiser*, *weaker*, *more stormy*, *less windy*, are all *comparatives*.

In *comparatives* is expressed a relation of two; as in superlatives there is a relation of many. *Angus.*

2. An equal; a rival; a compeer. [*Obs.*]

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. One who makes comparisons; one who affects wit. [*Obs.*] "Every beardless vain *comparative*." *Shak.*

Com-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* According to estimate made by comparison; relatively; not positively or absolutely.

With but *comparatively* few exceptions. *Prescott.*

Com'pa-ra'tor (kŏm'pā-rā'tẽr *or* kŏm-păr'ā-tẽr), *n.* [L., a comparer.] (*Physics*) An instrument or machine for comparing anything to be measured with a standard measure; — applied especially to a machine for comparing standards of length.

Com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPARED (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPARING.] [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* like or equal to another; *com-* + *par* equal: cf. F. *comparer*. See PAIR, PEER an equal, and cf. COMPEER.] **1.** To examine the character or qualities of, as of two or more persons or things, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences; to bring into comparison; to regard with discriminating attention.

Compare dead happiness with living woe. *Shak.*

The place he found beyond expression bright,
Compared with aught on earth. *Milton.*

Compare our faces and be judge yourself. *Shak.*

To *compare* great things with small. *Milton.*

2. To represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken.

Solon *compared* the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.*

3. (*Gram.*) To inflect according to the degrees of comparison; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of; as, most adjectives of one syllable are *compared* by affixing "-er" and "-est" to the positive form; as, *black*, *blacker*, *blackest;* those of more than one syllable are usually *compared* by prefixing "more" and "most," or "less" and "least," to the positive; as, *beautiful*, *more beautiful*, *most beautiful*.

Syn. — To COMPARE, COMPARE WITH, COMPARE TO. Things are compared *with* each other in order to learn their relative value or excellence. Thus we compare Cicero *with* Demosthenes, for the sake of deciding which was the greater orator. One thing is compared *to* another because of a real or fanciful likeness or similarity which exists between them. Thus it has been common to compare the eloquence of Demosthenes *to* a thunderbolt, on account of its force, and the eloquence of Cicero *to* a conflagration, on account of its splendor. Burke compares the parks of London *to* the lungs of the human body.

Com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal; to admit, or be worthy of, comparison; as, his later work does not *compare* with his earlier.

I should *compare* with him in excellence. *Shak.*

2. To vie; to assume a likeness or equality.

Shall pack horses . . . *compare* with Cæsars? *Shak.*

Com-pare', *n.* **1.** Comparison. [*Archaic*]

His mighty champion, strong beyond *compare*. *Milton.*

Their small galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller.*

2. Illustration by comparison; simile. [*Obs.*]

Rhymes full of protest, of oath, and big *compare*. *Shak.*

Beyond compare. See *Beyond comparison*, under COMPARISON.

Com-pare', *v. t.* [L. *comparare* to prepare, procure; *com-* + *parare*. See PREPARE, PARADE.] To get; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. [*Obs.*]

To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*. *Spenser.*

Com-par'er (kŏm-pâr'ẽr), *n.* One who compares.

Com-par'i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn *or* -s'n), *n.* [F. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio*. See 1st COMPARE.] **1.** The act of comparing; an examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences; relative estimate.

As sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings can bear *comparison* with them. *Macaulay.*

The miracles of our Lord and those of the Old Testament afford many interesting points of *comparison*. *Trench.*

2. The state of being compared; a relative estimate; also, a state, quality, or relation, admitting of being compared; as, to bring a thing into *comparison* with another; there is no *comparison* between them.

3. That to which, or with which, a thing is compared, as being equal or like; illustration; similitude.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? *Mark* iv. 30.

4. (*Gram.*) The modification, by inflection or otherwise, which the adjective and adverb undergo to denote degrees of quality or quantity; as, *little*, *less*, *least*, are examples of *comparison*.

5. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some property or quality, which is common to them both; *e. g.*, the lake sparkled like a jewel.

6. (*Phren.*) The faculty of the reflective group which is supposed to perceive resemblances and contrasts.

Beyond comparison, so far superior as to have no likeness, or so as to make comparison needless. — **In comparison of, In comparison with**, as compared with; in proportion to. [*Archaic*] "So miserably unpeopled *in comparison of* what it once was." *Addison.* — **Comparison of hands** (*Law*), a mode of proving or disproving the genuineness of a signature or writing by comparing it with another proved or admitted to be genuine, in order to ascertain whether both were written by the same person. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Com-par'i-son, *v. t.* To compare. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPARTING.] [L. *compartiri*; *com-* + *partiri*, *partire*, to share, *pars*, *partis*, part, share: cf. OF. *compartir*. See PART, *v. t.*] To divide; to mark out into parts or subdivisions. [*R.*]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all
In niches verged with rubies. *Glover.*

Com'par-ti'tion (kŏm'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *compartitio*.] The act of dividing into parts or compartments; division; also, a division or compartment. [*Obs.*]

Their temples . . . needed no *compartitions*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Com-part'ment (kŏm-pärt'ment), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, OF. *compartir* to divide. See COMPART.] **1.** One of the parts into which an inclosed portion of space is divided, as by partitions, or lines; as, the *compartments* of a cabinet, a house, or a garden.

In the midst was placed a large *compartment* composed of grotesque work. *Carew.*

2. (*Shipbuilding*) One of the sections into which the hold of a ship is divided by water-tight bulkheads.

Com-part'ner (-nẽr), *n.* See COPARTNER. [*Obs.*]

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle, prop., a stepping together; *com-* + *passus* pace, step. See PACE, PASS.] **1.** A passing round; circuit; circuitous course.

They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. 2 *Kings* iii. 9.

This day I breathed first; time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass*. *Shak.*

2. An inclosing limit; boundary; circumference; as, within the *compass* of an encircling wall.

3. An inclosed space; an area; extent.

Their wisdom . . . lies in a very narrow *compass*. *Addison.*

4. Extent; reach; sweep; capacity; sphere; as, the *compass* of his eye; the *compass* of imagination.

The *compass* of his argument. *Wordsworth.*

5. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits; — used with *within*.

In two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*), no such commission had been executed. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. (*Mus.*) The range of notes, or tones, within the capacity of a voice or instrument.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass*. *Shak.*

7. An instrument for determining directions upon the earth's surface by means of a magnetized bar or needle turning freely upon a pivot and pointing in a northerly and southerly direction.

He that first discovered the use of the *compass* did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

8. A pair of compasses. [*R.*] See COMPASSES.

To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they please. *Swift.*

9. A circle; a continent. [*Obs.*]

The tryne *compass* [the threefold world containing earth, sea, and heaven. *Skeat*]. *Chaucer.*

Azimuth compass. See under AZIMUTH. — **Beam compass.** See under BEAM. — **Compass card,** the circular card attached to the needles of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points or rhumbs. —

Compass Card, with Notation of Mariner's Compass.

Compass dial, a small pocket compass fitted with a sundial to tell the hour of the day. — **Compass plane** (*Carp.*), a plane, convex in the direction of its length on the under side, for smoothing the concave faces of curved woodwork. — **Compass plant, Compass flower** (*Bot.*), a plant of the American prairies (*Silphium laciniatum*), not unlike a small sunflower; rosinweed. Its lower and root leaves are vertical, and on the prairies are disposed to present their edges north and south.

Its leaves are turned to the north as true as the magnet; This is the *compass flower*. *Longfellow.*

— **Compass saw,** a saw with a narrow blade, which will cut in a curve; — called also *fret saw* and *keyhole saw*. — **Compass timber** (*Shipbuilding*), curved or crooked timber. — **Compass window** (*Arch.*), a circular bay window or oriel window. — **Mariner's compass,** a kind of compass used in navigation. It has two or more magnetic needles permanently attached to a card, which moves freely upon a pivot, and is read with reference to a mark on the box representing the ship's head. The card is divided into thirty-two points, called also *rhumbs*, and the glass-covered box or bowl containing it is suspended in gimbals within the binnacle, in order to preserve its horizontal position. — **Surveyor's compass,** an instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. See CIRCUMFERENTOR. — **Variation compass,** a compass of delicate construction, used in observations on the variations of the needle. — **To fetch a compass,** to make a circuit.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSED (-past); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSING.] [F. *compasser*, LL. *compassare*.] **1.** To go about or entirely round; to make the circuit of.

Ye shall *compass* the city seven times. *Josh.* vi. 4.

We the globe can *compass* soon. *Shak.*

2. To inclose on all sides; to surround; to encircle; to environ; to invest; to besiege; — used with *about*, *round*, *around*, and *round about*.

With terrors and with clamors *compassed* round. *Milton.*

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about. *Shak.*

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round. *Luke* xix. 43.

3. To reach round; to circumvent; to get within one's power; to obtain; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

4. To curve; to bend into a circular form. [*Obs.* except in carpentry and shipbuilding.] *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot.

Compassing and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compassing* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

Com'pass-a-ble (kŭm'pas-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compassed or accomplished. *Burke.*

Com'passed (kŭm'past), *a.* Rounded; arched. [*Obs.*]

She came . . . into the *compassed* window. *Shak.*

Com'pass-es (kŭm'pas-ĕz), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc., consisting of two, or (rarely) more, pointed branches, or legs, usually joined at the top by a rivet on which they move.

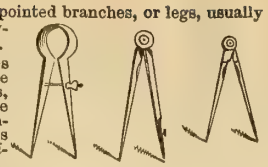

Compasses.

☞ The compasses for drawing circles have adjustable pen points, pencil points, etc.; those used for measuring without adjustable points are generally called *dividers*. See DIVIDERS.

Bow compasses. See BOW-COMPASS. — **Caliber compasses, Caliper compasses.** See CALIPERS. — **Proportional, Triangular,** etc., **compasses.** See under PROPORTIONAL, etc.

Com'pass-ing (kŭm'pas-ĭng), *a.* (*Shipbuilding*) Curved; bent; as, *compassing* timbers.

Com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion; *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer. See PATIENT.] Literally, suffering with another; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration.

Womanly ingenuity set to work by womanly *compassion*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling; mercy; condolence. See PITY.

Com-pas'sion, *v. t.* To pity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com-pas'sion-a-ble (kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving compassion or pity; pitiable. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Com-pas'sion-ate (kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *a.* **1.** Having a temper or disposition to pity; sympathetic; merciful.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

2. Complaining; inviting pity; pitiable. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Sympathizing; tender; merciful; pitiful.

Com-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSIONATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSIONATING (-ā'tĭng).] To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate; to sympathize with.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

Com-pas'sion-ate-ly (-ăt-lỹ), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

Com-pas'sion-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being compassionate.

Com'pass-less (kŭm'pas-lĕs), *a.* Having no compass. *Knowles.*

Com'pa-ter'ni-ty (kŏm'pȧ-tĕr'nĭ-tỹ), *n.* [LL. *compaternitas*, fr. *compater* godfather; *com-* + *pater* father.] The relation of a godfather to a person. [*Obs.*]

The relation of gossipred or *compaternity* by the canon law is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies.*

Com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *compatibilité*.] The quality or power of being compatible or congruous; congruity; as, a *compatibility* of tempers; a *compatibility* of properties.

Com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *compatibilis*, fr. L. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony; congruous; suitable; not repugnant; — usually followed by *with*.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*. *Broome.*

Syn. — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant.

Com-pat'i-ble-ness, *n.* Compatibility; consistency; fitness; agreement.

Com-pat'i-bly, *adv.* In a compatible manner.

Com-pa'tient (kŏm-pā'shent), *a.* [L. *compatiens*, p. pr. of *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Suffering or enduring together. [*Obs.*] *Sir G. Buck.*

Com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *compatriote*, LL. *compatriotus*; *com-* + *patriota* a native. See PATRIOT, and cf. COPATRIOT.] One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.

The distrust with which they felt themselves to be regarded by their *compatriots* in America. *Palfrey.*

Com-pa'tri-ot, *a.* Of the same country; having a common sentiment of patriotism.

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind. *Thomson.*

Com-pa'tri-ot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being compatriots.

Com-pear' (kŏm-pēr'), *v. i.* [F. *comparoir*, L. *comparēre*; *com-* + *parēre* to appear.] **1.** To appear. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To appear in court personally or by attorney. [*Scot.*]

Com-peer' (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* [OE. *comper*, through French fr. L. *compar*; *com-* + *par* equal. See PEER an equal, and cf. 1st COMPARE.] An equal, as in rank, age, prowess, etc.; a companion; a comrade; a mate.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*. *Milton.*
His *compeer* in arms. *Ford.*

Com-peer', *v. t.* To be equal with; to match. [*R.*]

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shak.*

Com-peer', Com-peir' (kŏm-pēr'), *v. i.* See COMPEAR.

Com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPELLING.] [L. *compellere*, *compulsum*, to drive together, to compel, urge; *com-* + *pellere* to drive: cf. OF. *compellir*. See PULSE.] **1.** To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to force; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force.

Wolsey . . . *compelled* the people to pay up the whole subsidy at once. *Hallam.*

And they *compel* one Simon . . . to bear his cross. *Mark* xv. 21.

2. To take by force or violence; to seize; to exact; to extort. [*R.*]

Commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

3. To force to yield; to overpower; to subjugate.

Easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*
I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson.*

4. To gather or unite in a crowd or company. [*A Latinism*] "In one troop *compelled*." *Dryden.*

5. To call forth; to summon. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

She had this knight from far *compelled*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To force; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce. See COERCE.

Com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. i.* To make one yield or submit. "If she can not entreat, I can *compel*." *Shak.*

Com-pel'la-ble (-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained. *Blackstone.*

Com-pel'la-bly, *adv.* By compulsion.

Com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to accost, fr. *compellere*. See COMPEL.] Style of address or salutation; an appellation. "Metaphorical *compellations*." *Milton.*

He useth this endearing *compellation*, "My little children." *Bp. Beveridge.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by "Sire," which is nothing else but father. *Sir W. Temple.*

Com-pel'la-tive (kŏm-pĕl'lȧ-tĭv), *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which a person is addressed; an appellative.

Com-pel'la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Serving to compel; compulsory. [*R.*]

Com-pel'ler (-lĕr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium; an epitome; a summary.

A *compend* and recapitulation of the Mosaical law. *Bp. Burnet.*

Com-pen'di-a'ri-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiarius*.] Short; compendious. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Com-pen'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *compendiatus*, p. p. of *compendiare* to shorten, fr. *compendium*.] To sum or collect together. [*Obs.*] *Bp. King.*

Com-pen'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*.] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; abridged; summarized.

More *compendious* and expeditious ways. *Woodward.*

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority — that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Syn. — Short; summary; abridged; condensed; comprehensive; succinct; brief; concise.

Com-pen'di-ous-ly, *adv.* In a compendious manner.

Compendiously expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

Com-pen'di-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being compendious.

Com-pen'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. COMPENDIUMS (-ŭmz), L. COMPENDIA (-ȧ). [L. *compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, fr. *compendere* to weigh; *com-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, and cf. COMPEND.] A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system; an abridgment; an epitome; a compend; a condensed summary.

A short system or *compendium* of a science. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

Com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn'sāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPENSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPENSATING.] [L. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, to balance with one another, verb intens. fr. *compendere*. See COMPENDIUM.] **1.** To make equal return to; to remunerate; to recompense; to give an equivalent to; to requite suitably; as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.

2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make up for; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews thereof do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Syn. — To recompense; remunerate; indemnify; reward; requite; counterbalance.

Com'pen-sate, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; — followed by *for*; as, nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation.

Com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compensatio* a weighing, a balancing of accounts.] **1.** The act or principle of compensating. *Emerson.*

2. That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent; that which makes good the lack or variation of something else; that which compensates for loss or privation; amends; remuneration; recompense.

The parliament which dissolved the monastic foundations . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners. *Hallam.*

No pecuniary *compensation* can possibly reward them. *Burke.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The extinction of debts of which two persons are reciprocally debtors by the credits of which they are reciprocally creditors; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount; a set-off. *Bouvier. Wharton.* (*b*) A recompense or reward for some loss or service. (*c*) An equivalent stipulated for in contracts for the sale of real estate, in which it is customary to provide that errors in description, etc., shall not avoid, but shall be the subject of *compensation*.

Compensation balance, *or* **Compensated balance,** a kind of balance wheel for a timepiece. The rim is usually made of two different metals, having different expansibility under changes of temperature, so arranged as to counteract each other and preserve uniformity of movement. — **Compensation pendulum.** See PENDULUM.

Syn. — Recompense; reward; indemnification; consideration; requital; satisfaction; set-off.

Com-pen'sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *compensativus*.] Affording compensation.

Com-pen'sa-tive, *n.* Compensation. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices.

2. (*Naut.*) An iron plate or magnet placed near the compass on iron vessels to neutralize the effect of the ship's attraction on the needle.

Com-pen'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends. *Jer. Taylor.*

Com-pense' (kŏm-pĕns'), *v. t.* [F. *compenser*. See COMPENSATE.] To compensate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Com'pe-ren'di-nate (kŏm'pē-rĕn'dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *comperendinatus*, p. p. of *comperendinare* to defer (the time of trial).] To delay. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Com-pesce' (kŏm-pĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *compescere*.] To hold in check; to restrain. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Com-pete' (kŏm-pēt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPETING.] [L. *competere, competitum; com-* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] To contend emulously; to seek or strive for the same thing, position, or reward for which another is striving; to contend in rivalry, as for a prize or in business; as, tradesmen *compete* with one another.

The rival statesmen, with eyes fixed on America, were all the while *competing* for European alliances. *Bancroft.*

Com'pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tens), **Com'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sy), *n.* [Cf. F. *compétence*, from L. *competentia* agreement.] **1.** The state of being competent; fitness; ability; adequacy; power.

The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the *competency* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. *Burke.*

To make them act zealously is not in the *competence* of law. *Burke.*

2. Property or means sufficient for the necessaries and conveniences of life; sufficiency without excess.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as, the *competency* of a witness or of evidence. (*b*) Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competence* of a judge or court. *Kent.*

Com'pe-tent (kŏm'pē-tent; 94), *a.* [F. *compétent*, p. pr. of *compéter* to be in the competency of, LL. *competere* to strive after together, to agree with; hence, to be fit. See COMPETE.] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; sufficient; suitable; capable; legally qualified; fit. "A *competent* knowledge of the world." *Atterbury.* "*Competent* age." *Grafton.* "*Competent* statesmen." *Palfrey.* "A *competent* witness." *Bouvier.*

2. Rightfully or properly belonging; incident; — followed by *to*. [*Rare*, except in legal usage.]

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, . . . but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

Syn. — See QUALIFIED.

Com'pe-tent-ly, *adv.* In a competent manner; adequately; suitably.

Com-pet'i-ble (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Compatible; suitable; consistent. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Com'pe-ti'tion (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *competitio*. See COMPETE.] The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common strife for the same object; strife for superiority; emulous contest; rivalry, as for approbation, for a prize, or as where two or more persons are engaged in the same business and each seeking patronage; — followed by *for* before the object sought, and *with* before the person or thing competed with.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden.*

There is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

Where *competition* does not act at all there is complete monopoly. *A. T. Hadley.*

Syn. — Emulation; rivalry; rivalship; contest; struggle; contention; opposition; jealousy. See EMULATION.

Com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to competition; producing competition; competitory; as, a *competitive* examination.

Com-pet'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *compétiteur*.] **1.** One who seeks what another seeks, or claims what another claims; one who competes; a rival.

And can not brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. An associate; a confederate. [*Obs.*]

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to their aid, and still their power increaseth. *Shak.*

Com-pet'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Acting in competition; competing; rival.

Com-pet'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who competes.

Com-pet'i-trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A competitress.

Com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compilatio*: cf. F. *compilation*.] **1.** The act or process of compiling or gathering together from various sources.

2. That which is compiled; especially, a book or document composed of materials gathered from other books or documents.

His [Goldsmith's] *compilations* are widely distinguished from the *compilations* of ordinary bookmakers. *Macaulay.*

Com'pi-la'tor (kŏm'pĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] Compiler. [*Obs.*]

Com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPILED (-pīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPILING.] [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to plunder, pillage; *com-* + *pilare* to plunder. See PILL, *v. t.*, PILLAGE.] **1.** To put together; to construct; to build. [*Obs.*]

Before that Merlin died, he did intend
A brazen wall in compass to *compile*. *Spenser.*

2. To contain or comprise. [*Obs.*]

Which these six books *compile*. *Spenser.*

3. To put together in a new form out of materials already existing; esp., to put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

He [Goldsmith] *compiled* for the use of schools a History of Rome. *Macaulay.*

4. To write; to compose. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Com-pile'ment (-ment), *n.* Compilation. [*R.*]

Com-pil'er (kŏm-pīl'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *compilour*; cf. OF. *compileor*, fr. L. *compilator*.] One who compiles; esp., one who makes books by compilation.

Com-pinge' (kŏm-pĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *compingere*.] To compress; to shut up. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Com-pla'cence (kŏm-plā'sens), **Com-pla'cen-cy** (-plā'sen-sy), *n.* [LL. *complacentia*: cf. F. *complaisance*. See COMPLACENT, and cf. COMPLAISANCE.] **1.** Calm contentment; satisfaction; gratification.

The inward *complacence* we find in acting reasonably and virtuously. *Atterbury.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. "O thou, my sole *complacence*." *Milton.*

3. The manifestation of contentment or satisfaction; good nature; kindness; civility; affability.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust. *Pope.*

Com-pla'cent (kŏm-plā'sent), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere; com-* + *placere* to please; cf. F. *complaisant*. See PLEASE, and cf. COMPLAISANT.] Self-satisfied; contented; kindly; as, a *complacent* temper; a *complacent* smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe . . . to kings. *Burke.*

Com'pla-cen'tial (-sĕn'shal), *a.* Marked by, or causing, complacence. [*Obs.*] "*Complacential* love." *Baxter.*

Com-pla'cent-ly (kŏm-plā'sent-lў), *adv.* In a complacent manner.

Com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLAINED (-plānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLAINING.] [F. *complaindre*, LL. *complangere; com-* + L. *plangere* to strike, beat, to beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, to lament. See PLAINT.] **1.** To give utterance to expressions of grief, pain, censure, regret, etc.; to lament; to murmur; to find fault; — commonly used with *of*. Also, to creak or squeak, as a timber or wheel.

O loss of sight, of thee I most *complain!* *Milton.*

2. To make a formal accusation; to make a charge.

Now, Master Shallow, you 'll *complain* of me to the king? *Shak.*

Syn. — To repine; grumble; deplore; bewail; grieve; mourn; regret; murmur.

Com-plain', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail. [*Obs.*]

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*. *Daniel.*
By chaste Lucrece's soul that late *complain'd*
Her wrongs to us. *Shak.*

Com-plain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be complained of. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Com-plain'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *complaignant*, p. pr. of *complaindre*.] **1.** One who makes complaint.

Eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) One who commences a legal process by a complaint. (*b*) The party suing in equity, answering to the plaintiff at common law.

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town, and the other moiety to the use of the *complainant*. *Statutes of Mass.*

Com-plain'er (kŏm-plān'ẽr), *n.* One who complains or laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer. *Beattie.*

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought. *Shak.*

Com-plaint' (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* [F. *complainte*. See COMPLAIN.] **1.** Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; accusation; fault-finding.

I poured out my *complaint* before him. *Ps.* cxlii. 2.
Grievous *complaints* of you. *Shak.*

2. Cause or subject of complaint or murmuring.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. An ailment or disease of the body.

One in a *complaint* of his bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

4. (*Law*) A formal allegation or charge against a party made or presented to the appropriate court or officer, as for a wrong done or a crime committed (in the latter case, generally under oath); an information; accusation; the initial bill in proceedings in equity.

Syn. — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; disorder; malady; ailment.

Com-plaint'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of complaint. [*Obs.*]

Com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'; 277), *n.* [F. *complaisance*. See COMPLAISANT, and cf. COMPLACENCE.] Disposition to please or oblige; obliging compliance with the wishes of others; a deportment indicative of a desire to please; courtesy; civility.

These [ladies] . . . are by the just *complaisance* and gallantry of our nation the most powerful part of our people. *Addison.*

They strive with their own hearts and keep them down,
In *complaisance* to all the fools in town. *Young.*

Syn. — Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability; good breeding.

Com'plai-sant' (-zănt'), *a.* [F. *complaisant*, p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] Desirous to please; courteous; obliging; compliant; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold:
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough. *Pope.*

Syn. — Obliging; courteous; affable; gracious; civil; polite; well-bred. See OBLIGING.

— Com'plai-sant'ly, *adv.* — **Com'plai-sant'ness**, *n.*

Com-pla'nar (kŏm-plā'nẽr), *a.* See COPLANAR.

Com'pla-nate (kŏm'plā-nāt *or* kŏm-plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, p. p. of *complanare* to make plane. See PLANE, *v. t.*] Flattened to a level surface. [*R.*]

Com'pla-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make level. [*R.*]

Com-plect'ed (-plĕk'tĕd), *a.* Complexioned. [*Low, New Eng.*]

Com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-ment), *n.* [L. *complementum*: cf. F. *complément*. See COMPLETE, *v. t.*, and cf. COMPLIMENT.] **1.** That which fills up or completes; the quantity or number required to fill a thing or make it complete.

2. That which is required to supply a deficiency, or to complete a symmetrical whole.

History is the *complement* of poetry. *Sir J. Stephen.*

3. Full quantity, number, or amount; a complete set; completeness.

To exceed his *complement* and number appointed him, which was one hundred and twenty persons. *Hakluyt.*

4. (*Math.*) A second quantity added to a given quantity to make it equal to a third given quantity.

5. Something added for ornamentation; an accessory. [*Obs.*]

Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

6. (*Naut.*) The whole working force of a vessel.

7. (*Mus.*) The interval wanting to complete the octave; — the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third.

8. A compliment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm. See under LOGARITHM. — **Arithmetical complement of a number** (*Math.*), the difference between that number and the next higher power of 10; as, 4 is the *complement* of 6, and 16 of 84. — **Complement of an arc** *or* **angle** (*Geom.*), the difference between that arc or angle and 90°. — **Complement of a parallelogram.** (*Math.*) See GNOMON. — **In her complement** (*Her.*), said of the moon when represented as full.

Com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-mĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To supply a lack; to supplement. [*R.*]

2. To compliment. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Com'ple-men'tal (kŏm'plē-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency; fully completing. "*Complemental* ceremony." *Prynne.*

2. Complimentary; courteous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Complemental air (*Physiol.*), the air (averaging 100 cubic inches) which can be drawn into the lungs in addition to the tidal air, by the deepest possible inspiration. — **Complemental males** (*Zoöl.*), peculiar small males living parasitically on the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals of certain barnacles.

Com'ple-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tà-rў), *a.* Serving to fill out or to complete; as, *complementary* numbers.

Complementary colors. See under COLOR. — **Complementary angles** (*Math.*), two angles whose sum is 90°.

Com'ple-men'ta-ry, *n.* [See COMPLIMENTARY.] One skilled in compliments. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill. See FULL, *a.*, and cf. COMPLY, COMPLINE.] **1.** Filled up; with no part or element lacking; free from deficiency; entire; perfect; consummate. "*Complete* perfections." *Milton.*

Ye are *complete* in him. *Col.* ii. 10.

That thou, dead corse, again in *complete* steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon. *Shak.*

2. Finished; ended; concluded; completed; as, the edifice is *complete*.

This course of vanity almost *complete*. *Prior.*

3. (*Bot.*) Having all the parts or organs which belong to it or to the typical form; having calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil.

Syn. — See WHOLE.

Com-plete', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLETING.] To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency; to perfect; to consummate; to accomplish; to fulfill; to finish; as, to *complete* a task, or a poem; to *complete* a course of education.

Bred only and *completed* to the taste
Of lustful appetence. *Milton.*
And, to *complete* her bliss, a fool for mate. *Pope.*

Syn. — To perform; execute; terminate; conclude; finish; end; fill up; achieve; realize; effect; consummate; accomplish; effectuate; fulfill; bring to pass.

Com-plete'ly, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully.

Com-plete'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of completing or perfecting; completion. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Com-plete'ness, *n.* The state of being complete.

Com-ple'tion (kŏm-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *completio* a filling, a fulfillment.] **1.** The act or process of making complete; the getting through to the end; as, the *completion* of an undertaking, an education, a service.

The *completion* of some repairs. *Prescott.*

2. State of being complete; fulfillment; accomplishment; realization.

Predictions receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

Com-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *completivus*: cf. F. *complétif*.] Making complete. [*R.*] *J. Harris.*

Com-ple'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to fulfill.

Completory of ancient presignifications. *Barrow.*

Com'ple-to-ry (kŏm'plē-tō-rў *or* kŏm-plē'tō-rў), *n.* [L. *completorium*.] (*Eccl.*) Same as COMPLINE.

Com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist, akin to *plicare* to fold. See PLAIT, *n.*] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea.

Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call *complex;* such as beauty, gratitude, a man, an army, the universe. *Locke.*

2. Involving many parts; complicated; intricate.

When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex*. *Whewell.*

Complex fraction. See FRACTION. — **Complex number** (*Math.*), in the theory of numbers, an expression of the form $a+b\sqrt{-1}$, when a and b are ordinary integers.

Syn. — See INTRICATE.

Com'plex, *n.* [L. *complexus*.] Assemblage of related things; collection; complication. [*R.*]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South.*

Complex of lines (*Geom.*), all the possible straight lines in space being considered, the entire system of lines which satisfy a single relation constitute a *complex;* as, all the lines which meet a given curve make up a *complex.* The lines which satisfy two relations constitute a *congruency* of lines; as, the entire system of lines, each one of which meets two given surfaces, is a *congruency.*

Com-plexed' (kŏm-plĕkst'), *a.* Complex; complicated. [*Obs.*] "*Complexed* significations." *Sir T. Browne.*

Com-plex'ed-ness (kŏm-plĕks'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being complex or involved; complication.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas. *Locke.*

Com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *complexion*, fr. L. *complexio*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** The state of being complex; complexity. [*Obs.*]

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet . . . it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *I. Watts.*

2. A combination; a complex. [*Archaic*]

This paragraph is . . . a *complexion* of sophisms. *Coleridge.*

3. The bodily constitution; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition; character; nature. [*Obs.*]

If his *complexion* incline him to melancholy. *Milton.*

It is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*

4. The color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face.

Tall was her stature, her *complexion* dark. *Wordsworth.*

Between the pale *complexion* of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shak.*

5. The general appearance or aspect; as, the *complexion* of the sky; the *complexion* of the news.

Com-plex'ion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to constitutional complexion.

A moral rather than a *complexional* timidity. *Burke.*

Com-plex'ion-al-ly, *adv.* Constitutionally. [*R.*]

Though corruptible, not *complexionally* vicious. *Burke.*

Com-plex'ion-a-ry (*-ā-rў*), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

Com-plex'ioned (kŏm-plĕk'shŭnd), *a.* Having (such) a complexion; — used in composition; as, a dark-*complexioned* or a ruddy-*complexioned* person.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass, as a pearl is the best-colored clay. *Fuller.*

Com-plex'i-ty (kŏm-plĕks'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* COMPLEXITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *complexité*.] **1.** The state of being complex; intricacy; entanglement.

The objects of society are of the greatest possible *complexity*. *Burke.*

2. That which is complex; intricacy; complication.

Many-corridored *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace. *Tennyson.*

Com'plex'ly (kŏm'plĕks'lў), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

Com'plex'ness, *n.* The state of being complex; complexity. *A. Smith.*

‖ **Com-plex'us** (kŏm-plĕks'ŭs), *n.* [L., an embracing.] A complex; an aggregate of parts; a complication.

Com-pli'a-ble (kŏm-plī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of bending or yielding; apt to yield; compliant.

Another *compliable* mind. *Milton.*

The Jews . . . had made their religion *compliable*, and accommodated to their passions. *Jortin.*

Com-pli'ance (*-ans*), *n.* [See COMPLY.] **1.** The act of complying; a yielding, as to a desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

What *compliances* will remove dissension? *Swift.*

Ready *compliance* with the wishes of his people. *Macaulay.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

A man of few words and of great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution; acquiescence; assent.

Com-pli'an-cy (*-an-sў*), *n.* Compliance; disposition to yield to others. *Goldsmith.*

Com-pli'ant (*-ant*), *a.* Yielding; bending; pliant; submissive. "The *compliant* boughs." *Milton.*

Com-pli'ant-ly, *adv.* In a compliant manner.

Com'pli-ca-cy (kŏm'plĭ-ka-sў), *n.* A state of being complicate or intricate. *Mitford.*

Com'pli-cant (*-kant*), *a.* [L. *complicans*, p. pr.] (*Zoöl.*) Overlapping, as the elytra of certain beetles.

Com'pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together. See COMPLEX.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts united; complex; complicated; involved.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How *complicate*, how wonderful is man! *Young.*

2. (*Bot.*) Folded together, or upon itself, with the fold running lengthwise.

Com'pli-cate (*-kāt*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLICATING.] To fold or twist together; to combine intricately; to make complex; to combine or associate so as to make intricate or difficult.

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail. *Young.*

Avarice and luxury very often become one *complicated* principle of action. *Addison.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

Com'pli-cate-ly (*-kāt-lў*), *adv.* In a complex manner.

Com'pli-cate-ness, *n.* Complexity. *Sir M. Hale.*

Com'pli-ca'tion (kŏm'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *complication:* cf. F. *complication*.] **1.** The act or process of complicating; the state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; entanglement; complexity.

A *complication* of diseases. *Macaulay.*

Through and beyond these dark *complications* of the present, the New England founders looked to the great necessities of future times. *Palfrey.*

2. (*Med.*) A disease or diseases, or adventitious circumstances or conditions, coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.

Com'plice (kŏm'plĭs), *n.*; *pl.* COMPLICES (-plĭ-sēz). [F., fr. L. *complex*, *-plicis*, closely connected with one, confederate. See COMPLICATE, and cf. ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice. [*Obs.*]

To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shak.*

Com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* COMPLICITIES (-tĭz). [F. *complicité*.] The state of being an accomplice; participation in guilt.

Com-pli'er (kŏm-plī'ĕr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; one of an easy, yielding temper. *Swift.*

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, fr. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit, fr. L. *complere* to fill up. See COMPLETE, and cf. COMPLEMENT.] An expression, by word or act, of approbation, regard, confidence, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention; a ceremonious greeting; as, to send one's *compliments* to a friend.

Tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton.*

Many a *compliment* politely penned. *Cowper.*

To make one a compliment, to show one respect; to praise one in a flattering way. *Locke.* — **To make one's compliments to,** to offer formal courtesies to. — **To stand on compliment,** to treat with ceremony.

Syn. — See ADULATION.

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *v. t.* To praise, flatter, or gratify, by expressions of approbation, respect, or congratulation; to make or pay a compliment to.

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise; . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Syn. — To praise; flatter; adulate; commend.

Com'pli-ment, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use conventional expressions of respect.

I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

Com'pli-men'tal (*-mĕn'tal*), *a.* Complimentary. [*Obs.*]

Languages . . . grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

— **Com'pli-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Boyle.* — **Com'pli-men'tal-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Com'pli-men'ta-ry (*-tă-rў*), *a.* Expressive of regard or praise; of the nature of, or containing, a compliment; as, a *complimentary* remark; a *complimentary* ticket. "*Complimentary* addresses." *Prescott.*

Com'pli-men'ta-tive (kŏm'plĭ-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Complimentary. [*R.*] *Boswell.*

Com'pli-ment'er (*-mĕnt'ĕr*), *n.* One who compliments; one given to complimenting; a flatterer.

Com'pline } (kŏm'plĭn), *n.* [From OE. *complie*, OF.
Com'plin } *complie*, F. *complies*, pl., fr. LL. *completa* (prop. fem. of L. *completus*) the religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day. See COMPLETE.] (*Eccl.*) The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the canonical hours of the Western church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *compline* of prayer at nine of the night. *Hammond.*

Com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* [F. *complot*, prob. for *comploit*, fr. L. *complicitum*, prop. p. p. of *complicare*, but equiv. to *complicatio* complication, entangling. See COMPLICATE, and cf. PLOT.] A plotting together; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

Com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLOTTING.] [Cf. F. *comploter*, fr. *complot*.] To plot or plan together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.

We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

Com-plot'ment (*-ment*), *n.* A plotting together. [*R.*]

Com-plot'ter (*-tĕr*), *n.* One joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

Com'plu-ten'sian (kŏm'plū-tĕn'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Complutum* (now Alcala de Henares) a city near Madrid; as, the *Complutensian* Bible.

‖ **Com-plu'vi-um** (kŏm-plū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) A space left unroofed over the court of a Roman dwelling, through which the rain fell into the *impluvium* or cistern.

Com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLYING.] [Perh. formed fr. *compliment*, influenced by *ply*, *pliant*, which are of different origin: cf. It. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit. See COMPLIMENT, COMPLETE.] **1.** To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce; to adapt one's self; to consent or conform; — usually followed by *with*.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*,
Scandalous or forbidden in our law. *Milton.*

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshiping God by sensible images. *Tillotson.*

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still. *Hudibras.*

2. To be ceremoniously courteous; to make one's compliments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com-ply', *v. i.* [See COMPLY, *v. i.*] **1.** To fulfill; to accomplish. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. [Cf. L. *complicare* to fold up. See PLY.] To infold; to embrace. [*Obs.*]

Seemed to *comply*,
Cloudlike, the daintie deitie. *Herrick.*

Com-pone' (*-pōn'*), *v. t.* [L. *componere*. See COMPOUND.] To compose; to settle; to arrange. [*Obs.*]

A good pretense for *componing* peace. *Strype.*

‖ **Com-po'né** (kŏm-pō'nā), *a.* [F.] See COMPONY.

Com-po'nent (kŏm-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Serving, or helping, to form; composing; constituting; constituent.

The *component* parts of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

Com-po'nent, *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Component of force (*Mech.*), a force which, acting conjointly with one or more forces, produces the effect of a single force or resultant; one of a number of forces into which a single force may be resolved.

Com-po'ny (*-pō'nў*), } *a.* [F. *componé*.] (*Her.*) Di-
‖ **Com-po'né** (*-pō'nā*), } vided into squares of alternate tinctures in a single row; — said of any bearing; or, in the case of a bearing having curved lines, divided into patches of alternate colors following the curve. If there are two rows it is called *counter-compony*.

Bordure Compony.

Com-port' (kŏm-pōrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPORTING.] [F. *comporter*, LL. *comportare*, fr. L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.]

1. To bear or endure; to put up (with); as, to *comport* with an injury. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

2. To agree; to accord; to suit; — sometimes followed by *with*.

How ill this dullness doth *comport* with greatness. *Beau. & Fl.*

How their behavior herein *comported* with the institution. *Locke.*

Com-port' (kŏm-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear; to endure; to brook; to put up with. [*Obs.*]

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport*. *Daniel.*

2. To carry; to conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun.

Observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported* himself. *Burke.*

Com'port (kŏm'pōrt; *formerly* kŏm-pōrt'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *comport*.] Manner of acting; behavior; conduct; deportment. [*Obs.*]

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*

Com-port'a-ble (kŏm-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable; consistent. [*Obs.*] "Some *comportable* method." *Wotton.*

Com-port'ance (*-ans*), *n.* Behavior; comport. [*Obs.*]

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear. *Spenser.*

Com'por-ta'tion (kŏm'pōr-ta'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comportatio*.] A bringing together. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

Com-port'ment (kŏm-pōrt'ment), *n.* [F. *comportement*.] Manner of acting; behavior; bearing.

A graceful *comportment* of their bodies. *Cowley.*

Her serious and devout *comportment*. *Addison.*

Com-pose' (kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPOSING.] [F. *composer*; *com-* + *poser* to place. The sense is that of L. *componere*, but the origin is different. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To form by putting together two or more things or parts; to put together; to make up; to fashion.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Bp. Sprat.*

2. To form the substance of, or part of the substance of; to constitute.

Their borrowed gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton.*

A few useful things . . . *compose* their intellectual possessions. *I. Watts.*

3. To construct by mental labor; to design and execute, or put together, in a manner involving the adaptation of forms of expression to ideas, or to the laws of harmony or proportion; as, to *compose* a sentence, a sermon, a symphony, or a picture.

Let me *compose*
Something in verse as well as prose. *Pope.*

The genius that *composed* such works as the "Standard" and "Last Supper." *B. R. Haydon.*

4. To dispose in proper form; to reduce to order; to put in proper state or condition; to adjust; to regulate.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden.*

How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils. *Milton.*

5. To free from agitation or disturbance; to tranquilize; to soothe; to calm; to quiet.

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contrived, nor force designed. *Dryden.*

6. (*Print.*) To arrange (types) in a composing stick in order for printing; to set (type).

Com-pose', *v. i.* To come to terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com-posed' (*-pōzd'*), *a.* Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; self-possessed.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

— **Com-pos'ed-ly** (*-ĕd-lў*), *adv.* — **Com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

Com-pos'er (kŏm-pōz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who composes; an author. Specifically, an author of a piece of music.

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least . . . show an honest industry and a good intention in the *composer*. *Addison.*

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*. *Moore (Encyc. of Mus.).*

2. One who, or that which, quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul. *Gay.*

Com-pos'ing, *a.* **1.** Tending to compose or soothe.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, composition.

Composing frame (*Print.*), a stand for holding cases of type when in use. — **Composing rule** (*Print.*), a thin slip of brass or steel, against which the type is arranged in a composing stick, or by the aid of which stickfuls or handfuls of type are lifted; — called also *setting rule*. — **Composing stick** (*Print.*), an instrument, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines. It has one open side, and one adjustable end by means of which the length of the lines, and consequently the width of the page or column, may be determined.

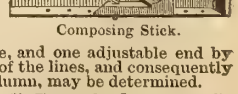

Composing Stick.

‖ **Com-pos'i-tæ** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *compositus* made up of parts. See COMPOSITE.] (*Bot.*) A large family of dicotyledonous plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads of many small florets and their anthers united in a tube. The daisy, dandelion, and asters, are examples.

Com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; 277) *a.* [L. *compositus* made up of parts, p. p. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*, and cf. COMPOST.] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; as, a *composite* language.

Happiness, like air and water . . . is *composite*. *Landor.*

2. (*Arch.*) Belonging to a certain order which is composed of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order, and is one of the five orders recognized

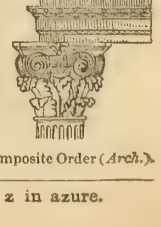

Composite Order (*Arch.*).

by the Italian writers of the sixteenth century. See CAPITAL.

3. (*Bot.*) Belonging to the order *Compositæ;* bearing involucrate heads of many small florets, as the daisy, thistle, and dandelion.

Composite carriage, a railroad car having compartments of different classes. [*Eng.*] — **Composite number** (*Math.*), one which can be divided exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3. — **Composite photograph** *or* **portrait,** one made by a combination, or blending, of several distinct photographs. *F. Galton.* — **Composite sailing** (*Naut.*), a combination of parallel and great circle sailing. — **Composite ship,** one with a wooden casing and an iron frame.

Com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; 277), *n.* That which is made up of parts or compounded of several elements; composition; combination; compound. [*R.*]

Com'po-si'tion (kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *composition*, fr. L. *compositio.* See COMPOSITE.] **1.** The act or art of composing, or forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients. In specific uses: (*a*) The invention or combination of the parts of any literary work or discourse, or of a work of art; as, the *composition* of a poem or a piece of music. "The constant habit of elaborate *composition.*" *Macaulay.* (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) The art or practice of so combining the different parts of a work of art as to produce a harmonious whole; also, a work of art considered as such. See 4, below. (*c*) The act of writing for practice in a language, as English, Latin, German, etc. (*d*) (*Print.*) The setting up of type and arranging it for printing.

2. The state of being put together or composed; conjunction; combination; adjustment.

View them in *composition* with other things. *I. Watts.*
The elementary *composition* of bodies. *Whewell.*

3. A mass or body formed by combining two or more substances; as, a chemical *composition.*

A *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

4. A literary, musical, or artistic production, especially one showing study and care in arrangement; — often used of an elementary essay or translation done as an educational exercise.

5. Consistency; accord; congruity. [*Obs.*]

There is no *composition* in these news
That gives them credit. *Shak.*

6. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy; also, the terms or conditions of settlement; agreement.

Thus we are agreed:
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

7. (*Law*) The adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation, by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties; also, the sum or amount of compensation agreed upon in the adjustment.

Compositions for not taking the order of knighthood. *Hallam.*
Cleared by *composition* with their creditors. *Blackstone.*

8. Synthesis as opposed to analysis.

The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition.* *Sir I. Newton.*

Composition cloth, a kind of cloth covered with a preparation making it waterproof. — **Composition deed,** an agreement for composition between a debtor and several creditors. — **Composition face,** *or* **Composition plane** (*Crystallog.*), the plane by which the two individuals of a twin crystal are united in their reversed positions. — **Composition of forces** (*Mech.*), the finding of a single force (called the *resultant*) which shall be equal in effect to two or more given forces (called the *components*) when acting in given directions. *Hebert.* — **Composition metal,** an alloy resembling brass, which is sometimes used instead of copper for sheathing vessels; — also called *Muntz metal* and *yellow metal.* — **Composition of proportion** (*Math.*), an arrangement of four proportionals so that the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth to the fourth.

Com-pos'i-tive (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *compositivus.*] Having the quality of entering into composition; compounded. [*R.*]

Com-pos'i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., an arranger.] **1.** One who composes or sets in order.

2. (*Print.*) One who sets type and arranges it for use.

Com-pos'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the *Compositæ;* composite. [*R.*] *Darwin.*

Com-pos'si-ble (kŏm-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *com-* + *possible.*] Able to exist with another thing; consistent. [*R.*] *Chillingworth.*

Com'post (kŏm'pōst; 277), *n.* [OF. *compost*, fr. L. *compositus*, p. p. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** A mixture; a compound. [*R.*]

A sad *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond.*

2. (*Agric.*) A mixture for fertilizing land; esp., a composition of various substances (as muck, mold, lime, and stable manure) thoroughly mingled and decomposed, as in a compost heap.

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds
To make them ranker. *Shak.*

Com'post, *v. t.* **1.** To manure with compost.

2. To mingle, as different fertilizing substances, in a mass where they will decompose and form into a compost.

Com-pos'ture (kŏm-pŏs'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *compositura, -postura*, a joining.] Manure; compost. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* [From COMPOSE.] **1.** The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. [*Obs.*]

Signor Pietro, who had an admirable way both of *composure* [in music] and teaching. *Evelyn.*

2. Orderly adjustment; disposition. [*Obs.*]

Various *composures* and combinations of these corpuscles. *Woodward.*

3. Frame; make; temperament. [*Obs.*]

His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things can not blemish. *Shak.*

4. A settled state; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity; repose. "We seek peace and *composure.*" *Milton.*

When the passions . . . are all silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure.* *I. Watts.*

5. A combination; a union; a bond. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Com'po-ta'tion (kŏm'pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compotatio; com-* + *potare* to drink.] The act of drinking or tippling together. [*R.*]

The fashion of *compotation.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Com'po-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who drinks with another. [*R.*] *Pope.*

‖**Com'pote** (kŏm'pōt), *n.* [F. See COMPOST.] A preparation of fruit in sirup in such a manner as to preserve its form, either whole, halved, or quartered; as, a *compote* of pears. *Littré.*

‖**Com'pound** (kŏm'pound), *n.* [Malay *kompung* a village.] In the East Indies, an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc.

Com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPOUNDING.] [OE. *componen, compounen*, L. *componere, compositum; com-* + *ponere* to put, set. The *d* is excrescent. See POSITION, and cf. COMPONÉ.] **1.** To form or make by combining different elements, ingredients, or parts; as, to *compound* a medicine.

Incapacitating him from successfully *compounding* a tale of this sort. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To put together, as elements, ingredients, or parts, in order to form a whole; to combine, mix, or unite.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3. To modify or change by combination with some other thing or part; to mingle with something else.

Only *compound* me with forgotten dust. *Shak.*

4. To compose; to constitute. [*Obs.*]

His pomp and all what state *compounds.* *Shak.*

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; to compromise; to discharge from obligation upon terms different from those which were stipulated; as, to *compound* a debt.

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. *Shak.*

To compound a felony, to accept of a consideration for forbearing to prosecute, such compounding being an indictable offense. See THEFTBOTE.

Com-pound', *v. i.* To effect a composition; to come to terms of agreement; to agree; to settle by a compromise; — usually followed by *with* before the person participating, and *for* before the thing compounded or the consideration.

Here 's a fellow will help you to-morrow; . . . *compound* with him by the year. *Shak.*

They were at last glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *R. Carew.*

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to. *Hudibras.*

Com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* [OE. *compouned*, p. p. of *compounen.* See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Composed of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; produced by the union of several ingredients, parts, or things; composite; as, a *compound* word.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *I. Watts.*

Compound addition and **subtraction, multiplication, division** (*Arith.*), the addition, subtraction, etc., of compound numbers. — **Compound crystal** (*Crystallog.*), a twin crystal, or one seeming to be made up of two or more crystals combined according to regular laws of composition. — **Compound engine** (*Mech.*), a form of steam engine in which the steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger low-pressure cylinder, sometimes in several larger cylinders, successively. — **Compound ether.** (*Chem.*) See under ETHER. — **Compound flower** (*Bot.*), a flower head resembling a single flower, but really composed of several florets inclosed in a common calyxlike involucre, as the sunflower or dandelion. — **Compound fraction.** (*Math.*) See FRACTION. — **Compound fracture.** See FRACTURE. — **Compound householder,** a householder who compounds or arranges with his landlord that his rates shall be included in his rents. [*Eng.*] — **Compound interest.** See INTEREST. — **Compound larceny.** (*Law*) See LARCENY. — **Compound leaf** (*Bot.*), a leaf having two or more separate blades or leaflets on a common leafstalk. — **Compound microscope.** See MICROSCOPE. — **Compound motion.** See MOTION. — **Compound number** (*Math.*), one constructed according to a varying scale of denomination; as, 3 *cwt.*, 1 *qr.*, 5 *lb.;* — called also *denominate number.* — **Compound pier** (*Arch.*), a clustered column. — **Compound quantity** (*Alg.*), a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus) or − (minus). Thus, $a + b - c$, and $bb - b$, are compound quantities. — **Compound radical.** (*Chem.*) See RADICAL. — **Compound ratio** (*Math.*), the product of two or more ratios; thus $ab : cd$ is a ratio compounded of the simple ratios $a : c$ and $b : d$. — **Compound rest** (*Mech.*), the tool carriage of an engine lathe. — **Compound screw** (*Mech.*), a screw having on the same axis two or more screws with differing pitch (a differential screw), or running in different directions (a right and left screw). — **Compound time** (*Mus.*), that in which two or more simple measures are combined in one; as, 6-8 time is the joining of two measures of 3-8 time. — **Compound word,** a word composed of two or more words; specifically, two or more words joined together by a hyphen.

Compound Leaf.

Com'pound, *n.* **1.** That which is compounded or formed by the union or mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts; a combination of simples; a compound word; the result of composition. *Shak.*

Rare *compound* of oddity, frolic, and fun. *Goldsmith.*

When the word "bishopric" was first made, it was made as a *compound.* *Earle.*

2. (*Chem.*) A union of two or more ingredients in definite proportions by weight, so combined as to form a distinct substance; as, water is a *compound* of oxygen and hydrogen.

☞ **Every definite** chemical *compound* always contains the same elements, united in the same proportions by weight, and with the same internal arrangement.

Binary compound. (*Chem.*) See under BINARY. — **Carbon compounds.** (*Chem.*) See under CARBON.

Com-pound'a-ble (kŏm-pound'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be compounded.

Com-pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, compounds or mixes; as, a *compounder* of medicines.

2. One who attempts to bring persons or parties to terms of agreement, or to accomplish ends by compromises. "*Compounders* in politics." *Burke.*

3. One who compounds a debt, obligation, or crime.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For the horrid actions of their founders. *Hudibras.*

4. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees for the degree he is to take. [*Eng.*] *A. Wood.*

5. (*Eng. Hist.*) A Jacobite who favored the restoration of James II., on condition of a general amnesty and of guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm.

‖**Com'pra-dor'** (kŏm'prâ-dôr'), *n.* [Pg., a buyer.] A kind of steward or agent. [*China*] *S. W. Williams.*

Com'pre-ca'tion (kŏm'prẽ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprecatio*, fr. *comprecari* to pray to. See PRECARIOUS.] A praying together. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Wilkins.*

Com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prẽ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPREHENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPREHENDING.] [L. *comprehendere, comprehensum; com-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize; *prae* before + *hendere* (used only in comp.). See GET, and cf. COMPRISE.] **1.** To contain; to embrace; to include; as, the states *comprehended* in the Austrian Empire.

Who hath . . . *comprehended* the dust of the earth in a measure. *Is.* xl. 12.

2. To take in or include by construction or implication; to comprise; to imply.

Comprehended all in this one word, Discretion. *Hobbes.*

And if there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

3. To take into the mind; to grasp with the understanding; to apprehend the meaning of; to understand.

At a loss to *comprehend* the question. *W. Irving.*
Great things doeth he, which we can not *comprehend.* *Job* xxxvii. 5.

Syn. — To contain; include; embrace; comprise; inclose; grasp; embody; involve; imply; apprehend; imagine; conceive; understand. See APPREHEND.

Com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty (-hĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being comprehensible; capability of being understood.

Com'pre-hen'si-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis:* cf. F. *compréhensible.*] **1.** Capable of being comprehended, included, or comprised.

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

The horizon sets the bounds . . . between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

Com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being comprehensible; comprehensibility.

Com'pre-hen'si-bly, *adv.* **1.** With great extent of signification; comprehensively. *Tillotson.*

2. Intelligibly; in a manner to be comprehended or understood.

Com'pre-hen'sion (kŏm'prẽ-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprehensio:* cf. F. *compréhension.*] **1.** The act of comprehending, containing, or comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

2. That which is comprehended or inclosed within narrow limits; a summary; an epitome. [*Obs.*]

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. *Chillingworth.*

3. The capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; the power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; perception; understanding; as, a *comprehension* of abstract principles.

4. (*Logic*) The complement of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term.

5. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *compréhensif.*] **1.** Including much; comprising many things; having a wide scope or a full view.

A very *comprehensive* definition. *Bentley.*
Large and *comprehensive* ideas. *Channing.*

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things. "His *comprehensive* head." *Pope.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Possessing peculiarities that are characteristic of several diverse groups.

☞ The term is applied chiefly to early fossil groups which have a combination of structures that appear in more fully developed or specialized forms in later groups. *Synthetic*, as used by Agassiz, is nearly synonymous.

Syn. — Extensive; wide; large; full; compendious.

Com'pre-hen'sive-ly, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of scope.

Com'pre-hen'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being comprehensive; extensiveness of scope.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

Com'pre-hen'sor (-sẽr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who has attained to a full knowledge. [*Obs.*]

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveler shall come to be a *comprehensor*, farewell faith and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall.*

Com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPRESSING.] [L. *compressus*, p. p. of *comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1.** To press or squeeze

together; to force into a narrower compass; to reduce the volume of by pressure; to compact; to condense; as, to *compress* air or water.

Events of centuries . . . *compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*

The same strength of expression, though more *compressed*, runs through his historical harangues. *Melmoth.*

2. To embrace sexually. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Syn.—To crowd; squeeze; condense; reduce; abridge.

Com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* [F. *compresse.*] (*Surg.*) A folded piece of cloth, pledget of lint, etc., used to cover the dressing of wounds, and so placed as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part.

Com-pressed' (kŏm-prĕst'), *a.* **1.** Pressed together; compacted; reduced in volume by pressure.

2. (*Bot.*) Flattened lengthwise.

Compressed-air engine, an engine operated by the elastic force of compressed air.

Com-press'i-bil'i-ty (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *compressibilité.*] The quality of being compressible; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids.

Com-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *compressible.*] Capable of being pressed together or forced into a narrower compass, as an elastic or spongy substance.

Com-press'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being compressible; compressibility.

Com-pres'sion (kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *compressio:* cf. F. *compression.*] The act of compressing, or state of being compressed. "*Compression* of thought." *Johnson.*

Com-press'ive (kŏm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *compressif.*] Compressing, or having power or tendency to compress; as, a *compressive* force.

Com-press'or (kŏm-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.] Anything which serves to compress; as: (*a*) (*Anat.*) A muscle that compresses certain parts. (*b*) (*Surg.*) An instrument for compressing an artery (esp., the femoral artery) or other part. (*c*) An apparatus for confining or flattening between glass plates an object to be examined with the microscope; — called also *compressorium.* (*d*) (*Mach.*) A machine for compressing gases; especially, an air compressor.

Com-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ur; 135), *n.* Compression.

Com-print' (kŏm-prĭnt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To print together.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) To print surreptitiously a work belonging to another. *E. Phillips.*

Com'print (kŏm'prĭnt), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The surreptitious printing of another's copy or book; a work thus printed.

Com-pris'al (kŏm-prī'zal), *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending; a compendium or epitome.

A *comprisal* . . . and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow.*

Com-prise' (kŏm-prīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Comprised (-prīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Comprising.] [From F. *compris, comprise,* p. p. of *comprendre,* L. *comprehendere.* See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to include.

Comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Friendship does two souls in one *comprise.* *Roscommon.*

Syn.—To embrace; include; comprehend; contain; encircle; inclose; involve; imply.

Com'pro-bate (kŏm'prō-bāt), *v. i.* [L. *comprobatus,* p. p. of *comprobare,* to approve wholly.] To agree; to concur. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Com'pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprobatio.*] **1.** Joint attestation; proof. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Approbation. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [F. *compromis,* fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, fr. *compromittere* to make such a promise; *com-* + *promittere* to promise. See Promise.]

1. A mutual agreement to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

2. A settlement by arbitration or by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides; a reciprocal abatement of extreme demands or rights, resulting in an agreement.

But basely yielded upon *compromise*
That which his noble ancestors achieved with blows. *Shak.*

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke.*

An abhorrence of concession and *compromise* is a never-failing characteristic of religious factions. *Hallam.*

3. A committal to something derogatory or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; a surrender; as, a *compromise* of character or right.

I was determined not to accept any fine speeches, to the *compromise* of that sex the belonging to which was, after all, my strongest claim and title to them. *Lamb.*

Com'pro-mise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Compromised (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Compromising.] [From Compromise, *n.*; cf. Compromit.] **1.** To bind by mutual agreement; to agree. [*Obs.*]

Laban and himself were *compromised,*
That all the eanlings which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*

2. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to compound.

The controversy may easily be *compromised.* *Fuller.*

3. To pledge by some act or declaration; to endanger the life, reputation, etc., of, by some act which can not be recalled; to expose to suspicion.

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*

Com'pro-mise, *v. i.* **1.** To agree; to accord. [*Obs.*]

2. To make concessions for conciliation and peace.

Com'pro-mi'ser (-mī'zẽr), *n.* One who compromises.

Com'pro-mis-so'ri-al (kŏm'prō-mĭs-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to compromise. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

Com'pro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Compromitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Compromitting.] [L. *compromittere.* See Compromise, *n.*] **1.** To pledge by some act or declaration; to promise. *State Trials* (1529).

2. To put to hazard, by some indiscretion; to endanger; to compromise; as, to *compromit* the honor or the safety of a nation.

Com'pro-vin'cial (kŏm'prō-vĭn'shal), *a.* Belonging to, or associated in, the same province. [*Obs.*] — *n.* One who belongs to the same province. [*Obs.*]

The six islands, *comprovincial*
In ancient times unto Great Britain. *Spenser.*

‖ **Comp-sog'na-thus** (kŏmp-sŏg'nà-thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κομψος elegant, pretty + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Dinosauria found in the Jurassic formation, and remarkable for having several birdlike features.

Restoration of *Compsognathus longipes.*

Compt (kount, *formerly* kŏnt; 215), *n.* [F. *compte.* See Count an account.] Account; reckoning; computation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Compt, *v. t.* [F. *compter.* See Count, *v. t.*] To compute; to count. [*Obs.*] See Count.

Compt, *a.* [L. *comptus,* p. p. of *comere* to care for, comb, arrange, adorn.] Neat; spruce. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Compt'er (-ẽr), *n.* A counter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Compte' ren'du'** (kônt' rän'dụ'). [F.] A report of an officer or agent.

Compt'i-ble (kount'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See Compt, *v. t.*] Accountable; responsible; sensitive. [*Obs.*]

I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*

Compt'ly (kount'-), *adv.* Neatly. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Comp-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n. & v.* See Control.

Comp-trol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts.

Com-pul'sa-tive (kŏm-pŭl'sà-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *compulsare,* v. intens. of *compellere.* See Compel.] Compulsatory. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Com-pul'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* By compulsion. [*R.*]

Com-pul'sa-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Operating with force; compelling; forcing; constraining; resulting from, or enforced by, compulsion. [*R.*]

To recover of us, by strong hand
And terms *compulsatory,* those foresaid lands. *Shak.*

Com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compulsio.* See Compel.] The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; the act of driving or urging by force or by physical or moral constraint; subjection to force.

If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion.* *Shak.*

With what *compulsion* and laborious flight
We sunk thus low. *Milton.*

Syn.—See Constraint.

Com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compel; exercising or applying compulsion.

Religion is . . . inconsistent with all *compulsive* motives. *Sharp.*

Com-pul'sive-ly, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

Com-pul'so-ri-ly (kŏm-pŭl'sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

Com-pul'so-ry (-pŭl'sō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *compulsorius.*] **1.** Having the power of compulsion; constraining.

2. Obligatory; enjoined by authority; necessary; due to compulsion.

This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory.* *Burke.*

Com-punct' (kŏm-pŭnkt'), *a.* [LL. *compunctus,* p. p.] Affected with compunction; conscience-stricken. [*Obs.*]

Com-punc'tion (kŏm-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *compunction,* F. *componction,* L. *compunctio,* fr. *compungere, compunctum,* to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting. See Pungent.] **1.** A pricking; stimulation. [*Obs.*]

That acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and *compunction,* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.* *Clarendon.*

Syn.—Compunction, Remorse, Contrition. *Remorse* is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt or consciousness of having offended God or brought evil upon one's self or others. *Compunction* is the pain occasioned by a wounded and awakened conscience. Neither of them implies true *contrition,* which denotes self-condemnation, humiliation, and repentance. We speak of the gnawings of *remorse;* of *compunction* for a specific act of transgression; of deep *contrition* in view of our past lives. See Regret.

Com-punc'tion-less, *a.* Without compunction.

Com-punc'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of compunction; caused by conscience; attended with, or causing, compunction.

That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

Com-punc'tious-ly, *adv.* With compunction.

Com-punc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Sensitive in respect of wrongdoing; conscientious. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Com'pur-ga'tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio,* fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly; *com-* + *purgare* to make pure. See Purge, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Law*) The act or practice of justifying or confirming a man's veracity by the oath of others; — called also *wager of law.* See Purgation; also *Wager of law,* under Wager.

2. Exculpation by testimony to one's veracity or innocence.

He was privileged from his childhood from suspicion of incontinency and needed no *compurgation.* *Bp. Hacket.*

Com'pur-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. See Purgation; also *Wager of law,* under Wager.

All they who know me . . . will say they have reason in this matter to be my *compurgators.* *Chillingworth.*

Com-pur'ga-to'ri-al (kŏm-pûr'gà-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to a compurgator or to compurgation. "Their *compurgatorial* oath." *Milman.*

Com-put'a-ble (kŏm-pūt'à-b'l), *a.* [L. *computabilis.*] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic. *Sir M. Hale.*

Com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *computatio:* cf. F. *computation.*] **1.** The act or process of computing; calculation; reckoning.

By just *computation* of the time. *Shak.*

By a *computation* backward from ourselves. *Bacon.*

2. The result of computation; the amount computed.

Syn.—Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

Com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Computed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Computing.] [L. *computare.* See Count, *v. t.*] To determine by calculation; to reckon; to count.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven. *Milton.*

What's done we partly may *compute,*
But know not what 's resisted. *Burns.*

Syn.—To calculate; number; count; reckon; estimate; enumerate; rate. See Calculate.

Com-pute', *n.* [L. *computus:* cf. F. *comput.*] Computation. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Com-put'er (-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who computes.

Com'pu-tist (-pū-tĭst), *n.* A computer.

Com'rade (kŏm'răd *or* -rād; 277), *n.* [Sp. *camarada,* fr. L. *camara, camera,* a chamber; hence, a chamber-fellowship, and then a chamber-fellow: cf. F. *camarade.* Cf. Chamber.] A mate, companion, or associate.

And turned my flying *comrades* to the charge. *J. Baillie.*

I abjure all roofs, and choose . . .
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shak.*

Com'rade-ry (-rў), *n.* [Cf. F. *camaraderie.*] The spirit of comradeship; comradeship. [*R.*]

"Certainly," said Dunham, with the *comradery* of the smoker. *W. D. Howells.*

Com'rade-ship, *n.* The state of being a comrade; intimate fellowship.

Com'rogue' (kŏm'rōg'), *n.* A fellow rogue. [*Obs.*]

Com'tism (kŏm'tĭzm *or* kôn'tĭzm), *n.* [Named after the French philosopher, Auguste *Comte.*] Positivism; the positive philosophy. See Positivism.

Com'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Con- (kŏn-). A prefix, fr. L. *cum,* signifying *with, together,* etc. See Com-.

Con, *adv.* [Abbrev. from L. *contra* against.] Against the affirmative side; in opposition; on the negative side; — the antithesis of *pro,* and usually in connection with it. See Pro.

Con, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conned (kŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conning.] [AS. *cunnan* to know, be able, and (derived from this) *cunnian* to try, test. See Can, *v. t. & i.*]

1. To know; to understand; to acknowledge. [*Obs.*]

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *con* no skill. *Spenser.*

They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser.*

2. To study in order to know; to peruse; to learn; to commit to memory; to regard studiously.

Fixedly did look
Upon the muddy waters which he *conned*
As if he had been reading in a book. *Wordsworth.*

I did not come into Parliament to *con* my lesson. *Burke.*

To con answer, to be able to answer. [*Obs.*] — To con thanks, to thank; to acknowledge obligation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con, *v. t.* [See Cond.] (*Naut.*) To conduct, or superintend the steering of (a vessel); to watch the course of (a vessel) and direct the helmsman how to steer.

Con-a'cre (kŏn-ā'kẽr), *v. t.* To underlet a portion of, for a single crop; — said of a farm. [*Ireland*]

Con-a'cre, *n.* A system of letting a portion of a farm for a single crop. [*Ireland*] Also used adjectively; as, the *conacre* system or principle. *Mozley & W.*

‖ **Co-na'ri-um** (kō-nā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κωνάριον.] (*Anat.*) The pineal gland.

Co-na'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio.*] (*Philos.*) The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical.

Of *conation,* in other words, of desire and will. *J. S. Mill.*

Co'na-tive (kō'nà-tĭv *or* kŏn'à-), *a.* [See Conatus.] Of or pertaining to conation.

This division of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

‖ **Co-na'tus** (kō-nā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *conatus,* p. p. of *conari* to attempt.] A natural tendency inherent in a body to develop itself; an attempt; an effort.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley.*

Con-cam'er-ate (kŏn-kăm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *concameratus,* p. p. of *concamerare* to arch over. See Camber.] **1.** To arch over; to vault.

Of the upper beak an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone. *Grew.*

2. To divide into chambers or cells. *Woodward.*

Con-cam'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concameratio.*]

1. An arch or vault.

2. A chamber of a multilocular shell. *Glanvill.*

Con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ẽ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Concatenated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Concatenating.] [L. *concatenatus,* p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate. See Catenate.] To link together; to unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

This all things friendly will *concatenate.* *Dr. H. More.*

Con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concatenatio.*] A series of links united; a series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked together; a chain; a succession.

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the illicit acts of man's will. *South.*

A *concatenation* of explosions. *W. Irving.*

Con-cause' (-kąz'), *n.* A joint cause. *Fotherby.*

Con'ca-va'tion (kŏn'kā-vā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making concave.

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-; 277), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* + *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *concave*. See CAVE a hollow.] **1.** Hollow and curved or rounded; vaulted; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, as of the curve of the inner surface of an eggshell, in opposition to *convex;* as, a *concave* mirror; the *concave* arch of the sky.

2. Hollow; void of contents. [*R.*]

As *concave* . . . as a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

Con'cave, *n.* [L. *concavum.*] **1.** A hollow; an arched vault; a cavity; a recess.

Up to the fiery *concave* towering high. *Milton.*

2. (*Mech.*) A curved sheath or breasting for a revolving cylinder or roll.

Con'cave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCAVED (-kāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCAVING.] To make hollow or concave.

Con'caved (-kāvd), *a.* (*Her.*) Bowed in the form of an arch; — called also *arched.*

Con'cave-ness, *n.* Hollowness; concavity.

Con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* CONCAVITIES (-tĭz). [L. *concavitas:* cf. F. *concavité.* See CONCAVE.] A concave surface, or the space bounded by it; the state of being concave.

Con-ca'vo-con'cave (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave.

Con-ca'vo-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* **1.** Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or a crescent.

2. (*Optics*) Specifically, having such a combination of concave and convex sides as makes the focal axis the shortest line between them. See *Illust.* under LENS.

Con-ca'vous (kŏn-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave. *Abp. Potter.* — **Con-ca'vous-ly,** *adv.*

Con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEALED (-sēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEALING.] [OF. *conceler,* L. *concelare; con-* + *celare* to hide; akin to AS. *helan,* G. *hehlen,* E. *hele* (to cover), *helmet.* See HELL, HELMET.] To hide or withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to prevent the discovery of; to withhold knowledge of.

It is the glory of God to *conceal* a thing. *Prov.* xxv. 2.

Declare ye among the nations, . . . publish and *conceal* not. *Jer.* l. 2.

He which finds him shall deserve our thanks, . . .
He that *conceals* him, death. *Shak.*

Syn. — To hide; secrete; screen; cover; disguise; dissemble; mask; veil; cloak; screen. — To CONCEAL, HIDE, DISGUISE, DISSEMBLE, SECRETE. To *hide* is the generic term, which embraces all the rest. To *conceal* is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret. In the Bible *hide* often has the specific meaning of *conceal.* See I *Sam.* iii. 17, 18. To *disguise* or *dissemble* is to conceal by assuming some false appearance. To *secrete* is to hide in some place of secrecy. A man may *conceal* facts, *disguise* his sentiments, *dissemble* his feelings, *secrete* stolen goods.

But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Spenser.*
Both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shak.*

We have in these words a primary sense, which reveals a future state, and a secondary sense, which *hides* and *secretes* it. *Warburton.*

Con-ceal'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being concealed.

Con-cealed' (kŏn-sēld'), *a.* Hidden; kept from sight; secreted. — **Con-ceal'ed-ly** (kŏn-sēl'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-ceal'ed-ness,** *n.*

Concealed weapons (*Law*), dangerous weapons so carried on the person as to be knowingly or willfully concealed from sight, — a practice forbidden by statute.

Con-ceal'er (kŏn-sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who conceals.

Con-ceal'ment (kŏn-sēl'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *concelement.*] **1.** The act of concealing; the state of being concealed.

But let *concealment,* like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile. *Shak.*

2. A place of hiding; a secret place; a retreat from observation.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few. *Thomson.*

3. A secret; out of the way knowledge. [*Obs.*]

Well read in strange *concealments.* *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) Suppression of such facts and circumstances as in justice ought to be made known. *Wharton.*

Con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEDING.] [L. *concedere, concessum; con-* + *cedere* to go along, give way, yield: cf. F. *concéder.* See CEDE.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass; to surrender; to grant; as, to *concede* the point in question. *Boyle.*

2. To grant, as a right or privilege; to make concession of.

3. To admit to be true; to acknowledge.

We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms. *Burke.*

Syn. — To grant; allow; admit; yield; surrender.

Con-cede', *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. *Burke.*

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* [Through French, fr. L. *conceptus* a conceiving, conception, fr. *concipere* to conceive: cf. OF. p. p. nom. *conciez* conceived. See CONCEIVE, and cf. CONCEPT, DECEIT.] **1.** That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image; conception.

In laughing, there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous. *Bacon.*

A man wise in his own *conceit.* *Prov.* xxvi. 12.

2. Faculty of conceiving ideas; mental faculty; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit.* [*Obs.*]

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; active imagination; lively fancy.

His wit 's as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there 's no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

4. A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a quaint fancy; an unnatural or affected conception; a witty thought or turn of expression; a fanciful device; a whim; a quip.

On his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit.* *L'Estrange.*

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope.*

Tasso is full of *conceits* . . . which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

5. An overweening idea of one's self; vanity.

Plumed with *conceit* he calls aloud. *Cotton.*

6. Design; pattern. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In conceit with, in accord with; agreeing or conforming. — **Out of conceit with,** not having a favorable opinion of; not pleased with; as, a man is *out of conceit with* his dress. — **To put** [one] **out of conceit with,** to make one indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it.

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine. [*Archaic*]

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as inactive . . . as if they really were so. *South.*

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shak.*

Con-ceit', *v. i.* To form an idea; to think. [*Obs.*]

Those whose . . . vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

Con-ceit'ed, *a.* **1.** Endowed with fancy or imagination. [*Obs.*]

He was . . . pleasantly *conceited,* and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain.

If you think me too *conceited,*
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

Conceited of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

3. Curiously contrived or designed; fanciful. [*Obs.*]

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Vain; proud; opinionated; egotistical.

Con-ceit'ed-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an egotistical manner.

2. Fancifully; whimsically.

Con-ceit'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity. *Addison.*

Con-ceit'less, *a.* Without wit; stupid. [*Obs.*]

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless,*
To be seduced by thy flattery? *Shak.*

Con-ceiv'a-ble (kŏn-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *concevable.*] Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. "Any *conceivable* weight." *Bp. Wilkins.*

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury.*

— **Con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

Con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEIVING.] [OF. *conzoivre, concever, conceveir,* F. *concevoir,* fr. L. *concipere* to take, to conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize or take. See CAPABLE, and cf. CONCEPTION.] **1.** To receive into the womb and begin to breed; to begin the formation of the embryo of.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. *Luke* i. 36.

2. To form in the mind; to plan; to devise; to generate; to originate; as, to *conceive* a purpose, plan, hope.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life. *Gibbon.*

Conceiving and uttering from the heart words of falsehood. *Is.* lix. 13.

3. To apprehend by reason or imagination; to take into the mind; to know; to imagine; to comprehend; to understand. "I *conceive* you." *Hawthorne.*

O horror, horror, horror! Tongue nor heart
Cannot *conceive* nor name thee! *Shak.*

You will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

Syn. — To apprehend; imagine; suppose; understand; comprehend; believe; think.

Con-ceive', *v. i.* **1.** To have an embryo or fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant.

A virgin shall *conceive,* and bear a son. *Isa.* vii. 14.

2. To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think; — with *of.*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *I. Watts.*

Con-ceiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who conceives.

Con-cel'e-brate (kŏn-sĕl'ĕ-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *concelebratus,* p. p. of *concelebrare* to concelebrate.] To celebrate together. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Con-cent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus,* fr. *concinere* to sing together; *con-* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as, a *concent* of notes. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

That undisturbed song of pure *concent.* *Milton.*

2. Consistency; accordance. [*Obs.*]

In *concent* to his own principles. *Atterbury.*

Con-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEN-
Con-cen'tre } TERED or CONCENTRED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCENTERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or CONCENTRING (-trĭng).] [F. *concentrer,* fr. L. *con-* + *centrum* center. See CENTER, and cf. CONCENTRATE.] To come to one point; to meet in, or converge toward, a common center; to have a common center.

God, in whom all perfections *concenter.* *Bp. Beveridge.*

Con-cen'ter, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common
Con-cen'tre, } center; to bring together at a focus or point, as two or more lines; to concentrate.

In thee *concentering* all their precious beams. *Milton.*
All is *concentered* in a life intense. *Byron.*

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCENTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCENTRATING.] [Pref. *con-* + L. *centrum* center. Cf. CONCENTER.]

1. To bring to, or direct toward, a common center; to unite more closely; to gather into one body, mass, or force; to fix; as, to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus; to *concentrate* the attention.

(He) *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Motley.*

2. To increase the strength and diminish the bulk of, as of a liquid or an ore; to intensify, by getting rid of useless material; to condense; as, to *concentrate* acid by evaporation; to *concentrate* ores by washing; — opposed to *dilute.*

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — To combine; to condense; to consolidate.

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. i.* To approach toward or meet in a common center; to consolidate; as, population tends to *concentrate* in cities.

Con'cen-tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *concentration.*] **1.** The act or process of concentrating; the process of becoming concentrated, or the state of being concentrated; condensation.

Concentration of the lunar beams. *Boyle.*
Intense *concentration* of thought. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. The act or process of reducing the volume of a liquid, as by evaporation.

The acid acquires a higher degree of *concentration.* *Knight.*

3. (*Metal.*) The act or process of removing the dross of ore and of reducing the valuable part to smaller compass, as by currents of air or water.

Con-cen'tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A discrimination is only possible by a *concentrative* act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-cen'tra-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of concentrating.

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty or propensity which has to do with concentrating the intellectual powers. *Combe.*

Con'cen-tra'tor (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tẽr), *n.* (*Mining*) An apparatus for the separation of dry comminuted ore, by exposing it to intermittent puffs of air. *Knight.*

Con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* [F. *concentrique.*
Con-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } See CONCENTER.] Having a common center, as circles of different size, one within another.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Sir I. Newton.*
Concentrical rings like those of an onion. *Arbuthnot.*

Con-cen'tric, *n.* That which has a common center with something else.

Its peculiar relations to its *concentrics.* *Coleridge.*

Con-cen'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

Con'cen-tric'i-ty (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being concentric.

Con-cen'tu-al (kŏn-sĕn'tŭ-al), *a.* [From CONCENT.] Possessing harmony; accordant. [*R.*] *Warton.*

Con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus* (cf. neut. *conceptum* fetus), p. p. of *concipere* to conceive: cf. F. *concept.* See CONCEIT.] An abstract general conception; a notion; a universal.

The words *conception, concept, notion,* should be limited to the thought of what can not be represented in the imagination; as, the thought suggested by a general term. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-cep'ta-cle (kŏn-sĕp'tă-k'l), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum,* fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A pericarp, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it; a follicle; a double follicle or pair of follicles. (*b*) One of the cases containing the spores, etc., of flowerless plants, especially of algæ.

Con-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness. *Cudworth.*

Con-cep'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See CONCEIVE.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-cep'tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *conception,* L. *conceptio,* fr. *concipere* to conceive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** The act of conceiving in the womb; the initiation of an embryonic animal life.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception.* *Gen.* iii. 16.

2. The state of being conceived; beginning.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

3. The power or faculty of apprehending or forming an idea in the mind; the power of recalling a past sensation or perception.

Under the article of *conception,* I shall confine myself to that faculty whose province it is to enable us to form a notion of our past sensations, or of the objects of sense that we have formerly perceived. *Stewart.*

4. The formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension.

Conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions, by means of some character or characters common to them all. *Coleridge.*

5. The image, idea, or notion of any action or thing which is formed in the mind; a concept; a notion; a universal; the product of a rational belief or judgment. See CONCEPT.

He [Herodotus] says that the sun draws or attracts the water; a metaphorical term obviously intended to denote some more general and abstract *conception* than that of the visible operation which the word primarily signifies. *Whewell.*

6. Idea; purpose; design.

Note this dangerous *conception.* *Shak.*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought. [*Obs.*]

He . . . is full of *conceptions,* points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Idea; notion; perception; apprehension; comprehension.

Con-cep'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-cep'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conceptualist.

Con-cep'tious (kŏn-sĕp'shŭs), *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conceptif*, L. *conceptivus*.] Capable of conceiving. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-cep'tu-al (-tū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-cep'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions of individual or single objects. *Stewart.*

Con-cep'tu-al-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One who maintains the theory of conceptualism. *Stewart.*

Con-cern' (kŏn-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Concerned (-sẽrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Concerning.] [F. *concerner*, LL. *concernere* to regard, concern, fr. L. *concernere* to mix or mingle together, as in a sieve for separating; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, distinguish by the senses, and especially by the eyes, to perceive, see. See Certain.] **1.** To relate or belong to; to have reference to or connection with; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. *Acts* xxviii. 31.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience and their turn. *Dodsley.*

Ignorant, so far as the usual instruction is *concerned*. *J. F. Cooper.*

2. To engage by feeling or sentiment; to interest; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

Con-cern', *v. i.* To be of importance. [*Obs.*]

Which to deny *concerns* more than avails. *Shak.*

Con-cern', *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair.

The private *concerns* of families. *Addison.*

2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*. *Roscommon.*

3. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard; solicitude; anxiety.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*

4. (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business; as, a banking *concern*.

The whole concern, all connected with a particular affair or business. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Care; anxiety; solicitude; interest; regard; business; affair; matter; moment. See Care.

Con-cerned' (-sẽrnd'), *a.* [See Concern, *v. t.*, 2.] Disturbed; troubled; solicitous; anxious; as, to be much *concerned* for the safety of a friend.

Con-cern'ed-ly (-sẽrn'ĕd-), *adv.* In a concerned manner; solicitously; sympathetically.

Con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting; as regards.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing. *Gen.* xix. 21.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. *Num.* x. 29.

Con-cern'ing, *a.* Important. [*Archaic*]

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

Con-cern'ing, *n.* Concern; business. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-cern'ment (kŏn-sẽrn'ment), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; interest. "Our everlasting *concernments*." *I. Watts.*

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist. *Milton.*

2. Importance; moment; consequence.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Concern; participation; interposition.

He married a daughter to the earl without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; anxiety.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

Con-cert' (kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Concerted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Concerting.] [F. *concerter*, It. *concertare*, *consertare*, prob. from L. *consertus*, p. p. of *conserere* to join together; *con-* + *serere* to join together, influenced by *concertare* to contend; *con-* + *certare* to strive; properly, to try to decide; fr. *cernere* to distinguish. See Series, and cf. Concern.] **1.** To plan together; to settle or adjust by conference, agreement, or consultation.

It was *concerted* to begin the siege in March. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To plan; to devise; to arrange.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defense before the people than to plan . . . the campaign. *Burke.*

Con-cert', *v. i.* To act in harmony or conjunction; to form combined plans.

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

Con'cert (kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* [F. *concert*, It. *concerto*, *conserto*, fr. *concertare*. See Concert, *v. t.*] **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; simultaneous action.

All these discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. Musical accordance or harmony; concord.

Let us in *concert* to the season sing. *Cowper.*

3. A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet *concert*. *Shak.*

And boding screech owls make the *concert* full. *Shak.*

Concert pitch. See under Pitch.

Con'cer-tan'te (kŏn'sẽr-tän'tē; It. kŏn'chăr-tän'tā), *n.* [It., orig. p. pr. of *concertare* to form or perform a concert. See Concert.] (*Mus.*) A concerto for two or more principal instruments, with orchestral accompaniment. Also adjectively; as, *concertante* parts.

Con'cer-ta'tion (kŏn'sẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concertatio*.] Strife; contention. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con-cer'ta-tive (kŏn-sẽr'tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *concertativus*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con-cert'ed (kŏn-sẽrt'ĕd), *a.* Mutually contrived or planned; agreed on; as, *concerted* schemes, signals.

Concerted piece (*Mus.*), a composition in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

Con'cer-ti'na (kŏn'sẽr-tē'nȧ), *n.* [From It. *concerto* a concert.] A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion. It is a small elastic box, or bellows, having free reeds on the inside, and keys and handles on the outside of each of the two hexagonal heads.

Concertina.

Con'cer-ti'no (-nō), *n.* [See Concertina.] (*Mus.*) A piece for one or more solo instruments with orchestra; — more concise than the *concerto*.

Con-cer'tion (kŏn-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of concerting; adjustment. [*R.*] *Young.*

‖ **Con-cert'meis'ter** (kŏn-tsẽrt'mīs'tẽr), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) The head violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the sub-leader of the orchestra; concert master.

Con-cer'to (kŏn-sẽr'tō; It. kŏn-chăr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Concertos (-tōz). [It. See Concert, *n.*] (*Mus.*) A composition (usually in symphonic form with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief against the orchestra, or accompaniment, so as to display its qualities or the performer's skill.

Con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio*, fr. *concedere*: cf. F. *concession*. See Concede.] **1.** The act of conceding or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

By mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

2. A thing yielded; an acknowledgment or admission; a boon; a grant; esp. a grant by government of a privilege or right to do something; as, a *concession* to build a canal.

This is therefore a *concession*, that he doth . . . believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain. *Sharp.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

Con-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors concession.

Con-ces'sive (kŏn-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *concessivus*.] Implying concession; as, a *concessive* conjunction. *Lowth.*

Con-ces'sive-ly, *adv.* By way of concession.

Con-ces'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Conceding; permissive.

Con-cet'tism (kŏn-sĕt'tĭz'm), *n.* The use of *concetti* or affected conceits. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **Con-cet'to** (kŏn-sĕt'tō; It. kŏn-chăt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Concetti (-tē). [It., fr. L. *conceptus*. See Conceit.] Affected wit; a conceit. *Chesterfield.*

Conch (kŏnk), *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. κόγχη. See Coach, *n.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to various marine univalve shells; esp. to those of the genus *Strombus*, which are of large size. *S. gigas* is the large pink West Indian conch. The large king, queen, and cameo conchs are of the genus *Cassis*. See Cameo.

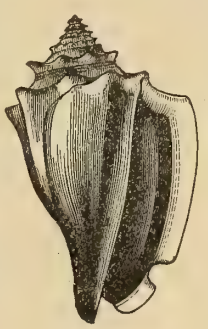

Small Conch of Florida (*Strombus pugilis*). (⅔)

☞ The *conch* is sometimes used as a horn or trumpet, as in fogs at sea, or to call laborers from work.

2. In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet.

3. One of the white natives of the Bahama Islands or one of their descendants in the Florida Keys; — so called from the commonness of the conch there, or because they use it for food.

4. (*Arch.*) See Concha, *n.*

5. The external ear. See Concha, *n.*, 2.

‖ **Con'cha** (kŏn'kȧ), *n.* [LL. (in sense 1), fr. L. *concha*. See Conch.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes used for the entire apse.

2. (*Anat.*) The external ear; esp. the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear, surrounding the entrance to the auditory canal.

Con'chal (-*kal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the concha, or external ear; as, the *conchal* cartilage.

Con'chi-fer (kŏn'kĭ-fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conchifère*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Conchifera.

‖ **Con-chif'e-ra** (kŏn-kĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *concha* + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) That class of Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells; the Lamellibranchiata. See Mollusca.

Con-chif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing or having shells.

Con'chi-form (kŏn'kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Conch* + *-form*.] Shaped like one half of a bivalve shell; shell-shaped.

Con'chi-nine (kŏn'kĭ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [Formed by transposition fr. *cinchonine*.] See Quinidine.

Con'chite (kŏn'kīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *conchite*. See Conch.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

Con-chit'ic (kŏn-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* Composed of shells; containing many shells.

Con'choid (kŏn'koid), *n.* [Gr. κογχοειδής; κόγχη shell + εἶδος form: cf. F. *conchoïde*.] (*Geom.*) A curve, of the fourth degree, first made use of by the Greek geometer, Nicomedes, who invented it for the purpose of trisecting an angle and duplicating the cube.

Con-choid'al (kŏn-koid'*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *conchoïdal*.] (*Min.*) Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell; — applied principally to a surface produced by fracture.

Con'cho-log'ic-al (kŏn'kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, conchology.

Con-chol'o-gist (kŏn-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One who studies, or is versed in, conchology.

Con-chol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Conch* + *-logy*.] (*Zoöl.*) The science of Mollusca, and of the shells which they form; malacology.

Con-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Conch* + *-meter*.] (*Zoöl.*) An instrument for measuring shells, or the angle of their spire.

Con-chom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The art of measuring shells or their curves; conchyliometry.

Con'cho-spi'ral (kŏn'kŏ-spī'*ral*), *n.* A kind of spiral curve found in certain univalve shells. *Agassiz.*

Con'chy-la'ceous (kŏn'kĭ-lā'shŭs), } *a.* [L. *con-*
Con-chyl'i-a'ceous (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), } *chylium* shell, Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, equiv. to κόγχη. See Conch.] Of or pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchyliaceous* impressions. *Kirwan.*

Con-chyl'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*, **Con-chyl'i-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* See Conchologist, and Conchology.

Con-chyl'i-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. κογχύλιον + *-metry*.] Same as Conchometry.

Con-chyl'i-ous (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Conchylaceous.

Con'ci-a'tor (kŏn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [It. *conciatore*, fr. *conciare* to adjust, dress, fr. L. *comtus*, p. p. See Compt, *a.*] (*Glass Works*) The person who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass, and who works and tempers them.

‖ **Con'cierge'** (kŏn'syârzh'), *n.* [F.] One who keeps the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper; a janitor, male or female.

Con-cil'i-a-ble (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*, fr. *concilium* assembly: cf. F. *conciliabule*. See Council.] A small or private assembly, especially of an ecclesiastical nature. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-cil'i-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *conciliable*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled. *Milton.*

Con-cil'i-a-bule (-būl), *n.* [See Conciliable, *n.*] An obscure ecclesiastical council; a conciliable. *Milman.*

Con-cil'i-ar (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ẽr), } *a.* [Cf. F. *conciliaire*.]
Con-cil'i-a-ry (-ĭ-ā-rȳ), } Of or pertaining to, or issued by, a council. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conciliated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conciliating.] [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw or bring together, unite, from *concilium* council. See Council.] To win over; to gain from a state of hostility; to gain the good will or favor of; to make friendly; to mollify; to propitiate; to appease.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent, that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

Syn. — To reconcile; propitiate; appease; pacify.

Con-cil'i-a'tion (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conciliatio*.] The act or process of conciliating; the state of being conciliated.

The house has gone further; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke.*

Con-cil'i-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory. *Coleridge.*

Con-cil'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who conciliates.

Con-cil'i-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ; 106), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific; mollifying; propitiating.

The only alternative, therefore, was to have recourse to the *conciliatory* policy. *Prescott.*

Con-cin'nate (kŏn-sĭn'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *concinnatus*, p. p. of *concinnare* to concinnate. See Concinnity.] To place fitly together; to adapt; to clear. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Con-cin'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus* skillfully put together, beautiful. Of uncertain origin.] Internal harmony or fitness; mutual adaptation of parts; elegance; — used chiefly of style of discourse. [*R.*]

An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell.*

Con-cin'nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *concinnus*.] Characterized by concinnity; neat; elegant. [*R.*]

The most *concinnous* and most rotund of professors, M. Heyne. *De Quincey.*

Con'cio-nate (kŏn'shŏ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *concionatus*, p. p. of *concionari* to address.] To preach. [*Obs.*] *Lithgow.*

Con'cio-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** An haranguer of the people; a preacher.

2. (*Old Law*) A common councilman. [*Obs.*]

Con'cio-na'to-ry (-nā'tō-rȳ; 106), *a.* Of or pertaining to preaching or public addresses. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Con-cise' (kŏn-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut; perh. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.; cf. F. *concis*.] Expressing much in a few words; condensed; brief and compacted; — used of style in writing or speaking.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*

Where the author is . . . too brief and *concise*, amplify a little. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Laconic; terse; brief; short; compendious; summary; succinct. See Laconic, and Terse.

Con-cise'ly, *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly.

Con-cise'ness, *n.* The quality of being concise.

Con-ci'sion (kŏn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concisio*: cf. F. *concision*. See Concise.] A cutting off; a division; a schism; a faction. *South.*

Con'ci-ta'tion (kŏn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concitatio*. See Concite.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or agitating. [*Obs.*] "The *concitation* of humors." *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-cite' (kŏn-sīt'), *v. t.* [L. *concitare*; *con-* + *citare*. See Cite.] To excite or stir up. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Con'cla-ma'tion (kŏn'klá-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conclamatio.*] An outcry or shout of many together. [*R.*]

Before his funeral *conclamation*. *May* (*Lucan*).

Con'clave (kŏn'klāv *or* kŏn'-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key. See CLAVICLE.] **1.** The set of apartments within which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are continuously secluded while engaged in choosing a pope.

2. The body of cardinals shut up in the conclave for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South.*

3. A private meeting; a close or secret assembly.

The verdicts pronounced by this *conclave* [Johnson's Club] on new books, were speedily known over all London. *Macaulay.*

To be in conclave, to be engaged in a secret meeting; — said of several, or a considerable number of, persons.

Con'cla'vist (kŏn'klā'vĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista.*] One of the two ecclesiastics allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.

Con-clude' (kŏn-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCLUDING.] [L. *concludere*, *conclusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up; to inclose. [*Obs.*]

The very person of Christ [was] *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend; to shut up together; to embrace. [*Obs.*]

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. *Rom.* xi. 32.

The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. *Gal.* iii. 22.

3. To reach as an end of reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close, as an argument, by inferring; — sometimes followed by a dependent clause.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

Therefore we *conclude* that a man is justified by faith. *Rom.* iii. 28.

4. To make a final determination or judgment concerning; to judge; to decide.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison.*

Is it *concluded* he shall be protector? *Shak.*

5. To bring to an end; to close; to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To bring about as a result; to effect; to make; as, to *conclude* a bargain. "If we *conclude* a peace." *Shak.*

7. To shut off; to restrain; to limit; to estop; to bar; — generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea; a judgment *concludes* the introduction of further evidence or argument.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale.*

Syn. — To infer; decide; determine; arrange; settle; close; finish; terminate; end.

Con-clude', *v. i.* **1.** To come to a termination; to make an end; to close; to end; to terminate.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

And, to *conclude*,
The victory fell on us. *Shak.*

2. To form a final judgment; to reach a decision.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability? *Bp. Atterbury.*

Conclude and be agreed. *Shak.*

Con-clud'en-cy (kŏn-klū'den-sy), *n.* Deduction from premises; inference; conclusion. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-clud'ent (kŏn-klū'dent), *a.* [L. *concludens*, p. pr.] Bringing to a close; decisive; conclusive. [*Obs.*]

Arguments highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-clud'er (-dẽr), *n.* One who concludes.

Con-clud'ing-ly, *adv.* Conclusively. [*R.*] *Digby.*

Con-clu'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Demonstrable; determinable. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Con-clu'sion (kŏn-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclusio.* See CONCLUDE.] **1.** The last part of anything; close; termination; end.

A flourish of trumpets announced the *conclusion* of the contest. *Prescott.*

2. Final decision; determination; result.

And the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine. *Shak.*

3. Any inference or result of reasoning.

4. (*Logic*) The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of the conditions asserted in two related propositions called premises. See SYLLOGISM.

He granted him both the major and minor, but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison.*

5. Drawing of inferences. [*Poetic*]

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*. *Shak.*

6. An experiment, or something from which a conclusion may be drawn. [*Obs.*]

We practice likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon.*

7. (*Law*) (*a*) The end or close of a pleading, *e. g.*, the formal ending of an indictment, "against the peace," etc. (*b*) An estoppel or bar by which a person is held to a particular position. *Wharton.*

Conclusion to the country (*Law*), the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon the country," *i. e.*, appeals to the verdict of a jury. *Mozley & W.* — **In conclusion.** (*a*) Finally. (*b*) In short. — **To try conclusions,** to make a trial or an experiment.

Like the famous ape,
To try conclusions, in the basket creep. *Shak.*

Syn. — Inference; deduction; result; consequence; end; decision. See INFERENCE.

Con-clu'sive (kŏn-klū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conclusif.*] Belonging to a close or termination; decisive; convincing; putting an end to debate or question; leading to, or involving, a conclusion or decision.

Secret reasons . . . equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

Conclusive evidence (*Law*), that of which, from its nature, the law allows no contradiction or explanation. — **Conclusive presumption** (*Law*), an inference which the law makes so peremptorily that it will not allow it to be overthrown by any contrary proof, however strong.

Syn. — Final; ultimate; unanswerable. See FINAL.

Con-clu'sive-ly (kŏn-klū'sĭv-lỹ), *adv.* In the way of conclusion; decisively; positively. *Burke.*

Con-clu'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being conclusive; decisiveness.

Con-clu'so-ry (kŏn-klū'sō-rỹ), *a.* Conclusive. [*R.*]

Con-coct' (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCOCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCOCTING.] [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, to digest, mature; *con-* + *coquere* to cook. See COOK.] **1.** To digest; to convert into nourishment by the organs of nutrition. [*Obs.*]

Food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates. *Cheyne.*

2. To purify or refine chemically. [*Obs.*] *Thomson.*

3. To prepare from crude materials, as food; to invent or prepare by combining different ingredients; as, to *concoct* a new dish or beverage.

4. To digest in the mind; to devise; to make up; to contrive; to plan; to plot.

He was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune. *Hayward.*

5. To mature or perfect; to ripen. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-coct'er (kŏn-kŏk'tẽr), *n.* One who concocts.

Con-coc'tion (kŏn-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] **1.** A change in food produced by the organs of nutrition; digestion. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of concocting or preparing by combining different ingredients; also, the food or compound thus prepared.

3. The act of digesting in the mind; planning or devising; rumination. *Donne.*

4. (*Med.*) Abatement of a morbid process, as a fever, and return to a normal condition. [*Obs.*]

5. The act of perfecting or maturing. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-coct'ive (kŏn-kŏk'tĭv), *a.* Having the power of digesting or ripening; digestive.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle. *J. Armstrong.*

Con'col'or (kŏn'kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *concolor*; *con-* + *color* color.] Of the same color; of uniform color. [*R.*]

"*Concolor* animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

Con'col'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of the same color throughout.

Con-com'i-tance (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tans), } *n.* [Cf. F. *con-*
Con-com'i-tan-cy (-kŏm'ĭ-tan-sỹ), } *comitance*, fr. LL. *concomitantia.*] **1.** The state of accompanying; accompaniment.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The doctrine of the existence of the entire body of Christ in the eucharist, under each element, so that the body and blood are both received by communicating in one kind only.

Con-com'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, *comes* companion. See COUNT a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

Con-com'i-tant, *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another; a companion; an associate; an accompaniment.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South.*

Con-com'i-tant-ly, *adv.* In company with others; unitedly; concurrently. *Bp. Pearson.*

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* [F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*, fr. *concors* of the same mind, agreeing; *con-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart. See HEART, and cf. ACCORD.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony; union.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end. *Milton.*

2. Agreement by stipulation; compact; covenant; treaty or league. [*Obs.*]

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick. *Davies.*

3. (*Gram.*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case.

4. (*Old Law*) An agreement between the parties to a fine of land in reference to the manner in which it should pass, being an acknowledgment that the land in question belonged to the complainant. See FINE. *Burrill.*

5. [Prob. influenced by *chord.*] (*Mus.*) An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; a consonant chord; consonance; harmony.

Con'cord, *n.* A variety of American grape, with large dark blue (almost black) grapes in compact clusters.

Con-cord' (kŏn-kôrd'), *v. i.* [F. *concorder*, L. *concordare.*] To agree; to act together. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Con-cord'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [L. *concordabilis.*] Capable of according; agreeing; harmonious.

Con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôrd'ans), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *concordantia.*] **1.** Agreement; accordance.

Contrasts, and yet *concordances*. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Gram.*) Concord; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

3. An alphabetical verbal index showing the places in the text of a book where each principal word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

His knowledge of the Bible was such, that he might have been called a living *concordance*. *Macaulay.*

4. A topical index or orderly analysis of the contents of a book.

Con-cord'an-cy (-an-sỹ), *n.* Agreement. *W. Montagu.*

Con-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *concordans*, p. pr. of *concordare*: cf. F. *concordant.* See CONCORD.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-cord'ant-ly, *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Con-cor'dat (kŏn-kôr'dăt), *n.* [F. *concordat*, It. *concordato*, prop. p. p. of *concordare.* See CONCORD.] **1.** A compact, covenant, or agreement concerning anything.

2. An agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters with which both are concerned; as, the *concordat* between Pope Pius VII. and Bonaparte in 1801. *Hook.*

Con-cord'ist (kŏn-kôrd'ĭst), *n.* The compiler of a concordance.

Con-cor'po-rate (kŏn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *concorporatus*, p. p. of *concorporare.*] To unite in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Archaic*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-cor'po-rate (-rât), *a.* United in one body; incorporated. [*Archaic*] *B Jonson.*

Con-cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concorporatio.*] Union of things in one mass or body. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con'course (kŏn'kōrs), *n.* [F. *concours*, L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrere* to run together. See CONCUR.] **1.** A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. An assembly; a gathering formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan, in gay, fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade. *Prescott.*

3. The place or point of meeting or junction of two bodies. [*Obs.*]

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. An open space where several roads or paths meet; esp. an open space in a park where several roads meet.

5. Concurrence; coöperation. [*Obs.*]

The divine providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings. *Barrow.*

Con'cre-ate' (kŏn'krẽ-āt' *or* kŏn'krẽ-āt'), *v. t.* To create at the same time.

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con'cre-ma'tion (kŏn'krẽ-mā'shŭn *or* kŏn'-), *n.* [L. *concrematio*, fr. *concremare.* See CREMATE.] The act of burning different things together. [*Obs.*]

Con'cre-ment (kŏn'krẽ-ment), *n.* [L. *concrementum*, fr. *concrescere.* See CONCRETE.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union. [*Obs.*]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-cres'cence (kŏn-krĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] Coalescence of particles; growth; increase by the addition of particles. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Con-cres'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Capable of being changed from a liquid to a solid state. [*Obs.*]

They formed a . . . fixed *concrescible* oil. *Fourcroy* (*Trans.*).

Con-cres'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Growing together, or into union; uniting. [*R.*] *Eclec. Rev.*

Con'crete (kŏn'krēt *or* kŏn'krēt), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow: cf. F. *concret.* See CRESCENT.] **1.** United in growth; hence, formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. (*Logic*) (*a*) Standing for an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its qualities, as distinguished from standing for an attribute of an object; — opposed to *abstract.* Hence: (*b*) Applied to a specific object; special; particular; — opposed to *general.* See ABSTRACT, 3.

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are *concrete*, those of classes abstract. *J. S. Mill.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to, some subject to which it belongs. *I. Watts.*

Concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object, as *three* men, *five* days, etc., as distinguished from an *abstract* number, or one used without reference to a particular object. — **Concrete quantity,** a physical object or a collection of such objects. *Davies & Peck.* — **Concrete science,** a physical science, one having as its subject of knowledge concrete things instead of abstract laws. — **Concrete sound** *or* **movement of the voice,** one which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another. *Rush.*

Con'crete, *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

To divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into the same number of distinct substances. *Boyle.*

2. A mixture of gravel, pebbles, or broken stone with cement or with tar, etc., used for sidewalks, roadways, foundations, etc., and esp. for submarine structures.

3. (*Logic*) A term designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists; a concrete term.

The *concretes* "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S. Mill.*

4. (*Sugar Making*) Sugar boiled down from cane juice to a solid mass.

Con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCRETING.] To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body.

☞ Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate*; as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body; applied to others, it is equivalent to *congeal*, *thicken*, *inspissate*, *coagulate*, as in the concretion of blood. "The blood of some who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*." *Arbuthnot.*

Con-crete', *v. t.* **1.** To form into a mass, as by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To cover with, or form of, concrete, as a pavement.

Con-crete'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Con-crete'ness, *n.* The quality of being concrete.

Con-cre'tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concretio.*] **1.** The process of concreting; the process of uniting

or of becoming united, as particles of matter into a mass; solidification.

2. A mass or nodule of solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, induration, etc.; a clot; a lump; a calculus.

Accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphates of lime in certain organs . . . are called osseous *concretions*. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Geol.*) A rounded mass or nodule produced by an aggregation of the material around a center; as, the calcareous *concretions* common in beds of clay.

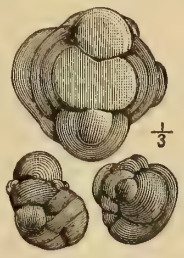

Calcareous Concretions.

Con-cre′tion-al (kŏn-krē′shŭn-*al*), *a.* Concretionary.

Con-cre′tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, concretion or aggregation; producing or containing concretions.

Con-cre′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Promoting concretion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-cre′tive-ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Con-cre′ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* A mass formed by concretion. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Con-crew′ (kŏn-krў′), *v. i.* [See CONCRETE, *a.*, and ACCRUE.] To grow together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Con-crim′i-na′tion (kŏn-krĭm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* A joint accusation.

Con-cu′bi-na-cy (-kū′bĭ-nȧ-sў), *n.* The practice of concubinage. [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

Con-cu′bi-nage (-nāj), *n.* [F.] **1.** The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the state of being a concubine.

☞ In some countries, *concubinage* is marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. Under Roman law, it was the living of a man and woman in sexual relations without marriage, but in conformity with local law.

2. (*Law*) A plea, in which it is alleged that the woman suing for dower was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.

Con-cu′bi-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *concubinalis.*] Of or pertaining to concubinage.

Con-cu′bi-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ȧn), *a.* & *n.* Concubinary.

The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy. *Milman.*

Con-cu′bi-na-ry (-nū-rў), *a.* [LL. *concubinarius.*] Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

Con-cu′bi-na-ry, *n.; pl.* CONCUBINARIES (-rĭz). One who lives in concubinage. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-cu′bi-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *concubinatus.*] Concubinage. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Con′cu-bine (kŏn′kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina; con-* + *cubare* to lie down, *concumbere* to lie together, akin to E. *cubit.*] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a paramour.

☞ *Concubine* has been sometimes, but rarely, used of a male paramour as well as of a female. *Trench.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws. Their children were not heirs of their father.

Con-cul′cate (kŏn-kŭl′kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCULCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCULCATING.] [L. *conculcatus*, p. p. of *conculcare* to conculcate, fr. *calx* heel.] To tread or trample under foot. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.* — **Con′cul-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Con-cu′pis-cence (kŏn-kū′pĭs-sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concupiscentia.*] Sexual lust; morbid carnal passion.

Concupiscence like a pestilence walketh in darkness. *Horne.*

Con-cu′pis-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, v. incho. of *concupere* to long for; *con-* + *cupere.* See COVET.] Having sexual lust; libidinous; lustful; lecherous; salacious. *Johnson.*

Con-cu′pis-cen′tial (-sĕn′shal), *a.* Relating to concupiscence. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Con-cu′pis-cen′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Concupiscent. [*Obs.*]

Con-cu′pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *concupiscible.*] **1.** Exciting to, or liable to be affected by, concupiscence; provoking lustful desires. *Shak.*

2. Exciting desire, good or evil.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South.*

Con-cu′pis-ci-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being concupiscible. [*Obs.*]

Con′cu-py (kŏn′kŭ-pў), *n.* Concupiscence. [Used only in "Troilus and Cressida."] *Shak.*

Con-cur′ (kŏn-kûr′), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCURRED (-kûrd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCURRING.] [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To run together; to meet. [*Obs.*]

Anon they fierce encountering both *concurred*
With grisly looks and faces like their fates. *J. Hughes.*

2. To meet in the same point; to combine or conjoin; to contribute or help toward a common object or effect.

When outward causes *concur*. *Jer. Collier.*

3. To unite or agree (in action or opinion); to join; to act jointly; to agree; to coincide; to correspond.

Mr. Burke *concurred* with Lord Chatham in opinion. *Fox.*
Tories and Whigs had *concurred* in paying honor to Walker. *Macaulay.*
This *concurs* directly with the letter. *Shak.*

4. To assent; to consent. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Syn. — To agree; unite; combine; conspire; coincide; approve; acquiesce; assent.

Con-cur′rence (kŏn-kŭr′rens), *n.* [F., competition, equality of rights, fr. LL. *concurrentia* competition.] **1.** The act of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; combination.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design or act; — implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Agreement or consent, implying aid or contribution of power or influence; coöperation.

We collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

An instinct that works us to its own purposes without our *concurrence*. *Burke.*

4. A common right; coincidence of equal powers; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

Con-cur′ren-cy (-ren-sў), *n.* Concurrence.

Con-cur′rent (kŏn-kŭr′rent), *a.* [F. *concurrent*, L. *concurrens*, p. pr. of *concurrere.*] **1.** Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act or opinion; contributing to the same event or effect; coöperating.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies.*

The *concurrent* testimony of antiquity. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant; existing or happening at the same time.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

Changes . . . *concurrent* with the visual changes in the eye. *Tyndall.*

3. Joint and equal in authority; taking cognizance of similar questions; operating on the same objects; as, the *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts.

4. (*Geom.*) Meeting in one point.

Syn. — Meeting; uniting; accompanying; conjoined; associated; coincident; united.

Con-cur′rent, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, concurs; a joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

2. One pursuing the same course, or seeking the same objects; hence, a rival; an opponent.

Menander . . . had no *concurrent* in his time that came near unto him. *Holland.*

3. (*Chron.*) One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks; — so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow.

Con-cur′rent-ly, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

Con-cur′rent-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being concurrent; concurrence.

Con-cur′ring (kŏn-kûr′rĭng), *a.* Agreeing.

Concurring figure (*Geom.*), one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with another in all its parts.

Con-cuss′ (kŏn-kŭs′), *v. t.* [L. *concussus*, p. p. of *concutere.* See CONCUSSION.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [*R.*] "*Concussed* with uncertainty." *Daniel.*

2. (*Law*) To force (a person) to do something, or give up something, by intimidation; to coerce. *Wharton.*

Con′cus-sa′tion (kŏn′kŭs-sā′shŭn), *n.* A violent shock or agitation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Con-cus′sion (kŏn-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere, concussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake. See CASHIER, QUASH.] **1.** A shaking or agitation; a shock, caused by the collision of two bodies.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock, as by a fall or blow; as, a *concussion* of the brain.

3. (*Civil Law*) The unlawful forcing of another by threats of violence to yield up something of value.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. *Daniel.*

Concussion fuse (*Mil.*), one that is ignited by the concussion of the shell when it strikes.

Syn. — See SHOCK.

Con-cus′sive (kŏn-kŭs′sĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating. *Johnson.*

Cond (kŏnd), *v. t.* [OE. *conduen, condien*, F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere.* See CONDUCT, and cf. CON (*Naut.*), CONN, CUN.] (*Naut.*) To con, as a ship.

Con-demn′ (kŏn-dĕm′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDEMNED (-dĕmd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDEMNING (-dĕm′nĭng *or* -dĕm′ĭng).] [L. *condemnare; con-* + *damnare* to condemn: cf. F. *condamner.* See DAMN.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong; to disapprove of; to censure.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it!
Why, every fault 's *condemned* ere it be done. *Shak.*
Wilt thou *condemn* him that is most just? *Job* xxxiv. 17.

2. To declare the guilt of; to make manifest the faults or unworthiness of; to convict of guilt.

The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. *Matt.* xii. 42.

3. To pronounce a judicial sentence against; to sentence to punishment, suffering, or loss; to doom; — with *to* before the penalty.

Driven out from bliss, *condemned*
In this abhorred deep to utter woe. *Milton.*
To each his sufferings; all are men,
Condemned alike to groan. *Gray.*
And they shall *condemn* him to death. *Matt.* xx. 18.
The thief *condemned*, in law already dead. *Pope.*
No flocks that range the valley free,
To slaughter I *condemn*. *Goldsmith.*

4. To amerce or fine; — with *in* before the penalty.

The king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3.

5. To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; to adjudge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned.*

6. (*Law*) To doom to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain.

Syn. — To blame; censure; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprobate; convict; doom; sentence; adjudge.

Con-dem′na-ble (kŏn-dĕm′nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *condemnabilis.*] Worthy of condemnation; blamable; culpable.

Con′dem-na′tion (kŏn′dĕm-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] **1.** The act of condemning or pronouncing to be wrong; censure; blame; disapprobation.

In every other sense of *condemnation*, as blame, censure, reproof, private judgment, and the like. *Paley.*

2. The act of judicially condemning, or adjudging guilty, unfit for use, or forfeited; the act of dooming to punishment or forfeiture.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*. *Paley.*
Whose *condemnation* is pronounced. *Shak.*

3. The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *W. Irving.*

4. The ground or reason of condemning.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John* iii. 19.

Con-dem′na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm′nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Condemning; containing or imposing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

Con-demned′ (kŏn-dĕmd′), *a.* **1.** Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment, destruction, or confiscation.

2. Used for condemned persons.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds weight of irons on his legs in the *condemned* ward of Newgate. *Macaulay.*

Con-dem′ner (-dĕm′nĕr *or* -dĕm′ĕr), *n.* One who condemns or censures.

Con-den′sa-bĭl′ĭ-ty (kŏn-dĕn′sȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being condensed.

Con-den′sa-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *condensable.*] Capable of being condensed; as, vapor is *condensable.*

Con-den′sate (-sāt), *a.* [L. *condensatus*, p. p. of *condensare.* See CONDENSE, *v. t.*] Made dense; condensed.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham.*

Con-den′sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDENSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDENSATING.] To condense. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Con′den-sa′tion (kŏn′dĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *condensatio:* cf. F. *condensation.*] **1.** The act or process of condensing or of being condensed; the state of being condensed.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequaled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Physics*) The act or process of reducing, by depression of temperature or increase of pressure, etc., to another and denser form, as gas to the condition of a liquid, or steam to water.

3. (*Chem.*) A rearrangement or concentration of the different constituents of one or more substances into a distinct and definite compound of greater complexity and molecular weight, often resulting in an increase of density, as the *condensation* of oxygen into ozone, or of acetone into mesitylene.

Condensation product (*Chem.*), a substance obtained by the polymerization of one substance, or by the union of two or more, with or without separation of some unimportant side products. — **Surface condensation**, the system of condensing steam by contact with cold metallic surfaces, in distinction from condensation by the injection of cold water.

Con-den′sa-tive (kŏn-dĕn′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *condensatif.*] Having the property of condensing.

Con-dense′ (kŏn-dĕns′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDENSED (-dĕnst′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDENSING.] [L. *condensare; con-* + *densare* to make thick or dense, *densus* thick, dense: cf. F. *condenser.* See DENSE, and cf. CONDENSATE.] **1.** To make more close, compact, or dense; to compress or concentrate into a smaller compass; to consolidate; to abridge; to epitomize.

In what shape they choose,
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure. *Milton.*

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula, dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

2. (*Chem. & Physics*) To reduce into another and denser form, as by cold or pressure; as, to *condense* gas into a liquid form, or steam into water.

Condensed milk, milk reduced to the consistence of very thick cream by evaporation (usually with addition of sugar) for preservation and transportation. — **Condensing engine**, a steam engine in which the steam is condensed after having exerted its force on the piston.

Syn. — To compress; contract; crowd; thicken; concentrate; abridge; epitomize; reduce.

Con-dense′, *v. i.* **1.** To become more compact; to be reduced into a denser form.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer.*

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) To combine or unite (as two chemical substances) with or without separation of some unimportant side products. (*b*) To undergo polymerization.

Con-dense′, *a.* [L. *condensus.*] Condensed; compact; dense. [*R.*]

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

Con-dens′er (kŏn-dĕn′sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, condenses.

2. (*Physics*) (*a*) An instrument for condensing air or other elastic fluids, consisting of a cylinder having a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent its escape. (*b*) An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction between conducting plates separated by a nonconducting plate.

(*c*) A lens or mirror, usually of short focal distance, used to concentrate light upon an object.

3. (*Chem.*) An apparatus for receiving and condensing the volatile products of distillation to a liquid or solid form, by cooling.

4. (*Steam Engine*) An apparatus, separate from the cylinder, in which the exhaust steam is condensed by the action of cold water or air. See *Illust.* of STEAM ENGINE.

Achromatic condenser (*Optics*), an achromatic lens used as a condenser. — **Bull's-eye condenser,** *or* **Bull's-eye** (*Optics*), a lens of short focal distance used for concentrating rays of light. — **Injection condenser,** a vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water. — **Surface condenser,** an apparatus for condensing steam, especially the exhaust of a steam engine, by bringing it into contact with metallic surfaces cooled by water or air.

Con-den'si-ble (kŏn-dĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed; as, a gas *condensible* to a liquid by cold.

Cond'er (kŏn'dẽr), *n.* [From COND.] One who watches shoals of fish; a balker. See BALKER.

Con'de-scend' (kŏn'dẽ-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDESCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDESCENDING.] [F. *condescendre*, LL. *condescendere*, fr. L. *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] **1.** To stoop or descend; to let one's self down; to yield; to submit; to waive the privileges of rank or dignity; to accommodate one's self to an inferior. "*Condescend* to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16.

Can they think me so broken, so debased
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

Often used ironically, implying an assumption of superiority.

Those who thought they were honoring me by *condescending* to address a few words to me. *F. W. Robinson.*

2. To consent. [*Obs.*]

All parties willingly *condescended* hereunto. *R. Carew.*

Syn. — To yield; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.

Con'de-scend'ence (-sĕn'dens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *conde-*
Con'de-scend'en-cy (-den-sy), } *scendance.*] Condescension. [*Obs.*]

Con'de-scend'ing-ly (-dĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a condescending manner. *Atterbury.*

Con'de-scen'sion (kŏn'dẽ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condescensio.*] The act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior; courtesy toward inferiors.

It forbids pride . . . and commands humility, modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Such a dignity and *condescension* . . . as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Syn. — Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Con'de-scent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* [Cf. CONDESCEND, DESCENT.] An act of condescension. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN, and cf. DIGNE.] **1.** Worthy; suitable; deserving; fit. [*Obs.*]

Condign and worthy praise. *Udall.*

Herself of all that rule she deemed most *condign*. *Spenser.*

2. Deserved; adequate; suitable to the fault or crime. "*Condign* censure." *Milman.*

Unless it were a bloody murderer . . .
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shak.*

Con-dig'ni-ty (kŏn-dĭg'nĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *condignité.*] (*Scholastic Theol.*) Merit, acquired by works, which can claim reward on the score of general benevolence.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull.*

Con-dign'ly (-dīn'lỹ), *adv.* According to merit.

Con-dign'ness, *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

Con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire.* See CONDITE.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Con'dis-ci'ple (kŏn'dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] A schoolfellow; a fellow-student. [*R.*]

Con'dite (kŏn'dĭt), *a.* [L. *conditus*, p. p. of *condire* to preserve, pickle, season. See RECONDITE.] Preserved; pickled. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Con-dite' (kŏn-dīt'), *v. t.* To pickle; to preserve; as, to *condite* pears, quinces, etc. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* (better *condicio*) agreement, compact, condition; *con-* + a root signifying to *show*, *point out*, akin to *dicere* to say, *dicare* to proclaim, dedicate. See TEACH, TOKEN.]

1. Mode or state of being; state or situation with regard to external circumstances or influences, or to physical or mental integrity, health, strength, etc.; predicament; rank; position; estate.

I am in my *condition*
A prince, Miranda; I do think, a king. *Shak.*

And O, what man's *condition* can be worse
Than his whom plenty starves and blessings curse? *Cowley.*

The new *conditions* of life. *Darwin.*

2. Essential quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. Temperament; disposition; character. [*Obs.*]

The *condition* of a saint and the complexion of a devil. *Shak.*

4. That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else; that which is requisite in order that something else should take effect; an essential qualification; stipulation; terms specified.

I had as lief take her dowry with this *condition*, to be whipped at the high cross every morning. *Shak.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. (*Law*) A clause in a contract, or agreement, which has for its object to suspend, to defeat, or in some way to modify, the principal obligation; or, in case of a will, to suspend, revoke, or modify a devise or bequest. It is also the case of a future uncertain event, which may or may not happen, and on the occurrence or non-occurrence of which, the accomplishment, rescission, or modification of an obligation or testamentary disposition is made to depend. *Blount. Tomlins. Bouvier. Wharton.*

Equation of condition. (*Math.*) See under EQUATION. — **On** *or* **Upon condition (that),** used for *if* in introducing conditional sentences. "*Upon condition* thou wilt swear to pay him tribute . . . thou shalt be placed as viceroy under him." *Shak.* — **Conditions of sale,** the terms on which it is proposed to sell property by auction; also, the instrument containing or expressing these terms.

Syn. — State; situation; circumstances; station; case; mode; plight; predicament; stipulation; qualification; requisite; article; provision; arrangement. See STATE.

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDITIONED (-dĭsh'ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDITIONING.]

1. To make terms; to stipulate.

Pay me back my credit,
And I'll *condition* with ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Metaph.*) To impose upon an object those relations or conditions without which knowledge and thought are alleged to be impossible.

To think of a thing is to *condition*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-di'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *conditionare.* See CONDITION, *n.*] **1.** To invest with, or limit by, conditions; to burden or qualify by a condition; to impose or be imposed as the condition of.

Seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow *conditioning* their march. *Tennyson.*

2. To contract; to stipulate; to agree.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. (*U. S. Colleges*) To put under conditions; to require to pass a new examination or to make up a specified study, as a condition of remaining in one's class or in college; as, to *condition* a student who has failed in some branch of study.

4. To test or assay, as silk (to ascertain the proportion of moisture it contains). *McElrath.*

Con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* [L. *conditionalis.*] **1.** Containing, implying, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; as, a *conditional* promise.

Every covenant of God with man . . . may justly be made (as in fact it is made) with this *conditional* punishment annexed and declared. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. (*Gram. & Logic*) Expressing a condition or supposition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense.

A *conditional* proposition is one which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another. *Whately.*

The words hypothetical and *conditional* may be . . . used synonymously. *J. S. Mill.*

Con-di'tion-al, *n.* **1.** A limitation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A conditional word, mode, or proposition.

Disjunctives may be turned into *conditionals*. *L. H. Atwater.*

Con-di'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

Con-di'tion-al-ly (-*al*-lỹ), *adv.* In a conditional manner; subject to a condition or conditions; not absolutely or positively. *Shak.*

Con-di'tion-ate (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăt), *a.* [LL. *conditionatus*, p. p. See CONDITION, *v. t.*] Conditional. [*Obs.*]

Barak's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*. *Bp. Hall.*

Con-di'tion-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* **1.** To qualify by conditions; to regulate. [*Obs.*]

2. To put under conditions; to render conditional.

Con-di'tioned (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* **1.** Surrounded; circumstanced; in a certain state or condition, as of property or health; as, a well *conditioned* man.

The best *conditioned* and unwearied spirit. *Shak.*

2. Having, or known under or by, conditions or relations; not independent; not absolute.

Under these, thought is possible only in the *conditioned* interval. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-di'tion-ly, *adv.* Conditionally. [*Obs.*]

Con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CONDITORIES (-rĭz). [L. *conditorium*, fr. *condere* to hide. See RECONDITE.] A repository for holding things; a hiding place.

Con-dog' (kŏn-dŏg'; 115), *v. i.* [A punning corruption of *concur.*] To concur; to agree. [*Burlesque*]

☞ This word appears in early dictionaries as a synonym for the word *agree*; thus, "Agree; concurre, cohere, *condog*, condescend." *Cockeram.*

Con-do'la-to-ry (kŏn-dō'lá-tō-rỹ), *a.* Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

Con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDOLED (-dōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDOLING.] [L. *condolere*; *con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve. See DOLEFUL.] To express sympathetic sorrow; to grieve in sympathy; — followed by *with*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you. *Sir W. Temple.*

Con-dole', *v. t.* To lament or grieve over. [*R.*]

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance. *Milton.*

Con-dole'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Condolence. "A pitiful *condolement*." *Milton.*

2. Sorrow; mourning; lamentation. *Shak.*

Con-do'lence (kŏn-dō'lens), *n.* [Cf. F. *condoléance.*] Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

Their congratulations and their *condolences*. *Steele.*

A special mission of *condolence*. *Macaulay.*

Con-dol'er (kŏn-dō'lẽr), *n.* One who condoles.

Con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condonatio* a giving away.] **1.** The act of condoning or pardoning.

2. (*Law*) Forgiveness, either express or implied, by a husband of his wife or by a wife of her husband, for a breach of marital duty, as adultery, with an implied condition that the offense shall not be repeated. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDONED (-dōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDONING.] [L. *condonare*, *-donatum*, to give up, remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give. See DONATE.] **1.** To pardon; to forgive.

A fraud which he had either concocted or *condoned*. *W. Black.*

It would have been magnanimous in the men then in power to have overlooked all these things, and, *condoning* the politics, to have rewarded the poetry of Burns. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. (*Law*) To pardon; to overlook the offense of; esp., to forgive for a violation of the marriage vow; — said of either the husband or the wife.

Con'dor (kŏn'dŏr), *n.* [Sp. *condor*, fr. Peruvian *cuntur.*] (*Zoöl.*) A very large bird of the Vulture family (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

Condor.

‖ **Con'dot-tie're** (kŏn'dŏt-tyâ'rā), *n.*; *pl.* CONDOTTIERI (-rē). [It., captain.] A military adventurer of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party in any contest.

Con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDUCING.] [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, hire; *con-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. CONDUCT, *n.*, COND.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable or desirable result; to contribute; — usually followed by *to* or *toward*.

He was sensible how much such a union would *conduce* to the happiness of both. *Macaulay.*

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood. *Shak.*

Syn. — To contribute; aid; assist; tend; subserve.

Con-duce', *v. t.* To conduct; to lead; to guide. [*Obs.*]

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con-du'cent (kŏn-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *conducens*, p. pr.] Conducive; tending.

Conducent to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud.*

Con-du'ci-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being conducible; conducibleness. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Con-du'ci-ble (kŏn-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Conducive; tending; contributing. *Bacon.*

All his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

Con-du'ci-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being conducible.

Con-du'ci-bly, *adv.* In a manner to promote. [*R.*]

Con-du'cive (kŏn-dū'sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive; tending to promote.

However *conducive* to the good of our country. *Addison.*

Con-du'cive-ness, *n.* The quality of conducing.

Con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. L. *conductus*, p. p. of *conducere*. See CONDUCE, and cf. CONDUIT.] **1.** The act or method of conducting; guidance; management.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs. *Ld. Brougham.*

2. Skillful guidance or management; generalship.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

Attacked the Spaniards . . . with great impetuosity, but with so little *conduct*, that his forces were totally routed. *Robertson.*

3. Convoy; escort; guard; guide. [*Archaic*]

I will be your *conduct*. *B. Jonson.*

In my *conduct* shall your ladies come. *Shak.*

4. That which carries or conveys anything; a channel; a conduit; an instrument. [*Obs.*]

Although thou hast been *conduct* of my shame. *Shak.*

5. The manner of guiding or carrying one's self; personal deportment; mode of action; behavior.

All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury. *Macaulay.*

What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well designed, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryden.*

6. Plot; action; construction; manner of development.

The book of Job, in *conduct* and diction. *Macaulay.*

Conduct money (*Naut.*), a portion of a seaman's wages retained till the end of his engagement, and paid over only if his conduct has been satisfactory.

Syn. — Behavior; carriage; deportment; demeanor; bearing; management; guidance. See BEHAVIOR.

Con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDUCTING.] [See CONDUCT, *n.*] **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe. *Milton.*

2. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to manage; to carry on; as, to *conduct* the affairs of a kingdom.

Little skilled in the art of *conducting* a siege. *Prescott.*

3. To behave; — with the reflexive; as, he *conducted* himself well.

4. (*Physics*) To serve as a medium for conveying; to transmit, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

5. (*Mus.*) To direct, as the leader in the performance of a musical composition.

Con-duct', *v. i.* **1.** To act as a conductor (as of heat, electricity, etc.); to carry.

2. To conduct one's self; to behave. [*U. S.*]

Con-duct'i-bil'i-ty (kŏn-dŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *conductibilité.*] **1.** Capability of being conducted; as, the *conductibility* of heat or electricity.

2. Conductivity; capacity for receiving and transmitting.

Con-duct'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conducted.

Con-duc'tion (kŏn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conductio* a bringing together: cf. F. *conduction.*] **1.** The act of leading or guiding. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. The act of training up. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Physics*) Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor; also, conductivity.

[The] communication [of heat] from one body to another when they are in contact, or through a homogeneous body from particle to particle, constitutes *conduction.* *Amer. Cyc.*

Con-duct'ive (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting; as, the *conductive* tissue of a pistil.

The ovarian walls . . . are seen to be distinctly *conductive.* *Goodale (Gray's Bot.).*

Con'duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc.; as, the *conductivity* of a nerve.

Thermal conductivity (*Physics*), the quantity of heat that passes in unit time through unit area of plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree. *J. D. Everett.* — **Thermometric conductivity** (*Physics*), the thermal conductivity when the unit of heat employed is the heat required to raise unit volume of the substance one degree.

Con-duct'or (kŏn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [LL., a carrier, transporter, L., a lessee.] **1.** One who, or that which, conducts; a leader; a commander; a guide; a manager; a director.

Zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. One in charge of a public conveyance, as of a railroad train or a street car. [*U. S.*]

3. (*Mus.*) The leader or director of an orchestra or chorus.

4. (*Physics*) A substance or body capable of being a medium for the transmission of certain forces, esp. heat or electricity; specifically, a lightning rod.

5. (*Surg.*) A grooved sound or staff used for directing instruments, as lithontriptic forceps, etc.; a director.

6. (*Arch.*) Same as LEADER.

Prime conductor (*Elec.*), the largest conductor of an electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the electricity.

Con-duct'o-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *conductorius.*] Having the property of conducting. [*R.*]

Con-duct'ress (kŏn-dŭk'trĕs), *n.* A woman who leads or directs; a directress.

Con'duit (kŏn'dĭt *or* kŭn'dĭt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit. See CONDUCT.] **1.** A pipe, canal, channel, or passage for conveying water or fluid.

All the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

This is the fountain of all those bitter waters, of which, through a hundred different *conduits*, we have drunk. *Burke.*

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A structure forming a reservoir for water. *Oxf. Gloss.* (*b*) A narrow passage for private communication.

Con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, p. p. of *conduplicare.* See DUPLICATE.] (*Bot.*) Folded lengthwise along the midrib, the upper face being within; — said of leaves or petals in vernation or æstivation.

Con-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling together or folding; a duplication. [*R.*]

Con'du-ran'go (kŏn'dŭ-răn'gō), *n.* (*Med.*) See CUNDURANGO.

Con-dur'rite (kŏn-dŭr'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of the mineral domeykite, or copper arsenide, from the Condurra mine in Cornwall, England.

Con'dy-lar (kŏn'dĭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a condyle.

Condylar foramen (*Anat.*), a foramen in front of each condyle of the occipital bone; — sometimes called the *anterior condylar foramen* when a second, or posterior, foramen is present behind the condyle, as often happens in man.

Con'dyle (kŏn'dĭl *or* -dīl), *n.* [L. *condylus* knuckle, joint, Gr. κόνδυλος: cf. F. *condyle.*] (*Anat.*) A bony prominence; particularly, an eminence at the end of a bone bearing a rounded articular surface; — sometimes applied also to a concave articular surface.

Con'dy-loid (-dĭ-loid), *a.* [*Condyle* + *-oid*: cf. F. *condyloïde.*] (*Anat.*) Shaped like or pertaining to a condyle.

‖ **Con'dy-lo'ma** (-lō'mȧ), ‖ **Con'dy-lome** (-lōm), } *n.; pl.* L. CONDYLOMATA (-lō'mȧ-tȧ *or* -lŏm'ȧ-tȧ), E. CONDYLOMES (-lōmz). [NL. *condyloma*, fr. Gr. κονδύλωμα, from κόνδυλος knuckle. See -OMA.] (*Med.*) A wartlike new growth on the outer skin or adjoining mucous membrane.

☞ There are two kinds of condylomata, the pointed and the broad, the latter being of syphilitic origin.

Con-dyl'o-pod (kŏn-dĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle (or joint) + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) An arthropod.

Cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus* cone (in sense 1), Gr. κῶνος; akin to Skr. *çana* whetstone, L. *cuneus* wedge, and prob. to E. *hone.* See HONE, *n.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A solid of the form described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of the sides adjacent to the right angle; — called also a *right cone.* More generally, any solid having a vertical point and bounded by a surface which is described by a straight line always passing through that vertical point; a solid having a circle for its base and tapering to a point or vertex.

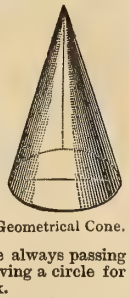

Geometrical Cone.

2. Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone; as, a volcanic *cone*, a collection of scoriæ around the crater of a volcano, usually heaped up in a conical form.

Now had Night measured with her shadowy *cone*
Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault. *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) The fruit or strobile of the *Coniferæ*, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, each one of which has one or two seeds at its base.

Cone of Italian Pine. ¼

4. (*Zoöl.*) A shell of the genus *Conus*, having a conical form.

Cone Shell (*Conus marmoreus*). (⅔)

Cone of rays (*Opt.*), the pencil of rays of light which proceed from a radiant point to a given surface, as that of a lens, or conversely. — **Cone pulley.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Oblique** *or* **Scalene cone**, a cone of which the axis is inclined to the plane of its base. — **Right cone.** See 1st CONE, 1.

Cone (kōn), *v. t.* To render cone-shaped; to bevel like the circular segment of a cone; as, to *cone* the tires of car wheels.

Cone'-in-cone' (kōn'ĭn-kōn'), *a.* (*Geol.*) Consisting of a series of parallel cones, each made up of many concentric cones closely packed together; — said of a kind of structure sometimes observed in sedimentary rocks.

Co-ne'ine (kō-nē'ĭn *or* kō'nē-ĭn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) See CONINE.

Co'ne-pate (kō'nē-pāt), } *n.* [Mexican *conepatl* and
Co'ne-patl (-pät'l), } *epatl.*] (*Zoöl.*) The skunk.

Cone' pul'ley (kōn' pụl'ȳ). A pulley for driving machines, etc., having two or more parts or steps of different diameters; a pulley having a conical shape.

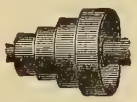

Cone Pulley, with steps.

Co'ney (kō'nȳ *or* kŭn'y), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A rabbit. See CONY.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fish. See CONY.

Con'fab (kŏn'făb), *n.* [Contr. from *confabulation.*] Familiar talk or conversation. [*Colloq.*]

Con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ŭ-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFABULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFABULATING.] [L. *confabulatus*, p. p. of *confabulari*, to converse together; *con-* + *fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula.* See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no. *Cowper.*

Con-fab'u-la'tion (kŏn-făb'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, as fire in winter. *Burton.*

Con-fab'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of the nature of familiar talk; in the form of a dialogue. *Weever.*

Con'fa-lon (kŏn'fȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F. See GONFALON.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a fraternity of seculars, also called *Penitents.*

Con-far're-a'tion (kŏn-făr'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, fr. *confarreare* to marry; *con-* + *farreum* (sc. *libum* cake) a spelt cake, fr. *farreus* made of spelt, fr. *far* a sort of grain.] (*Antiq.*) A form of marriage among the Romans, in which an offering of bread was made, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses.

Con-fat'ed (kŏn-fā'tĕd), *p. a.* Fated or decreed with something else. [*R.*] *A. Tucker.*

Con-fect' (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFECTING.] [L. *confectus*, p. p. of *conficere* to prepare. See COMFIT.] **1.** To prepare, as sweetmeats; to make a confection of. [*Obs.*]

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia. *W. Browne.*

2. To construct; to form; to mingle or mix. [*Obs.*]

Of this were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

[My joys] are still *confected* with some fears. *Stirling.*

Con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), *n.* A comfit; a confection. [*Obs.*]

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects.* *Harvey.*

Con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *confectio.*] **1.** A composition of different materials. [*Obs.*]

A new *confection* of mold. *Bacon.*

2. A preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Certain *confections* . . . are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon.*

3. A composition of drugs. *Shak.*

4. (*Med.*) A soft solid made by incorporating a medicinal substance or substances with sugar, syrup, or honey.

☞ The pharmacopœias formerly made a distinction between *conserves* (made of fresh vegetable substances and sugar) and *electuaries* (medicinal substances combined with sirup or honey), but the distinction is now abandoned and all are called *confections.*

Con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *confectionarius* a pharmacist.] A confectioner. [*Obs.*]

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks. 1 *Sam.* viii. 13.

Con-fec'tion-a-ry, *a.* Prepared as a confection.

The biscuit or *confectionary* plum. *Cowper.*

Con-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A compounder. [*Obs.*]

Canidia Neapolitana was *confectioner* of unguents. *Haywood.*

2. One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

Con-fec'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ȳ *or* -ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Sweetmeats, in general; things prepared and sold by a confectioner; confections; candies.

2. A place where candies, sweetmeats, and similar things are made or sold.

Con-fec'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

Con-fec'ture (-tūr), *n.* Same as CONFITURE. [*Obs.*]

Con-fed'er (kŏn-fĕd'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *confédérer.* See CONFEDERATE.] To confederate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. North.*

Con-fed'er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd'ẽr-ȧ-sȳ), *n.; pl.* CONFEDERACIES (-sĭz). [From CONFEDERATE, *a.*] **1.** A league or compact between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or common action; alliance.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*
He hath heard of our *confederacy.* *Shak.*
Virginia promoted a *confederacy.* *Bancroft.*

2. The persons, bodies, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

The Grecian commonwealth, . . . the most heroic *confederacy* that ever existed. *Harris.*
Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him. *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*) A combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. See CONSPIRACY.

Syn. — League; covenant; compact; alliance; association; union; combination; coalition; confederation.

Con-fed'er-ate (-ȧt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus*, p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus* league, compact. See FEDERAL.] **1.** United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; banded together; allied.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak.*

2. (*Amer. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to the government of the eleven Southern States of the United States which (1860–1865) attempted to establish an independent nation styled the Confederate States of America; as, the *Confederate* congress; *Confederate* money.

Con-fed'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One who is united with others in a league; a person or a nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; also, an accomplice in a bad sense.

He found some of his *confederates* in gaol. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Amer. Hist.*) A name designating an adherent to the cause of the States which attempted to withdraw from the Union (1860–1865).

Con-fed'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFEDERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFEDERATING (-ā'tĭng).] To unite in a league or confederacy; to ally.

With these the Piercies them *confederate.* *Daniel.*

Con-fed'er-ate, *v. i.* To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; to band together.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate.* *South.*

Con-fed'er-a'ter (-ā'tẽr), *n.* A confederate.

Con-fed'er-a'tion (kŏn-fĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confoederatio*: cf. F. *confédération.*] **1.** The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves. *Bacon.*
This was no less than a political *confederation* of the colonies of New England. *Palfrey.*

2. The parties that are confederated, considered as a unit; a confederacy.

Articles of confederation. See under ARTICLE.

Con-fed'er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv *or* -ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederation.

Con-fed'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* A confederate. *Grafton.*

Con-fer' (kŏn-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFERRING.] [L. *conferre* to bring together, contribute, consult; *con-* + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conférer.* See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To bring together for comparison; to compare. [*Obs.*]

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

2. To grant as a possession; to bestow.

The public marks of honor and reward
Conferred upon me. *Milton.*

3. To contribute; to conduce. [*Obs.*]

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanvill.*

Con-fer', *v. i.* To have discourse; to consult; to compare views; to deliberate.

Festus, when he had *conferred* with the council, answered. *Acts* xxv. 12.
You shall hear us *confer* of this. *Shak.*

Syn. — To counsel; advise; discourse; converse.

Con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fẽr-ē'), *n.* [Cf. REFEREE.] **1.** One who is conferred with, or who takes part in a conference; as, the *conferees* on the part of the Senate.

2. One upon whom something is conferred.

Con'fer-ence (kŏn'fẽr-ens), *n.* [F. *conférence.* See CONFER.] **1.** The act of comparing two or more things together; comparison. [*Obs.*]

Helps and furtherances which . . . the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

2. The act of consulting together formally; serious conversation or discussion; interchange of views.

Nor with such free and friendly *conference*
As he hath used of old. *Shak.*

3. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or an interchange of opinions.

4. A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them.

5. (*Methodist Church*) A stated meeting of preachers and others, invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters.

6. A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; the district in which such churches are.

Conference meeting, a meeting for conference. Specifically, a meeting conducted (usually) by laymen, for conference and prayer. [*U. S.*] — **Conference room**, a room for conference and prayer, and for the pastor's less formal addresses. [*U. S.*]

Con'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shȧl), *a.* Relating to conference. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

Con-fer'ra-ble (kŏn-fẽr'rȧ-b'l *or* -fẽr'rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conferred.

Con'fer-ree' (kŏn'fẽr-rē'), *n.* Same as CONFEREE.

Con-fer'rer (kŏn-fĕr'rĕr), *n.* **1.** One who confers; one who converses. *Johnson.*

2. One who bestows; a giver.

Con'fer-ru'mi-nate (kŏn'fĕr-ru'mĭ-nāt), } *a.* [L. *con-*
Con'fer-ru'mi-na'ted (-ru'mĭ-nā'tĕd), } *ferruminare* to cement. See FERRUMINATE.] (*Bot.*) Closely united by the coalescence, or sticking together, of contiguous faces, as in the case of the cotyledons of the live-oak acorn.

‖ **Con-fer'va** (kŏn-fĕr'vȧ), *n.; pl.* CONFERVÆ (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant. See COMFREY.] (*Bot.*) Any unbranched, slender, green plant of the fresh-water algæ. The word is frequently used in a wider sense.

Con-fer-va'ceous (kŏn'fĕr-vā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to the confervæ.

Con-fer'void (kŏn-fĕr'void), *a.* [*Conferva* + *-oid.*] Like, or related to, the confervæ. *Loudon.*

Con-fer'vous (-vŭs), *a.* Pertaining to confervæ; consisting of, or resembling, the confervæ.

Yon exiguous pool's *confervous* scum. *O. W. Holmes.*

Con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFESSED (-fĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFESSING.] [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri* to confess; *con-* + *fateri* to confess; akin to *fari* to speak. See 2d BAN, FAME.]

1. To make acknowledgment or avowal in a matter pertaining to one's self; to acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt.

And there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect that none of them have mentioned. *Addison.*

2. To acknowledge faith in; to profess belief in.

Whosoever, therefore, shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess*, also, before my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32.

For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit; but the Pharisees *confess* both. *Acts* xxiii. 8.

3. To admit as true; to assent to; to acknowledge, as after a previous doubt, denial, or concealment.

I never gave it him. Send for him hither,
And let him *confess* a truth. *Shak.*

As I *confess* it needs must be. *Tennyson.*

As an actor *confessed* without rival to shine. *Goldsmith.*

4. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) To make known or acknowledge, as one's sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution; — sometimes followed by the reflexive pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took an opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

(*b*) To hear or receive such confession; — said of a priest.

He . . . heard mass, and the prince, his son, with him, and the most part of his company were *confessed*. *Ld. Berners.*

5. To disclose or reveal, as an effect discloses its cause; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold. *Pope.*

Syn. — Admit; grant; concede; avow; own; assent; recognize; prove; exhibit; attest. — To CONFESS, ACKNOWLEDGE, AVOW. *Acknowledge* is opposed to *conceal*. We *acknowledge* what we feel must or ought to be made known. (See ACKNOWLEDGE.) *Avow* is opposed to *withhold*. We *avow* when we make an open and public declaration as against obloquy or opposition; as, to *avow* one's principles; to *avow* one's participation in some act. *Confess* is opposed to *deny*. We *confess* (in the ordinary sense of the word) what we feel to have been wrong; as, to *confess* one's errors or faults. We sometimes use *confess* and *acknowledge* when there is no admission of our being in the wrong; as, this, I *confess*, is my opinion; I *acknowledge* I have always thought so; but in these cases we mean simply to imply that others may perhaps *think* us in the wrong, and hence we use the words by way of deference to their opinions. It was in this way that the early Christians were led to use the Latin *confiteor* and *confessio fidei* to denote the public declaration of their faith in Christianity; and hence the corresponding use in English of the verb *confess* and the noun *confession*.

Con-fess', *v. i.* **1.** To make confession; to disclose sins or faults, or the state of the conscience.

Every tongue shall *confess* to God. *Rom.* xiv. 11.

2. To acknowledge; to admit; to concede.

But since
(And I *confess* with right) you think me bound. *Tennyson.*

Con-fess'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *confessant.*] One who confesses to a priest. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-fess'a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *n.* [LL. *confessarius.*] One who makes a confession. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Con-fess'ed-ly (-fĕs'ĕd-lў), *adv.* By confession; without denial. [Written also *confestly.*]

Con-fess'er (-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a confession.

Con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *confession*, L. *confessio.*] **1.** Acknowledgment; avowal, especially in a matter pertaining to one's self; the admission of a debt, obligation, or crime.

With a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak.*

2. Acknowledgment of belief; profession of one's faith. With the mouth *confession* is made unto salvation. *Rom.* x. 10.

3. (*Eccl.*) The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest in order to obtain sacramental absolution.

Auricular *confession*, . . . or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution. *Hallam.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission to membership of a church; a confession of faith.

5. (*Law*) An admission by a party to whom an act is imputed, in relation to such act. A judicial confession settles the issue to which it applies; an extrajudicial confession may be explained or rebutted. *Wharton.*

Confession and avoidance (*Law*), a mode of pleading in which the party confesses the facts as stated by his adversary, but alleges some new matter by way of avoiding the legal effect claimed for them. *Mozley & W.* — **Confession of faith**, a formulary containing the articles of faith; a creed. — **General confession**, the confession of sins made by a number of persons in common, as in public prayer. — **Westminster Confession.** See *Westminster Assembly*, under ASSEMBLY.

Con-fes'sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-*al*), *n.* [F. *confessional.*] The recess, seat, or inclosed place, where a priest sits to hear confessions; often a small structure furnished with a seat for the priest and with a window or aperture so that the penitent who is outside may whisper into the priest's ear without being seen by him or heard by others.

Con-fes'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a confession of faith.

Confessional equality, equality before the law of persons confessing different creeds.

Con-fes'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) An exaggerated estimate of the importance of giving full assent to any particular formula of the Christian faith. *Schaff.*

Con-fes'sion-al-ist, *n.* A priest hearing, or sitting to hear, confession. [*R.*] *Boucher.*

Con-fes'sion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *n.* [LL. *confessionarium.*] A confessional. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Con-fes'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession; as, a *confessionary* litany.

Con-fes'sion-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *confessioniste.*] One professing a certain faith. *Bp. Montagu.*

Con-fess'or (kŏn-fĕs'ẽr; 277), *n.* [OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur*, fr. L. & LL. *confessor.*] **1.** One who confesses; one who acknowledges a fault, or the truth of a charge, at the risk of suffering; specifically, one who confesses himself a follower of Christ and endures persecution for his faith.

He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a *confessor*. *Latham.*

Our religion which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon.*

2. A priest who hears the confessions of others and is authorized to grant them absolution.

Con-fess'or-ship, *n.* The act or state of suffering persecution for religious faith.

Our duty to contend even to *confessorship*. *J. H. Newman.*

Con-fest'ly (kŏn-fĕst'lў), *adv.* See CONFESSEDLY.

Con'fi-dant' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'; 277), *n. masc.* } [F. *confi-*
Con'fi-dante' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'; 277), *n. fem.* } *dent, confidente*, formerly also spelt *confidant, confidante*. See CONFIDE, and cf. CONFIDENT.] One to whom secrets, especially those relating to affairs of love, are confided or intrusted; a confidential or bosom friend.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confidant* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

Con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p* CONFIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFIDING.] [L. *confidere; con-* + *fidere* to trust. See FAITH, and cf. AFFIANCE.] To put faith (*in*); to repose confidence; to trust; — usually followed by *in;* as, the prince *confides* in his ministers.

By thy command I rise or fall,
In thy protection I *confide*. *Byron.*

Judge before friendships, then *confide* till death. *Young.*

Con-fide', *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge; to commit to one's keeping; — followed by *to*.

Congress may . . . *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States. *Story.*

Con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *confidentia* firm trust in, self-confidence: cf. F. *confidence.*] **1.** The act of confiding, trusting, or putting faith in; trust; reliance; belief; — formerly followed by *of*, now commonly by *in*.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay.*

2. That in which faith is put or reliance had.

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*. *Prov.* iii. 26.

3. The state of mind characterized by one's reliance on himself, or his circumstances; a feeling of self-sufficiency; such assurance as leads to a feeling of security; self-reliance; — often with *self* prefixed.

Your wisdom is consumed in *confidence;*
Do not go forth to-day. *Shak.*

But *confidence* then bore thee on, secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

4. Private conversation; (*pl.*) secrets shared; as, there were *confidences* between them.

Sir, I desire some *confidence* with you. *Shak.*

Confidence game, any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of the confidence reposed by the victim in the swindler. — **Confidence man**, a swindler. — **To take into one's confidence**, to admit to a knowledge of one's feelings, purposes, or affairs.

Syn. — Trust; assurance; expectation; hope.

Con'fi-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *confidens, -entis*, p. pr. Cf. CONFIDANT.] **1.** Assured beyond doubt; having full confidence or belief; sure

I am *confident* that very much may be done. *Boyle.*

2. Trustful; without fear or suspicion; frank; unreserved.

Be *confident* to speak, Northumberland;
We three are but thyself. *Shak.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

3. Having self-reliance; bold; undaunted.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight. *Shak.*

4. Having an excess of assurance; bold to a fault; dogmatical; impudent; presumptuous.

The fool rageth and is *confident*. *Prov.* xiv. 16.

5. Giving occasion for confidence. [*R.*]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con'fi-dent, *n.* See CONFIDANT. *South. Dryden.*

Con'fi-den'tial (kŏn'fĭ-dĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *confidentiel.*] **1.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trusted in; trustworthy; as, a *confidential* servant or clerk.

2. Communicated in confidence; secret. "*Confidential* messages." *Burke.*

Confidential communication. (*Law*) See *Privileged communication*, under PRIVILEGED. — **Confidential creditors**, those whose claims are of such a character that they are entitled to be paid before other creditors. — **Confidential debts**, debts incurred for borrowed money, and regarded as having a claim to be paid before other debts. *McElrath.*

Con'fi-den'tial-ly (kŏn'fĭ-dĕn'shal-lў), *adv.* In confidence; in reliance on secrecy.

Con'fi-dent-ly (kŏn'fĭ-dent-lў), *adv.* With confidence; with strong assurance; positively.

Con'fi-dent-ness, *n.* The quality of being confident.

Con-fid'er (kŏn-fī'dẽr), *n.* One who confides.

Con-fid'ing, *a.* That confides; trustful; unsuspicious. — **Con-fid'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-fid'ing-ness**, *n.*

Con-fig'ur-ate (kŏn-fĭg'ūr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *configuratus*, p. p. of *configurare* to form from or after; *con-* + *figurare* to form, *figura* form. See FIGURE.] To take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure; to agree with a pattern.

Known by the name of uniformity;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate
And the whole fabric doth *configurate*. *Jordan.*

Con-fig'u-ra'tion (kŏn-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *configuratio.*] **1.** Form, as depending on the relative disposition of the parts of a thing; shape; figure.

It is the variety of *configurations* [of the mouth] . . . which gives birth and origin to the several vowels. *Harris.*

2. (*Astrol.*) Relative position or aspect of the planets; the face of the horoscope, according to the relative positions of the planets at any time.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

Con-fig'ure (kŏn-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFIGURED (-ūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFIGURING.] [L. *configurare:* cf. F. *configurer*. See CONFIGURATE.] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. *Bentley.*

Con-fin'a-ble (kŏn-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confined, restricted, or limited.

Not *confinable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall.*

Con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFINED (-fīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFINING.] [F. *confiner* to border upon, LL. *confinare* to set bounds to; *con-* + *finis* boundary, end. See FINAL, FINISH.] To restrain within limits; to restrict; to limit; to bound; to shut up; to inclose; to keep close.

Now let not nature's hand
Keep the wild flood *confined!* let order die! *Shak.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

To be confined, to be in childbed.

Syn. — To bound; limit; restrain; imprison; immure; inclose; circumscribe; restrict.

Con'fine (kŏn'fīn *or* kŏn-fīn'; 277), *v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border; to lie contiguous; to touch; — followed by *on* or *with*. [*Obs.*]

Where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton.*

Betwixt heaven and earth and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

Con'fine (kŏn'fīn), *n.* **1.** Common boundary; border; limit; — used chiefly in the plural.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea. *Locke.*

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world. *Milton.*

On the *confines* of the city and the Temple. *Macaulay.*

2. Apartment; place of restraint; prison. [*Obs.*]

Confines, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*

The extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his *confine*. *Shak.*

Con'fine'less (kŏn'fīn'lĕs *or* kŏn-fīn'-), *a.* Without limitation or end; boundless. *Shak.*

Con-fine'ment (kŏn-fīn'ment), *n.* **1.** Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty; seclusion.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by childbirth; lying-in.

Con-fin'er (kŏn-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, limits or restrains.

Con'fi'ner (kŏn'fī'nẽr *or* kŏn-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who lives on confines, or near the border of a country; a borderer; a near neighbor. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil, and oft 'scape tyrants' hands. *Daniel.*

Con-fin'i-ty (kŏn-fĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *confinité.*] Community of limits; contiguity. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Con-firm' (kŏn-fẽrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFIRMED (-fẽrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFIRMING.] [OE. *confermen, confirmen*, OF. *confermer*, F. *confirmer*, fr. L. *confirmare; con-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; to add strength to; to establish; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*

And *confirmed* the same unto Jacob for a law. *Ps.* cv. 10.

2. To strengthen in judgment or purpose.

Confirmed, then, I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*

3. To give new assurance of the truth of; to render certain; to verify; to corroborate; as, to *confirm* a rumor.

Your eyes shall witness and *confirm* my tale. *Pope.*

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*

4. To render valid by formal assent; to complete by a necessary sanction; to ratify; as, to *confirm* the appointment of an official; the Senate *confirms* a treaty.

That treaty so prejudicial ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

5. (*Eccl.*) To administer the rite of confirmation to. See CONFIRMATION, 3.

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond.*

Syn. — To strengthen; corroborate; substantiate; establish; fix; ratify; settle; verify; assure.

Con-firm'a-ble (kŏn-fĕrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be confirmed.

Con-firm'ance (-ans), *n.* Confirmation. [*Obs.*]

Con'fir-ma'tion (kŏn'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *confirmation*, L. *confirmatio.*] **1.** The act of confirming or strengthening; the act of establishing, ratifying, or sanctioning; as, the *confirmation* of an appointment.

Their blood is shed
In *confirmation* of the noblest claim. *Cowper.*

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance, as to a statement or belief; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

3. (*Eccl.*) A rite supplemental to baptism, by which a person is admitted, through the laying on of the hands of a bishop, to the full privileges of the church, as in the Roman Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church, etc.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfillment of their Christian duties, by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

4. (*Law*) A conveyance by which a voidable estate is made sure and not voidable, or by which a particular estate is increased; a contract, express or implied, by which a person makes that firm and binding which was before voidable.

Con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fĕrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *confirmativus:* cf. F. *confirmatif.*] Tending to confirm or establish. *Sherwood.* — **Con-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Con'fir-ma'tor (kŏn'fẽr-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, confirms; a confirmer. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-firm'a-to-ry (kŏn-fĕrm'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* **1.** Serving to confirm; corroborative.

A fact *confirmatory* of the conclusion. *I. Taylor.*

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. *Compton.*

Con-firm'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* With confirmation.

Con-firm'ed-ness, *n.* A fixed state.

Con'fir-mee' (kŏn'fẽr-mē'), *n.* [F. *confirmé*, p. p. of *confirmer.*] (*Law*) One to whom anything is confirmed.

Con-firm'er (kŏn-fĕrm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who corroborates. *Shak.*

Con-firm'ing-ly, *adv.* In a confirming manner.

Con-fis'ca-ble (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *confiscable.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs'kāt), *a.* [L. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, purse, treasury. See FISCAL.] Seized and appropriated by the government to the public use; forfeited.

Lest that your goods too soon be *confiscate.* *Shak.*

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs'kāt ; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFISCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFISCATING.] To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to the public use.

It was judged that he should be banished and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

Con'fis-ca'tion (kŏn'fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confiscatio.*] The act or process of taking property or condemning it to be taken, as forfeited to the public use.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion. *Hallam.*

Con'fis-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a treasurer.] One who confiscates. *Burke.*

Con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Effecting confiscation; characterized by confiscations. "*Confiscatory* and exterminatory periods." *Burke.*

Con'fit (kŏn'fĭt), *n.* Same as COMFIT. [*Obs.*]

Con'fi-tent (-fĭ-tent), *n.* [L. *confitens*, p. pr.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Obs.*]

‖**Con-fit'e-or** (kŏn-fĭt'ē-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess. See CONFESS.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A form of prayer in which public confession of sins is made.

Con'fi-ture (kŏn'fĭ-tūr ; 135), *n.* [F. See COMFITURE.] Composition; preparation, as of a drug, or confection; a sweetmeat. [*Obs.*] "*Confitures* and pies." *Bacon.*

Con-fix' (kŏn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFIXING.] [L. *confixus*, p. p. of *configere* to fasten together.] To fix; to fasten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-fix'ure (-ûr ; 135), *n.* Act of fastening. [*Obs.*]

Con-fla'grant (kŏn-flā'grant), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare; con-* + *flagrare* to blaze. See FLAGRANT.] Burning together in a common flame. [*R.*] "The *conflagrant* mass." *Milton.*

Con'fla-gra'tion (kŏn'flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflagratio:* cf. F. *conflagration.*] A fire extending to many objects, or over a large space; a general burning.

Till one wide *conflagration* swallows all. *Pope.*

Con-flate' (kŏn-flāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFLATING.] [L. *conflatus*, p. p. of *conflare* to blow together; *con-* + *flare* to blow.] To blow together; to bring together; to collect; to fuse together; to join or weld; to consolidate.

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation. *Carlyle.*

Con-fla'tion (kŏn-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflatio.*] A blowing together, as of many instruments in a concert, or of many fires in a foundry. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* [L. *conflictus* a striking together, fr. *confligere, -flictum*, to strike together, to fight: cf. F. *conflit*, formerly also *conflict.* See CONFLICT, *v.*] **1.** A striking or dashing together; violent collision; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves.

2. A strife for the mastery; hostile contest; battle; struggle; fighting.

As soon as he [Atterbury] was himself again, he became eager for action and *conflict.* *Macaulay.*

An irrepressible *conflict* between opposing and enduring forces. *W. H. Seward.*

Conflict of laws, that branch of jurisprudence which deals with individual litigation claimed to be subject to the conflicting laws of two or more states or nations; — often used as synonymous with *Private international law.*

Syn. — Contest; collision; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; encounter. See CONTEST.

Con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFLICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFLICTING.] [L. *conflictus*, p. p. of *confligere* to conflict (cf. *conflictare*); *con-* + *fligere* to strike; cf. Gr. φλίβειν, θλίβειν, to press, L. *flagrum* whip.] **1.** To strike or dash together; to meet in violent collision; to collide. *Shak.*

Fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon.*

2. To maintain a conflict; to contend; to engage in strife or opposition; to struggle.

A man would be content to . . . *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp. Tillotson.*

3. To be in opposition; to be contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual States may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other. *Wheaton.*

Syn. — To fight; contend; contest; resist; struggle; combat; strive; battle.

Con-flict'ing, *a.* Being in conflict or collision, or in opposition; contending; contradictory; incompatible; contrary; opposing.

Torn with sundry *conflicting* passions. *Bp. Hurd.*

Con-flict'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con'flu-ence (kŏn'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *confluentia.*] **1.** The act of flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting.

New York stood at the *confluence* of two rivers. *Bancroft.*

2. Any running together of separate streams or currents; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; hence, a crowd; a concourse; an assemblage.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*
The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*

Con'flu-ent (kŏn'flū-ent), *a.* [L. *confluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *confluere, -fluxum ; con-* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** Flowing together; meeting in their course; running one into another.

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head. *Blackmore.*

2. (*Bot.*) Blended into one; growing together, so as to obliterate all distinction.

3. (*Med.*) (*a*) Running together or uniting, as pimples or pustules. (*b*) Characterized by having the pustules, etc., run together or unite, so as to cover the surface; as, *confluent* smallpox. *Dunglison.*

Con'flu-ent, *n.* **1.** A small stream which flows into a large one.

2. The place of meeting of streams, currents, etc. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Con'flux (kŏn'flŭks), *n.* [From L. *confluxus*, p. p. See CONFLUENT.] **1.** A flowing together; a meeting of currents. "The *conflux* of meeting sap." *Shak.*

The general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people. *Clarendon.*

2. A large assemblage; a passing multitude.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton.*

Con-flux'i-bil'i-ty (kŏn-flŭks'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Con-flux'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* Inclined to flow or run together. — **Con-flux'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Con-fo'cal (-fō'kal), *a.* (*Math.*) Having the same foci; as, *confocal* quadrics.

Con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *conformis ; con-* + *forma* form: cf. F. *conforme.*] Of the same form; similar in import; conformable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Care must be taken that the interpretation be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith. *Bp. Hall.*

Con-form', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFORMING.] [F. *conformer*, L. *conformare, -formatum ; con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form. See FORM.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with; — usually with *to* or *unto.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Con-form', *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; to comply; to be obedient; to submit; — with *to* or *with.*

A rule to which experience must *conform.* *Whewell.*

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To comply with the usages of the Established Church; to be a conformist.

About two thousand ministers whose consciences did not suffer them to *conform* were driven from their benefices in a day. *Macaulay.*

Con-form'a-bil'i-ty (kŏn-fôrm'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The state of being conformable.

2. (*Geol.*) The parallelism of two sets of strata which are in contact.

Con-form'a-ble (kŏn-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Corresponding in form, character, opinions, etc.; similar; like; consistent; proper or suitable; — usually followed by *to.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing perfectly *conformable* with that character. *Addison.*

Conformable to Scripture as well as to philosophy. *Whewell.*

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Disposed to compliance or obedience; ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

3. (*Geol.*) Parallel, or nearly so; — said of strata in contact.

Con-form'a-ble-ness (kŏn-fôrm'ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being conformable; conformability.

Con-form'a-bly, *adv.* With conformity or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God. *Bp. Beveridge.*

Con-form'ance (-ans), *n.* Conformity. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Con-form'ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *conformatus*, p. p. See CONFORM.] Having the same form. [*R.*]

Con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conformatio:* cf. F. *conformation.*] **1.** The act of conforming; the act of producing conformity.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality. *I. Watts.*

2. The state of being conformed; agreement; hence, structure, as depending on the arrangement of parts; form; arrangement.

In Hebrew poetry, there may be observed a certain *conformation* of the sentences. *Lowth.*

A structure and *conformation* of the earth. *Woodward.*

Con-form'er (kŏn-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Con-form'ist, *n.* One who conforms or complies; esp., one who conforms to the Church of England, or to the Established Church, as distinguished from a *dissenter* or *nonconformist.*

A cheerful *conformist* to your judgment. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-form'i-ty (kŏn-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* ; *pl.* CONFORMITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *conformité.*] **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; resemblance; agreement; congruity; — followed by *to*, *with*, or *between.*

By our *conformity* to God. *Tillotson.*

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity* with God. *Dr. H. More.*

A *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) Compliance with the usages of the Established Church.

The king [James I.] soon afterward put forth a proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity.* *Hallam.*

Con'for-ta'tion (kŏn'fôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *confortation*, LL. *confortatio.* Cf. COMFORT.] The act of strengthening. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFOUNDING.] [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere, -fusum*, to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt, and cf. CONFUSE.]

1. To mingle and blend, so that different elements can not be distinguished; to confuse.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.

2. To mistake for another; to identify falsely.

They [the tinkers] were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often *confounded* with the gypsies. *Macaulay.*

3. To throw into confusion or disorder; to perplex; to strike with amazement; to dismay.

The gods *confound* . . .
The Athenians both within and out that wall. *Shak.*
They trusted in thee and were not *confounded.* *Ps.* xxii. 5.
So spake the Son of God, and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

4. To destroy; to ruin; to waste. [*Obs.*]

One man's lust these many lives *confounds.* *Shak.*
How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour? *Shak.*

Syn. — To abash; confuse; baffle; dismay; astonish; defeat; terrify; mix; blend; intermingle. See ABASH.

Con-found'ed, *a.* **1.** Confused; perplexed.

A cloudy and *confounded* philosopher. *Cudworth.*

2. Excessive; extreme; abominable. [*Colloq.*]

He was a most *confounded* tory. *Swift.*
The tongue of that *confounded* woman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Con-found'ed-ly, *adv.* Extremely; odiously; detestably. [*Colloq.*] "*Confoundedly* sick." *Goldsmith.*

Con-found'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being confounded.

Their witty descant of my *confoundedness.* *Milton.*

Con-found'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who confounds.

Con'fract' (kŏn'frăkt'), *a.* [L. *confractus*, p. p. of *confringere.*] Broken in pieces; severed. [*Obs.*]

Con'fra-gose' (kŏn'frȧ-gōs'), *a.* [L. *confragosus ; con-* + *fragosus*, fr. *frangere.* See FRAGILE.] Broken; uneven. [*Obs.*] "*Confragose* cataracts." *Evelyn.*

Con'fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frȧ-tẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.* ; *pl.* CONFRATERNITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *confraternitas:* cf. F. *confraternité.* See FRATERNITY.] A society or body of men united for some purpose, or in some profession; a brotherhood.

These live in one society and *confraternity.* *Stow.*

‖**Con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr'), *n.* [F.] Fellow member of a fraternity; intimate associate.

Con'fri-ca'tion (kŏn'frĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confricatio*, fr. *confricare* to rub vigorously.] A rubbing together; friction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-fri'er (kŏn-frĭ'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *confrère.* See FRIAR.] A confrère. [*Obs.*] *Weever.*

Con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFRONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFRONTING.] [F. *confronter;* L. *con-* + *frons* the forehead or front. See FRONT.] **1.** To stand facing or in front of; to face, esp. to face hostilely; to oppose with firmness.

We four, indeed, *confronted* were with four
In Russian habit. *Shak.*
He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

Hester caught hold of Pearl, and drew her forcibly into her arms, *confronting* the old Puritan magistrate with almost a fierce expression. *Hawthorne.*

It was impossible at once to *confront* the might of France and to trample on the liberties of England. *Macaulay.*

2. To put face to face; to cause to face or to meet; as, to *confront* one with the proofs of his wrong doing.

3. To set in opposition for examination; to put in contrast; to compare.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

Con'fron-ta'tion (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *confrontatio.*] Act of confronting. *H. Swinburne.*

‖ **Con'fron'té'** (kŏn'frôn'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *confronter.*] (*Her.*) Same as AFFRONTÉ.

Con-front'er (kŏn-frŭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who confronts.

A *confronter* in authority. *Speed.*

Con-front'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of confronting; the state of being face to face.

Con-fu'cian (kŏn-fū'shan), *a.* Of, or relating to, Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher. — *n.* A Confucianist.

Con-fu'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The political morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, which forms the basis of the Chinese jurisprudence and education. It can hardly be called a religion, as it does not inculcate the worship of any god. *S. W. Williams.*

Con-fu'cian-ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius; a Confucian. *S. W. Williams.*

Con'fus (kŏn'fŭs), *a.* [F. See CONFUSE, *a.*] Confused; disturbed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Con-fus'a-bil'i-ty (kŏn-fūz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being confused.

Con-fus'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confused.

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūs'), *a.* [F. *confus*, L. *confusus*, p. p. of *confundere.* See CONFOUND.] Mixed; confounded. [*Obs.*] *Baret.*

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFUSING.] **1.** To mix or blend so that things can not be distinguished; to jumble together; to confound; to render indistinct or obscure; as, to *confuse* accounts; to *confuse* one's vision.

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confused.* *Milton.*

2. To perplex; to disconcert; to abash; to cause to lose self-possession.

Nor thou with shadowed hint *confuse*
A life that leads melodious days. *Tennyson.*
Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

Syn. — To abash; disorder; disarrange; disconcert; confound; obscure; distract. See ABASH.

Con-fus'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a confused manner.

Con-fus'ed-ness, *n.* A state of confusion. *Norris.*

Con-fuse'ly (-fūs'-), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely. [*Obs.*]

Con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *confusion*, L. *confusio.*] **1.** The state of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error; indistinct combination; disorder; tumult.

The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. *Whewell.*

Moody beggars starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion.* *Shak.*

2. The state of being abashed or disconcerted; loss of self-possession; perturbation; shame.

Confusion dwelt in every face
And fear in every heart. *Spectator.*

3. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king,
Confusion on thy banners wait. *Gray.*

4. One who confuses; a confounder. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Confusion of goods (*Law*), the intermixture of the goods of two or more persons, so that their respective portions can no longer be distinguished. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Con-fu'sive (-fū'sĭv), *a.* Confusing; having a tendency to confusion. *Bp. Hall.*

Con-fut'a-ble (-fūt'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be confuted.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-fut'ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *confutans*, p. pr. of *confutare.*] One who undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

Con'fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confutatio*: cf. F. *confutation.*] The act or process of confuting; refutation. "For the edification of some and the *confutation* of others." *Bp. Horne.*

Con-fut'a-tive (kŏn-fūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Adapted or designed to confute. *Bp. Warburton.*

Con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONFUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONFUTING.] [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), to repress, confute; *con-* + a root seen in *futis* a water vessel, prob. akin to *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *confuter.* See FUSE to melt.] To overwhelm by argument; to refute conclusively; to prove or show to be false or defective; to overcome; to silence.

Satan stood . . . *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Milton.*

No man's error can be *confuted* who doth not . . . grant some true principle that contradicts his error. *Chillingworth.*

I *confute* a good profession with a bad conversation. *Fuller.*

Syn. — To disprove; overthrow; set aside; refute; oppugn. — To CONFUTE, REFUTE. *Refute* is literally to pour back, and hence denotes to repel by appropriate and decisive evidence; as, to *refute* a calumny, charge, etc. *Confute* is literally to check boiling, as when cold water is poured into hot, thus serving to allay, bring down, or neutralize completely. Hence, as applied to arguments (and the word is never applied, like *refute*, to charges), it denotes, to overwhelm by evidence which puts an end to the case and leaves an opponent nothing to say; to silence; as, "the atheist is *confuted* by the whole structure of things around him."

Con-fute'ment (-ment), *n.* Confutation. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Con-fut'er (-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One who confutes or disproves.

Cong (kŏng), *n.* (*Med.*) An abbreviation of CONGIUS.

‖ **Con'gé'** (kŏn'zhā'; E. kŏn'jē; 277), *n.* [F., leave, permission, fr. L. *commeatus* a going back and forth, a leave of absence, furlough, fr. *commeare*, *-meatum*, to go and come; *com-* + *meare* to go. Cf. PERMEATE.] [Formerly written *congie.*] **1.** The act of taking leave; parting ceremony; farewell; also, dismissal.

Should she pay off old Briggs and give her her *congé?* *Thackeray.*

2. The customary act of civility on any occasion; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound. *Swift.*

3. (*Arch.*) An apophyge. *Gwilt.*

‖ **Congé d'élire** (dā'lēr') [F., leave to choose] (*Eccl.*), the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose as bishop the person nominated in the missive.

Con'ge (kŏn'jē), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGEED (-jēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGEING.] [OF. *congier*, *congeer*, F. *congédier*, fr. *congé.* See CONGÉ, *n.*] To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

I have *congeed* with the duke, done my adieu with his nearest. *Shak.*

Con'ge-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* (*O. Eng. Law*) Permissible; done lawfully; as, entry *congeable.*

Con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGEALED (-jēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGEALING.] [F. *congeler*, L. *congelare*, *-gelatum*; *con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost. See GELID.] **1.** To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to freeze.

A vapory deluge lies to snow *congealed.* *Thomson.*

2. To affect as if by freezing; to check the flow of, or cause to run cold; to chill.

As if with horror to *congeal* his blood. *Stirling.*

Con-geal', *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, from cold or other causes; to become solid; to freeze; to cease to flow; to run cold; to be chilled.

Lest zeal, now melted . . . ,
Cool and *congeal* again to what it was. *Shak.*

Con-geal'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *congelable.*] Capable of being congealed. — **Con-geal'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Con-geal'ed-ness (kŏn-jēl'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

Con-geal'ment (kŏn-jēl'ment), *n.* **1.** The act or the process of congealing; congelation.

2. That which is formed by congelation; a clot. [*Obs.*]

Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

Con'gee (kŏn'jē), *n. & v.* See CONGÉ, CONGE. [*Obs.*]

And unto her his *congee* came to take. *Spenser.*

Con-gee' (kŏn-jē'), *n.* **1.** [Tamil *kañshi* boilings.] Boiled rice; rice gruel. [*India*]

2. A jail; a lockup. [*India*]

Congee discharges, rice-water discharges. *Dunglison.* — **Congee water,** water in which rice has been boiled.

Con'ge-la'tion (kŏn'jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *congélation*, L. *congelatio.*] **1.** The act or process of passing, or causing to pass, from a fluid to a solid state, as by the abstraction of heat; the act or process of freezing.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being congealed.

3. That which is congealed.

Sugar plums . . . with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colors. *Tatler.*

Con'ge-ner (kŏn'jĕ-nẽr; 277), *n.* [From L. *congener.* See CONGENEROUS.] A thing of the same genus, species, or kind; a thing allied in nature, character, or action.

The cherry tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener.* *P. Miller.*

Our elk is more polygamous in his habits than any other deer except his *congener*, the red deer of Europe. *Caton.*

Con-gen'er-a-cy (kŏn-jĕn'ẽr-ă-sў), *n.* Similarity of origin; affinity. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con'ge-ner'ic (kŏn'jĕ-nĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Belonging to the
Con'ge-ner'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } same genus; allied in origin, nature, or action. *R. Owen.*

Con-gen'er-ous (kŏn-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congener*; *con-* + *genus*, *generis*, birth, kind, race. See GENUS, and cf. CONGENER.] Allied in origin or cause; congeneric; as, *congenerous* diseases. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Con-gen'er-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Con-gen'ial (kŏn-jēn'yal; 106), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; allied by natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic.

Congenial souls! whose life one avarice joins. *Pope.*

2. Naturally adapted; suited to the disposition. "*Congenial* clime." *C. J. Fox.*

To defame the excellence with which it has no sympathy . . . is its *congenial* work. *I. Taylor.*

Con-ge'ni-al'i-ty (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tў; 106), *n.* The state or quality of being congenial; natural affinity; adaptation; suitableness. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. *Motley.*

Con-gen'ial-ize (-jēn'yal-īz), *v. t.* To make congenial. [*R.*]

Con-gen'ial-ly, *adv.* In a congenial manner; as, *congenially* married or employed.

Con-gen'ial-ness, *n.* Congeniality.

Con-gen'ious (-jēn'yŭs), *a.* Congeneric. [*Obs.*]

Con-gen'i-tal (kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* [From CONGENITE.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; pertaining to one from birth; born with one; connate; constitutional; natural; as, a *congenital* deformity. See CONNATE.

Con-gen'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In a congenital manner.

Con-gen'ite (-īt), *a.* [L. *congenitus*; *con-* + *genitus*, p. p. of *gignere* to beget. See GENERATE.] Congenital; connate; inborn. See CONGENITAL. [*Obs.*]

Many conclusions, of moral and intellectual truths, seem . . . to be *congenite* with us. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con'ger (kŏn'gẽr), *n.* [L. *conger*, *congrus*, akin to Gr. γόγγρος: cf. F. *congre.*] (*Zoöl.*) The conger eel; — called also *congeree.*

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Conger Eel.

Conger eel (*Zoöl.*), the sea eel; a large species of eel (*Conger vulgaris*), which sometimes grows to the length of ten feet.

Con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; a heap; an aggregation.

Con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congestus*, p. p. of *congerere* to bring together; *con-* + *gerere.* See GERUND.] **1.** To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; to bring together; to accumulate.

To what will thy *congested* guilt amount? *Blackmore.*

2. (*Med.*) To cause an overfullness of the blood vessels (esp. the capillaries) of an organ or part.

Con-gest'ed (kŏn-jĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Crowded together. *Gray.*

2. (*Med.*) Containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; hyperæmic; — said of any part of the body.

Con-ges'tion (kŏn-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *congestio*: cf. F. *congestion.*] **1.** The act of gathering into a heap or mass; accumulation. [*Obs.*]

The *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Med.*) Overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels, etc., in any locality or organ (often producing other morbid symptoms); local hyperæmia, active or passive; as, arterial *congestion*; venous *congestion*; *congestion* of the lungs.

Con-gest'ive (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, indicating, or attended with, congestion in some part of the body; as, a *congestive* fever.

Con'gi-a-ry (kŏn'jĭ-ă-rў), *n.*; *pl.* CONGIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *congiarium*, fr. *congius* a liquid measure.] A present, as of corn, wine, or oil, made by a Roman emperor to the soldiers or the people; — so called because measured to each in a *congius.* *Addison.*

☞ In later years, when gifts of money were distributed, the name *congius* was retained.

‖ **Con'gi-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Roman Antiq.*) A liquid measure containing about three quarts.

2. (*Med.*) A gallon, or four quarts. [Often abbreviated to *cong.*]

Con-gla'ci-ate (kŏn-glā'shĭ-āt; 221), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conglaciatus*, p. p. of *conglaciare.* See GLACIATE.] To turn to ice; to freeze. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-gla'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *conglaciation.*] The act or process of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation; also, a frost. *Bacon.*

Con-glo'bate (kŏn-glō'bāt; 277), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate. See GLOBATE.] Collected into, or forming, a rounded mass or ball; as, the *conglobate* [lymphatic] glands; *conglobate* flowers.

Con-glo'bate (-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGLOBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGLOBATING.] [Cf. CONGLOBE.] To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass; to gather or mass together.

Conglobated bubbles undissolved. *Wordsworth.*

Con'glo-ba'tion (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglobatio*: cf. F. *conglobation.*] **1.** The act or process of forming into a ball. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A round body.

Con-globe' (kŏn-glōb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGLOBED (-glōbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGLOBING.] [L. *conglobare*: cf. F. *conglober.* Cf. CONGLOBATE.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton.*

Con-globe', *v. i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. *Milton.*

Con-glob'u-late (-glŏb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + *globule.*] To gather into a small round mass.

Con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass; collected together; concentrated; as, *conglomerate* rays of light.

Beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate.* *Bacon.*

Fluids are separated in the liver and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

2. (*Bot.*) Closely crowded together; densely clustered; as, *conglomerate* flowers. *Gray.*

3. (*Geol.*) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

Con-glom'er-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** That which is heaped together in a mass or compacted from various sources; a mass formed of fragments; collection; accumulation.

A *conglomerate* of marvelous anecdotes, marvelously heaped together. *Trench.*

2. (*Geol.*) A rock, composed of rounded fragments of stone cemented together by another mineral substance, either calcareous, siliceous, or argillaceous; pudding stone; — opposed to *agglomerate.* See BRECCIA.

A *conglomerate*, therefore, is simply gravel bound together by a cement. *Lyell.*

Con-glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGLOMERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGLOMERATING.] To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a mass.

Con-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglomeratio*: cf. F. *conglomération.*] The act or process of gathering into a mass; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation; that which is conglomerated; a mixed mass. *Bacon.*

Con-glu'tin (kŏn-glū'tĭn), *n.* [From CONGLUTINATE.] (*Chem.*) A variety of vegetable casein, resembling legumin, and found in almonds, rye, wheat, etc.

Con-glu'ti-nant (-tĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *conglutinans*, p. pr.] Cementing together; uniting closely; causing to adhere; promoting healing, as of a wound or a broken bone, by adhesion of the parts.

Con-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together; united, as by some adhesive substance.

Con-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGLUTINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGLUTINATING.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to cause to adhere or to grow together.

Bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle.*

Con-glu'ti-nate, *v. i.* To unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance; to coalesce.

Con-glu'ti-na'tion (kŏn-glū'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglutinatio:* cf. F. *conglutination.*] A gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; junction; union.

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

Con-glu'ti-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conglutinatif.*] Conglutinant.

Con'gou (kŏn'gōō), } *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo* labor.] Black
Con'go (kŏn'gō), } tea, of higher grade (finer leaf and less dusty) than the present bohea. See TEA.

Of black teas, the great mass is called *Congou*, or the "well worked," a name which took the place of the *Bohea* of 150 years ago, and is now itself giving way to the term "English breakfast tea." *S. W. Williams.*

Con'go snake' (kŏn'gō snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) An amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) of the order *Urodela*, found in the southern United States. See AMPHIUMA.

Congo Snake. (⅓)

Con-grat'u-lant (kŏn-grăt'ū-lant), *a.* [L. *congratulans*, p. pr.] Rejoicing together; congratulatory.

With like joy
Congratulant approached him. *Milton.*

Con-grat'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGRATULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGRATULATING.] [L. *congratulatus*, p. p. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, from *gratus* pleasing. See GRATEFUL.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed; to wish joy to.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*

To congratulate one's self, to rejoice; to feel satisfaction; to consider one's self happy or fortunate.

Syn. — To CONGRATULATE, FELICITATE. To *felicitate* is simply to wish a person joy. To *congratulate* has the additional signification of uniting in the joy of him whom we congratulate. Hence they are by no means synonymous. One who has lost the object of his affections by her marriage to a rival, might perhaps *felicitate* that rival on his success, but could never be expected to *congratulate* him on such an event.

Felicitations are little better than compliments; *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

Con-grat'u-late, *v. i.* To express or feel sympathetic joy; as, to *congratulate* with one's country. [*R.*] *Swift.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves. *Dryden.*

Con-grat'u-la'tion (kŏn-grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *congratulatio:* cf. F. *congratulation.*] The act of congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure.

With infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Con-grat'u-la'tor (kŏn-grăt'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

Con-grat'u-la-to-ry (kŏn-grăt'ū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Expressive of sympathetic joy; as, a *congratulatory* letter.

Con-gree' (kŏn-grē'), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *gratus* pleasing. Cf. AGREE.] To agree. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-greet' (-grēt'), *v. t.* To salute mutually. [*Obs.*]

Con'gre-gate (kŏn'grē-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, fr. *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Collected; compact; close. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Con'gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGREGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGREGATING.] To collect into an assembly or assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a united body; to gather together; to mass; to compact.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated* may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

Cold *congregates* all bodies. *Coleridge.*

The great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters he called Seas. *Milton.*

Con'gre-gate, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Even there where merchants most do *congregate.* *Shak.*

Con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *congregatio:* cf. F. *congrégation.*] **1.** The act of congregating, or bringing together, or of collecting into one aggregate or mass.

The means of reduction in the fire is but by the *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection or mass of separate things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*

3. An assembly of persons; a gathering; esp. an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction; a body of people who habitually so meet.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London, and preached there to large and attentive *congregations.* *Macaulay.*

4. (*Anc. Jewish Hist.*) The whole body of the Jewish people; — called also *Congregation of the Lord.*

It is a sin offering for the *congregation.* *Lev.* iv. 21.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A body of cardinals or other ecclesiastics to whom is intrusted some department of the church business; as, the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church. (*b*) A company of religious persons forming a subdivision of a monastic order.

6. The assemblage of Masters and Doctors at Oxford or Cambridge University, mainly for the granting of degrees. [*Eng.*]

7. (*Scotch Church Hist.*) The name assumed by the Protestant party under John Knox. The leaders called themselves (1557) *Lords of the Congregation.*

Con'gre-ga'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a congregation; conducted, or participated in, by a congregation; as, *congregational* singing.

2. Belonging to the system of Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists; holding to the faith and polity of Congregationalism; as, a *Congregational* church.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (kŏn'grē-gā'shŭn-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** That system of church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

2. The faith and polity of the Congregational churches, taken collectively.

☞ In this sense (which is its usual signification) *Congregationalism* is the system of faith and practice common to a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches, which recognize the local brotherhood of each church as independent of all dictation in ecclesiastical matters, but are united in fellowship and joint action, as in councils for mutual advice, and in consociations, conferences, missionary organizations, etc., and to whose membership the designation "Congregationalists" is generally restricted; but Unitarian and other churches are Congregational in their polity.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds to Congregationalism.

Con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.; pl.* CONGRESSES (-ĕz). [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go or come together; *con-* + *gradi* to go or step, *gradus* step: cf. F. *congrès.* See GRADE.] **1.** A meeting of individuals, whether friendly or hostile; an encounter. [*Obs.*]

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden encounter; a collision; a shock; — said of things. [*Obs.*]

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne.*

3. The coming together of a male and female in sexual commerce; the act of coition. *Pennant.*

4. A gathering or assembly; a conference.

5. A formal assembly, as of princes, deputies, representatives, envoys, or commissioners; esp., a meeting of the representatives of several governments or societies to consider and determine matters of common interest.

The European powers strove to . . . accommodate their differences at the *congress* of Vienna. *Alison.*

6. The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting the chief legislative body of the nation.

☞ In the Congress of the United States (which took the place of the Federal Congress, March 4, 1789) the Senate consists of two Senators from each State, chosen by the State legislature for a term of six years, in such a way that the terms of one third of the whole number expire every second year; the House of Representatives consists of members elected by the people of the several Congressional districts, for a term of two years, the term of all ending at the same time. The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is called *one Congress.* Thus the session which began in December, 1887, was the first (or long) session, and that which began in December, 1888, was the second (or short) session, of the *Fiftieth Congress.* When an extra session is had before the date of the first regular meeting of a Congress, that is called the first session, and the following regular session is called the second session.

7. The lower house of the Spanish Cortes, the members of which are elected for three years.

The Continental Congress, an assembly of deputies from the thirteen British colonies in America, appointed to deliberate in respect to their common interests. They first met in 1774, and from time to time thereafter until near the close of the Revolution. — **The Federal Congress,** the assembly of representatives of the original States of the American Union, who met under the Articles of Confederation from 1781 till 1789. — **Congress boot** *or* **gaiter,** a high shoe or half-boot, coming above the ankle, and having the sides made in part of some elastic material which stretches to allow the boot to be drawn on and off. [*U. S.*] — **Congress water,** a saline mineral water from the Congress spring at Saratoga, in the State of New York.

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; council; diet; conclave; parliament; legislature.

Con-gres'sion (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn *or* kŏn-), *n.* [L. *congressio.*] A coming or bringing together, as in a public meeting, in a dispute, in the act of comparing, or in sexual intercourse. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-gres'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States; as, *congressional* debates.

Congressional and official labor. *E. Everett.*

Congressional District, one of the divisions into which a State is periodically divided (according to population), each of which is entitled to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States.

Con-gres'sive (kŏn-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Encountering, or coming together. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-man), *n.; pl.* CONGRESSMEN (-men). A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives.

Con'greve rock'et (kŏn'grēv rŏk'ĕt). See under ROCKET.

Con-grue' (kŏn-grụ'), *v. i.* [L. *congruere.* See CONGRUOUS.] To agree; to be suitable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con'gru-ence (kŏn'grụ-ens), *n.* [L. *congruentia:* cf. OF. *congruence.*] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. *Holland.*

Con'gru-en-cy (*-en-sў or -grụ'en-sў*), *n.* Congruence.

Congruency of lines. (*Geom.*) See *Complex of lines*, under COMPLEX, *n.*

Con'gru-ent (kŏn'grụ-ent), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr. of *congruere:* cf. F. *congruent.*] Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing; corresponding.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence. *B. Jonson.*

Congruent figures (*Geom.*), concurring figures.

Con'gru-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *congruisme.*] (*Scholastic Theol.*) See CONGRUITY.

Con-gru'i-ty (kŏn-grụ'ĭ-tў *or* kŏn-), *n.; pl.* CONGRUITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *congruité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being congruous; the relation or agreement between things; fitness; harmony; correspondence; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. (*Geom.*) Coincidence, as that of lines or figures laid over one another.

3. (*Scholastic Theol.*) That, in an imperfectly good person, which renders it suitable for God to bestow on him gifts of grace.

Con'gru-ous (kŏn'grụ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, to coincide, to agree. Of uncertain origin.] Suitable or concordant; accordant; fit; harmonious; correspondent; consistent.

Not *congruous* to the nature of epic poetry. *Blair.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

Con'gru-ous-ly, *adv.* In a congruous manner.

Con-hy'drine (kŏn-hī'drĭn *or* -drēn), *n.* [*Conium* + *hydrate.*] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid found with conine in the poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_{17}NO$, easily convertible into conine.

‖ **Co-ni'a** (kō-nī'*à or* kō'nĭ-â), *n.* [NL. See CONIUM.] (*Chem.*) Same as CONINE.

Con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. κωνικός: cf. F. *conique.*
Con'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } See CONE. **1.** Having the form of, or resembling, a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point, or gradually lessening in circumference; as, a *conic* or *conical* figure; a *conical* vessel.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.

Conic section (*Geom.*), a curve line formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone and a plane. The conic sections are the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. The right lines and the circle which result from certain positions of the plane are sometimes, though not generally, included. — **Conic sections,** that branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. — **Conical pendulum.** See PENDULUM. — **Conical projection,** a method of delineating the surface of a sphere upon a plane surface as if projected upon the surface of a cone; — much used by makers of maps in Europe. — **Conical surface** (*Geom.*), a surface described by a right line moving along any curve and always passing through a fixed point that is not in the plane of that curve.

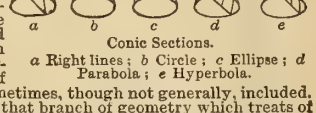

a *b* *c* *d* *e*

Conic Sections.

a Right lines; *b* Circle; *c* Ellipse; *d* Parabola; *e* Hyperbola.

Con'ic, *n.* (*Math.*) A conic section.

Con'i-cal'i-ty (kŏn'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Conicalness.

Con'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-*kal*-lў), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

Con'ic-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being conical.

Con'i-co- (kŏn'ĭ-kō-), *a.* [See CONIC.] A combining form, meaning *somewhat resembling a cone;* as, *conico*cylindrical, resembling a cone and a cylinder; *conico*hemispherical; *conico*-subulate.

Con'i-coid (kŏn'ĭ-koid), *a.* [*Conic* + *-oid.*] (*Math.*) Same as CONOIDAL.

Con'ics (kŏn'ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

2. Conic sections.

‖ **Co-nid'i-um** (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* CONIDIA (-â). [NL.] (*Bot.*) A peculiar kind of reproductive cell found in certain fungi, and often containing zoöspores.

Co'ni-fer (kō'nĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *conifer; conus* cone + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conifère.*] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub bearing cones; one of the order *Coniferæ*, which includes the pine, cypress, and (according to some) the yew.

Co-nif'er-in (kō-nĭf'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the cambium layer of coniferous trees as a white crystalline substance.

Co-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*a*) Bearing cones, as the pine and cypress. (*b*) Pertaining to the order *Coniferæ*, of which the pine tree is the type.

Co'ni-form (kō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cone* + *-form:* cf. F. *coniforme.*] Cone-shaped; conical.

Co-ni'ine (kō-nī'ĭn *or* kō'nĭ-ĭn), *n.* See CONINE.

Co'ni-mene (kō'nĭ-mēn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Chem.*) Same as OLIBENE.

Co'nine (kō'nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [From CONIUM.] (*Chem.*) A powerful and very poisonous vegetable alkaloid found in the hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and extracted as a colorless oil, $C_8H_{17}N$, of strong repulsive odor and acrid taste. It is regarded as a derivative of piperidine and likewise of one of the collidines. It occasions a gradual paralysis of the motor nerves. Called also *coniine, coneine, conia*, etc. See CONIUM, 2.

‖ **Co'ni-ros'ter** (kō'nĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Conirostres.

Co'ni-ros'tral (-*tral*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Conirostres.

‖ **Co'ni-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *conus* cone + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *conirostre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of perching birds, including those which have a strong conical bill, as the finches.

Con'i-sor' (kŏn'ĭ-zôr'), *n.* [*Obs.*] See COGNIZOR.

‖ **Co-nis'tra** (kō-nĭs'trà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κονίστρα, fr. κόνις dust.] (*Greek Antiq.*) Originally, a part of the palestra or gymnasium among the Greeks; either the place where sand was stored for use in sprinkling the wrestlers, or the wrestling ground itself. Hence, a part of the orchestra of the Greek theater.

Co'nite (kō'nīt), *n.* [Gr. κόνις dust: cf. F. *conite.* So called on account of its gray color.] (*Min.*) A magnesian variety of dolomite.

‖ **Co-ni'um** (kō-nī'ŭm *or* kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κώνειον hemlock.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of biennial, poisonous, white-flowered, umbelliferous plants, bearing ribbed fruit ("seeds") and decompound leaves.

2. (*Med.*) The common hemlock (*Conium maculatum*, poison hemlock, spotted hemlock, poison parsley), a roadside weed of Europe, Asia, and America, cultivated in the United States for medicinal purposes. It is an active poison. The leaves and fruit are used in medicine.

Con-ject' (kŏn-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *conjectus*, p. p. of *conjicere*. See CONJECTURE, *n.*] To throw together, or to throw. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Con-ject', *v. i.* To conjecture; also, to plan. [*Obs.*]

Con-ject'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who guesses or conjectures. [*Obs.*]

A great *conjector* at other men by their writings. *Milton.*

Con-jec'tur-a-ble (-jĕk'tŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

Con-jec'tur-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *conjecturalis*: cf. F. *conjectural*.] Dependent on conjecture; fancied; imagined; guessed at; undetermined; doubtful.

And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shak.*
A slight expense of *conjectural* analogy. *Hugh Miller.*
Who or what such editor may be, must remain *conjectural*. *Carlyle.*

Con-jec'tur-al-ist, *n.* A conjecturer. [*R.*] *Month. Rev.*

Con-jec'tur-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* That which depends upon guess; guesswork. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-jec'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture. *Boyle.*

Con-jec'ture (-jĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjicere*, *conjectum*, to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *conjecturer*. See JET a shooting forth.] An opinion, or judgment, formed on defective or presumptive evidence; probable inference; surmise; guess; suspicion.

He [Herodotus] would thus have corrected his first loose *conjecture* by a real study of nature. *Whewell.*
Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. *Milton.*

Con-jec'ture, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJECTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJECTURING.] [Cf. F. *conjecturer*. Cf. CONJECT.] To arrive at by conjecture; to infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to guess; to form, at random, opinions concerning.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

Con-jec'ture, *v. i.* To make conjectures; to surmise; to guess; to infer; to form an opinion; to imagine.

Con-jec'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who conjectures. *Hobbes.*

Con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJOINING.] [F. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere*, *-junctum*; *con-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. CONJUGATE, CONJUNCTION.] To join together; to unite.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoined* in one. *Shak.*
If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*. *Shak.*
Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

Con-join', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league. *Shak.*

Con-joined' (kŏn-joind'), *a.* (*Her.*) Joined together or touching.

Con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* [F. *conjoint*, p. p. of *conjoindre*. See CONJOIN, and cf. CONJUNCT.] United; connected; associated. "Influence *conjoint*." *Glover.*

Conjoint degrees (*Mus.*), two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale, as *ut* and *re*. *Johnson.* — **Conjoint tetrachords** (*Mus.*), two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other; — also written *conjunct*.

Con-joint'ly, *adv.* In a conjoint manner; unitedly; jointly; together. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-joint'ness, *n.* The quality of being conjoint.

Con-ju'bi-lant (-jū'bĭ-*lant*), *a.* Shouting together for joy; rejoicing together. [*R.*] *Neale.*

Con'ju-gal (kŏn'jŭ-*gal*), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, join in marriage. See CONJOIN.] Belonging to marriage; suitable or appropriate to the marriage state or to married persons; matrimonial; connubial. "*Conjugal* affection." *Milton.*

Con'ju-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The conjugal state; sexual intercourse. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Con'ju-gal-ly (kŏn'jŭ-*gal*-lў), *adv.* In a conjugal manner; matrimonially; connubially.

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jŭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke; akin to *jungere* to join. See JOIN.]

1. United in pairs; yoked together; coupled.

2. (*Bot.*) In single pairs; coupled.

3. (*Chem.*) Containing two or more radicals supposed to act the part of a single one. [*R.*]

4. (*Gram.*) Agreeing in derivation and radical signification; — said of words.

Conjugate Leaf.

5. (*Math.*) Presenting themselves simultaneously and having reciprocal properties; — frequently used in pure and applied mathematics with reference to two quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc.

Conjugate axis of a hyperbola (*Math.*), the line through the center of the curve, perpendicular to the line through the two foci. — **Conjugate diameters** (*Conic Sections*), two diameters of an ellipse or hyperbola such that each bisects all chords drawn parallel to the other. — **Conjugate focus.** (*Opt.*) See under FOCUS. — **Conjugate mirrors** (*Optics*), two mirrors so placed that rays from the focus of one are received at the focus of the other, especially two concave mirrors so placed that rays proceeding from the principal focus of one and reflected in a parallel beam are received upon the other and brought to the principal focus. — **Conjugate point** (*Geom.*), an acnode. See ACNODE, and DOUBLE POINT. — **Self-conjugate triangle** (*Conic Sections*), a triangle each of whose vertices is the pole of the opposite side with reference to a conic.

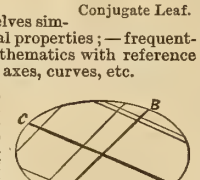

AB, CD, Conjugate Diameters.

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jŭ-gāt), *n.* [L. *conjugatum* a combining, etymological relationship.] **1.** A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned, in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. (*Chem.*) A complex radical supposed to act the part of a single radical. [*R.*]

Con'ju-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJUGATING.] **1.** To unite in marriage; to join. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. (*Gram.*) To inflect (a verb), or give in order the forms which it assumes in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Con'ju-gate, *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To unite in a kind of sexual union, as two or more cells or individuals among the more simple plants and animals.

Con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjugatio* conjugation (in senses 1 & 3).] **1.** The act of uniting or combining; union; assemblage. [*Obs.*]

Mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms. *Bentley.*

2. Two things conjoined; a pair; a couple. [*Obs.*]

The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. (*Gram.*) (*a*) The act of conjugating a verb or giving in order its various parts and inflections. (*b*) A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. (*c*) A class of verbs conjugated in the same manner.

4. (*Biol.*) A kind of sexual union; — applied to a blending of the contents of two or more cells or individuals in some plants and lower animals, by which new spores or germs are developed.

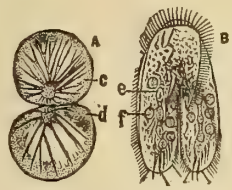

A Conjugation of two individuals (*c* and *d*) of *Noctiluca miliaris*. *B* Conjugation in *Stylonychia mytilus*. *e* Nucleus or Endoplast; *f* Contractile vacuole.

Con'ju-ga'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Relating to conjugation. *Ellis.*

Con-ju'gi-al (kŏn-jū'jĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *conjugialis*, fr. *conjugium*. Cf. CONJUGAL.] Conjugal. [*R.*] *Swedenborg.*

‖ **Con-ju'gi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Law*) The marriage tie.

Con-junct' (kŏn-junkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, p. p. See CONJOIN.] **1.** United; conjoined; concurrent. [*Archaic*]

2. (*Her.*) Same as CONJOINED.

Con-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjunctio*: cf. F. *conjonction*. See CONJOIN.] **1.** The act of conjoining, or the state of being conjoined, united, or associated; union; association; league.

He will unite the white rose and the red:
Smile heaven upon his fair *conjunction*. *Shak.*
Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

2. (*Astron.*) The meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. See the Note under ASPECT, *n.*, 6.

☞ Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens, or have the same longitude or right ascension. The *inferior* conjunction of an inferior planet is its position when in conjunction on the same side of the sun with the earth; the *superior* conjunction of a planet is its position when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth.

3. (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word which serves to join together sentences, clauses of a sentence, or words; as, *and*, *but*, *if*.

Though all *conjunctions* conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive and some disjunctive. *Harris.*

Con-junc'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Relating to a conjunction.

‖ **Con'junc-ti'va** (kŏn'jŭnk-tī'vȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *conjunctivus* connective.] (*Anat.*) The mucous membrane which covers the external surface of the ball of the eye and the inner surface of the lids; the conjunctival membrane.

Con'junc-ti'val (-*val*), *a.* **1.** Joining; connecting.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

Con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus*.] **1.** Serving to unite; connecting together.

2. Closely united. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Conjunctive mood (*Gram.*), the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses contingency; the subjunctive mood. — **Conjunctive tissue** (*Anat.*), the tissue found in nearly all parts of most animals. It yields gelatin on boiling, and consists of variously arranged fibers in which are imbedded protoplasmic cells, or corpuscles; — called also *cellular tissue* and *connective tissue*. Adipose or fatty tissue is one of its many forms, and cartilage and bone are sometimes included by the phrase.

Con-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* In conjunction or union; together. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-junc'tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

Con-junc'ti-vi'tis (kŏn-jŭnk'tĭ-vī'tĭs *or* -vē'tĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Con-junct'ly (-jŭnkt'lў), *adv.* In union; conjointly; unitedly; together. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-junc'ture (kŏn-jŭnk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *conjoncture*, LL. *conjunctura*.] **1.** The act of joining, or state of being joined; union; connection; combination.

The *conjuncture* of philosophy and divinity. *Hobbes.*
A fit *conjuncture* of circumstances. *Addison.*

2. A crisis produced by a combination of circumstances; complication or combination of events or circumstances; plight resulting from various conditions.

He [Chesterfield] had recently governed Ireland, at a momentous *conjuncture*, with eminent firmness, wisdom, and humanity. *Macaulay.*

Con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjuratio*: cf. F. *conjuration*.] **1.** The act of calling or summoning by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; the act of binding by an oath; an earnest entreaty; adjuration.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed; . . .
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord. *Shak.*

2. The act or process of invoking supernatural aid by the use of a magical form of words; the practice of magic arts; incantation; enchantment.

Pretended *conjurations* and prophecies of that event. *Hallam.*

3. A league for a criminal purpose; conspiracy. [*Obs.*]
"The *conjuration* of Catiline." *Sir T. Elyot.*

Con'ju-ra'tor (kŏn'jŭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) One who swears or is sworn with others; one bound by oath with others; a compurgator. *Burrill.*

Con-jure' (kŏn-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJURED (-jūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJURING.] [F. *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, to conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore earnestly; to adjure.

I *conjure* you, let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

Con-jure', *v. i.* To combine together by an oath; to conspire; to confederate. [*A Latinism*]

Drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons
Conjured against the Highest. *Milton.*

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. t.* To affect or effect by conjuration; to call forth or send away by magic arts; to excite or alter, as if by magic or by the aid of supernatural powers.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into. *Shak.*

To conjure up, to call up, or make visible, as a spirit, by magic arts; hence, to invent; as, *to conjure up* a story; *to conjure up* alarms.

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. i.* To practice magical arts; to use the tricks of a conjurer; to juggle; to charm.

She *conjures*; away with her. *Shak.*

Con-jure'ment (kŏn-jūr'ment), *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand or entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Con-jur'er (kŏn-jūr'ẽr), *n.* One who conjures; one who calls, entreats, or charges in a solemn manner.

Con'jur-er (kŭn'jŭr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who practices magic arts; one who pretends to act by the aid of supernatural power; also, one who performs feats of legerdemain or sleight of hand.

Dealing with witches and with *conjurers*. *Shak.*
From the account the loser brings,
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

2. One who conjectures shrewdly or judges wisely; a man of sagacity. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Con-ju'ror (kŏn-jū'rẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One bound by a common oath with others. [*Obs.*]

Con'ju-ry (kŭn'jŭ-rў), *n.* The practice of magic; enchantment. *Motley.*

Conn (kŏn), *v. t.* See CON, to direct a ship.

Con-nas'cence (kŏn-năs'sens), } *n.* [L. *con-* + *nas-*
Con-nas'cen-cy (-năs'sen-sў), } *centia* birth, fr. *nascens*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. *Johnson.*

2. That which is born or produced with another.

3. The act of growing together. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Con-nas'cent (-sent), *a.* Born together; produced at the same time. *Craig.*

Con'nate (kŏn'nāt *or* kŏn-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci*. See COGNATE.]

1. Born with another; being of the same birth.

2. Congenital; existing from birth. "*Connate* notions." *South.*

A difference has been made by some; those diseases or conditions which are dependent on original conformation being called *congenital*; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are called *connate*. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Bot.*) Congenitally united; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves or anthers. See *Illust.* of CONNATE-PERFOLIATE.

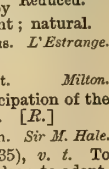
Connate-perfoliate Leaves of Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera flava*). Reduced.

Con'nate-per-fo'li-ate (-pẽr-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Connate or coalescent at the base so as to produce a broad foliaceous body through the center of which the stem passes; — applied to leaves, as the leaves of the boneset.

Con-na'tion (kŏn-nā'shŭn), *n.* Connection by birth; natural union. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con-nat'u-ral (kŏn-năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *natural*.] **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; inherent; natural.

These affections are *connatural* to us. *L'Estrange.*

2. Partaking of the same nature.

And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*

Con-nat'u-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union or connection. [*R.*]

A congruity and *connaturality* between them. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-nat'u-ral-ize (kŏn-năt'ū-ral-īz; 135), *v. t.* To bring to the same nature as something else; to adapt. [*Obs.*] *Dr. J. Scott.*

Con-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally; from birth. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *I. Walton.*

Con-na'ture (kŏn-nā'tŭr; 135), *n.* Participation in a common nature or character. [*R.*]

Connature was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

Con-nect' (kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONNECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONNECTING.] [L. *connectere, -nexum; con-* + *nectere* to bind. See ANNEX.] **1.** To join, or fasten together, as by something intervening; to associate; to combine; to unite or link together; to establish a bond or relation between.

He fills, he bounds, *connects* and equals all. *Pope.*

A man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects* before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

2. To associate (a person or thing, or one's self) with another person, thing, business, or affair.

Connecting rod (*Mach.*), a rod or bar jointed to, and connecting, two or more moving parts; esp. a rod connecting a crank wrist with a beam, crosshead, piston rod, or piston, as in a steam engine.

Con-nect' (kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. i.* To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, one line of railroad *connects* with another; one argument *connects* with another.

Con-nect'ed-ly, *adv.* In a connected manner.

Con-nec'tion (kŏn-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. CONNEXION.] **1.** The act of connecting, or the state of being connected; junction; union; alliance; relationship.

He [Algazel] denied the possibility of a known *connection* between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

The eternal and inseparable *connection* between virtue and happiness. *Atterbury.*

2. That which connects or joins together; bond; tie.

Any sort of *connection* which is perceived or imagined between two or more things. *I. Taylor.*

3. A relation; esp. a person connected with another by marriage rather than by blood; — used in a loose and indefinite, and sometimes a comprehensive, sense.

4. The persons or things that are connected; as, a business *connection;* the Methodist *connection.*

Men elevated by powerful *connection.* *Motley.*

At the head of a strong parliamentary *connection.* *Macaulay.*

Whose names, forces, *connections*, and characters were perfectly known to him. *Macaulay.*

In this connection, in connection with this subject. [A phrase objected to by some writers.]

☞ This word was formerly written, as by Milton, with *x* instead of *t* in the termination, *connexion*, and the same thing is true of the kindred words *inflexion, reflexion*, and the like. But the general usage at present is to spell them *connection, inflection, reflection*, etc.

Syn. — Union; coherence; continuity; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication; affinity; relationship.

Con-nect'ive (kŏn-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect; involving connection.

Connective tissue. (*Anat.*) See *Conjunctive tissue*, under CONJUNCTIVE.

Con-nect'ive, *n.* That which connects. Specifically: (*a*) (*Gram.*) A word that connects words or sentences; a conjunction or preposition. (*b*) (*Bot.*) That part of an anther which connects its thecæ, lobes, or cells.

Con-nect'ive-ly, *adv.* In conjunction; jointly.

Con-nect'or (kŏn-nĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, connects; as: (*a*) A flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) A device for holding two parts of an electrical conductor in contact.

Con'ner (kŭn'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. CUNNER.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine European fish (*Crenilabrus melops*); also, the related American cunner. See CUNNER.

Con-nex' (kŏn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *connexus*, p. p. See CONNECT.] To connect. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-nex'ion (kŏn-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *connexio:* cf. F. *connexion.*] Connection. See CONNECTION.

Con-nex'ive (kŏn-nĕks'ĭv), *a.* See CONNECTIVE.

Con'ning tow'er (kŏn'nĭng tou'ẽr), *n.* The shot-proof pilot house of a war vessel.

Con-niv'ance (kŏn-nīv'ans), *n.* [Cf. F. *connivence*, L. *conniventia.*] **1.** Intentional failure or forbearance to discover a fault or wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; passive consent or coöperation.

2. (*Law*) Corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing, not involving actual participation in, but knowledge of, and failure to prevent or oppose it.

Syn. — See COLLUSION.

Con-nive' (kŏn-nīv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONNIVED (-nīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONNIVING.] [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive, fr. *con-* + (perh.) a word akin to *nicere* to beckon, *nictare* to wink.] **1.** To open and close the eyes rapidly; to wink. [*Obs.*]

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, and to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To close the eyes upon a fault; to wink (at); to fail or forbear by intention to discover an act; to permit a proceeding, as if not aware of it; — usually followed by *at.*

To *connive* at what it does not approve. *Jer. Taylor.*

In many of these, the directors were heartily concurring; in most of them, they were encouraging, and sometimes commanding; in all they were *conniving.* *Burke.*

The government thought it expedient, occasionally, to *connive* at the violation of this rule. *Macaulay.*

Con-nive', *v. t.* To shut the eyes to; to overlook; to pretend not to see. [*R. & Obs.*] "Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed." *Milton.*

Con-niv'en-cy (kŏn-nīv'en-sy), *n.* Connivance. [*Obs.*]

Con-niv'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *connivens*, p. pr.] **1.** Forbearing to see; designedly inattentive; as, *connivent* justice. [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. (*Biol.*) Brought close together; arched inward so that the points meet; converging; in close contact; as, the *connivent* petals of a flower, wings of an insect, or folds of membrane in the human system, etc.

Con-niv'er (kŏn-nīv'ẽr), *n.* One who connives.

Con'nois-seur' (kŏn'nĭs-sûr' *or* -sụr'; 277), *n.* [F. *connaisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, fr. *connaître* to know, fr. L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with; *co-* + *noscere, gnoscere*, to learn to know. See KNOW, and cf. COGNIZOR.] One well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge of any art, particularly of one of the fine arts.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks he knows." *Fairholt.*

Con'nois-seur'ship (kŏn'nĭs-sûr'shĭp *or* -sụr'-; 277), *n.* State of being a connoisseur.

Con'no-tate (kŏn'nō-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. Cf. CONNOTE.] To connote; to suggest or designate (something) as additional; to include; to imply. *Hammond.*

Con'no-ta'tion (kŏn'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *connotation.*] The act of connoting; a making known or designating something additional; implication of something more than is asserted.

Con-no'ta-tive (kŏn-nō'tà-tĭv *or* kŏn'nō-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Implying something additional; illative.

2. (*Log.*) Implying an attribute. See CONNOTE.

Connotative term, one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute. *J. S. Mill.*

Con-no'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* In a connotative manner; expressing connotation.

Con-note' (kŏn-nōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONNOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONNOTING.] [See CONNOTATE, and NOTE.] **1.** To mark along with; to suggest or indicate as additional; to designate by implication; to include in the meaning; to imply.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

2. (*Logic*) To imply as an attribute.

The word "white" denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute "whiteness." *J. S. Mill.*

Con-nu'bi-al (kŏn-nū'bĭ-al), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, to marry. See NUPTIAL.] Of or pertaining to marriage, or the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Nor Eve the rites
Mysterious of *connubial* love refused. *Milton.*
Kind, *connubial* tenderness. *Goldsmith.*

Con-nu'bi-al'i-ty (kŏn-nū'bĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being connubial; something characteristic of the conjugal state; an expression of connubial tenderness.

Some *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. B. *Dickens.*

Con-nu'mer-a'tion (-mẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *connumeratio*, fr. L. *connumerare, -numeratum*, to number with.] A reckoning together. [*R.*] *Porson.*

Con'nu-sance (kŏn'nū-sans), *n.* (*Law*) See COGNIZANCE. [*Obs.*]

Con'nu-sant (-sant), *a.* (*Law*) See COGNIZANT. [*Obs.*]

Con'nu-sor' (-sôr'), *n.* (*Law*) See COGNIZOR. [*Obs.*]

Con'nu-tri'tious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Nutritious by force of habit; — said of certain kinds of food. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Con'ny (kŏn'nỹ), *a.* [√45. Cf. CANNY, CUNNING.] Brave; fine; canny. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Co'no-dont (kō'nō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος cone + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar toothlike fossil of many forms, found especially in carboniferous rocks. Such fossils are supposed by some to be the teeth of marsipobranch fishes, but they are probably the jaws of annelids.

Co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form: cf. F. *conoïde.*] **1.** Anything that has a form resembling that of a cone.

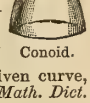
Conoid.

2. (*Geom.*) (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; as, a parabolic *conoid*, elliptic *conoid*, etc.; — more commonly called *paraboloid, ellipsoid*, etc. (*b*) A surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as always to meet a given straight line and a given curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. *Math. Dict.*

Co'noid, *a.* Resembling a cone; conoidal.

Co-noid'al (kō-noid'al), *a.* [Cf. F. *conoïdal.*] Nearly, but not exactly, conical. *Lindley.*

Co-noid'ic (-ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid;
Co-noid'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } having the form of a conoid.

Co-nom'i-nee' (kō-nŏm'ĭ-nē'), *n.* One nominated in conjunction with another; a joint nominee. *Kirby.*

Con-quad'rate (kŏn-kwŏd'rāt), *v. t.* [L. *conquadratus*, p. p. of *conquadrare.*] To bring into a square. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Con-quas'sate (kŏn-kwäs'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *conquassatus*, p. p. of *conquassare.*] To shake; to agitate. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.* — **Con'quas-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Con'quer (kŏn'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONQUERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONQUERING.] [OF. *conquerre*, F. *conquérir*, fr. L. *conquirere, -quisitum*, to seek or search for, to bring together, LL., to conquer; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] **1.** To gain or acquire by force; to take possession of by violent means; to gain dominion over; to subdue by physical means; to reduce; to overcome by force of arms; to cause to yield; to vanquish. "If thou *conquer* Rome." *Shak.*

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us. *Shak.*

We *conquered* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

2. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power; to surmount; as, to *conquer* difficulties, temptation, etc.

By winning words to *conquer* willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear. *Milton.*

3. To gain or obtain, overcoming obstacles in the way; to win; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* a peace.

Syn. — To subdue; vanquish; overcome; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; subjugate; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject; master. — To CONQUER, VANQUISH, SUBDUE, SUBJUGATE, OVERCOME. These words agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, — that of bringing under one's power by the exertion of force. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, denoting usually a succession of conflicts. *Vanquish* is more individual, and refers usually to a single conflict. Thus, Alexander *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. *Subdue* implies a more gradual and continual pressure, but a surer and more final subjection. We speak of a nation as *subdued* when its spirit is at last broken, so that no further resistance is offered. *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage. The ancient Gauls were never finally *subdued* by the Romans until they were completely *subjugated.* These words, when used figuratively, have correspondent meanings. We *conquer* our prejudices or aversions by a succession of conflicts; but we sometimes *vanquish* our reluctance to duty by one decided effort: we endeavor to *subdue* our evil propensities by watchful and persevering exertions. *Subjugate* is more commonly taken in its primary meaning, and when used figuratively has generally a bad sense; as, his reason was completely *subjugated* to the sway of his passions.

Con'quer (kŏn'kẽr), *v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail.

He went forth *conquering* and to *conquer.* *Rev.* vi. 2.
The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

Con'quer-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conquered or subdued. *South.* — **Con'quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Con'quer-ess, *n.* A woman who conquers. *Fairfax.*

Con'quer-or (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *conquereor*, fr. *conquerre.*] One who conquers.

The Conqueror (*Eng. Hist.*), William the Norman (1027–1087) who invaded England, defeated Harold in the battle of Hastings, and was crowned king, in 1066.

Con'quest (kŏn'kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *conquest, conqueste*, F. *conquête*, LL. *conquistum, conquista*, prop. p. p. from L. *conquirere.* See CONQUER.] **1.** The act or process of conquering, or acquiring by force; the act of overcoming or subduing opposition by force, whether physical or moral; subjection; subjugation; victory.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath. *Addison.*
Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country. *Prescott.*

2. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral.

Wherefore rejoice? What *conquest* brings he home? *Shak.*

3. (*Feudal Law*) The acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance; acquisition. *Blackstone.*

4. The act of gaining or regaining by successful struggle; as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace.

The Conquest (*Eng. Hist.*), the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in 1066.

Syn. — Victory; triumph; mastery; reduction; subjugation; subjection.

Con'san-guin'e-al (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-al), *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-san'guined (kŏn-săn'gwĭnd), *a.* Of kin by blood; related. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Con'san-guin'e-ous (-săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus; con-* + *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *consanguin.* See SANGUINE.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor. *Shak.*

Con'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *consanguinitas:* cf. F. *consanguinité.*] The relation of persons by blood, in distinction from *affinity* or relation by marriage; blood relationship; as, lineal *consanguinity;* collateral *consanguinity.*

Invoking aid by the ties of *consanguinity.* *Prescott.*

Con-sar'ci-na'tion (kŏn-săr'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consarcinare, -natum*, to patch together.] A patching together; patchwork. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con'science (kŏn'shens), *n.* [F. *conscience*, fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *consciens*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious; *con-* + *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] **1.** Knowledge of one's own thoughts or actions; consciousness. [*Obs.*]

The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

2. The faculty, power, or inward principle which decides as to the character of one's own actions, purposes, and affections, warning against and condemning that which is wrong, and approving and prompting to that which is right; the moral faculty passing judgment on one's self; the moral sense.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*

As *science* means *knowledge, conscience* etymologically means *self-knowledge.* . . . But the English word implies a moral standard of action in the mind as well as a consciousness of our own actions. . . . *Conscience* is the reason, employed about questions of right and wrong, and accompanied with the sentiments of approbation and condemnation. *Whewell.*

3. The estimate or determination of conscience; conviction of right or duty.

Conscience supposes the existence of some such [*i. e.*, moral] faculty, and properly signifies our consciousness of having acted agreeably or contrary to its directions. *Adam Smith.*

4. Tenderness of feeling; pity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Conscience clause, a clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, rendering military service, etc. — **Conscience money**, stolen or wrongfully acquired money that is voluntarily restored to the rightful possessor. Such money paid into the United States treasury by unknown debtors is called the *Conscience fund.* — **Court of Conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts, in London and other trading cities and districts. [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.* — **In conscience**, **In all conscience**, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably. "This is enough *in conscience.*" *Howell.* "Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require." *Swift.* — **To make conscience of**, **To make a matter of conscience**, to act according to the dictates of conscience concerning (any matter), or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.

Con'scienced (kŏn'shenst), *a.* Having a conscience. [*R.*] "Soft-*conscienced* men." *Shak.*

Con'science-less, *a.* Without conscience; indifferent to conscience; unscrupulous.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons. *Hooker.*

Con'scient (kŏn'shent), *a.* [L. *consciens, -entis*, p. pr.] Conscious. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *consciencieux*, LL. *conscientiosus.*] **1.** Influenced by conscience;

governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; — said of a person.

The advice of wise and *conscientious* men. *Prescott.*

2. Characterized by a regard to conscience; conformed to the dictates of conscience; — said of actions.

A holy and *conscientious* course. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Syn. — Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

Con'sci-en'tious-ly (kŏn'shĭ-ĕn'shŭs-lĭ), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; as a matter of conscience; hence, faithfully; accurately; completely.

Con'sci-en'tious-ness, *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the dictates of conscience.

Con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. *conscience.*] Governed by, or according to, conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con'scion-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being conscionable; reasonableness. *Johnson.*

Con'scion-a-bly, *adv.* Reasonably; justly.

Con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius; con-* + *scire* to know. See Conscience.] **1.** Possessing the faculty of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations.

Some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *I. Watts.*

2. Possessing knowledge, whether by internal, conscious experience or by external observation; cognizant; aware; sensible.

Her *conscious* heart imputed suspicion where none could have been felt. *Hawthorne.*

The man who breathes most healthily is least *conscious* of his own breathing. *De Quincey.*

3. Made the object of consciousness; known to one's self; as, *conscious* guilt.

With *conscious* terrors vex me round. *Milton.*

Syn. — Aware; apprised; sensible; felt; known.

Con'scious-ly, *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

Con'scious-ness (kŏn'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, mental operations, acts, etc.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections; — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me, and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Immediate knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. See the Note under Attention.

Annihilate the *consciousness* of the object, you annihilate the *consciousness* of the operation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

And, when the stream
Which overflowed the soul had passed away,
A *consciousness* remained that it had left
. . . images and precious thoughts
That shall not die, and can not be destroyed. *Wordsworth.*

The *consciousness* of wrong brought with it the *consciousness* of weakness. *Froude.*

3. Feeling, persuasion, or expectation; esp., inward sense of guilt or innocence. [*R.*]

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace there must be some guilt or *consciousness.* *Pope.*

Con-scribe' (kŏn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *conscribere.* See Conscript.] To enroll; to enlist. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus,* p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, to enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write. See Scribe.] Enrolled; written; registered.

Conscript fathers (*Rom. Antiq.*), the senators of ancient Rome. When certain new senators were first enrolled with the "fathers," the body was called *Patres et Conscripti;* afterward all were called *Patres conscripti.*

Con'script, *n.* One taken by lot, or compulsorily enrolled, to serve as a soldier or sailor.

Con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll, by compulsion, for military service.

Con-scrip'tion (kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conscriptio:* cf. F. *conscription.*] **1.** An enrolling or registering.

The *conscription* of men of war. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. A compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; a draft.

Con-scrip'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a conscription.

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sē-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus,* p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred. See Sacred.] Consecrated; devoted; dedicated; sacred.

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon.*

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Consecrated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Consecrating.] **1.** To make, or declare to be, sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service or worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church; to give (one's self) unreservedly, as to the service of God.

One day in the week is . . . *consecrated* to a holy rest. *Sharp.*

2. To set apart to a sacred office; as, to *consecrate* a bishop.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. *Ex.* xxix. 9.

3. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.

4. To render venerable or revered; to hallow; to dignify; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time. *Burke.*

Syn. — See Addict.

Con'se-cra'ter (kŏn'sē-krā'tẽr), *n.* Consecrator.

Con'se-cra'tion (kŏn'sē-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecratio:* cf. F. *consécration.*] The act or ceremony of consecrating; the state of being consecrated; dedication.

Until the days of your *consecration* be at an end. *Lev.* viii. 33.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

Con'se-cra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes. [Written also *consecrater.*]

Con'se-cra-to-ry (kŏn'sē-krā-tō-rў *or* -krā'tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to the act of consecration; dedicatory.

The *consecratory* prayer. *Bp. Burnet.*

Con'sec-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕk-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consectaneus.*] Following as a matter of course. *Blount.*

Con'sec-ta-ry (kŏn'sĕk-tā-rў *or* kŏn-sĕk'tȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *consectarius,* fr. *consectari* to follow after eagerly; *con-* + *sectari* to follow eagerly, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Following by consequence; consequent; deducible. [*R.*]

"*Consectary* impieties." *Sir T. Browne.*

Con'sec-ta-ry, *n.* That which follows by consequence or is logically deducible; deduction from premises; corollary. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Con'se-cute (kŏn'sē-kūt), *v. t.* To follow closely; to endeavor to overtake; to pursue. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Con'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecutio.* See Consequent.] **1.** A following, or sequel; actual or logical dependence. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A succession or series of any kind. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

Month of consecution (*Astron.*), a month as reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

Con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consécutif.* See Consequent.] **1.** Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; with no interval or break; as, fifty *consecutive* years.

2. Following as a consequence or result; actually or logically dependent; consequential; succeeding.

The actions of a man *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

3. (*Mus.*) Having similarity of sequence; — said of certain parallel progressions of two parts in a piece of harmony; as, *consecutive* fifths, or *consecutive* octaves, which are forbidden.

Consecutive chords (*Mus.*), chords of the same kind succeeding one another without interruption.

Con-sec'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In a consecutive manner; by way of sequence; successively.

Con-sec'u-tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being consecutive.

Con-sen'sion (kŏn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consensio.*] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

Con-sen'su-al (-sĕn'shu-*al*), *a.* [See Consent, *v. i.*, and cf. Sensual.] **1.** (*Law*) Existing, or made, by the mutual consent of two or more parties.

2. (*Physiol.*) Excited or caused by sensation, sympathy, or reflex action, and not by conscious volition; as, *consensual* motions.

Consensual contract (*Law*), a contract formed merely by consent, as a marriage contract.

Con-sen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L. See Consent.] Agreement; accord; consent.

That traditional *consensus* of society which we call public opinion. *Tylor.*

Con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Consented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Consenting.] [F. *consentir,* fr. L. *consentire, -sensum,* to feel together, agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel. See Sense.] **1.** To agree in opinion or sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord; to concur.

And Saul was *consenting* unto his death. *Acts* viii. 1.

Flourishing many years before Wyclif, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller.*

2. To indicate or express a willingness; to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent or approval; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents.* *Shak.*

And whispering "I will ne'er *consent,*" — *consented. Byron.*

Syn. — To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit; concur; acquiesce.

Con-sent', *v. t.* To grant; to allow; to assent to; to admit. [*Obs.*]

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story. *Milton.*

Con-sent', *n.* [Cf. OF. *consent.*] **1.** Agreement in opinion or sentiment; the being of one mind; accord.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse. *Luke* xiv. 18.

They fell together all, as by *consent.* *Shak.*

2. Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; agreement; harmony; coherence.

The melodious *consent* of the birds. *Holland.*

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

3. Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; compliance; approval; permission.

Thou wert possessed of David's throne
By free *consent* of all. *Milton.*

4. (*Law*) Capable, deliberate, and voluntary assent or agreement to, or concurrence in, some act or purpose, implying physical and mental power and free action.

5. (*Physiol.*) Sympathy. See Sympathy, 4.

Syn. — Assent; acquiescence; concurrence; agreement; approval; permission. See Assent.

Age of consent (*Law*), an age, fixed by statute and varying in different jurisdictions, at which one is competent to give consent. Sexual intercourse with a female child under the age of consent is punishable as rape.

Con-sen'ta-ne'i-ty (kŏn-sĕn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Mutual agreement. [*R.*]

Con-sen'ta-ne-ous (kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] Consistent; agreeable; suitable; accordant to; harmonious; concurrent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason. *Howell.*

— Con-sen'ta-ne-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Con-sen'ta-ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Con-sent'ant (kŏn-sĕnt'*ant*), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *consentir.*] Consenting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Con-sent'er (kŏn-sĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who consents.

Con-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [L. *consentiens,* p. pr. See Consent.] Agreeing in mind; accordant.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

Con-sent'ing-ly (kŏn-sĕnt'ĭng-lў), *adv.* With consent; in a compliant manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con'se-quence (kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *consequentia:* cf. F. *conséquence.* See Consequent.] **1.** That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause; a result.

Shun to taste,
And shun the bitter *consequence.* *Milton.*

2. (*Logic*) A proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference.

3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution.

Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

Link follows link by necessary *consequence.* *Coleridge.*

4. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment; rank; distinction.

It is a matter of small *consequence.* *Shak.*

A sense of your own worth and *consequence.* *Cowper.*

In consequence, hence; for this cause. — **In consequence of,** by reason of; as the effect of.

Syn. — Effect; result; end. See Effect.

Con'se-quen'cing (-kwĕn'sĭng), *n.* Drawing inferences. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens, -entis,* p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *conséquent.* See Second, and cf. Consecution.] **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

2. (*Logic*) Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

Consequent points, Consequent poles (*Magnetism*), a number of poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a magnetized steel bar, which regularly has but the two poles at the extremities.

Con'se-quent, *n.* **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause; a result or natural effect.

They were ill-governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. (*Logic*) That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion, or inference.

3. (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio, as the term *b* in the ratio *a* : *b*, the first, *a*, being the *antecedent.*

Con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Following as a consequence, result, or logical inference; consequent.

'All that is revealed in Scripture has a *consequential* necessity of being believed, . . . because it is of divine authority. *Locke.*

These kind of arguments . . . are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Assuming or exhibiting an air of consequence; pretending to importance; pompous; self-important; as, a *consequential* man. See Consequence, *n.*, 4.

His stately and *consequential* pace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Consequential damage. (*Law*) (*a*) Damage so remote as not to be actionable. (*b*) Damage which although remote is actionable. (*c*) Actionable damage, but not following as an immediate result of an act.

Con'se-quen'tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; logically.

The faculty of writing *consequentially.* *Addison.*

2. By remote consequence; not immediately; eventually; as, to do a thing *consequentially.* *South.*

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect; with logical concatenation; consecutively; continuously.

4. With assumed importance; pompously.

Con'se-quen'tial-ness, *n.* The quality of being consequential.

Con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lў), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Syn. — See Accordingly.

Con-ser'tion (kŏn-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consertio,* fr. *conserere, -sertum,* to connect; *con-* + *serere* to join.] Junction; adaptation. [*R.*]

Consertion of design, how exquisite. *Young.*

Con-serv'a-ble (-sẽrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *conservabilis.*] Capable of being preserved from decay or injury.

Con-serv'an-cy (kŏn-sẽrv'*an*-sў), *n.* Conservation, as from injury, defilement, or irregular use.

[An act was] passed in 1866, for vesting in the Conservators of the River Thames the *conservancy* of the Thames and Isis. *Mozley & W.*

Con-serv'ant (*-ant*), *a.* [L. *conservans,* p. pr.] Having the power or quality of conservation.

Con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conservatio:* cf. F. *conservation.*] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; the keeping (of a thing) in a safe or entire state; preservation.

A step necessary for the *conservation* of Protestantism. *Hallam.*

A state without the means of some change is without the means of its *conservation.* *Burke.*

Conservation of areas (*Astron.*), the principle that the radius vector drawn from a planet to the sun sweeps over equal areas in equal times. — **Conservation of energy,** *or* **Conservation of force** (*Mech.*), the principle that the total energy of any material system is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any action between the parts of the system, though it may be transformed into any of the forms of which energy is susceptible. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Con'ser-va'tion-al (kŏn'sẽr-vā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Tending to conserve; preservative.

Con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sẽrv'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [For *conservativism.*] The disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the habit of mind, or conduct, of a conservative.

Con-serv'a-tive (kŏn-sẽrv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatif.*] **1.** Having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury; preservative.

2. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions; opposed to change or innovation.

3. Of or pertaining to a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government, as the *Conservative* party in England; — contradistinguished from *Liberal* and *Radical*.

We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the *Conservative*, party. *Quart. Rev.* (1830).

Conservative system (*Mech.*), a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any manner to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Con-serv'a-tive (kŏn-sĕr'vȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, preserves from ruin, injury, innovation, or radical change; a preserver; a conserver.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. One who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs; also, one who holds moderate opinions in politics; — opposed to *revolutionary* or *radical*.

3. (*Eng. Hist.*) A member of the Conservative party.

Con-serv'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being conservative.

‖**Con'ser'va-toire'** (kŏn'sȧr'vȧ-twär' *or* kŏn-sĕr'-), *n.* [F.] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts. [See CONSERVATORY, 3.]

Con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *conservateur*.] **1.** One who preserves from injury or violation; a protector; a preserver.

The great Creator and *Conservator* of the world. *Derham.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) An officer who has charge of preserving the public peace, as a justice or sheriff. (*b*) One who has an official charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, community, or estate.

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms. *Clarendon.*

The *conservator* of the estate of an idiot. *Bouvier.*

Conservators of the River Thames, a board of commissioners instituted by Parliament to have the conservancy of the Thames.

Con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sĕr'vȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL. *conservatorius*.] Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

Con-serv'a-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL. *conservatorium*.] **1.** That which preserves from injury. [*Obs.*] "A *conservatory* of life." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A place for preserving anything from loss, decay, waste, or injury; particularly, a greenhouse for preserving exotic or tender plants.

3. A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of science or art, esp. music.

Con'ser-va'trix (kŏn'sĕr-vā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman who preserves from loss, injury, etc.

Con-serve' (kŏn-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSERVED (-sĕrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSERVING.] [F. *conserver*, L. *conservare; con-* + *servare* to keep, guard. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve; to protect.

The amity which . . . they meant to *conserve* and maintain with the emperor. *Strype.*

2. To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, etc.; to make a conserve of.

Con'serve (kŏn'sĕrv *or* kŏn-sĕrv'), *n.* [F. *conserve*, fr. *conserver*.] **1.** Anything which is conserved; especially, a sweetmeat prepared with sugar; a confection.

I shall . . . study broths, plasters, and *conserves*, till from a fine lady I become a notable woman. *Tatler.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicinal confection made of freshly gathered vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar. See CONFECTION.

3. A conservatory. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Con-serv'er (kŏn-sĕrv'ẽr), *n.* One who conserves.

Con-sid'er (-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIDERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIDERING.] [F. *considérer*, L. *considerare, -sideratum*, to consider, view attentively, prob. fr. *con-* + *sidus, sideris*, star, constellation; orig., therefore, to look at the stars. See SIDEREAL, and cf. DESIRE.] **1.** To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

I will *consider* thy testimonies. *Ps.* cxix. 95.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep
I turned my thoughts, and with capacious mind
Considered all things visible. *Milton.*

2. To look at attentively; to observe; to examine.

She *considereth* a field, and buyeth it. *Prov.* xxxi. 16.

3. To have regard to; to take into view or account; to pay due attention to; to respect.

Consider, sir, the chance of war: the day
Was yours by accident. *Shak.*

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To estimate; to think; to regard; to view.

Considered as plays, his works are absurd. *Macaulay.*

☞ The proper sense of *consider* is often blended with an idea of the result of *considering;* as, "Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor." *Ps.* xli. 1; *i. e., considers* with sympathy and pity. "Which [services] if I have not enough *considered*." *Shak.; i. e.,* requited as the sufficient *considering* of them would suggest. "*Consider* him liberally." *J. Hooker.*

Syn. — To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; reflect or meditate on; contemplate; examine. See PONDER.

Con-sid'er, *v. i.* **1.** To think seriously; to make examination; to reflect; to deliberate.

We will *consider* of your suit. *Shak.*

'Twere to *consider* too curiously, to *consider* so. *Shak.*

She wished she had taken a moment to *consider*, before rushing down stairs. *W. Black.*

2. To hesitate. [*Poetic & R.*] *Dryden.*

Con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *considérable*.] **1.** Worthy of consideration; requiring to be observed, borne in mind, or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps were burning. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

2. Of some distinction; noteworthy; influential; respectable; — said of persons.

You are, indeed, a very *considerable* man. *Junius.*

3. Of importance or value.

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden.*

A *considerable* sum of money. *Prescott.*

Con-sid'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* Worthiness of consideration; importance; dignity; value; size; amount.

Con-sid'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant; greatly; much.

The breeds . . . differ *considerably* from each other. *Darwin.*

Con-sid'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* [L. *considerantia*.] Act of considering; consideration. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-sid'er-ate (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ȧt), *a.* [L. *consideratus*, p. p.] **1.** Given to consideration or to sober reflection; regardful of consequences or circumstances; circumspect; careful; esp. careful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.

Of dauntless courage and *considerate* pride. *Milton.*

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

The wisest and most *considerate* men in the world. *Sharp.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. [*R.*]

They may be . . . more *considerate* of praise. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Thoughtful; reflective; careful; discreet; prudent; deliberate; serious. See THOUGHTFUL.

— Con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* **— Con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

Con-sid'er-a'tion (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consideratio*: cf. F. *considération*.] **1.** The act or process of considering; continuous and careful thought; examination; contemplation; deliberation; attention.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Consideration, like an angel, came. *Shak.*

2. Attentive respect; appreciative regard; — used especially in diplomatic or stately correspondence.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he was treated. *Whewell.*

3. Thoughtful or sympathetic regard or notice.

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church. *Newman.*

4. Claim to notice or regard; some degree of importance or consequence.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for . . . the Dauphin. *Addison.*

5. The result of deliberation, or of attention and examination; matured opinion; a reflection; as, *considerations* on the choice of a profession.

6. That which is, or should be, taken into account as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

Some *considerations* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment. *Macaulay.*

7. (*Law*) The cause which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price of a stipulation; compensation; equivalent. *Bouvier.*

☞ *Consideration* is what is done, or promised to be done, in exchange for a promise, and "as a mere advantage to the promisor without detriment to the promisee would not avail, the proper test is detriment to the promisee." *Wharton.*

Con-sid'er-a-tive (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Considerate; careful; thoughtful. [*Archaic*]

I love to be *considerative*. *B. Jonson.*

Con-sid'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who considers. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-sid'er-er (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who considers; a man of reflection; a thinker. *Milton.*

Con-sid'er-ing-ly, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

Con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIGNING.] [F. *consigner*, L. *consignare, -signatum*, to seal or sign; *con-* + *signare*, fr. *signum* mark. See SIGN.] **1.** To give, transfer, or deliver, in a formal manner, as if by signing over into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; as, to *consign* the body to the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state. *Atterbury.*

2. To give in charge; to commit; to intrust.

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consort to his care. *Pope.*

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

3. (*Com.*) To send or address (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent or correspondent in another place, to be cared for or sold, or for the use of such correspondent; as, to *consign* a cargo or a ship; to *consign* goods.

4. To assign; to devote; to set apart.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

5. To stamp or impress; to affect. [*Obs.*]

Consign my spirit with great fear. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To commit; deliver; intrust; resign. See COMMIT.

Con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. i.* **1.** To submit; to surrender or yield one's self. [*Obs.*]

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.*

2. To yield consent; to agree; to acquiesce. [*Obs.*]

Augment, or alter . . .
And we 'll *consign* thereto. *Shak.*

Con-sig'na-ta-ry (kŏn-sĭg'nȧ-tȧ-rў), *n.* [Cf. COSIGNITARY.] A consignee. [*Obs.*] *Jenkins.*

Con'sig-na'tion (kŏn'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consignatio* written proof, document: cf. F. *consignation* consignation.] **1.** The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state. [*Obs.*]

So is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The act of ratifying or establishing, as if by signing; confirmation; ratification.

A direct *consignation* of pardon. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. A stamp; an indication; a sign. [*Obs.*]

The most certain *consignations* of an excellent virtue. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-sig'na-to-ry (-sĭg'nȧ-tō-rў), *n.* [Cf. COSIGNITARY.] One of several that jointly sign a written instrument, as a treaty. *Fallows.*

Con-sig'na-ture (kŏn-sĭg'nȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* Joint signature. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

‖**Con'signe** (kŏn'sēn), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A countersign; a watchword. (*b*) One who is ordered to keep within certain limits.

Con'sign-ee' (kŏn'sĭ-nē'; 277), *n.* [F. *consigné*, p. p. of *consigner*.] The person to whom goods or other things are consigned; a factor; — correlative to *consignor*.

Consigner and *consignee* are used by merchants to express generally the shipper of merchandise, and the person to whom it is addressed, by bill of lading or otherwise. *De Colange.*

Con-sign'er (kŏn-sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who consigns. See CONSIGNOR.

Con'sig-nif'i-cant (kŏn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧnt), *a.* Having joint or equal signification; synonymous. [*R.*] *Spelman.*

Con-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (kŏn-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Joint signification. [*R.*]

Con'sig-nif'i-ca-tive (kŏn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Consignificant; jointly significative. [*R.*]

Con-sig'ni-fy (kŏn-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *con-* + *signify*.] To signify or denote in combination with something else.

The cipher . . . only serves to connote and *consignify*, and to change the value of the figures. *Horne Tooke.*

Con-sign'ment (kŏn-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of consigning; consignation.

2. (*Com.*) The act of consigning or sending property to an agent or correspondent in another place, as for care, sale, etc.

3. (*Com.*) That which is consigned; the goods or commodities sent or addressed to a consignee at one time or by one conveyance.

To increase your *consignments* of this valuable branch of national commerce. *Burke.*

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

Con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ẽr *or* kŏn'sĭ-nôr'; 277), *n.* One who consigns something to another; — opposed to *consignee*. [Written also *consigner*.]

Con-sil'i-ence (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ens), *n.* [L. *con-* + *salire* to leap.] Act of concurring; coincidence; concurrence.

The *consilience* of inductions takes place when one class of facts coincides with an induction obtained from another different class. *Whewell.*

Con'si-mil'i-tude (kŏn'sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), } *n.* [Cf. F. *con-*
Con'si-mil'i-ty (kŏn'sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tў), } *similitude.* See SIMILITUDE.] Common resemblance. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey.*

Con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSISTING.] [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *stare* to stand: cf. F. *consister*. See STAND.] **1.** To stand firm; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to hold together; to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col.* i. 17.

2. To be composed or made up; — followed by *of*.

The land would *consist* of plains and valleys. *T. Burnet.*

3. To have as its substance or character, or as its foundation; to be; — followed by *in*.

If their purgation did *consist* in words. *Shak.*

A man's life *consisteth* not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. *Luke* xii. 15.

4. To be consistent or harmonious; to be in accordance; — formerly used absolutely, now followed by *with*.

This was a *consisting* story. *Bp. Burnet.*

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well *consist*. *Milton.*

5. To insist; — followed by *on*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To CONSIST, CONSIST IN. The verb *consist* is employed chiefly for two purposes, which are marked and distinguished by the prepositions used. When we wish to indicate the parts which unite to compose a thing, we use *of;* as when we say, "Macaulay's Miscellanies consist chiefly *of* articles which were first published in the Edinburgh Review." When we wish to indicate the true nature of a thing, or that on which it depends, we use *in;* as, "There are some artists whose skill consists *in* a certain manner which they have affected." "Our safety consists *in* a strict adherence to duty."

Con-sist'ence (kŏn-sĭs'tens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *consis-*
Con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'ten-sў), } *tance.*] **1.** The condition of standing or adhering together, or being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; existence; firmness; coherence; solidity.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon.*

We are as water, weak, and of no *consistence*. *Jer. Taylor.*

The same form, substance, and *consistency*. *T. Burnet.*

2. A degree of firmness, density, or spissitude.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a sirup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members. *Milton.*

4. Firmness of constitution or character; substantiality; durability; persistency.

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency.* *South.*

5. Agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; the harmony of conduct with profession; congruity; correspondence; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of conduct or of character.

That *consistency* of behavior whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just. *Addison.*

Consistency, thou art a jewel. *Popular Saying.*

Con-sist'ent (kŏn-sĭs'tent), *a.* [L. *consistens,* p. pr.: cf. F. *consistant.*] **1.** Possessing firmness or fixedness; firm; hard; solid.

The humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

2. Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; possessing unity; accordant: harmonious; congruous; compatible; uniform; not contradictory.

Show me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope.*

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

3. Living or acting in conformity with one's belief or professions.

It was utterly impossible to be at once a *consistent* Quaker and a conspirator. *Macaulay.*

Con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Con'sis-to'ri-al (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *consistorial.*] Of or pertaining to a consistory. "*Consistorial* laws." *Hooker.* "*Consistorial* courts." *Bp. Hoadley.*

Con'sis-to'ri-an (-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to a Presbyterian consistory; — a contemptuous term of 17th century controversy.

You fall next on the *consistorian* schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians. *Milton.*

Con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rĭ *or* kŏn'sĭs-tō-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* CONSISTORIES (-rĭz). [L. *consistorium* a place of assembly, the place where the emperor's council met, fr. *consistere:* cf. F. *consistoire,* It. *consistorio.* See CONSIST.] **1.** Primarily, a place of standing or staying together; hence, any solemn assembly or council.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory.* *Milton.*

2. (*Eng. Ch.*) The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissioner in his cathedral church or elsewhere. *Hook.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) An assembly of prelates; a session of the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory.* *Bacon.*

4. A church tribunal or governing body.

☞ In some churches, as the Dutch Reformed in America, a *consistory* is composed of the minister and elders of an individual church, corresponding to a Presbyterian church session, and in others, as the Reformed church in France, it is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery. In some Lutheran countries it is a body of clerical and lay officers appointed by the sovereign to superintend ecclesiastical affairs.

5. A civil court of justice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Con-sis'to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a consistory. "To hold *consistory* session." *Strype.*

Con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *consociatus,* p. p. of *consociare* to associate, unite; *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See SOCIAL.] An associate; an accomplice. [*Archaic*] "Wicked *consociates.*" *Bp. Hall.*

Con-so'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOCIATED (kŏn-sō'shĭ-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOCIATING.] **1.** To bring into alliance, confederacy, or relationship; to bring together; to join; to connect; to unite. [*R.*]

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds. *Mallet.*

2. To unite in an ecclesiastical consociation. [*U. S.*]

Con-so'ci-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To be allied, confederated, or associated; to coalesce. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

2. To form an ecclesiastical consociation. [*U. S.*]

Con-so'ci-a'tion (kŏn-sō'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consociatio.*] **1.** Intimate union; fellowship; alliance; companionship; confederation; association; intimacy.

A friendly *consociation* with your kindred elements. *Warburton.*

2. A voluntary and permanent council or union of neighboring Congregational churches, for mutual advice and coöperation in ecclesiastical matters; a meeting of pastors and delegates from churches thus united.

☞ In Connecticut some of the Congregational churches are associated in *consociations* and the others in conferences.

Con-so'ci-a'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consociation. [*U. S.*]

Con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consolabilis:* cf. F. *consolable.*] Capable of receiving consolation.

Con'so-late (kŏn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *consolatus,* p. p. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] To console; to comfort. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolatio:* cf. F. *consolation.*] The act of consoling; the state of being consoled; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; refreshment of spirit; comfort; that which consoles or comforts the spirit.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed. *Milton.*

Are the *consolations* of God small with thee? *Job* xv. 11.

Syn. — Comfort; solace; alleviation. See COMFORT.

‖ **Con'so-la'to del ma're** (kŏn'sō-lä'tō dĕl mä'rā). [It., the consulate of the sea.] A collection of maritime laws of disputed origin, supposed to have been first published at Barcelona early in the 14th century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent collections of maritime laws. *Kent. Bouvier.*

Con'so-la'tor (kŏn'sō-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who consoles or comforts. *Johnson.*

Con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŏl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Of a consoling or comforting nature.

The punishment of tyrants is a noble and awful act of justice; and it has with truth been said to be *consolatory* to the human mind. *Burke.*

Con-sol'a-to-ry, *n.* That which consoles; a speech or writing intended for consolation. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLED (-sōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLING.] [L. *consolari,* p. p. *consolatus; con-* + *solari* to console, comfort: cf. F. *consoler.* See SOLACE.] To cheer in distress or depression; to alleviate the grief and raise the spirits of; to relieve; to comfort; to soothe.

And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope.*

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

Syn. — To comfort; solace; soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support. See COMFORT.

Cornice supported by Consoles.

Con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A bracket whose projection is not more than half its height. (*b*) Any small bracket; also, a console table.

Console table, a table whose top is supported by two or more consoles instead of legs.

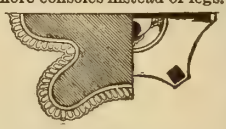

Plan of top of Console Table.

One form of Console Table.

Con-sol'er (kŏn-sōl'ẽr), *n.* One who gives consolation.

Con-sol'i-dant (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dant), *a.* [L. *consolidans,* p. pr. of *consolidare:* cf. F. *consolidant.*] Serving to unite or consolidate; having the quality of consolidating or making firm.

Con-sol'i-date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus,* p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid. See SOLID, and cf. CONSOUND.] Formed into a solid mass; made firm; consolidated. [*R.*]

A gentleman [should learn to ride] while he is tender and the brawns and sinews of his thighs not fully *consolidate.* *Elyot.*

Con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] **1.** To make solid; to unite or press together into a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body; to bring together in close union; to combine; as, to *consolidate* the armies of the republic.

Consolidating numbers into unity. *Wordsworth.*

3. (*Surg.*) To unite by means of applications, as the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound. [*R.*]

Syn. — To unite; combine; harden; compact; condense; compress.

Con-sol'i-date, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate.* *Bacon.*

Con-sol'i-da'ted (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā'tĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Made solid, hard, or compact; united; joined; solidified.

The Aggregate Fund . . . consisted of a great variety of taxes and surpluses of taxes and duties which were [in 1715] *consolidated.* *Rees.*

A mass of partially *consolidated* mud. *Tyndall.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having a small surface in proportion to bulk, as in the cactus.

Consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions; in such only they are found. *Gray.*

The Consolidated Fund, a British fund formed by consolidating (in 1787) three public funds (the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South Sea Fund). In 1816, the larger part of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland was assigned to what has since been known as *the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom,* out of which are paid the interest of the national debt, the salaries of the civil list, etc.

Con-sol'i-da'tion (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolidatio* a confirming: cf. F. *consolidation.*] **1.** The act or process of consolidating, making firm, or uniting; the state of being consolidated; solidification; combination.

The *consolidation* of the marble and of the stone did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

The *consolidation* of the great European monarchies. *Hallam.*

2. (*Bot.*) The organic cohesion of different circles in a flower; adnation.

3. (*Law*) The combination of several actions into one.

Con-sol'i-da-tive (-dā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consolidatif.*] Tending or having power to consolidate; healing.

Con-sol'ing (kŏn-sōl'ĭng), *a.* Adapted to console or comfort; cheering; as, this is *consoling* news.

Con'sols (kŏn'sŏlz *or* kŏn-sŏlz'; 277), *n. pl.* [A contraction of *consol*idated (annuities).] The leading British funded government security.

☞ A considerable part of the public debt of Great Britain, which had been contracted in the form of annuities yielding various rates of interest, was, in 1757, consolidated into one fund at 3 per cent interest, the account of which is kept at the Bank of England. This debt has been diminished and increased at different times, and now constitutes somewhat more than half of the entire national debt. The stocks are transferable, and their value in the market constantly fluctuates; the price at any time being regarded as a gauge of the national prosperity and public confidence.

‖ **Con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'), *n.* [F., lit. p. p. of *consommer* to finish.] (*Cookery*) A clear soup or bouillon boiled down so as to be very rich.

Con'so-nance (kŏn'sŏ-nans), } *n.* [L. *consonantia:*
Con'so-nan-cy (-nan-sy), } cf. F. *consonnance.*]

1. (*Mus.*) Accord or agreement of sounds; a pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously, as a note with its third, fifth, and eighth.

2. Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord; consistency; suitableness.

The perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrines of Scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

The optic nerve responds to the waves with which it is in *consonance.* *Tyndall.*

3. Friendship; concord. [*Obs.*]

By the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — Agreement; accord; consistency; unison; harmony; congruity; suitableness; agreeableness.

Con'so-nant (kŏn'sŏ-nant), *a.* [L. *consonans, -antis,* p. pr. of *consonare* to sound at the same time, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *consonnant.* See SOUND to make a noise.] **1.** Having agreement; congruous; consistent; according; — usually followed by *with* or *to.*

Each one pretends that his opinion . . . is *consonant* to the words there used. *Bp. Beveridge.*

That where much is given there shall be much required is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Having like sounds.

Consonant words and syllables. *Howell.*

3. (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together; accordant; as, *consonant* tones, *consonant* chords.

4. Of or pertaining to consonants; made up of, or containing many, consonants.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *T. Moore.*

Con'so-nant, *n.* [L. *consonans, -antis.*] An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with an open sound called a vowel; a member of the spoken alphabet other than a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

Consonants are divided into various classes, as mutes, spirants, sibilants, nasals, semivowels, etc. All of them are sounds uttered through a closer position of the organs than that of a vowel proper, although the most open of them, as the semivowels and nasals, are capable of being used as if vowels, and forming syllables with other closer consonants, as in the English *feeble* (*-b'l*), *taken* (*-k'n*). All the consonants excepting the mutes may be indefinitely prolonged in utterance without the help of a vowel, and even the mutes may be produced with an aspirate instead of a vocal explosion. Vowels and consonants may be regarded as the two poles in the scale of sounds produced by gradual approximation of the organs of speech from the most open to the closest positions, the vowel being more open, the consonant closer; but there is a territory between them where the sounds produced partake of the qualities of both.

☞ "A *consonant* is the result of audible friction, squeezing, or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat). The main distinction between vowels and consonants is, that while in the former the mouth configuration merely modifies the vocalized breath, which is therefore an essential element of the vowels, in consonants the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage is the foundation of the sound, and the state of the glottis is something secondary." *H. Sweet.*

Con'so-nan'tal (kŏn'sŏ-năn'*tal*), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to consonants.

Con'so-nant-ize' (kŏn'sŏ-nant-iz'), *v. t.* To change into, or use as, a consonant. "The vowel is *consonantized,* that is, made closer in position." *Peile.*

Con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* In a consonant, consistent, or congruous manner; agreeably.

Con'so-nant-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being consonant, agreeable, or consistent.

Con'so-nous (kŏn'sŏ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *consonus.* See CONSONANT.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

Con-so'pi-a'tion (kŏn-sō'pĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of sleeping, or of lulling to sleep. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Con'so-pite (kŏn'sŏ-pīt), *a.* [L. *consopitus,* p. p. of *consopire.*] Lulled to sleep. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con'so-pite, *v. t.* To lull to sleep; to quiet; to compose. [*Obs.*]

The operations of the masculine faculties of the soul were, for a while, well slacked and *consopited.* *Dr. H. More.*

Con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* [L. *consors, -sortis; con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share. See SORT.] **1.** One who shares the lot of another; a companion; a partner; especially, a wife or husband. *Milton.*

He single chose to live, and shunned to wed,
Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden.*

The *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort.* *Darwin.*

2. (*Naut.*) A ship keeping company with another.

3. Concurrence; conjunction; combination; association; union. "By Heaven's *consort.*" *Fuller.* "Working in *consort.*" *Hare.*

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

4. [LL. *consortium.*] An assembly or association of persons; a company; a group; a combination. [*Obs.*]

In one *consort'* there sat
Cruel revenge and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Spenser.*
Lord, place me in thy *consort.* *Herbert.*

5. [Perh. confused with *concert.*] Harmony of sounds; concert, as of musical instruments. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

To make a sad *consort';*
Come, let us join our mournful song with theirs. *Spenser.*

Prince consort, the husband of a queen regnant. — **Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

Con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSORTING.] To unite or to keep company; to associate; — used with *with*.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

Con-sort', *v. t.* **1.** To unite or join, as in affection, harmony, company, marriage, etc.; to associate.

He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*

For all that pleasing is to living ears
Was there *consorted* in one harmony. *Spenser.*

He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

2. To attend; to accompany. [*Obs.*]

Thou, wretched boy, that didst *consort* him here,
Shalt with him hence. *Shak.*

Con-sort'a-ble (kŏn-sôrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for association or companionship. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con-sor'tion (kŏn-sôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consortio.*] Fellowship; association; companionship. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con'sort-ship (kŏn'sôrt-shĭp), *n.* The condition of a consort; fellowship; partnership. *Hammond.*

Con'sound (-sound), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *consoude*, fr. L. *consolida* comfrey (so called because supposed to have healing power); *con-* + *solidus* solid, *consolidare* to make solid. Cf. COMFREY, CONSOLIDATE.] (*Bot.*) A name applied loosely to several plants of different genera, esp. the comfrey.

Con'spe-cif'ic (kŏn'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of the same species.

Con'spec-tu'i-ty (-spĕk-tū'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* CONSPECTUITIES (-tĭz). The faculty of seeing; sight; eye. [A word of Menenius's making. *Coriolanus* ii. 1.] *Shak.*

Con-spec'tus (kŏn-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

Con-sper'sion (kŏn-spĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conspersio*, fr. *conspergere* to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling. [*Obs.*]

The *conspersion* and washing the doorposts. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con'spi-cu'i-ty (kŏn'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being clear or bright; brightness; conspicuousness. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Con-spic'u-ous (kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, to perceive; *con-* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look. See SPY.] **1.** Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; plainly visible; manifest; attracting the eye.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton.*

Conspicuous by her veil and hood,
Signing the cross, the abbess stood. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; easily recognized; clearly defined; notable; prominent; eminent; distinguished; as, a *conspicuous* excellence, or fault.

A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of England. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Distinguished; eminent; famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated. See DISTINGUISHED.

— Con-spic'u-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'ȧ-sў), *n.*; *pl.* CONSPIRACIES (-sĭz). [See CONSPIRATION.] **1.** A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit a crime in concert, as treason; a plot.

When shapen was all hir *conspiracy*
From point to point. *Chaucer.*

They made a *conspiracy* against [Amaziah]. 2 *Kings* xiv. 19.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*,
Of the beast Caliban and his confederates. *Shak.*

2. A concurrence or general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event, as if by agreement.

A *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*Law*) An agreement, manifesting itself in words or deeds, by which two or more persons confederate to do an unlawful act, or to use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful; confederacy.

Syn. — Combination; plot; cabal.

Con-spir'ant (kŏn-spīr'ant), *a.* [L. *conspirans*, p. pr. of *conspirare*: cf. F. *conspirant*.] Engaging in a plot to commit a crime; conspiring. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con'spi-ra'tion (kŏn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *conspiration*, L. *conspiratio*.] Agreement or concurrence for some end or purpose; conspiracy. [*R.*]

As soon as it was day, certain Jews made a *conspiration*. *Udall.*

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-spir'a-tor (kŏn-spīr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* One who engages in a conspiracy; a plotter. 2 *Sam.* xv. 31.

Con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSPIRING.] [F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret agreement, to do some act, as to commit treason or a crime, or to do some unlawful deed; to plot together.

They *conspired* against [Joseph] to slay him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 18.

You have *conspired* against our royal person,
Joined with an enemy proclaimed. *Shak.*

2. To concur to one end; to agree.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

Syn. — To unite; concur; combine; complot; confederate; league.

Con-spire', *v. t.* To plot; to plan; to combine for.

Angry clouds *conspire* your overthrow. *Bp. Hall.*

Con-spir'er (kŏn-spīr'ẽr), *n.* One who conspires; a conspirator.

Con-spir'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a conspirator; by conspiracy. *Milton.*

Con'spis-sa'tion (kŏn'spĭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conspissatio*, fr. *conspissare* to make thick.] A making thick or viscous; thickness; inspissation. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Con-spur'cate (kŏ-spûr'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *conspurcatus*, p. p. of *conspurcare*.] To pollute; to defile. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Con'spur-ca'tion (kŏn'spûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conspurcare*, *-spurcatum*, to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Con'sta-ble (kŭn'stȧ-b'l), *n.* [OE. *conestable*, *constable*, a constable (in sense 1), OF. *conestable*, F. *connétable*, LL. *conestabulus*, *constabularius*, *comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, master of the horse, equerry; *comes* count (L. companion) + L. *stabulum* stable. See COUNT a nobleman, and STABLE.] **1.** A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the Middle Ages.

☞ The *constable of France* was the first officer of the crown, and had the chief command of the army. It was also his duty to regulate all matters of chivalry. The office was suppressed in 1627. The *constable*, or *lord high constable, of England*, was one of the highest officers of the crown, commander in chief of the forces, and keeper of the peace of the nation. He also had judicial cognizance of many important matters. The office was as early as the Conquest, but has been disused (except on great and solemn occasions) since the attainder of Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII.

2. (*Law*) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers. *Bouvier.*

☞ In England, at the present time, the *constable* is a conservator of the peace within his district, and is also charged by various statutes with other duties, such as serving summons, precepts, warrants, etc. In the United States, *constables* are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those of the constables of England. In addition to their duties as conservators of the peace, they are invested with others by statute, such as to execute civil as well as criminal process in certain cases, to attend courts, keep juries, etc. In some cities, there are officers called *high constables*, who act as chiefs of the constabulary or police force. In other cities the title of constable, as well as the office, is merged in that of the police officer.

High constable, a constable having certain duties and powers within a hundred. [*Eng.*] — **Petty constable**, a conservator of the peace within a parish or tithing; a tithingman. [*Eng.*] — **Special constable**, a person appointed to act as constable on special occasions. — **To overrun, or outrun, the constable**, to spend more than one's income; to get into debt. [*Collog.*] *Smollett.*

Con'sta-bler-y (-blẽr-ў *or* -blẽr-ў), *n.* [OF. *conestablerie*. Cf. CONSTABULARY.] **1.** The constabulary. [*Obs.*]

2. The district or jurisdiction of a constable. [*Obs.*]

Con'sta-ble-ship (-b'l-shĭp), *n.* The office or functions of a constable.

Con'sta-bless, *n.* The wife of a constable. [*Obs.*]

Con'sta-ble-wick' (-b'l-wĭk'), *n.* [*Constable* + *wick* a village.] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Con-stab'u-la-ry (kŭn-stăb'ŭ-lā-rў), *a.* [LL. *constabularius* an equerry. See CONSTABLE.] Of or pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

Con-stab'u-la-ry, *n.* The collective body of constables in any town, district, or country.

Con-stab'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A constabulary. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Con'stan-cy (kŏn'stan-sў), *n.* [L. *constantia*: cf. F. *constance*. See CONSTANT.] **1.** The state or quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change; stability; fixedness; immutability; as, the *constancy* of God in his nature and attributes.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; especially, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadiness in attachments, or perseverance in enterprise; stability; fidelity.

A fellow of plain uncoined *constancy*. *Shak.*

Constancy and contempt of danger. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; permanence; steadfastness; resolution. See FIRMNESS.

Con'stant (kŏn'stant), *a.* [L. *constans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, to be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *constant*. See STAND, and cf. COST, *v. t.*]

1. Firm; solid; fixed; immovable; — opposed to *fluid*. [*Obs.*]

If . . . you mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

2. Not liable, or given, to change; permanent; regular; continuous; continually recurring; steadfast; faithful; not fickle.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I am *constant* to my purposes. *Shak.*

His gifts, his *constant* courtship, nothing gained. *Dryden.*

Onward the *constant* current sweeps. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Math. & Physics*) Remaining unchanged or invariable, as a quantity, force, law, etc.

4. Consistent; logical. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined. — CONSTANT, CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL. These words are sometimes used in an absolute and sometimes in a qualified sense. *Constant* denotes, in its absolute sense, unchangeably fixed; as, a *constant* mind or purpose. In its qualified sense, it marks something as a "standing" fact or occurrence; as, liable to *constant* interruptions; *constantly* called for. *Continual*, in its absolute sense, coincides with *continuous*. See CONTINUOUS. In its qualified sense, it describes a thing as occurring in steady and rapid succession; as, a round of *continual* calls; *continually* changing. *Perpetual* denotes, in its absolute sense, what literally never ceases or comes to an end; as, *perpetual* motion. In its qualified sense, it is used hyperbolically, and denotes that which rarely ceases; as, *perpetual* disturbance; *perpetual* noise; *perpetual* intermeddling.

Con'stant, *n.* **1.** That which is not subject to change; that which is invariable.

2. (*Math.*) A quantity whose value always remains the same in the same expression.

Absolute constant (*Math.*), one whose value is absolutely the same under all circumstances, as the number 10, or any numeral. — **Arbitrary constant**, one to which any value may be assigned at pleasure. See under ARBITRARY.

Con-stan'ti-a (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), *n.* A superior wine, white and red, from the Constantia vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope.

Con'stant-ly (kŏn'stant-lў), *adv.* With constancy; steadily; continually; perseveringly; without cessation; uniformly.

But she *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. *Acts* xii. 15.

‖ **Con'stat** (kŏn'stăt), *n.* [L., it is evident.] (*Law*) A certificate showing what appears upon record touching a matter in question.

Con-state' (kŏn-stāt'), *v. t.* [F. *constater*; L. *con-* + *stare* to stand.] To ascertain; to verify; to establish; to prove. [*R.*] *F. P. Cobbe.*

Con'stel-late (kŏn'stĕl-lāt *or* kŏn-stĕl'lāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *stellatus*, p. p. of *stellare* to cover with stars, *stella* star. See STELLATE.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. [*R.*]

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

Con'stel-late, *v. t.* **1.** To unite in one luster or radiance, as stars. [*R.*]

Who know how to *constellate* these lights. *Boyle.*

2. To set or adorn with stars or constellations; as, *constellated* heavens. *J. Barlow.*

Con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *constellation*, L. *constellatio*.] **1.** A cluster or group of fixed stars, or division of the heavens, designated in most cases by the name of some animal, or of some mythological personage, within whose imaginary outline, as traced upon the heavens, the group is included.

The *constellations* seem to have been almost purposely named and delineated to cause as much confusion and inconvenience as possible. *Sir J. Herschel.*

☞ In each of the constellations now recognized by astronomers (about 90 in number) the brightest stars, both named and unnamed, are designated nearly in the order of brilliancy by the letters of the Greek alphabet; as, α Tauri (Aldebaran) is the first star of Taurus, γ Orionis (Bellatrix) is the third star of Orion.

2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

3. Fortune; fate; destiny. [*Obs.*]

It is *constellation*, which causeth all that a man doeth. *Gower.*

Con'ster-na'tion (kŏn'stẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, perplex, an accessory form of *consternere* to throw down, prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to spread out, throw down: cf. F. *consternation*. See STRATUM.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for reflection; terror, combined with amazement; dismay.

The chiefs around,
In silence wrapped, in *consternation* drowned,
Attend the stern reply. *Pope.*

Syn. — Alarm; horror; fright; amazement; astonishment; surprise; panic; perturbation. See ALARM.

Con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTIPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTIPATING.] [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare*; *con-* + *stipare* to crowd together. See COSTIVE.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to press together or condense. [*Obs.*]

Of cold the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

2. To stop (a channel) by filling it, and preventing passage through it; as, to *constipate* the capillary vessels.

3. (*Med.*) To render costive; to cause constipation in.

Con'sti-pa'tion (kŏn'stĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constipatio* a crowding together: cf. F. *constipation*.] **1.** Act of crowding anything into a less compass, or the state of being crowded or pressed together; condensation. [*Obs.*]

Fullness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* . . . of its particles. *Boyle.*

2. A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened fæces; costiveness.

Con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-en-sў), *n.*; *pl.* CONSTITUENCIES (-sĭz). A body of constituents, as the body of citizens or voters in a representative district.

Con-stit'u-ent (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ent), *a.* [L. *constituens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See CONSTITUTE.] **1.** Serving to form, compose, or make up; elemental; component.

Body, soul, and reason are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of electing or appointing.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

Con-stit'u-ent, *n.* **1.** The person or thing which constitutes, determines, or constructs.

Their first composure and origination require a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; a component; an element.

We know how to bring these *constituents* together, and to cause them to form water. *Tyndall.*

3. One for whom another acts; especially, one who is represented by another in a legislative assembly; — correlative to *representative*.

The electors in the district of a representative in Congress, or in the legislature of a State, are termed his *constituents*. *Abbott.*

To appeal from the representatives to the *constituents*. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Law*) A person who appoints another to act for him as attorney in fact. *Burrill.*

Con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTITUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTITUTING.] [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to

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place, set, fr. *status* station, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To cause to stand; to establish; to enact.

Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To make up; to compose; to form.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office; to make and empower.

Me didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine. *Wordsworth.*

Constituted authorities, the officers of government, collectively, as of a nation, city, town, etc. *Bartlett.*

Con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *n.* An established law. [*Obs.*] *T. Preston.*

Con'sti-tu'ter (-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Con'sti-tu'tion (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *constitution*, L. *constitutio.*] **1.** The act or process of constituting; the action of enacting, establishing, or appointing; enactment; establishment; formation.

2. The state of being; that form of being, or structure and connection of parts, which constitutes and characterizes a system or body; natural condition; structure; texture; conformation.

The physical *constitution* of the sun. *Sir J. Herschel.*

3. The aggregate of all one's inherited physical qualities; the aggregate of the vital powers of an individual, with reference to ability to endure hardship, resist disease, etc.; as, a robust *constitution.*

Our *constitutions* have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the old world. *Story.*

4. The aggregate of mental qualities; temperament.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution.* *Clarendon.*

5. The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents, or implied in the institutions and usages of the country or society; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law, and laying down fundamental rules and principles for the conduct of affairs.

Our *constitution* had begun to exist in times when statesmen were not much accustomed to frame exact definitions. *Macaulay.*

☞ In England the constitution is unwritten, and may be modified from time to time by act of Parliament. In the United States a constitution cannot ordinarily be modified, except through such processes as the constitution itself ordains.

6. An authoritative ordinance, regulation or enactment; especially, one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline; as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

The positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

A *constitution* of Valentinian addressed to Olybrius, then prefect of Rome, for the regulation of the conduct of advocates. *George Long.*

Apostolic constitutions. See under APOSTOLIC.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *constitutionnel.*] **1.** Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or in the structure of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or dullness.

2. In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a state or a society; as, *constitutional* reforms.

3. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government; *constitutional* rights. *Hallam.*

4. Relating to a constitution, or established form of government; as, a *constitutional* crisis.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state. *Macaulay.*

5. For the benefit of one's constitution or health; as, a *constitutional* walk. [*Colloq.*]

Constitutional law, law that relates to the constitution, as a permanent system of political and juridical government, as distinguished from statutory and common law, which relate to matters subordinate to such constitution.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al, *n.* A walk or other exercise taken for one's health or constitution. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

The men trudged diurnal *constitutionals* along the different roads. *Compton Reade.*

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory, principles, or authority of constitutional government; attachment or adherence to a constitution or constitutional government. *Carlyle.*

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who advocates a constitutional form of government; a constitutionist.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *constitutionnalité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being constitutional, or inherent in the natural frame.

2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions. *Burke.*

Constitutionalities, bottomless cavilings and questionings about written laws. *Carlyle.*

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly (*-al-lў*), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the constitution or natural disposition of the mind or body; naturally; as, he was *constitutionally* timid.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

2. In accordance with the constitution or fundamental law; legally; as, he was not *constitutionally* appointed.

Nothing would induce them to acknowledge that [such] an assembly . . . was *constitutionally* a Parliament. *Macaulay.*

Con'sti-tu'tion-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country. *Bolingbroke.*

Con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute or compose; elemental; essential.

An ingredient and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Barrow.*

2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting; determining. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con'sti-tu'tive-ly, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRAINED (-strānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRAINING.] [OF. *constraindre*, F. *contraindre*, L. *constringere; con-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN, and cf. CONSTRICT, CONSTRINGE.] **1.** To secure by bonds; to chain; to bind or confine; to hold tightly; to constringe.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*
When winter frosts *constrain* the fields with cold. *Dryden.*

2. To bring into a narrow compass; to compress.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

3. To hold back by force; to restrain; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*

4. To compel; to force; to necessitate; to oblige.

The love of Christ *constraineth* us. *2 Cor.* v. 14.
I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. *Acts* xxviii. 19.

5. To violate; to ravish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To produce in such a manner as to give an unnatural effect; as, a *constrained* voice.

Syn. — To compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

Con-strain'a-ble (kŏn-strān'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *constraignable*, F. *contraignable.*] Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint, or to restraint. *Hooker.*

Con-strained' (-strānd'), *a.* Marked by constraint; not free; not voluntary; embarrassed; as, a *constrained* manner; a *constrained* tone.

Con-strain'ed-ly (-strān'ĕd-lў), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion; in a constrained manner. *Hooker.*

Con-strain'er (kŏn-strān'ẽr), *n.* One who constrains.

Con-straint' (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *constrainte*, F. *contrainte.*] The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained; that which compels to, or restrains from, action; compulsion; restraint; necessity.

Long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser.*
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Compulsion; violence; necessity; urgency. — CONSTRAINT, COMPULSION. *Constraint* implies strong binding force; as, the *constraint* of necessity; the *constraint* of fear. *Compulsion* implies the exertion of some urgent impelling force; as, driven by *compulsion.* The former prevents us from acting agreeably to our wishes; the latter forces us to act contrary to our will. *Compulsion* is always produced by some active agent; a *constraint* may be laid upon us by the forms of civil society, or by other outward circumstances. *Crabb.*

Con-straint'ive (-strān'tĭv), *a.* Constraining; compulsory. [*R.*] "Any *constraintive* vow." *R. Carew.*

Con-strict' (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n* CONSTRICTING.] [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to render narrower or smaller; to bind; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibers. *Arbuthnot.*
Membranous organs inclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict.* *Todd & Bowman.*

Con-strict'ed, *a.* **1.** Drawn together; bound; contracted; cramped.

2. (*Bot.*) Contracted or compressed so as to be smaller in certain places or parts than in others.

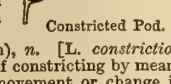
Constricted Pod.

Con-stric'tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constrictio*: cf. F. *constriction.*] **1.** The act of constricting by means of some inherent power or by movement or change in the thing itself, as distinguished from *compression.*

2. The state of being constricted; the point where a thing is constricted; a narrowing or binding.

A *constriction* of the parts inservient to speech. *Grew.*

Con-strict'ive (-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to bind or constrict.

Con-strict'or (kŏn-strĭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** That which constricts, draws together, or contracts.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, or which compresses an organ; a sphincter.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A serpent that kills its prey by inclosing and crushing it with its folds; as, the boa *constrictor.*

Con-stringe' (kŏn-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRINGED (-strĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRINGING.] [L. *constringere.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict; to cause to shrink. [*R.*]

Strong liquors . . . intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Con-strin'gent (kŏn-strĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *constringens*, p. pr.] Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing. *Thomson.*

Con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRUCTING.] [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, to construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order. See STRUCTURE, and cf. CONSTRUE.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of (something) in their proper place and order; to build; to form; to make; as, to *construct* an edifice.

2. To devise; to invent; to set in order; to arrange; as, to *construct* a theory of ethics.

Syn. — To build; erect; form; compile; make; fabricate; originate; invent.

Con'struct (kŏn'strŭkt), *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

Construct form *or* **state** (*Heb. Gram.*), that of a noun used before another which has the genitive relation to it.

Con-struct'er (kŏn-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, constructs or frames.

Con-struc'tion (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constructio*: cf. F. *construction.*] **1.** The process or art of constructing; the act of building; erection; the act of devising and forming; fabrication; composition.

2. The form or manner of building or putting together the parts of anything; structure; arrangement.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction.* *Whewell.*

3. (*Gram.*) The arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement.

Some particles . . . in certain *constructions* have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; an attributed sense or meaning; understanding; explanation; interpretation; sense.

Any person . . . might, by the sort of *construction* that would be put on this act, become liable to the penalties of treason. *Hallam.*

Strictly, the term [*construction*] signifies determining the meaning and proper effect of language by a consideration of the subject matter and attendant circumstances in connection with the words employed. *Abbott.*

Interpretation properly precedes *construction*, but it does not go beyond the written text. *Parsons.*

Construction of an equation (*Math.*), the drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation, and their relations to each other. — **Construction train** (*Railroad*), a train for transporting men and materials for construction or repairs.

Con-struc'tion-al (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction or interpretation.

Con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction upon some writing or instrument, as the Constitution of the United States; as, a strict *constructionist;* a broad *constructionist.*

Con-struct'ive (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constructif.*] **1.** Having ability to construct or form; employed in construction; as, to exhibit *constructive* power.

The *constructive* fingers of Watts. *Emerson.*

2. Derived from, or depending on, construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred.

Constructive crimes (*Law*), acts having effects analogous to those of some statutory or common law crimes; as, *constructive* treason. Constructive crimes are no longer recognized by the courts. — **Constructive notice**, notice imputed by construction of law. — **Constructive trust**, a trust which may be assumed to exist, though no actual mention of it be made.

Con-struct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by construction or inference.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

Con-struct'ive-ness, *n.* **1.** Tendency or ability to form or construct.

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty which enables one to construct, as in mechanical, artistic, or literary matters.

Con-struct'or (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *constructor.*] A constructer.

Con-struc'ture (-strŭk'tūr; 135), *n.* That which is constructed or formed; an edifice; a fabric. [*Obs.*]

Con'strue (kŏn'strў; *Archaic* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRUED (-strўd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRUING (kŏn'strў-ĭng).] [L. *construere:* cf. F. *construire.* See CONSTRUCT.] **1.** To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure, arrangement, or connection of, or to discover the sense; to explain the construction of; to interpret; to translate.

2. To put a construction upon; to explain the sense or intention of; to interpret; to understand.

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our enemies. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

And to be dull was *construed* to be good. *Pope.*

Con'stu-prate (-stŭ-prāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTUPRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTUPRATING.] [L. *constupratus*, p. p. of *constuprare* to ravish; *con-* + *stuprare* to ravish, *stuprum* rape.] To ravish; to debauch. *Burton.*

Con'stu-pra'tion (kŏn'stŭ-prā'shŭn), *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

Con'sub-stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis; con-* + *substantialis:* cf. F. *consubstantiel.* See SUBSTANTIAL.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holy Ghost. *Foxe.*

Con'sub-stan'tial-ism (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

Con'sub-stan'tial-ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

Con'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tў; 106), *n.* [Cf. F. *consubstantialité.*] Participation of the same nature; coexistence in the same substance. "His [the Son's] . . . *consubstantiality* with the Father." *Hammond.*

Con'sub-stan'tial-ly (-shal-lў), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or nature.

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSUBSTANTIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSUBSTANTIATING.] To cause to unite, or to regard as united, in one common substance or nature. [*R.*]

His soul must be *consubstantiated* with reason. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate, *v. i.* To profess or believe the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* church and priest. *Dryden.*

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Partaking of the same substance; united; consubstantial.

We must love her [the wife] that is thus *consubstantiate* with us. *Feltham.*

Con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; 106), *n.* **1.** An identity or union of substance.

2. (*Theol.*) The actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; impanation; — opposed to *transubstantiation.*

☞ This view, held by Luther himself, was called *consubstantiation* by non-Lutheran writers in contradistinction to transubstantiation, the Catholic view.

Con'sue-tude (kŏn'swē-tūd; 144), *n.* [L. *consuetudo.* See CUSTOM.] Custom; habit; usage. [*R.*]

To observe this *consuetude* or law. *Barnes.*

Con'sue-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-*nal*), *a.* [LL. *consuetudinalis.*] According to custom; customary; usual. [*R.*]

Con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (-nā-rў), *a.* [LL. *consuetudinarius.*] Customary.

Con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (kŏn'swē-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* CONSUETUDINARIES (-rĭz). A manual or ritual of customary devotional exercises.

Con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., prob. fr. *consulere* to deliberate. See CONSULT.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the republic.

☞ They were chosen annually, originally from the patricians only, but later from the plebeians also.

2. A senator; a counselor. [*Obs.*]

Many of the *consuls*, raised and met,
Are at the duke's already. *Shak.*

With kings and *consuls* of the earth. *Job* iii. 14 (*Douay Ver.*).

3. (*Fr. Hist.*) One of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804, who were called, respectively, first, second, and third consul.

4. An official commissioned to reside in some foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen.

Consul general, a consul of the first rank, stationed in an important place, or having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls. — **Vice consul**, a consular officer holding the place of a consul during the consul's absence or after he has been relieved.

Con'sul-age (-ăj), *n.* (*Com.*) A duty or tax paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce by means of a consul in a foreign place. *Smart.*

Con'su-lar (-sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *consularis:* cf. F. *consulaire.*] Of or pertaining to a consul; performing the duties of a consul; as, *consular* power; *consular* dignity; *consular* officers.

Con'su-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Consular. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *consulatus:* cf. F. *consulat.*] **1.** The office of a consul. *Addison.*

2. The jurisdiction or residence of a consul. *Kent.*

3. Consular government; term of office of a consul.

Con'sul-ship (kŏn'sŭl-shĭp), *n.* **1.** The office of a consul; consulate.

2. The term of office of a consul.

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSULTING.] [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult: cf. F. *consulter.* Cf. COUNSEL.] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel; to deliberate together; to confer.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. *Shak.*

All the laws of England have been made by the kings of England, *consulting* with the nobility and commons. *Hobbes.*

Con-sult', *v. t.* **1.** To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to apply to for information or instruction; to refer to; as, to *consult* a physician; to *consult* a dictionary.

Men forgot, or feared, to *consult* nature . . .; they were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

2. To have reference to, in judging or acting; to have regard to; to consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

3. To deliberate upon; to take counsel for. [*Obs.*]

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring about by counsel or contrivance; to devise; to contrive. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt' *or* kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* **1.** The act of consulting or deliberating; consultation; also, the result of consultation; determination; decision. [*Obs.*]

The council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke. *Dryden.*

2. A council; a meeting for consultation. [*Obs.*] "A *consult* of coquettes." *Swift.*

3. Agreement; concert. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Con-sult'a-ry (kŏn-sŭlt'ă-rĭ), *a.* Formed by consultation; resulting from conference.

Consultary response (*Law*), the opinion of a court on a special case. *Wharton.*

Con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consultatio:* cf. F. *consultation.*] **1.** The act of consulting or conferring; deliberation of two or more persons on some matter, with a view to a decision.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton.*

2. A council or conference, as of physicians, held to consider a special case, or of lawyers retained in a cause.

Writ of consultation (*Law*), a writ by which a cause, improperly removed by prohibition from one court to another, is returned to the court from which it came; — so called because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill-founded.

Con-sult'a-tive (kŏn-sŭlt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; having the privilege or right of conference. "A *consultative* . . . power." *Abp. Bramhall.*

Con-sult'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŭlt'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Formed by, or resulting from, consultation; advisory. *Bancroft.*

Con-sult'er (kŏn-sŭlt'ẽr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information.

Con-sult'ing, *a.* That consults.

Consulting physician (*Med.*), a physician who consults with the attending practitioner regarding any case of disease.

Con-sult'ive (kŏn-sŭlt'ĭv), *a.* Determined by, or pertaining to, consultation; deliberate; consultative.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberative, *consultive*, knowing act. *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-sum'a-ble (kŏn-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consumed; that may be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent. "*Consumable* commodities." *Locke.*

Con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSUMED (-sūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSUMING.] [L. *consumere* to take wholly or completely, to consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy. See REDEEM.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire; to use up; to expend; to waste; to burn up; to eat up; to devour.

If he were putting to my house the brand
That shall *consume* it. *Shak.*

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth *consume*. *Matt.* vi. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Let me alone . . . that I may *consume* them. *Ex.* xxxii. 10.

Syn. — To destroy; swallow up; ingulf; absorb; waste; exhaust; spend; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

Con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. i.* To waste away slowly.

Therefore, let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs. *Shak.*

Con-sum'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively. [*Low*]

He 's so *consumedly* proud of it. *Thackeray.*

Con-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, consumes; as, the *consumer* of food.

Con-sum'ing-ly, *adv.* In a consuming manner.

Con-sum'mate (-sŭm'māt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum. See SUM.] Carried to the utmost extent or degree; of the highest quality; complete; perfect. "A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue." *Addison.*

The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity. *Motley.*

Con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭm-māt *or* kŏn-sŭm'māt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSUMMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSUMMATING (-mā'tĭng).] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to complete; to finish; to perfect; to achieve.

To *consummate* this business happily. *Shak.*

Con-sum'mate-ly (kŏn-sŭm'māt-lĭ), *adv.* In a consummate manner; completely. *T. Warton.*

Con'sum-ma'tion (kŏn'sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consummatio.*] The act of consummating, or the state of being consummated; completion; perfection; termination; end (as of the world or of life).

'T is a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wished. *Shak.*

From its original to its *consummation*. *Addison.*

Quiet *consummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave. *Shak.*

Consummation of marriage, completion of the connubial relation by actual cohabitation.

Con-sum'ma-tive (kŏn-sŭm'mă-tĭv), *a.* Serving to consummate; completing. "The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *consumptio:* cf. F. *consomption.*] **1.** The act or process of consuming by use, waste, etc.; decay; destruction.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench the quality of his *consumption*. *Burke.*

2. The state or process of being consumed, wasted, or diminished; waste; diminution; loss; decay.

3. (*Med.*) A progressive wasting away of the body; esp., that form of wasting attendant upon pulmonary phthisis and associated with cough, spitting of blood, hectic fever, etc.; pulmonary phthisis; — called also *pulmonary consumption.*

Consumption of the bowels (*Med.*), inflammation and ulceration of the intestines from tubercular disease.

Syn. — Decline; waste; decay. See DECLINE.

Con-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consomptif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to consumption; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; destructive; wasting.

It [prayer] is not *consumptive* of our time. *Sharp.*

A long *consumptive* war. *Addison.*

2. (*Med.*) Affected with, or inclined to, consumption.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed. *Dryden.*

Con-sump'tive, *n.* One affected with consumption; as, a resort for *consumptives.*

Con-sump'tive-ly, *adv.* In a way tending to or indicating consumption. *Beddoes.*

Con-sump'tive-ness, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

Con'ta-bes'cent (kŏn'tă-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *contabescens*, p. pr. of *contabescere.*] Wasting away gradually. *Darwin.* — **Con-ta-bes'cence** (-sens), *n.*

Con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere, -tactum*, to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A close union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting.

2. (*Geom.*) The property of two curves, or surfaces, which meet, and at the point of meeting have a common direction.

3. (*Mining*) The plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. *Raymond.*

Contact level, a delicate level so pivoted as to tilt when two parts of a measuring apparatus come into contact with each other; — used in precise determinations of lengths and in the accurate graduation of instruments.

Con-tac'tion (-tăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of touching. [*Obs.*]

Con-ta'gion (-tā'jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio:* cf. F. *contagion.* See CONTACT.] **1.** (*Med.*) The transmission of a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact.

☞ The term has been applied by some to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, etc., but in this sense it is now abandoned. *Dunglison.*

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak.*

2. That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease; a virus produced by, or exhalation proceeding from, a diseased person, and capable of reproducing the disease.

3. The act or means of communicating any influence to the mind or heart; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm. "The *contagion* of example." *Eikon Basilike.*

When lust . . .
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows clotted by *contagion*. *Milton.*

4. Venom; poison. [*Obs.*] "I 'll touch my point with this *contagion*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See INFECTION.

Con-ta'gioned (kŏn-tā'jŭnd), *a.* Affected by contagion.

Con-ta'gion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as of yellow fever.

Con-ta'gious (kŏn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus:* cf. F. *contagieux.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Communicable by contact, by a virus, or by a bodily exhalation; catching; as, a *contagious* disease.

2. Conveying or generating disease; pestilential; poisonous; as, *contagious* air.

3. Spreading or communicable from one to another; exciting similar emotions or conduct in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious*. *Wirt.*

The spirit of imitation is *contagious*. *Ames.*

Syn. — CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS. These words have been used in very diverse senses; but, in general, a *contagious* disease has been considered as one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, etc.; while an *infectious* disease supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison ships, of marshes, etc., *infecting* the system with disease. This distinction, though not universally admitted by medical men, as to the literal meaning of the words, certainly applies to them in their figurative use. Thus we speak of the *contagious* influence of evil associates; the *contagion* of bad example, the *contagion* of fear, etc., when we refer to transmission by proximity or contact. On the other hand, we speak of *infection* by bad principles, etc., when we consider anything as diffused abroad by some hidden influence.

Con-ta'gious-ly, *adv.* In a contagious manner.

Con-ta'gious-ness, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

‖ **Con-ta'gi-um** (kŏn-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Contagion; contagious matter. "*Contagium* of measles." *Tyndall.*

Con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAINING.] [OE. *contenen, conteinen*, F. *contenir*, fr. L. *continere, -tentum; con-* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE, and cf. COUNTENANCE.]

1. To hold within fixed limits; to comprise; to include; to inclose; to hold.

Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens can not *contain* thee; how much less this house! 2 *Chron.* vi. 18.

When that this body did *contain* a spirit. *Shak.*

What thy stores *contain* bring forth. *Milton.*

2. To have capacity for; to be able to hold; to hold; to be equivalent to; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks.

3. To put constraint upon; to restrain; to confine; to keep within bounds. [*Obs.*, except as used reflexively.]

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

Fear not, my lord: we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*

Con-tain', *v. i.* To restrain desire; to live in continence or chastity.

But if they can not *contain*, let them marry. 1 *Cor.* vii. 9.

Con-tain'a-ble (kŏn-tān'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contained or comprised. *Boyle.*

Con-tain'ant (kŏn-tān'ant), *n.* A container.

Con-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, contains

Con-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* That which is contained; the extent; the substance. [*Obs.*]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate. *Fuller.*

Con-tam'i-na-ble (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Con-tam'i-nate (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *contaminatus*, p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, to contaminate, fr. *contamen* contagion, for *contagmen; con-* + root of *tangere* to touch. See CONTACT.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; to tarnish; to sully; to taint; to pollute; to defile.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To pollute; defile; sully; taint; tarnish; soil; stain; corrupt.

Con-tam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Contaminated; defiled; polluted; tainted. "*Contaminate* drink." *Daniel.*

Con-tam'i-na'tion (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contaminatio.*] The act or process of contaminating; pollution; defilement; taint; also, that which contaminates.

Con-tam'i-na-tive (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or liable to contaminate.

Con-tan'go (kŏn-tăn'gō), *n.; pl.* CONTANGOES (-gōz). [Prob. a corruption of *contingent.*] **1.** (*Stock Exchange*) The premium or interest paid by the buyer to the seller, to be allowed to defer paying for the stock purchased until the next fortnightly settlement day. [*Eng.*]

2. (*Law*) The postponement of payment by the buyer of stock on the payment of a premium to the seller. See BACKWARDATION. *N. Biddle.*

Con-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contegere, -tectum*, to cover up.] A covering. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con'tek (kŏn'tĕk), *n.* [OE. *conteck, conteke, contake*, perh. a corruption either of *contact* or *contest.*] **1.** Quarrel; contention; contest. [*Obs.*]

Contek with bloody knife. *Chaucer.*

2. Contumely; reproach. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMNED (-tĕmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMNING (-tĕm'nĭng *or* -tĕn'ĭng).] [L. *contemnere, -temptum; con-* + *temnere* to slight, despise: cf. OF. *contemner.*] To view or treat with contempt, as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain; to despise; to scorn.

Thy pompous delicacies I *contemn*. *Milton.*

One who *contemned* divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; slight; neglect; underrate; overlook. — To CONTEMN, DESPISE, SCORN, DISDAIN. *Contemn* is the generic term, and is applied especially to objects, qualities, etc., which are deemed contemptible, and but rarely to individuals; to *despise* is to regard or treat as mean, unbecoming, or

worthless; to *scorn* is stronger, expressing a quick, indignant contempt; *disdain* is still stronger, denoting either unwarrantable pride and haughtiness or an abhorrence of what is base.

Con-tem'ner (kŏn-tĕm'nẽr *or* -tĕm'ẽr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner. "*Contemners* of the gods." *South.*

Con-tem'ning-ly, *adv.* Contemptuously. [*R.*]

Con-tem'per (kŏn-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare, -temperatum; con-* + *temperare* to temper. Cf. CONTEMPERATE.] To modify or temper; to allay; to qualify; to moderate; to soften. [*Obs.*]

The antidotes . . . have allayed its bitterness and *contempered* its malignancy. *Johnson.*

Con-tem'per-ate (kŏn-tĕm'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [See CONTEMPER.] To temper; to moderate. [*Obs.*]

Moisten and *contemperate* the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-tem'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of tempering or moderating. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Proportionate mixture or combination. "*Contemperation* of light and shade." *Boyle.*

Con-tem'per-a-ture (-tĕm'pẽr-ā-tūr; 135), *n.* The condition of being tempered; proportionate mixture; temperature. [*Obs.*]

The different *contemperature* of the elements. *South.*

Con-tem'plance (kŏn-tĕm'plans), *n.* Contemplation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Con-tem'plant (-plant), *a.* [L. *contemplans*, p. pr.] Given to contemplation; meditative. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt *or* kŏn-tĕm'plāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMPLATED (-plā'tĕd *or* -plā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMPLATING.] [L. *contemplatus*, p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con-* + *templum* a space for observation marked out by the augur. See TEMPLE.] **1.** To look at on all sides or in all its bearings; to view or consider with continued attention; to regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study.

To love, at least *contemplate* and admire,
What I see excellent. *Milton.*

We thus dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they *contemplate*. *Byron.*

2. To consider or have in view, as contingent or probable; to look forward to; to purpose; to intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *A. Hamilton.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent.*

Syn. — To view; behold; study; ponder; muse; meditate on; reflect on; consider; intend; design; plan; propose; purpose. See MEDITATE.

Con'tem-plate, *v. i.* To consider or think studiously; to ponder; to reflect; to muse; to meditate.

So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shak.*

Con'tem-pla'tion (kŏn'tĕm-plā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *contemplation*, L. *contemplatio.*] **1.** The act of the mind in considering with attention; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject; meditation; musing; study.

In *contemplation* of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea which is brought into the mind for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation. [*Obs.*]

To live in prayer and *contemplation*. *Shak.*

3. The act of looking forward to an event as about to happen; expectation; the act of intending or purposing.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left. *Reid.*

To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

Con-tem'pla-tist (kŏn-tĕm'plā-tĭst), *n.* A contemplator. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Con-tem'pla-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *contemplatif*, L. *contemplativus.*] **1.** Pertaining to contemplation; addicted to, or employed in, contemplation; meditative.

Fixed and *contemplative* their looks. *Denham.*

2. Having the power of contemplation or meditation; as, *contemplative* faculties. *Ray.*

Con-tem'pla-tive, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A religious of either sex devoted to prayer and meditation, rather than to active works of charity.

Con-tem'pla-tive-ly, *adv.* With contemplation; in a contemplative manner.

Con-tem'pla-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being contemplative; thoughtfulness.

Con'tem-pla'tor (kŏn'tĕm-plā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.] One who contemplates. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-tem'po-ra-ne'i-ty (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being contemporaneous.

The lines of *contemporaneity* in the oölitic system. *J. Phillips.*

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus; con-* + *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL, and cf. COTEMPORANEOUS.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy, that of Aben Ezra, Maimonides, and Kimchi, had been *contemporaneous* with the later Spanish school of Arabic philosophy. *Milman.*

— Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness, *n.*

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.*

Con-tem'po-ra-ry (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rў), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *temporarius* of or belonging to time, *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL, and cf. COTEMPORANEOUS.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; done in, or belonging to, the same times; contemporaneous.

This king [Henry VIII.] was *contemporary* with the greatest monarchs of Europe. *Strype.*

2. Of the same age; coeval.

A grove born with him self he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

Con-tem'po-ra-ry, *n.; pl.* CONTEMPORARIES (-rĭz). One who lives at the same time with another; as, Petrarch and Chaucer were *contemporaries.*

Con-tempt' (kŏn-tĕmt'; 215), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere*: cf. OF. *contempt.* See CONTEMN.] **1.** The act of contemning or despising; the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn.

Criminal *contempt* of public feeling. *Macaulay.*

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; disgrace; shame.

Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back. *Shak.*

3. An act or expression denoting contempt.

Little insults and *contempts*. *Spectator.*

The *contempt* and anger of his lip. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) Disobedience of the rules, orders, or process of a court of justice, or of the rules or orders of a legislative body; disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent language or behavior in presence of a court, tending to disturb its proceedings, or impair the respect due to its authority.

☞ *Contempt* is in some jurisdictions extended so as to include publications reflecting injuriously on a court of justice, or commenting unfairly on pending proceedings; in other jurisdictions the courts are prohibited by statute or by the constitution from thus exercising this process.

Syn. — Disdain; scorn; derision; mockery; contumely; neglect; disregard; slight.

Con-tempt'i-bil'i-ty (kŏn-tĕmt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being contemptible; contemptibleness. *Speed.*

Con-tempt'i-ble (kŏn-tĕmt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of contempt; deserving of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable. *Milton.*

The arguments of tyranny are as *contemptible* as its force is dreadful. *Burke.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected; abject. *Locke.*

3. Insolent; scornful; contemptuous. [*Obs.*]

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he 'll scorn it; for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*

Syn. — Despicable; abject; vile; mean; base; paltry; worthless; sorry; pitiful; scurrile. See CONTEMPTUOUS. — CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIFUL, PALTRY. *Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, as *despise* is stronger than *contemn.* It implies keen disapprobation, with a mixture of anger. A man is *despicable* chiefly for low actions which mark his life, such as servility, baseness, or mean adulation. A man is *contemptible* for mean qualities which distinguish his character, especially those which show him to be weak, foolish, or worthless. Treachery is *despicable*, egotism is *contemptible. Pitiful* and *paltry* are applied to cases which are beneath anger, and are simply *contemptible* in a high degree.

Con-tempt'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being contemptible, or of being despised.

Con-tempt'i-bly, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.

Con-temp'tu-ous (-tĕmp'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; haughty; insolent; disdainful.

A proud, *contemptuous* behavior. *Hammond.*

Savage invective and *contemptuous* sarcasm. *Macaulay.*

Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Scornful; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; insulting; contumelious. — CONTEMPTUOUS, CONTEMPTIBLE. These words, from their similarity of sound, are sometimes erroneously interchanged, as when a person speaks of having "a very *contemptible* opinion of another." *Contemptible* is applied to that which is the object of contempt; as, *contemptible* conduct; a *contemptible* fellow. *Contemptuous* is applied to that which indicates contempt; as, a *contemptuous* look; a *contemptuous* remark; *contemptuous* treatment. A person, or whatever is personal, as an action, an expression, a feeling, an opinion, may be either *contemptuous* or *contemptible;* a thing may be *contemptible*, but can not be *contemptuous.*

Con-temp'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Con-temp'tu-ous-ness, *n.* Disposition to or manifestation of contempt; insolence; haughtiness.

Con-tend' (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTENDING.] [OF. *contendre*, L. *contendere, -tentum; con-* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To strive in opposition; to contest; to dispute; to vie; to quarrel; to fight.

For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*

The Lord said unto me, Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor. *Shak.*

2. To struggle or exert one's self to obtain or retain possession of, or to defend.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. To strive in debate; to engage in discussion; to dispute; to argue.

The question which our author would *contend* for. *Locke.*

Many things he fiercely *contended* about were trivial. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — To struggle; fight; combat; vie; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute; debate.

Con-tend', *v. t.* To struggle for; to contest. [*R.*]

Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Con-tend'ent (-ent), *n.* [L. *contendens*, p. pr.] An antagonist; a contestant. [*Obs.*]

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange.*

Con-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who contends; a contestant.

Con-tend'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female contestant. [*R.*]

Con-ten'e-ment (kŏn-tĕn'ẽ-ment), *n.* [Pref. *con-* + *tenement.*] (*Law*) That which is held together with another thing; that which is connected with a tenement, or thing holden, as a certain quantity of land adjacent to a dwelling, and necessary to the reputable enjoyment of the dwelling; appurtenance. *Burrill.*

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F. *content*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] Contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited by that which one has; not disposed to repine or grumble; satisfied; contented; at rest.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content.*
1 *Tim.* vi. 8.

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt *or* kŏn-tĕnt'; 277), *n.; usually in the pl.*, CONTENTS. **1.** That which is contained; the thing or things held by a receptacle or included within specified limits; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale or of a room; the *contents* of a book.

I shall prove these writings . . . authentic, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew.*

2. Power of containing; capacity; extent; size. [*Obs.*]

Strong ships, of great *content*. *Bacon.*

3. (*Geom.*) Area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits; as, solid *contents;* superficial *contents.*

The geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom. *Graunt.*

Table of contents, *or* **Contents,** a table or list of topics in a book, showing their order and the place where they may be found; a summary.

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *contenter*, LL. *contentare*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. See CONTENT, *a.*] **1.** To satisfy the desires of; to make easy in any situation; to appease or quiet; to gratify; to please.

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *I. Watts.*

Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas unto them. *Mark* xv. 15.

2. To satisfy the expectations of; to pay; to requite.

Come the next Sabbath, and I will *content* you. *Shak.*

Syn. — To satisfy; appease; please. See SATIATE.

Con-tent', *n.* **1.** Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition; freedom from discontent; satisfaction; contentment; moderate happiness.

Such is the fullness of my heart's *content*. *Shak.*

2. Acquiescence without examination. [*Obs.*]

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. That which contents or satisfies; that which if attained would make one happy.

So will I in England work your grace's full *content*. *Shak.*

4. (*Eng. House of Lords*) An expression of assent to a bill or motion; an affirmative vote; also, a member who votes "Content."

Supposing the number of "*Contents*" and "Not contents" strictly equal in number and consequence. *Burke.*

Con'ten-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *contentatio.*] Content; satisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-tent'ed (kŏn-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied; quiet; willing. — **Con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

Con-tent'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of content. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Con-ten'tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. *contention*, L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.] **1.** A violent effort or struggle to obtain, or to resist, something; contest; strife.

I would my arms could match thee in *contention*. *Shak.*

2. Strife in words; controversy; altercation; quarrel; dispute; as, a bone of *contention.*

Contentions and strivings about the law. *Titus* iii. 9.

3. Vehemence of endeavor; eagerness; ardor; zeal.

An end . . . worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

4. A point maintained in an argument, or a line of argument taken in its support; the subject matter of discussion or strife; a position taken or contended for.

All men seem agreed what is to be done; the *contention* is how the subject is to be divided and defined. *Bagehot.*

This was my original *contention*, and I still maintain that you should abide by your former decision. *Jowett.*

Syn. — Struggle; strife; contest; quarrel; combat; conflict; feud; litigation; controversy; dissension; variance; disagreement; debate; competition; emulation. — CONTENTION, STRIFE. A struggle between two parties is the idea common to these two words. *Strife* is a struggle for mastery; *contention* is a struggle for the possession of some desired object, or the accomplishment of some favorite end. Neither of the words is necessarily used in a bad sense, since there may be a generous *strife* or *contention* between two friends as to which shall incur danger or submit to sacrifices. Ordinarily, however, these words denote a struggle arising from bad passions. In that case, *strife* usually springs from a quarrelsome temper, and *contention* from a selfish spirit which seeks its own aggrandizement, or is fearful lest others should obtain too much. *Strife* has more reference to the manner than to the object of a struggle, while *contention* takes more account of the end to be gained.

Con-ten'tious (kŏn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *contentiosus*: cf. F. *contentieux.*] **1.** Fond of contention; given to angry debate; provoking dispute or contention; quarrelsome.

Despotic and *contentious* temper. *Macaulay.*

2. Relating to contention or strife; involving or characterized by contention. *Spenser.*

More cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions. *Brougham.*

3. (*Law*) Contested; litigated; litigious; having power to decide controversy.

Contentious jurisdiction (*Eng. Eccl. Law*), jurisdiction over matters in controversy between parties, in contradistinction to *voluntary jurisdiction*, or that exercised upon matters not opposed or controverted.

Syn. — Quarrelsome; pugnacious; dissentious; wrangling; litigious; perverse; peevish.

— Con-ten'tious-ly, *adv.* — **Con-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

Con-tent'less (kŏn-tĕnt'lĕs), *a.* [*Content* + *-less.*] Discontented; dissatisfied. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Con-tent'ly, *adv.* In a contented manner. [*Obs.*]

Con-tent'ment (kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *contentement.* See CONTENT, *v. t.*] **1.** The state of being contented or satisfied; content.

Contentment without external honor is humility. *Grew.*

Godliness with *contentment* is great gain. 1 *Tim.* vi. 6.

2. The act or process of contenting or satisfying; as, the *contentment* of avarice is impossible.

3. Gratification; pleasure; satisfaction. [*Obs.*]

At Paris the prince spent one whole day to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con'tents (kŏn'tĕnts *or* kŏn-tĕnts'; 277), *n. pl.* See CONTENT, *n.*

Con-ter'mi-na-ble (kŏn-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Having the same bounds; terminating at the same time or place; conterminous.

Love and life are not *conterminable.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con-ter'mi-nal (kŏn-tĕr'mĭ-nal), *a.* [LL. *conterminalis.*] Conterminous.

Con-ter'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* Having the same limits; ending at the same time; conterminous. *Lamb.*

Con-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *conterminare* to border upon, fr. *conterminus* conterminous; *con-* + *terminus* border.] Having the same bounds; conterminous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Con-ter'mi-nous (kŏn-tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus.* Cf. CONTERMINOUS.] Having the same bounds, or limits; bordering upon; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

Con'ter-ra'ne-an (kŏn'tĕr-rā'nē-an), **Con'ter-ra'ne-ous** (kŏn'tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conterraneus; con-* + *terra* country.] Of or belonging to the same country. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Con-tes'ser-a'tion (kŏn-tĕs'sĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contesseratio,* from *contesserare* to contract friendship by means of the *tesserae* (friendship tokens).] An assemblage; a collection; harmonious union. [*Obs.*]

That person of his [George Herbert], which afforded so unusual a *contesseration* of elegancies. *Oley.*

Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTESTING.] [F. *contester,* fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness, *contestari litem* to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness. See TESTIFY.]

1. To make a subject of dispute, contention, litigation, or emulation; to contend for; to call in question; to controvert; to oppose; to dispute.

The people . . . *contested* not what was done. *Locke.*

Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this. *J. D. Morell.*

2. To strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend; as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

3. (*Law*) To make a subject of litigation; to defend, as a suit; to dispute or resist, as a claim, by course of law; to controvert.

To contest an election. (*Polit.*) (*a*) To strive to be elected. (*b*) To dispute the declared result of an election.

Syn. — To dispute; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose; argue; contend.

Con-test', *v. i.* To engage in contention, or emulation; to contend; to strive; to vie; to emulate; — followed usually by *with.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Bp. Burnet.*

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove *contest?* *Pope.*

Con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* **1.** Earnest dispute; strife in argument; controversy; debate; altercation.

Leave all noisy *contests,* all immodest clamors and brawling language. *I. Watts.*

2. Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; emulation; strife in arms; conflict; combat; encounter.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

It was fully expected that the *contest* there would be long and fierce. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Conflict; combat; battle; encounter; shock; struggle; dispute; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement; strife. — CONTEST, CONFLICT, COMBAT, ENCOUNTER. *Contest* is the broadest term, and had originally no reference to actual fighting. It was, on the contrary, a legal term signifying to *call witnesses,* and hence came to denote first a struggle in argument, and then a struggle for some common object between opposing parties, usually one of considerable duration, and implying successive stages or acts. *Conflict* denotes literally a close personal engagement, in which sense it is applied to actual fighting. It is, however, more commonly used in a figurative sense to denote strenuous or direct opposition; as, a mental *conflict; conflicting* interests or passions; a *conflict* of laws. An *encounter* is a direct meeting face to face. Usually it is a hostile meeting, and is then very nearly coincident with *conflict;* as, an *encounter* of opposing hosts. Sometimes it is used in a looser sense; as, "this keen *encounter* of our wits." *Shak. Combat* is commonly applied to actual fighting, but may be used figuratively in reference to a strife of words or a struggle of feeling.

Con-test'a-ble (kŏn-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *contestable.*] Capable of being contested; debatable.

Con-test'ant (kŏn-tĕst'ant), *n.* [Cf. F. *contestant.*] One who contests; an opponent; a litigant; a disputant; one who claims that which has been awarded to another.

Con'tes-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contestatio* testimony: cf. F. *contestation* a contesting.] **1.** The act of contesting; emulation; rivalry; strife; dispute. "Loverlike *contestation.*" *Milton.*

After years spent in domestic, unsociable *contestations,* she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

2. Proof by witnesses; attestation; testimony. [*Obs.*]

A solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God. *Barrow.*

Con-test'ing-ly (kŏn-tĕst'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a contending manner.

Con-tex' (kŏn-tĕks'), *v. t.* To context. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Con-text' (kŏn-tĕkst'), *a.* [L. *contextus,* p. p. of *contexere* to weave, to unite; *con-* + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] Knit or woven together; close; firm. [*Obs.*]

The coats, without, are *context* and callous. *Derham.*

Con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus;* cf. F. *contexte.*] The part or parts of something written or printed, as of Scripture, which precede or follow a text or quoted sentence, or are so intimately associated with it as to throw light upon its meaning.

According to all the light that the *contexts* afford. *Sharp.*

Con-text' (kŏn-tĕkst'), *v. t.* To knit or bind together; to unite closely. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

The whole world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts. *R. Junius.*

Con-tex'tur-al (kŏn-tĕks'tûr-al; 135), *a.* Pertaining to contexture or arrangement of parts; producing contexture; interwoven. *Dr. John Smith* (1666).

Con-tex'ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *contexture.*] The arrangement and union of the constituent parts of a thing; a weaving together of parts; structural character of a thing; system; constitution; texture.

That wonderful *contexture* of all created beings. *Dryden.*

He was not of any delicate *contexture;* his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con-tex'tured (-tûrd; 135), *a.* Formed into texture; woven together; arranged; composed. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Con'ti-cent (kŏn'tĭ-sent), *a.* [L. *conticens,* p. pr. of *conticere; con-* + *tacere* to be silent.] Silent. [*R.*] "The guests sit *conticent.*" *Thackeray.*

Con'tig-na'tion (kŏn'tĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio,* fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] **1.** The act or process of framing together, or uniting, as beams in a fabric. *Burke.*

2. A framework or fabric, as of beams. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Con-tig'u-ate (kŏn-tĭg'ū-āt), *a.* [LL. *contiguatus.*] Contiguous; touching. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Con'ti-gu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *contiguité,* LL. *contiguitas.*] The state of being contiguous; intimate association; nearness; proximity.

The convicinity and *contiguity* of the two parishes. *T. Warton.*

Con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus;* akin to *contingere* to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] In actual contact; touching; also, adjacent; near; neighboring; adjoining.

The two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided . . . but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Sir I. Newton.*

Sees no *contiguous* palace rear its head. *Goldsmith.*

Contiguous angles. See *Adjacent angles,* under ANGLE.

Syn. — Adjoining; adjacent. See ADJACENT.

— **Con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nens), **Con'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sy), *n.* [F. *continence.* L. *continentia.* See CONTINENT, and cf. COUNTENANCE.] **1.** Self-restraint; self-command.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, — a *continence* which is practiced by few writers. *Dryden.*

2. The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; the act or power of refraining from indulgence of the sexual appetite, esp. from unlawful indulgence; sometimes, moderation in sexual indulgence.

If they [the unmarried and widows] have not *continency,* let them marry. 1 *Cor.* vii. 9 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence:* abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence,* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Uninterrupted course; continuity. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Con'ti-nent (kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *continens, -entis,* prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTAIN.] **1.** Serving to restrain or limit; restraining; opposing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; moderate.

Have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. Abstaining from sexual intercourse; exercising restraint upon the sexual appetite; esp., abstaining from illicit sexual intercourse; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent,* as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*

4. Not interrupted; connected; continuous; as, a *continent* fever. [*Obs.*]

The northeast part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Berrewood.*

Con'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens,* prop., a holding together: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTINENT, *a.*] **1.** That which contains anything; a receptacle. [*Obs.*]

The smaller *continent* which we call a pipkin. *Bp. Kennet.*

2. One of the grand divisions of land on the globe; the main land; specifically (*Phys. Geog.*), a large body of land differing from an island, not merely in its size, but in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains; as, the *continent* of North America.

☞ The *continents* are now usually regarded as six in number: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. But other large bodies of land are also referred to as continents; as, the Antarctic *continent;* the *continent* of Greenland. Europe, Asia, and Africa are often grouped together as the *Eastern Continent,* and North and South America as the *Western Continent.*

The Continent, the main land of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, especially from England.

Con'ti-nen'tal (kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a continent.

2. Of or pertaining to the main land of Europe, in distinction from the adjacent islands, especially England; as, a *continental* tour; a *continental* coalition. *Macaulay.*

No former king had involved himself so frequently in the labyrinth of *continental* alliances. *Hallam.*

3. (*Amer. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to the confederated colonies collectively, in the time of the Revolutionary War; as, *Continental* money.

The army before Boston was designated as the *Continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gage, which was called the "Ministerial army." *W. Irving.*

Continental Congress. See under CONGRESS. — **Continental system** (*Hist.*), the blockade of Great Britain ordered by Napoleon by the decree of Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806; the object being to strike a blow at the maritime and commercial supremacy of Great Britain, by cutting her off from all intercourse with the continent of Europe.

Con'ti-nen'tal (kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tal), *n.* (*Amer. Hist.*) A soldier in the Continental army, or a piece of the Continental currency. See CONTINENTAL, *a.*, 3.

Con'ti-nent-ly (kŏn'tĭ-nent-lĭ), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

Con-tin'gence (kŏn-tĭn'jens), *n.* See CONTINGENCY.

Con-tin'gen-cy (kŏn-tĭn'jen-sy), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINGENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *contingence.*] **1.** Union or connection; the state of touching or contact. "Point of *contingency.*" *J. Gregory.*

2. The quality or state of being contingent or casual; the possibility of coming to pass.

Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

3. An event which may or may not occur; that which is possible or probable; a fortuitous event; a chance.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency.* *Hallam.*

4. An adjunct or accessory. *Wordsworth.*

5. (*Law*) A certain possible event that may or may not happen, by which, when happening, some particular title may be affected.

Syn. — Casualty; accident; chance.

Con-tin'gent (kŏn-tĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *contingens, -entis,* p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, to happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *contingent.* See TANGENT, TACT.] **1.** Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur; incidental; casual.

Weighing so much actual crime against so much *contingent* advantage. *Burke.*

2. Dependent on that which is undetermined or unknown; as, the success of his undertaking is *contingent* upon events which he can not control. "Uncertain and *contingent* causes." *Tillotson.*

3. (*Law*) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur; as, a *contingent* estate.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone.*

4. (*Logic*) Containing matter the terms of which in part agree and in part disagree. *Whately.*

Syn. — Accidental; incidental; casual; fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL.

Con-tin'gent, *n.* **1.** An event which may or may not happen; that which is unforeseen, undetermined, or dependent on something future; a contingency.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents.* *South.*

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a suitable share; proportion; esp., a quota of troops.

From the Alps to the border of Flanders, *contingents* were required. . . . 200,000 men were in arms. *Milman.*

Con-tin'gent-ly, *adv.* In a contingent manner; without design or foresight; accidentally.

Con-tin'gent-ness, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

Con-tin'u-a-ble (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being continued. [*R.*]

Con-tin'u-al (kŏn-tĭn'ū-al), *a.* [OE. *continuel,* F. *continuel.* See CONTINUE.] **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation; continuous; unceasing; lasting; abiding.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov.* xv. 15.

2. Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated.

The eye is delighted by a *continual* succession of small landscapes. *W. Irving.*

Continual proportionals (*Math.*), quantities in continued proportion. *Brande & C.*

Syn. — Constant; perpetual; incessant; unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; continuous. See CONSTANT, and CONTINUOUS.

Con-tin'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without cessation; unceasingly; continuously; as, the current flows *continually.*

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness? *Bentley.*

2. In regular or repeated succession; very often.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually.* 2 *Sam.* ix. 7.

Con-tin'u-ance (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ans), *n.* [OF. *continuance.*] **1.** A holding on, or remaining in a particular state; permanence, as of condition, habits, abode, etc.; perseverance; constancy; duration; stay.

Great plagues, and of long *continuance.* *Deut.* xxviii. 59.
Patient *continuance* in well-doing. *Rom.* ii. 7.

2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation; constant renewal; perpetuation; propagation.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

3. A holding together; continuity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The adjournment of the proceedings in a cause from one day, or from one stated term of a court, to another. (*b*) The entry of such adjournment and the grounds thereof on the record.

Con-tin'u-ant (-ant), *a.* Continuing; prolonged; sustained; as, a *continuant* sound. — *n.* A continuant sound; a letter whose sound may be prolonged.

Con-tin'u-ate (kŏn-tĭn'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *continuatus,* p. p. See CONTINUE.] **1.** Immediately united together; intimately connected. [*R.*]

We are of Him and in Him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continual; continued.

An untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*

Con-tin'u-a'tion (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *continuatio:* cf. F. *continuation.*] **1.** The act or state of continuing; the state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession; prolongation; propagation.

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line. *Macaulay.*

2. That which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on; as, the *continuation* of a story.

My *continuation* of the version of Statius. *Pope.*

Con-tin'u-a-tive (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *continuatif.*] **1.** (*Logic*) A term or expression denoting continuance. [*R.*]

To these may be added *continuatives;* as, Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz., Rome was, and Rome is. *I. Watts.*

2. (*Gram.*) A word that continues the connection of sentences or subjects; a connective; a conjunction.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris.*

Con-tin'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *continuateur.*] One who, or that which, continues; esp., one who continues a series or a work; a continuer. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTINUED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTINUING.] [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare, -tinuatum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus.* See CONTINUOUS, and cf. CONTINUATE.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; to remain in connection with; to abide; to stay.

Here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

They *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matt.* xv. 32.

2. To be permanent or durable; to endure; to last.

But now thy kingdom shall not *continue.* 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

3. To be steadfast or constant in any course; to persevere; to abide; to endure; to persist; to keep up or maintain a particular condition, course, or series of actions; as, the army *continued* to advance.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John* viii. 31.

Syn. — To persevere; persist. See PERSEVERE.

Con-tin'ue, *v. t.* **1.** To unite; to connect. [*Obs.*]

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To protract or extend in duration; to persevere or persist in; to cease not.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them that know thee. *Ps.* xxxvi. 10.

You know how to make yourself happy by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

3. To carry onward or extend; to prolong or produce; to add to or draw out in length.

A bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton.*

4. To retain; to suffer or cause to remain; as, the trustees were *continued;* also, to suffer to live.

And how shall we *continue* Claudio. *Shak.*

Con-tin'ued (-ūd), *p. p. & a.* Having extension of time, space, order of events, exertion of energy, etc.; extended; protracted; uninterrupted; also, resumed after interruption; extending through a succession of issues, sessions, etc.; as, a *continued* story. "*Continued* woe." *Jenyns.* "*Continued* succession." *Locke.*

Continued bass (*Mus.*), a bass continued through an entire piece of music, while the other parts of the harmony are indicated by figures beneath the bass; the same as *thorough bass* or *figured bass;* basso continuo. [It.] — **Continued fever** (*Med.*), a fever which presents no interruption in its course. — **Continued fraction** (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — **Continued proportion** (*Math.*), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4 : 8 : : 8 : 16 : : 16 : 32.

Con-tin'u-ed-ly (-ū-ĕd- *or* -ūd-), *adv.* Continuously.

Con-tin'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance or persistence. "Indulgent *continuers* in sin." *Hammond.*

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer.* *Shak.*

Con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CONTINUITIES (-tĭz). [L. *continuitas:* cf. F. *continuité.* See CONTINUOUS.] The state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection or succession; close union of parts; cohesion; as, the *continuity* of fibers. *Grew.*

The sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

Law of continuity (*Math. & Physics*), the principle that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. — **Solution of continuity.** (*Med.*) See under SOLUTION.

‖ **Con-ti'nu-o** (kŏn-tē'nōō-ō *or* -tĭn'ū-ō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Basso continuo, or continued bass.

Con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together. See CONTINENT.] **1.** Without break, cessation, or interruption; without intervening space or time; uninterrupted; unbroken; continual; unceasing; constant; continued; protracted; extended; as, a *continuous* line of railroad; a *continuous* current of electricity.

He can hear its *continuous* murmur. *Longfellow.*

2. (*Bot.*) Not deviating or varying from uniformity; not interrupted; not jointed or articulated.

Continuous brake (*Railroad*), a brake which is attached to each car of a train, and can be caused to operate in all the cars simultaneously from a point on any car or on the engine. — **Continuous impost.** See IMPOST.

Syn. — CONTINUOUS, CONTINUAL. *Continuous* is the stronger word, and denotes that the continuity or union of parts is absolute and uninterrupted; as, a *continuous* sheet of ice; a *continuous* flow of water or of argument. So Daniel Webster speaks of "a *continuous* and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." *Continual*, in most cases, marks a close and unbroken succession of things, rather than absolute continuity. Thus we speak of *continual* showers, implying a repetition with occasional interruptions; we speak of a person as liable to *continual* calls, or as subject to *continual* applications for aid, etc. See CONSTANT.

Con-tin'u-ous-ly (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs-lў), *adv.* In a continuous manner; without interruption. — **Con-tin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Cont'line' (kŏnt'lĭn'), *n.* **1.** (*Ropemaking*) The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. *Knight.*

2. (*Naut.*) The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side.

Con-tor'ni-ate (kŏn-tôr'nĭ-āt), } *n.* [It. *contorniato*,
‖ **Con-tor'ni-a'to** (-nĭ-ä'tō), } p. pr. of *contorniare* to make a circuit or outline, fr. *contorno* circuit, outline. See CONTOUR.] (*Numis.*) A species of medal or medallion of bronze, having a deep furrow on the contour or edge; — supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors. *R. S. Poole.*

Con-tor'sion (kŏn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* See CONTORTION.

Con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist, or twist together; to turn awry; to bend; to distort; to wrest.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted.* *Ray.*

Kant *contorted* the term category from the proper meaning of attribution. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-tort'ed, *a.* **1.** Twisted, or twisted together. "A *contorted* chain of icicles." *Massinger.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants. (*b*) Arranged so as to overlap each other; as, petals in *contorted* or convolute æstivation.

Con-tor'tion (kŏn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contortio:* cf. F. *contorsion.* See CONTORT, and cf. TORSION.] A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; wry motion; a twist; as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face. *Swift.*

All the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration. *Burke.*

Con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or practices contortions.

Con-tor'tive (kŏn-tôr'tĭv), *a.* Expressing contortion.

Con'tor-tu'pli-cate (kŏn'tôr-tū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *contortuplicatus; contortus* contorted + *plicare* to fold.] (*Bot.*) Plaited lengthwise and twisted in addition, as the bud of the morning-glory. *Gray.*

Con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *n.* [F. *contour*, fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** The outline of a figure or body, or the line or lines representing such an outline; the line that bounds; periphery.

Titian's coloring and *contours.* *A. Drummond.*

2. (*Mil.*) The outline of a horizontal section of the ground, or of works of fortification.

Contour feathers (*Zoöl.*), those feathers that form the general covering of a bird. — **Contour of ground** (*Surv.*), the outline of the surface of ground with respect to its undulations, etc. — **Contour line** (*Topographical Surv.*), the line in which a horizontal plane intersects a portion of ground, or the corresponding line in a map or chart.

‖ **Con'tour-né'** (kŏN'tōōr-nā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *contourner* to twist.] (*Her.*) Turned in a direction which is not the usual one; — said of an animal turned to the sinister which is usually turned to the dexter, or the like.

Con-tour'ni-a'ted (kŏn-tōōr'nĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [Cf. CONTORNIATE.] (*Numis.*) Having furrowed edges, as if turned in a lathe.

Con'tra- (kŏn'trä-). A Latin adverb and preposition, signifying *against, contrary, in opposition,* etc., entering as a prefix into the composition of many English words. Cf. COUNTER, *adv. & pref.*

Con'tra-band (kŏn'trä-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando; contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation: cf. F. *contrebande.* See BAN an edict.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband*, and the most interested in the seizures. *Burke.*

2. Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden.

3. A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines. Such slave was considered contraband of war. [*U. S.*]

Contraband of war, that which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to a hostile belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the aggrieved belligerent. *Wharton.*

Con'tra-band, *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden; as, *contraband* goods, or trade.

The *contraband* will always keep pace, in some measure, with the fair trade. *Burke.*

Con'tra-band, *v. t.* **1.** To import illegally, as prohibited goods; to smuggle. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. To declare prohibited; to forbid. [*Obs.*]

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands. *Hudibras.*

Con'tra-band-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Traffic in contraband goods; smuggling.

Con'tra-band'ist (-bănd'ĭst), *n.* One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

Con'tra-bass' (kŏn'trä-bās'), *a.* (*Mus.*) Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass; as, the *contrabass* ophicleide; the *contrabass* tuba or bombardon.

Con'tra-bas'so (-bäs'sō), *n.* [It. *contrabbasso.*] (*Mus.*) The largest kind of bass viol. See VIOLONE.

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRACTING.] [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw: cf. F. *contracter.* See TRACE, and cf. CONTRACT, *n.*]

1. To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to shorten, narrow, or lessen; as, to *contract* one's sphere of action.

In all things desuetude doth *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit.

Thou didst *contract* and purse thy brow. *Shak.*

3. To bring on; to incur; to acquire; as, to *contract* a habit; to *contract* a debt; to *contract* a disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behavior we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high station. *Swift.*

4. To enter into, with mutual obligations; to make a bargain or covenant for.

We have *contracted* an inviolable amity, peace, and league with the aforesaid queen. *Hakluyt.*

Many persons . . . had *contracted* marriage within the degrees of consanguinity . . . prohibited by law. *Strype.*

5. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us. *Shak.*

6. (*Gram.*) To shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one.

Syn. — To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur; assume.

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn together so as to be diminished in size or extent; to shrink; to be reduced in compass or in duration; as, iron *contracts* in cooling; a rope *contracts* when wet.

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth.*

2. To make an agreement; to covenant; to agree; to bargain; as, to *contract* for carrying the mail.

Con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *a.* Contracted; as, a *contract* verb. *Goodwin.*

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *a.* [L. *contractus*, p. p.] Contracted; affianced; betrothed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* [L. *contractus*, fr. *contrahere:* cf. F. *contrat*, formerly also *contract.*] **1.** (*Law*) The agreement of two or more persons, upon a sufficient consideration or cause, to do, or to abstain from doing, some act; an agreement in which a party undertakes to do, or not to do, a particular thing; a formal bargain; a compact; an interchange of legal rights. *Wharton.*

2. A formal writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.

3. The act of formally betrothing a man and woman.

This is the night of the *contract.* *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Covenant; agreement; compact; stipulation; bargain; arrangement; obligation. See COVENANT.

Con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; narrow; shortened; as, a *contracted* brow; a *contracted* noun.

2. Narrow; illiberal; selfish; as, a *contracted* mind; *contracted* views.

3. Bargained for; betrothed; as, a *contracted* peace.

Inquire me out *contracted* bachelors. *Shak.*

Con-tract'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Con-tract'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness; selfishness.

Con-tract'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being contracted; quality of being contractible; as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air. *Arbuthnot.*

Con-tract'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders dilatable and *contractible.* *Arbuthnot.*

Con-tract'i-ble-ness, *n.* Contractibility.

Con-tract'ile (kŏn-trăk'tĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *contractile.*] Tending to contract; having the power or property of contracting, or of shrinking into shorter or smaller dimensions; as, the *contractile* tissues.

The heart's *contractile* force. *H. Brooke.*

Each cilium seems to be composed of *contractile* substance. *Huxley.*

Contractile vacuole (*Zoöl.*), a pulsating cavity in the interior of a protozoan, supposed to be excretory in function. There may be one, two, or more.

Con'trac-til'i-ty (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality or property by which bodies shrink or contract.

2. (*Physiol.*) The power possessed by the fibers of living muscle of contracting or shortening.

☞ When subject to the will, as in the muscles of locomotion, such power is called *voluntary contractility;* when not controlled by the will, as in the muscles of the heart, it is *involuntary contractility.*

Con-trac'tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contractio:* cf. F. *contraction.*] **1.** The act or process of contracting, shortening, or shrinking; the state of being contracted; as, *contraction* of the heart, of the pupil of the eye, or of a tendon; the *contraction* produced by cold.

2. (*Math.*) The process of shortening an operation.

3. The act of incurring or becoming subject to, as liabilities, obligations, debts, etc.; the process of becoming subject to; as, the *contraction* of a disease.

4. Something contracted or abbreviated, as a word or phrase; — as, *plenipo* for *plenipotentiary; crim. con.* for *criminal conversation,* etc.

5. (*Gram.*) The shortening of a word, or of two words, by the omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one; as, *ne'er* for *never; can't* for *can not; don't* for *do not; it's* for *it is.*

6. A marriage contract. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-tract'ive (kŏn-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to contract; having the property or power of contracting.

Con-tract'or (kŏn-trăk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; specifically, one who contracts to perform work on a rather large scale, at a certain price or rate, as in building houses or making a railroad.

Con-trac'ture (kŏn-trăk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *contractura* a drawing together.] (*Med.*) A state of permanent rigidity or contraction of the muscles, generally of the flexor muscles.

Con'tra-dance' (kŏn'trä-dăns'), *n.* [Pref. *contra-* + *dance:* cf. F. *contredanse.* Cf. COUNTRY-DANCE.] A

dance in which the partners are arranged face to face, or in opposite lines.

Con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRADICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRADICTING.] [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak. See DICTION.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; to oppose in words; to take issue with; to gainsay; to deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; to impugn.

Dear Duff, I prithee, *contradict* thyself,
And say it is not so. *Shak.*

The future can not *contradict* the past. *Wordsworth.*

2. To be contrary to; to oppose; to resist. [*Obs.*]

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

A greater power than we can *contradict*
Hath thwarted our intents. *Shak.*

Con'tra-dict', *v. i.* To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny, or assert the contrary of, something.

They . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming. *Acts* xiii. 45.

Con'tra-dict'a-ble (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contradicted.

Con'tra-dict'er (-tẽr), *n.* One who contradicts. *Swift.*

Con'tra-dic'tion (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contradictio* answer, objection: *cf.* F. *contradiction.*] **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial of the truth of a statement or assertion; contrary declaration; gainsaying.

His fair demands
Shall be accomplished without *contradiction.* *Shak.*

2. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency; incongruity or contrariety; one who, or that which, is inconsistent.

Can he make deathless death? That were to make
Strange *contradiction.* *Milton.*

We state our experience and then we come to a manly resolution of acting in *contradiction* to it. *Burke.*

Both parts of a *contradiction* can not possibly be true. *Hobbes.*

Of *contradictions* infinite the slave. *Wordsworth.*

Principle of contradiction (*Logic*), the axiom or law of thought that a thing cannot *be* and *not be* at the same time, or a thing must either be or not be, or the same attribute can not at the same time be affirmed and denied of the same subject. It develops itself in three specific forms which have been called the "Three Logical Axioms." *First*, "A is A." *Second*, "A is not Not-A." *Third*, "Everything is either A or Not-A."

Con'tra-dic'tion-al (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'shŭn-*ȧl*), *a.* Contradictory; inconsistent; opposing. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Con'tra-dic'tious (-dĭk'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. [*Obs.*]

2. Inclined to contradict or cavil. [*Obs.*] *Sharp.*

— Con'tra-dic'tious-ness, *n.* *Norris.*

Con'tra-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Contradictory; inconsistent. **— Con'tra-dict'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Con'tra-dict'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A contradicter.

Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ly (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a contradictory manner. *Sharp.*

Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being contradictory; opposition; inconsistency. *J. Whitaker.*

Con'tra-dict'o-ry (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *contradictorius*: cf. F. *contradictoire.*] **1.** Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; also, mutually contradicting; inconsistent. "*Contradictory* assertions." *South.*

2. Opposing or opposed; repugnant.

Schemes . . . *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison.*

Con'tra-dict'o-ry, *n.; pl.* CONTRADICTORIES (-rĭz). **1.** A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another; contrariety.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories.* *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* (*Logic*) Propositions with the same terms, but opposed to each other both in quality and quantity.

Con'tra-dis-tinct' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *J. Goodwin.*

Con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Distinction by contrast.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity in *contradistinction* to those of presumption is not to be questioned. *South.*

Con'tra-dis-tinc'tive (-dĭs-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of contradistinction; distinguishing by contrast. **— Con'tra-dis-tinc'tive**, *n.*

Con'tra-dis-tin'guish (kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh; 144), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRADISTINGUISHED (-gwĭshd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRADISTINGUISHING.] To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished.* *Locke.*

Con'tra-fa-got'to (-fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The double bassoon, an octave deeper than the bassoon.

Con'tra-fis'sure (-fĭsh'ŭr; 135), *n.* (*Med.*) A fissure or fracture on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it. *Coxe.*

Con'tra-hent (kŏn'trȧ-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *contrahens*, p. pr. See CONTRACT.] Entering into covenant; contracting; as, *contrahent* parties. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

Con'tra-in'di-cant (kŏn'trȧ-ĭn'dĭ-kant), *n.* (*Med.*) Something, as a symptom, indicating that the usual mode of treatment is not to be followed. *Burke.*

Con'tra-in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRAINDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRAINDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] (*Med.*) To indicate, as by a symptom, some method of treatment contrary to that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require.

Contraindicating symptoms must be observed. *Harvey.*

Con'tra-in'di-ca'tion (kŏn'trȧ-ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) An indication or symptom which forbids the method of treatment usual in such cases.

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trȧl'tō *or* -trȧl'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *contra* + *alto.* See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter tenor. (*b*) The voice or singer performing this part; as, her voice is a *contralto*; she is a *contralto.*

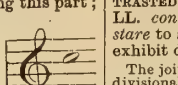

☞ The usual range of the contralto voice is from G, below middle C, to the C above that; though exceptionally it embraces two octaves.

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trȧl'tō *or* -trȧl'tō), *a.* (*Mus.*) Of or pertaining to a contralto, or to the part in music called contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

Con'tra-mure' (kŏn'trȧ-mūr'), *n.* [Cf. COUNTERMURE.] (*Fort.*) An outer wall. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

Con'tra-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-*rȧl*; 135), *a.* [Cf. COUNTERNATURAL.] Opposed to or against nature; unnatural. [*R.*] *Bp. Rust.*

Con'tra-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *contra-* + *position:* cf. F. *contreposition.*] **1.** A placing over against; opposite position. [*Obs.*] *F. Potter.*

2. (*Logic*) A so-called immediate inference which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory predicate; *e. g.*: Every S is P; therefore, no Not-P is S.

Con'tra-pun'tal (kŏn'trȧ-pŭn'*tȧl*), *a.* [It. *contrapunto* counterpoint. See COUNTERPOINT.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, or according to the rules of, counterpoint.

Con'tra-pun'tist (-pŭn'tĭst), *n.* [It. *contrappuntista.*] (*Mus.*) One skilled in counterpoint. *L. Mason.*

Con'tra-re-mon'strant (kŏn'trȧ-rē-mŏn'strant), *n.* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant. [*R.*]

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contraremonstrants* and remonstrants. *Hales.*

Con-tra'ri-ant (kŏn-trā'rĭ-*ant*), *a.* [LL. *contrarians*, p. pr. of *contrariare* to oppose, fr. L. *contrarius:* cf. F. *contrariant*, p. pr. of *contrarier* to contradict. See CONTRARY.] Contrary; opposed; antagonistic; inconsistent; contradictory. [*R.*]

The struggles of *contrariant* factions. *Coleridge.*

Con-tra'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* Contrarily. [*Obs.*]

Con'tra-ries (kŏn'trȧ-rĭz *or* -trā-rĭz; 48), *n. pl.* [Pl. of CONTRARY, *n.*] (*Logic*) Propositions which directly and destructively contradict each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *I. Watts.*

Con'tra-ri'e-ty (-trȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* CONTRARIETIES (-tĭz). [L. *contrarietas:* cf. F. *contrariété.*] **1.** The state or quality of being contrary; opposition; repugnance; disagreement; antagonism.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

2. Something which is contrary to, or inconsistent with, something else; an inconsistency.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

Syn. — Inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance.

Con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-lĭ *or* kŏn'trā-), *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

Con'tra-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being contrary; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety; perverseness; obstinacy.

Con'tra-ri'ous (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *contrariosus:* cf. OF. *contrarios, contralius.*] Showing contrariety; repugnant; perverse. [*Archaic*] *Milton.*

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God. *Mrs. Browning.*

Con-tra'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*

Con'tra-ri-wise' (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-wīz' *or* kŏn'trā-), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 *Pet.* iii. 9.

2. In a contrary order; conversely.

Everything that acts upon the fluids must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise.* *Arbuthnot.*

Con'tra-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

Con'tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ *or* -trā-rĭ; 48), *a.* [OE. *contrarie, contraire*, F. *contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra.* See CONTRA-.] **1.** Opposite; in an opposite direction; in opposition; adverse; as, *contrary* winds.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me. *Lev.* xxvi. 21.

We have lost our labor; they are gone a *contrary* way. *Shak.*

2. Opposed; contradictory; repugnant; inconsistent.

Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,
And with *contrary* blast proclaims most deeds. *Milton.*

The doctrine of the earth's motion appeared to be *contrary* to the sacred Scripture. *Whewell.*

3. Given to opposition; perverse; froward; wayward; as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* child.

4. (*Logic*) Affirming the opposite; so opposed as to destroy each other; as, *contrary* propositions.

Contrary motion (*Mus.*), the progression of parts in opposite directions, one ascending, the other descending.

Syn. — Adverse; repugnant; hostile; inimical; discordant; inconsistent.

Con'tra-ry, *n.; pl.* CONTRARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A thing that is of contrary or opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. An opponent; an enemy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. The opposite; a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another; as, slender proofs which rather show the *contrary.* See CONVERSE, *n.*, 1. *Locke.*

4. (*Logic*) See CONTRARIES.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other hand. *Swift.* — **To the contrary**, to an opposite purpose or intent; on the other side. "They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Con'tra-ry, *v. t.* [F. *contrarier.* See CONTRARY, *a.*] To contradict or oppose; to thwart. [*Obs.*]

I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Bp. Latimer.*

Con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRASTING.] [F. *contraster*, LL. *contrastare* to resist, withstand, fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] To stand in opposition; to exhibit difference, unlikeness, or opposition of qualities.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Con-trast', *v. t.* **1.** To set in opposition, or over against, in order to show the differences between, or the comparative excellences and defects of; to compare by difference or contrariety of qualities; as, to *contrast* the present with the past.

2. (*Fine Arts*) To give greater effect to, as to a figure or other object, by putting it in some relation of opposition to another figure or object.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Con'trast (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* [F. *contraste:* cf. It. *contrasto.*] **1.** The act of contrasting, or the state of being contrasted; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

Place the prospect of the soul
In sober *contrast* with reality. *Wordsworth.*

2. Opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities; unlikeness, esp. as shown by juxtaposition or comparison.

The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons. *Whewell.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) The opposition of varied forms, colors, etc., which by such juxtaposition more vividly express each other's peculiarities. *Fairholt.*

Con'tra-stim'u-lant (kŏn'trȧ-stĭm'ū-*lant*), *a.* Counteracting the effects of stimulants; relating to a course of medical treatment based on a theory of contrastimulants. — *n.* (*Med.*) An agent which counteracts the effect of a stimulant.

Con'trate (kŏn'trȧt), *a.* [See CONTRA-.] Having cogs or teeth projecting parallel to the axis, instead of radiating from it. [*R.*]

Contrate wheel. See CROWN WHEEL.

Con'tra-ten'or (kŏn'trȧ-tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. COUNTERTENOR.] (*Mus.*) Counter tenor; contralto.

Con'tra-val-la'tion (kŏn'trȧ-vȧl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *contra-* + *vallation:* cf. F. *contrevallation.* Cf. COUNTERVALLATION.] (*Fort.*) A trench guarded with a parapet, constructed by besiegers, to secure themselves and check sallies of the besieged.

Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRAVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRAVENING.] [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *contrevenir.* See COME.] **1.** To meet in the way of opposition; to come into conflict with; to oppose; to contradict; to obstruct the operation of; to defeat.

So plain a proposition . . . was not likely to be *contravened.* *Southey.*

2. To violate; to break; to nullify; to be inconsistent with; as, to *contravene* a law.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To contradict; set aside; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; baffle; thwart.

Con'tra-ven'er (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who contravenes.

Con'tra-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *contravention.*] The act of contravening; opposition; obstruction; transgression; violation.

Warrants in *contravention* of the acts of Parliament. *Macaulay.*

In *contravention* of all his marriage stipulations. *Motley.*

Con'tra-ver'sion (kŏn'trȧ-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

Con'tra-yer'va (kŏn'trȧ-yẽr'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, literally, a counter herb, hence, an antidote for poison, fr. L. *contra* + *herba* herb.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva*), a South American plant, the aromatic root of which is sometimes used in medicine as a gentle stimulant and tonic.

‖ **Con'tre-coup'** (kôn'tr'-kōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *coup* a blow.] (*Med.*) A concussion or shock produced by a blow or other injury, in a part or region opposite to that at which the blow is received, often causing rupture or disorganization of the parts affected.

‖ **Con'tre-temps'** (kôn'tr'-tän'), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus.*] An unexpected and untoward accident; something inopportune or embarrassing; a hitch.

In this unhappy *contretemps.* *De Quincey.*

Con-trib'u-ta-ble (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contributed.

Con-trib'u-ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Contributory. [*R.*]

2. Tributary; contributing. [*R.*]

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (*Trans.*).

Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRIBUTING.] [L. *contributus*, p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, to add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant, impart. See TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to furnish or supply in part; to give (money or other aid) for a specified object; as, to *contribute* food or fuel for the poor.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

Con-trib'ute, *v. i.* **1.** To give a part to a common stock; to lend assistance or aid, or give something, to a common purpose; to have a share in any act or effect.

We are engaged in war; the secretary of state calls upon the colonies to *contribute.* *Burke.*

2. To give or use one's power or influence for any object; to assist.

These men also *contributed* to obstruct the progress of wisdom. *Goldsmith.*

Con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contributio:* cf. F. *contribution.*] **1.** The act of contributing.

2. That which is contributed; — either the portion

which an individual furnishes to the common stock, or the whole which is formed by the gifts of individuals.

A certain *contribution* for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences. *Whewell.*

3. (*Mil.*) An irregular and arbitrary imposition or tax levied on the people of a town or country.

These sums, . . . and the forced *contributions* paid by luckless peasants, enabled him to keep his straggling troops together. *Motley.*

4. (*Law*) Payment, by each of several jointly liable, of a share in a loss suffered or an amount paid by one of their number for the common benefit.

Con'tri-bu'tion-al (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a contribution.

Con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. *Fuller.*

Con-trib'u-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, contributes; specifically, one who writes articles for a newspaper or magazine.

Con-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock; contributive. *Milton.*

Bonfires of *contributory* wood. *Chapman.*

Contributory negligence (*Law*), negligence by an injured party, which combines with the negligence of the injurer in producing the injury, and which bars recovery when it is the proximate cause of the injury. *Wharton.*

Con-trib'u-to-ry, *n.; pl.* CONTRIBUTORIES (-rĭz). One who contributes, or is liable to be called upon to contribute, as toward the discharge of a common indebtedness. *Abbott.*

Con-trist' (kŏn-trĭst'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contrister*. See CONTRISTATE.] To make sad. [*Obs.*]

To deject and *contrist* myself. *Sterne.*

Con-tris'tate (kŏn-trĭs'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *contristatus*, p. p. of *contristare* to sadden; *con-* + *tristis* sad.] To make sorrowful. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con'tris-ta'tion (kŏn'trĭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contristatio*.] The act of making sad; the state of being sorrowful; sadness. [*Obs.*]

A kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Con'trite (kŏn'trĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *conterere* to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind: cf. F. *contrit*. See TRITE.] **1.** Thoroughly bruised or broken. [*Obs.*]

2. Broken down with grief and penitence; deeply sorrowful for sin because it is displeasing to God; humbly and thoroughly penitent.

A *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps.* li. 17.

Be penitent, and for thy fault *contrite*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Penitent; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

Con'trite, *n.* A contrite person. *Hooker.*

Con'trite'ly, *adv.* In a contrite manner.

Con'trite'ness, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin; contrition.

Con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *contrition*, L. *contritio*.] **1.** The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition; friction; rubbing. [*Obs.*]

The breaking of their parts into less parts by *contrition*. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. The state of being contrite; deep sorrow and repentance for sin, because sin is displeasing to God; humble penitence; thorough repentance.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Repentance; penitence; humiliation; compunction; self-reproach; remorse. — CONTRITION, ATTRITION, REPENTANCE. — *Contrition* is deep sorrow and self-condemnation, with thorough repentance for sin because it is displeasing to God, and implies a feeling of love toward God. *Attrition* is sorrow for sin, or imperfect repentance produced by fear of punishment or a sense of the baseness of sin. *Repentance* is a penitent renunciation of, and turning from, sin; thorough repentance produces a new life. *Repentance* is often used as synonymous with *contrition*. See COMPUNCTION.

Con-trit'u-rate (kŏn-trĭt'ū-rāt; 135), *v. t.* To triturate; to pulverize. [*R.*]

Con-triv'a-ble (kŏn-trīv'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contrived, planned, invented, or devised.

A perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Con-triv'ance (kŏn-trīv'ans), *n.* **1.** The act or faculty of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley.*

2. The thing contrived, invented, or planned; disposition of parts or causes by design; a scheme; plan; artifice; arrangement.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

Syn. — Device; plan; scheme; invention; machine; project; design; artifice; shift. See DEVICE.

Con-trive' (kŏn-trīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRIVED (-trīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRIVING.] [OE. *contriven, contreven, controeven, controven*, to invent, OF. *controver, contruver*, F. *controuver; con-* + *trouver* to find. See TROUBADOUR, TROVER.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; to invent; to design; to plan.

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom. *Tillotson.*

Neither do thou imagine that I shall *contrive* aught against his life. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — To invent; discover; plan; design; project; plot; concert; hatch.

Con-trive', *v. i.* To make devices; to form designs; to plan; to scheme; to plot.

The Fates with traitors do *contrive*. *Shak.*

Thou hast *contrived* against the very life
Of the defendant. *Shak.*

Con-trive'ment (kŏn-trīv'ment), *n.* Contrivance; invention; arrangement; design; plan. [*Obs.*]

Consider the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabric. *Glanvill.*

Active to meet their *contrivements*. *Sir G. Buck.*

Con-triv'er (kŏn-trīv'ẽr), *n.* One who contrives, devises, plans, or schemes. *Swift.*

Con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* [F. *contrôle* a counter register, contr. fr. *contre-rôle; contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue. See COUNTER, and ROLL, and cf. COUNTER-ROLL.] **1.** A duplicate book, register, or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder; restraint. "Speak without *control*." *Dryden.*

3. Power or authority to check or restrain; restraining or regulating influence; superintendence; government; as, children should be under parental *control*.

The House of Commons should exercise a *control* over all the departments of the executive administration. *Macaulay.*

Board of control. See under BOARD.

Syn. — Regulation; check; restraint. See DIRECTION.

Con-trol', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTROLLED (-trōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTROLLING.] [F. *contrôler*, fr. *contrôle*.] [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] **1.** To check by a counter register or duplicate account; to prove by counter statements; to confute. [*Obs.*]

This report was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

2. To exercise restraining or governing influence over; to check; to counteract; to restrain; to regulate; to govern; to overpower.

Give me a staff of honor for mine age,
But not a scepter to *control* the world. *Shak.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power *control*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To restrain; rule; govern; manage; guide; regulate; hinder; direct; check; curb; counteract; subdue.

Con-trol'la-bil'i-ty (-lă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being controlled; controllableness.

Con-trol'la-ble (kŏn-trōl'lă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; amenable to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and, therefore, . . . not always *controllable* by reason. *South.*

Con-trol'la-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being controlled.

Con-trol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* [From *control*, v. t.: cf. F. *contrôleur*.] **1.** One who, or that which, controls or restrains; one who has power or authority to regulate or control; one who governs.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deigned to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to examine, rectify, or verify accounts. [More commonly written *comptroller*.]

3. (*Naut.*) An iron block, usually bolted to a ship's deck, for controlling the running out of a chain cable. The links of the cable tend to drop into hollows in the block, and thus hold fast until disengaged.

Con-trol'ler-ship, *n.* The office of a controller.

Con-trol'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint; regulation; superintendence.

You may do it without *controlment*. *Shak.*

2. Opposition; resistance; hostility. [*Obs.*]

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment*. *Shak.*

Con'tro-ver'sal (kŏn'trō-vẽr'*sal*), *a.* **1.** Turning or looking opposite ways. [*Obs.*]

The temple of Janus, with his two *controversal* faces. *Milton.*

2. Controversial. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Con'tro-ver'sa-ry (kŏn'trō-vẽr'sà-rў), *a.* Controversial. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Con'tro-verse (kŏn'trō-vẽrs), *n.* [Cf. F. *controverse*.] Controversy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Con'tro-verse, *v. t.* [L. *controversari*, fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed.] To dispute; to controvert. [*Obs.*] "*Controversed* causes." *Hooker.*

Con'tro-ver'ser (-vẽr'sẽr), *n.* A disputant. [*Obs.*]

Con'tro-ver'sial (-vẽr'shal), *a.* [Cf. LL. *controversialis*.] Relating to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious; polemical; as, *controversial* divinity.

Whole libraries of *controversial* books. *Macaulay.*

Con'tro-ver'sial-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

He [Johnson] was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which *controversialists* are made. *Macaulay.*

Con'tro-ver'sial-ly, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Con'tro-ver'sion (kŏn'trō-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of controverting; controversy. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Con'tro-ver'sor (-sẽr), *n.* A controverser. [*Obs.*]

Con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trō-vẽr'sў), *n.; pl.* CONTROVERSIES (-sĭz). [L. *controversia*, fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** Contention; dispute; debate; discussion; agitation of contrary opinions.

This left no room for *controversy* about the title. *Locke.*

A dispute is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.*

2. Quarrel; strife; cause of variance; difference.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

3. A suit in law or equity; a question of right. [*Obs.*]

When any man that had a *controversy* came to the king for judgment. *2 Sam.* xv. 2.

Syn. — Dispute; debate; disputation; disagreement; altercation; contention; wrangle; strife; quarrel.

Con'tro-vert (kŏn'trō-vẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTROVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTROVERTING.] [See CONTROVERSY.] To make matter of controversy; to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; to debate.

Some *controverted* points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. *Macaulay.*

Con'tro-ver'ter (kŏn'trō-vẽr'tẽr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer; a controversialist.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern. *B. Jonson.*

Con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable; admitting of question. — **Con'tro-ver'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Con'tro-ver'tist (kŏn'trō-vẽr'tĭst), *n.* One skilled in or given to controversy; a controversialist.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell.*

Con-tu'ber-nal (kŏn-tū'bẽr-*nal*), } *a.* [L. *contu-*
Con'tu-ber'ni-al (kŏn'tū-bẽr'nĭ-*al*), } *bernalis* a tent companion, fr. *contubernium* tent companionship.] Living or messing together; familiar; in companionship.

Humble folk ben Christes friends: they ben *contubernial* with the Lord, thy King. *Chaucer.*

Con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *contumax, -acis*. See CONTUMACY.] **1.** Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; disobedient.

There is another very efficacious method for subduing the most obstinate, *contumacious* sinner. *Hammond.*

2. (*Law*) Willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Stubborn; obstinate; obdurate; disobedient; perverse; unyielding; headstrong.

— **Con'tu-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'tu-ma'cious-ness,** *n.*

Con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mà-sў), *n.; pl.* CONTUMACIES (-sĭz). [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax, -acis*, insolent; prob. akin to *contemnere* to despise: cf. F. *contumace*. Cf. CONTEMN.] **1.** Stubborn perverseness; pertinacious resistance to authority.

The bishop commanded him . . . to be thrust into the stocks for his manifest and manifold *contumacy*. *Strype.*

2. (*Law*) A willful contempt of, and disobedience to, any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court, as a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned.

Syn. — Stubbornness; perverseness; obstinacy.

Con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs *or* -mēl'yŭs; 106), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*.] **1.** Exhibiting contumely; rudely contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

Scoffs, and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts. *Shak.*
Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

— **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ness,** *n.*

Con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lў), *n.* [L. *contumelia*, prob. akin to *contemnere* to despise: cf. OF. *contumelie*. Cf. CONTUMACY.] Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; despiteful treatment; disdain; contemptuousness in act or speech; disgrace.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*. *Shak.*
Nothing aggravates tyranny so much as *contumely*. *Burke.*

Con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTUSED (-tūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTUSING.] [L. *contusus*, p. p. of *contundere* to beat, crush; *con-* + *tundere* to beat, akin to Skr. *tud* (for *stud*) to strike, Goth. *stautan*. See STUTTER.] **1.** To beat, pound, or bray together.

Roots, barks, and seeds *contused* together. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise; to injure or disorganize a part without breaking the skin.

Contused wound, a wound attended with bruising.

Con-tu'sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *contusio*: cf. F. *contusion*.] **1.** The act or process of beating, bruising, or pounding; the state of being beaten or bruised.

2. (*Med.*) A bruise; an injury attended with more or less disorganization of the subcutaneous tissue and effusion of blood beneath the skin, but without apparent wound.

Co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A kind of riddle based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance between things quite unlike; a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.

Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *J. Philips.*

2. A question to which only a conjectural answer can be made.

Do you think life is long enough to let me speculate on *conundrums* like that? *W. Black.*

Co-nure' (kō-nūr'), *n.* [NL. *conurus*, fr. Gr. κῶνος a cone + οὐρά tail. The name alludes to the tapering tail.] (*Zoöl.*) An American parrakeet of the genus *Conurus*. Many species are known. See PARRAKEET.

‖ **Co'nus** (kō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a cone.] **1.** A cone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A Linnean genus of mollusks having a conical shell. See CONE, *n.*, 4.

Con'u-sa-ble (kŏn'ū-sà-b'l), *a.* Cognizable; liable to be tried or judged. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

Con'u-sant (-sant), *a.* (*Law*) See COGNIZANT.

Con'u-sor' (kŏn'ū-sôr'), *n.* (*Law*) See COGNIZOR.

Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVALESCED (-lĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVALESCING.] [L. *convalescere; con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, v. incho. of *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] To recover health and strength gradually, after sickness or weakness; as, a patient begins to *convalesce*.

Con'va-lesced' (-lĕst'), *a.* Convalescent. [*R.*]

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*. *J. Knox.*

Con'va-les'cence (-lĕs'sens), } *n.* [L. *convalescentia*:
Con'va-les'cen-cy (-sen-sў), } cf. F. *convalescence*.] The recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness; the time between the subsidence of a disease and complete restoration to health.

Con'va-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *convalescens, -entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *convalescent*.] **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength.

2. Of or pertaining to convalescence.

Con'va-les'cent, *n.* One recovering from sickness.

Con'va-les'cent-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigor.

Con-val'la-ma'rin (kŏn-văl'lȧ-mā'rĭn), *n.* [*Convallaria* + L. *amarus* bitter.] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, poisonous substance, regarded as a glucoside, extracted from the lily of the valley (*Convallaria Majalis*). Its taste is first bitter, then sweet.

‖ **Con'val-la'ri-a** (kŏn'văl-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *convallis* a valley; *con-* + *vallis* valley.] (*Bot. & Med.*) The lily of the valley.

Con'val-la'rin (-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline glucoside, of an irritating taste, extracted from the convallaria or lily of the valley.

Con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio*, fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** The act or process of conveying or transmitting.

2. (*Physics*) A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat or electricity, by means of currents in liquids or gases, resulting from changes of temperature and other causes.

Liquids are generally heated by *convection* — when heat is applied from below. *Nichol.*

Con-vec'tive (kŏn-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* Caused or accomplished by convection; as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

Con-vec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a convective manner. *Hare.*

Con-vel'lent (kŏn-vĕl'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *convellens*, p. pr. of *convellere*. See CONVULSE.] Tending to tear or pull up. [*Obs.*]

The ends of the fragment . . . will not yield to the *convellent* force. *Todd & Bowman.*

Con-ven'a-ble (kŏn-vēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled.

Con've-na-ble (kŏn'vē-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *convenable*, fr. *convenir*. See CONVENE.] Consistent; accordant; suitable; proper; as, *convenable* remedies. [*Obs.*]

With his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenser.*

Con've-nance (kŏn'vē-nans), *n.* [F., fitness, suitableness.] That which is suitable, agreeable, or convenient.

And if they missed
Their wonted *convenance*, cheerly hid the loss. *Emerson.*

Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVENING.] [L. *convenire*; *con-* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *convenir* to agree, to be fitting, OF. also, to assemble. See COME, and cf. COVENANT.] **1.** To come together; to meet; to unite. [*R.*]

In shortsighted men . . . the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes before they come at the bottom. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To come together, as in one body or for a public purpose; to meet; to assemble. *Locke.*

The Parliament of Scotland now *convened*. *Sir R. Baker.*

Faint, underneath, the household fowls *convene*. *Thomson.*

Syn. — To meet; to assemble; to congregate; to collect; to unite.

Con-vene', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . can not be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Aylife.*

Con-ven'er (kŏn-vēn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who convenes or meets with others. [*Obs.*]

2. One who calls an assembly together or convenes a meeting; hence, the chairman of a committee or other organized body. [*Scot.*]

Con-ven'tence (kŏn-vĕn'yens; 106), } *n.* [L. *convenientia* agreement, fitness. See CONVENIENT.] **1.** The state or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, etc.; propriety.

Let's further think of this;
Weigh what *convenience* both of time and means
May fit us to our shape. *Shak.*

With all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shak.*

2. Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble; commodiousness; ease; accommodation.

Thus first necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs. *Cowper.*

We are rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. That which is convenient; that which promotes comfort or advantage; that which is suited to one's wants; an accommodation.

A pair of spectacles and several other little *conveniences*. *Swift.*

4. A convenient or fit time; opportunity; as, to do something at one's *convenience*.

Con-ven'ient (kŏn-vēn'yent; 277), *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *-entis*, suitable, p. pr. of *convenire* to be suitable, to come. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted; suitable; proper; becoming; appropriate. [*Archaic*]

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. *Eph.* v. 4.

2. Affording accommodation or advantage; well adapted to use; handy; as, a *convenient* house; *convenient* implements or tools.

3. Seasonable; timely; opportune; as, a *convenient* occasion; a *convenient* season. *Acts* xxiv. 25.

4. Near at hand; easy of access. [*Colloq.*]

Heretics used to be brought thither, *convenient* for burning. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Fit; suitable; proper; adapted; fitted; suited; handy; commodious.

Con-ven'ient-ly, *adv.* In a convenient manner, form, or situation; without difficulty.

Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also, a convent. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A coming together; a meeting. [*Obs.*]

A usual ceremony at their [the witches'] *convents* or meetings. *B. Jonson.*

2. An association or community of recluses devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor. *Shak.*

3. A house occupied by a community of religious recluses; a monastery or nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

Syn. — Nunnery; monastery; abbey. See CLOISTER.

Con-vent' (kŏn-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To call before a judge or judicature; to summon; to convene. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-vent'ic-al (-vĕn'tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or from, or pertaining to, a convent. "*Conventical* wages." *Sterne.*

Conventical prior. See under PRIOR.

Con-ven'ti-cle (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*: cf. F. *conventicule*. See CONVENT, *n.*] **1.** A small assembly or gathering; esp., a secret assembly.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Aylife.*

2. An assembly for religious worship; esp., such an assembly held privately, as in times of persecution, by Nonconformists or Dissenters in England, or by Covenanters in Scotland; — often used opprobriously, as if those assembled were heretics or schismatics.

The first Christians could never have had recourse to nocturnal or clandestine *conventicles* till driven to them by the violence of persecution. *Hammond.*

A sort of men who . . . attend its [the church of England's] service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

Con-ven'ti-cler (-klẽr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

Con-ven'ti-cling (-klĭng), *a.* Belonging or going to, or resembling, a conventicle. [*Obs.*]

Conventicling schools . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South.*

Con-ven'tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conventio*: cf. F. *convention*. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of coming together; the state of being brought together; union; coalition.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. General agreement or concurrence; arbitrary custom; usage; conventionality.

There are thousands now
Such women, but *convention* beats them down. *Tennyson.*

3. A meeting or an assembly of persons, esp. of delegates or representatives, to accomplish some specific object, — civil, social, political, or ecclesiastical.

He set himself to the making of good laws in a grand *convention* of his nobles. *Sir R. Baker.*

A *convention* composed of delegates from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the federal system, and correcting its defects. *W. Irving.*

4. (*Eng. Hist.*) An extraordinary assembly of the Parliament or estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, — as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.

Our gratitude is due . . . to the Long Parliament, to the *Convention*, and to William of Orange. *Macaulay.*

5. An agreement or contract less formal than, or preliminary to, a treaty; an informal compact, as between commanders of armies in respect to suspension of hostilities, or between states; also, a formal agreement between governments or sovereign powers; as, a postal *convention* between two governments.

This *convention*, I think from my soul, is nothing but a stipulation for national ignominy; a truce without a suspension of hostilities. *Ld. Chatham.*

The *convention* with the State of Georgia has been ratified by their Legislature. *T. Jefferson.*

Con-ven'tion-al (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-al), *a.* [L. *conventionalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel*.] **1.** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Growing out of, or depending on, custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by general concurrence or usage; formal. "*Conventional* decorum." *Whewell.*

The *conventional* language appropriated to monarchs. *Motley.*

The ordinary salutations, and other points of social behavior, are *conventional*. *Latham.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Based upon tradition, whether religious and historical or of artistic rules. (*b*) Abstracted; removed from close representation of nature by the deliberate selection of what is to be represented and what is to be rejected; as, a *conventional* flower; a *conventional* shell. Cf. CONVENTIONALIZE, *v. t.*

Con-ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** That which is received or established by convention or arbitrary agreement; that which is in accordance with the fashion, tradition, or usage.

All the artifice and *conventionalism* of life. *Hawthorne.*

They gaze on all with dead, dim eyes, — wrapped in *conventionalisms*, . . . simulating feelings according to a received standard. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) The principles or practice of conventionalizing. See CONVENTIONALIZE, *v. t.*

Con-ven'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty.

2. One who is governed by conventionalism.

Con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* CONVENTIONALITIES (-tĭz). The state of being conventional; adherence to social formalities or usages; that which is established by conventional use; one of the customary usages of social life.

Con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion (-al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) The act of making conventional. (*b*) The state of being conventional.

Con-ven'tion-al-ize (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVENTIONALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVENTIONALIZING.] **1.** To make conventional; to bring under the influence of, or cause to conform to, conventional rules; to establish by usage.

2. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) To represent by selecting the important features and those which are expressible in the medium employed, and omitting the others. (*b*) To represent according to an established principle, whether religious or traditional, or based upon certain artistic rules of supposed importance.

Con-ven'tion-al-ize (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-al-īz), *v. i.* (*Fine Arts*) To make designs in art, according to conventional principles. Cf. CONVENTIONALIZE, *v. t.*, 2.

Con-ven'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

Con-ven'tion-a-ry (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ā-rў), *a.* Acting under contract; settled by express agreement; as, *conventionary* tenants. [*Obs.*] *R. Carew.*

Con-ven'tion-er (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who belongs to a convention or assembly.

Con-ven'tion-ist (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who enters into a convention, covenant, or contract.

Con-ven'tu-al (kŏn-vĕn'tū-al; 135), *a.* [LL. *conventualis*: cf. F. *conventuel*.] Of or pertaining to a convent; monastic. "A *conventual* garb." *Macaulay.*

Conventual church, a church attached or belonging to a convent or monastery. *Wordsworth.*

Con-ven'tu-al, *n.* One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun; a recluse. *Addison.*

Con-verge' (-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERGED (-vẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERGING (-vẽr'jĭng).] [Pref. *con-* + L. *vergere* to turn, incline: cf. F. *converger*. See VERGE, *v. i.*] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together; as, lines *converge*.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

Con-verge', *v. t.* To cause to tend to one point; to cause to incline and approach nearer together.

I *converge* its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy. *Tyndall.*

Con-ver'gence (-vẽr'jens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *convergence*.]
Con-ver'gen-cy (-jen-sў), } The condition or quality of converging; tendency to one point.

The *convergence* or divergence of the rays falling on the pupil. *Berkeley.*

Con-ver'gent (kŏn-vẽr'jent), *a.* [Cf. F. *convergent*.] Tending to one point or focus; tending to approach each other; converging.

As many rays of light, as conveniently can be let in, and made *convergent*. *Boyle.*

The vast dome of its cathedral . . . directing its *convergent* curves to heaven. *Hallam.*

Con-ver'ging (kŏn-vẽr'jĭng), *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other; convergent; as, *converging* lines. *Whewell.*

Converging rays (*Opt.*), rays of light, which, proceeding from different points of an object, tend toward a single point. — **Converging series** (*Math.*), a series in which if an indefinitely great number of terms be taken, their sum will become indefinitely near in value to a fixed quantity, which is called the *sum of the series*; — opposed to a *diverging* series.

Con-vers'a-ble (kŏn-vẽrs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; disposed to converse; sociable; free in discourse.

While young, humane, *conversable*, and kind. *Cowper.*

Con-vers'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition to converse; sociability.

Con-vers'a-bly, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Con'ver-sance (kŏn'vẽr-sans), *n.* The state or quality of being conversant; habit of familiarity; familiar acquaintance; intimacy. [*R.*]

Con'ver-san-cy (-san-sў), *n.* Conversance. [*R.*]

Con'ver-sant (kŏn'vẽr-sant), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. of *conversari*: cf. F. *conversant*.] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; familiarly associated; intimately acquainted.

I have been *conversant* with the first persons of the age. *Dryden.*

2. Familiar or acquainted by use or study; well-informed; versed; — generally used with *with*, sometimes with *in*.

Deeply *conversant* in the Platonic philosophy. *Dryden.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

Conversant only with the ways of men. *Cowper.*

3. Concerned; occupied.

Education . . . is *conversant* about children. *W. Wotton.*

Con-vers'ant (kŏn-vẽrs'ant), *n.* One who converses with another; a converser. [*R.*]

Con'ver-sant-ly (kŏn'vẽr-sant-lў), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

Con'ver-sa'tion (kŏn'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *conversacion* conversation (in senses 1 & 2), OF. *conversacion*, F. *conversation*, fr. L. *conversatio* frequent abode in a place, intercourse, LL. also, manner of life.] **1.** General course of conduct; behavior. [*Archaic*]

Let your *conversation* be as it becometh the gospel. *Philip.* i. 27.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 *Pet.* i. 15.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; close acquaintance. "*Conversation* with the best company." *Dryden.*

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; traffic. [*Obs.*]

All traffic and mutual *conversation*. *Hakluyt.*

4. Colloquial discourse; oral interchange of sentiments and observations; informal dialogue.

The influence exercised by his [Johnson's] *conversation* . . . was altogether without a parallel. *Macaulay.*

5. Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation*.

Syn. — Intercourse; communion; commerce; familiarity; discourse; dialogue; colloquy; talk; chat. — CONVERSATION, TALK. There is a looser sense of these words, in which they are synonymous; there is a stricter sense, in which they differ. *Talk* is usually broken,

familiar, and versatile. *Conversation* is more continuous and sustained, and turns ordinarily upon topics of higher interest. Children *talk* to their parents or to their companions; men *converse* together in mixed assemblies. Dr. Johnson once remarked, of an evening spent in society, that there had been a great deal of *talk*, but no *conversation*.

Con'ver-sa'tion-al (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to conversation; in the manner of one conversing; as, a *conversational* style. *Thackeray.*

Con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist.

Con'ver-sa'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Acquainted with manners and deportment; behaved. [*Obs.*]

Till she be better *conversationed*, . . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows. *Beau. & Fl.*

Con'ver-sa'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A word or phrase used in conversation; a colloquialism.

Con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much, or who excels in conversation. *Byron.*

Con-ver'sa-tive (kŏn-vĕr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to intercourse with men; social; — opposed to *contemplative*.

She chose . . . to endue him with the *conversative* qualities of youth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

‖ **Con'ver-sa'zi-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sä'tsē-ō'nā *or* kŏn'vĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* CONVERSAZIONI (-nē). [It. See CONVERSATION.] A meeting or assembly for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects. *Gray.*

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card assemblies. *A. Drummond.*

Con-verse' (kŏn-vĕrs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERSED (-vĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERSING.] [F. *converser*, L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, to live, remain, fr. *versare* to turn often, v. intens. of *vertere* to turn. See CONVERT.] **1.** To keep company; to hold intimate intercourse; to commune; — followed by *with*.

To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson.*

Conversing with the world, we use the world's fashions. *Sir W. Scott.*

But to *converse* with heaven —
This is not easy. *Wordsworth.*

2. To engage in familiar colloquy; to interchange thoughts and opinions in a free, informal manner; to chat; — followed by *with* before a person; by *on*, *about*, *concerning*, etc., before a thing.

Companions
That do *converse* and waste the time together. *Shak.*
We had *conversed* so often on that subject. *Dryden.*

3. To have knowledge of, from long intercourse or study; — said of things.

According as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

Syn. — To associate; commune; discourse; talk; chat.

Con'verse (kŏn'vĕrs), *n.* **1.** Frequent intercourse; familiar communion; intimate association. *Glanvill.*

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores unrolled. *Byron.*

2. Familiar discourse; free interchange of thoughts or views; conversation; chat.

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

Con'verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. of *convertere*. See CONVERT.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal; as, a *converse* proposition.

Con'verse, *n.* **1.** (*Logic*) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another, as by putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate; as, no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.

☞ It should not (as is often done) be confounded with the *contrary* or *opposite* of a proposition, which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no*.

2. (*Math.*) A proposition in which, after a conclusion from something supposed has been drawn, the order is inverted, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, what was first supposed becoming now the conclusion or inference. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, *i. e.*, if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal.

Con'verse-ly (kŏn'vĕrs-lȳ *or* kŏn-vĕrs'lȳ ; 277), *adv.* In a converse manner; with change of order or relation; reciprocally. *J. S. Mill.*

Con-vers'er (kŏn-vĕrs'ẽr), *n.* One who engages in conversation.

Con-ver'si-ble (-vĕr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted or reversed. *Hammond.*

Con-ver'sion (kŏn-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conversio:* cf. F. *conversion*. See CONVERT.] **1.** The act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another, or the state of being changed; transmutation; change.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice. *Bacon.*
The *conversion* of the aliment into fat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of changing one's views or course, as in passing from one side, party, or form of religion to another; also, the state of being so changed. "*Conversion* to Christianity." *Prescott.*

3. (*Law*) An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right; as, the *conversion* of a horse.

Or bring my action of *conversion*
And trover for my goods. *Hudibras.*

4. (*Logic*) The act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary.

5. (*Math.*) A change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition; as, the *conversion* of equations; the *conversion* of proportions.

6. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in the flank. (*b*) A change of character or use, as of smoothbore guns into rifles.

7. (*Theol.*) A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction; a change of heart; a change from the service of the world to the service of God; a change of the ruling disposition of the soul, involving a transformation of the outward life.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, . . . and to them preached
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison under judgments imminent. *Milton.*

Con-ver'sive (kŏn-vĕr'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of being converted or changed.

2. Ready to converse; social. [*Archaic*] *Feltham.*

Con-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERTING.] [L. *convertere*, *-versum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *convertir*. See VERSE.] **1.** To cause to turn; to turn. [*Obs.*]

O, which way shall I first *convert* myself? *B. Jonson.*

2. To change or turn from one state or condition to another; to alter in form, substance, or quality; to transform; to transmute; as, to *convert* water into ice.

If the whole atmosphere were *converted* into water. *T. Burnet.*

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy. *Milton.*

3. To change or turn from one belief or course to another, as from one religion to another or from one party or sect to another.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

4. To produce the spiritual change called conversion in (any one); to turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character of (any one) from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. *James* v. 20.

5. To apply to any use by a diversion from the proper or intended use; to appropriate dishonestly or illegally.

When a bystander took a coin to get it changed, and *converted* it, [it was] held no larceny. *Cooley.*

6. To exchange for some specified equivalent; as, to *convert* goods into money.

7. (*Logic*) To change (one proposition) into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

8. To turn into another language; to translate. [*Obs.*]

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson.*

Converted guns, cast-iron guns lined with wrought-iron or steel tubes. *Farrow.* — **Converting furnace** (*Steel Manuf.*), a furnace in which wrought iron is converted into steel by cementation.

Syn. — To change; turn; transmute; appropriate.

Con-vert', *v. i.* To be turned or changed in character or direction; to undergo a change, physically or morally.

If Nebo had had the preaching that thou hast, they [the Neboites] would have *converted*. *Latimer.*
A red dust which *converteth* into worms. *Sandys.*
The public hope
And eye to thee *converting*. *Thomson.*

Con'vert (kŏn'vĕrt), *n.* **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who is won over to, or heartily embraces, a creed, religious system, or party, in which he has not previously believed; especially, one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness, or from unbelief to Christianity.

The Jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. A lay friar or brother, permitted to enter a monastery for the service of the house, but without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.

Syn. — Proselyte; neophyte. — CONVERT, PROSELYTE, PERVERT. A *convert* is one who turns from what he believes to have been a decided error of faith or practice. Such a change may relate to religion, politics, or other subjects. Properly considered, it is not confined to speculation alone, but affects the whole current of one's feelings and the tenor of his actions. As such a change carries with it the appearance of sincerity, the term *convert* is usually taken in a good sense. *Proselyte* is a term of more ambiguous use and application. It was first applied to an adherent of one religious system who had transferred himself externally to some other religious system; and is also applied to one who makes a similar transfer in respect to systems of philosophy or speculation. The term has little or no reference to the state of the heart. *Pervert* is a term of recent origin, designed to express the contrary of *convert*, and to stigmatize a person as drawn off or perverted from the true faith. It has been more particularly applied by members of the Church of England to those who have joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Con'ver-tend' (kŏn'vĕr-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *convertendus* to be converted.] (*Logic*) Any proposition which is subjected to the process of conversion; — so called in its relation to itself as converted, after which process it is termed the *converse*. See CONVERSE, *n.* (*Logic*).

Con-vert'er (kŏn-vĕrt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

2. (*Steel Manuf.*) A retort, used in the Bessemer process, in which molten cast iron is decarburized and converted into steel by a blast of air forced through the liquid metal.

Con-vert'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The condition or quality of being convertible; capability of being exchanged; convertibleness.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money, and of money into land. *Burke.*

Con-vert'i-ble (kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *convertibilis:* cf. F. *convertible*.] **1.** Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus. *Harvey.*

2. Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal; interchangeable.

So long as we are in the regions of nature, miraculous and improbable, miraculous and incredible, may be allowed to remain *convertible* terms. *Trench.*

Con-vert'i-ble-ness (kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The state of being convertible; convertibility.

Con-vert'i-bly, *adv.* In a convertible manner.

Con'vert-ite (kŏn'vĕrt'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. It. *convertito*, p. p. of *convertire* to convert.] A convert. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together: cf. F. *convexe*. See VEHICLE.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — said of a spherical surface or curved line when viewed from without, in opposition to *concave*.

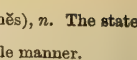

Section of Convex, or Plano-convex, Lens.

Drops of water naturally form themselves into figures with a *convex* surface. *Whewell.*

Double convex, convex on both sides; convexo-convex.

Con'vex, *n.* A convex body or surface.

Section of Double Convex, or Convexo-convex, Lens.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

☞ This word was often pronounced *con-vex'* by early writers, as by Milton, and occasionally by later poets.

Con'vexed (kŏn'vĕkst *or* kŏn-vĕkst'), *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-vex'ed-ly (kŏn-vĕks'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a convex form; convexly. *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-vex'ed-ness, *n.* Convexity.

Con-vex'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* CONVEXITIES (-tĭz). [L. *convexitas:* cf. F. *convexité*.] The state of being convex; the exterior surface of a convex body; roundness.

A smooth, uniform *convexity* and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley.*

Con'vex-ly (kŏn'vĕks-lȳ), *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* shaped.

Con'vex-ness, *n.* The state of being convex; convexity.

Con-vex'o-con'cave (kŏn-vĕks'ō-kŏn'kāv *or* -kŏn'kāv), *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other. The curves of the convex and concave sides may be alike or may be different. See MENISCUS.

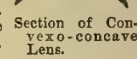

Section of Convexo-concave Lens.

Con-vex'o-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Convex on both sides; double convex. See under CONVEX, *a.*

Con-vex'o-plane' (-plān'), *a.* Convex on one side, and flat on the other; plano-convex.

Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVEYED (-vād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVEYING.] [OF. *conveier*, *convoier*, to escort, convoy, F. *convoyer*, LL. *conviare*, fr. L. *con-* + *via* way. See VIADUCT, VOYAGE, and cf. CONVOY.] **1.** To carry from one place to another; to bear or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 *Kings* v. 9.
Convey me to my bed, then to my grave. *Shak.*

2. To cause to pass from one place or person to another; to serve as a medium in carrying (anything) from one place or person to another; to transmit; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

3. To transfer or deliver to another; to make over, as property; more strictly (*Law*), to transfer (real estate) or pass (a title to real estate) by a sealed writing.

The Earl of Desmond . . . secretly *conveyed* all his lands to feoffees in trust. *Spenser.*

4. To impart or communicate; as, to *convey* an impression; to *convey* information.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sound, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

5. To manage with privacy; to carry out. [*Obs.*]

I . . . will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To carry or take away secretly; to steal; to thieve. [*Obs.*]

7. To accompany; to convoy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

Con-vey', *v. i.* To play the thief; to steal. [*Cant*]

But as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. *Marston.*

Con-vey'a-ble (kŏn-vā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred. *Burke.*

Con-vey'ance (kŏn-vā'ȧns), *n.* **1.** The act of conveying, carrying, or transporting; carriage.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback, — the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. The instrument or means of carrying or transporting anything from place to place; the vehicle in which, or means by which, anything is carried from one place to another; as, stagecoaches, omnibuses, etc., are *conveyances;* a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water.

These pipes and these *conveyances* of our blood. *Shak.*

3. The act or process of transferring, transmitting, handing down, or communicating; transmission.

Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance*. *Stillingfleet.*

4. (*Law*) The act by which the title to property, esp. real estate, is transferred; transfer of ownership; an instrument in writing (as a deed or mortgage), by which the title to property is conveyed from one person to another.

[He] found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

5. Dishonest management, or artifice. [*Obs.*]

The very Jesuits themselves . . . can not possibly devise any juggling *conveyance* how to shift it off. *Hakewill.*

Con-vey'an-cer (kŏn-vā'ȧn-sẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One whose business is to draw up conveyances of property, as deeds, mortgages, leases, etc. *Burrill.*

Con-vey'an-cing (-sĭng), *n.* (*Law*) The business of a conveyancer; the act or business of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings, for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

Con-vey'er (kŏn-vā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, conveys or carries, transmits or transfers.

2. One given to artifices or secret practices; a juggler; a cheat; a thief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for carrying objects from place to place; esp., one for conveying grain, coal, etc., — as a spiral or screw turning in a pipe or trough, an endless belt with buckets, or a truck running along a rope.

Con-vi'ci-ate (-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *conviciatus*, p. p. of *conviciari* to revile, fr. *convicium* loud reproach.] To utter reproaches; to raise a clamor; to rail. [*Obs.*]

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

Con'vi-cin'i-ty (kŏn'vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CONVICINITIES (-tĭz). Immediate vicinity; neighborhood.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes. *T. Warton.*

Con-vi'cious (-vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Expressing reproach; abusive; railing; taunting. [*Obs.*] "*Convicious* words." *Queen Elizabeth* (1559).

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. of *convincere* to convict, prove. See CONVINCE.] Proved or found guilty; convicted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Convict by flight, and rebel to all law. *Milton.*

Con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* **1.** A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted or sentenced to punishment for some crime.

2. A criminal sentenced to penal servitude.

Syn. — Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVICTING.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision, or by one's conscience.

He [Baxter] . . . had been *convicted* by a jury. *Macaulay.*

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John* viii. 9.

2. To prove or show to be false; to confute; to refute. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To demonstrate by proof or evidence; to prove.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

4. To defeat; to doom to destruction. [*Obs.*]

A whole armado of *convicted* sail. *Shak.*

Syn. — To confute; detect; convince; confound.

Con-vict'i-ble (kŏn-vĭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convicted. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Con-vic'tion (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convictio* proof: cf. F. *conviction* conviction (in senses 3 & 4). See CONVICT, CONVINCE.] **1.** The act of convicting; the act of proving, finding, or adjudging, guilty of an offense.

The greater certainty of *conviction* and the greater certainty of punishment. *Hallam.*

2. (*Law*) A judgment of condemnation entered by a court having jurisdiction; the act or process of finding guilty, or the state of being found guilty of any crime by a legal tribunal.

Conviction may accrue two ways. *Blackstone.*

3. The act of convincing of error, or of compelling the admission of a truth; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade. *Milton.*

4. The state of being convinced or convicted; strong persuasion or belief; especially, the state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

To call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

And did you presently fall under the power of this *conviction*? *Bunyan.*

Syn. — CONVICTION; PERSUASION. — *Conviction* respects solely matters of belief or faith; *persuasion* respects matters of belief or practice. *Conviction* respects our most important duties; *persuasion* is frequently applied to matters of indifference. *Crabb.* — *Conviction* is the result of the [operation of the] understanding; *persuasion*, of the will. *Conviction* is a necessity of the mind, *persuasion* an acquiescence of the inclination. *C. J. Smith.* — *Persuasion* often induces men to act in opposition to their *conviction* of duty.

Con'vict-ism (kŏn'vĭkt-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or practice of transporting convicts to penal settlements. "The evils of *convictism*." *W. Howitt.*

Con-vict'ive (kŏn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Convincing. [*R.*]

The best and most *convictive* argument. *Glanvill.*

— Con-vict'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Con-vict'ive-ness**, *n.*

Con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVINCED (-vĭnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVINCING.] [L. *convincere, -victum*, to refute, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer. See VICTOR, and cf. CONVICT.] **1.** To overpower; to overcome; to subdue or master. [*Obs.*]

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so *convince*
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak.*

2. To overcome by argument; to force to yield assent to truth; to satisfy by proof.

Such convincing proofs and assurances of it as might enable them to *convince* others. *Atterbury.*

3. To confute; to prove the fallacy of. [*Obs.*]

God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon.*

4. To prove guilty; to convict. [*Obs.*]

Which of you *convinceth* me of sin? *John* viii. 46.

Seek not to *convince* me of a crime
Which I can ne'er repent, nor you can pardon. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To persuade; satisfy; convict. — To CONVINCE, PERSUADE. To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. There are cases, however, in which *persuade* may seem to be used in reference only to the assent of the understanding; as when we say, I am *persuaded* it is so; I can not *persuade* myself of the fact. But in such instances there is usually or always a degree of awakened feeling which has had its share in producing the assent of the understanding.

Con-vince'ment (kŏn-vĭns'ment), *n.* Act of convincing, or state of being convinced; conviction. [*R.*]

The fear of a *convincement*. *Milton.*

Con-vin'cer (kŏn-vĭn'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, convinces; one who wins over by proof.

Con-vin'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being convinced or won over.

2. Capable of being confuted and disproved by argument; refutable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-vin'cing-ly (kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-lў), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent.

Con-vin'cing-ness, *n.* The power of convincing, or the quality of being convincing.

Con-viv'al (kŏn-vī'val), *a.* [L. *convivalis*. See CONVIVE.] Pertaining to a feast or to festivity; convivial. [*Obs.*] "A *convival* dish." *Sir T. Browne.*

Con-vive' (kŏn-vīv'), *v. i.* [L. *convivari*; akin to *convivium* a feast, *convivere* to live or feast together; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] To feast together; to be convivial. [*Obs.*] "There, in the full, *convive* we." *Shak.*

Con'vive (kŏn'vīv), *n.* [L. *conviva*: cf. F. *convive*.] A guest at a banquet. [*R.*] *Beaumont.*

Con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-*al*; 277), *a.* [From L. *convivium* a feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live. See VICTUALS, and cf. CONVIVE.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment, or to eating and drinking, with accompanying festivity; festive; social; gay; jovial.

Which feasts *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Con-viv'i-al-ist, *n.* A person of convivial habits.

Con-viv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CONVIVIALITIES (-tĭz). The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions; a convivial spirit or humor; festivity.

Con-viv'i-al-ly (-*al*-lў), *adv.* In a convivial manner.

Con'vo-cate (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOCATING.] [L. *convocatus*, p. p. of *convocare* to convocate; *con-* + *vocare* to call. See VOCAL, and cf. CONVOKE.] To convoke; to call together. [*Obs.*] *May* (*Lucan*).

Con'vo-ca'tion (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convocatio*: cf. F. *convocation*. See CONVOKE.] **1.** The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly or meeting.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation*. *Ex.* xii. 16.

3. (*Ch. of Eng.*) An assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

☞ In England, the provinces of Canterbury and York have each their convocation, but no sessions for business were allowed from 1717 to 1861. The *Convocation of Canterbury* consists of two houses. In the *Convocation of York* the business has been generally conducted in one assembly.

4. (*Oxf. University*) An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.

Syn. — Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod; council.

Con'vo-ca'tion-al (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a convocation.

Con'vo-ca'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate or defender of convocation.

Con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOKING.] [L. *convocare*: cf. F. *convoquer*. See CONVOCATE.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

There remained no resource but the dreadful one of *convoking* a parliament. *Palfrey.*

Syn. — To summon; assemble; convene. See CALL.

Con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled or wound together, one part upon another; — said of the leaves of plants in æstivation.

Con'vo-lu'ted (-lū'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having convolutions.

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant.*

2. Folded in tortuous windings.

A highly *convoluted* brain. *North Amer. Rev.*

Con'vo-lu'tion (kŏn'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of rolling anything upon itself, or one thing upon another; a winding motion.

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift,
The feathered eddy floats. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or doubled together; a tortuous or sinuous winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded upon itself. *Blackmore.*

3. (*Anat.*) An irregular, tortuous folding of an organ or part; as, the *convolutions* of the intestines; the cerebral *convolutions*. See BRAIN.

Con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOLVING.] [L. *convolvere, -volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] To roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*. *Milton.*

Con-vol'vu-la'ceous (kŏn-vŏl'vŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [From CONVOLVULUS.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants of which the bindweed and the morning-glory are common examples.

Con-vol'vu-lin (kŏn-vŏl'vŭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside occurring in jalap (the root of a convolvulaceous plant), and extracted as a colorless, tasteless, gummy mass of powerful purgative properties.

Con-vol'vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* L. CONVOLVULI (-lī), E. CONVOLVULUSES (-ĕz). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around. So named from its twining stems.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants having monopetalous flowers, including the common bindweed (*C. arvensis*), and formerly the morning-glory, but this is now transferred to the genus *Ipomæa*.

The luster of the long *convolvuluses*
That coiled around the stately stems. *Tennyson.*

Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOYED (-void'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOYING.] [F. *convoyer*, OF. *conveier, convoier*. See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection, either by sea or land; to attend for protection; to escort; as, a frigate *convoys* a merchantman.

I know ye skillful to *convoy*
The total freight of hope and joy. *Emerson.*

Con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* [F. *convoi*.] **1.** The act of attending for defense; the state of being so attended; protection; escort.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

2. A vessel or fleet, or a train or trains of wagons, employed in the transportation of munitions of war, money, subsistence, clothing, etc., and having an armed escort.

3. A protecting force accompanying ships, etc., on their way from place to place, by sea or land; an escort, for protection or guidance.

When every morn my bosom glowed
To watch the *convoy* on the road. *Emerson.*

4. Conveyance; means of transportation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. A drag or brake applied to the wheels of a carriage, to check their velocity in going down a hill. *Knight.*

Con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVULSED (-vŭlst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVULSING.] [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] **1.** To contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to shake with irregular spasms, as in excessive laughter, or in agony from grief or pain.

With emotions which checked his voice and *convulsed* his powerful frame. *Macaulay.*

2. To agitate greatly; to shake violently.

The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To agitate; disturb; shake; tear; rend.

Con-vul'sion (kŏn-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convulsio*: cf. F. *convulsion*.] **1.** (*Med.*) An unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body.

2. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation; a violent shaking; a tumult; a commotion.

Those two massy pillars,
With horrible *convulsion*, to and fro
He tugged, he shook, till down they came. *Milton.*
Times of violence and *convulsion*. *Ames.*

Syn. — Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance.

Con-vul'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, convulsions; convulsionary. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Con-vul'sion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *convulsionnaire*.] Pertaining to convulsion; convulsive. "*Convulsionary* struggles." *Sir W. Scott.*

Con-vul'sion-a-ry, *n.* A convulsionist.

Con-vul'sion-ist, *n.* One who has convulsions; esp., one of a body of fanatics in France, early in the eighteenth century, who went into convulsions under the influence of religious emotion; as, the *Convulsionists* of St. Médard.

Con-vul'sive (kŏn-vŭl'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *convulsif*.] Producing, or attended with, convulsions or spasms; characterized by convulsions; convulsionary.

An irregular, *convulsive* movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular, *convulsive* disease. *Burke.*

Con-vul'sive-ly, *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

Co'ny (kō'nў *or* kŭn'ў; 277), *n.* [OE. *coning, conig, coni*, OF. *connin, conin, connil*, fr. L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony, prob. an Hispanic word.] [Written also *coney*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A rabbit, esp. the European rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). (*b*) The chief hare.

☞ The *cony* of Scripture is thought to be *Hyrax Syriacus*, called also *daman*, and *cherogril*. See DAMAN.

2. A simpleton. [*Obs.*]

It is a most simple animal; whence are derived our usual phrases of *cony* and *cony catcher*. *Dict's Dry Dinner* (1599).

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An important edible West Indian fish (*Epinephelus apua*); the hind of Bermuda. (*b*) A local name of the burbot. [*Eng.*]

Co'ny-catch' (-kăch'), *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to trick. [*Obs.*]

Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business. *Shak.*

Co'ny-catch'er (-ẽr), *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a deceiver. [*Obs.*] *Minsheu.*

Con'y-lene (kŏn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*Conine* + *acetylene*.] An oily substance, C_8H_{14}, obtained from several derivatives of conine.

Con'y-rine (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [From CONINE.] (*Chem.*) A blue, fluorescent, oily base (regarded as a derivative of pyridine), obtained from conine.

Coo (kōō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOED (kōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOING.] [Formed in imitation of the sound made by doves.] **1.** To make a low repeated cry or sound, like the characteristic note of pigeons or doves.

The stockdove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

2. To show affection; to act in a loving way. See under BILL, *v. i.* "Billing or *cooing*." *Byron.*

Coo'ie, Coo'ey (kōō'ĭ), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A peculiar whistling sound made by the Australian aborigines as a call or signal.

Cook (kōōk), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make the noise of the cuckoo. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Constant cuckoos *cook* on every side. *The Silkworms* (1599).

Cook (kōōk), *v. t.* [Etymol. unknown.] To throw. [*Prov. Eng.*] "*Cook* me that ball." *Grose.*

Cook (kōōk), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. L. *cocus, coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook; akin to Gr. πέπτειν, Skr. *pac*, and to E. *apricot, biscuit, concoct, dyspepsia, precocious*. Cf. PUMPKIN.] **1.** One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table; one who dresses or cooks meat or vegetables for eating.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fish, the European striped wrasse.

Cook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOKED (kōōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOKING.] **1.** To prepare, as food, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to make suitable for eating, by the agency of fire or heat.

2. To concoct or prepare; hence, to tamper with or

alter; to garble; — often with *up;* as, to *cook* up a story; to *cook* an account. [*Colloq.*]

They all of them receive the same advices from abroad, and very often in the same words; but their way of *cooking* it is so different. *Addison.*

Cook (kŏŏk), *v. i.* To prepare food for the table.

Cook'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book of directions and receipts for cooking; a cookery book. [*U. S.*]

"Just How": a key to the *cookbooks.* *Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.*

Cook-ee' (kŏŏk-ē'), *n.* A female cook. [*R.*]

Cook'er-y (kŏŏk'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** The art or process of preparing food for the table, by dressing, compounding, and the application of heat.

2. A delicacy; a dainty. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

Cook'ey, Cook'ie (-ỹ), *n.* See Cooky.

Cook'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions and assists the cook.

Cook'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; the galley or caboose of a ship. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Cook'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* An eating house. "A subterranean *cookshop.*" *Macaulay.*

Cook'y (-ỹ), *n.; pl.* Cookies (-ĭz). [Cf. D. *koek* cake, dim. *koekje;* akin to G. *kuchen*, E. *cake;* or cf. OE. *coket*, prob., a sort of cake, and prob. of French origin.] A small, flat, sweetened cake of various kinds.

Cool (kōōl), *a.* [*Compar.* Cooler (-ẽr); *superl.* Coolest.] [AS. *cōl;* akin to D. *koel*, G. *kühl*, OHG. *chuoli*, Dan. *kölig*, Sw. *kylig*, also to AS. *calan* to be cold, Icel. *kala.* See Cold, and cf. Chill.] **1.** Moderately cold; between warm and cold; lacking in warmth; producing or promoting coolness.

Fanned with *cool* winds. *Milton.*

2. Not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; not hasty; deliberate; exercising self-control; self-possessed; dispassionate; indifferent; as, a *cool* lover; a *cool* debater.

For a patriot, too *cool.* *Goldsmith.*

3. Not retaining heat; light; as, a *cool* dress.

4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling; apathetic; as, a *cool* manner.

5. Quietly impudent; negligent of propriety in matters of minor importance, either ignorantly or willfully; presuming and selfish; audacious; as, *cool* behavior.

Its *cool* stare of familiarity was intolerable. *Hawthorne.*

6. Applied facetiously, in a vague sense, to a sum of money, commonly as if to give emphasis to the largeness of the amount.

He had lost a *cool* hundred. *Fielding.*

Leaving a *cool* thousand to Mr. Matthew Pocket. *Dickens.*

Syn. — Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

Cool, *n.* A moderate state of cold; coolness; — said of the temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening.

Cool, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cooled (kōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cooling.] [AS. *cōlian.* See Cool, *a.*, and cf. Keel, *v. t.*] **1.** To make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. *Luke* xvi. 24.

2. To moderate the heat or excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to moderate.

We have reason to *cool* our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts. *Shak.*

To cool the heels, to dance attendance; to wait, as for admission to a patron's house. [*Colloq.*] *Dryden.*

Cool, *v. i.* **1.** To become less hot; to lose heat.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil *cool.* *Shak.*

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate.

I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool.* *Congreve.*

Cool'er (kōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which cools, or abates heat or excitement.

If acid things were used only as *coolers,* they would not be so proper in this case. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Anything in or by which liquids or other things are cooled, as an ice chest, a vessel for ice water, etc.

Cool'-head'ed (kōōl'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. — **Cool'-head'edness,** *n.* *Burke.*

Coo'lie (kōō'lỹ), *n.* Same as Cooly.

Cool'ing (kōōl'ĭng), *p. a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; allaying heat. "The *cooling* brook." *Goldsmith.*

Cooling card, something that dashes hopes. [*Obs.*] — **Cooling time** (*Law*), such a lapse of time as ought, taking all the circumstances of the case in view, to produce a subsiding of passion previously provoked. *Wharton.*

Cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

The nights began to grow a little *coolish.* *Goldsmith.*

Cool'ly, *a.* Coolish; cool. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cool'ly, *adv.* In a cool manner; without heat or excessive cold; without passion or ardor; calmly; deliberately; with indifference; impudently.

Cool'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being cool; a moderate degree of cold; a moderate degree, or a want, of passion; want of ardor, zeal, or affection; calmness.

2. Calm impudence; self-possession. [*Colloq.*]

Coo'lung (kōō'lŭng), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The great gray crane of India (*Grus cinerea*). [Also written *coolen* and *cullum.*]

Coo'ly, Coo'lie (kōō'lỹ), *n.; pl.* Coolies (-lĭz). [Hind. *kūlī* a laborer, porter: cf. Turk. *kūl, kyūleh,* slave.] An East Indian porter or carrier; a laborer transported from the East Indies, China, or Japan, for service in some other country.

Coom (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. G. *kahm* mold gathered on liquids, D. *kaam*, Sw. *kimrök* pine soot, smoke black, Icel. *kām* grime, film of dirt.] Soot; coal dust; refuse matter, as the dirty grease which comes from axle boxes, or the refuse at the mouth of an oven. *Phillips. Bailey.*

Coomb (kōōm), *n.* [AS. *cumb* a liquid measure, perh. from LL. *cumba* boat, tomb of stone, fr. Gr. *κύμβη* hollow of a vessel, cup, boat, but cf. G. *kumpf* bowl.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. [Written also *comb.*]

Coomb, Coombe (kōōm), *n.* [See Comb, Combe, in this sense.] A hollow in a hillside. [*Prov. Eng.*] See Comb, Combe.

Coon (kōōn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A raccoon. See Raccoon.

Coon'tie (kōōn'tỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A cycadaceous plant of Florida and the West Indies, the *Zamia integrifolia,* from the stems of which a kind of sago is prepared.

Coop (kōōp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cypa* a measure, D. *kuip* tub, Icel. *kupa* bowl, G. *kufe* coop, tub; all fr. L. *cupa* vat, tub, LL. *cupa, copa,* cup. See Cup, and cf. Keeve.]

1. A barrel or cask for liquor. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. An inclosure for keeping small animals; a pen; especially, a grated box for confining poultry.

3. A cart made close with boards; a tumbrel. [*Scotch*]

Coop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cooped (kōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cooping.] **1.** To confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to cramp; — usually followed by *up,* sometimes by *in.*

The Trojans *cooped* within their walls so long. *Dryden.*

The contempt of all other knowledge . . . *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds. *Locke.*

2. To work upon in the manner of a cooper. [*Obs.*]

"Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.*" *Holland.*

Syn. — To crowd; confine; imprison.

Coo-pee' (kōō-pē'), *n.* See Coupee. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Coop'er (kōōp'ẽr; 277), *n.* [From Coop.] One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

Coop'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coopered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coopering.] To do the work of a cooper upon; as, to *cooper* a cask or barrel.

Coop'er-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Work done by a cooper.

2. The price paid for coopers' work.

3. A place where coopers' work is done.

Co-ŏp'er-ant (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *coopérant.*] Operating together; as, *coöperant* forces.

Co-ŏp'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coöperated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coöperating.] [L. *coöperatus,* p. p. of *coöperari* to coöperate; *co-* + *operari* to work, *opus* work. See Operate.] To act or operate jointly with another or others; to concur in action, effort, or effect.

What'er *coöperates* to the common mirth. *Crashaw.*

Co-ŏp'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöperatio:* cf. F. *coopération.*] **1.** The act of coöperating, or of operating together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

Not holpen by the *coöperation* of angels. *Bacon.*

2. (*Polit. Econ.*) The association of a number of persons for their common benefit.

Co-ŏp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

Coöperative society, a society established on the principle of a joint-stock association, for the production of commodities, or their purchase and distribution for consumption, or for the borrowing and lending of capital among its members. — **Coöperative store,** a store established by a coöperative society, where the members make their purchases and share in the profits or losses.

Co-ŏp'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *coopérateur.*] One who labors jointly with others to promote the same end. "*Coöperators* with the truth." *Boyle.*

Coop'er-ing (kōōp'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Work done by a cooper in making or repairing barrels, casks, etc.; the business of a cooper.

Coop'er-y, *a.* Relating to a cooper; coopered. [*Obs.*]

Coopery vessels made of wood. *Holland.*

Coop'er-y, *n.* The occupation of a cooper. *Crabb.*

Co-ŏpt' (kō-ŏpt'), *v. t.* [See Coöptate. Cf. F. *coopter.*] To choose or elect in concert with another. [*R.*]

Each of the hundred was to *coöpt* three others. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Co-ŏp'tate (kō-ŏp'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *coöptatus,* p. p. of *coöptare* to elect to something; *co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose; to elect; to coöpt. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Co'ŏp-ta'tion (kō'ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöptatio.*] The act of choosing; selection; choice. [*Obs.*]

The first election and *coöptation* of a friend. *Howell.*

Co'ör-dain' (kō'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another.

Co-ör'di-nance (kō-ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* Joint ordinance.

Co-ör'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + L. *ordinatus,* p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate. See Ordain.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate.

Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the world, or many *coördinate* powers presiding over each country. *Law.*

Conjunctions join sentences and *coördinate* terms. *Rev. R. Morris.*

Coördinate adjectives, adjectives disconnected as regards one another, but referring equally to the same subject. — **Coördinate conjunctions,** conjunctions joining independent propositions. *Rev. R. Morris.*

Co-ör'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coördinated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coördinating.] **1.** To make coördinate; to put in the same order or rank; as, to *coördinate* ideas in classification.

2. To give a common action, movement, or condition to; to regulate and combine so as to produce harmonious action; to adjust; to harmonize; as, to *coördinate* muscular movements.

Co-ör'di-nate (-nāt), *n.* **1.** A thing of the same rank with another thing; one of two or more persons or things of equal rank, authority, or importance.

It has neither *coördinate* nor analogon; it is absolutely one. *Coleridge.*

2. *pl.* (*Math.*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines, or planes, called *coördinate axes* and *coördinate planes.* See Abscissa.

☞ *Coördinates* are of several kinds, consisting, in some of the different cases, of the following elements, namely: (*a*) (*Geom. of Two Dimensions*) The abscissa and ordinate of any point, taken together; as the abscissa PY and ordinate PX of the point P (Fig. 2), referred to the coördinate axes AY and AX. (*b*) Any radius vector PA (Fig. 1), together with its angle of inclination to a fixed line, APX, by which any point A in the same plane is referred to that fixed line, and a fixed point in it, called the *pole,* P. (*c*) (*Geom. of Three Dimensions*) Any three lines, or distances, PB, PC, PD (Fig. 3), taken parallel to three coördinate axes, AX, AY, AZ, and measured from the corresponding coördinate fixed planes, YAZ, XAZ, XAY, to any point in space, P, whose position is thereby determined with respect to these planes and axes. (*d*) A radius vector, the angle which it makes with a fixed plane, and the angle which its projection on the plane makes with a fixed line in the plane, by which means any point in space at the free extremity of the radius vector is referred to that fixed plane and fixed line, and a fixed point in that line, the pole of the radius vector.

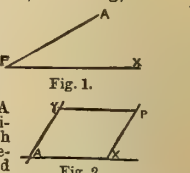

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

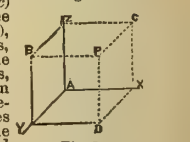

Fig. 3.
Coördinates.

Cartesian coördinates. See under Cartesian. — **Geographical coördinates,** the latitude and longitude of a place, by which its relative situation on the globe is known. The height of the place above the sea level constitutes a third coördinate. — **Polar coördinates,** coördinates made up of a radius vector and its angle of inclination to another line, or a line and plane; as those defined in (*b*) and (*d*) above. — **Rectangular coördinates,** coördinates the axes of which intersect at right angles. — **Rectilinear coördinates,** coördinates made up of right lines. Those defined in (*a*) and (*c*) above are called also *Cartesian coördinates.* — **Trigonometrical** *or* **Spherical coördinates,** elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point on the surface of a sphere may be determined with respect to two great circles of the sphere. — **Trilinear coördinates,** coördinates of a point in a plane, consisting of the three ratios which the three distances of the point from three fixed lines have one to another.

Co-ör'di-nate-ly (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt-lỹ), *adv.* In a coördinate manner.

Co-ör'di-nate-ness, *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank or authority.

Co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of coördinating; the act of putting in the same order, class, rank, dignity, etc.; as, the *coördination* of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial authority in forming a government; the act of regulating and combining so as to produce harmonious results; harmonious adjustment; as, a *coördination* of functions. "*Coördination* of muscular movement by the cerebellum." *Carpenter.*

2. The state of being coördinate, or of equal rank, dignity, power, etc.

In this high court of parliament, there is a rare *coördination* of power. *Howell.*

Co-ör'di-na-tive (kō-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing coördination. *J. W. Gibbs.*

Coot (kōōt), *n.* [Cf. D. *koet*, W. *cwtiar; cwta* short, bobtailed + *iar* hen; cf. *cwtau* to dock. Cf. Cut.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A wading bird with lobate toes, of the genus *Fulica.* The common European or bald coot is *F. atra* (see under Bald); the American is *F. Americana.* (*b*) The surf duck or scoter. In the United States all the species of *Œdemia* are called coots. See Scoter. "As simple as a *coot.*" *Halliwell.*

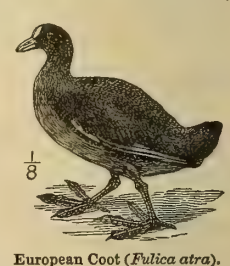
European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

2. A stupid fellow; a simpleton; as, a silly *coot.* [*Colloq.*]

Coot'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fresh-water tortoise (*Pseudemys concinna*) of Florida. (*b*) The box tortoise.

Coot'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The phalarope; — so called because its toes are like the coot's.

Coo-thay' (kōō-thā'), *n.* A striped satin made in India. *McElrath.*

Cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS. *cop;* cf. G. *kopf* head. Cf. Cup, Cob.] **1.** The top of a thing; the head; a crest. [*Obs.*]

Cop they used to call
The tops of many hills. *Drayton.*

2. A conical or conical-ended mass of coiled thread, yarn, or roving, wound upon a spindle, etc.

3. A tube or quill upon which silk is wound.

4. (*Mil. Arch.*) Same as Merlon.

5. A policeman. [*Slang*]

Cop waste, a kind of cotton waste, composed chiefly of remnants of cops from which the greater part of the yarn has been unwound.

Co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bà; 277), **Co-pai'va** (kō-pā'và), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Brazil. *cupaúba.*] (*Med.*) A more or less viscid, yellowish liquid, the bitter oleoresin of several species of *Copaifera,* a genus of trees growing in South America and the West Indies. It is stimulant and diuretic, and is much used in affections of the mucous membranes; — called also *balsam of copaiba.* [Written also *capivi.*]

Co'pal (kō'pal; 277), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican *copalli,* a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*] A resinous substance flowing spontaneously from trees of Zanzibar, Madagascar, and South America (*Trachylobium Hornemannianum, T. verrucosum,* and *Hymenæa Courbaril*), and dug from the earth where forests have stood in Africa; — used chiefly in making varnishes. *Ure.*

Co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nā-rỹ), *n.; pl.* COPARCENARIES (-rĭz). [Pref. *co-* + *parcenary*.] (*Law*) Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession to an inheritance.

Co-par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [Pref. *co-* + *parcener*.] (*Law*) One who has an equal portion with others of an inheritance.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Co-par'ce-ny (-nỹ), *n.* [Abbrev. of COPARCENARY.] (*Law*) An equal share of an inheritance.

Co-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* [Cf. COMPART.] To share. [*Obs.*]

For, of all miseries, I hold that chief
Wretched to be, when none *coparts* our grief. *Webster* (1661).

Co-part'ment (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* A compartment. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nẽr), *n.* One who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in business, etc.; a partner; an associate; a partaker; a sharer.

The associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

Co-part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a copartner or of having a joint interest in any matter.

2. A partnership or firm; as, A. and B. have this day formed a *copartnership*.

Co-part'ner-y (-ỹ), *n.; pl.* COPARTNERIES (-ĭz). The state of being copartners in any undertaking. [*R.*]

Cop'a-tain (kŏp'ā-tĭn), *a.* [Formed fr. *cop*, in imitation of *captain*. See COP, CAPTAIN.] Having a high crown, or a point or peak at top. [*Obs.*]

A *copatain* hat made on a Flemish block. *Gascoigne.*

Co-pa'tri-ot (kō-pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* A joint patriot.

Cope (kōp), *n.* [A doublet of *cape*. See CAPE, CAP.] **1.** A covering for the head. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Anything regarded as extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof of a house, the arch over a door. "The starry *cope* of heaven." *Milton.*

3. An ecclesiastical vestment or cloak, semicircular in form, reaching from the shoulders nearly to the feet, and open in front except at the top, where it is united by a band or clasp. It is worn in processions and on some other occasions. *Piers Plowman.*

A hundred and sixty priests all in their *copes*. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. An ancient tribute due to the lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in Derbyshire, England.

5. (*Founding*) The top part of a flask or mold; the outer part of a loam mold. *Knight. De Colange.*

Cope, *v. i.* To form a cope or arch; to bend or arch; to bow. [*Obs.*]

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth. *Holland.*

Cope, *v. t.* (*Falconry*) To pare the beak or talons of (a hawk). *J. H. Walsh.*

Cope, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPED (kōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPING.] [OE. *copen*, *coupen*, to buy, bargain, prob. from D. *koopen* to buy, orig., to bargain. See CHEAP.] **1.** To exchange or barter. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To encounter; to meet; to have to do with.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *coped* withal. *Shak.*

3. To enter into or maintain a hostile contest; to struggle; to combat; especially, to strive or contend on equal terms or with success; to match; to equal; — usually followed by *with*.

Host *coped* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Cope, *v. t.* **1.** To bargain for; to buy. [*Obs.*]

2. To make return for; to requite; to repay. [*Obs.*]

Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

3. To match one's self against; to meet; to encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits. *Shak.*

They say he yesterday *coped* Hector in the battle, and struck him down. *Shak.*

Cope'-chis'el (-chĭz'ĕl), *n.* A narrow chisel adapted for cutting a groove. *Knight.*

Co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeika*.] A Russian copper coin. See KOPECK.

Coped (kōpt), *a.* Clad in a cope.

‖ **Cop'e-la'ta** (kŏp'ē-lā'tá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κωπηλάτης a rower.] (*Zoöl.*) See LARVALIA.

Cope'man (kōp'man), *n.* [D. *koopman*, fr. *koopen* to buy. See COPE, *v. i.*, CHAPMAN.] A chapman; a dealer; a merchant. [*Obs.*]

He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*. *B. Jonson.*

Cop'e-pod (kŏp'ē-pŏd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Copepoda. — *n.* One of the Copepoda.

‖ **Co-pep'o-da** (kō-pĕp'ō-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. κώπη an oar + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Entomostraca, including many minute Crustacea, both fresh-water and marine.

One of the Copepoda (*Cyclops coronatus*). *1a* Antenna; *2a* Antennule; *t* Carapace; *d* Intestine; *b* Egg sacs; *c* Caudal appendages.

☞ They have a distinct carapace. The eggs are carried in a pair of external pouches. Some are parasites of fishes.

Co-per'ni-can (kō-pẽr'nĭ-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1543), who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

Copes'mate' (kōps'māt'), *n.* An associate or companion; a friend; a partner. [*Obs.*]

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night. *Shak.*

Cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone for coping. See COPING.

Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From COPY.] **1.** One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original; a transcriber.

2. An imitator; one who imitates an example; hence, a plagiarist.

Cop'ing (kō'pĭng), *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The highest or covering course of masonry in a wall, often with sloping edges to carry off water; — sometimes called *capping*. *Gwilt.*

Co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance: cf. F. *copieux*. See COPY, OPULENT.] Large in quantity or amount; plentiful; abundant; fruitful.

Kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth. *Thomson.*
Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

Syn. — Ample; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; rich; full; exuberant; overflowing; full. See AMPLE.

Co'pi-ous-ly, *adv.* In a copious manner.

Co'pi-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being copious; abundance; plenty; also, diffuseness in style.

To imitate the *copiousness* of Homer. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abundance; plenty; richness; exuberance.

Cop'ist (kŏp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *copiste*. See COPY.] A copier. [*Obs.*] "A *copist* after nature." *Shaftesbury.*

Co-plan'ar (kō-plān'ẽr), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + *plane*.] (*Math.*) Situated in one plane.

Cop'land' (kŏp'lănd'), *n.* [*Cop* + *land*.] A piece of ground terminating in a point or acute angle. [*Obs.*]

Co-por'tion (kō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Equal share. [*Obs.*]

Myself will bear . . . *coportion* of your pack. *Spenser.*

Copped (kŏpt), *a.* [From COP.] Rising to a point or head; conical; pointed; crested. *Wiseman.*

Cop'pel (kŏp'pĕl), *n.* & *v.* See CUPEL.

Cop'per (kŏp'pẽr), *n.* [OF. *coper* (cf. D. *koper*, Sw. *koppar*, Dan. *kobber*, G. *kupfer*), LL. *cuper*, fr. L. *cuprum* for earlier *Cyprium*, *Cyprium aes*, i. e., Cyprian brass, fr. Gr. Κύπριος of Cyprus (Gr. Κύπρος), anciently renowned for its copper mines. Cf. CUPREOUS.] **1.** A common metal of a reddish color, both ductile and malleable, and very tenacious. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol Cu. Atomic weight 63.3. It is one of the most useful metals in itself, and also in its alloys, brass and bronze.

☞ Copper is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses; it is found also in various ores, of which the most important are chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cuprite, and malachite. Copper mixed with tin forms bell metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, and other alloys.

2. A coin made of copper; a penny, cent, or other minor coin of copper. [*Colloq.*]

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*. *Franklin.*

3. A vessel, especially a large boiler, made of copper.

4. *pl.* Specifically (*Naut.*), the boilers in the galley for cooking; as, a ship's *coppers*.

☞ *Copper* is often used adjectively, commonly in the sense of *made* or *consisting of copper*, or *resembling copper;* as, a *copper* boiler, tube, etc.

All in a hot and *copper* sky. *Coleridge.*

It is sometimes written in combination; as, *copper*plate, *copper*smith, *copper*-colored.

Copper finch. (*Zoöl.*) See CHAFFINCH. — **Copper glance,** *or* **Vitreous copper.** (*Min.*) See CHALCOCITE. — **Indigo copper.** (*Min.*) See COVELLINE.

Cop'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPPERING.] To cover or coat with copper; to sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

Cop'per-as (kŏp'pẽr-as), *n.* [OE. *coperose*, F. *couperose*, fr. (assumed ?) L. *cuprirosa*, equiv. to Gr. χάλκανθος, i. e., copper flower, vitriol. See COPPER, and ROSE.] Green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; a green crystalline substance, of an astringent taste, used in making ink, in dyeing blacks, as a tonic in medicine, etc. It is made on a large scale by the oxidation of iron pyrites. Called also *ferrous sulphate*.

☞ The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Cop'per-bot'tomed (-bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* Having a bottom made of copper, as a tin boiler or other vessel, or sheathed with copper, as a ship.

Cop'per-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Faced or covered with copper; as, *copper-faced* type.

Cop'per-fas'tened (-fās'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planks of ships, etc.; as, a *copper-fastened* ship.

Cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [From its color.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous American serpent (*Ancistrodon contortrix*), closely allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles; — called also *copper-belly*, and *red viper*.

2. A nickname applied to a person in the Northern States who sympathized with the South during the Civil War. [*U. S.*]

Cop'per-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with copper.

2. An envelope or covering of copper.

Cop'per-ish, *a.* Containing, or partaking of the nature of, copper; like copper; as, a *copperish* taste.

Cop'per-nick'el (-nĭk'el), *n.* (*Min.*) Niccolite.

Cop'per-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

Cop'per-plate' (kŏp'pẽr-plāt'), *n.* (*a*) A plate of polished copper on which a design or writing is engraved. (*b*) An impression on paper taken from such a plate.

☞ In printing from a copper- or steel plate the lines are filled with ink, the surface of the plate is wiped clean, the paper laid upon it, and the impression taken by pressing it under the roller of a plate press.

Copperplate press. See *Plate press*, under PLATE.

Cop'per-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils; a worker in copper.

Cop'per works' (wûrks'). A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

Cop'per-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The teredo; — so called because it injures the bottoms of vessels, where not protected by copper. (*b*) The ringworm.

Cop'per-y (-ỹ), *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper.

Cop'pice (kŏp'pĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper*, *couper*, to cut, F. *couper*, fr. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, F. *coup*, L. *colaphus*, fr. Gr. κόλαφος. Cf. COPSE, and cf. COUPÉ, COUPEE.] A grove of small growth; a thicket of brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes. See COPSE.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall, upon the discovery of coal mines. *Locke.*

Cop'pin (kŏp'pĭn), *n.* [See COP.] A cop of thread.

Cop'ple (kŏp'p'l), *n.* [A dim. of COP.] Something rising in a conical shape; specifically, a hill rising to a point.

A low cape, and upon it a *copple* not very high. *Hakluyt.*

Cop'ple-crown' (-kroun'), *n.* A crested or high-topped crown or head. "Like the *copple-crown* the lapwing has." *T. Randolph.* — **Cop'ple-crowned'** (-kround'), *a.*

Cop'pled (kŏp'p'ld), *a.* [From COPPLE.] Rising to a point; conical; copped. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Cop'ple dust' (kŏp'p'l dŭst'). Cupel dust. [*Obs.*]

Powder of steel, or *copple dust*. *Bacon.*

Cop'ple-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A cobblestone. [*Obs.*]

Copps (kŏps), *n.* See COPSE. [*Obs.*]

Co'pra (kō'prá), *n.* [Malayálam *koppara* or Hind. *khoprā*.] (*Com.*) The dried meat of the cocoanut, from which cocoanut oil is expressed. [Written also *cobra*, *copperah*, *coppra*.]

Cop'ro-lite (kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κόπρος dung + *-lite*.] (*Paleon.*) A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement.

Cop'ro-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or of the nature of, coprolites.

Co-proph'a-gan (kō-prŏf'ā-gan), *n.* [See COPROPHAGOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of beetle which feeds upon dung.

Co-proph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. κόπρος excrement + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon dung, as certain insects.

Cop'y-rose' (kŏp'rōz'), *n.* The red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), with a roselike flower and a capsule of coplike shape; corn poppy. [Written also *cup-rose*.]

Cops (kŏps), *n.* [AS. *cops*, *cosp*, fetter.] The connecting crook of a harrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Copse (kŏps), *n.* [Contr. from *coppice*.] A wood of small growth; a thicket of brushwood. See COPPICE.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith.*

Copse, *v. t.* **1.** To trim or cut; — said of small trees, brushwood, tufts of grass, etc. *Halliwell.*

2. To plant and preserve, as a copse. *Swift.*

Copse'wood (-wŏŏd), *n.* Brushwood; coppice. *Macaulay.*

Cops'y (kŏps'ỹ), *a.* Characterized by copses. "*Copsy* villages." "*Copsy* banks." *J. Dyer.*

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Abbrev. from L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, Ar. *kibtī*, pl. *kibt*.] Of or pertaining to the Copts. — *n.* The language of the Copts.

Copts (kŏpts), *n. pl.; sing.* COPT (kŏpt). [See COPTIC.] (*Ethnol.*) **1.** An Egyptian race thought to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

2. The principal sect of Christians in Egypt and the valley of the Nile.

☞ They belong to the Jacobite sect of Monophysite Christians, and for eleven centuries have had possession of the patriarchal chair of Alexandria.

Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lá), *n.* [L., bond, band. See COUPLE.] **1.** (*Logic & Gram.*) The word which unites the subject and predicate.

2. (*Mus.*) The stop which connects the manuals, or the manuals with the pedals; — called also *coupler*.

Cop'u-late (kŏp'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *copulatus*, p. p. of *copulare* to couple, fr. *copula*. See COPULA.] **1.** Joined; associated; coupled. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) Joining subject and predicate; copulative. *F. A. March.*

Cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPULATING.] To unite in sexual intercourse; to come together in the act of generation.

Cop'u-la'tion (kŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *copulatio:* cf. F. *copulation*.] **1.** The act of coupling or joining; union; conjunction.

Wit, you know, is the unexpected *copulation* of ideas. *Johnson.*

2. The coming together of male and female in the act of generation; sexual union; coition.

Cop'u-la-tive (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *copulativus:* cf. F. *copulatif*.] Serving to couple, unite, or connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction like "and."

Cop'u-la-tive, *n.* **1.** Connection. [*Obs.*] *Rycaut.*

2. (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.

Cop'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* In a copulative manner.

Cop'u-la-to-ry (kŏp'ū-lā-tō-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to copulation; tending or serving to unite; copulative.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Used in sexual union; as, the *copulatory* organs of insects.

Cop'y (kŏp'ỹ), *n.; pl.* COPIES (-ĭz). [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + the root of *opes* riches. See OPULENT, and cf. COPIOUS.]

1. An abundance or plenty of anything. [*Obs.*]

She was blessed with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve his humor thus. *B. Jonson.*

2. An imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work; as, a *copy* of a letter, an engraving, a painting, or a statue.

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

3. An individual book, or a single set of books containing the works of an author; as, a *copy* of the Bible; a *copy* of the works of Addison.

4. That which is to be imitated, transcribed, or reproduced; a pattern, model, or example; as, his virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters. *Holder.*

5. (*Print.*) Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type; as, the printers are calling for more *copy*.

The *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

6. A writing paper of a particular size. Same as Bastard. See under Paper.

7. Copyhold; tenure; lease. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Copy book, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate. — **Examined copies** (*Law*), those which have been compared with the originals. — **Exemplified copies,** those which are attested under seal of a court. — **Certified** *or* **Office copies,** those which are made or attested by officers having charge of the originals, and authorized to give copies officially. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Imitation; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit.

Cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Copied (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Copying.] [Cf. F. *copier*, fr. LL. *copiare*. See Copy, *n.*] **1.** To make a copy or copies of; to write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; to duplicate; to reproduce; to transcribe; as, to *copy* a manuscript, inscription, design, painting, etc.; — often with *out*, sometimes with *off*.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will), I 'd have it *copied*. *Shak.*

Let this be *copied* out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance. *Shak.*

2. To imitate; to attempt to resemble, as in manners or course of life.

We *copy* instinctively the voices of our companions, their accents, and their modes of pronunciation. *Stewart.*

Cop'y, *v. i.* **1.** To make a copy or copies; to imitate. **2.** To yield a duplicate or transcript; as, the letter did not *copy* well.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden.*

Cop'y-er (-ẽr), *n.* See Copier.

Cop'y-graph (-grȧf), *n.* A contrivance for producing manifold copies of a writing or drawing.

☞ The writing or drawing is made with aniline ink on paper, and a reverse copy transferred by pressure to a slab of gelatin softened with glycerin. A large number of transcripts can be taken while the ink is fresh.

Various names have been given to the process [the gelatin copying process], some of them acceptable and others absurd; hectograph, polygraph, *copygraph*, lithogram, etc. *Knight.*

Cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.* (*b*) Land held in copyhold. *Milton.*

☞ *Copyholds* do not exist in the United States.

Cop'y-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) One possessed of land in copyhold.

2. (*Print.*) (*a*) A device for holding copy for a compositor. (*b*) One who reads copy to a proof reader.

Cop'y-ing, *a. & n.* From Copy, *v.*

Copying ink. See under Ink. — **Copying paper,** thin unsized paper used for taking copies of letters, etc., in a copying press. — **Copying press,** a machine for taking by pressure an exact copy of letters, etc., written in copying ink.

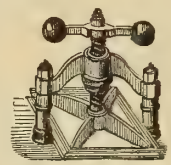

Copying Press.

Cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; a plagiarist.

Cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The right of an author or his assignee, under statute, to print and publish his literary or artistic work, exclusively of all other persons. This right may be had in maps, charts, engravings, plays, and musical compositions, as well as in books.

☞ In the United States a copyright runs for the term of twenty-eight years, with right of renewal for fourteen years on certain conditions.

International copyright, an author's right in his productions as secured by treaty between nations.

Cop'y-right', *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

‖ **Coque'li-cot'** (kōk'lē-kō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The wild poppy, or red corn rose.

2. The color of the wild poppy; a color nearly red, like orange mixed with scarlet.

Co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coquetted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coquetting.] [See Coquette.] To attempt to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; to treat with a show of tenderness or regard, with a view to deceive and disappoint.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Swift.*

Co-quet', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to simulate affection or interest; to play the coquette; to deal playfully instead of seriously; to play (with); as, we have *coquetted* with political crime.

Co-quet'ry (-rў), *n.; pl.* Coquetries (-rĭz). [F. *coquetterie*.] Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, for the mere gratification of vanity; trifling in love. "Little affectations of *coquetry*." *Addison.*

Co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting like a cock, fr. *coq* a cock. Cf. Cock, Cocket, Cocky, Cockade.] **1.** A vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration from a desire to gratify vanity; a flirt; — formerly sometimes applied also to men.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A tropical humming bird of the genus *Lophornis*, with very elegant neck plumes. Several species are known. See *Illustration* under Spangle, *v. t.*

Co-quet'tish (kō-kĕt'tĭsh), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry; alluring; enticing.

A pretty, *coquettish* housemaid. *W. Irving.*

Co-quet'tish-ly, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Co-quil'la nut' (kō-kwĭl'lȧ nŭt'). [Pg. *coquilho*, Sp. *coquillo*, dim. of *coco* a cocoanut.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Attalea funifera* of Martius).

☞ Its shell is hazel-brown in color, very hard and close in texture, and is much used by turners in forming ornamental articles, such as knobs for umbrella handles.

Co-quim'bite (kō-kwĭm'bīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting principally of sulphate of iron; white copperas; — so called because found in the province of *Coquimbo*, Chili.

‖ **Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish, coral-like stone, formed of broken shells and corals, found in the southern United States, and used for roadbeds and for building material, as in the fort at St. Augustine, Florida. [*U. S.*]

Cor- (kŏr-). A prefix signifying *with*, *together*, etc. See Com-.

Cor (kôr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity; a homer. [Written also *core*.]

‖ **Co'ra** (kō'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Arabian gazelle (*Gazella Arabica*), found from Persia to North Africa.

Cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg*, *cwrwg*, any round body or vessel, the trunk of the body, carcass.] A boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oilcloth. It was used by the ancient Britons, and is still used by fishermen in Wales and some parts of Ireland. Also, a similar boat used in Thibet and in Egypt.

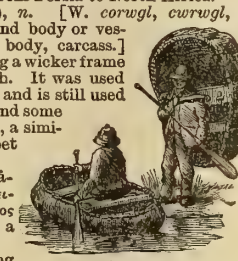

Coracles.

Cor'a-coid (kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* [Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form.] **1.** Shaped like a crow's beak.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a bone of the shoulder girdle in most birds, reptiles, and amphibians, which is reduced to a process of the scapula in most mammals.

Cor'a-coid, *n.* The coracoid bone or process.

Cor'age (kŏr'ăj; OF. kŏ-rȧzh'), *n.* See Courage. [*Obs.*]

To Canterbury with full devout *corage*. *Chaucer.*

Cor'al (kŏr'ȧl), *n.* [OF. *coral*, F. *corail*, L. *coralium*, *coralium*, fr. Gr. κοράλλιον.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The hard parts or skeleton of various Anthozoa, and of a few Hydrozoa. Similar structures are also formed by some Bryozoa.

☞ The large stony corals forming coral reefs belong to various genera of *Madreporaria*, and to the hydroid genus, *Millepora*. The red coral, used in jewelry, is the stony axis of the stem of a gorgonian (*Corallium rubrum*) found chiefly in the Mediterranean. The *fan corals*, *plume corals*, and *sea feathers* are species of *Gorgoniacea*, in which the axis is horny. *Organ-pipe* coral is formed by the genus *Tubipora*, an Alcyonarian, and *black coral* is in part the axis of species of the genus *Antipathes*. See Anthozoa, Madrepora.

Red Coral (*Corallium rubrum*), with the polyps expanded. Nat. size.

2. The ovaries of a cooked lobster; — so called from their color.

3. A piece of coral, usually fitted with small bells and other appurtenances, used by children as a plaything.

Brain coral, *or* **Brain stone coral.** See under Brain. — **Chain coral.** See under Chain. — **Coral animal** (*Zoöl.*), one of the polyps by which corals are formed. They are often very erroneously called *coral insects*. — **Coral fish.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Coral reefs** (*Phys. Geog.*), reefs, often of great extent, made up chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation. They are classed as *fringing reefs*, when they border the land; *barrier reefs*, when separated from the shore by a broad belt of water; *atolls*, when they constitute separate islands, usually inclosing a lagoon. See Atoll. — **Coral root** (*Bot.*), a genus (*Corallorhiza*) of orchideous plants, of a yellowish or brownish red color, parasitic on roots of other plants, and having curious jointed or knotted roots not unlike some kinds of coral. See *Illust.* under Coralloid. — **Coral snake.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, venomous, Brazilian snake (*Elaps corallinus*), coral-red, with black bands. (*b*) A small, harmless, South American snake (*Tortrix scutale*). — **Coral tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical, leguminous plant, of several species, with showy, scarlet blossoms and coral-red seeds. The best known is *Erythrina Corallodendron*. — **Coral wood,** a hard, red cabinet wood. *McElrath.*

Cor'aled (-ȧld), *a.* Having coral; covered with coral.

Cor'al fish' (kŏr'ȧl fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) Any bright-colored fish of the genera *Chætodon*, *Pomacentrus*, *Apogon*, and related genera, which live among reef corals.

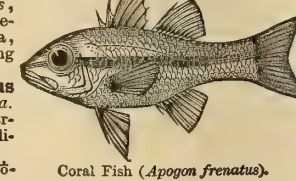

Coral Fish (*Apogon frenatus*).

Cor'al-la'ceous (kŏr'ȧl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

Co-ral'li-an (kō-răl'lĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Geol.*) A deposit of coralliferous limestone forming a portion of the middle division of the oölite; — called also *coral-rag*.

Cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ȧl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing coral.

Cor'al-li-form (kŏr'ȧl-lĭ-fôrm *or* kŏ-răl'-), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-form*.] Resembling coral in form.

‖ **Cor'al-lig'e-na** (kŏr'ȧl-lĭj'ē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *corallum* coral + root of *gignere* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Anthozoa.

Cor'al-lig'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Producing coral; coralligerous; coralliferous. *Humble.*

Cor'al-lig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-gerous*.] Producing coral; coralliferous.

Cor'al-lin (kŏr'ȧl-lĭn), *n.* [So named in allusion to the color of red corallin, fr. L. *corallum* coral.] (*Chem.*) A yellow coal-tar dyestuff which probably consists chiefly of rosolic acid. See Aurin, and *Rosolic acid* under Rosolic.

Red corallin, a red dyestuff which is obtained by treating aurin or rosolic acid with ammonia; — called also *pæonin*. — **Yellow corallin.** See Aurin.

Cor'al-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [Cf. L. *corallinus* coral-red.] Composed of corallines; as, *coralline* limestone.

Cor'al-line, *n.* [Cf. F. *coralline*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A submarine, semicalcareous or calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Formerly any slender coral-like animal; — sometimes applied more particularly to bryozoan corals.

Cor'al-lin-ite (-lĭn-īt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil coralline.

Cor'al-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *corallum* coral.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the individual members of a compound coral, or that part formed by a single coral animal. [Written also *corallet*.]

Cor'al-loid (kŏr'ȧl-loid), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-oid*; cf. F. *coralloïde*.] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

Cor'al-loid'al (-loid'ȧl), *a.* Resembling coral; coralloid. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Co-ral'lum** (kō-răl'lŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The coral or skeleton of a zoöphyte, whether calcareous or horny, simple or compound. See Coral.

Cor'al-rag' (kŏr'ȧl-răg'), *n.* (*Geol.*) Same as Corallian.

Cor'al-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous herb of certain species of *Dentaria*; — called also *toothwort*, *tooth violet*, or *pepper root*.

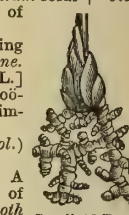

Coralloid Root.

Cor'a-nach (kŏr'ȧ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *coranach*, or *corranach*, a crying, the Irish funeral cry (the *keen*), a dirge; *comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring, *ran* to roar, shriek.] A lamentation for the dead; a dirge. [Written also *coranich*, *corrinoch*, *coronach*, *cronach*, etc.] [*Scot.*]

Co-rant' (kō-rănt'), } *n.* [See Courant.] A sprightly
Co-ran'to (-răn'tō), } but somewhat stately dance, now out of fashion.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well, than a jig. *Sir W. Temple.*

Dancing a *coranto* with him upon the heath. *Macaulay.*

Corb (kôrb), *n.* [L. *corbis* basket. Cf. Corbeil, Corf.] **1.** A basket used in coal mines, etc. See Corf

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament in a building; a corbel.

Cor'ban (kôr'băn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*, akin to Ar. *qurbān*.] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering of any kind, devoted to God and therefore not to be appropriated to any other use; esp., an offering in fulfillment of a vow.

☞ In the Old Testament the Hebrew word is usually translated "oblation," as in *Numb.* xviii. 9, xxxi. 50.

☞ The traditionists laid down that a man might interdict himself by vow, not only from using for himself, but from giving to another, or receiving from him, some particular object, whether of food or any other kind. A person might thus exempt himself from assisting parents in distress, under plea of *corban*. *Dr. W. Smith.*

2. An alms basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.

Corbe (kôrb), *a.* [OF *corbe*, fr. L. *curvus*. See Curve.] Crooked. [*Obs.*] "*Corbe* shoulder." *Spenser.*

Cor'beil (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. *corbicula* a little basket, dim. of *corbis* basket. Cf. Corbel, Corb, Corvette.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A sculptured basket of flowers; a corbel. [*Obs.*]

2. *pl.* (*Fort.*) Small gabions. *Brande & C.*

Cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeau*, for older *corbel*, dim. of L. *corbis* basket. (Corbels were often in the form of a basket.) See Corbeil.] (*Arch.*) A bracket supporting a superincumbent object, or receiving the spring of an arch. Corbels were employed largely in Gothic architecture.

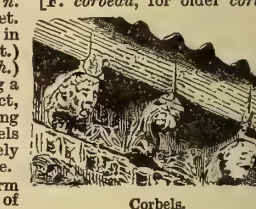

Corbels.

☞ A common form of corbel consists of courses of stones or bricks, each projecting slightly beyond the next below it.

Cor'bel, *v. t.* To furnish with a corbel or corbels; to support by a corbel; to make in the form of a corbel.

To corbel out, to furnish with a corbel of courses, each projecting beyond the one next below it.

Cor'bel-ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal row of corbels, with the panels or filling between them; also, less properly used to include the stringcourse on them.

Cor'bie *or* **Cor'by** (kôr'bў), *n.; pl.* Corbies (-bĭz). [F. *corbeau*, OF. *corbel*, dim. fr. L. *corvus* raven.] **1** (*Zoöl.*) The raven. [*Scot.*]

2. (*Her.*) A raven, crow, or chough, used as a charge.

Corbie crow, the carrion crow. [*Scot.*]

Cor'bie-step' (kôr'bĭ-stĕp'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a continuous slope; — also called *crowstep*.

Cor'cho-rus (kôr'kō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corchorus* a poor kind of pulse, Gr. κόρχορος a wild plant of bitter taste.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the *Kerria Japonica* or Japan globeflower, a yellow-flowered, perennial, rosaceous plant, seen in old-fashioned gardens.

Cor'cle (kôr'k'l), } *n.* [L. *corculum* a little heart,
Cor'cule (-kūl), } dim. of *cor* heart.] (*Bot.*) The heart of the seed; the embryo or germ. [*Obs.*]

Cord (kôrd), *n.* [F *corde*, L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. χορδή; cf. χολάδες intestines, L. *haruspex* soothsayer (inspector of entrails), Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, and E. *yarn*. Cf. Chord, Yarn.] **1.** A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together.

2. A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a

pile of wood, or other coarse material, eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; — originally measured with a cord or line.

3. Fig.: Any moral influence by which persons are caught, held, or drawn, as if by a cord; an enticement; an allurement; as, the *cords* of the wicked; the *cords* of sin; the *cords* of vanity.

> The knots that tangle human creeds,
> The wounding *cords* that bind and strain
> The heart until it bleeds. *Tennyson.*

4. (*Anat.*) Any structure having the appearance of a cord, esp. a tendon or a nerve. See under SPERMATIC, SPINAL, UMBILICAL, VOCAL.

5. (*Mus.*) See CHORD. [*Obs.*]

Cord wood, wood for fuel cut to the length of four feet (when of full measure).

Cord (kôrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORDING.] **1.** To bind with a cord; to fasten with cords; to connect with cords; to ornament or finish with a cord or cords, as a garment.

2. To arrange (wood, etc.) in a pile for measurement by the cord.

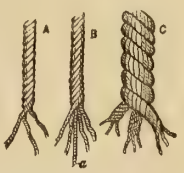

Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core (*a*); *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

Cord'age (kôrd'ăj), *n.* [F. *cordage*. See CORD.] Ropes or cords, collectively; hence, anything made of rope or cord, as those parts of the rigging of a ship which consist of ropes.

Cord'al (kôrd'al), *n.* Same as CORDELLE.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart.] (*Bot.*) Heart-shaped; as, a *cordate* leaf.

Cordate Leaf.

Cor'date-ly, *adv.* In a cordate form.

Cord'ed (kôrd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Bound or fastened with cords.

2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.

3. Made of cords. [*Obs.*] "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.*

4. Striped or ribbed with cords; as, cloth with a *corded* surface.

5. (*Her.*) Bound about, or wound, with cords.

Cor'de-lier' (kôr'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cordel*, F. *cordeau*, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See CORD.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Franciscan; — so called in France from the girdle of knotted cord worn by all Franciscans.

2. (*Fr. Hist.*) A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution, of which Danton and Marat were members, and which met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

Cor'del-ing (kôr'dĕl-ĭng), *a.* [F. *cordeler* to twist, fr. OF. *cordel*. See CORDELIER.] Twisting.

Cor-delle' (kôr-dĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *corde* cord.] A twisted cord; a tassel. *Halliwell.*

Cor'dial (kôr'jal, *formally* kôrd'yal; 106, 277), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor* heart: cf. F. *cordial*. See HEART.] **1.** Proceeding from the heart. [*Obs.*]

> A rib with *cordial* spirits warm. *Milton.*

2. Hearty; sincere; warm; affectionate.

> He . . . with looks of *cordial* love
> Hung over her enamored. *Milton.*

3. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; giving strength or spirits.

> Behold this *cordial* julep here
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds. *Milton.*

Syn. — Hearty; sincere; heartfelt; warm; affectionate; cheering; invigorating. See HEARTY.

Cor'dial, *n.* **1.** Anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

> Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

2. (*Med.*) Any invigorating and stimulating preparation; as, a peppermint *cordial*.

3. (*Com.*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur.

Cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* kôr'dĭ-ăl'-; 106), *n.; pl.* CORDIALITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *cordialitas*, fr. *cordialis* sincere: cf. F. *cordialité*.] **1.** Relation to the heart. [*Obs.*]

> That the ancients had any respect of *cordiality* or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness. *Motley.*

Cor'dial-ize (kôr'jal-īz *or* kôrd'yal-īz; 106), *v. t.* **1.** To make into a cordial.

2. To render cordial; to reconcile.

Cor'dial-ize, *v. i.* To grow cordial; to feel or express cordiality. [*R.*]

Cor'dial-ly, *adv.* In a cordial manner. *Dr. H. More.*

Cor'dial-ness, *n.* Cordiality. *Cotgrave.*

Cor'di-er-ite (kôr'dĭ-ĕr-īt), *n.* [Named after the geologist *Cordier*.] (*Min.*) See IOLITE.

Cor'di-form (kôr'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart + *-form*, cf. F. *cordiforme*.] Heart-shaped. *Gray.*

Cor-dil'ler-a (kôr-dĭl'ĕr-ȧ; Sp. kôr-dē-lyȧ'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *cordilla, cordiella*, dim. of *cuerda* a rope, string. See CORD.] (*Geog.*) A mountain ridge or chain.

☞ *Cordillera* is sometimes applied, in geology, to the system of mountain chains near the border of a continent; thus, the western *cordillera* of North America in the United States includes the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast and Cascade ranges.

Cor'di-ner (kôr'dĭ-nĕr), *n.* A cordwainer. [*Obs.*]

Cor'don (kôr'dŏn; F. kôr'dôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *corde*. See CORD.] **1.** A cord or ribbon bestowed or borne as a badge of honor; a broad ribbon, usually worn after the manner of a baldric, constituting a mark of a very high grade in an honorary order. Cf. GRAND CORDON.

2. The cord worn by a Franciscan friar. *Sir E. Sandys.*

3. (*Fort.*) The coping of the scarp wall, which projects beyond the face of the wall a few inches.

4. (*Mil.*) A line or series of sentinels, or of military posts, inclosing or guarding any place or thing.

5. A rich and ornamental lace or string, used to secure a mantle in some costumes of state.

‖ **Cordon bleu** (kôr'dôN' blĕ') [F., blue cordon], a first-rate cook, or one worthy to be the cook of the *cordons bleus*, or Knights of the Holy Ghost, famous for their good dinners. — ‖ **Cordon sanitaire** (kôr'dôN' sȧ'nē'târ') [F., sanitary cordon], a line of troops or military posts around a district infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

‖ **Cor'don'net'** (kôr'dŏn'nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cordon*. See CORDON.] Doubled and twisted thread, made of coarse silk, and used for tassels, fringes, etc. *McElrath.*

Cor'do-van (kôr'dō-văn), *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*, fr. *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain. Cf. CORDWAIN.] Same as CORDWAIN. In England the name is applied to leather made from horsehide.

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi' *or* kôr'dŭ-roi'), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A sort of cotton velveteen, having the surface raised in ridges.

2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of corduroy.

Corduroy road, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, as in marshy places; — so called from its rough or ribbed surface, resembling corduroy. [*U. S.*]

Cor'du-roy', *v. t.* To form of logs laid side by side. "Roads were *corduroyed*." *Gen. W. T. Sherman.*

Cord'wain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [OE. *cordwan, corduan*, OF. *cordoan, cordouan*, fr. Sp. *cordoban*. See CORDOVAN.] A term used in the Middle Ages for Spanish leather (goatskin tanned and dressed), and hence, any leather handsomely finished, colored, gilded, or the like.

> Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain*. *Spenser.*

Cord'wain-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *cordwaner, cordiner*, fr. OF. *cordoanier, cordouanier*, F. *cordonnier*.] A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. [*Archaic*]

Core (kōr), *n.* [F. *corps*. See CORPS.] A body of individuals; an assemblage. [*Obs.*]

> He was in a *core* of people. *Bacon.*

Core, *n.* [Cf. CHORE.] (*Mining*) A miner's underground working time or shift. *Raymond.*

☞ The twenty-four hours are divided into three or four *cores*.

Core, *n.* [Heb. *kōr*: cf. Gr. κόρος.] A Hebrew dry measure; a cor or homer. *Num.* xi. 32 (*Douay version*).

Core, *n.* [OF. *cor, coer, cuer*, F. *cœur*, fr. L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1.** The heart or inner part of a thing, as of a column, wall, rope, of a boil, etc.; especially, the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince.

> A fever at the *core*,
> Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore. *Byron.*

2. The center or inner part, as of an open space; as, the *core* of a square. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. The most important part of a thing; the essence; as, the *core* of a subject.

4. (*Founding*) The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a cylinder, tube, or other hollow casting, or which makes a hole in or through a casting; a part of the mold, made separate from and inserted in it, for shaping some part of the casting, the form of which is not determined by that of the pattern.

5. A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

6. (*Anat.*) The bony process which forms the central axis of the horns in many animals.

Core box (*Founding*), a box or mold, usually divisible, in which cores are molded. — **Core print** (*Founding*), a projecting piece on a pattern which forms, in the mold, an impression for holding in place or steadying a core.

Core, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORED (kōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORING.] **1.** To take out the core or inward parts of; as, to *core* an apple.

> He 's like a corn upon my great toe . . . he must be *cored* out. *Marston.*

2. To form by means of a core, as a hole in a casting.

Co-re'gent (kō-rē'jent), *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

Co'-re-la'tion (kō'rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Corresponding relation.

Co'-re-li'gion-ist (-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One of the same religion with another.

‖ **Co're-op'sis** (kō'rē-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρις bug + ὄψις appearance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous composite plants, having the achenes two-horned and remotely resembling some insect; tickseed. *C. tinctoria*, of the Western plains, the commonest plant of the genus, has been used in dyeing.

Cor'er (kōr'ẽr), *n.* That which cores; an instrument for coring fruit; as, an apple *corer*.

Co'-re-spond'ent (kō'rē-spŏnd'ent), *n.* (*Law*) One who is called upon to answer a summons or other proceeding jointly with another.

Corf (kôrf), *n.; pl.* CORVES (kôrvz). [Cf. LG. & D. *korf* basket, G. *korb*, fr. L. *corbis*.] **1.** A basket.

2. (*Mining*) (*a*) A large basket used in carrying or hoisting coal or ore. (*b*) A wooden frame, sled, or low-wheeled wagon, to convey coal or ore in the mines.

Cor'fi-ote (kôr'fĭ-ōt), } *n.* A native or inhabitant of
Cor'fute (kôr'fūt), } Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather. See CUIRASS.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leatherlike; tough.

2. (*Bot.*) Stiff, like leather or parchment.

Co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gr. κορίαννον, κόριον, perh. fr. κόρις bug, on account of the buglike or fetid smell of its leaves: cf. F. *coriandre*.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, the *Coriandrum sativum*, the fruit or seeds of which have a strong smell and a spicy taste, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative.

Co'ri-dine (kō'rĭ-dĭn; 104), *n.* [From L. *corium* leather.] A colorless or yellowish oil, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, of a leathery odor, occurring in coal tar, Dippel's oil, tobacco smoke, etc., regarded as an organic base, homologous with pyridine. Also, one of a series of metameric compounds of which coridine proper is a type. [Written also *corindine*.]

Co-rin'don (kō-rĭn'dŏn), *n.* (*Min.*) See CORUNDUM.

‖ **Co'rinne'** (kō'rĕn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*). See GAZELLE. [Written also *korin*.]

Cor'inth (kŏr'ĭnth), *n.* [L. *Corinthus*, Gr. Κόρινθος. Cf. CURRANT.] **1.** A city of Greece, famed for its luxury and extravagance.

2. A small fruit; a currant. [*Obs.*] *Broome.*

Co-rin'thi-ac (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Corinthiacus*.] Pertaining to Corinth.

Co-rin'thi-an (-an), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Corinth.

2. (*Arch.*) Of or pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture, invented by the Greeks, but more commonly used by the Romans.

Corinthian Order. See Illustration under COLUMN.

> This is the lightest and most ornamental of the three orders used by the Greeks. *Parker.*

3. Debauched in character or practice; impure. *Milton.*

4. Of or pertaining to an amateur sailor or yachtsman; as, a *corinthian* race (one in which the contesting yachts must be manned by amateurs).

Co-rin'thi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Corinth.

2. A gay, licentious person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Co'ri-um** (kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *corium* leather.] **1.** Armor made of leather, particularly that used by the Romans; used also by English soldiers till the reign of Edward I. *Fosbroke.*

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Same as DERMIS. (*b*) The deep layer of mucous membranes beneath the epithelium.

Co-ri'val (kō-rī'val), *n.* A rival; a corrival.

Co-ri'val, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak.*

Co-ri'val-ry, Co-ri'val-ship, *n.* Joint rivalry.

Cork (kôrk), *n.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. *kork*, D. *kurk*; all fr. Sp. *corcho*, fr. L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, rind. Cf. CORTEX.] **1.** The outer layer of the bark of the cork tree (*Quercus Suber*), of which stoppers for bottles and casks are made. See CUTOSE.

2. A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

3. A mass of tabular cells formed in any kind of bark, in greater or less abundance.

☞ *Cork* is sometimes used wrongly for *calk, calker, calkin*, a sharp piece of iron on the shoe of a horse or ox.

Cork jacket, a jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming. — **Cork tree** (*Bot.*), the species of oak (*Quercus Suber* of Southern Europe) whose bark furnishes the cork of commerce.

Cork, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORKED (kôrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORKING.] **1.** To stop with a cork, as a bottle.

2. To furnish or fit with cork; to raise on cork.

> Tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ To *cork* is sometimes used erroneously for to *calk*, to furnish the shoe of a horse or ox with sharp points, and also in the meaning of cutting with a calk.

Cork'age (-ăj), *n.* The charge made by innkeepers for drawing the cork and taking care of bottles of wine bought elsewhere by a guest.

Corked (kôrkt), *a.* Having acquired an unpleasant taste from the cork; as, a bottle of wine is *corked*.

Cork' fos'sil (kôrk' fŏs'sĭl). (*Min.*) A variety of amianthus which is very light, like cork.

Cork'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being corky.

Cork'ing pin' (kôrk'ĭng pĭn'). A pin of a large size, formerly used in attaching a woman's headdress to a cork mold. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

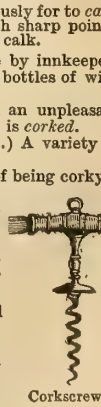
Corkscrew.

Cork'screw' (-skrȳ'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a steel spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

Corkscrew stairs, a spiral staircase around a solid newel.

Cork'screw', *v. t.* To press forward in a winding way; as, to *corkscrew* one's way through a crowd. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Cork'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish; the goldsinny.

Cork'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or like, cork; dry; shriveled up.

> Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*

2. Tasting of cork.

Corm (kôrm), *n.* [See CORMUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A solid bulb-shaped root, as of the crocus. See BULB.

2. (*Biol.*) Same as CORMUS, 2.

Cor-mog'e-ny (kôr-mŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) The embryological history of groups or families of individuals.

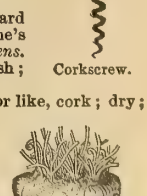
Depressed Corm of Cyclamen.

Cor'mo-phy-log'e-ny (kôr'mō-fī-lŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr.

κορμός trunk of a tree + E. *phylogeny.*] (*Biol.*) The phylogeny of groups or families of individuals. *Haeckel.*

Cor'mo-phytes (kôr'mŏ-fīts), **‖ Cor-moph'y-ta** (kŏr-mŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. *cormophyta*, fr. Gr κορμός trunk of a tree + φυτόν plant.] (*Bot.*) A term proposed by Endlicher to include all plants with an axis containing vascular tissue and with foliage.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-rant), *n.* [F. *cormoran*, fr. Armor. *mōr-vran* a sea raven; *mōr* sea + *bran* raven, with *cor*, equiv. to L. *corvus* raven, pleonastically prefixed; or perh. fr. L. *corvus marinus* sea raven.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Phalacrocorax*, a genus of sea birds having a sac under the beak; the shag. Cormorants devour fish voraciously, and have become the emblem of gluttony. They are generally black, and hence are called *sea ravens*, and *coalgeese*. [Written also *corvorant*.]

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

2. A voracious eater; a glutton, or gluttonous servant. *B. Jonson.*

Cor'mo-rant, *a.* Ravenous; voracious.

Cormorant, devouring time. *Shak.*

‖ Cor'mus (kôr'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορμός the trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείρειν to shear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) See Corm.

2. (*Biol.*) A vegetable or animal made up of a number of individuals, such as, for example, would be formed by a process of budding from a parent stalk where the buds remain attached.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn: cf. F. *corne* horn, hornlike excrescence. See Horn.] A thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, by friction or pressure. It is usually painful and troublesome.

Welcome, gentlemen! ladies that have their toes
Unplagued with *corns*, will have a bout with you. *Shak.*

☞ The substance of a corn usually resembles horn, but where moisture is present, as between the toes, it is white and sodden, and is called a *soft corn*.

Corn, *n.* [AS. *corn*; akin to OS. *korn*, D. *koren*, G., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *korn*, Goth. *kaúrn*, L. *granum*, Russ. *zerno*. Cf. Grain, Kernel.] **1.** A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain.

2. The various farinaceous grains of the cereal grasses used for food, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats.

☞ In Scotland, *corn* is generally restricted to *oats*, in the United States, to maize, or *Indian corn*, of which there are several kinds; as, *yellow corn*, which grows chiefly in the Northern States, and is yellow when ripe; *white* or *southern corn*, which grows to a great height, and has long white kernels; *sweet corn*, comprising a number of sweet and tender varieties, grown chiefly at the North, some of which have kernels that wrinkle when ripe and dry; *pop corn*, any small variety, used for popping.

3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thrashed the *corn*. *Milton.*

4. A small, hard particle; a grain. "*Corns* of sand." *Bp. Hall.* "A *corn* of powder." *Beau. & Fl.*

Corn ball, a ball of popped corn stuck together with soft candy from molasses or sugar. — **Corn bread,** bread made of Indian meal. — **Corn cake,** a kind of corn bread; johnny cake; hoecake. — **Corn cockle** (*Bot.*), a weed (*Agrostemma* or *Lychnis Githago*), having bright flowers, common in grain fields. — **Corn flag** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Gladiolus*; — called also *sword lily*. — **Corn fly.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small fly which, in the larval state, is injurious to grain, living in the stalk, and causing the disease called "gout," on account of the swelled joints. The common European species is *Chlorops taeniopus*. (*b*) A small fly (*Anthomyia zeæ*) whose larva or maggot destroys seed corn after it has been planted. — **Corn fritter,** a fritter having green Indian corn mixed through its batter. [*U. S.*] — **Corn laws,** laws regulating trade in corn, especially those in force in Great Britain till 1846, prohibiting the importation of foreign grain for home consumption, except when the price rose above a certain rate. — **Corn marigold.** (*Bot.*) See under Marigold. — **Corn oyster,** a fritter containing grated green Indian corn and butter, the combined taste resembling that of oysters. [*U. S.*] — **Corn parsley** (*Bot.*), a plant of the parsley genus (*Petroselinum segetum*), a weed in parts of Europe and Asia. — **Corn popper,** a utensil used in popping corn. — **Corn poppy** (*Bot.*), the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), common in European cornfields; — also called *corn rose*. — **Corn rent,** rent paid in corn. — **Corn rose.** See *Corn poppy*. — **Corn salad** (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of *Valerianella*, annual herbs sometimes used for salad. *V. olitoria* is also called *lamb's lettuce*. — **Corn stone,** red limestone. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Corn violet** (*Bot.*), a species of *Campanula*. — **Corn weevil.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small weevil which causes great injury to grain. (*b*) In America, a weevil (*Sphenophorus zeæ*) which attacks the stalk of maize near the root, often doing great damage. See *Grain weevil*, under Weevil.

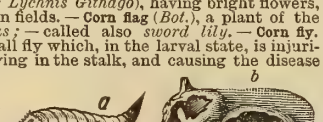

Larva of Corn Fly (*b*) (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a* Larva enlarged; *b* Larva, nat. size, eating the interior of kernels of corn.

Corn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Corned (kôrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Corning.] **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; to cure by salting; now, specifically, to salt slightly in brine or otherwise; as, to *corn* beef; to *corn* a tongue.

2. To form into small grains; to granulate; as, to *corn* gunpowder.

3. To feed with corn or (in Scotland) oats; as, to *corn* horses. *Jamieson.*

4. To render intoxicated; as, ale strong enough to *corn* one. [*Collog.*]

Corning house, a house or place where powder is corned or granulated.

Cor'nage (kôr'nȧj), *n.* [OF., horn-blowing, tax on horned cattle, fr. F. *corne* a horn, L. *cornu*.] (*Law*) An ancient tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

Cor'na-mute (kôr'nȧ-mūt), *n.* A cornemuse. [*Obs.*]

Corn'bind' (kôrn'bīnd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed that binds stalks of corn, as *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Polygonum Convolvulus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The cob or axis on which the kernels of Indian corn grow. [*U. S.*]

Corn'crake' (-krāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird (*Crex crex* or *C. pratensis*) which frequents grain fields; the European crake or land rail; — called also *corn bird*.

Corn'crib' (kôrn'krĭb'), *n.* A crib for storing corn.

Corn'cut'ter (-kŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

2. An implement consisting of a long blade, attached to a handle at nearly a right angle, used for cutting down the stalks of Indian corn.

Corn'dodg'er (-dŏj'ẽr), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, wrapped in a covering of husks or paper, and baked under the embers. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Corneas (-ȧz). [Fem. sing., fr. L. *corneus* horny, fr. *cornu* a horn. See Horn.] (*Anat.*) The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. See Eye.

Cor'ne-al (-ȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the cornea.

Cor'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, F. *cornouille*, cornel berry, LL. *cornolium* cornel tree, fr. L. *cornus*, fr. *cornu* horn, in allusion to the hardness of the wood. See Horn.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The cornelian cherry (*Cornus Mas*), a European shrub with clusters of small, greenish flowers followed by very acid but edible drupes resembling cherries.

2. Any species of the genus *Cornus*, as *C. florida*, the flowering cornel; *C. stolonifera*, the osier cornel; *C. Canadensis*, the dwarf cornel, or bunchberry.

Cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yan), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, OF. *corneline*, fr. L. *cornu* horn. So called from its horny appearance when broken. See Horn, and cf. Carnelian.] (*Min.*) Same as Carnelian.

Corne'muse (kôrn'mūz), *n.* [F.] A wind instrument nearly identical with the bagpipe. *Drayton.*

Cor'ne-o-cal-ca're-ous (kôr'nē-ō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous materials, as some shells and corals.

2. Horny on one side and calcareous on the other.

Cor'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus*, fr. *cornu* horn.] Of a texture resembling horn; horny; hard. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *corniere*, *cornier*, LL. *cornerium*, *corneria*, fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point. See Horn.] **1.** The point where two converging lines meet; an angle, either external or internal.

2. The space in the angle between converging lines or walls which meet in a point; as, the chimney *corner*.

3. An edge or extremity; the part farthest from the center; hence, any quarter or part.

From the four *corners* of the earth they come. *Shak.*

4. A secret or secluded place; a remote or out of the way place; a nook.

This thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts* xxvi. 26.

5. Direction; quarter.

Sits the wind in that *corner*? *Shak.*

6. The state of things produced by a combination of persons, who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or species of property, which compels those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price; as, a *corner* in a railway stock. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Corner stone, the stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone; especially, the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of fundamental importance or indispensable. "A prince who regarded uniformity of faith as the *corner stone* of his government." *Prescott.* — **Corner tooth,** one of the four teeth which come in a horse's mouth at the age of four years and a half, one on each side of the upper and of the lower jaw, between the middle teeth and the tushes.

Cor'ner, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cornered (-nẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cornering.] **1.** To drive into a corner.

2. To drive into a position of great difficulty or hopeless embarrassment; as, to *corner* a person in argument.

3. To get command of (a stock, commodity, etc.), so as to be able to put one's own price on it; as, to *corner* the shares of a railroad stock; to *corner* petroleum.

Cor'ner-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* The chief ornament. [*Obs.*]

Thou makest the triumviry the *cornercap* of society. *Shak.*

Cor'nered (-nẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having corners or angles.

2. In a position of great difficulty; brought to bay.

Cor'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally; not square.

Cor'net (kôr'nĕt), *n.* [F. *cornet*, m. (for senses 1 & 2), *cornette*, f. & m. (for senses 3 & 4), dim. of *corne* horn, L. *cornu*. See Horn.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) An obsolete rude reed instrument (Ger. *Zinken*), of the oboe family. (*b*) A brass instrument, with cupped mouthpiece, and furnished with valves or pistons, now used in bands, and, in place of the trumpet, in orchestras. See Cornet-à-piston. (*c*) A certain organ stop or register.

2. A cap of paper twisted at the end, used by retailers to inclose small wares. *Cotgrave.*

3. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A troop of cavalry; — so called from its being accompanied by a cornet player. [*Obs.*] "A body of five *cornets* of horse." *Clarendon.* (*b*) The standard of such a troop. [*Obs.*] (*c*) The lowest grade of commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard. The office was abolished in 1871.

4. A headdress: (*a*) A square cap anciently worn as a mark of certain professions. (*b*) A part of a woman's headdress, in the 16th century.

5. [Cf. Coronet.] (*Far.*) See Coronet, 2.

‖ Cor'net-à-pis'ton (kôr'nĕt-ȧ-pĭs'tŏn; F. kôr'nā'ȧ-pēs'tôn'), *n.*; *pl.* Cornets-à-piston. [F.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornopean; a cornet.

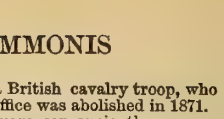

Cornet-à-piston.

Cor'net-cy (kôr'nĕt-sy), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cor'net-er (kôr'nĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who blows a cornet.

Cor'neule (kôr'nūl), *n.* [F., dim. of *cornée* the cornea.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the corneas of a compound eye in the invertebrates. *Carpenter.*

Corn'field' (kôrn'fēld'), *n.* A field where corn is or has been growing; — in England, a field of wheat, rye, barley, or oats; in America, a field of Indian corn.

Corn'floor' (-flōr'), *n.* A thrashing floor. *Hos.* ix. 1.

Corn'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A conspicuous wild flower (*Centaurea Cyanus*), growing in grainfields.

Cor'nic (kôr'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, the doogwood (*Cornus florida*).

Cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [F. *corniche*, It. *cornice*, LL. *coronix*, *cornix*, fr. L. *coronis* a curved line, a flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, Gr. κορωνίς; akin to L. *corona* crown. See Crown, and cf. Coronis.] (*Arch.*) Any horizontal, molded or otherwise decorated projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; as, the *cornice* of an order, pedestal, door, window, or house. *Gwilt.*

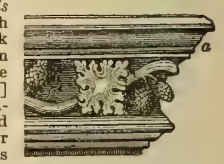

Entablature. *a* Cornice. See *Illust.* of Column.

Cornice ring, the ring on a cannon next behind the muzzle ring.

Cor'niced (kôr'nĭst), *a.* Having a cornice.

Cor'ni-cle (kôr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu* horn.] A little horn. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ Cor-nic'u-la (kŏr-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cornu* horn: cf. *corniculum* little horn.] (*Anat.*) A small hornlike part or process.

Cor-nic'u-lar (-lẽr), *n.* [L. *cornicularius.*] A secretary or clerk. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cor-nic'u-late (kŏr-nĭk'ū-lât), *a.* [L. *corniculatus.*]

1. Horned; having horns. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having processes resembling small horns.

Cor-nif'er-ous (kŏr-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-ferous.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest period of the Devonian age. (See the Diagram, under Geology.) The *Corniferous period* has been so called from the numerous seams of *hornstone* which characterize the later part of the period, as developed in the State of New York.

Cor-nif'ic (kŏr-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *facere* to make.] Producing horns; forming horn.

Cor'ni-fi-ca'tion (kôr'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into, or formation of, horn; a becoming like horn.

Cor'ni-fied (kôr'nĭ-fīd), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-fy.*] (*Anat.*) Converted into horn; horny.

Cor'ni-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-form.*] Having the shape of a horn; horn-shaped.

Cor-nig'er-ous (kŏr-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corniger; cornu* horn + *gerere* to bear.] Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cor'nin (kôr'nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A bitter principle obtained from dogwood (*Cornus florida*), as a white crystalline substance; — called also *cornic acid*. (*b*) An extract from dogwood used as a febrifuge.

Cor'ni-plume (kôr'nĭ-plūm), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn + *pluma* feather.] (*Zoöl.*) A hornlike tuft of feathers on the head of some birds.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, in England.

Cornish chough. See Chough. — **Cornish engine,** a single-acting pumping engine, used in mines, in Cornwall and elsewhere, and for water works. A heavy pump rod or plunger, raised by the steam, forces up the water by its weight, in descending.

Cor'nish, *n.* The dialect, or the people, of Cornwall.

Cor'nist, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

Corn'loft' (kôrn'lôft'), *n.* A loft for corn; a granary.

Corn'muse (-mūz), *n.* A cornemuse.

‖ Cor'no di bas-set'to (kôr'nō dē bȧs-sĕt'tō *or* bȧs-sĕt'tō); *pl.* Corni (-nē) di bassetto. [It.] (*Mus.*) A tenor clarinet; — called also *basset horn*, and sometimes confounded with the *English horn*, which is a tenor oboe.

‖ Cor'no In-gle'se (ĕn-glā'zā); *pl.* Corni Inglesi (-zē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A reed instrument, related to the oboe, but deeper in pitch; the English horn.

Cor-no'pe-an (kôr-nō'pē-an), *n.* (*Mus.*) An obsolete name for the cornet-à-piston.

Corn'shell'er (kôrn'shĕl'ẽr), *n.* A machine that separates the kernels of corn from the cob.

Corn'shuck' (-shŭk'), *n.* The husk covering an ear of Indian corn. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Corn'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* A stalk of Indian corn.

Corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc.

‖ Cor'nu (kôr'nū), *n.*; *pl.* Cornua (-nū-ȧ). [L.] A horn, or anything shaped like or resembling a horn.

‖ Cor'nu Am-mo'nis (ăm-mō'nĭs); *pl.* ‖ Cornua Ammonis. [L., horn of Ammon. See Ammonite.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil shell, curved like a ram's horn; an obsolete name for an ammonite.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nŭ-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* CORNUCOPIAS (-ȧz). [L. *cornu copiae* horn of plenty. See HORN, and COPIOUS.] **1.** The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as issuing. It is an emblem of abundance.

Cornucopia.

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses bearing spikes of flowers resembling the cornucopia in form.

☞ Some writers maintain that this word should be written, in the singular, *cornu copiæ*, and in the plural, *cornua copiæ*.

Cor'nute (kôr'nūt *or* kŏr-nūt'), **Cor-nut'ed** (kôr-nū'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, from *cornu* horn.] **1.** Bearing horns; horned; horn-shaped.

2. Cuckolded. [*R.*] "My being *cornuted*." *L'Estrange.*

Cor-nute' (kŏr-nūt'), *v. t.* To bestow horns upon; to make a cuckold of; to cuckold. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

‖**Cor-nu'to** (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cornutus* horned.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cor-nu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A cuckold maker. [*R.*] *Jordan.*

Cor'ny (kôr'nĭ), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

Up stood the *corny* reed. *Milton.*

Corn'y, *a.* **1.** Producing corn or grain; furnished with grains of corn. [*R.*] "The *corny* ear." *Prior.*

2. Containing corn; tasting well of malt. [*R.*]

A draught of moist and *corny* ale. *Chaucer.*

3. Tipsy. [*Vulgar, Eng.*] *Forby.*

Cor'o-core (kŏr'ō-kōr), *n.* A kind of boat of various forms, used in the Indian Archipelago.

Cor'o-dy (kŏr'ō-dĭ), *n.* [LL. *corrodium, corredium, conredium*, furniture, provision: cf. OF. *conroi*. See CURRY.] (*Old Law*) An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing due from an abbey or other religious house for the sustenance of such of the king's servants as he may designate to receive it. [Written also *corrody*.]

Cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A corolla.

Co-rol'la (kō-rŏl'lȧ), *n.* [L. *corolla* a little crown or garland, dim. of *corona*. See CROWN.] (*Bot.*) The inner envelope of a flower; the part which surrounds the organs of fructification, consisting of one or more leaves, called *petals*. It is usually distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors. See the Note under BLOSSOM.

Open flower, showing Corolla.

Cor'ol-la'ceous (kŏr'ŏl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla; having the form or texture of a corolla.

Cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏl-lă-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* COROLLARIES (-rĭz). [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla*. See COROLLA.] **1.** That which is given beyond what is actually due, as a garland of flowers in addition to wages; surplus; something added or superfluous. [*Obs.*]

Now come, my Ariel; bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*

2. Something which follows from the demonstration of a proposition; an additional inference or deduction from a demonstrated proposition; a consequence.

Cor'ol-late (kŏr'ŏl-lāt), **Cor'ol-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* Having a corolla or corollas; like a corolla.

Cor'ol-let (kŏr'ŏl-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *corolla*.] (*Bot.*) A floret in an aggregate flower. [*Obs.*] *Martyn.*

Co-rol'li-flo'ral (kō-rŏl'lĭ-flō'rȧl), **Co-rol'li-flo'rous** (-flō'rŭs), } *a.* [*Corolla* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens borne on the petals, and the latter free from the calyx. Compare CALYCIFLORAL and THALAMIFLORAL.

Cor'ol-line (-lĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a corolla.

Cor'o-man'del (kŏr'ō-măn'dĕl), *n.* (*Geog.*) The west coast, or a portion of the west coast, of the Bay of Bengal.

Coromandel gooseberry. See CARAMBOLA. — **Coromandel wood**, Calamander wood.

Co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. CORONÆ (-nē), E. CORONAS (-nȧz). [L. *corona* crown. See CROWN.] **1.** A crown or garland bestowed among the Romans as a reward for distinguished services.

2. (*Arch.*) The projecting part of a Classic cornice, the under side of which is cut with a recess or channel so as to form a drip. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Corona (*Astron.*).

3. (*Anat.*) The upper surface of some part, as of a tooth or the skull; a crown.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The shelly skeleton of a sea urchin.

5. (*Astron.*) A peculiar luminous appearance, or aureola, which surrounds the sun, and which is seen only when the sun is totally eclipsed by the moon.

6. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An inner appendage to a petal or a corolla, often forming a special cup, as in the daffodil and jonquil. (*b*) Any crownlike appendage at the top of an organ.

Jonquil. *a* Corona (*Bot.*)

7. (*Meteorol.*) (*a*) A circle, usually colored, seen in peculiar states of the atmosphere around and close to a luminous body, as the sun or moon. (*b*) A peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis*, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.

8. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches, to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions. It is sometimes formed of double or triple circlets, arranged pyramidically. Called also *corona lucis*. *Fairholt.*

9. (*Mus.*) A character [𝄐] called the *pause* or *hold*.

Cor'o-nach (kŏr'ō-năk), *n.* See CORANACH.

Cor'o-nal (kŏr'ō-nal *or, esp. in science*, kō-rō'nal; 277), *a.* [L. *coronalis*: cf. F. *coronal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a corona (in any of the senses).

The *coronal* light during the eclipse is faint. *Abney.*

2. Of or pertaining to a king's crown, or coronation.

The law and his *coronal* oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the Parliament agree upon. *Milton.*

3. Of or pertaining to the top of the head or skull.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the shell of a sea urchin.

Coronal suture (*Anat.*), a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones; the *frontoparietal* suture.

Cor'o-nal, *n.* **1.** A crown; wreath; garland. *Spenser.*

2. The frontal bone, over which the ancients wore their coronæ or garlands. *Hooper.*

Cor'o-na'men (kŏr'ō-nā'mĕn), *n.* [L., a crowning.] (*Zoöl.*) The upper margin of a hoof; a coronet.

Cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *coronarius*: cf. F. *coronaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a crown; forming, or adapted to form, a crown or garland. "*Coronary* thorns." *Bp. Pearson.*

The catalogue of *coronary* plants is not large in Theophrastus. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Anat.*) Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet; as, the *coronary* arteries and veins of the heart.

Cor'o-na-ry, *n.* A small bone in the foot of a horse.

Cor'o-nate (kŏr'ō-nāt), **Cor'o-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *coronatus*, p. p. of *coronare* to crown, fr. *corona*. See CROWN.] **1.** Having or wearing a crown.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; — said of birds. (*b*) Girt about the spire with a row of tubercles or spines; — said of spiral shells.

3. (*Biol.*) Having a crest or a crownlike appendage.

Cor'o-na'tion (kŏr'ō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See CORONATE.] **1.** The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.

2. The pomp or assembly at a coronation. *Pope.*

Coro'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* [See COLONEL.] A colonel. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cor'o-nel (kŏr'ō-nĕl *or* kûr'nĕl), *n.* [Cf. CRONEL, CROWN.] (*Anc. Armor*) The iron head of a tilting spear, divided into two, three, or four blunt points. [Written also *cronel*.] *Grose.*

Cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nẽr), *n.* [From OE. *coronen* to crown, OF. *coroner*, fr. L. *coronare*, fr. *corona* crown. Formed as a translation of LL. *coronator* coroner, fr. L. *corona* crown, the coroner having been originally a prosecuting officer of the crown. See CROWN.] An officer of the peace whose principal duty is to inquire, with the help of a jury, into the cause of any violent, sudden or mysterious death, or death in prison, usually on sight of the body and at the place where the death occurred. [In England formerly also written and pronounced *crowner*.]

☞ In some of the United States the office of *coroner* is abolished, that of *medical examiner* taking its place.

Coroner's inquest. See under INQUEST.

Cor'o-net (kŏr'ō-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of OE. *corone* crown; cf. OF. *coronete*. See CROWN, and cf. CROWNET, CRONET.] **1.** An ornamental or honorary headdress, having the shape and character of a crown; particularly, a crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty. The word is used by Shakespeare to denote also a kingly crown.

Without a star, a *coronet*, or garter. *Goldsmith.*

☞ The *coronet* of the Prince of Wales consists of a circlet of gold with four crosses *pattée* around the edge between as many *fleurs-de-lis*. The center crosses are connected by an arch which is surmounted by a globe or cross. The *coronet* of a British duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls.

Coronet of a British Duke.

2. (*Far.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof, where the horn terminates in skin. *James White.*

3. (*Anc. Armor*) The iron head of a tilting spear; a coronel. *Grose.*

Cor'o-net-ed (-nĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; of noble birth or rank.

Co-ron'i-form (kō-rŏn'ĭ-fôrm *or* kŏ-rō'nĭ-), *a.* [L. *corona* crown + *-form*.] Having the form of a crown or coronet; resembling a crown.

Cor'o-nil'la (kŏr'ō-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corona* crown: cf. F. *coronille*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants related to the clover, having their flowers arranged in little heads or tufts resembling coronets.

Co-ro'nis (kō-rō'nĭs), *n.* [Gr. κορωνίς anything curved. See CORNICE.] **1.** In Greek grammar, a sign ['] sometimes placed over a contracted syllable. *W. W. Goodwin.*

2. The curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter; hence, the end. [*R.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Cor'o-noid (kŏr'ō-noid), *a.* [Gr. κορώνη crow + *-oid*: cf. F. *coronoïde*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the beak of a crow; as, the *coronoid* process of the jaw, or of the ulna.

Cor'o-nule (kŏr'ō-nūl), *n.* [L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona* crown.] (*Bot.*) A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds. See PAPPUS. *Martyn.*

Co-roun' (kō-roun'), *v. & n.* Crown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Co-ro'zo (kō-rō'thō *or* -sō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *corozo* a ‖ **Co-ros'so** } kind of palm tree.] The name in Central America for the seed of a true palm; also, a commercial name for the true ivory nut. See IVORY NUT.

Cor'po-race (kôr'pŏ-rās), *n.* See CORPORAS.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-rȧl), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *caporal*, It. *caporale*, fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput*. See CHIEF, and cf. CAPORAL.] (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer, next below a sergeant. In the United States army he is the lowest noncommissioned officer in a company of infantry. He places and relieves sentinels.

Corporal's guard, a detachment, such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons. — **Lance corporal**, an assistant corporal on private's pay. *Farrow.* — **Ship's corporal** (*Naut.*), a petty officer who assists the master at arms in his various duties.

Cor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the body; bodily. "Past *corporal* toil." *Shak.*

Pillories and other *corporal* inflictions. *Milton.*

Corporal punishment (*Law*), punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

2. Having a body or substance; not spiritual; material. In this sense now usually written *corporeal*. *Milton.*

A *corporal* heaven . . . where the stars are. *Latimer.*

What seemed *corporal* melted
As breath into the wind. *Shak.*

Syn. — CORPORAL, BODILY, CORPOREAL. *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* affections. *Corporeal* refers to the whole physical structure or nature of the body; as, *corporeal* substance or frame. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to punishment or some infliction; as, *corporal* punishment. To speak of *corporeal* punishment is an error. *Bodily* austerities; the *corporeal* mold.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-rȧl), } *n.* [LL. *corporale*: cf. F. **‖ Cor'po-ra'le** (-rā'lĕ), } *corporal*. See CORPORAL, *a.*] (*Eccl.*) A fine linen cloth, on which the sacred elements are consecrated in the eucharist, or with which they are covered; a communion cloth.

Corporal oath, a solemn oath; — so called from the fact that it was the ancient usage for the party taking it to touch the corporal, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.

Cor'po-ral'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-răl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.:* *pl.* CORPORALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *corporalitas*: cf. F. *corporalité*.] **1.** The state of being or having a body; bodily existence; corporeality; — opposed to *spirituality*. *Dr. H. More.*

2. A confraternity; a guild. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cor'po-ral-ly (kôr'pŏ-rȧl-lỹ), *adv.* In or with the body; bodily; as, to be *corporally* present. *Sharp.*

Cor'po-ral-ship, *n.* (*Mil.*) A corporal's office.

Cor'po-ras (kôr'pŏ-rȧs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *corporal*.] The corporal, or communion cloth. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Cor'po-rate (kôr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Formed into a body by legal enactment; united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; as, a *corporate* town.

2. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. "*Corporate* property." *Hallam.*

3. United; general; collectively one.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

Corporate member, an actual or voting member of a corporation, as distinguished from an associate or an honorary member; as, a *corporate member* of the American Board.

Cor'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Cor'po-rate, *v. i.* To become incorporated. [*Obs.*]

Cor'po-rate-ly (-rāt-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a corporate capacity; acting as a corporate body.

2. In, or as regards, the body. *Fabyan.*

Cor'po-ra'tion (kôr'pŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *corporatio* incarnation: cf. F. *corporation* corporation.] A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed by law with the capacity of succession; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

☞ *Corporations* are *aggregate* or *sole*. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, etc. A *corporation sole* consists of a single person, who is made a body corporate and politic, in order to give him some legal capacities, and especially that of succession, which as a natural person he can not have. Kings, bishops, deans, parsons, and vicars, are in England sole corporations. A fee will not pass to a corporation sole without the word "successors" in the grant. There are instances in the United States of a minister of a parish seized of parsonage lands in the right of his parish, being a corporation sole, as in Massachusetts. *Corporations* are sometimes classified as *public* and *private*; *public* being convertible with *municipal*, and *private corporations* being all corporations not municipal.

Close corporation. See under CLOSE.

Cor'po-ra'tor (kôr'pŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members.

Cor'po-ra-ture (kôr'pŏ-rā-tūr), *n.* The state of being embodied; bodily existence. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-ȧl), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Having a body; consisting of, or pertaining to, a material body or substance; material; — opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*.

His omnipotence
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton.*

Corporeal property, such as may be seen and handled (as opposed to *incorporeal*, which can not be seen or handled, and exists only in contemplation). *Mozley & W.*

Syn. — Corporal; bodily. See CORPORAL.

Cor-po're-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Materialism. *Cudworth.*

Cor-po're-al-ist (kŏr-pō'rē-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist.

Some *corporealists* pretended . . . to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley.*

Cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.: pl.* CORPOREALITIES (-tĭz). The state of being corporeal; corporeal existence.

Cor-po're-al-ly (kŏr-pō'rē-*al*-lў), *adv.* In the body; in a bodily form or manner.

Cor-po're-al-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Corporeality; corporeity.

Cor'po-re'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *corporeitas*: cf. F. *corporéité*.] The state of having a body; the state of being corporeal; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Those who deny light to be matter, do not therefore deny its *corporeity*. *Coleridge.*

Cor-por'i-fy (kŏr-pŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *corpus* body + *-fy*: cf. F. *corporifier*.] To embody; to form into a body. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Cor'po-sant (kôr'pŏ-zănt), *n.* [It. *corpo santo* holy body.] St. Elmo's fire. See under SAINT.

Corps (kōr, *pl.* kōrz), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** The human body, whether living or dead. [*Obs.*] See CORPSE, 1.

By what craft in my *corps*, it cometh [commences] and where. *Piers Plowman.*

2. A body of men; esp., an organized division of the military establishment; as, the marine *corps*; the *corps* of topographical engineers; specifically, an army corps.

A *corps* operating with an army should consist of three divisions of the line, a brigade of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. *Gen. Upton (U. S. Tactics).*

3. A body or code of laws. [*Obs.*]

The whole *corps* of the law. *Bacon.*

4. (*Eccl.*) The land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed. [*Obs.*]

The prebendaries over and above their reserved rents have a *corps*. *Bacon.*

Army corps, *or* (French) **Corps d'armée** (kōr' där'mā'), a body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army in itself. — ‖ **Corps de logis** (kōr' de lô'zhē') [F., body of the house], the principal mass of a building, considered apart from its wings. — **Corps diplomatique** (kōr' dē'plō'mà-tēk') [F., diplomatic body], the body of ministers or envoys accredited to a government.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* [OF. *cors* (sometimes written *corps*), F. *corps*, L. *corpus*; akin to AS. *hrif* womb. See MIDRIFF, and cf. CORSE, CORSELET, CORSET, CORPS, CUERPO.] **1.** A human body in general, whether living or dead; — sometimes contemptuously. [*Obs.*]

☞ Formerly written (after the French form) *corps*. See CORPS, *n.*, 1.

2. The dead body of a human being; — used also Fig.

He touched the dead *corpse* of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet. *D. Webster.*

Corpse candle. (*a*) A thick candle formerly used at a lich wake, or the customary watching with a corpse on the night before its interment. (*b*) A luminous appearance, resembling the flame of a candle, sometimes seen in churchyards and other damp places, superstitiously regarded as portending death. — **Corpse gate**, the gate of a burial place through which the dead are carried, often having a covered porch; — called also *lich gate*.

Cor'pu-lence (kôr'pū-lens), **Cor'pu-len-cy** (kôr'pū-len-sў), } *n.* [L. *corpulentia*: cf. F. *corpulence*.] **1.** Excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

2. Thickness; density; compactness. [*Obs.*]

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray.*

Cor'pu-lent (-pū-lent), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*: cf. F. *corpulent*. See CORPSE.] **1.** Very fat; obese.

2. Solid; gross; opaque. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Syn. — Stout; fleshy; bulky; obese. See STOUT.

Cor'pu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

‖ **Cor'pus** (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* CORPORA (-pō-rà). [L.] A body, living or dead; the corporeal substance of a thing.

Corpus callosum (kăl-lō'sŭm); *pl.* CORPORA CALLOSA (-sà) [NL., callous body] (*Anat.*), the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres. See BRAIN. — **Corpus Christi** (krĭs'tī) [L., body of Christ] (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival in honor of the eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **Corpus Christi cloth.** Same as *Pyx cloth*, under PYX. — **Corpus delicti** (dē-lĭk'tī) [L., the body of the crime] (*Law*), the substantial and fundamental fact of the commission of a crime; the proofs essential to establish a crime. — **Corpus luteum** (lū'tē-ŭm); *pl.* CORPORA LUTEA (-à) [NL., luteous body] (*Anat.*), the reddish yellow mass which fills a ruptured Graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary. — **Corpus striatum** (strĭ-ā'tŭm); *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-tà) [NL., striate body] (*Anat.*), a ridge in the wall of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Cor'pus-cle (-pŭs-s'l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] **1.** A minute particle; an atom; a molecule.

2. (*Anat.*) A protoplasmic animal cell; esp., such as float free, like blood, lymph, and pus *corpuscles*; or such as are imbedded in an intercellular matrix, like connective tissue and cartilage *corpuscles*. See BLOOD.

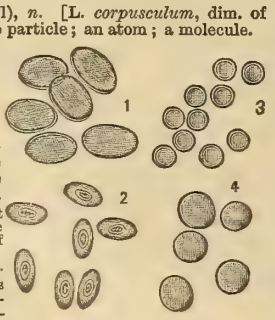

Red Blood Corpuscles, magnified. 1 From the blood of common fowl; 2 From the blood of ruffed grouse; 3 From sheep's blood; 4 From human blood.

Virchow showed that the *corpuscles* of bone are homologous with those of connective tissue. *Quain's Anat.*

Red blood corpuscles (*Physiol.*), in man, yellowish, biconcave, circular discs varying from $\frac{1}{3200}$ to $\frac{1}{3200}$ of an inch in diameter and about $\frac{1}{12500}$ of an inch thick. They are composed of a colorless stroma filled in with semifluid hæmoglobin and other matters. In most mammals the red corpuscles are circular, but in the camels, birds, reptiles, and the lower vertebrates generally, they are oval, and sometimes more or less spherical in form. In Amphioxus, and most invertebrates, the blood corpuscles are all white or colorless. — **White blood corpuscles** (*Physiol.*), rounded, slightly flattened, nucleated cells, mainly protoplasmic in composition, and possessed of contractile power. In man, the average size is about $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch, and they are present in blood in much smaller numbers than the red corpuscles.

Cor-pus'cu-lar (kŏr-pŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *corpusculaire*.] Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles.

Corpuscular philosophy, that which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, etc., of the minute particles of matter. — **Corpuscular theory** (*Opt.*), the theory enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton, that light consists in the emission and rapid progression of minute particles or corpuscles. The theory is now generally rejected, and supplanted by the *undulatory theory*.

Cor-pus'cu-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Corpuscular. [*Obs.*]

Cor-pus'cu-la'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of the corpuscular philosophy. *Bentley.*

Cor-pus'cule (kŏr-pŭs'kūl), *n.* A corpuscle. [*Obs.*]

Cor-pus'cu-lous (-kŭ-lŭs), *a.* Corpuscular. *Tyndall.*

Cor-rade' (kŏr-rād'), *v. t.* [L. *corradere, -rasum*; *cor-* + *radere* to rub.] **1.** To gnaw into; to wear away; to fret; to consume. [*Obs.*] *Dr. R. Clerke.*

2. (*Geol.*) To erode, as the bed of a stream. See CORRASION.

Cor-ra'di-al (kŏr-rā'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Radiating to or from the same point. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Cor-ra'di-ate (kŏr-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* To converge to one point or focus, as light or rays.

Cor-ra'di-a'tion (kŏr-rā'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A conjunction or concentration of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

Cor-ral' (kŏr-răl'; Sp. kŏr-räl'), *n.* [Sp., a yard, a yard for cattle, fr. *corro* a circle or ring, fr. L. *currere* to run. Cf. KRAAL.] A pen for animals; esp., an inclosure made with wagons, by emigrants in the vicinity of hostile Indians, as a place of security for horses, cattle, etc.

Cor-ral', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRALLED (-răld' *or* -räld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRALLING.] To surround and inclose; to coop up; to put into an inclosed space; — primarily used with reference to securing horses and cattle in an inclosure of wagons while traversing the plains, but in the Southwestern United States now colloquially applied to the capturing, securing, or penning of anything. *Bartlett.*

Cor-ra'sion (kŏr-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [See CORRADE.] (*Geol.*) The erosion of the bed of a stream by running water, principally by attrition of the detritus carried along by the stream, but also by the solvent action of the water.

Cor-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Corrosive. [*Obs.*]

Corrasive sores which eat into the flesh. *Holland.*

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, to correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight: cf. F. *correct*. See REGULAR, RIGHT, and cf. ESCORT.] Set right, or made straight; hence, conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; not faulty or imperfect; free from error; as, *correct* behavior; *correct* views.

Always use the most *correct* editions. *Felton.*

Syn. — Accurate; right; exact; precise; regular; faultless. See ACCURATE.

Cor-rect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRECTING.] **1.** To make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to rectify; as, to *correct* manners or principles.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards. *T. Burnet.*

2. To remove or retrench the faults or errors of; to amend; to set right; as, to *correct* the proof (that is, to mark upon the margin the changes to be made, or to make in the type the changes so marked).

3. To bring back, or attempt to bring back, to propriety in morals; to reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

My accuser is my 'prentice; and when I did *correct* him for his fault the other day, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shak.*

4. To counteract the qualities of one thing by those of another; — said of whatever is wrong or injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Syn. — To amend; rectify; emend; reform; improve; chastise; punish; discipline; chasten. See AMEND.

Cor-rect'i-ble (-rĕk'tĭ-b'l), **Cor-rect'a-ble** (-rĕk'tà-b'l), } *a.* Capable of being corrected.

Cor-rect'i-fy (kŏr-rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To correct. [*Obs.*]

When your worship 's pleased to *correctify* a lady. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cor-rec'tion (kŏr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *correctio*: cf. F. *correction*.] **1.** The act of correcting, or making that right which was wrong; change for the better; amendment; rectification, as of an erroneous statement.

The due *correction* of swearing, rioting, neglect of God's word, and other scandalous vices. *Strype.*

2. The act of reproving or punishing, or that which is intended to rectify or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement.

Correction and instruction must both work
Ere this rude beast will profit. *Shak.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; an emendation; as, the *corrections* on a proof sheet should be set in the margin.

4. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

5. An allowance made for inaccuracy in an instrument; as, chronometer *correction*; compass *correction*.

Correction line (*Surv.*), a parallel used as a new base line in laying out townships in the government lands of the United States. The adoption at certain intervals of a *correction line* is necessitated by the convergence of meridians, and the statute requirement that the townships must be squares. — **House of correction**, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell. — **Under correction**, subject to correction; admitting the possibility of error.

Cor-rec'tion-al (kŏr-rĕk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *correctionnel*.] Tending to, or intended for, correction; used for correction; as, a *correctional* institution.

Cor-rec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who is, or who has been, in the house of correction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cor-rect'ive (kŏr-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *correctif*.] **1.** Having the power to correct; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Qualifying; limiting. "The Psalmist interposeth . . . this *corrective* particle." *Holdsworth.*

Cor-rect'ive, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of correcting, altering, or counteracting what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct. *Burke.*

2. Limitation; restriction. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Cor-rect'ly (kŏr-rĕkt'lў), *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly; accurately; without fault or error.

Cor-rect'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being correct; as, the *correctness* of opinions or of manners; *correctness* of taste; *correctness* in writing or speaking; the *correctness* of a text or copy.

Syn. — Accuracy; exactness; precision; propriety.

Cor-rect'or (kŏr-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, corrects; as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of the press; an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Cor-rect'o-ry (-ō-rў), *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Cor-rect'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who corrects.

‖ **Cor-reg'i-dor** (kŏr-rĕj'ĭ-dōr; Sp. kŏr-rā'hĕ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., orig., a corrector.] The chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

Cor'rei (kŏr'rĭ), *n.* [Scot., perh. fr. Celt. *cor* a corner.] A hollow in the side of a hill, where game usually lies. "Fleet foot on the *correi*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Cor're-lat'a-ble (kŏr'rē-lāt'à-b'l), *a.* Such as can be correlated; as, *correlatable* phenomena.

Cor're-late' (kŏr'rē-lāt' *or* kŏr'rē-lāt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRELATING.] [Pref. *cor-* + *relate*.] To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be mutually related.

Doctrine and worship *correlate* as theory and practice. *Tylor.*

Cor're-late', *v. t.* To put in relation with each other; to connect together by the disclosure of a mutual relation; as, to *correlate* natural phenomena. *Darwin.*

Cor're-late (kŏr'rē-lāt), *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father to son; a correlative. *South.*

Cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *correlatio*; L. *cor-* + *relatio*: cf. F. *corrélation*. Cf. CORELATION.] Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law; capacity of being converted into, or of giving place to, one another, under certain conditions; as, the *correlation* of forces, or of zymotic diseases.

Correlation of energy, the relation to one another of different forms of energy; — usually having some reference to the principle of conservation of energy. See *Conservation of energy*, under CONSERVATION. — **Correlation of forces**, the relation between the forces which matter, endowed with various forms of energy, may exert.

Cor-rel'a-tive (kŏr-rĕl'à-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corrélatif*.] Having or indicating a reciprocal relation.

Father and son, prince and subject, stranger and citizen, are *correlative* terms. *Hume.*

Cor-rel'a-tive, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation, or is correlated, to some other person or thing. *Locke.*

Spiritual things and spiritual men are *correlatives*. *Spelman.*

2. (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

Cor-rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Cor-rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being correlative.

Cor're-li'gion-ist (kŏr'rē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* A co-religionist.

Cor-rep'tion (kŏr-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *correptio*, fr. *corripere* to seize.] Chiding; reproof; reproach. [*Obs.*]

Angry, passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke, than to amend. *Hammond.*

Cor're-spond' (kŏr'rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRESPONDING.] [Pref. *cor-* + *respond*: cf. F. *correspondre*.] **1.** To be like something else in the dimensions and arrangement of its parts; — followed by *with* or *to*; as, concurring figures *correspond* with each other throughout.

None of them [the forms of Sidney's sonnets] *correspond* to the Shakespearean type. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To be adapted; to be congruous; to suit; to agree; to fit; to answer; — followed by *to*.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we can not but assent to them as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther. *Locke.*

3. To have intercourse or communion; especially, to hold intercourse or to communicate by sending and receiving letters; — followed by *with*.

After having been long in indirect communication with the exiled family, he [Atterbury] began to *correspond* directly with the Pretender. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To agree; fit; answer; suit; write; address.

Cor're-spond'ence (-spŏnd'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *correspondance*.] **1.** Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of civilities; especially, intercourse between persons by means of letters.

Holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post office. *Macaulay.*

2. The letters which pass between correspondents.

3. Mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement, of one thing to another; agreement; congruity; fitness; relation.

Cor/re-spond'en-cy (kŏr/rē-spŏnd'en-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* CORRESPONDENCIES (-sīz). Same as CORRESPONDENCE, 3.

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes . . . may be very reasonable confirmations. *S. Clarke.*

Cor/re-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* [Cf. F. *correspondant.*] Suitable; adapted; fit; corresponding; congruous; conformable; in accord or agreement; obedient; willing.

Action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law. *Hooker.*

As fast the *correspondent* passions rise. *Thomson.*

I will be *correspondent* to command. *Shak.*

Cor/re-spond'ent, *n.* **1.** One with whom intercourse is carried on by letter. *Macaulay.*

2. One who communicates information, etc., by letter or telegram to a newspaper or periodical.

3. (*Com.*) One who carries on commercial intercourse by letter or telegram with a person or firm at a distance.

Cor/re-spond'ent-ly, *adv.* In a corresponding manner; conformably; suitably.

Cor/re-spond'ing, *a.* **1.** Answering; conformable; agreeing; suiting; as, *corresponding* numbers.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.

Corresponding member of a society, one residing at a distance, who has been invited to correspond with the society, and aid in carrying out its designs without taking part in its management.

Cor/re-spond'ing-ly, *adv.* In a corresponding manner; conformably.

Cor/re-spon'sive (-rē-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Corresponding; conformable; adapted. *Shak.* — **Cor/re-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Cor'ri-dor (kŏr'rĭ-dōr *or* -dŏr), *n.* [F., fr. It. *corridore*, or Sp. *corredor*; prop., a runner, hence, a running or long line, a gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run. See COURSE.]

1. (*Arch.*) A gallery or passageway leading to several apartments of a house.

2. (*Fort.*) The covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. [*R.*]

Cor'rie (kŏr'rĭ), *n.* Same as CORREI. [*Scot.*] *Geikie.*

‖ **Cor'ri-gen'dum** (kŏr/rĭ-jĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CORRIGENDA (-dȧ). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected.

Cor'ri-gent (kŏr'rĭ-jent), *n.* [L. *corrigens*, p. pr. of *corrigere* to correct.] (*Med.*) A substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. *Dunglison.*

Cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being corrigible; capability of being corrected; corrigibleness.

Cor'ri-gi-ble (kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *corrigibilis*, fr. L. *corrigere* to correct: cf. F. *corrigible*. See CORRECT.]

1. Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed; as, a *corrigible* fault.

2. Submissive to correction; docile. "Bending down his *corrigible* neck." *Shak.*

3. Deserving chastisement; punishable. [*Obs.*]

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell.*

4. Having power to correct; corrective. [*Obs.*]

The . . . *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*

Cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being corrigible; corrigibility.

Cor-ri'val (kŏr-rī'val), *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor; a rival; also, a companion. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cor-ri'val, *a.* Having rivaling claims; emulous; in rivalry. [*R.*] *Bp. Fleetwood.*

Cor-ri'val, *v. i.* & *t.* To compete with; to rival. [*R.*]

Cor-ri'val-ry (kŏr-rī'val-rȳ), *n.* Corivalry. [*R.*]

Cor-ri'val-ship, *n.* Corivalry. [*R.*]

By the *corrivalship* of Shagar his false friend. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Cor'ri-vate (kŏr'rĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *corrivatus*, p. p. of *corrivare* to corrivate.] To cause to flow together, as water drawn from several streams. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Cor'ri-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *corrivatio.*] The flowing of different streams into one. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Cor-rob'o-rant (kŏr-rŏb'ō-rant), *a.* [L. *corroborans*, p. pr. See CORROBORATE.] Strengthening; supporting; corroborating. *Bacon.* — *n.* Anything which gives strength or support; a tonic.

The brain, with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odors and with music. *Southey.*

Cor-rob'o-rate (kŏr-rŏb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORROBORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORROBORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate; *cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength. See ROBUST.] **1.** To make strong, or to give additional strength to; to strengthen. [*Obs.*]

As any limb well and duly exercised, grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *I. Watts.*

2. To make more certain; to confirm; to establish.

The concurrence of all *corroborates* the same truth. *I. Taylor.*

Cor-rob'o-rate (-rāt), *a.* Corroborated. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cor-rob'o-ra'tion (kŏr-rŏb'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corroboration.*] **1.** The act of corroborating, strengthening, or confirming; addition of strength; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument, or of information.

2. That which corroborates.

Cor-rob'o-ra-tive (kŏr-rŏb'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corroboratif.*] Tending to strengthen or confirm.

Cor-rob'o-ra-tive, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant. *Wiseman.*

Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative; as, *corroboratory* facts.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRODING.] [L. *corrodere, -rosum*; *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw: cf. F. *corroder.* See RODENT.]

1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away or diminish by gradually separating or destroying small particles of, as by the action of a strong acid or a caustic alkali.

Aqua fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution. *Boyle.*

2. To consume; to wear away; to prey upon; to impair.

Cor-rode', *v. i.* To have corrosive action; to be subject to corrosion.

Corroding lead, lead sufficiently pure to be used in making white lead by a process of corroding.

Syn. — To canker; gnaw; rust; waste; wear away.

Cor-rod'ent (kŏr-rō'dent), *a.* [L. *corrodens*, p. pr. of *corrodere.*] Corrosive. [*R.*] *Bp. King.*

Cor-rod'ent, *n.* Anything that corrodes. *Bp. King.*

Cor-ro'di-ate (kŏr-rō'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [See CORRODE.] To eat away by degrees; to corrode. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Cor-ro'di-bil'i-ty (kŏr-rō'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being corrodible. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Cor-rod'i-ble (kŏr-rō'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corroded; corrosible. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cor-ro'si-bil'i-ty (kŏr-rō'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Corrodibility. "*Corrosibility* . . . answers corrosiveness." *Boyle.*

Cor-ro'si-ble (kŏr-rō'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Corrodible. *Bailey.*

Cor-ro'si-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being corrosible. *Bailey.*

Cor-ro'sion (kŏr-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *corrosio*: cf. F. *corrosion.* See CORRODE.] The action or effect of corrosive agents, or the process of corrosive change; as, the rusting of iron is a variety of *corrosion.*

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *John Quincy.*

Cor-ro'sive (kŏr-rō'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corrosif.*] **1.** Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing, changing, or destroying the texture or substance of a body; as, the *corrosive* action of an acid. "*Corrosive* liquors." *Grew.* "*Corrosive* famine." *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

Care is no cure, but *corrosive.* *Shak.*

Corrosive sublimate (*Chem.*), mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$; so called because obtained by sublimation, and because of its harsh irritating action on the body tissue. Usually it is in the form of a heavy, transparent, crystalline substance, easily soluble, and of an acrid, burning taste. It is a virulent poison, a powerful antiseptic, and an excellent antisyphilitic; called also *mercuric bichloride.* It is to be carefully distinguished from calomel, the mild chloride of mercury.

Cor-ro'sive, *n.* **1.** That which has the quality of eating or wearing away gradually.

[*Corrosives*] act either directly, by chemically destroying the part, or indirectly by causing inflammation and gangrene. *Dunglison.*

2. That which has the power of fretting or irritating.

Such speeches . . . are grievous *corrosives.* *Hooker.*

— **Cor-ro'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Cor-ro'sive-ness,** *n.*

Cor-ro'val (kŏr-rō'val), *n.* A dark brown substance of vegetable origin, allied to curare, and used by the natives of New Granada as an arrow poison.

Cor-ro'va-line (-vȧ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid extracted from corroval, and characterized by its immediate action in paralyzing the heart.

Cor'ru-gant (kŏr'rŭ-gant), *a.* [L. *corrugans*, p. pr. See CORRUGATE.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles. *Johnson.*

Cor'ru-gate (kŏr'rŭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare*; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle, *ruga* wrinkle; of uncertain origin.] Wrinkled; crumpled; furrowed; contracted into ridges and furrows.

Cor'ru-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRUGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUGATING (-gā'tĭng).] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves, as by drawing, contraction, pressure, bending, or otherwise; to wrinkle; to purse up; as, to *corrugate* plates of iron; to *corrugate* the forehead.

Corrugated iron, sheet iron bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves in parallel lines, giving it greater stiffness. — **Corrugated paper,** a thick, coarse paper corrugated in order to give it elasticity. It is used as a wrapping material for fragile articles, as bottles.

Cor'ru-ga'tion (kŏr'rŭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corrugation.*] The act of corrugating; contraction into wrinkles or alternate ridges and grooves.

Cor'ru-ga'tor (kŏr'rŭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *corrugateur.*] (*Anat.*) A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.

Cor-ru'gent (kŏr-rŭ'jent), *a.* (*Anat.*) Drawing together; contracting; — said of the corrugator. [*Obs.*]

Cor-rump' (kŏr-rŭmp'), *v. t.* [L. *corrumpere.*] To corrupt. See CORRUPT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cor-rump'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Corruptible. [*Obs.*]

Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound.

Who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a worse state; vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted; as, *corrupt* language; *corrupt* judges.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you. *Shak.*

3. Abounding in errors; not genuine or correct; as, the text of the manuscript is *corrupt.*

Cor-rupt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUPTING.] **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to make putrid; to putrefy.

2. To change from good to bad; to vitiate; to deprave; to pervert; to debase; to defile.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

3. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; as, to *corrupt* a judge by a bribe.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt.* *Shak.*

4. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; to falsify; as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* the sacred text.

He that makes an ill use of it [language], though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, . . . yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

5. To waste, spoil, or consume; to make worthless.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt.* *Matt.* vi. 19.

Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭp'), *v. i.* **1.** To become putrid or tainted; to putrefy; to rot. *Bacon.*

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity or goodness.

Cor-rupt'er (kŏr-rŭp'tẽr), *n.* One who corrupts; one who vitiates or taints; as, a *corrupter* of morals.

Cor-rupt'ful (-fụl), *a.* Tending to corrupt; full of corruption. [*Obs.*] "*Corruptful* bribes." *Spenser.*

Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty (kŏr-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *corruptibilitas*: cf. F. *corruptibilité.*] The quality of being corruptible; the possibility or liability of being corrupted; corruptibleness. *Burke.*

Cor-rupt'i-ble (kŏr-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *corruptibilis*: cf. F. *corruptible.*] **1.** Capable of being made corrupt; subject to decay. "Our *corruptible* bodies." *Hooker.*

Ye were not redeemed with *corruptible* things, as silver and gold. 1 *Pet.* i. 18.

2. Capable of being corrupted, or morally vitiated; susceptible of depravation.

They systematically corrupt a very *corruptible* race. *Burke.*

— **Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Cor-rupt'i-bly,** *adv.*

Cor-rupt'i-ble, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. [*Archaic*] 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

Cor-rupt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner that corrupts.

Cor-rup'tion (kŏr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *corruption*, L. *corruptio.*] **1.** The act of corrupting or making putrid, or state of being corrupt or putrid; decomposition or disorganization, in the process of putrefaction; putrefaction; deterioration.

The inducing and accelerating of putrefaction is a subject of very universal inquiry; for *corruption* is a reciprocal to "generation." *Bacon.*

2. The product of corruption; putrid matter.

3. The act of corrupting or of impairing integrity, virtue, or moral principle; the state of being corrupted or debased; loss of purity or integrity; depravity; wickedness; impurity; bribery.

It was necessary, by exposing the gross *corruptions* of monasteries, . . . to excite popular indignation against them. *Hallam.*

They abstained from some of the worst methods of *corruption* usual to their party in its earlier days. *Bancroft.*

☞ *Corruption*, when applied to officers, trustees, etc., signifies the inducing a violation of duty by means of pecuniary considerations. *Abbott.*

4. The act of changing, or of being changed, for the worse; departure from what is pure, simple, or correct; as, a *corruption* of style; *corruption* in language.

Corruption of blood (*Law*), taint or impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Putrescence; putrefaction; pollution; defilement; contamination; deprivation; debasement; adulteration; depravity; taint. See DEPRAVITY.

Cor-rup'tion-ist, *n.* One who corrupts, or who upholds corruption. *Sydney Smith.*

Cor-rupt'ive (kŏr-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *corruptivus*: cf. F. *corruptif.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating; tending to produce corruption.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality for a speedy a dissolution of the meat. *Ray.*

Cor-rupt'less (kŏr-rŭpt'lĕs), *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay; incorruptible. *Dryden.*

Cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; by means of corruption or corrupting influences; wrongfully.

Cor-rupt'ness, *n.* The quality of being corrupt.

Cor-rupt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who corrupts.

Thou studied old *corruptress.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Cor'sac (kôr'sȧk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The corsak.

Cor'sage (kôr'sȧj), *n.* [F. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress; as, a low *corsage.*

Cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire* (cf. It. *corsare, corsale*, Pr. *corsari*), LL. *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course, whence Sp. *corso* cruise, *corsa* cruise, coasting voyage, *corsear* to cruise against the enemy, to pirate, *corsario* cruising, a privateer authorized to cruise against the enemy. See COURSE.] **1.** A pirate; one who cruises about without authorization from any government, to seize booty on sea or land.

2. A piratical vessel.

Barbary *corsairs* . . . infested the coast of the Mediterranean. *Prescott.*

Cor'sak (kôr'sȧk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small foxlike mammal (*Cynalopex corsac*), found in Central Asia. [Written also *corsac.*]

Corse (kôrs *or* kōrs; 277), *n.* [OF. *cors*, F. *corps.* See CORPSE.] **1.** A living body or its bulk. [*Obs.*]

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A corpse; the dead body of a human being. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]

Set down the *corse*; or, by Saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shak.*

Corse'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1.** Armor for the body, as the breastplate and backpiece taken together; — also, used for the entire suit of the day, including breastplate and backpiece, tasset and headpiece.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The thorax of an insect.

Corse'pres'ent (kôrs'prĕz'ent *or* kōrs'-), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) An offering made to the church at the interment of a dead body. *Blackstone.*

Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a gown or basque of which the body was close fitting, worn by both men and women.

2. An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist,

worn (chiefly by women) to support the body or to modify its shape; stays.

Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORSETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORSETING.] To inclose in corsets.

Cors'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* A corselet. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Cors'ned (kôrs'nĕd), *n.* [AS. *corsnæd.*] (*AS. Laws*) The morsel of execration; a species of ordeal consisting in the eating of a piece of bread consecrated by imprecation. If the suspected person ate it freely, he was pronounced innocent; but if it stuck in his throat, it was considered as a proof of his guilt. *Burrill.*

‖ **Cor'tége'** (kôr'tăzh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *corteggio* train, fr. *corte* court. See COURT.] A train of attendants; a procession.

Cor'tes (kôr'tĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] The legislative assembly, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities, which in Spain and in Portugal answers, in some measure, to the Parliament of Great Britain.

‖ **Cor'tex** (kôr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark. Cf. CORK.] **1.** Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering.

2. (*Med.*) Bark; rind; specifically, cinchona bark.

3. (*Anat.*) The outer or superficial part of an organ; as, the *cortex* or gray exterior substance of the brain.

Cor'ti-cal (kôr'tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *cortex* bark: cf. F. *cortical.*] Belonging to, or consisting of, bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; outer; superficial; as, the *cortical* substance of the kidney.

Cor'ti-cate (kôr'tĭ-kāt), **Cor'ti-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Having a special outer covering of a nature unlike the interior part.

Cor-tic'i-fer (kôr-tĭs'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Gorgoniacea;* — so called because the fleshy part surrounds a solid axis, like a bark.

Cor'ti-cif'er-ous (kôr'tĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cortex, corticis,* bark + *-ferous:* cf. F. *corticifère.*] **1.** Producing bark or something that resembles bark.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a barklike cœnenchyma.

Cor-tic'i-form (kôr-tĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cortex, corticis,* bark + *-form:* cf. F. *corticiforme.*] Resembling, or having the form of, bark or rind.

Cor'ti-cine (kôr'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cortex, corticis,* bark.] A material for carpeting or floor covering, made of ground cork and caoutchouc or India rubber.

Cor'ti-cose' (-kōs'), *a.* [L. *corticosus.*] Abounding in bark; resembling bark; barky.

Cor'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, bark; corticose.

Cor'tile (kôr'tĭl; It. kôr-tē'lā), *n.* [It., fr. *corte* court.] An open internal courtyard inclosed by the walls of a large dwelling house or other large and stately building.

Co-run'dum (kō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* CORUNDUMS (-dŭmz). [Also *corindon.*] [From Hind. *kurand* corundum stone.] (*Min.*) The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state, including *sapphire,* which is the fine blue variety; the *oriental ruby,* or red sapphire; the *oriental amethyst,* or purple sapphire; and *adamantine spar,* the hair-brown variety. It is the hardest substance found native, next to the diamond.

☞ The name *corundum* is sometimes restricted to the non-transparent or coarser kinds. *Emery* is a dark-colored granular variety, usually admixed with magnetic iron ore.

Co-rus'cant (kō-rŭs'kant), *a.* [L. *coruscans,* p. pr. See CORUSCATE.] Glittering in flashes; flashing. *Howell.*

Cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt *or* kō-rŭs'kāt), *v. i.* [L. *coruscare* to flash, vibrate.] To glitter in flashes; to flash.

Syn. — To glisten; gleam; sparkle; radiate.

Cor'us-ca'tion (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coruscatio:* cf. F. *coruscation.*] **1.** A sudden flash or play of light.

A very vivid but exceeding short-lived splendor, not to call it a little *coruscation.* *Boyle.*

2. A flash of intellectual brilliancy.

He might have illuminated his times with the incessant *coruscations* of his genius. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Flash; glitter; blaze; gleam; sparkle.

Corve (kôrv), *n.* See CORF.

‖ **Cor'vee'** (kôr'vā' *or* -vē'), *n.* [F. *corvée,* fr. LL. *corvada, corrogata,* fr. L. *corrogare* to entreat together; *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] (*Feudal Law*) An obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, for the lord or sovereign.

Cor'ven (kôr'ven), *obs. p. p.* of CARVE. *Chaucer.*

Cor'vet (kôr'vĕt), **Cor-vette'** (kôr-vĕt'), *n.* [F. *corvette,* fr. Pg. *corveta* or Sp. *corbeta,* fr. L. *corbita* a slow-sailing ship of burden, fr. *corbis* basket. Cf. CORBEIL.] (*Naut.*) A war vessel, ranking next below a frigate, and having usually only one tier of guns; — called in the United States navy a *sloop of war.*

‖ **Cor-vet'to** (-vĕt'tō), *n.* (*Man.*) A curvet. *Peacham.*

Cor'vine (kôr'vīn), *a.* [L. *corvinus,* fr. *corvus* crow.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

Cor'vo-rant (kôr'vō-rant), *n.* See CORMORANT.

Cor'y-bant (kŏr'ĭ-bănt), *n.; pl.* E. CORYBANTS (-bănts), oftener L. CORYBANTES (-băn'tēz). [L. *Corybas,* Gr. Κορύβας.] One of the priests of Cybele in Phrygia. The rites of the Corybants were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc.

Cor'y-ban'ti-asm (-băn'tĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. Κορυβαντιασμός a corybantic frenzy.] (*Med.*) A kind of frenzy in which the patient is tormented by fantastic visions and want of sleep. *Dunglison.*

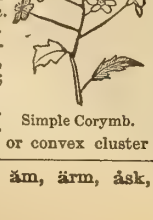

Simple Corymb.

Cor'y-ban'tic (kŏr'ĭ-băn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. Κορυβαντικός, fr. Κορύβας a Corybant.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Corybantes or their rites; frantic; frenzied; as, a *corybantic* dance.

Cor'ymb (kŏr'ĭmb *or* -ĭm; 220), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers, Gr. κόρυμβος.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A flat-topped or convex cluster of flowers, each on its own footstalk, and arising from different points of a common axis, the outermost blossoms expanding first, as in the hawthorn. (*b*) Any flattish flower cluster, whatever be the order of blooming, or a similar shaped cluster of fruit.

Cor'ymbed (kŏr'ĭmbd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Corymbose.

Cor'ym-bif'er-ous (kŏr'ĭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corymbifer; corymbus* a cluster of flowers + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *corymbifère.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing corymbs of flowers or fruit.

Co-rym'bose (kō-rĭm'bōs *or* kŏr'ĭm-bōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of corymbs, or resembling them in form. [Written also *corymbous.*]

Co-rym'bose-ly, *adv.* In corymbs.

Cor'y-phæ'noid (kŏr'ĭ-fē'noid), *a.* [NL. *coryphaena* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or like, the genus *Coryphæna.* See DOLPHIN.

Coryphænoid Fish (*Coryphæna doradon*).

‖ **Co'ry'phée'** (kō'rē'fā'), *n.* [F.] (*Drama*) A ballet dancer.

Cor'y-phene' (kŏr'ĭ-fēn'), *n.* [NL. *coryphaena,* fr. Gr. κορυφή head, summit, peak: cf. F. *coryphène.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Coryphæna.* See DOLPHIN (2).

Cor'y-phe'us (kŏr'ĭ-fē'ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CORYPHEUSES (-ĕz), L. CORYPHEI (-fē'ī). [L. *coryphaeus,* fr. Gr. κορυφαίος, fr. κορυφή head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The conductor, chief, or leader of the dramatic chorus; hence, the chief or leader of a party or interest.

That noted *coryphæus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South.*

‖ **Co-ryph'o-don** (kō-rĭf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. κορυφή head, peak + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct mammals from the eocene tertiary of Europe and America. Its species varied in size between the tapir and rhinoceros, and were allied to those animals, but had short, plantigrade, five-toed feet, like the elephant.

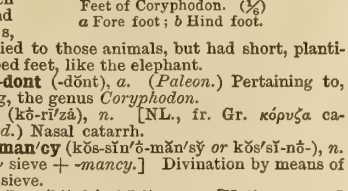

Feet of Coryphodon. (1/6)
a Fore foot; *b* Hind foot.

Co-ryph'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Coryphodon.*

‖ **Co-ry'za** (kō-rī'zā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρυζα catarrh.] (*Med.*) Nasal catarrh.

Cos-cin'o-man'cy (kŏs-sĭn'ō-măn'sy *or* kŏs'sĭ-nō-), *n.* [Gr. κόσκινον sieve + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a suspended sieve.

‖ **Cos'co-ro'ba** (kŏs'kō-rō'bà), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, white, South American duck, of the genus *Coscoroba,* resembling a swan.

Co-se'cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans,* an abbrev. of L. *complementi secans.*] (*Trig.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. See *Illust.* of FUNCTIONS.

Cos'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.* See COZEN.

Cos'en-age (kŭz'n-āj), *n.* See COZENAGE.

Cos'en-ing, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) Anything done deceitfully, and which could not be properly designated by any special name, whether belonging to contracts or not. *Burrill.*

Co-sen'tient (kō-sĕn'shent), *a.* Perceiving together.

Co'sey (kō'zy), *a.* See COZY. *Dickens.*

Cosh'er (kŏsh'ẽr), *v. t.* [Ir. *cosair* a feast, a banquet? or cf. F. *coucher* to lie. Cf. COUCH, COSHERING.] **1.** (*Old Law*) To levy certain exactions or tribute upon; to lodge and eat at the expense of. See COSHERING.

2. To treat with hospitality; to pet. [*Ireland*]

Cosh'er-er (kŏsh'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who coshers.

Cosh'er-ing, *n.* (*Old Law*) A feudal prerogative of the lord of the soil entitling him to lodging and food at his tenant's house. *Burrill.*

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering,* that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family, who, wretched as was their own condition, could not refuse a portion of their pittance to one whom they still regarded as their rightful lord. *Macaulay.*

Co'sier (kō'zhẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *coussier* maker of mattresses; or *couseor* tailor, fr. OF. & F. *coudre,* p. p. *cousu* to sew, fr. L. *consuere* to sew together; *con-* + *suere* to sew. See SEW to stitch.] A tailor who botches his work. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Co'sig-nif'i-ca-tive (kō'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the same signification. *Cockeram.*

Co-sig'ni-ta-ry (kō-sĭg'nĭ-tā-rỹ), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + *sign.* Cf. SIGNATORY.] Signing some important public document with another or with others; as, a treaty violated by one of the *cosignitary* powers.

Co-sig'ni-ta-ry, *n.; pl.* COSIGNITARIES (-rĭz). One who signs a treaty or public document along with others or another; as, the *cosignitaries* of the treaty of Berlin.

Co'si-ly (kō'zĭ-lỹ), *adv.* See COZILY.

Cos'in-age (kŭz''n-āj), *n.* [See COUSINAGE.] (*Law*) (*a*) Collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. *Burrill.* (*b*) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered, after the death of the grandfather's grandfather, or other distant collateral relation. *Blackstone.*

Co'sine (kō'sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus,* an abbrev. of L. *complementi sinus.*] (*Trig.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. See *Illust.* of FUNCTIONS.

Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), **Cos-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός skilled in decorating, fr. κόσμος order, ornament: cf. F. *cosmétique.* See COSMOS.] Imparting or improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion; as, a *cosmetical* preparation.

First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncovered, the *cosmetic* powers. *Pope.*

Cos-met'ic, *n.* Any external application intended to beautify and improve the complexion.

Cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), **Cos'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός of the world, fr. κόσμος: cf. F. *cosmique.* See COSMOS.] **1.** Pertaining to the universe, and having special reference to universal law or order, or to the one grand harmonious system of things; hence, harmonious; orderly.

2. Pertaining to the solar system as a whole, and not to the earth alone.

3. Characteristic of the cosmos or universe; inconceivably great; vast; as, *cosmic* speed. "*Cosmic* ranges of time." *Tyndall.*

4. (*Astron.*) Rising or setting with the sun; — the opposite of *acronycal.*

Cos'mic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** With the sun at rising or setting; as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

2. Universally. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Cos-mog'o-nal (kŏz-mŏg'ō-nal), **Cos'mo-gon'ic** (kŏz'mō-gŏn'ĭk), **Cos'mo-gon'ic-al** (-gŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to cosmogony. *B. Powell. Gladstone.*

Cos-mog'o-nist (kŏz-mŏg'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who treats of the origin of the universe; one versed in cosmogony.

Cos-mog'o-ny (-nỹ), *n.; pl.* COSMOGONIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος the world + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *cosmogonie.*] The creation of the world or universe; a theory or account of such creation; as, the poetical *cosmogony* of Hesiod; the *cosmogonies* of Thales, Anaxagoras, and Plato.

The *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith.*

Cos-mog'ra-pher (-rà-fẽr), *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.

The name of this island is nowhere found among the old and ancient *cosmographers.* *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Cos'mo-graph'ic (kŏz'mō-grăf'ĭk), **Cos'mo-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *cosmographique.*] Of or pertaining to cosmography.

Cos'mo-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; in accordance with cosmography.

Cos-mog'ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.; pl.* COSMOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. κοσμογραφία; κόσμος the world + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *cosmographie.*] A description of the world or of the universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts

Cos'mo-labe (kŏz'mō-lāb), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + λαμβάνειν to take: cf. F. *cosmolabe.*] An instrument resembling the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies; — called also *pantacosm.*

Cos-mol'a-try (kŏz-mŏl'à-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + λατρεύειν to worship.] Worship paid to the world. *Cudworth.*

Cos'mo-line (kŏz'mō-lĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *cosmetic* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the residues of the distillation of petroleum, essentially the same as *vaseline,* but of somewhat stiffer consistency, and consisting of a mixture of the higher paraffines; a kind of petroleum jelly.

Cos'mo-log'ic-al (kŏz'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmology.

Cos-mol'o-gist (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who describes the universe; one skilled in cosmology.

Cos-mol'o-gy (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + *-logy:* cf. F. *cosmologie.*] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.

Cos-mom'e-try (kŏz-mŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + *-metry.*] The art of measuring the world or the universe. *Blount.*

Cos'mo-plas'tic (kŏz'mō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + πλάσσειν to form.] Pertaining to a plastic force as operative in the formation of the world independently of God; world-forming. "*Cosmoplastic* and hylozoic atheisms." *Cudworth.*

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan (-pŏl'ĭ-tan), **Cos-mop'o-lite** (kŏz-mŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος the world + πολίτης citizen, πόλις city: cf. F. *cosmopolitain, cosmopolite.*] One who has no fixed residence, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan, Cos-mop'o-lite, *a.* **1.** Having no fixed residence; at home in any place; free from local attachments or prejudices; not provincial; liberal.

In other countries taste is perhaps too exclusively national; in Germany it is certainly too *cosmopolite.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Common everywhere; widely spread; found in all parts of the world.

The Cheiroptera are *cosmopolitan.* *R. Owen.*

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ism (kŏz'mō-pŏl'ĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitism.

Cos-mop'o-lite (-mŏp'ō-līt), *a. & n.* See COSMOPOLITAN.

Cos'mo-po-lit'ic-al (kŏz'mō-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the character of a cosmopolite. [*R.*] *Hakluyt.*

Cos-mop'o-li-tism (kŏz-mŏp'ō-lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The condition or character of a cosmopolite; disregard of national or local peculiarities and prejudices.

Cos'mo-ra'ma (kŏz'mō-rà'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόσμος the world + ὅραμα a sight, spectacle, fr. ὁρᾶν to see.] An exhibition in which a series of views in various parts of the world is seen reflected by mirrors

through a series of lenses, with such illumination, etc., as will make the views most closely represent reality.

Cos/mo-ram/ic (kŏz/mŏ-răm/ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cosmorama.

‖ **Cos/mos** (kŏz/mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόσμος order, harmony, the world (from its perfect order and arrangement); akin to Skr. *çad* to distinguish one's self.] **1.** The universe or universality of created things; — so called from the order and harmony displayed in it.

2. The theory or description of the universe, as a system displaying order and harmony. *Humboldt.*

Cos/mo-sphere (kŏz/mŏ-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + E. *sphere.*] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars and constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

Cos/mo-the/ism (kŏz/mŏ-thē/ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος the world + θεός god.] Same as PANTHEISM. [*R.*]

Cos/mo-thet/ic (kŏz/mŏ-thĕt/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κόσμος universe + τιθέναι to place or arrange.] (*Metaph.*) Assuming or positing the actual existence or reality of the physical or external world.

Cosmothetic idealists (*Metaph.*), those who assume, without attempting to prove, the reality of external objects as corresponding to, and being the ground of, the ideas of which only the mind has direct cognizance.

The *cosmothetic idealists* . . . deny that mind is immediately conscious of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Co-sov/er-eign (kō-sŭv/ĕr-ĭn *or* kō-sŏv/-), *n.* A joint sovereign.

Coss (kŏs), *n.* [Cf. Pers. *kōs* a road measure of about two miles; or Skr. *krōça.*] A Hindoo measure of distance, varying from one and a half to two English miles. *Whitworth.*

Coss, *n.* [It. *cosa.*] A thing (only in phrase below).

Rule of Coss, an old name for *Algebra.* [It. *regola di cosa* rule of thing, the unknown quantity being called the *cosa,* or the thing.]

Cos/sack (kŏs/săk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak', kazak':* cf. Turk. *kazāk.*] One of a warlike, pastoral people, skillful as horsemen, inhabiting different parts of the Russian empire and furnishing valuable contingents of irregular cavalry to its armies, those of Little Russia and those of the Don forming the principal divisions.

Cos/sas (kŏs/săz), *n.* [F.] Plain India muslin, of various qualities and widths.

Cos/set (kŏs/sĕt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cotsetla* cottager, G. *kossat, kothsasse,* fr. *kot, koth* (E. *cot*) hut, and cf. also E. *cade,* a., *cot* a cade lamb.] A lamb reared without the aid of the dam. Hence: A pet, in general.

Cos/set, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle.

She was *cosseted* and posseted and prayed over and made much of. *O. W. Holmes.*

Cos/sic (kŏs/sĭk), **Cos/sic-al** (-sĭ-kal), } *a.* [It. *cossico.* See 2d Coss.] Of or relating to algebra; as, *cossic* numbers, or the *cossic* art. [*Obs.*] "Art of numbers *cossical.*" *Digges* (1579).

Cost (kŏst; 115), *n.* [L. *costa* rib. See COAST.] **1.** A rib; a side; a region or coast. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Her.*) See COTTISE.

Cost (kŏst; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COSTING.] [OF. *coster, couster,* F. *coûter,* fr. L. *constare* to stand at, to cost; *con-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. CONSTANT.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, acquisition, etc.; to cause the cost, expenditure, relinquishment, or loss of; as, the ticket *cost* a dollar; the effort *cost* his life.

A diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats. *Shak.*
Though it *cost* me ten nights' watchings. *Shak.*

2. To require to be borne or suffered; to cause.

To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe. *Milton.*

To cost dear, to require or occasion a large outlay of money, or much labor, self-denial, suffering, etc.

Cost, *n.* [OF. *cost,* F. *coût.* See COST, *v. t.*] **1.** The amount paid, charged, or engaged to be paid, for anything bought or taken in barter; charge; expense; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, etc., is requisite to secure benefit.

One day shall crown the alliance on 't, so please you,
Here at my house, and at my proper *cost.* *Shak.*

At less *cost* of life than is often expended in a skirmish, [Charles V.] saved Europe from invasion. *Prescott.*

2. Loss of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering.

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my *cost,* thy gins and toils. *Milton.*

3. *pl.* (*Law*) Expenses incurred in litigation.

☞ *Costs* in actions or suits are either between attorney and client, being what are payable in every case to the attorney or counsel by his client whether he ultimately succeed or not, or between party and party, being those which the law gives, or the court in its discretion decrees, to the prevailing, against the losing, party.

Bill of costs. See under BILL. — **Cost free,** without outlay or expense. "Her duties being to talk French, and her privileges to live *cost free* and to gather scraps of knowledge." *Thackeray.*

‖ **Cos/ta** (kŏs/tȧ), *n.* [L., rib. See COAST.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A rib of an animal or a human being.

2. (*Bot.*) A rib or vein of a leaf, especially the midrib.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The anterior rib in the wing of an insect. (*b*) One of the riblike longitudinal ridges on the exterior of many corals.

Cost/age (kŏst/ăj; 115), *n.* [OF. *coustage.*] Expense; cost. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cos/tal (kŏs/tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *costal.* See COSTA.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ribs or the sides of the body; as, *costal* nerves.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Relating to a costa, or rib.

Costal cartilage. See CARTILAGE, and *Illust.* of THORAX.

Cos/tal-nerved/ (kŏs/tal-nĕrvd/), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nerves spring from the midrib.

Cos/tard (kŏs/tĕrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *coste* rib, side, F. *côte,* and meaning orig., a ribbed apple, from the ribs or angles on its sides. See COAST.] **1.** An apple, large and round like the head.

Some [apples] consist more of air than water . . . ; others more of water than wind, as your *costards* and pomewaters. *Muffett.*

2. The head; — used contemptuously.

Try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder. *Shak.*

Cos/tard-mon/ger (-mŭn/gĕr), *n.* A costermonger.

Cos/tate (kŏs/tāt), } *a.* [L. *costatus,* fr. *costa* rib.]
Cos/ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } Having ribs, or the appearance of ribs; (*Bot.*) having one or more longitudinal ribs.

Cos/tean/ (kŏs/tēn/), *v. i.* [Cornish *cothas* dropped + *stean* tin.] To search after lodes. See COSTEANING.

Cos/tean/ing, *n.* The process by which miners seek to discover metallic lodes. It consists in sinking small pits through the superficial deposits to the solid rock, and then driving from one pit to another across the direction of the vein, in such manner as to cross all the veins between the two pits.

Cos-tel/late (kŏs-tĕl/lāt), *a.* [L. *costa* rib.] Finely ribbed or costated.

Cos/ter (kŏs/tĕr), *n.* [Abbrev. of *costermonger.*] One who hawks about fruit, green vegetables, fish, etc.

Cos/ter-mon/ger (kŏs/tĕr-mŭn/gĕr), *n.* [See COSTARD.] An apple seller; a hawker of, or dealer in, any kind of fruit or vegetables; a fruiterer. [Written also *costardmonger.*]

Cos-tif/er-ous (kŏs-tĭf/ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Costa* + *-ferous.*] (*Anat.*) Rib-bearing, as the dorsal vertebræ.

Cos/tive (kŏs/tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costevé,* p. p. of *costever,* F. *constiper,* L. *constipare* to press closely together, to cram; *con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram. See STIPULATE, STIFF, and cf. CONSTIPATE.] **1.** Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; having too slow a motion of the bowels; constipated.

2. Reserved; formal; close; cold. [*Obs.*] "A *costive* brain." *Prior.* "*Costive* of laughter." *B. Jonson.*

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive.* *Lord Chesterfield.*

3. Dry and hard; impermeable; unyielding. [*Obs.*]

Clay in dry seasons is *costive,* hardening with the sun and wind. *Mortimer.*

Cos/tive-ly, *adv.* In a costive manner.

Cos/tive-ness, *n.* **1.** An unnatural retention of the fecal matter of the bowels; constipation.

2. Inability to express one's self; stiffness. [*Obs.*]

A reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in public elocution with myself. *Wakefield.*

Cost/less (kŏst/lĕs; 115), *a.* Costing nothing.

Cost/lewe (-lū), *a.* Costly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cost/li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being costly; expensiveness; sumptuousness.

Cost/ly (kŏst/lĭ; 115), *a.* [From COST expense.] **1.** Of great cost; expensive; dear.

He had fitted up his palace in the most *costly* and sumptuous style, for the accommodation of the princess. *Prescott.*

2. Gorgeous; sumptuous. [*Poetic*]

To show how *costly* summer was at hand. *Shak.*

Cost/ma-ry (kŏst/mā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant (Gr. κόστος, cf. Ar. *kost, kust*) + *Maria* Mary. Cf. ALECOST.] (*Bot.*) A garden plant (*Chrysanthemum Balsamita*) having a strong balsamic smell, and nearly allied to tansy. It is used as a pot herb and salad plant and in flavoring ale and beer. Called also *alecost.*

Cos/to-tome (kŏs/tō-tōm), *n.* [*Costa* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] An instrument (chisel or shears) to cut the ribs and open the thoracic cavity, in post-mortem examinations and dissections. *Knight.*

Cos/trel (kŏs/trĕl), *n.* [Cf. W. *costrel,* OF. *costerel,* LL. *costerellum,* a liquid measure, *costrellus* a wine cup.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, having ears by which it was suspended at the side. [*Archaic*]

A youth, that, following with a *costrel,* bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine. *Tennyson.*

Cos/tume/ (kŏs/tūm/ *or* kŏs-tūm/), *n.* [F. *costume,* It. *costume* custom, dress, fr. L. *consuetumen* (not found), for *consuetudo* custom. See CUSTOM, and cf. CONSUETUDE.] **1.** Dress in general; esp., the distinctive style of dress of a people, class, or period.

2. Such an arrangement of accessories, as in a picture, statue, poem, or play, as is appropriate to the time, place, or other circumstances represented or described.

I began last night to read Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. . . . I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts. . . . The *costume,* too, is admirable. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

3. A character dress, used at fancy balls or for dramatic purposes.

Cos/tum/er (-tūm/ĕr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

Co-suf/fer-er (kō-sŭf/fĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who suffers with another. *Wycherley.*

Co/su-preme/ (kō/sū-prēm/), *n.* A partaker of supremacy; one jointly supreme. *Shak.*

Co-sure/ty (kō-shur/tĭ; 136), *n.; pl.* COSURETIES (-tĭz). One who is surety with another.

Co/sy (kō/zĭ), *a.* See COZY.

Cot (kŏt), *n.* [OE. *cot, cote,* AS. *cot, cote,* cottage; akin to D. & Icel. *kot,* G. *koth, kot, kothe.* Cf. COAT.] **1.** A small house; a cottage or hut.

The sheltered *cot,* the cultivated farm. *Goldsmith.*

2. A pen, coop, or like shelter for small domestic animals, as for sheep or pigeons; a cote.

3. A cover or sheath; as, a roller *cot* (the clothing of a drawing roller in a spinning frame); a *cot* for a sore finger.

4. [Cf. Ir. *cot.*] A small, rudely-formed boat.

Bell cot. (*Arch.*) See under BELL.

Cot (kŏt), *n.* [AS. *cot* cottage, bedchamber; or cf. OF. *coite,* F. *couette* (E. *quilt*), LL. *cottum, cottus,* mattress. See COT a cottage.] A sleeping place of limited size; a little bed; a cradle; a piece of canvas extended by a frame, used as a bed. [Written also *cott.*]

Co-tan/gent (kō-tăn/jent), *n.* [For *co. tangens,* an abbrev. of L. *complementi tangens.* See TANGENT.] (*Trig.*) The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. See *Illust.* of FUNCTIONS.

Co-tar/nine (kō-tär/nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [F., fr. *narcotine,* by transposition of letters.] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$, obtained as a product of the decomposition of narcotine. It has weak basic properties, and is usually regarded as an alkaloid.

Cote (kōt), *n.* [See 1st COT.] **1.** A cottage or hut. [*Obs.*]

2. A shed, shelter, or inclosure for small domestic animals, as for sheep or doves.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks, at eve,
In hurdled *cotes.* *Milton.*

Cote, *v. t.* [Prob. from F. *côté* side, OF. *costet,* LL. *costatus, costatum,* fr. L. *costa* rib, side: cf. F. *côtoyer* to go or keep at the side of. See COAST.] To go side by side with; hence, to pass by; to outrun and get before; as, a dog *cotes* a hare. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming. *Shak.*

Cote, *v. t.* [See QUOTE.] To quote. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Co-tem/po-ra/ne-ous (kō-tĕm/pō-rā/nē-ŭs), *a.* [See CONTEMPORANEOUS.] Living or being at the same time; contemporaneous. — **Co-tem/po-ra/ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Co-tem/po-ra/ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Co-tem/po-ra-ry (kō-tĕm/pō-rā-rĭ), *a.* Living or being at the same time; contemporary.

Co-tem/po-ra-ry, *n.; pl.* COTEMPORARIES (-rĭz). One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

Co-ten/ant (kō-tĕn/ant), *n.* A tenant in common, or a joint tenant.

‖ **Co/te-rie/** (kō/te-rē/; 277), *n.* [F., prob. from OF. *coterie* servile tenure, fr. *cotier* cotter; of German origin. See 1st COT.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social, literary, or other purposes; a clique. "The queen of your *coterie.*" *Thackeray.*

Co-ter/mi-nous (kō-tĕr/mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. CONTERMINOUS.] Bordering; conterminous; — followed by *with.*

Cot/gare/ (kŏt/gâr/), *n.* Refuse wool. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Co/thurn (kō/thûrn), *n.* [L. *cothurnus,* Gr. κόθορνος. Cf. COTHURNUS.] A buskin anciently used by tragic actors on the stage; hence, tragedy in general.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

Co-thur/nate (kō-thûr/nāt), } *a.* **1.** Wearing a co-
Co-thur/na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } thurn.

2. Relating to tragedy; solemn; grave.

‖ **Co-thur/nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] Same as COTHURN.

Co-tic/u-lar (kō-tĭk/ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *coticula* a small touchstone, dim. of *cos, cotis,* whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

Co-tid/al (kō-tīd/al), *a.* Marking or indicating an equality in the tides; having high tide at the same time.

Cotidal lines (*Phys. Geog.*), lines on a map passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

‖ **Co/til/lon/** (kō/tē/yôN/ *or* kō/tĭl/-; 277), } *n.* [F. *co-*
Co-til/lion (kō-tĭl/yŭn), } *tillon,* fr. OF. *cote* coat, LL. *cotta* tunic. See COAT.] **1.** A brisk dance, performed by eight persons; a quadrille.

2. A tune which regulates the dance.

3. A kind of woolen material for women's skirts.

‖ **Co-tin/ga** (kō-tĭn/gȧ), *n.* [Native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Cotingidæ,* including numerous bright-colored South American species; — called also *chatterers.*

Cot/ise (kŏt/ĭs), *n.* (*Her.*) See COTTISE.

Cot/ised (-ĭst), *a.* (*Her.*) See COTTISED.

Cot/land (kŏt/lănd), *n.* Land appendant to a cot or cottage, or held by a cottager or cotter.

Cot/quean/ (kŏt/kwēn/), *n.* [*Cot* a cottage + *quean.*] **1.** A man who busies himself with affairs which properly belong to women. *Addison.*

2. A she-cuckold; a cucquean; a henhussy. [*Obs.*]

What, shall a husband be afraid of his wife's face?
We are a king, *cotquean,* and we will reign in our pleasures. *B. Jonson.*

Cot-quean/i-ty (kŏt-kwēn/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The condition, character, or conduct of a cotquean. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Co/trus-tee/ (kō/trŭs-tē/), *n.* A joint trustee.

Cots/wold/ (kŏts/wōld/), *n.* [*Cot* a cottage or hut + *wold* an open country.] An open country abounding in sheepcotes, as in the Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire, England.

Cotswold sheep, a long-wooled breed of sheep, formerly common in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, Eng.; — so called from the *Cotswold* Hills. The breed is now chiefly amalgamated with others.

Cot/tage (kŏt/tăj; 48), *n.* [From COT a cottage.] A small house; a cot; a hut.

☞ The term was formerly limited to a habitation for the poor, but is now applied to any small tasteful dwelling; and at places of summer resort, to any residence or lodging house of rustic architecture, irrespective of size.

Cottage allotment. See under ALLOTMENT. [*Eng.*] — Cottage cheese, the thick part of clabbered milk strained, salted, and pressed into a ball.

Cot/taged (-tăjd), *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

Even humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins.*

Cot/tage-ly (-tăj-lĭ), *a.* Cottagelike; suitable for a cottage; rustic. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Cot/ta-ger (kŏt/tă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lives in a cottage.

2. (*Law*) One who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

Cot/ter, Cot/tar (kŏt/tĕr), *n.* [LL. *cotarius, cottarius, coterius.* See COT.] A cottager; a cottier. *Burns.*

Through Sandwich Notch the West Wind sang
Good morrow to the *cotter.* *Whittier.*

Cot'ter (kŏt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A piece of wood or metal, commonly wedge-shaped, used for fastening together parts of a machine or structure. It is driven into an opening through one or all of the parts. [See *Illust.*] In the United States a cotter is commonly called a *key*.

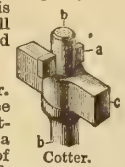

Cotter.

2. A toggle.

Cot'ter, *v. t.* To fasten with a cotter.

Cot'ti-er (-tĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cotier.* See COTERIE, and cf. COTTER.] In Great Britain and Ireland, a person who hires a small cottage, with or without a plot of land. Cottiers commonly aid in the work of the landlord's farm. [Written also *cottar* and *cotter*.]

a Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

Cot'tise (kŏt'tĭs), *n.* [Cf. F. *côté* side, L. *costa* rib.] (*Her.*) A diminutive of the bendlet, containing one half its area or one quarter the area of the bend. When a single cottise is used alone it is often called a *cost*. See also COUPLE-CLOSE.

Cottised Bend.

Cot'tised (-tĭst), *a.* (*Her.*) Set between two cottises, — said of a bend; or between two barrulets, — said of a bar or fess.

Cot'toid (kŏt'toid), *a.* [NL. *cottus* sculpin + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like a fish of the genus *Cottus*. — *n.* A fish belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Cottus*. See SCULPIN.

Cot'to-lene' (kŏt'tō-lēn'), *n.* A product from cottonseed, used as lard.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* [F. *coton*, Sp. *algodon* the cotton plant and its wool, *coton* printed cotton, cloth, fr. Ar. *qutun*, *alqutun*, cotton wool. Cf. ACTON, HACQUETON.] **1.** A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, consisting of the unicellular twisted hairs which grow on the seeds of the cotton plant. Long-staple cotton has a fiber sometimes almost two inches long; short-staple, from two thirds of an inch to an inch and a half.

Cotton Plant.

2. The cotton plant. See *Cotton plant*, below.

3. Cloth made of cotton.

☞ *Cotton* is used as an adjective before many nouns in a sense which commonly needs no explanation; as, *cotton* bagging; *cotton* cloth; *cotton* goods; *cotton* industry; *cotton* mill; *cotton* spinning; *cotton* tick.

Cotton cambric. See CAMBRIC, *n.*, 2. — **Cotton flannel**, the manufacturers' name for a heavy cotton fabric, twilled, and with a long plush nap. In England it is called *swan's-down cotton*, or *Canton flannel*. — **Cotton gin**, a machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by Eli Whitney. — **Cotton grass** (*Bot.*), a genus of plants (*Eriophorum*) of the Sedge family, having delicate capillary bristles surrounding the fruit (seedlike achenia), which elongate at maturity and resemble tufts of cotton. — **Cotton mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a field mouse (*Hesperomys gossypinus*), injurious to cotton crops. — **Cotton plant** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce. The common species, originally Asiatic, is *G. herbaceum*. — **Cotton press**, a building and machinery in which cotton bales are compressed into smaller bulk for shipment; a press for baling cotton. — **Cotton rose** (*Bot.*), a genus of composite herbs (*Filago*), covered with a white substance resembling cotton. — **Cotton scale** (*Zoöl.*), a species of bark louse (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*), which does great damage to the cotton plant. — **Cotton shrub.** Same as *Cotton plant.* — **Cotton stainer** (*Zoöl.*), a species of hemipterous insect (*Dysdercus suturellus*), which seriously damages growing cotton by staining it; — called also *redbug*. — **Cotton thistle** (*Bot.*), the Scotch thistle. See under THISTLE. — **Cotton velvet**, velvet in which the warp and woof are both of cotton, and the pile is of silk; also, velvet made wholly of cotton. — **Cotton waste**, the refuse of cotton mills. — **Cotton wool**, cotton in its raw or woolly state. — **Cotton worm** (*Zoöl.*), a lepidopterous insect (*Aletia argillacea*), which in the larval state does great damage to the cotton plant by eating the leaves. It also feeds on corn, etc., and hence is often called *corn worm*, and *Southern army worm*.

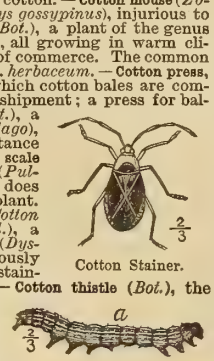

Cotton Stainer.

Cotton Worm.

a Larva; *b c* Adult moth with wings folded and expanded.

Cot'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To rise with a regular nap, as cloth does. [*Obs.*]

It *cottons* well; it can not choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Family of Love.*

2. To go on prosperously; to succeed. [*Obs.*]

Now, Hephestion, does not this matter *cotton* as I would? *Lyly.*

3. To unite; to agree; to make friends; — usually followed by *with*. [*Colloq.*]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

Didst see, Frank, how the old goldsmith *cottoned* in with his beggarly companion? *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To take a liking to; to stick to one as cotton; — used with *to*. [*Slang*]

Cot'ton-ade' (kŏt't'n-ād'), *n.* [F. *cotonnade.*] A somewhat stout and thick fabric of cotton.

Cot'ton-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Relating to, or composed of, cotton; cottony. [*Obs.*]

Cottonary and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cot'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Resembling cotton. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Cot'ton-tail' (kŏt't'n-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American wood rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*); — also called *Molly cottontail*.

Cottontail. 1/16

Cot'ton-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUDWEED.

Cot'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of the genus *Populus* or poplar, having the seeds covered with abundant cottonlike hairs; esp., the *P. monilifera* and *P. angustifolia* of the Western United States.

Cot'ton-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy; nappy; woolly.

2. Of or pertaining to cotton; resembling cotton in appearance or character; soft, like cotton.

Cot'trel (kŏt'trĕl), *n.* A trammel, or hook to support a pot over a fire. *Knight.*

Cot'y-la (kŏt'ĭ-lȧ), } *n.* [Gr. κοτυλη anything hollow,
Cot'y-le (kŏt'ĭ-lē), } cup of a joint, small measure: cf. L. *cotyla* a measure.] (*Anat.*) A cuplike cavity or organ. Same as ACETABULUM.

Cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδών a cup-shaped hollow, fr. κοτυλη. See COTYLE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the patches of villi found in some forms of placenta.

2. (*Bot.*) A leaf borne by the caulicle or radicle of an embryo; a seed leaf.

☞ Many plants, as the bean and the maple, have two cotyledons, the grasses only one, and pines have several. In one African plant (*Welwitschia*) the cotyledons are permanent and grow to immense proportions.

Cot'y-led'on-al (kŏt'ĭ-lĕd'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cotyledon.

Cot'y-led'on-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Having a cotyledon; tufted; as, the *cotyledonary* placenta of the cow.

Cot'y-led'on-ous (-ŭs; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cotyledon or cotyledons; having a seed lobe.

Co-tyl'i-form (kō-tĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cotyle* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a cotyle or a cup.

Cot'y-lig'er-ous (kŏt'ĭ-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cotyle* + *-gerous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having cotyles.

Cot'y-loid (kŏt'ĭ-loid), *a.* [*Cotyle* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Shaped like a cup; as, the *cotyloid* cavity, which receives the head of the thigh bone. (*b*) Pertaining to a cotyloid cavity; as, the *cotyloid* ligament, or notch.

‖ **Cou'cal** (ko͞o'kȧl), *n.* [Prob. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, Old World, ground cuckoo of the genus *Centropus*, of several species.

Couch (kouch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUCHED (kouchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUCHING.] [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, OF. *colchier*, fr. L. *collocare* to lay, put, place; *col-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCUS.]

1. To lay upon a bed or other resting place.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
Does *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*

2. To arrange or dispose as in a bed; — sometimes followed by the reflexive pronoun.

The waters *couch* themselves as close as may be to the center of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *T. Burnet.*

3. To lay or deposit in a bed or layer; to bed.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls. *Bacon.*

4. (*Paper Making*) To transfer (as sheets of partly dried pulp) from the wire cloth mold to a felt blanket, for further drying.

5. To conceal; to include or involve darkly.

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched* under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

6. To arrange; to place; to inlay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7. To put into some form of language; to express; to phrase; — used with *in* and *under*.

A well-*couched* invective. *Milton.*

I had received a letter from Flora *couched* in rather cool terms. *Blackw. Mag.*

8. (*Med.*) To treat by pushing down or displacing the opaque lens with a needle; as, to *couch* a cataract.

To couch a spear *or* **lance**, to lower to the position of attack; to place in rest.

He stooped his head, and *couched his spear*,
And spurred his steed to full career. *Sir W. Scott.*

— To couch malt, to spread malt on a floor. *Mortimer.*

Couch, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline, as on a bed or other place of rest; to repose; to lie.

Where souls do *couch* on flowers, we 'll hand in hand. *Shak.*

If I court moe women, you 'll *couch* with moe men. *Shak.*

2. To lie down for concealment; to hide; to be concealed; to be included or involved darkly.

We 'll *couch* in the castle ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*

The half-hidden, half-revealed wonders, that yet *couch* beneath the words of the Scripture. *I. Taylor.*

3. To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, etc.; to stoop; to crouch. [*Obs.*]

An aged squire
That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square. *Spenser.*

Couch, *n.* [F. *couche*, OF. *colche*, *culche*, fr. *colchier*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A bed or place for repose or sleep; particularly, in the United States, a lounge.

Gentle sleep . . . why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly *couch*? *Shak.*

Like one that wraps the drapery of his *couch*
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

2. Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc.

3. A mass of steeped barley spread upon a floor to germinate, in malting; or the floor occupied by the barley; as, a *couch* of malt.

4. (*Painting & Gilding*) A preliminary layer, as of color, size, etc.

Couch'an-cy (kouch'an-sў), *n.* State of lying down for repose. [*R.*]

Couch'ant (kouch'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Lying down with head erect; squatting.

2. (*Her.*) Lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; — said of a lion or other beast.

Couchant Lion (*Her.*).

Couchant and levant (*Law*), rising up and lying down; — said of beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land, not belonging to their owner, to lie down and rise up to feed, — such time being held to include a day and night at the least. *Blackstone.*

‖ **Cou'ché'** (ko͞o'shā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] (*Her.*) (*a*) Not erect; inclined; — said of anything that is usually erect, as an escutcheon. (*b*) Lying on its side; thus, a chevron *couché* is one which emerges from one side of the escutcheon and has its apex on the opposite side, or at the fess point.

Couched (koucht), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as COUCHÉ.

Cou'chee (ko͞o'shē; F. ko͞o'shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée* a sleeping place, from *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] A reception held at the time of going to bed, as by a sovereign or great prince. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

The duke's levees and *couchees* were so crowded that the antechambers were full. *Bp. Burnet.*

Couch'er (kouch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who couches.

2. (*Paper Manuf.*) One who couches paper.

3. [Cf. L. *collectarius.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A factor or agent resident in a country for traffic. *Blount.* (*b*) The book in which a corporation or other body registers its particular acts. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Couch' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) See QUITCH GRASS.

Couch'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The operation of putting down or displacing the opaque lens in cataract.

2. Embroidering by laying the materials upon the surface of the foundation, instead of drawing them through.

Couch'less (kouch'lĕs), *a.* Having no couch or bed.

Cou'dee (ko͞o'dē), *n.* [F. *coudée*, from *coude* elbow.] A measure of length; the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; a cubit.

Cou'gar (ko͞o'gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, from the native name in the South American dialects, *cuguacuara*, *cuguacuarana*.] (*Zoöl.*) An American feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*), resembling the African panther in size and habits. Its color is tawny, without spots; hence writers often called it the *American lion*. Called also *puma*, *panther*, *mountain lion*, and *catamount*. See PUMA.

Cough (kȧf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUGHED (kȧft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUGHING.] [Cf. D. *kuchen*, MHG. *küchen* to breathe, G. *keuchen* to pant, and E. *chincough*, the first part of which is prob. akin to *cough*; cf. also E. *choke*.] To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a noisy and violent manner.

Cough, *v. t.* **1.** To expel from the lungs or air passages by coughing; — followed by *up*; as, to *cough* up phlegm.

2. To bring to a specified state by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself hoarse.

To cough down, to silence or put down (an objectionable speaker) by simulated coughing.

Cough, *n.* [Cf. D. *kuch.* See COUGH, *v. i.*] **1.** A sudden, noisy, and violent expulsion of air from the chest, caused by irritation in the air passages, or by the reflex action of nervous or gastric disorder, etc.

2. The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, constituting a symptom of disease.

Stomach cough, Ear cough, cough due to irritation in the stomach or ear.

Cough'er (kȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who coughs.

Cou'hage (kou'ăj), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COWHAGE.

Could (kŏod), *imp.* of CAN. [OE. *coude*. The *l* was inserted by mistake, under the influence of *should* and *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able, capable, or susceptible. Used as an auxiliary, in the past tense or in the conditional present.

‖ **Cou'lee'** (ko͞o'lā'), *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to run or flow.] A stream; (*Geol.*) a stream of lava. Also, in the Western United States, the bed of a stream, even if dry, when deep and having inclined sides; distinguished from a *cañon*, which has precipitous sides.

‖ **Cou-lisse'** (ko͞o-lĭs'; F. ko͞o-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. *couler* to flow, glide.] **1.** A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides.

2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

‖ **Cou'loir'** (ko͞o'lwȧr'), *n.* [F., a strainer.] **1.** A deep gorge; a gully.

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A dredging machine for excavating canals, etc.

‖ **Cou'lomb'** (ko͞o'lôN'), *n.* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist and electrician.] (*Physics*) The standard unit of quantity in electrical measurements. It is the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm, or the quantity produced by one ampère in one second. Formerly called *Weber*.

Coul'ter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* Same as COLTER.

Coul'ter-neb' (-nĕb'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The puffin.

Cou-mar'ic (ko͞o-măr'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, derived from, or like, the *Dipterix odorata*, a tree of Guiana.

Coumaric acid (*Chem.*), one of a series of aromatic acids, related to cinnamic acid, the most important of which is a white crystalline substance, $HO{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}C_2H_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained from the tonka bean, sweet clover, etc., and also produced artificially.

Cou'ma-rin (ko͞o'mȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *coumarou*, a tree of Guiana.] (*Chem.*) The concrete essence of the tonka bean, the fruit of *Dipterix* (formerly *Coumarouna*)

odorata, and consisting essentially of coumarin proper, which is a white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_2$, of vanilla-like odor, regarded as an anhydride of coumaric acid, and used in flavoring. Coumarin is also made artificially.

Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium*; *con-* + *calare* to call, akin to Gr. καλεῖν to call, and E. *hale*, v., *haul*. Cf. Conciliate. This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection.]

1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice; as, a *council* of physicians for consultation in a critical case.

2. A body of men elected or appointed to constitute an advisory or a legislative assembly; as, a governor's *council*; a city *council*.

An old lord of the *council* rated me the other day. *Shak.*

3. Act of deliberating; deliberation; consultation.

Satan . . . void of rest,
His potentates to *council* called by night. *Milton.*
O great in action and in *council* wise. *Pope.*

Aulic council. See under Aulic. — **Cabinet council.** See under Cabinet. — **City council**, the legislative branch of a city government, usually consisting of a board of aldermen and a common council, but sometimes otherwise constituted. — **Common council.** See under Common. — **Council board, Council table**, the table round which a council holds consultation; also, the council itself in deliberation. — **Council chamber**, the room or apartment in which a council meets. — **Council fire**, the ceremonial fire kept burning while the Indians hold their councils. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Council of war**, an assembly of officers of high rank, called to consult with the commander in chief in regard to measures of importance or necessity. — **Ecumenical council** (*Eccl.*), an assembly of prelates or divines convened from the whole body of the church to regulate matters of doctrine or discipline. — **Executive council**, a body of men elected as advisers of the chief magistrate, whether of a State or the nation. [*U. S.*] — **Legislative council**, the upper house of a legislature, usually called the *senate*. — **Privy council.** See under Privy. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; congress; diet; parliament; convention; convocation; synod.

Coun'cil-ist (koun'sĭl-ĭst), *n.* One who belongs to a council; one who gives an opinion. [*Obs.*]

I will in three months be an expert *councilist*. *Milton.*

Coun'cil-man (koun'sĭl-man), *n.*; *pl.* Councilmen (-men). A member of a council, especially of the common council of a city; a councilor.

Coun'cil-or (koun'sĭl-ẽr), *n.* A member of a council. [Written also *councillor*.]

☞ The distinction between *councilor*, a member of a council, and *counselor*, one who gives counsel, was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed.

Co'-une' (kō'ūn'), *v. t.* [L. *co-* + *unus* one.] To combine or unite. [*Obs.*] "*Co-uned* together." *Feltham.*

Co'-u-nite' (kō'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To unite. [*Obs.*]

Co'-u-nite', *a.* United closely with another. [*Obs.*]

Coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* [OE. *conseil*, F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. the root of *consulere* to consult, of uncertain origin. Cf. Consult, Consul.] **1.** Interchange of opinions; mutual advising; consultation.

All the chief priests and elders of the people took *counsel* against Jesus, to put him to death. *Matt.* xxvii. 1.

2. Examination of consequences; exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used. *Hooker.*

3. Result of consultation; advice; instruction.

I like thy *counsel;* well hast thou advised. *Shak.*
It was ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson.*

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth forever. *Ps.* xxxiii. 11.
The *counsels* of the wicked are deceit. *Prov.* xii. 5.

5. A secret opinion or purpose; a private matter.

Thilke lord . . . to whom no *counsel* may be hid. *Gower.*

6. One who gives advice, especially in legal matters; one professionally engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court; also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case; as, the defendant has able *counsel*.

The King found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges. *Macaulay.*

☞ In some courts a distinction is observed between the attorney and the counsel in a cause, the former being employed in the management of the more mechanical parts of the suit, the latter in attending to the pleadings, managing the cause at the trial, and in applying the law to the exigencies of the case during the whole progress of the suit. In other courts the same person can exercise the powers of each. See Attorney. *Kent.*

In counsel, in secret. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To keep counsel**, *or* **To keep one's own counsel**, to keep one's thoughts, purposes, etc., undisclosed.

The players can not *keep counsel:* they 'll tell all. *Shak.*

Syn. — Advice; consideration; consultation; purpose; scheme; opinion.

Coun'sel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Counseled (-sĕld) *or* Counselled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Counseling *or* Counselling.] [OE. *conseilen, counseilen*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliari*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] **1.** To give advice to; to advise, admonish, or instruct, as a person.

Good sir, I do in friendship *counsel* you
To leave this place. *Shak.*

2. To advise or recommend, as an act or course.

They who *counsel* war. *Milton.*
Thus Belial, with words clothed in reason's garb,
Counseled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth. *Milton.*

Coun'sel-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Written also *counsellable*.] **1.** Willing to receive counsel or follow advice. [*R.*]

Few men of so great parts were upon all occasions more *counselable* than he. *Clarendon.*

2. Suitable to be advised; advisable; wise. [*Obs.*]

He did not believe it *counselable*. *Clarendon.*

Coun'sel-or (koun'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *counsellor*.] [OE. *conseiler*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliarius*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] **1.** One who counsels; an adviser.

Can he that speaks with the tongue of an enemy be a good *counselor*, or no? *Shak.*

2. A member of a council; one appointed to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate. [See under Councilor.]

3. One whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients in court; a barrister.

Good *counselors* lack no clients. *Shak.*

Coun'sel-or-ship (koun'sĕl-ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The function and rank or office of a counselor. *Bacon.*

Count (kount), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Counted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Counting.] [OF. *conter*, and later (etymological spelling) *compter*, in modern French thus distinguished; *conter* to relate (cf. Recount, Account), *compter* to count; fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle, order, prune, orig., to clean. See Pure, and cf. Compute.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to number; to enumerate; to compute; to reckon.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? *Num.* xxiii. 10.

In a journey of forty miles, Avaux *counted* only three miserable cabins. *Macaulay.*

2. To place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed God, and it was *counted* unto him for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 3.

3. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends. *Shak.*

To count out. (*a*) To exclude (one) from consideration; to be assured that (one) will not participate or cannot be depended upon. (*b*) (*House of Commons*) To declare adjourned, as a sitting of the House, when it is ascertained that a quorum is not present. (*c*) To prevent the accession of (a person) to office, by a fraudulent return or count of the votes cast; — said of a candidate really elected. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To calculate; number; reckon; compute; enumerate. See Calculate.

Count, *v. i.* **1.** To number or be counted; to possess value or carry weight; hence, to increase or add to the strength or influence of some party or interest; as, every vote *counts;* accidents *count* for nothing.

This excellent man . . . *counted* among the best and wisest of English statesmen. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To reckon; to rely; to depend; — with *on* or *upon*.

He was brewer to the palace; and it was apprehended that the government *counted* on his voice. *Macaulay.*
I think it a great error to *count* upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

3. To take account or note; — with *of*. [*Obs.*] "No man *counts* of her beauty." *Shak.*

4. (*Eng. Law*) To plead orally; to argue a matter in court; to recite a count. *Burrill.*

Count, *n.* [F. *conte* and *compte*, with different meanings, fr. L. *computus* a computation, fr. *computare*. See Count, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of numbering; reckoning; also, the number ascertained by counting.

Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*. *Spenser.*
By this *count*, I shall be much in years. *Shak.*

2. An object of interest or account; value; estimation. [*Obs.*] "All his care and *count*." *Spenser.*

3. (*Law*) A formal statement of the plaintiff's case in court; in a more technical and correct sense, a particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment, separately setting forth the cause of action or prosecution. *Wharton.*

☞ In the old law books, *count* was used synonymously with *declaration*. When the plaintiff has but a single cause of action, and makes but one statement of it, that statement is called indifferently *count* or *declaration*, most generally, however, the latter. But where the suit embraces several causes, or the plaintiff makes several different statements of the same cause of action, each statement is called a *count*, and all of them combined, a *declaration*. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Count, *n.* [F. *comte*, fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion, one of the imperial court or train, properly, one who goes with another; *com-* + *ire* to go, akin to Skr. *i* to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, equal in rank to an English earl.

☞ Though the title *Count* has never been introduced into Britain, the wives of Earls have, from the earliest period of its history, been designated as *Countesses*. *Brande & C.*

Count palatine. (*a*) Formerly, the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county, as did the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster. [*Eng.*] See *County palatine*, under County. (*b*) Originally, a high judicial officer of the German emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains. [*Germany*]

Count'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered.

Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-nans), *n.* [OE. *contenance, countenaunce*, demeanor, composure, F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain. See Contain, and cf. Continence.] **1.** Appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; mien.

So spake the Son, and into terror changed
His *countenance*. *Milton.*

2. The face; the features.

In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you. *Shak.*

3. Approving or encouraging aspect of face; hence, favor, good will, support; aid; encouragement.

Thou hast made him . . . glad with thy *countenance*. *Ps.* xxi. 6.
This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice. *Atterbury.*

4. Superficial appearance; show; pretense. [*Obs.*]

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

In countenance, in an assured condition or aspect; free from shame or dismay. "It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind." *Addison.* — **Out of countenance**, not bold or assured; confounded; abashed. "Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they found that the imputations . . . were well grounded." *Clarendon.* — **To keep the countenance**, to preserve a composed or natural look, undisturbed by passion or emotion. *Swift.*

Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-nans), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Countenanced (-nanst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Countenancing.] **1.** To encourage; to favor; to approve; to aid; to abet.

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Sir T. Browne.*
Error supports custom, custom *countenances* error. *Milton.*

2. To make a show of; to pretend. [*Obs.*]

Which to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

Coun'te-nan-cer (-nan-sẽr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or supports.

Coun'ter- (koun'tẽr-). [See Counter, *adv.*] A prefix meaning *contrary, opposite, in opposition;* as, *counter*act, *counter*balance, *counter*check. See Counter, *adv.* & *a.*

Count'er (koun'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *countere, countour*, a counter (in sense 1), OF. *contere, conteor*, fr. *conter* to count. See Count, *v. t.*] **1.** One who counts, or reckons up; a calculator; a reckoner.

2. A piece of metal, ivory, wood, or bone, used in reckoning, in keeping account of games, etc.

The old gods of our own race whose names . . . serve as *counters* to reckon the days of the week. *E. B. Tylor.*
What comes the wool to? . . . I can not do it without *counters*. *Shak.*

3. Money; coin; — used in contempt. [*Obs.*]

To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends. *Shak.*

4. A prison; either of two prisons formerly in London.

Anne Aysavugh . . . imprisoned in the *Counter*. *Fuller.*

5. A telltale; a contrivance attached to an engine, printing press, or other machine, for the purpose of counting the revolutions or the pulsations. *Knight.*

Coun'ter, *n.* [OE. *countour*, OF. *contouer, comptouer*, F. *comptoir*, LL. *computatorium*, prop., a computing place, place of accounts, fr. L. *computare*. See Count, *v. t.*] A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted; a long, narrow table or bench, on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers, or on which they are weighed or measured.

Coun'ter, *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against. Cf. Contra-.] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; contrariwise; — used chiefly with *run* or *go*.

Running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; as, a hound that runs *counter*.

This is *counter*, you false Danish dogs! *Shak.*

3. At or against the front or face. [*R.*]

Which [darts] they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flier. *Sandys.*

Coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposite; contrasted; opposed; adverse; antagonistic; as, a *counter* current; a *counter* revolution; a *counter* poison; a *counter* agent; *counter* fugue. "Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle." *I. Taylor.*

Counter approach (*Fort.*), a trench or work pushed forward from defensive works to meet the approaches of besiegers. See Approach. — **Counter bond** (*Law*), in old practice, a bond to secure one who has given bond for another. — **Counter brace.** See Counter brace, in Vocabulary. — **Counter deed** (*Law*), a secret writing which destroys, invalidates, or alters, a public deed. — **Counter distinction**, contradistinction. [*Obs.*] — **Counter drain**, a drain at the foot of the embankment of a canal or watercourse, for carrying off the water that may soak through. — **Counter extension** (*Surg.*), the fixation of the upper part of a limb, while extension is practiced on the lower part, as in cases of luxation or fracture. — **Counter fissure.** (*Surg.*) Same as Contrafissure. — **Counter indication.** (*Med.*) Same as Contraindication. — **Counter irritant** (*Med.*), an irritant to produce a blister, a pustular eruption, or other irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part. "*Counter irritants* are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases." *Macaulay.* — **Counter irritation** (*Med.*), the act or the result of applying a *counter irritant*. — **Counter opening**, an aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place. — **Counter parole** (*Mil.*), a word in addition to the password, given in time of alarm as a signal. — **Counter plea** (*Law*), a replication to a plea. *Cowell.* — **Counter pressure**, force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction to some other opposing pressure. — **Counter project**, a project, scheme, or proposal brought forward in opposition to another, as in the negotiation of a treaty. *Swift.* — **Counter proof**, in engraving, a print taken off from another just printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives a copy in reverse, and of course in the same position as that of the plate from which the first was printed, the object being to enable the engraver to inspect the state of the plate. — **Counter revolution**, a revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things. — **Counter revolutionist**, one engaged in, or befriending, a counter revolution. — **Counter round** (*Mil.*), a body of officers whose duty it is to visit and inspect the rounds and sentinels. — **Counter sea** (*Naut.*), a sea running in an opposite direction from the wind. — **Counter sense**, opposite meaning. — **Counter signal**, a signal to answer or correspond to another. — **Counter signature**, the name of a secretary or other officer countersigned to a writing. *W. Tooke.* — **Counter slope**, an overhanging slope; as, a wall with a *counter slope*. *Mahan.* — **Counter statement**, a statement made in opposition to, or denial of, another statement. — **Counter surety**, a counter bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security. — **Counter tally**, a tally corresponding to another. — **Counter tide**, contrary tide.

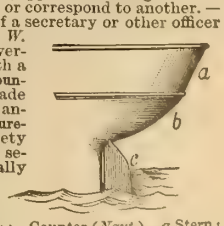

Counter (*Naut.*). *a* Stern; *b* Counter; *c* Rudder.

Coun'ter, *n.* [See Counter, *adv.*, Contra.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The after part of a vessel's

body, from the water line to the stern, — below and somewhat forward of the stern proper.

2. (*Mus.*) Same as CONTRA. Formerly used to designate any under part which served for contrast to a principal part, but now used as equivalent to *counter tenor*.

3. (*Far.*) The breast, or that part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck.

4. The back leather or heel part of a boot.

Coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *n.* An encounter. [*Obs.*]

With kindly *counter* under mimic shade. *Spenser.*

Coun'ter, *v. i.* (*Boxing*) To return a blow while receiving one, as in boxing.

His left hand *countered* provokingly. *C. Kingsley.*

Coun'ter-act' (koun'tẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERACTING.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate, by contrary agency or influence; as, to *counteract* the effect of medicines; to *counteract* good advice.

Coun'ter-ac'tion (koun'tẽr-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

[They] do not . . . overcome the *counteraction* of a false principle or of stubborn partiality. *Johnson.*

Coun'ter-act'ive (-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to counteract.

Coun'ter-act'ive, *n.* One who, or that which, counteracts.

Coun'ter-act'ive-ly, *adv.* By counteraction.

Coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERBALANCED (-anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERBALANCING.] To oppose with an equal weight or power; to counteract the power or effect of; to countervail; to equiponderate; to balance.

The remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *n.* A weight, power, or agency, acting against or balancing another; as: (*a*) A mass of metal in one side of a driving wheel or fly wheel, to balance the weight of a crank pin, etc., on the opposite side of the wheel. (*b*) A counterpoise to balance the weight of anything, as of a drawbridge or a scale beam.

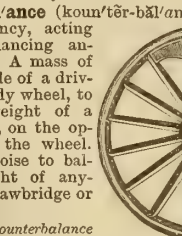

a Counterbalance.

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it. *Locke.*

Coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed cylindrical enlargement of the mouth of a hole, usually of slight depth, as for receiving a cylindrical screw head.

2. A kind of pin drill with the cutting edge or edges normal to the axis; — used for enlarging a hole, or for forming a flat-bottomed recess at its mouth.

Coun'ter-bore' (koun'tẽr-bōr'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in, by boring, turning, or drilling; to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.

Coun'ter brace' (brās'). **1.** (*Naut.*) The brace of the fore-topsail on the leeward side of a vessel.

2. (*Engin.*) A brace, in a framed structure, which resists a strain of a character opposite to that which a main brace is designed to receive.

☞ In a quadrilateral system of bracing, the *main brace* is usually in the direction of one diagonal, and the *counter brace* in the direction of the other. Strains in counter braces are occasioned by the live load only, as, in a roof, by the wind, or, in a bridge, by a moving train.

Coun'ter-brace', *v. t.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To brace in opposite directions; as, to *counterbrace* the yards, *i. e.*, to brace the head yards one way and the after yards another.

2. (*Engin.*) To brace in such a way that opposite strains are resisted; to apply counter braces to.

Coun'ter-buff' (koun'tẽr-bŭf'), *v. t.* To strike or drive back or in an opposite direction; to stop by a blow or impulse in front. *Dryden.*

Coun'ter-buff' (koun'tẽr-bŭf'), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

Coun'ter-cast' (koun'tẽr-kăst'), *n.* A trick; a delusive contrivance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Coun'ter-cast'er (-ẽr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper; — used contemptuously.

Coun'ter-change' (koun'tẽr-chānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERCHANGED (-chānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERCHANGING.] **1.** To give and receive; to cause to change places; to exchange.

2. To checker; to diversify, as in heraldic counterchanging. See COUNTERCHANGED, *a.*, 2.

Witch-elms, that *counterchange* the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. *Tennyson.*

Coun'ter-change' (koun'tẽr-chānj'), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

Coun'ter-changed' (-chānjd'), *a.* **1.** Exchanged.

2. (*Her.*) Having the tinctures exchanged mutually; thus, if the field is divided palewise, *or* and *azure*, and a cross is borne *counterchanged*, that part of the cross which comes on the *azure* side will be *or*, and that on the *or* side will be *azure*.

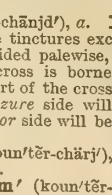
Per pale, argent and gules, a bordure charged with eight roundels counterchanged.

Coun'ter-charge' (koun'tẽr-chärj'), *n.* An opposing charge.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERCHARMED (-chärmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERCHARMING.] To destroy the effect of a charm upon.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *n.* That which has the power of destroying the effect of a charm.

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERCHECKED (-chĕkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERCHECKING.] To oppose or check by some obstacle; to check by a return check.

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; a stop; a rebuke, or censure to check a reprover.

2. Any force or device designed to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.

The system of checks and *counterchecks.* *J. H. Newman.*

Coun'ter-claim' (-klām'), *n.* (*Law*) A claim made by a person as an offset to a claim made on him.

Coun'ter-com-po'ny (-kŏm-pō'nў), *a.* (*Her.*) See COMPONY.

Coun'ter-couch'ant (koun'tẽr-kouch'ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down, with their heads in opposite directions; — said of animals borne in a coat of arms.

Coun'ter-cou-rant' (-kōō-rănt'), *a.* (*Her.*) Running in opposite directions; — said of animals borne in a coat of arms.

Counter-courant.

Coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tẽr-kŭr'rent), *a.* Running in an opposite direction.

Coun'ter-cur'rent, *n.* A current running in an opposite direction to the main current.

Coun'ter-draw' (koun'tẽr-drȧ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* COUNTERDREW (-drū'); *p. p.* COUNTERDRAWN (-drąn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERDRAWING.] To copy, as a design or painting, by tracing with a pencil on oiled paper, or other transparent substance.

Coun'ter-fai'sance (koun'tẽr-fā'zans), *n.* See COUNTERFESANCE. [*Obs.*]

Coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*. See COUNTER, *adv.*, and FACT.] **1.** Representing by imitation or likeness; having a resemblance to something else; portrayed.

Look here upon this picture, and on this —
The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers. *Shak.*

2. Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* antiques; *counterfeit* coin. "No *counterfeit* gem." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. Assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; deceitful; hypocritical; as, a *counterfeit* philanthropist. "An arrant *counterfeit* rascal." *Shak.*

Syn. — Forged; fictitious; spurious; false.

Coun'ter-feit, *n.* **1.** That which resembles or is like another thing; a likeness; a portrait; a counterpart.

Thou drawest a *counterfeit*
Best in all Athens. *Shak.*

Even Nature's self envied the same,
And grudged to see the *counterfeit* should shame
The thing itself. *Spenser.*

2. That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true; as, the bank note was a *counterfeit*.

Never call a true piece of gold a *counterfeit*. *Shak.*

Some of these *counterfeits* are fabricated with such exquisite taste and skill, that it is the achievement of criticism to distinguish them from originals. *Macaulay.*

3. One who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor; a cheat.

I fear thou art another *counterfeit;*
And yet, in faith, thou bear'st thee like a king. *Shak.*

Coun'ter-feit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERFEITING.] **1.** To imitate, or put on a semblance of; to mimic; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person.

Full well they laughed with *counterfeited* glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he. *Goldsmith.*

2. To imitate with a view to deceiving, by passing the copy for that which is original or genuine; to forge; as, to *counterfeit* the signature of another, coins, notes, etc.

Coun'ter-feit, *v. i.* **1.** To carry on a deception; to dissemble; to feign; to pretend.

The knave *counterfeits* well; a good knave. *Shak.*

2. To make counterfeits.

Coun'ter-feit'er (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; especially, one who copies or forges bank notes or coin; a forger.

The coin which was corrupted by *counterfeiters.* *Camden.*

2. One who assumes a false appearance or semblance; one who makes false pretenses.

Counterfeiters of devotion. *Sherwood.*

Coun'ter-feit'ly, *adv.* By forgery; falsely.

Coun'ter-fe'sance (-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. *contrefaisance*, fr. *contrefaire*. See COUNTERFEIT, *a.*] The act of forging; forgery. [*Obs.*] [Written also *counterfaisance.*]

Coun'ter-fleu'ry (koun'tẽr-flu'rў), *a.* [F. *contre-fleuri.*] (*Her.*) Counterflory.

Coun'ter-flo'ry (-flō'rў), *a.* [See COUNTERFLEURY.] (*Her.*) Adorned with flowers (usually fleurs-de-lis) so divided that the tops appear on one side and the bottoms on the other; — said of any ordinary.

Coun'ter-foil' (-foil'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *foil* a leaf.] **1.** That part of a tally, formerly in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account; — called also *counterstock.* [*Eng.*]

2. The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars contained in the corresponding part, which has been issued.

Coun'ter-force' (-fōrs'), *n.* An opposing force.

Coun'ter-fort' (-fōrt'), *n.* **1.** (*Fort.*) A kind of buttress of masonry to strengthen a revetment wall.

2. A spur or projection of a mountain. *Imp. Dict.*

Coun'ter-gage' (-gāj'), *n.* (*Carp.*) An adjustable gage, with double points for transferring measurements from one timber to another, as the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made. *Knight.*

Coun'ter-guard' (koun'tẽr-gärd'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A low outwork before a bastion or ravelin, consisting of two lines of rampart parallel to the faces of the bastion, and protecting them from a breaching fire.

Coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-ĭr'rĭ-tant), *n.*, **Coun'ter-ir'ri-ta'tion,** *n.* See *Counter irritant*, etc., under COUNTER, *a.*

Coun'ter-ir'ri-tate (koun'tẽr-ĭr'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce counter irritation in; to treat with one morbid process for the purpose of curing another.

Coun'ter-jump'er (koun'tẽr-jŭmp'ẽr), *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. [*Slang*]

Coun'ter-man (koun'tẽr-man), *n.*; *pl.* COUNTERMEN (-men). A man who attends at the counter of a shop to sell goods. [*Eng.*]

Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mând'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMANDING.] [F. *contremander; contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command, fr. L. *mandare*. Cf. MANDATE.] **1.** To revoke (a former command); to cancel or rescind by giving an order contrary to one previously given; as, to *countermand* an order for goods.

2. To prohibit; to forbid. [*Obs.*]

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric bodies. *Harvey.*

3. To oppose; to revoke the command of.

For us to alter anything, is to lift ourselves against God; and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

Coun'ter-mand (koun'tẽr-mând), *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shak.*

Coun'ter-mand'a-ble (-mând'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being countermanded; revocable. *Bacon.*

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMARCHED (-märcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMARCHING.] (*Mil.*) To march back, or to march in reversed order.

The two armies marched and *countermarched*, drew near and receded. *Macaulay.*

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession.

2. (*Mil.*) An evolution by which a body of troops change front or reverse the direction of march while retaining the same men in the front rank; also, a movement by which the rear rank becomes the front one, either with or without changing the right to the left.

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

Such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet.*

Coun'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark or token added to those already existing, in order to afford security or proof; as, an additional or special mark put upon a package of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened except in the presence of all; a mark added to that of an artificer of gold or silver work by the Goldsmiths' Company of London, to attest the standard quality of the gold or silver; a mark added to an ancient coin or medal, to show either its change of value or that it was taken from an enemy.

2. (*Far.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

Coun'ter-mark' (koun'tẽr-märk'), *v. t.* To apply a countermark to; as, to *countermark* silverware; to *countermark* a horse's teeth.

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *mine* underground gallery: cf. F. *contremine.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy the mining of an enemy.

2. A stratagem or plot by which another stratagem or project is defeated.

Thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contreminer.*] [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMINING.] **1.** (*Mil.*) To oppose by means of a countermine; to intercept with a countermine.

2. To frustrate or counteract by secret measures.

Coun'ter-mine', *v. i.* To make a countermine or counterplot; to plot secretly.

'T is hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

Coun'ter-move' (koun'tẽr-mōōv'), *v. t. & i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.

Coun'ter-move' (-mōōv'), *n.* } A movement in op-
Coun'ter-move'ment (-ment), } position to another.

Coun'ter-mure' (-mūr'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *mure:* cf. F. *contremur.*] (*Fort.*) A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when breached or destroyed. [*R.*] Cf. CONTRAMURE. *Knolles.*

Coun'ter-mure' (koun'tẽr-mūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMURED (-mūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMURING.] [Cf. F. *contremurer.*] To fortify with a wall behind another wall. [*R.*] *Kyd.*

Coun'ter-nat'u-ral (koun'tẽr-năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* Contrary to nature. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Coun'ter-pa'ly (-pā'lў), *a.* [F. *contre-palé.*] (*Her.*) Paly, and then divided fesswise, so that each vertical piece is cut into two, having the colors used alternately or *counterchanged*. Thus the escutcheon in the illustration may also be blazoned *paly of six per fess* counterchanged *argent and azure.*

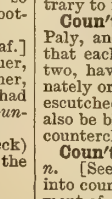
Counter-paly of Six, argent and azure.

Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* [See COUNTERPOINT, corrupted into counter*pane*, from the employment of *pane*-shaped figures in these coverlets.] A coverlet for a bed, — originally stitched or woven in squares or figures.

On which a tissue *counterpane* was cast. *Drayton.*

Coun'ter-pane', *n.* [OF. *contrepan* a pledge, security; *contre* + *pan* a skirt, also, a pawn or gage, F. *pan* a skirt. See PANE, and cf. PAWN.] (*O. Law*) A duplicate

part or copy of an indenture, deed, etc., corresponding with the original; — now called *counterpart*.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*. *B. Jonson.*

Coun'ter-part' (koun'tĕr-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part corresponding to another part; anything which answers, or corresponds, to another; a copy; a duplicate; a facsimile.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England, so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Law*) One of two corresponding copies of an instrument; a duplicate.

3. A person who closely resembles another.

4. A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence, a thing which is adapted to another thing, or which supplements it; that which serves to complete or complement anything; hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite.

O *counterpart*
Of our soft sex, well are you made our lords. *Dryden.*

Coun'ter-pas'sant (-păs'sant), *a.* [*Counter-* + *passant:* cf. F. *contrepassant.*] (*Her.*) Passant in opposite directions; — said of two animals.

Coun'ter-plead' (koun'tĕr-plēd'), *v. t.* To plead the contrary of; to plead against; to deny.

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Counterplotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Counterplotting.] To oppose, as another plot, by plotting; to attempt to frustrate, as a stratagem, by stratagem.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another. *L'Estrange.*

Coun'ter-point' (koun'tĕr-point'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *point.*] An opposite point. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Coun'ter-point', *n.* [F. *contrepoint;* cf. It. *contrapunto.* Cf. Contrapuntal.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The setting of note against note in harmony; the adding of one or more parts to a given *canto fermo* or melody. (*b*) The art of polyphony, or composite melody, *i. e.*, melody not single, but moving attended by one or more related melodies. (*c*) Music in parts; part writing; harmony; polyphonic music. See Polyphony.

Counterpoint, an invention equivalent to a new creation of music. *Whewell.*

Coun'ter-point', *n.* [OF. *contrepoincte*, corruption of earlier *counstepointe*, *countepointe*, F. *courtepointe*, fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress (see Quilt, and cf. Cushion) + *puncta*, fem. p. p. of *pungere* to prick (see Point). The word properly meant a stitched quilt, with the colors broken one into another.] A coverlet; a cover for a bed, often stitched or broken into squares; a counterpane. See 1st Counterpane.

Embroidered coverlets or *counterpoints* of purple silk. *Sir T. North.*

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tĕr-poiz'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Counterpoised (-poizd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Counterpoising.] [OE. *countrepesen*, *counterpeisen*, F. *contrepeser.* See Counter, *adv.*, and Poise, *v. t.*] **1.** To act against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to balance the weight of; to counterbalance.

Weights, *counterpoising* one another. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. To act against with equal power; to balance.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tĕr-poiz'), *n.* [OE. *countrepese*, OF. *contrepois*, F. *contrepoids.* See Counter, *adv.*, and Poise, *n.*] **1.** A weight sufficient to balance another, as in the opposite scale of a balance; an equal weight.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle.*

2. An equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

3. The relation of two weights or forces which balance each other; equilibrium; equiponderance.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton.*

Coun'ter-pole' (-pōl'), *n.* The exact opposite.

The German prose offers the *counterpole* to the French style. *De Quincey.*

Coun'ter-pon'der-ate (-pŏn'dĕr-āt), *v. t.* To equal in weight; to counterpoise; to equiponderate.

Coun'ter-prove' (koun'tĕr-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Counterproved (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Counterproving.] To take a counter proof of, or a copy in reverse, by taking an impression directly from the face of an original. See *Counter proof*, under Counter.

Coun'ter-roll' (-rōl'), *n.* [Cf. Control.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A duplicate roll (record or account) kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll. *Burrill.*

☞ As a verb this word is contracted into *control.* See Control.

Coun'ter-rol'ment (koun'tĕr-rōl'ment), *n.* A counter account. See Control. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Coun'ter-sa'li-ent (-sā'lĭ-ent *or* -sāl'yent; 106), *a.* (*Her.*) Leaping from each other; — said of two figures on a coat of arms.

Coun'ter-scale' (koun'tĕr-skāl'), *n.* Counterbalance; balance, as of one scale against another. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Coun'ter-scarf' (-skärf'), *n.* See Counterscarp.

Coun'ter-scarp' (-skärp'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *scarp:* cf. F. *contrescarpe.*] (*Fort.*) The exterior slope or wall of the ditch; — sometimes, the whole covered way, beyond the ditch, with its parapet and glacis; as, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Coun'ter-seal' (koun'tĕr-sēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countersealed (-sēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countersealing.] To seal or ratify with another or others. *Shak.*

Coun'ter-se-cure' (-sē-kūr'), *v. t.* To give additional security to or for. *Burke.*

Coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tĕr-shäft'), *n.* (*Mach.*) An intermediate shaft; esp., one which receives motion from a line shaft in a factory and transmits it to a machine.

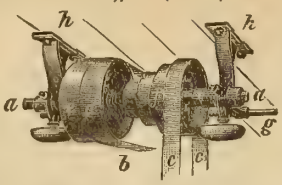

Countershaft and appurtenances. *a a* Shaft; *b* Belt from line shaft; *c* Belt to machine; *d e* Tight and Loose Pulleys; *f* Cone Pulley; *g* Belt Shifter Rod; *h h* Hangers.

Coun'ter-sign' (-sīn'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countersigned (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countersigning.] [*Counter-* + *sign:* cf. F. *contresigner.*] To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing.

Coun'ter-sign', *n.* **1.** The signature of a secretary or other officer to a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

2. (*Mil.*) A private signal, word, or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry; a watchword.

Coun'ter-sink' (koun'tĕr-sĭnk'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countersunk (-sŭnk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countersinking.] **1.** To chamfer or form a depression around the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.) for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface, either wholly or in part; as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.

2. To cause to sink even with or below the surface; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt into woodwork.

Coun'ter-sink', *n.* **1.** An enlargement of the upper part of a hole, forming a cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt.

☞ In the United States a flaring cavity formed by chamfering the edges of a round hole is called a *countersink*, while a cylindrical flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of the hole is usually called a *counterbore.*

2. A drill or cutting tool for countersinking holes.

Coun'ter-stand' (-stănd'), *n.* Resistance; opposition; a stand against.

Making *counterstand* to Robert Guiscard. *Longfellow.*

Coun'ter-step' (koun'tĕr-stĕp'), *n.* A contrary method of procedure; opposite course of action.

Coun'ter-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* See Counterfoil.

Coun'ter-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke or blow in return. *Spenser.*

Coun'ter-sunk' (-sŭnk'), *p. p. & a.* from Countersink. **1.** Chamfered at the top; — said of a hole.

2. Sunk into a chamfer; as, a *countersunk* bolt.

3. Beveled on the lower side, so as to fit a chamfered countersink; as, a *countersunk* nailhead.

Coun'ter-sway' (-swā'), *n.* A swaying in a contrary direction; an opposing influence. [*Obs.*]

A *countersway* of restraint, curbing their wild exorbitance. *Milton.*

Coun'ter ten'or (tĕn'ĕr). [OF. *contreteneur.* Cf. Contratenor, and see Tenor a part in music.] (*Mus.*) One of the middle parts in music, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

Counter-tenor clef (*Mus.*), the C clef when placed on the third line; — also called *alto clef.*

Coun'ter-term' (-tĕrm'), *n.* A term or word which is the opposite of, or antithesis to, another; an antonym; — the opposite of *synonym;* as, "foe" is the *counterterm* of "friend." *C. J. Smith.*

Coun'ter-time' (-tīm'), *n.* **1.** (*Man.*) The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman, or the bad temper of the horse.

2. Resistance; opposition. [*Obs.*]

Give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryden.*

Coun'ter-trip'pant (-trĭp'pant), *a.* (*Her.*) Trippant in opposite directions. See Trippant.

Coun'ter-trip'ping (-trĭp'pĭng), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as Countertrippant.

Coun'ter-turn' (-tûrn'), *n.* The critical moment in a play, when, contrary to expectation, the action is embroiled in new difficulties. *Dryden.*

Coun'ter-vail' (koun'tĕr-vāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countervailed (-vāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countervailing.] [OF. *contrevaloir; contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, avail. See Valiant.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to furnish an equivalent to or for; to counterbalance; to compensate.

Upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Coun'ter-vail' (koun'tĕr-vāl'), *n.* Power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight, strength, or value; equivalent; compensation; requital. [*Obs.*]

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review. *South.*

Coun'ter-val-la'tion (-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Fort.*) See Contravallation.

Coun'ter-view' (koun'tĕr-vū'), *n.* **1.** An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Within the gates of hell sat Death and Sin,
In *counterview*. *Milton.*

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition; contrast.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview*, or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

Coun'ter-vote' (koun'tĕr-vōt'), *v. t.* To vote in opposition to; to balance or overcome by voting; to outvote. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Coun'ter-wait' (koun'ter-wāt'), *v. t.* To wait or watch for; to be on guard against. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Coun'ter-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance.

Coun'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A counterpoise.

Coun'ter-wheel' (-hwēl'), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to wheel or turn in an opposite direction.

Coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.; pl.* Countesses (-ĕz). [F. *comtesse.* See Count a nobleman.] The wife of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right. See the Note under Count.

Count'ing-house' (kount'ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'** (kount'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* [See Count, *v.*] The house or room in which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

Count'less (-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being counted; not ascertainable; innumerable.

Count'or (kount'ĕr), *n.* [From Count, *v. i.* (in sense 4).] (*O. Eng. Law*) An advocate or professional pleader; one who counted for his client, that is, orally pleaded his cause. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Coun-tour' (kōōn-tōōr'), **Coun-tour'house'** (-hous'), *n.* [See 2d Counter.] A merchant's office; a countinghouse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Coun'tre- (koun'tĕr-). Same as prefix Counter-. [*Obs.*]

Coun'tre-plete' (-plēt'), *v. t.* [*Countre-* + *plete* to plead.] To counterplead. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Coun'tre-taille' (koun'tĕr-tāl'), *n.* [F. *contretaille; contre* (L. *contra*) + *taille* cut. See Tally.] A counter tally; correspondence (in sound). [*Obs.*]

At the countretaille, in return. *Chaucer.*

Coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Having the appearance and manners of a rustic; rude.

As being one who took no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified*. *Lloyd.*

Coun'tri-fy (kŭn'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To give a rural appearance to; to cause to appear rustic. *Lamb.*

Coun'try (kŭn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* Countries (-trĭz). [F. *contrée*, LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* over against, on the opposite side. Cf. Counter, *adv.*, Contra.] **1.** A tract of land; a region; the territory of an independent nation; (as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun) the region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship.

Return unto thy *country*, and to thy kindred. *Gen.* xxxii. 9.
I might have learned this by my last exile,
That change of *countries* cannot change my state. *Stirling.*
Many a famous realm
And *country*, whereof here needs no account. *Milton.*

2. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town.

As they walked, on their way into the *country*.
Mark xvi. 12 (*Rev. Ver.*).

God made the *country*, and man made the town. *Cowper.*

Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and *country*. *Macaulay.*

3. The inhabitants or people of a state or a region; the populace; the public. Hence: (*a*) One's constituents. (*b*) The whole body of the electors of a state; as, to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the *country*.

All the *country* in a general voice
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country. (*b*) The inhabitants of the district from which a jury is drawn.

5. (*Mining*) The rock through which a vein runs.

Conclusion to the country. See under Conclusion. — **To put,** *or* **throw, one's self upon the country,** to appeal to one's constituents; to stand trial before a jury.

Coun'try, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the regions remote from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* life; a *country* town; the *country* party, as opposed to city.

2. Destitute of refinement; rude; unpolished; rustic; not urbane; as, *country* manners.

3. Pertaining, or peculiar, to one's own country.

She, bowing herself towards him, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. 2 *Macc.* vii. 27.

Coun'try-base' (-bās'), *n.* Same as Prison base.

Coun'try-dance' (-dăns'), *n.* [Prob. an adaptation of *contradance.*] See Contradance.

He had introduced the English *country-dance* to the knowledge of the Dutch ladies. *Macaulay.*

Coun'try-man (kŭn'trĭ-man), *n.; pl.* Countrymen (-men). **1.** An inhabitant or native of a region. *Shak.*

2. One born in the same country with another; a compatriot; — used with a possessive pronoun.

In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 *Cor.* xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as distinguished from a townsman or an inhabitant of a city; a rustic; a husbandman or farmer.

A simple *countryman* that brought her figs. *Shak.*

Coun'try seat' (kŭn'trĭ sēt'). A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

Coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A particular rural district; a country neighborhood. [*Eng.*] *W. Black. Blackmore.*

Coun'try-wom'an (-wŏŏm'an), *n.; pl.* Countrywomen (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman born, or dwelling, in the country, as opposed to the city; a woman born or dwelling in the same country with another native or inhabitant. *Shak.*

Count'-wheel' (kount'hwēl'), *n.* The wheel in a clock which regulates the number of strokes.

Coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.; pl.* Counties (-tĭz). [F. *comté*, fr. LL. *comitatus.* See Count.] **1.** An earldom; the domain of a count or earl. [*Obs.*]

2. A circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice and of public affairs; — called also a *shire.* See Shire.

Every *county*, every town, every family, was in agitation. *Macaulay.*

3. A count; an earl or lord. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

County commissioners. See COMMISSIONER. — **County corporate,** a city or town having the privilege to be a county by itself, and to be governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the officers of the county in which it is situated; as London, York, Bristol, etc. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.* — **County court,** a court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county. — **County palatine,** a county distinguished by particular privileges; — so called *a palatio* (from the palace), because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but these powers are now abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham. — **County rates,** rates levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, such as repairing bridges, jails, etc. [*Eng.*] — **County seat,** a county town. [*U. S.*] — **County sessions,** the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. [*Eng.*] — **County town,** the town of a county, where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

‖ **Coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *colaphus* a cuff, Gr. κόλαφος.] A sudden stroke; an unexpected device or stratagem; — a term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force.

Coup de grâce (kōō′ de grȧs′) [F.], the stroke of mercy with which an executioner ends by death the sufferings of the condemned; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke. — **Coup de main** (kōō′ de măN′) [F.] (*Mil.*), a sudden and unexpected movement or attack. — **Coup de soleil** (kōō′ de sō-lâl′ *or* -lă′y′) [F.] (*Med.*), a sunstroke. See SUNSTROKE. — **Coup d'état** (kōō′ dā-tä′) [F.] (*Politics*), a sudden, decisive exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted without the consent of the people; an unexpected measure of state, more or less violent; a stroke of policy. — **Coup d'œil** (kōō′ dêl′). [F.] (*a*) A single view; a rapid glance of the eye; a comprehensive view of a scene; as much as can be seen at one view. (*b*) The general effect of a picture. (*c*) (*Mil.*) The faculty or the act of comprehending at a glance the weakness or strength of a military position, of a certain arrangement of troops, the most advantageous position for a battlefield, etc.

Cou'pa-ble (kōō′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Culpable. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cou'pé'** (kōō′pȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p. of *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] **1.** The front compartment of a French diligence; also, the front compartment (usually for three persons) of a car or carriage on British railways.

Coupé (2).

2. A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver; — so called because giving the appearance of a larger carriage cut off.

Couped (kōōpt), *a.* [F. *couper* to cut.] (*Her.*) Cut off smoothly, as distinguished from erased; — used especially for the head or limb of an animal. See ERASED.

Cou-pee' (kōō-pē′; F. kōō′pȧ′), *n.* [F. *coupé*, n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut. Cf. COUPÉ, COUPEE.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and raised from the floor, and with the other a forward motion is made. *Chambers.*

‖ **Coupe'-gorge'** (kōōp′gôrzh′), *n.* [F., cut throat.] (*Mil.*) Any position giving the enemy such advantage that the troops occupying it must either surrender or be cut to pieces. *Farrow.*

Cou'ple (kŭp″l), *n.* [F. *couple*, fr. L. *copula* a bond, band; *co-* + *apere*, *aptum*, to join. See APT, *a.*, and cf. COPULA.] **1.** That which joins or links two things together; a bond or tie; a coupler. [*Obs.*]

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples:* they should be of the same size and humor. *L'Estrange.*

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*

2. Two of the same kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace. "A *couple* of shepherds." *Sir P. Sidney.* "A *couple* of drops." *Addison.* "A *couple* of miles." *Dickens.* "A *couple* of weeks." *Carlyle.*

Adding one to one we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

[Ziba] met him with a *couple* of asses saddled. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

3. A male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman who are married or betrothed.

Such were our *couple*, man and wife. *Lloyd.*

Fair *couple* linked in happy, nuptial league. *Milton.*

4. (*Arch.*) See COUPLE-CLOSE.

5. (*Elec.*) One of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a voltaic battery; — called a *voltaic couple* or *galvanic couple*.

6. (*Mech.*) Two rotations, movements, etc., which are equal in amount but opposite in direction, and acting along parallel lines or around parallel axes.

☞ The effect of a *couple* of forces is to produce a rotation. A *couple* of rotations is equivalent to a motion of translation.

Cou'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUPLED (kŭp″ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUPLING (-lĭng).] [F. *coupler*, fr. L. *copulare*. See COUPLE, *n.*, and cf. COPULATE, COBBLE, *v.*]

1. To link or tie, as one thing to another; to connect or fasten together; to join.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds, . . .
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouthed brach. *Shak.*

2. To join in wedlock; to marry. [*Colloq.*]

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift.*

Cou'ple, *v. i.* To come together as male and female; to copulate. [*Obs.*] *Milton. Bacon.*

Cou'ple-beg'gar (-bĕg′gĕr), *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

Cou'ple-close' (kŭp″l-klōs′), *n.; pl.* COUPLE-CLOSES (-klō′sĕz). **1.** (*Her.*) A diminutive of the chevron, containing one fourth of its surface. Couple-closes are generally borne one on each side of a chevron, and the blazoning may then be either a chevron between two couple-closes or a chevron cottised.

2. (*Arch.*) A pair of rafters framed together with a tie fixed at their feet, or with a collar beam. [*Eng.*]

Cou'ple-ment (kŭp″l-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *couplement.*] Union; combination; a coupling; a pair. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

And forth together rode, a goodly *couplement*. *Spenser.*

Coup'ler (kŭp′lĕr), *n.* One who couples; that which couples, as a link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.

Coupler of an organ, a contrivance by which any two or more of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, are connected so as to act together when the organ is played.

Coup'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *couplet*, dim. of *couple*. See COUPLE, *n.*] Two taken together; a pair or couple; especially two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind. *Crabbe.*

Coup'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union.

2. (*Mach.*) A device or contrivance which serves to couple or connect adjacent parts or objects; as, a belt *coupling*, which connects the ends of a belt; a car *coupling*, which connects the cars in a train; a shaft *coupling*, which connects the ends of shafts.

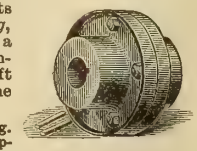

Shaft Coupling.

Box coupling, Chain coupling. See under BOX, CHAIN. — **Coupling box,** a coupling shaped like a journal box, for clamping together the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together. — **Coupling pin,** a pin or bolt used in coupling or joining together railroad cars, etc.

Cou'pon (kōō′pŏn; F. kōō′pôN′), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut, cut off. See COPPICE.] **1.** (*Com.*) A certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state, railroad, etc.), given for a term of years, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due; an interest warrant.

2. A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to some specified accommodation or service, as to a passage over a designated line of travel, a particular seat in a theater, or the like.

‖ **Cou-pure'** (kōō-pūr′), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] (*Fort.*) A passage cut through the glacis to facilitate sallies by the besieged. *Wilhelm.*

Cour'age (kŭr′ăj; 48), *n.* [OE. *corage* heart, mind, will, courage, OF. *corage*, F. *courage*, fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1.** The heart; spirit; temper; disposition. [*Obs.*]

So priketh hem nature in here *corages*. *Chaucer.*

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint. *Shak.*

2. Heart; inclination; desire; will. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

I'd such a *courage* to do him good. *Shak.*

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear, or fainting of heart; valor; boldness; resolution.

The king-becoming graces . . .
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shak.*

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it. *Addison.*

Syn. — Heroism; bravery; intrepidity; valor; gallantry; daring; firmness; hardihood; boldness; dauntlessness; resolution. See HEROISM. — COURAGE, BRAVERY, FORTITUDE, INTREPIDITY, GALLANTRY, VALOR. *Courage* is that firmness of spirit and swell of soul which meets danger without fear. *Bravery* is daring and impetuous courage, like that of one who has the reward continually in view, and displays his courage in daring acts. *Fortitude* has often been styled "passive courage," and consists in the habit of encountering danger and enduring pain with a steadfast and unbroken spirit. *Valor* is courage exhibited in war, and can not be applied to single combats; it is never used figuratively. *Intrepidity* is firm, unshaken courage. *Gallantry* is adventurous courage, which courts danger with a high and cheerful spirit. A man may show *courage, fortitude,* or *intrepidity* in the common pursuits of life, as well as in war. *Valor, bravery,* and *gallantry* are displayed in the contest of arms. *Valor* belongs only to battle; *bravery* may be shown in single combat; *gallantry* may be manifested either in attack or defense; but in the latter case, the defense is usually turned into an attack.

Cour'age, *v. t.* To inspire with courage. [*Obs.*]

Paul writeth unto Timothy . . . to *courage* him. *Tyndale.*

Cour-a'geous (kŭr-ā′jŭs), *a.* [F. *courageux.*] Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; bold.

With this victory, the women became most *courageous* and proud, and the men waxed . . . fearful and desperate. *Stow.*

Syn. — Gallant; brave; bold; daring; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; hardy; stout; adventurous; enterprising. See GALLANT.

Cour-a'geous-ly, *adv.* In a courageous manner.

Cour-a'geous-ness, *n.* The quality of being courageous; courage.

Cou-rant' (kōō-rănt′), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *courir* to run, L. *currere*. Cf. CURRENT.] (*Her.*) Represented as running; — said of a beast borne in a coat of arms.

Courant (*Her.*).

Cou-rant' (kōō-rănt′), *n.* [F. *courante*, fr. *courant*, p. pr.] **1.** A piece of music in triple time; also, a lively dance; a coranto.

2. A circulating gazette of news; a newspaper.

Cou-ran'to (-răn′tō), *n.* A sprightly dance; a coranto; a courant.

Cou-rap' (kōō-răp′), *n.* (*Med.*) A skin disease, common in India, in which there is perpetual itching and eruption, esp. of the groin, breast, armpits, and face.

Courb (kōōrb), *a.* [F. *courbe*, fr. L. *curvus*. See CURVE, *a.*] Curved; rounded. [*Obs.*]

Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb*. *Gower.*

Courb (kōōrb), *v. i.* [F. *courber*. See CURB.] To bend; to stoop; to bow. [*Obs.*]

Then I *courbed* on my knees. *Piers Plowman.*

Cour'ba-ril (kōōr′bȧ-rĭl), *n.* [F. *courbaril*, from a South American word.] See ANIMÉ, *n.*

Courche (kōōrsh), *n.* [Cf. KERCHIEF.] A square piece of linen used formerly by women instead of a cap; a kerchief. [*Scot.*] [Written also *curch.*] *Jamieson.*

Cou'ri-er (kōō′rĭ-ĕr; 277), *n.* [F. *courrier*, fr. *courre*, *courir*, to run, L. *currere*. See COURSE, CURRENT.] **1.** A messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

The wary Bassa . . ., by speedy *couriers*, advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose. *Knolles.*

2. An attendant on travelers, whose business it is to make arrangements for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

Cour'lan (kōōr′lăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird, of the genus *Aramus*, allied to the rails.

Course (kōrs), *n.* [F. *cours*, *course*, L. *cursus*, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** The act of moving from one point to another; progress; passage.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.

2. The ground or path traversed; track; way.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket. *Pennant.*

3. Motion, considered as to its general or resultant direction or to its goal; line of progress or advance.

A light by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*
Westward the *course* of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

4. Progress from point to point without change of direction; any part of a progress from one place to another, which is in a straight line, or in one direction; as, a ship in a long voyage makes many *courses;* a *course* measured by a surveyor between two stations; also, a progress without interruption or rest; a heat; as, one *course* of a race.

5. Motion considered with reference to manner; orderly progress; procedure in a certain line of thought or action; as, the *course* of an argument.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

6. Customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to natural laws.

By *course* of nature and of law. *Davies.*
Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton.*

7. Method of procedure; manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior.

My lord of York commends the plot and the general *course* of the action. *Shak.*

By perseverance in the *course* prescribed. *Wordsworth.*
You hold your *course* without remorse. *Tennyson.*

8. A series of motions or acts arranged in order; a succession of acts or practices connectedly followed; as, a *course* of medicine; a *course* of lectures on chemistry.

9. The succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn.

He appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests. 2 *Chron.* viii. 14.

10. That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments.

He [Goldsmith] wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several *courses*, paid court to venal beauties. *Macaulay.*

11. (*Arch.*) A continuous level range of brick or stones of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building. *Gwilt.*

12. (*Naut.*) The lowest sail on any mast of a square-rigged vessel; as, the fore *course*, main *course*, etc.

13. *pl.* (*Physiol.*) The menses.

In course, in regular succession. — **Of course,** by consequence; as a matter of course; in regular or natural order. — **In the course of,** at some time or times during. "*In the course of* human events." *T. Jefferson.*

Syn. — Way; road; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode; career; progress.

Course, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURSED (kōrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURSING.] **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to follow hard upon; to pursue.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to chase after or pursue game; as, to *course* greyhounds after deer.

3. To run through or over.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Course, *v. i.* **1.** To run as in a race, or in hunting; to pursue the sport of coursing; as, the sportsmen *coursed* over the flats of Lancashire.

2. To move with speed; to race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins. *Shak.*

Coursed (kōrst), *a.* **1.** Hunted; as, a *coursed* hare.

2. Arranged in courses; as, *coursed* masonry.

Cours'er (kōrs′ĕr), *n.* [F. *coursier.*] **1.** One who courses or hunts.

A leash is a leathern thong by which . . . a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

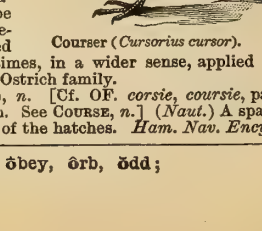

Courser (*Cursorius cursor*).

2. A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse; a charger. [*Poetic*] *Pope.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A grallatorial bird of Europe (*Cursorius cursor*), remarkable for its speed in running. Sometimes, in a wider sense, applied to running birds of the Ostrich family.

Cour'sey (kōr′sy), *n.* [Cf. OF. *corsie*, *coursie*, passage way to the stern. See COURSE, *n.*] (*Naut.*) A space in the galley; a part of the hatches. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Cours'ing (kōrs'ĭng), *n.* The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent.

In *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon.*

Court (kōrt), *n.* [OF. *court*, *curt*, *cort*, F. *cour*, LL. *cortis*, fr. L. *cohors*, *cors*, *chors*, gen. *cohortis*, *cortis*, *chortis*, an inclosure, court, thing inclosed, crowd, throng; *co-* + a root akin to Gr. χορτός inclosure, feeding place, and to E. *garden*, *yard*, *orchard*. See YARD, and cf. COHORT, CURTAIN.] **1.** An inclosed space; a courtyard; an uncovered area shut in by the walls of a building, or by different buildings; also, a space opening from a street and nearly surrounded by houses; a blind alley.

The *courts* of the house of our God. *Ps.* cxxxv. 2.

And round the cool green *courts* there ran a row
Of cloisters. *Tennyson.*

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court*. *Macaulay.*

2. The residence of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace.

Attends the emperor in his royal *court*. *Shak.*

This our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*

3. The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state.

My lord, there is a nobleman of the *court* at door would speak with you. *Shak.*

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign; as, to hold a *court*.

The Princesses held their *court* within the fortress. *Macaulay.*

5. Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor; courtliness of manners; civility; compliment; flattery.

No solace could her paramour intreat
Her once to show, ne *court*, nor dalliance. *Spenser.*

I went to make my *court* to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. *Evelyn.*

6. (*Law*) (*a*) The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. (*b*) The persons officially assembled under authority of law, at the appropriate time and place, for the administration of justice; an official assembly, legally met together for the transaction of judicial business; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. (*c*) A tribunal established for the administration of justice. (*d*) The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both.

Most heartily I do beseech the *court*
To give the judgment. *Shak.*

7. The session of a judicial assembly.

8. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

9. A place arranged for playing the game of tennis; also, one of the divisions of a tennis court.

Christian court, the English ecclesiastical courts in the aggregate, or any one of them. — **Court breeding**, education acquired at court. — **Court card**. Same as *Coat card*. — **Court circular**, one or more paragraphs of news respecting the sovereign and the royal family, together with the proceedings or movements of the court generally, supplied to the newspapers by an officer specially charged with such duty. [*Eng.*] *Edwards.* — **Court day**, a day on which a court sits to administer justice. — **Court dress**, the dress prescribed for appearance at the court of a sovereign. — **Court fool**, a buffoon or jester, formerly kept by princes and nobles for their amusement. — **Court guide**, a directory of the names and addresses of the nobility and gentry in a town. — **Court hand**, the hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.* — **Court lands** (*Eng. Law*), lands kept in demesne, — that is, for the use of the lord and his family. — **Court marshal**, one who acts as marshal for a court. — **Court party**, a party attached to the court. — **Court rolls**, the records of a court. See ROLL. — **Court in banc**, *or* **Court in bank**, the full court sitting at its regular terms for the hearing of arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at *nisi prius*. — **Court of Arches, audience**, etc. See under ARCHES, AUDIENCE, etc. — **Court of Chancery**. See CHANCERY, *n.* — **Court of Common pleas**. (*Law*) See *Common pleas*, under COMMON. — **Court of Equity**. See under EQUITY, and CHANCERY. — **Court of Inquiry** (*Mil.*), a court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter, as the conduct of an officer. — **Court of St. James**, the usual designation of the British Court; — so called from the old palace of St. James, which is used for the royal receptions, levees, and drawing-rooms. — **The courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church, or Christian house of worship. — **General Court**, the legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. [*U. S.*] — **To pay one's court**, to seek to gain favor by attentions. "Alcibiades was assiduous in *paying his court* to Tissaphernes." *Jowett.* — **To put out of court**, to refuse further judicial hearing.

Court, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURTING.] **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery; to try to ingratiate one's self with.

By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously *courted*. *Macaulay.*

2. To endeavor to gain the affections of; to seek in marriage; to woo.

If either of you both love Katharina . . .
Leave shall you have to *court* her at your pleasure. *Shak.*

3. To attempt to gain; to solicit; to seek.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*

Guilt and misery . . . *court* privacy and solitude. *De Quincey.*

4. To invite by attractions; to allure; to attract.

A well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge. *Tennyson.*

Court, *v. i.* **1.** To play the courtier. [*R.*] *Laud.*

2. To play the lover; to woo; as, to go *courting*.

Court'-bar'on (-bär'ŭn), *n.* (*Law*) An inferior court of civil jurisdiction, attached to a manor, and held by the steward; a baron's court; — now fallen in disuse.

Court'bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred, or educated, at court; polished; courtly.

Court'-craft' (kōrt'kräft'), *n.* The artifices, intrigues, and plottings, at courts.

Court'-cup'board (-kŭb'bẽrd), *n.* A movable sideboard or buffet, on which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed on special occasions. [*Obs.*]

Away with the joint stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*

Cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [OE. *cortais*, *corteis*, *cortois*, rarely *corteous*, OF. *curteis*, *corteis*, F. *courtois*. See COURT.] Of courtlike manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy; characterized by courtesy; civil; obliging; well bred; polite; affable; complaisant.

A patient and *courteous* bearing. *Prescott.*

His behavior toward his people is grave and *courteous*. *Fuller.*

Cour'te-ous-ly, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

Cour'te-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being courteous; politeness; courtesy.

Cour'te-py (kōōr'tē-pў), *n.* [D. *kort* short + *pije* a coarse cloth.] A short coat of coarse cloth. [*Obs.*]

Full threadbare was his overeste *courtepy*. *Chaucer.*

Court'er (kōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who courts; one who plays the lover, or who solicits in marriage; one who flatters and cajoles. *Sherwood.*

Cour'te-san (kûr'tē-zăn; 277), *n.* [F. *courtisane*, fr. *courtisan* courtier, It. *cortigiano;* or directly fr. It. *cortigiana*, or Sp. *cortesana*. See COURT.] A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute; a harlot.

Lasciviously decked like a *courtesan*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cour'te-san-ship, *n.* Harlotry.

Cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sў), *n.; pl.* COURTESIES (-sĭz). [OE. *cortaisie*, *corteisie*, *courtesie*, OF. *curteisie*, *cortoisie*, F. *courtoisie*, fr. *curteis*, *corteis*. See COURTEOUS.] **1.** Politeness; civility; urbanity; courtliness.

And trust thy honest-offered *courtesy*,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry walls
And courts of princes, where it first was named,
And yet is most pretended. *Milton.*

Pardon me, Messer Claudio, if once more
I use the ancient *courtesies* of speech. *Longfellow.*

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness.

My lord, for your many *courtesies* I thank you. *Shak.*

3. Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right; as, a title given one by *courtesy*.

Courtesy title, a title assumed by a person, or popularly conceded to him, to which he has no valid claim; as, the *courtesy title* of *Lord* prefixed to the names of the younger sons of noblemen.

Syn. — Politeness; urbanity; civility; complaisance; affability; courteousness; elegance; refinement; courtliness; good breeding. See POLITENESS.

Curte'sy (kûrt'sў), *n.* [See the preceding word.] An act of civility, respect, or reverence, made by women, consisting of a slight depression or dropping of the body, with bending of the knees. [Written also *curtsy*.]

The lady drops a *courtesy* in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds as usual. *Goldsmith.*

Curte'sy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURTESIED (-sĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURTESYING.] To make a respectful salutation or movement of respect; esp. (with reference to women), to bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees.

Curte'sy, *v. t.* To treat with civility. [*Obs.*]

Court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. [*U. S.*]

2. A county town; — so called in Virginia and in some others of the Southern States.

Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court House*. *Bartlett.*

Court'ier (kōrt'yẽr), *n.* [From COURT.] **1.** One who is in attendance at the court of a prince; one who has an appointment at court.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

This *courtier* got a frigate, and that a company. *Macaulay.*

2. One who courts or solicits favor; one who flatters.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

Court'ier-y (-ў), *n.* The manners of a courtier; courtliness. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Court'-leet' (-lēt'), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

Court'like' (-līk'), *a.* After the manner of a court; elegant; polite; courtly.

Court'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From COURTLY.] The quality of being courtly; elegance or dignity of manners.

Court'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Court* + *-ling*.] A sycophantic courtier. *B. Jonson.*

Court'ly (-lў), *a.* [From COURT.] **1.** Relating or belonging to a court.

2. Elegant; polite; courtlike; flattering.

In *courtly* company or at my beads. *Shak.*

3. Disposed to favor the great; favoring the policy or party of the court; obsequious. *Macaulay.*

Court'ly, *adv.* In the manner of courts; politely; gracefully; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ. *Dryden.*

Court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL (kōrts'-). A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy, or of offenses against military or naval law.

Court'-mar'tial, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURT-MARTIALED (-shald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURT-MARTIALING.] To subject to trial by a court-martial.

Court'-plas'ter (kōrt'plăs'tẽr), *n.* Sticking plaster made by coating taffeta or silk on one side with some adhesive substance, commonly a mixture of isinglass and glycerin.

Court'ship (kōrt'shĭp), *n.* **1.** The act of paying court, with the intent to solicit a favor. *Swift.*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.

This method of *courtship*, [by which] both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

3. Courtliness; elegance of manners; courtesy. [*Obs.*]

Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state. *Shak.*

4. Court policy; the character of a courtier; artifice of a court; court-craft; finesse. [*Obs.*]

She [the Queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery. *Fuller.*

Court' ten'nis (kōrt' tĕn'nĭs). See under TENNIS.

Court'yard' (kōrt'yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house.

Cous'cous' (kōōs'kōōs'), *n.* A kind of food used by the natives of Western Africa, made of millet flour with flesh, and leaves of the baobab; — called also *lalo*.

Cous'cou-sou' (kōōs'kōō-sōō'), *n.* A favorite dish in Barbary. See COUSCOUS.

Cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* [F. *cousin*, LL. *cosinus*, *cusinus*, contr. from L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, a form derived fr. *soror* (for *sosor*) sister. See SISTER, and cf. COZEN, COZ.] **1.** One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; especially, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

☞ The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *first cousins*, or *cousins-german*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*. See CATER-COUSIN, and QUATER-COUSIN.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed. *Shak.*

2. A title formerly given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. In English writs, etc., issued by the crown, it signifies any earl.

My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good morrow. *Shak.*

Cous'in, *a.* Allied; akin. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cous'in-age (-ĕj), *n.* [F. *cousinage*, OF., also, *cosinage*. Cf. COSINAGE, COZENAGE.] Relationship; kinship. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Cous'in-ger'man (-jẽr'man), *n.* [*Cousin* + *german* closely akin.] A first cousin. See Note under COUSIN, 1.

Cous'in-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or condition of a cousin; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

Cous'in-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

Cous'in-ry (kŭz''n-rў), *n.* A body or collection of cousins; the whole number of persons who stand in the relation of cousins to a given person or persons.

Cous'in-ship, *n.* The relationship of cousins; state of being cousins; cousinhood. *G. Eliot.*

Cous'si-net' (kōōs'sĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin* cushion. See CUSHIONET.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. (*b*) That part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which forms the volute. *Gwilt.*

Cou-teau' (kōō-tō'), *n.* [F.] A knife; a dagger.

Couth (kōōth), *imp. & p. p.* of CAN. [See CAN, and cf. UNCOUTH.] Could; was able; knew or known; understood. [*Obs.*]

Above all other one Daniel
He loveth, for he *couth* well
Divine, that none other *couth;*
To him were all things *couth*,
As he had it of God's grace. *Gower.*

‖ **Cou'vade'** (kōō'vâd'), *n.* [F., fr. *couver*. See COVEY.] A custom, among certain barbarous tribes, that when a woman gives birth to a child her husband takes to his bed, as if ill.

The world-wide custom of the *couvade*, where at childbirth the husband undergoes medical treatment, in many cases being put to bed for days. *Tylor.*

Co-va'ri-ant (kō-vā'rĭ-ant), *n.* (*Higher Alg.*) A function involving the coefficients and the variables of a quantic, and such that when the quantic is linearly transformed the same function of the new variables and coefficients shall be equal to the old function multiplied by a factor. An invariant is a like function involving only the coefficients of the quantic.

Cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room; akin to G. *koben* pigsty, orig., hut, Icel. *kofi* hut, and perh. to E. *cobalt*.] **1.** A retired nook; especially, a small, sheltered inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the shore.

Vessels which were in readiness for him within secret *coves* and nooks. *Holland.*

2. A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain. [*U. S.*]

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A concave molding. (*b*) A member, whose section is a concave curve, used especially with regard to an inner roof or ceiling, as around a skylight.

Cove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVED (kōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVING.] (*Arch.*) To arch over; to build in a hollow concave form; to make in the form of a cove.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs. *H. Swinburne.*

Coved ceiling, a ceiling, the part of which next the wall is constructed in a cove. — **Coved vault**, a vault composed of four coves meeting in a central point, and therefore the reverse of a groined vault.

Cove, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *couver*, It. *covare*. See COVEY.] To brood, cover, or sit over, as birds their eggs. [*Obs.*]

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], she [the female tortoise] bestoweth them in the gravel. *Holland.*

Cove, *n.* [A gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station. [*Slang*]

There 's a gentry *cove* here. *Wit's Recreations* (1654).

Now, look to it, *coves*, that all the beef and drink
Be not filched from us. *Mrs. Browning.*

Co-vel'line (kŏ-vĕl'lĭn), **Co-vel'lite** (-līt), *n.* [After *Covelli*, the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A native sulphide of copper, occurring in masses of a dark blue color; — hence called *indigo copper*.

Cov'e-na-ble (kŭv'ẽ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *covenable*, F. *convenable*. See COVENANT.] Fit; proper; suitable. [*Obs.*] "A *covenable* day." *Wyclif* (*Mark* vi. 21).

Cov'e-na-bly (kŭv'ĕ-nā-bly), *adv.* Fitly; suitably. [*Obs.*] "Well and *covenably.*" *Chaucer.*

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ĕ-nant), *n.* [OF. *covenant*, fr. F. & OF. *convenir* to agree, L. *convenire*. See CONVENE.]

1. A mutual agreement of two or more persons or parties, or one of the stipulations in such an agreement.

Then Jonathan and David made a *covenant.* 1 *Sam.* xviii. 3.
Let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*
If we conclude a peace,
It shall be with such strict and severe *covenants*
As little shall the Frenchmen gain thereby. *Shak.*

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An agreement made by the Scottish Parliament in 1638, and by the English Parliament in 1643, to preserve the reformed religion in Scotland, and to extirpate popery and prelacy; — usually called the "Solemn League and Covenant."

He [Wharton] was born in the days of the *Covenant*, and was the heir of a covenanted house. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Theol.*) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, etc.

I will establish my *covenant* between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting *covenant*, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee. *Gen.* xvii. 7.

4. A solemn compact between members of a church to maintain its faith, discipline, etc.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) An undertaking, on sufficient consideration, in writing and under seal, to do or to refrain from some act or thing; a contract; a stipulation; also, the document or writing containing the terms of agreement. (*b*) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal.

Syn. — Agreement; contract; compact; bargain; arrangement; stipulation. — COVENANT, CONTRACT, COMPACT, STIPULATION. These words all denote a mutual agreement between two parties. *Covenant* is frequently used in a religious sense; as, the *covenant* of works or of grace; a church *covenant;* the Solemn League and *Covenant. Contract* is the word most used in the business of life. Crabb and Taylor are wrong in saying that a *contract* must always be in writing. There are oral and implied *contracts* as well as written ones, and these are equally enforced by law. In legal usage, the word *covenant* has an important place as connected with contracts. A *compact* is only a stronger and more solemn contract. The term is chiefly applied to political alliances. Thus, the old Confederation was a *compact* between the States. Under the present Federal Constitution, no individual State can, without consent of Congress, enter into a *compact* with any other State or foreign power. A *stipulation* is one of the articles or provisions of a contract.

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ĕ-nănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVENANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVENANTING.] To agree (with); to enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract; to make a stipulation.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, . . . as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*
And they *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matt.* xxvi. 15.

Syn. — To agree; contract; bargain; stipulate.

Cov'e-nant, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

My covenant of peace that I *covenanted* with you. *Wyclif.*

Cov'e-nan-tee' (kŭv'ĕ-năn-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person in whose favor a covenant is made.

Cov'e-nant-er (kŭv'ĕ-nănt-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a covenant.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who subscribed and defended the "Solemn League and Covenant." See COVENANT.

Cov'e-nant-ing, *a.* Belonging to a covenant. Specifically, belonging to the Scotch Covenanters.

Be they *covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle? *Aytoun.*

Cov'e-nant-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) The party who makes a covenant. *Burrill.*

Cov'e-nous (kŭv'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* See COVINOUS, and COVIN.

Cov'ent (kŭv'ent), *n.* [OF. *covent*, F. *couvent.* See CONVENT.] A convent or monastery. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Covent Garden, a large square in London, so called because originally it was the garden of a monastery.

Cov'en-try (kŭv'en-trў), *n.* A town in the county of Warwick, England.

To send to Coventry, to exclude from society; to shut out from social intercourse, as for ungentlemanly conduct. — Coventry blue, blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery.

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVERING.] [OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, fr. L. *cooperire; co-* + *operire* to cover; probably fr. *ob* towards, over + the root appearing in *aperire* to open. Cf. APERIENT, OVERT, CURFEW.] **1.** To overspread the surface of (one thing) with another; as, to *cover* wood with paint or lacquer; to *cover* a table with a cloth.

2. To envelop; to clothe, as with a mantle or cloak.

And with the majesty of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton.*
All that beauty that doth *cover* thee. *Shak.*

3. To invest (one's self *with* something); to bring upon (one's self); as, he *covered* himself with glory.

The powers that *covered* themselves with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland. *Brougham.*

4. To hide from sight; to conceal; to cloak; as, the enemy were *covered* from our sight by the woods.

A cloud *covered* the mount. *Exod.* xxiv. 15.
In vain thou striv'st to *cover* shame with shame. *Milton.*

5. To brood or sit on; to incubate.

While the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male . . . diverts her with his songs. *Addison.*

6. To overwhelm; to spread over.

The waters returned and *covered* the chariots and the horsemen. *Ex.* xiv. 28.

7. To shelter, as from evil or danger; to protect; to defend; as, the cavalry *covered* the retreat.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round. *Cowley.*

8. To remove from remembrance; to put away; to remit. "Blessed is he whose sin is *covered.*" *Ps.* xxxii. 1.

9. To extend over; to be sufficient for; to comprehend, include, or embrace; to account for or solve; to counterbalance; as, a mortgage which fully *covers* a sum loaned on it; a law which *covers* all possible cases of a crime; receipts that do not *cover* expenses.

10. To put the usual covering or headdress on.

Cover thy head . . .; nay, prithee, be *covered.* *Shak.*

11. To copulate with (a female); to serve; as, a horse *covers* a mare; — said of the male.

To cover ground *or* distance, to pass over; as, the rider *covered the ground* in an hour. — To cover one's short contracts (*Stock Exchange*), to buy stock when the market rises, as a dealer who has sold short does in order to protect himself. — Covering party (*Mil.*), a detachment of troops sent for the protection of another detachment, as of men working in the trenches. — To cover into, to transfer to; as, *to cover into* the treasury.

Syn. — To shelter; screen; shield; hide; overspread.

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything which is laid, set, or spread, upon, about, or over, another thing; an envelope; a lid; as, the *cover* of a book.

2. Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak. "Under *cover* of the night." *Macaulay.*

A handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier.*

3. Shelter; protection; as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries; the woods afforded a good *cover.*

Being compelled to lodge in the field . . . whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

4. (*Hunting*) The woods, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game; covert; as, to beat a *cover;* to ride to *cover.*

5. That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle, which is hidden by the overlap of the course above. *Knight.*

6. (*Steam Engine*) The lap of a slide valve.

7. [Cf. F. *couvert.*] A tablecloth, and the other table furniture; esp., the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal; as, *covers* were laid for fifty guests.

To break cover, to start from a covert or lair; — said of game. — Under cover, in an envelope, or within a letter; — said of a written message.

Letters . . . dispatched *under cover* to her ladyship. *Thackeray.*

Cov'er, *v. i.* To spread a table for a meal; to prepare a banquet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cov'er-chief (-chēf), *n.* [See KERCHIEF.] A covering for the head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cov'er-cle (kŭv'ẽr-k'l), *n.* [OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, fr. L. *coöperculum*, fr. *coöperire.* See COVER.] A small cover; a lid. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Cov'ered (kŭv'ẽrd), *a.* Under cover; screened; sheltered; not exposed; hidden.

Covered way (*Fort.*), a corridor or banquette along the top of the counterscarp and covered by an embankment whose slope forms the glacis. It gives the garrison an open line of communication around the works, and a standing place beyond the ditch. See *Illust.* of RAVELIN.

Cov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

Cov'er-ing, *n.* Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, a wrapper, clothing, etc.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. *Gen.* viii. 13.
They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. *Job* xxiv. 7.
A *covering* over the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Cov'er-let (kŭv'ẽr-lĕt), *n.* [F. *couvre-lit; couvrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. L. *lectus* bed. See COVER.] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

Lay her in lilies and in violets . . .
And odored sheets and arras *coverlets.* *Spenser.*

Cov'er-lid (-lĭd), *n.* A coverlet.

All the *coverlid* was cloth of gold. *Tennyson.*

Cov'er-point' (-point'), *n.* The fielder in the games of cricket and lacrosse who supports "point."

Co-versed' sine' (kō-vẽrst' sin'). [*Co-* (= *co-* in *co*sine) + *versed sine.*] (*Geom.*) The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. See *Illust.* of FUNCTIONS.

Cov'er-shame' (-shām'), *n.* Something used to conceal infamy. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Cov'ert (kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *covert*, F. *couvert*, p. p. of *couvrir.* See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; private; hid; secret; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclosed. *Shak.*
Whether of open war or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed; retired; protected; as, a *covert* nook. *Wordsworth.*

Of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley. *Bacon.*

3. (*Law*) Under cover, authority or protection; as, a *feme covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the protection and control of her husband.

Covert way. (*Fort.*) See *Covered way*, under COVERED.

Syn. — Hidden; secret; private; covered; disguised; insidious; concealed. See HIDDEN.

Cov'ert, *n.* [OF. See COVERT, *a.*] **1.** A place that covers and protects; a shelter; a defense.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm. *Is.* iv. 6.
The highwayman has darted from his *covert* by the wayside. *Prescott.*

2. [Cf. F. *couverte.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. See *Illust.* of BIRD.

Cov'ert bar'on (băr'ŭn). (*Law*) Under the protection of a husband; married. *Burrill.*

Cov'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly; in private; insidiously.

Cov'ert-ness (kŭv'ẽrt-nĕs), *n.* Secrecy; privacy. [*R.*]

Cov'er-ture (kŭv'ẽr-tŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *coverture*, F. *couverture.*] **1.** Covering; shelter; defense; hiding.

Protected by walls or other like *coverture.* *Woodward.*
Beatrice, who even now
Is couched in the woodbine *coverture.* *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) The condition of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, influence, power, and protection of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*, or *femme couverte.*

Cov'et (kŭv'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVETING.] [OF. *coveitier, covoitier*, F. *convoiter*, from a derivative fr. L. *cupidus* eager, fr. *cupere* to desire; cf. Skr. *kup* to become excited. Cf. CUPIDITY.]

1. To wish for with eagerness; to desire possession of; — used in a good sense.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.
If it be a sin to *covet* honor,
I am the most offending soul alive. *Shak.*

2. To long for inordinately or unlawfully; to hanker after (something forbidden).

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house. *Ex.* xx. 17.

Syn. — To long for; desire; hanker after; crave.

Cov'et, *v. i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

Which [money] while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

Cov'et-a-ble (kŭv'ĕt-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be coveted; desirable.

Cov'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who covets.

Cov'et-ise (-Is), *n.* [OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise.* See COVET, *v. t.*] Avarice. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cov'et-ive-ness (-Iv-), *n.* (*Phren.*) Acquisitiveness.

Cov'et-ous (kŭv'ĕt-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *coveitos*, F. *convoiteux.* See COVET, *v. t.*] **1.** Very desirous; eager to obtain; — used in a good sense. [*Archaic*]

Covetous of wisdom and fair virtue. *Shak.*
Covetous death bereaved us all,
To aggrandize one funeral. *Emerson.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess (esp. money); avaricious; — in a bad sense.

The *covetous* person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world. *South.*

Syn. — Avaricious; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly. See AVARICIOUS.

Cov'et-ous-ly, *adv.* In a covetous manner.

Cov'et-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Strong desire. [*R.*]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness.* *Shak.*

2. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; excessive desire for riches or money; — in a bad sense.

Covetousness, by a greed of getting more, deprives itself of the true end of getting. *Sprat.*

Syn. — Avarice; cupidity; eagerness.

Cov'ey (kŭv'ў), *n.* [OF. *covée*, F. *couvée*, fr. *cover*, F. *couver*, to sit or brood on, fr. L. *cubare* to lie down; cf. E. *incubate.* See CUBIT, and cf. COVE to brood.] **1.** A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of birds together; — said of game; as, a *covey* of partridges. *Darwin.*

2. A company; a bevy; as, a *covey* of girls. *Addison.*

Cov'ey, *v. i.* To brood; to incubate. [*Obs.*]

[Tortoises] *covey* a whole year before they hatch. *Holland.*

Cov'ey, *n.* A pantry. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Parker.*

Cov'in (kŭv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *covine, covaine*, fr. *covenir* to agree. See COVENANT.] **1.** (*Law*) A collusive agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

2. Deceit; fraud; artifice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cov'in-ous (kŭv'ĭn-ŭs), *a.* (*Law*) Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent; dishonest.

Cow (kou), *n.* [See COWL a hood.] A chimney cap; a cowl.

Cow, *n.; pl.* Cows (kouz); *old pl.* KINE (kīn). [OE. *cu, cou*, AS. *cū;* akin to D. *koe*, G. *kuh*, OHG. *kuo*, Icel. *kȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ko*, L. *bos* ox, cow, Gr. *βοῦς*, Skr. *gō.* √223. Cf. BEEF, BOVINE, BUCOLIC, BUTTER, NYLGHAU.]

1. The mature female of bovine animals.

2. The female of certain large mammals, as whales, seals, etc.

Cow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWED (koud); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWING.] [Cf. Icel. *kuga*, Sw. *kufva* to check, subdue, Dan. *kue.* Cf. CUFF, *v. t.*] To depress with fear; to daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe.

To vanquish a people already *cowed.* *Steele.*
The French king was *cowed.* *J. R. Green.*

Cow, *n.* [Prob. from same root as *cow*, v. t.] (*Mining*) A wedge, or brake, to check the motion of a machine or car; a chock. *Knight.*

Cow'age (kou'ăj), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COWHAGE.

Cow'an (kou'an), *n.* [Cf. OF. *couillon* a coward, a cullion.] One who works as a mason without having served a regular apprenticeship. [*Scot.*] Among Freemasons, it is a cant term for *pretender, interloper.*

Cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *couard, coard, coart*, n. and adj., F. *couard*, fr. OF. *coe, coue*, tail, F. *queue* (fr. L. *coda*, a form of *cauda* tail) + *-ard;* orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog. Cf. CUE, QUEUE, CAUDAL.] **1.** (*Her.*) Borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs; — said of a lion.

2. Destitute of courage; timid; cowardly.

Fie, *coward* woman, and soft-hearted wretch. *Shak.*

3. Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, base fear or timidity.

He raised the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shak.*
Invading fears repel my *coward* joy. *Prior.*

Cow'ard, *n.* A person who lacks courage; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon.

A fool is nauseous, but a *coward* worse. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Craven; poltroon; dastard.

Cow'ard, *v. t.* To make timorous; to frighten. [*Obs.*]

That which *cowardeth* a man's heart. *Foxe.*

Cow'ard-ice (-Is), *n.* [F. *couardise*, fr. *couard.* See COWARD.] Want of courage to face danger; extreme timidity; pusillanimity; base fear of danger or hurt; lack of spirit.

The *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton.*
Moderation was despised as *cowardice.* *Macaulay.*

Cow'ard-ice (kou'ĕrd-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *couardie.*] Cowardice. [*Obs.*]

Cow'ard-ish, *a.* Cowardly. [*Obs.*] "A base and a *cowardish* mind." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Cow'ard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render cowardly. [*Obs.*]

God . . . *cowardizeth* . . . insolent spirits. *Bp. Hall.*

Cow'ard-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Cowardice.

Cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; basely or weakly timid or fearful; pusillanimous; spiritless.

The *cowardly* rascals that ran from the battle. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or other consequences; befitting a coward; dastardly; base; as, *cowardly* malignity. *Macaulay.*

The *cowardly* rashness of those who dare not look danger in the face. *Burke.*

Syn. — Timid; fearful; timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; white-livered.

Cow'ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward. *Spenser.*

Cow'ard-ship, *n.* Cowardice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cow'bane' (kou'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous umbelliferous plant; in England, the *Cicuta virosa;* in the United States, the *Cicuta maculata* and the *Archemora rigida.* See WATER HEMLOCK.

Cow'ber'ry (-bĕr'rĭ), *n.; pl.* COWBERRIES (-rĭz). (*Bot.*) A species of *Vaccinium* (*V. Vitis-idæa*), which bears acid red berries which are sometimes used in cookery; — locally called *mountain cranberry.*

Cow'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cow blackbird (*Molothrus ater*), an American starling. Like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds; — so called because frequently associated with cattle.

Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).

Cow'blakes' (-blāks'), *n. pl.* Dried cow dung used as fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Cow'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **1.** A cattle herder; a drover; specifically, one of an adventurous class of herders and drovers on the plains of the Western and Southwestern United States.

2. One of the marauders who, in the Revolutionary War, infested the neutral ground between the American and British lines, and committed depredations on the Americans.

Cow'catch'er (-kăch'ĕr), *n.* A strong inclined frame, usually of wrought-iron bars, in front of a locomotive engine, for catching or throwing off obstructions on a railway, as cattle; the pilot. [*U. S.*]

Cow'die (kou'dĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See KAURI.

Cow'er (-ĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWERING.] [Cf. Icel. *kura* to doze, lie quiet, Sw. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, G. *kauern* to cower, W. *cwrian.*] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; hence, to quail; to sink through fear.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

Like falcons, *cowering* on the nest. *Goldsmith.*

Cow'er (kou'ĕr), *v. t.* To cherish with care. [*Obs.*]

Cow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The grampus. (*b*) A California dolphin (*Tursiops Gillii*). (*c*) A marine plectognath fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*, and allied species), having two projections, like horns, in front; — called also *cuckold, coffer fish, trunkfish.*

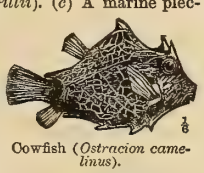

Cowfish (*Ostracion cameliinus*).

Cow'hage (kou'hāj), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *kawānch, koānch.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous climbing plant of the genus *Mucuna*, having crooked pods covered with sharp hairs, which stick to the fingers, causing intolerable itching. The spiculæ are sometimes used in medicine as a mechanical vermifuge. [Written also *couhage, cowage,* and *cowitch.*]

Cow'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Cowardly.

The Lady Powis . . . patted him with her fan, and called him a *cowhearted* fellow. *R. North.*

Cow'herd' (-hĕrd'), *n.* [AS. *cūhyrde; cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow.

2. Leather made of the hide of a cow.

3. A coarse whip made of untanned leather.

Cow'hide', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWHIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWHIDING.] To flog with a cowhide.

Cow'ish (kou'ĭsh), *a.* [From COW, *v. t.*] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cow'ish, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum Cous*) with edible tuberous roots, found in Oregon. [Written also *cous.*]

Cow'itch (kou'ĭch; 224), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COWHAGE.

Cowl (koul), *n.* [AS. *cuhle, cugle, cugele;* cf. dial. G. *kogel, gugel,* OF. *coule, goule;* all fr. LL. *cuculla, cucullus,* fr. L. *cucullus* cap, hood; perh. akin to *celare* to conceal, *cella* cell. Cf. CUCULLATE.] **1.** A monk's hood; — usually attached to the gown. The name was also applied to the hood and garment together.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?* *Pope.*

2. A cowl-shaped cap, commonly turning with the wind, used to improve the draft of a chimney, ventilating shaft, etc.

3. A wire cap for the smokestack of a locomotive.

Cowl, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cuvele, cuvel,* dim. of F. *cuve* tub, vat, fr. L. *cupa.* See CUP.] A vessel carried on a pole between two persons, for conveyance of water. *Johnson.*

Cowled (kould), *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; as, a *cowled* monk. "That *cowled* churchman." *Emerson.*

Cow'leech' (kou'lēch'), *n.* [2d *cow* + *leech* a physician.] One who heals diseases of cows; a cow doctor.

Cow'leech'ing, *n.* Healing the distemper of cows.

Cow'lick' (-lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

Cow'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a cow.

With *cowlike* udders and with oxlike eyes. *Pope.*

Cowl'staff' (koul'stăf'), *n.* [*Cowl* a vessel + *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Suckling.*

Co'work'er (kō'wûrk'ĕr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.

Cow' pars'ley (kou' pärs'lĭ). (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Chærophyllum* (*C. temulum* and *C. sylvestre*).

Cow' pars'nip (-nĭp). (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous weed of the genus *Heracleum* (*H. sphondylium* in England, and *H. lanatum* in America).

Cow'pea' (-pē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed of one or more leguminous plants of the genus *Dolichos;* also, the plant itself. Many varieties are cultivated in the southern part of the United States.

Cow'per's glands' (kou'pĕrz glăndz'). [After the discoverer, William *Cowper*, an English surgeon.] (*Anat.*) Two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

Cow'-pi'lot (kou'pī'lŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A handsomely banded, coral-reef fish, of Florida and the West Indies (*Pomacentrus saxatilis*); — called also *mojarra.*

Cow'pock' (-pŏk'), *n.* See COWPOX. *Dunglison.*

Cow'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) A pustular eruptive disease of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by vaccination, protects from the smallpox; vaccinia; — called also *kinepox, cowpock,* and *kinepock.* *Dunglison.*

Cow'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Briza*), quaking grass.

Cow'rie (-rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as KAURI.

Cow'rie } (kou'rĭ),
Cow'ry } *n.; pl.* COWRIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *kaurī.*] (*Zoöl.*) A marine shell of the genus *Cypræa.*

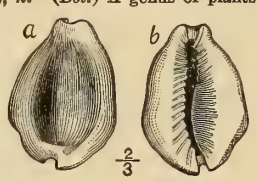

Money Cowrie (*Cypræa moneta*).
a Dorsal side; *b* Ventral side.

☞ There are numerous species, many of them ornamental. Formerly *C. moneta* and several other species were largely used as money in Africa and some other countries, and they are still so used to some extent. The value is always trifling, and varies at different places.

Cow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe, cūsloppe,* prob. orig., cow's droppings. Cf. SLOP, *n.*] (*Bot.*) **1.** A common flower in England (*Primula veris*) having yellow blossoms and appearing in early spring. It is often cultivated in the United States.

Cowslip (*Primula veris*), reduced.

2. In the United States, the marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), appearing in wet places in early spring and often used as a pot herb. It is nearer to a buttercup than to a true cowslip. See *Illust.* of MARSH MARIGOLD.

American cowslip (*Bot.*), a pretty flower of the West (*Dodecatheon Meadia*), belonging to the same order (*Primulaceæ*) with the English cowslip. — **French cowslip** (*Bot.*), bear's-ear (*Primula Auricula*).

Cow'slipped' (-slĭpt'), *a.* Adorned with cowslips. "*Cowslipped* lawns." *Keats.*

Cow's' lung'wort' (kouz' lŭng'wûrt'). Mullein.

Cow' tree' (kou' trē'). [Cf. Sp. *palo de vaca.*] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Galactodendron utile* or *Brosimum Galactodendron*) of South America, which yields, on incision, a nourishing fluid, resembling milk.

Cow'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as COW PARSLEY.

Cow'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed of the genus *Melampyrum*, with black seeds, found in European wheatfields.

Cox (kŏks), *n.* [OE. *cokes.* Cf. COAX.] A coxcomb; a simpleton; a gull. [*Obs.*]

Go; you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Cox'a** (kŏks'ȧ), *n.* [L., the hip.] (*Zoöl.*) The first joint of the leg of an insect or crustacean.

Cox-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *coxal-*
Cox'al'gy (kŏks'ăl'jĭ), } *gia,* fr. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. ἄλγος pain: cf. F. *coxalgie.*] (*Med.*) Pain in the hip.

Leg of an Insect.
A Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur; *D* Tibia; *F* Spurs; *E* Tarsus. Enlarged.

Cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [A corrupted spelling of *cock's comb.*] **1.** (*a*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters formerly wore in their caps. (*b*) The cap itself. *Shak.*

2. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabor you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A vain, showy fellow; a conceited, silly man, fond of display; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop.

Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy
Of powdered *coxcombs* at her levee. *Goldsmith.*

Some are bewildered in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcombs,* nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

4. (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants of different genera, but particularly to *Celosia cristata,* or garden cockscomb. Same as COCKSCOMB.

Cox-comb'ic-al (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Befitting or indicating a coxcomb; like a coxcomb; foppish; conceited. — **Cox-comb'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *W. Irving.*

Cox'comb'ly (kŏks'kōm'lў), *a.* Like a coxcomb. [*Obs.*] "You *coxcombly* ass, you!" *Beau & Fl.*

Cox'comb'ry (-rў), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

Cox-com'ic-al (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Coxcombical. [*R.*]

Cox-com'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Conceitedly. [*R.*]

Cox'swain' (kŏk'swān', *Colloq.* kŏk's'n), *n.* See COCKSWAIN.

Coy (koi), *a.* [OE. *coi* quiet, still, OF. *coi, coit,* fr. L. *quietus* quiet, p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, *quies* rest; prob. akin to E. *while.* See WHILE, and cf. QUIET, QUIT, QUITE.] **1.** Quiet; still. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; bashful; shy; modest; — usually applied to women, sometimes with an implication of coquetry.

Coy, and difficult to win. *Cowper.*
Coy and furtive graces. *W. Irving.*

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup, to pass it to the rest. *Goldsmith.*

3. Soft; gentle; hesitating.

Enforced hate,
Instead of love's *coy* touch, shall rudely tear thee. *Shak.*

Syn. — Shy; shrinking; reserved; modest; bashful; backward; distant.

Coy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COYED (koid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COYING.] **1.** To allure; to entice; to decoy. [*Obs.*]

A wiser generation, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets. *Bp. Rainbow.*

2. To caress with the hand; to stroke.

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.* *Shak.*

Coy, *v. i.* **1.** To behave with reserve or coyness; to shrink from approach or familiarity. [*Obs.*]

Thus to *coy* it,
With one who knows you too! *Rowe.*

2. To make difficulty; to be unwilling. [*Obs.*]

If he *coyed*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shak.*

Coy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved. *Warner.*

Coy'ly, *adv.* In a coy manner; with reserve.

Coy'ness, *n.* The quality of being coy; feigned or bashful unwillingness to become familiar; reserve.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Reserve; shrinking; shyness; backwardness; modesty; bashfulness.

Coy'o-te (kī'ō-tē *or* kī'ōt), *n.* [Spanish Amer., fr. Mexican *coyotl.*] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal (*Canis latrans*), allied to the dog, found in the western part of North America; — called also *prairie wolf.* Its voice is a snapping bark, followed by a prolonged, shrill howl.

Coyote or Prairie Wolf.

‖ **Coy'pu** (koi'pōō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American rodent (*Myopotamus coypus*), allied to the beaver. It produces a valuable fur called nutria. [Written also *coypou.*]

Coypu.

Coys'trel (kois'trĕl), *n.* Same as COISTREL.

Coz (kŭz), *n.* A contraction of *cousin.* *Shak.*

Coz'en (kŭz'-'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COZENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COZENING (-'n-ĭng).] [From *cousin,* hence, literally, to deceive through pretext of relationship, F. *cousiner.*] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive, usually by small arts, or in a pitiful way.

He had *cozened* the world by fine phrases. *Macaulay.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to public mirth for having been *cozened.* *Clarendon.*

Coz'en, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to act deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*

Coz'en-age (-ăj), *n.* [See COZEN, and cf. COUSINAGE.] The art or practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. *Shak.*

Coz'en-er (kŭz''n-ĕr), *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

Co'zier (kō'zhĕr), *n.* See COSIER.

Co'zi-ly (kō'zĭ-lў), *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

Co'zi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being cozy.

Co'zy (kō'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* COZIER (-zĭ-ĕr); *superl.* COZIEST.] [Cf. Scot. *cosie, cozie,* prob. from Gael. *cosach* abounding in hollows, or *cosagach* full of holes or crevices, snug, sheltered, from *cos* a hollow, a crevice.] **1.** Snug; comfortable; easy; contented. [Written also *cosey* and *cosy.*]

2. [Cf. F. *causer* to chat, talk.] Chatty; talkative; sociable; familiar. [*Eng.*]

Co'zy, *n.* [See COZY, *a.*] A wadded covering for a teakettle or other vessel to keep the contents hot.

Crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba;* akin to D. *krab,* G. *krabbe, krebs,* Icel. *krabbi,* Sw. *krabba,* Dan. *krabbe,* and

perh. to E. *cramp.* Cf. CRAWFISH.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the brachyuran Crustacea. They are mostly marine, and usually have a broad, short body, covered with a strong shell or carapace. The abdomen is small and curled up beneath the body.

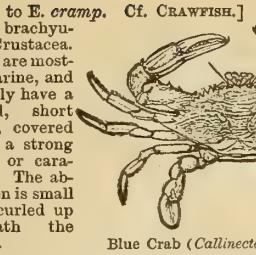

Blue Crab (*Callinectes hastatus*). (½)

☞ The name is applied to all the Brachyura, and to certain Anomura, as the hermit *crabs*. Formerly, it was sometimes applied to Crustacea in general. Many species are edible, the blue crab of the Atlantic coast being one of the most esteemed. The large European edible crab is *Cancer pagurus*. *Soft-shelled crabs* are blue crabs that have recently cast their shells. See CANCER; also, *Box crab*, *Fiddler crab*, *Hermit crab*, *Spider crab*, etc., under BOX, FIDDLER, etc.

2. The zodiacal constellation Cancer.

3. [See CRAB, *a.*] (*Bot.*) A crab apple; — so named from its harsh taste.

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shak.*

4. A cudgel made of the wood of the crab tree; a crabstick. [*Obs.*] *Garrick.*

5. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A movable winch or windlass with powerful gearing, used with derricks, etc. (*b*) A form of windlass, or geared capstan, for hauling ships into dock, etc. (*c*) A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn. (*d*) A claw for anchoring a portable machine.

Calling crab. (*Zoöl.*) See FIDDLER, *n.*, 2. — **Crab apple**, a small, sour apple, of several kinds; also, the tree which bears it; as, the European *crab apple* (*Pyrus Malus* var. *sylvestris*); the Siberian *crab apple* (*Pyrus baccata*); and the American (*Pyrus coronaria*). — **Crab grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A grass (*Digitaria*, or *Panicum, sanguinalis*); — called also *finger grass*. (*b*) A grass of the genus *Eleusine* (*E. Indica*); — called also *dog's-tail grass*, *wire grass*, etc. — **Crab louse** (*Zoöl.*), a species of louse (*Phthirius pubis*), sometimes infesting the human body. — **Crab plover** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic plover (*Dromas ardeola*). — **Crab's eyes**, *or* **Crab's stones**, masses of calcareous matter found, at certain seasons of the year, on either side of the stomach of the European crawfishes, and formerly used in medicine for absorbent and antacid purposes; the gastroliths. — **Crab spider** (*Zoöl.*), one of a group of spiders (*Laterigradæ*); — so called because they can run backwards or sideways like a crab. — **Crab tree**, the tree that bears crab apples. — **Crab wood**, a light cabinet wood obtained in Guiana, which takes a high polish. *McElrath.* — **To catch a crab** (*Naut.*), a phrase used of a rower: (*a*) when he fails to raise his oar clear of the water; (*b*) when he misses the water altogether in making a stroke.

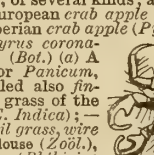

Crab Louse (*Phthirius pubis*). Much enlarged.

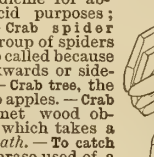

Crab Spider (*Thomisus*). Much enlarged.

Crab (krăb), *v. t.* **1.** To make sour or morose; to embitter. [*Obs.*]

Sickness sours or *crabs* our nature. *Glanvill.*

2. To beat with a crabstick [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Crab, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To drift sidewise or to leeward, as a vessel. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Crab, *a.* [Prob. from the same root as *crab*, n.] Sour; rough; austere.

The *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

Crab'bed (krăb'bĕd), *a.* [See CRAB, *n.*] **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, sourness, peevishness, or moroseness; harsh; cross; cynical; — applied to feelings, disposition, or manners.

Crabbed age and youth can not live together. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; unpleasant; — applied to things; as, a *crabbed* taste.

3. Obscure; difficult; perplexing; trying; as, a *crabbed* author. "*Crabbed* eloquence." *Chaucer.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose. *Milton.*

4. Cramped; irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting. — **Crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

Crab'ber (krăb'bĕr), *n.* One who catches crabs.

Crab'bing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of catching crabs.

2. (*Falconry*) The fighting of hawks with each other.

3. (*Woolen Manuf.*) A process of scouring cloth between rolls in a machine.

Crab'bish (krăb'bĭsh), *a.* Somewhat sour or cross.

The whips of the most *crabbish* Satyristes. *Decker.*

Crab'by (-bĭ), *a.* Crabbed; difficult, or perplexing. "Persius is *crabby*, because ancient." *Marston.*

Crab'eat'er (krăb'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cobia. (*b*) An etheostomoid fish of the southern United States (*Hadropterus nigrofasciatus*). (*c*) A small European heron (*Ardea minuta*, and other allied species).

Cra'ber (krā'bẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The water rat. *Walton.*

Crab'faced' (krăb'fāst'), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable countenance. *Beau. & Fl.*

Crab'si'dle (-sī'd'l), *v. i* To move sidewise, as a crab. [*Jocular*] *Southey.*

Crab'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick, cane, or cudgel, made of the wood of the crab tree.

Crab' tree' (trē'). See under CRAB.

Crab'-yaws' (krăb'yȧz'), *n.* (*Med.*) A disease in the West Indies. It is a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with very hard edges. See YAWS. *Dunglison.*

Cracche (krăch), *v.* To scratch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Crack (krăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRACKED (krăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRACKING.] [OE. *cracken*, *craken*, to crack, break, boast, AS. *cracian*, *cearcian*, to crack; akin to D. *kraken*, G. *krachen*; cf. Skr. *garj* to rattle, or perh. of imitative origin. Cf. CRAKE, CRACKNEL, CREAK.]

1. To break or burst, with or without entire separation of the parts; as, to *crack* glass; to *crack* nuts.

2. To rend with grief or pain; to affect deeply with sorrow; hence, to disorder; to distract; to craze.

O, madam, my old heart is *cracked*. *Shak.*
He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked*. *Roscommon.*

3. To cause to sound suddenly and sharply; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.

4. To utter smartly and sententiously; as, to *crack* a joke. *B. Jonson.*

5. To cry up; to extol; — followed by *up*. [*Low*]

To crack a bottle, to open the bottle and drink its contents. — **To crack a crib**, to commit burglary. [*Slang*] — **To crack on**, to put on; as, *to crack on* more sail, or more steam. [*Colloq.*]

Crack, *v. i.* **1.** To burst or open in chinks; to break, with or without quite separating into parts.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling. *Boyle.*
The mirror *cracked* from side to side. *Tennyson.*

2. To be ruined or impaired; to fail. [*Colloq.*]

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound.

As thunder when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shak.*

4. To utter vain, pompous words; to brag; to boast; — with *of*. [*Archaic*]

Ethiopes of their sweet complexion *crack*. *Shak.*

Crack, *n.* **1.** A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; as, a *crack* in timber, or in a wall, or in glass.

2. Rupture; flaw; breach, in a moral sense.

My love to thee is sound, sans *crack* or flaw. *Shak.*

3. A sharp, sudden sound or report; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken; as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

Will the line stretch out to the *crack* of doom? *Shak.*

4. The tone of voice when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*. *Shak.*

5. Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; partial insanity; as, he has a *crack*.

6. A crazy or crack-brained person. [*Obs.*]

I . . . can not get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

7. A boast; boasting. [*Obs.*] "*Cracks* and brags." *Burton.* "Vainglorious *cracks*." *Spenser.*

8. Breach of chastity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

9. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy. [*Obs.*]

Val. 'Tis a noble child. *Vir.* A *crack*, madam. *Shak.*

10. A brief time; an instant; as, to be with one in a *crack*. [*Eng. & Scot. Colloq.*]

11. Free conversation; friendly chat. [*Scot.*]

What is *crack* in English? . . . A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

Crack, *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. [*Colloq.*]

One of our *crack* speakers in the Commons. *Dickens.*

Crack'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; whimsical; crazy. *Pope.*

Cracked (krăkt), *a.* **1.** Coarsely ground or broken; as, *cracked* wheat.

2. Crack-brained. [*Colloq.*]

Crack'er (krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cracks.

2. A noisy boaster; a swaggering fellow. [*Obs.*]

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears? *Shak.*

3. A small firework, consisting of a little powder inclosed in a thick paper cylinder with a fuse, and exploding with a sharp noise; — often called *firecracker*.

4. A thin, dry biscuit, often hard or crisp; as, a Boston *cracker*; a Graham *cracker*; a soda *cracker*; an oyster *cracker*.

5. A nickname to designate a poor white in some parts of the Southern United States. *Bartlett.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) The pintail duck.

7. *pl.* (*Mach.*) A pair of fluted rolls for grinding caoutchouc. *Knight.*

Crac'kle (krăk'k'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small, sharp, sudden noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to crepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle*.

The unknown ice that *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Crac'kle, *n.* **1.** The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; a crackling.

The *crackle* of fireworks. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Med.*) A kind of crackling sound or râle, heard in some abnormal states of the lungs; as, dry *crackle*; moist *crackle*. *Quain.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) A condition produced in certain porcelain, fine earthenware, or glass, in which the glaze or enamel appears to be cracked in all directions, making a sort of reticulated surface; as, Chinese *crackle*; Bohemian *crackle*.

Crac'kled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Fine Arts*) Covered with minute cracks in the glaze; — said of some kinds of porcelain and fine earthenware.

Crac'kle-ware' (-wār'), *n.* See CRACKLE, *n.*, 3.

Crac'kling (krăk'klĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of small, sharp cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool. *Eccl.* vii. 6.

2. The well-browned, crisp rind of roasted pork.

For the first time in his life he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb.*

3. *pl.* Food for dogs, made from the refuse of tallow melting.

Crack'nel (krăk'nĕl), *n.* [F. *craquelin*, fr. D. *krakeling*, fr. *krakken* to crack. See CRACK, *v. t.*] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. *Spenser.*

Cracks'man (krăks'man), *n.*; *pl.* CRACKSMEN (-men). A burglar. [*Slang*]

Cra-co'vi-an (krȧ-kō'vĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cracow in Poland.

‖ **Cra-co'vi-enne'** (krȧ-kō'vē-ĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Cracow*, the city.] (*Mus.*) A lively Polish dance, in 2–4 time.

Cra'cowes (krā'kōz), *n. pl.* Long-toed boots or shoes formerly worn in many parts of Europe; — so called from *Cracow*, in Poland, where they were first worn in the fourteenth century. *Fairholt.*

Cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel*, *cradol*, prob. from Celtic; cf. Gael. *creathall*, Ir. *craidhal*, W. *cryd* a shaking or rocking, a cradle; perh. akin to E. *crate*.] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, oscillating on rockers or swinging on pivots; hence, the place of origin, or in which anything is nurtured or protected in the earlier period of existence; as, a *cradle* of crime; the *cradle* of liberty.

The *cradle* that received thee at thy birth. *Cowper.*
No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old. *Shak.*

2. Infancy, or very early life.

From their *cradles* bred together. *Shak.*

A form of worship in which they had been educated from their *cradles*. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Agric.*) An implement consisting of a broad scythe for cutting grain, with a set of long fingers parallel to the scythe, designed to receive the grain, and to lay it evenly in a swath.

4. (*Engraving*) A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate, so preparing the ground.

5. A framework of timbers, or iron bars, moving upon ways or rollers, used to support, lift, or carry ships or other vessels, heavy guns, etc., as up an inclined plane, or across a strip of land, or in launching a ship.

6. (*Med.*) (*a*) A case for a broken or dislocated limb. (*b*) A frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with the person.

7. (*Mining*) (*a*) A machine on rockers, used in washing out auriferous earth; — also called a *rocker*. [*U. S.*] (*b*) A suspended scaffold used in shafts.

8. (*Carp.*) The ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. *Knight.*

9. (*Naut.*) The basket or apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a wrecked ship from the shore, the people are brought off from the wreck.

Cat's cradle. See under CAT. — **Cradle hole**, a sunken place in a road, caused by thawing, or by travel over a soft spot. — **Cradle scythe**, a broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

Cra'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRADLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRADLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To lay to rest, or rock, as in a cradle; to lull or quiet, as by rocking.

It *cradles* their fears to sleep. *D. A. Clark.*

2. To nurse or train in infancy.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanvill.*

3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

4. To transport a vessel by means of a cradle.

In Lombardy . . . boats are *cradled* and transported over the grade. *Knight.*

To cradle a picture, to put ribs across the back of a picture, to prevent the panels from warping.

Cra'dle, *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Withered roots and husks wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*

Cra'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of using a cradle.

2. (*Coopering*) Cutting a cask into two pieces lengthwise, to enable it to pass a narrow place, the two parts being afterward united and rehooped.

3. (*Carp.*) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed. *Knight.*

Craft (krȧft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning; akin to OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *kraft* strength, D. *kracht*, Icel. *kraptr*; perh. originally, a drawing together, stretching, from the root of E. *cramp*.] **1.** Strength; might; secret power. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Art or skill; dexterity in particular manual employment; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; a trade.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth. *Acts* xix. 25.

A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making. *B. Jonson.*

Since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations,
Has the *craft* of the smith been held in repute. *Longfellow.*

3. Those engaged in any trade, taken collectively; a guild; as, the *craft* of ironmongers.

The control of trade passed from the merchant guilds to the new *craft* guilds. *J. R. Green.*

4. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit or shrewd devices.

You have that crooked wisdom which is called *craft*. *Hobbes.*

The chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. *Mark* xiv. 1.

5. (*Naut.*) A vessel; vessels of any kind; — generally used in a collective sense.

The evolutions of the numerous tiny *craft* moving over the lake. *Prof. Wilson.*

Small craft, small vessels, as sloops, schooners, etc.

Craft, *v. i.* To play tricks; to practice artifice. [*Obs.*]

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*

Craft'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* [See CRAFTY.] With craft; artfully; cunningly.

Craft'i-ness (kråft'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.
He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness.* *Job* v. 13.

Craft'less (-lĕs), *a.* Without craft or cunning.
Helpless, *craftless,* and innocent people. *Jer. Taylor.*

Crafts'man (kråfts'man), *n.; pl.* CRAFTSMEN (-men). One skilled in some trade or manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

Crafts'man-ship, *n.* The work of a craftsman.

Crafts'mas'ter (-mås'tẽr), *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade; one of superior cunning.
In cunning persuasion his *craftsmaster.* *Holland.*

Craft'y (kråft'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *cræftig.*] **1.** Relating to, or characterized by, craft or skill; dexterous. [*Obs.*]
"*Crafty* work." *Piers Plowman.*
2. Possessing dexterity; skilled; skillful.
A noble *crafty* man of trees. *Wyclif.*
3. Skillful at deceiving others; characterized by craft; cunning; wily. "A pair of *crafty* knaves." *Shak.*
With anxious care and *crafty* wiles. *J. Baillie.*

Syn. — Skillful; dexterous; cunning; artful; wily; sly; fraudulent; deceitful; subtle; shrewd. See CUNNING.

Crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig;* akin to Gael. *creag,* Corn. *karak,* Armor. *karrek.*] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken cliff, or point of a rock, on a ledge.
From *crag* to *crag* the signal flew. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. (*Geol.*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the Tertiary age.

Crag, *n.* [A form of *craw:* cf. D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen.* See CRAW.] **1.** The neck or throat. [*Obs.*]
And bear the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*
2. The neck piece or scrag of mutton. *Johnson.*

Crag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Full of crags, or steep, broken rocks; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities; rough; rugged.
Into its *cragged* rents descend. *J. Baillie.*

Crag'ged-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being cragged; cragginess.

Crag'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being craggy.

Crag'gy (krăg'gy), *a.* Full of crags; rugged with projecting points of rocks; as, the *craggy* side of a mountain. "The *craggy* ledge." *Tennyson.*

Crags'man (krăgz'man), *n.; pl.* CRAGSMEN (-men). One accustomed to climb rocks or crags; esp., one who makes a business of climbing the cliffs overhanging the sea to get the eggs of sea birds or the birds themselves.

Craie (krā), *n.* See CRARE. [*Obs.*]

Craig' floun'der (krāg' floun'dẽr). [Scot. *craig* a rock. See 1st CRAG.] (*Zoöl.*) The pole flounder.

Crail (krāl), *n.* [See CREEL.] A creel or osier basket.

Crake (krāk), *v. t. & i.* [See CRACK.] **1.** To cry out harshly and loudly, like the bird called *crake.*
2. To boast; to speak loudly and boastfully. [*Obs.*]
Each man may *crake* of that which was his own.
Mir. for Mag.

Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*). 1/10

Crake, *n.* A boast. See CRACK, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Crake, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *krāka* crow, *krākr* raven, Sw. *kråka,* Dan. *krage;* perh. of imitative origin. Cf. CROW.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of rail of the genera *Crex* and *Porzana;* — so called from its singular cry. See CORNCRAKE.

Crake'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CROWBERRY.

Crak'er (krāk'ẽr), *n.* One who boasts; a braggart. [*Obs.*] *Old Play.*

Cram (krăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAMMED (krămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAMMING.] [AS. *crammian* to cram; akin to Icel. *kremja* to squeeze, bruise, Sw. *krama* to press. Cf. CRAMP.] **1.** To press, force, or drive, particularly in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* anything into a basket; to *cram* a room with people.
Their storehouses *crammed* with grain. *Shak.*
He will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift.*
2. To fill with food to satiety; to stuff.
Children would be freer from diseases if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers. *Locke.*
Cram us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things. *Shak.*
3. To put hastily through an extensive course of memorizing or study, as in preparation for an examination; as, a pupil is *crammed* by his tutor.

Cram, *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily, and to satiety; to stuff.
Gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
2. To make crude preparation for a special occasion, as an examination, by a hasty and extensive course of memorizing or study. [*Colloq.*]

Cram, *n.* **1.** The act of cramming.
2. Information hastily memorized; as, a *cram* for an examination. [*Colloq.*]
3. (*Weaving*) A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed.

Cram'bo (-bō), *n.* [Cf. CRAMP, *a.*, difficult.] **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.
I saw in one corner . . . a cluster of men and women, diverting themselves with a game at *crambo.* I heard several double rhymes . . . which raised a great deal of mirth. *Addison.*
2. A word rhyming with another word.
His similes in order set
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

Dumb crambo, a game in which one party of players give a word which rhymes with another, which last is to be guessed by the opposing party, who represent in dumb show what they think it to be.

Cram'mer (krăm'mẽr), *n.* One who crams; esp., one who prepares a pupil hastily for an examination, or a pupil who is thus prepared. *Dickens.*

Cra-moi'sie } (krā-moi'zў), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson.
Cra-moi'sy } See CRIMSON.] Crimson. [*Obs.*]
A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet. *Motley.*

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [OE. *crampe, craumpe;* akin to D. & Sw. *kramp,* Dan. *krampe,* G. *krampf* (whence F. *crampe*), Icel. *krappr* strait, narrow, and to E. *crimp, crumple;* cf. *cram.* See GRAPE.] **1.** That which confines or contracts; a restraint; a shackle. a hindrance.
A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*
Crippling his pleasures with the *cramp* of fear. *Cowper.*
2. (*Masonry*) A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a cramp iron.
3. (*Carp.*) A rectangular frame, with a tightening screw, used for compressing the joints of framework, etc.
4. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.
5. (*Med.*) A spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, as of the leg.
The *cramp,* divers nights, gripeth him in his legs. *Sir T. More.*

Cramp, 3.

Cramp bone, the patella of a sheep; — formerly used as a charm for the cramp. *Halliwell.* "He could turn *cramp bones* into chess men." *Dickens.* — **Cramp ring,** a ring formerly supposed to have virtue in averting or curing cramp, as having been consecrated by one of the kings of England on Good Friday.

Cramp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAMPED (krămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAMPING.] **1.** To compress; to restrain from free action; to confine and contract; to hinder.
The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Layard.*
2. To fasten or hold with, or as with, a cramp.
3. Hence, to bind together; to unite.
The . . . fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts. *Burke.*
4. To form on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot legs.
5. To afflict with cramp.
When the gout *cramps* my joints. *Ford.*

To cramp the wheels of a wagon, to turn the front wheels out of line with the hind wheels, so that one of them shall be against the body of the wagon.

Cramp, *a.* [See CRAMP, *n.*] Knotty; difficult. [*R.*]
Care being taken not to add any of the *cramp* reasons for this opinion. *Coleridge.*

Cram'pet (krăm'pĕt), *n.* [See CRAMP, *n.*] (*Mil.*) A cramp iron or cramp ring; a chape, as of a scabbard. [Written also *crampit* and *crampette.*]

Cramp'fish' (krămp'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which gives an electric shock. See ELECTRIC FISH, and TORPEDO.

Cramp' i'ron (ī'ŭrn). See CRAMP, *n.*, 2.

Cram'pit (krăm'pĭt), *n.* (*Mil.*) See CRAMPET.

‖ **Cram'pon** (krăm'pŏn), *n.* [F. See CRAMPOONS.] (*Bot.*) An aërial rootlet for support in climbing, as of ivy.

Cram'po-nee' (krăm'pō-nē'), *a.* [F. *cramponné.* See CRAMPOONS.] (*Her.*) Having a cramp or square piece at the end; — said of a cross so furnished.

Cram-poons' (krăm-pōonz'), *n. pl.* [F. *crampon,* fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked; akin to G. *krampf* cramp. See CRAMP, *n.*, and cf. CRAMPON.] **1.** A clutch formed of hooked pieces of iron, like double calipers, for raising stones, lumber, blocks of ice, etc.
2. Iron instruments with sharp points, worn on the shoes to assist in gaining or keeping a foothold.

Cramp'y (krămp'ў), *a.* **1.** Affected with cramp.
2. Productive of, or abounding in, cramps. "This *crampy* country." *Howitt.*

Cran (krăn), **Crane** (krān), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael. *crann.*] A measure for fresh herrings, — as many as will fill a barrel. [*Scot.*] *H. Miller.*

Cran'age (krān'āj), *n.* [See CRANE.] **1.** The liberty of using a crane, as for loading and unloading vessels.
2. The money or price paid for the use of a crane.

Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rў), *n.; pl.* CRANBERRIES (-rĭz). [So named from its fruit being ripe in the spring when the *cranes* return. *Dr. Prior.*] (*Bot.*) A red, acid berry, much used for making sauce, etc.; also, the plant producing it (several species of *Vaccinium* or *Oxycoccus*). The *high cranberry* or *cranberry tree* is a species of *Viburnum* (*V. Opulus*), and the other is sometimes called *low cranberry* or *marsh cranberry* to distinguish it.

Cranch (kranch), *v. t.* See CRAUNCH.

Crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran;* akin to D. & LG. *kraan,* G. *kranich, krahn* (this in sense 2), Gr. γέρανος, L. *grus,* W. & Armor. *garan,* OSlav. *zeravĭ,* Lith. *gerve,* Icel. *trani,* Sw. *trana,* Dan. *trane.* √24. Cf. GERANIUM.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of the genus *Grus,* and allied genera, of various species, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck.
☞ The common European crane is *Grus cinerea.* The sand-hill crane (*G. Mexicana*) and the whooping crane (*G. Americana*) are large American species. The Balearic or crowned crane is *Balearica pavonina.* The name is sometimes erroneously applied to the herons and cormorants.

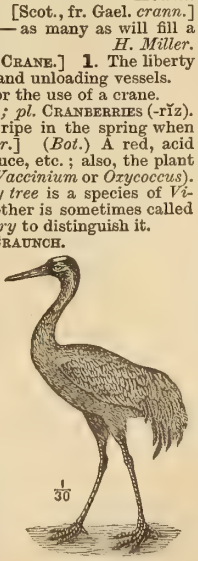
European Crane (*Grus cinerea*). 1/30

2. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights, and, while holding them suspended, transporting them through a limited lateral distance. In one form it consists of a projecting arm or jib of timber or iron, a rotating post or base, and the necessary tackle, windlass, etc.; — so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane. See *Illust.* of DERRICK.

One form of Crane, 2.

3. An iron arm with horizontal motion, attached to the side or back of a fireplace, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire.
4. A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.
5. (*Naut.*) A forked post or projecting bracket to support spars, etc.; — generally used in pairs. See CROTCH, 2.

Crane fly (*Zoöl.*), a dipterous insect with long legs, of the genus *Tipula.* — **Derrick crane.** See DERRICK. — **Gigantic crane.** (*Zoöl.*) See ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3. — **Traveling crane, Traveler crane, Traversing crane** (*Mach.*), a crane mounted on wheels; esp., an overhead crane consisting of a crab or other hoisting apparatus traveling on rails or beams fixed overhead, as in a machine shop or foundry. — **Water crane,** a kind of hydrant with a long swinging spout, for filling locomotive tenders, water carts, etc., with water.

Crane (krān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRANED (krānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRANING.] **1.** To cause to rise; to raise or lift, as by a crane; — with *up.* [*R.*]
What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul, sunk below the center, to the highest heavens. *Bates.*
An upstart *craned* up to the height he has. *Massinger.*
2. To stretch, as a crane stretches its neck; as, to *crane* the neck disdainfully. *G. Eliot.*

Crane, *v. i.* To reach forward with head and neck, in order to see better; as, a hunter *cranes* forward before taking a leap. *Beaconsfield. Thackeray.*
The passengers eagerly *craning* forward over the bulwarks. *Howells.*

Crane's'-bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The geranium; — so named from the long axis of the fruit, which resembles the beak of a crane. *Dr. Prior.*
2. (*Surg.*) A pair of long-beaked forceps.

Crang (krăng), *n.* See KRANG.

‖ **Cra'ni-a** (krā'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of living Brachiopoda; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the cranium or skull.

Crania (*Crania antiqua*). Nat. size.

Cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cranium.

Cra'ni-o-clasm (krā'nĭ-ō-klăz'm), *n.* [*Cranium* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] (*Med.*) The crushing of a child's head, as with the cranioclast or craniotomy forceps in cases of very difficult delivery. *Dunglison.*

Cra'ni-o-clast (-klăst), *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument for crushing the head of a fetus, to facilitate delivery in difficult cases.

Cra'ni-o-fa'cial (-fā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and face; as, the *craniofacial* angle.

Cra'ni-og'no-my (-ŏg'nŏ-mў), *n.* [*Cranium* + Gr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] The science of the form and characteristics of the skull. [*R.*]

Cra'ni-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to craniology.

Cra'ni-ol'o-gist (-ōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One proficient in craniology; a phrenologist.

Cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-logy.*] The department of science (as of ethnology or archæology) which deals with the shape, size, proportions, indications, etc., of skulls; the study of skulls.

Cra'ni-om'e-ter (krā'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the size of skulls.

Cra'ni-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to cra-
Cra'ni-o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } niometry.

Cra'ni-om'e-try (krā'nĭ-ŏm'ē-trў), *n.* The art or act of measuring skulls.

Cra'ni-os'co-pist (krā'nĭ-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or who practices, cranioscopy.
It was found of equal dimension in a literary man whose skull puzzled the *cranioscopists.* *Coleridge.*

Cra'ni-os'co-py (-pў), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-scopy.*] Scientific examination of the cranium.

‖ **Cra'ni-o'ta** (krā'nĭ-ō'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *cranium.*] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive division of the Vertebrata, including all those that have a skull.

Cra'ni-ot'o-my (krā'nĭ-ŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [*Cranium* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut off.] (*Med.*) The operation of opening the fetal head, in order to effect delivery.

Cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. CRANIUMS (-ŭmz), L. CRANIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. κρανίον; akin to κάρα head.] The skull of an animal; especially, that part of the skull, either cartilaginous or bony, which immediately incloses the brain; the brain case or brainpan. See SKULL.

Crank (krăngk), *n.* [OE. *cranke;* akin to E. *cringe, cringle, crinkle,* and to *crank,* a., the root meaning, probably, "to turn, twist." See CRINGE.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A bent portion of an axle, or shaft, or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it; also used to change circular into reciprocating motion, or reciprocating into circular motion. See BELL CRANK.

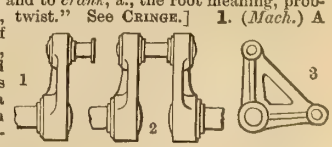
1 Single Crank; 2 Double Crank; 3 Bell Crank.

2. Any bend, turn, or winding, as of a passage.
So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crooks. *Spenser.*

3. A twist or turn in speech; a conceit consisting in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

4. A twist or turn of the mind; caprice; whim; crotchet; also, a fit of temper or passion. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle.*

5. A person full of crotchets; one given to fantastic or impracticable projects; one whose judgment is perverted in respect to a particular matter. [*Colloq.*]

6. A sick person; an invalid. [*Obs.*]

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Burton.*

Crank axle (*Mach.*), a driving axle formed with a crank or cranks, as in some kinds of locomotives. — **Crank pin** (*Mach.*), the cylindrical piece which forms the handle, or to which the connecting rod is attached, at the end of a crank, or between the arms of a double crank. — **Crank shaft**, a shaft bent into a crank, or having a crank fastened to it, by which it drives or is driven. — **Crank wheel**, a wheel acting as a crank, or having a wrist to which a connecting rod is attached.

Crank (krăngk), *a.* [AS. *cranc* weak; akin to Icel. *krangr*, D. & G. *krank* sick, weak (cf. D. *krengen* to careen). Cf. CRANK, *n.*] **1.** Sick; infirm. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. (*Naut.*) Liable to careen or be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast, or is loaded too high, to carry full sail.

3. Full of spirit; brisk; lively; sprightly; overconfident; opinionated.

He who was, a little before, bedrid, . . . was now *crank* and lusty. *Udall.*

If you strong electioners did not think you were among the elect, you would not be so *crank* about it. *Mrs. Stowe.*

Crank, *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*] To run with a winding course; to double; to crook; to wind and turn.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in. *Shak.*

Crank'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European woodpecker (*Picus minor*).

Cranked (krăngkt), *a.* Formed with, or having, a bend or crank; as, a *cranked* axle.

Crank'i-ness (krăngk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Crankness. *Lowell.*

Cran'kle (krăng'k'l), *v. t.* [Cf. CRINKLE.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vega's stream . . . drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips.*

Cran'kle, *v. i.* To bend, turn, or wind.

Along the *crankling* path. *Drayton.*

Cran'kle, *n.* A bend or turn; a twist; a crinkle.

Crank'ness (krăngk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Liability to be overset; — said of a ship or other vessel.

2. Sprightliness; vigor; health.

Crank'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of spirit; crank.

2. Addicted to crotchets and whims; unreasonable in opinions; crotchety. [*Colloq.*]

3. Unsteady; easy to upset; crank.

Cran'nied (krăn'nĭd), *a.* Having crannies, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall. *Tennyson.*

Cran'nog (krăn'nŏg), **Cran'noge** (krăn'nŏj), *n.* [From Celtic; cf. Gael. *crann* a tree.] One of the stockaded islands in Scotland and Ireland which in ancient times were numerous in the lakes of both countries. They may be regarded as the very latest class of prehistoric strongholds, reaching their greatest development in early historic times, and surviving through the Middle Ages. See also *Lake dwellings*, under LAKE. *Encyc. Brit.*

Cran'ny (krăn'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CRANNIES (-nĭz). [F. *cran* notch, prob. from L. *crena* (a doubtful word).] **1.** A small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Glass Making*) A tool for forming the necks of bottles, etc.

Cran'ny, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRANNIED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRANNYING.] **1.** To crack into, or become full of, crannies. [*R.*]

The ground did *cranny* everywhere. *Golding.*

2. To haunt, or enter by, crannies.

All tenantless, save to the *crannying* wind. *Byron.*

Cran'ny, *a.* [Perh. for *cranky*. See CRANK, *a.*] Quick; giddy; thoughtless. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Cran-ta'ra (krăn-tā'rà *or* -tä'rà), *n.* [Gael. *cranntara*.] The fiery cross, used as a rallying signal in the Highlands of Scotland.

Crants (krănts), *n.* [Cf. D. *krans*, G. *kranz*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden. [*Obs.*]

Yet here she is allowed her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments. *Shak.*

Crap'au-dine (krăp'ą-dĭn), *a.* [F., n.] (*Arch.*) Turning on pivots at the top and bottom; — said of a door.

Crap'au-dine, *n.* [F.] (*Far.*) An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. *Bailey.*

Crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*, fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped. See CRISP.] A thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Black crape is much used for mourning garments, also for the dress of some clergymen.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

Crape myrtle (*Bot.*), a very ornamental shrub (*Lagerstrœmia Indica*) from the East Indies, often planted in the Southern United States. Its foliage is like that of the myrtle, and the flower has wavy crisped petals. — Oriental crape. See CANTON CRAPE.

Crape, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAPED (krāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAPING.] [F. *crêper*, fr. L. *crispare* to curl, crisp, fr. *crispus*. See CRAPE, *n.*] To form into ringlets; to curl; to crimp; to friz; as, to *crape* the hair; to *crape* silk.

The hour for curling and *craping* the hair. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Crape'fish' (krāp'fĭsh'), *n.* Salted codfish hardened by pressure. *Kane.*

Crap'nel (krăp'nel), *n.* A hook or drag; a grapnel.

Crap'pie (krăp'pĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fresh-water bass of the genus *Pomoxys*, found in the rivers of the Southern United States and Mississippi valley. There are several species. [Written also *croppie*.]

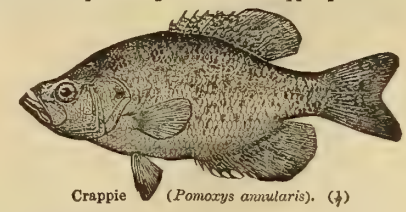

Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*). (½)

Crap'ple (krăp'p'l), *n.* [See GRAPPLE.] A claw. [*Obs.*]

Craps (krăps), *n.* A gambling game with dice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Crap'u-la (krăp'ū-là), **Crap'ule** (krăp'ūl), *n.* [L. *crapula* intoxication.] Same as CRAPULENCE.

Crap'u-lence (-ū-lens), *n.* The sickness occasioned by intemperance; surfeit. *Bailey.*

Crap'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *crapulentus*, *crapulosus*; cf. F. *crapuleux*.] Surcharged with liquor; sick from excessive indulgence in liquor; drunk; given to excesses. [*R.*]

Crap'y (krāp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling crape.

Crare (krâr), *n.* [OF. *craier*, *creer*, *croyer*, ship of war, LL. *craiera*, *creyera*, perh. from G. *krieger* warrior, or D. *krijger*.] A slow, unwieldy trading vessel. [*Obs.*] [Written also *crayer*, *cray*, and *craie*.] *Shak.*

Crase (krāz), *v. t.* [See CRAZE.] To break in pieces; to crack. [*Obs.*] "The pot was *crased*." *Chaucer.*

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRASHED (krăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRASHING.] [OE. *craschen*, the same word as *crasen* to break, E. *craze*. See CRAZE.] To break in pieces violently; to dash together with noise and violence. [*R.*]

He shakt his head, and *crasht* his teeth for ire. *Fairfax.*

Crash, *v. i.* **1.** To make a loud, clattering sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; to break in pieces with a harsh noise.

Roofs were blazing and walls *crashing* in every part of the city. *Macaulay.*

2. To break with violence and noise; as, the chimney in falling *crashed* through the roof.

Crash, *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once.

The wreck of matter and the *crash* of worlds. *Addison.*

2. Ruin; failure; sudden breaking down, as of a business house or a commercial enterprise.

Crash, *n.* [L. *crassus* coarse. See CRASS.] Coarse, heavy, narrow linen cloth, used esp. for towels.

Crash'ing, *n.* The noise of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be . . . a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

Cra'sis (krā'sĭs), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. κρᾶσις, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] **1.** (*Med.*) A mixture of constituents, as of the blood; constitution; temperament.

2. (*Gram.*) A contraction of two vowels (as the final and initial vowels of united words) into one long vowel, or into a diphthong; synæresis; as, *cogo* for *coago*.

Cras'pe-do'ta (krăs'pē-dō'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρασπεδοῦσθαι to be bordered or edged.] (*Zoöl.*) The hydroid or naked-eyed medusæ. See HYDROIDEA.

Cras'pe-dote (krăs'pē-dōt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Craspedota.

Crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross, prob. orig., closely woven. See GREASE animal fat, and cf. CRATE, HURDLE.] Gross; thick; dense; coarse; not elaborated or refined. "*Crass* and fumid exhalations." *Sir T. Browne.* "*Crass* ignorance." *Cudworth.*

Cras'sa-ment (krăs'sā-ment), **Cras'sa-men'tum** (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, fr. *crassare* to make thick. See CRASS, *a.*] A semisolid mass or clot, especially that formed in coagulation of the blood.

Cras'si-ment (krăs'sĭ-ment), *n.* See CRASSAMENT.

Cras'si-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness; density. *Bacon.*

Crass'ness (krăs'nĕs), *n.* Grossness. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Cras'ti-na'tion (krăs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crastinus* of to-morrow, from *cras* to-morrow.] Procrastination; a putting off till to-morrow. [*Obs.*]

Cra-tæ'gus (krà-tē'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κραταιγός.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small, hardy trees, including the hawthorn, much used for ornamental purposes.

Cratch (krăch; 224), *n.* [OE. *cracche*, *crecche*, F. *crèche* crib, manger, fr. OHG. *krippa*, *krippea*, G. *krippe* crib. See CRIB.] A manger or open frame for hay; a crib; a rack. [*Obs.*]

Begin from first where He encradled was,
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay. *Spenser.*

Cratch cradle, a representation of the figure of the cratch, made upon the fingers with a string; cat's cradle; — called also *scratch cradle*.

Crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle; perh. akin to E. *cradle*. See HURDLE, and cf. GRATE a framework.] **1.** A large basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

2. A box or case whose sides are of wooden slats with interspaces, — used especially for transporting fruit.

Crate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRATING.] To pack in a crate or case for transportation; as, to *crate* a sewing machine; to *crate* peaches.

Cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *crater*, *cratera*, a mixing vessel, the mouth of a volcano, Gr. κρατήρ, fr. κεραννύναι to mix; cf. Skr. *çrī* to mix, *çir* to cook, *çrā* to cook. Cf. GRAIL, in Holy *Grail*.] **1.** The basinlike opening or mouth of a volcano, through which the chief eruption comes; similarly, the mouth of a geyser, about which a cone of silica is often built up.

2. (*Mil.*) The pit left by the explosion of a mine.

3. (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere; — called also the *Cup*.

Cra-ter'i-form (krà-tẽr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cratera* + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a shallow bowl; — said of a corolla.

Cra'ter-ous (krā'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a crater. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Craunch (krânch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAUNCHED (krâncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAUNCHING.] [See CRUNCH.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise; to crunch. *Swift.*

Cra-vat' (krà-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate* a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] A neckcloth; a piece of silk, fine muslin, or other cloth, worn by men about the neck.

While his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied. *Macaulay.*

Cra-vat'ted (krà-văt'tĕd), *a.* Wearing a cravat.

The young men faultlessly appointed, handsomely *cravatted*. *Thackeray.*

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAVED (krāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAVING.] [AS. *crafian;* akin to Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve*.] **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask with submission or humility; to beg; to entreat; to beseech; to implore.

I *crave* your honor's pardon. *Shak.*

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. *Mark* xv. 43.

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; hence, to require or demand; as, the stomach *craves* food.

His path is one that eminently *craves* weary walking. *Edmund Gurney.*

Syn. — To ask; seek; beg; beseech; implore; entreat; solicit; request; supplicate; adjure.

Crave, *v. i.* To desire strongly; to feel an insatiable longing; as, a *craving* appetite.

Once one may *crave* for love. *Suckling.*

Cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [OE. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, OF. *cravanté* struck down, p. p. of *cravanter*, *crevanter*, to break, crush, strike down, fr. an assumed LL. *crepantare*, fr. L. *crepans*, p. pr. of *crepare* to break, crack, rattle. Cf. CREVICE, CREPITATE.] Cowardly; faint-hearted; spiritless. "His *craven* heart." *Shak.*

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word. *Sir W. Scott.*

In *craven* fear of the sarcasm of Dorset. *Macaulay.*

Cra'ven, *n.* [Formerly written also *cravant* and *cravent*.] A recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. See RECREANT, *n.*

King Henry. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Fluellen. He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*

Syn. — Coward; poltroon; dastard.

Cra'ven, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAVENED (-v'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAVENING.] To make recreant, weak, spiritless, or cowardly. [*Obs.*]

There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shak.*

Crav'er (krāv'ẽr), *n.* One who craves or begs.

Crav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Vehement or urgent desire; longing for; beseeching.

A succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

— **Crav'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Crav'ing-ness,** *n.*

Craw (krą), *n.* [Akin to D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen*, Sw. *kräfva* craw, Dan. *kro*, and possibly to Gr. βρόγχος (E. *bronchus*), or βρόχθος throat. √25. Cf. CRAG neck.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The crop of a bird. (*b*) The stomach of an animal.

Craw'fish' (krą'fĭsh'), **Cray'fish'** (krā'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISHES or -FISH. [Corrupted fr. OE. *crevis*, *creves*, OF. *crevice*, F. *écrevisse*, fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab, G. *krebs*. See CRAB. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any crustacean of the family *Astacidæ*, resembling the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh waters. Crawfishes are esteemed very delicate food both in Europe and America. The North American species are numerous and mostly belong to the genus *Cambarus*. The blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave is *Cambarus pellucidus*. The common European species is *Astacus fluviatilis*.

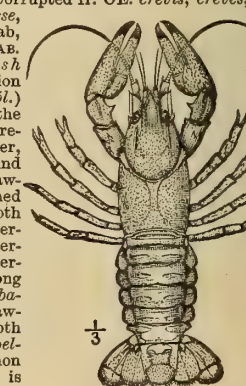

American Crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

Craw'ford (krą'fẽrd), *n.* A Crawford peach; a well-known freestone peach, with yellow flesh, first raised by Mr. William *Crawford*, of New Jersey.

Crawl (krąl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAWLED (krąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAWLING.] [Dan. *kravle*, or Icel. *krafla*, to paw, scrabble with the hands; akin to Sw. *kräla* to crawl; cf. LG. *krabbeln*, D. *krabbelen* to scratch.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on hands and knees; to creep.

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

2. Hence, to move or advance in a feeble, slow, or timorous manner.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

The meanest thing that *crawl'd* beneath my eyes. *Byron.*

3. To advance slowly and furtively; to insinuate

one's self; to advance or gain influence by servile or obsequious conduct.

Secretly *crawling* up the battered walls. *Knolles.*
Hath *crawled* into the favor of the king. *Shak.*
Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

4. To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body; as, the flesh *crawls*. See CREEP, *v. i.*, 7.

Crawl (krąl), *n.* The act or motion of crawling; slow motion, as of a creeping animal.

Crawl, *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish.

Crawl'er (krąl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Crawl'y (krąl'ў), *a.* Creepy. [*Colloq.*]

Cray (krā), **Cray'er** (-ẽr), *n.* See CRARE. [*Obs.*]

Cray'fish' (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAWFISH.

Cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [F., a crayon, a lead pencil (*crayon Conté* Conté's pencil, *i. e.*, one made of a black compound invented by Conté), fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta*; said to be, properly, Cretan earth, fr. *Creta* the island Crete. Cf. CRETACEOUS.] **1.** An implement for drawing, made of clay and plumbago, or of some preparation of chalk, usually sold in small prisms or cylinders.

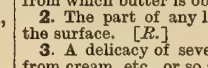

Crayon and Crayon Holder.

Let no day pass over you . . . without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden.*

☞ The black crayon gives a deeper black than the lead pencil. This and the colored crayons are often called *chalks*. The red crayon is also called *sanguine*. See CHALK, and SANGUINE.

2. A crayon drawing.

3. (*Electricity*) A pencil of carbon used in producing electric light.

Crayon board, cardboard with a surface prepared for crayon drawing. — **Crayon drawing,** the act or art of drawing with crayons; a drawing made with crayons.

Cray'on, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAYONED (-ŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAYONING.] [Cf. F. *crayonner*.] To sketch, as with a crayon; to sketch or plan.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse, conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out. *Malone.*

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAZED (krāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAZING.] [OE. *crasen* to break, fr. Scand., perh. through OF.; cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras*, to break to pieces, F. *écraser* to crush, fr. the Scand. Cf. CRASH.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush; to grind to powder. See CRASE.

God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To weaken; to impair; to render decrepit. [*Obs.*]

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

3. To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Any man . . . that is *crazed* and out of his wits. *Tillotson.*
Grief hath *crazed* my wits. *Shak.*

Craze, *v. i.* **1.** To be crazed, or to act or appear as one that is crazed; to rave; to become insane.

She would weep and he would *craze*. *Keats.*

2. To crack, as the glazing of porcelain or pottery.

Craze, *n.* **1.** Craziness; insanity.

2. A strong habitual desire or fancy; a crotchet.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. A temporary passion or infatuation, as for some new amusement, pursuit, or fashion; as, the bric-a-brac *craze;* the æsthetic *craze*.

Various *crazes* concerning health and disease. *W. Pater.*

Craz'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

Craze'-mill' (krāz'mĭl'), **Craz'ing-mill'** (krā'zĭng-), *n.* [See 1st CRAZE.] A mill for grinding tin ore.

Cra'zi-ly (krā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a crazy manner.

Cra'zi-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being broken down or weakened; as, the *craziness* of a ship, or of the limbs.

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Cra'zy (krā'zў), *a.* [From CRAZE.] **1.** Characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; broken; falling to decay; shaky; unsafe.

Piles of mean and *crazy* houses. *Macaulay.*
One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution. *Addison.*
They . . . got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; shattered; demented; deranged.

Over moist and *crazy* brains. *Hudibras.*

3. Inordinately desirous; foolishly eager. [*Colloq.*]

The girls were *crazy* to be introduced to him. *R. B. Kimball.*

Crazy bone, the bony projection at the end of the elbow (*olecranon*), behind which passes the ulnar nerve; — so called on account of the curiously painful tingling felt, when, in a particular position, it receives a blow; — called also *funny bone*. — **Crazy quilt,** a bedquilt made of pieces of silk or other material of various sizes, shapes, and colors, fancifully stitched together without definite plan or arrangement.

Cre'a-ble (krē'ą-b'l), *a.* [L. *creabilis*, from *creare* to create. See CREATE.] Capable of being created. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*

Creaght (krāt), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *graidh, graigh.*] A drove or herd. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Creaght, *v. i.* To graze. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

Creak (krēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREAKED (krēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREAKING.] [OE. *creken*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. E. *crack*, and D. *krieken* to crackle, chirp.] To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances; as, shoes *creak*.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire. *Dryden.*
Doors upon their hinges *creaked*. *Tennyson.*

Creak, *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with.

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

Creak (krēk), *n.* The sound produced by anything that creaks; a creaking. *Roget.*

Creak'ing, *n.* A harsh grating or squeaking sound, or the act of making such a sound.

Start not at the *creaking* of the door. *Longfellow.*

Cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crême*, perh. fr. LL. *crema* cream of milk; cf. L. *cremor* thick juice or broth, perh. akin to *cremare* to burn.] **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated, rises, and collects on the surface. It is the part of milk from which butter is obtained.

2. The part of any liquor that rises, and collects on the surface. [*R.*]

3. A delicacy of several kinds prepared for the table from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream.

4. A cosmetic; a creamlike medicinal preparation.

In vain she tries her paste and *creams*,
To smooth her skin or hide its seams. *Goldsmith.*

5. The best or choicest part of a thing; the quintessence; as, the *cream* of a jest or story; the *cream* of a collection of books or pictures.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights errant. *Shelton.*

Bavarian cream, a preparation of gelatin, cream, sugar, and eggs, whipped; — to be eaten cold. — **Cold cream,** an ointment made of white wax, almond oil, rose water, and borax, and used as a salve for the hands and lips. — **Cream cheese,** a kind of cheese made from curd from which the cream has not been taken off, or to which cream has been added. — **Cream gauge,** an instrument to test milk, being usually a graduated glass tube in which the milk is placed for the cream to rise. — **Cream nut,** the Brazil nut. — **Cream of lime.** (*a*) A scum of calcium carbonate which forms on a solution of milk of lime from the carbon dioxide of the air. (*b*) A thick creamy emulsion of lime in water. — **Cream of tartar** (*Chem.*), purified tartar or argol; so called because of the crust of crystals which forms on the surface of the liquor in the process of purification by recrystallization. It is a white crystalline substance, with a gritty acid taste, and is used very largely as an ingredient of baking powders; — called also *potassium bitartrate, acid potassium tartrate*, etc.

Cream, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREAMED (krēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREAMING.] **1.** To skim, or take off by skimming, as cream.

2. To take off the best or choicest part of.

3. To furnish with, or as with, cream.

Creaming the fragrant cups. *Mrs. Whitney.*

To cream butter (*Cooking*), to rub, stir, or beat, butter till it is of a light creamy consistency.

Cream, *v. i.* To form or become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream; hence, to grow stiff or formal; to mantle.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pool. *Shak.*

Cream'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* (*Cookery*) A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, eggs, etc.

Cream'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of cream; light yellow. "*Cream-colored* horses." *Hazlitt.*

Cream'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* CREAMERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *crêmerie*.] **1.** A place where butter and cheese are made, or where milk and cream are put up in cans for market.

2. A place or apparatus in which milk is set for raising cream.

3. An establishment where cream is sold.

Cream'-faced' (krēm'fāst'), *a.* White or pale, as the effect of fear, or as the natural complexion.

Thou *cream-faced* loon. *Shak.*

Cream'-fruit' (krēm'frųt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of Sierra Leone which yields a wholesome, creamy juice.

Cream'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being creamy.

Cream' laid' (krēm' lād'). See under LAID.

Cream'-slice' (-slīs'), *n.* A wooden knife with a long thin blade, used in handling cream or ice cream.

Cream'-white' (-hwīt'), *a.* As white as cream.

Cream'y (krēm'ў), *a.* Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream, in nature, appearance, or taste; creamlike; unctuous. "*Creamy* bowls." *Collins.* "Lines of *creamy* spray." *Tennyson.* "Your *creamy* words but cozen." *Beau. & Fl.*

Cre'ance (krē'ans), *n.* [F. *créance*, lit., credence, fr. L. *credere* to trust. See CREDENCE.] **1.** Faith; belief; creed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Falconry*) A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when it is first lured.

Cre'ance (krē'ans), *v. i. & t.* To get on credit; to borrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cre'ant (krē'ant), *a.* [L. *creans*, p. pr. of *creare* to create.] Creative; formative. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Crease (krēs), *n.* See CREESE. *Tennyson.*

Crease, *n.* [Cf. LG. *krus*, G. *krause*, crispness, *krausen, kräusen*, to crisp, curl, lay in folds; or perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Armor. *kriz* a wrinkle, crease, *kriza* to wrinkle, fold, W. *crych* a wrinkle, *crychu* to rumple, ripple, crease.] **1.** A line or mark made by folding or doubling any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

2. (*Cricket*) One of the lines serving to define the limits of the bowler and the striker.

Bowling crease (*Cricket*), a line extending three feet four inches on each side of the central strings at right angles to the line between the wickets. — **Return crease** (*Cricket*), a short line at each end of the *bowling crease* and at right angles to it, extending toward the bowler. — **Popping crease** (*Cricket*), a line drawn in front of the wicket, four feet distant from it, parallel to the *bowling crease* and at least as long as the latter. *J. H. Walsh (Encyc. of Rural Sports).*

Crease, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREASED (krēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREASING.] To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

Creased, like dog's ears in a folio. *Gray.*

Creas'er (krēs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A tool, or a sewing-machine attachment, for making lines or creases on leather or cloth, as guides to sew by.

2. A tool for making creases or beads, as in sheet iron, or for rounding small tubes.

3. (*Bookbinding*) A tool for making the band impression distinct on the back. *Knight.*

Creas'ing (krēs'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall. *Knight.*

Cre'a-sote (krē'ą-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Creas'y (krēs'ў), *a.* Full of creases. *Tennyson.*

Cre'at (krē'ăt), *n.* [F. *créat*, ultimately fr. L. *creatus* created, begotten; cf. It. *creato* pupil, servant, Sp. *criado* a servant, client.] (*Man.*) An usher to a riding master.

Cre-at'a-ble (krē-ā't-ą-b'l), *a.* That may be created.

Cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create; akin to Gr. κραίνειν to accomplish, Skr. *kṛ* to make, and to E. ending *-cracy* in *aristocracy*, also to *crescent, cereal*.] Created; composed; begotten. [*Obs.*]

Hearts *create* of duty and zeal. *Shak.*

Cre-ate', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREATING.] **1.** To bring into being; to form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

2. To effect by the agency, and under the laws, of causation; to be the occasion of; to cause; to produce; to form or fashion; to renew.

Your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers. *Shak.*
Create in me a clean heart. *Ps.* li. 10.

3. To invest with a new form, office, or character; to constitute; to appoint; to make; as, to *create* one a peer. "I *create* you companions to our person." *Shak.*

Cre-at'ic (krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρέας, -ατος, flesh.] Relating to, or produced by, flesh or animal food; as, *creatic* nausea. [Written also *kreatic*.]

Cre'a-tin (krē'ą-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κρέας flesh.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance found abundantly in muscle tissue. [Written also *kreatine*.]

Cre-at'i-nin (krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous body closely related to creatin but more basic in its properties, formed from the latter by the action of acids, and occurring naturally in muscle tissue and in urine. [Written also *kreatinine*.]

Cre-a'tion (krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *creatio:* cf. F. *création*. See CREATE.] **1.** The act of creating or causing to exist. Specifically, the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence.

From the *creation* to the general doom. *Shak.*

As when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, *in rerum natura*, which had before no being; and this we call *creation*. *Locke.*

2. That which is created; that which is produced or caused to exist, as the world or some original work of art or of the imagination; nature.

We know that the whole *creation* groaneth. *Rom.* viii. 22.
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*. *Shak.*
Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Beaconsfield.*

3. The act of constituting or investing with a new character; appointment; formation.

An Irish peer of recent *creation*. *Landor.*

Cre-a'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to creation.

Cre-a'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human being as soon as it is formed in the womb; — opposed to *traducianism*.

Cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation. "*Creative* talent." *W. Irving.*

The *creative* force exists in the germ. *Whewell.*

Cre-a'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being creative.

Cre-a'tor (krē-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *creator:* cf. F. *créateur*.] One who creates, produces, or constitutes. Specifically, the Supreme Being.

To sin's rebuke and my *Creator's* praise. *Shak.*

The poets and artists of Greece, who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *Caird.*

Cre-a'tor-ship, *n.* State or condition of a creator.

Cre-a'tress, *n.* [L. *creatrix:* cf. F. *créatrice*.] She who creates. *Spenser.*

‖ **Cre-a'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A creatress. [*R.*]

Crea'tur-al (krē'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature. [*R.*]

Crea'ture (krē'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *créature*, L. *creatura*. See CREATE.] **1.** Anything created; anything not self-existent; especially, any being created with life; an animal; a man.

He asked water, a *creature* so common and needful that it was against the law of nature to deny him. *Fuller.*
God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*
On earth, join, all ye *creatures*, to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. *Milton.*
And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the *creature* of a polished mind. *Cowper.*

2. A human being, in pity, contempt, or endearment; as, a poor *creature;* a pretty *creature*.

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*. *Shak.*

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent; an instrument; a tool.

A *creature* of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen. *Shak.*
Both Charles himself and his *creature*, Laud. *Macaulay.*

4. A general term among farmers for horses, oxen, etc.

Creature comforts, those which minister to the comfort of the body.

Crea'ture-less, *a.* Without created beings; alone.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first. *Donne.*

Crea'ture-ly, *a.* Creatural; characteristic of a creature. [*R.*] "*Creaturely* faculties." *Cheyne.*

Crea'ture-ship, *n.* The condition of being a creature.

Crea'tur-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make like a creature; to degrade. [*Obs.*]

Degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul. *Cudworth.*

Creaze (krēz), *n.* (*Mining*) The tin ore which collects in the central part of the washing pit or buddle.

Cre'bri-cos'tate (krē'brĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *creber* close + *costa* rib.] (*Zoöl.*) Marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

Cre'bri-sul'cate (krē'brĭ-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *creber* close + *sulcus* furrow.] (*Zoöl.*) Marked with closely set transverse furrows.

Creb'ri-tude (krĕb'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *crebritudo*, fr. *creber* close.] Frequency. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Cre'brous (krē'brŭs), *a.* [L. *creber* close set, frequent.] Frequent; numerous. [*Obs.*] *Goodwin.*

‖ **Crèche** (krâsh), *n.* [F.] A public nursery, where the young children of poor women are cared for during the day, while their mothers are at work.

Cre'dence (krē'dens), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. L. *credens, -entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe: cf. OF. *credence*. See CREED, and cf. CREDENT, CREANCE.] **1.** Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge; belief; credit; confidence.

To give *credence* to the Scripture miracles. *Trench.*

An assertion which might easily find *credence*. *Macaulay.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; as, a letter of *credence*.

3. (*Eccl.*) The small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated.

4. A cupboard, sideboard, or cabinet, particularly one intended for the display of rich vessels or plate, and consisting chiefly of open shelves for that purpose.

Cre'dence, *v. t.* To give credence to; to believe. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cre-den'dum** (krē-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CREDENDA (-dâ). [L., fr. *credere* to believe.] (*Theol.*) A thing to be believed; an article of faith; — distinguished from *agendum*, a practical duty.

The great articles and *credenda* of Christianity. *South.*

Cre'dent (krē'dent), *a.* [L. *credens, -entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe. See CREED.] **1.** Believing; giving credence; credulous. [*R.*]

If with too *credent* ear you list his songs. *Shak.*

2. Having credit or authority; credible. [*Obs.*]

For my authority bears of a *credent* bulk. *Shak.*

Cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*, fr. LL. *credentia*. See CREDENCE.] Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting.

Their *credential* letters on both sides. *Camden.*

Cre-den'tial, *n.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*.] **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. *pl.* Testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has a right to exercise official power, as the letters given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, or a certificate that one is a duly elected delegate.

The committee of estates excepted against the *credentials* of the English commissioners. *Whitelocke.*

Had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison.*

Cred'i-bil'i-ty (krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *crédibilité*.] The quality of being credible; credibleness; as, the *credibility* of facts; the *credibility* of witnesses.

Cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *credibilis*, fr. *credere*. See CREED.] Capable of being credited or believed; worthy of belief; entitled to confidence; trustworthy.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

A very diligent and observing person, and likewise very sober and *credible*. *Dampier.*

Cred'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being credible; worthiness of belief; credibility. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Cred'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner inducing belief; as, I have been *credibly* informed of the event.

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [F. *crédit* (cf. It. *credito*), L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus*, p. p. of *credere* to trust, loan, believe. See CREED.] **1.** Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith; trust; confidence.

When Jonathan and the people heard these words they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. 1 *Macc.* x. 46.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honor; good name; estimation.

John Gilpin was a citizen
Of *credit* and renown. *Cowper.*

3. A ground of, or title to, belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received on the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

4. That which tends to procure, or add to, reputation or esteem; an honor.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

5. Influence derived from the good opinion, confidence, or favor of others; interest.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest. *Clarendon.*

6. (*Com.*) Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred, or of fulfillment of promises given; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; — applied to individuals, corporations, communities, or nations; as, to buy goods on *credit*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

7. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.

8. (*Bookkeeping*) The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received from the party or the category named at the head of the account; also, any one, or the sum, of these items; — the opposite of *debit*; as, this sum is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*; A has several *credits* on the books of B.

Bank credit, *or* **Cash credit.** See under CASH. — **Bill of credit.** See under BILL. — **Letter of credit,** a letter or notification addressed by a banker to his correspondent, informing him that the person named therein is entitled to draw a certain sum of money; when addressed to several different correspondents, or when the money can be drawn in fractional sums in several different places, it is called a *circular letter of credit*. — **Public credit.** (*a*) The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. (*b*) The ability and fidelity of merchants or others who owe largely in a community.

He touched the dead corpse of *Public Credit*, and it sprung upon its feet. *D. Webster.*

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREDITING.] **1.** To confide in the truth of; to give credence to; to put trust in; to believe.

How shall they *credit*
A poor unlearned virgin? *Shak.*

2. To bring honor or repute upon; to do credit to; to raise the estimation of.

You *credit* the church as much by your government as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. (*Bookkeeping*) To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for; as, to *credit* the amount paid; to set to the credit of; as, to *credit* a man with the interest paid on a bond.

To credit with, to give credit for; to assign as justly due to any one.

Grove, Helmholtz, and Meyer, are more than any others *to be credited with* the clear enunciation of this doctrine. *Newman.*

Cred'it-a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of belief. [*Obs.*]

Divers *creditable* witnesses deposed. *Ludlow.*

2. Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable.

This gentleman was born of *creditable* parents. *Goldsmith.*

3. Bringing credit, reputation, or honor; honorable; as, such conduct is highly *creditable* to him. *Macaulay.*

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot.*

Cred'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being creditable.

Cred'it-a-bly (-â-blȳ), *adv.* In a creditable manner; reputably; with credit.

‖ **Cré'dit' fon'cier'** (krâ'dē' fôN'syâ'). [F. *crédit* credit & *foncier* relating to land, landed.] A company licensed for the purpose of carrying out improvements, by means of loans and advances upon real securities.

‖ **Cré'dit' mo'bi'lier'** (mō'bē'lyâ'). [F. *crédit* credit & *mobilier* personal, pertaining to personal property.] A joint stock company, formed for general banking business, or for the construction of public works, by means of loans on personal estate, after the manner of the *crédit foncier* on real estate. In practice, however, this distinction has not been strictly observed.

Cred'it-or (krĕd'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *créditeur*. See CREDIT.] **1.** One who credits, believes, or trusts.

The easy *creditors* of novelties. *Daniel.*

2. One who gives credit in business matters; hence, one to whom money is due; — correlative to *debtor*.

Creditors have better memories than debtors. *Franklin.*

Cred'it-ress (krĕd'ĭt-rĕs), } *n.* [L. *creditrix*.] A
Cred'i-trix (krĕd'ĭ-trĭks), } female creditor.

Cre'do (krē'dō), *n.* [L. See CREED.] The creed, as sung or read in the Roman Catholic church.

He repeated Aves and *Credos*. *Macaulay.*

Cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *credulitas*, fr. *credulus*: cf. F. *crédulité*. See CREDULOUS.] Readiness of belief; a disposition to believe on slight evidence.

That implicit *credulity* is the mark of a feeble mind will not be disputed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere*. See CREED.] **1.** Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting. *Landor.*

Eve, our *credulous* mother. *Milton.*

2. Believed too readily. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Cred'u-lous-ly, *adv.* With credulity.

Cred'u-lous-ness, *n.* Readiness to believe on slight evidence; credulity.

Beyond all credulity is the *credulousness* of atheists. *S. Clarke.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* [OE. *credo*, *crede*, AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' creed, fr. *credere* to believe; akin to OIr. *cretim* I believe, and Skr. *çraddadhāmi*; *çrat* trust + *dhā* to put. See Do, *v. t.*, and cf. CREDO, GRANT.] **1.** A definite summary of what is believed; esp., a summary of the articles of Christian faith; a confession of faith for public use; esp., one which is brief and comprehensive.

In the Protestant system the *creed* is not coördinate with, but always subordinate to, the Bible. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

2. Any summary of principles or opinions professed or adhered to.

I love him not, nor fear him; there 's my *creed*. *Shak.*

Apostles' creed, Athanasian creed, Nicene creed. See under APOSTLE, ATHANASIAN, NICENE.

Creed, *v. t.* To believe; to credit. [*Obs.*]

That part which is so *creeded* by the people. *Milton.*

Creed'less, *a.* Without a creed. *Carlyle.*

Creek (krēk), *n.* [AS. *crecca*; akin to D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki* crack, nook; cf. W. *crig* crack, *crigyll* ravine, creek. Cf. CRICK, CROOK.] **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending fu ther into the land than a cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.

Each *creek* and cavern of the dangerous shore. *Cowper.*

They discovered a certain *creek*, with a shore. *Acts* xxvii. 39.

2. A stream of water smaller than a river and larger than a brook.

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*. *Goldsmith.*

3. Any turn or winding.

The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shak.*

Creek'fish (krēk'fĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chub sucker.

Creeks (krēks), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CREEK. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe or confederacy of North American Indians, including the Muskogees, Seminoles, Uchees, and other subordinate tribes. They formerly inhabited Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

Creek'y (krēk'ȳ), *a.* Containing, or abounding in, creeks; characterized by creeks; like a creek; winding.

"The *creeky* shore." *Spenser.*

Creel (krēl), *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag* basket, creel.] **1.** An osier basket, such as anglers use. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Spinning*) A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding paying-off bobbins, as in the roving machine, throstle, and mule.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT (krĕpt) (CROPE (krōp), *Obs.*); *p. p.* CREPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREEPING.] [OE. *crepen*, *creopen*, AS. *creópan*; akin to D. *kruipen*, G. *kriechen*, Icel. *krjupa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*. Cf. CRIPPLE, CROUCH.] **1.** To move along the ground, or on any other surface, on the belly, as a worm or reptile; to move as a child on the hands and knees; to crawl.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*. *Milton.*

2. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously, as from unwillingness, fear, or weakness.

The whining schoolboy . . . *creeping*, like snail,
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*
Like a guilty thing, I *creep*. *Tennyson.*

3. To move in a stealthy or secret manner; to move imperceptibly or clandestinely; to steal in; to insinuate itself or one's self; as, age *creeps* upon us.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 *Tim.* iii. 6.

4. To slip, or to become slightly displaced; as, the collodion on a negative, or a coat of varnish, may *creep* in drying; the quicksilver on a mirror may *creep*.

5. To move or behave with servility or exaggerated humility; to fawn; as, a *creeping* sycophant.

To come as humbly as they used to *creep*. *Shak.*

6. To grow, as a vine, clinging to the ground or to some other support by means of roots or rootlets, or by tendrils, along its length. "Creeping vines." *Dryden.*

7. To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin of the body; to crawl; as, the sight made my flesh *creep*. See CRAWL, *v. i.*, **4.**

8. To drag in deep water with creepers, as for recovering a submarine cable.

Creep, *n.* **1.** The act or process of creeping.

2. A distressing sensation, or sound, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects.

A *creep* of undefinable horror. *Blackwood's Mag.*
Out of the stillness, with gathering *creep*,
Like rising wind in leaves. *Lowell.*

3. (*Mining*) A slow rising of the floor of a gallery, occasioned by the pressure of incumbent strata upon the pillars or sides; a gradual movement of mining ground.

Creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, creeps; any creeping thing.

Standing waters are most unwholesome, . . . full of mites, *creepers*; slimy, muddy, unclean. *Burton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant that clings by rootlets, or by tendrils, to the ground, or to trees, walls, etc.; as, the Virginia *creeper* (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) A small bird of the genus *Certhia*, allied to the wrens. The brown or common European creeper is *C. familiaris*, a variety of which (*var. Americana*) inhabits America; — called also *tree creeper* and *creep-tree*. The American black and white creeper is *Mniotilta varia*.

Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). (⅔)

4. A kind of patten mounted on short pieces of iron instead of rings; also, a fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping.

5. *pl.* A spurlike device strapped to the boot, which enables one to climb a tree or pole; — called often *telegraph creepers*.

6. A small, low iron, or dog, between the andirons.

7. *pl.* An instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of a well, or any other body of water, and bringing up what may lie there.

8. Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another, as an apron in a carding machine, or an inner spiral in a grain screen.

9. *pl.* (*Arch.*) Crockets. See CROCKET.

Creep'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep, to escape notice or danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

Creep'le (-ȳ), *n.* A low stool. [*Scot.*]

Creep'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* An uneasy sensation as of insects creeping on the skin.

She felt a curious, uneasy *creepiness*. *Mrs. Alexander.*

Creep'ing, *a.* **1.** Crawling, or moving close to the ground. "Every *creeping* thing." *Gen.* vi. 20.

2. Growing along, and clinging to, the ground, or to a wall, etc., by means of rootlets or tendrils.

Casements lined with *creeping* herbs. *Cowper.*

Creeping crowfoot (*Bot.*), a plant, the *Ranunculus repens*. — **Creeping snowberry,** an American plant (*Chiogenes hispidula*) with white berries and very small round leaves having the flavor of wintergreen.

Creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping slowly; in the manner of a reptile; insidiously; cunningly.

How slily and *creepingly* did he address himself to our first parents. *South.*

Cree'ple (krē'p'l), *n.* [See CRIPPLE.] **1.** A creeping creature; a reptile. [*Obs.*]

There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age. *Morton* (1632).

2. One who is lame; a cripple. [*Obs.*]

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* this world is. *Donne.*

Creep'y (krēp'ȳ), *a.* Crawly; having or producing a sensation like that caused by insects creeping on the skin. [*Colloq.*]

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*. *R. Browning.*

Crees (krēz), *n. pl.; sing.* CREE. (*Ethnol.*) An Algonquin tribe of Indians, inhabiting a large part of British America east of the Rocky Mountains and south of Hudson's Bay.

Creese (krēs), *n.* [Malay. *kris.*] A dagger or short sword used by the Malays, commonly having a serpentine blade. [Written also *crease* and *kris.*]

From a Malayan *creese* to a sailor's jackknife. *Julian Hawthorne.*

‖ **Cré'mail'lère'** (krā'mā'lyâr' *or* -mā'yâr'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) An indented or zigzagged line of intrenchment.

‖ **Cre-mas'ter** (krē-măs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κρεμαστήρ, fr. κρεμαννύναι to hang.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A thin muscle which serves to draw up the testicle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The apex of the last abdominal segment of an insect.

Crem'as-ter'ic (krĕm'ăs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cremaster; as, the *cremasteric* artery.

Cre'mate (krē'māt *or* krē-māt'), *v. t.* [L. *crematus*, p. p. of *cremare* to burn; cf. Skr. *çrā* to cook.] To burn; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire, either directly or in an oven or retort; to incremate or incinerate; as, to *cremate* a corpse, instead of burying it.

Cre-ma'tion (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crematio.*] A burning; esp., the act or practice of cremating the dead.

Without *cremation* . . . of their bodies. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cre-ma'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates the practice of cremation.

Cre-ma'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, cremates or consumes to ashes.

Crem'a-to'ri-um (krĕm'ā-tō'rĭ-ŭm), **Crem'a-to-ry** (krĕm'ā-tō-rў), *n.; pl.* CREMATORIUMS (-ŭmz), CREMATORIES (-rĭz). [NL. *crematorium*, fr. L. *cremator.*] A furnace for cremating corpses; a building containing such a furnace.

Crem'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, cremation.

Crem'o-carp (krĕm'ō-kärp *or* krē'mō-), *n.* [Gr. κρεμαννύναι to hang + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) The peculiar fruit of fennel, carrot, parsnip, and the like, consisting of a pair of carpels pendent from a supporting axis.

Cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nä), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at *Cremona*, in Italy.

‖ **Cre'mor** (krē'mŏr), *n.* [L. Cf. CREAM.] Cream; a substance resembling cream; yeast; scum.

Crem'o-sin (krĕm'ō-sĭn), *n.* See CRIMSON. [*Obs.*]

Crems (krĕmz), *n.* See KREMS.

Cre'nate (krē'nāt), **Cre'na-ted** (krē'nā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *crena* notch. See CRANNY.] (*Bot.*) Having the margin cut into rounded teeth notches, or scallops.

Doubly crenated. Acutely crenated. Obtusely crenated.

Cre-na'tion (krē-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A rounded tooth on the edge of a leaf.

2. The condition of being crenate.

Cren'a-ture (krĕn'ā-tūr *or* krē'nā-; 135), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A rounded tooth or notch of a crenate leaf, or any part that is crenate; — called also *crenelle.*

2. The state of being crenated or notched.

Cre-nel' (krē-nĕl'), *n.* See CRENELLE.

Cren'el-ate (krĕn'ĕl-āt *or* krē'nĕl-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRENELATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRENELATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *crenellare*, *kernellare:* cf. F. *créneler* to indent. See CRENELLE.] [Written also *crenellate.*] **1.** To furnish with crenelles.

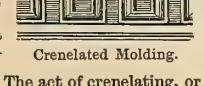

Crenelated Molding.

2. To indent; to notch; as, a *crenelated* leaf.

Crenelated molding (*Arch.*), a kind of indented molding used in Norman buildings.

Cren'el-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of crenelating, or the state of being crenelated; an indentation or an embrasure. [Written also *crenellation.*]

Cre-nelle', Cre-nel' (krē-nĕl'), *n.* [OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, LL. *crenellus*, *kernellus*, dim. (prob.) fr. L. *crena* notch. See CRANNY.] **1.** An embrasure or indentation in a battlement; a loophole in a fortress; an indentation; a notch. See MERLON, and *Illust.* of BATTLEMENT.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as CRENATURE.

Cre-nelled' (krē-nĕld'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as CRENATE.

Cren'gle (krĕn'g'l), **Cren'kle** (-k'l), *n.* See CRINGLE.

Cren'u-late (krĕn'ū-lāt), **Cren'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [Dim. of *crenate.*] (*Bot.*) Minutely crenate.

Cren'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A minute crenation.

2. The state of being minutely scalloped.

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, from an American negro word, perh. a corruption of a Sp. *criadillo*, dim. of *criado* servant, formerly also, child, fr. L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create. Cf. CREATE.] One born of European parents in the American colonies of France or Spain or in the States which were once such colonies, esp. a person of French or Spanish descent, who is a native inhabitant of Louisiana, or one of the States adjoining, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

☞ "The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood." *R. Hildreth.*

☞ "The title [Creole] did not first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French, settlers. But such a meaning implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to include any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent, whose nonalliance with the slave race entitled him to social rank. Later, the term was adopted by, not conceded to, the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. . . . Besides French and Spanish, there are even, for convenience of speech, 'colored' *Creoles;* but there are no Italian, or Sicilian, nor any English, Scotch, Irish, or 'Yankee' *Creoles*, unless of parentage married into, and themselves thoroughly proselyted in, *Creole* society." *G. W. Cable.*

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Creole or the Creoles.

☞ In New Orleans the word *Creole* is applied to any product, or variety of manufacture, peculiar to Louisiana; as, *Creole* ponies, chickens, cows, shoes, eggs, wagons, baskets, etc.

Cre-o'le-an (krē-ō'lē-an), **Cre-o'li-an,** *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Creoles. — *n.* A Creole.

Cre'o-sol (krē'ō-sōl), *n.* [*Creosote* + phen*ol.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid resembling phenol or carbolic acid, homologous with pyrocatechin, and obtained from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum. [Written also *creasol.*]

Cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέως, flesh + σώζειν to preserve.] (*Chem.*) Wood-tar oil; an oily antiseptic liquid, of a burning smoky taste, colorless when pure, but usually colored yellow or brown by impurity or exposure. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers, and is obtained by the distillation of wood tar, especially that of beechwood.

☞ It is remarkable as an antiseptic and deodorizer in the preservation of wood, flesh, etc., and in the prevention of putrefaction; but it is a poor germicide, and in this respect has been overrated. Smoked meat, as ham, owes its preservation and taste to a small quantity of creosote absorbed from the smoke to which it is exposed. *Carbolic acid* is phenol proper, while *creosote* is a mixture of several phenols.

Coal-tar creosote (*Chem.*), a colorless or yellow, oily liquid, obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and resembling wood-tar oil, or creosote proper, in composition and properties.

Cre'o-sote, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREOSOTED (-sō-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREOSOTING.] To saturate or impregnate with creosote, as timber, for the prevention of decay.

Cre'pance (krē'pans), **Cre'pane** (krē'pān), *n.* [Cf. L. *crepare* to crack.] (*Far.*) An injury in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot striking and cutting the other leg. It sometimes forms an ulcer.

‖ **Crêpe** (krāp), *n.* [F.] Same as CRAPE.

Crep'i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tant), *a.* [See CREPITATE.] Having a crackling sound; crackling; rattling.

Crepitant rale (*Med.*), a peculiar crackling sound audible with inspiration in pneumonia and other lung diseases.

Crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREPITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREPITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *crepitatus*, p. p. of *crepitare* to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare* to crack. Cf. CREVICE.] To make a series of small, sharp, rapidly repeated explosions or sounds, as salt in fire; to crackle; to snap.

Crep'i-ta'tion (krĕp'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *crépitation.*] **1.** The act of crepitating or crackling.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A grating or crackling sensation or sound, as that produced by rubbing two fragments of a broken bone together, or by pressing upon cellular tissue containing air. (*b*) A crepitant râle.

‖ **Crep'i-tus** (krĕp'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *crepare* to crack.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels. (*b*) Same as CREPITATION, 2.

‖ **Cré'pon** (krē'pŏn; F. krā'pôn'), *n.* [F.] A thin stuff made of the finest wool or silk, or of wool and silk.

Crept (krĕpt), *inp.* & *p. p.* of CREEP.

Cre-pus'cle (krē-pŭs'ĸ'l), **Cre-pus'cule** (krē-pŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper* dusky, dark: cf. F. *crépuscule.*] Twilight. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Cre-pus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), **Cre-pus'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *crépusculaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.

This semihistorical and *crepuscular* period. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Flying in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise; — said of certain birds and insects.

Others feed only in the twilight, as bats and owls, and are called *crepuscular.* *Whewell.*

Cre-pus'cu-line (-lĭn), *a.* Crepuscular. [*Obs.*] *Sprat.*

Cres'cence (krĕs'sens), *n.* [See CRESCENT.] Increase; enlargement. [*Obs.*]

And toward the moon's attractive *crescence* bend. *H. Brooke.*

Cres-cen'do (krĕs-sĕn'dō; It. krā-shän'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., from *crescere* to increase. See CRESCENT.] (*Mus.*) With a constantly increasing volume of voice; with gradually increasing strength and fullness of tone; — a direction for the performance of music, indicated by the mark, or by writing the word on the score.

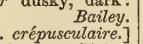

Crescendo.

Cres-cen'do, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) A gradual increase in the strength and fullness of tone with which a passage is performed. (*b*) A passage to be performed with constantly increasing volume of tone.

Cres'cent (krĕs'sent), *n.* [OE. *cressent, cressaunt*, crescent (in sense 1), OF. *creissant* increasing, F. *croissant*, p. pr. of *croître*, OF. *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase, v. incho.; akin to *creare* to create. See CREATE, and cf. ACCRUE, INCREASE, CRESCENDO.] **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter, or when defined by a concave and a convex edge; also, applied improperly to the old or decreasing moon in a like state.

2. Anything having the shape of a crescent or new moon.

3. A representation of the increasing moon, often used as an emblem or badge; as: (*a*) A symbol of Artemis, or Diana. (*b*) The ancient symbol of Byzantium or Constantinople. Hence: (*c*) The emblem of the Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople.

Crescent, 3 (*c*).

The cross of our faith is replanted,
The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted. *Campbell.*

4. Any one of three orders of knighthood; the first instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; the second by René of Anjou, in 1448; and the third by the Sultan Selim III., in 1801, to be conferred upon foreigners to whom Turkey might be indebted for valuable services. *Brande & C.*

Crescent, 5.

5. (*Her.*) The emblem of the increasing moon with the horns directed upward, when used in a coat of arms; — often used as a mark of cadency to distinguish a second son and his descendants.

Cres'cent, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a crescent.

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns. *Milton.*

2. Increasing; growing.

O, I see the *crescent* promise of my spirit hath not set. *Tennyson.*

Cres'cent, *v. t.* **1.** To form into a crescent, or something resembling a crescent. [*R.*] *Anna Seward.*

2. To adorn with crescents.

Cres-cen'tic (krĕs-sĕn'tĭk), *a.* Crescent-shaped. "*Crescentic* lobes." *R. Owen.*

Cres'cent-wise' (krĕs'sent-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a crescent; like a crescent. *Tennyson.*

Cres'cive (krĕs'sĭv), *a.* [L. *crescere* to increase.] Increasing; growing. [*R.*]

Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty. *Shak.*

Cre'sol (krē'sōl), *n.* [From CREOSOTE.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric substances, $CH_3.C_6H_4.OH$, homologous with and resembling phenol. They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar, and are colorless, oily liquids or solids. [Called also *cresylic acid.*]

Cre-sor'cin (krē-sôr'sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as ISORCIN.

Cress (krĕs), *n.; pl.* CRESSES (krĕs'ĕz). [OE. *cres, cresse, kers, kerse*, AS. *cresse, cerse;* akin to D. *kers*, G. *kresse*, Dan. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*, and possibly also to OHG. *chresan* to creep.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species, chiefly cruciferous. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, and are used as a salad and antiscorbutic.

☞ The garden cress, called also *peppergrass*, is the *Lepidium sativum;* the water cress is the *Nasturtium officinale.* Various other plants are sometimes called *cresses.*

To strip the brook with mantling *cresses* spread. *Goldsmith.*

Bitter cress. See under BITTER. — **Not worth a cress, or** ☞ *not worth a kers,*" a common old proverb, now turned into the meaningless "*not worth a curse.*" *Skeat.*

Cres-selle' (krĕs-sĕl'), *n.* [F. *crécelle* rattle.] (*Eccl.*) A wooden rattle sometimes used as a substitute for a bell, in the Roman Catholic church, during the latter part of Holy Week, or the last week of Lent.

Cressets.

Cres'set (krĕs'sĕt), *n.* [OF. *cresset, cresset*, sort of lamp or torch; perh. of Dutch or German origin, and akin to E. *cruse*, F. *creuset* crucible, E. *crucible.*] **1.** An open frame or basket of iron, filled with combustible material, to be burned as a beacon; an open lamp or firepan carried on a pole in nocturnal processions.

Starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus. *Milton.*

As a *cresset* true that darts its length
Of beamy luster from a tower of strength. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Coopering*) A small furnace or iron cage to hold fire for charring the inside of a cask, and making the staves flexible. *Knight.*

Cress'y (krĕs'ў), *a.* Abounding in cresses.

The *cressy* islets white in flower. *Tennyson.*

Crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, F. *crête*, L. *crista.*] **1.** A tuft, or other excrescence or natural ornament, growing on an animal's head; the comb of a cock; the swelling on the head of a serpent; the lengthened feathers of the crown or nape of a bird, etc. *Darwin.*

[Attack] his rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back. *C. Pitt.*

2. The plume of feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; the distinctive ornament of a helmet, indicating the rank of the wearer; hence, also, the helmet.

Stooping low his lofty *crest.* *Sir W. Scott.*

And on his head there stood upright
A *crest*, in token of a knight. *Gower.*

3. (*Her.*) A bearing worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament for plate, liveries, and the like. It is a relic of the ancient cognizance. See COGNIZANCE, 4.

Crest (*Her.*).

4. The upper curve of a horse's neck.

Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest.* *Shak.*

5. The ridge or top of a wave.

Like wave with *crest* of sparkling foam. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. The summit of a hill or mountain ridge.

7. The helm or head, as typical of a high spirit; pride; courage.

Now the time is come
That France must vail her lofty plumed *crest.* *Shak.*

8. (*Arch.*) The ornamental finishing which surmounts the ridge of a roof, canopy, etc.

The finials of gables and pinnacles are sometimes called *crests.* *Parker.*

9. (*Engin.*) The top line of a slope or embankment.

Crest tile, a tile made to cover the ridge of a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle. — **Interior crest** (*Fort.*), the highest line of the parapet.

Crest, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

CRESTING.] **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to serve as a crest for.

His legs bestrid the ocean, his reared arm
Crested the world. *Shak.*

'Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow. *Wordsworth.*

2. To mark with lines or streaks, like, or regarded as like, waving plumes.

Like as the shining sky in summer's night, . . .
Is *crested* all with lines of fiery light. *Spenser.*

Crest (krĕst), *v. i.* To form a crest.

Crest'ed (krĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a crest.

But laced his *crested* helm. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a crest of feathers or hair upon the head. "The *crested* bird." *Dryden.*

3. (*Bot.*) Bearing any elevated appendage like a crest, as an elevated line or ridge, or a tuft. *Gray.*

Crest'fall'en (-fąl'n), *a.* **1.** With hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Let it make thee *crestfallen*;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shak.*

2. Having the crest, or upper part of the neck, hanging to one side; — said of a horse.

Crest'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornamental finish on the top of a wall or ridge of a roof.

Crest'less, *a.* Without a crest or escutcheon; of low birth. "*Crestless* yeomen." *Shak.*

Cre-syl'ic (krē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, creosote, etc.

Cresylic acid. (*Chem.*) See CRESOL.

Cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk. See CRAYON.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky; as, *cretaceous* rocks and formations. See CHALK.

Cretaceous acid, an old name for carbonic acid. — **Cretaceous formation** (*Geol.*), the series of strata of various kinds, including beds of chalk, green sand, etc., formed in the Cretaceous period; — called also the *chalk formation*. See the Diagram under GEOLOGY. — **Cretaceous period** (*Geol.*), the time in the latter part of the Mesozoic age during which the Cretaceous formation was deposited.

Cre-ta'ceous-ly, *adv.* In a chalky manner; as chalk.

Cre'tan (krē'tan), *a.* Pertaining to Crete, or Candia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete or Candia.

Crete (krēt), *n.* [L. *Cres, Cretis.*] A Cretan.

Cre'tian (krē'shan), *a.* & *n.* See CRETAN.

Cre'tic (krē'tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* foot), Gr. Κρητικός (sc. πούς foot), prop., a Cretan (metrical) foot.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A poetic foot, composed of one short syllable between two long ones (— ⏑ —). *Bentley.*

Cre'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Falsehood; lying; cretism.

Cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin;* of uncertain origin.] One afflicted with cretinism.

Cre'tin-ism (krē'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *crétinisme.*] A condition of endemic or inherited idiocy, accompanied by physical degeneracy and deformity (usually with goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys, esp. of the Alps.

Cre'tin-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the characteristics of a cretin. "*Cretinous* stupefaction." *Ruskin.*

Cre'tism (krē'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr κρητισμός lying, fr. κρητίζειν to act like a Cretan, that is, to lie. "The Cretians are always liars." *Titus* i. 12.] A Cretan practice; lying; a falsehood.

Cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, its first manufacturer.] **1.** A strong white fabric with warp of hemp and weft of flax.

2. A fabric with cotton warp and woolen weft.

3. A kind of chintz with a glossy surface.

Cre'tose (krē'tōs), *a.* [L. *cretosus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] Chalky; cretaceous. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Creut'zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* See KREUTZER.

‖ **Creux** (krē), *n.* [F., *adj.*, hollow, *n.*, a hollow.] Used in English only in the expression *en creux*. Thus, engraving *en creux* is engraving in intaglio, or by sinking or hollowing out the design.

‖ **Cre'val-lé'** (krā'vȧl-lā'), *n.* [Prob. of same origin as *cavally*. See CAVALLY.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cavally or jurel. See CAVALLY, and JUREL. (*b*) The pompano (*Trachynotus Carolinus*).

‖ **Cre'vasse'** (krā'vȧs'), *n.* [F. See CREVICE.] **1.** A deep crevice or fissure, as in an embankment; one of the clefts or fissures by which the mass of a glacier is divided.

2. A breach in the levee or embankment of a river, caused by the pressure of the water, as on the lower Mississippi. [*U. S.*]

Crev'et (krĕv'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. CRUET.] A crucible or melting pot; a cruset. *Crabb.*

Crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *crevace, crevice*, F. *crevasse*, fr. *crever* to break, burst, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break. Cf. CRAVEN, CREPITATE, CREVASSE.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack or the separation of a junction; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

The mouse,
Behind the moldering wainscot, shrieked,
Or from the *crevice* peered about. *Tennyson.*

Crev'ice, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Crev'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a crevice or crevices; as, a *creviced* structure for storing ears of corn.

Trickling through the *creviced* rock. *J. Cunningham.*

Crev'is (-ĭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crawfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Crew (krų), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Manx shearwater.

Crew (krų), *n.* [From older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew; the first syllable being misunderstood as the indefinite article. See ACCRUE, CRESCENT.] **1.** A company of people associated together; an assemblage; a throng.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side. *Spenser.*
Faithful to whom? to thy rebellious *crew*? *Milton.*

2. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel or a boat.

☞ The word *crew*, in law, is ordinarily used as equivalent to *ship's company*, including master and other officers. When the master and other officers are excluded, the context always shows it. *Story. Burrill.*

3. In an extended sense, any small body of men associated for a purpose; a gang; as (*Naut.*), the carpenter's *crew;* the boatswain's *crew*.

Syn. — Company; band; gang; horde; mob; herd; throng; party.

Crew (krų), *imp.* of CROW.

Crew'el (krų'ĕl), *n.* [Perh. for *clewel*, dim. of *clew* a ball of thread; or cf. D. *krul* curl, E. *curl.* **√26.**] Worsted yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery.

Crew'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Embroidery in crewels, commonly done upon some plain material, such as linen.

Crew'et (krų'ĕt), *n.* See CRUET.

Crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *crybb;* akin to OS. *kribbja*, D. *krib, kribbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, G. *krippe*, and perh. to MHG. *krebe* basket, G. *korb*, and E. *rip* a sort of wicker basket.]

1. A manger or rack; a feeding place for animals.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet. *Pope.*

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. *Prov.* xiv. 4.

3. A small inclosed bedstead or cot for a child.

4. A box or bin, or similar wooden structure, for storing grain, salt, etc.; as, a *crib* for corn or oats.

5. A hovel; a hut; a cottage.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

6. (*Mining*) A structure or frame of timber for a foundation, or for supporting a roof, or for lining a shaft.

7. A structure of logs to be anchored with stones; — used for docks, piers, dams, etc.

8. A small raft of timber. [*Canada*]

9. A small theft; anything purloined; a plagiarism; hence, a translation or key, etc., to aid a student in preparing or reciting his lessons. [*Colloq.*]

The Latin version technically called a *crib*. *Ld. Lytton.*
Occasional perusal of the Pagan writers, assisted by a *crib*. *Wilkie Collins.*

10. A miner's luncheon. [*Cant*] *Raymond.*

11. (*Card Playing*) The discarded cards which the dealer can use in scoring points in cribbage.

Crib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIBBED (krĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIBBING.] **1.** To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage; to cramp.

If only the vital energy be not *cribbed* or cramped. *I. Taylor.*
Now I am cabin'd, *cribbed*, confined. *Shak.*

2. To pilfer or purloin; hence, to steal from an author; to appropriate; to plagiarize; as, to *crib* a line from Milton. [*Colloq.*]

Child, being fond of toys, *cribbed* the necklace. *Dickens.*

Crib, *v. i.* **1.** To crowd together, or to be confined, as in a crib or in narrow accommodations. [*R.*]

Who sought to make . . . bishops to *crib* in a Presbyterian trundle bed. *Gauden.*

2. To make notes for dishonest use in recitation or examination. [*College Cant*]

3. To seize the manger or other solid object with the teeth and draw in wind; — said of a horse.

Crib'bage (krĭb'bāj), *n.* [From CRIB, *v. t.*, 2.] A game of cards, played by two or four persons, in which there is a crib. (See CRIB, 11.) It is characterized by a great variety of chances.

A man's fancy would be summed up in *cribbage*. *John Hall.*

Cribbage board, a board with holes and pegs, used by cribbage players to score their game.

Crib'ber (krĭb'bĕr), **Crib'-bit'er** (-bĭt'ĕr), *n.* A horse that has the habit of cribbing.

Crib'bing (krĭb'bĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of inclosing or confining in a crib or in close quarters.

2. Purloining; stealing; plagiarizing. [*Colloq.*]

3. (*Mining*) A framework of timbers and plank backing for a shaft lining, to prevent caving, percolation of water, etc.

4. A vicious habit of a horse; crib-biting. The horse lays hold of the crib or manger with his teeth and draws air into the stomach with a grunting sound.

Crib'-bit'ing (krĭb'bĭt'ĭng), *n.* Same as CRIBBING, 4.

Crib'ble (krĭb'b'l), *n.* [F. *crible*, LL. *criblus* sieve, fr. L. *cribrum*.] **1.** A coarse sieve or screen.

2. Coarse flour or meal. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Crib'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. F. *cribler.*] To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift.

Crib'ble, *a.* Coarse; as, *cribble* bread. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

‖ **Cri-bel'lum** (krĭ-bĕl'lŭm), *n.* [L., a small sieve, dim. of *cribrum* sieve.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar perforated organ of certain spiders (*Ciniflonidæ*), used for spinning a special kind of silk.

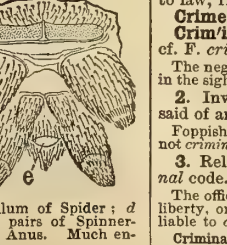

c Cribellum of Spider; *d* Three pairs of Spinnerets; *e* Anus. Much enlarged.

Crib'rate (krĭb'rāt), *a.* [L. *cribratus*, p. p. of *cribrare* to sift, fr. *cribrum* a sieve.] Cribriform.

Cri-bra'tion (krĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cribration*, fr. L. *cribrare* to sift. See CRIBBLE, *n.*] (*Pharmacy*) The act or process of separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser by sifting.

Crib'ri-form (krĭb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form:* cf. F. *cribriforme.*] Resembling, or having the form of, a sieve; pierced with holes; as, the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone; a *cribriform* compress.

Cribriform cells (*Bot.*), those which have here and there oblique or transverse sieve plates, or places perforated with many holes.

Crib'rose (krĭb'rōs), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve.] Perforated like a sieve; cribriform.

Cric (krĭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *cric* a jackscrew.] The ring which turns inward and condenses the flame of a lamp. *Knight.*

Crick (krĭk), *n.* [See CREAK.] The creaking of a door, or a noise resembling it. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Crick, *n.* [The same as *creek* a bending, twisting. See CREEK, CROOK.] **1.** A painful, spasmodic affection of the muscles of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part.

To those also that, with a *crick* or cramp, have their necks drawn backward. *Holland.*

2. [Cf. F. *cric.*] A small jackscrew. *Knight.*

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *criket*, OF. *crequet, criquet;* prob. of German origin, and akin to E. *creak;* cf. D. *kriek* a cricket. See CREAK.] (*Zoöl.*) An orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllus*, and allied genera. The males make chirping, musical notes by rubbing together the basal parts of the veins of the front wings.

Cricket (*Gryllus neglectus*), female.

☞ The common European cricket is *Gryllus domesticus;* the common large black crickets of America are *G. niger*, *G. neglectus*, and others.

Balm cricket. See under BALM. — **Cricket bird,** a small European bird (*Silvia locustella*); — called also *grasshopper warbler.* — **Cricket frog,** a small American tree frog (*Acris gryllus*); — so called from its chirping.

Crick'et, *n.* [AS. *cricc, cryce,* crooked staff, crutch. Perh. first used in sense 1, a stool prob. having been first used as a wicket. See CRUTCH.] **1.** A low stool.

2. A game much played in England, and sometimes in America, with a ball, bats, and wickets, the players being arranged in two contesting parties or sides.

3. (*Arch.*) A small false roof, or the raising of a portion of a roof, so as to throw off water from behind an obstacle, such as a chimney.

Crick'et, *v. i.* To play at cricket. *Tennyson.*

Crick'et-er (krĭk'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Cri'coid (krī'koid), *a.* [Gr. κρίκος ring + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling a ring; — said esp. of the cartilage at the bottom of the larynx, and the adjoining parts.

Cri'co-thy'roid (-kō-thī'roid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining both to the cricoid and the thyroid cartilages.

Cried (krīd), *imp. & p. p.* of CRY.

Cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *crieur.* See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. Specifically, an officer who proclaims the orders or directions of a court, or who gives public notice by loud proclamation; as, a town-*crier*.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Ecclus.* xx. 15.

Crime (krīm), *n.* [F. *crime*, fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, that which is subjected to such a decision, charge, fault, crime, fr. the root of *cernere* to decide judicially. See CERTAIN.] **1.** Any violation of law, either divine or human; an omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden by law.

2. Gross violation of human law, in distinction from a misdemeanor or trespass, or other slight offense. Hence, also, any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; any outrage or great wrong. "To part error from *crime*." *Tennyson.*

☞ *Crimes*, in the English common law, are grave offenses which were originally capitally punished (murder, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, and larceny), as distinguished from misdemeanors, which are offenses of a lighter grade. See MISDEMEANORS.

3. Any great wickedness or sin; iniquity.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

4. That which occasions crime. [*Obs.*]

The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall. *Spenser.*

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

Syn. — Sin; vice; iniquity; wrong. — CRIME, SIN, VICE. *Sin* is the generic term, embracing wickedness of every kind, but specifically denoting an offense as committed against God. *Crime* is strictly a violation of law either human or divine; but in present usage the term is commonly applied to actions contrary to the laws of the State. *Vice* is more distinctively that which springs from the inordinate indulgence of the natural appetites, which are in themselves innocent. Thus intemperance, unchastity, duplicity, etc., are *vices;* while murder, forgery, etc., which spring from the indulgence of selfish passions, are *crimes*.

Crime'ful (krīm'fụl), *a.* Criminal; wicked; contrary to law, right, or duty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Crime'less, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

Crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *criminalis*, fr. *crimen:* cf. F. *criminel.* See CRIME.] **1.** Guilty of crime or sin.

The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

2. Involving a crime; of the nature of a crime; — said of an act or of conduct; as, *criminal* carelessness.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison.*

3. Relating to crime; — opposed to *civil;* as, the *criminal* code.

The officers and servants of the crown, violating the personal liberty, or other right of the subject . . . were in some cases liable to *criminal* process. *Hallam.*

Criminal action (*Law*), an action or suit instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime. — **Criminal conversation** (*Law*), unlawful intercourse with a married woman; adultery; — usually abbreviated, *crim. con.* — **Criminal law,** the law which relates to crimes.

Crim'i-nal, *n.* One who has committed a crime; especially, one who is found guilty by verdict, confession, or proof; a malefactor; a felon.

Crim'i-nal-ist, *n.* One versed in criminal law. [*R.*]

Crim'i-nal'i-ty (krĭm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *criminalitas*, fr. L. *criminalis*. See CRIMINAL.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness; guilt.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*. *Blackstone.*

Crim'i-nal-ly (krĭm'ĭ-năl-lȳ), *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly.

Crim'i-nal-ness, *n.* Criminality. [*R.*]

Crim'i-nate (krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *criminatus*, p. p. of *criminare*, *criminari*, to criminate, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1.** To accuse of, or charge with, a crime.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an uncorrupt, independent, and reforming parliament. *Burke.*

2. To involve in a crime or in its consequences; to render liable to a criminal charge.

Impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to *criminate* him. *Macaulay.*

Crim'i-na'tion (krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *criminatio.*] The act of accusing; accusation; charge; complaint.

The *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties. *Macaulay.*

Crim'i-na-tive (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Charging with crime; accusing; criminatory. *R. North.*

Crim'i-na-to-ry (-tŭ-rȳ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; as, a *criminatory* conscience.

Crim'i-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [L. *crimen*, *criminis*, crime + *-logy.*] A treatise on crime or the criminal population. — **Crim'i-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Crim'i-nous (krĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *criminosus*, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] Criminal; involving great crime or grave charges; very wicked; heinous. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

— **Crim'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Crim'i-nous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Crim'o-sin (krĭm'ŏ-zĭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See CRIMSON.

Crimp (krĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMPED (krĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMPING.] [Akin to D. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, Sw. *krympa*, Dan. *krympe*, and to E. *cramp*. See CRAMP.] **1.** To fold or plait in regular undulations in such a way that the material will retain the shape intended; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *crimp* the border of a cap; to *crimp* a ruffle. Cf. CRISP.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *W. Irving.*

2. To pinch and hold; to seize.

3. Hence, to entrap into the military or naval service; as, to *crimp* seamen.

Coaxing and courting with intent to *crimp* him. *Carlyle.*

4. (*Cookery*) To cause to contract, or to render more crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it, when living, with a knife; as, to *crimp* skate, etc.

Crimping house, a low lodging house, into which men are decoyed and plied with drink, to induce them to ship or enlist as sailors or soldiers. — **Crimping iron.** (*a*) An iron instrument for crimping and curling the hair. (*b*) A crimping machine. — **Crimping machine**, a machine with fluted rollers or with dies, for crimping ruffles, leather, iron, etc. — **Crimping pin**, an instrument for crimping or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

Crimp, *a.* **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [*R.*]

Now the fowler . . . treads the *crimp* earth. *J. Philips.*

2. Weak; inconsistent; contradictory. [*R.*]

The evidence is *crimp;* the witnesses swear backward and forward, and contradict themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

Crimp, *n.* **1.** A coal broker. [*Prov. Eng.*] *De Foe.*

2. One who decoys or entraps men into the military or naval service. *Marryat.*

3. A keeper of a low lodging house where sailors and emigrants are entrapped and fleeced.

4. Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.*

5. A game at cards. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Boot crimp. See under BOOT.

Crimp'age (-ăj), *n.* The act or practice of crimping; money paid to a crimp for shipping or enlisting men.

Crimp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crimps; **as**: (*a*) A curved board or frame over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched to the required shape. (*b*) A device for giving hair a wavy appearance. (*c*) A machine for crimping or ruffling textile fabrics.

Crim'ple (krĭm'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMPLING (-plĭng).] [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t.] To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

Crimp'y (krĭmp'ȳ), *a.* Having a crimped appearance; frizzly; as, the *crimpy* wool of the Saxony sheep.

Crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [OE. *crimosin*, OF. *cramoisin*, F. *cramoisi* (cf. Sp. *carmesí*), LL. *carmesinus*, fr. Ar. *germazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes, fr. Skr. *kṛmija* produced by a worm; *kṛmi* worm or insect + *jan* to generate; akin to E. *kin*. Cf. CARMINE, KERMES.] A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general.

Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson*, they shall be as wool. *Is.* i. 18.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*

Crim'son, *a.* Of a deep red color tinged with blue; deep red. "A *crimson* tide." *Mrs. Hemans.*

The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue. *Prior.*

Crim'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMSONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMSONING.] To dye with crimson or deep red; to redden.

Signed in thy spoil and *crimsoned* in thy lethe. *Shak.*

Crim'son, *v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

Cri'nal (krī'nal), *a.* [L. *crinalis*, fr. *crinis* the hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Cri'na-ted (krī'nā-tĕd), *a.* Having hair; hairy.

Cri'na-to-ry (krī'nā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Crinitory. *Craig.*

Crin'cum (krĭn'kŭm), *n.* [Cf. CRINKLE.] A twist or bend; a turn; a whimsey. [*Colloq.*] *Hudibras.*

Crin'cum-cran'cum (krĭn'kŭm-krăn'kŭm), *n.* A twist; a whimsey or whim. [*Colloq.*]

Crined (krīnd), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair.] (*Her.*) Having the hair of a different tincture from the rest of the body; as, a charge *crined* of a red tincture.

Cri'nel (krī'nĕl), } *n.* [L. *crinis* hair.] A very fine,
Cri'net (krī'nĕt), } hairlike feather. *Booth.*

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINGED (krĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINGING.] [AS. *crincgan*, *cringan*, *crincan*, to yield, fall; akin to E. *crank*.] To draw one's self together as in fear or servility; to bend or crouch with base humility; to wince; hence, to make court in a degrading manner; to fawn.

When they were come up to the place where the lions were, the boys that went before were glad to *cringe* behind, for they were afraid of the lions. *Bunyan.*

Sly hypocrite, . . . who more than thou
Once fawned and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Flatterers . . . are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

Cringe, *v. t.* To contract; to draw together; to cause to shrink or wrinkle; to distort. [*Obs.*]

Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak.*

Cringe, *n.* Servile civility; fawning; a shrinking or bowing, as in fear or servility. "With *cringe* and shrug, and bow obsequious." *Cowper.*

Cringe'ling, *n.* One who cringes meanly; a fawner.

Crin'ger (krĭn'jẽr), *n.* One who cringes.

Crin'ging-ly, *adv.* In a cringing manner.

Crin'gle (krĭn'g'l), *n.* [Icel. *kringla* orb; akin to *kring* around, and to D. *kring* circle, and to E. *cringe*, *crank*.] **1.** A withe for fastening a gate.

2. (*Naut.*) An iron or rope thimble or grommet worked into or attached to the edges and corners of a sail; — usually in the plural. The cringles are used for making fast the bowline bridles, earings, etc.

Crin'i-cul'tur-al (krĭn'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *cultura*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [*R.*]

Cri-nig'er-ous (krī-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *criniger*; *crinis* hair + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing hair; hairy. [*R.*]

Cri'ni-tal (krī'nĭ-*tal*), *a.* Same as CRINITE, 1.

He the star *crinital* adoreth. *Stanyhurst.*

Cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire* to provide or cover with hair, fr. *crinis* hair.] **1.** Having the appearance of a tuft of hair; having a hairlike tail or train. "Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars." *Fairfax.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearded or tufted with hairs. *Gray.*

Cri'ni-to-ry (krī'nĭ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Of or relating to hair; as, a *crinitory* covering. *T. Hook.*

Crin'kle (krĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINKLING (-klĭng).] [A dim., fr. the root of *cringe;* akin to D. *krinkelen* to wind or twist. Cf. CRINGLE, CRINGE.] To form with short turns, bends, or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities or sinuosities; to cause to wrinkle or curl.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro. *Chaucer.*

Her face all bowsy,
Comely *crinkled*,
Wondrously wrinkled. *Skelton.*

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes. *Mrs. Browning.*

Crin'kle, *v. i.* To turn or wind; to run in and out in many short bends or turns; to curl; to run in waves; to wrinkle; also, to rustle, as stiff cloth when moved.

The green wheat *crinkles* like a lake. *J. T. Trowbridge.*

And all the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks. *Mrs. Browning.*

Crin'kle, *n.* A winding or turn; wrinkle; sinuosity.

The *crinkles* in this glass, making objects appear double. *A. Tucker.*

Crin'kled (krĭn'k'ld), *a.* Having short bends, turns, or wrinkles; wrinkled; wavy; zigzag. "The *crinkled* lightning." *Lowell.*

Crin'kly (-klȳ), *a.* Having crinkles; wavy; wrinkly.

Cri'noid (krī'noid), *a.* [See CRINOIDEA.] (*Zoöl.*) Crinoidal. — *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Cri-noid'al (krī-noid'*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to crinoids; consisting of, or containing, crinoids.

‖ **Cri-noid'e-a** (krī-noid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *κρίνον* lily + *-oid:* cf. F. *crinoïde*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large class of Echinodermata, including numerous extinct families and genera, but comparatively few living ones. Most of the fossil species, like some that are recent, were attached by a jointed stem. See BLASTOIDEA, CYSTOIDEA, COMATULA.

One of the living Crinoiden (*Pentacrinus Naresianus*). (¼)

Cri-noid'e-an (*-an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Crinoidea.

Crin'o-line (krĭn'ŏ-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis*.] **1.** A kind of stiff cloth, used chiefly by women, for underskirts, to expand the gown worn over it; — so called because originally made of *hair*.

2. A lady's skirt made of any stiff material; latterly, a hoop skirt.

Cri-nose' (krī-nōs'), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair.] Hairy. [*R.*]

Cri-nos'i-ty (krī-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hairiness. [*R.*]

‖ **Cri'num** (krī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρίνον* lily.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, cultivated as greenhouse plants on account of their beauty.

‖ **Cri'o-sphinx'** (krī'ŏ-sfĭnks'), *n.* [Gr. *κριός* ram + *σφίγξ* sphinx.] A sphinx with the head of a ram.

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *n.* [OE. *cripel*, *crepel*, *crupel*, AS. *crypel* (akin to D. *kreupele*, G. *krüppel*, Dan. *krøbling*, Icel. *kryppill*), prop., one that can not walk, but must creep, fr. AS. *creópan* to creep. See CREEP.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never had, the use of a limb or limbs; a lame person; hence, one who is partially disabled.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *a.* Lame; halting. [*R.*] "The *cripple*, tardy-gaited night." *Shak.*

Crip'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIPPLING (-plĭng).] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb, particularly of a leg or foot; to lame.

He had *crippled* the joints of the noble child. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use; to disable; to deprive of resources; as, to be financially *crippled*.

More serious embarrassments . . . were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfrey.*

An incumbrance which would permanently *cripple* the body politic. *Macaulay.*

Crip'pled (krĭp'p'ld), *a.* Lamed; lame; disabled; impeded. "The *crippled* crone." *Longfellow.*

Crip'ple-ness, *n.* Lameness. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Crip'pler (-plẽr), *n.* A wooden tool used in graining leather. *Knight.*

Crip'pling (-plĭng), *n.* Spars or timbers set up as a support against the side of a building.

Crip'ply (-plȳ), *a.* Lame; disabled; in a crippled condition. [*R.*] *Mrs. Trollope.*

Cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.; pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L. *crisis*, Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν* to separate. See CERTAIN.] **1.** The point of time when it is to be decided whether any affair or course of action must go on, or be modified or terminate; the decisive moment; the turning point.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

The very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country. *Brougham.*

2. (*Med.*) That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death; sometimes, also, a striking change of symptoms attended by an outward manifestation, as by an eruption or sweat.

Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus;* cf. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool), and E. *harvest*. Cf. CRAPE.] **1.** Curling in stiff curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair.

2. Curled with the ripple of the water. [*Poetic*]

You nymphs called Naiads, of the winding brooks . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*

3. Brittle; friable; in a condition to break with a short, sharp fracture; as, *crisp* snow.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*. *Goldsmith.*

4. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; in a fresh, unwilted condition.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt.*

5. Lively; sparkling; effervescing.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Brisk; crackling; cheerful; lively.

The snug, small room, and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

Crisp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRISPED (krĭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRISPING.] [L. *crispare*, fr. *crispus*. See CRISP, *a.*] **1.** To curl; to form into ringlets, as hair, or the nap of cloth; to interweave, as the branches of trees.

2. To cause to undulate irregularly, as crape or water; to wrinkle; to cause to ripple. Cf. CRIMP.

The lover with the myrtle sprays
Adorns his *crisped* tresses. *Drayton.*

Along the *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton.*

The *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold. *Milton.*

3. To make crisp or brittle, as in cooking.

Crisping iron, an instrument by which hair or any textile fabric is crisped. — **Crisping pin**, the simplest form of crisping iron. *Is.* iii. 22.

Crisp, *v. i.* To undulate or ripple. Cf. CRISP, *v. t.*

To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach. *Tennyson.*

Crisp, *n.* That which is crisp or brittle; the state of being crisp or brittle; as, burned to a *crisp;* specifically, the rind of roasted pork; crackling.

Cris'pate (krĭs'pāt), } *a.* [L. *crispatus*, p. p. of *cris-*
Cris'pa-ted (-pā-tĕd), } *pare.*] Having a crisped appearance; irregularly curled or twisted.

Cris-pa'tion (krĭs-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *crispation.*] **1.** The act or process of curling, or the state of being curled. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A very slight convulsive or spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, external or internal.

Few men can look down from a great height without creepings and *crispations*. *O. W. Holmes.*

Cris'pa-ture (krĭs'pȧ-tŭr; 135), *n.* The state of being crispate.

Crisp'er (krĭs'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crisps or curls; an instrument for making little curls in the nap of cloth, as in chinchilla.

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* **1.** A shoemaker; — jocularly so called from the patron saint of the craft.

2. A member of a union or association of shoemakers.

Crisp'ly (krĭsp'lȳ), *adv.* In a crisp manner.

Crisp'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being crisp.

Crisp'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; frizzed; crisp; as, *crispy* locks.

2. Crisp; brittle; as, a *crispy* pie crust.

Cris'sal (krĭs'*sal*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Pertaining to the crissum; as, *crissal* feathers.

2. Having highly colored under tail coverts; as, the *crissal* thrasher.

Criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 115), *n.* [A corruption of *Christcross.*] **1.** A mark or cross, as the signature of a person who is unable to write.

2. A child's game played on paper or on a slate, consisting of lines arranged in the form of a cross.

Criss'cross', *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines; as, paper was *crisscrossed* with red marks.

Criss'cross (krĭs'krŏs'; 115), *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions; in a way to cross something else; crossing one another at various angles and in various ways.

Logs and trees lying *crisscross* in utter confusion. *W. E. Boardman.*

2. With opposition or hindrance; at cross purposes; contrarily; as, things go *crisscross*.

Criss'cross-row' (-rō'), *n.* See CHRISTCROSS-ROW.

‖ **Cris'sum** (krĭs'sŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CRISSA (-sà). [NL.; cf. L. *crisso* to move the haunches.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of a bird, or the feathers, surrounding the cloacal opening; the under tail coverts.

Cris'tate (krĭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *cristatus*, fr. *crista* crest.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Crested.

Cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA (-à), sometimes CRITERIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. κριτήριον a means for judging, fr. κριτής decider, judge, fr. κρίνειν to separate. See CERTAIN.] A standard of judging; any approved or established rule or test, by which facts, principles, opinions, and conduct are tried in forming a correct judgment respecting them.

Of the diseases of the mind there is no *criterion*. *Donne.*
Inferences founded on such enduring *criteria*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Syn. — Standard; measure; rule.

Crith (krĭth), *n.* [Gr. κριθή a barleycorn, a small weight.] (*Chem.*) The unit for estimating the weight of aëriform substances; — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and with a tension of 76 centimeters of mercury. It is 0.0896 of a gram, or 1.38274 grains.

Crith'o-man'cy (krĭth'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. κριθαί, pl., barley + *-mancy*: cf. F. *crithomancie*.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of the cakes offered in the ancient sacrifices, and the meal strewed over the victims.

Crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, a critic; prop., an adj. meaning *able to discuss*, from κρίνειν to judge, discern. See CERTAIN, and cf. CRITIQUE.] **1.** One skilled in judging of the merits of literary or artistic works; a connoisseur; an adept; hence, one who examines literary or artistic works, etc., and passes judgment upon them; a reviewer.

The opinion of the most skillful *critics* was, that nothing finer [than Goldsmith's "Traveler"] had appeared in verse since the fourth book of the "Dunciad." *Macaulay.*

2. One who passes a rigorous or captious judgment; one who censures or finds fault; a harsh examiner or judge; a caviler; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill nature. *I. Watts.*

You know who the *critics* are? the men who have failed in literature and art. *Beaconsfield.*

3. The art of criticism. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

4. An act of criticism; a critique. [*Obs.*]

And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

Crit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; critical. [*Obs.*] "*Critic* learning." *Pope.*

Crit'ic, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *critiquer*.] To criticise; to play the critic. [*Obs.*]

Nay, if you begin to *critic* once, we shall never have done. *A. Brewer.*

Crit'ic-al (krĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [See CRITIC, *n.*, CRISIS.] **1.** Qualified to criticise, or pass judgment upon, literary or artistic productions.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

2. Pertaining to criticism or the critic's art; of the nature of a criticism; accurate; as, *critical* knowledge; a *critical* dissertation.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions, or to exercise careful judgment and selection; exact; nicely judicious.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

4. Inclined to criticise or find fault; fastidious; captious; censorious; exacting.

O gentle lady, do not put me to 't,
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shak.*

5. Characterized by thoroughness and a reference to principles, as becomes a critic; as, a *critical* analysis of a subject.

6. [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis, turning point, or specially important juncture; important as regards consequences; hence, of doubtful issue; attended with risk; dangerous; as, the *critical* stage of a fever; a *critical* situation.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*. *Burke.*

The small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *South.*

Critical angle (*Optics*), that angle of incidence of a luminous ray at which it is wholly reflected, and no portion of it transmitted. The sine of this angle is the reciprocal of the refractive index of the medium. — **Critical philosophy**, the metaphysical system of Kant; — so called from his most important work, the "Critique of Pure Reason." — **Critical point** (*Physics*), a certain temperature, different for different gases, but always the same for each gas, regarded as the limit above which no amount of pressure can produce condensation to a liquid.

Crit'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with nice discernment; accurately; exactly.

Critically to discern good writers from bad. *Dryden.*

2. At a crisis; at a critical time; in a situation, place, or condition of decisive consequence; as, a fortification *critically* situated.

Coming *critically* the night before the session. *Bp. Burnet.*

Crit'ic-al-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being critical, or of occurring at a critical time.

2. Accuracy in examination or decision; exactness.

Crit'ic-as'ter (krĭt'ĭk-ăs'tẽr), *n.* A contemptible or vicious critic.

The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules, who decompose into *criticasters*. *Swinburne.*

Crit'i-cis'a-ble (krĭt'ĭ-sīz'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being criticised.

Crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRITICISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRITICISING.] [Written also, more analogically, but less commonly, *criticize*.] [Cf. G. *kritisiren*. See CRITIC.] **1.** To examine and judge as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment upon; as, to *criticise* an author; to *criticise* a picture.

2. To express one's views as to the merit or demerit of; esp., to animadvert upon; to find fault with; as, to *criticise* conduct. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Crit'i-cise, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment; to play the critic; — formerly used with *on* or *upon*.

Several of these ladies, indeed, *criticised* upon the form of the association. *Addison.*

2. To discuss the merits or demerits of a thing or person; esp., to find fault.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

Crit'i-ci'ser (-sī'zẽr), *n.* One who criticises; a critic.

Crit'i-cism (krĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts; as, dramatic *criticism*.

The elements of *criticism* depend on the two principles of Beauty and Truth, one of which is the final end or object of study in every one of its pursuits: Beauty, in letters and the arts; Truth, in history and the sciences. *Brande & C.*

By *criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

2. The act of criticising; a critical judgment passed or expressed; a critical observation or detailed examination and review; a critique; animadversion; censure.

About the plan of "Rasselas" little was said by the critics; and yet the faults of the plan might seem to invite severe *criticism*. *Macaulay.*

Cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F. *critique*, f., fr. Gr. κριτική (sc. τέχνη) the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC.] **1.** The art of criticism. [Written also *critic*.] [*R.*]

2. A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; a critical dissertation or essay; a careful and thorough analysis of any subject; a criticism; as, Kant's "*Critique* of Pure Reason."

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison.*

3. A critic; one who criticises. [*Obs.*]

A question among *critiques* in the ages to come. *Bp. Lincoln.*

Cri-tique', *v. t.* [Cf. CRITIC, *v.*] To criticise or pass judgment upon. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Criz'zel (krĭz'z'l), *n.* [Cf. *grizzle* darkish gray, or G. *grieselig* gravelly, granular, speckled.] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency. [Written also *crizzeling* and *crizzle*.]

Croak (krōk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROAKED (krōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROAKING.] [From the primitive of AS. *cracettan* to croak as a raven; akin to G. *krächzen* to croak, and to E. *creak*, *crake*.] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or a crow; hence, to make any hoarse, dismal sound.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croaked*. *Pope.*

2. To complain; especially, to grumble; to forebode evil; to utter complaints or forebodings habitually.

Marat . . . *croaks* with reasonableness. *Carlyle.*

Croak, *v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice; to announce by croaking; to forebode; as, to *croak* disaster.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan. *Shak.*
Two ravens now began to *croak*
Their nuptial song. *Wordsworth.*

Croak, *n.* The coarse, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

Croak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who croaks, murmurs, grumbles, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American fish (*Micropogon undulatus*), of the Atlantic coast. (*b*) An American

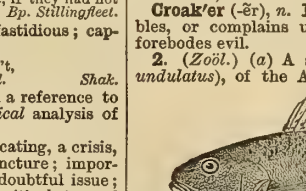

Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

fresh-water fish (*Aplodinotus grunniens*); — called also *drum*. (*c*) The surf fish of California.

☞ When caught these fishes make a croaking sound; whence the name, which is often corrupted into *crocus*.

Cro'at (krō'ăt), *n.* [Cf. CRAVAT.] **1.** A native of Croatia, in Austria; esp., one of the native Slavic race.

2. An irregular soldier, generally from Croatia.

Cro-a'tian (krō-ā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat.

Cro'ce-in (krō'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See CROCEOUS.] (*Chem.*) A name given to any one of several yellow or scarlet dyestuffs of artificial production and complex structure. In general they are diazo and sulphonic acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol.

Cro'ceous (krō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *croceus*, fr. *crocus* saffron. See CROCUS.] Of, pertaining to, or like, saffron; deep reddish yellow. [*R.*]

Cro'ce-tin (krō'sē-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A dyestuff, obtained from the Chinese crocin, which produces a brilliant yellow.

Croche (krōch), *n.* [OF. *croche*, equiv. to F. *crochet*, *croc*, hook. See CROTCHET, CROOK.] A little bud or knob at the top of a deer's antler.

Cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook. See CROCHE.] A kind of knitting done by means of a hooked needle, with worsted, silk, or cotton; crochet work. Commonly used adjectively.

Crochet hook, Crochet needle, a small hook, or a hooked needle (often of bone), used in crochet work.

Cro-chet', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROCHETED (-shād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROCHETING (-shā'ĭng).] To knit with a crochet needle or hook; as, to *crochet* a shawl.

Cro'ci-a-ry (krō'shĭ-ā-rỹ), *n.* [See CROSIER.] (*Eccl.*) One who carries the cross before an archbishop. [*Obs.*]

Cro-cid'o-lite (krō-sĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κροκύς nap on cloth + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in silky fibers of a lavender blue color. It is related to hornblende and is essentially a silicate of iron and soda; — called also *blue asbestus*. A silicified form, in which the fibers penetrating quartz are changed to oxide of iron, is the yellow brown *tiger-eye* of the jewelers.

Cro'cin (krō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) The coloring matter of Chinese yellow pods, the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. *Watts.* (*b*) A red powder (called also *polychroite*), which is made from the saffron (*Crocus sativus*). See POLYCHROITE.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg* cover, Scot. *crochit* covered.] The loose black particles collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles, or in a chimney; soot; smut; also, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth.

Crock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROCKED (krŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROCKING.] To soil by contact, as with soot, or with the coloring matter of badly dyed cloth.

Crock, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut.

Crock, *n.* A low stool. "I . . . seated her upon a little *crock*." *Tatler.*

Crock (krŏk), *n.* [AS. *croc*, *crocca*, *crog*, *crohh*; akin to D. *kruik*, G. *krug*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, Sw. *kruka*; but cf. W. *crwc* bucket, pail, *crochan* pot, *cregen* earthen vessel, Gael. *crog*, *crogan*, earthen vessel, jar. Cf. CRUET.] Any piece of crockery, especially of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot or pitcher.

Like foolish flies about an honey *crock*. *Spenser.*

Crock, *v. t.* To lay up in a crock; as, to *crock* butter. *Halliwell.*

Crock'er (-ẽr), *n.* A potter. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Crock'er-y (krŏk'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [From CROCK an earthen vessel.] Earthenware; vessels formed of baked clay, especially the coarser kinds.

Crock'et (krŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, F. *crochet*, dim. of *croc* hook. See CROOK, and cf. CROTCHET.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An ornament often resembling curved and bent foliage, projecting from the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

2. A croche, or knob, on the top of a stag's antler.

The antlers and the *crockets*. *W. Black.*

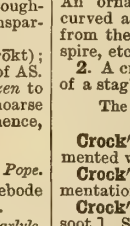

Crocket (*Arch.*).

Crock'et-ed, *a.* (*Arch.*) Ornamented with crockets.

Crock'et-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Ornamentation with crockets. *Ruskin.*

Crock'y (-ỹ), *a.* [From CROCK soot.] Smutty.

Croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl; 277), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. κροκόδειλος: cf. F. *crocodile*. Cf. COCKATRICE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large reptile of the genus *Crocodilus*, of several species. They grow to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, and inhabit the large rivers of Africa, Asia, and America. The eggs, laid in the sand, are hatched by the sun's heat. The best known species is that of the Nile (*C. vulgaris*, or *C. Niloticus*). The Florida crocodile (*C. Americanus*) is much less common than the alligator and has longer jaws. The name is also sometimes applied to the species of other related genera, as the gavial and the alligator.

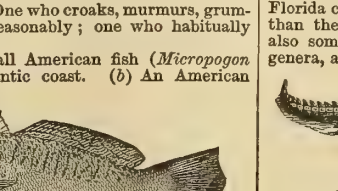

Crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*).

2. (*Logic*) A fallacious dilemma, mythically supposed to have been first used by a crocodile.

Crocodile bird (*Zoöl.*), an African plover (*Pluvianus Ægyptius*) which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites, even entering its open mouth (according to reliable writers) in pursuit of flies, etc.; — called also *Nile bird*. It is the *trochilos* of ancient writers. — Crocodile tears, false or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the fiction of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over their prey.

‖ **Croc'o-dil'i-a** (-dĭl'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *crocodilus* crocodile.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and many extinct kinds.

Croc'o-dil'i-an (krŏk'ō-dĭl'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the crocodile; characteristic of the crocodile. — *n.* One of the Crocodilia.

Croc'o-dil'i-ty (-ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Logic*) A captious or sophistical mode of arguing. [*R.*]

Cro'cois-ite (krō'kois-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *crocoïse*.] (*Min.*) Same as CROCOITE.

Cro'co-ite (krō'kō-īt), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] (*Min.*) Lead chromate occurring in crystals of a bright hyacinth red color; — called also *red lead ore*.

Cro'con-ate (krō'kŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

Cro-con'ic (krō-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling saffron; having the color of saffron; as, *croconic* acid.

2. Pertaining to, or derived from, croconic acid.

Croconic acid (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline substance, $C_5O_3{\cdot}(OH)_2$, obtained from potassium carboxide, rhodizonic acid, and various phenol and quinone derivatives of benzene, and forming yellow or orange colored salts.

Cro'cose (krō'kōs), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline sugar, metameric with glucose, obtained from the coloring matter of saffron. [Written also *crokose.*]

Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. κρόκος; cf. Heb. *karkōm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kuṅkuma.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of iridaceous plants, with pretty blossoms rising separately from the bulb or corm. *C. vernus* is one of the earliest of spring-blooming flowers; *C. sativus* produces the saffron, and blossoms in the autumn.

2. (*Chem.*) A deep yellow powder; the oxide of some metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color; esp., the oxide of iron (*Crocus of Mars* or *colcothar*) thus produced from salts of iron, and used as a polishing powder.

Crocus of Venus (*Old Chem.*), oxide of copper.

Cræ'sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. G. Κροῖσος.] A king of Lydia who flourished in the 6th century B. C., and was renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a common appellation for a very rich man; as, he is a veritable *Cræsus.*

Croft (krŏft; 115), *n.* [AS. *croft;* akin to D. *kroft* hillock; cf. Gael. *croit* hump, croft.] A small, inclosed field, adjoining a house; a small farm.

A few small *crofts* of stone-encumbered ground. *Wordsworth.*

Croft'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rents and tills a small farm or holding; as, the *crofters* of Scotland.

Croft'ing, *n.* **1.** Croftland. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. (*Textile Manuf.*) Exposing linen to the sun, on the grass, in the process of bleaching.

Croft'land′ (-lănd′), *n.* Land of superior quality, on which successive crops are raised. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Crois (krois), *n.* [OF.] See Cross, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Croi-sade′ (kroi-sād′), **Croi-sa'do** (-sā'dō), } *n.* [F. *croisade.* See Crusade.] A holy war; a crusade. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Croise (krois), *n.* [F. *croisé* crusader, fr. OF. *crois,* F. *croix,* cross. See Cross.] **1.** A pilgrim bearing or wearing a cross. [*Obs.*]

2. A crusader. [*Obs.*]

The conquests of the *croises* extending over Palestine. *Burke.*

‖ **Crois'san'té'** (krwä'sän'tā'), *a.* [F. *croissant,* adj. & n., crescent.] (*Her.*) Terminated with crescents; — said of a cross the ends of which are so terminated.

Cro'ker (krō'kẽr), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] A cultivator of saffron; a dealer in saffron. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

‖ **Cro'ma** (krō'mà), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A quaver. [*Obs.*]

Crom'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech; crom* bending or bent, concave + *llech* a flat stone; akin to Ir. *cromleac.*] (*Archæol.*) A monument of rough stones composed of one or more large ones supported in a horizontal position upon others. They are found chiefly in countries inhabited by the ancient Celts, and are of a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity into these countries.

Cro-mor'na (krŏ-môr'nà), *n.* [F. *cromorne* (cf. It. *cromorno*), fr. G. *krummhorn* crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet; *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] (*Mus.*) A certain reed stop in the organ, of a quality of tone resembling that of the oboe. [Corruptly written *cromona.*]

Crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie, karonie,* an old sheep, OF. *carogne,* F. *charogne,* carrion (also F. *carogne* ill-natured woman). See Carrion, and cf. Crony.] **1.** An old ewe. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

2. An old woman; — usually in contempt.

But still the *crone* was constant to her note. *Dryden.*

3. An old man; especially, a man who talks and acts like an old woman. [*R.*]

The old *crone* [a negro man] lived in a hovel, . . . which his master had given him. *W. Irving.*

A few old battered *crones* of office. *Beaconsfield.*

Cro'nel (krō'nĕl), *n.* [Cf. Coronel spearhead, Crown.] The iron head of a tilting spear.

Cro'net (krō'nĕt), *n.* [Cf. Coronet, Crownet.] The coronet of a horse.

Cro'ni-an (krō'nĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. Κρόνιος Saturnian, fr. Κρόνος Saturn.] Saturnian; — applied to the North Polar Sea. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Cron'stedt-ite (krŏn'stĕt-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron, and crystallizing in hexagonal prisms with perfect basal cleavage; — so named from the Swedish mineralogist *Cronstedt.*

Cro'ny (krō'nȳ), *n.; pl.* Cronies (-nĭz). [Orig., an old woman. See Crone.] **1.** A crone. [*Obs.*] "Marry not an old *crony.*" *Burton.*

2. An intimate companion; a familiar friend. [*Colloq.*]

He soon found his former *cronies,* though all rather the worse for the wear and tear of time. *W. Irving.*

Croo'dle (krōō'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Cruddle, Crudle.] **1.** To cower or cuddle together, as from fear or cold; to lie close and snug together, as pigs in straw. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright. Forby.*

A dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To fawn or coax. [*Obs.*]

3. To coo. [*Scot.*]

Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [OE. *crok;* akin to Icel. *krōkr* hook, bend, Sw. *krok,* Dan. *krog,* OD. *krooke;* or cf. Gael. *crocan* crook, hook, W. *crwca* crooked. Cf. Crosier, Crotchet, Crutch, Encroach.] **1.** A bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure.

Through lanes, and *crooks,* and darkness. *Phaer.*

2. Any implement having a bent or crooked end. Especially: (*a*) The staff used by a shepherd, the hook of which serves to hold a runaway sheep. (*b*) A bishop's staff of office. Cf. Pastoral staff.

He left his *crook,* he left his flocks. *Prior.*

3. A pothook. "As black as the *crook.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

4. An artifice; trick; tricky device; subterfuge.

For all your brags, hooks, and *crooks.* *Cranmer.*

5. (*Mus.*) A small tube, usually curved, applied to a trumpet, horn, etc., to change its pitch or key.

6. A person given to fraudulent practices; an accomplice of thieves, forgers, etc. [*Cant, U. S.*]

By hook or by crook, in some way or other; by fair means or foul.

Crook (krŏŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crooked (krŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crooking.] [OE. *croken;* cf. Sw. *kröka,* Dan. *kröge.* See Crook, *n.*] **1.** To turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve.

Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee. *Shak.*

2. To turn from the path of rectitude; to pervert; to misapply; to twist. [*Archaic*]

There is no one thing that *crooks* youth more than such unlawful games. *Ascham.*

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon.*

Crook, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to wind; to have a curvature. "The port . . . *crooketh* like a bow." *Phaer.*

Their shoes and pattens are snouted, and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

Crook'back′ (krŏŏk'băk′), *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked or deformed back; a hunchback.

Crook'back′, *a.* Hunched. *Shak.*

Crook'bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A New Zealand plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*), remarkable for having the end of the beak abruptly bent to the right.

Crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; not straight; turning; bent; twisted; deformed. "*Crooked* paths." *Locke.*

He is deformed, *crooked,* old, and sere. *Shak.*

2. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; distorted from the right.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

3. False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings.

Crooked whisky, whisky on which the payment of duty has been fraudulently evaded. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Crook'ed-ly, *adv.* In a curved or crooked manner; in a perverse or untoward manner.

Crook'ed-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being crooked; hence, deformity of body or of mind; deviation from moral rectitude; perverseness.

Crook'en (krŏŏk'n), *v. t.* To make crooked. [*Obs.*]

Crookes' tube′ (krŏŏks' tūb′). (*Phys.*) A vacuum tube in which the exhaustion is carried to a very high degree, with the production of a distinct class of effects; — so called from W. *Crookes* who introduced it.

Croon (krōōn), *v. i.* [OE. *croinen,* cf. D. *kreunen* to moan. √24.] **1.** To make a continuous hollow moan, as cattle do when in pain. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. To hum or sing in a low tone; to murmur softly.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

Croon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crooned (krōōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crooning.] **1.** To sing in a low tone, as if to one's self; to hum.

Hearing such stanzas *crooned* in her praise. *C. Brontë.*

2. To soothe by singing softly.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

Croon, *n.* **1.** A low, continued moan; a murmur.

2. A low singing; a plain, artless melody.

Crop (krŏp), *n.* [OE. *crop, croppe,* craw, top of a plant, harvest, AS. *crop, cropp,* craw, top, bunch, ear of corn; akin to D. *krop* craw, G. *kropf,* Icel. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, body; but cf. also W. *cropa, croppa,* crop or craw of a bird, Ir. & Gael. *sgroban.* Cf. Croup, Cruppee, Group.] **1.** The pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of birds, serving as a receptacle for food; the craw.

2. The top, end, or highest part of anything, especially of a plant or tree. [*Obs.*] "*Crop* and root." *Chaucer.*

3. That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season; especially, the product of what is planted in the earth; fruit; harvest.

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop,*
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton.*

4. Grain or other product of the field while standing.

5. Anything cut off or gathered.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee. *Dryden.*

6. Hair cut close or short, or the act or style of so cutting; as, a convict's *crop.*

7. (*Arch.*) A projecting ornament in carved stone. Specifically, a finial. [*Obs.*]

8. (*Mining*) (*a*) Tin ore prepared for smelting. (*b*) Outcrop of a vein or seam at the surface. *Knight.*

9. A riding whip with a loop instead of a lash.

Neck and crop, altogether; roughly and at once. [*Colloq.*]

Crop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cropped (krŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cropping.] **1.** To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite or pull off; to browse; to pluck; to mow; to reap.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.

2. Fig.: To cut off, as if in harvest.

Death . . . *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.

Crop, *v. i.* To yield harvest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To crop out. (*a*) (*Geol.*) To appear above the surface, as a seam or vein, or inclined bed, as of coal. (*b*) To come to light; to be manifest; to appear; as, the peculiarities of an author *crop out.* — To crop up, to sprout; to spring up. "Cares *crop up* in villas." *Beaconsfield.*

Crop'-ear′ (krŏp'ēr′), *n.* A person or animal whose ears are cropped.

Crop'-eared′ (krŏp'ērd′), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

Crop'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated. *Milton.*

Crop'per (krŏp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crops.

2. A variety of pigeon with a large crop; a pouter.

3. (*Mech.*) A machine for cropping, as for shearing off bolts or rod iron, or for facing cloth.

4. A fall on one's head when riding at full speed, as in hunting; hence, a sudden failure or collapse. [*Slang*]

Crop'sick′ (krŏp'sĭk′), *a.* Sick from excess in eating or drinking. [*Obs.*] "*Cropsick* drunkards." *Tate.* — **Crop'sick'ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Crop'-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having the tail cropped.

Cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* [From French; cf. Walloon *croque* blow, fillip, F. *croquet* a crisp biscuit, *croquer* to crunch, fr. *croc* a crackling sound, of imitative origin. *Croquet* then properly meant a smart tap on the ball.]

1. An open-air game in which two or more players endeavor to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of hoops or arches set in the ground according to some pattern.

2. The act of croqueting.

Cro-quet', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Croqueted (-kād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Croqueting (-kā'ĭng).] In the game of croquet, to drive away an opponent's ball, after putting one's own in contact with it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

‖ **Cro-quette'** (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] (*Cookery*) A ball of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients, highly seasoned, and fried.

Crore (krōr), *n.* [Hind. *karoṛ,* Skr. *koṭi.*] Ten millions; as, a *crore* of rupees (which is nearly $5,000,000). [*East Indies*] *Malcom.*

Cro'sier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* [OE. *crocer, croser, croyser,* fr. *croce* crosier, OF. *croce, croche,* F. *crosse,* fr. LL. *crocea, crocia,* from the same German or Celtic source as F. *croc* hook; akin to E. *crook.*] The pastoral staff of a bishop (also of an archbishop), being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

Crosier.
a Ordinary form of Crosier; *b* Form sometimes used by archbishops.

☞ The true shape of the *crosier* was with a hooked or curved top; the archbishop's staff alone bore a cross instead of a crook, and was of exceptional, not of regular form. *Skeat.*

Cro'siered (-zhẽrd), *a.* Bearing a crosier.

Cros'let (krŏs'lĕt; 115), *n.* See Crosslet.

Cross (krŏs; 115), *n.* [OE. *crois, croys, croz;* the former fr. OF. *crois, croiz,* F. *croix,* fr. L. *crux;* the second is perh. directly fr. Prov. *cros, crotz,* fr. the same L. *crux;* cf. Icel. *kross.* Cf. Crucial, Crusade, Cruise, Crux.]

1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T, or +, with the horizontal piece below the upper end of the upright, or as an X. It was anciently used in the execution of criminals.

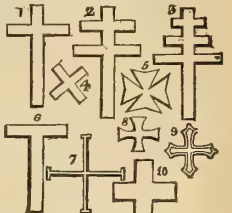

Crosses.

Nailed to the *cross*
By his own nation. *Milton.*

2. The sign or mark of the cross, made with the finger, or in ink, etc., or actually represented in some material; the symbol of Christ's death; the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity, of a Christian people, and of Christendom.

The custom of making the sign of the *cross* with the hand or finger, as a means of conferring blessing or preserving from evil, is very old. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Before the *cross* has waned
the crescent's ray. *Sir W. Scott.*

'Tis where the *cross* is preached. *Cowper.*

3. Affliction regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial; disappointment; opposition; misfortune.

1 Latin cross; cross of Jesus and the evangelists; in the church of Rome, carried before bishops.

2 Double cross; carried before cardinals and archbishops; (*Her.*) the patriarchal cross.

3 Triple or papal cross; — invented by painters, but never authorized by the church. *O'Brien.*

4 St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's cross; (*Her.*) saltire.

5 Maltese cross.

6 Tau cross, St. Anthony's or Egyptian cross.

7 Cross of Jerusalem; (*Her.*) cross *potent.*

8 (*Her.*) A cross *patté* or *formé.*

9 (*Her.*) A cross *patonce.*

10 Greek cross.

Heaven prepares a good man with *crosses.* *B. Jonson.*

4. A piece of money stamped with the figure of a cross; also, that side of such a piece on which the cross is stamped; hence, money in general.

I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you; for I think you have no money in your purse. *Shak.*

5. An appendage or ornament or anything in the form of a cross; a badge or ornamental device of the general shape of a cross; hence, such an ornament, even when varying considerably from that form; thus, the Cross of the British Order of St. George and St. Michael consists of a central medallion with seven arms radiating from it.

6. (*Arch.*) A monument in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross, set up in a public place; as, a market *cross;* a boundary *cross;* Charing *Cross* in London.

Dun-Edin's *Cross,* a pillared stone,
Rose on a turret octagon. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. (*Her.*) A common heraldic bearing, of which there are many varieties. See the Illustrations, above.

8. The crosslike mark or symbol used instead of a signature by those unable to write.

Five Kentish abbesses . . . subscribed their names and *crosses.* *Fuller.*

9. Church lands. [*Ireland*] [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

10. A line drawn across or through another line.

11. Hence: A mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle breeding; or the product of such intermixture; a hybrid of any kind.

Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler. *Lord Dufferin.*

12. (*Surveying*) An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course.

13. (*Mech.*) A pipe-fitting with four branches the axes of which usually form a right angle.

Cross and pile, a game with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, or *reverse*; the game called *heads or tails*. — **Cross bottony** *or* **bottoné**. See under BOTTONY. — **Cross estoilé** (*Her.*), a cross, each of whose arms is pointed like the ray of a star; that is, a star having four long points only. — **Cross of Calvary**. See CALVARY, 3. — **Southern cross**. (*Astron.*) See under SOUTHERN. — **To do a thing on the cross**, to act dishonestly; — opposed to acting *on the square*. [*Slang*] — **To take up the cross**, to bear troubles and afflictions with patience from love to Christ.

Cross (krŏs), *a.* **1.** Not parallel; lying or falling athwart; transverse; oblique; intersecting.

> The *cross* refraction of the second prism. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Not accordant with what is wished or expected; interrupting; adverse; contrary; thwarting; perverse. "A *cross* fortune." *Jer. Taylor.*

> The *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanvill.*

> The article of the resurrection seems to lie marvelously *cross* to the common experience of mankind. *South.*

> We are both love's captives, but with fates so *cross*,
> One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, peevishness, fretfulness, or ill humor; as, a *cross* man or woman.

> He had received a *cross* answer from his mistress. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Made in an opposite direction, or an inverse relation; mutually inverse; interchanged; as, *cross* interrogatories; *cross* marriages, as when a brother and sister marry persons standing in the same relation to each other.

Cross action (*Law*), an action brought by a party who is sued against the person who has sued him, upon the same subject matter, as upon the same contract. *Burrill.* — **Cross aisle** (*Arch.*), a transept; the lateral divisions of a cruciform church. — **Cross axle.** (*a*) (*Mach.*) A shaft, windlass, or roller, worked by levers at opposite ends, as in the copperplate printing press. (*b*) A driving axle, with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. — **Cross bedding** (*Geol.*), oblique lamination of horizontal beds. — **Cross bill.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Cross bitt.** Same as CROSSPIECE. — **Cross bond**, a form of bricklaying, in which the joints of one stretcher course come midway between those of the stretcher courses above and below, a course of headers and stretchers intervening. See BOND, *n.*, 8. — **Cross breed.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Cross breeding.** See under BREEDING. — **Cross buttock**, a particular throw in wrestling; hence, an unexpected defeat or repulse. *Smollett.* — **Cross country**, across the country; not by the road. "The *cross-country* ride." *Cowper.* — **Cross fertilization**, the fertilization of the female products of one physiological individual by the male products of another, — as the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by pollen from another. See FERTILIZATION. — **Cross file**, a double convex file, used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. — **Cross fire** (*Mil.*), lines of fire, from two or more points or places, crossing each other. — **Cross forked.** (*Her.*) See under FORKED. — **Cross frog.** See under FROG. — **Cross furrow**, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows to receive the water running in them and conduct it to the side of the field. — **Cross handle**, a handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as in the augur. *Knight.* — **Cross lode** (*Mining*), a vein intersecting the true or principal lode. — **Cross purpose.** See CROSS-PURPOSE, in the Vocabulary. — **Cross reference**, a reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the same or an allied subject is treated of. — **Cross sea** (*Naut.*), a chopping sea, in which the waves run in contrary directions. — **Cross stroke**, a line or stroke across something, as across the letter *t*. — **Cross wind**, a side wind; an unfavorable wind. — **Cross wires**, fine wires made to traverse the field of view in a telescope, and moved by a screw with a graduated head, used for delicate astronomical observations; spider lines. Fixed *cross wires* are also used in microscopes, etc.

Syn. — Fretful; peevish. See FRETFUL.

Cross, *prep.* Athwart; across. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

> A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To go cross lots, to go across the fields; to take a short cut. [*Colloq.*]

Cross, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROSSED (krŏst; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROSSING.] **1.** To put across or athwart; to cause to intersect; as, to *cross* the arms.

2. To lay or draw something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* the letter *t*.

3. To pass from one side to the other of; to pass or move over; to traverse; as, to *cross* a stream.

> A hunted hare . . . *crosses* and confounds her former track. *I. Watts.*

4. To pass, as objects going in an opposite direction at the same time. "Your kind letter *crossed* mine." *J. D. Forbes.*

5. To run counter to; to thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to clash or interfere with.

> In each thing give him way; *cross* him in nothing. *Shak.*
>
> An oyster may be *crossed* in love. *Sheridan.*

6. To interfere and cut off; to debar. [*Obs.*]

> To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shak.*

7. To make the sign of the cross upon; — followed by the reflexive pronoun; as, he *crossed* himself.

8. To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across; to erase; — usually with *out*, *off*, or *over*; as, to *cross* out a name.

9. To cause to interbreed; — said of different stocks or races; to mix the breed of.

> **To cross one's path**, to oppose one's plans. *Macaulay.*

Cross, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass from one side to the other, or from place to place; to make a transit; as, to *cross* from New York to Liverpool.

3. To be inconsistent. [*Obs.*]

> Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To interbreed, as races; to mix distinct breeds.

> If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge.*

Cross'-armed' (krŏs'ärmd'), *a.* With arms crossed.

Cross'-band'ed (-bănd'ĕd), *a.* A term used when a narrow ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of any piece of furniture, wainscoting, etc., so that the grain of it is contrary to the general surface.

Cross'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A transverse bar or piece, as a bar across a door, or as the iron bar or stock which passes through the shank of an anchor to insure its turning fluke down. *Russell.*

Crossbar shot, a projectile which folds into a sphere for loading, but on leaving the gun expands to a cross with a quarter ball at the end of each arm; — used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging.

Cross'barred' (-bärd'), *a.* **1.** Secured by, or furnished with, crossbars. *Milton.*

2. Made or patterned in lines crossing each other; as, *crossbarred* muslin.

Cross'beak' (-bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CROSSBILL.

Cross'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A girder.

2. (*Naut.*) A beam laid across the bitts, to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor.

Cross'-bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A subdeacon who bears a cross before an archbishop or primate on solemn occasions.

Cross' bill' (bĭl'). (*Law*) A bill brought by a defendant, in an equity or chancery suit, against the plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit. *Bouvier.*

☞ In criminal practice, *cross bills* of indictment for assault, in which the prosecutor in one case is the defendant in another, may be tried together.

Cross'bill', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Loxia*, allied to the finches. Their mandibles are strongly curved and cross each other; the crossbeak.

Head of Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*). (⅔)

Cross'-birth' (-bẽrth'), *n.* (*Med.*) Any preternatural labor, in which the body of the child lies across the pelvis of the mother, so that the shoulder, arm, or trunk is the part first presented at the mouth of the uterus.

Cross'bite' (-bīt'), *n.* A deception; a cheat. [*Obs.*]

Cross'bite', *v. t.* To deceive; to trick; to gull. [*Obs.*]

Cross'bones' (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* A representation of two of the leg bones or arm bones of a skeleton, laid crosswise, often surmounted with a skull, and serving as a symbol of death.

> *Crossbones*, scythes, hourglasses, and other lugubrious emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

Cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* (*Archery*) A weapon, used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross'bow'er (-bō'-ẽr), *n.* A crossbowman. [*Obs.*]

Cross'bow'man (-man), *n.* One who shoots with a crossbow. See ARBALEST.

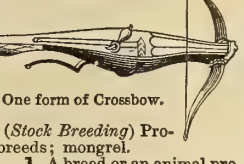

One form of Crossbow.

Cross'bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* (*Stock Breeding*) Produced by mixing distinct breeds; mongrel.

Cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* **1.** A breed or an animal produced from parents of different breeds; a new variety, as of plants, combining the qualities of two parent varieties or stocks.

2. Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

Cross'-bun' (-bŭn'), *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, and intended to be eaten on Good Friday.

Cross'-cross'let (-krŏs'lĕt; 115), *n.* (*Her.*) A cross having the three upper ends crossed, so as to form three small crosses.

Cross-crosslet.

Cross'cut' (-kŭt'), *v. t.* To cut across or through; to intersect.

Cross'cut', *n.* **1.** A short cut across; a path shorter than by the high road.

2. (*Mining*) A level driven across the course of a vein, or across the main workings, as from one gangway to another.

Crosscut saw. (*a*) A saw, the teeth of which are so set as to adapt it for sawing wood crosswise of the grain rather than lengthwise. (*b*) A saw managed by two men, one at each end, for cutting large logs crosswise.

Cross'-days' (-dāz'), *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension.

Cros-sette' (krŏs-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *crosse* See CROSIER.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A return in one of the corners of the architrave of a door or window; — called also *ancon*, *ear*, *elbow*. (*b*) The shoulder of a joggled keystone.

Cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion (krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn; 115), *n.* (*Law*) The interrogating or questioning of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined. See EXAMINATION.

Cross'-ex-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROSS-EXAMINED (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROSS-EXAMINING.] (*Law*) To examine or question, as a witness who has been called and examined by the opposite party. "The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses." *Kent.*

Cross'-ex-am'in-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cross-examines or conducts a cross-examination.

Cross'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* See STRABISMUS.

Cross'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Affected with strabismus; squint-eyed; squinting.

Cross'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A starfish.

Cross'flow' (-flō'), *v. i.* To flow across, or in a contrary direction. "His *crossflowing* course." *Milton.*

Cross'-gar'net (krŏs'gär'nĕt), *n.* A hinge having one strap perpendicular and the other strap horizontal, giving it the form of an Egyptian or T cross.

Cross'grained' (-grānd'), *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibers run diagonally, or more or less transversely and irregularly, so as to interfere with splitting or planing.

> If the stuff proves *crossgrained*, . . . then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way. *Moxon.*

2. Perverse; untractable; contrary.

> She was none of your *crossgrained*, termagant, scolding jades. *Arbuthnot.*

Cross'hatch' (-hăch'; 224), *v. t.* To shade by means of crosshatching.

Cross'hatch'ing, *n.* In drawing and line engraving, shading with lines that cross one another at an angle.

Cross'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin; as the solid crosspiece running between parallel slides, which receives motion from the piston of a steam engine and imparts it to the connecting rod, which is hinged to the crosshead.

Cross'ing, *n.* [See CROSS, *v. t.*] **1.** The act by which anything is crossed; as, the *crossing* of the ocean.

2. The act of making the sign of the cross. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The act of interbreeding; a mixing of breeds.

4. Intersection, as of two paths or roads.

5. A place where anything (as a stream) is crossed; a paved walk across a street.

6. Contradiction; thwarting; obstruction.

> I do not bear these *crossings*. *Shak.*

Cross'jack' (krŏs'jăk' *or* krō'jăk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lowest square sail, or the lower yard of the mizzenmast.

Cross'legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

Cross'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cross.*] **1.** A small cross. *Spenser.*

2. [Cf. OF. *croisel* crucible, and E. CRESSET.] A crucible. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cross'let, *a.* (*Her.*) Crossed again; — said of a cross the arms of which are crossed. See CROSS-CROSSLET.

Cross'ly, *adv.* Athwart; adversely; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully; with ill humor.

Cross'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being cross; peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor.

Cros-sop'ter-yg'i-an (krŏs-sŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Crossopterygii. — *n.* One of the Crossopterygii.

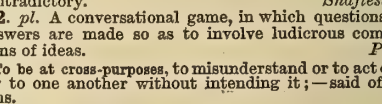

Crossopterygian (*Polypterus bichir*).

‖ **Cros-sop'te-ryg'i-i** (krŏs-sŏp'tĕ-rĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κροσσοί tassels, a fringe + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ wing, fin.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes including among living species the bichir (*Polypterus*). See BRACHIOGANOIDEI.

Cross'patch' (-păch'; 224), *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Colloq.*] "*Crosspatch*, draw the latch." *Mother Goose.*

Cross'-pawl' (-pal'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) Same as CROSS-SPALE.

Cross'piece' (krŏs'pēs'; 115), *n.* **1.** A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise.

2. (*Naut.*) A bar or timber connecting two knightheads or two bitts.

Cross'-pur'pose (-pûr'pŭs), *n.* **1.** A counter or opposing purpose; hence, that which is inconsistent or contradictory. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A conversational game, in which questions and answers are made so as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas. *Pepys.*

> **To be at cross-purposes**, to misunderstand or to act counter to one another without intending it; — said of persons.

Cross'-ques'tion (-kwĕs'chŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROSS-QUESTIONED (-chŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROSS-QUESTIONING.] To cross-examine; to subject to close questioning.

Cross'-read'ing (-rēd'ĭng), *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper directly across the page, instead of down the columns, thus producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

Cross'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A road that crosses another; an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road.

Cross'row' (-rō'), *n.* **1.** The alphabet; — called also *Christcross-row*.

> And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G. *Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

Cross'ruff' (-rŭf'), *n.* (*Whist*) The play in whist where partners trump each a different suit, and lead to each other for that purpose; — called also *seesaw*.

Cross'-spale' (-spāl'), } *n.* [See SPALE & SPALL.]
Cross'-spall' (-spal'), }

(*Shipbuilding*) One of the temporary wooden braces, placed horizontally across a frame to hold it in position until the deck beams are in; a cross-pawl.

Cross'-spring'er (-sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the ribs in a groined arch, springing from the corners in a diagonal direction. [See *Illust.* of GROINED VAULT.]

Cross'-staff' (-stăf'), *n.* **1.** An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

Cross'-stitch' (-stĭch'; 224), *n.* A form of stitch, where the stitches are diagonal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other. "Tent and *cross-stitch*." *Sir W. Scott.* — **Cross'-stitch'**, *v. t. & i.*

Cross'-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) See HARMOTOME, and STAUROTIDE.

Cross'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Steam Engine*) A bar connecting the ends of the side rods or levers of a back-action or side-lever engine.

Cross'-tie' (-tī'), *n.* (*Railroad*) A sleeper supporting and connecting the rails, and holding them in place.

Cross'-tin'ing (krŏs'tīn'ĭng), *n.* (*Agric.*) A mode of harrowing crosswise, or transversely to the ridges. *Crabb.*

Cross'trees' (-trēz'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber at a masthead, to which are attached the upper shrouds. At the head of lower masts in large vessels, they support a semicircular platform called the "top."

Cross'-vault'ing (-vôlt'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) Vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults.

Cross'way' (-wā'), *n.* See Crossroad.

Cross'-week' (-wēk'), *n.* Rogation week, when the cross was borne in processions.

Cross'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; across; transversely. *Longfellow.*

Cross'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several inconspicuous plants having leaves in whorls of four, as species of *Crucianella*, *Valantia*, etc.

‖ **Crot'a-la'ri-a** (krŏt'ā-lā'rĭ-ā *or* krō'tā-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See Crotalum.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants; rattlebox.

☞ *Crotalaria juncea* furnishes the fiber called *sunn* or *Bombay hemp.*

Crot'a-line (krŏt'ā-lĭn *or* krō'tā-), *a.* [See Crotalus.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, the *Crotalidæ*, or Rattlesnake family.

‖ **Crot'a-lo** (-lō), *n.* A Turkish musical instrument.

‖ **Crot'a-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] (*Mus.*) A kind of castanet used by the Corybantes.

‖ **Crot'a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of poisonous serpents, including the rattlesnakes.

Crot'a-phite (krŏt'ā-fīt), *n.* [Gr. κρόταφος the side of the forehead.] (*Anat.*) The temple or temporal fossa. Also used adjectively.

Crot'a-phit'ic (krŏt'ā-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the temple; temporal.

Crotch (krŏch; 224), *n.; pl.* Crotches (-ĕz). [Cf. Crotchet, Crutch.] **1.** The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork; the point where a trunk divides; as, the *crotch* of a tree.

2. (*Naut.*) A stanchion or post of wood or iron, with two arms for supporting a boom, spare yards, etc.; — called also *crane* and *crutch.* *Totten.*

Crotched (krŏcht), *a.* **1.** Having a crotch; forked.

2. Cross; peevish. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; 224), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook, a dim. from the same source as *eroc* hook. See Crook, and cf. Crochet, Crocket, Crosier.] **1.** A forked support; a crotch.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) A time note, with a stem, having one fourth the value of a semibreve, one half that of a minim, and twice that of a quaver; a quarter note.

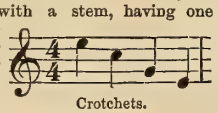

Crotchets.

3. (*Fort.*) An indentation in the glacis of the covered way, at a point where a traverse is placed.

4. (*Mil.*) The arrangement of a body of troops, either forward or rearward, so as to form a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle.

5. (*Print.*) A bracket. See Bracket.

6. (*Med.*) An instrument of a hooked form, used in certain cases in the extraction of a fetus. *Dunglison.*

7. A perverse fancy; a whim which takes possession of the mind; a conceit.

He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by *crotchets* that he could never explain to any rational man. *De Quincey.*

Crotch'et, *v. i.* To play music in measured time. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Crotch'et-ed, *a.* Marked or measured by crotchets; having musical notation. *Harmar* (1587).

Crotch'et-i-ness (krŏch'ĕt-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or character of being crotchety, or whimsical.

This belief in rightness is a kind of conscientiousness, and when it degenerates it becomes *crotchetiness.* *J. Grote.*

Crotch'et-y (krŏch'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Given to crotchets; subject to whims; as, a *crotchety* man.

Cro'ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [Gr. κρότων, prop., a tick, which the seed of the croton resembles.] (*Bot.*) A genus of euphorbiaceous plants belonging to tropical countries.

Croton oil (*Med.*), a viscid, acrid, brownish yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*, a small tree of the East Indies. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic, and is used externally as a pustulant.

Cro'ton bug' (bŭg'). [From the *Croton* water of New York.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, active, winged species of cockroach (*Ectobia Germanica*); the water bug. It is common aboard ships, and in houses in cities, esp. in those with hot-water pipes.

Croton Bug. Nat. size.

Cro-ton'ic (krō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or derived from, a plant of the genus *Croton*, or from croton oil.

Crotonic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline organic acid, $C_3H_5.CO_2H$, of the ethylene, or acrylic acid series. It was so named because formerly supposed to exist in croton oil. Also, any acid metameric with crotonic acid proper.

☞ The acid characteristic of croton oil is *tiglic* or *tiglinic acid*, a derivative of *crotonic acid.*

Cro'ton-ine (krō'tŭn-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A supposed alkaloid obtained from croton oil by boiling it with water and magnesia, since found to be merely a magnesia soap of the oil. *Watts.*

Cro-ton'y-lene (krō-tŏn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*Crotonic* + *acetylene.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, volatile, pungent liquid, C_4H_6, produced artificially, and regarded as an unsaturated hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, and analogous to crotonic acid.

Crot'tles (krŏt't'lz), *n. pl.* [Gael. *crotal.*] A name given to various lichens gathered for dyeing. [*Scot.*]

Crouch (krouch; 129), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Crouched (krouchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Crouching.] [OE. *crucchen*, *crouchen*, *crouken*; cf. E. *creep*, G. *krauchen*, *kriechen*, or E. *crook* to bend, also *crouch* to cross.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground with the legs bent, as an animal when waiting for prey, or in fear.

Now *crouch* like a cur. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe. "A *crouching* purpose." *Wordsworth.*

Must I stand and *crouch*
Under your testy humor? *Shak.*

Crouch, *v. t.* [OE. *cruchen*, *crouchen*, from *cruche*, *crouche*, cross. Cf. Crosier, Crook.] **1.** To sign with the cross; to bless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To bend, or cause to bend, as in humility or fear.

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast. *Coleridge.*

Crouched (krouchť), *a.* Marked with the sign of the cross. [*Obs.*]

Crouched friar. See *Crutched friar*, under Crutched.

Croud (kroud), *n.* (*Mus.*) See Crowd, a violin.

Crouke (krouk), *n.* A crock; a jar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [F. *croupe* hind quarters, croup, rump, of German or Icel. origin; cf. Icel. *kryppa* hump; akin to Icel. *kroppr.* Cf. Crop.] The hinder part or buttocks of certain quadrupeds, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

So light to the *croup* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung. *Sir W. Scott.*

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [Scot. *croup*, cf. *croup*, *crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; cf. also LG. *kropp*, G. *kropf*, the crop or craw of a bird, and a tumor on the anterior part of the neck, a wen, etc. Cf. Crop.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing; esp., such an affection when associated with the development of a false membrane in the air passages (also called *membranous croup*). See *False croup*, under False, and Diphtheria.

Crou-pade' (krōō-pād'), *n.* [F., fr. *croupe* hind quarters.] (*Man.*) A leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs toward his belly.

Croup'al (krōōp'*a*l), *a.* Croupy.

Croup'er (krōōp'ẽr), *n.* See Crupper.

Crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, and hence, in the second place; an assistant. See 1st Croup.] **1.** One who presides at a gaming table and collects the stakes.

2. One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

Croup'ous (krōōp'ŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to or resembling croup; especially, attended with the formation of a deposit or membrane like that found in membranous croup; as, *croupous* laryngitis.

Croupous pneumonia, pneumonia attended with deposition of fibrinous matter in the air vesicles of the lungs; ordinary acute pneumonia.

Croup'y (krōōp'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to croup; resembling or indicating croup; as, a *croupy* cough.

Crouse (krōōs), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Brisk; lively; bold; self-complacent. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

‖ **Crou'stade'** (krōō'städ'), *n.* [F., fr. *croûte* a crust, OF. *crouste.*] (*Cookery*) Bread baked in a mold, and scooped out, to serve minces upon. *Bishop.*

Crout (krout), *n.* [G. *kraut.*] See Sourkrout.

‖ **Crou'ton'** (krōō'tôN'), *n.* [F. *croûton*, fr. *croûte* a crust.] (*Cookery*) Bread cut in various forms, and fried lightly in butter or oil, to garnish hashes, etc.

Crow (krō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Crew (krų) or Crowed (krōd); *p. p.* Crowed (Crown (krōn), *Obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Crowing.] [AS. *crāwan*; akin to D. *kraaijen*, G. *krähen*, cf. Lith. *groti* to croak. √24. Cf. Crake.] **1.** To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock, either in joy, gayety, or defiance. "The cock had *crown*." *Byron.*

The morning cock *crew* loud. *Shak.*

2. To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag.

3. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure.

The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses. *Tennyson.*

To crow over, to exult over a vanquished antagonist.

Sennacherib *crowing over* poor Jerusalem. *Bp. Hall.*

Crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (in sense 1); akin to D. *kraai*, G. *krähe*; cf. Icel. *krāka* crow. So named from its cry, from AS. *crāwan* to crow. See Crow, *v. i.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A bird, usually black, of the genus *Corvus*, having a strong conical beak, with projecting bristles. It has a harsh, croaking note. See Caw.

☞ The common crow of Europe, or carrion crow, is *C. corone.* The common American crow is *C. Americanus.* See *Carrion crow*, and *Illust.*, under Carrion.

2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; a bar of iron used as a lever; a crowbar.

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shak.*

3. The cry of the cock. See Crow, *v. i.*, **1.**

4. The mesentery of a beast; — so called by butchers.

Carrion crow. See under Carrion. — **Crow blackbird** (*Zoöl.*), an American bird (*Quiscalus quiscula*); — called also *purple grackle.* — **Crow pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), an Indian cuckoo; the common coucal. It is believed by the natives to give omens. See Coucal. — **Crow shrike** (*Zoöl.*), any bird of the genera *Gymnorhina*, *Craticus*, or *Strepera*, mostly from Australia. — **Red-legged crow.** See Chough. — **As the crow flies,** in a direct line. — **To pick a crow, To pluck a crow,** to state and adjust a difference or grievance (with any one).

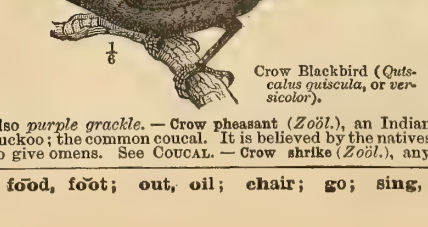

Crow Blackbird (*Quiscalus quiscula*, or *versicolor*). 1/6

Crow'bar' (krō'bär'), *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever.

Crow'ber'ry (krō'bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A heathlike plant of the genus *Empetrum*, and its fruit, a black, scarcely edible berry; — also called *crakeberry.*

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Crowded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Crowding.] [OE. *crouden*, *cruden*, AS. *crūdan*; cf. D. *kruijen* to push in a wheelbarrow.] **1.** To push, to press, to shove. *Chaucer.*

2. To press or drive together; to mass together. "*Crowd* us and crush us." *Shak.*

3. To fill by pressing or thronging together; hence, to encumber by excess of numbers or quantity.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators, anxious to behold their future sovereign. *Prescott.*

4. To press by solicitation; to urge; to dun; hence, to treat discourteously or unreasonably. [*Colloq.*]

To crowd out, to press out; specifically, to prevent the publication of; as, the press of other matter *crowded out* the article. — **To crowd sail** (*Naut.*), to carry an extraordinary amount of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a vessel; to carry a press of sail.

Crowd, *v. i.* **1.** To press together or collect in numbers; to swarm; to throng.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

Images came *crowding* on his mind faster than he could put them into words. *Macaulay.*

2. To urge or press forward; to force one's self; as, a man *crowds* into a room.

Crowd, *n.* [AS. *croda.* See Crowd, *v. t.*] **1.** A number of things collected or closely pressed together; also, a number of things adjacent to each other.

A *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*

2. A number of persons congregated or collected into a close body without order; a throng.

The *crowd* of Vanity Fair. *Macaulay.*

Crowds that stream from yawning doors. *Tennyson.*

3. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; the rabble; the mob.

To fool the *crowd* with glorious lies. *Tennyson.*

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Throng; multitude. See Throng.

Crowd, *n.* [W. *crwth*; akin to Gael. *cruit.* Perh. named from its shape, and akin to Gr. κυρτός curved, and E. *curve.* Cf. Rote.] An ancient instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin, being the oldest known stringed instrument played with a bow. [Written also *croud*, *crowth*, *cruth*, and *crwth.*]

A lackey that . . . can warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson.*

Crowd, *v. i.* To play on a crowd; to fiddle. [*Obs.*]

"Fiddlers, *crowd* on." *Massinger.*

Crowd'er (kroud'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a crowd; a fiddler. [*Obs.*] "Some blind *crowder*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Crowd'er, *n.* One who crowds or pushes.

Crow'dy (krou'dў), *n.* A thick gruel of oatmeal and milk or water; food of the porridge kind. [*Scot.*]

Crow'flow'er (krō'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of campion; according to Gerarde, the *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

Crow'foot' (krō'fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The genus *Ranunculus*, of many species; some are common weeds, others are flowering plants of considerable beauty.

2. (*Naut.*) A number of small cords rove through a long block, or euphroe, to suspend an awning by.

3. (*Mil.*) A caltrop. [Written also *crow's-foot.*]

4. (*Well Boring*) A tool with a side claw for recovering broken rods, etc. *Raymond.*

Crow'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; hence, a scarecrow. [*Obs.*]

Scaring the ladies like a *crowkeeper.* *Shak.*

Crown (krōn), *p. p.* of Crow. [*Obs.*]

Crown (kroun), *n.* [OE. *corone*, *coroun*, *crune*, *croun*, OF. *corone*, *corune*, F. *couronne*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath; akin to Gr. κορώνη anything curved, crown; cf. also L. *curvus* curved, E. *curve*, *curb*, Gael. *cruinn* round, W. *crwn.* Cf. Cornice, Corona, Coroner, Coronet.] **1.** A wreath or garland, or any ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction; hence, anything given on account of, or obtained by, faithful or successful effort; a reward. "An olive branch and laurel *crown*." *Shak.*

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*; but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a *crown* of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. A royal headdress or cap of sovereignty, worn by emperors, kings, princes, etc.

☞ Nobles wear *coronets*; the triple *crown* of the pope is usually called a *tiara.* The *crown* of England is a circle of gold with crosses, fleurs-de-lis, and imperial arches, inclosing a crimson velvet cap, and ornamented with thousands of diamonds and precious stones.

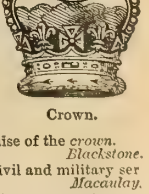

Crown.

3. The person entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign; — with the definite article.

Parliament may be dissolved by the demise of the *crown.* *Blackstone.*

Large arrears of pay were due to the civil and military servants of the *crown.* *Macaulay.*

4. Imperial or regal power or dominion; sovereignty.

There is a power behind the *crown* greater than the *crown* itself. *Junius.*

5. Anything which imparts beauty, splendor, honor, dignity, or finish.

The hoary head is a *crown* of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness. *Prov.* xvi. 31.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. *Prov.* xii. 4.

6. Highest state; acme; consummation; perfection.
Mutual love, the *crown* of all our bliss. *Milton.*
7. The topmost part of anything; the summit.
The steepy *crown* of the bare mountains. *Dryden.*
8. The topmost part of the head (see *Illust.* of BIRD); that part of the head from which the hair descends toward the sides and back; also, the head or brain.
From toe to *crown* he 'll fill our skin with pinches. *Shak.*
Twenty things which I set down;
This done, I twenty more had in my *crown.* *Bunyan.*
9. The part of a hat above the brim.
10. (*Anat.*) The part of a tooth which projects above the gum; also, the top or grinding surface of a tooth.
11. (*Arch.*) The vertex or top of an arch; — applied generally to about one third of the curve, but in a pointed arch to the apex only.
12. (*Bot.*) Same as CORONA.
13. (*Naut.*) (*a*) That part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank. (*b*) The rounding, or rounded part, of the deck from a level line. (*c*) *pl.* The bights formed by the several turns of a cable. *Totten.*
14. The upper range of facets in a rose diamond.
15. The dome of a furnace.
16. (*Geom.*) The area inclosed between two concentric perimeters.
17. (*Eccl.*) A round spot shaved clean on the top of the head, as a mark of the clerical state; the tonsure.
18. A size of writing paper. See under PAPER.
19. A coin stamped with the image of a crown; hence, a denomination of money; as, the English *crown*, a silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling, or a little more than $1.20; the Danish or Norwegian *crown*, a money of account, etc., worth nearly twenty-seven cents.
20. An ornament or decoration representing a crown; as, the paper is stamped with a *crown.*

Crown of aberration (*Astron.*), a spurious circle around the true circle of the sun. — **Crown antler** (*Zoöl.*), the topmost branch or tine of an antler; also, an antler having a cuplike top, with tines springing from the rim. — **Crown bar**, one of the bars which support the crown sheet of a steam-boiler furnace. — **Crown glass.** See under GLASS. — **Crown imperial.** (*Bot.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Crown jewels**, the jewels appertaining to the sovereign while wearing the crown. [*Eng.*] "She pawned and set to sale the *crown jewels.*" *Milton.* — **Crown land**, land belonging to the crown, that is, to the sovereign. — **Crown law**, the law which governs criminal prosecutions. [*Eng.*] — **Crown lawyer**, one employed by the crown, as in criminal cases. [*Eng.*] — **Crown octavo.** See under PAPER. — **Crown office.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Crown paper.** See under PAPER. — **Crown piece.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Crown Prince**, the heir apparent to a crown or throne. — **Crown saw.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Crown scab** (*Far.*), a cancerous sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof. — **Crown sheet**, the flat plate which forms the top of the furnace or fire box of an internally fired steam boiler. — **Crown shell.** (*Zoöl.*) See ACORN-SHELL. — **Crown side.** See CROWN OFFICE. — **Crown tax** (*Eccl. Hist.*), a golden crown, or its value, which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in the time of the Maccabees. 1 *Macc.* x. 20. — **Crown wheel.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Crown work.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Pleas of the crown** (*Eng. Law*), criminal actions.

Crown (kroun), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROWNED (kround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROWNING.] [OE. *coronen, corunen, crunien, crounien*, OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner*, fr. L. *coronare*, fr. *corona* a crown. See CROWN, *n.*] **1.** To cover, decorate, or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and power.
Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor." *Shak.*
2. To bestow something upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; to adorn; to dignify.
Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. *Ps.* viii. 5.
3. To form the topmost or finishing part of; to complete; to consummate; to perfect.
Amidst the grove that *crowns* yon tufted hill. *Byron.*
One day shall *crown* the alliance. *Shak.*
To *crown* the whole, came a proposition. *Motley.*
4. (*Mech.*) To cause to round upward; to make anything higher at the middle than at the edges, as the face of a machine pulley.
5. (*Mil.*) To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the crest of the glacis, or the summit of the breach.

To crown a knot (*Naut.*), to lay the ends of the strands over and under each other.

Crowned (kround), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Having or wearing a crown; surmounted, invested, or adorned, with a crown, wreath, garland, etc.; honored; rewarded; completed; consummated; perfected. "*Crowned* with one crest." *Shak.* "*Crowned* with conquest." *Milton.*
With surpassing glory *crowned.* *Milton.*
2. Great; excessive; supreme. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Crown'er (kroun'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, crowns. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. [Cf. CORONER.] A coroner. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Scot.*]

Crown'et (kroun'ĕt), *n.* [See CROWN, CORONET.] **1.** A coronet. [*R.*] *P. Whitehead.*
2. The ultimate end and result of an undertaking; a chief end. [*Obs.*]
O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm . . .
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end. *Shak.*

Crown'-im-pe'ri-al (-ĭm-pē'rĭ-*a*l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A spring-blooming plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) of the Lily family, having at the top of the stalk a cluster of pendent bell-shaped flowers surmounted with a tuft of green leaves.

Crown'less, *a.* Without a crown.

Crown'let (-lĕt), *n.* A coronet. [*Poetic*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Crown' of'fice (ŏf'fĭs; 115). (*Eng. Law*) The criminal branch of the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, commonly called the *crown side* of the court, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases. *Burrill.*

Crown'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*a*) A piece or part which passes over the head, as in a bridle. (*b*) A coin. [In sense (*b*) properly *crown piece.*] See CROWN, 19.

Crown'-post' (kroun'pōst'), *n.* Same as KING-POST.

Crown'-saw' (-sa'), *n.* [From its supposed resemblance to a *crown.*] (*Mech.*) A saw in the form of a hollow cylinder, with teeth on the end or edge, and operated by a rotative motion.
☞ The trephine was the first of the class of crown-saws. *Knight.*

Crown' side' (sīd'). See CROWN OFFICE.

Crown' wheel' (hwēl'). [Named from its resemblance to a *crown.*] (*Mach.*) A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles to its plane; — called also a *contrate wheel* or *face wheel.*

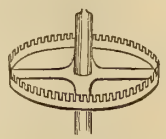
Crown Wheel.

Crown'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A work consisting of two or more bastioned fronts, with their outworks, covering an enceinte, a bridgehead, etc., and connected by wings with the main work or the river bank.

Crow'-quill' (krō'kwĭl'), *n.* A quill of the crow, or a very fine pen made from such a quill.

Crows (krōz), *n. pl.; sing.* CROW. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians of the Dakota stock, living in Montana; — also called *Upsarokas.*

Crow's'-foot' (krōz'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* CROW'S-FEET (-fēt'). **1.** *pl.* The wrinkles that appear, as the effect of age or dissipation, under and around the outer corners of the eyes. *Tennyson.*
2. (*Mil.*) A caltrop. [Written also *crowfoot.*]
3. (*Arch.*) Same as BIRD'S-MOUTH. [*U. S.*]

Crow'-silk' (krō'sĭlk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A filamentous fresh-water alga (*Conferva rivularis* of Linnæus, *Rhizoclonium rivulare* of Kutzing)

Crow's'-nest' (krōz'nĕst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, to shelter the man on the lookout. *Kane.*

Crow'step' (krō'stĕp'), *n.* (*Arch.*) See CORBIESTEP.

Crow'stone' (krō'stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The top stone of the gable end of a house. *Halliwell.*

Crowth (krouth), *n.* An ancient musical instrument. See 4th CROWD.

Crow'toe' (krō'tō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) **1.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* *Dr. Prior.*
2. An unidentified plant, probably the crowfoot. "The tufted *crowtoe.*" *Milton.*

Crow'-trod'den (krō'trŏd'd'n), *a.* Marked with crow's-feet, or wrinkles, about the eyes. [*Poetic*]
Do I look as if I were *crow-trodden?* *Beau. & Fl.*

Croyl'stone' (kroil'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small.

Croys (kroĭs), *n.* See CROSS, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Croze (krōz), *n.* [Cf. CROSS, and CROSIER.] A cooper's tool for making the grooves for the heads of casks, etc.; also, the groove itself.

Cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* See CROSIER.

Cro'ziered (-zhērd), *a.* Crosiered.

Cru'cial (krṳ'shal), *a.* [F. *crucial*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross, torture. See CROSS.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; appertaining to a cross; cruciform; intersecting; as, *crucial* ligaments; a *crucial* incision.
2. Severe; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive; as, a *crucial* test.

Cru'cian carp' (-shan kärp'). [Cf. Sw. *karussa*, G. *karausche*, F. *carousse, -assin, corassin*, LL. *coracinus*, Gr. κορακῖνος a sort of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of European carp (*Carassius vulgaris*), inferior to the common carp; — called also *German carp.*
☞ The gibel or Prussian carp is now generally considered a variety of the crucian carp, or perhaps a hybrid between it and the common carp.

Cru'ci-ate (krṳ'shĭ-āt *or* -shāt; 106), *a.* [L. *cruciatus*, p. p. of *cruciare* to crucify, torture, fr. *crux, crucis*, a cross. See CROSS.] **1.** Tormented. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*
2. (*Bot.*) Having the leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross; cruciform.

Cruciate Flower.

Cru'ci-ate (krṳ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To torture; to torment. [*Obs.*] See EXCRUCIATE. *Bale.*

Cru'ci-a'tion (krṳ'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cruciatio.*] The act of torturing; torture; torment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Cru'ci-ble (krṳ'sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals (cf. OF. *croisel, creuseul*, sort of lamp, crucible, F. *creuset* crucible), prob. of German origin; cf. OHG. *krūsul*, LG. *krüsel*, hanging lamp, *kroos, kruus*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes* cup, crucible, Dan. *kruus*, Sw. *krus*, E. *cruse.* It was confused with derivatives of L. *crux* cross (cf. CROSSLET), and crucibles were said to have been marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation. See CRUSE, and cf. CRESSET.] **1.** A vessel or melting pot, composed of some very refractory substance, as clay, graphite, platinum, and used for melting and calcining substances which require a strong degree of heat, as metals, ores, etc.

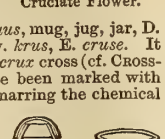
Crucibles.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal.
3. A test of the most decisive kind; a severe trial; as, the *crucible* of affliction.

Hessian crucible (*Chem.*), a cheap, brittle, and fragile, but very refractory crucible, composed of the finest fire clay and sand, and commonly used for a single heating; — named from the place of manufacture.

Cru'ci-fer (-fẽr), *n.* [See CRUCIFEROUS.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Cruciferæ.*

Cru-cif'er-ous (kru-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-ferous:* cf. F. *crucifère.*] **1.** Bearing a cross.
2. (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a family of plants which have four petals arranged like the arms of a cross, as the mustard, radish, turnip, etc.

Cru'ci-fi'er (krṳ'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who crucifies; one who subjects himself or another to a painful trial.

Cru'ci-fix (krṳ'sĭ-fĭks), *n.; pl.* CRUCIFIXES (-ĕz). [F. *crucifix* or LL. *crucifixum*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere, fixum*, to fix. See CROSS, and FIX, and cf. CRUCIFY.] **1.** A representation in art of the figure of Christ upon the cross; esp., the sculptured figure affixed to a real cross of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, used by the Roman Catholics in their devotions.
The cross, too, by degrees, became the *crucifix.* *Milman.*
And kissing oft her *crucifix*,
Unto the block she drew. *Warner.*
2. The cross or religion of Christ. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Cru'ci-fix'ion (krṳ'sĭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the use of the cross as a method of capital punishment.
2. The state of one who is nailed or fastened to a cross; death upon a cross.
3. Intense suffering or affliction; painful trial.
Do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love? *Herrick.*

Cru'ci-form (krṳ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-form:* cf. F. *cruciforme.*] Cross-shaped; (*Bot.*) having four parts arranged in the form of a cross.

Cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUCIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUCIFYING.] [F. *crucifier*, fr. (assumed) LL. *crucificare*, for *crucifigere*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix, the ending *-figere* being changed to *-ficare*, F. *-fier* (in compounds), as if fr. L. *facere* to do, make. See CROSS, and FIX, and cf. CRUCIFIX.] **1.** To fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet.
They cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. *Luke* xxiii. 21.
2. To destroy the power or ruling influence of; to subdue completely; to mortify.
They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. *Gal.* v. 24.
3. To vex or torment. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cru-cig'er-ous (krṳ-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-gerous.*] Bearing the cross; marked with the figure of a cross. *Sir T. Browne.*

Crud (krŭd), *n.* See CURD. [*Obs.*]

Crud'dle (-d'l), *v. i.* To curdle. [*Obs.*]
See how thy blood *cruddles* at this. *Beau. & Fl.*

Crude (krṳd), *a.* [*Compar.* CRUDER (-ẽr); *superl.* CRUDEST.] [L. *crudus* raw; akin to *cruor* blood (which flows from a wound). See RAW, and cf. CRUEL.] **1.** In its natural state; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; undressed; not altered, refined, or prepared for use by any artificial process; raw; as, *crude* flesh. "Common *crude* salt." *Boyle.*
Molding to its will each successive deposit of the *crude* materials. *I. Taylor.*
2. Unripe; not mature or perfect; immature.
I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude.* *Milton.*
3. Not reduced to order or form; unfinished; not arranged or prepared; ill-considered; immature. "*Crude* projects." *Macaulay.*
Crude, undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition. *De Quincey.*
The originals of Nature in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton.*
4. Undigested; unconcocted; not brought into a form to give nourishment. "*Crude* and inconcoct." *Bacon.*
5. Having, or displaying, superficial and undigested knowledge; without culture or profundity; as, a *crude* reasoner.
6. (*Paint.*) Harsh and offensive, as a color; tawdry or in bad taste, as a combination of colors, or any design or work of art.

Crude'ly, *adv.* In a crude, immature manner.

Crude'ness, *n.* A crude, undigested, or unprepared state; rawness; unripeness; immatureness; unfitness for a destined use or purpose; as, the *crudeness* of iron ore; *crudeness* of theories or plans.

Cru'di-ty (krṳ'dĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CRUDITIES (-tĭz). [L. *cruditas*, fr. *crudus:* cf. F. *crudité.* See CRUDE.] **1.** The condition of being crude; rawness.
2. That which is in a crude or undigested state; hence, superficial, undigested views, not reduced to order or form. "*Crudities* in the stomach." *Arbuthnot.*

Cru'dle (-d'l), *v. i.* See CRUDDLE.

Crud'y (krŭd'ў), *a.* [From CRUD.] Coagulated. [*Obs.*]
His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congealed. *Spenser.*

Cru'dy (krṳ'dў), *a.* [From CRUDE.] Characterized by crudeness; raw. [*Obs.*]
The foolish and dull and *crudy* vapors. *Shak.*

Cru'el (krṳ'ẽl), *n.* See CREWEL.

Cru'el (krṳ'ẽl), *a.* [F. *cruel*, fr. L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus.* See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict; destitute of sympathetic kindness and pity; savage; inhuman; hard-hearted; merciless.
Behold a people cometh from the north country; . . . they are *cruel* and have no mercy. *Jer.* vi. 22, 23.
2. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery.
Cruel wars, wasting the earth. *Milton.*
Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was *cruel.* *Gen.* xlix. 7.
3. Attended with cruelty; painful; harsh.
You have seen *cruel* proof of this man's strength. *Shak.*

Cru'el-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cruel manner.
2. Extremely; very. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.*

Cru'el-ness, *n.* Cruelty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cru'els (krṳ'ẽlz), *n. pl.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *écrouelles* scrofula.] Glandular scrofulous swellings in the neck.

Cru'el-ty (-tў), *n.; pl.* CRUELTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *cruelté*, F. *cruauté*, fr. L. *crudelitas*, fr. *crudelis.* See CRUEL.]

1. The attribute or quality of being cruel; a disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to others; inhumanity; barbarity.

Pierced through the heart with your stern *cruelty*. *Shak.*

2. A cruel and barbarous deed; inhuman treatment; the act of willfully causing unnecessary pain.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition. *Macaulay.*

Cru'en-tate (krụ'ĕn-tāt), *a.* [L. *cruentatus*, p. p. of *cruentare* to make bloody, fr. *cruentus* bloody, fr. *cruor*. See CRUDE.] Smeared with blood. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Cru-en'tous (krụ-ĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *cruentus*.] Bloody; cruentate. [*Obs.*]

Cru'et (krụ'ĕt), *n.* [Anglo-French *cruet*, a dim. from OF. *crue*, *cruie*; of German or Celtic origin, and akin to E. *crock* an earthen vessel.] **1.** A bottle or vessel; esp., a vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, pepper, or the like, for the table; a caster. *Swift.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A vessel used to hold wine, oil, or water for the service of the altar.

Cruet stand, a frame for holding cruets; a caster.

Cruise (krụs), *n.* See CRUSE, a small bottle.

Cruise (krụz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUISED (krụzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUISING.] [D. *kruisen* to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, fr. *kruis* cross, fr. OF. *crois*, *croiz*, F. *croix*, or directly fr. OF. *croisier*, F. *croiser*, to cross, cruise, fr. *crois* a cross. See CROSS.] **1.** To sail back and forth on the ocean; to sail, as for the protection of commerce, in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure.

☞ A ship cruises *in* any particular sea or ocean; as, *in* the Baltic or *in* the Atlantic. She cruises *off* any cape; as, *off* the Lizard; *off* Ushant. She cruises *on* a coast; as, *on* the coast of Africa. A pirate *cruises* to seize vessels; a yacht *cruises* for the pleasure of the owner.

Ships of war were sent to *cruise* near the isle of Bute. *Macaulay.*

'Mid sands, and rocks, and storms to *cruise* for pleasure. *Young.*

2. To wander hither and thither on land. [*Colloq.*]

Cruise, *n.* A voyage made in various directions, as of an armed vessel, for the protection of other vessels, or in search of an enemy; a sailing to and fro, as for exploration or for pleasure.

He feigned a compliance with some of his men, who were bent upon going a *cruise* to Manilla. *Dampier.*

Cruis'er (krụ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or a vessel that, cruises; — usually an armed vessel.

Crûve (krụv), *n.* A kind of weir or dam for trapping salmon; also, a hovel. [*Scot.*]

Crull (krụl), *a.* [See CURL.] Curly; curled. [*Obs.*]

Crul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. CURL.] A kind of sweet cake cut in strips and curled or twisted, and fried crisp in boiling fat. [Also written *kruller*.]

Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [AS. *cruma*, akin to D. *kruim*, G. *krume*; cf. G. *krauen* to scratch, claw.] [Written also *crum*.] **1.** A small fragment or piece; especially, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke* xvi. 21.

2. Fig.: A little; a bit; as, a *crumb* of comfort.

3. The soft part of bread.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you 'd best eat crust. *Old Song.*

Crumb brush, a brush for sweeping crumbs from a table. — **To a crumb**, with great exactness; completely.

Crumb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUMBED (krŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUMBING (krŭm'ĭng).] To break into crumbs or small pieces with the fingers; as, to *crumb* bread. [Written also *crum*.]

Crumb'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a dining table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean. [Written also *crumcloth*.]

Crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUMBLING (-blĭng).] [Dim. of *crumb*, v. t., akin to D. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*.] To break into small pieces; to cause to fall in pieces.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

Crum'ble, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments; hence, to fall to decay or ruin; to become disintegrated; to perish.

If the stone is brittle, it will *crumble* and pass into the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

The league deprived of its principal supports must soon *crumble* to pieces. *Prescott.*

Crum'bly (-blў), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. "The *crumbly* soil." *Hawthorne.*

Cru'me-nal (krụ'mẽ-*nal*), *n.* [L. *crumena* purse.] A purse. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Crum'ma-ble (krŭm'má-b'l), *a.* Capable of being crumbed or broken into small pieces.

Crum'my (krŭm'mў), *a.* **1.** Full of crumb or crumbs. **2.** Soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty.

Crump (krŭmp), *a.* [AS. *crumb* stooping, bent down; akin to OHG. *chrumb*, G. *krumm*, Dan. *krum*, D. *krom*, and E. *cramp*.] **1.** Crooked; bent. [*Obs.*]

Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Hard or crusty; dry baked; as, a *crump* loaf. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Crump'et (krŭmp'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. from W. *crempog*, *crammwgth*, a pancake or fritter.] A kind of large, thin muffin or cake, light and spongy, and cooked on a griddle or spider.

Crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUMPLING (-plĭng).] [Dim. fr. *crump*, a.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to crush together; to rumple; as, to *crumple* paper.

They *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

Crum'ple, *v. i.* To contract irregularly; to show wrinkles after being crushed together; as, leaves *crumple*.

Crump'y (krŭmp'ў), *a.* Brittle; crisp. *Wright.*

Crunch (krŭnch), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUNCHED (krŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUNCHING.] [Prob. of imitative origin; or cf. D. *schransen* to eat heartily, or E. *scrunch*.] **1.** To chew with force and noise; to craunch.

And their white tusks *crunched* o'er the whiter skull. *Byron.*

2. To grind or press with violence and noise.

The ship *crunched* through the ice. *Kane.*

3. To emit a grinding or craunching noise.

The *crunching* and rattling of the loose stones. *H. James.*

Crunch, *v. t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with a grinding noise; to craunch; as, to *crunch* a biscuit.

Crunk (krŭnk), **Crun'kle** (krŭn'k'l), } *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *krúnka* to croak.] To cry like a crane. [*Obs.*] "The crane *crunketh*." *Withals* (1608).

Cru-no'dal (krụ-nō'dal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Possessing, or characterized by, a crunode; — used of curves.

Cru'node (krụ'nōd), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *crux* a cross + E. *node*.] (*Geom.*) A point where one branch of a curve crosses another branch. See *Double point*, under DOUBLE, *a.*

‖ **Cru'or** (krụ'ŏr), *n.* [L., blood. See CRUDE.] The coloring matter of the blood; the clotted portion of coagulated blood, containing the coloring matter; gore. *a* Crunode.

Cru'o-rin (-ō-rĭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The coloring matter of the blood in the living animal; hæmoglobin.

Crup (krŭp), *a.* [Cf. OHG. *grop*, G. *grob*, coarse?] Short; brittle; as, *crup* cake. *Todd.*

Crup (krŭp), *n.* See CROUP, the rump of a horse.

Crup'per (krŭp'pẽr *in U. S.*; krŭp'pẽr *in Eng.*), *n.* [F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe*. See CROUP the rump of a horse.] [Written also *crouper*.] **1.** The buttocks or rump of a horse.

2. A leather loop, passing under a horse's tail, and buckled to the saddle to keep it from slipping forwards.

Crup'per, *v. t.* To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon; as, to *crupper* a horse.

‖ **Cru'ra** (krụ'rà), *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) See CRUS.

Cru'ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus*, *cruris*, leg: cf. F. *crural*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thigh or leg, or to any of the parts called *crura*; as, the *crural* arteries; *crural* arch; *crural* canal; *crural* ring.

‖ **Crus** (krŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRURA (krụ'rà). [L., the leg.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; the shank. (*b*) Often applied, especially in the plural, to parts which are supposed to resemble a pair of legs; as, the *crura* of the diaphragm, a pair of muscles attached to it; *crura cerebri*, two bundles of nerve fibers in the base of the brain, connecting the medulla and the forebrain.

Cru-sade' (krụ-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade*, fr. Pr. *crozada*, or Sp. *cruzada*, or It. *crociata*, from a verb signifying to take the cross, mark one's self with a cross, fr. L. *crux* cross; or possibly taken into English directly fr. Pr. Cf. CROISADE, CRUSADO, and see CROSS.] **1.** Any one of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans.

2. Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against intemperance.

3. A Portuguese coin. See CRUSADO.

Cru-sade', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSADING.] To engage in a crusade; to attack in a zealous or hot-headed manner. "Cease *crusading* against sense." *M. Green.*

Cru-sad'er (-sā'dẽr), *n.* One engaged in a crusade; as, the *crusaders* of the Middle Ages.

Azure-eyed and golden-haired,
Forth the young *crusaders* fared. *Longfellow.*

Cru-sad'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to a crusade; as, a *crusading* spirit.

Cru-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.* [Pg. *cruzado*, fr. *cruz*, fr. L. *crux*. See CRUSADE, 3.] An old Portuguese coin, worth about seventy cents. [Written also *crusade*.] *Shak.*

Cruse (krụs), *n.* [Akin to LG. *kruus*, *kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*, G. *krause*, Icel. *krūs*, Sw. *krus*, Dan. *kruus*. Cf. CRUCIBLE, CRESSET.] **1.** A cup or dish.

Take with thee . . . a *cruse* of honey. 1 *Kings* xiv. 3.

2. A bottle for holding water, oil, honey, etc.

So David took . . . the *cruse* of water. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 12.

Cru'set (krụ'sĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *creuset*. See CRUSE, CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSHED (krŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSHING.] [OE. *cruschen*, *crousshen*, OF. *cruisir*, *croissir*, fr. LL. *cruscire*, prob. of Ger. origin, from a derivative of the word seen in Goth. *kriustan* to gnash; akin to Sw. *krysta* to squeeze, Dan. *kryste*, Icel. *kreysta*.] **1.** To press or bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to destroy the natural shape or integrity of the parts, or to force together into a mass; as, to *crush* grapes.

Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised, or *crushed*, or broken, or cut. *Lev.* xxii. 24.

The ass . . . thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Num.* xxii. 25.

2. To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding; to comminute; as, to *crush* quartz.

3. To overwhelm by pressure or weight; to beat or force down, as by an incumbent weight.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*
Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again. *Bryant.*

4. To oppress or burden grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway. *Deut.* xxviii. 33.

5. To overcome completely; to subdue totally.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Sir W. Scott.*

To crush a cup, to drink. [*Obs.*] — **To crush out.** (*a*) To force out or separate by pressure, as juice from grapes. (*b*) To overcome or destroy completely; to suppress.

Crush (krŭsh), *v. i.* To be or become broken down or in, or pressed into a smaller compass, by external weight or force; as, an eggshell *crushes* easily.

Crush, *n.* **1.** A violent collision or compression; a crash; destruction; ruin.

The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

2. Violent pressure, as of a crowd; a crowd which produces uncomfortable pressure; as, a *crush* at a reception.

Crush hat, a hat which collapses, and can be carried under the arm, and when expanded is held in shape by springs; hence, any hat not injured by compressing. — **Crush room**, a large room in a theater, opera house, etc., where the audience may promenade or converse during the intermissions; a foyer.

Politics leave very little time for the bow window at White's in the day, or for the *crush room* of the opera at night. *Macaulay.*

Crush'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crushes.

Crusher gauge, an instrument for measuring the explosive force of gunpowder, etc., by its effect in compressing a piece of metal.

Crush'ing, *a.* That crushes; overwhelming. "The blow must be quick and *crushing*." *Macaulay.*

Crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta*: cf. OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte*; prob. akin to Gr. κρύσταλλος ice, E. *crystal*, from the same root as E. *crude*, *raw*. See RAW, and cf. CUSTARD.] **1.** The hard external coat or covering of anything; the hard exterior surface or outer shell; an incrustation; as, a *crust* of snow.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison.*

Below this icy *crust* of conformity, the waters of infidelity lay dark and deep as ever. *Prescott.*

2. (*Cookery*) (*a*) The hard exterior or surface of bread, in distinction from the soft part or crumb; or a piece of bread grown dry or hard. (*b*) The cover or case of a pie, in distinction from the soft contents. (*c*) The dough, or mass of doughy paste, cooked with a potpie; — also called *dumpling*.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies. *Dryden.*
He that keeps nor *crust* nor crumb. *Shak.*
They . . . made the *crust* for the venison pasty. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Geol.*) The exterior portion of the earth, supposed to inclose a molten interior.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The shell of crabs, lobsters, etc.

5. (*Med.*) A hard mass, made up of dried secretions, blood, or pus, occurring upon the surface of the body.

6. An incrustation on the interior of wine bottles, the result of the ripening of the wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. See BEESWING.

Crust, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSTING.] [Cf. OF. *crouster*, L. *crustare*. See CRUST, *n.*] To cover with a crust; to cover or line with an incrustation; to incrust.

The whole body is *crusted* over with ice. *Boyle.*
And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark. *Addison.*
Very foul and *crusted* bottles. *Swift.*
Their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

Crust, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust; to become incrusted.

The place that was burnt . . . *crusted* and healed. *Temple.*

‖ **Crus'ta** (krŭs'tà), *n.* [L., shell, crust, inlaid work.] **1.** A crust or shell.

2. A gem engraved, or a plate embossed in low relief, for inlaying a vase or other object.

‖ **Crus-ta'ce-a** (krŭs-tā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of NL. *crustaceus* pert. to the crust or shell, from L. *crusta* the hard surface of a body, rind, shell.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of the arthropods, including lobsters and crabs; — so called from the crustlike shell with which they are covered.

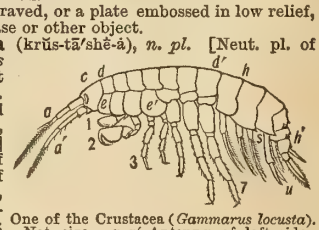

One of the Crustacea (*Gammarus locusta*). Nat. size. *a a'* Antennæ of left side; *c* Head or Cephalon; *d-d'* Thoracic Somites or Arthromeres; *h-h'* Seven Abdominal Somites; *e-e'* Epimera; 1-7 Thoracic Legs or Peræopods; *s* Abdominal Legs or Pleopods; *u* Uropods.

☞ The body usually consists of an anterior part, made up of the head and thorax combined, called the *cephalothorax*, and of a posterior jointed part called the *abdomen*, *postabdomen*, and (improperly) *tail*. They breathe by means of gills variously attached to some of the limbs or to the sides of the body, according to the group. They are divisible into two subclasses, Entomostraca and Malacostraca, each of which includes several orders.

Crus-ta'cean (krŭs-tā'shan; 97), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Crustacea; crustaceous. — *n.* An animal belonging to the class *Crustacea*.

Crus-ta'ce-o-log'ic-al (-shē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

Crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in crustaceology; a crustalogist.

Crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Crustacea* + *-logy*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea; malacostracology; carcinology.

Crus-ta'ceous (krŭs-tā'shŭs; 97), *a.* [NL. *crustaceus*. See CRUSTACEA.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean.

Crus-ta'ceous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being crustaceous or having a crustlike shell.

Crust'al (krŭst'al), *a.* Relating to a crust. [*R.*]

Crus'ta-log'ic-al (krŭs'tà-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to crustalogy.

Crus-tal'o-gist (-tăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in crustalogy.

Crus-tal'o-gy (krŭs-tăl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [L. *crusta* shell + *-logy.*] Crustaceology.

Crus'ta-ted (krŭs'tā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *crustatus*, p. p. of *crustare*, fr. *crusta*. See CRUST.] Covered with a crust; as, *crustated* basalt.

Crus-ta'tion (krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* An adherent crust; an incrustation. *Pepys.*

Crust'ed (krŭst'ĕd), *a.* Incrusted; covered with, or containing, crust; as, old, *crusted* port wine.

Crus-tif'ic (krŭs-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *crusta* crust + *facere* to make.] Producing or forming a crust or skin. [*R.*]

Crust'i-ly (krŭst'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a crusty or surly manner; morosely.

Crust'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of having crust or being like crust; hardness.

2. The quality of being crusty or surly.

Old Christy forgot his usual *crustiness.* *W. Irving.*

Crust'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.

2. [Possibly a corruption of *cursty.* Cf. CURST, CURSTNESS.] Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner, though kind at heart; snappish; peevish; surly.

Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what 's the news? *Shak.*

Crut (krŭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *croûte* crust.] The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

Crutch (krŭch; 224), *n.; pl.* CRUTCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *crucche*, AS. *cryce*, *crice;* akin to D. *kruk*, G. *krücke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, and to E. *crook.* See CROOK, and cf. CRICKET a low stool.] **1.** A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame or infirm in walking.

I 'll lean upon one *crutch*, and fight with the other. *Shak.*

Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak alone. *H. Smith.*

2. A form of pommel for a woman's saddle, consisting of a forked rest to hold the leg of the rider.

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A knee, or piece of knee timber. (*b*) A forked stanchion or post; a crotch. See CROTCH.

Crutch, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop up. [*R.*]

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

Crutched (krŭcht), *a.* **1.** Supported upon crutches.

2. [See CROUCH, *v. t.*, and CROUCHED, *a.*] Marked with the sign of the cross; crouched.

Crutched friar (*Eccl.*), one of a religious order, so called because its members bore the sign of the cross on their staves and habits; — called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar.*

Cruth (krŭth), *n.* [W. *crwth.*] (*Mus.*) See 4th CROWD.

‖ **Crux** (krŭks), *n.; pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz), L. CRUCES (krŭ'sēz). [L., cross, torture, trouble.] Anything that is very puzzling or difficult to explain. *Dr. Sheridan.*

The perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists. *Strauss.*

‖ **Cru-za'do** (krŭ-zā'dō), *n.* A coin. See CRUSADO.

‖ **Crwth** (krōōth), *n.* [W.] (*Mus.*) See 4th CROWD.

Cry (krī), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIED (krīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYING.] [F. *crier*, cf. L. *quiritare* to raise a plaintive cry, scream, shriek, perh. fr. *queri* to complain; cf. Skr. *çvas* to pant, hiss, sigh. Cf. QUARREL a brawl, QUERULOUS.] **1.** To make a loud call or cry; to call or exclaim vehemently or earnestly; to shout; to vociferate; to proclaim; to pray; to implore.

And about the ninth hour, Jesus *cried* with a loud voice. *Matt.* xxvii. 46.

Clapping their hands, and *crying* with loud voice. *Shak.*

Hear the voice of my supplications when I *cry* unto thee. *Ps.* xxviii. 2.

The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord. *Is.* xl. 3.

Some *cried* after him to return. *Bunyan.*

2. To utter lamentations; to lament audibly; to express pain, grief, or distress, by weeping and sobbing; to shed tears; to bawl, as a child.

Ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. *Is.* lxv. 14.

I could find it in my heart to disgrace my man's apparel and to *cry* like a woman. *Shak.*

3. To utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.

The young ravens which *cry.* *Ps.* cxlvii. 9.

In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do *cry.* *Shak.*

To cry on *or* **upon,** to call upon the name of; to beseech. "No longer *on* Saint Denis will we *cry*." *Shak.* — **To cry out.** (*a*) To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor. (*b*) To complain loudly; to lament. — **To cry out against,** to complain loudly of; to censure; to blame. — **To cry out on** *or* **upon,** to denounce; to censure. "*Cries out upon* abuses." *Shak.* — **To cry to,** to call on in prayer; to implore. — **To cry you mercy,** to beg your pardon. "I *cry you mercy*, madam; was it you?" *Shak.*

Cry, *v. t.* **1.** To utter loudly; to call out; to shout; to sound abroad; to declare publicly.

All, all, *cry* shame against ye, yet I 'll speak. *Shak.*

The man . . . ran on, *crying*, Life! Life! Eternal Life! *Bunyan.*

2. To cause to do something, or bring to some state, by crying or weeping; as, to *cry* one's self to sleep.

3. To make oral and public proclamation of; to declare publicly; to notify or advertise by outcry, especially things lost or found, goods to be sold, etc.; as, to *cry* goods, etc.

Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

4. Hence, to publish the banns of, as for marriage.

I should not be surprised if they were *cried* in church next Sabbath. *Judd.*

To cry aim. See under AIM. — **To cry down,** to decry; to depreciate; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

— **To cry out,** to proclaim; to shout. "Your gesture *cries* it *out*." *Shak.* — **To cry quits,** to propose, or declare, the abandonment of a contest. — **To cry up,** to enhance the value or reputation of by public and noisy praise; to extol; to laud publicly or urgently.

Cry (krī), *n.; pl.* CRIES (krīz). [F. *cri*, fr. *crier* to cry. See CRY, *v. i.*] **1.** A loud utterance; especially, the inarticulate sound produced by one of the lower animals; as, the *cry* of hounds; the *cry* of wolves. *Milton.*

2. Outcry; clamor; tumult; popular demand.

Again that *cry* was found to have been as unreasonable as ever. *Macaulay.*

3. Any expression of grief, distress, etc., accompanied with tears or sobs; a loud sound, uttered in lamentation.

There shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Ex.* xi. 6.

An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light;
And with no language but a *cry.* *Tennyson.*

4. Loud expression of triumph or wonder or of popular acclamation or favor. *Swift.*

The *cry* went once on thee. *Shak.*

5. Importunate supplication.

O, the most piteous *cry* of the poor souls. *Shak.*

6. Public advertisement by outcry; proclamation, as by hawkers of their wares.

The street *cries* of London. *Mayhew.*

7. Common report; fame.

The *cry* goes that you shall marry her. *Shak.*

8. A word or phrase caught up by a party or faction and repeated for effect; as, the party *cry* of the Tories.

All now depends upon a good *cry.* *Beaconsfield.*

9. A pack of hounds. *Milton.*

A *cry* more tunable
Was never hollaed to, nor cheered with horn. *Shak.*

10. A pack or company of persons; — in contempt.

Would not this . . . get me a fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*

11. The crackling noise made by block tin when it is bent back and forth.

A far cry, a long distance; — in allusion to the sending of criers or messengers through the territory of a Scottish clan with an announcement or summons.

Cry'al (krī'al), *n.* [Cf. W. *creyr*, *cryr*, *crychydd.* Cf. CRYER a hawk.] The heron. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Cry'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. faucon *gruyer* a falcon trained to fly at the crane, fr. *grue* crane, fr. L. *grus* crane. Cf. CRYAL.] The female of the hawk; a falcon-gentil.

Cry'ing, *a.* Calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; heinous; as, a *crying* evil.

Too much fondness for meditative retirement is not the *crying* sin of our modern Christianity. *I. Taylor.*

Cry'o-hy'drate (krī'ŏ-hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. κρύος cold + E. *hydrate.*] (*Chem.*) A substance, as salt, ammonium chloride, etc., which crystallizes with water of crystallization only at low temperatures, or below the freezing point of water. *F. Guthrie.*

Cry'o-lite (krī'ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. κρύος icy cold, frost + *-lite:* cf. F. *cryolithe.*] (*Min.*) A fluoride of sodium and aluminum, found in Greenland, in white cleavable masses; — used as a source of soda and alumina.

Cry-oph'o-rus (krī-ŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρύος icy cold, frost + φέρειν to bear.] (*Chem.*) An instrument used to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation. The ordinary form consists of two glass bulbs, connected by a tube of the same material, and containing only a quantity of water and its vapor, devoid of air. The water is in one of the bulbs, and freezes when the other is cooled below 32° Fahr.

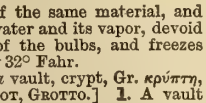
Cryophorus.

Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta* vault, crypt, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. κρύπτειν to hide. See GROT, GROTTO.] **1.** A vault wholly or partly under ground; especially, a vault under a church, whether used for burial purposes or for a subterranean chapel or oratory.

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . treasuring in convents and *crypts* the few fossils of antique learning. *Motley.*

My knees are bowed in *crypt* and shrine. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Anat.*) A simple gland, glandular cavity, or tube; a follicle; as, the *crypts* of Lieberkühn, the simple tubular glands of the small intestines.

Crypt'al (-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to crypts.

Cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), **Cryp'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *crypticus*, Gr. κρυπτικός, fr. κρύπτειν to hide.] Hidden; secret; occult. "Her [nature's] more *cryptic* ways of working." *Glanvill.*

Cryp'tic-al-ly, *adv.* Secretly; occultly.

Cryp'ti-dine (krĭp'tĭ-dĭn; 104), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden.] (*Chem.*) One of the quinoline bases, obtained from coal tar as an oily liquid, $C_{11}H_{11}N$; also, any one of several substances metameric with, and resembling, cryptidine proper.

‖ **Cryp'to-bran'chi-a'ta** (krĭp'tŏ-brang'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden + L. *branchia* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of the Amphibia; the Derotremata. (*b*) A group of nudibranch mollusks.

Cryp'to-bran'chi-ate (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having concealed or rudimentary gills.

Cryp'to-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tal-līn), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + E. *crystalline.*] (*Geol.*) Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to rocks and minerals, whose state of aggregation is so fine that no distinct particles are visible, even under the microscope.

Cryp'to-gam (krĭp'tŏ-găm), *n.* [Cf. F. *cryptogame.* See CRYPTOGAMIA.] (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the Cryptogamia. *Henslow.*

‖ **Cryp'to-ga'mi-a** (krĭp'tŏ-gā'mĭ-à), *n.; pl.* CRYPTOGAMLÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden, secret + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The series or division of flowerless plants, or those never having true stamens and pistils, but propagated by spores of various kinds.

☞ The subdivisions have been variously arranged. The following arrangement recognizes four classes: —

I. PTERIDOPHYTA, or VASCULAR ACROGENS. These include *Ferns*, *Equiseta* or Scouring rushes, *Lycopodiaceæ* or Club mosses, *Selaginelleæ*, and several other smaller orders. Here belonged also the extinct coal plants called *Lepidodendron*, *Sigillaria*, and *Calamites.*

II. BRYOPHYTA, or CELLULAR ACROGENS. These include *Musci*, or Mosses, *Hepaticæ*, or Scale mosses and Liverworts, and possibly *Characeæ*, the Stoneworts.

III. ALGÆ, which are divided into FLORIDEÆ, the Red Seaweeds, and the orders *Dictyoteæ*, *Oösporeæ*, *Zoösporeæ*, *Conjugatæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Cryptophyceæ.*

IV. FUNGI. The molds, mildews, mushrooms, puffballs, etc., which are variously grouped into several subclasses and many orders. The *Lichenes* or Lichens are now considered to be of a mixed nature, each plant partly a Fungus and partly an Alga.

Cryp'to-ga'mi-an (krĭp'tŏ-gā'mĭ-an), **Cryp'to-gam'ic** (krĭp'tŏ-găm'ĭk), **Cryp-tog'a-mous** (krĭp-tŏg'à-mŭs), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the series Cryptogamia, or to plants of that series.

Cryp-tog'a-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in cryptogamic botany.

Cryp'to-gram (krĭp'tŏ-grăm), *n.* A cipher writing. Same as CRYPTOGRAPH.

Cryp'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + *-graph:* cf. F. *cryptographe.*] Cipher; something written in cipher. "Decipherers of *cryptograph*." *J. Earle.*

Cryp-tog'ra-phal (krĭp-tŏg'rà-fal), *a.* Pertaining to cryptography; cryptographical. *Boyle.*

Cryp-tog'ra-pher (krĭp-tŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One who writes in cipher, or secret characters.

Cryp'to-graph'ic (krĭp'tŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Cryp'to-graph'ic-al** (krĭp'tŏ-grăf'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Relating to cryptography; written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

Cryp-tog'ra-phist (krĭp-tŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* Same as CRYPTOGRAPHER.

Cryp-tog'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* [Cf. F. *cryptographie.*] The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher.

Cryp-tol'o-gy (krĭp-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + *-logy.*] Secret or enigmatical language. *Johnson.*

Cryp'to-nym (krĭp'tŏ-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός secret + ὄνυμα name.] A secret name; a name by which a person is known only to the initiated.

Cryp'to-pine (krĭp'tŏ-pĭn; 104), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + E. *opium.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline alkaloid obtained in small quantities from opium.

‖ **Cryp-tu'ri** (krĭp-tū'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of flying, dromæognathous birds, including the tinamous of South America. See TINAMOU.

Crys'tal (krĭs'tal), *n.* [OE. *cristal*, F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος, fr. κρύος icy cold, frost; cf. AS. *crystalla*, fr. L. *crystallum;* prob. akin to E. *crust.* See CRUST, RAW.] **1.** (*Chem. & Min.*) The regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. It is bounded by plane surfaces, symmetrically arranged, and each species of crystal has fixed axial ratios. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

2. The material of quartz, in crystallization transparent or nearly so, and either colorless or slightly tinged with gray, or the like; — called also *rock crystal.* Ornamental vessels are made of it. Cf. SMOKY QUARTZ, PEBBLE; also *Brazilian pebble*, under BRAZILIAN.

3. A species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass, and often cut into ornamental forms. See FLINT GLASS.

4. The glass over the dial of a watch case.

5. Anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc.

The blue *crystal* of the seas. *Byron.*

Blood crystal. See under BLOOD. — **Compound crystal.** See under COMPOUND. — **Iceland crystal,** a transparent variety of calcite, or crystallized calcium carbonate, brought from Iceland, and used in certain optical instruments, as the polariscope. — **Rock crystal,** *or* **Mountain crystal,** any transparent crystal of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

Crys'tal, *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

Through *crystal* walls each little mote will peep. *Shak.*

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

The *crystal* pellets at the touch congeal,
And from the ground rebounds the rattling hail. *H. Brooke.*

Crys'tal-lin (-lĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) See GLOBULIN.

Crys'tal-line (krĭs'tal-līn *or* -lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *crystallinus*, from Gr. κρυστάλλινος: cf. F. *cristallin.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** Consisting, or made, of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline.* *Shak.*

2. Formed by crystallization; like crystal in texture.

Their *crystalline* structure. *Whewell.*

3. Imperfectly crystallized; as, granite is only *crystalline*, while quartz crystal is perfectly crystallized.

4. Fig.: Resembling crystal; pure; transparent; pellucid. "The *crystalline* sky." *Milton.*

O little souls! as pure and white
And *crystalline* as rays of light. *Longfellow.*

Crystalline heavens, *or* **Crystalline spheres,** in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two transparent spheres imagined to exist between the region of the fixed stars and the *primum mobile* (or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all those within it), in order to explain certain movements of the heavenly bodies. — **Crystalline lens.** (*Anat.*) See EYE.

Crys'tal-line, *n.* **1.** A crystalline substance.

2. See ANILINE. [*Obs.*]

Crys'tal-lite (krĭs'tal-līt), *n.* [See CRYSTAL.] (*Min.*) A minute mineral form like those common in glassy volcanic rocks and some slags, not having a definite crystalline outline and not referable to any mineral species, but marking the first step in

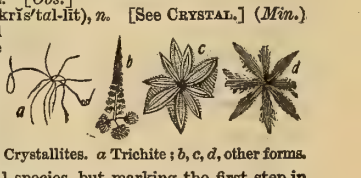

Crystallites. *a* Trichite; *b*, *c*, *d*, other forms.

the crystallization process. According to their form crystallites are called *trichites*, *belonites*, *globulites*, etc.

Crys'tal-li'za-ble (krĭs'tal-lī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being crystallized; that may be formed into crystals.

Crys'tal-li-za'tion (krĭs'tal-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cristallisation.*] **1.** (*Chem.* & *Min.*) The act or process by which a substance in solidifying assumes the form and structure of a crystal, or becomes crystallized.

2. The body formed by crystallizing; as, silver on precipitation forms arborescent *crystallizations.*

☞ The systems of crystallization are the several classes to which the forms are mathematically referable. They are most simply described according to the relative lengths and inclinations of certain assumed lines called axes; but the real distinction is the degree of symmetry characterizing them. **1. The Isometric,** *or* **Monometric, system** has the axes all equal, as in the cube, octahedron, etc. **2. The Tetragonal,** *or* **Dimetric, system** has a varying vertical axis, while the lateral are equal, as in the right square prism. **3. The Orthorhombic,** *or* **Trimetric, system** has the three axes unequal, as in the rectangular and rhombic prisms. In this system, the lateral axes are called, respectively, *macrodiagonal* and *brachydiagonal.*— The preceding are erect forms, the axes intersecting at right angles. The following are oblique. **4. The Monoclinic system,** having one of the intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhombic prism. In this system, the lateral axes are called respectively, *clinodiagonal* and *orthodiagonal.* **5. The Triclinic system,** having all the three intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. There is also: **6. The Hexagonal system** (one division of which is called *Rhombohedral*), in which there are three equal lateral axes, and a vertical axis of variable length, as in the hexagonal prism and the rhombohedron.

☞ *The Diclinic system*, sometimes recognized, with two oblique intersections, is only a variety of the *Triclinic.*

Crys'tal-lize (krĭs'tal-līz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRYSTALLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYSTALLIZING.] [Cf. F. *cristalliser.* See CRYSTAL.] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form.

Crys'tal-lize, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to take on a crystalline form, through the action of crystallogenic or cohesive attraction.

Crys'tal-lo-gen'ic (-lō-jĕn'ĭk), **Crys'tal-lo-gen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the production of crystals; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

Crys'tal-log'e-ny (krĭs'tal-lŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] The science which pertains to the production of crystals.

Crys'tal-log'ra-pher (krĭs'tal-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation; one versed in crystallography.

Crys'tal-lo-graph'ic (-lō-grăf'ĭk), **Crys'tal-lo-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *cristallographique.*] Pertaining to crystallography.

Crys'tal-lo-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

Crys'tal-log'ra-phy (krĭs'tal-lŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-graphy:* cf. F. *cristallographie.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and their methods of formation.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

Crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tal-loid), *a.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-oid.*] Crystal-like; transparent like crystal.

Crys'tal-loid, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A body which, in solution, diffuses readily through animal membranes, and generally is capable of being crystallized; — opposed to *colloid.*

2. (*Bot.*) One of the microscopic particles resembling crystals, consisting of protein matter, which occur in certain plant cells; — called also *protein crystal.*

Crys'tal-lol'o-gy (krĭs'tal-lŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-logy.*] The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

Crys'tal-lo-man'cy (-lō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a crystal or other transparent body, especially a beryl.

Crys'tal-lom'e-try (-lŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-metry.*] The art of measuring crystals.

Crys'tal-lur'gy (-lûr'jȳ), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + ἔργον work.] Crystallization.

Cte'no-cyst (tē'nō-sĭst *or* tĕn'ō-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + κύστις bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) An organ of the Ctenophora, supposed to be sensory.

Cte'noid (tē'noid *or* tĕn'oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having a comblike margin, as a ctenoid scale. (*b*) Pertaining to the Ctenoidei. — *n.* A ctenoidean.

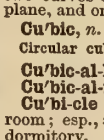
Ctenoid Scale.

Cte-noid'e-an (tē-noid'ē-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Ctenoidei. — *n.* One of the Ctenoidei.

‖ **Cte-noid'e-i** (-ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishes, established by Agassiz, characterized by having scales with a pectinated margin, as in the perch. The group is now generally regarded as artificial.

‖ **Cte-noph'o-ra** (tē-nŏf'ŏ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + φέρειν to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Cœlenterata, commonly ellipsoidal in shape, swimming by means of eight longitudinal rows of paddles. The separate paddles somewhat resemble combs.

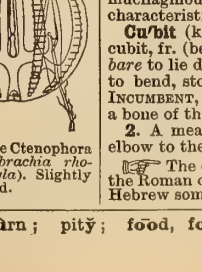
One of the Ctenophora (*Pleurobrachia rhodactyla*). Slightly enlarged.

Cten'o-phore (tĕn'ŏ-fōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Ctenophora.

Cten'o-phor'ic (tĕn'ŏ-fŏr'ĭk), **Cte-noph'o-rous** (tē-nŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ctenophora.

‖ **Cten'o-stom'a-ta** (tĕn'ŏ-stŏm'-ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + στόμα, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Bryozoa, usually having a circle of bristles below the tentacles.

Cub (kŭb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cuib* cub, whelp, young dog, Ir. & Gael. *cu* dog; akin to E. *hound.*] **1.** A young animal, esp. the young of the bear.

2. Jocosely or in contempt, a boy or girl, esp. an awkward, rude, ill-mannered boy.

> O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
> When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case? *Shak.*

Cub, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUBBED (kŭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBBING.] To bring forth; — said of animals, or in contempt, of persons. "*Cubb'd* in a cabin." *Dryden.*

One of the Ctenostomata (*Alcyonidium*). *z* Zoœcium; *t* Tentacles; *c* Lophophore; *d e* Opercular Collar; *o* Mouth; *o'* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *o''* Intestine; *r* Funiculus; *m* Muscles.

Cub, *n.* [Cf. CUB a young animal.] **1.** A stall for cattle. [*Obs.*]

> I would rather have such . . . in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A cupboard. [*Obs.*] *Laud.*

Cub, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Cu'ban (kū'ban), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.

Cu-ba'tion (kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cubatio*, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. [*Obs.*]

Cu'ba-to-ry (kū'bȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *cubator* he who lies down, fr. *cubare.*] Lying down; recumbent. [*R.*]

Cu'ba-ture (kū'bȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *cubus* cube: cf. F. *cubature.* See CUBE.] The process of determining the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cub'bridge-head' (kŭb'brĭj-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bulkhead on the forecastle and half deck of a ship.

Cub'by (kŭb'bȳ), **Cub'by-hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* [See CUB a stall.] A snug or confined place.

Cub'-drawn' (kŭb'drạn'), *a.* Sucked by cubs. [*R.*]

> This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch. *Shak.*

Cube (kūb), *n.* [F. *cube*, L. *cubus*, fr. Gr. κύβος a cube, a cubical die.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides.

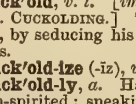
Cube.

2. (*Math.*) The product obtained by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

Cube ore (*Min.*), pharmacosiderite. It commonly crystallizes in cubes of a green color. — **Cube root** (*Math.*), the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the given cube; thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$. — **Cube spar** (*Min.*), anhydrite; anhydrous calcium sulphate.

Cube, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUBED (kūbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBING.] To raise to the third power; to obtain the cube of.

Cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe* (cf. It. *cubebe*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & NL. *cubeba*), fr. Ar. *kabābat.*] The small, spicy berry of a species of pepper (*Piper Cubeba;* in med., *Cubeba officinalis*), native in Java and Borneo, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. The dried unripe fruit is much used in medicine as a stimulant and purgative.

Cu-beb'ic (kū-bĕb'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cubebs; as, *cubebic* acid (a soft olive-green resin extracted from cubebs).

Cub'hood (kŭb'hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a cub. [*Jocose*] "From *cubhood* to old age." *W. B. Dawkins.*

Cu'bic (kū'bĭk), **Cu'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *cubicus*, Gr. κυβικός: cf. F. *cubique.* See CUBE.] **1.** Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Isometric or monometric; as, *cubic* cleavage. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Cubic equation, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube. — **Cubic foot,** a volume equivalent to a cubical solid which measures a foot in each of its dimensions. — **Cubic number,** a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product again by the same number. See CUBE. — **Cubical parabola** (*Geom.*), two curves of the third degree, one plane, and one in space of three dimensions.

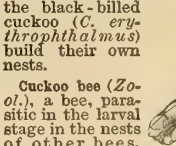
Cubical Parabola.

Cu'bic, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve of the third degree.

Circular cubics. See under CIRCULAR.

Cu'bic-al-ly, *adv.* In a cubical method.

Cu'bic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being cubical.

Cu'bi-cle (kū'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cubiculum.*] A lodging room; esp., a sleeping place partitioned off from a large dormitory.

Cu-bic'u-lar (kū-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *cubicularis*, fr. *cubiculum* a sleeping room, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] Belonging to a chamber or bedroom. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Cu'bi-form (kū'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a cube.

‖ **Cu-bi'le** (kū-bī'lē), *n.* [L., bed.] The lowest course of stones in a building. *Weale.*

Cu'bi-lose' (kū'bĭ-lōs'), *n.* [L. *cubile* bed, nest.] A mucilaginous secretion of certain birds found as the characteristic ingredient of edible bird's-nests.

Cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum, cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit, fr. (because the elbow serves for leaning upon) *cubare* to lie down, recline; cf. Gr. κύβιτον elbow, κυπτειν to bend, stoop, κυφός bent, stooping, humpbacked. Cf. INCUMBENT, COVEY.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The forearm; the ulna, a bone of the arm extending from elbow to wrist. [*Obs.*]

2. A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

☞ The cubit varies in length in different countries, the Roman cubit being 17.47 inches, the Greek 18.20, the Hebrew somewhat longer, and the English 18 inches.

Cu'bit-al (kū'bĭt-al), *a.* [L. *cubitalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the *cubital* nerve; the *cubital* artery; the *cubital* muscle.

2. Of the length of a cubit. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cu'bit-al, *n.* A sleeve covering the arm from the elbow to the hand. *Crabb.*

Cu'bit-ed, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

Cub'less (kŭb'lĕs), *a.* Having no cubs. *Byron.*

Cu'bold (kū'boid), *a.* [*Cube* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. κυβοειδής.] (*Anat.*) Cube-shaped, or nearly so; as, the *cuboid* bone of the foot. — *n.* (*Anat.*) The bone of the tarsus, which, in man and most mammals, supports the metatarsals of the fourth and fifth toes.

Cu-boid'al (kū-boid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Cuboid.

Cu'bo-oc'ta-he'dral (kū'bō-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* Presenting a combination of a cube and an octahedron.

Cu'bo-oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) A combination of a cube and octahedron, esp. one in which the octahedral faces meet at the middle of the cubic edges.

‖ **Cu'ca** (kōō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] See COCA.

Cuck'ing stool' (kŭk'ĭng stōōl'). [Cf. AS. *scealfingstōl*, a word of similar meaning, allied to *scealfor* a diver, mergus avis; or possibly from F. *coquine* a hussy, slut, jade, f. of *coquin*, OE. *cokin*, a rascal; or cf. Icel. *kūka* to dung, *kūkr* dung, the name being given as to a disgracing or infamous punishment.] A kind of chair formerly used for punishing scolds, and also dishonest tradesmen, by fastening them in it, usually in front of their doors, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob, but sometimes to be taken to the water and ducked; — called also a *castigatory*, a *tumbrel*, and a *trebuchet;* and often, but not so correctly, a *ducking stool. Sir W. Scott.*

Cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OE. *kukeweld, cokewold, cokold*, fr. OF. *coucuol, cucuault*, the last syllable being modified by the OE. suffix *-wold* (see HERALD); cf. F. *cocu* a cuckold, formerly also, a cuckoo, and L. *cuculus* a cuckoo. The word alludes to the habit of the female cuckoo, who lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.] **1.** A man whose wife is unfaithful; the husband of an adulteress. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A West Indian plectognath fish (*Ostracion trigueter*). (*b*) The cowfish.

Cuck'old, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUCKOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUCKOLDING.] To make a cuckold of, as of a husband, by seducing his wife, or by her becoming an adulteress. *Shak.*

Cuck'old-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cuckold. *Dryden.*

Cuck'old-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean-spirited; sneaking. *Shak.*

Cuck'ol-dom (-ŭl-dŭm), *n.* The state of a cuckold; cuckolds, collectively. *Addison.*

Cuck'old-ry (-ŭld-rȳ), *n.* The state of being a cuckold; the practice of making cuckolds.

Cuck'old's knot' (kŭk'ŭldz nŏt'). (*Naut.*) A hitch or knot, by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope being crossed and seized together; — called also *cuckold's neck.* *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [OE. *coccou, cukkow*, F. *coucou*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *cuculus*, Gr. κόκκυξ, Skr. *kōkila*, G. *kuckuk*, D. *koekoek.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird belonging to *Cuculus, Coccyzus,* and several allied genera, of many species.

European Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

☞ The European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) builds no nest of its own, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them. The American yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus Americanus*) and the black-billed cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*) build their own nests.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus Americanus*).

Cuckoo bee (*Zoöl.*), a bee, parasitic in the larval stage in the nests of other bees, feeding either upon their food or larvæ. They belong to the genera *Nomada, Melecta, Epeolus,* and others. — **Cuckoo clock,** a clock so constructed that at the time for striking it gives forth sounds resembling the cry of the cuckoo. — **Cuckoo dove** (*Zoöl.*), a long-tailed pigeon of the genus *Macropygia.* Many species inhabit the East Indies. — **Cuckoo fish** (*Zoöl.*), the European red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). The name probably alludes to the sound that it utters. — **Cuckoo falcon** (*Zoöl.*), any falcon of the genus *Baza.* The genus inhabits Africa and the East Indies. — **Cuckoo maid** (*Zoöl.*), the wryneck; — called also *cuckoo mate.* — **Cuckoo ray** (*Zoöl.*), a British ray (*Raia miraletus*). — **Cuckoo spit,** *or* **Cuckoo spittle.** (*a*) A frothy secretion found upon plants, exuded by the larvæ of certain insects, for concealment; — called also *toad spittle* and *frog spit.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*)

Cuckoo Spit (*Ptyelus lineatus*). *a* Larva, × 3; *b* Mature insect, × 3; *c* Frothy secretion and exposed larva on grass; nat. size.

A small hemipterous insect, the larva of which, living on grass and the leaves of plants, exudes this secretion. The

insects belong to *Aphrophora*, *Helochara*, and allied genera. — **Ground cuckoo**, the chaparral cock.

Cuck'oo-bud' (kŏŏk'ŏŏ-bŭd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Ranunculus* (*R. bulbosus*); — called also *butterflower*, *buttercup*, *kingcup*, *goldcup*. *Shak.*

Cuck'oo-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Cardamine* (*C. pratensis*), or lady's smock. Its leaves are used in salads. Also, the ragged robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*).

Cuck'oo-pint' (-pīnt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Arum* (*A. maculatum*); the European wake-robin.

Cuc'quean' (kŭk'kwēn'), *n.* [*Cuck*old + *quean*.] A woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cu-cu'jo** (kōō-kōō'hŏ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The fire beetle of Mexico and the West Indies.

Cu'cul-late (kū'kŭl-lāt *or* kū-kŭl'lāt), **Cu'cul-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd *or* -lā-tĕd), *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr. L. *cucullus* a cap, hood. See COWL a hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowled; covered, as with a hood. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having the edges toward the base rolled inward, as the leaf of the commonest American blue violet.

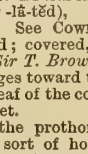
Cucullate Leaf.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the prothorax elevated so as to form a sort of hood, receiving the head, as in certain insects. (*b*) Having a hoodlike crest on the head, as certain birds, mammals, and reptiles.

Cu'cu-loid (kū'kū-loid), *a.* [L. *cuculus* a cuckoo + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the cuckoos (*Cuculidæ*).

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr, *formerly* kou'kŭm-bẽr), *n.* [OE. *cucumer*, *cocumber*, *cucumber*, fr. L. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*; cf. OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre*.] (*Bot.*) A creeping plant, and its fruit, of several species of the genus *Cucumis*, esp. *Cucumis sativus*, the unripe fruit of which is eaten either fresh or pickled. Also, similar plants or fruits of several other genera. See below.

Bitter cucumber (*Bot.*), the *Citrullus* or *Cucumis Colocynthis*. See COLOCYNTH. — **Cucumber beetle.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, black flea-beetle (*Crepidodera cucumeris*), which destroys the leaves of cucumber, squash, and melon vines. (*b*) The squash beetle. — **Cucumber tree.** (*a*) A large ornamental or shade tree of the genus *Magnolia* (*M. acuminata*), so called from a slight resemblance of its young fruit to a small cucumber. (*b*) An East Indian plant (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*) which produces the fruit known as bilimbi. — **Jamaica cucumber, Jerusalem cucumber,** the prickly-fruited gherkin (*Cucumis Anguria*). — **Snake cucumber,** a species (*Cucumis flexuosus*) remarkable for its long, curiously-shaped fruit. — **Squirting cucumber,** a plant (*Ecbalium Elaterium*) whose small oval fruit separates from the footstalk when ripe and expels its seeds and juice with considerable force through the opening thus made. See ELATERIUM. — **Star cucumber,** a climbing weed (*Sicyos angulatus*) with prickly fruit.

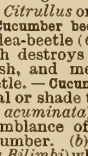
Cucumber Beetle (*b*). About twice nat. size.

Cu-cu'mi-form (kū-kū'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form*.] Having the form of a cucumber; having the form of a cylinder tapered and rounded at the ends, and either straight or curved.

‖ **Cu'cu-mis** (kū'kū-mĭs), *n.* [L., cucumber.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the cucumber, melon, and some kinds of gourds.

Cu-cur'bit } (kū-kûr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cucurbita* a gourd:
Cu-cur'bite } cf. F. *cucurbite*. See GOURD.] (*Chem.*) A vessel or flask for distillation, used with, or forming part of, an alembic; a matrass; — originally in the shape of a gourd, with a wide mouth. See ALEMBIC.

Cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous (-bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cucurbitacé*.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a family of plants of which the cucumber, melon, and gourd are common examples.

Cu-cur'bi-tive (kū-kûr'bĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the shape of a gourd seed; — said of certain small worms.

Cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu*, *cwudu*, *cwidu*, *cweodo*, of uncertain origin; cf. G. *köder* bait, Icel. *kviðr* womb, Goth. *qipus*. Cf. QUID.] **1.** That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time.

Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the *cud*, among the beasts, that shall ye eat. *Levit.* xi. 3.

2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed; a quid. [*Low*]

3. The first stomach of ruminating beasts. *Crabb.*

To chew the cud, to ruminate; to meditate; used with *of*; as, to *chew the cud* of bitter memories.

Chewed the thrice turned *cud* of wrath. *Tennyson.*

Cud'bear' (kŭd'bâr'), *n.* [Also *cudbeard*, corrupted fr. the name of **Dr.** *Cuthbert* Gordon, a Scotchman, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A powder of a violet red color, difficult to moisten with water, used for making violet or purple dye. It is prepared from certain species of lichen, especially *Lecanora tartarea*. *Ure.*

2. (*Bot.*) A lichen (*Lecanora tartarea*), from which the powder is obtained.

Cud'den (kŭd'd'n), *n.* [For sense **1**, cf. Scot. *cuddy* an ass; for sense 2, see 3d CUDDY.] **1.** A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. [*Obs.*]

The slavering *cudden*, propped upon his staff. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The coalfish. See 3d CUDDY.

Cud'dle (kŭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Prob. for *couthle*, fr. *couth* known; cf. OE. *kuppen* to cuddle, or *cuðlechen* to make friends with. See COUTH, UNCOUTH, CAN.] To lie close or snug; to crouch; to nestle.

She *cuddles* low beneath the brake;—
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

Cud'dle, *v. t.* To embrace closely; to fondle. *Forby.*

Cud'dle, *n.* A close embrace.

Cud'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [See CUDDEN.] **1.** An ass; esp., one driven by a huckster or greengrocer. [*Scot.*]

2. Hence: A blockhead; a lout. *Hood.*

3. (*Mech.*) A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad ties, etc. *Knight.*

Cud'dy (kŭd'dĭ), *n.* [Prob. a contraction fr. D. *kajuit* cabin: cf. F. *cahute* hut.] (*Naut.*) A small cabin; also, the galley or kitchen of a vessel.

Cud'dy, *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *cudaig*, *cudainn*, or E. *cuttlefish*, or *cod*, *codfish*.] (*Zoöl.*) The coalfish (*Pollachius carbonarius*). [Written also *cudden*.]

Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *kuggel;* cf. G. *keule* club (with a round end), *kugel* ball, or perh. W. *cogyl* cudgel, or D. *kudse*, *kuds*, cudgel.] A staff used in cudgel play, shorter than the quarterstaff, and wielded with one hand; hence, any heavy stick used as a weapon.

He getteth him a grievous crabtree *cudgel* and . . . falls to rating of them as if they were dogs. *Bunyan.*

Cudgel play, a fight or sportive contest with cudgels. — **To cross the cudgels,** to forbear or give up the contest; — a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel players, who lay one cudgel over another when the contest is ended. — **To take up the cudgels for,** to engage in a contest in behalf of (some one or something).

Cudg'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDGELED or CUDGELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDGELING or CUDGELLING.] To beat with a cudgel.

An he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog. *Shak.*

To cudgel one's brains, to exercise one's wits.

Cudg'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beats with a cudgel. [Written also *cudgeller*.]

Cud'weed' (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* [Apparently fr. *cud* + *weed*, but perh. a corruption of *cottonweed;* or of *cut weed*, so called from its use as an application to cuts and chafings.] (*Bot.*) A small composite plant with cottony or silky stem and leaves, primarily a species of *Gnaphalium*, but the name is now given to many plants of different genera, as *Filago*, *Antennaria*, etc.; cottonweed.

Cue (kū), *n.* [OF. *coue*, *coe*, F. *queue*, fr. L. *coda*, *cauda*, tail. Cf. CAUDAL, COWARD, QUEUE.] **1.** The tail; the end of a thing; especially, a tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head; a queue.

2. The last words of a play actor's speech, serving as an intimation for the next succeeding player to speak; any word or words which serve to remind a player to speak or to do something; a catchword.

When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer. *Shak.*

3. A hint or intimation.

Give them [the servants] their *cue* to attend in two lines as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part one has to perform in, or as in, a play.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shak.*

5. Humor; temper of mind. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

6. A straight tapering rod used to impel the balls in playing billiards.

Cue, *v. t.* To form into a cue; to braid; to twist.

Cue, *n.* [From *q*, an abbreviation for *quadrans* a farthing.] A small portion of bread or beer; the quantity bought with a farthing or half farthing. [*Obs.*]

☞ The term was formerly current in the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a portion. *Nares.*

Hast thou worn
Gowns in the university, tossed logic,
Sucked philosophy, eat *cues?* *Old Play.*

‖ **Cuer'po** (kwẽr'pŏ), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, fr. L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] The body.

In cuerpo, without full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, naked or uncovered.

Exposed *in cuerpo* to their rage. *Hudibras.*

Cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUFFED (kŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUFFING.] [Cf. Sw. *kuffa* to knock, push, *kufva* to check, subdue, and E. *cow*, v. t.] **1.** To strike; esp., to smite with the palm or flat of the hand; to slap.

I swear I'll *cuff* you, if you strike again. *Shak.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they could,
And *cuffed* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

2. To buffet. "*Cuffed* by the gale." *Tennyson.*

Cuff, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle; to box.

While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

Cuff, *n.* A blow; esp., a blow with the open hand; a box; a slap.

Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him flies;
Who well it wards, and quitteth *cuff* with *cuff*. *Spenser.*
Many a bitter kick and *cuff*. *Hudibras.*

Cuff, *n.* [Perh. from F. *coiffe* headdress, hood, or coif; as if the cuff were a cap for the hand. Cf. COIF.]

1. The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

He would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any ornamental appendage at the wrist, whether attached to the sleeve of the garment or separate; especially, in modern times, such an appendage of starched linen, or a substitute for it of paper, or the like.

Cuf'fy (kŭf'fĭ), *n.* A name for a negro. [*Slang*]

Cu'fic (kū'fĭk), *a.* [So called from the town of *Cufa*, in the province of Bagdad.] Of or pertaining to the older characters of the Arabic language. [Written also *Kufic*.]

Cuin'age (kwĭn'ăj), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *coinage*.] The stamping of pigs of tin, by the proper officer, with the arms of the duchy of Cornwall.

Cui-rass' (kwẽ-rás', *or* kwẽ'răs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* CUIRASSES (-ĕz). [F. *cuirasse*, orig., a breastplate of leather, for OF. *cuirée*, *cuirie*, influenced by It. *corazza*, or Sp. *coraza*, fr. an assumed LL. *coriacea*, fr. L. *coriaceus*, adj., of leather, fr. *corium* leather, hide; akin to Gr. χόριον intestinal membrane, OSlav. *skora* hide, Lith. *skura* hide, leather. Cf. CORIACEOUS.] **1.** (*a*) A piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle. (*b*) The breastplate taken by itself.

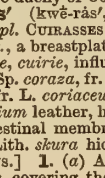
Cuirass.

☞ The *cuirass* covered the body before and behind. It consisted of two parts, a breast- and backpiece of iron, fastened together by means of straps and buckles or other like contrivances. It was originally, as the name imports, made of leather, but afterward of metal. *Grose.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An armor of bony plates, somewhat resembling a cuirass.

Cui-rassed' (kwẽ-răst' *or* kwẽ'răst), *a.* **1.** Wearing a cuirass.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a covering of bony plates, resembling a cuirass; — said of certain fishes.

Cui'ras-sier' (kwẽ'rás-sẽr'), *n.* [F. *cuirassier*. See CUIRASS.] A soldier armed with a cuirass. *Milton.*

Cuish (kwĭs), *n.* [F. *cuisse* thigh, fr. L. *coxa* hip: cf. F. *cuissard*, OF. *cuissot*, armor for the thigh, cuish. Cf. HOUGH.] Defensive armor for the thighs. [Written also *cuisse*, and *quish*.]

‖ **Cui'sine'** (kwẽ'zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen, fr. *coquere* to cook. See KITCHEN.] **1.** The kitchen or cooking department.

2. Manner or style of cooking.

‖ **Cu'lasse'** (kụ'lás'), *n.* [F., fr. *cul* back.] The lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond.

Cul-dee' (kŭl-dē' *or* kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuil-teach;* cf. Ir. *ceilede*.] One of a class of anchorites who lived in various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The pure *Culdees*
Were Albyn's earliest priests of God. *Campbell.*

‖ **Cul'-de-sac'** (kụ'de-sák' *or* kụl'de-sák'), *n.*; *pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kụ'- *or* kụlz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.]

1. A passage with only one outlet, as a street closed at one end; a blind alley; hence, a trap.

2. (*Mil.*) A position in which an army finds itself with no way of exit but to the front.

3. (*Anat.*) Any bag-shaped or tubular cavity, vessel, or organ, open only at one end.

Cul'er-age (kŭl'ẽr-ăj), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CULRAGE.

‖ **Cu'lex** (kū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a gnat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects, including the gnat and mosquito.

Cu-lic'i-form (kū-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *culex* a gnat + *-form:* cf. F. *culiciforme*.] (*Zoöl.*) Gnat-shaped.

Cu'li-na-ri-ly (kū'lĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen; in connection with a kitchen or cooking.

Cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina* kitchen, perh. akin to *carbo* coal: cf. F. *culinaire*.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* vessel; the *culinary* art.

Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULLED (kŭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULLING.] [OE. *cullen*, OF. *cuillir*, *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to gather, pluck, pick, fr. L. *colligere*. See COIL, *v. t.*, and cf. COLLECT.] To separate, select, or pick out; to choose and gather or collect; as, to *cull* flowers.

From his herd he *culls*,
For slaughter, from the fairest of his bulls. *Dryden.*
Whitest honey in fairy gardens *culled*. *Tennyson.*

Cull, *n.* A cully; a dupe; a gull. See CULLY.

Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dẽr), *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

Cull'er (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* One who picks or chooses; esp., an inspector who selects wares suitable for market.

Cul'let (kŭl'lĕt), *n.* [From CULL, *v. t.*] Broken glass for remelting.

Cul'let, *n.* [A dim. from F. *cul* back.] A small central plane in the back of a cut gem. See COLLET, 3 (*b*).

Cul'li-bil'i-ty (-lĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From *cully* to trick, cheat.] Gullibility. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Cul'li-ble (kŭl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily deceived; gullible.

Cull'ing (kŭl'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who culls.

2. *pl.* Anything separated or selected from a mass.

Cul'lion (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon*, *coillon*, F. *coïon*, a vile fellow, coward, dupe, from OF. *couillon*, *coillon*, testicle, fr. *coil* the scrotum, fr. L. *coleus* a leather bag, the scrotum.] A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poltroon; a scullion. "Away, base *cullions*." *Shak.*

Cul'lion-ly, *a.* Mean; base. *Shak.*

Cul'lis (kŭl'lĭs), *n.* [OF. *colëis*, F. *coulis*, fr. OF. & F. *couler* to strain, to flow, fr. L. *colare* to filter, strain; cf. LL. *coladicium*. Cf. COLANDER.] A strong broth of meat, strained and made clear for invalids; also, a savory jelly. [*Obs.*]

When I am excellent at caudles
And *cullises* . . . you shall be welcome to me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cul'lis, *n.*; *pl.* CULLISES (-ĕz). [F. *coulisse* groove, fr. the same source as E. *cullis* broth.] (*Arch.*) A gutter in a roof; a channel or groove.

Culls (kŭlz), *n. pl.* [From CULL, *v. t.*] **1.** Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out.

2. Any refuse stuff, as rolls not properly baked.

Cul'ly (kŭl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CULLIES (-lĭz). [Abbrev. fr. *cullion*.] A person easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on; a mean dupe; a gull.

I have learned that . . . I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison.*

Cul'ly, *v. t.* [See CULLY, *n.*, and cf. D. *kullen* to cheat, gull.] To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive. "Tricks to *cully* fools." *Pomfret.*

Cul'ly-ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The state of being a cully.

Less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*. *Spectator.*

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem; akin to *calamus*. See HALM.] (*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of grain and grasses (including the bamboo), jointed and usually hollow.

Culm, *n.* [Perh. from W. *cwlm* knot or tie, applied to this species of coal, which is much found in balls or knots in some parts of Wales: cf. OE. *culme* smoke, soot.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Mineral coal that is not bituminous; anthracite, especially when found in small masses. (*b*) The waste of the Pennsylvania anthracite mines, consisting of fine coal, dust, etc., and used as fuel. *Raymond.*

‖ **Cul'men** (kŭl'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *cellere* (in comp.) to impel; cf. *celsus* pushed upward, lofty.] **1.** Top; summit; acme. *R. North.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal ridge of a bird's bill.

Cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk

or stem + *-ferous:* cf. F. *culmifère.*] Having jointed stems or culms.

Cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [2d *culm* + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Containing, or abounding in, culm or glance coal.

Cul'mi-nal (kŭl'mĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to a culmen.

Cul'mi-nant (-*nant*), *a.* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominant. [*R.*]

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *culmen* top or ridge. See COLUMN.] **1.** To reach its highest point of altitude; to come to the meridian; to be vertical or directly overhead.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, power, numbers, etc.

The reptile race *culminated* in the secondary era. *Dana.*
The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating.* *Motley.*

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; — applied to the growth of corals. *Dana.*

Cul'mi-na'tion (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *culmination.*] **1.** The attainment of the highest point of altitude reached by a heavenly body; passage across the meridian; transit.

2. Attainment or arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, etc.

‖ **Cul'pa** (kŭl'pä), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) Negligence or fault, as distinguishable from *dolus* (deceit, fraud), which implies intent, *culpa* being imputable to defect of intellect, *dolus* to defect of heart. *Wharton.*

Cul'pa-bil'i-ty (kŭl'pä-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CULPABILITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *culpabilité.*] The state of being culpable.

Cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pä-b'l), *a.* [OE. *culpable, coulpable, coupable,* F. *coupable,* formerly also *coulpable, culpable,* fr. L. *culpabilis,* fr. *culpare* to blame, fr. *culpa* fault.] **1.** Deserving censure; worthy of blame; faulty; immoral; criminal. *State Trials* (1413).

If he acts according to the best reason he hath, he is not *culpable,* though he be mistaken in his measures. *Sharp.*

2. Guilty; as, *culpable* of a crime. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

— Cul'pa-ble-ness, *n.* **— Cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Cul'pa-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Expressing blame; censuring; reprehensory; inculpating.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latian authors in a *culpatory* sense. *Walpole.*

Culpe (kŭlp), *n.* [F. *coulpe,* fr. L. *culpa.*] Blameworthiness. [*Obs.*]

Banished out of the realme . . . without *culpe.* *E. Hall.*

Cul'pon (kŭl'pŏn), *n.* [See COUPON.] A shred; a fragment; a strip of wood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* [Prob. corrupted for *culpate,* fr. Law Latin *culpatus* the accused, *p. p.* of L. *culpare* to blame. See CULPABLE.] **1.** One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as before a judge.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit;* the public are his judges. *Prior.*

2. One guilty of a crime or a fault; a criminal.

Cul'rage (kŭl'răj), *n.* [OE. *culrage, culrache;* prob. fr. F. *cul* the buttock + F. & E. *rage;* cf. F. *curage.*] (*Bot.*) Smartweed (*Polygonum Hydropiper*).

Cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte,* L. *cultus* care, culture, fr. *colere* to cultivate. Cf. CULTUS.] **1.** Attentive care; homage; worship.

Every one is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. A system of religious belief and worship, especially a system of rites employed in worship.

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ. *Coleridge.*

Cultch (kŭlch; 224), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Empty oyster shells and other substances laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster. [Also written *cutch.*]

Cul'ter (kŭl'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A colter. See COLTER.

Cul'ti-ros'tral (-tĭ-rŏs'tral), *a.* [See CULTIROSTRES.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a bill shaped like the colter of a plow, or like a knife, as the heron, stork, etc.

‖ **Cul'ti-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *culter* colter of a plow, knife + *rostrum* bill.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of wading birds including the stork, heron, crane, etc.

Cul'ti-va-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *cultivable.*] Capable of being cultivated or tilled. *Todd.*

Cul'ti-va'ta-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tä-b'l), *a.* Cultivable.

Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULTIVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULTIVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [LL. *cultivatus,* p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, fr. *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus,* p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate. Cf. COLONY.] **1.** To bestow attention, care, and labor upon, with a view to valuable returns; to till; to fertilize; as, to *cultivate* the soil.

2. To direct special attention to; to devote time and thought to; to foster; to cherish.

Leisure . . . to *cultivate* general literature. *Wordsworth.*

3. To seek the society of; to court intimacy with.

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and *cultivated* him accordingly. *Burke.*

4. To improve by labor, care, or study; to impart culture to; to civilize; to refine.

To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage. *Addison.*

The mind of man hath need to be prepared for piety and virtue; it must be *cultivated* to that end. *Tillotson.*

5. To raise or produce by tillage; to care for while growing; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.

Cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivation.*] **1.** The art or act of cultivating; improvement for agricultural purposes or by agricultural processes; tillage; production by tillage.

2. Bestowal of time or attention for self-improvement or for the benefit of others; fostering care.

3. The state of being cultivated; advancement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition; refinement; culture.

Italy . . . was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation* before the irruption of the barbarians. *Hallam.*

Cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivateur.*] **1.** One who cultivates; as, a *cultivator* of the soil; a *cultivator* of literature. *Whewell.*

2. An agricultural implement used in the tillage of growing crops, to loosen the surface of the earth and kill the weeds; esp., a triangular frame set with small shares, drawn by a horse and guided by handles.

☞ In a broader signification it includes any complex implement for pulverizing or stirring the surface of the soil, as harrows, grubbers, horse hoes, etc.

Cul'trate (kŭl'trāt),) *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped,
Cul'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd),) from *culter, cultri,* knife.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as the beak of certain birds.

Cul'tri-form (-trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *culter, cultri,* knife + *-form.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Shaped like a pruning knife; cultrate.

Cul-triv'o-rous (kŭl-trĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *culter, cultri,* knife + *vorare* to devour.] Devouring knives; swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives; — applied to persons who have swallowed, or have seemed to swallow, knives with impunity. *Dunglison.*

Cul'tur-a-ble (kŭl'tŭr-ä-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of, or fit for, being cultivated; capable of becoming cultured. *London Spectator.*

Cul'tur-al (kŭl'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

Cul'ture (kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *culture,* L. *cultura,* fr. *colere* to till, cultivate; of uncertain origin. Cf. COLONY.] **1.** The act or practice of cultivating, or of preparing the earth for seed and raising crops by tillage; as, the *culture* of the soil.

2. The act of, or any labor or means employed for, training, disciplining, or refining the moral and intellectual nature of man; as, the *culture* of the mind.

If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture,* not the soil. *Pope.*

3. The state of being cultivated; result of cultivation; physical improvement; enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; civilization; refinement in manners and taste.

What the Greeks expressed by their παιδεία, the Romans by their *humanitas,* we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *culture.* *J. C. Shairp.*

The list of all the items of the general life of a people represents that whole which we call its *culture.* *Tylor.*

Culture fluid, a fluid in which the germs of microscopic organisms are made to develop, either for purposes of study or as a means of modifying their virulence.

Cul'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULTURED (-tŭrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULTURING.] To cultivate; to educate.

They came . . . into places well inhabited and *cultured.* *Usher.*

Cul'tured (kŭl'tŭrd), *a.* **1.** Under culture; cultivated. "*Cultured* vales." *Shenstone.*

2. Characterized by mental and moral training; disciplined; refined; well-educated.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments. *I. Taylor.*
The cunning hand and *cultured* brain. *Whittier.*

Cul'ture-less, *a.* Having no culture.

Cul'tur-ist, *n.* **1.** A cultivator.

2. One who is an advocate of culture.

The *culturists,* by which term I mean not those who esteem culture (as what intelligent man does not?) but those its exclusive advocates who recommend it as the one panacea for all the ills of humanity, for its effect in cultivating the whole man. *J. C. Shairp.*

‖ **Cul'tus** (kŭl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.;* E. *pl.* CULTUSES (-ĕz). [L., cultivation, culture. See CULT.] Established or accepted religious rites or usages of worship; state of religious development. Cf. CULT, 2.

Cul'tus cod' (kŏd'). [Chinook *cultus* of little worth.] (*Zoöl.*) See COD, and *Buffalo cod,* under BUFFALO.

Cul'ver (kŭl'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *culfre,* perh. fr. L. *columba.*] A dove. "*Culver* in the falcon's fist." *Spenser.*

Cul'ver, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. CULVERIN.] A culverin.

Falcon and *culver* on each tower
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cul'ver-house' (-hous'), *n.* A dovecote.

Cul'ver-in (kŭl'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *couleverine,* prop. fem. of *couleuvrin* like a serpent, fr. *couleuvre* adder, fr. L. *coluber, colubra.*] A long cannon of the 16th century, usually an 18-pounder with serpent-shaped handles.

Trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin.* *Macaulay.*

Cul'ver-key' (-kē'), *n.* **1.** A bunch of the keys or samaras of the ash tree. *Wright.*

2. An English meadow plant, perhaps the columbine or the bluebell squill (*Scilla nutans*). [*Obs.*]

A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips to make garlands. *Walton.*

Cul'vert (kŭl'vẽrt), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *coulouere,* F. *couloir,* channel, gutter, gallery, fr. *couler* to flow. See CULLIS.] A transverse drain or waterway of masonry under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; a small bridge.

Cul'ver-tail' (kŭl'vẽr-tāl'), *n.* (*Carp.*) Dovetail.

Cul'ver-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* United or fastened by a dovetailed joint.

‖ **Cu-ma'ce-a** (kū-mā'shē-ä *or* -sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine Crustacea, mostly of small size.

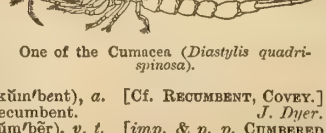

One of the Cumacea (*Diastylis quadrispinosa*).

Cum'bent (kŭm'bent), *a.* [Cf. RECUMBENT, COVEY.] Lying down; recumbent. *J. Dyer.*

Cum'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUMBERING.] [OE. *combren, cumbren,* OF. *combrer* to hinder, from LL. *cumbrus* a heap, fr. L. *cumulus;* cf. Skr. *çü* to increase, grow strong. Cf. CUMULATE.] To rest upon as a troublesome or useless weight or load; to be burdensome or oppressive to; to hinder or embarrass in attaining an object; to obstruct or occupy uselessly; to embarrass; to trouble.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight? *Dryden.*
Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke* x. 40.
Cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Luke* xiii. 7.
The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, . . . but *cumbers* the memory. *Locke.*

Cum'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *encombre* hindrance, impediment. See CUMBER, *v.*] Trouble; embarrassment; distress. [*Obs.*] [Written also *comber.*]

A place of much distraction and *cumber.* *Sir H. Wotton.*
Sage counsel in *cumber.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Cum'ber-some (kŭm'bẽr-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.

To perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not easily managed; as, a *cumbersome* contrivance or machine.

He holds them in utter contempt, as lumbering, *cumbersome,* circuitous. *I. Taylor.*

— Cum'ber-some-ly, *adv.* **— Cum'ber-some-ness,** *n.*

Cum'brance (kŭm'brans), *n.* Encumbrance. [*Obs.*]

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance,* if not snare. *Milton.*

Cum'bri-an (kŭm'brĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Cumberland, England, or to a system of rocks found there.

Cumbrian system (*Geol.*), the slate or graywacke system of rocks, now included in the *Cambrian* or *Silurian* system; — so called because most prominent at Cumberland.

Cum'brous (kŭm'brŭs), *a.* **1.** Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome; serving to obstruct or hinder; burdensome; clogging.

He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*
That *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey.*

2. Giving trouble; vexatious. [*Obs.*]

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats. *Spenser.*

— Cum'brous-ly, *adv.* **— Cum'brous-ness,** *n.*

Cu'mene (kū'mēn), *n.* [From CUMIN.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5.C_3H_7$, obtained by the distillation of cuminic acid; — called also *cumol.*

Cum'frey (kŭm'frў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COMFREY.

Cu'mic (kū'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See CUMINIC.

Cu'mi-dine (kū'mĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [From CUMIN.] (*Chem.*) A strong, liquid, organic base, $C_3H_7.C_6H_4.NH_2$, homologous with aniline.

Cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n* [OE. *comin,* AS. *cymen,* fr. L. *cuminum,* Gr. κύμινον; of Semitic origin, cf. Ar. *kammūn,* Heb. *kammōn;* cf. OF. *comin,* F. *cumin.* Cf. KUMMEL.] (*Bot.*) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel (*Cuminum Cyminum*), cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor, and are used like those of anise and caraway. [Written also *cummin.*]

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

Black cumin (*Bot.*), a plant (*Nigella sativa*) with pungent seeds, used by the Afghans, etc.

Cu-min'ic (kū-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cumin, or from oil of caraway; as, *cuminic* acid.

Cuminic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $C_9H_7.C_6H_4.CO_2H$, obtained from oil of caraway.

Cu'mi-nil (kū'mĭ-nĭl), *n.* A substance, analogous to benzil, obtained from oil of caraway.

Cu'mi-nol (-nōl), *n.* [*Cuminic* + L. *oleum.*] A liquid, $C_9H_7.C_6H_4.CHO$, obtained from oil of caraway; — called also *cuminic aldehyde.*

Cum'min (kŭm'mĭn), *n.* Same as CUMIN.

Ye pay tithe of mint, and anise, and *cummin.* *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

Cum'shaw (kŭm'shạ), *n.* [Chin. *kom-tsie.*] A present or bonus; — originally applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton. *S. Wells Williams.*

Cum'shaw, *v. t.* To give or make a present to.

Cu'mu-cir'ro-stra'tus (kū'mū-sĭr'rŏ-strā'tŭs), *n.* (*Meteor.*) Nimbus, or rain cloud. See NIMBUS, and CLOUD.

Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUMULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *cumulatus,* p. p. of *cumulare* to heap up, fr. *cumulus* a heap. See CUMBER.] To gather or throw into a heap; to heap together; to accumulate.

Shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap. *Woodward.*

Cu'mu-la'tion (kū'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cumulation.*] The act of heaping together; a heap. See ACCUMULATION.

Cu'mu-la-tist (kū'mū-lā-tĭst), *n.* One who accumulates; one who collects. [*R.*]

Cu'mu-la-tive (kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *cumulatif.*] **1.** Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass; aggregated. "As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative,* not original." *Bacon.*

2. Augmenting, gaining, or giving force, by successive additions; as, a *cumulative* argument, *i. e.,* one whose force increases as the statement proceeds.

The argument . . . is in very truth not logical and single, but moral and *cumulative.* *Trench.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) Tending to prove the same point to which other evidence has been offered; — said of evidence. (*b*) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Cumulative action (*Med.*), that action of certain drugs, by virtue of which they produce, when administered in small doses repeated at considerable intervals, the same effect as if given in a single large dose. — **Cumulative poison,** a poison the action of which is cumulative. — **Cumulative vote** *or* **system of voting** (*Politics*), that system which allows to each voter as many votes as there are persons to be voted for, and permits him to accumulate these votes

upon one person, or to distribute them among the candidates as he pleases.

Cu'mu-lose' (kū'mū-lōs'), *a.* [From CUMULUS.] Full of heaps.

Cu'mu-lo-stra'tus (kū'mū-lō-strā'tŭs), *n.* (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud. See CLOUD.

‖ **Cu'mu-lus** (kū'mū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CUMULI (-lī). [L., a heap. See CUMBER.] (*Meteor.*) One of the four principal forms of clouds. See CLOUD.

Cun (kŭn), *v. t.* [See COND.] To con (a ship). [*Obs.*]

Cun, *v. t.* [See 1st CON.] To know. See CON. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cu-nab'u-la** (kū-năb'ū-lá), *n. pl.* [L., a cradle, earliest abode, fr. *cunae* cradle.] **1.** The earliest abode; original dwelling place; originals; as, the *cunabula* of the human race.

2. (*Bibliography*) The extant copies of the first or earliest printed books, or of such as were printed in the 15th century.

Cunc-ta'tion (kŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari*, p. p. *cunctatus*, to delay.] Delay; procrastination. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Cunc'ta-tive (kŭnk'tā-tĭv), *a.* Slow; tardy; dilatory; causing delay.

‖ **Cunc-ta'tor** (kŭnk-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L., lit., a delayer; — applied as a surname to Q. Fabius Maximus.] One who delays or lingers. [*R.*]

Cunc-tip'o-tent (kŭnk-tĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *cunctipotens*; *cunctus* all + *potens* powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [*R.*] "God *cunctipotent*." *Neale* (*Trans. Rhythm of St. Bernard*).

Cund (kŭnd), *v. t.* [See COND.] To con (a ship). [*Obs.*]

Cun'du-ran'go (kŭn'dū-răn'gō), *n.* (*Med.*) The bark of a South American vine (*Gonolobus Condurango*) of the Milkweed family. It has been supposed, but erroneously, to be a cure for cancer. [Written also *condurango*.]

Cu'ne-al (kū'nē-al), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See COIN.] Relating to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

Cu'ne-ate (kū'nē-āt), } *a.* [L. *cunea-*
Cu'ne-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *tus*, fr. *cuneus* a wedge. See COIN.] Wedge-shaped; (*Bot.*), wedge-shaped, with the point at the base; as, a *cuneate* leaf.

Cuneate Leaf.

Cu'ne-at'ic (kū'nē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Cuneiform. "*Cuneatic* decipherment." *Sayce.*

Cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), } *a.* [L.
Cu'ni-form (kū'nĭ-fôrm), } *cuneus* a wedge + *-form*: cf. F. *cunéiforme*. See COIN.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, a *cuneiform* bone; — especially applied to the wedge-shaped or arrowheaded characters of ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions. See ARROWHEADED.

2. Pertaining to, or versed in, the ancient wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions in them. "A *cuneiform* scholar." *Rawlinson.*

Cu-ne'i-form, } *n.* **1.** The wedge-shaped characters
Cu'ni-form, } used in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) One of the three tarsal bones supporting the first, second, and third metatarsals. They are usually designated as external, middle, and internal, or *ectocuniform*, *mesocuniform*, and *entocuniform*, respectively. (*b*) One of the carpal bones usually articulating with the ulna; — called also *pyramidal* and *ulnare*.

‖ **Cu-nette'** (kū-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) A drain trench, in a ditch or moat; — called also *cuvette*.

Cun'ner (kŭn'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. CONNER.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small edible fish of the Atlantic coast (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*); — called also *chogset*, *burgall*, *blue perch*, and *bait stealer*. [Written also *conner*.] (*b*) A small shellfish; the limpet or patella.

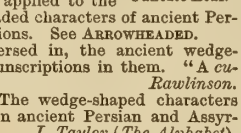
Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*). (⅛)

Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* [AS. *cunnan* to know, to be able. See 1st CON, CAN.] **1.** Knowing; skillful; dexterous. "A *cunning* workman." *Ex.* xxxviii. 23.

'T is beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and *cunning* hand laid on. *Shak.*

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. *Gen.* xxv. 27.

2. Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or ingenuity; ingenious; curious; as, *cunning* work.

Over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web. *Spenser.*

3. Crafty; sly; artful; designing; deceitful.

They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Pretty or pleasing; as, a *cunning* little boy. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Syn. — CUNNING, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY, CRAFTY. These epithets agree in expressing an aptitude for attaining some end by peculiar and secret means. *Cunning* is usually low; as, a *cunning* trick. *Artful* is more ingenious and inventive; as, an *artful* device. *Sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed; as, *sly* humor; a *sly* evasion. *Crafty* denotes a talent for dexterously deceiving; as, a *crafty* manager. *Wily* describes a talent for the use of stratagems; as, a *wily* politician. "A *cunning* man often shows his dexterity in simply concealing. An *artful* man goes further, and exerts his ingenuity in misleading. A *crafty* man mingles cunning with art, and so shapes his actions as to lull suspicions. The young may be *cunning*, but the experienced only can be *crafty*. *Slyness* is a vulgar kind of cunning; the *sly* man goes cautiously and silently to work. *Wiliness* is a species of cunning or craft applicable only to cases of attack and defense." *Crabb.*

Cun'ning, *n.* [AS. *cunnung* trial, or Icel. *kunnandi* knowledge. See CUNNING, *a.*] **1.** Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. [*Archaic*]

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 5.

A carpenter's desert
Stands more in *cunning* than in power. *Chapman.*

2. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; fraudulent skill or dexterity; deceit; craft.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom. *Bacon.*

Cun'ning-ly (kŭn'nĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a cunning manner; with cunning.

Cun'ning-man' (-măn'), *n.* A fortune teller; one who pretends to reveal mysteries. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Cun'ning-ness, *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

Cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask; cf. also Gr. κύπη hut, Skr. *kūpa* pit, hollow, OSlav. *kupa* cup. Cf. COOP, CUPOLA, COWL a water vessel, and COB, COIF, COP.] **1.** A small vessel, used commonly to drink from; as, a tin *cup*, a silver *cup*, a wine *cup*; especially, in modern times, the pottery or porcelain vessel, commonly with a handle, used with a saucer in drinking tea, coffee, and the like.

2. The contents of such a vessel; a cupful.

Give me a *cup* of sack, boy. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Repeated potations; social or excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks; revelry.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

4. That which is to be received or endured; that which is allotted to one; a portion.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.

5. Anything shaped like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn, or of a flower.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see. *Shenstone.*

6. (*Med.*) A cupping glass or other vessel or instrument used to produce the vacuum in cupping.

Cup and ball, a familiar toy of children, having a cup on the top of a piece of wood to which a ball is attached by a cord; the ball, being thrown up, is to be caught in the cup; bilboquet. *Milman.* — **Cup and can,** familiar companions. — **Dry cup, Wet cup** (*Med.*), a cup used for *dry* or *wet cupping*. See under CUPPING. — **To be in one's cups,** to be drunk.

Cup, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUPPED (kŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUPPING.] **1.** To supply with cups of wine. [*R.*]

Cup us, till the world go round. *Shak.*

2. (*Surg.*) To apply a cupping apparatus to; to subject to the operation of cupping. See CUPPING.

3. (*Mech.*) To make concave or in the form of a cup; as, to *cup* the end of a screw.

Cup'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups at an entertainment.

2. (*Antiq.*) One of the attendants of a prince or noble, permanently charged with the performance of this office for his master. "I was the king's *cupbearer*." *Neh.* i. 11.

Cup'board (kŭb'bẽrd), *n.* [*Cup* + *board*.] **1.** A board or shelf for cups and dishes. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A small closet in a room, with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet.

Cupboard love, interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard. "A *cupboard love* is seldom true." *Poor Robin.* [*Colloq.*] — **To cry cupboard,** to call for food; to express hunger. [*Colloq.*] "My stomach *cries cupboard*." *W. Irving.*

Cup'board, *v. t.* To collect, as into a cupboard; to hoard. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [LL. *cupella* cup (cf. L. *cupella*, small cask, dim. of *cupa*): cf. F. *coupelle*. See CUP, and cf. GOBLET.] A shallow porous cup, used in refining precious metals, commonly made of bone ashes (phosphate of lime). [Written also *coppel*.]

Cupel dust, powder used in purifying metals.

Cu-pel' (kū-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUPELLING.] To refine by means of a cupel.

Cu'pel-la'tion (kū'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See CUPEL.] The act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel.

☞ The process consists in exposing the cupel containing the metal to be assayed or refined to a hot blast, by which the lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized, dissolved, and carried down into the porous cupel, leaving the unoxidizable precious metal. If lead is not already present in the alloy it must be added before cupellation.

Cup'ful (kŭp'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* CUPFULS (-fụlz). As much as a cup will hold.

Cup'-gall' (-gạl'), *n.* A kind of oak-leaf gall. See GALL.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, fr. *cupido* desire, desire of love, fr. *cupidus*. See CUPIDITY.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of love, son of Venus; — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow.

Pretty dimpled boys, like smiling *cupids*. *Shak.*

Cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, desiring, fr. *cupere* to long for, desire. See COVET.] **1.** A passionate desire; love. [*Obs.*]

2. Eager or inordinate desire, especially for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness.

With the feelings of political distrust were mingled those of *cupidity* and envy, as the Spaniard saw the fairest provinces of the south still in the hands of the accursed race of Ishmael. *Prescott.*

Cup'-moss' (kŭp'mŏs'; 115), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of lichen, of the genus *Cladonia*.

Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lá), *n.*; *pl.* CUPOLAS (-láz). [It. *cupola*, LL. *cupula*, *cuppula* (cf. L. *cupula* little tub), fr. *cupa*, *cuppa*, cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub. So called on account of its resemblance to a cup turned over. See CUP, and cf. CUPULE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so; also, a ceiling having the same form. When on a large scale it is usually called *dome*.

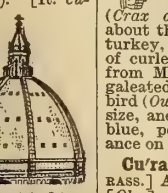
Cupola (*Arch.*).

2. A small structure standing on the top of a dome; a lantern.

3. A furnace for melting iron or other metals in large quantity, — used chiefly in foundries and steel works.

Cupola Furnace, with part of front cut away to show lining of interior.

4. A revolving shot-proof turret for heavy ordnance.

5. (*Anat.*) The top of the spire of the cochlea of the ear.

Cup'per (kŭp'pẽr), *n.* [From *cup*.] One who performs the operation of cupping.

Cup'ping (kŭp'pĭng), *n.* (*Med.*) The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the person by forming a partial vacuum over the spot. Also, sometimes, a similar operation for drawing pus from an abscess.

Cupping glass, a glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping. — **Dry cupping,** the application of a cupping instrument without scarification, to draw blood to the surface, produce counter irritation, etc. — **Wet cupping,** the operation of drawing blood by the application of a cupping instrument after scarification.

Cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*.] Consisting of copper or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu'pric (kū'prĭk), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, copper; containing copper; — said of those compounds of copper in which this element is present in its lowest proportion.

Cu-prif'er-ous (kū-prĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cuprum* + *-ferous*.] Containing copper; as, *cupriferous* silver.

Cu'prite (kū'prīt), *n.* (*Min.*) The red oxide of copper; red copper; an important ore of copper, occurring massive and in isometric crystals.

Cu'proid (kū'proid), *n.* [*Cuprum* + *-oid*.] (*Crystallog.*) A solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles.

Cup'-rose (kŭp'rōz), *n.* Red poppy. See COP-ROSE.

Cu'prous (kū'prŭs), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, copper; containing copper; — said of those compounds of copper in which this element is present in its highest proportion.

‖ **Cu'prum** (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) Copper.

Cu'pu-late (kū'pū-lāt), *a.* Having or bearing cupules; cupuliferous.

Cu'pule (kū'pūl), *n.* [See CUPOLA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A cuplet or little cup, as of the acorn; the husk or bur of the filbert, chestnut, etc.

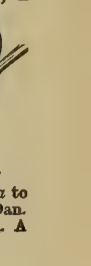
Cupule.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sucker or acetabulum.

Cu'pu-lif'er-ous (kū'pū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cupule* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *cupulifère*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants of which the oak and the chestnut are examples, — trees bearing a smooth, solid nut inclosed in some kind of cup or bur; bearing, or furnished with, a cupule.

Cur (kûr), *n.* [OE. *curre*, *kur*; cf. dial. Sw. *kurre* dog, OD. *korre* watchdog, and Icel. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to rumble, croak, Dan. *kurre* to coo, whirr; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog.

They, . . . like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*

2. A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*

Cur'a-bil'i-ty (kūr'ạ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state of being curable; curableness.

Cur'a-ble (kūr'ạ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *curable*. See CURE, *v. t.*] Capable of being cured; admitting remedy. "*Curable* diseases." *Harvey.* — **Cur'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

Cu'ra-çoa' (kōō'rạ-sō'), *n.* A liqueur, or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace; — first made at the island of *Curaçoa*.

Cu'ra-cy (kū'rạ-sỹ), *n.*; *pl.* CURACIES (-sĭz). [See CURE, CURATE.] The office or employment of a curate.

Cu-ra're } (kū-rā'rē), *n.* [Native name. Cf. WOURALI.]
Cu-ra'ri } A black resinoid extract prepared by the South American Indians from the bark of several species of *Strychnos* (*S. toxifera*, etc.). It sometimes has little effect when taken internally, but is quickly fatal when introduced into the blood, and is used by the Indians as an arrow poison. [Written also *urari*, *woorali*, *woorari*, etc.]

Cu'ra-rine (kū'rạ-rĭn *or* kū-rā'rēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A deadly alkaloid extracted from the curare poison and from the *Strychnos toxifera*. It is obtained in crystalline colorless salts.

Cu'ra-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To poison with curare.

Cu-ras'sow (kū-răs'sō), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] (*Zoöl.*) A large gallinaceous bird of the American genera *Crax*, *Ourax*, etc., of the family *Cracidæ*.

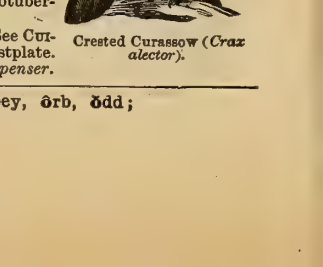
Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*).

☞ The crested curassow (*Crax alector*) is black, and about the size of a small henturkey, with an erectile crest of curled feathers. It ranges from Mexico to Brazil. The galeated **curassow** or cushew-bird (*Ourax Pauxi*) is similar in size, and has a large, hollow, blue, pear-shaped protuberance on the head.

Cu'rat (kū'răt), *n.* [See CUIRASS.] A cuirass or breastplate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, prop., one who is charged with the care (L. *cura*) of souls. See CURE, *n.*, and cf. CURÉ.] One who has the cure of souls; originally, any clergyman, but now usually limited to one who assists a rector or vicar. *Hook.*

All this the good old man performed alone,
He spared no pains, for *curate* he had none. *Dryden.*

Cu'rate-ship, *n.* A curacy.

Cu-ra'tion (kū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *curacion.*] Cure; healing. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cur'a-tive (kūr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *curatif.* See CURE, *v. t.*] Relating to, or employed in, the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, fr. *cura* care.] **1.** One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a museum; a custodian; a keeper.

2. One appointed to act as guardian of the estate of a person not legally competent to manage it, or of an absentee; a trustee; a guardian.

Cu-ra'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a curator.

Cu-ra'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] **1.** A woman who cures. **2.** A woman who is a guardian or custodian. *Burrill.*

Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURBED (kûrbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURBING.] [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved; cf. Gr. *κυρτός* curved. Cf. CURVE.] **1.** To bend or curve. [*Obs.*]

Crooked and *curbed* lines. *Holland.*

2. To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; to bend to one's will; to subject; to subdue; to restrain; to confine; to keep in check.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires. *Prior.*

3. To furnish with a curb, as a well; also, to restrain by a curb, as a bank of earth.

Curb, *v. i.* To bend; to crouch; to cringe. [*Obs.*]

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo for leave to do him good. *Shak.*

Curb, *n.* **1.** That which curbs, restrains, or subdues; a check or hindrance; esp., a chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, and capable of being drawn tightly against the lower jaw of the horse.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws. *Drayton.*
By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur of tyranny. *Denham.*

2. (*Arch.*) An assemblage of three or more pieces of timber, or a metal member, forming a frame around an opening, and serving to maintain the integrity of that opening; also, a ring of stone serving a similar purpose, as at the eye of a dome.

3. A frame or wall round the mouth of a well; also, a frame within a well to prevent the earth caving in.

4. A curbstone.

5. (*Far.*) A swelling on the back part of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint, generally causing lameness. *James Law.*

Curb bit, a stiff bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. *Knight.* — **Curb pins** (*Horology*), the pins on the regulator which restrain the hairspring. — **Curb plate** (*Arch.*), a plate serving the purposes of a curb. — **Deck curb.** See under DECK.

Curb'less, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.

Curb' roof' (rōōf'). A roof having a double slope, or composed, on each side, of two parts which have unequal inclination; a gambrel roof.

Curb Roof.

Curb'stone' (kûrb'stōn'), *n.* A stone set along a margin as a limit and protection, as along the edge of a sidewalk next the roadway; an edge stone.

Curbstone broker. See under BROKER.

Curch (kōōrch), *n.* See COURCHE.

Cur-cu'li-o (kûr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* CURCULIOS (-ōz). [L., a grain weevil.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a large group of beetles (*Rhynchophora*) of many genera; — called also *weevils, snout beetles, billbeetles,* and *billbugs.* Many of the species are very destructive, as the plum curculio, the corn, grain, and rice weevils, etc.

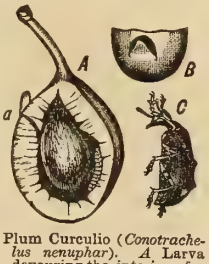

Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). *A* Larva devouring the interior of a plum; *a* Entrance to burrow; *B* Crescent-shaped incision in which the egg is laid; *C* Adult Curculio (×2).

Cur-cu-li-on'i-dous (kûr'kū-lĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*, or weevil tribe.

‖ **Cur'cu-ma** (kûr'kŭ-mâ), *n.* [Cf. F., It., & Sp. *curcuma;* all fr. Ar. *kurkum.* Cf. TURMERIC.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Scitamineæ*, including the turmeric plant (*Curcuma longa*).

Curcuma paper. (*Chem.*) See *Turmeric paper*, under TURMERIC.

Cur'cu-min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root, extracted as an orange yellow crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, with a green fluorescence.

☞ It possesses acid properties and with alkalies forms brownish salts. This change in color from yellow to brown is the characteristic reaction of turmeric paper. See *Turmeric paper*, under TURMERIC.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *gruth, cruth,* curd, *cruthaim* I milk.] [Sometimes written *crud.*] **1.** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, as distinguished from the whey, or watery part. It is eaten as food, especially when made into cheese.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare. *Dryden.*

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

3. The edible flower head of certain brassicaceous plants, as the broccoli and cauliflower.

Broccoli should be cut while the *curd*, as the flowering mass is termed, is entire. *R. Thompson.*
Cauliflowers should be cut for use while the head, or *curd*, is still close and compact. *F. Burr.*

Curd (kûrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURDING.] To cause to coagulate or thicken; to cause to congeal; to curdle.

Does it *curd* thy blood
To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

Curd, *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey. *Shak.*

Curd'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being curdy.

Cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. i.* [From CURD.] [Sometimes written *crudle* and *cruddle.*] **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate; as, rennet causes milk to *curdle.* *Thomson.*

2. To thicken; to congeal.

Then Mary could feel her heart's blood *curdle* cold. *Southey.*

Cur'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To change into curd; to cause to coagulate. "To *curdle* whites of eggs." *Boyle.*

2. To congeal or thicken.

My chill blood is *curdled* in my veins. *Dryden.*

Curd'less (kûrd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of curd.

Curd'y (kûrd'ĭ), *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. "A *curdy* mass." *Arbuthnot.*

Cure (kūr), *n.* [OF. *cure* care, F., also, cure, healing, cure of souls, L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; perh. akin to *cavere* to pay heed, E. *caution.* *Cure* is not related to *care.*] **1.** Care, heed, or attention. [*Obs.*]

Of study took he most *cure* and most heed. *Chaucer.*
Vicarages of great *cure*, but small value. *Fuller.*

2. Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a parish priest or of a curate; hence, that which is committed to the charge of a parish priest or of a curate; a curacy; as, to resign a *cure;* to obtain a *cure.*

The appropriator was the incumbent parson, and had the *cure* of the souls of the parishioners. *Spelman.*

3. Medical or hygienic care; remedial treatment of disease; a method of medical treatment; as, to use the water *cure.*

4. Act of healing or state of being healed; restoration to health from disease, or to soundness after injury.

Past hope! past *cure!* past help. *Shak.*
I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke* xiii. 32.

5. Means of the removal of disease or evil; that which heals; a remedy; a restorative.

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure.* *Dryden.*
The proper *cure* of such prejudices. *Bp. Hurd.*

Cure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURED (kūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURING.] [OF. *curer* to take care, to heal, F., only, to cleanse, L. *curare* to take care, to heal, fr. *cura.* See CURE, *n.*] **1.** To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to make well; — said of a patient.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Matt.* xvii. 18.

2. To subdue or remove by remedial means; to remedy; to remove; to heal; — said of a malady.

To *cure* this deadly grief. *Shak.*
Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. *Luke* ix. 1.

3. To set free from (something injurious or blameworthy), as from a bad habit.

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention. *Swift.*

4. To prepare for preservation or permanent keeping; to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.; as, to *cure* beef or fish; to *cure* hay.

Cure, *v. i.* **1.** To pay heed; to care; to give attention. [*Obs.*]

2. To restore health; to effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure.* *Shak.*

3. To become healed.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish. *Shak.*

‖ **Cu'ré'** (kụ'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *curatus.* See CURATE.] A curate; a parson.

Cure'-all' (kūr'ạl'), *n.* A remedy for all diseases, or for all ills; a panacea.

Cure'less, *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable.

With patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

Cur'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cures; a healer; a physician.

2. One who prepares beef, fish, etc., for preservation by drying, salting, smoking, etc.

‖ **Cu-rette'** (kụ-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *curer* to cleanse.] (*Med.*) A scoop or ring with either a blunt or a cutting edge, for removing substances from the walls of a cavity, as from the eye, ear, or womb.

Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [OE. *courfew, curfu,* fr. OF. *cuevrefu, covrefeu,* F. *couvre-feu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, hearth. See COVER, and FOCUS.] **1.** The ringing of an evening bell, originally a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest, — instituted by William the Conqueror; also, the bell itself.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*
The village *curfew*, as it tolled profound. *Campbell.*

2. A utensil for covering the fire. [*Obs.*]

For pans, pots, *curfews*, counters and the like. *Bacon.*

‖ **Cu'ri-a** (kū'rĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* CURIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) One of the thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided by Romulus. (*b*) The place of assembly of one of these divisions. (*c*) The place where the meetings of the senate were held; the senate house.

2. (*Middle Ages*) The court of a sovereign or of a feudal lord; also, his residence or his household. *Burrill.*

3. (*Law*) Any court of justice.

4. The Roman See in its temporal aspects, including all the machinery of administration; — called also *curia Romana.*

Cu'ri-a-lism (kū'rĭ-ă-lĭz'm), *n.* The view or doctrine of the ultramontane party in the Latin Church. *Gladstone.*

Cu'ri-a-list (kū'rĭ-ă-lĭst), *n.* One who belongs to the ultramontane party in the Latin Church. *Shipley.*

Cu'ri-a-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *curialis* belonging to the imperial court, fr. *curia*, LL., also, counselors and retinue of a king.] **1.** Pertaining to a court.

2. Relating or belonging to the ultramontane party in the Latin Church.

Cu'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *curialitas* courtesy, fr. *curialis.*] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cu'ri-et (kū'rĭ-ĕt), *n.* A cuirass. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cur'ing (kūr'ĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of CURE.

Curing house, a building in which anything is cured; especially, in the West Indies, a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

Cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbreviation of *curiosity.*] Any curiosity or article of virtu.

The busy world, which does not hunt poets as collectors hunt for *curios.* *F. Harrison.*

Cu'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός* speaking literally (applied to curiologic hieroglyphics); *κύριος* authoritative, proper + *λόγος* word, thought. Cf. CYRIOLOGIC.] Pertaining to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture instead of by a symbol.

Cu'ri-os'i-ty (kū'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* CURIOSITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *curiouste, curiosite,* OF. *curioseté, curiosité,* F. *curiosité,* fr. L. *curiositas,* fr. *curiosus.* See CURIOUS, and cf. CURIO.] **1.** The state or quality of being curious; nicety; accuracy; exactness; elaboration. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity.* *Shak.*
A screen accurately cut in tapiary work . . . with great *curiosity.* *Evelyn.*

2. Disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge; a desire to gratify the mind with new information or objects of interest; inquisitiveness. *Milton.*

3. That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison.*
There hath been practiced also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, etc. *Bacon.*

‖ **Cu'ri-o'so** (kōō'rē-ō'zō *or* kū'rĭ-ō'sō), *n.; pl.* CURIOSOS (-zōz *or* -sōz). [It. See CURIOUS.] A virtuoso.

Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curios, curius,* F. *curieux,* L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* care. See CURE.] **1.** Difficult to please or satisfy; solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous; nice; exact. [*Obs.*]

Little *curious* in her clothes. *Fuller.*
How shall we,
If he be *curious*, work upon his faith? *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Exhibiting care or nicety; artfully constructed; elaborate; wrought with elegance or skill.

To devise *curious* works. *Ex.* xxxv. 32.
His body couched in a *curious* bed. *Shak.*

3. Careful or anxious to learn; eager for knowledge; given to research or inquiry; habitually inquisitive; prying; — sometimes with *after* or *of.*

It is a pity a gentleman so very *curious* after things that were elegant and beautiful should not have been as *curious* as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

4. Exciting attention or inquiry; awakening surprise; inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; not simple or plain; strange; rare. "A *curious* tale." *Shak.*

A multitude of *curious* analogies. *Macaulay.*
Many a quaint and *curious* volume of forgotten lore. *E. A. Poe.*
Abstruse investigations in recondite branches of learning or science often bring to light *curious* results. *C. J. Smith.*

Curious arts, magic. [*Obs.*]

Many . . . which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them. *Acts* xix. 19.

Syn. — Inquisitive; prying. See INQUISITIVE.

Cu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a curious manner.

Cu'ri-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Carefulness; painstaking. [*Obs.*]

My father's care
With *curiousness* and cost did train me up. *Massinger.*

2. The state of being curious; exactness of workmanship; ingenuity of contrivance.

3. Inquisitiveness; curiosity.

Curl (kûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURLED (kûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURLING.] [Akin to D. *krullen,* Dan. *krölle,* dial. Sw. *krulla* to curl, crisp; possibly akin to E. *crook.* Cf. CURL, *n.*, CRULLER.] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair.

But *curl* their locks with bodkins and with braid. *Gascoigne.*

2. To twist or make into coils, as a serpent's body.

Of his tortuous train,
Curled many a wanton wreath in sight of Eve. *Milton.*

3. To deck with, or as with, curls; to ornament.

Thicker than the snaky locks
That *curled* Megæra. *Milton.*
Curling with metaphors a plain intention. *Herbert.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

5. (*Hat Making*) To shape (the brim) into a curve.

Curl, *v. i.* **1.** To contract or bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to grow in curls or spirals, as a vine; to be crinkled or contorted; to have a curly appearance; as, leaves lie *curled* on the ground.

Thou seest it [hair] will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*

2. To move in curves, spirals, or undulations; to contract in curving outlines; to bend in a curved form; to make a curl or curls. "*Curling* billows." *Dryden.*

Then round her slender waist he *curled.* *Dryden.*
Curling smokes from village tops are seen. *Pope.*
Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow. *Byron.*
He smiled a kind of sickly smile, and *curled* up on the floor. *Bret Harte.*

3. To play at the game called *curling*. [*Scot.*]

Curl (kûrl), *n.* [Akin to D. *krul*, Dan. *krölle*. See CURL, *v.*] **1.** A ringlet, especially of hair; anything of a spiral or winding form.

Under a coronet, his flowing hair
In *curls* on either cheek played. *Milton.*

2. An undulating or waving line or streak in any substance, as wood, glass, etc.; flexure; sinuosity.

If the glass of the prisms . . . be without those numberless waves or *curls* which usually arise from the sand holes. *Sir I. Newton.*

3. A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem curled and shrunken.

Blue curls. (*Bot.*) See under BLUE.

Curled (kûrld), *a.* Having curls; curly; sinuous; wavy; as, *curled* maple (maple having fibers which take a sinuous course).

Curled hair (*Com.*), the hair of the manes and tails of horses, prepared for upholstery purposes. *McElrath.*

Curl'ed-ness, *n.* State of being curled; curliness.

Curl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, curls.
2. A player at the game called *curling*. *Burns.*

Curlew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, corlieu, courlis*; perh. of imitative origin, but cf. OF. *corlieus* courier; L. *currere* to run + *levis* light.] (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of the genus *Numenius*, remarkable for its long, slender, curved bill.

European Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*).

☞ The common European curlew is *N. arquatus*. The long-billed (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian (*N. Hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew (*N. borealis*), are American species. The name is said to imitate the note of the European species.

Curlew Jack (*Zoöl.*), the whimbrel or lesser curlew. — **Curlew sandpiper** (*Zoöl.*), a sandpiper (*Tringa ferruginea*, or *subarquata*), common in Europe, rare in America, resembling a curlew in having a long, curved bill. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Curl'i-ness (kûrl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being curly.

Curl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of that which curls; as, the *curling* of smoke when it rises; the *curling* of a ringlet; also, the act or process of one who curls something, as hair, or the brim of hats.

2. A Scottish game in which heavy weights of stone or iron are propelled by hand over the ice towards a mark.

Curling . . . is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another great stones of 40 to 70 pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist. *Pennant* (*Tour in Scotland*, 1772).

Curling irons, Curling tongs, an instrument for curling the hair; — commonly heated when used.

Curl'ing-ly, *adv.* With a curl, or curls.

Curl'y (kûrl'ĭ), *a.* Curling or tending to curl; having curls; full of ripples; crinkled.

Curl'y-cue (kûrl'ĭ-kū), *n.* [Cf. F. *caracole*.] Something curled or spiral, as a flourish made with a pen on paper, or with skates on the ice; a trick; a frolicsome caper. [Sometimes written *carlicue*.] [*Colloq. U. S.*]

To cut a curlycue, to make a flourish; to cut a caper.

I gave a flourishing about the room and *cut a curlycue* with my right foot. *McClintock.*

Cur-mud'geon (kŭr-mŭd'jŭn), *n.* [OE. *cornmudgin*, where *-mudgin* is prob. from OF. *muchier, mucier*, F. *musser* to hide; of uncertain origin; cf. OE. *muchares* skulking thieves, E. *miche, micher*.] An avaricious, grasping fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A gray-headed *curmudgeon* of a negro. *W. Irving.*

Cur-mud'geon-ly, *a.* Like a curmudgeon; niggardly; churlish; as, a *curmudgeonly* fellow.

Cur-mur'ring (kŭr-mŭr'rĭng), *n.* Murmuring; grumbling; — sometimes applied to the rumbling produced by a slight attack of the gripes. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Curr (kûr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To coo. [*Scot.*]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*. *Wordsworth.*

Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant (in sense 1), from the city of *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the small dried grape (1) was first imported, the *Ribes* fruit (2) receiving the name from its resemblance to that grape.]

1. A small kind of seedless raisin, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; — used in cookery.

2. The acid fruit or berry of the *Ribes rubrum* or common red currant, or of its variety, the white currant.

3. (*Bot.*) A shrub or bush of several species of the genus *Ribes* (a genus also including the gooseberry); esp., the *Ribes rubrum*.

Black currant, a shrub or bush (*Ribes nigrum* and *R. floridum*) and its black, strong-flavored, tonic fruit. — **Cherry currant,** a variety of the red currant, having a strong, symmetrical bush and a very large berry. — **Currant borer** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an insect that bores into the pith and kills currant bushes; specif., the larvæ of a small clearwing moth (*Ægeria tipuliformis*) and a longicorn beetle (*Psenocerus supernotatus*). — **Currant worm** (*Zoöl.*), an insect larva which eats the leaves or fruit of the currant. The most injurious are the currant sawfly (*Nematus ventricosus*), introduced from Europe, and the spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*). The fruit worms are the larva of a fly (*Epochra Canadensis*), and a spanworm (*Eupithecia*). — **Flowering currant,** Missouri currant, a species of *Ribes* (*R. aureum*), having showy yellow flowers.

Cur'ren-cy (kŭr'rĕn-sy), *n.*; *pl.* CURRENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *currentia* a current, fr. L. *currens*, p. pr. of *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** A continued or uninterrupted course or flow like that of a stream; as, the *currency* of time. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

2. The state or quality of being current; general acceptance or reception; a passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulation; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*; the *currency* of bank notes.

3. That which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having or representing value; as, the *currency* of a country; a specie *currency*; esp., government or bank notes circulating as a substitute for metallic money.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [*Obs.*]

5. Current value; general estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

The bare name of Englishman . . . too often gave a transient *currency* to the worthless and ungrateful. *W. Irving.*

Cur'rent (kŭr'rent), *a.* [OE. *currant*, OF. *curant, corant*, p. pr. of *curre, corre*, F. *courre, courir*, to run, from L. *currere*; perh. akin to E. *horse*. Cf. COURSE, CONCUR, COURANT, CORANTO.] **1.** Running or moving rapidly. [*Archaic*]

Like the *current* fire, that renneth
Upon a cord. *Gower.*

To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. *Tennyson.*

2. Now passing, as time; as, the *current* month.

3. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating through the community; generally received; common; as, a *current* coin; a *current* report; *current* history.

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is past doubt. *Arbuthnot.*

Your fire-new stamp of honor is scarce *current*. *Shak.*

His *current* value, which is less or more as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

4. Commonly estimated or acknowledged.

5. Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; passable.

O Buckingham, now do I play the touch
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed. *Shak.*

Account current. See under ACCOUNT. — **Current money,** lawful money. *Abbott.*

Cur'rent, *n.* [Cf. F. *courant*. See CURRENT, *a.*] **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence: A body of fluid moving continuously in a certain direction; a stream; esp., the swiftest part of it; as, a *current* of water or of air; that which resembles a stream in motion; as, a *current* of electricity.

Two such silver *currents*, when they join,
Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shak.*

The surface of the ocean is furrowed by *currents*, whose direction . . . the navigator should know. *Nichol.*

2. General course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement; as, the *current* of time, of events, of opinion, etc.

Current meter, an instrument for measuring the velocity, force, etc., of currents. — **Current mill,** a mill driven by a current wheel. — **Current wheel,** a wheel dipping into the water and driven by the current of a stream or by the ebb and flow of the tide.

Syn. — Stream; course. See STREAM.

Cur'rent-ly, *adv.* In a current manner; generally; commonly; as, it is *currently* believed.

Cur'rent-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being current; currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Easiness of pronunciation; fluency. [*Obs.*]

When *currentness* [combineth] with staidness, how can the language . . . sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

Cur'ri-cle (kŭr'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, a race course, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT, and cf. CURRICULUM.] **1.** A small or short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur-ric'u-lum (kŭr-rĭk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. CURRICULUMS (-lŭmz), L. CURRICULA (-là). [L. See CURRICLE.] **1.** A race course; a place for running.

2. A course; particularly, a specified fixed course of study, as in a university.

Cur'rie (kŭr'rў), *n.* & *v.* See 2d & 3d CURRY.

Cur'ried (-rĭd), *p. a.* [See CURRY, *v. t.*, and CURRY, *n.*] **1.** Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared.
2. Prepared with curry; as, *curried* rice, fowl, etc.

Cur'ri-er (kŭr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From 1st CURRY.] One who curries and dresses leather, after it is tanned.

Cur'rish (kŭr'rĭsh), *a.* [From CUR.] Having the qualities, or exhibiting the characteristics, of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; snappish; churlish; hence, also, malicious; malignant; brutal.

Thy *currish* spirit
Governed a wolf. *Shak.*

Some *currish* plot, — some trick. *Lockhart.*

— **Cur'rish-ly,** *adv.* — **Cur'rish-ness,** *n.*

Curry (kŭr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURRYING.] [OE. *curraien, curreien*, OF. *cunreer, correier*, to prepare, arrange, furnish, curry (a horse), F. *corroyer* to curry (leather) (cf. OF. *conrei, conroi*, order, arrangement, LL. *conredium*); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi, rei*, arrangement, order; prob. of German origin, and akin to E. *ready*. See READY, GREITH, and cf. CORODY, ARRAY.] **1.** To dress or prepare for use by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather.

2. To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, or the like) with a currycomb and brush; to comb, as a horse, in order to make clean.

Your short horse is soon *curried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To beat or bruise; to drub; — said of persons.

I have seen him *curry* a fellow's carcass handsomely. *Beau. & Fl.*

To curry favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery or attentions. See FAVOR, *n.*

Cur'ry, *n.* [Tamil *kari*.] [Written also *currie*.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A kind of sauce much used in India, containing garlic, pepper, ginger, and other strong spices.

2. A stew of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry.

Curry powder (*Cookery*), a condiment used for making curry, formed of various materials, including strong spices, as pepper, ginger, garlic, coriander seed, etc.

Cur'ry (kŭr'rў), *v. t.* To flavor or cook with curry.

Cur'ry-comb' (kŭr'rĭ-kōm'), *n.* A kind of card or comb having rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges, used in currying a horse.

Cur'ry-comb', *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURSING.] [AS. *cursian, corsian*, perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *korse* to make the sign of the cross, Sw. *korsa*, fr. Dan. & Sw. *kors* cross, Icel. *kross*, all these Scand. words coming fr. OF. *crois, croiz*, fr. L. *crux* cross. Cf. CROSS.] **1.** To call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people. *Ex.* xxii. 28.

Ere sunset I 'll make thee *curse* the deed. *Shak.*

2. To bring great evil upon; to be the cause of serious harm or unhappiness to; to furnish with that which will be a cause of deep trouble; to afflict or injure grievously; to harass or torment.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

To curse by bell, book, and candle. See under BELL.

Curse, *v. i.* To utter imprecations or curses; to affirm or deny with imprecations; to swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. *Matt.* xxvi. 74.

His spirits hear me,
And yet I needs must *curse*. *Shak.*

Curse, *n.* [AS. *curs*. See CURSE, *v. t.*] **1.** An invocation of, or prayer for, harm or injury; malediction.

Lady, you know no rules of charity,
Which renders good for bad, blessings for *curses*. *Shak.*

2. Evil pronounced or invoked upon another, solemnly, or in passion; subjection to, or sentence of, divine condemnation.

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book. *Num.* v. 23.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. *Old Proverb.*

3. The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance. *Shak.*

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,
Is propagated *curse*. *Milton*

The curse of Scotland (*Card Playing*), the nine of diamonds. — **Not worth a curse.** See under CRESS.

Syn. — Malediction; imprecation; execration. See MALEDICTION.

Curs'ed (kûrs'ĕd), *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton.*

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renewed. *Dryden.*

Curs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; in a manner to be detested; enormously. [*Low*]

Curs'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being under a curse or of being doomed to execration or to evil.
2. Wickedness; sin; cursing. *Chaucer.*
3. Shrewishness. "My wife's *cursedness*." *Chaucer.*

Curs'er (kûrs'ẽr), *n.* One who curses.

Cur'ship (kûr'shĭp), *n.* [*Cur* + *-ship*.] The state of being a cur; one who is currish. [*Jocose*]

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*? *Hudibras.*

Cur'si-ta'ting (kûr'sĭ-tā'tĭng), *a.* [See CURSITOR.] Moving about slightly. [*R.*] *H. Bushnell.*

Cur'si-tor (kûr'sĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, fr. *cursare* to run hither and thither, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT, and cf. CURSOR.] **1.** A courier or runner. [*Obs.*] "*Cursitors* to and fro." *Holland.*
2. (*Eng. Law*) An officer in the Court of Chancery, whose business is to make out original writs.

Cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus*: cf. F. *cursif*. See CURSITOR.] Running; flowing.

Cursive hand, a running handwriting.

Cur'sive, *n.* **1.** A character used in cursive writing.
2. A manuscript, especially of the New Testament, written in small, connected characters or in a running hand; — opposed to *uncial*. *Shipley.*

Cur'sor (kûr'sŏr), *n.* [L., a runner. See CURSITOR.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that moves or slides backward and forward upon another part.

Cur'so-ra-ry (-sō-rā-rў), *a.* Cursory; hasty. [*Obs.*]

With a *cursorary* eye o'erglanced the articles. *Shak.*

‖ **Cur-so'res** (kŭr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *cursor*, pl. *cursores*, a runner.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An order of running birds, including the ostrich, emu, and allies; the Ratitæ. (*b*) A group of running spiders; the wolf spiders.

Cur-so'ri-al (kŭr-sō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension; as, the limbs of the horse are *cursorial*. See *Illust.* of AVES. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Cursores*.

Cur'so-ri-ly (kûr'sō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; carelessly.

Cur'so-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being cursory; superficial performance; as, *cursoriness* of view.

Cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-rў), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*. See CURSOR.] **1.** Running about; not stationary. [*Obs.*]
2. Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; slight; superficial; careless.

Events far too important to be treated in a *cursory* manner. *Hallam.*

Curst (kûrst), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CURSE.

Curst, *a.* [See CURSE.] Froward; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling. [*Obs.*]

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

Curst'ful-ly (-ful-lў), *adv.* Peevishly; vexatiously; detestably. [*Obs.*] "*Curstfully* mad." *Marston.*

Curst'ness (kûrst'nĕs), *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*; cf. Skr. *kart* to cut. Cf. CURTAIL.] Characterized by excessive brevity; short; rudely concise; as, *curt* limits; a *curt* answer.

The *curt*, yet comprehensive reply. *W. Irving.*

Curt-tail' (kŭr-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAILING.] [See CURTAL.] To cut off the end or tail, or any part, of; to shorten; to abridge; to diminish; to lessen; to reduce.

I, that am *curtailed* of this fair proportion. *Shak.*

Our incomes have been *curtailed*; his salary has been doubled. *Macaulay.*

Curt'tail (kûr'tāl), *n.* (*Arch.*) The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step, etc.

Curt'tail dog' (dŏg'; 115). A dog with a docked tail; formerly, the dog of a person not qualified to course, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail is necessary to a dog in running; hence, a dog not fit for sporting.

Hope is a *curtail dog* in some affairs. *Shak.*

Curt-tail'er (kŭr-tāl'ĕr), *n.* One who curtails.

Curt-tail'ment (kŭr-tāl'ment), *n.* The act or result of curtailing or cutting off. *Bancroft.*

Curt'tain (kûr'tĭn; 48), *n.* [OE. *cortin, curtin*, fr. OF. *cortine, curtine*, F. *courtine*, LL. *cortina*, curtain (in senses 1 and 2), also, small court, small inclosure surrounded by walls, from *cortis* court. See COURT.]

1. A hanging screen intended to darken or conceal, and admitting of being drawn back or up, and reclosed at pleasure; esp., drapery of cloth or lace hanging round a bed or at a window; in theaters, and like places, a movable screen for concealing the stage.

2. (*Fort.*) That part of the rampart and parapet which is between two bastions or two gates. See *Illustrations* of RAVELIN and BASTION.

3. (*Arch.*) That part of a wall of a building which is between two pavilions, towers, etc.

4. A flag; an ensign; — in contempt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Behind the curtain, in concealment; in secret. — **Curtain lecture**, a querulous lecture given by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed. *Jerrold.*

A *curtain lecture* is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long-suffering. *W. Irving.*

— **The curtain falls**, the performance closes. — **The curtain rises**, the performance begins. — **To draw the curtain**, to close it over an object, or to remove it; hence: (*a*) To hide or to disclose an object. (*b*) To commence or close a performance. — **To drop the curtain**, to end the tale, or close the performance.

Curt'tain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAINED (-tĭnd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAINING.] To inclose as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

So when the sun in bed
Curtained with cloudy red. *Milton.*

Curt'tal (kûr'tal), *a.* [OF. *courtault*, F. *courtaud*, having a docked tail (cf. It. *cortaldo*), fr. *court* short, L. *curtus*. See CURT, and CURTAIL.] Curt; brief; laconic.

Essays and *curtal* aphorisms. *Milton.*

Curtal dog. See CURTAIL DOG.

Curt'tal, *n.* A horse with a docked tail; hence, anything cut short. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Curt'tal ax' (ăks'), **Curt'tle ax'** (-t'l), **Curte'lasse** (kûrt'las). A corruption of CUTLASS.

Curt'tal fri'ar (frī'ĕr). A friar who acted as porter at the gate of a monastery. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cur-ta'na (kŭr-tā'nà), *n.* The pointless sword carried before English monarchs at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy; — also called the *sword of Edward the Confessor.*

Curt'tate (kûr'tāt), *a.* [L. *curtatus*, p. p. of *curtare* to shorten, fr. *curtus*. See CURT.] (*Astron.*) Shortened or reduced; — said of the distance of a planet from the sun or earth, as measured in the plane of the ecliptic, or the distance from the sun or earth to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, meets the ecliptic.

Curtate cycloid. (*Math.*) See CYCLOID.

Cur-ta'tion (kŭr-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Astron.*) The interval by which the curtate distance of a planet is less than the true distance.

Cur-tein' (kŭr-tān'), *n.* Same as CURTANA.

Cur-teis' (kŭr-tēs'), *a.* Courteous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Cur'te-sy (kûr'tĕ-sy), *n.*; *pl.* CURTESIES (-sĭz). [Either fr. *courtesy*, the lands being held as it were by favor; or fr. *court* (LL. *curtis*), the husband being regarded as holding the lands as a vassal of the court. See COURT, COURTESY.] (*Law*) The life estate which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands. *Mozley & W.*

Cur'ti-lage (kûr'tĭ-lâj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage, curtillage*, fr. *cortil* court, courtyard, LL. *cortis* court. See COURT.] (*Law*) A yard, courtyard, or piece of ground, included within the fence surrounding a dwelling house. *Burrill.*

Curt'ly (kûrt'lў), *adv.* In a curt manner.

Curt'ness, *n.* The quality of being curt.

Curt'sy (kûrt'sў), *n.* Same as COURTESY, an act of respect.

Cu'rule (kū'rul), *a.* [L. *curulis*, fr. *currus* a chariot: cf. F. *curule*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a chariot.

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) Of or pertaining to a kind of chair appropriated to Roman magistrates and dignitaries; pertaining to, having, or conferring, the right to sit in the curule chair; hence, official.

☞ The *curule* chair was usually shaped like a camp stool, and provided with curved legs. It was at first ornamented with ivory, and later sometimes made of ivory and inlaid with gold.

Curule dignity, right of sitting in the curule chair.

‖ **Cu-ru'ro** (kōō-rōō'rō), *n.* [Chilian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A Chilian burrowing rodent of the genus *Spalacopus.*

Cur'val (kûr'val), **Cur'vant** (-vant), *a.* [L. *curvans*, *p. pr.*] (*Her.*) Bowed; bent; curved.

Cur'vate (kûr'vāt), **Cur'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *curvatus*, p. p. of *curvare* to curve, fr. *curvus*. See CURVE.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Cur-va'tion (kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *curvatio*.] The act of bending or crooking.

Cur'va-tive (kûr'vā-tĭv), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the margins only a little curved; — said of leaves. *Henslow.*

Cur'va-ture (kûr'vā-tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *curvatura*. See CURVATE.] **1.** The act of curving, or the state of being bent or curved; a curving or bending, normal or abnormal, as of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction; a bend; a curve. *Cowper.*

The elegant *curvature* of their fronds. *Darwin.*

2. (*Math.*) The amount or degree of bending of a mathematical curve, or the tendency at any point to depart from a tangent drawn to the curve at that point.

Aberrancy of curvature (*Geom.*), the deviation of a curve from a circular form. — **Absolute curvature.** See under ABSOLUTE. — **Angle of curvature** (*Geom.*), one that expresses the amount of curvature of a curve. — **Chord of curvature.** See under CHORD. — **Circle of curvature.** See *Osculating circle of a curve*, under CIRCLE. — **Curvature of the spine** (*Med.*), an abnormal curving of the spine, especially in a lateral direction. — **Radius of curvature**, the radius of the circle of curvature, or osculatory circle, at any point of a curve.

Curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved. See CURB.] Bent without angles; crooked; curved; as, a *curve* line; a *curve* surface.

Curve, *n.* [See CURVE, *a.*, CURB.] **1.** A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; as, a *curve* in a railway or canal.

Curve.

2. (*Geom.*) A line described according to some law, and having no finite portion of it a straight line.

Axis of a curve. See under AXIS. — **Curve of quickest descent.** See BRACHYSTOCHRONE. — **Curve tracing** (*Math.*), the process of determining the shape, location, singular points, and other peculiarities of a curve from its equation. — **Plane curve** (*Geom.*), a curve such that when a plane passes through three points of the curve, it passes through all the other points of the curve. Any other curve is called a *curve of double curvature*, or a *twisted curve.*

Curve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURVED (kûrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURVING.] [L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus*. See CURVE, *a.*, CURB.] To bend; to crook; as, to *curve* a line; to *curve* a pipe; to cause to swerve from a straight course; as, to *curve* a ball in pitching it.

Curve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually from a given direction; as, the road *curves* to the right.

Curv'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being curved.

Cur'vet (kûr'vĕt *or* kŭr-vĕt'; 277), *n.* [OE. *corvet*, It. *corvetta*: cf. F. *courbette*. See CURVE, and cf. CORVETTO.] **1.** (*Man.*) A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

2. A prank; a frolic.

Cur'vet, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURVETED or -VETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURVETING or -VETTING.] [Cf. It. *corvettare*. See CURVET, *n.*] **1.** To make a curvet; to leap; to bound. "Oft and high he did *curvet*." *Drayton.*

2. To leap and frisk; to frolic. *Shak.*

Cur'vet, *v. t.* To cause to curvet. *Landor.*

Cur'vi-cau'date (kûr'vĭ-kạ'dāt), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent + E. *caudate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a curved or crooked tail.

Cur'vi-cos'tate (kûr'vĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *curvus* + E. *costate*.] (*Bot.*) Having bent ribs.

Cur'vi-den'tate (kûr'vĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *curvus* + E. *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

Cur'vi-form (kûr'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *curvus* + *-form*.] Having a curved form.

Cur'vi-lin'e-ad (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăd), *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument for drawing curved lines.

Cur'vi-lin'e-al (-al), **Cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (-ēr), } *a.* [L. *curvus* bent + E. *lineal, linear*.] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines; as, a *curvilinear* figure.

Cur'vi-lin'e-ar'i-ty (-ăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being curvilinear or of being bounded by curved lines.

Cur'vi-lin'e-ar-ly (-ēr-lў), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

Cur'vi-nerved' (-nĕrvd'), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent + E. *nerve*.] (*Bot.*) Having the ribs or the veins of the leaves curved; — called also *curvinervate* and *curve-veined.*

Cur'vi-ros'tral (-rŏs'tral), *a.* [L. *curvus* + E. *rostral*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a crooked beak, as the crossbill.

‖ **Cur'vi-ros'tres** (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *curvus* curved + *rostrum* beak, rostrum.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of passerine birds, including the creepers and nuthatches.

Cur'vi-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent + E. *serial*.] (*Bot.*) Distributed in a curved line, as leaves along a stem.

Cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *curvitas*, from *curvus* bent: cf. F. *curvité*.] The state of being curved; a bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder.*

Cur'vo-graph (kûr'vŏ-grăf), *n.* [L. *curvus* bent + *-graph*.] (*Geom.*) An arcograph.

Cush'at (kōōsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote*.] (*Zoöl.*) The ringdove or wood pigeon.

Scarce with the *cushat's* homely song can vie. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cush'ew-bird (kŭsh'ū-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The galeated curassow. See CURASSOW.

Cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *cuischun, quisshen*, OF. *coissin, cuissin*, F. *coussin*, fr. (assumed) LL. *culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita* cushion, mattress, pillow. See QUILT, and cf. COUNTERPOINT a coverlet.] **1.** A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material, and used to sit or recline upon; a soft pillow or pad.

Two *cushions* stuffed with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

2. Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: (*a*) a pad on which gilders cut gold leaf; (*b*) a mass of steam in the end of the cylinder of a steam engine to receive the impact of the piston; (*c*) the elastic edge of a billiard table.

3. A riotous kind of dance, formerly common at weddings; — called also *cushion dance.* *Halliwell.*

Cushion capital. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature. (*b*) A name given to a form of capital, much used in the Romanesque style, modeled like a bowl, the upper part of which is cut away on four sides, leaving vertical faces. — **Cushion star** (*Zoöl.*), a pentagonal starfish belonging to *Goniaster, Astrogonium*, and other allied genera; — so called from its form.

Cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUSHIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUSHIONING.] **1.** To seat or place on, or as on, a cushion.

Many who are *cushioned* on thrones would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a chaise.

3. To conceal or cover up, as under a cushion.

Cushioned hammer, a dead-stroke hammer. See under DEAD-STROKE.

Cush'ion-et (kōōsh'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *coissinet*, F. *coussinet*. See CUSHION, and cf. COUSSINET.] A little cushion.

Cush'ion-less, *a.* Not furnished with a cushion.

Rows of long, *cushionless* benches, supplying the place of pews. *Hawthorne.*

Cush'ion-y (-ў), *a.* Like a cushion; soft; pliable.

A flat and *cushiony* nose. *Dickens.*

Cush'ite (kŭsh'īt), *n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham and grandson of Noah.

Cusk (kŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, marine fish

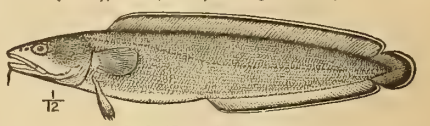
Cusk (*Brosmius brosme*).

(*Brosmius brosme*), allied to the cod, common on the northern coasts of Europe and America; — called also *tusk* and *torsk.*

Cus'kin (kŭs'kĭn), *n.* A kind of drinking cup. [*Obs.*]

Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis, -idis*, point, pointed end.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A triangular projection from the intrados of an arch, or from an inner curve of tracery.

2. (*Astrol.*) The beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc.

3. (*Astron.*) The point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary.

4. (*Math.*) A point at which two branches of a curve meet, terminate, and are tangent to each other.

5. (*Anat.*) A prominence or point, especially on the crown of a tooth.

Cusp, 4.

6. (*Bot.*) A sharp and rigid point.

Cusp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUSPED (kŭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUSPING.] To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

Cus'pa-ted (kŭs'pā-tĕd), *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* [See CUSP.] (*Anat.*) One of the canine teeth; — so called from having but one point or cusp on the crown. See TOOTH.

Cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dal), *a.* [From L. *cuspis, cuspidis*. See CUSP.] Ending in a point.

Cus'pi-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To make pointed or sharp.

Cus'pi-date (kŭs'pĭ-dāt), **Cus'pi-da'ted** (-dā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, p. p. of *cuspidare* to make pointed, fr. *cuspis*. See CUSP.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a hard point; as, a *cuspidate* leaf.

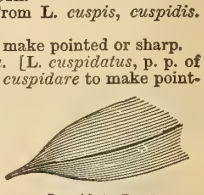
Cuspidate Leaf.

Cus'pi-dor (-dōr), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira*, fr. *cuspir* to spit.] Any ornamental vessel used as a spittoon; hence, to avoid the common term, a spittoon of any sort.

‖ **Cus'pis** (kŭs'pĭs), *n.* [L.] A point; a sharp end.

Cus'tard (kŭs'tĕrd), *n.* [Prob. the same word as OE. *crustade, crustate*, a pie made with a crust, fr. L. *crustatus* covered with a crust, p. p. of *crustare*, fr. *crusta* crust; cf. OF. *croustade* pasty, It. *crostata*, or F. *coutarde*. See CRUST, and cf. CRUSTATED.] A mixture of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Custard apple (*Bot.*), a low tree or shrub of tropical America, including several species of Anona (*A. squamosa, reticulata*, etc.), having a roundish or ovate fruit the size of a small orange, containing a soft, yellowish, edible pulp. — **Custard coffin**, pastry, or crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

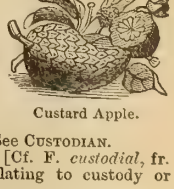
Custard Apple.

Cus'tode (kŭs'tōd), *n.* [F. or It. *custode*, fr. L. *custos, -odis*.] See CUSTODIAN.

Cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *custodial*, fr. L. *custodia*. See CUSTODY.] Relating to custody or guardianship.

Cus-to'di-an (kŭs-tō'dĭ-an), *n.* [From CUSTODY.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; a keeper or superintendent.

Cus-to'di-an-ship, *n.* Office or duty of a custodian.

Cus-to'di-er (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *custodiarus*.] A custodian. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dў), *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos* guard; prob. akin to Gr. κεύθειν to hide, and E. *hide*. See HIDE to cover.] **1.** A keeping or guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security.

A fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

2. Judicial or penal safe-keeping.

Jailer, take him to thy *custody*. *Shak.*

3. State of being guarded and watched to prevent escape; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes and arbitrary punishment? *Milton.*

Cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [OF. *custume, costume*, Anglo-Norman *coustome*, F. *coutume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *consuetumen* custom, habit, fr. L. *consuetudo, -dinis*, fr. *consuescere* to accustom, verb inchoative fr. *consuere* to be accustomed; *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed, prob. originally, to make one's own, fr. the root of *suus* one's own; akin to E. *so*, adv. Cf. CONSUETUDE, COSTUME.]

1. Frequent repetition of the same act; way of acting common to many; ordinary manner; habitual practice; usage; method of doing or living.

And teach *customs* which are not lawful. *Acts* xvi. 21.
Moved beyond his *custom*, Gama said. *Tennyson.*
A *custom*
More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. Habitual buying of goods; practice of frequenting, as a shop, manufactory, etc., for making purchases or giving orders; business support.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. (*Law*) Long-established practice, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent; usage. See USAGE, and PRESCRIPTION.

☞ *Usage* is a fact. *Custom* is a law. There can be no *custom* without *usage*, though there may be *usage* without *custom*. *Wharton.*

4. Familiar acquaintance; familiarity. [*Obs.*]

Age can not wither her, nor *custom* stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

Custom of merchants, a system or code of customs by which affairs of commerce are regulated. — **General customs**, those which extend over a state or kingdom. — **Particular customs**, those which are limited to a city or district; as, the *customs* of London.

Syn. — Practice; fashion. See HABIT, and USAGE.

Cus'tom, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *costumer*. Cf. ACCUSTOM.]

1. To make familiar; to accustom. [*Obs.*] *Gray.*

2. To supply with customers. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cus'tom, *v. i.* To have a custom. [*Obs.*]

On a bridge he *custometh* to fight. *Spenser.*

Cus'tom, *n.* [OF. *coustume*, F. *coutume*, tax, *i. e.*, the *usual* tax. See 1st CUSTOM.] **1.** The customary toll, tax, or tribute.

Render, therefore, to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom*. *Rom.* xiii. 7.

2. *pl.* Duties or tolls imposed by law on commodities, imported or exported.

Cus'tom, *v. t.* To pay the customs of. [*Obs.*] *Marlowe.*

Cus'tom-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *coustumable*.]

1. Customary. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

2. Subject to the payment of customs; dutiable.

Cus'tom-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being customable; conformity to custom. [*Obs.*]

Cus'tom-a-bly, *adv.* Usually. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a customary manner; habitually.

Even now I met him
With *customary* compliment. *Shak.*
A formal *customary* attendance upon the offices. *South.*

2. (*Law*) Holding or held by custom; as, *customary* tenants; *customary* service or estate.

Cus'tom-a-ry, *n.* [OF. *coustumier*, F. *coutumier*.] A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as, the *Customary* of the Normans. *Cowell.*

Cus'tom-er (kŭs'tŭm-ẽr), *n.* [A doublet of *customary*, a.: cf. LL. *custumarius* toll gatherer. See CUSTOM.]

1. One who collects customs; a toll gatherer. [*Obs.*]

The *customers* of the small or petty custom and of the subsidy do demand of them custom for kersey cloths. *Hakluyt.*

2. One who regularly or repeatedly makes purchases of a trader; a purchaser; a buyer.

He has got at last the character of a good *customer;* by this means he gets credit for something considerable, and then never pays for it. *Goldsmith.*

3. A person with whom a business house has dealings; as, the *customers* of a bank. *J. A. H. Murray.*

4. A peculiar person; — in an indefinite sense; as, a queer *customer;* an ugly *customer*. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

5. A lewd woman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cus'tom-house' (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

Customhouse broker, an agent who acts for merchants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels.

‖ **Cus'tos** (kŭs'tŏs), *n.; pl.* CUSTODES (kŭs-tō'dēz). [L.] A keeper; a custodian; a superintendent. [*Obs.*]

Custos rotulorum (rō'tŭ-lō'rŭm) [LL., keeper of the rolls] (*Eng. Law*), the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is also keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

Cus'trel (kŭs'trel), *n.* [OF. *coustillier*. See COISTREL.] An armor-bearer to a knight. [*Obs.*]

Cus'trel, *n.* See COSTREL. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Cus'tu-ma-ry (-tŭ-mă-rỹ), *a.* See CUSTOMARY. [*Obs.*]

Cut (kŭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUTTING.] [OE. *cutten, kitten, ketten;* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cwtau* to shorten, curtail, dock, *cwta* bobtailed, *cwt* tail, skirt, Gael. *cutaich* to shorten, curtail, dock, *cutach* short, docked, *cut* a bobtail, piece, Ir. *cut* a short tail, *cutach* bobtailed. Cf. COOT.] **1.** To separate the parts of with, or as with, a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to gash; to sever; to divide.

You must *cut* this flesh from off his breast. *Shak.*
Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way. *Pope.*

2. To sever and cause to fall for the purpose of gathering; to hew; to mow or reap.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber. 2 *Chron.* ii. 8.

3. To sever and remove by cutting; to cut off; to dock; as, to *cut* the hair; to *cut* the nails.

4. To castrate or geld; as, to *cut* a horse.

5. To form or shape by cutting; to make by incision, hewing, etc.; to carve; to hew out.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shak.*
Loopholes *cut* through thickest shade. *Milton.*

6. To wound or hurt deeply the sensibilities of; to pierce; to lacerate; as, sarcasm *cuts* to the quick.

The man was *cut* to the heart. *Addison.*

7. To intersect; to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

8. To refuse to recognize; to ignore; as, to *cut* a person in the street; to *cut* one's acquaintance. [*Colloq.*]

9. To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* an appointment, a recitation, etc. [*Colloq.*]

An English tradesman is always solicitous to *cut* the shop whenever he can do so with impunity. *Thomas Hamilton.*

To cut a caper. See under CAPER. — **To cut the cards**, to divide a pack of cards into portions, in order to determine the deal or the trump, or to change the cards to be dealt. — **To cut a dash** *or* **a figure**, to make a display. [*Colloq.*] — **To cut down.** (*a*) To sever and cause to fall; to fell; to prostrate. "Timber . . . *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia." *Knolles.* (*b*) To put down; to abash; to humble. [*Obs.*] "So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator." *Addison.* (*c*) To lessen; to retrench; to curtail; as, *to cut down* expenses. (*d*) (*Naut.*) To razee; as, *to cut down* a frigate into a sloop. — **To cut the knot** *or* **the Gordian knot**, to dispose of a difficulty summarily; to solve it by prompt, arbitrary action, rather than by skill or patience. — **To cut lots**, to determine lots by cutting cards; to draw lots. — **To cut off.** (*a*) To sever; to separate.

I would to God. . . .
The king had *cut off* my head with my brother's. *Shak.*

(*b*) To put to an untimely death; to put an end to; to destroy. "Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom." *Addison.* (*c*) To interrupt; as, *to cut off* communication; *to cut off* (the flow of) steam from (the boiler to) a steam engine. (*d*) To intercept; as, *to cut off* an enemy's retreat. (*e*) To end; to finish; as, *to cut off* further debate. — **To cut out.** (*a*) To remove by cutting or carving; as, *to cut out* a piece from a board. (*b*) To shape or form by cutting; as, *to cut out* a garment. "A large forest *cut out* into walks." *Addison.* (*c*) To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, *to cut out* work for another day. "Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." *Addison.* (*d*) To step in and take the place of; to supplant; as, *to cut out* a rival. [*Colloq.*] (*e*) To debar. "I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments." *Pope.* (*f*) To seize and carry off (a vessel) from a harbor, or from under the guns of an enemy. — **To cut to pieces.** (*a*) To cut into pieces; as, *to cut* cloth *to pieces.* (*b*) To slaughter; as, *to cut* an army *to pieces.* — **To cut a play** (*Drama*), to shorten it by leaving out passages, to adapt it for the stage. — **To cut rates** (*Railroads*, etc.), to reduce the charges for transportation below the rates established between competing lines. — **To cut short**, to arrest or check abruptly; to bring to a sudden termination. "Achilles *cut* him *short*, and thus replied." *Dryden.* — **To cut stick**, to make off clandestinely or precipitately. [*Slang*] — **To cut teeth**, to put forth teeth; to have the teeth pierce through the gum and appear. — **To have cut one's eyeteeth**, to be sharp and knowing. [*Colloq.*] — **To cut one's wisdom teeth**, to come to years of discretion. — **To cut under**, to undersell; as, *to cut under* a competitor in trade. — **To cut up.** (*a*) To cut to pieces; as, *to cut up* an animal, or bushes. (*b*) To damage or destroy; to injure; to wound; as, *to cut up* a book or its author by severe criticism. "This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots." *Locke.* (*c*) To afflict; to discourage; to demoralize; as, the death of his friend *cut* him *up* terribly. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Cut (kŭt), *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; as, a knife *cuts* well.

2. To admit of incision or severance; to yield to a cutting instrument.

Panels of white wood that *cuts* like cheese. *Holmes.*

3. To perform the operation of dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, etc.; to use a cutting instrument.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

4. To make a stroke with a whip.

5. To interfere, as a horse.

6. To move or make off quickly. [*Low*]

7. To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump, or to change the order of the cards to be dealt.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way; as, to *cut across* a field. — **To cut and run**, to make off suddenly and quickly; — from the cutting of a ship's cable, when there is not time to raise the anchor. [*Colloq.*] — **To cut in** *or* **into**, to interrupt; to join in anything suddenly. — **To cut up.** (*a*) To play pranks. [*Colloq.*] (*b*) To divide into portions well or ill; to have the property left at one's death turn out well or poorly when divided among heirs, legatees, etc. [*Slang*] "**When I die, may I** *cut up* as well as Morgan Pendennis." *Thackeray.*

Cut, *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; a cleft; a gash; a slash; a wound made by cutting; as, a sword *cut.*

2. A stroke or blow or cutting motion with an edged instrument; a stroke or blow with a whip.

3. That which wounds the feelings, as a harsh remark or criticism, or a sarcasm; personal discourtesy, as neglecting to recognize an acquaintance when meeting him; a slight.

Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, snapped his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind *cut* indeed. *W. Irving.*

4. A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting or digging; a furrow; a groove; as, a *cut* for a railroad.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper. *Knolles.*

5. The surface left by a cut; as, a smooth or clear *cut.*

6. A portion severed or cut off; a division; as, a *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber.

It should be understood, moreover, . . . that the groups are not arbitrary *cuts*, but natural groups or types. *Dana.*

7. An engraved block or plate; the impression from such an engraving; as, a book illustrated with fine *cuts.*

8. (*a*) The act of dividing a pack of cards. (*b*) The right to divide; as, whose *cut* is it?

9. Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment.

With eyes severe and beard of formal *cut.* *Shak.*

10. A common work horse; a gelding. [*Obs.*]

He 'll buy me a *cut*, forth for to ride. *Beau. & Fl.*

11. The failure of a college officer or student to be present at any appointed exercise. [*College Cant*]

12. A skein of yarn. *Wright.*

A cut in rates (*Railroad*), a reduction in fare, freight charges, etc., below the established rates. — **A short cut**, a cross route which shortens the way and cuts off a circuitous passage. — **The cut of one's jib**, the general appearance of a person. [*Colloq.*] — **To draw cuts**, to draw lots, as of paper, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

Now draweth *cut* . . .
The which that hath the shortest shall begin. *Chaucer.*

Cut (kŭt), *a.* **1.** Gashed or divided, as by a cutting instrument.

2. Formed or shaped as by cutting; carved.

3. Overcome by liquor; tipsy. [*Slang*]

Cut and dried, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous. — **Cut glass**, glass having a surface ground and polished in facets or figures. — **Cut nail**, a nail cut by machinery from a rolled plate of iron, in distinction from a *wrought nail.* — **Cut stone**, stone hewn or chiseled to shape after having been split from the quarry.

Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cutané*, fr. L. *cutis* skin. See CUTICLE.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* absorption; *cutaneous* respiration.

Cut'a-way' (kŭt'à-wā'), *a.* Having a part cut off or away; having the corners rounded or cut away.

Cutaway coat, a coat whose skirts are cut away in front so as not to meet at the bottom.

Cutch (kŭch; 224), *n.* See CATECHU.

Cutch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CULTCH.

Cutch'er-y (kŭch'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [Hind. *kachahri.*] A Hindoo hall of justice. *Malcom.*

Cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute.*] Clever; sharp; shrewd; ingenious; cunning. [*Colloq.*]

Cute'ness, *n.* Acuteness; cunning. [*Colloq.*]

Cut' grass' (kŭt' grȧs'). A grass with leaves having edges furnished with very minute hooked prickles, which form a cutting edge; one or more species of *Leersia.*

Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin; akin to E. *hide* skin of an animal.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The scarfskin or epidermis. See SKIN.

2. (*Bot.*) The outermost skin or pellicle of a plant, found especially in leaves and young stems.

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of a liquid.

Cu-tic'u-lar (kū-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin; epidermal.

Cu'tin (kū'tĭn), *n.* [L. *cutis* skin, outside.] (*Bot.*) The substance which, added to the material of a cell wall, makes it waterproof, as in cork.

Cu'tin-i-za'tion (kū'tĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The conversion of cell walls into a material which repels water, as in cork.

Cu'tin-ize (kū'tĭn-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To change into cutin.

‖ **Cu'tis** (kū'tĭs), *n.* [L. See CUTICLE.] (*Anat.*) See DERMIS.

Cut'lass (kŭt'las), *n.; pl.* CUTLASSES (-ĕz). [F. *coutelas* (cf. It. *coltellaccio*), augm. fr. L. *cultellus* a small knife, dim. of *culter* knife. See COLTER, and cf. CURTAL AX.] A short, heavy, curving sword, used in the navy. See CURTAL AX.

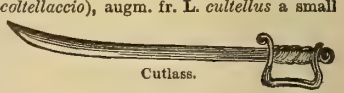
Cutlass.

Cutlass fish (*Zoöl.*), a peculiar, long, thin, marine fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*) of the southern United States and West Indies; — called also *saber fish, silver eel*, and, improperly, *swordfish.*

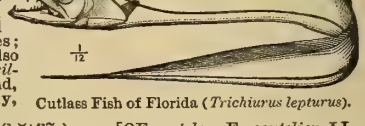
Cutlass Fish of Florida (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

Cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *coteler*, F. *coutelier*, LL. *cultellarius*, fr. L. *cultellus.* See CUTLASS.] One who makes or deals in cutlery, or knives and other cutting instruments.

Cut'ler-y (kŭt'lẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** The business of a cutler.

2. Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.

Cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa.* See COAST.] A piece of meat, especially of veal or mutton, cut for broiling.

Cut'ling (kŭt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. CUTTLE a knife.] The art of making edged tools or cutlery. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Cut'-off' (kŭt'ôf'; 115), *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road.

2. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The valve gearing or mechanism by which steam is cut off from entering the cylinder of a steam engine after a definite point in a stroke, so as to allow the remainder of the stroke to be made by the expansive force of the steam already let in. See *Expansion gear*, under EXPANSION. (*b*) Any device for stopping or changing a current, as of grain or water in a spout.

Cu'tose (kū'tōs), *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] (*Chem.*) A variety of cellulose, occurring as a fine transparent membrane covering the aërial organs of plants, and forming an essential ingredient of cork; by oxidation it passes to suberic acid.

Cut'-out' (kŭt'out'), *n.* (*a*) (*Telegraphy*) A species of switch for changing the current from one circuit to another, or for shortening a circuit. (*b*) (*Elec.*) A device for breaking or separating a portion of a circuit.

Cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses fastened by a string to their girdles); one who steals from the person; a pickpocket.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shak.*

Cut'ter (kŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts; as, a stone *cutter;* a die *cutter;* esp., one who cuts out garments.

2. That which cuts; a machine or part of a machine, or a tool or instrument used for cutting, as that part of a mower which severs the stalk, or as a paper *cutter*.

3. A fore tooth; an incisor. *Ray.*

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A boat used by ships of war. (*b*) A fast sailing vessel with one mast, rigged in most essentials like a sloop. A cutter is narrower and deeper than a sloop of the same length, and depends for stability on a deep keel, often heavily weighted with lead. (*c*) A small armed vessel, usually a steamer, in the revenue marine service; — also called *revenue cutter*.

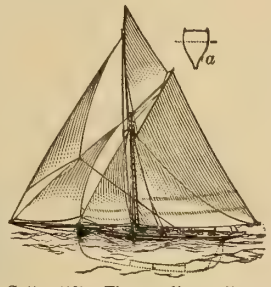

Cutter (4 *b*). The peculiar outline of the hull is shown below the water, as also the mass of lead (L). *a* Section of hull.

5. A small, light one-horse sleigh.

6. An officer in the exchequer who notes by cutting on the tallies the sums paid.

7. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer. [*Obs.*]

8. A kind of soft yellow brick, used for facework; — so called from the facility with which it can be cut.

Cutter bar. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bar which carries a cutter or cutting tool, as in a boring machine. (*b*) The bar to which the triangular knives of a harvester are attached. — **Cutter head** (*Mach.*), a rotating head, which itself forms a cutter, or a rotating stock to which cutters may be attached, as in a planing or matching machine. *Knight.*

Cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin.

Cut'throat', *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

Cut'ting (kŭt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making an incision, or of severing, felling, shaping, etc.

2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig or scion cut off from a stock for the purpose of grafting or of rooting as an independent plant; something cut out of a newspaper; an excavation cut through a hill or elsewhere to make a way for a railroad, canal, etc.; a cut.

Cut'ting, *a.* **1.** Adapted to cut; as, a *cutting* tool.

2. Chilling; penetrating; sharp; as, a *cutting* wind.

3. Severe; sarcastic; biting; as, a *cutting* reply.

Cut'ting-ly, *adv.* In a cutting manner.

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), *n.* [OF. *cultel, coltel, coutel*, fr. L. *cultellus*. See Cutlass.] A knife. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish'** (-fĭsh'), } *n.* [OE. *cudele;* akin to G. *kuttelfisch;* cf. G. *kŏtel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts, G. *kuttel* bowels, entrails, AS. *cwip* womb, Goth. *qipus* belly, womb.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia*, having an internal shell, large eyes, and ten arms furnished with denticulated suckers, by means of which it secures its prey. The name is sometimes applied to dibranchiate cephalopods generally.

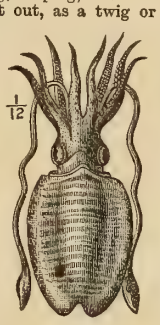
Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

☞ It has an *ink bag*, opening into the siphon, from which, when pursued, it throws out a dark liquid that clouds the water, enabling it to escape observation.

2. A foul-mouthed fellow. "An you play the saucy *cuttle* with me." *Shak.*

Cut'tle bone' (bōn'). The shell or bone of cuttlefishes, used for various purposes, as for making polishing powder, etc.

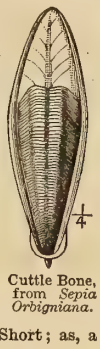
Cuttle Bone, from *Sepia Orbigniana*.

Cut-too' plate' (kŭt-tōō' plāt'). A hood over the end of a wagon wheel hub to keep dirt away from the axle.

Cut'ty (kŭt'tў), *a.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *cut* a short tail, *cutach* bobtailed. See Cut.] Short; as, a *cutty* knife; a *cutty* sark. [*Scot.*]

Cut'ty (kŭt'tў), *n.* [Scotch.] **1.** A short spoon.

2. A short tobacco pipe. *Ramsay.*

3. A light or uncha ste woman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cut'ty-stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* **1.** A low stool. [*Scot.*]

2. A seat in old Scottish churches, where offenders were made to sit, for public rebuke by the minister.

Cut'wal (kŭt'wąl), *n.* [Per. *kotwāl.*] The chief police officer of a large city. [*East Indies*]

Cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wą'tẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) **1.** The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water.

2. A starling or other structure attached to the pier of a bridge, with an angle or edge directed up stream, in order better to resist the action of water, ice, etc.; the sharpened upper end of the pier itself.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A sea bird of the Atlantic (*Rhynchops nigra*); — called also *black skimmer, scissorsbill*, and *razorbill*. See Skimmer.

Cut'work' (kŭt'wûrk'), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) An ancient term for embroidery, esp. applied to the earliest form of lace, or to that early embroidery on linen and the like, from which the manufacture of lace was developed.

Cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., usually at the ground. Some kinds ascend fruit trees and eat off the flower buds. During the day, they conceal themselves in the earth. The common cutworms are the larvæ of various species of *Agrotis* and related genera of noctuid moths.

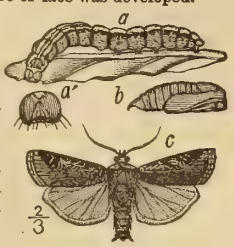

Cutworm (*Agrotis annexa*). *a* Larva; *a'* Head of Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

‖ **Cu-vette'** (kų-vĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve* a tub.] **1.** A pot, bucket, or basin, in which molten plate glass is carried from the melting pot to the casting table.

2. (*Fort.*) A cunette.

Cy-am'e-lide (sī-ăm'ĕ-lĭd *or* -līd; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white amorphous substance, regarded as a polymeric modification of isocyanic acid.

Cy-am'el-lone (sī-ăm'ĕl-lōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex derivative of cyanogen, regarded as an acid, and known chiefly in its salts; — called also *hydromellonic acid*.

Cy'a-nate (sī'ą-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *cyanate*. See Cyanic.] (*Chem.*) A salt of cyanic acid.

Ammonium cyanate (*Chem.*), a remarkable white crystalline substance, $NH_4.O.CN$, which passes, on standing, to the organic compound, urea, $CO.(NH_2)_2$.

Cy'an-au'rate (sī'ăn-ą'rāt), *n.* See Aurocyanide.

Cy-a'ne-an (sī-ā'nē-ăn), *a.* [Gr. κυάνεος dark blue.] Having an azure color. *Pennant.*

Cy-an'ic (sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance: cf. F. *cyanique*. Cf. Kyanite.] **1.** Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

2. Of or pertaining to a blue color.

Cyanic acid (*Chem.*), an acid, HOCN, derived from cyanogen, well known in its salts, but never isolated in the free state. — **Cyanic colors** (*Bot.*), those colors (of flowers) having some tinge of blue; — opposed to *xanthic colors*. A color of either series may pass into red or white, but not into the opposing color. Red and pure white are more common among flowers of cyanic tendency than in those of the other class.

Cy'a-nide (sī'ą-nĭd *or* -nīd; 104), *n.* [Cf. F. *cyanide*. See Cyanic.] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of cyanogen with an element or radical.

Cy'a-nin (sī'ą-nĭn), *n.* [See Cyanic.] (*Chem.*) The blue coloring matter of flowers; — called also *anthokyan* and *anthocyanin*.

Cy'a-nine (sī'ą-nĭn *or* -nēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of artificial blue or red dyes obtained from quinoline and lepidine, and used in calico printing.

Cy'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* [See Cyanic.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in thin-bladed crystals and crystalline aggregates, of a sky-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminium. [Written also *kyanite*.]

Cy-an'o-gen (sī-ăn'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + *-gen:* cf. F. *cyanogène*. So called because it produces blue dyes.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, C_2N_2, with a peach-blossom odor, so called from its tendency to form *blue* compounds; obtained by heating ammonium oxalate, mercuric cyanide, etc. It is obtained in combination, forming an alkaline cyanide when nitrogen or a nitrogenous compound is strongly ignited with carbon and soda or potash. It conducts itself like a member of the halogen group of elements, and shows a tendency to form complex compounds. The name is also applied to the univalent radical, CN (the half molecule of cyanogen proper), which was one of the first compound radicals recognized.

☞ *Cyanogen* is found in the commercial substances, potassium cyanide, or prussiate of potash, yellow prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, Turnbull's blue, prussic acid, etc.

Cy'a-nom'e-ter (sī'ą-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + *-meter:* cf. F. *cyanomètre*.] An instrument for measuring degrees of blueness.

Cy'a-nop'a-thy (-nŏp'ą-thў), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + πάθος affection.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising usually from a malformation of the heart, which causes an imperfect arterialization of the blood; blue jaundice.

Cy-an'o-phyll (sī-ăn'ŏ-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) A blue coloring matter supposed by some to be one of the component parts of chlorophyll.

Cy'a-nosed (sī'ą-nōst), *a.* [See Cyanic.] Rendered blue, as the surface of the body, from cyanosis or deficient aëration of the blood.

‖ **Cy'a-no'sis** (sī'ą-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Cyanic.] (*Med.*) A condition in which, from insufficient aëration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue. See Cyanopathy.

Cy-an'o-site (sī-ăn'ŏ-sīt), *n.* [See Cyanic.] (*Min.*) Native sulphate of copper. Cf. *Blue vitriol*, under Blue.

Cy'a-not'ic (sī'ą-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to cyanosis; affected with cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* patient; having the hue caused by cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* skin.

Cy-an'o-type (sī-ăn'ŏ-tīp), *n.* [*Cyan*ide + *-type.*] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

Cy-an'u-rate (sī-ăn'ū-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of cyanuric acid.

Cy-an'u-ret (-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A cyanide. [*Obs.*]

Cy'a-nu'ric (sī'ą-nū'rĭk), *a.* [*Cyanic* + *uric:* cf. F. *cyanurique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cyanic and uric acids.

Cyanuric acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, $C_3O_3N_3H_3$, first obtained by heating *uric* acid or *urea*, and called *pyruric acid;* afterwards obtained from *isocyanic acid*. It is a white crystalline substance, odorless and almost tasteless; — called also *tricarbimide*.

Cy-ath'i-form (sī-ăth'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cyathus* a cup (Gr. κύαθος) + *-form:* cf. F. *cyathiforme*.] In the form of a cup, a little widened at the top.

Cy-ath'o-lith (sī-ăth'ŏ-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. κύαθος a cup + *-lith.*] (*Biol.*) A kind of coccolith, which in shape resembles a minute cup widened at the top, and varies in size from $\frac{1}{3000}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch.

Cy'a-tho-phyl'loid (sī'ą-thŏ-fĭl'loid), *a.* [NL. *cyathophyllum*, fr. Gr. κύαθος a cup + φύλλον a leaf.] (*Paleon.*) Like, or pertaining to, the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Cy'a-tho-phyl'loid, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ;* sometimes extended to fossil corals of other related families belonging to the group Rugosa; — also called *cup corals*. They are found in paleozoic rocks.

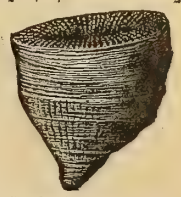
Cyathophylloid (*Heliophyllum Halli*). (½)

Cy'cad (sī'kăd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the natural order *Cycadaceæ*, as the sago palm, etc.

Cyc'a-da'ceous (sĭk'ą-dā'shŭs *or* sī'ką-), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, an order of plants like the palms, but having exogenous wood. The sago palm is an example.

Cy'cas (sī'kăs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Linnæus derives it from one of the "obscure Greek words."] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, intermediate in character between the palms and the pines. The pith of the trunk of some species furnishes a valuable kind of sago.

Cyc'la-men (sĭk'lą-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυκλάμινος, κυκλαμίς.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Primrose family, having depressed rounded corms, and pretty nodding flowers with the petals so reflexed as to point upwards, whence it is called *rabbits' ears*. It is also called *sow bread*, because hogs are said to eat the corms.

Cyclamen.

Cyc'la-min (-mĭn), *n.* A white amorphous substance, regarded as a glucoside, extracted from the corm of *Cyclamen Europæum*.

Cy'clas (sī'klăs), *n.* [Cf. Ciclatoun.] A long gown or surcoat (cut off in front), worn in the Middle Ages. It was sometimes embroidered or interwoven with gold. Also, a rich stuff from which the gown was made.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [F. *cycle*, LL. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. κύκλος ring or circle, cycle; akin to Skr. *cakra* wheel, circle. See Wheel.] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens; one of the celestial spheres. *Milton.*

2. An interval of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again, uniformly and continually in the same order; a periodical space of time marked by the recurrence of something peculiar; as, the *cycle* of the seasons, or of the year.

Wages . . . bear a full proportion . . . to the medium of provision during the last bad *cycle* of twenty years. *Burke.*

3. An age; a long period of time.

Better fifty years of Europe than a *cycle* of Cathay. *Tennyson.*

4. An orderly list for a given time; a calendar. [*Obs.*]

We . . . present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn.*

5. The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of the hero or heroes of some particular period which have served as a popular theme for poetry, as the legend of Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and that of Charlemagne and his paladins.

6. (*Bot.*) One entire round in a circle or a spire; as, a *cycle* or set of leaves. *Gray.*

7. A bicycle or tricycle, or other light velocipede.

Calippic cycle, a period of 76 years, or four Metonic cycles; — so called from Calippus, who proposed it as an improvement on the Metonic cycle. — **Cycle of eclipses**, a period of about 6,586 days, the time of revolution of the moon's node; — called *Saros* by the Chaldeans. — **Cycle of indiction**, a period of 15 years, employed in Roman and ecclesiastical chronology, not founded on any astronomical period, but having reference to certain judicial acts which took place at stated epochs under the Greek emperors. — **Cycle of the moon**, *or* **Metonic cycle**, a period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year; — so called from Meton, who first proposed it. — **Cycle of the sun**, Solar cycle, a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month return to the same days of the week. The *dominical* or *Sunday letter* follows the same order; hence the *solar cycle* is also called the *cycle of the Sunday letter*. In the Gregorian calendar the *solar cycle* is in general interrupted at the end of the century.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cycled (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cycling (-klĭng).] **1.** To pass through a cycle of changes; to recur in cycles. *Tennyson. Darwin.*

2. To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or other form of cycle.

Cy'cler (sī'klẽr), *n.* One who rides a bicycle, tricycle, or other form of cycle.

Cyc'lic (sĭk'lĭk *or* sī'klĭk), **Cyc'lic-al** (sĭk'lĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. F. *cyclique*, Gr. κυκλικός, fr. κύκλος. See Cycle.] Of or pertaining to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclical* time. *Coleridge.*

Cyclic chorus, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens, dancing

round the altar of Bacchus in a circle. — **Cyclic poets**, certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war and its heroes; — so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject. Also, any series or coterie of poets writing on one subject. *Milman.*

Cy'clide (sī'klīd), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle.] (*Geom.*) A surface of the fourth degree, having certain special relations to spherical surfaces. The tore or anchor ring is one of the cyclides.

Cy'cling (sī'klĭng), *n.* The act, art, or practice, of riding a cycle, esp. a bicycle or tricycle.

Cy'clist (sī'klĭst), *n.* A cycler.

Cy'clo- (sī'klō-). [Gr. κύκλος a circle, wheel.] A combining form meaning *circular, of a circle* or *wheel.*

Cy'clo-bran'chi-ate (sī'klō-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*Cyclo-* + *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills around the margin of the body, as certain limpets.

Cy'clo-ga'noid (sī'klō-gā'noid *or* -găn'oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cycloganoidei.

Cy'clo-ga'noid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cycloganoidei.

‖ **Cy'clo-ga-noi'de-i** (sī'klō-gā-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλος circle + NL. *ganoidei.* See GANOID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes, having cycloid scales. The bowfin (*Amia calva*) is a living example.

Cy'clo-graph (sī'klō-grăf), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-graph.*] See ARCOGRAPH.

Cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-oid:* cf. F. *cycloïde.*] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane.

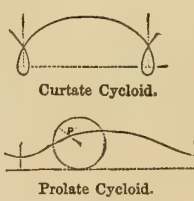

Common Cycloid.

☞ The *common cycloid* is the curve described when the generating point (p) is on the circumference of the generating circle; the *curtate cycloid*, when that point lies without the circumference; the *prolate* or *inflected cycloid*, when the generating point (p) lies within that circumference.

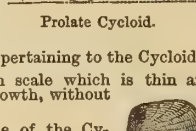

Curtate Cycloid.

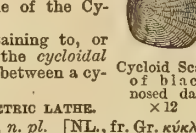

Prolate Cycloid.

Cy'cloid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cycloidei.

Cycloid scale (*Zoöl.*), a fish scale which is thin and shows concentric lines of growth, without serrations on the margin.

Cycloid Scale of blacknosed dace. ×12

Cy'cloid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cycloidei.

Cy-cloid'al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between a cycloid and its base.

Cycloidal engine. See GEOMETRIC LATHE.

‖ **Cy-cloi'de-i** (sī-kloi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλος circle + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, formerly proposed by Agassiz, for those with thin, smooth scales, destitute of marginal spines, as the herring and salmon. The group is now regarded as artificial.

Cy-cloi'd-i-an (sī-kloid'ĭ-*an*), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 2d and 3d CYCLOID.

Cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-meter.*] A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, as of a bicycle.

Cy-clom'e-try (-trў), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-metry:* cf. F. *cyclométrie.*] (*Geom.*) The art of measuring circles.

Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν moving in a circle, p. pr. of κυκλοῦν, fr. κύκλος circle.] (*Meteor.*) A violent storm, often of vast extent, characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often with a velocity of twenty or thirty miles an hour.

☞ The atmospheric disturbance usually accompanying a cyclone, marked by an onward moving area of high pressure, is called an *anticyclone.*

Cy-clon'ic (sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a cyclone.

Cy'clop (sī'klŏp), *n.* See Note under CYCLOPS, 1.

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'an), *a.* [L. *Cyclopeus*, Gr. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ Cyclops: cf. F. *cyclopéen.*] Pertaining to the Cyclops; characteristic of the Cyclops; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive; as, *Cyclopean* labors; *Cyclopean* architecture.

Cy'clo-pe'di-a, **Cy'clo-pæ'di-a** (sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κύκλος circle + παιδεία the bringing up of a child, education, erudition, fr. παιδεύειν to bring up a child, fr. παῖς child. See CYCLE, and cf. ENCYCLOPEDIA, PEDAGOGUE.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences (originally, of the seven so-called liberal arts and sciences); circle of human knowledge. Hence, a work containing, in alphabetical order, information in all departments of knowledge, or on a particular department or branch; as, a *cyclopedia* of the physical sciences, or of mechanics. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Cy'clo-ped'ic (sī'klō-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; of the nature of a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of *cyclopedic* knowledge.

Cy'clo-pe'dist (-pē'dĭst), *n.* A maker of, or writer for, a cyclopedia.

Cy-clop'ic (sī-klŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Κυκλωπικός, fr. Κύκλωψ.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [L. *Cyclops*, Gr. Κύκλωψ (strictly round-eyed), pl. Κύκλωπες; κύκλος circle + ὤψ eye.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of a race of giants, sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. They were fabled to inhabit Sicily, and to assist in the workshops of Vulcan, under Mt. Etna.

☞ Pope, in his translation of the "Odyssey," uniformly spells this word *Cyclop*, when used in the singular.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute Entomostraca, found both in fresh and salt water. See COPEPODA.

3. A portable forge, used by tinkers, etc.

Cy'clo-ra'ma (sī'klō-rā'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view which is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded by the objects represented as by things in nature. The realistic effect is increased by putting, in the space between the spectator and the picture, things adapted to the scene represented, and in some places only parts of these objects, the completion of them being carried out pictorially.

Cy'clo-scope (sī'klō-skōp), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-scope.*] A machine for measuring at any moment velocity of rotation, as of a wheel of a steam engine. *Knight.*

‖ **Cy-clo'sis** (sī-klō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλωσις circulation, from κυκλοῦν. See CYCLONE.] (*Bot.*) The circulation or movement of protoplasmic granules within a living vegetable cell.

One of the Cyclostomata (*Crisia eburnea*). Much enlarged.

‖ **Cy'clo-stom'a-ta** (sī'klō-stŏm'ā-tà), ‖ **Cy-clos'to-ma** (sī-klŏs'tō-mà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλος circle + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Bryozoa, in which the cells have circular apertures.

Cy'clo-stome (sī'klō-stōm), **Cy-clos'to-mous** (sī-klŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Cyclostomi.

‖ **Cy-clos'to-mi** (sī-klŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYCLOSTOMATA.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of fishes having a suckerlike mouth, without jaws, as the lamprey; the Marsipobranchii.

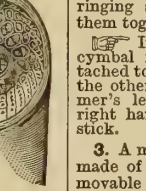

Mouth of Lamprey, one of the Cyclostomi (*Petromyzon marinus*).

Cy'clo-sty'lar (sī'klō-stī'lẽr), *a.* [*Cyclo-* + Gr. στῦλος column.] Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns, without a core or building within. *Weale.*

Cy'clo-style (sī'klō-stīl), *n.* [*Cyclo* + *style.*] A contrivance for producing manifold copies of writing or drawing. The writing or drawing is done with a style carrying a small wheel at the end which makes minute punctures in the paper, thus converting it into a stencil. Copies are transferred with an inked roller.

Cy'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* See CIDER. [*Archaic*]

Cy-do'nin (sī-dō'nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar mucilaginous substance extracted from the seeds of the quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*), and regarded as a variety of amylose.

Cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cycnus, cygnus*, fr. Gr. κύκνος; but F. *cygne* seems to be an etymological spelling of OF. *cisne*, fr. LL. *cecinus, cicinus*, perh. ultimately also fr. Gr. κύκνος.] (*Zoöl.*) A young swan. *Shak.*

Cyg'nus (sĭg'nŭs), *n.* [L., a swan.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere east of, or following, Lyra; the Swan.

Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *cylindre*, OF. *cilindre*, L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κυλίνδειν, κυλίειν, to roll. Cf. CALENDER the machine.]

1. (*Geom.*) (*a*) A solid body which may be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a body of rollerlike form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section is circular. (*b*) The space inclosed by any cylindrical surface. The space may be limited or unlimited in length.

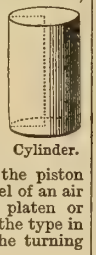

Cylinder.

2. Any hollow body of cylindrical form, as: (*a*) The chamber of a steam engine in which the piston is moved by the force of steam. (*b*) The barrel of an air or other pump. (*c*) (*Print.*) The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. (*d*) The bore of a gun; the turning chambered breech of a revolver.

3. The revolving square prism carrying the cards in a Jacquard loom.

Cylinder axis. (*Anat.*) See *Axis cylinder*, under AXIS. — **Cylinder engine** (*Paper Making*), a machine in which a cylinder takes up the pulp and delivers it in a continuous sheet to the dryers. — **Cylinder escapement.** See ESCAPEMENT. — **Cylinder glass.** See GLASS. — **Cylinder mill.** See ROLLER MILL. — **Cylinder press.** See PRESS.

Cyl'in-dra'ceous (-drā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cylindracé.*] Cylindrical, or approaching a cylindrical form.

Cy-lin'dric (sī-lĭn'drĭk), **Cy-lin'dric-al** (-drĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Gr. κυλινδρικός, from κύλινδρος cylinder: cf. F. *cylindrique.*] Having the form of a cylinder, or of a section of its convex surface; partaking of the properties of the cylinder.

Cylindrical lens, a lens having one, or more than one, cylindrical surface. — **Cylindric**, *or* **Cylindrical**, **surface** (*Geom.*), a surface described by a straight line that moves according to any law, but so as to be constantly parallel to a given line. — **Cylindrical vault.** (*Arch.*) See under VAULT, *n.*

Cy-lin'dric-al-ly (sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-*kal*-lў), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder; so as to be cylindrical.

Cyl'in-dric'i-ty (sĭl'ĭn-drĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or condition of being cylindrical.

Cy-lin'dri-form (sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cylindrus* (Gr. κύλινδρος) cylinder + *-form:* cf. F. *cylindriforme.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

Cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + *-oid:* cf. F. *cylindroïde.*] **1.** A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

2. (*Geom.*) A certain surface of the third degree, described by a moving straight line; — used to illustrate the motions of a rigid body and also the forces acting on the body.

Cy-lin'dro-met'ric (sĭ-lĭn'drō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύλινδρος + μέτρον measure.] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

‖ **Cy'ma** (sī'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῦμα. See CYME.]

1. (*Arch.*) A member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is wavelike in form.

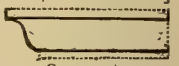

Cyma recta.

2. (*Bot.*) A cyme. See CYME.

Cyma recta, *or* **Cyma**, a cyma, hollow in its upper part and swelling below. — **Cyma reversa**, *or* **Ogee**, a cyma swelling out on the upper part and hollow below.

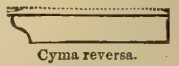

Cyma reversa.

Cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMERE.] A slight covering; a scarf. See SIMAR.

Her body shaded with a light *cymar.* *Dryden.*

‖ **Cy-ma'ti-um** (sĭ-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κυμάτιον, dim. of κῦμα a wave.] (*Arch.*) A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture.

Cym'bal (sĭm'*bal*), *n.* [OE. *cimbale, simbale*, OF. *cimbale*, F. *cymbale*, L. *cymbalum*, fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, anything hollow, hollow vessel, basin, akin to Skr. *kumbha* pot. Cf. CHIME.] **1.** A musical instrument used by the ancients. It is supposed to have been similar to the modern kettle drum, though perhaps smaller.

2. A musical instrument of brass, shaped like a circular dish or a flat plate, with a handle at the back; — used in pairs to produce a sharp ringing sound by clashing them together.

Ancient Oriental Cymbals, 2.

☞ In orchestras, one cymbal is commonly attached to the bass drum, and the other held in the drummer's left hand, while his right hand uses the drumstick.

3. A musical instrument used by gypsies and others, made of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are movable rings.

Cym'bal-ist, *n.* A performer upon cymbals.

Cym'bi-form (sĭm'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cymba* boat (Gr. κύμβη) + *-form:* cf. F. *cymbiforme.*] Shaped like a boat; (*Bot.*) elongated and having the upper surface decidedly concave, as the glumes of many grasses.

‖ **Cym'bi-um** (sĭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a small cup, fr. Gr. κυμβίον.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine univalve shells; the gondola.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* the young sprout of a cabbage, fr. Gr. κῦμα, prop., anything swollen, hence also cyme, wave, fr. κύειν to be pregnant.] (*Bot.*) A flattish or convex flower cluster, of the centrifugal or determinate type, differing from a corymb chiefly in the order of the opening of the blossoms.

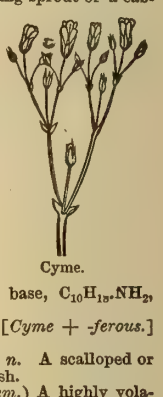

Cyme.

Cy'mene (sī'mēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, liquid, combustible hydrocarbon, $CH_3.C_6H_4.C_3H_7$, of pleasant odor, obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, carvacrol, camphor, etc.; — called also *paracymene*, and formerly *camphogen.*

Cy'me-nol (sī'mē-nōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) See CARVACROL.

Cy'mi-dine (sī'mĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid organic base, $C_{10}H_{15}.NH_2$, derived from cymene.

Cy-mif'er-ous (sī-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cyme* + *-ferous.*] Producing cymes.

Cym'ling, **Cymb'ling** (sĭm'lĭng), *n.* A scalloped or "pattypan" variety of summer squash.

Cy'mo-gene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A highly volatile liquid, condensed by cold and pressure from the first products of the distillation of petroleum; — used for producing low temperatures.

Cy'moid (sī'moid), *a.* [*Cyme* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a cyme.

Cym'o-phane (sĭm'ō-fān *or* sī'mō-), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear: cf. F. *cymophane.* So named in allusion to a peculiar opalescence often seen in it.] (*Min.*) See CHRYSOBERYL.

Cy-moph'a-nous (sĭ-mŏf'ā-nŭs *or* sī-), *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cy'mose (sī'mōs; 277), **Cy'mous** (sī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *cymosus* full of shoots: cf. F. *cymeux.* See CYME.] (*Bot.*) Having the nature of a cyme, or derived from a cyme; bearing, or pertaining to, a cyme or cymes.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language. [Written also *Kymric.*]

Cym'ry (-rў), *n.* [W., *pl.*] A collective term for the Welsh race; — so called by themselves. [Written also *Cymri, Cwmry, Kymry*, etc.]

Cy'mule (sī'mūl), *n.* [Cf. L. *cymula* a tender sprout, dim. of *cyma.* See CYME.] (*Bot.*) A small cyme, or one of very few flowers.

‖ **Cy-nan'che** (sī-năn'kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κυνάγχη a dog's collar, a bad kind of sore throat. Cf. QUINSY.] (*Med.*) Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing.

Cy-nan'thro-py (sī-năn'thrō-pў), *n.* [Gr. κυνάνθρωπος of a dog-man; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. F. *cynanthropie.*] (*Med.*) A kind of madness in which men fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate the voice and habits of that animal.

Cyn'arc-tom'a-chy (sĭn'ärk-tŏm'ā-kў), *n.* [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + ἄρκτος bear + μάχη fight.] Bear baiting with a dog. *Hudibras.*

Cyn'ar-rho'di-um (sĭn'ăr-rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κυνόροδον dog-rose; κύων, κυνός, dog + ῥόδον rose.]

(*Bot.*) A fruit like that of the rose, consisting of a cup formed of the calyx tube and receptacle, and containing achenes.

Cyn'e-get'ics (sĭn'ĕ-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. κυνηγετική (sc. τέχνη art), fr. κυνηγέτης hunter; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἠγεῖσθαι to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs.

Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *cynicus* of the sect of Cyn-
Cyn'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ics, fr. Gr. κυνικός, prop., dog-like, fr. κύων, κυνός, dog. See HOUND.] **1.** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; currish.

I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

2. Pertaining to the Dog Star; as, the *cynic*, or Sothic, year; *cynic* cycle.

3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynics; having the qualities of a cynic; pertaining to, or resembling, the doctrines of the cynics.

4. Given to sneering at rectitude and the conduct of life by moral principles; disbelieving in the reality of any human purposes which are not suggested or directed by self-interest or self-indulgence; as, a *cynical* man who scoffs at pretensions of integrity; characterized by such opinions; as, *cynical* views of human nature.

☞ In prose, *cynical* is used rather than *cynic*, in the senses 1 and 4.

Cynic spasm (*Med.*), a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face, producing a sort of grin, suggesting certain movements in the upper lip of a dog.

Cyn'ic, *n.* (*Gr. Philos.*) **1.** One of a sect or school of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, and of whom Diogenes was a disciple. The first Cynics were noted for austere lives and their scorn for social customs and current philosophical opinions. Hence the term Cynic symbolized, in the popular judgment, moroseness, and contempt for the views of others.

2. One who holds views resembling those of the Cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope; particularly, a person who believes that human conduct is directed, either consciously or unconsciously, wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence, and that appearances to the contrary are superficial and untrustworthy.

He could obtain from one morose *cynic*, whose opinion it was impossible to despise, scarcely any not acidulated with scorn. *Macaulay.*

Cyn'ic-al-ly (sĭn'ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a cynical manner.

Cyn'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being cynical.

Cyn'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Cynics; the quality of being cynical; the mental state, opinions, or conduct, of a cynic; morose and contemptuous views and opinions.

‖ **Cy-noi'de-a** (sī-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύων, κυνός, a dog + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Carnivora, including the dogs, wolves, and foxes.

‖ **Cyn'o-rex'i-a** (sĭn'ō-rĕks'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + ὄρεξις appetite.] (*Med.*) A voracious appetite, like that of a starved dog.

Cy'no-su'ral (sī'nō-shu'ral *or* sĭn'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cynosure.

Cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shur *or* sĭn'ō-shur; 277), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνόσουρα dog's tail, the constellation Cynosure; κύων, κυνός, dog + οὐρά tail. See CYNIC.] **1.** The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers were often directed.

2. That which serves to direct. *Southey.*

3. Anything to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes. *Milton.*

Cy'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* See CION, and SCION.

Cyp'er-a'ceous (sĭp'ĕr-ā'shŭs *or* sī'pĕr-), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a large family of plants of which the sedge is the type.

Cyp'e-rus (sĭp'ē-rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κύπειρος sedge.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants belonging to the Sedge family, and including the species called galingale, several bulrushes, and the Egyptian papyrus.

Cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* & *v.* See CIPHER.

‖ **Cyph'o-nau'tes** (sĭf'ō-nȧ'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυφός bent + ναύτης sailor.] (*Zoöl.*) The free-swimming, bivalve larva of certain Bryozoa.

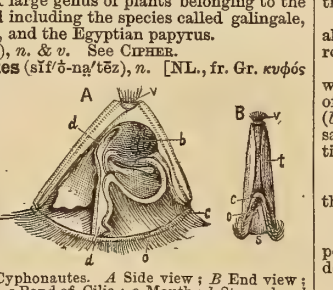

Cyphonautes. *A* Side view; *B* End view; *c* Band of Cilia; *o* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *d* Body cavity; *v* Aboral cluster of Cilia; *t* Shell; *s* Oral surface. Much enlarged.

Cyph'o-nism (sĭf'ō-nĭz'm *or* sī'fō-), *n.* [Gr. κυφωνισμός, fr. κύφων a crooked piece of wood, a sort of pillory, fr. κυφός bent, stooping.] A punishment sometimes used by the ancients, consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects. It is still in use among some Oriental nations.

‖ **Cy-præ'a** (sĭ-prē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. Κυπρία a name of Venus.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mollusks, including the cowries. See COWRIE.

Cy'pres' (sē'prā' *or* sī'prĕs'), *n.* [OF., nearly.] (*Law*) A rule for construing written instruments so as to conform as nearly to the intention of the parties as is consistent with law. *Mozley & W.*

Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.; pl.* CYPRESSES (-ĕz). [OE. *cipres, cipresse*, OF. *cipres*, F. *cyprès*, L. *cypressus, cyparissus* (cf. the usual Lat. form *cupressus*), fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος, perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gōpher*, Gen. vi. 14.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree of the genus *Cupressus*. The species are mostly evergreen, and have wood remarkable for its durability.

☞ Among the trees called *cypress* are the common Oriental cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens*, the evergreen American cypress, *C. thyoides* (now called *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*), and the deciduous American cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. As having anciently been used at funerals, and to adorn tombs, the Oriental species is an emblem of mourning and sadness.

Cypress vine (*Bot.*), a climbing plant with red or white flowers (*Ipomœa Quamoclit*, formerly *Quamoclit vulgaris*).

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Cyprius*, fr. *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος, an island in the Mediterranean, renowned for the worship of Venus.] **1.** Belonging to Cyprus.

2. Of, pertaining, or conducing to, lewdness.

Cyp'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus; a Cypriot.

2. A lewd woman; a harlot.

Cyp'rine (sĭp'rĭn *or* sī'prĭn), *a.* [Cf. CYPRESS.] Of or pertaining to the cypress.

Cyp'rine, *a.* [See CYPRINOID.] (*Zoöl.*) Cyprinoid.

Cy-prin'o-dont (sĭ-prĭn'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Cyprinodontidæ*, a family of fishes including the killifishes or minnows. See MINNOW.

Cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like the carp (*Cyprinus*). — *n.* One of the *Cyprinidæ*, or Carp family, as the goldfish, barbel, etc.

Cyp'ri-ot (sĭp'rĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *Cypriot, Chypriot.*] A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

‖ **Cyp'ri-pe'di-um** (sĭp'rĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of orchidaceous plants including the lady's slipper.

‖ **Cy'pris** (sī'prĭs), *n.; pl.* CYPRIDES (sĭp'rĭ-dēz). [L. *Cypris*, the Cyprian goddess Venus, Gr. Κύπρις. See CYPRIAN.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small, bivalve, freshwater Crustacea, belonging to the Ostracoda; also, a member of this genus.

Cy'prus (sī'prŭs), *n.* [OE. *cipres, cypirs;* perh. so named as being first manufactured in Cyprus. Cf. CIPERS.] A thin, transparent stuff, the same as, or corresponding to, crape. It was either white or black, the latter being most common, and used for mourning. [*Obs.*]

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shak.*

Cy'prus-lawn' (-lan'), *n.* Same as CYPRUS. *Milton.*

‖ **Cyp'se-la** (sĭp'sĕ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυψέλη any hollow vessel.] (*Bot.*) A one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent fruit; an achene with the calyx tube adherent.

Cyp-sel'i-form (sĭp-sĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cypselus* a kind of swallow, Gr. κύψελος + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the swifts (*Cypselidæ*).

Cyr'e-na'ic (sĭr'ĕ-nā'ĭk *or* sī'rē-), *a.* [L. *Cyrenaicus*, fr. *Cyrene*, in Libya.] Pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, and to Cyrene, its principal city; also, to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus, a native of Cyrene. — *n.* A native of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus. See CYRENIAN, *n.*

Cy-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa; Cyrenaic.

Cy-re'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

2. One of a school of philosophers, established at Cyrene by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Their doctrines were nearly the same as those of the Epicureans.

Cyr'i-o-log'ic (sĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk *or* sī'rĭ-), *a.* [See CURIOLOGIC.] Relating to capital letters.

Cyr'to-style (sẽr'tō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. κυρτός bent + στῦλος pillar.] (*Arch.*) A circular projecting portico.

Cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, bag, pouch, fr. κύειν to be pregnant. Cf. CYME.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A pouch or sac without opening, usually membranous and containing morbid matter, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities or in the substance of an organ. (*b*) In old authors, the urinary bladder, or the gall bladder. [Written also *cystis.*]

2. (*Bot.*) One of the bladders or air vessels of certain algæ, as of the great kelp of the Pacific, and the common rockweeds (*Fuci*) of our shores. *D. C. Eaton.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small capsule or sac of the kind in which many immature entozoans exist in the tissues of living animals; also, a similar form in Rotifera, etc. (*b*) A form assumed by Protozoa in which they become saclike and quiescent. It generally precedes the production of germs. See ENCYSTMENT.

Cyst'ed (sĭs'tĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

Cyst'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *cystique.*] **1.** Having the form of, or living in, a cyst; as, the *cystic* entozoa.

2. Containing cysts; cystose; as, *cystic* sarcoma.

3. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; esp., pertaining to, or contained in, either the urinary bladder or the gall bladder.

Cystic duct, the duct from the gall bladder which unites with the hepatic to form the common bile duct. — **Cystic worm** (*Zoöl.*), a larval tape worm, as the cysticercus and echinococcus.

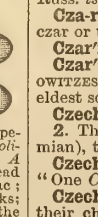

Cysticercus of Tapeworm (*Tænia solium*), enlarged. *A* One with the head protruded; *b* Sac; *s* Suckers; *h* Hooks; *B* One with the head retracted.

Cys'ti-cerce (sĭs'tĭ-sẽrs), } *n.* [NL. *cysti-*
Cys'ti-cer'cus (-sẽr'kŭs), } *cercus*, fr. Gr. κύστις bladder + κέρκος tail: cf. F. *cysticerque.*] (*Zoöl.*) The larval form of a tapeworm, having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid; — called also *bladder worm, hydatid*, and *measle* (as, pork *measle*).

☞ These larvæ live in the tissues of various living animals, and, when swallowed by a suitable carnivorous animal, develop into adult tapeworms in the intestine. See MEASLES, 4, TAPEWORM.

Cys'ti-cule (sĭs'tĭ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. of *cyst.*] (*Anat.*) An appendage of the vestibular ear sac of fishes. *Owen.*

Cys'tid (sĭs'tĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cystidea.

‖ **Cys-tid'e-a** (sĭs-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύστις a bladder, pouch.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crinoidea, mostly fossils of the Paleozoic rocks. They were usually roundish or egg-shaped, and often unsymmetrical; some were sessile, others had short stems.

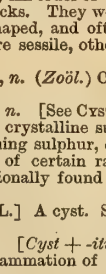

Cystideans. *a Apiocystis Gebhardi; b Anomalocystites cornutus.* (½)

Cys-tid'e-an (-tĭd'ē-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cystidea.

Cyst'ine (sĭs'tĭn ; 104), *n.* [See CYST.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_3H_7NSO_2$, containing sulphur, occurring as a constituent of certain rare urinary calculi, and occasionally found as a sediment in urine.

Cys'tis (sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] A cyst. See CYST.

Cys-ti'tis (sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [*Cyst* + *-itis:* cf. F. *cystite.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'to-carp (sĭs'tō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) A minute vesicle in a red seaweed, which contains the reproductive spores.

Cys'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + κήλη tumor: cf. F. *cystocèle.*] (*Med.*) Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes; vesical hernia.

Cys'toid, Cys-toid'e-an, *n.* Same as CYSTIDEAN.

Cys-toi'de-a (sĭs-toi'dē-ȧ), *n.* Same as CYSTIDEA.

Cys'to-lith (sĭs'tō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + *-lith.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A concretion of mineral matter within a leaf or other part of a plant.

2. (*Med.*) A urinary calculus.

Cys'to-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to stone in the bladder.

Cys'to-plast (-plȧst), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + πλάσσειν to form.] (*Biol.*) A nucleated cell having an envelope or cell wall, as a red blood corpuscle or an epithelial cell; a cell concerned in growth.

Cyst'ose (sĭs'tōs), *a.* Containing, or resembling, a cyst or cysts; cystic; bladdery.

Cys-to-tome (sĭs'tō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *cystotome.*] (*Surg.*) A knife or instrument used in cystotomy.

Cys-tot'o-my (sĭs-tŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *cystotomie.*] The act or practice of opening cysts; esp., the operation of cutting into the bladder, as for the extraction of a calculus.

Cyth'er-e'an (sĭth'ẽr-ē'an), *a.* [L. *Cythereus*, from *Cythera*, Gr. Κύθηρα, now *Cerigo*, an island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus.] Pertaining to the goddess Venus.

Cy'to-blast (sī'tō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The nucleus of a cell; the germinal or active spot of a cellule, through or in which cell development takes place.

Cy'to-blas-te'ma (-blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + βλάστημα growth.] (*Biol.*) See PROTOPLASM.

Cy'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'kŭs), *n.; pl.* CYTOCOCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + κόκκος kernel.] (*Biol.*) The nucleus of the cytula or parent cell. *Hæckel.*

Cy'tode (sī'tōd), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel, from κύειν. See CYST.] (*Biol.*) A nonnucleated mass of protoplasm, the supposed simplest form of independent life, differing from the *amœba*, in which nuclei are present.

Cy'to-gen'e-sis (sī'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms. See GEMMATION, BUDDING, KARYOKINESIS; also *Cell development*, under CELL.

Cy'to-gen'ic (sī'tō-jĕn'ĭk), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or per-
Cy'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), } taining to *cytogenesis* or cell development.

Cy-tog'e-nous (sī-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Producing cells; — applied esp. to lymphatic, or adenoid, tissue.

Cy-tog'e-ny (-nў), *n.* (*Biol.*) Cell production or development; cytogenesis.

Cy'toid (sī'toid), *a.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-oid.*] (*Physiol.*) Cell-like; — applied to the corpuscles of lymph, blood, chyle, etc.

Cy'to-plasm (sī'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + πλάσμα a mold.] (*Biol.*) See PROTOPLASM.

Cy'to-plas'mic (-plăz'mĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to or consisting of cytoplasm.

‖ **Cyt'u-la** (sĭt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Biol.*) The fertilized egg cell or parent cell, from the development of which the child or other organism is formed. *Hæckel.*

Czar (zär), *n.* [Russ. *tsare*, fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar; cf. OPol. *czar*, Pol. *car.*] A king; a chief; the title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar.*]

Cza-rev'na (zȧ-rĕv'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] The title of the wife of the czarowitz.

Cza-ri'na (zȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. G. *Zarin, Czarin*, fem., Russ. *tsaritsa.*] The title of the empress of Russia.

Cza-rin'i-an (zȧ-rĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the czar or the czarina; czarish.

Czar'ish (zär'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the czar.

Czar'o-witz (zär'ō-wĭts *or* tsär'ō-vĕch), *n.; pl.* CZAROWITZES (-ĕz). [Russ. *tsarévich'.*] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

Czech (chĕk; 224), *n.* **1.** One of the Czechs.

2. The language of the Czechs (often called Bohemian), the harshest and richest of the Slavic languages.

Czech'ic (chĕk'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Czechs. "One *Czechic* realm." *The Nation.*

Czechs (chĕks), *n. pl.; sing.* CZECH. [Named after their chieftain, *Czech.*] (*Ethnol.*) The most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of nations, numbering now more than 6,000,000, and found principally in Bohemia and Moravia.

D.

D (dē). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. The English letter is from Latin, which is from Greek, which took it from Phœnician, the probable ultimate origin being Egyptian. It is related most nearly to *t* and *th;* as, Eng. *deep*, G. *tief;* Eng. *daughter*, G. *tochter*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Skr. *duhitr.* See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, 229.

2. (*Mus.*) The nominal of the second tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the fourth tone in the relative minor scale of C (that in A minor), or of the key tone in the relative minor of F.

3. As a numeral D stands for 500. In this use it is not the initial of any word, or even strictly a letter, but one half of the sign ⅭↃ (or ⅭⅠↃ) the original Tuscan numeral for 1000.

Dab (dăb), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. *adept.*] A skillful hand; a dabster; an expert. [*Colloq.*]

One excels at a plan or the titlepage, another works away at the body of the book, and the third is a *dab* at an index. *Goldsmith.*

Dab, *n.* [Perh. so named from its quickness in diving beneath the sand. Cf. Dabchick.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to several species of flounders, esp. to the European species, *Pleuronectes limanda.* The American rough dab is *Hippoglossoides platessoides.*

European Dab.

Dab (dăb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dabbed (dăbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dabbing.] [OE. *dabben* to strike; akin to OD. *dabben* to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, and perh. to G. *tappen* to grope.] **1.** To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; to tap; hence, to besmear with a dabber.

A sore should . . . be wiped . . . only by *dabbing* it over with fine lint. *S. Sharp.*

2. To strike by a thrust; to hit with a sudden blow or thrust. "To *dab* him in the neck." *Sir T. More.*

Dab (dăb), *n.* **1.** A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a sudden blow or hit; a peck.

A scratch of her claw, a *dab* of her beak. *Hawthorne.*

2. A small mass of anything soft or moist.

Dabb (dăb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, spiny-tailed lizard (*Uromastix spinipes*), found in Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine; — called also *dhobb*, and *dhubb.*

Dab'ber (dăb'bẽr), *n.* That with which one dabs; hence, a pad or other device used by printers, engravers, etc., as for dabbing type or engraved plates with ink.

Dab'ble (dăb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dabbled (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dabbling (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *dab:* cf. OD. *dabbelen.*] To wet by little dips or strokes; to spatter; to sprinkle; to moisten; to wet. "Bright hair *dabbled* in blood." *Shak.*

Dab'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands; to paddle or splash in mud or water.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge. *Wordsworth.*

2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to do in a small way; to tamper; to meddle. "*Dabbling* here and there with the text." *Atterbury.*

During the first year at Dumfries, Burns for the first time began to *dabble* in politics. *J. C. Shairp.*

Dab'bler (dăb'blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dabbles.

2. One who dips slightly into anything; a superficial meddler. "Our *dabblers* in politics." *Swift.*

Dab'bling-ly (-blĭng-lў), *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dab'chick' (dăb'chĭk'), *n.* [For *dapchick.* See Dap, Dip, and cf. Dipchick.] (*Zoöl.*) A small water bird (*Podilymbus podiceps*), allied to the grebes, remarkable for its quickness in diving; — called also *dapchick, dobchick, dipchick, didapper, dobber, devil-diver, hell-diver,* and *pied-billed grebe.*

‖ **Da-boi'a** (dä-boi'ä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large and highly venomous Asiatic viper (*Daboia xanthica*).

Dab'ster (dăb'stẽr), *n.* [Cf. Dab an expert.] One who is skilled; a master of his business; a proficient; an adept. [*Colloq.*]

☞ Sometimes improperly used for *dabbler;* as, "I am but a *dabster* with gentle art."

‖ **Da' ca'po** (dä' kä'pŏ). [It., from [the] head or beginning.] (*Mus.*) From the beginning; a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain; — indicated by the letters *D. C.* Also, the strain so repeated.

Dace (dās), *n.* [Written also *dare, dart,* fr. F. *dard* dace, dart, of German origin. *Dace* is for an older *darce,* fr. an OF. nom. *darz.* See Dart a javelin.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European cyprinoid fish (*Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*); — called also *dare.*

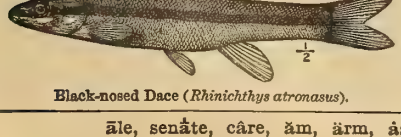

Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

☞ In America the name is given to several related fishes of the genera *Squalius, Minnilus,* etc. The black-nosed dace is *Rhinichthys atronasus:* the horned dace is *Semotilus corporalis.* For red dace, see Redfin.

‖ **Dachs'hund'** (däks'hụnt'), *n.* [G., from *dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small dogs with short crooked legs, and long body; — called also *badger dog.* There are two kinds, the rough-haired and the smooth-haired.

Dachshund.

Da'cian (dā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dacia or the Dacians. — *n.* A native of ancient Dacia.

Da-coit' (dȧ-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait, ḍākāyat.*] One of a class of robbers, in India, who act in gangs.

Da-coit'y (-ў), *n.* The practice of gang robbery in India; robbery committed by dacoits.

Da-co'tahs (dȧ-kō'tȧz), *n. pl.; sing.* Dacotah (-tȧ). (*Ethnol.*) Same as Dakotas. *Longfellow.*

Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [L. *dactylus,* Gr. *δάκτυλος* a finger, a dactyl. Cf. Digit.] **1.** (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of three syllables (— ⏑ ⏑), one long followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented; as, L. *tēgmĭnĕ,* E. *mer'ciful;* — so called from the similarity of its arrangement to that of the joints of a finger. [Written also *dactyle.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A finger or toe; a digit. (*b*) The claw or terminal joint of a leg of an insect or crustacean.

Dac'tyl-ar (dăk'tĭl-ẽr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a finger or toe, or to the claw of an insect or crustacean.

Dac'tyl-et (-ĕt), *n.* [*Dactyl* + *-et.*] A dactyl. [*Obs.*]

Dac-tyl'ic (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *dactylicus,* Gr. *δακτυλικός,* fr. *δάκτυλος.*] Pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses.

Dac-tyl'ic, *n.* **1.** A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls; as, these lines are *dactylics.*

2. *pl.* Dactylic meters.

Dac-tyl'i-o-glyph (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ō-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος* an engraver of gems; *δακτύλιος* finger ring (fr. *δάκτυλος* finger) + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) An engraver of gems for rings and other ornaments. (*b*) The inscription of the engraver's name on a finger ring or gem.

Dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phy (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏg'lĭ-fў), *n.* The art or process of gem engraving.

Dac-tyl'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. *δακτύλιος* finger ring + *-graphy.*] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) The art of writing or engraving upon gems. (*b*) In general, the literature or history of the art.

Dac-tyl'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *δακτύλιος* finger ring + *-logy.*] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) That branch of archæology which has to do with gem engraving. (*b*) That branch of archæology which has to do with finger rings.

Dac-tyl'i-o-man'cy (-tĭl'ĭ-ō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. *δακτύλιος* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of finger rings.

Dac'tyl-ist (dăk'tĭl-ĭst), *n.* A writer of dactylic verse.

‖ **Dac'tyl-i'tis** (dăk'tĭl-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the fingers. *Gross.*

Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + *-logy.*] The art of communicating ideas by certain movements and positions of the fingers; — a method of conversing practiced by the deaf and dumb.

☞ There are two different manual alphabets, the *one-hand* alphabet (which was perfected by the Abbé de l'Epée, who died in 1789), and the *two-hand* alphabet. The latter was probably based on the manual alphabet published by George Dalgarus of Aberdeen, in 1680. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

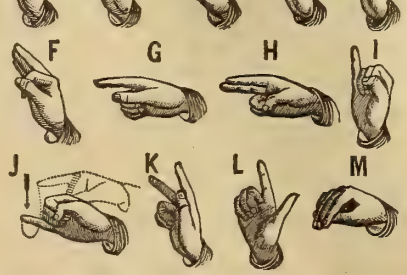

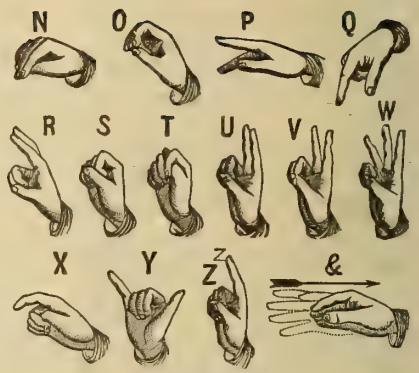

One-hand Alphabet.

Dac-tyl'o-man'cy (dăk-tĭl'ŏ-măn'sў), *n.* Dactyliomancy. [*R.*] *Am. Cyc.*

Dac'tyl-on'o-my (-ŏn'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + *νόμος* law, distribution.] The art of numbering or counting by the fingers.

Dac'tyl-op'ter-ous (-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + *πτερόν* wing, fin.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fins partially or entirely free, as in the gurnards.

‖ **Dac'ty-lo-the'ca** (dăk'tĭ-lō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe + *θήκη* case, box.] (*Zoöl.*) The scaly covering of the toes, as in birds.

Dac'tyl-o-zo'oid (dăk'tĭl-ŏ-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + E. *zooid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of zooid of Siphonophora which has an elongated or even vermiform body, with one tentacle, but no mouth. See Siphonophora.

Dad (dăd), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *daid,* Gael. *daidein,* W. *tad,* OL. *tata,* Gr. *τάτα, τέττα,* Skr. *tāta.*] Father; — a word sometimes used by children.

I was never so bethumped with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad.* *Shak.*

Dad'dle (dăd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Daddled (-d'ld), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Daddling.] [Prob. freq. of *dade.*] To toddle; to walk unsteadily, like a child or an old man; hence, to do anything slowly or feebly.

Dad'dock (-dŏk), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *dad* a large piece.] The rotten body of a tree. [*Prov Eng.*] *Wright.*

Dad'dy (dăd'dў), *n.* Diminutive of Dad. *Dryden.*

Dad'dy long'legs' (lŏng'lĕgz'; 115). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An arachnidan of the genus *Phalangium,* and allied genera, having a small body and four pairs of long legs; — called also *harvestman, carter,* and *grandfather longlegs.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to many species of dipterous insects of the genus *Tipula,* and allied genera, with slender bodies, and very long, slender legs; the crane fly; — called also *father longlegs.*

Dade (dād), *v. t.* [Of. uncertain origin. Cf. Dandle, Daddle, Diddle.] To hold up by leading strings or by the hand, as a child while he toddles. [*Obs.*]

Little children when they learn to go
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

Dade, *v. i.* To walk unsteadily, as a child in leading strings, or just learning to walk; to move slowly. [*Obs.*]

No sooner taught to *dade,* but from their mother trip. *Drayton.*

Da'do (dā'dō *or* dā'dō), *n.; pl.* Dadoes (-dōz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal; of the same origin as E. *die,* n. See Die, *n.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice (or surbase); the die. See *Illust.* of Column. Hence: (*b*) In any wall, that part of the basement included between the base and the base course. See *Base course,* under Base. (*c*) In interior decoration, the lower part of the wall of an apartment when adorned with moldings, or otherwise specially decorated.

Dæ'dal (dē'dal) **Dæ-dal'ian** (dē-dāl'yan; 106), *a.* [L. *daedalus* cunningly wrought, fr. Gr. *δαίδαλος;* cf. *δαιδάλλειν* to work cunningly. The word also alludes to the mythical Dædalus (Gr. *Δαίδαλος,* lit., the cunning worker).] **1.** Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful; artistic; ingenious.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman.*
The *dædal* hand of Nature. *J. Philips.*
Then doth the *dædal* earth throw forth to thee,
Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers. *Spenser.*

2. Crafty; deceitful. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Dæd'a-lous (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a variously cut or incised margin; — said of leaves.

Dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.,* **Dæ-mon'ic** (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* See Demon, Demonic.

Daff (dăf), *v. t.* [Cf. Doff.] To cast aside; to put off; to doff. [*Obs.*]

Canst thou so *daff* me? Thou hast killed my child. *Shak.*

Daff, *n.* [See Daft.] A stupid, blockish fellow; a numskull. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Daff (dăf), *v. i.* To act foolishly; to be foolish or sportive; to toy. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Daff, *v. t.* To daunt. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fŏ-dĭl), *n.* [OE. *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, fr. LL. *affodillus* (cf. D. *affodille* or OF. *asphodile*, *aphrodille*, F. *asphodèle*), L. *asphodelus*, fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος. The initial *d* in English is not satisfactorily explained. See ASPHODEL.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Asphodelus*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N. Pseudo-narcissus*). It has a bulbous root and beautiful flowers, usually of a yellow hue. Called also *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, *daffadowndilly*, *daffydowndilly*, etc.

With damask roses and *daffadillies* set. *Spenser.*

Strow me the ground with *daffadowndillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

A college gown
That clad her like an April *daffodilly*. *Tennyson.*

And chance-sown *daffodil*. *Whittier.*

Daft (dâft), *a.* [OE. *daft*, *deft*, stupid; prob. the same word as E. *deft*. See DEFT.] **1.** Stupid; foolish; idiotic; also, delirious; insane; as, he has gone *daft*.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Gay; playful; frolicsome. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Daft'ness, *n.* The quality of being daft.

Dag (dăg), *n.* [Cf. F. *dague*, LL. *daga*, D. *dagge* (fr. French); all prob. fr. Celtic; cf. Gael. *dag* a pistol, Armor. *dag* dagger, W. *dager*, *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*. Cf. DAGGER.] **1.** A dagger; a poniard. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. A large pistol formerly used. [*Obs.*]

The Spaniards discharged their *dags*, and hurt some. *Foxe.*

A sort of pistol, called *dag*, was used about the same time as hand guns and harquebuts. *Grose.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The unbranched antler of a young deer.

Dag, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *dagg*, Icel. *dögg*. √71. See DEW.] A misty shower; dew. [*Obs.*]

Dag, *n.* [OE. *dagge* (cf. DAGGER); or cf. AS. *dāg* what is dangling.] A loose end; a dangling shred.

Daglocks, clotted locks hanging in *dags* or jags at a sheep's tail. *Wedgwood.*

Dag, *v. t.* [1, from DAG dew. 2, from DAG a loose end.] **1.** To daggle or bemire. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

2. To cut into jags or points; to slash; as, to *dag* a garment. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Dag, *v. i.* To be misty; to drizzle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dag'ger (-gĕr), *n.* [Cf. OE. *daggen* to pierce, F. *daguer*. See DAG a dagger.] **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. This is the general term: cf. PONIARD, STILETTO, BOWIE KNIFE, DIRK, MISERICORDE, ANLACE.

Daggers.

2. (*Print.*) A mark of reference in the form of a dagger [†]. It is the second in order when more than one reference occurs on a page; — called also *obelisk*.

Dagger moth (*Zoöl.*), any moth of the genus *Apatalea*. The larvæ are often destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, etc. — **Dagger of lath**, the wooden weapon given to the Vice in the old Moralities. *Shak.* — **Double dagger**, a mark of reference [‡] which comes next in order after the dagger. — **To look**, *or* **speak, daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or reproachfully.

Dag'ger, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab. [*Obs.*]

Dag'ger, *n.* [Perh. from *diagonal*.] A timber placed diagonally in a ship's frame. *Knight.*

Dagges (dăgz), *n. pl.* [OE. See DAG a loose end.] An ornamental cutting of the edges of garments, introduced about A. D. 1346, according to the Chronicles of St. Albans. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Dag'gle (dăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *dag*, v. t., 1.] To trail, so as to wet or befoul; to make wet and limp; to moisten.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dag'gle, *v. i.* To run, go, or trail one's self through water, mud, or slush; to draggle.

Nor, like a puppy [have I] *daggled* through the town. *Pope.*

Dag'gle-tail' (dăg'g'l-tāl'), **Dag'gle-tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled by trailing in mire or filth; draggle-tailed.

Dag'gle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A slovenly woman; a slattern; a draggle-tail.

Dag'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* [*Dag* a loose end + *lock*.] A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep; a taglock.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.; pl.* DAGOS (-gōz). [Cf. Sp. *Diego*, E. *James*.] A nickname given to a person of Spanish (or, by extension, Portuguese or Italian) descent. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Da-go'ba** (dä-gō'bä), *n.* [Singhalese *dāgoba*.] A dome-shaped structure built over relics of Buddha or some Buddhist saint. [*East Indies*]

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn*, fr. *dag* a fish: cf. Gr. Δαγών.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the face and hands and upper part of a man, and the tail of a fish. *W. Smith.*

This day a solemn feast the people hold
To *Dagon*, their sea idol. *Milton.*

They brought it into the house of *Dagon*. 1 *Sam.* v. 2.

Dag'on (dăg'ŏn), *n.* [See DAG a loose end.] A slip or piece. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dag'swain' (dăg'swān'), *n.* [From DAG a loose end?] A coarse woolen fabric made of daglocks, or the refuse of wool. "Under coverlets made of *dagswain*." *Holinshed.*

Dag'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* [*Dag* a loose end + *tail*.] Daggle-tailed; having the tail clogged with daglocks. "*Dag-tailed* sheep." *Bp. Hall.*

Da-guer're-an } (dä-gĕr'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Da-
Da-guerre'i-an } guerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

Da-guerre'o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [From *Daguerre* the inventor + *-type*.] **1.** An early variety of photograph, produced on a silver plate, or copper plate covered with silver, and rendered sensitive by the action of iodine, or iodine and bromine, on which, after exposure in the camera, the latent image is developed by the vapor of mercury.

2. The process of taking such pictures.

Da-guerre'o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAGUERREOTYPED (-tīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAGUERREOTYPING (-tī'pĭng).] **1.** To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

2. To impress with great distinctness; to imprint; to imitate exactly.

Da-guerre'o-ty'per (-tī'pẽr), **Da-guerre'o-ty'pist** (-pĭst), *n.* One who takes daguerreotypes.

Da-guerre'o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), **-ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the daguerreotype.

Da-guerre'o-ty'py (-tī'pў), *n.* The art or process of producing pictures by the method of Daguerre.

‖ **Da'ha-be'ah** (dä'hä-bē'ä), *n.* [Ar.] A Nile boat constructed on the model of a floating house, having large lateen sails.

Dah'lia (dăl'yä *or* dāl'yä; 277, 106), *n.; pl.* DAHLIAS (-yäz). [Named after Andrew *Dahl* a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants native to Mexico and Central America, of the order Compositæ; also, any plant or flower of the genus. The numerous varieties of cultivated dahlias bear conspicuous flowers which differ in color.

Dah'lin (dä'lĭn), *n.* [From DAHLIA.] (*Chem.*) A variety of starch extracted from the dahlia; — called also *inulin*. See INULIN.

Dai'li-ness (dā'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Daily occurrence. [*R.*]

Dai'ly (dā'lў), *a.* [AS. *dæglīc; dæg* day + *-līc* like. See DAY.] Happening, or belonging to, each successive day; diurnal; as, *daily* labor; a *daily* bulletin.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

Bunyan has told us . . . that in New England his dream was the *daily* subject of the conversation of thousands. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — DAILY, DIURNAL. *Daily* is Anglo-Saxon, and *diurnal* is Latin. The former is used in reference to the ordinary concerns of life; as, *daily* wants, *daily* cares, *daily* employments. The latter is appropriated chiefly by astronomers, but is sometimes used by poets. It is applied especially to what belongs to the astronomical day; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

Man hath his *daily* work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity,
And the regard of Heaven on all his ways. *Milton.*

Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible *diurnal* sphere. *Milton.*

Dai'ly, *n.; pl.* DAILIES (-lĭz). A publication which appears regularly every day; as, the morning *dailies*.

Dai'ly, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily*.

Dai'mi-o (dī'mĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* DAIMIOS (-ōz). [Jap., fr. Chin. *tai ming* great name.] The title of the feudal nobles of Japan.

The *daimios*, or territorial nobles, resided in Yedo and were divided into four classes. *Am. Cyc.*

Daint (dānt), *n.* [See DAINTY, *n.*] Something of exquisite taste; a dainty. [*Obs.*] — *a.* Dainty. [*Obs.*]

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser.*

Dain'ti-fy (dān'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAINTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAINTIFYING.] [*Dainty* + *-fy*.] To render dainty, delicate, or fastidious. "*Daintified* emotion." *Sat. Rev.*

Dain'ti-ly, *adv.* In a dainty manner; nicely; scrupulously; fastidiously; deliciously; prettily.

Dain'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being dainty; nicety; niceness; elegance; delicacy; deliciousness; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

The *daintiness* and niceness of our captains. *Hakluyt.*

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill.*

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dain'trel (-trĕl), *n.* [From *daint* or *dainty*: cf. OF. *daintier*.] A delicacy. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Dain'ty (-tў), *n.; pl.* DAINTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *deinie*, *dainte*, *deintie*, *deyntee*, OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN, and cf. DIGNITY.] **1.** Value; estimation; the gratification or pleasure taken in anything. [*Obs.*]

I ne told no *deyntee* of her love. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is delicious or delicate; a delicacy.

That precious nectar may the taste renew
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A term of fondness. [*Poetic*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — DAINTY, DELICACY. These words are here compared as denoting articles of food. The term *delicacy* is applied to a nice article of any kind, and hence to articles of food which are particularly attractive. *Dainty* is stronger, and denotes some exquisite article of cookery. A hotel may be provided with all the *delicacies* of the season, and its table richly covered with *dainties*.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

[A table] furnished plenteously with bread,
And *dainties*, remnants of the last regale. *Cowper.*

Dain'ty, *a.* [*Compar.* DAINTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DAINTIEST.] **1.** Rare; valuable; costly. [*Obs.*]

Full many a *deynté* horse had he in stable. *Chaucer.*

☞ Hence the proverb "*dainty maketh dearth*," *i. e.*, rarity makes a thing dear or precious.

2. Delicious to the palate; toothsome.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs. *Shak.*

3. Nice; delicate; elegant, in form, manner, or breeding; well-formed; neat; tender.

Those *dainty* limbs which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy. *Milton.*

I would be the girdle
About her *dainty*, *dainty* waist. *Tennyson.*

4. Requiring dainties. Hence: Overnice; hard to please; fastidious; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious.

They were a fine and *dainty* people. *Bacon.*

And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*

To make dainty, to assume or affect delicacy or fastidiousness. [*Obs.*]

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that *makes dainty*,
She, I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*

Dai'ry (dā'rў), *n.; pl.* DAIRIES (-rĭz). [OE. *deierie*, from *deie*, *daie*, maid; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *deigja* maid, dairymaid, Sw. *deja*, orig., a baking maid, fr. Icel. *deig*. √66. See DOUGH.] **1.** The place, room, or house where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese.

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain. *Dryden.*

2. That department of farming which is concerned in the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

3. A dairy farm. [*R.*]

☞ *Dairy* is much used adjectively or in combination; as, *dairy* farm, *dairy* countries, *dairy* house or *dairy*house, *dairy*room, *dairy*work, etc.

Dai'ry-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

Dai'ry-maid' (dā'rў-mād'), *n.* A female servant whose business is the care of the dairy.

Dai'ry-man (-man), *n.; pl.* DAIRYMEN (-men). A man who keeps or takes care of a dairy.

Dai'ry-wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.; pl.* DAIRYWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who attends to a dairy.

Da'is (dā'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *deis*, *des*, table, dais, OF. *deis* table, F. *dais* a canopy, L. *discus* a quoit, a dish (from the shape), LL., table, fr. Gr. δίσκος a quoit, a dish. See DISH.] **1.** The high or principal table, at the end of a hall, at which the chief guests were seated; also, the chief seat at the high table. [*Obs.*]

2. A platform slightly raised above the floor of a hall or large room, giving distinction to the table and seats placed upon it for the chief guests.

3. A canopy over the seat of a person of dignity. [*Obs.*] *Shipley.*

Dai'sied (dā'zĭd), *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. "The *daisied* green." *Langhorne.*

The grass all deep and *daisied*. *G. Eliot.*

Dai'sy (-zў), *n.; pl.* DAISIES (-zĭz). [OE. *dayesye*, AS. *dæges-ēage* day's eye, daisy. See DAY, and EYE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of low herbs (*Bellis*), belonging to the family Compositæ. The common English and classical *daisy* is *B. perennis*, which has a yellow disk and white or pinkish rays. (*b*) The whiteweed (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*), the plant commonly called *daisy* in North America; — called also *oxeye daisy*. See WHITEWEED.

¼ European Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

☞ The word *daisy* is also used for composite plants of other genera, as *Erigeron*, or fleabane.

Michaelmas daisy (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Aster, of which there are many species. — **Oxeye daisy** (*Bot.*), the whiteweed. See DAISY (*b*).

Dak (dak *or* dăk), *n.* [Hind. *ḍāk*.] Post; mail; also, the mail or postal arrangements; — spelt also *dawk*, and *dauk*. [*India*]

Dak boat, a mail boat. *Percy Smith.* — **Dak bungalow,** a traveler's rest-house at the end of a dak stage. — **To travel by dak,** to travel by relays of palanquins or other carriage, as fast as the post along a road.

Da'ker } (dā'kẽr), *n.* [See DICKER.] (*O. Eng.* &
Da'kir } *Scots Law*) A measure of certain commodities by number, usually ten or twelve, but sometimes twenty; as, a *daker* of hides consisted of ten skins; a *daker* of gloves of ten pairs. *Burrill.*

Da'ker hen' (hĕn'). [Perh. fr. W. *creciar* the daker hen; *crec* a sharp noise (*creg* harsh, hoarse, *crechian* to scream) + *iar* hen; or cf. D. *duiken* to dive, plunge.] (*Zoöl.*) The corncrake or land rail.

Da-koit', *n.*, **Da-koit'y,** *n.* See DACOIT, DACOITY.

Da-ko'ta group' (dä-kō'tä grōōp'). (*Geol.*) A subdivision at the base of the cretaceous formation in Western North America; — so named from the region where the strata were first studied.

Da-ko'tas (dä-kō'täz), *n. pl.; sing.* DAKOTA (-tä). (*Ethnol.*) An extensive race or stock of Indians, including many tribes, mostly dwelling west of the Mississippi River; — also, in part, called *Sioux*. [Written also *Dacotahs*.]

‖ **Dal** (dăl), *n.* [Hind.] Split pulse, esp. of *Cajanus Indicus*. [*East Indies*]

Dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl*; akin to LG., D., Sw., Dan., OS., & Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dalr*, OHG. *tal*, G. *thal*, and perh. to Gr. θόλος a rotunda, Skr. *dhāra* depth. Cf. DELL.] **1.** A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

Where mountains rise, umbrageous *dales* descend. *Thomson.*

2. A trough or spout to carry off water, as from a pump. *Knight.*

Dales'man (dālz'man), *n.; pl.* DALESMEN (-men). One living in a dale; — a term applied particularly to the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England, Norway, etc. *Macaulay.*

Dalf (dălf), *imp.* of DELVE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dal'li-ance (dăl'lĭ-ans), *n.* [From DALLY.] **1.** The act of dallying, trifling, or fondling; interchange of caresses; wanton play.

Look thou be true, do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein. *Shak.*

O, the *dalliance* and the wit,
The flattery and the strife! *Tennyson.*

2. Delay or procrastination. *Shak.*

3. Entertaining discourse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dal'li-er (dăl'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as, *dalliers* with pleasant words. *Ascham.*

Dal'lop (dăl'lŏp), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A tuft or clump. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Dal'ly (-lȳ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DALLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DALLYING.] [OE. *dalien, dailien;* cf. Icel. *þylja* to talk, G. *dallen, dalen, dahlen,* to trifle, talk nonsense, OSw. *tule* a droll or funny man; or AS. *dol* foolish, E. *dull.*] **1.** To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness; to fool away time; to delay unnecessarily; to tarry; to trifle.

We have trifled too long already; it is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.*

We have put off God, and *dallied* with his grace. *Barrow.*

2. To interchange caresses, especially with one of the opposite sex; to use fondling; to wanton; to sport.

Not *dallying* with a brace of courtesans. *Shak.*

Our aerie . . . *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

Dal'ly, *v. t.* To delay unnecessarily; to while away.

Dallying off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles.*

‖ **Dal-ma'ni-a** (dăl-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Dalman,* the geologist.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of trilobites, of many species, common in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Dalmania (*D. limulurus*), from the Upper Silurian. ⅓

‖ **Dal-ma'ni-tes** (dăl'mȧ-nī'tēz), *n.* Same as DALMANIA.

Dal-ma'tian (dăl-mā'shȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia.

Dalmatian dog (*Zoöl.*), a carriage dog, shaped like a pointer, and having black or bluish spots on a white ground; the coach dog.

Dal-mat'i-ca (dăl-măt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.*, **Dal-mat'ic** (dăl-măt'ĭk), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica:* cf. F. *dalmatique.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A vestment with wide sleeves, and with two stripes, worn at Mass by deacons, and by bishops at pontifical Mass; — imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia.

2. A robe worn on state occasions, as by English kings at their coronation.

‖ **Dal' se'gno** (dăl' sān'yō). [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from thence to the close. See SEGNO.

Dal-to'ni-an (dȧl-tō'nĭ-ȧn), *n.* One afflicted with color blindness.

Dal'ton-ism (dȧl'tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors, esp. red; color blindness. It has various forms and degrees. So called from the chemist *Dalton,* who had this infirmity. *Nichol.*

Dam (dăm), *n.* [OE. *dame* mistress, lady; also, mother, dam. See DAME.] **1.** A female parent; — used of beasts, especially of quadrupeds; sometimes applied in contempt to a human mother.

Our *sire* and *dam,* now confined to horses, are a relic of this age (13th century). . . . *Dame* is used of a hen; we now make a great difference between *dame* and *dam. T. L. K. Oliphant.*

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went. *Shak.*

2. A king or crowned piece in the game of draughts.

Dam, *v. t.* [Akin to OLG., D., & Dan. *dam,* G. & Sw. *damm,* Icel. *dammr,* and AS. *fordemman* to stop up, Goth. *fairdammjan.*] **1.** A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank of earth, or wall of any kind, as of masonry or wood, built across a water course, to confine and keep back flowing water.

2. (*Metal.*) A firebrick wall, or a stone, which forms the front of the hearth of a blast furnace.

Dam plate (*Blast Furnace*), an iron plate in front of the dam, to strengthen it.

Dam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMMED (dămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMMING.] **1.** To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam, as a stream of water; — generally used with *in* or *up.*

I'll have the current in this place *dammed* up. *Shak.*

A weight of earth that *dams* in the water. *Mortimer.*

2. To shut up; to stop up; to close; to restrain.

The strait pass was *dammed*
With dead men hurt behind, and cowards. *Shak.*

To dam out, to keep out by means of a dam.

Dam'age (dăm'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *damage, domage,* F. *dommage,* fr. assumed LL. *damnaticum,* from L. *damnum* damage. See DAMN.] **1.** Injury or harm to person, property, or reputation; an inflicted loss of value; detriment; hurt; mischief.

He that sendeth a message by the hand of a fool cutteth off the feet and drinketh *damage. Prov.* xxvi. 6.

Great errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; a compensation, recompense, or satisfaction to one party, for a wrong or injury actually done to him by another.

☞ In common-law actions, the jury are the proper judges of damages.

Consequential damage. See under CONSEQUENTIAL. — **Exemplary damages** (*Law*), damages imposed by way of example to others. — **Nominal damages** (*Law*), those given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued. — **Vindictive damages,** those given specially for the punishment of the wrongdoer.

Syn. — Mischief; injury; harm; hurt; detriment; evil; ill. See MISCHIEF.

Dam'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [Cf. OF. *damagier, domagier.* See DAMAGE, *n.*] To occasion damage to the soundness, goodness, or value of; to hurt; to injure; to impair.

He . . . came up to the English admiral and gave him a broadside, with which he killed many of his men and *damaged* the ship. *Clarendon.*

Dam'age (dăm'ăj), *v. i.* To receive damage or harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value; as, some colors in cloth *damage* in sunlight.

Dam'age-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *damageable,* F. *dommageable,* for sense 2.] **1.** Capable of being injured or impaired; liable to, or susceptible of, damage; as, a *damageable* cargo.

2. Hurtful; pernicious. [*R.*]

That it be not *damageable* unto your royal majesty. *Hakluyt.*

Dam'age fea'sant (fā'zant). [OF. *damage* + F. *faisant* doing, p. pr. See FEASIBLE.] (*Law*) Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*

Da'man (dā'măn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small herbivorous mammal of the genus *Hyrax.* The species found in Palestine and Syria is *Hyrax Syriacus;* that of Northern Africa is *H. Brucei;* — called also *ashkoko, dassy,* and *rock rabbit.* See CONY, and HYRAX.

Daman of Palestine (*Hyrax Syriacus*). ⅛

Da'mar (dăm'ẽr), *n.* See DAMMAR.

Dam'as-cene (dăm'ȧs-sēn), *a.* [L. *Damascenus* of Damascus, fr. *Damascus* the city, Gr. Δαμασκός. See DAMASK, and cf. DAMASKEEN, DAMASKIN, DAMSON.] Of or relating to Damascus.

Dam'as-cene (dăm'ȧs-sēn), *n.* A kind of plum, now called *damson.* See DAMSON.

Dam'as-cene' (dăm'ȧs-sēn'), *v. t.* Same as DAMASK, or DAMASKEEN, *v. t.* "*Damascened* armor." *Beaconsfield.* "Cast and *damascened* steel." *Ure.*

Da-mas'cus (dȧ-măs'kŭs), *n.* [L.] A city of Syria.

Damascus blade, a sword or scimiter, made chiefly at Damascus, having a variegated appearance of watering, and proverbial for excellence. — **Damascus iron,** *or* **Damascus twist,** metal formed of thin bars or wires of iron and steel elaborately twisted and welded together; used for making gun barrels, etc., of high quality, in which the surface, when polished and acted upon by acid, has a damask appearance. — **Damascus steel.** See *Damask steel,* under DAMASK, *a.*

Dam'ask (dăm'ask), *n.* [From the city *Damascus,* L. *Damascus,* Gr. Δαμασκός, Heb. *Dammesq,* Ar. *Demeshq;* cf. Heb. *d'meseq* damask: cf. It. *damasco,* Sp. *damasco,* F. *damas.* Cf. DAMASCENE, DAMASSÉ.] **1.** Damask silk; silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers and the like. "A bed of ancient *damask.*" *W. Irving.*

2. Linen so woven that a pattern is produced by the different directions of the thread, without contrast of color.

3. A heavy woolen or worsted stuff with a pattern woven in the same way as the linen damask; — made for furniture covering and hangings.

4. Damask or Damascus steel; also, the peculiar markings or "water" of such steel.

5. A deep pink or rose color. *Fairfax.*

Dam'ask, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus; resembling the products or manufactures of Damascus.

2. Having the color of the damask rose.

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*

Damask color, a deep rose-color like that of the damask rose. — **Damask plum,** a small dark-colored plum, generally called *damson.* — **Damask rose** (*Bot.*), a large, pink, hardy, and very fragrant variety of rose (*Rosa damascena*) from Damascus. "*Damask roses* have not been known in England above one hundred years." *Bacon.* — **Damask steel,** *or* **Damascus steel,** steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, famous for its hardness, and its beautiful texture, ornamented with waving lines; especially, that which is inlaid with damaskeening; — formerly much valued for sword blades, from its great flexibility and tenacity.

Dam'ask, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMASKED (-askt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMASKING.] To decorate in a way peculiar to Damascus or attributed to Damascus; particularly: (*a*) with flowers and rich designs, as silk; (*b*) with inlaid lines of gold, etc., or with a peculiar marking or "water," as metal. See DAMASKEEN.

Mingled metal *damasked* o'er with gold. *Dryden.*

On the soft, downy bank, *damasked* with flowers. *Milton.*

Dam'as-keen' (dăm'ȧs-kēn'), **Dam'as-ken** (dăm'ȧs-kĕn), *v. t.* [F. *damasquiner:* cf. It. *damaschinare.* See DAMASCENE, *v.*] To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water" produced in the process of manufacture, or with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as silver or gold, or by etching, etc.; to damask.

Damaskeening is partly mosaic work, partly engraving, and partly carving. *Ure.*

Dam'as-kin (dăm'ȧs-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *damasquin,* adj., It. *damaschino,* Sp. *damasquino.* See DAMASKEEN.] A sword of Damask steel.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins. Howell* (1641).

Da-mas-sé' (dȧ-măs-sā'), *a.* [F. *damassé,* fr. *damas.* See DAMASK.] Woven like damask. — *n.* A damassé fabric, esp. one of linen.

Dam'as-sin (dăm'ȧs-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *damas.* See DAMASK.] A kind of modified damask or brocade.

Dam'bo-nite (-bŏ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dambonite.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, sugary substance obtained from an African caoutchouc.

Dam'bose (dăm'bōs), *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline variety of fruit sugar obtained from dambonite.

Dame (dām), *n.* [F. *dame,* LL. *domna,* fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* master, ruler, lord; akin to *domare* to tame, subdue. See TAME, and cf. DAM a mother, DAN, DANGER, DUNGEON, DOMINIE, DON, *n.*, DUENNA.] **1.** A mistress of a family, who is a lady; a woman in authority; especially, a lady.

Then shall the priest be as the people, the master as the servant, the *dame* like the maid. *Is.* xxiv. 2 (1551).

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame,* the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

2. The mistress of a family in common life, or the mistress of a common school; as, a *dame's* school.

In the *dame's* classes at the village school. *Emerson.*

3. A woman in general, esp. an elderly woman.

4. A mother; — applied to human beings and quadrupeds. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dame'wort' (dām'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant (*Hesperis matronalis*), remarkable for its fragrance, especially toward the close of the day; — called also *rocket* and *dame's violet. Loudon.*

Da'mi-a'na (dā'mĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] (*Med.*) A Mexican drug, used as an aphrodisiac.

☞ There are several varieties derived from different plants, esp. from a species of *Turnera* and from *Bigelovia venenata. Wood & Bache.*

Da'mi-an-ist (dā'mĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Damian, patriarch of Alexandria in the 6th century, who held heretical opinions on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Dam'mar (dăm'mȧr), **Dam'ma-ra** (-mȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Jav. & Malay. *damar.*] An oleoresin used in making varnishes; dammar gum; dammara resin. It is obtained from certain resin trees indigenous to the East Indies, esp. *Shorea robusta* and the dammar pine.

Dammar pine (*Bot.*), a tree of the Moluccas (*Agathis,* or *Dammara, orientalis*), yielding dammar.

Dam'ma-ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree of the order *Coniferæ,* indigenous to the East Indies and Australasia; — called also *Agathis.* There are several species.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMNED (dămd *or* dăm'nĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMNING (dăm'ĭng *or* dăm'nĭng).] [OE. *damnen, dampnen* (with excrescent *p*), OF. *damner, dampner,* F. *damner,* fr. L. *damnare, damnatum,* to condemn, fr. *damnum* damage, a fine, penalty. Cf. CONDEMN, DAMAGE.] **1.** To condemn; to declare guilty; to doom; to adjudge to punishment; to sentence; to censure.

He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damn* him. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) To doom to punishment in the future world; to consign to perdition; to curse.

3. To condemn as bad or displeasing, by open expression, as by denunciation, hissing, hooting, etc.

You are not so arrant a critic as to *damn* them [the works of modern poets] . . . without hearing. *Pope.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*

☞ *Damn* is sometimes used interjectionally, imperatively, and intensively.

Damn, *v. i.* To invoke damnation; to curse. "While I inwardly *damn.*" *Goldsmith.*

Dam'na-bil'i-ty (dăm'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being damnable; damnableness. *Sir T. More.*

Dam'na-ble (dăm'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *damnabilis,* fr. *damnare:* cf. F. *damnable.* See DAMN.] **1.** Liable to damnation; deserving, or for which one deserves, to be damned; of a damning nature.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death,
And to transport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable.* *Shak.*

2. Odious; pernicious; detestable.

Begin, murderer; . . . leave thy *damnable* faces. *Shak.*

Dam'na-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation; execrableness.

The *damnableness* of this most execrable impiety. *Prynne.*

Dam'na-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or punishment.

2. Odiously; detestably; excessively. [*Low*]

Dam-na'tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *damnation,* L. *damnatio,* fr. *damnare.* See DAMN.] **1.** The state of being damned; condemnation; censure; openly expressed disapprobation.

2. (*Theol.*) Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state, or the punishment itself.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? *Matt.* xxiii. 33.

Wickedness is sin, and sin is *damnation. Shak.*

3. A sin deserving of everlasting punishment. [*R.*]

The deep *damnation* of his taking-off. *Shak.*

Dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *damnatorius,* fr. *damnator* a condemner.] Dooming to damnation; condemnatory. "*Damnatory* invectives." *Hallam.*

Damned (dămd; *in serious discourse,* dăm'nĕd), *a.* **1.** Sentenced to punishment in a future state; condemned; consigned to perdition.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who doats, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*

Dam-nif'ic (dăm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *damnificus; damnum* damage, loss + *facere* to make. See DAMN.] Procuring or causing loss; mischievous; injurious.

Dam'ni-fi-ca'tion (dăm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *damnificatio.*] That which causes damage or loss.

Dam'ni-fy (dăm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *damnificare,* fr. L. *damnificus:* cf. OF. *damnefier.* See DAMNIFIC.] To cause loss or damage to; to injure; to impair. [*R.*]

This work will ask as many more officials to make expurgations and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not *damnified. Milton.*

Damn'ing (dăm'ĭng *or* dăm'nĭng), *a.* That damns; damnable; as, *damning* evidence of guilt.

Damn'ing-ness, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

"The *damningness* of them [sins]." *Hammond.*

‖ **Dam'num** (dăm'nŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) Harm; detriment, either to character or property.

Dam'o-sel (dăm'ō-zĕl), **Dam'o-sel'la** (-zĕl'lȧ), ‖ **Da'-moi'selle'** (dȧ'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.* See DAMSEL. [*Archaic*]

Dam'our-ite (dăm'o͝or-īt), *n.* [After the French chemist *Damour.*] (*Min.*) A kind of muscovite, or potash mica, containing water.

Damp (dămp), *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *damp* vapor, steam, fog, G. *dampf*, Icel. *dampi*, Sw. *damb* dust, and to MHG. *dimpfen* to smoke, imp. *dampf.*]

1. Moisture; humidity; fog; fogginess; vapor.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression; cloud of the mind.

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my soul. *Addison.*

It must have thrown a *damp* over your autumn excursion. *J. D. Forbes.*

3. (*Mining*) A gaseous product, formed in coal mines, old wells, pits, etc.

Choke damp, a damp consisting principally of carbonic acid gas; — so called from its extinguishing flame and animal life. See *Carbonic acid*, under CARBONIC. — **Damp sheet**, a curtain in a mine gallery to direct air currents and prevent accumulation of gas. — **Fire damp**, a damp consisting chiefly of light carbureted hydrogen; — so called from its tendency to explode when mixed with atmospheric air and brought into contact with flame.

Damp (dămp), *a.* [*Compar.* DAMPER (-ẽr); *superl.* DAMPEST.]

1. Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid.

O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected; depressed; sunk. [*R.*]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp.* *Milton.*

Damp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPED (dămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPING.] [OE. *dampen* to choke, suffocate. See DAMP, *n.*] **1.** To render damp; to moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet; to dampen; as, to *damp* cloth.

2. To put out, as fire; to depress or deject; to deaden; to cloud; to check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make dull; to weaken; to discourage. "To *damp* your tender hopes." *Akenside.*

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring if it were not for this slug. *Bacon.*

How many a day has been *damped* and darkened by an angry word! *Sir J. Lubbock.*

The failure of his enterprise *damped* the spirit of the soldiers. *Macaulay.*

Damp'en (dămp'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPENING.] **1.** To make damp or moist; to make slightly wet.

2. To depress; to check; to make dull; to lessen.

In a way that considerably *dampened* our enthusiasm. *The Century.*

Damp'en, *v. i.* To become damp; to deaden. *Byron.*

Damp'er (dăm'pẽr), *n.* That which damps or checks; as: (*a*) A valve or movable plate in the flue or other part of a stove, furnace, etc., used to check or regulate the draught of air. (*b*) A contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to deaden vibrations; or, as in other pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time.

Nor did Sabrina's presence seem to act as any *damper* at the modest little festivities. *W. Black.*

Damp'ish (dămp'ĭsh), *a.* Moderately damp or moist. — **Damp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Damp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Damp'ne (-ne), *v. t.* To damn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Damp'ness, *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture; fogginess; moistness.

Damp' off' (ŏf'; 115). To decay and perish through excessive moisture.

Damp'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Somewhat damp. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

2. Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. [*Obs.*] "Dispel *dampy* thoughts." *Hayward.*

Dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* [OE. *damosel, damesel, damisel*, damsel, fr. OF. *damoisele, damisele*, gentlewoman, F. *demoiselle* young lady; cf. OF. *damoisel* young nobleman, F. *damoiseau*; fr. LL. *domicella, dominicella*, fem., *domicellus, dominicellus*, masc., dim. fr. L. *domina, dominus.* See DAME, and cf. DEMOISELLE, DONCELLA.]

1. A young person, either male or female, of noble or gentle extraction; as, *Damsel* Pepin; *Damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales. [*Obs.*]

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl; a maiden.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone,
In shady walks the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden.*

Sometimes a troop of *damsels* glad, . . .
Goes by to towered Camelot. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Milling*) An attachment to a millstone spindle for shaking the hopper.

Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* [OE. *damasin* the Damascus plum, fr. L. *Damascenus.* See DAMASCENE.] A small oval plum of a blue color, the fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*; — called also *damask plum.*

Dan (dăn), *n.* [OE. *dan, danz*, OF. *danz* (prop. only nom.), *dan*, master, fr. L. *dominus.* See DAME.] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, or *sir.* [*Obs.*]

Old *Dan* Geoffry, in whose gentle spright
The pure wellhead of poetry did dwell. *Spenser.*

What time *Dan* Abraham left the Chaldee land. *Thomson.*

Dan, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Mining*) A small truck or sledge used in coal mines.

Da'na-ide (dā'nȧ-īd), *n.* [From the mythical *Danaides*, who were condemned to fill with water a vessel full of holes.] (*Mach.*) A water wheel having a vertical axis, and an inner and outer tapering shell, between which are vanes or floats attached usually to both shells, but sometimes only to one.

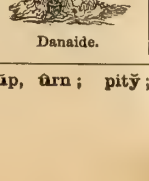

Danaide.

Da'na-ite (dā'nȧ-īt), *n.* [Named after J. Freeman *Dana.*] (*Min.*) A cobaltiferous variety of arsenopyrite.

Da'na-lite (dā'nȧ-līt), *n.* [Named after James Dwight *Dana.*] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, also massive, of a reddish color. It is a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing sulphur.

Dan'bu-rite (dăn'bŭ-rit), *n.* (*Min.*) A borosilicate of lime, first found at *Danbury*, Conn. It is near the topaz in form. *Dana.*

Dance (dȧns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANCED (dȧnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANCING.] [F. *danser*, fr. OHG. *dansōn* to draw; akin to *dinsan* to draw, Goth. *apinsan*, and prob. from the same root (meaning *to stretch*) as E. *thin.* See THIN.] **1.** To move with measured steps, or to a musical accompaniment; to go through, either alone or in company with others, with a regulated succession of movements, (commonly) to the sound of music; to trip or leap rhythmically.

Jack shall pipe and Gill shall *dance.* *Wither.*

Good shepherd, what fair swain is this
Which *dances* with your daughter? *Shak.*

2. To move nimbly or merrily; to express pleasure by motion; to caper; to frisk; to skip about.

Then, 'tis time to *dance* off. *Thackeray.*

More *dances* my rapt heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw. *Shak.*

Shadows in the glassy waters *dance.* *Byron.*

Where rivulets *dance* their wayward round. *Wordsworth.*

To dance on a rope, *or* **To dance on nothing,** to be hanged.

Dance (dȧns), *v. t.* To cause to dance, or move nimbly or merrily about, or up and down; to dandle.

To *dance* our ringlets to the whistling wind. *Shak.*

Thy grandsire loved thee well;
Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee. *Shak.*

To dance attendance, to come and go obsequiously; to be or remain in waiting, at the beck and call of another, with a view to please or gain favor.

A man of his place, and so near our favor,
To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasure. *Shak.*

Dance, *n.* [F. *danse*, of German origin. See DANCE, *v. i.*] **1.** The leaping, tripping, or measured stepping of one who dances; an amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and in accord with music.

2. (*Mus.*) A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, etc.

☞ The word *dance* was used ironically, by the older writers, of many proceedings besides dancing.

Of remedies of love she knew parchance
For of that art she couth the olde *dance.* *Chaucer.*

Dance of Death (*Art*), an allegorical representation of the power of death over all, — the old, the young, the high, and the low, being led by a dancing skeleton. — **Morris dance.** See MORRIS. — **To lead one a dance,** to cause one to go through a series of movements or experiences as if guided by a partner in a dance not understood.

Dan'cer (dȧn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances or who practices dancing.

The merry dancers, beams of the northern lights when they rise and fall alternately without any considerable change of length. See *Aurora borealis*, under AURORA.

Dan'cer-ess, *n.* A female dancer. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Dan'cet'té' (dȧn'sȧ'tā'), *a.* [Cf. F. *dancheté* dancetté, *dent* tooth.] (*Her.*) Deeply indented; having large teeth; thus, a fess *dancetté* has only three teeth in the whole width of the escutcheon.

Dan'cing (dȧn'sĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* from DANCE.

Dancing girl, one of the women in the East Indies whose profession is to dance in the temples, or for the amusement of spectators. There are various classes of dancing girls. — **Dancing master,** a teacher of dancing. — **Dancing school,** a school or place where dancing is taught.

Dan'cy (dȧn'sy), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as DANCETTÉ.

Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion. See TOOTH, *n.*, and LION.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of the genus *Taraxacum* (*T. officinale*, formerly called *T. Dens-leonis* and *Leontodos Taraxacum*) bearing large, yellow, compound flowers, and deeply notched leaves.

Dan'der (dăn'dẽr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff.*]

1. Dandruff or scurf on the head.

2. Anger or vexation; rage. [*Low*] *Halliwell.*

Dan'der, *v. t.* [See DANDLE.] To wander about; to saunter; to talk incoherently. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Dan'di** (dăn'dē), *n.* [Hind. *ḍāṇḍi*, fr. *ḍāṇḍ* an oar.] A boatman; an oarsman. [*India*]

Dan'die (dăn'dy), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small terriers; — called also *Dandie Dinmont.*

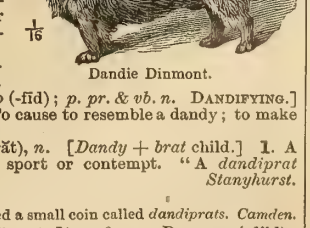

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Dandie Dinmont.

Dan'di-fied (dăn'dĭ-fīd), *a.* Made up like a dandy; having the dress or manners of a dandy; buckish.

Dan'di-fy (dăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANDIFYING.] [*Dandy* + *-fy.*] To cause to resemble a dandy; to make dandyish.

Dan'di-prat (-prăt), *n.* [*Dandy* + *brat* child.] **1.** A little fellow; — in sport or contempt. "A *dandiprat* hop-thumb" *Stanyhurst.*

2. A small coin

Henry VII. stamped a small coin called *dandiprats.* *Camden.*

Dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. G. *tändeln* to trifle, dandle, OD. & Prov. G. *danten*, G. *tand* trifle, prattle; Scot. *dandill, dander*, to go about idly, to trifle.]

1. To move up and down on one's knee or in one's arms, in affectionate play, as an infant.

Ye shall be *dandled* . . . upon her knees. *Is.* lxvi. 12.

2. To treat with fondness, as if a child; to fondle; to toy with; to pet.

They have put me in a silk gown and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

The book, thus *dandled* into popularity by bishops and good ladies, contained many pieces of nursery eloquence. *Jeffrey.*

3. To play with; to put off or delay by trifles; to wheedle. [*Obs.*]

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

Dan'dler (dăn'dlẽr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

Dan'driff (dăn'drĭf), *n.* See DANDRUFF. *Swift.*

Dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* [Prob. from W. *ton* crust, peel, skin + AS. *drōf* dirty, draffy, or W. *drwg* bad: cf. AS. *tan* a tetter, an eruption. √240.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles. [Written also *dandriff.*]

Dan'dy (dăn'dy), *n.*; *pl.* DANDIES (-dĭz). [Cf. F. *dandin* ninny, silly fellow, *dandiner* to waddle, to play the fool; prob. allied to E. *dandle.* Senses 2 & 3 are of uncertain etymol.] **1.** One who affects special finery or gives undue attention to dress; a fop; a coxcomb.

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sloop or cutter with a jigger on which a lugsail is set. (*b*) A small sail carried at or near the stern of small boats; — called also *jigger*, and *mizzen.*

3. A dandy roller. See below.

Dandy brush, a hard whalebone brush. — **Dandy fever.** See DENGUE. — **Dandy line,** a kind of fishing line to which are attached several crosspieces of whalebone which carry a hook at each end. — **Dandy roller,** a roller sieve used in machines for making paper, to press out water from the pulp, and set the paper.

Dan'dy-cock' (-kŏk'), *n. masc.*, **Dan'dy-hen'** (-hĕn') *n. fem.* [See DANDY.] A bantam fowl.

Dan'dy-ish, *a.* Like a dandy.

Dan'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness. *Byron.*

Dan'dy-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to act, like a dandy; to dandify.

Dan'dy-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Dandy* + *-ling.*] A little or insignificant dandy; a contemptible fop.

Dane (dān), *n.* [LL. *Dani*: cf. AS. *Dene.*] A native, or a naturalized inhabitant, of Denmark.

Great Dane. (*Zoöl.*) See *Danish dog*, under DANISH.

Dane'geld' (dān'gĕld'), **Dane'gelt'** (-gĕlt'), *n.* [AS. *danegeld.* See DANE, and GELD, *n.*] (*Eng. Hist.*) An annual tax formerly laid on the English nation to buy off the ravages of Danish invaders, or to maintain forces to oppose them. It afterward became a permanent tax, raised by an assessment, at first of one shilling, afterward of two shillings, upon every hide of land throughout the realm. *Wharton's Law Dict. Tomlins.*

Dane'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fetid European species of elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*); dwarf elder; wallwort; elderwort; — called also *Daneweed, Dane's weed*, and *Dane's-blood.* [Said to grow on spots where battles were fought against the Danes.]

Dang (dăng), *imp.* of DING. [*Obs.*]

Dang, *v. t.* [Cf. DING.] To dash. [*Obs.*]

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage. *Marlowe.*

Dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* [OE. *danger, daunger*, power, arrogance, refusal, difficulty, fr. OF. *dangier, dongier* (with same meaning), F. *danger* danger, fr. an assumed LL. *dominiarium* power, authority, from L. *dominium* power, property. See DUNGEON, DOMAIN, DAME.] **1.** Authority; jurisdiction; control. [*Obs.*]

In *danger* had he . . . the young girls. *Chaucer.*

2. Power to harm; subjection or liability to a penalty. [*Obs.*] See *In one's danger*, below.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not? *Shak.*

Covetousness of gains hath brought [them] in *danger* of this statute. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; insecurity.

4. Difficulty; sparingness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. Coyness; disdainful behavior. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In one's danger, in one's power; liable to a penalty to be inflicted by him. [*Obs.*] This sense is retained in the proverb, "Out of debt out of *danger.*"

Those rich men *in whose* debt and *danger* they be not. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

— **To do danger,** to cause danger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — DANGER, PERIL, HAZARD, RISK, JEOPARDY. *Danger* is the generic term, and implies some contingent evil in prospect. *Peril* is instant or impending danger; as, in *peril* of one's life. *Hazard* arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control; as, the *hazard* of the seas. *Risk* is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily; as, to *risk* an engagement. *Jeopardy* is extreme danger. *Danger* of a contagious disease; the *perils* of shipwreck; the *hazards* of speculation; the *risk* of daring enterprises; a life brought into *jeopardy.*

Dan'ger, *v. t.* To endanger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dan'ger-ful (-ful), *a.* Full of danger; dangerous. [*Obs.*] — **Dan'ger-ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Dan'ger-less, *a.* Free from danger. [*R.*]

Dan'ger-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OE., haughty, difficult, dangerous, fr. OF. *dangereus*, F. *dangereux.* See DANGER.]

1. Attended or beset with danger; full of risk; perilous; hazardous; unsafe.

Our troops set forth to-morrow; stay with us;
The ways are *dangerous.* *Shak.*

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay.*

2. Causing danger; ready to do harm or injury.

If they incline to think you *dangerous.* *Southern.*

Desperate revenge, and battle *dangerous*
To less than gods. *Milton.*

3. In a condition of danger, as from illness; threatened with death. [*Colloq.*] *Forby. Bartlett.*

4. Hard to suit; difficult to please. [*Obs.*]

My wages ben full strait, and eke full small;
My lord to me is hard and *dangerous.* *Chaucer.*

5. Reserved; not affable. [*Obs.*] "Of his speech *dangerous*." *Chaucer.*

— Dan'ger-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANGLING (-glĭng).] [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, dial. Sw. *dangla*, Dan. *dingle*, Sw. *dingla*, Icel. *dingla*; perh. from E. *ding*.] To hang loosely, or with a swinging or jerking motion.

He 'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*
Than miss his dear delight, to wrangle. *Hudibras.*
From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon. *Tennyson.*

To dangle about *or* after, to hang upon importunately; to court the favor of; to beset.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. t.* To cause to dangle; to swing, as something suspended loosely; as, to *dangle* the feet.

And the bridegroom stood *dangling* his bonnet and plume. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dan'gle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A dark blue, edible berry with a white bloom, and its shrub (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) closely allied to the common huckleberry. The bush is also called *blue tangle*, and is found from New England to Kentucky, and southward.

Dan'gler (dăn'glẽr), *n.* One who dangles about or after others, especially after women; a trifler. "*Danglers* at toilets." *Burke.*

Dan'iel (dăn'ĭ-ĕl *or* dăn'yĕl), *n.* A Hebrew prophet distinguished for sagacity and ripeness of judgment in youth; hence, a sagacious and upright judge.

A *Daniel* come to judgment. *Shak.*

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* [See DANE.] Belonging to the Danes, or to their language or country. **— *n.*** The language of the Danes.

Danish dog (*Zoöl.*), one of a large and powerful breed of dogs reared in Denmark; — called also *great Dane*. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Dan'ite (dăn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2.

2. [So called in remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "*Dan* shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of a secret association of Mormons, bound by an oath to obey the heads of the church in all things. [*U. S.*]

Dank (dăngk), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *dank* a moist place in a field, Icel. *dökk* pit, pool; possibly akin to E. *damp* or to *daggle* dew.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

Now that the fields are *dank* and ways are mire. *Milton.*
Cheerless watches on the cold, *dank* ground. *Trench.*

Dank, *n.* Moisture; humidity; water. [*Obs.*]

Dank, *n.* A small silver coin current in Persia.

Dank'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank. **— Dank'ish-ness**, *n.*

In a dark and *dankish* vault at home. *Shak.*

Dan'ne-brog (dăn'nẽ-brŏg), *n.* The ancient battle standard of Denmark, bearing figures of cross and crown.

Order of Dannebrog, an ancient Danish order of knighthood.

‖ **Dan'seuse'** (dăn'sẽz'), *n.* [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional female dancer; a woman who dances at a public exhibition, as in a ballet.

Dansk (dănsk), *a.* [Dan.] Danish. [*Obs.*]

Dansk'er (dănsk'ẽr), *n.* A Dane. [*Obs.*]

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris. *Shak.*

Dan-te'an (dăn-tē'ăn), *a.* Relating to, emanating from, or resembling, the poet Dante or his writings.

Dan-tesque' (-tĕsk'), *a.* [Cf. It. *Dantesco*.] Dante-like; Dantean. *Earle.*

Da-nu'bi-an (dȧ-nū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or bordering on, the river Danube.

Dap (dăp), *v. i.* [Cf. DIP.] (*Angling*) To drop the bait gently on the surface of the water.

To catch a chub by *dapping* with a grasshopper. *Walton.*

Da-pat'ic-al (dȧ-păt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *dapaticus*, fr. *daps* feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Daph'ne (dăf'nẽ), *n.* [L., a laurel tree, from Gr. δάφνη.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of diminutive shrubs, mostly evergreen, and with fragrant blossoms.

2. (*Myth.*) A nymph of Diana, fabled to have been changed into a laurel tree.

Daph'ne-tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_4$, extracted from daphnin.

‖ **Daph'ni-a** (dăf'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small, fresh-water entomostracans.

Daph'nid (dăf'nĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Daphnia*.

Daph'nin (-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *daphnine*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A dark green bitter resin extracted from the mezereon (*Daphne mezereum*), and regarded as the essential principle of the plant. [*R.*] (*b*) A white, crystalline, bitter substance, regarded as a glucoside, and extracted from *Daphne mezereum* and *D. alpina*.

Daph'no-man'cy (-nō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. δάφνη the laurel + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of the laurel.

‖ **Dap'i-fer** (dăp'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., *daps* a feast + *ferre* to bear.] One who brings meat to the table; hence, in some countries, the official title of the grand master or steward of the king's or a nobleman's household.

Dap'per (dăp'pẽr), *a.* [OE. *daper*; prob. fr. D. *dapper* brave, valiant; akin to G. *tapfer* brave, OHG. *taphar* heavy, weighty, OSlav. *dobrŭ* good, Russ. *dobrui*. Cf. DEFT.] Little and active; spruce; trim; smart; neat in dress or appearance; lively.

He wondered how so many provinces could be held in subjection by such a *dapper* little man. *Milton.*
The *dapper* ditties that I wont devise. *Spenser.*
Sharp-nosed, *dapper* steam yachts. *Julian Hawthorne.*

Dap'per-ling (-lĭng), *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat. [*R.*]

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *depill* a spot, a dot, a dog with spots over the eyes, *dapi* a pool, and E. *dimple*.] One of the spots on a dappled animal.

He has . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dapples*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), **Dap'pled** (-p'ld), *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; spotted; variegated; as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks. *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ The word is used in composition to denote that some color is variegated or marked with spots; as, *dapple*-bay; *dapple*-gray.

His steed was all *dapple*-gray. *Chaucer.*
O, swiftly can speed my *dapple*-gray steed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAPPLING.] To variegate with spots; to spot.

The gentle day, . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. *Shak.*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose. *Prior.*

Dar'bies (där'bĭz), *n. pl.* Manacles; handcuffs. [*Cant*]

Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*. *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ In "The Steel Glass" by Gascoigne, printed in 1576, occurs the line "To binde such babes in father *Derbies bands*."

Dar'by (där'bĭ), *n.* A plasterer's float, having two handles; — used in smoothing ceilings, etc.

Dar'by-ite (där'bĭ-ĭt), *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren, or of a sect among them; — so called from John N. *Darby*, one of the leaders of the Brethren.

Dar-da'ni-an (där-dā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [From L. *Dardania*, poetic name of Troy.] Trojan. *Shak.*

Dare (dâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] [OE. *I dar*, *dear*, I dare, imp. *dorste*, *durste*, AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste*, inf. *durran*; akin to OS. *gidar*, *gidorsta*, *gidurran*, OHG. *tar*, *torsta*, *turran*, Goth. *gadars*, *gadaúrsta*, *gadaúrsan*, Gr. θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν, to be bold, θαρσύς bold, Skr. *dhṛsh* to be bold. √70.] To have adequate or sufficient courage for any purpose; to be bold or venturesome; not to be afraid; to venture.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more is none. *Shak.*

Why then did not the ministers use their new law? Because they *durst* not, because they could not. *Macaulay.*
Who *dared* to sully her sweet love with suspicion. *Thackeray.*
The tie of party was stronger than the tie of blood, because a partisan was more ready to *dare* without asking why. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

☞ The present tense, *I dare*, is really an old past tense, so that the third person is *he dare*, but the form *he dares* is now often used, and will probably displace the obsolescent *he dare*, though grammatically as incorrect as *he shalls* or *he cans*. *Skeat.*

The pore *dar* plede (the poor man *dare* plead). *P. Plowman.*
You know one *dare* not discover you. *Dryden.*
The fellow *dares* not deceive me. *Shak.*
Here boldly spread thy hands, no venom'd weed
Dares blister them, no slimy snail *dare* creep. *Beau. & Fl.*

☞ Formerly *durst* was also used as the present. Sometimes the old form *dare* is found for *durst* or *dared*.

Dare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] **1.** To have courage for; to attempt courageously; to venture to do or to undertake.

What high concentration of steady feelings makes men *dare* everything and do anything? *Bagehot.*
To wrest it from barbarism, to *dare* its solitudes. *The Century.*

2. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Dare, *n.* **1.** The quality of daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash. [*R.*]

It lends a luster . . .
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise. *Shak.*

2. Defiance; challenge.

Childish, unworthy *dares*
Are not enough to part our powers. *Chapman.*
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar. *Shak.*

Dare, *v. i.* [OE. *darien*, *dearien*, to lie hidden, be timid.] To lurk; to lie hid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dare, *v. t.* To terrify; to daunt. [*Obs.*]

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

To dare larks, to catch them by producing terror through the use of mirrors, scarlet cloth, a hawk, etc., so that they lie still till a net is thrown over them. *Nares.*

Dare, *n.* [See DACE.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish; the dace.

Dare'-dev'il (dâr'dĕv'l), *n.* A reckless fellow. Also used adjectively; as, *dare-devil* excitement.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man
To suit my purpose. *Ld. Lytton.*

Dare'-dev'il-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DARE-DEVILTRIES (-trĭz). Reckless mischief; the action of a dare-devil.

Dare'ful (dâr'fụl), *a.* Full of daring or of defiance; adventurous. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Dar'er (dâr'ẽr), *n.* One who dares or defies.

Darg, Dargue (därg), *n.* [Scot., contr. fr. *day work*.] A day's work; also, a fixed amount of work, whether more or less than that of a day. [*Local, Eng. & Scot.*]

Dar'ic (dăr'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Δαρεικός, fr. Δαρεῖος Darius, fr. Per. *darā* king.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A gold coin of ancient Persia, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains, and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. (*b*) A silver coin, having the figure of an archer, and hence, in modern times, called a *daric*.

2. Any very pure gold coin.

Dar'ing (dâr'ĭng), *n.* Boldness; fearlessness; adventurousness; also, a daring act.

Dar'ing, *a.* Bold; fearless; adventurous; as, *daring* spirits. **— Dar'ing-ly**, *adv.* **— Dar'ing-ness**, *n.*

Dark (därk), *a.* [OE. *dark*, *derk*, *deork*, AS. *dearc*, *deorc*; cf. Gael. & Ir. *dorch*, *dorcha*, dark, black, dusky.] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; wholly or partially black, or of some deep shade of color; not light-colored; as, a *dark* room; a *dark* day; *dark* cloth; *dark* paint; a *dark* complexion.

O *dark*, *dark*, *dark*, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably *dark*, total eclipse
Without all hope of day! *Milton.*
In the *dark* and silent grave. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Not clear to the understanding; not easily seen through; obscure; mysterious; hidden.

The *dark* problems of existence. *Shairp.*
What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker.*
What 's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word? *Shak.*

3. Destitute of knowledge and culture; in moral or intellectual darkness; unrefined; ignorant.

The age wherein he lived was *dark*, but he
Could not want light who taught the world to see. *Denham.*
The tenth century used to be reckoned by mediæval historians as the *darkest* part of this intellectual night. *Hallam.*

4. Evincing black or foul traits of character; vile; wicked; atrocious; as, a *dark* villain; a *dark* deed.

Left him at large to his own *dark* designs. *Milton.*

5. Foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.

More *dark* and *dark* our woes. *Shak.*
A deep melancholy took possession of him, and gave a *dark* tinge to all his views of human nature. *Macaulay.*
There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *W. Irving.*

6. Deprived of sight; blind. [*Obs.*]

He was, I think, at this time quite *dark*, and so had been for some years. *Evelyn.*

☞ *Dark* is sometimes used to qualify another adjective; as, *dark* blue, *dark* green, and sometimes it forms the first part of a compound; as, *dark*-haired, *dark*-eyed, *dark*-colored, *dark*-seated, *dark*-working.

A dark horse, in racing or politics, a horse or a candidate whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or of wagers. [*Colloq.*] **— Dark house, Dark room**, a house or room in which madmen were confined. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* **— Dark lantern.** See under LANTERN. **— The Dark Ages**, a period of stagnation and obscurity in literature and art, lasting, according to Hallam, nearly 1000 years, from about 500 to about 1500 A. D. See *Middle Ages*, under MIDDLE. **— The Dark and Bloody Ground**, a phrase applied to the State of Kentucky, and said to be the significance of its name, in allusion to the frequent wars that were waged there between Indians. **— The dark day**, a day (May 19, 1780) when a remarkable and unexplained darkness extended over all New England. **— To keep dark**, to reveal nothing. [*Low*]

Dark (därk), *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; obscurity; a place where there is little or no light.

Here stood he in the *dark*, his sharp sword out. *Shak.*

2. The condition of ignorance; gloom; secrecy.

Look, what you do, you do it still i' th' *dark*. *Shak.*
Till we perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) A dark shade or dark passage in a painting, engraving, or the like; as, the lights and *darks* are well contrasted.

The lights may serve for a repose to the *darks*, and the *darks* to the lights. *Dryden.*

Dark, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dark'en (därk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARKENING (-'n-ĭng).] [AS. *deorcian*. See DARK, *a.*] **1.** To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure; as, a *darkened* room.

They [locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. *Ex.* x. 15.
So spake the Sovran Voice; and clouds began
To *darken* all the hill. *Milton.*

2. To render dim; to deprive of vision.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see. *Rom.* xi. 10.

3. To cloud, obscure, or perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

Such was his wisdom that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight. *Bacon.*
Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? *Job* xxxviii. 2.

4. To cast a gloom upon.

With these forced thoughts, I prithee, *darken* not
The mirth of the feast. *Shak.*

5. To make foul; to sully; to tarnish.

I must not think there are
Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. *Shak.*

Dark'en, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker.

Dark'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, darkens.

Dark'en-ing, *n.* Twilight; gloaming. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Wright.*

Dark'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of darkness. [*Obs.*]

Dark'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

Dar'kle (där'k'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *dark*.] To grow dark; to show indistinctly. *Thackeray.*

Dark'ling (därk'lĭng), *adv.* [*Dark* + the adverbial suffix *-ling*.] In the dark. [*Poetic*]

So, out went the candle, and we were left *darkling*. *Shak.*
As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*. *Milton.*

Dark'ling, *p. pr. & a.* **1.** Becoming dark or gloomy; frowning.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray.*

2. Dark; gloomy. "The *darkling* precipice." *Moore.*

Dark'ly, *adv.* **1.** With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.

What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*
So softly dark and *darkly* pure. *Byron.*

2. With a dark, gloomy, cruel, or menacing look.

Looking *darkly* at the clergyman. *Hawthorne.*

Dark'ness, *n.* **1.** The absence of light; blackness; obscurity; gloom.

And *darkness* was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

2. A state of privacy; secrecy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Matt.* x. 27.

3. A state of ignorance or error, especially on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; impurity.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John* iii. 19.
Pursue these sons of *darkness*: drive them out
From all heaven's bounds. *Milton.*

4. Want of clearness or perspicuity; obscurity; as, the *darkness* of a subject, or of a discussion.

5. A state of distress or trouble.

A day of clouds and of thick *darkness*. *Joel* ii. 2.

Prince of darkness, the Devil; Satan. "In the power of the *Prince of darkness*." *Locke.*

Syn. — Darkness, Dimness, Obscurity, Gloom. *Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial, want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so overclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. What is *dark* is hidden from view; what is *obscure* is difficult to perceive or penetrate; the eye becomes *dim* with age; an impending storm fills the atmosphere with *gloom*. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use; as, the *darkness* of ignorance; *dimness* of discernment; *obscurity* of reasoning; *gloom* of superstition.

Dark'some (därk'sŭm), *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; shaded; cheerless. [*Poetic*]

He brought him through a *darksome*, narrow pass
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

Dark'y (därk'ȳ), *n.* A negro. [*Slang*]

Dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* [OE. *derling*, *deorling*, AS. *deórling*; *deóre* dear + *-ling*. See Dear, and -ling.] One dearly beloved; a favorite.

And can do naught but wail her *darling's* loss. *Shak.*

Dar'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite. "Some *darling* science." *I. Watts.* "*Darling* sin." *Macaulay.*

‖ **Dar'ling-to'ni-a** (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of West Chester, Penn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of California pitcher plants consisting of a single species. The long tubular leaves are hooded at the top, and frequently contain many insects drowned in the liquid secretion of the leaves.

Darn (därn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Darned (därnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Darning.] [OE. *derne*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *darnio* to piece, break in pieces, W. & Arm. *darn* a piece or patch, Corn. *darn* piece; perh. akin to E. *tear*. Cf. Tear, *v. t.*] To mend, as a rent or hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread by means of a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings. *Swift.*

Darning last. See under Last. — **Darning needle.** (*a*) A long, strong needle for mending holes or rents, especially in stockings. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any species of dragon fly, having a long, cylindrical body, resembling a needle. These flies are harmless and without stings. [In this sense, usually written with a hyphen.] Called also *devil's darning-needle.*

Darn, *n.* A place mended by darning.

Darn, *v. t.* A colloquial euphemism for Damn.

Dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *darnel*, *dernel*, of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *darnelle*, Sw. *dår-repe;* perh. named from a supposed intoxicating quality of the plant, and akin to Sw. *dåra* to infatuate, OD. *door* foolish, G. *thor* fool, and E. *dizzy*.] (*Bot.*) Any grass of the genus *Lolium*, esp. the *Lolium temulentum* (bearded darnel), the grains of which have been reputed poisonous. Other species, as *Lolium perenne* (rye grass or ray grass), and its variety *L. Italicum* (Italian rye grass), are highly esteemed for pasture and for making hay.

☞ Under *darnel* our early herbalists comprehended all kinds of cornfield weeds. *Dr. Prior.*

Darn'er (därn'ẽr), *n.* One who mends by darning.

Dar'nex (där'nĕks), } *n.* Same as Dornick.
Dar'nic (där'nĭk), }

‖ **Da-roo'** (dȧ-rōō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Egyptian sycamore (*Ficus Sycamorus*). See Sycamore.

Darr (där), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European black tern.

Dar'raign } (dăr'rān *or* dăr-rān'), *v. t.* [OF. *derais-*
Dar'rain } *nier* to explain, defend, to maintain in legal action by proofs and reasonings, LL. *derationare; de* + *rationare* to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. *ratio* reason, in LL., legal cause. Cf. Arraign, and see Reason.] **1.** To make ready to fight; to array. [*Obs.*]

Darrain your battle, for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To fight out; to contest; to decide by combat. [*Obs.*] "To *darrain* the battle." *Chaucer.*

Dar'rein (dăr'rĭn), *a.* [OF. *darrein*, *derrain*, fr. an assumed LL. *deretranus;* L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] (*Law*) Last; as, *darrein* continuance, the last continuance. *Bouvier.*

Dart (därt), *n.* [OF. *dart*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *tart* javelin, dart, AS. *daraþ*, *daroþ*, Sw. *dart* dagger, Icel. *darraðr* dart.] **1.** A pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; a javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. *2 Sam.* xviii. 14.

2. Anything resembling a dart; anything that pierces or wounds like a dart.

The artful inquiry, whose venomed *dart*
Scarce wounds the hearing while it stabs the heart.
Hannah More.

3. A spear set as a prize in running. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A fish; the dace. See Dace.

Dart sac (*Zoöl.*), a sac connected with the reproductive organs of land snails, which contains a dart, or arrowlike structure.

Dart, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Darted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Darting.] **1.** To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart or other missile weapon; to hurl or launch.

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send forth; to emit; to shoot; as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart?* *Pope.*

Dart, *v. i.* **1.** To fly or pass swiftly, as a dart.

2. To start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

Dar'tars (dăr'tẽrz), *n.* [F. *dartre* eruption, dandruff. √240.] A kind of scab or ulceration on the skin of lambs.

Dart'er (därt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who darts, or who throws darts; that which darts.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The snakebird, a water bird of the genus *Plotus;* — so called because it darts out its long, snakelike neck at its prey. See Snakebird.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A small fresh-water teleostomoid fish. The group includes numerous genera and species, all of them American. See Etheostomoid.

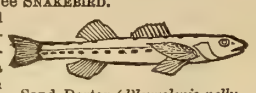

Sand Darter (*Pleurolepis pellucidus*). (⅓)

Dart'ing-ly (därt'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Like a dart; rapidly.

Dar'tle (dăr't'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To pierce or shoot through; to dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart.*

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue. *R. Browning.*

Dar-to'ic (dăr-tō'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the dartos.

Dar'toid (dăr'toid), *a.* [*Dartos* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Like the dartos; dartoic; as, *dartoid* tissue.

‖ **Dar'tos** (dăr'tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δαρτός flayed.] (*Anat.*) A thin layer of peculiar contractile tissue directly beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dar'trous (dăr'trŭs), *a.* [F. *dartreux*. See Dartars.] (*Med.*) Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, the disease called tetter; herpetic.

Dartrous diathesis, a morbid condition of the system predisposing to the development of certain skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis. Also called *rheumic diathesis*, and *herpetism.* *Piffard.*

Dar-win'i-an (dăr-wĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* [From the name of Charles *Darwin*, an English scientist.] Pertaining to Darwin; as, the *Darwinian* theory, a theory of the manner and cause of the supposed development of living things from certain original forms or elements.

☞ This theory was put forth by Darwin in 1859 in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." The author argues that, in the struggle for existence, those plants and creatures best fitted to the requirements of the situation in which they are placed are the ones that will live; in other words, that Nature selects those which are to survive. This is the theory of *natural selection* or the *survival of the fittest.* He also argues that natural selection is capable of modifying and producing organisms fit for their circumstances. See *Development theory*, under Development.

Dar-win'i-an, *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

Dar-win'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Darwinism.

Dar'win-ism (dăr'wĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The theory or doctrines put forth by Darwin. See above. *Huxley.*

Dase (dāz), *v. t.* See Daze. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dase'we (dāz'we), *v. i.* [OE. *dasewen*, *daswen;* cf. AS. *dysegian* to be foolish.] To become dim-sighted; to become dazed or dazzled. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dashed (dăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dashing.] [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *daske* to beat, strike, Sw. & Icel. *daska*, Dan. & Sw. *dask* blow.] **1.** To throw with violence or haste; to cause to strike violently or hastily; — often used with *against.*

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

2. To break, as by throwing or by collision; to shatter; to crush; to frustrate; to ruin.

Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel. *Ps.* ii. 9.

A brave vessel, . . .
Dashed all to pieces. *Shak.*

To perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

3. To put to shame; to confound; to confuse; to abash; to depress. *South.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

4. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to mix, reduce, or adulterate, by throwing in something of an inferior quality; to overspread partially; to bespatter; to touch here and there; as, to *dash* wine with water; to *dash* paint upon a picture.

I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*

The very source and fount of day
Is *dashed* with wandering isles of night. *Tennyson.*

5. To form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to execute rapidly, or with careless haste; — with *off;* as, to *dash* off a review or sermon.

6. To erase by a stroke; to strike out; knock out; — with *out;* as, to *dash* out a word.

Dash, *v. i.* To rush with violence; to move impetuously; to strike violently; as, the waves *dash* upon rocks.

[He] *dashed* through thick and thin. *Dryden.*

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade all *dashing* fall. *Thomson.*

Dash, *n.* **1.** Violent striking together of two bodies; collision; crash.

2. A sudden check; abashment; frustration; ruin; as, his hopes received a *dash.*

3. A slight admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading; as, wine with a *dash* of water; red with a *dash* of purple.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

4. A rapid movement, esp. one of short duration; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset or rush; as, a bold *dash* at the enemy; a *dash* of rain.

She takes upon her bravely at first *dash.* *Shak.*

5. Energy in style or action; animation; spirit.

6. A vain show; a blustering parade; a flourish; as, to make or cut a great *dash.* [*Low*]

7. (*Punctuation*) A mark or line [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence, or an abrupt change in its construction, a long or significant pause, or an unexpected or epigrammatic turn of sentiment. Dashes are also sometimes used instead of marks of parenthesis. *John Wilson.*

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The sign of staccato, a small mark ['] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. (*b*) The line drawn through a figure in the thorough bass, as a direction to raise the interval a semitone.

9. (*Racing*) A short, spirited effort or trial of speed upon a race course; — used in horse racing, when a single trial constitutes the race.

Dash'board' (dăsh'bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board placed on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow, thrown up by the heels of the horses; — in England commonly called *splashboard.*

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The float of a paddle wheel. (*b*) A screen at the bow of a steam launch to keep off the spray; — called also *sprayboard.*

Dash'er (dăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn.

2. A dashboard or splashboard. [*U. S.*]

3. One who makes an ostentatious parade. [*Low*]

Dash'ing, *a.* Bold; spirited; showy.

The *dashing* and daring spirit is preferable to the listless. *T. Campbell.*

Dash'ing-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; showily. [*Colloq.*]

A *dashingly* dressed gentleman. *Hawthorne.*

Dash'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character of making ostentatious or blustering parade or show. [*R.* & *Colloq.*]

He must fight a duel before his claim to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *V. Knox.*

Dash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A pneumatic or hydraulic cushion for a falling weight, as in the valve gear of a steam engine, to prevent shock.

Section of Dashpot.

☞ It consists of a chamber, containing air or a liquid, in which a piston (*a*), attached to the weight, falls freely until it enters a space (as below the openings, *b*) from which the air or liquid can escape but slowly (as through a cock *c*), when its fall is gradually checked.

A cataract of an engine is sometimes called a *dashpot.*

Dash'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From Dash.] Calculated to arrest attention; ostentatiously fashionable; showy. [*Colloq.*]

Das'tard (dăs'tẽrd), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dæstr* exhausted, breathless, p. p. of *dæsa* to groan, lose one's breath; cf. *dasask* to become exhausted, and E. *daze.*] One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon.

You are all recreants and *dastards*, and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*

Das'tard, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly; dastardly. "Their *dastard* souls." *Addison.*

Das'tard, *v. t.* To dastardize. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Das'tard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dastardized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dastardizing.] To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit; as, to *dastardize* my courage. *Dryden.*

Das'tard-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being dastardly; cowardice; base fear.

Das'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid; cowardly; base; as, a *dastardly* outrage.

Das'tard-ness, *n.* Dastardliness.

Das'tard-y (-ȳ), *n.* Base timidity; cowardliness.

Das'we (dăz'we), *v. i.* See Dasewe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Da-sym'e-ter (dȧ-sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς rough, thick + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for testing the density of gases, consisting of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas or gases, and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Das'y-pæ'dal (dăs'ĭ-pē'dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Dasypædic.

‖ **Das'y-pæ'des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. δασύς hairy, shaggy + παῖς, παιδός, a child.] (*Zoöl.*) Those birds whose young are covered with down when hatched.

Das'y-pæ'dic (-dĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Dasypædes; ptilopædic.

Das'y-ure (dăs'ĭ-ūr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick, shaggy + οὐρά tail: cf. F. *dasyure.*] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous marsupial quadruped of Australia, belonging to the genus *Dasyurus.* There are several species.

One species of Dasyure (*Dasyurus viverrinus*).

Das'y-u'rine (dăs'ĭ-ū'rĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or like, the dasyures.

‖ **Da'ta** (dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *datum.*] See Datum.

Dat'a-ble (dāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be dated; having a known or ascertainable date. "*Datable* almost to a year." *The Century.*

‖ **Da-ta'ri-a** (dȧ-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *datum* given.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Formerly, a part of the Roman chancery; now, a separate office from which are sent graces or favors, cognizable *in foro externo*, such as appointments to benefices. The name is derived from the word *datum*, given or dated (with the indications of the time and place of granting the gift or favor).

Date Palm.

Da'ta-ry (dā'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *datarius.* See Dataria.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An officer in the pope's court, having charge of the Dataria.

2. The office or employment of a datary.

Date, *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. δάκτυλος, prob. not the same word as δάκτυλος finger, but of Semitic origin.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the date palm; also, the date palm itself.

☞ This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an olive, containing a soft pulp, sweet, esculent, and wholesome, and inclosing a hard kernel.

Date palm, *or* **Date tree** (*Bot.*), the genus of palms which

bear dates, of which the common species is *Phœnix dactylifera*. See *Illust.* — **Date plum** (*Bot.*), the fruit of several species of *Diospyros*, including the American and Japanese persimmons, and the European lotus (*D. Lotus*). — **Date shell**, *or* **Date fish** (*Zoöl.*), a bivalve shell, or its inhabitant, of the genus *Pholas*, and allied genera. See PHOLAS.

Date (dāt), *n.* [F. *date*, LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give; akin to Gr. διδόναι, OSlav. *dati*, Skr. *dā*. Cf. DATUM, DOSE, DADO, DIE.] **1.** That addition to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies the time (as day, month, and year) when the writing or inscription was given, or executed, or made; as, the *date* of a letter, of a will, of a deed, of a coin, etc.

And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place; a given point of time; epoch; as, the *date* of a battle.

He at once,
Down the long series of eventful time,
So fixed the *dates* of being, so disposed
To every living soul of every kind
The field of motion, and the hour of rest. *Akenside.*

3. Assigned end; conclusion. [*R.*]

What Time would spare, from Steel receives its *date*. *Pope.*

4. Given or assigned length of life; duration. [*Obs.*]

Good luck prolonged hath thy *date*. *Spenser.*
Through his life's whole *date*. *Chapman.*

To bear date, to have the date named on the face of it; — said of a writing.

Date, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DATING.] [Cf. F. *dater*. See 2d DATE.] **1.** To note the time of writing or executing; to express in an instrument the time of its execution; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event; to give the date of; as, to *date* the building of the pyramids.

☞ We may say *dated at* or *from* a place.

The letter is *dated at* Philadelphia. *G. T. Curtis.*

You will be surprised, I don't question, to find among your correspondencies in foreign parts, a letter *dated from* Blois. *Addison.*

In these countries much of his journal seems to have been written; parts of it are *dated from* them. *M. Arnold.*

Date, *v. i.* To have beginning; to begin; to be dated or reckoned; — with *from*.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

Date'less, *a.* Without date; having no fixed time.

Dat'er (dāt'ẽr), *n.* One who dates.

Da-tis'cin (dā-tĭs'sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline glucoside extracted from the bastard hemp (*Datisca cannabina*).

Da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Noting the case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, and is generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) In one's gift; capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. (*b*) Removable, as distinguished from perpetual; — said of an officer. (*c*) Given by a magistrate, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Dative executor, one appointed by the judge of probate, his office answering to that of an administrator.

Da'tive, *n.* [L. *dativus*.] The dative case. See DATIVE, *a.*, 1.

Da'tive-ly, *adv.* As a gift. [*R.*]

Dat'o-lite (dăt'ō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. δατεῖσθαι to divide + *-lite*; in allusion to the granular structure of a massive variety.] (*Min.*) A borosilicate of lime commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. [Written also *datholite*.]

‖ **Da'tum** (dā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DATA (-tȧ). [L. See 2d DATE.] **1.** Something given or admitted; a fact or principle granted; that upon which an inference or an argument is based; — used chiefly in the plural.

Any writer, therefore, who . . . furnishes us with *data* sufficient to determine the time in which he wrote. *Priestley.*

2. *pl.* (*Math.*) The quantities or relations which are assumed to be given in any problem.

Datum line (*Surv.*), the horizontal or base line, from which the heights of points are reckoned or measured, as in the plan of a railway, etc.

‖ **Da-tu'ra** (dȧ-tū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Skr. *dhattūra*, Per. & Ar. *tatūra*, *tatūla*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of solanaceous plants, with large funnel-shaped flowers and a four-celled, capsular fruit.

Datura (*D. stramonium*). *a* Transverse section of seed capsule.

☞ The commonest species are the thorn apple (*D. stramonium*), with a prickly capsule (see *Illust.* of CAPSULE), white flowers, and green stem, and *D. tatula*, with a purplish tinge of the stem and flowers. Both are narcotic and dangerously poisonous.

Da-tu'rine (-rĭn; 104), *n.* [From DATURA.] (*Chem.*) Atropine; — called also *daturia* and *daturina*.

Daub (dȧb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAUBED (dȧbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAUBING.] [OE. *dauben* to smear, OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white, perh. also confused with W. *dwb* plaster, *dwbio* to plaster, Ir. & OGael. *dob* plaster. See ALB, and cf. DEALBATE.] **1.** To smear with soft, adhesive matter, as pitch, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster: to bedaub; to besmear.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Ex.* ii. 3.

2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colors, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *I. Watts.*

A lame, imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over. *Dryden.*

3. To cover with a specious or deceitful exterior; to disguise; to conceal.

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

4. To flatter excessively or grossly. [*R.*]

I can safely say, however, that, without any *daubing* at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate, humble servant. *Smollett.*

5. To put on without taste; to deck gaudily. [*R.*]

Let him be *daubed* with lace. *Dryden.*

Daub (dȧb), *v. i.* To smear; to play the flatterer.

His conscience . . . will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

Daub, *n.* **1.** A viscous, sticky application; a spot smeared or daubed; a smear.

2. (*Paint.*) A picture coarsely executed.

Did you . . . take a look at the grand picture? . . . 'T is a melancholy *daub*, my lord. *Sterne.*

Daub'er (dȧb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, daubs; especially, a coarse, unskillful painter.

2. (*Copperplate Print.*) A pad or ball of rags, covered over with canvas, for inking plates; a dabber.

3. A low and gross flatterer.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The mud wasp; the mud dauber.

Daub'er-y (-ẽ-ў), *or* **Daub'ry** (-rў), *n.* A daubing; specious coloring; false pretenses.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*

Daub'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who daubs; that which is daubed.

2. A rough coat of mortar put upon a wall to give it the appearance of stone; rough-cast.

3. In currying, a mixture of fish oil and tallow worked into leather; — called also *dubbing*. *Knight.*

Dau'bree-lite (dō'brā-līt), *n.* [From *Daubrée*, a French mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of chromium observed in some meteoric irons.

Daub'y (dȧb'ў), *a.* Smeary; viscous; glutinous; adhesive. "*Dauby* wax." *Dryden.*

Daugh'ter (dą'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* DAUGHTERS (-tẽrz); *obs. pl.* DAUGHTREN (-trĕn). [OE. *doughter*, *doghter*, *dohter*, AS. *dohtor*, *dohter*; akin to OS. *dohtar*, D. *dochter*, G. *tochter*, Icel. *dōttir*, Sw. *dotter*, Dan. *datter*, Goth. *daúhtar*, OSlav. *dŭshti*, Russ. *doche*, Lith. *duktē*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Zend *dughdhar*, Skr. *duhitṛ*; possibly originally, the milker, cf. Skr. *duh* to milk. √68, 245.] **1.** The female offspring of the human species; a female child of any age; — applied also to the lower animals.

2. A female descendant; a woman.

This woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham. *Luke* xiii. 16.

Dinah, the *daughter* of Leah, which she bare unto Jacob, went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Gen.* xxxiv. 1.

3. A son's wife; a daughter-in-law.

And Naomi said, Turn again, my *daughters*. *Ruth* i. 11.

4. A term of address indicating parental interest.

Daughter, be of good comfort. *Matt.* ix. 22.

Daughter cell (*Biol.*), one of the cells formed by cell division. See *Cell division*, under DIVISION.

Daugh'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lą'), *n.*; *pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

Daugh'ter-li-ness (dą'tẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of a daughter, or the conduct becoming a daughter.

Daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

Sir Thomas liked her natural and dear *daughterly* affection towards him. *Cavendish.*

Dauk (dȧk), *v. t.* See DAWK, *v. t.*, to cut or gash.

Daun (dȧn), *n.* A variant of *Dan*, a title of honor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Daunt (dänt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAUNTING.] [OF. *danter*, F. *dompter* to tame, subdue, fr. L. *domitare*, v. intens. of *domare* to tame. See TAME.] **1.** To overcome; to conquer. [*Obs.*]

2. To repress or subdue the courage of; to check by fear of danger; to cow; to intimidate; to dishearten.

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanvill.*

Syn. — To dismay; appall. See DISMAY.

Daunt'er (dänt'ẽr), *n.* One who daunts.

Daunt'less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight returned. *Dryden.*

— **Daunt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

Dau'phin (dą'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin*, prop., a dolphin, from L. *delphinus*. See DOLPHIN. The name was given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, count of Vienne, in the 12th century, and was borne by succeeding counts of Vienne. In 1349, Dauphiny was bequeathed to Philippe de Valois, king of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin* de Viennois.] The title of the eldest son of the king of France, and heir to the crown. Since the revolution of 1830, the title has been discontinued.

Dau'phin-ess (-fĭn-ĕs), *or* **Dau'phine** (dą'fēn), *n.* The title of the wife of the dauphin.

‖ **Dauw** (dą), *n.* [D.] (*Zoöl.*) The striped quagga, or Burchell's zebra, of South Africa (*Asinus Burchellii*); — called also *peechi*, or *peetsi*.

Dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [From the name of the original maker. *Encyc. Dict.*] A kind of small writing table, generally somewhat ornamental, and forming a piece of furniture for the parlor or boudoir.

A much battered *davenport* in one of the windows, at which sat a lady writing. *A. B. Edwards.*

Da-vid'ic (dȧ-vĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to David, the king and psalmist of Israel, or to his family.

Dav'it (dăv'ĭt *or* dā'vĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *davier* forceps, davit, cooper's instrument, G. *david* davit; all probably from the proper name *David*.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A spar formerly used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; — called also the *fish davit*. (*b*) *pl.* Curved arms of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise or lower a boat, swing it in on deck, rig it out for lowering, etc.; — called also *boat davits*. *Totten.*

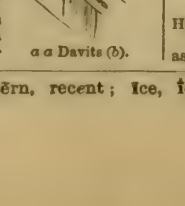

a a Davits (*b*).

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vў jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil; — a term used by sailors.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy Jones's Locker, the ocean, or bottom of the ocean. — **Gone to Davy Jones's Locker**, dead, and buried in the sea; thrown overboard.

Da'vy lamp' (lămp'). See *Safety lamp*, under LAMP.

Da'vyne (dā'vĭn), *n.* [See DAVYUM.] (*Min.*) A variety of nephelite from Vesuvius.

Da'vy-um (dā'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named after Sir Humphry *Davy*, the English chemist.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element found in platinum ore. It is a white malleable substance. Symbol Da. Atomic weight 154.

Daw (dą), *n.* [OE. *dawe*; akin to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, *tāhele*, G. *dohle*. Cf. CADDOW.] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the Crow family (*Corvus monedula*), often nesting in church towers and ruins; a jackdaw.

Daw.

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

☞ The *daw* was reckoned as a silly bird, and a *daw* meant a simpleton. So in Shakespeare: — "Then thou dwellest with *daws* too." (*Coriolanus* iv. 5, l. 47.) *Skeat.*

Daw, *v. i.* [OE. *dawen*. See DAWN.] To dawn. [*Obs.*] See DAWN. *Drayton.*

Daw, *v. t.* [Contr. fr. ADAW.] **1.** To rouse. [*Obs.*]

2. To daunt; to terrify. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Daw'dle (dą'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWDLED (-dld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle; to saunter.

Come some evening and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me. *Johnson.*

We . . . *dawdle* up and down Pall Mall. *Thackeray.*

Daw'dle, *v. t.* To waste by trifling; as, to *dawdle* away a whole morning.

Daw'dle, *n.* A dawdler. *Colman & Garrick.*

Daw'dler (dą'dlẽr), *n.* One who wastes time in trifling employments; an idler; a trifler.

Dawe (dą), *n.* [See DAY.] Day. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Daw'ish (dą'ĭsh), *a.* Like a daw.

‖ **Dawk** (dąk), *n.* See DAK.

Dawk, *v. t.* [PROV. E. *dauk* to cut or pierce with a jerk; cf. OE. *dalk* a dimple. Cf. Ir. *tolch*, *tollachd*, *tolladh*, a hole, crevice, *toll* to bore, pierce, W. *tyllu*.] To cut or mark with an incision; to gash. *Moxon.*

Dawk, *n.* A hollow, crack, or cut, in timber. *Moxon.*

Dawn (dąn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWNED (dąnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWNING.] [OE. *dawnen*, *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, AS. *dagian* to become day, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day; akin to D. *dagen*, G. *tagen*, Icel. *daga*, Dan. *dages*, Sw. *dagas*. See DAY. √71.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to break, or begin to appear; as, the day *dawns*; the morning *dawns*.

In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene . . . to see the sepulcher. *Matt.* xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to give promise; to begin to appear or to expand. "In *dawning* youth." *Dryden.*

When life awakes, and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid. *Heber.*

Dawn, *n.* **1.** The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; show of approaching sunrise.

And oft at *dawn*, deep noon, or falling eve. *Thomson.*
No sun, no moon, no morn, no noon,
No *dawn*, no dusk, no proper time of day. *Hood.*

2. First opening or expansion; first appearance; beginning; rise. "The *dawn* of time." *Thomson.*

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Daw'son-ite (dą'sŭn-īt), *n.* [Named after J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal.] (*Min.*) A hydrous carbonate of alumina and soda, occurring in white, bladed crystals.

Day (dā), *n.* [OE. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, AS. *dæg*; akin to OS., D., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, G. *tag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*; cf. Skr. *dah* (for *dhagh*?) to burn. √69. Cf. DAWN.]

1. The time of light, or interval between one night and the next; the time between sunrise and sunset, or from dawn to darkness; hence, the light; sunshine.

2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — ordinarily divided into twenty-four hours. It is measured by the interval between two successive transits of a celestial body over the same meridian, and takes a specific name from that of the body. Thus, if this is the sun, the day (the interval between two successive transits of the sun's center over the same meridian) is called a *solar day*; if it is a star, a *sidereal day*; if it is the moon, a *lunar day*. See *Civil day*, *Sidereal day*, below.

3. Those hours, or the daily recurring period, allotted by usage or law for work.

4. A specified time or period; time, considered with reference to the existence or prominence of a person or thing; age; time.

A man who was great among the Hellenes of his *day*. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

If my debtors do not keep their *day*, . . .
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

5. (Preceded by *the*) Some day in particular, as some day of contest, some anniversary, etc.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*. *Roscommon.*

☞ *Day* is much used in self-explaining compounds; as, *day*break, *day*light, work*day*, etc.

Anniversary day. See ANNIVERSARY, *n.* — **Astronomical day**, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as that most used by astronomers. — **Born days.** See under BORN. — **Canicular days.** See DOG DAY. — **Civil day**, the mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at mean midnight: its hours are usually numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12. This is the period recognized by courts as constituting a day. The Babylonians and Hindoos began their day at sunrise, the Athenians and Jews at sunset, the ancient Egyptians and Romans at midnight. — **Day blindness.** (*Med.*) See NYCTALOPIA. — **Day by day,** *or* **Day after day,** daily; every day; continually; without intermission of a day. See under BY. "*Day by day* we magnify thee." *Book of Common Prayer.* — **Days in bank** (*Eng. Law*), certain stated days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties; — so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was formerly termed. *Burrill.* — **Day in court,** a day for the appearance of parties in a suit. — **Days of devotion** (*R. C. Ch.*), certain festivals on which devotion leads the faithful to attend mass. *Shipley.* — **Days of grace.** See GRACE. — **Days of obligation** (*R. C. Ch.*), festival days when it is obligatory on the faithful to attend Mass. *Shipley.* — **Day owl** (*Zoöl.*), an owl that flies by day. See HAWK OWL. — **Day rule** (*Eng. Law*), an order of court (now abolished) allowing a prisoner, under certain circumstances, to go beyond the prison limits for a single day. — **Day school,** one which the pupils attend only in daytime, in distinction from a boarding school. — **Day sight.** (*Med.*) See HEMERALOPIA. — **Day's work** (*Naut.*), the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. — **From day to day,** as time passes; in the course of time; as, he improves *from day to day.* — **Jewish day,** the time between sunset and sunset. — **Mean solar day** (*Astron.*), the mean or average of all the apparent solar days of the year. — **One day, One of these days,** at an uncertain time, usually of the future, rarely of the past; sooner or later. "Well, niece, I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband." *Shak.* — **Only from day to day,** without certainty of continuance; temporarily. *Bacon.* — **Sidereal day,** the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the same meridian. The *sidereal day* is 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time. — **To win the day,** to gain the victory, to be successful. *S. Butler.* — **Week day,** any day of the week except Sunday; a working day. — **Working day.** (*a*) A day when work may be legally done, in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays. (*b*) The number of hours, determined by law or custom, during which a workman, hired at a stated price per day, must work to be entitled to a day's pay.

Day'aks (dī'āks), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See DYAKS.

Day'book' (dā'bo͝ok'), *n.* A journal of accounts; a primary record book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day, in their order, and from which they are transferred to the journal.

Day'break' (dā'brāk'), *n.* The time of the first appearance of light in the morning.

Day'-coal' (dā'kōl'), *n.* (*Mining*) The upper stratum of coal, as nearest the light or surface.

Day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A vain fancy or speculation; a reverie; a castle in the air; unfounded hope.

Mrs. Lambert's little *daydream* was over. *Thackeray.*

Day'dream'er (-ēr), *n.* One given to daydreams.

Day'flow'er (-flou'ēr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus consisting mostly of tropical perennial herbs (*Commelyna*), having ephemeral flowers.

Day'fly' (dā'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Ephemera* and related genera, of many species, and inhabiting fresh water in the larval state; the ephemeral fly; — so called because it commonly lives but one day in the winged or adult state. See *Ephemeral fly,* under EPHEMERAL.

Day'-la'bor (-lā'bẽr), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day. *Milton.*

Day'-la'bor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who works by the day; — usually applied to a farm laborer, or to a workman who does not work at any particular trade. *Goldsmith.*

Day'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of day as opposed to the darkness of night; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or to artificial light.

2. *pl.* The eyes. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Day' lil'y (līl'ў). (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants (*Hemerocallis*) closely resembling true lilies, but having tuberous rootstocks instead of bulbs. The common species have long narrow leaves and either yellow or tawny-orange flowers. (*b*) A genus of plants (*Funkia*) differing from the last in having ovate veiny leaves, and large white or blue flowers.

Day'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A dairymaid. [*Obs.*]

Day'mare' (dā'mâr'), *n.* [*Day* + *mare* incubus.] (*Med.*) A kind of incubus which occurs during wakefulness, attended by the peculiar pressure on the chest which characterizes nightmare. *Dunglison.*

Day'-net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net for catching small birds.

Day'-peep' (-pēp'), *n.* The dawn. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Days'man (dāz'măn), *n.* [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial.*] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. *Job* ix. 33.

Day'spring' (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* The beginning of the day, or first appearance of light; the dawn; hence, the beginning. *Milton.*

The tender mercy of our God; whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. *Luke* i. 78.

Day'-star' (-stär'), *n.* **1.** The morning star; the star which ushers in the day.

A dark place, until the day dawn, and the *day-star* arise in your hearts. *2 Peter* i. 19.

2. The sun, as the orb of day. [*Poetic*]

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton.*

Day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time during which there is daylight, as distinguished from the night.

Day'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* A dairymaid. [*Obs.*]

Daze (dāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAZED (dāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAZING.] [OE. *dasen,* prob. from Icel. *dasask* to become weary, a reflexive verb; cf. Sw. *dasa* to lie idle, and OD. *daesen* to be foolish, insane, *daes, dwaes,* D. *dwaas,* foolish, insane, AS. *dwēs, dysig,* stupid. √71. Cf. DIZZY, DOZE.] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear; to confuse; to benumb.

While flashing beams do *daze* his feeble eyen. *Spenser.*

Such souls,
Whose sudden visitations *daze* the world. *Sir H. Taylor.*

He comes out of the room in a *dazed* state, that is an odd though a sufficient substitute for interest. *Dickens.*

Daze, *n.* **1.** The state of being dazed; as, he was in a *daze.* [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Mining*) A glittering stone.

Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Freq. of *daze.*]

1. To overpower with light; to confuse the sight of by brilliance of light.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now the earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

An unreflected light did never yet
Dazzle the vision feminine. *Sir H. Taylor.*

2. To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. "*Dazzled* and drove back his enemies." *Shak.*

Daz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be overpoweringly or intensely bright; to excite admiration by brilliancy.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle,* let the vain design. *Pope.*

2. To be overpowered by light; to be confused by excess of brightness.

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle.* *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

Daz'zle, *n.* A light of dazzling brilliancy.

Daz'zle-ment (-ment), *n.* Dazzling flash, glare, or burst of light. *Donne.*

Daz'zling-ly (-zlĭng-lў), *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

De- (dē-). A prefix from Latin *de* down, from, away; as in *debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp.* In words from the French it is equivalent to Latin *dis-* apart, away; or sometimes to *de.* Cf. DIS-. It is negative and opposite in *derange, deform, destroy,* etc. It is intensive in *deprave, despoil, declare desolate,* etc.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [OE. *diakne, deakne, deken,* AS. *diacon, deacon,* L. *diaconus,* fr. Gr. διάκονος a servant or minister, a minister of the church; of uncertain origin. In sense 2 prob. confused with *dean.*] **1.** (*Eccl.*) An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties varying in different communions. In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, a person admitted to the lowest order in the ministry, subordinate to the bishops and priests. In Presbyterian churches, he is subordinate to the minister and elders, and has charge of certain duties connected with the communion service and the care of the poor. In Congregational churches, he is subordinate to the pastor, and has duties as in the Presbyterian church.

2. The chairman of an incorporated company. [*Scot.*]

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *v. t.* To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it, — usually with *off.* [*Colloq. New. Eng.*] See LINE, *v. t.*

☞ The expression is derived from a former custom in the Congregational churches of New England. It was part of the office of a deacon to read aloud the psalm given out, one line at a time, the congregation singing each line as soon as read; — called, also, *lining out the psalm.*

Dea'con-ess (dē'k'n-ĕs), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A female deacon; as: (*a*) (*Primitive Ch.*) One of an order of women whose duties resembled those of deacons. (*b*) (*Ch. of Eng.* and *Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A woman set apart for church work by a bishop. (*c*) A woman chosen as a helper in church work, as among the Congregationalists.

Dea'con-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* The state of being a deacon; office of a deacon; deaconship.

Dea'con-ry (-rў), *n.* See DEACONSHIP.

Dea'con-ship, *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead (dĕd), *a.* [OE. *ded, dead, deed,* AS. *dēad;* akin to OS. *dōd,* D. *dood,* G. *todt, tot,* Icel. *dauðr,* Sw. & Dan. *död,* Goth. *daubs;* prop. p. p. of an old verb meaning *to die.* See DIE, and cf. DEATH.] **1.** Deprived of life; — opposed to *alive* and *living;* reduced to that state of a being in which the organs of motion and life have irrevocably ceased to perform their functions; as, a *dead* tree; a *dead* man. "The queen, my lord, is *dead.*" *Shak.*

The crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

Seek him with candle, bring him *dead* or living. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of life; inanimate; as, *dead* matter.

3. Resembling death in appearance or quality; without show of life; deathlike; as, a *dead* sleep.

4. Still as death; motionless; inactive; useless; as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* load or weight.

5. So constructed as not to transmit sound; soundless; as, a *dead* floor.

6. Unproductive; bringing no gain; unprofitable; as, *dead* capital; *dead* stock in trade.

7. Lacking spirit; dull; lusterless; cheerless; as, a *dead* eye; *dead* fire; *dead* color, etc.

8. Monotonous or unvaried; as, a *dead* level or plain; a *dead* wall. "The ground is a *dead* flat." *C. Reade.*

9. Sure as death; unerring; fixed; complete; as, a *dead* shot; a *dead* certainty.

I had them a *dead* bargain. *Goldsmith.*

10. Bringing death; deadly. *Shak.*

11. Wanting in religious spirit and vitality; as, *dead* faith; *dead* works. "*Dead* in trespasses." *Eph.* ii. 1.

12. (*Paint.*) (*a*) Flat; without gloss; — said of painting which has been applied purposely to have this effect. (*b*) Not brilliant; not rich; thus, brown is a *dead* color, as compared with crimson.

13. (*Law*) Cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead.*

14. (*Mach.*) Not imparting motion or power; as, the *dead* spindle of a lathe, etc. See SPINDLE.

Dead ahead (*Naut.*), directly ahead; — said of a ship or any object, esp. of the wind when blowing from that point toward which a vessel would go. — **Dead angle** (*Mil.*), an angle or space which can not be seen or defended from behind the parapet. — **Dead block,** either of two wooden or iron blocks intended to serve instead of buffers at the end of a freight car. — **Dead calm** (*Naut.*), no wind at all. — **Dead center,** *or* **Dead point** (*Mach.*), either of two points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and connecting rod lie in a straight line. It corresponds to the end of a stroke; as, *A* and *B* are *dead centers* of the crank mechanism in which the crank *C* drives, or is driven by, the lever *L.* — **Dead color** (*Paint.*), a color which has no gloss upon it. — **Dead coloring** (*Oil paint.*), the first layer of colors, the preparation for what is to follow. In modern painting this is usually in monochrome. — **Dead door** (*Shipbuilding*), a storm shutter fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery door. — **Dead flat** (*Naut.*), the widest or midship frame. — **Dead freight** (*Mar. Law*), a sum of money paid by a person who charters a whole vessel but fails to make out a full cargo. The payment is made for the unoccupied capacity. *Abbott.* — **Dead ground** (*Mining*), the portion of a vein in which there is no ore. — **Dead hand,** a hand that can not alienate, as of a person civilly dead. "Serfs held in *dead hand.*" *Morley.* See MORTMAIN. — **Dead head** (*Naut.*), a rough block of wood used as an anchor buoy. — **Dead heat,** a heat or course between two or more race horses, boats, etc., in which they come out exactly equal, so that neither wins. — **Dead horse,** an expression applied to a debt for wages paid in advance. [*Low*] — **Dead language,** a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and is known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. — **Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at the post office to which it was directed, is then sent to the general post office to be opened. (*b*) That which has lost its force or authority; as, the law has become a *dead letter.* — **Dead-letter office,** a department of the general post office where dead letters are examined and disposed of. — **Dead level,** a term applied to a flat country. — **Dead lift,** a direct lift, without assistance from mechanical advantage, as from levers, pulleys, etc.; hence, an extreme emergency. "(As we say) at a *dead lift.*" *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). — **Dead line** (*Mil.*), a line drawn within or around a military prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the penalty of being instantly shot. — **Dead load** (*Civil Engin.*), a constant, motionless load, as the weight of a structure, in distinction from a moving load, as a train of cars, or a variable pressure, as of wind. — **Dead march** (*Mus.*), a piece of solemn music intended to be played as an accompaniment to a funeral procession. — **Dead nettle** (*Bot.*), a harmless plant with leaves like a nettle (*Lamium album*). — **Dead oil** (*Chem.*), the heavy oil obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and containing phenol, naphthalus, etc. — **Dead plate** (*Mach.*), a solid covering over a part of a fire grate, to prevent the entrance of air through that part. — **Dead pledge,** a mortgage. See MORTGAGE. — **Dead point.** (*Mach.*) See *Dead center.* — **Dead reckoning** (*Naut.*), the method of determining the place of a ship from a record kept of the courses sailed as given by compass, and the distance made on each course as found by log, with allowance for leeway, etc., without the aid of celestial observations. — **Dead rise,** the transverse upward curvature of a vessel's floor. — **Dead rising,** an elliptical line drawn on the sheer plan to determine the sweep of the floorheads throughout the ship's length. — **Dead-Sea apple.** See under APPLE. — **Dead set.** See under SET. — **Dead shot.** (*a*) An unerring marksman. (*b*) A shot certain to be made. — **Dead smooth,** the finest cut made; — said of files. — **Dead wall** (*Arch.*), a blank wall unbroken by windows or other openings. — **Dead water** (*Naut.*), the eddy water closing in under a ship's stern when sailing. — **Dead weight.** (*a*) A heavy or oppressive burden. *Dryden.* (*b*) (*Shipping*) A ship's lading, when it consists of heavy goods; or, the heaviest part of a ship's cargo. (*c*) (*Railroad*) The weight of rolling stock, the live weight being the load. *Knight.* — **Dead wind** (*Naut.*), a wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course. — **To be dead,** to die. [*Obs.*]

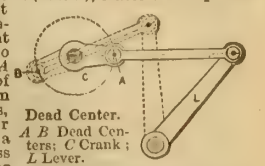

Dead Center.
A B Dead Centers; *C* Crank; *L* Lever.

I deme thee, thou must algate be *dead.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Inanimate; deceased; extinct. See LIFELESS.

Dead (dĕd), *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly [*Colloq.*]

I was tired of reading, and *dead* sleepy. *Dickens.*

Dead drunk, so drunk as to be unconscious.

Dead (dĕd), *n.* **1.** The most quiet or deathlike time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom; as, the *dead* of winter.

When the drum beat at *dead* of night. *Campbell.*

2. One who is dead; — commonly used collectively.

And Abraham stood up from before his *dead.* *Gen.* xxiii. 3.

Dead, *v. t.* To make dead; to deaden; to deprive of life, force, or vigor. [*Obs.*]

Heaven's stern decree,
With many an ill, hath numbed and *deaded* me. *Chapman.*

Dead, *v. i.* To die; to lose life or force. [*Obs.*]

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon.*

Dead' beat' (bēt'). See BEAT, *n.*, 7. [*Low, U. S.*]

Dead'beat' (dĕd'bēt'), *a.* (*Physics*) Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion; — said of galvanometers and other instruments in which the needle or index moves to the extent of its deflection and stops with little or no further oscillation.

Deadbeat escapement. See under ESCAPEMENT.

Dead'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Stillborn. *Pope.*

Dead'en (dĕd''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEADENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEADENING.] [From DEAD; cf. AS. *dēadan* to kill, put to death. See DEAD, *a.*] **1.** To make as dead; to impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation; to lessen

the force or acuteness of; to blunt; as, to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings; to deaden a sound.

As a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp, to *deaden* its vibrations. *Longfellow.*

2. To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard; as, to *deaden* a ship's headway.

3. To make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine.

4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to obscure; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

d d Dead-eyes; c Chain Plate.

Dead'en-er (dĕd'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, deadens or checks.

Dead'-eye' (dĕd'ī'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard; — used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes. Called also *deadman's eye.* *Totten.*

Dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

2. (*Naut.*) A buoy. See under Dead, *a.*

Dead'-heart'ed (dĕd'härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a dull, faint heart; spiritless; listless. — **Dead'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.* *Bp. Hall.*

Dead'house' (-hous'), *n.* A morgue; a place for the temporary reception and exposure of dead bodies.

Dead'ish, *a.* Somewhat dead, dull, or lifeless; deathlike.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *A. Stafford.*

Dead'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it can not be opened from the inside by the handle, or from the outside by the latch key. *Knight.*

Dead'light' (dĕd'līt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong shutter, made to fit open ports and keep out water in a storm.

Dead'li-hood (-lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* State of the dead. [*Obs.*]

Dead'li-ness, *n.* The quality of being deadly.

Dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A lock which is not self-latching, but requires a key to throw the bolt forward.

2. A counteraction of things, which produces an entire stoppage; a complete obstruction of action.

Things are at a *deadlock.* *London Times.*

The Board is much more likely to be at a *deadlock* of two to two. *The Century.*

Dead'ly (dĕd'lў), *a.* **1.** Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; certain or likely to cause death; as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

2. Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile; flagitious; as, *deadly* enemies.

Thy assailant is quick, skillful, and *deadly.* *Shak.*

3. Subject to death; mortal. [*Obs.*]

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif* (*Rom.* i. 23).

Deadly nightshade (*Bot.*), a poisonous plant; belladonna. See under Nightshade.

Dead'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner resembling, or as if produced by, death. "*Deadly* pale." *Shak.*

2. In a manner to occasion death; mortally.

The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezek.* xxx. 24.

3. In an implacable manner; destructively.

4. Extremely. [*Obs.*] "*Deadly* weary." *Orrery.* "So *deadly* cunning a man." *Arbuthnot.*

Dead'ness, *n.* The state of being destitute of life, vigor, spirit, activity, etc.; dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; vapidness; indifference; as, the *deadness* of a limb, a body, or a tree; the *deadness* of an eye; *deadness* of the affections; the *deadness* of beer or cider; *deadness* to the world, and the like.

Dead'-pay' (-pā'), *n.* Pay drawn for soldiers, or others, really dead, whose names are kept on the rolls.

O you commanders,
That, like me, have no *dead-pays.* *Massinger.*

Dead'-reck'on-ing (-rĕk'n-ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) See under Dead, *a.*

Deads (dĕdz), *n. pl.* (*Mining*) The substances which inclose the ore on every side.

Dead'-stroke' (-strōk'), *a.* (*Mech.*) Making a stroke without recoil; deadbeat.

Dead-stroke hammer (*Mach.*), a power hammer having a spring interposed between the driving mechanism and the hammer head, or helve, to lessen the recoil of the hammer and reduce the shock upon the mechanism.

Dead'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A mass of timbers built into the bow and stern of a vessel to give solidity.

2. Dead trees or branches; useless material.

Dead'works' (-wûrks'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The parts of a ship above the water when she is laden.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf; 277), *a.* [OE. *def, deaf, deef,* AS. *deáf;* akin to D. *doof,* G. *taub,* Icel. *daufr,* Dan. *döv,* Sw. *döf,* Goth. *daubs,* and prob. to E *dumb* (the original sense being, dull as applied to one of the senses), and perh. to Gr. τυφλός (for θυφλός) blind, τῦφος smoke, vapor, folly, and to G. *toben* to rage. Cf. Dumb.] **1.** Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unable to perceive sounds; hard of hearing; as, a *deaf* man.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shak.*

2. Unwilling to hear or listen; determinedly inattentive; regardless; not to be persuaded as to facts, argument, or exhortation; — with *to;* as, *deaf* to reason.

O, that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf,* but not to flattery! *Shak.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely heard; stifled; deadened. [*R.*]

A *deaf* murmur through the squadron went. *Dryden.*

5. Decayed; tasteless; dead; as, a *deaf* nut; *deaf* corn. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

If the season be unkindly and intemperate, they [peppers] will catch a blast; and then the seeds will be *deaf,* void, light, and naught. *Holland.*

Deaf and dumb, without the sense of hearing or the faculty of speech. See Deaf-mute.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf; 277), *v. t.* To deafen. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Deaf'en (dĕf''n *or* dēf''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deafened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deafening.] [From Deaf.]

1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.

Deafened and stunned with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

2. (*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a partition or floor, by filling the space within with mortar, by lining with paper, etc.

Deaf'en-ing, *n.* The act or process of rendering impervious to sound, as a floor or wall; also, the material with which the spaces are filled in this process; pugging.

Deaf'ly, *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely.

Deaf'ly, *a.* Lonely; solitary. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Deaf'-mute' (-mūt'), *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb; one who, through deprivation or defect of hearing, has either failed to acquire the power of speech, or has lost it. [See *Illust.* of Dactylology.]

Deaf-mutes are still so called, even when, by artificial methods, they have been taught to speak imperfectly.

Deaf'-mut'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf'ness (dĕf'nĕs *or* dēf'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the understanding.

Nervous deafness, a variety of deafness dependent upon morbid change in some portion of the nervous system, especially the auditory nerve.

Deal (dēl), *n.* [OE. *del, deel,* part, AS. *dǽl;* akin to OS. *dēl,* D. & Dan. *deel,* G. *theil, teil,* Icel. *deild,* Sw. *del,* Goth. *dails.* √65. Cf. 3d Dole.] **1.** A part or portion; a share; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold.

Three tenth *deals* [parts of an ephah] of flour. *Num.* xv. 9.

As an object of science it [the Celtic genius] may count for a good *deal* . . . as a spiritual power. *M. Arnold.*

She was resolved to be a good *deal* more circumspect. *W. Black.*

☞ It was formerly limited by *some, every, never a, a thousand,* etc.; as, *some deal;* but these are now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great* or *good,* and often use it adverbially, *by* being understood; as, a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great* (or *good*) *deal* better or worse; that is, better *by* a great deal, or by a great part or difference.

2. The process of dealing cards to the players; also, the portion distributed.

The *deal,* the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. Distribution; apportionment. [*Colloq.*]

4. An arrangement to attain a desired result by a combination of interested parties; — applied to stock speculations and political bargains. [*Slang*]

5. [Prob. from D. *deel* a plank, threshing floor. See Thill.] The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank; particularly, a board or plank of fir or pine above seven inches in width, and exceeding six feet in length. If narrower than this, it is called a *batten;* if shorter, a *deal end.*

☞ *Whole deal* is a general term for planking one and one half inches thick.

6. Wood of the pine or fir; as, a floor of *deal.*

Deal tree, a fir tree. *Dr. Prior.*

Deal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dealt (dĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dealing.] [OE. *delen,* AS. *dǽlan,* fr. *dǽl* share; akin to OS. *dēlian,* D. *deelen,* G. *theilen, teilen,* Icel. *deila,* Sw. *dela,* Dan. *dele,* Goth. *dailjan.* See Deal, *n.*]

1. To divide; to separate in portions; hence, to give in portions; to distribute; to bestow successively; — sometimes with *out.*

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Is.* lviii. 7.
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*
The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*
Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt.* *Dryden.*

2. Specifically: To distribute, as cards, to the players at the commencement of a game; as, to *deal* the cards; to *deal* one a jack.

Deal, *v. i.* **1.** To make distribution; to share out in portions, as cards to the players.

2. To do a distributing or retailing business, as distinguished from that of a manufacturer or producer; to traffic; to trade; to do business; as, he *deals* in flour.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

This is to drive to wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Dr. H. More.*

3. To act as an intermediary in business or any affairs; to manage; to make arrangements; — followed by *between* or *with.*

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

4. To conduct one's self; to behave or act in any affair or towards any one; to treat.

If he will *deal* clearly and impartially, . . . he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

5. To contend (with); to treat (with), by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal* with.

To deal by, to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal* well *by* servants. "Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind." *Locke.* — **To deal in.** (*a*) To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice; as, they *deal in* political matters. (*b*) To buy and sell; to furnish, as a retailer or wholesaler; as, they *deal in* fish. — **To deal with.** (*a*) To treat in any manner; to use, whether well or ill; to have to do with; specifically, to trade with. "*Dealing with* witches." *Shak.* (*b*) To reprove solemnly; to expostulate with.

The deacons of his church, who, to use their own phrase, "*dealt with* him" on the sin of rejecting the aid which Providence so manifestly held out. *Hawthorne.*

Return . . ., and I will *deal* well *with* thee. *Gen.* xxxii. 9.

De-al'bate (dē-ăl'bāt), *v. t.* [L. *dealbatus,* p. p. of *dealbare.* See Daub.] To whiten. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

De'al-ba'tion (dē'ăl-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dealbatio:* cf. F. *déalbation.*] Act of bleaching; a whitening. [*Obs.*]

Deal'er (dēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals; one who has to do, or has concern, with others; esp., a trader, a trafficker, a shopkeeper, a broker, or a merchant; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in stocks; a retail *dealer.*

2. One who distributes cards to the players.

Deal'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [From *deal* a long, narrow plank.] (*Zoöl.*) A long, thin fish of the arctic seas (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

Deal'ing, *n.* The act of one who deals; distribution of anything, as of cards to the players; method of business; traffic; intercourse; transaction; as, to have *dealings* with a person.

Double dealing, insincere, treacherous dealing; duplicity. — Plain dealing, fair, sincere, honorable dealing; honest, outspoken expression of opinion.

Dealth (dĕlth), *n.* Share dealt. [*Obs.*]

De-am'bu-late (dē-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *deambulare, deambulatum; de* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk abroad. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

De-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deambulatio.*] A walking abroad; a promenading. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

De-am'bu-la-to-ry (dē-ăm'bū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. LL. *deambulator* a traveler.] Going about from place to place; wandering; of or pertaining to a deambulatory. [*Obs.*] "*Deambulatory* actors." *Bp. Morton.*

De-am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.* [L. *deambulatorium.*] A covered place in which to walk; an ambulatory. [*Obs.*]

Dean (dēn), *n.* [OE. *dene, deene,* OF. *deien, dien,* F. *doyen,* eldest of a corporation, a dean, L. *decanus* the chief of ten, one set over ten persons, *e. g.,* over soldiers or over monks, from *decem* ten. See Ten, and cf. Decemvir.] **1.** A dignitary or presiding officer in certain ecclesiastical and lay bodies; esp., an ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop.

Dean of a cathedral church, the chief officer of a chapter: he is an ecclesiastical magistrate next in degree to the bishop, and has immediate charge of the cathedral and its estates. — Dean of peculiars, a dean holding a preferment which has some peculiarity relative to spiritual superiors and the jurisdiction exercised in it. [*Eng.*] — Rural dean, one having, under the bishop, the especial care and inspection of the clergy within certain parishes or districts of the diocese.

2. The collegiate officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, who, besides other duties, has regard to the moral condition of the college. *Shipley.*

3. The head or presiding officer in the faculty of some colleges or universities.

4. A registrar or secretary of the faculty in a department of a college, as in a medical, or theological, or scientific department. [*U. S.*]

5. The chief or senior of a company on occasions of ceremony; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy.

Cardinal dean, the senior cardinal bishop of the college of cardinals at Rome. *Shipley.* — Dean and chapter, the legal corporation and governing body of a cathedral. It consists of the dean, who is chief, and his canons or prebendaries. — Dean of arches, the lay judge of the court of arches. — Dean of faculty, the president of an incorporation of barristers; specifically, the president of the incorporation of advocates in Edinburgh. — Dean of guild, a magistrate of Scotch burghs, formerly, and still, in some burghs, chosen by the Guildry, whose duty is to superintend the erection of new buildings and see that they conform to the law. — Dean of a monastery, Monastic dean, a monastic superior over ten monks. — Dean's stall. See *Decanal stall,* under Decanal.

Dean'er-y (dēn'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* Deaneries (-ĭz). **1.** The office or the revenue of a dean. See the Note under Benefice, *n.,* 3.

2. The residence of a dean. *Shak.*

3. The territorial jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries,* and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Dean'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.

I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

Dear (dēr), *a.* [*Compar.* Dearer (-ẽr); *superl.* Dearest (-ĕst).] [OE. *dere, deore,* AS. *deóre;* akin to OS. *diuri,* D. *duur,* OHG. *tiuri,* G. *theuer, teuer,* Icel. *dýrr,* Dan. & Sw. *dyr.* Cf. Darling, Dearth.] **1.** Bearing a high price; high-priced; costly; expensive.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear.* *Shak.*

2. Marked by scarcity or dearth, and exorbitance of price; as, a *dear* year.

3. Highly valued; greatly beloved; cherished; precious. "Hear me, *dear* lady." *Shak.*

Neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. *Acts* xx. 24.
And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*
Dear as remember'd kisses after death. *Tennyson.*

4. Hence, close to the heart; heartfelt; present in mind; engaging the attention. (*a*) Of agreeable things and interests.

[I'll] leave you to attend him: some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile. *Shak.*

His *dearest* wish was to escape from the bustle and glitter of Whitehall. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) Of disagreeable things and antipathies.

In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day. *Shak.*

Dear, *n.* A dear one; lover; sweetheart.

That kiss I carried from thee, *dear.* *Shak.*

Dear, *adv.* Dearly; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear.* *Shak.*

Dear, *v. t.* To endear. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Dear'born (-bẽrn), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, with curtained sides.

Dear'-bought' (-bat'), *a.* Bought at a high price; as, *dear-bought* experience.

Deare (dēr), variant of DERE, *v. t. & n.* [*Obs.*]

Dear'ie (-ĭ), *n.* Same as DEARY. *Dickens.*

Dear'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A darling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dear'-loved' (-lŭvd'), *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

Dear'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a dear manner; with affection; heartily; earnestly; as, to love one *dearly.*

2. At a high rate or price; grievously.

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

3. Exquisitely. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dearn (dērn), *a.* [AS. *derne, dyrne, dierne,* hidden, secret. Cf. DERNE.] Secret; lonely; solitary; dreadful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Dearn'ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dearn, *v. t.* Same as DARN. [*Obs.*]

Dear'ness (dēr'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being dear; costliness; excess of price.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

2. Fondness; preciousness; love; tenderness.

The *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon.*

Dearth (dĕrth), *n.* [OE. *derthe,* fr. *dere.* See DEAR.] Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; specifically, lack of food on account of failure of crops; famine.

There came a *dearth* over all the land of Egypt. *Acts* vii. 11.

He with her plenty press'd, she faint with *dearth. Shak.*

Dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination. *Dryden.*

De/ar-tic'u-late (dē/är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To disjoint.

Dear'worth' (dēr'wûrth'), *a.* [See DERWORTH.] Precious. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Dear'y (dēr'ȳ), *n.* A dear; a darling. [*Familiar*]

De'as (dē'ăs), *n.* See DAIS. [*Scot.*]

Death (dĕth), *n.* [OE. *deth, deað,* AS. *deáð;* akin to OS. *dôd,* D. *dood,* G. *tod,* Icel. *dauði,* Sw. & Dan. *död,* Goth. *dauþus;* from a verb meaning *to die.* See DIE, *v. i.*, and cf. DEAD.] **1.** The cessation of all vital phenomena without capability of resuscitation, either in animals or plants.

☞ *Local death* is going on at all times and in all parts of the living body, in which individual cells and elements are being cast off and replaced by new; a process essential to life. *General death* is of two kinds: death of the body as a whole (*somatic* or *systemic* death), and death of the tissues. By the former is implied the absolute cessation of the functions of the brain, the circulatory and the respiratory organs; by the latter the entire disappearance of the vital actions of the ultimate structural constituents of the body. When death takes place, the body as a whole dies first, the death of the tissues sometimes not occurring until after a considerable interval. *Huxley.*

2. Total privation or loss; extinction; cessation; as, the *death* of memory.

The *death* of a language can not be exactly compared with the death of a plant. *J. Peile.*

3. Manner of dying; act or state of passing from life.

A *death* that I abhor. *Shak.*

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. *Num.* xxiii. 10.

4. Cause of loss of life.

Swiftly flies the feathered *death. Dryden.*

He caught his *death* the last county sessions. *Addison.*

5. Personified: The destroyer of life, — conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe.

Death! great proprietor of all. *Young.*

And I looked, and behold a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was *Death. Rev.* vi. 8.

6. Danger of death. "In *deaths* oft." 2 *Cor.* xi. 23.

7. Murder; murderous character.

Not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

8. (*Theol.*) Loss of spiritual life.

To be carnally minded is *death. Rom.* viii. 6.

9. Anything so dreadful as to be like death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Atterbury.*

And urged him, so that his soul was vexed unto *death. Judg.* xvi. 16.

☞ *Death* is much used adjectively and as the first part of a compound, meaning, in general, *of* or *pertaining to death, causing* or *presaging death;* as, *death*bed or *death* bed; *death*blow or *death* blow, etc.

Black death. See BLACK DEATH, in the Vocabulary. — **Civil death,** the separation of a man from civil society, or the debarring him from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, attainder, abjuration of the realm, entering a monastery, etc. *Blackstone.* — **Death adder.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A kind of viper found in South Africa (*Acanthophis tortor*); — so called from the virulence of its venom. (*b*) A venomous Australian snake of the family *Elapidæ,* of several species, as the *Hoplocephalus superbus* and *Acanthophis antarctica.* — **Death bell,** a bell that announces a death.

The *death bell* thrice was heard to ring. *Mickle.*

— **Death candle,** a light like that of a candle, viewed by the superstitious as presaging death. — **Death damp,** a cold sweat at the coming on of death. — **Death fire,** a kind of ignis fatuus supposed to forebode death.

And round about in reel and rout,
The *death fires* danced at night. *Coleridge.*

— **Death grapple,** a grapple or struggle for life. — **Death in life,** a condition but little removed from death; a living death. [*Poetic*] "Lay lingering out a five years' *death in life.*" *Tennyson.* — **Death knell,** a stroke or tolling of a bell, announcing a death. — **Death rate,** the relation or ratio of the number of deaths to the population.

At all ages the *death rate* is higher in towns than in rural districts. *Darwin.*

— **Death rattle,** a rattling or gurgling in the throat of a dying person. — **Death's door,** the boundary of life; the partition dividing life from death. — **Death stroke,** a stroke causing death. — **Death throe,** the spasm of death. — **Death token,** the signal of approaching death. — **Death warrant.** (*a*) (*Law*) An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal. (*b*) That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy. — **Death wound.** (*a*) A fatal wound or injury. (*b*) (*Naut.*) The springing of a fatal leak. — **Spiritual death** (*Scripture*), the corruption and perversion of the soul by sin, with the loss of the favor of God. — **The gates of death,** the grave.

Have *the gates of death* been opened unto thee? *Job* xxxviii. 17.

— **The second death,** condemnation to eternal separation from God. *Rev.* ii. 11. — **To be the death of,** to be the cause of death to; to make die. "It was one who should *be the death of* both his parents." *Milton.*

Syn. — DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE, DEPARTURE, RELEASE. *Death* applies to the termination of every form of existence, both animal and vegetable; the other words only to the human race. *Decease* is the term used in law for the removal of a human being out of life in the ordinary course of nature. *Demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now sometimes used of distinguished men in general; as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt. *Departure* and *release* are peculiarly terms of Christian affection and hope. A violent *death* is not usually called a *decease. Departure* implies a friendly taking leave of life. *Release* implies a deliverance from a life of suffering or sorrow.

Death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life of one who dies by sickness or the like; the last sickness.

That often-quoted passage from Lord Hervey in which the Queen's *deathbed* is described. *Thackeray.*

Death'bird' (dĕth'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Tengmalm's or Richardson's owl (*Nyctale Tengmalmi*); — so called from a superstition of the North American Indians that its note presages death.

Death'blow' (dĕth'blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow; a stroke or event which kills or destroys.

The *deathblow* of my hope. *Byron.*

Death'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of death or slaughter; murderous; destructive; bloody.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

2. Liable to undergo death; mortal.

The deathless gods and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

Death'ful-ness, *n.* Appearance of death. *Jer. Taylor.*

Death'less, *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; immortal; undying; imperishable; as, *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame.

Death'like' (dĕth'līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling death.

A *deathlike* slumber, and a dead repose. *Pope.*

2. Deadly. [*Obs.*] "*Deathlike* dragons." *Shak.*

Death'li-ness (dĕth'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being deathly; deadliness. *Southey.*

Death'ly, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal; destructive.

Death'ly, *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale or sick.

Death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A naked human skull as the emblem of death; the head of the conventional personification of death.

I had rather be married to a *death's-head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*

Death's-head moth (*Zoöl.*), a very large European moth (*Acherontia atropos*), so called from a figure resembling a human skull on the back of the thorax; — called also *death's-head sphinx.*

Death's'-herb' (-ĕrb'), *n.* The deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*). *Dr. Prior.*

Deaths'man (-man), *n.* An executioner; a headsman or hangman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Death'ward (dĕth'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward death.

Death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'; 224), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small beetle (*Anobium tessellatum* and other allied species). By forcibly striking its head against woodwork it makes a ticking sound, which is a call of the sexes to each other, but has been imagined by superstitious people to presage death. (*b*) A small wingless insect, of the family *Psocidæ,* which makes a similar but fainter sound; — called also *deathtick.*

Deathwatch (*Anobium tessellatum*). Nat. size.

She is always seeing apparitions and hearing *deathwatches. Addison.*

I did not hear the dog howl, mother, or the *deathwatch* beat. *Tennyson.*

2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

De-au'rate (dē-ạ'rāt), *a.* [L. *deauratus,* p. p. of *deaurare* to gild; *de* + *aurum* gold.] Gilded. [*Obs.*]

De-au'rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To gild. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De/au-ra'tion (dē/ạ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of gilding. [*Obs.*]

Deave (dēv), *v. t.* [See DEAFEN.] To stun or stupefy with noise; to deafen. [*Scot.*]

De-bac'chate (dē-băk'kāt), *v. i.* [L. *debacchatus,* p. p. of *debacchari* to rage; *de* + *bacchari* to rage like a bacchant.] To rave as a bacchanal. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

De/bac-cha'tion (dē/băk-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *debacchatio.*] Wild raving or debauchery. [*R.*] *Prynne.*

De-ba'cle (dē-bā'k'l *or* dā-bä'k'l), *n.* [F. *débâcle,* fr. *débâcler* to unbar, break loose; pref. *dé-* (prob. = L. *dis*) + *bâcler* to bolt, fr. L. *baculum* a stick.] (*Geol.*) A breaking or bursting forth; a violent rush or flood of waters which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other débris.

De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBARRED (-bärd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBARRING.] [Pref. *de-* + *bar.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; — with *from,* and sometimes with *of.*

Yet not so strictly hath our Lord imposed
Labor, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment. *Milton.*

Their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts but from the common decencies of civilized life. *Buckle.*

De-barb' (dē-bärb'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + L. *barba* beard.] To deprive of the beard. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-bark' (dē-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBARKED (-bärkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBARKING.] [F. *débarquer;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque.* See BARK the vessel, and cf. DISBARK.] To go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to put ashore.

De/bar-ka'tion (dē/bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disembarkation.

The *debarkation,* therefore, had to take place by small steamers. *U. S. Grant.*

De-bar'ment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* Hindrance from approach; exclusion.

De-bar'rass (dē-băr'ras), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *débarrasser.* See EMBARRASS.] To disembarrass; to relieve. [*R.*]

De-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBASED (-bāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBASING.] [Pref. *de-* + *base.* See BASE, *a.*, and cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, station, etc.; to degrade; to lower; to deteriorate; to abase; as, to *debase* the character by crime; to *debase* the mind by frivolity; to *debase* style by vulgar words.

The coin which was adulterated and *debased. Hale.*

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

And to *debase* the sons, exalts the sires. *Pope.*

Syn. — To abase; degrade. See ABASE.

De-based' (dē-bāst'), *a.* (*Her.*) Turned upside down from its proper position; inverted; reversed.

De-base'ment (dē-bās'ment), *n.* The act of debasing or the state of being debased. *Milton.*

De-bas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, debases.

De-bas'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to debase.

De-bat'a-ble (dē-bāt'ạ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *debatable.* See DEBATE.] Liable to be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; open to question or dispute; as, a *debatable* question.

The Debatable Land *or* **Ground,** a tract of land between the Esk and the Sark, claimed by both England and Scotland; the Batable Ground.

De-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBATING.] [OF. *debatre,* F. *débattre;* L. *de* + *batuere* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*, and cf. ABATE.] **1.** To engage in combat for; to strive for.

Volunteers . . . thronged to serve under his banner, and the cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardor in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain by reasoning; to dispute; to contest; to discuss; to argue for and against.

A wise council . . . that did *debate* this business. *Shak.*

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. *Prov.* xxv. 9.

Syn. — To argue; discuss; dispute; controvert. See ARGUE, and DISCUSS.

De-bate', *v. i.* **1.** To engage in strife or combat; to fight. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Well could he tourney and in lists *debate. Spenser.*

2. To contend in words; to dispute; hence, to deliberate; to consider; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

De-bate', *n.* [F. *débat,* fr. *débattre.* See DEBATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A fight or fighting; contest; strife. [*Archaic*]

On the day of the Trinity next ensuing was a great *debate,* . . . and in that murder there were slain . . . fourscore. *R. of Gloucester.*

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate. Sir W. Scott.*

2. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth or influencing action; strife in argument; controversy; as, the *debates* in Parliament or in Congress.

Heard, noted, answer'd, as in full *debate. Pope.*

3. Subject of discussion. [*R.*]

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate. Milton.*

De-bate'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of contention; contentious; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-bate'ful-ly, *adv.* With contention. [*Obs.*]

De-bate'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *debatement* a beating.] Controversy; deliberation; debate. [*R.*]

A serious question and *debatement* with myself. *Milton.*

De-bat'er (dē-bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who debates; one given to argument; a disputant; a controvertist.

Debate where leisure serves with dull *debaters. Shak.*

De-bat'ing, *n.* The act of discussing or arguing; discussion.

Debating society *or* **club,** a society or club for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

De-bat'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a debate.

De-bauch' (dē-bạch'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBAUCHED (-bạcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBAUCHING.] [F. *débaucher,* prob. originally, to entice away from the workshop; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + OF. *bauche, bauge,* hut, cf. F. *bauge* lair of a wild boar; prob. from G. or Icel., cf. Icel. *bālkr* partition. See BALK, *n.*] To lead away from purity or excellence; to corrupt in character or principles; to mar; to vitiate; to pollute; to seduce; as, to *debauch* one's self by intemperance; to *debauch* a woman; to *debauch* an army.

Learning not *debauched* by ambition. *Burke.*

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

Her pride *debauched* her judgment and her eyes. *Cowley.*

De-bauch', *n.* [Cf. F. *débauche.*] **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; lewdness; debauchery.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made. *Dryden.*

2. An act or occasion of debauchery.

Silenus, from his night's *debauch,*
Fatigued and sick. *Cowley.*

De-bauched' (dē-bạcht'), *a.* Dissolute; dissipated. "A coarse and *debauched* look." *Ld. Lytton.*

De-bauch'ed-ly (-bạch'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

De-bauch'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being debauched; intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

Deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē' *or* dā'bô'shā'), *n.* [F. *débauché,* n., properly p. p. of *débaucher.* See DEBAUCH, *v. t.*] One who is given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a man habitually lewd; a libertine.

De-bauch'er (dē-bạch'ẽr), *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; especially, a seducer to lewdness.

De-bauch'er-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* DEBAUCHERIES (-Iz).

1. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue, duty, or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

2. Excessive indulgence of the appetites; especially, excessive indulgence of lust; intemperance; sensuality; habitual lewdness.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.*

De-bauch'ment (dē-bąch'mẹnt), *n.* The act of corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

De-bauch'ness, *n.* Debauchedness. [*Obs.*]

De-beige' (de-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods. [Written also *debage.*]

De-bel' (dē-bĕl'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *débeller.* See DEBELLATE.] To conquer. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De-bel'late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *debellatus*, p. p. of *debellare* to subdue; *de* + *bellum* war.] To subdue; to conquer in war. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Deb'el-la'tion (dĕb'ĕl-lā'shŭn *or* dē'bĕl-), *n.* [LL. *debellatio.*] The act of conquering or subduing. [*Obs.*]

‖ **De be'ne es'se** (dē bē'nē ĕs'sē). [L.] (*Law*) Of well being; of formal sufficiency for the time; conditionally; provisionally. *Abbott.*

De-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *debentur* they are due, fr. *debere* to owe; cf. F. *debentur.* So called because these receipts began with the words *Debentur mihi.*] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person; the sum thus due.

2. A customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation. *Burrill.*

It is applied in England to deeds of mortgage given by railway companies for borrowed money; also to municipal and other bonds and securities for money loaned.

De-ben'tured (-tūrd; 135), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; as, *debentured* goods.

Deb'ile (dĕb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *debilis:* cf. F. *débile.* See DEBILITY.] Weak. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-bil'i-tant (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *debilitans*, p. pr.] (*Med.*) Diminishing the energy of organs; reducing excitement; as, a *debilitant* drug.

De-bil'i-tate (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBILITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBILITATING.] [L. *debilitatus*, p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis.* See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *debilitate* the body by intemperance.

Various ails *debilitate* the mind. *Jenyns.*

The *debilitated* frame of Mr. Bertram was exhausted by this last effort. *Sir W. Scott.*

De-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *debilitatio:* cf. F. *débilitation.*] The act or process of debilitating, or the condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.

De-bil'i-ty (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak, prob. fr. *de* + *habilis* able: cf. F. *débilité.* See ABLE, *a.*] The state of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor.

The inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — DEBILITY, INFIRMITY, IMBECILITY. An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to particular members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, etc. *Debility* is more general, and while it lasts impairs the ordinary functions of nature. *Imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. *Debility* may be constitutional or may be the result of superinduced causes; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmity* is accidental, and results from sickness or a decay of the frame. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of *infirmity* of will, *debility* of body, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man; but *imbecility* is often used with specific reference to feebleness of mind.

Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, from *debere* to owe: cf. F. *débit.* See DEBT.] A debt; an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; — mostly used adjectively; as, the *debit* side of an account.

Deb'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBITING.] **1.** To charge with debt; — the opposite of, and correlative to, *credit;* as, to *debit* a purchaser for the goods sold.

2. (*Bookkeeping*) To enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; as, to *debit* the amount of goods sold.

Deb'it-or (-ôr), *n.* [L. See DEBTOR.] A debtor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion (dē-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depriving of bitumen.

De-bi-tu'mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To deprive of bitumen.

‖ **Dé'blai'** (dā'blā'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) The cavity from which the earth for parapets, etc. (remblai), is taken.

Deb'o-nair' (dĕb'ō-nâr'), *a.* [OE. *debonere*, OF. *de bon aire, debonaire*, of good descent or lineage, excellent, debonair, F. *débonnaire* debonair; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire.* See AIR, and BOUNTY, and cf. BONAIR.] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; of good appearance and manners; graceful; complaisant.

Was never prince so meek and *debonair.* *Spenser.*

Deb'o-nair'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *debonaireté*, F. *débonnaireté.*] Debonairness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Deb'o-nair'ly, *adv.* Courteously; elegantly.

Deb'o-nair'ness, *n.* The quality of being debonair; good humor; gentleness; courtesy. *Sterne.*

De-bosh' (dē-bŏsh'), *v. t.* [Old form of *debauch.*] To debauch. [*Obs.*] "A *deboshed* lady." *Beau. & Fl.*

De-bosh'ment (-mẹnt), *n.* Debauchment. [*Obs.*]

De-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBOUCHED (-bōōshd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBOUCHING.] [F. *déboucher;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *boucher* to stop up, fr. *bouche* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* the cheek. Cf. DISEMBOGUE.] To march out from a wood, defile, or other confined spot, into open ground; to issue.

Battalions *debouching* on the plain. *Prescott.*

‖ **Dé'bou'ché'** (dā'bōō'shā'), *n.* [F.] A place for exit; an outlet; hence, a market for goods.

The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress. *The Century.*

‖ **Dé'bou'chure'** (dā'bōō'shur'), *n.* [F.] The outward opening of a river, of a valley, or of a strait.

‖ **Dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F., fr. pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *briser* to break, shatter; perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** (*Geol.*) Broken and detached fragments, taken collectively; especially, fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base.

2. Rubbish, especially such as results from the destruction of anything; remains; ruins.

De-bruised' (dē-brūzd'), *a.* [Cf. OF. *debruisier* to shatter, break. Cf. BRUISE.] (*Her.*) Surmounted by an ordinary; as, a lion is *debruised* when a bend or other ordinary is placed over it, as in the cut.

Debruised.

The lion of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister, under which, according to the laws of heraldry, they were *debruised* in token of his illegitimate birth. *Macaulay.*

Debt (dĕt), *n.* [OE. *dette*, F. *dette*, LL. *debita*, fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have. See HABIT, and cf. DEBIT, DUE.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit; thing owed; obligation; liability.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt.* *Shak.*

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. A duty neglected or violated; a fault; a sin; a trespass. "Forgive us our *debts.*" *Matt.* vi. 12.

3. (*Law*) An action at law to recover a certain specified sum of money alleged to be due. *Burrill.*

Bond debt, Book debt, etc. See under BOND, BOOK, etc. — **Debt of nature,** death.

Debt'ed, *p. a.* Indebted; obliged to. [*R.*]

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*

Debt-ee' (dĕt-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a debt is due; creditor; — correlative to *debtor.* *Blackstone.*

Debt'less (dĕt'lĕs), *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

Debt'or (dĕt'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *dettur, dettour*, OF. *detor, detur, detour*, F. *débiteur*, fr. L. *debitor*, fr. *debere* to owe. See DEBT.] One who owes a debt; one who is indebted; — correlative to *creditor.*

[I 'll] bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shak.*

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtors for our lives to you. *Tennyson.*

De-bul'li-ate (dē-bŭl'lĭ-āt), *v. i.* [Pref. *de-* + L. *bullire* to boil.] To boil over. [*Obs.*]

Deb'ul-li'tion (dĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DEBULLIATE.] A bubbling or boiling over. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-burse' (dē-bûrs'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de* + L. *bursa* purse.] To disburse. [*Obs.*] *Ludlow.*

De'bu-scope (dā'bụ-skōp), *n.* [From the inventor, *Debus*, a French optician + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) A modification of the kaleidoscope; — used to reflect images so as to form beautiful designs.

‖ **Dé'but'** (dā'bụ'), *n.* [F. *début*, prop., the first cast or throw at play, fr. *but* aim, mark. See BUTT an end.] A beginning or first attempt; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker.

‖ **Dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bụ'tăn'), *n.; fem.* **Dé'bu'tante'** (-tănt'). [F., p. pr. of *débuter* to have the first throw, to make one's *début.* See DÉBUT.] A person who makes his (or her) first appearance before the public.

Dec'a- (dĕk'ă-). [Cf. TEN.] A prefix, from Gr. δέκα, signifying *ten;* specifically (*Metric System*), a prefix signifying the weight or measure that is *ten times* the principal unit.

‖ **De-cac'e-ra'ta** (dē-kăs'ē-rā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα ten + κέρας a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Cephalopoda which includes the squids, cuttlefishes, and others having ten arms or tentacles; — called also *Decapoda.* [Written also *Decacera.*] See DIBRANCHIATA.

Dec'a-chord (dĕk'ă-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. δεκάχορδος ten-stringed; δέκα ten + χορδή a string.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument of ten strings, resembling the harp.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *W. Watson.*

Dec'a-cu'mi-na'ted (-kū'mĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *decacuminare* to cut off the top. See CACUMINATE.] Having the point or top cut off. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dec'ad (dĕk'ăd), *n.* A decade.

Averill was a *decad* and a half his elder. *Tennyson.*

Dec'a-dal (dĕk'ă-dal), *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

Dec'ade (dĕk'ăd), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas, -adis*, fr. Gr. δεκάς, fr. δέκα ten. See TEN.] A group or division of ten; esp., a period of ten years; a decennium; as, a *decade* of years or days; a *decade* of soldiers; the second *decade* of Livy. [Written also *decad.*]

During this notable *decade* of years. *Gladstone.*

De-ca'dence (dē-kā'dens), *n.* [LL. *decadentia;* L. *de* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *décadence.* See DECAY.] A falling away; decay; deterioration; declension. "The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

De-ca'dent (-dent), *a.* Decaying; deteriorating.

Dec'a-dist (dĕk'ă-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a book divided into decades; as, Livy was a *decadist.* [*R.*]

Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. γωνία a corner or angle: cf. F. *décagone.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles; any figure having ten angles. A *regular decagon* is one that has all its sides and angles equal.

De-cag'o-nal (dē-kăg'ŏ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a decagon; having ten sides.

Dec'a-gram } (dĕk'ă-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme;*
Dec'a-gramme } Gr. δέκα ten + F. *gramme.* See GRAM.] A weight of the metric system; ten grams, equal to about 154.32 grains avoirdupois.

‖ **Dec'a-gyn'i-a** (dĕk'ă-jĭn'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα ten + γυνή a woman, a female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants characterized by having ten styles.

Dec'a-gyn'i-an (-à-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* [Cf. F. *décagyne.*]
De-cag'y-nous (dē-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), } (*Bot.*) Belonging to the Decagynia; having ten styles.

Dec'a-he'dral (dĕk'ă-hē'dral), *a.* Having ten sides.

Dec'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. DECAHEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. DECAHEDRA (-drà). [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, a base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit: cf. F. *décaèdre.*] (*Geom.*) A solid figure or body inclosed by ten plane surfaces. [Written also, less correctly, *decaedron.*]

De-cal'ci-fi-ca'tion (dē-kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The removal of calcareous matter.

De-cal'ci-fy (dē-kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECALCIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECALCIFYING.] To deprive of calcareous matter; thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the stony part, and leave only the gelatin.

De-cal'co-ma'ni-a (-kō-mā'nĭ-à), } *n.* [F. *décalcomanie.*]
‖ **De-cal'co-ma'nie** (-mā'nē), } The art or process of transferring pictures and designs to china, glass, marble, etc., and permanently fixing them thereto.

Dec'a-li'ter } (dĕk'ă-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Dec'a-li'tre } *décalitre;* Gr. δέκα ten + F. *litre.* See LITER.] A measure of capacity in the metric system; a cubic volume of ten liters, equal to about 610.24 cubic inches, that is, 2.642 wine gallons.

De-cal'o-gist (dē-kăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who explains the decalogue. *J. Gregory.*

Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ă-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F. *décalogue*, L. *decalogus*, fr. Gr. δεκάλογος; δέκα ten + λόγος speech, λέγειν to speak, to say. See TEN.] (*Script.*) The Ten Commandments or precepts given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

De-cam'e-ron (dē-kăm'ē-rŏn), *n.* [It. *decamerone*, fr. Gr. δέκα ten + ἡμέρος part; though quite generally supposed to be derived from ἡμέρα day: cf. F. *décaméron.*] A celebrated collection of tales, supposed to be related in ten days; — written in the 14th century, by Boccaccio, an Italian.

Dec'a-me'ter } (dĕk'ă-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *décamètre;* Gr.
Dec'a-me'tre } δέκα ten + F. *mètre.* See METER.] A measure of length in the metric system; ten meters, equal to about 393.7 inches.

De-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECAMPED (-kămt'; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECAMPING.] [F. *décamper;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp. See CAMP.] **1.** To break up a camp; to move away from a camping ground, usually by night or secretly. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, to depart suddenly; to run away; — generally used disparagingly.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith.*

De-camp'ment (-mẹnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *décampement.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off.

Dec'a-nal (dĕk'ă-nal; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *décanal.* See DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

His rectorial as well as *decanal* residence. *Churton.*

Decanal side, the side of the choir on which the dean's stall is placed. — **Decanal stall,** the stall allotted to the dean in the choir, on the right or south side of the chancel. *Shipley.*

‖ **De-can'dri-a** (dē-kăn'drĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα ten + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants characterized by having ten stamens.

De-can'dri-an (-an), } *a.* [Cf. F. *décandre.*] (*Bot.*)
De-can'drous (-drŭs), } Belonging to the Decandria; having ten stamens.

Dec'ane (dĕk'ān), *n.* [See DECA-.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the paraffin series, including several isomeric modifications.

Dec-an'gu-lar (dĕk-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *deca-* + *angular.*] Having ten angles.

‖ **De-ca'ni** (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L., lit., of the dean.] Used of the side of the choir on which the dean's stall is placed; decanal; — correlative to *cantoris;* as, the decanal, or *decani*, side.

De-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECANTING.] [F. *décanter* (cf. It. *decantare*), prop., to pour off from the edge of a vessel; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + OF. *cant* (It. *canto*) edge, border, end. See CANT an edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to disturb the sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

De-can'tate (dē-kăn'tāt), *v. t.* To decant. [*Obs.*]

De'can-ta'tion (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *décantation.*] The act of pouring off a clear liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

De-cant'er (dē-kănt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a kind of glass bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, from which drinking glasses are filled.

2. One who decants liquors.

De-caph'yl-lous (dē-kăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* dēk'ă-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf: cf. F. *décaphylle.*] (*Bot.*) Having ten leaves.

De-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECAPITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECAPITATING.] [LL. *decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare;* L. *de* + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To cut off the head of; to behead.

2. To remove summarily from office. [*Collog. U. S.*]

De-cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decapitatio:* cf. F. *décapitation.*] The act of beheading; beheading.

Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ă-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décapode.*] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as a crab; one of the Decapoda. Also used adjectively.

‖ **De-cap'o-da** (dē-kăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα ten + πούς, ποδός, foot.]

One of the Decapoda (*Palæmonetes vulgaris*), an American shrimp from the Atlantic coast. ½

1. (*Zoöl.*) The order of Crustacea which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.

☞ They have a carapace, covering and uniting the somites of the head and thorax and inclosing a gill chamber on each side, and usually have five (rarely six) pairs of legs. They are divided into two principal groups: Brachyura and Macrura. Some writers recognize a third (Anomura) intermediate between the others.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A division of the dibranchiate cephalopods including the cuttlefishes and squids. See Decacera.

De-cap'o-dal (-dȧl), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the
De-cap'o-dous (-dŭs), } decapods; having ten feet; ten-footed.

De-car'bon-ate (dē-kär'bŏn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of carbonic acid.

De-car'bon-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

De-car'bon-ize (dē-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decarbonized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decarbonizing.] To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel; to *decarbonize* the blood.

Decarbonized iron. See Malleable iron. — **Decarbonized steel**, homogeneous wrought iron made by a steel process, as that of Bessemer; ingot iron.

De-car'bon-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, decarbonizes a substance.

De-car'bu-ri-za'tion (dē-kär'bŭ-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act, process, or result of decarburizing.

De-car'bu-rize (dē-kär'bŭ-rīz), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon; to remove the carbon from.

De-card' (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* To discard. [*Obs.*]

You have cast those by, *decarded* them. *J. Fletcher.*

De-car'di-nal-ize (dē-kär'dĭ-nal-īz), *v. t.* To depose from the rank of cardinal.

Dec'a-stere (dĕk'ȧ-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *décastère*; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *stère* a stere.] (*Metric System*) A measure of capacity, equal to ten steres, or ten cubic meters.

Dec'a-stich (dĕk'ȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. στίχος a row, a line of writing, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Dec'a-style (dĕk'ȧ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. δεκάστυλος; δέκα ten + στῦλος a column.] (*Arch.*) Having ten columns in front; — said of a portico, temple, etc. — *n.* A portico having ten pillars or columns in front.

Dec'a-syl-lab'ic (dĕk'ȧ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *deca-* + *syllabic*: cf. F. *décasyllabique*, *décasyllabe*.] Having, or consisting of, ten syllables.

Dec'a-to'ic (dĕk'ȧ-tō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, decane.

De-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decayed (-kād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decaying.] [OF. *decaeir*, *dechaer*, *decheoir*, F. *déchoir*, to decline, fall, become less; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall. See Chance.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; to waste away; to decline; to fail; to become weak, corrupt, or disintegrated; to rot; to perish; as, a tree *decays*; fortunes *decay*; hopes *decay*.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*. *Goldsmith.*

De-cay', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to decay; to impair. [*R.*]

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise. *Shak.*

2. To destroy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-cay', *n.* **1.** Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or of any species of excellence or perfection; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; corruption; rottenness; decline; deterioration; as, the *decay* of the body; the *decay* of virtue; the *decay* of the Roman empire; a castle in *decay*.

Perhaps my God, though he be far before,
May turn, and take me by the hand, and more —
May strengthen my *decays*. *Herbert.*

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay.*

Which has caused the *decay* of the consonants to follow somewhat different laws. *James Byrne.*

2. Destruction; death. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Cause of decay. [*R.*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Decline; consumption. See Decline.

De-cayed' (dē-kād'), *a.* Fallen, as to physical or social condition; affected with decay; rotten; as, *decayed* vegetation or vegetables; a *decayed* fortune or gentleman. — **De-cay'ed-ness** (dē-kā'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

De-cay'er (-ẽr), *n.* A causer of decay. [*R.*]

De-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [OE. *deses*, *deces*, F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, fr. *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw. See Cease, Cede.] Departure, especially departure from this life; death.

His *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. *Luke* ix. 31.

And I, the whilst you mourn for his *decease*,
Will with my mourning plaints your plaint increase. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Death; departure; dissolution; demise; release. See Death.

De-cease', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deceased (-sēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deceasing.] To depart from this life; to die; to pass away.

She 's dead, *deceased*, she 's dead. *Shak.*

When our summers have *deceased*. *Tennyson.*

Inasmuch as he carries the malignity and the lie with him, he so far *deceases* from nature. *Emerson.*

De-ceased' (dē-sēst'), *a.* Passed away; dead; gone.

The deceased, the dead person.

De-cede' (dē-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *decedere*. See Decease, *n.*] To withdraw. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

De-ce'dent (dē-sē'dent), *a.* [L. *decedens*, p. pr. of *decedere*.] Removing; departing. *Ash.*

De-ce'dent, *n.* A deceased person. *Bouvier.*

De-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceit*, *desçait*, *decept* (cf. *deceite*, *decoite*), fr. L. *deceptus* deception, fr. *decipere*. See Deceive.] **1.** An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; a contrivance to entrap; deception; a wily device; fraud.

Making the ephah small and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by *deceit*. *Amos* viii. 5.

Friendly to man, far from *deceit* or guile. *Milton.*

Yet still we hug the dear *deceit*. *N. Cotton.*

2. (*Law*) Any trick, collusion, contrivance, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. When injury is thereby effected, an *action of deceit*, as it is called, lies for compensation.

Syn. — Deception; fraud; imposition; duplicity; trickery; guile; cheating; falsifying; double-dealing; stratagem. See Deception.

De-ceit'ful (dē-sēt'fŭl), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, deceit; serving to mislead or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; insincere.

Harboring foul *deceitful* thoughts. *Shak.*

De-ceit'ful-ly, *adv.* With intent to deceive.

De-ceit'ful-ness, *n.* **1.** The disposition to deceive; as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual.

2. The quality of being deceitful; as, the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

3. Tendency to mislead or deceive. "The *deceitfulness* of riches." *Matt.* xiii. 22.

De-ceit'less, *a.* Free from deceit. *Bp. Hall.*

De-ceiv'a-ble (dē-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *décevable*.] **1.** Fitted to deceive; deceitful. [*Obs.*]

The fraud of *deceivable* traditions. *Milton.*

2. Subject to deceit; capable of being misled.

Blind, and thereby *deceivable*. *Milton.*

De-ceiv'a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** Capability of deceiving.

With all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. *2 Thess.* ii. 10.

2. Liability to be deceived or misled; as, the *deceivableness* of a child.

De-ceiv'a-bly, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

De-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deceived (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deceiving.] [OF. *deceveir*, F. *décevoir*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, insnare, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch. See Capable, and cf. Deceit, Deception.] **1.** To lead into error; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose upon; to mislead; to cheat; to disappoint; to delude; to insnare.

Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, *deceiving*, and being *deceived*. *2 Tim.* iii. 13.

Nimble jugglers that *deceive* the eye. *Shak.*

What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or *deceive* his heart? *Milton.*

2. To beguile; to amuse, so as to divert the attention; to while away; to take away as if by deception.

These occupations oftentimes *deceived*
The listless hour. *Wordsworth.*

3. To deprive by fraud or stealth; to defraud. [*Obs.*]

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Deceive, Delude, Mislead. *Deceive* is a general word applicable to any kind of misrepresentation affecting faith or life. *To delude*, primarily, is to make sport of, by deceiving, and is accomplished by playing upon one's imagination or credulity, as by exciting false hopes, causing him to undertake or expect what is impracticable, and making his failure ridiculous. It implies some infirmity of judgment in the victim, and intention to deceive in the deluder. But it is often used reflexively, indicating that a person's own weakness has made him the sport of others or of fortune; as, he *deluded* himself with a belief that luck would always favor him. *To mislead* is to lead, guide, or direct in a wrong way, either willfully or ignorantly.

De-ceiv'er (dē-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

The deceived and the *deceiver* are his. *Job* xii. 16.

Syn. — Deceiver, Impostor. A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private upon individuals; an *impostor* practices his arts on the community at large. The one succeeds by artful falsehoods, the other by bold assumption. The faithless friend and the fickle lover are *deceivers*; the false prophet and the pretended prince are *impostors*.

De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *décembre*, from L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March. See Ten.] **1.** The twelfth and last month of the year, containing thirty-one days. During this month occurs the winter solstice.

2. Fig.: With reference to the end of the year and to the winter season; as, the *December* of his life.

De'cem-den'tate (dē'sĕm-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *decem* ten + E. *dentate*.] Having ten points or teeth.

De-cem'fid (dē-sĕm'fĭd), *a.* [L. *decem* ten + root of *findere* to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Cleft into ten parts.

De'cem-loc'u-lar (dē'sĕm-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *decem* ten + E. *locular*.] (*Bot.*) Having ten cells for seeds.

De-cem'pe-dal (dē-sĕm'pē-dȧl), *a.* [L. *decem* ten + E. *pedal*.] **1.** Ten feet in length.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having ten feet; decapodal. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

De-cem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. Decemvirs (-vẽrz), L. Decemviri (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome.

☞ The title of *decemvirs* was given to various bodies of Roman magistrates. The most celebrated decemvirs framed "the laws of the Twelve Tables," about 450 B. C., and had absolute authority for three years.

2. A member of any body of ten men in authority.

De-cem'vi-ral (dē-sĕm'vĭ-ral), *a.* [L. *decemviralis*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

De-cem'vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *decemviratus*.] **1.** The office or term of office of the decemvirs, in Rome.

2. A body of ten men in authority.

De-cem'vir-ship (-vẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a decemvir. *Holland.*

De'cence (dē'sens), *n.* Decency. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

De'cen-cy (dē'sen-sy), *n.*; *pl.* Decencies (-sĭz). [L. *decentia*, fr. *decens*: cf. F. *décence*. See Decent.] **1.** The quality or state of being decent, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or in discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony; seemliness; hence, freedom from obscenity or indecorum; modesty.

Observances of time, place, and of *decency* in general. *Burke.*

Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

2. That which is proper or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Atterbury.*

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

De'cene (dē'sēn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten.] (*Chem.*) One of the higher hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, of the ethylene series.

De-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'nȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* Decennaries (-rĭz). [L. *decennium* a period of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* a year.] **1.** A period of ten years.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A tithing consisting of ten neighboring families. *Burrill.*

De-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-al), *a.* [See Decennary.] Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games. *Hallam.*

De-cen'ni-al, *n.* A tenth year or tenth anniversary.

‖ **De-cen'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. Decenniums (-ŭmz), L. Decennia (-ȧ). [L.] A period of ten years. "The present *decennium*." *Hallam.* "The last *decennium* of Chaucer's life." *A. W. Ward.*

De-cen'no-val (-nō-val), } *a.* [L. *decem* ten + *no-*
De-cen'no-va-ry (-vā-rў), } *vem* nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; of nineteen years. [*R.*] *Holder.*

De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* [L. *decens*, *decentis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting or becoming; akin to *decus* glory, honor, ornament, Gr. δοκεῖν to seem good, to seem, think; cf. Skr. *dāç* to grant, to give; and perh. akin to E. *attire*, *tire*: cf. F. *décent*. Cf. Decorate, Decorum, Deign.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, dress, or ceremony; becoming; fit; decorous; proper; seemly; as, *decent* conduct; *decent* language. *Shak.*

Before his *decent* steps. *Milton.*

2. Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest.

3. Comely; shapely; well-formed. [*Archaic*]

A sable stole of cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

By foreign hands thy *decent* limbs composed. *Pope.*

4. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable; fairly good; reasonably comfortable or satisfying; as, a *decent* fortune; a *decent* person.

A *decent* retreat in the mutability of human affairs. *Burke.*

— **De'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **De'cent-ness**, *n.*

De-cen'tral-i-za'tion (dē-sĕn'trȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The action of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized. "The *decentralization* of France." *J. P. Peters.*

De-cen'tral-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To prevent from centralizing; to cause to withdraw from the center or place of concentration; to divide and distribute (what has been united or concentrated); — esp. said of authority, or the administration of public affairs.

De-cep'ti-ble (dē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deceived; deceivable. *Sir T. Browne.* — **De-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

De-cep'tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déception*, L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere*, *deceptum*. See Deceive.] **1.** The act of deceiving or misleading. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

There is no one thing relating either to the actions or enjoyments of man in which he is not liable to *deception*. *South.*

3. That which deceives or is intended to deceive; false representation; artifice; cheat; fraud.

There was of course room for vast *deception*. *Motley.*

Syn. — Deception, Deceit, Fraud, Imposition. *Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* and addicted to *deceit*. The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from design, and that of the worst kind; but a *deception* does not always imply aim and intention. It may be undesigned or accidental. An *imposition* is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a *fraud* implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unlawful gain or advantage.

De-cep'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [LL. *deceptiosus*.] Tending to deceive; delusive. [*R.*]

As if those organs had *deceptious* functions. *Shak.*

De-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déceptif*. See Deceive.] Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress with false opinions; as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.

Language altogether *deceptive*, and hiding the deeper reality from our eyes. *Trench.*

Deceptive cadence (*Mus.*), a cadence on the subdominant, or in some foreign key, postponing the final close.

De-cep'tive-ly, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

De-cep'tive-ness, *n.* The power or habit of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

De'cep-tiv'i-ty (dē'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Deceptiveness; a deception; a sham. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

De-cep'to-ry (dē-sĕp'tō-rў), *a.* [L. *deceptorius*, from *decipere*.] Deceptive. [*R.*]

De-cern' (dē-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [L. *decernere*. See Decree.] **1.** To perceive, discern, or decide. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

2. (*Scots Law*) To decree; to adjudge.

De-cern'i-ture (dē-sĕrn'ĭ-tūr ; 135), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A decree or sentence of a court. *Stormonth.*

De-cerp' (dē-sĕrp'), *v. t.* [L. *decerpere ; de* + *carpere* to pluck.] To pluck off ; to crop ; to gather. [*Obs.*]

De-cerpt' (dē-sĕrpt'), *a.* [L. *decerptus*, p. p. of *decerpere.*] Plucked off or away. [*Obs.*]

De-cerp'ti-ble (dē-sĕrp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be plucked off, cropped, or torn away. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-cerp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of plucking off ; a cropping.

2. That which is plucked off or rent away ; a fragment ; a piece. *Glanvill.*

De-cer-ta'tion (dē-sĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decertatio*, fr. *decertare, decertatum ; de* + *certare* to contend.] Contest for mastery ; contention ; strife. [*R.*] *Arnway.*

De-ces'sion (dē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *decessio*, fr. *decedere* to depart. See DECEASE, *n.*] Departure ; decrease ; — opposed to *accession.* [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

De-charm' (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décharmer.* See CHARM.] To free from a charm ; to disenchant.

De-chris'tian-ize (dē-krĭs'chăn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECHRISTIANIZED (-īzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECHRISTIANIZING.] To turn from, or divest of, Christianity.

De-cid'a-ble (dē-sīd'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decided ; determinable.

De-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIDING.] [L. *decīdere ; de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off ; prob. akin to E. *shed*, v. : cf. F. *décider.* Cf. DECISION.] **1.** To cut off ; to separate. [*Obs.*]

Our seat denies us traffic here ;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest. *Fuller.*

2. To bring to a termination, as a question, controversy, struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party ; to render judgment concerning ; to determine ; to settle.

So shall thy judgment be ; thyself hast *decided* it.
1 *Kings* xx. 40.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone ;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then. *Shak.*

De-cide', *v. i.* To determine ; to form a definite opinion ; to come to a conclusion ; to give decision ; as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree ? *Pope.*

De-cid'ed (dē-sī'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity ; unequivocal ; unmistakable ; unquestionable ; clear ; evident ; as, a *decided* advantage. "A more *decided* taste for science." *Prescott.*

2. Free from doubt or wavering ; determined ; of fixed purpose ; fully settled ; positive ; resolute ; as, a *decided* opinion or purpose.

Syn. — DECIDED, DECISIVE. We call a thing *decisive* when it has the power or quality of deciding ; as, a *decisive* battle ; we speak of it as *decided* when it is so fully settled as to leave no room for doubt ; as, a *decided* preference, a *decided* aversion. Hence, a *decided* victory is one about which there is no question ; a *decisive* victory is one which ends the contest. *Decisive* is applied only to things ; as, a *decisive* sentence, a *decisive* decree, a *decisive* judgment. *Decided* is applied equally to persons and things. Thus we speak of a man as *decided* in his whole course of conduct ; and as having a *decided* disgust, or a *decided* reluctance, to certain measures. "A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct." *Burke.* "The sentences of superior judges are final, *decisive*, and irrevocable." *Blackstone.*

De-cid'ed-ly, *adv.* In a decided manner ; indisputably ; clearly ; thoroughly.

De-cide'ment (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* Means of forming a decision. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Dec'i-dence (dĕs'ĭ-dens *or* dē-sī'dens), *n.* [L. *decidens* falling off.] A falling off. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-cid'er (dē-sī'dĕr), *n.* One who decides.

‖ **De-cid'u-a** (dē-sĭd'ū-ȧ ; 135), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *deciduus.* See DECIDUOUS.] (*Anat.*) The inner layer of the wall of the uterus, which envelops the embryo, forms a part of the placenta, and is discharged with it.

‖ **De-cid'u-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Mammalia in which a decidua is thrown off with, or after, the fetus, as in the human species.

De-cid'u-ate (dē-sĭd'ū-āt ; 135), *a.* (*Anat.*) Possessed of, or characterized by, a decidua.

Dec'i-du'i-ty (dĕs'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Deciduousness. [*R.*]

De-cid'u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs ; 135), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decīdere* to fall off ; *de* + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] (*Biol.*) Falling off, or subject to fall or be shed, at a certain season, or a certain stage or interval of growth, as leaves (except of evergreens) in autumn, or as parts of animals, such as hair, teeth, antlers, etc. ; also, shedding leaves or parts at certain seasons, stages, or intervals ; as, *deciduous* trees ; the *deciduous* membrane.

De-cid'u-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being deciduous.

Dec'i-gram } (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme ;*
Dec'i-gramme } pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *gramme.*] A weight in the metric system ; one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.5432 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'il } (dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [F. *décil*, fr. L. *decem* ten : cf.
Dec'ile } It. *decile.*] (*Astrol.*) An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36°.

Dec'i-li'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-lē'tĕr *or* dē-sĭl'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *dé-*
Dec'i-li'tre } *cilitre ;* pref. *déci-* tenth (L. *decimus*) + *litre.* See LITER.] A measure of capacity or volume in the metric system ; one tenth of a liter, equal to 6.1022 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces.

De-cil'lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million.*] According to the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed ; according to the French and American notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [See the Note under NUMERATION.]

De-cil'lionth (-yŭnth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion, or to the quotient of unity divided by a decillion.

De-cil'lionth (dē-sĭl'yŭnth), *n.* (*a*) The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. (*b*) One of a decillion equal parts.

Dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [F. *décimal* (cf. LL. *decimalis*), fr. L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN, and cf. DIME.] Of or pertaining to decimals ; numbered or proceeding by tens ; having a tenfold increase or decrease, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller ; as, *decimal* notation ; a *decimal* coinage.

Decimal arithmetic, the common arithmetic, in which numeration proceeds by tens. — Decimal fraction, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is usually not expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as .2, .25. — Decimal point, a dot or full stop at the left of a decimal fraction. The figures at the left of the point represent units or whole numbers, as 1.05.

Dec'i-mal, *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens ; specifically, and almost exclusively, used as synonymous with a decimal fraction.

Circulating, *or* Circulatory, decimal, a decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated ; as, 0.354354354 ; — called also *recurring decimal, repeating decimal*, and *repetend.*

Dec'i-mal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The system of a decimal currency, decimal weights, measures, etc.

Dec'i-mal-ize (dĕs'ĭ-mal-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to a decimal system ; as, to *decimalize* the currency. — **Dec'i-mal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Dec'i-mal-ly, *adv.* By tens ; by means of decimals.

Dec'i-mate (dĕs'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIMATED (-mā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *decimatus*, p. p. of *decimare* to decimate (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *decimus* tenth. See DECIMAL.]

1. To take the tenth part of ; to tithe. *Johnson.*

2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of ; as, to *decimate* a regiment as a punishment for mutiny. *Macaulay.*

3. To destroy a considerable part of ; as, to *decimate* an army in battle ; to *decimate* a people by disease.

Dec'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decimatio :* cf. F. *décimation.*] **1.** A tithing. [*Obs.*] *State Trials* (1630).

2. A selection of every tenth person by lot, as for punishment. *Shak.*

3. The destruction of any large proportion, as of people by pestilence or war. *Milman.*

Dec'i-ma'tor (dĕs'ĭ-mā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *decimator.*] One who decimates. *South.*

‖ **Dé'cime'** (dā'sēm'), *n.* [F.] A French coin, the tenth part of a franc, equal to about two cents.

Dec'i-me'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tĕr *or* dē-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [F.
Dec'i-me'tre } *décimètre ;* pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *mètre.* See METER.] A measure of length in the metric system ; one tenth of a meter, equal to 3.937 inches.

Dec'i-mo-sex'to (dĕs'ĭ-mō-sĕks'tō), *n.* [Prop., in sixteenth ; fr. L. *decimus* tenth + *sextus* sixth.] A book consisting of sheets, each of which is folded into sixteen leaves ; hence, indicating, more or less definitely, a size of book ; — usually written 16mo or 16°.

Dec'i-mo-sex'to, *a.* Having sixteen leaves to a sheet ; as, a *decimosexto* form, book, leaf, size.

De'cine (dē'sĭn *or* dĕs'ēn ; 104), *n.* [From L. *decem* ten.] (*Chem.*) One of the higher hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{15}$, of the acetylene series ; — called also *decenylene.*

De-ci'pher (dē-sī'fĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIPHERED (-fērd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIPHERING.] [Pref. *de-* + *cipher.* Formed in imitation of F. *déchiffrer.* See CIPHER.] **1.** To translate from secret characters or ciphers into intelligible terms ; as, to *decipher* a letter written in secret characters.

2. To find out, so as to be able to make known the meaning of ; to make out or read, as words badly written or partly obliterated ; to detect ; to reveal ; to unfold.

3. To stamp ; to detect ; to discover. [*R.*]

You are both *deciphered*, . . .
For villains. *Shak.*

De-ci'pher-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deciphered ; as, old writings not *decipherable.*

De-ci'pher-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who deciphers.

De-ci'pher-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who deciphers.

De-ci'pher-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of deciphering.

De-cip'i-en-cy (dē-sĭp'ĭ-en-sȳ), *n.* [L. *decipiens*, p. pr. of *decipere.* See DECEIVE.] State of being deceived ; hallucination. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-cip'i-um (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *decipere* to deceive.] (*Chem.*) A supposed rare element, said to be associated with cerium, yttrium, etc., in the mineral samarskite, and more recently called *samarium.* Symbol Dp. See SAMARIUM.

De-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, fr. *decīdere, decisum :* cf. F. *décision.* See DECIDE.] **1.** Cutting off ; division ; detachment of a part. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

2. The act of deciding ; act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, by giving judgment on the matter at issue ; determination, as of a question or doubt ; settlement ; conclusion.

The *decision* of some dispute. *Atterbury.*

3. An account or report of a conclusion, especially of a legal adjudication or judicial determination of a question or cause ; as, a *decision* of arbitrators ; a *decision* of the Supreme Court.

4. The quality of being decided ; prompt and fixed determination ; unwavering firmness ; as, to manifest great *decision.*

Syn. — DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION. Each of these words has two meanings, one implying the act of deciding, determining, or resolving ; and the other a *habit of mind* as to so doing. It is in the last sense that the words are here compared. *Decision* is a *cutting short.* It implies that several courses of action have been presented to the mind, and that the choice is now finally made. It supposes, therefore, a union of promptitude and energy. *Determination* is the natural consequence of decision. It is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere. *Resolution* is the necessary result in a mind which is characterized by firmness. It is a spirit which *scatters* (resolves) all doubt, and is ready to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations. Martin Luther was equally distinguished for his prompt *decision*, his steadfast *determination*, and his inflexible *resolution.*

De-ci'sive (dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décisif.* See DECISION.] **1.** Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy ; putting an end to contest or controversy ; final ; conclusive. "A *decisive*, irrevocable doom." *Bates.* "*Decisive* campaign." *Macaulay.* "*Decisive* proof." *Hallam.*

2. Marked by promptness and decision.

A noble instance of this attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster.*

Syn. — Decided ; positive ; conclusive. See DECIDED. — **De-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

De-ci'so-ry (sō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *décisoire.* See DECISION.] Able to decide or determine ; having a tendency to decide. [*R.*]

Dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *décistère ;* pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *stère* a stere.] (*Metric System*) The tenth part of the stere or cubic meter, equal to 3.531 cubic feet. See STERE.

De-cit'i-zen-ize (dē-sĭt'ĭ-z'n-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of the rights of citizenship. [*R.*]

We have no law — as the French have — to *decitizenize* a citizen. *Edw. Bates.*

De-civ'i-lize (dē-sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To reduce from civilization to a savage state. [*R.*] *Blackwood's Mag.*

Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECKED (dĕkt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECKING.] [D. *dekken* to cover ; akin to E. *thatch.* See THATCH.] **1.** To cover ; to overspread.

To *deck* with clouds the uncolored sky. *Milton.*

2. To dress, as the person ; to clothe ; especially, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance ; to array ; to adorn ; to embellish.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency. *Job* xl. 10.
And *deck* my body in gay ornaments. *Shak.*
The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Deck, *n.* [D. *dek.* See DECK, *v.*] **1.** The floorlike covering of the horizontal sections, or compartments, of a ship. Small vessels have only one deck ; larger ships have two or three decks.

☞ The following are the more common names of the decks of vessels having more than one.

Berth deck (*Navy*), a deck next below the gun deck, where the hammocks of the crew are swung. — Boiler deck (*River Steamers*), the deck on which the boilers are placed. — Flush deck, any continuous, unbroken deck from stem to stern. — Gun deck (*Navy*), a deck below the spar deck, on which the ship's guns are carried. If there are two gun decks, the upper one is called the *main deck*, the lower, the *lower gun deck ;* if there are three, one is called the *middle gun deck.* — Half-deck, that portion of the deck next below the spar deck which is between the mainmast and the cabin. — Hurricane deck (*River Steamers*, etc.), the upper deck, usually a light deck, erected above the frame of the hull. — Orlop deck, the deck or part of a deck where the cables are stowed, usually below the water line. — Poop deck, the deck forming the roof of a poop or poop cabin, built on the upper deck and extending from the mizzenmast aft. — Quarter-deck, the part of the upper deck abaft the mainmast, including the poop deck when there is one. — Spar deck. (*a*) Same as the upper deck. (*b*) Sometimes a light deck fitted over the upper deck. — Upper deck, the highest deck of the hull, extending from stem to stern.

2. (*Arch.*) The upper part or top of a mansard roof or curb roof when made nearly flat.

3. (*Railroad*) The roof of a passenger car.

4. A pack or set of playing cards.

The king was slyly fingered from the *deck.* *Shak.*

5. A heap or store. [*Obs.*]

Who . . . hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck.* *Massinger.*

Between decks. See under BETWEEN. — Deck bridge (*Railroad Engineering*), a bridge which carries the track upon the upper chords ; — distinguished from a *through bridge*, which carries the track upon the lower chords, between the girders. — Deck curb (*Arch.*), a curb supporting a deck in roof construction. — Deck floor (*Arch.*), a floor which serves also as a roof, as of a belfry or balcony. — Deck hand, a sailor hired to help on the vessel's deck, but not expected to go aloft. — Deck molding (*Arch.*), the molded finish of the edge of a deck, making the junction with the lower slope of the roof. — Deck roof (*Arch.*), a nearly flat roof which is not surmounted by parapet walls. — Deck transom (*Shipbuilding*), the transom into which the deck is framed. — To clear the decks (*Naut.*), to remove every unnecessary incumbrance in preparation for battle ; to prepare for action. — To sweep the deck (*Card Playing*), to clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them.

Deck'el (-ĕl), *n.* (*Paper Making*) Same as DECKLE.

Deck'er (dĕk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, decks or adorns ; a coverer ; as, a table *decker.*

2. A vessel which has a deck or decks ; — used esp. in composition ; as, a single-*decker ;* a three-*decker.*

Dec'kle (dĕk'k'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *deckel* cover, lid.] (*Paper Making*) A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold, or a curb of India rubber or other material which rests on, and forms the edge of, the mold in a paper machine and determines the width of the paper. [Spelt also *deckel*, and *dekle.*]

De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLAIMED (-klāmd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLAIMING.] [L. *declamare ; de* + *clamare* to cry out : cf. F. *déclamer.* See CLAIM.]

1. To speak rhetorically ; to make a formal speech or oration ; to harangue ; specifically, to recite a speech, poem, etc., in public as a rhetorical exercise ; to practice public speaking ; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To speak for rhetorical display ; to speak pompously, noisily, or theatrically ; to make an empty speech ; to rehearse trite arguments in debate ; to rant.

Grenville seized the opportunity to *declaim* on the repeal of the stamp act. *Bancroft.*

De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. t.* **1.** To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

2. To defend by declamation; to advocate loudly. [*Obs.*] "*Declaims* his cause." *South.*

De-claim'ant (-ant), *n.* A declaimer. [*R.*]

De-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who declaims; an haranguer.

Dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declamatio*, from *declamare*: cf. F. *déclamation*. See DECLAIM.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery; haranguing; loud speaking in public; especially, the public recitation of speeches as an exercise in schools and colleges; as, the practice of *declamation* by students.

The public listened with little emotion, but with much civility, to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

2. A set speech or harangue; declamatory discourse.

3. Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense; as, mere *declamation*.

Dec'la-ma'tor (dĕk'lȧ-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A declaimer. [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

De-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*: cf. F. *déclamatoire*.] **1.** Pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.

2. Characterized by rhetorical display; pretentiously rhetorical; without solid sense or argument; bombastic; noisy; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

De-clar'a-ble (dē-klâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being declared. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-clar'ant (-ant), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclarant*, p. pr. of *déclarer*.] (*Law*) One who declares. *Abbott.*

Dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déclaration*, fr. L. *declaratio*, fr. *declarare*. See DECLARE.] **1.** The act of declaring, proclaiming, or publicly announcing; explicit asserting; undisguised token of a ground or side taken on any subject; proclamation; exposition; as, the *declaration* of an opinion; a *declaration* of war, etc.

2. That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; distinct statement; formal expression; avowal.

Declarations of mercy and love . . . in the Gospel. *Tillotson.*

3. The document or instrument containing such statement or proclamation; as, the *Declaration* of Independence (now preserved in Washington).

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration*, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *Buckle.*

4. (*Law*) That part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth in order and at large his cause of complaint; the narration of the plaintiff's case containing the count, or counts. See COUNT, *n.*, 3.

Declaration of Independence. (*Amer. Hist.*) See under INDEPENDENCE. — **Declaration of rights.** (*Eng. Hist.*) See *Bill of rights*, under BILL. — **Declaration of trust** (*Law*), a paper subscribed by a grantee of property, acknowledging that he holds it in trust for the purposes and upon the terms set forth. *Abbott.*

De-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *declarativus*, fr. *declarare*: cf. F. *déclaratif*.] Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory; assertive; declaratory. "*Declarative* laws." *Baker.*

The "vox populi," so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

De-clar'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By distinct assertion; not impliedly; in the form of a declaration.

The priest shall expiate it, that is, *declaratively*. *Bates.*

Dec'la-ra'tor (dĕk'lȧ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an announcer.] (*Scots Law*) A form of action by which some right or interest is sought to be judicially declared.

De-clar'a-to-ri-ly (dē-klăr'ȧ-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a declaratory manner.

De-clar'a-to-ry (dē-klăr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclaratoire*.] Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; making clear or manifest; affirmative; expressive; as, a clause *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.

Declaratory act (*Law*), an act or statute which sets forth more clearly, and declares what is, the existing law.

De-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLARED (-klârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLARING.] [F. *déclarer*, from L. *declarare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus*, clear, bright. See CLEAR.] **1.** To make clear; to free from obscurity. [*Obs.*] "To *declare* this a little." *Boyle.*

2. To make known by language; to communicate or manifest explicitly and plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim; to announce.

This day I have begot whom I *declare*
My only Son. *Milton.*

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps.* xix. 1.

3. To make declaration of; to assert; to affirm; to set forth; to avow; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

I the Lord . . . *declare* things that are right. *Isa.* xlv. 19.

4. (*Com.*) To make full statement of, as goods, etc., for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, etc.

To declare off, to recede from an agreement, undertaking, contract, etc.; to renounce. — **To declare one's self,** to avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

De-clare', *v. i.* **1.** To make a declaration, or an open and explicit avowal; to proclaim one's self; — often with *for* or *against*; as, victory *declares* against the allies.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait,
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) To state the plaintiff's cause of action at law in a legal form; as, the plaintiff *declares* in trespass.

De-clar'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

De-clar'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being declared.

De-clare'ment (-ment), *n.* Declaration. [*Obs.*]

De-clar'er (dē-klâr'ẽr), *n.* One who makes known or proclaims; that which exhibits. *Udall.*

De-clen'sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Apparently corrupted fr. F. *déclinaison*, fr. L. *declinatio*, fr. *declinare*. See DECLINE, and cf. DECLINATION.] **1.** The act or the state of declining; declination; descent; slope.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea. *T. Burnet.*

2. A falling off towards a worse state; a downward tendency; deterioration; decay; as, the *declension* of virtue, of science, of a state, etc.

Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base *declension*. *Shak.*

3. Act of courteously refusing; act of declining; a declinature; refusal; as, the *declension* of a nomination.

4. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases. (*b*) The form of the inflection of a word declined by cases; as, the first or the second *declension* of nouns, adjectives, etc. (*c*) Rehearsing a word as declined.

☞ The nominative was held to be the primary and original form, and was likened to a perpendicular line; the variations, or *oblique* cases, were regarded as fallings (hence called *casus*, cases, or fallings) from the nominative or perpendicular; and an enumerating of the various forms, being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form, was called a *declension*. *Harris.*

Declension of the needle, declination of the needle.

De-clen'sion-al (dē-klĕn'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Belonging to declension.

Declensional and syntactical forms. *M. Arnold.*

De-clin'a-ble (dē-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclinable*. See DECLINE.] Capable of being declined; admitting of declension or inflection; as, *declinable* parts of speech.

De-clin'al (-*al*), *a.* Declining; sloping.

Dec'li-nate (dĕk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *declinatus*, p. p. of *declinare*. See DECLINE.] Bent downward or aside; (*Bot.*) bending downward in a curve; declined.

Dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declinatio* a bending aside, an avoiding: cf. F. *déclination* a decadence. See DECLENSION.] **1.** The act or state of bending downward; inclination; as, *declination* of the head.

2. The act or state of falling off or declining from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; decline.

"The *declination* of a monarchy." *Bacon.*

Summer . . . is not looked on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

3. The act of deviating or turning aside; oblique motion; obliquity; withdrawal.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*
Every *declination* and violation of the rules. *South.*

4. The act or state of declining or refusing; withdrawal; refusal; averseness.

The queen's *declination* from marriage. *Stow.*

5. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward.

6. (*Dialing*) The arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, reckoned from the north or south.

7. (*Gram.*) The act of inflecting a word; declension. See DECLINE, *v. t.*, 4.

Angle of declination, the angle made by a descending line, or plane, with a horizontal plane. — **Circle of declination,** a circle parallel to the celestial equator. — **Declination compass** (*Physics*), a compass arranged for finding the declination of the magnetic needle. — **Declination of the compass** *or* **needle,** the horizontal angle which the magnetic needle makes with the true north-and-south line.

Dec'li-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclinateur*. See DECLINE.] **1.** An instrument for taking the declination or angle which a plane makes with the horizontal plane.

2. A dissentient. [*R.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

De-clin'a-to-ry (dē-klīn'ȧ-tō-rȳ *or* dē-klĭn'-; 277), *a.* [LL. *declinatorius*, fr. L. *declinare*: cf. F. *déclinatoire*.] Containing or involving a declination or refusal, as of submission to a charge or sentence. *Blackstone.*

Declinatory plea (*O. Eng. Law*), the plea of sanctuary or of benefit of clergy, before trial or conviction; — now abolished.

De-clin'a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* The act of declining or refusing; as, the *declinature* of an office.

De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLINED (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLINING.] [OE. *declinen* to bend down, lower, sink, decline (a noun), F. *décliner* to decline, refuse, fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline; akin to E. *lean*. See LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** To bend, or lean downward; to take a downward direction; to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, despondency, etc.; to condescend. "With *declining* head." *Shak.*

He . . . would *decline* even to the lowest of his family.
Lady Hutchinson.

Disdaining to *decline*,
Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries. *Byron.*

The ground at length became broken and *declined* rapidly.
Sir W. Scott.

2. To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction; to tend to a less perfect state; to become diminished or impaired; to fail; to sink; to diminish; to lessen; as, the day *declines;* virtue *declines;* religion *declines;* business *declines*.

That empire must *decline*
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*
And presume to know . . .
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shak.*

3. To turn or bend aside; to deviate; to stray; to withdraw; as, a line that *declines* from straightness; conduct that *declines* from sound morals.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. *Ps.* cxix. 157.

4. To turn away; to shun; to refuse; — the opposite of *accept* or *consent;* as, he *declined*, upon principle.

De-cline', *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; to bring down; to depress; to cause to bend, bow, or fall.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined*. *Thomson.*
And now fair Phoebus gan *decline* in haste
His weary wagon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to decrease or diminish. [*Obs.*] "You have *declined* his means." *Beau. & Fl.*

He knoweth his error, but will not seek to *decline* it. *Burton.*

3. To put or turn aside; to turn off or away from; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject; to shun; to avoid; as, to *decline* an offer; to *decline* a contest; he *declined* any participation with them.

Could I
Decline this dreadful hour? *Massinger.*

4. (*Gram.*) To inflect, or rehearse in order the changes of grammatical form of; as, to *decline* a noun or an adjective.

☞ Now restricted to such words as have case inflections; but formerly it was applied both to declension and conjugation.

After the first *declining* of a noun and a verb. *Ascham.*

5. To run through from first to last; to repeat like a schoolboy declining a noun. [*R.*] *Shak.*

De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *n.* [F. *déclin*. See DECLINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; also, the period when a thing is tending toward extinction or a less perfect state; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

2. (*Med.*) That period of a disorder or paroxysm when the symptoms begin to abate in violence; as, the *decline* of a fever.

3. A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties; any wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption; as, to die of a *decline*. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — DECLINE, DECAY, CONSUMPTION. *Decline* marks the first stage in a downward progress; *decay* indicates the second stage, and denotes a tendency to ultimate destruction; *consumption* marks a steady decay from an internal exhaustion of strength. The health may experience a *decline* from various causes at any period of life; it is naturally subject to *decay* with the advance of old age; *consumption* may take place at almost any period of life, from disease which wears out the constitution. In popular language *decline* is often used as synonymous with *consumption*. By a gradual *decline*, states and communities lose their strength and vigor; by progressive *decay*, they are stripped of their honor, stability, and greatness; by a *consumption* of their resources and vital energy, they are led rapidly on to a completion of their existence.

De-clined' (dē-klīnd'), *a.* Declinate.

De-clin'er (dē-klīn'ẽr), *n.* He who declines or rejects.

A studious *decliner* of honors. *Evelyn.*

Dec'li-nom'e-ter (dĕk'lĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Decline* + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

De-clin'ous (dē-klī'nŭs), *a.* Declinate.

De-cliv'i-tous (-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), } *a.* Descending gradu-
De-cli'vous (dē-klī'vŭs), } ally; moderately steep; sloping; downhill.

De-cliv'i-ty (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DECLIVITIES (-tĭz). [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill; akin to *clinare* to incline: cf. F. *déclivité*. See DECLINE.] **1.** Deviation from a horizontal line; gradual descent of surface; inclination downward; slope; — opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, which, considered as *ascending*, is an *acclivity*.

2. A descending surface; a sloping place.

Commodious *declivities* and channels for the passage of the waters. *Derham.*

De-coct' (dē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOCTING.] [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de* + *coquere* to cook, boil. See COOK to decoct.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to extract the strength or flavor of by boiling; to make an infusion of.

2. To prepare by the heat of the stomach for assimilation; to digest; to concoct.

3. To warm, strengthen, or invigorate, as if by boiling. [*R.*] "*Decoct* their cold blood." *Shak.*

De-coct'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested.

De-coc'tion (dē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *décoction*, L. *decoctio*.] **1.** The act or process of boiling anything in a watery fluid to extract its virtues.

In *decoction* . . . it either purgeth at the top or settleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

2. An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

In pharmacy *decoction* is opposed to infusion, where there is merely steeping. *Latham.*

De-coc'ture (dē-kŏk'tūr; 135), *n.* A decoction. [*R.*]

De-col'late (dē-kŏl'lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOLLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOLLATING.] [L. *decollatus*, p. p. of *decollare* to behead; *de* + *collum* neck.] To sever from the neck; to behead; to decapitate.

The *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist. *Burke.*

De-col'la-ted (-lā-tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Decapitated; worn or cast off in the process of growth, as the apex of certain univalve shells.

De'col-la'tion (dē'kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decollatio*: cf. F. *décollation*.] **1.** The act of beheading or state of one beheaded; — especially used of the execution of St. John the Baptist.

2. A painting representing the beheading of a saint or martyr, esp. of St. John the Baptist.

‖ **Dé'col'le-té'** (dā'kŏl'le-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders; *dé-* + *collet* collar, fr. L. *collum* neck.] Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; cut low in the neck, or low-necked, as a dress.

De-col'ling (dē-kŏl'lĭng), *n.* Beheading. [*R.*]

By a speedy dethroning and *decolling* of the king.
Parliamentary History (1648).

De-col'or (dē-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décolorer*, L. *decolorare*. Cf. DISCOLOR.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

De-col'or-ant (-ant), *n.* [Cf. F. *décolorant*, p. pr.] A substance which removes color, or bleaches.

De-col'or-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *decoloratus*, p. p. of *decolorare*.] Deprived of color.

De-col'or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To decolor.

De-col/or-a'tion (dē-kŭl/ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decoloratio:* cf. F. *décoloration.*] The removal or absence of color. *Ferrand.*

De-col'or-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of color; to whiten. *Turner.* — **De-col'or-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

De'com-plex' (dē'kŏm-plĕks'), *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *complex.*] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

De'com-pos'a-ble (dē'kŏm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resolved into constituent elements.

De'com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decomposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decomposing.] [Cf. F. *décomposer.* Cf. Discompose.] To separate the constituent parts of; to resolve into original elements; to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination; to bring to dissolution; to rot or decay.

De'com-pose', *v. i.* To become resolved or returned from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution; to decay; to rot.

De'com-posed' (dē'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Separated or broken up; — said of the crest of birds when the feathers are divergent.

De'com-pos'ite (dē'kŏm-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *composite.*] **1.** Compounded more than once; compounded with things already composite.

2. (*Bot.*) See Decompound, *a.*, 2.

De'com-pos'ite, *n.* Anything decompounded.

Decomposites of three metals or more. *Bacon.*

De-com'po-si'tion (dē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *de-* (in sense 3 intensive) + *composition:* cf. F. *décomposition.* Cf. Discomposition.] **1.** The act or process of resolving the constituent parts of a compound body or substance into its elementary parts; separation into constituent parts; analysis; the decay or dissolution consequent on the removal or alteration of some of the ingredients of a compound; disintegration; as, the *decomposition* of wood, rocks, etc.

2. The state of being reduced into original elements.

3. Repeated composition; a combination of compounds. [*Obs.*]

Decomposition of forces. Same as *Resolution of forces*, under Resolution. — **Decomposition of light,** the division of light into the prismatic colors.

De'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decompounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decompounding.] [Pref. *de-* (intens. in sense 1) + *compound*, v. t.] **1.** To compound or mix with that which is already compound; to compound a second time.

2. To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose.

It divides and *decompounds* objects into . . . parts. *Hazlitt.*

De'com-pound', *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *compound*, a.] **1.** Compound of what is already compounded; compounded a second time.

2. (*Bot.*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem; decompositе.

Decompound Leaf.

De'com-pound', *n.* A decomposite.

De'com-pound'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decompounded.

De'con-cen'trate (dē'kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* dē-kŏn'sĕn-trāt), *v. t.* To withdraw from concentration; to decentralize. [*R.*]

De-con'cen-tra'tion (-sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deconcentrating. [*R.*]

De'con-coct' (dē'kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To decompose. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

De-con'se-crate (dē-kŏn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To deprive of sacredness; to secularize. — **De-con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

Dec'o-ra-ment (dĕk'ō-rȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *decoramentum.* See Decorate, *v. t.*] Ornament. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decorated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decorating (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament; akin to *decere* to be becoming. See Decent.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers; to *decorate* the mind with moral beauties; to *decorate* a hero with honors.

Her fat neck was ornamented with jewels, rich bracelets *decorated* her arms. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — To adorn; embellish; ornament; beautify; grace. See Adorn.

Decorated style (*Arch.*), a name given by some writers to the perfected English Gothic architecture: it may be considered as having flourished from about A. D. 1300 to A. D. 1375.

Dec'o-ra'tion (dĕk'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decoratio:* cf. F. *décoration.*] **1.** The act of adorning, embellishing, or honoring; ornamentation.

2. That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; something added by way of embellishment; ornament.

The hall was celebrated for . . . the richness of its *decoration.* *Motley.*

3. Specifically, any mark of honor to be worn upon the person, as a medal, cross, or ribbon of an order of knighthood, bestowed for services in war, great achievements in literature, art, etc.

Decoration (3).

Decoration Day, a day, May 30, appointed for decorating with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers and sailors, who fell in the Civil War in the United States; Memorial Day. [*U. S.*]

Dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rȧ-tĭv *or* -rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décoratif.*] Suited to decorate or embellish; adorning. — **Dec'o-ra-tive-ness,** *n.*

Decorative art, fine art which has for its end ornamentation, rather than the representation of objects or events.

Dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *décorateur.*] One who decorates, adorns, or embellishes; specifically, an artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. their interior decoration.

De-core' (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décorer.* See Decorate.] To decorate; to beautify. [*Obs.*]

To *decore* and beautify the house of God. *E. Hall.*

De-core'ment (-ment), *n.* Ornament. [*Obs.*]

De-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs *or* dĕk'ō-rŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty; akin to *decere.* See Decent, and cf. Decorum.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; marked with decorum; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior; a *decorous* dress for a judge.

A *decorous* pretext for the war. *Motley.*

— **De-co'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **De-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

De-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decorticated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decorticating.] [L. *decorticatus*, p. p. of *decorticare* to bark; *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or exterior coating; to husk; to peel; to hull. "Great barley dried and *decorticated.*" *Arbuthnot.*

De-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decorticatio:* cf. F. *décortication.*] The act of stripping off the bark, rind, hull, or outer coat.

De-cor'ti-ca'tor (dē-kôr'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* A machine for decorticating wood, hulling grain, etc.; also, an instrument for removing surplus bark or moss from fruit trees.

De-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [L. *decōrum*, fr. *decōrus.* See Decorous.] Propriety of manner or conduct; grace arising from suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, or to the place and occasion; decency of conduct; seemliness; that which is seemly or suitable.

Negligent of the duties and *decorums* of his station. *Hallam.*

If your master
Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,
That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must
No less beg than a kingdom. *Shak.*

Syn. — Decorum, Dignity. *Decorum*, in accordance with its etymology, is that which is *becoming* in outward act or appearance; as, the *decorum* of a public assembly. *Dignity* springs from an inward elevation of soul producing a corresponding effect on the manners; as, *dignity* of personal appearance.

De-coy' (dē-koi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decoyed (-koid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decoying.] [Pref. *de-* + *coy;* orig., to quiet, soothe, caress, entice. See Coy.] To lead into danger by artifice; to lure into a net or snare; to entrap; to insnare; to allure; to entice; as, to *decoy* troops into an ambush; to *decoy* ducks into a net.

Did to a lonely cot his steps *decoy.* *Thomson.*

E'en while fashion's brightest arts *decoy,*
The heart, distrusting, asks if this be joy. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To entice; tempt; allure; lure. See Allure.

De-coy', *n.* **1.** Anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure that deceives and misleads into danger, or into the power of an enemy; a bait.

2. A fowl, or the likeness of one, used by sportsmen to entice other fowl into a net or within shot.

3. A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed in order to take or shoot them.

4. A person employed by officers of justice, or parties exposed to injury, to induce a suspected person to commit an offense under circumstances that will lead to his detection.

De-coy'-duck' (-dŭk'), *n.* A duck used to lure wild ducks into a decoy; hence, a person employed to lure others into danger. *Beau. & Fl.*

De-coy'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who decoys another.

De-coy'-man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* Decoy-men (-mĕn). A man employed in decoying wild fowl.

De-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decreased (-krēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decreasing.] [OE. *decrecen*, fr. OF. *decreistre*, F. *décroître*, or from the OF. noun (see Decrease, *n.*), fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less; *de* + *crescere* to grow. See Crescent, and cf. Increase.] To grow less, — opposed to *increase;* to be diminished gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease.* *John* iii. 30.

Syn. — To Decrease, Diminish. Things usually *decrease* or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible; as, the flood *decreases;* the cold *decreases;* their affection has *decreased.* Things commonly *diminish* or are *diminished* by an influence from without, or one which is apparent; as, the army was *diminished* by disease; his property is *diminishing* through extravagance; their affection has *diminished* since their separation. The turn of thought, however, is often such that these words may be interchanged.

The olive leaf, which certainly them told
The flood *decreased.* *Drayton.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

De-crease', *v. t.* To cause to grow less; to diminish gradually; as, extravagance *decreases* one's means.

That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

De-crease', *n.* [OE. *decrees*, OF. *decreis*, fr. *decreistre.* See Decrease, *v.*] **1.** A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

2. The wane of the moon. *Bacon.*

De-crease'less, *a.* Suffering no decrease. [*R.*]

It [the river] flows and flows, and yet will flow,
Volume *decreaseless* to the final hour. *A. Seward.*

De-creas'ing, *a.* Becoming less and less; diminishing. — **De-creas'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Decreasing series (*Math.*), a series in which each term is numerically smaller than the preceding term.

De'cre-a'tion (dē'krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Destruction; — opposed to *creation.* [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

De-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* [OE. *decre*, F. *décret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de* + *cernere* to decide. See Certain, and cf. Decreet, Decretal.] **1.** An order from one having authority, deciding what is to be done by a subordinate; also, a determination by one having power, deciding what is to be done or to take place; edict; law; authoritative rule; decision. "The *decrees* of Venice." *Shak.*

There went out a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. *Luke* ii. 1.

Poor hand, why quiverest thou at this *decree?* *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A decision, order, or sentence, given in a cause by a court of equity or admiralty. (*b*) A determination or judgment of an umpire on a case submitted to him. *Brande.*

3. (*Eccl.*) An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils.

Syn. — Law; regulation; edict; ordinance. See Law.

De-cree' (dē-krē'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decreed (-krēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decreeing.] **1.** To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to constitute by edict; to appoint by decree or law; to determine; to order; to ordain; as, a court *decrees* a restoration of property.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established unto thee. *Job* xxii. 28.

2. To ordain by fate.

De-cree', *v. i.* To make decrees; — used absolutely.

Father eternal! thine is to *decree;*
Mine, both in heaven and earth to do thy will. *Milton.*

De-cree'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decreed.

De-cree'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who decrees. *J. Goodwin.*

De-creet' (dē-krēt'), *n.* [Cf. Decree.] (*Scots Law*) The final judgment of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, by which the question at issue is decided.

Dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-ment), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, fr. *decrescere.* See Decrease.] **1.** The state of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss.

Twit me with the *decrements* of my pendants. *Ford.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement.* *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; — opposed to *increment.*

3. (*Crystallog.*) A name given by Haüy to the successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which he supposed the secondary forms to be produced.

4. (*Math.*) The quantity by which a variable is diminished.

Equal decrement of life. (*a*) The decrease of life in a group of persons in which the assumed law of mortality is such that of a given large number of persons, all being now of the same age, an equal number shall die each consecutive year. (*b*) The decrease of life in a group of persons in which the assumed law of mortality is such that the ratio of those dying in a year to those living through the year is constant, being independent of the age of the persons.

De-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, perhaps orig., noised out, noiseless, applied to old people, who creep about quietly; *de* + *crepare* to make a noise, rattle: cf. F. *décrépit.* See Crepitate.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled by the infirmities of old age; feeble; worn out. "Beggary or *decrepit* age." *Milton.*

Already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley.*

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written *decrepid.*

De-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decrepitated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decrepitating.] [Cf. F. *décrépiter.*] To roast or calcine so as to cause a crackling noise; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

De-crep'i-tate, *v. i.* To crackle, as salt in roasting.

De-crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitation.*] The act of decrepitating; a crackling noise, such as salt makes when roasting.

De-crep'it-ness (-ĭt-), *n.* Decrepitude. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

De-crep'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitude.*] The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of age; infirm old age.

‖ **De'cres-cen'do** (dē'krĕs-sĕn'dō; It. dā'krȧ-shȧn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With decreasing volume of sound; — a direction to performers, either written upon the staff (abbreviated *Dec.*, or *Decresc.*), or indicated by the sign.

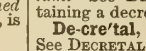

Decrescendo.

De-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere.* See Decrease.] Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing; as, a *decrescent* moon.

De-cres'cent, *n.* (*Her.*) A crescent with the horns directed towards the sinister. *Cussans.*

De-cre'tal (dē-krē'tal), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum.* See Decree.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle. *Ayliffe.*

De-cre'tal, *n.* [LL. *decretale*, neut. of L. *decretalis.* See Decretal, *a.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An authoritative order or decree; especially, a letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The decretals form the second part of the canon law.

2. (*Canon Law*) The collection of ecclesiastical decrees and decisions made, by order of Gregory IX., in 1234, by St. Raymond of Pennafort.

De-crete' (dē-krēt'), *n.* [L. *decretum.* See Decree.] A decree. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-cre'tion (dē-krē'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *decrescere, decretum.* See Decrease.] A decrease. [*Obs.*] *Pearson.*

De-cre'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *decretista*, fr. *decretum:* cf. F. *décrétiste.* See Decree, *n.*] One who studies, or professes the knowledge of, the decretals.

De-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *decretum.* See Decree, *n.*] Having the force of a decree; determining.

The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive. *Bates.*

Dec're-to'ri-al (dĕk'rē-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Decretory; authoritative. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dec're-to-ri-ly (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a decretory or definitive manner; by decree.

Dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *decretorius*, from *decretum.* See Decree.] **1.** Established by a decree; definitive; settled.

The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Serving to determine; critical. "The critical or *decretory* days." *Sir T. Browne.*

De-crew' (dē-krȳ'), *v. i.* [F. *décrue*, n., decrease, and *décru*, p. p. of *décroître*. See DECREASE, and cf. ACCRUE.] To decrease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-cri'al (dē-krī'al), *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

De-cri'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who decries.

De-crown' (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; to discrown. [*R.*] *Hakewill.*

De'crus-ta'tion (dē'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *décrustation*.] The removal of a crust.

De-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECRIED (-krīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECRYING.] [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry. See CRY, and cf. DESCRY.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to blame clamorously; to discredit; to disparage.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addison.*

Syn. — To DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DETRACT, DISPARAGE. *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation of a thing, the former seeking to lower its value by clamorous censure, the latter by representing it as of little worth. *Detract* and *disparage* also refer to merit or value, which the former assails with caviling, insinuation, etc., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it. Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures. The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it.

Dec'u-ba'tion (dĕk'ū-bā'shŭn *or* dē'kū-), *n.* [From L. *decubare*; *de* + *cubare*. See DECUMBENT.] Act of lying down; decumbence. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **De-cu'bi-tus** (dē-kū'bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *de* + *cubare*, to lie down: cf. F. *décubitus*.] (*Med.*) An attitude assumed in lying down; as, the dorsal *decubitus*.

Dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-măn), *a.* [L. *decumanus* of the tenth, and by metonymy, large, fr. *decem* ten.] Large; chief; — applied to an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth in order. [*R.*] Also used substantively. "Such *decuman* billows." *Gauden.* "The baffled *decuman*." *Lowell.*

De-cum'bence (dē-kŭm'bens), } *n.* The act or pos-
De-cum'ben-cy (-bĕn-sȳ), } ture of lying down.

The ancient manner of *decumbency*. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *decumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decumbere*; *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down; prostrate; recumbent.

The *decumbent* portraiture of a woman. *Ashmole.*

2. (*Bot.*) Reclining on the ground, as if too weak to stand, and tending to rise at the summit or apex; as, a *decumbent* stem. *Gray.*

De-cum'bent-ly, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

De-cum'bi-ture (dē-kŭm'bĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Confinement to a sick bed, or time of taking to one's bed from sickness. *Boyle.*

2. (*Astrol.*) Aspect of the heavens at the time of taking to one's sick bed, by which the prognostics of recovery or death were made.

Dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. [*R.*]

Dec'u-ple, *n.* A number ten times repeated. [*R.*]

Dec'u-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECUPLING (-plĭng).] To make tenfold; to multiply by ten. [*R.*]

De-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, *decurionis*, fr. *decuria* a squad of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A head or chief over ten; especially, an officer who commanded a division of ten soldiers.

De-cu'ri-on-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *decurionatus*, fr. *decurio*.] The office of a decurion.

De-cur'rence (dē-kŭr'rens), *n.* The act of running down; a lapse. [*R.*] *Gauden.*

De-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decurrere* to run down; *de* + *currere* to run: cf. F. *décurrent*.] (*Bot.*) Extending downward; — said of a leaf whose base extends downward and forms a wing along the stem. — **De-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

Decurrent Leaf.

De-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decursio*, fr. *decurrere*. See DECURRENT.] A flowing down; also, a hostile incursion. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

De-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décursif*. See DECURRENT.] Running down; decurrent.

De-cur'sive-ly, *adv.* In a decursive manner.

Decursively pinnate (*Bot.*), having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole; — said of a leaf.

De-curt' (dē-kûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *decurtare*; *de* + *curtare*.] To cut short; to curtail. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

De'cur-ta'tion (dē'kŭr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decurtatio*.] Act of cutting short. [*Obs.*]

Dec'u-ry (dĕk'ū-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DECURIES (-rĭz). [L. *decuria*, fr. *decem* ten.] A set or squad of ten men under a decurion. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

De-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECUSSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECUSSATING.] [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, fr. *decussis*, (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*) the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to cut or divide in the form of X; to intersect; — said of lines in geometrical figures, rays of light, nerves, etc.

De-cus'sate (-kŭs'sāt), } *a.* [L. *decussatus*, p. p.]
De-cus'sa-ted (-sā-tĕd), } **1.** Crossed; intersected.

2. (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below; as, *decussated* leaves or branches.

3. (*Rhet.*) Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other; as, a *decussated* period.

De-cus'sate-ly (-sāt-lȳ), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

De'cus-sa'tion (dē'kŭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decussatio*.] Act of crossing at an acute angle, or state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X; as, the *decussation* of lines, rays, nerves, etc.

De-cus'sa-tive (dē-kŭs'sā-tĭv), *a.* Intersecting at acute angles. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-cus'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X. "Anointed *decussatively*." *Sir T. Browne.*

De'cyl (dē'sĭl), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{21}$, never existing alone, but regarded as the characteristic constituent of a number of compounds of the paraffin series.

De-cyl'ic (dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Allied to, or containing, the radical decyl.

De-dal'ian (dē-dāl'yan), *a.* See DÆDALIAN.

Ded'a-lous (dĕd'ā-lŭs), *a.* See DÆDALOUS.

‖ **De-dans'** (*de*-dăn'), *n.* [F.] (*Court Tennis*) A division, at one end of a tennis court, for spectators.

Dede (dēd), *a.* Dead. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-dec'o-rate (dē-dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *dedecoratus*, p. p. of *dedecorare* to disgrace. See DECORATE.] To bring to shame; to disgrace. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-dec'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dedecoratio*.] Disgrace; dishonor. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-dec'o-rous (dē-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *dedecorus*. See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

De'den-ti'tion (dē'dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The shedding of teeth. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDICATING.] **1.** To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for sacred uses; to devote formally and solemnly; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, or a church, to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, . . . which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 *Sam.* viii. 10, 11.

We have come to *dedicate* a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. . . . But in a larger sense we can not *dedicate*, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. *A. Lincoln.*

2. To devote, set apart, or give up, as one's self, to a duty or service.

The profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

3. To inscribe or address, as to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the Lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

Syn. — See ADDICT.

Ded'i-ca-tee' (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated; — correlative to *dedicator*.

Ded'i-ca'tion (dĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dedicatio*.] **1.** The act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.

2. A devoting or setting aside for any particular purpose; as, a *dedication* of lands to public use.

3. An address to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and often recommending the work to his special protection and favor.

Ded'i-ca'tor (dĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dédicateur*.] One who dedicates; more especially, one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron, or to one whom he desires to compliment.

Ded'i-ca-to'ri-al (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Dedicatory.

Ded'i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *dédicatoire*.] Constituting or serving as a dedication; complimental. "An epistle *dedicatory*." *Dryden.*

Ded'i-ca-to-ry, *n.* Dedication. [*R.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Ded'i-mus** (dĕd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L. *dedimus* we have given, fr. *dare* to give. So called because the writ began, *Dedimus potestatem*, etc.] (*Law*) A writ to commission private persons to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. *Bouvier.*

De-di'tion (dē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *deditio*, fr. *dedere* to give away, surrender; *de* + *dare* to give.] The act of yielding; surrender. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

De'do-lent (dĕd'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *dedolens*, p. pr. of *dedolere* to give over grieving; *de* + *dolere* to grieve.] Feeling no compunction; apathetic. [*R.*] *Hallywell.*

De-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCING.] [L. *deducere*; *de* + *ducere* to lead, draw. See DUKE, and cf. DEDUCT.] **1.** To lead forth. [*A Latinism*]

He should hither *deduce* a colony. *Selden.*

2. To take away; to deduct; to subtract; as, to *deduce* a part from the whole. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. To derive or draw; to derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to gather, as a truth or opinion, from what precedes or from premises; to infer; — with *from* or *out of*.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

See what regard will be paid to the pedigree which *deduces* your descent from kings and conquerors. *Sir W. Scott.*

De-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* Inference; deduction; thing deduced. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

De-du'ci-bil'i-ty (-dū'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Deducibleness.

De-du'ci-ble (dē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being deduced or inferred; derivable by reasoning, as a result or consequence.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

2. Capable of being brought down. [*Obs.*]

As if God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility. *State Trials* (1649).

De-du'ci-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being deducible; deducibility.

De-du'ci-bly (dē-dū'sĭ-blȳ), *adv.* By deduction.

De-du'cive (-sĭv), *a.* That deduces; inferential.

De-duct' (dē-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCTING.] [L. *deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct. See DEDUCE.] **1.** To lead forth or out. [*Obs.*]

A people *deducted* out of the city of Philippos. *Udall.*

2. To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract; — often with *from* or *out of*.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress. *Pope.*

Two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet.*

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in . . . infancy. *Norris.*

3. To reduce; to diminish. [*Obs.*] "Do not *deduct* it to days." *Massinger.*

De-duct'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being deducted, taken away, or withdrawn.

Not one found honestly *deductible*
From any use that pleased him. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Deducible; consequential.

De-duc'tion (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deductio*: cf. F. *déduction*.] **1.** Act or process of deducing or inferring.

The *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson.*

This process, by which from two statements we deduce a third, is called *deduction*. *J. R. Seeley.*

2. Act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend.

3. That which is deduced or drawn from premises by a process of reasoning; an inference; a conclusion.

Make fair *deductions*; see to what they mount. *Pope.*

4. That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement; as, a *deduction* from the yearly rent.

Syn. — See INDUCTION.

De-duct'ive (dē-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *deductivus* derivative.] Of or pertaining to deduction; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*. *Glanvill.*

Notions and ideas . . . used in a *deductive* process. *Whewell.*

De-duct'ive-ly, *adv.* By deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **De-duc'tor** (dē-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., a guide. See DEDUCE.] (*Zoöl.*) The pilot whale or blackfish.

De-duit' (dē-dwĭt'), *n.* [F. *déduit*. Cf. DEDUCT.] Delight; pleasure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-du'pli-ca'tion (dē-dū'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + *duplication*.] (*Biol.*) The division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more, as the division of an organ of a plant into a pair or cluster.

Deed (dēd), *a.* Dead. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Deed, *n.* [AS. *dǣd*; akin to OS. *dād*, D. & Dan. *daad*, G. *that*, Sw. *dåd*, Goth. *dēds*; fr. the root of *do*. See DO, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is done or effected by a responsible agent; an act; an action; a thing done; — a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? *Gen.* xliv. 15.

We receive the due reward of our *deeds*. *Luke* xxiii. 41.

Would serve his kind in *deed* and word. *Tennyson.*

2. Illustrious act; achievement; exploit. "Knightly *deeds*." *Spenser.*

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency; efficiency. [*Obs.*]

To be, both will and *deed*, created free. *Milton.*

4. Fact; reality; — whence we have *indeed*.

5. (*Law*) A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract.

☞ The term is generally applied to conveyances of real estate, and it is the prevailing doctrine that a deed must be signed as well as sealed, though at common law signing was formerly not necessary.

Blank deed, a printed form containing the customary legal phraseology, with blank spaces for writing in names, dates, boundaries, etc.

6. Performance; — followed by *of*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In deed, in fact; in truth; verily. See INDEED.

Deed, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Deed'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of deeds or exploits; active; stirring. [*R.*] "A *deedful* life." *Tennyson.*

Deed'less, *a.* Not performing, or not having performed, deeds or exploits; inactive.

Deedless in his tongue. *Shak.*

Deed' poll' (dēd' pōl'). (*Law*) A deed of one part, or executed by only one party, and distinguished from an indenture by having the edge of the parchment or paper cut even, or *polled* as it was anciently termed, instead of being indented. *Burrill.*

Deed'y (-ȳ), *a.* Industrious; active. [*R.*] *Cowper.*

Deem (dēm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEMED (dēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEMING.] [OE. *demen* to judge, condemn, AS. *dēman*, fr. *dōm* doom; akin to OFries. *dēma*, OS. *adōmian*, D. *doemen*, OHG. *tuommen*, Icel. *dæma*, Sw. *dömma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. *dōmjan*. See DOOM, *n.*, and cf. DOOM, *v.*] **1.** To decide; to judge; to sentence; to condemn. [*Obs.*]

Claudius . . . Was *demed* for to hang upon a tree. *Chaucer.*

2. To account; to esteem; to think; to judge; to hold in opinion; to regard.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Deem, *v. i.* **1.** To be of opinion; to think; to estimate; to opine; to suppose.

And *deemest* thou as those who pore,
With aged eyes, short way before? *Emerson.*

2. To pass judgment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Deem, *n.* Opinion; judgment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Deem'ster (dēm'stĕr), *n.* [*Deem* + *-ster*; *i. e.*, doomster. Cf. DEMPSTER.] A judge in the Isle of Man who decides controversies without process. *Cowell.*

Deep (dēp), *a.* [*Compar.* DEEPER (-ĕr); *superl.* DEEPEST (-ĕst).] [OE. *dep, deop*, AS. *deóp*; akin to D. *diep*, G. *tief*, Icel. *djūpr*, Sw. *djup*, Dan. *dyb*, Goth. *diups*; fr. the root of E. *dip, dive*. See DIP, DIVE.] **1.** Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension (measured from the surface downward, and distinguished from *high*, which is measured upward); far to the bottom; having a certain depth; as, a *deep* sea.

The water where the brook is *deep*. *Shak.*

2. Extending far back from the front or outer part; of great horizontal dimension (measured backward from the front or nearer part, mouth, etc.); as, a *deep* cave or recess or wound; a gallery ten seats *deep*; a company of soldiers six files *deep*.

Shadowing squadrons *deep*. *Milton.*

Safely in harbor
Is the king's ship in the *deep* nook. *Shak.*

3. Low in situation; lying far below the general surface; as, a *deep* valley.

4. Hard to penetrate or comprehend; profound, — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial*; intricate; mysterious; not obvious; obscure; as, a *deep* subject or plot.

Speculations high or *deep*. *Milton.*

A question *deep* almost as the mystery of life. *De Quincey.*

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. *Ps.* xcii. 5.

5. Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; not superficial; thoroughly skilled; sagacious; cunning.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*

6. Profound; thorough; complete; unmixed; intense; heavy; heartfelt; as, *deep* distress; *deep* melancholy; *deep* horror. "*Deep* despair." *Milton.* "*Deep* silence." *Milton.* "*Deep* sleep." *Gen.* ii. 21. "*Deeper* darkness." *Hoole.* "Their *deep* poverty." 2 *Cor.* viii. 2.

An attitude of *deep* respect. *Motley.*

7. Strongly colored; dark; intense; not light or thin; as, *deep* blue or crimson.

8. Of low tone; full-toned; not high or sharp; grave; heavy. "The *deep* thunder." *Byron.*

The bass of heaven's *deep* organ. *Milton.*

9. Muddy; boggy; sandy; — said of roads. *Chaucer.*

The ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*

A deep line of operations (*Military*), a long line. — **Deep mourning** (*Costume*), mourning complete and strongly marked, the garments being not only all black, but also composed of lusterless materials and of such fashion as is identified with mourning garments.

Deep, *adv.* To a great depth; with depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep-versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

☞ *Deep*, in its usual adverbial senses, is often prefixed to an adjective; as, *deep*-chested, *deep*-cut, *deep*-seated, *deep*-toned, *deep*-voiced, "*deep*-uddered kine."

Deep, *n.* **1.** That which is deep, especially deep water, as the sea or ocean; an abyss; a great depth.

Courage from the *deeps* of knowledge springs. *Cowley.*

The hollow *deep* of hell resounded. *Milton.*

Blue Neptune storms, the bellowing *deeps* resound. *Pope.*

2. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible; a moral or spiritual depth or abyss.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

Deep of night, the most quiet or profound part of night; dead of night.

The *deep of night* is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*

Deep'en (dēp''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEPENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEPENING.] **1.** To make deep or deeper; to increase the depth of; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* a well or a channel.

It would . . . *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To make darker or more intense; to darken; as, the event *deepened* the prevailing gloom.

You must *deepen* your colors. *Peacham.*

3. To make more poignant or affecting; to increase in degree; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.

4. To make more grave or low in tone; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods. *Pope.*

Deep'en, *v. i.* To become deeper; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead; the plot *deepens*.

His blood-red tresses *deepening* in the sun. *Byron.*

Deep'-fet' (-fĕt'), *a.* Deeply fetched or drawn. [*Obs.*]
"*Deep-fet* groans." *Shak.*

Deep'-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Laid deeply; formed with cunning and sagacity; as, *deep-laid* plans.

Deep'ly, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, to sink *deeply*.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially; in a high degree; intensely; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics.

He had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon.*

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

3. Very; with a tendency to darkness of color.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

4. Gravely; with low or deep tone; as, a *deeply* toned instrument.

5. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Deep'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having a loud and sonorous voice. "*Deep-mouthed* dogs." *Dryden.*

Deep'ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being deep, profound, mysterious, secretive, etc.; depth; profundity; — opposed to *shallowness*.

Because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matt.* xiii. 5.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [*R.*] *J. Gregory.*

Deep'-read' (-rĕd'), *a.* Profoundly book-learned.
"Great writers and *deep-read* men." *L'Estrange.*

Deep'-sea' (-sē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea; as, a *deep-sea* line (*i. e.*, a line to take soundings at a great depth); *deep-sea* lead; *deep-sea* soundings, explorations, etc.

Deep'-waist'ed (dēp'wāst'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a deep waist, as when, in a ship, the poop and forecastle are much elevated above the deck.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* [OE. *der, deor*, animal, wild animal, AS. *deór*; akin to D. *dier*, OFries. *diar*, G. *thier, tier*, Icel. *dȳr*, Dan. *dyr*, Sw. *djur*, Goth. *dius*; of unknown origin. √71.] **1.** Any animal; especially, a wild animal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mice and rats, and such small *deer*. *Shak.*

The camel, that great *deer*. *Lindisfarne MS.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant of the genus *Cervus*, of many species, and of related genera of the family *Cervidæ*. The males, and in some species the females, have solid antlers, often much branched, which are shed annually. Their flesh, for which they are hunted, is called *venison*.

Deer.

Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

☞ The deer hunted in England is *Cervus elaphus*, called also *stag* or *red deer*; the fallow deer is *C. dama*; the common American deer is *C. Virginianus*; the black-tailed deer of Western North America is *C. Columbianus*; and the mule deer of the same region is *C. macrotis*. See AXIS, FALLOW DEER, MULE DEER, REINDEER.

☞ *Deer* is much used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound; as, *deer*killer, *deer*slayer, *deer*slaying, *deer* hunting, *deer* stealing, *deer*like, etc.

Deer mouse (*Zoöl.*), the white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) of America. — **Small deer,** petty game, not worth pursuing; — used metaphorically. (See citation from Shakespeare under the first definition, above.) "Minor critics . . . can find leisure for the chase of such *small deer*." *G. P. Marsh.*

Deer'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the blueberry group (*Vaccinium stamineum*); also, its bitter, greenish white berry; — called also *squaw huckleberry*.

Deer'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American genus (*Rhexia*) of perennial herbs, with opposite leaves, and showy flowers (usually bright purple), with four petals and eight stamens, — the only genus of the order *Melastomaceæ* inhabiting a temperate clime.

Deer'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a large and fleet breed of hounds used in hunting deer; a staghound.

Deerhound.

Deer'let (dēr'lĕt), *n.* [*Deer* + *-let*.] (*Zoöl.*) A chevrotain. See KANCHIL, and NAPU.

Deer'-neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* A deerlike, or thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

Deer'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a deer, or the leather which is made from it. *Hakluyt. Longfellow.*

Deer'stalk'er (-stȧk'ĕr), *n.* One who practices deerstalking.

Deer'stalk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares.

Deer's'-tongue' (dērz'tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Liatris odoratissima*) whose fleshy leaves give out a fragrance compared to vanilla. *Wood.*

Dees (dēs), *n. pl.* Dice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dees, *n.* A dais. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **De-e'sis** (dē-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέησις supplication.] (*Rhet.*) An invocation of, or address to, the Supreme Being.

De'ess (dē'ĕs), *n.* [F. *déesse*, fem. of *dieu* god.] A goddess. [*Obs.*] *Crofi.*

‖ **Deev** (dēv), *n.* (*Hind. & Pers. Myth.*) See DEV.

De-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFACED (-fāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFACING.] [OE. *defacen* to disfigure, efface, OF. *desfacier*; L. *dis-* + *facies* face. See FACE, and cf. EFFACE.] **1.** To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to injure, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice; to *deface* writing; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record. "This high face *defaced*." *Emerson.*

So by false learning is good sense *defaced*. *Pope.*

2. [Cf. F. *défaire*.] To destroy; to make null. [*Obs.*]

[Profane scoffing] doth . . . *deface* the reverence of religion. *Bacon.*

For all his power was utterly *defaste* [*defaced*]. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See EFFACE.

De-face'ment (dē-fās'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the surface or exterior; obliteration.

2. That which mars or disfigures. *Bacon.*

De-fa'cer (dē-fā'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, defaces or disfigures.

‖ **De' fac'to** (dē' fȧk'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; as, a king *de facto*, — distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

De-fail' (dē-fāl'), *v. t.* [F. *défaillir* to fail; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *faillir*. See FAIL, and cf. DEFAULT.] To cause to fail. [*Obs.*]

De-fail'ance (dē-fāl'ans), *n.* [F. *défaillance*.] Failure; miscarriage. [*Obs.*]

Possibility of *defailance* in degree or continuance. *Comber.*

De-fail'ure (-ūr), *n.* Failure. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

De-fal'cate (dē-fȧl'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFALCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFALCATING.] [LL. *defalcatus*, p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis*, a sickle. See FALCHION.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; — used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc.

To show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them [the estimates]. *Burke.*

De-fal'cate, *v. i.* To commit defalcation; to embezzle money held in trust. "Some partner *defalcating*, or the like." *Carlyle.*

De'fal-ca'tion (dē'fȧl-kā'shŭn *or* dĕf'ȧl-), *n.* [LL. *defalcatio*: cf. F. *défalcation*.] **1.** A lopping off; a diminution; abatement; deficit. Specifically: Reduction of a claim by deducting a counterclaim; set-off. *Abbott.*

2. That which is lopped off, diminished, or abated.

3. An abstraction of money, etc., by an officer or agent having it in trust; an embezzlement.

Def'al-ca'tor (dĕf'ȧl-kā'tĕr), *n.* A defaulter or embezzler. [*Modern*]

De-falk' (dē-fȧlk'), *v. t.* [F. *défalquer*. See DEFALCATE.] To lop off; to abate. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *defamacioun*, F. *diffamation*. See DEFAME.] Act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication, written or oral; the wrong of maliciously injuring the good name of another; slander; detraction; calumny; aspersion.

☞ In modern usage, written defamation bears the title of *libel*, and oral defamation that of *slander*. *Burrill.*

De-fam'a-to-ry (dē-fȧm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* writings.

De-fame' (dē-fām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAMED (-fāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAMING.] [OE. *defamen, diffamen*, from F. *diffamer*, or OF. perh. *defamer*, fr. L. *diffamare* (cf. *defamatus* infamous); *dis-* (in this word confused with *de*) + *fama* a report. See FAME.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; to disgrace; especially, to speak evil of maliciously; to dishonor by slanderous reports; to calumniate; to asperse.

2. To render infamous; to bring into disrepute.

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden.*

3. To charge; to accuse. [*R.*]

Rebecca is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practiced on the person of a noble knight. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To asperse; slander; calumniate; vilify. See ASPERSE.

De-fame', *n.* Dishonor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-fam'er (dē-fām'ĕr), *n.* One who defames; a slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

De-fam'ing-ly, *adv.* In a defamatory manner.

Def'a-mous (dĕf'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* Defamatory. [*Obs.*]

De-fat'i-ga-ble (dē-fȧt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DEFATIGATE.] Capable of being wearied or tired out. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

De-fat'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *defatigatus*, p. p. of *defatigare*; *de* + *fatigare* to weary. See FATIGUE.] To weary or tire out; to fatigue. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

De-fat'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defatigatio*.] Weariness; fatigue. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

De-fault' (dē-fȧlt'), *n.* [OE. *defaute*, OF. *defaute, defalte*, fem., F. *défaut*, masc., LL. *defalta*, fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, to want, fail, fr. L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive. See FAULT.] **1.** A failing or failure; omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*.

2. Fault; offense; ill deed; wrong act; failure in virtue or wisdom.

And pardon craved for his so rash *default*. *Spenser.*

Regardless of our merit or *default*. *Pope.*

3. (*Law*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law, as a failure to appear in court at a day assigned, especially of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer; also of jurors, witnesses, etc.

In default of, in case of failure or lack of.

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes *in default of* the real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

— **To suffer a default** (*Law*), to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

De-fault', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAULTING.] **1.** To fail in duty; to offend.

That he gainst courtesy so foully did *default*. *Spenser.*

2. To fail in fulfilling a contract, agreement, or duty.

3. To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

De-fault', *v. t.* **1.** To fail to perform or pay; to be guilty of neglect of; to omit; as, to *default* a dividend.

What they have *defaulted* towards him as no king. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To call a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court, and make entry of his default, if he fails to appear; to enter a default against.

3. To leave out of account; to omit. [*Obs.*]

Defaulting unnecessary and partial discourses. *Hales.*

De-fault'er (dē-fȧlt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.

2. One who fails to perform a duty; a delinquent; particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a peculator; a defalcator.

De-fea'sance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. *defesance*, fr. *defesant*, F. *défaisant*, p. pr. of *defaire*, F. *défaire*, to undo. See DEFEAT.] **1.** A defeat; an overthrow. [*Obs.*]

After his foes' *defeasance*. *Spenser.*

2. A rendering null or void.

3. (*Law*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a

collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated.

☞ Mortgages were usually made in this manner in former times, but the modern practice is to include the conveyance and the defeasance in the same deed.

De-fea'sanced (dē-fē'zanst), *a.* (*Law*) Liable to defeasance; capable of being made void or forfeited.

De-fea'si-ble (dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [See DEFEASANCE.] Capable of being annulled or made void; as, a *defeasible* title. — **De-fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

De-feat' (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFEATING.] [From F. *défait*, OF. *desfait*, p. p. of *défaire*, OF. *desfaire*, to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do. See FEAT, FACT, and cf. DISFASHION.] **1.** To undo; to disfigure; to destroy. [*Obs.*]

His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.*

2. To render null and void, as a title; to frustrate, as hope; to deprive, as of an estate.

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

The escheators . . . *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.*

In one instance he *defeated* his own purpose. *A. W. Ward.*

3. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow.

4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an assault.

Sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shak.*

Syn. — To baffle; disappoint; frustrate.

De-feat', *n.* [Cf. F. *défaite*, fr. *défaire*. See DEFEAT, *v.*] **1.** An undoing or annulling; destruction. [*Obs.*]

Upon whose property and most dear life
A damned *defeat* was made. *Shak.*

2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

3. An overthrow, as of an army in battle; loss of a battle; repulse suffered; discomfiture; — opposed to *victory*.

De-fea'ture (dē-fē'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *desfaiture* a killing, disguising, prop., an undoing. See DEFEAT, and cf. DISFEATURE.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat. [*Obs.*] "Nothing but loss in their *defeature*." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Disfigurement; deformity. [*Obs.*] "Strange *defeatures* in my face." *Shak.*

De-fea'tured (-tŭrd; 135), *p. p.* Changed in features; deformed. [*R.*]

Features when *defeatured* in the . . . way I have described. *De Quincey.*

Def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *a.* [L. *defaecatus*, p. p. of *defaecare* to defecate; *de* + *faex*, *faecis*, dregs, lees.] Freed from anything that can pollute, as dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified.

Till the soul be *defecate* from the dregs of sense. *Bates.*

Def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFECATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFECATING.] **1.** To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify; to purify; to refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

2. To free from extraneous or polluting matter; to clear; to purify, as from that which materializes.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality. *Glanvill.*

Defecated from all the impurities of sense. *Bp. Warburton.*

Def'e-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* **1.** To become clear, pure, or free. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

Def'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defaecatio:* cf. F. *défécation.*] **1.** The act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs; purification.

2. (*Physiol.*) The act or process of voiding excrement.

Def'e-ca'tor (dĕf'ē-kā'tẽr), *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; esp., an apparatus for removing the feculencies of juices and sirups. *Knight.*

De-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere*, *defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do. See FACT, FEAT, and cf. DEFICIT.] **1.** Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; deficiency; — opposed to *superfluity*.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Failing; fault; imperfection, whether physical or moral; blemish; as, a *defect* in the ear or eye; a *defect* in timber or iron; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend — and every foe. *Pope.*

Among boys little tenderness is shown to personal *defects*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Deficiency; imperfection; blemish. See FAULT.

De-fect', *v. i.* To fail; to become deficient. [*Obs.*] "*Defected* honor." *Warner.*

De-fect', *v. t.* To injure; to damage. "None can my life *defect*." [*R.*] *Troubles of Q. Elizabeth* (1639).

De-fect'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*R.*] *Ld. Digby. Jer. Taylor.*

De-fect'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* Liable to defect; imperfect. [*R.*] "A *defectible* understanding." *Jer. Taylor.*

De-fec'tion (dē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defectio:* cf. F. *défection*. See DEFECT.] Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; desertion; failure in duty; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding. "*Defection* and falling away from God." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The general *defection* of the whole realm. *Sir J. Davies.*

De-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or encourages defection.

De-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Having defects; imperfect. [*Obs.*] "Some one *defectious* piece." *Sir P. Sidney.*

De-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *defectivus:* cf. F. *défectif*. See DEFECT.] **1.** Wanting in something; incomplete; lacking a part; deficient; imperfect; faulty; — applied either to natural or moral qualities; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or account; a *defective* character; *defective* rules.

2. (*Gram.*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb. — **De-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

De-fec'tu-os'i-ty (dē-fĕk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tў; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *défectuosité*.] Great imperfection. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

De-fec'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *défectueux*.] Full of defects; imperfect [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Def'e-da'tion (dĕf'ē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defoedare*, *defoedatum*, to defile; *de* + *foedare* to foul, *foedus* foul.] The act of making foul; pollution. [*Obs.*]

De-fence' (dē-fĕns'), *n. & v. t.* See DEFENSE.

De-fend' (dē-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFENDING.] [F. *défendre*, L. *defendere*; *de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike; perh. akin to Gr. θείνειν to strike, and E. *dint*. Cf. DINT, DEFENSE, FEND.] **1.** To ward or fend off; to drive back or away; to repel. [*A Latinism & Obs.*]

Th' other strove for to *defend*
The force of Vulcan with his might and main. *Spenser.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Which God *defend* that I should wring from him. *Shak.*

3. To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to secure against attack; to maintain against force or argument; to uphold; to guard; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* a cause; to *defend* character; to *defend* the absent; — sometimes followed by *from* or *against;* as, to *defend* one's self *from*, or *against*, one's enemies.

The lord mayor craves aid . . . to *defend* the city. *Shak.*
God *defend* the right! *Shak.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. (*Law*) To deny the right of the plaintiff in regard to (the suit, or the wrong charged); to oppose or resist, as a claim at law; to contest, as a suit. *Burrill.*

Syn. — To DEFEND, PROTECT. To *defend* is literally to ward off; to *protect* is to cover over so as to secure against approaching danger. We *defend* those who are attacked; we *protect* those who are liable to injury or invasion. A fortress is *defended* by its guns, and *protected* by its wall.

As birds flying, so will the Lord of hosts *defend* Jerusalem; *defending* also he will deliver it. *Is.* xxxi. 5.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and *protects*. *Milton.*

De-fend'a-ble (dē-fĕnd'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *défendable*.] Capable of being defended; defensible. [*R.*]

De-fend'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *défendant*, p. pr. of *défendre*. See DEFEND.] **1.** Serving, or suitable, for defense; defensive. [*Obs.*]

With men of courage and with means *defendant*. *Shak.*

2. Making defense.

De-fend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who defends; a defender.

The rampiers and ditches which the *defendants* had cast up. *Spotswood.*

2. (*Law*) A person required to make answer in an action or suit; — opposed to *plaintiff*. *Abbott.*

☞ The term is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and defends the claim, or admits it, and suffers a default; also to a party charged with a criminal offense.

De'fen-dee' (dē'fĕn-dē' *or* dē-fĕnd'ē'), *n.* One who is defended. [*R. & Ludicrous*]

De-fend'er (dē-fĕnd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. FENDER.] One who defends; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; a champion; an advocate; a vindicator.

Provinces . . . left without their ancient and puissant *defenders*. *Motley.*

De-fend'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female defender. [*R.*]

Defendress of the faith. *Stow.*

De-fen'sa-tive (dē-fĕn'sā-tĭv), *n.* [L. *defensare*, *defensatum*, to defend diligently, intens. of *defendere*. See DEFEND.] That which serves to protect or defend.

De-fense' } (dē-fĕns'), *n.* [F. *défense*, OF. *defense*,
De-fence' } fem., *defens*, masc., fr. L. *defensa* (cf. LL. *defensum*), from *defendere*. See DEFEND, and cf. FENCE.] **1.** The act of defending, or the state of being defended; protection, as from violence or danger.

In cases of *defense* 't is best to weigh
The enemy more mighty than he seems. *Shak.*

2. That which defends or protects; anything employed to oppose attack, ward off violence or danger, or maintain security; a guard; a protection.

War would arise in *defense* of the right. *Tennyson.*
God, the widow's champion and *defense*. *Shak.*

3. Protecting plea; vindication; justification.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defense*. *Acts* xxii. 1.

4. (*Law*) The defendant's answer or plea; an opposing or denial of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's or prosecutor's case; the method of proceeding adopted by the defendant to protect himself against the plaintiff's action.

5. Art or skill in making defense; defensive plan or policy; practice in self-defense, as in fencing, boxing, etc.

A man of great *defense*. *Spenser.*
By how much *defense* is better than no skill. *Shak.*

6. Prohibition; a prohibitory ordinance. [*Obs.*]

Severe *defenses* . . . against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

De-fense', *v. t.* To furnish with defenses; to fortify. [*Obs.*] [Written also *defence.*]

Better manned and more strongly *defensed*. *Hales.*

De-fense'less, *a.* Destitute of defense; unprepared to resist attack; unable to oppose; unprotected. — **De-fense'less-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fense'less-ness**, *n.*

De-fens'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *défenseur*, L. *defensor*. Cf. DEFENSOR.] Defender. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

De-fen'si-bil'i-ty (dē-fĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being defended.

De-fen'si-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensable*, LL. *defensabilis*, *defensibilis*. See DEFENSE, and cf. DEFENDABLE.] **1.** Capable of being defended; as, a *defensible* city, or a *defensible* cause.

2. Capable of offering defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-fen'si-ble-ness (dē-fĕn'sĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Capability of being defended; defensibility. *Priestley.*

De-fen'sive (dē-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensif*.] **1.** Serving to defend or protect; proper for defense; opposed to *offensive;* as, *defensive* armor.

A moat *defensive* to a house. *Shak.*

2. Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive;* as, *defensive* war.

3. In a state or posture of defense. *Milton.*

De-fen'sive, *n.* That which defends; a safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. *Bacon.*

To be on the defensive, To stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

De-fen'sive-ly, *adv.* On the defensive.

De-fen'sor (dē-fĕn'sŏr), *n.* [L. See DEFENSER.] **1.** A defender. *Fabyan.*

2. (*Law*) A defender or an advocate in court; a guardian or protector.

3. (*Eccl.*) The patron of a church; an officer having charge of the temporal affairs of a church.

De-fen'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* [L. *defensorius.*] Tending to defend; defensive; as, *defensory* preparations.

De-fer' (dē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFERRING.] [OE. *differren*, F. *différer*, fr. L. *differre* to delay, bear different ways; *dis-* + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to support, and cf. DIFFER, DEFER to offer.] To put off; to postpone to a future time; to delay the execution of; to delay; to withhold.

Defer the spoil of the city until night. *Shak.*
God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*

De-fer', *v. i.* To put off; to delay to act; to wait.

Pius was able to *defer* and temporize at leisure. *J. A. Symonds.*

De-fer', *v. t.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, to yield, to bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to support, and cf. DEFER to delay, DELATE.] **1.** To render or offer. [*Obs.*]

Worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner; to refer; — with *to*.

Hereupon the commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter to the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*

De-fer', *v. i.* To yield deference to the wishes of another; to submit to the opinion of another, or to authority; — with *to*.

The house, *deferring* to legal right, acquiesced. *Bancroft.*

Def'er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ens), *n.* [F. *déférence*. See 3d DEFER.] A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; submission in opinion; regard; respect; complaisance.

Deference to the authority of thoughtful and sagacious men. *Whewell.*

Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — DEFERENCE, REVERENCE, RESPECT. *Deference* marks an inclination to yield one's opinion, and to acquiesce in the sentiments of another in preference to one's own. *Respect* marks the estimation that we have for another, which makes us look to him as worthy of high confidence for the qualities of his mind and heart. *Reverence* denotes a mingling of fear with a high degree of respect and esteem. Age, rank, dignity, and personal merit call for *deference; respect* should be paid to the wise and good; *reverence* is due to God, to the authors of our being, and to the sanctity of the laws.

Def'er-ent (dĕf'ẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *deferens*, p. pr. of *deferre*. See 3d DEFER.] Serving to carry; bearing. [*R.*] "Bodies *deferent*." *Bacon.*

Def'er-ent, *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys.

Though air be the most favorable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

2. (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery either the heavenly body or the center of the heavenly body's epicycle was supposed to be carried round.

Def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* [See DEFERENCE.] Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

Def'er-en'tial-ly, *adv.* With deference.

De-fer'ment (dē-fẽr'ment), *n.* [See 1st DEFER.] The act of delaying; postponement. [*R.*]

My grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Suckling.*

De-fer'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One who defers or puts off.

De'fer-ves'cence (dē'fẽr-vĕs'ens *or* dĕf'ẽr-), } *n.* [L.
De'fer-ves'cen-cy (dē'fẽr-vĕs'en-sў), } *defervescere* to grow cool.] **1.** A subsiding from a state of ebullition; loss of heat; lukewarmness.

A *defervescency* in holy actions. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Med.*) The subsidence of a febrile process; as, the stage of *defervescence* in pneumonia.

De-feu'dal-ize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of the feudal character or form.

De-fi'ance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [OF. *defiance*, *desfiance*, challenge, fr. *desfier* to challenge, F. *défier*. See DEFY.] **1.** The act of defying, putting in opposition, or provoking to combat; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat.

A war without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*
Stood for her cause, and flung *defiance* down. *Tennyson.*

2. A state of opposition; willingness to fight; disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

He breathed *defiance* to my ears. *Shak.*

3. A casting aside; renunciation; rejection. [*Obs.*] "*Defiance* to thy kindness." *Ford.*

To bid defiance, To set at defiance, to defy; to disregard recklessly or contemptuously. *Locke.*

De-fi'ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défier*. See DEFY.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent; as, a *defiant* spirit or act.

In attitude stern and *defiant*. *Longfellow.*

— **De-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fi'ant-ness**, *n.*

De-fi'a-to-ry (dē-fī'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [See DEFY.] Bidding or manifesting defiance. [*Obs.*] *Shelford.*

De-fi'bri-nate (dē-fī'brĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To deprive of fibrin, as fresh blood or lymph by stirring with twigs.

De-fi'bri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of depriving of fibrin.

De-fi'bri-nize (dē-fī'brĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To defibrinate.

De-fi'cience (dē-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Same as DEFICIENCY.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

De-fi'cien-cy (dē-fĭsh'en-sў), *n.*; *pl.* DEFICIENCIES (-sĭz). [See DEFICIENT.] The state of being deficient; inadequacy; want; failure; imperfection; shortcoming; defect. "A *deficiency* of blood." *Arbuthnot.*

[Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries. *Buckle.*

Deficiency of a curve (*Geom.*), the amount by which the number of double points on a curve is short of the maximum for curves of the same degree.

De-fi'cient (dē-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *deficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] Wanting, to make up completeness; wanting, as regards a requirement; not sufficient; inadequate; defective; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; as, *deficient* parts; *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength; *deficient* in judgment.

The style was indeed *deficient* in ease and variety. *Macaulay.*

Deficient number. (*Arith.*) See under ABUNDANT.

— De-fi'cient-ly, *adv.*

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*. cf. F. *déficit*. See DEFECT.] Deficiency in amount or quality; a falling short; lack; as, a *deficit* in taxes, revenue, etc. *Macaulay.*

De-fi'er (dē-fī'ẽr), *n.* [See DEFY.] One who dares and defies; a contemner; as, a *defier* of the laws.

De-fig'u-ra'tion (dē-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Disfiguration; mutilation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De-fig'ure (-ūr), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *figure*.] To delineate. [*Obs.*]

These two stones as they are here *defigured*. *Weever.*

De'fi-lade' (dē'fĭ-lād' *or* dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFILADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFILADING.] [Cf. F. *défiler* to defile, and *défilade* act of defiling. See 1st DEFILE.] (*Mil.*) To raise, as a rampart, so as to shelter interior works commanded from some higher point.

De'fi-lad'ing, *n.* (*Mil.*) The art or act of determining the directions and heights of the lines of rampart with reference to the protection of the interior from exposure to an enemy's fire from any point within range, or from any works which may be erected. *Farrow.*

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFILED (-fīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFILING.] [F. *défiler*; pref. *dé-*, for *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *file* a row or line. See FILE a row.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

De-file', *v. t.* (*Mil.*) Same as DEFILADE.

De-file' (dē-fīl' *or* dē'fīl; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *défilé*, fr. *défiler* to defile.] **1.** Any narrow passage or gorge in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass between hills, rocks, etc.

2. (*Mil.*) The act of defilading a fortress, or of raising the exterior works in order to protect the interior. See DEFILADE.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OE. *defoulen, -foilen*, to tread down, OF. *defouler*; *de-* + *fouler* to trample (see FULL, *v. t.*), and OE. *defoulen* to foul (influenced in form by the older verb *defoilen*). See FILE to defile, FOUL, DEFOUL.] **1.** To make foul or impure; to make filthy; to dirty; to befoul; to pollute.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled*. *Shak.*

2. To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation; to taint.

He is . . . among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by . . . dirty hands. *Swift.*

3. To injure in purity of character; to corrupt.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. *Ezek.* xx. 7.

4. To corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate.

The husband murder'd and the wife *defiled*. *Prior.*

5. To make ceremonially unclean; to pollute.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

De-file'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *défilement*. See DEFILE.] (*Mil.*) The protection of the interior walls of a fortification from an enfilading fire, as by covering them, or by a high parapet on the exposed side.

De-file'ment, *n.* [From 3d DEFILE.] The act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; pollution; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.

Defilements of the flesh. *Hopkins.*

The chaste can not rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison.*

De-fil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

De-fil'i-a'tion (dē-fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *filius* son.] Abstraction of a child from its parents. *Lamb.*

De-fin'a-ble (dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DEFINE.] Capable of being defined, limited, or explained; determinable; describable by definition; ascertainable; as, *definable* limits; *definable* distinctions or regulations; *definable* words. — **De-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

De-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFINED (-fīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFINING.] [OF. *definer*, usually, to end, to finish, F. *définir* to define, L. *definire* to limit, define; *de* + *finire* to limit, end, *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINAL, FINISH.] **1.** To fix the bounds of; to bring to a termination; to end. "To *define* controversies." *Barrow.*

2. To determine or clearly exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

3. To determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; to ascertain or exhibit clearly; as, the *defining* power of an optical instrument.

Rings . . . very distinct and well *defined*. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To determine the precise signification of; to fix the meaning of; to describe accurately; to explain; to expound or interpret; as, to *define* a word, a phrase, or a scientific term.

They *define* virtue to be life ordered according to nature. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

De-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. i.* To determine; to decide. [*Obs.*]

De-fine'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of defining; definition; description. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who defines or explains.

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nīt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p. of *definire*: cf. F. *défini*. See DEFINE.] **1.** Having certain or distinct limits; determinate in extent or greatness; limited; fixed; as, *definite* dimensions; a *definite* measure; a *definite* period or interval.

Elements combine in *definite* proportions. *Whewell.*

2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; fixed; exact; clear; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.

3. Determined; resolved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. Serving to define or restrict; limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article.

Definite article (*Gram.*), the article *the*, which is used to designate a particular person or thing, or a particular class of persons or things; — also called a *definitive*. See DEFINITIVE, *n.* — **Definite inflorescence.** (*Bot.*) See *Determinate inflorescence*, under DETERMINATE. — **Law of definite proportions** (*Chem.*), the essential law of chemical combination that every definite compound always contains the same elements in the same proportions by weight; and, if two or more elements form more than one compound with each other, the relative proportions of each are fixed. Compare *Law of multiple proportions*, under MULTIPLE.

Def'i-nite, *n.* A thing defined or determined. [*Obs.*]

Def'i-nite-ly, *adv.* In a definite manner; with precision; precisely; determinately.

Def'i-nite-ness, *n.* The state of being definite; determinateness; precision; certainty.

Def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *definitio*: cf. F. *définition*.] **1.** The act of defining; determination of the limits; as, a telescope accurate in *definition*.

2. Act of ascertaining and explaining the signification; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term; as, the *definition* of "circle;" the *definition* of "wit;" an exact *definition*; a loose *definition*.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for. *Locke.*

3. Description; sort. [*R.*] "A new creature of another *definition*." *Jer. Taylor.*

4. (*Logic*) An exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the logical essence.

5. (*Opt.*) Distinctness or clearness, as of an image formed by an optical instrument; precision in detail.

Syn. — DEFINITION, EXPLANATION, DESCRIPTION. A *definition* is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect. It is not therefore true, though often said, that *description* is only an extended *definition*. "Logicians distinguish *definitions* into *essential* and *accidental*. An *essential definition* states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined; and an *accidental definition* lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it, viz., properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, etc." *Whately.*

Def'i-ni'tion-al (-al), *a.* Relating to definition; of the nature of a definition; employed in defining.

De-fin'i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *definitivus*: cf. F. *définitif*.] **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express.

A strict and *definitive* truth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Some *definitive* . . . scheme of reconciliation. *Prescott.*

2. Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word.

3. Determined; resolved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-fin'i-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article, and some pronouns.

☞ *Definitives* . . . are commonly called by grammarians *articles*. . . . They are of two kinds, either those properly and strictly so called, or else pronominal articles, such as *this, that, any, other, some, all, no, none*, etc. *Harris* (*Hermes*).

De-fin'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a definitive manner.

De-fin'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being definitive.

De-fin'i-tude (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Definiteness. [*R.*]

Definitude . . . is a knowledge of minute differences. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

De-fix' (dē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *defixus*, p. p. of *defigere* to fix; *de* + *figere* to fix.] To fix; to fasten; to establish. [*Obs.*] "To *defix* their princely seat . . . in that extreme province." *Hakluyt.*

Def'la-gra-bil'i-ty (dĕf'lȧ-grȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў *or* dē-flā'-), *n.* (*Chem.*) The state or quality of being deflagrable.

The ready *deflagrability* . . . of saltpeter. *Boyle.*

De-fla'gra-ble (dē-flā'grȧ-b'l *or* dĕf'lȧ-grȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [See DEFLAGRATE.] (*Chem.*) Burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter; hence, slightly explosive; liable to snap and crackle when heated, as salt.

Def'la-grate (dĕf'lȧ-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLAGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLAGRATING.] [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to flame, burn.] (*Chem.*) To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter; also, to snap and crackle with slight explosions when heated, as salt.

Def'la-grate, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion, as by the action of intense heat; to burn or vaporize suddenly; as, to *deflagrate* refractory metals in the oxyhydrogen flame.

Def'la-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deflagratio*: cf. F. *déflagration*.] **1.** A burning up; conflagration. "Innumerable deluges and *deflagrations*." *Bp. Pearson.*

2. (*Chem.*) The act or process of deflagrating.

Def'la-gra'tor (dĕf'lȧ-grā'tẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of the voltaic battery having large plates, used for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

De-flate' (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* down + L. *flare, flatus* to blow.] To reduce from an inflated condition.

De-flect' (dē-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLECTING.] [L. *deflectere*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE.] To cause to turn aside; to bend; as, rays of light are often *deflected*.

Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them. *Lord* (1630).

De-flect', *v. i.* To turn aside; to deviate from a right or a horizontal line, or from a proper position, course, or direction; to swerve.

At some part of the Azores, the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

To *deflect* from the line of truth and reason. *Warburton.*

De-flect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deflected.

De-flect'ed, *a.* **1.** Turned aside; deviating from a direct line or course.

2. Bent downward; deflexed.

De-flec'tion (dē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deflexio*, fr. *deflectere*: cf. F. *déflexion*.] **1.** The act of turning aside, or state of being turned aside; a turning from a right line or proper course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation.

The other leads to the same point, through certain *deflections*. *Lowth.*

2. (*Gunnery*) The deviation of a shot or ball from its true course.

3. (*Opt.*) A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection; diffraction.

4. (*Engin.*) The bending which a beam or girder undergoes from its own weight or by reason of a load.

De-flec'tion-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of freeing from inflections. *Earle.*

De-flec'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from inflections.

Deflectionized languages are said to be analytic. *Earle.*

De-flect'ive (-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* Causing deflection.

Deflective forces, forces that cause a body to deviate from its course.

De-flect'or (-tẽr), *n.* (*Mech.*) That which deflects, as a diaphragm in a furnace, or a cone in a lamp (to deflect and mingle air and gases and help combustion).

De-flexed' (dē-flĕkst'), *a.* Bent abruptly downward.

De flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* See DEFLECTION.

De-flex'ure (dē-flĕks'ūr), *n.* [From L. *deflectere, deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside; deflection. *Bailey.*

De-flo'rate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [LL. *defloratus*, p. p. of *deflorare*. See DEFLOUR.] (*Bot.*) Past the flowering state; having shed its pollen. *Gray.*

Def'lo-ra'tion (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn *or* dē'flŏ-), *n.* [LL. *defloratio*: cf. F. *défloration*.] **1.** The act of deflouring; as, the *defloration* of a virgin. *Johnson.*

2. That which is chosen as the flower or choicest part; careful culling or selection. [*R.*]

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

De-flour' (dē-flour'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLOURED (-flourd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLOURING.] [F. *déflorer*, LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos, floris*, flower. See FLOWER, and cf. DEFLORATE.] **1.** To deprive of flowers.

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of; to rob of the choicest ornament.

He died innocent and before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured* and ravished from him. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive of virginity, as a woman; to violate; to ravish; also, to seduce.

De-flour'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deflours; a ravisher.

De-flow' (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [Pref. *de-* + *flow*: cf. L. *defluere*.] To flow down. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-flow'er (dē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *flower*.] Same as DEFLOUR.

An earthquake . . . *deflowering* the gardens. *W. Montagu.*

If a man had *deflowered* a virgin. *Milton.*

De-flow'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* See DEFLOURER. *Milton.*

Def'lu-ous (dĕf'lū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *defluus*, fr. *defluere* to flow down; *de* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing down; falling off. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-flux' (dē-flŭks'), *n.* [L. *defluxus*, fr. *defluere, defluxum*.] Downward flow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

De-flux'ion (dē-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defluxio*.] (*Med.*) A discharge or flowing down of humors or fluid matter, as from the nose in catarrh; — sometimes used synonymously with *inflammation*. *Dunglison.*

Def'ly (dĕf'lў), *adv.* Deftly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Def'œ-da'tion (dĕf'ē-dā'shŭn), *n.* Defedation. [*Obs.*]

De-fo'li-ate (dē-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* Deprived of leaves, as
De-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } by their natural fall.

De-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *defoliare, defoliatum*, to shed leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf: cf. F. *défoliation*.] The separation of ripened leaves from a branch or stem; the falling or shedding of the leaves.

De-force' (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFORCING.] [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier*, F. *forcer*. See FORCE, *v.*] (*Law*) (*a*) To keep from the rightful owner; to withhold wrongfully the possession of, as of lands or a freehold. (*b*) (*Scots Law*) To resist the execution of the law; to oppose by force, as an officer in the execution of his duty. *Burrill.*

De-force'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF.] (*Law*) (*a*) A keeping out by force or wrong; a wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right. (*b*) (*Scots Law*) Resistance to an officer in the execution of law. *Burrill.*

De-force'or (-ŏr), *n.* Same as DEFORCIANT. [*Obs.*]

De-for'ciant (dē-fōr'shant), *n.* [OF. *deforciant*, p. pr. of *deforcier*. See DEFORCE.] (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) One against whom a fictitious action of fine was brought. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

De-for'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) Same as DEFORCEMENT, *n.*

De-for'est (dē-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To clear of forests; to disforest. *U. S. Agric. Reports.*

De-form' (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFORMING.] [L. *deformare; de* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma:* cf. F. *déformer.* See FORM.] **1.** To spoil the form of; to mar in form; to misshape; to disfigure.

Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shak.*

2. To render displeasing; to deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection; to dishonor.

Above those passions that this world *deform.* *Thomson.*

De-form', *a.* [L. *deformis; de* + *forma* form: cf. OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme.* Cf. DIFFORM.] Deformed; misshapen; shapeless; horrid. [*Obs.*]

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

Def'or-ma'tion (dĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn *or* dē'fôr-), *n.* [L. *deformatio:* cf. F. *déformation.*] **1.** The act of deforming, or state of anything deformed. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Transformation; change of shape.

De-formed' (dē-fôrmd'), *a.* Unnatural or distorted in form; having a deformity; misshapen; disfigured; as, a *deformed* person; a *deformed* head. — **De-form'ed-ly** (dē-fôrm'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **De-form'ed-ness**, *n.*

De-form'er (dē-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* One who deforms.

De-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* DEFORMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *deformitas*, fr. *deformis:* cf. OF. *deformeté, deformité*, F. *difformité.* See DEFORM, *v. & a.*, and cf. DISFORMITY.] **1.** The state of being deformed; want of proper form or symmetry; any unnatural form or shape; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body. *Shak.*

2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.

Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul *deformities.* *Milton.*

De-fors'er (dē-fôrs'ẽr), *n.* [From DEFORCE.] [Written also *deforsor.*] A deforciant. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

De-foul' (dē-foul'), *v. t.* [See DEFILE, *v. t.*] **1.** To tread down. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. To make foul; to defile. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

De-fraud' (dē-frạd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAUDING.] [L. *defraudare; de* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraus, fraudis*, fraud: cf. OF. *defrauder.* See FRAUD.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to withhold from wrongfully; to injure by embezzlement; to cheat; to overreach; as, to *defraud* a servant, or a creditor, or the state; — with *of* before the thing taken or withheld.

We have *defrauded* no man. *2 Cor.* vii. 2.

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their rights. *Hooker.*

De'frau-da'tion (dē'frạ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defraudatio:* cf. F. *défraudation.*] The act of defrauding; a taking by fraud. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-fraud'er (dē-frạd'ẽr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; an embezzler; a peculator.

De-fraud'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *defraudement.*] Privation by fraud; defrauding. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De-fray' (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAYED (-frād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAYING.] [F. *défrayer;* pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais* expense, fr. LL. *fredum, fridum*, expense, fine by which an offender obtained peace from his sovereign, or more likely, atoned for an offense against the public peace, fr. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede.* See AFFRAY.] **1.** To pay or discharge; to serve in payment of; to provide for, as a charge, debt, expenses, costs, etc.

For the discharge of his expenses, and *defraying* his cost, he allowed him . . . four times as much. *Usher.*

2. To avert or appease, as by paying off; to satisfy; as, to *defray* wrath. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-fray'al (dē-frā'al), *n.* The act of defraying; payment; as, the *defrayal* of necessary costs.

De-fray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pays off expenses.

De-fray'ment (-ment), *n.* Payment of charges.

Deft (dĕft), *a.* [OE. *daft, deft*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid (cf. OE. *daffe, deffe*, fool, coward), AS. *dæft* (in derivatives only) mild, gentle, fitting, seasonable; akin to *dafen, gedafen*, becoming, fit, Goth. *gadaban* to be fit. Cf. DAFT, DAFF, DAPPER.] Apt; fit; dexterous; clever; handy; spruce; neat. [*Archaic or Poetic*] "The *deftest* way." *Shak.* "*Deftest* feats." *Gay.*

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*
Let me be *deft* and debonair. *Byron.*

Deft'ly, *adv.* [Cf. DEFLY.] Aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly. "*Deftly* dancing." *Drayton.*

Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shak.*

Deft'ness, *n.* The quality of being deft. *Drayton.*

De-funct' (dē-fŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, to perform, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform, discharge: cf. F. *défunt.* See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. "*Defunct* organs." *Shak.*

The boar, *defunct*, lay tripped up, near. *Byron.*

De-funct', *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

De-func'tion (-fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defunctio* performance, death.] Death. [*Obs.*]

After *defunction* of King Pharamond. *Shak.*

De-func'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Funereal. [*Obs.*] "*Defunctive* music." *Shak.*

De-fuse' (dē-fūz'), *v. t.* [Cf. DIFFUSE.] To disorder; to make shapeless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-fy' (dē-fī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFIED (-fīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFYING.] [F. *défier*, OF. *deffier, desfier*, LL. *disfidare* to disown faith or fidelity, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the vassal and his lord; hence, to challenge, defy; fr. L. *dis-* + *fides* faith. See FAITH, and cf. DIFFIDENT, AFFIANCE.] **1.** To renounce or dissolve all bonds of affiance, faith, or obligation with; to reject, refuse, or renounce. [*Obs.*]

I *defy* the surety and the bond. *Chaucer.*

For thee I have *defied* my constant mistress. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To provoke to combat or strife; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at defiance; to treat with contempt; as, to *defy* an enemy; to *defy* the power of a magistrate; to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* public opinion.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

De-fy' (dē-fī), *n.* A challenge. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

De-gar'nish (dē-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGARNISHING.] [F. *dégarnir;* pref. *dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *garnir* to furnish. See GARNISH, and cf. DISGARNISH.] **1.** To strip or deprive of entirely, as of furniture, ornaments, etc.; to disgarnish; as, to *degarnish* a house, etc. [*R.*]

2. To deprive of a garrison, or of troops necessary for defense; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [*R.*] *Washington.*

De-gar'nish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of depriving, as of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison. [*R.*]

De-gen'der (dē-jĕn'dẽr), **De-gen'er** (dē-jĕn'ẽr), } *v. i.* [See DEGENERATE.] To degenerate. [*Obs.*]

"*Degendering* to hate." *Spenser.*

He *degenereth* into beastliness. *Joye.*

De-gen'er-a-cy (-ẽr-ạ-sȳ), *n.* [From DEGENERATE, *a.*] **1.** The act of becoming degenerate; a growing worse.

Willful *degeneracy* from goodness. *Tillotson.*

2. The state of having become degenerate; decline in good qualities; deterioration; meanness.

Degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

To recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy.* *S. Clarke.*

De-gen'er-ate (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, cause to degenerate, fr. *degener* base, degenerate, that departs from its race or kind; *de* + *genus* race, kind. See KIN relationship.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; having declined in worth; having lost in goodness; deteriorated; degraded; unworthy; base; low.

Faint-hearted and *degenerate* king. *Shak.*
A *degenerate* and degraded state. *Milton.*
Degenerate from their ancient blood. *Swift.*
These *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

I had planted thee a noble vine . . .: how then art thou turned into the *degenerate* plant of a strange vine unto me? *Jer.* ii. 21.

De-gen'er-ate (-ât), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGENERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGENERATING.] **1.** To be or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; hence, to be inferior; to grow poorer, meaner, or more vicious; to decline in good qualities; to deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

2. (*Biol.*) To fall off from the normal quality or the healthy structure of its kind; to become of a lower type.

De-gen'er-ate-ly (-ât-lȳ), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; unworthily.

De-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* Degeneracy.

De-gen'er-a'tion (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dégénération.*] **1.** The act or state of growing worse, or the state of having become worse; decline; degradation; debasement; degeneracy; deterioration.

Our *degeneration* and apostasy. *Bates.*

2. (*Physiol.*) That condition of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality has become either diminished or perverted; a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure; as, fatty *degeneration* of the liver.

3. (*Biol.*) A gradual deterioration, from natural causes, of any class of animals or plants or any particular organ or organs; hereditary degradation of type.

4. The thing degenerated. [*R.*]

Cockle, aracus, . . . and other *degenerations.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Amyloid degeneration, Caseous degeneration, etc. See under AMYLOID, CASEOUS, etc.

De-gen'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* (*Biol.*) A believer in the theory of degeneration, or hereditary degradation of type; as, the *degenerationists* hold that savagery is the result of degeneration from a superior state.

De-gen'er-a-tive (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Undergoing or producing degeneration; tending to degenerate.

De-gen'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *degener.* See DEGENERATE.] Degenerate; base. [*Obs.*] "*Degenerous* passions." *Dryden.* "*Degenerous* practices." *South.*

De-gen'er-ous-ly, *adv.* Basely. [*Obs.*]

De-glaz'ing (dē-glā'zĭng), *n.* The process of giving a dull or ground surface to glass by acid or by mechanical means. *Knight.*

De-glo'ried (dē-glō'rĭd), *a.* Deprived of glory; dishonored. [*Obs.*] "With thorns *degloried.*" *G. Fletcher.*

De-glu'ti-nate (dē-glū'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGLUTINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGLUTINATING.] [L. *deglutinatus*, p. p. of *deglutinare* to deglutinate; *de* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue.

De-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of ungluing.

Deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'glū-), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow down; *de* + *glutire* to swallow: cf. F. *déglutition.* See GLUT.] The act or process of swallowing food; the power of swallowing.

The muscles employed in the act of *deglutition.* *Paley.*

Deg'lu-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [*R.*]

De-glu'ti-to-ry (dē-glū'tĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving for, or aiding in, deglutition.

Deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rạ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *degradatio*, from *degradare:* cf. F. *dégradation.* See DEGRADE.] **1.** The act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation, or of abasing; a lowering from one's standing or rank in office or society; diminution; as, the *degradation* of a peer, a knight, a general, or a bishop.

He saw many removes and *degradations* in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; baseness; moral, physical, or intellectual degeneracy; disgrace; abasement; debasement.

The . . . *degradation* of a needy man of letters. *Macaulay.*
Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*
Moments there frequently must be, when a sinner is sensible of the *degradation* of his state. *Blair.*

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value; degeneration; deterioration.

The development and *degradation* of the alphabetic forms can be traced. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

4. (*Geol.*) A gradual wearing down or wasting, as of rocks and banks, by the action of water, frost, etc.

5. (*Biol.*) The state or condition of a species or group which exhibits degraded forms; degeneration.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties. *Dana.*

6. (*Physiol.*) Arrest of development, or degeneration of any organ, or of the body as a whole.

Degradation of energy, or **Dissipation of energy** (*Physics*), the transformation of energy into some form in which it is less available for doing work.

Syn. — Abasement; debasement; reduction; decline.

De-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGRADING.] [F. *dégrader*, LL. *degradare*, fr. L. *de* + *gradus* step, degree. See GRADE, and cf. DEGREE.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to lower in rank; to deprive of office or dignity; to strip of honors; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, or a general officer.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber Court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

2. To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation; to lessen the value of; to lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; to debase; to bring shame or contempt upon; to disgrace; as, vice *degrades* a man.

O miserable mankind, to what fall
Degraded, to what wretched state reserved! *Milton.*
Yet time ennobles or *degrades* each line. *Pope.*
Her pride . . . struggled hard against this *degrading* passion. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Geol.*) To reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains; to wear down.

Syn. — To abase; demean; lower; reduce. See ABASE.

De-grade', *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To degenerate; to pass from a higher to a lower type of structure; as, a family of plants or animals *degrades* through this or that genus or group of genera.

De-grad'ed (dē-grā'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation; debased; sunken; low; base.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* condition. *Motley.*

2. (*Biol.*) Having the typical characters or organs in a partially developed condition, or lacking certain parts.

Some families of plants are *degraded* dicotyledons. *Dana.*

3. [Cf. F. *degré* step.] (*Her.*) Having steps; — said of a cross each of whose extremities finishes in steps growing larger as they leave the center; — termed also *on degrees.*

De-grade'ment (dē-grād'ment), *n.* Deprivation of rank or office; degradation. [*R.*] *Milton.*

De-grad'ing-ly, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

Deg'ra-va'tion (dĕg'rạ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *degravare, degravatum*, to make heavy. See GRAVE, *a.*] The act of making heavy. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, OF. *degret*, fr. LL. *degradare.* See DEGRADE.] **1.** A step, stair, or staircase. [*Obs.*]

By ladders, or else by *degree.* *Rom. of R.*

2. One of a series of progressive steps upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; a stage in progression; grade; gradation; as, *degrees* of vice and virtue; to advance by slow *degrees; degree* of comparison.

3. The point or step of progression to which a person has arrived; rank or station in life; position. "A dame of high *degree.*" *Dryden.* "A knight is your *degree.*" *Shak.* "Lord or lady of high *degree.*" *Lowell.*

4. Measure of advancement; quality; extent; as, tastes differ in kind as well as in *degree.*

The *degree* of excellence which proclaims genius, is different in different times and different places. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

5. Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university, in recognition of their attainments; as, the *degree* of bachelor of arts, master, doctor, etc.

☞ In the United States diplomas are usually given as the evidence of a degree conferred. In the humanities the first degree is that of *bachelor of arts* (B. A. or A. B.); the second that of *master of arts* (M. A. or A. M.). The degree of *bachelor* (*of arts, science, divinity, law*, etc.) is conferred upon those who complete a prescribed course of undergraduate study. The first degree in medicine is that of *doctor of medicine* (M. D.). The degrees of *master* and *doctor* are sometimes conferred, in course, upon those who have completed certain prescribed postgraduate studies, as *doctor of philosophy* (Ph. D.); but more frequently the degree of *doctor* is conferred as a complimentary recognition of eminent services in science or letters, or for public services or distinction (as *doctor of laws* (LL. D.) or *doctor of divinity* (D. D.)), when they are called *honorary degrees.*

The youth attained his bachelor's *degree*, and left the university. *Macaulay.*

6. (*Genealogy*) A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; one remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree.*

In the 11th century an opinion began to gain ground in Italy, that third cousins might marry, being in the seventh *degree* according to the civil law. *Hallam.*

7. (*Arith.*) Three figures taken together in numeration; thus, 140 is one *degree*, 222,140 two *degrees*.

8. (*Algebra*) State as indicated by sum of exponents; more particularly, the degree of a term is indicated by the sum of the exponents of its literal factors; thus, a^2b^3c is a term of the sixth *degree*. The *degree* of a power, or radical, is denoted by its index, that of an equation by the greatest sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in any term; thus, $ax^4 + bx^2 = c$, and $mx^2y^2 + nyx = p$, are both equations of the fourth *degree*.

9. (*Trig.*) A 360th part of the circumference of a circle, which part is taken as the principal unit of measure for arcs and angles. The degree is divided into 60 minutes and the minute into 60 seconds.

10. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer.

11. (*Mus.*) A line or space of the staff.

☞ The short lines and their spaces are *added degrees*.

Accumulation of degrees. (*Eng. Univ.*) See under ACCUMULATION. — **By degrees**, step by step; by little and little; by moderate advances. "I 'll leave it *by degrees*." *Shak.* — **Degree of a curve** *or* **surface** (*Geom.*), the number which expresses the degree of the equation of the curve or surface in rectilinear coördinates. A straight line will, in general, meet the curve or surface in a number of points equal to the degree of the curve or surface and no more. — **Degree of latitude** (*Geog.*), on the earth, the distance on a meridian between two parallels of latitude whose latitudes differ from each other by one degree. This distance is not the same on different parts of a meridian, on account of the flattened figure of the earth, being 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. — **Degree of longitude**, the distance on a parallel of latitude between two meridians that make an angle of one degree with each other at the poles — a distance which varies as the cosine of the latitude, being at the equator 69.16 statute miles. — **To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly; as, mendacious *to a degree*.

It has been said that Scotsmen . . . are . . . grave *to a degree* on occasions when races more favored by nature are gladsome to excess. *Prof. Wilson.*

‖ **De'gu** (dā'gōō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American rodent (*Octodon Cumingii*), of the family *Octodontidæ*.

De-gust' (dē-gŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *degustare*: cf. F. *déguster*. See GUST to taste.] To taste. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Deg'us-ta'tion (dĕg'ŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *degustatio*: cf. F. *dégustation*.] (*Physiol.*) Tasting; the appreciation of sapid qualities by the taste organs. *Bp. Hall.*

De-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.* [L. *dehiscere*; *de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape; to open by dehiscence.

De-his'cence (dē-hĭs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *déhiscence*.] **1.** The act of gaping.

2. (*Biol.*) A gaping or bursting open along a definite line of attachment or suture, without tearing, as in the opening of pods, or the bursting of capsules at maturity so as to emit seeds, etc.; also, the bursting open of follicles, as in the ovaries of animals, for the expulsion of their contents.

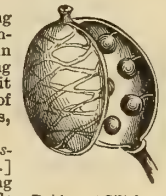

Dehiscent Silicle.

De-his'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *dehiscens*, *-entis*, p. pr. Cf. F. *déhiscent*.] Characterized by dehiscence; opening in some definite way, as the capsule of a plant.

De'ho-nes'tate (dē'hō-nĕs'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *dehonestatus*, p. p. of *dehonestare* to dishonor; *de* + *honestare* to make honorable. Cf. DISHONEST, and see HONEST.] To disparage. [*Obs.*]

De-hon'es-ta'tion (dē-hŏn'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dehonestatio*.] A dishonoring; disgracing. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

De-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEHORNED (-hôrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEHORNING.] To deprive of horns; to prevent the growth of the horns of (cattle) by burning their ends soon after they start. See DISHORN. "*Dehorning* cattle." *Farm Journal* (1886).

‖ **De-hors'** (de-hôr' *or* dē-hôrz'), *prep.* [F., outside.] (*Law*) Out of; without; foreign to; out of the agreement, record, will, or other instrument.

‖ **De-hors'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) All sorts of outworks in general, at a distance from the main works; any advanced works for protection or cover. *Farrow.*

De-hort' (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEHORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEHORTING.] [L. *dehortari*; *de* + *hortari* to urge, exhort.] To urge to abstain or refrain; to dissuade. [*Obs.*]

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Bp. Ward.*

"Exhort" remains, but *dehort*, a word whose place neither "dissuade" nor any other exactly supplies, has escaped us. *Trench.*

De'hor-ta'tion (dē'hŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dehortatio*.] Dissuasion; advice against something. [*R.*]

De-hort'a-tive (dē-hôrt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Dissuasive. [*R.*]

De-hort'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *dehortatorius*.] Fitted or designed to dehort or dissuade. *Bp. Hall.*

De-hort'er (dē-hôrt'ĕr), *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. [*Obs.*]

De-hu'man-ize (dē-hū'man-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, such as pity, tenderness, etc.; as, *dehumanizing* influences.

De-husk' (dē-hŭsk'), *v. t.* To remove the husk from. [*Obs.*] "Wheat *dehusked* upon the floor." *Drant.*

De-hy'drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of water; to render free from water; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol.

De'hy-dra'tion (dē'hī-drā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of freeing from water; also, the condition of a body from which the water has been removed.

De-hy'dro-gen-ate (dē-hī'drō-jĕn-āt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of, or free from, hydrogen.

De-hy'dro-gen-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of freeing from hydrogen; also, the condition resulting from the removal of hydrogen.

De'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* a delcide (in sense 2); *deus* god + *cædere* to cut, kill: cf. F. *déicide*.] **1.** The act of killing a being of a divine nature; particularly, the putting to death of Jesus Christ. [*R.*]

Earth profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*. *Prior.*

2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deic'tic (dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεικτικός serving to show or point out, fr. δείκνυναι to show.] (*Logic*) Direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning, and opposed to *elenchtic* or refutative.

Deic'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a manner to show or point out; directly; absolutely; definitely.

When Christ spake it *deictically*. *Hammond.*

De-if'ic (dē-ĭf'ĭk), **De-if'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *deificus*; *deus* god + *facere* to make: cf. F. *déifique*.] Making divine; producing a likeness to God; god-making. "A *deifical* communion." *Homilies.*

De'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deificare* to deify: cf. F. *déification*. See DEIFY.] The act of deifying; exaltation to divine honors; apotheosis; excessive praise.

De'i-fied (dē'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Honored or worshiped as a deity; treated with supreme regard; godlike.

De'i-fi'er (dē'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who deifies.

De'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *-form*.] **1.** Godlike, or of a godlike form. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Conformable to the will of God. [*R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

De'i-for'mi-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tў), *n.* Likeness to deity. [*Obs.*]

De'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEIFYING.] [F. *déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus*. See DEIFIC, DEITY, -FY.] **1.** To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among the deities; to apotheosize; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified*.

2. To praise or revere as a deity; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, to *deify* money.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

3. To render godlike.

By our own spirits are we *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

Deign (dān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEIGNED (dānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEIGNING.] [OE. *deinen*, *deignen*, OF. *degner*, *deigner*, *daigner*, F. *daigner*, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy, deign, fr. *dignus* worthy; akin to *decere* to be fitting. See DECENT, and cf. DAINTY, DIGNITY, CONDIGN, DISDAIN.] **1.** To esteem worthy; to consider worth notice; — opposed to *disdain*. [*Obs.*]

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines. *Shak.*

2. To condescend to give or bestow; to stoop to furnish; to vouchsafe; to allow; to grant.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

Deign, *v. i.* To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend; — followed by an infinitive.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*

Yet not Lord Cranstone *deigned* she greet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Round turned he, as not *deigning*
Those craven ranks to see. *Macaulay.*

In early English *deign* was often used impersonally.

Him *deyneth* not to set his foot to ground. *Chaucer.*

Deign'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [For *disdeignous*, OF. *desdeignos*, *desdaigneus*, F. *dédaigneux*. See DISDAIN.] Haughty; disdainful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Deil (dēl), *n.* Devil; — spelt also *deel*. [*Scot.*]

Deil's buckie. See under BUCKIE.

‖ **Dei-noc'e-ras** (dī-nŏs'ē-răs), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) See DINOCERAS.

‖ **Dei-nor'nis** (dī-nôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) See DINORNIS.

‖ **Dei'no-saur** (dī'nō-sar), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) See DINOSAUR.

‖ **Dei'no-the'ri-um** (dī'nō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) See DINOTHERIUM.

De-in'te-grate (dē-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *deintegrare* to impair; *de* + *integrare* to make whole.] To disintegrate. [*Obs.*]

Dein'te-ous (dān'tē-ŭs), **Dein'te-vous** (-vŭs), *a.* Rare; excellent; costly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-ip'a-rous (dē-ĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *parere* to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; — said of the Virgin Mary. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Deip-nos'o-phist (dīp-nŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής; δεῖπνον a meal + σοφιστής a wise man, sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who cultivated learned conversation at meals.

De'is (dē'ĭs), *n.* See DAIS.

De'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *deus* god: cf. F. *déisme*. See DEITY.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation.

☞ *Deism* is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent of any revelation from God. Hence, *deism* implies *infidelity*, or a disbelief in the divine origin of the Scriptures.

De'ist (dē'ĭst), *n.* [L. *deus* god: cf. F. *déiste*. See DEITY.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a freethinker.

☞ A *deist*, as denying a revelation, is opposed to a Christian; as opposed to the denier of a God, whether *atheist* or *pantheist*, a *deist* is generally denominated *theist*. *Latham.*

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

De-is'tic (dē-ĭs'tĭk), **De-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, savoring of, or consisting in, deism; as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistical* book.

The *deistical* or antichristian scheme. *I. Watts.*

De-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

De-is'tic-al-ness, *n.* State of being deistical.

De'i-tate (dē'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Deified. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

De'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* DEITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *deite*, F. *déité*, fr. L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* a god; akin to *divus* divine, *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, Jupiter, *dies* day, Gr. δῖος divine, Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus, Skr. *dēva* divine, as a noun, god, *daiva* divine, *dyō* sky, day, hence, the sky personified as a god, and to the first syllable of E. *Tuesday*, Gael. & Ir. *dia* God, W. *duw*. Cf. DIVINE, JOURNEY, JOURNAL, TUESDAY.] **1.** The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is seen in his works.

They declared with emphasis the perfect *deity* and the perfect manhood of Christ. *Milman.*

2. A god or goddess; a heathen god.

To worship calves, the *deities*
Of Egypt. *Milton.*

The Deity, God, the Supreme Being.

This great poet and philosopher [Simonides], the more he contemplated the nature of *the Deity*, found that he waded but the more out of his depth. *Addison.*

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEJECTING.] [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To cast down. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Christ *dejected* himself even unto the hells. *Udall.*

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look. *Fuller.*

2. To cast down the spirits of; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

Nor think, to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

De-ject', *a.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Dejected. [*Obs.*]

‖ **De-jec'ta** (dē-jĕk'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Excrements; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.

De-ject'ed, *a.* Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited; sad; as, a *dejected* look or countenance. — **De-ject'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **De-ject'ed-ness,** *n.*

De-ject'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who casts down, or dejects.

De-jec'tion (dē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dejectio* a casting down: cf. F. *déjection*.] **1.** A casting down; depression. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Hallywell.*

2. The act of humbling or abasing one's self.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Bp. Pearson.*

3. Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune; mental depression; melancholy.

What besides,
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*

4. A low condition; weakness; inability. [*R.*]

A *dejection* of appetite. *Arbuthnot.*

5. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The discharge of excrement. (*b*) Fæces; excrement. *Ray.*

De-ject'ly (dē-jĕkt'lў), *adv.* Dejectedly. [*Obs.*]

De-jec'to-ry (dē-jĕk'tō-rў), *a.* [L. *dejector* a dejecter.] **1.** Having power, or tending, to cast down.

2. Promoting evacuations by stool. *Ferrand.*

De-jec'ture (dē-jĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* That which is voided; excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

Dej'er-ate (dĕj'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *dejeratus*, p. p. of *dejerare* to swear; *de* + *jurare* to swear.] To swear solemnly; to take an oath. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Dej'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dejeratio*.] The act of swearing solemnly. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Dé'jeu'né'** (dā'zhē'nā'), *n.* [F.] A déjeuner.

Take a *déjeuné* of muskadel and eggs. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Dé'jeu'ner'** (dā'zhē'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast, as a verb, to breakfast. Cf. DINNER.] A breakfast; sometimes, also, a lunch or collation.

‖ **De' ju're** (dē' jū'rē). [L.] By right; of right; by law; — often opposed to *de facto*.

Dek'a- (dĕk'ā-). (*Metric System*) A prefix signifying *ten*. See DECA-.

Dek'a-gram (dĕk'ā-grăm), *n.* Same as DECAGRAM.

Dek'a-li'ter (dĕk'ā-lē'tĕr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* Same as DECALITER.

Dek'a-me'ter (dĕk'ā-mē'tĕr *or* dē-kăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Same as DECAMETER.

Dek'a-stere' (dĕk'ā-stēr' *or* -stâr'), *n.* Same as DECASTERE.

De'kle (dĕk"l), *n.* (*Paper Making*) See DECKLE.

Del (dĕl), *n.* [See DEAL, *n.*] Share; portion; part. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-lac'er-a'tion (dē-lăs'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delacerare*, *delaceratum*, to tear in pieces. See LACERATE.] A tearing in pieces. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-lac'ry-ma'tion (dē-lăk'rĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delacrimatio*, fr. *delacrimare* to weep. See LACHRYMATION.] An involuntary discharge of watery humors from the eyes; wateriness of the eyes. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De'lac-ta'tion (dē'lăk-tā'shŭn *or* dĕl'ăk-), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + L. *lactare* to suck milk, from *lac* milk.] The act of weaning. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [See *Muslin delaine*, under MUSLIN.] A kind of fabric for women's dresses.

De-lam'i-na'tion (dē-lăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Formation and separation of laminæ or layers; one of the methods by which the various blastodermic layers of the ovum are differentiated.

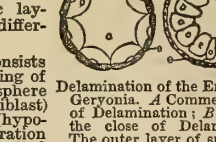

Delamination of the Embryo of Geryonia. *A* Commencement of Delamination; *B* Stage at the close of Delamination. The outer layer of small cells (*e*) is the Epiblast; the layer of large inner cells (*d*) is the Hypoblast.

☞ This process consists of a concentric splitting of the cells of the blastosphere into an outer layer (epiblast) and an inner layer (hypoblast). By the perforation of the resultant two-walled vesicle, a gastrula results similar to that formed by the process of invagination.

De'lap-sa'tion (dē'lăp-sā'shŭn *or* dĕl'ăp-), *n.* See DELAPSION. *Ray.*

De-lapse' (dē-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELAPSING.] [L. *delapsus*, p. p. of *delabi* to fall down; *de* + *labi* to fall or slide.] To pass down by inheritance; to lapse. [*Obs.*]

Which Anne derived alone the right, before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown from Philip. *Drayton.*

De-lap'sion (dē-lăp'shŭn), *n.* A falling down, or out of place; prolapsion.

De'las-sa'tion (dē'lăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delassare, delassatum,* to tire out; *de* + *lassare* to tire.] Fatigue.

Able to continue without *delassation.* *Ray.*

De-late' (dē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELATING.] [L. *delatus,* used as p. p. of *deferre.* See TOLERATE, and cf. 3d DEFER, DELAY, *v.*] [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **1.** To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated.* *Bacon.*

2. To carry abroad; to spread; to make public.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To carry or bring against, as a charge; to inform against; to accuse; to denounce.

As men were *delated,* they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. To carry on; to conduct. *Warner.*

De-late', *v. i.* To dilate. [*Obs.*] *Goodwin.*

De-la'tion (dē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delatio* accusation: cf. F. *délation.*] **1.** Conveyance. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) Accusation by an informer. *Milman.*

De-la'tor (dē-lā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Del'a-ware (dĕl'ȧ-wâr), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American grape, with compact bunches of small, amber-colored berries, sweet and of a good flavor.

Del'a-wares (-wârz), *n. pl.; sing.* DELAWARE. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the valley of the Delaware River, but now mostly located in the Indian Territory.

De-lay' (dē-lā'), *n.; pl.* DELAYS (-lāz'). [F. *délai,* fr. OF. *deleer* to delay, or fr. L. *dilatum,* which, though really from a different root, is used in Latin only as a p. p. neut. of *differre* to carry apart, defer, delay. See TOLERATE, and cf. DIFFER, DELAY, *v.*] A putting off or deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity; stop; detention; hindrance.

Without any *delay,* on the morrow I sat on the judgment seat. *Acts* xxv. 17.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

De-lay', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELAYING.] [OF. *deleer, delaier,* fr. the noun *délai,* or directly fr. L. *dilatare* to enlarge, dilate, in LL., to put off. See DELAY, *n.*, and cf. DELATE, 1st DEFER, DILATE.] **1.** To put off; to defer; to procrastinate; to prolong the time of or before.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. *Matt.* xxiv. 48.

2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion, or time of arrival, of; as, the mail is *delayed* by a heavy fall of snow.

Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. To allay; to temper. [*Obs.*]

The watery showers *delay* the raging wind. *Surrey.*

De-lay', *v. i.* To move slowly; to stop for a time; to linger; to tarry.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas, . . . beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

De-lay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who delays; one who lingers.

De-lay'ing-ly, *adv.* By delays. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

De-lay'ment (-ment), *n.* Hindrance. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

‖ **Del' cred'er-e** (dĕl' krĕd'ẽr-ē *or* dăl' krā'dă-rā). [It., of belief or trust.] (*Mercantile Law*) An agreement by which an agent or factor, in consideration of an additional premium or commission (called a *del credere* commission), engages, when he sells goods on credit, to insure, warrant, or guarantee to his principal the solvency of the purchaser, the engagement of the factor being to pay the debt himself if it is not punctually discharged by the buyer when it becomes due.

De'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. [Cf. DELETE.] (*Print.*) Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; usually expressed by a peculiar form of *d,* thus: ꝺ

De'le, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELED (-lēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELEING.] [From the preceding word.] (*Print.*) To erase; to cancel; to delete; to mark for omission.

Dele (dēl), *v. t.* [See DEAL.] To deal; to divide; to distribute. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Del'e-ble (dĕl'ẽ-b'l *or* dē'lē-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *delebilis.* See 1st DELE.] Capable of being blotted out or erased. "An impression easily *deleble.*" *Fuller.*

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [OE. *delitable,* OF. *delitable,* F. *délectable,* fr. L. *delectabilis,* fr. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; delightful.

Delectable both to behold and taste. *Milton.*

— **De-lec'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **De-lec'ta-bly,** *adv.*

De-lec'tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *delectatus,* p. p. of *delectare.* See DELIGHT.] To delight; to charm. [*R.*]

De'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delectatio:* cf. F. *délectation.*] Great pleasure; delight.

‖ **De-lec'tus** (dē-lĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L., selection, from *deligere, delectum,* to select.] A name given to an elementary book for learners of Latin or Greek. *G. Eliot.*

Del'e-ga-cy (dĕl'ẽ-gȧ-sy), *n.* [From DELEGATE, *a.*] **1.** The act of delegating, or state of being delegated; deputed power. [*Obs.*]

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. A body of delegates or commissioners; a delegation. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ẽ-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus,* p. p. of *delegare* to send, delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, to depute. See LEGATE.] **1.** Any one sent and empowered to act for another; one deputed to represent another; a chosen deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar.

2. (*a*) One elected by the people of a territory to represent them in Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting. (*b*) One sent by any constituency to act as its representative in a convention; as, a *delegate* to a convention for nominating officers, or for forming or altering a constitution. [*U. S.*]

Court of delegates, formerly, the great court of appeal from the archbishops' courts and also from the court of admiralty. It is now abolished, and the privy council is the immediate court of appeal in such cases. [*Eng.*]

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ẽ-gāt), *a.* [L. *delegatus,* p. p.] Sent to act for or represent another; deputed; as, a *delegate* judge. "*Delegate* power." *Strype.*

Del'e-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELEGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELEGATING (-gā'tĭng).] **1.** To send as one's representative; to empower as an ambassador; to send with power to transact business; to commission; to depute; to authorize.

2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to transfer; to assign; to commit.

The *delegated* administration of the law. *Locke.*
Delegated executive power. *Bancroft.*

The power exercised by the legislature is the people's power, *delegated* by the people to the legislature. *J. B. Finch.*

Del'e-ga'tion (dĕl'ẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delegatio:* cf. F. *délégation.*] **1.** The act of delegating, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate or delegates.

2. One or more persons appointed or chosen, and commissioned to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, etc.; the collective body of delegates; as, the *delegation* from Massachusetts; a deputation.

3. (*Rom. Law*) A kind of novation by which a debtor, to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him. *Pothier.*

Del'e-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *delegatorius* pert. to an assignment.] Holding a delegated position. *Nash.*

‖ **De-len'da** (dē-lĕn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *delere* to destroy.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Del'e-nif'ic-al (dĕl'ẽ-nĭf'ĭ-kal *or* dē'lē-), *a.* [L. *delenificus; delenire* to soothe + *facere* to make. See LENIENT.] Assuaging pain. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELETING.] [L. *deletus,* p. p. of *delere* to destroy. Cf. 1st DELE.] To blot out; to erase; to expunge; to dele; to omit.

I have, therefore, . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and have *deleted* eight. *Aytoun.*

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ẽ-tē'rĭ-ŭs *or* dē'lē-), *a.* [LL. *deleterius* noxious, Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλεῖσθαι to hurt, damage; prob. akin to L. *delere* to destroy.] Hurtful; noxious; destructive; pernicious; as, a *deleterious* plant or quality; a *deleterious* example. — **Del'e-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Del'e-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Del'e-ter-y (dĕl'ẽ-tẽr-ỹ), *a.* [LL. *deleterius:* cf. F. *délétère.*] Destructive; poisonous. [*Obs.*] "*Deletery* medicines." *Hudibras.*

Del'e-ter-y, *n.* That which destroys. [*Obs.*]

They [the Scriptures] are the only *deletery* of heresies. *Jer. Taylor.*

De-le'tion (dē-lē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deletio,* fr. *delere.* See DELETE.] Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing; destruction. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

A total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party. *Sir M. Hale.*

Del'e-ti'tious (dĕl'ẽ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *deleticius.*] Of such a nature that anything may be erased from it; — said of paper.

Del'e-tive (dĕl'ẽ-tĭv), *a.* Adapted to destroy or obliterate. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Del'e-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *n.* [See DELETE.] That which blots out. [*Obs.*] "A *deletory* of sin." *Jer. Taylor.*

Delf (dĕlf), *n.* [AS. *delf* a delving, digging. See DELVE.] A mine; a quarry; a pit dug; a ditch. [Written also *delft,* and *delve.*] [*Obs.*]

The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could . . . keep them dry. *Ray.*

Delf, *n.* Same as DELFTWARE.

Delft (dĕlft), *n.* Same as DELFTWARE.

Delft'ware' (dĕlft'wâr'), *n.* (*a*) Pottery made at the city of *Delft* in Holland; hence: (*b*) Earthenware made in imitation of the above; any glazed earthenware made for table use, and the like.

Del'i-bate (dĕl'ĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *delibatus,* p. p. of *delibare* to taste; *de* + *libare* to taste.] To taste; to take a sip of; to dabble in. [*Obs.*]

Del'i-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delibatio:* cf. F. *délibation.*] Act of tasting; a slight trial. [*Obs.*] *Berkeley.*

Del'i-ber (dĕl'ĭ-bẽr), *v. t. & i.* To deliberate. [*Obs.*]

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus,* p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh. See LIBRATE.] **1.** Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; — applied to persons; as, a *deliberate* judge or counselor. "These *deliberate* fools." *Shak.*

2. Formed with deliberation; well-advised; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or result.

Settled visage and *deliberate* word. *Shak.*

3. Not hasty or sudden; slow. *Hooker.*

His enunciation was so *deliberate.* *W. Wirt.*

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIBERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIBERATING.] To weigh in the mind; to consider the reasons for and against; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder; as, to *deliberate* a question.

De-lib'er-ate, *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; to hesitate in deciding; — sometimes with *on, upon, about, concerning.*

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

De-lib'er-ate-ly (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt-lỹ), *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; warily; not hastily or rashly; slowly; as, a purpose *deliberately* formed.

De-lib'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being deliberate; calm consideration; circumspection.

De-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliberatio:* cf. F. *délibération.*] **1.** The act of deliberating, or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; careful consideration; mature reflection.

Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation.* *W. Montagu.*

2. Careful discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.

De-lib'er-a-tive (dē-lĭb'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deliberativus:* cf. F. *délibératif.*] Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination; deliberating; as, a *deliberative* body.

A consummate work of *deliberative* wisdom. *Bancroft.*

The court of jurisdiction is to be distinguished from the *deliberative* body, the advisers of the crown. *Hallam.*

De-lib'er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** A discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

De-lib'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a deliberative manner; circumspectly; considerately.

De-lib'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who deliberates.

Del'i-brate (dĕl'ĭ-brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIBRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIBRATING.] [L. *delibratus,* p. p. of *delibrare* to delibrate; *de* from + *liber* bark.] To strip off the bark; to peel. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Del'i-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* The act of stripping off the bark. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sỹ), *n.; pl.* DELICACIES (-sĭz). [From DELICATE, *a.*] **1.** The state or condition of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; delightfulness; as, *delicacy* of flavor, of odor, and the like.

What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; and hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a fiber or a thread; *delicacy* of a hand or of the human form; *delicacy* of the skin; *delicacy* of frame.

3. Nice propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refinement; fastidiousness; and hence, in an exaggerated sense, effeminacy; as, great *delicacy* of behavior; *delicacy* in doing a kindness; *delicacy* of character that unfits for earnest action.

You know your mother's *delicacy* in this point. *Cowper.*

4. Addiction to pleasure; luxury; daintiness; indulgence; luxurious or voluptuous treatment.

And to those dainty limbs which Nature lent
For gentle usage and soft *delicacy?* *Milton.*

5. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; fastidious accuracy.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

6. The state of being affected by slight causes; sensitiveness; as, the *delicacy* of a chemist's balance.

7. That which is alluring, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure; something pleasant to the senses, especially to the sense of taste; a dainty; as, *delicacies* of the table.

The merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her *delicacies.* *Rev.* xviii. 3.

8. Pleasure; gratification; delight. [*Obs.*]

He Rome brent for his *delicacie.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See DAINTY.

Del'i-cate (dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender; akin to *deliciae* delight: cf. F. *délicat.* See DELIGHT.] **1.** Addicted to pleasure; luxurious; voluptuous; alluring. [*R.*]

Dives, for his *delicate* life, to the devil went. *Piers Plowman.*
Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; refinedly agreeable; hence, adapted to please a nice or cultivated taste; nice; fine; elegant; as, a *delicate* dish; *delicate* flavor.

3. Slight and shapely; lovely; graceful; as, "a *delicate* creature." *Shak.*

4. Fine or slender; minute; not coarse; — said of a thread, or the like; as, *delicate* cotton.

5. Slight or smooth; light and yielding; — said of texture; as, *delicate* lace or silk.

6. Soft and fair; — said of the skin or a surface; as, a *delicate* cheek; a *delicate* complexion.

7. Light, or softly tinted; — said of a color; as, a *delicate* blue.

8. Refined; gentle; scrupulous not to trespass or offend; considerate; — said of manners, conduct, or feelings; as, *delicate* behavior; *delicate* attentions; *delicate* thoughtfulness.

9. Tender; not able to endure hardship; feeble; frail; effeminate; — said of constitution, health, etc.; as, a *delicate* child; *delicate* health.

A *delicate* and tender prince. *Shak.*

10. Requiring careful handling; not to be rudely or hastily dealt with; nice; critical; as, a *delicate* subject or question.

There are some things too *delicate* and too sacred to be handled rudely without injury to truth. *F. W. Robertson.*

11. Of exacting tastes and habits; dainty; fastidious.

12. Nicely discriminating or perceptive; refinedly critical; sensitive; exquisite; as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* ear for music.

13. Affected by slight causes; showing slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer.

Del'i-cate, *n.* **1.** A choice dainty; a delicacy. [*R.*]

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees. *Dryden.*

2. A delicate, luxurious, or effeminate person.

All the vessels, then, which our *delicates* have, — those I mean that would seem to be more fine in their houses than their neighbors, — are only of the Corinth metal. *Holland.*

Del'i-cate-ly (dĕl'ĭ-kāt-lў), *adv.* In a delicate manner.

Del'i-cate-ness, *n.* The quality of being delicate.

Del'i-ces (dĕl'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [F. *délices*, fr. L. *deliciae.*] Delicacies; delights. [*Obs.*] "Dainty *delices.*" *Spenser.*

De-li'ci-ate (dē-lĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To delight one's self; to indulge in feasting; to revel. [*Obs.*]

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, fr. *delicere* to allure. See DELIGHT.] **1.** Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste; charming.

Some *delicious* landscape. *Coleridge.*
One draught of spring's *delicious* air. *Keble.*
Were not his words *delicious*? *Tennyson.*

2. Addicted to pleasure; seeking enjoyment; luxurious; effeminate. [*Obs.*]

Others, lastly, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyments of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

Syn. — DELICIOUS, DELIGHTFUL. *Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, particularly the taste and smell; as, *delicious* food; a *delicious* fragrance. *Delightful* may also refer to most of the senses (as, *delightful* music; a *delightful* prospect; *delightful* sensations), but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment; as, a *delightful* abode, conversation, employment; *delightful* scenes, etc.

Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*
No spring, nor summer, on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

De-li'cious-ly, *adv.* Delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously;* to be *deliciously* entertained.

De-li'cious-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.

2. Luxury. "To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness.*" *Sir T. North.*

De-lict' (dē-lĭkt'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] (*Law*) An offense or transgression against law; (*Scots Law*) an offense of a lesser degree; a misdemeanor.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

Del'i-gate (dĕl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *deligatus*, p. p. of *deligare* to bind up; *de* + *ligare* to bind.] (*Surg.*) To bind up; to bandage.

Del'i-ga'tion (dĕl'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *déligation.*] (*Surg.*) A binding up; a bandaging. *Wiseman.*

De-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* [OE. *delit*, OF. *delit*, *deleit*, fr. *delitier*, *deleitier*, to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] **1.** A high degree of gratification of mind; a high-wrought state of pleasurable feeling; lively pleasure; extreme satisfaction; joy.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give *delight* and hurt not. *Shak.*
A fool hath no *delight* in understanding. *Prov.* xviii. 2.

2. That which gives great pleasure or delight.

Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new *delight.* *Milton.*

3. Licentious pleasure; lust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-light', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIGHTING.] [OE. *deliten*, OF. *delitier*, *deleitier*, F. *délecter*, fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, to delight (sc. by attracting or alluring), intens. of *delicere* to allure, delight; *de* + *lacere* to entice, allure; cf. *laqueus* a snare. Cf. DELECTATE, DELICATE, DELICIOUS, DILETTANTE, ELICIT, LACE.] To give delight to; to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear.

Inventions to *delight* the taste. *Shak.*
Delight our souls with talk of knightly deeds. *Tennyson.*

De-light', *v. i.* To have or take great delight or pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — followed by an infinitive, or by *in.*

Love *delights* in praises. *Shak.*
I *delight* to do thy will, O my God. *Ps.* xl. 8.

De-light'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [See DELECTABLE.] Capable of delighting; delightful. [*Obs.*]

Many a spice *delightable.* *Rom. of R.*

De-light'ed, *a.* Endowed with delight.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack. *Shak.*

Syn. — Glad; pleased; gratified. See GLAD.

De-light'ed-ly, *adv.* With delight; gladly.

De-light'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives or takes delight.

De-light'ful (dē-līt'fŭl), *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. "*Delightful* bowers." *Spenser.* "*Delightful* fruit." *Milton.*

Syn. — Delicious; charming. See DELICIOUS.

— De-light'ful-ly, *adv.* **— De-light'ful-ness,** *n.*

De-light'ing, *a.* Giving delight; gladdening. **— De-light'ing-ly,** *adv.* *Jer. Taylor.*

De-light'less, *a.* Void of delight. *Thomson.*

De-light'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *delitos.*] Delightful. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

De-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. "*Delightsome* vigor." *Grew.*

Ye shall be a *delightsome* land, . . . saith the Lord. *Mal.* iii. 12.

— De-light'some-ly, *adv.* **— De-light'some-ness,** *n.*

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lä), *n.* The mistress of Samson, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence, a harlot; a temptress.

Other *Delilahs* on a smaller scale Burns met with during his Dumfries sojourn. *J. C. Shairp.*

De-lim'it (dē-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *delimitare:* cf. F. *délimiter.*] To fix the limits of; to demarcate; to bound.

De-lim'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delimitatio:* cf. F. *délimitation.*] The act or process of fixing limits or boundaries; limitation. *Gladstone.*

De-line' (dē-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To delineate. [*Obs.*]

2. To mark out. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

De-lin'e-a-ble (dē-lĭn'ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, delineated. *Feltham.*

De-lin'e-a-ment (dē-lĭn'ē-ȧ-ment), *n.* [See DELINEATE.] Delineation; sketch. *Dr. H. More.*

De-lin'e-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, fr. *linea* line. See LINE.] Delineated; portrayed. [*R.*]

De-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELINEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELINEATING.] **1.** To indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of; to represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to sketch out; to portray; to picture; in drawing and engraving, to represent in lines, as with the pen, pencil, or graver; hence, to represent with accuracy and minuteness. See DELINEATION.

Adventurous to *delineate* nature's form. *Akenside.*

2. To portray to the mind or understanding by words; to set forth; to describe.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole.*

De-lin'e-a'tion (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delineatio:* cf. F. *délinéation.*] **1.** The act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; drawing an outline; as, the *delineation* of a scene or face; in drawing and engraving, representation by means of lines, as distinguished from representation by means of tints and shades; accurate and minute representation, as distinguished from art that is careless of details, or subordinates them excessively.

2. A delineated picture; representation; sketch; description in words.

Their softest *delineations* of female beauty. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Sketch; portrait; outline. See SKETCH.

De-lin'e-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, delineates; a sketcher.

2. (*Surv.*) A perambulator which records distances and delineates a profile, as of a road.

De-lin'e-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* That delineates; descriptive; drawing the outline; delineating.

De-lin'e-a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* Delineation. [*Obs.*]

Del'i-ni'tion (dĕl'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *delinere* to smear. See LINIMENT.] A smearing. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

De-lin'quen-cy (dē-lĭn'kwen-sў), *n.; pl.* DELINQUENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *delinquentia*, fr. *delinquens.*] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offense; a misdemeanor; a crime.

The *delinquencies* of the little commonwealth would be represented in the most glaring colors. *Motley.*

De-lin'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *delinquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, be wanting in one's duty, do wrong; *de* + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, *n.*] Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

De-lin'quent, *n.* One who fails or neglects to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or a crime; a culprit.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

De-lin'quent-ly, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

Del'i-quate (dĕl'ĭ-kwāt), *v. i.* [L. *deliquatus*, p. p of *deliquare* to clear off, clarify; *de* + *liquare* to make liquid, melt, dissolve.] To melt or be dissolved; to deliquesce. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Del'i-quate, *v. t.* To cause to melt away; to dissolve; to consume; to waste. [*Obs.*]

Dilapidating, or rather *deliquating*, his bishopric. *Fuller.*

Del'i-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* A melting. [*Obs.*]

Del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIQUESCED (-kwĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIQUESCING.] [L. *deliquescere* to melt, dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, melt, fr. *liquere* to be fluid. See LIQUID.] (*Chem.*) To dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

In very moist air crystals of strontites *deliquesce.* *Black.*

Del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *déliquescence.*] The act of deliquescing or liquefying; process by which anything deliquesces; tendency to melt.

Del'i-ques'cent (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *deliquescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *deliquescere:* cf. F. *déliquescent.*]

1. Dissolving; liquefying by contact with the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent* salts.

2. (*Bot.*) Branching so that the stem is lost in branches, as in most deciduous trees. *Gray.*

De-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *deliquia* a flowing off, a gutter, *deliquium* a flowing down, fr. *deliquare.* See DELIQUATE.] To melt and become liquid by absorbing water from the air; to deliquesce. *Fourcroy.*

De-liq'ui-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of deliquiating.

‖ **De-liq'ui-um** (dē-lĭk'wĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See DELIQUIATE.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place; a liquid condition; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium.* [*R.*]

2. A sinking away; a swooning. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. A melting or maudlin mood. *Carlyle.*

De-lir'a-cy (dē-lĭr'ȧ-sў), *n.* [See DELIRATE.] Delirium. [*Obs.*]

De-lir'a-ment (-ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *deliramentum*, fr. *delirare.* See DELIRIUM.] A wandering of the mind; a crazy fancy. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

De-lir'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Delirium. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

De-li'rant (dē-lī'rant), *a.* [L. *delirans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *delirare.* See DELIRIUM.] Delirious. [*Obs.*] *Owen.*

De-li'rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deliratus*, p. p. of *delirare.* See DELIRIUM.] To madden; to rave. [*Obs.*]

An infatuating and *delirating* spirit in it. *Holland.*

Del'i-ra'tion (dĕl'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliratio.*] Aberration of mind; delirium. *J. Morley.*

Deliration or alienation of the understanding. *Mede.*

De-lir'i-ant (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ant), *n.* [See DELIRIUM.] (*Med.*) A poison which occasions a persistent delirium, or mental aberration (as belladonna).

De-lir'i-fa'cient (-fā'shent), *a.* [*Delirium* + L. *faciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] (*Med.*) Producing, or tending to produce, delirium. **—** *n.* Any substance which tends to cause delirium.

De-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From DELIRIUM.] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane; raving; wild; as, a *delirious* patient; *delirious* fancies. **— De-lir'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* **— De-lir'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

De-lir'i-um (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, to wander in mind, prop., to go out of the furrow in plowing; *de* + *lira* furrow, track; perh. akin to G. *geleise* track, rut, and E. *last* to endure.] **1.** (*Med.*) A state in which the thoughts, expressions, and actions are wild, irregular, and incoherent; mental aberration; a roving or wandering of the mind, — usually dependent on a fever or some other disease, and so distinguished from *mania*, or madness.

2. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness.

The popular *delirium* [of the French Revolution] at first caught his enthusiastic mind. *W. Irving.*
The *delirium* of the preceding session (of Parliament). *Morley.*

Delirium tremens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium] (*Med.*), a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors. **— Traumatic delirium** (*Med.*), a variety of delirium following injury.

Syn. — Insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement; aberration; mania; lunacy; fury. See INSANITY.

De-lit' (dē-lĭt'), *n.* Delight. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-lit'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Delightful; delectable. [*Obs.*]

Del'i-tes'cence (dĕl'ĭ-tĕs'sens), *n.* [See DELITESCENT.] **1.** Concealment; seclusion; retirement.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Med.*) The sudden disappearance of inflammation.

Del'i-tes'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

The mental organization of the novelist must be characterized, to speak craniologically, by an extraordinary development of the passion for *delitescency.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Del'i-tes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *delitescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed.

De-lit'i-gate (dē-lĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *delitigare* to rail. See LITIGATE.] To chide; to rail heartily. [*Obs.*]

De-lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Chiding; brawl. [*Obs.*]

De-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIVERING.] [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over, fr. L. *de* + *liberare* to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** To set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to release; to liberate, as from control; to give up; to free; to save; to rescue from evil actual or feared; — often with *from* or *out of;* as, to *deliver* one from captivity, or from fear of death.

He that taketh warning shall *deliver* his soul. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 5.
Promise was that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke *deliver.* *Milton.*

2. To give or transfer; to yield possession or control of; to part with (to); to make over; to commit; to surrender; to resign; — often with *up* or *over*, *to* or *into.*

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. *Gen.* xl. 13.
The constables have *delivered* her over. *Shak.*
The exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

3. To make over to the knowledge of another; to communicate; to utter; to speak; to impart.

Till he these words to him *deliver* might. *Spenser.*
Whereof the former *delivers* the precepts of the art, and the latter the perfection. *Bacon.*

4. To give forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow; to *deliver* a broadside, or a ball.

Shaking his head and *delivering* some show of tears. *Sidney.*
An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straightforward upon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. To free from, or disburden of, young; to relieve of a child in childbirth; to bring forth; — often with *of.*

She was *delivered* safe and soon. *Gower.*
Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones. *Peacham.*

6. To discover; to show. [*Poetic*]

I'll *deliver*
Myself your loyal servant. *Shak.*

7. To deliberate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

8. To admit; to allow to pass. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — To DELIVER, GIVE FORTH, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, PRONOUNCE, UTTER. *Deliver* denotes, literally, *to set free.* Hence the term is extensively applied to cases where a thing is made to pass from a *confined* state to one of greater freedom or openness. Hence it may, in certain connections, be used as synonymous with any or all of the above-mentioned words, as will be seen from the following examples: One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth;* one who *delivers* a cargo *discharges* it; one who *delivers* a captive *liberates* him; one who *delivers* a message or a discourse *utters* or *pronounces* it; when soldiers *deliver* their fire, they *set it free* or *give it forth.*

De-liv'er, *a.* [OF. *delivre* free, unfettered. See DELIVER, *v. t.*] Free; nimble; sprightly; active. [*Obs.*]

Wonderly *deliver* and great of strength. *Chaucer.*

De-liv'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or about to be, delivered; necessary to be delivered. *Hale.*

De-liv'er-ance (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ans), *n.* [F. *délivrance*, fr. *délivrer.*] **1.** The act of delivering or freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; rescue; as, the *deliverance* of a captive.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. *Luke* iv. 18.
One death or one *deliverance* we will share. *Dryden.*

2. Act of bringing forth children. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

3. Act of speaking; utterance. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

☞ In this and in the preceding sense *delivery* is the word more commonly used.

4. The state of being delivered, or freed from restraint.

I do desire *deliverance* from these officers. *Shak.*

5. Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly. [*Scot.*]

6. (*Metaph.*) Any fact or truth which is decisively attested or intuitively known as a psychological or philosophical datum; as, the *deliverance* of consciousness.

De-liv'er-er (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who delivers or rescues; a preserver.

2. One who relates or communicates.

De-liv'er-ess (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* A female deliverer. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

De-liv'er-ly, *adv.* Actively; quickly; nimbly. [*Obs.*]

Swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*. *Beau. & Fl.*

De-liv'er-ness, *n.* Nimbleness; agility. [*Obs.*]

De-liv'er-y (-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* DELIVERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; liberation; as, the *delivery* of a captive from his dungeon.

2. The act of delivering up or over; surrender; transfer of the body or substance of a thing; distribution; as, the *delivery* of a fort, of hostages, of a criminal, of goods, of letters.

3. The act or style of utterance; manner of speaking; as, a good *delivery;* a clear *delivery.*

4. The act of giving birth; parturition; the expulsion or extraction of a fetus and its membranes.

5. The act of exerting one's strength or limbs.

Neater limbs and freer *delivery*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

6. The act or manner of delivering a ball; as, the pitcher has a swift *delivery.*

Dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*, akin to E. *dale;* cf. D. *delle*, *del*, low ground. See DALE.] **1.** A small, retired valley; a ravine.

In *dells* and dales, concealed from human sight. *Tickell.*

2. A young woman; a wench. [*Obs.*]

Sweet doxies and *dells*. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Del'la Cru'sca** (It. dăl'lȧ krụs'kȧ). A shortened form of *Accademia della Crusca*, an academy in Florence, Italy, founded in the 16th century, especially for conserving the purity of the Italian language.

☞ The Accademia della Crusca (literally, *academy of the bran* or *chaff*) was so called in allusion to its chief object of bolting or purifying the national language.

Del'la-crus'can (dĕl'lȧ-krŭs'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Accademia della Crusca in Florence.

The Dellacruscan School, a name given in satire to a class of affected English writers, most of whom lived in Florence, about A. D. 1785.

‖ **De'loo** (dā'lō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The duykerbok.

‖ **De-loul'** (dā-lōōl'), *n.* [Prob. of Arabic or Bedouin origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A special breed of the dromedary used for rapid traveling; the swift camel; — called also *herire*, and *maharik.*

Delph (dĕlf), *n.* Delftware.

Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

Delph, *n.* (*Hydraul. Engin.*) The drain on the land side of a sea embankment. *Knight.*

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-an), *a.* Delphic.

Del'phic (-fĭk), *a.* [L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gr. Δελφικός, fr. Δελφοί, L. *Delphi*, a town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) **1.** Of or relating to Delphi, or to the famous oracle of that place.

2. Ambiguous; mysterious. "If he is silent or *delphic.*" *New York Times.*

Del'phin } (-fĭn), *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Pertaining
Del'phine } to the dauphin of France; as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV., for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*).

Del'phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin.] (*Chem.*) A fatty substance contained in the oil of the dolphin and the porpoise; — called also *phocenin.*

Del'phine (-fĭn), *a.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

Del-phin'ic (dĕl-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See DELPHIN, *n.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the dolphin; phocenic.

Delphinic acid. (*Chem.*) See *Valeric acid*, under VALERIC. [*Obs.*]

Del-phin'ic, *a.* [From NL. *Delphinium*, the name of the genus.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the larkspur; specifically, relating to the stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*).

Del'phi-nine (dĕl'fĭ-nĭn *or* -nēn; 104), *n.* [Cf. F. *delphinine.*] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*), as a colorless amorphous powder.

Del'phi-noid (-noid), *a.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the dolphin.

‖ **Del'phi-noi'de-a** (-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Cetacea which comprises the dolphins, porpoises, and related forms.

‖ **Del-phi'nus** (dĕl-fī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a dolphin, fr. Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Cetacea, including the dolphin. See DOLPHIN, 1.

2. (*Astron.*) The Dolphin, a constellation near the equator and east of Aquila.

Del'ta (dĕl'tȧ), *n.; pl.* DELTAS (-tȧz). [Gr. δέλτα, the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet (the capital form of which is Δ, Eng. D), from the Phœnician name of the corresponding letter. The Greeks called the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile, from its shape, the *Delta* of the Nile.] A tract of land shaped like the letter delta (Δ), especially when the land is alluvial and inclosed between two or more mouths of a river; as, the *delta* of the Ganges, of the Nile, or of the Mississippi.

Del'ta-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Delta* + L. *facere* to make.] The formation of a delta or of deltas. [*R.*]

Del-ta'ic (dĕl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, a delta.

‖ **Del-thy'ris** (dĕl-thī'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέλτα the name of the letter Δ + θύρα door.] (*Zoöl.*) A name formerly given to certain Silurian brachiopod shells of the genus *Spirifer.*

Delthyris (*Spirifer aperturatus*), from the Upper Silurian. (⅔)

Delthyris limestone (*Geol.*), one of the divisions of the Upper Silurian rocks in New York.

Del'tic (dĕl'tĭk), *a.* Deltaic.

‖ **Del-tid'i-um** (dĕl-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ.] (*Zoöl.*) The triangular space under the beak of many brachiopod shells.

Del'to-he'dron (dĕl'tō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα the letter Δ + ἕδρα seat, base.] (*Crystallog.*) A solid bounded by twelve quadrilateral faces. It is a hemihedral form of the isometric system, allied to the tetrahedron.

Del'toid (dĕl'toid), *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped; δέλτα the name of the letter Δ + εἶδος form: cf. F. *deltoïde.* See DELTA.] Shaped like the Greek Δ (delta); delta-shaped; triangular.

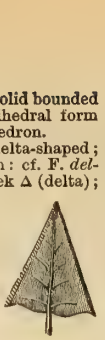

Deltoid Leaf.

Deltoid leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf in the form of a triangle with the stem inserted at the middle of the base. — Deltoid muscle (*Anat.*), a triangular muscle in the shoulder which serves to move the arm directly upward.

De-lud'a-ble (dē-lūd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deluded; liable to be imposed on; gullible. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELUDING.] [L. *deludere, delusum; de* + *ludere* to play, make sport of, mock. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to beguile; to impose on; to dupe; to make a fool of.

To *delude* the nation by an airy phantom. *Burke.*

2. To frustrate or disappoint.

It *deludes* thy search. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To mislead; deceive; beguile; cajole; cheat; dupe. See DECEIVE.

De-lud'er (dē-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver; an impostor.

Del'uge (dĕl'ŭj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare* to wash. See LAVE, and cf. DILUVIUM.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, *The Deluge*, the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.).

2. Fig.: Anything which overwhelms, or causes great destruction. "The *deluge* of summer." *Lowell.*

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed. *Milton.*

As I grub up some quaint old fragment of a [London] street, or a house, or a shop, or tomb or burial ground, which has still survived in the *deluge*. *F. Harrison.*

After me the *deluge.*
(Après moi le déluge.) *Madame de Pompadour.*

Del'uge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELUGED (-ūjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELUGING.] **1.** To overflow with water; to inundate; to overwhelm.

The *deluged* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

2. To overwhelm, as with a deluge; to cover; to overspread; to overpower; to submerge; to destroy; as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies; the land is *deluged* with woe.

At length corruption, like a general flood . . .
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

‖ **De-lun'dung** (dē-lŭn'dŭng), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian carnivorous mammal (*Prionodon gracilis*), resembling the civets, but without scent pouches. It is handsomely spotted.

De-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *delusio*, fr. *deludere.* See DELUDE.] **1.** The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. *Pope.*

2. The state of being deluded or misled.

3. That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated; false belief; error in belief.

And fondly mourned the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Syn. — DELUSION, ILLUSION. These words both imply some deception practiced upon the mind. *Delusion* is deception from want of knowledge; *illusion* is deception from morbid imagination. An *illusion* is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses. It is, in other words, some idea or image presented to the bodily or mental vision which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life. Or, in other words, it is an erroneous view of something which exists indeed, but has by no means the qualities or attributes ascribed to it. Thus we speak of the *illusions* of fancy, the *illusions* of hope, *illusive* prospects, *illusive* appearances, etc. In like manner, we speak of the *delusions* of stockjobbing, the *delusions* of honorable men, *delusive* appearances in trade, of being *deluded* by a seeming excellence.

"A fanatic, either religious or political, is the subject of strong *delusions;* while the term *illusion* is applied solely to the visions of an uncontrolled imagination, the chimerical ideas of one blinded by hope, passion, or credulity, or lastly, to spectral and other ocular deceptions, to which the word *delusion* is never applied." *Whately.*

De-lu'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to delusions; as, *delusional* monomania.

De-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [See DELUDE.] Apt or fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; delusory; as, *delusive* arts; a *delusive* dream.

Delusive and unsubstantial ideas. *Whewell.*

— **De-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

De-lu'so-ry (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Delusive; fallacious. *Glanvill.*

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELVED (dĕlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELVING.] [AS. *delfan* to dig; akin to OS. *bidelban* to bury, D. *delven* to dig, MHG. *telben*, and possibly to E. *dale.* Cf. DELF a mine.] **1.** To dig; to open (the ground) as with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor. *Dryden.*

2. To dig into; to penetrate; to trace out; to fathom.

I can not *delve* him to the root. *Shak.*

Delve, *v. i.* To dig or labor with a spade, or as with a spade; to labor as a drudge.

Delve may I not: I shame to beg. *Wyclif* (*Luke* xvi. 3).

Delve, *n.* [See DELVE, *v. t.*, and cf. DELF a mine.] A place dug; a pit; a ditch; a den; a cave.

Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last. *Spenser.*

The very tigers from their *delves*
Look out. *Moore.*

Delv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

De-mag'net-ize (dē-măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of magnetic properties. See MAGNETIZE.

If the bar be rapidly magnetized and *demagnetized*. *Am. Cyc.*

2. To free from mesmeric influence; to demesmerize. — **De-mag'net-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **De-mag'net-i'zer** (-ī'zẽr), *n.*

Dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. δημαγωγικός:
Dem'a-gog'ic-al (-gŏj'ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *démagogique.*] Relating to, or like, a demagogue; factious.

Dem'a-gog-ism (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg-ĭz'm; 115), *n.* The practices of a demagogue.

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg; 115), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός a popular leader; commonly in a bad sense, a leader of the mob; δῆμος the people + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead; akin to E. *act:* cf. F. *démagogue.*] A leader of the rabble; one who attempts to control the multitude by specious or deceitful arts; an unprincipled and factious mob orator or political leader.

Dem'a-gog'y (-gŏj'ỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *démagogie*, Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people.] Demagogism.

De-main' (dē-mān'), *n.* [See DEMESNE.] **1.** Rule; management. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law*) See DEMESNE.

De-mand' (dē-mând'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMANDING.] [F. *demander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, send word, fr. L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de* + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, commission, order, command. Cf. MANDATE, COMMEND.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority; to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to claim, as something due; to call for urgently or peremptorily; as, to *demand* a debt; to *demand* obedience.

This, in our foresaid holy father's name,
Pope Innocent, I do *demand* of thee. *Shak.*

2. To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to ask, esp. in a peremptory manner; to question.

I did *demand* what news from Shrewsbury. *Shak.*
She *demanded* who we were. *Tennyson.*

3. To require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; hence, to call for; as, the case *demands* care.

4. (*Law*) To call into court; to summon. *Burrill.*

De-mand', *v. i.* To make a demand; to inquire.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? *Luke* iii. 14.

De-mand', *n.* [F. *demande*, fr. *demander.* See DEMAND, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of demanding; an asking with authority; a peremptory urging of a claim; a claiming or challenging as due; requisition; as, the *demand* of a creditor; a note payable on *demand.*

The *demand* [is] by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. Earnest inquiry; question; query. *Shak.*

3. A diligent seeking or search; manifested want; desire to possess; request; as, a *demand* for certain goods; a person's company is in great *demand.*

In 1678 came forth a second edition [Pilgrim's Progress] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay.*

4. That which one demands or has a right to demand; thing claimed as due; claim; as, *demands* on an estate.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due. (*b*) The right or title in virtue of which anything may be claimed; as, to hold a *demand* against a person. (*c*) A thing or amount claimed to be due.

In demand, in request; being much sought after. — On demand, upon presentation and request of payment.

De-mand'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be demanded or claimed. "All sums *demandable.*" *Bacon.*

De-mand'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *demandant*, p. pr. of *demander.*] One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

De-mand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who demands.

De-mand'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who demands.

De-man'toid (dē-măn'toid), *n.* [G. *demant* diamond + *-oid.*] (*Min.*) A yellow-green, transparent variety of garnet found in the Urals. It is valued as a gem because of its brilliancy of luster, whence the name.

De-mar'cate (dē-mär'kāt), *v. t.* [See DEMARCATION.] To mark by bounds; to set the limits of; to separate; to discriminate. *Wilkinson.*

De'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *démarcation;* pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *marquer* to mark, of German origin. See MARK.] The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; separation; distinction.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

De-march' (dē-märch'), *n.* [F. *démarche.* See MARCH, *n.*] March; walk; gait. [*Obs.*]

De'march (dē'märk), *n.* [Gr. δήμαρχος; δῆμος people + ἄρχειν to rule.] A chief or ruler of a deme or district in Greece.

De'mar-ka'tion, *n.* Same as DEMARCATION.

De'ma-te'ri-al-ize (dē'mȧ-tē'rĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of material or physical qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman.*

Deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A territorial subdivision of Attica (also of modern Greece), corresponding to a township. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

2. (*Biol.*) An undifferentiated aggregate of cells or plastids.

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMEANED (-mēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMEANING.] [OF. *demener* to conduct, guide, manage, F. *se démener* to struggle; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. L. *minare* to drive animals by threatening cries, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] **1.** To manage; to conduct; to treat.

[Our] clergy have with violence *demeaned* the matter. *Milton.*

2. To conduct; to behave; to comport; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

They have *demeaned* themselves
Like men born to renown by life or death. *Shak.*

They answered . . . that they should *demean* themselves according to their instructions. *Clarendon.*

3. To debase; to lower; to degrade; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

Her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray.*

☞ This sense is probably due to a false etymology which regarded the word as connected with the adjective *mean.*

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *n.* [OF. *demene.* See DEMEAN, *v. t.*] **1.** Management; treatment. [*Obs.*]

Vile *demean* and usage bad. *Spenser.*

2. Behavior; conduct; bearing; demeanor. [*Obs.*]

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity. *West.*

De-mean', *n.* [See DEMESNE.] **1.** Demesne. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* Resources; means. [*Obs.*]

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are. *Massinger.*

De-mean'ance (-ans), *n.* Demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

De-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *demeanour.*] [For *demeanure*, fr. *demean.* See DEMEAN, *v. t.*] **1.** Management; treatment; conduct. [*Obs.*]

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanor* of every grown man. *Milton.*

2. Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

His *demeanor* was singularly pleasing. *Macaulay.*

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple refined *demeanor.* *Thackeray.*

De-mean'ure (-ūr), *n.* Behavior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De'men-cy (dē'men-sy), *n.* [L. *dementia*, fr. *demens, -mentis*, out of one's mind, mad; *de* + *mens* mind. See MENTAL, and cf. DEMENTATE.] To deprive of reason; to make mad. [*R.*] *Bale.*

De-ment', *a.* [L. *demens, -mentis.*] Demented; dementate. [*R.*] *J. H. Newman.*

De-men'tate (dē-mĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *dementatus*, p. p. See DEMENT, *v. t.*] Deprived of reason.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner! *Hammond.*

De-men'tate (dē-mĕn'tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of reason; to dement. [*R.*] *Burton.*

De'men-ta'tion (dē'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depriving of reason; madness. *Whitlock.*

De-ment'ed (dē-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* [From DEMENT.] Insane; mad; of unsound mind. — **De-ment'ed-ness**, *n.*

‖ **De-men'ti-a** (dē-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *demens.* See DEMENT.] Insanity; madness, esp. that form which consists in weakness or total loss of thought and reason; mental imbecility; idiocy.

De-meph'i-tize (dē-mĕf'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMEPHITIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMEPHITIZING.] [Cf. F. *méphitiser* to infect with *mephitis.*] To purify from mephitic or foul air. — **De-meph'i-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

De-merge' (dē-mẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *demergere.*] To plunge down into; to sink; to immerse. [*Obs.*]

The water in which it was *demerged.* *Boyle.*

De-mer'it (dē-mẽr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *démérite* demerit (in sense 2), OF. *demerite* demerit (in sense 1), fr. L. *demerere* to deserve well, LL., to deserve well or ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve. See DE-, and MERIT.] **1.** That which one merits or deserves, either of good or ill; desert. [*Obs.*]

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation. *Holland.*

2. That which deserves blame; ill desert; a fault; a vice; misconduct; — the opposite of *merit.*

They see no merit or *demerit* in any man or any action. *Burke.*

Secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offense. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. The state of one who deserves ill.

De-mer'it, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *déméríter* to deserve ill. See DEMERIT, *n.*] **1.** To deserve; — said in reference to both praise and blame. [*Obs.*]

If I have *demerited* any love or thanks. *Udall.*

Executed as a traitor . . . as he well *demerited.* *State Trials* (1645).

2. To depreciate or cry down. [*R.*] *Bp. Woolton.*

De-mer'it, *v. i.* To deserve praise or blame.

De-merse' (dē-mẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *demersus*, p. p. of *demergere.* See MERGE.] To immerse. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

De-mersed' (dē-mẽrst'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated or growing under water, as leaves; submersed.

De-mer'sion (-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *demersio.*] **1.** The act of plunging into a fluid; a drowning.

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water, or as if in water. *Ray.*

De-mes'mer-ize (dē-mĕz'mẽr-īz), *v. t.* To relieve from mesmeric influence. See MESMERIZE.

De-mesne' (dē-mēn'), *n.* [OE. *demeine, demain*, rule, demesne, OF. *demeine, demaine, demeigne, domaine*, power, F. *domaine* domain, fr. L. *dominium* property, right of ownership, fr. *dominus* master, proprietor, owner. See DAME, and cf. DEMAIN, DOMAIN, DANGER, DUNGEON.] (*Law*) A lord's chief manor place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy; a house, and the land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use. [Written also *demain.*] *Wharton's Law Dict. Burrill.*

Ancient demesne. (*Eng. Law*) See under ANCIENT.

De-mesn'i-al (-ĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a demesne; of the nature of a demesne.

Dem'i- (dĕm'ĭ-). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle. See MEDIUM, and cf. DEMY, DIMIDIATE.] A prefix, signifying *half.*

De-mi' (dē-mī'), *n.* See DEMY, *n.*

Dem'i-bas'tion (dĕm'ĭ-băs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-bastion.*] (*Fort.*) A half bastion, or that part of a bastion consisting of one face and one flank.

Dem'i-bri-gade' (-brĭ-gād'), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-brigade.*] A half brigade.

Dem'i-ca'dence (-kā'dens), *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect or half cadence, falling on the dominant instead of on the key note.

Dem'i-can'non (dĕm'ĭ-kăn'nŭn), *n.* (*Mil. Antiq.*) A kind of ordnance, carrying a ball weighing from thirty to thirty-six pounds. *Shak.*

Dem'i-cir'cle (-sẽr'k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-cercle.*] An instrument for measuring angles, in surveying, etc. It resembles a protractor, but has an alidade, sights, and a compass.

Dem'i-cul'ver-in (-kŭl'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* (*Mil. Antiq.*) A kind of ordnance, carrying a ball weighing from nine to thirteen pounds.

Dem'i-de'i-fy (-dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*

Dem'i-dev'il (-dĕv''l), *n.* A half devil. *Shak.*

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* A half god, or an inferior deity; a fabulous hero, the offspring of a deity and a mortal.

Dem'i-god'dess (-gŏd'dĕs), *n.* A female demigod.

Dem'i-gorge' (-gôrj'), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-gorge.*] (*Fort.*) Half the gorge, or entrance into a bastion, taken from the angle of the flank to the center of the bastion.

Dem'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *demigrare, demigratum*, to emigrate. See DE-, and MIGRATE.] To emigrate. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Dem'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *demigratio.*] Emigration. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dem'i-groat' (dĕm'ĭ-grȧt' *or* -grōt'), *n.* A half groat.

Dem'i-is'land (-ī'lănd), *n.* Peninsula. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Dem'i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane, a corruption of Ar. *damajāna, damjāna*, prob. fr. *Damaghan* a town in the Persian province of Khorassan, once famous for its glass works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wickerwork.

Dem'i-lance' (-lȧns'), *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half pike; also, a demilancer.

Dem'i-lan'cer (-lăn'sẽr), *n.* A soldier of light cavalry of the 16th century, who carried a demilance.

Dem'i-lune' (-lūn'), *n.* [F. *demi-lune.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain; a ravelin. See RAVELIN.

2. (*Physiol.*) A crescentic mass of granular protoplasm present in the salivary glands.

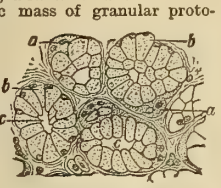

Section through salivary (mucous) gland of a dog. *a a* Demilunes; *b b* Mucin Cells; *c c* Alveoli, or terminations of ducts. Magnified.

☞ Each crescent is made of polyhedral cells which under some circumstances are supposed to give rise to new salivary cells.

Dem'i-man' (-măn'), *n.* A half man. [*R.*] *Knolles.*

Dem'i-monde' (-môNd'), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus.*] Persons of doubtful reputation; esp., women who are kept as mistresses, though not public prostitutes; demireps.

Literary demimonde, writers of the lowest kind.

Dem'i-na'tured (dĕm'ĭ-nā'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having half the nature of another. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Dem'i-qua'ver (-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the length of the quaver; a semiquaver. [*R.*]

Dem'i-re-lief' (dĕm'ĭ-rē-lēf'), } *n.* Half relief. See
Dem'i-re-lie'vo (-rē-lē'vō), } DEMI-RILIEVO.

Dem'i-rep' (-rĕp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation.*] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected character; an adventuress. [*Colloq.*] *De Quincey.*

‖ **Dem'i-ri-lie'vo** (dĕm'ĭ-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [Pref. *demi-* + It. *rilievo.*] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Half relief; sculpture in relief of which the figures project from the background by one half their full roundness. (*b*) A work of sculpture of the above character. See ALTO-RILIEVO.

De-mis'a-bil'i-ty (dē-mīz'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Law*) The state of being demisable.

De-mis'a-ble (dē-mīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DEMISE.] (*Law*) Capable of being leased; as, a *demisable* estate.

De-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis, démise*, to put away, lay down; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, place, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION, and cf. DISMISS, DEMIT.] **1.** Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor; transference; especially, the transfer or transmission of the crown or royal authority to a successor.

2. The decease of a royal or princely person; hence, also, the death of any illustrious person.

After the *demise* of the Queen [of George II.], in 1737, they [drawing-rooms] were held but twice a week. *P. Cunningham.*

3. (*Law*) The conveyance or transfer of an estate, either in fee for life or for years, most commonly the latter. *Bouvier.*

☞ The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom, to a successor. Thus, when Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise.* Thus the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise*, as by that event the crown is transferred to a successor. *Blackstone.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

Syn. — Death; decease; departure. See DEATH.

De-mise', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMISING.] **1.** To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; to grant or bestow by will; to bequeath. "Power to *demise* my lands." *Swift.*

What honor
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine? *Shak.*

2. To convey; to give. [*R.*]

His soul is at his conception *demised* to him. *Hammond.*

3. (*Law*) To convey, as an estate, by lease; to lease.

Dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (dĕm'ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver, or the thirty-second part of a whole note.

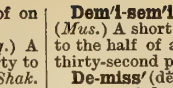

Demisemiquavers.

De-miss' (dē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *demissus*, p. p. of *demittere.*] Cast down; humble; submissive. [*Obs.*]

He down descended like a most *demiss*
And abject thrall. *Spenser.*

De-mis'sion (dē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *demissio*, fr. *demittere.* See DEMIT.] **1.** The act of demitting, or the state of being demitted; a letting down; a lowering; dejection. "*Demission* of mind." *Hammond.*

Demission of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resignation of an office. [*Scot.*]

De-mis'sion-a-ry (-ă-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to transfer or conveyance; as, a *demissionary* deed.

2. Tending to lower, depress, or degrade.

De-miss'ive (dē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [See DEMISS.] Downcast; submissive; humble. [*R.*]

They pray with *demissive* eyelids. *Lord* (1630).

De-miss'ly, *adv.* In a humble manner. [*Obs.*]

Dem'i-suit' (dĕm'ĭ-sūt'), *n.* (*Mil. Antiq.*) A suit of light armor covering less than the whole body, as having no protection for the legs below the thighs, no vizor to the helmet, and the like.

De-mit' (dē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMITTING.] [L. *demittere* to send or bring down, to lower; *de* + *mittere* to send. Cf. DEMISE.]

1. To let fall; to depress. [*R.*]

They [peacocks] *demit* and let fall the same [*i. e.*, their train]. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To yield or submit; to humble; to lower; as, to *demit* one's self to humble duties. [*R.*]

3. To lay down, as an office; to resign. [*Scot.*]

General Conway *demitted* his office. *Hume.*

Dem'i-tint' (dĕm'ĭ-tĭnt'), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) That part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which is neither in full darkness nor full light. (*b*) The shade itself; neither the darkest nor the lightest in a composition. Also called *half tint.*

Dem'i-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* (*Mus.*) Semitone. [*R.*]

Dem'i-urge (dĕm'ĭ-ûrj), *n.* [Gr. δημιουργός a worker for the people, a workman, especially the maker of the world, the Creator; δήμιος belonging to the people (fr. δῆμος the people) + ἔργον a work.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The chief magistrate in some of the Greek states.

2. God, as the Maker of the world.

3. According to the Gnostics, an agent or one employed by the Supreme Being to create the material universe and man.

Dem'i-ur'gic (-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημιουργικός.] Pertaining to a demiurge; formative; creative. "*Demiurgic* power." *De Quincey.*

Dem'i-vill' (dĕm'ĭ-vĭl'), *n.* (*Old Law*) A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. *Blackstone.*

Dem'i-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-volte.*] (*Man.*) A half vault; one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

Dem'i-wolf' (-wo͝olf'), *n.* A half wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf. *Shak.*

De-mob'i-li-za'tion (dē-mŏb'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *démobilisation.* See MOBILIZATION.] (*Mil.*) The disorganization or disarming of troops which have previously been mobilized or called into active service; the change from a war footing to a peace footing.

De-mob'i-lize (dē-mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *démobiliser.*] (*Mil.*) To disorganize, or disband and send home, as troops which have been *mobilized.*

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rȧ-sỹ), *n.*; *pl.* DEMOCRACIES (-sĭz). [F. *démocratie*, fr. Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος the people + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.]

1. Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained and directly exercised by the people.

2. Government by popular representation; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but is indirectly exercised through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed; a constitutional representative government; a republic.

3. Collectively, the people, regarded as the source of government. *Milton.*

4. The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called. [*U. S.*]

Dem'o-crat (dĕm'ŏ-krăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *démocrate.*]

1. One who is an adherent or advocate of democracy, or government by the people.

Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, *democrat*, autocrat. *Tennyson.*

2. A member of the Democratic party. [*U. S.*]

Dem'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοκρατικός: cf. F. *démocratique.*] **1.** Pertaining to democracy; favoring democracy, or constructed upon the principle of government by the people.

2. Relating to a political party so called.

3. Befitting the common people; — opposed to *aristocratic.*

The Democratic party, the name of one of the chief political parties in the United States.

Dem'o-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Democratic.

The *democratical* embassy was democratically received. *Algernon Sidney.*

Dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a democratic manner.

De-moc'ra-tism (dē-mŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The principles or spirit of a democracy. [*R.*]

De-moc'ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A democrat. [*R.*] *Burke.*

De-moc'ra-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To render democratic.

De-moc'ra-ty (-tỹ), *n.* Democracy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De'mo-gor'gon (dē'mō-gôr'gŏn *or* dĕm'ō-), *n.* [First

mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, prob. fr. Gr. *δαίμων* god, deity + *γοργός* fierce, terrible.] A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity, regarded by some as the author of creation, by others as a great magician who was supposed to command the spirits of the lower world. See GORGON.

Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton.*

De-mog'ra-phy (dē-mŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος* the people + *-graphy.*] The study of races, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc. — **Dem'o-graph'ic**, *a.*

‖ **De'moi'selle'** (dā'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A young lady; a damsel; a lady's maid.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*); — so called on account of the grace and symmetry of its form and movements.

Demoiselle (2) (*Anthropoides virgo*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful, small dragon fly of the genus *Agrion*.

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMOLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMOLISHING.] [F. *démolir*, fr. L. *demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus*; *de* + *moliri* to set a thing in motion, to work, construct, from *moles* a huge mass or structure. See MOLE a mound, and FINISH.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy the fabric of; to pull to pieces; to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice, or a wall.

I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — To DEMOLISH, OVERTURN, DESTROY, DISMANTLE, RAZE. That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which had stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, etc.; that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground. An ancient pillar is *overturned* or *overthrown* as the result of decay; a city is *destroyed* by an invasion of its enemies; a monument, the walls of a castle, a church, or any structure, real or imaginary, may be *demolished*; a fortress may be *dismantled* from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenseless; a city may be *razed* by way of punishment, and its ruins become a memorial of vengeance.

De-mol'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, demolishes; as, a *demolisher* of towns.

De-mol'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Demolition.

Dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *demolitio*, fr. *demoliri*: cf. F. *démolition*. See DEMOLISH.] The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; destruction by violence; utter overthrow; — opposed to *construction*; as, the *demolition* of a house, of military works, of a town, or of hopes.

Dem'o-li'tion-ist, *n.* A demolisher. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [F. *démon*, L. *daemon* a spirit, an evil spirit, fr. Gr. *δαίμων* a divinity; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and deities in pagan mythology.

The *demon* kind is of an intermediate nature between the divine and the human. *Sydenham.*

2. One's genius; a tutelary spirit or internal voice; as, the *demon* of Socrates. [Often written *dæmon.*]

3. An evil spirit; a devil.

That same *demon* that hath gulled thee thus. *Shak.*

De'mon-ess (dē'mŏn-ĕs), *n.* A female demon.

De-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dē-mŭn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn *or* dē-mŏn'-), *n.* The act of demonetizing, or the condition of being demonetized.

De-mon'e-tize (dē-mŭn'ē-tīz *or* dē-mŏn'-; see MONETARY), *v. t.* To deprive of current value; to withdraw from use, as money.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *R. Cobden.*

De-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), } *a.* [L. *daemoniacus*, fr. *daemon*; cf. F. *démoniaque*. See DEMON.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a demon or evil spirit; devilish; as, a *demoniac* being; *demoniacal* practices.

Dem'o-ni'a-cal (dĕm'ō-nī'ȧ-kal; 277), }

Sarcastic, *demoniacal* laughter. *Thackeray.*

2. Influenced or produced by a demon or evil spirit; as, *demoniac* or *demoniacal* power. "*Demoniac* frenzy." *Milton.*

De-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* **1.** A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose faculties are directly controlled by a demon.

The *demoniac* in the gospel was sometimes cast into the fire. *Bates.*

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Anabaptists who maintain that the demons or devils will finally be saved.

Dem'o-ni'a-cal-ly (dĕm'ō-nī'ȧ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

De'mo-ni'a-cism (dē'mō-nī'ȧ-sĭz'm *or* dĕm'ō-), *n.* The state of being demoniac, or the practices of demoniacs.

De-mo'ni-al (dē-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a demon. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

De-mo'ni-an (-an), *a.* Relating to, or having the nature of, a demon. "*Demonian* spirits." *Milton.*

De-mo'ni-an-ism (dē-mō'nĭ-an-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon or by demons.

De-mo'ni-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* See DEMONIANISM. [*R.*]

De-mon'ic (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *daemonicus*, Gr. *δαιμονικός*.] Of or pertaining to a demon or to demons; demoniac. "*Demonic* ambushes." *Lowell.*

De'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *démonisme*.] The belief in demons or false gods.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*. *Farmer.*

De'mon-ist, *n.* A believer in, or worshiper of, demons.

De'mon-ize (dē'mŏn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMONIZING.] [Cf. LL. *daemonizare* to be possessed by a demon, Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*.] **1.** To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon into.

2. To control or possess by a demon.

De'mon-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rȧ-sỹ *or* dĕm'ŏn-), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων* demon + *κράτος* strength: cf. F. *démonocratie*.] The power or government of demons.

A *demonocracy* of unclean spirits. *H. Taylor.*

De'mon-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*Demon* + *-graph* + *-er.*] A demonologist. [*R.*] *Am. Cyc.*

De'mon-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων* demon + *λατρεία* worship, *λατρεύειν* to serve, worship: cf. F. *démonolâtrie*.] The worship of demons.

De'mon-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* One versed in demonology. *R. North.*

De'mon-o-log'ic (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *démonologique*.] Of or pertaining to demonology.

De'mon-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

De'mon-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who writes on, or is versed in, demonology.

De'mon-ol'o-gy (dē'mŏn-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ *or* dĕm'ŏn-; 277), *n.* [*Demon* + *-logy:* cf. F. *démonologie*.] A treatise on demons; a supposititious science which treats of demons and their manifestations. *Sir W. Scott.*

De'mon-om'a-gy (-ŏm'ȧ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων* demon + *μαγεία* magic.] Magic in which the aid of demons is invoked; black or infernal magic. *Bp. Hurd.*

De-mon'o-ma'ni-a (dē-mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Demon* + *mania.*] A form of madness in which the patient conceives himself possessed of devils.

De-mon'o-mist (dē-mŏn'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One in subjection to a demon, or to demons. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

De-mon'o-my (-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων* demon + *νόμος* law.] The dominion of demons. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

De'mon-ry (dē'mŏn-rỹ), *n.* Demoniacal influence or possession. *J. Baillie.*

De'mon-ship, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

De-mon'stra-bil'i-ty (dē-mŏn'strȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrableness.

De-mon'stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *demonstrabilis*: cf. OF. *demonstrable*, F. *démontrable*.] **1.** Capable of being demonstrated; that can be proved beyond doubt or question.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanvill.*

2. Proved; apparent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-mon'stra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

De-mon'stra-bly, *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; incontrovertibly; clearly.

Cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public cause. *Clarendon.*

De-mon'strance (-strans), *n.* [OF. *demonstrance.*] Demonstration; proof. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt; 277), *v. t.* [L. *demonstratus*, p. p. of *demonstrare* to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] **1.** To point out; to show; to exhibit; to make evident. *Shak.*

2. To show, or make evident, by reasoning or proof; to prove by deduction; to establish so as to exclude the possibility of doubt or denial.

We can not *demonstrate* these things so as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. (*Anat.*) To exhibit and explain (a dissection or other anatomical preparation).

Dem'on-stra'ter (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tẽr), *n.* See DEMONSTRATOR.

Dem'on-stra'tion (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *demonstratio*: cf. F. *démonstration*.] **1.** The act of demonstrating; an exhibition; proof; especially, proof beyond the possibility of doubt; indubitable evidence, to the senses or reason.

Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others are called "proofs;" and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; a manifestation; a show.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*

Loyal *demonstrations* toward the prince. *Prescott.*

3. (*Anat.*) The exhibition and explanation of a dissection or other anatomical preparation.

4. (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack.

5. (*Logic*) The act of proving by the syllogistic process, or the proof itself.

6. (*Math.*) A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises; — these premises being definitions, axioms, and previously established propositions.

Direct, *or* **Positive, demonstration** (*Logic & Math.*), one in which the correct conclusion is the immediate sequence of reasoning from axiomatic or established premises; — opposed to **Indirect**, *or* **Negative, demonstration** (called also *reductio ad absurdum*), in which the correct conclusion is an inference from the demonstration that any other hypothesis must be incorrect.

De-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *démonstratif*, L. *demonstrativus*.] **1.** Having the nature of demonstration; tending to demonstrate; making evident; exhibiting clearly or conclusively. "*Demonstrative* figures." *Dryden.*

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*. *Hooker.*

2. Expressing, or apt to express, much; displaying feeling or sentiment; as, her nature was *demonstrative*.

3. Consisting of eulogy or of invective. "*Demonstrative* eloquence." *Blair.*

Demonstrative pronoun (*Gram.*), a pronoun distinctly designating that to which it refers.

De-mon'stra-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A demonstrative pronoun; as, "this" and "that" are *demonstratives*.

De-mon'stra-tive-ly (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv-lỹ), *adv.* In a manner fitted to demonstrate; clearly; convincingly; forcibly.

De-mon'stra-tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being demonstrative.

Dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *démonstrateur*.] **1.** One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty, or establishes it by indubitable evidence.

2. (*Anat.*) A teacher of practical anatomy.

De-mon'stra-to-ry (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. *Johnson.*

De-mor'age (dē-mŏr'ăj; 48), *n.* Demurrage. [*Obs.*] *Pepys* (1663).

De-mor'al-i-za'tion (-ȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *démoralisation*.] The act of corrupting or subverting morals. Especially: The act of corrupting or subverting discipline, courage, hope, etc., or the state of being corrupted or subverted in discipline, courage, etc.; as, the *demoralization* of an army or navy.

De-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'ȧl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMORALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMORALIZING.] [F. *démoraliser*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *moraliser*. See MORALIZE.] To corrupt or undermine in morals; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt or untrustworthy in morals, in discipline, in courage, spirit, etc.; to weaken in spirit or efficiency.

The *demoralizing* example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh.*

The vices of the nobility had *demoralized* the army. *Bancroft.*

Dem'os-then'ic (dĕm'ŏs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Demosthenicus*: cf. F. *Démosthénique*.] Pertaining to, or in the style of, Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.

De-mot'ic (dē-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δημοτικός*, fr. *δῆμος* the people: cf. F. *démotique*.] Of or pertaining to the people; popular; common.

Demotic alphabet *or* **character**, a form of writing used in Egypt after six or seven centuries before Christ, for books, deeds, and other such writings; a simplified form of the hieratic character; — called also *epistolographic character*, and *enchorial character*. See ENCHORIAL.

De-mount' (dē-mount'), *v. i.* To dismount. [*R.*]

Demp'ne (dĕmp'nĕ), *v. t.* To damn; to condemn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Demp'ster (dĕmp'stẽr; 215), } *n.* [See DEEMSTER.]

Dem'ster (dĕm'stẽr), }

1. A deemster.

2. (*O. Scots Law*) An officer whose duty it was to announce the doom or sentence pronounced by the court.

De-mulce' (dē-mŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *demulcere*; *de* + *mulcere* to stroke, soothe.] To soothe; to mollify; to pacify; to soften. [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

De-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sent), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere*.] Softening; mollifying; soothing; assuasive; as, oil is *demulcent*.

De-mul'cent, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance, usually of a mucilaginous or oily nature, supposed to be capable of soothing an inflamed nervous membrane, or protecting it from irritation. Gum Arabic, glycerin, olive oil, etc., are demulcents.

De-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* The act of soothing; that which soothes. *Feltham.*

De-mur' (dē-mûr'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMURRED (-mûrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMURRING.] [OF. *demurer, demorer, demourer*, to linger, stay, F. *demeurer*, fr. L. *demorari*; *de* + *morari* to delay, tarry, stay, *mora* delay; prob. originally, time for thinking, reflection, and akin to *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] **1.** To linger; to stay; to tarry. [*Obs.*]

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp. *Nicolls.*

2. To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty; to hesitate; to put off the determination or conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub, the English embassadors thought fit to *demur*. *Hayward.*

3. To scruple or object; to take exception; as, I *demur* to that statement.

4. (*Law*) To interpose a demurrer. See DEMURRER, 2.

De-mur', *v. t.* **1.** To suspend judgment concerning; to doubt of or hesitate about. [*Obs.*]

The latter I *demur*, for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

2. To cause delay to; to put off. [*Obs.*]

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay. *Quarles.*

De-mur', *n.* [OF. *demor, demore*, stay, delay. See DEMUR, *v. i.*] Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action; scruple.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do; and we go snacks." *Pope.*

De-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* [Perh. from OF. *de murs* (i. e., *de bonnes murs* of good manners); *de* of + *murs, mours, meurs, mors*, F. *mœurs*, fr. L. *mores* (sing. *mos*) manners, morals (see MORAL); or perh. from F. *mûr* mature, ripe (see MATURE) in a phrase preceded by *de*, as *de mûre conduite*.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; composed and decorous in bearing; of modest look; staid; grave.

With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*
Sober, steadfast, and *demure*. *Milton.*

Nan was very much delighted in her *demure* way, and that delight showed itself in her face and in her clear bright eyes. *W. Black.*

2. Affectedly modest, decorous, or serious; making a show of gravity.

A cat lay, and looked so *demure*, as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

Miss Lizzy, I have no doubt, would be as *demure* and coquettish, as if ten winters more had gone over her head. *Miss Mitford.*

De-mure', *v. i.* To look demurely. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-mure'ly, *adv.* In a demure manner; soberly; gravely; — now, commonly, with a mere show of gravity or modesty.

They . . . looked as *demurely* as they could; for 't was a hanging matter to laugh unseasonably. *Dryden.*

De-mure'ness (dē-mūr'nĕs), *n.* The state of being demure; gravity; the show of gravity or modesty.

De-mur'i-ty (dē-mūr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Demureness; also, one who is demure. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-mur'ra-ble (dē-mûr'rȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be demurred to. *Stormonth.*

De-mur'rage (dē-mŭr'rȧj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demorage* delay. See DEMUR.] (*Law*) (*a*) The detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed in her charter party for loading, unloading, or sailing. (*b*) The allowance made to the master or owner of the ship for such delay or detention.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing. *M'Culloch.*

☞ The term is also applied to similar delays and allowances in land carriage, by wagons, railroads, etc.

De-mur'ral (dē-mûr'rȧl), *n.* Demur; delay in acting or deciding.

The same causes of *demurral* existed which prevented British troops from assisting in the expulsion of the French from Rome. *Southey.*

De-mur'rer (dē-mûr'rẽr), *n.* **1.** One who demurs.

2. (*Law*) A stop or pause by a party to an action, for the judgment of the court on the question, whether, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, it is sufficient in law to sustain the action or defense, and hence whether the party resting is bound to answer or proceed further.

Demurrer to evidence, an exception taken by a party to the evidence offered by the opposite party, and an objection to proceed further, on the allegation that such evidence is not sufficient in law to maintain the issue, and a reference to the court to determine the point. *Bouvier.*

De-my' (dē-mī'), *n.*; *pl.* DEMIES (-mīz'). [See DEMI-.] **1.** A printing and a writing paper of particular sizes. See under PAPER.

2. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. [Written also *demi*.]

He was elected into Magdalen College as a *demy*; a term by which that society denominates those elsewhere called "scholars," young men who partake of the founder's benefaction, and succeed in their order to vacant fellowships. *Johnson.*

De-my', *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called *demy*; as, a *demy* book.

Den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn*; perh. akin to G. *tenne* floor, threshing floor, and to AS. *denu* valley.] **1.** A small cavern or hollow place in the side of a hill, or among rocks; esp., a cave used by a wild beast for shelter or concealment; as, a lion's *den*; a *den* of robbers.

2. A squalid place of resort; a wretched dwelling place; a haunt; as, a *den* of vice. "Those squalid *dens*, which are the reproach of great capitals." *Macaulay.*

3. Any snug or close retreat where one goes to be alone. [*Colloq.*]

4. [AS. *denu*.] A narrow glen; a ravine; a dell. [*Old Eng. & Scotch*] *Shak.*

Den, *v. i.* To live in, or as in, a den.

The sluggish salvages that *den* below. *G. Fletcher.*

De-nar'co-tize (dē-năr'kō-tīz), *v. t.* To deprive of narcotine; as, to *denarcotize* opium. — **De-nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **De-na'ri-us** (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* DENARII (-ī). [L. See 2d DENIER.] A Roman silver coin of the value of about fourteen cents; the "penny" of the New Testament; — so called from being worth originally *ten* of the pieces called *as*.

Den'a-ry (dĕn'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *denarius*. See 2d DENIER.] Containing ten; tenfold; proceeding by tens; as, the *denary*, or decimal, scale.

Den'a-ry, *n.* **1.** The number ten; a division into ten.

2. A coin; the Anglicized form of *denarius*. *Udall.*

De-na'tion-al-i-za'tion (dē-năsh'ŭn-ȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénationalisation*.] The act or process of denationalizing.

De-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ȧl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENATIONALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENATIONALIZING.] [Cf. F. *dénationaliser*.] To divest or deprive of national character or rights.

Bonaparte's decree *denationalizes*, as he calls it, all ships that have touched at a British port. *Cobbett.*

An expatriated, *denationalized* race. *G. Eliot.*

De-nat'u-ral-ize (dē-năt'ŭ-rȧl-īz; 135), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENATURALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENATURALIZING.] [Cf. F. *dénaturaliser*.] **1.** To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.

2. To renounce the natural rights and duties of; to deprive of citizenship; to denationalize. [*R.*]

They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of *denaturalizing* themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy. *Prescott.*

De-nay' (dē-nā'), *v. t.* [See DENY.] To deny. [*Obs.*]

That with great rage he stoutly doth *denay*. *Spenser.*

De-nay', *n.* Denial; refusal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Den'dra-chate (dĕn'drȧ-kāt), *n.* [L. *dendrachates*; Gr. δένδρον a tree + ἀχάτης agate: cf. F. *dendrachate*, *dendragate*.] (*Min.*) Arborescent or dendritic agate.

Den'dri-form (-drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-form*.] Resembling in structure a tree or shrub.

Den'drite (-drīt), *n.* [Gr. δενδρίτης, fem. δενδρῖτις, of a tree, fr. δένδρον a tree: cf. F. *dendrite*.] (*Min.*) A stone or mineral on or in which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees, produced by a foreign mineral, usually an oxide of manganese, as in the moss agate; also, a crystallized mineral having an arborescent form, *e. g.*, gold or silver; an arborization.

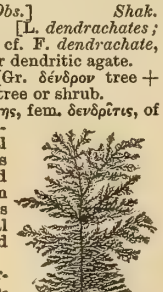

Dendrite. ½

Den-drit'ic (dĕn-drĭt'ĭk), **Den-drit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a dendrite, or to arborescent crystallization; having a form resembling a shrub or tree; arborescent.

‖ **Den'dro-cœ'la** (dĕn'drō-sē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δένδρον tree + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Turbellaria in which the digestive cavity gives off lateral branches, which are often divided into smaller branchlets.

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One of the Dendrocœla (*Bdelloura candida*).

Den'droid (dĕn'droid), **Den-droid'al** (-droid'ȧl), *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής tree-like; δένδρον tree + εἶδος form: cf. F. *dendroïde*.] Resembling a shrub or tree in form; treelike.

Den'dro-lite (dĕn'drō-līt), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-lite*: cf. F. *dendrolithe*.] (*Paleon.*) A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Den-drol'o-gist (dĕn-drŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the natural history of trees.

Den-drol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Relating to dendrology.

Den-drol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-logy*: cf. F. *dendrologie*.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Den-drom'e-ter (-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-meter*: cf. F. *dendromètre*.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

Den'e-gate (dĕn'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *denegatus*, p. p. of *denegare*. See DENY.] To deny. [*Obs.*]

Den'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénégation*.] Denial. [*Obs.*]

Den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* [See Note, below.] (*Med.*) A specific epidemic disease attended with high fever, cutaneous eruption, and severe pains in the head and limbs, resembling those of rheumatism; — called also *breakbone fever*. It occurs in India, Egypt, the West Indies, etc., is of short duration, and rarely fatal.

☞ This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India Islands, was called the *dandy* fever, from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease. *Tully.*

De-ni'a-ble (dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DENY.] Capable of being, or liable to be, denied.

De-ni'al (*-al*), *n.* [See DENY.] **1.** The act of gainsaying, refusing, or disowning; negation; — the contrary of *affirmation*.

You ought to converse with so much sincerity that your bare affirmation or *denial* may be sufficient. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. A refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, imputation, etc.; assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained; a contradiction.

3. A refusal to grant; rejection of a request.

The commissioners, . . . to obtain from the king's subjects as much as they would willingly give, . . . had not to complain of many peremptory *denials*. *Hallam.*

4. A refusal to acknowledge; disclaimer of connection with; disavowal; — the contrary of *confession*; as, the *denial* of a fault charged on one; a *denial* of God.

Denial of one's self, a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities; self-denial.

De-ni'ance (*-ans*), *n.* Denial. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

De-ni'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who denies; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

‖ **De-nier'** (dē-nēr'), *n.* [F. *denier*, fr. L. *denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, later, a copper coin, fr. *deni* ten by ten, fr. the root of *decem* ten; akin to E. *ten*. See TEN, and cf. DENARY, DINAR.] A small copper coin of insignificant value.

My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*. *Shak.*

Den'i-grate (dĕn'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *denigrare*; *de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] **1.** To blacken thoroughly; to make very black. *Boyle.*

2. Fig.: To blacken or sully; to defame. [*R.*]

To *denigrate* the memory of Voltaire. *Morley.*

Den'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *denigratio*.] **1.** The act of making black. *Boyle.*

2. Fig.: A blackening; defamation.

The vigorous *denigration* of science. *Morley.*

Den'i-gra'tor (dĕn'ĭ-grā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blackens.

Den'im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc.

De-ni'tra'tion (dē-nī'trā'shŭn *or* dē'nī-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + *nitrate*.] A disengaging, or removal, of nitric acid. [*R.*]

De-ni'tri-fi-ca'tion (dē-nī'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of freeing from nitrogen; also, the condition resulting from the removal of nitrogen.

De-ni'tri-fy (dē-nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *nitrogen* + *-fy*.] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen.

Den'i-za'tion (dĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making one a denizen or adopted citizen; naturalization. *Hallam.*

De-nize' (dē-nīz'), *v. t.* To make a denizen; to confer the rights of citizenship upon; to naturalize. [*Obs.*]

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hills. *Strype.*

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *denzein*, *deinzein*, prop., one living within (a city or country); opposed to *forain* foreign, and fr. *denz* within, F. *dans*, fr. L. *de intus*, prop., from within, *intus* being from *in* in. See IN, and cf. FOREIGN.] **1.** A dweller; an inhabitant. "*Denizens* of air." *Pope.*

Denizens of their own free, independent state. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. One who is admitted by favor to all or a part of the rights of citizenship, where he did not possess them by birth; an adopted or naturalized citizen.

3. One admitted to residence in a foreign country.

Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes. *Dryden.*

Den'i-zen, *v. t.* **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen; to admit to residence, with certain rights and privileges.

As soon as *denizened*, they domineer. *Dryden.*

2. To provide with denizens; to populate with adopted or naturalized occupants.

These [islets] were at once *denizened* by various weeds. *J. D. Hooker.*

Den'i-zen-a'tion (dĕn'ĭ-z'n-ā'shŭn), *n.* Denization; denizening. *Abbott.*

Den'i-zen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To constitute (one) a denizen; to denizen. *Abbott.*

Den'i-zen-ship, *n.* State of being a denizen.

Den'mark sat'in (dĕn'märk săt'ĭn). See under SATIN.

Den'net (dĕn'nĕt), *n.* A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a kind of gig. ("The term and vehicle common about 1825." *Latham.*)

De-nom'i-na-ble (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denominated or named. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENOMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENOMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *denominatus*, p. p. of *denominare* to name; *de* + *nominare* to call by name. See NOMINATE.] To give a name to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; to name; to designate.

Passions commonly *denominated* selfish. *Hume.*

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *denominatus*, p. p.] Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract; thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, while 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number. See *Compound number*, under COMPOUND.

De-nom'i-na'tion (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *denominatio* metonymy: cf. F. *dénomination* a naming.]

1. The act of naming or designating.

2. That by which anything is denominated or styled; an epithet; a name, designation, or title; especially, a general name indicating a class of like individuals; a category; as, the *denomination* of units, or of thousands, or of fourths, or of shillings, or of tons.

Those [qualities] which are classed under the *denomination* of sublime. *Burke.*

3. A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

Syn. — Name; appellation; title. See NAME.

De-nom'i-na'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to a denomination, especially to a sect or society. "*Denominational* differences." *Buckle.*

De-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A denominational or class spirit or policy; devotion to the interests of a sect or denomination.

De-nom'i-na'tion-al-ist, *n.* One imbued with a denominational spirit. *The Century.*

De-nom'i-na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

De-nom'i-na-tive (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dénominatif*.] **1.** Conferring a denomination or name.

2. (*Logic*) Connotative; as, a *denominative* name.

3. Possessing, or capable of possessing, a distinct denomination or designation; denominable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker.*

4. (*Gram.*) Derived from a substantive or an adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.

De-nom'i-na-tive, *n.* A denominative name or term; a denominative verb. *Jer. Taylor. Harkness.*

De-nom'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* By denomination.

De-nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénominateur*.] **1.** One who, or that which, gives a name; origin or source of a name.

This opinion that Aram . . . was the father and *denominator* of the Syrians in general. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. (*Arith.*) That number placed below the line in vulgar fractions which shows into how many parts the integer or unit is divided.

☞ Thus, in ⅝, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator, 3, shows how many parts are taken.

3. (*Alg.*) That part of any expression under a fractional form which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division.

☞ In this sense, the *denominator* is not necessarily a number, but may be any expression, either positive or negative, real or imaginary. *Davies & Peck* (*Math. Dict.*).

De-not'a-ble (dē-nōt'ȧ-b'l) *a.* [From DENOTE.] Capable of being denoted or marked. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-no'tate (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *denotatus*, p. p. of *denotare*.] To mark off; to denote. [*Archaic*]

These terms *denotate* a longer time. *Burton.*

What things should be *denotated* and signified by the color. *Urquhart.*

De'no-ta'tion (dē'nō-tā'shŭn *or* dĕn'ō-), *n.* [L. *denotatio*: cf. F. *dénotation*.] The marking off or separation of anything. *Hammond.*

De-not'a-tive (dē-nō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to denote; designating or marking off.

Proper names are preëminently *denotative*; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. *Latham.*

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENOTING.] [L. *denotare*; *de* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, sign, note: cf. F. *dénoter*. See NOTE.]

1. To mark out plainly; to signify by a visible sign; to serve as the sign or name of; to indicate; to point out; as, the hands of the clock *denote* the hour.

The better to *denote* her to the doctor. *Shak.*

2. To be the sign of; to betoken; to signify; to mean.

A general expression to *denote* wickedness of every sort. *Gilpin.*

De-note'ment (-ment), *n.* Sign; indication. [*R.*]

☞ A word found in some editions of Shakespeare.

De-not'ive (dē-nō'tĭv), *a.* Serving to denote.

‖ **Dé'noue'ment'** (dā'nōō'mäN' *or* dā-nōō'mäN), *n.* [F. *dénouement*, fr. *dénouer* to untie; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, fr. L. *nodus* knot, perh. for *gnodus* and akin to E. *knot*.] **1.** The unraveling or discovery of a plot; the catastrophe, especially of a drama or a romance. *J. Warton.*

2. The solution of a mystery; issue; outcome.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENOUNCING.] [F. *dénoncer*, OF. *denoncier*, fr. L. *denuntiare, denunciare; de* + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce, report, *nuntius* a messenger, message. See NUNCIO, and cf. DENUNCIATE.]

1. To make known in a solemn or official manner; to declare; to proclaim (especially an evil). [*Obs.*]

Denouncing wrath to come. *Milton.*

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.* xxx. 18.

2. To proclaim in a threatening manner; to threaten by some outward sign or expression.

His look *denounced* desperate revenge. *Milton.*

3. To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, etc.; to accuse in a threatening manner; to invoke censure upon; to stigmatize.

Denounced for a heretic. *Sir T. More.*

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar. *Brougham.*

De-nounce'ment (dē-nouns'mẹnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *denoncement.*] Solemn, official, or menacing announcement; denunciation. [*Archaic*]

False is the reply of Cain, upon the *denouncement* of his curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-noun'cer (dē-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who denounces, or declares, as a menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

Dense (dẽns), *a.* [L. *densus;* akin to Gr. δασύς thick with hair or leaves: cf. F. *dense.*] **1.** Having the constituent parts massed or crowded together; close; compact; thick; containing much matter in a small space; heavy; opaque; as, a *dense* crowd; a *dense* forest; a *dense* fog.

All sorts of bodies, firm and fluid, *dense* and rare. *Ray.*

To replace the cloudy barrier *dense.* *Cowper.*

2. Stupid; gross; crass; as, *dense* ignorance.

Dense'ly, *adv.* In a dense, compact manner.

Dense'ness, *n.* The quality of being dense; density.

Den-sim'e-ter (dẽn-sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *densus* dense + *-meter:* cf. F. *densimètre.*] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.

Den'si-ty (dẽn'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *densitas:* cf. F. *densité.*] **1.** The quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness; — opposed to *rarity.*

2. (*Physics*) The ratio of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume, esp. as compared with the mass and volume of a portion of some substance used as a standard.

☞ For gases the standard substance is hydrogen, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade and a pressure of 760 millimeters. For liquids and solids the standard is water at a temperature of 4° Centigrade. The density of solids and liquids is usually called *specific gravity*, and the same is true of gases when referred to air as a standard.

3. (*Photog.*) Depth of shade. *Abney.*

Dent (dẽnt), *n.* [A variant of DINT.] **1.** A stroke; a blow. [*Obs.*] "That *dent* of thunder." *Chaucer.*

2. A slight depression, or small notch or hollow, made by a blow or by pressure; an indentation.

A blow that would have made a *dent* in a pound of butter. *De Quincey.*

Dent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENTING.] To make a dent upon; to indent.

The houses *dented* with bullets. *Macaulay.*

Dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth. See TOOTH.] (*Mach.*) A tooth, as of a card, a gear wheel, etc. *Knight.*

Den'tal (dẽn'tal), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dental.* See TOOTH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry; as, *dental* surgery.

2. (*Phon.*) Formed by the aid of the teeth; — said of certain articulations and the letters representing them; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters.

Dental formula (*Zoöl.*), a brief notation used by zoölogists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammal. — Dental surgeon, a dentist.

Den'tal, *n.* [Cf. F. *dentale.* See DENTAL, *a.*] **1.** An articulation or letter formed by the aid of the teeth.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A marine mollusk of the genus *Dentalium,* with a curved conical shell resembling a tooth. See DENTALIUM.

Den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being formed by the aid of the teeth.

‖ **Den-ta'li-um** (dẽn-tā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine mollusks belonging to the Scaphopoda, having a tubular conical shell.

Dentalium (*Dentalium dentale*). Nat. size.

Den'ta-ry (dẽn'tȧ-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or bearing, teeth. — *n.* The distal bone of the lower jaw in many animals, which may or may not bear teeth.

Den'tate (dẽn'tāt), } *a.* [L. *dentatus,* fr. *dens, den-*
Den'ta-ted (-tā-tẽd), } *tis,* tooth.]

1. (*Bot.*) Toothed; especially, with the teeth projecting straight out, not pointed either forward or backward; as, a *dentate* leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having teeth or toothlike points. See *Illust.* of ANTENNÆ.

Dentate-cil'i-ate (dẽn'tāt-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the margin dentate and also ciliate or fringed with hairs.

Dentate Leaf.

Den'tate-ly (dẽn'tāt-lў), *adv.* In a dentate or toothed manner; as, *dentately* ciliated, etc.

Den'tate-sin'u-ate (-sĭn'ū-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

Den-ta'tion (dẽn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of teeth; toothed form. [*R.*]

How did it [a bill] get its barb, its *dentation?* *Paley.*

Dent'ed (dẽnt'ẽd), *a.* [From DENT, *v. t.*] Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Den'tel (dẽn'tẽl), *n.* Same as DENTIL.

‖ **Den-telle'** (dẽn-tẽl'; F. dăn'tăl'), *n.* [F.] (*Bookbinding*) An ornamental tooling like lace. *Knight.*

‖ **Den-tel'li** (dẽn-tẽl'lē), *n. pl.* [It., sing. *dentello,* prop., little tooth, dim. of *dente* tooth, L. *dens, dentis.* Cf. DENTIL.] Modillions. *Spectator.*

‖ **Den'tex** (dẽn'tẽks), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *dentix* a sort of sea fish.] (*Zoöl.*) An edible European marine fish (*Sparus dentex,* or *Dentex vulgaris*) of the family *Percidæ.*

‖ **Den'ti-ce'te** (dẽn'tĭ-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *cetus,* pl. *cete,* whale, Gr. κῆτος.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Cetacea in which the teeth are developed, including the sperm whale, dolphins, etc.

Den'ti-cle (dẽn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus* a little tooth, dim. of *dens, dentis,* tooth. See DENTAL, and cf. DENTELLI.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Den-tic'u-late (dẽn-tĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *denticulatus,*
Den-tic'u-la'ted (-lā'tẽd), } fr. *denticulus.* See DENTICLE.] Furnished with denticles; notched into little toothlike projections; as, a *denticulate* leaf or calyx. — **Den-tic'u-late-ly** (-lāt-lў), *adv.*

Den-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The state of being set with small notches or teeth. *Grew.*

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A diminutive tooth; a denticle.

Den-tif'er-ous (dẽn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-ferous.*] Bearing teeth; dentigerous.

Den'ti-form (dẽn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-form:* cf. F. *dentiforme.*] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth; tooth-shaped.

Den'ti-frice (dẽn'tĭ-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium; dens, dentis,* tooth + *fricare* to rub: cf. F. *dentifrice.* See TOOTH, and FRICTION.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth; tooth powder.

Den-tig'er-ous (dẽn-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-gerous.*] Bearing teeth or toothlike structures.

Den'til (dẽn'tĭl), *n.* [LL. *dentillus,* for L. *denticulus.* Cf. DENTELLI, DENTICLE, DENTILE.] (*Arch.*) A small square block or projection in cornices, a number of which are ranged in an ornamental band; — used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

Den'ti-la'bi-al (dẽn'tĭ-lā'bĭ-al), *a.* Formed by the teeth and the lips, or representing a sound so formed. — *n.* A dentilabial sound or letter.

Den'ti-la'ted (dẽn'tĭ-lā'tẽd), *a.* Toothed.

Den'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Dentition.

Den'ti-lave (dẽn'tĭ-lāv), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *lavare* to wash.] A wash for cleaning the teeth.

Den'tile (-tĭl), *n.* [LL. *dentillus,* for L. *denticulus.* See DENTIL.] (*Zoöl.*) A small tooth, like that of a saw.

Den'ti-lin'gual (dẽn'tĭ-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *dens* tooth + E. *lingual.*] Produced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gums; or representing a sound so formed. — *n.* A dentilingual sound or letter.

The letters of this fourth, *dentilingual* or linguidental, class, viz., d, t, s, z, l, r. *Am. Cyc.*

Den-til'o-quist (dẽn-tĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* One who speaks through the teeth, that is, with the teeth closed.

Den-til'o-quy (-tĭl'ō-kwў), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *loqui* to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with them closed.

Den'ti-nal (dẽn'tĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to dentine.

Den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dentine.*] (*Anat.*) The dense calcified substance of which teeth are largely composed. It contains less animal matter than bone, and in the teeth of man is situated beneath the enamel.

Den'ti-phone (dẽn'tĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve; an audiphone. *Knight.*

‖ **Den'ti-ros'ter** (dẽn'tĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.; pl.* DENTIROSTRES (-trēz). [NL., fr. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *rostrum* bill, beak: cf. F. *dentirostre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A dentirostral bird.

Den'ti-ros'tral (-tral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a toothed bill; — applied to a group of passerine birds, having the bill notched, and feeding chiefly on insects, as the shrikes and vireos. See *Illust.* (*n*) under BEAK.

Den'ti-roz'trate (-trāt), *a.* Dentirostral.

Den'ti-scalp (dẽn'tĭ-skălp), *n.* [L. *dens* tooth + *scalpere* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping the teeth.

Den'tist (dẽn'tĭst), *n.* [From L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dentiste.* See TOOTH.] One whose business it is to clean, extract, or repair natural teeth, and to make and insert artificial ones; a dental surgeon.

Den-tis'tic (dẽn-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to dentistry
Den-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kal), } or to dentists. [*R.*]

Den'tist-ry (dẽn'tĭs-trў), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Den-ti'tion (dẽn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio,* fr. *dentire* to cut teeth, fr. *dens, dentis,* tooth. See DENTIST.] **1.** The development and cutting of teeth; teething.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Den'tize (dẽn'tīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENTIZING.] [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] To breed or cut new teeth. [*R.*]

The old countess . . . did *dentize* twice or thrice. *Bacon.*

Den'toid (dẽn'toid), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-oid.*] Shaped like a tooth; tooth-shaped.

Den'to-lin'gual (-tō-lĭn'gwal), *a.* Dentilingual.

Den'ture (dẽn'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *denture,* OF. *denteure.*] (*Dentistry*) An artificial tooth, block, or set of teeth.

De-nud'ate (dē-nūd'āt), *v. t.* [L. *denudatus,* p. p. of *denudare.* See DENUDE.] To denude. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Den'u-da'tion (dẽn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* dē'nū-; 277), *n.* [L. *denudatio:* cf. F. *dénudation.*] **1.** The act of stripping off covering, or removing the surface; a making bare.

2. (*Geol.*) The laying bare of rocks by the washing away of the overlying earth, etc.; or the excavation and removal of them by the action of running water.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* [L. *denudare; de* + *nudare* to make naked or bare, *nudus* naked. See NUDE.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; to divest; as, to *denude* one of clothing, or lands.

De-nun'ci-ate (dē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiatus, denunciatus,* p. p. of *denuntiare, -ciare.* See DENOUNCE.] To denounce; to condemn publicly or solemnly. [*R.*]

To *denunciate* this new work. *Burke.*

De-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio, -ciatio.*] **1.** Proclamation; announcement; a publishing. [*Obs.*]

Public . . . *denunciation* of banns before marriage. *Bp. Hall.*

2. The act of denouncing; public menace or accusation; the act of inveighing against, stigmatizing, or publicly arraigning; arraignment.

3. That by which anything is denounced; threat of evil; public menace or accusation; arraignment.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error. *Motley.*

De-nun'ci-a-tive (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv *or* -shā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *denuntiativus, -ciativus,* monitory.] Same as DENUNCIATORY. *Farrar.*

De-nun'ci-a'tor (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tẽr *or* -sĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *denuntiator, -ciator,* a police officer.] One who denounces, publishes, or proclaims, especially intended or coming evil; one who threatens or accuses.

De-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rў *or* -shȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Characterized by or containing a denunciation; minatory; accusing; threatening; as, severe and *denunciatory* language.

De'nu-tri'tion (dē'nū-trĭsh'ŭn *or* dẽn'ū-), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The opposite of nutrition; the failure of nutrition, causing the breaking down of tissue.

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENIED (-nīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENYING.] [OE. *denien, denaien,* OF. *denier, deneer,* F. *dénier,* fr. L. *denegare; de* + *negare* to say no, deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** To declare not to be true; to gainsay; to contradict; — opposed to *affirm, allow,* or *admit.*

☞ We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* the truth of an assertion, the force of it, or the assertion itself.

2. To refuse (to do something or to accept something); to reject; to decline; to renounce. [*Obs.*] "If you *deny* to dance." *Shak.*

3. To refuse to grant; to withhold; to refuse to gratify or yield to; as, to *deny* a request.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what *denies?* *Pope.*

To some men, it is more agreeable to *deny* a vicious inclination, than to gratify it. *J. Edwards.*

4. To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like; to refuse to acknowledge; to disown; to abjure; to disavow.

The falsehood of *denying* his opinion. *Bancroft.*
Thou thrice *denied,* yet thrice beloved. *Keble.*

To deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

Let him *deny* himself, and take up his cross. *Matt.* xvi. 24.

De-ny', *v. i.* To answer in the negative; to declare an assertion not to be true.

Then Sarah *denied,* saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Gen.* xviii. 15.

De-ny'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of one who denies a request. *Tennyson.*

De'ob-struct' (dē'ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To remove obstructions or impediments in; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals. *Arbuthnot.*

De-ob'stru-ent (dē-ŏb'strụ-ent), *a.* (*Med.*) Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; aperient. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

De'o-dand' (dē'ō-dănd'), *n.* [LL. *deodandum,* fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A personal chattel which had caused the death of a person, and for that reason was given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by the high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, it was forfeited as a *deodand.*

☞ *Deodands* are unknown in American law, and in 1846 were abolished in England.

De'o-dar' (dē'ō-dăr'), *n.* [Native name, fr. Skr. *dēvadāru,* prop., timber of the gods.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*), growing in India, highly valued for its size and beauty as well as for its timber, and also grown in England as an ornamental tree.

De'o-date' (dē'ō-dāt'), *n.* [L. *Deo* to God (*Deus* God) + *datum* thing given.] A gift or offering to God. [*Obs.*]

Wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker.*

De-o'dor-ant (dē-ō'dẽr-ant), *n.* A deodorizer.

De-o'dor-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depriving of odor, especially of offensive odors resulting from impurities.

De-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, especially of such as results from impurities.

De-o'dor-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, deodorizes; esp., an agent that destroys offensive odors.

De-on'er-ate (dē-ŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *deoneratus,* p. p. of *deonerare.* See ONERATE.] To unload; to disburden. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

De-on'to-log'ic-al (dē-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to deontology.

De'on-tol'o-gist (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in deontology.

De'on-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. δέον, gen. δέοντος, necessity, obligation (p. neut. of δεῖ it is necessary) + *-logy.*] The science which relates to duty or moral obligation. *J. Bentham.*

De'o-per'cu-late (dē'ō-pẽr'kū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the lid removed; — said of the capsules of mosses.

De-op'pi-late (dē-ŏp'pĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To free from obstructions; to clear a passage through. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

De-op'pi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Removal of whatever stops up the passages. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-op'pi-la-tive (dē-ŏp'pĭ-lā-tĭv *or* -lă-tĭv), *a. & n.* (*Med.*) Deobstruent; aperient. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

De-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deordinatio* depraved morality.] Disorder; dissoluteness. [*Obs.*]
Excess of riot and *deordination*. *Jer. Taylor.*

De-os'cu-late (dē-ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *deosculatus*, p. p. of *deosculari*. See OSCULATE.] To kiss warmly. [*Obs.*] — **De-os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

De-ox'i-date (dē-ŏks'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidize.

De-ox'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

De-ox'i-di-za'tion (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Deoxidation.

De-ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide.

De-ox'i-di'zer (-dī'zĕr), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which removes oxygen; hence, a reducing agent; as, nascent hydrogen is a *deoxidizer*.

De-ox'y-gen-ate (dē-ŏks'Ĭ-jĕn-āt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidize. [*Obs.*]

De-ox'y-gen-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

De-ox'y-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidize.

De-paint' (dē-pānt'), *p. p.* [F. *dépeint*, p. p. of *dépeindre* to paint, fr. L. *depingere*. See DEPICT, *p. p.*] Painted. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-paint', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPAINTING.] **1.** To paint; to picture; hence, to describe; to delineate in words; to depict. [*Obs.*]
And do unwilling worship to the saint
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*
In few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*. *Holland.*
2. To mark with, or as with, color; to color.
Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfax.*

De-paint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who depaints. [*Obs.*]

De-par'dieux' (*de-pär'dyĕ'*), *interj.* [OF., a corruption of *de part Dieu*, lit., on the part of God.] In God's name; certainly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPARTING.] [OE. *departen* to divide, part, depart, F. *départir* to divide, distribute, *se départir* to separate one's self, depart; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, fr. L. *partire, partiri*, to divide, fr. *pars* part. See PART.] **1.** To part; to divide; to separate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate, as from a place or a person; to withdraw; — opposed to *arrive;* — often with *from* before the place, person, or thing left, and *for* or *to* before the destination.
I will *depart* to mine own land. *Num.* x. 30.
Ere thou from hence *depart*. *Milton.*
He which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*
3. To forsake; to abandon; to desist or deviate (*from*); not to adhere to; — with *from;* as, we can not *depart* from our rules; to *depart* from a title or defense in legal pleading.
If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison.*
4. To pass away; to perish.
The glory is *departed* from Israel. 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.
5. To quit this world; to die.
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace. *Luke* ii. 29.
To depart with, to resign; to part with. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-part', *v. t.* **1.** To part thoroughly; to dispart; to divide; to separate. [*Obs.*]
Till death *departed* them, this life they lead. *Chaucer.*
2. To divide in order to share; to apportion. [*Obs.*]
And here is gold, and that full great plentee,
That shall *departed* been among us three. *Chaucer.*
3. To leave; to depart from. "He *departed* this life." *Addison.* "Ere I *depart* his house." *Shak.*

De-part', *n.* [Cf. F. *départ*, fr. *départir*.] **1.** Division; separation, as of compound substances into their ingredients. [*Obs.*]
The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*
2. A going away; departure; hence, death. [*Obs.*]
At my *depart* for France. *Shak.*
Your loss and his *depart*. *Shak.*

De-part'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Divisible. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

De-part'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who refines metals by separation. [*Obs.*]
2. One who departs.

De-part'ment (dē-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *département*, fr. *départir*. See DEPART, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of departing; departure. [*Obs.*]
Sudden *departments* from one extreme to another. *Wotton.*
2. A part, portion, or subdivision.
3. A distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; appointed sphere or walk; province.
Superior to Pope in Pope's own peculiar *department* of literature. *Macaulay.*
4. Subdivision of business or official duty; especially, one of the principal divisions of executive government; as, the treasury *department;* the war *department;* also, in a university, one of the divisions of instruction; as, the medical *department;* the *department* of physics.
5. A territorial division; a district; esp., in France, one of the districts composed of several arrondissements into which the country is divided for governmental purposes; as, the *Department* of the Loire.
6. A military subdivision of a country; as, the *Department* of the Potomac.

De'part-men'tal (dē'pärt-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a department or division. *Burke.*

De-par'ture (dē-pär'tŭr; 135), *n.* [From DEPART.] **1.** Division; separation; putting away. [*Obs.*]
No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton.*
2. Separation or removal from a place; the act or process of departing or going away.
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*
3. Removal from the present life; death; decease.
The time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 *Tim.* iv. 6.
His timely *departure* . . . barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a rule or course of action, a plan, or a purpose.
Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*
5. (*Law*) The desertion by a party to any pleading of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another. *Bouvier.*
6. (*Nav. & Surv.*) The distance due east or west which a person or ship passes over in going along an oblique line.
☞ Since the meridians sensibly converge, the departure in navigation is not measured from the beginning nor from the end of the ship's course, but is regarded as the total easting or westing made by the ship or person as he travels over the course.
To take a departure (*Nav. & Surv.*), to ascertain, usually by taking bearings from a landmark, the position of a vessel at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin her dead reckoning; as, the ship *took her departure* from Sandy Hook.
Syn. — Death; demise; release. See DEATH.

De-pas'cent (dē-păs'sent), *a.* [L. *depascens*, p. pr. of *depascere; de* + *pascere* to feed.] Feeding. [*R.*]

De-pas'ture (dē-pás'tŭr; 135), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; to feed; to graze; also, to use for pasture. [*R.*]
Cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds. *Blackstone.*
A right to cut wood upon or *depasture* land. *Washburn.*

De-pa'tri-ate (dē-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *de* + *patria* one's country.] To withdraw, or cause to withdraw, from one's country; to banish. [*Obs.*]
A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*. *Mason.*

De-pau'per-ate (dē-pa'pẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPAUPERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPAUPERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p. of *depauperare* to impoverish; L. *de* + *pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor; to impoverish. [*Obs.*]
Liming does not *depauperate;* the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*
Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

De-pau'per-ate (-ât), *a.* [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p.] (*Bot.*) Falling short of the natural size, from being impoverished or starved. *Gray.*

De-pau'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from paupers; to rescue from poverty. [*R.*]

De-peach' (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [F. *dépêcher*. See DISPATCH.] To discharge. [*Obs.*]
As soon as the party . . . before our justices shall be *depeached*. *Hakluyt.*

De-pec'ti-ble (dē-pĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *depectere* to comb off; *de* + *pectere* to comb.] Tough; thick; capable of extension. [*Obs.*]
Some bodies are of a more *depectible* nature than oil. *Bacon.*

De-pec'u-la'tion (dē-pĕk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depeculari*, p. p. *depeculatus*, to rob. See PECULATE.] A robbing or embezzlement. [*Obs.*]
Depeculation of the public treasure. *Hobbes.*

De-peinct' (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [See DEPAINT.] To paint. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPENDING.] [F. *dépendre*, fr. L. *dependēre; de* + *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** To hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.
And ever-living lamps *depend* in rows. *Pope.*
2. To hang in suspense; to be pending; to be undetermined or undecided; as, a cause *depending* in court.
You will not think it unnatural that those who have an object *depending*, which strongly engages their hopes and fears, should be somewhat inclined to superstition. *Burke.*
3. To rely for support; to be conditioned or contingent; to be connected with anything, as a cause of existence, or as a necessary condition; — followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *of*.
The truth of God's word *dependeth* not of the truth of the congregation. *Tyndale.*
The conclusion . . . that our happiness *depends* little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds. *Macaulay.*
Heaven forming each on other to *depend*. *Pope.*
4. To trust; to rest with confidence; to rely; to confide; to be certain; — with *on* or *upon;* as, we *depend* on the word or assurance of our friends; we *depend* on the arrival of the mail at the usual hour.
But if you 're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it — he 'll remain incog. *Addison.*
5. To serve; to attend; to act as a dependent or retainer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
6. To impend. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-pend'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy. "*Dependable* friendships." *Pope.*

De-pend'ant (-ant), *n.*, **De-pend'ance** (-ans), *n.*, **De-pend'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* See DEPENDENT, DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY.
☞ The forms *dependant, dependance, dependancy* are from the French; the forms *dependent*, etc., are from the Latin. Some authorities give preference to the form *dependant* when the word is a noun, thus distinguishing it from the adjective, usually written *dependent*.

De-pend'ence (dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* [LL. *dependentia*, fr. L. *dependens*. See DEPENDENT, and cf. DEPENDANCE.]
1. The act or state of depending; state of being dependent; a hanging down or from; suspension from a support.
2. The state of being influenced and determined by something; subjection (as of an *effect* to its *cause*).
The cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another. *Bp. Burnet.*
3. Mutual connection and support; concatenation; systematic inter-relation.
So dark and so intricate of purpose, without any *dependence* or order. *Sir T. More.*
4. Subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self.
Reduced to a servile *dependence* on their mercy. *Burke.*
5. A resting with confidence; reliance; trust.
Affectionate *dependence* on the Creator is the spiritual life of the soul. *T. Erskine.*
6. That on which one depends or relies; as, he was her sole *dependence*.
7. That which depends; anything dependent or suspended; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else.
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show
And make a large *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*
8. A matter depending, or in suspense, and still to be determined; ground of controversy or quarrel. [*Obs.*]
To go on now with my first *dependence*. *Beau. & Fl.*

De-pend'en-cy (dē-pĕnd'en-sy), *n.*; *pl.* DEPENDENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being dependent; dependence; state of being subordinate; subordination; concatenation; connection; reliance; trust.
Any long series of action, the parts of which have very much *dependency* each on the other. *Sir J. Reynolds.*
So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* on the crown of England. *Bacon.*
2. A thing hanging down; a dependence.
3. That which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, and the like.
This earth and its *dependencies*. *T. Burnet.*
Modes I call such complex ideas which . . . are considered as *dependencies* on or affections of substances. *Locke.*
4. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; a colony; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America.
☞ *Dependence* is more used in the abstract, and *dependency* in the concrete. The latter is usually restricted in meaning to 3 and 4.

De-pend'ent (dē-pĕnd'ent), *a.* [L. *dependens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dependere*. See DEPEND, and cf. DEPENDANT.]
1. Hanging down; as, a *dependent* bough or leaf.
2. Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; not able to exist, or sustain itself, or to perform anything, without the will, power, or aid of something else; not self-sustaining; contingent or conditioned; subordinate; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, *dependent* on God; *dependent* upon friends.
England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*
Dependent covenant *or* **contract** (*Law*), one not binding until some connecting stipulation is performed. — **Dependent variable** (*Math.*), a varying quantity whose changes are not arbitrary, but are regarded as produced by changes in another variable, which is called the *independent variable*.

De-pend'ent, *n.* **1.** One who depends; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on; a retainer; as, a numerous train of *dependents*.
A host of *dependents* on the court, suborned to play their part as witnesses. *Hallam.*
2. That which depends; corollary; consequence.
With all its circumstances and *dependents*. *Prynne.*
☞ See the Note under DEPENDANT.

De-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

De-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

De-pend'ing-ly, *adv.* As having dependence. *Hale.*

De-peo'ple (dē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate. [*Obs.*]

De-per'dit (dē-pẽr'dĭt), *n.* [LL. *deperditum*, fr. L. *deperditus*, p. p. of *deperdere; de* + *perdere* to lose, destroy.] That which is lost or destroyed. [*R.*] *Paley.*

De-per'dite-ly (-dĭt-lў), *adv.* Hopelessly; despairingly; in the manner of one ruined; as, *deperditely* wicked. [*Archaic*]

Dep'er-di'tion (dĕp'ẽr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *déperdition*.] Loss; destruction. [*Archaic*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-per'ti-ble (dē-pẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See DEPART.] Divisible. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

De-phlegm' (dē-flĕm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *phlegm* water: cf. F. *déphlegmer, déflegmer*.] (*O. Chem.*) To rid of phlegm or water; to dephlegmate. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

De-phleg'mate (dē-flĕg'māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPHLEGMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPHLEGMATING.] [See DEPHLEGM.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear of aqueous matter; to rectify; — used of spirits and acids.

De'phleg-ma'tion (dē'flĕg-mā'shŭn *or* dĕf'lĕg-), *n.* [Cf. F. *déflegmation*.] (*Chem.*) The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; — called also *concentration*, especially when acids are the subject of it. [*Obs.*]

De-phleg'ma-tor (dē-flĕg'mā-tẽr *or* dē-flĕg-mā'tẽr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus in which water is separated by evaporation or distillation; the part of a distilling apparatus in which the separation of the vapors is effected.

De-phleg'ma-to-ry (dē-flĕg'mā-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, dephlegmation.

De-phlegm'ed-ness (dē-flĕm'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* A state of being freed from water. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

De'phlo-gis'ti-cate (dē'flō-jĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPHLOGISTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPHLOGISTICATING.] [Pref. *de-* + *phlogisticate:* cf. F. *déphlogistiquer*.] (*O. Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. *Priestley.*
Dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas; — so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.
— **De'phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

De-phos'phor-i-za'tion (dē-fŏs'fŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of freeing from phosphorus.

De-pict' (-pĭkt'), *v. p.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere*

to depict: *de* + *pingere* to paint. See PAINT, and cf. DEPAINT, *p. p.*] Depicted. *Lydgate.*

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPICTING.] **1.** To form a colored likeness of; to represent by a picture; to paint; to portray.

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller.*

2. To represent in words; to describe vividly.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. *Motley.*

De-pic'tion (dē-pĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depictio.*] A painting or depicting; a representation.

De-pic'ture (-tūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPICTURED (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPICTURING.] To make a picture of; to paint; to picture; to depict.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature. *Fielding.*

Dep'i-late (dĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPILATING.] [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate; *de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair; to husk. *Venner.*

Dep'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépilation.*] Act of pulling out or removing the hair; unhairing. *Dryden.*

De-pil'a-to-ry (dē-pĭl'ă-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépilatoire.*] Having the quality or power of removing hair. — *n.* An application used to take off hair.

Dep'i-lous (dĕp'ĭ-lŭs *or* dē-pī'lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *de-* + *pilous:* cf. L. *depilis.*] Hairless. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-pla'nate (dē-plā'nāt *or* dĕp'lā-nāt), *a.* [L. *deplanatus*, p. p. of *deplanare* to make level. See PLANE, *v. t.*] (*Bot.*) Flattened; made level or even.

De-plant' (dē-plănt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *plant:* cf. F. *déplanter*, L. *deplantare* to take off a twig. See PLANT, *v. t.*] To take up (plants); to transplant. [*R.*]

De'plan-ta'tion (dē'plăn-tā'shŭn *or* dĕp'lăn-), *n.* [Cf. F. *déplantation.*] Act of taking up plants from beds.

De-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLETING.] [From L. *deplere* to empty out; *de-* + *plere* to fill. Formed like *replete*, *complete.* See FILL, FULL, *a.*] **1.** (*Med.*) To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, by bloodletting or by medicine. *Copland.*

2. To reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of; to exhaust, as a country of its strength or resources, a treasury of money, etc. *Saturday Review.*

De-ple'tion (dē-plē'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *déplétion.*] **1.** The act of depleting or emptying.

2. (*Med.*) The act or process of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the vessels by bloodletting or otherwise; also excessive evacuation, as in severe diarrhea.

De-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déplétif.*] Able or fitted to deplete. — *n.* A substance used to deplete.

De-ple'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to deplete.

Dep'li-ca'tion (dĕp'lĭ-kā'shŭn *or* dē'plĭ-), *n.* [LL. *deplicare* to unfold; L. *de* + *plicare* to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Dep'loi-ta'tion (dĕp'loi-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. EXPLOITATION, DEPLOY.] Same as EXPLOITATION.

De-plor'a-bil'i-ty (dē-plōr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Deplorableness. *Stormonth.*

De-plor'a-ble (dē-plōr'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déplorable.*] Worthy of being deplored or lamented; lamentable; causing grief; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched; as, life's evils are *deplorable.*

Individual sufferers are in a much more *deplorable* condition than any others. *Burke.*

De-plor'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being deplorable.

De-plor'a-bly, *adv.* In a deplorable manner.

De-plo'rate (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [L. *deploratus*, p. p. of *deplorare.* See DEPLORE.] Deplorable. [*Obs.*]

A more *deplorate* estate. *Baker.*

Dep'lo-ra'tion (dĕp'lō-rā'shŭn *or* dē'plō-), *n.* [L. *deploratio:* cf. F. *déploration.*] The act of deploring or lamenting; lamentation. *Speed.*

De-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLORED (-plōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLORING.] [L. *deplorare; de* + *plorare* to cry out, wail, lament; prob. akin to *pluere* to rain, and to E. *flow:* cf. F. *déplorer.* Cf. FLOW.] **1.** To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail; to lament; to mourn; to sorrow over.

To find her, or forever to *deplore*
Her loss. *Milton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love *deplores.* *Pope.*

2. To complain of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To regard as hopeless; to give up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — To DEPLORE, MOURN, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN. *Mourn* is the generic term, denoting a state of grief or sadness. To *lament* is to express grief by outcries, and denotes an earnest and strong expression of sorrow. To *deplore* marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion. To *bewail* and to *bemoan* are appropriate only to cases of poignant distress, in which the grief finds utterance either in wailing or in moans and sobs. A man *laments* his errors, and *deplores* the ruin they have brought on his family; mothers *bewail* or *bemoan* the loss of their children.

De-plore', *v. i.* To lament. *Gay.*

De-plor'ed-ly (dē-plōr'ĕd-lў), *adv.* Lamentably.

De-plor'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being deplored or deplorable. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De-plore'ment (-ment), *n.* Deploration. [*Obs.*]

De-plor'er (-ēr), *n.* One who deplores.

De-plor'ing-ly, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

De-ploy' (dē-ploi'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLOYED (-ploid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLOYING.] [F. *déployer;* pref. *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. L. *plicare.* See PLY, and cf. DISPLAY.] (*Mil.*) To open out; to unfold; to spread out (a body of troops) in such a way that they shall display a wider front and less depth; — the reverse of *ploy;* as, to *deploy* a column of troops into line of battle.

De-ploy' (dē-ploi'), } *n.* (*Mil.*) The act of deploy-
De-ploy'ment (-ment), } ing; a spreading out of a body of men in order to extend their front. *Wilhelm.*

Deployments . . . which cause the soldier to turn his back to the enemy are not suited to war. *H. L. Scott.*

De-plu'mate (dē-plū'māt), *a.* [LL. *deplumatus*, p. p. of *deplumare.* See DEPLUME.] (*Zoöl.*) Destitute or deprived of feathers; deplumed.

Dep'lu-ma'tion (dĕp'lŭ-mā'shŭn *or* dē'plū-), *n.* [See DEPLUMATE.] **1.** The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes. *Thomas.*

De-plume' (dē-plūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLUMED (-plūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLUMING.] [LL. *deplumare;* L. *de* + *plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather: cf. *deplumis* featherless, and F. *déplumer.*] **1.** To strip or pluck off the feathers of; to deprive of plumage.

On the *depluming* of the pope every bird had his own feather. *Fuller.*

2. To lay bare; to expose.

The exposure and *depluming* of the leading humbugs of the age. *De Quincey.*

De-po'lar-i-za'tion (dē-pō'lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépolarisation.*] The act of depriving of polarity, or the result of such action; reduction to an unpolarized condition.

Depolarization of light (*Opt.*), a change in the plane of polarization of rays, especially by a crystalline medium, such that the light which had been extinguished by the analyzer reappears as if the polarization had been annulled. The word is inappropriate, as the ray does not return to the unpolarized condition.

De-po'lar-ize (dē-pō'lēr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOLARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOLARIZING.] [Pref. *de-* + *polarize:* cf. F. *dépolariser.*] **1.** (*Opt.*) To deprive of polarity; to reduce to an unpolarized condition.

☞ This word has been inaccurately applied in optics to describe the effect of a polarizing medium, as a crystalline plate, in causing the reappearance of a ray, in consequence of a change in its plane of polarization, which previously to the change was intercepted by the analyzer.

2. (*Elec.*) To free from polarization, as the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

De-po'lar-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* (*Elec.*) A substance used to prevent polarization, as upon the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

De-pol'ish (dē-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To remove the polish or glaze from.

De-pol'ish-ing (dē-pŏl'ĭsh-ĭng), *n.* (*Ceramics*) The process of removing the vitreous glaze from porcelain, leaving the dull luster of the surface of ivory. The product is called *ivory porcelain.* *Knight.*

De-pone' (dē-pōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPONED (-pōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPONING.] [L. *deponere, depositum*, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; *de-* + *ponere* to put, place. See POSITION, and cf. DEPOSIT.] **1.** To lay, as a stake; to wager. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

2. To lay down. [*R.*] *Southey.*

3. To assert under oath; to depose. [*A Scotticism*]

Sprot *deponeth* that he entered himself thereafter in conference. *State Trials* (1606).

De-pone', *v. i.* To testify under oath; to depose; to bear witness. [*A Scotticism*]

The fairy Glorianda, whose credibility on this point can not be called in question, *depones* to the confinement of Merlin in a tree. *Dunlop.*

De-po'nent (dē-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *deponens, -entis*, laying down. See DEPONE, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Law*) One who deposes or testifies under oath; one who gives evidence; usually, one who testifies in writing.

2. (*Gr. & Lat. Gram.*) A deponent verb.

Syn. — DEPONENT, AFFIANT. These are legal terms describing a person who makes a written declaration under oath, with a view to establish certain facts. An *affiant* is one who makes an affidavit, or declaration under oath, in order to establish the truth of what he says. A *deponent* is one who makes a deposition, or gives written testimony under oath, to be used in the trial of some case before a court of justice. See under DEPOSITION.

De-po'nent, *a.* [L. *deponens, -entis*, laying down (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of *deponere:* cf. F. *déponent.* See DEPONE.] (*Gram.*) Having a passive form with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

De-pop'u-la-cy (dē-pŏp'ū-lā-sў), *n.* Depopulation; destruction of population. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

De-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOPULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOPULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *depopulatus*, p. p. of *depopulari* to ravage; *de* + *populari* to ravage, fr. *populus* people: cf. OF. *depopuler*, F. *dépeupler.* See PEOPLE.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to reduce greatly the populousness of; to dispeople; to unpeople.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city? *Shak.*

☞ It is not synonymous with *laying waste* or *destroying*, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers; as, the deluge *depopulated* the earth.

De-pop'u-late, *v. i.* To become dispeopled. [*R.*]

Whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

De-pop'u-la'tion (dē-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depopulatio* pillaging: cf. F. *dépopulation* depopulation.] The act of depopulating, or the condition of being depopulated; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

The desolation and *depopulation* [of St. Quentin] were now complete. *Motley.*

De-pop'u-la'tor (dē-pŏp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L., pillager.] One who depopulates; a dispeopler.

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPORTING.] [F. *déporter* to transport for life, OF., to divert, amuse, from L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To transport; to carry away; to exile; to send into banishment.

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain. *Walsh.*

2. To carry or demean; to conduct; to behave; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment. [*Obs.*] "Goddesslike *deport.*" *Milton.*

De'por-ta'tion (dē'pôr-tā'shŭn *or* dĕp'ôr-), *n.* [L. *deportatio:* cf. F. *déportation.*] The act of deporting or exiling, or the state of being deported; banishment; transportation.

In their *deportations*, they had often the favor of their conquerors. *Atterbury.*

De-port'ment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* [F. *déportement* misconduct, OF., demeanor. See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; manner of acting; conduct; carriage; especially, manner of acting with respect to the courtesies and duties of life; behavior; demeanor; bearing.

The gravity of his *deportment* carried him safe through many difficulties. *Swift.*

De-por'ture (dē-pōr'tūr; 135), *n.* Deportment. [*Obs.*]

Stately port and majestical *departure.* *Speed.*

De-pos'a-ble (dē-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deposed or deprived of office. *Howell.*

De-pos'al (-*al*), *n.* The act of deposing from office; a removal from the throne. *Fox.*

De-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSED (dē-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSING.] [F. *déposer*, in the sense of L. *deponere* to put down; but from pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place. See POSE, PAUSE.] **1.** To lay down; to divest one's self of; to lay aside. [*Obs.*]

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose. *Dryden.*

2. To let fall; to deposit. [*Obs.*]

Additional mud *deposed* upon it. *Woodward.*

3. To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest or deprive of office.

A tyrant over his subjects, and therefore worthy to be *deposed.* *Prynne.*

4. To testify under oath; to bear testimony to; — now usually said of bearing testimony which is officially written down for future use. *Abbott.*

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

5. To put under oath. [*Obs.*]

Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shak.*

De-pose', *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify under oath; to make deposition.

Then, seeing 't was he that made you to *depose*,
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak.*

De-pos'er (dē-pōz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office.

2. One who testifies or deposes; a deponent.

De-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSITING.] [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere.* See DEPONE, and cf. DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** To lay down; to place; to put; to let fall or throw down (as sediment); as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; the waters *deposited* a rich alluvium.

The fear is *deposited* in conscience. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To lay up or away for safe keeping; to put up; to store; as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

3. To lodge in some one's hands for safe keeping; to commit to the custody of another; to intrust; esp., to place in a bank, as a sum of money subject to order.

4. To lay aside; to rid one's self of. [*Obs.*]

If what is written prove useful to you, to the *depositing* that which I can not but deem an error. *Hammond.*

☞ Both this verb and the noun following were formerly written *deposite.*

De-pos'it, *n.* [L. *depositum*, fr. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere:* cf. F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost.* See DEPOSIT, *v. t.*, and cf. DEPOT.] **1.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; as, a *deposit* in a flue; especially, matter precipitated from a solution (as the siliceous *deposits* of hot springs), or that which is mechanically deposited (as the mud, gravel, etc., *deposits* of a river).

The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid a basis. *Kirwan.*

2. (*Mining*) A natural occurrence of a useful mineral under conditions to invite exploitation. *Raymond.*

3. That which is placed anywhere, or in any one's hands, for safe keeping; something intrusted to the care of another; esp., money lodged with a bank or banker, subject to order; anything given as pledge or security.

4. (*Law*) (*a*) A bailment of money or goods to be kept gratuitously for the bailor. (*b*) Money lodged with a party as earnest or security for the performance of a duty assumed by the person depositing.

5. A place of deposit; a depository. [*R.*]

Bank of deposit. See under BANK. — **In deposit,** *or* **On deposit,** in trust or safe keeping as a deposit; as, coins were received *on deposit.*

De-pos'i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tă-rў), *n.; pl.* DEPOSITARIES (-rĭz). [L. *depositarius*, fr. *deponere.* See DEPOSIT.] **1.** One with whom anything is lodged in trust; one who receives a deposit; — the correlative of *depositor.*

I . . . made you my guardians, my *depositaries.* *Shak.*

The *depositaries* of power, who are mere delegates of the people. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A storehouse; a depository. *Bp. Hurd.*

3. (*Law*) One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense. *Kent.*

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'pō-; 277), *n.* [L. *depositio*, fr. *deponere:* cf. F. *déposition.* See DEPOSIT.] **1.** The act of depositing or deposing; the act of laying down or throwing down; precipitation.

The *deposition* of rough sand and rolled pebbles. *H. Miller.*

2. The act of bringing before the mind; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle. *W. Montagu.*

3. The act of setting aside a sovereign or a public

officer; deprivation of authority and dignity; displacement; removal.

☞ A *deposition* differs from an *abdication*, an *abdication* being voluntary, and a *deposition* compulsory.

4. That which is deposited; matter laid or thrown down; sediment; alluvial matter; as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.

5. An opinion, example, or statement, laid down or asserted; a declaration.

6. (*Law*) The act of laying down one's testimony in writing; also, testimony laid or taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

Syn. — Deposition, Affidavit. *Affidavit* is the wider term. It denotes any authorized *ex parte* written statement of a person, sworn to or affirmed before some competent magistrate. It is made without cross-examination, and requires no notice to an opposing party. It is generally signed by the party making it, and may be drawn up by himself or any other person. A *deposition* is the written testimony of a witness, taken down in due form of law, and sworn to or affirmed by the deponent. It must be taken before some authorized magistrate, and upon a prescribed or reasonable notice to the opposing party, that he may attend and cross-examine. It is generally written down from the mouth of the witness by the magistrate, or some person for him, and in his presence.

De-pos'i-tor (dĕ-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *deponere*. See Depone.] One who makes a deposit, especially of money in a bank; — the correlative of *depository*.

De-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* Depositories (-rĭz). **1.** A place where anything is deposited for sale or keeping; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office is a *depository* for records.

2. One with whom something is deposited; a depositary.

I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius.*

‖ **De-pos'i-tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [L.] Deposit.

De-pos'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* The act of depositing; deposition. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De'pot (dē'pō; *French* dă-pō'; 277), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit. See Deposit, *n.*]

1. A place of deposit for the storing of goods; a warehouse; a storehouse.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depots* of this kingdom. *Brit. Critic* (1794).

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A military station where stores and provisions are kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled. (*b*) (*Eng. & France*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and distributed, recruits are assembled and instructed, infirm or disabled soldiers are taken care of, and all the wants of the regiment are provided for.

3. A railway station; a building for the accommodation and protection of railway passengers or freight. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — See Station.

Dep'per (dĕp'pẽr), *a.* Deeper. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dep'ra-va'tion (dĕp'rȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depravatio*, from *depravare*: cf. F. *dépravation*. See Deprave.]

1. Detraction; depreciation. [*Obs.*]

To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*

2. The act of depraving, or making anything bad; the act of corrupting.

3. The state of being depraved or degenerated; degeneracy; depravity.

The *depravation* of his moral character destroyed his judgment. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

4. (*Med.*) Change for the worse; deterioration; morbid perversion.

Syn. — Depravity; corruption. See Depravity.

De-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Depraved (-prāvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depraving.] [L. *depravare*, *depravatum*; *de* + *pravus* crooked, distorted, perverse, wicked.] **1.** To speak ill of; to depreciate; to malign; to revile. [*Obs.*]

And thou knowest, conscience, I came not to chide
Nor *deprave* thy person with a proud heart. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt.

Whose pride *depraves* each other better part. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To corrupt; vitiate; contaminate; pollute.

De-prav'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a depraved manner.

De-prav'ed-ness, *n.* Depravity. *Hammond.*

De-prave'ment (-ment), *n.* Depravity. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De-prav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who depraves or corrupts.

De-prav'ing-ly, *adv.* In a depraving manner.

De-prav'i-ty (dē-prăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [From Deprave: cf. L. *pravitas* crookedness, perverseness.] The state of being depraved or corrupted; a vitiated state of moral character; general badness of character; wickedness of mind or heart; absence of religious feeling and principle.

Total depravity. See Original sin, and Calvinism.

Syn. — Corruption; vitiation; wickedness; vice; contamination; degeneracy. — Depravity, Depravation, Corruption. *Depravity* is a vitiated state of mind or feeling; as, the *depravity* of the human heart; *depravity* of public morals. *Depravation* points to the act or process of *making* depraved, and hence to the end thus reached; as, a gradual *depravation* of principle; a *depravation* of manners, of morals, of the heart, etc. *Corruption* is the only one of these words which applies to physical substances, and in reference to these denotes the process by which their component parts are dissolved. Hence, when figuratively used, it denotes an utter vitiation of principle or feeling. *Depravity* applies only to the mind and heart: we can speak of a *depraved* taste, or a *corrupt* taste; in the first we introduce the notion that there has been the influence of bad training to pervert; in the second, that there is a want of true principle to decide. The other two words have a wider use: we can speak of the *depravation* or the *corruption* of taste and public sentiment. *Depravity* is more or less open; *corruption* is more or less disguised in its operations. What is *depraved* requires to be reformed; what is *corrupt* requires to be purified.

Dep're-ca-ble (dĕp'rē-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *deprecabilis* exorable.] That may or should be deprecated. *Paley.*

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deprecated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deprecating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *deprecatus*, p. p. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, to deprecate; *de* + *precari* to pray. See Pray.] To pray against, as an evil; to seek to avert by prayer; to desire the removal of; to seek deliverance from; to express deep regret for; to disapprove of strongly.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dep're-ca'ting-ly (-kā'tĭng-lў), *adv.* In a deprecating manner.

Dep're-ca'tion (dĕp'rē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprecatio*; cf. F. *déprécation*.] **1.** The act of deprecating; a praying against evil; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented; strong expression of disapprobation.

Humble *deprecation*. *Milton.*

2. Entreaty for pardon; petitioning.

3. An imprecation or curse. [*Obs.*] *Gilpin.*

Dep're-ca-tive (dĕp'rē-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deprecativus*: cf. F. *déprécatif*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory. — **Dep're-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Dep're-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who deprecates.

Dep're-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *deprecatorius*.] Serving to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; apologetic.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Depreciated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depreciating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *depretiatus*, *depreciatus*, p. p. of *depretiare*, *-ciare*, to depreciate; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See Price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; to lower the worth of; to represent as of little value or claim to esteem; to undervalue. *Addison.*

Which . . . some over-severe philosophers may look upon fastidiously, or undervalue and *depreciate*. *Cudworth.*

To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

Syn. — To decry; disparage; traduce; lower; detract; underrate. See Decry.

De-pre'ci-ate, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth; to sink in estimation; as, a paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie.

De-pre'ci-a'tion (dē-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépréciation*.] **1.** The act of lessening, or seeking to lessen, price, value, or reputation.

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth. *Burke.*

3. The state of being depreciated.

De-pre'ci-a'tive (dē-prē'shĭ-ā'tĭv *or* dē-prē'shȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or intended, to depreciate; expressing depreciation; undervaluing. — **De-pre'ci-a'tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-pre'ci-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who depreciates.

De-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rў *or* -shȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to depreciate; undervaluing; depreciative.

Dep're-da-ble (dĕp'rē-dȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to depredation. [*Obs.*] "Made less *depredable*." *Bacon.*

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Depredated (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depredating (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *depraedatus*, p. p. of *depraedari* to plunder; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder, prey. See Prey.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to prey upon.

It maketh the substance of the body . . . less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

Dep're-date, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depredated* on the country.

Dep're-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depraedatio*: cf. F. *déprédation*.] The act of depredating, or the state of being depredated; the act of despoiling or making inroads; as, the sea often makes *depredations* on the land.

Dep're-da'tor (dĕp'rē-dā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *depraedator*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a robber.

Dep're-da'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending or designed to depredate; characterized by depredation; plundering; as, a *depredatory* incursion.

De-pred'i-cate (dē-prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* (intensive) + *predicate*.] To proclaim; to celebrate. [*R.*]

Dep're-hend' (dĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deprehended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deprehending.] [L. *deprehendere*, *deprehensum*; *de* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize. See Prehensile.] **1.** To take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act; to catch; to apprehend.

The *deprehended* adulteress. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To detect; to discover; to find out.

The motions . . . are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

Dep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be caught or discovered; apprehensible. [*Obs.*] *Petty.* — **Dep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Dep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprehensio*.] A catching; discovery. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Depressed (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depressing.] [L. *depressus*, p. p. of *deprimere*; *de* + *premere* to press. See Press.]

1. To press down; to cause to sink; to let fall; to lower; as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eyes. "With lips *depressed*." *Tennyson.*

2. To bring down or humble; to abase, as pride.

3. To cast a gloom upon; to sadden; to deject; as, his spirits were *depressed*.

4. To lessen the activity of; to make dull; to embarrass, as trade, commerce, etc.

5. To lessen in price; to cause to decline in value; to cheapen; to depreciate.

6. (*Math.*) To reduce (an equation) to a lower degree.

To depress the pole (*Naut.*), to cause the sidereal pole to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.

Syn. — To sink; lower; abase; cast down; deject; humble; degrade; dispirit; discourage.

De-press', *a.* [L. *depressus*, p. p.] Having the middle lower than the border; concave. [*Obs.*]

If the seal be *depress* or hollow. *Hammond.*

De-press'ant (dē-prĕs'ant), *n.* (*Med.*) An agent or remedy which lowers the vital powers.

De-pressed' (dē-prĕst'), *a.* **1.** Pressed or forced down; lowered; sunk; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Concave on the upper side; — said of a leaf whose disk is lower than the border. (*b*) Lying flat; — said of a stem or leaf which lies close to the ground.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having the vertical diameter shorter than the horizontal or transverse; — said of the bodies of animals, or of parts of the bodies.

De-press'ing-ly, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

De-pres'sion (dē-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *depressio*: cf. F. *dépression*.] **1.** The act of depressing.

2. The state of being depressed; a sinking.

3. A falling in of the surface; a sinking below its true place; a cavity or hollow; as, roughness consists in little protuberances and *depressions*.

4. Humiliation; abasement, as of pride.

5. Dejection; despondency; lowness.

In great *depression* of spirit. *Baker.*

6. Diminution, as of trade, etc.; inactivity; dullness.

7. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon.

8. (*Math.*) The operation of reducing to a lower degree; — said of equations.

9. (*Surg.*) A method of operating for cataract; couching. See Couch, *v. t.*, 8.

Angle of depression (*Geod.*), one which a descending line makes with a horizontal plane. — Depression of the dew-point (*Meteor.*), the number of degrees that the dew-point is lower than the actual temperature of the atmosphere. — Depression of the pole, its apparent sinking, as the spectator goes toward the equator. — Depression of the visible horizon. (*Astron.*) Same as *Dip of the horizon*, under Dip.

Syn. — Abasement; reduction; sinking; fall; humiliation; dejection; melancholy.

De-press'ive (dē-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down. — **De-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

De-pres'so-mo'tor (dē-prĕs'sō-mō'tẽr), *a.* (*Med.*) Depressing or diminishing the capacity for movement, as *depressomotor* nerves, which lower or inhibit muscular activity. — *n.* Any agent that depresses the activity of the motor centers, as bromides, etc.

De-press'or (dē-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, presses down; an oppressor.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that depresses or tends to draw down a part.

Depressor nerve (*Physiol.*), a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ; as, the *depressor nerve* of the heart.

Dep'ri-ment (dĕp'rĭ-ment), *a.* [L. *deprimens*, p. pr. of *deprimere*. See Depress.] Serving to depress. [*R.*]

"*Depriment* muscles." *Derham.*

De-pri'sure (dē-prĭ'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *dépriser* to undervalue; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *priser* to prize, fr. *priz* price, fr. L. *pretium*. See Dispraise.] Low estimation; disesteem; contempt. [*Obs.*]

De-priv'a-ble (dē-prīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deprived; liable to be deposed.

Kings of Spain . . . *deprivable* for their tyrannies. *Prynne.*

Dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deprivatio*.] **1.** The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; the act of deposing or divesting of some dignity.

2. The state of being deprived; privation; loss; want; bereavement.

3. (*Eccl. Law*) The taking away from a clergyman his benefice, or other spiritual promotion or dignity.

☞ *Deprivation* may be *a beneficio* or *ab officio*; the first takes away the living, the last degrades and deposes from the order.

De-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deprived (-prīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depriving.] [LL. *deprivare*, *deprivatum*, to divest of office; L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive: cf. OF. *depriver*. See Private.] **1.** To take away; to put an end to; to destroy. [*Obs.*]

'T is honor to *deprive* dishonored life. *Shak.*

2. To dispossess; to bereave; to divest; to hinder from possessing; to debar; to shut out from; — with a remoter object, usually preceded by *of*.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. *Job* xxxix. 17.

It was seldom that anger *deprived* him of power over himself. *Macaulay.*

3. To divest of office; to depose; to dispossess of dignity, especially ecclesiastical.

A minister *deprived* for inconformity. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To strip; despoil; rob; abridge.

De-prive'ment (-ment), *n.* Deprivation. [*R.*]

De-priv'er (-prīv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, deprives.

De-pros'trate (dē-prŏs'trāt), *a.* Fully prostrate; humble; low; rude. [*Obs.*]

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style. *G. Fletcher.*

De'pro-vin'cial-ize (dē'prō-vĭn'shal-īz), *v. t.* To divest of provincial quality or characteristics.

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* [From Deep; akin to D. *diepte*, Icel. *dȳpt*, *dȳpð*, Goth. *diupipa*.] **1.** The quality of being deep; deepness; perpendicular measurement downward from the surface, or horizontal measurement backward from the front; as, the *depth* of a river; the *depth* of a body of troops.

2. Profoundness; extent or degree of intensity; abundance; completeness; as, *depth* of knowledge, or color.

Mindful of that heavenly love
Which knows no end in *depth* or height. *Keble.*

3. Lowness; as, *depth* of sound.

4. That which is deep; a deep, or the deepest, part or place; the deep; the middle part; as, the *depth* of night, or of winter.

From yon unclouded *depths* above. *Keble.*
The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah* ii. 5.

5. (*Logic*) The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content.

6. (*Horology*) A pair of toothed wheels which work together. [*R.*]

Depth of a sail (*Naut.*), the extent of a square sail from the head rope to the foot rope; the length of the after leach of a staysail or boom sail; — commonly called the *drop of a sail*.

Depth'en (dĕpth'n), *v. t.* To deepen. [*Obs.*]

Depth'less, *a.* **1.** Having no depth; shallow. **2.** Of measureless depth; unfathomable.

In clouds of *depthless* night. *Francis.*

De-pu'ce-late (dē-pū'sē-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *de* + LL. *pucella* virgin, F. *pucelle:* cf. F. *dépuceler.*] To deflour; to deprive of virginity. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-pu'di-cate (-dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *depudicatus*, p. p. of *depudicare.*] To deflour; to dishonor. [*Obs.*]

De-pulse' (dē-pŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *depulsus*, p. p. of *depellere* to drive out; *de* + *pellere* to drive.] To drive away. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

De-pul'sion (dē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depulsio.*] A driving or thrusting away. [*R.*] *Speed.*

De-pul'so-ry (dē-pŭl'sō-rў), *a.* [L. *depulsorius.*] Driving or thrusting away; averting. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Dep'u-rant (dĕp'ū-rant), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Depurative.

Dep'u-rate (dĕp'ū-rāt), *a.* [LL. *depuratus*, p. p. of *depurare* to purify; L. *de* + *purare* to purify, *purus* clean, pure. Cf. DEPURE.] Depurated; cleansed; freed from impurities. *Boyle.*

Dep'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPURATING (-rā'tĭng).] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify; to cleanse.

To *depurate* the mass of blood. *Boyle.*

Dep'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépuration.*] The act or process of depurating or freeing from foreign or impure matter, as a liquid or a wound.

Dep'u-ra-tive (dĕp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépuratif.*] (*Med.*) Purifying the blood or the humors; depuratory. — *n.* A depurative remedy or agent; or a disease which is believed to be depurative.

Dep'u-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses.

Dep'u-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépuratoire.*] Depurating; tending to depurate or cleanse; depurative.

De-pure' (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [F. *dépurer.* See DEPURATE.] To depurate; to purify. [*Obs.*]

He shall first be *depured* and cleansed before that he shall be laid up for pure gold in the treasures of God. *Sir T. More.*

De-pur'ga-to-ry (dē-pûr'gȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to purge; tending to cleanse or purify. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Dep'u-ri'tion (dĕp'ū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See DEPURATION.

Dep'u-ta-ble (dĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be deputed; suitable to act as a deputy. *Carlyle.*

Dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *députation.* See DEPUTE.] **1.** The act of deputing, or of appointing or commissioning a deputy or representative; office of a deputy or delegate; vicegerency.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

2. The person or persons deputed or commissioned by another person, party, or public body to act in his or its behalf; delegation; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to propose a truce.

By deputation, *or* **In deputation**, by delegated authority; as substitute; through the medium of a deputy. [*Obs.*]

Say to great Cæsar this: *In deputation*
I kiss his conquering hand. *Shak.*

Dep'u-ta'tor (dĕp'ū-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who deputes, or makes a deputation. [*R.*] *Locke.*

De-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPUTING.] [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to destine, allot; *de* + *putare* to clean, prune, clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PURE.] **1.** To appoint as deputy or agent; to commission to act in one's place; to delegate.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.
Some persons, *deputed* by a meeting. *Macaulay.*

2. To appoint; to assign; to choose. [*R.*]

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

De-pute', *n.* A person deputed; a deputy. [*Scot.*]

Dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To appoint as one's deputy; to empower to act in one's stead; to depute.

Dep'u-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* DEPUTIES (-tīz). [F. *député*, fr. LL. *deputatus.* See DEPUTE.] **1.** One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him, in his name, or on his behalf; a substitute in office; a lieutenant; a representative; a delegate; a vicegerent; as, the *deputy* of a prince, of a sheriff, of a township, etc.

There was then [in the days of Jehoshaphat] no king in Edom; a *deputy* was king. 1 *Kings* xxii. 47.
God's substitute,
His *deputy* anointed in His sight. *Shak.*

☞ *Deputy* is used in combination with the names of various executive officers, to denote an assistant empowered to act in their name; as, *deputy* collector, *deputy* marshal, *deputy* sheriff.

2. A member of the Chamber of Deputies. [*France*]

Chamber of Deputies, one of the two branches of the French legislative assembly; — formerly called *Corps Législatif.* Its members, called *deputies*, are elected by the people voting in districts.

Syn. — Substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

De-quan'ti-tate (dē-kwŏn'tĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *de* + *quantitas, -atis.* See QUANTITY.] To diminish the quantity of; to disquantity. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERACINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERACINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [F. *déraciner*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, fr. an assumed LL. *radicina*, fr. L. *radix, radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*R.*]

While that the colter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shak.*

De-rac'i-na'tion (dē-răs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of pulling up by the roots; eradication. [*R.*]

De-raign' } (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [See DARRAIGN.] (*Old*
De-rain' } *Law*) To prove or to refute by proof; to clear (one's self). [*Obs.*]

De-raign'ment } (-ment), *n.* [See DARRAIGN.] **1.** The
De-rain'ment } act of deraigning. [*Obs.*]

2. The renunciation of religious or monastic vows. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

De-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERAILED (-rāld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERAILING.] To cause to run off from the rails of a railroad, as a locomotive. *Lardner.*

De-rail'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of going off, or the state of being off, the rails of a railroad.

De-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERANGED (-rānjd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERANGING.] [F. *déranger*; pref. *dé-* = *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range. See RANGE, and cf. DISARRANGE, DISRANK.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to disturb the proper arrangement or order of; to throw into disorder, confusion, or embarrassment; to disorder; to disarrange; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism.

A sudden fall *deranges* some of our internal parts. *Blair.*

3. To disturb in the orderly or normal action of the intellect; to render insane.

Syn. — To disorder; disarrange; displace; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.

De-ranged' (dē-rānjd'), *a.* Disordered; especially, disordered in mind; crazy; insane.

The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad. *Lamb.*

De-range'ment (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *dérangement.*] The act of deranging or putting out of order, or the state of being deranged; disarrangement; disorder; confusion; especially, mental disorder; insanity.

Syn. — Disorder; confusion; embarrassment; irregularity; disturbance; insanity; lunacy; madness; delirium; mania. See INSANITY.

De-ran'ger (dē-rān'jẽr), *n.* One who deranges.

De-ray' (dē-rā'), *n.* [OF. *derroi, desroi, desrei;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *roi, rei, rai*, order. See ARRAY.] Disorder; merriment. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Der'bi-o** (dẽr'bĭ-ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large European food fish (*Lichia glauca*).

Der'by (dẽr'bў; *usually* där'bў *in Eng.*; 85), *n.* **1.** A race for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), for the Derby stakes. It was instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby, in 1780.

Derby Day, the day of the annual race for the Derby stakes, — Wednesday of the week before Whitsuntide.

2. A stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown.

Der'by-shire spar' (dẽr'bў-shĭr spär' *or* där'-). (*Min.*) A massive variety of fluor spar, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work.

Der-do'ing (dẽr-dōō'ĭng), *a.* [See DERE, *v. t.*] Doing daring or chivalrous deeds. [*Obs.*] "In *derdoing* arms." *Spenser.*

Dere (dēr), *v. t.* [AS. *derian* to hurt.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dere, *n.* Harm. [*Obs.*] *Robert of Brunne.*

De-reine', **De-reyne'** (dē-rān'), *v. t.* Same as DARRAIGN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Der'e-lict (dẽr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to forsake wholly, to abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; left and abandoned; as, *derelict* lands.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers, have no grounds of nature or assiduity but civility and opinion. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Lost; adrift; hence, wanting; careless; neglectful; unfaithful.

They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his [Chatham's] friends; and instantly they turned the vessel wholly out of the course of his policy. *Burke.*

A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties. *J. Buchanan.*

Der'e-lict, *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A thing voluntarily abandoned or willfully cast away by its proper owner, especially a ship abandoned at sea. (*b*) A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

Der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derelictio.*] **1.** The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; complete abandonment.

Cession or *dereliction*, actual or tacit, of other powers. *Burke.*

2. A neglect or omission as if by willful abandonment.

A total *dereliction* of military duties. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The state of being left or abandoned.

4. (*Law*) A retiring of the sea, occasioning a change of high-water mark, whereby land is gained.

De're-li'gion-ize (dē're-lĭj'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* To make irreligious; to turn from religion. [*R.*]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others. *De Quincey.*

Dere'ling (dēr'lĭng), *n.* Darling. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Derf (dẽrf), *a.* [Icel. *djarfr.*] Strong; powerful; fierce. [*Obs.*] — **Derf'ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

De-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIDING.] [L. *deridere, derisum; de* + *ridēre* to laugh. See RIDICULE.] To laugh at with contempt; to laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to scoff at.

And the Pharisees, also, . . . *derided* him. *Luke* xvi. 14.
Sport that wrinkled Care *derides*,
And Laughter holding both his sides. *Milton.*

Syn. — To mock; laugh at; ridicule; insult; taunt; jeer; banter; rally. — To DERIDE, RIDICULE, MOCK, TAUNT. A man may *ridicule* without any unkindness of feeling: his object may be to correct; as, to *ridicule* the follies of the age. He who *derides* is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit; as, to *deride* one for his religious principles. To *mock* is stronger, and denotes open and scornful derision; as, to *mock* at sin. To *taunt* is to reproach with the keenest insult; as, to *taunt* one for his misfortunes. *Ridicule* consists more in words than in actions; *derision* and *mockery* evince themselves in actions as well as words; *taunts* are always expressed in words of extreme bitterness.

De-rid'er (dē-rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who derides, or laughs at, another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.

De-rid'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

De-ri'sion (dē-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *derisio:* cf. F. *dérision.* See DERIDE.] **1.** The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. *Ps.* ii. 4.
Satan beheld their plight,
And to his mates thus in *derision* called. *Milton.*

2. An object of derision or scorn; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. *Lam.* iii. 14.

Syn. — Scorn; mockery; contempt; insult; ridicule.

De-ri'sive (dē-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, serving for, or characterized by, derision. "*Derisive* taunts." *Pope.* — **De-ri'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ri'sive-ness**, *n.*

De-ri'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* [L. *derisorius:* cf. F. *dérisoire.*] Derisive; mocking. *Shaftesbury.*

De-riv'a-ble (dē-rīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DERIVE.] That can be derived; obtainable by transmission; capable of being known by inference, as from premises or data; capable of being traced, as from a radical; as, income is *derivable* from various sources.

All honor *derivable* upon me. *South.*

The exquisite pleasure *derivable* from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. *H. G. Bell.*

The argument *derivable* from the doxologies. *J. H. Newman.*

De-riv'a-bly, *adv.* By derivation.

De-riv'al (dē-rīv'ȧl), *n.* Derivation. [*R.*]

The *derival* of *e* from *a*. *Earle.*

Der'i-vate (dẽr'ĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *derivatus*, p. p. of *derivare.* See DERIVE.] Derived; derivative. [*R.*] *H. Taylor.* — *n.* A thing derived; a derivative. [*R.*]

Der'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To derive. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Der'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derivatio:* cf. F. *dérivation.* See DERIVE.] **1.** A leading or drawing off of water from a stream or source. [*Obs.*] *T. Burnet.*

2. The act of receiving anything from a source; the act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, conclusions or opinions from evidence.

As touching traditional communication, . . . I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy; as, the *derivation* of a word from an Aryan root.

4. The state or method of being derived; the relation of origin when established or asserted.

5. That from which a thing is derived.

6. That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction.

From the Euphrates into an artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

7. (*Math.*) The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law, called the *law of derivation*, as the operation of differentiation or of integration.

8. (*Med.*) A drawing of humors or fluids from one part of the body to another, to relieve or lessen a morbid process.

Der'i-va'tion-al (dẽr'ĭ-vā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Relating to derivation. *Earle.*

De-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *derivativus:* cf. F. *dérivatif.*] Obtained by derivation; derived; not radical, original, or fundamental; originating, deduced, or formed from something else; secondary; as, a *derivative* conveyance; a *derivative* word.

Derivative circulation, a modification of the circulation found in some parts of the body, in which the arteries empty directly into the veins without the interposition of capillaries. *Flint.*

— **De-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-riv'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

De-riv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is derived; anything obtained or deduced from another.

2. (*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, by a prefix or suffix, an internal modification, or some other change; a word which takes its origin from a root.

3. (*Mus.*) A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord.

4. (*Med.*) An agent which is adapted to produce a derivation (in the medical sense).

5. (*Math.*) A derived function; a function obtained from a given function by a certain algebraic process.

☞ Except in the mode of derivation the derivative is the same as the differential coefficient. See *Differential coefficient*, under DIFFERENTIAL.

6. (*Chem.*) A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it; thus, the amido compounds are *derivatives* of ammonia, and the hydrocarbons are *derivatives* of methane, benzene, etc.

De-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIVED (-rīvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIVING.] [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare; de* + *rivus* stream, brook. See RIVAL.] **1.** To turn the course of, as water; to divert and distribute into subordinate channels; to diffuse; to communicate; to transmit; — followed by *to*, *into*, *on*, *upon*. [*Obs.*]

For fear it [water] choke up the pits . . . they [the workmen] *derive* it by other drains. *Holland.*
Her due loves *derived* to that vile witch's share. *Spenser.*
Derived to us by tradition from Adam to Noah. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To receive, as from a source or origin; to obtain by descent or by transmission; to draw; to deduce; — followed by *from*.

3. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of; as, he *derives* this word from the Anglo-Saxon.

From these two causes . . . an ancient set of physicians *derived* all diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

4. (*Chem.*) To obtain one substance from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to *derive* an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon.

Syn. — To trace; deduce; infer.

De-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. i.* To flow; to have origin; to descend; to proceed; to be deduced. *Shak.*

Power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

De-rive'ment (-ment), *n.* That which is derived; deduction; inference. [*Obs.*]

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects. *W. Montagu.*

De-riv'er (-ēr), *n.* One who derives.

Derk (dērk), *a.* Dark. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

-derm (-dērm). [See DERM, *n.*] A suffix or terminal formative, much used in anatomical terms, and signifying *skin*, *integument*, *covering;* as, blastoderm, ectoderm, etc.

Derm (dērm), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin, fr. δέρειν to skin, flay: cf. F. *derme*. See TEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** The integument of an animal; the skin.

2. (*Anat.*) See DERMIS.

‖ **Der'ma** (dēr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See DERM.] (*Anat.*) See DERMIS.

Derm'al (dēr'mal), *a.* [From DERM.] **1.** Pertaining to the integument or skin of animals; dermic; as, the *dermal* secretions.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the dermis or true skin.

‖ **Der-map'te-ra** (dēr-măp'tē-rȧ), *n.*, **Der-map'ter-an** (-tēr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DERMOPTERA, DERMOPTERAN.

Der-mat'ic (dēr-măt'ĭk), **Der'ma-tine** (dēr'mȧ-tīn), } *a.* [Gr. δερματικός, δερμάτινος, fr. δέρμα skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin.

Der'ma-ti'tis (dēr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the skin.

Der-mat'o-gen (dēr-măt'ō-jĕn *or* dēr'mȧ-tō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) Nascent epidermis, or external cuticle of plants in a forming condition.

Der-ma-tog'ra-phy (dēr'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + *-graphy.*] An anatomical description of, or treatise on, the skin.

Der'ma-toid (dēr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + *-oid:* cf. F. *dermatoïde*. Cf. DERMOID.] Resembling skin; skinlike.

Der'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who discourses on the skin and its diseases; one versed in dermatology.

Der'ma-tol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + *-logy:* cf. F. *dermatologie.*] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases.

Der'ma-to-path'ic (dēr'mȧ-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to skin diseases, or their cure.

Der-mat'o-phyte (dēr-măt'ō-fīt *or* dēr'mȧ-tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin + φυτόν plant.] (*Med.*) A vegetable parasite, infesting the skin.

‖ **Der-mes'tes** (dēr-mĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. δερμηστής; δέρμα skin + root of ἐσθίειν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, the larvæ of which feed upon animal substances. They are very destructive to dried meats, skins, woolens, and furs. The most common species is *D. lardarius*, known as the *bacon beetle.*

Dermestes (*D. lardarius*): adult beetle and larva, slightly enlarged.

Der-mes'toid (-toid), *a.* [*Dermestes* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to or resembling the genus Dermestes.

The carpet beetle, called the buffalo moth, is a *dermestoid* beetle. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Der'mic (dēr'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to the derm or skin.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the dermis; dermal.

Underneath each nail the deep or *dermic* layer of the integument is peculiarly modified. *Huxley.*

Dermic remedies (*Med.*), such as act through the skin.

‖ **Der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See DERM.] (*Anat.*) The deep sensitive layer of the skin beneath the scarfskin or epidermis; — called also *true skin*, *derm*, *derma*, *corium*, *cutis*, and *enderon*. See SKIN, and *Illust.* in Appendix.

‖ **Der'mo-bran'chi-a'ta** (dēr'mō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of nudibranch mollusks without special gills.

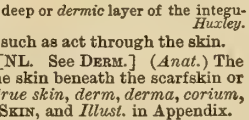

One of the Dermobranchiata (*Elysiella catulus*) of the New England coast. × 3

Der'mo-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*Derm* + *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the skin modified to serve as a gill.

Der'mo-hæ'mal (-hē'mal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in relation with, both dermal and hæmal structures; as, the *dermohæmal* spines or ventral fin rays of fishes.

Der'moid (dēr'moid), *a.* [*Derm* + *-oid:* cf. F. *dermoïde.*] Same as DERMATOID.

Dermoid cyst (*Med.*), a cyst containing skin, or structures connected with the skin, such as hair.

Der'mo-neu'ral (dēr'mō-nū'rȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in relation with, both dermal and neural structures; as, the *dermoneural* spines or dorsal fin rays of fishes. *Owen.*

Der'mo-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Dermatopathic.

Der'mo-phyte (dēr'mō-fīt), *n.* A dermatophyte.

‖ **Der-mop'te-ra** (dēr-mŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρμα skin + πτερόν wing.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The division of insects which includes the earwigs (*Forficulidæ*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A group of lemuroid mammals having a parachutelike web of skin between the fore and hind legs, of which the colugo (*Galeopithecus*) is the type. See COLUGO.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An order of Mammalia; the Cheiroptera. [Written also *Dermaptera*, and *Dermatoptera.*]

Der-mop'ter-an (dēr-mŏp'tēr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect which has the anterior pair of wings coriaceous, and does not use them in flight, as the earwig.

‖ **Der-mop'te-ri** (-tē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DERMOPTERYGII.

‖ **Der-mop'te-ryg'i-i** (-tē-rĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρμα skin + πτερύγιον wing, fin, dim. of πτέρυξ wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishlike animals including the Marsipobranchiata and Leptocardia.

Der'mo-skel'e-ton (dēr'mō-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [*Derm* + *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) See EXOSKELETON.

‖ **Der'mos-to'sis** (dēr'mŏs-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL., from Gr. δέρμα skin + ὀστέον bone.] (*Physiol.*) Ossification of the dermis.

Dern (dērn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A gatepost or doorpost. [*Local Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Dern, *a.* [See DEARN, *a.*] **1.** Hidden; concealed; secret. [*Obs.*] "Ye must be full *dern.*" *Chaucer.*

2. Solitary; sad. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Derne (dērn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dyrnan* to hide. See DERN, *a.*, DEARN, *a.*] To hide; to skulk. [*Scot.*]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a foxearth. *H. Miller.*

Dern'ful (-fụl), *a.* Secret; hence, lonely; sad; mournful. [*Obs.*] "*Dernful* noise." *Spenser.*

‖ **Der'nier'** (dâr'nyā' *or* dēr'nĭ-ēr), *a.* [F., from OF. *darrein*, *derrain*. See DARREIN.] Last; final.

Dernier ressort (re'sôr') [F.], last resort or expedient.

Dern'ly (dērn'lȳ), *adv.* Secretly; grievously; mournfully. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Der'o-gant (dĕr'ō-gant), *a.* [L. *derogans*, p. pr.] Derogatory. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEROGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *derogatus*, p. p. of *derogare* to derogate; *de* + *rogare* to ask, to ask the people about a law. See ROGATION.]

1. To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict; to limit the action of; — said of a law.

By several contrary customs, . . . many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To lessen; to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate; — said of a person or thing. [*R.*]

Anything . . . that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name. *Sir T. More.*

Der'o-gate, *v. i.* **1.** To take away; to detract; to withdraw; — usually with *from.*

If we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

It *derogates* little from his fortitude, while it adds infinitely to the honor of his humanity. *Burke.*

2. To act beneath one's rank, place, birth, or character; to degenerate. [*R.*]

You are a fool granted; therefore your issues, being foolish, do not *derogate.* *Shak.*

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*

Der'o-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *derogatus*, p. p.] Diminished in value; dishonored; degraded. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Der'o-gate-ly, *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

Der'o-ga'tion (dĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derogatio:* cf. F. *dérogation.*] **1.** The act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation; — followed by *of*, *from*, or *to.*

I hope it is no *derogation* to the Christian religion. *Locke.*

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. (*Stock Exch.*) An alteration of, or subtraction from, a contract for a sale of stocks.

De-rog'a-tive (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Derogatory. — **De-rog'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Der'o-ga'tor (dĕr'ō-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A detractor.

De-rog'a-to-ri-ly (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a derogatory manner; disparagingly. *Aubrey.*

De-rog'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being derogatory.

De-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to derogate, or lessen in value; expressing derogation; detracting; injurious; — with *from*, *to*, or *unto.*

Acts of Parliament *derogatory* from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. *Blackstone.*

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order. *Macaulay.*

Derogatory clause in a testament (*Law*), a sentence of secret character inserted by the testator alone, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make thereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; — a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence, or obtained by suggestion.

‖ **Der'o-tre'ma-ta** (dĕr'ō-trē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρος skin + τρήμα, τρήματος, hole.] (*Zoöl.*) The tribe of aquatic Amphibia which includes Amphiuma, Menopoma, etc. They have permanent gill openings, but no external gills; — called also *Cryptobranchiata.* [Written also *Derotrema.*]

Der're (dĕr're), *a.* Dearer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows, from a hangman named *Derrick.* The name is of Dutch origin; D. *Diederik*, *Dierryk*, prop. meaning, chief of the people; cf. AS. *Þeódric*, E. *Theodoric*, G. *Dietrich.* See DUTCH, and RICH.] A mast, spar, or tall frame, supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for hoisting heavy weights, as stones in building.

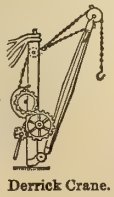

Derrick Crane.

Derrick crane, a combination of the derrick and the crane, having facility for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally.

Der'ring, *a.* Daring or warlike. [*Obs.*]

Drad for his *derring* doe and bloody deed. *Spenser.*

Der'rin-ger (dĕr'rĭn-jẽr), *n.* [From the American inventor.] A kind of short-barreled pocket pistol, of very large caliber, often carrying a half-ounce ball.

Derth (dērth), *n.* Dearth; scarcity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Der'tro-the'ca** (dēr'trō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρτρον beak + θήκη box, case.] (*Zoöl.*) The horny covering of the end of the bill of birds.

Der'vish (dẽr'vĭsh), **Der'vise** (dẽr'vĭs), **Der'vis** (dẽr'vĭs), } *n.* [Per. *derwēsch*, fr. OPer. *derew* to beg, ask alms: cf. F. *derviche.*] A Turkish or Persian monk, especially one who professes extreme poverty and leads an austere life.

Der'worth (dēr'wẽrth), *a.* [AS. *deórwurþe*, lit., dearworth.] Precious. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [OF. *descant*, *deschant*, F. *déchant*, *discant*, LL. *discantus*, fr. L. *dis* + *cantus* singing, melody, fr. *canere* to sing. See CHANT, and cf. DESCANT, *v. i.*, DISCANT.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Originally, a double song; a melody or counterpoint sung above the plain song of the tenor; a variation of an air; a variation by ornament of the main subject or plain song. (*b*) The upper voice in part music. (*c*) The *canto*, *cantus*, or soprano voice; the treble. *Grove.*

Twenty doctors expound one text twenty ways, as children make *descant* upon plain song. *Tyndale.*

She [the nightingale] all night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

☞ The term has also been used synonymously with counterpoint, or polyphony, which developed out of the French *déchant*, of the 12th century.

2. A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a comment or comments.

Upon that simplest of themes how magnificent a *descant!* *De Quincey.*

Des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESCANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESCANTING.] [From *descant*, n.; or directly fr. OF. *descanter*, *deschanter;* L. *dis-* + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** To sing a variation or accompaniment.

2. To comment freely; to discourse with fullness and particularity; to discourse at large.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

Des-cant'er (dĕs-kănt'ẽr), *n.* One who descants.

De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESCENDING.] [F. *descendre*, L. *descendere*, *descensum; de* + *scandere* to climb. See SCAN.]

1. To pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downwards; to come or go down in any way, as by falling, flowing, walking, etc.; to plunge; to fall; to incline downward; — the opposite of *ascend.*

The rain *descended*, and the floods came. *Matt.* vii. 25.
We will here *descend* to matters of later date. *Fuller.*

2. To enter mentally; to retire. [*Poetic*]

[He] with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended.* *Milton.*

3. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground; to come suddenly and with violence; — with *on* or *upon.*

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend.* *Pope.*

4. To come down to a lower, less fortunate, humbler, less virtuous, or worse, state or station; to lower or abase one's self; as, he *descended* from his high estate.

5. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important matters to be considered.

6. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock; to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission; to fall or pass by inheritance; as, the beggar may *descend* from a prince; a crown *descends* to the heir.

7. (*Astron.*) To move toward the south, or to the southward.

8. (*Mus.*) To fall in pitch; to pass from a higher to a lower tone.

De-scend', *v. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from a higher to a lower part of; as, they *descended* the river in boats; to *descend* a ladder.

But never tears his cheek *descended.* *Byron.*

De-scend'ant (dē-sĕnd'ant), *a.* [F. *descendant*, p. pr. of *descendre*. Cf. DESCENDENT.] Descendent.

De-scend'ant, *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — correlative to *ancestor* or *ascendant.*

Our first parents and their *descendants.* *Hale.*
The *descendant* of so many kings and emperors. *Burke.*

De-scend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *descendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *descendere*. Cf. DESCENDANT.] Descending; falling; proceeding from an ancestor or source.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

De-scend'er (dē-sĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who descends.

De-scend'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being descendible; capability of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the *descendibility* of an estate.

De-scend'i-ble (dē-sĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting descent; capable of being descended.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir. "A *descendible* estate." *Sir W. Jones.*

De-scend'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to descent; moving downwards.

Descending constellations *or* signs (*Astron.*), those through which the planets descend toward the south. — Descending node (*Astron.*), that point in a planet's orbit where it intersects the ecliptic in passing southward. — Descending series (*Math.*), a series in which each term is numerically smaller than the preceding one; also, a series arranged according to descending powers of a quantity,

De-scend'ing-ly, *adv.* In a descending manner.

De-scen'sion (dē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *descension*, L. *descensio.* See DESCENT.] The act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

Oblique descension (*Astron.*), the degree or arc of the equator which descends, with a celestial object, below the horizon of an oblique sphere. [*Obs.*] — Right descension, the degree or arc of the equator which descends below the horizon of a right sphere at the same time with the object. [*Obs.*]

De-scen'sion-al (dē-sĕn'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to descension. *Johnson.*

De-scen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to descend; tending downwards; descending. *Smart.*

De-scen'so-ry (-sō-rў), *n.* [NL. *descensorium:* cf. OF. *descensoire.* See DESCEND.] A vessel used in alchemy to extract oils. *Chaucer.*

De-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre;* like *vente*, from *vendre.* See DESCEND.] **1.** The act of descending, or passing downward; change of place from higher to lower.

2. Incursion; sudden attack; especially, hostile invasion from sea; — often followed by *upon* or *on;* as, to make a *descent* upon the enemy.

The United Provinces . . . ordered public prayer to God, when they feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts. *Jortin.*

3. Progress downward, as in station, virtue, and the like, from a higher to a lower state, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, etc.

4. Derivation, as from an ancestor; procedure by generation; lineage; birth; extraction. *Dryden.*

5. (*Law*) Transmission of an estate by inheritance, usually, but not necessarily, in the descending line; title to inherit an estate by reason of consanguinity. *Abbott.*

6. Inclination downward; a descending way; inclined or sloping surface; declivity; slope; as, a steep *descent.*

7. That which is descended; descendants; issue.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

8. A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*

9. Lowest place; extreme downward place. [*R.*]

And from the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy foot. *Shak.*

10. (*Mus.*) A passing from a higher to a lower tone.

Syn. — Declivity; slope; degradation; extraction; lineage; assault; invasion; attack.

De-scrib'a-ble (dē-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be described; capable of description.

De-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESCRIBING.] [L. *describere, descriptum; de* + *scribere* to write: cf. OE. *descriven,* OF. *descrivre,* F. *décrire.* See SCRIBE, and cf. DESCRY.]

1. To represent by drawing; to draw a plan of; to delineate; to trace or mark out; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses; a torch waved about the head in such a way as to *describe* a circle.

2. To represent by words written or spoken; to give an account of; to make known to others by words or signs; as, the geographer *describes* countries and cities.

3. To distribute into parts, groups, or classes; to mark off; to class. [*Obs.*]

Passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh.* xviii. 9.

Syn. — To set forth; represent; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray; characterize.

De-scribe', *v. i.* To use the faculty of describing; to give a description; as, Milton *describes* with uncommon force and beauty.

De-scrib'ent (-ent), *n.* [L. *describens,* p. pr. of *describere.*] (*Geom.*) Same as GENERATRIX.

De-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who describes.

De-scri'er (dē-skrī'ẽr), *n.* One who descries.

De-scrip'tion (dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *description,* L. *descriptio.* See DESCRIBE.] **1.** The act of describing; a delineation by marks or signs.

2. A sketch or account of anything in words; a portraiture or representation in language; an enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or species.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

3. A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort.

A difference . . . between them and another *description* of public creditors. *A. Hamilton.*

The plates were all of the meanest *description.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Account; definition; recital; relation; detail; narrative; narration; explanation; delineation; representation; kind; sort. See DEFINITION.

De-scrip'tive (dē-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *descriptivus:* cf. F. *descriptif.*] Tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description; as, a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* phrase; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.

Descriptive anatomy, that part of anatomy which treats of the forms and relations of parts, but not of their textures. — **Descriptive geometry**, that branch of geometry which treats of the graphic solution of problems involving three dimensions, by means of projections upon auxiliary planes. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

— **De-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*

De-scrive' (dē-skrīv'), *v. t.* [OF. *descrivre.* See DESCRIBE.] To describe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESCRIED (-skrīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESCRYING.] [OE. *descrien, discrien,* to espy, prob. from the proclaiming of what was espied, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, cry down, decry, F. *décrier.* The word was confused somewhat with OE. *descriven,* E. *describe,* OF. *descrivre,* from L. *describere.* See DECRY.] **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; to espy; to recognize; to discern; to discover.

And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. *Judg.* i. 23.

Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *descry*
The strength o' the enemy. *Shak.*

And now their way to earth they had *descried.* *Milton.*

2. To discover; to disclose; to reveal. [*R.*]

His purple robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him. *Milton.*

Syn. — To see; behold; espy; discover; discern.

De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *n.* Discovery or view, as of an army seen at a distance. [*Obs.*]

Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*

Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* [L. *desecare* to cut off.] To cut, as with a scythe; to mow. [*Obs.*]

Des'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESECRATED (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESECRATING (-krā'tĭng).] [L. *desecratus,* p. p. of *desecrare* (also *desacrare*) to consecrate, dedicate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred purpose; to violate the sanctity of; to profane; to put to an unworthy use; — the opposite of *consecrate.*

The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated.* *W. Tooke.*

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon.*

Des'e-cra'ter (-krā'tẽr), *n.* One who desecrates; a profaner. *Harper's Mag.*

Des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation; condition of anything desecrated.

Des'e-cra'tor (dĕs'ē-krā'tẽr), *n.* One who desecrates. "*Desecrators* of the church." *Morley.*

De-seg'men-ta'tion (dē-sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The loss or obliteration of division into segments; as, a *desegmentation* of the body.

De-sert' (dē-zẽrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte, desserte,* merit, recompense, fr. *deservir, desservir,* to merit. See DESERVE.] That which is deserved; the reward or the punishment justly due; claim to recompense, usually in a good sense; right to reward; merit.

According to their *deserts* will I judge them. *Ezek.* vii. 27.

Andronicus, surnamed Pius
For many good and great *deserts* to Rome. *Shak.*

His reputation falls far below his *desert.* *A. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Merit; worth; excellence; due.

Des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* [F. *désert,* L. *desertum,* from *desertus* solitary, desert, pp. of *deserere* to desert; *de* + *serere* to join together. See SERIES.] **1.** A deserted or forsaken region; a barren tract incapable of supporting population, as the vast sand plains of Asia and Africa which are destitute of moisture and vegetation.

A dreary *desert* and a gloomy waste. *Pope.*

2. A tract, which may be capable of sustaining a population, but has been left unoccupied and uncultivated; a wilderness; a solitary place.

He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her *desert* like the garden of the Lord. *Is.* li. 3.

Also figuratively.

Before her extended
Dreary and vast and silent, the *desert* of life. *Longfellow.*

Des'ert, *a.* [Cf. L. *desertus,* p. p. of *deserere,* and F. *désert.* See 2d DESERT.] Of or pertaining to a desert; forsaken; without life or cultivation; unproductive; waste; barren; wild; desolate; solitary; as, they landed on a *desert* island.

He . . . went aside privately into a *desert* place. *Luke* ix. 10.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. *Gray.*

Desert flora (*Bot.*), the assemblage of plants growing naturally in a desert, or in a dry and apparently unproductive place. — **Desert hare** (*Zoöl.*), a small hare (*Lepus sylvaticus,* var. *Arizonæ*) inhabiting the deserts of the Western United States. — **Desert mouse** (*Zoöl.*), an American mouse (*Hesperomys eremicus*), living in the Western deserts.

De-sert' (dē-zẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESERTING.] [Cf. L. *desertus,* p. p. of *deserere* to desert, F. *déserter.* See 2d DESERT.] **1.** To leave (especially something which one should stay by and support); to leave in the lurch; to abandon; to forsake; — implying blame, except sometimes when used of *localities;* as, to *desert* a friend, a principle, a cause, one's country. "The *deserted* fortress." *Prescott.*

2. (*Mil.*) To abandon (the service) without leave; to forsake in violation of duty; to abscond from; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colors.

De-sert', *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave; to quit military service without permission, before the expiration of one's term; to abscond.

The soldiers . . . *deserted* in numbers. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — To abandon; forsake; leave; relinquish; renounce; quit; depart from; abdicate. See ABANDON.

De-sert'er (dē-zẽrt'ẽr), *n.* One who forsakes a duty, a cause or a party, a friend, or any one to whom he owes service; especially, a soldier or a seaman who abandons the service without leave; one guilty of desertion.

De-sert'ful (-ful), *a.* Meritorious. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

De-ser'tion (dē-zẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desertio:* cf. F. *désertion.*] **1.** The act of deserting or forsaking; abandonment of a service, a cause, a party, a friend, or any post of duty; the quitting of one's duties willfully and without right; esp., an absconding from military or naval service.

Such a resignation would have seemed to his superior a *desertion* or a reproach. *Bancroft.*

2. The state of being forsaken; desolation; as, the king in his *desertion.*

3. Abandonment by God; spiritual despondency.

The spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion.* *South.*

De-sert'less (dē-zẽrt'lĕs), *a.* Without desert. [*R.*]

De-sert'less-ly, *adv.* Undeservedly. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Des'ert-ness (dĕz'ẽrt-nĕs), *n.* A deserted condition. [*R.*] "The *desertness* of the country." *Udall.*

De-sert'rix (dē-zẽrt'rĭks), } *n.* [L. *desertrix.*] A fem-
De-sert'rice (-zẽrt'rĭs), } inine deserter. *Milton.*

De-serve' (dē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESERVED (-zẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESERVING.] [OF. *deservir, desservir,* to merit, L. *deservire* to serve zealously, be devoted to; *de* + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] **1.** To earn by service; to be worthy of (something due, either good or evil); to merit; to be entitled to; as, the laborer *deserves* his wages; a work of value *deserves* praise.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth.* *Job* xi. 6.

John Gay *deserved* to be a favorite. *Thackeray.*

Encouragement is not held out to things that *deserve* reprehension. *Burke.*

2. To serve; to treat; to benefit. [*Obs.*]

A man that hath
So well *deserved* me. *Massinger.*

De-serve' (dē-zẽrv'), *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense; — usually with *ill* or with *well.*

One man may merit or *deserve* of another. *South.*

De-serv'ed-ly (-zẽrv'ĕd-lў), *adv.* According to desert (whether good or evil); justly.

De-serv'ed-ness, *n.* Meritoriousness.

De-serv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deserves.

De-serv'ing, *n.* Desert; merit.

A person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift.*

De-serv'ing, *a.* Meritorious; worthy; as, a *deserving* person or act. — **De-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Des'ha-bille' (dāz'ă-bĕl'), *n.* [F. *déshabillé,* fr. *déshabiller* to undress; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *habiller* to dress. See HABILIMENT, and cf. DISHABILLE.] An undress; a careless toilet.

De-sic'cant (dē-sĭk'*k*ant), *a.* [L. *desiccans,* p. pr. of *desiccare.* See DESICCATE.] Drying; desiccative. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or application for drying up a sore. *Wiseman.*

Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt *or* dē-sĭk'kāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESICCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESICCATING.] [L. *desiccatus,* p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry. See SACK wine.] To dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to preserve by drying; as, to *desiccate* fish or fruit.

Bodies *desiccated* by heat or age. *Bacon.*

Des'ic-cate, *v. i.* To become dry.

Des'ic-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dessiccation.*] The act of desiccating, or the state of being desiccated.

De-sic'ca-tive (dē-sĭk'kă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dessiccatif.*] Drying; tending to dry. *Ferrand.* — *n.* (*Med.*) An application for drying up secretions.

Des'ic-ca'tor (dĕs'ĭk-kā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, desiccates.

2. (*Chem.*) A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover, and containing some desiccating agent, as sulphuric acid or calcium chloride, above which is suspended the material to be dried, or preserved from moisture.

De-sic'ca-to-ry (dē-sĭk'kă-tō-rў), *a.* Desiccative.

De-sid'er-a-ble (dē-sĭd'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Desirable. [*R.*] "Good and *desiderable* things." *Holland.*

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'ta** (-ē-rā'tă), *n. pl.* See DESIDERATUM.

De-sid'er-ate (-ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIDERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIDERATING.] [L. *desideratus,* p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss. See DESIRE, and cf. DESIDERATUM.] To desire; to feel the want of; to lack; to miss; to want.

Pray have the goodness to point out one word missing that ought to have been there — please to insert a *desiderated* stanza. You can not. *Prof. Wilson.*

Men were beginning . . . to *desiderate* for them an actual abode of fire. *A. W. Ward.*

De-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desideratio.*] Act of desiderating; also, the thing desired. [*R.*] *Jeffrey.*

De-sid'er-a-tive (dē-sĭd'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *desiderativus.*] Denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.

De-sid'er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** An object of desire.

2. (*Gram.*) A verb formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'tum** (dē-sĭd'ē-rā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* DESIDERATA (-tă). [L., fr. *desideratus,* p. p. See DESIDERATE.] Anything desired; that of which the lack is felt; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

De-sid'i-ose' (dē-sĭd'ĭ-ōs'), } *a* [L. *desidiosus,* fr. *de-*
De-sid'i-ous (dē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), } *sidia* a sitting idle, fr. *desidēre* to sit idle; *de* + *sedēre* to sit.] Idle; lazy. [*Obs.*]

De-sid'i-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being desidiose, or indolent. [*Obs.*] *N. Bacon.*

De-sight' (dē-sīt'), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + *sight.*] An unsightly object. [*Obs.*]

De-sight'ment (dē-sīt'ment), *n.* The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [*R.*]

To substitute jury masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *London Times.*

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIGNED (-zīnd' *or* -sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIGNING.] [F. *désigner* to designate, cf. F. *dessiner* to draw, *dessin* drawing, *dessein* a plan or scheme; all, ultimately, from L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN, and cf. DESIGN, *n.*, DESIGNATE.] **1.** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; to delineate; to trace out; to draw. *Dryden.*

2. To mark out and exhibit; to designate; to indicate; to show; to point out; to appoint.

We shall see
Justice *design* the victor's chivalry. *Shak.*

Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To create or produce, as a work of art; to form a plan or scheme of; to form in idea; to invent; to project; to lay out in the mind; as, a man *designs* an essay, a poem, a statue, or a cathedral.

4. To intend or purpose; — usually with *for* before the remote object, but sometimes with *to.*

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed.* *Burke.*

He was *designed* to the study of the law. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To sketch; plan; purpose; intend; propose; project; mean.

De-sign', *v. i.* To form a design or designs; to plan.

Design for, to intend to go to. [*Obs.*] "From this city she *designed for* Collin [Cologne]." *Evelyn.*

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *dessein, dessin.*] **1.** A preliminary sketch; an outline or pattern of the main features of something to be executed, as of a picture, a building, or a decoration; a delineation; a plan.

2. A plan or scheme formed in the mind of something to be done; preliminary conception; idea intended to be expressed in a visible form or carried into action; intention; purpose; — often used in a bad sense for evil intention or purpose; scheme; plot.

The vast *design* and purpose of the King. *Tennyson.*

The leaders of that assembly who withstood the *designs* of a besotted woman. *Hallam.*

A . . . settled *design* upon another man's life. *Locke.*

How little he could guess the secret *designs* of the court! *Macaulay.*

3. Specifically, intention or purpose as revealed or inferred from the adaptation of means to an end; as, the argument from *design.*

4. The realization of an inventive or decorative plan; esp., a work of decorative art considered as a new creation; conception or plan shown in completed work; as, this carved panel is a fine *design*, or of a fine *design.*

5. (*Mus.*) The invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.

Arts of design, those into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part, as architecture, painting, engraving, sculpture. — **School of design**, one in which are taught the invention and delineation of artistic or decorative figures, patterns, and the like.

Syn. — Intention; purpose; scheme; project; plan; idea. — DESIGN, INTENTION, PURPOSE. *Design* has reference to something definitely aimed at. *Intention* points to the feelings or desires with which a thing is sought. *Purpose* has reference to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. "I had no *design* to injure you," means, it was no part of my aim or object. "I had no *intention* to injure you," means, I had no wish or desire of that kind. "My *purpose* was directly the reverse," makes the case still stronger.

Is he a prudent man . . . that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

I wish others the same *intention*, and greater successes. *Sir W. Temple.*

It is the *purpose* that makes strong the vow. *Shak.*

Des'ig-na-ble (dĕs'ĭg-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out; distinguishable. *Boyle.*

Des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* [L. *designatus*, p. p. of *designare.* See DESIGN, *v. t.*] Designated; appointed; chosen. [*R.*] *Sir G. Buck.*

Des'ig-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIGNATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIGNATING.] **1.** To mark out and make known; to point out; to name; to indicate; to show; to distinguish by marks or description; to specify; as, to *designate* the boundaries of a country; to *designate* the rioters who are to be arrested.

2. To call by a distinctive title; to name.

3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — with *to* or *for;* as, to *designate* an officer for or to the command of a post or station.

Syn. — To name; denominate; style; entitle; characterize; describe.

Des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *designatio:* cf. F. *désignation.*] **1.** The act of designating; a pointing out or showing; indication.

2. Selection and appointment for a purpose; allotment; direction.

3. That which designates; a distinguishing mark or name; distinctive title; appellation.

The usual *designation* of the days of the week. *Whewell.*

4. Use or application; import; intention; signification, as of a word or phrase.

Finite and infinite seem . . . to be attributed primarily, in their first *designation*, only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

Des'ig-na-tive (dĕs'ĭg-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *désignatif.*] Serving to designate or indicate; pointing out.

Des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who assigned to each his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

2. One who designates.

Des'ig-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to designate; designative; indicating. [*R.*]

De-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lў *or* dē-sīn'-), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; — opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly,* or *inadvertently.*

De-sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, marks out, or plans; a contriver.

2. (*Fine Arts*) One who produces or creates original works of art or decoration.

3. A plotter; a schemer; — used in a bad sense.

De-sign'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of design; scheming. [*R.*] — **De-sign'ful-ness**, *n.* [*R.*] *Barrow.*

De-sign'ing, *a.* Intriguing; artful; scheming; as, a *designing* man.

De-sign'ing, *n.* The act or art of making designs or sketches; the act of forming designs or plans.

De-sign'less, *a.* Without design. [*Obs.*] — **De-sign'less-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

De-sign'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Delineation; sketch; design; ideal; invention. [*Obs.*]

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colors, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

2. Design; purpose; scheme. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

De-sil'ver (dē-sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of silver; as, to *desilver* lead.

De-sil'ver-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or the process of freeing from silver; also, the condition resulting from the removal of silver.

De-sil'ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of, or free from, silver; to remove silver from.

Des'i-nence (dĕs'ĭ-nens), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinence.*] Termination; ending. *Bp. Hall.*

Des'i-nent (dĕs'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *desinens*, p. pr. of *desinere, desitum*, to leave off, cease; *de* + *sinere* to let, allow.] Ending; forming an end; lowermost. [*Obs.*]

"Their *desinent* parts, fish." *B. Jonson.*

Des'i-nen'tial (-nĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *désinentiel.*] Terminal.

Furthermore, *b*, as a *desinential* element, has a dynamic function. *Fitzed. Hall.*

De-sip'i-ent (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *desipiens*, p. pr. of *desipere* to be foolish; *de* + *sapere* to be wise.] Foolish; silly; trifling. [*R.*] *Smart.*

De-sir'a-bil'i-ty (dē-zīr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

De-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *désirable*, fr. L. *desiderabilis.* See DESIRE, *v. t.*] Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite desire or a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable.

All of them *desirable* young men. *Ezek.* xxiii. 12.

As things *desirable* excite
Desire, and objects move the appetite. *Blackmore.*

De-sir'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

The *desirableness* of the Austrian alliance. *Froude.*

De-sir'a-bly, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

De-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIRED (-zīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIRING.] [F. *désirer*, L. *desiderare*, origin uncertain, perh. fr. *de* + *sidus* star, constellation, and hence orig., to turn the eyes from the stars. Cf. CONSIDER, and DESIDERATE, and see SIDEREAL.] **1.** To long for; to wish for earnestly; to covet.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. *Ex.* xxxiv. 24.

Ye *desire* your child to live. *Tennyson.*

2. To express a wish for; to entreat; to request.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord? 2 *Kings* iv. 28.

Desire him to go in; trouble him no more. *Shak.*

3. To require; to demand; to claim. [*Obs.*]

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song. *Spenser.*

4. To miss; to regret. [*Obs.*]

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To long for; hanker after; covet; wish; ask; request; solicit; entreat; beg. — To DESIRE, WISH. In *desire* the feeling is usually more eager than in *wish.* "I *wish* you to do this" is a milder form of command than "I *desire* you to do this," though the feeling prompting the injunction may be the same. *C. J. Smith.*

De-sire', *n.* [F. *désir*, fr. *désirer.* See DESIRE, *v. t.*] **1.** The natural longing that is excited by the enjoyment or the thought of any good, and impels to action or effort for its continuance or possession; an eager wish to obtain or enjoy.

Unspeakable *desire* to see and know. *Milton.*

2. An expressed wish; a request; petition.

And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my *desire.* *Tennyson.*

3. Anything which is desired; an object of longing.

The *Desire* of all nations shall come. *Hag.* ii. 7.

4. Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite.

5. Grief; regret. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Syn. — Wish; appetency; craving; inclination; eagerness; aspiration; longing.

De-sire'ful (-fụl), *a.* Filled with desire; eager. [*R.*]

The *desireful* troops. *Godfrey* (1594).

De-sire'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being desireful; eagerness to obtain and possess. [*R.*]

The *desirefulness* of our minds much augmenteth and increaseth our pleasure. *Udall.*

De-sire'less, *a.* Free from desire. *Donne.*

De-sir'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or wishes.

De-sir'ous (dē-zīr'ŭs), *a.* [F. *désireux*, OF. *desiros*, fr. *desir.* See DESIRE, *n.*] Feeling desire; eagerly wishing; solicitous; eager to obtain; covetous.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him. *John* xvi. 19.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

De-sir'ous-ly, *adv.* With desire; eagerly.

De-sir'ous-ness, *n.* The state of being desirous.

De-sist' (dē-zĭst' *or* dē-sĭst'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESISTING.] [L. *desistere; de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *désister.* See STAND.] To cease to proceed or act; to stop; to forbear; — often with *from.*

Never *desisting* to do evil. *E. Hall.*

To *desist* from his bad practice. *Massinger.*

Desist (thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain). *Milton.*

De-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desistance.*] The act or state of desisting; cessation. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

If fatigue of body or brain were in every case followed by *desistance* . . . then would the system be but seldom out of working order. *H. Spencer.*

De-sist'ive (-ĭv), *a.* [See DESIST.] Final; conclusive; ending. [*R.*]

De-si'tion (dē-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DESINENT.] An end or ending. [*R.*]

Des'i-tive (dĕs'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Final; serving to complete; conclusive. [*Obs.*] "*Desitive* propositions." *I. Watts.*

Des'i-tive, *n.* (*Logic*) A proposition relating to or expressing an end or conclusion. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*

Desk (dĕsk), *n.* [OE. *deske*, the same word as *dish, disk.* See DISH, and cf. DISK.] **1.** A table, frame, or case, usually with sloping top, but often with flat top, for the use of writers and readers. It often has a drawer or repository underneath.

2. A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read, differing from the pulpit from which the sermon is preached; also (esp. in the United States), a pulpit. Hence, used symbolically for "the clerical profession."

Desk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESKED (dĕskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESKING.] To shut up, as in a desk; to treasure.

Desk'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done at a desk, as by a clerk or writer. *Tennyson.*

Des'man (dĕs'man), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *desman* musk.] (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious, insectivorous mammal found in Russia (*Myogale moschata*). It is allied to the moles, but is called *muskrat* by some English writers. [Written also *dæsman.*]

Desman.

Des'mid (dĕs'mĭd), **Des-mid'i-an** (dĕs-mĭd'ĭ-an), } *n.* [Gr. δεσμός chain + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) A microscopic plant of the family *Desmidiæ*, a group of unicellular algæ in which the species have a greenish color, and the cells generally appear as if they consisted of two coalescing halves.

Des'mine (dĕs'mĭn *or* -mīn), *n.* [Gr. δέσμη, δεσμός, bundle, fr. δεῖν to bind.] (*Min.*) Same as STILBITE. It commonly occurs in bundles or tufts of crystals.

‖ **Des'mo-bac-te'ri-a** (dĕs'mō-bȧk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. δεσμός bond + E. *bacteria.*] See MICROBACTERIA.

Des'mo-dont (-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός bond + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A member of a group of South American blood-sucking bats, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla.* See VAMPIRE.

Des-mog'na-thous (dĕs-mŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. δεσμός bond + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the maxillopalatine bones united; — applied to a group of carinate birds (*Desmognathæ*), including various wading and swimming birds, as the ducks and herons, and also raptorial and other kinds.

Des'moid (dĕs'moid), *a.* [Gr. δεσμός ligament + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling, or having the characteristics of, a ligament; ligamentous.

Des-mol'o-gy (dĕs-mŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός ligament + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the ligaments. [*R.*]

‖ **Des'mo-my-a'rĭ-a** (dĕs'mō-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δεσμός bond + μῦς muscle.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Tunicata which includes the Salpæ. See SALPA.

Des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; hence, gloomy; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness; a *desolate* house.

I will make Jerusalem . . . a den of dragons, and I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* ix. 11.

And the silvery marish flowers that throng
The *desolate* creeks and pools among. *Tennyson.*

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, *desolate* altars.

3. Left alone; forsaken; lonely; comfortless.

Have mercy upon me, for I am *desolate.* *Ps.* xxv. 16.

Voice of the poor and *desolate.* *Keble.*

4. Lost to shame; dissolute. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. Destitute of; lacking in. [*Obs.*]

I were right now of tales *desolate.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Desert; uninhabited; lonely; waste.

Des'o-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESOLATING.] **1.** To make desolate; to leave alone; to deprive of inhabitants; as, the earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; as, a fire *desolates* a city.

Constructed in the very heart of a *desolating* war. *Sparks.*

Des'o-late-ly (-lāt-lў), *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Des'o-late-ness, *n.* The state of being desolate.

Des'o-la'ter (dĕs'ō-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, desolates or lays waste. *Mede.*

Des'o-la'tion (dĕs'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *désolation*, L. *desolatio.*] **1.** The act of desolating or laying waste; destruction of inhabitants; depopulation.

Unto the end of the war *desolations* are determined. *Dan.* ix. 26.

2. The state of being desolated or laid waste; ruin; solitariness; destitution; gloominess.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, . . .
And his whole kingdom into *desolation.* *Shak.*

3. A place or country wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation!* *Jer.* l. 23.

Syn. — Waste; ruin; destruction; havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

Des'o-la'tor (dĕs'ō-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] Same as DESOLATER. *Byron.*

Des'o-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *desolatorius.*] Causing desolation. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De'so-phis'ti-cate (dē'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To clear from sophism or error. [*R.*] *Hare.*

Des'ox-al'ic (dĕs'ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* [F. pref. *des-* from + E. *oxalic.*] (*Chem.*) Made or derived from oxalic acid; as, *desoxalic* acid.

De-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPAIRED (-spârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPAIRING.] [OE. *despeiren*, *dispeiren*, OF. *desperer*, fr. L. *desperare; de* + *sperare* to hope; akin to *spes* hope, and perh. to *spatium* space, E. *space, speed;* cf. OF. *espeir* hope, F. *espoir.* Cf. PROSPER, DESPERATE.] To be hopeless; to have no hope; to give up all hope or expectation; — often with *of.*

We *despaired* even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.

Never *despair* of God's blessings here. *Wake.*

Syn. — See DESPOND.

De-spair', *v. t.* **1.** To give up as beyond hope or expectation; to despair of. [*Obs.*]

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Williams.*

De-spair', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despoir*, fr. *desperer.*] **1.** Loss of hope; utter hopelessness; complete despondency.

We in dark dreams are tossing to and fro,
Pine with regret, or sicken with *despair.* *Keble.*

Before he [Bunyan] was ten, his sports were interrupted by fits of remorse and *despair.* *Macaulay.*

2. That which is despaired of. "The mere *despair* of surgery he cures." *Shak.*

Syn. — Desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

De-spair'er (dē-spâr'ẽr), *n.* One who despairs.

De-spair'ful (-fụl), *a.* Hopeless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-spair'ing, *a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **De-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **De-spair'ing-ness**, *n.*

De-spar'ple (dē-spär'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desparpeillier.*] To scatter; to disparkle. [*Obs.*] *Mandeville.*

De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *n. & v.* Same as DISPATCH.

De'spe-cif'i-cate (dē'spē-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *specificate.*] To discriminate; to separate according to specific signification or qualities; to specificate; to desynonymize. [*R.*]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated.* *Fitzed. Hall.*

De-spec'i-fi-ca'tion (dē-spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Discrimination.

De-spect' (dē-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *despectus*, fr. *despicere.* See DESPITE, *n.*] Contempt. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

De-spec'tion (dē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

De-speed' (dē-spēd'), *v. t.* To send hastily. [*Obs.*]

Despeeded certain of their crew. *Speed.*

De-spend' (dē-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend; to squander. See DISPEND. [*Obs.*]

Some noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000. *Howell.*

Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.; pl.* DESPERADOES (-dōz). [OSp. *desperado*, p. p. of *desperar*, fr. L. *desperare.* See DESPERATE.] A reckless, furious man; a person urged by furious passions, and regardless of consequences; a wild ruffian.

Des'per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare.* See DESPAIR, and cf. DESPERADO.] **1.** Without hope; given to despair; hopeless. [*Obs.*]

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Beyond hope; causing despair; extremely perilous; irretrievable; past cure, or, at least, extremely dangerous; as, a *desperate* disease; *desperate* fortune.

3. Proceeding from, or suggested by, despair; without regard to danger or safety; reckless; furious; as, a *desperate* effort. "*Desperate* expedients." *Macaulay.*

4. Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous; — used to mark the extreme predominance of a bad quality.

A *desperate* offendress against nature. *Shak.*

The most *desperate* of reprobates. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Hopeless; despairing; desponding; rash; headlong; precipitate; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn; mad; furious; frantic.

Des'per-ate, *n.* One desperate or hopeless. [*Obs.*]

Des'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a desperate manner; without regard to danger or safety; recklessly; extremely; as, the troops fought *desperately.*

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

Des'per-ate-ness, *n.* Desperation; virulence.

Des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desperatio:* cf. OF. *desperation.*] **1.** The act of despairing or becoming desperate; a giving up of hope.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry. *Hammond.*

2. A state of despair, or utter hopelessness; abandonment of hope; extreme recklessness; reckless fury.

In the *desperation* of the moment, the officers even tried to cut their way through with their swords. *W. Irving.*

Des'pi-ca-bil'i-ty (dĕs'pĭ-kà-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Despicableness. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise; akin to *despicere.* See DESPISE.] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

Syn. — Contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; paltry; sordid; low; base. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Des'pi-ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

Des'pi-ca-bly (dĕs'pĭ-kà-blȳ), *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner; contemptibly; as, *despicably* stingy.

Des-pi'cien-cy (dĕs-pĭsh'ẽn-sȳ), *n.* [L. *despicientia.* See DESPISE.] A looking down; despection. [*Obs.*]

De-spis'a-ble (dē-spĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *despisable.*] Despicable; contemptible. [*R.*]

De-spis'al (-*al*), *n.* A despising; contempt. [*R.*]

A *despisal* of religion. *South.*

De-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPISED (-spīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPISING.] [OF. *despis-*, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere*, *despectum*, to look down upon, despise; *de* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look. See SPY, and cf. DESPICABLE, DESPITE.] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have a low opinion or contemptuous dislike of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. *Prov.* i. 7.

Men naturally *despise* those who court them, but respect those who do not give way to them. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Syn. — To contemn; scorn; disdain; slight; undervalue. See CONTEMN.

De-spis'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being despised.

De-spise'ment (-*ment*), *n.* A despising. [*R.*] *Holland.*

De-spis'er (dē-spīz'ẽr), *n.* One who despises; a contemner; a scorner.

De-spis'ing-ly, *adv.* Contemptuously.

De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, F. *dépit*, fr. L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere.* See DESPISE, and cf. SPITE, DESPECT.] **1.** Malice; malignity; spite; malicious anger; contemptuous hate.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. *Ezek.* xxv. 6.

2. An act of malice, hatred, or defiance; contemptuous defiance; a deed expressive of contempt.

A *despite* done against the Most High. *Milton.*

In despite, in defiance of another's power or inclination. — **In despite of**, in defiance of; in spite of. See under SPITE. "Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary." *W. Irving.* — **In your despite**, in defiance or contempt of you; in spite of you. [*Obs.*]

De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPITING.] [OF. *despitier*, fr. L. *despectare*, intens. of *despicere.* See DESPITE, *n.*] To vex; to annoy; to offend contemptuously. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

De-spite', *prep.* In spite of; against, or in defiance of; notwithstanding; as, *despite* his prejudices.

Syn. — See NOTWITHSTANDING.

De-spite'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See DESPITE, and cf. SPITEFUL.] Full of despite; expressing malice or contemptuous hate; malicious. — **De-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. *Rom.* i. 30.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you. *Matt.* v. 44.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture. *Book of Wisdom* ii. 19.

Des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ê-ŭs *or* dē-spĭt'ê-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *despitous*, OF. *despiteus*, fr. *despit;* affected in form by E. *piteous.* See DESPITE.] Feeling or showing despite; malicious; angry to excess; cruel; contemptuous. [*Obs.*] "*Despiteous* reproaches." *Holland.*

Des-pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* Despitefully. [*Obs.*]

Des-pit'ous (dĕs-pĭt'ŭs *or* dĕs'pĭt-ŭs), *a.* Despiteous; very angry; cruel. [*Obs.*]

He was to sinful man not *despitous.* *Chaucer.*

— De-spit'ous-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

De-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPOILED (-spoild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPOILING.] [OF. *despoiller*, F. *dépouiller*, L. *despoliare*, *despoliatum; de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil, booty. Cf. SPOIL, DESPOLIATION.] **1.** To strip, as of clothing; to divest or unclothe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To deprive for spoil; to plunder; to rob; to pillage; to strip; to divest; — usually followed by *of.*

The clothed earth is then bare,
Despoiled is the summer fair. *Gower.*

A law which restored to them an immense domain of which they had been *despoiled.* *Macaulay.*

Despoiled of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*

Syn. — To strip; deprive; rob; bereave; rifle.

De-spoil', *n.* Spoil. [*Obs.*] *Wolsey.*

De-spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who despoils.

De-spoil'ment (-*ment*), *n.* Despoliation. [*R.*]

De-spo'li-a'tion (dē-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despoliatio.* See DESPOIL.] A stripping or plundering; spoliation. *Bailey.*

De-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPONDING.] [L. *despondēre*, *desponsum*, to promise away, promise in marriage, give up, to lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.] To give up the will, courage, or spirit; to be thoroughly disheartened; to lose all courage; to become dispirited or depressed; to take an unhopeful view.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* *Scott's Letters.*

Others depress their own minds, [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

We wish that . . . *desponding* patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power still stand strong. *D. Webster.*

Syn. — DESPOND, DESPAIR. *Despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case; yet *despondency* is often more lasting than *despair*, or than *desperation*, which impels to violent action.

De-spond', *n.* Despondency. [*Obs.*]

The slough of *despond.* *Bunyan.*

De-spond'ence (-ens), *n.* Despondency.

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness [and] saunter about with looks of *despondence.* *Goldsmith.*

De-spond'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* The state of desponding; loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; depression or dejection of the mind.

The unhappy prince seemed, during some days, to be sunk in *despondency.* *Macaulay.*

De-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *despondens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *despondēre.*] Marked by despondence; given to despondence; low-spirited; as, a *despondent* manner; a *despondent* prisoner. — **De-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

De-spond'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who desponds.

De-spond'ing-ly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

De-spon'sage (dē-spŏn'sāj), *n.* [From L. *desponsus*, p. p. See DESPOND.] Betrothal. [*Obs.*]

Ethelbert . . . went peaceably to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athilrid, his daughter. *Foxe.*

De-spon'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *desponsatus*, p. p. of *desponsare*, intens. of *despondere* to betroth. See DESPOND.] To betroth. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Des'pon-sa'tion (dĕs'pŏn-sā'shŭn *or* dē'spŏn-), *n.* [L. *desponsatio:* cf. OF. *desponsation.*] A betrothing; betrothal. [*Obs.*]

For all this *desponsation* of her . . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. *Jer. Taylor.*

De-spon'so-ry (dē-spŏn'sŏ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* DESPONSORIES (-rĭz). A written pledge of marriage. *Clarendon.*

De-sport' (dē-spōrt'), *v. t. & i.* See DISPORT.

Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [F. *despote*, LL. *despotus*, fr. Gr. δεσπότης master, lord, the second part of which is akin to πόσις husband, and L. *potens.* See POTENT.] **1.** A master; a lord; especially, an absolute or irresponsible ruler or sovereign.

Irresponsible power in human hands so naturally leads to it, that cruelty has become associated with *despot* and tyrant. *C. J. Smith.*

2. One who rules regardless of a constitution or laws; a tyrant.

Des'po-tat (-pō-tăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *despotat.*] The station or government of a despot; also, the domain of a despot. *Freeman.*

Des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεσποτικός: cf. F. *despotique.*] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; possessing and abusing unlimited power; evincing despotism; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Des-pot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Des-pot'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Des'po-tism (dĕs'pō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *despotisme.*] **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; absolute control over others; tyrannical sway; tyranny. "The *despotism* of vice." *Byron.*

2. A government which is directed by a despot; a despotic monarchy; absolutism; autocracy.

Despotism . . . is the only form of government which may with safety to itself neglect the education of its infant poor. *Bp. Horsley.*

Des'po-tist, *n.* A supporter of despotism. [*R.*]

Des'po-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

De-spread' (dē-sprĕd'), *v. t. & i.* See DISPREAD.

Des'pu-mate (dĕs'pū-māt *or* dē-spū'-), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPUMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPUMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *despumatus*, p. p. of *despumare* to despume; *de* + *spumare* to foam, froth, *spuma* froth, scum.] To throw off impurities in spume; to work off in foam or scum; to foam.

Des'pu-ma'tion (dĕs'pū-mā'shŭn *or* dē'spū-), *n.* [L. *despumatio:* cf. F. *despumation.*] The act of throwing up froth or scum; separation of the scum or impurities from liquids; scumming; clarification.

De-spume' (dē-spūm'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *despumer.* See DESPUMATE.] To free from spume or scum. [*Obs.*]

If honey be *despumed.* *Holland.*

Des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwȧ-māt *or* dē-skwā'māt), *v. i.* [L. *desquamatus*, p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] (*Med.*) To peel off in the form of scales; to scale off, as the skin in certain diseases.

Des'qua-ma'tion (dĕs'kwȧ-mā'shŭn *or* dē'skwȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *desquamation.*] (*Med.*) The separation or shedding of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales; exfoliation, as of bones.

De-squam'a-tive (dē-skwăm'ȧ-tĭv), } *a.* Of, pertain-
De-squam'a-to-ry (-skwăm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), } ing to, or attended with, desquamation.

De-squam'a-to-ry, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used in removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

Dess (dĕs), *n.* Dais. [*Obs.*]

Des-sert' (dĕz-zẽrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from table, to clear the table; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve, to serve at table. See SERVE.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of a feast or entertainment; pastry, fruits, etc., forming the last course at dinner.

"An 't please your honor," quoth the peasant,
"This same *dessert* is not so pleasant." *Pope.*

Dessert spoon, a spoon used in eating dessert; a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon. — **Dessert-spoonful**, *n., pl.* **Dessert-spoonfuls**, as much as a dessert spoon will hold, usually reckoned at about two and a half fluid drams.

Des-tem'per (dĕs-tĕm'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *détrempe*, fr. *détremper.*] A kind of painting. See DISTEMPER.

Des'tin (dĕs'tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *destin.*] Destiny. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Des'ti-na-ble (-tĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *destinable.*] Determined by destiny; fated. *Chaucer.*

Des'ti-na-bly, *adv.* In a destinable manner.

Des'ti-nal (dĕs'tĭ-nal), *a.* Determined by destiny; fated. [*Obs.*] "The order *destinal.*" *Chaucer.*

Des'ti-nate (dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *destinatus*, p. p. of *destinare.* See DESTINE.] Destined. [*Obs.*] "*Destinate* to hell." *Foxe.*

Des'ti-nate (dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To destine, design, or choose. [*Obs.*] "That name that God . . . did *destinate.*" *Udall.*

Des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *destinatio* determination: cf. F. *destination* destination.] **1.** The act of destining or appointing.

2. Purpose for which anything is destined; predetermined end, object, or use; ultimate design.

3. The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent; place or point aimed at.

Syn. — Appointment; design; purpose; intention; destiny; lot; fate; end.

Des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESTINED (-tĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESTINING.] [F. *destiner*, L. *destinare; de* + the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. OBSTINATE.] To determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design for a future use or purpose; to fix, as by destiny or by an authoritative decree; to doom; to ordain or preordain; to appoint; — often with the remoter object preceded by *to* or *for.*

We are decreed,
Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe. *Milton.*
Till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had *destined*, did obtain. *Tennyson.*
Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our *destined* end or way. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — To design; mark out; determine; allot; choose; intend; devote; consecrate; doom.

Des'ti-nist (dĕs'tĭ-nĭst), *n.* A believer in destiny; a fatalist. [*R.*]

Des'ti-ny (-nȳ), *n.; pl.* DESTINIES (-nĭz). [OE. *destinee*, *destene*, F. *destinée*, from *destiner.* See DESTINE.] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; predetermined state; condition foreordained by the Divine will or by human will; fate; lot; doom.

Thither he
Will come to know his *destiny.* *Shak.*
No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny.* *Bryant.*

2. The fixed order of things; invincible necessity; fate; a resistless power or agency conceived of as determining the future, whether in general or of an individual.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny?* *Spenser.*

Fame comes only when deserved, and then is as inevitable as *destiny*, for it is *destiny.* *Longfellow.*

The Destinies (*Anc. Myth.*), the three Parcæ, or Fates; the supposed powers which preside over human life, and determine its circumstances and duration.

Marked by *the Destinies* to be avoided. *Shak.*

De-stit'u-ent (dĕ-stĭt'ū-ent; 135), *a.* [L. *destituens*, p. pr. of *destituere*.] Deficient; wanting; as, a *destituent* condition. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set. See STATUTE.] **1.** Forsaken; not having in possession (something necessary or desirable); deficient; lacking; devoid; — often followed by *of*.

In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute*. *Ps.* cxli. 8.

Totally *destitute* of all shadow of influence. *Burke.*

2. Not possessing the necessaries of life; in a condition of want; needy; without possessions or resources; very poor.

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being *destitute*, afflicted, tormented. *Heb.* xi. 37.

Des'ti-tute, *v. t.* **1.** To leave destitute; to forsake; to abandon. [*Obs.*]

To forsake or *destitute* a plantation. *Bacon.*

2. To make destitute; to cause to be in want; to deprive; — followed by *of*. [*Obs.*]

Destituted of all honor and livings. *Holinshed.*

3. To disappoint. [*Obs.*]

When his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby.*

Des'ti-tute-ly, *adv.* In destitution.

Des'ti-tute-ness, *n.* Destitution. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *destitutio* a forsaking.] The state of being deprived of anything; the state or condition of being destitute, needy, or without resources; deficiency; lack; extreme poverty; utter want; as, the inundation caused general *destitution*.

Des-trer' (dĕs-trĕr'), **Dex'trer** (dĕks'trĕr), *n.* [OF. *destrier*, fr. L. *dextra* on the right side. The squire led his master's horse beside him, on his right hand. *Skeat.*] A war horse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-strie' (dĕ-strē'), *v. t.* To destroy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-stroy' (dĕ-stroi'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESTROYED (-stroid'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESTROYING.] [OE. *destroien*, *destruien*, *destrien*, OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire*, fr. L. *destruere*, *destructum*; *de* + *struere* to pile up, build. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To unbuild; to pull or tear down; to separate violently into its constituent parts; to break up the structure and organic existence of; to demolish.

But ye shall *destroy* their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves. *Ex.* xxxiv. 13.

2. To ruin; to bring to naught; to put an end to; to annihilate; to consume.

I will utterly pluck up and *destroy* that nation. *Jer.* xii. 17.

3. To put an end to the existence, prosperity, or beauty of; to kill.

If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton.*

Syn. — To demolish; lay waste; consume; raze; dismantle; ruin; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extirpate; extinguish; kill; slay. See DEMOLISH.

De-stroy'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Destructible. [*R.*]

Plants . . . scarcely *destroyable* by the weather. *Derham.*

De-stroy'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destruior*.] One who destroys, ruins, kills, or desolates.

De-struct' (dĕ-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *destructus*, p. p. of *destruere*. See DESTROY.] To destroy. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

De-struc'ti-bil'i-ty (dĕ-strŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *destructibilité*.] The quality of being capable of destruction; destructibleness.

De-struc'ti-ble (dĕ-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *destructibilis*.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

De-struc'ti-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being destructible.

De-struc'tion (dĕ-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *destructio*: cf. F. *destruction*. See DESTROY.] **1.** The act of destroying; a tearing down; a bringing to naught; subversion; demolition; ruin; slaying; devastation.

The Jews smote all their enemies with the stroke of the sword, and slaughter, and *destruction*. *Esth.* ix. 5.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

Destruction of venerable establishments. *Hallam.*

2. The state of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated.

This town came to *destruction*. *Chaucer.*

Thou castedst them down into *destruction*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 18.

3. A destroying agency; a cause of ruin or of devastation; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday. *Ps.* xci. 6.

Syn. — Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devastation; downfall; extermination; havoc; ruin.

De-struc'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; one whose principles and influence tend to destroy existing institutions; a destructive.

2. (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction or complete annihilation of the wicked; — called also *annihilationist*. *Shipley.*

De-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *destructivus*: cf. F. *destructif*.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; ruinous; fatal; productive of serious evil; mischievous; pernicious; — often with *of* or *to*; as, intemperance is *destructive* of health; evil examples are *destructive* to the morals of youth.

Time's *destructive* power. *Wordsworth.*

Destructive distillation. See DISTILLATION. — **Destructive sorites** (sŏ-rī'tēz) (*Logic*), a process of reasoning which involves the denial of the first of a series of dependent propositions as a consequence of the denial of the last; a species of *reductio ad absurdum*. *Whately.*

Syn. — Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; baleful; pernicious; mischievous.

De-struc'tive, *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer; a destructionist.

De-struc'tive-ly, *adv.* In a destructive manner.

De-struc'tive-ness (dĕ-strŭk'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality of destroying or ruining. *Prynne.*

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty supposed to impel to the commission of acts of destruction; propensity to destroy.

De-struc'tor (dĕ-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., from *destruere*. See DESTROY, and cf. DESTROYER.] A destroyer. [*R.*]

Fire, the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

De-struie' (-stroi'), *v. t.* To destroy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Des'u-da'tion (dĕs'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desudatio*, fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] (*Med.*) A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples.

De-suete' (dē-swēt'), *a.* [L. *desuetus*, p. p. of *desuescere* to disuse.] Disused; out of use. [*R.*]

Des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuescere*, to grow out of use, disuse; *de* + *suescere* to become used or accustomed: cf. F. *désuétude*. See CUSTOM.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

The *desuetude* abrogated the law, which, before, custom had established. *Jer. Taylor.*

De-sul'phu-rate (dē-sŭl'fū-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESULPHURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESULPHURATING.] To deprive of sulphur.

De-sul'phu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désulfuration*.] The act or process of depriving of sulphur.

De-sul'phur-ize (-sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To desulphurate; to deprive of sulphur. — **De-sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Des'ul-to-ri-ly (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely; immethodically.

Des'ul-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being desultory or without order or method; unconnectedness.

The seeming *desultoriness* of my method. *Boyle.*

Des'ul-to'ri-ous (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Desultory. [*R.*]

Des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* a leaper, fr. *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap. See SALTATION.] **1.** Leaping or skipping about. [*Obs.*]

I shot at it [a bird], but it was so *desultory* that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White.*

2. Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; immethodical; aimless; as, *desultory* minds. *Atterbury.*

He [Goldsmith] knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. *Macaulay.*

3. Out of course; by the way; as a digression; not connected with the subject; as, a *desultory* remark.

Syn. — Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

De-sume' (dē-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *desumere*; *de* + *sumere* to take.] To select; to borrow. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

De'syn-on'y-mi-za'tion (dē'sĭn-ŏn'ĭ-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of desynonymizing.

De'syn-on'y-mize (dē'sĭn-ŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To deprive of synonymous character; to discriminate in use; — applied to words which have been employed as synonyms. *Coleridge. Trench.*

De-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETACHED (-tăcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETACHING.] [F. *détacher* (cf. It. *distaccare*, *staccare*); pref. *dé* (L. *dis*) + the root found also in E. *attach*. See ATTACH, and cf. STACCATO.] **1.** To part; to separate or disunite; to disengage; — the opposite of *attach*; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from a leader or from a party.

2. To separate for a special object or use; — used especially in military language; as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet, or a company from a regiment.

Syn. — To separate; disunite; disengage; sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off. See DETAIL.

De-tach', *v. i.* To push asunder; to come off or separate from anything; to disengage.

[A vapor] *detaching*, fold by fold,
From those still heights. *Tennyson.*

De-tach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That can be detached.

De-tached' (dē-tăcht'), *a.* Separate; unconnected, or imperfectly connected; as, *detached* parcels. "Extensive and *detached* empire." *Burke.*

Detached escapement. See ESCAPEMENT.

De-tach'ment (dē-tăch'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *détachement*.] **1.** The act of detaching or separating, or the state of being detached.

2. That which is detached; especially, a body of troops or part of a fleet sent from the main body on special service.

Troops . . . widely scattered in little *detachments*. *Bancroft.*

3. Abstraction from worldly objects; renunciation.

A trial which would have demanded of him a most heroic faith and the *detachment* of a saint. *J. H. Newman.*

De'tail (dē'tāl *or* dē-tāl'; 277), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** A minute portion; one of the small parts; a particular; an item; — used chiefly in the plural; as, the *details* of a scheme or a transaction.

The *details* of the campaign in Italy. *Motley.*

2. A narrative which relates minute points; an account which dwells on particulars.

3. (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; hence, the person or the body of men so selected.

Detail drawing, a drawing of the full size, or on a large scale, of some part of a building, machine, etc. — **In detail**, in subdivisions; part by part; item by item; circumstantially; with particularity.

Syn. — Account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

De-tail' (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAILING.] [Cf. F. *détailler* to cut up in pieces, tell in detail. See DETAIL, *n.*] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize; to report minutely and distinctly; to enumerate; to specify; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. (*Mil.*) To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

Syn. — DETAIL, DETACH. *Detail* respects the act of individualizing the person or body that is separated; *detach*, the removing for the given end or object.

De-tail'er (dē-tāl'ẽr), *n.* One who details.

De-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAINING.] [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere*, *detentum*; *de* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** To keep back or from; to withhold.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To restrain from proceeding; to stay or stop; to delay; as, we were *detained* by an accident.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. *Judges* xiii. 15.

3. To hold or keep in custody. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To withhold; retain; stop; stay; arrest; check; retard; delay; hinder.

De-tain', *n.* Detention. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-tain'der (-dẽr), *n.* (*Law*) A writ. See DETINUE.

De-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who detains.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. Forcible detainer is indictable at common law. (*b*) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

De-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *detenement*.] Detention. [*R.*] *Blackstone.*

De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *a.* [L. *detectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] Detected. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETECTING.] **1.** To uncover; to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to *detect* a crime or a criminal; to *detect* a mistake in an account.

Plain good intention . . . is as easily discovered at the first view, as fraud is surely *detected* at last. *Burke.*

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect*. *Pope.*

2. To inform against; to accuse. [*Obs.*]

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More.*

Syn. — To discover; find out; lay bare; expose.

De-tect'a-ble (-ā-b'l), } *a.* Capable of being detected
De-tect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), } or found out; as, parties not *detectable*. "Errors *detectible* at a glance." *Latham.*

De-tect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a detector.

De-tec'tion (dē-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detectio* an uncovering, revealing.] The act of detecting; the laying open what was concealed or hidden; discovery; as, the *detection* of a thief; the *detection* of fraud, forgery, or a plot.

Such secrets of guilt are never safe from *detection*. *D. Webster.*

De-tect'ive (dē-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting; employed in detecting crime or criminals; as, a *detective* officer.

De-tect'ive, *n.* One whose business it is to detect criminals or discover matters of secrecy.

De-tect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., a revealer.] One who, or that which, detects; a detecter. *Shak.*

A deathbed 's a *detector* of the heart. *Young.*

Bank-note detector, a publication containing a description of genuine and counterfeit bank notes, designed to enable persons to discriminate between them. — **Detector lock.** See under LOCK.

De-ten'e-brate (dē-tĕn'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *de* + *tenebrare* to make dark, fr. *tenebrae* darkness.] To remove darkness from. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

De-tent' (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *tendre* to stretch. See DISTEND.] (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, or dog; especially, in clockwork, the catch which locks and unlocks the wheelwork in striking.

De-ten'tion (dē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detentio*: cf. F. *détention*. See DETAIN.] **1.** The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding.

2. The state of being detained (stopped or hindered); delay from necessity.

3. Confinement; restraint; custody.

The archduke Philip . . . found himself in a sort of honorable *detention* at Henry's court. *Hallam.*

De-ter' (dē-tẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERRED (-tẽrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERRING.] [L. *deterrere*; *de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify. See TERROR.] To prevent by fear; hence, to hinder or prevent from action by fear of consequences, or difficulty, risk, etc. *Addison.*

Potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty. *Tillotson.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass. *Prior.*

De-terge' (dē-tẽrj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERGED (-tẽrjd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERGING.] [L. *detergere*, *detersum*; *de* + *tergere* to rub or wipe off: cf. F. *détergер*.] To cleanse; to purge away, as foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

De-ter'gen-cy (dē-tẽr'jen-sў), *n.* A cleansing quality or power. *De Foe.*

De-ter'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *detergens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *detergere*: cf. F. *détergent*.] Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A substance which cleanses the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc.

De-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERIORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERIORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, fr. *deterior* worse, prob. a comparative fr. *de* down, away.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality or value; to impair; as, to *deteriorate* the mind. *Whately.*

The art of war . . . was greatly *deteriorated*. *Southey.*

De-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. i.* To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Under such conditions, the mind rapidly *deteriorates.* *Goldsmith.*

De-te'ri-o-ra'tion (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deterioratio:* cf. F. *détérioration.*] The process of growing worse, or the state of having grown worse.

De-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *deterior* worse. See DETERIORATE.] Worse state or quality; inferiority.

"The *deteriority* of the diet." [*R.*] *Ray.*

De-ter'ment (dē-tẽr'ment), *n.* [From DETER.] The act of deterring; also, that which deters. *Boyle.*

De-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty (-mĭ-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being determinable; determinableness. *Coleridge.*

De-ter'mi-na-ble (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *determinabilis* finite. See DETERMINE, *v. t.*] Capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, decided upon, or brought to a conclusion.

Not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words. *South.*

De-ter'mi-na-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being determined; determinability.

De-ter'mi-na-cy (-nȧ-sȳ), *n.* Determinateness. [*R.*]

De-ter'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *determinans*, p. pr. of *determinare:* cf. F. *déterminant.*] Serving to determine or limit; determinative.

De-ter'mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which serves to determine; that which causes determination.

2. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws; thus, the *determinant* of the nine numbers

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c, \\ a', & b', & c', \\ a'', & b'', & c'', \end{vmatrix}$$

is $a\,b'\,c'' - a\,b''\,c' + a'\,b''\,c - a'\,b\,c'' + a''\,b\,c' - a''\,b'\,c$. The determinant is written by placing the numbers from which it is formed in a square between two vertical lines. The theory of *determinants* forms a very important branch of modern mathematics.

3. (*Logic*) A mark or attribute, attached to the subject or predicate, narrowing the extent of both, but rendering them more definite and precise. *Abp. Thomson.*

De-ter'mi-nate (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare.* See DETERMINE.] **1.** Having defined limits; not uncertain or arbitrary; fixed; established; definite.

Quantity of words and a *determinate* number of feet. *Dryden.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; positive.

The *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. *Acts* ii. 23.

3. Determined or resolved upon. [*Obs.*]

My *determinate* voyage. *Shak.*

4. Of determined purpose; resolute. [*Obs.*]

More *determinate* to do than skillful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Determinate inflorescence (*Bot.*), that in which the flowering commences with the terminal bud of a stem, which puts a limit to its growth; — also called *centrifugal inflorescence.* — **Determinate problem** (*Math.*), a problem which admits of a limited number of solutions. — **Determinate quantities, Determinate equations** (*Math.*), those that are finite in the number of values or solutions, that is, in which the conditions of the problem or equation determine the number.

De-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To bring to an end; to determine. See DETERMINE. [*Obs.*]

The sly, slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shak.*

De-ter'mi-nate-ly (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nāt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a determinate manner; definitely; ascertainably.

The principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolutely; unchangeably.

Being *determinately* . . . bent to marry. *Sir P. Sidney.*

De-ter'mi-nate-ness, *n.* State of being determinate.

De-ter'mi-na'tion (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end: cf. F. *détermination.*] **1.** The act of determining, or the state of being determined.

2. Bringing to an end; termination; limit.

A speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow.*

3. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will . . . to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

4. The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision of character; resoluteness.

He only is a well-made man who has a good *determination.* *Emerson.*

5. The state of decision; a judicial decision, or ending of controversy.

6. That which is determined upon; result of deliberation; purpose; conclusion formed; fixed resolution.

So bloodthirsty a *determination* to obtain convictions. *Hallam.*

7. (*Med.*) A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head.

8. (*Physical Sciences*) The act, process, or result of any accurate measurement, as of length, volume, weight, intensity, etc.; as, the *determination* of the ohm or of the wave length of light; the *determination* of the salt in sea water, or the oxygen in the air.

9. (*Logic*) (*a*) The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. (*b*) The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of *generalization.*

10. (*Nat. Hist.*) The act of determining the relations of an object, as regards genus and species; the referring of minerals, plants, or animals, to the species to which they belong; classification; as, I am indebted to a friend for the *determination* of most of these shells.

Syn. — Decision; conclusion; judgment; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness. See DECISION.

De-ter'mi-na-tive (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déterminatif.*] Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

Determinative tables (*Nat. Hist.*), tables presenting the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., to assist in determining the species to which a specimen belongs.

De-ter'mi-na-tive (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which serves to determine.

Explanatory *determinatives* . . . were placed after words phonetically expressed, in order to serve as an aid to the reader in determining the meaning. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

De-ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who determines. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

De-ter'mine (dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERMINED (-mĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERMINING.] [F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare, determinatum*; *de* + *terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit. See TERM.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate.

[God] hath *determined* the times before appointed. *Acts* xvii. 26.

2. To set bounds to; to fix the determination of; to limit; to bound; to bring to an end; to finish.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

Now, where is he that will not stay so long
Till his friend sickness hath *determined* me? *Shak.*

3. To fix the form or character of; to shape; to prescribe imperatively; to regulate; to settle.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

Something divinely beautiful . . . that at some time or other might influence or even *determine* her course of life. *W. Black.*

4. To fix the course of; to impel and direct; — with a remoter object preceded by *to;* as, another's will *determined* me to this course.

5. To ascertain definitely; to find out the specific character or name of; to assign to its true place in a system; as, to *determine* an unknown or a newly discovered plant or its name.

6. To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to decide; as, the court has *determined* the cause.

7. To resolve on; to have a fixed intention of; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or decision; to lead; as, this *determined* him to go immediately.

8. (*Logic*) To define or limit by adding a differentia.

9. (*Physical Sciences*) To ascertain the presence, quantity, or amount of; as, to *determine* the parallax; to *determine* the salt in sea water.

De-ter'mine, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to end; to terminate. [*Obs.*]

He who has vented a pernicious doctrine or published an ill book must know that his guilt and his life *determine* not together. *South.*

Estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

2. To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve; — often with *on.* "*Determine* on some course." *Shak.*

He shall pay as the judges *determine.* *Ex.* xxi. 22.

De-ter'mined (-mĭnd), *a.* Decided; resolute. "A *determined* foe." *Sparks.*

De-ter'min-ed-ly (-mĭn-ĕd-lȳ *or* -mĭnd-lȳ), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination.

De-ter'min-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, determines or decides.

De-ter'min-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by motives.

Its superior suitability to produce courage, as contrasted with scientific physical *determinism*, is obvious enough. *F. P. Cobbe.*

De-ter'min-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One who believes in determinism. Also *adj.;* as, *determinist* theories.

De'ter-ra'tion (dē'tẽr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *terra* earth: cf. F. *déterrer* to unearth.] The uncovering of anything buried or covered with earth; a taking out of the earth or ground. *Woodward.*

De-ter'rence (dē-tẽr'rens *or* dē-tẽr'-), *n.* That which deters; a deterrent; a hindrance. [*R.*]

De-ter'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *deterrens*, p. pr. of *deterrere.* See DETER.] Serving to deter. "The *deterrent* principle." *E. Davis.*

De-ter'rent, *n.* That which deters or prevents.

De-ter'sion (dē-tẽr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *détersion.* See DETERGE.] The act of deterging or cleansing, as a sore.

De-ter'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *détersif.*] Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A cleansing agent; a detergent.

De-ter'sive-ly, *adv.* In a way to cleanse.

De-ter'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of cleansing.

De-test' (dē-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETESTING.] [L. *detestare, detestatum*, and *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to be a witness, testify, *testis* a witness: cf. F. *détester.* See TESTIFY.] **1.** To witness against; to denounce; to condemn. [*Obs.*]

The heresy of Nestorius . . . was *detested* in the Eastern churches. *Fuller.*

God hath *detested* them with his own mouth. *Bale.*

2. To hate intensely; to abhor; to abominate; to loathe; as, we *detest* what is contemptible or evil.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

Syn. — To abhor; abominate; execrate. See HATE.

De-test'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capacity of being odious. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

De-test'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *detestabilis:* cf. F. *détestable.*] Worthy of being detested; abominable; extremely hateful; very odious; deserving abhorrence; as, *detestable* vices.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things, and with all thine abominations. *Ezek.* v. 11.

Syn. — Abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

De-test'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being detestable.

De-test'a-bly, *adv.* In a detestable manner.

De-tes'tate (dē-tĕs'tāt), *v. t.* To detest. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Det'es-ta'tion (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* dē'tĕs-; 277), *n.* [L. *detestatio:* cf. F. *détestation.*] The act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil war. *Burke.*

De-test'er (dē-tĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who detests.

De-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETHRONED (-thrōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETHRONING.] [Pref. *de-* + *throne:* cf. F. *détrôner;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *trône* throne. See THRONE.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of supreme authority and dignity. "The Protector was *dethroned.*" *Hume.*

De-throne'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *détrônement.*] Deposal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

De-thron'er (dē-thrōn'ẽr), *n.* One who dethrones.

De-thron'i-za'tion (dē-thrōn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Dethronement. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

De-thron'ize (dē-thrōn'īz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *dethronizare.*] To dethrone or unthrone. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū; 277), *n.* [OF. *detinu, detenu*, p. p. of *detenir* to detain. See DETAIN.] A person or thing detained; (*Law*) a form of action for the recovery of a personal chattel wrongfully detained.

Writ of detinue (*Law*), one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession, to recover the thing itself, or its value and damages, from the detainer. It is now in a great measure superseded by other remedies.

Det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETONATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETONATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *detonare*, v. i., to thunder down; *de* + *tonare* to thunder; akin to E. *thunder.* See THUNDER, and cf. DETONIZE.] To explode with a sudden report; as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

Det'o-nate, *v. t.* To cause to explode; to cause to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

Det'o-na'ting, *a. & n.* from DETONATE.

Detonating gas, a mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which explodes with a loud report upon ignition. — **Detonating powder,** any powder or solid substance, as fulminate of mercury, which, when struck, explodes with violence and a loud report. — **Detonating primer,** a primer exploded by a fuse; — used to explode gun cotton in blasting operations. — **Detonating tube,** a strong tube of glass, usually graduated, closed at one end, and furnished with two wires passing through its sides at opposite points, and nearly meeting, for the purpose of exploding gaseous mixtures by an electric spark, as in gas analysis, etc.

Det'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *détonation.*] An explosion or sudden report made by the instantaneous decomposition or combustion of unstable substances; as, the *detonation* of gun cotton.

Det'o-na'tor (dĕt'ō-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, detonates.

Det'o-ni-za'tion (dĕt'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of detonizing; detonation.

Det'o-nize (dĕt'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [See DETONATE.] [*imp. & p. p.* DETONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETONIZING.] To explode, or cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to detonate.

De-tor'sion (dē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Same as DETORTION.

De-tort' (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETORTING.] [L. *detortus*, p. p. of *detorquere* to turn away; *de* + *torquere* to turn about, twist: cf. F. *détorquer, détordre.*] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest. *Hammond.*

De-tor'tion (dē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* The act of detorting, or the state of being detorted; a twisting or warping.

De'tour' (dē'tōōr'), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *détourner* to turn aside; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] A turning; a circuitous route; a deviation from a direct course; as, the *detours* of the Mississippi.

De-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRACTING.] [L. *detractus*, p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de* + *trahere* to draw: cf. F. *détracter.* See TRACE.] **1.** To take away; to withdraw.

Detract much from the view of the front without. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To take credit or reputation from; to defame.

That calumnious critic . . .
Detracting what laboriously we do. *Drayton.*

Syn. — To degrade; decry; disparage; depreciate; asperse; vilify; defame; traduce. See DECRY.

De-tract', *v. i.* To take away a part or something, especially from one's credit; to lessen reputation; to derogate; to defame; — often with *from.*

It has been the fashion to *detract* both from the moral and literary character of Cicero. *V. Knox.*

De-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who detracts; a detractor.

Other *detracters* and malicious writers. *Sir T. North.*

De-tract'ing-ly, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

De-trac'tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *détraction*, L. *detractio.*] **1.** A taking away or withdrawing. [*Obs.*]

The *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl. *Bacon.*

2. The act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another; a lessening or cheapening in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice; calumny.

Syn. — Depreciation; disparagement; derogation; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

De-trac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Containing detraction; detractory. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

De-tract'ive (dē-trăk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to detract or draw. [*R.*]

2. Tending to lower in estimation; depreciative.

De-tract'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being detractive.

De-tract'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *détracteur.*] One who detracts; a derogator; a defamer.

His *detractors* were noisy and scurrilous. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Slanderer; calumniator; defamer; vilifier.

De-tract'o-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory; calumnious. *Sir T. Browne.*

De-tract'ress, *n.* A female detractor. *Addison.*

De-train' (dē-trān'), *v. i. & t.* To alight, or to cause to alight, from a railway train. [*Eng.*] *London Graphic.*

De-trect' (dē-trĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *detrectare; de* + *tractare*, intens. of *trahere* to draw.] To refuse; to decline. [*Obs.*] "To *detrect* the battle." *Holinshed.*

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *deterere*, *detritum*, to rub or wear away; *de* + *terere* to rub: cf. F. *détriment*. See TRITE.] **1.** That which injures or causes damage; mischief; harm; diminution; loss; damage; — used very generically; as, *detriments* to property, religion, morals, etc.

I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be. *Milton.*

2. A charge made to students and barristers for incidental repairs of the rooms they occupy. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Injury; loss; damage; disadvantage; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-ment), *v. t.* To do injury to; to hurt. [*Archaic*]

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

Det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.

Neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor. *Addison.*

Syn. — Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; disadvantageous; mischievous; pernicious.

Det'ri-men'tal-ness, *n.* The quality of being detrimental; injuriousness.

De-tri'tal (dē-trī'tal), *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, detritus.

De-trite' (dē-trīt'), *a.* [L. *detritus*, p. p.] Worn out.

De-tri'tion (dē-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *detritio*. See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away.

Phonograms which by process of long-continued *detrition* have reached a step of extreme simplicity. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

De-tri'tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* [F. *détritus*, fr. L. *detritus*, p. p. of *deterere*. See DETRIMENT.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions; as, diluvial *detritus*.

☞ For large portions, the word *débris* is used.

2. Hence: Any fragments separated from the body to which they belonged; any product of disintegration.

The mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar.*

De-trude' (dē-trūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRUDING.] [L. *detrudere*, *detrusum*; *de* + *trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust down or out; to push down with force. *Locke.*

De-trun'cate (dē-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRUNCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRUNCATING.] [L. *detruncatus*, p. p. of *detruncare* to cut off; *de* + *truncare* to maim, shorten, cut off. See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop off.

De'trun-ca'tion (dē'trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* dĕt'rŭn-), *n.* [L. *detruncatio*: cf. F. *détroncation*.] The act of lopping or cutting off, as the head from the body.

De-tru'sion (dē-trū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *detrusio*. See DETRUDE.] The act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — **De-tru'sive**, *a.*

Dette (dĕt *or* dĕt'te), *n.* Debt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dette'les (-lĕs), *a.* Free from debt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-tu-mes'cence (dē'tū-mĕs'sens *or* dĕt'ū-), *n.* [L. *detumescere* to cease swelling; *de* + *tumescere*, *tumere*, to swell.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

‖ **De'tur** (dē'tŭr *or* dā'tōōr), *n.* [L. *detur* let it be given.] A present of books given to a meritorious undergraduate student as a prize. [*Harvard Univ., U. S.*]

De-turb' (dē-tûrb'), *v. t.* [L. *deturbare*.] To throw down. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De-tur'bate (dē-tûr'bāt), *v. t.* [LL. *deturbatus*, p. p. of *deturbare*, fr. L. *deturbare* to thrust down.] To evict; to remove. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Det'ur-ba'tion (dĕt'ŭr-bā'shŭn *or* dē'tŭr-), *n.* The act of deturbating. [*Obs.*]

De-turn' (dē-tûrn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *turn*. Cf. DETOUR.] To turn away. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

De-tur'pate (dē-tûr'pāt), *v. t.* [L. *deturpare*; *de* + *turpare* to make ugly, defile, *turpis* ugly, foul.] To defile; to disfigure. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Det'ur-pa'tion (dĕt'ŭr-pā'shŭn *or* dē'tŭr-), *n.* A making foul. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deux* two, OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duo*. See Two.] **1.** (*Gaming*) Two; a card or a die with two spots; as, the *deuce* of hearts.

2. (*Tennis*) A condition of the score beginning whenever each side has won three strokes in the same game (also reckoned "40 all"), and reverted to as often as a tie is made until one of the sides secures two successive strokes following a tie or *deuce*, which decides the game.

Deuce, *n.* [Cf. LL. *dusius*, Armor. *dus*, *teûz*, phantom, specter; Gael. *taibhs*, *taibhse*, apparition, ghost; or fr. OF. *deus* God, fr. L. *deus* (cf. DEITY).] The devil; a demon. [A euphemism, written also *deuse*.] [*Low*]

Deu'ced (dū'sĕd), *a.* Devilish; excessive; extreme. [*Low*] — **Deu'ced-ly**, *adv.*

Deuse (dūs), *n.*; **Deu'sed** (dū'sĕd), *a.* See DEUCE, DEUCED.

Deu'ter-o-ca-non'ic-al (dū'tĕr-ō-kā-nŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + E. *canonical*.] Pertaining to a second canon, or ecclesiastical writing of inferior authority; — said of the Apocrypha, certain Epistles, etc.

Deu'ter-og'a-mist (dū'tĕr-ŏg'a-mĭst), *n.* [See DEUTEROGAMY.] One who marries the second time.

Deu'ter-og'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. δευτερογαμία; δεύτερος second + γάμος wedding, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife; — in distinction from bigamy, as defined in the old canon law. See BIGAMY. *Goldsmith.*

Deu'ter-o-gen'ic (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Geol.*) Of secondary origin; — said of certain rocks whose material has been derived from older rocks.

Deu'ter-on'o-mist (-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* The writer of Deuteronomy.

Deu'ter-on'o-my (-ŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον; δεύτερος second + νόμος law: cf. L. *Deuteronomium*.] (*Bibl.*) The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

‖ **Deu'ter-o-pa-thi'a** (dū'tĕr-ō-pā-thī'ā), ‖ **Deu'ter-op'a-thy** (dū'tĕr-ŏp'a-thȳ), } *n.* [NL. *deuteropathia*, fr. Gr. δεύτερος second + πάθος suffering, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer: cf. F. *deutéropathie*.] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

Deu'ter-o-path'ic (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to deuteropathy; of the nature of deuteropathy.

Deu'ter-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + *-scopy*.] **1.** Second sight.

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eye. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is seen at a second view; a meaning beyond the literal sense; the second intention; a hidden signification. *Sir T. Browne.*

Deu'ter-o-zo'oid (-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + E. *zooid*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the secondary, and usually sexual, zooids produced by budding or fission from the primary zooids, in animals having alternate generations. In the tapeworms, the joints are deuterozooids.

Deut'hy-drog'u-ret (dūt'hī-drŏg'ū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DEUTOHYDROGURET

Deu'to- (dū'tō-), *or* **Deut-** (dūt-). [Contr. from Gr. δεύτερος second.] (*Chem.*) A prefix which formerly properly indicated *the second* in a regular series of compounds, thus referring to the place of a compound in the series, and not to its composition, but which is now generally employed in the same sense as *bi-* or *di-*, although little used.

Deu'to-hy-drog'u-ret (dū'tō-hī-drŏg'ū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *deut-*, *deuto-* + *hydroguret*.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing in the molecule two atoms of hydrogen united with some other element or radical. [*Obs.*]

Deu'to-plasm (dū'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [Pref. *deuto-* + Gr. πλάσμα form.] (*Biol.*) The albuminous portion of the yolk of the meroblastic egg (food yolk), by which the developing embryo is nourished; the protoplasm.

Deu'to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *deuto-* + Gr. πλαστικός plastic.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, deutoplasm; protoplasmic.

Deu'to-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *deuto-* + *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) A disulphide. [*Obs.*]

Deu-tox'ide (dū-tŏks'īd *or* -ĭd; 104), *n.* [Pref. *deut-* + *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing in the molecule two atoms of oxygen united with some other element or radical; — usually called *dioxide*, or less frequently, *binoxide*.

‖ **Deut'zi-a** (dūt'sĭ-ȧ *or* doit'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Jan *Deutz* of Holland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs with pretty white flowers, much cultivated.

‖ **Dev** (dāv), *or* ‖ **De'va** (dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dēva*. Cf. DEITY.] (*Hind. Myth.*) A god; a deity; a divine being; an idol; a king.

‖ **De'va-na'ga-ri** (dā'vȧ-nä'gȧ-rē), *n.* [Skr. *dēvanāgarī*; *dēva* god + *nagara* city, *i. e.*, divine city.] The character in which Sanskrit is written.

De-vap'o-ra'tion (dē-văp'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain.

De-vast' (dē-vȧst'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dévaster*. See DEVASTATE.] To devastate. [*Obs.*] *Bolingbroke.*

Dev'as-tate (dĕv'as-tāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVASTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVASTATING.] [L. *devastatus*, p. p. of *devastare* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. See VAST.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate.

Whole countries . . . were *devastated*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To waste; ravage; desolate; destroy; demolish; plunder; pillage.

Dev'as-ta'tion (dĕv'as-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dévastation*.] **1.** The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; a laying waste.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done. *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Law*) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; overthrow.

Dev'as-ta'tor (dĕv'as-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, devastates. *Emerson.*

‖ **Dev'as-ta'vit** (dĕv'as-tā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has wasted.] (*Law*) Waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person by an executor or an administrator. *Bouvier.*

‖ **De'va-ta** (dā'vȧ-tä), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *dēva* god.] (*Hind. Myth.*) A deity; a divine being; a good spirit; an idol. [Written also *dewata*.]

Deve (dēv), *a.* [See DEAF.] Deaf. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dev'el-in (dĕv'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European swift. [*Prov. Eng.*]

De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVELOPED (-ŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVELOPING.] [F. *développer*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voluper*, *voleper*, to envelop, perh. from L. *volup* agreeably, delightfully, and hence orig., to make agreeable or comfortable by enveloping, to keep snug (cf. VOLUPTUOUS); or perh. fr. a derivative of *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll (cf. DEVOLVE). Cf. ENVELOP.] [Written also *develope*.] **1.** To free from that which infolds or envelops; to unfold; to lay open by degrees or in detail; to make visible or known; to disclose; to produce or give forth; as, to *develop* theories; a motor that *develops* 100 horse power.

These serve to *develop* its tenets. *Milner.*

The 20th was spent in strengthening our position and *developing* the line of the enemy. *The Century.*

2. To unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud; hence, to bring through a succession of states or stages, each of which is preparatory to the next; to form or expand by a process of growth; to cause to change gradually from an embryo, or a lower state, to a higher state or form of being; as, sunshine and rain *develop* the bud into a flower; to *develop* the mind.

The sound *developed* itself into a real compound. *J. Peile.*

All insects . . . acquire the jointed legs before the wings are fully *developed*. *Owen.*

3. To advance; to further; to perfect; to make to increase; to promote the growth of.

We must *develop* our own resources to the utmost. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

4. (*Math.*) To change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value.

5. (*Photog.*) To cause to become visible, as an invisible or latent image upon a plate, by submitting it to chemical agents; to bring to view.

To develop a curved surface on a plane (*Geom.*), to produce on the plane an equivalent surface, as if by rolling the curved surface so that all parts shall successively touch the plane.

Syn. — To uncover; unfold; evolve; promote; project; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle.

De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or growth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or more highly organized state; to advance from a simpler form of existence to one more complex either in structure or function; as, a blossom *develops* from a bud; the seed *develops* into a plant; the embryo *develops* into a well-formed animal; the mind *develops* year by year.

Not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To become apparent gradually; as, a picture on sensitive paper *develops* on the application of heat; the plans of the conspirators *develop*.

De-vel'op-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being developed. *J. Peile.*

Developable surface (*Math.*), a surface described by a moving right line, and such that the consecutive positions of the generator intersect each other. Hence, the surface can be developed into a plane.

De-vel'op-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, develops.

2. (*Photog.*) A reagent by the action of which the latent image upon a photographic plate, after exposure in the camera, or otherwise, is developed and made visible.

De-vel'op-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *développement*.] [Written also *developement*.] **1.** The act of developing or disclosing that which is unknown; a gradual unfolding process by which anything is developed, as a plan or method, or an image upon a photographic plate; gradual advancement or growth through a series of progressive changes; also, the result of developing, or a developed state.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry. *Channing.*

2. (*Biol.*) The series of changes which animal and vegetable organisms undergo in their passage from the embryonic state to maturity, from a lower to a higher state of organization.

3. (*Math.*) (*a*) The act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning. (*b*) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed.

4. (*Mus.*) The elaboration of a theme or subject; the unfolding of a musical idea; the evolution of a whole piece or movement from a leading theme or motive.

Development theory (*Biol.*), the doctrine that animals and plants possess the power of passing by slow and successive stages from a lower to a higher state of organization, and that all the higher forms of life now in existence were thus developed by uniform laws from lower forms, and are not the result of special creative acts. See the Note under DARWINIAN.

Syn. — Unfolding; disclosure; unraveling; evolution; elaboration; growth.

De-vel'op-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the process of development; as, the *developmental* power of a germ. *Carpenter.*

Dev'e-nus'tate (dĕv'ē-nŭs'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *devenustatus*, p. p. of *devenustare* to disfigure; *de* + *venustus* lovely, graceful.] To deprive of beauty or grace. [*Obs.*]

De-ver'gence (dē-vẽr'jens), } *n.* See DIVERGENCE.
De-ver'gen-cy (-jen-sȳ), }

De-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVESTING.] [L. *devestire* to undress; *de* + *vestire* to dress: cf. OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir*. Cf. DIVEST.] **1.** To divest; to undress. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to deprive; to alienate, as an estate.

☞ This word is now generally written *divest*, except in the legal sense.

De-vest', *v. i.* (*Law*) To be taken away, lost, or alienated, as a title or an estate.

De-vex' (dē-vĕks'), *a.* [L. *devexus*, from *devehere* to carry down.] Bending down; sloping. [*Obs.*]

De-vex', *n.* Devexity. [*Obs.*] *May (Lucan).*

De-vex'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *devexitas*, fr. *devexus*. See DEVEX, *a.*] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward; declivity. [*R.*] *Davies (Wit's Pilgr.).*

‖ **De'vi** (dā'vē), *n.*; *fem.* of DEVA. A goddess.

De'vi-ant (dē'vĭ-ant), *a.* Deviating. [*Obs.*]

De'vi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, travel, *via* way. See VIADUCT.] To go out of the way; to turn aside from a course or a method; to stray or go astray; to err; to digress; to diverge; to vary.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

Syn. — To swerve; stray; wander; digress; depart; deflect; err.

De'vi-ate, *v. t.* To cause to deviate. [*R.*]

To *deviate* a needle. *J. D. Forbes.*

De'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deviatio*: cf. F. *déviation*.] **1.** The act of deviating; a wandering from the way; variation from the common way, from an established rule, etc.; departure, as from the right course or the path of duty.

2. The state or result of having deviated; a transgression; an act of sin; an error; an offense.

3. (*Com.*) The voluntary and unnecessary departure of a ship from, or delay in, the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, thus releasing the underwriters from their responsibility.

Deviation of a falling body (*Physics*), that deviation from a strictly vertical line of descent which occurs in a body falling freely, in consequence of the rotation of the earth. — **Deviation of the compass**, the angle which the needle of a ship's compass makes with the magnetic meridian by reason of the magnetism of the iron parts of the ship. — **Deviation of the line of the vertical**, the difference between the actual direction of a plumb line and the direction it would have if the earth were a perfect ellipsoid and homogeneous, — caused by the attraction of a mountain, or irregularities in the earth's density.

De'vi-a'tor (dē'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a forsaker.] One who, or that which, deviates.

De'vi-a-to-ry (dē'vĭ-ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Tending to deviate; devious; as, *deviatory* motion. [*R.*] *Tully.*

De-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* [OE. *devis*, *devise*, will, intention, opinion, invention, fr. F. *devis* architect's plan and estimates (in OF., division, plan, wish), *devise* device (in sense 3), in OF. also, division, wish, last will, fr. *deviser*. See Devise, *v. t.*, and cf. Devise, *n.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; a project; a scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; a stratagem; an artifice.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.

Their recent *device* of demanding benevolences. *Hallam.*

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. *Job* v. 12.

2. Power of devising; invention; contrivance.

I must have instruments of my own *device*. *Landor.*

3. (*a*) An emblematic design, generally consisting of one or more figures with a motto, used apart from heraldic bearings to denote the historical situation, the ambition, or the desire of the person adopting it. See Cognizance. (*b*) Improperly, an heraldic bearing.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

A banner with this strange *device* — Excelsior. *Longfellow.*

4. Anything fancifully conceived. *Shak.*

5. A spectacle or show. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Opinion; decision. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Syn. — Contrivance; invention; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift. — Device, Contrivance. *Device* implies more of inventive power, and *contrivance* more of skill and dexterity in execution. A *device* usually has reference to something worked out for exhibition or show; a *contrivance* usually respects the arrangement or disposition of things with reference to securing some end. *Devices* were worn by knights-errant on their shields; *contrivances* are generally used to promote the practical convenience of life. The word *device* is often used in a bad sense; as, a crafty *device; contrivance* is almost always used in a good sense; as, a useful *contrivance*.

De-vice'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of devices; inventive. [*R.*]

A carpet, rich, and of *deviceful* thread. *Chapman.*

De-vice'ful-ly, *adv.* In a deviceful manner. [*R.*]

Dev'il (dĕv''l), *n.* [AS. *deófol*, *deóful*; akin to G. *teufel*, Goth. *diabaúlus*; all fr. L. *diabolus* the devil, Gr. διάβολος the devil, the slanderer, fr. διαβάλλειν to slander, calumniate, orig., to throw across; διά across + βάλλειν to throw, let fall, fall; cf. Skr. *gal* to fall. Cf. Diabolic.] **1.** The Evil One; Satan, represented as the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted of the *devil*. *Luke* iv. 2.

That old serpent, called the *Devil*, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world. *Rev.* xii. 9.

2. An evil spirit; a demon.

A dumb man possessed with a *devil*. *Matt.* ix. 32.

3. A very wicked person; hence, any great evil. "That *devil* Glendower." "The *devil* drunkenness." *Shak.*

Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil*? *John* vi. 70.

4. An expletive of surprise, vexation, or emphasis, or, ironically, of negation. [*Low*]

The *devil* a puritan that he is, . . . but a timepleaser. *Shak.*

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the *devil* they got there. *Pope.*

5. (*Cookery*) A dish, as a bone with the meat, broiled and excessively peppered; a grill with Cayenne pepper.

Men and women busy in baking, broiling, roasting oysters, and preparing *devils* on the gridiron. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. (*Manuf.*) A machine for tearing or cutting rags, cotton, etc.

Blue devils. See under Blue. — **Cartesian devil.** See under Cartesian. — **Devil bird** (*Zoöl.*), one of two or more South African drongo shrikes (*Edolius retifer*, and *E. remifer*), believed by the natives to be connected with sorcery. — **Devil may care**, reckless, defiant of authority; — used adjectively. *Longfellow.* — **Devil's apron** (*Bot.*), the large kelp (*Laminaria saccharina*, and *L. longicruris*) of the Atlantic ocean, having a blackish, leathery expansion, shaped somewhat like an apron. — **Devil's coachhorse.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black rove beetle (*Ocypus olens*), [*Eng.*] (*b*) A large, predacious, hemipterous insect (*Prionotus cristatus*); the wheel bug. [*U. S.*] — **Devil's darning-needle.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Darn, *v. t.* — **Devil's fingers, Devil's hand** (*Zoöl.*), the common British starfish (*Asterias rubens*); — also applied to a sponge with stout branches. [*Prov. Eng.*, *Irish & Scot.*] — **Devil's riding-horse** (*Zoöl.*), the American mantis (*Mantis Carolina*). — **The Devil's tattoo**, a drumming with the fingers or feet. "Jack played *the Devil's tattoo* on the door with his boot heels." *F. Hardman* (*Blackw. Mag.*). — **Devil worship**, worship of the power of evil; — still practiced by barbarians who believe that the good and evil forces of nature are of equal power. — **Printer's devil**, the youngest apprentice in a printing office, who runs on errands, does dirty work (as washing the ink rollers and sweeping), etc. "Without fearing either the *printer's devil* or the sheriff's officer." *Macaulay.* — **Tasmanian devil** (*Zoöl.*), a very savage carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Dasyurus*, or *Diabolus*, *ursinus*). — **To play the devil with**, to molest extremely; to ruin. [*Low*]

Dev'il (dĕv''l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deviled (-'ld) or Devilled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deviling (-'l-ĭng) or Devilling.] **1.** To make like a devil; to invest with the character of a devil.

2. To grill with Cayenne pepper; to season highly in cooking, as with pepper.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *W. Irving.*

Dev'il-div'er (dĕv''l-dīv'ẽr), *n.*, **Dev'il bird'** (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) A small water bird. See Dabchick.

Dev'il-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A she-devil. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Dev'il-et (-ĕt), *n.* A little devil. [*R.*] *Barham.*

Dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A huge ray (*Manta birostris* or *Cephaloptera vampyrus*) of the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic coasts. Several other related species take the same name. See Cephaloptera.

Common European Devilfish (*Octopus vulgaris*). (About $\frac{1}{10}$)

(*b*) A large cephalopod, especially the very large species of *Octopus* and *Architeuthis*. See Octopus. (*c*) The gray whale of the Pacific coast. See Gray whale. (*d*) The goosefish or angler (*Lophius*), and other allied fishes. See Angler.

Dev'il-ing, *n.* A young devil. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Dev'il-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the devil; diabolical; wicked in the extreme. "*Devilish* wickedness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, *devilish*. *James* iii. 15.

2. Extreme; excessive. [*Colloq.*] *Dryden.*

Syn. —Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

— **Dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dev'il-ish-ness**, *n.*

Dev'il-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of the devil or of devils; doctrine of the devil or of devils. *Bp. Hall.*

Dev'il-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make a devil of. [*R.*]

He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall.*

Dev'il-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little devil; a devilet.

Dev'il-ment (-ment), *n.* Deviltry. *Bp. Warburton.*

Dev'il-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* Devilries (-rĭz). **1.** Conduct suitable to the devil; extreme wickedness; deviltry.

Stark lies and *devilry*. *Sir T. More.*

2. The whole body of evil spirits. *Tylor.*

Dev'il's darn'ing-nee'dle. (*Zoöl.*) A dragon fly. See *Darning needle*, under Darn, *v. t.*

Dev'il-ship, *n.* The character or person of a devil or the devil. *Cowley.*

Dev'il-try (-trў), *n.*; *pl.* Deviltries (-trĭz). Diabolical conduct; malignant mischief; devilry. *C. Reade.*

Dev'il-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of tree (*Osmanthus Americanus*), allied to the European olive.

De'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* + *via* way. See Viaduct.] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding; varying from directness; as, a *devious* path or way.

2. Going out of the right or common course; going astray; erring; wandering; as, a *devious* step.

Syn. — Wandering; roving; rambling; vagrant.

— **De'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **De'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

De-vir'gin-ate (dē-vẽr'jĭn-āt), *a.* [L. *devirginatus*, p. p. of *devirginare*.] Deprived of virginity. [*R.*]

De-vir'gin-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of virginity; to deflour. [*R.*] *Sandys.*

De-vir'gi-na'tion (-jĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devirginatio*.] A deflouring. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

De-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From Devise.] **1.** Capable of being devised, invented, or contrived.

2. Capable of being bequeathed, or given by will.

De-vis'al (-ȧl), *n.* A devising. *Whitney.*

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Devised (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Devising.] [OF. *deviser* to distribute, regulate, direct, relate, F., to chat, fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere*. See Divide, and cf. Device.] **1.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to formulate by thought; to contrive; to excogitate; to invent; to plan; to scheme; as, to *devise* an engine, a new mode of writing, a plan of defense, or an argument.

To *devise* curious works. *Ex.* xxxv. 32.

Devising schemes to realize his ambitious views. *Bancroft.*

2. To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain.

For wisdom is most riches; fools therefore
They are which fortunes do by vows *devise*. *Spenser.*

3. To say; to relate; to describe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. To imagine; to guess. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. (*Law*) To give by will; — used of real estate; formerly, also, of chattels.

Syn. — To bequeath; invent; discover; contrive; excogitate; imagine; plan; scheme. See Bequeath.

De-vise', *v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive; to consider.

I thought, *devised*, and Pallas heard my prayer. *Pope.*

☞ *Devise* was formerly followed by *of*; as, let us *devise of* ease. *Spenser.*

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *n.* [OF. *devise* division, deliberation, wish, will, testament. See Device.] **1.** The act of giving or disposing of real estate by will; — sometimes improperly applied to a bequest of personal estate.

2. A will or testament, conveying real estate; the clause of a will making a gift of real property.

Fines upon *devises* were still exacted. *Bancroft.*

3. Property devised, or given by will.

De-vis'ee' (dē-vīz'), *n.* Device. See Device. [*Obs.*]

Dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a devise is made, or real estate given by will.

De-vis'er (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who devises.

De-vis'or (dē-vīz'ẽr *or* -ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who devises, or gives real estate by will; a testator; — correlative to *devisee*.

Dev'i-ta-ble (dĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *devitare* to avoid; *de* + *vitare* to shun, avoid.] Avoidable. [*Obs.*]

De-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vitality. — **De-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Dev'i-ta'tion (dĕv'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devitatio*.] An avoiding or escaping; also, a warning. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of devitrifying, or the state of being devitrified. Specifically, the conversion of molten glassy matter into a stony mass by slow cooling, the result being the formation of crystallites, microbites, etc., in the glassy base, which are then called *devitrification products*.

De-vit'ri-fy (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To deprive of glass-like character; to take away vitreous luster and transparency from.

De-vo'cal-ize (dē-vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To make toneless; to deprive of vowel quality. — **De-vo'cal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

If we take a high vowel, such as (i) [= nearly i of bit], and *devocalize* it, we obtain a hiss which is quite distinct enough to stand for a weak (jh). *H. Sweet.*

Dev'o-ca'tion (dĕv'ô-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devocare* to call off or away; *de* + *vocare* to call.] A calling off or away. [*R.*] *Hallywell.*

De-void' (dē-void'), *v. t.* [OE. *devoiden* to leave, OF. *desvuidier*, *desvoidier*, to empty out. See Void.] To empty out; to remove.

De-void', *a.* [See Devoid, *v. t.*] **1.** Void; empty; vacant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Destitute; not in possession; — with *of*; as, *devoid* of sense; *devoid* of pity or of pride.

‖ **De-voir'** (dē-vwôr' *or* de-vwär'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *debere* to owe. See Due.] Duty; service owed; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now usually in the plural; as, they paid their *devoirs* to the ladies. "Do now your *devoir*, young knights!" *Chaucer.*

Dev'o-lute (dĕv'ô-lūt), *v. t.* [L. *devolutus*, p. p. of *devolvere*. See Devolve.] To devolve. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ô-lū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *devolutio*: cf. F. *dévolution*.] **1.** The act of rolling down. [*R.*]

The *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys. *Woodward.*

2. Transference from one person to another; a passing or devolving upon a successor.

The *devolution* of the crown through a . . . channel known and conformable to old constitutional requisitions. *De Quincey.*

De-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Devolved (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Devolving.] [L. *devolvere*, *devolutum*, to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll. See Voluble.] **1.** To roll onward or downward; to pass on.

Every headlong stream
Devolves its winding waters to the main. *Akenside.*
Devolved his rounded periods. *Tennyson.*

2. To transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down; — generally with *upon*, sometimes with *to* or *into*.

They *devolved* a considerable share of their power upon their favorite. *Burke.*

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

De-volve', *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down; — generally with *on* or *upon*, sometimes with *to* or *into*; as, after the general fell, the command *devolved* upon (or on) the next officer in rank.

His estate . . . *devolved* to Lord Somerville. *Johnson.*

De-volve'ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of devolving; devolution.

Dev'on (dĕv'ŏn), *n.* One of a breed of hardy cattle originating in the county of Devon, England. Those of pure blood have a deep red color. The small, long-horned variety, called *North Devons*, is distinguished by the superiority of its working oxen.

De-vo'ni-an (dē-vō'nĭ-an), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to Devon or Devonshire in England; as, the *Devonian* rocks, period, or system.

Devonian age (*Geol.*), the age next older than the Carboniferous and later than the Silurian; — called also the *Age of fishes*. The various strata of this age compose the *Devonian formation* or *system*, and include the old red sandstone of Great Britain. They contain, besides plants and numerous invertebrates, the bony portions of many large and remarkable fishes of extinct groups. See the Diagram under Geology.

De-vo'ni-an, *n.* The Devonian age or formation.

Dev'o-ra'tion (dĕv'ô-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devoratio*. See Devour.] The act of devouring. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

De-vo'ta-ry (dē-vō'tȧ-rў), *n.* [See Devote, Votary.] A votary. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

De-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Devoted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Devoting.] [L. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere*; *de* + *vovere* to vow. See Vow, and cf. Devout, Devow.]

1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; also, to consign over; to doom; to doom to evil; to *devote* one to destruction; the city was *devoted* to the flames.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 28.

2. To execrate; to curse. [*Obs.*]

3. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention

of wholly or chiefly; to attach; — often with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *devote* one's self to science, to one's friends, to piety, etc.

Thy servant who is *devoted* to thy fear. *Ps.* cxix. 38.
They *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*
A leafless and simple branch . . . *devoted* to the purpose of climbing. *Gray.*

Syn. — To addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign. See ADDICT.

De-vote' (dē-vōt'), *a.* [L. *devotus*, p. p.] Devoted; addicted; devout. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De-vote', *n.* A devotee. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

De-vot'ed, *a.* Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous; devout; as, a *devoted* admirer. — **De-vot'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **De-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One who is wholly devoted; esp., one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

While Father Le Blanc was very devout he was not a *devotee*. *A. S. Hardy.*

De-vote'ment (dē-vōt'ment), *n.* The state of being devoted, or set apart by a vow. [*R.*] *Bp. Hurd.*

De-vot'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who devotes; a worshiper.

De-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dévotion*, L. *devotio.*]

1. The act of devoting; consecration.

2. The state of being devoted; addiction; eager inclination; strong attachment; ardent love or affection; zeal; especially, feelings toward God appropriately expressed by acts of worship; devoutness.

Genius animated by a fervent spirit of *devotion*. *Macaulay.*

3. Act of devotedness or devoutness; manifestation of strong attachment; act of worship; prayer. "The love of public *devotion*." *Hooker.*

4. Disposal; power of disposal. [*Obs.*]

They are entirely at our *devotion*, and may be turned backward and forward, as we please. *Godwin.*

5. A thing consecrated; an object of devotion. [*R.*]

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into rude chaos. *Beau. & Fl.*

Days of devotion. See under DAY.

Syn. — Consecration; devoutness; religiousness; piety; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

De-vo'tion-al (dē-vō'shŭn-*al*), *a.* [LL. *devotionalis.*] Pertaining to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

De-vo'tion-al-ist, } *n.* One given to devotion, esp. to
De-vo'tion-ist, } excessive formal devotion.

De-vo'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The practice of a devotionalist. *A. H. Clough.*

De-vo'tion-al-ly (-*al*-lў), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion.

‖ **De-vo'to** (-tō), *n.* [It.] A devotee. *Dr. J. Scott.*

De-vo'tor (dē-vō'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A worshiper; one given to devotion. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

De-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOURED (-vourd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOURING.] [F. *dévorer*, fr. L. *devorare; de* + *vorare* to eat greedily, swallow up. See VORACIOUS.] **1.** To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously; to feast upon like a wild beast or a glutton; to prey upon.

Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 20.

2. To seize upon and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly; to consume; to swallow up; to use up; to waste; to annihilate.

Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. *Ezek.* vii. 15.
I waste my life and do my days *devour*. *Spenser.*

3. To enjoy with avidity; to appropriate or take in eagerly by the senses.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

De-vour'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be devoured.

De-vour'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, devours.

De-vour'ing-ly, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

De-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* [OE. *devot*, *devout*, F. *dévot*, from L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. of *devovere*. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or to religious feelings and duties; absorbed in religious exercises; given to devotion; pious; reverent; religious.

A *devout* man, and one that feared God. *Acts* x. 2.
We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. *Rogers.*

2. Expressing devotion or piety; as, eyes *devout:* sighs *devout;* a *devout* posture. *Milton.*

3. Warmly devoted; hearty; sincere; earnest; as, *devout* wishes for one's welfare.

The devout, devoutly religious persons, those who are sincerely pious.

Syn. — Holy; pure; religious; prayerful; pious; earnest; reverent; solemn; sincere.

De-vout', *n.* **1.** A devotee. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

2. A devotional composition, or part of a composition; devotion. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

De-vout'ful (-ful), *a.* **1.** Full of devotion. [*R.*]

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights. *Marston.*

2. Sacred. [*R.*]

De-vout'less, *a.* Destitute of devotion. — **De-vout'less-ly**, *adv.* — **De-vout'less-ness**, *n.*

De-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout and reverent manner; with devout emotions; piously.

Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed *devoutly*. *Shak.*

2. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

'T is a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. *Shak.*

De-vout'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

De-vove' (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] To devote. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

De-vow' (dē-vou'), *v. t.* [F. *dévouer*, L. *devovere.* See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** To give up; to devote. [*Obs.*]

2. [Cf. OF. *desvoer.* Cf. DISAVOW.] To disavow; to disclaim. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

De-vul'gar-ize (dē-vŭl'gĕr-īz), *v. t.* To free from what is vulgar, common, or narrow.

Shakespeare and Plutarch's "Lives" are very *devulgarizing* books. *E. A. Abbott.*

Dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *deáw;* akin to D. *dauw*, G. *thau, tau*, Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, Dan. *dug;* cf. Skr. *dhav, dhāv*, to flow. √72. Cf. DAG dew.] **1.** Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night.

Her tears fell with the *dews* at even. *Tennyson.*

2. Figuratively, anything which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner. "The golden *dew* of sleep." *Shak.*

3. An emblem of morning, or fresh vigor. "The *dew* of his youth." *Longfellow.*

☞ *Dew* is used in combination; as, *dew*-bespangled, *dew*-drenched, *dew*drop, etc.

Dew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEWED (dūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEWING.] To wet with dew or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten, as with dew.

The grasses grew
A little ranker since they *dewed* them so. *A. B. Saxton.*

Dew, *a. & n.* Same as DUE, or DUTY. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dew'ber'ry (dū'bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of certain species of bramble (*Rubus*); in England, the fruit of *R. cæsius*, which has a glaucous bloom; in America, that of *R. canadensis* and *R. hispidus*, species of low blackberries. (*b*) The plant which bears the fruit.

Feed him with apricots and *dewberries*. *Shak.*

Dew'claw' (-klą'), *n.* In any animal, esp. of the Herbivora, a rudimentary claw or small hoof not reaching the ground.

Some cut off the *dewclaws* [of greyhounds]. *J. H. Walsh.*

Dew'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew. *Shak.*

Dew'fall' (-fąl'), *n.* The falling of dew; the time when dew begins to fall.

Dew'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dewy.

Dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* [*Dew* + *lap* to lick.] **1.** The pendulous skin under the neck of an ox, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.

2. The flesh upon the human throat, especially when flaccid with age. [*Burlesque*]

On her withered *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shak.*

Dew'lapped' (-lăpt'), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.

Dew'less, *a.* Having no dew. *Tennyson.*

Dew'-point' (-point'), *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature at which dew begins to form. It varies with the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere.

Dew'ret' (-rĕt'), *v. t.* [*Dew* + *ret*, v. t.] To ret or rot by the process called *dewretting.*

Dew'ret'ting, *n.* Dewrotting; the process of decomposing the gummy matter of flax and hemp and setting free the fibrous part, by exposure on a sward to dew, rain, and sunshine.

Dew'rot' (dū'rŏt'), *v. t.* To rot, as flax or hemp, by exposure to rain, dew, and sun. See DEWRETTING.

Dew'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EARTHWORM.

Dew'y (dū'ў), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to dew; resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

A *dewy* mist
Went up and watered all the ground. *Milton.*
When *dewy* eve her curtain draws. *Keble.*

2. Falling gently and beneficently, like the dew.

Dewy sleep ambrosial. *Cowper.*

3. (*Bot.*) Resembling a dew-covered surface; appearing as if covered with dew.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tĕr), *a.* [L.; akin to Gr. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, Skr. *dakshiṇa* (cf. *daksh* to be strong, suit); Goth. *taihswa*, OHG. *zeso.* Cf. DEXTEROUS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *sinister*, or *left.*

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

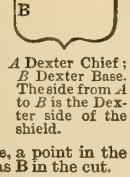

A Dexter Chief; *B* Dexter Base. The side from *A* to *B* is the Dexter side of the shield.

2. (*Her.*) On the right-hand side of a shield, *i. e.*, towards the right hand of its wearer. To a spectator in front, as in a pictorial representation, this would be the left side.

Dexter chief, *or* **Dexter point** (*Her.*), a point in the dexter upper corner of the shield, being in the dexter extremity of the chief, as A in the cut. — **Dexter base**, a point in the dexter lower part or base of the shield, as B in the cut.

Dex-ter'i-cal (dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Dexterous. [*Obs.*]

Dex-ter'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, fr. *dexter:* cf. F. *dextérité.* See DEXTER.] **1.** Right-handedness.

2. Readiness and grace in physical activity; skill and ease in using the hands; expertness in manual acts; as, *dexterity* with the chisel.

In youth quick bearing and *dexterity*. *Shak.*

3. Readiness in the use or control of the mental powers; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair; adroitness.

His wisdom . . . was turned . . . into a *dexterity* to deliver himself. *Bacon.*
He had conducted his own defense with singular boldness and *dexterity*. *Hallam.*

Syn. — Adroitness; activity; nimbleness; expertness; skill; cleverness; art; ability; address; tact; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty. See SKILL.

Dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dexter.* See DEXTER.] [Written also *dextrous.*] **1.** Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skillful and active with the hands; handy; ready; as, a *dexterous* hand; a *dexterous* workman.

2. Skillful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients; expert; as, a *dexterous* manager.

Dexterous the craving, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

3. Done with dexterity; skillful; artful; as, *dexterous* management. "*Dexterous* sleights of hand." *Trench.*

Syn. — Adroit; active; expert; skillful; clever; able; ready; apt; handy; versed.

Dex'ter-ous-ly (dĕks'tĕr-ŭs-lў), *adv.* In a dexterous manner; skillfully.

Dex'ter-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being dexterous; dexterity.

Dex'trad (dĕks'trăd), *adv.* [L. *dextra* the right hand + *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward the right side; dextrally.

Dex'tral (dĕks'tral), *a.* [From DEXTER.] Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left.*

Dextral shell (*Zoöl.*), a spiral shell the whorls of which turn from left to right, or like the hands of a watch when the apex of the spire is toward the eye of the observer.

Dex-tral'i-ty (dĕks-trăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being on the right-hand side; also, the quality of being right-handed; right-handedness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dex'tral-ly (dĕks'tral-lў), *adv.* Towards the right; as, the hands of a watch rotate *dextrally.*

Dex-trer' (-trĕr'), *n.* A war horse; a destrer. [*Obs.*]
"By him baiteth his *dextrer*." *Chaucer.*

Dex'trin (dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dextrine*, G. *dextrin.* See DEXTER.] (*Chem.*) A translucent, gummy, amorphous substance, nearly tasteless and odorless, used as a substitute for gum, for sizing, etc., and obtained from starch by the action of heat, acids, or diastase. It is of somewhat variable composition, containing several carbohydrates which change easily to their respective varieties of sugar. It is so named from its rotating the plane of polarization to the right; — called also *British gum, Alsace gum, gommelin, leiocome*, etc. See ACHROÖDEXTRIN, and ERYTHRODEXTRIN.

Dex'tro- (dĕks'trō-). A prefix, from L. *dexter*, meaning, pertaining to, or toward, the *right;* (*Chem. & Opt.*) having the property of turning the plane of polarized light to the *right;* as, *dextro*tartaric acid.

Dex-trog'er-ous (dĕks-trŏj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* (*Physics & Chem.*) See DEXTROGYRATE.

Dex'tro-glu'cose' (dĕks'trō-glū'kōs'), *n.* [*Dextro-* + *glucose.*] (*Chem.*) Same as DEXTROSE.

Dex'tro-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *a.* [*Dextro-* + *gyrate.*] (*Chem. & Opt.*) Same as DEXTROROTATORY.

Dex-tron'ic (dĕks-trŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, dextrose; as, *dextronic* acid.

Dextronic acid, a sirupy substance obtained by the partial oxidation of various carbohydrates, as dextrose, etc.

Dex'tro-ro'ta-ry (dĕks'trō-rō'tā-rў), *a.* (*Physics & Chem.*) See DEXTROROTATORY.

Dex'tro-ro'ta-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [*Dextro-* + *rotatory.*] (*Chem. & Opt.*) Turning, or causing to turn, toward the right hand; esp., turning the plane of polarization of luminous rays toward the right hand; as, *dextrorotatory* crystals, sugars, etc. Cf. LEVOROTATORY.

Dex-tror'sal (dĕks-trôr'*sal*), } *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*,
Dex'trorse' (dĕks'trôrs'), } contr. fr. *dextrovorsum, dextroversum*, toward the right side; *dexter* right + *versus, vorsus*, p. p. of *vertere, vortere*, to turn.] Turning from the left to the right, in the ascending line, as in the spiral inclination of the stem of the common morning-glory.

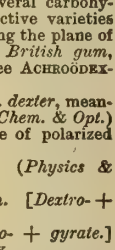
Dextrorse stem of Morning-glory.

☞ At present scientists predicate dextrorse or sinistrorse quality of the plant regarded objectively; formerly the plant was regarded subjectively, and what is now called dextrorse was then considered sinistrorse.

Dex'trose' (dĕks'trōs'), *n.* [See DEXTER.] (*Chem.*) A sirupy, or white crystalline, variety of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (so called from turning the plane of polarization to the right), occurring in many ripe fruits. Dextrose and levulose are obtained by the inversion of cane sugar or sucrose, and hence called *invert sugar.* Dextrose is chiefly obtained by the action of heat and acids on starch, and hence called also *starch sugar.* It is also formed from starchy food by the action of the amylolytic ferments of saliva and pancreatic juice.

☞ The solid products are known to the trade as *grape sugar;* the sirupy products as *glucose*, or *mixing sirup.* These are harmless, but are only about half as sweet as cane sugar or sucrose.

Dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.*, **Dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*, **Dex'trous-ness**, *n.* Same as DEXTEROUS, DEXTEROUSLY, etc.

Dey (dā), *n.* [See DAIRY.] A servant who has charge of the dairy; a dairymaid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dey (dā), *n.; pl.* DEYS (dāz). [Turk. *dāi*, orig., a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, especially among the Janizaries; and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province; hence the European misnomer of *dey*, as applied to the latter: cf. F. *dey.*] The governor of Algiers; — so called before the French conquest in 1830.

Deye (dā), *v. i.* To die. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Deyn'te, Deyn'tee (dān'tў), *n. & a.* See DAINTY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-zinc'i-fi-ca'tion (dē-zĭnk'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of freeing from zinc; also, the condition resulting from the removal of zinc.

De-zinc'i-fy (dē-zĭnk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *zinc* + *-fy.*] To deprive of, or free from, zinc.

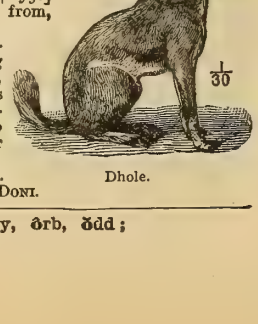

Dhole.

‖ **Dhole** (dōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fierce, wild dog (*Canis Dukhunensis*), found in the mountains of India. It is remarkable for its propensity to hunt the tiger and other wild animals in packs.

‖ **Dho'ny** (dō'nў), *n.* A Ceylonese boat. See DONI.

‖ **Dhoor'ra, Dhour'ra,** *or* ‖ **Dhur'ra** (dōōr'rä), *n.* Indian millet. See DURRA.

‖ **Dhow** (dou), *n.* [Ar. *dāo?*] A coasting vessel of Arabia, East Africa, and the Indian Ocean. It has generally but one mast and a lateen sail. [Also written *dow.*]

Di- (dī-). [Gr. δίς twice; akin to δύο two, L. *bis* twice. See Two, and cf. Bi-, Dia-. The L. pref. *dis-* sometimes assumes the form *di-*. See Dis-.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice;* (*Chem.*) denoting *two* atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents, as the case may be. See Bi-, 2.

Di'a- (dī'ȧ-), **Di-.** [Gr. διά through; orig., dividing into two parts; akin to δύο two. See Two, and cf. 1st Di-.] A prefix denoting *through;* also, *between, apart, asunder, across.* Before a vowel *dia-* becomes *di-;* as, *di*actinic, *di*electric, etc.

Di'a-base (-bās), *n.* [F. *diabase,* fr. Gr. διάβασις a crossing or passing over, fr. διαβαίνειν; διά + βαίνειν to go; — so called by Brongniart, because it passes over to diorite.] (*Min.*) A basic, dark-colored, holocrystalline, igneous rock, consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar and pyroxene with magnetic iron; — often limited to rocks pretertiary in age. It includes part of what was early called *greenstone.*

Di-ab'a-te'ri-al (dī-ăb'ȧ-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [Gr. τὰ διαβατήρια (sc. ἱερά) offerings before crossing the border, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass over. See Diabase.] Passing over the borders. [*R.*] *Mitford.*

Di'a-be'tes (dī'ȧ-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass or cross over. See Diabase.] (*Med.*) A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. Most frequently the urine is not only increased in quantity, but contains saccharine matter, in which case the disease is generally fatal.

‖ **Diabetes mellitus** [NL., lit., sweet diabetes], that form of diabetes in which the urine contains saccharine matter. — ‖ **Diabetes insipidus** [NL., lit., insipid diabetes], the form of diabetes in which the urine contains no abnormal constituent.

Di'a-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to diabetes; af-
Di'a-bet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } flicted with, or indicative of, diabetes; as, *diabetic* or *diabetical* treatment. *Quain.*

Diabetic sugar. (*Chem.*) Same as Dextrose.

‖ **Di'a'ble-rie'** (dyȧ'ble-rē'), } *n.* [F. *diablerie,* fr. *dia-*
Di-ab'ler-y (dī-ăb'lẽr-ỹ), } *ble* devil, L. *diabolus.* See Devil.] Devilry; sorcery or incantation; a diabolical deed; mischief.

Di'a-bol'ic (dī'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *diabolicus,* Gr. *dia-*
Di'a-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } βολικός devilish, slanderous: cf. F. *diabolique.* See Devil.] Pertaining to the devil; resembling, or appropriate to, the devil; devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; as, a *diabolic* or *diabolical* temper or act. "*Diabolic* power." *Milton.* "The *diabolical* institution." *Motley.* — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Di'a-bol'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *diabolus* devil + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; to change into, or to represent as, a devil. [*R.*] *Farindon.*

Di-ab'o-lism (dī-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Character, action, or principles appropriate to the devil.

2. Possession by the devil. *Bp. Warburton.*

Di-ab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To render diabolical. [*R.*]

Di'a-ca-thol'i-con (dī'ȧ-kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + *catholicon.*] (*Med.*) A universal remedy; — a name formerly given to a purgative electuary.

Di'a-caus'tic (dī'ȧ-kąs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *dia-* + *caustic.*] (*Opt.*) Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. See *Caustic surface,* under Caustic.

Di'a-caus'tic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) That which burns by refraction, as a double convex lens, or the sun's rays concentrated by such a lens, sometimes used as a cautery.

2. (*Math.*) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

‖ **Di-ach'y-lon** (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŏn), } *n.* [NL. *diachylum,*
‖ **Di-ach'y-lum** (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŭm), } fr. Gr. διάχυλος very juicy; διά thoroughly + χυλός juice.] (*Med. & Chem.*) A plaster originally composed of the juices of several plants (whence its name), but now made of an oxide of lead and oil, and consisting essentially of glycerin mixed with lead salts of the fat acids.

Di-ac'id (dī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Divalent; — said of a base or radical as capable of saturating two acid monad radicals or a dibasic acid. Cf. Dibasic, *a.,* and Biacid.

‖ **Di'a-co'di-um** (dī'ȧ-kō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. διά κωδειῶν from poppy heads; διά through, from + κώδεια head, a poppy head.] A sirup made of poppies.

Di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis:* cf. F. *diaconal.* See Deacon.] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

Di-ac'o-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *diaconatus:* cf. F. *diaconat.*] The office of a deacon; deaconship; also, a body or board of deacons.

Di-ac'o-nate, *a.* Governed by deacons. "*Diaconate* church." *T. Goodwin.*

‖ **Di-ac'o-pe** (-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διακοπή a cutting in two; διά through + κόπτειν.] (*Gram.*) Tmesis.

Di'a-cous'tic (dī'ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *acoustic.*] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

Di'a-cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *diacoustique.*] That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound as affected by passing through different mediums; — called also *diaphonics.* See the Note under Acoustics.

Di'a-crit'ic (dī'ȧ-krĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, fr.
Di'a-crit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } διακρίνειν to separate, distinguish; διά through + κρίνειν to separate. See Critic.] That separates or distinguishes; — applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of similar form, or different sounds of the same letter, as, ā, ă, ä, ō, ŏ, etc. "*Diacritical* points." *Sir W. Jones.*

A glance at this typography will reveal great difficulties, which *diacritical* marks necessarily throw in the way of both printer and writer. *A. J. Ellis.*

Di'ac-tin'ic (dī'ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *actinic.*] (*Physics*) Capable of transmitting the chemical or actinic rays of light; as, *diactinic* media.

‖ **Di'a-del'phi-a** (dī'ȧ-dĕl'phĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

Di'a-del'phi-an (-an), } *a.* [Cf. F. *diadelphe.*] (*Bot.*)
Di'a-del'phous (-fŭs), } Of or pertaining to the class Diadelphia; having the stamens united into two bodies by their filaments (said of a plant or flower); grouped into two bundles or sets by coalescence of the filaments (said of stamens).

Diadelphous Stamens.

Di'a-dem (dī'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* [F. *diadème,* L. *diadema,* fr. Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round; διά through, across + δεῖν to bind; cf. Skr. *dā* to bind.] **1.** Originally, an ornamental head band or fillet, worn by Eastern monarchs as a badge of royalty; hence (later), also, a crown, in general. "The regal *diadem.*" *Milton.*

2. Regal power; sovereignty; empire; — considered as symbolized by the crown.

3. (*Her.*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown (rarely also of a coronet), and uniting with others over its center.

Diadem lemur. (*Zoöl.*) See Indri. — **Diadem spider** (*Zoöl.*), the garden spider.

Di'a-dem, *v. t.* To adorn with a diadem; to crown.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine. *Pope.*

To terminate the evil,
To *diadem* the right. *R. H. Neale.*

Di'a-drom (dī'ȧ-drŏm), *n.* [Gr. διάδρομος a running through; διά through + δραμεῖν, used as inf. aor. of τρέχειν to run.] A complete course or vibration; time of vibration, as of a pendulum. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Di-ær'e-sis } (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* Diæreses
Di-er'e-sis } *or* Diereses (-sēz). [L. *diaeresis,* Gr. διαίρεσις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide; διά through, asunder + αἱρεῖν to take. See Heresy.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The separation or resolution of one syllable into two; — the opposite of *synæresis.*

2. A mark consisting of two dots ["], placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *coöperate, aërial.*

Di'æ-ret'ic (dī'ĕ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαιρετικός dividing.] (*Med.*) Caustic. [*Obs.*]

Di'a-ge'o-trop'ic (dī'ȧ-jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διά through, at variance + γῆ earth + τροπικός turning.] (*Bot.*) Relating to, or exhibiting, diageotropism.

Di'a-ge-ot'ro-pism (-jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* (*Bot.*) The tendency of organs (as roots) of plants to assume a position oblique or transverse to a direction towards the center of the earth.

Di'a-glyph (dī'ȧ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. διαγλύφειν to engrave; διά through + γλύφειν to carve.] An intaglio. *Mollett.*

Di'a-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.* Represented or formed
Di'a-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), } by depressions in the general surface; as, *diaglyphic* sculpture or engraving; — opposed to *anaglyphic.*

Di'ag-nose' (dī'ăg-nōs'), *v. t. & i.* To ascertain by diagnosis; to diagnosticate. See Diagnosticate.

Di'ag-no'sis (dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* Diagnoses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish; διά through, asunder + γιγνώσκειν to know. See Know.]

1. (*Med.*) The art or act of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and deciding as to its character; also, the decision arrived at.

2. Scientific determination of any kind; the concise description or characteristic of a species.

3. Critical perception or scrutiny; judgment based on such scrutiny; esp., perception of, or judgment concerning, motives and character.

The quick eye for effects, the clear *diagnosis* of men's minds, and the love of epigram. *Compton Reade.*

My *diagnosis* of his character proved correct. *J. Payn.*

Differential diagnosis (*Med.*), the determination of the distinguishing characteristics as between two similar diseases or conditions.

Di'ag-nos'tic (dī'ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικός able to distinguish, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν: cf. F. *diagnostique.*] Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease.

Di'ag-nos'tic, *n.* The mark or symptom by which one disease is known or distinguished from others.

Di'ag-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [From Diagnostic.] To make a diagnosis of; to recognize by its symptoms, as a disease.

Di'ag-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* That part of medicine which has to do with ascertaining the nature of diseases by means of their symptoms or signs.

His rare skill in *diagnostics.* *Macaulay.*

Di'a-gom'e-ter (dī'ȧ-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. διάγειν to transmit + *-meter.*] A sort of electroscope, invented by Rousseau, in which the dry pile is employed to measure the amount of electricity transmitted by different bodies, or to determine their conducting power. *Nichol.*

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* [L. *diagonalis,* fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά through + γωνία an angle; perh. akin to E. *knee:* cf. F. *diagonal.*] (*Geom.*) Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure; running across from corner to corner; crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

Diagonal bond (*Masonry*), herringbone work. See Herringbone, *a.* — **Diagonal built** (*Shipbuilding*), built by forming the outer skin of two layers of planking, making angles of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions. — **Diagonal cleavage.** See under Cleavage. — **Diagonal molding** (*Arch.*), a chevron or zigzag molding. — **Diagonal rib.** (*Arch.*) See Cross-springer. — **Diagonal scale,** a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely, so that their intersections furnish smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale. — **Diagonal stratification.** (*Geol.*) Same as *Cross bedding,* under Cross, *a.*

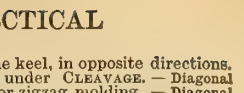

Diagonal Scale.

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *n.* **1.** A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides, and dividing it into two parts.

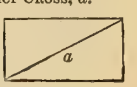

a Diagonal (1).

2. (*Engin.*) A member, in a framed structure, running obliquely across a panel.

3. A diagonal cloth; a kind of cloth having diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts made in the weaving.

Di-ag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Di'a-go'ni-al (dī'ȧ-gō'nĭ-al), *a.* Diagonal; diametrical; hence, diametrically opposed. [*Obs.*]

Sin can have no tenure by law at all, but is rather an eternal outlaw, and in hostility with law past all atonement; both *diagonial* contraries, as much allowing one another as day and night together in one hemisphere. *Milton.*

Di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, fr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines; διά through + γράφειν to draw, write: cf. F. *diagramme.* See Graphic.]

1. (*Geom.*) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration; a plan.

2. Any simple drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes, or to assist a verbal explanation which refers to it; a mechanical drawing, as distinguished from an artistical one. [under Indicator.

Indicator diagram. (*Steam Engine*) See *Indicator card,*

Di'a-gram, *v. t.* To put into the form of a diagram.

Di'a-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — **Di'a-gram-mat'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

Di'a-graph (dī'ȧ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. διαγράφειν to draw: cf. F. *diagraphe.* See Diagram.] A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and scale.

Di'a-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *diagraphique.*]
Di'a-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Descriptive.

Di'a-graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or science of descriptive drawing; especially, the art or science of drawing by mechanical appliances and mathematical rule.

Di'a-he'li-o-trop'ic (dī'ȧ-hē'lĭ-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διά through, at variance + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός turning.] (*Bot.*) Relating to, or manifesting, diaheliotropism.

Di'a-he'li-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tendency of leaves or other organs of plants to have their dorsal surface faced towards the rays of light.

Di'al (dī'al), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, fr. L. *dies* day. See Deity.] **1.** An instrument, formerly much used, for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface; esp., a sundial; but there are lunar and astral *dials.* The style or gnomon is usually parallel to the earth's axis, but the dial plate may be either horizontal or vertical.

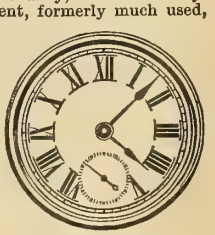
Dial of Timepiece.

2. The graduated face of a timepiece, on which the time of day is shown by pointers or hands.

3. A miner's compass.

Dial bird (*Zoöl.*), an Indian bird (*Copsychus saularis*), allied to the European robin. The name is also given to other related species. — **Dial lock,** a lock provided with one or more plates having numbers or letters upon them. These plates must be adjusted in a certain determined way before the lock can be operated. — **Dial plate,** the plane or disk of a dial or timepiece on which lines and figures for indicating the time are placed.

Di'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dialed (-ald) or Dialled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dialing or Dialling.] **1.** To measure with a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialed* in heaven. *Talfourd.*

2. (*Mining*) To survey with a dial. *Raymond.*

Di'a-lect (dī'ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* [F. *dialecte,* L. *dialectus,* fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse, discourse. See Dialogue.] **1.** Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; form of speech.

This book is writ in such a *dialect*
As may the minds of listless men affect. *Bunyan.*
The universal *dialect* of the world. *South.*

2. The form of speech of a limited region or people, as distinguished from other forms nearly related to it; a variety or subdivision of a language; speech characterized by local peculiarities or specific circumstances; as, the Ionic and Attic were *dialects* of Greece; the Yorkshire *dialect;* the *dialect* of the learned.

In the midst of this Babel of *dialects* there suddenly appeared a standard English language. *Earle.*

[Charles V.] could address his subjects from every quarter in their native *dialect.* *Prescott.*

Syn. — Language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology. See Language, and Idiom.

Di'a-lec'tal (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tal), *a.* Relating to a dialect; dialectical; as, a *dialectal* variant.

Di'a-lec'tic (-tĭk), *n.* Same as Dialectics.

Plato placed his *dialectic* above all sciences. *Liddell & Scott.*

Di'a-lec'tic (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *dialecticus,* Gr. διά-
Di'a-lec'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } λεκτικός: cf. F. *dialectique.* See Dialect.] **1.** Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumental.

2. Pertaining to a dialect or to dialects. *Earle.*

Di'a-lec'tic-al-ly (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭ-kȧl-lў), *adv.* In a dialectical manner.

Di'a-lec-ti'cian (-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dialecticien.*] One versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

Di'a-lec'tics (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭks), *n.* [L. *dialectica* (sc. *ars*), Gr. διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη): cf. F. *dialectique.*] That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning; the science or art of discriminating truth from error; logical discussion.

☞ *Dialectics* was defined by Aristotle to be the method of arguing with probability on any given problem, and of defending a tenet without inconsistency. By Plato, it was used in the following senses: 1. Discussion by dialogue as a method of scientific investigation. 2. The method of investigating the truth by analysis. 3. The science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being — the higher metaphysics. By Kant, it was employed to signify the logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which, according to this philosopher, originate in the constitution of the human intellect.

Di'a-lec-tol'o-gy (-lĕk-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Dialect* + *-logy.*] That branch of philology which is devoted to the consideration of dialects. *Beck.*

Di'a-lec'tor (-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* One skilled in dialectics.

Di'al-ing (dī'ȧl-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art of constructing dials; the science which treats of measuring time by dials. [Written also *dialling.*]

2. A method of surveying, especially in mines, in which the bearings of the courses, or the angles which they make with each other, are determined by means of the circumferentor.

Di'al-ist, *n.* A maker of dials; one skilled in dialing.

‖ **Di-al'la-ge** (dĭ-ăl'lȧ-jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, change, fr. διαλλάσσειν to interchange.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point. *Smart.*

Di'al-lage (dī'ȧl-lāj; 277), *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή change, alluding to the change and inequality of luster between the natural joints of the mineral.] (*Min.*) A dark green or bronze-colored laminated variety of pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks.

Di'al-lel (-lĕl), *a.* [Gr. διάλληλος crossing.] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; not parallel; — opposed to *parallel.* [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Di-al'lyl (dĭ-ăl'lĭl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile, pungent, liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, consisting of two allyl radicals, and belonging to the acetylene series.

Di'a-log'ic-al (dī'ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Gr. διαλογικός belonging to discourse.] Relating to a dialogue; dialogistical. *Burton.*

Di'a-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner or nature of a dialogue. *Goldsmith.*

Di-al'o-gism (dĭ-ăl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. διαλογισμός, fr. διάλογος: cf. F. *dialogisme.* See DIALOGUE.] An imaginary speech or discussion between two or more; dialogue. *Fulke.*

Di-al'o-gist (dĭ-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [L. *dialogista:* cf. F. *dialogiste.*] **1.** A speaker in a dialogue.

2. A writer of dialogues. *P. Skelton.*

Di-al'o-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαλογιστικός.]

Di-al'o-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kȧl), Pertaining to a dialogue; having the form or nature of a dialogue. — **Di-al'o-gis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Di-al'o-gite (dĭ-ăl'ō-jīt), *n.* [From Gr. διαλογή an arguing.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of manganese; rhodochrosite.

Di-al'o-gize (dĭ-ăl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι: cf. F. *dialogiser.*] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

Di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [OE. *dialoge,* L. *dialogus,* fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse, διά through + λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *dialogue.* See LEGEND.] **1.** A conversation between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances or in scholastic exercises.

2. A written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing or reasoning on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

Di'a-logue, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *dialoguer.*] To take part in a dialogue; to dialogize. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Di'a-logue, *v. t.* To express as in dialogue. [*R.*]

And *dialogued* for him what he would say. *Shak.*

Di'al-y-pet'al-ous (dī'ăl-ĭ-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. διά through, asunder + λύειν to loose + πέταλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having separate petals; polypetalous.

‖ **Di-al'y-sis** (dĭ-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* DIALYSES (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. διάλυσις, fr. διαλύειν to part asunder, dissolve; διά through + λύειν to loose.]

1. (*Gram.*) Diæresis. See DIÆRESIS, 1.

2. (*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON.

3. (*Med.*) (*a*) Debility. (*b*) A solution of continuity; division; separation of parts.

4. (*Chem.*) The separation of different substances in solution, as crystalloids and colloids, by means of their unequal diffusion, especially through natural or artificial membranes.

Di'a-lyt'ic (dī'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαλυτικός, fr. διαλύειν. See DIALYSIS.] Having the quality of unloosing or separating. *Clarke.*

Dialytic telescope, an achromatic telescope in which the colored dispersion produced by a single object lens of crown glass is corrected by a smaller concave lens, or combination of lenses, of high dispersive power, placed at a distance in the narrower part of the converging cone of rays, usually near the middle of the tube.

Di-al'y-zate (dĭ-ăl'ĭ-zāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) The material subjected to dialysis.

Di'a-ly-za'tion (dī'ȧ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of dialysis.

Di'a-lyze (dī'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIALYZED (-līzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIALYZING.] (*Chem.*) To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis or osmose; to pass through an animal membrane; to subject to dialysis. [Written also *dialyse.*]

Di'a-lyzed (dī'ȧ-līzd), *a.* Prepared by diffusion through an animal membrane; as, *dialyzed* iron.

Di'a-ly'zer (dī'ȧ-lī'zẽr), *n.* The instrument or medium used to effect chemical dialysis.

Di'a-mag'net (dī'ȧ-măg'nĕt), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + *magnet.*] A body having diamagnetic polarity.

Di'a-mag-net'ic (dī'ȧ-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, diamagnetism; taking, or being of a nature to take, a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force. See PARAMAGNETIC.

Diamagnetic attraction. See under ATTRACTION.

Di'a-mag-net'ic, *n.* Any substance, as bismuth, glass, phosphorus, etc., which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies, as iron; that is, which tends to take a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force, and is repelled by either pole of the magnet.

Di'a-mag-net'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kȧl-lў), *adv.* In the manner of, or according to, diamagnetism.

Di'a-mag'net-ism (dī'ȧ-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies.

2. That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics.

Di'a-man-tif'er-ous (dī'ȧ-măn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *diamant* diamond + *-ferous.*] Yielding diamonds.

Di'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* Adamantine. [*Obs.*]

Di-am'e-ter (dĭ-ăm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *diamètre,* L. *diametros,* fr. Gr. διάμετρος; διά through + μέτρον measure. See METER.] **1.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) Any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve. (*b*) A diametral plane.

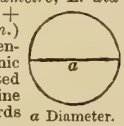

a Diameter.

2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness; as, the *diameter* of a tree or rock.

☞ In an elongated object the diameter is usually taken at right angles to the longer axis.

3. (*Arch.*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a standard measure for all parts of the order. See MODULE.

Conjugate diameters. See under CONJUGATE.

Di-am'e-tral (dĭ-ăm'ẽ-trȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *diamétral.*] Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical.

Diametral curve, Diametral surface (*Geom.*), any line or surface which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve or surface. — Diametral planes (*Crystal.*), planes in which two of the axes lie.

Di-am'e-tral, *n.* A diameter. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Di-am'e-tral-ly, *adv.* Diametrically.

Di'a-met'ric (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
Di'a-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kȧl), } to a diameter.

2. As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter; directly adverse.

Di'a-met'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In a diametrical manner; directly; as, *diametrically* opposite.

Whose principles were *diametrically* opposed to his. *Macaulay.*

Di-am'ide (dī-ăm'īd *or* -ĭd; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) Any compound containing two amido groups united with one or more acid or negative radicals, — as distinguished from a diamine. Cf. *Amido acid,* under AMIDO, and *Acid amide,* under AMIDE.

Di-am'i-do- (-ĭ-dō-), *a.* (*Chem.*) A prefix or combining form of DIAMINE. [Also used adjectively.]

Di-am'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A compound containing two amido groups united with one or more basic or positive radicals, — as contrasted with a *diamide.*

☞ In chemical nomenclature, if any amine or diamine is named by prefixing the nitrogen group, the name of the latter takes the form of *amido, diamido,* etc.; thus *ethylene diamine,* $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$, is also called *diamido-ethylene.*

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd; 277), *n.* [OE. *diamaund, dimaunt,* F. *diamant,* corrupted fr. L. *adamas,* the hardest iron, steel, diamond, Gr. ἀδάμας. Perh. the corruption is due to the influence of Gr. διαφανής transparent. See ADAMANT, TAME.] **1.** A precious stone or gem excelling in brilliancy and beautiful play of prismatic colors, and remarkable for extreme hardness.

☞ The diamond is native carbon in isometric crystals, often octahedrons with rounded edges. It is usually colorless, but some are yellow, green, blue, and even black. It is the hardest substance known. The diamond as found in nature (called a *rough diamond*) is cut, for use in jewelry, into various forms with many reflecting faces, or facets, by which its brilliancy is much increased. See BRILLIANT, ROSE. Diamonds are said to be of the *first water* when very transparent, and of the *second* or *third water* as the transparency decreases.

2. A geometrical figure, consisting of four equal straight lines, and having two of the interior angles acute and two obtuse; a rhombus; a lozenge.

3. One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond.

Dia- **4.** (*Arch.*) A pointed pro-
mond jection, like a four-sided pyr-
(2). amid, used for ornament in lines or groups.

5. (*Baseball*) The infield; the square space, 90 feet on a side, having the bases at its angles.

6. (*Print.*) The smallest kind of type in English printing, except that called *brilliant,* which is seldom seen.

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Black diamond, coal; (*Min.*) See CARBONADO. — Bristol diamond. See *Bristol stone,* under BRISTOL. — Diamond beetle (*Zoöl.*), a large South American weevil (*Entimus imperialis*), remarkable for its splendid luster and colors, due to minute brilliant scales. — Diamond bird (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian bird (*Pardalotus punctatus,* family *Ampelidæ*). It is black, with white spots. — Diamond drill (*Engin.*), a rod or tube the end of which is set with black diamonds — used for perforating hard substances, esp. for boring in rock. — Diamond finch (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian sparrow, often kept in a cage. Its sides are black, with conspicuous white spots, and the rump is bright carmine. — Diamond groove (*Iron Working*), a groove of V-section in a roll. — Diamond mortar (*Chem.*), a small steel mortar used for pulverizing hard substances. — Diamond-point tool, a cutting tool whose point is diamond-shaped. — Diamond snake (*Zoöl.*), a harmless snake of Australia (*Morelia spilotes*); the carpet snake. — Glazier's diamond, a small diamond set in a glazier's tool, for cutting glass.

Diamond Beetle.

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd; 277), *a.* Resembling a diamond; made of, or abounding in, diamonds; as, a *diamond* chain; a *diamond* field.

Di'a-mond-back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The salt-marsh terrapin of the Atlantic coast (*Malacoclemmys palustris*).

Di'a-mond-ed, *a.* **1.** Having figures like a diamond or lozenge.

2. Adorned with diamonds; diamondized. *Emerson.*

Di'a-mond-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To set with diamonds; to adorn; to enrich. [*R.*]

Diamondizing of your subject. *B. Jonson.*

Di'a-mond-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a diamond or rhombus.

Di-am'y-lene (dī-ăm'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *amylene.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$, of the ethylene series, regarded as a polymeric form of amylene.

Di'an (dī'ăn), *n.* Diana. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Di-a'na (dī-ā'nȧ *or* dī-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Diana.*] (*Myth.*) The daughter of Jupiter and Latona; a virgin goddess who presided over hunting, chastity, and marriage; — identified with the Greek goddess *Artemis.*

And chaste *Diana* haunts the forest shade. *Pope.*

Diana monkey (*Zoöl.*), a handsome, white-bearded monkey of West Africa (*Cercopithecus Diana*).

‖ **Di-an'dri-a** (dī-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, a male.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having two stamens.

Diandrous Flower.

Di-an'drous (-drŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *diandre.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the class Diandria; having two stamens.

‖ **Di-a'ni-um** (dī-ā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Diana;* either as the name of the Roman goddess, or from its use in OE. as a name of silver.] (*Chem.*) Same as COLUMBIUM. [*Obs.*]

Di'a-no-et'ic (dī'ȧ-nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διανοητικός; διά through + νοεῖν to revolve in the mind.] (*Metaph.*) Pertaining to the discursive faculty, its acts or products.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Di'a-noi-al'o-gy (-noi-ăl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. διάνοια thought + *-logy.*] The science of the dianoetic faculties, and their operations. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Di-an'thus (dī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants containing some of the most popular of cultivated flowers, including the pink, carnation, and Sweet William.

Di'a-pase (dī'ȧ-pāz), *n.* Same as DIAPASON. [*Obs.*]

A tuneful *diapase* of pleasures. *Spenser.*

Di'a-pasm (dī'ȧ-păz'm), *n.* [L. *diapasma,* Gr. διάπασμα, fr. διαπάσσειν; διά through + πάσσειν to sprinkle: cf. F. *diapasme.*] Powdered aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together. [*Obs.*]

Di'a-pa'son (dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn *or* -pā'sŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαπασῶν (*i. e.,* ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία the concord of the first and last notes, the octave); διά through + πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς all: cf. F. *diapason.* Cf. PANACEA.] **1.** (*Gr. Mus.*) The octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale.

2. Concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony.

The fair music that all creatures made . . .
In perfect *diapason.* *Milton.*

3. The entire compass of tones.

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

4. A standard of pitch; a tuning fork; as, the French normal *diapason.*

5. One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument. They are of several kinds, as *open diapason, stopped diapason, double diapason,* and the like.

‖ **Di'a-pe-de'sis** (-pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαπήδησις a leaping or oozing through, fr. διαπηδᾶν to leap through; διά through + πηδᾶν to leap.] (*Med.*) The passage of the corpuscular elements of the blood from the blood vessels into the surrounding tissues, without rupture of the walls of the blood vessels.

‖ **Di'a-pen'te** (-pĕn'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διὰ πεντε a fifth; διά through + πέντε five: cf. F. *diapente.*]

1. (*Anc. Mus.*) The interval of the fifth.

2. (*Med.*) A composition of five ingredients.

Di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *diaspre, diapre, diaspe,* sort of figured cloth, It. *diaspro* jasper, *diaspo* figured cloth, from L. *jaspis* a green-colored precious stone. See JASPER.] **1.** Any textile fabric (esp. linen or cotton toweling) woven in diaper pattern. See 2.

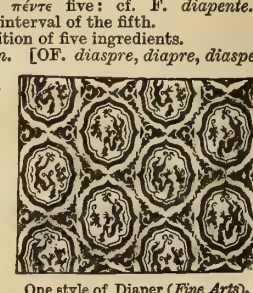
One style of Diaper (*Fine Arts*).

2. (*Fine Arts*) Surface decoration of any sort which consists of the constant repetition of one or more simple figures or units of design evenly spaced.

3. A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc.

Let one attend him with a silver basin, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

4. An infant's breechcloth.

Di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ornament with figures, etc., arranged in the pattern called diaper, as cloth in weaving. "*Diapered* light." *H. Van Laun.*

Engarlanded and *diapered*
With inwrought flowers. *Tennyson.*

2. To put a diaper on (a child).

Di'a-per, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. "If you *diaper* on folds." *Peacham.*

Di'a-per-ing, *n.* Same as DIAPER, *n.*, 2.

Di'a-phane (-fān), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphane* diaphanous. See DIAPHANOUS.] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colored figures; diaper work.

Di'a-phaned (-fānd), *a.* [Cf. OF. *diaphaner* to make transparent. See DIAPHANOUS.] Transparent or translucent. [*R.*]

Di'a-pha-ne'i-ty (-fȧ-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphanéité*. See DIAPHANOUS.] The quality of being diaphanous; transparency; pellucidness.

Di'a-phan'ic (-făn'ĭk), *a.* [See DIAPHANOUS.] Having power to transmit light; transparent; diaphanous.

Di-aph'a-nie (dī-ăf'ȧ-nē), *n.* The art of imitating stained glass with translucent paper.

Di'a-pha-nom'e-ter (-fȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air. *Nichol.*

Di'a-phan'o-scope (dī'ȧ-făn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-scope*.] (*Photog.*) A dark box constructed for viewing transparent pictures, with or without a lens.

Di'a-phan'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-type*.] (*Photog.*) A colored photograph produced by superimposing a translucent colored positive over a strong uncolored one.

Di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, fr. διαφαίνειν to show or shine through; διά through + φαίνειν to show, and in the passive, to shine: cf. F. *diaphane*. See PHANTOM, and cf. DIAPHANE, DIAPHANIC.] Allowing light to pass through, as porcelain; translucent or transparent; pellucid; clear.

Another cloud in the region of them, light enough to be fantastic and *diaphanous*. *Landor.*

Di-aph'a-nous-ly, *adv.* Translucently.

Di-aph'e-met'ric (dī-ăf'ē-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. διά through + ἁφή touch + μέτρον measure.] (*Physiol.*) Relating to the measurement of the tactile sensibility of parts; as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

Di'a-phon'ic (dī'ȧ-fŏn'ĭk), **Di'a-phon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. διά through + φωνή sound, tone.] Diacoustic.

Di'a-phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine of refracted sound; diacoustics.

‖ **Di'a-pho-re'sis** (-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαφόρησις, fr. διαφορεῖν to carry through, to throw off by perspiration; διά through + φορεῖν to carry.] (*Med.*) Perspiration, or an increase of perspiration.

Di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **Di'a-pho-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *diaphoreticus*, Gr. διαφορητικός: cf. F. *diaphorétique*. See DIAPHORESIS.] Having the power to increase perspiration.

Di'a-pho-ret'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or agent which promotes perspiration.

☞ *Diaphoretics* differ from *sudorifics;* the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat*. *Parr.*

Di'a-phote (dī'ȧ-fōt), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] (*Elec.*) An instrument designed for transmitting pictures by telegraph. *Fallows.*

Di'a-phragm (-frăm), *n.* [L. *diaphragma*, Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγνύναι to fence by a partition wall; διά through + φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, to fence, inclose; prob. akin to L. *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *diaphragme*. See FARCE.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition, commonly with an opening through it.

2. (*Anat.*) The muscular and tendinous partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the midriff.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

4. (*Opt.*) A plate with an opening, which is generally circular, used in instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light, as at the focus of a telescope.

5. (*Mach.*) A partition in any compartment, for various purposes.

Diaphragm pump, one in which a flexible diaphragm takes the place of a piston.

Di'a-phrag-mat'ic (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diaphragmatique*.] Pertaining to a diaphragm; as, *diaphragmatic* respiration; the *diaphragmatic* arteries and nerves.

Di-aph'y-sis (dī-ăf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. διάφυσις a growing through; διά through + φύειν to bring forth.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence.

2. (*Anat.*) The shaft, or main part, of a bone, which is first ossified.

Di'ap-no'ic (dī'ăp-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαπνοή outlet for the wind, exhalation, fr. διαπνεῖν to blow through; διά through + πνεῖν to blow, breathe: cf. F. *diapnoïque*.] (*Med.*) Slightly increasing an insensible perspiration; mildly diaphoretic. —*n.* A gentle diaphoretic.

Di-ap'o-phys'ic-al (dī-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a diapophysis.

‖ **Di'a-poph'y-sis** (dī'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIA-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) The dorsal transverse, or tubercular, process of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA.

Di'arch-y (dī'ȧrk-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἄρχειν to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Di-a'ri-al (dī-ā'rĭ-al), **Di-a'ri-an** (dī-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* [See DIARY.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

Di'a-rist (dī'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Di'ar-rhe'a (dī'ar-rē'ȧ), **Di'ar-rhœ'a** (ροια, fr. διαρρεῖν to flow through; διά + ῥεῖν to flow; akin to E. *stream*. See STREAM.] (*Med.*) A morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines, without tenesmus; a purging or looseness of the bowels; a flux.

Di'ar-rhe'al (-al), **Di'ar-rhœ'al** diarrhea; like diarrhea.

Di'ar-rhet'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **Di'ar-rhœt'ic** rhea, or a purging.

Di'ar-thro'di-al (dī'ar-thrō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to diarthrosis, or movable articulations.

‖ **Di'ar-thro'sis** (-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάρθρωσις, fr. διαρθροῦν to joint, articulate; διά through, asunder + ἀρθροῦν to fasten by a joint, ἄρθρον joint.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation which admits of considerable motion; a complete joint; abarticulation. See ARTICULATION.

Di'a-ry (dī'ȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* DIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY.] A register of daily events or transactions; a daily record; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda; as, a *diary* of the weather; a physician's *diary*.

Di'a-ry, *a.* Lasting for one day; as, a *diary* fever. [*Obs.*] "*Diary* ague." *Bacon.*

Di'a-spore (-spōr), *n.* [From Gr. διασπορά a scattering; διά through, asunder + σπείρειν to sow, scatter like seed: cf. F. *diaspore*.] (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumina, often occurring in white lamellar masses with brilliant pearly luster; — so named on account of its decrepitating when heated before the blowpipe.

Di'a-stase (dī'ȧ-stās), *n.* [Gr. διάστασις separation, fr. διαστῆναι, διιστάναι to stand apart; διά through + στῆναι, ἱστάναι, to stand, set: cf. F. *diastase*. Cf. DIASTASIS.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A soluble, nitrogenous ferment, capable of converting starch and dextrin into sugar.

☞ The name is more particularly applied to that ferment formed during the germination of grain, as in the malting of barley; but it is also occasionally used to designate the amylolytic ferment contained in animal fluids, as in the saliva.

Di'a-sta'sic (-stā'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, diastase; as, *diastasic* ferment.

‖ **Di-as'ta-sis** (dī-ăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIASTASE.] (*Surg.*) A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

Di'a-stat'ic (dī'ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαστατικός separative. See DIASTASE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Relating to diastase; having the properties of diastase; effecting the conversion of starch into sugar.

The influence of acids and alkalies on the *diastatic* action of saliva. *Lauder Brunton.*

Di'a-stem (dī'ȧ-stĕm), *n.* [L. *diastema*, Gr. διάστημα, fr. διαστῆναι: cf. F. *diastème*.] (*a*) Intervening space; interval. (*b*) (*Anc. Mus.*) An interval.

‖ **Di'a-ste'ma** (-stē'mȧ), *n.* [L. See DIASTEM.] (*Anat.*) A vacant space, or gap, esp. between teeth in a jaw.

Di-as'ter (dī-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἀστήρ star.] (*Biol.*) A double star; — applied to the nucleus of a cell, when, during cell division, the loops of the nuclear network separate into two groups, preparatory to the formation of two daughter nuclei. See KARYOKINESIS.

‖ **Di-as'to-le** (dī-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαστολή, fr. διαστέλλειν to put asunder, to separate; διά through + στέλλειν to set, to place.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries; — correlative to *systole*, or contraction.

2. (*Gram.*) A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Di'as-tol'ic (dī'ăs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to diastole.

Di'a-style (dī'ȧ-stīl), *n.* [L. *diastylus*, Gr. διάστυλος; διά through, asunder + στῦλος pillar, column: cf. F. *diastyle*.] (*Arch.*) See under INTERCOLUMNIATION.

‖ **Di'a-tes'sa-ron** (dī'ȧ-tĕs'sȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διατεσσάρων (sc. συμφωνία); διά through + τεσσάρων, gen. of τέσσαρες four (sc. χορδῶν).] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) The interval of a fourth.

2. (*Theol.*) A continuous narrative arranged from the first four books of the New Testament.

3. An electuary compounded of four medicines.

Di'a-ther'mal (dī'ȧ-thẽr'mal), *a.* [Gr. διάθερμος thoroughly warm; διά through + θερμός warm, hot. Cf. DIATHERMOUS.] Freely permeable by radiant heat.

Di'a-ther'man-cy (-thẽr'man-sȳ), **Di'a-ther'ma-ne'i-ty** (-mȧ-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See DIATHERMANOUS.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermous. *Melloni.*

Di'a-ther'ma-nism (dī'ȧ-thẽr'mȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or the phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat. *Nichol.*

Di'a-ther'ma-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνειν to warm through; διά through + θερμαίνειν to warm, θερμός warm.] Having the property of transmitting radiant heat; diathermal; — opposed to *athermanous*.

Di'a-ther'mic (dī'ȧ-thẽr'mĭk), *a.* Affording a free passage to heat; as, *diathermic* substances. *Melloni.*

Di'a-ther-mom'e-ter (-thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. διάθερμος warm + *-meter*. See DIATHERMAL.] (*Physics*) An instrument for examining the thermal resistance or heat-conducting power of liquids.

Di'a-ther'mous (-thẽr'mŭs), *a.* Same as DIATHERMAL.

‖ **Di-ath'e-sis** (dī-ăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάθεσις, fr. διατιθέναι to place separately, arrange; διά through, asunder + τιθέναι to place, put.] (*Med.*) Bodily condition or constitution, esp. a morbid habit which predisposes to a particular disease, or class of diseases.

Di'a-thet'ic (dī'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or dependent on, a diathesis or special constitution of the body; as, *diathetic* disease.

Di'a-tom (dī'ȧ-tŏm), *n.* [Gr. διάτομος cut in two. See DIATOMOUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the *Diatomaceæ*, a family of minute unicellular Algæ having a siliceous covering of great delicacy, each individual multiplying by spontaneous division. By some authors diatoms are called *Bacillariæ*, but this word is not in general use.

2. A particle or atom endowed with the vital principle.

The individual is nothing. He is no more than the *diatom*, the bit of protoplasm. *Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.*

Di'a-tom'ic (dī'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *atomic*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Containing two atoms. (*b*) Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

Di-at'o-mous (dī-ăt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. διάτομος cut through, fr. διατέμνειν to cut through; διά through + τέμνειν to cut. Cf. DIATOM.] (*Min.*) Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage; — said of crystals. *Mohs.*

Di'a-ton'ic (dī'ȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diatonicus*, *diatonus*, Gr. διατονικός, διάτονος, fr. διατείνειν to stretch out; διά through + τείνειν to stretch: cf. F. *diatonique*. See TONE.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Diatonic scale (*Mus.*), a scale consisting of eight sounds with seven intervals, of which two are semitones and five are whole tones; a modern major or minor scale, as distinguished from the *chromatic* scale.

Di'a-ton'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Di'a-tribe (dī'ȧ-trīb; 277), *n.* [L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, Gr. διατριβή, prop., a wearing away of time, fr. διατρίβειν to rub away, spend time; διά through + τρίβειν to rub: cf. L. *terere*, E. *trite:* cf. F. *diatribe*.] A prolonged or exhaustive discussion; especially, an acrimonious or invective harangue; a strain of abusive or railing language; a philippic.

The ephemeral *diatribe* of a faction. *John Morley.*

Di-at'ri-bist (dī-ăt'rĭ-bĭst), *n.* One who makes a diatribe or diatribes.

‖ **Di'a-try'ma** (dī'ȧ-trī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. διά through + τρῦμα hole.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct eocene bird from New Mexico, larger than the ostrich.

Di'a-zeuc'tic (-zūk'tĭk), **Di'a-zeu'tic** (-zū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαζευκτικός disjunctive, fr. διαζευγνύναι to disjoin; διά through, asunder + ζευγνύναι to join, yoke.] (*Anc. Mus.*) Disjoining two fourths; as, the *diazeutic* tone, which, like that from F to G in modern music, lay between two fourths, and, being joined to either, made a fifth. [*Obs.*]

Di-az'o- (dī-ăz'ō-). [Pref. *di-* + *azo-*] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), meaning *pertaining to*, or *derived from*, a series of compounds containing a radical of *two nitrogen atoms*, united usually to an aromatic radical; as, *diazo*-benzene, $C_6H_5.N_2.OH$.

☞ *Diazo compounds* are in general unstable, but are of great importance in recent organic chemistry. They are obtained by a partial reduction of the salts of certain amido compounds.

Diazo reactions (*Chem.*), a series of reactions whereby diazo compounds are employed in substitution. These reactions are of great importance in organic chemistry.

Di-az'o-tize (dī-ăz'ō-tīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To subject to such reactions or processes that diazo compounds, or their derivatives, shall be produced by chemical exchange or substitution.

Dib (dĭb), *v. i.* To dip. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Walton.*

Dib, *n.* **1.** One of the small bones in the knee joints of sheep uniting the bones above and below the joints.

2. *pl.* A child's game, played with dib bones.

Di-ba'sic (dī-bā'sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *basic*.] (*Chem.*) Having two acid hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals, in forming salts; bibasic; — said of acids, as oxalic or sulphuric acids. Cf. DIACID, BIBASIC.

☞ In the case of certain acids *dibasic* and *divalent* are not synonymous; as, tartaric acid is *tetravalent* and *dibasic*, lactic acid is *divalent* but *monobasic*.

Di'ba-sic'i-ty (dī'bā-sĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Chem.*) The property or condition of being dibasic.

Dib'ber (dĭb'bẽr), *n.* A dibble. *Halliwell.*

Dib'ble (dĭb'b'l), *n.* [See DIBBLE, *v. i.*] A pointed implement used to make holes in the ground in which to set out plants or to plant seeds.

Dibble.

Dib'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Prov. E. *dib*, for *dip* to thrust in. See DIP.] To dib or dip frequently, as in angling. *Walton.*

Dib'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with a dibble, for planting.

2. To make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

The clayey soil around it was *dibbled* thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. *H. Miller.*

Dib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dibbles, or makes holes in the ground for seed.

‖ **Di-bran'chi-a'ta** (dī-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + βράγχια gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of cephalopods which includes those with two gills, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either eight or ten cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks, as the octopi and squids. See CEPHALOPODA.

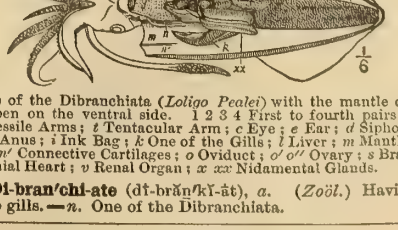

One of the Dibranchiata (*Loligo Pealei*) with the mantle cut open on the ventral side. 1 2 3 4 First to fourth pairs of Sessile Arms; *t* Tentacular Arm; *c* Eye; *e* Ear; *d* Siphon; *h* Anus; *i* Ink Bag; *k* One of the Gills; *l* Liver; *m* Mantle; *n n'* Connective Cartilages; *o* Oviduct; *o' o''* Ovary; *s* Branchial Heart; *v* Renal Organ; *x xx* Nidamental Glands.

Di-bran'chi-ate (dī-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having two gills. —*n.* One of the Dibranchiata.

Dibs (dĭbz), *n.* A sweet preparation or treacle of grape juice, much used in the East. *Johnston.*

Dib'stone′ (dĭb′stōn′; 110), *n.* A pebble used in a child's game called *dibstones.* *Locke.*

Di-bu'tyl (dī-bū′tĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *butyl.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18}, of the marsh-gas series, being one of several octanes, and consisting of two butyl radicals. Cf. OCTANE.

Di-ca'cious (dĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *dicax, dicacis,* fr. *dicere* to say.] Talkative; pert; saucy. [*Obs.*]

Di-cac'i-ty (dī-kăs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *dicacitas:* cf. F. *dicacité.* See DICACIOUS.] Pertness; sauciness. [*Obs.*]

Di-cal'cic (dī-kăl′sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *calcic.*] (*Chem.*) Having two atoms or equivalents of calcium to the molecule.

Di'car-bon'ic (dī′kär-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *carbonic.*] (*Chem.*) Containing two carbon residues, or two carboxyl groups or radicals; as, oxalic acid is a *dicarbonic* acid.

Di'cast (dī′kăst), *n.* [Gr. δικαστής, fr. δικάζειν to judge, δίκη right, judgment, justice.] A functionary in ancient Athens answering nearly to the modern juryman.

Di-cas'ter-y (dī-kăs′tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. δικαστήριον, fr. δικαστής juryman. See DICAST.] A court of justice; judgment hall. [*R.*] *J. S. Mill.*

Dice (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of DIE. Small cubes used in gaming or in determining by chance; also, the game played with dice. See DIE, *n.*

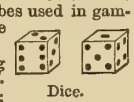

Dice.

Dice coal, a kind of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. *Brande & C.*

Dice, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DICED (dīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DICING.] **1.** To play games with dice.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*

2. To ornament with squares, diamonds, or cubes.

Dice'box′ (dīs′bŏks′), *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Thackeray.*

‖ **Di-cen'tra** (dī-sĕn′trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κέντρον spur.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, with racemes of two-spurred or heart-shaped flowers, including the Dutchman's breeches, and the more showy Bleeding heart (*D. spectabilis*). [Corruptly written *dielytra.*]

Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*). Reduced.

Di-ceph'a-lous (dī-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. δικέφαλος; δι- = δίς twice + κεφαλή head.] Having two heads on one body; double-headed.

Di'cer (dī′sẽr), *n.* A player at dice; a dice player; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*

Dich (dĭch), *v. i.* To ditch. [*Obs.*]

Di-chas'tic (dī-kăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διχάζειν to part asunder, fr. δίχα in two, asunder, fr. δίς twice.] (*Biol.*) Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

Di'chla-myd'e-ous (dī′klȧ-mĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, a cloak.] (*Bot.*) Having two coverings, a calyx and a corolla.

Di-chlo'ride (dī-klō′rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) Same as BICHLORIDE.

Di-chog'a-mous (dī-kŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Manifesting dichogamy.

Di-chog'a-my (dī-kŏg′ȧ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. δίχα in two, asunder + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The condition of certain species of plants, in which the stamens and pistil do not mature simultaneously, so that these plants can never fertilize themselves.

Di-chot'o-mist (dī-kŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.* One who dichotomizes. *Bacon.*

Di-chot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DICHOTOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DICHOTOMIZING (-mīz′ĭng).] [See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** To cut into two parts; to part into two divisions; to divide into pairs; to bisect. [*R.*]

The apostolical benediction *dichotomizes* all good things into grace and peace. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Astron.*) To exhibit as a half disk. See DICHOTOMY, 3. "[The moon] was *dichotomized.*" *Whewell.*

Di-chot'o-mize, *v. i.* To separate into two parts; to branch dichotomously; to become dichotomous.

Di-chot'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *dichotomos,* Gr. διχοτόμος; δίχα in two, asunder + τέμνειν to cut.] Regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top; as, a *dichotomous* stem. — **Di-chot'o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

Dichotomous Stem.

Di-chot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. διχοτομία, fr. διχοτόμος: cf. F. *dichotomie.* See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** A cutting in two; a division.

A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Division or distribution of genera into two species; division into two subordinate parts.

3. (*Astron.*) That phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

4. (*Biol.*) Successive division and subdivision, as of a stem of a plant or a vein of the body, into two parts as it proceeds from its origin; successive bifurcation.

5. The place where a stem or vein is forked.

6. (*Logic*) Division into two; especially, the division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction, as the division of the term *man* into *white* and *not white.*

Di-chro'ic (dī-krō′ĭk), *a.* [See DICHROISM.] Having the property of dichroism; as, a *dichroic* crystal.

Di-chro'i-scope (-ĭ-skōp), *n.* Same as DICHROSCOPE.

Di'chro-ism (dī′krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored; δι- = δίς twice + χρόα color.] (*Opt.*) The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions, the colors being unlike in the direction of unlike or unequal axes.

Di'chro-ite (dī′krō-īt), *n.* [See DICHROISM.] (*Min.*) Iolite; — so called from its presenting two different colors when viewed in two different directions. See IOLITE.

Di'chro-it'ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Dichroic.

Di-chro'mate (dī-krō′mât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of chromic acid containing two equivalents of the acid radical to one of the base; — called also *bichromate.*

Di'chro-mat'ic (dī′krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *chromatic:* cf. Gr. δίχρωμος.] **1.** Having or exhibiting two colors.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having two color varieties, or two phases differing in color, independently of age or sex, as in certain birds and insects.

Di-chro'ma-tism (dī-krō′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The state of being dichromatic.

Di-chro'mic (dī-krō′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. δίχρωμος two-colored; δι- = δίς twice + χρῶμα color.] Furnishing or giving two colors; — said of defective vision, in which all the compound colors are resolvable into two elements instead of three. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Di'chro-ous (dī′krō-ŭs), *a.* Dichroic.

Di'chro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + χρόα color + σκοπεῖν to view.] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals.

Di'chro-scop'ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscope, or to observations with it.

Di'cing (dī′sĭng), *n.* **1.** An ornamenting in squares or cubes.

2. Gambling with dice. *J. R. Green.*

Dick-cis'sel (dĭk-sĭs′sĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American black-throated bunting (*Spiza Americana*).

Dickcissel (*Spiza Americana*).

Dick'ens (dĭk′ĕnz), *n.* or *interj.* [Perh. a contr. of the dim. *devilkins.*] The devil. [A vulgar euphemism.]

I can not tell what the *dickens* his name is. *Shak.*

Dick'er (dĭk′ẽr), *n.* [Also *daker, dakir;* akin to Icel. *dekr,* Dan. *deger,* G. *decher;* all prob. from LL. *dacra, dacrum,* the number ten, akin to L. *decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN.] **1.** The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; a dakir; as, a *dicker* of gloves. [*Obs.*]

A *dicker* of cowhides. *Heywood.*

2. A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares; as, to make a *dicker.* [*U. S.*]

For peddling *dicker,* not for honest sales. *Whittier.*

Dick'er, *v. i. & t.* To negotiate a dicker; to barter. [*U. S.*] "Ready to *dicker* and to swap." *Cooper.*

Dick'ey } (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A seat behind a carriage, for a
Dick'y } servant.

2. A false shirt front or bosom.

3. A gentleman's shirt collar. [*Local, U. S.*]

Di-clin'ic (dī-klĭn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κλίνειν to incline.] (*Crystallog.*) Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Dic'li-nous (dĭk′lĭ-nŭs *or* dī-klī′nŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς + κλίνη bed.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers. *Gray.*

Di-coc'cous (dī-kŏk′kŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κόκκος grain, seed.] (*Bot.*) Composed of two coherent, one-seeded carpels; as, a *dicoccous* capsule.

Di-cot'y-le'don (dī-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *cotyledon.*] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seeds divide into two seed lobes, or cotyledons, in germinating.

Di-cot'y-led'on-ous (-lĕd′ŭn-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two cotyledons or seed lobes; as, a *dicotyledonous* plant.

Di'cro-tal (dī′krō-tal), } *a.* [Gr. δίκροτος a double
Di'cro-tous (-krō-tŭs), } beating.] Dicrotic.

Di-crot'ic (dī-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς + κροτεῖν to knock, beat.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to dicrotism; as, a *dicrotic* pulse. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicrotic pulse; as, the *dicrotic* wave.

Di'cro-tism (dī′krō-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A condition in which there are two beats or waves of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

‖ **Dic'ta** (dĭk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See DICTUM.

‖ **Dic-ta'men** (dĭk-tā′mĕn), *n.* [LL., fr. *dictare* to dictate.] A dictation or dictate. [*R.*] *Falkland.*

‖ **Dic-tam'nus** (dĭk-tăm′nŭs), *n.* [L. See DITTANY.] (*Bot.*) A suffrutescent herb, *D. Fraxinella* (the only species), with strong perfumé and showy flowers. The volatile oil of the leaves is highly inflammable.

Dic'tate (dĭk′tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DICTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DICTATING.] [L. *dictatus,* p. p. of *dictare,* freq. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION, and cf. DIGHT.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down; to inspire; to compose; as, to *dictate* a letter to an amanuensis.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*
Pages *dictated* by the Holy Spirit. *Macaulay.*

2. To say; to utter; to communicate authoritatively; to deliver (a command) to a subordinate; to declare with authority; to impose; as, to *dictate* the terms of a treaty; a general *dictates* orders to his troops.

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God must be believed. *Watts.*

Syn. — To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; command; point out; urge; admonish.

Dic'tate, *v. i.* **1.** To speak as a superior; to command; to impose conditions (on).

Who presumed to *dictate* to the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

2. To compose literary works; to tell what shall be written or said by another.

Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to *dictate.* *Bacon.*

Dic'tate (dĭk′tāt), *n.* [L. *dictatum.* See DICTATE, *v. t.*] A statement delivered with authority; an order; a command; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim; a prescription; as, listen to the *dictates* of your conscience; the *dictates* of the gospel.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

Syn. — Command; injunction; direction; suggestion; impulse; admonition.

Dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictatio.*] **1.** The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing; also that which is dictated.

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*

2. The speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner; authoritative utterance; as, his habit, even with friends, was that of *dictation.*

Dic-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims authoritatively for the direction of others. *Locke.*

2. One invested with absolute authority; especially, a magistrate created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power.

Invested with the authority of a *dictator,* nay, of a pope, over our language. *Macaulay.*

Dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk′tȧ-tō′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *dictatorial.*] **1.** Pertaining or suited to a dictator; absolute.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *W. Irving.*

2. Characteristic of a dictator; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, a *dictatorial* tone or manner. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*

Dic'ta-to'ri-an (-*a*n), *a.* Dictatorial. [*Obs.*]

Dic-ta'tor-ship (dĭk-tā′tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a dictator; hence, absolute power.

Dic'ta-to-ry (dĭk′tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *dictatorius.*] Dogmatical; overbearing; dictatorial. *Milton.*

Dic-ta'tress (dĭk-tā′trĕs), *n.* A woman who dictates or commands.

Earth's chief *dictatress,* ocean's mighty queen. *Byron.*

Dic-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A dictatress.

Dic-ta'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *dictatura:* cf. F. *dictature.*] Office of a dictator; dictatorship. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Dic'tion (dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* a saying, a word, fr. *dicere, dictum,* to say; akin to *dicare* to proclaim, and to E. *teach, token:* cf. F. *diction.* See TEACH, and cf. BENISON, DEDICATE, INDEX, JUDGE, PREACH, VENGEANCE.] Choice of words for the expression of ideas; the construction, disposition, and application of words in discourse, with regard to clearness, accuracy, variety, etc.; mode of expression; language; as, the *diction* of Chaucer's poems.

His *diction* blazes up into a sudden explosion of prophetic grandeur. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — DICTION, STYLE, PHRASEOLOGY. *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction,* to language only; *phraseology,* to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are *phrased.* The *style* of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his *diction* was varied and copious; his *phraseology,* at times, was careless and cumbersome. "*Diction* is a general term applicable alike to a single sentence or a connected composition. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad *diction;* but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities, and the beauties of composition, which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of *style.*" *Crabb.*

Dic'tion-a'ri-an (-ā′rĭ-*a*n), *n.* A lexicographer. [*R.*]

Dic'tion-a-ry (dĭk′shŭn-ā-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DICTIONARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dictionnaire.* See DICTION.] **1.** A book containing the words of a language, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a wordbook.

I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a *dictionary.* *Johnson.*

2. Hence, a book containing the words belonging to any system or province of knowledge, arranged alphabetically; as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of botany; a biographical *dictionary.*

‖ **Dic'tum** (dĭk′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. DICTA (-tȧ), E. DICTUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus,* p. p. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION, and cf. DITTO.] **1.** An authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying; an apothegm.

A class of critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it. (*b*) (*French Law*) The report of a judgment made by one of the judges who has given it. *Bouvier.* (*c*) An arbitrament or award.

Dic-ty'o-gen (dĭk-tī′ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. δίκτυον a net + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) A plant with net-veined leaves, and monocotyledonous embryos, belonging to the class *Dictyogenæ,* proposed by Lindley for the orders *Dioscoreaceæ, Smilaceæ, Trilliaceæ,* etc.

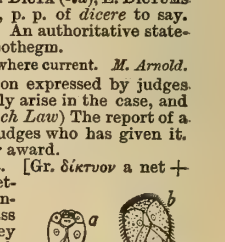

One of the Dicyemata (*Dicyema truncatum*). *a* Young individual with fourteen ectodermal cells; *b* Older individual.

Di-cy'a-nide (dī-sī′ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *cyanogen.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of a binary type containing two cyanogen groups or radicals; — called also *bicyanide.*

‖ **Di'cy-e'ma-ta** (dī′sĭ-ē′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κύημα an embryo.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of worms parasitic in cephalopods. They are remarkable for the extreme simplicity of their structure. The embryo exists in two forms.

Di'cy-e'mid (-mĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Dicyemata. — *n.* One of the Dicyemata.

Di-cyn'o-dont (dī-sĭn'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κύων dog + ὀδους, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) One of a group of extinct reptiles having the jaws armed with a horny beak, as in turtles, and in the genus *Dicynodon*, supporting also a pair of powerful tusks. Their remains are found in triassic strata of South Africa and India.

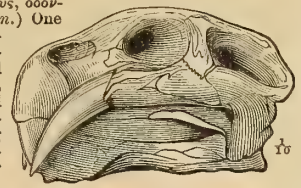

Side view of Skull of Dicynodont (*Dicynodon lacerticeps*).

Did (dĭd), *imp.* of Do.

Di-dac'tic (dī-dăk'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, fr. δι-
Di-dac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } δάσκειν to teach; akin to L. *docere* to teach: cf. F. *didactique*. See Docile.] Fitted or intended to teach; conveying instruction; preceptive; instructive; teaching some moral lesson; as, *didactic* essays. "*Didactical* writings." *Jer. Taylor.*

The finest *didactic* poem in any language. *Macaulay.*

Di-dac'tic, *n.* A treatise on teaching or education. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Di-dac'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The didactic method or system.

Di'dac-tic'i-ty (dī'dăk-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Aptitude for teaching. *Hare.*

Di-dac'tics (dī-dăk'tĭks), *n.* The art or science of teaching.

Di-dac'tyl (dī-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + δάκτυλος finger, toe: cf. F. *didactyle*.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having only two digits.

Di-dac'tyl-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having only two digits; two-toed.

Di'dal (dī'dal), *n.* A kind of triangular spade. [*Obs.*]

Di'dap'per (dī'dăp'pẽr *or* dĭd'ăp-), *n.* [For *divedapper*. See Dive, Dap, Dip, and cf. Dabchick.] (*Zoöl.*) See Dabchick.

Di-das'ca-lar (dī-dăs'kā-lẽr), *a.* Didascalic. [*R.*]

Di'das-cal'ic (dī'dăs-kăl'ĭk *or* dĭd'ăs-), *a.* [L. *didascalicus*, Gr. διδασκαλικός, fr. διδάσκειν to teach: cf. F. *didascalique*.] Didactic; preceptive. [*R.*] *Prior.*

Did'dle (dĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Daddle.] To totter, as a child in walking. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Did'dle, *v. t.* [Perh. from AS. *dyderian* to deceive, the letter *r* being changed to *l*.] To cheat or overreach. [*Colloq.*] *Beaconsfield.*

Did'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* A cheat. [*Colloq.*]

Jeremy Diddler, a character in a play by James Kenney, entitled "Raising the Wind." The name is applied to any needy, tricky, constant borrower; a confidence man.

‖ **Di-del'phi-a** (dī-dĕl'fĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + δελφύς matrix, uterus.] (*Zoöl.*) The subclass of Mammalia which includes the marsupials. See Marsupialia.

Di-del'phi-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or relating to the Didelphia. —*n.* One of the Didelphia.

Di-del'phic (-fĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the uterus double; of or pertaining to the Didelphia.

Di-del'phid (-fĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Didelphic.

Di-del'phid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial animal.

Di-del'phous (-fŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Didelphic.

Di-del'phyc (-fĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Didelphic.

‖ **Di-del'phys** (-fĭs), *n.* [NL. See Didelphia.] (*Zoöl.*) Formerly, any marsupial; but the term is now restricted to an American genus which includes the opossums, of which there are many species. See Opossum. [Written also *Didelphis*.] See *Illustration* in Appendix. *Cuvier.*

Di'dine (dī'dĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus *Didus*, or the dodo.

Di'do (dī'dō), *n.; pl.* Didos (-dōz). A shrewd trick; an antic; a caper.

To cut a dido, to play a trick; to cut a caper; — perhaps so called from the trick of Dido, who having bought so much land as a hide would cover, is said to have cut it into thin strips long enough to inclose a spot for a citadel.

‖ **Di-do'ni-a** (dī-dō'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL. So called in allusion to the classical story of Dido and the bull's hide.] (*Geom.*) The curve which on a given surface and with a given perimeter contains the greatest area. *Tait.*

Di'drachm (dī'drăm), } *n.* [Gr. δίδραχμον; δι-
Di-drach'ma (dī-drăk'mà), } = δίς twice + δραχμή a drachm.] A two-drachma piece; an ancient Greek silver coin, worth nearly forty cents.

Didst (dĭdst), the *2d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Di-duce'ment (dī-dūs'ment), *n.* Diduction; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

Di-duc'tion (dī-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diductio*, fr. *diducere*, *diductum*, to draw apart; *dī-* = *dis-* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] The act of drawing apart; separation.

Di'dym (dī'dĭm), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Didymium.

Di-dym'i-um (dī-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίδυμος twin.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic (supposed) element, usually associated with cerium, — hence its name. Symbol Di. Atomic weight 145.6.

☞ Recent discoveries have thrown doubt upon the elemental character of didymium. See Neodymium, and Praseodymium.

Did'y-mous (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίδυμος twofold, twin.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs or twins.

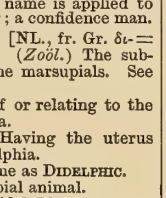

Didynamous Flower.

‖ **Did'y-na'mi-a** (-nā'mĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + δύναμις power.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length.

Did'y-na'mi-an (dĭd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-an), *a.* Didynamous.

Di-dyn'a-mous (dī-dĭn'à-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Didynamia; containing four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length.

Die (dī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Died (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dying.] [OE. *deyen*, *dien*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *deyja;* akin to Dan. *döe*, Sw. *dö*, Goth. *diwan* (cf. Goth. *afdōjan* to harass), OFries. *dēia* to kill, OS. *doian* to die, OHG. *touwen*, OSlav. *daviti* to choke, Lith. *dovyti* to torment. Cf. Dead, Death.] **1.** To pass from an animate to a lifeless state; to cease to live; to suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions; to become dead; to expire; to perish; — said of animals and vegetables; often with *of*, *by*, *with*, *from*, and rarely *for*, before the cause or occasion of death; as, to *die* of disease or hardships; to *die* by fire or the sword; to *die* with horror at the thought.

To *die* by the roadside of grief and hunger. *Macaulay.*

She will *die* from want of care. *Tennyson.*

2. To suffer death; to lose life.

In due time Christ *died* for the ungodly. *Rom.* v. 6.

3. To perish in any manner; to cease; to become lost or extinct; to be extinguished.

Letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

Great deeds can not *die*. *Tennyson.*

4. To sink; to faint; to pine; to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, etc.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 37.

The young men acknowledged, in love letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

5. To become indifferent; to cease to be subject; as, to *die* to pleasure or to sin.

6. To recede and grow fainter; to become imperceptible; to vanish; — often with *out* or *away*.

Blemishes may *die* away and disappear amidst the brightness. *Spectator.*

7. (*Arch.*) To disappear gradually in another surface, as where moldings are lost in a sloped or curved face.

8. To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

To die in the last ditch, to fight till death; to die rather than surrender.

"There is one certain way," replied the Prince [William of Orange] "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin, — I *will die in the last ditch*." *Hume (Hist. of Eng.).*

—To die out, to cease gradually; as, the prejudice has *died out*.

Syn. — To expire; decease; perish; depart; vanish.

Die, *n.; pl.,* in 1 and (usually) in 2, Dice (dīs); in 4 & 5, Dies (dīz). [OE. *dee*, *die*, F. *dé*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw. See Date a point of time.] **1.** A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, and used in playing games by being shaken in a box and thrown from it. See Dice.

2. Any small cubical or square body.

Words . . pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

3. That which is, or might be, determined, by a throw of the die; hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser.*

4. (*Arch.*) That part of a pedestal included between base and cornice; the dado.

5. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so cut or shaped as to give a certain desired form to, or impress any desired device on, an object or surface, by pressure or by a blow; used in forging metals, coining, striking up sheet metal, etc. (*b*) A perforated block, commonly of hardened steel used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, as through plates, or blanks from plates, or for forming cups or capsules, as from sheet metal, by drawing. (*c*) A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, made in one piece or composed of several parts, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc.; one of the separate parts which make up such a tool.

Cutting die (*Mech.*), a thin, deep steel frame, sharpened to a cutting edge, for cutting out articles from leather, cloth, paper, etc. — **The die is cast,** the hazard must be run; the step is taken, and it is too late to draw back; the last chance is taken.

Di-e'cian (dī-ē'shan), *a.*, **Di-e'cious** (-shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) See Diœcian, and Diœcious.

Di-e'dral (-dral), *a.* The same as Dihedral.

‖ **Di'e-ge'sis** (dī'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διήγησις, fr. διηγεῖσθαι to narrate; διά through + ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] A narrative or history; a recital or relation.

Di'e-lec'tric (-lĕk'trĭk), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + *electric*.] (*Elec.*) Any substance or medium that transmits the electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction; a nonconductor. separating a body electrified by induction, from the electrifying body.

‖ **Di-el'y-tra** (dī-ĕl'ĭ-trà), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dicentra.

‖ **Di'en-ceph'a-lon** (dī'ĕn-sĕf'à-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See Dia-, and Encephalon.] (*Anat.*) The interbrain or thalamencephalon; — sometimes abbreviated to *dien*. See Thalamencephalon.

‖ **Di-er'e-sis** (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Same as Diæresis.

Die'sink'er (dī'sĭnk'ẽr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

Die'sink'ing, *n.* The process of engraving dies.

‖ **Di'e-sis** (dī'ē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* Dieses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διέσις, fr. διιέναι to let go through, dissolve; διά through + ἰέναι to let go, send.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A small interval, less than any in actual practice, but used in the mathematical calculation of intervals.

2. (*Print.*) The mark ‡; — called also *double dagger*.

‖ **Di'es I'ræ** (dī'ēz ī'rē). Day of wrath; — the name and beginning of a famous mediæval Latin hymn on the Last Judgment.

‖ **Di'es ju-rid'i-cus** (dī'ēz jū-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs); *pl.* Dies juridici (-sī). [L.] (*Law*) A court day.

‖ **Di'es non'** (nŏn'). [L. *dies non juridicus*.] (*Law*) A day on which courts are not held, as Sunday or any legal holiday.

Die'stock' (dī'stŏk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

Diestock with Dies.

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [F. *diète*, L. *diaeta*, fr. Gr. δίαιτα manner of living.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; what is eaten and drunk habitually; food; victuals; fare. "No inconvenient *diet*." *Milton.*

2. A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed allowance of food; regimen prescribed.

To fast like one that takes *diet*. *Shak.*

Diet kitchen, a kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

Di'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dieted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dieting.] **1.** To cause to take food; to feed. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules; to regulate medicinally the food of.

She *diets* him with fasting every day. *Spenser.*

Di'et, *v. i.* **1.** To eat; to take one's meals. [*Obs.*]

Let him . . . *diet* in such places, where there is good company of the nation, where he traveleth. *Bacon.*

2. To eat according to prescribed rules; to eat sparingly; as, the doctor says he must *diet*.

Di'et, *n.* [F. *diète*, LL. *dieta*, *diaeta*, an assembly, a day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day: cf. G. *tag* day, and Reichstag.] A legislative or administrative assembly in Germany, Poland, and some other countries of Europe; a deliberative convention; a council; as, the *Diet* of Worms, held in 1521.

Di'e-ta'ri-an (dī'ē-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; a dieter.

Di'et-a-ry (dī'ĕt-à-rў), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules of diet.

Di'et-a-ry, *n.; pl.* Dietaries (-rĭz). A rule of diet; a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse, prison, etc.

Di'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes, or who partakes of, food, according to hygienic rules.

Di'e-tet'ic (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διατητικός: cf. F.
Di'e-tet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *diététique*. See Diet.] Of or pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Di'e-tet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a dietetical manner.

Di'e-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food; rules for diet.

To suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes. *H. Spencer.*

Di'e-tet'ist, *n.* A physician who applies the rules of dietetics to the cure of diseases. *Dunglison.*

Di-eth'yl-am'ine (dī-ĕth'ĭl-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *ethylamine*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, volatile, alkaline liquid, $NH(C_2H_5)_2$, having a strong fishy odor resembling that of herring or sardines. Cf. Methylamine.

Di-et'ic (dī-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Dietetic.

Di-et'ic-al (dī-ĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Dietetic. [*R.*] *Ferrand.*

Di'et-ine (dī'ĕt-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diétine*.] A subordinate or local assembly; a diet of inferior rank.

Di'et-ist (dī'ĕt-ĭst), } *n.* One skilled in dietet-
Di'e-ti'tian (dī'ē-tĭsh'an), } ics. [*R.*]

Dif-fame' (dĭf-fām'), *n.* [See Defame.] Evil name; bad reputation; defamation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dif-far're-a'tion (dĭf-făr'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diffarreatio; dif-* = *dis-* + *farreum* a spelt cake. See Confarreation.] A form of divorce, among the ancient Romans, in which a cake was used. See Confarreation.

Dif'fer (dĭf'fẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Differed (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Differing.] [L. *differre; dif-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry: cf. F. *différer*. See 1st Bear, and cf. Defer, Delay.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike; to be distinguished; — with *from*.

One star *differeth* from another star in glory. 1 *Cor.* xv. 41.

Minds *differ*, as rivers *differ*. *Macaulay.*

2. To be of unlike or opposite opinion; to disagree in sentiment; — often with *from* or *with*.

3. To have a difference, cause of variance, or quarrel; to dispute; to contend.

We 'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Syn. — To vary; disagree; dissent; dispute; contend; oppose; wrangle. — To Differ with, Differ from. Both *differ from* and *differ with* are used in reference to opinions; as, "I *differ from* you or *with* you in that opinion." In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, *differ from* is used; as, these two persons or things *differ* entirely *from* each other.

Severely punished, not for *differing from* us in opinion, but for committing a nuisance. *Macaulay.*

Davidson, whom on a former occasion we quoted, to *differ from* him. *M. Arnold.*

Much as I *differ from* him concerning an essential part of the historic basis of religion. *Gladstone.*

I *differ with* the honorable gentleman on that point. *Brougham.*

If the honorable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him, and shall always rejoice to differ. *Canning.*

Dif'fer, *v. t.* To cause to be different or unlike; to set at variance. [*R.*]

But something 'tis that *differs* thee and me. *Cowley.*

Dif'fer-ence (dĭf'fẽr-ens), *n.* [F. *différence*, L. *differentia*.] **1.** The act of differing; the state or measure of being different or unlike; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; variation; as, a *difference* of quality in paper; a *difference* in degrees of heat, or of light; what is the *difference* between the innocent and the guilty?

Differences of administrations, but the same Lord. 1 *Cor.* xii. 5.

2. Disagreement in opinion; dissension; controversy; quarrel; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy.

What was the *difference*? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

Away therefore went I with the constable, leaving the old warden and the young constable to compose their *difference* as they could. *T. Ellwood.*

3. That by which one thing differs from another; that which distinguishes or causes to differ; mark of distinction; characteristic quality; specific attribute.

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

4. Choice; preference. [*Obs.*]

That now he chooseth with vile *difference*
To be a beast, and lack intelligence. *Spenser.*

5. (*Her.*) An addition to a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. See AUGMENTATION, and *Marks of cadency*, under CADENCY.

6. (*Logic*) The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia.

7. (*Math.*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another, or the remainder left after subtracting the one from the other.

Ascensional difference. See under ASCENSIONAL.

Syn. — Distinction; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variation; diversity; variety; contrariety; disagreement; variance; contest; contention; dispute; controversy; debate; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

Dif'fer-ence (dĭf'fẽr-ens), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFERENCED (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFERENCING.] To cause to differ; to make different; to mark as different; to distinguish.

Thou mayest *difference* gods from men. *Chapman.*

Kings, in receiving justice and undergoing trial, are not *differenced* from the meanest subject. *Milton.*

So completely *differenced* by their separate and individual characters that we at once acknowledge them as distinct persons. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dif'fer-ent (-fẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *differens, -entis*, p. pr. of *differre*: cf. F. *différent*.] **1.** Distinct; separate; not the same; other. "Five *different* churches." *Addison.*

2. Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence.

Men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden.*

☞ *Different* is properly followed by *from*. *Different to*, for *different from*, is a common English colloquialism. *Different than* is quite inadmissible.

‖ **Dif'fer-en'ti-a** (-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* DIFFERENTIÆ (-ē). [L. See DIFFERENCE.] (*Logic*) The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species; the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.

Dif'fer-en'tial (dĭf'fẽr-ĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *différentiel*.] **1.** Relating to or indicating a difference; creating a difference; discriminating; special; as, *differential* characteristics; *differential* duties; a *differential* rate.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a differential, or to differentials.

3. (*Mech.*) Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences; said of mechanism.

Differential calculus. (*Math.*) See under CALCULUS. — **Differential coefficient**, the limit of the ratio of the increment of a function of a variable to the increment of the variable itself, when these increments are made indefinitely small. — **Differential coupling**, a form of slip coupling used in light machinery to regulate at pleasure the velocity of the connected shaft. — **Differential duties** (*Polit. Econ.*), duties which are not imposed equally upon the same products imported from different countries. — **Differential galvanometer** (*Elec.*), a galvanometer having two coils or circuits, usually equal, through which currents passing in opposite directions are measured by the difference of their effect upon the needle. — **Differential gearing**, a train of toothed wheels, usually an epicyclic train, so arranged as to constitute a *differential motion*. — **Differential motion**, a mechanism in which a simple *differential* combination produces such a change of motion or force as would, with ordinary compound arrangements, require a considerable train of parts. It is used for overcoming great resistance or producing very slow or very rapid motion. — **Differential pulley.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A portable hoisting apparatus, the same in principle as the differential windlass. (*b*) A hoisting pulley to which power is applied through a differential gearing. — **Differential screw**, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws. — **Differential thermometer**, a thermometer usually with a U-shaped tube terminating in two air bulbs, and containing a colored liquid, used for indicating the difference between the temperatures to which the two bulbs are exposed, by the change of position of the colored fluid, in consequence of the different expansions of the air in the bulbs. A graduated scale is attached to one leg of the tube. — **Differential windlass**, *or* **Chinese windlass**, a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters. The hoisting rope winds upon one part as it unwinds from the other, and a pulley sustaining the weight to be lifted hangs in the bight of the rope. It is an ancient example of a differential motion.

Differential Pulley. (*b*)

Differential Thermometer.

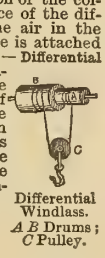

Differential Windlass. *A B* Drums; *C* Pulley.

Dif'fer-en'tial, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, which is given to a variable quantity.

☞ According to the more modern writers upon the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to increments of value, their *differentials* need not be small, but are any quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the increments approximate, as these increments are reduced nearer and nearer to zero.

2. A small difference in rates which competing railroad lines, in establishing a common tariff, allow one of their number to make, in order to get a fair share of the business. The lower rate is called a *differential* rate. Differentials are also sometimes granted to cities.

3. (*Elec.*) (*a*) One of two coils of conducting wire so related to one another or to a magnet or armature common to both, that one coil produces polar action contrary to that of the other. (*b*) A form of conductor used for dividing and distributing the current to a series of electric lamps so as to maintain equal action in all. *Knight.*

Partial differential (*Math.*), the differential of a function of two or more variables, when only one of the variables receives an increment. — **Total differential** (*Math.*), the differential of a function of two or more variables, when each of the variables receives an increment. The *total differential* of the function is the sum of all the *partial differentials*.

Dif'fer-en'tial-ly (dĭf'fẽr-ĕn'shal-lў), *adv.* In the way of differentiation.

Dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To distinguish or mark by a specific difference; to effect a difference in, as regards classification; to develop differential characteristics in; to specialize; to desynonymize.

The word *then* was *differentiated* into the two forms *then* and *than*. *Earle.*

Two or more of the forms assumed by the same original word become *differentiated* in signification. *Dr. Murray.*

2. To express the specific difference of; to describe the properties of (a thing) whereby it is differenced from another of the same class; to discriminate. *Earle.*

3. (*Math.*) To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient, of; as, to *differentiate* an algebraic expression, or an equation.

Dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

Dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of differentiating.

Further investigation of the Sanskrit may lead to *differentiation* of the meaning of such of these roots as are real roots. *J. Peile.*

2. (*Logic*) The act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its differentia, or specific difference; exact definition or determination.

3. (*Biol.*) The gradual formation or production of organs or parts by a process of evolution or development, as when the seed develops the root and the stem, the initial stem develops the leaf, branches, and flower buds; or in animal life, when the germ evolves the digestive and other organs and members, or when the animals as they advance in organization acquire special organs for specific purposes.

4. (*Metaph.*) The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions.

Dif'fer-en'ti-a'tor (-ĕn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, differentiates.

Dif'fer-ent-ly (dĭf'fẽr-ent-lў), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

Dif'fer-ing-ly, *adv.* In a differing or different manner. *Boyle.*

Dif'fi-cile (dĭf'fĭ-sĭl), *a.* [L. *difficilis*: cf. F. *difficile*. See DIFFICULT.] Difficult; hard to manage; stubborn. [*Obs.*] — **Dif'fi-cile-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dif'fi-cil'i-tate (-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make difficult. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Dif'fi-cult (dĭf'fĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [From DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with labor, trouble, or pains; not easy; arduous.

☞ *Difficult* implies the notion that considerable mental effort or skill is required, or that obstacles are to be overcome which call for sagacity and skill in the agent; as, a *difficult* task; hard work is not always *difficult* work; a *difficult* operation in surgery; a *difficult* passage in an author.

There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide, strange, and *difficult* world, alone! *Hawthorne.*

2. Hard to manage or to please; not easily wrought upon; austere; stubborn; as, a *difficult* person.

Syn. — Arduous; painful; crabbed; perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; troublesome. See ARDUOUS.

Dif'fi-cult, *v. t.* To render difficult; to impede; to perplex. [*R.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Dif'fi-cult-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To render difficult; to difficilitate. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Dif'fi-cult-ly, *adv.* With difficulty. *Cowper.*

Dif'fi-cult-ness, *n.* Difficulty. [*R.*] *Golding.*

Dif'fi-cul-ty (dĭf'fĭ-kŭl-tў), *n.*; *pl.* DIFFICULTIES (-tĭz). [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy: cf. F. *difficulté*. See FACILE.] **1.** The state of being difficult, or hard to do; hardness; arduousness; — opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of *difficulty*.

Not being able to promote them [the interests of life] on account of the *difficulty* of the region. *James Byrne.*

2. Something difficult; a thing hard to do or to understand; that which occasions labor or perplexity, and requires skill and perseverance to overcome, solve, or achieve; a hard enterprise; an obstacle; an impediment; as, the *difficulties* of a science; *difficulties* in theology.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure. *Addison.*

3. A controversy; a falling out; a disagreement; an objection; a cavil.

Measures for terminating all local *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

4. Embarrassment of affairs, especially financial affairs; — usually in the plural; as, to be in *difficulties*.

In days of *difficulty* and pressure. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Impediment; obstacle; obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil. See IMPEDIMENT.

Dif-fide' (dĭf-fīd'), *v. i.* [L. *diffidere*. See DIFFIDENT.] To be distrustful. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dif'fi-dence (dĭf'fĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *diffidentia*.] **1.** The state of being diffident; distrust; want of confidence; doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others. [*Archaic*]

That affliction grew heavy upon me, and weighed me down even to a *diffidence* of God's mercy. *Donne.*

2. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; lack of self-reliance; modesty; modest reserve; bashfulness.

It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*. *Macaulay.*

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Humility; bashfulness; distrust; suspicion; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension; hesitation. See HUMILITY, and BASHFULNESS.

Dif'fi-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.* See DIFFIDENCE. [*Obs.*]

Dif'fi-dent (dĭf'fĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *diffidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH, and cf. DEFY.] **1.** Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. [*Archaic*]

You were always extremely *diffident* of their success. *Melmoth.*

2. Wanting confidence in one's self; distrustful of one's own powers; not self-reliant; timid; modest; bashful; characterized by modest reserve.

The *diffident* maidens,
Folding their hands in prayer. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful; modest; bashful; lowly; reserved.

Dif'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* In a diffident manner.

To stand *diffidently* against each other with their thoughts in battle array. *Hobbes.*

Dif-find' (dĭf-fīnd'), *v. t.* [L. *diffindere, diffissum*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *findere* to split.] To split. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dif-fine' (dĭf-fīn'), *v. t.* To define. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dif-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [For *definitive*.] Definitive; determinate; final. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dif-fis'sion (-fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DIFFIND.] Act of cleaving or splitting. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Dif-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *diffiatio*, fr. L. *diffiare, diffiatum*, to disperse by blowing.] A blowing apart or away. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dif'flu-ence (dĭf'flŭ-ens), } *n.* A flowing off on all
Dif'flu-en-cy (-en-sў), } sides; fluidity. [*R.*]

Dif'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *diffluens*, p. pr. of *diffluere* to flow off; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing apart or off; dissolving; not fixed. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Dif'form' (dĭf'fôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *difforme*, fr. L. *dif-* = *dis-* + *forma* form. Cf. DEFORM.] Irregular in form; — opposed to *uniform*; anomalous; hence, unlike; dissimilar; as, a *difform* corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; *difform* leaves.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Sir I. Newton.*

Dif-form'i-ty (dĭf-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *difformité*. See DIFFORM, DEFORMITY.] Irregularity of form; diversity of form; want of uniformity. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dif-fract' (dĭf-frăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFRACTING.] [L. *diffractus*, p. p. of *diffringere* to break in pieces; *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE.] To break or separate into parts; to deflect, or decompose by deflection, as rays of light.

Dif-frac'tion (dĭf-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diffraction*.] (*Opt.*) The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colors, as by the action of a grating of fine lines or bars.

Remarked by Grimaldi (1665), and referred by him to a property of light which he called *diffraction*. *Whewell.*

Diffraction grating. (*Optics*) See under GRATING. — **Diffraction spectrum.** (*Optics*) See under SPECTRUM.

Dif-frac'tive (dĭf-frăk'tĭv), *a.* That produces diffraction.

Dif-fran'chise (dĭf-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), **Dif-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment). See DISFRANCHISE, DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Dif-fus'ate (dĭf-fū'zāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Material which, in the process of catalysis, has diffused or passed through the separating membrane.

Dif-fuse' (dĭf-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFUSING.] [L. *diffusus*, p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out, to diffuse; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To pour out and cause to spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow on all sides; to send out, or extend, in all directions; to spread; to circulate; to disseminate; to scatter; as to *diffuse* information.

Thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds and ages infinite. *Milton.*

We find this knowledge *diffused* among all civilized nations. *Whewell.*

Syn. — To expand; spread; circulate; extend; scatter; disperse; publish; proclaim.

Dif-fuse', *v. i.* To pass by spreading every way; to diffuse itself.

Dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [L. *diffusus*, p. p.] Poured out; widely spread; not restrained; copious; full; esp., of style, opposed to *concise* or *terse*; verbose; prolix; as, a *diffuse* style; a *diffuse* writer.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton.*

Syn. — Prolix; verbose; wide; copious; full. See PROLIX.

Dif-fused' (-fūzd'), *a.* Spread abroad; dispersed; loose; flowing; diffuse.

It grew to be a widely *diffused* opinion. *Hawthorne.*

— Dif-fus'ed-ly (-fū'zĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Dif-fus'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dif-fuse'ly (-fūs'lў), *adv.* In a diffuse manner.

Dif-fuse'ness, *n.* The quality of being diffuse; especially, in writing, the use of a great or excessive number of words to express the meaning; copiousness; verbosity; prolixity.

Dif-fus'er (dĭf-fū'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, diffuses.

Dif-fu'si-bil'i-ty (-fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being diffusible; capability of being poured or spread out.

Dif-fu'si-ble (dĭf-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of flowing or spreading in all directions; that may be diffused.

2. (*Physiol.*) Capable of passing through animal membranes by osmosis.

Dif-fu'si-ble-ness, *n.* Diffusibility.

Dif-fu'sion (dĭf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *diffusio*: cf. F. *diffusion*.] **1.** The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a spreading; extension; dissemination; circulation; dispersion.

A *diffusion* of knowledge which has undermined superstition. *Burke.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The act of passing by osmosis through animal membranes, as in the distribution of poisons, gases, etc., through the body. Unlike *absorption*, diffusion may go on after death, that is, after the blood ceases to circulate.

Syn. — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

Dif-fu'sive (dĭf-fū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *diffusif*.] Having the quality of diffusing; capable of spreading every way by flowing; spreading widely; widely reaching; copious; diffuse. "A plentiful and *diffusive* perfume." *Hare.*

Dif-fu'sive-ly, *adv.* In a diffusive manner.

Dif-fu'sive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse; extensiveness; expansion; dispersion. Especially of style: Diffuseness; want of conciseness; prolixity.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*. *Addison.*

Dif'fu-siv'i-ty (dĭf'fū-sĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Tendency to become diffused; tendency, as of heat, to become equalized by spreading through a conducting medium.

Dig (dĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dug (dŭg) or Digged (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Digging. — *Digged* is archaic.] [OE. *diggen*, perh. the same word as *diken*, *dichen* (see Dike, Ditch); cf. Dan. *dige* to dig, *dige* a ditch; or (?) akin to E. 1st *dag*. √67.] **1.** To turn up, or delve in, (earth) with a spade or a hoe; to open, loosen, or break up (the soil) with a spade, or other sharp instrument; to pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To get by digging; as, to *dig* potatoes, or gold.

3. To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate; as, to *dig* a ditch or a well.

4. To thrust; to poke. [*Colloq.*]

You should have seen children . . . *dig* and push their mothers under the sides, saying thus to them: Look, mother, how great a lubber doth yet wear pearls. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

To dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to *dig down* a wall. — **To dig from, out of, out,** *or* **up**, to get out or obtain by digging; as, to *dig* coal *from* or *out of* a mine; to *dig out* fossils; to *dig up* a tree. The preposition is often omitted; as, the men are *digging* coal, *digging* iron ore, *digging* potatoes. — **To dig in**, to cover by digging; as, to *dig in* manure.

Dig, *v. i.* **1.** To work with a spade or other like implement; to do servile work; to delve.

Dig for it more than for hid treasures. *Job* iii. 21.
I can not *dig;* to beg I am ashamed. *Luke* xvi. 3.

2. (*Mining*) To take ore from its bed, in distinction from making excavations in search of ore.

3. To work like a digger; to study ploddingly and laboriously. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Dig, *n.* **1.** A thrust; a punch; a poke; as, a *dig* in the side or the ribs. See Dig, *v. t.*, 4. [*Colloq.*]

2. A plodding and laborious student. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Dig'a-mist (-ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γαμεῖν to marry. Cf. Bigamist.] One who marries a second time; a deuterogamist. *Hammond.*

Di-gam'ma (dī-găm'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. δίγαμμα; δι- = δίς twice + γάμμα the letter Γ. So called because it resembled two *gammas* placed one above the other.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A letter (Ϝ, ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse.

☞ This form identifies it with the Latin F, though in sound it is said to have been nearer V. It was pronounced, probably, much like the English W.

Di-gam'mate (-mȧt), } *a.* Having the digamma
Di-gam'ma-ted (-mȧ-tĕd), } or its representative letter or sound; as, the Latin word *vis* is a *digammated* form of the Greek ἴς. *Andrews.*

Dig'a-mous (dĭg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a second marriage, that is, one after the death of the first wife or the first husband.

Dig'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. διγαμία a second marriage; δι- = δίς twice + γάμος marriage. Cf. Bigamy.] Act, or state, of being twice married; deuterogamy. [*R.*]

Di-gas'tric (dī-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γαστήρ belly: cf. F. *digastrique*.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Having two bellies; biventral; — applied to muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle, and esp. to the muscle which pulls down the lower jaw. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw; as, the *digastric* nerves.

‖ **Di-ge'ne-a** (dī-jē'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γένος race, offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Trematoda in which alternate generations occur, the immediate young not resembling their parents.

Di-gen'e-sis (dī-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) The faculty of multiplying in two ways; — by ova fecundated by spermatic fluid, and asexually, as by buds. See Parthenogenesis.

Dig'e-nous (dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *-genous*.] (*Biol.*) Sexually reproductive.

Digenous reproduction. (*Biol.*) Same as Digenesis.

Dig'er-ent (dĭj'ẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *digerens*, p. pr. of *digerere*. See Digest.] Digesting. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Digested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Digesting.] [L. *digestus*, p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, wear. See Jest.] **1.** To distribute or arrange methodically; to work over and classify; to reduce to portions for ready use or application; as, to *digest* the laws, etc.

Joining them together and *digesting* them into order. *Blair.*
We have cause to be glad that matters are so well *digested*. *Shak.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To separate (the food) in its passage through the alimentary canal into the nutritive and nonnutritive elements; to prepare, by the action of the digestive juices, for conversion into blood; to convert into chyme.

3. To think over and arrange methodically in the mind; to reduce to a plan or method; to receive in the mind and consider carefully; to get an understanding of; to comprehend.

Feelingly *digest* the words you speak in prayer. *Sir H. Sidney.*
How shall this bosom multiplied *digest*
The senate's courtesy? *Shak.*

4. To appropriate for strengthening and comfort.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer.*

5. Hence: To bear comfortably or patiently; to be reconciled to; to brook.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

6. (*Chem.*) To soften by heat and moisture; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.

7. (*Med.*) To dispose to suppurate, or generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound.

8. To ripen; to mature. [*Obs.*]

Well-*digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. To quiet or abate, as anger or grief.

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo digestion; as, food *digests* well or ill.

2. (*Med.*) To suppurate; to generate pus, as an ulcer.

Di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* [L. *digestum*, pl. *digesta*, neut., fr. *digestus*, p. p.: cf. F. *digeste*. See Digest, *v. t.*] That which is digested; especially, that which is worked over, classified, and arranged under proper heads or titles; esp. (*Law*), a compilation of statutes or decisions analytically arranged. The term is applied in a general sense to the Pandects of Justinian (see Pandect), but is also specially given by authors to compilations of laws on particular topics; a summary of laws; as, Comyn's *Digest;* the United States *Digest*.

A complete *digest* of Hindu and Mahommedan laws after the model of Justinian's celebrated Pandects. *Sir W. Jones.*
They made a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke.*

Di-gest'ed-ly (dĭ-jĕst'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a digested or well-arranged manner; methodically.

Di-gest'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who digests.

2. A medicine or an article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens digestive power.

Rice is . . . a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A strong closed vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, usually in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling, in order to soften them.

Di-gest'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being digestible.

Di-gest'i-ble (dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *digestible*, L. *digestibilis*.] Capable of being digested.

Di-gest'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

Di-ges'tion (dĭ-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [F. *digestion*, L. *digestio*.] **1.** The act or process of digesting; reduction to order; classification; thoughtful consideration.

2. (*Physiol.*) The conversion of food, in the stomach and intestines, into soluble and diffusible products, capable of being absorbed by the blood.

3. (*Med.*) Generation of pus; suppuration.

Di-gest'ive (dĭ-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* [F. *digestif*, L. *digestivus*.] Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion; as, the *digestive* ferments.

Digestive cheese and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson.*

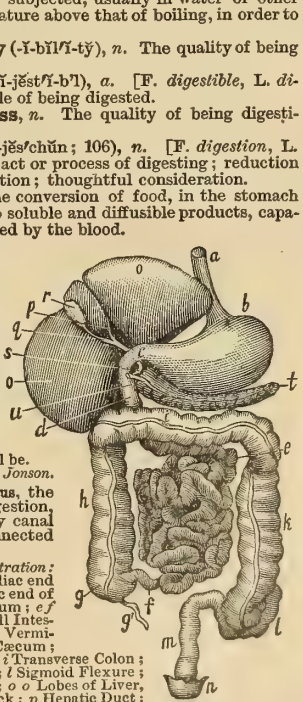

Digestive apparatus, the organs of food digestion, esp. the alimentary canal and glands connected with it.

Description of Illustration: *a* Esophagus; *b* Cardiac end of stomach; *c* Pyloric end of stomach; *d* Duodenum; *e f* Convolutions of small Intestines; *g* Cæcum; *g'* Vermiform Appendage of Cæcum; *h* Ascending Colon; *i* Transverse Colon; *k* Descending Colon; *l* Sigmoid Flexure; *m* Rectum; *n* Anus; *o o* Lobes of Liver, raised and turned back; *p* Hepatic Duct; *q* Cystic Duct; *r* Gall Bladder; *s* Common Bile Duct; *t* Pancreas; *u* Pancreatic Duct, entering the duodenum with the common bile duct.

Diagrammatic figure of Digestive Organs of Man, seen from ventral side.

— **Digestive salt**, the chloride of potassium.

Di-gest'ive, *n.* **1.** That which aids digestion, as a food or medicine. *Chaucer.*

That *digestive* [a cigar] had become to me as necessary as the meal itself. *Blackw. Mag.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A substance which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promotes suppuration. *Dunglison.* (*b*) A tonic. [*R.*]

Di-gest'or (dĭ-jĕst'ẽr), *n.* See Digester.

Di-ges'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* Digestion. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Dig'ga-ble (dĭg'gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dug.

Dig'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, digs.

Digger wasp (*Zoöl.*), any one of the fossorial Hymenoptera.

Dig'gers (-gẽrz), *n. pl.; sing.* Digger. (*Ethnol.*) A degraded tribe of California Indians; — so called from their practice of digging roots for food.

Dig'ging (dĭg'gĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or the place of excavating.

2. *pl.* Places where ore is dug; especially, certain localities in California, Australia, and elsewhere, at which gold is obtained. [*Recent*]

3. *pl.* Region; locality. [*Low*]

Dight (dīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dight *or* Dighted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dighting.] [OE. *dihten*, AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, fr. L. *dictare* to say often, dictate, order; cf. G. *dichten* to write poetry, fr. L. *dictare*. See Dictate.] **1.** To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [*Archaic*] "She gan the house to *dight*." *Chaucer.*

Two harmless turtles, *dight* for sacrifice. *Fairfax.*
The clouds in thousand liveries *dight*. *Milton.*

2. To have sexual intercourse with. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dight'er (dīt'ẽr), *n.* One who dights. [*Obs.*]

Dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger; prob. akin to Gr. δάκτυλος, of uncertain origin; possibly akin to E. *toe*. Cf. Dactyl.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the terminal divisions of a limb or appendage; a finger or toe.

The ruminants have the "cloven foot," *i. e.*, two hoofed *digits* on each foot. *Owen.*

2. A finger's breadth, commonly estimated to be three fourths of an inch.

3. (*Math.*) One of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed; — so called because of the use of the fingers in counting and computing.

☞ By some authorities the symbol 0 is not included with the *digits*.

4. (*Astron.*) One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; — a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of eight *digits* is one which hides two thirds of the diameter of the disk.

Dig'it, *v. t.* To point at or out with the finger. [*R.*]

Di'gi-tal (dĭj'ĭ-tȧl), *a.* [L. *digitalis*.] Of or pertaining to the fingers, or to digits; done with the fingers; as, *digital* compression; *digital* examination.

Dig'i-ta'lin (dĭj'ĭ-tȧ'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *digitaline*.] (*a*) (*Med.*) Any one of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties. (*b*) (*Chem.*) A supposedly distinct vegetable principle as the essential ingredient of the extracts. It is a white, crystalline substance, and is regarded as a glucoside.

Dig'i-ta'lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *digitale*. So named (according to Linnæus) from its finger-shaped corolla.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the foxglove.

2. (*Med.*) The dried leaves of the purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), used in heart disease, disturbance of the circulation, etc.

Dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *digitatus*, p. p. of *digitare*, fr. L. *digitus*. See Digit.] To point out as with the finger. [*R.*] *Robinson* (*Eudoxa*).

Digitate Leaf.

Dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), **Dig'i-ta'ted** (-tā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *digitatus* having fingers.] (*Bot.*) Having several leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem or petiole. Also, in general, characterized by digitation. — **Dig'i-tate-ly** (-tāt-lȳ), *adv.*

Dig'i-ta'tion (dĭj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *digitation*.] A division into fingers or finger-like processes; also, a fingerlike process.

Dig'i-ti-form (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *digitus* a finger + *-form*.] Formed like a finger or fingers; finger-shaped; as, a *digitiform* root.

Dig'i-ti-grade (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger, toe + *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *digitigrade*.] (*Zoöl.*) Walking on the toes; — distinguished from *plantigrade*.

Dig'i-ti-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks on its toes, as the cat, lion, wolf, etc.; — distinguished from a *plantigrade*, which walks on the palm of the foot.

Dig'i-ti-par'tite (-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger + *partite*.] (*Bot.*) Parted like the fingers.

Dig'i-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* [*Digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; as, to *digitize* a pen. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dig'i-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *digitus* a finger.] A small dumb keyboard used by pianists for exercising the fingers; — called also *dumb piano*.

Dig'i-tule (dĭj'ĭ-tūl), *n.* [L. *digitulus*, dim. of *digitus*.] (*Zoöl.*) A little finger or toe, or something resembling one.

Di-gla'di-ate (dī-glā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *digladiari; di-* = *dis-* + *gladius* a sword.] To fight like gladiators; to contend fiercely; to dispute violently. [*Obs.*]

Digladiating like Æschines and Demosthenes. *Hales.*

Di-gla'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of digladiating. [*Obs.*] "Sore *digladiations* and contests." *Evelyn.*

Di-glot'tism (dī-glŏt'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. δίγλωττος speaking two languages; δι- = δίς twice + γλῶττα tongue. See Glottis.] Bilingualism. [*R.*] *Earle.*

Di'glyph (dī'glĭf), *n.* [Gr. δίγλυφος; δι- = δίς twice + γλύφειν to hollow out, carve.] (*Arch.*) A projecting face like the triglyph, but having only two channels or grooves sunk in it. *Gwilt.*

Dig-na'tion (dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dignatio*.] The act of thinking worthy; honor. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Digne (dīn *or* dēn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *dignus.* See DEIGN.] **1.** Worthy; honorable; deserving. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* **2.** Suitable; adequate; fit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* **3.** Haughty; disdainful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dig'ni-fi-ca'tion (dĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying; exaltation.

Dig'ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *a.* Marked with dignity; stately; as, a *dignified* judge.

Dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGNIFYING.] [OF. *dignifier*, fr. LL. *dignificare*; L. *dignus* worthy + *ficare* (in comp.), *facere* to make. See DEIGN, and FACT.] To invest with dignity or honor; to make illustrious; to give distinction to; to exalt in rank; to honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — To exalt; elevate; prefer; advance; honor; illustrate; adorn; ennoble.

Dig'ni-ta-ry (dĭg'nĭ-tā-rў), *n.*; *pl.* DIGNITARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dignitaire*, fr. L. *dignitas.*] One who possesses exalted rank or holds a position of dignity or honor; especially, one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above that of a parochial priest or clergyman.

Dig'ni-ty (dĭg'nĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* DIGNITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *dignete, dignite*, OF. *digneté, dignité*, F. *dignité*, fr. L. *dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy. See DAINTY, DEIGN.] **1.** The state of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character; true worth; excellence.

2. Elevation; grandeur.

The *dignity* of this act was worth the audience of kings. *Shak.*

3. Elevated rank; honorable station; high office, political or ecclesiastical; degree of excellence; preferment; exaltation. *Macaulay.*

And the king said, What honor and *dignity* hath been done to Mordecai for this? *Esth.* vi. 3.

Reuben, thou art my firstborn, . . . the excellency of *dignity*, and the excellency of power. *Gen.* xlix. 3.

4. Quality suited to inspire respect or reverence; loftiness and grace; impressiveness; stateliness; — said of mien, manner, style, etc.

A letter written with singular energy and *dignity* of thought and language. *Macaulay.*

5. One holding high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities.* *Jude* 8.

6. Fundamental principle; axiom; maxim. [*Obs.*]

Sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — See DECORUM.

To stand upon one's dignity, to have or to affect a high notion of one's own rank, privilege, or character.

They did not *stand upon their dignity*, nor give their minds to being or to seeming as elegant and as fine as anybody else. *R. G. White.*

Dig-no'tion (-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dignoscere* to distinguish; *di-* = *dis-* + *gnoscere, noscere*, to learn to know.] Distinguishing mark; diagnostic. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dig'o-nous (dĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς double + γωνία an angle.] Having two angles. *Smart.*

Di'gram (dī'grăm), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γράμμα letter.] A digraph.

Di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γραφή a writing, γράφειν to write.] Two signs or characters combined to express a single articulated sound; as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath.*

Di-graph'ic (dī-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a digraph. *H. Sweet.*

Di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGRESSING.] [L. *digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to go apart, to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk. See GRADE.] **1.** To step or turn aside; to deviate; to swerve; especially, to turn aside from the main subject of attention, or course of argument, in writing or speaking

Moreover she beginneth to *digress* in latitude. *Holland.*

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; to transgress; to offend. [*R.*]

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot on thy *digressing* son. *Shak.*

Di-gress', *n.* Digression. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Di-gres'sion (dĭ-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *digressio*: cf. F. *digression.*] **1.** The act of digressing or deviating, esp. from the main subject of a discourse; hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject.

The *digressions* I can not excuse otherwise, than by the confidence that no man will read them. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A turning aside from the right path; transgression; offense. [*R.*]

Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face. *Shak.*

3. (*Astron.*) The elongation, or angular distance from the sun; — said chiefly of the inferior planets. [*R.*]

Di-gres'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. *T. Warton.*

Di-gress'ive (dĭ-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *digressif.*] Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression. *Johnson.*

Di-gress'ive-ly, *adv.* By way of digression.

Digue (dēg *or* dĭg), *n.* [F. See DIKE.] A bank; a dike. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **Di-gyn'i-a** (dĭ-jĭn'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γυνή a woman, a female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having two styles.

Di-gyn'i-an (dĭ-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* [Cf. F. *digyne.*] (*Bot.*)
Dig'y-nous (dĭj'ĭ-nŭs), } Of or pertaining to the Digynia; having two styles.

Di-he'dral (dī-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἕδρα a seat, bottom, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit. Cf. DIEDRAL.] Having two plane faces; as, the *dihedral* summit of a crystal.

Dihedral angle, the angular space contained between planes which intersect. It is measured by the angle made by any two lines at right angles to the two planes.

Di-he'dron (dī-hē'drŏn), *n.* [See DIHEDRAL.] A figure with two sides or surfaces. *Buchanan.*

Di'hex-ag'o-nal (dī'hĕks-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *hexagonal.*] (*a*) Consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a *dihexagonal* pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. (*b*) Having twelve similar faces; as, a *dihexagonal* prism.

Di'i-amb' (dī'ĭ-ămb'), *n.* A diiambus.

Di'i-am'bus (-ăm'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διίαμβος; δι- = δίς twice + ἴαμβος. See IAMBUS.] (*Pros.*) A double iambus; a foot consisting of two iambuses (⏑ — ⏑ —).

Di-i'o-dide (dī-ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *iodine.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of a binary type containing two atoms of iodine; — called also *biniodide.*

Di'i-sat'o-gen (dī'ĭ-săt'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *isatine* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A red crystalline nitrogenous substance of artificial production, which by reduction passes directly to indigo.

Di-ju'di-cant (dĭ-jū'dĭ-kant), *n.* [L. *dijudicans*, p. pr.] One who dijudicates. [*R.*] *Wood.*

Di-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIJUDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIJUDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *dijudicatus*, p. p. of *dijudicare* to decide; *di-* = *dis-* + *judicare* to judge.] To make a judicial decision; to decide; to determine. [*R.*] *Hales.*

Di-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*] The act of dijudicating; judgment. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

‖ **Dī'ka** (dē'ka), *n.* [Native West African name.] A kind of food, made from the almondlike seeds of the *Irvingia Barteri*, much used by natives of the west coast of Africa; — called also *dika bread.*

Dike (dīk), *n.* [OE. *dic, dike, diche*, ditch, AS. *dīc* dike, ditch; akin to D. *dijk* dike, G. *deich*, and prob. *teich* pond, Icel. *dīki* dike, ditch, Dan. *dige*; perh. akin to Gr. τεῖχος (for θεῖχος) wall, and even E. *dough*; or perh. to Gr. τῖφος pool, marsh. Cf. DITCH.] **1.** A ditch; a channel for water made by digging.

Little channels or *dikes* cut to every bed. *Ray.*

2. An embankment to prevent inundations; a levee.

Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised . . .
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow.*

3. A wall of turf or stone. [*Scot.*]

4. (*Geol.*) A wall-like mass of mineral matter, usually an intrusion of igneous rocks, filling up rents or fissures in the original strata.

Dike, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIKED (dīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIKING.] [OE. *diken, dichen*, AS. *dīcian* to dike. See DIKE.] **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or dry bank; to secure with a bank.

2. To drain by a dike or ditch.

Dike, *v. i.* To work as a ditcher; to dig. [*Obs.*]

He would thresh and thereto *dike* and delve. *Chaucer.*

Dik'er (dī'kĕr), *n.* **1.** A ditcher. *Piers Plowman.*

2. One who builds stone walls; usually, one who builds them without lime. [*Scot.*]

Di-lac'er-ate (dĭ-lăs'ĕr-āt *or* dī-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILACERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILACERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *dilaceratus*, p. p. of *dilacerare* to tear apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *lacerare* to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear to pieces. *Sir T. Browne.*

Di-lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilaceratio*: cf. F. *dilacération.*] The act of rending asunder. *Arbuthnot.*

Di-la'ni-ate (dĭ-lā'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *dilaniatus*, p. p. of *dilaniare* to dilacerate; *di-* = *dis-* + *laniare* to tear to pieces.] To rend in pieces; to tear. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Di-la'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A rending or tearing in pieces; dilaceration. [*R.*]

Di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILAPIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILAPIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapis* a stone. See LAPIDARY.] **1.** To bring into a condition of decay or partial ruin, by misuse or through neglect; to destroy the fairness and good condition of; — said of a building.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, etc., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony. *Blackstone.*

2. To impair by waste and abuse; to squander.

The patrimony of the bishopric of Oxon was much *dilapidated.* *Wood.*

Di-lap'i-date, *v. i.* To get out of repair; to fall into partial ruin; to become decayed; as, the church was suffered to *dilapidate.* *Johnson.*

Di-lap'i-da'ted (-dā'tĕd), *a.* Decayed; fallen into partial ruin; injured by bad usage or neglect.

A deserted and *dilapidated* building. *Cooper.*

Di-lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilapidatio*: cf. F. *dilapidation.*] **1.** The act of dilapidating, or the state of being dilapidated, reduced to decay, partially ruined, or squandered.

Tell the people that they are relieved by the *dilapidation* of their public estate. *Burke.*

2. Ecclesiastical waste; impairing of church property by an incumbent, through neglect or by intention.

The business of *dilapidations* came on between our bishop and the Archbishop of York. *Strype.*

3. (*Law*) The pulling down of a building, or suffering it to fall or be in a state of decay. *Burrill.*

Di-lap'i-da'tor (-dā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *dilapidateur.*] One who causes dilapidation. *Strype.*

Di-la'ta-bil'i-ty (dĭ-lā'tà-bĭl'ĭ-tў *or* dī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dilatabilité.*] The quality of being dilatable, or admitting expansion; — opposed to *contractibility.* *Ray.*

Di-lat'a-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *dilatable.*] Capable of expansion; that may be dilated; — opposed to *contractible*; as, the lungs are *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

Dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'à-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *dilatacioun*, F. *dilatation*, L. *dilatatio*, fr. *dilatare.* See DILATE, and cf. 2d DILATION.] **1.** Prolixity; diffuse discourse. [*Obs.*]

"What needeth greater *dilatation?*" *Chaucer.*

2. The act of dilating; expansion; an enlarging on all sides; the state of being dilated; dilation.

3. (*Anat.*) A dilation or enlargement of a canal or other organ.

‖ **Dil'a-ta'tor** (dĭl'à-tā'tŏr), *n.* [NL. Cf. L. *dilatator* a propagator.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which dilates any part; a dilator.

Di-late' (dĭ-lāt' *or* dī-lāt'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILATED (-lāt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILATING (-lāt'ĭng).] [L. *dilatare*; either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide, not the same word as *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear (see LATITUDE); or fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to separate (see DELAY, TOLERATE, DIFFER, and cf. DILATORY): cf. F. *dilater.*] **1.** To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; to swell; — opposed to *contract*; as, the air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by increase of heat.

2. To enlarge upon; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely. [*R.*]

Do me the favor to *dilate* at full
What hath befallen of them and thee till now. *Shak.*

Syn. — To expand; swell; distend; enlarge; spread out; amplify; expatiate.

Di-late', *v. i.* **1.** To grow wide; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to enlarge; — with *on* or *upon.*

But still they on their ancient joys *dilate.* *Crabbe.*

Di-late', *a.* Extensive; expanded. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Di-lat'ed, *a.* **1.** Expanded; enlarged. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) Widening into a lamina or into lateral wing-like appendages.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having the margin wide and spreading.

Di-lat'ed-ly, *adv.* In a dilated manner. *Feltham.*

Di-lat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dilates, expands, or enlarges.

Di-la'tion (dĭ-lā'shŭn *or* dī-), *n.* [L. *dilatio.* See DILATORY.] Delay. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Di-la'tion, *n.* [From *dilate*, v., cf. DILATATION, DILATOR.] The act of dilating, or the state of being dilated; expansion; dilatation. *Mrs. Browning.*

At first her eye with slow *dilation* rolled. *Tennyson.*

A gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure. *Dickens.*

Di-lat'ive (-lāt'ĭv), *a.* Causing dilation; tending to dilate, or enlarge; expansive. *Coleridge.*

Dil'a-tom'e-ter (dĭl'à-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Dilate* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the dilatation or expansion of a substance, especially of a fluid.

Di-lat'or (dĭ-lāt'ĕr *or* dī-), *n.* [See DILATE.] **1.** One who, or that which, widens or expands.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that dilates any part.

3. (*Med.*) An instrument for expanding a part; as, a urethral *dilator.*

Dil'a-to-ri-ly (dĭl'à-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* With delay; tardily.

Dil'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being dilatory; lateness; slowness; tardiness; sluggishness.

Dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'à-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* a delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay: cf. F. *dilatoire.* See DILATE, DIFFER, DEFER.] **1.** Inclined to defer or put off what ought to be done at once; given to procrastination; delaying; procrastinating; loitering; as, a *dilatory* servant.

2. Marked by procrastination or delay; tardy; slow; sluggish; — said of actions or measures.

Alva, as usual, brought his *dilatory* policy to bear upon his adversary. *Motley.*

Dilatory plea (*Law*), a plea designed to create delay in the trial of a cause, generally founded upon some matter not connected with the merits of the case.

Syn. — Slow; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating. See SLOW.

Dil'do (dĭl'dō), *n.* A burden in popular songs. [*Obs.*]

Delicate burthens of *dildos* and fadings. *Shak.*

Dil'do, *n.* (*Bot.*) A columnar cactaceous plant of the West Indies (*Cereus Swartzii*).

Di-lec'tion (dĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilectio*: cf. F. *dilection.* See DILIGENT.] Love; choice. [*Obs.*] *T. Martin.*

Di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'mà *or* dī-), *n.* [L. *dilemma*, Gr. δίλημμα; δι- = δίς twice + λαμβάνειν to take. See LEMMA.] **1.** (*Logic*) An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses.

☞ The following are instances of the *dilemma.* A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude his claim by a *dilemma.* "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." "On the contrary," says the master, "if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson.*

2. A state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; a vexatious alternative or predicament; a difficult choice or position.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

Horns of a dilemma, alternatives, each of which is equally difficult of encountering.

Dil'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕt-tănt'), *a.* Of or pertaining to dilettanteism; amateur; as, *dilettant* speculation. *Carlyle.*

Dil'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕt-tănt'), *n.* A dilettante.

Though few artilovers can be connoisseurs, many are *dilettants.* *Fairholt.*

‖ **Dil'et-tan'te** (dĭl'ĕt-tăn'tā *or* dē'lât-tän'tà), *n.*; *pl.* DILETTANTI (-tē). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in, fr. L. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; popularly, an

amateur; especially, one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge, desultorily, or for amusement only.

The true poet is not an eccentric creature, not a mere artist living only for art, not a dreamer or a *dilettante*, sipping the nectar of existence, while he keeps aloof from its deeper interests. *J. C. Shairp.*

Dil/et-tan/te-ish (dĭl/ĕt-tän/tā-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like a dilettante.

Dil/et-tan/te-ism (dĭl/ĕt-tän/tā-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being a dilettante; the desultory pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dil/et-tant/ish (-tänt/ĭsh), *a.* Dilettanteish.

Dil/et-tant/ism (-tänt/ĭz'm), *n.* Same as DILETTANTEISM. *F. Harrison.*

Dil/i-gence (dĭl/ĭ-jens), *n.* [F. *diligence*, L. *diligentia*.] **1.** The quality of being diligent; carefulness; careful attention; — the opposite of *negligence*.

2. Interested and persevering application; devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduity in service.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is *diligence*. *Shak.*

3. (*Scots Law*) Process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized for debt; process for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings.

To do one's diligence, give diligence, use diligence, to exert one's self; to make interested and earnest endeavor.

And each of them *doth* all *his diligence*
To do unto the feste reverence. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Attention; industry; assiduity; sedulousness; earnestness; constancy; heed; heedfulness; care; caution. — DILIGENCE, INDUSTRY. *Industry* has the wider sense of the two, implying an habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end, as knowledge, property, etc. *Diligence* denotes earnest application to some specific object or pursuit, which more or less directly has a strong hold on one's interests or feelings. A man may be *diligent* for a time, or in seeking some favorite end, without meriting the title of *industrious*. Such was the case with Fox, while Burke was eminent not only for *diligence*, but *industry*; he was always at work, and always looking out for some new field of mental effort.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shak.*

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself. *Gibbon.*

‖ **Dil/i-gence'** (dĕ'lē-zhänS'), *n.* [F.] A four-wheeled public stagecoach, used in France.

Dil/i-gen-cy (dĭl/ĭ-jen-sy), *n.* [L. *diligentia*.] Diligence; care; persevering endeavor. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dil/i-gent (-jent), *a.* [F. *diligent*, L. *diligens, -entis*, p. pr. of *diligere, dilectum*, to esteem highly, prefer; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND.] **1.** Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; careful; painstaking; not careless or negligent.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deut.* xix. 18.

2. Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; steady and earnest in application to a subject or pursuit; assiduous; industrious.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious; persevering; attentive; industrious.

Dil/i-gent-ly, *adv.* In a diligent manner; not carelessly; not negligently; with industry or assiduity.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 17.

Dill (dĭl), *n.* [AS. *dile*; akin to D. *dille*, OHG. *tilli*, G. *dill*, *dille*, Sw. *dill*, Dan. *dild*.] (*Bot.*) An herb (*Peucedanum graveolens*), the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic, and were formerly used as a soothing medicine for children; — called also *dillseed*. *Dr. Prior.*

Dill, *v. t.* [OE. *dillen*, fr. *dul* dull, *a.*] To still; to calm; to soothe, as one in pain. [*Obs.*]

Dil/ling (dĭl/ĭng), *n.* A darling; a favorite. [*Obs.*]

Whilst the birds billing,
Each one with his *dilling*. *Drayton.*

Dil-lu'ing (dĭl-lū'ĭng), *n.* (*Min.*) A process of sorting ore by washing in a hand sieve. [Written also *deluing*.]

Dil/ly (dĭl/ĭ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *diligence*.] A kind of stagecoach. "The Derby *dilly*." *J. H. Frere.*

Dil/ly-dal/ly (-dăl/ĭ), *v. i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter or trifle; to waste time.

Di-log'ic-al (dī-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Ambiguous; of double meaning. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

Dil'o-gy (dĭl'ō-jy), *n.*; *pl.* DILOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *dilogia*, Gr. διλογία, fr. δίλογος doubtful; δι- = δίς twice + λέγειν to speak.] (*Rhet.*) An ambiguous speech; a figure in which a word is used in an equivocal sense. [*R.*]

Di-lu'cid (dĭ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *dilucidus*, fr. *dilucere* to be light enough to distinguish objects apart. See LUCID.] Clear; lucid. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **Di-lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Di'lu-cid'i-ty** (dĭ'lū-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Di-lu'ci-date (dĭ-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dilucidatus*, p. p. of *dilucidare*.] To elucidate. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Di-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilucidatio*.] The act of making clear. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dil'u-ent (dĭl'ū-ent), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*. See DILUTE.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, esp. of water. *Arbuthnot.*

Dil'u-ent, *n.* **1.** That which dilutes.

2. (*Med.*) An agent used for effecting dilution of the blood; a weak drink.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot.*

Di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILUTING.] [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare* to wash, lave. See LAVE, and cf. DELUGE.] **1.** To make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something; to thin and dissolve by mixing.

Mix their watery store
With the chyle's current, and *dilute* it more. *Blackmore.*

2. To diminish the strength, flavor, color, etc., of, by mixing; to reduce, especially by the addition of water; to temper; to attenuate; to weaken.

Lest these colors should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Di-lute', *v. i.* To become attenuated, thin, or weak; as, it *dilutes* easily.

Di-lute', *a.* [L. *dilutus*, p. p.] Diluted; thin; weak.

A *dilute* and waterish exposition. *Hopkins.*

Di-lut'ed (dĭ-lū'tĕd), *a.* Reduced in strength; thin; weak. — **Di-lut'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Di-lute'ness (-lūt'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being dilute. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Di-lut'er (-lū'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dilutes or makes thin, more liquid, or weaker.

Di-lu'tion (dĭ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dilution*.] The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted. *Arbuthnot.*

Di-lu'vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-al), *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge, esp. to the great deluge in the days of Noah; diluvian.

2. (*Geol.*) Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of water; — said of coarse and imperfectly stratified deposits along ancient or existing water courses. Similar unstratified deposits were formed by the agency of ice. The time of deposition has been called the *Diluvian epoch*.

Di-lu'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge. *Lyell.*

Di-lu'vi-an (-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *diluvien*.] Of or pertaining to a deluge, esp. to the Noachian deluge; diluvial; as, of *diluvian* origin. *Buckland.*

Di-lu'vi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *diluviare*.] To run as a flood. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. DILUVIUMS (-ŭmz), L. DILUVIA (-ȧ). [L. *diluvium*. See DILUTE, DELUGE.] (*Geol.*) A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, stones, etc., caused by former action of flowing waters, or the melting of glacial ice.

☞ The accumulation of matter by the ordinary operation of water is termed *alluvium*.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* DIMMER (-mẽr); *superl.* DIMMEST (-mĕst).] [AS. *dim*; akin to OFries. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*; cf. MHG. *timmer*, *timber*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Not bright or distinct; wanting luminousness or clearness; obscure in luster or sound; dusky; darkish; obscure; indistinct; overcast; tarnished.

The *dim* magnificence of poetry. *Whewell.*
How is the gold become *dim*! *Lam.* iv. 1.
I never saw
The heavens so *dim* by day. *Shak.*
Three sleepless nights I passed in sounding on,
Through words and things, a *dim* and perilous way.
Wordsworth.

2. Of obscure vision; not seeing clearly; hence, dull of apprehension; of weak perception; obtuse.

Mine eye also is *dim* by reason of sorrow. *Job* xvii. 7.
The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers.*

☞ Obvious compounds: *dim*-eyed; *dim*-sighted, etc.

Syn. — Obscure; dusky; dark; mysterious; imperfect; dull; sullied; tarnished.

Dim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMMED (dĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMMING.] **1.** To render dim, obscure, or dark; to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of; to darken; to dull; to obscure; to eclipse.

A king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants.
Dryden.
Now set the sun, and twilight *dimmed* the ways. *Cowper.*

2. To deprive of distinct vision; to hinder from seeing clearly, either by dazzling or clouding the eyes; to darken the senses or understanding of.

Her starry eyes were *dimmed* with streaming tears. *C. Pitt.*

Dim, *v. i.* To grow dim. *J. C. Shairp.*

Dim'ble (dĭm'b'l), *n.* [Prob. orig., a cavity, and the same word as *dimple*. See DIMPLE.] A bower; a dingle. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, OF. *disme*, fr. L. *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See DECIMAL.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Dime novel, a novel, commonly sensational and trashy, which is sold for a dime, or ten cents.

Di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. *dimensus*, p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *dimension*. See MEASURE.] **1.** Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; extension; measurement; — usually, in the plural, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size; as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom.

Gentlemen of more than ordinary *dimensions*. *W. Irving.*

Space of one dimension, extension that has length but no breadth or thickness; a straight or curved line. — **Space of two dimensions**, extension which has length and breadth, but no thickness; a plane or curved surface. — **Space of three dimensions**, extension which has length, breadth, and thickness; a solid. — **Space of four dimensions**, an imaginary kind of extension, which is assumed to have length, breadth, thickness, and also a fourth imaginary dimension. Space of five or six, or more, dimensions is also sometimes assumed in mathematics.

2. Extent; reach; scope; importance; as, a project of large *dimensions*.

3. (*Math.*) The degree of manifoldness of a quantity; as, time is quantity having one *dimension*; volume has three *dimensions*, relative to extension.

4. (*Alg.*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term. The term *dimensions* forms with the cardinal numbers a phrase equivalent to *degree* with the ordinal; thus, $a^2\,b^2\,c$ is a term of five *dimensions*, or of the fifth degree.

5. *pl.* (*Phys.*) The manifoldness with which the fundamental units of time, length, and mass are involved in determining the units of other physical quantities. Thus, since the unit of velocity varies directly as the unit of length and inversely as the unit of time, the *dimensions* of velocity are said to be *length* ÷ *time*; the *dimensions* of work are *mass* × (*length*)^2 ÷ (*time*)^2; the *dimensions* of density are *mass* ÷ (*length*)^3.

Dimension lumber, Dimension scantling, *or* **Dimension stock** (*Carp.*), lumber for building, etc., cut to the sizes usually in demand, or to special sizes as ordered. — **Dimension stone**, stone delivered from the quarry rough, but brought to such sizes as are requisite for cutting to dimensions given.

Di-men'sion-al (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-al), *a.* Pertaining to dimension.

Di-men'sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having dimensions. [*R.*]

Di-men'sion-less (-shŭn-lĕs), *a.* Without dimensions; having no appreciable or noteworthy extent. *Milton.*

Di-men'si-ty (-sĭ-tỹ), *n.* Dimension. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Di-men'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having dimensions; marking dimensions or the limits.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Sir J. Davies.*

‖ **Dim'e-ra** (dĭm'ĕ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + μέρος part.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of Coleoptera, having two joints to the tarsi. (*b*) A division of the Hemiptera, including the aphids.

Dim'er-an (-ẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Dimera.

Dim'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + μέρος part.] Composed of, or having, two parts of each kind.

☞ A *dimerous* flower has two sepals, two petals, two stamens, and two pistils.

Dim'e-ter (-ĕ-tẽr), *a.* [L. *dimeter*, Gr. δίμετρος; δι- = δίς twice + μέτρον measure.] Having two poetical measures or meters. — *n.* A verse of two meters.

Di-meth'yl (dī-mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *methyl*.] (*Chem.*) Ethane; — sometimes so called because regarded as consisting of two methyl radicals. See ETHANE.

Di-met'ric (dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See DIMETER, *a.*] (*Crystallog.*) Same as TETRAGONAL. *Dana.*

Dim'i-ca'tion (dĭm'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimicatio*, fr. *dimicare* to fight.] A fight; contest. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Di-mid'i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half. See DEMI-.] **1.** Divided into two equal parts; reduced to half in shape or form.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) Consisting of only one half of what the normal condition requires; having the appearance of lacking one half; as, a *dimidiate* leaf, which has only one side developed. (*b*) Having the organs of one side, or half, different in function from the corresponding organs on the other side; as, *dimidiate* hermaphroditism.

Di-mid'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMIDIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMIDIATING.] **1.** To divide into two equal parts. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

2. (*Her.*) To represent the half of; to halve.

Di-mid'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimidiatio*.] The act of dimidiating or halving; the state of being dimidiate.

Di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMINISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMINISHING.] [Pref. *di-* (= L. *dis-*) + *minish*: cf. L. *diminuere*, F. *diminuer*, OE. *diminuen*. See DIS-, and MINISH.] **1.** To make smaller in any manner; to reduce in bulk or amount; to lessen; — opposed to *augment* or *increase*.

Not *diminish*, but rather increase, the debt. *Barrow.*

2. To lessen the authority or dignity of; to put down; to degrade; to abase; to weaken.

This doth nothing *diminish* their opinion.
Robynson (*More's Utopia*).
I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. *Ezek.* xxix. 15.
O thou . . . at whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminished* heads. *Milton.*

3. (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than minor; as, a *diminished* seventh.

4. To take away; to subtract.

Neither shall ye *diminish* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

Diminished column, one whose upper diameter is less than the lower. — **Diminished**, *or* **Diminishing, scale**, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. *Gwilt.* — **Diminishing rule** (*Arch.*), a board cut with a concave edge, for fixing the entasis and curvature of a shaft. — **Diminishing stile** (*Arch.*), a stile which is narrower in one part than in another, as in many glazed doors.

Syn. — To decrease; lessen; abate; reduce; contract; curtail; impair; degrade. See DECREASE.

Di-min'ish, *v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to lessen; as, the apparent size of an object *diminishes* as we recede from it.

Di-min'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diminished or lessened.

Di-min'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, diminishes anything. *Clerke* (1637).

Di-min'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to diminish.

Di-min'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Diminution. [*R.*] *Cheke.*

Di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō; It. dē-mē'nōō-ăn'dō), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *diminuire* to diminish.] (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner; with abatement of tone; decrescendo; — expressed on the staff by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign.

Diminuendo.

Di-min'u-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *diminuens*, p. pr. of *diminuere*. See DIMINISH.] Lessening. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Dim'i-nu'tal (dĭm'ĭ-nū'tal), *a.* Indicating or causing diminution. *Earle.*

Dim'i-nute (dĭm'ĭ-nūt), *a.* Small; diminished; diminutive. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Dim'i-nute-ly, *adv.* Diminutively. [*Obs.*]

Dim'i-nu'tion (-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diminutio*, or perh. rather *deminutio*: cf. F. *diminution*. See DIMINISH.] **1.** The act of diminishing, or of making or becoming less; state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree; — opposed to *augmentation* or *increase*.

2. The act of lessening dignity or consideration, or the state of being deprived of dignity; a lowering in estimation; degradation; abasement.

The world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Eikon Basilike.*
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be ranked
In military honor next. *Philips.*

3. (*Law*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record.
4. (*Mus.*) In counterpoint, the imitation of, or reply to, a subject, in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.

Syn. — Decrease; decay; abatement; reduction; deduction; decrement.

Di-min'u-ti'val (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tī'val), *a.* Indicating diminution; dimunitive. "*Diminutival* forms" [of words]. *Earle.* — *n.* A diminutive. *Earle.*

Di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *deminutivus*, F. *diminutif.*] **1.** Below the average size; very small; little.
2. Expressing diminution; as, a *diminutive* word.
3. Tending to diminish. [*R.*]
Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

Di-min'u-tive, *n.* **1.** Something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing.
Such water flies, *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*
2. (*Gram.*) A derivative from a noun, denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive; as, *gosling, eaglet, lambkin.*
Babyisms and dear *diminutives.* *Tennyson.*
☞ The word sometimes denotes a derivative verb which expresses a diminutive or petty form of the action, as *scribble.*

Di-min'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

Di-min'u-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being diminutive; smallness; littleness; minuteness.

Dim'ish (dĭm'ĭsh), *a.* See DIMMISH.

Di-mis'sion (dĭ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dimissio.* See DIMIT, and cf. DISMISSION.] Leave to depart; a dismissing. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭs-sō-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *dimissorius:* cf. F. *dimissoire.* See DIMIT.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
Letters dimissory (*Eccl.*), letters given by a bishop dismissing a person who is removing into another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. *Hook.*

Di-mit' (dĭ-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *dimittere* to send away, let go; *di-* = *dis-* + *mittere* to send. See DISMISS.] To dismiss, let go, or release. [*Obs.*]

Dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *δίμιτος* of double thread, dimity; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *μίτος* a thread of the warp; prob. through D. *diemet*, or F. *dimite, démitte.* Cf. SAMITE.] A cotton fabric employed for hangings and furniture coverings, and formerly used for women's under-garments. It is of many patterns, both plain and twilled, and occasionally is printed in colors.

Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner; not brightly or clearly; with imperfect sight.

Dim'mish (-mĭsh), } *a.* Somewhat dim; as, *dimmish*
Dim'my (dĭm'mȳ), } eyes. "*Dimmy* clouds."
Sir P. Sidney.

Dim'ness, *n.* [AS. *dimness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being dim; lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; dullness; obscurity.
2. Dullness, or want of clearness, of vision or of intellectual perception. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Darkness; obscurity; gloom. See DARKNESS.

Di'morph' (dī'môrf'), *n.* [Gr. *δίμορφος* two-formed; *δίς* twice (see DI-) + *μορφή* form.] (*Crystallog.*) Either one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance; as, calcite and aragonite are *dimorphs.*

Di-mor'phic (dī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Having the property of dimorphism; dimorphous.

Di-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dimorphisme.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) Difference of form between members of the same species, as when a plant has two kinds of flowers, both hermaphrodite (as in the partridge berry), or when there are two forms of one or both sexes of the same species of butterfly.
Dimorphism is the condition of the appearance of the same species under two dissimilar forms. *Darwin.*
2. (*Crystallog.*) Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound, as of calcium carbonate as calcite and aragonite.

Di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *dimorphe.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms, not dependent on sex; dimorphic.
2. (*Crystallog.*) Crystallizing under two forms fundamentally different, while having the same chemical composition.

Dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized dim. of *dip.* See DIP, and cf. DIMBLE.] **1.** A slight natural depression or indentation on the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin. *Milton.*
The *dimple* of her chin. *Prior.*
2. A slight indentation on any surface.
The garden pool's dark surface . . .
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright. *Wordsworth.*

Dim'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMPLING (-plĭng).] To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Dim'ple, *v. t.* To mark with dimples or dimplelike depressions. *Shak.*

Dim'ple-ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being dimpled, or marked with gentle depressions. [*R.*]
The ground's most gentle *dimplement.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Dim'ply (-plȳ), *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; dimpled; as, the *dimply* pool. *Thomson.*

Dim'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having dim sight; lacking perception. — **Dim'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Dim'y-a** (dĭm'ĭ-à), **Dim'y-a'ri-a** (-ā'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* + *μύειν* to close.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of lamellibranchiate mollusks having an anterior and posterior adductor muscle, as the common clam. See BIVALVE.

Dim'y-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Dimya. — *n.* One of the Dimya.

Dim'y-a-ry (dĭm'ĭ-à-rȳ), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as DIMYARIAN.

Din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne, dyn;* akin to Icel. *dynr,* and to AS. *dynian* to resound, Icel. *dynja* to pour down like hail or rain; cf. Skr. *dhuni* roaring, a torrent, *dhvan* to sound. Cf. DUN to ask payment.] Loud, confused, harsh noise; a loud, continuous, rattling or clanging sound; clamor; roar.
Think you a little *din* can daunt mine ears? *Shak.*
He knew the battle's *din* afar. *Sir W. Scott.*
The dust and *din* and steam of town. *Tennyson.*

Din, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINNED (dĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINNING.] [AS. *dynian.* See DIN, *n.*] **1.** To strike with confused or clanging sound; to stun with loud and continued noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries.
2. To utter with a din; to repeat noisily; to ding.
This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*
To din into, to fix in the mind of another by frequent and noisy repetitions. *Sir W. Scott.*

Din, *v. i.* To sound with a din; to ding.
The gay viol *dinning* in the dale. *A. Seward.*

Di-naph'thyl (dī-năf'thĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *naphthyl*ene.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{14}$, obtained from naphthylene, and consisting of a doubled naphthylene radical.

Di'nar (dī'nĕr *or* dē-när'), *n.* [Ar. *dīnār,* from Gr. *δηνάριον,* fr. L. *denarius.* See DENIER.] **1.** A petty money of accounts of Persia.
2. An ancient gold coin of the East.

Din'ar-chy (dĭn'ar-kȳ), *n.* See DIARCHY.

Dine (dīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINED (dīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINING.] [F. *dîner,* OF. *disner,* LL. *disnare,* contr. fr. an assumed *disjunare; dis-* + an assumed *junare* (OF. *juner*) to fast, for L. *jejunare,* fr. *jejunus* fasting. See JEJUNE, and cf. DINNER, DÉJEUNER.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.
Now can I break my fast, *dine,* sup, and sleep. *Shak.*
To dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without dinner; — a phrase common in Elizabethan literature, said to be from the practice of the poor gentry, who beguiled the dinner hour by a promenade near the tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in Old Saint Paul's.

Dine, *v. t.* **1.** To give a dinner to; to furnish with the chief meal; to feed; as, to *dine* a hundred men.
A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. To dine upon; to have to eat. [*Obs.*] "What will ye *dine.*" *Chaucer.*

Din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* One who dines.

Din'er-out' (-out'), *n.* One who often takes his dinner away from home, or in company.
A brilliant *diner-out,* though but a curate. *Byron.*

Di-net'ic-al (dī-nĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *δινεῖν* to whirl round.] Revolving on an axis. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ding (dĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINGED (dĭngd), DANG (*Obs.*), or DUNG (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINGING.] [OE. *dingen, dengen;* akin to AS. *denegan* to knock, Icel. *dengja* to beat, hammer, Sw. *dänga,* G. *dengeln.*]
1. To dash; to throw violently. [*Obs.*]
To *ding* the book a coit's distance from him. *Milton.*
2. To cause to sound or ring.
To ding (anything) **in one's ears,** to impress one by noisy repetition, as if by hammering.

Ding, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; to thump; to pound. [*Obs.*]
Diken, or delven, or *dingen* upon sheaves. *Piers Plowman.*
2. To sound, as a bell; to ring; to clang.
The fretful tinkling of the convent bell evermore *dinging* among the mountain echoes. *W. Irving.*
3. To talk with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration; to bluster. [*Low*]

Ding, *n.* A thump or stroke, especially of a bell.

Ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'; 115), *n.* [See DING.] **1.** The sound of, or as of, repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell; a repeated and monotonous sound.
2. (*Horol.*) An attachment to a clock by which the quarter hours are struck upon bells of different tones.

Din'gey (dĭn'gȳ), **Din'gy, Din'ghy,** *n.* [Bengalee *dingi.*] **1.** A kind of boat used in the East Indies. [Written also *dinghey.*] *Malcom.*
2. A ship's smallest boat.

Din'gi-ly (dĭn'jĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a dingy manner.

Din'gi-ness, *n.* Quality of being dingy; a dusky hue.

Din'gle (dĭn'g'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. AS. *ding* prison; or perh. akin to *dimble.*] A narrow dale; a small dell; a small, secluded, and embowered valley.

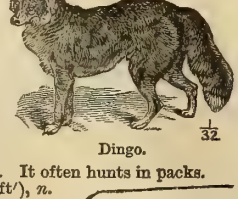
Dingo.

Din'gle-dan'gle (-dăn'g'l), *adv.* In a dangling manner.

Din'go (dĭn'gō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wild dog found in Australia, but supposed to have been introduced at a very early period. It has a wolflike face, bushy tail, and a reddish brown color. It often hunts in packs.

Ding'thrift' (dĭng'thrĭft'), *n.* A spendthrift. [*Obs.*]
Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave? *Drant.*

Din'gy (dĭn'jȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* DINGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DINGIEST.] [Prob. fr. *dung.* Cf. DUNGY.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky color; dark brown; dirty.
"Scraps of *dingy* paper."
Macaulay.

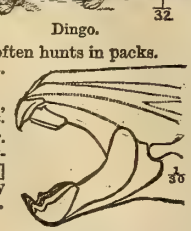
Profile of jaws of Dinichthys (*D. Terrellii*).

‖ **Di-nich'thys** (dī-nĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *ἰχθύς* fish.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct Devonian ganoid fishes. In some parts of Ohio remains of the Dinichthys are abundant, indicating animals twenty feet in length.

Din'ing (dīn'ĭng), *n.* & *a.* from DINE, *v.*
☞ Used either adjectively or as the first part of a compound; as, *dining* hall or *dining*-hall, *dining* room, *dining* table, etc.

Dink (dĭnk), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Trim; neat. [*Scot.*] *Burns.* — **Dink'ly,** *adv.*

Dink, *v. t.* To deck; — often with *out* or *up.* [*Scot.*]

Din'mont (dĭn'mŏnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wether sheep between one and two years old. [*Scot.*]

Din'ner (dĭn'nẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner,* fr. *dîner* to dine. See DINE.] **1.** The principal meal of the day, eaten by most people about midday, but by many (especially in cities) at a later hour.
2. An entertainment; a feast.
A grand political *dinner.* *Tennyson.*
☞ *Dinner* is much used, in an obvious sense, either adjectively or as the first part of a compound; as, *dinner* time, or *dinner*-time, *dinner* bell, *dinner* hour, etc.

Din'ner-less, *a.* Having no dinner. *Fuller.*

Din'ner-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to dinner. [*R.*]
The *dinnerly* officer. *Copley.*

‖ **Di-noc'e-ras** (dī-nŏs'ẽ-răs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *κέρας, -ατος,* horn.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct Eocene mammals from Wyoming; — called also *Uintatherium.* See *Illustration* in Appendix.
☞ They were herbivorous, and remarkable for three pairs of hornlike protuberances on the skull. The males were armed with a pair of powerful canine tusks.

‖ **Di-nor'nis** (dī-nôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *ὄρνις* bird.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct, ostrichlike birds of gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand. See MOA. [Written also *Deinornis.*]

Di'no-saur (dī'nō-sar), } *n.* [Gr. *δεινός* terrible +
Di'no-sau'ri-an (-sạ'rĭ-an), } *σαῦρος* lizard.] (*Paleon.*) One of the Dinosauria. [Written also *deinosaur,* and *deinosaurian.*]

‖ **Di'no-sau'ri-a** (dī'nō-sạ'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *σαῦρος* lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An order of extinct mesozoic reptiles, mostly of large size (whence the name). Notwithstanding their size, they present birdlike characters in the skeleton, esp. in the pelvis and hind limbs. Some walked on their three-toed hind feet, thus producing the large "bird tracks," so-called, of mesozoic sandstones; others were five-toed and quadrupedal. See *Illust.* of COMPSOGNATHUS, also *Illustration* of *Dinosaur* in Appendix.

Di'no-there (dī'nō-thēr), } *n.* [NL. *dinotherium,*
‖ **Di'no-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), } fr. Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *θηρίον* beast.] (*Paleon.*) A large extinct proboscidean mammal from the miocene beds of Europe and Asia. It is remarkable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the decurved apex of the lower jaw.

Restoration of Dinotherium (*D. giganteum*).

Din-ox'ide (dĭn-ŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DIOXIDE.

Din'some (dĭn'sŭm), *a.* Full of din. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* [OE. *dint, dent, dunt,* a blow, AS. *dynt;* akin to Icel. *dyntr* a dint, *dynta* to dint, and perh. to L. *fendere* (in composition). Cf. 1st DENT, DEFEND.]
1. A blow; a stroke. [*Obs.*] "Mortal *dint.*" *Milton.* "Like thunder's *dint.*" *Fairfax.*
2. The mark left by a blow; an indentation or impression made by violence; a dent. *Dryden.*
Every *dint* a sword had beaten in it [the shield]. *Tennyson.*
3. Force; power; — esp. in the phrase *by dint of.*
Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shak.*
It was by *dint* of passing strength
That he moved the massy stone at length. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINTING.] To make a mark or cavity on or in, by a blow or by pressure; to dent. *Donne. Tennyson.*

Di-nu'mer-a'tion (dī-nū'mẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dinumeratio; di-* = *dis-* + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus* number.] Enumeration. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ẽ-san *or* dī'ō-sē'san; 277), *a.* [LL. *dioecesanus:* cf. F. *diocésain.*] Of or pertaining to a diocese; as, *diocesan* missions.

Di-oc'e-san, *n.* **1.** A bishop, viewed in relation to his diocese; as, the *diocesan* of New York.
2. *pl.* The clergy or the people of a diocese. *Strype.*

Di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.; pl.* DIOCESES (-sē'sĕz). [OE. *diocise,* OF. *diocise,* F. *diocèse,* L. *dioecesis,* fr. Gr. *διοίκησις* housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, fr. *διοικεῖν* to keep house, manage; *διά* through + *οἰκεῖν* to manage a household, *οἶκος* a house. See ECONOMY.] (*Eccl.*) The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; the district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority. [Frequently, but improperly, spelt *diocess.*]

Di'o-ce'se-ner (dī'ō-sē'sẽ-nẽr *or* dī'ō-sēs'nẽr), *n.* One who belongs to a diocese. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Di'o-don (dī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth: cf. F. *diodon.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spinose, plectognath fishes, having the teeth of each jaw united into a single beaklike plate. They are able to inflate the body by taking in air or water, and, hence, are called *globefishes, swellfishes,* etc. Called also *porcupine fishes,* and *sea hedgehogs.*

Globefish (*Diodon hystrix*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of whales.

Di'o-dont (dī'ō-dŏnt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Diodon. — *n.* A fish of the genus Diodon, or an allied genus.

‖ **Di-œ'ci-a** (dī-ē'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + οἶκος a house.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having the stamens and pistils on different plants. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of gastropod mollusks in which the sexes are separate. It includes most of the large marine species, like the conchs, cones, and cowries.

Di-œ'cian (-shan), **Di-œ'cious** (-shŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having the sexes in two separate individuals; — applied to plants in which the female flowers occur on one individual and the male flowers on another of the same species, and to animals in which the ovum is produced by one individual and the sperm cell by another; — opposed to *monœcious*.

Di-œ'cious-ly, *adv.* (*Biol.*) In a dicœious manner.

Dicœciously hermaphrodite (*Bot.*), having flowers structurally perfect, but practically dicœious, — those on one plant producing no pollen, and those on another no ovules.

Di-œ'cious-ness, *n.* (*Biol.*) The state or quality of being dicœious.

Di-œ'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The condition of being dicœious.

Di-og'e-nes (dī-ŏj'ē-nēz), *n.* A Greek Cynic philosopher (412 ?–323 B. C.) who lived much in Athens and was distinguished for contempt of the common aims and conditions of life, and for sharp, caustic sayings.

Diogenes' crab (*Zoöl.*), a species of terrestrial hermit crabs (*Cenobita Diogenes*), abundant in the West Indies and often destructive to crops. — **Diogenes' tub**, the tub which the philosopher Diogenes is said to have carried about with him as his house, in which he lived.

Di-oi'cous (dī-oi'kŭs), *a.* See Dicœious.

‖ **Di-om'e-de'a** (dī-ŏm'ē-dē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large sea birds, including the albatross. See Albatross.

‖ **Di'o-næ'a** (dī'ō-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Διώνη a name of Aphrodite.] (*Bot.*) An insectivorous plant. See Venus's flytrap.

Di'o-ny'sian (dī'ō-nĭsh'an), *a.* Relating to Dionysius, a monk of the 6th century; as, the *Dionysian*, or Christian, era.

Dionysian period, a period of 532 years, depending on the cycle of the sun, or 28 years, and the cycle of the moon, or 19 years; — sometimes called the *Greek paschal cycle*, or *Victorian period*.

Di'o-phan'tine (dī'ō-făn'tĭn), *a.* Originated or taught by Diophantus, the Greek writer on algebra.

Diophantine analysis (*Alg.*), that branch of indeterminate analysis which has for its object the discovery of rational values that satisfy given equations containing squares or cubes; as, for example, to find values of x and y which make $x^2 + y^2$ an exact square.

Di-op'side (dī-ŏp'sīd), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ὄψις a sight, fr. the root of ὄψομαι I shall see: cf. F. *diopside*.] (*Min.*) A crystallized variety of pyroxene, of a clear, grayish green color; massite.

Di-op'tase (dī-ŏp'tās), *n.* [Gr. δι- = διά through + ὀπτάζειν to see: cf. F. *dioptase*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals.

Di-op'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *dioptra*, fr. Gr. δίοπτρα.

‖ **Di-op'tra** (-trȧ), See 2d Dioptric.] An optical instrument, invented by Hipparchus, for taking altitudes, leveling, etc.

‖ **Di-op'tre** (dē-ŏp'tr'), *n.* [F. See 2d Dioptric.] (*Optics*) A unit employed by oculists in numbering glasses according to the metric system; a refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

Di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), *a.* (*Optics*) Of or pertaining to the dioptre, or to the metric system of numbering glasses. — *n.* A dioptre. See Dioptre.

Di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), **Di-op'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικός belonging to the use of the δίοπτρα; δι- = διά through + the root of ὄψομαι I shall see: cf. F. *dioptrique*.] Of or pertaining to dioptrics; assisting vision by means of the refraction of light; refractive; as, the *dioptric* system; a *dioptric* glass or telescope. "*Dioptrical* principles." *Nichol.*

Dioptric curve (*Geom.*), a Cartesian oval. See under Cartesian.

Di-op'trics (dī-ŏp'trĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά: cf. F. *dioptrique*.] (*Optics*) The science of the refraction of light; that part of geometrical optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing from one medium into another, or through different mediums, as air, water, or glass, and esp. through different lenses; — distinguished from *catoptrics*, which refers to *reflected* light.

Di-op'try (-trĭ), *n.* (*Optics*) A dioptre.

Di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mȧ *or* -rā'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. διοράν to see through; δι- = διά through + ὁρᾶν to see; cf. ὅραμα that which is seen, a sight: cf. F. *diorama*. Cf. Panorama.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening. By a combination of transparent and opaque painting, and of transmitted and reflected light, and by contrivances such as screens and shutters, much diversity of scenic effect is produced.

2. A building used for such an exhibition.

Di'o-ram'ic (dī'ō-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

Di'o-rism (dī'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. διορισμός, fr. διορίζειν to distinguish; δι- = διά through + ὁρίζειν to divide from, fr. ὅρος a boundary.] Definition; logical distinction. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Di'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διοριστικός.] Distinguishing; distinctive; defining. [*R.*] — **Di'o-ris'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Di'o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *diorite*. See Diorism.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock, crystalline in structure, consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar and hornblende. It includes part of what was called greenstone.

Di'o-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing diorite.

Di'or-thot'ic (dī'ôr-thŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διορθωτικός; δι- = διά + ὀρθοῦν to set straight.] Relating to the correcting or straightening out of something; corrective.

‖ **Di'os-co're-a** (dī'ŏs-kō'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after *Dioscorides* the Greek physician.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See Yam.

‖ **Di-o'ta** (dī-ō'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δίωτος two-handled; δι- = δίς twice + οὖς, ὠτός, ear, handle.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A vase or drinking cup having two handles or ears.

Di-ox'ide (dī-ŏks'īd *or* -id; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule; binoxide. (*b*) An oxide containing but one atom or equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal; a suboxide. [*Obs.*]

Carbon dioxide. See *Carbonic acid*, under Carbonic.

Di'ox-in'dol (dī'ŏks-ĭn'dōl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + oxygen + *indol*.] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance obtained by the reduction of isatin. It is a member of the indol series; — hence its name.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dipped (dĭpt) or Dipt (dĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dipping.] [OE. *dippen*, *duppen*, AS. *dyppan*; akin to Dan. *dyppe*, Sw. *doppa*, and to AS. *dēpan* to baptize, OS. *dōpian*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, Sw. *döpa*, Goth. *daupjan*, Lith. *dubus* deep, hollow, OSlav. *duplĭ* hollow, and to E. *dive*. Cf. Deep, Dive.] **1.** To plunge or immerse; especially, to put for a moment into any liquid; to insert into a fluid and withdraw again.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. *Lev.* iv. 6.

[Wat'ry fowl] now *dip* their pinions in the briny deep. *Pope.*

While the prime swallow *dips* his wing. *Tennyson.*

2. To immerse for baptism; to baptize by immersion. *Book of Common Prayer. Fuller.*

3. To wet, as if by immersing; to moisten. [*Poetic*]

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er. *Milton.*

4. To plunge or engage thoroughly in any affair.

He was . . . *dipt* in the rebellion of the Commons. *Dryden.*

5. To take out, by dipping a dipper, ladle, or other receptacle, into a fluid and removing a part; — often with *out*; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; to *dip* out water.

6. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [*Obs.*]

Live on the use and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden.*

Dipped candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow. — **To dip snuff**, to take snuff by rubbing it on the gums and teeth. [*Southern U. S.*] — **To dip the colors** (*Naut.*), to lower the colors and return them to place; — a form of naval salute.

Dip, *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self; to become plunged in a liquid; to sink.

The sun's rim *dips*; the stars rush out. *Coleridge.*

2. To perform the action of plunging some receptacle, as a dipper, ladle, etc., into a liquid or a soft substance and removing a part.

Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

3. To pierce; to penetrate; — followed by *in* or *into*.

When I *dipt* into the future. *Tennyson.*

4. To enter slightly or cursorily; to engage one's self desultorily or by the way; to partake limitedly; — followed by *in* or *into*. "*Dipped* into a multitude of books." *Macaulay.*

5. To incline downward from the plane of the horizon; as, strata of rock *dip*.

6. To dip snuff. [*Southern U. S.*]

Dip, *n.* **1.** The action of dipping or plunging for a moment into a liquid. "The *dip* of oars in unison." *Glover.*

2. Inclination downward; direction below a horizontal line; slope; pitch.

3. A liquid, as a sauce or gravy, served at table with a ladle or spoon. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

4. A dipped candle. [*Colloq.*] *Marryat.*

Dip of the horizon (*Astron.*), the angular depression of the seen or visible horizon below the true or natural horizon; the angle at the eye of an observer between a horizontal line and a tangent drawn from the eye to the surface of the ocean. — **Dip of the needle**, *or* **Magnetic dip**, the angle formed, in a vertical plane, by a freely suspended magnetic needle, or the line of magnetic force, with a horizontal line; — called also *inclination*. — **Dip of a stratum** (*Geol.*), its greatest angle of inclination to the horizon, or that of a line perpendicular to its direction or strike; — called also the *pitch*.

Di-pas'chal (dī-păs'kal), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter.*

Dip'chick' (dĭp'chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Dabchick.

Di-pet'al-ous (dī-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *petalous*.] (*Bot.*) Having two petals; two-petaled.

Di-phe'nyl (dī-fē'nĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *phenyl*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.C_6H_5$, obtained by leading benzene through a heated iron tube. It consists of two benzene or phenyl radicals united.

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ *or* dĭp-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφθέρα leather (hence taken in the sense of *membrane*): cf. δέφειν to make soft, L. *depsere* to knead.] (*Med.*) A very dangerous contagious disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation. Cf. Croup.

Diph-the'ri-al (*-al*), **Diph-ther'ic** (-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* Relating to diphtheria; diphtheritic.

Diph'the-rit'ic (dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk *or* dĭp'-), *a.* (*Med.*) **1.** Pertaining to, or connected with, diphtheria.

2. Having characteristics resembling those of diphtheria; as, *diphtheritic* inflammation of the bladder.

Diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng *or* dĭp'-; 115, 277), *n.* [L. *diphthongus*, Gr. δίφθογγος; δι- = δίς twice + φθόγγος voice, sound, fr. φθέγγεσθαι to utter a sound: cf. F. *diphthongue*.] (*Orthoëpy*) (*a*) A coalition or union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable; as, *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*; — called a *proper diphthong*. (*b*) A vowel digraph; a union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded; as, *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people*; — called an *improper diphthong*.

Diph'thong, *v. t.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong; to diphthongize. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

Diph-thon'gal (dĭf-thŏn'gal *or* dĭp- ; 115), *a.* Relating or belonging to a diphthong; having the nature of a diphthong. — **Diph-thon'gal-ly**, *adv.*

Diph-thon'gal-ize (dĭf-thŏn'gal-īz *or* dĭp- ; 115), *v. t.* To make into a diphthong; to pronounce as a diphthong.

Diph'thon-ga'tion (dĭf'thŏn-gā'shŭn *or* dĭp'-), *n.* See Diphthongization.

Diph-thong'ic (dĭf-thŏng'ĭk *or* dĭp- ; 115), *a.* Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal. *H. Sweet.*

Diph'thong-i-za'tion (dĭf'thŏng-ĭ-zā'shŭn *or* dĭp'-), *n.* The act of changing into a diphthong. *H. Sweet.*

Diph'thong-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To change into a diphthong, as by affixing another vowel to a simple vowel. "The *diphthongized* long vowels." *H. Sweet.*

Diph'y-cer'cal (dĭf'ĭ-sĕr'kal), *a.* [Gr. διφυής double (δι- = δίς twice + φύειν to produce) + κέρκος tail.] (*Anat.*) Having the tail fin divided into two equal parts by the notochord, or end of the vertebral column; protocercal. See Protocercal.

Diph'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διφυής of double form + *-genic*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two modes of embryonic development.

Diph'yl-lous (dĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* dī-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + φύλλον leaf: cf. F. *diphylle*.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves, as a calyx, etc.

Diph'y-o-dont (dĭf'ĭ-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. διφυής double (δι- = δίς twice + φύειν to produce) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having two successive sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent), one succeeding the other; as, a *diphyodont* mammal; *diphyodont* dentition; — opposed to *monophyodont*. — *n.* An animal having two successive sets of teeth.

Diph'y-o-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. διφυής of double form + E. *zooid*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the free-swimming sexual zooids of Siphonophora.

Di-pla'nar (dī-plā'nẽr), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *plane*.] (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to two planes.

Di-plei'do-scope (dī-plī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. διπλόος double + εἶδος image + *-scope*.] (*Astron.*) An instrument for determining the time of apparent noon. It consists of two mirrors and a plane glass disposed in the form of a prism, so that, by the reflections of the sun's rays from their surfaces, two images are presented to the eye, moving in opposite directions, and coinciding at the instant the sun's center is on the meridian.

Dip'lo-blas'tic (dĭp'lō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διπλόος double + *-blast* + *-ic*.] (*Biol.*) Characterizing the ovum when it has two primary germinal layers.

Dip'lo-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. διπλόος double + E. *cardiac*.] (*Anat.*) Having the heart completely divided or double, one side systemic, the other pulmonary.

‖ **Dip'lo-coc'cus** (dĭp'lō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Diplococci (-kŏk'sī). [NL., fr. Gr. διπλόος twofold + κόκκος grain, seed.] (*Biol.*) A form of micrococcus in which cocci are united in a binary manner. See Micrococcus.

‖ **Dip'lo-ë** (dĭp'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπλόη fold, fr. διπλόος twofold, double.] (*Anat.*) The soft, spongy, or cancellated substance between the plates of the skull.

Dip'lo-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Diploic.

Dip'lo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διπλόος double + the root of γεννᾶν to produce.] Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances. *Wright.*

Di-plo'ic (dĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the diploë.

Dip'loid (dĭp'loid), *n.* [Gr. διπλόος twofold + *-oid*.] (*Crystallog.*) A solid bounded by twenty-four similar quadrilateral faces. It is a hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron.

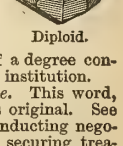

Diploid.

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Diplomas (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. δίπλωμα, fr. διπλοῦν to double, fr. διπλόος twofold. See Double.] A letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution.

Di-plo'ma-cy (-sў), *n.* [F. *diplomatie*. This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original. See Diploma.] **1.** The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations (particularly in securing treaties), including the methods and forms usually employed.

2. Dexterity or skill in securing advantages; tact.

3. The body of ministers or envoys resident at a court; the diplomatic body. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), **Dip'lo-mate** (-māt), *n.* [F. *diplomate*.] A diplomatist.

Dip'lo-mate (-māt), *v. t.* To invest with a title or privilege by diploma. [*R.*] *Wood.*

Dip'lo-ma'tial (-mā'shal), *a.* Diplomatic. [*R.*]

Dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diplomatique*.]

Dip'lo-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), **1.** Pertaining to diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court, who are called the *diplomatic body*.

2. Characterized by tact and shrewdness; dexterous; artful; as, *diplomatic* management.

3. Pertaining to diplomatics; paleographic. *Astle.*

Dip'lo-mat'ic, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.

Dip'lo-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy; in the manner of a diplomatist; artfully.

Dip'lo-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of diplomas, or the art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

Di-plo'ma-tism (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Diplomacy. [*R.*]

Di-plo'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *diplomatiste* a student of diplomatics.] A person employed in, or skilled in, diplomacy; a diplomat.

In ability, Avaux had no superior among the numerous able *diplomatists* whom his country then possessed. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Di-plo'pi-a** (-pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *diplopia*, from Gr. **Dip'lo-py** (dĭp'lō-pў), διπλόος double + the root of ὄψις sight: cf. F. *diplopie*.] (*Med.*) The act or state of seeing double.

☞ In *crossed* or *heteronymous diplopia* the image seen by the right eye is upon the left hand, and that seen

by the left eye is upon the right hand. In *homonymous diplopia* the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, that by the left eye on the left side. In *vertical diplopia* one image stands above the other.

Dip'lo-pod (dĭp'lō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Diplopoda.

‖ **Di-plop'o-da** (dĭ-plŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. διπλόος double + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of myriapods having two pairs of legs on each segment; the Chilognatha.

Dip'lo-stem'o-nous (dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs *or* -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διπλόος double + στήμων the warp, a thread.] (*Bot.*) Having twice as many stamens as petals, as the geranium. *R. Brown.*

Dip'lo-stem'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being diplostemonous.

‖ **Dip-neu'mo-na** (dĭp-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς + πνεύμων lung.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of spiders having only two lunglike organs. [Written also *Dipneumones.*]

‖ **Dip'no-i** (dĭp'nō-ī *or* -noi), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι-πνοος with two breathing apertures; δι- = δίς twice + πνοή breath.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of ganoid fishes, including the living genera *Ceratodus* and *Lepidosiren*, which present the closest approximation to the Amphibia. The air bladder acts as a lung, and the nostrils open inside the mouth. See CERATODUS, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

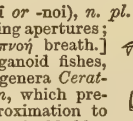

Profile of skull of Dipnoi (*Lepidosiren*). (½)

Dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dȳ), *n.; pl.* DIPODIES (-dĭz). [Gr. διποδία, fr. δίπους two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Pros.*) Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. *Hadley.*

Trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verses ... are measured by *dipodies.* *W. W. Goodwin.*

Di-po'lar (dī-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *polar.* Cf. BIPOLAR.] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

Dip'pel's oil' (dĭp'pelz oil'). (*Chem.*) [From the name of the inventor.] See *Bone oil*, under BONE.

Dip'per (dĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dips; especially, a vessel used to dip water or other liquid; a ladle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small grebe; the dabchick. (*b*) The buffel duck. (*c*) The water ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*) of Europe. (*d*) The American dipper or ouzel (*Cinclus Mexicanus*).

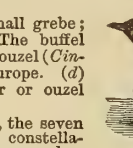

Dipper (*Cinclus Mexicanus*).

The Dipper (*Astron.*), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; popularly so called from their arrangement in the form of a dipper; — called also *Charles's Wain.* See *Ursa Major*, under URSA.

Dip'ping, *n.* **1.** The act or process of immersing.

2. The act of inclining downward.

3. The act of lifting or moving a liquid with a dipper, ladle, or the like.

4. The process of cleaning or brightening sheet metal or metalware, esp. brass, by dipping it in acids, etc.

5. The practice of taking snuff by rubbing the teeth or gums with a stick or brush dipped in snuff. [*U. S.*]

Dipping needle, a magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane, so as to indicate on a graduated circle the magnetic dip or inclination.

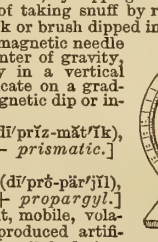

Dipping Needle.

Di'pris-mat'ic (dī'prĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Prefix *di-* + *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic.

Di'pro-par'gyl (dī'prō-pär'jĭl), *n.* [Prefix *di-* + *propargyl.*] (*Chem.*) A pungent, mobile, volatile liquid, C_6H_8, produced artificially from certain allyl derivatives. Though isomeric with benzine, it is very different in its chemical relations. Called also *dipropinyl.*

Di-pro'pyl (dī-prō'pĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *propyl.*] (*Chem.*) One of the hexane paraffins, found in petroleum, consisting of two propyl radicals. See HEXANE.

‖ **Di-pro'to-don** (dī-prō'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + πρῶτος first + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct Quaternary marsupial from Australia, about as large as the hippopotamus; — so named because of its two large front teeth. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Dip'sas (dĭp'sȧs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διψάς, fr. δίψα thirst.]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst. *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless colubrine snakes.

Dip-set'ic (-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διψητικός.] Tending to produce thirst. *Wright.*

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψα thirst + μανία mania.] (*Med.*) A morbid and uncontrollable craving (often periodic) for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors; also improperly used to denote acute and chronic alcoholism.

Dip'so-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One who has an irrepressible desire for alcoholic drinks.

Dip'so-ma-ni'a-cal (-mā-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

‖ **Dip-so'sis** (dĭp-sō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψα thirst.] (*Med.*) Excessive thirst produced by disease.

‖ **Dip'te-ra** (dĭp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος with two wings, δι- = δίς twice + πτερόν feather, wing: cf. F. *diptère.*] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of insects having only two functional wings and two balancers, as the house fly, mosquito, etc. They have a suctorial proboscis, often including two pairs of sharp organs (mandibles and maxillæ) with which they pierce the skin of animals. They undergo a complete metamorphosis, their larvæ (called maggots) being usually without feet.

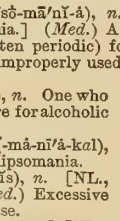

Diptera. Mouth parts of a Horsefly, much enlarged. *l* Labrum; *m* Mandible; *n* Maxilla; *n'* Maxillary palpus; *o* Labium; *r* Antennæ.

Dip'ter-al (dĭp'tẽr-al), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having two wings only; belonging to the order Diptera.

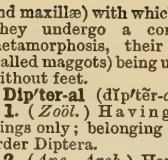

One of the Diptera (Horsefly, *Tabanus lineola*). Nat. size.

2. (*Anc. Arch.*) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear; — said of a temple. *Gwilt.*

Dip'ter-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the order Diptera.

Dip'te-ro-car'pus (-tē-rō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος with two wings + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees found in the East Indies, some species of which produce a fragrant resin, other species, wood oil. The fruit has two long wings.

Dip'ter-ous (dĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having two wings, as certain insects; belonging to the order Diptera.

2. (*Bot.*) Having two wings; two-winged.

Dip'ter-yg'i-an (-ĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + πτερύγιον a fin, dim. of πτέρυξ wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two dorsal fins; — said of certain fishes.

Dip'tote (dĭp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. δίπτωτος; δι- = δίς twice + πτωτός falling, fr. πίπτειν to fall: cf. F. *diptote.*] (*Gram.*) A noun which has only two cases. *Andrews.*

Dip'tych (dĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *diptycha*, pl., fr. Gr. δίπτυχος folded, doubled; δι- = δίς twice + πτύσσειν to fold, double up.] **1.** Anything consisting of two leaves or folds. Especially: (*a*) (*Roman Antiq.*) A writing tablet consisting of two leaves of rigid material connected by hinges and shutting together so as to protect the writing within. (*b*) A picture or series of pictures painted on two tablets connected by hinges. See TRIPTYCH.

2. A double catalogue, containing in one part the names of living, and in the other those of deceased, ecclesiastics and benefactors of the church; a catalogue of saints.

Di-pyre' (dĭ-pīr'), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + πῦρ fire.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the scapolite group; — so called from the double effect of fire upon it, in fusing it, and rendering it phosphorescent.

Di'py-re'nous (dī'pī-rē'nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *pyrene.*] (*Bot.*) Containing two stones or nutlets.

Di-pyr'i-dine (dī-pĭr'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *pyridine.*] (*Chem.*) A polymeric form of pyridine, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, obtained as a colorless oil by the action of sodium on pyridine.

Di-pyr'i-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *pyridine* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_8N_2$, obtained by the reduction of pyridine.

Di-ra'di-a'tion (dĭ-rā'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *radiation.*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light.

Dire (dīr), *a.* [*Compar.* DIRER (-ẽr); *superl.* DIREST.] [L. *dirus*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Ill-boding; portentous; as, *dire* omens.

2. Evil in a great degree; dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; lamentable.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*
Gorgons and hydras and chimeras *dire.* *Milton.*

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct: cf. F. *direct.* See DRESS, and cf. DIRGE.]

1. Straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading by the short or shortest way to a point or end; as, a *direct* line; *direct* means.

What is *direct* to, what slides by, the question. *Locke.*

2. Straightforward; not of crooked ways, or swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken.

Be even and *direct* with me. *Shak.*

3. Immediate; express; plain; unambiguous.

He nowhere, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*
A *direct* and avowed interference with elections. *Hallam.*

4. In the line of descent; not collateral; as, a descendant in the *direct* line.

5. (*Astron.*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a celestial body.

Direct action. (*Mach.*) See DIRECT-ACTING. — **Direct discourse** (*Gram.*), the language of any one quoted without change in its form; as, he said "I can not come;" — correlative to *indirect discourse*, in which there is change of form; as, he said that he could not come. They are often called respectively by their Latin names, *oratio directa*, and *oratio obliqua.* — **Direct evidence** (*Law*), evidence which is positive or not inferential; — opposed to *circumstantial*, or *indirect*, *evidence.* This distinction, however, is merely formal, since there is no direct evidence that is not circumstantial, or dependent on circumstances for its credibility. *Wharton.* — **Direct examination** (*Law*), the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, upon the merits. *Abbott.* — **Direct fire** (*Mil.*), fire, the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at. — **Direct process** (*Metal.*), one which yields metal in working condition by a single process from the ore. *Knight.* — **Direct tax**, a tax assessed directly on lands, etc., and polls, distinguished from taxes on merchandise, or customs, and from excise.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIRECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIRECTING.] **1.** To arrange in a direct or straight line, as against a mark, or towards a goal; to point; to aim; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance.

2. To point out or show to (any one), as the direct or right course or way; to guide, as by pointing out the way; as, he *directed* me to the left-hand road.

The Lord *direct* your hearts into the love of God. 2 *Thess.* iii. 5.
The next points to which I will *direct* your attention. *Lubbock.*

3. To determine the direction or course of; to cause to go on in a particular manner; to order in the way to a certain end; to regulate; to govern; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation or the movements of an army.

I will *direct* their work in truth. *Is.* lxi. 8.

4. To point out to with authority; to instruct as a superior; to order; as, he *directed* them to go.

I 'll first *direct* my men what they shall do. *Shak.*

5. To put a direction or address upon; to mark with the name and residence of the person to whom anything is sent; to superscribe; as, to *direct* a letter.

Syn. — To guide; lead; conduct; dispose; manage; regulate; order; instruct; command.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. i.* To give direction; to point out a course; to act as guide.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct.* *Eccl.* x. 10.

Di-rect', *n.* (*Mus.*) A character, thus [𝄆], placed at the end of a staff on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Di-rect'-act'ing (-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* (*Mach.*) Acting directly, as one part upon another, without the intervention of other working parts.

Direct-acting steam engine, one in which motion is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of a beam or lever; — also called *direct-action steam engine.* — **Direct-acting steam pump,** one in which the steam piston rod is directly connected with the pump rod; — also called *direct-action steam pump.*

Di-rect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who directs; a director.

Directer plane (*Geom.*), the plane to which all right-lined elements in a warped surface are parallel.

Di-rec'tion (dĭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *directio*: cf. F. *direction.*] **1.** The act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering; guidance; management; superintendence; administration; as, the *direction* of public affairs or of a bank.

I do commit his youth
To your *direction.* *Shak.*
All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction*, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

2. That which is imposed by directing; a guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription; order; command; as, he gave *directions* to the servants.

The princes digged the well ... by the *direction* of the lawgiver. *Numb.* xxi. 18.

3. The name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address; as, the *direction* of a letter.

4. The line or course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; aim; line or point of tendency; direct line or course; as, the ship sailed in a southeasterly *direction.*

5. The body of managers of a corporation or enterprise; board of directors.

6. (*Gun.*) The pointing of a piece with reference to an imaginary vertical axis; — distinguished from *elevation.* The *direction* is given when the plane of sight passes through the object. *Wilhelm.*

Syn. — Administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; order; command; guide; clew. — DIRECTION, CONTROL, COMMAND, ORDER. These words, as here compared, have reference to the exercise of power over the actions of others. *Control* is negative, denoting power to restrain; *command* is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; *directions* are commands containing instructions how to act. *Order* conveys more prominently the idea of authority than the word *direction.* A shipmaster has the *command* of his vessel; he gives *orders* or *directions* to the seamen as to the mode of sailing it; and exercises a due *control* over the conduct of the passengers.

Di-rect'ive (dĭ-rĕkt'ĭv), *a.* [LL. *directivus*: cf. F. *directif.*] **1.** Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; showing the way. *Hooker.*

The precepts *directive* of our practice in relation to God. *Barrow.*

2. Able to be directed; manageable. [*Obs.*]

Swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*

Di-rect'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner; in a straight line or course. "To run *directly* on." *Shak.*

Indirectly and *directly* too
Thou hast contrived against the very life
Of the defendant. *Shak.*

2. In a straightforward way; without anything intervening; not by secondary, but by direct, means.

3. Without circumlocution or ambiguity; absolutely; in express terms.

No man hath hitherto been so impious as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

4. Exactly; just.

Stand you *directly* in Antonius' way. *Shak.*

5. Straightforwardly; honestly.

I have dealt most *directly* in thy affair. *Shak.*

6. Manifestly; openly. [*Obs.*]

Desdemona is *directly* in love with him. *Shak.*

7. Straightway; next in order; without delay; immediately. "'Will she go now to bed?' '*Directly.*'" *Shak.*

8. Immediately after; as soon as.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed. *Dickens.*

☞ This use of the word is common in England, especially in colloquial speech, but it can hardly be regarded as a well-sanctioned or desirable use.

Directly proportional (*Math.*), proportional in the order of the terms; increasing or decreasing together, and with a constant ratio; — opposed to *inversely proportional.*

Syn. — Immediately; forthwith; straightway; instantly; instantaneously; soon; promptly; openly; expressly. — DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY, INSTANTANEOUSLY. *Directly* denotes, without any delay or diversion of attention; *immediately* implies, without any interposition of other occupation; *instantly* implies, without any intervention of time. Hence, "I will do it *directly*," means, "I will go *straightway* about it." "I will do it *immediately*," means, "I will do it as the very *next* thing." "I will do it *instantly*," allows not a particle of delay. *Instantaneously*, like *instantly*, marks an interval too small to be appreciable, but commonly relates to physical causes; as, the powder touched by fire *instantaneously* exploded.

Di-rect'ness (dĭ-rĕkt'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; straightforwardness; immediateness.

Di-rect'or (dĭ-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *directeur.*] **1.** One who, or that which, directs; one who regulates, guides, or orders; a manager or superintendent.

In all affairs thou sole *director.* *Swift.*

2. One of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation; as, the *directors* of a bank, insurance company, or railroad company.

What made *directors* cheat in South-Sea year? *Pope.*

3. (*Mech.*) A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action.

4. (*Surg.*) A slender grooved instrument upon which a knife is made to slide when it is wished to limit the extent of motion of the latter, or prevent its injuring the parts beneath.

Di-rect'o-rate (-ō-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *directorat.*] The office of director; also, a body of directors taken jointly.

Di-rec-to'ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *directorial.*] **1.** Having the quality of a director, or authoritative guide; directive.

2. Pertaining to a director or directory; specifically, relating to the Directory of France under the first republic. See DIRECTORY, 3.

Whoever goes to the *directorial* presence under this passport. *Burke.*

Di-rect'or-ship (dĭ-rĕkt'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The condition or office of a director; directorate.

Di-rect'o-ry (dĭ-rĕkt'ō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *directorius.*] Containing directions; enjoining; instructing; directorial.

Di-rect'o-ry, *n.; pl.* DIRECTORIES (-rĭz). **1.** A collection or body of directions, rules, or ordinances; esp., a book of directions for the conduct of worship; as, the *Directory* used by the nonconformists instead of the Prayer Book.

2. A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them; an address book; as, a business *directory.*

3. [Cf. F. *directoire.*] A body of directors; board of management; especially, a committee which held executive power in France under the first republic.

4. Direction; guide. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

Di-rect'ress, *n.* A woman who directs. *Bp. Hurd.*

Di-rect'rix (-rĭks), *n.; pl.* E. DIRECTRIXES (-ĕz), L. DIRECTRICES (-rĭ-sēz). **1.** A directress. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Geom.*) (*a*) A line along which a point in another line moves, or which in any way governs the motion of the point and determines the position of the curve generated by it; the line along which the generatrix moves in generating a surface. (*b*) A straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

Dire'ful (dīr'fụl), *a.* [*Dire* + *-ful.*] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; woeful; as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* day. — **Dire'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dire'ful-ness,** *n.*

Dire'ly, *adv.* In a dire manner. *Drayton.*

Di-rempt' (dĭ-rĕmt'; 215), *a.* [L. *diremptus,* p. p. of *dirimere* to take apart, separate; *di-* = *dis-* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] Divided; separated. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Di-rempt', *v. t.* To separate by force; to tear apart. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Di-remp'tion (dĭ-rĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diremptio.*] A tearing apart; violent separation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dire'ness (dīr'nĕs), *n.* [*Dire* + *-ness.*] Terribleness; horror; woefulness. *Shak.*

Di-rep'tion (dĭ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *direptio,* fr. *diripere* to tear asunder, plunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *rapere* to seize and carry off.] The act of plundering, despoiling, or snatching away. [*R.*] *Speed.*

Di-rep-ti'tious (dĭ-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Characterized by direption. [*R.*] *Encyc. Dict.*

Di-rep-ti'tious-ly, *adv.* With plundering violence; by violent injustice. [*R.*] *Strype.*

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* [Contraction of Lat. *dirige,* direct thou (imperative of *dirigere*), the first word of a funeral hymn (Lat. transl. of Psalm v. 8) beginning, "*Dirige, Domine, in conspectu tuo vitam meam.*" See DIRECT, *a.*, and cf. DIRGE.] A piece of music of a mournful character, to accompany funeral rites; a funeral hymn.

The raven croaked, and hollow shrieks of owls
Sung *dirges* at her funeral. *Ford.*

Dirge'ful (-fụl), *a.* Funereal; moaning.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

Dir'i-ge (dĭr'ĭ-jē), *n.* [L. See DIRGE.] A service for the dead, in the Roman Catholic Church, being the first antiphon of Matins for the dead, of which *Dirige* is the first word; a dirge.

Evensongs and placebo and *dirige.* *Wyclif.*

Resort, I pray you, unto my sepulture
To sing my *dirige* with great devotion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene.

Dir'i-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *dirigens,* p. pr. of *dirigere.* See DIRECT, *a.*] Directing. *Baxter.*

Dir'i-gent, *n.* (*Geom.*) The line of motion along which a describent line or surface is carried in the genesis of any plane or solid figure; a directrix. *Hutton.*

Dir'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being directed; steerable; as, a *dirigible* balloon.

Dir'i-ment (dĭr'ĭ-ment), *a.* [L. *dirimens,* p. pr. of *dirimere.* See DIREMPT.] (*Law*) Absolute.

Diriment impediment (*R. C. Ch.*), an impediment that nullifies marriage.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* [Ir. *duirc.*] A kind of dagger or poniard; — formerly much used by the Scottish Highlander.

Dirk knife, a clasp knife having a large, dirklike blade.

Dirk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIRKED (dẽrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIRKING.] To stab with a dirk. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dirk, *a.* [See DARK, *a.*] Dark. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dirk, *v. t.* To darken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dirk'ness, *n.* Darkness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dirl (dẽrl), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. DRILL, THRILL.] To thrill; to vibrate; to penetrate. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* [OE. *drit;* akin to Icel. *drit* excrement, *drīta* to dung, OD. *drijten* to dung, AS. *gedrītan.*]

1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, dust, etc.; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; earth; as, a wagonload of *dirt.*

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt.* *Is.* lvii. 20.

2. Meanness; sordidness.

Honors . . . thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *Melmoth.*

3. In placer mining, earth, gravel, etc., before washing.

Dirt bed (*Geol.*), a layer of clayey earth forming a stratum in a geological formation. Dirt beds are common among the coal measures. — **Dirt eating.** (*a*) The use of certain kinds of clay for food, existing among some tribes of Indians; geophagism. *Humboldt.* (*b*) (*Med.*) Same as CHTHONOPHAGIA. — **Dirt pie,** clay or mud molded by children in imitation of pastry. *Otway* (1684). — **To eat dirt,** to submit in a meanly humble manner to insults; to eat humble pie.

Dirt, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to dirty. *Swift.*

Dirt'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily; meanly; sordidly.

Dirt'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness; sordidness.

Dirt'y (dẽr'tỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* DIRTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DIRTIEST.] **1.** Defiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; not clean or pure; serving to defile; as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* water; a *dirty* white. *Spenser.*

2. Sullied; clouded; — applied to color. *Locke.*

3. Sordid; base; groveling; as, a *dirty* fellow.

The creature 's at his *dirty* work again. *Pope.*

4. Sleety; gusty; stormy; as, *dirty* weather.

Storms of wind, clouds of dust, an angry, *dirty* sea. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — Nasty; filthy; foul. See NASTY.

Dirt'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIRTIED (dẽr'tĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIRTYING.] **1.** To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; — said of reputation, character, etc.

Di-rup'tion (dĭ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diruptio,* fr. *dirumpere.* See DISRUPT, *a.*] Disruption.

Dis- (dĭs- *or* dĭz-; 258). **1.** A prefix from the Latin, whence F. *dés,* or sometimes *dé-, dis-.* The Latin *dis-* appears as *di-* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v,* becomes *dif-* before *f,* and either *dis-* or *di-* before *j.* It is from the same root as *bis* twice, and *duo,* E. *two.* See Two, and cf. BI-, DI-, DIA-. *Dis-* denotes *separation, a parting from,* as in *dis*tribute, *dis*connect; hence it often has the force of a privative and negative, as in *dis*arm, *dis*oblige, *dis*agree. Also intensive, as in *dis*sever.

☞ Walker's rule of pronouncing this prefix is, that the *s* ought always to be pronounced like *z,* when the next syllable is accented and begins with "a flat mute [*b, d, v, g, z*], a liquid [*l, m, n, r*], or a vowel; as, *disable, disease, disorder, disuse, disband, disdain, disgrace, disvalue, disjoin, dislike, dislodge, dismay, dismember, dismiss, dismount, disnatured, disrank, disrelish, disrobe.*" Dr. Webster's example in disapproving of Walker's rule and pronouncing *dis-* as *diz* in only one (*disease*) of the above words, is followed by recent orthoëpists. See DISABLE, DISGRACE, and the other words, beginning with *dis-,* in this Dictionary.

2. A prefix from Gr. *δίς* twice. See DI-.

‖ **Dis** (dĭs), *n.* [L.] The god Pluto. *Shak.*

Dis'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* DISABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being disabled; deprivation or want of ability; absence of competent physical, intellectual, or moral power, means, fitness, and the like.

Grossest faults, or *disabilities* to perform what was covenanted. *Milton.*

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability.* *Bancroft.*

2. Want of legal qualification to do a thing; legal incapacity or incompetency.

The *disabilities* of idiocy, infancy, and coverture. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Weakness; inability; incompetence; impotence; incapacity; incompetency; disqualification. — DISABILITY, INABILITY. *Inability* is an inherent want of power to perform the thing in question; *disability* arises from some *deprivation* or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a *disability* of holding his estate; and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case. A man may decline an office on account of his *inability* to discharge its duties; he may refuse to accept a trust or employment on account of some *disability* which prevents him from entering into such engagements.

Dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *a.* Lacking ability; unable. [*Obs.*] "Our *disable* and unactive force." *Daniel.*

Dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISABLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISABLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To render unable or incapable; to destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to incapacitate; to disqualify; to make incompetent or unfit for service; to impair.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him. *Jer. Taylor.*

And had performed it, if my known offense
Had not *disabled* me. *Milton.*

I have *disabled* mine estate. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To deprive of legal right or qualification; to render legally incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

3. To deprive of that which gives value or estimation; to declare lacking in competency; to disparage; to undervalue. [*Obs.*] "He *disabled* my judgment." *Shak.*

Syn. — To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

Dis-a'ble-ment (-b'l-ment), *n.* Deprivation of ability; incapacity. *Bacon.*

Dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ă-būz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISABUSED (-būzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISABUSING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *abuse;* cf. F. *désabuser.*] To set free from mistakes; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right.

To undeceive and *disabuse* the people. *South.*

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams.*

Dis'ac-com'mo-date (dĭs'ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *accommodate.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Dis'ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A state of being unaccommodated or unsuited. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Dis'ac-cord' (dĭs'ăk-kôrd'), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *désaccorder* to cause discord.] To refuse to assent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'ac-cord', *n.* Disagreement. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Dis'ac-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* Not accordant. *Fabyan.*

Dis'ac-cus'tom (dĭs'ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désaccoutumer.*] To destroy the force of habit in; to wean from a custom. *Johnson.*

Dis'a-cid'i-fy (dĭs'ă-sĭd'ĭ-fi), *v. t.* To free from acid.

Dis'ac-knowl'edge (dĭs'ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISACKNOWLEDGED (-ĕjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISACKNOWLEDGING.] To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; to disown. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Dis'ac-quaint' (dĭs'ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *acquaint:* cf. OF. *desacointier.*] To render unacquainted; to make unfamiliar. [*Obs.*]

While my sick heart
With dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

Dis'ac-quaint'ance (-ans), *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar acquaintance. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Dis-ac'ryl (dĭs-ăk'rĭl), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* (Gr. *δίς* twice) + *acrolein* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A white amorphous substance obtained as a polymeric modification of acrolein.

Dis'a-dorn' (dĭs'ă-dôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *Congreve.*

Dis'ad-vance' (-ăd-vans'; 61), *v. t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis-* + *advance:* cf. OF. *desavancier.*] To draw back, or cause to draw back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'ad-van'tage (-văn'tāj; 48, 61), *n.* [Cf. F. *désavantage.*] **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like; that which hinders success, or causes loss or injury.

I was brought here under the *disadvantage* of being unknown by sight to any of you. *Burke.*

Abandoned by their great patron, the faction henceforward acted at *disadvantage.* *Palfrey.*

2. Loss; detriment; hindrance; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

They would throw a construction on his conduct, to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Dis'ad-van'tage, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désavantager.*] To injure the interest of; to be detrimental to.

Dis'ad-van'tage-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Injurious; disadvantageous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-ad'van-ta'geous (dĭs-ăd'van-tā'jŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *désavantageux.*] Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial; — opposed to *advantageous;* as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense.

Even in the *disadvantageous* position in which he had been placed, he gave clear indications of future excellence. *Prescott.*

— Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly, *adv.* — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

Dis'ad-ven'ture (dĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *adventure:* cf. OF. *desaventure.*] Misfortune; mishap. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Dis'ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Unprosperous; unfortunate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise against; to dissuade from. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Dis'af-fect' (-ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAFFECTING.] **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

2. To disturb the functions of; to disorder.

It *disaffects* the bowels. *Hammond.*

3. To lack affection for; to be alienated from, or indisposed toward; to dislike. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis'af-fect'ed, *a.* Alienated in feeling; not wholly loyal. *J. H. Newman.* — **Dis'af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dis'af-fec'tion (dĭs'ăf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disaffected; alienation or want of affection or good will, esp. toward those in authority; unfriendliness; dislike.

In the making laws, princes must have regard to . . . the affections and *disaffections* of the people. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Disorder; bad constitution. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

Syn. — Dislike; disgust; discontent; unfriendliness; ill will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

Dis'af-fec'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Not disposed to affection; unfriendly; disaffected. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Dis'af-firm' (dĭs'ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To assert the contrary of; to contradict; to deny; — said of that which has been asserted.

2. (*Law*) To refuse to confirm; to annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Dis'af-firm'ance (dĭs'ăf-fẽrm'ans), *n.* **1.** The act of disaffirming; denial; negation.

2. (*Law*) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

Dis-af'fir-ma'tion (dĭs-ăf'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of disaffirming; negation; refutation.

Dis'af-for'est (dĭs'ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAFFORESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAFFORESTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *afforest:* cf. OF. *desaforester.*] (*Eng. Law*) To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to exempt from forest laws.

By charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested.* *Blackstone.*

Dis-ag'gre-gate (dĭs-ăg'grē-gāt), *v. t.* To destroy the aggregation of; to separate into component parts, as an aggregate mass.

Dis-ag'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrégation.*] The separation of an aggregate body into its component parts.

Dis'a-gree' (dĭs'ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAGREED (-grēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAGREEING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *agree:* cf. F. *désagréer* to displease.] **1.** To fail to accord; not to agree; to lack harmony; to differ; to be unlike; to be at variance.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

2. To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views; to be at controversy; to quarrel.

Who shall decide, when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*

3. To be unsuited; to have unfitness; as, *medicine* sometimes *disagrees* with the patient; food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste.

☞ Usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*, rarely by *from*; as, I *disagree* to your proposal.

Syn. — To differ; vary; dissent.

Dis'a-gree'a-ble (dĭs'ȧ-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *désagréable.*] **1.** Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; contrary; unsuitable.

Preach you truly the doctrine which you have received, and teach nothing that is *disagreeable* thereunto. *Udall.*

2. Exciting repugnance; offensive to the feelings or senses; displeasing; unpleasant.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree. *Wollaston.*

Dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness.

Dis'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner; unsuitably; offensively.

Dis'a-gree'ance (-ans), *n.* Disagreement. [*Obs.*]

Dis'a-gree'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrément* disagreeable circumstance, disagreeableness.] **1.** The state of disagreeing; a being at variance; dissimilitude; diversity.

2. Unsuitableness; unadaptedness. [*R.*]

3. Difference of opinion or sentiment.

4. A falling out, or controversy; difference.

Syn. — Difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; dissension; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dis'a-gre'er (-ēr), *n.* One who disagrees. *Hammond.*

Dis'al-liege' (dĭs'ăl-lēj'), *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance. [*Obs. & R.*] *Milton.*

Dis'al-low' (-lou'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISALLOWED (-loud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISALLOWING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *allow:* cf. OF. *desalouer, desloer,* to blame, dissuade.] To refuse to allow; to deny the force or validity of; to disown and reject; as, the judge *disallowed* the executor's charge.

To whom coming, as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God. 1 *Pet.* ii. 4.

That the edicts of Cæsar we may at all times *disallow*, but the statutes of God for no reason we may reject. *Milton.*

☞ This verb was sometimes followed by *of;* as, "What follows, if we *disallow of* this?" *Shak.* See ALLOW.

Syn. — To disapprove; prohibit; censure; reject.

Dis'al-low'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered. *Raleigh.* — **Dis'al-low'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Dis'al-low'ance (-ans), *n.* The act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit; rejection.

Syn. — Disapprobation; prohibition; condemnation; censure; rejection.

Dis'al-ly' (-lī'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *ally:* cf. F. *désallier.*] To part, as an alliance; to sunder. [*R.*] "*Disallied* their nuptials." *Milton.*

Dis-an'chor (dĭs-ăn'kẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis-* + *anchor:* cf. F. *désancrer.*] To raise the anchor of, as a ship; to weigh anchor. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Dis'an-gel'ic-al (dĭs'ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not angelical. [*R.*] "*Disangelical* nature." *Coventry.*

Dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISANIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISANIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] **1.** To deprive of life. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

2. To deprive of spirit; to dishearten. *Shak.*

Dis-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Privation of life. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The state of being disanimated or discouraged; depression of spirits.

Dis'an-nex' (dĭs'ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* To disunite; to undo or repeal the annexation of. *State Trials* (1608).

Dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul completely; to render void or of no effect.

For the Lord of hosts hath purposed, and who shall *disannul* it? *Isaiah* xiv. 27.

☞ The prefix in this word and its derivatives is intensive, and not negative.

Dis'an-nul'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who disannuls.

Dis'an-nul'ment (-ment), *n.* Complete annulment.

Dis'a-noint' (-ȧ-noint'), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis'ap-par'el (-ăp-păr'ĕl), *v. t.* [See APPAREL, *v. t.*] [Pref. *dis-* + *apparel:* cf. OF. *desapareiller.*] To disrobe; to strip of apparel; to make naked.

Drink *disapparels* the soul. *Junius* (1635).

Dis'ap-pear' (dĭs'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPEARED (-pērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPEARING.] **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; to pass from view, gradually or suddenly; to vanish; to be no longer seen; as, darkness *disappears* at the approach of light; a ship *disappears* as she sails from port.

2. To cease to be or exist; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

Abuse after abuse *disappeared* without a struggle. *Macaulay.*

Dis'ap-pear'ance (dĭs'ăp-pēr'ans), *n.* The act of disappearing; cessation of appearance; removal from sight; vanishing. *Addison.*

Dis'ap-pend'en-cy (-pĕn'den-sy), *n.* A detachment or separation from a former connection. [*R.*]

Dis'ap-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* Freed from a former connection or dependence; disconnected. [*R.*]

Dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPOINTING.] [OF. *desapointier,* F. *désappointer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier,* F. *appointer,* to appoint. See APPOINT.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder from the attainment of that which was expected, hoped, or desired; to balk; as, a man is *disappointed* of his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions, expectations, or plans are *disappointed;* a bad season *disappoints* the farmer of his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy of his spoil.

I was *disappointed,* but very agreeably. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Disappointed of* a thing not obtained; *disappointed in* a thing obtained.

2. To frustrate; to foil; to hinder of result.

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

Syn. — To tantalize; fail; frustrate; balk; baffle; delude; foil; defeat. See TANTALIZE.

Dis'ap-point'ed, *a.* **1.** Defeated of expectation or hope; balked; as, a *disappointed* person or hope.

2. Unprepared; unequipped. [*Obs.*]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhouseled, *disappointed,* unaneled. *Shak.*

Dis'ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *désappointement.*] **1.** The act of disappointing, or the state of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope; miscarriage of design or plan; frustration.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison.*

In *disappointment* thou canst bless. *Keble.*

2. That which disappoints.

Syn. — Miscarriage; frustration; balk.

Dis'ap-pre'ci-ate (-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [See APPRECIATE.] To undervalue: not to esteem. — **Dis'ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *approbation:* cf. F. *désapprobation.* Cf. DISAPPROVE.] The act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; feeling of censure.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke.*

Dis-ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-bā'tō-rў), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

Dis'ap-pro'pri-ate (dĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* (*Law*) Severed from the appropriation or possession of a spiritual corporation.

The appropriation may be severed, and the church become *disappropriate,* two ways. *Blackstone.*

Dis'ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To release from individual ownership or possession. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To sever from appropriation or possession by a spiritual corporation.

Appropriations of the several parsonages . . . would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

Dis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of disappropriating.

Dis'ap-prov'al (-prōōv'al), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike; censure; adverse judgment.

Dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPROVED (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPROVING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *approve:* cf. F. *désapprouver.* Cf. DISAPPROBATION.] **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to condemn by an act of the judgment; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure; as, to *disapprove* the conduct of others.

2. To refuse official approbation to; to disallow; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander in chief.

☞ This verb is often followed by *of;* as, to *disapprove* of an opinion, of such conduct. See APPROVE.

Dis'ap-prov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disapproves.

Dis'ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Dis'ard (dĭz'ẽrd), *n.* See DIZZARD. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARMED (-ärmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARMING.] [OE. *desarmen,* F. *désarmer;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm. See ARM.] **1.** To deprive of arms; to take away the weapons of; to deprive of the means of attack or defense; to render defenseless.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller.*
The proud was half *disarmed* of pride. *Tennyson.*

2. To deprive of the means or the disposition to harm; to render harmless or innocuous; as, to *disarm* a man's wrath.

Dis-arm'a-ment (-ȧ-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *désarmement.*] The act of disarming.

Dis-ar'ma-ture (dĭs-är'mȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *armature.*] The act of divesting of armature. [*R.*]

Dis-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* **1.** Deprived of arms.

2. (*Her.*) Deprived of claws, and teeth or beaks. *Cussans.*

Dis-arm'er (dĭs-ärm'ẽr), *n.* One who disarms.

Dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARRANGED (-rānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARRANGING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *arrange:* cf. F. *désarranger.*] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to throw out of order.

Dis'ar-range'ment (dĭs'ăr-rānj'ment), *n.* The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder. *Cowper.*

Dis'ar-ray' (-ăr-rā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARRAYED (-rād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARRAYING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *array,* v.: cf. OF. *desarroyer, desarreier.*] **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of.

Who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged. *Fenton.*

2. To take off the dress of; to unrobe.

So, as she bade, the witch they *disarrayed.* *Spenser.*

Dis'ar-ray' (dĭs'ăr-rā'), *n.* [Cf. F. *désarroi.*] **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion.

Disrank the troops, set all in *disarray.* *Daniel.*

2. Confused attire; undress. *Spenser.*

Dis'ar-ray'ment (-ment), *n.* Disorder. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Dis'ar-tic'u-late (dĭs'ăr-tĭk'ŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To sunder; to separate, as joints. — **Dis'ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Dis'ar-tic'u-la'tor (-tĭk'ŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who disarticulates and prepares skeletons.

Dis'as-sent' (dĭs'ăs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To dissent. [*Obs.*]

Dis'as-sent', *n.* Dissent. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Dis'as-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disassents; a dissenter. [*Obs.*] *State Trials* (1634).

Dis-as'si-du'i-ty (dĭs-ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of assiduity or care. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dis'as-sim'i-late (dĭs'ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To subject to disassimilation.

Dis'as-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The decomposition of complex substances, within the organism, into simpler ones suitable only for excretion, with evolution of energy, — a normal nutritional process the reverse of assimilation; downward metabolism.

The breaking down of already existing chemical compounds into simpler ones, sometimes called *disassimilation.* *Martin.*

Dis'as-sim'i-la-tive (-sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Having power to disassimilate; of the nature of disassimilation.

Disassimilative processes constitute a marked feature in the life of animal cells. *McKendrick.*

Dis'as-so'ci-ate (-ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISASSOCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISASSOCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] To disconnect from things associated; to disunite; to dissociate. *Florio.*

Dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, fr. L. *astrum;* a word of astrological origin. See ASTER, ASTRAL, STAR.] **1.** An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; malevolent influence of a heavenly body; hence, an ill portent. [*Obs.*]

Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*

2. An adverse or unfortunate event, esp. a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap.

But noble souls, through dust and heat,
Rise from *disaster* and defeat
The stronger. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune; mishap; mischance; visitation; misadventure; ill luck. See CALAMITY.

Dis-as'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To blast by the influence of a baleful star. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To bring harm upon; to injure. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Dis-as'ter-ly, *adv.* Disastrously. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *désastreux.* See DISASTER.] **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences; unpropitious; ill-boding. [*Obs.*]

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton.*

2. Attended with suffering or disaster; very unfortunate; calamitous; ill-fated; as, a *disastrous* day; a *disastrous* termination of an undertaking.

Wherein I spake of most *disastrous* chances. *Shak.*

— **Dis-as'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-as'trous-ness,** *n.*

Dis'at-tire' (dĭs'ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *attire:* cf. OF. *desatirier.*] To unrobe; to undress. *Spenser.*

Dis'aug-ment' (-ag-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To diminish. [*R.*]

Dis-au'thor-ize (dĭs-ȧ'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of credit or authority; to discredit. [*R.*] *W. Wotton.*

Dis'a-vaunce' (dĭs'ȧ-vans'), *v. t.* [Cf. DISADVANCE.] To retard; to repel; to do damage to. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis'a-ven'ture (-ȧ-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [See DISADVENTURE, ADVENTURE.] Misfortune. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'a-ven'tur-ous (-ūs), *a.* Misadventurous; unfortunate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'a-vouch' (-vouch'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *avouch.* Cf. DISAVOW.] To disavow. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Dis'a-vow' (-vou'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAVOWED (-voud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAVOWING. [F. *désavouer;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow. See AVOW, and cf. DISAVOUCH.] **1.** To refuse strongly and solemnly to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disclaim; to disown; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the crime.

A solemn promise made and *disavowed.* *Dryden.*

2. To deny; to show the contrary of; to disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

Dis'a-vow'al (-al), *n.* The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning; rejection and denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *Richardson.*

Dis'a-vow'ance (-ans), *n.* Disavowal. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Dis'a-vow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disavows.

Dis'a-vow'ment (-ment), *n.* Disavowal. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

Dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'; see DIS-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBANDING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *band:* cf. OF. *desbander,* F. *débander,* to unbind, unbend. See BAND, and cf. DISBEND, DISBIND.] **1.** To loose the bands of; to set free; to disunite; to scatter; to disperse; to break up the organization of; especially, to dismiss from military service; as, to *disband* an army.

They *disbanded* themselves and returned, every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles.*

2. To divorce. [*Obs.*]

And therefore . . . she ought to be *disbanded.* *Milton.*

Dis-band', *v. i.* To become separated, broken up,

dissolved, or scattered; especially, to quit military service by breaking up organization.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*. *Herbert.*
Human society would in a short space *disband*. *Tillotson.*

Dis-band'ment (dĭs-bănd'mĕnt), *n.* The act of disbanding.

Dis-bar' (dĭs-bär'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBARRED (-bärd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBARRING.] (*Law*) To expel from the bar, or the legal profession; to deprive (an attorney, barrister, or counselor) of his status and privileges as such. *Abbott.*

Dis-bark' (dĭs-bärk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *bark* a small ship: cf. OF. *desbarquer*, F. *débarquer*. Cf. DEBARK, DISEMBARK.] To disembark. *Pope.*

Dis-bark', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *bark* rind.] To strip of bark; to bark. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-bar'ment (dĭs-bär'mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbarring.

Dis-base' (dĭs-bās'), *v. t.* [Cf. DEBASE.] To debase or degrade. [*Obs.*]

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of before I *disbased* myself. *B. Jonson.*

Dis'be-come' (dĭs'bĕ-kŭm'), *v. t.* To misbecome. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bĕ-lēf'), *n.* The act of disbelieving; a state of the mind in which one is fully persuaded that an opinion, assertion, or doctrine is not true; refusal of assent, credit, or credence; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*
No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than *disbelief* in great men. *Carlyle.*

Syn. — Distrust; unbelief; incredulity; doubt; skepticism. — DISBELIEF, UNBELIEF. *Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is a positive rejection. One may be an *unbeliever* in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry; a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him, and incurs the guilt of setting them aside. *Unbelief* is usually open to conviction; *disbelief* is already convinced as to the falsity of that which it rejects. Men often tell a story in such a manner that we regard everything they say with *unbelief*. Familiarity with the worst parts of human nature often leads us into a *disbelief* in many good qualities which really exist among men.

Dis'be-lieve' (dĭs'bĕ-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBELIEVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBELIEVING.] Not to believe; to refuse belief or credence to; to hold not to be true or actual.

Assertions for which there is abundant positive evidence are often *disbelieved*, on account of what is called their improbability or impossibility. *J. S. Mill.*

Dis'be-liev'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disbelieves, or refuses belief; an unbeliever. Specifically, one who does not believe the Christian religion. *I. Watts.*

Dis-bench' (dĭs-bĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To drive from a bench or seat. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) To deprive (a bencher) of his privileges. *Mozley & W.*

Dis-bend (dĭs-bĕnd'), *v. t.* To unbend. [*Obs.*] *Stirling.*

Dis-bind' (dĭs-bīnd'), *v. t.* [Cf. DISBAND.] To unbind; to loosen. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

Dis-blame' (-blām'), *v. t.* [OE. *desblamen*, OF. *desblasmer*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *blasmer*, F. *blâmer*, to blame.] To clear from blame. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-bod'ied (dĭs-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Disembodied. [*R.*]

Dis'bos-ca'tion (dĭs'bŏs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + F. *bosquet* grove.] Converting forest land into cleared or arable land; removal of a forest. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-bow'el (dĭs-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [See BOWEL, *v. t.*] To disembowel. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-branch' (dĭs-brânch'), *v. t.* [See BRANCH, *v.*] To divest of a branch or branches; to tear off. *Shak.*

Dis-bud' (dĭs-bŭd'), *v. t.* [See BUD, *v.*] (*Hort.*) To deprive of buds or shoots, as for training, or economizing the vital strength of a tree.

Dis-bur'den (dĭs-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* [See BURDEN, *v. t.*] [Cf. DISBURTHEN.] To rid of a burden; to free from a load borne or from something oppressive; to unload; to disencumber; to relieve.

He did it to *disburden* a conscience. *Feltham.*
My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened*. *Hammond.*

Syn. — To unload; unburden; discharge; free.

Dis-bur'den, *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden; to ease the mind. *Milton.*

Dis-bur'geon (-bûr'jŭn), *v. t.* To strip of burgeons or buds; to disbud. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBURSED (-bûrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBURSING.] [OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse. See BURSE, and cf. DISPURSE.] To pay out; to expend; — usually from a public fund or treasury.

The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues. *Macaulay.*

Disbursing officer, an officer in any department of the public service who is charged with the duty of paying out public money.

Dis-burse'ment (dĭs-bûrs'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déboursement*.] **1.** The act of disbursing or paying out.

The *disbursement* of the public moneys. *U. S. Statutes.*

2. That which is disbursed or paid out; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.

Dis-burs'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disburses money.

Dis-bur'then (-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBURTHENED (-th'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBURTHENING.] [Cf. DISBURDEN.] To disburden; to relieve of a load. [*Archaic*]

Disc (dĭsk), *n.* [See DISK, DISH.] A flat round plate; (*Biol.*) a circular structure either in plants or animals; as, a blood *disc*, a germinal *disc*, etc. Same as DISK.

Dis-cage' (dĭs-kāj'), *v. t.* To uncage. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Disc'al (dĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a disk; as, *discal* cells.

Dis-cal'ce-ate (dĭs-kăl'sē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus* unshod; *dis-* + *calceus* shoe.] To pull off shoes or sandals from. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Dis-cal'ce-at'ed (dĭs-kăl'sē-ā'tĕd), *a.* Deprived of shoes or sandals; unshod; discalced.

Dis-calced' (-kălst'), *a.* Unshod; barefooted; — in distinction from *calced*. "The foundation of houses of *discalced* friars." *Cardinal Manning's St. Teresa.*

Dis-cal'ce-a'tion (-kăl'sē-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-camp' (dĭs-kămp'), *v. i.* [See DECAMP.] To drive from a camp. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis-can'dy (dĭs-kăn'dy), *v. i.* To melt; to dissolve; to thaw. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis'cant (dĭs'kănt), *n.* See DESCANT, *n.*

Dis-ca-pac'i-tate (dĭs-ka-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity; to incapacitate. [*R.*]

Dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCARDING.] **1.** (*Card Playing*) To throw out of one's hand, as superfluous cards; to lay aside (a card or cards).

2. To cast off as useless or as no longer of service; to dismiss from employment, confidence, or favor; to discharge; to turn away.

They blame the favorites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

3. To put or thrust away; to reject.

A man *discards* the follies of boyhood. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — To dismiss; displace; discharge; cashier.

Dis-card', *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To make a discard.

Dis-card', *n.* (*Card Playing*) The act of discarding; also, the card or cards discarded.

Dis-car'dure (dĭs-kär'dŭr; 135), *n.* Rejection; dismissal. [*R.*] *Hayter.*

Dis-car'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *dis-* + *carnatus* fleshy, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. [*Obs.*] "*Discarnate* bones." *Glanvill.*

Dis-case' (-kās'), *v. t.* To strip; to undress. *Shak.*

Dis-cede' (dĭs-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *discedere*; *dis-* + *cedere* to yield.] To yield or give up; to depart. [*Obs.*]

I dare not *discede* from my copy a tittle. *Fuller.*

Dis-cept' (dĭs-sĕpt'), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare*.] To debate; to discuss. [*R.*]

One dissertates, he is candid;
Two must *discept*, — has distinguished. *R. Browning.*

Dis'cep-ta'tion (dĭs'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disceptatio*.] Controversy; disputation; discussion. [*Archaic*]

Verbose janglings and endless *disceptations*. *Strype.*

Dis'cep-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [*R.*] *Cowley.*

Dis-cern' (dĭz-zĕrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCERNED (-zĕrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCERNING.] [F. *discerner*, L. *discernere*, *discretum*; *dis-* + *cernere* to separate, distinguish. See CERTAIN, and cf. DISCREET.] **1.** To see and identify by noting a difference or differences; to note the distinctive character of; to discriminate; to distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms. *Boyle.*
A counterfeit stone which thine eye can not *discern* from a right stone. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

2. To see by the eye or by the understanding; to perceive and recognize; as, to *discern* a difference.

And [I] beheld among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths, a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.
Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to *discern* the minute texture of visible objects. *Beattie.*
I wake, and I *discern* the truth. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To perceive; distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; descry; detect. See PERCEIVE.

Dis-cern', *v. i.* **1.** To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.

More than sixscore thousand persons that cannot *discern* between their right hand and their left hand. *Jonah* iv. 11.

2. To take cognizance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-cern'ance (-ans), *n.* Discernment. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cern'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, discerns, distinguishes, perceives, or judges; as, a *discerner* of truth, of right and wrong.

A great observer and *discerner* of men's natures. *Clarendon.*

Dis-cern'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *discernibilis*.] Capable of being discerned by the eye or the understanding; as, a star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

The effect of the privations and sufferings . . . was *discernible* to the last in his temper and deportment. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Perceptible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

Dis-cern'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being discernible.

Dis-cern'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; perceptibly; visibly. *Hammond.*

Dis-cern'ing, *a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious; sharp-sighted. *Macaulay.*

Dis-cern'ing-ly, *adv.* In a discerning manner; with judgment; judiciously; acutely. *Garth.*

Dis-cern'ment (dĭz-zĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discernement*.] **1.** The act of discerning.

2. The power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; power of viewing differences in objects, and their relations and tendencies; penetrative and discriminative mental vision; acuteness; sagacity; insight; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*.

Syn. — Judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity; insight. — DISCERNMENT, PENETRATION, DISCRIMINATION. *Discernment* is keenness and accuracy of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of everything that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought. A *discerning* man is not easily misled; one of a *penetrating* mind sees a multitude of things which escape others; a *discriminating* judgment detects the slightest differences.

Dis-cerp' (dĭs-sĕrp'), *v. t.* [L. *discerpere*, *discerptum*; *dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] **1.** To tear in pieces; to rend. [*R.*] *Stukeley.*

2. To separate; to disunite. [*R.*] *Bp. Hurd.*

Dis-cerp'i-bil'i-ty (dĭs-sĕrp'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Dis-cerp'ti-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Capability or liableness to be discerped. [*R.*] *Wollaston.*

Dis-cerp'i-ble (-sĕrp'ĭ-b'l), **Dis-cerp'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See DISCERP.] Capable of being discerped. [*R.*]

Dis-cerp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *discerptio*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-cerp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to separate or disunite parts. *Encyc. Dict.*

Dis-ces'sion (dĭs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *discessio*, fr. *discedere*, *discessum*. See DISCEDE.] Departure. [*Obs.*]

Dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCHARGED (-chärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCHARGING.] [OE. *deschargen*, *dischargen*, OF. *deschargier*, F. *décharger*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier*, F. *charger*. See CHARGE.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to empty of a load or cargo; to unburden; to unload; as, to *discharge* a vessel.

2. To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to let go the charge of; as, to *discharge* a bow, catapult, etc.; especially, said of firearms, — to fire off; to shoot off; also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar.

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles.*
Feeling in other cases *discharges* itself in undirected muscular actions. *H. Spencer.*

3. To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, responsibility, accusation, etc.; to absolve; to acquit; to clear.

Discharged of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*
If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To relieve of an office or employment; to send away from service; to dismiss.

Discharge the common sort
With pay and thanks. *Shak.*
Grindal . . . was *discharged* of the government of his see. *Milton.*

5. To release legally from confinement; to set at liberty; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

6. To put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden; to take out, as that with which anything is loaded or filled; as, to *discharge* a cargo.

7. To let fly, as a missile; to shoot.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy. *Shak.*

8. To set aside; to annul; to dismiss.

We say such an order was "*discharged* on appeal." *Mozley & W.*
The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged*. *Macaulay.*

9. To throw off the obligation of, as a duty or debt; to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, trust, and the like; hence, to perform or execute, as an office, or part.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large
As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden.*

10. To send away (a creditor) satisfied by payment; to pay one's debt or obligation to. [*Obs.*]

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew. *Shak.*

11. To give forth; to emit or send out; as, a pipe *discharges* water; to let fly; to give expression to; to utter; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath.

12. To prohibit; to forbid. [*Scot. Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Discharging arch (*Arch.*), an arch over a door, window, or other opening, to distribute the pressure of the wall above. See *Illust.* of LINTEL. — Discharging piece, Discharging strut (*Arch.*), a piece set to carry thrust or weight to a solid point of support. — Discharging rod (*Elec.*), a bent wire, with knobs at both ends, and insulated by a glass handle. It is employed for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery. See DISCHARGER.

Syn. — See DELIVER.

Dis-charge', *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden; to unload; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents; as, the water pipe *discharges* freely.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon.*

Dis-charge', *n.* [Cf. F. *décharge*. See DISCHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of discharging; the act of relieving of a charge or load; removal of a load or burden; unloading; as, the *discharge* of a ship; *discharge* of a cargo.

2. Firing off; explosive removal of a charge; explosion; letting off; as, a *discharge* of arrows, of artillery.

3. Act of relieving of something which oppresses or weighs upon one, as an obligation, liability, debt, accusation, etc.; acquittance; as, the *discharge* of a debtor.

4. Act of removing, or getting rid of, an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by the payment of a debt, or the performance of a trust or duty.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*
Nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

5. Release or dismissal from an office, employment, etc.; dismission; as, the *discharge* of a workman by his employer.

6. Legal release from confinement; liberation; as, the *discharge* of a prisoner.

7. The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, obligation, office, and the like; acquittal.

Too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty. *Milton.*

8. That which discharges or releases from an obligation, liability, penalty, etc., as a price of ransom, a legal document.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milton.*

9. A flowing or issuing out; emission; vent; evacuation; also, that which is discharged or emitted; as, a rapid *discharge* of water from the pipe.

The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *S. Sharp.*

Charge and discharge. (*Equity Practice*) See under CHARGE, *n.* — **Paralytic discharge** (*Physiol.*), the increased secretion from a gland resulting from the cutting of all of its nerves.

Dis-char'ger (dĭs-chär'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, discharges. Specifically, in electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery, by making a connection between the two surfaces; a discharging rod.

Discharger and Leyden Jar.

Dis-chev'ele (-shĕv'ĕl), *a.* Disheveled. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-church' (-chûrch'), *v. t.* To deprive of status as a church, or of membership in a church. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-cide' (dĭs-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *discidere; dis-* + *caedere* to cut.] To divide; to cleave in two. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-cif'er-ous (dĭs-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Disc* + *-ferous.*] Bearing disks.

Dis'ci-flo'ral (dĭs'sĭ-flō'ral), } *a.* [See DISK, and FLORAL.]
Dis'ci-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), } (*Bot.*) Bearing the stamens on a discoid outgrowth of the receptacle; — said of a subclass of plants. Cf. CALYCIFLORAL.

Discina (*D. lamellosa*). Nat. size. *a* Profile: *b* Lower Valve, showing Peduncle and Foramen.

Dis-ci'form (dĭs'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Discoid.

‖ **Dis-ci'na** (dĭs-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *discus* disk, Gr. δίσκος.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Brachiopoda, having a disklike shell, attached by one valve, which is perforated by the peduncle.

Dis-cinct' (dĭs-sĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *discinctus*, p. p. of *discingere* to ungird; *dis-* + *cingere* to gird.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-cind' (dĭs-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *discindere; dis-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] To part; to divide. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-ci'ple (dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* [OE. *disciple, deciple*, OF. *disciple, deciple*, F. *disciple*, fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn (akin to *docere* to teach; see DOCILE) + prob. a root meaning *to turn* or *drive*, as in L. *pellere* to drive (see PULSE).] One who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a learner; especially, a follower who has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrine of his teacher; an adherent in doctrine; as, the *disciples* of Plato; the *disciples* of our Savior.

The disciples, *or* **The twelve disciples,** the twelve selected companions of Jesus; — also called *the apostles.* — **Disciples of Christ.** See CHRISTIAN, *n.*, 3, and CAMPBELLITE.

Syn. — Learner; scholar, pupil; follower; adherent.

Dis-ci'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCIPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCIPLING.] **1.** To teach; to train. [*Obs.*]

That better were in virtues *discipled.* *Spenser.*

2. To punish; to discipline. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles. [*R.*]

Sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

Dis-ci'ple-ship, *n.* The state of being a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-ci'pless (-plĕs), *n.* A female disciple. [*Obs.*]

Dis'ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *disciplinable.* See DISCIPLINE.] **1.** Capable of being disciplined or improved by instruction and training.

2. Liable or deserving to be disciplined; subject to disciplinary punishment; as, a *disciplinable* offense.

Dis'ci-plin-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being improvable by discipline. *Sir M. Hale.*

Dis'ci-plin-al (*-al*), *a.* Relating to discipline. *Latham*

Dis'ci-plin-ant (*-ant*), *n.* [See DISCIPLINE.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A flagellant. See FLAGELLANT.

Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to discipline. "*Disciplinarian* system." *Milman.*

Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who disciplines; one who excels in training, especially with regard to order and obedience; one who enforces rigid discipline; a stickler for the observance of rules and methods of training; as, he is a better *disciplinarian* than scholar.

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; — because of rigid adherence to religious or church discipline. [*Obs.*]

Dis'ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *disciplinarius* flogging: cf. F. *disciplinaire.*] Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; corrective; belonging to a course of training.

Those canons . . . were only *disciplinary.* *Bp. Ferne.*

The evils of life . . . are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

Dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F. *discipline*, L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training, whether physical, mental, or moral.

Wife and children are a kind of *discipline* of humanity. *Bacon.*

Discipline aims at the removal of bad habits and the substitution of good ones, especially those of order, regularity, and obedience. *C. J. Smith.*

2. Training to act in accordance with established rules; accustoming to systematic and regular action; drill.

Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden.*

3 Subjection to rule; submissiveness to order and control; control; habit of obedience.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

4. Severe training, corrective of faults; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, punishment, etc.

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training.

Giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

6. The subject matter of instruction; a branch of knowledge. *Bp. Wilkins.*

7. (*Eccl.*) The enforcement of methods of correction against one guilty of ecclesiastical offenses; reformatory or penal action toward a church member.

8. (*R. C. Ch.*) Self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment, as penance, or otherwise; specifically, a penitential scourge.

9. (*Eccl.*) A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Romish or Anglican *discipline.*

Syn. — Education; instruction; training; culture; correction; chastisement; punishment.

Dis'ci-pline (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCIPLINED (-plĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCIPLINING.] [Cf. LL. *disciplinare* to flog, fr. L. *disciplina* discipline, and F. *discipliner* to discipline.] **1.** To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to train.

2. To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control so as to act systematically; to train to act together under orders; to teach subordination to; to form a habit of obedience in; to drill.

Ill armed, and worse *disciplined.* *Clarendon.*

His mind . . . imperfectly *disciplined* by nature. *Macaulay.*

3. To improve by corrective and penal methods; to chastise; to correct.

Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*

4. To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

Syn. — To train; form; teach; instruct; bring up; regulate; correct; chasten; chastise; punish.

Dis'ci-plin-er (-plĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who disciplines.

Dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLAIMING.] **1.** To renounce all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to disown; to disavow; to reject.

He calls the gods to witness their offense;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*
He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus. *Farmer.*

2. To deny, as a claim; to refuse.

The payment was irregularly made, if not *disclaimed.* *Milman.*

3. (*Law*) To relinquish or deny having a claim; to disavow another's claim; to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office. *Burrill.*

Syn. — To disown; disavow; renounce; repudiate.

Dis-claim', *v. i.* To disavow or renounce all part, claim, or share. *Blackstone.*

Disclaim in, Disclaim from, to disown; to disavow. [*Obs.*]
"Nature *disclaims in* thee." *Shak.*

Dis-claim'er (dĭs-klām'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. (*Law*) A denial, disavowal, or renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust; relinquishment or waiver of an interest or estate. *Burrill.*

3. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, claims, opinions, and the like. *Burke.*

Dis'cla-ma'tion (dĭs'klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* A disavowing or disowning. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-clame' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t.* To disclaim; to expel. [*Obs.*] "Money did love *disclame*" *Spenser.*

Dis-claun'der (dĭs-klạn'dẽr), *v. t.* [From OE. *disclaundre*, n., for *sclandre, esclandre*, OF. *esclandre.* See SCLAUNDRE, SLANDER.] To injure one's good name; to slander. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cloak' (dĭs-klōk'), *v. t.* To take off a cloak from; to uncloak. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dis-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLOSED (-klōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLOSING.] [OE. *desclosen, disclosen*, fr. *disclos, desclos*, not shut in, open, OF. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore* to open, F. *déclore;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, and cf. DISCLUSION.] **1.** To unclose; to open; — applied esp. to eggs in the sense of *to hatch.*

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

2. To remove a cover or envelope from; to set free from inclosure; to uncover.

The shells being broken, . . . the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

3. To lay open or expose to view; to cause to appear; to bring to light; to reveal.

How softly on the Spanish shore she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown! *Byron.*
Her lively looks a sprightly mind *disclose.* *Pope.*

4. To make known, as that which has been kept secret or hidden; to reveal; to expose; as, events have *disclosed* his designs.

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship 's at an end. *Addison.*

Syn. — To uncover; open; unveil; discover; reveal; divulge; tell; utter.

Dis-close', *n.* Disclosure. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Young.*

Dis-closed' (dĭs-klōzd'), *p. a.* (*Her.*) Represented with wings expanded; — applied to doves and other birds not of prey. *Cussans.*

Dis-clos'er (dĭs-klō'zẽr), *n.* One who discloses.

Dis-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [See DISCLOSE, *v. t.*, and cf. CLOSURE.] **1.** The act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; bringing to light; exposure.

He feels it [his secret] beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding *disclosure.* *D. Webster.*

2. That which is disclosed or revealed.

Were the *disclosures* of 1695 forgotten? *Macaulay.*

Dis-cloud' (dĭs-kloud'), *v. t.* To clear from clouds. [*Archaic*] *Fuller.*

Dis-clout' (-klout'), *v. t.* To divest of a clout. [*R.*]

Dis-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *disclusio*, fr. *discludere, disclusum*, to separate. See DISCLOSE.] A shutting off; exclusion. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-coast' (-kōst'), *v. i.* [Pref. *dis-* + *coast:* cf. It. *discostare.*] To depart; to quit the coast (that is, the side or border) of anything; to be separated. [*Obs.*]

As far as heaven and earth *discoasted* lie. *G. Fletcher.*

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech. *Barrow.*

Dis'co-blas'tic (dĭs'kō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δίσκος disk + βλαστάνειν to grow.] (*Biol.*) Applied to a form of egg cleavage seen in osseous fishes, which occurs only in a small disk that separates from the rest of the egg.

‖ **Dis'co-bo'lus** (dĭs-kŏb'ŏ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* DISCOBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. δισκοβόλος; δίσκος a discus + βαλλειν to throw.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) A thrower of the discus. (*b*) A statue representing an athlete holding the discus, or about to throw it.

☞ The *Discobolus* of Myron was a famous statue of antiquity, and several copies or imitations of it have been preserved.

Dis'co-dac'tyl (dĭs'kō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [See DISCODACTYLIA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the tree frogs.

‖ **Dis'co-dac-tyl'i-a** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίσκος disk + δάκτυλος finger.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of amphibians having sucturial disks on the toes, as the tree frogs.

Dis'co-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having sucking disks on the toes, as the tree frogs.

Dis'co-her'ent (-hēr'ent), *a.* Incoherent. [*R.*]

Dis'coid (dĭs'koid), *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped; δίσκος a round plate, quoit + εἶδος form, shape: cf. F. *discoïde.* See DISK.] Having the form of a disk, as those univalve shells which have the whorls in one plane, so as to form a disk, as the pearly nautilus.

Discoid flower (*Bot.*), a compound flower, consisting of tubular florets only, as a tansy, lacking the rays which are seen in the daisy and sunflower.

Discoid Flowers.

Dis'coid, *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk; particularly, a discoid shell.

Dis-coid'al (dĭs-koid'al), *a.* [Cf. F. *discoïdal.*] Disk-shaped; discoid.

Dis'co-lith (dĭs'kō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. δίσκος a round plate + *-lith.*] (*Biol.*) One of a species of coccoliths, having an oval discoidal body, with a thick strongly refracting rim, and a thinner central portion. One of them measures about $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch in its longest diameter.

Dis-col'or (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOLORED (-ẽrd); *p pr. & vb. n.* DISCOLORING.] [OE. *descolouren*, OF. *descolorer*, F. *décolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare, coloratum*, to color, *color* color. See COLOR.] [Written also *discolour.*] **1.** To alter the natural hue or color of; to change to a different color; to stain; to tinge; as, a drop of wine will *discolor* water; silver is *discolored* by sea water.

2. To alter the true complexion or appearance of; to put a false hue upon.

To *discolor* all your ideas. *Watts.*

Dis-col'or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To discolor. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Dis-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décoloration.*] **1.** The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of hue or appearance. *Darwin.*

2. A discolored spot; a stain. *Arbuthnot.*

Dis-col'ored (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Altered in color; stained.

2. Variegated; of divers colors. [*R.*]

That ever wore *discolored* arms. *Chapman.*

Dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMFITING.] [OF. *desconfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, F. *déconfire;* fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready, prepare, bring about. See COMFIT, FACT.]

1. To scatter in fight; to put to rout; to defeat.

And his proud foes *discomfit* in victorious field. *Spenser.*

2. To break up and frustrate the plans of; to balk; to throw into perplexity and dejection; to disconcert.

Well, go with me and be not so *discomfited.* *Shak.*

Syn. — To defeat; overthrow; overpower; vanquish; conquer; baffle; frustrate; confound; discourage.

Dis-com'fit, *a.* Discomfited; overthrown. [*Obs.*]

Dis-com'fit, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture.

Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him. *Milton.*

Dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *desconfiture*, F. *déconfiture.* See DISCOMFIT, *v. t.*, and cf. COMFITURE.] The act of discomfiting, or the state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; defeat; frustration; confusion and dejection.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture.* 1 *Sam.* xiv. 20.

A hope destined to end . . . in *discomfiture* and disgrace. *Macaulay.*

Dis-com'fort (dĭs-kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMFORTED; *p. pr & vb. n* DISCOMFORTING.] [OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter*, to discourage; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter.* See COMFORT.] **1.** To discourage; to deject.

His funerals shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shak.*

2. To destroy or disturb the comfort of; to deprive of quiet enjoyment; to make uneasy; to pain; as, a smoky chimney *discomforts* a family.

Dis-com'fort, *n.* [OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort.* See DISCOMFORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Discouragement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Want of comfort; uneasiness, mental or physical; disturbance of peace; inquietude; pain; distress; sorrow. "An age of spiritual *discomfort.*" *M. Arnold.*

Strive against all the *discomforts* of thy sufferings. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-com'fort-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *desconfortable.*] **1.** Causing discomfort; occasioning uneasiness; making sad. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Destitute of comfort; uncomfortable. [*R.*]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

— **Dis-com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Dis'com-mend' (dĭs'kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to disapprove. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

By commending something in him that is good, and *discommending* the same fault in others. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To expose to censure or ill favor; to put out of the good graces of any one.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry. *Pepys.*

Dis'com-mend'a-ble (dĭs'kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation or blame. — **Dis'com-mend'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Dis-com'men-da'tion (dĭs-kŏm'mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Dis'com-mend'er (dĭs'kŏm-mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Johnson.*

Dis'com-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To deprive of a commission or trust. [*R.*] *Laud.*

Dis-com'mo-date (dĭs-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *commodatus*, p. p. of *commodare* to make fit or suitable, fr. *commodus* fit, commodious. See COMMODIOUS, and cf. DISCOMMODE.] To discommode. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMMODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMMODING.] [See DISCOMMODATE.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble. [*R.*]

Syn. — To incommode; annoy; inconvenience.

Dis'com-mo'di-ous (dĭs'kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; incommodious. [*R.*] *Spenser.* — **Dis'com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

Dis'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Disadvantage; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

Dis-com'mon (dĭs-kŏm'mŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the right of common. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To deprive of privileges. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

3. (*Law*) To deprive of commonable quality, as lands, by inclosing or appropriating. *Burrill.*

Dis'com-mu'ni-ty (dĭs'kŏm-mū'nĭ-tў), *n.* A lack of common possessions, properties, or relationship.

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent. *Darwin.*

Dis-com'pa-ny (dĭs-kŭm'pȧ-nў), *v. t.* To free from company; to dissociate. [*R.*]

If she be alone now, and *discompanied*. *B. Jonson.*

Dis'com-plex'ion (dĭs'kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *v. t.* To change the complexion or hue of. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis'com-pli'ance (-plī'ȧns), *n.* Failure or refusal to comply; noncompliance.

A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry, and a *discompliance* to my lord chancellor. *Pepys.*

Dis'com-pose' (dĭs'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMPOSING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *compose:* cf. OF. *descomposer*, F. *décomposer*.] **1.** To disarrange; to interfere with; to disturb; to disorder; to unsettle; to break up.

Or *discomposed* the headdress of a prude. *Pope.*

2. To throw into disorder; to ruffle; to destroy the composure or equanimity of; to agitate.

Opposition . . . *discomposeth* the mind's serenity. *Glanvill.*

3. To put out of place or service; to discharge; to displace. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; fret; vex.

Dis'com-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Disordered; disturbed; disquieted. — **Dis'com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Dis'com-pos'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dis-com'po-si'tion (dĭs'kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Inconsistency; discordance. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Dis'com-po'sure (dĭs'kŏm-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** The state of being discomposed; disturbance; disorder; agitation; perturbation.

No *discomposure* stirred her features. *Akenside.*

2. Discordance; disagreement of parts. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-compt' (dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* [See DISCOUNT.] To discount. See DISCOUNT. *Hudibras.*

Dis'con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONCERTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *concert:* cf. OF. *desconcerter*, F. *déconcerter*.] **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder or confusion; as, the emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy.

2. To confuse the faculties of; to disturb the composure of; to discompose; to abash.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — To discompose; derange; ruffle; confuse; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

Dis-con'cert (dĭs-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Want of concert; disagreement. *Sir W. Temple.*

Dis'con-cer'tion (dĭs'kŏn-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; discomposure; perturbation. [*R.*] *State Trials* (1794).

Dis'con-du'cive (-dū'sĭv), *a.* Not conducive; impeding; disadvantageous. [*R.*]

Dis'con-form'a-ble (-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable.

Disconformable in religion from us. *Stow* (1603).

Dis'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of conformity or correspondence; inconsistency; disagreement.

Those . . . in some *disconformity* to ourselves. *Milton.*

Disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind. *Hakewill.*

Dis'con-gru'i-ty (-grụ'ĭ-tў), *n.* Incongruity; disagreement; unsuitableness. *Sir M. Hale.*

Dis'con-nect' (dĭs'kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONNECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONNECTING.] To dissolve the union or connection of; to disunite; to sever; to separate; to disperse.

The commonwealth itself would . . . be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

Dis'con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke.*

Dis-con'se-crate (dĭs-kŏn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To deprive of consecration or sacredness. [*R.*]

Dis'con-sent' (dĭs'kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To differ; to disagree; to dissent. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis-con'so-la'cy (-lā'sў), *n.* The state of being disconsolate. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Dis-con'so-lance (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lȧns), *n.* Disconsolateness. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Dis-con'so-late (-lāt), *a.* [LL. *disconsolatus;* L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected and dispirited; hopelessly sad; comfortless; filled with grief; as, a bereaved and *disconsolate* parent.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate*. *Moore.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan. *Dryden.*

2. Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of the winter nights. *Ray.*

Syn. — Forlorn; melancholy; sorrowful; desolate; woeful; hopeless; gloomy.

— **Dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.*

Dis-con'so-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Disconsolate. [*Obs.*]

A poor, *disconsolated*, drooping creature. *Sterne.*

Dis-con'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Dejection; grief. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content; discontented; dissatisfied. *Jer. Taylor.*

Passion seemed to be much *discontent*, but Patience was very quiet. *Bunyan.*

Dis'con-tent', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONTENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONTENTING.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy. *Suckling.*

Dis'con-tent', *n.* **1.** Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; disquiet.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. *Shak.*

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal *discontent*. *Hallam.*

2. A discontented person; a malcontent. [*R.*]

Thus was the Scotch nation full of *discontents*. *Fuller.*

Dis-con'ten-ta'tion (dĭs-kŏn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Discontent. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Dis'con-tent'ed (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind; malcontent.

And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was *discontented*, gathered themselves unto him. 1 *Sam.* xxii. 2.

— **Dis'con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dis'con-tent'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of discontent. [*R.*]

Dis'con-tent'ing, *a.* **1.** Discontented. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Causing discontent; dissatisfying. *Milton.*

Dis'con-tent'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Relating or tending to discontent. [*R.*] "Pride is ever *discontentive*." *Feltham.*

Dis'con-tent'ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude. *Bacon.*

Dis'con-tin'u-a-ble (-tĭn'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being discontinued. [*R.*]

Dis'con-tin'u-ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** The act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts; breaking off; cessation; interruption; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse; *discontinuance* of a highway or of travel.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A breaking off or interruption of an estate, which happened when an alienation was made by a tenant in tail, or other tenant, seized in right of another, of a larger estate than the tenant was entitled to, whereby the party ousted or injured was driven to his real action, and could not enter. This effect of such alienation is now obviated by statute in both England and the United States. (*b*) The termination of an action in practice by the voluntary act of the plaintiff; an entry on the record that the plaintiff discontinues his action. (*c*) That technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading in an action, which follows where a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered. *Wharton's Law Dict. Burrill.*

Syn. — Cessation; intermission; discontinuation; separation; disunion; disjunction; disruption; break.

Dis'con-tin'u-a'tion (-tĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *discontinuation.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; separation of parts in a connected series; discontinuance.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Sir I. Newton.*

Dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONTINUED (-ūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONTINUING.] [Cf. F. *discontinuer.*] To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to cease using; to stop; to leave off.

Set up their conventicles again, which had been *discontinued*. *Bp. Burnet.*

I have *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shak.*

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel.*

They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder.*

Dis'con-tin'ue, *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity or cohesion of parts; to be disrupted or broken off. *Bacon.*

2. To be separated or severed; to part.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage. *Jer.* xvii. 4.

Dis'con-tin'u-ee' (-tĭn'ū-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One whose possession of an estate is broken off, or discontinued; one whose estate is subject to discontinuance.

Dis'con-tin'u-er (-tĭn'ū-ẽr), *n.* One who discontinues, or breaks off or away from; an absentee.

He was no gadder abroad, nor *discontinuer* from his convent for a long time. *Fuller.*

Dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts. "*Discontinuity* of surface." *Boyle.*

Dis'con-tin'u-or (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who deprives another of the possession of an estate by discontinuance. See DISCONTINUANCE, 2.

Dis'con-tin'u-ous (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not continuous; interrupted; broken off.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected at every turn by human negligence. *De Quincey.*

2. Exhibiting a dissolution of continuity; gaping. "*Discontinuous* wound." *Milton.*

Discontinuous function (*Math.*), a function which for certain values or between certain values of the variable does not vary continuously as the variable increases. The discontinuity may, for example, consist of an abrupt change in the value of the function, or an abrupt change in its law of variation, or the function may become imaginary.

Dis'con-ven'ience (-vēn'yens), *n.* Unsuitableness; incongruity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis'con-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* Not convenient or congruous; unsuitable; ill-adapted. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

‖ Dis-coph'o-ra (dĭs-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίσκος disk + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of acalephs or jellyfishes, including most of the large disklike species. — **Dis-coph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *n.*

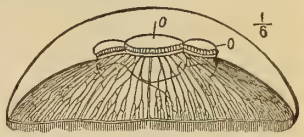

Profile view of one of the Discophora (*Aurelia flavidula*). *o o* Ovaries.

Dis'cord' (dĭs'kôrd'), *n.* [OE. *discord, descord*, OF. *discorde, descorde*, F. *discorde*, from L. *discordia*, fr. *discors, -cordis*, discordant, disagreeable; *dis-* + *cor, cordis*, heart; cf. F. *discord*, n., and OF. *descorder, discorder*, F. *discorder*, to discord, L. *discordare*, from *discors*. See HEART, and cf. DISCORD, *v. i.*] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; absence of unity or harmony in sentiment or action; variance leading to contention and strife; disagreement; — applied to persons or to things, and to thoughts, feelings, or purposes.

A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Prov.* vi. 19.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. (*Mus.*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly or disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce; want of musical concord or harmony; dissonance; a chord demanding resolution into a concord.

For a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

Apple of discord. See under APPLE.

Syn. — Variance; difference; opposition; contrariety; clashing; dissension; contention; strife; disagreement; dissonance.

Dis-cord' (dĭs-kôrd'), *v. i.* [OE. *discorden, descorden*, from the French. See DISCORD, *n.*] To disagree; to be discordant; to jar; to clash; not to suit. [*Obs.*]

The one *discording* with the other. *Bacon.*

Dis-cord'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *descordable.*] That may produce discord; disagreeing; discordant. [*R.*] *Halliwell.*

Dis-cord'ance (-ȧns), } *n.* [Cf. F. *discordance.*]
Dis-cord'an-cy (-ȧn-sў), } State or quality of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.

There will arise a thousand *discordances* of opinion. *I. Taylor.*

Dis-cord'ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [OE. *discordant, descordaunt*, OF. *descordant, discordant*, F. *discordant*, p. pr. of *discorder*, OF. also, *descorder*. See DISCORD, *n.*]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; clashing; opposing; not harmonious.

The *discordant* elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce. *Motley.*

2. [See DISCORD, *n.*, 2.] (*Mus.*) Dissonant; not in harmony or musical concord; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.

For still their music seemed to start
Discordant echoes in each heart. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Geol.*) Said of strata which lack conformity in direction of bedding, either as in true unconformability, or as caused by a fault.

Syn. — Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; inconsistent; dissonant; harsh; jarring; irreconcilable.

— **Dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cord'ant-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Dis-cord'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of discord; contentious. [*Obs.*] "His *discordful* dame." *Spenser.*

Dis-cord'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of discord. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cor'po-rate (dĭs-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* Deprived of the privileges or form of a body corporate. [*Obs.*] *Jas. II.*

Dis-cor're-spond'ent (dĭs-kŏr'rē-spŏnd'ent), *a.* Incongruous. *W. Montagu.*

Dis-cost' (-kŏst'), *v. i.* Same as DISCOAST. [*Obs.*]

Dis-coun'sel (-koun'sĕl), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *counsel:* cf. OF. *desconseiller*.] To dissuade. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount' *or* dĭs-kount'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOUNTING.] [OF. *desconter, descompter*, to deduct, F. *décompter* to discount; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter, compter*. See COUNT, *v.*] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like; to make an abatement of; as, merchants sometimes *discount* five or six per cent for prompt payment of bills.

2. To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest; as, the banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange.

Discount only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

3. To take into consideration beforehand; to anticipate and form conclusions concerning (an event).

4. To leave out of account; to take no notice of. [*R.*]

Of the three opinions (I *discount* Brown's). *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dis-count' (dĭs'kount' *or* dĭs-kount'; 277), *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; as, the banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days.

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount'), *n.* [Cf. F. *décompte.* See Discount, *v. t.*] **1.** A counting off or deduction made from a gross sum on any account whatever; an allowance upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like; something taken off or deducted.

2. A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon, or purchasing, a bill or note not due; payment in advance of interest upon money.

3. The rate of interest charged in discounting.

At a discount, below par, or below the nominal value; hence, colloquially, out of favor; poorly esteemed; depreciated. — **Bank discount,** a sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due. — **Discount broker,** one who makes a business of discounting commercial paper; a bill broker. — **Discount day,** a particular day of the week when a bank discounts bills. — **True discount,** the interest which, added to a principal, will equal the face of a note when it becomes due. The principal yielding this interest is the *present value* of the note.

Dis-count'a-ble (dĭs-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted; as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

Dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-nans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discountenanced (-nanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discountenancing (-nan-sĭng).] [Pref. *dis-* + *countenance:* cf. OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer.*] **1.** To ruffle or discompose the countenance of; to put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash.

How would one look from his majestic brow . . .
Discountenance her despised! *Milton.*

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To refuse to countenance, or give the support of one's approval to; to give one's influence against; to restrain by cold treatment; to discourage.

A town meeting was convened to *discountenance* riot. *Bancroft.*

Dis-coun'te-nance, *n.* Unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

Dis-coun'te-nan-cer (-nan-sẽr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who disfavors. *Bacon.*

Dis'count'er (dĭs'kount'ẽr), *n.* One who discounts; a discount broker. *Burke.*

Dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ȃj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discouraged (-ājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discouraging (-ā-jĭng).] [Pref. *dis-* + *courage:* cf. OF. *descoragier*, F. *décourager:* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *corage*, F. *courage.* See Courage.] **1.** To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits of; to deprive of confidence; to deject; — the opposite of *encourage;* as, he was *discouraged* in his undertaking; he need not be *discouraged* from a like attempt.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged.* *Col.* iii. 21.

2. To dishearten one with respect to; to discountenance; to seek to check by disfavoring; to deter one from; as, they *discouraged* his efforts.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; deject; dissuade; disfavor.

Dis-cour'age, *n.* Lack of courage; cowardliness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Dis-cour'age-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discouraged; easily disheartened. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-cour'age-ment (dĭs kŭr'ȃj-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement.*] **1.** The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged; depression or weakening of confidence; dejection.

2. That which discourages; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything; a determent; as, the revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement.* "*Discouragements* from vice." *Swift.*

Dis-cour'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One who discourages.

The promoter of truth and the *discourager* of error. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Dis-cour'a-ging (-jĭng), *a.* Causing or indicating discouragement. — **Dis-cour'a-ging-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-coure' (dĭs-kōr'), *v. t.* To discover. [*Obs.*]

That none might her *discoure.* *Spenser.*

Dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* [L. *discursus* a running to and fro, discourse, fr. *discurrere, discursum,* to run to and fro, to discourse; *dis-* + *currere* to run: cf. F. *discours.* See Course.] **1.** The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from one fact or reason to another, and deriving a conclusion; an exercise or act of this power; reasoning; range of reasoning faculty. [*Obs.*]

Difficult, strange, and harsh to the *discourses* of natural reason. *South.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse,*
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unused. *Shak.*

2. Conversation; talk.

In their *discourses* after supper. *Shak.*

Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse.* *Locke.*

3. The art and manner of speaking and conversing.

Of excellent breeding, admirable *discourse.* *Shak.*

4. Consecutive speech, either written or unwritten, on a given line of thought; speech; treatise; dissertation; sermon, etc.; as, the preacher gave us a long *discourse* on duty.

5. Dealing; transaction. [*Obs.*]

Good Captain Bessus, tell us the *discourse*
Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how
We got the victory. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discoursed (-kōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discoursing.] **1.** To exercise reason; to employ the mind in judging and inferring; to reason. [*Obs.*] "Have sense or can *discourse.*" *Dryden.*

2. To express one's self in oral discourse; to expose one's views; to talk in a continuous or formal manner; to hold forth; to speak; to converse.

Bid me *discourse,* I will enchant thine ear. *Shak.*

3. To relate something; to tell. *Shak.*

4. To treat of something in writing and formally.

Dis-course', *v. t.* **1.** To treat of; to expose or set forth in language. [*Obs.*]

The life of William Tyndale . . . is sufficiently and at large *discoursed* in the book. *Foxe.*

2. To utter or give forth; to speak.

It will *discourse* most eloquent music. *Shak.*

3. To talk to; to confer with. [*Obs.*]

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

Dis-cours'er (dĭs-kōrs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who discourses; a narrator; a speaker; an haranguer.

In his conversation he was the most clear *discourser.* *Milward.*

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

Philologers and critical *discoursers.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-cours'ive (dĭs-kōrs'ĭv), *a.* [See Discursive.] **1.** Reasoning; characterized by reasoning; passing from premises to consequences; discursive. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

3. Inclined to converse; conversable; communicative; as, a *discoursive* man. [*R.*]

Dis-cours'ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being discoursive or able to reason. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-cour'te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tē-ŭs; see Courteous, 277), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *courteous:* cf. OF. *discortois.*] Uncivil; rude; wanting in courtesy or good manners; uncourteous; impolite. — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Dis-cour'te-sy (-sў), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *courtesy:* cf. OF. *descourtoisie.*] Rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; manifestation of disrespect; incivility.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy.* *Herbert.*

Dis-court'ship (dĭs-kōrt'shĭp), *n.* Want of courtesy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Disc'ous (dĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *discus* disk. See Disk.] Disklike; discoid.

Dis-cov'e-nant (dĭs-kŭv'ē-nant), *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.

Dis-cov'er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discovered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discovering.] [OE. *discoveren, discuren, descuren,* OF. *descovrir, descouvrir,* F. *découvrir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover. See Cover.] **1.** To uncover. [*Obs.*]

Whether any man hath pulled down or *discovered* any church. *Abp. Grindal.*

2. To disclose; to lay open to view; to make visible; to reveal; to make known; to show (what has been secret, unseen, or unknown).

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*

Prosperity doth best *discover* vice; but adversity doth best *discover* virtue. *Bacon.*

We will *discover* ourselves unto them. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 8.

Discover not a secret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.

3. To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out; to ascertain; to espy; to detect.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shak.*

4. To manifest without design; to show.

The youth *discovered* a taste for sculpture. *C. J. Smith.*

5. To explore; to examine. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To disclose; bring out; exhibit; show; manifest; reveal; communicate; impart; tell; espy; find out; detect. — To Discover, Invent. We *discover* what existed before, but remained unknown; we *invent* by forming combinations which are either entirely new, or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus *discovered* America; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Whitney *invented* the cotton gin; Galileo *invented* the telescope.

Dis-cov'er, *v. i.* To discover or show one's self. [*Obs.*]

This done, they *discover.* *Decker.*

Nor was this the first time that they *discovered* to be followers of this world. *Milton.*

Dis-cov'er-a-bĭl'ĭ-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being discoverable. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Dis-cov'er-a-ble (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discovered, found out, or perceived; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope; truths *discoverable* by human industry.

Dis-cov'er-er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who discovers; one who first comes to the knowledge of something; one who discovers an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact.

The *discoverers* and searchers of the land. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. A scout; an explorer. *Shak.*

Dis-cov'er-ment (-ment), *n.* Discovery. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cov'ert (dĭs-kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* [Cf. F. *découvert* uncovered, OF. *descovert.* See Discover, Covert.] (*Law*) Not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony; unmarried; — applied either to a woman who has never married or to a widow.

Dis-cov'ert, *n.* An uncovered place or part. [*Obs.*]

At discovert, uncovered. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-cov'er-ture (-ẽr-tŭr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *coverture:* cf. OF. *descoverture.*] **1.** Discovery. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

Dis-cov'er-y (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* Discoveries (-ĭz). **1.** The action of discovering; exposure to view; laying open; showing; as, the *discovery* of a plot.

2. A making known; revelation; disclosure; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his assets.

In the clear *discoveries* of the next [world]. *South.*

3. Finding out or ascertaining something previously unknown or unrecognized; as, Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.

A brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

We speak of the "invention" of printing, the *discovery* of America. *Trench.*

4. That which is discovered; a thing found out, or for the first time ascertained or recognized; as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery.*

5. Exploration; examination. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cra'dle (dĭs-krā'd'l), *v. t.* To take from a cradle. [*R.*]

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal. *Ford.*

Dis-cred'it (-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discrédit.*] **1.** The act of discrediting or disbelieving, or the state of being discredited or disbelieved; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit.*

2. Hence, some degree of dishonor or disesteem; ill repute; reproach; — applied to persons or things.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Disesteem; disrepute; dishonor; disgrace; ignominy; scandal; disbelief; distrust.

Dis-cred'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discredited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discrediting.] [Cf. F. *discréditer.*] **1.** To refuse credence to; not to accept as true; to disbelieve; as, the report is *discredited.*

2. To deprive of credibility; to destroy confidence or trust in; to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of.

An occasion might be given to the . . . papists of *discrediting* our common English Bible. *Strype.*

3. To deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon; to make less reputable; to disgrace.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dis-cred'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. — **Dis-cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis-cred'it-or (-ĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who discredits.

Dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [*Compar.* Discreeter (-ẽr); *superl.* Discreetest.] [F. *discret*, L. *discretus* separated (whence the meaning *reserved, prudent*), p. p. of *discernere.* See Discern, and cf. Discrete.] **1.** Possessed of discernment, especially in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends; prudent; sagacious; judicious; not rash or heedless; cautious.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

Satire 's my weapon, but I'm too *discreet*
To run amuck, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

The sea is silent, the sea is *discreet.* *Longfellow.*

2. Differing; distinct. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

— Dis-creet'ly, *adv.* — **Dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

Dis-crep'ance (dĭs-krĕp'ans; 277), } *n.; pl.* -ances
Dis-crep'an-cy (dĭs-krĕp'an-sў), } (-an-sĕz), -ancies (-an-sĭz). [L. *discrepantia:* cf. OF. *discrepance.* See Discrepant.] The state or quality of being discrepant; disagreement; variance; discordance; dissimilarity; contrariety.

There hath been ever a *discrepance* of vesture of youth and age, men and women. *Sir T. Elyot.*

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies. *G. S. Faber.*

Dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ant), *a.* [L. *discrepans, -antis,* p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound differently or discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak: cf. OF. *discrepant.* See Crepitate.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

The Egyptians were . . . the most oddly *discrepant* from the rest in their manner of worship. *Cudworth.*

Dis-crep'ant, *n.* A dissident. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [L. *discretus,* p. p. of *discernere.* See Discreet.] **1.** Separate; distinct; disjunct. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause; as, "I resign my life, but not my honor," is a *discrete* proposition.

3. (*Bot.*) Separate; not coalescent; — said of things usually coalescent.

Discrete movement. See *Concrete movement of the voice,* under Concrete, *a.* — **Discrete proportion,** proportion where the ratio of the *means* is different from that of either couplet; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to *continued* or *continual proportion;* as, 3 : 6 : : 12 : 24. — **Discrete quantity,** that which must be divided into units, as number, and is opposed to *continued quantity,* as duration, or extension.

Dis-crete', *v. t.* To separate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-crete'ly, *adv.* Separately; disjunctively.

Dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *discrétion,* L. *discretio* separation, difference, discernment, fr. *discernere, discretum.* See Discreet, Discern.] **1.** Disjunction; separation. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

2. The quality of being discreet; wise conduct and management; cautious discernment, especially as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection; wariness.

The better part of valor is *discretion.* *Shak.*

The greatest parts without *discretion* may be fatal to their owner. *Hume.*

3. Discrimination.

Well spoken, with good accent and good *discretion.* *Shak.*

4. Freedom to act according to one's own judgment; unrestrained exercise of choice or will.

At discretion, without conditions or stipulations.

Dis-cre'tion-al (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn-*al*), } *a.* [Cf. F. *discré-*
Dis-cre'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), } *tionnaire.*] Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; as, an ambassador with *discretionary* powers.

Dis-cre'tion-al-ly (*-al-lȳ*), } *adv.* At discretion;
Dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lȳ), } according to one's discretion or judgment.

Dis-cre'tive (-krē'tĭv), *a.* [L. *discretivus.* See Discrete.] Marking distinction or separation; disjunctive.

Discretive proposition (*Logic & Gram.*), one that expresses distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *discretive* particles, as *but, though, yet*, etc.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.

Dis-cre'tive-ly, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

Dis-crim'i-na-ble (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discriminated. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dis-crim'i-nal (*-nal*), *a.* [L. *discriminalis* serving to divide.] In palmistry, applied to the line which marks the separation between the hand and the arm.

Dis-crim'i-nant (*-nant*), *n.* [L. *discriminans*, p. pr of *discriminare.*] (*Math.*) The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. See Eliminant.

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, separate, fr. *discrimen* division, distinction, decision, fr. *discernere.* See Discern, and cf. Criminate.] Having the difference marked; distinguished by certain tokens. *Bacon.*

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discriminated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discriminating (-nā'tĭng).] To set apart as being different; to mark as different; to separate from another by discerning differences; to distinguish. *Cowper.*

To *discriminate* the goats from the sheep. *Barrow.*

Dis-crim'i-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

2. (*a*) To treat unequally. (*b*) (*Railroads*) To impose unequal tariffs for substantially the same service.

Dis-crim'i-nate-ly (*-nāt-lȳ*), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; distinctly.

Dis-crim'i-nate-ness, *n.* The state of being discriminated; distinctness.

Dis-crim'i-na'ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* Marking a difference; distinguishing. — **Dis-crim'i-na'ting-ly**, *adv.*

And finds with keen *discriminating* sight,
Black 's not so black; — nor white so very white. *Canning.*

Dis-crim'i-na'tion (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *discriminatio* the contrasting of opposite thoughts.] **1.** The act of discriminating, distinguishing, or noting and marking differences.

To make an anxious *discrimination* between the miracle absolute and providential. *Trench.*

2. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

3. (*Railroads*) The arbitrary imposition of unequal tariffs for substantially the same service.

A difference in rates, not based upon any corresponding difference in cost, constitutes a case of *discrimination.* *A. T. Hadley.*

4. The quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing; acute discernment; as, to show great *discrimination* in the choice of means.

5. That which discriminates; mark of distinction.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction. See Discernment.

Dis-crim'i-na-tive (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic.

That peculiar and *discriminative* form of life. *Johnson.*

2. Observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating. "*Discriminative* censure." *J. Foster.* "*Discriminative* Providence." *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-crim'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *J. Foster.*

Dis-crim'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who discriminates.

Dis-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Discriminative.

Dis-crim'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *discriminosus*, fr. L. *discrimen* the dangerous, decisive moment. See Discriminate, *a.*] Hazardous; dangerous. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Dis-crive' (dĭs-krīv'), *v. t.* [OF. *descrivre.* See Describe.] To describe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discrowned (-kround'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discrowning.] To deprive of a crown.

The end had not crowned the work; it not unreasonably *discrowned* the workman. *Motley.*

Dis-cru'ci-ate (dĭs-krụ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discruciated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discruciating.] [L. *discruciatus*, p. p. of *discruciare.* See Cruciate.] To torture; to excruciate. [*Obs.*]

Discruciate a man in deep distress. *Herrick.*

Dis-cu'bi-to-ry (dĭs-kū'bĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *discumbere, discubitum*, to lie down, recline at table; *dis-* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] Leaning; fitted for a reclining posture. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-cul'pate (dĭs-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disculpated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disculpating.] [LL. *disculpatus*, p. p. of *disculpare* to disculpate; *dis-* + L. *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] To free from blame or the imputation of a fault; to exculpate. [*Obs.*]

I almost fear you think I begged it, but I can *disculpate* myself. *Walpole.*

Dis'cul-pa'tion (dĭs'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *disculpation.*] Exculpation. [*Obs.*] *Burke.*

Dis-cul'pa-to-ry (dĭs-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to exculpate; exculpatory. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cum'ben-cy (dĭs-kŭm'bĕn-sȳ), *n.* [From L. *discumbens*, p. pr. of *discumbere.* See Discubitory.] The act of reclining at table, according to the manner of the ancients at their meals. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-cum'ber (-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *cumber*: cf. OF. *descombrer.*] To free from that which cumbers or impedes; to disencumber. [*Archaic*] *Pope.*

Dis-cure' (dĭs-kūr'), *v. t.* [See Discover.] To discover; to reveal; to discoure. [*Obs.*]

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may. *Spenser.*

Dis-cur'rent (dĭs-kŭr'rent), *a* Not current or free to circulate; not in use. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Dis-cur'sion (dĭs-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *discursio* a running different ways. See Discourse.] The act of discoursing or reasoning; range, as from thought to thought. *Coleridge.*

Dis-cur'sist, *n.* A discourser. [*Obs.*] *L. Addison.*

Dis-cur'sive (dĭs-kûr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discursif.* See Discourse, and cf. Discursive.] **1.** Passing from one thing to another; ranging over a wide field; roving; digressive; desultory. "*Discursive* notices." *De Quincey.*

The power he [Shakespeare] delights to show is not intense, but *discursive.* *Hazlitt.*

A man rather tacit than *discursive.* *Carlyle.*

2. Reasoning; proceeding from one ground to another, as in reasoning; argumentative.

Reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton.*

— Dis-cur'sive-ly, *adv.* — **Dis-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

Dis-cur'so-ry (dĭs-kûr'sō-rȳ), *a.* Argumentative; discursive; reasoning. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-cur'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Logic*) Argumentation; ratiocination; discursive reasoning.

Dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Discuses (-ĕz), L. Disci (dĭs'sī). [L. See Disk.] **1.** (*a*) A quoit; a circular plate of some heavy material intended to be pitched or hurled as a trial of strength and skill. (*b*) The exercise with the discus.

☞ This among the Greeks was one of the chief gymnastic exercises and was included in the Pentathlon (the contest of the five exercises). The chief contest was that of throwing the discus to the greatest possible distance.

2. A disk. See Disk.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discussed (-kŭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discussing.] [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder (hence came the sense *to separate mentally, distinguish*); *dis-* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See Quash.] **1.** To break to pieces; to shatter. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To break up; to disperse; to scatter; to dissipate; to drive away; — said especially of tumors.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection. *Sir H. Wotton.*

A pomade . . . of virtue to *discuss* pimples. *Rambler.*

3. To shake off; to put away; to finish. [*Obs.*]

All regard of shame she had *discussed.* *Spenser.*

4. To examine in detail or by disputation; to reason upon by presenting favorable and adverse considerations; to debate; to sift; to investigate; to ventilate. "We sat and . . . *discussed* the farm . . . and the price of grain." *Tennyson.* "To *discuss* questions of taste." *Macaulay.*

5. To deal with, in eating or drinking. [*Colloq.*]

We sat quietly down and *discussed* a cold fowl that we had brought with us. *Sir S. Baker.*

6. (*Law*) To examine or search thoroughly; to exhaust a remedy against, as against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety. *Burrill.*

Syn. — To Discuss, Examine, Debate. We speak of *examining* a subject when we ponder it with care, in order to discover its real state, or the truth respecting it. We speak of *discussing* a topic when we examine it thoroughly in its distinct parts. The word is very commonly applied to matters of opinion. We may *discuss* a subject without giving in an adhesion to any conclusion. We speak of *debating* a point when we examine it in mutual argumentation between opposing parties. In *debate* we contend for or against some conclusion or view.

Dis-cuss'er (dĭs-kŭs'ẽr), *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines. *Wood.*

Dis-cus'sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *discussio* a shaking, examination, discussion: cf. F. *discussion.*] **1.** The act or process of discussing by breaking up, or dispersing, as a tumor, or the like.

2. The act of discussing or exchanging reasons; examination by argument; debate; disputation; agitation.

The liberty of *discussion* is the great safeguard of all other liberties. *Macaulay.*

Discussion of a problem *or* **an equation** (*Math.*), the operation of assigning different reasonable values to the arbitrary quantities and interpreting the result. *Math. Dict.*

Dis-cus'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to discussion.

Dis-cuss'ive (-ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discussif.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Able or tending to discuss or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

2. Doubt-dispelling; decisive. [*R.*]

A kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice. *Hopkins.*

Dis-cuss'ive, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that discusses or disperses morbid humors; a discutient.

Dis-cu'tient (-kū'shent), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere.* See Discuss.] (*Med.*) Serving to disperse morbid matter; discussive; as, a *discutient* application. — *n.* An agent (as a medicinal application) which serves to disperse morbid matter. "Foment with *discutients.*" *Wiseman.*

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-; 277), *n.* [OE. *desdain, disdein*, OF. *desdein, desdaing*, F. *dédain*, fr. the verb. See Disdain, *v. t.*] **1.** A feeling of contempt and aversion; the regarding anything as unworthy of or beneath one; scorn.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain!* *Pope.*

Often implying an idea of haughtiness.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. *Shak.*

2. That which is worthy to be disdained or regarded with contempt and aversion. [*Obs.*]

Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile *disdain.* *Spenser.*

3. The state of being despised; shame. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Haughtiness; scorn; contempt; arrogance; pride. See Haughtiness.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disdained (-dānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disdaining.] [OE. *disdainen, desdainen*, OF. *desdeigner, desdaigner*, F. *dédaigner*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *daigner* to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy. See Deign.] **1.** To think unworthy; to deem unsuitable or unbecoming; as, to *disdain* to do a mean act.

Disdaining . . . that any should bear the armor of the best knight living. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To reject as unworthy of one's self, or as not deserving one's notice; to look with scorn upon; to scorn, as base acts, character, etc.

When the Philistine . . . saw David, he *disdained* him; for he was but a youth. *1 Sam.* xvii. 42.

'T is great, 't is manly to *disdain* disguise. *Young.*

Syn. — To contemn; despise; scorn. See Contemn.

Dis-dain', *v. i.* To be filled with scorn; to feel contemptuous anger; to be haughty.

And when the chief priests and scribes saw the marvels that he did . . . they *disdained.* *Genevan Testament* (*Matt.* xxi. 15).

Dis-dained' (-dānd'), *a.* Disdainful. [*Obs.*]

Revenge the jeering and *disdained* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*

Dis-dain'ful (-dān'fụl), *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.

From these
Turning *disdainful* to an equal good. *Akenside.*

— Dis-dain'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Dis-dain'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-dain'ish-ly, *adv.* Disdainfully. [*Obs.*] *Vives.*

Dis-dain'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *desdeignos, desdaigneux*, F. *dédaigneux.*] Disdainful. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Dis-dain'ous-ly, *adv.* Disdainfully. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Dis-de'i-fy (dĭs-dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To divest or deprive of deity or of a deific rank or condition. *Feltham.*

Dis-deign' (dĭs-dān'), *v. t.* To disdain. [*Obs.*]

Guyon much *disdeigned* so loathly sight. *Spenser.*

Dis-di'a-clast (dĭs-dī'ȧ-klȧst), *n.* [Gr. δίς twice + διακλᾶν to break in twain; διά through + κλᾶν to break.] (*Physiol.*) One of the dark particles forming the doubly refracting disks of muscle fibers.

Dis-di'a-pa'son (dĭs-dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn *or* -sŏn), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* (Gr. δίς) + *diapason.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) An interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth; — called also *bisdiapason.*

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* [OE. *disese*, OF. *desaise; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease. See Ease.] **1.** Lack of ease; uneasiness; trouble; vexation; disquiet. [*Obs.*]

So all that night they passed in great *disease.* *Spenser.*

To shield thee from *diseases* of the world. *Shak.*

2. An alteration in the state of the body or of some of its organs, interrupting or disturbing the performance of the vital functions, and causing or threatening pain and weakness; malady; affection; illness; sickness; disorder; — applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character and habits, to institutions, the state, etc.

Diseases desperate grown,
By desperate appliances are relieved. *Shak.*

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public counsels have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Disease germ. See under Germ.

Syn. — Distemper; ailing; ailment; malady; disorder; sickness; illness; complaint; indisposition; affection. — Disease, Disorder, Distemper, Malady, Affection. *Disease* is the leading medical term. *Disorder* means much the same, with perhaps some slight reference to an *irregularity* of the system. *Distemper* is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals. *Malady* is not a medical term, and is less used than formerly in literature. *Affection* has special reference to the part, organ, or function disturbed; as, his *disease* is an *affection* of the lungs. A *disease* is usually deep-seated and permanent, or at least prolonged; a *disorder* is often slight, partial, and temporary; *malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms, and refers more especially to the suffering endured. In a figurative sense we speak of a *diseased* mind, of *disordered* faculties, and of mental *maladies.*

Dis-ease', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* Diseased (-ēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Diseasing.] **1.** To deprive of ease; to disquiet; to trouble; to distress. [*Obs.*]

His double burden did him sore *disease.* *Spenser.*

2. To derange the vital functions of; to afflict with disease or sickness; to disorder; — used almost exclusively in the participle *diseased.*

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

Dis-eased' (-ēzd'), *a.* Afflicted with disease.

It is my own *diseased* imagination that torments me. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — See Morbid.

Dis-eas'ed-ness (dĭz-ēz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. [*R.*] *T. Burnet.*

Dis-ease'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Causing uneasiness. [*Obs.*]

Disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people. *Bacon.*

2. Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as, a *diseaseful* climate. [*R.*]

Dis-ease'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being diseaseful; trouble; trial. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dis-ease'ment (-ment), *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-edge' (dĭs-ĕj'), *v. t.* To deprive of an edge; to blunt; to dull.

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart. *Tennyson.*

Dis-ed'i-fy (dĭs-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fail of edifying; to injure. [*R.*]

Dis-eld'er (dĭs-ĕl'dẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the office of an elder. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Di-sel'e-nide (dī-sĕl'ē-nīd *or* -nĭd; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *selenide.*] (*Chem.*) A selenide containing two atoms of selenium in each molecule.

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disembarked (-bärkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disembarking.] [Pref. *dis-* + *embark*: cf. F. *désembarquer.*] To remove

from on board a vessel; to put on shore; to land; to debark; as, the general *disembarked* the troops.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers. *Shak.*

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. i.* To go ashore out of a ship or boat; to leave a ship; to debark.

And, making fast their moorings, *disembarked*. *Cowper.*

Dis-em'bar-ka'tion (dĭs-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of disembarking.

Dis'em-bark'ment (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'ment), *n.* Disembarkation. [*R.*]

Dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'ras), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBARRASSED (-rast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBARRASSING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *embarrass:* cf. F. *désembarrasser.*] To free from embarrassment, impediment, or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

To *disembarrass* himself of his companion. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis'em-bar'rass-ment (-ment), *n.* Freedom or relief from impediment or perplexity.

Dis'em-bay' (-bā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBAYED (-bād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBAYING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *embay.*] To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*

Dis'em-bel'lish (-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *embellish:* cf. F. *désembellir.*] To deprive of embellishment; to disadorn. *Carlyle.*

Dis'em-bit'ter (-bĭt'tĕr), *v. t.* To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to disimbitter. *Addison.*

Dis'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Divested of a body; ceased to be corporeal; incorporeal.

The *disembodied* spirits of the dead. *Bryant.*

Dis'em-bod'i-ment (-ĭ-ment), *n.* The act of disembodying, or the state of being disembodied.

Dis'em-bod'y (-bŏd'ў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBODIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBODYING.] **1.** To divest of the body or corporeal existence.

Devils embodied and *disembodied*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Mil.*) To disarm and disband, as a body of soldiers. *Wilhelm.*

Dis'em-bogue' (dĭs'ĕm-bōg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBOGUED (-bōgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBOGUING.] [Sp. *desembocar;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DEBOUCH, EMBOGUE.] **1.** To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into an ocean, a lake, etc.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

2. To eject; to cast forth. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Dis'em-bogue', *v. i.* To become discharged; to flow out; to find vent; to pour out contents.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young.*

Dis'em-bogue'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of disemboguing; discharge. *Mease.*

Dis'em-bos'om (-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* To separate from the bosom. [*R.*] *Young.*

Dis'em-bow'el (dĭs'ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [See EMBOWEL.] **1.** To take or let out the bowels or interior parts of; to eviscerate.

Soon after their death, they are *disemboweled*. *Cook.*
Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep
From *disemboweled* earth the virgin gold. *Thomson.*

2. To take or draw from the body, as the web of a spider. [*R.*] "Her *disemboweled* web." *J. Philips.*

Dis'em-bow'el-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of disemboweling, or state of being disemboweled; evisceration.

Dis'em-bow'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Deprived of, or removed from, a bower. [*Poetic*] *Bryant.*

Dis'em-bran'gle (-brăn'g'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *em* = *en* (L. *in*) + *brangle.*] To free from wrangling or litigation. [*Obs.*] *Berkeley.*

Dis'em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBROILED (-broild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBROILING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *embroil.*] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time. *Addison.*

Dis'em-ploy' (dĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To throw out of employment. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis'em-ploy'ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being disemployed, or deprived of employment.

This glut of leisure and *disemployment*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis'em-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of power; to divest of strength. *H. Bushnell.*

Dis'en-a'ble (dĭs'ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *enable.*] To disable; to disqualify.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak. *State Trials* (1640).

Dis'en-am'or (dĭs'ĕn-ăm'ĕr), *v. t.* To free from the captivity of love. *Shelton.*

Dis'en-chained' (-chānd'), *a.* Freed from restraint; unrestrained. [*Archaic*] *E. A. Poe.*

Dis'en-chant' (dĭs'ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISENCHANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISENCHANTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *enchant:* cf. F. *désenchanter.*] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

Dis'en-chant'er (dĭs'ĕn-chănt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, disenchants.

Dis'en-chant'ment (-ment), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *enchantment:* cf. F. *désenchantement.*] The act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted. *Shelton.*

Dis'en-charm' (dĭs'ĕn-chärm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *en* (L. *in*) + *charm.*] To free from the influence of a charm or spell; to disenchant. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis'en-close' (dĭs'ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.* See DISINCLOSE.

Dis'en-cour'age-ment (dĭs'ĕn-kŭr'āj-ment), *n.* Discouragement. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*

Dis'en-crese' (-krēs'), *v. i.* [Pref. *dis-* + OE. *encrese,* E. *increase.*] To decrease. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis'en-crese', *n.* Decrease. [*Obs.*]

Dis'en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISENCUMBERED (-bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISENCUMBERING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *encumber:* cf. F. *désencombrer.*] To free from encumbrance, or from anything which clogs, impedes, or obstructs; to disburden. *Owen.*

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme. *Dryden.*

Dis'en-cum'brance (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'brans), *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome. *Spectator.*

Dis'en-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* To deprive of an endowment, as a church. *Gladstone.*

Dis'en-dow'ment (dĭs'ĕn-dou'ment), *n.* The act of depriving of an endowment or endowments.

[The] *disendowment* of the Irish Church. *G. B. Smith.*

Dis'en-fran'chise (dĭs'ĕn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To disfranchise; to deprive of the rights of a citizen. — **Dis'en-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment), *n.*

Dis'en-gage' (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISENGAGED (-gājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISENGAGING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *engage:* cf. F. *désengager.*] To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; to extricate; to detach; to set free; to liberate; to clear; as, to *disengage* one from a party, from broils and controversies, from an oath, promise, or occupation; to *disengage* the affections from a favorite pursuit, the mind from study.

To *disengage* him and the kingdom, great sums were to be borrowed. *Milton.*

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Transl. of Lavoisier.*

Syn. — To liberate; free; loose; extricate; clear; disentangle; detach; withdraw; wean.

Dis'en-gage', *v. i.* To release one's self; to become detached; to free one's self.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage!* *Young.*

Dis'en-gaged' (-gājd'), *a.* Not engaged; free from engagement; at leisure; free from occupation or care; vacant. — **Dis'en-ga'ged-ness** (-gā'jĕd-nĕs), *n.*

Dis'en-gage'ment (-gāj'ment), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *engagement:* cf. F. *désengagement.*] **1.** The act of disengaging or setting free, or the state of being disengaged.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Transl. of Lavoisier.*

A *disengagement* from earthly trammels. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment. *Bp. Butler.*

Dis'en-ga'ging (dĭs'ĕn-gā'jĭng), *a.* Loosing; setting free; detaching.

Disengaging machinery. See under ENGAGING.

Dis'en-no'ble (dĭs'ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; to degrade.

An unworthy behavior degrades and *disennobles* a man. *Guardian.*

Dis'en-roll' (dĭs'ĕn-rōl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISENROLLED (-rōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISENROLLING.] To erase from a roll or list. [Written also *disenrol.*] *Donne.*

Dis'en-san'i-ty (dĭs'ĕn-săn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *en* (L. *in*) + *sanity.*] Insanity; folly. [*Obs.*]

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among you! *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis'en-shroud'ed (-shroud'ĕd), *a.* Freed from a shroudlike covering; unveiled.

The *disenshrouded* statue. *R. Browning.*

Dis'en-slave' (dĭs'ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To free from bondage or slavery; to disenthrall.

He shall *disenslave* and redeem his soul. *South.*

Dis'en-tail' (dĭs'ĕn-tāl'), *v. t.* (*Law*) To free from entailment.

Dis'en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISENTANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISENTANGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To free from entanglement; to release from a condition of being intricately and confusedly involved or interlaced; to reduce to orderly arrangement; to straighten out; as, to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.

2. To extricate from complication and perplexity; to disengage from embarrassing connection or intermixture; to disembroil; to set free; to separate.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *Stewart.*

To extricate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth. *Clarendon.*

A mind free and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — To loose; extricate; disembarrass; disembroil; clear; evolve; disengage; separate; detach.

Dis'en-tan'gle-ment (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l-ment), *n.* The act of disentangling or clearing from difficulties. *Warton.*

Dis'en-ter' (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr'), *v. t.* See DISINTER.

Dis'en-thrall' (-thrał'), *v. t.* [See ENTHRALL.] To release from thralldom or slavery; to give freedom to; to disinthrall. [Written also *disenthral.*] *Milton.*

Dis'en-thrall'ment (-ment), *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation; disinthrallment. [Written also *disenthralment.*]

Dis'en-throne' (dĭs'ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority. *Milton.*

Dis'en-ti'tle (-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

Every ordinary offense does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South.*

Dis'en-tomb' (dĭs'ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter.

Dis'en-trail' (dĭs'ĕn-trāl'), *v. t.* To disembowel; to let out or draw forth, as the entrails. [*Obs.*]

As if he thought her soul to *disentrail.* *Spenser.*

Dis'en-trance' (dĭs'ĕn-trăns'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance or an enchantment. *Hudibras.*

Dis'en-twine' (dĭs'ĕn-twīn'), *v. t.* To free from being entwined or twisted. *Shelley.*

Di-sep'al-ous (dī-sĕp'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *sepalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two sepals; two-sepaled.

Dis-ert' (dĭs-ĕrt'), *a.* [L. *disertus,* for *dissertus,* p. p.: cf. F. *disert.* See DISSERT.] Eloquent. [*Obs.*]

Dis-er'ti-tude (dĭs-ĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *disertitudo.*] Eloquence. [*Obs.*]

Dis-ert'ly (-ĕrt'lў), *adv.* Expressly; clearly; eloquently. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis'es-pouse' (dĭs'ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.* To release from espousal or plighted faith. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Dis'es-tab'lish (-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To unsettle; to break up (anything established); to deprive, as a church, of its connection with the state. *M. Arnold.*

Dis'es-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act or process of unsettling or breaking up that which has been established; specifically, the withdrawal of the support of the state from an established church; as, the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Irish Church by Act of Parliament.

2. The condition of being disestablished.

Dis'es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; low estimation, inclining to dislike; disfavor; disrepute.

Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. *Milton.*

Dis'es-teem', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISESTEEMED (-tēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISESTEEMING.] **1.** To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disfavor or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*
Qualities which society does not *disesteem.* *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To deprive of esteem; to bring into disrepute; to cause to be regarded with disfavor. [*Obs.*]

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?* *B. Jonson.*

Dis'es-teem'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disesteems. *Boyle.*

Dis-es'ti-ma'tion (dĭs-ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disesteem.

Dis-ex'er-cise (dĭs-ĕks'ĕr-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of exercise; to leave untrained. [*Obs.*]

By *disexercising* and blunting our abilities. *Milton.*

Dis-fame' (dĭs-fām'), *n.* Disrepute. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Dis-fan'cy (dĭs-făn'sў), *v. t.* To dislike. [*Obs.*]

Dis-fash'ion (-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *fashion.* See FASHION, and cf. DEFEAT.] To disfigure. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vĕr), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *favor:* cf. OF. *desfaveur,* F. *défaveur.*] [Written also *disfavour.*] **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem; disregard.

The people that have deserved my *disfavor.* *Is.* x. 6 (1551).
Sentiment of *disfavor* against its ally. *Gladstone.*

2. The state of not being in favor; a being under the displeasure of some one; state of unacceptableness; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

3. An unkindness; a disobliging act.

He might dispense favors and *disfavors.* *Clarendon.*

Dis-fa'vor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISFAVORED (-vĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISFAVORING.] **1.** To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem; to show disapprobation of; to discountenance.

Countenanced or *disfavored* according as they obey. *Swift.*

2. To injure the form or looks of. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dis-fa'vor-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *défavorable.*] Unfavorable. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Dis-fa'vor-a-bly, *adv.* Unpropitiously. [*Obs.*]

Dis-fa'vor-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disfavors. *Bacon.*

Dis-fea'ture (dĭs-fē'tūr; 135), *v. t.* [Cf. DEFEATURE.] To deprive of features; to mar the features of. [*R.*]

Dis-fel'low-ship (dĭs-fĕl'lō-shĭp), *v. t.* [See FELLOWSHIP, *v. t.*] To exclude from fellowship; to refuse intercourse with, as an associate.

An attempt to *disfellowship* an evil, but to fellowship the evildoer. *Freewill Bapt. Quart.*

Dis-fig'u-ra'tion (dĭs-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [See DISFIGURE, and cf. DEFIGURATION.] The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; defacement; deformity; disfigurement. *Gauden.*

Dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISFIGURED (-ūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISFIGURING.] [OF. *desfigurer,* F. *défigurer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare,* fr. *figura* figure. See FIGURE, and cf. DEFIGURATION.] To mar the figure of; to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance; to deface; to deform.

Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own. *Milton.*

Syn. — To deface; deform; mar; injure.

Dis-fig'ure, *n.* Disfigurement; deformity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-fig'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; deformity. *Milton.*

2. That which disfigures; a defacement; a blot.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume.*

Dis-fig'ur-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disfigures.

Dis-flesh' (dĭs-flĕsh'), *v. t.* To reduce the flesh or obesity of. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Dis-for'est (dĭs-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* **1.** To disafforest. *Fuller.*

2. To clear or deprive of forests or trees.

Dis-for'es-ta'tion (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of clearing land of forests. *Daniel.*

Dis-form'i-ty (dĭs-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. DEFORMITY.] Discordance or diversity of form; unlikeness in form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

Dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISFRANCHISED (-chĭzd *or* -chīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISFRANCHISING.] [Cf. DIFFRANCHISE.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting, holding office, etc.

Sir William Fitzwilliam was *disfranchised.* *Fabyan* (1509).
He was partially *disfranchised* so as to be made incapable of taking part in public affairs. *Thirlwall.*

Dis-fran'chise-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges of citizenship or of chartered immunities.

Sentenced first to dismission from the court, and then to *disfranchisement* and expulsion from the colony. *Palfrey.*

Dis-fri'ar (dĭs-frī'ĕr), *v. t.* To depose or withdraw from the condition of a friar. [*Obs.*]

Many did quickly unnun and *disfriar* themselves. *Fuller.*

Dis-frock' (dĭs-frŏk'), *v. t.* To unfrock.

Dis-fur'nish (dĭs-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disfurnished (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disfurnishing.] [Pref. *dis-* + *furnish.*] To deprive of that with which anything is furnished (furniture, equipments, etc.); to strip; to render destitute; to divest.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of
All merit, that can raise me higher. *Massinger.*

Dis-fur'nish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished. *Daniel.*

Dis-fur'ni-ture (-nĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished. [*Obs.*]

Dis-fur'ni-ture, *v. t.* To disfurnish. [*R.*] *East.*

Dis-gage' (dĭs-gāj'), *v. t.* To free from a gage or pledge; to disengage. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis-gal'lant (dĭs-găl'ant), *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dis-gar'land (dĭs-gär'land), *v. t.* To strip of a garland. [*Poetic*] "Thy locks *disgarland.*" *Drummond.*

Dis-gar'nish (dĭs-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *garnish.* See Degarnish.] To divest of garniture; to disfurnish; to dismantle. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-gar'ri-son (dĭs-găr'rĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison. *Hewyt.*

Dis-gav'el (dĭs-găv'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disgaveled (-ĕld) or Disgavelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disgaveling or Disgavelling.] [See Gavelkind.] (*Eng. Law*) To deprive of that principal quality of gavelkind tenure by which lands descend equally among all the sons of the tenant; — said of lands. *Burrill.*

Dis-gest' (dĭs-jĕst'), *v. t.* To digest. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-ges'tion (dĭs-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* Digestion. [*Obs.*]

Dis-glo'ri-fy (dĭs-glō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disglorified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disglorifying.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. [*R.*]

Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

Dis-glo'ry (-rў), *n.* Dishonor. [*Obs.*]

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

Dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disgorged (-gôrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disgorging.] [F. *dégorger*, earlier *desgorger*; pref. *dé-*, *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge.* See Gorge.] **1.** To eject or discharge by the throat and mouth; to vomit; to pour forth or throw out with violence, as if from the mouth; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place.

This mountain when it rageth, . . . casteth forth huge stones, *disgorgeth* brimstone. *Hakluyt.*

They loudly laughed
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To give up unwillingly as what one has wrongfully seized and appropriated; to make restitution of; to surrender; as, he was compelled to *disgorge* his illgotten gains.

Dis-gorge', *v. i.* To vomit forth what anything contains; to discharge; to make restitution.

See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
Into the sea. *Milton.*

Dis-gorge'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *dégorgement.*] The act of disgorging; a vomiting; that which is disgorged. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-gos'pel (dĭs-gŏs'pĕl), *v. i.* To be inconsistent with, or act contrary to, the precepts of the gospel; to pervert the gospel. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'; 277), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*; pref. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grâce.* See Grace.] **1.** The condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect.

Macduff lives in *disgrace.* *Shak.*

2. The state of being dishonored, or covered with shame; dishonor; shame; ignominy.

To tumble down thy husband and thyself
From top of honor to *disgrace*'s feet? *Shak.*

3. That which brings dishonor; cause of shame or reproach; great discredit; as, vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.

4. An act of unkindness; a disfavor. [*Obs.*]

The interchange continually of favors and *disgraces.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Disfavor; disesteem; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; disparagement; dishonor; shame; infamy; ignominy; humiliation.

Dis-grace', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disgraced (-grāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disgracing (-grā'sĭng).] [Cf. F. *disgracier.* See Disgrace, *n.*] **1.** To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor.

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*

Pitt had been *disgraced* and the old Duke of Newcastle dismissed. *J. Morley.*

2. To do disfavor to; to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor; to treat or cover with ignominy; to lower in estimation.

Shall heap with honors him they now *disgrace.* *Pope.*
His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*

3. To treat discourteously; to upbraid; to revile.

The goddess wroth gan foully her *disgrace.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — To degrade; humble; humiliate; abase; disparage; defame; dishonor; debase.

Dis-grace'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bringing disgrace; causing shame; shameful; dishonorable; unbecoming; as, profaneness is *disgraceful* to a man. — **Dis-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

The Senate have cast you forth *disgracefully.* *B. Jonson.*

Dis-gra'cer (-grā'sẽr), *n.* One who disgraces.

Dis-gra'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *disgracieux.*] Wanting grace; unpleasing; disagreeable. *Shak.*

Dis-gra'cive (dĭs-grā'sĭv), *a.* Disgracing. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis'gra-da'tion (dĭs'grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Scots Law*) Degradation; a stripping of titles and honors.

Dis-grade' (dĭs-grād'), *v. t.* To degrade. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Dis-grad'u-ate (dĭs-grăd'ū-āt; 135), *v. t.* To degrade; to reduce in rank. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Dis'gre-gate (dĭs'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *disgregare*; *dis-* + *gregare* to collect, fr. *grex*, *gregis*, flock or herd.] To disperse; to scatter; — opposite of *congregate.* [*Obs.*]

Dis'gre-ga'tion (dĭs'grē-gā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physics*) The process of separation, or the condition of being separate, as of the molecules of a body.

Dis-grun'tle (dĭs-grŭn't'l), *v. t.* To dissatisfy; to disaffect; to anger. [*Colloq.*]

Dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disguised (-gīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disguising.] [OE. *desguisen*, *disgisen*, *degisen*, OF. *desguisier*, F. *déguiser*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise.* See Guise.] **1.** To change the guise or appearance of; especially, to conceal by an unusual dress, or one intended to mislead or deceive.

Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a wagoner. *Macaulay.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; to mask; as, to *disguise* anger; to *disguise* one's sentiments, character, or intentions.

All God's angels come to us *disguised.* *Lowell.*

3. To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

Syn. — To conceal; hide; mask; dissemble; dissimulate; feign; pretend; secrete. See Conceal.

Dis-guise', *n.* **1.** A dress or exterior put on for purposes of concealment or of deception; as, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subject to heavy penalties.

There is no passion which steals into the heart more imperceptibly and covers itself under more *disguises*, than pride. *Addison.*

2. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception; false appearance; counterfeit semblance or show.

That eye which glances through all *disguises.* *D. Webster.*

3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. *Shak.*

4. A masque or masquerade. [*Obs.*]

Disguise was the old English word for a masque. *B. Jonson.*

Dis-guis'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In disguise.

Dis-guis'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being disguised.

Dis-guise'ment (-ment), *n.* Disguise. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-guis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, disguises. *Shak.*

2. One who wears a disguise; an actor in a masquerade; a masker. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Dis-guis'ing, *n.* A masque or masquerade. [*Obs.*]

Dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disgusted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disgusting.] [OF. *desgouster*, F. *dégoûter*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gouster* to taste, F. *goûter*, fr. L. *gustare*, fr. *gustus* taste. See Gust to taste.] To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; to cause (any one) loathing, as of the stomach; to excite aversion in; to offend the moral taste of; — often with *at*, *with*, or *by.*

To *disgust* him with the world and its vanities. *Prescott.*

Ærius is expressly declared . . . to have been *disgusted* at failing. *J. H. Newman.*

Alarmed and *disgusted* by the proceedings of the convention. *Macaulay.*

Dis-gust', *n.* [Cf. OF. *desgoust*, F. *dégoût.* See Disgust, *v. t.*] Repugnance to what is offensive; aversion or displeasure produced by something loathsome; loathing; strong distaste; — said primarily of the sickening opposition felt for anything which offends the physical organs of taste; now rather of the analogous repugnance excited by anything extremely unpleasant to the moral taste or higher sensibilities of our nature; as, an act of cruelty may excite *disgust.*

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

In a vulgar hack writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Nausea; loathing; aversion; distaste; dislike; disinclination; abomination. See Dislike.

Dis-gust'ful (dĭs-gŭst'fụl), *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; disgusting.

That horrible and *disgustful* situation. *Burke.*

Dis-gust'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being disgustful.

Dis-gust'ing, *a.* That causes disgust; sickening; offensive; revolting. — **Dis-gust'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus* dish, disc, quoit, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, fr. δικεῖν to throw. Cf. Dais, Desk, Disc, Discus.] **1.** A vessel, as a platter, a plate, a bowl, used for serving up food at the table.

She brought forth butter in a lordly *dish.* *Judg.* v. 25.

2. The food served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; as, a cold *dish*; a warm *dish*; a delicious *dish.* "A *dish* fit for the gods." *Shak.*

Home-made *dishes* that drive one from home. *Hood.*

3. The state of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel.

4. A hollow place, as in a field. *Ogilvie.*

5. (*Mining*) (*a*) A trough about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. (*b*) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the land owner or proprietor.

Dish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dished (dĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dishing.] **1.** To put in a dish, ready for the table.

2. To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes.

3. To frustrate; to beat; to ruin. [*Low*]

To dish out. **1.** To serve out of a dish; to distribute in portions at table. **2.** (*Arch.*) To hollow out, as a gutter in stone or wood. — **To dish up,** to take (food) from the oven, pots, etc., and put in dishes to be served at table.

Dis'ha-bil'i-tate (dĭs'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. Disability.] To disqualify. [*R.*]

Dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ă-bĭl'), *n.* [See Deshabille.] An undress; a loose, negligent dress; deshabille.

They breakfast in *dishabille.* *Smollett.*

Dis-hab'it (dĭs-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *habit* to inhabit.] To dislodge. [*Obs.*]

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited.* *Shak.*

Dis-hab'it-ed, *p. a.* Rendered uninhabited. "*Dishabited* towns." *R. Carew.*

Dis'ha-bit'u-ate (dĭs'hă-bĭt'ū-āt; 135), *v. t.* To render unaccustomed.

Dis-ha'ble (dĭs-hā'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To disable. [*Obs.*]

2. To disparage. [*Obs.*]

She oft him blamed . . . and him *dishabled* quite. *Spenser.*

Dis-hal'low (dĭs-hăl'lō), *v. t.* To make unholy; to profane. *Tennyson.*

Nor can the unholiness of the priest *dishallow* the altar. *T. Adams.*

Dis'har-mo'ni-ous (dĭs'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Unharmonious; discordant. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Dis-har'mo-ny (dĭs-här'mō-nў), *n.* Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. [*R.*]

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. *Coleridge.*

Dis-haunt' (-hänt'), *v. t.* To leave; to quit; to cease to haunt. *Halliwell.*

Dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth'; 115), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

Dish'clout' (-klout'), *n.* A dishcloth. [*Obsolescent*]

Dis-heart' (dĭs-härt'), *v. t.* To dishearten. [*Obs.*]

Dis-heart'en (dĭs-härt''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disheartened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disheartening.] [Pref. *dis-* + *hearten.*] To discourage; to deprive of courage and hope; to depress the spirits of; to deject.

Regiments . . . utterly disorganized and *disheartened.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To dispirit; discourage; depress; deject; deter; terrify.

Dis-heart'en-ment (-ment), *n.* Discouragement; dejection; depression of spirits.

Dis-heir' (dĭz-ãr'), *v. t.* [Cf. Disherit.] To disinherit. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Dis-helm' (dĭs-hĕlm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *helm* helmet.] To deprive of the helmet. [*Poetic*]

Lying stark,
Dishelmed and mute, and motionlessly pale. *Tennyson.*

Dis-her'i-son (dĭs-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [See Disherit.] The act of disheriting, or debarring from inheritance; disinherison. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-her'it (dĭs-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disherited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disheriting.] [F. *déshériter*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *hériter* to inherit. See Inherit, and cf. Disheir, Disinherit.] To disinherit; to cut off, or detain, from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-her'it-ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desheritance.*] The act of disinheriting or state of being disinherited; disinheritance. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis-her'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who puts another out of his inheritance.

Dis-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'l *or* -ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disheveled (-'ld *or* -ĕld) or Dishevelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disheveling or Dishevelling.] [OF *descheveler*, F. *décheveler*, LL. *discapillare*; *dis-* + L. *capillus* the hair of the head. See Capillary.] **1.** To suffer (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; to spread or throw (the hair) in disorder; — used chiefly in the passive participle.

With garments rent and hair *disheveled*,
Wringing her hands and making piteous moan. *Spenser.*

2. To spread loosely or disorderly.

Like the fair flower *disheveled* in the wind. *Cowper.*

Di-shev'el, *v. i.* To be spread in disorder or hang negligently, as the hair. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Di-shev'ele (-ĕl), *p. p. & a.* Disheveled. [*Obs.*]

Dishevele, save his cap, he rode all bare. *Chaucer.*

Di-shev'eled (-'ld *or* -ĕld), *a.* **1.** Hanging in loose disorder; disarranged; as, *disheveled* hair.

2. Having the hair in loose disorder.

The dancing maidens are *disheveled* Mænads. *J. A. Symonds.*

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Dishfuls (-fụlz). As much as a dish holds when full.

Dish'ing, *a.* Dish-shaped; concave.

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst *or* dĭz-), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *honest*: cf. F. *déshonnête*, OF. *deshoneste.*] **1.** Dishonorable; shameful; indecent; unchaste; lewd. [*Obs.*]

Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

Speak no foul or *dishonest* words before them [the women]. *Sir T. North.*

2. Dishonored; disgraced; disfigured. [*Obs.*]

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose and shortened of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Wanting in honesty; void of integrity; faithless; disposed to cheat or defraud; not trustworthy; as, a *dishonest* man.

4. Characterized by fraud; indicating a want of probity; knavish; fraudulent; unjust.

To get *dishonest* gain. *Ezek.* xxii. 27.

The *dishonest* profits of men in office. *Bancroft.*

Dis-hon'est, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *deshonester.*] To disgrace; to dishonor; as, to *dishonest* a maid. [*Obs.*]

I will no longer *dishonest* my house. *Chapman.*

Dis-hon'est-ly, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

Dis-hon'es-ty (dĭs-ŏn'ĕs-tў *or* dĭz-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deshonesté*, F. *déshonnêteté.*] **1.** Dishonor; dishonorableness; shame. [*Obs.*] "The hidden things of *dishonesty.*" 2 *Cor.* iv. 2.

2. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle; want of fairness and straightforwardness; a disposition to defraud, deceive, or betray; faithlessness.

3. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; any deviation from probity; a dishonest act.

4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Shak.*

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr *or* dĭz-), *n.* [OE. *deshonour*, *dishonour*, OF. *deshonor*, *deshonur*, F. *déshonneur*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *honor*, *honur*, F. *honneur*, fr. L.

honor. See HONOR.] [Written also *dishonour.*] **1.** Lack of honor; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor.* *Ezra* iv. 14.

His honor rooted in *dishonor* stood. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Law*) The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.

Syn.—Disgrace; ignominy; shame; censure; reproach; opprobrium.

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISHONORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISHONORING.] [OE. *deshonouren*, F. *déshonorer*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *honorer* to honor, fr. L. *honorare.* See HONOR, *v. t.*] [Written also *dishonour.*] **1.** To deprive of honor; to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity, or as unworthy in the sight of others; to stain the character of; to lessen the reputation of; as, the duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonor*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite. *Milton.*

2. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Dryden.*

3. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; — said of a bill, check, note, or draft which is due or presented; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

Syn.—To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade; lower; humble; humiliate; debauch; pollute.

Dis-hon'or-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déshonorable.*] **1.** Wanting in honor; not honorable; bringing or deserving dishonor; staining the character, and lessening the reputation; shameful; disgraceful; base.

2. Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty! *Ecclus.* x. 31.

To find ourselves *dishonorable* graves. *Shak.*

—Dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness, *n.* **—Dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis-hon'or-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Holmes.*

Dis-hon'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

Dis-horn' (dĭs-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns; as, to *dishorn* cattle. "*Dishorn* the spirit." *Shak.*

Dis-horse' (-hôrs'), *v. t.* To dismount. *Tennyson.*

Dis-house' (-houz'), *v. t.* To deprive of house or home. "*Dishoused* villagers." [*R.*] *James White.*

Dis-hu'mor (-hū'mẽr *or* -ū'mẽr), *n.* Ill humor. [*Obs.*]

Dis-hu'mor, *v. t.* To deprive of humor or desire; to put out of humor. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dish'wash'er (dĭsh'wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, washes dishes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A European bird; the wagtail.

Dish'wa'ter (-wȧ'tẽr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed. "Suds and *dishwater.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'ĭl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* The act or process of freeing from an illusion, or the state of being freed therefrom. *Lowell.*

Dis'il-lu'sion, *v. t.* To free from an illusion; to disillusionize.

Dis'il-lu'sion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To disenchant; to free from illusion. "The bitter *disillusionizing* experience of postnuptial life." *W. Black.*

Dis'il-lu'sion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of freeing from an illusion, or the state of being freed therefrom.

Dis'im-bit'ter (dĭs'ĭm-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *imbitter.* Cf. DISEMBITTER.] To free from bitterness.

Dis'im-park' (-pärk'), *v. t.* To free from the barriers or restrictions of a park. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

Dis'im-pas'sioned (-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling.

Dis'im-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* To make worse; — the opposite of *improve.* [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis'im-prove', *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate.

Dis'im-prove'ment (-ment), *n.* Reduction from a better to a worse state; as, *disimprovement* of the earth.

Dis'in-car'cer-ate (dĭs'ĭn-kär'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* To liberate from prison. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight aversion or dislike; indisposition.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

Having a *disinclination* to books or business. *Guardian.*

Syn.—Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike; indisposition; distaste; aversion; repugnance.

Dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINCLINED (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINCLINING.] To incline away the affections of; to excite a slight aversion in; to indispose; to make unwilling; to alienate.

Careful . . . to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the Queen. *Clarendon.*

To social scenes by nature *disinclined.* *Cowper.*

Dis'in-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [Cf. DISENCLOSE.] To free from being inclosed.

Dis'in-cor'po-rate (dĭs'ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINCORPORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINCORPORATING (-rā'tĭng).] **1.** To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges; to divest of the condition of a corporate body.

2. To detach or separate from a corporation. *Bacon.*

Dis'in-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *a.* Separated from, or not included in, a corporation; disincorporated. *Bacon.*

Dis'in-cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *T. Warton.*

Dis'in-fect' (dĭs'ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINFECTING.] To free from infectious or contagious matter; to destroy putrefaction; to purify; to make innocuous.

When the infectious matter and the odoriferous matter are one . . . then to deodorize is to *disinfect.* *Ure.*

Dis'in-fect'ant (dĭs'ĭn-fĕkt'ant), *n.* That which disinfects; an agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine.

Dis'in-fec'tion (dĭs'ĭn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of disinfecting; purification from infecting matter.

Dis'in-fect'or (dĭs'ĭn-fĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disinfects; an apparatus for applying disinfectants.

Dis'in-flame' (-flām'), *v. t.* To divest of flame or ardor. *Chapman.*

Dis-in'ge-nu'i-ty (dĭs-ĭn'jẽ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Disingenuousness. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Dis'in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not noble; unbecoming true honor or dignity; mean; unworthy; as, *disingenuous* conduct or schemes.

2. Not ingenuous; wanting in noble candor or frankness; not frank or open; uncandid; unworthily or meanly artful.

So *disingenuous* as not to confess them [faults]. *Pope.*

—Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly, *adv.* *T. Warton.* **—Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.* *Macaulay.*

Dis'in-hab'it-ed (-hăb'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Uninhabited. [*Obs.*]

Dis'in-her'i-son (-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [See DISINHERIT, *v. t.*, and cf. DISHERISON.] Same as DISHERISON. *Bacon.*

Dis'in-her'it (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINHERITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINHERITING.] [Cf. DISHERIT, DISHEIR.] **1.** To cut off from an inheritance or from hereditary succession; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity! *South.*

2. To deprive of heritage; to dispossess.

And *disinherit* Chaos, that reigns here. *Milton.*

Dis'in-her'it-ance (-ans), *n.* The act of disinheriting, or the condition of being disinherited; disherison.

Dis'in-hume' (dĭs'ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.* To disinter. [*R.*]

Dis'in-sure' (dĭs'ĭn-shur'), *v. t.* To render insecure; to put in danger. [*Obs.*] *Fanshawe.*

Dis'in'te-gra-ble (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated, or reduced to fragments or powder.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure. *Kirwan.*

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINTEGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINTEGRATING.] [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to renew, repair, fr. *integer* entire, whole. See INTEGER.] To separate into integrant parts; to reduce to fragments or to powder; to break up, or cause to fall to pieces, as a rock, by blows of a hammer, frost, rain, and other mechanical or atmospheric influences.

Marlites are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years. *Kirwan.*

Dis-in'te-grate, *v. i.* To decompose into integrant parts; as, chalk rapidly *disintegrates.*

Dis-in'te-gra'tion (-tē-grā'shŭn), *n.* (*a*) The process by which anything is disintegrated; the condition of anything which is disintegrated. Specifically (*b*) (*Geol.*) The wearing away or falling to pieces of rocks or strata, produced by atmospheric action, frost, ice, etc.

Society had need of further *disintegration* before it could begin to reconstruct itself locally. *Motley.*

Dis-in'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine for grinding or pulverizing by percussion.

Dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINTERRED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINTERRING.] **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb; to unbury; to exhume; to dig up.

2. To bring out, as from a grave or hiding place; to bring from obscurity into view. *Addison.*

Dis-in'ter-ess (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕs), *v. t.* [F. *désintéresser* to deprive of interest in; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *intéresser* to interest, fr. L. *interesse* to import, concern. See INTEREST, and cf. DISINTEREST.] To deprive or rid of interest in, or regard for; to disengage. [*Obs.*]

Dis-in'ter-ess-ment (-tẽr-ĕs-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *désintéressement.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality; fairness. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Dis-in'ter-est (-ĕst), *p. a.* Disinterested. [*Obs.*]

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest* and even. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-in'ter-est, *n.* **1.** What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage; disinterestedness. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Dis-in'ter-est, *v. t.* To divest of interest or interested motives. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* [Cf. DISINTERESSED.] Not influenced by regard to personal interest or advantage; free from selfish motive; having no relation of interest or feeling; not biased or prejudiced; as, a *disinterested* decision or judge.

The happiness of *disinterested* sacrifices. *Channing.*

Syn.—Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner; without bias or prejudice.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.

That perfect *disinterestedness* and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable, but which is sometimes found in woman. *Macaulay.*

Dis-in'ter-est-ing, *a.* Uninteresting. [*Obs.*] "*Disinteresting* passages." *Bp. Warburton.*

Dis'in-ter'ment (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'ment), *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth; exhumation.

Dis'in-thrall' (dĭs'ĭn-thrąl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINTHRALLED (-thrąld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINTHRALLING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *inthrall.* Cf. DISENTHRALL.] To free from thralldom; to disenthrall. [Written also *disinthral.*]

Dis'in-thrall'ment (-ment), *n.* A releasing from thralldom or slavery; disenthrallment. [Written also *disinthralment.*]

Dis-in'tri-cate (dĭs-ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To disentangle. [*R.*] "To *disintricate* the question." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dis'in-ure' (dĭs'ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINURED (-ūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINURING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *inure.*] To render unaccustomed or unfamiliar.

We are hindered and *disinured* . . . towards the true knowledge. *Milton.*

Dis'in-ves'ti-ture (dĭs'ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* The act of depriving of investiture. [*Obs.*] *Ogilvie.*

Dis'in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To enervate; to weaken. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

Dis'in-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-jec'tion (dĭs-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjicere, disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse; *dis-* + *jacere* to throw.] Destruction; dispersion. *Bp. Horsley.*

Dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISJOINING.] [OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre, déjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere*; *dis-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. DISJOINT, DISJUNCT.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

That marriage, therefore, God himself *disjoins.* *Milton.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

Windmill Street consisted of *disjoined* houses. *Pennant.*

Syn.—To disunite; separate; detach; sever; dissever; sunder; disconnect.

Dis-join', *v. i.* To become separated; to part.

Dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre.* See DISJOIN.] Disjointed; unconnected; — opposed to *conjoint.* *Milton.*

Dis-joint', *n.* [From OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre.* See DISJOIN, *v. t.*] Difficult situation; dilemma; strait. [*Obs.*] "I stand in such *disjoint.*" *Chaucer.*

Dis-joint', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISJOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISJOINTING.] **1.** To separate the joints of; to separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; as, to *disjoint* limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame? *Prior.*

2. To separate at junctures or joints; to break where parts are united; to break in pieces; as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* an edifice.

Some half-ruined wall
Disjointed and about to fall. *Longfellow.*

3. To break the natural order and relations of; to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.

Dis-joint', *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

Dis-joint'ed, *a.* Separated at the joints; disconnected; incoherent. **— Dis-joint'ed-ly,** *adv.* **— Dis-joint'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state. *Sandys.*

Dis-ju'di-ca'tion (dĭs-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Judgment; discrimination. See DIJUDICATION. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-junct' (dĭs-jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere* to disjoin. See DISJOIN, and cf. DISJOINT.] **1.** Disjoined; separated. [*R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep constriction.

Disjunct tetrachords (*Mus.*), tetrachords so disposed to each other that the gravest note of the upper is one note higher than the acutest note of the other.

Dis-junc'tion (dĭs-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] **1.** The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.

2. A disjunctive proposition. *Coleridge.*

Dis-junc'tive (dĭs-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *disjunctivus*: cf. F. *disjonctif.*] **1.** Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining.

2. (*Mus.*) Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. "*Disjunctive* notes." *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Disjunctive conjunction (*Gram.*), one connecting grammatically two words or clauses, expressing at the same time an opposition or separation inherent in the notions or thoughts; as, *either, or, neither, nor, but, although, except, lest,* etc. — **Disjunctive proposition,** one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is *either* day *or* night. — **Disjunctive syllogism** (*Logic*), one in which the major proposition is *disjunctive;* as, the earth moves in a circle or in an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

Dis-junc'tive, *n.* (*a*) (*Gram.*) A disjunctive conjunction. (*b*) (*Logic*) A disjunctive proposition.

Dis-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately. *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-junc'ture (dĭs-jŭnk'tūr; 135), *n.* The act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined; separation. *Fuller.*

Disk (dĭsk), *n.* [L. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος. See DISH.] [Written also *disc.*] **1.** A discus; a quoit.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*

2. A flat, circular plate; as, a *disk* of metal or paper.

3. (*Astron.*) The circular figure of a celestial body, as seen projected on the heavens.

4. (*Biol.*) A circular structure either in plants or animals; as, a blood *disk;* germinal *disk,* etc.

5. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The whole surface of a leaf. (*b*) The central part of a radiate compound flower, as in a sunflower. (*c*) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under, or around, or even on top of, the pistil.

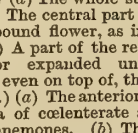

Head of Camomile. *d* Disk; *rr* Rays.

6. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The anterior surface or oral area of cœlenterate animals, as of sea anemones. (*b*) The lower side of the body of some invertebrates, especially when used for locomotion, when it is often called a *creeping disk.* (*c*) In owls, the space around the eyes.

Disk engine, a form of rotary steam engine. — **Disk shell** (*Zoöl.*), any species of Discina.

Dis-kind'ness (dĭs-kīnd'nĕs), *n.* Unkindness; disservice. [*R.*] *A. Tucker.*

Disk'less (dĭsk'lĕs), *a.* Having no disk; appearing as a point and not expanded into a disk, as the image of a faint star in a telescope.

Dis-lade' (dĭs-lād'), *v. t.* To unlade. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Dis-leal' (-lēl'), *a.* [See DISLOYAL, LEAL.] Disloyal; perfidious. [*Obs.*] "*Disleal* knight." *Spenser.*

Dis-leave' (dĭs-lēv'), *v. t.* To deprive of leaves. [*R.*]
The cankerworms that annually *disleaved* the elms. *Lowell.*

Dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLIKED (-līkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLIKING.] **1.** To regard with dislike or aversion; to disapprove; to disrelish.
Every nation *dislikes* an impost. *Johnson.*

2. To awaken dislike in; to displease. "*Disliking* countenance." *Marston.* "It *dislikes* me." *Shak.*

Dis-like', *n.* **1.** A feeling of positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, uncongenial, or offensive; disapprobation; repugnance; displeasure; disfavor; — the opposite of *liking* or *fondness.*
God's grace . . . gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*
The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, or implied *dislike.* *Hannah More.*
We have spoken of the *dislike* of these excellent women for Sheridan and Fox. *J. Morley.*
His *dislike* of a particular kind of sensational stories. *A. W. Ward.*

2. Discord; dissension. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Syn. — Distaste; disinclination; disapprobation; disfavor; disaffection; displeasure; disrelish; aversion; reluctance; repugnance; disgust; antipathy. — DISLIKE, AVERSION, RELUCTANCE, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST, ANTIPATHY. *Dislike* is the more general term, applicable to both persons and things and arising either from feeling or judgment. It may mean little more than want of positive liking; but *antipathy*, *repugnance*, *disgust*, and *aversion* are more intense phases of *dislike*. *Aversion* denotes a fixed and habitual dislike; as, an *aversion* to or for business. *Reluctance* and *repugnance* denote a mental strife or hostility against something proposed (*repugnance* being the stronger); as, a *reluctance* to make the necessary sacrifices, and a *repugnance* to the submissions required. *Disgust* is repugnance either of taste or moral feeling; as, a *disgust* at gross exhibitions of selfishness. *Antipathy* is primarily an instinctive feeling of dislike of a thing, such as most persons feel for a snake. When used figuratively, it denotes a correspondent dislike for certain persons, modes of acting, etc. Men have an *aversion* to what breaks in upon their habits; a *reluctance* and *repugnance* to what crosses their will; a *disgust* at what offends their sensibilities; and are often governed by *antipathies* for which they can give no good reason.

Dis-like'ful (dĭs-līk'fŭl), *a.* Full of dislike; disaffected; malign; disagreeable. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-like'li-hood (dĭs-līk'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* The want of likelihood; improbability. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-lik'en (dĭs-līk'n), *v. t.* To make unlike; to disguise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-like'ness, *n.* Unlikeness. [*R.*] *Locke.*

Dis-lik'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dislikes or disrelishes.

Dis-limb' (dĭs-lĭm'), *v. t.* To tear limb from limb; to dismember. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dis-limn' (dĭs-lĭm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *limn.*] To efface, as a picture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-link' (dĭs-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To unlink; to disunite; to separate. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Dis-live' (dĭs-lĭv'), *v. t.* To deprive of life. [*Obs.*]
Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon. *Chapman.*

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLOCATING (-kā'tĭng).] [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p. of *dislocare*; *dis-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCUS.] To displace; to put out of its proper place. Especially, of a bone: To remove from its normal connections with a neighboring bone; to put out of joint; to move from its socket; to disjoint; as, to *dislocate* your bones. *Shak.*
After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated.* *Woodward.*
And thus the archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. *Fuller.*

Dis'lo-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

Dis'lo-ca'tion (dĭs'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dislocation.*] **1.** The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced. *T. Burnet.*

2. (*Geol.*) The displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from the situations which they originally occupied. Slips, faults, and the like, are *dislocations.*

3. (*Surg.*) The act of dislocating, or putting out of joint; also, the condition of being thus displaced.

Dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLODGED (-lŏjd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLODGING.] [OF. *deslogier*, F. *déloger*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *logier*, F. *loger.* See LODGE.] **1.** To drive from a lodge or place of rest; to remove from a place of quiet or repose; as, shells resting in the sea at a considerable depth are not *dislodged* by storms.

2. To drive out from a place of hiding or defense; as, to *dislodge* a deer, or an enemy.
The Volscians are *dislodg'd.* *Shak.*

Dis-lodge', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest. [*R.*]
Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns. *Milton.*

Dis-lodge', *n.* Dwelling apart; separation. [*R.*]

Dis-lodg'ment (dĭs-lŏj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *délogement*, OF. *deslogement.*] The act or process of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged.

Dis-loign' (dĭs-loin'), *v. t.* [OF. *desloignier.* See ELOIGN.] To put at a distance; to remove. [*Obs.*]
Low-looking dales, *disloigned* from common gaze. *Spenser.*

Dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'ăl), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *loyal*: cf. OF. *desloial*, *desleal*, F. *déloyal.* See LOYAL.] Not loyal; not true to a sovereign or lawful superior, or to the government under which one lives; false where allegiance is due; faithless; as, a subject *disloyal* to the king; a husband *disloyal* to his wife.
Without a thought *disloyal.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — Disobedient; faithless; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconstant; disaffected.

Dis-loy'al-ly, *adv.* In a disloyal manner.

Dis-loy'al-ty (dĭs-loi'ăl-tў), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *loyalty*: cf. OF. *desloiauté*, *deslealté*, F. *déloyauté.*] Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity; violation of allegiance.

Dis-mail' (dĭs-māl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *mail*: cf. OF. *desmaillier.*] To divest of coat of mail. *Spenser.*

Dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *a.* [Formerly a noun; *e. g.*, "I trow it was in the *dismalle.*" *Chaucer.* Of uncertain origin; but perh. (as suggested by Skeat) from OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, the phrase *dismal day* properly meaning, the day when tithes must be paid. See DIME.] **1.** Fatal; ill-omened; unlucky. [*Obs.*]
An ugly fiend more foul than *dismal* day. *Spenser.*

2. Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; foreboding; cheerless; dull; dreary; as, a *dismal* outlook; *dismal* stories; a *dismal* place.
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frowned. *Goldsmith.*
A *dismal* description of an English November. *Southey.*

Syn. — Dreary; lonesome; gloomy; dark; ominous; ill-boding; fatal; doleful; lugubrious; funereal; dolorous; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; joyless; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

Dis'mal-ly, *adv.* In a dismal manner; gloomily; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

Dis'mal-ness, *n.* The quality of being dismal; gloominess.

Dis-man' (dĭs-măn'), *v. t.* To unman. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMANTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMANTLING (-tlĭng).] [F. *démanteler*, OF. *desmanteler*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *manteler* to cover with a cloak, defend, fr. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, cloak. See MANTLE.] **1.** To strip or deprive of dress; to divest. *South.*

2. To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to unrig; to strip of walls or outworks; to break down; as, to *dismantle* a fort, a town, or a ship.
A *dismantled* house, without windows or shutters to keep out the rain. *Macaulay.*

3. To disable; to render useless. *Comber.*

Syn. — To demolish; raze. See DEMOLISH.

Dis-march' (-märch'), *v. i.* To march away. [*Obs.*]

Dis-mar'ry (dĭs-măr'rў), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *marry*: cf. OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier.*] To free from the bonds of marriage; to divorce. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Dis-mar'shal (dĭs-mär'shal), *v. t.* To disarrange; to derange; to put in disorder. [*R.*] *Drummond.*

Dis-mask' (dĭs-măsk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *mask*: cf. F. *démasquer.*] To divest of a mask. *Shak.*

Dis-mast' (dĭs-măst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMASTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *mast*: cf. F. *démâter.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.

Dis-mast'ment (dĭs-măst'ment), *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. [*R.*] *Marshall.*

Dis-maw' (dĭs-mą'), *v. t.* To eject from the maw; to disgorge. [*R.*] *Shelton.*

Dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMAYED (-mād'); *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DISMAYING.] [OE. *desmaien*, *dismaien*, OF. *esmaier*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able; akin to E. *may.* In English the pref. *es-* was changed to *dis-* (L. *dis-*). See MAY, *v. i.*] **1.** To disable with alarm or apprehension; to depress the spirits or courage of; to deprive of firmness and energy through fear; to daunt; to appall; to terrify.
Be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed.* *Josh.* i. 9.
What words be these? What fears do you *dismay?* *Fairfax.*

2. To render lifeless; to subdue; to disquiet. [*Obs.*]
Do not *dismay* yourself for this. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To terrify; fright; affright; frighten; appall; daunt; dishearten; dispirit; discourage; deject; depress. — To DISMAY, DAUNT, APPALL. *Dismay* denotes a state of deep and gloomy apprehension. To *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling. To *appall* is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.
So flies a herd of beeves, that hear, *dismayed*,
The lions roaring through the midnight shade. *Pope.*
Jove got such heroes as my sire, whose soul
No fear could *daunt*, nor earth nor hell control. *Pope.*
Now the last ruin the whole host *appalls;*
Now Greece has trembled in her wooden walls. *Pope.*

Dis-may', *v. i.* To take dismay or fright; to be filled with dismay. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-may', *n.* [Cf. OF. *esmai*, F. *émoi.* See DISMAY, *v. t.*] **1.** Loss of courage and firmness through fear; overwhelming and disabling terror; a sinking of the spirits; consternation.
I . . can not think of such a battle without *dismay.* *Macaulay.*
Thou with a tiger spring dost leap upon thy prey,
And tear his helpless breast, o'erwhelmed with wild *dismay.*
Mrs. Barbauld.

2. Condition fitted to dismay; ruin. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror; apprehension; alarm; affright.

Dis-may'ed-ness (-mā'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

Dis-may'ful (-fụl), *a.* Terrifying. *Spenser.*

‖ **Disme** (dēm), *n.* [OF. See DIME.] A tenth; a tenth part; a tithe. *Ayliffe.*

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMEMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMEMBERING.] [OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. & F. *membre* limb. See MEMBER.] **1.** To tear limb from limb; to dilacerate; to disjoin member from member; to tear or cut in pieces; to break up.
Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*
A society lacerated and *dismembered.* *Gladstone.*
By whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that once mighty empire. *Buckle.*

2. To deprive of membership. [*Obs.*]
They were *dismembered* by vote of the house. *R. North.*

Syn. — To disjoint; dislocate; dilacerate; mutilate; divide; sever.

Dis-mem'ber-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement.*] The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; cutting in pieces; mutilation; division; separation.
The Castilians would doubtless have resented the *dismemberment* of the unwieldy body of which they formed the head. *Macaulay.*

Dis-met'tled (dĭs-mĕt't'ld), *a.* Destitute of mettle, that is, of fire or spirit. [*R.*] *Llewellyn.*

Dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMISSED (-mĭst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMISSING.] [L. *dis-* + *missus*, p. p. of *mittere* to send: cf. *dimittere*, OF. *desmetre*, F. *démettre.* See DEMISE, and cf. DIMIT.] **1.** To send away; to give leave of departure; to cause or permit to go; to put away.
He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts* xix. 41.
Dismiss their cares when they *dismiss* their flock. *Cowper.*
Though he soon *dismissed* himself from state affairs. *Dryden.*

2. To discard; to remove or discharge from office, service, or employment; as, the king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant.

3. To lay aside or reject as unworthy of attention or regard, as a petition or motion in court.

Dis-miss', *n.* Dismission. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Dis-miss'al (dĭs-mĭs'ăl), *n.* Dismission; discharge.
Officeholders were commanded faithfully to enforce it, upon pain of immediate *dismissal.* *Motley.*

Dis-mis'sion (dĭs-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *dimissio.*] **1.** The act of dismissing or sending away; permission to leave; leave to depart; dismissal; as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honor or with disgrace.

3. Rejection; a setting aside as trivial, invalid, or unworthy of consideration.

Dis-miss'ive (dĭs-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Giving dismission.

Dis-mort'gage (dĭs-môr'găj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMORTGAGED (-gājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMORTGAGING (-gā-jĭng).] To redeem from mortgage. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMOUNTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *mount*: cf. OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter.*] **1.** To come down; to descend. [*Poetic*]
But now the bright sun ginneth to *dismount.* *Spenser.*

2. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast; as, the troops *dismounted.*

Dis-mount', *v. t.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, or the like.
Dismounted from his authority. *Barrow.*

2. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

3. (*Mech.*) To take down, or apart, as a machine.

4. To throw or remove from the carriage, or from that on which a thing is mounted; to break the carriage or wheels of, and render useless; to deprive of equipments or mountings; — said esp. of artillery.

Dis-nat'u-ral-ize (dĭs-năt'ū-ral-īz), *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth. *Locke.*

Dis-na'tured (-nā'tŭrd; 135), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *nature*: cf. OF. *desnaturé*, F. *dénaturé.*] Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis'o-be'di-ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.
He is undutiful to him in his other actions, and lives in open *disobedience.* *Tillotson.*

Dis'o-be'di-en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Disobedience.

Dis'o-be'di-ent (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *obedient.* See DISOBEY, OBEDIENT.] **1.** Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; — applied to persons and acts.
This *disobedient* spirit in the colonies. *Burke.*
Disobedient unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings* xiii. 26.

2. Not yielding.
Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *E. Darwin.*

Dis'o-be'di-ent-ly, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

Dis'o-bei'sance (dĭs'ō-bē'sans *or* -bā'sans), *n.* [F. *désobéissance.*] Disobedience. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Dis'o-bei'sant (-sant), *a.* [F. *désobéissant.*] Disobedient. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis'o-bey' (dĭs'ō-bā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOBEYED (-bād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISOBEYING.] [F. *désobéir*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *obéir.* See OBEY, and cf. DISOBEDIENT.] Not to obey; to neglect or refuse to obey (a superior or his commands, the laws, etc.); to transgress the commands of (one in authority); to violate, as an order; as, refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their Maker and the laws.
Not to *disobey* her lord's behest. *Tennyson.*

Dis'o-bey', *v. i.* To refuse or neglect to obey; to violate commands; to be disobedient.
He durst not know how to *disobey.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dis'o-bey'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disobeys.

Dis-ob'li-ga'tion (dĭs-ŏb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of disobliging.

2. A disobliging act; an offense. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

3. Release from obligation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-ob'li-ga-to-ry (dĭs-ŏb'lĭ-gā-tō-rў), *a.* Releasing from obligation. "*Disobligatory* power." *Charles I.*

Dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOBLIGED (-blījd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISOBLIGING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *oblige*: cf. F. *désobliger.*] **1.** To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to displease; to refrain from obliging; to be unaccommodating to.
Those . . . who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them by having none when they shall most need them. *South.*
My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige.* *Addison.*

2. To release from obligation. [*Obs.*]
Absolving and *disobliging* from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton.*

Dis'o-blige'ment (dĭs-ō-blīj'ment), *n.* Release from obligation. [*Obs.*]

Dis'o-bli'ger (-blī'jẽr), *n.* One who disobliges.

Dis'o-bli'ging (dĭs'ō-blī'jĭng), *a.* **1.** Not obliging; not disposed to do a favor; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* person or act.
2. Displeasing; offensive. [*Obs.*] *Gov. of Tongue.*
— **Dis'o-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'o-bli'ging-ness**, *n.*

Dis-oc'ci-dent (dĭs-ŏk'sĭ-dent), *v. t.* To turn away from the west; to throw out of reckoning as to longitude. [*Obs.*] *Marvell.*

Dis-oc'cu-pa'tion (dĭs-ŏk'kū-pā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being unemployed; want of occupation. [*R.*]

Dis'o-pin'ion (dĭs'ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Want or difference of belief; disbelief. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

Dis-op'pi-late (-ŏp'pĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *oppilatus*, p. p. of *oppilare* to shut up.] To open. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis-orb' (dĭs-ôrb'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *orb.*] To throw out of the proper orbit; to unsphere. *Shak.*

Dis-ord' (dĭs-ôrd'), *n.* Disorder. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis'or-deined' (dĭs'ôr-dānd'), *a.* [See ORDAIN.] Inordinate; irregular; vicious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *order:* cf. F. *désordre.*] **1.** Want of order or regular disposition; lack of arrangement; confusion; disarray; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*
2. Neglect of order or system; irregularity.
From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*
3. Breach of public order; disturbance of the peace of society; tumult. *Shak.*
4. Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul; sickness; derangement. "*Disorder* in the body." *Locke.*

Syn. — Irregularity; disarrangement; confusion; tumult; bustle; commotion; disturbance; disease; illness; indisposition; sickness; ailment; malady; distemper. See DISEASE.

Dis-or'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISORDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISORDERING.] **1.** To disturb the order of; to derange or disarrange; to throw into confusion; to confuse.
Disordering the whole frame of jurisprudence. *Burke.*
The burden . . . *disordered* the aids and auxiliary rafters into a common ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To disturb or interrupt the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind); to produce sickness or indisposition in; to discompose; to derange; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.
A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*
3. To depose from holy orders. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; confuse; discompose.

Dis-or'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* **1.** Thrown into disorder; deranged; as, a *disordered* house, judgment.
2. Disorderly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
— **Dis-or'dered-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-or'dered-ness,** *n.*

Dis-or'der-li-ness (dĭs-ôr'dẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

Dis-or'der-ly (dĭs-ôr'dẽr-lў), *a.* **1.** Not in order; marked by disorder; disarranged; immethodical; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.
2. Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body or mind.
3. Not complying with the restraints of order and law; tumultuous; unruly; lawless; turbulent; as, *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.
4. (*Law*) Offensive to good morals and public decency; notoriously offensive; as, a *disorderly* house.

Syn. — Irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious.

Dis-or'der-ly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; without law or order; irregularly; confusedly.
Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly.* 2 *Thess.* iii. 6.
Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Dis-or'di-nance (dĭs-ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* Disarrangement; disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* Inordinate; disorderly. [*Obs.*] "With *disordinate* gestures." *Prynne.*

Dis-or'di-nate-ly, *adv.* Inordinately. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Dis-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being in disorder; derangement; confusion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-or'gan-i-za'tion (dĭs-ôr'gan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désorganisation.* See DISORGANIZE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of disorganizing; destruction of system.
2. The state of being disorganized; as, the *disorganization* of the body, or of government.
The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization,* that the owner can never lay his hands upon any one article at the moment he has occasion for it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISORGANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISORGANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Pref. *dis-* + *organize:* cf. F. *désorganiser.*] To destroy the organic structure or regular system of (a government, a society, a party, etc.); to break up (what is organized); to throw into utter disorder; to disarrange.
Lyford . . . attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot* (1809).

Dis-or'gan-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who disorganizes or causes disorder and confusion.

Dis-o'ri-ent (dĭs-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *v. t.* To turn away from the east; to confuse as to which way is east; to cause to lose one's bearings. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Dis-o'ri-en-tate (-ĕn-tāt), *v. t.* To turn away from the east, or (figuratively) from the right or the truth. [*R.*]

Dis-own' (dĭs-ōn' *or* dĭz-ōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISOWNED (-ōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISOWNING.] **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to disavow or deny, as connected with one's self personally; as, a parent can hardly *disown* his child; an author will sometimes *disown* his writings.
2. To refuse to acknowledge or allow; to deny.
Then they, who brother's better claim *disown,*
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To disavow; disclaim; deny; abnegate; renounce; disallow.

Dis-own'ment (dĭs-ōn'ment *or* dĭz-), *n.* Act of disowning. [*R.*]

Dis-ox'i-date (dĭs-ŏks'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidate; to deoxidize. [*R.*]

Dis-ox'y-gen-a'tion (-ŏks'ĭ-jĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Deoxidation. [*R.*]

Dis-ox'y-gen-ate (dĭs-ŏks'ĭ-jĕn-āt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen; to deoxidize. [*R.*]

Dis-pace' (dĭs-pās'), *v. i.* [Pref. *dis-* asunder, different ways, to and fro + *pace.*] To roam. [*Obs.*]
In this fair plot *dispacing* to and fro. *Spenser.*

Dis-pair' (-pâr'), *v. t.* To separate (a pair). [*R.*]
I have . . . *dispaired* two doves. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis-pand' (dĭs-pănd'), *v. t.* [L. *dispandere* to spread out; pref. *dis-* + *pandere, pansum,* to spread out.] To spread out; to expand. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dis-pan'sion (dĭs-păn'shŭn), *n.* [See DISPAND.] Act of dispanding, or state of being dispanded. [*Obs.*]

Dis-par'a-dised (-păr'ă-dīst), *a.* Removed from paradise. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPARAGED (-păr'ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPARAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [OF. *desparagier,* F. *déparager,* to marry unequally; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, from L. *par* equal, peer. See PEER.] **1.** To match unequally; to degrade or dishonor by an unequal marriage. [*Obs.*]
Alas! that any of my nation
Should ever so foul *disparaged* be. *Chaucer.*
2. To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior; to lower in rank or estimation by actions or words; to speak slightingly of; to depreciate; to undervalue.
Those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*

Syn. — To decry; depreciate; undervalue; underrate; cheapen; vilify; reproach; detract from; derogate from; degrade; debase. See DECRY.

Dis'pa-rage' (dĭs'pă-rāj'), *n.* Inequality in marriage; marriage with an inferior. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage.* *Spenser.*

Dis-par'age-ment (dĭs-păr'ăj-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desparagement.*] **1.** Matching any one in marriage under his or her degree; injurious union with something of inferior excellence; a lowering in rank or estimation. [*Eng.*]
And thought that match a foul *disparagement.* *Spenser.*
2. Injurious comparison with an inferior; a depreciating or dishonoring opinion or insinuation; diminution of value; dishonor; indignity; reproach; disgrace; detraction; — commonly with *to.*
It ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not the sun. *South.*
Imitation is a *disparagement* and a degradation in a Christian minister. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

Dis-par'a-ger (dĭs-păr'ă-jẽr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

Dis-par'a-ging-ly (dĭs-păr'ă-jĭng-lў), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor; slightingly.

Dis'pa-rate (dĭs'pă-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus,* p. p. of *disparare* to part, separate; *dis-* + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] **1.** Unequal; dissimilar; separate.
Connecting *disparate* thoughts, purely by means of resemblances in the words expressing them. *Coleridge.*
2. (*Logic*) Pertaining to two coördinate species or divisions.

Dis'pa-rates (-rāts), *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other.

Dis'pa-ri'tion (-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *disparition.*] Act of disappearing; disappearance. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* DISPARITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *disparitas,* fr. L. *dispar* unlike, unequal; *dis-* + *par* equal: cf. F. *disparité.* See PAR, PEER.] Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; — followed by *between, in, of, as to,* etc.; as, *disparity* in, or of, years; a *disparity* as to color.
The *disparity* between God and his intelligent creatures. *I. Taylor.*
The *disparity* of numbers was not such as ought to cause any uneasiness. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Inequality; unlikeness; dissimilitude; disproportion; difference.

Dis-park' (dĭs-pärk'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw open (a park or inclosure); to treat (a private park) as a common.
The Gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' inclosure was *disparked.* *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To set at large; to release from inclosure.
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller.*

Dis-par'kle (dĭs-pär'k'l), *v. t.* [OF. *desparpeillier.*] To scatter abroad. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis-part' (dĭs-pärt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPARTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *part:* cf. OF. *despartir.*] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to rend; to rive or split; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers. [*Archaic*]
Them in twelve troops their captain did *dispart.* *Spenser.*
The world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted.* *Emerson.*

Dis-part', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

Dis-part', *n.* **1.** (*Gun.*) The difference between the thickness of the metal at the mouth and at the breech of a piece of ordnance.
On account of the *dispart,* the line of aim or line of metal, which is in a plane passing through the axis of the gun, always makes a small angle with the axis. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. (*Gun.*) A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore; — called also *dispart sight,* and *muzzle sight.*

Dis-part' (dĭs-pärt'), *v. t.* **1.** (*Gun.*) To make allowance for the dispart in (a gun), when taking aim.
Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*
2. (*Gun.*) To furnish with a dispart sight.

Dis-pas'sion (dĭs-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state; apathy. *Sir W. Temple.*

Dis-pas'sion-ate (dĭs-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* **1.** Free from passion; not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion or feeling; judicial; calm; composed.
Wise and *dispassionate* men. *Clarendon.*
2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; as, *dispassionate* proceedings; a *dispassionate* view.

Syn. — Calm; cool; composed; serene; unimpassioned; temperate; moderate; impartial; unruffled.
— **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

Dis-pas'sioned (dĭs-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. [*R.*] "*Dispassioned* men." *Donne.*

Dis-patch' (dĭs-păch'; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPATCHED (-păcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPATCHING.] [OF. *despeechier,* F. *dépêcher;* prob. from pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + (assumed) LL. *pedicare* to place obstacles in the way, fr. L. *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes, pedis,* foot. See FOOT, and cf. IMPEACH, DESPATCH.] [Written also *despatch.*] **1.** To dispose of speedily, as business; to execute quickly; to make a speedy end of; to finish; to perform.
Ere we put ourselves in arms, *dispatch* we
The business we have talked of. *Shak.*
[The] harvest men . . . almost in one fair day *dispatcheth* all the harvest work. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).
2. To rid; to free. [*Obs.*]
I had clean *dispatched* myself of this great charge. *Udall.*
3. To get rid of by sending off; to send away hastily.
Unless *dispatched* to the mansion house in the country . . . they perish among the lumber of garrets. *Walpole.*
4. To send off or away; — particularly applied to sending off messengers, messages, letters, etc., on special business, and implying haste.
Even with the speediest expedition
I will *dispatch* him to the emperor's court. *Shak.*
5. To send out of the world; to put to death.
The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

Syn. — To expedite; hasten; speed; accelerate; perform; conclude; finish; slay; kill.

Dis-patch', *v. i.* To make haste; to conclude an affair; to finish a matter of business.
They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

Dis-patch', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despeche,* F. *dépêche.* See DISPATCH, *v. t.*] [Written also *despatch.*] **1.** The act of sending a message or messenger in haste or on important business.
2. Any sending away; dismissal; riddance.
To the utter *dispatch* of all their most beloved comforts. *Milton.*
3. The finishing up of a business; speedy performance, as of business; prompt execution; diligence; haste.
Serious business, craving quick *dispatch.* *Shak.*
To carry his scythe . . . with a sufficient *dispatch* through a sufficient space. *Paley.*
4. A message dispatched or sent with speed; especially, an important official letter sent from one public officer to another; — often used in the plural; as, a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister; naval or military *dispatches.*
5. A message transmitted by telegraph. [*Modern*]
Dispatch boat, a swift vessel for conveying dispatches; an advice boat. — **Dispatch box,** a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences when traveling.

Syn. — Haste; hurry; promptness; celerity; speed. See HASTE.

Dis-patch'er (dĭs-păch'ẽr), *n.* One who dispatches.

Dis-patch'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business or any task; indicating haste; quick; as, *dispatchful* looks. *Milton.*

Dis-patch'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *despechement.*] The act of dispatching. [*Obs.*] *State Trials* (1529).

Dis'pa-thy (dĭs'pă-thў), *n.; pl.* DISPATHIES (-thĭz). [Pref. *dis-* + Gr. πάθος passion. See PATHOS.] Lack of sympathy; want of passion; apathy. [*R.*]
Many discrepancies and some *dispathies* between us. *Southey.*

Dis-pau'per (dĭs-pạ'pẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to deprive of the privilege of suing *in forma pauperis.*

Dis-pau'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from a state of pauperism, or from paupers. *J. S. Mill.*

Dis-peed' (dĭs-pēd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *speed.*] To send off with speed; to dispatch. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*
Then they *dispeeded* themselves of the Cid and of their mother-in-law, Doña Ximena. *Southey.*

Dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPELLING.] [L. *dispellere; dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive. See PULSE a beating.] To drive away by scattering, or so as to cause to vanish; to clear away; to banish; to dissipate; as, to *dispel* a cloud, vapors, cares, doubts, illusions.
[Satan] gently raised
Their fainting courage, and *dispelled* their fears. *Milton.*
I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night. *Dryden.*

Dis-pence' (-pĕns'), *v. i. & n.* See DISPENSE. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pend' (dĭs-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre*, L. *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, SPEND, and cf. DISPENSE.] To spend; to lay out; to expend. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Able to *dispend* yearly twenty pounds and above. *Fuller.*

Dis-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dispends or expends; a steward. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (1 *Cor.* iv. 1).

Dis-pen'sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *dispensabilis*. See DISPENSE.] **1.** Capable of being dispensed or administered.

2. Capable of being dispensed with. *Coleridge.*

Dis-pen'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being dispensable.

Dis-pen'sa-ry (-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DISPENSARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dispensaire.*] **1.** A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed; esp., a place where the poor can obtain medical advice and medicines gratuitously or at a nominal price.

2. A dispensatory. *Pope.*

Dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dispensation*, L. *dispensatio.*] **1.** The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution; often used of the distribution of good and evil by God to man, or more generically, of the acts and modes of his administration.

To respect the *dispensations* of Providence. *Burke.*

2. That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed; that which is enjoined or bestowed; especially (*Theol.*), a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; scheme; economy; as, the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian *dispensations.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

3. The relaxation of a law in a particular case; permission to do something forbidden, or to omit doing something enjoined; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, exemption from some ecclesiastical law or obligation to God which a man has incurred of his own free will (oaths, vows, etc.).

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

Dis-pen'sa-tive (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dispensatif.*] Granting dispensation.

Dis-pen'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*

Dis'pen-sa'tor (dĭs'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A distributer; a dispenser. *Bacon.*

Dis-pen'sa-to-ri-ly (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In the way of dispensation; dispensatively.

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *dispensatorius* relating to management. See DISPENSE, *v. t.*] Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations. "*Dispensatory* power." *Bp. Rainbow.*

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* DISPENSATORIES (-rĭz). A book or medicinal formulary containing a systematic description of drugs, and of preparations made from them. It is usually, but not always, distinguished from a pharmacopœia in that it is issued by private parties, and not by an official body or by government.

Dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPENSED (-pĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPENSING.] [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere*. See DISPEND.] **1.** To deal out in portions; to distribute; to give; as, the steward *dispenses* provisions according to directions; Nature *dispenses* her bounties; to *dispense* medicines.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To apply, as laws to particular cases; to administer; to execute; to manage; to direct.

While you *dispense* the laws, and guide the state. *Dryden.*

3. To pay for; to atone for. [*Obs.*]

His sin was *dispensed*
With gold, whereof it was compensed. *Gower.*

4. To exempt; to excuse; to absolve; — with *from.*

It was resolved that all members of the House who held commissions, should be *dispensed* from parliamentary attendance. *Macaulay.*

He appeared to think himself born to be supported by others, and *dispensed* from all necessity of providing for himself. *Johnson.*

Dis-pense', *v. i.* **1.** To compensate; to make up; to make amends. [*Obs.*]

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can *dispense.* *Spenser.*

2. To give dispensation.

He [the pope] can also *dispense* in all matters of ecclesiastical law. *Addis & Arnold* (*Cath. Dict.*).

To dispense with. (*a*) To permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath; to suspend the operation of, as a law; to give up, release, or do without, as services, attention, etc.; to forego; to part with. (*b*) To allow by dispensation; to excuse; to exempt; to grant dispensation to or for. [*Obs.*] "Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery." *Milton.* (*c*) To break or go back from, as one's word. [*Obs.*] *Richardson.*

Dis-pense', *n.* [Cf. F. *dispense* dispensation. See DISPENSE, *v. t.*] Dispensation; exemption. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pense', *n.* [OF. *despense*, F. *dépense.*] Expense; profusion; outlay. [*Obs.*]

It was a vault built for great *dispense.* *Spenser.*

Dis-pens'er (dĭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dispenses; a distributer; as, a *dispenser* of favors.

Dis-peo'ple (dĭs-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPEOPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPEOPLING (-plĭng).] [Pref. *dis-* + *people:* cf. F. *dépeupler.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

Leave the land *dispeopled* and desolate. *Sir T. More.*

A certain island long before *dispeopled* . . . by sea rivers. *Milton.*

Dis-peo'pler (dĭs-pē'plẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dispeoples; a depopulator. *Gay.*

Dis-perge' (dĭs-pẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *dispergere.* See DISPERSE.] To sprinkle. [*Obs.*]

Di-sper'mous (dī-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς + σπέρμα seed, fr. σπείρειν to sow: cf. F. *disperme.*] (*Bot.*) Containing only two seeds; two-seeded.

Dis-per'ple (dĭs-pẽr'p'l), *v. t.* [OF. *desparpeillier.*] To scatter; to sprinkle. [*Obs.*]

Odorous water was
Disperpled lightly on my head and neck. *Chapman.*

Dis-per'sal (dĭs-pẽr'sȧl), *n.* The act or result of dispersing or scattering; dispersion. *Darwin.*

Dis-perse' (dĭs-pẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPERSED (-pẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPERSING.] [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere* to disperse; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew, scatter. See SPARSE.] **1.** To scatter abroad; to drive to different parts; to distribute; to diffuse; to spread; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. *Prov.* xv. 7.
Two lions, in the still, dark night,
A herd of beeves *disperse.* *Cowper.*

2. To scatter, so as to cause to vanish; to dissipate; as, to *disperse* vapors.

Dispersed are the glories. *Shak.*

Syn. — To scatter; dissipate; dispel; spread; diffuse; distribute; deal out; disseminate.

Dis-perse', *v. i.* **1.** To separate; to go or move into different parts; to vanish; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock; the clouds *disperse.*

2. To distribute wealth; to share one's abundance with others.

He hath *dispersed*, he hath given to the poor. *Ps.* cxii. 9.

Dis-persed' (-pẽrst'), *a.* Scattered. — **Dis-pers'ed-ly** (-pẽrs'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dis-pers'ed-ness,** *n.*

Dispersed harmony (*Mus.*), harmony in which the tones composing the chord are widely separated, as by an octave or more.

Dis-perse'ness (-pẽrs'nĕs), *n.* Dispersedness. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pers'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that disperses.

Dis-per'sion (dĭs-pẽr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dispersion.*] **1.** The act or process of scattering or dispersing, or the state of being scattered or separated; as, the Jews in their *dispersion* retained their rites and ceremonies; a great *dispersion* of the human family took place at the building of Babel.

The days of your slaughter and of your *dispersions* are accomplished. *Jer.* xxv. 34.

2. (*Opt.*) The separation of light into its different colored rays, arising from their different refrangibilities.

Dispersion of the optic axes (*Crystallog.*), the separation of the optic axes in biaxial crystals, due to the fact that the axial angle has different values for the different colors of the spectrum.

Dis-pers'ive (dĭs-pẽrs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.

Dispersive power (*Opt.*), the relative effect of a material in separating the different rays of light by refraction, as when the substance is formed into a prism. — **Dis-pers'ive-ness,** *n.*

Dis-per'son-ate (dĭs-pẽr'sŭn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of personality or individuality. [*R.*]

We multiply; we *dispersonate* ourselves. *Hare.*

Dis-pir'it (dĭs-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPIRITING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *spirit.*] **1.** To deprive of cheerful spirits; to depress the spirits of; to dishearten; to discourage.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*
He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

2. To distill or infuse the spirit of. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

This makes a man master of his learning, and *dispirits* the book into the scholar. *Fuller.*

Syn. — To dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress; cast down; intimidate; daunt; cow.

Dis-pir'it-ed, *a.* Depressed in spirits; disheartened; daunted. — **Dis-pir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-pir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Dis-pir'it-ment (-ment), *n.* Depression of spirits; discouragement. [*R.*]

Procter, in evident distress and *dispiritment*, was waiting the slow conclusion of this. *Carlyle.*

Dis-pit'e-ous (dĭs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *piteous.* Cf. DESPITEOUS.] Full of despite; cruel; spiteful; pitiless. *Spenser.* — **Dis-pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Dis-place' (dĭs-plās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLACED (-plāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLACING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *place:* cf. F. *déplacer.*] **1.** To change the place of; to remove from the usual or proper place; to put out of place; to place in another situation; as, the books in the library are all *displaced.*

2. To crowd out; to take the place of.

Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas. *London Times.*

3. To remove from a state, office, dignity, or employment; to discharge; to depose; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

4. To dislodge; to drive away; to banish. [*Obs.*]

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

Dis-place'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being displaced.

Dis-place'ment (dĭs-plās'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *déplacement.*] **1.** The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; a putting out of place.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*
The *displacement* of the sun by parallax. *Whewell.*

2. The quantity of anything, as water, displaced by a floating body, as by a ship, the weight of the displaced liquid being equal to that of the displacing body.

3. (*Chem.*) The process of extracting soluble substances from organic material and the like, whereby a quantity of saturated solvent is *displaced*, or removed, for another quantity of the solvent.

Piston displacement (*Mech.*), the volume of the space swept through, or weight of steam, water, etc., displaced, in a given time, by the piston of a steam engine or pump.

Dis-pla'cen-cy (dĭs-plā'sen-sȳ), *n.* [LL. *displacentia*, for L. *displicentia*, fr. *displicere* to displease; *dis-* + *placere* to please. See DISPLEASE, and cf. DISPLEASANCE.] Want of complacency or gratification; envious displeasure; dislike. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-pla'cer (dĭs-plā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that displaces.

2. (*Chem.*) The funnel part of the apparatus for solution by displacement.

Dis-plant' (dĭs-plănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLANTING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *plant:* cf. OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter.*] **1.** To remove (what is planted or fixed); to unsettle and take away; to displace; to root out; as, to *displant* inhabitants.

I did not think a look,
Or a poor word or two, could have *displanted*
Such a fixed constancy. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To strip of what is planted or settled; as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants. *Spenser.*

Dis'plan-ta'tion (dĭs'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Dis-plat' (dĭs-plăt'), *v. t.* To untwist; to uncurl; to unplat. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

Dis-play' (dĭs-plā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLAYED (-plād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLAYING.] [OE. *displaien, desplaien*, OF. *despleier, desploier*, F. *déployer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier, ploier, plier*, F. *ployer, plier*, to fold, bend, L. *plicare.* See PLY, and cf. DEPLOY, SPLAY.] **1.** To unfold; to spread wide; to expand; to stretch out; to spread.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display.* *Spenser.*

2. (*Mil.*) To extend the front of (a column), bringing it into line. *Farrow.*

3. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the sight, or to the mind; to make manifest.

His statement . . . *displays* very clearly the actual condition of the army. *Burke.*

4. To make an exhibition of; to set in view conspicuously or ostentatiously; to exhibit for the sake of publicity; to parade.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

5. (*Print.*) To make conspicuous by large or prominent type.

6. To discover; to descry. [*Obs.*]

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers. *Chapman.*

Syn. — To exhibit; show; manifest; spread out; parade; expand; flaunt.

Dis-play', *v. i.* To make a display; to act as one making a show or demonstration. *Shak.*

Dis-play', *n.* **1.** An opening or unfolding; exhibition; manifestation.

Having witnessed *displays* of his power and grace. *Trench.*

2. Ostentatious show; exhibition for effect; parade.

He died, as erring man should die,
Without *display*, without parade. *Byron.*

Displayed (*Her.*).

Dis-played' (dĭs-plād'), *a.* **1.** Unfolded; expanded; exhibited conspicuously or ostentatiously.

2. (*Her.*) With wings expanded; — said of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle.

3. (*Print.*) Set with lines of prominent type interspersed, to catch the eye.

Dis-play'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, displays.

Dis'ple (dĭs'p'l), *v. t.* To discipline; to correct. [*Obs.*]

And bitter Penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day. *Spenser.*

Dis-pleas'ance (dĭs-plĕz'ans), *n.* [OF. *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance.* Cf. DISPLACENCY.] Displeasure; discontent; annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-pleas'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant.* See DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [*Obs.*] *Speed.* — **Dis-pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Strype.* — **Dis-pleas'ant-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLEASED (-plēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLEASING.] [OF. *desplaisir*, whence F. *déplaisir* displeasure; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *plaisir* to please. See PLEASE, and cf. DISPLEASURE.] **1.** To make not pleased; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to be disagreeable to; to offend; to vex; — often followed by *with* or *at.* It usually expresses less than to *anger, vex, irritate*, or *provoke.*

God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.
Wilt thou be *displeased* at us forever? *Psalms* lxxxv. 5 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).
This virtuous plaster will *displease*
Your tender sides. *J. Fletcher.*
Adversity is so wholesome . . . why should we be *displeased* therewith? *Barrow.*

2. To fail to satisfy; to miss of. [*Obs.*]

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — To offend; disgust; vex; annoy; dissatisfy; chafe; anger; provoke; affront.

Dis-please', *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pleas'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With displeasure. [*R.*]

Dis-pleas'ed-ness, *n.* Displeasure. [*R.*] *South.*

Dis-pleas'er (dĭs-plēz'ẽr), *n.* One who displeases.

Dis-pleas'ing, *a.* Causing displeasure or dissatisfaction; offensive; disagreeable. — **Dis-pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-pleas'ing-ness,** *n.* *Locke.*

Dis-pleas'ure (dĭs-plĕzh'ŭr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *pleasure:* cf. OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaisir.* Cf. DISPLEASE.] **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased; irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice or a sense of propriety; disapprobation; dislike; dissatisfaction; disfavor; indignation.

O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thy hot *displeasure.* *Ps.* vi. 1.
Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure.* *Milton.*

2. That which displeases; cause of irritation or annoyance; offense; injury.

Hast thou delight to see a wretched man
Do outrage and *displeasure* to himself? *Shak.*

3. State of disgrace or disfavor; disfavor. [*Obs.*]

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

Syn.— Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; disfavor; distaste; dislike; anger; hate; aversion; indignation; offense.

Dis-pleas'ure (dĭs-plĕzh'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* To displease. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dis-plen'ish (dĭs-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive or strip, as a house of furniture, or a barn of stock. [*Scot.*]

Dis'pli-cence (dĭs'plĭ-sens), } *n.* [L. *displicentia.* See
Dis'pli-cen-cy (-sen-sy), } DISPLACENCY.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; discontent. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Dis-plode' (dĭs-plōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLODING.] [L. *displodere, displosum; dis-* + *plodere, plaudere,* to clap, strike, beat.] To discharge; to explode.

In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

Dis-plode', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode. "*Disploding* engines." *Young.*

Dis-plo'sion (dĭs-plō'zhŭn), *n.* Explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds. *Young.*

Dis-plo'sive (dĭs-plō'sĭv), *a.* Explosive.

Dis-plume' (dĭs-plūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLUMED (-plūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLUMING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *plume:* cf. OF. *desplumer,* F. *déplumer.*] To strip of, or as of, a plume, or plumes; to deprive of decoration; to dishonor; to degrade.

Displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed. *Burke.*

Dis'po-line (dĭs'pō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of several isomeric organic bases of the quinoline series of alkaloids.

Dis-pond' (dĭs-pŏnd'), *n.* See DESPOND.

Di-spon'dee (dī-spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *dispondeus,* Gr. δισπόνδειος; δι- = δίς twice + σπονδείος spondee.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables.

Dis-pone' (dĭs-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *disponere.* See DISPOSITION.] **1.** (*Her.*) To dispose.

2. To dispose of. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Scots Law*) To make over, or convey, legally.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis'po-nee' (dĭs'pō-nē'), *n.* (*Scots Law*) The person to whom any property is legally conveyed.

Dis-pon'er (dĭs-pōn'ẽr), *n.* (*Scots Law*) One who legally transfers property from himself to another.

Dis-ponge' (dĭs-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *sponge.*] To sprinkle, as with water from a sponge. [*Poetic & Rare*] [Written also *dispunge.*]

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me. *Shak.*

Dis-pope' (-pōp'), *v. t.* To refuse to consider as pope; to depose from the popedom.

One whom they *dispoped.* *Tennyson.*

Di-spor'ous (dī-spōr'ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *sporous.*] (*Biol.*) Having two spores.

Dis-port' (dĭs-pōrt'), *n.* [OF. *desport, deport.* See DISPORT, *v. i.*, and cf. SPORT.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; playfulness. *Milton.*

Dis-port', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPORTING.] [OF. *se desporter;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *porter* to carry; orig. therefore, to carry one's self away from work, to go to amuse one's self. See PORT demeanor, and cf. SPORT.] To play; to wanton; to move in gayety; to move lightly and without restraint; to amuse one's self.

Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

Childe Harold basked him in the noontide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly. *Byron.*

Dis-port', *v. t.* [OF. *desporter.* See DISPORT, *v. i.*] **1.** To divert or amuse; to make merry.

They could *disport* themselves. *Buckle.*

2. To remove from a port; to carry away. *Prynne.*

Dis-port'ment (dĭs-pōrt'ment), *n.* Act of disporting; diversion; play. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-pos'a-ble (dĭs-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* [From DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; not assigned to any service or use.

The great riches of this kingdom . . . has easily afforded a *disposable* surplus. *Burke.*

Dis-pos'al (dĭs-pōz'al), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] **1.** The act of disposing, or disposing of, anything; arrangement; orderly distribution; a putting in order; as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.

2. Ordering; regulation; adjustment; management; government; direction.

The execution leave to high *disposal.* *Milton.*

3. Regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; the transference of anything into new hands, a new place, condition, etc.; alienation, or parting with; as, a *disposal* of property.

A domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*

4. Power or authority to dispose of, determine the condition of, control, etc., especially in the phrase *at,* or *in,* the *disposal* of.

The sole and absolute *disposal* of him in all his concerns. *South.*

Syn. — Disposition; dispensation; management; conduct; government; distribution; arrangement; regulation; control.

Dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPOSING.] [F. *disposer;* pref. *dis-* + *poser* to place. See POSE.] **1.** To distribute and put in place; to arrange; to set in order; as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? *Job* xxxiv. 13.
All ranged in order and *disposed* with grace. *Pope.*
The rest themselves in troops did else *dispose.* *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; to adjust; to settle; to determine.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose.* *Dryden.*

3. To deal out; to assign to a use; to bestow for an object or purpose; to apply; to employ; to dispose of.

Importuned him that what he designed to bestow on her funeral, he would rather *dispose* among the poor. *Evelyn.*

4. To give a tendency or inclination to; to adapt; to cause to turn; especially, to incline the mind of; to give a bent or propension to; to incline; to make inclined; — usually followed by *to,* sometimes by *for* before the indirect object.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

To dispose of. (*a*) To determine the fate of; to exercise the power of control over; to fix the condition, application, employment, etc., of; to direct or assign for a use.

Freedom to order their actions and *dispose of* their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

(*b*) To exercise finally one's power of control over; to pass over into the control of some one else, as by selling; to alienate; to part with; to relinquish; to get rid of; as, to *dispose of* a house; to *dispose of* one's time.

More water . . . than can be *disposed of.* *T. Burnet.*
I have *disposed of* her to a man of business. *Tatler.*
A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

Syn. — To set; arrange; order; distribute; adjust; regulate; adapt; fit; incline; bestow; give.

Dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms. [*Obs.*]

She had *disposed* with Cæsar. *Shak.*

Dis-pose', *n.* **1.** Disposal; ordering; management; power or right of control. [*Obs.*]

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires. *Speed.*

2. Cast of mind; disposition; inclination; behavior; demeanor. [*Obs.*]

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected. *Shak.*

Dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Inclined; minded.

When he was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. *Acts* xviii. 27.

2. Inclined to mirth; jolly. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Well disposed, in good condition; in good health. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-pos'ed-ness (dĭs-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being disposed or inclined; inclination; propensity. [*R.*]

Dis-pose'ment (-ment), *n.* Disposal. [*Obs.*] *Goodwin.*

Dis-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disposes; a regulator; a director; a bestower.

Absolute lord and *disposer* of all things. *Barrow.*

Dis-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to dispose.

Dis-pos'it-ed (dĭs-pŏz'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* [See DISPOSITION.] Disposed. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *disposition,* L. *dispositio,* fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place. See POSITION, and cf. DISPONE.] **1.** The act of disposing, arranging, ordering, regulating, or transferring; application; disposal; as, the *disposition* of a man's property by will.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels. *Acts* vii. 53.

The *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden.*

2. The state or the manner of being disposed or arranged; distribution; arrangement; order; as, the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice.

3. Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution; nature; quality; as, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward; a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction.

4. Conscious inclination; propension or propensity.

How stands your *disposition* to be married? *Shak.*

5. Natural or prevailing spirit, or temperament of mind, especially as shown in intercourse with one's fellow-men; temper of mind. "A man of turbulent *disposition.*" *Hallam.* "He is of a very melancholy *disposition.*" *Shak.*

His *disposition* led him to do things agreeable to his quality and condition wherein God had placed him. *Strype.*

6. Mood; humor.

As I perchance hereafter shall think meet
To put an antic *disposition* on. *Shak.*

Syn. — Disposal; adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; adaptation; inclination; propensity; bestowment; alienation; character; temper; mood. — DISPOSITION, CHARACTER, TEMPER. *Disposition* is the natural humor of a person, the predominating quality of his character, the constitutional habit of his mind. *Character* is this disposition influenced by motive, training, and will. *Temper* is a quality of the fiber of character, and is displayed chiefly when the emotions, especially the passions, are aroused.

Dis'po-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to disposition.

Dis'po-si'tioned (-zĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having (such) a disposition; — used in compounds; as, well-*dispositioned.*

Dis-pos'i-tive (dĭs-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dispositif.*] **1.** Disposing; tending to regulate; decretive. [*Obs.*]

His *dispositive* wisdom and power. *Bates.*

2. Belonging to disposition or natural tendency. [*Obs.*] "*Dispositive* holiness." *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; by natural or moral disposition. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle.*

Dis-pos'it-or (-ĭt-ẽr), *n.* [L. See DISPOSITION.] **1.** A disposer.

2. (*Astrol.*) The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Dis'pos-sess' (dĭs'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'; see POSSESS), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPOSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPOSSESSING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *possess:* cf. F. *déposséder.*] To put out of possession; to deprive of the actual occupancy of, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize; to eject; — usually followed by *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown.

Usurp the land, and *dispossess* the swain. *Goldsmith.*

Dis'pos-ses'sion (dĭs'pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépossession.*] **1.** The act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Law*) The putting out of possession, wrongfully or otherwise, of one who is in possession of a freehold, no matter in what title; — called also *ouster.*

Dis'pos-sess'or (dĭs'pŏz-zĕs'ẽr *or* -pŏs-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who dispossesses. *Cowley.*

Dis-post' (dĭs-pōst'), *v. t.* To eject from a post; to displace. [*R.*] *Davies (Holy Roode).*

Dis-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] **1.** The act of disposing; power to dispose of; disposal; direction.

Give up
My estate to his *disposure.* *Massinger*

2. Disposition; arrangement; position; posture. [*Obs.*]

In a kind of warlike *disposure.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dis-prais'a-ble (dĭs-prāz'ă-b'l), *a.* Blamable. [*R.*]

Dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPRAISED (-prāzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPRAISING.] [OE. *dispreisen,* OF. *desprisier, despreisier,* F. *dépriser;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *prisier,* F. *priser,* to prize, praise. See PRAISE, and cf. DISPRIZE, DEPRECIATE.] To withdraw praise from; to notice with disapprobation or some degree of censure; to disparage; to blame.

Dispraising the power of his adversaries. *Chaucer.*

I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him. *Shak.*

Dis-praise', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despris.* See DISPRAISE, *v. t.*] The act of dispraising; detraction; blame; censure; reproach; disparagement. *Dryden.*

In praise and in *dispraise* the same. *Tennyson.*

Dis-prais'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

Dis-prais'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of dispraise.

Dis-pread' (dĭs-prĕd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *spread.*] To spread abroad, or different ways; to spread apart; to open; as, the sun *dispreads* his beams. *Spenser.*

Dis-pread', *v. i.* To extend or expand itself. [*R.*]

While tyrant Heat, *dispreading* through the sky. *Thomson.*

Dis-pread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spreads abroad.

Dispreaders both of vice and error. *Milton.*

Dis-prej'u-dice (dĭs-prĕj'ū-dĭs), *v. t.* To free from prejudice. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Dis pre-pare' (dĭs'prē-pâr'), *v. t.* To render unprepared. [*Obs.*] *Hobbes.*

Dis-prince' (dĭs-prĭns'), *v. t.* To make unlike a prince. [*R.*]

For I was drench'd with ooze, and torn with briers, . . .
And, all one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel. *Tennyson.*

Dis-pris'on (-prĭz''n), *v. t.* To let loose from prison; to set at liberty. [*R.*] *Bulwer.*

Dis-priv'i-lege (dĭs-prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege or privileges. [*R.*]

Dis-prize' (dĭs-prīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. DISPRAISE.] To depreciate. [*R.*] *Cotton (Ode to Lydia).*

Dis'pro-fess' (dĭs'prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* To renounce the profession or pursuit of.

His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess.* *Spenser.*

Dis-prof'it (dĭs-prŏf'ĭt), *n.* Loss; damage. *Foxe.*

Dis-prof'it, *v. i. & t.* To be, or to cause to be, without profit or benefit. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Bale.*

Dis-prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Unprofitable. [*Obs.*]

Dis-proof' (dĭs-prōōf'), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *proof.* Cf. DISPROVE.] A proving to be false or erroneous; confutation; refutation; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a statement.

I need not offer anything farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers.*

Dis-prop'er-ty (dĭs-prŏp'ẽr-tў), *v. t.* To cause to be no longer property; to dispossess of. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *proportion:* cf. F. *disproportion.*] **1.** Want of proportion in form or quantity; lack of symmetry; as, the arm may be in *disproportion* to the body; the *disproportion* of the length of a building to its height.

2. Want of suitableness, adequacy, or due proportion to an end or use; unsuitableness; disparity; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.

Dis'pro-por'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPROPORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPROPORTIONING.] To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

A degree of strength altogether *disproportioned* to the extent of its territory. *Prescott.*

Dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Disproportional; unsuitable in form, size, quantity, or adaptation; disproportionate; inadequate. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n. Hammond.* — **Dis'pro-por'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis'pro-por'tion-al (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn-al), *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form, quantity, or value; inadequate; unequal; as, a *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body; the studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their understanding.

Dis'pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being disproportional. *Dr. H. More.*

Dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a disproportional manner; unsuitably in form, quantity, or value; unequally.

Dis'pro-por'tion-ate (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn-ăt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent; out of proportion; inadequate; as, in a perfect body none of the limbs are *disproportionate;* it is wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

Dis-pro'pri-ate (dĭs-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper.] To cancel the appropriation of; to disappropriate. [*R.*]

Dis-prov'a-ble (dĭs-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*

Dis-prov'al (-al), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof. [*R.*]

Dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPROVED (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPROVING.] [Pref. *dis-* + *prove:* cf. OF. *desprover.*] **1.** To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it. *Atterbury.*

2. To disallow; to disapprove of. [*Obs.*] *Stirling.*

Dis-prov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

Dis'pro-vide' (dĭs'prō-vīd'), *v. t.* Not to provide; to fail to provide. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-punct' (dĭs-pŭnkt'), *a.* Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous. [*Obs.*]

That were *dispunct* to the ladies. *B. Jonson.*

Dis-punct', *v. t.* [See 1st DISPUNGE.] To expunge. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Dis-punge' (-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *dispungere* to prick apart, *i. e.*, check off the debts and credits of an account; *dis-* + *pungere* to prick.] To expunge; to erase. [*Obs.*]

Dis-punge', *v. t.* See DISPONGE. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pun'ish-a-ble (dĭs-pŭn'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Without penal restraint; not punishable. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Dis-pur'pose (dĭs-pûr'pŭs), *v. t.* To dissuade; to frustrate; as, to *dispurpose* plots. [*R.*] *A. Brewer.*

Dis-purse' (-pûrs'), *v. t.* To disburse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis'pur-vey' (dĭs'pŭr-vā'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *purvey:* cf. OF. *desporveoir,* F. *dépourvoir.*] To disfurnish; to strip. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Dis'pur-vey'ance (-vā'ans), *n.* Want of provisions; lack of food. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *disputabilis:* cf. F. *disputable.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; of doubtful certainty or propriety; controvertible; as, *disputable* opinions, propositions, points, or questions.

Actions, every one of which is very *disputable.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Disputatious; contentious. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis'pu-ta-ble-ness, *n.* State of being disputable.

Dis'pu-tac'i-ty (dĭs'pū-tăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] Proneness to dispute. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Ward.*

Dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tant), *a.* [L. *disputans,* p. pr. of *disputare:* cf. F. *disputant.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton.*

Dis'pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; one appointed to dispute; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.* *Macaulay.*

Dis'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *desputeson, disputacion,* OF. *desputeison,* F. *disputation,* fr. L. *disputatio.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.

2. A rhetorical exercise in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; characterized by dispute; as, a *disputatious* person or temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

— Dis'pu-ta'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Dis'pu-ta'tious-ness,** *n.*

Dis-put'a-tive (dĭs-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *disputativus.*] Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a *disputative* temper. *I. Watts.*

Dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPUTING.] [OE. *desputen, disputen,* OF. *desputer, disputer,* F. *disputer,* from L. *disputare, disputatum; dis-* + *putare* to clean; hence, fig., to clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PUTATIVE, PURE.] To contend in argument; to argue against something maintained, upheld, or claimed, by another; to discuss; to reason; to debate; to altercate; to wrangle.

Therefore *disputed* [reasoned, *Rev. Ver.*] he in the synagogue with the Jews. *Acts* xvii. 17.

Dis-pute', *v. t.* **1.** To make a subject of disputation; to argue pro and con; to discuss.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To oppose by argument or assertion; to attempt to overthrow; to controvert; to express dissent or opposition to; to call in question; to deny the truth or validity of; as, to *dispute* assertions or arguments.

To seize goods under the *disputed* authority of writs of assistance. *Bancroft.*

3. To strive or contend about; to contest.

To *dispute* the possession of the ground with the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

4. To struggle against; to resist. [*Obs.*]

Dispute it [grief] like a man. *Shak.*

Syn. — To controvert; contest; gainsay; doubt; question; argue; debate; discuss; impugn. See ARGUE.

Dis-pute', *n.* [Cf. F. *dispute.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Verbal controversy; contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims; controversial discussion; altercation; debate.

Addicted more
To contemplation and profound *dispute.* *Milton.*

2. Contest; struggle; quarrel. *De Foe.*

Beyond dispute, Without dispute, indisputably; incontrovertibly.

Syn. — Altercation; controversy; argumentation; debate; discussion; quarrel; disagreement; difference; contention; wrangling. See ALTERCATION.

Dis-pute'less, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible. *Bailey.*

Dis-put'er (dĭs-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 *Cor.* i. 20.

Dis-pu'ti-son (dĭs-pū'tĭ-zŭn), *n.* [See DISPUTATION.] Dispute; discussion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; want of qualification; incompetency; disability; as, the *disqualification* of men for holding certain offices.

2. That which disqualifies; that which incapacitates or makes unfit; as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* of a person for office; sickness is a *disqualification* for labor.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook. *Sir J. Shore.*

Dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISQUALIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr & vb. n.* DISQUALIFYING.] **1.** To deprive of the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; to render unfit; to incapacitate; — with *for* or *from* before the purpose, state, or act.

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. *Southey.*

2. To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, by positive restriction; to disable; to debar legally; as, a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man to be a witness.

Dis-quan'ti-ty (dĭs-kwŏn'tĭ-tȳ), *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of; to lessen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-qui'et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Deprived of quiet; impatient; restless; uneasy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Dis-qui'et, *n.* Want of quiet; want of tranquillity in body or mind; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety. *Swift.*

Dis-qui'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISQUIETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISQUIETING.] To render unquiet; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou *disquieted* within me? *Ps.* xlii. 11.

As quiet as these *disquieted* times will permit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To harass; disturb; vex; fret; excite; agitate.

Dis-qui'et-al (-ȧl), *n.* The act of disquieting; a state of disquiet. [*Obs.*]

[It] roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietal.* *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-qui'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets, or makes uneasy; a disturber.

Dis-qui'et-ful (dĭs-kwī'ĕt-fụl), *a.* Producing inquietude or uneasiness. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Dis-qui'et-ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to disquiet. [*R.*]

Dis-qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a disquiet manner; uneasily; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

Dis-qui'et-ment (dĭs-kwī'ĕt-ment), *n.* State of being disquieted; uneasiness; harassment. [*R.*] *Hopkins.*

Dis-qui'et-ness, *n.* Disturbance of quiet in body or mind; restlessness; uneasiness. *Hooker.*

Dis-qui'et-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Causing uneasiness. [*R.*]

So distasteful and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton.*

Dis-qui'e-tude (-ē-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Fears and *disquietude,* and unavoidable anxieties of mind. *Abp. Sharp.*

Dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio,* fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, investigate; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; a full examination or investigation of a matter, with the arguments and facts bearing upon it; elaborate essay; dissertation.

For accurate research or grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified. *Macaulay.*

Dis'qui-si'tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; of the nature of disquisition.

Dis'qui-si'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; disquisitional.

Dis-quis'i-tive (dĭs-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to disquisition; fond of discussion or investigation; examining: inquisitive.

Dis-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Disquisitory.

Dis-quis'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to disquisition; disquisitive. *Ed. Rev.*

Dis-range' (dĭs-rānj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *range:* cf. OF. *desrengier,* F. *déranger.* See DERANGE, DISRANK.] To disarrange. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Dis-rank' (dĭs-răṉk'; see DIS-), *v. t.* [Cf. DERANGE.] **1.** To degrade from rank. [*Obs.*]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. *Decker.*

Dis-rate' (dĭs-rāt'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower rating or rank; to degrade. *Marryat.*

Dis-ray' (-rā'), *variant* of DISARRAY. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Dis-re'al-ize (dĭs-rē'ȧl-īz), *v. t.* To divest of reality; to make uncertain. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISREGARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISREGARDING.] Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice; as, to *disregard* the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Dis're-gard', *n.* The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded; intentional neglect; omission of notice; want of attention; slight.

The *disregard* of experience. *Whewell.*

Dis're-gard'er (-gärd'ẽr), *n.* One who disregards.

Dis're-gard'ful (-gärd'fụl), *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless; regardless.

Dis're-gard'ful-ly, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

Dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh; see DIS-), *n.* **1.** Want of relish; dislike (of the palate or of the mind); distaste; a slight degree of disgust; as, a *disrelish* for some kinds of food.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. *Burke.*

2. Absence of relishing or palatable quality; bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*

Dis-rel'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISRELISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISRELISHING.] **1.** Not to relish; to regard as unpalatable or offensive; to feel a degree of disgust at. *Pope.*

2. To deprive of relish; to make nauseous or disgusting in a slight degree. *Milton.*

Dis're-mem'ber (dĭs'rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* To fail to remember; to forget. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Dis're-pair' (-pâr'), *n.* A state of being in bad condition, and wanting repair.

The fortifications were ancient and in *disrepair.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being disreputable. [*R.*]

Dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; of bad repute; not in esteem; dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to bring into disesteem; as, it is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests which you probably consider as laudable in yourself? *Bp. Watson.*

Syn. — Dishonorable; discreditable; low; mean; disgraceful; shameful.

Dis-rep'u-ta-bly, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Dis-rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Loss or want of reputation or good name; dishonor; disrepute; disesteem.

"A *disreputation* of piety." *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; disesteem; discredit.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, astrology fell into general *disrepute.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Disesteem; discredit; dishonor; disgrace.

Dis're-pute', *v. t.* To bring into disreputation; to hold in dishonor. [*R.*]

More inclined to love them than to *disrepute* them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis're-spect' (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; discourtesy.

Impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect.* *Pope.*

Dis're-spect', *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

We have *disrespected* and slighted God. *Comber.*

Dis're-spect'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of respectability. *Thackeray.*

Dis're-spect'a-ble (-spĕkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable. *M. Arnold.*

Dis're-spect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disrespects.

Dis're-spect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or lack of respect; uncivil; as, *disrespectful* behavior. **— Dis're-spect'ful-ly,** *adv.* **— Dis're-spect'ful-ness,** *n.*

Dis're-spect'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Showing want of respect; disrespectful. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-rev'er-ence (dĭs-rĕv'ẽr-ens), *v. t.* To treat irreverently or with disrespect. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'; see DIS-), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISROBED (-rōbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISROBING.] To divest of a robe; to undress; figuratively, to strip of covering; to divest of that which clothes or decorates; as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

Two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dis-rob'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disrobes.

Dis-roof' (dĭs-rōōf'), *v. t.* To unroof. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Dis-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISROOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISROOTING.] To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; hence, to tear from a foundation; to uproot.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

Dis-rout' (dĭs-rout'), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *desrouter,* F. *dérouter.*] To put to rout. *Taylor* (1630).

Dis-rud'der (dĭs-rŭd'dẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of the rudder, as a ship.

Dis-ru'li-ly (dĭs-rụ'lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a disorderly manner. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Dis-ru'ly (dĭs-rụ'lȳ), *a.* Unruly; disorderly. [*Obs.*]

Dis-rupt' (dĭs-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus, diruptus,* p. p. of *disrumpere, dirumpere,* to break or burst asunder; *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst. See RUPTURE.] Rent off; torn asunder; severed; disrupted.

Dis-rupt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISRUPTING.] To break asunder; to rend. *Thomson.*

Dis-rup'tion (dĭs-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disruptio, diruptio.*] The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder or broken in pieces; breach; rent; dilaceration; rupture; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; *disruption* of a state.

Dis-rupt'ive (dĭs-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; caused by disruption; breaking through; bursting; as, the *disruptive* discharge of an electrical battery. *Nichol.*

Dis-rup'ture (-tūr), *n.* Disruption. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

Dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison.*

Syn. — Discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

Dis-sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content; unsatisfactory; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different States to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the States, as difficult for the Convention. *A. Hamilton.*

— Dis-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness (-tō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Dis-sat'is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSATISFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSATISFYING.] To render unsatisfied or discontented; to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations; to displease by the want of something requisite; as, to be *dissatisfied* with one's fortune.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

Dis-seat' (dĭs-sēt'), *v. t.* To unseat. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Dis-sect' (dĭs-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSECTING.] [L. *dissectus,* p. p. of *dissecare; dis-* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** (*Anat.*)

To divide into separate parts; to cut in pieces; to separate and expose the parts of, as an animal or a plant, for examination and to show their structure and relations; to anatomize.

2. To analyze, for the purposes of science or criticism; to divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph . . . I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

Dis-sect'ed (dĭs-sĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Cut into several parts; divided into sections; as, a *dissected* map.

2. (*Bot.*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf.

Dis-sect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dissected, or separated by dissection. *Paley.*

Dis-sect'ing, *a.* **1.** Dividing or separating the parts of an animal or vegetable body; as, a *dissecting* aneurism, one which makes its way between or within the coats of an artery.

2. Of or pertaining to, or received during, a dissection; as, a *dissecting* wound.

3. Used for or in dissecting; as, a *dissecting* knife; a *dissecting* microscope.

Dis-sec'tion (dĭs-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dissection.*] **1.** The act of dissecting an animal or plant; as, *dissection* of the human body was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I.

2. Fig.: The act of separating or dividing for the purpose of critical examination.

3. Anything dissected; especially, some part, or the whole, of an animal or plant dissected so as to exhibit the structure; an anatomical specimen so prepared.

Dissection wound, a poisoned wound incurred during the dissection of a dead body.

Dis-sect'or (dĭs-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *dissecteur.*] One who dissects; an anatomist.

Dis-seize' (dĭs-sēz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disseized (-sēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disseizing.] [Pref. *dis-* + *seize:* cf. F. *dessaisir.*] (*Law*) To deprive of seizin or possession; to dispossess or oust wrongfully (one in freehold possession of land); — followed by *of;* as, to *disseize* a tenant of his freehold. [Written also *disseise.*]

Which savage beasts strive as eagerly to keep and hold those golden mines, as the Arimaspians to *disseize* them thereof. *Holland.*

Dis'sei-zee' (dĭs'sē-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) A person disseized, or put out of possession of an estate unlawfully; — correlative to *disseizor.* [Written also *disseisee.*]

Dis-sei'zin (dĭs-sē'zĭn), *n.* [OF. *dessaisine.*] (*Law*) The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing and ouster of a person actually seized of the freehold. [Written also *disseisin.*] *Blackstone.*

Dis-sei'zor (-zôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who wrongfully disseizes, or puts another out of possession of a freehold. [Written also *disseisor.*] *Blackstone.*

Dis-sei'zor-ess, *n.* (*Law*) A woman who disseizes.

Dis-sei'zure (-sē'zhŭr; 135), *n.* Disseizin. *Speed.*

Dis-sem'blance (dĭs-sĕm'blans), *n.* [Cf. F. *dissemblance.* See Dissemble.] Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. [*R.*] *Osborne.*

Dis-sem'blance, *n.* [*Dissemble* + *-ance.*] The act or art of dissembling; dissimulation. [*Obs.*]

Dis-sem'ble (dĭs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissembled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissembling (-blĭng).] [OF. *dissembler* to be dissimilar; pref. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *sembler* to seem, L. *simulare* to simulate; cf. L. *dissimulare* to dissemble. See Simulate, and cf. Dissimulate.]

1. To hide under a false semblance or seeming; to feign (something) not to be what it really is; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask.

Dissemble all your griefs and discontents. *Shak.*

Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,
But — why did you kick me down stairs?
J. P. Kemble.

2. To put on the semblance of; to make pretense of; to simulate; to feign.

He soon *dissembled* a sleep. *Tatler.*

Syn. — To conceal; disguise; cloak; cover; equivocate. See Conceal.

Dis-sem'ble, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense; to assume a false appearance; to act the hypocrite.

He that hateth *dissembleth* with his lips. *Prov.* xxvi. 24.

He [an enemy] *dissembles* when he assumes an air of friendship. *C. J. Smith.*

Dis-sem'bler (dĭs-sĕm'blẽr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance; a hypocrite.

It is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest *dissemblers.* *Bacon.*

Priests, princes, women, no *dissemblers* here. *Pope.*

Syn. — Dissembler, Hypocrite. A person is called a *dissembler* with reference to his concealment of his real character, and a *hypocrite* with reference to his assumption of a false character. But *hypocrite* is the stronger word, being commonly used to characterize a person who is habitually insincere and false, especially one who makes professions of goodness when his aims are selfish and his life corrupt.

Dis-sem'bling (dĭs-sĕm'blĭng), *a.* That dissembles; hypocritical; false. — **Dis-sem'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-sem'i-nate (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disseminated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disseminating.] [L. *disseminatus,* p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed. See Seminary.] **1.** To sow broadcast or as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad; to diffuse; as, principles, ideas, opinions, and errors are *disseminated* when they are spread abroad for propagation.

2. To spread or extend by dispersion.

A nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse; scatter.

Dis-sem'i-na'ted (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nā'tĕd), *p. a.* (*Min.*) Occurring in small portions scattered through some other substance.

Dis-sem'i-na'tion (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disseminatio:* cf. F. *dissémination.*] The act of disseminating, or the state of being disseminated; diffusion for propagation and permanence; a scattering or spreading abroad, as of ideas, beliefs, etc.

The universal *dissemination* of those writings. *Wayland.*

Dis-sem'i-na-tive (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nā-tĭv *or* -nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.

The effect of heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-sem'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, disseminates, spreads, or propagates; as, *disseminators* of disease.

Dis-sen'sion (dĭs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissensio:* cf. F. *dissension.* See Dissent.] Disagreement in opinion, usually of a violent character, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; partisan and contentious divisions; breach of friendship and union; strife; discord; quarrel.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. *Acts* xv. 2.

Debates, *dissensions,* uproars are thy joy. *Dryden.*

A seditious person and a raiser-up of *dissension* among the people. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Dis-sen'sious (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious; dissentious. [*R.*] *Ascham.* — **Dis-sen'sious-ly,** *adv. Chapman.*

Dis-sent' (dĭs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissenting.] [L. *dissentire, dissensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think. See Sense.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to be of unlike or contrary sentiment; to disagree; — followed by *from.*

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

Opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us. *Addison.*

2. (*Eccl.*) To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

Dis-sent', *n.* **1.** The act of dissenting; difference of opinion; refusal to adopt something proposed; nonagreement, nonconcurrence, or disagreement.

The *dissent* of no small number [of peers] is frequently recorded. *Hallam.*

2. (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, especially that of England; nonconformity.

It is the dissidence of *dissent* and the protestantism of the Protestant religion. *Burke.*

3. Contrariety of nature; diversity in quality. [*Obs.*]

The *dissent* of the metals. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Disagreement; variance; difference; nonconcurrence; nonconformity.

Dis'sen-ta'ne-ous (dĭs'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dissentaneus.*] Disagreeing; contrary; differing; — opposed to *consentaneous.* [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Dis'sen-ta-ny (dĭs'sĕn-tā-nў), *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis'sen-ta'tion (dĭs'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Dissension. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Dis-sent'er (dĭs-sĕnt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or declares his disagreement.

2. (*Eccl.*) One who separates from the service and worship of an established church; especially, one who disputes the authority or tenets of the Church of England; a nonconformist.

Dissenters from the establishments of their several countries. *Burke.*

Robert Brown is said to have been the first formal *dissenter.* *Shipley.*

☞ "The word is commonly applied only to Protestants. The Roman Catholics are generally referred to as a distinct class." *Brande & C.*

Dis-sent'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or principles of dissenters. *Ed. Rev.*

Dis-sen'ti-ate (dĭs-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To throw into a state of dissent. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-sen'tient (-shent), *a.* [L. *dissentiens,* p. pr. of *dissentire.* See Dissent, *v. i.*] Disagreeing; declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents. *Macaulay.*

Dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Marked by dissensions; apt to breed discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. — **Dis-sen'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-sent'ive (dĭs-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* Disagreeing; inconsistent. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-sep'i-ment (dĭs-sĕp'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum,* fr. *dissaepire; dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** A separating tissue; a partition; a septum.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the partitions which divide a compound ovary into cells.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the transverse, calcareous partitions between the radiating septa of a coral.

Dis-sert' (dĭs-sẽrt'), *v. i.* [L. *dissertus,* p. p. of *disserere; dis-* + *serere* to join, connect: cf. F. *disserter.* See Series.] To discourse or dispute; to discuss. [*R.*]

We have *disserted* upon it a little longer than was necessary. *Jeffrey.*

Dis'ser-tate (dĭs'sẽr-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *dissertatus,* p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, intens. fr. *disserere.* See Dissert.] To deal in dissertation; to write dissertations; to discourse. [*R.*] *J. Foster.*

Dis'ser-ta'tion (dĭs'sẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissertatio:* cf. F. *dissertation.*] A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse, oral or written; a disquisition; an essay; a discussion; as, *Dissertations* on the Prophecies.

Dis'ser-ta'tion-al (dĭs'sẽr-tā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Relating to dissertations; resembling a dissertation.

Dis'ser-ta'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of dissertations.

Dis'ser-ta'tor (dĭs'sẽr-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dissertateur.*] One who writes a dissertation, one who discourses. *Boyle.*

Dis-sert'ly (dĭs-sẽrt'lў), *adv.* See Disertly. [*Obs.*]

Dis-serve' (dĭs-sẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disserved (-sẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disserving.] [Pref. *dis-* + *serve:* cf. F. *desservir.*] To fail to serve; to do injury or mischief to; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Have neither served nor *disserved* the interests of any party. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-serv'ice (dĭs-sẽrv'ĭs), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *service:* cf. F. *desservice.*] Injury; harm; mischief.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any *disservice* unto their relators. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-serv'ice-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful; unserviceable. *Shaftesbury.* — **Dis-serv'ice-a-ble-ness,** *n. Norris.* — **Dis-serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis-set'tle (dĭs-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To unsettle. [*Obs.*]

Dis-set'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled. *Marvell.*

Dis-sev'er (dĭs-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissevered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissevering.] [OF. *dessevrer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *sevrer* to sever, F. *sevrer* to wean, L. *separare* to separate. In this word the prefix is intensive. See Dis-, and Sever.] To part in two; to sever thoroughly; to sunder; to disunite; to separate; to disperse.

The storm so *dissevered* the company . . . that most of them never met again. *Sir P. Sidney.*

States *dissevered,* discordant, belligerent. *D. Webster.*

Dis-sev'er, *v. i.* To part; to separate. *Chaucer.*

Dis-sev'er-ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *dessevrance.*] The act of dissevering; separation.

Dis-sev'er-a'tion (dĭs-sĕv'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of dissevering; disseverance. [*Obs.*]

Dis-sev'er-ment (-sĕv'ẽr-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *dessevrement.*] Disseverance. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-shad'ow (dĭs-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To free from shadow or shade. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Dis-sheathe' (dĭs-shēth'), *v. i.* To become unsheathed. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Dis-ship' (dĭs-shĭp'), *v. t.* To dismiss from service on board ship. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Dis-shiv'er (dĭs-shĭv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To shiver or break in pieces. [*Obs.*]

Dis'si-dence (dĭs'sĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *dissidentia:* cf. F. *dissidence.* See Dissident, *a.*] Disagreement; dissent; separation from the established religion. *I. Taylor.*

It is the *dissidence* of dissent. *Burke.*

Dis'si-dent (dĭs'sĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *dissident.* See Sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting; discordant; different.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Dis'si-dent, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who disagrees or dissents; one who separates from the established religion.

The *dissident,* habituated and taught to think of his dissidence as a laudable and necessary opposition to ecclesiastical usurpation. *I. Taylor.*

Dis'si-dent-ly, *adv.* In a dissident manner.

Dis-sil'i-ence (dĭs-sĭl'ĭ-ens *or* -yens; 106), } *n.* The
Dis-sil'i-en-cy (dĭs-sĭl'ĭ-en-sў *or* -yen-sў), } act of leaping or starting asunder. *Johnson.*

Dis-sil'i-ent (-ĭ-ent *or* -yent), *a.* [L. *dissiliens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force; dehiscing explosively; as, a *dissilient* pericarp.

Dis'si-li'tion (dĭs'sĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of bursting or springing apart. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Dis-sim'i-lar (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *similar:* cf. F. *dissimilaire.*] Not similar; unlike; heterogeneous; as, the tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

This part is very *dissimilar* to any other. *Boyle.*

Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude; variety; as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms. *Sir W. Jones.*

Dis-sim'i-lar-ly (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner; in a varied style.

With verdant shrubs *dissimilarly* gay. *C. Smart.*

Dis-sim'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To render dissimilar.

Dis-sim'i-la'tion (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making dissimilar. *H. Sweet.*

Dis-sim'i-le (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *dissimile,* neut. of *dissimilis* unlike.] (*Rhet.*) Comparison or illustration by contraries.

Dis'si-mil'i-tude (dĭs'sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo,* fr. *dissimilis:* cf. F. *dissimilitude.*] **1.** Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

Dissimilitude between the Divinity and images. *Stillingfleet.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A comparison by contrast; a dissimile.

Dis-sim'u-late (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *dissimulatus,* p. p. of *dissimulare.* See Dissemble.] Feigning; simulating; pretending. [*Obs.*] *Henryson.*

Dis-sim'u-late (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign; to pretend.

Dis-sim'u-la'tion (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissimulatio:* cf. F. *dissimulation.*] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; concealment by feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Let love be without *dissimulation.* *Rom.* xii. 9.

Dissimulation . . . when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is. *Bacon.*

Simulation is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler.*

Dis-sim'u-la'tor (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who dissimulates; a dissembler.

Dis-sim'ule (dĭs-sĭm'ūl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *dissimuler.* See Dissimulate.] To dissemble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-sim'u-ler (-ū-lẽr), *n.* A dissembler. [*Obs.*]

Dis-sim'u-lour (-lo͝or), *n.* [OF. *dissimuleur.*] A dissembler. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis'si-pa-ble (dĭs'sĭ-pa-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissipabilis.*] Capable of being scattered or dissipated. [*R.*]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable.* *Bacon.*

Dis'si-pate (dĭs'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSIPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSIPATING.] [L. *dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare; dis-* + an obsolete verb *sipare, supare*, to throw.] **1.** To scatter completely; to disperse and cause to disappear; — used esp. of the dispersion of things that can never again be collected or restored.

Dissipated those foggy mists of error. *Selden.*

I soon *dissipated* his fears. *Cook.*

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

2. To destroy by wasteful extravagance or lavish use; to squander.

The vast wealth . . . was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet.*

Syn. — To disperse; scatter; dispel; spend; expend; squander; waste; consume; lavish.

Dis'si-pate, *v. i.* **1.** To separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to scatter; to disperse; to vanish; as, a fog or cloud gradually *dissipates* before the rays or heat of the sun; the heat of a body *dissipates*.

2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to engage in dissipation.

Dis'si-pa'ted (dĭs'sĭ-pā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Squandered; scattered. "*Dissipated* wealth." *Johnson.*

2. Wasteful of health, money, etc., in the pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.

A life irregular and *dissipated*. *Johnson.*

Dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissipatio:* cf. F. *dissipation.*] **1.** The act of dissipating or dispersing; a state of dispersion or separation; dispersion; waste.

Without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

The famous *dissipation* of mankind. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A dissolute course of life, in which health, money, etc., are squandered in pursuit of pleasure; profuseness in vicious indulgences, as late hours, riotous living, etc.; dissoluteness.

To reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance. *P. Henry.*

3. A trifle which wastes time or distracts attention.

Prevented from finishing them [the letters] by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*. *Swift.*

Dissipation of energy. Same as *Degradation of energy*, under DEGRADATION.

Dis'si-pa-tive (-pā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dissipate.

Dissipative system (*Mech.*), an assumed system of matter and motions in which forces of friction and resistances of other kinds are introduced without regard to the heat or other molecular actions which they generate; — opposed to *conservative system*.

Dis'si-pa-tiv'i-ty (-pā-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The rate at which palpable energy is dissipated away into other forms of energy.

Dis'site (dĭs'sīt), *a.* [L. *dissitus.*] Lying apart. [*Obs.*]

Lands far *dissite* and remote asunder. *Holland.*

Dis-slan'der (dĭs-slăn'dĕr), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* (intens.) + *slander.*] To slander. [*Obs.*] *Legend of Dido.*

Dis-slan'der, *n.* Slander. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Dis-slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Slanderous. [*Obs.*]

Dis-so'cia-bil'i-ty (dĭs-sō'shā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of sociability; unsociableness. *Bp. Warburton.*

Dis-so'cia-ble (-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissociabilis*, fr. *dissociare:* cf. F. *dissociable.* See DISSOCIATE.] **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator.*

2. Having a tendency to dissolve social connections; unsuitable to society; unsociable.

Dis-so'cial (-shal), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *social:* cf. L. *dissocialis.* See DISSOCIATE, *v. t.*] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as, *dissocial* feelings.

Dis-so'cial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render unsocial.

Dis-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSOCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSOCIATING.] [L. *dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare* to dissociate; *dis-* + *sociare* to unite, associate, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] To separate from fellowship or union; to disunite; to disjoin; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance.

Before Wyclif's death in 1384, John of Gaunt had openly *dissociated* himself from the reformer. *A. W. Ward.*

Dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'shŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *dissociatio:* cf. F. *dissociation.*] **1.** The act of dissociating or disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

2. (*Chem.*) The process by which a compound body breaks up into simpler constituents; — said particularly of the action of heat on gaseous or volatile substances; as, the *dissociation* of the sulphur molecules; the *dissociation* of ammonium chloride into hydrochloric acid and ammonia.

Dis-so'ci-a-tive (dĭs-sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to dissociation.

Dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty (dĭs'sŏ-lū-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* dĭs-sŏl'ū-), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble; capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

Dis'so-lu-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissolubilis:* cf. F. *dissoluble.* See DISSOLVE, and cf. DISSOLVABLE.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. *Woodward.*

2. Capable of being disunited.

Dis'so-lu-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being dissoluble; dissolubility. *Boyle.*

Dis'so-lute (dĭs'sŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere:* cf. F. *dissolu.* See DISSOLVE.] **1.** With nerves unstrung; weak. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; recklessly abandoned to sensual pleasures; profligate; wanton; lewd; debauched. "A wild and *dissolute* soldier." *Motley.*

Syn. — Uncurbed; unbridled; disorderly; unrestrained; reckless; wild; wanton; vicious; lax; licentious; lewd; rakish; debauched; profligate.

Dis'so-lute-ly (dĭs'sŏ-lūt-lȳ), *adv.* In a dissolute manner.

Dis'so-lute-ness, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; looseness of morals and manners; addictedness to sinful pleasures; debauchery; dissipation.

Chivalry had the vices of *dissoluteness*. *Bancroft.*

Dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *dissoluciouη* dissoluteness, F. *dissolution*, fr. L. *dissolutio*, fr. *dissolvere.* See DISSOLVE.] **1.** The act of dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts; separation.

Dissolutions of ancient amities. *Shak.*

2. Change from a solid to a fluid state; solution by heat or moisture; liquefaction; melting.

3. Change of form by chemical agency; decomposition; resolution.

The *dissolution* of the compound. *South.*

4. The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

5. The extinction of life in the human body; separation of the soul from the body; death.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*. *Milton.*

6. The state of being dissolved, or of undergoing liquefaction.

A man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*

7. The new product formed by dissolving a body; a solution. *Bacon.*

8. Destruction of anything by the separation of its parts; ruin.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

9. Corruption of morals; dissipation; dissoluteness. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Atterbury.*

Dis-solv'a-bil'i-ty (dĭz-zŏlv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capacity of being dissolved; solubility. *Richardson.*

Dis-solv'a-ble (dĭz-zŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* [From DISSOLVE, cf. DISSOLUBLE.] Capable of being dissolved, or separated into component parts; capable of being liquefied; soluble. — **Dis-solv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Though everything which is compacted be in its own nature *dissolvable*. *Cudworth.*

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue. *Sir I. Newton.*

Dis-solv'a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to dissolve anything; solvent. [*Obs.*] *Frampton.*

Dis-solve' (dĭz-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSOLVED (-zŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSOLVING.] [L. *dissolvere, dissolutum; dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free. See SOLVE, and cf. DISSOLUTE.] **1.** To separate into component parts; to disorganize; to break up; hence, to bring to an end by separating the parts, sundering a relation, etc.; to terminate; to destroy; to deprive of force; as, to *dissolve* a partnership; to *dissolve* Parliament.

Lest his ungoverned rage *dissolve* the life. *Shak.*

2. To break the continuity of; to disconnect; to disunite; to sunder; to loosen; to undo; to separate.

Nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shak.*

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved* asunder. *Fairfax.*

For one people to *dissolve* the political bands which have connected them with another. *The Declaration of Independence.*

3. To convert into a liquid by means of heat, moisture, etc.; to melt; to liquefy; to soften.

As if the world were all *dissolved* to tears. *Shak.*

4. To solve; to clear up; to resolve. "*Dissolved* the mystery." *Tennyson.*

Make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

5. To relax by pleasure; to make powerless.

Angels *dissolved* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

6. (*Law*) To annul; to rescind; to discharge or release; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

Syn. — See ADJOURN.

Dis-solve', *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; to be dissipated; to be decomposed or broken up.

2. To become fluid; to be melted; to be liquefied.

A figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shak.*

3. To fade away; to fall to nothing; to lose power.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*

Dis-solv'ent (dĭz-zŏlv'ent), *a.* [L. *dissolvens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissolvere.*] Having power to dissolve a solid body; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach. *Ray.*

Dis-solv'ent, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of dissolving or melting other substances, esp. by mixture with them; a menstruum; a solvent.

Melted in the crucible with proper *dissolvents*. *A. Smith.*

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

2. (*Med.*) A remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.

Dis-solv'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, has power to dissolve or dissipate.

Thou kind *dissolver* of encroaching care. *Otway.*

Dis-solv'ing, *a.* Melting; breaking up; vanishing. — **Dis-solv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Dissolving view, a picture which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another on the same field; — an effect produced by magic lanterns.

Dis'so-nance (dĭs'sō-nans), *n.* [L. *dissonantia:* cf. F. *dissonance.*] **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; an inharmonious combination of sounds; discord.

Filled the air with barbarous *dissonance*. *Milton.*

2. Want of agreement; incongruity. *Milton.*

Dis'so-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), *n.* Discord; dissonance.

Dis'so-nant (dĭs'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *dissonant.* See SONANT.] **1.** Sounding harshly; discordant; unharmonious.

With clamor of voices *dissonant* and loud. *Longfellow.*

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant; — with *from* or *to*. "Anything *dissonant* to truth." *South.*

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should show himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill.*

Dis-spir'it (dĭs-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* See DISPIRIT.

Dis-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSUADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSUADING.] [L. *dissuadere, dissuasum; dis-* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *dissuader.* See SUASION.] **1.** To advise or exhort against; to try to persuade (one from a course). [*Obsolescent*]

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardor; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith.*

War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives; — with *from;* as, I could not *dissuade* him from his purpose.

I have tried what is possible to *dissuade* him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Dis-suad'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

Dis-sua'sion (dĭs-swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *dissuasio:* cf. F. *dissuasion.* See DISSUADE.] **1.** The act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing; dehortation.

In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends. *Boyle.*

2. A motive or consideration tending to dissuade; a dissuasive.

Dis-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory; as, *dissuasive* advice. — *n.* A dissuasive argument or counsel; dissuasion; dehortation. *Prynne.* — **Dis-sua'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-sua'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *n.* A dissuasive. [*R.*]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey.*

Dis-sun'der (dĭs-sŭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSUNDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSUNDERING.] [Pref. *dis-* (intens.) + *sunder.*] To separate; to sunder; to destroy. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Dis-sweet'en (dĭs-swēt''n), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness. [*R.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

Dis'syl-lab'ic (dĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissyllabique.* See DISSYLLABLE.] Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry. *B. Jonson.*

Dis'syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into two syllables.

Dis'syl-lab'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Dissyllable* + *-fy.*] To form into two syllables. *Ogilvie.*

Dis-syl'la-bize (dĭs-sĭl'lă-bīz), *v. t.* To form into two syllables; to dissyllabify.

Dis-syl'la-ble (dĭs-sĭl'lă-b'l *or* dĭs'sĭl'lă-b'l; 277), *n.* [F. *dissyllabe*, L. *disyllabus*, adj., of two syllables, fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable. See SYLLABLE.] A word of two syllables; as, *pa-per.*

Dis'sym-met'ric-al (dĭs'sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Not having symmetry; asymmetrical; unsymmetrical.

Dis-sym'me-try (dĭs-sĭm'mĕ-trȳ), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *symmetry.*] Absence or defect of symmetry; asymmetry.

Dis-sym'pa-thy (-pă-thȳ), *n.* Lack of sympathy; want of interest; indifference. [*R.*]

Dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.; pl.* DISTAFFS (-tafs), *rarely* DISTAVES (-tavz). [OE. *distaf, dysestafe*, AS. *distaef;* cf. LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff, and E. *dizen.* See STAFF.] **1.** The staff for holding a bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand.

I will the *distaff* hold; come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

Girl spinning, with Distaff held under left arm.

2. Used as a symbol of the holder of a distaff; hence, a woman; women, collectively.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Some say the crozier, some say the *distaff* was too busy. *Howell.*

☞ The plural is regular, but *Distaves* occurs in Beaumont & Fletcher.

Descent by distaff, descent on the mother's side. — **Distaff Day,** *or* St. Distaff's Day, the morrow of the Epiphany, that is, January 7, because working at the distaff was then resumed, after the Christmas festival; — called also *Rock Day*, a distaff being called a *rock.* *Shipley.*

Dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTAINING.] [OE. *desteinen*, OF. *desteindre* to take away the color, F. *déteindre;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, dye, L. *tingere.* See TINGE, and cf. STAIN.] To tinge with a different color from the natural or proper one; to stain; to discolor; to sully; to tarnish; to defile; — used chiefly in poetry. "*Distained* with dirt and blood." *Spenser.*

[She] hath . . . *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

Dis'tal (dĭs'tal), *a.* [From DISTANT.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Remote from the point of attachment or origin; as, the *distal* end of a bone or muscle; — opposed to *proximal.* (*b*) Pertaining to that which is distal; as, the *distal* tuberosities of a bone.

Dis'tal-ly, *adv.* (*Anat.*) Toward a distal part.

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *n.* [F. *distance*, L. *distantia.*] **1.** The space between two objects; the length of a line, especially the shortest line joining two points or things that are separate; measure of separation in place.

Every particle attracts every other with a force . . . inversely proportioned to the square of the *distance*. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Remoteness of place; a remote place.

Easily managed from a *distance*. *W. Irving.*

'T is *distance* lends enchantment to the view. *T. Campbell.*

[He] waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

3. (*Racing*) A space marked out in the last part of a race course.

The horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*. *L'Estrange.*

☞ In trotting matches under the rules of the American Association, the *distance* varies with the conditions of the race, being 80 yards in races of mile heats, best two in three, and 150 yards in races of two-mile heats. At that distance from the winning post is placed the *distance post*. If any horse has not reached this distance post before the first horse in that heat has reached the winning post, such horse is *distanced*, and disqualified for running again during that race.

4. (*Mil.*) Relative space, between troops in ranks, measured from front to rear; — contrasted with *interval*, which is measured from right to left. "*Distance* between companies in close column is twelve yards." *Farrow.*

5. Space between two antagonists in fencing. *Shak.*

6. (*Painting*) The part of a picture which contains the representation of those objects which are the farthest away, esp. in a landscape.

☞ In a picture, the **Middle distance** is the central portion between the *foreground* and the *distance* or the *extreme distance*. In a perspective drawing, the **Point of distance** is the point where the visual rays meet.

7. Ideal disjunction; discrepancy; contrariety. *Locke.*

8. Length or interval of time; period, past or future, between two eras or events.

Ten years' *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*
The writings of Euclid at the *distance* of two thousand years. *Playfair.*

9. The remoteness or reserve which respect requires; hence, respect; ceremoniousness.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
'T is by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

10. A withholding of intimacy; alienation; coldness; disagreement; variance; restraint; reserve.

Setting them [factions] at *distance*, or at least distrust amongst themselves. *Bacon.*
On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

11. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.

12. (*Mus.*) The interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.

Angular distance, the distance made at the eye by lines drawn from the eye to two objects. — **Lunar distance.** See under LUNAR. — **North polar distance** (*Astron.*), the distance on the heavens of a heavenly body from the north pole. It is the complement of the declination. — **Zenith distance** (*Astron.*), the arc on the heavens from a heavenly body to the zenith of the observer. It is the complement of the altitude. — **To keep one's distance**, to stand aloof; to refrain from familiarity.

If a man makes me *keep my distance*, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTANCED (-tanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTANCING (-tan-sĭng).] **1.** To place at a distance or remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear as if at a distance; to make seem remote.

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. To outstrip by as much as a distance (see DISTANCE, *n.*, 3); to leave far behind; to surpass greatly.

He *distanced* the most skillful of his contemporaries. *Milner.*

Dis'tan-cy (-tan-sy), *n.* Distance. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dis'tant (dĭs'tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be separate or distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Separated; having an intervening space; at a distance; away.

One board had two tenons, equally *distant*. *Ex.* xxxvi. 22.
Diana's temple is not *distant* far. *Shak.*

2. Far separated; far off; not near; remote; — in place, time, consanguinity, or connection; as, *distant* times; *distant* relatives.

The success of these *distant* enterprises. *Prescott.*

3. Reserved or repelling in manners; cold; not cordial; somewhat haughty; as, a *distant* manner.

He passed me with a *distant* bow. *Goldsmith.*

4. Indistinct; faint; obscure, as from distance.

Some *distant* knowledge. *Shak.*
A *distant* glimpse. *W. Irving.*

5. Not conformable; discrepant; repugnant; as, a practice so widely *distant* from Christianity.

Syn. — Separate; far; remote; aloof; apart; asunder; slight; faint; indirect; indistinct.

Dis-tan'tial (dĭs-tăn'shal), *a.* Distant. [*Obs.*]

More *distantial* from the eye. *W. Montagu.*

Dis'tant-ly (dĭs'tant-lȳ), *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

Dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; dislike, as of food or drink; disrelish. *Bacon.*

2. Discomfort; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Alienation of affection; displeasure; anger.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; aversion; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

Dis-taste', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTASTING.] **1.** Not to have relish or taste for; to disrelish; to loathe; to dislike.

Although my will *distaste* what it elected. *Shak.*

2. To offend; to disgust; to displease. [*Obs.*]

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To deprive of taste or relish; to make unsavory or distasteful. *Drayton.*

Dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *v. i.* To be distasteful; to taste ill or disagreeable. [*Obs.*]

Dangerous conceits are, in their natures, poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*. *Shak.*

Dis-taste'ful (dĭs-tāst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; nauseous; loathsome.

2. Offensive; displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable; as, a *distasteful* truth.

Distasteful answers, and sometimes unfriendly actions. *Milton.*

3. Manifesting distaste or dislike; repulsive. "*Distasteful* looks." *Shak.*

Syn. — Nauseous; unsavory; unpalatable; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory; disgusting.

— Dis-taste'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Dis-taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-tast'ive (dĭs-tāst'ĭv), *a.* Tending to excite distaste. [*Obs.*] — *n.* That which excites distaste or aversion. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Dis-tas'ture (dĭs-tās'tŭr; 135), *n.* Something which excites distaste or disgust. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Dis-tem'per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTEMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTEMPERING.] [OF. *destemprer, destremper*, to distemper, F. *détremper* to soak, soften, slake (lime); pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *temprer, tremper*, F. *tremper*, to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion. See TEMPER, and cf. DESTEMPER.] **1.** To temper or mix unduly; to make disproportionate; to change the due proportions of. [*Obs.*]

When . . . the humors in his body ben *distempered*. *Chaucer.*

2. To derange the functions of, whether bodily, mental, or spiritual; to disorder; to disease. *Shak.*

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; to disturb; to ruffle; to make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant. "*Distempered* spirits." *Coleridge.*

4. To intoxicate. [*R.*]

The courtiers reeling,
And the duke himself, I dare not say *distempered*,
But kind, and in his tottering chair carousing. *Massinger.*

5. (*Paint.*) To mix (colors) in the way of distemper; as, to *distemper* colors with size. [*R.*]

Dis-tem'per, *n.* [See DISTEMPER, *v. t.*, and cf. DESTEMPER.] **1.** An undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. *Bacon.*

☞ This meaning and most of the following are to be referred to the Galenical doctrine of the four "humors" in man. See HUMOR. According to the old physicians, these humors, when unduly tempered, produce a disordered state of body and mind.

2. Severity of climate; extreme weather, whether hot or cold. [*Obs.*]

Those countries . . . under the tropic, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. A morbid state of the animal system; indisposition; malady; disorder; — at present chiefly applied to diseases of brutes; as, a *distemper* in dogs; the horse *distemper*; the horn *distemper* in cattle.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

4. Morbid temper of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite; mental derangement; bad temper; ill humor. [*Obs.*]

Little faults proceeding on *distemper*. *Shak.*
Some frenzy *distemper* had got into his head. *Bunyan.*

5. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*

6. (*Paint.*) (*a*) A preparation of opaque or body colors, in which the pigments are tempered or diluted with weak glue or size (cf. TEMPERA) instead of oil, usually for scene painting, or for walls and ceilings of rooms. (*b*) A painting done with this preparation.

Syn. — Disease; disorder; sickness; illness; malady; indisposition; ailment. See DISEASE.

Dis-tem'per-ance (-ans), *n.* Distemperature. [*Obs.*]

Dis-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* [LL. *distemperatus*, p. p.] **1.** Immoderate. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*
2. Diseased; disordered. [*Obs.*] *Wodroephe.*

Dis-tem'per-ate-ly, *adv.* Unduly. [*Obs.*]

Dis-tem'per-a-ture (-ă-tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; as, the *distemperature* of the air. [*Obs.*]
2. Disorder; confusion. *Shak.*
3. Disorder of body; slight illness; distemper.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures* and foes to life. *Shak.*

4. Perturbation of mind; mental uneasiness.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dis-tem'per-ment (-ment), *n.* Distempered state; distemperature. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-tend' (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTENDING.] [L. *distendere, distentum, distensum*; *dis-* + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out: cf. F. *distendre* to distend, *détendre* to unbend. See TEND, and cf. DETENT.] **1.** To extend in some one direction; to lengthen out; to stretch. [*R.*]

But say, what mean those colored streaks in heaven
Distended as the brow of God appeased? *Milton.*

2. To stretch out or extend in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge, as by elasticity of parts; to inflate so as to produce tension; to cause to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder, the stomach, etc.

The warmth *distends* the chinks. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell; inflate.

Dis-tend', *v. i.* To become expanded or inflated; to swell. "His heart *distends* with pride." *Milton.*

Dis-ten'si-bil'i-ty (dĭs-tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible. [*R.*]

Dis-ten'si-ble (dĭs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

Dis-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Same as DISTENTION.

Dis-ten'sive (dĭs-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* Distending, or capable of being distended.

Dis-tent' (dĭs-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *distentus*, p. p. See DISTEND.] Distended. [*Poetic*] *Thomson.*

Dis-tent', *n.* Breadth. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dis-ten'tion (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distentio*: cf. F. *distension*.] **1.** The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the *distention* of the lungs.

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

Dis-ter' (dĭs-tẽr'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *terra* earth, country; cf. Sp. & Pg. *desterrar*.] To banish or drive from a country. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Dis-ter'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *disterminatus*, p. p. of *disterminare* to limit. See TERMINATE.] Separated by bounds. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-ter'mi-na'tion (dĭs-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disterminatio*.] Separation by bounds. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Dis'thene (dĭs'thēn), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + σθένος force: cf. F. *disthène*.] (*Min.*) Cyanite or kyanite; — so called in allusion to its unequal hardness in two different directions. See CYANITE.

Dis-throne' (dĭs-thrōn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *throne*: cf. OF. *desthroner*, F. *détroner*.] To dethrone. [*Obs.*]

Dis-thron'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To dethrone. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *distichon*, Gr. δίστιχον, neut. of δίστιχος with two rows, of two verses; δι- = δίς twice + στίχος row, verse, fr. στείχειν to ascend; akin to AS. *stīgan* to ascend: cf. F. *distique*. See STIRRUP.] (*Pros.*) A couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. δίστιχος. See DISTICH, *n.*]
Dis'tich-ous (-ŭs), } Disposed in two vertical rows; two-ranked.

Dis'tich-ous-ly, *adv.* In a distichous manner.

Dis-til' (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. t.* & *i.* See DISTILL.

Dis-till' (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTILLED (-tĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTILLING.] [F. *distiller*, from L. *destillare, destillatum*; *de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop, prob. fr. *stiria* frozen drop, icicle; prob. akin to *stare*, E. *stand*. Cf. STILL, *n.* & *v.*, INSTILL.] [Written also *distil*.] **1.** To drop; to fall in drops; to trickle.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. To practice the art of distillation. *Shak.*

Dis-till', *v. t.* **1.** To let fall or send down in drops.

Or o'er the glebe *distill* the kindly rain. *Pope.*
The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To obtain by distillation, or as if by distillation; to extract by distillation, as spirits, essential oil, etc.; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine; to *distill* alcoholic spirits from grain; to *distill* essential oils from flowers, etc.; to *distill* fresh water from sea water. "*Distilling* odors on me." *Tennyson.*

3. To subject to distillation; as, to *distill* molasses in making rum; to *distill* barley, rye, corn, etc.

4. To dissolve or melt. [*R.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

Dis-till'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of being distilled; especially, capable of being distilled without chemical change or decomposition; as, alcohol is *distillable*; olive oil is not *distillable*.

Dis-till'ate (-ăt), *n.* (*Chem.*) The product of distillation; as, the *distillate* from molasses.

Dis'til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *distillation*, L. *destillatio*.] **1.** The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring out in drops.

2. That which falls in drops. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

3. (*Chem.*) The separation of the volatile parts of a substance from the more fixed; specifically, the operation of driving off gas or vapor from volatile liquids or solids, by heat in a retort or still, and the condensation of the products as far as possible by a cool receiver, alembic, or condenser; rectification; vaporization; condensation; as, the *distillation* of illuminating gas and coal tar from coal, of alcohol from sour mash, or of boric acid in steam.

☞ The evaporation of water, its condensation into clouds, and its precipitation as rain, dew, frost, snow, or hail, is an illustration of natural *distillation*.

4. The substance extracted by distilling. *Shak.*

Destructive distillation (*Chem.*), the distillation, especially of complex solid substances, so that the ultimate constituents are separated or evolved in new compounds, — usually requiring a high degree of heat; as, the *destructive distillation* of soft coal or of wood. — **Dry distillation**, the distillation of substances by themselves, or without the addition of water or of other volatile solvent; as, the *dry distillation* of citric acid. — **Fractional distillation.** (*Chem.*) See under FRACTIONAL.

Dis-til'la-to-ry (dĭs-tĭl'lă-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *distillatoire*.] Belonging to, or used in, distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels. — *n.* A distillatory apparatus; a still.

Dis-till'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who distills; esp., one who extracts alcoholic liquors by distillation.

2. The condenser of a distilling apparatus.

Dis-till'er-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DISTILLERIES (-ĭz). [F. *distillerie*.] **1.** The building and works where distilling, esp. of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

2. The act of distilling spirits. [*R.*] *Todd.*

Dis-till'ment (-ment), *n.* Distillation; the substance obtained by distillation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, p. p. of *distinguere*: cf. F. *distinct*. See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Distinguished; having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign; marked out; specified. [*Obs.*]

Wherever thus created—for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Marked; variegated. [*Obs.*]

The which [place] was dight
With divers flowers *distinct* with rare delight. *Spenser.*

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; not united by growth or otherwise; — with *from*.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

4. Not identical; different; individual.

To offend, and judge, are *distinct* offices. *Shak.*

5. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not liable to be misunderstood; not confused; well-defined; clear; as, we have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect.

Relation more particular and *distinct*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Separate; unconnected; disjoined; different; clear; plain; conspicuous; obvious.

Dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Dis-tinc'tion (dĭs-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distinctio:* cf. F. *distinction.*] **1.** A marking off by visible signs; separation into parts; division. [*Obs.*]

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known. *Dryden.*

2. The act of distinguishing or denoting the differences between objects, or the qualities by which one is known from others; exercise of discernment; discrimination.

To take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker.*

3. That which distinguishes one thing from another; distinguishing quality; sharply defined difference; as, the *distinction* between real and apparent good.

The *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

4. Estimation of difference; regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

5. Conspicuous station; eminence; superiority; honorable estimation; as, a man of *distinction*.

Your country's own means of *distinction* and defense. *D. Webster.*

Syn. — Difference; variation; variety; contrast; diversity; contrariety; disagreement; discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; eminence.

Dis-tinc'tive (dĭs-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *distinctif.*] **1.** Marking or expressing distinction or difference; distinguishing; characteristic; peculiar.

The *distinctive* character and institutions of New England. *Bancroft.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discriminating. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Dis-tinc'tive-ly, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

Dis-tinc'tive-ness, *n.* State of being distinctive.

Dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lў), *adv.* **1.** With distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; clearly; plainly; as, to see *distinctly*.

2. With meaning; significantly. [*Obs.*]

Thou dost snore *distinctly;*
There 's meaning in thy snores. *Shak.*

Syn. — Separately; clearly; plainly; obviously.

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things.

The soul's . . . *distinctness* from the body. *Cudworth.*

2. Nice discrimination; hence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*.

Syn. — Plainness; clearness; precision; perspicuity.

Dis-tinc'ture (dĭs-tĭŋk'tŭr), *n.* Distinctness. [*R.*]

Dis-tin'guish (dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distinguished (-gwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distinguishing.] [F. *distinguer*, L. *distinguere*, *distinctum;* *di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to quench, extinguish; prob. orig., to prick, and so akin to G. *stechen*, E. *stick*, and perh. *sting*. Cf. Extinguish.] **1.** To set apart from others by visible marks; to make distinctive or discernible by exhibiting differences; to mark off by some characteristic.

Not more *distinguished* by her purple vest,
Than by the charming features of her face. *Dryden.*

Milton has *distinguished* the sweetbrier and the eglantine. *Nares.*

2. To separate by definition of terms or logical division of a subject with regard to difference; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth. *T. Burnet.*

3. To recognize or discern by marks, signs, or characteristic quality or qualities; to know and discriminate (anything) from other things with which it might be confounded; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum.

We are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts.*

Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

4. To constitute a difference in; to make to differ.

Who *distinguisheth* thee? *1 Cor.* iv. 7 (*Douay version*).

5. To separate from others by a mark of honor; to make eminent or known; to confer distinction upon; — with *by* or *for*. "To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before." *Johnson.*

Syn. — To mark; discriminate; differentiate; characterize; discern; perceive; signalize; honor; glorify.

Dis-tin'guish, *v. i.* **1.** To make distinctions; to perceive the difference; to exercise discrimination; — with *between;* as, a judge *distinguishes* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

2. To become distinguished or distinctive; to make one's self or itself discernible. [*R.*]

The little embryo . . . first *distinguishes* into a little knot. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-å-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being distinguished; separable; divisible; discernible; capable of recognition; as, a tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub.

A simple idea being in itself uncompounded . . . is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note or special regard. *Swift.*

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness (dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-å-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being distinguishable.

Dis-tin'guish-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

Dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *a.* **1.** Marked; special.

The most *distinguished* politeness. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

2. Separated from others by distinct difference; having, or indicating, superiority; eminent or known; illustrious; — applied to persons and deeds.

Syn. — Marked; noted; famous; conspicuous; celebrated; transcendent; eminent; illustrious; extraordinary; prominent. — Distinguished, Eminent, Conspicuous, Celebrated, Illustrious. A man is *eminent*, when he stands high as compared with those around him; *conspicuous*, when he is so elevated as to be seen and observed; *distinguished*, when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view; *celebrated*, when he is widely spoken of with honor and respect; *illustrious*, when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.

Dis-tin'guish-ed-ly (-gwĭsh-ĕd-lў *or* -gwĭsht-lў), *adv.* In a distinguished manner. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Dis-tin'guish-er (-gwĭsh-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer. *Dryden.*

Dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from everything else; distinctive; peculiar; characteristic.

The *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

Distinguishing pennant (*Naut.*), a special pennant by which any particular vessel in a fleet is recognized and signaled. *Simmonds.*

Dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

Dis-tin'guish-ment (-ment), *n.* Observation of difference; distinction. *Graunt.*

Dis-ti'tle (dĭs-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or right. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Dis'to-ma** (dĭs'tō-má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parasitic, trematode worms, having two suckers for attaching themselves to the part they infest. See 1st Fluke, 2.

Dis-tort' (dĭs-tôrt'), *a.* [L. *distortus*, p. p. of *distorquere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist. See Torsion.] Distorted; misshapen. [*Obs.*]

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*. *Spenser.*

Dis-tort', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distorting.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape; to twist aside physically; as, to *distort* the limbs, or the body.

Whose face was *distorted* with pain. *Thackeray.*

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction; to twist aside mentally or morally.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.

Syn. — To twist; wrest; deform; pervert.

Dis-tort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distorts.

Dis-tor'tion (dĭs-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distortio:* cf. F. *distorsion.*] **1.** The act of distorting, or twisting out of natural or regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the *distortions* of the face or body.

2. A wresting from the true meaning. *Bp. Wren.*

3. The state of being distorted, or twisted out of shape or out of true position; crookedness; perversion.

4. (*Med.*) An unnatural deviation of shape or position of any part of the body producing visible deformity.

Dis-tort'ive (dĭs-tôr'tĭv), *a.* Causing distortion.

Dis-tract' (dĭs-trăkt'), *a.* [L. *distractus*, p. p. of *distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw. See Trace, and cf. Distraught.] **1.** Separated; drawn asunder. [*Obs.*]

2. Insane; mad. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Dis-tract', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distracted, old *p. p.* Distraught (-trąt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distracting.] **1.** To draw apart or away; to divide; to disjoin.

A city . . . *distracted* from itself. *Fuller.*

2. To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) in different directions; to perplex; to confuse; as, to *distract* the eye; to *distract* the attention.

Mixed metaphors . . . *distract* the imagination. *Goldsmith.*

3. To agitate by conflicting passions, or by a variety of motives or of cares; to confound; to harass.

Horror and doubt *distract*
His troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

4. To unsettle the reason of; to render insane; to craze; to madden; — most frequently used in the participle, *distracted*.

A poor mad soul; . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak.*

Dis-tract'ed, *a.* Mentally disordered; unsettled; mad.

My *distracted* mind. *Pope.*

Dis-tract'ed-ly, *adv.* Disjointedly; madly. *Shak.*

Dis-tract'ed-ness, *n.* A state of being distracted; distraction. *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distracts or draws away.

Dis-tract'ful (-fụl), *a.* Distracting. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

Dis-tract'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drawn aside or distracted.

Dis-trac'tile (dĭs-trăk'tĭl), *a.* (*Bot.*) Tending or serving to draw apart.

Dis-tract'ing, *a.* Tending or serving to distract.

Dis-trac'tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distractio:* cf. F. *distraction.*] **1.** The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.

To create *distractions* among us. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. That which diverts attention; a diversion. "Domestic *distractions.*" *G. Eliot.*

3. A diversity of direction; detachment. [*Obs.*]

His power went out in such *distractions* as
Beguiled all spies. *Shak.*

4. State in which the attention is called in different ways; confusion; perplexity.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction.* *1 Cor.* vii. 35.

5. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*. *Dryden.*

6. Agitation from violent emotions; perturbation of mind; despair.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

7. Derangement of the mind; madness. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Perplexity; confusion; disturbance; disorder; dissension; tumult; derangement; madness; raving; franticness; furiousness.

Dis-trac'tious (dĭs-trăk'shŭs), *a.* Distractive. [*Obs.*]

Dis-tract'ive (dĭs-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting. "*Distractive* thoughts." *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-train' (dĭs-trān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distrained (-trānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distraining.] [OE. *destreinen* to force, OF. *destreindre* to press, oppress, force, fr. L. *distringere*, *districtum*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, LL., to punish severely; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to draw tight, press together. See Strain, and cf. Distress, District, Distraint.] **1.** To press heavily upon; to bear down upon with violence; hence, to constrain or compel; to bind; to distress, torment, or afflict. [*Obs.*] "*Distrained* with chains." *Chaucer.*

2. To rend; to tear. [*Obs.*]

Neither guile nor force might it [a net] *distrain*. *Spenser.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) To seize, as a pledge or indemnification; to take possession of as security for nonpayment of rent, the reparation of an injury done, etc.; to take by distress; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement. (*b*) To subject to distress; to coerce; as, to *distrain* a person by his goods and chattels.

Dis-train', *v. i.* To levy a distress.

Upon whom I can not *distrain* for debt. *Camden.*

Dis-train'a-ble (-å-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, distrained. *Blackstone.*

Dis-train'er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as Distrainor.

Dis-train'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who distrains; the party distraining goods or chattels. *Blackstone.*

Dis-traint' (dĭs-trānt'), *n.* [OF. *destrainte* distress, force.] (*Law*) The act or proceeding of seizing personal property by distress. *Abbott.*

‖ **Dis'trait'** (dĭs'trā'), *a.* [F. See Distract.] Absent-minded; lost in thought; abstracted.

Dis-traught' (dĭs-trąt'), *p. p. & a.* [OE. *distract, distrauht.* See Distract, *a.*] **1.** Torn asunder; separated. [*Obs.*] "His greedy throat . . . *distraught.*" *Spenser.*

2. Distracted; perplexed. "*Distraught* twixt fear and pity." *Spenser.*

As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror. *Shak.*

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain. *Mrs. Browning.*

Dis-traught'ed, *a.* Distracted. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-tream' (dĭs-trēm'), *v. i.* [Pref. *dis-* (intens.) + *stream.*] To flow. [*Poetic*]

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

Dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [OE. *destresse, distresse*, OF. *destresse, destrece*, F. *détresse*, OF. *destrecier* to distress, (assumed) LL. *districtiare*, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*. See Distrain, and cf. Stress.] **1.** Extreme pain or suffering; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of friends.

Not fearing death nor shrinking for *distress*. *Shak.*

2. That which occasions suffering; painful situation; misfortune; affliction; misery.

Affliction's sons are brothers in *distress*. *Burns.*

3. A state of danger or necessity; as, a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, want of provisions or water, etc.

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of distraining; the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of a wrongdoer, by way of pledge for redress of an injury, or for the performance of a duty, as for nonpayment of rent or taxes, or for injury done by cattle, etc. (*b*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction. *Bouvier. Kent. Burrill.*

If he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle. *Spenser.*

The *distress* thus taken must be proportioned to the thing distrained for. *Blackstone.*

Abuse of distress. (*Law*) See under Abuse.

Syn. — Affliction; suffering; pain; agony; misery; torment; anguish; grief; sorrow; calamity; misfortune; trouble; adversity. See Affliction.

Dis-tress', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distressed (-trĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distressing.] [Cf. OF. *destrecier.* See Distress, *n.*] **1.** To cause pain or anguish to; to pain; to oppress with calamity; to afflict; to harass; to make miserable.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed.* *2 Cor.* iv. 8.

2. To compel by pain or suffering.

Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *A. Hamilton.*

3. (*Law*) To seize for debt; to distrain.

Syn. — To pain; grieve; harass; trouble; perplex; afflict; worry; annoy.

Dis-tress'ed-ness, *n.* A state of being distressed or greatly pained.

Dis-tress'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress; as, a *distressful* situation. "Some *distressful* stroke." *Shak.* "*Distressful* cries." *Pope.* — **Dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tress'ing (dĭs-trĕs'ĭng), *a.* Causing distress; painful; unpleasant.

Dis-tress'ing-ly, *adv.* In a distressing manner.

Dis-trib'u-ta-ble (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distributed. *Sir W. Jones.*

Dis-trib'u-ta-ry (-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Tending to distribute or be distributed; that distributes; distributive.

Dis-trib'ute (-ūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRIBUTING.] [L. *distributus*, p. p. of *distribuere* to divide, distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to assign, give, allot. See TRIBUTE.] **1.** To divide among several or many; to deal out; to apportion; to allot.

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith* xvi. 24.

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice. *Shak.*

3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to classify; to assort, as specimens, letters, etc.

4. (*Printing*) (*a*) To separate (type which has been used) and return it to the proper boxes in the cases. (*b*) To spread (ink) evenly, as upon a roller or a table.

5. (*Logic*) To employ (a term) in its whole extent; to take as universal in one premise.

A term is said to be *distributed* when it is taken universal, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. *Whately.*

Syn. —To dispense; deal out; apportion; allot; share; assign; divide.

Dis-trib'ute, *v. i.* To make distribution.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. *Rom.* xii. 13.

Dis-trib'u-ter (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distributes or deals out anything; a dispenser. *Addison.*

Dis-trib'u-ting, *a.* That distributes; dealing out.

Distributing post office, an office where the mails for a large district are collected to be assorted according to their destination and forwarded.

Dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distributio*: cf. F. *distribution*.] **1.** The act of distributing or dispensing; the act of dividing or apportioning among several or many; apportionment; as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.

The phenomena of geological *distribution* are exactly analogous to those of geography. *A. R. Wallace.*

2. Separation into parts or classes; arrangement of anything into parts; disposition; classification.

3. That which is distributed. "Our charitable *distributions*." *Atterbury.*

4. (*Logic*) A resolving a whole into its parts.

5. (*Print.*) The sorting of types and placing them in their proper boxes in the cases.

6. (*Steam Engine*) The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz., admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission.

Geographical distribution, the natural arrangements of animals and plants in particular regions or districts.

Syn. — Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; disposal; dispersion; classification; arrangement.

Dis'tri-bu'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to distribution. *Huxley.*

Dis'tri-bu'tion-ist, *n.* A distributer. [*R.*] *Dickens.*

Dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *distributif*.] **1.** Tending to distribute; serving to divide and assign in portions; dealing to each his proper share. "*Distributive* justice." *Swift.*

2. (*Logic*) Assigning the species of a general term.

3. (*Gram.*) Expressing separation; denoting a taking singly, not collectively; as, a *distributive* adjective or pronoun, such as *each*, *either*, *every*; a *distributive* numeral, as (Latin) *bini* (two by two).

Distributive operation (*Math.*), any operation which either consists of two or more parts, or works upon two or more things, and which is such that the result of the total operation is the same as the aggregated result of the two or more partial operations. Ordinary multiplication is *distributive*, since $a \times (b + c) = ab + ac$, and $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$. — **Distributive proportion.** (*Math.*) See FELLOWSHIP.

Dis-trib'u-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A distributive adjective or pronoun; also, a distributive numeral.

Dis-trib'u-tive-ly, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive manner.

Dis-trib'u-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being distributive.

Dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *a.* [L. *districtus*, p. p.] Rigorous; stringent; harsh. [*Obs.*]

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity. *Foxe.*

Dis'trict, *n.* [LL. *districtus* district, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*: cf. F. *district*. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) The territory within which the lord has the power of coercing and punishing.

2. A division of territory; a defined portion of a state, town, or city, etc., made for administrative, electoral, or other purposes; as, a congressional *district*, judicial *district*, land *district*, school *district*, etc.

To exercise exclusive legislation . . . over such *district* not exceeding ten miles square. *The Constitution of the United States.*

3. Any portion of territory of undefined extent; a region; a country; a tract.

These *districts* which between the tropics lie. *Blackstone.*

Congressional district. See under CONGRESSIONAL. — **District attorney**, the prosecuting officer of a district or district court. — **District court**, a subordinate municipal, state, or United States tribunal, having jurisdiction in certain cases within a judicial district. — **District judge**, one who presides over a district court. — **District school**, a public school for the children within a school district. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — Division; circuit; quarter; province; tract; region; country.

Dis'trict, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRICTING.] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory; as, legislatures *district* States for the choice of representatives.

Dis-tric'tion (dĭs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *districtio* a stretching out.] Sudden display; flash; glitter. [*R.*]

A smile . . . breaks out with the brightest *distriction*. *Collier.*

Dis'trict-ly (dĭs'trĭkt-lȳ), *adv.* Strictly. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

‖ **Dis-trin'gas** (dĭs-trĭn'gȧs), *n.* [L., that you distrain, fr. *distringere*. See DISTRAIN.] (*Law*) A writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person by his goods or chattels, to compel a compliance with something required of him.

Dis-trou'ble (dĭs-trŭb'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* (intens.) + *trouble*.] To trouble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRUSTING.] [Cf. MISTRUST.] To feel absence of trust in; not to confide in or rely upon; to deem of questionable sufficiency or reality; to doubt; to be suspicious of; to mistrust.

Not *distrusting* my health. 2 *Mac.* ix. 22.
To *distrust* the justice of your cause. *Dryden.*
He that requireth the oath doth *distrust* that other. *Udall.*
Of all afraid,
Distrusting all, a wise, suspicious maid. *Collins.*

☞ *Mistrust* has been almost wholly driven out by *distrust*. *T. L. K. Oliphant.*

Dis-trust', *n.* **1.** Doubt of sufficiency, reality, or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance; as, *distrust* of one's power, authority, will, purposes, schemes, etc.

2. Suspicion of evil designs.

Alienation and *distrust* . . . are the growth of false principles. *D. Webster.*

3. State of being suspected; loss of trust. *Milton.*

Dis-trust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who distrusts.

Dis-trust'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Not confident; diffident; wanting confidence or trust; modest; as, *distrustful* of ourselves, of one's powers.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks. *Pope.*

2. Apt to distrust; suspicious; mistrustful. *Boyle.* — **Dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-trust'ing, *a.* That distrusts; suspicious; lacking confidence in. — **Dis-trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-trust'less, *a.* Free from distrust. *Shenstone.*

Dis-tune' (dĭs-tūn'), *v. t.* To put out of tune. [*Obs.*]

Dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTURBED (-tûrbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTURBING.] [OE. *desturben*, *destourben*, OF. *destorber*, *desturber*, *destourber*, fr. L. *disturbare*, *disturbatum*; *dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, trouble, *turba* disorder, tumult, crowd. See TURBID.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; to derange; to interrupt the settled state of; to excite from a state of rest.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above. *Cowper.*
The bellows' noise *disturbed* his quiet rest. *Spenser.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do, was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

2. To agitate the mind of; to deprive of tranquillity; to disquiet; to render uneasy; as, a person is *disturbed* by receiving an insult, or his mind is *disturbed* by envy.

3. To turn from a regular or designed course. [*Obs.*]

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim. *Milton.*

Syn. — To disorder; disquiet; agitate; discompose; molest; perplex; trouble; incommode; ruffle.

Dis-turb', *n.* Disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis-turb'ance (dĭs-tûrb'ȧns), *n.* [OF. *destorbance*.] **1.** An interruption of a state of peace or quiet; derangement of the regular course of things; disquiet; disorder; as, a *disturbance* of religious exercises; a *disturbance* of the galvanic current.

2. Confusion of the mind; agitation of the feelings; perplexity; uneasiness.

Any man . . . in a state of *disturbance* and irritation. *Burke.*

3. Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion; tumult.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. (*Law*) The hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, and the like. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Tumult; brawl; commotion; turmoil; uproar; hubbub; disorder; derangement; confusion; agitation; perturbation; annoyance.

Dis'tur-ba'tion (dĭs'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disturbatio*.] Act of disturbing; disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Dis-turb'er (dĭs-tûrb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destorbeor*.] One who, or that which, disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; a troubler.

A needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

2. (*Law*) One who interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

Dis-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* [OF. *destourner*, F. *détourner*. See DETOUR.] To turn aside. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Dis'tyle (dĭs'tīl), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + στῦλος pillar: cf. F. *distyle*.] (*Arch.*) Having two columns in front; — said of a temple, portico, or the like.

Distyle in antis, having two columns between two antæ. See ANTA.

Di-sul'phate (dī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *sulphate*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of disulphuric or pyrosulphuric acid; a pyrosulphate. (*b*) An acid salt of sulphuric acid, having only one equivalent of base to two of the acid.

Di-sul'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd; 104), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *sulphide*.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of sulphur containing two atoms of sulphur in each molecule; — formerly called *disulphuret*. Cf. BISULPHIDE.

Di-sul'phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) See DISULPHIDE.

Di-sul-phu'ric (dī-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *sulphuric*.] (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid having in each molecule two atoms of sulphur in the higher state of oxidation.

Disulphuric acid, a thick oily liquid, $H_2S_2O_7$, called also *Nordhausen acid* (from *Nordhausen* in the Hartz, where it was originally manufactured), *fuming sulphuric acid*, and especially *pyrosulphuric acid*. See under PYROSULPHURIC.

Dis-u'ni-form (dĭs-ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Not uniform. [*Obs.*]

Dis-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *union*: cf. F. *désunion*.] **1.** The termination of union; separation; disjunction; as, the *disunion* of the body and the soul.

2. A breach of concord and its effect; alienation.

Such a *disunion* between the two houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon.*

3. The termination or disruption of the union of the States forming the United States.

I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of *disunion*. *D. Webster.*

Dis-un'ion-ist, *n.* An advocate of disunion, specifically, of disunion of the United States.

Dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISUNITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISUNITING.] **1.** To destroy the union of; to divide; to part; to sever; to disjoin; to sunder; to separate; as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

2. To alienate in spirit; to break the concord of.

Go on both hand in hand, O nations, never be *disunited*, be the praise . . . of all posterity! *Milton.*

Dis'u-nite', *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separated.

The joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

Dis'u-nit'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disjoins or causes disunion.

Dis-u'ni-ty (dĭs-ū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* A state of separation or disunion; want of unity. *Dr. H. More.*

Dis-us'age (dĭs-ūz'ăj), *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use; disuse. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūz'; see DIS-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISUSED (-ūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISUSING.] **1.** To cease to use; to discontinue the practice of.

2. To disaccustom; — with *to* or *from*; as, *disused* to toil. "*Disuse* me from . . . pain." *Donne.*

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; inusitation; desuetude; as, the limbs lose their strength by *disuse*.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only . . . remedy. *Addison.*
Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

Dis-u'til-ize (dĭs-ū'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of utility; to render useless. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Dis-val'u-a'tion (dĭs-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Disesteem; depreciation; disrepute. *Bacon.*

Dis-val'ue (dĭs-văl'ū; see DIS-), *v. t.* To undervalue; to depreciate. *Shak.*

Dis-val'ue, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jonson.*

Dis'van-ta'geous (dĭs'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *vantage*.] Disadvantageous. [*Obs.*] "*Disvantageous* ground." *Drayton.*

Dis-vel'op (dĭs-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* To develop. [*Obs.*]

Dis-ven'ture (dĭs-vĕn'tûr; 135), *n.* A disadventure. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Dis-vouch' (dĭs-vouch'), *v. t.* To discredit; to contradict. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis-warn' (dĭs-wārn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* (intens.) + *warn*.] To dissuade from by previous warning. [*Obs.*]

Dis-wit'ted (dĭs-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding; distracted. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Dis-wont' (-wŭnt'), *v. t.* To deprive of wonted usage; to disaccustom. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis-work'man-ship (-wûrk'mȧn-shĭp), *n.* Bad workmanship. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Dis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *v. t.* To refuse to worship; to treat as unworthy. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Dis-wor'ship, *n.* A deprivation of honor; a cause of disgrace; a discredit. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis-worth' (-wûrth'), *v. t.* To deprive of worth; to degrade. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dis-yoke' (dĭs-yōk'), *v. t.* To unyoke; to free from a yoke; to disjoin. [*Poetic*] *R. Browning.*

Dit (dĭt), *n.* [DITTY.] **1.** A word; a decree. [*Obs.*]

2. A ditty; a song. [*Obs.*]

Dit, *v. t.* [AS. *dyttan*, akin to Icel. *ditta*.] To close up. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Di-ta'tion (dī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ditare* to enrich, fr. *dis*, *ditis*, same as *dives*, rich.] The act of making rich; enrichment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ditch (dĭch; 224), *n.*; *pl.* DITCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *dich*, orig. the same word as *dik*. See DIKE.] **1.** A trench made in the earth by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, or for preventing an approach to a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a *moat* or a *fosse*.

2. Any long, narrow receptacle for water on the surface of the earth.

Ditch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DITCHED (dĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DITCHING.] **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch or ditches; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To surround with a ditch. *Shak.*

3. To throw into a ditch; as, the engine was *ditched* and turned on its side.

Ditch, *v. i.* To dig a ditch or ditches. *Swift.*

Ditch'er (dĭch'ẽr), *n.* One who digs ditches.

Dite (dīt), *v. t.* [See DIGHT.] To prepare for action or use; to make ready; to dight. [*Obs.*]

His hideous club aloft he *dites*. *Spenser.*

Di-ter'e-bene (dī-tẽr'ē-bēn), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *terebene*.] (*Chem.*) See COLOPHENE.

Di-the'cal (dī-thē'kal), **Di-the'cous** (dī-thē'kŭs), } *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *theca*.] (*Bot.*) Having two thecæ, cells, or compartments.

Di'the-ism (dī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *theism*: cf. F. *dithéisme*.] The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods or of two original principles (as in Manicheism), one good and one evil; dualism.

Di'the-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of ditheism; a dualist. *Cudworth.*

Di'the-is'tic (dī'thē-ĭs'tĭk), **Di'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to ditheism; dualistic.

Di*thi-on'ic (dī*thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *-thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Containing two equivalents of sulphur; as, *dithionic* acid.

Dithionic acid (*Chem.*), an unstable substance, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in its solutions, and in certain well-defined salts.

Dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb *or* -rămb), *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, Gr. διθύραμβος a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus; also, a name of Bacchus; of unknown origin: cf. F. *dithyrambe.*] A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus, usually sung by a band of revelers to a flute accompaniment; hence, in general, a poem written in a wild irregular strain. *Bentley.*

Dith'y-ram'bic (-răm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *dithyrambicus*, Gr. διθυραμβικός: cf. F. *dithyrambique.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a dithyramb; wild and boisterous. "*Dithyrambic* sallies." *Longfellow.* — *n.* A dithyrambic poem; a dithyramb.

Dith'y-ram'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L.] See DITHYRAMB.

Di'tion (dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ditio, dicio:* cf. F. *dition.*] Dominion; rule. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Under rule; subject; tributary. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Di'tion-a-ry, *n.* A subject; a tributary. [*Obs.*] *Eden.*

Di'to-kous (dĭ'tō-kŭs *or* dĭt'ō-), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + τόκος a bringing forth, offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having two kinds of young, as certain annelids. (*b*) Producing only two eggs for a clutch, as certain birds do.

Di-tol'yl (dī-tŏl'ĭl *or* dī'tō-lĭl), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *tolyl.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{14}$, consisting of two radicals or residues of toluene.

Di'tone' (dī'tōn'), *n.* [Gr. δίτονος of two tones; δι- = δίς twice + τόνος tone.] (*Mus.*) The Greek major third, which comprehended two major tones (the modern major third contains one major and one minor whole tone).

Di'tri-chot'o-mous (dī'trĭ-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *trichotomous.*] **1.** Divided into twos or threes. **2.** (*Bot.*) Dividing into double or treble ramifications; — said of a leaf or stem. [*R.*] *Loudon.*

Di'tro-che'an (dī'trō-kē'an), *a.* (*Pros.*) Containing two trochees.

Di-tro'chee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [L. *ditrochaeus*, Gr. διτρόχαιος; δι- = δίς twice + τροχαῖος trochee.] (*Pros.*) A double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

Dit'ro-yte (dĭt'rō-īt), *n.* [Named from *Ditro* in Transylvania.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock composed of orthoclase, elæolite, and sodalite.

Ditt (dĭt), *n.* See DIT, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dit-tan'der (dĭt-tăn'dẽr), *n.* [See DITTANY.] (*Bot.*) A kind of peppergrass (*Lepidium latifolium*).

Dit'ta-ny (dĭt'tă-nȳ), *n.* [OE. *dytane, detane, dytan,* OF. *ditain,* F. *dictame,* L. *dictamnum,* fr. Gr. δίκταμνον, δίκταμνος, a plant growing in abundance on Mount *Dicte* in Crete. Cf. DITTANDER.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the Mint family (*Origanum Dictamnus*), a native of Crete. (*b*) The *Dictamnus Fraxinella.* See DICTAMNUS. (*c*) In America, the *Cunila Mariana,* a fragrant herb of the Mint family.

Dit'tied (dĭt'tĭd), *a.* [From DITTY.] Set, sung, or composed as a ditty; — usually in composition.

Who, with his soft pipe, and smooth-*dittied* song. *Milton.*

Dit'to (dĭt'tō), *n.; pl.* DITTOS (-tōz). [It. *detto, ditto,* fr. L. *dictum.* See DICTUM.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before). Often contracted to *do.*, or to two "turned commas" (‟), or small marks. Used in bills, books of account, tables of names, etc., to save repetition.

A spacious table in the center, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

Dit'to, *adv.* As before, or aforesaid; in the same manner; also.

Dit-tol'o-gy (dĭt-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. διττολογία, Attic form of διτταλογία repetition of words; δισσός twofold + λέγειν to speak.] A double reading, or twofold interpretation, as of a Scripture text. [*R.*]

Dit'ty (dĭt'tȳ), *n.; pl.* DITTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *dite,* OF. *ditié,* fr. L. *dictatum,* p. p. neut. of *dictare* to say often, dictate, compose. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A saying or utterance; especially, one that is short and frequently repeated; a theme.

O, too high *ditty* for my simple rhyme. *Spenser.*

2. A song; a lay; a little poem intended to be sung. "Religious, martial, or civil *ditties.*" *Milton.*

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

Dit'ty, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Beasts fain would sing; birds *ditty* to their notes. *Herbert.*

Dit'ty-bag', *n.* A sailor's small bag to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.; — also called *sailor's housewife.*

Dit'ty-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A small box to hold a sailor's thread, needles, comb, etc.

Di-u're-ide (dī-ū'rē-īd), *n.* [*Di-* + *ureide.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of complex nitrogenous substances regarded as containing two molecules of urea or their radicals, as uric acid or allantoin. Cf UREIDE.

‖ **Di'u-re'sis** (dī'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] (*Med.*) Free excretion of urine.

Di'u-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diureticus,* Gr. διουρητικός, fr. διουρεῖν to make water; διά through + οὐρεῖν to make water, fr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *diurétique.*] (*Med.*) Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

Diuretic salt (*Med.*), potassium acetate; — so called because of its diuretic properties.

Di'u-ret'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Diuretic. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Di'u-ret'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being diuretical; diuretic property.

‖ **Di-ur'na** (dī-ûr'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Lepidoptera, including the butterflies; — so called because they fly only in the daytime.

Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diurnalis,* fr. *dies* day. See DEITY, and cf. JOURNAL.] **1.** Relating to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, distinguished from the night; — opposed to *nocturnal;* as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours.

2. Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day; going through its changes in a day; constituting the measure of a day; as, a *diurnal* fever; a *diurnal* task; *diurnal* aberration, or *diurnal* parallax; the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his *diurnal* ring. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) Opening during the day, and closing at night; — said of flowers or leaves.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Active by day; — applied especially to the eagles and hawks among raptorial birds, and to butterflies (Diurna) among insects.

Diurnal aberration (*Astron.*), the aberration of light arising from the effect of the earth's rotation upon the apparent direction of motion of light. — Diurnal arc, the arc described by the sun during the daytime or while above the horizon; hence, the arc described by the moon or a star from rising to setting. — Diurnal circle, the apparent circle described by a celestial body in consequence of the earth's rotation. — Diurnal motion of the earth, the motion of the earth upon its axis which is described in twenty-four hours. — Diurnal motion of a heavenly body, that apparent motion of the heavenly body which is due to the earth's diurnal motion. — Diurnal parallax. See under PARALLAX. — Diurnal revolution of a planet, the motion of the planet upon its own axis which constitutes one complete revolution.

Syn. — See DAILY.

Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *n.* [Cf. F. *diurnal* a prayer-book. See DIURNAL, *a.*] **1.** A daybook; a journal. [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A small volume containing the daily service for the "little hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A diurnal bird or insect.

Di-ur'nal-ist, *n.* A journalist. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Di-ur'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Di-ur'nal-ness, *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

Di'ur-na'tion (dī'ŭr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Continuance during the day. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The condition of sleeping or becoming dormant by day, as is the case of the bats.

Di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diuturnus,* fr. *diu* a long time, by day; akin to *dies* day.] Of long continuance; lasting. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Di'u-tur'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *diuturnitas.*] Long duration; lastingness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Di'va-ga'tion (dī'vȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divagari* to wander about; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about: cf. F. *divagation.* See VAGARY.] A wandering about or going astray; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation.* *Thackeray.*

Div'a-lent (dĭv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + L. *valens, valentis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having two units of combining power; bivalent. Cf. VALENCE.

Di-van' (dĭ-văn'), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, an account book, a collection of books, a senate, council: cf. Ar. *daiwān,* F. *divan.*] **1.** A book; esp., a collection of poems written by one author; as, the *divan* of Hafiz. [*Persia*]

2. In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. Also used by the poets for a grand deliberative council or assembly. *Pope.*

3. A chief officer of state. [*India*]

4. A saloon or hall where a council is held; in Oriental countries, the state reception room in palaces, and in the houses of the richer citizens. Cushions on the floor or on benches are ranged round the room.

5. A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch; especially, one fixed to its place, and not movable.

6. A coffee and smoking saloon. [*Colloq.*]

Di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVARICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVARICATING.] [L. *divaricatus,* p. p. of *divaricare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, fr. *varus* stretched outwards.] **1.** To part into two branches; to become bifid; to fork.

2. To diverge; to be divaricate. *Woodward.*

Di-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To divide into two branches; to cause to branch apart.

Di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *divaricatus,* p. p.] **1.** Diverging; spreading asunder; widely diverging.

2. (*Biol.*) Forking and diverging; widely diverging; as the branches of a tree, or as lines of sculpture, or color markings on animals, etc.

Di-var'i-cate-ly, *adv.* With divarication.

Di-var'i-ca'tion (dī-văr'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *divarication.*] **1.** A separation into two parts or branches; a forking; a divergence.

2. An ambiguity of meaning; a disagreement or difference in opinion. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. (*Biol.*) A divergence of lines of color or of sculpture, or of fibers at different angles.

Di-var'i-ca'tor (dī-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the muscles which open the shell of brachiopods; a cardinal muscle. See *Illust.* of BRACHIOPODA.

Di-vast' (dī-vast'), *a.* Devastated; laid waste. [*Obs.*]

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVED (dīvd), *colloq.* DOVE (dōv), a relic of the AS. strong forms *dēaf, dofen; p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVING.] [OE. *diven, duven,* AS. *dȳfan* to sink, v. t., fr. *dūfan,* v. i.; akin to Icel. *dȳfa,* G. *taufen,* E. *dip, deep,* and perh. to *dove,* n. Cf. DIP.]

1. To plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the body under, or deeply into, water or other fluid.

It is not that pearls fetch a high price because men have *dived* for them. *Whately.*

☞ The colloquial form *dove* is common in the United States as an imperfect tense form.

All [the walruses] *dove* down with a tremendous splash. *Dr. Hayes.*

When closely pressed it [the loon] *dove* . . . and left the young bird sitting in the water. *J. Burroughs.*

2. Fig.: To plunge or to go deeply into any subject, question, business, etc.; to penetrate; to explore. *South.*

Dive (dīv), *v. t.* **1.** To plunge (a person or thing) into water; to dip; to duck. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. To explore by diving; to plunge into. [*R.*]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*
He *dives* the hollow, climbs the steeps. *Emerson.*

Dive, *n.* **1.** A plunge headforemost into water; the act of one who dives, literally or figuratively.

2. A place of low resort. [*Slang*]

The music halls and *dives* in the lower part of the city. *J. Hawthorne.*

Dive'dap'per (-dăp'pẽr), *n.* [See DIVE, DIDAPPER.] (*Zoöl.*) A water fowl; the didapper. See DABCHICK.

Di-vel' (dĭ-vĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *divellere; di-* = *dis-* + *vellere* to pluck.] To rend apart. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Di-vel'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *divellens,* p. pr.] Drawing asunder. [*R.*]

Di-vel'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *di-* = *dis-* + *vellicatus,* p. p. of *vellicare* to pluck, fr. *vellere* to pull.] To pull in pieces. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dives.

Divers and fishers for pearls. *Woodward.*

2. Fig.: One who goes deeply into a subject, study, or business. "A *diver* into causes." *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of certain genera, as *Urinator* (formerly *Colymbus*), or the allied genus *Colymbus,* or *Podiceps,* remarkable for their agility in diving.

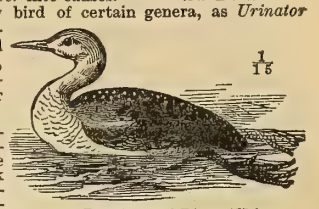

Red-throated Diver (*Urinator lumme*).

☞ The northern diver (*Urinator imber*) is the loon; the black diver or velvet scoter (*Oidemia fusca*) is a sea duck. See LOON, and SCOTER.

Di'verb (dī'vẽrb), *n.* [L. *diverbium* the colloquial part of a comedy, dialogue; *di-* = *dis-* + *verbum* word.] A saying in which two members of the sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [*Obs.*]

Italy, a paradise for horses, a hell for women, as the *diverb* goes. *Burton.*

Di-ver'ber-ate (dĭ-vẽr'bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *diverberatus,* p. p. of *diverberare* to strike asunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *verberare.* See VERBERATE.] To strike or sound through. [*R.*] *Davies (Holy Roode).*

Di-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A sounding through.

Di-verge' (dĭ-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERGED (-vẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERGING.] [L. *di-* = *dis-* + *vergere* to bend, incline. See VERGE.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; to tend from one point and recede from each other; to tend to spread apart; to turn aside or deviate (as from a given direction); — opposed to *converge;* as, rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun.

2. To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal condition; to dissent from a creed or position generally held or taken.

Di-verge'ment (-ment), *n.* Divergence.

Di-ver'gence (dĭ-vẽr'jens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *divergence.*]
Di-ver'gen-cy (-jen-sȳ), } **1** A receding from each other in moving from a common center; the state of being divergent; as, an angle is made by the *divergence* of straight lines.

Rays come to the eye in a state of *divergency.* *Paley.*

2. Disagreement; difference.

Related with some *divergence* by other writers. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Di-ver'gent (dĭ-vẽr'jent), *a.* [Cf. F. *divergent.* See DIVERGE.] **1.** Receding farther and farther from each other, as lines radiating from one point; deviating gradually from a given direction; — opposed to *convergent.*

2. (*Optics*) Causing divergence of rays; as, a *divergent* lens.

3. Fig.: Disagreeing from something given; differing; as, a *divergent* statement.

Divergent series. (*Math.*) See *Diverging series,* under DIVERGING.

Di-ver'ging, *a.* Tending in different directions from a common center; spreading apart; divergent.

Diverging series (*Math.*), a series whose terms are larger as the series is extended; a series the sum of whose terms does not approach a finite limit when the series is extended indefinitely; — opposed to a *converging series.*

Di-ver'ging-ly (-jĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

Di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F. *divers,* L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere.* See DIVERT, and cf. DIVERSE.] **1.** Different in kind or species; diverse. [*Obs.*]

Every sect of them hath a *divers* posture. *Bacon.*
Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds. *Deut.* xxii. 9.

2. Several; sundry; various; more than one, but not a great number; as, *divers* philosophers. Also used substantively or pronominally.

Divers of Antonio's creditors. *Shak.*

☞ *Divers* is now limited to the plural; as, *divers ways* (not *divers way*). Besides plurality it ordinarily implies variety of kind.

Di'verse (dī'vẽrs *or* dĭ-vẽrs'; 277), *a.* [The same word as *divers.* See DIVERS.] **1.** Different; unlike; dissimilar; distinct; separate.

The word . . . is used in a sense very *diverse* from its original import. *J. Edwards.*
Our roads are *diverse:* farewell, love! said she. *R. Browning.*

2. Capable of various forms; multiform.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

Di-verse' (dĭ-vẽrs' *or* dī'vẽrs), *adv.* In different directions; diversely.

Di-verse' (dĭ-vĕrs'), *v. i.* To turn aside. [*Obs.*]
The redcross knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser.*

Di'verse-ly (dī'vĕrs-lȳ *or* dĭ-vĕrs'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In different ways; differently; variously. "*Diversely* interpreted." *Bacon.*
How *diversely* love doth his pageants play. *Spenser.*
2. In different directions; to different points.
On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. *Pope.*

Di-verse'ness (dĭ-vĕrs'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being diverse.

Di-ver'si-fi'a-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or capacity of being diversifiable. *Earle.*

Di-ver'si-fi'a-ble (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied. *Boyle.*

Di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See DIVERSIFY.] **1.** The act of making various, or of changing form or quality. *Boyle.*
2. State of diversity or variation; variegation; modification; change; alteration.
Infinite *diversifications* of tints may be produced. *Adventurer.*

Di-ver'si-fied (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fīd), *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects or objects; variegated; as, *diversified* scenery or landscape.

Di-ver'si-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, diversifies.

Di-ver'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *diversus* diverse + *-form.*] Of a different form; of varied forms.

Di-ver'si-fy (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERSIFYING.] [F. *diversifier*, LL. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus* diverse + *ficare* (in comp.), akin to *facere* to make. See DIVERSE.] To make diverse or various in form or quality; to give variety to; to variegate; to distinguish by numerous differences or aspects.
Separated and *diversified* one from another. *Locke.*
Its seven colors, that *diversify* all the face of nature. *I. Taylor.*

Di-ver-sil'o-quent (dī'vĕr-sĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *diversus* diverse + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in different ways. [*R.*]

Di-ver'sion (dĭ-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diversion*. See DIVERT.] **1.** The act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object; as, the *diversion* of a stream from its channel; *diversion* of the mind from business.
2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; as, the *diversions* of youth. "Public *diversions*." *V. Knox.*
Such productions of wit and humor as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers. *Addison.*
3. (*Mil.*) The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.
Syn. — Amusement; entertainment; pastime; recreation; sport; game; play; solace; merriment.

Di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* DIVERSITIES (-tĭz). [F. *diversité*, L. *diversitas*, fr. *diversus*. See DIVERSE.] **1.** A state of difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
They will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*
2. Multiplicity of difference; multiformity; variety. "*Diversity* of sounds." *Shak.* "*Diversities* of opinion." *Secker.*
3. Variegation. "Bright *diversities* of day." *Pope.*
Syn. — See VARIETY.

Di-ver-siv'o-lent (dĭ-vĕr-sĭv'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *diversus* diverse + *volens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *velle* to wish.] Desiring different things. [*Obs.*] *Webster (White Devil).*

Di-ver'so-ry (dĭ-vĕr'sō-rȳ), *a.* Serving or tending to divert; also, distinguishing. [*Obs.*]

Di-ver'so-ry, *n.* [L. *diversorium*, *deversorium*, an inn or lodging.] A wayside inn. [*Obs. & R.*] *Chapman.*

Di-vert' (dĭ-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERTING.] [F. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, *diversum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn. See VERSE, and cf. DIVORCE.] **1.** To turn aside; to turn off from any course or intended application; to deflect; as, to *divert* a river from its channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course.
That crude apple that *diverted* Eve. *Milton.*
2. To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; to cause to have lively and agreeable sensations; to amuse; to entertain; as, children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor.
We are amused by a tale, *diverted* by a comedy. *C. J. Smith.*
Syn. — To please; gratify; amuse; entertain; exhilarate; delight; recreate. See AMUSE.

Di-vert', *v. i.* To turn aside; to digress. [*Obs.*]
I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn.*

Di-vert'er (dĭ-vĕrt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, diverts, turns off, or pleases.

Di-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diverted.

Di-ver'ti-cle (dĭ-vĕr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *diverticulum*, *deverticulum*, a bypath, fr. *divertere* to turn away.] **1.** A turning; a byway; a bypath. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*
2. (*Anat.*) A diverticulum.

Div'er-tic'u-lar (dĭv'ĕr-tĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a diverticulum.

‖ **Div'er-tic'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* DIVERTICULA (-lȧ). [L. See DIVERTICLE.] (*Anat.*) A blind tube branching out of a longer one.

‖ **Di-ver'ti-men'to** (dē-vâr'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A light and pleasing composition.

Di-vert'ing (dĭ-vĕrt'ĭng), *a.* Amusing; entertaining. — **Di-vert'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Di-vert'ing-ness,** *n.*

Di-vert'ise (dĭ-vĕrt'ĭz), *v. t.* [F. *divertir*, p. pr. *divertissant.*] To divert; to entertain. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Di-vert'ise-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. the next word.] Diversion; amusement; recreation. [*R.*]
In these disagreeable *divertisements* the morning crept away as it could. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vâr'tēs'mäN'), *n.* [F.] A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. *Smart.*

Di-vert'ive (dĭ-vĕrt'ĭv), *a.* [From DIVERT.] Tending to divert; diverting; amusing; interesting.
Things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature. *Rogers.*

Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.* [L., rich.] The name popularly given to the rich man in our Lord's parable of the "Rich Man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31). Hence, a name for a rich worldling.

Di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVESTING.] [LL. *divestire* (*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire* to dress), equiv. to L. *devestire*. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is rarely used except as a technical term in law. See DEVEST, VEST.] **1.** To unclothe; to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; — opposed to *invest.*
2. Fig.: To strip; to deprive; to dispossess; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one's self of prejudices, passions, etc.
Wretches *divested* of every moral feeling. *Goldsmith.*
The tendency of the language to *divest* itself of its gutturals. *Earle.*
3. (*Law*) See DEVEST. *Mozley & W.*

Di-vest'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divested.

Di-vest'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* The act of stripping, or depriving; the state of being divested; the deprivation, or surrender, of possession of property, rights, etc.

Di-vest'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of divesting. [*R.*]

Di-ves'ture (dĭ-vĕs'tūr; 135), *n.* Divestiture. [*Obs.*]

Div'et (dĭv'ĕt), *n.* See DIVOT.

Di-vid'a-ble (dĭ-vīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DIVIDE.] **1.** Capable of being divided; divisible.
2. Divided; separated; parted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Di-vid'ant (-ant), *a.* Different; distinct. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVIDING.] [L. *dividere*, *divisum*; *di-* = *dis-* + a root signifying *to part*; cf. Skr. *vyadh* to pierce; perh. akin to L. *vidua* widow, and E. *widow.* Cf. DEVICE, DEVISE.] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); to sever into two or more parts or pieces; to sunder; to separate into parts.
Divide the living child in two. 1 *Kings* iii. 25.
2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; as, a wall *divides* two houses; a stream *divides* the towns.
Let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Gen.* i. 6.
3. To make partition of among a number; to apportion, as profits of stock among proprietors; to give in shares; to distribute; to mete out; to share.
True justice unto people to *divide.* *Spenser.*
Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. *Num.* xxxiii. 54.
4. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant or hostile; to set at variance.
If a kingdom be *divided* against itself, that kingdom can not stand. *Mark* iii. 24.
Every family became now *divided* within itself. *Prescott.*
5. To separate into two parts, in order to ascertain the votes for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house upon a question.
6. (*Math.*) To subject to arithmetical division.
7. (*Logic*) To separate into species; — said of a genus or generic term.
8. (*Mech.*) To mark divisions on; to graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant.
9. (*Music*) To play or sing in a florid style, or with variations. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Syn. — To sever; dissever; sunder; cleave; disjoin; disunite; detach; disconnect; part; distribute; share.

Di-vide', *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to open; to go asunder. *Milton.*
The Indo-Germanic family *divides* into three groups. *J. Peile.*
2. To cause separation; to disunite.
A gulf, a strait, the sea intervening between islands, *divide* less than the matted forest. *Bancroft.*
3. To break friendship; to fall out. *Shak.*
4. To have a share; to partake. *Shak.*
5. To vote, as in the British Parliament, by the members separating themselves into two parties (as on opposite sides of the hall or in opposite lobbies), that is, the *ayes* dividing from the *noes.*
The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

Di-vide', *n.* A dividing ridge of land between the tributaries of two streams; a watershed.

Di-vid'ed, *a.* **1.** Parted; disunited; distributed.
2. (*Bot.*) Cut into distinct parts, by incisions which reach the midrib; — said of a leaf.

Di-vid'ed-ly, *adv.* Separately; in a divided manner.

Div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided, neut. of the gerundive of *dividere*: cf. F. *dividende.*] **1.** A sum of money to be divided and distributed; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, a railway corporation, or a bankrupt estate.
2. (*Math.*) A number or quantity which is to be divided.

Div'i-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* Dividend; share. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, divides; that which separates anything into parts.
2. One who deals out to each his share.
Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you? *Luke* xii. 14.
3. One who, or that which, causes division.
Hate is of all things the mightiest *divider.* *Milton.*
Money, the great *dwider* of the world. *Swift.*
4. *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses. See COMPASSES.
☞ The word *dividers* is usually applied to the instrument as made for the use of draughtsmen, etc.; *compasses* to the coarser instrument used by carpenters.

Di-vid'ing (dĭ-vīd'ĭng), *a.* That divides; separating; marking divisions; graduating.
Dividing engine, a machine for graduating circles (as for astronomical instruments) or bars (as for scales); also, for spacing off and cutting teeth in wheels. — **Dividing sinker.** (*Knitting Mach.*) See under SINKER.

Di-vid'ing-ly (dĭ-vīd'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* By division.

‖ **Di'vi-di'vi** (dē'vē-dē'vē), *n.* [Native name.] (*Bot.*) A small tree of tropical America (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*), whose legumes contain a large proportion of tannic and gallic acids, and are used by tanners and dyers.

Di-vid'u-al (dĭ-vĭd'ū-al; 135), *a.* [See DIVIDUOUS.] Divided, shared, or participated in, in common with others. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* By dividing. [*R.*]

Di-vid'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dividuus* divisible, divided, fr. *dividere.*] Divided; divided. [*R.*]
He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuous*, self-subsistent. *Coleridge.*

Div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare*, *divinatum*, to foresee, foretell, fr. *divinus*: cf. F. *divination.* See DIVINE.] **1.** The act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events; the pretended art of discovering secret or future things by preternatural means.
There shall not be found among you any one that . . . useth *divination*, or an observer of times, or an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii. 10.
☞ Among the ancient heathen philosophers *natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a divine afflatus; *artificial* divination by certain rites, omens, or appearances, as the flight of birds, entrails of animals, etc.
2. An indication of what is future or secret; augury; omen; conjectural presage; prediction.
Birds which do give a happy *divination* of things to come. *Sir T. North.*

Div'i-na'tor (dĭv'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L. See DIVINATION.] One who practices or pretends to divination; a diviner. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Di-vin'a-to-ry (dĭ-vĭn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *divinatoire.*] Professing, or relating to, divination. "A natural *divinatory* instinct." *Cowley.*

Di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* [*Compar.* DIVINER (-ĕr); *superl.* DIVINEST.] [F. *divin*, L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, fr. *divus*, *dius*, belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. δῖος, and L. *deus*, God. See DEITY.] **1.** Of or belonging to God; as, *divine* perfections; the *divine* will. "The immensity of the *divine* nature." *Paley.*
2. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments. "*Divine* protection." *Bacon.*
3. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; religious; pious; holy; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs; *divine* worship.
4. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a deity; partaking of the nature of a god or the gods. "The *divine* Apollo said." *Shak.*
5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; supremely admirable; apparently above what is human. In this application, the word admits of comparison; as, the *divinest* mind. *Sir J. Davies.* "The *divine* Desdemona." *Shak.*
A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king. *Prov.* xvi. 10.
But not to one in this benighted age
Is that *diviner* inspiration given. *Gray.*
6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [*Obs.*]
Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton.*
7. Relating to divinity or theology.
Church history and other *divine* learning. *South.*
Syn. — Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; celestial; pious; holy; sacred; preeminent.

Di-vine', *n.* [L. *divinus* a soothsayer, LL., a theologian. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** One skilled in divinity; a theologian. "Poets were the first *divines*." *Denham.*
2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition. *J. Woodbridge.*

Di-vine', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVINED (-vīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVINING.] [L. *divinare*: cf. F. *deviner.* See DIVINATION.] **1.** To foresee or foreknow; to detect; to anticipate; to conjecture.
A sagacity which *divined* the evil designs. *Bancroft.*
2. To foretell; to predict; to presage.
Darest thou . . . *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*
3. To render divine; to deify. [*Obs.*]
Living on earth like angel new *divined.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — To foretell; predict; presage; prophesy; prognosticate; forebode; guess; conjecture; surmise.

Di-vine', *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; to foretell by divination; to utter prognostications.
The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Micah* iii. 11.
2. To have or feel a presage or foreboding.
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*
3. To conjecture or guess; as, to *divine* rightly.

Di-vine'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; holily; admirably or excellently in a supreme degree.
Most *divinely* fair. *Tennyson.*
2. By the agency or influence of God.
Divinely set apart . . . to be a preacher of righteousness. *Macaulay.*

Di-vine'ment (-ment), *n.* Divination. [*Obs.*]

Di-vine'ness, *n.* The quality of being divine; superhuman or supreme excellence. *Shak.*

Di-vin'er (dĭ-vīn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by supernatural means.
The *diviners* have seen a lie, and have told false dreams; they comfort in vain. *Zech.* x. 2.
2. A conjecturer; a guesser; one who makes out occult things. *Locke.*

Di-vin'er-ess, *n.* A woman who divines. *Dryden.*

Div'ing (dīv'ĭng), *a.* That dives or is used for diving.

Diving beetle (*Zoöl.*), any beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*, which habitually lives under water; — called also *water tiger*. — **Diving bell**, a hollow inverted vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which men may descend and work under water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube from above. — **Diving dress**. See *Submarine armor*, under Submarine. — **Diving stone**, a kind of jasper.

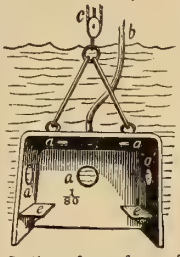

Section of one form of Diving Bell. *a a* Windows in shell; *b* Air Tube; *c* Hoisting Tackle; *e e* Seats.

Div-in'i-fy (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *divinus* divine + *-fy*.] To render divine; to deify. [*Obs.*] "Blessed and *divinified* soul." *Parth. Sacra* (1633).

Div-in'ing (dĭ-vīn'ĭng), *a.* That divines; for divining.

Divining rod, a rod, commonly of witch hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

Div-in'ing-ly, *adv.* In a divining manner.

Div'i-nis'tre (dĭv'ĭ-nĭs'tẽr), *n.* A diviner. [*Obs.*] "I am no *divinistre*." *Chaucer.*

Div-in'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Divinities (-tĭz). [F. *divinité*, L. *divinitas*. See Divine, *a.*] **1.** The state of being divine; the nature or essence of God; deity; godhead.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; God.

'T is the *divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A pretended deity of pagans; a false god.

Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man.

God . . . employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

5. Something divine or superhuman; supernatural power or virtue; something which inspires awe.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*
There 's such *divinity* doth hedge a king. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which treats of God, his laws and moral government, and the way of salvation; theology.

Divinity is essentially the first of the professions. *Coleridge.*

Case divinity, casuistry.

Div'i-ni-za'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making divine. *M. Arnold.*

Div'i-nize (dĭv'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To invest with a divine character; to deify. [*R.*] *M. Arnold.*

Man had *divinized* all those objects of awe. *Milman.*

Div-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *divisibilité*.] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts are capable of separation.

Divisibility . . . is a primary attribute of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Div-vis'i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, fr. *dividere:* cf. F. *divisible*. See Divide.] Capable of being divided or separated.

Extended substance . . . is *divisible* into parts. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Divisible contract (*Law*), a contract containing agreements one of which can be separated from the other. — **Divisible offense** (*Law*), an offense containing a lesser offense in one of a greater grade, so that on the latter there can be an acquittal, while on the former there can be a conviction.

— Div-vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* **— Div-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Div-vis'i-ble, *n.* A divisible substance. *Glanvill.*

Div-vi'sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *division*, L. *divisio*, from *dividere*. See Divide.] **1.** The act or process of dividing anything into parts, or the state of being so divided; separation.

I was overlooked in the *division* of the spoil. *Gibbon.*

2. That which divides or keeps apart; a partition.

3. The portion separated by the dividing of a mass or body; a distinct segment or section.

Communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

4. Disunion; difference in opinion or feeling; discord; variance; alienation.

There was a *division* among the people. *John* vii. 43.

5. Difference of condition; state of distinction; distinction; contrast. *Chaucer.*

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Ex.* viii. 23.

6. Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

7. (*Math.*) The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; the reverse of *multiplication;* also, the rule by which the operation is performed.

8. (*Logic*) The separation of a genus into its constituent species.

9. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Two or more brigades under the command of a general officer. (*b*) Two companies of infantry maneuvering as one subdivision of a battalion. (*c*) One of the larger districts into which a country is divided for administering military affairs.

10. (*Naut.*) One of the groups into which a fleet is divided.

11. (*Mus.*) A course of notes so running into each other as to form one series or chain, to be sung in one breath to one syllable.

12. (*Rhet.*) The distribution of a discourse into parts; a part so distinguished.

13. (*Biol.*) A grade or rank in classification; a portion of a tribe or of a class; or, in some recent authorities, equivalent to a subkingdom.

Cell division (*Biol.*), a method of cell increase, in which new cells are formed by the division of the parent cell. In this process, the cell nucleus undergoes peculiar differentiations and changes, as shown in the figure (see also Karyokinesis). At the same time the protoplasm of the cell becomes gradually constricted by a furrow transverse to the long axis of the nuclear spindle, followed, on the completion of the division of the nucleus, by a separation of the cell contents into two masses, called the *daughter cells*. — **Long division** (*Math.*), the process of division when the operations are mostly written down. — **Short division** (*Math.*), the process of division when the operations are mentally performed and only the results written down; — used principally when the divisor is not greater than ten or twelve.

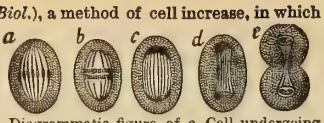

Diagrammatic figure of a Cell undergoing Cell Division; showing the Changes of the Nucleus (*a b c*), the Formation of the Nuclear Spindle (*d*), and partial Separation of the Cell (*e*).

Syn. — Compartment; section; share; allotment; distribution; separation; partition; disjunction; disconnection; difference; variance; discord; disunion.

Di-vi'sion-al (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* That divides; pertaining to, making, or noting, a division; as, a *divisional* line; a *divisional* general; a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Divisional planes (*Geol.*), planes of separation between rock masses. They include joints.

Di-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* So as to be divisional.

Di-vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Divisional.

Di-vi'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who divides or makes division. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

Di-vi'sive (dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *divisif.*] **1.** Indicating division or distribution. *Mede.*

2. Creating, or tending to create, division, separation, or difference.

It [culture] is after all a dainty and *divisive* quality, and can not reach to the depths of humanity. *J. C. Shairp.*

— Di-vi'sive-ly, *adv.* **— Di-vi'sive-ness**, *n.* *Carlyle.*

Di-vi'sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *dividere*. See Divide.] (*Math.*) The number by which the dividend is divided.

Common divisor. (*Math.*) See under Common, *a.*

Di-vorce' (dĭ-vōrs'), *n.* [F. *divorce*, L. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*, to turn different ways, to separate. See Divert.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) A legal dissolution of the marriage contract by a court or other body having competent authority. This is properly a divorce, and called, technically, divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, "from the bond of matrimony." (*b*) The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband — divorce *a mensa et toro* (or *thoro*), "from bed and board."

2. The decree or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

To make *divorce* of their incorporate league. *Shak.*

4. That which separates. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bill of divorce. See under Bill.

Di-vorce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Divorced (-vōrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Divorcing.] [Cf. F. *divorcer*. See Divorce, *n.*] **1.** To dissolve the marriage contract of, either wholly or partially; to separate by divorce.

2. To separate or disunite; to sunder.

It [a word] was *divorced* from its old sense. *Earle.*

3. To take away; to put away.

Nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shak.*

Di-vorce'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divorced.

Di-vor'cee' (dĭ-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

Di-vorce'less (dĭ-vōrs'lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being divorced or separated; free from divorce.

Di-vorce'ment (-ment), *n.* Dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce; separation.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.
The *divorcement* of our written from our spoken language. *R. Morris.*

Di-vor'cer (dĭ-vōr'sẽr), *n.* The person or cause that produces or effects a divorce. *Drummond.*

Di-vor'ci-ble (dĭ-vōr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Divorceable. *Milton.*

Di-vor'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to divorce; tending to divorce. "This *divorcive* law." *Milton.*

Div'ot (dĭv'ŭt), *n.* A thin, oblong turf used for covering cottages, and also for fuel. [*Scot.*] *Simmonds.*

Di-vul'gate (dĭ-vŭl'gāt), *a.* [L. *divulgatus*, p. p. of *divulgare*. See Divulge.] Published. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Di-vul'gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To divulge. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Div'ul-ga'ter (dĭv'ŭl-gā'tẽr), *n.* A divulger. [*R.*]

Div'ul-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulgatio:* cf. F. *divulgation.*] The act of divulging or publishing. [*R.*]

Secrecy hath no less use than *divulgation*. *Bp. Hall.*

Di-vulge' (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Divulged (-vŭljd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Divulging.] [F. *divulguer*, L. *divulgare; di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to spread among the people, from *vulgus* the common people. See Vulgar.]

1. To make public; to reveal or communicate to the public; to tell (a secret) so that it may become generally known; to disclose; — said of that which had been confided as a secret, or had been before unknown; as, to *divulge* a secret.

Divulge not such a love as mine. *Cowper.*

2. To indicate publicly; to proclaim. [*R.*]

God . . . marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven. *Milton.*

3. To impart; to communicate.

Which would not be
To them [animals] made common and *divulged*. *Milton.*

Syn. — To publish; disclose; discover; uncover; reveal; communicate; impart; tell.

Di-vulge', *v. i.* To become publicly known. [*R.*] "To keep it from *divulging*." *Shak.*

Di-vulge'ment (dĭ-vŭlj'ment), *n.* The act of divulging; revelation. [*R.*]

Di-vul'ger (dĭ-vŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who divulges.

Di-vul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulsio*, fr. *divellere:* cf. F. *divulsion*. See Divellent.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

The *divulsion* of the spirit from the body. *I. Taylor.*

Di-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pull asunder, tear, or rend; distracting.

Dix'ie (dĭks'ĭ), *n.* A colloquial name for the Southern portion of the United States, esp. during the Civil War. [*U. S.*]

Diz'en (dĭz'ẽn *or* dī'z'n; see Bedizen), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dizened (-z'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dizening.] [Perh. orig., to dress in a foolish manner, and allied to *dizzy:* but cf. also OE. *dysyn* (*Palsgrave*) to put tow or flax on a distaff, *i. e.*, to dress it. Cf. Distaff.] **1.** To dress; to attire. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To dress gaudily; to overdress; to bedizen; to deck out.

Like a tragedy queen, he has *dizened* her out. *Goldsmith.*

To-morrow when the masks shall fall
That *dizen* Nature's carnival. *Emerson.*

Dizz (dĭz), *v. t.* [See Dizzy.] To make dizzy; to astonish; to puzzle. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Diz'zard (dĭz'zẽrd), *n.* [See Dizzy, and cf. Disard.] A blockhead. [*Obs.*] [Written also *dizard*, and *disard*.] **— Diz'zard-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Diz'zi-ly (dĭz'zĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a dizzy manner or state.

Diz'zi-ness, *n.* [AS. *dysigness* folly. See Dizzy.] Giddiness; a whirling sensation in the head; vertigo.

Diz'zy (dĭz'zȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Dizzier (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dizziest.] [OE. *dusi*, *disi*, *desi*, foolish, AS. *dysig;* akin to LG. *düsig* dizzy, OD *deuzig*, *duyzig*, OHG. *tusig* foolish, OFries. *dusia* to be dizzy; LG. *dusel* dizziness, *duselig*, *dusselig*, D. *duizelig*, dizzy, Dan. *dösig* drowsy, sleepy, *döse* to make dull, drowsy, *dös* dullness, drowsiness, and to AS. *dwæs* foolish, G. *thor* fool. √71. Cf. Daze, Doze.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling, with a tendency to fall; vertiginous; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct.

Alas! his brain was *dizzy*. *Drayton.*

2. Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo.

To climb from the brink of Fleet Ditch by a *dizzy* ladder. *Macaulay.*

3. Without distinct thought; unreflecting; thoughtless; heedless. "The *dizzy* multitude." *Milton.*

Diz'zy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dizzied (-zĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dizzying.] To make dizzy or giddy; to give the vertigo to; to confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Djer-eed'** (jĕr-ēd') *or* **Djer-rid'** (-rēd'), *n.* [F. *djérid*, fr. Ar. See Jereed.] (*a*) A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries. (*b*) A game played with it. [Written also *jereed*, *jerrid*, etc.]

‖ **Djin'nee** (jĭn'nē), *n.*; *pl.* Djinn (jĭn) or Djinns (jĭnz). See Jinnee, Jinn.

Do. (dĭt'tō), *n.* An abbreviation of Ditto.

Do (dō), *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization, or solfeggio. It is the first of the seven syllables used by the Italians as names of musical tones, and replaced, for the sake of euphony, the syllable *Ut*, applied to the note C. In England and America the same syllables are used by many as a scale pattern, while the tones in respect to absolute pitch are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*imp.* Did (dĭd); *p. p.* Done (dŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Doing (dōō'ĭng). This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus: I *do*, thou *doest* (dōō'ĕst) or *dost* (dŭst), he *does* (dŭz), *doeth* (dōō'ĕth), or *doth* (dŭth); when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost*. As an independent verb, *dost* is obsolete or rare, except in poetry. "What *dost* thou in this world?" *Milton.* The form *doeth* is a verb unlimited, *doth*, formerly so used, now being the auxiliary form. The second pers. sing., imperfect tense, is *didst* (dĭdst), formerly *didest* (dĭd'ĕst).] [AS. *dōn;* akin to D. *doen*, OS. *duan*, OHG. *tuon*, G. *thun*, Lith. *deti*, OSlav. *dĕti*, OIr. *dénim* I do, Gr. τιθέναι to put, Skr. *dhā*, and to E. suffix *-dom*, and prob. to L. *facere* to do, E. *fact*, and perh. to L. *-dere* in some compounds, as *addere* to add, *credere* to trust. √65. Cf. Deed, Deem, Doom, Fact, Creed, Theme.] **1.** To place; to put. [*Obs.*]

Tale of a Usurer (about 1330).

2. To cause; to make; — with an infinitive. [*Obs.*]

My lord Abbot of Westminster *did do* shewe to me late certain evidences. *W. Caxton.*

I shall . . . your cloister *do* make. *Piers Plowman.*
A fatal plague which many *did* to die. *Spenser.*

We *do* you to wit [*i. e.*, We *make* you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. 2 *Cor.* viii. 1.

☞ We have lost the idiom shown by the citations (*do* used like the French *faire* or *laisser*), in which the verb in the infinitive apparently, but not really, has a passive signification, *i. e.*, cause . . . to be made.

3. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to effect; to achieve.

The neglecting it may *do* much danger. *Shak.*

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*

4. To perform, as an action; to execute; to transact; to carry out in action; as, to *do* a good or a bad act; to *do* our duty; to *do* what I can.

Six days shalt thou labor and *do* all thy work. *Ex.* xx. 9.
We did not *do* these things. *Ld. Lytton.*
You can not *do* wrong without suffering wrong. *Emerson.*

Hence: *To do homage*, *honor*, *favor*, *justice*, etc., to render homage, honor, etc.

5. To bring to an end by action; to perform completely; to finish; to accomplish; — a sense conveyed by the construction, which is that of the past participle

done. "Ere summer half be *done.*" "I have *done* weeping." *Shak.*

6. To make ready for an object, purpose, or use, as food by cooking; to cook completely or sufficiently; as, the meat is *done* on one side only.

7. To put or bring into a form, state, or condition, especially in the phrases, *to do to death*, to put to death; to slay; *to do away* (often *do away with*), to put away; to remove; *to do on*, to put on; to don; *to do off*, to take off, as dress; to doff; *to do into*, to put into the form of; to translate or transform into, as a text.

Done to death by slanderous tongues. *Shak.*

The ground of the difficulty is *done away.* *Paley.*

Suspicions regarding his loyalty were entirely *done away.* *Thackeray.*

To *do on* our own harness, that we may not; but we must *do on* the armor of God. *Latimer.*

Then Jason rose and *did on* him a fair
Blue woolen tunic. *W. Morris (Jason).*

Though the former legal pollution be now *done off*, yet there is a spiritual contagion in idolatry as much to be shunned. *Milton.*

It ["Pilgrim's Progress"] has been *done into* verse; it has been *done into* modern English. *Macaulay.*

8. To cheat; to gull; to overreach. [*Colloq.*]

He was not to be *done*, at his time of life, by frivolous offers of a compromise that might have secured him seventy-five per cent. *De Quincey.*

9. To see or inspect; to explore; as, to *do* all the points of interest. [*Colloq.*]

10. (*Stock Exchange*) To cash or to advance money for, as a bill or note.

☞ (*a*) *Do* and *did* are much employed as auxiliaries, the verb to which they are joined being an infinitive. As an auxiliary the verb *do* has no participle. "I *do* set my bow in the cloud." *Gen.* ix. 13. [Now archaic or rare except for emphatic assertion.]

Rarely . . . *did* the wrongs of individuals come to the knowledge of the public. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) They are often used in emphatic construction. "You don't say so, Mr. Jobson. — But I *do* say so." *Sir W. Scott.* "I *did* love him, but scorn him now." *Latham.* (*c*) In negative and interrogative constructions, *do* and *did* are in common use. I *do* not wish to see them; what *do* you think? *Did* Cæsar cross the Tiber? He *did* not. "*Do* you love me?" *Shak.* (*d*) *Do*, as an auxiliary, is supposed to have been first used before imperatives. It expresses entreaty or earnest request; as, *do* help me. In the imperative mood, but not in the indicative, it may be used with the verb *to be;* as, *do* be quiet. *Do*, *did*, and *done* often stand as a general substitute or representative verb, and thus save the repetition of the principal verb. "To live and die is all we have to *do.*" *Denham.* In the case of *do* and *did* as auxiliaries, the sense may be completed by the infinitive (without *to*) of the verb represented. "When beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now." *Shak.* "I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding gown." *Goldsmith.*

My brightest hopes giving dark fears a being,
As the light *does* the shadow. *Longfellow.*

In unemphatic affirmative sentences *do* is, for the most part, archaic or poetical; as, "This just reproach their virtue *does* excite." *Dryden.*

To do one's best, To do one's diligence (and the like), to exert one's self; to put forth one's best or most diligent efforts. "We will . . . *do our best* to gain their assent." *Jowett (Thucyd.).* — **To do one's business**, to ruin one. [*Colloq.*] *Wycherley.* — **To do one shame**, to cause one shame. [*Obs.*] — **To do over.** (*a*) To make over; to perform a second time. (*b*) To cover; to spread; to smear. "Boats . . . sewed together and *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff like rosin." *De Foe.* — **To do to death**, to put to death. (See 7.) [*Obs.*] — **To do up.** (*a*) To put up; to raise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* (*b*) To pack together and envelop; to pack up. (*c*) To accomplish thoroughly. [*Colloq.*] (*d*) To starch and iron. "A rich gown of velvet, and a ruff *done up* with the famous yellow starch." *Hawthorne.* — **To do way**, to put away; to lay aside. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To do with**, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; — usually preceded by *what.* "Men are many times brought to that extremity, that were it not for God they would not know what *to do with* themselves." *Tillotson.* — **To have to do with**, to have concern, business or intercourse with; to deal with. When preceded by *what*, the notion is usually implied that the affair does not concern the person denoted by the subject of *have.* "Philology *has to do with* language in its fullest sense." *Earle.* "What *have* I *to do with* you, ye sons of Zeruiah?" 2 *Sam.* xvi. 10.

Do (dōō), *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave in any manner; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after . . . the law and commandment. 2 *Kings* xvii. 34.

2. To fare; to be, as regards health; as, they asked him how he *did;* how do you *do* to-day?

3. [Perh. a different word. OE. *dugen*, *dowen*, to avail, be of use, AS. *dugan.* See Doughty.] To succeed; to avail; to answer the purpose; to serve; as, if no better plan can be found, he will make this *do.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the Conquest; and if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier.*

To do by. See under By. — **To do for.** (*a*) To answer for; to serve as; to suit. (*b*) To put an end to; to ruin; to baffle completely; as, a goblet is *done for* when it is broken. [*Colloq.*]

Some folks are happy and easy in mind when their victim is stabbed and *done for.* *Thackeray.*

— **To do withal**, to help or prevent it. [*Obs.*] "I could not *do withal.*" *Shak.* — **To do without**, to get along without; to dispense with. — **To have done**, to have made an end or conclusion; to have finished; to be quit; to desist. — **To have done with**, to have completed; to be through with; to have no further concern with. — **Well to do**, in easy circumstances.

Do, *n.* **1.** Deed; act; feat. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
2. Ado; bustle; stir; to do. [*R.*]

A great deal of *do*, and a great deal of trouble. *Selden.*

3. A cheat; a swindle. [*Slang, Eng.*]

‖ Do'ab (dō'ăb *or* dōō'ăb'), *n.* [Pers. & Hind. *doāb*, prop., two waters.] A tongue or tract of land included between two rivers; as, the *doab* between the Ganges and the Jumna. [*India.*] *Am. Cyc.*

Do'a-ble (dōō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done *Carlyle.*

Do'-all' (-ȧl'), *n.* General manager; factotum.

Under him, Dunstan was the *do-all* at court, being the king's treasurer, councilor, chancellor, confessor, all things. *Fuller.*

Do'and (dōō'and), *p. pr.* Doing. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Doat (dōt), *v. i.* See Dote.

Dob'ber (dŏb'bẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) See Dabchick.
2. A float to a fishing line. [*Local, U. S.*]

Dob'bin (-bĭn), *n.* **1.** An old jaded horse. *Shak.*
2. Sea gravel mixed with sand. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dob'chick' (-chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Dabchick.

Dob'son (dŏb'sŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The aquatic larva of a large neuropterous insect (*Corydalus cornutus*), — used as bait in angling. See Hellgamite.

Dob'ule (dŏb'ūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European dace.

Do'cent (dō'sent), *a.* [L. *docens, -entis*, p. pr. of *docere* to teach.] Serving to instruct; teaching. [*Obs.*]

‖ Do-ce'tæ (dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δοκεῖν to appear.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Ancient heretics who held that Christ's body was merely a phantom or appearance.

Do-cet'ic (dō-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, held by, or like, the Docetæ. "*Docetic* Gnosticism." *Plumptre.*

Doc'e-tism (dŏs'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Docetæ.

Doch'mi-ac (dŏk'mĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or containing, the dochmius.

‖ Doch'mi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δόχμιος.] (*Pros.*) A foot of five syllables (usually ⏑ — — ⏑ —).

Doc'i-bil'i-ty (dŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), } *n.* [L. *docibilitas.*]
Doc'i-ble-ness (dŏs'ĭ-b'l-nĕs), } Aptness for being taught; teachableness; docility.

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle.*

The *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton.*

Doc'i-ble (dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] Easily taught or managed; teachable. *Milton.*

Doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl *or* dō'sĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *docere* to teach; cf. Gr. διδάσκειν, and L. *discere* to learn, Gr. ἐδάην learned, δεδαώς knowing: cf. F. *docile.* Cf. Doctor, Didactic, Disciple.] **1.** Teachable; easy to teach; docible. [*Obs.*]

2. Disposed to be taught; tractable; easily managed; as, a *docile* child.

The elephant is at once docible and *docile.* *C. J. Smith.*

Do-cil'i-ty (dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *docilitas*, fr. *docilis:* cf. F. *docilité.*] **1.** Teachableness; aptness for being taught; docibleness. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

2. Willingness to be taught; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith. *Beattie.*

Doc'i-ma-cy (dŏs'ĭ-mȧ-sў), *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία an assay, examination, fr. δοκιμάζειν to assay or examine (metals), fr. δόκιμος assayed, tested, fr. δέχεσθαι to take, approve: cf. F. *docimasie.*] The art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., of objects, as of metals or ores, of medicines, or of facts pertaining to physiology.

Doc'i-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικός: cf. F. *docimastique.*] Proving by experiments or tests.

Docimastic art, metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals; the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.

☞ *Yellow dock* is *Rumex crispus*, with smooth curly leaves and yellow root, which with that of other species is used medicinally as an astringent and tonic.

Dock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* a short tail, Fries. *dok* a little bundle or bunch, G. *docke* bundle, skein, a short and thick column.] **1.** The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the stump of a tail; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. *Grew.*

2. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

Dock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Docked (dŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Docking.] [See Dock a tail. Cf. W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to dock, clip.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

His top was *docked* like a priest biforn. *Chaucer.*

2. To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; to subject to a deduction; as, to *dock* one's wages.

3. To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to *dock* an entail.

Dock, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok;* of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *doga* ditch, L. *doga* sort of vessel, Gr. δοχή receptacle, fr. δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** An artificial basin or an inclosure in connection with a harbor or river, — used for the reception of vessels, and provided with gates for keeping in or shutting out the tide.

2. The slip or water way extending between two piers or projecting wharves, for the reception of ships; — sometimes including the piers themselves; as, to be down on the *dock.*

3. The place in court where a criminal or accused person stands.

Balance dock, a kind of *floating dock* which is kept level by pumping water out of, or letting it into, the compartments of side chambers. — **Dry dock**, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; especially, one in the form of a chamber having walls and a floor, often of masonry and communicating with deep water, but having appliances for excluding it; — used in constructing or repairing ships. The name includes structures used for the examination, repairing, or building of vessels, as *graving docks*, *floating docks*, *hydraulic docks*, etc. — **Floating dock**, a dock which is made to become buoyant, and, by floating, to lift a vessel out of water. — **Graving dock**, a dock for holding a ship for graving or cleaning the bottom, etc. — **Hydraulic dock**, a dock in which a vessel is raised clear of the water by hydraulic presses. — **Naval dock**, a dock connected with which are naval stores, materials, and all conveniences for the construction and repair of ships. — **Screw dock**, a dock in which a frame for the reception of vessels is raised or lowered by screws and other machinery. — **Sectional dock**, a form of *floating dock* made in separate sections or caissons. — **Slip dock**, a dock having a sloping floor that extends from deep water to above high-water mark, and upon which is a railway on which runs a cradle carrying the ship. — **Wet dock**, a dock where the water is shut in, and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships; — also sometimes used as a place of safety; a basin.

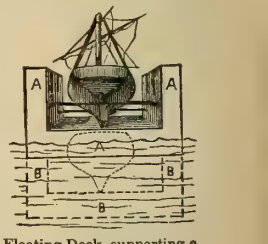

Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

Dock (dŏk), *v. t.* To draw, lay, or place (a ship) in a dock, for repairing, cleaning the bottom, etc.

Dock'age (dŏk'ăj), *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

Dock'-cress' (-krĕs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Nipplewort.

Dock'et (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* [*Dock* to cut off + dim. suffix *-et.*] **1.** A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing; a summary or digest.

2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent; a label. *Bailey.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list or register of such entries; a book of original entries, kept by clerks of courts, containing a formal list of the names of parties, and minutes of the proceedings, in each case in court. (*b*) (*U. S.*) A list or calendar of causes ready for hearing or trial, prepared for the use of courts by the clerks.

4. A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly.

On the docket, in hand; in the plan; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. [*Colloq.*]

Dock'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Docketed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Docketing.] **1.** To make a brief abstract of (a writing) and indorse it on the back of the paper, or to indorse the title or contents on the back of; to summarize; as, to *docket* letters and papers. *Chesterfield.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) To make a brief abstract of and inscribe in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed.* (*b*) To enter or inscribe in a docket, or list of causes for trial.

3. To mark with a ticket; as, to *docket* goods.

Dock'yard' (dŏk'yärd'), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding.

‖ Doc'o-glos'sa (dŏk'ō-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δοκός a beam + γλῶσσα the tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of gastropods, including the true limpets, and having the teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon.

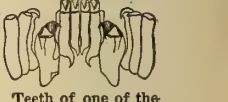
Teeth of one of the Docoglossa (a limpet, *Patella vulgata*), much enlarged.

Doc'quet (dŏk'kĕt), *n. & v.* See Docket.

Doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *doctur*, L. *doctor*, teacher, fr. *docere* to teach. See Docile.] **1.** A teacher; one skilled in a profession, or branch of knowledge; a learned man. [*Obs.*]

One of the *doctors* of Italy, Nicholas Macciavel. *Bacon.*

2. An academical title, originally meaning a man so well versed in his department as to be qualified to teach it. Hence: One who has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college, or has received a diploma of the highest degree; as, a *doctor* of divinity, of law, of medicine, of music, or of philosophy. Such diplomas may confer an honorary title only.

3. One duly licensed to practice medicine; a member of the medical profession; a physician.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shak.*

4. Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency; as, the *doctor* of a calico-printing machine, which is a knife to remove superfluous coloring matter; the *doctor*, or auxiliary engine, called also *donkey engine.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) The friar skate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Doctors' Commons. See under Commons. — **Doctor's stuff**, physic, medicine. *G. Eliot.* — **Doctor fish** (*Zoöl.*), any fish of the genus *Acanthurus;* the surgeon fish; — so called from a sharp lancetlike spine on each side of the tail. Also called *barber fish.* See Surgeon fish.

Doc'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doctored (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doctoring.] **1.** To treat as a physician does; to apply remedies to; to repair; as, to *doctor* a sick man or a broken cart. [*Colloq.*]

2. To confer a doctorate upon; to make a doctor.

3. To tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes; to falsify; to adulterate; as, to *doctor* election returns; to *doctor* whisky. [*Slang*]

Doc'tor, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Colloq.*]

Doc'tor-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *doctoral.*] Of or relating to a doctor, or to the degree of doctor.

Doctoral habit and square cap. *Wood.*

Doc'tor-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. [*R.*]

Doc'tor-ate (dŏk'tẽr-ât), *n.* [Cf. F. *doctorat.*] The degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

Doc'tor-ate (-ât), *v. t.* To make (one) a doctor.

He was bred . . . in Oxford and there *doctorated*. *Fuller.*

Doc'tor-ess, *n.* A female doctor. [*R.*]

Doc'tor-ly, *a.* Like a doctor or learned man. [*Obs.*] "*Doctorly* prelates." *Foxe.*

Doc'tor-ship, *n.* Doctorate. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

Doc'tress (dŏk'trĕs), *n.* A female doctor. [*R.*]

Doc'tri-na-ble (-trĭ-nâ-b'l), *a.* Of the nature of, or constituting, doctrine. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

‖ **Doc'tri-naire'** (dŏk'trĕ-nâr'), *n.* [F. See DOCTRINE.] One who would apply to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or the theories of his own philosophical system; a propounder of a new set of opinions; a dogmatic theorist. Used also adjectively; as, *doctrinaire* notions.

☞ In French history, the *Doctrinaires* were a constitutionalist party which originated after the restoration of the Bourbons, and represented the interests of liberalism and progress. After the Revolution of July, 1830, when they came into power, they assumed a conservative position in antagonism with the republicans and radicals. *Am. Cyc.*

Doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-nal), *a.* [LL. *doctrinalis*, fr. L. *doctrina:* cf. F. *doctrinal.* See DOCTRINE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or containing, doctrine or something taught and to be believed; as, a *doctrinal* observation. "*Doctrinal* clauses." *Macaulay.*

2. Pertaining to, or having to do with, teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

Doc'tri-nal, *n.* A matter of doctrine; also, a system of doctrines. *T. Goodwin. Sir T. Elyot.*

Doc'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form; by way of teaching or positive direction.

Doc'tri-na'ri-an (dŏk'trĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A doctrinaire. *J. H. Newman.*

Doc'tri-na'ri-an-ism (dŏk'trĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of the Doctrinaires.

Doc'trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* [F. *doctrine*, L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor.* See DOCTOR.] **1.** Teaching; instruction.

He taught them many things by parables, and said unto them in his *doctrine*, Hearken. *Mark* iv. 2.

2. That which is taught; what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect; a principle or position, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; any tenet or dogma; a principle of faith; as, the *doctrine* of atoms; the *doctrine* of chances. "The *doctrine* of gravitation." *I. Watts.*

Articles of faith and *doctrine*. *Hooker.*

The Monroe doctrine (*Politics*), a policy enunciated by President Monroe (Message, Dec. 2, 1823), the essential feature of which is that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems on this continent, or any interference to oppress, or in any manner control the destiny of, governments whose independence had been acknowledged by the United States.

Syn. — Precept; tenet; principle; maxim; dogma. — DOCTRINE, PRECEPT. *Doctrine* denotes whatever is recommended as a speculative truth to the belief of others. *Precept* is a rule laid down to be obeyed. *Doctrine* supposes a teacher; *precept* supposes a superior, with a right to command. The *doctrines* of the Bible; the *precepts* of our holy religion.

Unpracticed he to fawn or seek for power
By *doctrines* fashioned to the varying hour. *Goldsmith.*

Doc'u-ment (-ū-ment), *n.* [LL. *documentum*, fr. *docere* to teach: cf. F. *document.* See DOCILE.] **1.** That which is taught or authoritatively set forth; precept; instruction; dogma. [*Obs.*]

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *I. Watts.*

2. An example for instruction or warning. [*Obs.*]

They were forthwith stoned to death, as a *document* to others. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. An original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else; — in its most extended sense, including any writing, book, or other instrument conveying information in the case; any material substance on which the thoughts of men are represented by any species of conventional mark or symbol.

Saint Luke . . . collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley.*

Doc'u-ment, *v. t.* **1.** To teach; to school. [*Obs.*]

I am finely *documented* by my own daughter. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with documents or papers necessary to establish facts or give information; as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

Doc'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to instruction. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. Of or pertaining to written evidence; documentary; as, *documental* testimony.

Doc'u-men'ta-ry (-tâ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; contained or certified in writing. "*Documentary* evidence." *Macaulay.*

Dodd, Dod (dŏd), *v. t.* [OE. *dodden.*] To cut off, as wool from sheep's tails; to lop or clip off. *Halliwell.*

Dod'dart (dŏd'dẽrt), *n.* A game much like hockey, played in an open field; also, the bent stick for playing the game. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dod'ded, *a.* [See DODD.] Without horns; as, *dodded* cattle; without beards; as, *dodded* corn. *Halliwell.*

Dod'der (dŏd'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dotter.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cuscuta.* It is a leafless parasitical vine with yellowish threadlike stems. It attaches itself to some other plant, as to flax, goldenrod, etc., and decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

Dod'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *dyderian* to deceive, delude, and E. *didder, dudder.*] To shake, tremble, or totter. "The *doddering* mast." *Thomson.*

Dod'dered (dŏd'dẽrd), *a.* Shattered; infirm. "A laurel grew, *doddered* with age." *Dryden.*

Do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'a-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γωνία angle: cf. F. *dodécagone.*] (*Geom.*) A figure or polygon bounded by twelve sides and containing twelve angles.

‖ **Do-dec'a-gyn'i-a** (-jĭn'ĭ-a), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γυνή woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having twelve styles.

Do-dec'a-gyn'i-an (-jĭn'ĭ-an), **Do'de-cag'y-nous** (dō'dē-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Dodecagynia; having twelve styles.

Do-dec'a-he'dral (dō-dĕk'a-hē'dral), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

Dodecahedral cleavage. See under CLEAVAGE.

Do-dec'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκάεδρον; δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, bottom, base: cf. F. *dodécaèdre.*] (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) A solid having twelve faces.

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

☞ The *regular dodecahedron* is bounded by twelve equal and regular pentagons; the pyritohedron (see PYRITOHEDRON) is related to it; the *rhombic dodecahedron* is bounded by twelve equal rhombic faces.

‖ **Do'de-can'dri-a** (dō'dē-kăn'drĭ-a), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants including all that have any number of stamens between twelve and nineteen.

Do'de-can'dri-an (-an), **Do'de-can'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Dodecandria; having twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

Do'de-cane (dō'dē-kān), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a group of thick oily hydrocarbons, $C_{12}H_{26}$, of the paraffin series.

Do-dec'a-style (dō-dĕk'a-stīl), *a.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve + στύλος column: cf. F. *dodécastyle.*] (*Arch.*) Having twelve columns in front. — *n.* A dodecastyle portico, or building.

Do-dec'a-syl-lab'ic (dō-dĕk'a-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve + E. *syllabic.*] Having twelve syllables.

Do-dec'a-syl'la-ble (dō-dĕk'a-sĭl'la-b'l), *n.* A word consisting of twelve syllables.

Do-dec'a-tem'o-ry (-tĕm'ō-rў), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκατημόριον; δωδέκατος twelfth + μόριον, dim. of μόρος part; cf. F. *dodécatémorie.*] (*Astron.*) A term applied to the twelve houses, or parts, of the zodiac of the *primum mobile*, to distinguish them from the twelve signs; also, any one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Dodge (dŏj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DODGED (dŏjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DODGING.] [Of uncertain origin: cf. *dodder*, v., *daddle*, *dade*, or *dog*, v. t.] **1.** To start suddenly aside, as to avoid a blow or a missile; to shift place by a sudden start. *Milton.*

2. To evade a duty by low craft; to practice mean shifts; to use tricky devices; to play fast and loose; to quibble.

Some *dodging* casuist with more craft than sincerity. *Milton.*

Dodge, *v. t.* **1.** To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed or a ball thrown.

2. Fig.: To evade by craft; as, to *dodge* a question; to *dodge* responsibility. [*Colloq.*] *S. G. Goodrich.*

3. To follow by dodging, or suddenly shifting from place to place. *Coleridge.*

Dodge, *n.* The act of evading by some skillful movement; a sudden starting aside; hence, an artful device to evade, deceive, or cheat; a cunning trick; an artifice. [*Colloq.*]

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

Dodg'er (dŏj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. *Smart.*

2. A small handbill. [*U. S.*]

3. See CORNDODGER.

Dodg'er-y (-ў), *n.* Trickery; artifice. [*Obs.*] *Hacket.*

Dod'i-pate (dŏd'ĭ-pāt), **Dod'i-poll** (dŏd'ĭ-pōl), *n.* [Perh. fr. OE. *dodden* to cut off, to shear, and first applied to shaven-polled priests.] A stupid person; a fool; a blockhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head, a *dodipoll*. *Latimer.*

Dod'kin (dŏd'kĭn), *n.* [D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit.* See DOIT, and cf. DOITKIN.] A doit; a small coin. *Shelton.*

Dod'man (dŏd'man), *n.* **1.** A snail; also, a snail shell; a hodmandod. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Nares.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any shellfish which casts its shell, as a lobster. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Do'do (dō'dō), *n.; pl.* DODOES (-dōz). [Said to be fr. Pg. *doudo* silly, foolish (cf. BOOBY); this is fr. Prov. E. *dold*, the same word as E. *dolt.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, extinct bird (*Didus ineptus*), formerly inhabiting the Island of Mauritius. It had short, half-fledged wings, like those of the ostrich, and a short neck and legs; — called also *dronte.* It was related to the pigeons.

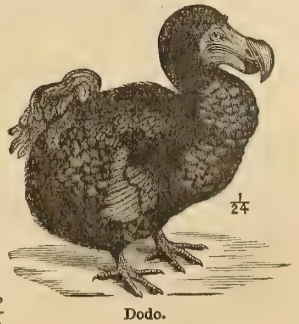

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Dodo.

Doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*; cf. Dan. *daa*, *daa-dyr*, deer, and perh. L. *dama.* √66.] (*Zoöl.*) A female deer or antelope; specifically, the female of the fallow deer, of which the male is called a *buck.* Also applied to the female of other animals, as the rabbit. See the Note under BUCK.

Doe (dōō), *n.* A feat. [*Obs.*] See Do, *n.* *Hudibras.*

Dœg'lic (dĕg'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the dœgling; as, *dœglic* acid (*Chem.*), an oily substance resembling oleic acid.

‖ **Dœg'ling** (dĕg'lĭng), *n.* [Native name in Faroe Islands.] (*Zoöl.*) The beaked whale (*Balænoptera rostrata*), from which dœgling oil is obtained.

Do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* [From Do, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** One who does; one who performs or executes; one who is wont and ready to act; an actor; an agent.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. *Rom.* ii. 13.

2. (*Scots Law*) An agent or attorney; a factor. *Burrill.*

Does (dŭz). The 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe.

2. A firm woolen cloth with a smooth, soft surface like a doe's skin; — made for men's wear.

Doff (dŏf; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOFFED (dŏft; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOFFING.] [*Do* + *off.* See Do, *v. t.*, 7.] **1.** To put off, as dress; to divest one's self of; hence, figuratively, to put or thrust away; to rid one's self of.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

At night, or in the rain,
He dons a surcoat which he *doffs* at morn. *Emerson.*

2. To strip; to divest; to undress.

Heaven's King, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear. *Crashaw.*

Doff, *v. i.* To put off dress; to take off the hat.

Doff'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Mach.*) A revolving cylinder, or a vibrating bar with teeth, in a carding machine, which doffs, or strips off, the cotton from the cards. *Ure.*

Dog (dŏg), *n.* [AS. *docga;* akin to D. *dog* mastiff, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, esp. the domestic dog (*C. familiaris*). The dog is distinguished above all others of the inferior animals for intelligence, docility, and attachment to man. There are numerous carefully bred varieties, as the beagle, bloodhound, bulldog, coachdog, collie, Danish dog, foxhound, greyhound, mastiff, pointer, poodle, St. Bernard, setter, spaniel, spitz dog, terrier, etc. There are also many mixed breeds, and partially domesticated varieties, as well as wild dogs, like the dingo and dhole. (See these names in the Vocabulary.)

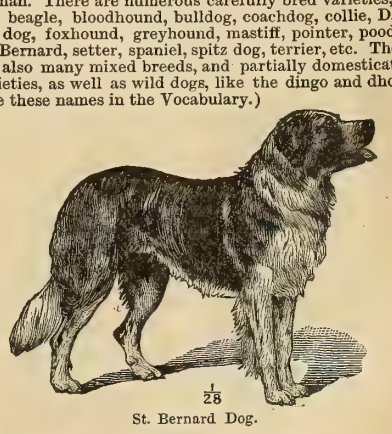

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St. Bernard Dog.

2. A mean, worthless fellow; a wretch.

What is thy servant, which is but a *dog*, that he should do this great thing? 2 *Kings* viii. 13 (*Rev. Ver.*).

3. A fellow; — used humorously or contemptuously; as, a sly *dog;* a lazy *dog.* [*Colloq.*]

4. (*Astron.*) One of the two constellations, *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog. *Canis Major* contains the Dog Star (Sirius).

5. An iron for holding wood in a fireplace; a firedog; an andiron.

6. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A grappling iron, with a claw or claws, for fastening into wood or other heavy articles, for the purpose of raising or moving them. (*b*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw pit, or on the carriage of a sawmill. (*c*) A piece in machinery acting as a catch or clutch; especially, the carrier of a lathe, also, an adjustable stop to change motion, as in a machine tool.

☞ *Dog* is used adjectively or in composition, commonly in the sense of *relating to, or characteristic of, a dog.* It is also used to denote *a male;* as, *dog* fox or *dog*-fox, a male fox; *dog* otter or *dog*-otter, *dog* wolf, etc.; — also to denote *a thing of cheap or mean quality;* as, *dog* Latin.

A dead dog, a thing of no use or value. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14. — **A dog in the manger**, an ugly-natured person who prevents others from enjoying what would be an advantage to them but is none to him. — **Dog ape** (*Zoöl.*), a male ape. — **Dog cabbage**, *or* **Dog's cabbage** (*Bot.*), a succulent herb, native to the Mediterranean region (*Thelygonum Cynocrambe*). — **Dog cheap**, very cheap. See under CHEAP. — **Dog ear** (*Arch.*), an acroterium. [*Colloq.*] — **Dog flea** (*Zoöl.*), a species of flea (*Pulex canis*) which infests dogs and cats, and is often troublesome to man. In America it is the common flea. See FLEA, and APHANIPTERA. — **Dog grass** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Triticum caninum*) of the same genus as wheat. — **Dog Latin**, barbarous Latin; as, the *dog Latin* of pharmacy. — **Dog lichen** (*Bot.*), a kind of lichen (*Peltigera canina*) growing on earth, rocks, and tree trunks, — a lobed expansion, dingy green above and whitish with fuscous veins beneath. — **Dog louse** (*Zoöl.*), a louse that infests the dog, esp. *Hæmatopinus piliferus;* another species is *Trichodectes latus.* — **Dog power**, a machine operated by the weight of a dog traveling in a drum, or on an endless track, as for churning. — **Dog salmon** (*Zoöl.*), a salmon of northwest America and northern Asia; — the *gorbuscha;* — called also *hohia*, and *hone.* — **Dog shark.** (*Zoöl.*) See DOGFISH. — **Dog's meat**, meat fit only for dogs; refuse; offal. — **Dog Star.** See in the Note under BUCK.

Dog Louse (*Hæmatopinus piliferus*). Much enlarged.

Vocabulary. — **Dog wheat** (*Bot.*), dog grass. — **Dog whelk** (*Zoöl.*), any species of univalve shells of the family *Nassidæ*, esp. the *Nassa reticulata* of England. — **To give, *or* throw, to the dogs,** to throw away as useless. "*Throw* physic *to the dogs;* I'll none of it." *Shak.* — **To go to the dogs,** to go to ruin; to be ruined.

American Dog Whelk (*Nassa vibex*). Nat. size.

Dog (dŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOGGED (dŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOGGING.] To hunt or track like a hound; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to chase with a dog or dogs; to worry, as if by dogs; to hound with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*

Your sins will *dog* you, pursue you. *Burroughs.*

Eager ill-bred petitioners, who do not so properly supplicate as hunt the person whom they address to, *dogging* him from place to place, till they even extort an answer to their rude requests. *South.*

Do'gal (dō'gal), *a.* [LL. *dogalis* for *ducalis*. See DOGE.] Of or pertaining to a doge. [*R.*]

Do'gate (dō'gāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dogat*, It. *dogato*. See DOGE, and cf. DOGEATE.] The office or dignity of a doge.

Dog'bane' (dŏg'bān'), *n.* [Said to be poisonous to dogs. Cf. APOCYNACEOUS.] (*Bot.*) A small genus of perennial herbaceous plants, with poisonous milky juice, bearing slender pods in pairs.

Dog' bee' (bē'). A male or drone bee. *Halliwell.*

Dog'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The berry of the dogwood; — called also *dogcherry.* *Dr. Prior.*

Dogberry tree (*Bot.*), the dogwood.

Dog'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A most contemptuous term of reproach. [*Obs.*] "The lawyer is a *dogbolt*, an arrant worm." *Beau. & Fl.*

Dog'bolt', *n.* (*Gun.*) The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a cannon. *Knight.*

Dog'-bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The dog-rose.

Dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A light one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled, patterned after a cart. The original dogcarts used in England by sportsmen had a box at the back for carrying dogs.

Dog' day', *or* **Dog'day'** (dā'). One of the dog days.

Dogday cicada (*Zoöl.*), a large American cicada (*C. pruinosa*), which trills loudly in midsummer.

Dog' days' (dāz'). A period of from four to six weeks, in the summer, variously placed by almanac makers between the early part of July and the early part of September; canicular days; — so called in reference to the rising in ancient times of the Dog Star (Sirius) with the sun. Popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer.

☞ The conjunction of the rising of the Dog Star with the rising of the sun was regarded by the ancients as one of the causes of the sultry heat of summer, and of the maladies which then prevailed. But as the conjunction does not occur at the same time in all latitudes, and is not constant in the same region for a long period, there has been much variation in calendars regarding the limits of the dog days.

The astronomer Roger Long states that in an ancient calendar in Bede (died 735) the beginning of *dog days* is placed on the 14th of July; that in a calendar prefixed to the Common Prayer, printed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, they were said to begin on the 6th of July and end on the 5th of September; that, from the Restoration (1660) to the beginning of New Style (1752), British almanacs placed the beginning on the 19th of July and the end on the 28th of August; and that after 1752 the beginning was put on the 30th of July, the end on the 7th of September.

Some English calendars now put the beginning on July 3d, and the ending on August 11th. A popular American almanac of the present time (1890) places the beginning on the 25th of July, and the end on the 5th of September.

Dog'draw' (-drą'), *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law*) The act of drawing after, or pursuing, deer with a dog. *Cowell.*

Doge (dōj), *n.* [It. *doge*, *dogio*, for *duce*, *duca*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, commander. See DUKE.] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dog'-eared' (dŏg'ērd'), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down and soiled by careless or long-continued usage; — said of a book.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*. *Ld. Mansfield.*

Doge'ate (dōj'āt), *n.* Dogate. *Wright.*

Doge'less, *a.* Without a doge. *Byron.*

Dog'-faced' (dŏg'fāst'), *a.* Having a face resembling that of a dog.

Dog-faced baboon (*Zoöl.*), any baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*. See DRILL.

Dog' fan'cier (făn'sĭ-ẽr). One who has an unusual fancy for, or interest in, dogs; also, one who deals in dogs.

Dog'fish' (dŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small shark, of many species, of the genera *Mustelus*, *Scyllium*, *Spinax*, etc.

☞ The European spotted dogfishes (*Scyllium catulus*, and *S. canicula*) are very abundant; the American smooth, or blue dogfish is *Mustelus canis;* the common picked, or horned dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) is abundant on both sides of the Atlantic.

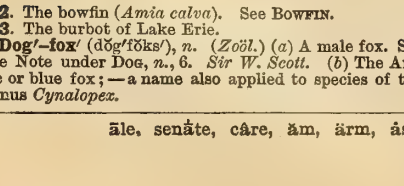
Horned Dogfish. *s* Spiracle. (1/20)

2. The bowfin (*Amia calva*). See BOWFIN.

3. The burbot of Lake Erie.

Dog'-fox' (dŏg'fŏks'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A male fox. See the Note under DOG, *n.*, 6. *Sir W. Scott.* (*b*) The Arctic or blue fox; — a name also applied to species of the genus *Cynalopex.*

Dog'ged (dŏg'gĕd), *a.* [From DOG.] **1.** Sullen; morose. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

The sulky spite of a temper naturally *dogged*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Sullenly obstinate; obstinately determined or persistent; as, *dogged* resolution; *dogged* work.

Dog'ged-ly, *adv.* In a dogged manner; sullenly; with obstinate resolution.

Dog'ged-ness, *n.* **1.** Sullenness; moroseness. [*R.*] **2.** Sullen or obstinate determination; grim resolution or persistence.

Dog'ger (dŏg'gẽr), *n.* [D., fr. *dogger* codfish, orig. used in the catching of codfish.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted fishing vessel, used by the Dutch.

Dog'ger, *n.* A sort of stone, found in the mines with the true alum rock, chiefly of silica and iron.

Dog'ger-el (-ĕl), *a.* [OE. *dogerel.*] Low in style, and irregular in measure; as, *doggerel* rhymes.

This may well be rhyme *doggerel*, quod he. *Chaucer.*

Dog'ger-el, *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse; mean or undignified poetry.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

The ill-spelt lines of *doggerel* in which he expressed his reverence for the brave sufferers. *Macaulay.*

Dog'ger-man (-măn), *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

Dog'get (-gĕt), *n.* Docket. See DOCKET. [*Obs.*]

Dog'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a dog; having the bad qualities of a dog; churlish; growling; brutal. — **Dog'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog'gish-ness**, *n.*

Dog'grel (-grĕl), *a. & n.* Same as DOGGEREL.

Dog'-head'ed (dŏg'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a head shaped like that of a dog; — said of certain baboons.

Dog'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Inhuman; cruel. *Shak.*

Dog'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation or apartment. *Dryden.*

Dog'-leg'ged (-lĕg'gĕd *or* -lĕgd'), *a.* (*Arch.*) Noting a flight of stairs, consisting of two or more straight portions connected by a platform (landing) or platforms, and running in opposite directions without an intervening wellhole.

Dog'ma (dŏg'mą), *n.*; *pl.* E. DOGMAS (-mąz), L. DOGMATA (-mą-tą). [L. *dogma*, Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* δόγματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think, seem, appear; akin to L. *decet* it is becoming. Cf. DECENT.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion; a tenet; a doctrine.

The obscure and loose *dogmas* of early antiquity. *Whewell.*

2. A formally stated and authoritatively settled doctrine; a definite, established, and authoritative tenet.

3. A doctrinal notion asserted without regard to evidence or truth; an arbitrary dictum.

Syn. — Tenet; opinion; proposition; doctrine. — DOGMA, TENET. A *tenet* is that which is maintained as true with great firmness; as, the *tenets* of our holy religion. A *dogma* is that which is laid down with authority as indubitably true, especially a religious doctrine; as, the *dogmas* of the church. A *tenet* rests on its own intrinsic merits or demerits; a *dogma* rests on authority regarded as competent to decide and determine. *Dogma* has in our language acquired, to some extent, a repulsive sense, from its carrying with it the idea of undue authority or assumption. This is more fully the case with its derivatives *dogmatical* and *dogmatism.*

Dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk), *n.* One of an ancient sect of physicians who went by general principles; — opposed to the *Empiric.*

Dog-mat'ic, **Dog-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *dogmaticus*, Gr. δογματικός, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatique.*] **1.** Pertaining to a dogma, or to an established and authorized doctrine or tenet.

2. Asserting a thing positively and authoritatively; positive; magisterial; hence, arrogantly authoritative; overbearing.

Critics write in a positive, *dogmatic* way. *Spectator.*

[They] are as assertive and *dogmatical* as if they were omniscient. *Glanvill.*

Dogmatic theology. Same as DOGMATICS.

Syn. — Magisterial; arrogant. See MAGISTERIAL.

Dog-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner; positively; magisterially.

Dog-mat'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

Dog'ma-ti'cian (dŏg'mą-tĭsh'an), *n.* A dogmatist.

Dog-mat'ics (dŏg-măt'ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of Christian doctrines; doctrinal theology.

Dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mą-tĭz'm; 115), *n.* The manner or character of a dogmatist; arrogance or positiveness in stating opinion.

The self-importance of his demeanor, and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dog'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dogmatistes*, Gr. δογματιστής, fr. δογματίζειν.] One who dogmatizes; one who speaks dogmatically; a bold and arrogant advancer of principles.

I expect but little success of all this upon the *dogmatist;* his opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Glanvill.*

Dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOGMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOGMATIZING.] [L. *dogmatizare* to lay down an opinion, Gr. δογματίζειν, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatiser.* See DOGMA.] To assert positively; to teach magisterially or with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

The pride of *dogmatizing* schools. *Blackmore.*

Dog'ma-tize, *v. t.* To deliver as a dogma. [*R.*]

Dog'ma-ti'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

Dog'-rose' (-rōz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common European wild rose, with single pink or white flowers.

Dog's'-bane' (dŏgz'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOGBANE.

Dog's'-ear' (-ēr'), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. *Gray.* — **Dog's'-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.* *Cowper.*

Dog'ship (dŏg'shĭp), *n.* The character, or individuality, of a dog.

Dog'shore' (-shōr'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of several shores used to hold a ship firmly and prevent her moving while the blocks are knocked away before launching.

Dog'sick' (dŏg'sĭk'), *a.* Sick as a dog sometimes is; very sick. [*Colloq.*]

Dog'skin (-skĭn), *n.* The skin of a dog, or leather made of the skin. Also used adjectively.

Dog'sleep' (-slēp'), *n.* **1.** Pretended sleep. *Addison.* **2.** (*Naut.*) The fitful naps taken when all hands are kept up by stress.

Dog's'-tail grass' (dŏgz'tāl grăs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A hardy species of British grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*) which abounds in grass lands, and is well suited for making straw plait; — called also *goldseed.*

Dog' Star' (dŏg' stär'). Sirius, a star of the constellation *Canis Major*, or the Greater Dog, and the brightest star in the heavens; — called also *Canicula*, and, in astronomical charts, *α Canis Majoris.* See DOG DAYS.

Dog's'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Hound's-tongue.

Dog'tie' (dŏg'tī'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A cramp.

Dog'tooth' (dŏg'tōoth'), *n.*; *pl.* DOGTEETH (-tēth'). **1.** See *Canine tooth*, under CANINE.

Dogtooth Ornament.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament common in Gothic architecture, consisting of pointed projections resembling teeth; — also called *tooth ornament.*

Dogtooth spar (*Min.*), a variety of calcite, in acute crystals, resembling the tooth of a dog. See CALCITE. — Dogtooth violet (*Bot.*), a small, bulbous herb of the Lily family (genus *Erythronium*). It has two shining flat leaves and commonly one large flower. [Written also *dog's-tooth violet.*]

Dog'trick' (-trĭk'), *n.* A currish contemptible trick; brutal treatment. *B. Jonson.*

Dog'trot' (-trŏt'), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

Dog'vane' (-vān'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vane of bunting, feathers, or any other light material, carried at the masthead to indicate the direction of the wind. *Totten.*

Dog'watch' (-wŏch'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A half watch; a watch of two hours, of which there are two, the first *dog-watch* from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., and the second *dogwatch* from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M. *Totten.*

Dog'-wea'ry (-wē'rȳ), *a.* Extremely weary. *Shak.*

Dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [So named from skewers (dags) being made of it. *Dr. Prior.* See DAG, and DAGGER.] (*Bot.*) The *Cornus*, a genus of large shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and serviceable for many purposes.

☞ There are several species, one of which, *Cornus mascula*, called also *cornelian cherry*, bears a red acid berry. *C. florida* is the flowering dogwood, a small American tree with very showy white blossoms.

Dogwood tree. (*a*) The dogwood or *Cornus.* (*b*) A papilionaceous tree (*Piscidia erythrina*) growing in Jamaica. It has narcotic properties; — called also *Jamaica dogwood.*

Doh'tren (dō'trĕn), *n. pl.* Daughters. [*Obs.*]

Doi'ly (doi'lȳ), *n.* [Said to be so called from a maker or dealer, but cf. TOWEL.] **1.** A kind of woolen stuff. [*Obs.*] "Some *doily* petticoats." *Dryden.*

A fool and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve.*

2. A small napkin, used at table with the fruit, etc.; — commonly colored and fringed.

Do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.*; *pl.* DOINGS (-ĭngz). Anything done; a deed; an action good or bad; hence, in the plural, conduct; behavior. See Do.

To render an account of his *doings*. *Barrow.*

Doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., a piece cut off. See THWAITE a piece of ground, THWITE.] **1.** A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland; hence, any small piece of money. *Shak.*

2. A thing of small value; a trifle; as, I care not a *doit.*

Doit'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A very small coin; a doit.

Dok'i-mas'tic (dŏk'ĭ-măs'tĭk), *a.* Docimastic.

‖ **Do'ko** (dō'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEPIDOSIREN.

‖ **Do-la'bra** (dō-lā'brą), *n.* [L., fr. *dolare* to hew.] A rude ancient ax or hatchet, seen in museums.

Do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* a mattock + *-form.*] Shaped like the head of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and also certain organs of some shellfish.

‖ **Dol'ce** (dōl'chā *or* dōl'chă), ‖ *adv.* [It., fr. L. *dulcis* ‖ **Dol'ce-men'te** (-măn'tā), sweet, soft.] (*Mus.*) Softly; sweetly; with soft, smooth, and delicate execution.

‖ **Dol-ci'no** (dōl-chē'nō *or* dōl-), *or* ‖ **Dul-ci'no** (dōōl-), *n.* [Cf. It. *dolcigno* sweetish.] (*Mus.*) A small bassoon, formerly much used. *Simmonds.*

Dol'drums (dōl'drŭmz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *doltrum* grief, vexation?] A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds, which sometimes prevent all progress for weeks; — so called by sailors.

To be in the doldrums, to be in a state of listlessness, ennui, or tedium.

Dole (dōl), *n.* [OE. *deol*, *doel*, *dol*, OF. *doel*, fr. *doloir* to suffer, fr. L. *dolere;* perh. akin to *dolare* to hew.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [*Archaic*]

And she died.
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Dole, *n.* [L. *dolus:* cf. F. *dol.*] (*Scots Law*) See DOLUS.

Dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion; same word as *dǣl.* See DEAL.] **1.** Distribution; dealing; apportionment.

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleveland.*

2. That which is dealt out; a part, share, or portion; also, a scanty share or allowance.

3. Alms; charitable gratuity or portion.

So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepared to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*
Heaven has in store a precious *dole*. *Keble.*

4. A boundary; a landmark. *Halliwell.*

5. A void space left in tillage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dole beer, beer bestowed as alms. [*Obs.*] — **Dole bread**, bread bestowed as alms. [*Obs.*] — **Dole meadow**, a meadow in which several persons have a common right or share.

Dole (dōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doled (dōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doling.] To deal out in small portions; to distribute, as a dole; to deal out scantily or grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled* out their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Dole'ful (dōl'fụl), *a.* Full of dole or grief; expressing or exciting sorrow; sorrowful; sad; dismal.

With screwed face and *doleful* whine. *South.*
Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades. *Milton.*

Syn. — Piteous; rueful; sorrowful; woeful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal; dolorous; woe-begone.

— **Dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

Do'lent (dō'lent), *a.* [L. *dolens*, p. pr. of *dolere:* cf. F. *dolent.* See Dole sorrow.] Sorrowful. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

‖ **Do-len'te** (dō-lăn'tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Plaintive or plaintively. See Doloroso.

Dol'er-ite (dŏl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceitful; because it was easily confounded with diorite.] (*Geol. & Min.*) A dark-colored, basic, igneous rock, composed essentially of pyroxene and a triclinic feldspar with magnetic iron. By many authors it is considered equivalent to a coarse-grained basalt.

Dol'er-it'ic (dŏl'ẽr-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of doleryte; as, much lava is *doleritic* lava. *Dana.*

Dole'some (dōl'sụm), *a.* Doleful; dismal; gloomy; sorrowful. — **Dole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Dole'some-ness**, *n.*

Dolf (dŏlf), *imp.* of Delve. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic (dŏl'ĭ-kō-sē-făl'ĭk), **Dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός long + κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) Having the cranium, or skull, long to its breadth; long-headed; — opposed to *brachycephalic.* — **Dol'i-cho-ceph'al** (-*al*), *a. & n.*

Dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly (-ă-lĭ), **Dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lism** (-ă-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dolichocéphalie.*] The quality or condition of being dolichocephalic.

Do'li-o-form (dō'lĭ-ō-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolium* large jar + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Barrel-shaped, or like a cask in form.

‖ **Do-li'o-lum** (dō-lĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.* [L. *doliolum* a small cask.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of free-swimming oceanic tunicates, allied to *Salpa*, and having alternate generations.

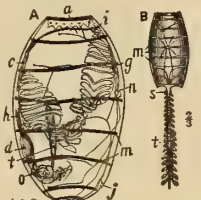

Doliolum (*D. denticulatum*). *A* Solitary or Sexual individual; *a* Mouth; *b* Cloacal opening; *c* Endostyle; *d* Stomach; *g* Gill; *h* Heart; *i* Ciliated pit; *j* Sense organ; *m* Muscular band; *n* Ganglion; *o* Ovary; *t* Testis. *B* Individual of the first asexual generation; *s* Dorsal stolon; *t* Lateral and Median buds on the stolon; *m* Muscular bands.

Do'-lit'tle (dōō'lĭt't'l), *n.* One who performs little though professing much. [*Colloq.*]

Great talkers are commonly *do-littles.* *Bp. Richardson.*

‖ **Do'li-um** (dō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., large jar.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large univalve mollusks, including the partridge shell and tun shells.

Doll (dŏl), *n.* [A contraction of *Dorothy;* or less prob. an abbreviation of *idol;* or cf. OD. *dol a* whipping top, D. *dollen* to rave, and E. *dull.*] A child's puppet; a toy baby for a little girl.

Dol'lar (dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [D. *daalder*, LG. *dahler*, G. *thaler*, an abbreviation of *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia. See Dale.] **1.** (*a*) A silver coin of the United States containing 371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 grains of alloy, that is, having a total weight of 412.5 grains. (*b*) A gold coin of the United States containing 23.22 grains of gold and 2.58 grains of alloy, that is, having a total weight of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine. It is no longer coined.

☞ Previous to 1837 the silver dollar had a larger amount of alloy, but only the same amount of silver as now, the total weight being 416 grains. The gold dollar as a distinct coin was first made in 1849. The eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles coined before 1834 contained 24.75 grains of gold and 2.25 grains of alloy for each dollar.

2. A coin of the same general weight and value, though differing slightly in different countries, current in Mexico, Canada, parts of South America, also in Spain, and several other European countries.

3. The value of a dollar; the unit commonly employed in the United States in reckoning money values.

Chop dollar. See under 9th Chop. — **Dollar fish** (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the United States coast (*Stromateus triacanthus*), having a flat, roundish form and a bright silvery luster; — called also *butterfish*, and *Lafayette.* See Butterfish. — **Trade dollar**, a silver coin formerly made at the United States mint, intended for export, and not legal tender at home. It contained 378 grains of silver and 42 grains of alloy.

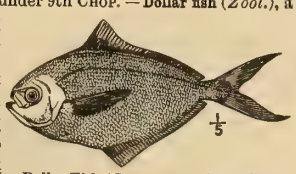

Dollar Fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

Dol'lar-dee' (dŏl'lẽr-dē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*), common in the United States; — called also *blue sunfish*, and *copper-nosed bream.*

Doll'man (dŏl'măn), *n.* See Dolman.

Dol'ly (dŏl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* Dollies (-lĭz). **1.** (*Mining*) A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch, and giving a circular motion to the ore to be washed; a stirrer.

2. (*Mach.*) A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet. *Knight.*

3. In pile driving, a block interposed between the head of the pile and the ram of the driver.

4. A small truck with a single wide roller used for moving heavy beams, columns, etc., in bridge building.

5. A compact, narrow-gauge locomotive used for moving construction trains, switching, etc.

Dol'ly (dŏl'lĭ), *n.* A child's name for a doll.

Dolly shop, a shop where rags, old junk, etc., are bought and sold; usually, in fact, an unlicensed pawnbroker's shop, formerly distinguished by the sign of a black doll. [*England*]

Dol'ly Var'den (vär'dĕn). **1.** A character in Dickens's novel "Barnaby Rudge," a beautiful, lively, and coquettish girl who wore a cherry-colored mantle and cherry-colored ribbons.

2. A style of light, bright-figured dress goods for women; also, a style of dress.

Dolly Varden trout (*Zoöl.*), a trout of northwest America; — called also *bull trout, malma*, and *red-spotted trout.* See Malma.

Dol'man (dŏl'măn), *n.* [Turk. *dōlāmān:* cf. F. *doliman.*] **1.** A long robe or outer garment, with long sleeves, worn by the Turks. [Written also *doliman.*]

2. A cloak of a peculiar fashion worn by women.

Dol'men (dŏl'mĕn), *n.* [Armor. *taol, tol*, table + *mean, maen, men*, stone: cf. F. *dolmen.*] A cromlech. See Cromlech. [Written also *tolmen.*]

Dol'o-mite (dŏl'ō-mīt), *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu.*] (*Geol. & Min.*) A mineral consisting of the carbonate of lime and magnesia in varying proportions. It occurs in distinct crystals, and in extensive beds as a compact limestone, often crystalline granular, either white or clouded. It includes much of the common white marble. Also called *bitter spar.*

Dol'o-mit'ic (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to dolomite.

Dol'o-mize (dŏl'ō-mīz), *v. t.* To convert into dolomite. — **Dol'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Do'lor (dō'lŏr), *n.* [OF. *dolor, dolur, dolour*, F. *douleur*, L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere.* See 1st Dole.] Pain; grief; distress; anguish. [Written also *dolour.*] [*Poetic*]

Of death and *dolor* telling sad tidings. *Spenser.*

Dol'or-if'er-ous (dŏl'ŏr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolor* pain + *-ferous.*] Producing pain. *Whitaker.*

Dol'or-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), **Dol'or-if'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [LL. *dolorificus;* L. *dolor* pain + *facere* to make.] Causing pain or grief. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Do'lo-ro'so** (dō'lō-rō'zō *or* dŏl'ō-), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Plaintive; pathetic; — used adverbially as a musical direction.

Dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolorosus*, from *dolor:* cf. F. *douloureux.* See Dolor.] **1.** Full of grief; sad; sorrowful; doleful; dismal; as, a *dolorous* object; *dolorous* discourses.

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense;
I spake to you for your comfort. *Shak.*

2. Occasioning pain or grief; painful.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear or teeth of the lion. *Dr. H. More.*

— **Dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dol'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, earlier spelt also *doffin;* cf. OF. *dalphinal* of the dauphin; fr. L. *delphinus*, Gr. δελφίς a dolphin (in senses 1, 2, & 5), perh. properly, belly fish; cf. δελφύς womb, Skr. *garbha;* perh. akin to E. *calf.* Cf. Dauphin, Delphine.]

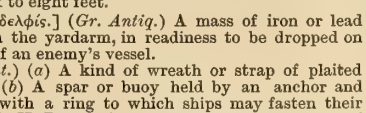

Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A cetacean of the genus *Delphinus* and allied genera (esp. *D. delphis*); the true dolphin. (*b*) The *Coryphæna hippuris*, a fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of color when dying. It is the fish commonly known as the dolphin. See Coryphænoid.

☞ The dolphin of the ancients (*D. delphis*) is common in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and attains a length of from six to eight feet.

2. [Gr. δελφύς.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A mass of iron or lead hung from the yardarm, in readiness to be dropped on the deck of an enemy's vessel.

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A kind of wreath or strap of plaited cordage. (*b*) A spar or buoy held by an anchor and furnished with a ring to which ships may fasten their cables. *R. H. Dana.* (*c*) A mooring post on a wharf or beach. (*d*) A permanent fender around a heavy boat just below the gunwale. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

4. (*Gun.*) In old ordnance, one of the handles above the trunnions by which the gun was lifted.

5. (*Astron.*) A small constellation between Aquila and Pegasus. See Delphinus, *n.*, 2.

Dolphin fly (*Zoöl.*), the black, bean, or collier, Aphis (*Aphis fabæ*), destructive to beans. — **Dolphin striker** (*Naut.*), a short vertical spar under the bowsprit.

Dol'phin-et (-ĕt), *n.* A female dolphin. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Dolt (dōlt; 110), *n.* [OE. *dulte*, prop. p. p. of *dullen* to dull. See Dull.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull; an ignoramus; a dunce; a dullard.

This Puck seems but a dreaming *dolt.* *Drayton.*

Dolt, *v. i.* To behave foolishly. [*Obs.*]

Dolt'ish, *a.* Doltlike; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as, a *doltish* clown. — **Dolt'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dolt'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Do'lus** (dō'lŭs), *n.* [L., deceit; akin to Gr. δόλος.] (*Law*) Evil intent, embracing both malice and fraud. See Culpa. *Wharton.*

Dolv'en (dŏlv'n), *p. p.* of Delve. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

-dom (-dŭm). A suffix denoting: (*a*) *Jurisdiction*, or *property and jurisdiction, dominion*, as in king*dom*, earl*dom*. (*b*) *State, condition*, or *quality of being*, as in wis*dom*, free*dom*. It is from the same root as *doom*, meaning *authority* and *judgment.* √65. See Doom.

Dom (dŏm), *n.* [Pg. See Don.] **1.** A title anciently given to the pope, and later to other church dignitaries and to some monastic orders. See Don, and Dan.

2. In Portugal and Brazil, the title given to a member of the higher classes.

Dom'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *domabilis*, fr. *domare* to tame.] Capable of being tamed; tamable.

Dom'a-ble-ness, *n.* Tamableness.

Dom'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [See Damage.] **1.** Damage; hurt. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. Subjugation. [*Obs.*] *Hobbes.*

Do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, OF. *demaine*, L. *dominium*, property, right of ownership, fr. *dominus* master, owner. See Dame, and cf. Demesne, Dungeon.]

1. Dominion; empire; authority.

2. The territory over which dominion or authority is exerted; the possessions of a sovereign or commonwealth, or the like. Also used figuratively.

The *domain* of authentic history. *E. Everett.*

The *domain* over which the poetic spirit ranges. *J. C. Shairp.*

3. Landed property; estate; especially, the land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy; demesne. *Shenstone.*

4. (*Law*) Ownership of land; an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right; absolute proprietorship; paramount or sovereign ownership.

Public domain, the territory belonging to a State or to the general government; public lands. [*U. S.*] — **Right of eminent domain**, that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, including that previously granted by itself, which authorizes it to appropriate any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made.

Do'mal (dō'măl), *a.* [L. *domus* house.] (*Astrol.*) Pertaining to a house. *Addison.*

Do-ma'ni-al (dō-mā'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to a domain or to domains.

Dome (dōm), *n.* [F. *dôme*, It. *duomo*, fr. L. *domus* a house, *domus Dei* or *Domini*, house of the Lord, house of God; akin to Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, and E. *timber.* See Timber.] **1.** A building; a house; an edifice; — used chiefly in poetry.

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

2. (*Arch.*) A cupola formed on a large scale.

☞ "The Italians apply the term *il duomo* to the principal church of a city, and the Germans call every cathedral church *Dom;* and it is supposed that the word in its present English sense has crept into use from the circumstance of such buildings being frequently surmounted by a cupola." *Am. Cyc.*

3. Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building; as the upper part of a furnace, the vertical steam chamber on the top of a boiler, etc.

4. (*Crystallog.*) A prism formed by planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house; also, one of the planes of such a form.

☞ If the plane is parallel to the longer diagonal (macrodiagonal) of the prism, it is called a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter (brachydiagonal), it is a *brachydome;* if parallel to the inclined diagonal in a monoclinic crystal, it is called a *clinodome;* if parallel to the orthodiagonal axis, an *orthodome.* *Dana.*

Dome, *n.* [See Doom.] Decision; judgment; opinion; a court decision. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dome'book' (dōm'bŏŏk'), *n.* [*Dome* doom + *book.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A book said to have been compiled under the direction of King Alfred. It is supposed to have contained the principal maxims of the common law, the penalties for misdemeanors, and the forms of judicial proceedings. *Domebook* was probably a general name for *book of judgments.* *Burrill.*

Domed (dōmd), *a.* Furnished with a dome; shaped like a dome.

Domes'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* A day of judgment. See Doomsday. [*Obs.*]

Domesday Book, the ancient record of the survey of most of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror, about 1086. It consists of two volumes, a large folio and a quarto, and gives the proprietors' tenures, arable land, woodland, etc. [Written also *Doomsday Book.*]

Domes'man (dōōmz'măn), *n.; pl.* Domesmen (-mĕn). [See Doom.] A judge; an umpire. [*Obs.*]

Do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house: cf. F. *domestique.* See 1st Dome.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's house or home, or one's household or family; relating to home life; as, *domestic* concerns, life, duties, cares, happiness, worship, servants.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong. *Macaulay.*

2. Of or pertaining to a nation considered as a family or home, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, foreign wars and *domestic* dissensions. *Shak.*

3. Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic* man or woman.

4. Living in or near the habitations of man; domesticated; tame as distinguished from wild; as, *domestic* animals.

5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures, wines, etc.

Do-mes'tic, *n.* **1.** One who lives in the family of another, as hired household assistant; a house servant.

The master labors and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestic.* *V. Knox.*

2. *pl.* (*Com.*) Articles of home manufacture, especially cotton goods. [*U. S.*]

Do-mes'tic-al (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Domestic. [*Obs.*]
Our private and *domestical* matter. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Do-mes'tic-al, *n.* A family; a household. [*Obs.*]

Do-mes'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a domestic manner; privately; with reference to domestic affairs.

Do-mes'ti-cant (-tĭ-kant), *a.* Forming part of the same family. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

Do-mes'ti-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMESTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMESTICATING.] [LL. *domesticatus*, p. p. of *domesticare* to reside in, to tame. See DOMESTIC, *a.*] **1.** To make domestic; to habituate to home life; as, to *domesticate* one's self.

2. To cause to be, as it were, of one's family or country; as, to *domesticate* a foreign custom or word.

3. To tame or reclaim from a wild state; as, to *domesticate* wild animals; to *domesticate* a plant.

Do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *domestication.*] The act of domesticating, or accustoming to home; the action of taming wild animals.

Do-mes'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who domesticates.

Do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [LL. *domesticitas:* cf. F. *domesticité.*] The state of being domestic; domestic character; household life.

Dom'ett (dŏm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of baize of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen. *Blakely.*

Do'mey-kite (dō'mĭ-kit), *n.* [Named after *Domeyko*, a mineralogist of Chili.] (*Min.*) A massive mineral of tin-white or steel-gray color, an arsenide of copper.

Dom'i-cal (dŏm'ĭ-kal *or* dōm'-), *a.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome.

Dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *domicilium; domus* house + (prob.) root of *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *domicile.* See DOME, and CONCEAL.] **1.** An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or a family.

2. (*Law*) A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time; a residence accepted as a final abode. *Wharton.*

Dom'i-cile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMICILED (-sĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMICILING.] [Cf. F. *domicilier.* Cf. DOMICILIATE.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate. *Kent.*

Dom'i-cil'i-ar (-sĭl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A member of a household; a domestic. *Sterne.*

Dom'i-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-â-rỹ *or* -sĭl'yâ-rỹ; 106), *a.* [LL. *domiciliarius.*] Of or pertaining to a domicile, or the residence of a person or family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen were scrupulously guarded. *Motley.*

Domiciliary visit (*Law*), a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for searching it, under authority.

Dom'i-cil'i-ate (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMICILIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMICILIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [See DOMICILE.] **1.** To establish in a permanent residence; to domicile.

2. To domesticate. *Pownall.*

Dom'i-cil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of domiciliating; permanent residence; inhabitancy. *Milman.*

Dom'i-cul'ture (dŏm'ĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *domus* house + E. *culture.* See 1st DOME.] The art of housekeeping, cookery, etc. [*R.*] *R. Park.*

Dom'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *domus* house + *-fy:* cf. F. *domifier.*] **1.** (*Astrol.*) To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses. See HOUSE, in astrological sense. [*Obs.*]

2. To tame; to domesticate. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Dom'i-na** (-nâ), *n.* [L., lady. See DAME.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Lady; a lady; — a title formerly given to noble ladies who held a barony in their own right. *Burrill.*

Dom'i-nance (-nans), } *n.* Predominance; ascend-
Dom'i-nan-cy (-nan-sỹ), } ency; authority.

Dom'i-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *dominans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dominari:* cf. F. *dominant.* See DOMINATE.] Ruling; governing; prevailing; controlling; predominant; as, the *dominant* party, church, spirit, power.

The member of a *dominant* race is, in his dealings with the subject race, seldom indeed fraudulent, . . . but imperious, insolent, and cruel. *Macaulay.*

Dominant estate *or* **tenement** (*Law*), the estate to which a servitude or easement is due from another estate, the estate over which the servitude extends being called the *servient estate* or *tenement. Bouvier. Wharton's Law Dict.* — **Dominant owner** (*Law*), one wno owns lands on which there is an easement owned by another.

Syn. — Governing; ruling; controlling; prevailing; predominant; ascendant.

Dom'i-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tone of the scale; thus G is the dominant of C, A of D, and so on.

Dominant chord (*Mus.*), the chord based upon the dominant.

Dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINATING.] [L. *dominatus*, p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, fr. *dominus* master, lord. See DAME, and cf. DOMINEER.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern. "A city *dominated* by the ax." *Dickens.*

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated.* *W. Tooke.*

Dom'i-nate, *v. i.* To be dominant. *Hallam.*

Dom'i-na'tion (dŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *domination*, L. *dominatio.*] **1.** The act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; supremacy; authority; often, arbitrary or insolent sway.

In such a people, the haughtiness of *domination* combines with the spirit of freedom. *Burke.*

2. A ruling party; a party in power. [*R.*] *Burke.*

3. *pl.* A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; — a meaning given by the schoolmen.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

Dom'i-na-tive (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dominatif.*] Governing; ruling; imperious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A ruler or ruling power. "Sole *dominator* of Navarre." *Shak.*

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this northwest part of the world. *Camden.*

Dom'i-ne (dŏm'ĭ-nē), *n.* [See DOMINIE.] **1.** A name given to a pastor of the Reformed Church. The word is also applied locally in the United States, in colloquial speech, to any clergyman.

2. [From Sp. *domine* a schoolmaster.] (*Zoöl.*) A West Indian fish (*Epinula magistralis*), of the family *Trichiuridæ.* It is a long-bodied, voracious fish.

Dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINEERING.] [F. *dominer*, L. *dominari:* cf. OD. *domineren* to feast luxuriously. See DOMINATE, *v. t.*] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to play the master; to be overbearing; to tyrannize; to bluster; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; — often with *over;* as, to *domineer* over dependents.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer.* *Shak.*
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

Dom'i-neer'ing, *a.* Ruling arrogantly; overbearing.
A violent, brutal, *domineering* old reprobate. *Blackw. Mag.*

Syn. — Haughty; overbearing; lordly. See IMPERIOUS.

— Dom'i-neer'ing-ly, *adv.*

Do-min'ic-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, for L. *dominicus* belonging to a master or lord (*dominica dies* the Lord's day), fr. *dominus* master or lord: cf. F. *dominical.* See DAME.] **1.** Indicating, or pertaining to, the Lord's day, or Sunday.

2. Relating to, or given by, our Lord; as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer. *Howell.*

Some words altered in the *dominical* Gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical altar (*Eccl.*), the high altar. — **Dominical letter,** the letter which, in almanacs, denotes Sunday, or the Lord's day (*dies Domini*). The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose, the same letter standing for Sunday during a whole year (except in leap year, when the letter is changed at the end of February). After twenty-eight years the same letters return in the same order. The dominical letters go backwards one day every common year, and two every leap year; *e. g.*, if the dominical letter of a common year be G, F will be the dominical letter for the next year. Called also *Sunday letter.* Cf. *Solar cycle*, under CYCLE, *n.*

Do-min'ic-al, *n.* The Lord's day or Sunday; also, the Lord's prayer. [*Obs.*]

Do-min'i-can (-ĭ-kan), *a.* [NL. *Dominicanus*, fr. *Dominicus, Dominic*, the founder: cf. F. *Dominicain.*] Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Dominic de Guzman), or to the religious communities named from him.

Dominican nuns, an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic, and chiefly employed in teaching. — **Dominican tertiaries** (the third order of St. Dominic). See TERTIARY.

Do-min'i-can, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of mendicant monks founded by Dominic de Guzman, in 1215. A province of the order was established in England in 1221. The first foundation in the United States was made in 1807. The Master of the Sacred Palace at Rome is always a Dominican friar. The Dominicans are called also *preaching friars, friars preachers, black friars* (from their black cloak), *brothers of St. Mary,* and in France, *Jacobins.*

Do-min'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *dominus* master + *caedere* to cut down, kill.] **1.** The act of killing a master.

2. One who kills his master.

Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *dominus* master. See DON, DAME.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [*Scot.*]

This was Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A clergyman. See DOMINE, 1. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium.* See DOMAIN, DUNGEON.] **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; independent right of possession, use, and control; sovereignty; supremacy.

I praised and honored him that liveth forever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion.* *Dan.* iv. 34.
To choose between *dominion* or slavery. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. Superior prominence; predominance; ascendency.
Objects placed foremost ought . . . to have *dominion* over things confused and transient. *Dryden.*

3. That which is governed; territory over which authority is exercised; the tract, district, or county, considered as *subject;* as, the *dominions* of a king. Also used figuratively; as, the *dominion* of the passions.

4. *pl.* A supposed high order of angels; dominations. See DOMINATION, 3. *Milton.*

By him were all things created . . . whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. *Col.* i. 16.

Syn. — Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; jurisdiction; government; territory; district; region.

Dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.; pl.* DOMINOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOES (-nōz). [F. *domino*, or It. *dominò*, or Sp. *dominó*, fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral. See DON, DAME.] **1.** A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church; a sort of amice. *Kersey.*

2. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.

3. A kind of mask; particularly, a half mask worn at masquerades, to conceal the upper part of the face. Dominos were formerly worn by ladies in traveling.

4. A costume worn as a disguise at masquerades, consisting of a robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure.

5. A person wearing a domino.

6. *pl.* A game played by two or more persons, with twenty-eight pieces of wood, bone, or ivory, of a flat, oblong shape, plain at the back, but on the face divided by a line in the middle, and either left blank or variously dotted after the manner of dice. The game is played by matching the spots or the blank of an unmatched half of a domino already played. *Hoyle.*

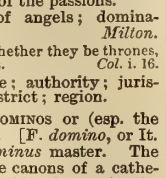
Dominoes.

7. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. *Hoyle.*

‖ **Dom'i-nus** (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *n.; pl.* DOMINI (-nī). [L., master. See DAME.] Master; sir; — a title of respect formerly applied to a knight or a clergyman, and sometimes to the lord of a manor. *Cowell.*

Dom'i-ta-ble (dŏm'ĭ-tâ-b'l), *a.* [L. *domitare* to tame, fr. *domare.*] That can be tamed. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Do'mite (dō'mit), *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish variety of trachyte; — so called from the Puy-de-*Dôme* in Auvergne, France, where it is found.

Don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp. *don;* akin to Pg. *dom*, It. *donno;* fr. L. *dominus* master. See DAME, and cf. DOMINE, DOMINIE, DOMINO, DAN, DOM.] **1.** Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.

Don is used in Italy, though not so much as in Spain. France talks of *Dom* Calmet, England of *Dan* Lydgate. *Oliphant.*

2. A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence; especially, the head of a college, or one of the fellows at the English universities. [*Univ. Cant*]
"The great *dons* of wit." *Dryden.*

Don, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DONNED (dŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DONNING.] [*Do* + *on;* — opposed to *doff.* See Do, *v. t.*, 7.] To put on; to dress in; to invest one's self with.
Should I *don* this robe and trouble you. *Shak.*
At night, or in the rain,
He *dons* a surcoat which he doffs at morn. *Emerson.*

‖ **Do'ña** (dō'nyâ), *n.* [Sp. *doña.* See DUENNA.] Lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain, prefixed to the Christian name of a lady.

Do'na-ble (dō'nâ-b'l), *a.* [L. *donabilis*, fr. *donare* to donate.] Capable of being donated or given. [*R.*]

Do'na-ry (-rỹ), *n.* [L. *donarium*, fr. *donare.*] A thing given to a sacred use. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Don'at (dŏn'ăt), *n.* [From *Donatus*, a famous grammarian.] A grammar. [*Obs.*] [Written also *donet.*]

Don'a-ta-ry (-â-tā-rỹ), *n.* See DONATORY.

Do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DONATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DONATING.] [L. *donatus*, p. p. of *donare* to donate, fr. *donum* gift, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] To give; to bestow; to present; as, to *donate* fifty thousand dollars to a college.

Do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *donatio;* cf. F. *donation.*] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation of the property of the thing given. *South.*

2. That which is given as a present; that which is transferred to another gratuitously; a gift.
And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) The act or contract by which a person voluntarily transfers the title to a thing of which he is the owner, from himself to another, without any consideration, as a free gift. *Bouvier.*

Donation party, a party assembled at the house of some one, as of a clergyman, each one bringing some present. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Syn. — Gift; present; benefaction; grant. See GIFT.

Don'a-tism (dŏn'â-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Donatisme.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The tenets of the Donatists.

Don'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *Donatista:* cf. F. *Donatiste.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Donatus, the leader of a body of North African schismatics and purists, who greatly disturbed the church in the 4th century. They claimed to be the true church.

Don'a-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

Don'a-tive (dŏn'â-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*, fr. *donare:* cf. F. *donatif.* See DONATE.] **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present. "The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives.*" *Dryden.*

2. (*Eccl. Law*) A benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. See the Note under BENEFICE, *n.*, 3.

Don'a-tive, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson. *Blackstone.*

‖ **Do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tŏr), *n.* [L. Cf. DONOR.] (*Law*) One who makes a gift; a donor; a giver.

Don'a-to-ry (dŏn'â-tō-rỹ), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A donee of the crown; one to whom, upon certain conditions, escheated property is made over.

Do'-naught' (dōō'nạt'), *n.* [*Do* + *naught.*] A lazy, good-for-nothing fellow.

‖ **Do'nax** (dō'năks), *n.* [L., reed, also a sea fish, Gr. δόναξ.] (*Bot.*) A canelike grass of southern Europe (*Arundo Donax*), used for fishing rods, etc.

‖ **Don-cel'la** (dŏn-thâl'lyâ *or* dŏn-sĕl'lâ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a maid. Cf. DAMSEL.] (*Zoöl.*) A handsome fish of Florida and the West Indies (*Platyglossus radiatus*). The name is applied also to the ladyfish (*Harpe rufa*) of the same region.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* from Do, and formerly the *infinitive.* **1.** Performed; executed; finished.

2. It is done or agreed; let it be a match or bargain; — used elliptically.

Done brown, a phrase in cookery; applied figuratively to one who has been thoroughly deceived, cheated, or fooled. [*Colloq.*] — **Done for,** tired out; used up; collapsed; destroyed; dead; killed. [*Colloq.*] — **Done up.** (*a*) Wrapped up. (*b*) Worn out; exhausted. [*Colloq.*]

Done, *a.* [Prob. corrupted from OF. *doné*, F. *donné*, p. p. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, to give, issue, fr. L. *donare* to give. See DONATE, and cf. DONEE.] Given; executed; issued; made public; — used chiefly in the clause giving the date of a proclamation or public act.

Do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* [OF. *doné*, F. *donné*, p. p. See the preceding word.] **1.** The person to whom a gift or donation is made.

2. (*Law*) Anciently, one to whom lands were given; in later use, one to whom lands and tenements are given in tail; in modern use, one on whom a power is conferred for execution; — sometimes called the *appointor.*

Don'et (dŏn'ĕt), *n.* Same as DONAT. *Piers Plowman.*

Do'ni (dō'nỹ), *n.* [Tamil *tōnī.*] (*Naut.*) A clumsy craft, having one mast with a long sail, used for trading

purposes on the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon. [Written also *dhony*, *doney*, and *done*.] *Balfour.*

Do-nif'er-ous (dō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *donum* gift + *-ferous*.] Bearing gifts. [*R.*]

Don'jon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] The chief tower, also called the *keep;* a massive tower in ancient castles, forming the strongest part of the fortifications. See *Illust.* of CASTLE.

Don'key (dŏn'kỹ), *n.; pl.* DONKEYS (-kĭz). [Prob. *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal + a dim. termination.] **1.** An ass; or (less frequently) a mule.

2. A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.

Donkey engine, a small auxiliary engine not used for propelling, but for pumping water into the boilers, raising heavy weights, and like purposes. — **Donkey pump**, a steam pump for feeding boilers, extinguishing fire, etc.; — usually an auxiliary. — **Donkey's eye** (*Bot.*), the large round seed of the *Mucuna pruriens*, a tropical leguminous plant.

Don'na (dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It. *donna*, L. *domina*. See DON, DAME.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy.

Don'nat (-năt), *n.* [Corrupted from *do-naught*.] See DO-NAUGHT. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Don'nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* [DON, *n.*, 2.] Self-importance; loftiness of carriage. [*Cant, Eng. Universities*]

Do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [F. *donneur*, OF. *doneor*, fr. *donner*. See DONEE, and cf. DONATOR.] **1.** One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.

2. (*Law*) One who grants an estate; in later use, one who confers a power; — the opposite of *donee*. *Kent.*

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the *donors* and granters as the donees or grantees. *Spelman.*

Do'-noth'ing (dōō'nŭth'ĭng), *a.* Doing nothing; inactive; idle; lazy; as, a *do-nothing* policy.

Do'-noth'ing-ism (-ĭz'm), } *n.* Inactivity; habitual
Do'-noth'ing-ness (-nĕs), } sloth; idleness. [*Jocular*] *Carlyle. Miss Austen.*

Don'ship (dŏn'shĭp), *n.* The quality or rank of a don, gentleman, or knight. *Hudibras.*

Don'zel (-zĕl), *n.* [Cf. It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*, OF. *danzel*. See DAMSEL, DON, *n.*] A young squire, or knight's attendant; a page. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Doo (dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dove. [*Scot.*]

Doob' grass' (dōōb' grȧs'). [Hind. *dūb.*] (*Bot.*) A perennial, creeping grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), highly prized, in Hindostan, as food for cattle, and acclimated in the United States. [Written also *doub grass.*]

Doo'dle (dōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. DAWDLE.] A trifler; a simple fellow.

Doo'dle-sack' (-săk'), *n.* [Cf. G. *dudelsack.*] The Scotch bagpipe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Doole (dōōl), *n.* Sorrow; dole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Doo'ly (dōō'lỹ), *n.; pl.* DOOLIES (-lĭz). [Skr. *dōla.*] A kind of litter suspended from men's shoulders, for carrying persons or things; a palanquin. [Written also *doolee* and *doolie.*] [*East Indies*]

Having provided *doolies*, or little bamboo chairs slung on four men's shoulders, in which I put my papers and boxes, we next morning commenced the ascent. *J. D. Hooker.*

Doom (dōōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm;* akin to OS. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, Dan. & Sw. *dom*, Icel. *dōmr*, Goth. *dōms*, Gr. *θέμις* law; fr. the root of E. *do*, v. t. √65. See Do, *v. t.*, and cf. DEEM, -DOM.] **1.** Judgment; judicial sentence; penal decree; condemnation.

The first *dooms* of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle belonging to the citizens. *J. R. Green.*

Now against himself he sounds this *doom*. *Shak.*

2. That to which one is doomed or sentenced; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; penalty.

Ere Hector meets his *doom*. *Pope.*

And homely household task shall be her *doom*. *Dryden.*

3. Ruin; death.

This is the day of *doom* for Bassianus. *Shak.*

4. Discriminating opinion or judgment; discrimination; discernment; decision. [*Obs.*]

And there he learned of things and haps to come,
To give foreknowledge true, and certain *doom*. *Fairfax.*

Syn. — Sentence; condemnation; decree; fate; destiny; lot; ruin; destruction.

Doom, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOOMED (dōōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOOMING.] **1.** To judge; to estimate or determine as a judge. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to consign by a decree or sentence; to sentence; as, a criminal *doomed* to chains or death.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

3. To ordain as penalty; hence, to mulct or fine.

Have I tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*

4. To assess a tax upon, by estimate or at discretion. [*New England*] *J. Pickering.*

5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the destiny or fate of; to appoint, as by decree or by fate.

A man of genius . . . *doomed* to struggle with difficulties. *Macaulay.*

Doom'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. [*Local, New England*]

Doom'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of condemnation or destructive power. [*R.*] "That *doomful* deluge." *Drayton.*

Doom' palm' (dōōm' pälm'). [Ar. *daum, dūm:* cf. F. *doume.*] (*Bot.*) A species of palm tree (*Hyphæne Thebaica*), highly valued for the fibrous pulp of its fruit, which has the flavor of gingerbread, and is largely eaten in Egypt and Abyssinia. [Written also *doum palm.*]

Dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg.* See DOOM, and DAY.] **1.** A day of sentence or condemnation; day of death. "My body's *doomsday*." *Shak.*

2. The day of the final judgment.

I could not tell till *doomsday*. *Chaucer.*

Doomsday Book. See DOMESDAY BOOK.

Dooms'man (dōōmz'man), *n.* [*Doom* + *man.*] A judge; an umpire. [*Obs.*] *Hampole.*

Doom'ster (dōōm'stẽr), *n.* Same as DEMPSTER. [*Scot.*]

Door (dōr; 111), *n.* [OE. *dore, dure*, AS. *duru;* akin to OS. *dura, dor*, D. *deur*, OHG. *turi* door, *tor* gate, G. *thür, thor*, Icel. *dyrr*, Dan. *dör*, Sw. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, Lith. *durys*, Russ. *dvere*, OIr. *dorus*, L. *fores*, Gr. *θύρα*; cf. Skr. *dur, dvāra.* √246. Cf. FOREIGN.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, by which to go in and out; an entrance way.

To the same end, men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

2. The frame or barrier of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges, by which an entrance way into a house or apartment is closed and opened.

At last he came unto an iron *door*
That fast was locked. *Spenser.*

3. Passage; means of approach or access.

I am the *door;* by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. *John* x. 9.

4. An entrance way, but taken in the sense of the *house* or *apartment* to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street. *Arbuthnot.*

Blank door, Blind door, etc. (*Arch.*) See under BLANK, BLIND, etc. — **In doors,** *or* **Within doors,** within the house. — **Next door to,** near to; bordering on.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

— **Out of doors,** *or* **Without doors,** *and, colloquially,* **Out doors,** out of the house; in open air; abroad; away; lost.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke.*

— **To lay** (a fault, misfortune, etc.) **at one's door,** to charge one with a fault; to blame for. — **To lie at one's door,** to be imputable or chargeable to.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*. *Dryden.*

☞ *Door* is used in an adjectival construction or as the first part of a compound (with or without the hyphen); as, *door* frame, *door*bell or *door* bell, *door* knob or *door*knob, *door* latch or *door*latch, *door* jamb, *door* handle, *door* mat, *door* panel.

Door'case' (-kās'), *n.* The surrounding frame into which a door shuts.

Door'cheek' (-chēk'), *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a door. *Ex.* xii. 22 (*Douay version*).

‖ **Door'ga** (dōōr'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Durgā.*] (*Myth.*) A Hindoo divinity, the consort of Siva, represented with ten arms. [Written also *Durga.*] *Malcom.*

Door'ing (dōr'ĭng), *n.* The frame of a door. *Milton.*

Door'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

Door'less, *a.* Without a door.

Door'nail' (dōr'nāl'), *n.* The nail or knob on which in ancient doors the knocker struck; — hence the old saying, "As dead as a *doornail*."

Door'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate on a door, giving the name, and sometimes the employment, of the occupant.

Door'post' (-pōst'), *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a doorway.

Door'sill' (-sĭl'), *n.* The sill or threshold of a door.

Door'stead (-stĕd), *n.* Entrance or place of a door. [*Obs.* or *Local*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Door'step' (dōr'stĕp'), *n.* The stone or plank forming a step before an outer door.

Door'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The stone forming a threshold.

Door'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* (*Carp.*) The block or strip of wood or similar material which stops, at the right place, the shutting of a door.

Door'way' (-wā'), *n.* The passage of a door; entrance way into a house or a room.

Door'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard in front of a house, or around the door of a house.

Dop } (dŏp), *n.* A little copper cup in which a dia-
Dopp } mond is held while being cut.

Dop, *v. i.* [Cf. DAP, DIP.] To dip. [*Obs.*] *Walton.*

Dop, *n.* A dip; a low courtesy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who dips; hence, in contempt, an Anabaptist. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dop'pler-ite (dŏp'plẽr-īt), *n.* [Named after the physicist and mathematician Christian *Doppler.*] (*Min.*) A brownish black native hydrocarbon occurring in elastic or jellylike masses.

Doq'uet (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* A warrant. See DOCKET.

Dor (dôr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dora* drone, locust, D. *tor* beetle, L. *taurus* a kind of beetle. Cf. DORMOUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A large European scaraboid beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), which makes a droning noise while flying. The name is also applied to allied American species, as the *June bug.* Called also *dorr, dorbeetle,* or *dorrbeetle, dorbug, dorrfly,* and *buzzard clock.*

Dor, *n.* [Cf. DOR a beetle, and HUM, HUMBUG.] A trick, joke, or deception. *Beau. & Fl.*

To give one the dor, to make a fool of him. [*Archaic*] *P. Fletcher.*

Dor, *v. t.* To make a fool of; to deceive. [*Obs.*] [Written also *dorr.*] *B. Jonson.*

Do-ra'do (dō-rä'dō *or* dō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado* gilt, fr. *dorar* to gild, fr. L. *deaurare.* See 1st DORY, and cf. EL DORADO.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A southern constellation, within which is the south pole of the ecliptic; — called also sometimes *Xiphias,* or the *Swordfish.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large, oceanic fish of the genus *Coryphæna.*

Dor'bee'tle (dôr'bē't'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 1st DOR.

Do'ree (dō'rē *or* dō-rē'), *n.* [See DORY.] (*Zoöl.*) A European marine fish (*Zeus faber*), of a yellow color. See *Illust.* of JOHN DOREE.

☞ The popular name in England is *John Doree,* or *Dory,* well known to be a corruption of F. *jaune-dorée, i. e.,* golden-yellow. See 1st DORY.

Dore'tree' (dōr'trē'), *n.* A doorpost. [*Obs.*] "As dead as a *doretree*." *Piers Plowman.*

Dor'hawk' (dôr'hȧk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European goatsucker; — so called because it eats the *dor*beetle. See GOATSUCKER. [Written also *dorrhawk.*] *Booth.*

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks of Doris; Doric; as, a *Dorian* fashion.

2. (*Mus.*) Same as DORIC, 3. "*Dorian* mood." *Milton.*

Dorian mode (*Mus.*), the first of the authentic church modes or tones, from D to D, resembling our D minor scale, but with the B natural. *Grove.*

Do'ri-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Doris in Greece.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Doricus,* Gr. Δωρικός, fr. Δωριεύς the Dorians.] **1.** Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians; as, the *Doric* dialect.

2. (*Arch.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the oldest and simplest of the three orders of architecture used by the Greeks, but ranked as second of the five orders adopted by the Romans. See ABACUS, CAPITAL, ORDER.

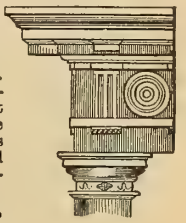

Doric Order.

☞ This order is distinguished, according to the treatment of details, as *Grecian Doric,* or *Roman Doric.*

3. (*Mus.*) Of or relating to one of the ancient Greek musical modes or keys. Its character was adapted both to religious occasions and to war.

Dor'ic, *n.* The Doric dialect.

Dor'i-cism (dŏr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.

‖ **Do'ris** (dō'rĭs), *n.* [L. *Doris,* the daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Nereus, Gr. Δωρίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks having a wreath of branchiæ on the back.

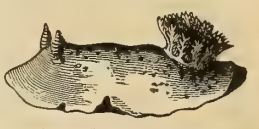

Doris (*D. Johnstoni*), side view. Nat. size.

Do'rism (dō'rĭzm), *n.* [Gr. Δωρισμός.] A Doric phrase or idiom.

Dor'king fowl' (dôr'kĭng foul'). [From the town of *Dorking* in England.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of large-bodied domestic fowls, having five toes, or the hind toe double. There are several strains, as the *white, gray,* and *silver-gray.* They are highly esteemed for the table.

Dor'man-cy (dôr'mạn-sỹ), *n.* [From DORMANT.] The state of being dormant; quiescence; abeyance.

Dor'mant (-mant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, from L. *dormire;* cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν,* Skr. *drā,* OSlav. *drěmati.*] **1.** Sleeping; as, a *dormant* animal; hence, not in action or exercise; quiescent; at rest; in abeyance; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on; as, *dormant* passions; *dormant* claims or titles.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time, or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

2. (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture; as, a lion *dormant;* — distinguished from *couchant.*

Lion Dormant.

Dormant partner (*Com.*), a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses; — called also *sleeping* or *silent partner.* — **Dormant window** (*Arch.*), a dormer window. See DORMER. — **Table dormant,** a stationary table. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dor'mant (dôr'mant), *n.* [See DORMANT, *a.*] (*Arch.*) A large beam in the roof of a house upon which portions of the other timbers rest or "sleep." *Arch. Pub. Soc.* — Called also *dormant tree, dorman tree, dormond,* and *dormer.* *Halliwell.*

Dor'mer (-mẽr), *n., or* **Dor'mer win'dow** (wĭn'dō), [Literally, the window of a sleeping apartment. F. *dormir* to sleep. See DORMANT, *a.* & *n.*] (*Arch.*) A window pierced in a roof, and so set as to be vertical while the roof slopes away from it. Also, the gablet, or houselike structure, in which it is contained.

Dormer Window.

Dor'mi-tive (-mĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dormitif,* fr. L. *dormire* to sleep.] Causing sleep; as, the *dormitive* properties of opium. *Clarke.*

— *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to promote sleep; a soporific; an opiate.

Dor'mi-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *n.; pl.* DORMITORIES (-rĭz). [L. *dormitorium,* fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping, fr. *dormire* to sleep. See DORMANT.] **1.** A sleeping room, or a building containing a series of sleeping rooms; a sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds; esp., one connected with a college or boarding school. *Thackeray.*

2. A burial place. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

My sister was interred in a very honorable manner in our *dormitory,* joining to the parish church. *Evelyn.*

Dor'mouse (dôr'mous), *n.; pl.* DORMICE (-mīs). [Perh. fr. F. *dormir* to sleep (Prov. E. *dorm* to doze) + E. *mouse;* or perh. changed fr. F. *dormeuse,* fem., a sleeper, though not found in the sense of *a dormouse.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small European rodent of the genus *Myoxus,* of several species. They live in trees and feed on nuts, acorns, etc.; — so called because they are usually torpid in winter.

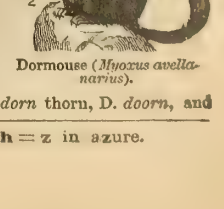

Dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*). 1/2

Dorn (dôrn), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorn* thorn, D. *doorn,* and

G. *dornfisch* stickleback.] (*Zoöl.*) A British ray; the thornback.

Dor'nick (dôr'nĭk), *or* **Dor'nock** (-nŏk), *n.* A coarse sort of damask, originally made at Tournay (in Flemish, *Doornick*), Belgium, and used for hangings, carpets, etc. Also, a stout figured linen manufactured in Scotland. [Formerly written also *darnex*, *dornic*, *dorneck*, etc.] *Halliwell. Jamieson.*

☞ Ure says that *dornock*, a kind of stout figured linen, derives its name from a town in Scotland where it was first manufactured for tablecloths.

Dorp (dôrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *dorp*. See Thorpe.] A hamlet. [*Obs.*] "A mean fishing *dorp*." *Howell.*

Dorr (dôr), *n.* The dorbeetle; also, a drone or an idler. See 1st Dor. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Dorr, *v. t.* **1.** To deceive. [*Obs.*] See Dor, *v. t.*

2. To deafen with noise. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Dorr'fly′ (-flī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 1st Dor.

Dorr'hawk′ (-hąk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Dorhawk.

Dor'sad (-săd), *adv.* [*Dorsum* + L. *ad* towards.] (*Anat.*) Toward the dorsum or back; on the dorsal side; dorsally.

Dor'sal (dôr'sal), *a.* [F. *dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsualis*, fr. *dorsum* back; cf. Gr. δειράς, δειρή, mountain ridge. Cf. Dorse, Dorsel, Dosel.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts; notal; tergal; neural; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; the *dorsal* artery of the tongue; — opposed to *ventral*.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Pertaining to the surface naturally inferior, as of a leaf. (*b*) Pertaining to the surface naturally superior, as of a creeping hepatic moss.

Dorsal vessel (*Zoöl.*), a central pulsating blood vessel along the back of insects, acting as a heart.

Dor'sal, *n.* [LL. *dorsale*, neut. fr. *dorsalis*. See Dorsal, *a.*] (*Fine Arts*) A hanging, usually of rich stuff, at the back of a throne, or of an altar, or in any similar position.

Dor'sale (-sāl), *n.* Same as Dorsal, *n.*

Dor'sal-ly (dôr'sal-lȳ), *adv.* (*Anat.*) On, or toward, the dorsum, or back; on the dorsal side of; dorsad.

Dorse (dôrs), *n.* [Cf. L. *dorsum* the back. See Dorsel, Dosel.] **1.** Same as Dorsal, *n.* [*Obs.*]

2. The back of a book. [*Obs.*]

Books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*. *Wood.*

Dorse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Baltic or variable cod (*Gadus callarias*), by some believed to be the young of the common codfish.

Dor'sel (dôr'sĕl), *n.* [See Dosser.] **1.** A pannier.

2. Same as Dorsal, *n.*

Dor'ser (dôr'sẽr), *n.* See Dosser.

‖ **Dor'si-bran'chi-a'ta** (dôr'sĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *dorsum* back + *branchiae* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of chætopod annelids in which the branchiæ are along the back, on each side, or on the parapodia. [See *Illusts.* under Annelida and Chætopoda.]

Dor'si-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having branchiæ along the back; belonging to the Dorsibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Dorsibranchiata.

Dor-sif'er-ous (dôr-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Dorsum* + *-ferous*; cf. F. *dorsifère*.] (*Biol.*) Bearing, or producing, on the back; — applied to ferns which produce seeds on the back of the leaf, and to certain Batrachia, the ova of which become attached to the skin of the back of the parent, where they develop; dorsiparous.

Dor'si-mes'on (dôr'sĭ-mēs'ŏn), *n.* [*Dorsum* + *meson*.] (*Anat.*) See Meson.

Dor-sip'a-rous (dôr-sĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Dorsum* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] (*Biol.*) Same as Dorsiferous.

Dor'si-ven'tral (dôr'sĭ-vĕn'trȧl), *a.* [*Dorsum* + *ventral*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having distinct upper and lower surfaces, as most common leaves. The leaves of the iris are not *dorsiventral*.

2. (*Anat.*) See Dorsoventral.

Dor'so-ven'tral (dôr'sō-vĕn'trȧl), *a.* [*Dorsum* + *ventral*.] (*Anat.*) From the dorsal to the ventral side of an animal; as, the *dorsoventral* axis.

‖ **Dor'sum** (dôr'sŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** The ridge of a hill.

2. (*Anat.*) The back or dorsal region of an animal; the upper side of an appendage or part; as, the *dorsum* of the tongue.

Dor'tour (-tōōr), } *n.* [F. *dortoir*, fr. L. *dormitorium*.]
Dor'ture (-tŭr), } A dormitory. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Do'ry (dō'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Dories (-rĭz). [Named from its color, fr. F. *dorée* gilded, fr. *dorer* to gild. L. *deaurare*. See Deaurate, and cf. Aureole.] **1** (*Zoöl.*) A European fish. See Doree, and John Doree.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The American wall-eyed perch; — called also *doré*. See Pike perch.

Do'ry, *n.*; *pl.* Dories (-rĭz). A small, strong, flat-bottomed rowboat, with sharp prow and flaring sides.

‖ **Do-ryph'o-ra** (dō-rĭf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See Doryphoros.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of plant-eating beetles, including the potato beetle. See Potato beetle.

‖ **Do-ryph'o-ros** (-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δορυφόρος, lit., spear bearing; δόρυ a spear + φέρειν to bear.] (*Fine Arts*) A spear bearer; a statue of a man holding a spear or in the attitude of a spear bearer. Several important sculptures of this subject existed in antiquity, copies of which remain to us.

Dose (dōs), *n.* [F. *dose*, Gr. δόσις a giving, a dose, fr. διδόναι to give; akin to L. *dare* to give. See Date point of time.] **1.** The quantity of medicine given, or prescribed to be taken, at one time.

2. A sufficient quantity; a portion; as much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive.

3. Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; a disagreeable portion thrust upon one.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *W. Irving.*

I dare undertake that as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

Dose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dosed (dōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dosing.] [Cf. F. *doser*. See Dose, *n.*] **1.** To proportion properly (a medicine), with reference to the patient or the disease; to form into suitable doses.

2. To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to; to give potions to, constantly and without need.

A self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him, "secundum artem." *South.*

3. To give anything nauseous to.

Dos'el (dŏs'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *dossel*; cf. LL. *dorsale*. See Dorsal, and cf. Dorse, Dorsel.] Same as Dorsal, *n.* [*R.*]

Do-sol'o-gy (dō-sŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Dose* + *-logy*.] Posology. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

Dos'sel (dŏs'sĕl), *n.* [See Dosel, *n.*] Same as Dorsal, *n.*

Dos'ser (-sẽr), *n.* [LL. *dosserum*, or F. *dossier* bundle of papers, part of a basket resting on the back, fr. L. *dorsum* back. See Dorsal, and cf. Dosel.] [Written also *dorser* and *dorsel*.] **1.** A pannier, or basket.

To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A hanging tapestry; a dorsal.

Dos'sil (-sĭl), *n.* [OE. *dosil* faucet of a barrel, OF. *dosil*, *duisil*, spigot, LL. *duciculus*, *ducillus*, fr. L. *ducere* to lead, draw. See Duct, Duke.] **1.** (*Surg.*) A small ovoid or cylindrical roll or pledget of lint, for keeping a sore, wound, etc., open; a tent.

2. (*Printing*) A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copperplate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

Dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot (dŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry. See Dower, and cf. Dote dowry.] (*Law*) A marriage portion; dowry. [*Louisiana*]

Dot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *dott* small spot, speck; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, or small mark.

2. Anything small and like a speck comparatively; a small portion or specimen; as, a *dot* of a child.

Dot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dotting.] **1.** To mark with dots or small spots; as, to *dot* a line.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages.

Dot, *v. i.* To make dots or specks.

Do'tage (dō'tăj; 48), *n.* [From Dote, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; the childishness of old age; senility; as, a venerable man, now in his *dotage*.

Capable of distinguishing between the infancy and the *dotage* of Greek literature. *Macaulay.*

2. Foolish utterance; drivel.

The sapless *dotages* of old Paris and Salamanca. *Milton.*

3. Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

The *dotage* of the nation on presbytery. *Bp. Burnet.*

Do'tal (dō'tal), *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry; cf. F. *dotal*. See Dot dowry.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it. *Garth.*

Do'tant (dō'tant), *n.* A dotard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Do'tard (dō'tẽrd), *n.* [Dote, *v. i.*] One whose mind is impaired by age; one in second childhood.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife. *Prior.*

Do'tard-ly, *a.* Foolish; weak. *Dr. H. More.*

Do'ta-ry (dō'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* A dotard's weakness; dotage. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Do-ta'tion (dō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*, fr. L. *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dower; cf. F. *dotation*. See Dot dowry.] **1.** The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.

2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation. *Blackstone.*

Dote (dōt), *n.* [See Dot dowry.] **1.** A marriage portion. [*Obs.*] See 1st Dot, *n.* *Wyatt.*

2. *pl.* Natural endowments. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Dote, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doting.] [OE. *doten*; akin to OD. *doten*, D. *dutten*, to doze, Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep, MHG. *tūzen* to keep still; cf. F. *radoter*, OF. *redoter* (to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly), which are from the same source.] [Written also *dout*.] **1.** To act foolishly. [*Obs.*]

He wol make him *doten* anon right. *Chaucer.*

2. To be weak-minded, silly, or idiotic; to have the intellect impaired, especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to drivel.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

He survived the use of his reason, grew infatuated, and *doted* long before he died. *South.*

3. To be excessively or foolishly fond; to love to excess; to be weakly affectionate; — with *on* or *upon*; as, the mother *dotes* on her child.

Sing, siren, for thyself, and I will *dote*. *Shak.*
What dust we *dote* on, when 't is man we love. *Pope.*

Dote, *n.* An imbecile; a dotard. *Halliwell.*

Dot'ed (dōt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Stupid; foolish. [*Obs.*]

Senseless speech and *doted* ignorance. *Spenser.*

2. Half-rotten; as, *doted* wood. [*Local, U. S.*]

Dote'head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A dotard. [*R.*] *Tyndale.*

Dot'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton.*

2. One excessively fond, or weak in love. *Shak.*

Dot'er-y (dōt'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The acts or speech of a dotard; drivel. [*R.*]

Doth (dŭth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot'ing (dōt'ĭng), *a.* That dotes; silly; excessively fond. — **Dot'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Dot'ing-ness,** *n.*

Dot'ish, *a.* Foolish; weak; imbecile. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dot'tard (dŏt'tẽrd), *n.* [For Dotard ?] An old, decayed tree. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Dot'ted (dŏt'tĕd), *a.* Marked with, or made of, dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

Dotted note (*Mus.*), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value; thus, a dotted semibreve is equal to three minims, and a dotted quarter to three eighth notes. — Dotted rest, a rest lengthened by a dot in the same manner as a dotted note.

☞ Notes and rests are sometimes followed by two dots, to indicate an increase of length equal to three quarters of their simple value, and they are then said to be *double-dotted*.

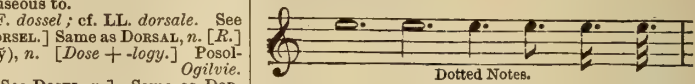

Dotted Notes.

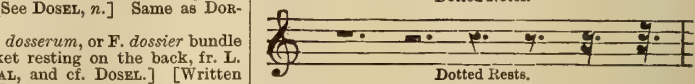

Dotted Rests.

Dot'ter-el (dŏt'tẽr-ĕl), *a.* [Cf. Dottard.] Decayed. "Some old *dotterel* trees." [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Dot'ter-el, *n.* [From Dote, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the Plover family (*Eudromias*, or *Charadrius*, *morinellus*). It is tame and easily taken, and is popularly believed to imitate the movements of the fowler.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

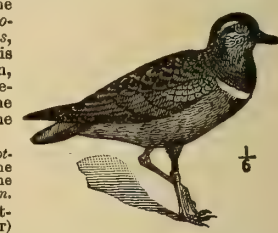

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

☞ The ringed dotterel (or ring plover) is *Charadrius hialicula*.

2. A silly fellow; a dupe; a gull. *Barrow.*

Dot'ting pen′ (dŏt'tĭng pĕn′). See under Pen.

Dot'trel (-trĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Dotterel.

Do'ty (dō'tȳ), *a.* [See Dottard.] Half-rotten; as, *doty* timber. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖ **Dou'ane**′ (dōō'ȧn′), *n.* [F.] A customhouse.

‖ **Dou'a'nier**′ (dōō'ȧ'nyā′), *n.* [F.] An officer of the French customs. [Anglicized form *douaneer*.]

Dou'ar (dōō'ȧr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *dūār*.] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.

Dou'ay Bi'ble (dōō'ā bī'b'l). [From *Douay*, or *Douai*, a town in France.] A translation of the Scriptures into the English language for the use of English-speaking Roman Catholics; — done from the Latin Vulgate by English scholars resident in France. The New Testament portion was published at Rheims, A. D. 1582, the Old Testament at Douai, A. D. 1609–10. Various revised editions have since been published. [Written also *Doway Bible*. Called also the *Rheims and Douay version*.]

Doub' grass′ (dōōb' gràs′). (*Bot.*) Doob grass.

Dou'ble (dŭb''l), *a.* [OE. *doble*, *duble*, *double*, OF. *doble*, *duble*, *double*, F. *double*, fr. L. *duplus*, fr. the root of *duo* two, and perh. that of *plenus* full; akin to Gr. διπλόος double. See Two, and Full, and cf. Diploma, Duple.] **1.** Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent; made twice as large or as much, etc.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me. 2 *Kings* ii. 9.
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

2. Being in pairs; presenting two of a kind, or two in a set together; coupled.

[Let] The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow. *Wordsworth.*

3. Divided into two; acting two parts, one openly and the other secretly; equivocal; deceitful; insincere.

With a *double* heart do they speak. *Ps.* xii. 2.

4. (*Bot.*) Having the petals in a flower considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually as the result of cultivation and at the expense of the stamens, or stamens and pistils. The white water lily and some other plants have their blossoms naturally *double*.

☞ *Double* is often used as the first part of a compound word, generally denoting *two ways*, or *twice the number*, *quantity*, *force*, etc., *twofold*, or *having two*.

Double base, *or* Double bass (*Mus.*), the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form; the contrabasso or violone. — Double bassoon (*Mus.*), the contrafagotto, an instrument an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon. — Double convex. See under Convex. — Double counterpoint (*Mus.*), that species of counterpoint or composition, in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — Double court (*Lawn Tennis*), a court laid out for four players, two on each side. — Double dagger (*Print.*), a reference mark (‡) next to the dagger (†) in order; a diesis. — Double drum (*Mus.*), a large drum that is beaten at both ends. — Double eagle, a gold coin of the United States having the value of 20 dollars. — Double entry. See under Bookkeeping. — Double floor (*Arch.*), a floor in which binding joists support flooring joists above and ceiling joists below. See *Illust.* of *Double-framed floor*. — Double flower. See Double, *a.*, 4. — Double-framed floor (*Arch.*), a double floor having girders into which the binding joists are framed. — Double fugue (*Mus.*), a fugue

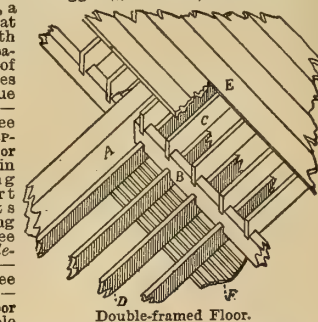

Double-framed Floor.
A Girder; *B* Binding Joist; *C* Floor Joists; *D* Ceiling Joists; *E* Flooring; *F* Ceiling.

on two subjects. — **Double letter.** (*a*) (*Print.*) Two letters on one shank; a ligature. (*b*) A mail letter requiring double postage. — **Double note** (*Mus.*), a note of double the length of the semibreve; a breve. See BREVE. — **Double octave** (*Mus.*), an interval composed of two octaves, or fifteen notes, in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. — **Double pica.** See under PICA. — **Double play** (*Baseball*), a play by which two players are put out at the same time. — **Double plea** (*Law*), a plea alleging several distinct matters in answer to the declaration, where either of such matters alone would be a sufficient bar to the action. *Stephen.* — **Double point** (*Geom.*), a point of a curve at which two branches cross each other. Conjugate or isolated points of a curve are called *double points*, since they possess most of the properties of *double points* (see CONJUGATE). They are also called *acnodes*, and those points where the branches of the curve really cross are called *crunodes*. The extremity of a cusp is also a *double point*. — **Double quarrel.** (*Eccl. Law*) See *Duplex querela*, under DUPLEX. — **Double refraction.** (*Opt.*) See REFRACTION. — **Double salt.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A mixed salt of any polybasic acid which has been saturated by different bases or basic radicals, as the double carbonate of sodium and potassium, $NaKCO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$. (*b*) A molecular combination of two distinct salts, as common alum, which consists of the sulphate of aluminium, and the sulphate of potassium or ammonium. — **Double shuffle,** a low, noisy dance. — **Double standard** (*Polit. Econ.*), a double standard of monetary values; *i. e.*, a gold standard and a silver standard, both of which are made legal tender. — **Double star** (*Astron.*), two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate only by means of a telescope. Such stars may be only *optically* near to each other, or may be *physically* connected so that they revolve round their common center of gravity, and in the latter case are called also *binary* stars. — **Double time.** (*Mil.*) Same as DOUBLE-QUICK. — **Double window,** a window having two sets of glazed sashes with an air space between them.

Dou'ble (dŭb'l), *adv.* Twice; doubly.

I was *double* their age. *Swift.*

Dou'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOUBLED (-l'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOUBLING (-lĭng).] [OE. *doblen, dublen, doublen*, F. *doubler*, fr. L. *duplare*, fr. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1.** To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, or the like; to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate; to repeat; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* a number, or length.

Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

2. To make of two thicknesses or folds by turning or bending together in the middle; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to *double* the leaf of a book, and the like; to clinch, as the fist; — often followed by *up;* as, to *double* up a sheet of paper or cloth. *Prior.*

Then the old man
Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands. *Tennyson.*

3. To be the double of; to exceed by twofold; to contain or be worth twice as much as.

Thus reënforced, against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

4. To pass around or by; to march or sail round, so as to reverse the direction of motion.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles.*

5. (*Mil.*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one from each two.

Dou'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To be increased to twice the sum, number, quantity, length, or value; to increase or grow to twice as much.

'T is observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*. *T. Burnet.*

2. To return upon one's track; to turn and go back over the same ground, or in an opposite direction.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*
Doubling and *doubling* with laborious walk. *Wordsworth.*

3. To play tricks; to use sleights; to play false.

What penalty and danger you accrue,
If you be found to *double*. *J. Webster.*

4. (*Print.*) To set up a word or words a second time by mistake; to make a doublet.

To double upon (*Mil.*), to inclose between two fires.

Dou'ble, *n.* **1.** Twice as much; twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, and the like.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. *Ex.* xxii. 7.

2. Among compositors, a doublet (see DOUBLET, 2); among pressmen, a sheet that is twice pulled, and blurred.

3. That which is doubled over or together; a doubling; a plait; a fold.

Rolled up in sevenfold *double*
Of plagues. *Marston.*

4. A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles*. *Addison.*

5. Something precisely equal or counterpart to another; a counterpart. Hence, a wraith.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. *Atlantic Monthly.*

6. A player or singer who prepares to take the part of another player in his absence; a substitute.

7. Double beer; strong beer.

8. (*Eccl.*) A feast in which the antiphon is doubled, that is, said twice, before and after the Psalms, instead of only half being said, as in simple feasts. *Shipley.*

9. (*Lawn Tennis*) A game between two pairs of players; as, a first prize for *doubles*.

10. (*Mus.*) An old term for a variation, as in Bach's Suites.

Dou'ble-act'ing (-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* Acting or operating in two directions or with both motions; producing a twofold result; as, a *double-acting* engine or pump.

Dou'ble-bank' (-băngk'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To row by rowers sitting side by side in twos on a bank or thwart.

To double-bank an oar, to set two men to pulling one oar.

Dou'ble-banked' (-băngkt'), *a.* Applied to a kind of rowing in which the rowers sit side by side in twos, a pair of oars being worked from each bank or thwart.

Dou'ble-bar'reled (dŭb''l-băr'rĕld), *or* **-bar'relled,** *a.* Having two barrels; — applied to a gun.

Dou'ble-beat' valve' (-bēt' vălv'). See under VALVE.

Dou'ble-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

Dou'ble-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To load with a double charge, as of gunpowder.

2. To overcharge. *Shak.*

Dou'ble-deal'er (dēl'ẽr). One who practices double dealing; a deceitful, trickish person. *L'Estrange.*

Dou'ble deal'ing (dŭb''l dēl'ĭng). False or deceitful dealing. See *Double dealing*, under DEALING. *Shak.*

Dou'ble-deck'er (-dĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A man-of-war having two gun decks.

2. A public conveyance, as a street car, with seats on the roof. [*Colloq.*]

Dou'ble-dye' (-dī'), *v. t.* To dye again or twice over.

To *double-dye* their robes in scarlet. *J. Webster.*

Dou'ble-dyed' (-dīd'), *a.* Dyed twice; thoroughly or intensely colored; hence: firmly fixed in opinions or habits; as, a *double-dyed* villain.

Dou'ble-end'er (-ĕnd'ẽr), *n.* (*a*) (*Naut.*) A vessel capable of moving in either direction, having bow and rudder at each end. (*b*) (*Railroad*) A locomotive with pilot at each end. *Knight.*

‖ **Dou'ble-en-ten'dre** (dōō'bl'-ăn-tăN'dr'), *n.* [F. *double* double + *entendre* to mean. This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente.*] A word or expression admitting of a double interpretation, one of which is often obscure or indelicate.

Dou'ble-eyed' (dŭb''l-īd'), *a.* Having a deceitful look. [*R.*] "Deceitful meaning is *double-eyed.*" *Spenser.*

Dou'ble-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Having two faces designed for use; as, a *double-faced* hammer.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; treacherous. *Milton.*

Dou'ble first' (fẽrst'). (*Eng. Universities*) (*a*) A degree of the first class both in classics and mathematics. (*b*) One who gains at examinations the highest honor both in the classics and the mathematics. *Beaconsfield.*

Dou'ble-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having two hands.

2. Deceitful; deceptive. *Glanvill.*

Dou'ble-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having two heads; bicipital.

Double-headed rail (*Railroad*), a rail whose flanges are duplicates, so that when one is worn the other may be turned uppermost.

Dou'ble-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous. *Sandys.*

Dou'ble-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* Having both sashes hung with weights and cords; — said of a window.

Dou'ble-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

Dou'ble-milled' (-mĭld'), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact or fine; — said of cloth; as, *double-milled* kerseymere.

Dou'ble-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *Jas.* i. 8.

Dou'ble-ness (dŭb''l-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state of being double or doubled.

2. Duplicity; insincerity. *Chaucer.*

Dou'ble-quick' (-kwĭk'), *a.* (*Mil.*) Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching, next to the run; as, a *double-quick* step or march.

Dou'ble-quick', *n.* (*Mil.*) Double-quick time, step, or march.

☞ Double-quick time requires 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute. The number of steps may be increased up to 180 per minute.

Dou'ble-quick', *v. i. & t.* (*Mil.*) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Dou'bler (dŭb'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, doubles.

2. (*Elec.*) An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electroscope.

Dou'ble-rip'per (dŭb''l-rĭp'pẽr), *n.* A kind of coasting sled, made of two sleds fastened together with a board, one before the other. [*Local, U. S.*]

Dou'ble-shade' (-shād'), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of (a place). *Milton.*

Doub'let (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* [In sense 3, OF. *doublet;* in sense 4, F. *doublet*, dim. of *double* double. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1.** Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple.

2. (*Print.*) A word or words unintentionally doubled or set up a second time.

3. A close-fitting garment for men, covering the body from the neck to the waist or a little below. It was worn in Western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century.

4. (*Lapidary Work*) A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, and thus giving the appearance of a naturally colored gem. Also, a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.

5. (*Opt.*) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion, thus rendering the image of an object more clear and distinct. *W. H. Wollaston.*

6. *pl.* (See No. 1.) Two dice, each of which, when thrown, has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost; as, to throw *doublets*.

7. *pl.* [Cf. Pr. *doblier, dobler* draughtboard.] A game somewhat like backgammon. *Halliwell.*

8. One of two or more words in the same language derived by different courses from the same original form; as, *crypt* and *grot* are *doublets;* also, *guard* and *ward; yard* and *garden; abridge* and *abbreviate*, etc.

Dou'ble-thread'ed (dŭb''l-thrĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two threads twisted together; using two threads.

2. (*Mech.*) Having two screw threads instead of one; — said of a screw in which the pitch is equal to twice the distance between the centers of adjacent threads.

Dou'ble-tongue' (dŭb''l-tŭng'), *n.* Deceit; duplicity.

Now cometh the sin of *double-tongue*, such as speak fair before folk and wickedly behind. *Chaucer.*

Dou'ble-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*. 1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

Dou'ble-tongu'ing (-tŭng'ĭng), *n.* (*Mus.*) A peculiar action of the tongue by flute players in articulating staccato notes; also, the rapid repetition of notes in cornet playing.

Dou'ble-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

Doub'lets (dŭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* See DOUBLET, 6 and 7.

Dou'bling (dŭb'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one that doubles; a making double; reduplication; also, that which is doubled.

2. A turning and winding; as, the *doubling* of a hunted hare; shift; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

3. (*Her.*) The lining of the mantle borne about the shield or escutcheon.

4. The process of redistilling spirits, to improve the strength and flavor.

Doubling a cape, promontory, etc. (*Naut.*), sailing around or passing beyond a cape, promontory, etc.

Doub-loon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon*. See DOUBLE, *a.*, and cf. DUPION.] A Spanish and South American gold coin of the value of about fifteen dollars and sixty cents.

Dou'bly (dŭb'lў), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise or good; to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation. *Dryden.*

2. Deceitfully. "A man that deals *doubly*." *Huloet.*

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOUBTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOUBTING.] [OE. *duten, douten*, OF. *duter, doter, douter*, F. *douter*, fr. L. *dubitare;* akin to *dubius* doubtful. See DUBIOUS.] **1.** To waver in opinion or judgment; to be in uncertainty as to belief respecting anything; to hesitate in belief; to be undecided as to the truth of the negative or the affirmative proposition; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt*, and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*
To try your love and make you *doubt* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To suspect; to fear; to be apprehensive. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To waver; vacillate; fluctuate; hesitate; demur; scruple; question.

Doubt, *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent to; to hesitate to believe, or to be inclined not to believe; to withhold confidence from; to distrust; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own! *Pope.*
I *doubt* not that however changed, you keep
So much of what is graceful. *Tennyson.*

To doubt not but.

I do *not doubt but* I have been to blame. *Dryden.*
We *doubt not* now
But every rub is smoothed on our way. *Shak.*

That is, we have no doubt to *prevent* us from believing that, etc. (or notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary) — *but* having a preventive sense, after verbs of "doubting" and "denying" that convey a notion of hindrance. *E. A. Abbott.*

2. To suspect; to fear; to be apprehensive of. [*Obs.*]

Edmond [was a] good man and *doubted* God. *R. of Gloucester.*
I *doubt* some foul play. *Shak.*
That I of *doubted* danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

3. To fill with fear; to affright. [*Obs.*]

The virtues of the valiant Caratach
More *doubt* me than all Britain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Doubt, *n.* [OE. *dute, doute*, F. *doute*, fr. *douter* to doubt. See DOUBT, *v. i.*] **1.** A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of judgment or mind; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc.; hesitation.

Doubt is the beginning and the end of our efforts to know. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Doubt, in order to be operative in requiring an acquittal, is not the want of perfect certainty (which can never exist in any question of fact) but a defect of proof preventing a reasonable assurance of guilt. *Wharton.*

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. [*Obs.*]

I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

Nor slack her threatful hand for danger's *doubt*. *Spenser.*

4. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; point unsettled; objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

No doubt, undoubtedly; without doubt. — **Out of doubt,** beyond doubt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — Uncertainty; hesitation; suspense; indecision; irresolution; distrust; suspicion; scruple; perplexity; ambiguity; skepticism.

Doubt'a-ble (dout'ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *doutable*, L. *dubitabilis*, from *dubitare*. Cf. DUBITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being doubted; questionable.

2. Worthy of being feared; redoubtable. [*Obs.*]

Doubt'ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *doutance*. Cf. DUBITANCY.] State of being in doubt; uncertainty; doubt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Doubt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

Doubt'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating in belief; also used, metaphorically, of the body when its action is affected by such a state of mind; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shak.*
With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

2. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; not easy to be defined, classed, or named; as, a *doubtful* case, hue, claim, title, species, and the like.

Beauty is but a vain and *doubtful* good. *Shak.*

Is it a great cruelty to expel from our abode the enemy of our peace, or even the *doubtful* friend [*i. e.*, one as to whose sincerity there may be doubts]? *Bancroft.*

3. Characterized by ambiguity; dubious; as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* phrase.

4. Of uncertain issue or event.

We . . . have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight. *Milton.*

The strife between the two principles had been long, fierce, and *doubtful*. *Macaulay.*

5. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious. [*Obs.*]

I am *doubtful* that you have been conjunct
And bosomed with her. *Shak.*

Syn. — Wavering; vacillating; hesitating; undetermined; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; equivocal; ambiguous; problematical; questionable.

Doubt'ful-ly (dout'fụl-lў), *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

Doubt'ful-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being doubtful.

2. Uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; indefiniteness. "The *doubtfulness* of his expressions." *Locke.*

3. Uncertainty of event or issue. *Bacon.*

Doubt'ing, *a.* That is uncertain; that distrusts or hesitates; having doubts. — **Doubt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Doubt'less, *a.* Free from fear or suspicion. [*Obs.*]

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

Doubt'less, *adv.* Undoubtedly; without doubt.

Doubt'less-ly, *adv.* Unquestionably. *Beau. & Fl.*

Doubt'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *dotos, douteus*, F. *douteux*.] Doubtful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Douc (dōōk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A monkey (*Semnopithecus nemæus*), remarkable for its varied and brilliant colors. It is a native of Cochin China.

Douce (dōōs), *a.* [F. *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem., sweet, fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] **1.** Sweet; pleasant. [*Obs.*]

2. Sober; prudent; sedate; modest. [*Scot.*]

And this is a *douce*, honest man. *Sir W. Scott.*

Douce'pere' (dōōs'pēr'), *n.* [F. *les douze pairs* the twelve peers of France, renowned in romantic fiction.] One of the twelve peers of France, companions of Charlemagne in war. [Written also *douzepere*.] [*Obs.*]

Big-looking like a doughty *doucepere*. *Spenser.*

Dou'cet (dōō'sĕt), **Dow'set** (dou'sĕt), *n.* [F. *doucet* sweet, dim. of *doux*. See Douce.] **1.** A custard. [*Obs.*]

2. A dowcet, or deer's testicle.

‖ **Dou'ceur'** (dōō'sẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *doux* sweet. See Douce.] **1.** Gentleness and sweetness of manner; agreeableness. *Chesterfield.*

2. A gift for service done or to be done; an honorarium; a present; sometimes, a bribe. *Burke.*

Douche (dōōsh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *doccia*, fr. *docciare* to flow, pour, fr. an assumed LL. *ductiare*, fr. L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead, conduct (water). See Duct.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body to benefit it medicinally; a douche bath.

2. (*Med.*) A syringe.

Dou'cine (dōō'sēn), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) Same as *Cyma recta*, under Cyma.

Douck'er (dŭk'ẽr *or* dōōk'ẽr), *n.* [From *douck*, for *duck*. See Duck, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) A grebe or diver; — applied also to the golden-eye, pochard, scoter, and other ducks. [Written also *ducker*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dough (dō), *n.* [OE. *dagh, dogh, dow*, AS. *dāh;* akin to D. *deeg*, G. *teig*, Icel. *deig*, Sw. *deg*, Dan. *deig*, Goth. *daigs;* also, to Goth. *deigan* to knead, L. *fingere* to form, shape, Skr. *dih* to smear; cf. Gr. τείχος wall, θιγγάνειν to touch, handle. √67. Cf. Feign, Figure, Dairy, Duff.] **1.** Paste of bread; a soft mass of moistened flour or meal, kneaded or unkneaded, but not yet baked; as, to knead *dough*.

2. Anything of the consistency of such paste.

To have one's cake dough. See under Cake.

Dough'-baked' (dō'bākt'), *a.* Imperfectly baked; hence, not brought to perfection; unfinished; also, of weak or dull understanding. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Dough'bird' (dō'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*). See Curlew.

Dough'face' (dō'fās'), *n.* A contemptuous nickname for a timid, yielding politician, or one who is easily molded. [*Political cant, U. S.*]

Dough'-faced' (dō'fāst'), *a.* Easily molded; pliable.

Dough'face'ism (dō'fās'ĭz'm), *n.* The character of a doughface; truckling pliability.

Dough'i-ness (dō'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being doughy.

Dough'-knead'ed (dō'nēd'ĕd), *a.* Like dough; soft.

He demeans himself . . . like a *dough-kneaded* thing. *Milton.*

Dough'nut (dō'nŭt), *n.* A small cake (usually sweetened) fried in a kettle of boiling lard.

Dough'ti-ly (dou'tĭ-lў), *adv.* In a doughty manner.

Dough'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Dough'tren (dōō'trĕn), *n. pl.* [See Daughter.] Daughters. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dough'ty (dou'tў), *a.* [*Compar.* Doughtier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Doughtiest.] [OE. *duhti, dohti, douhti*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, AS. *dyhtig;* akin to G. *tüchtig*, Dan. *dygtig*, Sw. *dygdig* virtuous, and fr. AS. *dugan* to avail, be of use, be strong, akin to D. *deugen*, OHG. *tugan*, G. *taugen*, Icel. & Sw. *duga*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dugan*, but of uncertain origin; cf. Skr. *duh* to milk, give milk, draw out, or Gr. τύχη fortune. √68.] Able; strong; valiant; redoubtable; as, a *doughty* hero.

Sir Thopas wex [grew] a *doughty* swain. *Chaucer.*

Doughty families, hugging old musty quarrels to their hearts, buffet each other from generation to generation. *Motley.*

☞ Now seldom used, except in irony or burlesque.

Dough'y (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; crude; flabby and pale; as, a *doughy* complexion.

Dou-loc'ra-cy (dou-lŏk'rȧ-sў), *n.* [Gr. δοῦλος slave + κρατεῖν to rule.] A government by slaves. [Written also *dulocracy*.] *Hare.*

Doum' palm' (dōōm' päm'). See Doom palm.

Doupe (dōōp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The carrion crow. [Written also *dob*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dour (dōōr), *a.* [Cf. F. *dur*, L. *durus*.] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; sour in aspect; hardy; bold. [*Scot.*]

A *dour* wife, a sour old carlin. *C. Reade.*

Dou'ra (dōō'rȧ), *n.* A kind of millet. See Durra.

‖ **Dou'rou-cou'li** (dōō'rōō-kōō'lē), *n.* See Durukuli.

Douse (dous), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doused (doust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dousing.] [Cf. Dowse, and OD. *donsen* to strike with the fist on the back, Sw. *dunsa* to fall down violently and noisily; perh. akin to E. *din*.] **1.** To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to immerse; to dowse. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. (*Naut.*) To strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the topsail.

Douse, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water. *Hudibras.*

Douse, *v. t.* [AS. *dwæscan*. (Skeat.)] To put out; to extinguish. [*Slang*] "To *douse* the glim." *Sir W. Scott.*

Dous'ing-chock' (-chŏk'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) One of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped in the knightheads, or inside planking above the upper deck. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Dout (dout), *v. t.* [*Do* + *out*. Cf. Doff.] To put out. [*Obs.*] "It *douts* the light." *Sylvester.*

Dout'er (-ẽr), *n.* An extinguisher for candles. [*Obs.*]

Dove (dŭv), *n.* [OE. *dove, duve, douve*, AS. *dūfe;* akin to OS. *dūba*, D. *duif*, OHG. *tūba*, G. *taube*, Icel. *dūfa*, Sw. *dufva*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dūbō;* perh. from the root of E. *dive*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A pigeon of the genus *Columba* and various related genera. The species are numerous.

Mourning or Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). 1/7

☞ The domestic dove, including the varieties called *fantails, tumblers, carrier pigeons*, etc., was derived from the *rock pigeon* (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia; the *turtledove* of Europe, celebrated for its sweet, plaintive note, is *C. turtur* or *Turtur vulgaris;* the *ringdove*, the largest of European species, is *C. palumbus;* the *Carolina dove*, or *Mourning dove*, is *Zenaidura macroura;* the *sea dove* is the little auk (*Mergulus alle* or *Alle alle*). See Turtledove, Ground dove, and Rock pigeon. The dove is a symbol of innocence, gentleness, and affection; also, in art and in the Scriptures, the typical symbol of the Holy Ghost.

2. A word of endearment for one regarded as pure and gentle.

O my *dove*, . . . let me hear thy voice. *Cant.* ii. 14.

Dove tick (*Zoöl.*), a mite (*Argas reflexus*) which infests doves and other birds. — **Soiled dove,** a prostitute. [*Slang*]

Dove'cot' (-kŏt'), **Dove'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A small house or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, and having compartments, in which domestic pigeons breed; a dove house.

Like an eagle in a *dovecote*, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

Dove'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes like a dove; meek-eyed; as, *dove-eyed* Peace.

Dove'kie (-kĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A guillemot (*Uria grylle*), of the arctic regions. Also applied to the little auk or sea dove. See under Dove.

Dove'let (-lĕt), *n.* A young or small dove. *Booth.*

Dove'like' (-līk'), *a.* Mild as a dove; gentle; pure and lovable. *Longfellow.*

Dove' plant' (plănt'). (*Bot.*) A Central American orchid (*Peristeria elata*), having a flower stem five or six feet high, with numerous globose white fragrant flowers. The column in the center of the flower resembles a dove; — called also *Holy Spirit plant.*

Do'ver's Pow'der (dō'vẽrz pou'dẽr). [From Dr. *Dover*, an English physician.] (*Med.*) A powder of ipecac and opium, compounded, in the United States, with sugar of milk, but in England (as formerly in the United States) with sulphate of potash, and in France (as in Dr. Dover's original prescription) with nitrate and sulphate of potash and licorice. It is an anodyne diaphoretic.

Dove's'-foot' (dŭvz'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A small annual species of Geranium, native in England; — so called from the shape of the leaf. (*b*) The columbine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dove'ship (dŭv'shĭp), *n.* The possession of dovelike qualities, harmlessness and innocence. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dove'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A flaring tenon, or tongue (shaped like a bird's tail spread), and a mortise, or socket, into which it fits tightly, making an interlocking joint between two pieces which resists pulling apart in all directions except one.

Dovetails.

Dovetail molding (*Arch.*), a molding of any convex section arranged in a sort of zigzag, like a series of dovetails. — **Dovetail saw** (*Carp.*), a saw used in dovetailing.

Dove'tail', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dovetailed (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dovetailing.] **1.** (*Carp.*) (*a*) To cut to a dovetail. (*b*) To join by means of dovetails.

2. To fit in or connect strongly, skillfully, or nicely; to fit ingeniously or complexly.

He put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically *dovetailed* . . . that it was indeed a very curious show. *Burke.*

Dov'ish (dŭv'ĭsh), *a.* Like a dove; harmless; innocent. "Joined with *dovish* simplicity." *Latimer.*

Dow (dou), *n.* A kind of vessel. See Dhow.

Dow, *v. t.* [F. *douer*. See Dower.] To furnish with a dower; to endow. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Dow'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From Dow, *v. t.*] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower. *Blackstone.*

Dow'a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See Dower.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure; a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease. *Blount. Burrill.*

2. A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name; — chiefly applied to widows of personages of rank.

With prudes for proctors, *dowagers* for deans. *Tennyson.*

Queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Dow'a-ger-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The rank or condition of a dowager; formality, as that of a dowager. Also used figuratively.

Mansions that have passed away into *dowagerism*. *Thackeray.*

Dow'cet (dou'sĕt), *n.* [See Doucet.] One of the testicles of a hart or stag. [Spelt also *doucet*.] *B. Jonson.*

Dow'dy (-dў), *a.* [*Compar.* Dowdier (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dowdiest.] [Scot. *dawdie* slovenly, *daw, da*, sluggard, drab, Prov. E. *dowd* flat, dead.] Showing a vulgar taste in dress; awkward and slovenly in dress; vulgar-looking. — **Dow'di-ly** (-dĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Dow'di-ness**, *n.*

Dow'dy, *n.; pl.* Dowdies (-dīz). An awkward, vulgarly dressed, inelegant woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

Dow'dy-ish, *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *döbel* peg, F. *douelle* stave of a cask, surface of an arch, *douille* socket, little pipe, cartridge.] (*Mech.*) **1.** A pin, or block, of wood or metal, fitting into holes in the abutting portions of two pieces, and being partly in one piece and partly in the other, to keep them in their proper relative position.

a a Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.

Dowel joint, a joint secured by a dowel or dowels. — **Dowel pin,** a dowel. See Dowel, *n.*, **1.**

Dow'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doweled (-ĕld) *or* Dowelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doweling *or* Dowelling.] To fasten together by dowels; to furnish with dowels; as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask.

Dow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, from L. *dotare* to endow, portion, fr. *dos* dower; akin to Gr. δῶς gift, and to L. *dare* to give. See 1st Date, and cf. Dot dowry, Dotation.] **1.** That with which one is gifted or endowed; endowment; gift.

How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower!* *Sir J. Davies.*

Man in his primeval *dower* arrayed. *Wordsworth.*

2. The property with which a woman is endowed; especially: (*a*) That which a woman brings to a husband in marriage; dowry. [*Obs.*]

His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown. *Dryden.*

(*b*) (*Law*) That portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband. *Blackstone.*

☞ *Dower*, in modern use, is and should be distinguished from *dowry*. The former is a provision for a widow on her husband's death; the latter is a bride's portion on her marriage. *Abbott.*

Assignment of dower. See under Assignment.

Dow'ered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* Furnished with, or as with, dower or a marriage portion. *Shak.*

Dow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of dower; having no marriage portion. *Shak.*

Dow'er-y (-ў), *n.* See Dower.

Dow'itch-er (dou'ĭch-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted or gray snipe (*Macrorhamphus griseus*); — called also *brownback*, and *grayback*.

1/6

Dowitcher.

Dowl (doul), *n.* Same as Dowle.

Dow'las (dou'lȧs), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Doullens*, a town of Picardy, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.] A coarse linen cloth made in the north of England and in Scotland, now nearly replaced by calico. *Shak.*

Dowle (doul), *n.* [Cf. OF. *douille* soft. Cf. Ductile.] Feathery or wool-like down; filament of a feather. *Shak.*

No feather, or *dowle* of a feather. *De Quincey.*

Down (doun), *n.* [Akin to LG. *dune, dun*, Icel. *dūnn*, Sw. *dun*, Dan. *duun*, G. *daune*, cf. D. *dons;* perh. akin to E. *dust*.] **1.** Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool; esp.: (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The soft under feathers of birds. They have short stems with soft rachis and barbs and long threadlike barbules, without hooklets. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The pubescence of plants; the hairy crown or envelope of the seeds of certain plants, as of the thistle. (*c*) The soft hair of the face when beginning to appear.

And the first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

2. That which is made of down, as a bed or pillow; that which affords ease and repose, like a bed of down.

When in the *down* I sink my head,
Sleep, Death's twin brother, times my breath. *Tennyson.*
Thou bosom softness, *down* of all my cares! *Southern.*

Down tree (*Bot.*), a tree of Central America (*Ochroma Lagopus*), the seeds of which are enveloped in vegetable wool.

Down (doun), *v. t.* To cover, ornament, line, or stuff with down. [*R.*] *Young.*

Down, *n.* [OE. *dun, doun,* AS. *dūn ;* of Celtic origin ; cf. Ir. *dūn* hill, fortified hill, Gael. *dun* heap, hillock, hill, W. *din* a fortified hill or mount ; akin to E. *town.* See TOWN, and cf. DOWN, *adv. & prep.*, DUNE.] **1.** A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the wind along or near the shore ; a flattish-topped hill ; — usually in the plural.

Hills afford pleasant prospects, as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex. *Ray.*

She went by dale, and she went by *down.* *Tennyson.*

2. A tract of poor, sandy, undulating or hilly land near the sea, covered with fine turf which serves chiefly for the grazing of sheep ; — usually in the plural. [*Eng.*]

Seven thousand broad-tailed sheep grazed on his *downs.* *Sandys.*

3. *pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel or Straits of Dover, near Deal, employed as a naval rendezvous in time of war.

On the 11th [June, 1771] we run up the channel . . . at noon we were abreast of Dover, and about three came to an anchor in the *Downs*, and went ashore at Deal. *Cook (First Voyage).*

4. *pl.* [From the adverb.] A state of depression ; low state ; abasement. [*Colloq.*]

If the *downs* of life too much outnumber the ups. *M. Arnold.*

Down, *adv.* [For older *adown,* AS. *adūn, adūne,* prop., from or off the hill. See 3d DOWN, and cf. ADOWN.]

1. In the direction of gravity or toward the center of the earth ; toward or in a lower place or position ; below ; — the opposite of *up.*

2. Hence, in many derived uses, as : (*a*) From a higher to a lower position, literally or figuratively ; in a descending direction ; from the top of an ascent ; from an upright position ; to the ground or floor ; to or into a lower or an inferior condition ; as, into a state of humility, disgrace, misery, and the like ; into a state of rest ; — used with verbs indicating motion.

It will be rain to-night. Let it come *down.* *Shak.*

I sit me *down* beside the hazel grove. *Tennyson.*

And that drags *down* his life. *Tennyson.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has written himself *down.* *Addison.*

The French . . . shone *down* [i. e., *outshone*] the English. *Shak.*

(*b*) In a low or the lowest position, literally or figuratively ; at the bottom of a descent ; below the horizon ; on the ground ; in a condition of humility, dejection, misery, and the like ; in a state of quiet.

I was *down* and out of breath. *Shak.*

The moon is *down ;* I have not heard the clock. *Shak.*

He that is *down* needs fear no fall. *Bunyan.*

3. From a remoter or higher antiquity.

Venerable men ! you have come *down* to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

4. From a greater to a less bulk, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence ; as, to boil *down* in cookery, or in making decoctions. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ *Down* is sometimes used elliptically, standing for *go down, come down, tear down, take down, put down, haul down, pay down,* and the like, especially in command or exclamation.

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. *Shak.*

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down.* *Locke.*

Down is also used intensively ; as, to be loaded *down ;* to fall *down ;* to hang *down ;* to drop *down ;* to pay *down.*

The temple of Herè at Argos was burnt *down.* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Down, as well as *up,* is sometimes used in a conventional sense ; as, *down* East.

Persons in London say *down* to Scotland, etc., and those in the provinces, *up* to London. *Stormonth.*

Down helm (*Naut.*), an order to the helmsman to put the helm to leeward. — **Down on** *or* **upon** (joined with a verb indicating motion, as *go, come, pounce*), to attack, implying the idea of threatening power.

Come *down upon* us with a mighty power. *Shak.*

— **Down with,** take down, throw down, put down ; — used in energetic command. "*Down with* the palace ; fire it." *Dryden.* — **To be down on,** to dislike and treat harshly. [*Slang, U. S.*] — **To cry down.** See under CRY, *v. t.* — **To cut down.** See under CUT, *v. t.* — **Up and down,** with rising and falling motion ; to and fro ; hither and thither ; everywhere. "Let them wander *up and down.*" *Ps.* lix. 15.

Down, *prep.* [From DOWN, *adv.*] **1.** In a descending direction along ; from a higher to a lower place upon or within ; at a lower place in or on ; as, *down* a hill ; *down* a well.

2. Hence : Towards the mouth of a river ; towards the sea ; as, to sail or swim *down* a stream ; to sail *down* the sound.

Down the country, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean. — **Down the sound,** in the direction of the ebbing tide ; toward the sea.

Down, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOWNED (dound) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOWNING.] To cause to go down ; to make descend ; to put down ; to overthrow, as in wrestling ; hence, to subdue ; to bring down. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

"To *down* proud hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerk and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Madame D'Arblay.*

Down, *v. i.* To go down ; to descend. *Locke.*

Down, *a.* **1.** Downcast ; as, a *down* look. [*R.*]

2. Downright ; absolute ; positive ; as, a *down* denial. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Downward ; going down ; sloping ; as, a *down* stroke ; a *down* grade ; a *down* train on a railway.

Down draught, a downward draft, as in a flue, chimney, shaft of a mine, etc. — **Down in the mouth,** chopfallen ; dejected.

Down'bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear down ; to depress.

Down'cast' (doun'kăst'), *a.* Cast downward ; directed to the ground, from bashfulness, modesty, dejection, or guilt.

'T is love, said she ; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witnessed my surprise. *Dryden.*

— **Down'cast'ly,** *adv.* — **Down'cast'ness,** *n.*

Down'cast', *n.* **1.** Downcast or melancholy look.

That *downcast* of thine eye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Mining*) A ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

Down'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* **1.** Sudden fall ; downfall ; overthrow. *Milton.*

2. (*Iron Manuf.*) A pipe for leading combustible gases downward from the top of the blast furnace to the hot-blast stoves, boilers, etc., where they are burned.

Down'fall' (-fąl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall ; a body of things falling.

Those cataracts or *downfalls* aforesaid. *Holland.*

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden descent from rank or state, reputation or happiness ; destruction ; ruin.

Dire were the consequences which would follow the *downfall* of so important a place. *Motley.*

Down'fall'en (-fąl'n), *a.* Fallen ; ruined. *Carew.*

Down'fall'ing, *a.* Falling down.

Down'gyved' (-jīvd'), *a.* Hanging down like gyves or fetters. [*Poetic & Rare*] *Shak.*

Down'haul' (-hąl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail ; as, a staysail *downhaul ;* a trysail *downhaul.*

Down'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Dejected ; low-spirited.

Down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Towards the bottom of a hill ; as, water runs *downhill.*

Down'hill', *a.* Declivous ; descending ; sloping. "A *downhill* greensward." *Congreve.*

Down'hill', *n.* Declivity ; descent ; slope.

On th' icy *downhills* of this slippery life. *Du Bartas (Trans.).*

Down'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being downy.

Down'looked' (-lo͝okt'), *a.* Having a downcast countenance ; dejected ; gloomy ; sullen. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Down'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *n.* The time of retiring to rest ; time of repose. *Cavendish.*

At the downlying, at the travail in childbirth. [*Scot.*]

Down'pour' (-pōr'), *n.* A pouring or streaming downwards ; esp., a heavy or continuous shower.

Down'right' (-rit'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down ; perpendicularly.

2. In plain terms ; without ceremony.

We shall chide *downright,* if I longer stay. *Shak.*

3. Without delay ; at once ; completely. [*Obs.*]

She fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Down'right', *a.* **1.** Plain ; direct ; unceremonious ; blunt ; positive ; as, he spoke in his *downright* way.

A man of plain, *downright* character. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Open ; artless ; undisguised ; absolute ; unmixed ; as, *downright* atheism.

The *downright* impossibilities charged upon it. *South.*

Gloomy fancies which in her amounted to *downright* insanity. *Prescott.*

— **Down'right'ly,** *adv.* — **Down'right'ness,** *n.*

Down'-share' (-shâr'), *n.* A breastplow used in paring off turf on downs. [*Eng.*] *Knight.*

Down'sit'ting (-sĭt'tĭng), *n.* The act of sitting down ; repose ; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and my uprising. *Ps.* cxxxix. 2.

Down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs ; to a lower floor. — *a.* Below stairs ; as, a *downstairs* room.

Down'steep'y (-stēp'ў), *a.* Very steep. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

Down'stream' (-strēm'), *adv.* Down the stream ; as, floating *downstream.*

Down'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* (*Penmanship*) A stroke made with a downward motion of the pen or pencil.

Down'throw' (-thrō'), *n.* (*Geol.*) The sudden drop or depression of the strata of rocks on one side of a fault. See THROW, *n.*

Down'trod' (-trŏd'), } *a.* Trodden down ; trampled
Down'trod'den (-d'n), } down ; abused by superior power. *Shak.*

Down'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *adūnweard.* See
Down'wards (-wẽrdz), } DOWN, *adv.*, and -WARD.]

1. From a higher place to a lower ; in a descending course ; as, to tend, move, roll, look, or take root, *downward* or *downwards.* "Looking *downwards.*" *Pope.*

Their heads they *downward* bent. *Drayton.*

2. From a higher to a lower condition ; toward misery, humility, disgrace, or ruin.

And *downward* fell into a groveling swine. *Milton.*

3. From a remote time ; from an ancestor or predecessor ; from one to another in a descending line.

A ring the county wears,
That *downward* hath descended in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shak.*

Down'ward, *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place ; tending toward the earth or its center, or toward a lower level ; declivous.

With *downward* force
That drove the sand along he took his way. *Dryden.*

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source ; as, a *downward* line of descent.

3. Tending to a lower condition or state ; depressed ; dejected ; as, *downward* thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Down'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Cudweed, a species of *Gnaphalium.*

Down'weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom. *Longfellow.*

Down'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Covered with down, or with pubescence or soft hairs. "A *downy* feather." *Shak.*

Plants that . . . have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves. *Bacon.*

2. Made of, or resembling, down. Hence, figuratively : Soft ; placid ; soothing ; quiet. "A *downy* shower." *Keble.* "*Downy* pillow." *Pope.*

Time steals on with *downy* feet. *Young.*

3. Cunning ; wary. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Latham.*

Dow'ral (dou'ral), *a.* Of or relating to a dower. [*R.*]

Dow'ress, *n.* A woman entitled to dower. *Bouvier.*

Dow'ry (-rў), *n. ; pl.* DOWRIES (-rĭz). [Contr. from *dowery ;* cf. LL. *dotarium.* See DOWER.] **1.** A gift ; endowment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage ; a bride's portion on her marriage. See Note under DOWER. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. A gift or presents for the bride, on espousal. See DOWER.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give . . . ; but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

Dowse (dous), *v. t.* [Cf. 1st DOUSE.] **1.** To plunge, or duck into water ; to immerse ; to douse.

2. [Cf. OD. *doesen* to strike, Norw. *dusa* to break.] To beat or thrash. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dowse, *v. i.* To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

Adams had the reputation of having *dowsed* successfully for more than a hundred wells. *Eng. Cyc.*

Dowse, *n.* A blow on the face. [*Low*] *Colman.*

Dows'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A divining rod used in searching for water, ore, etc. ; a dowsing rod. [*Colloq.*]

2. One who uses the dowser or divining rod. *Eng. Cyc.*

Dowst (doust), *n.* A dowse. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Dow've (dou'vẽ), *n.* A dove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dox'o-log'ic-al (dŏks'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to doxology ; giving praise to God. *Howell.*

Dox-ol'o-gize (dŏks-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOXOLOGIZED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOXOLOGIZING.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology ; to praise God with doxologies.

Dox-ol'o-gy (dŏks-ŏl'ō-jў), *n. ; pl.* DOXOLOGIES (-jĭz). [LL. *doxologia,* Gr. δοξολογία, fr. δοξολόγος praising, giving glory ; δόξα opinion, estimation, glory, praise (from δοκεῖν to think, imagine) + λέγειν to speak : cf. F. *doxologie.* See DOGMA, and LEGEND.] In Christian worship : A hymn expressing praise and honor to God ; a form of praise to God designed to be sung or chanted by the choir or the congregation.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies.* *South.*

Dox'y (dŏks'ў), *n. ; pl.* DOXIES (-ĭz). [See DUCK a pet.] A loose wench ; a disreputable sweetheart. *Shak.*

Doy'ly (doi'lў), *n.* See DOILY.

Doze (dōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOZED (dōzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOZING.] [Prob. akin to *daze, dizzy :* cf. Icel. *dūsa* to doze, Dan. *döse* to make dull, heavy, or drowsy, *dös* dullness, drowsiness, *dösig* drowsy, AS. *dwæs* dull, stupid, foolish. √71. Cf. DIZZY.] To slumber ; to sleep lightly ; to be in a dull or stupefied condition, as if half asleep ; to be drowsy.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

Doze, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness ; as, to *doze* away one's time.

2. To make dull ; to stupefy. [*Obs.*]

I was an hour . . . in casting up about twenty sums, being *dozed* with much work. *Pepys.*

They left him for a long time *dozed* and benumbed. *South.*

Doze, *n.* A light sleep ; a drowse. *Tennyson.*

Doz'en (dŭz'n), *n. ; pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-nz). [OE. *doseine, dosein,* OF. *doseine,* F. *douzaine,* fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim ; duo* two + *decem* ten. See TWO, TEN, and cf. DUODECIMAL.] **1.** A collection of twelve objects ; a tale or set of twelve ; — with or without *of* before the substantive which follows. "Some six or seven *dozen* of Scots." "A *dozen* of shirts to your back." "A *dozen* sons." "Half a *dozen* friends." *Shak.*

2. An indefinite small number. *Milton.*

A baker's dozen, thirteen ; — called also a *long dozen.*

Doz'enth (-nth), *a.* Twelfth. [*R.*]

Doz'er (dōz'ẽr), *n.* One who dozes or drowses.

Doz'i-ness (dōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dozy ; drowsiness ; inclination to sleep.

Doz'y (-ў), *a.* Drowsy ; inclined to doze ; sleepy ; sluggish ; as, a *dozy* head. *Dryden.*

Doz'zled (dŏz'z'ld), *a.* [√71.] Stupid ; heavy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs, lees ; akin to D. *drab, drabbe,* dregs, G. *treber ;* for sense 1, cf. also Gael. *drabag* a slattern, *drabach* slovenly. Cf. DRAFF.]

1. A low, sluttish woman. *King.*

2. A lewd wench ; a strumpet. *Shak.*

3. A wooden box, used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans.

Drab, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRABBED (drăbd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRABBING.] To associate with strumpets ; to wench. *Beau. & Fl.*

Drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth ; LL. *drappus, trapus,* perh. orig., a firm, solid stuff, cf. F. *draper* to drape, also to full cloth ; prob. of German origin ; cf. Icel. *drepa* to beat, strike, AS. *drepan,* G. *treffen ;* perh. akin to E. *drub.* Cf. DRAPE, TRAPPINGS.] **1.** A kind of thick woolen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish yellow, or dull gray, color ; — called also *drabcloth.*

2. A dull brownish yellow or dull gray color.

Drab, *a.* Of a color between gray and brown. — *n.* A drab color.

Drab'ber (drăb'bẽr), *n.* One who associates with drabs ; a wencher. *Massinger.*

Drab'bet (-bĕt), *n.* A coarse linen fabric, or duck.

Drab'bish, *a.* Somewhat drab in color.

Drab'bish (-bĭsh), *a.* Having the character of a drab or low wench. "The *drabbish* sorceress." *Drant.*

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRABBLED (-b'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRABBLING (-blĭng).] [√73.

See DRAB, DRAFF.] To draggle; to wet and befoul by draggling; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak. *Halliwell.*

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. i.* To fish with a long line and rod; as, to *drabble* for barbels.

Drab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas fastened by lacing to the bonnet of a sail, to give it a greater depth, or more drop.

Drab'ble-tail' (-b'l-tāl'), *n.* A draggle-tail; a slattern. *Halliwell.*

‖ **Dra-cæ'na** (drȧ-sē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon.] (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants with woody stems and funnel-shaped flowers.

☞ *Dracæna Draco*, the source of the dragon's blood of the Canaries, forms a tree, sometimes of gigantic size.

Dra'canth (drā'kănth), *n.* A kind of gum; — called also *gum tragacanth*, or *tragacanth*. See TRAGACANTH.

Drachm (drăm), *n.* [See DRACHMA.] **1.** A drachma. **2.** Same as DRAM.

‖ **Drach'ma** (drăk'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. DRACHMAS (-mȧz), L. DRACHMÆ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] **1.** A silver coin among the ancient Greeks, having a different value in different States and at different periods. The average value of the Attic drachma is computed to have been about 19 cents.

2. A gold and silver coin of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents.

3. Among the ancient Greeks, a weight of about 66.5 grains; among the modern Greeks, a weight equal to a gram.

‖ **Drach'me** (-mē), *n.* [F.] See DRACHMA.

Dra'cin (drā'sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dracine*.] (*Chem.*) See DRACONIN.

‖ **Dra'co** (-kō), *n.* [L. See DRAGON.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The Dragon, a northern constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic.

2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards. See DRAGON, 6.

Dra-co'ni-an (drā-kō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to Draco, a famous lawgiver of Athens, 621 B. C.

Draconian code, *or* Draconian laws, a code of laws made by Draco. Their measures were so severe that they were said to be written in letters of blood; hence, any laws of excessive rigor.

Dra-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to Draco, the Athenian lawgiver; or to the constellation Draco; or to dragon's blood.

Dra-co'nin (drȧ-kō'nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *draconine*. See DRACO.] (*Chem.*) A red resin forming the essential basis of dragon's blood; — called also *dracin*.

Dra-con'tic (drȧ-kŏn'tĭk), *a.* [From L. *draco* dragon, in allusion to the terms *dragon's head* and *dragon's tail*.] (*Astron.*) Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one revolution, from ascending node to ascending node. See *Dragon's head*, under DRAGON. [*Obs.*] "*Dracontic* month." *Crabb.*

Dra-con'tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *draco* dragon.] Belonging to a dragon. *Southey.*

‖ **Dra-cun'cu-lus** (drȧ-kŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* DRACUNCULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *draco* dragon.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fish; the dragonet. (*b*) The Guinea worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Drad (drăd), *p. p.* & *a.* Dreaded. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drad'de (-dē), *imp.* of DREAD. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dradge (drăj), *n.* (*Min.*) Inferior ore, separated from the better by cobbing. *Raymond.*

Draff (drȧf), *n.* [Cf. D. *draf* the sediment of ale, Icel. *draf* draff, husks. Cf. 1st DRAB.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine or cows; hogwash; waste matter.

Prodigals lately come from swine keeping, from eating *draff* and husks. *Shak.*

The *draff* and offal of a bygone age. *Buckle.*

Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt. *Tennyson.*

Draff'ish, *a.* Worthless; draffy. *Bale.*

Draff'y (-ȳ), *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part. *Beau. & Fl.*

Draft (drȧft), *n.* [The same word as *draught*. OE. *draught*, *draht*, fr. AS. *dragan* to draw. See DRAW, and cf. DRAUGHT.] **1.** The act of drawing; also, the thing drawn. Same as DRAUGHT.

Everything available for *draft* or burden. *S. G. Goodrich.*

2. (*Mil.*) A selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or from any part of it, or from a military post; also from any district, or any company or collection of persons, or from the people at large; also, the body of men thus drafted.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

3. An order from one person or party to another, directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan. *A. Hamilton.*

4. An allowance or deduction made from the gross weight of goods. *Simmonds.*

5. A drawing of lines for a plan; a plan delineated, or drawn in outline; a delineation. See DRAUGHT.

6. The form of any writing as first drawn up; the first rough sketch of a written composition, to be filled in, or completed. See DRAUGHT.

7. (*Masonry*) (*a*) A narrow border left on a finished stone, worked differently from the rest of its face. (*b*) A narrow border worked to a plane surface along the edge of a stone, or across its face, as a guide to the stonecutter.

8. (*Milling*) The slant given to the furrows in the dress of a millstone.

9. (*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship. See DRAUGHT.

10. A current of air. Same as DRAUGHT.

Draft, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or used for, drawing or pulling (as vehicles, loads, etc.). Same as DRAUGHT.

2. Relating to, or characterized by, a draft, or current of air. Same as DRAUGHT.

☞ The forms *draft* and *draught*, in the senses abovegiven, are both in approved use.

Draft box, Draft engine, Draft horse, Draft net, Draft ox, Draft tube. Same as *Draught box*, *Draught engine*, etc. See under DRAUGHT.

Draft (drȧft), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAFTING.] **1.** To draw the outline of; to delineate.

2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial.

3. To draw from a military band or post, or from any district, company, or society; to detach; to select.

Some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell.*

4. To transfer by draft.

All her rents had been *drafted* to London. *Fielding.*

Drafts'man (drȧfts'mȧn), *n.* See DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drag (drăg), *n.* [See 3d DREDGE.] A confection; a comfit; a drug. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drag, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGED (drăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGGING (-gĭng).] [OE. *draggen*; akin to Sw. *dragga* to search with a grapnel, fr. *dragg* grapnel, fr. *draga* to draw, the same word as E. *draw*. √73. See DRAW.] **1.** To draw slowly or heavily onward; to pull along the ground by main force; to haul; to trail; — applied to drawing heavy or resisting bodies or those inapt for drawing, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone or timber; to *drag* a net in fishing.

Dragged by the cords which through his feet were thrust. *Denham.*

The grossness of his nature will have weight to *drag* thee down. *Tennyson.*

A needless Alexandrine ends the song
That, like a wounded snake, *drags* its slow length along. *Pope.*

2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; to draw a drag along the bottom of, as a stream or other water; hence, to search, as by means of a drag.

Then while I *dragged* my brains for such a song. *Tennyson.*

3. To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty.

Have *dragged* a lingering life. *Dryden.*

To drag an anchor (*Naut.*), to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship.

Syn. — See DRAW.

Drag, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to trail; to be moved onward along the ground, or along the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.

2. To move onward heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to advance with weary effort; to go on lingeringly.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron.*
Long, open panegyric *drags* at best. *Gay.*

3. To serve as a clog or hindrance; to hold back.

A propeller is said to *drag* when the sails urge the vessel faster than the revolutions of the screw can propel her. *Russell.*

4. To fish with a dragnet.

Drag, *n.* [See DRAG, *v. t.*, and cf. DRAY a cart, and 1st DREDGE.] **1.** The act of dragging; anything which is dragged.

2. A net, or an apparatus, to be drawn along the bottom under water, as in fishing, searching for drowned persons, etc.

3. A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies; also, a kind of low car or handcart; as, a stone *drag*.

4. A heavy coach with seats on top; also, a heavy carriage. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

5. A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground.

6. (*a*) Anything towed in the water to retard a ship's progress, or to keep her head up to the wind; esp., a canvas bag with a hooped mouth, so used. See *Drag sail* (below). (*b*) Also, a skid or shoe, for retarding the motion of a carriage wheel. (*c*) Hence, anything that retards; a clog; an obstacle to progress or enjoyment.

My lectures were only a pleasure to me, and no *drag*. *J. D. Forbes.*

7. Motion affected with slowness and difficulty, as if clogged. "Had a *drag* in his walk." *Hazlitt.*

8. (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask or mold, the upper part being the cope.

9. (*Masonry*) A steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone.

10. (*Marine Engin.*) The difference between the speed of a screw steamer under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw; or between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle wheel. See Citation under DRAG, *v. i.*, 3.

Drag sail (*Naut.*), a sail or piece of canvas rigged on a stout frame, to be dragged by a vessel through the water in order to keep her head to the wind or to prevent drifting; — called also *drift sail*, *drag sheet*, *drag anchor*, *sea anchor*, *floating anchor*, etc. — Drag twist (*Mining*), a spiral hook at the end of a rod for cleaning drilled holes.

Dra-gan'tine (drȧ-găn'tĭn), *n.* [See DRACANTH.] A mucilage obtained from, or containing, gum tragacanth.

Drag'bar' (drăg'bär'), *n.* Same as DRAWBAR (*b*). Called also *draglink*, and *drawlink*. [*U. S.*]

Drag'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A coupling pin. See under COUPLING. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Dra'gées'** (drȧ'zhā'), *n. pl.* [F. See 3d DREDGE.] (*Pharmacy*) Sugar-coated medicines.

Drag'gle (drăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *drag*. √73. Cf. DRAWL.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground, mud, or wet grass; to drabble; to trail. *Gray.*

With *draggled* nets down-hanging to the tide. *Trench.*

Drag'gle, *v. i.* To be dragged on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being dragged or trailed in the mud or wet grass. *Hudibras.*

Drag'gle-tail' (drăg'g'l-tāl'), *n.* A slattern who suffers her gown to trail in the mire; a drabble-tail.

Drag'gle-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Untidy; sluttish; slatternly. *W. Irving.*

Drag'link' (-lĭnk'), *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a*) A link connecting the cranks of two shafts. (*b*) A drawbar.

Drag'man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* DRAGMEN (-mĕn). A fisherman who uses a dragnet. *Sir M. Hale.*

Drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *drægnet*.] A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing.

Drag'o-man (-ō-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* DRAGOMANS (-mȧnz). [From F. *dragoman*, or Sp. *dragoman*, or It. *dragomanno*; all fr. LGr. δραγούμανος, Ar. *tarjumān*, from the same source as E. *targum*. Cf. DROGMAN, TRUCHMAN.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

Drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dragon*, L. *draco*, fr. Gr. δράκων, prob. fr. δέρκεσθαι, δρακεῖν, to look (akin to Skr. *darç* to see), and so called from its terrible eyes. Cf. DRAKE a dragon, DRAGOON.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged serpent or lizard, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious.

The *dragons* which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile. *Fairholt.*

☞ In Scripture the term *dragon* refers to any great monster, whether of the land or sea, usually to some kind of serpent or reptile, sometimes to land serpents of a powerful and deadly kind. It is also applied metaphorically to Satan.

Thou breakest the heads of the *dragons* in the waters. *Ps.* lxxiv. 13.

Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the *dragon* shalt thou trample under feet. *Ps.* xci. 13.

He laid hold on the *dragon*, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. *Rev.* xx. 2.

2. A fierce, violent person, esp. a woman. *Johnson.*

3. (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere figured as a dragon; Draco.

4. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, seeming to move through the air as a winged serpent.

5. (*Mil. Antig.*) A short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; — so called from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle. *Fairholt*

6. (*Zoöl.*) A small arboreal lizard of the genus Draco, of several species, found in the East Indies and Southern Asia. Five or six of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, forming a sort of wing. These prolongations aid them in making long leaps from tree to tree. Called also *flying lizard*.

Dragon (*Draco volans*).

7. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of carrier pigeon.

8. (*Her.*) A fabulous winged creature, sometimes borne as a charge in a coat of arms.

Dragon (*Her.*).

☞ *Dragon* is often used adjectively, or in combination, in the sense of *relating to*, *resembling*, or *characteristic of*, a *dragon*.

Dragon arum (*Bot.*), the name of several species of *Arisæma*, a genus of plants having a spathe and spadix. See *Dragon root* (below). — Dragon fish (*Zoöl.*), the dragonet. — Dragon fly (*Zoöl.*), any insect of the family *Libellulidæ*. They have finely formed, large and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body; — called also *mosquito hawks*. Their larvæ are aquatic and insectivorous. — Dragon root (*Bot.*), an American aroid plant (*Arisæma Dracontium*); green dragon. — Dragon's blood, a resinous substance obtained from the fruit of several species of *Calamus*, esp. from *C. Rotang* and *C. Draco*, growing in the East Indies. A substance known as *dragon's blood* is obtained by exudation from *Dracæna Draco*; also from *Pterocarpus Draco*, a tree of the West Indies and South America. The color is red, or a dark brownish red, and it is used chiefly for coloring varnishes, marbles, etc. Called also *Cinnabar Græcorum*. — Dragon's head. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Dracocephalum*. They are perennial herbs closely allied to the common catnip. (*b*) (*Astron.*) The ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊. The deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to the other seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like that of a dragon, whose belly is where there is the greatest latitude; the intersections representing the head and tail; — from which resemblance the denomination arises. *Encyc. Brit.* — Dragon shell (*Zoöl.*), a species of limpet. — Dragon's skin, fossil stems whose leaf scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles; — a name used by miners and quarrymen. *Stormonth.* — Dragon's tail (*Astron.*), the descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋. See *Dragon's head* (above). — Dragon's wort (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Artemisia* (*A. dracunculus*). — Dragon tree (*Bot.*), a West African liliaceous tree (*Dracæna Draco*), yielding one of the resins called dragon's blood. See DRACÆNA. — Dragon water, a medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century. "*Dragon water* may do good upon him." *Randolph* (1640). — Flying dragon, a large meteoric fireball; a bolide.

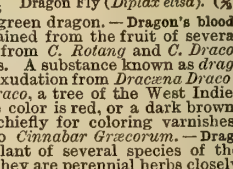

Dragon Fly (*Diplax elisa*). (⅔)

Drag'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A little dragon. *Spenser.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small British marine fish (*Callionymus lyra*); — called also *yellow sculpin*, *fox*, and *gowdie*.

Drag'on-ish, *a.* Resembling a dragon. *Shak.*

Drag'on-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a dragon. *Shak.*

Drag'on-nade' (drăg'ŏn-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragoon, because Louis XIV., in persecuting the Protestants of his kingdom, quartered dragoons upon them.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by an armed force, usually of dragoons; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion; dragoonade.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *C. Kingsley.*

Drag'on's blood, Drag'on's head, Drag'on's tail. See *Dragon's blood*, *Dragon's head*, etc., under Dragon.

Dra-goon' (drā-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it). The name was given from the sense *standard*. See Dragon.] **1.** (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier who was taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot; now, a mounted soldier; a cavalry man.

2. A variety of pigeon. *Clarke.*

Dragoon bird (*Zoöl.*), the umbrella bird.

Dra-goon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dragooned (-gōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dragooning.] **1.** To harass or reduce to subjection by dragoons; to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

2. To compel submission by violent measures; to harass; to persecute.

The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to *dragoon* his subjects to heaven. *Macaulay.*

Drag'oon-ade' (drăg'ōōn-ād'), *n.* See Dragonnade.

Dra-goon'er (drā-gōōn'ẽr), *n.* A dragoon. [*Obs.*]

Drail (drāl), *v. t. & i.* [√73.] To trail; to draggle. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Drain (drān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Drained (drānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Draining.] [AS. *drehnigean* to drain, strain; perh. akin to E. *draw*.] **1.** To draw off by degrees; to cause to flow gradually out or off; hence, to cause the exhaustion of.

Fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent. *Bacon.*

But it was not alone that he *drained* their treasure and hampered their industry. *Motley.*

2. To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off; to make gradually dry or empty; to remove surface water, as from streets, by gutters, etc.; to deprive of moisture; hence, to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like; as, to *drain* a country of its specie.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep and formed the main. *Roscommon.*

3. To filter.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

Drain, *v. i.* **1.** To flow off gradually; as, the water of low ground *drains* off.

2. To become emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*.

Drain, *n.* **1.** The act of draining, or of drawing off; gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal; as, the *drain* of specie from a country.

2. That by means of which anything is drained; a channel; a trench; a water course; a sewer; a sink.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mashing tub; as, brewers' *drains*. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Box drain, Counter drain. See under Box, Counter. — **Right of drain** (*Law*), an easement or servitude by which one man has a right to convey water in pipes through or over the estate of another. *Kent.*

Drain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drain'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; also, that which flows out of a drain.

2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

3. (*Engin.*) The system of drains and their operation, by which superfluous water is removed from towns, railway beds, mines, and other works.

4. Area or district drained; as, the *drainage* of the Po, the Thames, etc. *Latham.*

5. (*Surg.*) The act, process, or means of drawing off the pus or fluids from a wound, abscess, etc.

Drainage tube (*Surg.*), a tube introduced into a wound, etc., to draw off the discharges.

‖ **Draine** (drān), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The missel thrush.

Drain'er (drān'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

Drain'ing, *vb. n.* of Drain, *v. t.* (*Agric.*) The art of carrying off surplus water, as from land.

Draining tile. Same as Draintile.

Drain'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A pipe used for carrying off surplus water.

Drain'tile' (-tīl'), *n.* A hollow tile used in making drains; — called also *draining tile*.

Drain'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* See 4th Trap, 5.

Drake (drāk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *drake*, OHG. *antrache*, *anetrecho*, G. *enterich*, Icel. *andriki*, Dan. *andrik*, OSw. *andrak*, *andrage*, masc., and fr. AS. *ened*, fem., duck; akin to D. *eend*, G. *ente*, Icel. *önd*, Dan. *and*, Sw. *and*, Lith. *antis*, L. *anas*, Gr. *νῆσσα* (for *ἀνάτια*), and perh. Skr. *ātí* a water fowl. √207. In English the first part of the word was lost. The ending is akin to E. *rich*. Cf. Gulaund.] **1.** The male of the duck kind.

2. [Cf. *Dragon fly*, under Dragon.] The drake fly.

The *drake* will mount steeple height into the air. *Walton.*

Drake fly, a kind of fly, sometimes used in angling.

The dark *drake fly*, good in August. *Walton.*

Drake, *n.* [AS. *draca* dragon, L. *draco*. See Dragon.] **1.** A dragon. [*Obs.*]

Beowulf resolves to kill the fire *drake*. *J. A. Harrison* (*Beowulf*).

2. A small piece of artillery. [*Obs.*]

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

Drake, *n.* [Cf. D. *dravik*, W. *drewg*, darnel, cockle, etc.] Wild oats, brome grass, or darnel grass; — called also *drawk*, *dravick*, and *drank*. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Dr. Prior.*

Drake'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip from point to point before it sinks; also, the sport of so throwing stones; — sometimes called *ducks and drakes*.

Internal earthquakes, that, not content with one throe, run along spasmodically, like boys playing at what is called *drakestone*. *De Quincey.*

Dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, F. *drachme*, L. *drachma*, drachm, drachma, fr. Gr. *δραχμή*, prop., a handful, fr. *δράσσεσθαι* to grasp. Cf. Drachm, Drachma.] **1.** A weight; in *Apothecaries' weight*, one eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains; in *Avoirdupois weight*, one sixteenth part of an ounce, or 27.34375 grains.

2. A minute quantity; a mite.

Were I the chooser, a *dram* of well-doing should be preferred before many times as much the forcible hindrance of evil-doing. *Milton.*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is usually drunk at once; as, a *dram* of brandy; hence, a potation or potion; as, a *dram* of poison. *Shak.*

4. (*Numis.*) A Persian daric. *Ezra* ii. 69.

Fluid dram, *or* **Fluid drachm.** See under Fluid.

Dram, *v. i. & t.* To drink drams; to ply with drams. [*Low*] *Johnson. Thackeray.*

Dra'ma (drä'mȧ *or* drā'mȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *drama*, Gr. *δρᾶμα*, fr. *δρᾶν* to do, act; cf. Lith. *daryti*.] **1.** A composition, in prose or poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to exhibit a picture of human life, or to depict a series of grave or humorous actions of more than ordinary interest, tending toward some striking result. It is commonly designed to be spoken and represented by actors on the stage.

A divine pastoral *drama* in the Song of Solomon. *Milton.*

2. A series of real events invested with a dramatic unity and interest. "The *drama* of war." *Thackeray.*

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last. *Berkeley.*

The *drama* and contrivances of God's providence. *Sharp.*

3. Dramatic composition and the literature pertaining to or illustrating it; dramatic literature.

☞ The principal species of the drama are *tragedy* and *comedy*: inferior species are *tragi-comedy*, *melodrama*, *operas*, *burlettas*, and *farces*.

The romantic drama, the kind of drama whose aim is to present a tale or history in scenes, and whose plays (like those of Shakespeare, Marlowe, and others) are stories told in dialogue by actors on the stage. *J. A. Symonds.*

Dra-mat'ic (drȧ-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *δραματικός*, fr.
Dra-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *δρᾶμα*: cf. F. *dramatique*.] Of or pertaining to the drama; appropriate to, or having the qualities of, a drama; theatrical; vivid.

The emperor . . . performed his part with much *dramatic* effect. *Motley.*

Dra-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a dramatic manner; theatrically; vividly.

‖ **Dram'a-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'ȧ-tĭs pẽr-sō'nē). [L.] The actors in a drama or play.

Dram'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *dramatiste*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

Dram'a-ti'za-ble (-tī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dramatized.

Dram'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dramatizing.

Dram'a-tize (drăm'ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dramatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dramatizing (-tī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *dramatiser*.] To compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama; to adapt to dramatic representation; as, to *dramatize* a novel, or an historical episode.

They *dramatized* tyranny for public execration. *Motley.*

Dram'a-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk), *a.* Relating to dramaturgy.

Dram'a-tur'gist (-tûr'jĭst), *n.* One versed in dramaturgy. *Carlyle.*

Dram'a-tur'gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δραματουργία* dramatic composition; *δρᾶμα* drama + a root akin to E. *work*: cf. F. *dramaturgie*.] The art of dramatic composition and representation.

Dram'ming (drăm'mĭng), *n.* The practice of drinking drams.

Dram'sell'er (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells distilled liquors by the dram or glass.

Dram'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop or barroom where spirits are sold by the dram.

Drank (drăngk), *imp.* of Drink.

Drank, *n.* [Cf. 3d Drake.] Wild oats, or darnel grass. See Drake a plant. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Drap' d'é-té'** (drȧ' dā-tā'). [F., cloth of summer.] A thin woolen fabric, twilled like merino.

Drape (drāp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Draped (drāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Draping (drā'pĭng).] [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth. See 3d Drab.] **1.** To cover or adorn with drapery or folds of cloth, or as with drapery; as, to *drape* a bust, a building, etc.

The whole people were *draped* professionally. *De Quincey.*

These starry blossoms, [of the snow] pure and white,
Soft falling, falling, through the night,
Have *draped* the woods and mere. *Bungay.*

2. To rail at; to banter. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Drape, *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To design drapery, arrange its folds, etc., as for hangings, costumes, statues, etc.

Dra'per (drā'pẽr), *n.* [F. *drapier*.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as, a *draper* and tailor.

Dra'per-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Covered or supplied with drapery. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Draperies (-ĭz). [F. *draperie*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; cloth-making, or dealing in cloth. *Bacon.*

2. Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general.

People who ought to be weighing out grocery or measuring out *drapery*. *Macaulay.*

3. A textile fabric used for decorative purposes, especially when hung loosely and in folds carefully distributed; as: (*a*) Garments or vestments of this character worn upon the body, or shown in the representations of the human figure in art. (*b*) Hangings of a room or hall, or about a bed.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

All the decent *drapery* of life is to be rudely torn off. *Burke.*

Casting of draperies. See under Casting.

The *casting of draperies* . . . is one of the most important of an artist's studies. *Fairholt.*

Dra'pet (drā'pĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *drap*.] Cloth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δραστικός*, fr. *δρᾶν* to do, act: cf. F. *drastique*. See Drama.] (*Med.*) Acting rapidly and violently; efficacious; powerful; — opposed to *bland*; as, *drastic* purgatives. — *n.* (*Med.*) A violent purgative. See Cathartic.

Dras'ty (drăs'tў), *a.* [AS. *dærstan*, *dresten*, dregs.] Filthy; worthless. [*Obs.*] "*Drasty* ryming." *Chaucer.*

Draugh (drȧf), *n.* See Draff. [*Obs.*]

Draught (drȧft), *n.* [The same as *draft*, the spelling with *gh* indicating an older pronunciation. See Draft, *n.*, Draw.] **1.** The act of drawing or pulling; as: (*a*) The act of moving loads by drawing, as by beasts of burden, and the like.

A general custom of using oxen for all sort of *draught* would be, perhaps, the greatest improvement. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) The drawing of a bowstring. [*Obs.*]

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*. *Spenser.*

(*c*) Act of drawing a net; a sweeping the water for fish.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left. *Sir M. Hale.*

(*d*) The act of drawing liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

In his hands he took the goblet, but a while the *draught* forbore. *Trench.*

(*e*) A sudden attack or drawing upon an enemy. [*Obs.*]

By drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy when he looketh not for you. *Spenser.*

(*f*) (*Mil.*) The act of selecting or detaching soldiers; a draft (see Draft, *n.*, 2). (*g*) The act of drawing up, marking out, or delineating; representation. *Dryden.*

2. That which is drawn; as: (*a*) That which is taken by sweeping with a net.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a *draught*. *Luke* v. 4.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange.*

(*b*) (*Mil.*) The force drawn; a detachment; — in this sense usually written *draft*. (*c*) The quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, . . . still thou art a bitter *draught*. *Sterne.*

Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired. *Goldsmith.*

(*d*) A sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn; a delineation.

A *draught* of a Toleration Act was offered to the Parliament by a private member. *Macaulay.*

No picture or *draught* of these things from the report of the eye. *South.*

(*e*) (*Com.*) An order for the payment of money; — in this sense almost always written *draft*. (*f*) A current of air moving through an inclosed place, as through a room or up a chimney. *Thackeray.*

He preferred to go and sit upon the stairs, in . . . a strong *draught* of air, until he was again sent for. *Dickens.*

3. That which draws; as: (*a*) A team of oxen or horses. *Blackstone.* (*b*) A sink or drain; a privy. *Shak. Matt.* xv. 17. (*c*) *pl.* (*Med.*) A mild vesicatory; a sinapism; as, to apply *draughts* to the feet.

4. Capacity of being drawn; force necessary to draw; traction.

The Hertfordshire wheel plow . . . is of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer.*

5. (*Naut.*) The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draught*.

6. (*Com.*) An allowance on weighable goods. [*Eng.*] See Draft, 4.

7. A move, as at chess or checkers. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

8. The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.

9. (*Masonry*) See Draft, *n.*, 7.

Angle of draught, the angle made with the plane over which a body is drawn by the line in which the pulling force acts, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body. — **Black draught.** See under Black, *a.* — **Blast draught,** *or* **Forced draught,** the draught produced by a blower, as by blowing in air beneath a fire or drawing out the gases from above it. — **Natural draught,** the draught produced by the atmosphere flowing, by its own weight, into a chimney wherein the air is rarefied by heat. — **On draught,** so as to be drawn from the wood (as a cask, barrel, etc.) in distinction from being bottled; as, ale *on draught*. — **Sheer draught.** See under Sheer.

Draught, *a.* **1.** Used for drawing vehicles, loads, etc.; as, a *draught* beast; *draught* hooks.

2. Relating to, or characterized by, a draft, or current of air.

3. Used in making drawings; as, *draught* compasses.

4. Drawn directly from the barrel, or other receptacle, in distinction from *bottled*; on draught; — said of ale, cider, and the like.

☞ This word, especially in the first and second meanings, is often written *draft*, a spelling which is approved by many good authorities.

Draught box. See *Draught tube*, below. — **Draught engine** (*Mining*), an engine used for pumping, raising heavy weights, and the like. — **Draught hook** (*Mil.*), one of the hooks on a cannon carriage, used in drawing the gun backward and forward. — **Draught horse,** a horse employed in drawing loads, plowing, etc., as distinguished from a saddle horse or carriage horse. — **Draught net,** a seine or hauling net. — **Draught ox,** an ox employed in hauling

loads, plowing, etc. — **Draught tube** (*Water Wheels*), an air-tight pipe extending downward into the tailrace from a turbine wheel located above it, to make the whole fall available; — called also *draught box*.

Draught (drăft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAUGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAUGHTING.] **1.** To draw out; to call forth. See DRAFT. *Addison.*

2. To diminish or exhaust by drawing. [*R.*]

The Parliament so often *draughted* and drained. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To draw in outline; to make a draught, sketch, or plan of, as in architectural and mechanical drawing.

Draughting room, a room for draughtsmen to work in, and where plans are kept.

Draught'board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A checkered board on which draughts are played. See CHECKERBOARD.

Draught'house′ (-hous′), *n.* A house for the reception of waste matter; a privy. [*Obs.*] 2 *Kings* x. 27.

Draughts (drăfts), *n. pl.* A mild vesicatory. See DRAUGHT, *n.*, 3 (*c*).

Draughts, *n. pl.* A game, now more commonly called *checkers*. See CHECKERS.

☞ *Polish draughts* is sometimes played with 40 pieces on a board divided into 100 squares. *Am. Cyc.*

Draughts'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* DRAUGHTSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings.

2. One who draws plans and sketches of machinery, structures, and places; also, more generally, one who makes drawings of any kind.

3. A "man" or piece used in the game of draughts.

4. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

Draughts'man-ship, *n.* The office, art, or work of a draughtsman.

Draught'y (drăft'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to a draught, or current of air; as, a *draughty*, comfortless room.

Drave (drāv), old *imp.* of DRIVE. [*Obs.*]

Dra'vi-da (drä'vē-dä), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Drāviḍa*, prob. meaning, Tamil.] (*Ethnol.*) A race of Hindostan, believed to be the original people who occupied the land before the Hindoo or Aryan invasion.

Dra-vid'i-an (drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [From Skr. *Drāviḍa*, the name of the southern portion of the peninsula of India.] (*Ethnol.*) Of or pertaining to the Dravida.

Dravidian languages, a group of languages of Southern India, which seem to have been the idioms of the natives, before the invasion of tribes speaking Sanskrit. Of these languages, the Tamil is the most important.

Draw (drą), *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW (drų); *p. p.* DRAWN (drąn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAWING.] [OE. *drazen, drahen, draien, drawen*, AS. *dragan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *draga*, Dan. *drage* to draw, carry, and prob. to OS. *dragan* to bear, carry, D. *dragen*, G. *tragen*, Goth. *dragan;* cf. Skr. *dhraj* to move along, glide; and perh. akin to Skr. *dhar* to hold, bear. √73. Cf. 2d DRAG, DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.] **1.** To cause to move continuously by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to pull along; to haul; to drag; to cause to follow.

He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire without remorse. *Spenser.*

He hastened to *draw* the stranger into a private room. *Sir W. Scott.*

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seats? *James* ii. 6.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

2. To influence to move or tend toward one's self; to exercise an attracting force upon; to call towards itself; to attract; hence, to entice; to allure; to induce.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to come out for one's use or benefit; to extract; to educe; to bring forth; as: (*a*) To bring or take out, or to let out, from some receptacle, as a stick or post from a hole, water from a cask or well, etc.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.* v. 9.

Draw thee waters for the siege. *Nahum* iii. 14.

I opened the tumor by the point of a lancet without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiseman.*

(*b*) To pull from a sheath, as a sword.

I will *draw* my sword, my hand shall destroy them. *Ex.* xv. 9.

(*c*) To extract; to force out; to elicit; to derive.

Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*

Until you had *drawn* oaths from him. *Shak.*

(*d*) To obtain from some cause or origin; to infer from evidence or reasons; to deduce from premises; to derive.

We do not *draw* the moral lessons we might from history. *Burke.*

(*e*) To take or procure from a place of deposit; to call for and receive from a fund, or the like; as, to *draw* money from a bank. (*f*) To take from a box or wheel, as a lottery ticket; to receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to win; to gain; as, he *drew* a prize. (*g*) To select by the drawing of lots.

Provided magistracies were filled by men freely chosen or *drawn*. *Freeman.*

4. To remove the contents of; as: (*a*) To drain by emptying; to suck dry.

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman.*

(*b*) To extract the bowels of; to eviscerate; as, to *draw* a fowl; to hang, *draw*, and quarter a criminal.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*

5. To take into the lungs; to inhale; to inspire; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation; to heave. "Where I first *drew* air." *Milton.*

Drew, or seemed to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryden.*

6. To extend in length; to lengthen; to protract; to stretch; to extend, as a mass of metal into wire.

How long her face is *drawn*! *Shak.*

And the huge Offa's dike which he *drew* from the mouth of Wye to that of Dee. *J. R. Green.*

7. To run, extend, or produce, as a line on any surface; hence, also, to form by marking; to make by an instrument of delineation; to produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture.

8. To represent by lines drawn; to form a sketch or a picture of; to represent by a picture; to delineate; hence, to represent by words; to depict; to describe.

A flattering painter who made it his care
To *draw* men as they ought to be, not as they are. *Goldsmith.*

Can I, untouched, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty and not feel its power? *Prior.*

9. To write in due form; to prepare a draught of; as, to *draw* a memorial, a deed, or bill of exchange.

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shak.*

10. To require (so great a depth, as of water) for floating; — said of a vessel; to sink so deep in (water); as, a ship *draws* ten feet of water.

11. To withdraw. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Go wash thy face, and *draw* the action. *Shak.*

12. To trace by scent; to track; — a hunting term.

☞ *Draw*, in most of its uses, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length, and usually expresses an action as gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We *pour* liquid quickly, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We may *write* a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution and regard to a precise form. We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating.

To draw a bow, to bend the bow by drawing the string for discharging the arrow. — **To draw a cover**, to clear a cover of the game it contains. — **To draw a curtain**, to cause a curtain to slide or move, either closing or unclosing; "Night *draws the curtain*, which the sun withdraws." *Herbert.* — **To draw a line**, to fix a limit or boundary. — **To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — **To draw breath**, to breathe. *Shak.* — **To draw cuts** *or* **lots**. See under CUT, *n.* — **To draw in**. (*a*) To bring or pull in; to collect. (*b*) To entice; to inveigle. — **To draw interest**, to produce or gain interest. — **To draw off**, to withdraw; to abstract. *Addison.* — **To draw on**, to bring on; to occasion; to cause. "War which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured." *Hayward.* — **To draw (one) out**, to elicit cunningly the thoughts and feelings of another. — **To draw out**, to stretch or extend; to protract; to spread out. — "Wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations?" *Ps.* lxxxv. 5. "Linked sweetness long *drawn out*." *Milton.* — **To draw over**, to cause to come over, to induce to leave one part or side for the opposite one. — **To draw the longbow**, to exaggerate; to tell preposterous tales. — **To draw (one) to** *or* **on to** (something), to move, to incite, to induce. "How many actions most ridiculous hast thou been *drawn to* by thy fantasy?" *Shak.* — **To draw up**. (*a*) To compose in due form; to draught; to form in writing. (*b*) To arrange in order, as a body of troops; to array. "*Drawn up* in battle to receive the charge." *Dryden.*

Syn. — To DRAW, DRAG. *Draw* differs from *drag* in this, that *drag* implies a natural inaptitude for drawing, or positive resistance; it is applied to things pulled or hauled along the ground, or moved with toil or difficulty. *Draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force; it commonly implies that some kind of aptitude or provision exists for drawing. *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag* the more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.

Draw (drą), *v. i.* **1.** To pull; to exert strength in drawing anything; to have force to move anything by pulling; as, a horse *draws* well; the sails of a ship *draw* well.

☞ A sail is said to *draw* when it is filled with wind.

2. To draw a liquid from some receptacle, as water from a well.

The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to *draw* with, and the well is deep. *John* iv. 11.

3. To exert an attractive force; to act as an inducement or enticement.

Keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

4. (*Med.*) To have efficiency as an epispastic; to act as a sinapism; — said of a blister, poultice, etc.

5. To have draught, as a chimney, flue, or the like; to furnish transmission to smoke, gases, etc.

6. To unsheathe a weapon, especially a sword.

So soon as ever thou seest him, *draw;* and as thou *drawest*, swear horrible. *Shak.*

7. To perform the act, or practice the art, of delineation; to sketch; to form figures or pictures. "Skill in *drawing*." *Locke.*

8. To become contracted; to shrink. "To *draw* into less room." *Bacon.*

9. To move; to come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs; as, to *draw away*, to move off, esp. in racing, to get in front; to obtain the lead or increase it; to *draw back*, to retreat; to *draw level*, to move up even (with another); to come up to or overtake another; to *draw off*, to retire or retreat; to *draw on*, to advance; to *draw up*, to form in array; to *draw near, nigh*, or *towards*, to approach; to *draw together*, to come together, to collect.

10. To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due; — usually with *on* or *upon*.

You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

11. To admit the action of pulling or dragging; to undergo draught; as, a carriage *draws* easily.

12. To sink in water; to require a depth for floating. "Greater hulks *draw* deep." *Shak.*

To draw to a head. (*a*) (*Med.*) To begin to suppurate; to ripen, as a boil. (*b*) Fig.: To ripen, to approach the time for action; as, the plot *draws to a head*.

Draw, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing; draught.

2. A lot or chance to be drawn.

3. A drawn game or battle, etc. [*Colloq.*]

4. That part of a bridge which may be raised, swung round, or drawn aside; the movable part of a drawbridge. See the Note under DRAWBRIDGE. [*U. S.*]

Draw'a-ble (drą'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drawn.

Draw'back′ (-băk′), *n.* **1.** A loss of advantage, or deduction from profit, value, success, etc.; a discouragement or hindrance; objectionable feature.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

2. (*Com.*) Money paid back or remitted; especially, a certain amount of duties or customs, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only a part, remitted or paid back by the government, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied. *M'Culloch.*

Draw'bar′ (-bär′), *n.* (*Railroad*) (*a*) An open-mouthed bar at the end of a car, which receives a coupling link and pin by which the car is drawn. It is usually provided with a spring to give elasticity to the connection between the cars of a train. (*b*) A bar of iron with an eye at each end, or a heavy link, for coupling a locomotive to a tender or car.

Draw'bench′ (-bĕnch′), *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine in which strips of metal are drawn through a drawplate; especially, one in which wire is thus made; — also called *drawing bench*.

Draw'bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* (*Engin.*) A coupling pin. See under COUPLING.

Draw'bore′ (-bōr′), *n.* (*Joinery*) A hole bored through a tenon nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the edge or abutment against which the shoulder is to rest, so that a pin or bolt, when driven into it, will draw these parts together. *Weale.*

Draw'bore′, *v. t.* **1.** To make a drawbore in; as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

2. To enlarge the bore of a gun barrel by drawing, instead of thrusting, a revolving tool through it.

Draw'boy′ (-boi′), *n.* (*Weaving*) A boy who operates the harness cords of a hand loom; also, a part of a power loom that performs the same office.

Draw'bridge′ (-brĭj′), *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river or canal.

Modern Swing Drawbridge (open).

☞ The movable portion, or draw, is called, specifically, a *bascule*, *balance*, or *lifting bridge*, a *turning*, *swivel*, or *swing bridge*, or a *rolling bridge*, according as it turns on a hinge vertically, or on a pivot horizontally, or is pushed on rollers.

Draw'can-sir (drą'kăn-sēr), *n.* [From the name of a bullying braggart character in the play by George Villiers called "The Rehearsal."] A blustering, bullying fellow; a pot-valiant braggart; a bully.

The leader was of an ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe. *Addison.*

Draw'-cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* A single cut with a knife.

Draw-ee′ (drą-ē′), *n.* (*Law*) The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — the correlative of *drawer*.

Draw'er (drą'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, draws; as: (*a*) One who draws liquor for guests; a waiter in a taproom. *Shak.* (*b*) One who delineates or depicts; a draughtsman; as, a good *drawer*. (*c*) (*Law*) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment; — the correlative of *drawee*.

2. That which is drawn; as: (*a*) A sliding box or receptacle in a case, which is opened by pulling or drawing out, and closed by pushing in. (*b*) *pl.* An under-garment worn on the lower limbs.

Chest of drawers. See under CHEST.

Draw'fil'ing (-fīl'ĭng), *n.* The process of smooth filing by working the file sidewise instead of lengthwise.

Draw'gear′ (-gēr′), *n.* **1.** A harness for draught horses.

2. (*Railroad*) The means or parts by which cars are connected to be drawn.

Draw'gloves′ (-glŭvz′) *n. pl.* An old game, played by holding up the fingers. *Herrick.*

Draw'head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* (*Railroad*) The flanged outer end of a drawbar; also, a name applied to the drawgear.

Draw'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.

2. The act or the art of representing any object by means of lines and shades; especially, such a representation when in one color, or in tints used not to represent the colors of natural objects, but for effect only, and produced with hard material such as pencil, chalk, etc.; delineation; also, the figure or representation drawn.

3. The process of stretching or spreading metals as by hammering, or, as in forming wire from rods or tubes and cups from sheet metal, by pulling them through dies.

4. (*Textile Manuf.*) The process of pulling out and elongating the sliver from the carding machine, by revolving rollers, to prepare it for spinning.

5. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

☞ *Drawing* is used adjectively or as the first part of compounds in the sense of *pertaining to drawing*, *for drawing* (in the sense of pulling, and of pictorial representation); as, *drawing* master or *drawing*-master, *drawing* knife or *drawing*-knife, *drawing* machine, *drawing* board, *drawing* paper, *drawing* pen, *drawing* pencil, etc.

A drawing of tea, a small portion of tea for steeping. — **Drawing knife**. See in the VOCABULARY. — **Drawing paper** (*Fine Arts*), a thick, sized paper for draughtsmen and for water-color painting. — **Drawing slate**, a soft,

slaty substance used in crayon drawing; — called also *black chalk*, or *drawing chalk*. — **Free-hand drawing**, a style of drawing made without the use of guiding or measuring instruments, as distinguished from mechanical or geometrical drawing; also, a drawing thus executed.

Draw'ing knife' (drạ'ĭng nīf'), **Draw'knife'** (-nīf'), *n.* **1.** A joiner's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one; a shave; — called also *drawshave*, and *drawing shave*.

2. (*Carp.*) A tool used for the purpose of making an incision along the path a saw is to follow, to prevent it from tearing the surface of the wood.

Draw'ing-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *withdrawing-room*.] **1.** A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining room.

2. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it; as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

He [Johnson] would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. *Macaulay.*

Drawing-room car. See *Palace car*, under CAR.

Drawl (drạl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAWLED (drạld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAWLING.] [Prob. fr. *draw*: cf. D. *dralen* to linger, tarry, Icel. *dralla* to loiter. See DRAW, and cf. DRAGGLE.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone.

Drawl, *v. i.* To speak with slow and lingering utterance, from laziness, lack of spirit, affectation, etc.

Theologians and moralists . . . talk mostly in a *drawling* and dreaming way about it. *Landor.*

Drawl, *n.* A lengthened, slow, monotonous utterance.

Draw'latch' (drạ'lăch'), *n.* A housebreaker or thief. [*Obs.*] *Old Play* (1631).

Drawl'ing (drạl'ĭng), *n.* The act of speaking with a drawl; a drawl. — **Drawl'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Bacon.*

Draw'link' (drạ'lĭnk'), *n.* Same as DRAWBAR (*b*).

Draw'loom' (-lōōm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of loom used in weaving figured patterns; — called also *drawboy*.

2. A species of damask made on the drawloom.

Drawn (drạn), *p. p. & a.* See DRAW, *v. t. & i.*

Drawn butter, butter melted and prepared to be used as a sort of gravy. — Drawn fowl, an eviscerated fowl. — Drawn game *or* battle, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested. — Drawn fox, one driven from cover. *Shak.* — Drawn work, ornamental work made by drawing out threads from fine cloth, and uniting the cross threads, to form a pattern.

Draw'net' (drạ'nĕt'), *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds; also, a dragnet. *Crabb.*

Draw'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A hardened steel plate having a hole, or a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

Draw'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* (*Railroad*) A rod which unites the drawgear at opposite ends of the car, and bears the pull required to draw the train.

Draw'shave' (-shāv'), *n.* See DRAWING KNIFE.

Draw'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* (*Railroad*) The spring to which a drawbar is attached.

Dray (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest. *Cowper.*

Dray, *n.* [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, fr. *dragan*. √73. See DRAW, and cf. 2d DRAG, 1st DREDGE.] **1.** A strong low cart or carriage used for heavy burdens. *Addison.*

2. A kind of sledge or sled. *Halliwell.*

Dray cart, a dray. — Dray horse, a heavy, strong horse used in drawing a dray.

Dray'age (drā'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray.

2. The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

Dray'man (drā'mạn), *n.*; *pl.* DRAYMEN (-mĕn). A man who attends a dray.

Draz'el (drăz'l), *n.* [Cf. DROSS, DROSSEL.] A slut; a vagabond wench. Same as DROSSEL. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Dread (drĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DREADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DREADING.] [AS. *drǣdan*, in comp.; akin to OS. *drādan*, OHG. *trātan*, both only in comp.] To fear in a great degree; to regard, or look forward to, with terrific apprehension.

When at length the moment *dreaded* through so many years came close, the dark cloud passed away from Johnson's mind. *Macaulay.*

Dread, *v. i.* To be in dread, or in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 29.

Dread, *n.* **1.** Great fear in view of impending evil; fearful apprehension of danger; anticipatory terror.

The secret *dread* of divine displeasure. *Tillotson.*
The *dread* of something after death. *Shak.*

2. Reverential or respectful fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the *dread* and fear of kings. *Shak.*

3. An object of terrified apprehension.

4. A person highly revered. [*Obs.*] "Una, his dear *dread*." *Spenser.*

5. Fury; dreadfulness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. Doubt; as, out of *dread*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Awe; fear; affright; terror; horror; dismay; apprehension. See REVERENCE.

Dread, *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; causing terror; frightful; dreadful.

A *dread* eternity! how surely mine. *Young.*

2. Inspiring with reverential fear; awful; venerable; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

Dread'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being dreaded.

Dread'-bolt'ed (-bōlt'ĕd), *a.* Armed with dreaded bolts. "*Dread-bolted* thunder." [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Dread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fears, or lives in fear.

Dread'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of dread or terror; fearful. [*Obs.*] "With *dreadful* heart." *Chaucer.*

2. Inspiring dread; impressing great fear; fearful; terrible; as, a *dreadful* storm. "*Dreadful* gloom." *Milton.*

For all things are less *dreadful* than they seem. *Wordsworth.*

3. Inspiring awe or reverence; awful. [*Obs.*] "God's *dreadful* law." *Shak.*

Syn. — Fearful; frightful; terrific; terrible; horrible; horrid; formidable; tremendous; awful; venerable. See FRIGHTFUL.

Dread'ful-ly (drĕd'fụl-lў), *adv.* In a dreadful manner; terribly. *Dryden.*

Dread'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being dreadful.

Dread'ing-ly, *adv.* With dread. *Warner.*

Dread'less, *a.* **1.** Free from dread; fearless; intrepid; dauntless; as, *dreadless* heart. "The *dreadless* angel." *Milton.*

2. Exempt from danger which causes dread; secure. "Safe in his *dreadless* den." *Spenser.*

Dread'less, *adv.* Without doubt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dread'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from dread.

Dread'ly, *a.* Dreadful. [*Obs.*] "*Dreadly* spectacle." *Spenser.* — *adv.* With dread. [*Obs.*] "*Dreadly* to shake." *Sylvester* (*Du Bartas*).

Dread'naught' (-nạt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person.

2. Hence: A garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold; also, the cloth itself; fearnaught.

Dream (drēm), *n.* [Akin to OS. *drōm*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. & Sw. *drøm*; cf. G. *trügen* to deceive, Skr. *druh* to harm, hurt, try to hurt. AS. *dreám* joy, gladness, and OS. *drōm* joy are, perh., different words; cf. Gr. θρῦλος noise.] **1.** The thoughts, or series of thoughts, or imaginary transactions, which occupy the mind during sleep; a sleeping vision.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes. *Dryden.*
I had a *dream* which was not all a *dream*. *Byron.*

2. A visionary scheme; a wild conceit; an idle fancy; a vagary; a revery; — in this sense, applied to an imaginary or anticipated state of happiness; as, a *dream* of bliss; the *dream* of his youth.

There sober thought pursued the amusing theme,
Till Fancy colored it and formed a *dream*. *Pope.*
It is not then a mere *dream*, but a very real aim which they propose. *J. C. Shairp.*

Dream, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DREAMING.] [Cf. AS. *drēman*, *drȳman*, to rejoice. See DREAM, *n.*] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind while in the state of sleep; to experience sleeping visions; — often with *of*; as, to *dream* of a battle, or of an absent friend.

2. To let the mind run on in idle revery or vagary; to anticipate vaguely as a coming and happy reality; to have a visionary notion or idea; to imagine.

Here may we sit and *dream*
Over the heavenly theme. *Keble.*

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*

Dream, *v. t.* To have a dream of; to see, or have a vision of, in sleep, or in idle fancy; — often followed by an objective clause.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. *Acts* ii. 17.
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dreamt* the future fight. *Dryden.*
And still they *dream* that they shall still succeed. *Cowper.*

To dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in revery or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries; as, to *dream away* an hour; to *dream through* life. "Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" *Dryden.*

Dream'er (drēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dreams.

2. A visionary; one lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes of some anticipated good; as, a political *dreamer*.

Dream'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of dreams. "*Dreamful* ease." *Tennyson.* — **Dream'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dream'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* As if in a dream; softly; slowly; languidly. *Longfellow.*

Dream'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dreamy.

Dream'ing-ly, *adv.* In a dreamy manner.

Dream'land' (-lănd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairyland.

[He] builds a bridge from *dreamland* for his lay. *Lowell.*

Dream'less, *a.* Free from, or without, dreams. *Camden.* — **Dream'less-ly**, *adv.*

Dream'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* DREAMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DREAMIEST (-ĭ-ĕst).] Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming; appropriate to, or like, dreams; visionary. "The *dreamy* dells." *Tennyson.*

Drear (drēr), *a.* [See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy with solitude. "A *drear* and dying sound." *Milton.*

Drear, *n.* Sadness; dismalness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drear'i-head (-ĭ-hĕd), } *n.* Affliction; dreariness.
Drear'i-hood (-hŏŏd), } [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drear'i-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drear'i-ment (-ment), *n.* Dreariness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drear'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Sorrow; wretchedness. [*Obs.*]

2. Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

Drear'ing, *n.* Sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drear'i-some (-sŭm), *a.* Very dreary. *Halliwell.*

Drear'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* DREARIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DREARIEST.] [OE. *dreori*, *dreri*, AS. *dreórig*, sad; akin to G. *traurig*, and prob. to AS. *dreósan* to fall, Goth. *driusan*. Cf. DROSS, DREAR, DRIZZLE, DROWSE.] **1.** Sorrowful; distressful. [*Obs.*] "*Dreary* shrieks." *Spenser.*

2. Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy. "*Dreary* shades." *Dryden.* "The *dreary* ground." *Prior.*

Full many a *dreary* anxious hour. *Keble.*

Johnson entered on his vocation in the most *dreary* part of that *dreary* interval which separated two ages of prosperity. *Macaulay.*

Drec'che (drĕch'e), *v. t.* [AS. *dreccan*, *dreccean*.] **1.** To vex; to torment; to trouble. [*Obs.*]

As man that in his dream is *drecched* sore. *Chaucer.*

2. To delay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drec'che, *v. i.* To delay. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* [F. *drège*, *dreige*, fish net, from a word akin to E. *draw*; cf. D. *dreg*, *dregge*, small anchor, *dregnet* dragnet. √73. See DRAW.] **1.** Any instrument used to gather or take by dragging; as: (*a*) A dragnet for taking up oysters, etc., from their beds. (*b*) A dredging machine. (*c*) An iron frame, with a fine net attached, used in collecting animals living at the bottom of the sea.

2. (*Mining*) Very fine mineral matter held in suspension in water. *Raymond.*

Dredge (drĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DREDGED (drĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DREDGING.] To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging machine. *R. Carew.*

Dredging machine, a machine (commonly on a boat) used to scoop up mud, gravel, or obstructions from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc., so as to deepen them.

Dredge, *n.* [OE. *dragge*, F. *dragée*, dredge, also, sugar plum; cf. Prov. *dragea*, It. *treggea*; corrupted fr. LL. *tragemata*, pl., sweetmeats, Gr. τραγήματα, fr. τρώγειν to gnaw.] A mixture of oats and barley. [*Obs.*] *Kersey.*

Dredge, *v. t.* To sift or sprinkle flour, etc., on, as on roasting meat. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dredging box. (*a*) Same as 2d DREDGER. (*b*) (*Gun.*) A copper box with a perforated lid; — used for sprinkling meal powder over shell fuses. *Farrow.*

Dredg'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a dredge.

2. A dredging machine.

Dredg'er, *n.* (*Cookery*) A box with holes in its lid; — used for sprinkling flour, as on meat or a breadboard; — called also *dredging box*, *drudger*, and *drudging box*.

Dree (drē), *v. t.* [AS. *dreógan* to bear, endure, complete.] To endure; to suffer. [*Scot.*]

Dree, *v. i.* To be able to do or endure. [*Obs.*]

Dree, *a.* Wearisome; tedious. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dregg*; akin to Sw. *drägg*, cf. Icel. & Sw. *draga* to draw. Cf. DRAW.] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; refuse; feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of anything; as, the *dregs* of society.

We, the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryden.*

☞ Used formerly (rarely) in the singular, as by Spenser and Shakespeare, but now chiefly in the plural.

Dreg'gi-ness (drĕg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

Dreg'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Foul with lees; feculent. *Harvey.*

Dreg'gy (-gў), *a.* Containing dregs or lees; muddy; foul; feculent. *Boyle.*

Drein (drān), *v. i.* To drain. [*Obs.*] *Congreve.*

Drein'te (drān'te), *imp.*, **Dreint** (drānt), *p. p.*, of DRENCH to drown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dreissena (*D. polymorpha*). *b* Byssus; *f* Foot; *i* Incurrent Siphon; *e* Excurrent Siphon.

‖**Dreis'se-na** (drīs'sē-nȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after *Dreyssen*, a Belgian physician.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve shells of which one species (*D. polymorpha*) is often so abundant as to be very troublesome in the fresh waters of Europe.

Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRENCHED (drĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRENCHING.] [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench, the causal of *drincan* to drink; akin to D. *drenken*, Sw. *dränka*, G. *tränken*. See DRINK.] **1.** To cause to drink; especially, to dose by force; to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; hence, to purge violently by physic.

As "to fell," is "to make to fall," and "to lay," "to make to lie," so "to *drench*," is "to make to drink." *Trench.*

2. To steep in moisture; to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid; to immerse.

Now dam the ditches and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drenched* the plain. *Dryden.*

Drench, *n.* [AS. *drenc*. See DRENCH, *v. t.*] A drink; a draught; specifically, a potion of medicine poured or forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging. "A *drench* of wine." *Dryden.*

Give my roan horse a *drench*. *Shak.*

Drench, *n.* [AS. *dreng* warrior, soldier; akin to Icel. *drengr*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A military vassal mentioned in Domesday Book. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Drench'e (-e), *v. t. & i.* To drown. [*Obs.*]

In the sea he *drenched*. *Chaucer.*

Drench'er (drĕnch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wets or steeps.

2. One who administers a drench.

Dren'gage (drĕn'gāj), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The tenure by which a drench held land. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Drent (drĕnt), *p. p.* [See DREINTE.] Drenched; drowned. [*Obs.*] "Condemned to be *drent*." *Spenser.*

Dres'den ware' (drĕz'dĕn wâr' *or* drĕs'-). A superior kind of decorated porcelain made near Dresden in Saxony.

Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRESSED (drĕst) or DREST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRESSING.] [OF. *drecier* to make straight, raise, set up, prepare, arrange, F. *dresser*, (assumed) LL. *directiare*, fr. L. *dirigere*, *directum*, to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule. See RIGHT, and cf. ADDRESS, ADROIT, DIRECT, DIRGE.] **1.** To direct; to put right or straight; to regulate; to order. [*Obs.*]

At all times thou shalt bless God and pray Him to *dress* thy ways. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Dress* is used reflexively in Old English, in sense of "to direct one's step; to address one's self."

To Grisild again will I me *dresse*. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Mil.*) To arrange in exact continuity of line, as soldiers; commonly to adjust to a straight line and at proper distance; to align; as, to *dress* the ranks.

3. (*Med.*) To treat methodically with remedies, bandages, or curative appliances, as a sore, an ulcer, a wound, or a wounded or diseased part.

4. To adjust; to put in good order; to arrange; specifically: (*a*) To prepare for use; to fit for any use; to render suitable for an intended purpose; to get ready; as, to *dress* a slain animal; to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* or trim a lamp; to *dress* a garden; to

dress a horse, by currying and rubbing; to *dress* grain, by cleansing it; in mining and metallurgy, to *dress* ores, by sorting and separating them.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Ex.* xxx. 7.

Three hundred horses . . . smoothly *dressed*. *Dryden.*

Dressing their hair with the white sea flower. *Tennyson.*

If he felt obliged to expostulate, he might have *dressed* his censures in a kinder form. *Carlyle.*

(*b*) To cut to proper dimensions, or give proper shape to, as to a tool by hammering; also, to smooth or finish. (*c*) To put in proper condition by appareling, as the body; to put clothes upon; to apparel; to invest with garments or rich decorations; to clothe; to deck.

Dressed myself in such humility. *Shak.*

Prove that ever I *dress* myself handsome till thy return. *Shak.*

(*d*) To break and train for use, as a horse or other animal.

To dress up *or* **out**, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously. "You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar." *Addison.* — **To dress a ship** (*Naut.*), to ornament her by hoisting the national colors at the peak and mastheads, and setting the jack forward; when dressed *full*, the signal flags and pennants are added. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Syn. — To attire; apparel; clothe; accouter; array; robe; rig; trim; deck; adorn; embellish.

Dress (drĕs), *v. i* **1.** (*Mil.*) To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; — the word of command to form alignment in ranks; as, Right, *dress!*

2. To clothe or apparel one's self; to put on one's garments; to pay particular regard to dress; as, to *dress* quickly. "To *dress* for a ball." *Latham.*

To flaunt, to *dress*, to dance, to thrum. *Tennyson.*

To dress to the right, To dress to the left, To dress on the center (*Mil.*), to form alignment with reference to the soldier on the extreme right, or left, or in the center, of the rank, who serves as a guide.

Dress, *n.* **1.** That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; apparel. "In your soldier's *dress*." *Shak.*

2. A lady's gown; as, a silk or a velvet *dress*.

3. Attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

4. (*Milling*) The system of furrows on the face of a millstone. *Knight.*

Dress circle. See under CIRCLE. — **Dress parade** (*Mil.*), a parade in full uniform for review.

Dress′ coat′ (kōt′). A coat with skirts behind only, as distinct from the frock coat, of which the skirts surround the body. It is worn on occasions of ceremony. The dress coat of officers of the United States army is a full-skirted frock coat.

Dress′er (drĕs′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dresses; one who puts in order or makes ready for use; one who puts on clothes or ornaments.

2. (*Mining*) A kind of pick for shaping large coal.

3. An assistant in a hospital, whose office it is to dress wounds, sores, etc.

4. [F. *dressoir*. See DRESS, *v. t.*] (*a*) A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed, or prepared for use. (*b*) A cupboard or set of shelves to receive dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow.*

Dress′ goods′ (gŏŏdz′). A term applied to fabrics for the gowns of women and girls; — most commonly to fabrics made of mixed materials, but also applicable to silks, printed linens, and calicoes.

Dress′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dressy.

Dress′ing, *n.* **1.** Dress; raiment; especially, ornamental habiliment or attire. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Surg.*) An application (a remedy, bandage, etc.) to a sore or wound. *Wiseman.*

3. Manure or compost spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top-dressing*.

4. (*Cookery*) (*a*) A preparation to fit food for use; a condiment; as, a *dressing* for salad. (*b*) The stuffing of fowls, pigs, etc.; forcemeat.

5. Gum, starch, and the like, used in stiffening or finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics.

6. An ornamental finish, as a molding around doors, windows, or on a ceiling, etc.

7. Castigation; scolding; — often with *down*. [*Colloq.*]

Dressing case, a case of toilet utensils. — **Dressing forceps**, a variety of forceps, shaped like a pair of scissors, used in dressing wounds. — **Dressing gown**, a light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown. — **Dressing room**, an apartment appropriated for making one's toilet. — **Dressing table**, a table at which a person may dress, and on which articles for the toilet stand. — **Top-dressing**, manure or compost spread over land and not worked into the soil.

Dress′mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

Dress′mak′ing, *n.* The art, process, or occupation, of making dresses.

Dress′y (-ĭ), *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

A *dressy* flaunting maidservant. *T. Hook.*

A neat, *dressy* gentleman in black. *W. Irving.*

Drest (drĕst), *p. p.* of DRESS.

Dretch (drĕch), *v. t. & i.* See DRECCHE. [*Obs.*]

Dreul (drụl), *v. i.* To drool. [*Obs.*]

Drev′il (drĕv′ĭl), *n.* A fool; a drudge. See DRIVEL.

Drew (drụ), *imp.* of DRAW.

Drey (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest. See DRAY. [*Obs.*]

Dreye (drā), *a.* Dry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dreyn′te (drān′te), *imp.*, **Dreynt** (drānt), *p. p.*, of DRENCH to drown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drib (drĭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIBBED (drĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIBBING.] [Cf. DRIP.] To do by little and little; as: (*a*) To cut off by a little at a time; to crop. (*b*) To appropriate unlawfully; to filch; to defalcate.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To lead along step by step; to entice.

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden.*

Drib (drĭb), *v. t. & i.* (*Archery*) To shoot (a shaft) so as to pierce on the descent. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Drib, *n.* A drop. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Drib′ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who dribs; one who shoots weakly or badly. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Drib′ble (drĭb′b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *drib*, which is a variant of *drip*.] **1.** To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot; to drivel.

3. To fall weakly and slowly. [*Obs.*] "The *dribbling* dart of love." *Shak.* (*Meas. for Meas.*, i. 3, 2). [Perhaps an error for *dribbing*.]

Drib′ble, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Let the cook . . . *dribble* it all the way upstairs. *Swift.*

Drib′ble, *n.* A drizzling shower; a falling or leaking in drops. [*Colloq.*]

Drib′bler (drĭb′blẽr), *n.* One who dribbles.

Drib′blet (-blĕt), } *n.* [From DRIBBLE.] A small
Drib′let (-lĕt), } piece or part; a small sum; a small quantity of money in making up a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets*.

When made up in *dribblets*, as they could, their best securities were at an interest of twelve per cent. *Burke.*

Drie (drē), *v. t.* [See DREE.] To endure. [*Obs.*]

So causeless such drede for to *drie*. *Chaucer.*

Dried (drīd), *imp. & p. p.* of DRY. Also *adj.*; as, *dried* apples.

Dri′er, *compar.*, **Dri′est**, *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*

Drift (drĭft), *n.* [From DRIVE; akin to LG. & D. *drift* a driving, Icel. *drift* snowdrift, Dan. *drift* drift, impulse, drove, herd, pasture, common, G. *trift* pasturage, drove. See DRIVE.] **1.** A driving; a violent movement.

The dragon drew him[self] away with *drift* of his wings. *King Alisaunder* (1332).

2. The act or motion of drifting; the force which impels or drives; an overpowering influence or impulse.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interpose. *South.*

3. Course or direction along which anything is driven; setting. "Our *drift* was south." *Hakluyt.*

4. The tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; intention; hence, also, import or meaning of a sentence or discourse; aim.

He has made the *drift* of the whole poem a compliment on his country in general. *Addison.*

Now thou knowest my *drift*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as: (*a*) Anything driven at random. "Some log . . . a useless *drift*." *Dryden.* (*b*) A mass of matter which has been driven or forced onward together in a body, or thrown together in a heap, etc., esp. by wind or water; as, a *drift* of snow, of ice, of sand, and the like.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

We got the brig a good bed in the rushing *drift* [of ice]. *Kane.*

(*c*) A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds. [*Obs.*]

Cattle coming over the bridge (with their great *drifts* doing much damage to the highways). *Fuller.*

6. (*Arch.*) The horizontal thrust or pressure of an arch or vault upon the abutments. [*R.*] *Knight.*

7. (*Geol.*) A collection of loose earth and rocks, or bowlders, which have been distributed over large portions of the earth's surface, especially in latitudes north of forty degrees, by the agency of ice.

8. In South Africa, a ford in a river.

9. (*Mech.*) A slightly tapered tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being forced or driven into or through it; a broach.

Smooth Drift (or Driftpin) for stretching rivet holes.

10. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework. (*b*) A deviation from the line of fire, peculiar to oblong projectiles.

11. (*Mining*) A passage driven or cut between shaft and shaft; a driftway; a small subterranean gallery; an adit or tunnel.

12. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The distance through which a current flows in a given time. (*b*) The angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the meridian, in drifting. (*c*) The distance to which a vessel is carried off from her desired course by the wind, currents, or other causes. (*d*) The place in a deep-waisted vessel where the sheer is raised and the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll, or driftpiece. (*e*) The distance between the two blocks of a tackle.

13. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven.

☞ *Drift* is used also either adjectively or as the first part of a compound. See DRIFT, *a.*

Drift of the forest (*O. Eng. Law*), an examination or view of the cattle in a forest, in order to see whose they are, whether they are commonable, and to determine whether or not the forest is surcharged. *Burrill.*

Drift, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIFTING.] **1.** To float or be driven along by, or as by, a current of water or air; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore; the balloon *drifts* slowly east.

We *drifted* o'er the harbor bar. *Coleridge.*

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts*.

3. (*Mining*) To make a drift; to examine a vein or ledge for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of metals or ores; to follow a vein; to prospect. [*U. S.*]

Drift (drĭft), *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry, as currents do a floating body. *J. H. Newman.*

2. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.

3. (*Mach.*) To enlarge or shape, as a hole, with a drift.

Drift, *a.* That causes drifting or that is drifted; movable by wind or currents; as, *drift* currents; *drift* ice; *drift* mud. *Kane.*

Drift anchor. See SEA ANCHOR, and also *Drag sail*, under DRAG, *n.* — **Drift epoch** (*Geol.*), the glacial epoch. — **Drift net**, a kind of fishing net. — **Drift sail.** Same as *Drag sail*. See under DRAG, *n.*

Drift′age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.

2. Anything that drifts.

Drift′bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* A bolt for driving out other bolts.

Drift′less, *a.* Having no drift or direction; without aim; purposeless.

Drift′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) An upright or curved piece of timber connecting the plank sheer with the gunwale; also, a scroll terminating a rail.

Drift′pin′ (-pĭn′), *n.* (*Mech.*) A smooth drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 9.

Drift′way′ (-wā′), *n.* **1.** A common way, road, or path, for driving cattle. *Cowell. Burrill.*

2. (*Mining*) Same as DRIFT, 11.

Drift′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Seaweed drifted to the shore by the wind. *Darwin.*

Drift′wind′ (-wĭnd′), *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives snow, sand, etc., into heaps. *Beau. & Fl.*

Drift′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** Wood drifted or floated by water.

2. Fig.: Whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

The current of humanity, with its heavy proportion of very useless *driftwood*. *New York Times.*

Drift′y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow, and the like.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRILLED (drĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRILLING.] [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers); probably akin to AS. *pyrlian*, *pyrelian*, to pierce. See THRILL.] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill, or as with a drill; to perforate; as, to *drill* a hole into a rock; to *drill* a piece of metal.

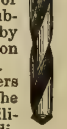

Drill.

2. To train in the military art; to exercise diligently, as soldiers, in military evolutions and exercises; hence, to instruct thoroughly in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge; to discipline.

He [Frederic the Great] *drilled* his people, as he *drilled* his grenadiers. *Macaulay.*

Drill, *v. i.* To practice an exercise or exercises; to train one's self.

Drill, *n.* **1.** An instrument with an edged or pointed end used for making holes in hard substances; strictly, a tool that cuts with its end, by revolving, as in drilling metals, or by a succession of blows, as in drilling stone; also, a drill press.

2. (*Mil.*) The act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art, as in the manual of arms, in the execution of evolutions, and the like; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business; a kind or method of military exercises; as, infantry *drill*; battalion *drill*; artillery *drill*.

3. Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity and by constant repetition; as, a severe *drill* in Latin grammar.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A marine gastropod, of several species, which kills oysters and other bivalves by drilling holes through the shell. The most destructive kind is *Urosalpinx cinerea*.

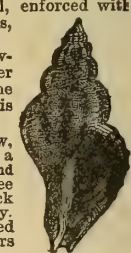

Oyster Drill (*Urosalpinx cinerea*). Nat. size.

Bow drill, Breast drill. See under BOW, BREAST. — **Cotter drill**, *or* **Traverse drill**, a machine tool for drilling slots. — **Diamond drill.** See under DIAMOND. — **Drill jig.** See under JIG. — **Drill pin**, the pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of the key. — **Drill sergeant** (*Mil.*), a noncommissioned officer whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them to military exercises and evolutions. — **Vertical drill**, a drill press.

Drill, *v. t.* [Cf. TRILL to trickle, TRICKLE, DRIBBLE, and W. *rhillio* to put in a row, drill.]

1. To cause to flow in drills or rills or by trickling; to drain by trickling; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

2. To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along a furrow or in a row, like a trickling rill of water.

3. To entice; to allure from step to step; to decoy; — with *on*. [*Obs.*]

She *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty. *Addison.*

4. To cause to slip or waste away by degrees. [*Obs.*]

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer. *Swift.*

Drill, *v. i.* **1.** To trickle. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Sandys.*

2. To sow in drills.

Drill, *n.* **1.** A small trickling stream; a rill. [*Obs.*]

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*. *Sandys.*

2. (*Agr.*) (*a*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed, and sometimes so formed as to contain seeds and drop them into the hole made. (*b*) A light furrow or channel made to put seed into in sowing. (*c*) A row of seed sown in a furrow.

☞ *Drill* is used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound; as, *drill* barrow or *drill*-barrow; *drill* husbandry; *drill* plow or *drill*-plow.

Drill barrow, a wheeled implement for planting seed in drills. — **Drill bow**, a small bow used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill around which the bowstring takes a turn. — **Drill harrow**, a harrow used for stirring the ground between rows or drills. — **Drill plow**, *or* **Drill plough**, a sort of plow for sowing grain in drills.

Drill (drĭl), *n.* [Cf. MANDRILL.] (*Zoöl.*) A large African baboon (*Cynocephalus leucophæus*).

Drill, *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] (*Manuf.*) Same as DRILLING.

Imperial drill, a linen fabric having two threads in the warp and three in the filling.

Drill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drills.

Drill'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of piercing with a drill.

Drill (*Cynocephalus leucophæus*). 1/30

2. A training by repeated exercises.

Drill'ing, *n.* The act of using a drill in sowing seeds.

Drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads, fr. the root of *tres* three + *licium* a thread of the warp. See THREE, and cf. TWILL.] (*Manuf.*) A heavy, twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

Drill'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who teaches drill, especially in the way of gymnastics. *Macaulay.*

Drill' press' (prĕs'). A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.

Drill Press.
a Table; *b* Drill.

Drill'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* (*Mech.*) A contrivance for holding and turning a drill. *Knight.*

Dri'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* See DRYLY. *Thackeray.*

‖ **Dri'mys** (drī'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δριμύς sharp, acrid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of magnoliaceous trees. *Drimys aromatica* furnishes Winter's bark.

Drink (drĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* DRANK (drăngk), formerly DRUNK (drŭngk); *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNKEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINKING. *Drunken* is now rarely used, except as a verbal adj. in sense of *habitually intoxicated*; the form *drank*, not infrequently used as a p. p., is not so analogical.] [AS. *drincan*; akin to OS. *drinkan*, D. *drinken*, G. *trinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan*. Cf. DRENCH, DRUNKEN, DROWN.] **1.** To swallow anything liquid, for quenching thirst or other purpose; to imbibe; to receive or partake of, as if in satisfaction of thirst; as, to *drink* from a spring.

Gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and *drunken*; and afterward thou shalt eat and *drink*. *Luke* xvii. 8.

He shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty. *Job* xxi. 20.

Drink of the cup that can not cloy. *Keble.*

2. To quaff exhilarating or intoxicating liquors, in merriment or feasting; to carouse; to revel; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating or spirituous liquors; to tipple. *Pope.*

And they *drank*, and were merry with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

Bolingbroke always spoke freely when he had *drunk* freely. *Thackeray.*

To drink to, to salute in drinking; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup; to pledge in drinking.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*

Drink, *v. t.* **1.** To swallow (a liquid); to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* milk or water.

There lies she with the blessed gods in bliss,
There *drinks* the nectar with ambrosia mixed. *Spenser.*

The bowl of punch which was brewed and *drunk* in Mrs. Betty's room. *Thackeray.*

2. To take in (a liquid), in any manner; to suck up; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in; to receive within one, through the senses; to inhale; to hear; to see.

To *drink* the cooler air. *Tennyson.*

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's utterance. *Shak.*

Let me . . . *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To smoke, as tobacco. [*Obs.*]

And some men now live ninety years and past,
Who never *drank* tobacco first nor last. *Taylor* (1630).

To drink down, to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to *drink down* unkindness. *Shak.* — **To drink in**, to take into one's self by drinking, or as by drinking; to receive and appropriate as in satisfaction of thirst. "Song was the form of literature which he [Burns] had *drunk in* from his cradle." *J. C. Shairp.* — **To drink off** *or* **up**, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial. — **To drink the health of**, *or* **To drink to the health of**, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of.

Drink, *n.* **1.** Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for other purposes, as water, coffee, or decoctions.

Give me some *drink*, Titinius. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, intoxicating liquor; as, when *drink* is in, wit is out.

Drink money, *or* **Drink penny**, an allowance, or perquisite, given to buy drink; a gratuity. — **Drink offering** (*Script.*), an offering of wine, etc., in the Jewish religious service. — **In drink**, drunk. "The poor monster 's *in drink*." *Shak.* — **Strong drink**, intoxicating liquor; esp., liquor containing a large proportion of alcohol. "Wine is a mocker, *strong drink* is raging." *Prov.* xx. 1.

Drink'a-ble (drĭnk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink; potable. *Macaulay.* Also used substantively, esp. in the plural. *Steele.*

Drink'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being drinkable.

Drink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks; as, the effects of tea on the *drinker*; also, one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.

Drinker moth (*Zoöl.*), a large British moth (*Odonestis potatoria*).

Drink'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who drinks; the act of imbibing.

2. The practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors.

3. An entertainment with liquors; a carousal.

☞ *Drinking* is used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound; as, a *drinking* song, *drinking* cup, *drinking* glass, *drinking* house, etc.

Drinking horn, a drinking vessel made of a horn.

Drink'less, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*

Drip (drĭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIFT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIPPING.] [Akin to LG. *drippen*, Dan. *dryppe*, from a noun. See DROP.] **1.** To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from the eaves.

2. To let fall drops of moisture or liquid; as, a wet garment *drips*.

The dark round of the *dripping* wheel. *Tennyson.*

Drip, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

Drip, *n.* **1.** A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; that which drips, or falls in drops.

The light *drip* of the suspended oar. *Byron.*

2. (*Arch.*) That part of a cornice, sill course, or other horizontal member, which projects beyond the rest, and is of such section as to throw off the rain water.

Drip (*Arch.*).

Right of drip (*Law*), an easement or servitude by which a man has the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbor.

Drip'ping, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops, or the sound so made.

2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

Dripping pan, a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

Drip'ple (-p'l), *a.* [From DRIP, cf. DRIBBLE.] Weak or rare. [*Obs.*]

Drip'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A drip, when made of stone. See DRIP, 2.

Drive (drīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIVEN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVING.] [AS. *drīfan*; akin to OS. *drīban*, D. *drijven*, OHG. *trīban*, G. *treiben*, Icel. *drīfa*, Goth. *dreiban*. Cf. DRIFT, DROVE.] **1.** To impel or urge onward by force in a direction away from one, or along before one; to push forward; to compel to move on; to communicate motion to; as, to *drive* cattle; to *drive* a nail; smoke *drives* persons from a room.

A storm came on and *drove* them into Pylos. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Shield pressed on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

Go *drive* the deer and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

2. To urge on and direct the motions of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle borne by them; hence, also, to take in a carriage; to convey in a vehicle drawn by beasts; as, to *drive* a pair of horses or a stage; to *drive* a person to his own door.

How . . . proud he was to *drive* such a brother! *Thackeray.*

3. To urge, impel, or hurry forward; to force; to constrain; to urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* a person by necessity, by persuasion, by force of circumstances, by argument, and the like. "Enough to *drive* one mad." *Tennyson.*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not do the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To carry on; to keep in motion; to conduct; to prosecute. [Now used only colloquially.] *Bacon.*

The trade of life can not be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

5. To clear, by forcing away what is contained.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

6. (*Mining*) To dig horizontally; to cut a horizontal gallery or tunnel. *Tomlinson.*

7. To pass away; — said of time. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ *Drive*, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is the reverse of to *lead*. To *drive* a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to *lead* is to cause to move by applying the force before, or in front. It takes a variety of meanings, according to the objects by which it is followed; as, *to drive an engine*, to direct and regulate its motions; *to drive logs*, to keep them in the current of a river and direct them in their course; *to drive feathers* or *down*, to place them in a machine, which, by a current of air, *drives* off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves. "My thrice-*driven* bed of down." *Shak.*

Drive, *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence; to move furiously.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

Under cover of the night and a *driving* tempest. *Prescott.*

Time *driveth* onward fast,
And in a little while our lips are dumb. *Tennyson.*

2. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to be driven.

The hull *drives* on, though mast and sail be torn. *Byron.*

The chaise *drives* to Mr. Draper's chambers. *Thackeray.*

3. To go by carriage; to pass in a carriage; to proceed by directing or urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it; as, the coachman *drove* to my door.

4. To press forward; to aim, or tend, to a point; to make an effort; to strive; — usually with *at*.

Let them therefore declare what carnal or secular interest he *drove* at. *South.*

5. To distrain for rent. [*Obs.*]

To let drive, to aim a blow; to strike with force; to attack. "Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me." *Shak.*

Drive (drĭv), *p. p.* Driven. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drive (drīv), *n.* **1.** The act of driving; a trip or an excursion in a carriage, as for exercise or pleasure; — distinguished from a ride taken on horseback.

2. A place suitable or agreeable for driving; a road prepared for driving.

3. Violent or rapid motion; a rushing onward or away; esp., a forced or hurried dispatch of business.

The Murdstonian *drive* in business. *M. Arnold.*

4. In type founding and forging, an impression or matrix, formed by a punch or drift.

5. A collection of objects that are driven; a mass of logs to be floated down a river. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See RIDE.

Drive'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A drift; a tool for setting bolts home.

Driv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIVELED (-'ld) or DRIVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVELING or DRIVELLING.] [Cf. OE. *dravelen*, *drabelen*, *drevelen*, *drivelen*, to slaver, and E. *drabble*. Cf. DROOL.] **1.** To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard.

2. [Perh. a different word: cf. Icel. *drafa* to talk thick.] To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a *driveling* hero; *driveling* love. *Shak. Dryden.*

Driv'el, *n.* **1.** Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

2. Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; foolish talk; babble.

3. A driveler; a fool; an idiot. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. A servant; a drudge. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Driv'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool. [Written also *driveller*.]

Driv'en (drĭv'n), *p. p.* of DRIVE. Also *adj.*

Driven well, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum; — called also *drive well*.

Drive'pipe' (drīv'pīp'), *n.* A pipe for forcing into the earth.

Driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* [From DRIVE.] **1.** One who, or that which, drives; the person or thing that urges or compels anything else to move onward.

2. The person who drives beasts or a carriage; a coachman; a charioteer, etc.; hence, also, one who controls the movements of a locomotive.

3. An overseer of a gang of slaves or gang of convicts at their work.

4. (*Mach.*) A part that transmits motion to another part by contact with it, or through an intermediate relatively movable part, as a gear which drives another, or a lever which moves another through a link, etc. Specifically: (*a*) The driving wheel of a locomotive. (*b*) An attachment to a lathe, spindle, or face plate to turn a carrier. (*c*) A crossbar on a grinding mill spindle to drive the upper stone.

5. (*Naut.*) The after sail in a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail attached to a gaff; a spanker. *Totten.*

Driver ant (*Zoöl.*), a species of African stinging ant; one of the visiting ants (*Anomma arcens*); — so called because they move about in vast armies, and drive away or devour all insects and other small animals.

Driver Ant (*Anomma arcens*).

Drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* A passage or way along or through which a carriage may be driven.

Driv'ing, *a.* **1.** Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm.

2. Communicating force; impelling; as, a *driving* shaft.

Driving axle, the axle of a driving wheel, as in a locomotive. — **Driving box** (*Locomotive*), the journal box of a driving axle. See *Illust.* of LOCOMOTIVE. — **Driving note** (*Mus.*), a syncopated note; a tone begun on a weak part of a measure and held through the next accented part, thus anticipating the accent and *driving* it through. — **Driving spring**, a spring fixed upon the box of the driving axle of a locomotive engine to support the weight and deaden shocks. [*Eng.*] *Weale.* — **Driving wheel** (*Mach.*), a wheel that communicates motion; one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting rods of the engine are attached; — called also, simply, *driver*. See *Illust.* of LOCOMOTIVE.

Driv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of forcing or urging something along; the act of pressing or moving on furiously.

2. Tendency; drift. [*R.*]

Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Prop. freq. of AS. *dreósan* to fall. See DREARY.] To rain slightly in very small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, slowly and in fine particles; as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops or rain. "*Drizzling* tears." *Spenser.*

Driz'zle, *v. t.* To shed slowly in minute drops or particles. "The air doth *drizzle* dew." *Shak.*

Driz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist. *Halliwell.*

Driz'zly (-zlĭ), *a.* Characterized by small rain, or snow; moist and disagreeable. "Winter's *drizzly* reign." *Dryden.*

Drock (drŏk), *n.* A water course. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Drof'land (drŏf'lănd), **Dryf'land** (drĭf'-), *n.* [See DROVE.] (*Law*) An ancient yearly payment made by some tenants to the king, or to their landlords, for the privilege of driving their cattle through a manor to fairs or markets. *Cowell.*

Dro'gher (drō'gẽr), *n.* [Cf. DRAG.] A small craft used in the West India Islands to take off sugars, rum, etc., to the merchantmen; also, a vessel for transporting lumber, cotton, etc., coastwise; as, a lumber *drogher*. [Written also *droger*.] *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Drog'man (drŏg'man), **Drog'o-man** (-ō-man), *n.* See DRAGOMAN.

Drogue (drōg), *n.* (*Naut.*) See DRAG, *n.*, 6, and *Drag sail*, under DRAG, *n.*

Droh (drō), *imp.* of DRAW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Droil (droil), *v. i.* [D. *druilen* to mope.] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [*Obs.*]

Droil, *n.* [D. *druil* sluggard. Cf. DROLL.] **1.** A drudge. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Mean labor; toil. [*Obs.*]

Droit (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] A right; law in its aspect of the foundation of rights; also, in old law, the writ of right. *Abbott.*

‖ **Droit d'aubaine.** See under AUBAINE. — **Droits of the Admiralty** (*Eng. Law*), rights or perquisites of the Admiralty, arising from seizure of an enemy's ships in port on the breaking out of war, or those coming into port in ignorance of hostilities existing, or from such ships as are taken by noncommissioned captors; also, the proceeds of wrecks, and derelict property at sea. The *droits of admiralty* are now paid into the Exchequer for the public benefit.

Droi'tu-ral (droi'tū-ral), *a.* (*O. Eng. Law*) Relating to the mere right of property, as distinguished from the right of possession; as, *droitural* actions. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

‖ **Droitzsch'ka** (droich'kà), *n.* See DROSKY.

Droll (drōl), *a.* [*Compar.* DROLLER (-ẽr); *superl.* DROLLEST (-ẽst).] [F. *drôle*; cf. G. & D. *drollig*, LG. *drullig*, D. *drol* a thick and short person, a droll, Sw. *troll* a magical appearance, demon, *trolla* to use magic arts, enchant, Dan. *trold* elf, imp, Icel. *tröll* giant, magician, evil spirit, monster. If this is the origin, cf. TRULL.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity; amusing and strange.

Syn. — Comic; comical; farcical; diverting; humorous; ridiculous; queer; odd; waggish; facetious; merry; laughable; ludicrous. — DROLL, LAUGHABLE, COMICAL. *Laughable* is the generic term, denoting anything exciting laughter or worthy of laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in *comedies*; something, as it were, dramatically *humorous*; *droll* stands lower on the scale, having reference to persons or things which excite laughter by their buffoonery or oddity. A *laughable* incident; a *comical* adventure; a *droll* story.

Droll, *n.* **1.** One whose practice it is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a merry-andrew. *Prior.*

2. Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport, as a puppet, a farce, and the like.

Droll, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROLLED (drōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROLLING.] To jest; to play the buffoon. [*R.*]

Droll, *v. t.* **1.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; to banter or jest; to cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make a jest of, to set in a comical light. [*R.*]

This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing. *W. D. Howells.*

Droll'er (-ẽr), *n.* A jester; a droll. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Droll'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.*; *pl.* DROLLERIES (-iz). [F. *drôlerie*. See DROLL.] **1.** The quality of being droll; sportive tricks; buffoonery; droll stories; comical gestures or manners.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer." *Macaulay.*

2. Something which serves to raise mirth; as: (*a*) A puppet show; also, a puppet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* (*b*) A lively or comic picture. [*Obs.*]

I bought an excellent *drollery*, which I afterward parted with to my brother George of Wotton. *Evelyn.*

Droll'ing-ly, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

Droll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll. *Sterne.*

Droll'ist, *n.* A droll. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Dro'mæ-og'na-thous (drō'mẽ-ŏg'nà-thŭs), *a.* [NL. *dromaius* emu + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the structure of the palate like that of the ostrich and emu.

‖ **Drom'a-the'ri-um** (drŏm'à-thẽ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρομάς running + θηρίον beast. See DROMEDARY.] (*Paleon.*) A small extinct triassic mammal from North Carolina, the earliest yet found in America.

Drome (drōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. δρομάς running. See DROMEDARY.] (*Zoöl.*) The crab plover (*Dromas ardeola*), a peculiar North African bird, allied to the oyster catcher.

Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dā-ry), *n.*; *pl.* DROMEDARIES (-rĭz). [F. *dromadaire*, LL. *dromedarius*, fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. δρομάς running, from δραμεῖν, used as aor. of τρέχειν to run; cf. Skr. *dram* to run.] (*Zoöl.*) The Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), having one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two humps.

Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

☞ In Arabia and Egypt the name is restricted to the better breeds of this species of camel. See DELOUL.

Drom'ond (drŏm'ŭnd), *or* **Drom'on** (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *dromont*, L. *dromo*, fr. Gr. δρόμων light vessel, prob. fr. δραμεῖν to run. See DROMEDARY.] In the Middle Ages, a large, fast-sailing galley, or cutter; a large, swift war vessel. [*Hist.* or *Archaic*] *Fuller.*

The great *dromond* swinging from the quay. *W. Morris.*

Drone (drōn), *n.* [OE. *drane* a dronebee, AS. *drān*; akin to OS. *drān*, OHG. *treno*, G. *drohne*, Dan. *drone*, cf. Gr. τενθρήνη a kind of wasp, dial. Gr. θρῶναξ drone. Prob. named fr. the droning sound. See DRONE, *v. i.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee. It gathers no honey. See HONEYBEE.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden.*

2. One who lives on the labors of others; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard.

By living as a *drone*, to be an unprofitable and unworthy member of so noble and learned a society. *Burton.*

3. That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound; as: (*a*) A drum. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.* (*b*) The part of the bagpipe containing the two lowest tubes, which always sound the key note and the fifth.

4. A humming or deep murmuring sound.

The monotonous *drone* of the wheel. *Longfellow.*

5. (*Mus.*) A monotonous bass, as in a pastoral composition.

Drone (drōn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRONED (drōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRONING.] [Cf. (for sense 1) D. *dreunen*, G. *dröhnen*, Icel. *drynja* to roar, *drynr* a roaring, Sw. *dröna* to bellow, drone, Dan. *drøne*, Goth. *drunjus* sound, Gr. θρῆνος dirge, θρέεσθαι to cry aloud, Skr. *dhran* to sound. Cf. DRONE, *n.*] **1.** To utter or make a low, dull, monotonous, humming or murmuring sound.

Where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight. *T. Gray.*

2. To live in idleness; to do nothing. "Race of *droning* kings." *Dryden.*

Drone' bee' (-bē'). (*Zoöl.*) The male of the honeybee; a drone.

Drone' fly' (-flī'). (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous insect (*Eristalis tenax*), resembling the drone bee. See ERISTALIS.

Drone'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* One of the low-toned tubes of a bagpipe.

Dron'go (drŏn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* DRONGOS (-gōz). (*Zoöl.*) A passerine bird of the family *Dicruridæ*. They are usually black with a deeply forked tail. They are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia; — called also *drongo shrikes*.

Dron'ish (drōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like a drone; indolent; slow. *Burke.* — **Dron'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dron'ish-ness**, *n.*

Dron'ke-lewe (drŏn'kẽ-lū), *a.* [See DRINK.] Given to drink; drunken. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dron'te (drŏn'tẽ), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The dodo.

Dron'y (drōn'ў), *a.* Like a drone; sluggish; lazy.

Drool (drōōl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROOLED (drōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROOLING.] [Contr. fr. *drivel*.] To drivel, or drop saliva; as, the child *drools*.

His mouth *drooling* with texts. *T. Parker.*

Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROOPED (drōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROOPING.] [Icel. *drūpa*; akin to E. *drop*. See DROP.] **1.** To hang bending downward; to sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from physical inability or exhaustion, want of nourishment, or the like. "The purple flowers *droop*." "Above her *drooped* a lamp." *Tennyson.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

2. To grow weak or faint with disappointment, grief, or like causes; to be dispirited or depressed; to languish; as, her spirits *drooped*.

I 'll animate the soldier's *drooping* courage. *Addison.*

3. To proceed downward, or toward a close; to decline. "Then day *drooped*." *Tennyson.*

Droop, *v. t.* To let droop or sink. [*R.*] *M. Arnold.*

Like to a withered vine
That *droops* his sapless branches to the ground. *Shak.*

Droop, *n.* A drooping; as, a *droop* of the eye.

Droop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, droops.

Droop'ing-ly, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

Drop (drŏp), *n.* [OE. *drope*, AS. *dropa*; akin to OS. *dropo*, D. *drop*, OHG. *tropo*, G. *tropfen*, Icel. *dropi*, Sw. *droppe*; and fr. AS. *dreópan* to drip, drop; akin to OS. *driopan*, D. *druipen*, OHG. *triofan*, G. *triefen*, Icel. *drjūpa*. Cf. DRIP, DROOP.] **1.** The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a liquid globule; a minim; hence, also, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid; a small quantity; as, a *drop* of water.

With minute *drops* from off the eaves. *Milton.*
As dear to me as are the ruddy *drops*
That visit my sad heart. *Shak.*
That *drop* of peace divine. *Keble.*

2. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop; as a hanging diamond ornament, an earring, a glass pendant on a chandelier, a sugarplum (sometimes medicated), or a kind of shot or slug.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) Same as GUTTA. (*b*) Any small pendent ornament.

4. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: (*a*) A door or platform opening downward; a trap door; that part of the gallows on which a culprit stands when he is to be hanged; hence, the gallows itself. (*b*) A machine for lowering heavy weights, as packages, coal wagons, etc., to a ship's deck. (*c*) A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. (*d*) A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, etc. (*e*) A drop press or drop hammer. (*f*) (*Mach.*) The distance of the axis of a shaft below the base of a hanger.

5. *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops; as, lavender *drops*.

6. (*Naut.*) The depth of a square sail; — generally applied to the courses only. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

7. Act of dropping; sudden fall or descent.

Ague drop, Black drop. See under AGUE, BLACK. — **Drop by drop**, in small successive quantities; in repeated portions. "Made to taste *drop by drop* more than the bitterness of death." *Burke.* — **Drop curtain.** See DROP, *n.*, 4 (*d*). — **Drop forging.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A forging made in dies by a drop hammer. (*b*) The process of making drop forgings. — **Drop hammer** (*Mech.*), a hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised by a strap or similar device, and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die. — **Drop kick** (*Football*), a kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands. — **Drop lake**, a pigment obtained from Brazil wood. *Mollett.* — **Drop letter**, a letter to be delivered from the same office where posted. — **Drop press** (*Mech.*), a drop hammer; sometimes, a dead-stroke hammer; — also called *drop*. — **Drop scene**, a drop curtain on which a scene is painted. See DROP, *n.*, 4 (*d*). — **Drop seed.** (*Bot.*) See the List under GRASS. — **Drop serene.** (*Med.*) See AMAUROSIS.

Drop (drŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROPPING.] [OE. *droppen*, AS. *dropan*, v. i. See DROP, *n.*] **1.** To pour or let fall in drops; to pour in small globules; to distill. "The trees *drop* balsam." *Creech.*

The recording angel, as he wrote it down, *dropped* a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever. *Sterne.*

2. To cause to fall in one portion, or by one motion, like a drop; to let fall; as, to *drop* a line in fishing; to *drop* a courtesy.

3. To let go; to dismiss; to set aside; to have done with; to discontinue; to forsake; to give up; to omit.

They suddenly *drop't* the pursuit. *S. Sharp.*

That astonishing ease with which fine ladies *drop* you and pick you up again. *Thackeray.*

The connection had been *dropped* many years. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. *Tennyson.*

4. To bestow or communicate by a suggestion; to let fall in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; as, to *drop* a hint, a word of counsel, etc.

5. To lower, as a curtain, or the muzzle of a gun, etc.

6. To send, as a letter; as, please *drop* me a line, a letter, word.

7. To give birth to; as, to *drop* a lamb.

8. To cover with drops; to variegate; to bedrop.

Show to the sun their waved coats *dropped* with gold. *Milton.*

To drop a vessel (*Naut.*), to leave it astern in a race or a chase; to outsail it.

Drop, *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops.

The kindly dew *drops* from the higher tree,
And wets the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*

2. To fall, in general, literally or figuratively; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree; wise words *drop* from the lips.

Mutilations of which the meaning has *dropped* out of memory. *H. Spencer.*

When the sound of *dropping* nuts is heard. *Bryant.*

3. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens . . . *dropped* at the presence of God. *Ps.* lxviii. 8.

4. To fall dead, or to fall in death.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby.*

5. To come to an end; to cease; to pass out of mind; as, the affair *dropped*. *Pope.*

6. To come unexpectedly; — with *in* or *into*; as, my old friend *dropped* in a moment. *Steele*

Takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator.*

7. To fall or be depressed; to lower; as, the point of the spear *dropped* a little.

8. To fall short of a mark. [*R.*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportion of distance. *Collier.*

9. To be deep in extent; to descend perpendicularly; as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards.

To drop astern (*Naut.*), to go astern of another vessel; to be left behind; to slacken the speed of a vessel so as to fall behind and to let another pass ahead. — **To drop down** (*Naut.*), to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea. — **To drop off**, to fall asleep gently; also, to die. [*Colloq.*]

Drop'let (drŏp'lĕt), *n.* A little drop; a tear. *Shak.*

Drop'light' (-līt'), *n.* An apparatus for bringing artificial light down from a chandelier nearer to a table or desk; a pendant.

Drop'meal' } (-mēl'), *adv.* [AS. *dropmælum*; *drop* **Drop'mele'** } drop + *mǣl* portion. Cf. PIECEMEAL.] By drops or small portions. [*Obs.*]

Distilling *dropmeal*, a little at once. *Holland.*

Drop'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, drops. Specif.: (*Fishing*) A fly that drops from the leader above the bob or end fly.

2. A dropping tube.

3. (*Mining*) A branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A dog which suddenly drops upon the ground when it sights game, — formerly a common, and still an occasional, habit of the setter.

Drop'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of causing to drop or of letting drop; falling.

2. *pl.* That which falls in drops; the excrement or dung of animals.

Dropping bottle, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test tube or other vessel. — **Dropping fire**, a continued irregular discharge of firearms. — **Dropping tube**, a tube for ejecting any liquid in drops.

Drop'ping-ly, *adv.* In drops.

Drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kal), *a.* [From DROPSY.] **1.** Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; tending to dropsy; as, a *dropsical* patient.

2. Of or pertaining to dropsy.

Drop'si-cal-ness, *n.* State of being dropsical.

Drop'sied (-sĭd), *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak.*

Drop'sy (drŏp'sў), *n.*; *pl.* DROPSIES (-sīz). [OE. *dropsie*, *dropesie*, OF. *idropisie*, F. *hydropisie*, L. *hydropisis*, fr. Gr. ὑδρωψ dropsy, fr. ὕδωρ water. See WATER, and cf. HYDROPSY.] (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. *Dunglison.*

Dropt (drŏpt), *imp. & p. p.* of DROP, *v.* *G. Eliot.*

Drop'wise' (drŏp'wīz'), *adv.* After the manner of a drop; in the form of drops.

Trickling *dropwise* from the cleft. *Tennyson.*

Drop'worm' (drŏp'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any geometrid moth, which drops from trees by means of a thread of silk, as the cankerworm.

Drop'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Old World species of *Spiræa* (*S. filipendula*), with finely cut leaves.

‖ **Dros'e-ra** (drŏs'ē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δροσερός dewy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of low perennial or biennial plants, the leaves of which are beset with gland-tipped bristles. See SUNDEW. *Gray.*

Dros'ky (drŏs'kȳ), *n.*; *pl.* DROSKIES (-kĭz). [Russ. *drojki*, dim. of *drogi* a kind of carriage, prop. pl. of *droga* shaft or pole of a carriage.] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. Other kinds of vehicles are now so called, esp. a kind of victoria drawn by one or two horses, and used as a public carriage in German cities. [Written also *droitzschka*, and *droschke*.]

Dro-som'e-ter (drō-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δρόσος dew + *-meter*: cf. F. *drosomètre*.] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air. It consists of a balance, having a plate at one end to receive the dew, and at the other a weight protected from the deposit of dew.

Dross (drŏs; 115), *n.* [AS. *dros*, fr. *dreósan* to fall. See DREARY.] **1.** The scum or refuse matter which is thrown off, or falls from, metals in smelting the ore, or in the process of melting; recrement.

2. Rust of metals. [*R.*] *Addison.*

3. Waste matter; any worthless matter separated from the better part; leavings; dregs; refuse.

All world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of *dross* costs its ounce of gold. *Lowell.*

Dros'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. DRAZEL.] A slut; a hussy; a drazel. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Dross'less, *a.* Free from dross. *Stevens.*

Dross'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* DROSSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DROSSIEST (-ĕst).] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, dross; full of dross; impure; worthless. "*Drossy* gold." *Dryden.* "*Drossy* rhymes." *Donne.* —**Dross'i-ness**, *n.*

Drotch'el (drŏch'ĕl), *n.* See DROSSEL. [*Obs.*]

Drough (drų), *imp.* of DRAW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drought (drout), *n.* [OE. *droght*, *drougth*, *druȝð*, AS. *drugað*, from *drugian* to dry. See DRY, and cf. DROUTH, which shows the original final sound.] **1.** Dryness; want of rain or of water; especially, such dryness of the weather as affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridity.

The *drought* of March hath piercéd to the root. *Chaucer.*

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry. *Dryden.*

2. Thirst; want of drink. *Johnson.*

3. Scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller.*

Drought'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Drought'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by drought; wanting rain; arid; adust.

Droughty and parched countries. *Ray.*

2. Dry; thirsty; wanting drink.

Thy *droughty* throat. *Philips.*

Drou'my (drōō'mȳ), *a.* [Cf. Scot. *drum*, *dram*, melancholy, Icel. *þrumr* a moper, W. *trwm* heavy, sad.] Troubled; muddy. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Drouth (drouth), *n.* Same as DROUGHT. *Sandys.*

Another ill accident is *drouth* at the spindling of corn. *Bacon.*

One whose *drouth* [thirst],
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream. *Milton.*

In the dust and *drouth* of London life. *Tennyson.*

Drouth'y (-ȳ), *a.* Droughty. [*Scot.*]

Drove (drōv), *imp.* of DRIVE.

Drove, *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drīfan* to drive. See DRIVE.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven, or cattle collected for driving; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body.

2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove*. *Milton.*

3. A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*

4. A road for driving cattle; a driftway. [*Eng.*]

5. (*Agric.*) A narrow drain or channel used in the irrigation of land. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Masonry*) (*a*) A broad chisel used to bring stone to a nearly smooth surface; —called also *drove chisel*. (*b*) The grooved surface of stone finished by the drove chisel; —called also *drove work*.

Dro'ven (drō'v'n), *p. p.* of DRIVE. [*Obs.*]

Dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who makes it his business to purchase cattle, and drive them to market.

Why, that 's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks. *Shak.*

2. A boat driven by the tide. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dro'vy (-vȳ), *a.* [AS. *drōf* dirty; cf. D. *droef*, G. *trübe*, Goth. *drōbjan* to trouble.] Turbid; muddy; filthy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drow (drō), *imp.* of DRAW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drown (droun), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROWNED (dround); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROWNING.] [OE. *drunen*, *drounen*, earlier *drunknen*, *druncnien*, AS. *druncnian* to be drowned, sink, become drunk, fr. *druncen* drunken. See DRUNKEN, DRINK.] To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Methought, what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

Drown, *v. t.* **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to inundate. "They *drown* the land." *Dryden.*

2. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid.

3. To overpower; to extinguish; —said especially of sound.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned*. *Sir J. Davies.*

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

To drown up, to swallow up. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Drown'age (droun'ăj; 48), *n.* The act of drowning. [*R.*]

Drown'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drowns.

Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROWSED (drouzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROWSING.] [AS. *drūsian*, *drūsan*, to sink, become slow or inactive; cf. OD. *droosen* to be sleepy, fall asleep, LG. *drūsen*, *druusken*, to slumber, fall, fall down with a noise; prob. akin to AS. *dreósan* to fall. See DREARY.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to doze. "He *drowsed* upon his couch." *South.*

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees. *Lowell.*

Drowse, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness or imperfect sleep; to make dull or stupid. *Milton.*

Drowse, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Mrs. Browning.*

Drow'si-head (drou'zĭ-hĕd), *n.* Drowsiness. *Thomson.*

Drow'si-hed, *n.* Drowsihead. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drow'si-ly, *adv.* In a drowsy manner.

Drow'si-ness, *n.* State of being drowsy. *Milton.*

Drow'sy (-zȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* DROWSIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DROWSIEST.] **1.** Inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; dozy. "When I am *drowsy*." *Shak.*

Dapples the *drowsy* east with spots of gray. *Shak.*

To our age's *drowsy* blood
Still shouts the inspiring sea. *Lowell.*

2. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific.

The *drowsy* hours, dispensers of all good. *Tennyson.*

3. Dull; stupid. "*Drowsy* reasoning." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Sleepy; lethargic; dozy; somnolent; comatose; dull; heavy; stupid.

Drowth (drouth), *n.* See DROUGHT. *Bacon.*

Droyle (droil), *v. i.* See DROIL. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUBBED (drŭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUBBING.] [Cf. Prov. E. *drab* to beat, Icel. & Sw. *drabla* to hit, beat, Dan. *dræbe* to slay, and perh. OE. *drepen* to strike, kill, AS. *drepan* to strike, G. & D. *treffen* to hit, touch, Icel. *drepa* to strike, kill.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

Soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

Drub, *n.* A blow with a cudgel; a thump. *Addison.*

Drub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who drubs. *Sir W. Scott.*

Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUDGED (drŭjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUDGING.] [OE. *druggen*; prob. not akin to E. *drag*, v. t., but fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *drugaire* a slave or drudge.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

He gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he *drudged*. *Macaulay.*

Drudge, *v. t.* To consume laboriously; — with *away*.

Rise to our toils and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Drudge, *n.* One who drudges; one who works hard in servile employment; a menial servant. *Milton.*

Drudg'er (drŭj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drudges; a drudge.

2. A dredging box.

Drudg'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* The act of drudging; disagreeable and wearisome labor; ignoble or slavish toil.

The *drudgery* of penning definitions. *Macaulay.*

Paradise was a place of bliss . . . without *drudgery* and without sorrow. *Locke.*

Syn. — See TOIL.

Drudg'ing box' (-ĭng bŏks'). See DREDGING BOX.

Drudg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a drudging manner; laboriously.

Dru'er-y (drų'ẽr-ȳ), *n* [OF. *druerie*.] Courtship; gallantry; love; an object of love. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Drug (drŭg), *v. i.* [See 1st DRUDGE.] To drudge; to toil laboriously. [*Obs.*] "To *drugge* and draw." *Chaucer.*

Drug, *n.* A drudge (?). *Shak.* (*Timon* iv. 3, 253).

Drug, *n.* [F. *drogue*, prob. fr. D. *droog*; akin to E. *dry*; thus orig., dry substance, herbs, plants, or wares. See DRY.] **1.** Any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance used in the composition of medicines; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations.

Whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton.*

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand. "But sermons are mere *drugs*." *Fielding.*

And virtue shall a *drug* become. *Dryden.*

Drug, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUGGED (drŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUGGING.] [Cf. F. *droguer*.] To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. *B. Jonson.*

Drug, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or season with drugs or ingredients; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic drug. Also Fig.

The laboring masses . . . [were] *drugged* into brutish good humor by a vast system of public spectacles. *C. Kingsley.*

Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it. *Tennyson.*

2. To tincture with something offensive or injurious.

Drugged as oft,
With hatefullest disrelish writhed their jaws. *Milton.*

3. To dose to excess with, or as with, drugs.

With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe. *Byron.*

Drug'ger (drŭg'gẽr), *n.* A druggist. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* [F. *droguet*, prop. dim. of *drogue* trash, stuff, perh. the same word as *drogue* drug, but cf. also W. *drwg* evil, bad, Ir. & Gael. *droch*, Arm. *droug*, *drouk*. See 3d DRUG.] (*a*) A coarse woolen cloth dyed of one color or printed on one side; generally used as a covering for carpets. (*b*) By extension, any material used for the same purpose.

Drug'gist (drŭg'gĭst), *n.* [F. *droguiste*, fr. *drogue*. See 3d DRUG.] One who deals in drugs; especially, one who buys and sells drugs without compounding them; also, a pharmaceutist or apothecary.

☞ The same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary. See the Note under APOTHECARY.

Drug'ster (drŭg'stẽr), *n.* A druggist. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Dru'id (drų'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides*; of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *draoi*, *druidh*, magician, Druid, W. *derwydd* Druid.] **1.** One of an order of priests which in ancient times existed among certain branches of the Celtic race, especially among the Gauls and Britons.

☞ The Druids superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and exercised judicial functions. They practiced divination and magic, and sacrificed human victims as a part of their worship. They consisted of three classes; the bards, the vates or prophets, and the Druids proper, or priests. Their most sacred rites were performed in the depths of oak forests or of caves.

2. A member of a social and benevolent order, founded in London in 1781, and professedly based on the traditions of the ancient Druids. Lodges or *groves* of the society are established in other countries.

Druid stones, a name given, in the south of England, to weatherworn, rough pillars of gray sandstone scattered over the chalk downs, but in other countries generally in the form of circles, or in detached pillars.

Dru'id-ess, *n.* A female Druid; a prophetess.

Dru-id'ic (drų-ĭd'ĭk), **Dru-id'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Druids.

Druidical circles. See under CIRCLE.

Dru'id-ish (drų'ĭd-ĭsh), *a.* Druidic.

Dru'id-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the Druids; the rites and ceremonies of the Druids.

Drum (drŭm), *n.* [Cf. D. *trom*, *trommel*, LG. *trumme*, G. *trommel*, Dan. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, OHG. *trumba* a trumpet, Icel. *þruma* a clap of thunder, and as a verb, to thunder, Dan. *drum* a booming sound, *drumme* to boom; prob. partly at least of imitative origin; perh. akin to E. *thrum*, or *trumpet*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument of percussion, consisting either of a hollow cylinder, over each end of which is stretched a piece of skin or vellum, to be beaten with a stick; or of a metallic hemisphere (kettledrum) with a single piece of skin to be so beaten; the common instrument for marking time in martial music; one of the pair of *tympani* in an orchestra, or cavalry band.

Common Drum, with cords and leathers.

The *drums* cry dub-a-dub. *Gascoigne.*

2. Anything resembling a drum in form; as: (*a*) A sheet iron radiator, often in the shape of a drum, for warming an apartment by means of heat received from a stovepipe, or a cylindrical receiver for steam, etc. (*b*) A small cylindrical box in which figs, etc., are packed. (*c*) (*Anat.*) The tympanum of the ear; — often, but incorrectly, applied to the tympanic membrane. (*d*) (*Arch.*) One of the cylindrical, or nearly cylindrical, blocks, of which the shaft of a column is composed; also, a vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal in plan, carrying a cupola or dome. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A cylinder on a revolving shaft, generally for the purpose of driving several pulleys, by means of belts or straps passing around its periphery; also, the barrel of a hoisting machine, on which the rope or chain is wound.

3. (*Zoöl.*) See DRUMFISH.

4. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout. [*Archaic*]

Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. *Smollett.*

☞ There were also *drum major*, *rout*, *tempest*, and *hurricane*, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar, as the significant name of each declares.

5. A tea party; a kettledrum. *G. Eliot.*

Bass drum. See in the Vocabulary. —**Double drum.** See under DOUBLE.

Drum, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUMMED (drŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUMMING.] **1.** To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to make a noise like that of a beaten drum; as, the ruffed grouse *drums* with his wings.

Drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair. *W. Irving.*

3. To throb, as the heart. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

4. To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to draw or secure partisans, customers, etc.; — with *for*.

Drum, *v. t.* **1.** To execute on a drum, as a tune.

2. (With *out*) To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; as, to *drum* out a deserter or rogue from a camp, etc.

3. (With *up*) To assemble by, or as by, beat of drum; to collect; to gather or draw by solicitation; as, to *drum* up recruits; to *drum* up customers.

Drum'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* The sound of a beaten drum; drum music.

Whose morning *drumbeat*, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. *D. Webster.*

Drum'ble (drŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [See DRUMLY.] **1.** To be sluggish or lazy; to be confused. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To mumble in speaking. [*Obs.*]

Drum'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Sciænidæ*, which makes a loud noise by means of its air bladder; — called also *drum*.

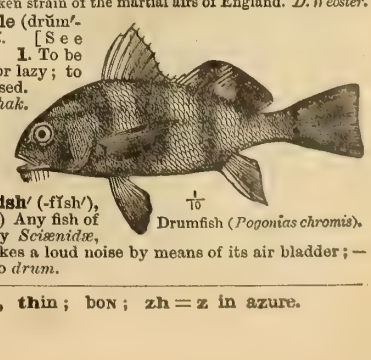

Drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*). 1/10

☞ The common drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*) is a large species, common south of New Jersey. The southern red drum or red horse (*Sciæna ocellata*), and the fresh-water drum or croaker (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), are related species.

Drum'head' (drŭm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum.

2. The top of a capstan which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it. See *Illust.* of CAPSTAN.

Drumhead court-martial (*Mil.*), a summary court-martial called to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march, when, sometimes, a drumhead has to do service as a writing table.

Drum'lin (drŭm'lĭn), *n.* [Gael. *druim* the ridge of a hill.] (*Geol.*) A hill of compact, unstratified, glacial drift or till, usually elongate or oval, with the larger axis parallel to the former local glacial motion.

Drum'ly, *a.* [Cf. DROUMY.] Turbid; muddy. [*Scot. & Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Wodroephe* (1623). *Burns.*

Drum' ma'jor (mā'jẽr). **1.** The chief or first drummer of a regiment; an instructor of drummers.

2. The marching leader of a military band. [*U. S.*]

3. A noisy gathering. [*R.*] See under DRUM, *n.*, 4.

Drum'mer (drŭm'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose office is to beat the drum, as in military exercises and marching.

2. One who solicits custom; a commercial traveler. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A fish that makes a sound when caught; as: (*a*) The squeteague. (*b*) A California sculpin.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A large West Indian cockroach (*Blatta gigantea*) which drums on woodwork, as a sexual call.

Drum'ming (drŭm'mĭng), *n.* The act of beating upon, or as if upon, a drum; also, the noise which the male of the ruffed grouse makes in spring, by beating his wings upon his sides.

Drum'mond light' (drŭm'mŭnd līt'). [From Thomas *Drummond*, a British naval officer.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, or coal gas, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime; or a stream of oxygen gas through a flame of alcohol upon a ball or disk of lime; — called also *oxycalcium light*, or *lime light.*

☞ The name is also applied sometimes to a heliostat, invented by Drummond, for rendering visible a distant point, as in geodetic surveying, by reflecting upon it a beam of light from the sun.

Drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick with which a drum is beaten.

2. Anything resembling a drumstick in form, as the tibiotarsus, or second joint, of the leg of a fowl.

Drunk (drŭnk), *a.* [OE. *dronke, drunke, dronken, drunken*, AS. *druncen.* Orig. the same as *drunken*, p. p. of *drink.* See DRINK.] **1.** Intoxicated with, or as with, strong drink; inebriated; drunken; — never used *attributively*, but always *predicatively;* as, the man is *drunk* (not, a *drunk* man).

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. *Eph.* v. 18.

Drunk with recent prosperity. *Macaulay.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquid.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

Drunk, *n.* A drunken condition; a spree. [*Slang*]

Drunk'ard (drŭnk'ẽrd), *n.* [*Drunk* + *-ard.*] One who habitually drinks strong liquors immoderately; one whose habit it is to get drunk; a toper; a sot.

The *drunkard* and glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

Drunk'en (-'n), *a.* [AS. *druncen*, prop., that has drunk, p. p. of *drincan*, taken as active. See DRINK, *v. i.*, and cf. DRUNK.] **1.** Overcome by strong drink; intoxicated by, or as by, spirituous liquor; inebriated.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*

2. Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

Drunk'en-head (-hĕd), *n.* Drunkenness. [*Obs.*]

Drunk'en-ly, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Drunk'en-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being drunken with, or as with, alcoholic liquor; intoxication; inebriety; — used of the casual state or of the habit.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *I. Watts.*

2. Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *South.*

Syn. — Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety. — DRUNKENNESS, INTOXICATION, INEBRIATION. *Drunkenness* refers more to the habit; *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts. The first two words are extensively used in a figurative sense; a person is *intoxicated* with success, and is *drunk* with joy. "This plan of empire was not taken up in the first *intoxication* of unexpected success." *Burke.*

Drunk'en-ship, } *n.* The state of being drunk; drunk-
Drunk'ship, } enness. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Dru-pa'ceous (dru-pā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *drupacé.*] (*Bot.*) Producing, or pertaining to, drupes; having the form of drupes; as, *drupaceous* trees or fruits.

Drup'al (drŭp'al), *a.* (*Bot.*) Drupaceous.

Drupe (drūp), *n.* [F. *drupe*, L. *drupa* an overripe, wrinkled olive, fr. Gr. δρύπτα.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of a pulpy, coriaceous, or fibrous exocarp, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel. The exocarp is succulent in the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, etc.; dry and subcoriaceous in the almond; and fibrous in the cocoanut.

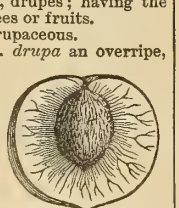

Section of Drupe of the Peach, showing Exocarp and Stone.

Drup'el (-ĕl), } *n.* [Dim. of
Drupe'let (-lĕt), } DRUPE.] (*Bot.*) A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry.

Druse (drūs), *n.* [Cf. G. *druse* bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza.* Cf. DROSS.] (*Min.*) A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water; a geode.

Druse (drūz), *n.* One of a people and religious sect dwelling chiefly in the Lebanon mountains of Syria.

The Druses separated from the Mohammedan Arabs in the 9th century. Their characteristic dogma is the unity of God. *Am. Cyc.*

Dru'sy (drū'sy), } *a.* (*Min.*) Covered with a large
Drused (drūst), } number of minute crystals.

Drux'ey } (drŭks'y), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Hav-
Drux'y } ing decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color; — said of timber. *Weale.*

Dry (drī), *a.* [*Compar.* DRIER (drī'ẽr); *superl.* DRIEST.] [OE. *druȝe, druye, drie*, AS. *dryge;* akin to LG. *dröge*, D. *droog*, OHG. *trucchan*, G. *trocken*, Icel. *draugr* a dry log. Cf. DROUGHT, DROUTH, 3d DRUG.] **1.** Free from moisture; having little humidity or none; arid; not wet or moist; deficient in the natural or normal supply of moisture, as rain or fluid of any kind; — said especially: (*a*) Of the weather: Free from rain or mist.

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

(*b*) Of vegetable matter: Free from juices or sap; not succulent; not green; as, *dry* wood or hay. (*c*) Of animals: Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry.* (*d*) Of persons: Thirsty; needing drink.

Give the *dry* fool drink. *Shak.*

(*e*) Of the eyes: Not shedding tears.

Not a *dry* eye was to be seen in the assembly. *Prescott.*

(*f*) (*Med.*) Of certain morbid conditions, in which there is entire or comparative absence of moisture; as, *dry* gangrene; *dry* catarrh.

2. Destitute of that which interests or amuses; barren; unembellished; jejune; plain.

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence, sharp; keen; shrewd; quaint; as, a *dry* tone or manner; *dry* wit.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *W. Irving.*

4. (*Fine Arts*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring.

Dry area (*Arch.*), a small open space reserved outside the foundation of a building to guard it from damp. — **Dry blow.** (*a*) (*Med.*) A blow which inflicts no wound, and causes no effusion of blood. (*b*) A quick, sharp blow. — **Dry bone** (*Min.*), Smithsonite, or carbonate of zinc; — a miner's term. — **Dry castor** (*Zoöl.*), a kind of beaver; — called also *parchment beaver.* — **Dry cupping.** (*Med.*) See under CUPPING. — **Dry dock.** See under DOCK. — **Dry fat.** See *Dry vat* (below). — **Dry light,** pure unobstructed light; hence, a clear, impartial view. *Bacon.*

The scientific man must keep his feelings under stern control, lest they obtrude into his researches, and color the *dry light* in which alone science desires to see its objects. *J. C. Shairp.*

— **Dry masonry.** See MASONRY. — **Dry measure,** a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, by the bushel, peck, etc. — **Dry pile** (*Physics*), a form of the Voltaic pile, constructed without the use of a liquid, affording a feeble current, and chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy; — called also *Zamboni's* or *De Luc's pile*, from the names of the two earliest constructors of it. — **Dry pipe** (*Steam Engine*), a pipe which conducts dry steam from a boiler. — **Dry plate** (*Photog.*), a glass plate having a dry coating sensitive to light, upon which photographic negatives or pictures can be made, without moistening. — **Dry-plate process,** the process of photographing with dry plates. — **Dry point.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) An engraving made with the needle instead of the burin, in which the work is done nearly as in etching, but is finished without the use of acid. (*b*) A print from such an engraving, usually upon paper. (*c*) Hence: The needle with which such an engraving is made. — **Dry rent** (*Eng. Law*), a rent reserved by deed, without a clause of distress. *Bouvier.* — **Dry rot,** a decay of timber, reducing its fibers to the condition of a dry powdery dust, often accompanied by the presence of a peculiar fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*), which is sometimes considered the cause of the decay; but it is more probable that the real cause is the decomposition of the wood itself. *D. C. Eaton.* Called also *sap rot*, and, in the United States, *powder post. Hebert.* — **Dry stove,** a hothouse adapted to preserving the plants of arid climates. *Brande & C.* — **Dry vat,** a vat, basket, or other receptacle for dry articles. — **Dry wine,** that in which the saccharine matter and fermentation were so exactly balanced, that they have wholly neutralized each other, and no sweetness is perceptible; — opposed to *sweet wine*, in which the saccharine matter is in excess.

Dry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIED (drīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRYING.] [AS. *drygan;* cf. *drugian* to grow dry. See DRY, *a.*] To make dry; to free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to exsiccate; as, to *dry* the eyes; to *dry* one's tears; the wind *dries* the earth; to *dry* a wet cloth; to *dry* hay.

To dry up. (*a*) To scorch or parch with thirst; to deprive utterly of water; to consume.

Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. *Is.* v. 13.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun. *Woodward.*

(*b*) To make to cease, as a stream of talk.

Their sources of revenue were *dried up. Jowett* (*Thucyd.*). — **To dry,** *or* **dry up,** a cow, to cause a cow to cease secreting milk. *Tylor.*

Dry, *v. i.* **1.** To grow dry; to become free from wetness, moisture, or juice; as, the road *dries* rapidly.

2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; — said of moisture, or a liquid; — sometimes with *up;* as, the stream *dries*, or *dries* up.

3. To shrivel or wither; to lose vitality.

And his hand, which he put forth against him, *dried* up, so that he could not pull it in again to him. 1 *Kings* xiii. 4.

Dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, fr. δρῦς oak, tree. See TREE.] (*Class. Myth.*) A wood nymph; a nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree.

‖ **Dry-an'dra** (drī-ăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after J. *Dryander.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs growing in Australia, having beautiful, hard, dry, evergreen leaves.

‖ **Dry'as** (drī'ăs), *n.; pl.* DRYADES (-ȧ-dēz). [L. See DRYAD.] (*Class. Myth.*) A dryad.

Dry'-beat' (drī'bēt'), *v. t.* To beat severely. *Shak.*

Dry'-boned' (-bōnd'), *a.* Having dry bones, or bones without flesh.

Dry' dock' (dŏk'). (*Naut.*) See under DOCK.

Dry'er (-ẽr), *n.* See DRIER. *Sir W. Temple.*

Dry'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

Dry'-fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* Niggardly.

Dry'foot (-fo͝ot), *n.* The scent of the game, as far as it can be traced. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dry' goods' (gŏŏdz'). A commercial name for textile fabrics, cottons, woolens, linen, silks, laces, etc., — in distinction from *groceries.* [*U. S.*]

Dry'ing, *a.* **1.** Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day; a *drying* room.

2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

Drying oil, an oil which, either naturally or after boiling with oxide of lead, absorbs oxygen from the air and dries up rapidly. *Drying oils* are used as the bases of many paints and varnishes.

Dry'ite (drī'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. δρῦς oak, tree.] (*Paleon.*) Fossil or petrified wood. [*Obs.*]

Dry'ly, *adv.* In a dry manner; not succulently; without interest; without sympathy; coldly.

Dry'ness, *n.* The state of being dry. See DRY.

Dry' nurse' (nûrs'). A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand; — in distinction from a *wet nurse*, who suckles it.

Dry'nurse', *v. t.* To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast. *Hudibras.*

‖ **Dry'o-bal'a-nops** (drī'ō-băl'ȧ-nŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρῦς oak + βάλανος acorn + ὄψις appearance. The fruit remotely resembles an acorn in its cup.] (*Bot.*) The genus to which belongs the single species *D. Camphora*, a lofty resinous tree of Borneo and Sumatra, yielding Borneo camphor and camphor oil.

Dry'-rub' (drī'rŭb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRY-RUBBED (-rŭbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRY-RUBBING.] To rub and cleanse without wetting. *Dodsley.*

Dry'salt'er (-sąlt'ẽr), *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc., and in the materials used in pickling, salting, and preserving various kinds of food. Hence drysalters usually sell a number of saline substances and miscellaneous drugs. *Brande & C.*

Dry'salt'er-y (-ў), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter.

Dry'-shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Without wetting the feet.

Dry'-stone' (-stōn'), *a.* Constructed of uncemented stone. "*Dry-stone* walls." *Sir W. Scott.*

Dryth (drīth), *or* **Drith,** *n.* Drought. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [See DYAD.] A union of two; duality. [*R.*] *Harris.*

Du'al (-al), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two. See TWO.] Expressing, or consisting of, the number two; belonging to two; as, the *dual* number of nouns, etc., in Greek.

Here you have one half of our *dual* truth. *Tyndall.*

Du'a-lin (dū'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An explosive substance consisting essentially of sawdust or wood pulp, saturated with nitroglycerin and other similar nitro compounds. It is inferior to dynamite, and is more liable to explosion.

Du'al-ism (dū'al-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dualisme.*] State of being dual or twofold; a twofold division; any system which is founded on a double principle, or a twofold distinction; as: (*a*) (*Philos.*) A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit. (*Theol.*) (*b*) A system which accepts two gods, or two original principles, one good and the other evil. (*c*) The doctrine that all mankind are divided by the arbitrary decree of God, and in his eternal foreknowledge, into two classes, the elect and the reprobate. (*d*) (*Physiol.*) The theory that each cerebral hemisphere acts independently of the other.

An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole. *Emerson.*

Du'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *dualiste.*] **1.** One who believes in dualism; a ditheist.

2. One who administers two offices. *Fuller.*

Du'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

Dualistic system *or* theory (*Chem.*), the theory, originated by Lavoisier and developed by Berzelius, that all definite compounds are binary in their nature, and consist of two distinct constituents, themselves simple or complex, and possessed of opposite chemical or electrical affinities.

Du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *dualitas:* cf. F. *dualité.*] The quality or condition of being two or twofold; dual character or usage.

Du'an (dū'an), *n.* [Gael. & Ir.] A division of a poem corresponding to a canto; a poem or song. [*R.*]

Du'ar-chy (dū'ȧr-kў), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + *-archy.*] Government by two persons.

Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUBBED (dŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUBBING.] [AS. *dubban* to strike, beat ("*dubbade* his sunu . . . to rīdere." *AS. Chron.* an. 1086); akin to Icel. *dubba;* cf. OF. *adouber* (prob. fr. Icel.) à chevalier, Icel. *dubba* til riddara.] **1.** To confer knighthood upon; as, the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight.

☞ The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by a tap on the shoulder with the sword.

2. To invest with any dignity or new character; to entitle; to call.

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To clothe or invest; to ornament; to adorn. [*Obs.*]

His diadem was dropped down
Dubbed with stones. *Morte d'Arthure.*

4. To strike, rub, or dress smooth; to dab; as: (*a*) To dress with an adz; as, to *dub* a stick of timber smooth.

(*b*) To strike cloth with teasels to raise a nap. *Halliwell.* (*c*) To rub or dress with grease, as leather in the process of currying it. *Tomlinson.* (*d*) To prepare for fighting, as a gamecock, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and wattles.

To dub a fly, to dress a fishing fly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* — **To dub out** (*Plastering*), to fill out, as an uneven surface, to a plane, or to carry out a series of small projections.

Dub (dŭb), *v. i.* To make a noise by brisk drumbeats. "Now the drum *dubs*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Dub, *n.* A blow. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

Dub, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *dób* mire, stream, W. *dwvr* water.] A pool or puddle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dubb (dōōb), *n.* [Ar.] (*Zoöl.*) The Syrian bear. See under Bear. [Written also *dhubb*, and *dub*.]

Dub'ber (dŭb'bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dubs.

Dub'ber, *n.* [Hind. *dabbah.*] A globular vessel or bottle of leather, used in India to hold ghee, oil, etc. [Also written *dupper*.] *M'Culloch.*

Dub'bing (dŭb'bĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of dubbing, as a knight, etc.

2. The act of rubbing, smoothing, or dressing; a dressing off smooth with an adz.

3. A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather; daubing.

4. The body substance of an angler's fly. *Davy.*

Du-bi'e-ty (dū-bī'ē-tў), *n.; pl.* Dubieties (-tĭz). [L. *dubietas*, fr. *dubius*. See Dubious.] Doubtfulness; uncertainty; doubt. [*R.*] *Lamb.* "The *dubiety* of his fate." *Sir W. Scott.*

Du-bi-os'i-ty (dū-bĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* Dubiosities (-tĭz). [L. *dubiosus.*] The state of being doubtful; a doubtful statement or thing. [*R.*]

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, possibilities for feasibilities. *Sir T. Browne.*

Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubius*, *dubiosus*, fr. *duo* two. See Two, and cf. Doubt.] **1.** Doubtful or not settled in opinion; being in doubt; wavering or fluctuating; undetermined. "*Dubious* policy." *Sir W. Scott.*

A *dubious*, agitated state of mind. *Thackeray.*

2. Occasioning doubt; not clear, or obvious; equivocal; questionable; doubtful; as, a *dubious* answer.

Wiping the dingy shirt with a still more *dubious* pocket handkerchief. *Thackeray.*

3. Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle.

Syn. — Doubtful; doubting; unsettled; undetermined; equivocal; uncertain. Cf. Doubtful.

Du'bi-ous-ly, *adv.* In a dubious manner.

Du'bi-ous-ness, *n.* State of being dubious.

Du'bi-ta-ble (-tā-b'l), *a.* [L. *dubitabilis.* Cf. Doubtable.] Liable to be doubted; uncertain. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.* — **Du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Du'bi-tan-cy (dū'bĭ-tan-sў), *n.* [LL. *dubitantia.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Du'bi-tate (dū'bĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *dubitatus*, p. p. of *dubitare.* See Doubt.] To doubt. [*R.*]

If he . . . were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come. *Carlyle.*

Du'bi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] Act of doubting; doubt. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Du'bi-ta-tive (dū'bĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dubitativus*: cf. F. *dubitatif.*] Tending to doubt; doubtful. [*R.*] — **Du'bi-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*] *G. Eliot.*

‖ **Du-bois'i-a** (dū-bois'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as Duboisine.

Du-bois'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* (*Med.*) An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of an Australian tree (*Duboisia myoporoides*), and regarded as identical with hyoscyamine. It produces dilation of the pupil of the eye.

Du'cal (dū'kal), *a.* [F. *ducal.* See Duke.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

His *ducal* cap was to be exchanged for a kingly crown. *Motley.*

Du'cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a duke, or in a manner becoming the rank of a duke.

Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [F. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, LL. *ducatus*, fr. L. *dux* leader or commander. See Duke.] A coin, either of gold or silver, of several countries in Europe; originally, one struck in the dominions of a duke.

☞ The gold ducat is generally of the value of nine shillings and four pence sterling, or somewhat more than two dollars. The silver ducat is of about half this value.

Duc'a-toon' (dŭk'ȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. or Sp. *ducaton*, fr. *ducat.*] A silver coin of several countries of Europe, and of different values.

‖ **Du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm). [L., bring with thee.] A judicial process commanding a person to appear in court and bring with him some piece of evidence or other thing to be produced to the court.

Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse*, fr. *duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

‖ **Du'chesse' d'An'gou'lême'** (dy'shās' dăn'gōō'lăm'). [F.] (*Bot.*) A variety of pear of large size and excellent flavor.

Duch'y (dŭch'ў), *n.; pl.* Duchies (-ĭz). [F. *duché*, OF. *duchée*, (assumed) LL. *ducitas*, fr. L. *dux.* See Duke.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dukke*, Sw. *docka*, OHG. *toccha*, G. *docke.* Cf. Doxy.] A pet; a darling. *Shak.*

Duck, *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas, or Icel. *dūkr* cloth; akin to OHG. *tuoh*, G. *tuch*, Sw. *duk*, Dan. *dug.*] **1.** A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas, — used for the lighter sails of vessels, the sacking of beds, and sometimes for men's clothing.

2. (*Naut.*) *pl.* The light clothes worn by sailors in hot climates. [*Colloq.*]

Duck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ducked (dŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ducking.] [OE. *duken*, *douken*, to dive; akin to D. *duiken*, OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tucken*, *tücken*, *tūchen*, G. *tauchen.* Cf. 5th Duck.] **1.** To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw.

Adams, after *ducking* the squire twice or thrice, leaped out of the tub. *Fielding.*

2. To plunge the head of under water, immediately withdrawing it; as, *duck* the boy.

3. To bow; to bob down; to move quickly with a downward motion. "Will *duck* his head aside." *Swift.*

Duck (dŭk), *v. i.* **1.** To go under the surface of water and immediately reappear; to dive; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to dip.

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop the head or person suddenly; to bow.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shak.*

Duck, *n.* [OE. *duke*, *doke.* See Duck, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, family *Anatidæ.*

☞ The genera and species are numerous. They are divided into *river ducks* and *sea ducks.* Among the former are the common domestic duck (*Anas boschas*); the wood duck (*Aix sponsa*); the beautiful mandarin duck of China (*Dendronessa galericulata*); the Muscovy duck, originally of South America (*Cairina moschata*). Among the sea ducks are the eider, canvasback, scoter, etc.

2. A sudden inclination of the head or dropping of the person, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod. *Milton.*

Bombay duck (*Zoöl.*), a fish. See Bummalo. — **Buffel duck**, *or* **Spirit duck.** See Buffel duck. — **Duck ant** (*Zoöl.*), a species of white ant in Jamaica which builds large nests in trees. — **Duck barnacle.** (*Zoöl.*) See Goose barnacle. — **Duck hawk.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In the United States: The peregrine falcon. (*b*) In England: The marsh harrier or moor buzzard. — **Duck mole** (*Zoöl.*), a small aquatic mammal of Australia, having webbed feet and a bill resembling that

Duck Mole. (⅓)

of a duck (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*). It belongs to the subclass Monotremata and is remarkable for laying eggs like a bird or reptile; — called also *duckbill*, *platypus*, *mallangong*, *mullingong*, *tambreet*, and *water mole.* — **To make ducks and drakes**, to throw a flat stone obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water, raising a succession of jets; hence: **To play at ducks and drakes**, with property, to throw it away heedlessly or squander it foolishly and unprofitably. — **Lame duck.** See under Lame.

Duck'bill', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Duck mole*, under Duck, *n.*

Duck'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck.

Duck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ducks; a plunger; a diver.

2. A cringing, servile person; a fawner.

Duck'ing, *n. & a.*, from Duck, *v. t. & i.*

Ducking stool, a stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment. See Cucking stool. The practice of ducking began in the latter part of the 15th century, and prevailed until the early part of the 18th, and occasionally as late as the 19th century. *Blackstone. Chambers.*

Ducking Stool.

Duck'-legged' (dŭk'lĕgd'), *a.* Having short legs, like a waddling duck; short-legged. *Dryden.*

Duck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young or little duck. *Gay.*

Duck'meat' (dŭk'mēt'), *or* **Duck's'-meat'** (dŭks'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) Duckweed.

Duck's'-bill', *a.* Having the form of a duck's bill.

Duck's-bill limpet (*Zoöl.*), a limpet of the genus *Parmaphorus*; — so named from its shape.

Duck's'-foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

Duck'weed' (dŭk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Lemna*) of small plants, seen floating in great quantity on the surface of stagnant pools of fresh water, and supposed to furnish food for ducks; — called also *duckmeat.*

Duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a leading, conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead. See Duke, and cf. Douche.] **1.** Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.

2. (*Anat.*) One of the vessels of an animal body by which the products of glandular secretion are conveyed to their destination.

3. (*Bot.*) A large, elongated cell, either round or prismatic, usually found associated with woody fiber

☞ *Ducts* are classified, according to the character of the surface of their walls, or their structure, as annular, spiral, scalariform, etc.

4. Guidance; direction. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Duc'ti-ble (dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drawn out. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Duc'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *ductile.* See Duct.] **1.** Easily led; tractable; complying; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, a *ductile* people. *Addison.*

Forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

2. Capable of being elongated or drawn out, as into wire or threads.

Gold . . . is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals. *Dryden.*

— **Duc'tile-ly** (dŭk'tĭl-lў), *adv.* — **Duc'tile-ness**, *n.*

Duc'ti-lim'e-ter (dŭk'tĭ-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Ductile* + *-meter.*] An instrument for accurately determining the ductility of metals.

Duc-til'i-ty (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *ductilité.*] **1.** The property of a metal which allows it to be drawn into wires or filaments.

2. Tractableness; pliableness. *South.*

Duc'tion (dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ductio*, fr. *ducere* to lead.] Guidance. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Duct'less (dŭkt'lĕs), *a.* Having no duct or outlet; as, a *ductless* gland.

Duc'tor (dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *ducere* to lead.] **1.** One who leads. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Mach.*) A contrivance for removing superfluous ink or coloring matter from a roller. See Doctor, 4. *Knight.*

Ductor roller (*Printing*), the roller which conveys or supplies ink to another roller. *Knight.*

Duc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* Guidance. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Dud'der (dŭd'dẽr), *v. t.* [In Suffolk, Eng., to shiver, shake, tremble; also written *dodder.*] To confuse or confound with noise. *Jennings.*

Dud'der, *v. i.* To shiver or tremble; to dodder.

I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf. *Ford.*

Dud'der, *n.* [From Duds.] A peddler or hawker, especially of cheap and flashy goods pretended to be smuggled; a duffer. [*Eng.*]

Dud'der-y (-ў), *n.* A place where rags are bought and kept for sale. [*Eng.*]

Dude (dūd), *n.* A kind of dandy; especially, one characterized by an ultrafashionable style of dress and other affectations. [*Recent*]

The social *dude* who affects English dress and English drawl. *The American.*

Du-deen' (dū-dēn'), *n.* A short tobacco pipe. [Written also *dudheen.*] [*Irish*]

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The root of the box tree, of which hafts for daggers were made. *Gerarde* (1597).

2. The haft of a dagger. *Shak.*

3. A dudgeon-hafted dagger; a dagger. *Hudibras.*

Dudg'eon, *n.* [W. *dygen* anger, grudge.] Resentment; ill will; anger; displeasure.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dudg'eon, *a.* Homely; rude; coarse. [*Obs.*]

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dud'ish (dūd'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a dude.

Duds (dŭdz), *n. pl.* [Scot. *dud* rag, pl. *duds* clothing of inferior quality.] **1.** Old or inferior clothes; tattered garments. [*Colloq.*]

2. Effects, in general. [*Slang*]

Due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deu*, F. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L. *debere.* See Debt, Habit, and cf. Duty.] **1.** Owed, as a debt; that ought to be paid or done to or for another; payable; owing and demandable.

2. Justly claimed as a right or property; proper; suitable; becoming; appropriate; fit.

Her obedience, which is *due* to me. *Shak.*
With dirges *due*, in sad array,
Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne. *Gray.*

3. Such as (a thing) ought to be; fulfilling obligation; proper; lawful; regular; appointed; sufficient; exact; as, *due* process of law; *due* service; in *due* time.

4. Appointed or required to arrive at a given time; as, the steamer was *due* yesterday.

5. Owing; ascribable, as to a cause.

This effect is *due* to the attraction of the sun. *J. D. Forbes.*

Due, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

Due, *n.* **1.** That which is owed; debt; that which one contracts to pay, or do, to or for another; that which belongs or may be claimed as a right; whatever custom, law, or morality requires to be done; a fee; a toll.

He will give the devil his *due*. *Shak.*

Yearly little *dues* of wheat, and wine, and oil. *Tennyson.*

2. Right; just title or claim.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . . I keep. *Milton.*

Due, *v. t.* To endue. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Due'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Com.*) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order, like a promissory note. *Burrill.*

Due'ful (-fụl), *a.* Fit; becoming. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello*, fr. L. *duellum*, orig., a contest between two, which passed into the common form *bellum* war, fr. *duo* two: cf F. *duel.* See Bellicose, Two, and cf. Duello.] A combat between two persons, fought with deadly weapons, by agreement. It usually arises from an injury done or an affront given by one to the other.

Trial by duel (*Old Law*), a combat between two persons for proving a cause; trial by battel.

Du'el, *v. i. & t.* To fight in single combat. [*Obs.*]

Du'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in a duel [*R.*] [Written also *dueller.*] *South.*

Du'el-ing, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat. Also *adj.* [Written also *duelling.*]

Du'el-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [F. *duelliste.*] One who fights in single combat. [Written also *duellist.*]

A *duelist* . . . always values himself upon his courage, his sense of honor, his fidelity and friendship. *Hume.*

‖ **Du-el'lo** (dū-ĕl'lō), *n.* [It. See Duel.] A duel; also, the rules of dueling. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Du-e'ña** (dōō-ā'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp.] See Doña

Due'ness (dū'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being due; debt; what is due or becoming. *T. Goodwin.*

Du-en'na (dū-ĕn'nȧ), *n.; pl.* DUENNAS (-nȧz). [Sp. *dueña, doña*, fr. L. *domina*. See DAME.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain. *Brande.*

2. An elderly lady holding a station between a governess and companion, and appointed to have charge over the younger ladies in a Spanish or a Portuguese family. *Brande & C.*

3. Any old woman who is employed to guard a younger one; a governess. *Arbuthnot.*

Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* [DUETTO.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.

‖ **Du'et-ti'no** (dōō'ĕt-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. fr. *duetto* a duet.] A duet of short extent and concise form.

‖ **Du-et'to** (dōō-ĕt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *duo* two. See TWO.] See DUET.

Duff (dŭf), *n.* [From OE. *dagh.* √67. See DOUGH.] **1.** Dough or paste. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; — a term used especially by seamen; as, plum *duff.*

Duf'fel (dŭf'fĕl), *n.* [D. *duffel*, from *Duffel*, a town not far from Antwerp.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze. [Written also *duffle.*]

Good *duffel* gray and flannel fine. *Wordsworth.*

Duf'fer (-fẽr), *n.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, especially of cheap, flashy articles, as sham jewelry; hence, a sham or cheat. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. [*Slang*]

Duf'fle (-f'l), *n.* See DUFFEL.

Du-fren'ite (dụ-frĕn'īt), *n.* [From Pierre Armand *Dufrénoy*, a French geologist.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a blackish green color, commonly massive or in nodules. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron.

Dug (dŭg), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga* to suckle (a child), Dan. *dægge*, and prob. to Goth. *daddjan.* √66.] A teat, pap, or nipple; — formerly that of a human mother, now that of a cow or other beast.

With mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

Dug, *imp. & p. p.* of DIG.

Du-gong' (dụ-gŏng'), *n.* [Malayan *dūyōng*, or Javan. *duyung.*] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicore dugong*), of the order Sirenia, allied to the manatee, but with a bilobed tail. It inhabits the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, East Indies, and Australia. [Written also *duyong.*]

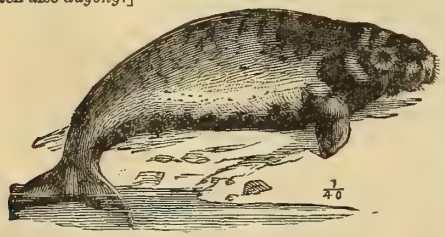

Dugong.

Dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* **1.** A canoe or boat dug out from a large log. [*U. S.*]

A man stepped from his slender *dugout.* *G. W. Cable.*

2. A place dug out.

3. A house made partly in a hillside or a slighter elevation. [*Western U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Dug'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way or road dug through a hill, or sunk below the surface of the land. [*U. S.*]

Duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc*, fr. L. *dux, ducis*, leader, commander, fr. *ducere* to lead; akin to AS. *teón* to draw; cf. AS. *heretoga* (*here* army) an army leader, general, G. *herzog* duke. See TUG, and cf. DOGE, DUCHESS, DUCAT, DUCT, ADDUCE, DEDUCT.] **1.** A leader; a chief; a prince. [*Obs.*]

Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

All were *dukes* once, who were "duces" — captains or leaders of their people. *Trench.*

2. In England, one of the highest order of nobility after princes and princesses of the royal blood and the four archbishops of England and Ireland.

3. In some European countries, a sovereign prince, without the title of king.

Duke's coronet. See *Illust.* of CORONET. — **To dine with Duke Humphrey,** to go without dinner. See under DINE.

Duke, *v. i.* To play the duke. [*Poetic*]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence. *Shak.*

Duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The territory of a duke.

2. The title or dignity of a duke. *Shak.*

Duke'ling, *n.* A little or insignificant duke. *Ford.*

Duke'ship, *n.* The quality or condition of being a duke; also, the personality of a duke. *Massinger.*

Dul'ca-ma'ra (dŭl'kȧ-mā'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amarus* bitter.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Solanum Dulcamara*). See BITTERSWEET, *n.*, 3 (*a*).

Dul'ca-ma'rin (-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*), as a yellow amorphous substance. It probably occasions the compound taste. See BITTERSWEET, 3 (*a*).

Dulce (dŭls), *v. t.* To make sweet; to soothe. [*Obs.*]

Dulce'ness, *n.* Sweetness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [OF. *doucet*, dim. of *dous* sweet, F. *doux.* L. *dulcis;* akin to Gr. γλυκύς. Cf. DOUCET.] **1.** Sweet to the taste; luscious. [*Obs.*]

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Their dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser.*

‖ **Dul'ci-an'a** (dŭl'sĭ-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] (*Mus.*) A sweet-toned stop of an organ.

Dul'ci-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dulcification.*] The act of dulcifying or sweetening. *Boyle.*

Dul'ci-fied (dŭl'sĭ-fīd), *a.* Sweetened; mollified.

Dulcified spirit *or* spirits, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

Dul-cif'lu-ous (dŭl-sĭf'lŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sweetly. [*R.*]

Dul'ci-fy (dŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DULCIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DULCIFYING.] [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy:* cf. F. *dulcifier.*] **1.** (*Pharm.*) To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Wiseman.*

2. Fig.: To mollify; to sweeten; to please.

As she . . . was further *dulcified* by her pipe of tobacco. *Hawthorne.*

Dul-cil'o-quy (-sĭl'ō-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *loqui* to speak.] A soft manner of speaking.

Dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* [It. *dolcemele*, or Sp. *dulcemele*, fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, melody, Gr. μέλος; cf. OF. *doulcemele.* See DULCET, and MELODY.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) An instrument, having stretched metallic wires which are beaten with two light hammers held in the hands of the performer. (*b*) An ancient musical instrument in use among the Jews. *Dan.* iii. 5. It is supposed to be the same with the psaltery.

Dul-cin'e-a (dŭl-sĭn'ē-ȧ *or* dŭl'sĭ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., from *Dulcinea del Toboso* the mistress of the affections of Don Quixote.] A mistress; a sweetheart.

I must ever have some *Dulcinea* in my head. *Sterne.*

Dul'ci-ness (dŭl'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See DULCENESS. [*Obs.*]

Dul'cite (-sīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dulcite*, fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] (*Chem.*) A white, sugarlike substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, occurring naturally in a manna from Madagascar, and in certain plants, and produced artificially by the reduction of galactose and lactose or milk sugar.

‖ **Dul-ci'no** (dōōl-chē'nō), *n.* (*Mus.*) See DOLCINO.

Dul'ci-tude (dŭl'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dulcitudo*, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Dul'co-rate (-kō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare*, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] To sweeten; to make less acrimonious. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Dul'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dulcoratio.*] The act of sweetening. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Dul'ledge (dŭl'lĕj), *n.* (*Mil.*) One of the dowels joining the ends of the fellies which form the circle of the wheel of a gun carriage. *Wilhelm.*

‖ **Du-li'a** (dū-lī'ȧ; 277), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. δουλεία servitude, fr. δοῦλος slave.] (*R. C. Ch.*) An inferior kind of veneration or worship, given to the angels and saints as the servants of God.

Dull (dŭl), *a.* [*Compar.* DULLER (-ẽr); *superl.* DULLEST.] [AS. *dol* foolish; akin to *gedwelan* to err, D. *dol* mad, *dwalen* to wander, err, G. *toll* mad, Goth. *dwals* foolish, stupid, cf. Gr. θολερός turbid, troubled, Skr. *dhvṛ* to cause to fall. Cf. DOLT, DWALE, DWELL, FRAUD.]

1. Slow of understanding; wanting readiness of apprehension; stupid; doltish; blockish. "*Dull* at classical learning." *Thackeray.*

She is not bred so *dull* but she can learn. *Shak.*

2. Slow in action; sluggish; unready; awkward.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matt.* xiii. 15.

O, help my weak wit and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Spenser.*

3. Insensible; unfeeling.

Think me not
So *dull* a devil to forget the loss
Of such a matchless wife. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Not keen in edge or point; lacking sharpness; blunt. "Thy scythe is *dull.*" *Herbert.*

5. Not bright or clear to the eye; wanting in liveliness of color or luster; not vivid; obscure; dim; as, a *dull* fire or lamp; a *dull* red or yellow; a *dull* mirror.

6. Heavy; gross; cloggy; insensible; spiritless; lifeless; inert. "The *dull* earth." *Shak.*

As turning the logs will make a *dull* fire burn, so changes of study a *dull* brain. *Longfellow.*

7. Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; tedious; cheerless; gloomy; melancholy; depressing; as, a *dull* story or sermon; a *dull* occupation or period; hence, cloudy; overcast; as, a *dull* day.

Along life's *dullest,* dreariest walk. *Keble.*

Syn. — Lifeless; inanimate; dead; stupid; doltish; heavy; sluggish; sleepy; drowsy; gross; cheerless; tedious; irksome; dismal; dreary; clouded; tarnished; obtuse. See LIFELESS.

Dull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DULLED (dŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DULLING.] **1.** To deprive of sharpness of edge or point. "This . . . *dulled* their swords." *Bacon.*

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of husbandry. *Shak.*

2. To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; to stupefy, as the senses, the feelings, the perceptions, and the like.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupefy and *dull* the sense a while. *Shak.*
Use and custom have so *dulled* our eyes. *Trench.*

3. To render dim or obscure; to sully; to tarnish. "*Dulls* the mirror." *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of liveliness or activity; to render heavy; to make inert; to depress; to weary; to sadden.

Attention of mind . . . wasted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*

Dull, *v. i.* To become dull or stupid. *Rom. of R.*

Dull'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* [*Dull* + *-ard.*] A stupid person; a dunce. *Shak.* — *a.* Stupid. *Bp. Hall.*

Dull'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

Dull'-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Having a gloomy look.

Dull'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dulls.

Dull'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes wanting brightness, liveliness, or vivacity. *Shak.*

Dull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; a dolt. *Ascham.*

Dull'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull; uninteresting; tiresome. "A series of *dullish* verses." *Prof. Wilson.*

Dull'ness, *n.* The state of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness; want of luster; want of vividness, or of brightness. [Written also *dulness.*]

And gentle *dullness* ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

Dull'-sight'ed (dŭl'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having poor eyesight. **Dull'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Dull. [*R.*] *Gataker.*

Dull'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Stupid.

Dul'ly (dŭl'lȳ), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

Supinely calm and *dully* innocent. *G. Lyttelton.*

Du-loc'ra-cy (dū-lŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* See DOULOCRACY.

Dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *duileasg; duille* leaf + *uisge* water. Cf. WHISKY.] (*Bot.*) A seaweed of a reddish brown color, which is sometimes eaten, as in Scotland. The true dulse is *Sarcophyllis edulis;* the common is *Rhodymenia.* [Written also *dillisk.*]

The crimson leaf of the *dulse* is seen
To blush like a banner bathed in slaughter. *Percival.*

Dul'wil-ly (dŭl'wĭl-lȳ), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] (*Zoöl.*) The ring plover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Du'ly (dū'lȳ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner; as it (anything) ought to be; properly; regularly.

Du'mal (dū'mal), *a.* [L. *dumus* bramble.] Pertaining to, or set with, briers or bushes; brambly. [*R.*]

Dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb;* akin to D. *dom* stupid, G. *dumm*, OHG. *tumb* dumb, stupid, deaf, Icel. *dumbr* dumb, Sw. *dumb*, Goth. *dumbs;* cf. Gr. τυφλός blind. See DEAF, and cf. DUMMY.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes.

To unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures. *Hooker.*

2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent; not speaking; not accompanied by words; as, *dumb* show.

This spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him. *Shak.*
To pierce into the *dumb* past. *J. C. Shairp.*

3. Lacking brightness or clearness, as a color. [*R.*]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color. *De Foe.*

Deaf and dumb. See DEAF-MUTE. — **Dumb ague,** *or* **Dumb chill,** a form of intermittent fever which has no well-defined "chill." [*U. S.*] — **Dumb animal,** any animal except man; — usually restricted to a domestic quadruped; — so called in contradistinction to man, who is a "speaking animal." — **Dumb cake,** a cake made in silence by girls on St. Mark's eve, with certain mystic ceremonies, to discover their future husbands. *Halliwell.* — **Dumb cane** (*Bot.*), a West Indian plant of the Arum family (*Dieffenbachia seguina*), which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and destroys temporarily the power of speech. — **Dumb crambo.** See under CRAMBO. — **Dumb show.** (*a*) Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. "Inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise." *Shak.* (*b*) Signs and gestures without words; as, to tell a story in *dumb show.* — **To strike dumb,** to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

Syn. — Silent; speechless; noiseless. See MUTE.

Dumb, *v. t.* To put to silence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dumb'-bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* A weight, consisting of two spheres or spheroids, connected by a short bar for a handle; used (often in pairs) for gymnastic exercise.

Dumb-Bell.

Dum'ble-dor' (dŭm'b'l-dôr'), *n.* [The first part is prob. of imitative origin. See DOR a beetle.] (*Zoöl.*) A bumblebee; also, a cockchafer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dumb'ly (dŭm'lȳ), *adv.* In silence; mutely.

Dumb'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence; inability to speak.

Dumb'-wait'er (-wāt'ẽr), *n.* A framework on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another; a lift for dishes, etc.; also, a piece of furniture with movable or revolving shelves.

Du'me-tose' (dū'mē-tōs'), *a.* [From L. *dumetum* a thicket.] (*Bot.*) Dumose.

Dum'found' (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUMFOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUMFOUNDING.] To strike dumb; to confuse with astonishment. [Written also *dumbfound.*] *Spectator.*

Dum'found'er (-found'ẽr), *v. t.* To dumfound; to confound. [Written also *dumbfounder.*]

Dum'ma-dor' (dŭm'mȧ-dôr'), *n.* A dumbledor.

Dum'mer-er (-mẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Dum'my (dŭm'mȳ), *a.* [See DUMB.] **1.** Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine.

2. Fictitious or sham; feigned; as, a *dummy* watch.

Dummy car. See under CAR.

Dum'my, *n.; pl.* DUMMIES (-mĭz). **1.** One who is dumb. *H. Smith.*

2. A sham package in a shop, or one which does not contain what its exterior indicates.

3. An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a model; a lay figure; as, a figure on which clothing is exhibited in shop windows; a blank paper copy used to show the size of the future book, etc.

4. (*Drama*) One who plays a merely nominal part in any action; a sham character.

5. A thick-witted person; a dolt. [*Colloq.*]

6. (*Railroad*) A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam; also, a dummy car.

7. (*Card Playing*) The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at a four-handed game of cards.

8. A floating barge connected with a pier. *Knight.*

To play dummy, to play the exposed or dummy hand in cards. The partner of the dummy plays it.

Du'mose' (dū'mōs'), } *a.* [L. *dumosus*, fr. *dumus*
Du'mous (dū'mŭs), } a thornbush, a bramble.]

1. Abounding with bushes and briers.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a compact, bushy form.

Dump (dŭmp), *n.* [See DUMPLING.] A thick, ill-shapen piece; a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in playing chuck farthing. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

Dump, *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *dumpin* melancholy, Dan. *dump* dull, low, D. *dompig* damp, G. *dumpf* damp, dull, gloomy, and E. *damp*, or rather perh. *dump*, v. t. Cf. DAMP, or DUMP, *v. t.*] **1.** A dull, gloomy state of the

mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; despondency; ill humor; — now used only in the plural.

March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*
Doleful *dumps* the mind oppress. *Shak.*
I was musing in the midst of my *dumps*. *Bunyan.*

☞ The ludicrous associations now attached to this word did not originally belong to it. "Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being 'in the *dumps*' after the battle of Cannæ." *Trench.*

2. Absence of mind; revery. *Locke.*

3. A melancholy strain or tune in music; any tune. [*Obs.*] "Tune a deploring *dump*." "Play me some merry *dump*." *Shak.*

4. An old kind of dance. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Dump (dŭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUMPED (dŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUMPING.] [OE. *dumpen* to throw down, fall down, cf. Icel. *dumpa* to thump, Dan. *dumpe* to fall suddenly, rush, dial. Sw. *dimpa* to fall down plump. Cf. DUMP sadness.] **1.** To knock heavily; to stump. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. To put or throw down with more or less of violence; hence, to unload from a cart by tilting it; as, to *dump* sand, coal, etc. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Dumping car *or* cart, a railway car, or a cart, the body of which can be tilted to empty the contents; — called also *dump car*, or *dump cart*.

Dump, *n.* **1.** A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc.

2. A ground or place for dumping ashes, refuse, etc.

3. That which is dumped.

4. (*Mining*) A pile of ore or rock.

Dump'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of dumping loads from carts, especially loads of refuse matter; also, a heap of dumped matter.

2. A fee paid for the privilege of dumping loads.

Dump'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dumpy.

Dump'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy. "A . . . *dumpish* and sour life." *Lord Herbert.* — **Dump'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Dump'ish-ness,** *n.*

Dum'ple (dŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [See DUMPLING.] To make dumpy; to fold, or bend, as one part over another. [*R.*]

He was a little man, *dumpled* up together. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* [Dimin. of *dump* an ill-shapen piece; cf. D. *dompelen* to plunge, dip, duck, Scot. to *dump in* to plunge into, and E. *dump*, v. t.] A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing an apple or other fruit, and boiled or baked; as, an apple *dumpling*.

Dump'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* DUMPIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DUMPIEST.] [1. From DUMP a short ill-shapen piece. 2. From DUMP sadness.] **1.** Short and thick; of low stature and disproportionately stout.

2. Sullen or discontented. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Dun (dŭn), *n.* [See DUNE.] A mound or small hill.

Dun, *v. t.* To cure, as codfish, in a particular manner, by laying them, after salting, in a pile in a dark place, covered with salt grass or some like substance.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUNNED (dŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUNNING (-nĭng).] [AS. *dyne* noise, *dynian* to make a noise, or fr. Icel. *dynr*, *duna*, noise, thunder, *duna* to thunder; the same word as E. *din*. √74. See DIN.] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately.

Hath she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift.*

Dun, *n.* **1.** One who duns; a dunner.

To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An urgent request or demand of payment; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.

Dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn*, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *dwn*, Ir. & Gael. *donn*.] Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color; swarthy.

Summer's *dun* cloud comes thundering up. *Pierpont.*
Chill and *dun*
Falls on the moor the brief November day. *Keble.*

Dun crow (*Zoöl.*), the hooded crow; — so called from its color; — also called *hoody*, and *hoddy*. — Dun diver (*Zoöl.*), the goosander or merganser.

Dun'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* [Named from its color.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pochard; — called also *dunair*, and *dunker*, or *dun-curre*. (*b*) An American duck; the ruddy duck.

Dunce (dŭns), *n.* [From Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308. Originally in the phrase "a Duns man." See Note below.] One backward in book learning; a child or other person dull or weak in intellect; a dullard; a dolt.

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure. *Swift.*

☞ The schoolmen were often called, after their great leader Duns Scotus, *Dunsmen* or *Duncemen*. In the revival of learning they were violently opposed to classical studies; hence, the name of Dunce was applied with scorn and contempt to an opposer of learning, or to one slow at learning, a dullard.

Dunce'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The realm or domain of dunces. [*Jocose*] *Carlyle.*

Dun'cer-y (dŭn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* Dullness; stupidity.

Dun'ci-cal (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Like a dunce; duncish.

The most dull and *duncical* commissioner. *Fuller.*

Dun'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Dunce* + *-fy*.] To make stupid in intellect. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Dun'cish (-sĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like a dunce. [*R.*] — **Dun'cish-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Dun'der (dŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane juice, used in the distillation of rum. [*West Indies*]

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *B. Edwards.*

Dun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [Prov. Eng. also *dunderpoll*, from *dunder*, same as *thunder*.] A dunce, a numskull; a blockhead. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dun'der-head'ed, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid.

Dun'der-pate' (-pāt'), *n.* See DUNDERHEAD.

Dune (dūn), *n.* [The same word as *down*: cf. D. *duin*. See DOWN a bank of sand.] A low hill of drifting sand usually formed on the coast, but often carried far inland by the prevailing winds. [Written also *dun*.]

Three great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, had deposited their slime for ages among the *dunes* or sand banks heaved up by the ocean around their mouths. *Motley.*

Dun'fish' (dŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner, so as to be of a superior quality.

Dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung;* akin to G. *dung*, *dünger*, OHG. *tunga*, Sw. *dynga;* cf. Icel. *dyngja* heap, Dan. *dynge*, MHG. *tunc* underground dwelling place, orig., covered with dung. Cf. DINGY.] The excrement of an animal. *Bacon.*

Dung, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUNGED (dŭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUNGING.] **1.** To manure with dung. *Dryden.*

2. (*Calico Print.*) To immerse or steep, as calico, in a bath of hot water containing cow dung; — done to remove the superfluous mordant.

Dung, *v. i.* To void excrement. *Swift.*

Dun'ga-ree' (dŭn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* A coarse kind of unbleached cotton stuff. [Written also *dungari*.] [*India*]

Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [OE. *donjoun* highest tower of a castle, tower, prison, F. *donjon* tower or platform in the midst of a castle, turret, or closet on the top of a house, a keep of a castle, LL. *domnio*, the same word as LL. *dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord. See DAME, DON, and cf. DOMINION, DOMAIN, DEMESNE, DANGER, DONJON.] A close, dark prison, commonly under ground, as if the lower apartments of the *donjon* or keep of a castle, these being used as prisons.

Down with him even into the deep *dungeon*. *Tyndale.*
Year after year he lay patiently in a *dungeon*. *Macaulay.*

Dun'geon, *v. t.* To shut up in a dungeon. *Bp. Hall.*

Dung'fork' (dŭng'fôrk'), *n.* A fork for tossing dung.

Dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung.

2. Any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill*. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

Dunghill fowl, a domestic fowl of common breed.

Dung'meer' (-mẽr'), *n.* [*Dung* + (prob.) *meer* a pool.] A pit where dung and weeds rot for manure.

Dung'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile; low. *Shak.*

Dung'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard where dung is collected.

Dun'ker (dŭn'kẽr), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists, but partly those of the Quakers; — called also *Tunkers*, *Dunkards*, *Dippers*, and, by themselves, *Brethren*, and *German Baptists*.

☞ The denomination was founded in Germany in 1708, but after a few years the members emigrated to the United States.

Seventh-day Dunkers, a sect which separated from the Dunkers and formed a community, in 1728. They keep the seventh day or Saturday as the Sabbath.

Dun'lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *dun* hill (E. *dune*), and *linne* pool, pond, lake, E. *lin*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of sandpiper (*Tringa alpina*); — called also *churr*, *dorbie*, *grass bird*, and *red-backed sandpiper*. It is found both in Europe and America.

Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

Dun'nage (dŭn'nâj; 48), *n.* [Cf. DUN a mound.] (*Naut.*) Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of the hold for the cargo to rest upon to prevent injury by water, or stowed among casks and other cargo to prevent their motion.

Dun'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [From DUN to ask payment from.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dun'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Inclined to a dun color. *Ray.*

Dun'nock (dŭn'nŭk), *n.* [Cf. DUN, *a.*] (*Zoöl.*) The hedge sparrow or hedge accentor. [*Local, Eng.*]

Dun'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Deaf; stupid. [*Prov. Eng.*]

My old dame Joan is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dunt (dŭnt), *n.* [DINT.] A blow. [*Obs.*] *R. of Glouc.*

Dunt'ed, *a.* Beaten; hence, blunted. [*Obs.*]

Fencer's swords . . . having the edge *dunted*. *Fuller.*

Dun'ter (dŭn'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A porpoise. [*Scot.*]

Dunter goose (*Zoöl.*), the eider duck. *J. Brand.*

Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* [It. *duo*, fr. L. *duo* two. See DUET.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers; a duet.

Du'o-dec'a-he'dral (dū'ō-dĕk'ȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.*, **Du'o-dec'a-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* See DODECAHEDRAL, and DODECAHEDRON.

Du'o-de-cen'ni-al (-dē-sĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *duodecennis; duodecim* twelve + *annus* year.] Consisting of twelve years. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; expressed in the scale of twelves. — **Du'o-dec'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

Du'o-dec'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A twelfth part; as, the *duodecimals* of an inch.

2. *pl.* (*Arith.*) A system of numbers, whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves, as of feet and inches. The system is used chiefly by artificers in computing the superficial and solid contents of their work.

Du'o-dec'im-fid (-ĭm-fĭd), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve + *findere* to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

Du'o-dec'i-mo (-ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecimus* twelfth, fr. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Having twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a *duodecimo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Du-o-dec'i-mo, *n.; pl.* DUODECIMOS (-mōz). A book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into twelve leaves; hence, indicating, more or less definitely, a size of a book; — usually written 12mo or 12°.

Du'o-dec'u-ple (dū'ō-dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [L. *duo* two + E. *decuple*.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*

Du'o-de'nal (-dē'nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *duodénal*.] Of or pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenal* digestion.

Du'o-den'a-ry (-dĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each: cf. F. *duodénaire*.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal.

‖ **Du'o-de'num** (-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *duodeni* twelve each: cf. F. *duodenum*. So called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] (*Anat.*) The part of the small intestines between the stomach and the jejunum. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus*, under DIGESTIVE.

Du'o-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *duo* two + E. *literal*.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. *Stuart.*

‖ **Duo'mo** (dwō'mō), *n.* [It. See DOME.] A cathedral. See DOME, 2.

Of tower or *duomo*, sunny sweet. *Tennyson.*

Dup (dŭp), *v. t.* [Contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch. Cf. DON, DOFF.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dup'a-ble (dūp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being duped.

Dupe (dūp), *n.* [F., prob. from Prov. F. *dupe*, *dube;* of unknown origin; equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught. Cf. Armor. *houpérik* hoopoe, a man easily deceived. Cf. also GULL, BOOBY.] One who has been deceived or who is easily deceived; a gull; as, the *dupe* of a schemer.

Dupe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUPED (dūpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUPING.] [Cf. F. *duper*, fr. *dupe*. See DUPE, *n.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; to gull; as, to *dupe* one by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits. *Coleridge.*

Dup'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dupes another.

Dup'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *duperie*, fr. *duper*.] The act or practice of duping. [*R.*]

Du'pi-on (dū'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *doupion*, It. *doppione*, fr. *doppio* double, L. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, and cf. DOUBLOON.] A double cocoon, made by two silkworms.

Du'ple (dū'p'l), *a.* [L. *duplus*. See DOUBLE.] Double.

Duple ratio (*Math.*), that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc.

‖ **Du'plex** (dū'plĕks), *a.* [L., fr. *duo* two + *plicare* to fold. See TWO, and COMPLEX.] Double; twofold.

Duplex escapement, a peculiar kind of watch escapement, in which the scape-wheel has two sets of teeth. See ESCAPEMENT. — Duplex lathe, one for turning off, screwing, and surfacing, by means of two cutting tools, on opposite sides of the piece operated upon. — Duplex pumping engine, a steam pump in which two steam cylinders are placed side by side, one operating the valves of the other. — Duplex querela [L., double complaint] (*Eccl. Law*), a complaint in the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his immediate superior, as from a bishop to an archbishop. *Mozley & W.* — Duplex telegraphy, a system of telegraphy for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously. — Duplex watch, one with a duplex escapement.

Du'pli-cate (dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex* double, twofold. See DUPLEX.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate proportion *or* ratio (*Math.*), the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.

Du'pli-cate, *n.* **1.** That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; another, correspondent to the first; hence, a copy; a transcript; a counterpart.

I send a *duplicate* both of it and my last dispatch. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. (*Law*) An original instrument repeated; a document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of an original. *Burrill.*

Du'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUPLICATING.] **1.** To double; to fold; to render double.

2. To make a duplicate of (something); to make a copy or transcript of. *Glanvill.*

3. (*Biol.*) To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous action; as, infusoria *duplicate* themselves.

Du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *duplicatio:* cf. F. *duplication*.] **1.** The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated; a doubling; a folding over; a fold.

2. (*Biol.*) The act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action; as, the *duplication* of cartilage cells. *Carpenter.*

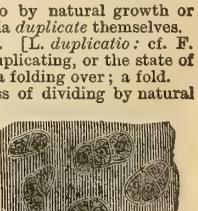

Duplication of Cartilage Cells (*Biol.*) Magnified.

Duplication of the cube (*Math.*), the operation of finding a cube having a volume which is double that of a given cube.

Du'pli-ca-tive (dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of duplicating or doubling.

2. (*Biol.*) Having the quality of subdividing into two by natural growth. "*Duplicative* subdivision." *Carpenter.*

Du'pli-ca-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *duplicature*.] A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane.

Du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* DUPLICITIES (-tĭz). [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex* double. See DUPLEX.] **1.** Doubleness; a twofold state. [*Archaic*]

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *I. Watts.*

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; insincerity; a sustained form of deception which consists in entertaining or pretending to entertain one set of feelings, and acting as if influenced by another; bad faith.

Far from the *duplicity* wickedly charged on him, he acted his part with alacrity and resolution. *Burke.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient. *Blackstone.* (*b*) In indictments, the union of two incompatible offenses. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Double dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception; falsehood.

Dup'per (dŭp'pẽr), *n.* See 2d DUBBER.

‖ **Dur** (dōōr), *a.* [G., fr. L. *durus* hard, firm, vigorous.] (*Mus.*) Major; in the major mode; as, C *dur*, that is, C major.

‖ **Du'ra** (dū'rá), *n.* Short form for DURA MATER.

Du'ra-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *durabilitas.*] The state or quality of being durable; the power of uninterrupted or long continuance in any condition; the power of resisting agents or influences which tend to cause changes, decay, or dissolution; lastingness.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability.* *Blair.*

Du'ra-ble (dū'rá-b'l), *a.* [L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last: cf. F. *durable.* See DURE.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; lasting; not perishable or changeable; not wearing out or decaying soon; enduring; as, *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

Riches and honor are with me; yea, *durable* riches and righteousness. *Prov.* viii. 18.

An interest which from its object and grounds must be so *durable.* *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Lasting; permanent; enduring; firm; stable; continuing; constant; persistent. See LASTING.

Du'ra-ble-ness, *n.* Power of lasting, enduring, or resisting; durability.

The *durableness* of the metal that supports it. *Addison.*

Du'ra-bly, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

Du'ral (dū'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the dura, or dura mater.

‖ **Du'ra ma'ter** (dū'rá mā'tẽr). [L., lit., hard mother. The membrane was called *mater*, or mother, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] (*Anat.*) The tough, fibrous membrane, which lines the cavity of the skull and spinal column, and surrounds the brain and spinal cord; — frequently abbreviated to *dura.*

‖ **Du-ra'men** (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L., hardness, a hardened, *i. e.*, ligneous, vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden. See DURE.] (*Bot.*) The heartwood of an exogenous tree.

Dur'ance (dūr'ans), *n.* [OF. *durance* duration, fr. L. *durans, -antis*, p. pr. of *durare* to endure, last. See DURE, and cf. DURANT.] **1.** Continuance; duration. See ENDURANCE. [*Archaic*]

Of how short *durance* was this new-made state! *Dryden.*

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody by a jailer; duress. *Shak.* "*Durance* vile." *Burns.*

In *durance*, exile, Bedlam or the mint. *Pope.*

3. (*a*) A stout cloth stuff, formerly made in imitation of buff leather and used for garments; a sort of tammy or everlasting.

Where didst thou buy this buff? let me not live but I will give thee a good suit of *durance.* *J. Webster.*

(*b*) In modern manufacture, a worsted of one color used for window blinds and similar purposes.

Dur'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Duration. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Dur'ant (dūr'ant), *n.* [F. *durant*, p. pr. of *durer* to last. Cf. DURANCE.] See DURANCE, 3.

‖ **Du-ran'te** (dū-răn'tē), *prep.* [L., abl. case of the p. pr. of *durare* to last.] (*Law*) During; as, *durante vita*, during life; *durante bene placito*, during pleasure.

Du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *duration.* See DURE.] The state or quality of lasting; continuance in time; the portion of time during which anything exists.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay.*

Soon shall have passed our own human *duration.* *D. Webster.*

Dur'a-tive (dūr'á-tĭv), *a.* Continuing; not completed; implying duration.

Its *durative* tense, which expresses the thought of it as going on. *J. Byrne.*

Dur'bar (dûr'bär), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience; *dar* door, gate + *bār* court, assembly.] An audience hall; the court of a native prince; a state levee; a formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general of India. [*India*] [Written also *darbar.*]

Dure (dūr), *a.* [L. *durus;* akin to Ir. & Gael. *dur* dull, stubborn, W. *dir* certain, sure, cf. Gr. δύναμις force.] Hard; harsh; severe; rough; toilsome. [*R.*]

The winter is severe, and life is *dure* and rude. *W. H. Russell.*

Dure, *v. i.* [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, be hardened, to endure, last, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE, *a.*] To last; to continue; to endure. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. *Matt.* xiii. 21.

Dure'ful (-fụl), *a.* Lasting. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dure'less, *a.* Not lasting. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Dur'rene (dū'rēn), *n.* [L. *durus* hard; — so called because solid at ordinary temperatures.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline, aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, of artificial production, with an odor like camphor.

Du'ress (dū'rĕs *or* dū-rĕs'), *n.* [OF. *duresse, durece*, hardship, severity, L. *duritia, durities*, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1.** Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The agreements . . . made with the landlords during the time of slavery, are only the effect of *duress* and force. *Burke.*

2. (*Law*) The state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is influenced, whether by the unlawful restraint of his liberty or by actual or threatened physical violence, to incur a civil liability or to commit an offense.

Du-ress' (dū-rĕs'), *v. t.* To subject to duress. "The party *duressed.*" *Bacon.*

Du-ress'or (dū-rĕs'ŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One who subjects another to duress. *Bacon.*

‖ **Dur'ga** (dōōr'gà), *n.* (*Myth.*) Same as DOORGA.

Dur'ham (dûr'am), *n.* One of a breed of short-horned cattle, originating in the county of Durham, England. The Durham cattle are noted for their beef-producing quality.

Du'ri-an (dū'rĭ-an), *or* **Du'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the durio. It is oval or globular, and eight or ten inches long. It has a hard prickly rind, containing a soft, cream-colored pulp, of a most delicious flavor and a very offensive odor. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

Branch of Durio, with Flower and Durian.

Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* [Orig., p. pr. of *dure.*] In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life; *during* the space of a year.

‖ **Du'ri-o** (dū'rĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *dūri* thorn.] (*Bot.*) A fruit tree (*D. zibethinus*, the only species known) of the Indian Archipelago. It bears the durian.

Du'ri-ty (dū'rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *duritas*, fr. *durus* hard.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Hardness; firmness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*

Du-rom'e-ter (dū-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *durus* hard + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of hardness; especially, an instrument for testing the relative hardness of steel rails and the like.

Du'rous (dū'rŭs), *a.* [L. *durus.*] Hard. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Dur'ra (dŭr'rà *or* dōō'rà), *n.* [Ar. *dhorra.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of millet, cultivated throughout Asia, and introduced into the south of Europe; a variety of *Sorghum vulgare;* — called also *Indian millet*, and *Guinea corn.* [Written also *dhoorra, dhurra, doura*, etc.]

Durst (dûrst), *imp.* of DARE. See DARE, *v. i.*

‖ **Du'ru-ku'li** (dōō'rōō-kōō'lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, nocturnal, South American monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*). [Written also *douroucouli.*]

Du-ryl'ic (dū-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, allied to, or derived from, durene; as, *durylic* acid.

Duse (dūs), *n.* A demon or evil spirit. See DEUCE.

Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [OE. *dusc, dosc, deosc;* cf. dial. Sw. *duska* to drizzle, *dusk* a slight shower. √71.] Tending to darkness or blackness; moderately dark or black; dusky.

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades. *Milton.*

Dusk, *n.* **1.** Imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening.

2. A darkish color.

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

Dusk, *v. t.* To make dusk. [*Archaic*]

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Dusk, *v. i.* To grow dusk. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Dusk'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make dusk or obscure. [*R.*]

Not utterly defaced, but only *duskened.* *Nicolls.*

Dusk'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a dusky manner. *Byron.*

Dusk'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dusky.

Dusk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dusky. "*Duskish* smoke." *Spenser.* — **Dusk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Dusk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Dusk'ness, *n.* Duskiness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Dusk'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; dusk; as, a *dusky* valley.

Through *dusky* lane and wrangling mart. *Keble.*

2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the sky. *Dryden.*

The figure of that first ancestor invested by family tradition with a dim and *dusky* grandeur. *Hawthorne.*

3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy.

This *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect. *Bentley.*

4. Intellectually clouded.

Though *dusky* wits dare scorn astrology. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dust;* cf. LG. *dust*, D. *duist* meal dust, OD. *doest, donst*, and G. *dunst* vapor, OHG. *tunist, dunist*, a blowing, wind, Icel. *dust* dust, Dan. *dyst* mill dust; perh. akin to L. *fumus* smoke, E. *fume.* √71.]

1. Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter, so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; fine powder; as, clouds of *dust;* bone *dust.*

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. *Gen.* iii. 19.

Stop! — for thy tread is on an empire's *dust.* *Byron.*

2. A single particle of earth or other matter. [*R.*]

"To touch a *dust* of England's ground." *Shak.*

3. The earth, as the resting place of the dead.

For now shall I sleep in the *dust.* *Job* vii. 21.

4. The earthy remains of bodies once alive; the remains of the human body.

And you may carve a shrine about my *dust.* *Tennyson.*

5. Figuratively, a worthless thing.

And by the merit of vile gold, dross, *dust.* *Shak.*

6. Figuratively, a low or mean condition.

[God] raiseth up the poor out of the *dust.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

7. Gold dust; hence: (*Slang*) Coined money; cash.

Down with the dust, deposit the cash; pay down the money. [*Slang*] "My lord, quoth the king, presently deposit your hundred pounds in gold, or else no going hence all the days of your life. . . . The Abbot *down with his dust*, and glad he escaped so, returned to Reading." *Fuller.* — **Dust brand** (*Bot.*), a fungous plant (*Ustilago Carbo*); — called also *smut.* — **Gold dust,** fine particles of gold, such as are obtained in placer mining; — often used as money, being transferred by weight. — **In dust and ashes.** See under ASHES. — **To bite the dust.** See under BITE, *v. t.* — **To raise,** *or* **kick up, dust,** to make a commotion. [*Colloq.*] — **To throw dust in one's eyes, to mislead;** to deceive. [*Colloq.*]

Dust (dŭst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUSTING.] **1.** To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

3. To reduce to a fine powder; to levigate. *Sprat.*

To dust one's jacket, to give one a flogging. [*Slang*]

Dust'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush of feathers, bristles, or hair, for removing dust from furniture.

Dust'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dusts; a utensil that frees from dust. Specifically: (*a*) (*Paper Making*) A revolving wire-cloth cylinder which removes the dust from rags, etc. (*b*) (*Milling*) A blowing machine for separating the flour from the bran.

2. A light over-garment, worn in traveling to protect the clothing from dust. [*U. S.*]

Dust'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dusty.

Dust'less, *a.* Without dust; as, a *dustless* path.

Dust'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* DUSTMEN (-mĕn). One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse. *Gay.*

Dust'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A shovel-like utensil for conveying away dust brushed from the floor.

Dust'-point' (-point'), *n.* An old rural game.

With any boy at *dust-point* they shall play. *Peacham* (1620).

Dust'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* DUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DUSTIEST (-ĕst).] [AS. *dystig.* See DUST.] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; as, a *dusty* table; also, reducing to dust.

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*

2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.

Dusty miller (*Bot.*), a plant (*Cineraria maritima*); — so called because of the ashy-white coating of its leaves.

Dutch (dŭch; 224), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OD. *dietsc*, MHG. *diutsch, tiutsch*, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot, diota*, a people, a nation; akin to AS. *peód*, OS. *thiod, thioda*, Goth. *piuda;* cf. Lith. *tauta* land, OIr. *tuath* people, Oscan *touto.* The English have applied the name especially to the Germanic people living nearest them, the Hollanders. Cf. DERRICK, TEUTONIC.] Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

Dutch auction. See under AUCTION. — **Dutch cheese,** a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk. — **Dutch clinker,** a kind of brick made in Holland. It is yellowish, very hard, and long and narrow in shape. — **Dutch clover** (*Bot.*), common white clover (*Trifolium repens*), the seed of which was largely imported into England from Holland. — **Dutch concert,** a so-called concert in which all the singers sing at the same time different songs. [*Slang*] — **Dutch courage,** the courage of partial intoxication. [*Slang*] *Marryat.* — **Dutch door,** a door divided into two parts, horizontally, so arranged that the lower part can be shut and fastened, while the upper part remains open. — **Dutch foil, Dutch leaf,** *or* **Dutch gold,** a kind of brass rich in copper, rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper; — called also *Dutch mineral, Dutch metal, brass foil*, and *bronze leaf.* — **Dutch liquid** (*Chem.*), a thin, colorless, volatile liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor, produced by the union of chlorine and ethylene or olefiant gas; — called also *Dutch oil.* It is so called because discovered (in 1795) by an association of four Hollandish chemists. See ETHYLENE, and OLEFIANT. — **Dutch oven,** a tin screen for baking before an open fire or kitchen range; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — **Dutch pink,** chalk or whiting dyed yellow, and used in distemper, and for paper staining, etc. *Weale.* — **Dutch rush** (*Bot.*), a species of horsetail rush or Equisetum (*E. hyemale*) having a rough, siliceous surface, and used for scouring and polishing; — called also *scouring rush*, and *shave grass.* See EQUISETUM. — **Dutch tile,** a glazed and painted ornamental tile, formerly much exported, and used in the jambs of chimneys and the like.

☞ *Dutch* was formerly used for *German.*

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

Dutch, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Holland; Dutchmen.

2. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* DUTCHMEN (-mĕn). A native, or one of the people, of Holland.

Dutchman's breeches (*Bot.*), a perennial American herb (*Dicentra cucullaria*), with peculiar double-spurred flowers. See *Illust.* of DICENTRA. — **Dutchman's laudanum** (*Bot.*), a West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora Murucuja*); also, its fruit. — **Dutchman's pipe** (*Bot.*), an American twining shrub (*Aristolochia Sipho*). Its flowers have their calyx tubes curved like a tobacco pipe.

Du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [From DUTY.] **1.** Fulfilling duty; dutiful; having the sentiments due to a superior, or to one to whom respect or service is owed; obedient; as, a *duteous* son or daughter.

2. Subservient; obsequious.

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress. *Shak.*

— **Du'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Du'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-á-b'l), *a.* [From DUTY.] Subject to the payment of a duty; as, *dutiable* goods. [*U. S.*]

All kinds of *dutiable* merchandise. *Hawthorne.*

Du'tied (dū'tĭd), *a.* Subjected to a duty. *Ames.*

Du'ti-ful (dū'tĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one who has the right to claim submission, obedience, or deference; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obedient, as to parents or superiors; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; respectful; deferential; as, *dutiful* affection.

Syn. — Duteous; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; docile; respectful; compliant.

— **Du'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Du'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Du'ty (dū'tў), *n.; pl.* DUTIES (-tĭz). [From DUE.] **1.** That which is due; payment. [*Obs.* as signifying a material thing.]

When thou receivest money for thy labor or ware, thou receivest thy *duty.* *Tyndale.*

2. That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing; that which one ought to do; service morally obligatory.

Forgetting his *duty* toward God, his sovereign lord, and his country. *Hallam.*

3. Hence, any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a policeman, or a soldier; to be on *duty*.

With records sweet of *duties* done. *Keble.*

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*. *Hallam.*

Duty is a graver term than obligation. A *duty* hardly exists to do trivial things; but there may be an obligation to do them. *C. J. Smith.*

4. Specifically, obedience or submission due to parents and superiors. *Shak.*

5. Respect; reverence; regard; act of respect; homage. "My *duty* to you." *Shak.*

6. (*Engin.*) The efficiency of an engine, especially a steam pumping engine, as measured by work done by a certain quantity of fuel; usually, the number of pounds of water lifted one foot by one bushel of coal (94 lbs. old standard), or by 1 cwt. (112 lbs., England, or 100 lbs., United States).

7. (*Com.*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

☞ An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax*. [*U. S.*]

Ad valorem duty, a duty which is graded according to the cost, or market value, of the article taxed. See AD VALOREM. — **Specific duty**, a duty of a specific sum assessed on an article without reference to its value or market price. — **On duty**, actually engaged in the performance of one's assigned task.

‖ **Du-um'vir** (dū-ŭm'vẽr), *n.; pl.* E. DUUMVIRS (-vẽrz), L. DUUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *duo* two + *vir* man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

Du-um'vi-ral (-vĭ-*ral*), *a.* [L. *duumviralis.*] Of or belonging to the duumviri or the duumvirate.

Du-um'vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *duumviratus*, fr. *duumvir.*] The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

‖ **Dux** (dŭks), *n.* [L., leader.] (*Mus.*) The scholastic name for the theme or subject of a fugue, the answer being called the *comes*, or companion.

‖ **Duy'ker-bok** (dī'kẽr-bŏk *or* doi'-), *n.* [D. *duiker* diver + *bok* a buck, lit., diver buck. So named from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South African antelope (*Cephalophus mergens*); — called also *impoon*, and *deloo*.

Du-yong' (du-yŏng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DUGONG.

D' valve' (dē' vălv'). (*Mech.*) A kind of slide valve. See *Slide valve*, under SLIDE.

‖ **Dver'gr** (dvẽr'g'r), *n.; pl.* DVERGAR (dvẽr'gär). [See DWARF.] (*Scand. Myth.*) A dwarf supposed to dwell in rocks and hills and to be skillful in working metals.

Dwale (dwāl), *n.* [OE. *dwale, dwole*, deception, deadly nightshade, AS. *dwala, dvola*, error, doubt; akin to E. *dull*. See DULL, *a.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), having stupefying qualities.

2. (*Her.*) The tincture sable or black when blazoned according to the fantastic system in which plants are substituted for the tinctures.

3. A sleeping potion; an opiate. *Chaucer.*

Dwang (dwăng), *n.* [Cf. D. *dwingen* to force, compel.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A piece of wood set between two studs, posts, etc., to stiffen and support them.

2. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A kind of crowbar. (*b*) A large wrench. *Knight.*

Dwarf (dwarf), *n.; pl.* DWARFS (dwarfs). [OE. *dwergh, dwerf, dwarf*, AS. *dweorg, dweorh;* akin to D. *dwerg*, MHG. *twerc*, G. *zwerg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Sw. & Dan. *dverg;* of unknown origin.] An animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of its species or kind; especially, a diminutive human being.

☞ During the Middle Ages *dwarfs* as well as fools shared the favor of courts and the nobility.

Dwarf is used adjectively in reference to anything much below the usual or normal size; as, *dwarf* tree; *dwarf* honeysuckle.

Dwarf elder (*Bot.*), danewort. — **Dwarf wall** (*Arch.*), a low wall, not as high as the story of a building, often used as a garden wall or fence. *Gwilt.*

Dwarf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWARFED (dwarft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWARFING.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to make or keep small; to stunt. *Addison.*

Even the most common moral ideas and affections ... would be stunted and *dwarfed*, if cut off from a spiritual background. *J. C. Shairp.*

Dwarf, *v. i.* To become small; to diminish in size.

Strange power of the world that, the moment we enter it, our great conceptions *dwarf*. *Beaconsfield.*

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; petty; as, a *dwarfish* animal, shrub. — **Dwarf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dwarf'ish-ness**, *n.*

Dwarf'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A diminutive dwarf.

Dwarf'y (-ĭ), *a.* Much undersized. [*R.*] *Waterhouse.*

Dwaul } (dwal), *v. i.* [See DULL, DWELL.] To be
Dwaule } delirious. [*Obs.*] *Junius.*

Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWELLED (dwĕld), usually contracted into DWELT (dwĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELLING.] [OE. *dwellen, dwelien*, to err, linger, AS. *dwellan* to deceive, hinder, delay, *dwelian* to err; akin to Icel. *dvelja* to delay, tarry, Sw. *dväljas* to dwell, Dan. *dvæle* to linger, and to E. *dull*. See DULL, and cf. DWALE.]

1. To delay; to linger. [*Obs.*]

2. To abide; to remain; to continue.

I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity. *Shak.*

Thy soul was like a star and *dwelt* apart. *Wordsworth.*

3. To abide as a permanent resident, or for a time; to live in a place; to reside.

The parish in which I was born, *dwell*, and have possessions. *Peacham.*

The poor man *dwells* in a humble cottage near the hall where the lord of the domain resides. *C. J. Smith.*

To dwell in, to abide in (a place); hence, to depend on, "My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell*." *Shak.* — **To dwell on** *or* **upon**, to continue long on or in; to remain absorbed with; to stick to; to make much of; as, to *dwell upon* a subject; a singer *dwells on* a note.

They stand at a distance, *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — To inhabit; live; abide; sojourn; reside; continue; stay; rest.

Dwell (dwĕl), *v. t.* To inhabit. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant; a resident; as, a cave *dweller*. "*Dwellers* at Jerusalem." *Acts* i. 19.

Dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; place or house in which a person lives; abode; domicile.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men. *Milton.*

Philip's *dwelling* fronted on the street. *Tennyson.*

Dwelling house, a house intended to be occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office, or other building. — **Dwelling place**, place of residence.

Dwelt (dwĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of DWELL.

Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWINDLING (-dlĭng).] [From OE. *dwinen* to languish, waste away, AS. *dwīnan;* akin to LG. *dwinen*, D. *dwijnen* to vanish, Icel. *dvīna* to cease, dwindle, Sw. *tvina;* of uncertain origin. The suffix *-le*, preceded by *d* excrescent after *n*, is added to the root with a diminutive force.] To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to become degenerate; to fall away.

Weary sennights nine times nine
Shall he *dwindle*, peak and pine. *Shak.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

Dwin'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To make less; to bring low.

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To break; to disperse. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

Dwin'dle, *n.* The process of dwindling; dwindlement; decline; degeneracy. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Dwin'dle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of dwindling; a dwindling. [*R.*] *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Dwine (dwīn), *v. i.* [See DWINDLE.] To waste away; to pine; to languish. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Gower.*

Dy'ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas, dyadis*, the number two. Gr. δυάς: cf. F. *dyade*. See Two, and cf. DUAD.]

1. Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair. [*R.*]

2. (*Chem.*) An element, atom, or radical having a valence or combining power of two.

Dy'ad, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having a valence or combining power of two; capable of being substituted for, combined with, or replaced by, two atoms of hydrogen; as, oxygen and calcium are *dyad* elements. See VALENCE.

Dy-ad'ic (dī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυαδικός, fr. δύο two.] Pertaining to the number two; of two parts or elements.

Dyadic arithmetic, the same as *binary arithmetic*.

Dy'aks (dī'ăks), *n. pl.; sing.* DYAK. (*Ethnol.*) The aboriginal and most numerous inhabitants of Borneo. They are partially civilized, but retain many barbarous practices.

‖ **Dy'as** (dī'ăs), *n.* [L. *dyas* the number two.] (*Geol.*) A name applied in Germany to the Permian formation, there consisting of two principal groups.

Dye (dī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DYED (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DYEING.] [OE. *deyan, dyen*, AS. *deágian.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to, as by the application of dyestuffs.

Cloths to be *dyed* of divers colors. *Trench.*

The soul is *dyed* by its thoughts. *Lubbock.*

To dye in the grain, To dye in the wool (*Fig.*), to dye firmly; to imbue thoroughly.

He might truly be termed a legitimate son of the revenue system *dyed in the wool*. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See STAIN.

Dye, *n.* **1.** Color produced by dyeing.

2. Material used for dyeing; a dyestuff.

Dye, *n.* Same as DIE, a lot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dye'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

Dye'ing (dī'ĭng), *n.* The process or art of fixing coloring matters permanently and uniformly in the fibers of wool, cotton, etc.

Dy'er (dī'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

Dyer's broom, Dyer's rocket, Dyer's weed. See *Dyer's broom*, under BROOM.

Dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A material used for dyeing.

Dye'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any wood from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* **1.** In the act of dying; destined to death; mortal; perishable; as, *dying* bodies.

2. Of or pertaining to dying or death; as, *dying* bed; *dying* day; *dying* words; also, simulating a dying state.

Dy'ing, *n.* The act of expiring; passage from life to death; loss of life.

Dy'ing-ly, *adv.* In a dying manner; as if at the point of death. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dy'ing-ness, *n.* The state of dying or the simulation of such a state; extreme languor; languishment. [*R.*]

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness;* you see that picture, Foible, — a swimmingness in the eyes; yes, I'll look so. *Congreve.*

Dyke (dīk), *n.* See DIKE. The spelling *dyke* is restricted by some to the geological meaning.

Dy-nac'ti-nom'e-ter (dī-năk'tĭ-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* -dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + E. *actinometer*.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic (light-producing) rays, and computing the power of object glasses.

Dy'nam (dī'năm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dyname*. See DYNAMIC.] A unit of measure for dynamical effect or work; a foot pound. See FOOT POUND. *Whewell.*

Dy-nam'e-ter (dī-năm'ẽ-tẽr *or* dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + *-meter:* cf. F. *dynamètre*. Cf. DYNAMOMETER.]

1. A dynamometer.

2. (*Opt.*) An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes, consisting usually of a double-image micrometer applied to the eye end of a telescope for measuring accurately the diameter of the image of the object glass there formed; which measurement, compared with the actual diameter of the glass, gives the magnifying power.

Dy'na-met'ric-al (dī'nâ-mĕt'rĭ-*kal or* dĭn'â-), *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

Dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός
Dy-nam'ic-al (-năm-ĭ-*kal*), } powerful, fr. δύναμις power, fr. δύνασθαι to be able; cf. L. *durus* hard, E. *dure:* cf. F. *dynamique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dynamics; belonging to energy or power; characterized by energy or production of force.

Science, as well as history, has its past to show, — a past indeed, much larger; but its immensity is *dynamic*, not divine. *J. Martineau.*

The vowel is produced by phonetic, not by *dynamic*, causes. *J. Peile.*

2. Relating to physical forces, effects, or laws; as, *dynamical* geology.

As natural science has become more *dynamic*, so has history. *Prof. Shedd.*

Dynamical electricity. See under ELECTRICITY.

Dy-nam'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In accordance with the principles of dynamics or moving forces. *J. Peile.*

Dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of mechanics which treats of the action of forces producing or changing motion in bodies; the science of moving forces; — opposed to *statics*. In its most comprehensive sense, the term *dynamics* means the science of force and motion.

2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

3. (*Mus.*) That department of musical science which relates to, or treats of, the power of tones.

Dy'na-mism (dī'nâ-mĭz'm *or* dĭn'â-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamisme*. See DYNAMICS.] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

Dy'na-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who accounts for material phenomena by a theory of dynamics.

Those who would resolve matter into centers of force may be said to constitute the school of *dynamists*. *Ward* (*Dyn. Sociol.*).

Dy'na-mi'tard (dī'nâ-mī'tẽrd), *n.* A political dynamiter. [A form found in some newspapers.]

Dy'na-mite (dī'nâ-mīt *or* dĭn'â-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power. See DYNAMIC.] (*Chem.*) An explosive substance consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed by some inert, porous solid, as infusorial earth, sawdust, etc. It is safer than nitroglycerin, being less liable to explosion from moderate shocks, or from spontaneous decomposition.

Dy'na-mi'ter (-mī'tẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite; esp., one who uses it for the destruction of life and property.

Dy'na-mi'ting (-mī'tĭng), *n.* Destroying by dynamite, for political ends.

Dynamiting is not the American way. *The Century.*

Dy'na-mi'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The work of dynamiters.

Dy'na-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power. See DYNAMIC.] (*Homeop.*) The act of setting free the dynamic powers of a medicine, as by shaking the bottle containing it.

Dy'na-mo (dī'nâ-mō *or* dĭn'â-mō), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine.

Dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. δύναμις power + E. *electric*. See DYNAMIC.] Pertaining to the development of electricity, especially electrical currents, by power; producing electricity or electrical currents by mechanical power.

Dy-nam'o-graph (dī-năm'ō-grâf *or* dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + *-graph*. See DYNAMIC.] (*Physiol.*) A dynamometer to which is attached a device for automatically registering muscular power.

Dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nâ-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* dĭn'â-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamomètre*. See DYNAMETER.] An apparatus for measuring force or power; especially, muscular effort of men or animals, or the power developed by a motor, or that required to operate machinery.

☞ It usually embodies a spring to be compressed or weight to be sustained by the force applied, combined with an index, or automatic recorder, to show the work performed.

Dy'na-mo-met'ric (dī'nâ-mō-mĕt'rĭk *or* dĭn'â-), }
Dy'na-mo-met'ric-al (-mō-mĕt'rĭ-*kal or* dĭn'â-), } *a.* Relating to a dynamometer, or to the measurement of force doing work; as, *dynamometrical* instruments.

Dy'na-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring forces doing work.

Dy'nast (dī'nast), *n.* [L. *dynastes*, Gr. δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι to be able or strong: cf. F. *dynaste*. See DYNAMIC.] **1.** A ruler; a governor; a prince.

2. A dynasty; a government. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Dy-nas'ta** (dī-năs'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See DYNAST.] A tyrant. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dy-nas'tic (dī-năs'tĭk *or* dī-), *a.* [Gr. δυναστικός of a dynast, fr. δυνάστης: cf. F. *dynastique*.] Of or relating to a dynasty or line of kings. *Motley.*

Dy-nas'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Dynastic.

Dy-nas'ti-dan (-tĭ-*dan*), *n.* [Gr. δυνάστις, fem. of δυνάστης. See DYNAST. The name alludes to the immense size of some species.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of gigantic, horned beetles, including *Dynastus Neptunus*, and the Hercules beetle (*D. Hercules*) of tropical America, which grow to be six inches in length.

Dy'nas-ty (dī'nas-tỹ *or* dĭn'as-tỹ; 277), *n.; pl.* DYNASTIES (-tĭz). [Gr. δυναστεία lordship, fr. δυναστεύειν

to hold power or lordship, fr. δυνάστης: cf. F. *dynastie* dynasty. See DYNAST.] **1.** Sovereignty; lordship; dominion. *Johnson.*

2. A race or succession of kings, of the same line or family; the continued lordship of a race of rulers.

Dyne (dīn), *n.* [Formed fr. Gr. δύναμις power. See DYNAMIC.] (*Physics*) The unit of force, in the C. G. S. (Centimeter Gram Second) system of physical units; that is, the force which, acting on a gram for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second.

Dys- (dĭs-). An inseparable prefix, fr. the Greek δυς- hard, ill, and signifying *ill*, *bad*, *hard*, *difficult*, and the like; cf. the prefixes, Skr. *dus-*, Goth. *tuz-*, OHG. *zur-*, G. *zer-*, AS. *to-*, Icel. *tor-*, Ir. *do-*.

‖ **Dys'æs-the'si-a** (dĭs'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυς- ill, bad + αἰσθάνεσθαι to perceive, to feel.] (*Med.*) Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch.

‖ **Dys-cra'si-a** (dĭs-krā'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *dyscrasia*, fr. Gr. δυσκρασία; δυς- bad + κρᾶσις mixture, fr. κεραννύναι to mix: cf. F. *dyscrasie*.] (*Med.*) An ill habit or state of the constitution; — formerly regarded as dependent on a morbid condition of the blood and humors.

Dys'cra-site (dĭs'krȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. δυς- bad + κρᾶσις compound.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of antimony and silver.

Dys'cra-sy (dĭs'krȧ-sy), *n.*; *pl.* DISCRASIES (-sĭz). Dyscrasia.

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dys'en-ter'ic (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), **Dys'en-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *dysentericus*, Gr. δυσεντερικός: cf. F. *dysentérique*.] Of or pertaining to dysentery; having dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient. "*Dysenteric* symptoms." *Copland.*

Dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [L. *dysenteria*, Gr. δυσεντερία; δυς- ill, bad + ἔντερον, pl. ἔντερα, intestines, fr. ἐντός within, fr. ἐν in, akin to E. *in*: cf. F. *dysenterie*. See Dys-, and IN.] (*Med.*) A disease attended with inflammation and ulceration of the colon and rectum, and characterized by griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood.

☞ When acute, *dysentery* is usually accompanied with high fevers. It occurs epidemically, and is believed to be communicable through the medium of the alvine discharges.

Dys'ge-nes'ic (dĭs'jē-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* Not procreating or breeding freely; as, one race may be *dysgenesic* with respect to another. *Darwin.*

‖ **Dys-gen'e-sis** (dĭs-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *dys-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) A condition of not generating or breeding freely; infertility; a form of homogenesis in which the hybrids are sterile among themselves, but are fertile with members of either parent race.

Dys'lo-gis'tic (dĭs'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυς- ill, bad, + λόγος discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak.] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to *eulogistic*.

There is no course of conduct for which *dyslogistic* or eulogistic epithets may not be found. *J. F. Stephen.*

The paternity of *dyslogistic* — no bantling, but now almost a centenarian — is adjudged to that genius of common sense, Jeremy Bentham. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Dys'lu-ite (dĭs'lū-īt), *n.* [Gr. δυς- ill, hard + λύειν to loose, dissolve.] (*Min.*) A variety of the zinc spinel or gahnite.

Dys'ly-sin (dĭs'lĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. δυς- ill, hard + λύσις a loosing.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A resinous substance formed in the decomposition of cholic acid of bile; — so called because it is difficult to solve.

‖ **Dys-men'or-rhe'a** (dĭs-mĕn'ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. δυς- ill, hard + μήν month + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) Difficult and painful menstruation.

Dys'no-my (dĭs'nō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. δυσνομία; δυς- ill, bad + νόμος law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws. *Cockeram.*

Dys'o-dile (-ō-dīl), *n.* [Gr. δυσωδία ill smell, from δυσώδης ill-smelling; δυς- ill, bad + ὄζειν to smell.] (*Min.*) An impure earthy or coaly bitumen, which emits a highly fetid odor when burning.

Dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), **Dys-pep'sy** (dĭs-pĕp'sy; 277), *n.* [L. *dyspepsia*, Gr. δυσπεψία, fr. δύσπεπτος hard to digest; δυς- ill, hard + πέπτειν to cook, digest; akin to E. *cook*: cf. F. *dyspepsie*. See Dys-, and 3d COOK.] (*Med.*) A kind of indigestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or, if others are present, they are of minor importance. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, acrid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, etc. *Dunglison.*

Dys-pep'tic (-pĕp'tĭk), **Dys-pep'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to dyspepsia; having dyspepsia; as, a *dyspeptic* or *dyspeptical* symptom.

Dys-pep'tic, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dys-pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* [Pref. *dys-* + *peptone*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An insoluble albuminous body formed from casein and other proteid substances by the action of gastric juice. *Meissner.*

‖ **Dys-pha'gi-a** (dĭs-fā'jĭ-ȧ), **Dys'pha-gy** (dĭs'fȧ-jy), *n.* [NL. *dysphagia*, fr. Gr. δυς- ill, hard + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Med.*) Difficulty in swallowing.

‖ **Dys-pho'ni-a** (dĭs-fō'nĭ-ȧ), **Dys'pho-ny** (dĭs'fō-nȳ), *n.* [NL. *dysphonia*, Gr. δυσφωνία; δυς- ill, hard + φωνή sound, voice: cf. F. *dysphonie*.] (*Med.*) A difficulty in producing vocal sounds; enfeebled or depraved voice.

‖ **Dys-pho'ri-a** (dĭs-fō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσφορία, fr. δύσφορος hard to bear; δυς- ill, hard + φέρειν to bear: cf. F. *dysphorie*.] (*Med.*) Impatience under affliction; morbid restlessness; dissatisfaction; the fidgets.

‖ **Dysp-nœ'a** (dĭsp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δύσπνοια, fr. δύσπνοος short of breath; pref. δυς- ill, hard + πνοή, πνοιή, breathing, πνεῖν to blow, breathe: cf. F. *dyspnée*.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of breathing.

Dysp-no'ic (-nō'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with shortness of breath; relating to dyspnœa.

Dys-te'le-ol'o-gy (dĭs-tē'lē-ŏl'ō-jy *or* dĭs-tēl'-), *n.* [Pref. *dys-* + *teleology*.] (*Biol.*) The doctrine of purposelessness; a term applied by Haeckel to that branch of physiology which treats of rudimentary organs, in view of their being useless to the life of the organism.

To the doctrine of *dysteleology*, or the denial of final causes, a proof of the real existence of such a thing as instinct must necessarily be fatal. *Ward (Dynamic Sociology).*

‖ **Dys-to'ci-a** (dĭs-tō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυστοκία; δυς- ill, hard + τόκος delivery.] (*Med.*) Difficult delivery or parturition.

Dys'tome (dĭs'tōm), *a.* [Gr. δυς- ill, hard + τομός cutting, τέμνειν to cut.] (*Min.*) Cleaving with difficulty.

☞ Datolite was called *dystome spar* by Mohs.

‖ **Dys-u'ri-a** (-ū'rĭ-ȧ), **Dys'u-ry** (dĭs'ū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *dysuria*, Gr. δυσουρία; δυς- + οὖρον urine: cf. F. *dysurie*.] (*Med.*) Difficult or painful discharge of urine.

Dys-u'ric (dĭs-ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυσουρικός: cf. F. *dysurique*.] Pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysury.

Dze'ren (dzē'rĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Chinese yellow **Dze'ron** (dzē'rŏn) antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), a remarkably swift-footed animal, inhabiting the deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, and China.

Dzig'ge-tai (dzĭg'gē-tā *or* -tāĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The kiang, a wild horse or wild ass of Thibet (*Asinus hemionus*).

☞ The name is sometimes applied also to the koulan or onager. See KOULAN.

E.

E (ē). **1.** The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, probably, from the Egyptian. Its etymological relations are closest with the vowels *i*, *a*, and *o*, as illustrated by to *fall*, to *fell*; *man*, pl. *men*; *drink*, *drank*, *drench*; *dint*, *dent*; *doom*, *deem*; *goose*, pl. *geese*; *beef*, OF. *boef*, L. *bos*; and E. *cheer*, OF. *chiere*, LL. *cara*.

The letter *e* has in English several vowel sounds, the two principal being its long or name sound, as in *eve*, *me*, and the short, as in *end*, *best*. Usually at the end of words it is silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has its long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *māne*, *cāne*, *mēte*, which without the final *e* would be pronounced *măn*, *căn*, *mĕt*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* indicates that these letters are to be pronounced as *s* and *j*, respectively, as in *lace*, *rage*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 75–97.

2. (*Mus.*) E is the third tone of the model diatonic scale. E♭ (E flat) is a tone which is intermediate between D and E.

E-. A Latin prefix meaning *out*, *out of*, *from*; also, *without*. See Ex-.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [OE. *eche*, *ælc*, *elc*, *ilk*, AS. *ælc*; *ā* always + *gelīc* like; akin to OD. *iegelik*, OHG. *ëogilīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich*. √209. See 3d AYE, LIKE, and cf. EITHER, EVERY, ILK.] **1.** Every one of the two or more individuals composing a number of objects, considered separately from the rest. It is used either with or without a following noun; as, *each* of you or *each* one of you. "*Each* of the combatants." *Fielding.*

☞ To *each* corresponds *other*. "Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself." *Each other*, used elliptically for *each the other*. It is our duty to assist *each other*; that is, it is our duty, *each* to assist the *other*, *each* being in the nominative and *other* in the objective case.

It is a bad thing that men should hate *each* other; but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred. *Macaulay.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well. *Milton.*

In *each* cheek appears a pretty dimple. *Shak.*

Then draw we nearer day by day,
Each to his brethren, all to God. *Keble.*

The oak and the elm have *each* a distinct character. *Gilpin.*

2. Every; — sometimes used interchangeably with *every*. *Shak.*

I know *each* lane and every alley green. *Milton.*

In short *each* man's happiness depends upon himself. *Sterne.*

☞ This use of *each* for *every*, though common in Scotland and in America, is now un-English. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Syn. — See EVERY.

Each'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* Everywhere. [*Obs.*]

The sky *eachwhere* did show full bright and fair. *Spenser.*

Ead'ish (ēd'ĭsh), *n.* See EDDISH.

Ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [OE. *egre* sharp, sour, eager, OF. *agre*, *aigre*, F. *aigre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous; akin to Gr. ἄκρος highest, extreme, Skr. *açra* point; fr. a root signifying *to be sharp*. Cf. ACRID, EDGE.] **1.** Sharp; sour; acid. [*Obs.*] "Like *eager* droppings into milk." *Shak.*

2. Sharp; keen; bitter; severe. [*Obs.*] "A nipping and an *eager* air." "*Eager* words." *Shak.*

3. Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; keenly desirous; hotly longing; earnest; zealous; impetuous; vehement; as, the hounds were *eager* in the chase.

And gazed for tidings in my *eager* eyes. *Shak.*

How *eagerly* ye follow my disgraces! *Shak.*

When to her *eager* lips is brought
Her infant's thrilling kiss. *Keble.*

A crowd of *eager* and curious schoolboys. *Hawthorne.*

Conceit and grief an *eager* combat fight. *Shak.*

4. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. [*Obs.*]

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

Syn. — Earnest; ardent; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; intense; impassioned; zealous; forward. See EARNEST. — EAGER, EARNEST. *Eager* marks an excited state of desire or passion; thus, a child is *eager* for a plaything, a hungry man is *eager* for food, a covetous man is *eager* for gain. Eagerness is liable to frequent abuses, and is good or bad, as the case may be. It relates to what is praiseworthy or the contrary. *Earnest* denotes a permanent state of mind, feeling, or sentiment. It is always taken in a good sense; as, a preacher is *earnest* in his appeals to the conscience; an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations.

Ea'ger, *n.* Same as EAGRE.

Ea'ger-ly, *adv.* In an eager manner.

Ea'ger-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being eager; ardent desire. "The *eagerness* of love." *Addison.*

2. Tartness; sourness. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Ardor; vehemence; earnestness; impetuosity; heartiness; fervor; fervency; avidity; zeal; craving; heat; passion; greediness.

Ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* [OE. *egle*, F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila*; prob. named from its color, fr. *aquilus* dark-colored, brown; cf. Lith. *aklas* blind. Cf. AQUILINE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any large, rapacious bird of the Falcon family, esp. of the genera *Aquila* and *Haliætus*. The eagle is remarkable for strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and extraordinary flight. The most noted species are the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*); the imperial eagle of Europe (*A. mogilnik* or *imperialis*); the American bald eagle (*Haliætus leucocephalus*); the European sea eagle (*H. albicilla*); and the great harpy eagle (*Thrasaetus harpyia*). The figure of the eagle, as the king of birds, is commonly used as an heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices. See BALD EAGLE, HARPY, and GOLDEN EAGLE.

Imperial Eagle (*Aquila mogilnik*).

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars.

3. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, containing Altair, a star of the first magnitude. See AQUILA.

4. The figure of an eagle borne as an emblem on the standard of the ancient Romans, or so used upon the seal or standard of any people.

Though the Roman *eagle* shadow thee. *Tennyson.*

☞ Some modern nations, as the United States, and France under the Bonapartes, have adopted the eagle as their national emblem. Russia, Austria, and Prussia have for an emblem a double-headed eagle.

Bald eagle. See BALD EAGLE. — Bold eagle. See under BOLD. — Double eagle, a gold coin of the United States worth twenty dollars. — Eagle hawk (*Zoöl.*), a large, crested, South American hawk of the genus *Morphnus*. — Eagle owl (*Zoöl.*), any large owl of the genus *Bubo*, and allied genera; as the American great horned owl (*Bubo Virginianus*), and the allied European species (*B. maximus*). See HORNED OWL. — Eagle ray (*Zoöl.*), any large species of ray of the genus *Myliobatis* (esp. *M. aquila*). — Eagle vulture (*Zoöl.*), a large West African bird (*Gypohierax Angolensis*), intermediate, in several respects, between the eagles and vultures.

Ea'gle-eyed' (ē'g'l-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle. "Inwardly *eagle-eyed*." *Howell.*

Ea'gle-sight'ed (-sī'tĕd), *a.* Farsighted and strong-sighted; sharp-sighted. *Shak.*

Ea'gless (ē'glĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aiglesse.*] (*Zoöl.*) A female or hen eagle. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Ea'gle-stone' (ē'g'l-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone, of the size of a walnut or larger, so called by the ancients, who believed that the eagle transported these stones to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs; aëtites.

Ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aiglet.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

Ea'gle-winged' (ē'g'l-wĭngd'), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift, or soaring high, like an eagle. *Shak.*

Ea'gle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [From Skr. *aguru*, through Pg. *aguila*; cf. F. bois d'*aigle.*] A kind of fragrant wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Ea'grass (ē'grȧs), *n.* See EDDISH. [*Obs.*]

Ea'gre (ē'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *ēagor*, *ēgor*, in comp., water, sea, *ēagor-streám* water stream, sea.] A wave, or two or three successive waves, of great height and violence, at flood tide moving up an estuary or river; — commonly called the *bore.* See BORE.

Eal'der-man, Eal'dor-man (ôl'dẽr-măn), *n.* An alderman. [*Obs.*]

Eale (ēl), *n.* [See ALE.] Ale. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Eame (ēm), *n.* [AS. *ēám*; akin to D. *oom*, G. *ohm*, *oheim*; cf. L. *avunculus.*] Uncle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ean (ēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *eánian.* See YEAN.] To bring forth, as young; to yean. "In *eaning* time." *Shak.*

Ean'ling (ēn'lĭng), *n.* [See EAN, YEANLING.] A lamb just brought forth; a yeanling. *Shak.*

Ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *éare*; akin to OFries. *āre*, *ār*, OS. *ōra*, D. *oor*, OHG. *ōra*, G. *ohr*, Icel. *eyra*, Sw. *öra*, Dan. *öre*, Goth. *auso*, L. *auris*, Lith. *ausis*, Russ. *ukho*, Gr. οὖς; cf. L. *audire* to hear, Gr. ἀΐειν, Skr. *av* to favor, protect. Cf. AURICLE, ORILLON.] **1.** The organ of hearing; the external ear.

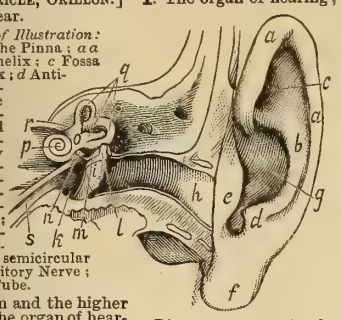

Description of Illustration: *a* to *g* Parts of the Pinna; *a a* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe; *g* Concha; *h* External Auditory Meatus, or Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

Diagrammatic sectional view of the Human Ear of the left side.

☞ In man and the higher vertebrates, the organ of hearing is very complicated, and is divisible into three parts: the external ear, which includes the *pinna* or *auricle* and *meatus* or external opening; the middle ear, drum, or *tympanum*; and the internal ear, or *labyrinth.* The middle ear is a cavity connected by the *Eustachian tube* with the pharynx, separated from the opening of the external ear by the *tympanic membrane*, and containing a chain of three small bones, or ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, which connect this membrane with the internal ear. The essential part of the internal ear where the fibers of the auditory nerve terminate, is the *membranous labyrinth*, a complicated system of sacs and tubes filled with a fluid (the endolymph), and lodged in a cavity, called the *bony labyrinth*, in the periotic bone. The membranous labyrinth does not completely fill the bony labyrinth, but is partially suspended in it in a fluid (the perilymph). The bony labyrinth consists of a central cavity, the *vestibule*, into which three *semicircular canals* and the canal of the *cochlea* (spirally coiled in mammals) open. The vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth consists of two sacs, the *utriculus* and *sacculus*, connected by a narrow tube, into the former of which three membranous semicircular canals open, while the latter is connected with a membranous tube in the cochlea containing the *organ of Corti.* By the help of the external ear the sonorous vibrations of the air are concentrated upon the tympanic membrane and set it vibrating, the chain of bones in the middle ear transmits these vibrations to the internal ear, where they cause certain delicate structures in the organ of Corti, and other parts of the membranous labyrinth, to stimulate the fibers of the auditory nerve to transmit sonorous impulses to the brain.

2. The sense of hearing; the perception of sounds; the power of discriminating between different tones; as, a nice *ear* for music; — in the singular only.

Songs . . . not all ungrateful to thine *ear.* *Tennyson.*

3. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal; any prominence or projection on an object, — usually one for support or attachment; a lug; a handle; as, the *ears* of a tub, a skillet, or dish. The *ears* of a boat are outside kneepieces near the bow. See *Illust.* of BELL.

4. (*Arch.*) (*a*) Same as ACROTERIUM (*a*). (*b*) Same as CROSSETTE.

5. Privilege of being kindly heard; favor; attention.

Dionysius . . . would give no *ear* to his suit. *Bacon.*

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your *ears.* *Shak.*

About the ears, in close proximity to; near at hand. — **By the ears,** in close contest; as, to set *by the ears;* to fall together *by the ears;* to be *by the ears.* — **Button ear** (in dogs), an ear which falls forward and completely hides the inside. — **Ear finger,** the little finger. — **Ear of Dionysius,** a kind of ear trumpet with a flexible tube; — named from the Sicilian tyrant, who constructed a device to overhear the prisoners in his dungeons. — **Ear sand** (*Anat.*), otoliths. See OTOLITH. — **Ear snail** (*Zoöl.*), any snail of the genus *Auricula* and allied genera. — **Ear stones** (*Anat.*), otoliths. See OTOLITH. — **Ear trumpet,** an instrument to aid in hearing. It consists of a tube broad at the outer end, and narrowing to a slender extremity which enters the ear, thus collecting and intensifying sounds so as to assist the hearing of a partially deaf person. — **Ear vesicle** (*Zoöl.*), a simple auditory organ, occurring in many worms, mollusks, etc. It consists of a small sac containing a fluid and one or more solid concretions or otocysts. — **Rose ear** (in dogs), an ear which folds backward and shows part of the inside. — **To give ear to,** to listen to; to heed, as advice or one advising. "*Give ear unto* my song." *Goldsmith.* — **To have one's ear,** to be listened to with favor. — **Up to the ears,** deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed; as, to be in trouble *up to one's ears.* [*Colloq.*]

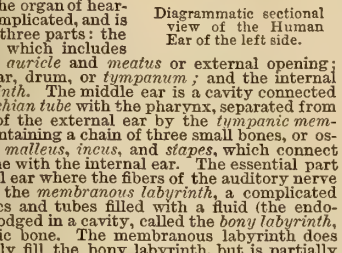

Ear Snail (*Melampus lineatus*). Nat. size.

Ear (ēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARED (ērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARING.] To take in with the ears; to hear. [*Sportive*] "I *eared* her language." *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Ear, *n.* [AS. *ear*; akin to D. *aar*, OHG. *ahir*, G. *ähre*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *ax*, Goth. *ahs.* √1. Cf. AWN, EDGE.] The spike or head of any cereal (as, wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, etc.), containing the kernels.

First the blade, then the *ear*, after that the full corn in the *ear.* *Mark* iv. 28.

Ear, *v. i.* To put forth ears in growing; to form ears, as grain; as, this corn *ears* well.

Ear, *v. t.* [OE. *erien*, AS. *erian*; akin to OFries. *era*, OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, Prov. G. *aren*, *ären*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, Lith. *arti*, OSlav. *orati*, L. *arare*, Gr. ἀροῦν. Cf. ARABLE.] To plow or till; to cultivate. "To *ear* the land." *Shak.*

Ear'a-ble (ēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Arable; tillable. [*Archaic*]

Ear'ache' (ēr'āk'), *n.* Ache or pain in the ear.

Ear'al (-*al*), *a.* Receiving by the ear. [*Obs.*] *Hewyt.*

Ear'-bored' (-bōrd'), *a.* Having the ear perforated.

Ear'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A cap or cover to protect the ear from cold.

Ear'coc'kle (-kŏk'k'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A disease in wheat, in which the blackened and contracted grain, or ear, is filled with minute worms.

Ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n.* **1.** A pendant for the ear; an earring; as, a pair of *eardrops.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of primrose. See AURICULA.

Ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The tympanum. See *Illust.* of EAR.

Eared (ērd), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) ears; — used in composition; as, long-*eared*; sharp-*eared*; full-*eared*; ten-*eared.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having external ears; having tufts of feathers resembling ears.

Eared owl (*Zoöl.*), an owl having earlike tufts of feathers, as the *long-eared owl*, and *short-eared owl.* — **Eared seal** (*Zoöl.*), any seal of the family *Otariidæ*, including the fur seals and hair seals. See SEAL.

Ear'i-ness (ēr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Scotch *ery* or *eiry* affected with fear.] Fear or timidity, especially of something supernatural. [Written also *eiryness.*]

The sense of *eariness*, as twilight came on. *De Quincey.*

European Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*). 1/12

Ear'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A line used to fasten the upper corners of a sail to the yard or gaff; — also called *head earing.* (*b*) A line for hauling the reef cringle to the yard; — also called *reef earing.* (*c*) A line fastening the corners of an awning to the rigging or stanchions.

Ear'ing, *n.* Coming into ear, as corn.

Ear'ing, *n.* A plowing of land. [*Archaic*]

Neither *earing* nor harvest. *Gen.* xlv. 6.

Earl (ẽrl), *n.* [OE. *eorl*, *erl*, AS. *eorl* man, noble; akin to OS. *erl* boy, man, Icel. *jarl* nobleman, count, and possibly to Gr. ἄρσην male, Zend *arshan* man. Cf. JARL.] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount. The rank of an earl corresponds to that of a *count* (*comte*) in France, and *graf* in Germany. Hence the wife of an earl is still called countess. See COUNT.

Earl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The needlefish. [*Ireland*]

Earl'ap' (ẽr'lăp'), *n.* The lobe of the ear.

Earl'dom (ẽr'l'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *eorl-dōm*; *eorl* man, noble + *-dōm* -dom.] **1.** The jurisdiction of an earl; the territorial possessions of an earl.

2. The status, title, or dignity of an earl.

He [Pulteney] shrunk into insignificancy and an *earldom.* *Chesterfield.*

Earl'dor-man (-dẽr-măn), *n.* Alderman. [*Obs.*]

Earl'duck' (-dŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted merganser (*Merganser serrator*).

Earles' pen'ny (ẽrlz' pĕn'nў). [Cf. ARLES, 4th EARNEST.] Earnest money. Same as ARLES PENNY. [*Obs.*]

Ear'less (ēr'lĕs), *a.* Without ears; hence, deaf or unwilling to hear. *Pope.*

Ear'let (ēr'lĕt), *n.* [*Ear* + *-let.*] An earring. [*Obs.*]

The Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets.* *Judg.* viii. 24 (*Douay version*).

Ear'li-ness (ẽr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being early or forward; promptness.

Earl' mar'shal (ẽrl' mär'shal). An officer of state in England who marshals and orders all great ceremonials, takes cognizance of matters relating to honor, arms, and pedigree, and directs the proclamation of peace and war. The court of chivalry was formerly under his jurisdiction, and he is still the head of the herald's office or college of arms.

Ear'lock' (ēr'lŏk'), *n.* [AS. *eár-locca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a lovelock. See LOVELOCK.

Ear'ly (ẽr'lў), *adv.* [OE. *erli*, *erliche*, AS. *ǣrlice*; *ǣr* sooner + *līc* like. See ERE, and LIKE.] Soon; in good season; seasonably; betimes; as, come *early.*

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. *Prov.* viii. 17.

You must wake and call me *early.* *Tennyson.*

Ear'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* EARLIER (ẽr'lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EARLIEST.] [OE. *earlich.* √204. See EARLY, *adv.*] **1.** In advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to *late*; as, the *early* bird; an *early* spring; *early* fruit.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety. *Burke.*

The doorsteps and threshold with the *early* grass springing up about them. *Hawthorne.*

2. Coming in the first part of a period of time, or among the first of successive acts, events, etc.

Seen in life's *early* morning sky. *Keble.*

The forms of its *earlier* manhood. *Longfellow.*

The *earliest* poem he composed was in his seventeenth summer. *J. C. Shairp.*

Early English. (*Philol.*) See the Note under ENGLISH. — **Early English architecture,** the first of the pointed or Gothic styles used in England, succeeding the Norman style in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Syn. — Forward; timely; not late; seasonable.

Ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark on the ear of sheep, oxen, dogs, etc., as by cropping or slitting.

2. A mark for identification; a distinguishing mark.

Money is said to have no *earmark.* *Wharton.*

Flying, he [a slave] should be described by the rounding of his head, and his *earmark.* *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

A set of intellectual ideas . . . have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrow.*

Ear'mark', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARMARKED (-märkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARMARKING.] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

Earn (ẽrn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ERN, *n.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Earn (ẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARNED (ẽrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARNING.] [AS. *earnian*; akin to OHG. *arnōn* to reap, *aran* harvest, G. *ernte*, Goth. *asans* harvest, *asneis* hireling, AS. *esne*; cf. Icel. *önn* working season, work.] **1.** To merit or deserve, as by labor or service; to do that which entitles one to (a reward, whether the reward is received or not).

The high repute
Which he through hazard huge must *earn.* *Milton.*

2. To acquire by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation or wages; as, to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honors or laurels.

I *earn* that [what] I eat. *Shak.*

The bread I have *earned* by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow. *Burke.*

Earned run (*Baseball*), a run which is made without the assistance of errors on the opposing side.

Syn. — See OBTAIN.

Earn (ẽrn), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st YEARN.] To grieve. [*Obs.*]

Earn, *v. i.* [See 4th YEARN.] To long; to yearn. [*Obs.*]

And ever as he rode, his heart did *earn*
To prove his puissance in battle brave. *Spenser.*

Earn, *v. i.* [AS. *irnan* to run. √11. See RENNET, and cf. YEARNINGS.] To curdle, as milk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *n.* [AS. *eornost*, *eornest*; akin to OHG. *ernust*, G. *ernst*; cf. Icel. *orrosta* battle, perh. akin to Gr. ὀρνύναι to excite, L. *oriri* to rise.] Seriousness; reality; fixed determination; eagerness; intentness.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

And given in *earnest* what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

In earnest, serious; seriously; not in jest; earnestly.

Ear'nest, *a.* **1.** Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain or do; zealous with sincerity; with hearty endeavor; heartfelt; fervent; hearty; — used in a good sense; as, *earnest* prayers.

An *earnest* advocate to plead for him. *Shak.*

2. Intent; fixed closely; as, *earnest* attention.

3. Serious; important. [*Obs.*]

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Eager; warm; zealous; ardent; animated; importunate; fervent; sincere; serious; hearty; urgent. See EAGER.

Ear'nest, *v. t.* To use in earnest. [*R.*]

To *earnest* them [our arms] with men. *Pastor Fido* (1602).

Ear'nest, *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *arrhes*, L. *arra*, *arrha*, *arrhabo*, Gr. ἀρραβών, of Semitic origin, cf. Heb. *ērāvōn*; or perh. fr. W. *ernes*, akin to Gael. *earlas*, perh. fr. L. *arra.* Cf. ARLES, EARLES PENNY.] **1.** Something given, or a part paid beforehand, as a pledge; pledge; handsel; a token of what is to come.

Who hath also sealed us, and given the *earnest* of the Spirit in our hearts. 2 *Cor.* i. 22.

And from his coffers
Received the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) Something of value given by the buyer to the seller, by way of token or pledge, to bind the bargain and prove the sale. *Kent. Ayliffe. Benjamin.*

Earnest money (*Law*), money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or to ratify and prove a sale.

Syn. — EARNEST, PLEDGE. These words are here compared as used in their figurative sense. *Earnest* is not so strong as *pledge.* An *earnest*, like first fruits, gives assurance, or at least a high probability, that more is coming of the same kind; a *pledge*, like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance for the future. Washington gave *earnest* of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat; his fortitude and that of his soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge might rightly be considered a *pledge* of their ultimate triumph.

Ear'nest-ful (-fụl), *a.* Serious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ear'nest-ly, *adv.* In an earnest manner.

Ear'nest-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being earnest; intentness; anxiety.

An honest *earnestness* in the young man's manner. *W. Irving.*

Earn'ful (ẽrn'fụl), *a.* [From EARN to yearn.] Full of anxiety or yearning. [*Obs.*] *P. Fletcher.*

Earn'ing, *n.*; *pl.* EARNINGS (-ĭngz). That which is earned; wages gained by work or services; money earned; — used commonly in the plural.

As to the common people, their stock is in their persons and in their *earnings.* *Burke.*

Ear'pick' (ēr'pĭk'), *n.* An instrument for removing wax from the ear.

Ear'-pier'cer (ēr'pēr'sẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The earwig.

Ear'reach' (ēr'rēch'), *n.* Earshot. *Marston.*

Ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* An ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant.

Earsh (ẽrsh), *n.* See ARRISH.

Ear'-shell' (ēr'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A flattened marine

univalve shell of the genus *Haliotis*; — called also *sea-ear*. See ABALONE.

Ear'shot' (ēr'shŏt'), *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard. *Dryden.*

Ear'shrift' (ēr'shrĭft'), *n.* A nickname for auricular confession; shrift. [*Obs.*] *Cartwright.*

Ear'sore' (ēr'sōr'), *n.* An annoyance to the ear. [*R.*]

The perpetual jangling of the chimes . . . is no small *earsore* to us. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ear'-split'ting (ēr'splĭt'tĭng), *a.* Deafening; disagreeably loud or shrill; as, *ear-splitting* strains.

Earst (ērst), *adv.* See ERST. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Earth (ērth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe*; akin to OS. *ertha*, OFries. *irthe*, D. *aarde*, OHG. *erda*, G. *erde*, Icel. *jörð*, Sw. & Dan. *jord*, Goth. *aírþa*, OHG. *ero*, Gr. ἔραζε, adv., to earth, and perh. to E. *ear* to plow.] **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit; the world, in distinction from the sun, moon, or stars. Also, this world as the dwelling place of mortals, in distinction from the dwelling place of spirits.

That law preserves the *earth* a sphere
And guides the planets in their course. *S. Rogers.*
In heaven, or *earth*, or under *earth*, in hell. *Milton.*

2. The solid materials which make up the globe, in distinction from the air or water; the dry land.

God called the dry land *earth*. *Gen.* i. 10.
He is pure air and fire, and the dull elements of *earth* and water never appear in him. *Shak.*

3. The softer inorganic matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock; soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, and the like; sometimes, soil favorable to the growth of plants; the visible surface of the globe; the ground; as, loose *earth*; rich *earth*.

Give him a little *earth* for charity. *Shak.*

4. A part of this globe; a region; a country; land.

Would I had never trod this English *earth*. *Shak.*

5. Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things; the pursuits, interests, and allurements of this life.

Our weary souls by *earth* beguiled. *Keble.*

6. The people on the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

7. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Any earthy-looking metallic oxide, as alumina, glucina, zirconia, yttria, and thoria. (*b*) A similar oxide, having a slight alkaline reaction, as lime, magnesia, strontia, baryta.

8. A hole in the ground, where an animal hides himself; as, the *earth* of a fox. *Macaulay.*

They [ferrets] course the poor conies out of their *earths*. *Holland.*

☞ *Earth* is used either adjectively or in combination to form compound words; as, *earth* apple or *earth*-apple; *earth* metal or *earth*-metal; *earth* closet or *earth*-closet.

Adamic earth, Bitter earth, Bog earth, Chian earth, etc. See under ADAMIC, BITTER, etc. — **Alkaline earths.** See under ALKALINE. — **Earth apple.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A potato. (*b*) A cucumber. — **Earth auger,** a form of auger for boring into the ground; — called also *earth borer*. — **Earth bath,** a bath taken by immersing the naked body in earth for healing purposes. — **Earth battery** (*Physics*), a voltaic battery the elements of which are buried in the earth to be acted on by its moisture. — **Earth chestnut,** the pignut. — **Earth closet,** a privy or commode provided with dry earth or a similar substance for covering and deodorizing the fæcal discharges. — **Earth dog** (*Zoöl.*), a dog that will dig in the earth, or enter holes of foxes, etc. — **Earth hog, Earth pig** (*Zoöl.*), the aard-vark. — **Earth hunger,** an intense desire to own land, or, in the case of nations, to extend their domain. — **Earth light** (*Astron.*), the light reflected by the earth, as upon the moon, and corresponding to moonlight; — called also *earth shine*. *Sir J. Herschel.* — **Earth metal.** See 1st EARTH, 7. (*Chem.*) — **Earth oil,** petroleum. — **Earth pillars** *or* **pyramids** (*Geol.*), high pillars or pyramids of earth, sometimes capped with a single stone, found in Switzerland. *Lyell.* — **Earth pitch** (*Min.*), mineral tar, a kind of asphaltum. — **Earth quadrant,** a fourth of the earth's circumference. — **Earth table** (*Arch.*), the lowest course of stones visible in a building; the ground table. — **On earth,** an intensive expression, oftenest used in questions and exclamations; as, What *on earth* shall I do? Nothing *on earth* will satisfy him. [*Colloq.*]

Earth (ērth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARTHED (ērtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARTHING.] **1.** To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth; to chase into a burrow or den. "The fox is *earthed*." *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mold; to inter; to bury; — sometimes with *up*.

The miser *earths* his treasure, and the thief,
Watching the mole, half beggars him ere noon. *Young.*
Why this ado in *earthing* up a carcass? *R. Blair.*

Earth, *v. i.* To burrow. *Tickell.*

Earth, *n.* [From EAR to plow.] A plowing. [*Obs.*]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow. *Tusser.*

Earth'bag' (-băg'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A bag filled with earth, used commonly to raise or repair a parapet.

Earth'bank' (-băngk'), *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

Earth'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Agric.*) The part of a plow, or other implement, that turns over the earth; the moldboard.

Earth'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; human.

Some *earthborn* giant. *Milton.*

2. Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

All *earthborn* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

Earth'bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Low; groveling; vulgar.

Earth'din' (-dĭn'), *n.* An earthquake. [*Obs.*]

Earth'drake' (-drāk'), *n.* A mythical monster of the early Anglo-Saxon literature; a dragon. *W. Spalding.*

Earth'en (ērth'n), *a.* Made of earth; made of burnt or baked clay, or other like substances; as, an *earthen* vessel or pipe.

Earth'en-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Hard-hearted; sordid; gross. [*Poetic*] *Lowell.*

Earth'en-ware' (ērth'n-wâr'), *n.* Vessels and other utensils, ornaments, or the like, made of baked clay. See CROCKERY, POTTERY, STONEWARE, and PORCELAIN.

Earth' flax' (flăks'). (*Min.*) A variety of asbestus. See AMIANTHUS.

Earth'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* A pronged fork for turning up the earth.

Earth'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being earthy, or of containing earth; hence, grossness.

Earth'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being earthly; worldliness; grossness; perishableness.

Earth'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Earth* + *-ling.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earthlings oft her deemed a deity. *Drummond.*

Earth'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the earth; belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly; as, *earthly* joys; *earthly* flowers; *earthly* praise.

This *earthly* load
Of death, called life. *Milton.*
Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. *Phil.* iii. 19.

2. Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

3. Made of earth; earthy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Syn. — Gross; material; sordid; mean; base; vile; low; unsubstantial; temporary; corrupt; groveling.

Earth'ly, *adv.* In the manner of the earth or its people; worldly.

Took counsel from his guiding eyes
To make this wisdom *earthly* wise. *Emerson.*

Earth'ly-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded; — opposed to *spiritual-minded*. — **Earth'ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Earth'mad' (-măd'), *n.* [*Earth* + *mad* an earthworm.] (*Zoöl.*) The earthworm. [*Obs.*]

The *earthmads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland.*

Earth'nut' (ērth'nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to various roots, tubers, or pods grown under or on the ground; as to: (*a*) The esculent tubers of the umbelliferous plants *Bunium flexuosum* and *Carum Bulbocastanum*. (*b*) The peanut. See PEANUT.

Earth'pea' (-pē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pea (*Amphicarpæa monoica*). It is a climbing leguminous plant, with hairy underground pods.

Earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes, often accompanied by a rumbling noise. The wave of shock sometimes traverses half a hemisphere, destroying cities and many thousand lives; — called also *earthdin*, *earthquave*, and *earthshock*.

Earthquake alarm, a bell signal constructed to operate on the theory that a few seconds before the occurrence of an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power.

Earth'quake', *a.* Like, or characteristic of, an earthquake; loud; startling.

The *earthquake* voice of victory. *Byron.*

Earth'quave' (-kwāv'), *n.* An earthquake.

Earth' shine' (shīn'). See *Earth light*, under EARTH.

Earth'shock' (-shŏk'), *n.* An earthquake.

Earth'star' (-stär'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A curious fungus of the genus *Geaster*, in which the outer coating splits into the shape of a star, and the inner one forms a ball containing the dustlike spores.

Earth'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fungus of the genus *Geoglossum*.

Earth'ward (-wērd), } *adv.* Toward the earth; —
Earth'wards (-wērdz), } opposed to *heavenward* or *skyward*.

Earth'work' (ērth'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) Any construction, whether a temporary breastwork or permanent fortification, for attack or defense, the material of which is chiefly earth.

2. (*Engin.*) (*a*) The operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth in preparing foundations of buildings, in constructing canals, railroads, etc. (*b*) An embankment or construction made of earth.

Earth'worm' (ērth'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any worm of the genus *Lumbricus* and allied genera, found in damp soil. One of the largest and most abundant species in Europe and America is *L. terrestris*; many others are known; — called also *angleworm* and *dewworm*.

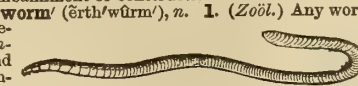

Common Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). (½)

2. A mean, sordid person; a niggard. *Norris.*

Earth'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, earth; terrene; earthlike; as, *earthy* matter.

How pale she looks,
And of an *earthy* cold! *Shak.*
All over *earthy*, like a piece of earth. *Tennyson.*

2. Of or pertaining to the earth or to this world; earthly; terrestrial; carnal. [*R.*] "Their *earthy* charge." *Milton.*

The first man is of the earth, *earthy*; the second man is from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are *earthy*. 1 *Cor.* xv. 47, 48 (*Rev. Ver.*).
Earthy spirits black and envious are. *Dryden.*

3. Gross; low; unrefined. "Her *earthy* and abhorred commands." *Shak.*

4. (*Min.*) Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch; as, an *earthy* fracture.

Ear'wax' (ēr'wăks'), *n.* (*Anat.*) See CERUMEN.

Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* [AS. *éarwicga*; *éare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm: cf. Prov. E. *erri-wiggle*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*)

Earwig (*Spongophora bipunctata*). Enlarged.

Any insect of the genus *Forficula* and related genera, belonging to the order Euplexoptera.

2. (*Zoöl.*) In America, any small chilopodous myriapod, esp. of the genus *Geophilus*.

☞ Both insects are so called from the supposition that they creep into the human ear.

3. A whisperer of insinuations; a secret counselor. *Johnson.*

Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARWIGGED (-wĭgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARWIGGING (-wĭg'gĭng).] To influence, or attempt to influence, by whispered insinuations or private talk. "No longer was he *earwigged* by the Lord Cravens." *Lord Campbell.*

Ear'wit'ness (-wĭt'nĕs), *n.* A witness by means of his ears; one who is within hearing and does hear; a hearer. *Fuller.*

Ease (ēz), *n.* [OE. *ese*, *eise*, F. *aise*; akin to Pr. *ais*, *aise*, OIt. *asio*, It. *agio*; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *ansa* handle, occasion, opportunity. Cf. AGIO, DISEASE.] **1.** Satisfaction; pleasure; hence, accommodation; entertainment. [*Obs.*]

They him besought
Of harbor and of *ease* as for hire penny. *Chaucer.*

2. Freedom from anything that pains or troubles; as; (*a*) Relief from labor or effort; rest; quiet; relaxation; as, *ease* of body.

Usefulness comes by labor, wit by *ease*. *Herbert.*
Give yourself *ease* from the fatigue of watching. *Swift.*

(*b*) Freedom from care, solicitude, or anything that annoys or disquiets; tranquillity; peace; comfort; security; as, *ease* of mind.

Among these nations shalt thou find no *ease*. *Deut.* xxviii. 65.
Take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry. *Luke* xii. 19.

(*c*) Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, embarrassment, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness; — said of manner, style, etc.; as, *ease* of style, of behavior, of address.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*
Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
In him alone 't was natural to please. *Dryden.*

At ease, free from pain, trouble, or anxiety. "His soul shall dwell *at ease*." *Ps.* xxv. 12. — **Chapel of ease.** See under CHAPEL. — **Ill at ease,** not at ease, disquieted; suffering; anxious. — **To stand at ease** (*Mil.*), to stand in a comfortable attitude in one's place in the ranks. — **With ease,** easily; without much effort.

Syn. — Rest; quiet; repose; comfortableness; tranquillity; facility; easiness; readiness.

Ease (ēz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EASED (ēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EASING.] [OE. *esen*, *eisen*, OF. *aisier*. See EASE, *n.*] **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to relieve from toil or care; to give rest, repose, or tranquillity to; — often with *of*; as, to *ease* of pain; to *ease* the body or mind.

Eased [from] the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we wear. *Milton.*
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

2. To render less painful or oppressive; to mitigate; to alleviate.

My couch shall *ease* my complaint. *Job* vii. 13.

3. To release from pressure or restraint; to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little; as, to *ease* a bar or nut in machinery.

4. To entertain; to furnish with accommodations. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To ease off, To ease away (*Naut.*), to slacken a rope gradually. — **To ease a ship** (*Naut.*), to put the helm hard alee, or regulate the sail, to prevent pitching when close-hauled. — **To ease the helm** (*Naut.*), to put the helm more nearly amidships, to lessen the effect on the ship, or the strain on the wheel rope. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Syn. — To relieve; disburden; quiet; calm; tranquilize; assuage; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.

Ease'ful (ēz'fụl), *a.* Full of ease; suitable for affording ease or rest; quiet; comfortable; restful. *Shak.* — **Ease'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Ease'ful-ness,** *n.*

Ea'sel (ē'z'l), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel, or G. *esel*; akin to E. *ass*. See Ass.] A frame (commonly of wood serving to hold a canvas upright, or nearly upright, for the painter's convenience or for exhibition.

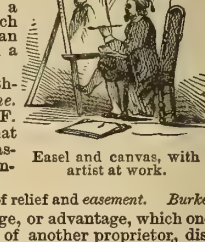

Easel and canvas, with artist at work.

Easel picture, Easel piece, a painting of moderate size such as is made while resting on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall or ceiling.

Ease'less (ēz'lĕs), *a.* Without ease. *Donne.*

Ease'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *aisement*. See EASE, *n.*] **1.** That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

In need of every kind of relief and *easement*. *Burke.*

2. (*Law*) A liberty, privilege, or advantage, which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water course, etc. It is a species of what the civil law calls *servitude*. *Kent.*

3. (*Arch.*) A curved member instead of an abrupt change of direction, as in a baseboard, hand rail, etc.

Eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From EASY.] **1.** With ease; without difficulty or much effort; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.

2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; as, to pass life well and *easily*. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance; willingly.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; gracefully; without tumult or discord.

5. Without shaking or jolting; commodiously; as, a carriage moves *easily*.

Eas'i-ness (ēz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being easy; freedom from distress; rest.

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease; as, the *easiness* of a task.

3. Freedom from emotion; compliance; disposition to yield without opposition; unconcernedness.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*. *South.*

4. Freedom from effort, constraint, or formality; — said of style, manner, etc.

With painful care, but seeming *easiness*. *Roscommon.*

5. Freedom from jolting, jerking, or straining.

East (ēst), *n.* [OE. *est, east*, AS. *ēást;* akin to D. *oost, oosten*, OHG. *ōstan*, G. *ost, osten*, Icel. *austr*, Sw. *ost*, Dan. *öst, östen*, Lith. *auszra* dawn, L. *aurora* (for *ausosa*), Gr. ἠώς, ἕως, ἄνως, Skr. *ushas;* cf. Skr. *ush* to burn, L. *urere*. √149, 288. Cf. AURORA, EASTER, STERLING.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and which is toward the right hand of one who faces the north; the point directly opposite to the west.

The *east* began to kindle. *E. Everett.*

2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe; the orient. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, etc.; as, the riches of the *East;* the diamonds and pearls of the *East;* the kings of the *East*.

The gorgeous *East*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

3. (*U. S. Hist. and Geog.*) Formerly, the part of the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains, esp. the Eastern, or New England, States; now, commonly, the whole region east of the Mississippi River, esp. that which is north of Maryland and the Ohio River; — usually with the definite article; as, the commerce of the *East* is not independent of the agriculture of the West.

East by north, East by south, according to the notation of the mariner's compass, that point which lies 11¼° to the north or south, respectively, of the point due east. — **East-northeast, East-southeast**, that which lies 22½° to the north or south of east, or half way between east and northeast or southeast, respectively. See *Illust.* of COMPASS.

East (ēst), *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side; the *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east.

East, *adv.* Eastward.

East, *v. i.* To move toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east; to orientate.

Eas'ter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *eástor, eástran*, paschal feast, Easter; akin to G. *ostern;* fr. AS. *Éástre*, a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April; whence this month was called in AS. *Éástermōnaþ*. From the root of E. *east*. See EAST.]

1. An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday. It corresponds to the pascha or passover of the Jews, and most nations still give it this name under the various forms of *pascha, pasque, pâque*, or *pask*.

2. The day on which the festival is observed; Easter day.

☞ *Easter* is used either adjectively or as the first element of a compound; as, *Easter* day or *Easter*-day, *Easter* Sunday, *Easter* week, *Easter* gifts.

Sundays by thee more glorious break,
An *Easter* day in every week. *Keble.*

☞ *Easter day*, on which the rest of the movable feasts depend, is always the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon which (fourteenth day) falls on, or next after, the 21st of March, according to the rules laid down for the construction of the calendar; so that if the fourteenth day happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. *Eng. Cyc.*

Easter dues (*Ch. of Eng.*), money due to the clergy at Easter, formerly paid in commutation of the tithe for personal labor and subject to exaction. For *Easter dues*, Easter offerings, voluntary gifts, have been substituted. — **Easter egg.** (*a*) A painted or colored egg used as a present at Easter. (*b*) An imitation of an egg, in sugar or some fine material, sometimes made to serve as a box for jewelry or the like, used as an Easter present.

Eas'ter (ēst'ẽr), *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To veer to the east; — said of the wind. *Russell.*

Eas'ter-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. STERLING.] **1.** A native of a country eastward of another; — used, by the English, of traders or others from the coasts of the Baltic.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called . . . *Easterlings* because they lie east in respect of us. *Holinshed.*

2. A piece of money coined in the east by Richard II. of England. *Crabb.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The smew.

Eas'ter-ling, *a.* Relating to the money of the Easterlings, or Baltic traders. See STERLING.

Eas'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Coming from the east; as, it was an *easterly* wind.

2. Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; as, the *easterly* side of a lake; an *easterly* course or voyage.

Eas'ter-ly, *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the east.

East'ern (ēst'ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *eástern.*] **1.** Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental; as, an *eastern* gate; *Eastern* countries.

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. *Stirling.*

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an *eastern* voyage.

Eastern Church. See *Greek Church*, under GREEK.

East'ern-most' (ēst'ẽrn-mōst'), *a.* Most eastern.

East' In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an; see INDIAN). Belonging to, or relating to, the East Indies. — *n.* A native of, or a dweller in, the East Indies.

East'ing, *n.* (*Naut. & Surv.*) The distance measured toward the east between two meridians drawn through the extremities of a course; distance or departure eastward made by a vessel.

East'-in'su-lar (-ĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* Relating to the Eastern Islands; East Indian. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

East'ward (ēst'wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the east; in
East'wards (-wẽrdz), } the direction of east from some point or place; as, New Haven lies *eastward* from New York.

Eas'y (ēz'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* EASIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EASIEST.] [OF. *aisié*, F. *aisé*, prop. p. p. of OF. *aisier*. See EASE, *v. t.*] **1.** At ease; free from pain, trouble, or constraint; as: (*a*) Free from pain, distress, toil, exertion, and the like; quiet; as, the patient is *easy*. (*b*) Free from care, responsibility, discontent, and the like; not anxious; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind. (*c*) Free from constraint, harshness, or formality; unconstrained; smooth; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* style. "The *easy* vigor of a line." *Pope.*

2. Not causing, or attended with, pain or disquiet, or much exertion; affording ease or rest; as, an *easy* carriage; a ship having an *easy* motion; *easy* movements, as in dancing. "*Easy* ways to die." *Shak.*

3. Not difficult; requiring little labor or effort; slight; inconsiderable; as, an *easy* task; an *easy* victory.

It were an *easy* leap. *Shak.*

4. Causing ease; giving freedom from care or labor; furnishing comfort; commodious; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* chair or cushion.

5. Not making resistance or showing unwillingness; tractable; yielding; complying; ready.

He gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*

He is too tyrannical to be an *easy* monarch. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. Moderate; sparing; frugal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7. (*Com.*) Not straitened as to money matters; as, the market is *easy;* — opposed to *tight*.

Honors are easy (*Card Playing*), said when each side has an equal number of honors, in which case they are not counted as points.

Syn. — Quiet; comfortable; manageable; tranquil; calm; facile; unconcerned.

Eas'y-chair' (ēz'ў-chār'), *n.* An armchair for ease or repose. "Laugh . . . in Rabelais' *easy-chair*." *Pope.*

Eas'y-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Moving easily; hence, mild-tempered; ease-loving; inactive.

Eat (ēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* ATE (āt; 277), *Obsolescent & Colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. p.* EATEN (ēt'n), *Obs.* or *Colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EATING.] [OE. *eten*, AS. *etan;* akin to OS. *etan*, OFries. *eta*, D. *eten*, OHG. *ezzan*, G. *essen*, Icel. *eta*, Sw. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, Ir. & Gael. *ith*, W. *ysu*, L. *edere*, Gr. ἔδειν, Skr. *ad.* √6. Cf. ETCH, FRET to rub, EDIBLE.] **1.** To chew and swallow as food; to devour; — said especially of food not liquid; as, to *eat* bread. "To *eat* grass as oxen." *Dan.* iv. 25.

They . . . *ate* the sacrifices of the dead. *Ps.* cvi. 28.
The lean . . . did *eat* up the first seven fat kine. *Gen.* xli. 20.
The lion had not *eaten* the carcass. 1 *Kings* xiii. 28.
With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junkets *eat*. *Milton.*
The island princes overbold
Have *eat* our substance. *Tennyson.*
His wretched estate is *eaten* up with mortgages. *Thackeray.*

2. To corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume the flesh, as a cancer; to waste or wear away; to destroy gradually; to cause to disappear.

To eat humble pie. See under HUMBLE. — **To eat** (*partitive use*). "*Eat of* the bread that can not waste." *Keble.* — **To eat one's words**, to retract what one has said. (See the Citation under BLURT.) — **To eat out**, to consume completely. "*Eat out* the heart and comfort of it." *Tillotson.* — **To eat the wind out of a vessel** (*Naut.*), to gain slowly to windward of her.

Syn. — To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

Eat, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to feed; especially, to take solid, in distinction from liquid, food; to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Sam.* ix. 13.

2. To taste or relish; as, it *eats* like tender beef.

3. To make one's way slowly.

To eat, To eat in *or* **into**, to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to consume. "A sword laid by, which *eats into* itself." *Byron.* — **To eat to windward** (*Naut.*), to keep the course when closehauled with but little steering; — said of a vessel.

Eat'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten.

Eat'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.

Eat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, eats.

Eath (ēth), *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *eáðe.*] Easy or easily. [*Obs.*] "*Eath* to move with plaints." *Fairfax.*

Eat'ing (ēt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of taking food; the act of consuming or corroding.

2. Something fit to be eaten; food; as, a peach is good *eating*. [*Collog.*]

Eating house, a house where cooked provisions are sold, to be eaten on the premises.

‖**Eau' de Co-logne'** (ō' de kō-lōn'). [F. *eau* water (L. *aqua*) + *de* of + *Cologne.*] Same as COLOGNE.

‖**Eau' de vie'** (ō' de vē'). [F., water of life; *eau* (L. *aqua*) water + *de* of + *vie* (L. *vita*) life.] French name for brandy. Cf. *Aqua vitæ*, under AQUA. *Bescherelle.*

Eave'drop' (ēv'drŏp'), *n.* A drop from the eaves; eavesdrop. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [OE. *evese*, pl. *eveses*, AS. *efese* eaves, brim, brink; akin to OHG. *obisa, opasa*, porch, hall, MHG. *obse* eaves, Icel. *ups*, Goth. *ubizwa* porch; cf. Icel. *upsar*-dropi, OSw. *opsă*-drup water dropping from the eaves. Probably from the root of E. *over*. The *s* of *eaves* is in English regarded as a plural ending, though not so in Saxon. See OVER, and cf. EAVESDROP.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof.

2. Brow; ridge. [*Obs.*] "*Eaves* of the hill." *Wyclif.*

3. Eyelids or eyelashes.

And closing *eaves* of wearied eyes. *Tennyson.*

Eaves board (*Arch.*), an arris fillet, or a thick board with a feather edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a building, to raise the lower course of slates a little, or to receive the lowest course of tiles; — called also *eaves catch* and *eaves lath*. — **Eaves channel, Eaves gutter, Eaves trough.** Same as GUTTER, 1. — **Eaves molding** (*Arch.*), a molding immediately below the eaves, acting as a cornice or part of a cornice. — **Eaves swallow** (*Zoöl.*). (*a*) The cliff swallow; — so called from its habit of building retort-shaped nests of mud under the eaves of buildings. See *Cliff swallow*, under CLIFF. (*b*) The European swallow.

Eaves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* [*Eaves* + *drop.*] To stand under the eaves, near a window or at the door, of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to listen secretly to what is said in private.

To *eavesdrop* in disguises. *Milton.*

Eaves'drop', *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

Eaves'drop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window or door of a house, to listen; hence, a secret listener.

Eaves'drop'ping (-pĭng), *n.* (*Law*) The habit of lurking about dwelling houses, and other places where persons meet for private intercourse, secretly listening to what is said, and then tattling it abroad. The offense is indictable at common law. *Wharton.*

Ebb (ĕb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bunting.

Ebb, *n.* [AS. *ebba;* akin to Fries. *ebba*, D. *eb, ebbe*, Dan. & G. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, cf. Goth. *ibuks* backward; prob. akin to E. *even*.] **1.** The reflux or flowing back of the tide; the return of the tidal wave toward the sea; — opposed to *flood;* as, the boats will go out on the *ebb*.

Thou shoreless flood which in thy *ebb* and flow
Claspest the limits of mortality! *Shelley.*

2. The state or time of passing away; a falling from a better to a worse state; low state or condition; decline; decay. "Our *ebb* of life." *Roscommon.*

Painting was then at its lowest *ebb*. *Dryden.*

Ebb and flow, the alternate ebb and flood of the tide; often used figuratively.

This alternation between unhealthy activity and depression, this *ebb and flow* of the industrial life. *A. T. Hadley.*

Ebb (ĕb), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EBBED (ĕbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EBBING.] [AS. *ebbian;* akin to D. & G. *ebben*, Dan. *ebbe*. See 2d EBB.] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*.

That Power who bids the ocean *ebb* and flow. *Pope.*

2. To return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decline; to decay; to recede.

The hours of life *ebb* fast. *Blackmore.*

Syn. — To recede; retire; withdraw; decay; decrease; wane; sink; lower.

Ebb, *v. t.* To cause to flow back. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Ebb, *a.* Receding; going out; falling; shallow; low.

The water there is otherwise very low and *ebb*. *Holland.*

Ebb' tide' (tīd'). The reflux of tide water; the retiring tide; — opposed to *flood tide*.

E'bi-o-nite (ē'bĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *ebyonīm* poor people.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics, in the first centuries of the church, whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. They denied the divinity of Christ, regarding him as an inspired messenger, and rejected much of the New Testament.

E'bi-o-nit'ism (ē'bĭ-ō-nĭ'tĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The system or doctrine of the Ebionites.

Eb'la-nin (ĕb'lá-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See PYROXANTHIN.

Eb'lis (ĕb'lēs), *n.* [Ar. *iblis.*] (*Moham. Myth.*) The prince of the evil spirits; Satan. [Written also *Eblees.*]

Eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* **1.** Consisting of ebony.

2. Like ebony, especially in color; black; dark.

Night, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne. *Young.*

Eb'on, *n.* Ebony. [*Poetic*] "Framed of *ebon* and ivory." *Sir W. Scott.*

Eb'on-ist (ĕb'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who works in ebony.

Eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hard, black variety of vulcanite. It may be cut and polished, and is used for many small articles, as combs and buttons, and for insulating material in electric apparatus.

Eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EBONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EBONIZING.] To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony; as, to *ebonize* wood.

Eb'on-y (ĕb'ŭn-ў), *n.; pl.* EBONIES (-īz). [F. *ébène*, L. *ebenus*, fr. Gr. ἔβενος; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīm*, pl. Cf. EBON.] A hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The usual color is black, but it also occurs red or green.

☞ The finest black ebony is the heartwood of *Diospyros reticulata*, of the Mauritius. Other species of the same genus (*D. Ebenus, Melanoxylon*, etc.), furnish the ebony of the East Indies and Ceylon. The West Indian green ebony is from a leguminous tree (*Brya Ebenus*), and from the *Excœcaria glandulosa*.

Eb'on-y, *a.* Made of ebony, or resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

This *ebony* bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling. *Poe.*

E-brac'te-ate (ē-brăk'tē-āt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *bracteate.*] (*Bot.*) Without bracts.

E-brac'te-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *bracteolate.*] (*Bot.*) Without bracteoles, or little bracts; — said of a pedicel or flower stalk.

E-brau'ke (ē-brą'kē), *a.* [L. *Hebraicus:* cf. F. *Hébraïque.*] Hebrew. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

E-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ē-tў), *n.; pl.* EBRIETIES (-tĭz). [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius* intoxicated: cf. F. *ébriété*. Cf.

SOBER.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; inebriety. "Ruinous *ebriety.*" *Cowper.*

E-bril'lade (ē-brĭl'lād), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) A bridle check; a jerk of one rein, given to a horse when he refuses to turn.

E/bri-os'i-ty (ē'brĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *ebriositas*, from *ebriosus* given to drinking, fr. *ebrius.* See EBRIETY.] Addiction to drink; habitual drunkenness.

E'bri-ous (ē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ebrius.*] Inclined to drink to excess; intoxicated; tipsy. [*R.*] *M. Collins.*

E-bul'li-ate (ē-bŭl'lĭ-āt), *v. i.* To boil or bubble up. [*Obs.*] *Prynne.*

E-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yens; 106), } *n.* A boiling up or
E-bul'lien-cy (ē-bŭl'yen-sў), } over; effervescence. *Cudworth.*

E-bul'lient (-yent), *a.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up, bubble up; *e* out, from + *bullire* to boil. See 1st BOIL.] Boiling up or over; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling; effervescing. "*Ebullient* with subtlety." *De Quincey.*

The *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French. *Carlyle.*

E-bul'li-o-scope (ē-bŭl'lĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *ebullire* to boil up + *-scope.*] (*Phys. Chem.*) An instrument for observing the boiling point of liquids, especially for determining the alcoholic strength of a mixture by the temperature at which it boils.

Eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *ébullition*, L. *ebullitio*, fr. *ebullire.* See EBULLIENT.] **1.** A boiling or bubbling up of a liquid; the motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapor.

2. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the liberation of a gas or an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [Formerly written *bullition.*]

3. A sudden burst or violent display; an outburst; as, an *ebullition* of anger or ill temper. *Locke.*

Eb'ur-in (ĕb'ū-rĭn), *n.* A composition of dust of ivory or of bone with a cement; — used for imitations of valuable stones and in making moldings, seals, etc. *Knight.*

E'bur-na'tion (ē'bŭr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebur* ivory: cf. F. *éburnation.* See IVORY.] (*Med.*) A condition of bone or cartilage occurring in certain diseases of these tissues, in which they acquire an unnatural density, and come to resemble ivory.

E-bur'ne-an (ē-bûr'nē-an), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur* ivory. See IVORY.] Made of or relating to ivory.

E-bur'ni-fi-ca'tion (-nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory (fr. *ebur* ivory) + *facere* to make.] The conversion of certain substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory. *Craig.*

Eb'ur-nine (ĕb'ûr-nĭn *or* -nīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ivory. "[She] read from tablet *eburnine.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **E-car'di-nes** (ē-kär'dĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *e* out, without + *cardo* a hinge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Brachiopoda; the Lyopomata. See BRACHIOPODA.

‖ **É'car'té'** (ā'kär'tā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. fr. *écarter* to reject, discard.] A game at cards, played usually by two persons, in which the players may discard any or all of the cards dealt and receive others from the pack.

E-cau'date (ē-kạ'dāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *caudate.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Without a tail or spur.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Tailless.

‖ **Ec-bal'li-um** (ĕk-băl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβάλλειν. See ECBOLE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of the single species *Ecballium agreste* (or *Elaterium*), the squirting cucumber. Its fruit, when ripe, bursts and violently ejects its seeds, together with a mucilaginous juice, from which elaterium, a powerful cathartic medicine, is prepared.

‖ **Ec'ba-sis** (ĕk'bā-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκβασις a going out, issue, or event; ἐκ out + βαίνειν to go.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

Ec-bat'ic (ĕk-băt'ĭk), *a.* [See ECBASIS.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose; thus the phrase ἵνα πληρώθῃ, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is ecbatic; if rendered "*in order that* it might be," etc., is telic.

‖ **Ec'bo-le** (ĕk'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εκβολή a throwing out, a digression, fr. ἐκβάλλειν to throw out; ἐκ out of + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

Ec-bol'ic (ĕk-bŏl'ĭk), *n.* [See ECBOLE.] (*Med.*) A drug, as ergot, which by exciting uterine contractions promotes the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

Ec'bo-line (ĕk'bō-lĭn *or* -lēn; 104), *n.* [Gr. ἐκβολή a throwing out; ἐκ out + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid constituting the active principle of ergot; — so named from its power of producing abortion.

Ec'ca-le-o'bi-on (ĕk'kā-lē-ō'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out (ἐκ out of + καλεῖν to call) + βίος life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

‖ **Ec'ce ho'mo** (ĕk'sē hō'mō). [L., behold the man. See John xix. 5.] (*Paint.*) A picture which represents the Savior as given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [F. *excentrique*, formerly also spelled *eccentrique*, fr. LL. *eccentros* out of the center, eccentric, Gr. ἔκκεντρος; ἐκ out of + κέντρον center. See EX-, and CENTER, and cf. EXCENTRAL.] **1.** Deviating or departing from the center, or from the line of a circle; as, an *eccentric* or elliptical orbit; pertaining to deviation from the center or from true circular motion.

2. Not having the same center; — said of circles, ellipses, spheres, etc., which, though coinciding, either in whole or in part, as to area or volume, have not the same center; — opposed to *concentric.*

3. (*Mach.*) Pertaining to an eccentric; as, the *eccentric* rod in a steam engine.

4. Not coincident as to motive or end.

His own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to those of his master. *Bacon.*

5. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; deviating from an appointed sphere or way; departing from the usual course; irregular; anomalous; odd; as, *eccentric* conduct. "This brave and *eccentric* young man." *Macaulay.*

He shines *eccentric*, like a comet's blaze. *Savage.*

Eccentric anomaly. (*Astron.*) See ANOMALY. — **Eccentric chuck** (*Mach.*), a lathe chuck so constructed that the work held by it may be altered as to its center of motion, so as to produce combinations of eccentric circles. — **Eccentric gear.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) The whole apparatus of rod, strap, and other parts, by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted, as in the steam engine. (*b*) A cogwheel set to turn about an eccentric axis used to give variable rotation. — **Eccentric hook** *or* **gab**, a hook-shaped journal box on the end of an eccentric rod, opposite the strap. — **Eccentric rod**, the rod that connects an eccentric strap with any part to be acted upon by the eccentric. — **Eccentric sheave,** *or* **Eccentric pulley**, an eccentric. — **Eccentric strap**, the ring, operating as a journal box, that encircles and receives motion from an eccentric; — called also *eccentric hoop.*

Syn. — Irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; peculiar; erratic; idiosyncratic; strange; whimsical.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within the first.

2. One who, or that which, deviates from regularity; an anomalous or irregular person or thing.

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) In the Ptolemaic system, the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center. (*b*) A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. *Hutton.*

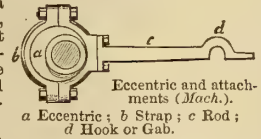

Eccentric and attachments (*Mach.*).
a Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod; *d* Hook or Gab.

4. (*Mach.*) A disk or wheel so arranged upon a shaft that the center of the wheel and that of the shaft do not coincide. It is used for operating valves in steam engines, and for other purposes. The motion derived is precisely that of a crank having the same throw.

Back eccentric, the eccentric that reverses or backs the valve gear and the engine. — **Fore eccentric,** the eccentric that imparts a forward motion to the valve gear and the engine.

Ec-cen'tric-al (ĕk-sĕn'trĭ-kal), *a.* See ECCENTRIC.

Ec-cen'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

Drove *eccentrically* here and there. *Lew Wallace.*

Ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* ECCENTRICITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *excentricité.*] **1.** The state of being eccentric; deviation from the customary line of conduct; oddity.

2. (*Math.*) The ratio of the distance between the center and the focus of an ellipse or hyperbola to its semi-transverse axis.

3. (*Astron.*) The ratio of the distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from the center of the body round which it revolves to the semi-transverse axis of the orbit.

4. (*Mech.*) The distance of the center of figure of a body, as of an eccentric, from an axis about which it turns; the throw.

Ec'chy-mose (ĕk'kĭ-mōz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood, beneath the skin; — chiefly used in the passive form; as, the parts were much *ecchymosed.*

‖ **Ec'chy-mo'sis** (ĕk'kĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* ECCHYMOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, fr. ἐκχυμοῦσθαι to extravasate; ἐκ out of + χέειν to pour.] (*Med.*) A livid or black and blue spot, produced by the extravasation or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion.

Ec'chy-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to ecchymosis.

Ec'cle (ĕk'k'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker; — also called *ecall, eaquall, yaffle.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ec-cle'si-a** (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ạ), *n.; pl.* ECCLESIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The public legislative assembly of the Athenians.

2. (*Eccl.*) A church, either as a body or as a building.

Ec-cle'si-al (-al), *a.* Ecclesiastical. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ec-cle'si-arch (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ärk), *n.* [LL. *ecclesiarcha*, fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία church + ἄρχειν to rule: cf. F. *ecclésiarque.*] An official of the Eastern Church, resembling a sacrist in the Western Church.

Ec-cle'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic. *Chaucer.*

2. The Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus. [*Obs.*]

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ăs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής a preacher. See ECCLESIASTIC, *a.*] One of the canonical books of the Old Testament.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ăs'tĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *ecclesiasticus*, Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, fr. ἐκκλησία an assembly of citizens called out by the crier; also, the church, fr. ἔκκλητος called out, fr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out; ἐκ out + καλεῖν to call. See Ex-, and HALE, *v. t.*, HAUL.] Of or pertaining to the church. See ECCLESIASTICAL. "*Ecclesiastic* government." *Swift.*

Ec-cle'si-as'tic, *n.* A person in holy orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; a clergyman; a priest.

From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church. *Prescott.*

Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [See ECCLESIASTIC, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the church; relating to the organization or government of the church; not secular; as, *ecclesiastical* affairs or history; *ecclesiastical* courts.

Every circumstance of *ecclesiastical* order and discipline was an abomination. *Cowper.*

Ecclesiastical commissioners for England, a permanent commission established by Parliament in 1836, to consider and report upon the affairs of the Established Church. — **Ecclesiastical courts,** courts for maintaining the discipline of the Established Church; — called also *Christian courts.* [*Eng.*] — **Ecclesiastical law,** a combination of civil and canon law as administered in ecclesiastical courts. [*Eng.*] — **Ecclesiastical modes** (*Mus.*), the church modes, or the scales anciently used. — **Ecclesiastical States,** the territory formerly subject to the Pope of Rome as its temporal ruler; — called also *States of the Church.*

Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al-ly (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ăs'tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner; according to ecclesiastical rules.

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical usages, forms, etc.

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L.] A book of the Apocrypha.

Ec-cle'si-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to ecclesiology.

Ec-cle'si-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

Ec-cle'si-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Ecclesia* + *-logy.*] The science or theory of church building and decoration.

Ec-crit'ic (ĕk-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκριτικός secretive, fr. ἐκκρίνειν to choose out.] (*Med.*) A remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

Ec'der-on (ĕk'dĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκ out + δέρος skin.] (*Anat.*) See ECTERON. — **Ec'der-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Ec'dy-sis** (ĕk'dĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* ECDYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκδυσις a getting out, fr. ἐκδύειν, to put off; ἐκ out + δύειν to enter.] (*Biol.*) The act of shedding, or casting off, an outer cuticular layer, as in the case of serpents, lobsters, etc.; a coming out; as, the *ecdysis* of the pupa from its shell; exuviation.

Ec'go-nine (ĕk'gō-nĭn *or* -nēn; 104), *n.* [Gr. ἔκγονος sprung from.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline, nitrogenous base, obtained by the decomposition of cocaine.

‖ **É'chau'guette'** (ā'shō'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small chamber or place of protection for a sentinel, usually in the form of a projecting turret, or the like. See CASTLE.

Ech'e (ĕch'e), *a.* or *a. pron.* Each. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ech'e-lon (ĕsh'e-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An arrangement of a body of troops when its divisions are drawn up in parallel lines each to the right or the left of the one in advance of it, like the steps of a ladder in position for climbing. Also used adjectively; as, *echelon* distance. *Upton* (*Tactics*).

2. (*Naval*) An arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in a wedge or V form. *Encyc. Dict.*

Echelon lens (*Optics*), a large lens constructed in several parts or layers, extending in a succession of annular rings beyond the central lens; — used in lighthouses.

Ech'e-lon (ĕsh'e-lŏn), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To place in echelon; to station divisions of troops in echelon.

Ech'e-lon, *v. i.* To take position in echelon.

Change direction to the left, *echelon* by battalion from the right. *Upton* (*Tactics*).

‖ **E-chid'na** (ē-kĭd'nạ), *n.* [L., a viper, adder, Gr. ἔχιδνα.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A monster, half maid and half serpent.

Echidna (*E. hystrix*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Monotremata* found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. They are toothless and covered with spines; — called also *porcupine ant-eater*, and *Australian ant-eater.*

E-chid'nine (ē-kĭd'nĭn *or* -nēn; 104), *n.* [See ECHIDNA.] (*Chem.*) The clear, viscid fluid secreted by the poison glands of certain serpents; also, a nitrogenous base contained in this, and supposed to be the active poisonous principle of the virus. *Brande & C.*

Ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nāt *or* ē-kī'nāt), } *a.* [L. *echi-*
Ech'i-na'ted (ĕk'ĭ-nā'tĕd *or* ē-kī'nā-), } *natus.* See ECHINUS.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled; as, an *echinated* pericarp.

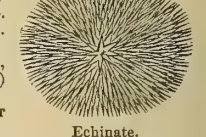
Echinate.

E-chi'nid (-nĭd), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ECHINOID.

E-chin'i-dan (ē-kĭn'ĭ-dan), *n.* [Cf. F. *échinide.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Echinoidea.

E-chin'i-tal (-tal), *a.* Of, or like, an echinite.

Ech'i-nite (ĕk'ĭ-nīt *or* ē-kī'nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *échinite.* See ECHINUS.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil echinoid.

‖ **E-chi'no-coc'cus** (ē-kī'nō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea urchin + κόκκος grain, seed. So called because forming little granular bodies, each armed with hooklets and disposed upon the inner wall of the hydatid cysts.] (*Zoöl.*) A parasite of man and of many domestic and wild animals, forming compound cysts or tumors (called hydatid cysts) in various organs, but especially in the liver and lungs, which often cause death. It is the larval stage of the *Tænia echinococcus*, a small tapeworm peculiar to the dog.

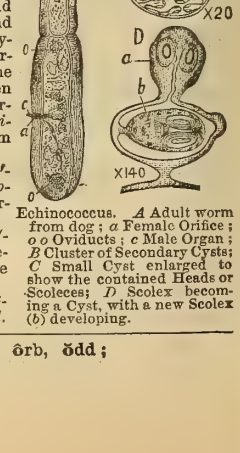

Echinococcus. *A* Adult worm from dog; *a* Female Orifice; *o o* Oviducts; *c* Male Organ; *B* Cluster of Secondary Cysts; *C* Small Cyst enlarged to show the contained Heads or Scoleces; *D* Scolex becoming a Cyst, with a new Scolex (*b*) developing.

E-chi'no-der'mal (ē-kī'nō-dĕr'mal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating or belonging to the echinoderms.

E-chi'no-der'ma-ta (ē-kī'nō-dĕr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.*

[NL., fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea urchin + δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom. By many writers it was formerly included in the Radiata. [Written also *Echinoderma.*]

☞ The species usually have an exterior calcareous skeleton, or shell, made of many pieces, and often covered with spines, to which the name alludes. They may be star-shaped, cylindrical, disk-shaped, or more or less spherical. The body consists of several similar parts (*spheromeres*) repeated symmetrically around a central axis, at one end of which the mouth is situated. They generally have ambulacral suckers for locomotion. The group includes the following classes: Crinoidea, Asterioidea, Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea, and Holothurioidea. See these words in the Vocabulary, and also AMBULACRUM.

E-chi'no-der'ma-tous (ĕ-kī'nō-dĕr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Echinodermata; echinodermal.

E-chi'noid (ĕ-kī'noid *or* ĕk'ī-noid), *a.* [*Echinus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Echinoidea. — *n.* One of the Echinoidea.

‖ **Ech'i-noi'de-a** (ĕk'ī-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECHINUS, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of Echinodermata which includes the sea urchins. They have a calcareous shell, usually more or less spheroidal or disk-shaped, composed of many united plates, and covered with movable spines. See SPATANGOID, CLYPEASTROID. [Written also *Echinidea*, and *Echinoida.*]

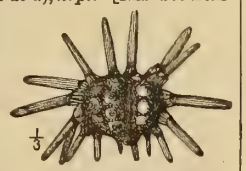

One of the Echinoidea (*Phyllacanthus dubia*), with part of the spines removed.

‖ **E-chi'no-zo'a** (ē-kī'nō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος an echinus + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The Echinodermata.

E-chin'u-late (ē-kĭn'ū-lāt *or* ē-kī'nū-), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Set with small spines or prickles.

‖ **E-chi'nus** (ē-kī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. ἐχῖνος.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hedgehog.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of echinoderms, including the common edible sea urchin of Europe.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The rounded molding forming the bell of the capital of the Grecian Doric style, which is of a peculiar elastic curve. See ENTABLATURE. (*b*) The quarter-round molding (ovolo) of the Roman Doric style. See *Illust.* of COLUMN. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the egg and anchor or egg and dart molding, because that ornament is often identified with the Roman Doric capital. The name probably alludes to the shape of the shell of the sea urchin.

‖ **Ech'i-u-roi'de-a** (ĕk'ī-ū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *echiurus*, the name of one genus (Gr. ἔχις an adder + οὐρά tail) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Annelida which includes the genus *Echiurus* and allies. They are often classed among the Gephyrea, and called the *armed Gephyreans.*

Ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. ἠχώ echo, sound, akin to ἠχή, ἦχος, sound, noise; cf. Skr. *vāç* to sound, bellow; perh. akin to E. *voice:* cf. F. *écho.*] **1.** A sound reflected from an opposing surface and repeated to the ear of a listener; repercussion of sound; repetition of a sound.

The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds. *Shak.*
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope.*

2. Fig.: Sympathetic recognition; response; answer.

Fame is the *echo* of actions, resounding them. *Fuller.*
Many kind, simple, and sincere speeches found an *echo* in his heart. *R. L. Stevenson.*

3. (*a*) (*Myth. & Poetic*) A wood or mountain nymph, regarded as repeating sounds, and causing the reverberation of them.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy airy shell. *Milton.*

(*b*) (*Gr. Myth.*) A nymph, the daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice.

Compelled me to awake the courteous *Echo*
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

Echo organ (*Mus.*), a set of organ pipes inclosed in a box so as to produce a soft, distant effect; — generally superseded by the swell. — **Echo stop** (*Mus.*), a stop upon a harpsichord contrived for producing the soft effect of distant sound. — **To applaud to the echo**, to give loud and continuous applause. *M. Arnold.*

I would *applaud* thee *to the very echo*,
That should applaud again. *Shak.*

Ech'o, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECHOED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECHOING. — *3d pers. sing. pres.* ECHOES (-ōz).] **1.** To send back (a sound); to repeat in sound; to reverberate.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*
The wondrous sound
Is *echoed* on forever. *Keble.*

2. To repeat with assent; to respond; to adopt.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspaper anonymous libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

Ech'o, *v. i.* To give an echo; to resound; to be sounded back; as, the hall *echoed* with acclamations. "*Echoing* noise." *Blackmore.*

Ech'o-er (ĕk'ō-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, echoes.

Ech'o-less, *a.* Without echo or response.

E-chom'e-ter (ē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-meter:* cf. F. *échomètre.*] (*Mus.*) A graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds, and determining their different values, and the relation of their intervals. *J. J. Rousseau.*

E-chom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *échométrie.*] **1.** The art of measuring the duration of sounds or echoes.

2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

Ech-on' (ĕch-ōn'), **Ech-oon'** (-ōn'), *pron.* Each one. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ech'o-scope (ĕk'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for intensifying sounds produced by percussion of the thorax. *Knight.*

‖ **É'clair'** (ā'klâr'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A kind of frosted cake, containing flavored cream.

E-clair'cise (ē-klâr'sīz), *v. t.* [F. *éclaircir;* pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] To make clear; to clear up what is obscure or not understood; to explain.

‖ **E-clair'cisse-ment** (ē-klâr'sĭs-ment; F. ā'klâr'sēs'-mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir.* See ECLAIRCISE, *v. t.*] The clearing up of anything which is obscure or not easily understood; an explanation.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer. *Clarendon.*

‖ **Ec-lamp'si-a** (ĕk-lămp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἔκλαμψις a shining forth, fr. ἐκλάμπειν to shine forth; ἐκ out + λάμπειν to shine.] (*Med.*) A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself; convulsions.

☞ The term is generally restricted to a convulsive affection attending pregnancy and parturition, and to infantile convulsions.

Ec-lamp'sy (-sȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ECLAMPSIA.

E-clat' (ē-klä'; F. ā'klȧ'), *n.* [F. *éclat* a fragment, splinter, explosion, brilliancy, splendor, fr. *éclater* to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, prob. of German origin; cf. OHG. *sleizan* to slit, split, fr. *slīzan*, G. *schleissen;* akin to E. *slit.*] **1.** Brilliancy of success or effort; splendor; brilliant show; striking effect; glory; renown. "The *eclat* of Homer's battles." *Pope.*

2. Demonstration of admiration and approbation; applause. *Prescott.*

Ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out: cf. F. *éclectique.* See ECLOGUE, and cf. ELECT.] **1.** Selecting; choosing (what is true or excellent in doctrines, opinions, etc.) from various sources or systems; as, an *eclectic* philosopher.

2. Consisting, or made up, of what is chosen or selected; as, an *eclectic* method; an *eclectic* magazine.

Eclectic physician, one of a class of practitioners of medicine, who select their modes of practice and medicines from all schools; formerly, sometimes the same as *botanic physician.* [*U. S.*] — **Eclectic school.** (*Paint.*) See *Bolognese school*, under BOLOGNESE.

Ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *n.* One who follows an eclectic method.

Ec-lec'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In an eclectic manner; by an eclectic method.

Ec-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éclecticisme.* Cf. ELECTICISM.] Theory or practice of an eclectic.

Ec-legm' (ĕk-lĕm'), *n.* [F. *éclegme*, L. *ecligma*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειγμα, fr. ἐκλείχειν to lick up.] (*Med.*) A medicine made by mixing oils with sirups. *John Quincy.*

E-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* [F. *éclipse*, L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, failing, fr. ἐκλείπειν to leave out, forsake; ἐκ out + λείπειν to leave. See EX-, and LOAN.] **1.** (*Astron.*) An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it. A lunar eclipse is caused by the moon passing through the earth's shadow; a solar eclipse, by the moon coming between the sun and the observer. A satellite is eclipsed by entering the shadow of its primary. The obscuration of a planet or star by the moon or a planet, though of the nature of an eclipse, is called an *occultation.* The eclipse of a small portion of the sun by Mercury or Venus is called a *transit* of the planet.

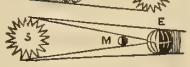

Diagrams of Eclipses. *S*, Sun; *E*, Earth; *M*, Moon.

☞ In ancient times, eclipses were, and among unenlightened people they still are, superstitiously regarded as forerunners of evil fortune, a sentiment of which occasional use is made in literature.

That fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in the *eclipse*, and rigged with curses dark. *Milton.*

2. The loss, usually temporary or partial, of light, brilliancy, luster, honor, consciousness, etc.; obscuration; gloom; darkness.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
As in the soft and sweet *eclipse*,
When soul meets soul on lovers' lips. *Shelley.*

Annular eclipse. (*Astron.*) See under ANNULAR. — **Cycle of eclipses.** See under CYCLE.

E-clipse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECLIPSED (ē-klĭpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECLIPSING.] **1.** To cause the obscuration of; to darken or hide; — said of a heavenly body; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

2. To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, honor, etc., of; to sully; to cloud; to throw into the shade by surpassing. "His *eclipsed* state." *Dryden.*
My joy of liberty is half *eclipsed.* *Shak.*

E-clipse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse.

While the laboring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *écliptique*, L. *linea ecliptica*, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός, prop. adj., of an eclipse, because in this circle eclipses of the sun and moon take place. See ECLIPTIC, *a.*] **1.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 28′. It is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun.

2. (*Geog.*) A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of 23° 28′ with the equator; — used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems.

E-clip'tic, *a.* [L. *eclipticus* belonging to an eclipse, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός. See ECLIPSE.] **1.** Pertaining to the ecliptic; as, the *ecliptic* way.

2. Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

Lunar ecliptic limit (*Astron.*), the space of 12° on the moon's orbit from the node, within which, if the moon happens to be at full, it will be eclipsed. — **Solar ecliptic limit**, the space of 17° from the lunar node, within which, if a conjunction of the sun and moon occur, the sun will be eclipsed.

Ec'lo-gite (ĕk'lō-jīt), *n.* [See ECLOGUE.] (*Min.*) A rock consisting of granular red garnet, light green smaragdite, and common hornblende; — so called in reference to its beauty.

Ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out; ἐκ out + λέγειν to gather, choose: cf. F. *églogue, éclogue.* See EX-, and LEGEND.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; an idyl; as, the *Eclogues* of Virgil, from which the modern usage of the word has been established.

E'co-nom'ic (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭk *or* ĕk'ō-; 277), } *a.* [F. *éco-*
E'co-nom'ic-al (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭ-kal *or* ĕk'ō-), } *nomique*, L. *oeconomicus* orderly, methodical, Gr. οἰκονομικός economical. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Pertaining to the household; domestic. "In this *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony]." *Milton.*

2. Relating to domestic economy, or to the management of household affairs.

And doth employ her *economic* art
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Managing with frugality; guarding against waste or unnecessary expense; careful and frugal in management and in expenditure; — said of character or habits.

Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance. *Hartè.*

4. Managed with frugality; not marked with waste or extravagance; frugal; — said of acts; saving; as, an *economical* use of money or of time.

5. Relating to the means of living, or the resources and wealth of a country; relating to political economy; as, *economic* purposes; *economical* truths.

These matters *economical* and political. *J. C. Shairp.*
There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey.*
Economic questions, such as money, usury, taxes, lands, and the employment of the people. *H. C. Baird.*

6. Regulative; relating to the adaptation of means to an end. *Grew.*

☞ *Economical* is the usual form when meaning frugal, saving; *economic* is the form commonly used when meaning pertaining to the management of a household, or of public affairs.

E'co-nom'ic-al-ly (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭ-kal-lȳ *or* ĕk'ō-), *adv.* With economy; with careful management; with prudence in expenditure.

E'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, equiv. to ἡ οἰκονομία. See ECONOMIC.] **1.** The science of household affairs, or of domestic management.

2. Political economy; the science of the utilities or the useful application of wealth or material resources. See *Political economy*, under POLITICAL. "In politics and *economics.*" *V. Knox.*

E-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *économiste.*] **1.** One who economizes, or manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste. "*Economists* even to parsimony." *Burke.*

2. One who is conversant with political economy; a student of economics.

E-con'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or practice of using to the best effect. [*R.*] *H. Spencer.*

E-con'o-mize (ē-kŏn'ō-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECONOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECONOMIZING.] [Cf. F. *économiser.*] To manage with economy; to use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income. [Written also *economise.*]

Expenses in the city were to be *economized.* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
Calculating how to *economize* time. *W. Irving.*

E-con'o-mize, *v. i.* To be prudently sparing in expenditure; to be frugal and saving; as, to *economize* in order to grow rich. [Written also *economise.*] *Milton.*

E-con'o-mi'zer (-mī'zẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, economizes.

2. Specifically: (*Steam Boilers*) An arrangement of pipes for heating feed water by waste heat in the gases passing to the chimney.

E-con'o-my (-mȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ECONOMIES (-mĭz). [F. *économie*, L. *oeconomia* household management, fr. Gr. οἰκονομία, fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house (akin to L. *vicus* village, E. *vicinity*) + νόμος usage, law, rule, fr. νέμειν to distribute, manage. See VICINITY, NOMAD.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs; the regulation and government of household matters, especially as they concern expense or disbursement; as, a careful *economy.*

Himself busy in charge of the household *economies.* *Froude.*

2. Orderly arrangement and management of the internal affairs of a state or of any establishment kept up by production and consumption; esp., such management as directly concerns wealth; as, political *economy.*

3. The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed; orderly system of regulating the distribution and uses of parts, conceived as the result of wise and economical adaptation in the author, whether human or divine; as, the animal or vegetable *economy;* the *economy* of a poem; the Jewish *economy.*

The position which they [the verb and adjective] hold in the general *economy* of language. *Earle.*
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *economy* . . . of poems better observed than in Terence. *B. Jonson.*
The Jews already had a Sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep. *Paley.*

4. Thrifty and frugal housekeeping; management without loss or waste; frugality in expenditure; prudence and disposition to save; as, a housekeeper accustomed to *economy* but not to parsimony.

Political economy. See under POLITICAL.

Syn. — ECONOMY, FRUGALITY, PARSIMONY. *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off indulgences, and proceeds on a system of saving. The latter conveys the

idea of not using or spending superfluously, and is opposed to *lavishness* or *profusion*. *Frugality* is usually applied to matters of consumption, and commonly points to simplicity of manners; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit, and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent to liberty and ease. *Swift.*

The father was more given to *frugality*, and the son to riotousness [luxuriousness]. *Golding.*

‖ **É/cor'ché'** (ā/kôr'shā'), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) A manikin, or image, representing an animal, especially man, with the skin removed so that the muscles are exposed for purposes of study.

‖ **É/cos'saise'** (ā/kŏs'sāz'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A dancing tune in the Scotch style.

E-cos'tate (ē-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *costate*.] (*Bot.*) Having no ribs or nerves; — said of a leaf.

‖ **É/coute'** (ā/kōōt'), *n.* [F., a listening place.] (*Mil.*) One of the small galleries run out in front of the glacis. They serve to annoy the enemy's miners.

‖ **Ec'pha-sis** (ĕk'fā-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκφασις, fr. ἐκφάναι to speak out.] (*Rhet.*) An explicit declaration.

‖ **Ec'pho-ne'ma** (ĕk'fō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνημα a thing called out, fr. ἐκφωνεῖν to cry out; ἐκ out + φωνή voice.] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out with some interjectional particle.

Ec'pho-neme (ĕk'fō-nēm), *n.* [See ECPHONEMA.] A mark (!) used to indicate an exclamation. *G. Brown.*

‖ **Ec'pho-ne'sis** (-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνησις. See ECPHONEMA.] (*Rhet.*) An animated or passionate exclamation.

The feelings expressed by the *ecphonesis* are very various. *Gibbs.*

Ec-phrac'tic (ĕk-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, from ἐκφράσσειν to open; ἐκ out + φράσσειν to block up: cf. F. *ecphractique*.] (*Med.*) Serving to dissolve or attenuate viscid matter, and so to remove obstructions; deobstruent. — *n.* An ecphractic medicine. *Harvey.*

‖ **É/crase'ment'** (ā/krāz'mĕn'), *n.* [F.] (*Surg.*) The operation performed with an écraseur.

É/cra'seur' (ā/krā'zĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *écraser* to crush.] (*Surg.*) An instrument intended to replace the knife in many operations, the parts operated on being severed by the crushing effect produced by the gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.

‖ **É/cru'** (ā/krụ'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crudus* raw.] Having the color or appearance of unbleached stuff, as silk, linen, or the like.

Ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stā-sy), *n.; pl.* ECSTASIES (-sĭz). [F. *extase*, L. *ecstasis*, fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξιστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand. See EX-, and STAND.] [Also written *extasy*.]

1. The state of being beside one's self or rapt out of one's self; a state in which the mind is elevated above the reach of ordinary impressions, as when under the influence of overpowering emotion; an extraordinary elevation of the spirit, as when the soul, unconscious of sensible objects, is supposed to contemplate heavenly mysteries.

Like a mad prophet in an *ecstasy*. *Dryden.*
This is the very *ecstasy* of love. *Shak.*

2. Excessive and overmastering joy or enthusiasm; rapture; enthusiastic delight.

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

3. Violent distraction of mind; violent emotion; excessive grief or anxiety; insanity; madness. [*Obs.*]

That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shak.*
Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*. *Marlowe.*

4. (*Med.*) A state which consists in total suspension of sensibility, of voluntary motion, and largely of mental power. The body is erect and inflexible; the pulsation and breathing are not affected. *Mayne.*

Ec'sta-sy, *v. t.* To fill with ecstasy, or with rapture or enthusiasm. [*Obs.*]

The most *ecstasied* order of holy . . . spirits. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκστατικός, fr. ἐξίστάναι: cf. F. *extatique*. See ECSTASY, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy or excessive emotion; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy; as, *ecstatic* gaze; an *ecstatic* spirit; *ecstatic* trance.

This *ecstatic* fit of love and jealousy. *Hammond.*

2. Delightful beyond measure; rapturous; ravishing; as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy.

Ec-stat'ic, *n.* An enthusiast. [*R.*] *Gauden.*

Ec-stat'ic-al (ĕk-stăt'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Ecstatic. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. Tending to external objects. [*R.*] *Norris.*

Ec-stat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Rapturously; ravishingly.

Ect- (ĕkt-), **Ec'to-** (ĕk'tō-). [Gr. ἐκτός outside.] A combining form signifying *without*, *outside*, *external*.

Ec'tad (ĕk'tăd), *adv.* [*Ect-* + L. *ad* towards.] (*Anat.*) Toward the outside or surface; — opposed to *entad*. *B. G. Wilder.*

Ec'tal (ĕk'tal), *a.* [See ECT-.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the surface; outer; — opposed to *ental*. *B. G. Wilder.*

‖ **Ec-ta'si-a** (ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ECTASIS.] (*Med.*) A dilatation of a hollow organ or of a canal.

‖ **Ec'ta-sis** (ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκτασις; ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.] (*Pros.*) The lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

Ec-ten'tal (ĕk-tĕn'tal), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός outside + ἐντός inside.] (*Biol.*) Relating to, or connected with, the two primitive germ layers, the ectoderm and entoderm; as, the "*ectental* line" or line of juncture of the two layers in the segmentation of the ovum. *C. S. Minot.*

Ec'ter-on (ĕk'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [See ECT-.] (*Anat.*) The external layer of the skin and mucous membranes; epithelium; ecderon. — **Ec'ter-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Ec-teth'moid (ĕk-tĕth'moid), *a.* [*Ect-* + *ethmoid*.] (*Anat.*) External to the ethmoid; prefrontal.

‖ **Ec-thlip'sis** (ĕk-thlĭp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐκθλῖψις, fr. ἐκθλίβειν to squeeze out.] **1.** The dropping out or suppression from a word of a consonant, with or without a vowel.

2. (*Lat. Pros.*) The elision of a final *m*, with the preceding vowel, before a word beginning with a vowel.

‖ **Ec'tho-re'um** (ĕk'thō-rē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* ECTHOREA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκθρώσκειν to leap out; ἐκ out + θρώσκειν, θορεῖν, to leap, dart.] (*Zoöl.*) The slender, hollow thread of a nettling cell or cnida. See NETTLING CELL. [Written also *ecthorœum*.]

‖ **Ec-thy'ma** (ĕk-thī'mȧ *or* ĕk'thĭ-mȧ), *n.; pl.* ECTHYMATA (-thĭm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκθυμα pimple, fr. ἐκθύειν to break out.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption, consisting of large, round pustules, upon an indurated and inflamed base. *Dunglison.*

Ec'to- (ĕk'tō-). See ECT-.

Ec'to-blast (ĕk'tō-blȧst), *n.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. βλαστός bud, germ.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer layer of the blastoderm; the epiblast; the ectoderm. (*b*) The outer envelope of a cell; the cell wall. *Agassiz.*

‖ **Ec'to-bron'chi-um** (-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* ECTOBRONCHIA (-ȧ). [NL. See ECTO-, and BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) One of the dorsal branches of the main bronchi in the lungs of birds.

Ec'to-cu-ne'i-form (-kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), **Ec'to-cu'ni-form** (-kū'nĭ-fôrm), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *cuneiform, cuniform*.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the tarsus. See CUNEIFORM.

Ec'to-cyst (ĕk'tō-sĭst), *n.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. κύστις bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) The outside covering of the Bryozoa.

Ec'to-derm (ĕk'tō-dĕrm), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-derm*.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer layer of the blastoderm; epiblast.

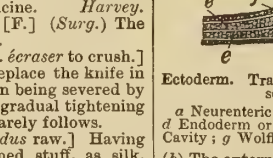

Ectoderm. Transverse section through a chick embryo of the second day (after Kölliker). × 60

a Neurenteric Tube; *b* Notochord; *c* Ectoderm or Epiblast; *d* Endoderm or Hypoblast; *e* Mesoderm or Mesoblast; *f* Body Cavity; *g* Wolffian Duct; *h* Primitive Aorta; *i* Protovertebra.

(*b*) The external skin or outer layer of an animal or plant, this being formed in an animal from the epiblast. See *Illust.* of BLASTODERM.

Ec'to-der'mal (-dĕr'mal), **Ec'to-der'mic** (-dĕr'mĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or relating to the ectoderm.

Ec'to-lec'i-thal (ĕk'tō-lĕs'ĭ-thal), *a.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] (*Biol.*) Having the food yolk, at the commencement of segmentation, in a peripheral position, and the cleavage process confined to the center of the egg; as, *ectolecithal* ova.

Ec'to-mere (ĕk'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-mere*.] (*Biol.*) The larger and more transparent of the two cells formed by the first segmentation of the ovum, after fertilization.

Ec'to-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals; — opposed to *endoparasite*. — **Ec'to-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Ec-to'pi-a** (ĕk-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκ out + τόπος place.] (*Med.*) A morbid displacement of parts, especially such as is congenital; as, *ectopia* of the heart, or of the bladder.

Ec-top'ic (ĕk-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Out of place; congenitally displaced; as, an *ectopic* organ.

Ec'to-plasm (ĕk'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. πλάσμα form.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer transparent layer of protoplasm in a developing ovum. (*b*) The outer hyaline layer of protoplasm in a vegetable cell. (*c*) The ectosarc of a protozoan.

Ec'to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] Pertaining to, or composed of, ectoplasm.

‖ **Ec'to-proc'ta** (-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτός outside + πρωκτός the anus.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Bryozoa in which the anus lies outside the circle of tentacles.

Ec'to-py (ĕk'tō-pȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ECTOPIA.

Ect-or'gan-ism (ĕkt-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Ect-* + *organism*.] (*Biol.*) An external parasitic organism.

Ec'to-sarc (ĕk'tō-särk), *n.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Biol.*) The semisolid external layer of protoplasm in some unicellular organisms, as the amœba; ectoplasm; exoplasm.

Ec-tos'te-al (ĕk-tŏs'tē-al), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to ectostosis; as, *ectosteal* ossification.

‖ **Ec'tos-to'sis** (ĕk'tŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ECT-, and OSTOSIS.] (*Physiol.*) A process of bone formation in which ossification takes place in the perichondrium and either surrounds or gradually replaces the cartilage.

Ec'to-zo'ic (ĕk'tō-zō'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) See EPIZOIC.

‖ **Ec'to-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* ECTOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτός outside + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See EPIZOÖN.

‖ **Ec-tro'pi-on** (ĕk-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτρόπιον, fr. ἔκτροπος a turning aside; ἐκ from + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Med.*) An unnatural eversion of the eyelids.

‖ **Ec-tro'pi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as ECTROPION.

Ec-trot'ic (ĕk-trŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτρωτικός for abortion; ἐκ out + τιτρώσκειν to wound, cause mischief to.] (*Med.*) Having a tendency to prevent the development of anything, especially of a disease.

Ec'ty-pal (ĕk'tĭ-pal), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr. ἔκτυπος; ἐκ out + τύπος stamp, figure. See TYPE.] Copied, reproduced as a molding or cast, in contradistinction from the original model.

Ec'type (ĕk'tīp), *n.* [Cf. F. *ectype*. See ECTYPAL.] **1.** (*Classical Archæol.*) (*a*) A copy, as in pottery, of an artist's original work. Hence: (*b*) A work sculptured in relief, as a cameo, or in bas-relief (in this sense used loosely).

2. A copy from an original; a type of something that has previously existed.

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ec'ty-pog'ra-phy (ĕk'tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fȳ *or* ĕk'tī-), *n.* [*Ectype* + *-graphy*.] A method of etching in which the design upon the plate is produced in relief.

Ec'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), **Ec'u-men'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *oecumenicus*, Gr. οἰκουμενικός; fr. οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ) the inhabited world, fr. οἰκεῖν to inhabit, from οἶκος house, dwelling. See ECONOMY.] General; universal; in ecclesiastical usage, that which concerns the whole church; as, an *ecumenical* council. [Written also *œcumenical*.]

Ecumenical Bishop, a title assumed by the popes. — Ecumenical council. See under COUNCIL.

Ec'u-rie (ĕk'ū-rȳ), *n.* [F. See EQUERRY.] A stable.

Ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκζεμα; ἐκ out + ζεῖν to boil.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, an eruption of small vesicles, and the discharge of a watery exudation, which often dries up, leaving the skin covered with crusts; — called also *tetter*, *milk crust*, and *salt rheum*.

Ec-zem'a-tous (ĕk-zĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to eczema; having the characteristics of eczema.

-ed (-ĕd). The termination of the past participle of regular, or weak, verbs; also, of analogous participial adjectives from nouns; as, pigmented; talented.

E-da'cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Given to eating; voracious; devouring.

Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time. *Carlyle.*

— **E-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **E-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

E-dac'i-ty (ē-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. *Bacon.*

Ed'da (ĕd'dȧ), *n.; pl.* EDDAS (-dȧz). [Icel., lit. *great-grandmother* (*i. e.*, of Scandinavian poetry), so called by Bishop Brynjúlf Sveinsson, who brought it again to light in 1643.] The religious or mythological book of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin, containing two collections of Sagas (legends, myths) of the old northern gods and heroes.

☞ There are two Eddas. The older, consisting of 39 poems, was reduced to writing from oral tradition in Iceland between 1050 and 1133. The younger or *prose Edda*, called also the *Edda of Snorri*, is the work of several writers, though usually ascribed to Snorri Sturleson, who was born in 1178.

Ed-da'ic (ĕd-dā'ĭk), **Ed'dic** (ĕd'dĭk), *a.* Relating to the Eddas; resembling the Eddas.

Ed'der (ĕd'dĕr), *n.* [See ADDER.] (*Zoöl.*) An adder or serpent. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ed'der, *n.* [AS. *edor* hedge, fence; akin to *etar*.] Flexible wood worked into the top of hedge stakes, to bind them together. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Ed'der, *v. t.* To bind the top by interweaving edder; as, to *edder* a hedge. [*Obs.*]

Ed'dish (-dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edisc*; cf. AS. pref. *ed-* again, anew. Cf. EDDY, and ARRISH.] Aftermath; also, stubble and stubble field. See ARRISH. [*Eng.*]

Ed'does (ĕd'dōz), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The tubers of *Colocasia antiquorum*. See TARO.

Ed'dy (ĕd'dȳ), *n.; pl.* EDDIES (-dĭz). [Prob. fr. Icel. *iða*; cf. Icel. pref. *ið-* back, AS. *ed-*, OS. *idug-*, OHG. *ita-*; Goth. *id-*.] **1.** A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current.

2. A current of water or air moving in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

Used also adjectively; as, *eddy* winds. *Dryden.*

Ed'dy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDDIED (ĕd'dĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDDYING.] To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy; to move in a circle.

Eddying round and round they sink. *Wordsworth.*

Ed'dy, *v. t.* To collect as into an eddy. [*R.*]

The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

‖ **E'del-weiss** (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] (*Bot.*) A little, perennial, white, woolly plant (*Leontopodium alpinum*), growing at high elevations in the Alps.

Edelweiss. ⅛

E-de'ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as ŒDEMA.

E-dem'a-tous (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *or* **E-dem'a-tose'** (-tōs'), *a.* (*Med.*) Same as ŒDEMATOUS.

E'den (ē'den), *n.* [Heb. *ēden* delight, pleasure; also, a place of pleasure, Eden.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; hence, a delightful region or residence.

E-den'ic (ē-dĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eden; paradisaic. "*Edenic* joys." *Mrs. Browning.*

E'den-ite (ē'dĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Eden*ville, N. Y.] (*Min.*) A variety of amphibole. See AMPHIBOLE.

E'den-ized (ē'den-īzd), *a.* Admitted to a state of paradisaic happiness. [*R.*] *Davies* (*Wit's Pilgr.*).

E-den'tal (ē-dĕn'tal), *a.* See EDENTATE, *a.* — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Edentata.

E-den'tal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* See EDENTATE, *a.*

‖ **E'den-ta'ta** (ē'dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare* to render toothless; *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammals including the armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters; — called also *Bruta*. The incisor teeth are rarely developed, and in some groups all the teeth are lacking.

Edentata. Skull of Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*). Reduced.

E-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* **1.** Destitute of teeth; as, an *edentate* quadruped, an *edentate* leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Edentata.

E-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tât), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Edentata.

E-den'ta-ted (ē-dĕn'tā-tĕd), *a.* Same as Edentate, *a.*

E'den-ta'tion (ē'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A depriving of teeth. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

An Edentate. The Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*). 1/6

E-den'tu-lous (ē-dĕn'tŭ-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *edentulus; e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] Toothless.

Edge (ĕj), *n.* [OE. *eg, egge*, AS. *ecg;* akin to OHG. *ekka*, G. *ecke*, Icel. & Sw. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, and to L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκή point, Skr. *açri* edge. √1. Cf. Egg, *v. t.*, Eager, Ear spike of corn, Acute.] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, knife, sword, or scythe. Hence, figuratively, that which cuts as an edge does, or wounds deeply, etc.

He which hath the sharp sword with two *edges*. *Rev.* ii. 12.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

2. Any sharp terminating border; a margin; a brink; extreme verge; as, the *edge* of a table, a precipice.

Upon the *edge* of yonder coppice. *Shak.*

In worst extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle. *Milton.*

Pursue even to the very *edge* of destruction. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Sharpness; readiness or fitness to cut; keenness; intenseness of desire.

The full *edge* of our indignation. *Sir W. Scott.*

Death and persecution lose all the ill that they can have, if we do not set an *edge* upon them by our fears and by our vices. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. The border or part adjacent to the line of division; the beginning or early part; as, in the *edge* of evening. "On the *edge* of winter." *Milton.*

Edge joint (*Carp.*), a joint formed by two edges making a corner. — **Edge mill**, a crushing or grinding mill in which the stones roll around on their edges, on a level circular bed; — used for ore, and as an oil mill. Called also *Chilian mill*. — **Edge molding** (*Arch.*), a molding whose section is made up of two curves meeting in an angle. — **Edge plane.** (*a*) (*Carp.*) A plane for edging boards. (*b*) (*Shoemaking*) A plane for edging soles. — **Edge play**, a kind of swordplay in which backswords or cutlasses are used, and the edge, rather than the point, is employed. — **Edge rail.** (*Railroad*) (*a*) A rail set on edge; — applied to a rail of more depth than width. (*b*) A guard rail by the side of the main rail at a switch. *Knight.* — **Edge railway**, a railway having the rails set on edge. — **Edge stone**, a curbstone. — **Edge tool.** (*a*) Any tool or instrument having a sharp edge intended for cutting. (*b*) A tool for forming or dressing an edge; an edging tool. — **To be on edge**, to be eager, impatient, or anxious. — **To set the teeth on edge**, to cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, as by bringing acids into contact with them. *Bacon.*

Edge (ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edged (ĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Edging.] **1.** To furnish with an edge as a tool or weapon; to sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To shape or dress the edge of, as with a tool.

3. To furnish with a fringe or border; as, to *edge* a dress; to *edge* a garden with box.

Hills whose tops were *edged* with groves. *Pope.*

4. To make sharp or keen, figuratively; to incite; to exasperate; to goad; to urge or egg on. [*Obs.*]

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

5. To move by little and little or cautiously, as by pressing forward edgewise; as, *edging* their chairs forwards. *Locke.*

Edge, *v. i.* **1.** To move sideways; to move gradually; as, *edge* along this way.

2. To sail close to the wind.

I must *edge* up on a point of wind. *Dryden.*

To edge away *or* **off** (*Naut.*), to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object. — **To edge down** (*Naut.*), to approach by slow degrees, as when a sailing vessel approaches an object in an oblique direction from the windward. — **To edge in**, to get in edgewise; to get in by degrees. — **To edge in with**, as with a coast or vessel (*Naut.*), to advance gradually, but not directly, toward it.

Edge'bone' (ĕj'bōn'), *n.* Same as Aitchbone.

Edge'less, *a.* Without an edge; not sharp; blunt; obtuse; as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon.

Edge'long (ĕj'lŏng; 115), *adv.* In the direction of the edge. [*Obs.*]

Three hundred thousand pieces have you stuck
Edgelong into the ground. *B. Jonson.*

Edge'shot (ĕj'shŏt), *a.* (*Carp.*) Having an edge planed, — said of a board. *Knight.*

Edge'ways (ĕj'wāz), } *adv.* With the edge towards
Edge'wise (ĕj'wīz), } anything; in the direction of the edge.

Glad to get in a word, as they say, *edgeways*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which forms an edge or border, as the fringe, trimming, etc., of a garment, or a border in a garden. *Dryden.*

2. The operation of shaping or dressing the edge of anything, as of a piece of metal.

Edging machine, a machine tool with a revolving cutter, for dressing edges, as of boards, or metal plates, to a pattern or templet.

Edg'ing-ly, *adv.* Gradually; gingerly. [*R.*]

Edg'y (ĕj'ĭ), *a.* [From Edge.] **1.** Easily irritated; sharp; as, an *edgy* temper.

2. (*Fine Arts*) Having some of the forms, such as drapery or the like, too sharply defined. "An *edgy* style of sculpture." *Hazlitt.*

Edh (ĕth), *n.* The name of the Anglo-Saxon letter ð, capital form Ð. It is sounded as "English *th* in a similar word: ððer, other, dðð, doth." *March.*

Ed'i-bil'i-ty (ĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Suitableness for being eaten; edibleness.

Ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat. See Eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent; as, *edible* fishes. *Bacon.* — *n.* Anything edible.

Edible bird's nest. See Bird's nest, 2. — **Edible crab** (*Zoöl.*), any species of crab used as food, esp. the American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*). See Crab. — **Edible frog** (*Zoöl.*), the common European frog (*Rana esculenta*), used as food. — **Edible snail** (*Zoöl.*), any snail used as food, esp. *Helix pomatia* and *H. aspersa* of Europe.

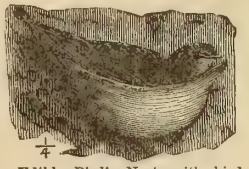

Edible Bird's Nest, with bird (*Collocalia nidifica*). 1/4

Ed'i-ble-ness, *n.* Suitableness for being eaten.

E'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere, edictum*, to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say: cf. F. *édit*. See Diction.] A public command or ordinance by the sovereign power; the proclamation of a law made by an absolute authority, as if by the very act of announcement; a decree; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarch.

It stands as an *edict* in destiny. *Shak.*

Edict of Nantes (*French Hist.*), an edict issued by Henry IV. (A. D. 1598), giving toleration to Protestants. Its revocation by Louis XIV. (A. D. 1685) was followed by terrible persecutions and the expatriation of thousands of French Protestants.

Syn. — Decree; proclamation; law; ordinance; statute; rule; order; manifesto; command. See Law.

E-dic'tal (ē-dĭk'tal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law.

Ed'i-fi-cant (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kant *or* ē-dĭf'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *aedificans, -antis*, p. pr. of *aedificare*. See Edify.] Building; constructing. [*R.*] *Dugard.*

Ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aedificatio:* cf. F. *édification*. See Edify.] **1.** The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; a building up, especially in a moral or spiritual sense; moral, intellectual, or spiritual improvement; instruction.

The assured *edification* of his church. *Bp. Hall.*

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison.*

2. A building or edifice. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Ed'i-fi-ca'to-ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rȳ *or* ē-dĭf'ĭ-kā-), *a.* Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

Ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *aedificium*, fr. *aedificare:* cf. F. *édifice*. See Edify.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric; — chiefly applied to elegant houses, and other large buildings; as, a palace, a church, a statehouse.

Ed'i-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *aedificialis.*] Pertaining to an edifice; structural.

Ed'i-fi'er (ĕd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who builds. [*Obs.*]

2. One who edifies, builds up, or strengthens another by moral or religious instruction.

Ed'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Edifying.] [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare; aedes* a building, house, orig., a fireplace (akin to Gr. αἴθειν to burn, Skr. *idh* to kindle, OHG. *eit* funeral pile, AS. *āð*, OIr. *aed* fire) + *facere* to make. See Fact, -fy.] **1.** To build; to construct. [*Archaic*]

There was a holy chapel *edified*. *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve, especially in moral and religious knowledge; to teach.

It does not appear probable that our dispute [about miracles] would either *edify* or enlighten the public. *Gibbon.*

3. To teach or persuade. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ed'i-fy, *v. i.* To improve. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Ed'i-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *a.* Instructing; improving; as, an *edifying* conversation. — **Ed'i-fy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Ed'i-fy'ing-ness**, *n.*

E'dile (ē'dĭl), *n.* [L. *aedilis:* cf. F. *édile*. Cf. Ædile.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) See Ædile.

E'dile-ship, *n.* The office of ædile. *T. Arnold.*

Ed'ing-ton-ite (ĕd'ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish white zeolitic mineral, in tetragonal crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and baryta.

Ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Editing.] [F. *éditer*, or L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, put forth, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give. See Date a point of time.] To superintend the publication of; to revise and prepare for publication; to select, correct, arrange, etc., the matter of, for publication; as, to *edit* a newspaper.

Philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

E-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *editio*, fr. *edere* to publish: cf. F. *édition*. See Edit.] **1.** A literary work edited and published, as by a certain editor or in a certain manner; as, a good *edition* of Chaucer; Chalmers' *edition* of Shakespeare.

2. The whole number of copies of a work printed and published at one time; as, the first *edition* was soon sold.

‖ **É'di'tion' de luxe'** (ā'dē'syôn' de lụks'). [F.] See Luxe.

E-di'tion-er (ē-dĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* An editor. [*Obs.*]

Ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., that which produces, from *edere* to publish: cf. F. *éditeur*.] One who edits; esp., a person who prepares, superintends, revises, and corrects a book, magazine, or newspaper, etc., for publication.

Ed'i-to'ri-al (ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an editor; written or sanctioned by an editor; as, *editorial* labors; *editorial* remarks.

Ed'i-to'ri-al, *n.* A leading article in a newspaper or magazine; an editorial article; an article published as an expression of the views of the editor.

Ed'i-to'ri-al-ly (ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor or of an editorial article.

Ed'i-tor-ship (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or charge of an editor; care and superintendence of a publication.

Ed'i-tress (ĕd'ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female editor.

E-dit'u-ate (ē-dĭt'ū-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *aedituatus*, p. p. of *aedituare*, fr. L. *aedituus* a temple warden; *aedes* building, temple + *tueri* to guard.] To guard as a churchwarden does. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

E'dom-ite (ē'dŭm-īt), *n.* One of the descendants of Esau or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean.

‖ **Ed'ri-oph-thal'ma** (ĕd'rĭ-ŏf-thăl'mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑδραῖος steadfast + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Crustacea in which the eyes are without stalks; the Arthrostraca. [Written also *Edriophthalmata.*]

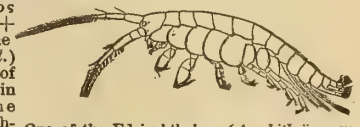

One of the Edriophthalma (*Amphithoë maculata*). × 1½

Ed'ri-oph-thal'mous (-mŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Edriophthalma.

Ed'u-ca-bil'i-ty (ĕd'ū-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *éducabilité.*] Capability of being educated.

Ed'u-ca-ble (ĕd'ū-kȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *éducable.*] Capable of being educated. "Men are *educable*." *M. Arnold.*

Ed'u-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Educated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Educating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child physically or mentally, to educate, fr. *educere* to lead forth, bring up (a child). See Educe.] To bring up or guide the powers of, as a child; to develop and cultivate, whether physically, mentally, or morally, but more commonly limited to the mental activities or senses; to expand, strengthen, and discipline, as the mind, a faculty, etc.; to form and regulate the principles and character of; to prepare and fit for any calling or business by systematic instruction; to cultivate; to train; to instruct; as, to *educate* a child; to *educate* the eye or the taste.

Syn. — To develop; instruct; teach; inform; enlighten; edify; bring up; train; breed; rear; discipline; indoctrinate.

Ed'u-ca'ted (ĕd'ū-kā'tĕd), *a.* Formed or developed by education; as, an *educated* man.

Ed'u-ca'tion (ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn; 135), *n.* [L. *educatio:* cf. F. *éducation.*] The act or process of educating; the result of educating, as determined by the knowledge, skill, or discipline of character, acquired; also, the act or process of training by a prescribed or customary course of study or discipline; as, an *education* for the bar or the pulpit; he has finished his *education.*

To prepare us for complete living is the function which *education* has to discharge. *H. Spencer.*

Syn. — Education, Instruction, Teaching, Training, Breeding. *Education*, properly *a drawing forth*, implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles, and the regulation of the heart. *Instruction* is that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge. *Teaching* is the same, being simply more familiar. It is also applied to practice; as, *teaching* to speak a language; *teaching* a dog to do tricks. *Training* is a department of education in which the chief element is exercise or practice for the purpose of imparting facility in any physical or mental operation. *Breeding* commonly relates to the manners and outward conduct.

Ed'u-ca'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to education. "His *educational* establishment." *J. H. Newman.*

Ed'u-ca'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.

Ed'u-ca-tive (ĕd'ū-kȧ-tĭv; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *éducatif.*] Tending to educate; that gives education; as, an *educative* process; an *educative* experience.

Ed'u-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who educates; a teacher.

E-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Educed (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Educing (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *educere; e* out + *ducere* to lead. See Duke.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to produce against counter agency or influence; to extract; to evolve; as, to *educe* a form from matter.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

They want to *educe* and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves. *M. Arnold.*

E-du'ci-ble (ē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being educed.

E'duct (ē'dŭkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educere.*] That which is educed, as by analysis. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

E-duc'tion (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eductio.*] The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Eduction pipe, *and* Eduction port. See *Exhaust pipe* and *Exhaust port*, under Exhaust, *a.*

E-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out; extractive.

E-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., tutor.] One who, or that which, brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *E. Darwin*

E-dul'co-rant (ē-dŭl'kō-rant), *a.* [See Edulcorate.] Having a tendency to purify or to sweeten by removing or correcting acidity and acrimony.

E-dul'co-rant, *n.* An edulcorant remedy.

E-dul'co-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edulcorated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Edulcorating.] [L. *e* out + *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare* to sweeten, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, fr. *dulcis* sweet: cf. F. *édulcorer.*] **1.** To render sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity.

Succory . . . *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Chem.*) To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; to purify. [*R.*]

E-dul'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *édulcoration.*] **1.** The act of sweetening or edulcorating.

2. (*Chem.*) The act of freeing from acids or any soluble substances, by affusions of water. [*R.*] *Ure.*

E-dul'co-ra-tive (ē-dŭl'kō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to sweeten or purify by affusions of water.

E-dul'co-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A contrivance used to supply small quantities of sweetened liquid, water, etc., to any mixture, or to test tubes, etc.; a dropping bottle.

E-du'li-ous (ē-dū'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *edulis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Edible. [*Obs.*] "*Edulious* pulses." *Sir T. Browne.*

-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used, chiefly in law terms, in a passive signification, to indicate the direct or indirect object of an action, or the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred;* as in assignee, donee, alienee, grantee, etc. It is correlative to *-or*, the agent or doer.

Eek, Eeke (ēk), *v. t.* See EKE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ǣl;* akin to D., G., & Dan. *aal*, Icel. *āll*, Sw. *ål.*] (*Zoöl.*) An elongated fish of many genera and species. The common eels of Europe and America belong to the genus *Anguilla*. The electrical eel is a species of *Gymnotus*. The so called *vinegar eel* is a minute nematode worm. See CONGER EEL, ELECTRIC EEL, and GYMNOTUS.

Common Eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*). (⅛)

Eel'buck' (ēl'bŭk'), *n.* An eelpot or eel basket.

Eel'fare' (ēl'fâr'), *n.* [*Eel* + *fare* a journey or passage.] (*Zoöl.*) A brood of eels. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Eel'grass' (ēl'grâs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Zostera marina*), with very long and narrow leaves, growing abundantly in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast.

Eel'-moth'er (ēl'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The eelpout.

Eel'pot' (ēl'pŏt'), *n.* A boxlike structure with funnel-shaped traps for catching eels; an eelback.

Eel'pout' (ēl'pout'), *n.* [AS. *ǣlepute.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fish (*Zoarces viviparus*), remarkable for producing living young; — called also *greenbone*, *guffer*, *bard*, and *Maroona eel*.

European Eelpout (*Zoarces viviparus*).

Also, an American species (*Z. anguillaris*), — called also *mutton fish*, and, erroneously, *congo eel*, *ling*, and *lamper eel*. Both are edible, but of little value. (*b*) A fresh-water fish, the burbot.

Eel'spear' (ēl'spẽr'), *n.* A spear with barbed forks for spearing eels.

E'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction for *even*. See EVEN.

I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

Een (ēn), *n.* The old plural of EYE.

And eke with fatness swollen were his *een*. *Spenser.*

E'er (ār *or* âr; 277), *adv.* A contraction for *ever*. See EVER.

Ee'rie (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scotch, fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Serving to inspire fear, esp. a dread of seeing ghosts; wild; weird; as, *eerie* stories.

She whose elfin prancer springs
By night to *eery* warblings. *Tennyson.*

2. Affected with fear; affrighted. *Burns.*

Ee'ri-ly (ē'rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a strange, unearthly way.

Ee'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing fear; eerie. [*Scot.*]

Eet (ēt), *obs. imp.* of EAT. *Chaucer.*

Ef'fa-ble (ĕf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis; ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being uttered or explained; utterable. *Barrow.*

Ef-face' (ĕf-fās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFACED (-fāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFACING (-fā'sĭng).] [F. *effacer;* pref. *és-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form. See FACE, and cf. DEFACE.] **1.** To cause to disappear (as anything impressed or inscribed upon a surface) by rubbing out, striking out, etc.; to erase; to render illegible or indiscernible; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument, or the inscription on a coin.

2. To destroy, as a mental impression; to wear away.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To blot out; expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy. — EFFACE, DEFACE. To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

Ef-face'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being effaced.

Ef-face'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *effacement.*] The act of effacing; also, the result of the act.

Ef-fas'ci-nate (ĕf-fȧs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *effascinare.*] To charm; to bewitch. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Ef-fas'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effascinatio.*] A charming; state of being bewitched or deluded. [*Obs.*]

Ef-fect' (ĕf-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere, effectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *effet*, formerly also spelled *effect*. See FACT.] **1.** Execution; performance; realization; operation; as, the law goes into *effect* in May.

That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The *effect* and it. *Shak.*

2. Manifestation; expression; sign.

All the large *effects*
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*

3. In general: That which is produced by an agent or cause; the event which follows immediately from an antecedent, called the *cause;* result; consequence; outcome; fruit; as, the *effect* of luxury.

The *effect* is the unfailing index of the amount of the cause. *Whewell.*

4. Impression left on the mind; sensation produced.

Patchwork . . . introduced for oratorical *effect*. *J. C. Shairp.*

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *W. Irving.*

5. Power to produce results; efficiency; force; importance; account; as, to speak with *effect*.

6. Consequence intended; purpose; meaning; general intent; — with *to*.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 22.

7. The purport; the sum and substance. "The *effect* of his intent." *Chaucer.*

8. Reality; actual meaning; fact, as distinguished from mere appearance.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

9. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; — sometimes used to embrace real as well as personal property; as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects*.

For effect, for an exaggerated impression or excitement. — **In effect,** in fact; in substance. See 8, above. — **Of no effect, Of none effect, To no effect,** *or* **Without effect,** destitute of results, validity, force, and the like; vain; fruitless. "Making the word of God *of none effect* through your tradition." *Mark* vii. 13. "All my study be *to no effect*." *Shak.* — **To give effect to,** to make valid; to carry out in practice; to push to its results. — **To take effect,** to become operative, to accomplish aims. *Shak.*

Syn. — EFFECT, CONSEQUENCE, RESULT. These words indicate things which arise out of some antecedent, or follow as a consequent. *Effect*, which may be regarded as the generic term, denotes that which springs directly from something which can properly be termed a cause. A *consequence* is more remote, not being strictly caused, nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following indirectly, or in the train of events, something on which it truly depends. A *result* is still more remote and variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions. We may foresee the *effects* of a measure, may conjecture its *consequences*, but can rarely discover its final *results*.

Resolving all events, with their *effects*
And manifold *results*, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme. *Cowper.*

Shun the bitter *consequence*, for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, . . . thou shalt die. *Milton.*

Ef-fect' (ĕf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFECTING.] **1.** To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be.

So great a body such exploits to *effect*. *Daniel.*

2. To bring to pass; to execute; to perform; to achieve; to accomplish.

To *effect* that which the divine counsels had decreed. *Bp. Hurd.*

They sailed away without *effecting* their purpose. *Jowett (Th.).*

Syn. — To accomplish; fulfill; realize; achieve; complete; execute; perform; attain. See ACCOMPLISH.

Ef-fect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who effects.

Ef-fect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ef-fec'tion (ĕf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effectio:* cf. F. *effection.*] Creation; a doing. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Ef-fect'ive (ĕf-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *effectivus:* cf. F. *effectif.*] Having the power to produce an effect or effects; producing a decided or decisive effect; efficient; serviceable; operative; as, an *effective* force, remedy, speech; the *effective* men in a regiment.

They are not *effective* of anything, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

Whosoever is an *effective*, real cause of doing his neighbor wrong, is criminal. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Efficient; efficacious; effectual; forcible; active; powerful; energetic; competent. See EFFECTUAL.

Ef-fect'ive, *n.* **1.** That which produces a given effect; a cause. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. One who is capable of active service.

He assembled his army — 20,000 *effectives* — at Corinth. *W. P. Johnston.*

3. [F. *effectif* real, effective, real amount.] (*Com.*) Specie or coin, as distinguished from paper currency; — a term used in many parts of Europe. *Simmonds.*

Ef-fect'ive-ly, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; completely; thoroughly.

Ef-fect'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being effective.

Ef-fect'less (ĕf-fĕkt'lĕs), *a.* Without effect or advantage; useless; bootless. *Shak.* — **Ef-fect'less-ly,** *adv.*

Ef-fect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] An effecter. *Derham.*

Ef-fec'tu-al (ĕf-fĕk'tū-ȧl; 135), *a.* [See EFFECT, *n.*] Producing, or having adequate power or force to produce, an intended effect; adequate; efficient; operative; decisive. *Shak.*

Effectual steps for the suppression of the rebellion. *Macaulay.*

Effectual calling (*Theol.*), a doctrine concerning the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism. See CALVINISM.

Syn. — EFFECTUAL, EFFICACIOUS, EFFECTIVE. An *efficacious* remedy is had recourse to, and proves *effective* if it does decided good, *effectual* if it does all the good desired. *C. J. Smith.*

Ef-fec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** With effect; efficaciously.

2. Actually; in effect. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ef-fec'tu-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being effectual.

Ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFECTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFECTUATING.] [Cf. F. *effectuer.* See EFFECT, *n. & v. t.*] To bring to pass; to effect; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfill.

A fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In order to *effectuate* the thorough reform. *G. T. Curtis.*

Ef-fec'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

Ef-fec'tu-ose' (-ōs'), **Ef-fec'tu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Effective. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ef-fec'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* Effectively. [*Obs.*]

Ef-fem'i-na-cy (ĕf-fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sỹ), *n.; pl.* EFFEMINACIES (-sĭz). [From EFFEMINATE.] Characteristic quality of a woman, such as softness, luxuriousness, delicacy, or weakness, which is unbecoming a man; womanish delicacy or softness; — used reproachfully of men. *Milton.*

Ef-fem'i-nate (ĕf-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* a woman. See FEMININE, *a.*] **1.** Having some characteristic of a woman, as delicacy, luxuriousness, etc.; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish; weak.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

An *effeminate* and unmanly foppery. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Womanlike; womanly; tender; — in a good sense.

Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shak.*

☞ *Effeminate* and *womanish* are generally used in a reproachful sense; *feminine* and *womanly*, applied to women, are epithets of propriety or commendation.

Ef-fem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFEMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFEMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] To make womanish; to make soft and delicate; to weaken.

It will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds. *Locke.*

Ef-fem'i-nate, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

Ef-fem'i-nate-ly (-nāt-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In an effeminate or womanish manner; weakly; softly; delicately. "Proud and *effeminately* gay." *Fawkes.*

2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. [*R.*] "*Effeminately* vanquished." *Milton.*

Ef-fem'i-nate-ness, *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness. *Fuller.*

Ef-fem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effeminatio.*] Effeminacy; womanishness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ef-fem'i-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make effeminate. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ef-fen'di** (ĕf-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, fr. Modern Gr. *ἀφέντης*, fr. Gr. *αὐθέντης* a chief. See AUTHENTIC.] Master; sir; — a title of a Turkish state official and man of learning, especially one learned in the law.

Ef'fe-rent (ĕf'fẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *efferens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efferre* to bear out; *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Conveying outward, or discharging; — applied to certain blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc. (*b*) Conveyed outward; as, *efferent* impulses, *i. e.*, such as are conveyed by the motor or *efferent* nerves from the central nervous organ outwards; — opposed to *afferent*.

Ef'fer-ent (ĕf'fẽr-ent), *n.* An efferent duct or stream.

Ef'fer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *efferus* savage; *ex* (intens.) + *ferus* wild.] Like a wild beast; fierce. [*Obs.*]

Ef'fer-vesce' (ĕf'fẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFERVESCING (-vĕs'sĭng).] [L. *effervescere; ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, incho., fr. *fervere* to boil. See FERVENT.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in a gaseous form.

2. To exhibit, in lively natural expression, feelings that can not be repressed or concealed; as, to *effervesce* with joy or merriment.

Ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'sens), **Ef'fer-ves'cen-cy** (-sen-sỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *effervescence.*] A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* of wine, cider, beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with citric acid.

Ef-fer-ves'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *effervescens*, p. pr. of *effervescere:* cf. F. *effervescent.*] Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.

Ef-fer-ves'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of effervescing.

Ef'fer-ves'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to produce effervescence. "An *effervescive* force." *Hickok.*

Ef'fet (ĕf'fĕt), *n.* [See EFT, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common newt; — called also *asker*, *eft*, *evat*, and *ewt*.

Ef-fete' (ĕf-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See FETUS.] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence, worn out with age; exhausted of energy; incapable of efficient action; no longer productive; barren; sterile.

Effete results from virile efforts. *Mrs. Browning.*

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax, -acis*, fr. *efficere.* See EFFECT, *n.*] Possessing the quality of being effective; productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended; as, an *efficacious* law.

Syn. — See EFFECTUAL.

— **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*

Ef'fi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *efficacitas:* cf. F. *efficacité.*] Efficacy. [*R.*] *J. Fryth.*

Ef'fi-ca-cy (ĕf'fĭ-kȧ-sỹ), *n.* [L. *efficacia*, fr. *efficax.* See EFFICACIOUS.] Power to produce effects; operation or energy of an agent or force; production of the effect intended; as, the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of prayer. "Of noxious *efficacy*." *Milton.*

Syn. — Virtue; force; energy; potency; efficiency.

Ef-fi'cience (ĕf-fĭsh'ens), **Ef-fi'cien-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* [L. *efficientia.*] **1.** The quality of being efficient or producing an effect or effects; efficient power; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker.*

2. (*Mech.*) The ratio of useful work to energy expended. *Rankine.*

Efficiency of a heat engine, the ratio of the work done by an engine, to the work due to the heat supplied to it.

Ef-fi'cient (-ent), *a.* [L. *efficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efficere* to effect: cf. F. *efficient.* See EFFECT, *n.*] Causing effects; producing results; that makes the effect to be what it is; actively operative; not inactive, slack, or incapable; characterized by energetic and useful activity; as, an *efficient* officer, power.

The *efficient* cause is the working cause. *Wilson.*

Syn. — Effective; effectual; competent; able; capable; material; potent.

Ef-fi'cient (ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *n.* An efficient cause; a prime mover.

God . . . moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only. *Hooker.*

Ef-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

Ef-fierce' (ĕf-fērs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex-* (intens.) + *fierce.*] To make fierce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ef-fig'i-al (ĕf-fĭj'ĭ-al), *a.* Relating to an effigy.

Ef-fig'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *effigiatus*, p. p. of *effigiare* to form, fr. *effigies* effigy. See EFFIGY.] To form as an effigy; hence, to fashion; to adapt.

[He must] *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ef-fig'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *effigiatio.*] The act of forming in resemblance; an effigy. *Fuller.*

‖ **Ef-fig'i-es** (-ēz), *n.* [L.] See EFFIGY. *Dryden.*

Ef'fi-gy (ĕf'fĭ-jy), *n.; pl.* EFFIGIES (-jĭz). [L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fashion; *ex* + *fingere* to form, shape, devise. See FEIGN.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person, whether a full figure, or a part; an imitative figure; — commonly applied to sculptured likenesses, as those on monuments, or to those of the heads of princes on coins and medals, but sometimes applied to portraits.

To burn, *or* **To hang, in effigy,** to burn or to hang an image or picture of a person, as a token of public odium.

Ef-flag'i-tate (ĕf-flăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *efflagitatus*, p. p. of *efflagitare.*] To ask urgently. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ef-flate' (ĕf-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *eflatus*, p. p. of *efflare* to blow or breathe out; *ex* + *flare* to blow.] To fill with breath; to puff up. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ef-fla'tion (ĕf-flā'shŭn), *n.* The act of filling with wind; a breathing or puffing out; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *effiation* of celestial fire. *Parnell.*

Ef'flo-resce' (ĕf'flō-rĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFLORESCED (-rĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFLORESCING (-rĕs'sĭng).] [L. *efflorescere* to bloom, blossom; *ex* + *florescere* to begin to blossom, incho., fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos* a flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** To blossom forth. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Chem.*) To change on the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, esp. from the loss of water, on simple exposure to the air; as, Glauber's salts, and many others, *effloresce.*

3. To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source; as, the walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of calcium in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere.

Ef'flo-res'cence (ĕf'flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* [F. *efflorescence.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Flowering, or state of flowering; the blooming of flowers; blowth.

2. (*Med.*) A redness of the skin; eruption, as in rash, measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.

3. (*Chem.*) (*a*) The formation of the whitish powder or crust on the surface of efflorescing bodies, as salts, etc. (*b*) The powder or crust thus formed.

Ef'flo-res'cen-cy (-sen-sy), *n.* The state or quality of being efflorescent; efflorescence.

Ef'flo-res'cent (-sent), *a.* [F. *efflorescent*, L. *efflorescens, -entis*, blooming, p. pr. of *efflorescere.* See EFFLORESCE, *v. i.*] **1.** That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an *efflorescent* salt.

2. Covered with an efflorescence.

Ef-flow'er (ĕf-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *effleurer.*] (*Leather Making*) To remove the epidermis of (a skin) with a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, — as in making chamois leather.

Ef'flu-ence (ĕf'flū-ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *effluence.*] **1.** A flowing out, or emanation.

2. That which flows or issues from any body or substance; issue; efflux.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate! *Milton.*

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne.*

Ef'flu-en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Effluence.

Ef'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *effluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *effluere* to flow out; *ex* + *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *effluent.* See FLUENT.] Flowing out; as, *effluent* beams. *Parnell.*

Ef'flu-ent, *n.* (*Geog.*) A stream that flows out of another stream or lake.

Ef-flu'vi-a-ble (ĕf-flū'vĭ-å-b'l), *a.* Capable of being given off as an effluvium. "*Effluviable* matter." *Boyle.*

Ef-flu'vi-al (-al), *a.* Belonging to effluvia.

Ef-flu'vi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To give forth effluvium. [*R.*] "An *effluviating* power." *Boyle.*

Ef-flu'vi-um (-vĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* EFFLUVIA (-å). [L., a flowing out, fr. *effluere* to flow out. See EFFLUENT, *a.*] Subtile or invisible emanation; exhalation perceived by the sense of smell; especially, noisome or noxious exhalation; as, the *effluvium* from diseased or putrefying bodies, or from ill drainage.

Ef'flux' (ĕf'flŭks'), *n.* [See EFFLUENT, FLUX.] **1.** The act or process of flowing out, or issuing forth; effusion; outflow; as, the *efflux* of matter from an ulcer; the *efflux* of men's piety.

It is then that the devout affections . . . are incessantly in *efflux.* *I. Taylor.*

2. That which flows out; emanation; effluence.

Prime cheerer, light! . . .
Efflux divine. *Thomson.*

Ef-flux' (ĕf-flŭks'), *v. i.* To run out; to flow forth; to pass away. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ef-flux'ion (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [From EFFLUX.] **1.** The act of flowing out; effusion.

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

Some light *efluxions* from spirit to spirit. *Bacon.*

Ef-fo'di-ent (ĕf-fō'dĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *effodiens*, p. pr. of *effodere* to dig out; *ex* + *fodere* to dig.] Digging up.

Ef-force' (ĕf-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFORCING (-fōr'sĭng).] [OF. *esforcier* (F. *s'efforcer* to exert one's self), LL. *exforciare*; L. *ex* + *fortis* strong. See FORCE.] To force; to constrain; to compel to yield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ef-form' (ĕf-fôrm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex-* + *form.*] To form; to shape. [*Obs.*]

Efforming their words within their lips. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ef'for-ma'tion (ĕf'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of giving shape or form. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Ef'fort (ĕf'fûrt), *n.* [F. *effort*, OF. *esfort*, for *esfors, esforz*, fr. *esforcier.* See EFFORCE.] **1.** An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental, in performing an act or aiming at an object; more or less strenuous endeavor; struggle directed to the accomplishment of an object; as, an *effort* to scale a wall.

We prize the stronger *effort* of his power. *Pope.*

2. (*Mech.*) A force acting on a body in the direction of its motion. *Rankine.*

Syn. — Endeavor; exertion; struggle; strain; straining; attempt; trial; essay. See ATTEMPT.

Ef'fort, *v. t.* To stimulate. [*Obs.*] "He *efforted* his spirits." *Fuller.*

Ef'fort-less, *a.* Making no effort. *Southey.*

Ef-fos'sion (ĕf-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *effossio.* See EFFODIENT.] A digging out or up. [*R.*] "The *effossion* of coins." *Arbuthnot.*

Ef-fran'chise (ĕf-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex-* + *franchise:* cf. OF. *esfranchir.*] To enfranchise.

Ef-fray' (ĕf-frā'), *v. t.* [F. *effrayer.* See AFFRAY.] To frighten; to scare. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ef-fray'a-ble (-å-b'l), *a.* Frightful. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Ef'fre-na'tion (ĕf'frē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effrenatio*, fr. *effrenare* to unbridle; *ex* + *frenum* a bridle.] Unbridled license; unruliness. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ef-front' (ĕf-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To give assurance to. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ef-front'er-y (ĕf-frŭnt'ẽr-y), *n.; pl.* EFFRONTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté* shameless, fr. L. *effrons, -ontis*, putting forth the forehead, *i. e.*, barefaced, shameless; *ex* + *frons* the forehead. See FRONT.] Impudence or boldness in confronting or in transgressing the bounds of duty or decorum; insulting presumptuousness; shameless boldness; barefaced assurance.

Corruption lost nothing of its *effrontery.* *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Impudence; sauciness. See IMPUDENCE.

Ef-front'ĭt (-ĭt), *a.* [F. *effronté.*] Marked by impudence. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ef-fron'tu-ous-ly (ĕf-frŭn'tū-ŭs-lỹ; 135), *adv.* Impudently. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

Ef-fulge' (ĕf-fŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFULGED (-fŭljd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFULGING (-fŭl'jĭng).] [L. *effulgere* to shine forth; *ex* + *fulgere* to flash, shine. See FULGENT.] To cause to shine with abundance of light; to radiate; to beam. [*R.*]

His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire. *Thomson.*

Ef-fulge', *v. i.* To shine forth; to beam.

Ef-ful'gence (ĕf-fŭl'jens), *n.* The state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; a flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor.

The *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*

The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn. *Beattie.*

Ef-ful'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *effulgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *effulgere.*] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; luminous; beaming; bright; splendid. "*Effulgent* rays of light." *Cowper.*

Ef-ful'gent-ly, *adv.* In an effulgent manner.

Ef-fu'ma-bil'i-ty (ĕf-fū'må-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The capability of flying off in fumes or vapor. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ef-fume' (ĕf-fūm'), *v. t.* [L. *effumare* to emit smoke; *ex* + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To breathe or puff out. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ef-fund' (ĕf-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *effundere.* See EFFUSE.] To pour out. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūs'), *a.* [L. *effusus*, p. p. of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Poured out freely; profuse. [*Obs.*]

So should our joy be very *effuse.* *Barrow.*

Effuse Branch.

2. Disposed to pour out freely; prodigal. [*Obs.*] *Young.*

3. (*Bot.*) Spreading loosely, especially on one side; as, an *effuse* inflorescence. *Loudon.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) Having the lips, or edges, of the aperture abruptly spreading; — said of certain shells.

Ef-fuse', *n.* Effusion; loss. [*Obs.*] "Much *effuse* of blood." *Shak.*

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFUSING.] To pour out like a stream or freely; to cause to exude; to shed. [*R.*]

With gushing blood *effused.* *Milton.*

Ef-fuse', *v. i.* To emanate; to issue. *Thomson.*

Ef-fu'sion (ĕf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *effusio:* cf. F. *effusion.*] **1.** The act of pouring out; as, *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like.

To save the *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which is poured out, literally or figuratively.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *Eikon Basilike.*

The light *effusions* of a heedless boy. *Byron.*

3. (*Pathol.*) (*a*) The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel, either by rupture of the vessel, or by exudation through its walls. It may pass into the substance of an organ, or issue upon a free surface. (*b*) The liquid escaping or exuded.

Ef-fu'sive (ĕf-fū'sĭv), *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth freely. "Washed with the *effusive* wave." *Pope.*

Effusive rocks (*Geol.*), volcanic rocks, in distinction from so-called *intrusive*, or *plutonic*, rocks.

— **Ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ef'reet (ĕf'rēt), *n.* See AFRIT.

Eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard. See NEWT.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European lizard of the genus *Seps.* (*b*) A salamander, esp. the European smooth newt (*Triton punctatus*).

Eft, *adv.* [AS. *eft, æft*, again, back, afterward. See AFT, AFTER.] Again; afterwards; soon; quickly. [*Obs.*]

I wold never *eft* comen into the snare. *Spenser.*

Eft-soon' (ĕft-sōon'), } *adv.* [OE. *eftsone, eftsones;*
Eft-soons' (ĕft-sōonz'), } AS. *eft* + *sōna* soon. See EFT, and SOON.] Again; anew; a second time; at once; speedily. [*Archaic*]

And, if he fall from his capel [horse] *eftsone.* *Chaucer.*

The champion stout *eftsoons* dismounted. *Spenser.*

E-gad' (ē-găd'), *interj.* [Euphemistic corruption of the oath, "by God."] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise, etc.

E'gal (ē'gal), *a.* [F. *égal.* See EQUAL.] Equal; impartial. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

E-gal'i-ty (ē-găl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [OE. *egalite*, F. *égalité.*] Equality. *Chaucer. Tennyson.*

E-ge'an (ē-jē'an), *a.* See ÆGEAN.

E'gence (ē'jens), *n.* [L. *egens, -entis*, p. pr. of *egere* to be needy, suffer want.] The state of needing, or of suffering a natural want. [*R.*] *J. Grote.*

E'ger (ē'gẽr), **E'gre**, *a.* [See EAGER.] Sharp; bitter; acid; sour. [*Obs.*]

The *egre* words of thy friend. *Chaucer.*

E'ger, *n.* An impetuous flood; a bore. See EAGRE.

E-ger'mi-nate (ē-jẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [From L. *egerminare* to sprout.] To germinate. [*Obs.*]

E-gest' (ē-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *egestus*, p. p. of *egerere* to carry out, to discharge; *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] (*Physiol.*) To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement; to excrete, as the indigestible matter of the food; in an extended sense, to excrete by the lungs, skin, or kidneys.

‖ **E-ges'ta** (-jĕs'tå), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from p. p. of L. *egere.* See EGEST.] (*Physiol.*) That which is egested or thrown off from the body by the various excretory channels; excrements; — opposed to *ingesta.*

E-ges'tion (ē-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *egestio.*] (*Physiol.*) Act or process of egesting; a voiding. *Sir M. Hale.*

Egg (ĕg), *n.* [OE., fr. Icel. *egg;* akin to AS. *æg* (whence OE. *ey*), Sw. *ägg*, Dan. *æg*, G. & D. *ei*, and prob. to OSlav. *aje, jaje*, L. *ovum*, Gr. ᾠόν, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, and perh. to L. *avis* bird. Cf. OVAL.] **1.** (*Popularly*) The oval or roundish body laid by domestic poultry and other birds, tortoises, etc. It consists of a yolk, usually surrounded by the "white" or albumen, and inclosed in a shell or strong membrane.

2. (*Biol.*) A simple cell, from the development of which the young of animals are formed; ovum; germ cell.

3. Anything resembling an egg in form.

☞ *Egg* is used adjectively, or as the first part of self-explaining compounds; as, *egg* beater or *egg*-beater, *egg* case, *egg* ladle, *egg*-shaped, etc.

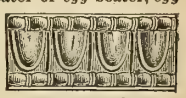
Egg and Anchor.

Egg and anchor (*Arch.*), an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, used to enrich the ovolo; — called also *egg and dart*, and *egg and tongue.* See ANCHOR, *n.*, 5.

Ogilvie. — **Egg cleavage** (*Biol.*), a process of cleavage or segmentation, by which the egg undergoes endogenous division with formation of a mass of nearly similar cells, from the growth and differentiation of which the new organism is ultimately formed. See *Segmentation of the ovum*, under SEGMENTATION. — **Egg development** (*Biol.*), the process of the development of an egg, by which the embryo is formed. — **Egg mite** (*Zoöl.*), any mite which devours the eggs of insects, as *Nothrus ovivorus*, which destroys those of the canker worm. — **Egg parasite** (*Zoöl.*), any small hymenopterous insect, which, in the larval stage, lives within the eggs of other insects. Many genera and species are known.

Egg Mite (*Nothrus ovivorus*). × 6

Egg Parasite of canker worm. × 12

Egg, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EGGED (ĕgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EGGING (ĕg'ĭng).] [OE. *eggen*, Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge. √1. See EDGE.] To urge on; to instigate; to incite.

Adam and Eve he *egged* to ill. *Piers Plowman.*

[She] did *egg* him on to tell
How fair she was. *Warner.*

Egg'gar (ĕg'gẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bombycid moth of the genera *Eriogaster* and *Lasiocampa;* as, the oak *eggar* (*L. roboris*) of Europe.

Egg'-bird' (ĕg'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of tern, esp. the sooty tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) of the West Indies. In the Bahama Islands the name is applied to the tropic bird, *Phaëthon flavirostris.*

Egg'-cup' (ĕg'kŭp'), *n.* A cup used for holding an egg, at table.

Egg'ge-ment (ĕg'ge-ment), *n.* [*Egg*, v. t. + *-ment.*] Instigation; incitement. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Egg'er (ĕg'ẽr), *n.* [See EGG, *n.*] One who gathers eggs; an eggler.

Egg'er, *n.* [See EGG, *v. t.*] One who eggs or incites.

Egg'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* A place where eggs are deposited (as by sea birds) or kept; a nest of eggs. [*R.*]

Egg'-glass' (ĕg'glås'), *n.* A small sandglass, running about three minutes, for marking time in boiling eggs; also, a small glass for holding an egg, at table.

Egg'hot' (ĕg'hŏt'), *n.* A kind of posset made of eggs, brandy, sugar, and ale. *Lamb.*

Egg'ler (ĕg'lẽr), *n.* One who gathers, or deals in, eggs.

Egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and (usually) wine or spirits.

Egg'plant' (ĕg'plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Solanum Melongena*), of East Indian origin, allied to the tomato, and bearing a large, smooth, edible fruit, shaped somewhat like an egg; mad-apple.

Egg'-shaped' (ĕg'shāpt'), *a.* Resembling an egg in form; ovoid.

Egg'shell' (ĕg'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell or exterior covering of an egg. Also used figuratively for anything resembling an eggshell.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A smooth, white, marine, gastropod shell of the genus *Ovulum*, resembling an egg in form.

Egg' squash' (ĕg' skwŏsh'). A variety of squash with small egg-shaped fruit.

E'ghen (ē'gĕn), *n. pl.* Eyes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Eg'i-lop'ic-al (ĕj'ĭ-lŏp'ĭ-*kal* *or* ē'jĭ-), *a.* [See ÆGILOPS.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, an ægilops, or tumor in the corner of the eye.

Eg'i-lops (ĕj'ĭ-lŏps *or* ē'jĭ-), *n.* See ÆGILOPS.

E-glan'du-lose' (ē-glăn'dū-lōs'; 135), } *a.* [Pref. *e-* +
E-glan'du-lous (ē-glăn'dū-lŭs), } *glandulose, glandulous.*] Destitute of glands.

Eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lan-tĭn *or* -tīn), *n.* [F. *églantine*, fr. OF. *aiglent* brier, hip tree, fr. (assumed) LL. *acuculentus*, fr. a dim. of L. *acus* needle; cf. F. *aiguille* needle. Cf. AGLET.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of rose (*Rosa Eglanteria*), with fragrant foliage and flowers of various colors. (*b*) The sweetbrier (*R. rubiginosa*).

☞ Milton, in the following lines, has applied the name to some twining plant, perhaps the honeysuckle.

Through the sweetbrier, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *L'Allegro*, 47.

"In our early writers and in Gerarde and the herbalists, it was a shrub with white flowers." *Dr. Prior.*

Eg'la-tere (ĕg'lă-tēr), *n.* Eglantine. [*Obs.* or *R.*] [Written also *eglantere*.] *Tennyson.*

Eg'ling (ĕg'lĭng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European perch when two years old. [*Prov. Eng.*]

E-glom'er-ate (ē-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *e-* + *glomerate*.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. [*R.*]

E'go (ē'gō), *n.* [L., I.] (*Met.*) The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences, whether held to be directly known or the product of reflective thought; — opposed to *non-ego*.

E-go'i-cal (ē-gō'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to egoism. [*R.*]

E'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm *or* ĕg'ō-), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I. See I, and cf. EGOTISM.] **1.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine of certain extreme adherents or disciples of Descartes and Johann Gottlieb Fichte, which finds all the elements of knowledge in the *ego* and the relations which it implies or provides for.

2. Excessive love and thought of self; the habit of regarding one's self as the center of every interest; selfishness; — opposed to *altruism*.

E'go-ist, *n.* [F. *égoïste*. See EGOISM.] **1.** One given overmuch to egoism or thoughts of self.

I, dullard *egoist*, taking no special recognition of such nobleness. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Philos.*) A believer in egoism.

E'go-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to egoism;
E'go-is'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } imbued with egoism or excessive thoughts of self; self-loving.

Ill-natured feeling, or *egoistic* pleasure in making men miserable. *G. Eliot.*

E'go-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an egoistic manner.

E'go'i-ty (ē-gō'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Personality. [*R.*] *Swift.*

E'go-mism (ē'gō-mĭz'm), *n.* Egoism. [*R.*] *A. Baxter.*

E'go-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, egophony.

E-goph'o-ny (ē-gŏf'ō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αἴξ, αἰγός*, goat + *φωνή* voice.] (*Med.*) The sound of a patient's voice so modified as to resemble the bleating of a goat, heard on applying the ear to the chest in certain diseases within its cavity, as in pleurisy with effusion.

E'go-the'ism (ē'gō-thē'ĭz'm *or* ĕg'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγώ* I + *θεός* God.] The deification of self. [*R.*]

E'go-tism (ē'gō-tĭz'm *or* ĕg'ō-; 277), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tism* for *-ism*, prob. influenced by other English words in *-tism* fr. the Greek, where *t* is not part of the ending, as *baptism*. See EGOISM.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing overmuch of one's self; self-exaltation; self-praise; the act or practice of magnifying one's self or parading one's own doings. The word is also used in the sense of *egoism*.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

Syn. — EGOTISM, SELF-CONCEIT, VANITY, EGOISM. *Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's talents, capacity, attractions, etc.; *egotism* is the acting out of *self-conceit*, or self-importance, in words and exterior conduct; *vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others. It shows itself by its eagerness to catch the notice of others. *Egoism* is a state in which the feelings are concentrated on one's self. Its expression is *egotism*.

E'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tist* for *-ist*. See EGOTISM, and cf. EGOIST.] One addicted to egotism; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements or affairs.

E'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting, egotism.
E'go-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), }

Syn. — Conceited; vain; self-important; opinionated.

E'go-tis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With egotism.

E'go-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EGOTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EGOTIZING (-tī'zĭng).] [See EGOTISM.] To talk or write as an egotist. *Cowper.*

E-gran'u-lose' (ē-grăn'ū-lōs'), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *granule*.] (*Bot.*) Having no granules, as chlorophyll in certain conditions. *R. Brown.*

E'gre (ē'gĕr), *a.* & *n.* See EAGER, and EAGRE. [*Obs.*]

E-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs *or* -jĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., separated or chosen from the herd, *i. e.*, distinguished, excellent; *e* out + *grex, gregis*, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Surpassing; extraordinary; distinguished (in a bad sense); — formerly used with words importing a good quality, but now joined with words having a bad sense; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* ass; an *egregious* mistake.

The *egregious* impudence of this fellow. *Bp. Hall.*

His [Wyclif's] *egregious* labors are not to be neglected. *Milton.*

E-gre'gious-ly (ē-grē'jŭs-lȳ *or* -jĭ-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; as, *egregiously* cheated.

E-gre'gious-ness (ē-grē'jŭs-nĕs *or* -jĭ-ŭs-; 277), *n.* The state of being egregious.

Eg're-moin (ĕg'rē-moin), *n.* [See AGRIMONY.] Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

E'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go. See GRADE.] **1.** The act of going out or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.

Embarred from all *egress* and regress. *Holland.*
Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

2. (*Astron.*) The passing off from the sun's disk of an inferior planet, in a transit.

E-gress' (ē-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go out; to depart; to leave.

E-gres'sion (ē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *egressio*.] The act of going out; egress. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-gress'or (ē-grĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who goes out. [*R.*]

E'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* [See AIGRET, HERON.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The name of several species of herons which bear plumes on the back. They are generally white. Among the best known species are the American egret (*Ardea*, or *Herodias, egretta*); the great egret (*A. alba*); the little egret (*A. garzetta*), of Europe; and the American snowy egret (*A. candidissima*).

Little Egret (*Ardea garzetta*) of Europe.

A bunch of *egrets* killed for their plumage. *G. W. Cable.*

2. A plume or tuft of feathers worn as a part of a headdress, or anything imitating such an ornament; an aigrette.

3. (*Bot.*) The flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds or achenes, as the down of the thistle.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A kind of ape.

E-grette' (ē-grĕt'), *n.* [See AIGRETTE.] Same as EGRET, *n.*, 2.

Eg'ri-mo-ny (ĕg'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *agrimony*.] (*Bot.*) The herb agrimony. [*Obs.*]

Eg'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *aegrimonia*.] Sorrow. [*Obs.*]

E'gri-ot (ē'grĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *aigriette, griotte*, formerly *agriote*; cf. *aigre* sour.] A kind of sour cherry. *Bacon.*

E'gri-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *aegritudo*, fr. *aeger* sick.] Sickness; ailment; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

E-gyp'tian (ē-jĭp'shan), *a.* [L. *Aegyptius*, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, fr. Αἴγυπτος (L. *Aegyptus*) Egypt: cf. F. *égyptien*. Cf. GYPSY.] Pertaining to Egypt, in Africa.

Egyptian bean. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The beanlike fruit of an aquatic plant (*Nelumbium speciosum*), somewhat resembling the water lily. (*b*) See under BEAN, 1. — **Egyptian cross.** See *Illust.* (No. 6) of CROSS. — **Egyptian thorn** (*Bot.*), a medium-sized tree (*Acacia vera*). It is one of the chief sources of the best gum arabic.

E-gyp'tian, *n.* **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Egypt; also, the Egyptian language.

2. A gypsy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

E'gypt-ize (ē'jĭp-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EGYPTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EGYPTIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To give an Egyptian character or appearance to. *Fairbairn.*

E'gyp-tol'o-ger (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jẽr), } *n.* One skilled in
E'gyp-tol'o-gist (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭst), } the antiquities of Egypt; a student of Egyptology.

E-gyp'to-log'ic-al (ē-jĭp'tō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, Egyptology.

E'gyp-tol'o-gy (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Egypt* + *-logy*.] The science or study of Egyptian antiquities, esp. the hieroglyphics.

Eh (ā *or* ĕ), *interj.* [OE. *ei, ey*.] An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Eh'lite (ā'lĭt), *n.* [From *Ehl* near Linz, where it occurs.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a green color and pearly luster; a hydrous phosphate of copper.

Ei'der (ī'dẽr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *æðr*; akin to Sw. *eider*, Dan. *ederfugl*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of sea duck of the genus *Somateria*, esp. *Somateria mollissima*, which breeds in the northern parts of Europe and America, and lines its nest with fine down (taken from its own body) which is an article of commerce; — called also *eider duck*. The American eider (*S. Dresseri*), the king eider (*S. spectabilis*), and the spectacled eider (*Arctonetta Fischeri*) are related species.

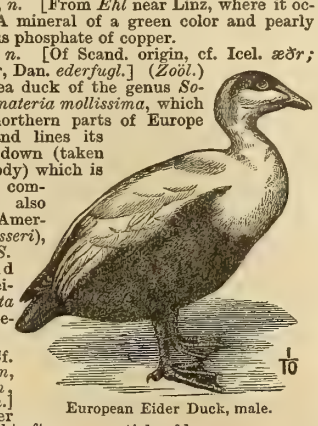

European Eider Duck, male.

Eider down. [Cf. Icel. *æðardūn*, Sw. *eiderdūn*, Dan. *ederduun*.] Down of the eider duck, much sought after as an article of luxury.

Ei'do-graph (ī'dō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-graph*.] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale; a form of the pantograph.

‖ **Ei-do'lon** (ī-dō'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἴδωλον image. See IDOL.] An image or representation; a form; a phantom; an apparition. *Sir W. Scott.*

Eigh (ā), *interj.* An exclamation expressing delight.

Eight (āt), *n.* [See AIT.] An island in a river; an ait. [*Obs.*] "Osiers on their *eights*." *Evelyn.*

Eight, *a.* [AS. *eahta*; akin to OS. *ahto*, OFries. *achta*, D. & G. *acht*, OHG. *ahto*, Icel. *āttа*, Sw. *åtta*, Dan. *otte*, Goth. *ahtau*, Lith. *aszтůni*, Ir. & Gael. *ochd*, W. *wyth*, Armor. *eich, eiz*, L. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Skr. *ashtan*. √306. Cf. OCTAVE.] Seven and one; as, *eight* years.

Eight (āt), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven; eight units or objects.

2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *eahtatȳne, eahtatēne*. See EIGHT, and TEN, and cf. EIGHTY.] Eight and ten; as, *eighteen* pounds.

Eight'een', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; eighteen units or objects.

2. A symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eight'een'mo (ā'tēn'mō), *a.* & *n.* See OCTODECIMO.

Eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'), *a.* [From EIGHTEEN.] **1.** Next in order after the seventeenth.

2. Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts or divisions of a thing.

Eight'eenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts or divisions.

2. The eighth after the tenth.

Eight'e-teth'e (ā'te-tĕth'*e*), *a.* [OE., fr. AS. *eahtatéóða; eahta* eight + *teóða* tenth. Cf. EIGHTEENTH, TENTH.] Eighteenth. [*Obs.*]

Eight'fold' (āt'fōld'), *a.* Eight times a quantity.

Eighth (ātth), *a.* [AS. *eahtoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the seventh.

2. Consisting of one of eight equal divisions of a thing.

Eighth note (*Mus.*), the eighth part of a whole note, or semibreve; a quaver.

Eighth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; one of eight equal parts; an eighth part.

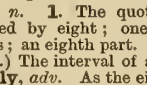
Eighth Notes.

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave.

Eighth'ly, *adv.* As the eighth in order.

Eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [From EIGHTY.] **1.** The next in order after the seventy-ninth.

2. Consisting of one of eighty equal parts or divisions.

Eight'i-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

Eight'ling (āt'lĭng), *n.* [*Eight* + *-ling.*] (*Crystallog.*) A compound or twin crystal made up of eight individuals.

Eight'score' (āt'skōr'), *a.* & *n.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

Eight'y (ā'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *eahtatig*, where the ending *-tig* is akin to English *ten*: cf. G. *achtzig*. See EIGHT, and TEN.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eight'y, *n.* **1.** The sum of eight times ten; eighty units or objects.

2. A symbol representing eighty units, or ten eight times repeated, as 80 or lxxx.

Eigne (ān *or* ā'nĕ), *a.* [OF. *aisné, ainsné*, F. *aîné*, fr. L. *ante natus* born before. Cf. ESNECY.] **1.** (*Law*) Eldest; firstborn. *Blackstone.*

2. Entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [*Obs.*]

Bastard eigne, a bastard eldest son whose parents afterwards intermarry.

Eik'ing (ēk'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) See EKING.

‖ **Ei'kon** (ī'kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἰκών.] An image or effigy; — used rather in an abstract sense, and rarely for a work of art.

Ei'ko-sane (ī'kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι.] (*Chem.*) A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{42}$, of the paraffine series, of artificial production, and also probably occurring in petroleum.

Ei-kos'y-lene (ī-kŏs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + acetylene.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{38}$, of the acetylene series, obtained from brown coal.

Eild (ēld), *n.* [See ELD.] Age. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Eire (ār), *n.* Air. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ei're-narch (ī'rē-närk), *n.* [See IRENARCH.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A justice of the peace; irenarch.

Ei-ren'ic (ī-rĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pacific. See IRENIC.

Ei'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* See AERIE, and EYRIE.

Ei'sel (ē'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *aisil, aissil*, fr. L. *acetum*. Cf. ACETIC.] Vinegar; verjuice. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Eis-tedd'fod (ās-tĕth'vōd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An assembly or session of the Welsh bards; an annual congress of bards, minstrels and literati of Wales, — being a patriotic revival of the old custom.

Ei'ther (ē'thẽr *or* ī'thẽr; 277), *a.* & *pron.* [OE. *either, aither*, AS. *ægðer, ēghwæðer* (akin to OHG. *eogiwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*); *ā* + *ge* + *hwæðer* whether. See EACH, and WHETHER, and cf. OR, *conj.*] **1.** One of two; the one or the other; — properly used of two things, but sometimes of a larger number, for *any one*.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

Scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three. *Bacon.*

There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, *either* of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists. *Holmes.*

2. Each of two; the one and the other; both; — formerly, also, each of any number.

His flowing hair
In curls on *either* cheek played. *Milton.*

On *either* side . . . was there the tree of life. *Rev.* xxii. 2.

The extreme right and left of *either* army never engaged. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Ei'ther, *conj.* *Either* precedes two, or more, coördinate words or phrases, and is introductory to an alternative. It is correlative to *or*.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

Few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, We must *either* stay where we are, proceed, or recede. *Latham.*

☞ *Either* was formerly sometimes used without any correlation, and where we should now use *or*.

Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? *either* a vine, figs? *James* iii. 12.

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EJACULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EJACULATING.] [L. *ejaculatus*, p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* javelin, dart, fr. *jacere* to throw. See EJECT.] **1.** To throw out suddenly and swiftly, as if a dart; to dart; to eject. [*Archaic* or *Technical*]

Its active rays *ejaculated* thence. *Blackmore.*

2. To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter by a brief and sudden impulse; as, to *ejaculate* a prayer.

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To utter ejaculations; to make short and hasty exclamations. [*R.*] "*Ejaculating* to himself." *Sir W. Scott.*

E-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *éjaculation.*] **1.** The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight. [*Archaic* or *Technical*] "An *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye." *Bacon.*

2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

In your dressing, let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The act of ejecting or suddenly throwing out, as a fluid from a duct.

E-jac'u-la'tor (-lā'tŏr), *n.* [NL. See EJACULATE.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which helps ejaculation.

E-jac'u-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rў), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out; fitted to eject; as, *ejaculatory* vessels.

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

3. Sudden; hasty. [*Obs.*] "*Ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts." *L'Estrange.*

E-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EJECTING.] [L. *ejectus*, p. p. of *ejicere*; *e* out + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To expel; to dismiss; to cast forth; to thrust or drive out; to discharge; as, to *eject* a person from a room; to *eject* a traitor from the country; to *eject* words from the language. "Eyes *ejecting* flame." *H. Brooke.*

2. (*Law*) To cast out; to evict; to dispossess; as, to *eject* tenants from an estate.

Syn. — To expel; banish; drive out; discharge; oust; evict; dislodge; extrude; void.

E-jec'tion (ē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ejectio*: cf. F. *éjection.*] **1.** The act of ejecting or casting out; discharge; expulsion; evacuation. "Vast *ejection* of ashes." *Eustace.* "The *ejection* of a word." *Johnson.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The act or process of discharging anything from the body, particularly the excretions.

3. The state of being ejected or cast out; dispossession; banishment.

E-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'ment), *n.* **1.** A casting out; a dispossession; an expulsion; ejection; as, the *ejectment* of tenants from their homes.

2. (*Law*) A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the wrongful withholding of it. *Wharton.*

E-ject'or (ē-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ejects or dispossesses.

2. (*Mech.*) A jet pump for lifting water or withdrawing air from a space.

Ejector condenser (*Steam Engine*), a condenser in which the vacuum is maintained by a jet pump.

‖ **E'joo** (ē'jōō), *n.* [Malay *ījū* or *hījū.*] Gomuti fiber. See GOMUTI.

E-ju'la'tion (ē-jū'lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, fr. *ejulare* to wail, lament.] A wailing; lamentation. [*Obs.*] "*Ejulation* in the pangs of death." *Philips.*

Ek'a-bor' (ĕk'ā-bōr'), } *n.* [G., fr. Skr. *ēka* one +
Ek'a-bo'ron (-bō'rŏn), } G. *bor*, *boron*, E. *boron.*] (*Chem.*) The name given by Mendelejeff in accordance with the periodic law, and by prediction, to a hypothetical element then unknown, but since discovered and named *scandium*; — so called because it was a missing analogue of the boron group. See SCANDIUM.

Ek-al'u-min'i-um (ĕk-ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Skr. *ēka* one + E. *aluminium.*] (*Chem.*) The name given to a hypothetical element, — later discovered and called *gallium.* See GALLIUM, and cf. EKABOR.

Ek'a-sil'i-con (ĕk'ā-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Skr. *ēka* one + E. *silicon.*] (*Chem.*) The name of a hypothetical element predicted and afterwards discovered and named *germanium*; — so called because it was a missing analogue of the silicon group. See GERMANIUM, and cf. EKABOR.

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EKED (ēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EKING.] [AS. *ēcan*, *ȳcan*; akin to OFries. *āka*, OS. *ōkian*, OHG. *ouhhōn* to add, Icel. *auka* to increase, Sw. *öka*, Dan. *øge*, Goth. *aukan*, L. *augere*, Skr. *ōjas* strength, *ugra* mighty, and probably to English *wax*, v. i. Cf. AUGMENT, NICKNAME.] To increase; to add to; to augment; — now commonly used with *out*, the notion conveyed being to add to, or piece out by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; as, to *eke* out a scanty supply of one kind with some other. "To *eke* my pain." *Spenser.*

He *eked* out by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds. *Macaulay.*

Eke, *adv.* [AS. *eác*; akin to OFries. *āk*, OS. *ōk*, D. *ook*, OHG. *ouh*, G. *auch*, Icel. *auk*, Sw. *och* and, Dan. *og*, Goth. *auk* for, but. Prob. from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

'T will be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

A trainband captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper.*

☞ *Eke* serves less to unite than to render prominent a subjoined more important sentence or notion. *Mätzner.*

Eke, *n.* An addition. [*R.*]

Clumsy *ekes* that may well be spared. *Geddes.*

Ek'e-berg'ite (ĕk'ē-bĕrg'ĭt), *n.* [From *Ekeberg*, a German.] (*Min.*) A variety of scapolite.

Eke'name' (ēk'nām'), *n.* [See NICKNAME.] An additional or epithet name; a nickname. [*Obs.*]

Ek'ing (ēk'ĭng), *n.* [From EKE, *v. t.*] (*Shipbuilding*) (*a*) A lengthening or filling piece to make good a deficiency in length. (*b*) The carved work under the quarter piece at the aft part of the quarter gallery. [Written also *eiking.*]

E'-la' (ē'lä'), *n.* Originally, the highest note in the scale of Guido; hence, proverbially, any extravagant saying. "Why, this is above *E-la!*" *Beau. & Fl.*

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus*, p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor. See LABOR.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care; studied; executed with exactness or painstaking; as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance; *elaborate* research.

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

Syn. — Labored; complicated; studied; perfected; high-wrought.

— **E-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **E-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n.*

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELABORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELABORATING (-rā'tĭng).]

1. To produce with labor.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To perfect with painstaking; to improve or refine with labor and study, or by successive operations; as, to *elaborate* a painting or a literary work.

The sap is . . . still more *elaborated* and exalted as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

E-lab'o-ra'tion (ē-lăb'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elaboratio*: cf. F. *élaboration.*] **1.** The act or process of producing or refining with labor; improvement by successive operations; refinement.

2. (*Physiol.*) The natural process of formation or assimilation, performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables, by which a crude substance is changed into something of a higher order; as, the *elaboration* of food into chyme; the *elaboration* of chyle, or sap, or tissues.

E-lab'o-ra-tive (ē-lăb'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and minute attention to details.

Elaborative faculty (*Metaph.*), the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of, or in, relations; the discursive faculty; thought.

E-lab'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, elaborates.

E-lab'o-ra-to-ry (ē-lăb'ō-rā-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to elaborate.

E-lab'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A laboratory. [*Obs.*]

‖ **E'læ-ag'nus** (ē'lē-ăg'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαίαγνος a Bœotian marsh plant; ἐλαία olive + ἁγνός sacred, pure.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees, having the foliage covered with small silvery scales; oleaster.

‖ **E-læ'is** (ē-lē'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαία olive tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms.

☞ *Elæis Guineensis*, the African oil palm, is a tree twenty or thirty feet high, with immense pinnate leaves and large masses of fruit. The berries are rather larger than olives, and when boiled in water yield the orange-red palm oil.

E-læ'o-lite (ē-lē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of nephelite, usually massive, of greasy luster, and gray to reddish color.

Elæolite syenite, a kind of syenite characterized by the presence of elæolite.

E'læ-op'tene (ē'lē-ŏp'tēn), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + πτηνός winged, fleeting.] (*Chem.*) The more liquid or volatile portion of certain oily substances, as distinguished from *stearoptene*, the more solid parts. [Written also *elaoptene.*]

E-la'i-date (ē-lā'ĭ-dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of elaidic acid.

E'la-id'ic (ē'lā-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *élaïdique.* See ELAINE.] Relating to oleic acid, or elaine.

Elaidic acid (*Chem.*), a fatty acid isomeric with oleic acid, and obtained from it by the action of nitrous acid.

E-la'i-din (ē-lā'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élaïdine.*] (*Chem.*) A solid isomeric modification of olein.

E-la'ine (-ĭn), *or* **E-la'in**, *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil, from ἐλαία the olive tree: cf. F. *élaïne.*] (*Chem.*) Same as OLEIN.

E'lai-od'ic (ē'lā-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + εἶδος form.] (*Chem.*) Derived from castor oil; ricinoleic; as, *elaiodic* acid. [*R.*]

E'lai-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for determining the amount of oil contained in any substance, or for ascertaining the degree of purity of oil.

E'lam-ite (ē'lăm-īt), *n.* A dweller in Elam (or Susiana), an ancient kingdom of Southwestern Asia, afterwards a province of Persia.

E-lamp'ing (ē-lămp'ĭng), *a.* [See LAMP.] Shining. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

‖ **É'lan'** (ā'läN'), *n.* [F., fr. *élancer* to dart.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm.

E-lance' (ē-lăns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELANCED (-lănst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELANCING (-lăn'sĭng).] [F. *élancer*, OF. *eslancier*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + F. *lancer* to dart, throw, fr. *lance* lance.] To throw as a lance; to hurl; to dart. [*R.*]

While thy unerring hand *elanced* . . . a dart. *Prior.*

E'land (ē'land), *n.* [D. *eland* elk, of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *jelen* stag, Russ. *oléne*, Lith. *elnis*; perh. akin to E. *elk.*]

Eland (*Oreas canna*), male.

1. (*Zoöl.*) A species of large South African antelope (*Oreas canna*). It is valued both for its hide and flesh, and is rapidly disappearing in the settled districts; — called also *Cape elk.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The elk or moose.

E-la'net (ē-lā'nĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kite of the genus *Elanus.*

E-la'o-lite (ē-lā'ō-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) See ELÆOLITE.

E'la-op'tene (ē'lā-ŏp'tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See ELÆOPTENE.

El'a-phine (ĕl'ā-fīn), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαφος stag.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, the stag, or *Cervus elaphus.*

El'a-phure (ĕl'ā-fūr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of deer (*Elaphurus Davidianus*) found in China. It is about four feet high at the shoulder and has peculiar antlers.

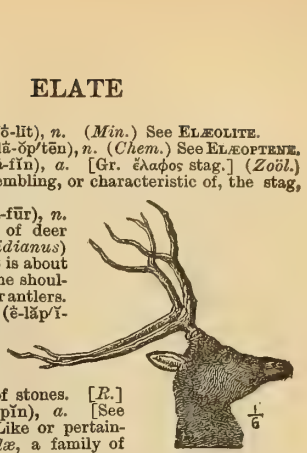

Head of Elaphure.

E-lap'i-da'tion (ē-lăp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elapidatus* cleared from stones; *e* out + *lapis* stone.] A clearing away of stones. [*R.*]

El'a-pine (ĕl'ā-pīn), *a.* [See ELAPS.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the *Elapidæ*, a family of poisonous serpents, including the cobras. See OPHIDIA.

‖ **E'laps** (ē'lăps), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous snakes found both in America and the Old World. Many species are known. See *Coral snake*, under CORAL.

E-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELAPSING.] [L. *elapsus*, p. p. of *elabi* to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; — used chiefly in reference to time.

Eight days *elapsed*; at length a pilgrim came. *Hoole.*

E-lap'sion (ē-lăp'shŭn), *n.* The act of elapsing. [*R.*]

E-la'que-ate (ē-lā'kwē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elaqueatus*, p. p. of *elaqueare* to unfetter.] To disentangle. [*R.*]

‖ **El'a-sip'o-da** (ĕl'ā-sĭp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλασμός metal beaten out, metal plate + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of holothurians mostly found in the deep sea. They are remarkable for their bilateral symmetry and curious forms. [Written also *Elasmopoda.*]

E-las'mo-branch (ē-lăs'mō-brăŋk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Elasmobranchii. — *n.* One of the Elasmobranchii.

E-las'mo-bran'chi-ate (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Elasmobranchii. — *n.* One of the Elasmobranchii.

‖ **E-las'mo-bran'chi-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλασμός a metal plate + L. *branchia* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of fishes, comprising the sharks, the rays, and the Chimæra. The skeleton is mainly cartilaginous.

‖ **E-las'mo-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλασμός a metal plate + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct, long-necked, marine, cretaceous reptile from Kansas, allied to Plesiosaurus.

E-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive; prob. akin to L. *alacer* lively, brisk, and E. *alacrity*: cf. F. *élastique.*] **1.** Springing back; having a power or inherent property of returning to the form from which a substance is bent, drawn, pressed, or twisted; springy; having the power of rebounding; as, a bow is *elastic*; the air is *elastic*; India rubber is *elastic.*

Capable of being drawn out by force like a piece of *elastic* gum, and by its own elasticity returning, when the force is removed, to its former position. *Paley.*

2. Able to return quickly to a former state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed; having power to recover easily from shocks and trials; as, *elastic* spirits; an *elastic* constitution.

Elastic bitumen. (*Min.*) See ELATERITE. — Elastic curve. (*a*) (*Geom.*) The curve made by a thin elastic rod fixed horizontally at one end and loaded at the other. (*b*) (*Mech.*) The figure assumed by the longitudinal axis of an originally straight bar under any system of bending forces. *Rankine.* — Elastic fluids, those which have the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as the air, steam, and other gases and vapors. — Elastic limit (*Mech.*), the limit of distortion, by bending, stretching, etc., that a body can undergo and yet return to its original form when relieved from stress; also, the unit force or stress required to produce this distortion. Within the elastic limit the distortion is directly proportional to the stress producing it. — Elastic tissue (*Anat.*), a variety of connective tissue consisting of a network of slender and very elastic fibers which are but slightly affected by acids or alkalies. — Gum elastic, caoutchouc.

E-las'tic, *n.* An elastic woven fabric, as a belt, braces or suspenders, etc., made in part of India rubber. [*Colloq.*]

E-las'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Elastic. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

E-las'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

E-las-tic'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *élasticité.*] **1.** The quality of being elastic; the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or dimensions, after the removal of external pressure or altering force; springiness; tendency to rebound; as, the *elasticity* of caoutchouc; the *elasticity* of the air.

2. Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

Coefficient of elasticity, the quotient of a stress (of a given kind), by the strain (of a given kind) which it produces; — called also *coefficient of resistance.* — Surface of elasticity (*Geom.*), the pedal surface of an ellipsoid (see PEDAL); a surface used in explaining the phenomena of double refraction and their relation to the elastic force of the luminous ether in crystalline media.

E-las'tic-ness (ē-lăs'tĭk-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being elastic; elasticity.

E-las'tin (ē-lăs'tĭn), *n.* [*Elastic* + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance, somewhat resembling albumin, which forms the chemical basis of elastic tissue. It is very insoluble in most fluids, but is gradually dissolved when digested with either pepsin or trypsin.

E-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud (the figure, perh., being borrowed from a prancing horse); *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear), for

tlatus, and akin to E. *tolerate*. See TOLERATE, and cf. EXTOL.] **1.** Lifted up; raised; elevated.

With upper lip *elate*. *Fenton.*

And sovereign law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Having the spirits raised by success, or by hope; flushed or exalted with confidence; elated; exultant.

O, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate,
Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*. *Pope.*

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully set up in its own esteem, wonderfully *elate* at its progress. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

Syn. — Puffed up; lofty; proud; haughty; exalted; inspirited; transported; delighted; overjoyed.

E-late' (ē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELATING.] **1.** To raise; to exalt. [*R.*]

By the potent sun *elated* high. *Thomson.*

2. To exalt the spirit of; to fill with confidence or exultation; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up; to make proud.

Foolishly *elated* by spiritual pride. *Warburton.*

You ought not to be *elated* at the chance mishaps of your enemies. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

E-lat'ed-ly (ē-lā'tĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With elation.

E-lat'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being elated.

E-lat'er (ē-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, elates.

‖ **El'a-ter** (ĕl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλατήρ driver, fr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.]

1. (*Bot.*) An elastic spiral filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any beetle of the family *Elateridæ*, having the habit, when laid on the back, of giving a sudden upward spring, by a quick movement of the articulation between the abdomen and thorax; — called also *click beetle*, *spring beetle*, and *snapping beetle*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The caudal spring used by *Podura* and related insects for leaping. See COLLEMBOLA.

Elater (*E. oculatus*). Nat. size.

E-lat'er-in (ē-lăt'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of elaterium, being found in the juice of the wild or squirting cucumber (*Ecballium agreste*, formerly *Momordica Elaterium*) and other related species. It is extracted as a bitter, white, crystalline substance, which is a violent purgative.

E-lat'er-ite (ē-lăt'ẽr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resin, of a blackish brown color, occurring in soft, flexible masses; — called also *mineral caoutchouc*, and *elastic bitumen*.

El'a-te'ri-um (ĕl'ȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλατήριον, neut. of ἐλατήριος driving. See 2d ELATER.] A cathartic substance obtained, in the form of yellowish or greenish cakes, as the dried residue of the juice of the wild or squirting cucumber (*Ecballium agreste*, formerly called *Momordica Elaterium*).

El'a-ter-om'e-ter (-tẽr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Same as ELATROMETER.

El'a-ter-y (ĕl'ȧ-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [See 2d ELATER.] Acting force; elasticity. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

El-a'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elatio*. See ELATE.] A lifting up by success, or hope of success; exaltation; inflation with pride of prosperity. "Felt the *elation* of triumph." *Sir W. Scott.*

E-la'tive (-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Raised; lifted up; — a term applied to what is also called the *absolute superlative*, denoting a high or intense degree of a quality, but not excluding the idea that an equal degree may exist in other cases.

El'a-trom'e-ter (ĕl'ȧ-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ a driver + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of air contained in the receiver of an air pump. [Spelt also *elaterometer*.]

El-ay'yl (ē-lā'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) Olefiant gas or ethylene; — so called by Berzelius from its forming an oil on combining with chlorine. [Written also *elayle*.] See ETHYLENE.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga*, *elnboga* (akin to D. *elleboga*, OHG. *elinbogo*, G. *ellbogen*, *ellenbogen*, Icel. *ölnbogi*; prop., arm-bend); *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending. See 1st ELL, and 4th BOW.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent.

Her arms to the *elbows* naked. *R. of Gloucester.*

2. Any turn or bend like that of the elbow, in a wall, building, and the like; a sudden turn in a line of coast or course of a river; also, an angular or jointed part of any structure, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa, or a short pipe or pipe fitting, turning at an angle or bent.

3. (*Arch.*) A sharp angle in any surface of wainscoting or other woodwork; the upright sides which flank any paneled work, as the sides of windows, where the jamb makes an *elbow* with the window back. *Gwilt.*

☞ *Elbow* is used either adjectively or as part of a compound, to denote something *shaped like*, or *acting like*, *an elbow*; as, *elbow* joint; *elbow* tongs or *elbow*-tongs; *elbow*room, *elbow*-room, or *elbow* room.

At the elbow, very near; at hand. — **Elbow grease**, energetic application of force in manual labor. [*Low*] — **Elbow in the hawse** (*Naut.*), the twisting together of two cables by which a vessel rides at anchor, caused by swinging completely round once. *Totten.* — **Elbow scissors** (*Surg.*), scissors bent in the blade or shank for convenience in cutting. *Knight.* — **Out at elbow**, with coat worn through at the elbows; shabby; in needy circumstances.

El'bow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELBOWED (-bōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELBOWING.] To push or hit with the elbow, as when one pushes by another.

They [the Dutch] would *elbow* our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. *Macaulay.*

To elbow one's way, to force one's way by pushing with the elbows; as, *to elbow one's way* through a crowd.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *v. i.* **1.** To jut into an angle; to project or to bend after the manner of an elbow.

2. To push rudely along; to elbow one's way. "Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence." *Grainger.*

El'bow-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The base of a window casing, on which the elbows may rest.

El'bow-chair' (-châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an armchair. *Addison.*

El'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room for motion or action; free scope. "My soul hath *elbowroom*." *Shak.*

Then came a stretch of grass and a little more *elbowroom*. *W. G. Norris.*

El-ca'ja (ĕl-kā'jȧ), *n.* [Ar.] (*Bot.*) An Arabian tree (*Trichilia emetica*). The fruit, which is emetic, is sometimes employed in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

El-ce'sa-ite (ĕl-sē'sȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Elcesai*, the leader of the sect.] (*Eccl.*) One of a sect of Asiatic Gnostics of the time of the Emperor Trajan.

Eld (ĕld), *a.* [AS. *eald*.] Old. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Eld, *n.* [AS. *yldu*, *yldo*, *eldo*, old age, fr. *ald*, *eald*, old. See OLD.] **1.** Age; esp., old age. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

As sooth is said, *eelde* hath great avantage. *Chaucer.*

Great Nature, ever young, yet full of *eld*. *Spenser.*

2. Old times; former days; antiquity. [*Poetic*]

Astrologers and men of *eld*. *Longfellow.*

Eld, *v. i.* To age; to grow old. [*Obs.*]

Eld, *v. t.* To make old or ancient. [*Obs.*]

Time, that *eldeth* all things. *Rom. of R.*

Eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *a.* [AS. *yldra*, compar. of *eald* old. See OLD.] **1.** Older; more aged, or existing longer.

Let the *elder* men among us emulate their own earlier deeds. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. Born before another; prior in years; senior; earlier; older; as, his *elder* brother died in infancy; — opposed to *younger*, and now commonly applied to a son, daughter, child, brother, etc.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.

But ask of *elder* days, earth's vernal hour. *Keble.*

Elder hand (*Card Playing*), the hand playing, or having the right to play, first. *Hoyle.*

Eld'er, *n.* [AS. *ealdor* an elder, prince, fr. *eald* old. See OLD, and cf. ELDER, *a.*, ALDERMAN.] **1.** One who is older; a superior in age; a senior. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

2. An aged person; one who lived at an earlier period; a predecessor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done. *L'Estrange.*

3. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; as, the *elders* of Israel; the *elders* of the synagogue; the *elders* in the apostolic church.

☞ In the modern Presbyterian churches, *elders* are lay officers who, with the minister, compose the church session, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline. In some churches, pastors or clergymen are called *elders*, or *presbyters*.

4. (*M. E. Ch.*) A clergyman authorized to administer all the sacraments; as, a traveling *elder*.

Presiding elder (*Meth. Ch.*), an elder commissioned by a bishop to have the oversight of the churches and preachers in a certain district. — **Ruling elder**, a lay presbyter or member of a Presbyterian church session. *Schaff.*

El'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *ellern*, *eller*, AS. *ellen*, cf. LG. *elloorn*; perh. akin to OHG. *holantar*, *holuntar*, G. *holunder*; or perh. to E. *alder*, n.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs (*Sambucus*) having broad umbels of white flowers, and small black or red berries.

☞ The common North American species is *Sambucus Canadensis*; the common European species (*S. nigra*) forms a small tree. The red-berried elder is *S. pubens*. The berries are diaphoretic and aperient.

Box elder. See under 1st BOX. — **Dwarf elder.** See DANEWORT. — **Elder tree.** (*Bot.*) Same as ELDER. *Shak.* — **Marsh elder**, the cranberry tree (*Viburnum Opulus*).

Eld'er-ish (ĕl'dẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat old; elderly. [*R.*]

Eld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

El'dern (ĕl'dẽrn), *a.* Made of elder. [*Obs.*]

He would discharge us as boys do *eldern* guns. *Marston.*

Eld'er-ship (ĕl'dẽr-), *n.* **1.** The state of being older; seniority. "Paternity and *eldership*." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Office of an elder; collectively, a body of elders.

El'der-wort' (ĕl'dẽr-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Danewort.

Eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* [AS. *yldest*, superl. of *eald* old. See ELDER, *a.*] **1.** Oldest; longest in duration. *Shak.*

2. Born or living first, or before the others, as a son, daughter, brother, etc.; first in origin. See ELDER. "My lady's *eldest* son." *Shak.*

Their *eldest* historians are of suspected credit. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Eldest hand (*Card Playing*), the player on the dealer's left hand. *R. A. Proctor.*

El'ding (ĕl'dĭng), *n.* [Icel. *elding*, fr. *elda* to kindle, *eldr* fire; akin to AS. *ældan* to burn.] Fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

El' Do-ra'do (ĕl' dō-rä'dō *or* -rā'dō), *pl.* EL DORADOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilt (sc. land); *el* the + *dorado* gilt, p. p. of *dorare* to gild. Cf. DORADO.] **1.** A name given by the Spaniards in the 16th century to an imaginary country in the interior of South America, reputed to abound in gold and precious stones.

2. Any region of fabulous wealth; exceeding richness.

The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit. *T. Moore.*

El'dritch (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* Hideous; ghastly; as, an *eldritch* shriek or laugh. [*Local, Eng.*]

E'le-at'ic (ē'lē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus*, from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of or pertaining to a certain school Greek philosophers who taught that the only certain science is that which owes nothing to the senses, and appeals to the reason. — *n.* A philosopher of the Eleatic school.

E'le-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The Eleatic doctrine.

El'e-cam-pane' (ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *énulecampane*, NL. *inula campana*; L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* a bell; cf. G. *glockenwurz*, i. e., "bellwort."]

1. (*Bot.*) A large, coarse herb (*Inula Helenium*), with composite yellow flowers. The root, which has a pungent taste, is used as a tonic, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

Elecampane (1). 1/5

2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant.

E-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus*, p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND, and cf. ÉLITE, ECLECTIC.] **1.** Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. "Colors quaint *elect*." *Spenser.*

2. (*Theol.*) Chosen as the object of mercy or divine favor; set apart to eternal life. "The *elect* angels." 1 *Tim.* v. 21.

3. Chosen to an office, but not yet actually inducted into it; as, bishop *elect*; governor or mayor *elect*.

E-lect', *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. *Is.* xlii. 1.

2. *pl.* (*Theol.*) Those who are chosen for salvation.

Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? *Luke* xviii. 7.

E-lect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTING.] **1.** To pick out; to select; to choose.

The deputy *elected* by the Lord. *Shak.*

2. To select or take for an office; to select by vote; as, to *elect* a representative, a president, or a governor.

3. (*Theol.*) To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.

Syn. — To choose; prefer; select. See CHOOSE.

E-lect'ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *electans*, p. pr. of *electare*.] One who has the power of choosing; an elector. [*R.*]

E-lec'ta-ry (ē-lĕk'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) See ELECTUARY.

E-lec'tic (-tĭk), *a.* See ECLECTIC.

E-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See ECLECTICISM.

E-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *élection*, L. *electio*, fr. *eligere* to choose out. See ELECT, *a.*] **1.** The act of choosing; choice; selection.

2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office, or to membership in a society, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*; as, the *election* of a president or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

3. Power of choosing; free will; liberty to choose or act. "By his own *election* led to ill." *Daniel.*

4. Discriminating choice; discernment. [*Obs.*]

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

5. (*Theol.*) Divine choice; predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; — one of the "five points" of Calvinism.

There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. *Rom.* xi. 5.

6. (*Law*) The choice, made by a party, of two alternatives, by taking one of which, the chooser is excluded from the other.

7. Those who are elected. [*Obs.*]

The *election* hath obtained it. *Rom.* xi. 7.

To contest an election. See under CONTEST. — **To make one's election**, to choose.

He *has made his election* to walk, in the main, in the old paths. *Fitzed. Hall.*

E-lec'tion-eer' (ē-lĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTIONEERED (-ērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTIONEERING.] To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

A master of the whole art of *electioneering*. *Macaulay.*

E-lec'tion-eer'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who electioneers.

E-lect'ive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *électif*.] **1.** Exerting the power of choice; selecting; as, an *elective* act.

2. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice, or right of choosing; electoral.

The independent use of their *elective* franchise. *Bancroft.*

3. Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; as, an *elective* study; an *elective* office.

Kings of Rome were at first *elective*; . . . for such are the conditions of an *elective* kingdom. *Dryden.*

Elective affinity *or* **attraction** (*Chem.*), a tendency to unite with certain things; chemism.

E-lect'ive, *n.* In an American college, an optional study or course of study. [*Collog.*]

E-lect'ive-ly, *adv.* In an elective manner; by choice.

E-lect'or (ē-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *eligere*: cf. F. *électeur*.] **1.** One who elects, or has the right of choice; a person who is entitled to take part in an election, or to give his vote in favor of a candidate for office.

2. Hence, specifically, in any country, a person legally qualified to vote.

3. In the old German empire, one of the princes entitled to choose the emperor.

4. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people in the United States, to elect the President and Vice President.

E-lect'or-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *électoral*.] Pertaining to an election or to electors.

In favor of the *electoral* and other princes. *Burke.*

Electoral college, the body of princes formerly entitled to elect the Emperor of Germany; also, a name sometimes given, in the United States, to the body of electors chosen by the people to elect the President and Vice President.

E-lect'or-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The territory or dignity of an elector; electorate. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

E·lect'or-ate (ē-lĕk'tĕr-ăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *électorat.*] **1.** The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an elector, as in the old German empire.

2. The whole body of persons in a nation or state who are entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them.

The middle-class *electorate* of Great Britain. *M. Arnold.*

E·lect'or-ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Fem. of ELECTOR.] An electress. *Bp. Burnet.*

E·lec·to'ri-al (ē-lĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Electoral. *Burke.*

E·lect'or-ship (ē-lĕk'tĕr-shĭp), *n.* The office or status of an elector.

E·lec'tre } (ē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L. *electrum:* cf. F. *électre*
E·lec'ter } mixture of gold and silver. See ELECTRUM.] **1.** Amber. See ELECTRUM. [*Obs.*]

2. A metallic substance compounded of gold and silver; an alloy. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

E·lec-trep'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trĕp'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument used to change the direction of electric currents; a commutator. [*R.*]

E·lect'ress (ē-lĕk'trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *électrice.* Cf. ELECTORESS.] The wife or widow of an elector in the old German empire. *Burke.*

E·lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), } *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, a
E·lec'tric-al (-trĭ-*kal*), } mixed metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; akin to ἠλέκτωρ the beaming sun, cf. Skr. *arc* to beam, shine: cf. F. *électrique.* The name came from the production of electricity by the friction of amber.] **1.** Pertaining to electricity; consisting of, containing, derived from, or produced by, electricity; as, *electric* power or virtue; an *electric* jar; *electric* effects; an *electric* spark.

2. Capable of occasioning the phenomena of electricity; as, an *electric* or *electrical* machine or substance.

3. Electrifying; thrilling; magnetic. "Electric Pindar." *Mrs. Browning.*

Electric atmosphere, *or* **Electric aura.** See under AURA. — **Electrical battery.** See BATTERY. — **Electrical brush.** See under BRUSH. — **Electric cable.** See *Telegraph cable,* under TELEGRAPH. — **Electric candle.** See under CANDLE. — **Electric cat** (*Zoöl.*), one of three or more large species of African catfish of the genus *Malapterurus* (esp. *M. electricus* of the Nile). They have a large electrical organ and are able to give powerful shocks; — called also *sheathfish.* —

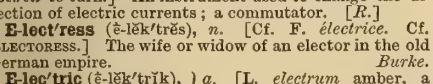

Electric Cat (*Malapterurus electricus*).

Electric clock. See under CLOCK, and see ELECTRO-CHRONOGRAPH. — **Electric current,** a current or stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state. — **Electric,** *or* **Electrical, eel** (*Zoöl.*), a South American eel-like fresh-water fish of the genus *Gymnotus* (*G. electricus*), from two to five feet in length, capable of giving a violent electric shock. See GYMNOTUS. — **Electrical fish** (*Zoöl.*), any fish which has an electrical organ by means of which it can give an electrical shock. The best known kinds are the torpedo, the gymnotus, or electrical eel, and the electric cat. See TORPEDO, and GYMNOTUS. — **Electric fluid,** the supposed matter of electricity; lightning. — **Electrical image** (*Elec.*), a collection of electrical points regarded as forming, by an analogy with optical phenomena, an image of certain other electrical points, and used in the solution of electrical problems. *Sir W. Thomson.* — **Electric light,** the light produced by a current of electricity which in passing through a resisting medium heats it to incandescence or burns it. See under CARBON. — **Electric,** *or* **Electrical, machine,** an apparatus for generating, collecting, or exciting, electricity, as by friction. — **Electric motor.** See ELECTRO-MOTOR, 2. — **Electric osmose.** (*Physics*) See under OSMOSE. — **Electric pen,** a hand pen for making perforated stencils for multiplying writings. It has a puncturing needle driven at great speed by a very small magneto-electric engine on the penhandle. — **Electric railway,** a railway in which the machinery for moving the cars is driven by an electric current. — **Electric ray** (*Zoöl.*), the torpedo. — **Electric telegraph.** See TELEGRAPH.

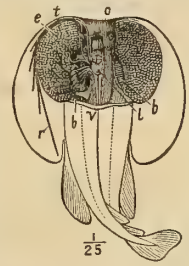

Electric Fish (*Torpedo*) partially dissected. *e* Electric Organ of left side; *l* Electric Lobe of brain; *t* Trigeminal Nerve; *v* Vagus Nerve; *b b* Branchiæ; *o* Eye; *r* Mucous Tubes.

E·lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), *n.* (*Physics*) A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, resin, etc., employed to excite or accumulate electricity.

E·lec'tric-al-ly (-trĭ-*kal*-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; thrillingly.

E·lec'tric-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being electrical.

E·lec·tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'*an*), *n.* An investigator of electricity; one versed in the science of electricity.

E·lec·tric'i-ty (-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ELECTRICITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *électricité.* See ELECTRIC.] **1.** A power in nature, a manifestation of energy, exhibiting itself when in disturbed equilibrium or in activity by a circuit movement, the fact of direction in which involves *polarity,* or opposition of properties in opposite directions; also, by attraction for many substances, by a law involving *attraction* between surfaces of unlike polarity, and *repulsion* between those of like; by exhibiting accumulated polar tension when the circuit is broken; and by producing heat, light, concussion, and often chemical changes when the circuit passes between the poles or through any imperfectly conducting substance or space. It is generally brought into action by any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical, cause.

☞ Electricity is manifested under the following different forms: (*a*) Statical electricity, called also Frictional, *or* Common, electricity, electricity in the condition of a stationary charge, in which the disturbance is produced by friction, as of glass, amber, etc., or by induction. (*b*) Dynamical electricity, called also Voltaic electricity, electricity in motion, or as a current produced by chemical decomposition, as by means of a voltaic battery, or by mechanical action, as by dynamo-electric machines. (*c*) Thermoelectricity, in which the disturbing cause is heat (attended possibly with some chemical action). It is developed by uniting two pieces of unlike metals in a bar, and then heating the bar unequally. (*d*) Atmospheric electricity, any condition of electrical disturbance in the atmosphere or clouds, due to some or all of the above mentioned causes. (*e*) Magnetic electricity, electricity developed by the action of magnets. (*f*) Positive electricity, the electricity that appears at the positive pole or anode of a battery, or that is produced by friction of glass; — called also *vitreous electricity.* (*g*) Negative electricity, the electricity that appears at the negative pole or cathode, or is produced by the friction of resinous substances; — called also *resinous electricity.* (*h*) Organic electricity, that which is developed in organic structures, either animal or vegetable, the phrase *animal electricity* being much more common.

2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of electricity; electrical science.

3. Fig.: Electrifying energy or characteristic.

E·lec'tri-fi'a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

E·lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physics*) The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity.

E·lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIFYING.] [*Electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; as, to *electrify* a jar.

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; as, to *electrify* a limb, or the body.

3. To excite suddenly and violently, esp. by something highly delightful or inspiriting; to thrill; as, this patriotic sentiment *electrified* the audience.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus . . . the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay.*

Try whether she could *electrify* Mr. Grandcourt by mentioning it to him at table. *G. Eliot.*

E·lec'tri-fy, *v. i.* To become electric.

E·lec'trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *electrinus* of amber. See ELECTRIC.] **1.** Belonging to, or made of, amber.

2. Made of electrum, an alloy used by the ancients.

E·lec·tri'tion (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The recognition by an animal body of the electrical condition of external objects.

E·lec'tri-za'tion (ē-lĕk'trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *électrisation.*] The act of electrizing; electrification.

E·lec'trize (ē-lĕk'trīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIZED (-trīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIZING (-trī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *électriser.*] To electrify. *Eng. Cyc.*

E·lec'tri'zer (-trī'zĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, electrizes.

E·lec'tro- (ē-lĕk'trō-). [L. *electrum* amber. See ELECTRIC.] A prefix or combining form signifying *pertaining to electricity, produced by electricity, producing* or *employing electricity,* etc.; as, *electro*-negative; *electro*-dynamic; *electro*-magnet.

E·lec'tro, *n.* An electrotype.

E·lec·tro-bal·lis'tic (ē-lĕk'trō-băl-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to electro-ballistics.

E·lec·tro-bal·lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or science of measuring the force or velocity of projectiles by means of electricity.

E·lec·tro-bi-ol'o-gist (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One versed in electro-biology.

E·lec·tro-bi-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) **1.** That branch of biology which treats of the electrical phenomena of living organisms.

2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism, the phenomena of which are supposed to be produced by a form of electricity.

E·lec·tro-bi-os'co-py (-bī-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. βίος life + *-scopy.*] (*Biol.*) A method of determining the presence or absence of life in an animal organism with a current of electricity, by noting the presence or absence of muscular contraction.

E·lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty (-kăp'ĭl-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* (*Physics*) The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electrical current or charge.

E·lec'tro-cap'il-la-ry (-kăp'ĭl-lā-rĭ *or* -kă-pĭl'lā-rĭ), *a.* (*Physics*) Pert. to, or caused by, electro-capillarity.

E·lec'tro-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-chemistry. *Ure.*

E·lec'tro-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes.

E·lec'tro-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ŏ-gráf), *n.* (*Astron. Physics*) An instrument for obtaining an accurate record of the time at which any observed phenomenon occurs, or of its duration. It has an electro-magnetic register connected with a clock. See CHRONOGRAPH.

E·lec'tro-chron'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the electro-chronograph, or recorded by the aid of it.

E·lec'tro-cute' (-kūt'), *v. t.* [*Electro-* + *-cute* in *execute.*] To execute or put to death by electricity. — **E·lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [*Recent; Newspaper words*]

E·lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. ὁδός way, path: cf. F. *électrode.*] (*Elec.*) The path by which electricity is conveyed into or from a solution or other conducting medium; esp., the ends of the wires or conductors, leading from the source of electricity, and terminating in the medium traversed by the current.

E·lec'tro-dy-nam'ic (ē-lĕk'trō-dī-năm'ĭk *or* -dĭ-), } *a.*
E·lec'tro-dy-nam'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } (*Physics*) Pertaining to the movements or force of electric or galvanic currents; dependent on electric force.

E·lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-dī-năm'ĭks *or* -dĭ-), *n.* **1.** The phenomena of electricity in motion.

2. The branch of science which treats of the properties of electric currents; dynamical electricity.

E·lec'tro-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dī'nà-mŏm'ē-tĕr *or* -dĭn'ā-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic currents.

E·lec'tro-en-grav'ing (-ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* The art or process of engraving by means of electricity.

E·lec'tro-etch'ing (-ĕch'ĭng), *n.* A mode of etching upon metals by electrolytic action.

E·lec'tro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Electro-* + *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) Same as ELECTROGENY.

E·lec'tro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to electrogenesis; as, an *electrogenic* condition.

E·lec·trog'e-ny (ē-lĕk-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce.] (*Physiol.*) A term sometimes applied to the effects (tetanus) produced in the muscles of the limbs, when a current of electricity is passed along the spinal cord or nerves.

E·lec'tro-gild'ing (ē-lĕk'trō-gĭld'ĭng), *n.* The art or process of gilding copper, iron, etc., by means of voltaic electricity.

E·lec'tro-gilt' (-gĭlt'), *a.* Gilded by means of voltaic electricity.

E·lec'tro-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-gráf), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-graph.*] A mark, record, or tracing, made by the action of electricity.

E·lec'tro-ki-net'ic (-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics.

E·lec'tro-ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of electricity in motion.

E·lec'tro-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* [Formed from *electric* in imitation of *chandelier.*] A branching frame, often of ornamental design, to support electric illuminating lamps.

E·lec·trol'o-gy (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

E·lec·trol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving, fr. λύειν to loose, dissolve.] (*Physics & Chem.*) The act or process of chemical decomposition, by the action of electricity; as, the *electrolysis* of silver or nickel for plating; the *electrolysis* of water.

E·lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. λυτός dissoluble: cf. F. *électrolyte.*] (*Physics & Chem.*) A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

E·lec'tro-lyt'ic (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *électro-*
E·lec'tro-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *lytique.*] Pertaining to electrolysis; as, *electrolytic* action. — **E·lec'tro-lyt'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

E·lec'tro-ly'za-ble (ē-lĕk'trō-lī'zà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being electrolyzed, or decomposed by electricity.

E·lec'tro-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or the process of electrolyzing.

E·lec'tro-lyze (-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTROLYZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTROLYZING (-lī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *électrolyser.* See ELECTROLYSIS.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. *Faraday.*

E·lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* A mass, usually of soft iron, but sometimes of some other magnetic metal, as nickel or cobalt, rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. The metal is generally in the form of a bar, either straight, or bent into the shape of a horseshoe.

E·lec'tro-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, magnetism which is developed by the passage of an electric current.

Electro-magnetic engine, an engine in which the motive force is electro-magnetism. — **Electro-magnetic theory of light** (*Physics*), a theory of light which makes it consist in the rapid alternation of transient electric currents moving transversely to the direction of the ray.

E·lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* The magnetism developed by a current of electricity; the science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of voltaic electricity, and of the properties or actions of the currents evolved.

E·lec'tro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'*al*-lûr'jĭ), *n.* The act or art of precipitating a metal by electro-chemical action, by which a coating is deposited, on a prepared surface, as in electroplating and electrotyping; galvanoplasty.

E·lec·trom'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *électromètre.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity; also, sometimes, and less properly, applied to an instrument which indicates the presence of electricity (usually called an *electroscope*).

Balance electrometer. See under BALANCE.

E·lec'tro-met'ric (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F.
E·lec'tro-met'ric-al (-rĭ-*kal*), } *électrométrique.*] Pertaining to electrometry; made by means of an electrometer; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

E·lec·trom'e-try (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *électrométrie.*] (*Physics*) The art or process of making electrical measurements.

E·lec'tro-mo'tion (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'shŭn), *n.* The motion of electricity or its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

E·lec'tro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Producing electro-motion; producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current; causing electrical action or effects.

Electro-motive force (*Physics*), the force which produces, or tends to produce, electricity, or an electric current; sometimes used to express the degree of electrification as equivalent to potential, or more properly difference of potential.

E·lec'tro-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F.
1. (*Physics*) A mover or exciter of electricity; an apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

2. (*Mech.*) An apparatus or machine for producing motion and mechanical effects by the action of electricity; an electro-magnetic engine.

E-lec'tro-mus'cu-lar (ē-lĕk'trō-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to the reaction (contraction) of the muscles under electricity, or their sensibility to it.

E-lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] Amber; also, the alloy of gold and silver, called *electrum*.

E-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (ē-lĕk'trō-nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* (*Chem. & Physics*) (*a*) Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis, by the law that opposite electricities attract each other. (*b*) Negative; nonmetallic; acid; — opposed to *positive*, *metallic*, or *basic*.

E-lec'tro-neg'a-tive, *n.* (*Chem. & Physics*) A body which passes to the positive pole in electrolysis.

E'lec-trop'a-thy (ē'lĕk-trŏp'ă-thy), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) The treatment of disease by electricity.

E-lec'tro-phone (ē-lĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents.

‖ **E'lec-troph'o-rus** (ē'lĕk-trŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ‖ ELECTROPHORI (-rī). [NL., fr. combining form *electro-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Physics*) An instrument for exciting electricity, and repeating the charge indefinitely by induction, consisting of a flat cake of resin, shell-lac, or ebonite, upon which is placed a plate of metal.

E-lec'tro-phys'i-o-log'ic-al (ē-lĕk'trō-fĭz'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to electrical results produced through physiological agencies, or by change of action in a living organism.

E-lec'tro-phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* (*Physiol.*) That branch of physiology which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

E-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTROPLATED (-plā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTROPLATING.] (*Mech.*) To plate or cover with a coating of metal, usually silver, nickel, or gold, by means of electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-pla'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who electroplates.

E-lec'tro-pla'ting (-plā'tĭng), *n.* The art or process of depositing a coating (commonly) of silver, gold, or nickel on an inferior metal, by means of electricity.

E-lec'tro-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* (*Physics*) Possessing electrical polarity; positively electrified at one end, or on one surface, and negatively at the other; — said of a conductor.

E-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (ē-lĕk'trō-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** (*Physics*) Of such a nature relatively to some other associated body or bodies, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery, in electrolysis, while the associated body tends to the positive pole; — the converse or correlative of *electro-negative*.

☞ An element that is *electro-positive* in one compound may be *electro-negative* in another, and *vice versa*.

2. (*Chem.*) Hence: Positive; metallic; basic; — distinguished from *negative*, *nonmetallic*, or *acid*.

E-lec'tro-pos'i-tive, *n.* (*Chem. & Physics*) A body which passes to the negative pole in electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-punc'tu-ra'tion (-pŭnk'tŭ-rā'shŭn), **E-lec'-tro-punc'tur-ing** (-pŭnk'tŭr-ĭng; 135), *n.* (*Med.*) See ELECTROPUNCTURE.

E-lec'tro-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tŭr; 135), *n.* (*Med.*) An operation that consists in inserting needles in the part affected, and connecting them with the poles of a galvanic apparatus.

E-lec'tro-scope (ē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *électroscope*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present, as by means of pith balls, and the like.

Condensing electroscope (*Physics*), a form of electroscope in which an increase of sensibility is obtained by the use of a condenser.

E-lec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or made by means of, the electroscope.

E-lec'tro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to electrostatics.

E-lec'tro-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of statical electricity or electric force in a state of rest.

E-lec'tro-ste're-o-type (-stē'rē-ō-tīp *or* -stēr'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as ELECTROTYPE.

E-lec'tro-tel'e-graph'ic (-tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the electric telegraph, or by means of it.

E-lec'tro-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rā-fy), *n.* The art or science of constructing or using the electric telegraph; the transmission of messages by means of the electric telegraph.

E-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), *n.* (*Med.*) The branch of medical science which treats of the applications of electricity as a curative agent.

E-lec'tro-ther'man-cy (-trō-thĕr'măn-sy), *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the effect of an electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or a part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

E-lec'tro-tint' (-tĭnt'), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) A style of engraving in relief by means of voltaic electricity. A picture is drawn on a metallic plate with some material which resists the fluids of a battery; so that, in electrotyping, the parts not covered by the varnish, etc., receive a deposition of metal, and produce the required copy in intaglio. A cast of this is then the plate for printing.

E-lec'tro-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to electrical tension; — said of a supposed peculiar condition of a conducting circuit during its exposure to the action of another conducting circuit traversed by a uniform electric current when both circuits remain stationary. *Faraday.*

2. (*Physiol.*) Relating to electrotonus; as, the *electrotonic* condition of a nerve.

E'lec-trot'o-nize (ē'lĕk-trŏt'ō-nīz), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To excite or produce electrotonus.

E'lec-trot'o-nous (ē'lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* Electrotonic.

‖ **E'lec-trot'o-nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. combining form *electro-* + Gr. τόνος tension.] (*Physiol.*) The modified condition of a nerve, when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it. See ANELECTROTONUS, and CATELECTROTONUS.

E-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-type.*] A facsimile plate made by electrotypy for use in printing; also, an impression or print from such plate. Also used adjectively.

☞ The face of an *electrotype* consists of a shell of copper, silver, or the like, produced by the action of an electrical current upon a plate of metal and a wax mold suspended in an acid bath and connected with opposite poles of the battery. It is backed up with a solid filling of type metal.

E-lec'tro-type, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTROTYPED (-tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTROTYPING (-tī'pĭng).] To make facsimile plates of by the electrotype process; as, to *electrotype* a page of type, a book, etc. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

E-lec'tro-ty'per (-tī'pẽr), *n.* One who electrotypes.

E-lec'tro-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotypy.

E-lec'tro-ty'ping (-tī'pĭng), *n.* The act or the process of making electrotypes.

E-lec'tro-ty'py (-tī'pў), *n.* The process of producing electrotype plates. See Note under ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

E-lec'tro-vi'tal (-vī'tal), *a.* Derived from, or dependent upon, vital processes; — said of certain electric currents supposed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals.

E-lec'tro-vi'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The theory that the functions of living organisms are dependent upon electricity or a kindred force.

E-lec'trum (ē-lĕk'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC, and cf. ELECTRE, ELECTRON.] **1.** Amber.

2. An alloy of gold and silver, of an amber color, used by the ancients.

3. German-silver plate. See *German silver*, under GERMAN.

E-lec'tu-a-ry (-tŭ-ă-rў; 135), *n.*; *pl.* ELECTUARIES (-rĭz). [OE. *letuaire*, OF. *lettuaire*, *electuaire*, F. *électuaire*, L. *electuarium*, *electarium*, prob. fr. Gr. ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα a medicine that is licked away, fr. Gr. ἐκλείχειν to lick up; ἐκ out + λείχειν to lick. See LICK, and cf. ECLEGM.] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup; a confection. See the Note under CONFECTION.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ri-ly (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ-lў *or* ĕl'ē-mŏz'-), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by charity; charitably.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ry (-nā-rў; 277), *a.* [LL. *eleemosynarius*, fr. *eleemosyna* alms, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη alms. See ALMS.] **1.** Relating to charity, alms, or almsgiving; intended for the distribution of charity; as, an *eleemosynary* corporation.

2. Given in charity or alms; having the nature of alms; as, *eleemosynary* assistance. "*Eleemosynary* cures." *Boyle.*

3. Supported by charity; as, *eleemosynary* poor.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ELEEMOSYNARIES (-rĭz). One who subsists on charity; a dependent. *South.*

El'e-gance (ĕl'ē-gans), } *n.* [L. *elegantia*, fr. *elegans*,
El'e-gan-cy (-gan-sў), } *-antis*, elegant: cf. F. *élégance*.] **1.** The state or quality of being elegant; beauty as resulting from choice qualities and the complete absence of what deforms or impresses unpleasantly; grace given by art or practice; fine polish; refinement; — said of manners, language, style, form, architecture, etc.

That grace that *elegance* affords. *Drayton.*

The endearing *elegance* of female friendship. *Johnson.*

A trait of native *elegance*, seldom seen in the masculine character after childhood or early youth, was shown in the General's fondness for the sight and fragrance of flowers. *Hawthorne.*

2. That which is elegant; that which is tasteful and highly attractive.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

Syn. — ELEGANCE, GRACE. *Elegance* implies something of a select style of beauty, which is usually produced by art, skill, or training; as, *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, etc.; *elegant* furniture; an *elegant* house, etc. *Grace*, as the word is here used, refers to bodily movements, and is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift; thus, the manners of a peasant girl may be *graceful*, but can hardly be called *elegant*.

El'e-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *elegans*, *-antis*; akin to *eligere* to pick out, choose, select: cf. F. *élégant*. See ELECT.] **1.** Very choice, and hence, pleasing to good taste; characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement, and the absence of everything offensive; exciting admiration and approbation by symmetry, completeness, freedom from blemish, and the like; graceful; tasteful and highly attractive; as, *elegant* manners; *elegant* style of composition; an *elegant* speaker; an *elegant* structure.

A more diligent cultivation of *elegant* literature. *Prescott.*

2. Exercising a nice choice; discriminating beauty or sensitive to beauty; as, *elegant* taste.

Syn. — Tasteful; polished; graceful; refined; comely; handsome; richly ornamental.

El'e-gant-ly, *adv.* In a manner to please nice taste; with elegance; with due symmetry; richly.

E-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk *or* ĕl'ē-jī'ăk; 277), *a.* [L. *elegiacus*, Gr. ἐλεγειακός: cf. F. *élégiaque*. See ELEGY.] **1.** Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, an *elegiac* lay; *elegiac* strains.

Elegiac griefs, and songs of love. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Used in elegies; as, *elegiac* verse; the *elegiac* distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and pentameter.

E-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk *or* ĕl'ē-jī'ăk), *n.* Elegiac verse.

El'e-gi'a-cal (ĕl'ē-jī'ă-kal), *a.* Elegiac.

E-le'gi-ast (ē-lē'jĭ-ast *or* ĕl'ē-jī'ast), *n.* One who composes elegies. *Goldsmith.*

El'e-gi-og'ra-pher (ĕl'ē-jĭ-ŏg'rā-fẽr *or* ē-lē'jĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ἐλεγεία an elegy + *-graph* + *-er*.] An elegist. [*Obs.*]

El'e-gist (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* A writer of elegies. *T. Warton.*

‖ **E-le'git** (ē-lē'jĭt), *n.* [L., he has chosen, fr. *eligere* to choose. See ELECT.] (*Law*) A judicial writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, all of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits, or until the defendant's interest has expired. *Wharton.*

El'e-gize (ĕl'ē-jiz), *v. t.* To lament in an elegy; to celebrate in elegiac verse; to bewail. *Carlyle.*

El'e-gy (-jў), *n.*; *pl.* ELEGIES (-jĭz). [L. *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing. (cf. ἐλεγεῖα, prop., neut. pl. of ἐλεγεῖον a distich in elegiac verse), fr. ἐλεγεῖος elegiac, fr. ἔλεγος a song of mourning.] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funereal song; a poem of lamentation. *Shak.*

E-le'i-din (ē-lē'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Lifeless matter deposited in the form of minute granules within the protoplasm of living cells.

El'e-ment (ĕl'ē-ment), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum*.] **1.** One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which anything consists, or upon which the constitution or fundamental powers of anything are based.

2. One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. Specifically: (*Chem.*) A substance which cannot be decomposed into different kinds of matter by any means at present employed; as, the *elements* of water are oxygen and hydrogen.

☞ The elements are naturally classified in several families or groups, as the group of the *alkaline* elements, the *halogen* group, and the like. They are roughly divided into two great classes, the *metals*, as sodium, calcium, etc., which form basic compounds, and the *nonmetals* or *metalloids*, as oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, which form acid compounds; but the distinction is only relative, and some, as arsenic, tin, aluminium, etc., form both acid and basic compounds. The essential fact regarding every element is its relative *atomic weight* or *equivalent*. When the elements are tabulated in the order of their ascending atomic weights, the arrangement constitutes the series of the *Periodic law* of Mendelejeff. See *Periodic law*, under PERIODIC. This Periodic law enables us to predict the qualities of unknown elements. The number of elements known is about seventy-five, but the gaps in the Periodic law indicate the possibility of many more. Many of the elements with which we are familiar, as hydrogen, carbon, iron, gold, etc., have been recognized, by means of spectrum analysis, in the sun and the fixed stars. From certain evidence (as that afforded by the Periodic law, spectrum analysis, etc.) it appears that the chemical elements probably may not be simple bodies, but only very stable compounds of some simpler body or bodies. In formulas, the elements are designated by abbreviations of their names in Latin or New Latin.

THE ELEMENTS.

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminium	Al	27.08
Antimony (*Stibium*)	Sb	120.0
Arsenic	As	75.0
Barium	Ba	137.0
Beryllium (See GLUCINUM)	Be	
Bismuth	Bi	207.5
Boron	B	10.9
Bromine	Br	79.8
Cadmium	Cd	111.8
Cæsium	Cs	132.6
Calcium	Ca	40.0
Carbon	C	11.97
Cerium	Ce	141.5
Chlorine	Cl	35.4
Chromium	Cr	52.5
Cobalt	Co	59.1
Columbium	Cb	94.2
Copper (*Cuprum*)	Cu	63.3
Davyum	Da	154.0
Didymium	Di	144.6
Erbium	Er	165.9
Fluorine	F	19.0
Gallium	Ga	69.9
Germanium	Ge	72.3
Glucinum	Gl	9.1
Gold (*Aurum*)	Au	196.7
Hydrogen	H	1.0
Indium	In	113.4
Iodine	I	126.5
Iridium	Ir	192.5
Iron (*Ferrum*)	Fe	55.9
Lanthanum	La	138.5
Lead (*Plumbum*)	Pb	206.4
Lithium	Li	7.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.4
Manganese	Mn	54.8
Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*)	Hg	199.8
Molybdenum	Mo	95.9
Nickel	Ni	58.6
Niobium (See COLUMBIUM)	Nb	
Nitrogen	N	14.0
Norwegium	Ng	219.0
Osmium	Os	191.1
Oxygen	O	15.96
Palladium	Pd	106.2
Phosphorus	P	31.0
Platinum	Pt	194.3
Potassium (*Kalium*)	K	39.0
Rhodium	Rh	104.1
Rubidium	Rb	85.2
Ruthenium	Ru	103.5
Samarium	Sm	150.2
Scandium	Sc	44.0

THE ELEMENTS (*continued*).

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Selenium	Se	78.9
Silicon	Si	28.0
Silver (*Argentum*)	Ag	107.7
Sodium (*Natrium*)	Na	23.0
Strontium	Sr	87.3
Sulphur	S	32.0
Tantalum	Ta	182.0
Tellurium	Te	125.2
Terbium	Tr	150.0
Thallium	Tl	203.7
Thorium	Th	232.0
Thulium	Tu	170.7
Tin (*Stannum*)	Sn	117.4
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten (*Wolframium*)	W	183.6
Uranium	U	239.0
Vanadium	V	51.2
Wolframium (See TUNGSTEN)	W	
Ytterbium	Yb	173.2
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	64.9
Zirconium	Zr	90.4

Several other elements have been announced, as holmium, vesbium, austrium, etc., but their properties, and in some cases their existence, have not yet been definitely established.

3. One of the ultimate parts which are variously combined in anything; as, letters are the *elements* of written language; hence, also, a simple portion of that which is complex, as a shaft, lever, wheel, or any simple part in a machine; one of the essential ingredients of any mixture; a constituent part; as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *elements* of granite.

The simplicity which is so large an *element* in a noble nature was laughed to scorn. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

4. (*a*) One out of several parts combined in a system of aggregation, when each is of the nature of the whole; as, a single cell is an *element* of the honeycomb. (*b*) (*Anat.*) One of the smallest natural divisions of the organism, as a blood corpuscle, a muscular fiber.

5. (*Biol.*) One of the simplest essential parts, more commonly called *cells*, of which animal and vegetable organisms, or their tissues and organs, are composed.

6. (*Math.*) (*a*) An infinitesimal part of anything of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered; as, in a solid an *element* may be the infinitesimal portion between any two planes that are separated an indefinitely small distance. In the calculus, *element* is sometimes used as synonymous with *differential*. (*b*) Sometimes a curve, or surface, or volume is considered as described by a moving point, or curve, or surface, the latter being at any instant called an *element* of the former. (*c*) One of the terms in an algebraic expression.

7. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based; as, the *elements* of a planet's orbit.

8. *pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry, or of music.

9. *pl.* Any outline or sketch, regarded as containing the fundamental ideas or features of the thing in question; as, the *elements* of a plan.

10. One of the simple substances, as supposed by the ancient philosophers; one of the imaginary principles of matter. (*a*) The four *elements* were, air, earth, water, and fire; whence it is said, water is the proper *element* of fishes; air is the *element* of birds. Hence, the state or sphere natural to anything or suited for its existence.

Of *elements*
The grosser feeds the purer: Earth the Sea;
Earth and the Sea feed Air; the Air those Fires
Ethereal. *Milton.*

Does not our life consist of the four *elements*? *Shak.*

And the complexion of the *element* [*i. e.*, the sky or air]
In favor's like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible. *Shak.*

About twelve ounces [of food], with mere *element* for drink. *Cheyne.*

They show that they are out of their *element*. *T. Baker.*

Esp., the conditions and movements of the air. "The *elements* be kind to thee." (*b*) The *elements* of the alchemists were salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Brande & C.*

11. *pl.* The whole material composing the world.

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat. 2 *Peter* iii. 10.

12. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) The bread and wine used in the eucharist or Lord's supper.

Magnetic element, one of the hypothetical elementary portions of which a magnet is regarded as made up.

El'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To compound of elements or first principles. [*Obs.*] "[Love] being *elemented* too." *Donne.*

2. To constitute; to make up with elements.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness. *Walton.*

El'e-men'tal (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements, first principles, and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world; as, *elemental* air. "*Elemental* strife." *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary; elementary. "The *elemental* rules of erudition." *Cawthorn.*

El'e-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the heathen divinities originated in the personification of elemental powers.

El'e-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The condition of being composed of elements, or a thing so composed.

El'e-men'tal-ly (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal-lȳ), *adv.* According to elements; literally; as, the words, "Take, eat; this is my body," *elementally* understood.

El'e-men'tar (-tẽr), *a.* Elementary. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

El'e-men'ta-ri-ness (-tă-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being elementary; original simplicity; uncompounded state.

El'e-men-tar'i-ty (-mĕn-tăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Elementariness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

El'e-men'ta-ry (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tâ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *elementarius*: cf. F. *élémentaire*.] **1.** Having only one principle or constituent part; consisting of a single element; simple; uncompounded; as, an *elementary* substance.

2. Pertaining to, or treating of, the elements, rudiments, or first principles of anything; initial; rudimental; introductory; as, an *elementary* treatise.

3. Pertaining to one of the four elements, air, water, earth, fire. "Some luminous and fiery impressions in the *elementary* region." *J. Spencer.*

El'e-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction in the elements or first principles. [*R.*]

El'e-men-toid' (ĕl'ē-mĕn-toid'), *a.* [*Element* + *-oid.*] Resembling an element.

El'e-mi (ĕl'ē-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *élémi*, It. *elemi*, Sp. *elemí*; of American or Oriental origin.] A fragrant gum resin obtained chiefly from tropical trees of the genera *Amyris* and *Canarium*. *A. elemifera* yields Mexican elemi; *C. commune*, the Manilla elemi. It is used in the manufacture of varnishes, also in ointments and plasters.

El'e-min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A transparent, colorless oil obtained from elemi resin by distillation with water; also, a crystallizable extract from the resin.

E-lench' (ē-lĕnk'), *n.*; *pl.* ELENCHS (-lĕnks'). [L. *elenchus*, Gr. ἔλεγχος, fr. ἐλέγχειν to convict, confute, prove: cf. OF. *elenche*.] (*Logic*) (*a*) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends; that which convinces or refutes an antagonist; a refutation. (*b*) A specious but fallacious argument; a sophism.

E-len'chic-al (ē-lĕn'kĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

E-len'chic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of an elench.

E-len'chize (-kīz), *v. i.* To dispute. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-lench'tic, E-lench'tic-al (ē-lĕnk'tĭ-kal), *a.* Same as ELENCTIC.

‖ **E-len'chus** (ē-lĕn'kŭs), *n.* [L.] Same as ELENCH.

E-lenc'tic (ē-lĕnk'tĭk), **E-lenc'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεγκτικός.] (*Logic*) Serving to refute; refutative; — applied to indirect modes of proof, and opposed to *deictic*.

El'enge (ĕl'ĕnj, *poet.* ĕl-ĕn'je), *a.* [Cf. AS. *ellende* foreign, strange, G. *elend* miserable.] Sorrowful; wretched; full of trouble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

El'enge-ness, *n.* Loneliness; misery. [*Obs.*]

El'e-phan-sy (ĕl'ē-fan-sȳ), *n.* [L. *elephantia.*] Elephantiasis. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

El'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fant), *n.* [OE. *elefaunt, olifant*, OF. *olifant*, F. *éléphant*, L. *elephantus, elephas, -antis*, fr. Gr. ἐλέφας, *-αντος*; of unknown origin; perh. fr. Skr. *ibha*, with the Semitic article *al, el*, prefixed, or fr. Semitic *Aleph hindi* Indian bull; or cf. Goth. *ulbandus* camel, AS. *olfend*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A mammal of the order Proboscidia, of which two living species, *Elephas Indicus* and *E. Africanus*, and several fossil species, are known. They have a proboscis or trunk, and two large ivory tusks proceeding from the extremity of the upper jaw, and curving upwards. The molar teeth are large and have transverse folds. Elephants are the largest land animals now existing.

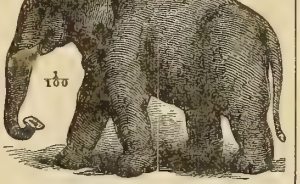

Elephant (*Elephas Indicus*).

Elephant (*Elephas Africanus*).

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Elephant apple (*Bot.*), an East Indian fruit with a rough, hard rind, and edible pulp, borne by *Feronia elephantum*, a large tree related to the orange. — **Elephant bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum at Brighton, England, abounding in fossil remains of elephants. *Mantell.* — **Elephant beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any very large beetle of the genus *Goliathus* (esp. *G. giganteus*), of the family *Scarabæidæ*. They inhabit West Africa. — **Elephant fish** (*Zoöl.*), a chimæroid fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*), with a proboscis-like projection of the snout. — **Elephant paper**, paper of large size, 23 × 28 inches. — **Double elephant paper**, paper measuring 26½ × 40 inches. See Note under PAPER. — **Elephant seal** (*Zoöl.*), the sea elephant. — **Elephant shrew** (*Zoöl.*), an African jumping shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*), having a long nose like a proboscis. — **Elephant's ear** (*Bot.*), a name given to certain species of the genus Begonia, which have immense one-sided leaves. — **Elephant's foot.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A South African plant (*Testudinaria Elephantipes*), which has a massive rootstock covered with a kind of bark cracked with deep fissures; — called also *tortoise plant*. The interior part is barely edible, whence the plant is also called *Hottentot's bread*. (*b*) A genus (*Elephantopus*) of coarse, composite weeds. — **Elephant's tusk** (*Zoöl.*), the tooth shell. See DENTALIUM.

El'e-phan'ti-ac (ĕl'ē-făn'tĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with elephantiasis; characteristic of elephantiasis.

‖ **El'e-phan-ti'a-sis** (-făn-tī'â-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, from ἐλέφας, *-αντος*, an elephant.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, in which it becomes enormously thickened, and is rough, hard, and fissured, like an elephant's hide.

El'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn), *a.* [L. *elephantinus* of ivory, Gr. ἐλεφάντινος: cf. F. *éléphantin*.] Pertaining to the elephant, or resembling an elephant (commonly, in size); hence, huge; immense; heavy; as, of *elephantine* proportions; an *elephantine* step or tread.

Elephantine epoch (*Geol.*), the epoch distinguished by the existence of large pachyderms. *Mantell.* — **Elephantine tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), a huge land tortoise; esp., *Testudo elephantina*, from islands in the Indian Ocean; and *T. elephantopus*, from the Galapagos Islands.

El'e-phan-toid' (ĕl'ē-făn-toid'; 277), **El'e-phan-toid'al** (ĕl'ē-făn-toid'al), } *a.* [*Elephant* + *-oid.*] (*Zool.*) Resembling an elephant in form or appearance.

El'eu-sin'i-an (ĕl'ū-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Eleusinius*, Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος.] Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated; as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals.

‖ **E-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-a** (ē-lū'thẽr-ō-mā'nĭ-â), *n.* [Gr. ἐλευθερος free + E. *mania.*] A mania or frantic zeal for freedom. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

E-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-ac, *a.* Mad for freedom. [*R.*]

E-leu'ther-o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος free + E. *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having the petals free, that is, entirely separate from each other; — said of both plant and flower.

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vât), *a.* [L. *elevatus*, p. p.] Elevated; raised aloft. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELEVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELEVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare*; *e* + *levare* to lift up, raise, akin to *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.] **1.** To bring from a lower place to a higher; to lift up; to raise; as, to *elevate* a weight, a flagstaff, etc.

2. To raise to a higher station; to promote; as, to *elevate* to an office, or to a high social position.

3. To raise from a depressed state; to animate; to cheer; as, to *elevate* the spirits.

4. To exalt; to ennoble; to dignify; as, to *elevate* the mind or character.

5. To raise to a higher pitch, or to a greater degree of loudness; — said of sounds; as, to *elevate* the voice.

6. To intoxicate in a slight degree; to render tipsy. [*Colloq. & Sportive*] "The *elevated* cavaliers sent for two tubs of merry stingo." *Sir W. Scott.*

7. To lessen; to detract from; to disparage. [*A Latin meaning*] [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

To elevate a piece (*Gun.*), to raise the muzzle; to lower the breech.

Syn. — To exalt; dignify; ennoble; erect; raise; hoist; heighten; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

El'e-va'ted (-vā'tĕd), *a.* Uplifted; high; lofty; also, animated; noble; as, *elevated* thoughts.

Elevated railway, one in which the track is raised considerably above the ground, especially a city railway above the line of street travel.

El'e-va'ted-ness, *n.* The quality of being elevated.

El'e-va'tion (ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elevatio*: cf. F. *élévation*.] **1.** The act of raising from a lower place, condition, or quality to a higher; — said of material things, persons, the mind, the voice, etc.; as, the *elevation* of grain; *elevation* to a throne; *elevation* of mind, thoughts, or character.

2. Condition of being elevated; height; exaltation. "Degrees of *elevation* above us." *Locke.*

His style . . . wanted a little *elevation*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. That which is raised up or elevated; an elevated place or station; as, an *elevation* of the ground; a hill.

4. (*Astron.*) The distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon; altitude; as, the *elevation* of the pole, or of a star.

5. (*Dialing*) The angle which the style makes with the substylar line.

6. (*Gunnery*) The movement of the axis of a piece in a vertical plane; also, the angle of elevation, that is, the angle between the axis of the piece and the line of sight; — distinguished from *direction*.

7. (*Drawing*) A geometrical projection of a building, or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon; orthographic projection on a vertical plane; — called by the ancients the *orthography*.

Angle of elevation (*Geodesy*), the angle which an ascending line makes with a horizontal plane. — **Elevation of the host** (*R. C. Ch.*), that part of the Mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

El'e-va'tor (ĕl'ē-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who raises up, a deliverer: cf. F. *élévateur*.] One who, or that which, raises or lifts up anything; as: (*a*) A mechanical contrivance, usually an endless belt or chain with a series of scoops or buckets, for transferring grain to an upper loft for storage. (*b*) A cage or platform and the hoisting machinery in a hotel, warehouse, mine, etc., for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different floors or levels; — called in England a *lift*; the cage or platform itself. (*c*) A building for elevating, storing, and discharging, grain. (*d*) (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the leg or the eye. (*e*) (*Surg.*) An instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

Elevator head, leg, *and* **boot**, the boxes in which the upper pulley, belt, and lower pulley, respectively, run in a grain elevator.

El'e-va'to-ry (ĕl'ē-vā'tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate; as, *elevatory* forces.

El'e-va'to-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *élévatoire*.] (*Surg.*) See ELEVATOR, *n.* (*e*). *Dunglison.*

‖ **É'lève'** (ā'lāv'), *n.* [F., fr. *élever* to raise, bring up.] A pupil; a student.

E-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* [OE. *enleven*, AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, for *ānleofan;* akin to LG. *eleve*, *ölwe*, *ölwen*, D. *elf*, G. *elf*, *eilf*, OHG. *einlif*, Icel. *ellifu*, Sw. *elfva*, Dan. *elleve*, Goth. *ainlif*, cf. Lith. *vēnolika;* and fr. the root of E. *one* + (prob.) a root signifying "to be left over, remain," appearing in E. *loan*, or perh. in *leave*, v. t., *life*. See ONE, and cf. TWELVE.] Ten and one added; as, *eleven* men.

E-lev'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one; eleven units or objects.

2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

3. (*Cricket & American Football*) The eleven men selected to play on one side in a match, as the representatives of a club or a locality; as, the all-England *eleven*.

E-lev'enth (-nth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *endlyfta*. See ELEVEN.] **1.** Next after the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.

2. Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided; as, the *eleventh* part of a thing.

3. (*Mus.*) Of or pertaining to the interval of the octave and the fourth.

E-lev'enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; one of eleven equal parts.

2. (*Mus.*) The interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees; the interval made up of an octave and a fourth.

Elf (ĕlf), *n.; pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz). [AS. *ælf*, *ylf;* akin to MHG. *alp*, G. *alp* nightmare, incubus, Icel. *álfr* elf, Sw. *alf*, *elfva;* cf. Skr. *ṛbhu* skillful, artful, *rabh* to grasp. Cf. AUF, OAF.] **1.** An imaginary supernatural being, commonly a little sprite, much like a fairy; a mythological diminutive spirit, supposed to haunt hills and wild places, and generally represented as delighting in mischievous tricks.

> Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
> Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. A very diminutive person; a dwarf.

Elf arrow, a flint arrowhead; — so called by the English rural folk who often find these objects of prehistoric make in the fields and formerly attributed them to fairies; — called also *elf bolt*, *elf dart*, and *elf shot*. — **Elf child,** a child supposed to be left by elves, in room of one they had stolen. See CHANGELING. — **Elf fire,** the ignis fatuus. *Brewer.* — **Elf owl** (*Zoöl.*), a small owl (*Micrathene Whitneyi*) of Southern California and Arizona.

Elf, *v. t.* To entangle mischievously, as an elf might do.

> *Elf* all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

Elf'in (-ĭn), *a.* Relating to elves.

Elf'in, *n.* A little elf or urchin. *Shenstone.*

Elf'ish, *a.* Of or relating to the elves; elflike; implike; weird; scarcely human; mischievous, as though caused by elves. "*Elfish* light." *Coleridge.*

> The *elfish* intelligence that was so familiar an expression on her small physiognomy. *Hawthorne.*

Elf'ish-ly, *adv.* In an elfish manner.

Elf'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being elfish.

Elf'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little elf.

Elf'land' (-lănd'), *n.* Fairyland. *Tennyson.*

Elf'lock' (ĕlf'lŏk'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot, as if by elves.

El'gin mar'bles (ĕl'gĭn mär'b'lz). Greek sculptures in the British Museum. They were obtained at Athens, about 1811, by Lord Elgin.

E-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicere* to elicit; *e* + *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, LACE.] Elicited; drawn out; made real; open; evident. [*Obs.*] "An *elicit* act of equity." *Jer. Taylor.*

E-lic'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELICITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELICITING.] To draw out or entice forth; to bring to light; to bring out against the will; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion.

E-lic'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To elicit. [*Obs.*]

E-lic'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of eliciting. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

E-lide' (ē-līd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELIDING.] [L. *elidere* to strike out or off; *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking: cf. F. *élider*. See LESION.] **1.** To break or dash in pieces; to demolish; as, to *elide* the force of an argument. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. (*Gram.*) To cut off, as a vowel or a syllable, usually the final one; to subject to elision.

El'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ·bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *éligibilité.*] The quality of being eligible; eligibleness; as, the *eligibility* of a candidate; the *eligibility* of an offer of marriage.

El'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1.** That may be selected; proper or qualified to be chosen; legally qualified to be elected and to hold office.

2. Worthy to be chosen or selected; suitable; desirable; as, an *eligible* situation for a house.

> The more *eligible* of the two evils. *Burke.*

El'i-gi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being worthy or qualified to be chosen; suitableness; desirableness.

El'i-gi-bly, *adv.* In an eligible manner.

El'i-mate (ĕl'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [L. *elimatus*, p. p. of *elimare* to file up; *e* out + *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file.] To render smooth; to polish. [*Obs.*]

E-lim'i-nant (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nant), *n.* (*Math.*) The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree; — called also *resultant*.

E-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELIMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELIMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare;* *e* out + *limen* threshold; prob. akin to *limes* boundary. See LIMIT.] **1.** To put out of doors; to expel; to discharge; to release; to set at liberty.

> *Eliminate* my spirit, give it range
> Through provinces of thought yet unexplored. *Young.*

2. (*Alg.*) To cause to disappear from an equation; as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity.

3. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration.

> *Eliminate* errors that have been gathering and accumulating. *Lowth.*

4. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; as, to *eliminate* an idea or a conclusion. [*Recent*, and *not well authorized*]

5. (*Physiol.*) To separate; to expel from the system; to excrete; as, the kidneys *eliminate* urea, the lungs carbonic acid; to *eliminate* poison from the system.

E-lim'i-na'tion (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élimination.*] **1.** The act of expelling or throwing off; (*Physiol.*) the act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances through the various emunctories.

2. (*Alg.*) Act of causing a quantity to disappear from an equation; especially, in the operation of deducing from several equations containing several unknown quantities a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities.

3. The act of obtaining by separation, or as the result of eliminating; deduction. [See ELIMINATE, 4.]

E-lim'i-na-tive (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to, or carrying on, elimination.

E-lin'guate (ē-lĭn'gwāt), *v. t.* [L. *elinguare.*] To deprive of the tongue. [*Obs.*] *Davies* (*Holy Roode*).

E'lin-gua'tion (ē'lĭn-gwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elinguatio.* See ELINGUID.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Punishment by cutting out the tongue.

E-lin'guid (ē-lĭn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *elinguis*, prop., deprived of the tongue; hence, speechless; *e* + *lingua* tongue.] Tongue-tied; dumb. [*Obs.*]

E-liq'ua-ment (ē-lĭk'wā-ment), *n.* A liquid obtained from fat, or fat fish, by pressure.

El'i-qua'tion (ĕl'ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eliquatio*, fr. *eliquare* to clarify, strain; *e* + *liquare* to make liquid, melt.] (*Metallurgy*) The process of separating a fusible substance from one less fusible, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other, as an alloy of copper and lead; liquation. *Ure.*

E-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elisum*, to strike out: cf. F. *élision.* See ELIDE.] **1.** Division; separation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) The cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, for the sake of meter or euphony; esp., in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel standing before an initial vowel in the following word, when the two words are drawn together.

E-li'sor (ē-lī'zẽr), *n.* [F. *éliseur*, fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] (*Eng. Law*) An elector or chooser; one of two persons appointed by a court to return a jury or serve a writ when the sheriff and the coroners are disqualified.

‖ **É'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] A choice or select body; the flower; as, the *élite* of society.

E-lix' (ē-lĭks'), *v. t.* [See ELIXATE.] To extract. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

E-lix'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elixatus*, p. p. of *elixare* to seethe, fr. *elixus* thoroughly boiled; *e* + *lixare* to boil, *lix* ashes.] To boil; to seethe; hence, to extract by boiling or seething. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

El'ix-a'tion (ĕl'ĭks-ā'shŭn *or* ē'lĭks-), *n.* [Cf. F. *élixation.*] A seething; digestion. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

E-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ẽr), *n.* [F. *élixir*, Sp. *elixir*, Ar. *el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone, prob. from Gr. ξηρός dry, (hence probably) a dry powder; cf. Skr. *kshā* to burn.]

1. (*Med.*) A tincture with more than one base; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form.

2. (*Alchemy*) An imaginary liquor capable of transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely; as, *elixir* vitæ, or the *elixir* of life.

3. The refined spirit; the quintessence.

> The . . . *elixir* of worldly delights. *South.*

4. Any cordial or substance which invigorates.

> The grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. *Addison.*

E-liz'a-beth'an (ē-lĭz'ā-bĕth'an), *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, esp. to the architecture or literature of her reign; as, the *Elizabethan* writers, drama, literature. — *n.* One who lived in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Lowell.*

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Icel. *elgr;* akin to Sw. *elg*, AS. *eolh*, OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elch*, cf. L. *alces;* perh. akin to E. *eland.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large deer, of several species. The European elk (*Alces machlis* or *Cervus alces*) is closely allied to the American moose. The American elk, or wapiti (*Cervus Canadensis*), is closely related to the European stag. See MOOSE, and WAPITI.

Irish elk (*Paleon.*), a large, extinct, Quaternary deer (*Cervus giganteus*) with widely spreading antlers. Its remains have been found beneath the peat of swamps in Ireland and England. See *Illustration* in Appendix; also *Illustration* of ANTLER. — **Cape elk** (*Zoöl.*), the eland.

Elk } (ĕlk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European wild or whis-
Elke } tling swan (*Cygnus ferus*).

Elk'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The buffalo nut. See under BUFFALO.

Elk'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The soft, spongy wood of a species of Magnolia (*M. Umbrella*).

Ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln;* akin to D. *el*, *elle*, G. *elle*, OHG. *elina*, Icel. *alin*, Dan. *alen*, Sw. *aln*, Goth. *aleina*, L. *ulna* elbow, ell, Gr. ὠλένη elbow. Cf. ELBOW, ALNAGE.] A measure for cloth; — now rarely used. It is of different lengths in different countries; the English ell being 45 inches, the Dutch or Flemish ell 27, the Scotch about 37.

Ell, *n.* (*Arch.*) See L.

El'la-chick (ĕl'lā-chĭk), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus marmoratus*) of California; — used as food.

El-lag'ic (ĕl-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [F., fr. *galle* gall (with the letters reversed).] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gallnuts or gallic acid; as, *ellagic* acid.

Ellagic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_8O_8$, found in bezoar stones, and obtained by the oxidation of gallic acid.

El'le-bore (ĕl'lē-bōr), *n.* Hellebore. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

El-leb'o-rin (ĕl-lĕb'ō-rĭn), *n.* See HELLEBORIN.

El'leck (ĕl'lĕk), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The red gurnard or cuckoo fish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

El'lenge (-lĕnj), **El'linge** (-lĭnj), *a.*, **El'lenge-ness, El'linge-ness,** *n.* See ELENGE, ELENGENESS. [*Obs.*]

El'les (ĕl'lĕs), *adv. & conj.* See ELSE. [*Obs.*]

El-lipse' (ĕl-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις, prop., a defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base: cf. F. *ellipse*. See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve, which corresponds to an oblique projection of a circle, or an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. The greatest diameter of the ellipse is the major axis, and the least diameter is the minor axis. See *Conic section*, under CONIC, and cf. FOCUS.

2. (*Gram.*) Omission. See ELLIPSIS.

3. The elliptical orbit of a planet.

> The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
> The dark Earth follows wheeled in her *ellipse*. *Tennyson.*

El-lip'sis (ĕl-lĭp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* ELLIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις a leaving, defect, fr. ἐλλείπειν to leave in, fall short; ἐν in + λειπειν to leave. See IN, and LOAN, and cf. ELLIPSE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words, which are obviously understood, are omitted; as, the virtues I admire, for, the virtues *which* I admire.

2. (*Geom.*) An ellipse. [*Obs.*]

El-lip'so-graph (-sō-grȧf), *n.* [*Ellipse* + *-graph:* cf. F. *ellipsographe.*] An instrument for describing ellipses; — called also *trammel*.

El-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* [*Ellipse* + *-oid:* cf. F. *ellipsoïde.*] (*Geom.*) A solid, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. See CONOID, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

☞ The ellipsoid has three principal plane sections, *a*, *b*, and *c*, each at right angles to the other two, and each dividing the solid into two equal and symmetrical parts. The lines of meeting of these principal sections are the axes, or principal diameters of the ellipsoid. The point where the three planes meet is the center.

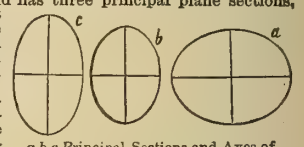

a b c Principal Sections and Axes of Ellipsoid.

Ellipsoid of revolution, a spheroid; a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. It is called a *prolate spheroid*, or *prolatum*, when the ellipse is revolved about the major axis, and an *oblate spheroid*, or *oblatum*, when it is revolved about the minor axis.

El-lip'soid (ĕl-lĭp'soid), } *a.* Pertaining to, or
El'lip-soi'dal (ĕl'lĭp-soi'dal), } shaped like, an ellipsoid; as, *ellipsoid* or *ellipsoidal* form.

El-lip'tic (ĕl-lĭp'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐλλειπτικός: cf. F.
El-lip'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *elliptique.* See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends.

> The planets move in *elliptic* orbits. *Cheyne.*

2. Having a part omitted; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

Elliptic chuck. See under CHUCK. — **Elliptic compasses,** an instrument arranged for drawing ellipses. — **Elliptic function.** (*Math.*) See FUNCTION. — **Elliptic integral.** (*Math.*) See INTEGRAL. — **Elliptic polarization.** See under POLARIZATION

El-lip'tic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the form of an ellipse.

2. With a part omitted; as, *elliptically* expressed.

El'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'lĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *ellipticité.*] Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere; especially, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semidiameters, divided by the equatorial; thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299.28}$.

☞ Some writers use *ellipticity* as the ratio of the difference of the two semiaxes to the minor axis, instead of the major. *Nichol.*

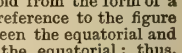
Elliptic-lanceolate leaf.

El-lip'tic–lan'ce-o-late (ĕl-lĭp'tĭk-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate.

El-lip'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* Same as ELLIPSOGRAPH.

El'wand (ĕl'wŏnd), *n.* Formerly, a measuring rod an ell long.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm;* akin to D. *olm*, OHG. *elm*, G. *ulme*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. & Sw. *alm*, L. *ulmus*, and E. *alder*. Cf. OLD.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Ulmus*, of several species, much used as a shade tree, particularly in America. The English elm is *Ulmus campestris;* the common American or white elm is *U. Americana;* the slippery or red elm, *U. fulva*.

Elm beetle (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of beetles (esp. *Galeruca calmariensis*), which feed on the leaves of the elm. — **Elm borer** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of beetles of which the larvæ bore into the wood or under the bark of the elm (esp. *Saperda tridentata*). — **Elm butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of butterflies, which, in the caterpillar state, feed on the leaves of the elm (esp. *Vanessa antiopa* and *Grapta comma*). See *Comma butterfly*, under COMMA. — **Elm moth** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of moths of which the larvæ destroy the leaves of the elm (esp. *Eugonia subsignaria*, called *elm spanworm*). — **Elm sawfly** (*Zoöl.*), a large sawfly (*Cimbex Americana*). The larva, which is white with a black dorsal stripe, feeds on the leaves of the elm.

Elm'en (ĕl'mĕn), *a.* Belonging to elms. [*Obs.*]

El'mo's fire' (ĕl'mōz fīr'). See CORPOSANT; also *Saint Elmo's Fire*, under SAINT.

Elm'y (ĕl'mў), *a.* Abounding with elms.

> The simple spire and *elmy* grange. *T. Warton.*

El'o-ca'tion (ĕl'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *e-* + *locate.*] **1.** A removal from the usual place of residence. [*Obs.*]

2. Departure from the usual state; an ecstacy. [*Obs.*]

E-loc'u-lar (ē-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *locular.*] Having but one cell, or cavity; not divided by a septum or partition.

El'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*, *elocutus*, to speak out: cf. F. *élocution*. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Utterance by speech. [*R.*]

[Fruit] whose taste . . .
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*

2. Oratorical or expressive delivery, including the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public; as, clear, impressive *elocution.* "The *elocution* of a reader." *Whately.*

3. Suitable and impressive writing or style; eloquent diction. [*Obs.*]

To express these thoughts with *elocution.* *Dryden.*

El'o-cu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

El'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

El'o-cu'tive (ĕl'ō-kū'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to oratorical expression. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

E-lo'di-an (ē-lō'dĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of tortoises, including the terrapins, etc., in which the head and neck can be withdrawn.

‖ **É'loge'** (ā'lōzh'), *n.* [F. See ELOGIUM.] A panegyrical funeral oration.

El'o-gist (ĕl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [F. *élogiste.*] One who pronounces an éloge.

E-lo'gi-um (ē-lō'jĭ-ŭm), } *n.* [L. *elogium* a short say-
El'o-gy (ĕl'ō-jў), } ing, an inscription, fr. Gr. λόγος speech, fr. λέγειν to speak. Cf. ÉLOGE.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric; eulogy.

E-lo'him (ē-lō'hĭm), *n.* [Heb.] One of the principal names by which God is designated in the Hebrew Scriptures.

E-lo'hist (-hĭst), *n.* The writer, or one of the writers, of the passages of the Old Testament, notably those of the Pentateuch, which are characterized by the use of *Elohim* instead of *Jehovah*, as the name of the Supreme Being; — distinguished from *Jehovist.* *S. Davidson.*

El'o-his'tic (ĕl'ō-hĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to Elohim as a name of God; — said of passages in the Old Testament.

E-loign' (ē-loin'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELOIGNED (-loind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELOIGNING.] [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloignier*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin* far, far off, L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long. See ELONGATE.] [Written also *eloin.*] **1.** To remove afar off; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

From worldly cares he did himself *eloign.* *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) To convey to a distance, or beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloigned.* *Blackstone.*

E-loign'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To remove. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

E-loign'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *éloignement.*] Removal to a distance; withdrawal. [*Obs.*]

E-loin' (ē-loin'), *v. t.* See ELOIGN.

E-loin'ate (-āt), *v. t.* See ELOIGNATE.

E-loin'ment (-ment), *n.* See ELOIGNMENT.

E-long' (ē-lŏng'; 115), *v. t.* [See ELOIGN, ELONGATE.] **1.** To lengthen out; to prolong. [*Obs.*]

2. To put away; to separate; to keep off. [*Obs.*] *Wyatt.*

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELONGATED (-gā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELONGATING.] [LL. *elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to remove, to prolong; *e* + L. *longus* long. See LONG, *a.*, and cf. ELOIGN.] **1.** To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out; as, to *elongate* a line.

2. To remove further off. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

E-lon'gate, *v. i.* To depart to, or be at, a distance; esp., to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [*R.*]

E-lon'gate (-gāt), *a.* [LL. *elongatus.*] Drawn out at length; elongated; as, an *elongate* leaf. "An *elongate* form." *Earle.*

E'lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *elongatio*: cf. F. *élongation.*] **1.** The act of lengthening, or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension. "*Elongation* of the fibers." *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which lengthens out; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

3. Removal to a distance; withdrawal; a being at a distance; distance.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from one another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanvill.*

4. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.

E-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELOPED (-lōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELOPING.] [D. *ontloopen* to run away; pref. *ont-* (akin to G. *ent-*, AS. *and-*, cf. E. *answer*) + *loopen* to run; akin to E. *leap.* See LEAP, *v. t.*] To run away, or escape privately, from the place or station to which one is bound by duty; — said especially of a woman or a man, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a paramour or a sweetheart.

Great numbers of them [the women] have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

E-lope'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of eloping; secret departure; — said of a woman and a man, one or both, who run away from their homes for marriage or for cohabitation.

E-lop'er (ē-lōp'ẽr), *n.* One who elopes.

E'lops (ē'lŏps), *n.* [L. *elops*, *helops*, a kind of sea fish, Gr. ἕλοψ.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes. See SAURY.

2. A mythical serpent. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

El'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwens), *n.* [F. *éloquence*, L. *eloquentia*, fr. *eloquens.* See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Fluent, forcible, elegant, and persuasive speech in public; the power of expressing strong emotions in striking and appropriate language either spoken or written, thereby producing conviction or persuasion.

Eloquence is speaking out . . . out of the abundance of the heart. *Hare.*

2. Fig.: Whatever produces the effect of moving and persuasive speech.

Silence that spoke and *eloquence* of eyes. *Pope.*

The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their *eloquence.* *Macaulay.*

3. That which is eloquently uttered or written.

O, let my books be then the *eloquence*
And dumb presagers of my speaking breast. *Shak.*

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric.

El'o-quent (ĕl'ō-kwent), *a.* [F. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to speak out, declaim; *e* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions or forcible arguments in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner; as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher.

O Death, all-*eloquent!* You only prove
What dust we dote on when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

2. Adapted to express strong emotion or to state facts and arguments with fluency and power; as, an *eloquent* address or statement; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

El'o-quent-ly, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

El'rich (ĕl'rĭch) *or* **El'ritch**, *a.* Ghastly; preternatural. Same as ELDRITCH. [*Scot. & Local, Eng.*]

Else (ĕls), *a. & pron.* [OE. & AS. *elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. signifying *other*; akin to OHG. *elles* otherwise, OSw. *äljes*, Sw. *eljest*, Goth. *aljis*, adj., other, L. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος. Cf. ALIAS, ALIEN.] Other; one or something beside; as, Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect anything *else?* "Bastards and *else.*" *Shak.*

☞ This word always follows its noun. It is usual to give the possessive form to *else* rather than to the substantive; as, somebody *else's*; no one *else's.* "A boy who is fond of somebody *else's* pencil case." *G. Eliot.* "A suit of clothes like everybody *else's.*" *Thackeray.*

Else, *adv. & conj.* **1.** Besides; except that mentioned; in addition; as, nowhere *else*; no one *else.*

2. Otherwise; in the other, or the contrary, case; if the facts were different.

For thou desirest not sacrifice; *else* would I give it. *Ps.* li. 16.

☞ After 'or', *else* is sometimes used expletively, as simply noting an alternative. "Will you give thanks, . . . or *else* shall I?" *Shak.*

Else'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* **1.** In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere.*

2. In some other place; in other places, indefinitely; as, it is reported in town and *elsewhere.*

Else'whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To some, or any, other place; as, you will have to go *elsewhither* for it. *R. of Gloucester.* "For *elsewhither* was I bound." *Carlyle.*

Else'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Otherwise. [*R.*]

El'sin (ĕl'sĭn), *n.* A shoemaker's awl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

E-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELUCIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELUCIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare*; *e* + *lucidus* full of light, clear. See LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to render more intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will *elucidate* the subject.

E-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élucidation.*] A making clear; the act of elucidating or that which elucidates, as an explanation, an exposition, an illustration; as, one example may serve for further *elucidation* of the subject.

E-lu'ci-da'tive (-dā'tĭv), *a.* Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an *elucidative* note.

E-lu'ci-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* One who explains or elucidates; an expositor.

E-lu'ci-da-to-ry (-dā-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to elucidate; elucidative. [*R.*]

E-luc'tate (ē-lŭk'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *eluctatus*, p. p. of *eluctari* to struggle out; *e* + *luctari* to wrestle.] To struggle out; — with *out.* [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

E-luc-ta'tion (ē'lŭk-tā'shŭn *or* ĕl'ŭk-), *n.* [L. *eluctatio.*] A struggling out of any difficulty. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

E-lu'cu-brate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *elucubratus*, p. p. of *elucubrare* to compose by lamplight.] See LUCUBRATE. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

E-lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élucubration.*] See LUCUBRATION. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

E-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELUDING.] [L. *eludere*, *elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *éluder.* See LUDICROUS.] To avoid slyly, by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape from in a covert manner; to mock by an unexpected escape; to baffle; as, to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection, inquiry, search, comprehension; to *elude* the force of an argument or a blow.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

The transition from fetichism to polytheism seems a gradual process of which the stages *elude* close definition. *Tylor.*

Syn. — To evade; avoid; escape; shun; eschew; flee; mock; baffle; frustrate; foil.

E-lud'i-ble (ē-lūd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eluded; evadible.

E'lul (ē'lŭl), *n.* [Heb.] The sixth month of the Jewish year, by the sacred reckoning, or the twelfth, by the civil reckoning, corresponding nearly to the month of September.

E-lum'ba-ted (ē-lŭm'bā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *elumbis*; *e* + *lumbus* loin.] Weak or lame in the loins. [*Obs.*]

E-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *elusio*, fr. L. *eludere*, *elusum.* See ELUDE.] Act of eluding; adroit escape, as by artifice; a mockery; a cheat; trickery.

E-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; using arts or deception to escape; adroitly escaping or evading; eluding the grasp; fallacious.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

— E-lu'sive-ly, *adv.* **— E-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

E-lu'so-ry (-rў), *a.* [LL. *elusorius.*] Tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful; deceptive. **— E-lu'so-ri-ness** (-sō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

E-lute' (ē-lūt'), *v. t.* [L. *elutus*, p. p. of *eluere* to elute; *e* + *luere* to wash.] To wash out. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

E-lu'tri-ate (ē-lū'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELUTRIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELUTRIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *elutriatus*, p. p. of *elutriare.*] To wash or strain out so as to purify; as, to *elutriate* the blood as it passes through the lungs; to strain off or decant, as a powder which is separated from heavier particles by being drawn off with water; to cleanse, as by washing.

E-lu'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The process of elutriating; a decanting or racking off by means of water, as finer particles from heavier.

E-lux'ate (ē-lŭks'āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *e-* + *luxate.*] To dislocate; to luxate.

E'lux-a'tion (ē'lŭks-ā'shŭn *or* ĕl'ŭks-), *n.* Dislocation; luxation.

Elv'an (ĕlv'an), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to elves; elvish.

2. (*Mining*) Of or pertaining to certain veins of feldspathic or porphyritic rock crossing metalliferous veins in the mining districts of Cornwall; as, an *elvan* course.

Elv'an, Elv'an-ite (-ĭt), *n.* The rock of an elvan vein, or the elvan vein itself; an elvan course.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* An old form of ELF.

El'ver (ĕl'vẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young eel; a young conger or sea eel; — called also *elvene.*

Elves (ĕlvz), *n.*; *pl.* of ELF.

Elv'ish (ĕlv'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to elves; implike; mischievous; weird; also, vacant; absent in demeanor. See ELFISH.

He seemeth *elvish* by his countenance. *Chaucer.*

2. Mysterious; also, foolish. [*Obs.*]

Elv'ish-ly, *adv.* In an elvish manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

El'wand (ĕl'wŏnd), *n.* [*Obs.*] See ELLWAND.

E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'an *or* ē-lĭzh'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Elysius*, fr. *Elysium.*] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, yielding the highest pleasures; exceedingly delightful; beatific. "*Elysian* shades." *Massinger.* "*Elysian* age." *Beattie.*

This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life *elysian.* *Longfellow.*

E-ly'sium (ē-lĭzh'ŭm *or* -ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ELYSIUMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλύσιον, Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, Elysian field.] (*Anc. Myth.*) **1.** A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death, the seat of future happiness; Paradise.

2. Hence, any delightful place.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *I. Taylor.*

E-lyt'ri-form (ē-lĭt'rĭ-fôrm *or* ē-lī'trĭ-, *a.* [*Elytrum* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form, or structure, of an elytron.

El'y-trin (ĕl'ĭ-trĭn *or* ē-lī'trĭn), *n.* [From ELYTRUM.] (*Chem.*) See CHITIN.

El'y-troid (-troid), *a.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον sheath, a wing case + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a beetle's wing case.

El'y-tron (-trŏn; 277), } *n.*; *pl.* ELYTRA (-trà). [NL.,
El'y-trum (-trŭm), } fr. Gr. ἔλυτρον, fr. ἑλύειν to roll round.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the anterior pair of wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects, when they are thick and serve only as a protection for the posterior pair. See COLEOPTERA. (*b*) One of the shield-like dorsal scales of certain annelids. See CHÆTOPODA.

El'ze-vir (ĕl'zē-vẽr), *a.* (*Bibliog.*) Applied to books or editions (esp. of the Greek New Testament and the classics) printed and published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam, Leyden, etc., from about 1592 to 1680; also, applied to a round open type introduced by them.

The *Elzevir* editions are valued for their neatness, and the elegant small types used. *Brande & C.*

'Em (em). An obsolete or colloquial contraction of the old form *hem*, them. *Addison.*

Em (ĕm), *n.* (*Print.*) The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit by which to measure the amount of printed matter on a page; the square of the body of a type.

Em-. A prefix. See EN-.

E-mac'er-ate (ē-măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *emaceratus* emaciated; *e* + *macerare* to make soft.] To make lean or to become lean; to emaciate. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

E-mac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Emaciation. [*Obs.*]

E-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMACIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMACIATING.] [L. *emaciatus*, p. p. of *emaciare* to make lean; *e* + *maciare* to make lean or meager, fr. *macies* leanness, akin to *macer* lean. See MEAGER.] To lose flesh gradually and become very lean; to waste away in flesh. "He *emaciated* and pined away." *Sir T. Browne.*

E-ma'ci-ate, *v. t.* To cause to waste away in flesh and become very lean; as, his sickness *emaciated* him.

E-ma'ci-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *emaciatus*, p. p.] Emaciated. "*Emaciate* steeds." *T. Warton.*

E-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *émaciation.*] **1.** The act of making very lean.

2. The state of being emaciated or reduced to excessive leanness; an excessively lean condition.

E-mac'u-late (ē-măk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *emaculatus*, p. p. of *emaculare* to clear from spots. See MACULATE.] To clear from spots or stains, or from any imperfection. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

E-mac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of clearing from spots. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **É'mail' om'brant'** (ā'mâl'yôN'bräN' *or* ā'mā'yôN'-brăN'). [F., shaded enamel.] (*Fine Arts*) An art or process of flooding transparent colored glaze over designs stamped or molded on earthenware or porcelain. *Ure.*

Em'a-nant (ĕm'ā-nant), *a.* [L. *emanans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *emanare.* See EMANATE.] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating; passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect; — said of mental acts; as, an *emanant* volition.

Em'a-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMANATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMANATING.] [L. *emanare*, *emanatum*, to emanate; *e* out + *manare* to flow, prob. for

madnare, and akin to *madere* to be wet, drip, *madidus* wet, drenched, drunk, Gr. *μαδός*, *μαδαρός*, wet, *μαδᾶν* to be wet, Skr. *mad* to boil, *matta* drunk. Cf. EMANE.]

1. To issue forth from a source; to flow out from more or less constantly; as, fragrance *emanates* from flowers.

2. To proceed from, as a source or fountain; to take origin; to arise; to originate.

That subsisting form of government from which all special laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — To flow; arise; proceed; issue; originate.

Em'a-nate (ĕm'ȧ-nāt), *a.* Issuing forth; emanant. [*R.*]

Em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emanatio*: cf. F. *émanation*.] **1.** The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain head or origin. *South.*

Those profitable and excellent *emanations* from God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any object as a source; efflux; an effluence; as, perfume is an *emanation* from a flower.

An *emanation* of the indwelling life. *Bryant.*

Em'a-na-tive (ĕm'ȧ-nā'tĭv), *a.* Issuing forth; effluent.

Em'a-na-tive-ly, *adv.* By an emanation.

Em'a-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Emanative; of the nature of an emanation. *Dr. H. More.*

E-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMANCIPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMANCIPATING.] [L. *emancipatus*, p. p. of *emancipare* to emancipate; *e* + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, fr. *manceps* purchaser, as being one who laid his hand on the thing bought; *manus* hand + *capere* to take. See MANUAL, and CAPABLE.] To set free from the power of another; to liberate; as: (*a*) To set free, as a minor from a parent; as, a father may *emancipate* a child. (*b*) To set free from bondage; to give freedom to; to manumit; as, to *emancipate* a slave, or a country.

Brasidas . . . declaring that he was sent to *emancipate* Hellas. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

(*c*) To free from any controlling influence, especially from anything which exerts undue or evil influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

From how many troublesome and slavish impertinences . . . he had *emancipated* and freed himself. *Evelyn.*

To *emancipate* the human conscience. *A. W. Ward.*

E-man'ci-pate (-pāt), *a.* [L. *emancipatus*, p. p.] Set at liberty.

E-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emancipatio*: cf. F. *émancipation*.] The act of setting free from the power of another, from slavery, subjection, dependence, or controlling influence; also, the state of being thus set free; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves; the *emancipation* of minors; the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices; the *emancipation* of the mind from superstition; the *emancipation* of a nation from tyranny or subjection.

Syn. — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom; manumission; enfranchisement.

E-man'ci-pa'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of emancipation, esp. the emancipation of slaves.

E-man'ci-pa'tor (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who emancipates.

E-man'ci-pa-to-ry (-pȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to emancipation, or tending to effect emancipation. "*Emancipatory* laws." *G. Eliot.*

E-man'ci-pist (-pĭst), *n.* A freed convict. [*Australia*]

E-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *emarginare*; *e* out + *marginare* to furnish with a margin, fr. *margo* margin.] To take away the margin of.

E-mar'gi-nate (-nāt), **E-mar'gi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the margin interrupted by a notch or shallow sinus.

2. (*Bot.*) Notched at the summit.

3. (*Cryst.*) Having the edges truncated.

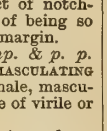

Emarginate Leaf.

E-mar'gi-nate-ly, *adv.* In an emarginate manner.

E-mar'gi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of notching or indenting the margin, or the state of being so notched; also, a notch or shallow sinus in a margin.

E-mas'cu-late. (ē-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMASCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMASCULATING (lā'tĭng).] [L. *emasculare*; *e* + *masculus* male, masculine. See MALE masculine.] **1.** To deprive of virile or procreative power; to castrate; to geld.

2. To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds. *V. Knox.*

E-mas'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; unmanned; weak. "*Emasculate* slave." *Hammond.*

E-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of depriving of virility, or the state of being so deprived; castration.

2. The act of depriving, or state of being deprived, of vigor or strength; unmanly weakness.

E-mas'cu-la'tor (ē-măs'kŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, emasculates.

E-mas'cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving or tending to emasculate.

Em-base' (ĕm-bās'), *v. t.* See EMBASE. [*Obs.*]

Em-bale' (ĕm-bāl'), *v. t.* [F. *emballer*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *balle* bale. See 1st BALE.] [*Obs.*] **1.** To make up into a bale or pack. *Johnson.*

2. To bind up; to inclose.

Legs . . . *embaled* in golden buskins. *Spenser.*

Em-ball' (ĕm-bal'), *v. t.* [See EMBALE.] To encircle or embrace. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBALMED (-bämd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBALMING.] [F. *embaumer*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm. See BALM.] **1.** To anoint all over with balm; especially, to preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic oils, or spices; to fill or impregnate (a dead body), with aromatics and drugs that it may resist putrefaction.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father; and the physicians *embalmed* Israel. *Gen.* l. 2.

2. To fill or imbue with sweet odor; to perfume.

With fresh dews *embalmed* the earth. *Milton.*

3. To preserve from decay or oblivion as if with balm; to perpetuate in remembrance.

Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

Em-balm'er (ĕm-bäm'ẽr), *n.* One who embalms.

Em-balm'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embaumement*.] The act of embalming. [*R.*] *Malone.*

Em-bank' (ĕm-bănk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBANKED (-bănkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBANKING.] [Pref. *em-* + *bank*. Cf. IMBANK.] To throw up a bank so as to confine or to defend; to protect by a bank of earth or stone.

Em-bank'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, to retain water in a reservoir, or to carry a roadway, etc.

Em-bar' (ĕm-bär'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARRED (-bärd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARRING.] [Pref. *em-* + *bar*: cf. F. *embarrer*. Cf. EMBARGO.] **1.** To bar or shut in; to inclose securely, as with bars.

Where fast *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

Em'bar-ca'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Same as EMBARKATION.

Em-barge' (ĕm-bärj'), *v. t.* To put in a barge. [*Poetic*] *Drayton.*

Em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBARGOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to arrest, restrain; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + Sp. *barra* bar, akin to F. *barre* bar. See BAR.] An edict or order of the government prohibiting the departure of ships of commerce from some or all of the ports within its dominions; a prohibition to sail.

☞ If the *embargo* is laid on an enemy's ships, it is called a *hostile embargo*; if on the ships belonging to citizens of the embargoing state, it is called a *civil embargo*.

Em-bar'go, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARGOED (-gōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARGOING.] To lay an embargo on and thus detain; to prohibit from leaving port; — said of ships, also of commerce and goods.

Em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARKED (-bärkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARKING.] [F. *embarquer*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark: cf. Sp. *embarcar*, It. *imbarcare*. See BARK a vessel.] **1.** To cause to go on board a vessel or boat; to put on shipboard.

2. To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair; as, he *embarked* his fortune in trade.

It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul *embarked* his salvation. *South.*

Em-bark', *v. i.* **1.** To go on board a vessel or a boat for a voyage; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

2. To engage in any affair.

Slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay.*

Em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of putting or going on board of a vessel; as, the *embarkation* of troops.

2. That which is embarked; as, an *embarkation* of Jesuits. *Smollett.*

Em-bark'ment (ĕm-bärk'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embarquement*.] Embarkation. [*R.*] *Middleton.*

Em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ras), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARRASSED (-rast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARRASSING.] [F. *embarrasser* (cf. Sp. *embarazar*, Pg. *embaraçar*, Pr. *barras* bar); pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar. See BAR.]

1. To hinder from freedom of thought, speech, or action by something which impedes or confuses mental action; to perplex; to discompose; to disconcert; as, laughter may *embarrass* an orator.

2. To hinder from liberty of movement; to impede; to obstruct; as, business is *embarrassed*; public affairs are *embarrassed*.

3. (*Com.*) To involve in difficulties concerning money matters; to incumber with debt; to beset with urgent claims or demands; — said of a person or his affairs; as, a man or his business is *embarrassed* when he can not meet his pecuniary engagements.

Syn. — To hinder; perplex; entangle; confuse; puzzle; disconcert; abash; distress. — To EMBARRASS, PUZZLE, PERPLEX. We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when our feelings, as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion. A schoolboy is *puzzled* by a difficult sum; a reasoner is *perplexed* by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so *embarrassed* before strangers as to lose his presence of mind.

Em-bar'rass, *n.* [F. *embarras*. See EMBARRASS, *v. t.*] Embarrassment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Em-bar'rass-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *embarrassement*.] **1.** A state of being embarrassed; perplexity; impediment to freedom of action; entanglement; hindrance; confusion or discomposure of mind, as from not knowing what to do or to say; disconcertedness.

The *embarrassment* which inexperienced minds have often to express themselves upon paper. *W. Irving.*

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

2. Difficulty or perplexity arising from the want of money to pay debts.

Em-base' (ĕm-bās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *base*, a. or v. t.: cf. OF. *embaissier*.] To bring down or lower, as in position, value, etc.; to debase; to degrade; to deteriorate. [*Obs.*]

Embased the valleys, and embossed the hills. *Sylvester.*

Alloy in coin of gold . . . may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon.*

Such pitiful embellishments of speech as serve for nothing but to *embase* divinity. *South.*

Em-base'ment (-ment), *n.* [From EMBASE, *v. t.*] Act of bringing down; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

Em'bas-sade (ĕm'bas-sād), *n.* [F. *ambassade*. See EMBASSY.] An embassy. See AMBASSADE. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, Sp. *embajador*, LL. *ambassiator*, *ambasciator*. See EMBASSY, and cf. AMBASSADOR.] Same as AMBASSADOR.

Stilbon, that was a wise *embassador*,
Was sent to Corinth. *Chaucer.*

Myself my king's *embassador* will go. *Dryden.*

Em-bas'sa-do'ri-al (-dō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *ambassadorial*.] Same as AMBASSADORIAL.

Em-bas'sa-dress (ĕm-băs'sȧ-drĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *ambassadrice*.] Same as AMBASSADRESS.

Em-bas'sa-dry (-drȳ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ambassaderie*.] Embassy. [*Obs.*] *Leland.*

Em'bas-sage (ĕm'bas-sāj; 48), *n.* **1.** An embassy. "He sent a solemn *embassage*." *Bacon.*

Except your *embassages* have better success. *Motley.*

2. Message; errand. *Shak.*

Em'bas-sy (-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* EMBASSIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ambassée*, *embascée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambasciare* for *ambactiare* to go on a mission, fr. L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent, of Celtic or German origin; cf. W. *amaeth* husbandman, Goth. *andbahts* servant, G. *amt* office, OHG. *ambaht*. Cf. AMBASSADOR.] **1.** The public function of an ambassador; the charge or business intrusted to an ambassador or to envoys; a public message to a foreign court concerning state affairs; hence, any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; the ambassador and his suite; envoys.

3. The residence or office of an ambassador.

☞ Sometimes, but rarely, spelled *ambassy*.

Em-bas'tard-ize (ĕm-băs'tẽrd-īz), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *bastardize*.] To bastardize. [*Obs.*]

Em-bathe' (ĕm-bāth'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *bathe*. Cf. IMBATHE.] To bathe; to imbathe.

Em-bat'tail (ĕm-bat't'tāl), *v. t.* [See EMBATTLE.] To furnish with battlements; to fortify as with battlements. [*Archaic*]

To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof. *Tennyson.*

Em-bat'tle (ĕm-bat't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBATTLING (-tlĭng).] [OF. *embataillier*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bataille* battle. See BATTLE, and cf. BATTLEMENT.] To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle; also, to prepare or arm for battle; to equip as for battle.

One in bright arms *embattled* full strong. *Spenser.*

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world. *Emerson.*

Em-bat'tle, *v. i.* To be arrayed for battle. [*Obs.*]

Em-bat'tle, *v. t.* [See BATTLEMENT.] To furnish with battlements. "*Embattled* house." *Wordsworth.*

Em-bat'tled (-t'ld), *a.* **1.** Having indentations like a battlement. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Her.*) Having the edge broken like battlements; — said of a bearing such as a fess, bend, or the like.

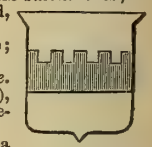

Embattled Fess.

3. Having been the place of battle; as, an *embattled* plain or field. *J. Baillie.*

Em-bat'tle-ment (ĕm-bat't'l-ment), *n.* **1.** An indented parapet; a battlement.

2. The fortifying of a building or a wall by means of battlements.

Em-bay' (ĕm-bā'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *bay* to bathe.] To bathe; to soothe or lull as by bathing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-bay', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBAYED (-bād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBAYING.] [Pref. *em-* + 1st *bay*.] To shut in, or shelter, as in a bay.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not ensheltered and *embayed*, they are drowned. *Shak.*

Em-bay'ment (-ment), *n.* A bay. [*R.*]

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Sir W. Scott.*

Em-beam' (ĕm-bēm'), *v. t.* To make brilliant with beams. [*R.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBEDDING.] [Pref. *em-* + *bed*. Cf. IMBED.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; to bed; as, to *embed* a thing in clay, mortar, or sand.

Em-bed'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of embedding, or the state of being embedded.

Em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBELLISHED (-lĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBELLISHING.] [OE. *embelisen*, *embelisshen*, F. *embellir*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bel*, *beau*, beautiful. See BEAUTY.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to decorate; to adorn; as, to *embellish* a book with pictures, a garden with shrubs and flowers, a narrative with striking anecdotes, or style with metaphors.

Syn. — To adorn; beautify; deck; bedeck; decorate; garnish; enrich; ornament; illustrate. See ADORN.

Em-bel'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embellishes.

Em-bel'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embellissement*.] **1.** The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned; adornment.

In the selection of their ground, as well as in the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. That which adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; as, pictorial *embellishments*.

The graces and *embellishments* of the exterior man. *I. Taylor.*

Em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* [OE. *emmeres*, *emeres*, AS. *æmyrie*; akin to Icel. *eimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, MHG. *eimere*; cf. Icel. *eimr* vapor, smoke.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; — used chiefly in the plural, to signify mingled coals and ashes; the smoldering remains of a fire. "He rakes hot *embers*." *Dryden.*

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Colebrooke.*

Em'ber, *a.* [OE. *ymber*, AS. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, prop.,

running around, circuit; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running, fr. *rinnan* to run. See AMB-, and RUN.] Making a circuit of the year or the seasons; recurring in each quarter of the year; as, *ember* fasts.

Ember days (*R. C. & Eng. Ch.*), days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. The Council of Placentia [A. D. 1095] appointed for *ember days* the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember weeks*.

Em'ber-goose' (ĕm'bẽr-gōōs'), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *embergaas*, *hav-imber*, *hav-immer*, Icel. *himbrin*, *himbrimi*.] (*Zoöl.*) The loon or great northern diver. See LOON. [Written also *emmer-goose* and *imber-goose*.]

Em'ber-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Ember days. [*Obs.*]

Em-bet'ter (ĕm-bĕt'tẽr), *v. t.* To make better. [*Obs.*]

Em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBEZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBEZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Norm. F. *embeseiller* to destroy; cf. OF. *besillier* to ill treat, ravage, destroy. Cf. BEZZLE.] **1.** To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private uses by a breach of trust; as, to *embezzle* money held in trust.

2. To misappropriate; to waste; to dissipate in extravagance. [*Obs.*]

To *embezzle* our money in drinking or gaming. *Sharp.*

Em-bez'zle-ment (-ment), *n.* The fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been intrusted; as, the *embezzlement* by a clerk of his employer's money; *embezzlement* of public funds by the public officer having them in charge.

☞ *Larceny* denotes a taking, by fraud or stealth, from another's possession; *embezzlement* denotes an appropriation, by fraud or stealth, of property already in the wrongdoer's possession. In England and in most of the United States *embezzlement* is made indictable by statute.

Em-bez'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Em-bil'low (ĕm-bĭl'lō), *v. i.* To swell or heave like a wave of the sea. [*R.*] *Lisle.*

Em'bi-ot'o-coid (ĕm'bī-ŏt'ō-koid), *a.* [NL. *Embiotoca*, the name of one genus + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the *Embiotocidæ*. — *n.* One of a family of fishes (*Embiotocidæ*) abundant on the coast of California, remarkable for being viviparous; — also called *surf fishes* and *viviparous fishes*. See *Illust.* in Append.

Em-bit'ter (ĕm-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter or sad. See IMBITTER.

Em-bit'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of embittering; also, that which embitters.

Em-blanch' (ĕm-blănch'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + 1st *blanch*.] To whiten. See BLANCH. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

Em-blaze' (ĕm-blāz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBLAZED (-blāzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBLAZING.] [Pref. *em-* + 1st *blaze*.] **1.** To adorn with glittering embellishments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To paint or adorn with armorial figures; to blazon, or emblazon. [*Archaic*]

The imperial ensign, . . . streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luster rich *emblazed*. *Milton.*

Em-bla'zon (ĕm-blā'z'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBLAZONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBLAZONING.] [Pref. *em-* + *blazon*. Cf. EMBLAZE.] **1.** To depict or represent; — said of heraldic bearings. See BLAZON.

2. To deck in glaring colors; to set off conspicuously; to display pompously; to decorate.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott.*

Em-bla'zon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who emblazons; also, one who publishes and displays anything with pomp.

Em-bla'zon-ing, *n.* The act or art of heraldic decoration; delineation of armorial bearings.

Em-bla'zon-ment (-ment), *n.* An emblazoning.

Em-bla'zon-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* EMBLAZONRIES (-rĭz). The act or art of an emblazoner; heraldic or ornamental decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, etc.; emblazonment.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*. *Trench.*

Em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* [F. *emblème*, L. *emblema*, *-atis*, that which is put in or on, inlaid work, fr. Gr. ἔμβλημα a thing put in or on, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw, lay, put in; ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw. See IN, and PARABLE.] **1.** Inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in a surface. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. A visible sign of an idea; an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting another object, or an idea, by natural aptness or by association; a figurative representation; a typical designation; a symbol; as, a balance is an *emblem* of justice; a scepter, the *emblem* of sovereignty or power; a circle, the *emblem* of eternity. "His cicatrice, an *emblem* of war, here on his sinister cheek." *Shak.*

3. A picture accompanied with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson or meditation.

☞ Writers and artists of the 17th century gave much attention and study to the composition of such *emblems*, and many collections of them were published.

Syn. — Sign; symbol; type; device; signal; token. — SIGN, EMBLEM, SYMBOL, TYPE. *Sign* is the generic word comprehending all significant representations. An *emblem* is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion of characteristic qualities, or an habitual and recognized association; as, a circle, having no apparent beginning or end, is an *emblem* of eternity; a particular flag is the *emblem* of the country or ship which has adopted it for a sign and with which it is habitually associated. Between *emblem* and *symbol* the distinction is slight, and often one may be substituted for the other without impropriety. See SYMBOL. Thus, a circle is either an *emblem* or a *symbol* of eternity; a scepter, either an *emblem* or a *symbol* of authority; a lamb, either an *emblem* or a *symbol* of meekness. "An *emblem* is always of something simple; a *symbol* may be of something complex, as of a transaction. . . . In consequence we do not speak of actions as *emblematic*." *C. J. Smith.* A *type* is a representative example, or model, exhibiting the qualities common to all individuals of the class to which it belongs; as, the Monitor is a *type* of a class of war vessels.

Em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBLEMED (-blĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBLEMING.] To represent by an emblem; to symbolize. [*R.*]

Emblemed by the cozening fig tree. *Feltham.*

Em'blem-at'ic (ĕm'blĕm-ăt'ĭk), **Em'blem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *emblématique*.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in, an emblem; symbolic; typically representative; representing as an emblem; as, *emblematic* language or ornaments; a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; white is *emblematic* of purity. — **Em'blem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Em'blem-at'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render emblematic; as, to *emblematicize* a picture. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Em-blem'a-tist (ĕm-blĕm'ă-tĭst), *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Sir T. Browne.*

Em-blem'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBLEMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBLEMATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To represent by, or as by, an emblem; to symbolize.

Anciently the sun was commonly *emblematized* by a starry or radiate figure. *Bp. Hurd.*

Em'ble-ment (ĕm'blẽ-ment), *n.* [OF. *embleer* to sow with corn, F. *emblaver*, fr. LL. *imbladare*; pref. *in-* + LL. *bladum* grain, F. *blé*.] (*Law*) The growing crop, or profits of a crop which has been sown or planted; — used especially in the plural. The produce of grass, trees, and the like, is not emblement. *Wharton's Law Dict.*

Em'blem-ize (ĕm'blĕm-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBLEMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBLEMIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To represent by an emblem; to emblematize. [*R.*]

Em-bloom' (ĕm-blōōm'), *v. t.* To emblossom. *Savage.*

Em-blos'som (ĕm-blŏs'sŭm), *v. t.* To cover or adorn with blossoms.

On the white *emblossomed* spray. *J. Cunningham.*

Em-bod'i-er (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who embodies.

Em-bod'i-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

2. That which embodies or is embodied; representation in a physical body; a completely organized system, like the body; as, the *embodiment* of courage, or of courtesy; the *embodiment* of true piety.

Em-bod'y (-ў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBODIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBODYING.] To form into a body; to invest with a body; to collect into a body, a united mass, or a whole; to incorporate; as, to *embody* one's ideas in a treatise. [Written also *imbody*.]

Devils *embodied* and disembodied. *Sir W. Scott.*

The soul, while it is *embodied*, can no more be divided from sin. *South.*

Em-bod'y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, a mass, or a collection; to coalesce. [Written also *imbody*.]

Firmly to *embody* against this court party. *Burke.*

Em-bogue' (ĕm-bōg'), *v. i.* [See DISEMBOGUE.] To disembogue; to discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or another river. [*R.*]

Em-bo'guing (ĕm-bō'gĭng), *n.* The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged. [*R.*]

Em-boil' (ĕm-boil'), *v. i.* To boil with anger; to effervesce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-boil', *v. t.* To cause to boil with anger; to irritate; to chafe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Em'boîte'ment'** (ăN'bwât'măN'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboîter* to fit in, insert; *en* in + *boîte* box.] (*Biol.*) The hypothesis that all living things proceed from preëxisting germs, and that these encase the germs of all future living things, inclosed one within another. *Buffon.*

Em-bold'en (ĕm-bōld'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOLDENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOLDENING (-'n-ĭng).] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage. *Shak.*

The self-conceit which *emboldened* him to undertake this dangerous office. *Sir W. Scott.*

Em-bold'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who emboldens.

Em-bol'ic (ĕm-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in. See EMBOLISM.] **1.** Embolismic.

2. (*Med.*) Pertaining to an embolism; produced by an embolism; as, an *embolic* abscess.

3. (*Biol.*) Pushing or growing in; — said of a kind of invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

Em'bo-lism (ĕm'bō-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *embolismus*, from Gr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw or put in, insert; cf. ἐμβόλιμος intercalated: cf. F. *embolisme*. See EMBLEM.] **1.** Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity; as, the *embolism* of a lunar month in the Greek year.

2. Intercalated time. *Johnson.*

3. (*Med.*) The occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. Embolism in the brain often produces sudden unconsciousness and paralysis.

Em'bo-lis'mal (-lĭz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to embolism; intercalary; as, *embolismal* months.

Em'bo-lis-mat'ic (-lĭz-măt'ĭk), **Em'bo-lis-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **Em'bo-lis'mic** (-lĭz'mĭk), **Em'bo-lis'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *embolismique*.] Pertaining to embolism or intercalation; intercalated; as, an *embolismic* year, *i. e.*, the year in which there is intercalation.

Em'bo-lite (ĕm'bō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. ἐμβόλιον something thrown in between.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of both the chloride and the bromide of silver.

Em'bo-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* EMBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ἔμβολος pointed so as to be put or thrust in, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw, thrust, or put in. See EMBLEM.] **1.** Something inserted, as a wedge; the piston or sucker of a pump or syringe.

2. (*Med.*) A plug of some substance lodged in a blood vessel, being brought thither by the blood current. It consists most frequently of a clot of fibrin, a detached shred of a morbid growth, a globule of fat, or a microscopic organism.

Em'bo-ly (ĕm'bō-lў), *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολή a putting into.] (*Biol.*) Embolic invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

‖ **Em'bon'point'** (ăN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition. See BON, and POINT.] Plumpness of person; — said especially of persons somewhat corpulent.

Em-bor'der (ĕm-bôr'dẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *border*: cf. OF. *emborder*.] To furnish or adorn with a border; to imborder.

Em-bos'om (ĕm-bōōz'ŭm), *v. t.* [Written also *imbosom*.] **1.** To take into, or place in, the bosom; to cherish; to foster.

Glad to *embosom* his affection. *Spenser.*

2. To inclose or surround; to shelter closely; to place in the midst of something.

His house *embosomed* in the grove. *Pope.*

Some tender flower . . .
Embosomed in the greenest glade. *Keble.*

Em-boss' (ĕm-bŏs'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOSSED (-bŏst'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOSSING.] [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *boss*: cf. OF. *embosser* to swell in bunches.]

1. To raise the surface of into bosses or protuberances; particularly, to ornament with raised work.

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*. *Milton.*

2. To raise in relief from a surface, as an ornament, a head on a coin, or the like.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *embossed*
Androgeo's death. *Dryden.*

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colors *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Sir W. Scott.*

Em-boss', *v. t.* [Etymology uncertain.] To make to foam at the mouth, like a hunted animal. [*Obs.*]

Em-boss', *v. t.* [Cf. Pr. & Sp. *emboscar*, It. *imboscare*, F. *embusquer*, and E. *imbosk*.] **1.** To hide or conceal in a thicket; to imbosk; to inclose, shelter, or shroud in a wood. [*Obs.*]

In the Arabian woods *embossed*. *Milton.*

2. To surround; to ensheath; to immerse; to beset.

A knight her met in mighty arms *embossed*. *Spenser.*

Em-boss', *v. i.* To seek the bushy forest; to hide in the woods. [*Obs.*] *S. Butler.*

Em-bossed' (ĕm-bŏst'; 115), *a.* **1.** Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.

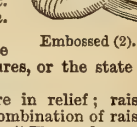

Embossed (2).

2. Having a part projecting like the boss of a shield.

3. Swollen; protuberant. [*Obs.*]
"An *embossed* carbuncle." *Shak.*

Em-boss'er (ĕm-bŏs'ẽr; 115), *n.* One who embosses.

Em-boss'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of forming bosses or raised figures, or the state of being so formed.

2. A bosslike prominence; figure in relief; raised work; jut; protuberance; esp., a combination of raised surfaces having a decorative effect. "The *embossment* of the figure." *Addison.*

Em-bot'tle (-bŏt't'l), *v. t.* To bottle. [*R.*] *Phillips.*

‖ **Em'bou'chure'** (ăN'bōō'shur'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* the mouth. Cf. EMBOGUE, DEBOUCH.] **1.** The mouth of a river; also, the mouth of a cannon.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The mouthpiece of a wind instrument. (*b*) The shaping of the lips to the mouthpiece; as, a flute player has a good *embouchure*.

Em-bow' (ĕm-bō'), *v. t.* To bend like a bow; to curve. "*Embowed* arches." [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

With gilded horns *embowed* like the moon. *Spenser.*

Em-bow'el (ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOWELED (-ĕld) or EMBOWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOWELING or EMBOWELLING.] **1.** To disembowel.

The barbarous practice of *emboweling*. *Hallam.*

The boar . . . makes his trough
In your *emboweled* bosoms. *Shak.*

☞ *Disembowel* is the preferable word in this sense.

2. To imbed; to hide in the inward parts; to bury.

Or deep *emboweled* in the earth entire. *Spenser.*

Em-bow'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who takes out the bowels. [Written also *emboweller*.]

Em-bow'el-ment (-ment), *n.* Disembowelment.

Em-bow'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. [Written also *imbower*.] [*Poetic*] *Milton.* — *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower. [*Poetic*]
"In their wide boughs *embow'ring*." *Spenser.*

Em-bowl' (ĕm-bōl'), *v. t.* To form like a bowl; to give a globular shape to. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Em-box' (ĕm-bŏks'), *v. t.* To inclose, as in a box; to imbox.

Em-boysse'ment (ĕm-bois'ment), *n.* [See EMBUSHMENT.] An ambush. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (intens.) + *brace*, v. t.] To fasten on, as armor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-brace', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBRACED (-brāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBRACING (-brā'sĭng).] [OF. *embracier*, F. *embrasser*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm. See BRACE, *n.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms with affection; to take in the arms; to hug.

I will *embrace* him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall shrink under my courtesy. *Shak.*

Paul called unto him the disciples, and *embraced* them. *Acts* xx. 1.

2. To cling to; to cherish; to love. *Shak.*

3. To seize eagerly, or with alacrity; to accept with cordiality; to welcome. "I *embrace* these conditions." "You *embrace* the occasion." *Shak.*

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

4. To encircle; to encompass; to inclose.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*. *Denham.*

5. To include as parts of a whole; to comprehend; to take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.

Not that my song, in such a scanty space,
So large a subject fully can *embrace*. *Dryden.*

6. To accept; to undergo; to submit to. "I *embrace* this fortune patiently." *Shak.*

7. (*Law*) To attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury or court. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To clasp; hug; inclose; encircle; encompass; include; comprise; comprehend; contain; involve; imply.

Em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

Em-brace', *n.* Intimate or close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

We stood tranced in long *embraces*,
Mixed with kisses. *Tennyson.*

Em-brace'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrassement.*] **1.** A clasp in the arms; embrace.

Dear though chaste *embracements*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. State of being contained; inclosure. [*Obs.*]

In the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones. *Bacon.*

3. Willing acceptance. [*Obs.*]

A ready *embracement* of . . . his kindness. *Barrow.*

Em-brace'or (-ŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One guilty of embracery.

Em-bra'cer (ĕm-brā'sẽr), *n.* One who embraces.

Em-bra'cer-y (ĕm-brā'sẽr-ў), *n.* (*Law*) An attempt to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly, by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, threats, or other improper inducements.

Em-bra'cive (-sīv), *a.* Disposed to embrace; fond of caressing. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Em-braid' (ĕm-brād'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + 1st *braid.*] **1.** To braid up, as hair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To upbraid. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Em-branch'ment (ĕm-brânch'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embranchement.*] The branching forth, as of trees.

Em-bran'gle (ĕm-brăn'g'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brangle.*] To confuse; to entangle. [*Obs.*]

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties. *Berkeley.*

Em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [See EMBRACE.] An embrace. [*Obs.*] "Our locked *embrasures*." *Shak.*

Em-bra'sure (277), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser*, perh. equiv. to *ébraser* to widen an opening; of unknown origin.]

1. (*Arch.*) A splay of a door or window.

Apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure*,
Sat the lovers. *Longfellow.*

2. (*Fort.*) An aperture with slant sides in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged; a crenelle. See *Illust.* of CASEMATE.

Em-brave' (ĕm-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To inspire with bravery. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

2. To decorate; to make showy and fine. [*Obs.*]

And with sad cypress seemly it *embraves*. *Spenser.*

Em-brawn' (ĕm-brạn'), *v. t.* To harden. [*Obs.*]

It will *embrawn* and iron-crust his flesh. *Nash.*

Em-bread' (ĕm-brĕd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bread* = 1st *braid.*] To braid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-breathe'ment (ĕm-brēth'ment), *n.* The act of breathing in; inspiration. [*R.*]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee.*

Em-brew' (ĕm-brụ'), *v. t.* To imbrue; to stain with blood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-bright' (ĕm-brīt'), *v. t.* To brighten. [*Obs.*]

Em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBROCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBROCATING.] [NL. *embrocatus*, p. p. of *embrocare*; cf. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion, fomentation, fr. ἐμβρέχειν to foment; ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet.] (*Med.*) To moisten and rub (a diseased part) with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, etc., by means of a cloth or sponge.

Em'bro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *embrocatio*: cf. F. *embrocation.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with spirit, oil, etc. (*b*) The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed.

Em-brogl'io (ĕm-brōl'yō), *n.* See IMBROGLIO.

Em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBROIDERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBROIDERING.] [OE. *embrouden.* See BRODER.] To ornament with needlework; as, to *embroider* a scarf.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. *Ex.* xxviii. 39.

Em-broid'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embroiders.

Em-broid'er-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* EMBROIDERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, leather, etc.; also, the art of embroidering.

2. Diversified ornaments, especially by contrasted figures and colors; variegated decoration.

Fields in spring's *embroidery* are dressed. *Addison.*

A mere rhetorical *embroidery* of phrases. *J. A. Symonds.*

Em-broil' (ĕm-broil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBROILED (-broild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBROILING.] [F. *embrouiller*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brouiller.* See 1st BROIL, and cf. IMBROGLIO.] **1.** To throw into confusion or commotion by contention or discord; to entangle in a broil or quarrel; to make confused; to distract; to involve in difficulties by dissension or strife.

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*

2. To implicate in confusion; to complicate; to jumble.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are so *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

Syn. — To perplex; entangle; distract; disturb; disorder; trouble; implicate; commingle.

Em-broil', *n.* See EMBROILMENT.

Em-broil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embroils.

Em-broil'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrouillement.*] The act of embroiling, or the condition of being embroiled; entanglement in a broil. *Bp. Burnet.*

Em-bronze' (ĕm-brŏnz' *or* ĕm-brōnz'), *v. t.* **1.** To embody in bronze; to set up a bronze representation of, as of a person. [*Poetic*]

2. To color in imitation of bronze. See BRONZE, *v. t.*

Em-broth'el (ĕm-brŏth'ĕl), *v. t.* To inclose in a brothel. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Em-broud'e (ĕm-broud'e), **Em-browd'e, Em-broyd'e** (ĕm-broid'e), *v. t.* To embroider; to adorn. [*Obs.*]

Embrowded was he, as it were a mead
All full of fresshe flowers, white and red. *Chaucer.*

Em-brown' (ĕm-broun'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brown.*] To give a brown color to; to imbrown.

Summer suns *embrown* the laboring swain. *Fenton.*

Em-brue' (ĕm-brụ'), *v. t.* See IMBRUE, EMBREW. [*Obs.*]

Em-brute' (ĕm-brụt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brute.* Cf. IMBRUTE.] To brutify; to imbrute.

All the man *embruted* in the swine. *Cawthorn.*

Em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). [F. *embryon*, Gr. ἔμβρυον, perh. fr. ἐν in (akin to L. & E. *in*) + βρύειν to be full of, swell with; perh. akin to E. *brew.*] (*Biol.*) The first rudiments of an organism, whether animal or plant; as: (*a*) The young of an animal in the womb, or more specifically, before its parts are developed and it becomes a fetus (see FETUS). (*b*) The germ of the plant, which is inclosed in the seed and which is developed by germination.

In embryo, in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed. "The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*." *Swift.*

Em'bry-o, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary; undeveloped; as, an *embryo* bud.

Em'bry-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to the development of an embryo.

Em'bry-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nў), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + root of γεννᾶν to produce: cf. F. *embryogénie.*] (*Biol.*) The production and development of an embryo.

Em'bry-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ō-nў), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + γονή generation.] (*Biol.*) The formation of an embryo.

Em'bry-og'ra-phy (-rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + *-graphy.*] (*Biol.*) The general description of embryos.

Em'bry-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Em'bry-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to embryology.

Em'bry-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in embryology.

Em'bry-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + *-logy*: cf. F. *embryologie.*] (*Biol.*) The science which relates to the formation and development of the embryo in animals and plants; a study of the gradual development of the ovum until it reaches the adult stage.

Em'bry-on (ĕm'brĭ-ŏn), *n.* & *a.* [NL.] See EMBRYO.

Em'bry-o-nal (-ō-*nal*), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to an embryo, or the initial state of any organ; embryonic.

Em'bry-o-na-ry (-ō-nā-rў), *a.* (*Biol.*) Embryonic.

Em'bry-o-nate (-nāt), **Em'bry-o-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* (*Biol.*) In the state of, or having, an embryo; embryonal.

Em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to an embryo; embryonal; rudimentary.

Embryonic sac *or* vesicle (*Bot.*), the vesicle within which the embryo is developed in the ovule; — sometimes called also *amnios sac*, *embryo sac*, and *embryonal sac.*

Em'bry-o-nif'er-ous (-ō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Embryo* + *-ferous.*] (*Biol.*) Having an embryo.

Em'bry-on'i-form (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Embryo* + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Like an embryo in form.

Em'bry-o-plas'tic (-ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Embryo* + *plastic.*] (*Biol.*) Relating to, or aiding in, the formation of an embryo; as, *embryoplastic* cells.

Em'bry-o sac' (săk'). (*Bot.*) See under EMBRYONIC.

Em'bry-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Embryonic.

Em'bry-ot'o-my (-ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *embryotomie.*] (*Med.*) The cutting a fetus into pieces within the womb, so as to effect its removal.

Em'bry-o-troph' (ĕm'brĭ-ō-trŏf'), *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον an embryo + τροφή nourishment.] (*Biol.*) The material from which an embryo is formed and nourished.

Em'bry-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Embryonic; undeveloped. [*R.*]

Em-bulk' (ĕm-bŭlk'), *v. t.* To enlarge in the way of bulk. [*R.*] *Latham.*

Em-burse' (ĕm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [See IMBURSE.] To furnish with money; to imburse. [*Obs.*]

Em-bush' (ĕm-bụsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. AMBUSH, IMBOSK.] To place or hide in a thicket; to ambush. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Em-bush'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *embusshement*, OF. *embuschement*, F. *embûchement.*] An ambush. [*Obs.*]

Em-bus'y (-bĭz'ў), *v. t.* To employ. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Eme (ēm), *n.* [See EAME.] An uncle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E-meer' (ē-mēr'), *n.* Same as EMIR.

E-men'a-gogue (ē-mĕn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* See EMMENAGOGUE.

E-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMENDING.] [L. *emendare*; *e* out + *menda*, *mendum*, fault, blemish: cf. F. *émender.* Cf. AMEND, MEND.] To purge of faults; to make better; to correct; esp., to make corrections in (a literary work); to alter for the better by textual criticism, generally verbal.

Syn. — To amend; correct; improve; better; reform; rectify. See AMEND.

E-mend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *emendabilis.* Cf. AMENDABLE.] Corrigible; amendable. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Em'en-date-ly (ĕm'ĕn-dāt-lў *or* ē-mĕn'-), *adv.* Without fault; correctly. [*Obs.*]

Em'en-da'tion (ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* [L. *emendatio*: cf. F. *émendation.*] **1.** The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; improvement. "He lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Alteration by editorial criticism, as of a text so as to give a better reading; removal of errors or corruptions from a document; as, the book might be improved by judicious *emendations.*

Em'en-da'tor (ĕm'ĕn-dā'tẽr *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* [L.] One who emends or critically edits.

E-mend'a-to-ry (ē-mĕnd'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *emendatorius.*] Pertaining to emendation; corrective. "*Emendatory* criticism." *Johnson.*

E-mend'er (ē-mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who emends.

E-men'di-cate (ē-mĕn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *emendicatus*, p. p. of *emendicare* to obtain by begging. See MENDICATE.] To beg. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-ald), *n.* [OE. *emeraude*, OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude*, L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gr. σμάραγδος; cf. Skr. *marakata.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone of a rich green color, a variety of beryl. See BERYL.

2. (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between minion and nonpareil. It is used by English printers.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald.*

Em'er-ald, *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald. "*Emerald* meadows." *Byron.*

Emerald fish (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the Gulf of Mexico (*Gobionellus oceanicus*), remarkable for the brilliant green and blue color of the base of the tongue; — whence the name; — called also *esmeralda.* — **Emerald green,** a very durable pigment, of a vivid light green color, made from the arseniate of copper; green bice; Scheele's green; — also used adjectively; as, *emerald green* crystals. — **Emerald Isle,** a name given to Ireland on account of the brightness of its verdure. — **Emerald spodumene,** *or* **Lithia emerald.** (*Min.*) See HIDDENITE. — **Emerald nickel.** (*Min.*) See ZARATITE.

Em'er-ald-ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* A green compound used as a dyestuff, produced from aniline blue when acted upon by acid.

Em'er-aud (ĕm'ẽr-ạd), *n.* [See EMERALD, *n.*] An emerald. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E-merge' (ē-mẽrj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMERGED (-mẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMERGING (-mẽr'jĭng).] [L. *emergere*, *emersum*; *e* out + *mergere* to dip, plunge. See MERGE.] To rise out of a fluid; to come forth from that in which anything has been plunged, enveloped, or concealed; to issue and appear; as, to *emerge* from the water or the ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind the moon in an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity. "Thetis . . . *emerging* from the deep." *Dryden.*

Those who have *emeryed* from very low, some from the lowest, classes of society. *Burke.*

E-mer'gence (ē-mẽr'jens), *n.*; *pl.* EMERGENCES (-jen-sĕz). The act of rising out of a fluid, or coming forth from envelopment or concealment, or of rising into view; sudden uprisal or appearance.

The white color of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence* . . . is compounded of various colors. *Sir I. Newton.*

When from the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung. *H. Brooke.*

E-mer'gen-cy (-jen-sў), *n.*; *pl.* EMERGENCIES (-sĭz). [See EMERGENCE.] **1.** Sudden or unexpected appearance; an unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanvill.*

2. An unforeseen occurrence or combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency.

To whom she might her doubts propose,
On all *emergencies* that rose. *Swift.*

A safe counselor in most difficult *emergencies.* *Brougham.*

Syn. — Crisis; conjuncture; exigency; pinch; strait; necessity.

E-mer'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *emergens*, p. pr. of *emergere.*] **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or conceals; issuing; coming to light.

The mountains huge appear *emergent.* *Milton.*

2. Suddenly appearing; arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.

Protection granted in *emergent* danger. *Burke.*

Emergent year (*Chron.*), the epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time or dates; as, the *emergent year* of Christendom is that of the birth of Christ; the *emergent year* of the United States is that of the declaration of their independence.

— **E-mer'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **E-mer'gent-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Em'er-il (ĕm'ẽr-ĭl), *n.* **1.** Emery. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

2. A glazier's diamond. *Crabb.*

E-mer'it-ed (ē-mẽr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* [See EMERITUS.] Considered as having done sufficient public service, and therefore honorably discharged. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **E-mer'i-tus** (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. of *emerere*, *emereri*, to obtain by service, serve out one's term; *e* out + *merere*, *mereri*, to merit, earn, serve.] Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty on account of age, infirmity, or long and faithful services; — said of an officer of a college or pastor of a church.

‖ **E-mer'i-tus,** *n.*; *pl.* EMERITI (-tī). [L.] A veteran who has honorably completed his service.

Em'er-ods (ĕm'ẽr-ŏdz), **Em'er-oids** (ĕm'ẽr-oidz), *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides.* See HEMORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids; piles; tumors; boils. [*R.*] *Deut.* xxviii. 27.

E-mersed' (ē-mẽrst'), *a.* [L. *emersus*, p. p. See EMERGE.] (*Bot.*) Standing out of, or rising above, water. *Gray.*

E-mer'sion (ē-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *émersion.* See EMERGE.] **1.** The act of emerging, or of rising out of anything; as, *emersion* from the sea; *emersion* from obscurity or difficulties.

Their immersion into water and their *emersion* out of the same. *Knatchbull.*

2. (*Astron.*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon.

Em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *émeri*, earlier *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, fr. Gr. σμίρις, σμύρις, σμῆρις, cf. σμᾶν to wipe; perh. akin to E. *smear.* Cf. EMERIL.] (*Min.*) Corundum in the form of grains or powder, used in the arts for grinding and polishing hard substances. Native emery is mixed with more or less magnetic iron. See the Note under CORUNDUM.

Emery board, cardboard pulp mixed with emery and molded into convenient forms. — **Emery cloth** *or* **paper,**

cloth or paper on which the powder of emery is spread and glued for scouring and polishing. — **Emery wheel**, a wheel containing emery, or having a surface of emery. In machine shops, it is sometimes called a *buff wheel*, and by the manufacturers of cutlery, a *glazer*.

‖ **Em'e-sis** (ĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμεσις. See EMETIC.] (*Med.*) A vomiting.

E-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit, akin to L. *vomere*: cf. F. *émétique*. See VOMIT.] (*Med.*) Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth. — *n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

E-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Inducing to vomit; producing vomiting; emetic. — **E-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Em'e-tine (ĕm'ē-tĭn *or* -tēn; 104), *n.* [See EMETIC.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline bitter alkaloid extracted from ipecacuanha root, and regarded as its peculiar emetic principle.

Em-e-to-ca-thar'tic (-tō-kă-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔμετος vomiting + E. *cathartic*.] (*Med.*) Producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

E'meu, *or* **E'mew** (ē'mū), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EMU.

‖ **É'meute'** (ā'mĕt' *or* ā-mūt'), *n.* [F.] A seditious tumult; an outbreak.

Em-forth' (ĕm-fōrth'), *prep.* [AS. *em-*, *emn-*, in comp. equiv. to *efen* equal + *forð* forth.] According to; conformably to. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Emforth my might, so far as lies in my power. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Em-gal'la** (ĕm-găl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Native name.] The South African wart hog. See WART HOG.

Em'i-cant (ĕm'ĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *emicans*, p. pr. of *emicare*. See EMICATION.] Beaming forth; flashing. [*R.*]

Which *emicant* did this and that way dart. *Blackmore.*

Em'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emicatio*, fr. *emicare* to spring out or forth; *e* out + *micare* to move quickly to and fro, to sparkle.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors; a sparkling; scintillation. *Sir T. Browne.*

E-mic'tion (ē-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] **1.** The voiding of urine.

2. What is voided by the urinary passages; urine.

E-mic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Diuretic.

Em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grant), *a.* [L. *emigrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *emigrare* to emigrate: cf. F. *émigrant*. See EMIGRATE, *v. i.*] **1.** Removing from one country to another; emigrating; as, an *emigrant* company or nation.

2. Pertaining to an emigrant; used for emigrants; as, an *emigrant* ship or hospital.

Em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

Syn. — EMIGRANT, IMMIGRANT. *Emigrant* and *emigration* have reference to the country *from* which the migration is made; the correlative words *immigrant* and *immigration* have reference to the country *into* which the migration is made, the former marking the *going out from* a country, the latter the *coming into* it.

Em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMIGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMIGRATING.] [L. *emigratus*, p. p. of *emigrare* to remove, emigrate; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To remove from one country or State to another, for the purpose of residence; to migrate from home.

Forced to *emigrate* in a body to America. *Macaulay.*

They [the Huns] were *emigrating* from Tartary into Europe in the time of the Goths. *J. H. Newman.*

Em'i-grate (-grāt), *a.* Migratory; roving. [*Obs.*]

Em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emigratio*: cf. F. *émigration*.] **1.** The act of emigrating; removal from one country or State to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or, in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

2. A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; as, the German *emigration*.

Em'i-gra'tion-al (-al), *a.* Relating to emigration.

Em'i-gra'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate or promoter of emigration.

Em'i-gra'tor (ĕm'ĭ-grā'tẽr), *n.* One who emigrates; an emigrant. [*R.*]

‖ **É'mi'gré'** (ā'mē'grā'), *n.* [F., emigrant.] One of the natives of France who were opposed to the first Revolution, and who left their country in consequence.

Em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nens), *n.* [L. *eminentia*, fr. *eminens* eminent: cf. F. *éminence*.] **1.** That which is eminent or lofty; a high ground or place; a height.

Without either *eminences* or cavities. *Dryden.*

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke.*

2. An elevated condition among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; social or moral loftiness; high rank; distinction; preferment. *Milton.*

You 've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shak.*

3. A title of honor, especially applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church.

Em'i-nen-cy (-nen-sy), *n.*; *pl.* EMINENCIES (-sĭz). State of being eminent; eminence. "*Eminency* of estate." *Tillotson.*

Em'i-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *eminens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent; *e* out + *minere* (in comp.) to project; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *éminent*. Cf. MENACE.] **1.** High; lofty; towering; prominent. "A very *eminent* promontory." *Evelyn.*

2. Being, metaphorically, above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue; high in public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian, statesman, or saint.

Right of eminent domain. (*Law*) See under DOMAIN.

Syn. — Lofty; elevated; exalted; conspicuous; prominent; remarkable; distinguished; illustrious; famous; celebrated; renowned; well-known. See DISTINGUISHED.

Em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In an eminent manner; in a high degree; conspicuously; as, to be *eminently* learned.

E'mir (ē'mēr *or* ē-mēr'), **E-meer'** (ē-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emir*, *amir*, commander: cf. F. *émir*. Cf. ADMIRAL, AMEER.] An Arabian military commander, independent chieftain, or ruler of a province; also, an honorary title given to the descendants of Mohammed, in the line of his daughter Fatima; among the Turks, likewise, a title of dignity, given to certain high officials.

E'mir-ship, E-meer'ship, *n.* The rank or office of an Emir.

Em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭs-sȧ-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* EMISSARIES (-rĭz). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, *emissum*, to send out: cf. F. *émissaire*. See EMIT.] An agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; one sent out by any power that is at war with another, to create dissatisfaction among the people of the latter.

Buzzing *emissaries* fill the ears
Of listening crowds with jealousies and fears. *Dryden.*

Syn. — EMISSARY, SPY. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent appointed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

Em'is-sa-ry, *a.* **1.** Exploring; spying. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Anat.*) Applied to the veins which pass out of the cranium through apertures in its walls.

Em'is-sa-ry-ship', *n.* The office of an emissary.

E-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *emissio*: cf. F. *émission*. See EMIT.] **1.** The act of sending or throwing out; the act of sending forth or putting into circulation; issue; as, the *emission* of light from the sun; the *emission* of heat from a fire; the *emission* of bank notes.

2. That which is sent out, issued, or put in circulation at one time; issue; as, the *emission* was mostly blood.

Emission theory (*Physics*), the theory of Newton, regarding light as consisting of *emitted* particles or corpuscles. See *Corpuscular theory*, under CORPUSCULAR.

Em'is-si'tious (ĕm'ĭs-sĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *emissitius*, fr. *emittere*.] Looking, or narrowly examining; prying. [*Obs.*] "Those *emissitious* eyes." *Bp. Hall.*

E-mis'sive (ē-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Sending out; emitting; as, *emissive* powers.

Em'is-siv'i-ty (ĕm'ĭs-sĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Tendency to emission; comparative facility of emission, or rate at which emission takes place, as of heat from the surface of a heated body.

E-mis'so-ry (ē-mĭs'sō-rỹ *or* ĕm'ĭs-sō-rỹ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as EMISSARY, *a.*, 2.

E-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMITTING.] [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To send forth; to throw or give out; to cause to issue; to give vent to; to eject; to discharge; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun *emits* light.

Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

No State shall . . . *emit* bills of credit. *Const. of the U. S.*

E-mit'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *emittens*, p. pr. of *emittere*.] Sending forth; emissive. *Boyle.*

Em-man'tle (ĕm-măn't'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *mantle*: cf. F. *emmanteler*. Cf. INMANTLE.] To cover over with, or as with, a mantle; to put about as a protection. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Em-man'u-el (-ū-ĕl), *n.* See IMMANUEL. *Matt.* i. 23.

Em-mar'ble (ĕm-mär'b'l), *v. t.* To turn to marble; to harden. [*Obs.*]

Thou dost *emmarble* the proud heart. *Spenser.*

Em-men'a-gogue (ĕm-mĕn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα, n. pl., menses (ἐν in + μήν month) + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead: cf. F. *emménagogue*.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

Em'met (ĕm'mĕt), *n.* [OE. *emete*, *amete*, AS. *æmete*. See ANT.] (*Zoöl.*) An ant.

Emmet hunter (*Zoöl.*), the wryneck.

‖ **Em'me-tro'pi-a** (-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμμετρος in measure, proportioned, suitable (ἐν in + μέτρον measure) + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] (*Med.*) That refractive condition of the eye in which the rays of light are all brought accurately and without undue effort to a focus upon the retina; — opposed to *hypermetropia*, *myopia*, and *astigmatism*.

Em'me-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, emmetropia.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances. *J. LeConte.*

Em-met'ro-py (ĕm-mĕt'rō-pỹ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as EMMETROPIA.

Em-mew' (ĕm-mū'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *mew*. Cf. IMMEW.] To mew or coop up. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Em-move' (ĕm-mōōv'), *v. t.* [For *emove*: cf. F. *émouvoir*, L. *emovere*. See EMOTION.] To move; to rouse; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em'o-din (ĕm'ō-dĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the buckthorn, rhubarb, etc., and regarded as a derivative of anthraquinone; — so called from a species of rhubarb (*Rheum emodei*).

Em'ol-les'cence (ĕm'ŏl-lĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mollescere*, incho. fr. *mollere* to be soft, *mollis* soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'lĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMOLLIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMOLLIATING.] [See EMOLLIENT, *a.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor. *Pinkerton.*

E-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent; 106), *a.* [L. *emolliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *emollire* to soften; *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft: cf. F. *émollient*. See MOLLIFY.] Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient. "*Emollient* applications." *Arbuthnot.*

E-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent; 106), *n.* (*Med.*) An external softening or soothing application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

Em'ol-li'tion (ĕm'ŏl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of softening or relaxing; relaxation. *Bacon.*

E-mol'u-ment (ē-mŏl'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, lit., a working out, fr. *emoliri* to move out, work out; *e* out + *moliri* to set in motion, exert one's self, fr. *moles* a huge, heavy mass: cf. F. *émolument*. See MOLE a mound.] The profit arising from office, employment, or labor; gain; compensation; advantage; perquisites, fees, or salary.

A long . . . enjoyment of the *emoluments* of office. *Bancroft.*

E-mol'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to an emolument; profitable. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

E-mong' (ē-mŭng'), **E-mongst'** (ē-mŭngst'), *prep.* Among. [*Obs.*]

E-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere*, *emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move: cf. F. *émotion*. See MOVE, and cf. EMMOVE.] A moving of the mind or soul; excitement of the feelings, whether pleasing or painful; disturbance or agitation of mind caused by a specific exciting cause and manifested by some sensible effect on the body.

How different the *emotions* between departure and return! *W. Irving.*

Some vague *emotion* of delight. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Feeling; agitation; tremor; trepidation; perturbation; passion; excitement. — EMOTION, FEELING, AGITATION. *Feeling* is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind. *Emotion* is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling; as, an *emotion* of pity, terror, etc. *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions. See PASSION. "*Agitations* have but one character, viz., that of violence; *emotions* vary with the objects that awaken them. There are *emotions* either of tenderness or anger, either gentle or strong, either painful or pleasing." *Crabb.*

E-mo'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Affected with emotion. [*R.*] "The *emotioned* soul." *Sir W. Scott.*

E-mo'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; excitable; easily moved; sensational; as, an *emotional* nature.

E-mo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The cultivation of an emotional state of mind; tendency to regard things in an emotional manner.

E-mo'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To give an emotional character to.

Brought up in a pious family where religion was not talked about or *emotionalized*, but was accepted as the rule of thought and conduct. *Froude.*

E-mo'tive (ē-mō'tĭv), *a.* Attended by, or having the character of, emotion. *H. Brooke.* — **E-mo'tive-ly**, *adv.*

E-mo'tive-ness, *n.* Susceptibility to emotion. *G. Eliot.*

E'mo-tiv'i-ty (ē'mō-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Emotiveness. *Hickok.*

E-move' (ē-mōōv'), *v. t.* To move. [*Obs.*] *Thomson.*

Em-pair' (ĕm-pâr'), *v. t.* To impair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-pais'tic (ĕm-pās'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐμπαιστική (sc. τεχνή), fr. ἐμπαίειν to stamp in; ἐν in + παίειν to strike.] (*Fine Arts*) Having to do with inlaid work; — especially used with reference to work of the ancient Greeks.

Em-pale' (ĕm-pāl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *pale*: cf. OF. *empalir*.] To make pale. [*Obs.*]

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher.*

Em-pale', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPALED (-pāld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPALING.] [OF. *empaler* to palisade, pierce, F. *empaler* to punish by empalement; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *pal* a pale, stake. See PALE a stake, and cf. IMPALE.] [Written also *impale*.] **1.** To fence or fortify with stakes; to surround with a line of stakes for defense; to impale.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. To inclose; to surround. See IMPALE.

3. To put to death by thrusting a sharpened stake through the body.

4. (*Her.*) Same as IMPALE.

Em-pale'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *empalement*, fr. *empaler*. See EMPALE.] [Written also *impalement*.] **1.** A fencing, inclosing, or fortifying with stakes.

2. A putting to death by thrusting a sharpened stake through the body.

3. (*Her.*) Same as IMPALEMENT.

Em-pan'el (ĕm-păn'ĕl), *n.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *panel*.] (*Law*) A list of jurors; a panel. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Em-pan'el, *v. t.* See IMPANEL.

Em-pan'o-plied (ĕm-păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* [Pref. *em-* + *panoply*.] Completely armed; panoplied. *Tennyson.*

Em-par'a-dise (-păr'ȧ-dīs), *v. t.* Same as IMPARADISE.

Em-park' (ĕm-pärk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *park*: cf. OF. *emparchier*, *emparkier*. Cf. IMPARK.] To make a park of; to inclose, as with a fence; to impark. [*Obs.*]

Em-par'lance (ĕm-pär'lans), *n.* Parley; imparlance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-pasm' (ĕm-păz'm'), *n.* [F. *empasme*, fr. Gr. ἐμπάσσειν to sprinkle in or on; ἐν in + πάσσειν to sprinkle.] A perfumed powder sprinkled upon the body to mask the odor of sweat.

Em-pas'sion (ĕm-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. See IMPASSION. [*Obs.*]

Those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*

Em-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Strongly affected. [*Obs.*]

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate*. *Spenser.*

Em-pawn' (ĕm-pạn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *pawn*. Cf. IMPAWN.] To put in pawn; to pledge; to impawn.

To sell, *empawn*, and alienate the estates. *Milman.*

Em-peach' (ĕm-pēch'), *v. t.* To hinder. See IMPEACH. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-pearl' (ĕm-pẽrl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *pearl*. Cf.

IMPEARL.] To form like pearls; to decorate with, or as with, pearls; to impearl.

Em-peo'ple (ĕm-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To form into a people or community; to inhabit; to people. [*Obs.*]

We now know 'tis very well *empeopled*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Em'per-ess (ĕm'pĕr-ĕs), *n.* See EMPRESS. [*Obs.*]

Em'per-ice (-ĭs), *n.* An empress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Em-per'il (ĕm-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* To put in peril. See IMPERIL. *Spenser.*

Em-per'ished (-ĭsht), *a.* Perished; decayed. [*Obs.*]

I deem thy brain *emperished* be. *Spenser.*

Em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *empereor, empereour*, F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to prepare, order. See PARADE, and cf. IMPERATIVE EMPRESS.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; — a title of dignity superior to that of king; as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Austria; the *emperor* or Czar of Russia.

Emperor goose (*Zoöl.*), a large and handsome goose (*Philacte canagica*), found in Alaska. — **Emperor moth** (*Zoöl.*), one of several large and beautiful bombycid moths, with transparent spots on the wings; as the American Cecropia moth (*Platysamia cecropia*), and the European species (*Saturnia pavonia*). — **Emperor paper.** See under PAPER. — **Purple emperor** (*Zoöl.*), a large, strong British butterfly (*Apatura iris*).

Em'per-or-ship, *n.* The rank or office of an emperor.

Em'per-y (-ẏ), *n.* [L. *imperium*, influenced by OF. *emperie, empire*. See EMPIRE.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Struggling for my woman's *empery*. *Mrs. Browning.*

Em'pha-sis (ĕm'fȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EMPHASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔμφασις* significance, force of expression, fr. *ἐμφαίνειν* to show in, indicate; *ἐν* in + *φαίνειν* to show. See IN, and PHASE.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given in reading and speaking to one or more words whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

2. A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; vivid representation, enforcing assent; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis*.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure, and color. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMPHASIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMPHASIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice; to make emphatic; as, to *emphasize* a word or a phrase.

Em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός*: cf. F.
Em-phat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *emphatique*. See EMPHASIS.] **1.** Uttered with emphasis; made prominent and impressive by a peculiar stress of voice; laying stress; deserving of stress or emphasis; forcible; impressive; strong; as, to remonstrate in an *emphatic* manner; an *emphatic* word; an *emphatic* tone; *emphatic* reasoning.

2. Striking the sense; attracting special attention; impressive; forcible. "*Emphatical* colors." *Boyle.* "*Emphatical* evils." *Bp. Reynolds.*

Syn. — Forcible; earnest; impressive; energetic; striking; positive; important; special; significant.

Em-phat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** With emphasis; forcibly; in a striking manner or degree; preëminently.

He was indeed *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

2. Not really, but apparently. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Em-phat'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being emphatic; emphasis.

Em-phrac'tic (ĕm-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός* obstructing, fr. *ἐμφράσσειν* to block up.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of closing the pores of the skin.

Em-phren'sy (ĕm-frĕn'zẏ), *v. t.* To madden. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Em'phy-se'ma** (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, fr. *ἐμφυσᾶν* to inflate; *ἐν* in + *φυσᾶν* to blow: cf. F. *emphysème*.] (*Med.*) A swelling produced by gas or air diffused in the cellular tissue.

Emphysema of the lungs, Pulmonary emphysema (*Med.*), a common disease of the lungs in which the air cells are distended and their partition walls ruptured by an abnormal pressure of the air contained in them.

Em'phy-sem'a-tous (-sĕm'ȧ-tŭs *or* -sē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *emphysémateux*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, emphysema; swelled; bloated.

‖ **Em'phy-teu'sis** (-tū'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις*, lit., an implanting, fr. *ἐμφυτεύειν* to plant or improve land; *ἐν* in + *φυτεύειν* to plant.] (*Rom. Law*) A real right, susceptible of assignment and of descent, charged on productive real estate, the right being coupled with the enjoyment of the property on condition of taking care of the estate and paying taxes, and sometimes a small rent. *Heumann.*

Em'phy-teu'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *emphyteuticus*.] Of or pertaining to an emphyteusis; as, *emphyteutic* lands.

Em'phy-teu'ti-ca-ry (-tĭ-kā-rẏ), *n.* [L. *emphyteuticarius*, a.] One who holds lands by emphyteusis.

Em-pierce' (ĕm-pērs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *pierce*. Cf. IMPIERCE.] To pierce; to impierce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-pight' (ĕm-pīt'), *a.* [Pref. *em-* + *pight* pitched, fixed.] Fixed; settled; fastened. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* a command, sovereignty, dominion, empire, fr. *imperare*. See EMPEROR; cf. IMPERIAL.] **1.** Supreme power; sovereignty; sway; dominion. "The *empire* of the sea." *Shak.*

Over hell extend
His *empire*, and with iron scepter rule. *Milton.*

2. The dominion of an emperor; the territory or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor (rarely of a king), usually of greater extent than a kingdom, always comprising a variety in the nationality of, or the forms of administration in, constituent and subordinate portions; as, the Austrian *empire*.

Empire carries with it the idea of a vast and complicated government. *C. J. Smith.*

3. Any dominion; supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of mind or of reason. "Under the *empire* of facts." *M. Arnold.*

Another force which, in the Middle Ages, shared with chivalry the *empire* over the minds of men. *A. W. Ward.*

Celestial empire. See under CELESTIAL. — **Empire City,** a common designation of the city of New York. — **Empire State,** a common designation of the State of New York.

Syn. — Sway; dominion; rule; control; reign; sovereignty; government; kingdom; realm; state.

Em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk; 277), *n.* [L. *empiricus* an empiric, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced, equiv. to *ἔμπειρος*; *ἐν* in + *πεῖρα* a trial, experiment; akin to *πόρος* ford, way, and E. *fare*: cf. F. *empirique*. See IN, and FARE.]

1. One who follows an empirical method; one who relies upon practical experience.

2. One who confines himself to applying the results of mere experience or his own observation; especially, in medicine, one who deviates from the rules of science and regular practice; an ignorant and unlicensed pretender; a quack; a charlatan.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Swallow down opinions as silly people do *empirics*' pills. *Locke.*

Em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or found-
Em-pir'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } ed upon, experiment or experience; depending upon the observation of phenomena; versed in experiments.

In philosophical language, the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The village carpenter . . . lays out his work by *empirical* rules learnt in his apprenticeship. *H. Spencer.*

2. Depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; — said especially of medical practice, remedies, etc.; wanting in science and deep insight; as, *empiric* skill, remedies.

Empirical formula. (*Chem.*) See under FORMULA.

Syn. — See TRANSCENDENTAL.

Em-pir'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By experiment or experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The method or practice of an empiric; pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment.

2. Specifically, a practice of medicine founded on mere experience, without the aid of science or a knowledge of principles; ignorant and unscientific practice; charlatanry; quackery.

3. (*Metaph.*) The philosophical theory which attributes the origin of all our knowledge to experience.

Em-pir'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* An empiric.

Em'pi-ris'tic (ĕm'pĭ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Relating to, or resulting from, experience, or experiment; following from empirical methods or data; — opposed to *nativistic*.

Em-plas'ter (ĕm-plȧs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre*, L. *emplastrum* a plaster or salve, fr. Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, fr. *ἐμπλάσσειν* to plaster up, daub over; *ἐν* in + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold, apply as a plaster.] See PLASTER. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Em-plas'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer*. See EMPLASTER, *n.*] To plaster over; to cover over so as to present a good appearance. [*Obs.*] "Fair as ye his name *emplaster*." *Chaucer.*

Em-plas'tic (ĕm-plȧs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *emplastique*, fr. Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός* clogging. See EMPLASTER.] Fit to be applied as a plaster; glutinous; adhesive; as, *emplastic* applications.

Em-plas'tic, *n.* A medicine causing constipation.

Em'plas-tra'tion (ĕm'plȧs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emplastratio* a budding.] **1.** The act or process of grafting by inoculation; budding. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. [See 1st EMPLASTER.] (*Med.*) The application of a plaster or salve.

Em-plead' (ĕm-plēd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *plead*: cf. OF. *emplaidier*. Cf. IMPLEAD.] To accuse; to indict. See IMPLEAD.

Em-plec'tion (ĕm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* See EMPLECTON.

Em-plec'ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. or L. *emplecton*, fr. Gr. *ἔμπλεκτον*, fr. *ἔμπλεκτος* interwoven, fr. *ἐμπλέκειν* to plait or weave in; *ἐν* in + *πλέκειν* to twist, weave.] A kind of masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar, the space between being filled with broken stone and mortar. Cross layers of stone are interlaid as binders. [*R.*] *Weale.*

Em-plore' (ĕm-plōr'), *v. t.* See IMPLORE. [*Obs.*]

Em-ploy' (ĕm-ploĭ'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMPLOYED (-ploĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMPLOYING.] [F. *employer*, fr. L. *implicare* to fold into, infold, involve, implicate, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY, and cf. IMPLY, IMPLICATE.] **1.** To inclose; to infold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To use; to have in service; to cause to be engaged in doing something; — often followed by *in*, *about*, *on*, or *upon*, and sometimes by *to*; as: (*a*) To make use of, as an instrument, a means, a material, etc., for a specific purpose; to apply; as, to *employ* the pen in writing, bricks in building, words and phrases in speaking; to *employ* the mind; to *employ* one's energies.

This is a day in which the thoughts . . . ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison.*

(*b*) To occupy; as, to *employ* time in study. (*c*) To have or keep at work; to give employment or occupation to; to intrust with some duty or behest; as, to *employ* a hundred workmen; to *employ* an envoy.

Jonathan . . . and Jahaziah . . . were *employed* about this matter. *Ezra* x. 15.

Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden.*

To employ one's self, to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

Syn. — To use; busy; apply; exercise; occupy; engross; engage. See USE.

Em-ploy', *n.* [Cf. F. *emploi*.] That which engages or occupies a person; fixed or regular service or business; employment.

The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

In one's employ, in one's service.

Em-ploy'a-ble (ĕm-ploĭ'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *employable*.] Capable of being employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

‖ **Em'ploy'é'** (ĕm'ploĭ'ā'; F. äN'plwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *employer*.] One employed by another; a clerk or workman in the service of an employer.

Em'ploy-ee' (ĕm'ploĭ-ē' *or* ĕm-ploĭ'ē), *n.* [The Eng. form of *employé*.] One employed by another.

Em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploĭ'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another; as, an *employer* of workmen.

Em-ploy'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of employing or using; also, the state of being employed.

2. That which engages or occupies; that which consumes time or attention; occupation; office or post of business; service; as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*; in the *employment* of government.

Cares are *employments*, and without employ
The soul is on a rack. *Young.*

Syn. — Work; business; occupation; vocation; calling; office; service; commission; trade; profession.

Em-plumed' (ĕm-plūmd'), *a.* Plumed. [*R.*]

Em-plunge' (ĕm-plŭnj'), *v. t.* [Cf. IMPLUNGE.] To plunge; to implunge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Em-poi'son (ĕm-poi'z'n), *v. t.* [F. *empoisonner*; pref. *em-* + F. *poison*. See POISON, and cf. IMPOISON.] To poison; to impoison. *Shak.*

Em-poi'son, *n.* Poison. [*Obs.*] *Remedy of Love.*

Em-poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* Poisoner. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Em-poi'son-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning. *Bacon.*

Em'po-ret'ic (ĕm'pō-rĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *emporeticus*, Gr.
Em'po-ret'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *ἐμπορευτικός*. See EMPORIUM.] Pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EMPORIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EMPORIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, fr. *ἐμπόριος* belonging to commerce, fr. *ἔμπορος* traveler, trader; *ἐν* in + *πόρος* way through and over, path. See IN, and EMPIRIC, FARE.] **1.** A place of trade; a market place; a mart; esp., a city or town with extensive commerce; the commercial center of a country.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester] . . . was then a mean and ill-built market town. *Macaulay.*

It is pride . . . which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theaters. *Knox.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The brain. [*Obs.*]

Em-pov'er-ish (ĕm-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* See IMPOVERISH.

Em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMPOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMPOWERING.] **1.** To give authority to; to delegate power to; to commission; to authorize (having commonly a legal force); as, the Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide cases, civil or criminal; the attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance, and discharge the debtor.

2. To give moral or physical power, faculties, or abilities to. "These eyes . . . *empowered* to gaze." *Keble.*

Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [OE. *emperess, emperice*, OF. *empereis, empereris*, fr. L. *imperatrix*, fem. of *imperator*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** The consort of an emperor. *Shak.*

2. A female sovereign.

3. A sovereign mistress. "*Empress* of my soul." *Shak.*

Empress cloth, a cloth for ladies' dresses, either wholly of wool, or with cotton warp and wool weft. It resembles merino, but is not twilled.

Em-print' (ĕm-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See IMPRINT.

Em-prise' (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere, prendere*; *prae* before + a verb akin to E. *get*. See GET, and cf. ENTERPRISE, IMPRESA.] [*Archaic*]

1. An enterprise; endeavor; adventure. *Chaucer.*

In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. *Spenser.*
The deeds of love and high *emprise*. *Longfellow.*

2. The qualities which prompt one to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits.

I love thy courage yet and bold *emprise*;
But here thy sword can do thee little stead. *Milton.*

Em-prise', *v. t.* To undertake. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Em-pris'ing (ĕm-prī'zĭng), *a.* [From EMPRISE, *v. t.*] Full of daring; adventurous. [*Archaic*] *T. Campbell.*

Em-pris'on (ĕm-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See IMPRISON.

‖ **Em'pros-thot'o-nos** (ĕm'prŏs-thŏt'ō-nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔμπροσθεν* forward + *τείνειν* to draw.] (*Med.*) A drawing of the body forward, in consequence of the spasmodic action of some of the muscles. *Gross.*

Emp'te (ĕmp'te), *v. t.* To empty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Emp'ti-er (ĕmp'tĭ-ẽr; 215), *n.* One who, or that which, empties.

Emp'ti-er, *compar.* of EMPTY.

Emp'ti-ness, *n.* [From EMPTY.] **1.** The state of being empty; absence of contents; void space; vacuum; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel; *emptiness* of the stomach.

2. Want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity; hollowness; the *emptiness* of earthly glory.

3. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; vacuity of mind.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray. *Pope.*
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip, and spite. *Tennyson.*

Emp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *emptio*, fr. *emere* to buy.] The act of buying. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Emp'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Emp'ty (ĕmp'tẏ; 215), *a.* [*Compar.* EMPTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EMPTIEST.] [AS. *emtig, æmtig, æmetig*, fr. *æmta, æmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *emsig* busy.] **1.** Containing nothing; not holding or having anything within; void of contents or appropriate contents; not filled; — said of an inclosure, as a box, room, house, etc.; as, an *empty* chest, room, purse, or pitcher; an *empty* stomach; *empty* shackles.

2. Free; clear; devoid; — often with *of*. "That fair female troop . . . *empty* of all good." *Milton.*
I shall find you *empty* of that fault. *Shak.*

3. Having nothing to carry; unburdened. "An *empty* messenger." *Shak.*
When ye go ye shall not go *empty*. *Ex.* iii. 21.

4. Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense; — said of language; as, *empty* words, or threats.
Words are but *empty* thanks. *Cibber.*

5. Unable to satisfy; unsatisfactory; hollow; vain; — said of pleasure, the world, etc.
Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

6. Producing nothing; unfruitful; — said of a plant or tree; as, an *empty* vine.
Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen.* xli. 27.

7. Destitute of, or lacking, sense, knowledge, or courtesy; as, *empty* brains; an *empty* coxcomb.
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*. *Shak.*

8. Destitute of reality, or real existence; unsubstantial; as, *empty* dreams.

☞ *Empty* is used as the first element in a compound; as, *empty*-handed, having nothing in the hands, destitute; *empty*-headed, having few ideas; *empty*-hearted, destitute of feeling.

Syn. — See VACANT.

Emp'ty (ĕmp'tȳ), *n.; pl.* EMPTIES (-tȳz). An empty box, crate, cask, etc.; — used in commerce, esp. in transportation of freight; as, "special rates for *empties*."

Emp'ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMPTIED (-tīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMPTYING.] To deprive of the contents; to exhaust; to make void or destitute; to make vacant; to pour out; to discharge; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern.
The clouds . . . *empty* themselves upon the earth. *Eccl.* xi. 3.

Emp'ty, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge itself; as, a river *empties* into the ocean.

2. To become empty. "The chapel *empties*." *B. Jonson.*

Emp'ty-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making empty. *Shak.*
2. *pl.* The lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. [*U. S.*]

Em-pugn' (ĕm-pūn'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See IMPUGN.

Em-pur'ple (ĕm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMPURPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMPURPLING (-plĭng).] [Pref. *em-* + *purple*. Cf. IMPURPLE.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to color with purple; to impurple. "The deep *empurpled* ran." *Philips.*

Em-puse' (ĕm-pūs' *or* ĕm'pūs), *n.* [LL. *empusa*, Gr. ἔμπουσα.] A phantom or specter. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Em-puz'zle (ĕm-pŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *puzzle*.] To puzzle. [*Archaic*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Em'py-e'ma** (ĕm'pī-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύημα, from ἐμπυεῖν to suppurate; ἐν in + πύον pus.] (*Med.*) A collection of blood, pus, or other fluid, in some cavity of the body, especially that of the pleura. *Dunglison.*

☞ The term *empyema* is now restricted to a collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

‖ **Em'py-e'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμπυησις suppuration.] (*Med.*) An eruption of pustules.

Em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pīr'ē-*al* *or* ĕm'pī-rē'*al*), *a.* [L. *empyrius, empyreus*, fiery, Gr. ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος, in fire, fiery; ἐν in + πῦρ fire. See IN, and FIRE.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.
Go, soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*
Empyreal air, oxygen gas.

Em-pyr'e-al, *n.* Empyrean. *Mrs. Browning.*

Em'py-re'an (ĕm'pī-rē'an; 277), *n.* [See EMPYREAL.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.
The *empyrean* rùng
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

Em'py-re'an, *a.* Empyreal. *Akenside.*

‖ **Em'py-reu'ma** (ĕm'pī-rụ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, fr. ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire, fr. ἔμπυρος: cf. F. *empyreume*. See EMPYREAL.] (*Chem.*) The peculiar smell and taste arising from products of decomposition of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels.

Em'py-reu-mat'ic (-rụ-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *empy-*
Em'py-reu-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *reumatique*.] Of or pertaining to empyreuma; as, an *empyreumatic* odor.
Empyreumatic oils, oils obtained by distilling various organic substances at high temperatures. *Brande & C.*

Em'py-reu'ma-tize (-rụ'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To render empyreumatic. [*R.*]

Em-pyr'ic-al (ĕm-pĭr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος in fire. See EMPYREAL.] Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

Emu (*Dromæus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), with young.

‖ **Em'py-ro'sis** (ĕm'pī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις; ἐν in + πυροῦν to burn.] A general fire; a conflagration. [*Obs.*]
Sir M. Hale.

Em'rods (ĕm'rŏdz), *n. pl.* See EMERODS. [*Obs.*]

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *ema* ostrich, F. *émou, émeu*, emu.] (*Zoöl.*) A large Australian bird, of two species (*Dromæus Novæ-Hollandiæ* and *D. irroratus*), related to the cassowary and the ostrich. The emu runs swiftly, but is unable to fly. [Written also *emeu* and *emew*.]

☞ The name is sometimes erroneously applied, by the Brazilians, to the rhea, or South American ostrich.

Emu wren. See in the Vocabulary.

Em'u-la-ble (ĕm'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aemulari* to emulate + *-able*.] Capable of being emulated. [*R.*]
Some imitable and *emulable* good. *Abp. Leighton.*

Em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *aemulatus*, p. p. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* emulous; prob. akin to E. *imitate*.] Striving to excel; ambitious; emulous. [*Obs.*]
"A most *emulate* pride." *Shak.*

Em'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMULATING (-lā'tĭng).] To strive to equal or to excel in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo; to vie with; to rival; as, to *emulate* the good and the great.
Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*

Em'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aemulatio:* cf. F. *émulation*.] **1.** The endeavor to equal or to excel another in qualities or actions; an assiduous striving to equal or excel another; rivalry.
A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

2. Jealous rivalry; envy; envious contention.
Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shak.*

Syn. — Competition; rivalry; contest; contention; strife. — EMULATION, COMPETITION, RIVALRY. *Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and, almost of course, has a selfish object and gives rise to envy. "*Competition* and *emulation* have honor for their basis; *rivalry* is but a desire for selfish gratification. *Competition* and *emulation* animate to effort; *rivalry* usually produces hatred. *Competition* and *emulation* seek to merit success; *rivalry* is contented with obtaining it." *Crabb.*

Em'u-la-tive (ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to emulation; aspiring to competition; rivaling; as, an *emulative* person or effort. "*Emulative* zeal." *Hoole.*

Em'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* In an emulative manner; with emulation.

Em'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aemulator.*] One who emulates, or strives to equal or surpass.
As Virgil rivaled Homer, Milton was the *emulator* of both. *Bp. Warburton.*

Em'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to emulation; connected with rivalry. [*R.*] "*Emulatory* officiousness." *Bp. Hall.*

Em'u-la'tress (-lā'trĕs), *n.* A female emulator. [*R.*]

Em'ule (ĕm'ūl), *v. t.* [F. *émuler.* See EMULATE.] To emulate. [*Obs.*] "*Emuled* of many." *Spenser.*

E-mulge' (ē-mŭlj'), *v. t.* [L. *emulgere, emulsum; e* out + *mulgere* to milk; akin to E. *milk*. See MILK.] To milk out; to drain. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

E-mul'gent (ē-mŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere* to milk out: cf. F. *émulgent*. So called because regarded by the ancients as straining out the serum, as if by milking, and so producing the urine.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the kidneys; renal; as, *emulgent* arteries and veins. — *n.* An emulgent vessel, as a renal artery or vein.

E-mul'gent, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that excites the flow of bile. [*Obs.*] *Hoblyn.*

Em'u-lous (ĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus.* See EMULATE.] **1.** Ambitiously desirous to equal or even to excel another; eager to emulate or vie with another; desirous of like excellence with another; — with *of;* as, *emulous* of another's example or virtues.

2. Vying with; rivaling; hence, contentious, envious.
"*Emulous* Carthage." *B. Jonson.*
Emulous missions 'mongst the gods. *Shak.*

Em'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In an emulous manner.

Em'u-lous-ness, *n.* The quality of being emulous.

E-mul'sic (ē-mŭl'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, emulsin; as, *emulsic* acid. *Hoblyn.*

E-mul'si-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Emulsion* + *-fy.*] To convert into an emulsion; to form an emulsion; to reduce from an oily substance to a milky fluid in which the fat globules are in a very finely divided state, giving it the semblance of solution; as, the pancreatic juice *emulsifies* the oily part of food.

E-mul'sin (-sĭn), *n.* [See EMULSION, EMULGE.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) The white milky pulp or extract of bitter almonds. [*R.*] (*b*) An unorganized ferment (contained in this extract and in other vegetable juices), which effects the decomposition of certain glucosides.

E-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [From L. *emulgere, emulsum:* cf. F. *émulsion*. See EMULGE.] Any liquid preparation of a color and consistency resembling milk; as: (*a*) In pharmacy, an extract of seeds, or a mixture of oil and water united by a mucilaginous substance. (*b*) In photography, a liquid preparation of collodion holding salt of silver, used in the photographic process.

E-mul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *émulsif.*] **1.** Softening; milklike.

2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.

3. Producing or yielding a milklike substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

E-munc'to-ry (ē-mŭnk'tō-rȳ), *n.; pl.* EMUNCTORIES (-rīz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere, emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse; *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose: cf. F. *émonctoire*, formerly spelled also *émunctoire*.] (*Physiol.*) Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.,) which serves to carry off excrementitious or waste matter.

Em'us-ca'tion (ĕm'ŭs-kā'shŭn *or* ē'mŭs-), *n.* [L. *emuscare* to clear from moss; *e* out + *muscus* moss.] A freeing from moss. [*Obs.*]

E'mu wren' (ē'mū rĕn'). (*Zoöl.*) A small wrenlike Australian bird (*Stipiturus malachurus*), having the tail feathers long and loosely barbed, like emu feathers.

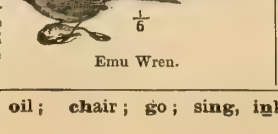

Emu Wren.

E'myd (ē'mĭd), *n.; pl.* E. EMYDS (ē'mĭdz), L. EMYDES (ĕm'ĭ-dēz). [See EMYDEA.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

‖ **E-myd'e-a** (ē-mĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Emys* a genus of tortoises, L. *emys* a kind of fresh-water tortoise, Gr. ἐμύς.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of chelonians which comprises many species of fresh-water tortoises and terrapins.

En- (ĕn-). **1.** [F. *en-*, L. *in.*] A prefix signifying *in* or *into*, used in many English words, chiefly those borrowed from the French. Some English words are written indifferently with *en-* or *in-*. For ease of pronunciation it is commonly changed to *em-* before *p, b*, and *m*, as in *employ, embody, emmew*. It is sometimes used to give a causal force, as in *enable, enfeeble, to cause to be*, or *to make*, able, or feeble; and sometimes it merely gives an intensive force, as in *enchasten*. See IN-.

2. A prefix from Gr. ἐν in, meaning *in;* as, *encephalon, entomology*. See IN-.

-en. **1.** A suffix from AS. *-an*, formerly used to form the plural of many nouns, as in ash*en*, ey*en*, ox*en*, all obs. except *oxen*. In some cases, such as children and brethren, it has been added to older plural forms.

2. A suffix corresponding to AS. *-en* and *-on*, formerly used to form the plural of verbs, as in hous*en*, escap*en*.

3. A suffix signifying *to make, to cause*, used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives; as in strength*en*, quick*en*, fright*en*. This must not be confused with *-en* corresponding in Old English to the AS. infinitive ending *-an*.

4. [AS. *-en;* akin to Goth. *-eins*, L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος.*] An adjectival suffix, meaning *made of;* as in golden, leaden, wooden.

5. [AS. *-en;* akin to Skr. *-na.*] The termination of the past participle of many strong verbs; as in brok*en*, gott*en*, trodd*en*.

En (ĕn), *n.* (*Print.*) Half an em, that is, half of the unit of space in measuring printed matter. See EM.

En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENABLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENABLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To give strength or ability to; to make firm and strong. [*Obs.*] "Who hath *enabled* me." 1 *Tim.* i. 12.
Receive the Holy Ghost, said Christ to his apostles, when he *enabled* them with priestly power. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To make able (to do, or to be, something); to confer sufficient power upon; to furnish with means, opportunities, and the like; to render competent for; to empower; to endow.
Temperance gives Nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigor. *Addison.*

En-a'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of enabling, or the state of being enabled; ability. *Bacon.*

En-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENACTING.] **1.** To decree; to establish by legal and authoritative act; to make into a law; especially, to perform the legislative act with reference to (a bill) which gives it the validity of law.

2. To act; to perform; to do; to effect. [*Obs.*]
The king *enacts* more wonders than a man. *Shak.*

3. To act the part of; to represent; to play.
I did *enact* Julius Caesar. *Shak.*

Enacting clause, that clause of a bill which formally expresses the legislative sanction.

En-act', *n.* Purpose; determination. [*Obs.*]

En-act'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law. *Abp. Bramhall.*

En-act'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The passing of a bill into a law; the giving of legislative sanction and executive approval to a bill whereby it is established as a law.

2. That which is enacted or passed into a law; a law; a decree; a statute; a prescribed requirement; as, a prohibitory *enactment;* a social *enactment*.

En-act'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who enacts a law; one who decrees or establishes as a law. *Atterbury.*

En-ac'ture (ĕn-ăk'tūr; 135), *n.* Enactment; resolution. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-al'i-o-saur' (ĕn-ăl'ĭ-ō-sạr' *or* ĕn-ā'lĭ-), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Enaliosauria.

‖ **En-al'i-o-sau'ri-a** (-sạ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ἐνάλιος marine (ἐν in + ἅλς the sea) + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct group of marine reptiles, embracing both the Ichthyosauria and the Plesiosauria, now regarded as distinct orders.

En-al'i-o-sau'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Pertaining to the Enaliosauria. — *n.* One of the Enaliosauria.

‖ **E-nal'la-ge** (ē-năl'lȧ-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐναλλαγή an exchange, fr. ἐναλλάσσειν to exchange; ἐν in + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] (*Gram.*) A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another.

En-am'bush (ĕn-ăm'bush), *v. t.* To ambush. [*Obs.*]

En-am'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Pref. *en-* + *amel.* See AMEL, SMELT, *v. t.*] **1.** A variety of glass, used in ornament, to cover a surface, as of metal or pottery, and admitting of after decoration in color, or used itself for inlaying or application in varied colors.

2. (*Min.*) A glassy, opaque bead obtained by the blowpipe.

3. That which is enameled; also, any smooth, glossy surface, resembling enamel, especially if variegated.

4. (*Anat.*) The intensely hard calcified tissue entering into the composition of teeth. It merely covers the exposed parts of the teeth of man, but in many animals is intermixed in various ways with the dentine and cement.
Enamel painting, painting with enamel colors upon a ground of metal, porcelain, or the like, the colors being afterwards fixed by fire. — **Enamel paper**, paper glazed with a metallic coating.

En-am'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMELED (-ĕld) or ENAMELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMELING or ENAMELLING.] **1.** To lay enamel upon; to decorate with enamel, whether inlaid or painted.

2. To variegate with colors as if with enamel.

Oft he [the serpent] bowed
His turret crest and sleek *enameled* neck. *Milton.*

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to *enamel* card paper; to *enamel* leather or cloth.

4. To disguise with cosmetics, as a woman's complexion.

En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *v. i.* To practice the art of enameling.

En-am'el, *a.* Relating to the art of enameling; as, *enamel* painting. *Tomlinson.*

En-am'el-ar (-ẽr), *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [*R.*] *Craig.*

En-am'eled (-ĕld), *a.* Coated or adorned with enamel; having a glossy or variegated surface; glazed. [Written also *enamelled.*]

En-am'el-er (-ẽr), } *n.* One who enamels; a workman
En-am'el-ist, } or artist who applies enamels in ornamental work. [Written also *enameller, enamellist.*]

En-am'or (-ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMORING.] [OF. *enamourer, enamorer;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *amour* love, L. *amor.* See AMOUR, and cf. INAMORATO.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; — with *of,* or *with,* before the person or thing; as, to be *enamored* with a lady; to be *enamored* of books or science. [Written also *enamour.*]

Passionately *enamored* of this shadow of a dream. *W. Irving.*

En-am'or-ment (ĕn-ăm'ẽr-ment), *n.* The state of being enamored. [*R.*]

E-nan'ti-o-mor'phous (ẽ-năn'tĭ-ō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *μορφή* form.] (*Crystallog.*) Similar, but not superposable, *i. e.,* related to each other as a right-handed to a left-handed glove; — said of certain hemihedral crystals.

E-nan'ti-o-path'ic (ẽ-năn'tĭ-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Serving to palliate; palliative. *Dunglison.*

E-nan'ti-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ă-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναντιοπαθής* of contrary properties or affections; *ἐναντίος* opposite + *πάθος* suffering, affection, fr. *πάσχειν, παθεῖν,* to suffer.]

1. An opposite passion or affection. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Med.*) Allopathy; — a term used by followers of Hahnemann, or homeopathists.

‖ **E-nan'ti-o'sis** (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐναντίωσις* contradiction, fr. *ἐναντίος* opposite.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which what is to be understood affirmatively is stated negatively, and the contrary; affirmation by contraries.

En-arch' (ĕn-ärch'), *v. t.* To arch. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

En-arched' (ĕn-ärcht'), *a.* (*Her.*) Bent into a curve; — said of a bend or other ordinary.

En-ar'gite (ĕn-är'jīt), *n.* (*Min.*) An iron-black mineral of metallic luster, occurring in small orthorhombic crystals, also massive. It contains sulphur, arsenic, copper, and often silver.

En-armed' (ĕn-ärmd'), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as ARMED, 3.

En'ar-ra'tion (ĕn'ăr-rā'shŭn *or* ẽ'năr-), *n.* [L. *enarratio.* See NARRATION.] A detailed exposition; relation. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

‖ **En'ar-thro'di-a** (ĕn'ăr-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ἀρθρωδία.* See ARTHRODIA.] (*Anat.*) See ENARTHROSIS. — **En'ar-thro'di-al,** *a.*

‖ **En'ar-thro'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις,* fr. *ἔναρθρος* jointed; *ἐν* in + *ἄρθρον* joint.] (*Anat.*) A ball and socket joint, or the kind of articulation represented by such a joint. See ARTICULATION.

E-nas'cent (ẽ-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *enascens,* p. pr. of *enasci* to spring up; *e* out + *nasci* to be born.] Coming into being; nascent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

E'na-ta'tion (ē'nȧ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enatare* to swim out. See NATATION.] A swimming out. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

E-nate' (ẽ-nāt'), *a.* [L. *enatus,* p. p. of *enasci.* See ENASCENT.] Growing out.

E-na'tion (ẽ-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any unusual outgrowth from the surface of a thing, as of a petal; also, the capacity or act of producing such an outgrowth.

E-naun'ter (ẽ-nän'tẽr *or* ẽ-nạn'-), *adv.* [Pref. *en-* + *aunter.*] Lest that. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E-nav'i-gate (ẽ-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *enavigatus,* p. p. of *enavigare.*] To sail away or over. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

En-bat'tled (ĕn-băt't'ld), *a.* Embattled. [*Obs.*]

En-bibe' (ĕn-bīb'), *v. t.* To imbibe. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

En-broud'e (ĕn-broud'e), *v. t.* See EMBROUDE.

En-cage' (ĕn-kāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCAGED (-kājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCAGING.] [Pref. *en-* + *cage:* cf. F. *encager.*] To confine in a cage; to coop up. *Shak.*

En-cal'en-dar (ĕn-kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *v. t.* To register in a calendar; to calendar. *Drayton.*

En-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCAMPED (-kămt'; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCAMPING.] To form and occupy a camp; to prepare and settle in temporary habitations, as tents or huts; to halt on a march, pitch tents, or form huts, and remain for the night or for a longer time, as an army or a company traveling.

The host of the Philistines *encamped* in the valley of Rephaim. 1 *Chron.* xi. 15.

En-camp', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place in a temporary habitation, or quarters.

Bid him *encamp* his soldiers. *Shak.*

En-camp'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as by an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest.

2. The place where an army or a company is encamped; a camp; tents pitched or huts erected for temporary lodgings.

A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon.*

A green *encampment* yonder meets the eye. *Guardian.*

En-can'ker (ĕn-kăn'kẽr), *v. t.* To canker. [*Obs.*]

En-cap'su-la'tion (ĕn-kăp'sū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of inclosing in a capsule; the growth of a membrane around (any part) so as to inclose it in a capsule.

En-car'nal-ize (ĕn-kär'nal-īz), *v. t.* To carnalize; to make gross. [*R.*] "*Encarnalize* their spirits." *Tennyson.*

‖ **En-car'pus** (ĕn-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔγκαρπος* containing fruit; *ἐν* in + *καρπός* fruit; cf. L. *encarpa,* pl., Gr. *ἔγκαρπα.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament on a frieze or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc. [Written also *encarpa.*]

En-case' (ĕn-kās'), *v. t.* [Cf. ENCHASE.] To inclose as in a case. See INCASE. *Beau. & Fl.*

En-case'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. CASEMENT.] **1.** The act of encasing; also, that which encases.

2. (*Biol.*) An old theory of generation similar to emboîtement. See OVULIST.

En-cash' (ĕn-kăsh'), *v. t.* (*Eng. Banking*) To turn into cash; to cash. *Sat. Rev.*

En-cash'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Eng. Banking*) The payment in cash of a note, draft, etc.

En-cau'ma (ĕn-kạ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἔγκαυμα* mark caused by burning, fr. *ἐγκαίειν.* See ENCAUSTIC.] (*Med.*) An ulcer in the eye, upon the cornea, which causes the loss of the humors. *Dunglison.*

En-caus'tic (ĕn-kạs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *encausticus,* Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός,* fr. *ἐγκαίειν* to burn in; *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn: cf. F. *encaustique.* See CAUSTIC, and cf. INK.] (*Fine Arts*) Prepared by means of heat; burned in.

Encaustic painting (*Fine Arts*), painting by means of wax with which the colors are combined, and which is afterwards fused with hot irons, thus fixing the colors. — **Encaustic tile** (*Fine Arts*), an earthenware tile which has a decorative pattern and is not wholly of one color.

En-caus'tic, *n.* [L. *encaustica,* Gr. *ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*): cf. F. *encaustique.* See ENCAUSTIC, *a.*] The method of painting in heated wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

En-cave' (ĕn-kāv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *cave:* cf. F. *encaver.* Cf. INCAVATED.] To hide in, or as in, a cave or recess. "Do but *encave* yourself." *Shak.*

-ence (-ens). [F. *-ence,* L. *-entia.*] A noun suffix signifying *action, state,* or *quality;* also, *that which relates to* the action or state; as in emergence, diffidence, diligence, influence, difference, excellence. See -ANCE.

‖ **En'ceinte'** (ăn'sănt' *or* ăn'sănt'), *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, surround, L. *incingere; in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird. See CINCTURE.] **1.** (*Fort.*) The line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; — called also *body of the place.*

2. The area or town inclosed by a line of fortification.

The suburbs are not unfrequently larger than their *enceinte.* *S. W. Williams.*

‖ **En'ceinte',** *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cinctus,* p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

‖ **En-ce'ni-a** (ĕn-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL. *encaenia,* fr. Gr. *ἐγκαίνια* a feast of dedication; *ἐν* in + *καινός* new.] A festival commemorative of the founding of a city or the consecration of a church; also, the ceremonies (as at Oxford and Cambridge, England) commemorative of founders or benefactors.

En-cense' (ĕn-sĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *encenser,* fr. *encens.* See INCENSE, *n.*] To offer incense to or upon; to burn incense. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En'ce-phal'ic (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [See ENCEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the encephalon or brain.

En-ceph'a-li'tis (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain. — **En'ceph-a-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

En-ceph'a-lo-cele (-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain + *κήλη* tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the brain.

En-ceph'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* + *-οειδ.*] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebriform.

Encephaloid cancer (*Med.*), a very malignant form of cancer of brainlike consistency. See under CANCER.

En-ceph'a-loid, *n.* An encephaloid cancer.

En-ceph'a-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the brain, its structure and functions.

En-ceph'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See ENCEPHALOS.] (*Anat.*) The contents of the cranium; the brain.

En-ceph'a-lop'a-thy (-lŏp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain + *πάσχειν, παθεῖν,* to suffer.] (*Med.*) Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain; as, lead *encephalopathy,* the cerebral symptoms attending chronic lead poisoning.

En-ceph'a-los (-lŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος; ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Anat.*) The encephalon.

In man the *encephalos* reaches its full size about seven years of age. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

En-ceph'a-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain + *τομή* a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The act or art of dissecting the brain.

En-ceph'a-lous (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a head; — said of most Mollusca; — opposed to *acephalous.*

En-chafe' (ĕn-chāf'), *v. t.* To chafe; to enrage; to heat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-chaf'ing, *n.* Heating; burning. [*Obs.*]

The wicked *enchaufing* or ardure of this sin [lust]. *Chaucer.*

En-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.* [F. *enchaîner;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *chaîne* chain. See CHAIN, and cf. INCATENATION.] **1.** To bind with a chain; to hold in chains.

2. To hold fast; to confine; as, to *enchain* attention.

3. To link together; to connect. *Howell.*

En-chain'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchaînement.*] The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

En-chair' (-chār'), *v. t.* To seat in a chair. *Tennyson.*

En-chan'nel (ĕn-chăn'nĕl), *v. t.* To make run in a channel. "Its waters were *enchanneled.*" *Sir D. Brewster.*

En-chant' (ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHANTING.] [F. *enchanter,* L. *incantare* to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, to bewitch; *in* in, against + *cantare* to sing. See CHANT, and cf. INCANTATION.] **1.** To charm by sorcery; to act on by enchantment; to get control of by magical words and rites.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*
He is *enchanted,* cannot speak. *Tennyson.*

2. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to enrapture; as, music *enchants* the ear.

Arcadia was the charmed circle where all his spirits forever should be *enchanted.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — To charm; bewitch; fascinate. Cf. CHARM.

En-chant'ed (ĕn-chănt'ĕd), *a.* Under the power of enchantment; possessed or exercised by enchanters; as, an *enchanted* castle.

En-chant'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteur.*] One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.

Like ghosts from an *enchanter* fleeing. *Shelley.*

Enchanter's nightshade (*Bot.*), a genus (*Circæa*) of low, inconspicuous, perennial plants, found in damp, shady places.

En-chant'ing, *a.* Having a power of enchantment; charming; fascinating. — **En-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

En-chant'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *enchantement.*] **1.** The act of enchanting; the production of certain wonderful effects by the aid of demons, or the agency of supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation.

After the last *enchantment* you did here. *Shak.*

2. The effect produced by the act; the state of being enchanted; as, to break an *enchantment.*

3. That which captivates the heart and senses; an influence or power which fascinates or highly delights.

Such an *enchantment* as there is in words. *South.*

Syn. — Incantation; necromancy; magic; sorcery; witchcraft; spell; charm; fascination; witchery.

En-chant'ress (-rĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteresse.*] A woman versed in magical arts; a sorceress; also, a woman who fascinates. *Shak.*

En-charge' (ĕn-chärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHARGED (-chärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHARGING (-chär'jĭng).] [OF. *enchargier,* F. *encharger;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *charger* to charge. See CHARGE.] To charge (with); to impose (a charge) upon.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

En-charge', *n.* A charge. [*Obs.*] *A. Copley.*

En-chase' (ĕn-chās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHASED (-chāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHASING.] [F. *enchâsser;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* box containing relics, frame, case, the same word as *caisse* case. See 1st CASE, and cf. CHASE, ENCASE, INCASE.] **1.** To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; to encircle; to inclose; to adorn.

Enchased with a wanton ivy twine. *Spenser.*

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased,*
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced. *Mickle.*

2. To chase; to ornament by embossing or engraving; as, to *enchase* a watch case.

With golden letters . . . well *enchased.* *Spenser.*

3. To delineate or describe, as by writing. [*Obs.*]

All which . . . for to *enchase,*
Him needeth sure a golden pen, I ween. *Spenser.*

En-chas'er (ĕn-chās'ẽr), *n.* One who enchases.

En-chas'ten (-chā's'n), *v. t.* To chasten. [*Obs.*]

En-che'son, En-chea'son (ĕn-chē'z'n), *n.* [OF. *enchaison,* fr. L. *incidere* to happen; *in* + *cadere* to fall.] Occasion, cause, or reason. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-chest' (ĕn-chĕst'), *v. t.* [Cf. INCHEST.] To inclose in a chest. *Vicars.*

‖ **En'chi-rid'i-on** (ĕn'kĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον; ἐν* in + *χείρ* hand.] Handbook; a manual of devotions. *Evelyn.*

En-chis'el (ĕn-chĭz'ĕl), *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.

‖ **En'cho-dus** (ĕn'kō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔγχος* a spear + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct Cretaceous fishes; — so named from their spear-shaped teeth. They were allied to the pike (*Esox*).

‖ **En'chon-dro'ma** (ĕn'kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐν* in + *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A cartilaginous tumor growing from the interior of a bone. *Quain.*

En-cho'ri-al (ĕn-kō'rĭ-ȧl), } *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος* domes-
En-chor'ic (ĕn-kŏr'ĭk), } tic, native; *ἐν* in + *χώρα* place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; popular; common; — said especially of the written characters employed by the common people of ancient Egypt, in distinction from the hieroglyphics. See DEMOTIC.

‖ **En'chy-lem'a** (ĕn'kĭ-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγχεῖν* to pour in + *λῆμμα* anything received.] (*Biol.*) The basal substance of the cell nucleus; a hyaline or granular substance, more or less fluid during life, in which the other parts of the nucleus are imbedded.

‖ **En'chy-ma** (ĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔγχυμα* an infusion; *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] (*Biol.*) The primitive formative juice, from which the tissues, particularly the cellular tissue, are formed.

En-cinc'ture (ĕn-sĭnk'tûr), *n.* A cincture. [*Poetic*]

The vast *encincture* of that gloomy sea. *Wordsworth.*

En-cin'dered (ĕn-sĭn'dẽrd), *a.* Burnt to cinders. [*R.*]

En-cir'cle (ĕn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCIRCLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCIRCLING (-klĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *circle:* cf. OF. *encercler.*] To form a circle about; to inclose within a circle or ring; to surround; as, to *encircle* one in the arms; the army *encircled* the city.

Her brows *encircled* with his serpent rod. *Parnell.*

Syn. — To encompass; surround; environ; inclose.

En-cir'clet (-klĕt), *n.* [*Encircle* + *-let.*] A small circle; a ring. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

En-clasp' (ĕn-klăsp'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *clasp.* Cf. INCLASP.] To clasp. See INCLASP.

En-clave' (ĕn-klāv'; F. ăn'klȧv'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in* + *clavus* a nail.] A tract of land or a territory inclosed within another territory of which it is independent. See EXCLAVE. [*Recent*]

En-clave', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *enclaver.*] To inclose within an alien territory. [*Recent*]

En-clave'ment (-ment), *n.* [F.] The state of being an enclave. [*Recent*]

En-clit'ic (ĕn-klĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. ἐγκλι-
En-clit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } τικός, fr. ἐγκλίνειν to in-
cline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend. See IN, and LEAN, *v. i.*] (*Gram.*) Affixed; subjoined; — said of a word or particle which leans back upon the preceding word so as to become a part of it, and to lose its own independent accent, generally varying also the accent of the preceding word.

En-clit'ic, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent, as the pronoun *thee* in *prithee* (pray thee).

En-clit'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. *Walker.*

En-clit'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Gram.*) The art of declining and conjugating words.

En-clois'ter (ĕn-kloĭs'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. INCLOISTER.] To shut up in a cloister; to cloister.

En-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE, and cf. INCLOSE, INCLUDE.] To inclose. See INCLOSE.

En-clo'sure (ĕn-klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* Inclosure. See INCLOSURE.

☞ The words *enclose* and *enclosure* are written indiscriminately *enclose* or *inclose* and *enclosure* or *inclosure*.

En-clothe' (ĕn-klōth'), *v. t.* To clothe.

En-cloud' (ĕn-kloud'), *v. t.* [Cf. INCLOUD.] To envelop in clouds; to cloud. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

En-coach' (ĕn-kōch'), *v. t.* [Cf. INCOACH.] To carry in a coach. [*R.*] *Davies (Wit's Pilgr.)*

En-cof'fin (ĕn-kŏf'fĭn), *v. t.* To put in a coffin. [*R.*]

En-cold'en (ĕn-kōld''n), *v. t.* To render cold. [*Obs.*]

En-col'lar (ĕn-kŏl'lẽr), *v. t.* To furnish or surround with a collar. [*R.*]

En-col'or (ĕn-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To color. [*R.*]

‖ **En'co'lure'** (äN'kō'lụr'), *n.* [F.] The neck of a horse. *R. Browning.*

En-com'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* See ENCUMBER. [*Obs.*]

En-com'ber-ment (-ment), *n.* [See ENCUMBERMENT.] Hindrance; molestation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-co'mi-ast (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, fr. ἐγκώμιον encomium: cf. F. *encomiaste*. See ENCOMIUM.] One who praises; a panegyrist. *Locke.*

En-co'mi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός.]
En-co'mi-as'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse. — **En-co'mi-as'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

En-co'mi-as'tic, *n.* A panegyric. *B. Jonson.*

En-co'mi-on (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Encomium; panegyric. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

En-co'mi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ENCOMIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; ἐν in + κῶμος a jovial festivity, revel. See COMEDY.] Warm or high praise; panegyric; strong commendation.

His *encomiums* awakened all my ardor. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — See EULOGY.

En-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOMPASSED (-past); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOMPASSING.] To circumscribe or go round so as to surround closely; to encircle; to inclose; to environ; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger; an army *encompasses* a city; a voyage *encompassing* the world. *Shak.*

A question may be *encompassed* with difficulty. *C. J. Smith.*

The love of all thy sons *encompass* thee. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To encircle; inclose; surround; include; environ; invest; hem in; shut up.

En-com'pass-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded; circumvention.

By this *encompassment* and drift of question. *Shak.*

En'core' (äN'kōr'), *adv.* or *interj.* [F. The last part of the word is fr. L. *hora* hour. See HOUR.] Once more; again; — used by the auditors and spectators of plays, concerts, and other entertainments, to call for a repetition of a particular part.

En'core', *n.* A call or demand (as, by continued applause) for a repetition; as, the *encores* were numerous.

En'core', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCORED (-kōrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCORING.] To call for a repetition or reappearance of; as, to *encore* a song or a singer.

[Rebecca] insisted upon *encoring* one of the duets. *Thackeray.*

En-cor'po-ring (ĕn-kôr'pō-rĭng), *n.* [Pref. *en-* + L. *corpus* body.] Incorporation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **En'cou'bert'** (äN'kōō'bär'), *n.* [F., Pg. *encoberto*, *encuberto*, lit., covered.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of armadillos of the genera *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*, having five toes both on the fore and hind feet.

En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOUNTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOUNTERING.] [OF. *encontrer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*. See COUNTER, *adv.*] To come against face to face; to meet; to confront, either by chance, suddenly, or deliberately; especially, to meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict with; to oppose; to struggle with; as, to *encounter* a friend in traveling; two armies *encounter* each other; to *encounter* obstacles or difficulties; to *encounter* strong evidence of a truth.

Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoics, *encountered* him. *Acts* xvii. 18.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you. *Shak.*

En-coun'ter, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to have a meeting; to meet, esp. as enemies; to engage in combat; to fight; as, three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.

I will *encounter* with Andronicus. *Shak.*

Perception and judgment, employed in the investigation of all truth, have in the first place to *encounter* with particulars. *Tatham.*

En-coun'ter, *n.* [OF. *encontre*, fr. *encontrer*. See ENCOUNTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against; a sudden or incidental meeting; an interview.

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting, with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; a battle; as, a bloody *encounter*.

As one for . . . fierce *encounters* fit. *Spenser.*

To join their dark *encounter* in mid-air. *Milton.*

Syn. — Contest; conflict; fight; combat; assault; rencounter; attack; engagement; onset. See CONTEST.

En-coun'ter-er (ĕn-koun'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. *Atterbury.*

En-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOURAGED (-ăjd; 48); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOURAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [F. *encourager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *courage* courage. See COURAGE.] To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to raise, or to increase, the confidence of; to animate; to enhearten; to incite; to help forward; — the opposite of *discourage*.

David *encouraged* himself in the Lord. *1 Sam.* xxx. 6.

Syn. — To embolden; inspirit; animate; enhearten; hearten; incite; cheer; urge; impel; stimulate; instigate; countenance; comfort; promote; advance; forward; strengthen.

En-cour'age-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *encouragement*.] **1.** The act of encouraging; incitement to action or to practice; as, the *encouragement* of youth in generosity.

All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

2. That which serves to incite support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, reward, etc.; incentive; increase of confidence; as, the fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people.

To think of his paternal care,
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer. *Byron.*

En-cour'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or helps forward; a favorer.

The pope is . . . a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

En-cour'a-ging (-jĭng), *a.* Furnishing ground to hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **En-cour'a-ging-ly,** *adv.*

En-cowl' (ĕn-koul'), *v. t.* To make a monk (or wearer of a cowl) of. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

En-cra'dle (ĕn-krā'd'l), *v. t.* To lay in a cradle.

En'cra-tite (ĕn'krà-tīt), *n.* [L. *Encratitae*, pl., fr. Gr. ἐγκρατής self-disciplined; ἐν in + κράτος strength.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the 2d century who abstained from marriage, wine, and animal food; — called also *Continent*.

En-crease' (ĕn-krēs'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*Obs.*] See INCREASE.

En-crim'son (ĕn-krĭm'z'n), *v. t.* To give a crimson or red color to; to crimson. *Shak.*

En-crin'ic (ĕn-krĭn'ĭk), } *a.* (*Paleon.*) Relating
En-cri'nal (ĕn-krī'nal), } to encrinites; con-
En-crin'i-tal (ĕn-krĭn'ĭ-tal), } taining encrinites, as certain kinds of limestone.

En'cri-nite (ĕn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + κρίνον a lily: cf. F. *encrinite*.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil crinoid, esp. one belonging to, or resembling, the genus Encrinus. Sometimes used in a general sense for any crinoid.

Encrinite (*Encrinus liliiformis*) from the Triassic formation.

En'cri-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Paleon.*) Pertaining to encrinites; encrinal.
En'cri-nit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

‖ **En'cri-noid'e-a** (-noid'ē-â), *n. pl.* [NL. See ENCRINUS and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) That order of the Crinoidea which includes most of the living and many fossil forms, having jointed arms around the margin of the oral disk; — also called *Brachiata* and *Articulata*. See *Illusts.* under COMATULA and CRINOIDEA.

‖ **En'cri-nus** (ĕn'krĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ENCRINI (-nī). [NL. See ENCRINITE.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil encrinoidea, from the Mesozoic rocks.

En-crisped' (ĕn-krĭspt'), *a.* Curled. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

En-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCROACHED (-krōcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCROACHING.] [OF. *encrochier* to perch, prop., to hook, fasten to a hook (perh. confused with *acrochier*, F. *accrocher*, to hook, get hold of, E. *accroach*); pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *croc* hook. See CROOK, and cf. ACCROACH.] To enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another; to trespass; to intrude; to trench; — commonly with *on* or *upon*; as, to *encroach* on a neighbor; to *encroach* on the highway.

No sense, faculty, or member must *encroach* upon or interfere with the duty and office of another. *South.*

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To intrude; trench; infringe; invade; trespass.

En-croach', *n.* Encroachment. [*Obs.*] *South.*

En-croach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who by gradual steps enters on, and takes possession of, what is not his own.

En-croach'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of encroachment.

En-croach'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of entering gradually or silently upon the rights or possessions of another; unlawful intrusion.

An unconstitutional *encroachment* of military power on the civil establishment. *Bancroft.*

2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.

3. (*Law*) An unlawful diminution of the possessions of another.

En-crust' (ĕn-krŭst'), *v. t.* To incrust. See INCRUST.

En-crust'ment (-ment), *n.* That which is formed as a crust; incrustment; incrustation.

Disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error. *I. Taylor.*

En-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCUMBERING.] [F. *encombrer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *combrer* to hinder. See CUMBER, and cf. INCUMBER.] [Written also *incumber*.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden; to retard with something superfluous; to weigh down; to obstruct or embarrass; as, his movements were *encumbered* by his mantle; his mind is *encumbered* with useless learning.

Not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

2. To load with debts, or other legal claims; as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages.

Syn. — To load; clog; oppress; overload; embarrass; perplex; hinder; retard; obstruct; check; block.

En-cum'ber-ment (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *encombrement*.] Encumbrance. [*R.*]

En-cum'brance (-brans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *encombrance*. Cf. INCUMBRANCE.] **1.** That which encumbers; a burden which impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; a clog; an impediment. See INCUMBRANCE.

2. (*Law*) Same as INCUMBRANCE.

Syn. — Burden; clog; impediment; check; hindrance.

En-cum'bran-cer (-bran-sẽr), *n.* (*Law*) Same as INCUMBRANCER.

En-cur'tain (-kûr'tĭn), *v. t.* To inclose with curtains.

-en-cy (-en-sy). [L. *-entia*.] A noun suffix having much the same meaning as *-ence*, but more commonly signifying the *quality* or *state*; as, emergency, efficiency. See -ANCY.

En-cyc'lic (ĕn-sĭk'lĭk), } *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a circle,
En-cyc'li-cal (-lĭ-kal), } general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle: cf. F. *encyclique*. See CYCLE.] Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; general; circular; as, an *encyclical* letter of a council, of a bishop, or the pope.

En-cyc'lic, } *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. one from
En-cyc'li-cal, } a pope. *Shipley.*

En-cy'clo-pe'di-a } (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-â), *n.* [NL., fr.
En-cy'clo-pæ'di-a } Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences: cf. F. *encyclopédie*. See CYCLOPEDIA, and ENCYCLICAL.] [Formerly written *encyclopædy* and *encyclopedy*.] The circle of arts and sciences; a comprehensive summary of knowledge, or of a branch of knowledge; esp., a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopedia.

En-cy'clo-pe-di'a-cal (-pē-dĭ'â-kal), *a.* Encyclopedic.

En-cy'clo-pe'di-an (-pē'dĭ-an), *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning, or a wide range of subjects.

En-cy'clo-ped'ic (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *en-*
En-cy'clo-ped'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *cyclopédique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.

En-cy'clo-pe'dism (-pē'dĭz'm), *n.* The art of writing or compiling encyclopedias; also, possession of the whole range of knowledge; encyclopedic learning.

En-cy'clo-pe'dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *encyclopédiste*.] The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, one whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

The Encyclopedists, the writers of the great French encyclopedia which appeared in 1751–1772. The editors were Diderot and D'Alembert. Among the contributors were Voltaire and Rousseau.

En-cyst' (ĕn-sĭst'), *v. t.* To inclose in a cyst.

En'cys-ta'tion (ĕn'sĭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Encystment.

En-cyst'ed (ĕn-sĭst'ĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst, or a sac, bladder, or vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumor.

The *encysted* venom, or poison bag, beneath the adder's fang. *Coleridge.*

En-cyst'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) A process which, among some of the lower forms of life, precedes reproduction by budding, fission, spore formation, etc.

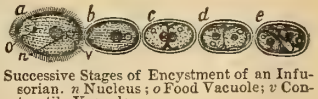

Successive Stages of Encystment of an Infusorian. *n* Nucleus; *o* Food Vacuole; *v* Contractile Vacuole.

☞ The animal (*a*) first contracts its body to a globular mass (*b*) and then secretes a transparent cyst (*c*), after which the mass divides into two or more parts (as in *d e*), each of which attains freedom by the bursting of the cyst, and becomes an individual animal.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A process by which many internal parasites, esp. in their larval states, become inclosed within a cyst in the muscles, liver, etc. See TRICHINA.

End (ĕnd), *n.* [OE. & AS. *ende*; akin to OS. *endi*, D. *einde*, *eind*, OHG. *enti*, G. *ende*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta*. √208. Cf. ANTE-, ANTI-, ANSWER.] **1.** The extreme or last point or part of any material thing considered lengthwise (the extremity of breadth being *side*); hence, extremity, in general; the concluding part; termination; close; limit; as, the *end* of a field, line, pole, road; the *end* of a year, of a discourse; put an *end* to pain; — opposed to *beginning*, when used of anything having a first part.

Better is the *end* of a thing than the beginning thereof. *Eccl.* vii. 8.

2. Point beyond which no progression can be made; conclusion; issue; result, whether successful or otherwise; conclusive event; consequence.

My guilt be on my head, and there an *end*. *Shak.*

O that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come! *Shak.*

3. Termination of being; death; destruction; extermination; also, cause of death or destruction.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shak.*

I shall see an *end* of him. *Shak.*

4. The object aimed at in any effort, considered as the close and effect of exertion; purpose; intention; aim; as, to labor for private or public *ends*.

Losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*

When every man is his own *end*, all things will come to a bad end. *Coleridge.*

5. That which is left; a remnant; a fragment; a scrap; as, odds and *ends*.

I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends* stolen out of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil. *Shak.*

6. (*Carpet Manuf.*) One of the yarns of the worsted warp in a Brussels carpet.

An end. (*a*) On end; upright; erect. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* (*b*) To the end; continuously. [*Obs.*] *Richardson.* — **End bulb** (*Anat.*), one of the bulblike bodies in which some sensory nerve fibers end in certain parts of the skin and mucous membranes; — also called *end corpuscles.* — **End fly,** a bobfly. — **End for end,** one end for the other; in reversed order. — **End man,** the last man in a row; one of the two men at the extremities of a line of minstrels. — **End on** (*Naut.*), bow foremost. — **End organ** (*Anat.*), the structure in which a nerve fiber ends, either peripherally or centrally. — **End plate** (*Anat.*), one of the flat expansions in which motor nerve fibers terminate on muscular fibers. — **End play** (*Mach.*), movement endwise, or room for such movement. — **End stone** (*Horol.*), one of the two plates of a jewel in a timepiece; the part that limits the pivot's end play. — **Ends of the earth,** the remotest regions of the earth. — **In the end,** finally. *Shak.* — **On end,** upright; erect. — **To the end,** in order. *Bacon.* — **To make both ends meet,** to live within one's income. *Fuller.* — **To put an end to,** to destroy.

End (ĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDING.] **1.** To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish; to close; to terminate; as, to *end* a speech. "I shall *end* this strife." *Shak.*

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. *Gen.* ii. 2.

2. To form or be at the end of; as, the letter *k ends* the word *back.*

3. To destroy; to put to death. "This sword hath *ended* him." *Shak.*

To end up, to lift or tilt, so as to set on end; as, *to end up* a hogshead.

End, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate; as, a voyage *ends;* life *ends;* winter *ends.*

End'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ended; terminable.

End'-all' (-ȧl'), *n.* Complete termination. [*R.*]

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here. *Shak.*

En-dam'age (ĕn-dăm'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDAMAGED (-ăjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDAMAGING (-ăj'ĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *damage:* cf. F. *endommager.*] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure. [*R.*]

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.*

En-dam'age-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being damaged, or injured; damageable. [*Obs.*]

En-dam'age-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *endommagement.*] Damage; injury; harm. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-dam'ni-fy (ĕn-dăm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To damnify; to injure. [*R.*] *Sandys.*

En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDANGERED (-jẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDANGERING.] **1.** To put to hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury; as, to *endanger* life or peace.

All the other difficulties of his reign only exercised without *endangering* him. *Burke.*

2. To incur the hazard of; to risk. [*Obs.*]

He that turneth the humors back . . . *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

En-dan'ger-ment (-ment), *n.* Hazard; peril. *Milton.*

En-dark' (ĕn-därk'), *v. t.* To darken. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

En'das-pid'e-an (ĕn'dăs-pĭd'ē-an), *a.* [*Endo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, -ίδος, a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior scutes extending around the tarsus on the inner side; — said of certain birds.

En-daz'zle (ĕn-dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To dazzle. [*Obs.*]

"*Endazzled* eyes." *Milton.*

En-dear' (ĕn-dēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDEARED (-dērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDEARING.] **1.** To make dear or beloved. "To be *endeared* to a king." *Shak.*

2. To raise the price or cost of; to make costly or expensive. [*R.*] *King James I.* (1618).

En-dear'ed-ly (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* With affection or endearment; dearly.

En-dear'ed-ness, *n.* State of being endeared.

En-dear'ing, *a.* Making dear or beloved; causing love. — **En-dear'ing-ly,** *adv.*

En-dear'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of endearing or the state of being endeared; also, that which manifests, excites, or increases, affection. "The great *endearments* of prudent and temperate speech." *Jer. Taylor.*

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

En-deav'or (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDEAVORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDEAVORING.] [OE. *endevor;* pref. *en-* + *dever, devoir,* duty, F. *devoir:* cf. F. *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose* to try to do a thing, to go about it. See DEVOIR, DEBT.] [Written also *endeavour.*] To exert physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of; to use efforts to effect; to strive to achieve or reach; to try; to attempt.

It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Ld. Chatham.*

To endeavor one's self, to exert one's self strenuously to the fulfillment of a duty. [*Obs.*] "A just man that *endeavoreth himself* to leave all wickedness." *Latimer.*

En-deav'or, *v. i.* To exert one's self; to work for a certain end.

And such were praised who but *endeavored* well. *Pope.*

Usually with an infinitive; as, to *endeavor* to outstrip an antagonist.

He had . . . *endeavored* earnestly to do his duty. *Prescott.*

Syn. — To attempt; try; strive; struggle; essay; aim; seek.

En-deav'or, *n.* [Written also *endeavour.*] An exertion of physical or intellectual strength toward the attainment of an object; a systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial.

To employ all my *endeavor* to obey you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

To do one's endeavor, to do one's duty; to put forth strenuous efforts to attain an object; — a phrase derived from the Middle English phrase "to do one's *dever*" (duty). "Mr. Prynne proceeded to show he *had done his endeavor* to prepare his answer." *Fuller.*

Syn. — Essay; trial; effort; exertion. See ATTEMPT.

En-deav'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Written also *endeavourer.*]

En-deav'or-ment (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr-ment), *n.* Act of endeavoring; endeavor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-dec'a-gon (ĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [See HENDECAGON.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

En'de-cag'y-nous (ĕn'dē-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven + γυνή female.] (*Bot.*) Having eleven pistils; as, an *endecagynous* flower.

En'de-cane (ĕn'dē-kān), *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven.] (*Chem.*) One of the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, $C_{11}H_{24}$, found as a constituent of petroleum. [Written also *hendecane.*]

En'de-caph'yl-lous (ĕn'dē-kăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕn-dĕk'ȧ-fĭl'-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Composed of eleven leaflets; — said of a leaf.

En-deic'tic (ĕn-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδεικτικός, fr. ἐνδεικνύναι to point out, show; ἐν in + δεικνύναι to show.] Serving to show or exhibit; as, an *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. *Enfield.*

‖ **En-deix'is** (ĕn-dīks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδειξις indication. See ENDEICTIC.] (*Med.*) An indication.

En-de'mi-al (ĕn-dē'mĭ-*a*l), *a.* Endemic. [*R.*]

En-dem'ic (ĕn-dĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἔνδημος, ἐνδήμιος;
En-dem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἐν + δῆμος the people: cf. F. *endémique.*] (*Med.*) Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease.

☞ An *endemic disease* is one which is constantly present to a greater or less degree in any place, as distinguished from an *epidemic disease,* which prevails widely at some one time, or periodically, and from a *sporadic disease,* of which a few instances occur now and then.

En-dem'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) An endemic disease.

Fear, which is an *endemic* latent in every human heart, sometimes rises into an epidemic. *J. B. Heard.*

En-dem'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

En-dem'i-ol'o-gy (ĕn-dĕm'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* The science which treats of endemic affections.

En-den'i-za'tion (ĕn-dĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of naturalizing. [*R.*]

En-den'ize (ĕn-dĕn'iz), *v. t.* To endenizen. [*Obs.*]

En-den'i-zen (-ĭ-z'n), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *denizen.* Cf. INDENIZEN.] To admit to the privileges of a denizen; to naturalize. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

End'er (ĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes an end of something; as, the *ender* of my life.

En'der-mat'ic (ĕn'dẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Endermic.

En-der'mic (ĕn-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + δέρμα skin.] (*Med.*) Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin.

Endermic method, that in which the medicine enters the system through the skin, being applied either to the sound skin, or to the surface denuded of the cuticle by a blister.

En-der'mic-al-ly (-mĭ-*k*al-lỹ), *adv.* By the endermic method; as, applied *endermically.*

‖ **En'de-ron** (ĕn'dē-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐν in + δέρος skin.] (*Anat.*) The deep sensitive and vascular layer of the skin and mucous membranes. — **En'de-ron'ic,** *a.*

En-di'a-demed (ĕn-dī'ȧ-dĕmd), *a.* Diademed. [*R.*]

En-di'a-per (-pẽr), *v. t.* [See DIAPER.] To decorate with a diaper pattern.

En-dict' (ĕn-dīt'), *v. t.* See INDICT.

En-dict'ment (-ment), *n.* See INDICTMENT.

End'ing (ĕnd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Termination; concluding part; result; conclusion; destruction; death.

2. (*Gram.*) The final syllable or letter of a word; the part joined to the stem. See 3d CASE, 5.

Ending day, day of death. *Chaucer.*

En-dite' (ĕn-dīt'), *v. t.* See INDITE. *Spenser.*

En'dive (ĕn'dĭv), *n.* [F. *endive* (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *endivia*), fr. a deriv. of L. *intibus, intybus,* endive.] (*Bot.*) A composite herb (*Cichorium Endivia*). Its finely divided and much curled leaves, when blanched, are used for salad.

Wild endive (*Bot.*), chicory or succory.

End'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *endeleás.* See END.] **1.** Without end; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; interminable; — applied to length, and to duration; as, an *endless* line; *endless* time; *endless* bliss; *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

2. Infinite; excessive; unlimited. *Shak.*

3. Without profitable end; fruitless; unsatisfying. [*R.*] "All loves are *endless.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Void of design; objectless; as, an *endless* pursuit.

Endless chain, a chain which is made continuous by uniting its two ends. — **Endless screw.** (*Mech.*) See under SCREW.

Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; unlimited; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual; unceasing; unending; boundless; undying; imperishable.

End'less-ly, *adv.* In an endless manner.

End'less-ness, *n.* [AS. *endeleásnys.*] The quality of being endless; perpetuity.

End'long' (-lŏng'; 115), *adv. & prep.* [Cf. ALONG.] Lengthwise; along. [*Archaic*]

The doors were all of adamants eterne,
I-clenched overthwart and *endelong*
With iron tough. *Chaucer.*

He pricketh *endelong* the large space. *Chaucer.*

To thrust the raft *endlong* across the moat. *Sir W. Scott.*

End'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest; remotest; at the very end. *Tylor.*

En'do- (ĕn'dō-), **End-** (ĕnd-). [Gr. ἔνδον within, fr. ἐν in. See IN.] A combining form signifying *within;* as, *endo*carp, *endo*gen, *endo*cuneiform, *end*aspidean.

En'do-blast (-blȧst), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) Entoblast; endoplast. See NUCLEUS.

En'do-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to the endoblast; as, the *endoblastic* layer.

En'do-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
En'do-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-*a*l), } the endocardium.

2. (*Med.*) Seated or generated within the heart; as, *endocardial* murmurs.

‖ **En'do-car-di'tis** (ĕn'dō-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the endocardium.

Section of a Plum.

a Epicarp, or outer skin; *b* Sarcocarp, or fleshy part; *c* Endocarp, Stone, or Putamen; *d* Seed, or Kernel.

En'do-chon'dral (-kŏn'drȧl), *a.* [*Endo-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] (*Physiol.*) Growing or developing within cartilage; — applied esp. to developing bone.

En'do-chrome (ĕn'dō-krōm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Bot.*) The coloring matter within the cells of plants, whether green, red, yellow, or any other color.

En-doc'trine (ĕn-dŏk'trĭn), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *doctrine.*] To teach; to indoctrinate. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

En'do-cyst (-dō-sĭst), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. κύστις bladder, a bag.] (*Zoöl.*) The inner layer of the cells of Bryozoa.

En'do-derm (ĕn'dō-dẽrm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The inner layer of the skin or integument of an animal. (*b*) The innermost layer of the blastoderm and the structures derived from it; the hypoblast; the entoblast. See *Illust.* of ECTODERM.

En'do-der'mal (-dẽr'mȧl), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertain-
En'do-der'mic (-mĭk), } ing to the endoderm.

‖ **En'do-der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDODERM.] (*Bot.*) A layer of cells forming a kind of cuticle inside of the proper cortical layer, or surrounding an individual fibrovascular bundle.

En-dog'a-mous (ĕn-dŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*Endo-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Marrying within the same tribe; — opposed to *exogamous.*

En-dog'a-my (-mỹ), *n.* Marriage only within the tribe; a custom restricting a man in his choice of a wife to the tribe to which he belongs; — opposed to *exogamy.*

En'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-gen:* cf. F. *endogène.*] (*Bot.*) A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, having the wood in the form of bundles or threads, irregularly distributed throughout the whole diameter, not forming annual layers, and with no distinct pith. The leaves of the endogens have, usually, parallel veins, their flowers are mostly in three, or some multiple of three, parts, and their embryos have but a single cotyledon, with the first leaves alternate. The endogens constitute one of the great primary classes of plants, and include all palms, true lilies, grasses, rushes, orchids, the banana, pineapple, etc. See EXOGEN.

‖ **En'do-gen'e-sis** (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Endo-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Endogeny.

En'do-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Endogenous.

En-dog'e-nous (ĕn-dŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, and having no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as the rattan, the palm, the cornstalk.

2. (*Biol.*) Originating from within; increasing by internal growth.

Endogenous multiplication (*Biol.*), a method of cell formation, seen in cells having a cell wall. The nucleus and protoplasm divide into two distinct masses; these in turn become divided and subdivided, each division becoming a new cell, until finally the original cell wall is ruptured and the new cells are liberated (see SEGMENTATION, and *Illust.* of *Cell Division,* under DIVISION). This mode of growth is characteristic of many forms of cells, both animal and vegetable.

En-dog'e-nous-ly, *adv.* By endogenous growth.

En-dog'e-ny (-nỹ), *n.* [See ENDOGENESIS.] (*Biol.*) Growth from within; multiplication of cells by endogenous division, as in the development of one or more cells in the interior of a parent cell.

En'dog-nath (ĕn'dŏg-năth), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) The inner or principal branch of the oral appendages of Crustacea. See MAXILLA.

En-dog'na-thal (ĕn-dŏg'nȧ-thal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the endognath.

En'do-lymph (ĕn'dō-lĭmf), *n.* [*Endo-* + *lymph:* cf. F. *endolymphe.*] (*Anat.*) The watery fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

En'do-lym-phan'gi-al (-lĭm-făn'jĭ-*a*l), *a.* [*Endo-* + *lymphangial.*] (*Anat.*) Within a lymphatic vessel.

En'do-lym-phat'ic (-făt'ĭk), *a.* [*Endo-* + *lymphatic.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or containing, endolymph; as, the *endolymphatic* duct. (*b*) Within a lymphatic vessel; endolymphangial.

En-dome' (ĕn-dōm'), *v. t.* To cover as with a dome.

‖ **En'do-me-tri'tis** (ĕn'dō-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDOMETRIUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the endometrium.

‖ **En'do-me'tri-um** (-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + μήτρα the womb.] (*Anat.*) The membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus, or womb.

En'do-morph (ĕn'dō-môrf), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Min.*) A crystal of one species inclosed within one of another, as one of rutile inclosed in quartz.

‖ **En'do-my'si-um** (ĕn'dō-mĭzh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + μῦς a muscle.] (*Anat.*) The delicate bands of connective tissue interspersed among muscular fibers.

‖ **En'do-neu'ri-um** (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + νεῦρον a sinew, nerve.] (*Anat.*) The delicate bands of connective tissue among nerve fibers.

En'do-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [*Endo-* + *parasite.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as the tapeworms, Trichina, etc.; — opposed to *ectoparasite.* See ENTOZOÖN. — **En'do-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **En'do-phlœ'um** (ĕn'dō-flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + φλοιός bark.] (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the bark of trees.

‖ **En'do-phrag'ma** (ĕn'dō-frăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον + φράγμα a fence.] (*Zoöl.*) A chitinous structure above the nervous cord in the thorax of certain Crustacea.

En'do-phrag'mal (-mal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the endophragma.

En-doph'yl-lous (ĕn-dŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕn'dō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Endo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Wrapped up within a leaf or sheath.

En'do-plasm (ĕn'dō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed or molded.] (*Biol.*) The protoplasm in the interior of a cell.

‖ **En'do-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See Endoplasm.] (*Biol.*) Same as Entoplasm and Endosarc.

En'do-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form.] (*Biol.*) See Nucleus.

‖ **En'do-plas'ti-ca** (-plăs'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + πλαστικός plastic.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Rhizopoda having a distinct nucleus, as the amœba.

En'do-plas'tule (-tūl; 135), *n.* [A dim. fr. *endo-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Biol.*) See Nucleolus.

‖ **En'do-pleu'ra** (-plū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + πλευρά rib, side. See Pleura.] (*Bot.*) The inner coating of a seed. See Tegmen.

En'do-pleu'rite (-rīt), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] (*Zoöl.*) The portion of each apodeme developed from the interepimeral membrane in certain crustaceans.

En-dop'o-dite (ĕn-dŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The internal or principal branch of the locomotive appendages of Crustacea. See Maxilliped.

‖ **En'do-rhi'za** (ĕn'dō-rī'zȧ), *n.; pl.* Endorhizæ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) Any monocotyledonous plant; — so named because many monocotyledons have an endorhizal embryo.

☞ *Endorhiza* was proposed by Richard as a substitute for the term *endogen*, and *exorhiza* as a substitute for the term *exogen;* but they have not been generally adopted.

En'do-rhi'zal (-zal), **En'do-rhi'zous** (-zŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the radicle of the embryo sheathed by the cotyledon, through which the embryo bursts in germination, as in many monocotyledonous plants.

En-dorse' (ĕn-dōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Endorsed (-dōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Endorsing.] [Formerly *endosse*, fr. F. *endosser* to put on the back, to endorse; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum*. See Dorsal, and cf. Indorse.] Same as Indorse.

☞ Both *endorse* and *indorse* are used by good writers; but the tendency is to the more general use of *indorse* and its derivatives *indorsee*, *indorser*, and *indorsement*.

En-dorse', *n.* (*Her.*) A subordinary, resembling the pale, but of one fourth its width (according to some writers, one eighth).

En-dor-see' (ĕn'dôr-sē'), *n.* Same as Indorsee.

En-dorse'ment (ĕn-dōrs'mẹnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *endossement.*] Same as Indorsement.

En-dors'er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as Indorser.

En'do-sarc (ĕn'dō-sȧrk), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Biol.*) The semifluid, granular interior of certain unicellular organisms, as the inner layer of sarcode in the amœba; entoplasm; endoplasma.

En'do-scope (ĕn'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for examining the interior of the rectum, the urethra, and the bladder.

En-dos'co-py (ĕn-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) The art or process of examining by means of the endoscope.

En'do-skel'e-tal (ĕn'dō-skĕl'ē-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, the endoskeleton; as, *endoskeletal* muscles.

En'do-skel'e-ton (-tŭn), *n.* [*Endo-* + *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) The bony, cartilaginous, or other internal framework of an animal, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton.*

En'dos-mom'e-ter (ĕn'dŏz-mŏm'ē-tẽr *or* ĕn'dŏs-), *n.* [*Endosmose* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the force or amount of endosmotic action.

En-dos'mo-met'ric (ĕn-dŏz'mō-mĕt'rĭk *or* ĕn-dŏs'-), *a.* Pertaining to, or designed for, the measurement of endosmotic action.

En'dos-mose' (ĕn'dŏz-mōs' *or* ĕn'dŏs-), **En'dos-mo'sis** (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. *endosmosis*, fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + ὠσμός a thrusting, impulsion, fr. ὠθεῖν to push: cf. F. *endosmose.*] (*Physics*) The transmission of a fluid or gas from without inward in the phenomena, or by the process, of osmose.

En'dos-mos'mic (-mŏs'mĭk), *a.* Endosmotic.

En'dos-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to endosmose; of the nature of endosmose; osmotic. *Carpenter.*

En'do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spẽrm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed; — limited by recent writers to that formed within the embryo sac.

En'do-sper'mic (-spẽr'mĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, accompanied by, or containing, endosperm.

En'do-spore (ĕn'dō-spōr), *n.* [*Endo-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) The thin inner coat of certain spores.

En'do-spor'ous (-spōr'ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the spores contained in a case; — applied to fungi.

En-doss' (ĕn-dŏs'; 115), *v. t.* [F. *endosser.* See Endorse.] To put upon the back or outside of anything; — the older spelling of *endorse.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-dos'te-al (ĕn-dŏs'tē-*al*), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to endostosis; as, *endosteal* ossification.

En'do-ster'nite (ĕn'dō-stẽr'nīt), *n.* [*Endo-* + *sternum.*] (*Zoöl.*) The part of each apodeme derived from the intersternal membrane in certain Crustacea.

‖ **En-dos'te-um** (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον + ὀστέον a bone.] (*Anat.*) The layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone.

‖ **En-dos'to-ma** (ĕn-dŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + στόμα, -ατος, the mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A plate which supports the labrum in certain Crustacea.

En'do-stome (ĕn'dō-stōm), *n.* [See Endostoma.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The foramen or passage through the inner integument of an ovule. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An endostoma.

En'dos-to'sis (ĕn'dŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Endo-, and Ostosis.] (*Physiol.*) A process of bone formation in which ossification takes place within the substance of the cartilage.

En'do-style (ĕn'dō-stīl), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Zoöl.*) A fold of the endoderm, which projects into the blood cavity of ascidians. See Tunicata.

‖ **En'do-the'ca** (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἔνδον within + θήκη a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place.] (*Zoöl.*) The tissue which partially fills the interior of the interseptal chambers of most madreporarian corals. It usually consists of a series of oblique tranverse septa, one above another. — **En'do-the'cal** (-kal), *a.*

‖ **En'do-the'ci-um** (-shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Endotheca.] (*Bot.*) The inner lining of an anther cell.

En'do-the'li-al (ĕn'dō-thē'lĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or relating to, endothelium.

‖ **En'do-the'li-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Endothelia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + θηλή nipple.] (*Anat.*) The thin epithelium lining the blood vessels, lymphatics, and serous cavities. See Epithelium.

En'do-the'loid (-thē'loid), *a.* [*Endothelium* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Like endothelium.

En'do-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*Endo-* + *thorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) An internal process of the sternal plates in the thorax of insects.

En-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Endowed (-doud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Endowing.] [OF. *endouer;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare.* See Dower, and cf. 2d Endue.] **1.** To furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support; to make pecuniary provision for; to settle an income upon; especially, to furnish with dower; as, to *endow* a wife; to *endow* a public institution.

Endowing hospitals and almshouses. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift (as a quality or faculty); — followed by *with*, rarely by *of;* as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to *endow* with privileges or benefits.

En-dow'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *endouairer.* See Dower, Endow.] To endow. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

En-dow'er, *n.* One who endows.

En-dow'ment (-mẹnt), *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing a dower, fund, or permanent provision for support.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on a person or an institution; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowment* of a church, a hospital, or a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed upon the person or mind; gift of nature; accomplishment; natural capacity; talents; — usually in the plural.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *I. Taylor.*

‖ **En'do-zo'a** (ĕn'dō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See Entozoa.

En-drudge' (ĕn-drŭj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *drudge.*] To make a drudge or slave of. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

En-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Endued (-dūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Enduing.] [L. *induere*, prob. confused with E. *endow.* See Indue.] To invest. *Latham.*

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be *endued* with power from on high. *Luke* xxiv. 49.

Endue them . . . with heavenly gifts. *Book of Common Prayer.*

En-due', *v. t.* An older spelling of Endow. *Tillotson.*

En-due'ment (-mẹnt), *n.* Act of enduing; induement.

En-dur'a-ble (ĕn-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *endurable.* See Endure.] Capable of being endured or borne; sufferable. *Macaulay.* — **En-dur'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

En-dur'a-bly, *adv.* In an endurable manner.

En-dur'ance (ĕn-dūr'ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *endurance.* See Endure.] **1.** A state or quality of lasting or duration; lastingness; continuance.

Slurring with an evasive answer the question concerning the *endurance* of his own possession. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The act of bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without being overcome; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death. *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

En-dur'ant (-ant), *a.* Capable of enduring fatigue, pain, hunger, etc.

The ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal. *J. G. Wood.*

En-dure' (ĕn-dūr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Endured (-dūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Enduring (-dūr'ĭng).] [F. *endurer;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *durer* to last. See Dure, *v. i.*, and cf. Indurate.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain.

Their verdure still *endure.* *Shak.*

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure.* *Job* viii. 15.

2. To remain firm, as under trial or suffering; to suffer patiently or without yielding; to bear up under adversity; to hold out.

Can thine heart *endure*, or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? *Ezek.* xxii. 14.

En-dure', *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; to sustain; to undergo; to support without breaking or yielding; as, metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting; to *endure* wind and weather.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.* *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to suffer without opposition or without sinking under the pressure or affliction; to bear up under; to put up with; to tolerate.

I will no longer *endure* it. *Shak.*

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake. 2 *Tim.* ii. 10.

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? *Esther* viii. 6.

3. To harden; to toughen; to make hardy. [*Obs.*]

Manly limbs *endured* with little ease. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To last; remain; continue; abide; bear; brook; submit to; suffer.

En-dure'ment (ĕn-dūr'mẹnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *endurement.*] Endurance. [*Obs.*] *South.*

En-dur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, endures or lasts; one who bears, suffers, or sustains.

En-dur'ing, *a.* Lasting; durable; long-suffering; as, an *enduring* disposition. "A better and an *enduring* substance." *Heb.* x. 34. — **En-dur'ing-ly,** *adv.* *T. Arnold.* — **En-dur'ing-ness,** *n.*

End'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **End'wise** (ĕnd'wīz), *adv.* **1.** On end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

‖ **En'dy-ma** (ĕn'dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυμα a garment.] (*Anat.*) See Ependyma.

‖ **En'dy-sis** (ĕn'dĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* Endyses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυσις a putting on, fr. ἐνδύειν to put on.] (*Biol.*) The act of developing a new coat of hair, a new set of feathers, scales, etc.; — opposed to *ecdysis.*

En'e-cate (ĕn'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *enecatus*, p. p. of *enecare; e* out, utterly + *necare* to kill.] To kill off; to destroy. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

E-ne'id (ē-nē'ĭd *or* ē'nē-ĭd), *n.* Same as Æneid.

En'e-ma (ĕn'ē-mȧ *or* ē-nē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. Enemata (ē-nĕm'ȧ-tȧ). [L. *enema*, Gr. ἔνεμα, fr. ἐνιέναι to send in; ἐν in + ἰέναι to send.] (*Med.*) An injection, or clyster, thrown into the rectum as a medicine, or to impart nourishment. *Hoblyn.*

En'e-my (ĕn'ē-mȳ), *n.; pl.* Enemies (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi*, F. *ennemi*, from L. *inimicus; in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend. See Amicable.] One hostile to another; one who hates, and desires or attempts the injury of, another; a foe; an adversary; as, an *enemy* of or to a person; an *enemy* to truth, or to falsehood.

To all good he *enemy* was still. *Spenser.*

I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* *Matt.* v. 44.

The enemy (*Mil.*), the hostile force. In this sense it is construed with the verb and pronoun either in the singular or the plural, but more commonly in the singular; as, we have met *the enemy* and *he* is ours or *they are* ours.

It was difficult in such a country to track *the enemy.* It was impossible to drive him to bay. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Foe; antagonist; opponent. See Adversary.

En'e-my, *a.* Hostile; inimical. [*Obs.*]

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

En-ep'i-der'mic (ĕn-ĕp'ĭ-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* [Pref. *en-* (Gr. ἐν) + *epidermic.*] (*Med.*) Applied to the skin without friction; — said of medicines.

En'er-get'ic (ĕn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), **En'er-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός, fr. ἐνεργεῖν to work, be active, fr. ἐνεργός active. See Energy.] **1.** Having energy or energies; possessing a capacity for vigorous action or for exerting force; active. "A Being eternally *energetic.*" *Grew.*

2. Exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures; *energetic* laws.

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective; strenuous.

— **En'er-get'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **En'er-get'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

En'er-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the laws governing the physical or mechanical, in distinction from the vital, forces, and which comprehends the consideration and general investigation of the whole range of the forces concerned in physical phenomena. [*R.*]

En-er'gic (ĕn-ẽr'jĭk), **En-er'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *énergique.*] **1.** In a state of action; acting; operating.

2. Having energy or great power; energetic.

The *energic* faculty that we call will. *Blackw. Mag.*

En'er-gize (ĕn'ẽr-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Energized (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Energizing (-jī'zĭng).] [From Energy.] To use strength in action; to act or operate with force or vigor; to act in producing an effect.

Of all men it is true that they feel and *energize* first, they reflect and judge afterwards. *J. C. Shairp.*

En'er-gize, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to make active; to alacrify; as, to *energize* the will.

En'er-gi'zer (-jī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

En'er-gi'zing (-zĭng), *a.* Capable of imparting or exercising energy.

Those nobler exercises of *energizing* love. *Bp. Horsley.*

En'er-gu'men (ĕn'ẽr-gū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *energumenos*, fr. Gr. ἐνεργούμενος possessed by an evil spirit, from ἐνεργεῖν: cf. F. *énergumène.* See Energetic.] (*Eccl. Antiq.*) One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac.

En'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jȳ), *n.; pl.* Energies (-jīz). [F. *énergie*, LL. *energia*, fr. Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; ἐν in + ἔργον work. See In, and Work.] **1.** Internal or inherent power; capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* may suffer them to lie inactive.

The great *energies* of nature are known to us only by their effects. *Paley.*

2. Power efficiently and forcibly exerted; vigorous or effectual operation; as, the *energy* of a magistrate.

3. Strength of expression; force of utterance; power to impress the mind and arouse the feelings; life; spirit; — said of speech, language, words, style; as, a style full of *energy.*

4. (*Physics*) Capacity for performing work.

☞ The *kinetic energy* of a body is the energy it has in virtue of being in motion. It is measured by one half of the product of the mass of each element of the body multiplied by the square of the velocity of the element, relative to some given body or point. The *available kinetic energy* of a material system unconnected with any other system is that energy which is due to the motions of the parts of the system relative to its center of mass.

The *potential energy* of a body or system is that energy which is not kinetic; — energy due to configuration. *Kinetic energy* is sometimes called *actual energy*. *Kinetic energy* is exemplified in the *vis viva* of moving bodies, in heat, electric currents, etc.; *potential energy*, in a bent spring, or a body suspended a given distance above the earth and acted on by gravity.

Accumulation, Conservation, Correlation, *and* **Degradation, of energy,** etc. *(Physics)* See under ACCUMULATION, CONSERVATION, CORRELATION, etc.

Syn. — Force; power; potency; vigor; strength; spirit; efficiency; resolution.

E-ner'vate (ĕ-nĕr'vāt *or* ĕn'ĕr-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENERVATED (-vā-tĕd *or* -vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENERVATING.] [L. *enervatus*, p. p. of *enervare*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve. See NERVE.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of. *Bacon.*

A man . . . *enervated* by licentiousness. *Macaulay.*

And rhyme began t' *enervate* poetry. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

E-ner'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *enervatus*, p. p.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. *Pope.*

En'er-va'tion (ĕn'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enervatio*: cf. F. *énervation*.] **1.** The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy. *Bacon.*

E-ner'va-tive (ĕ-nĕr'vā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or a tendency, to enervate; weakening. [*R.*]

E-nerve' (ĕ-nĕrv'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *énerver*. See ENERVATE.] To weaken; to enervate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

E-ner'vous (ĕ-nĕr'vŭs), *a.* [L. *enervis*, *enervus*.] Lacking nerve or force; enervated. [*R.*]

En-fam'ish (ĕn-făm'ĭsh), *v. t.* To famish; to starve.

En-fect' (ĕn-fĕkt'), *a.* [See INFECT, *a.*] Contaminated with illegality. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFEEBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFEEBLING (-blĭng).] [OF. *enfeblir*, *enfeiblir*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *feble*, F. *faible*, feeble. See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate.

Enfeebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil. *Prescott.*

Syn. — To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

En-fee'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of weakening; enervation; weakness.

En-fee'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, weakens or makes feeble.

En-fee'blish, *v. i.* To enfeeble. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

En-fel'oned (ĕn-fĕl'ŭnd), *a.* [Pref. *en-* + *felon*: cf. OF. *enfelonner*.] Rendered fierce or frantic. [*Obs.*]

"Like one *enfeloned* or distraught." *Spenser.*

En-feoff' (ĕn-fĕf'; see FEOFF, 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFEOFFED (-fĕft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFEOFFING.] [Pref. *en-* + *feoff*, *fief*: cf. LL. *infeofare*, OF. *enfeffer*, *enfeofer*.] **1.** (*Law*) To give a feud, or right in land, to; to invest with a fief or fee; to invest (any one) with a freehold estate by the process of feoffment. *Mozley & W.*

2. To give in vassalage; to make subservient. [*Obs.*]

[The king] *enfeoffed* himself to popularity. *Shak.*

En-feoff'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) The act of enfeoffing. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

En-fes'ter (ĕn-fĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* To fester. [*Obs.*]

"*Enfestered* sores." *Davies (Holy Roode).*

En-fet'ter (ĕn-fĕt'tẽr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; to enchain.

"*Enfettered* to her love." *Shak.*

En-fe'ver (ĕn-fē'vẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *fever*: cf. F. *enfiévrer*.] To excite fever in. [*R.*] *A. Seward.*

En-fierce' (ĕn-fērs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFIERCED (-fērst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFIERCING (-fēr'sĭng).] To make fierce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En'fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread. See FILE a row.] **1.** A line or straight passage, or the position of that which lies in a straight line. [*R.*]

2. (*Mil.*) A firing in the direction of the length of a trench, or a line of parapet or troops, etc.; a raking fire.

En'fi-lade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFILADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFILADING.] (*Mil.*) To pierce, scour, or rake with shot in the direction of the length of, as a work, or a line of troops. *Campbell.*

En-filed' (ĕn-fīld'), *p. a.* [F. *enfiler* to pierce, thread.] (*Her.*) Having some object, as the head of a man or beast, impaled upon it; as, a sword which is said to be "*enfiled* of" the thing which it pierces.

En-fire' (ĕn-fīr'), *v. t.* To set on fire. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-flesh' (ĕn-flĕsh'), *v. t.* To clothe with flesh. [*Obs.*]

Vices which are . . . *enfleshed* in him. *Florio.*

En-flow'er (ĕn-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFLOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFLOWERING.] To cover or deck with flowers. [*Poetic*]

These odorous and *enflowered* fields. *B. Jonson.*

En-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* To infold. See INFOLD.

En-fold'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of infolding. See INFOLDMENT.

En-force' (ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFORCING (-fōr'sĭng).] [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force, F. *enforcir*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *force* force. See FORCE.] **1.** To put force upon; to force; to constrain; to compel; as, to *enforce* obedience to commands.

Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile. *Shak.*

2. To make or gain by force; to obtain by force; as, to *enforce* a passage. "*Enforcing* furious way." *Spenser.*

3. To put in motion or action by violence; to drive.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

4. To give force to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with energy; as, to *enforce* arguments or requests.

Enforcing sentiments of the truest humanity. *Burke.*

5. To put in force; to cause to take effect; to give effect to; to execute with vigor; as, to *enforce* the laws.

6. To urge; to ply hard; to lay much stress upon.

Enforce him with his envy to the people. *Shak.*

En-force (ĕn-fōrs'), *v. i.* **1.** To attempt by force. [*Obs.*]

2. To prove; to evince. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

3. To strengthen; to grow strong. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-force', *n.* Force; strength; power. [*Obs.*]

A petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

En-force'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

En-forced' (ĕn-fōrst'), *a.* Compelled; forced; not voluntary. "*Enforced* wrong." "*Enforced* smiles." *Shak.* — **En-for'ced-ly** (ĕn-fōr'sĕd-lў), *adv.* *Shak.*

En-force'ment (ĕn-fōrs'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enforcement*.] **1.** The act of enforcing; compulsion.

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master or resist them. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Confess 't was hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shak.*

2. A giving force to; a putting in execution.

Enforcement of strict military discipline. *Palfrey.*

3. That which enforces, constrains, gives force, authority, or effect to; constraint; force applied.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law. *Locke.*

En-for'cer (ĕn-fōr'sẽr), *n.* One who enforces.

En-for'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be enforced.

En-for'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving to enforce or constrain; compulsive. *Marston.* — **En-for'cive-ly,** *adv.*

En-for'est (ĕn-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To turn into a forest.

En-form' (ĕn-fôrm'), *v. t.* [F. *enformer*. See INFORM.] To form; to fashion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-foul'dred (ĕn-foul'dẽrd), *a.* [Pref. *en-* + OF. *fouldre*, *foldre*, lightning, F. *foudre*, L. *fulgur*.] Mixed with, or emitting, lightning. [*Obs.*] "With foul *enfouldred* smoke." *Spenser.*

En-frame' (ĕn-frām'), *v. t.* To inclose, as in a frame.

En-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFRANCHISED (-chĭzd *or* -chīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFRANCHISING (-chĭz-ĭng *or* -chī-zĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *franchise*: cf. OF. *enfranchir*.] **1.** To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, or any binding power. *Bacon.*

2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic and thus to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to the privileges of a freeman.

3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words. *I. Watts.*

En-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-ment), *n.* **1.** Releasing from slavery or custody. *Shak.*

2. Admission to the freedom of a corporation or body politic; investiture with the privileges of free citizens.

Enfranchisement of copyhold (*Eng. Law*), the conversion of a copyhold estate into a freehold. *Mozley & W.*

En-fran'chis-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

En-free' (ĕn-frē'), *v. t.* To set free. [*Obs.*]

"The *enfreed* Antenor." *Shak.*

En-free'dom (-dŭm), *v. t.* To set free. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-freeze' (ĕn-frēz'), *v. t.* To freeze; to congeal. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast *enfrozened* her disdainful breast. *Spenser.*

En-fro'ward (ĕn-frō'wẽrd), *v. t.* To make froward, perverse, or ungovernable. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

En-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGAGED (-gājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGAGING (-gā'jĭng).] [F. *engager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To put under pledge; to pledge; to place under obligations to do or forbear doing something, as by a pledge, oath, or promise; to bind by contract or promise. "I to thee *engaged* a prince's word." *Shak.*

2. To gain for service; to bring in as associate or aid; to enlist; as, to *engage* friends to aid in a cause; to *engage* men for service.

3. To gain over; to win and attach; to attract and hold; to draw.

Good nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison.*

4. To employ the attention and efforts of; to occupy; to engross; to draw on.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*. *Pope.*

Taking upon himself the difficult task of *engaging* him in conversation. *Hawthorne.*

5. To enter into contest with; to encounter; to bring to conflict.

A favorable opportunity of *engaging* the enemy. *Ludlow.*

6. (*Mach.*) To come into gear with; as, the teeth of one cogwheel *engage* those of another, or one part of a clutch *engages* the other part.

En-gage', *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self; to enter into an obligation; to become bound; to warrant.

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not. *Fuller.*

2. To embark in a business; to take a part; to employ or involve one's self; to devote attention and effort; to enlist; as, to *engage* in controversy.

3. To enter into conflict; to join battle; as, the armies *engaged* in a general battle.

4. (*Mach.*) To be in gear, as two cogwheels working together.

En-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *a.* **1.** Occupied; employed; busy.

2. Pledged; promised; especially, having the affections pledged; promised in marriage; affianced; betrothed.

3. Greatly interested; of awakened zeal; earnest.

4. Involved; esp., involved in a hostile encounter; as, the *engaged* ships continued the fight.

Engaged column. (*Arch.*) Same as *Attached column*. See under ATTACH, *v. t.*

En-ga'ged-ly (ĕn-gā'jĕd-lў), *adv.* With attachment; with interest; earnestly.

En-ga'ged-ness, *n.* The state of being deeply interested; earnestness; zeal.

En-gage'ment (ĕn-gāj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *engagement*.] **1.** The act of engaging, pledging, enlisting, occupying, or entering into contest.

2. The state of being engaged, pledged or occupied; specif., a pledge to take some one as husband or wife.

3. That which engages; engrossing occupation; employment of the attention; obligation by pledge, promise, or contract; an enterprise embarked in; as, his *engagements* prevented his acceptance of any office.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league. *Milton.*

4. (*Mil.*) An action; a fight; a battle.

In hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

5. (*Mach.*) The state of being in gear; as, one part of a clutch is brought into *engagement* with the other part.

Syn. — Vocation; business; employment; occupation; promise; stipulation; betrothal; word; battle; combat; fight; contest; conflict. See BATTLE.

En-ga'ger (ĕn-gā'jẽr), *n.* One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood.*

En-ga'ging (-jĭng), *a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive; as, *engaging* manners or address. — **En-ga'ging-ly,** *adv.* — **En-ga'ging-ness,** *n.*

Engaging and disengaging gear *or* **machinery,** that in which, or by means of which, one part is alternately brought into gear or out of gear with another part, as occasion may require.

En-gal'lant (ĕn-găl'lant), *v. t.* To make a gallant of. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

En-gaol' (ĕn-jāl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *gaol*: cf. OF. *engaoler*, *engeoler*. See GAOL, and cf. ENJAIL.] To put in jail; to imprison. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-gar'boil (ĕn-gär'boil), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *garboil*.] To throw into disorder; to disturb. [*Obs.*] "To *engarboil* the church." *Bp. Montagu.*

En-gar'land (-land), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *garland*: cf. F. *enguirlander*.] To encircle with a garland, or with garlands. *Sir P. Sidney.*

En-gar'ri-son (ĕn-găr'rĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To garrison; to put in garrison, or to protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

En-gas'tri-muth (ĕn-găs'trĭ-mŭth), *n.* [Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος; ἐν in + γαστήρ belly + μυθεῖσθαι to speak: cf. F. *engastrimythe*.] A ventriloquist. [*Obs.*]

En-gen'der (ĕn-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGENDERING.] [F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare*; *in* + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE, and cf. INGENERATE.] **1.** To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget. [*R.*]

2. To cause to exist; to bring forth; to produce; to sow the seeds of; as, angry words *engender* strife.

Engendering friendship in all parts of the commonwealth. *Southey.*

Syn. — To breed; generate; procreate; propagate; occasion; call forth; cause; excite; develop.

En-gen'der, *v. i.* **1.** To assume form; to come into existence; to be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

2. To come together; to meet, as in sexual embrace.

"I saw their mouths *engender*." *Massinger.*

En-gen'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, engenders.

En'gen-drure' (ĕn'jĕn-drụr'), *n.* [OF. *engendreure*.] The act of generation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-gild' (ĕn-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild; to make splendent.

Fair Helena, who most *engilds* the night. *Shak.*

En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* in + the root of *gignere* to produce. See GENIUS, and cf. INGENIOUS, GIN a snare.] **1.** (Pronounced, in this sense, ĕn-jēn'.) Natural capacity; ability; skill. [*Obs.*]

A man hath sapiences three,
Memory, *engine*, and intellect also. *Chaucer.*

2. Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; an agent. *Shak.*

You see the ways the fisherman doth take
To catch the fish; what *engines* doth he make? *Bunyan.*

Their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens, and all these *engines* of lust. *Shak.*

3. Any instrument by which any effect is produced; especially, an instrument or machine of war or torture.

"Terrible *engines* of death." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. (*Mach.*) A compound machine by which any physical power is applied to produce a given physical effect.

Engine driver, one who manages an engine; specifically, the engineer of a locomotive. — **Engine lathe.** (*Mach.*) See under LATHE. — **Engine tool,** a machine tool. *J. Whitworth.* — **Engine turning** (*Fine Arts*), a method of ornamentation by means of a rose engine.

☞ The term *engine* is more commonly applied to massive machines, or to those giving power, or which produce some difficult result. Engines, as motors, are distinguished according to the source of power, as *steam engine*, *air engine*, *electro-magnetic engine*; or the purpose on account of which the power is applied, as *fire engine*, *pumping engine*, *locomotive engine*; or some peculiarity of construction or operation, as *single-acting* or *double-acting engine*, *high-pressure* or *low-pressure engine*, *condensing engine*, etc.

En'gine, *v. t.* **1.** To assault with an engine. [*Obs.*]

To *engine* and batter our walls. *T. Adams.*

2. To equip with an engine; — said especially of steam vessels; as, vessels are often built by one firm and *engined* by another.

3. (Pronounced, in this sense, ĕn-jēn'.) To rack; to torture. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *n.* [OE. *enginer*: cf. OF. *engignier*, F. *ingénieur*. See ENGINE, *n.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any branch of engineering. See under ENGINEERING, *n.*

2. One who manages an engine, particularly a steam engine; an engine driver.

3. One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance; an efficient manager. [*Colloq.*]

Civil engineer, a person skilled in the science of civil engineering. — **Military engineer,** one who executes engineering works of a military nature. See under ENGINEERING.

En'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGINEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGINEERING.] **1.** To lay out or construct, as an engineer; to perform the work of an engineer on; as, to *engineer* a road. *J. Hamilton.*

2. To use contrivance and effort for; to guide the course of; to manage; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress. [*Colloq.*]

En'gi-neer'ing, *n.* Originally, the art of managing engines; in its modern and extended sense, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are made useful to man in structures and machines; the occupation and work of an engineer.

☞ In a comprehensive sense, engineering includes *architecture* as a mechanical art, in distinction from architecture as a fine art. It was formerly divided into *military engineering*, which is the art of designing and constructing offensive and defensive works, and *civil engineering*, in a broad sense, as relating to other kinds of public works, machinery, etc. — **Civil engineering**, in modern usage, is strictly the art of planning, laying out, and constructing fixed public works, such as railroads, highways, canals, aqueducts, water works, bridges, lighthouses, docks, embankments, breakwaters, dams, tunnels, etc. — **Mechanical engineering** relates to machinery, such as steam engines, machine tools, mill work, etc. — **Mining engineering** deals with the excavation and working of mines, and the extraction of metals from their ores, etc. *Engineering* is further divided into steam engineering, hydraulic engineering, gas engineering, agricultural engineering, topographical engineering, electrical engineering, etc.

En'gine-man (ĕn'jĭn-măn), *n.; pl.* ENGINEMEN (-mĕn). A man who manages, or waits on, an engine.

En'gin-er (-ẽr), *n.* [See ENGINEER.] A contriver; an inventor; a contriver of engines. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En'gine-ry (-rỹ), *n.* **1.** The act or art of managing engines, or artillery. *Milton.*

2. Engines, in general; instruments of war.

Training his devilish *enginery*. *Milton.*

3. Any device or contrivance; machinery; structure or arrangement. *Shenstone.*

En'gine-sized' (-sīzd'), *a.* Sized by a machine, and not while in the pulp; — said of paper. *Knight.*

En'gi-nous (ĕn'jĭ-nŭs *or* ĕn-jī'-), *a.* [OF. *engignos.* See INGENIOUS.] **1.** Pertaining to an engine. [*Obs.*]

That one act gives, like an *enginous* wheel,
Motion to all. *Decker.*

2. Contrived with care; ingenious. [*Obs.*]

The mark of all their *enginous* drifts. *B. Jonson.*

En-gird' (ĕn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGIRDED or ENGIRT (-gẽrt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGIRDING.] [Pref. *en-* + *gird.* Cf. INGIRT.] To gird; to encompass. *Shak.*

En-gir'dle (ĕn-gẽr'd'l), *v. t.* To surround as with a girdle; to girdle.

En-girt' (ĕn-gẽrt'), *v. t.* To engird. [*R.*] *Collins.*

En'gi-scope (ĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) A kind of reflecting microscope. [*Obs.*]

En-glaimed' (ĕn-glāmd'), *a.* [OE. *engleimen* to smear, *gleim* birdlime, glue, phlegm.] Clammy. [*Obs.*]

En'gle (ĕn'g'l), *n.* [OE. *enghle* to coax or cajole. Cf. ANGLE a hook, one easily enticed, a gull, INGLE.] A favorite; a paramour; an ingle. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

En'gle, *v. t.* To cajole or coax, as a favorite. [*Obs.*]

I'll presently go and *engle* some broker. *B. Jonson.*

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle, Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Sleswick, in Denmark, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*. Cf. ANGLICAN.] Of or pertaining to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the present so-called Anglo-Saxon race.

English bond (*Arch.*) See 1st BOND, *n.*, 8. — **English breakfast tea.** See CONGOU. — **English horn.** (*Mus.*) See CORNO INGLESE. — **English walnut.** (*Bot.*) See under WALNUT.

Eng'lish, *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of England; English people or persons.

2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in America, India, and other countries.

☞ The English language has been variously divided into periods by different writers. In the division most commonly recognized, the first period dates from about 450 to 1150. This is the period of full inflection, and is called *Anglo-Saxon*, or, by many recent writers, *Old English.* The second period dates from about 1150 to 1550 (or, if four periods be recognized, from about 1150 to 1350), and is called *Early English, Middle English*, or more commonly (as in the usage of this book), *Old English.* During this period most of the inflections were dropped, and there was a great addition of French words to the language. The third period extends from about 1350 to 1550, and is called *Middle English.* During this period orthography became comparatively fixed. The last period, from about 1550, is called *Modern English.*

3. A kind of printing type, in size between Pica and Great Primer. See TYPE.

The type called ENGLISH.

4. (*Billiards*) A twist or spinning motion given to a ball in striking it that influences the direction it will take after touching a cushion or another ball.

The King's, *or* **Queen's, English.** See under KING.

Eng'lish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGLISHED (-glĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGLISHING.] **1.** To translate into the English language; to Anglicize; hence, to interpret; to explain.

Those gracious acts . . . may be *Englished* more properly, acts of fear and dissimulation. *Milton.*

Caxton does not care to alter the French forms and words in the book which he was *Englishing*. *T. L. K. Oliphant.*

2. (*Billiards*) To strike (the cue ball) in such a manner as to give it in addition to its forward motion a spinning motion, that influences its direction after impact on another ball or the cushion. [*U. S.*]

Eng'lish-a-ble (ĭŋ'glĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English.

Eng'lish-ism (ĭŋ'glĭsh-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A quality or characteristic peculiar to the English. *M. Arnold.*

2. A form of expression peculiar to the English language as spoken in England; an Anglicism.

Eng'lish-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* ENGLISHMEN (-men). A native or a naturalized inhabitant of England.

Eng'lish-ry (-rỹ), *n.* **1.** The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

2. A body of English or people of English descent; — commonly applied to English people in Ireland.

A general massacre of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay.*

Eng'lish-wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.; pl.* ENGLISHWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). Fem. of ENGLISHMAN. *Shak.*

En-gloom' (ĕn-glo͞om'), *v. t.* To make gloomy. [*R.*]

En-glue' (ĕn-glo͞o'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *glue:* cf. F. *engluer* to smear with birdlime.] To join or close fast together, as with glue; as, a coffer well *englued. Gower.*

En-glut' (ĕn-glŭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGLUTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGLUTTING (-tĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *glut:* cf. F. *engloutir.*] **1.** To swallow or gulp down. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To glut. [*Obs.*] "*Englutted* with vanity." *Ascham.*

En-gore' (ĕn-gōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To gore; to pierce; to lacerate. [*Obs.*]

Deadly *engored* of a great wild boar. *Spenser.*

2. To make bloody. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

En-gorge' (ĕn-gôrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGORGED (-gôrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGORGING (-gôr'jĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *gorge:* cf. F. *engorger* to obstruct, cram.] **1.** To gorge; to glut. *Mir. for Mag.*

2. To swallow with greediness or in large quantities; to devour. *Spenser.*

En-gorge', *v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity; to stuff one's self with food. *Beaumont.*

En-gorged' (ĕn-gôrjd'), *p. a.* **1.** Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

2. (*Med.*) Filled to excess with blood or other liquid; congested.

En-gorge'ment (ĕn-gôrj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *engorgement.*] **1.** The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity; a glutting.

2. (*Med.*) An overfullness or obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system; congestion. *Hoblyn.*

3. (*Metal.*) The clogging of a blast furnace.

En-gouled' (ĕn-go͞old'), *a.* (*Her.*) Partly swallowed; disappearing in the jaws of anything; as, an infant *engouled* by a serpent; said also of an ordinary, when its two ends seem to issue from the mouths of lions, or the like; as, a bend *engouled.*

Bend Sinister Engouled.

‖ **En'gou'lée'** (äN'go͞o'lā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *engouler* to swallow up; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gueule* mouth.] (*Her.*) Same as ENGOULED.

En-graff' (ĕn-grȧf'), *v. t.* [See INGRAFT.] To graft; to fix deeply. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-graff'ment (-ment), *n.* See INGRAFTMENT. [*Obs.*]

En-graft' (ĕn-grȧft'), *v. t.* See INGRAFT. *Shak.*

En'graf-ta'tion (ĕn'grȧf-tā'shŭn), } *n.* The act of in-
En-graft'ment (ĕn-grȧft'ment), } grafting; ingraftment. [*R.*]

En-grail' (ĕn-grāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAILED (-grāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAILING.] [F. *engrêler;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *grêle* hail. See GRAIL gravel.] **1.** To variegate or spot, as with hail.

A caldron new *engrailed* with twenty hues. *Chapman.*

2. (*Her.*) To indent with small curves. See ENGRAILED.

En-grail', *v. i.* To form an edging or border; to run in curved or indented lines. *Parnell.*

En-grailed' (ĕn-grāld'), *a.* (*Her.*) Indented with small concave curves, as the edge of a bordure, bend, or the like.

En-grail'ment (ĕn-grāl'ment), *n.* **1.** The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, etc. *Brande & C.*

Engrailed.

2. (*Her.*) Indentation in curved lines, as of a line of division or the edge of an ordinary.

En-grain' (ĕn-grān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAINED (-grānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAINING.] [Pref. *en-* + *grain.* Cf. INGRAIN.] **1.** To dye in grain, or of a fast color. See INGRAIN.

Leaves *engrained* in lusty green. *Spenser.*

2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to infuse deeply. See INGRAIN.

The stain hath become *engrained* by time. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To color in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. See GRAIN, *v. t.*, 1.

En-grap'ple (ĕn-grăp'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To grapple. [*Obs.*]

En-grasp' (ĕn-grȧsp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRASPED (-grȧspt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRASPING.] To grasp; to grip. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

En-grave', *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *grave* a tomb. Cf. ENGRAVE to carve.] To deposit in the grave; to bury. [*Obs.*] "Their corses to *engrave.*" *Spenser.*

En-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED (-grāvd'); *p. p.* ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN (-grāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAVING.] [Pref. *en-* + *grave* to carve: cf. OF. *engraver.*] **1.** To cut in; to make by incision. [*Obs.*]

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did *engrave.* *Spenser.*

2. To cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription or pictorial representation; to carve figures, letters, or devices upon; to mark with incisions.

Like . . . a signet shalt thou *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.

3. To form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like; as, to *engrave* an inscription.

4. To impress deeply; to infix, as if with a graver.

Engrave principles in men's minds. *Locke.*

En-graved' (ĕn-grāvd'), *a.* **1.** Made by engraving or ornamented with engraving.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface covered with irregular, impressed lines.

En-grave'ment (ĕn-grāv'ment), *n.* **1.** Engraving.

2. Engraved work. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

En-grav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engraves; a person whose business it is to produce engraved work, especially on metal or wood.

En-grav'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* The trade or work of an engraver. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

En-grav'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of producing upon hard material incised or raised patterns, characters, lines, and the like; especially, the art of producing such lines, etc., in the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood. Engraving is used for the decoration of the surface itself; also, for producing an original, from which a pattern or design may be printed on paper.

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate.

3. An impression from an engraved plate, block of wood, or other material; a print.

☞ Engraving on wood is called *xylography;* on copper, *chalcography;* on stone, *lithography.* Engravings or prints taken from wood blocks are usually called *wood cuts,* those from stone, *lithographs.*

En-greg'ge (ĕn-grĕg'ge), *v. t.* [OF. *engregier*, from (assumed) LL. *ingreviare; in* + (assumed) *grevis* heavy, for L. *gravis.* Cf. AGGRAVATE.] To aggravate; to make worse; to lie heavy on. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-grieve' (ĕn-grēv'), *v. t.* To grieve. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGROSSED (-grōst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGROSSING.] [F., fr. pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse*, n., an engrossed document: cf. OF. *engrossir, engroissier*, to make thick, large, or gross. See GROSS.] **1.** To make gross, thick, or large; to thicken; to increase in bulk or quantity. [*Obs.*]

Waves . . . *engrossed* with mud. *Spenser.*

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body. *Shak*

2. To amass. [*Obs.*]

To *engross* up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak.*

3. To copy or write in a large hand (*en gross, i. e.*, in large); to write a fair copy of in distinct and legible characters; as, to *engross* a deed or like instrument on parchment.

Some period long past, when clerks *engrossed* their stiff and formal chirography on more substantial materials. *Hawthorne.*

Laws that may be *engrossed* on a finger nail. *De Quincey.*

4. To seize in the gross; to take the whole of; to occupy wholly; to absorb; as, the subject *engrossed* all his thoughts.

5. To purchase either the whole or large quantities of, for the purpose of enhancing the price and making a profit; hence, to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; as, to *engross* commodities in market; to *engross* power.

Engrossed bill (*Legislation*), one which has been plainly engrossed on parchment, with all its amendments, preparatory to final action on its passage. — **Engrossing hand** (*Penmanship*), a fair, round style of writing suitable for engrossing legal documents, legislative bills, etc.

Syn. — To absorb; swallow up; imbibe; consume; exhaust; occupy; forestall; monopolize. See ABSORB.

En-gross'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

2. One who takes the whole; a person who purchases such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; a forestaller. *Locke.*

En-gross'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of engrossing; as, the *engrossment* of a deed.

Engrossments of power and favor. *Swift.*

2. That which has been engrossed, as an instrument, legislative bill, goods, etc.

En-guard' (ĕn-gärd'), *v. t.* To surround as with a guard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGULFED (-gŭlft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGULFING.] [Pref. *en-* + *gulf:* cf. OF. *engolfer.* Cf. INGULF.] To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf.

It quite *engulfs* all human thought. *Young.*

Syn. — See ABSORB.

En-gulf'ment (-ment), *n.* A swallowing up as if in a gulf. [*R.*]

En-gyn' (ĕn-jēn'). Variant of ENGINE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-ha'lo (ĕn-hā'lō), *v. t.* To surround with a halo.

En-hance' (ĕn-hȧns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENHANCED (-hȧnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENHANCING (-hȧn'sĭng).] [Norm. F. *enhauncer, enhaucer*, OF. *enhalcier, enhaucier;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, raise up, from an assumed L. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high; cf. Pr. *enansar, enanzar*, to advance, exalt, and E. *advance.* See ALTITUDE, and cf. HAWSER.] **1.** To raise or lift up; to exalt. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Who, naught aghast, his mighty hand *enhanced.* *Spenser.*

2. To advance; to augment; to increase; to heighten; to make more costly or attractive; as, to *enhance* the price of commodities; to *enhance* beauty or kindness; hence, also, to render more heinous; to aggravate; as, to *enhance* crime.

The reputation of ferocity *enhanced* the value of their services, in making them feared as well as hated. *Southey.*

En-hance', *v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger; as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest.

En-hance'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of increasing, or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation; as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, crime.

En-han'cer (ĕn-hȧn'sẽr), *n.* One who enhances; one who, or that which, raises the amount, price, etc.

En-har'bor (ĕn-hȧr'bẽr), *v. t.* To find harbor or safety in; to dwell in or inhabit. *W. Browne.*

En-hard'en (ĕn-härd'n), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *harden:* cf. F. *enhardir* to embolden.] To harden; to embolden. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

En'har-mon'ic (ĕn'hȧr-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐναρμο-
En'har-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } νικός, ἐναρμόνιος, fitting, accordant; ἐν in + ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F.

enharmonique.] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) Of or pertaining to that one of the three kinds of musical scale (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic) recognized by the ancient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯. (*b*) Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys.

En/har-mon'ic-al-ly (ĕn/här-mŏn'ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; in just intonation.

En-heart'en (ĕn-härt''n), *v. t.* To give heart to; to fill with courage; to embolden.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened.* *I. Taylor.*

En-hedge' (ĕn-hĕj'), *v. t.* To surround as with a hedge. [*R.*] *Vicars.*

En-hort' (ĕn-hôrt'), *v. t.* [OF. *enhorter, enorter,* L. *inhortari.* Cf. EXHORT.] To encourage. [*Obs.*] "To *enhort* the people." *Chaucer.*

En-hun'ger (ĕn-hŭn'gĕr), *v. t.* To make hungry.

Those animal passions which vice had . . . *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

‖ **En-hy'dros** (ĕn-hī'drŏs), *n.* [NL. See ENHYDROUS.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony containing water.

En-hy'drous (ĕn-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔνυδρος; ἐν in + ὕδωρ water.] Having water within; containing fluid drops; — said of certain crystals.

E-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.; pl.* ENIGMAS (-mȧz). [L. *aenigma,* Gr. αἴνιγμα, fr. αἰνίσσεσθαι to speak darkly, fr. αἶνος tale, fable.] **1.** A dark, obscure, or inexplicable saying; a riddle; a statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed.

A custom was among the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals. *Pope.*

2. An action, mode of action, or thing, which cannot be satisfactorily explained; a puzzle; as, his conduct is an *enigma.*

E/nig-mat'ic (ē/nĭg-măt'ĭk *or* ĕn/ĭg-; 277), } *a.* [Cf.
E/nig-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } F. *énigmatique.*] Relating to or resembling an enigma; not easily explained or accounted for; darkly expressed; obscure; puzzling; as, an *enigmatical* answer.

E/nig-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Darkly; obscurely.

E-nig'ma-tist (ē-nĭg'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. αἰνιγματιστής.] One who makes, or talks in, enigmas. *Addison.*

E-nig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENIGMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENIGMATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To make, or talk in, enigmas; to deal in riddles.

E-nig'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), } *n.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα,
E-nig'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), } αἰνίγματος, an enigma + *-graphy, -logy.*] The art of making or of solving enigmas.

En-isled' (ĕn-īld'), *p. a.* Placed alone or apart, as if on an island; severed, as an island. [*R.*] "In the sea of life *enisled.*" *M. Arnold.*

En-jail' (ĕn-jāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJAILED (-jāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJAILING.] [Pref. *en-* + *jail.* Cf. ENGAOL.] To put into jail; to imprison. [*R.*] *Donne.*

En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJOINING.] [F. *enjoindre,* L. *injungere* to join into, charge, enjoin; *in* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. INJUNCTION.] **1.** To lay upon, as an order or command; to give an injunction to; to direct with authority; to order; to charge.

High matter thou *enjoin'st* me. *Milton.*

I am *enjoined* by oath to observe three things. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree; to put an injunction on.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. *Kent.*

☞ *Enjoin* has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command;* as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law. "This word is more authoritative than *direct,* and less imperious than *command.*" *Johnson.*

En-join', *v. t.* To join or unite. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

En-join'er (ĕn-join'ĕr), *n.* One who enjoins.

En-join'ment (-ment), *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

En-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJOYED (-joid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJOYING.] [OF. *enjoier* to receive with joy; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *joie* joy: cf. OF. *enjoir* to enjoy. See JOY.] **1.** To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to be delighted with; as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast; to *enjoy* conversation.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy or have the benefit of, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable; as, to *enjoy* a free constitution and religious liberty.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Num.* xxxvi. 8.

To *enjoy* the pleasures of sin for a season. *Heb.* xi. 25.

3. To have sexual intercourse with. *Milton.*

To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure; to be happy.

En-joy', *v. i.* To take satisfaction; to live in happiness. [*R.*] *Milton.*

En-joy'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy; yielding enjoyment. *Milton.*

En-joy'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who enjoys.

En-joy'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The condition of enjoying anything; pleasure or satisfaction, as in the possession or occupancy of anything; possession and use; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate.

2. That which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction.

The hope of everlasting *enjoyments.* *Glanvill.*

Syn. — Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness; felicity; delight.

En-ken'nel (ĕn-kĕn'nĕl), *v. t.* To put into a kennel.

En-ker'chiefed (ĕn-kĕr'chĭft), *a.* Bound with a kerchief; draped; hooded; covered. *Milton.*

That soft, *enkerchiefed* hair. *M. Arnold.*

En-kin'dle (ĕn-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENKINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENKINDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle. *Shak.*

2. To excite; to rouse into action; to incite.

To *enkindle* the enthusiasm of an artist. *Talfourd.*

En-lace' (ĕn-lās'), *v. t.* To bind or encircle with lace, or as with lace; to lace; to encircle; to enfold; hence, to entangle.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace.* *P. Fletcher.*

En-lace'ment (ĕn-lās'ment), *n.* The act of enlacing, or state of being enlaced; a surrounding as with a lace.

En-lard' (ĕn-lärd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *lard:* cf. OF. *enlarder* to put on the spit, Pr. & Sp. *enlardar* to rub with grease, baste.] To cover or dress with lard or grease; to fatten. *Shak.*

En-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLARGED (-lärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLARGING (-lär'jĭng).] [OF. *enlargier;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] **1.** To make larger; to increase in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits; to magnify; as, the body is *enlarged* by nutrition; to *enlarge* one's house.

To *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

2. To increase the capacity of; to expand; to give free scope or greater scope to; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like; as, knowledge *enlarges* the mind.

O ye Corinthians, our . . . heart is *enlarged.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

3. To set at large or set free. [*Archaic*]

It will *enlarge* us from all restraints. *Barrow.*

Enlarging hammer, a hammer with a slightly rounded face of large diameter; — used by gold beaters. *Knight.* — **To enlarge an order** *or* **rule** (*Law*), to extend the time for complying with it. *Abbott.* — **To enlarge one's self,** to give free vent to speech; to spread out discourse. "They *enlarged* themselves on this subject." *Clarendon.* — **To enlarge the heart,** to make free, liberal, and charitable.

Syn. — To increase; extend; expand; spread; amplify; augment; magnify. See INCREASE.

En-large', *v. i.* **1.** To grow large or larger; to be further extended; to expand; as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.

2. To speak or write at length; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; to dilate.

To *enlarge* upon this theme. *M. Arnold.*

3. (*Naut.*) To get more astern or parallel with the vessel's course; to draw aft; — said of the wind.

En-larged' (ĕn-lärjd'), *a.* Made large or larger; extended; swollen. — **En-lar'ged-ly** (ĕn-lär'jĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **En-lar'ged-ness,** *n.*

En-large'ment (ĕn-lärj'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; further extension; expansion.

2. Expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind; ennoblement, as of the feelings and character; as, an *enlargement* of views, of knowledge, of affection.

3. A setting at large, or being set at large; release from confinement, servitude, or distress; liberty.

Give *enlargement* to the swain. *Shak.*

4. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; expatiation; a wide range of discourse or argument.

An *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions that were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

En-lar'ger (ĕn-lär'jĕr), *n.* One that enlarges.

En-lay' (ĕn-lā'), *v. t.* See INLAY.

En-length'en (ĕn-lĕngth''n), *v. t.* To lengthen. [*Obs.*]

En-lev'en (ĕn-lĕv''n), *n.* Eleven. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-light' (ĕn-līt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *light.* Cf. ENLIGHTEN.] To illumine; to enlighten. [*R.*]

Which from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

En-light'en (ĕn-līt''n), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *lighten:* cf. AS. *inlīhtan.* Cf. ENLIGHT.] **1.** To supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun *enlightens* the earth.

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. *Ps.* xcvii. 4.

2. To make clear to the intellect or conscience; to shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to furnish with increase of knowledge; to instruct; as, to *enlighten* the mind or understanding.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Trench.*

En-light'en-er (ĕn-līt''n-ĕr), *n.* One who enlightens or illuminates; one who, or that which, communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

En-light'en-ment (-'n-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

En-limn' (ĕn-ĭm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *limn.* Cf. ENLUMINE, ILLUMINATE.] To adorn by illuminating or ornamenting with colored and decorated letters and figures, as a book or manuscript. [*R.*] *Palsgrave.*

En-link' (ĕn-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To chain together; to connect, as by links. *Shak.*

En-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLISTING.] **1.** To enter on a list; to enroll; to register.

2. To engage for military or naval service, the name being entered on a list or register; as, to *enlist* men.

3. To secure the support and aid of; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to *enlist* persons in the cause of truth, or in a charitable enterprise.

En-list', *v. i.* **1.** To enroll and bind one's self for military or naval service; as, he *enlisted* in the regular army; the men *enlisted* for the war.

2. To enter heartily into a cause, as if enrolled.

En-list'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; voluntary enrollment to serve as a soldier or a sailor.

2. The writing by which an enlisted man is bound.

En-live' (ĕn-līv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *live,* a.] To enliven. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

En-liv'en (ĕn-līv''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLIVENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLIVENING (-'n-ĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *liven.*] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; to quicken; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire.

Lo! of themselves th' *enlivened* chessmen move. *Cowley.*

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; to animate; as, mirth and good humor *enliven* a company; *enlivening* strains of music.

Syn. — To animate; rouse; inspire; cheer; encourage; comfort; exhilarate; inspirit; invigorate.

En-liv'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, enlivens, animates, or invigorates.

En-lock' (ĕn-lŏk'), *v. t.* To lock; to inclose.

En-lu'mine (ĕn-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *enluminer;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + L. *luminare* to light up, illumine. See ILLUMINATE, and cf. LIMN.] To illumine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-lute' (ĕn-lūt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + L. *lutum* mud, clay.] To coat with clay; to lute. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **En/man-ché'** (ăN/măN/shā'), *a.* [F.; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *manche* sleeve.] (*Her.*) Resembling, or covered with, a sleeve; — said of the chief when lines are drawn from the middle point of the upper edge to the sides.

En-mar'ble (ĕn-mär'b'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *marble.*] To make hard as marble; to harden. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-mesh' (ĕn-mĕsh'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *mesh.* Cf. INMESH.] To catch or entangle in, or as in, meshes. *Shak.*

My doubts *enmesh* me if I try. *Lowell.*

En-mew' (ĕn-mū'), *v. t.* See EMMEW.

En-mist' (ĕn-mĭst'), *v. t.* To infold, as in a mist.

En/mi-ty (ĕn/mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* ENMITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *enemyte,* fr. *enemy:* cf. F. *inimitié,* OF. *enemistié.* See ENEMY, and cf. AMITY.] **1.** The quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition.

No ground of *enmity* between us known. *Milton.*

2. A state of opposition; hostility.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God. *James* iv. 4.

Syn. — Rancor; hostility; hatred; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; animosity; ill will; malice; malevolence. See ANIMOSITY, RANCOR.

En-mossed' (ĕn-mŏst'; 115), *a.* [Pref. *en-* + *moss.*] Covered with moss; mossed. *Keats.*

En-move' (ĕn-mōōv'), *v. t.* See EMMOVE. [*Obs.*]

En-muf'fle (ĕn-mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* To muffle up.

En-mure' (ĕn-mūr'), *v. t.* To immure. [*Obs.*]

En-na'tion (ĕn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine.] (*Zoöl.*) The ninth segment in insects.

En'ne-ad (ĕn'nē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ἐννεάς, -αδος, fr. ἐννέα nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.

The Enneads, the title given to the works of the philosopher Plotinus, published by his pupil Porphyry; — so called because each of the six books into which it is divided contains nine chapters.

En'ne-a-gon (-ȧ-gŏn; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine + γωνία corner, angle: cf. F. *ennéagone.*] (*Geom.*) A polygon or plane figure with nine sides and nine angles; a nonagon.

En'ne-ag'o-nal (ĕn'nē-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Belonging to an enneagon; having nine angles.

En'ne-ag'y-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine + γυνή woman, female.] (*Bot.*) Having or producing nine pistils or styles; — said of a flower or plant.

En'ne-a-he'dral (-ȧ-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine + ἕδρα side.] (*Geom.*) Having nine sides.

En'ne-a-he'dri-a (-hē'drĭ-ȧ), } *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure
En'ne-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), } having nine sides; a nonagon.

‖ **En'ne-an'dri-a** (-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐννέα nine + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male: cf. F. *ennéandrie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having nine stamens.

En'ne-an'dri-an (-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having nine sta-
En'ne-an'drous (-drŭs), } mens.

En'ne-a-pet'al-ous (-ȧ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine + E. *petalous:* cf. F. *ennéapétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having nine petals, or flower leaves.

En'ne-a-sper'mous (-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Having nine seeds; — said of fruits.

En'ne-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine.] Occur-
En'ne-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ring once in every nine times, days, years, etc.; every ninth.

Enneatical day, every ninth day of a disease. — **Enneatical year,** every ninth year of a man's life.

En-new' (ĕn-nū'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *new.* Cf. INNOVATE.] To make new. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

En-niche' (ĕn-nĭch'), *v. t.* To place in a niche. *Sterne.*

En-no'ble (ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENNOBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENNOBLING (-blĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *noble:* cf. F. *ennoblir.*] **1.** To make noble; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to dignify. "*Ennobling* all that he touches." *Trench.*

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

2. To raise to the rank of nobility; as, to *ennoble* a commoner.

Syn. — To raise; dignify; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.

En-no'ble-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of making noble, or of exalting, dignifying, or advancing to nobility. *Bacon.*

2. That which ennobles; excellence; dignity.

En-no'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One who ennobles.

‖ **En/nui'** (ăN/nwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; dullness and languor of spirits, arising from satiety or want of interest; tedium. *T. Gray.*

‖ **En/nuy'é'** (ăN/nwē'yā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *ennuyer.* See ENNUI.] Affected with ennui; weary in spirits; emotionally exhausted.

‖ **En/nuy'é'**, *n.* [F.] One who is affected with ennui.

‖ **En/nuy'ée'** (ăN/nwē'yā'), *n.* [F.] A woman affected with ennui. *Mrs. Jameson.*

E-nod'al (ē-nōd'al), *a.* (*Bot.*) Without a node. *Gray.*

En'o-da'tion (ĕn'ō-dā'shŭn *or* ē'nō-), *n.* [L. *enodatio* explanation, fr. *enodare* to free from knots. See ENODE.] The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, also, the solution of a difficulty. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

E-node' (ē-nōd'), *v. t.* [L. *enodare; e* out + *nodare* to fill with knots, *nodus* a knot.] To clear of knots; to make clear. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

E-noint' (ē-noint'), *a.* Anointed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

E-nom'o-tarch (ē-nŏm'ō-tärk), *n.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτάρχης; ἐνωμοτία + ἀρχός leader. See ENOMOTY.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

E-nom'o-ty (ē-nŏm'ō-tȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτία, fr. ἐνώμοτος sworn; ἐν in + ὀμνύναι to swear.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A band of sworn soldiers; a division of the Spartan army ranging from twenty-five to thirty-six men, bound together by oath.

‖ **En'o-pla** (ĕn'ō-plā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνοπλος armed; ἐν in + ὅπλα, pl., armor.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Nemertina, characterized by the presence of a peculiar armature of spines or plates in the proboscis.

Armature of the proboscis of one of the Enopla. Much enlarged.
A Bulb; *B* Cavity of Bulb; *C* Median Spine; *D D'* Lateral Capsules with pin-shaped spines; *E* Duct; *H* Gland.

En-op'to-man'cy (ĕn-ŏp'tō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἔνοπτος visible in (a thing) + *-mancy.*] Divination by the use of a mirror.

E-norm' (ē-nôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *énorme.* See ENORMOUS.] Enormous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* ENORMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous: cf. F. *énormité.* See ENORMOUS.] **1.** The state or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous.

The *enormity* of his learned acquisitions. *De Quincey.*

2. That which is enormous; especially, an exceeding offense against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; an atrocity.

These clamorous *enormities* which are grown too big and strong for law or shame. *South.*

E-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis* enormous, out of rule; *e* out + *norma* rule: cf. F. *énorme.* See NORMAL.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; out of due proportion; inordinate; abnormal. "*Enormous* bliss." *Milton.* "This *enormous* state." *Shak.* "The hoop's *enormous* size." *Jenyns.*

Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

2. Exceedingly wicked; outrageous; atrocious; monstrous; as, an *enormous* crime.

That detestable profession of a life so *enormous.* *Bale.*

Syn. — Huge; vast; immoderate; immense; excessive; prodigious; monstrous. — ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, EXCESSIVE. We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence or far exceeds its proper average or standard, and becomes — so to speak — *abnormal* in its magnitude, degree, etc.; as, a man of *enormous* strength; a deed of *enormous* wickedness. *Immense* expresses somewhat indefinitely an immeasurable quantity or extent. *Excessive* is applied to what is beyond a just measure or amount, and is always used in an evil sense; as, *enormous* size; an *enormous* crime; an *immense* expenditure; the expanse of ocean is *immense.* "*Excessive* levity and indulgence are ultimately *excessive* rigor." *V. Knox.* "Complaisance becomes servitude when it is *excessive.*" *La Rochefoucauld (Trans.).*

E-nor'mous-ly, *adv.* In an enormous degree.

E-nor'mous-ness, *n.* The state of being enormous.

En-or'tho-trope (ĕn-ôr'thō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + ὀρθός upright, correct + τρέπειν to turn.] An optical toy; a card on which confused or imperfect figures are drawn, but which form to the eye regular figures when the card is rapidly revolved. See THAUMATROPE.

E-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* [OE. *inoh, inow, enogh,* AS. *genōh, genōg,* a. & adv. (akin to OS. *ginōg,* D. *genoeg,* OHG. *ginuog,* G. *genug,* Icel. *gnōgr,* Sw. *nog,* Dan. *nok,* Goth. *ganōhs*), fr. *geneah* it suffices (akin to Goth. *ganah*); pref. *ge-* + a root akin to L. *nancisci* to get, Skr. *naç,* Gr. ἐνεγκεῖν to carry.] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate to meet the want; sufficient; — usually, and more elegantly, following the noun to which it belongs.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! *Luke* xv. 17.

E-nough', *adv.* **1.** In a degree or quantity that satisfies; to satisfaction; sufficiently.

2. Fully; quite; — used to express slight augmentation of the positive degree, and sometimes equivalent to *very;* as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

I know you well *enough;* you are Signior Antonio. *Shak.*

Thou knowest well *enough* . . . that this is no time to lend money. *Shak.*

3. In a tolerable degree; — used to express mere acceptableness or acquiescence, and implying a degree or quantity rather less than is desired; as, the song was well *enough.*

☞ *Enough* usually follows the word it modifies.

E-nough', *n.* A sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire, is adequate to the want, or is equal to the power or ability; as, he had *enough* to do to take care of himself. "*Enough* is as good as a feast."

And Esau said, I have *enough,* my brother. *Gen.* xxxiii. 9.

E-nough', *interj.* An exclamation denoting sufficiency, being a shortened form of *it is enough.*

E-nounce' (ē-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] [F. *énoncer,* L. *enuntiare; e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger. See NUNCIO, and cf. ENUNCIATE.]

1. To announce; to declare; to state, as a proposition or argument. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To utter; to articulate.

The student should be able to *enounce* these [sounds] independently. *A. M. Bell.*

E-nounce'ment (ē-nouns'ment), *n.* Act of enouncing; that which is enounced.

E-now' (-nou'). A form of ENOUGH. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

En-pa'tron (ĕn-pā'trŭn), *v. t.* To act the part of a patron towards; to patronize. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-pierce' (ĕn-pērs'), *v. t.* [See EMPIERCE.] To pierce. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-quere' (-kwēr'), *v. i.* To inquire. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-quick'en (ĕn-kwĭk'n), *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

En-quire' (ĕn-kwīr'), *v. i. & t.* See INQUIRE.

En-quir'er (ĕn-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* See INQUIRER.

En-quir'y (ĕn-kwīr'ȳ), *n.* See INQUIRY.

En-race' (ĕn-rās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *race* lineage.] To enroot; to implant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENRAGED (-rājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENRAGING (-rā'jĭng).] [F. *enrager* to be enraged; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *rage* rage. See RAGE.] To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness; to make furious.

Syn. — To irritate; incense; inflame; exasperate; provoke; anger; madden; infuriate.

En-rage'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of enraging or state of being enraged; excitement. [*Obs.*]

En-range' (ĕn-rānj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *range.* Cf. ENRANK, ARRANGE.] **1.** To range in order; to put in rank; to arrange. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To rove over; to range. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-rank' (ĕn-răngk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *rank.*] To place in ranks or in order. [*R.*] *Shak.*

En-rapt' (ĕn-răpt'), *p. a.* [Pref. *en-* + *rapt.* Cf. ENRAVISH.] Thrown into ecstasy; transported; enraptured. *Shak.*

En-rap'ture (ĕn-răp'tûr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENRAPTURED (-tûrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENRAPTURING.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure; to enravish. *Shenstone.*

En-rav'ish (ĕn-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To transport with delight; to enrapture; to fascinate. *Spenser.*

En-rav'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to throw into ecstasy.

En-rav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being enravished or enraptured; ecstasy; rapture. *Glanvill.*

En-reg'is-ter (ĕn-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *register:* cf. F. *enregistrer.* Cf. INREGISTER.] To register; to enroll or record; to inregister.

To read *enregistered* in every nook
His goodness, which His beauty doth declare. *Spenser.*

En-rheum' (ĕn-rụm'), *v. i.* [Pref. *en-* + *rheum:* cf. F. *s'enrhumer.*] To contract a rheum. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

En-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENRICHED (-rĭcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENRICHING.] [F. *enrichir;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *riche* rich. See RICH.] **1.** To make rich with any kind of wealth; to render opulent; to increase the possessions of; as, to *enrich* the understanding with knowledge.

Seeing, Lord, your great mercy
Us hath *enriched* so openly. *Chaucer's Dream.*

2. To supply with ornament; to adorn; as, to *enrich* a ceiling by frescoes.

3. To make rich with manure; to fertilize; — said of the soil; as, to *enrich* land by irrigation.

4. To supply with knowledge; to instruct; to store; — said of the mind. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

En-rich'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who enriches.

En-rich'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of making rich, or that which enriches; increase of value by improvements, embellishment, etc.; decoration; embellishment.

En-ridge' (ĕn-rĭj'), *v. t.* To form into ridges. *Shak.*

En-ring' (ĕn-rĭng'), *v. t.* To encircle. [*R.*]

The Muses and the Graces, grouped in threes,
Enringed a billowing fountain in the midst. *Tennyson.*

En-rip'en (ĕn-rīp'n), *v. t.* To ripen. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

En-rive' (ĕn-rīv'), *v. t.* To rive; to cleave. [*Obs.*]

En-robe' (ĕn-rōb'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *robe:* cf. OF. *enrober.*] To invest or adorn with a robe; to attire.

En-rock'ment (ĕn-rŏk'ment), *n.* [Pref. *en-* + *rock.*] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

En-roll' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENROLLED (-rōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENROLLING.] [Pref. *en-* + *roll:* cf. F. *enrôler;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *rôle* roll or register. See ROLL, *n.*] [Written also *enrol.*] **1.** To insert in a roll; to register or enter in a list or catalogue or on rolls of court; hence, to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing; as, to *enroll* men for service; to *enroll* a decree or a law; also, reflexively, to enlist.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling.* *Milton.*

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled* themselves. *Prescott.*

2. To envelop; to inwrap; to involve. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-roll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who enrolls or registers.

En-roll'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *enrôlement.*] [Written also *enrolment.*] **1.** The act of enrolling; registration. *Holland.*

2. A writing in which anything is enrolled; a register; a record. *Sir J. Davies.*

En-root' (ĕn-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. *Shak.*

En-round' (ĕn-round'), *v. t.* To surround. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **En' route'** (ăN' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

‖ **Ens** (ĕnz), *n.* [L., *ens, entis,* a thing. See ENTITY.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) Entity, being, or existence; an actually existing being; also, God, as the Being of Beings.

2. (*Chem.*) Something supposed to condense within itself all the virtues and qualities of a substance from which it is extracted; essence. [*Obs.*]

En-safe' (ĕn-sāf'), *v. t.* To make safe. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

En-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample, essample,* F. *exemple.* See EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 *Pet.* v. 3.

En-sa'mple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-san'guine (ĕn-săn'gwĭn), *v. t.* To stain or cover with blood; to make bloody, or of a blood-red color; as, an *ensanguined* hue. "The *ensanguined* field." *Milton.*

En'sate (ĕn'sāt), *a.* [NL. *ensatus,* fr. L. *ensis* sword.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having sword-shaped leaves, or appendages; ensiform.

En-scale' (ĕn-skāl'), *v. t.* To cover with scales.

En-sched'ule (ĕn-skĕd'ûl; 135), *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. See SCHEDULE. [*R.*] *Shak.*

En-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSCONCED (-skŏnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSCONCING (-skŏn'sĭng).] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to place or hide securely; to conceal.

She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

En-seal' (ĕn-sēl'), *v. t.* To impress with a seal; to mark as with a seal; hence, to ratify. [*Obs.*]

This deed I do *enseal.* *Piers Plowman.*

En-seam' (ĕn-sēm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *seam* suture. Cf. INSEAM.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam; hence, to include; to contain. *Camden.*

En-seam', *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *seam* grease.] To cover with grease; to defile; to pollute. [*Obs.*]

In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed. *Shak.*

En-sear' (ĕn-sēr'), *v. t.* To sear; to dry up. [*Obs.*]

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb. *Shak.*

En-search' (ĕn-sẽrch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encerchier.* See SEARCH.] To make search; to try to find something. [*Obs.*] — *v. t.* To search for. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

En-seel' (ĕn-sēl'), *v. t.* To close the eyes of; to seel; — said in reference to a hawk. [*Obs.*]

En-seint' (ĕn-sānt'), *a.* (*Law*) With child; pregnant. See ENCEINTE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **En'sem'ble** (ăN'săN'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

‖ **En'sem'ble,** *adv.* [F.] All at once; together.

En-shel'ter (ĕn-shĕl'tẽr), *v. t.* To shelter. [*Obs.*]

En-shield' (ĕn-shēld'), *v. t.* To defend, as with a shield; to shield. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

En-shield', *a.* Shielded; enshielded. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSHRINED (-shrīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSHRINING.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; hence, to preserve or cherish as something sacred; as, to *enshrine* something in memory.

We will *enshrine* it as a holy relic. *Massinger.*

En-shroud' (ĕn-shroud'), *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, a shroud; to shroud. *Churchill.*

En-sif'er-ous (ĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ensifer; ensis* sword + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *ensifère.*] Bearing a sword.

En'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form:* cf. F. *ensiforme.*] Having the form of a sword blade; sword-shaped; as, an *ensiform* leaf.

Ensiform cartilage, *and* **Ensiform process.** (*Anat.*) See XIPHISTERNUM.

En'sign (ĕn'sīn), *n.* [F. *enseigne,* L. *insignia,* pl. of *insigne* a distinctive mark, badge, flag; *in* + *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN, and cf. INSIGNIA, 3d ANCIENT.] **1.** A flag; a banner; a standard; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality, carried by a ship or a body of soldiers, — as distinguished from flags indicating divisions of the army, rank of naval officers, or private signals, and the like.

Hang up your *ensigns,* let your drums be still. *Shak.*

2. A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Is.* v. 26.

3. Sign; badge of office, rank, or power; symbol.

The *ensigns* of our power about we bear. *Waller.*

4. (*a*) Formerly, a commissioned officer of the army who carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment. (*b*) A commissioned officer of the lowest grade in the navy, corresponding to the grade of second lieutenant in the army. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

☞ In the British army the rank of *ensign* was abolished in 1871. In the United States army the rank is not recognized; the regimental flags being carried by a sergeant called the *color sergeant.*

Ensign bearer, one who carries a flag; an ensign.

En'sign, *v. t.* **1.** To designate as by an ensign. [*Obs.*]

Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families. *B. Jonson.*

2. To distinguish by a mark or ornament; esp. (*Her.*), by a crown; thus, any charge which has a crown immediately above or upon it, is said to be *ensigned.*

En'sign-cy (ĕn'sĭn-sȳ; 277), *n.; pl.* ENSIGNCIES (-sĭz). The rank or office of an ensign.

En'sign-ship, *n.* The state or rank of an ensign.

En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj; F. ăN'sẽ'lâzh'), *n.* [F.; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *silo.* See SILO.] **1.** The process of preserving fodder (such as cornstalks, rye, oats, millet, etc.) by compressing it while green and fresh in a pit or vat called a silo, where it is kept covered from the air; as, the *ensilage* of fodder.

2. The fodder preserved in a silo.

En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSILAGED (-lājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSILAGING (-lā-jĭng).] To preserve in a silo; as, to *ensilage* cornstalks.

En-sky' (ĕn-skī'), *v. t.* To place in the sky or in heaven. [*R.*] "A thing *enskied* and sainted." *Shak.*

En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSLAVED (-slāvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSLAVING.] To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of; to subject to a dominant influence.

The conquer'd, also, and *enslaved* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose. *Milton.*

Pleasure admitted in undue degree
Enslaves the will. *Cowper.*

En-slav'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* State of being enslaved.

En-slave'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reducing to slavery; state of being enslaved; bondage; servitude.

A fresh *enslavement* to their enemies. *South.*

En-slav'er (ĕn-slāv'ĕr), *n.* One who enslaves. *Swift.*

En-snare' (ĕn-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See INSNARE.

En-snarl' (-snärl'), *v. t.* To entangle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-so'ber (ĕn-sō'bĕr), *v. t.* To make sober. [*Obs.*]

Sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor.*

En-soul' (ĕn-sōl'), *v. t.* To indue or imbue (a body) with soul. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

En-sphere' (ĕn-sfēr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *sphere*. Cf. INSPHERE.] **1.** To place in a sphere; to envelop.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered*. *Chapman.*

2. To form into a sphere.

En-stamp' (ĕn-stămp'), *v. t.* To stamp; to mark as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

It is the motive . . . which *enstamps* the character. *Cogan.*

En-state' (ĕn-stāt'), *v. t.* See INSTATE.

En'sta-tite (ĕn'stâ-tīt), *n.* [Named fr. Gr. *ἐνστάτης* an adversary, because infusible before the blowpipe.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization; often fibrous and massive; color grayish white or greenish. It is a silicate of magnesia with some iron. Bronzite is a ferriferous variety.

En'sta-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to enstatite.

En-store' (ĕn-stōr'), *v. t.* [See INSTAURATE.] To restore. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

En-style' (ĕn-stīl'), *v. t.* To style; to name. [*Obs.*]

En-su'a-ble (ĕn-sū'â-b'l), *a.* Ensuing; following.

En-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSUED (-sūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSUING.] [OF. *ensevre*, OF. & F. *ensuivre*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue. See SUE.] To follow; to pursue; to follow and overtake. [*Obs.*]

"Seek peace, and *ensue* it." 1 *Pet.* iii. 11.

To *ensue* his example in doing the like mischief. *Golding.*

En-sue', *v. i.* To follow or come afterward; to follow as a consequence or in chronological succession; to result; as, an *ensuing* conclusion or effect; the year *ensuing* was a cold one.

So spoke the Dame, but no applause *ensued*. *Pope.*

Dâmage to the mind or to the body, or to both, *ensues*, unless the exciting cause be presently removed. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — To follow; pursue; succeed. See FOLLOW.

En-sure' (-shur'), *v. t.* **1.** To make sure. See INSURE. **2.** To betroth. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

En-sur'er (-shur'ĕr), *n.* See INSURER.

En-swathe' (ĕn-swāth'), *v. t.* To swathe; to envelop, as in swaddling clothes. *Shak.*

En-swathe'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of enswathing, or the state of being enswathed.

En-sweep' (ĕn-swēp'), *v. t.* To sweep over or across; to pass over rapidly. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Ent- (ĕnt-). A prefix signifying *within*. See ENTO-.

-ent (-ent, -ĕnt). [F. *-ent*, L. *-ens*, *-entis*.] An adjective suffix signifying *action* or *being*; as, corrod*ent*, excell*ent*, emergen*t*, continen*t*, quiescen*t*. See -ANT.

En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'là-tūr; 135), *n.* [OF. *entablature*: cf. It. *intavolatura*, fr. LL. *intabulare* to construct a basis; L. *in* + *tabulatum* board work, flooring, fr. *tabula* a board. See TABLE.] (*Arch.*) The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns. See *Illust.* of COLUMN, CORNICE.

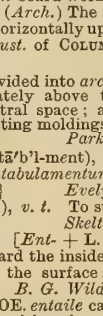

Corner of Grecian Doric Portico, showing Entablature. *a* Architrave; *b* Frieze; *c* Cornice; *d* Metope; *e* Triglyph.

☞ It is commonly divided into *architrave*, the part immediately above the column; *frieze*, the central space; and *cornice*, the upper projecting moldings. *Parker.*

En-ta'ble-ment (ĕn-tā'b'l-ment), *n.* [F. *entablement*, LL. *intabulamentum*.] See ENTABLATURE. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

En-tac'kle (ĕn-tăk'k'l), *v. t.* To supply with tackle. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

En'tad (ĕn'tăd), *adv.* [*Ent-* + L. *ad* towards.] (*Anat.*) Toward the inside or central part; away from the surface; — opposed to *ectad*. *B. G. Wilder.*

En-tail' (ĕn-tāl'), *n.* [OE. *entaile* carving, OF. *entaille*, F., an incision, fr. *entailler* to cut away; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *tailler* to cut; LL. *feudum talliatum* a fee entailed, i. e., curtailed or limited. See TAIL limitation, TAILOR.] **1.** That which is entailed. Hence: (*Law*) (*a*) An estate in fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular class of issue. (*b*) The rule by which the descent is fixed.

A power of breaking the ancient *entails*, and of alienating their estates. *Hume.*

2. Delicately carved ornamental work; intaglio. [*Obs.*]

"A work of rich *entail*." *Spenser.*

En-tail', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTAILING.] [OE. *entailen* to carve, OF. *entailler*. See ENTAIL, *n.*] **1.** To settle or fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants or a certain line of descendants; — said especially of an estate; to bestow as an heritage.

Allowing them to *entail* their estates. *Hume.*

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs forever. *Shak.*

2. To appoint hereditary possessor. [*Obs.*]

To *entail* him and his heirs unto the crown. *Shak.*

3. To cut or carve in an ornamental way. [*Obs.*]

Entailed with curious antics. *Spenser.*

En-tail'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of entailing or of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent.

2. The condition of being entailed.

3. A thing entailed.

Brutality as an hereditary *entailment* becomes an ever weakening force. *R. L. Dugdale.*

En'tal (ĕn'tal), *a.* [See ENT-.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, central or deep parts; inner; — opposed to *ectal*. *B. G. Wilder.*

En-tame' (ĕn-tām'), *v. t.* To tame. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-tan'gle (ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTANGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate; as, to *entangle* yarn or the hair.

2. To involve in such complications as to render extrication a bewildering difficulty; hence, metaphorically, to insnare; to perplex; to bewilder; to puzzle; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers. "*Entangling* alliances." *Washington.*

The difficulties that perplex men's thoughts and *entangle* their understandings. *Locke.*

Allowing her to *entangle* herself with a person whose future was so uncertain. *Froude.*

En-tan'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* State of being entangled; intricate and confused involution; that which entangles; intricacy; perplexity.

En-tan'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that entangles.

‖ **En-ta'si-a** (ĕn-tā'zhĭ-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντασις*. See ENTASIS.] (*Med.*) Tonic spasm; — applied generically to denote any disease characterized by tonic spasms, as tetanus, trismus, etc.

‖ **En'ta-sis** (ĕn'tâ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἔντασις* a stretching; fr. *ἐντείνειν*; *ἐν* in + *τείνειν* to extend.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A slight convex swelling of the shaft of a column.

2. (*Med.*) Same as ENTASIA.

En-tass'ment (ĕn-tăs'ment), *n.* [F. *entassement*, fr. *entasser* to heap up.] A heap; accumulation. [*R.*]

En-tas'tic (ĕn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed as if fr. (assumed) Gr. *ἐνταστικός*. See ENTASIS.] (*Med.*) Relating to any disease characterized by tonic spasms.

En-tel'e-chy (ĕn-tĕl'ĕ-kỹ), *n.* [L. *entelechia*, Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, prob. fr. *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν* to be complete; *ἐν* + *τέλος* completion, end + *ἔχειν* to have or hold.] (*Peripatetic Philos.*) An actuality; a conception completely actualized, in distinction from mere potential existence.

‖ **En-tel'lus** (ĕn-tĕl'lŭs), *n.* [NL., the specific name, fr. Gr. *ἐντέλλειν* to command.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian long-tailed bearded monkey (*Semnopithecus entellus*) regarded as sacred by the natives. It is remarkable for the caplike arrangement of the hair on the head. Called also *hoonoomaun* and *hungoor*.

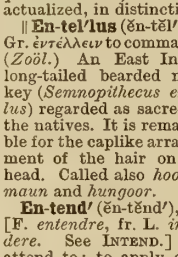

Entellus.

En-tend' (ĕn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [F. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere*. See INTEND.] To attend to; to apply one's self to. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-ten'der (ĕn-tĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To make tender. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To treat with tenderness. [*R.*] *Young.*

En-ten'tive (ĕn-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *ententif*.] Attentive; zealous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En'ter- (ĕn'tĕr-). [F. *entre* between, fr. L. *inter*. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *between, among, part*.

En'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTERING.] [OE. *entren*, *enteren*, F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*, fr. *intro* inward, contr. fr. *intero* (sc. *loco*), fr. *inter* in between, between. See INTER-, IN, and cf. INTERIOR.] **1.** To come or go into; to pass into the interior of; to pass within the outer cover or shell of; to penetrate; to pierce; as, to *enter* a house, a closet, a country, a door, etc.; the river *enters* the sea.

That darksome cave they *enter*. *Spenser.*

I, . . . with the multitude of my redeemed,
Shall *enter* heaven, long absent. *Milton.*

2. To unite in; to join; to be admitted to; to become a member of; as, to *enter* an association, a college, an army.

3. To engage in; to become occupied with; as, to *enter* the legal profession, the book trade, etc.

4. To pass within the limits of; to attain; to begin; to commence upon; as, to *enter* one's teens, a new era, a new dispensation.

5. To cause to go (into), or to be received (into); to put in; to insert; to cause to be admitted; as, to *enter* a knife into a piece of wood, a wedge into a log; to *enter* a boy at college, a horse for a race, etc.

6. To inscribe; to enroll; to record; as, to *enter* a name, or a date, in a book, or a book in a catalogue; to *enter* the particulars of a sale in an account, a manifest of a ship or of merchandise at the customhouse.

7. (*Law*) (*a*) To go into or upon, as lands, and take actual possession of them. (*b*) To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing; to put upon record in proper form and order; as, to *enter* a writ, appearance, rule, or judgment. *Burrill.*

8. To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse; to submit a statement of (imported goods), with the original invoices, to the proper officer of the customs for estimating the duties. See ENTRY, 4.

9. To file or inscribe upon the records of the land office the required particulars concerning (a quantity of public land) in order to entitle a person to a right of preëmption. [*U. S.*] *Abbott.*

10. To deposit for copyright the title or description of (a book, picture, map, etc.); as, "*entered* according to act of Congress."

11. To initiate; to introduce favorably. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To go or come in; — often with *in* used pleonastically; also, to begin; to take the first steps. "The year *entering*." *Evelyn.*

No evil thing approach nor *enter* in. *Milton.*

Truth is fallen in the street, and equity can not *enter*. *Is.* lix. 14.

For we which have believed do *enter* into rest. *Heb.* iv. 3.

2. To get admission; to introduce one's self; to penetrate; to form or constitute a part; to become a partaker or participant; to share; to engage; — usually with *into*; sometimes with *on* or *upon*; as, a ball *enters* into the body; water *enters* into a ship; he *enters* into the plan; to *enter* into a quarrel; a merchant *enters* into partnership with some one; to *enter* upon another's land; the boy *enters* on his tenth year; to *enter* upon a task; lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

3. To penetrate mentally; to consider attentively; — with *into*.

He is particularly pleased with . . . Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison.*

En'ter-ad'e-nog'ra-phy (ĕn'tĕr-ăd'ĕ-nŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *ἀδήν* a gland + *-graphy*.] A treatise upon, or description of, the intestinal glands.

En'ter-ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *ἀδήν* a gland + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the glands of the alimentary canal.

‖ **En'ter-al'gi-a** (-ăl'jĭ-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *ἄλγος* pain: cf. F. *entéralgie*.] (*Med.*) Pain in the intestines; colic.

En'ter-deal' (ĕn'tĕr-dēl'), *n.* [*Enter-* + *deal*.] Mutual dealings; intercourse. [*Obs.*]

The *enterdeal* of princes strange. *Spenser.*

En'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes an entrance or beginning. *A. Seward.*

En-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντερικός*. See ENTERITIS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or alimentary canal; intestinal.

Enteric fever (*Med.*), typhoid fever.

‖ **En'te-ri'tis** (ĕn'tĕ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the intestines. *Hoblyn.*

En'ter-lace' (ĕn'tĕr-lās'), *v. t.* See INTERLACE.

En'ter-mete' (ĕn'tĕr-mēt'), *v. i.* [F. *s'entremettre*; *entre* between + *mettre* to place.] To interfere; to intermeddle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En'ter-mew'er (ĕn'tĕr-mū'ĕr), *n.* [*Enter-* + *mew* to molt.] (*Zoöl.*) A hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

En'ter-mise' (-mīz'), *n.* [F. *entremise*, fr. *s'entremettre*. See ENTERMETE.] Mediation. [*Obs.*]

‖ **En-ter'o-cele** (ĕn-tĕr'ŏ-sēl *or* ĕn'tĕr-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐντεροκήλη*; *ἔντερον* an intestine + *κήλη* tumor, hernia.] (*Med.*) A hernial tumor whose contents are intestine.

‖ **En'te-ro-cœ'le** (ĕn'tĕ-rŏ-sē'lĕ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *κοῖλον* a hollow.] (*Anat.*) A perivisceral cavity which arises as an outgrowth or outgrowths from the digestive tract; distinguished from a *schizocœle*, which arises by a splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo.

En'ter-og'ra-phy (ĕn'tĕr-ŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *-graphy*.] (*Anat.*) A treatise upon, or description of, the intestines; enterology.

En'ter-o-lith (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *-lith*.] (*Med.*) An intestinal concretion.

En'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *-logy*: cf. F. *entérologie*.] The science which treats of the viscera of the body.

‖ **En'te-ron** (ĕn'tĕ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine, fr. *ἐντός* within.] (*Anat.*) The whole alimentary, or enteric, canal.

En'ter-op'a-thy (ĕn'tĕr-ŏp'à-thỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine + *πάθος* suffering.] (*Med.*) Disease of the intestines.

‖ **En'te-rop-neus'ta** (ĕn'tĕ-rŏp-nūs'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *πνεῖν* to breathe.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of wormlike invertebrates having, along the sides of the body, branchial openings for the branchial sacs, which are formed by diverticula of the alimentary canal. Balanoglossus is the only known genus. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

En'ter-or'rha-phy (ĕn'tĕr-ŏr'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *ῥαφή* a sewing.] (*Med.*) The operation of sewing up a rent in the intestinal canal.

En'ter-o-tome (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-tōm), *n.* [F. *entérotome*. See ENTEROTOMY.] (*Med.*) A kind of scissors used for opening the intestinal canal, as in post-mortem examinations.

En'ter-ot'o-my (ĕn'tĕr-ŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Med.*) Incision of the intestines, especially in reducing certain cases of hernia.

En'ter-par'lance (-pär'lans), *n.* Mutual talk or conversation; conference. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Hayward.*

En'ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* Same as INTERPLEAD.

En'ter-prise (ĕn'tĕr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take. See INTER, and EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is undertaken; something attempted to be performed; a work projected which involves activity, courage, energy, and the like; a bold, arduous, or hazardous attempt; an undertaking; as, a manly *enterprise*; a warlike *enterprise*. *Shak.*

Their hands can not perform their *enterprise*. *Job* v. 12.

2. Willingness or eagerness to engage in labor which requires boldness, promptness, energy, and like qualities; as, a man of great *enterprise*.

En'ter-prise, *v. t.* **1.** To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform; to venture upon. [*R.*]

The business must be *enterprised* this night. *Dryden.*

What would I not renounce or *enterprise* for you! *T. Otway.*

2. To treat with hospitality; to entertain. [*Obs.*]

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser.*

En'ter-prise, *v. i.* To undertake an enterprise, or something hazardous or difficult. [*R.*] *Pope.*

En'ter-pri'ser (-prī'zĕr), *n.* One who undertakes enterprises. *Sir J. Hayward.*

En'ter-pri'sing (-zĭng), *a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt; as, an *enterprising* man or firm. — **En'ter-pri'sing-ly,** *adv.*

En'ter-tain' (ĕn'tĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTERTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTERTAINING.] [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*. See TENABLE.] **1.** To be at the charges of; to

take or keep in one's service; to maintain; to support; to harbor; to keep.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

2. To give hospitable reception and maintenance to; to receive at one's board, or into one's house; to receive as a guest.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

3. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly; to divert; as, to *entertain* friends with conversation, etc.

The weary time she can not *entertain*. *Shak.*

4. To give reception to; to receive, in general; to receive and take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; as, to *entertain* a proposal.

I am not here going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke. *De Quincey.*

A rumor gained ground, — and, however absurd, was *entertained* by some very sensible people. *Hawthorne.*

5. To meet or encounter, as an enemy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to keep in the mind; to harbor; to cherish; as, to *entertain* charitable sentiments.

7. To lead on; to bring along; to introduce. [*Obs.*]

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To amuse; divert; maintain. See AMUSE.

**En`ter-tain'** (ĕn`tẽr-tān'), *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests; as, he *entertains* generously.

En`ter-tain', *n.* [Cf. F. *entretien*, fr. *entretenir*.] Entertainment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En`ter-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who entertains.

En`ter-tain'ing**, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting. — **En`ter-tain'ing-ly, *adv.* — **En`ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*

En`ter-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entretenement*.] **1.** The act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing; hospitable reception; also, reception or treatment, in general.

The *entertainment* of Christ by faith. *Baxter.*

I will resist such *entertainment*. *Shak.*

The sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat.*

2. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; as: (*a*) Hospitality; hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; especially, provision for the table; a hospitable repast; a feast; a formal or elegant meal. (*b*) That which engages the attention agreeably, amuses or diverts, whether in private, as by conversation, etc., or in public, by performances of some kind; amusement.

Theatrical *entertainments* conducted with greater elegance and refinement. *Prescott.*

3. Admission into service; service.

Some band of strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*

4. Payment of soldiers or servants; wages. [*Obs.*]

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; feast; banquet; repast; carousal.

En`ter-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* To entertain. [*Obs.*]

En`ter-tis'sued (-tĭsh'ūd), *a.* Same as INTERTISSUED.

En`the-al (ĕn'thē-al), } *a.* [Gr. ἔνθεος full of the god,
En`the-an (-an), } inspired; ἐν in + θεός god.] Divinely inspired; wrought up to enthusiasm. [*Obs.*]

En`the-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* Inspiration; enthusiasm. [*R.*] "Religious *entheasm*." *Byron.*

En`the-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθεαστικός inspired, fr. ἐνθεάζειν, fr. ἔνθεος. See ENTHEAL.] Of godlike energy; inspired. — **En`the-as'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

En`the-at (ĕn'thē-ăt), *a.* [Cf. L. *entheatus*, fr. Gr. ἔνθεος.] Divinely inspired. [*Obs.*] *Drummond.*

En`thel-min'tha (ĕn'thĕl-mĭn'thâ), } *n. pl.* [NL., within + ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] (*Zoöl.*) Intestinal worms. See HELMINTHES.
En`thel-min'thes (-thēz), }

En-thet'ic (ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθετικός fit for inserting; ἐν in + τιθέναι to place.] (*Med.*) Caused by a morbific virus implanted in the system; as, an *enthetic* disease like syphilis.

En-thrall' (ĕn-thrạl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *thrall*. Cf. INTHRALL.] [Written also *enthral*.] To hold in thrall; to enslave. See INTHRALL.

The bars survive the captive they *enthrall*. *Byron.*

En-thrall'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled. See INTHRALLMENT.

En-thrill' (ĕn-thrĭl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *thrill*.] To pierce; to thrill. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

En-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *throne:* cf. OF. *enthroner*. Cf. INTHRONIZE.] **1.** To seat on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or of high authority; hence, to invest with sovereign authority or dignity.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

It [mercy] is *enthronéd* in the hearts of kings. *Shak.*

2. (*Eccl.*) To induct, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

En-throne'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned. [*Recent*]

En-thron'i-za'tion (ĕn-thrōn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of enthroning; hence, the admission of a bishop to his stall or throne in his cathedral. *Hook.*

En-thron'ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTHRONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTHRONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [See INTHRONIZE.] To place on a throne; hence, to induct into office, as a bishop.

There openly *enthronized* as the very elected king. *Knolles.*

En-thuse' (ĕn-thūz'), *v. t. & i.* To make or become enthusiastic. [*Slang*]

En-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. ἔνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired: cf. F. *enthousiasme*. See ENTHEAL, THEISM.] **1.** Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy; hence, a conceit of divine possession and revelation, or of being directly subject to some divine impulse.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*

2. A state of impassioned emotion; transport; elevation of fancy; exaltation of soul; as, the poetry of *enthusiasm*.

Resolutions adopted in *enthusiasm* are often repented of when excitement has been succeeded by the wearing duties of hard everyday routine. *Froude.*

Exhibiting the seeming contradiction of susceptibility to *enthusiasm* and calculating shrewdness. *Bancroft.*

3. Enkindled and kindling fervor of soul; strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or a subject; ardent and imaginative zeal or interest; as, he engaged in his profession with *enthusiasm*.

Nothing great was ever achieved without *enthusiasm*. *Emerson.*

4. Lively manifestation of joy or zeal.

Philip was greeted with a tumultuous *enthusiasm*. *Prescott.*

En-thu'si-ast (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιάστης: cf. F. *enthousiaste*.] One moved or actuated by enthusiasm; as: (*a*) One who imagines himself divinely inspired, or possessed of some special revelation; a religious madman; a fanatic. (*b*) One whose mind is wholly possessed and heated by what engages it; one who is influenced by a peculiar fervor of mind; an ardent and imaginative person.

Enthusiasts soon understand each other. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Visionary; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

En-thu'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός.]
En-thu'si-as'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Filled with enthusiasm; characterized by enthusiasm; zealous; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art. "*Enthusiastical* raptures." *Calamy.* — **En-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *W. Irving.*

En-thu'si-as'tic, *n.* An enthusiast; a zealot. [*Obs.*]

En`thy-me-mat'ic (ĕn'thĭ-mē-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐνθυμηματικός.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, an enthymeme.
En`thy-me-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

En`thy-meme (ĕn'thĭ-mēm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθύμημα, fr. ἐνθυμεῖσθαι to keep in mind, consider; ἐν in + θυμός mind, soul.] (*Logic*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; a syllogism with one premise omitted; as, We are dependent; therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be, Dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

En-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTICED (-tīst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTICING (-tī'sĭng).] [OE. *entisen*, *enticen*, OF. *enticier*, *entichier;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + a word of uncertain origin, cf. OF. *atisier* to stir a fire, provoke, L. *titio* firebrand, or MHG. *zicken* to push.] To draw on, by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to attract; as, the bait *enticed* the fishes. Often in a bad sense: To lead astray; to induce to evil; to tempt; as, the sirens *enticed* them to listen.

Roses blushing as they blow,
And *enticing* men to pull. *Beau. & Fl.*

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. *Prov.* i. 10.

Go, and thine erring brother gain,
Entice him home to be forgiven. *Keble.*

Syn. — To allure; lure; coax; decoy; seduce; tempt; inveigle; incite; persuade; prevail on. See ALLURE.

En-tice'a-ble (-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enticed.

En-tice'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *enticement.*] **1.** The act or practice of alluring or tempting; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

2. That which entices, or incites to evil; means of allurement; alluring object; as, an *enticement* to sin.

Syn. — Allurement; attraction; temptation; seduction; inveiglement; persuasion; inducement.

En-ti'cer (ĕn-tī'sẽr), *n.* One who entices; one who incites or allures to evil. *Burton.*

En-ti'cing (-sĭng), *a.* That entices; alluring.

En-ti'cing-ly, *adv.* In an enticing manner; charmingly. "She . . . sings most *enticingly*." *Addison.*

En-tier'ty (ĕn-tīr'tў), *n.* See ENTIRETY. [*Obs.*]

En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* [F. *entier*, L. *integer* untouched, undiminished, entire; pref. *in-*, negative + the root of *tangere* to touch. See TANGENT, and cf. INTEGER.] **1.** Complete in all parts; undivided; undiminished; whole; full and perfect; not deficient; as, the *entire* control of a business; *entire* confidence, ignorance.

That ye may be perfect and *entire*, wanting nothing. *James* i. 4.

With strength *entire* and free will armed. *Milton.*

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*

2. Without mixture or alloy of anything; unqualified; morally whole; pure; faithful.

Pure fear and *entire* cowardice. *Shak.*

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla. (*b*) Having an evenly continuous edge, as a leaf which has no kind of teeth.

4. Not gelded; — said of a horse.

5. Internal; interior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — See WHOLE, and RADICAL.

En-tire', *n.* **1.** Entirety. "Too long to print in *entire*." *Thackeray.*

2. (*Brewing*) A name originally given to a kind of beer combining qualities of different kinds of beer. [*Eng.*] "Foker's *Entire*." *Thackeray.*

En-tire'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully; as, the trace is *entirely* lost.

Euphrates falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea. *Raleigh.*

2. Without alloy or mixture; truly; sincerely.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser.*

En-tire'ness (ĕn-tīr'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

This same *entireness* or completeness. *Trench.*

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty. [*R.*]

Entireness in preaching the gospel. *Udall.*

3. Oneness; unity; — applied to a condition of intimacy or close association. [*Obs.*]

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall.*

En-tire'ty (-tў), *n.; pl.* ENTIRETIES (-tĭz). [OF. *entiereté*. Cf. INTEGRITY.] **1.** The state of being entire; completeness; as, *entirety* of interest. *Blackstone.*

2. That which is entire; the whole. *Bacon.*

En'ti-ta-tive (ĕn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [See ENTITY.] Considered as pure entity; abstracted from all circumstances. *Ellis.* — **En'ti-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

En-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTITLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTITLING (-tlĭng).] [OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, LL. *intitulare*, fr. L. *in* + *titulus* title. See TITLE, and cf. INTITULE.] **1.** To give a title to; to affix to as a name or appellation; hence, also, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to call; as, to *entitle* a book "Commentaries;" to *entitle* a man "Honorable."

That which . . . we *entitle* patience. *Shak.*

2. To give a claim to; to qualify for, with a direct object of the person, and a remote object of the thing; to furnish with grounds for seeking or claiming with success; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.

3. To attribute; to ascribe. [*Obs.*]

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton.*

Syn. — To name; designate; style; characterize; empower; qualify; enable; fit.

En-tit'ule (ĕn-tĭt'ūl *or* ĕn-tī'tūl), *v. t.* [See ENTITLE.] To entitle. *B. Jonson.*

En'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* ENTITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *entitas*, fr. L. *ens*, *entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be: cf. F. *entité*. See ESSENCE, Is.] A real being, whether in thought (as an ideal conception) or in fact; being; essence; existence.

Self-subsisting *entities*, such as our own personality. *Shairp.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, . . . but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

En'to- (ĕn'tō-). [Gr. ἐντός within, fr. ἐν in. See IN.] A combining form signifying *within*; as, *ento*blast.

En'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Ento-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The inner germ layer; endoderm. See NUCLEOLUS.

‖ **En'to-bron'chi-um** (-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* ENTOBRONCHIA (-ă). [NL. See ENTO-, and BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) One of the ventral branches of the main bronchi in the lungs of birds.

En'to-cu-ne'i-form (-kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), } *n.* [*Ento-* +
En'to-cu'ni-form (-kū'nĭ-fôrm), } *cuneiform, cuniform.*] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the tarsus. See CUNEIFORM.

En'to-derm (ĕn'tō-dẽrm), *n.* [*Ento-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] (*Biol.*) See ENDODERM, and *Illust.* of BLASTODERM.

En'to-der'mal (-dẽr'mal), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to the
En'to-der'mic (-mĭk), } entoderm.

En'to-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Ento-* + Gr. γαστήρ the stomach.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the interior of the stomach; — applied to a mode of budding from the interior of the gastric cavity, in certain hydroids.

En-tog'e-nous (ĕn-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Ento-* + *-genous.*] (*Biol.*) See ENDOGENOUS.

En'to-glos'sal (ĕn'tō-glŏs'sal), *a.* [*Ento-* + Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] (*Anat.*) Within the tongue; — applied to the glossohyal bone.

En-toil' (ĕn-toil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTOILED (-toild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTOILING.] To take with toils or bring into toils; to insnare. [*R.*]

Entoiled in woofed phantasies. *Keats.*

En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTOMBED (-tōōmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTOMBING.] [Pref. *en-* + *tomb:* cf. OF. *entomber*.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; to bury; to inter; to inhume. *Hooker.*

En-tomb'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of entombing or burying, or state of being entombed; burial. *Barrow.*

En'to-mere (ĕn'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Ento-* + *-mere.*] (*Biol.*) The smaller and more granular of the two cells formed in the first segmentation of the ovum, after fertilization.

En-tom'ic (ĕn-tŏm'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect. See
En-tom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ENTOMOLOGY.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to insects; entomological.

En'to-moid (ĕn'tō-moid), *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an insect. — *n.* An object resembling an insect.

En-tom'o-lin (ĕn-tŏm'ō-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect.] (*Chem.*) See CHITIN.

En-tom'o-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil insect.

En`to-mo-log'ic** (ĕn'tō-mō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *entomologique.*] Of or relating to entomology. — **En`to-mo-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.*
En`to-mo-log'ic-al (-lŏg'ĭ-kal), }

En`to-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *entomologiste.*] One versed in entomology.

En`to-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To collect specimens in the study of entomology. *C. Kingsley.*

En`to-mol'o-gy (-jў), *n.; pl.* ENTOMOLOGIES (-jīz). [Gr. ἔντομον insect (so called because nearly cut in two, fr. ἔντομος cut in; ἐν in + τέμνειν to cut) + *-logy:* cf. F. *entomologie*. See IN, and TOME, and cf. INSECT.] **1.** That part of zoölogy which treats of insects.

2. A treatise on the science of entomology.

‖ **En`to-moph'a-ga** (-mŏf'ă-gâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντομον an insect + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** One of a group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ feed parasitically upon living insects. See ICHNEUMON, 2.

2. A group of marsupials which are partly insectivorous, as the opossum.

3. A group of edentates, including the ant-eaters.

En'to-moph'a-gan (ĕn'tō-mŏf'ā-gan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Entomophaga. — *n.* One of the Entomophaga.

En'to-moph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

En'to-moph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect + φίλος a lover.] (*Bot.*) Fertilized by the agency of insects; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by insects.

‖ **En'to-mos'tra-ca** (-mŏs'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντομος cut in pieces + ὄστρακον burnt clay, the hard shell of Testacea.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the subclasses of Crustacea, including a large number of species, many of them minute. The group embraces several orders; as the Phyllopoda, Ostracoda, Copepoda, and Pectostraca. See Copepoda, Phyllopoda, and Cladocera.

En'to-mos'tra-can (-kan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Entomostraca. — *n.* One of the Entomostraca.

En'to-mos'tra-cous (-kŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Entomostracans.

En'to-mot'o-mist (-mŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who practices entomotomy.

En'to-mot'o-my (-mŏt'), *n.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect + τέμνειν to cut.] The science of the dissection of insects.

En-ton'ic (ĕn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔντονος strained, fr. ἐντείνειν to strain. See Entasis.] (*Med.*) Having great tension, or exaggerated action. *Dunglison.*

En'to-pe-riph'er-al (ĕn'tō-pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-al), *a.* [*Ento-* + *peripheral.*] (*Physiol.*) Being, or having its origin, within the external surface of the body; — especially applied to feelings, such as hunger, produced by internal disturbances. Opposed to *epiperipheral.*

En'to-phyte (ĕn'tō-fīt), *n.* [*Ento-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] (*Med.*) A vegetable parasite subsisting in the interior of the body.

En'to-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to entophytes; as, an *entophytic* disease.

En'to-plasm (ĕn'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Ento-* + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The inner granular layer of protoplasm in a developing ovum. (*b*) Endosarc.

En'to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Ento-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, entoplasm; as, the *entoplastic* products of some Protozoa, or the *entoplastic* modification of the cell protoplasm, by which a nucleus is produced.

En'to-plas'tron (-trŏn), *n.; pl.* Entoplastra (-trā). [*Ento-* + *plastron.*] (*Anat.*) The median plate of the plastron of turtles; — called also *entosternum.*

‖ **En'to-proc'ta** (-prŏk'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐντός within + πρωκτός the anus.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Bryozoa in which the anus is within the circle of tentacles. See Pedicellina.

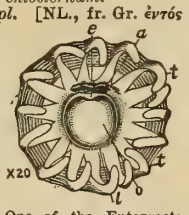

One of the Entoprocta (*Pedicellina*). View of the Disk from above. *o* Mouth; *e* Epistome; *a* Anus; *l* Lophophore; *t t* Tentacles.

Ent-op'tic (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*Ent-* + *optic.*] (*Physiol.*) Relating to objects situated within the eye; esp., relating to the perception of objects in one's own eye.

Ent-or'gan-ism (ĕnt-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Ent-* + *organism.*] (*Biol.*) An internal parasitic organism.

En-tor'ti-la'tion (ĕn-tôr'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *entortiller* to twist; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *tortiller* to twist.] A turning into a circle; round figures. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

‖ **En'to-ster'num** (ĕn'tō-stĕr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* Entosterna (-nā). [NL. See Ento-, and Sternum.] (*Anat.*) See Entoplastron. — **En'to-ster'nal** (-nal), *a.*

En-tos'tho-blast (ĕn-tŏs'thō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. ἔντοσθε from within + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The granule within the nucleolus or entoblast of a nucleated cell. *Agassiz.*

En'to-tho'rax (ĕn'tō-thō'răks), *n.* [*Ento-* + *thorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Endothorax.

Ent-ot'ic (ĕnt-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Ent-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the interior of the ear.

‖ **En'to-zo'a** (ĕn'tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐντός within + ζῳον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A group of worms, including the tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, etc., most of which live parasitically in the interior of other animals; the Helminthes.

2. An artificial group, including all kinds of animals living parasitically in others.

En'to-zo'al (-al), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or con-
En'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), } sisting of, the Entozoa.

En'to-zo-öl'o-gist (-zō-öl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*Entozoön* + *-logy* + *-ist.*] One versed in the science of the Entozoa.

‖ **En'to-zo'ön** (-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* Entozoa (-ā). [NL. See Entozoa.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Entozoa.

‖ **En'tr'acte'** (ăn'trăkt'), *n.* [F. Cf. Interact.] **1.** The interval of time which occurs between the performance of any two acts of a drama.

2. A dance, piece of music, or interlude, performed between two acts of a drama.

En-trail' (ĕn-trāl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + OF. *treiller* to grate, lattice, F. *treille* vine, arbor. See Trellis.] To interweave; to intertwine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En-trail', *n.* Entanglement; fold. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia*, *intranea*, fr. *interaneum*, pl. *interanea*, intestine, *interaneus* inward, interior, fr. *inter* between, among, within. See Internal.] **1.** The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the guts; viscera; intestines.

2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

That treasure . . . hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

En-train' (ĕn-trān'), *v. t.* [F. *entrainer.*] To draw along as a current does; as, water *entrained* by steam.

En-train', *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *train.*] To put aboard a railway train; as, to *entrain* a regiment. [*Recent, Eng.*]

En-train', *v. i.* To go aboard a railway train; as, the troops *entrained* at the station. [*Recent, Eng.*]

En-tram'mel (ĕn-trăm'mĕl), *v. t.* [See Trammel.] To trammel; to entangle. *Bp. Hacket.*

En'trance (ĕn'trans), *n.* [OF. *entrance*, fr. OF. & F. *entrant*, p. pr. of *entrer* to enter. See Enter.] **1.** The act of entering or going into; ingress; as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment; hence, the act of taking possession, as of property, or of office; as, the *entrance* of an heir upon his inheritance, or of a magistrate into office.

2. Liberty, power, or permission to enter; as, to give *entrance* to friends. *Shak.*

3. The passage, door, or gate, for entering.

Show us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city. *Judg.* i. 24.

4. The entering upon; the beginning, or that with which the beginning is made; the commencement; initiation; as, a difficult *entrance* into business. "Beware of *entrance* to a quarrel." *Shak.*

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

5. The causing to be entered upon a register, as a ship or goods, at a customhouse; an entering; as, his *entrance* of the arrival was made the same day.

6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The angle which the bow of a vessel makes with the water at the water line. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* (*b*) The bow, or entire wedgelike forepart of a vessel, below the water line. *Totten.*

En-trance' (ĕn-trans'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Entranced (-transt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Entrancing (-tran'sĭng).] [Pref. *en-* + *trance.*] **1.** To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed. *Dryden.*

2. To put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture; to charm.

And I so ravished with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

En-trance'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of entrancing, or the state of trance or ecstasy. *Otway.*

En'trant (ĕn'trant), *n.* [See Entrance, *n.*] **1.** One who enters; a beginner. [*Obs.*] "The *entrant* upon life." *Bp. Terrot.*

2. An applicant for admission. *Stormonth.*

En-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Entrapped (-trăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Entrapping.] [Pref. *en-* + *trap:* cf. OF. *entraper.*] To catch in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch, as in a trap, by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to catch or involve in contradictions; as, to be *entrapped* by the devices of evil men.

A golden mesh, to *entrap* the hearts of men. *Shak.*

Syn. — To insnare; inveigle; tangle; decoy; entangle.

En-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Entreated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Entreating.] [OE. *entreten* to treat, request, OF. *entraiter* to treat of; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat. See Treat.] **1.** To treat, or conduct toward; to deal with; to use. [*Obs.*]

Fairly let her be *entreated*. *Shak.*

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. *Jer.* xv. 11.

2. To treat with, or in respect to, a thing desired; hence, to ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to importune. "*Entreat* my wife to come." "I do *entreat* your patience." *Shak.*

I must *entreat* of you some of that money. *Shak.*

Some late visitor *entreating* entrance at my chamber door. *Poe.*

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

3. To beseech or supplicate successfully; to prevail upon by prayer or solicitation; to persuade.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

4. To invite; to entertain. [*Obs.*] "Pleasures to *entreat*." *Spenser.*

Syn. — To beseech; beg; solicit; crave; implore; supplicate. See Beseech.

En-treat', *v. i.* **1.** To treat or discourse; hence, to enter into negotiations, as for a treaty. [*Obs.*]

Of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 *Mac.* x. 47.

2. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men. *Knolles.*

En-treat', *n.* Entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

En-treat'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be entreated.

En-treat'ance (-ans), *n.* Entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

En-treat'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who entreats; one who asks earnestly; a beseecher.

En-treat'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of entreaty. [*R.*] See Intreatful.

En-treat'ing-ly, *adv.* In an entreating manner.

En-treat'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Used in entreaty; pleading. [*R.*] "*Entreative* phrase." *A. Brewer.*

En-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* Entreaty; invitation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-treat'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* Entreaties (-ĭz). **1.** Treatment; reception; entertainment. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. The act of entreating or beseeching; urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.

Fair *entreaty*, and sweet blandishment. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Solicitation; request; suit; supplication; importunity.

‖ **En'trée'** (ăn'trā'), *n.* [F. See Entry.] **1.** A coming in, or entrance; hence, freedom of access; permission or right to enter; as, to have the *entrée* of a house.

2. (*Cookery*) In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between the courses, as a cutlet, scalloped oysters, etc.

‖ **En'tre-mets'** (ăn'tre-mā'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A side dish; a dainty or relishing dish usually eaten after the joints or principal dish; also, a sweetmeat, served with a dinner.

2. Any small entertainment between two greater ones. [*R.*]

En-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* See Intrench.

‖ **En'tre-pôt'** (ăn'tre-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a magazine for depositing goods, stores, etc.; a mart or place where merchandise is deposited; as, an *entrepôt* for shipping goods in transit.

‖ **En'tre-pre-neur'** (ăn'tre-pre-nĕr'), *n.* [F. See Enterprise.] (*Polit. Econ.*) One who creates a product on his own account; whoever undertakes on his own account an industrial enterprise in which workmen are employed. *F. A. Walker.*

‖ **En'tre-sol'** (ăn'tre-sŏl' *or* ĕn'tĕr-sŏl), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story; mezzanine. *Parker.*

En-trick' (ĕn-trĭk'), *v. t.* [Cf. OE. *entriken* to perplex, OF. *entriquer.* Cf. Trick, Intrigue.] To trick; to perplex. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

En'tro-chal (ĕn'trō-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, entrochites, or the joints of encrinites; — used of a kind of stone or marble.

En'tro-chite (-kīt), *n.* [Pref. *en-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil joint of a crinoid stem.

‖ **En-tro'pi-on** (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as Entropium.

‖ **En-tro'pi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Entropy.] (*Med.*) The inversion or turning in of the border of the eyelids.

En'tro-py (ĕn'trō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐντροπή a turning in; ἐν in + τροπή a turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Thermodynamics*) A certain property of a body, expressed as a measurable quantity, such that when there is no communication of heat the quantity remains constant, but when heat enters or leaves the body the quantity increases or diminishes. If a small amount, h, of heat enters the body when its temperature is t in the thermodynamic scale the entropy of the body is increased by $h \div t$. The entropy is regarded as measured from some standard temperature and pressure. Sometimes called the *thermodynamic function.*

The *entropy* of the universe tends towards a maximum. *Clausius.*

En-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'), *v. t.* See Intrust.

En'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* Entries (-trĭz). [OE. *entree, entre*, F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter. See Enter, and cf. Entrée.] **1.** The act of entering or passing into or upon; entrance; ingress; hence, beginnings or first attempts; as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea; the *entry* of air into the blood; an *entry* upon an undertaking.

2. The act of making or entering a record; a setting down in writing the particulars, as of a transaction; as, an *entry* of a sale; also, that which is entered; an item.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

3. That by which entrance is made; a passage leading into a house or other building, or to a room; a vestibule; an adit, as of a mine.

A straight, long *entry* to the temple led. *Dryden.*

4. (*Com.*) The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods. See Enter, *v. t.*, 8, and Entrance, *n.*, 5.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on them. (*b*) A putting upon record in proper form and order. (*c*) The act in addition to breaking essential to constitute the offense of burglary. *Burrill.*

Bill of entry. See under Bill. — **Double entry, Single entry.** See Bookkeeping. — **Entry clerk** (*Com.*), a clerk who makes the original entries of transactions in a business. — **Writ of entry** (*Law*), a writ issued for the purpose of obtaining possession of land from one who has unlawfully entered and continues in possession. *Bouvier.*

En'tryng (ĕn'trĭng), *n.* An entrance. [*Obs.*]

So great an *entryng* and so large. *Chaucer.*

En-tune' (ĕn-tūn'), *v. t.* To tune; to intone. *Chaucer.*

En-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *twine.* Cf. Intwine.] To twine, twist, or wreathe together or round. [Written also *intwine.*]

Entwined in duskier wreaths her braided locks. *Shelley.*

Thy glorious household stuff did me *entwine*. *Herbert.*

En-twine', *v. i.* To be twisted or twined.

With whose imperial laurels might *entwine* no cypress. *De Quincey.*

En-twine'ment (-ment), *n.* A twining or twisting together or round; union. *Bp. Hacket.*

En-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist or wreathe round; to intwine. *Shak.*

E-nu'bi-late (ē-nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *enubilatus*, p. p. of *enubilare* to enubilate; *e* out + *nubila* clouds, fr. *nubilus* cloudy, *nubes* cloud.] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

E-nu'bi-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See Enubilate.] Free from fog, mist, or clouds; clear. [*R.*]

E-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Enucleated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Enucleating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *enucleatus*, p. p. of *enucleare* to enucleate; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel from its enveloping husks or shell.

2. (*Med.*) To remove without cutting (as a tumor).

3. To bring to light; to make clear. *Sclater* (1654).

E-nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *énucléation.*] The act of enucleating; elucidation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food, seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease. *Tooke.*

E-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Enumerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Enumerating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *enumeratus*, p. p. of *enumerare* to count out, enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus* number. See Number.] To count; to tell by numbers; to count over, or tell off one after another; to number; to reckon up; to mention one by one; to name over; to make a special and separate account of; to recount; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

Enumerating the services he had done. *Ludlow.*

Syn. — To reckon; compute; calculate; count; estimate; recount; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; detail.

E-nu'mer-a'tion (ē-nū'mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enumeratio*: cf. F. *énumération.*] **1.** The act of enumerating, making separate mention, or recounting.

2. A detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.* *Paley.*

3. (*Rhet.*) A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

E-nu'mer-a-tive (ē-nū'mĕr-ā-tĭv *or* -ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *énumératif.*] Counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

Enumerative of the variety of evils. *Jer. Taylor.*

E-nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who enumerates.

E-nun'ci-a-ble (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enunciated or expressed.

E-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENUNCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENUNCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *enuntiatus, -ciatus*, p. p. of *enuntiare, -ciare.* See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; to announce; to proclaim; to declare, as a truth.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

2. To make distinctly audible; to utter articulately; to pronounce; as, to *enunciate* a word distinctly.

E-nun'ci-ate, *v. i.* To utter words or syllables articulately.

E-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *enuntiatio, -ciatio.*] **1.** The act of enunciating, announcing, proclaiming, or making known; open attestation; declaration; as, the *enunciation* of an important truth.

By way of interpretation and *enunciation.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Mode of utterance or pronunciation, especially as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation; as, to speak with a clear or impressive *enunciation.*

3. That which is enunciated or announced; words in which a proposition is expressed; an announcement; a formal declaration; a statement.

Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false. *A. Clarke.*

E-nun'ci-a-tive (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *enuntiativus, -ciativus.*] Pertaining to, or containing, enunciation; declarative. *Ayliffe.* — **E-nun'ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

E-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *enuntiator, enunciator.*] One who enunciates or proclaims.

E-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, enunciation or utterance.

En-ure' (ĕn-ūr'), *v. t.* See INURE.

‖ **En'u-re'sis** (ĕn'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνουρεῖν to urinate in; ἐν in + οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) An involuntary discharge of urine; incontinence of urine.

En-vas'sal (ĕn-văs'sal), *v. t.* To make a vassal of. [*Obs.*]

En-vault' (ĕn-vȧlt'), *v. t.* To inclose in a vault; to entomb. [*R.*] *Swift.*

En-vel'gle (ĕn-vĕ'g'l), *v. t.* To entice. See INVEIGLE.

En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVELOPED (-ŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVELOPING.] [OE. *envolupen, envolipen*, OF. *envoluper, envoleper*, F. *envelopper*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voluper, voleper.* See DEVELOP.] To put a covering about; to wrap up or in; to inclose within a case, wrapper, integument or the like; to surround entirely; as, to *envelop* goods or a letter; the fog *envelops* a ship.

Nocturnal shades this world *envelop.* *J. Philips.*

En'vel-ope (ĕn'vĕl-ōp *or* än've-lōp'; 277), } *n.* [F. *en-*
En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp; 277), } *veloppe.*]

1. That which envelops, wraps up, encases, or surrounds; a wrapper; an inclosing cover; esp., the cover or wrapper of a document, as of a letter.

2. (*Astron.*) The nebulous covering of the head or nucleus of a comet; — called also *coma.*

3. (*Fort.*) A work of earth, in the form of a single parapet or of a small rampart. It is sometimes raised in the ditch and sometimes beyond it. *Wilhelm.*

4. (*Geom.*) A curve or surface which is tangent to each member of a system of curves or surfaces, the form and position of the members of the system being allowed to vary according to some continuous law. Thus, any curve is the *envelope* of its tangents.

En-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *enveloppement.*] **1.** The act of enveloping or wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

2. That which envelops or surrounds; an envelop.

En-ven'ime (ĕn-vĕn'ĭm), *v. t.* To envenom. [*Obs.*]

En-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVENOMED (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVENOMING.] [OE. *envenimen*, F. *envenimer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *venin* poison. See VENOM.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison; to render dangerous or deadly by poison, as food, drink, a weapon; as, *envenomed* meat, wine, or arrow; also, to poison (a person) by impregnating with venom.

Alcides . . . felt the *envenomed* robe. *Milton.*

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

2. To taint or impregnate with bitterness, malice, or hatred; to imbue as with venom; to imbitter.

The *envenomed* tongue of calumny. *Smollett.*

On the question of slavery opinion has of late years been peculiarly *envenomed.* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

En-ver'meil (ĕn-vẽr'mĭl), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *vermeil*: cf. OF. *envermeiller.* See VERMIL.] To color with, or as with, vermilion; to dye red. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [From ENVY.] Fitted to excite envy; capable of awakening an ardent desire to possess or to resemble.

One of the most *enviable* of human beings. *Macaulay.*

— **En'vi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **En'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*

En-vie' (ĕn-vī'), *v. i.* [See VIE.] To vie; to emulate; to strive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En'vi-er (ĕn'vĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who envies; one who desires inordinately what another possesses.

En-vig'or (ĕn-vĭg'ẽr), *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Obs.*]

En'vi-ous (ĕn'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, F. *envieux*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY, and cf. INVIDIOUS.] **1.** Malignant; mischievous; spiteful. [*Obs.*]

Each *envious* brier his weary legs doth scratch. *Shak.*

2. Feeling or exhibiting envy; actuated or directed by, or proceeding from, envy; — said of a person, disposition, feeling, act, etc.; jealously pained by the excellence or good fortune of another; maliciously grudging; — followed by *of, at,* and *against*; as, an *envious* man, disposition, attack; *envious* tongues.

My soul is *envious* of mine eye. *Keble.*

Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

3. Inspiring envy. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away. *Spenser.*

4. Excessively careful; cautious. [*Obs.*]

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

— **En'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **En'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

En-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIRONED (-rŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVIRONING.] [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about, thereabout; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circle, circuit, fr. OF. & F. *virer* to turn, LL. *virare* to turn up and down, topsy-turvy. Cf. VEER.] To surround: to encompass; to encircle; to hem in; to be round about; to involve or envelop.

Dwelling in a pleasant glade,
With mountains round about *environed.* *Spenser.*
Environed he was with many foes. *Shak.*
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

En-vi'ron, *adv.* [F.] About; around. [*Obs.*]

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes. *Fairfax.*

En-vi'ron-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *environnement.*] **1.** Act of environing; state of being environed.

2. That which environs or surrounds; surrounding conditions, influences, or forces, by which living forms are influenced and modified in their growth and development.

It is no friendly *environment,* this of thine. *Carlyle.*

En-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz *or* ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz; 277), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood; suburbs; as, the *environs* of a city or town. *Chesterfield.*

En-vis'age (ĕn-vĭz'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVISAGED (-ăjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVISAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [F. *envisager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *visage* face, visage. See VISAGE.] To look in the face of; to apprehend; to regard. [*R.*] *Keats.*

From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self, and body acting on self. *McCosh.*

En-vis'age-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of envisaging.

En-vol'ume (ĕn-vŏl'ŭm), *v. t.* To form into, or incorporate with, a volume. [*R.*]

En-vol'up (ĕn-vŏl'ŭp), *v. t.* [See ENVELOP.] To wrap up; to envelop. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via*: cf. F. *envoi* an envoy (in sense 2). See VOYAGE, and cf. INVOICE.]

1. One dispatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; esp., a person deputed by a sovereign or a government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign sovereign or government; a minister accredited to a foreign government. An envoy's rank is below that of an ambassador.

2. [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send.] An explanatory or commendatory postscript to a poem, essay, or book; — also in the French form, *l'envoi.*

The *envoy* of a ballad is the "sending" of it forth. *Skeat.*

En'voy-ship, *n.* The office or position of an envoy.

En'vy (ĕn'vў), *n.; pl.* ENVIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious; akin to *invidere* to look askance at, to look with enmity; *in* against + *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** Malice; ill will; spite. [*Obs.*]

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his *envy* to the people. *Shak.*

2. Chagrin, mortification, discontent, or uneasiness at the sight of another's excellence or good fortune, accompanied with some degree of hatred and a desire to possess equal advantages; malicious grudging; — usually followed by *of*; as, they did this in *envy* of Cæsar.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray.*

No bliss
Enjoyed by us excites his *envy* more. *Milton.*

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learned or brave. *Pope.*

3. Emulation; rivalry. [*Obs.*]

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy.* *Ford.*

4. Public odium; ill repute. [*Obs.*]

To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero. *B. Jonson.*

5. An object of envious notice or feeling.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay.*

En'vy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIED (-vĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVYING.] [F. *envier.*] **1.** To feel envy at or towards; to be envious of; to have a feeling of uneasiness or mortification in regard to (any one), arising from the sight of another's excellence or good fortune and a longing to possess it.

A woman does not *envy* a man for his fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier.*

Whoever *envies* another confesses his superiority. *Rambler.*

2. To feel envy on account of; to have a feeling of grief or repining, with a longing to possess (some excellence or good fortune of another, or an equal good fortune, etc.); to look with grudging upon; to begrudge.

I have seen thee fight,
When I have *envied* thy behavior. *Shak.*

Jeffrey . . . had actually *envied* his friends their cool mountain breezes. *Froude.*

3. To long after; to desire strongly; to covet.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share. *T. Gray.*

4. To do harm to; to injure; to disparage. [*Obs.*]

If I make a lie
To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress,
Put me against a wall. *J. Fletcher.*

5. To hate. [*Obs.*] *Marlowe.*

6. To emulate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En'vy (ĕn'vў), *v. i.* **1.** To be filled with envious feelings; to regard anything with grudging and longing eyes; — used especially with *at.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked? *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To show malice or ill will; to rail. [*Obs.*] "He has . . . *envied* against the people." *Shak.*

En-vyned' (ĕn-vīnd' *or* ĕn-vīn'ĕd), *a.* [OF. *enviner* to store with wine; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *vin* wine. See VINE.] Stored or furnished with wine. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

En-wall' (ĕn-wąl'), *v. t.* See INWALL. *Sir P. Sidney.*

En-wal'low (ĕn-wŏl'lō), *v. t.* To plunge into, or roll in, filth; to wallow.

So now all three one senseless lump remain,
Enwallowed in his own black bloody gore. *Spenser.*

En-wheel' (ĕn-hwēl'), *v. t.* To encircle. *Shak.*

En-wid'en (ĕn-wīd''n), *v. t.* To widen. [*Obs.*]

En-wind' (ĕn-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind about; to encircle.

In the circle of his arms
Enwound us both. *Tennyson.*

En-wom'an (ĕn-wo͝om'an), *v. t.* To endow with the qualities of a woman. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

En-womb' (ĕn-wo͝om'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENWOMBED (-wo͝omd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENWOMBING.] **1.** To conceive in the womb. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To bury, as it were in a womb; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern. *Donne.*

En-wrap' (ĕn-răp'), *v. t.* To envelop. See INWRAP.

En-wrap'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of enwrapping; a wrapping or an envelope. *Shuckford.*

En-wreathe' (ĕn-rēth'), *v. t.* See INWREATHE. *Shelton.*

En'zo-ŏt'ic (ĕn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *enzoötique.*] Afflicting animals; — used of a disease affecting the animals of a district. It corresponds to an *endemic* disease among men.

En'zyme (ĕn'zīm), *n.* [Pref. *en-* (Gr. ἐν in) + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized or unformed ferment, in distinction from an organized or living ferment; a soluble, or chemical, ferment. Ptyalin, pepsin, diastase, and rennet are good examples of enzymes.

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. ἠώς daybreak, dawn + καινός new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the first in time of the three subdivisions into which the Tertiary formation is divided by geologists, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era; as, *Eocene* deposits. — *n.* The Eocene formation. *Lyell.*

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [See ÆOLIAN.] **1.** Æolian.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed, or deposited, by the action of wind, as dunes.

Eolian attachment, Eolian harp. See ÆOLIAN.

E-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *a. & n.* See ÆOLIC.

E-ol'i-pile (ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl), *n.* [Cf. F. *éolipyle.*] Same as ÆOLIPILE.

E'o-lis (ē'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L. *Aeolis* a daughter of Æolus, Gr. Αἰολίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nudibranch mollusks having clusters of branchial papillæ along the back. See CERATOBRANCHIA. [Written also *Æolis.*]

E'on (ē'ŏn), **Æ'on** (ē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. αἰών space or period of time, lifetime, age; akin to L. *aevum.* See AGE.] **1.** An immeasurable or infinite space of time; eternity; a long space of time; an age.

The *eons* of geological time. *Huxley.*

2. (*Gnostic Philos.*) One of the embodiments of the divine attributes of the Eternal Being.

Among the higher *Æons* are Mind, Reason, Power, Truth, and Life. *Am. Cyc.*

☞ *Eons* were considered to be emanations sent forth by God from the depths of His grand solitude to fulfill various functions in the material and spiritual universe.

E'o-phyte (ē'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἠώς dawn + φυτόν a plant.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant which is found in the lowest beds of the Silurian age.

E'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to eophytes.

‖ **E'os** (ē'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠώς.] (*Gr. Myth.*) Aurora, the goddess of morn.

‖ **E'o-sau'rus** (ē'ō-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠώς dawn + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct marine reptile from the coal measures of Nova Scotia; — so named because supposed to be one of the earliest known reptiles.

E'o-sin (ē'ō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἠώς dawn.] (*Chem.*) A yellow or brownish red dyestuff obtained by the action of bromine on fluoresceïn, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. It is also used for making a fine red ink. Its solution is fluorescent.

E-os'pho-rite (ē-ŏs'fō-rīt), *n.* [From Gr. Ἑωσφόρος Bringer of morn.] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of alumina and manganese. It is generally of a rose-pink color, — whence the name.

E'o-zo'ic (ē'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [See EOZOÖN.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to rocks or strata older than the Paleozoic, in many of which the eozoön has been found.

Section of *Eozoön Canadense.* (⅛)

☞ This term has been proposed for the strata formerly called *Azoic,* and is preferred especially by those geologists who regard the eozoön as of organic origin. See ARCHÆAN.

‖ **E'o-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* E. EOZOÖNS (-ŏnz), L. EOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἠώς dawn + ζῷον an animal.] (*Paleon.*) A peculiar structure found in the Archæan limestones of Canada and other regions. By some geologists it is believed to be a species of gigantic Foraminifera, but others consider it a concretion, without organic structure

E'o-zo'ön-al (ē'ō-zō'ŏn-*al*), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Pertaining to the eozoön; containing eozoöns; as, *eozoönal* limestone.

Ep- (ĕp-). [Gr. *ἐπί.*] See EPI-.

‖ **Ep'a-cris** (ĕp'ȧ-krĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἔπακρος* pointed at the end. So called in allusion to the sharply pointed leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs, natives of Australia, New Zealand, etc., having pretty white, red, or purple blossoms, and much resembling heaths.

E'pact (ē'pȧkt), *n.* [F. *épacte*, fr. Gr. *ἐπακτός* brought on or in, added, fr. *ἐπάγειν* to bring on or in; *ἐπί* on, in + *ἄγειν* to bring or lead. See EPI-, and ACT.] (*Chron.*) The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year.

Annual epact, the excess of the solar year over the lunar year, — being eleven days. — Menstrual epact, *or* Monthly epact, the excess of a calendar month over a lunar.

Ep'a-go'ge (ĕp'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐπαγωγή* a bringing in, fr. *ἐπάγειν.* See EPACT.] (*Logic*) The adducing of particular examples so as to lead to a universal conclusion; the argument by induction.

Ep'a-gog'ic (ĕp'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* Inductive. *Latham.*

E-pal'pate (ē-păl'pāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *palpus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Without palpi.

‖ **Ep-an'a-di-plo'sis** (ĕp-ăn'ȧ-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἀναδιπλοῦν* to make double.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word is used both at the beginning and at the end of a sentence; as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice.*" *Phil.* iv. 4.

‖ **Ep-an'a-lep'sis** (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπανάληψις*; *ἐπί* + *ἀναλαμβάνειν* to take up.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. *Gibbs.*

‖ **Ep'a-naph'o-ra** (ĕp'ȧ-năf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπαναφορά* a recurrence; *ἐπί* + *ἀναφέρειν* to bring or carry back.] (*Rhet.*) Same as ANAPHORA. *Gibbs.*

‖ **Ep'a-nas'tro-phe** (-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἐπαναστροφή* a return, epanastrophe; *ἐπί* + *ἀναστρέφειν* to return.] (*Rhet.*) Same as ANADIPLOSIS. *Gibbs.*

‖ **E-pan'o-dos** (ē-păn'ō-dŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπάνοδος* a rising, return; *ἐπί* + *ἄνοδος* a way up, rising; *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the parts of a sentence or clause are repeated in inverse order, as in the following lines: —

> O more exceeding love, or law more just?
> Just law, indeed, but more exceeding love! *Milton.*

E-pan'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [See EPANODOS.] (*Bot.*) The abnormal change of an irregular flower to a regular form; — considered by evolutionists to be a reversion to an ancestral condition.

‖ **Ep'an-or-tho'sis** (ĕp'ăn-ŏr-thō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἀνορθοῦν* to set right again; *ἀνά* again + *ὀρθοῦν* to set straight.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker recalls a word or words, in order to substitute something else stronger or more significant; as, Most *brave!* Brave, did I say? most *heroic* act!

Ep-an'thous (ĕp-ăn'thŭs), *a.* [Pref. *ep-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon flowers; — said of certain species of fungi.

Ep'arch (ĕp'ȧrk), *n.* [Gr. *ἔπαρχος*; *ἐπί* over + *ἀρχός* chief, *ἀρχή* supreme power, dominion.] In ancient Greece, the governor or prefect of a province; in modern Greece, the ruler of an eparchy.

Ep'arch-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχία* the post or office of an *ἔπαρχος.*] A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy or province of the kingdom; in Russia, a diocese or archdiocese.

Ep'ar-te'ri-al (ĕp'är-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *ep-* + *arterial.*] (*Anat.*) Situated upon or above an artery; — applied esp. to the branches of the bronchi given off above the point where the pulmonary artery crosses the bronchus.

E-paule' (ē-pal'), *n.* [F. *épaule* shoulder, shoulder of a bastion. See EPAULET, and cf. SPALL the shoulder.] (*Fort.*) The shoulder of a bastion, or the place where its face and flank meet and form the angle, called the angle of the shoulder.

E-paule'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement.*] (*Fort.*) A side work, made of gabions, fascines, or bags, filled with earth, or of earth heaped up, to afford cover from the flanking fire of an enemy.

Ep'au-let' } (ĕp'ạ-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of
Ep'au-lette' } *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula* a broad piece (LL., shoulder), dim. of *spatha* a broad, flat instrument, fr. Gr. *σπάθη*, also, a broad rib, shoulder blade. See SPADE the instrument, and cf. EPAULE, SPATULA.] (*Mil.*) A shoulder ornament or badge worn by military and naval officers, differences of rank being marked by some peculiar form or device, as a star, eagle, etc.; a shoulder knot.

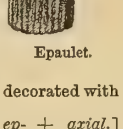

Epaulet.

☞ In the United States service the epaulet is reserved for full dress uniform. Its use was abolished in the British army in 1855.

Ep'au-let'ed, } *a.* Wearing epaulets; decorated with
Ep'au-let'ted, } epaulets.

Ep-ax'i-al (ĕp-ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *ep-* + *axial.*] (*Anat.*) Above, or on the dorsal side of, the axis of the skeleton; episkeletal.

‖ **E-pei'ra** (ē-pī'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiders, including the common garden spider (*E. diadema*). They spin geometrical webs. See GARDEN SPIDER.

Ep'en (ĕp'ĕn), *n.* (*Anat.*) See EPENCEPHALON.

Ep'en-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to the epencephalon. (*b*) Situated on or over the brain.

‖ **Ep'en-ceph'a-lon** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons; the hindbrain. Sometimes abbreviated to *epen.*

‖ **Ep-en'dy-ma** (ĕp-ĕn'dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* an upper garment; *ἐπί* upon + *ἔνδυμα* a garment; *ἐν* in + *δύειν* to put on.] (*Anat.*) The epithelial lining of the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord; endyma; ependymis.

‖ **Ep-en'dy-mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] See EPENDYMA.

Ep'e-net'ic (ĕp'ē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαινετικός*, from *ἐπαινεῖν* to praise; *ἐπί* + *αἰνεῖν* to praise.] Bestowing praise; eulogistic; laudatory. [*Obs.*] *E. Phillips.*

‖ **E-pen'the-sis** (ē-pĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPENTHESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐντιθέναι* to put or set in.] (*Gram.*) The insertion of a letter or a sound in the body of a word; as, the *b* in "nimble" from AS. *nēmol.*

Ep'en-thet'ic (ĕp'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπενθετικός*: cf. F. *épenthétique.*] (*Gram.*) Inserted in the body of a word; as, an *epenthetic* letter or sound.

‖ **É'per'lan'** (ā'pâr'lăn'), *n.* [F. *éperlan*, fr. G. *spierling.* See SPARLING.] (*Zoöl.*) The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

Ep-ex'e-ge'sis (ĕp-ĕks'ĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπεξήγησις* a detailed narrative, fr. *ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι* to recount in detail; *ἐπί* + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι* to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] A full or additional explanation; exegesis.

Ep-ex'e-get'ic-al (-jĕt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to epexegesis; explanatory; exegetical.

E'phah (ē'fȧ), *or* **E'pha,** *n.* [Heb. *'ēphāh.*] A Hebrew dry measure, supposed to be equal to two pecks and five quarts. Ten ephahs make one homer.

‖ **E-phem'e-ra** (ē-fĕm'ē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερον* a day fly, fr. *ἐφήμερος* daily, lasting but a day; *ἐπί* over + *ἡμέρα* day.] **1.** (*Med.*) A fever of one day's continuance only.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects including the day flies, or ephemeral flies. See *Ephemeral fly*, under EPHEMERAL.

E-phem'er-al (-ĕr-*al*), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; existing only, or no longer than, a day; diurnal; as, an *ephemeral* flower.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. "*Ephemeral* popularity." *V. Knox.*

> Sentences not of *ephemeral*, but of eternal, efficacy. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Ephemeral fly (*Zoöl.*), one of a group of neuropterous insects, belonging to the genus *Ephemera* and many allied genera, which live in the adult or winged state only for a short time. The larvæ are aquatic; — called also *day fly* and *May fly.*

Ephemeral Fly of New England. Nat. size.

E-phem'er-al, *n.* Anything lasting but a day, or a brief time; an ephemeral plant, insect, etc.

E-phem'er-an (-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ephemeral flies.

E-phem'e-ric (ē-fĕm'ē-rĭk *or* ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Ephemeral.

E-phem'e-ris (ē-fĕm'ē-rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, also, a calendar, fr. *ἐφήμερος.* See EPHEMERA.] **1.** A diary; a journal. *Johnson.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A publication giving the computed places of the heavenly bodies for each day of the year, with other numerical data, for the use of the astronomer and navigator; an astronomical almanac; as, the "American *Ephemeris* and Nautical Almanac." (*b*) Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days.

3. (*Literature*) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature. *Brande & C.*

E-phem'er-ist (-ĕr-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a journalist.

‖ **E-phem'e-ron** (-ē-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERA (-rȧ). [NL. See EPHEMERA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the ephemeral flies.

E-phem'er-ous (-ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Ephemeral. [*R.*] *Burke.*

E-phe'sian (ē-fē'zhan; 106), *a.* [L. *Ephesius*: cf. F. *éphésien.*] Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

E-phe'sian, *n.* **1.** A native of Ephesus.

2. A jolly companion; a roisterer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Eph'i-al'tes** (ĕf'ĭ-ăl'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφιάλτης*, lit., one who leaps upon.] The nightmare. *Brande & C.*

E-phip'pi-al (ē-fĭp'pĭ-*al*), *a.* Saddle-shaped; occupying an ephippium. *Dana.*

‖ **E-phip'pi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L., saddle cloth, fr. Gr. *ἐφίππιον*; *ἐπί* on + *ἵππος* horse.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A depression in the sphenoid bone; the pituitary fossa.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A saddle-shaped cavity to contain the winter eggs, situated on the back of Cladocera.

Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *'ēphōd*, fr. *'āphad* to put on.] (*Jew. Antiq.*) A part of the sacerdotal habit among Jews, being a covering for the back and breast, held together on the shoulders by two clasps or brooches of onyx stones set in gold, and fastened by a girdle of the same stuff as the ephod. The ephod for the priests was of plain linen; that for the high priest was richly embroidered in colors. The breastplate of the high priest was worn upon the ephod in front. *Exodus* xxviii. 6-12.

Eph'or (ĕf'ŏr), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPHORS (-ŏrz), L. EPHORI (-ō-rī). [L. *ephorus*, Gr. *ἔφορος*, fr. *ἐφοράν* to oversee; *ἐπί* + *ὁρᾶν* to see: cf. F. *éphore.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A magistrate; one of a body of five magistrates chosen by the people of ancient Sparta. They exercised control even over the king.

Eph'or-al (ĕf'ŏr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an ephor.

Eph'or-al-ty (-tў), *n.* The office of an ephor, or the body of ephors.

E'phra-im (ē'frȧ-ĭm), *n.* [The proper name.] (*Zoöl.*) A hunter's name for the grizzly bear.

‖ **Eph'y-ra** (ĕf'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Ἐφύρα*, an old name of Corinth.] (*Zoöl.*) A stage in the development of discophorous medusæ, when they first begin to swim about after being detached from the strobila. See STROBILA.

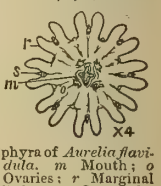

Ephyra of *Aurelia flavidula*. *m* Mouth; *o* Ovaries; *r* Marginal Lobes; *s* Sense Organs.

‖ **Ep'i-** (ĕp'ĭ-). [Gr. *ἐπί* on, upon, to; akin to Skr. *api* besides, and prob. to L. *ob* to, before, on account of, and perh. to E. *of, off.*] A prefix, meaning *upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over.* It becomes *ep-* before a vowel, as in *epoch*, and *eph-* before a Greek aspirate, as in *ephemeral.*

Ep'i-blast (-blȧst), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm. See BLASTODERM, DELAMINATION.

Ep'i-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or relating to, or consisting of, the epiblast.

‖ **Ep'i-ble'ma** (-blē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίβλημα* a cover; *ἐπί* over + *βάλλειν* to throw.] (*Bot.*) The epidermal cells of rootlets, specially adapted to absorb liquids. *Goodale.*

Ep'i-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιβάλλειν* to throw upon, add to; *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλειν* to throw.] (*Biol.*) Growing or covering over; — said of a kind of invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

E-pib'o-ly (ē-pĭb'ō-lў), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ἐπιβολή* a throwing upon.] (*Biol.*) Epibolic invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

Ep'i-bran'chi-al (ĕp'ĭ-brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *branchial.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the segment between the ceratobranchial and pharyngobranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* An epibranchial cartilage or bone.

Ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *ἐπικός*, from *ἔπος* a word, speech, tale, song; akin to L. *vox* voice: cf. F. *épique.* See VOICE.] Narrated in a grand style; pertaining to or designating a kind of narrative poem, usually called an heroic poem, in which real or fictitious events, usually the achievements of some hero, are narrated in an elevated style.

> The *epic* poem treats of one great, complex action, in a grand style and with fullness of detail. *T. Arnold.*

Ep'ic, *n.* An epic or heroic poem. See EPIC, *a.*

Ep'ic-al (ĕp'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Epic. — **Ep'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

> Poems which have an *epical* character. *Brande & C.*
>
> His [Wordsworth's] longer poems (miscalled *epical*). *Lowell.*

Ep'i-car'di-ac (ĕp'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or relating to the epicardium.

‖ **Ep'i-car'di-um** (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *καρδία* heart.] (*Anat.*) That part of the pericardium which forms the outer surface of the heart; the cardiac pericardium.

Ep'i-car'i-dan (ĕp'ĭ-kăr'ĭ-dan), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *καρίς, καρίδος*, a shrimp.] (*Zoöl.*) An isopod crustacean, parasitic on shrimps.

Ep'i-carp (ĕp'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) The external or outermost layer of a fructified or ripened ovary. See *Illust.* under ENDOCARP.

Ep'i-cede (-sēd), *n.* [L. *epicedion*, Gr. *ἐπικήδειον* dirge, elegy, fr. *ἐπικήδειος* funereal; *ἐπί* + *κῆδος* care, sorrow: cf. F. *épicède.*] A funeral song or discourse; an elegy. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Ep'i-ce'di-al (-sē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Elegiac; funereal.

Ep'i-ce'di-an (-*an*), *a.* Epicedial. — *n.* An epicede.

‖ **Ep'i-ce'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An epicede.

Ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *a.* & *n.* [L. *epicoenus*, Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*; fr. *ἐπί* + *κοινός* common; cf. F. *épicène.*] **1.** Common to both sexes; — a term applied, in grammar, to such nouns as have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as *βοῦς, bos*, for the ox and cow; sometimes applied to eunuchs and hermaphrodites.

2. Fig.: Sexless; neither one thing nor the other.

> The literary prigs *epicene.* *Prof. Wilson.*
>
> He represented an *epicene* species, neither churchman nor layman. *J. A. Symonds.*

Ep'i-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *centrum.*] (*Anat.*) Arising from the centrum of a vertebra. *Owen.*

Ep'i-ce-ras'tic (-sē-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπικεραστικός* tempering the humors; *ἐπί* + *κεραννύναι* to mix: cf. F. *épicérastique.*] (*Med.*) Lenient; assuaging. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ep'i-chi-re'ma** (-kĭ-rē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* EPICHIREMATA (-rĕm'ȧ-tȧ *or* -rē'mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα*, from *ἐπιχειρεῖν* to attempt to prove.] (*Rhet. & Logic*) A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is derived in the ordinary manner. [Written also *epicheirema.*]

Ep'i-chor'dal (-kôr'dal), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *chordal.*] (*Anat.*) Upon or above the notochord; — applied esp. to a vertebral column which develops upon the dorsal side of the notochord, as distinguished from a *perichordal* column, which develops around it.

Ep'i-cho'ri-al (-kō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιχώριος*; *ἐπί* over + *χώρα* country.] In or of the country. [*R.*]

> *Epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Ep'i-clei'di-um** (-klī'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *κλειδίον* a little key.] (*Anat.*) A projection, formed by a separate ossification, at the scapular end of the clavicle of many birds.

Ep'i-cli'nal (-klī'nal), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *κλίνη* a couch.] (*Bot.*) Situated on the receptacle or disk of a flower.

‖ **Ep'i-cœ'le** (ĕp'ĭ-sē'lē), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Formed by invagination of the ectoderm; — applied to the body cavity of certain invertebrates.

Ep'i-cœne (-sēn), *a.* Epicene. [*R.*] *Hadley.*

Ep'i-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. κόλον colon.] (*Anat.*) Situated upon or over the colon; — applied to the region of the abdomen adjacent to the colon.

Ep'i-con'dy-lar (ĕp'ĭ-kŏn'dĭ-lēr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, an epicondyle.

Ep'i-con'dyle (-dīl *or* -dĭl), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *condyle.*] (*Anat.*) A projection on the inner side of the distal end of the humerus; the internal condyle.

Ep'i-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *coracoid.*] (*Anat.*) A ventral cartilaginous or bony element of the coracoid in the shoulder girdle of some vertebrates.

Ep'i-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the epicranium; as, *epicranial* muscles.

‖ **Ep'i-cra'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Epi-, and Cranium.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The upper and superficial part of the head, including the scalp, muscles, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal wall of the head of insects.

Ep'ic-te'tian (ĕp'ĭk-tē'shan), *a.* [Gr. Ἐπικτήτειος, fr. Ἐπίκτητος Epictetus.] Pertaining to Epictetus, the Roman Stoic philosopher, whose highest conception of life was to be passionless under whatever circumstances.

Ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [L. *Epicurus*, Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] **1.** A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. One devoted to dainty or luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. to the luxuries of the table.

Syn. — Voluptuary; sensualist.

Ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'*an or* -kū'rē-*an*; 277), *a.* [L. *Epicureus*, Gr. Ἐπικούρειος: cf. F. *épicurien.*] **1.** Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy. "The sect *Epicurean.*" *Milton.*

2. Given to luxury; adapted to luxurious tastes; luxurious, pertaining to good eating.

Courses of the most refined and *epicurean* dishes. *Prescott.*

Epicurean philosophy. See *Atomic philosophy*, under Atomic.

Ep'i-cu-re'an, *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus.

2. One given to epicurean indulgence.

Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus.

Ep'i-cure'ly (ĕp'ĭ-kūr'lĭ), *adv.* Luxuriously. *Nash.*

Ep'i-cu-re'ous (-kū-rē'ŭs), *a.* Epicurean. [*Obs.*]

Ep'i-cu-rism (ĕp'ĭ-kū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *épicurisme.*] **1.** The doctrines of Epicurus.

2. Epicurean habits of living; luxury.

Ep'i-cu-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* **1.** To profess or tend towards the doctrines of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

2. To feed or indulge like an epicure. *Fuller.*

Ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *epicyclus*, Gr. ἐπίκυκλος; ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle. See Cycle.] **1.** (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle, whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center.

The schoolmen were like astronomers which did feign eccentrics, and *epicycles*, and such engines of orbs. *Bacon.*

2. (*Mech.*) A circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle, either externally or internally.

Ep'i-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk *or* -sī'klĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the motion of, an epicycle.

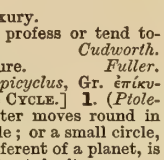

One form of Epicyclic Train.

Epicyclic train (*Mach.*), a train of mechanism in which epicyclic motion is involved; esp., a train of spur wheels, bevel wheels, or belt pulleys, in which an arm, carrying one or more of the wheels, sweeps around a center lying in an axis common to the other wheels.

Ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n.* [*Epicycle* + *-oid:* cf. F. *épicycloïde.*] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle.

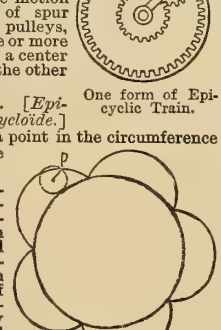

Epicycloid. *p* Point on Rolling Circle.

☞ Any point rigidly connected with the rolling circle, but not in its circumference, traces a curve called an *epitrochoid.* The curve traced by a point in the circumference of the rolling circle when it rolls on the concave side of a fixed circle is called a *hypocycloid;* the curve traced by a point rigidly connected with the rolling circle in this case, but not in its circumference, is called a *hypotrochoid.* All the curves mentioned above belong to the class called *roulettes* or *trochoids.* See Trochoid.

Ep'i-cy-cloi'dal (-sī-kloid'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

Epicycloidal wheel, a device for producing straight-line motion from circular motion, on the principle that a pin fastened in the periphery of a gear wheel will describe a straight line when the wheel rolls around inside a fixed internal gear of twice its diameter.

Ep'i-deic'tic (-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fr. ἐπιδείκνυναι to show forth, display; ἐπί + δεικνύναι to show. Cf. Epidictic.] Serving to show forth, explain, or exhibit; — applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory, which, by full amplification, seeks to persuade.

Ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *epidemus*, Gr. ἐπί-
Ep'i-dem'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } δημος, ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, epidemic; ἐπί in + δῆμος people: cf. F. *épidémique.* Cf. Demagogue.] **1.** (*Med.*) Common to, or affecting at the same time, a large number in a community; — applied to a disease which, spreading widely, attacks many persons at the same time; as, an *epidemic* disease; an *epidemic* catarrh, fever, etc. See Endemic.

2. Spreading widely, or generally prevailing; affecting great numbers, as an epidemic does; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

It was the *epidemical* sin of the nation. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ep'i-dem'ic (ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. Epidemy.] **1.** (*Med.*) An epidemic disease.

2. Anything which takes possession of the minds of people as an epidemic does of their bodies; as, an *epidemic* of terror.

Ep'i-dem'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

Ep'i-de'mi-og'ra-phy (ĕp'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fy *or* ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭ-), *n.* [*Epidemy* + *-graphy.*] (*Med.*) A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.

Ep'i-de'mi-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Connected with, or pertaining to, epidemiology.

Ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A person skilled in epidemiology.

Ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Epidemy* + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) That branch of science which treats of epidemics.

Ep'i-dem'y (ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'y), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδημία, fr. ἐπιδήμιος: cf. F. *épidémie.* See Epidemic.] (*Med.*) An epidemic disease. *Dunglison.*

Ep'i-derm (-dĕrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *épiderme.* See Epidermis.] (*Anat.*) The epidermis.

Ep'i-der'mal (-dĕr'mal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis; epidermic; cuticular.

Ep'i-der-mat'ic (-dĕr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Epidermal. [*R.*]

Ep'i-der'ma-toid (-dĕr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐπί upon + δέρμα, -ματος, skin + *-oid.* Cf. Epidermoid.] (*Anat.*) Epidermoid. *Owen.*

Ep'i-der'me-ous (-mē-ŭs), *a.* Epidermal. [*R.*]

Ep'i-der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermique.*] Epidermal; connected with the skin or the bark.

Epidermic administration of medicine (*Med.*), the application of medicine to the skin by friction.

Ep'i-der'mic-al (-mĭ-*kal*), *a.* Epidermal. [*R.*]

Ep'i-der'mi-dal (-mĭ-*dal*), *a.* Epidermal. [*R.*]

Ep'i-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί over + δέρμα skin, fr. δέρειν to skin. See Tear, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The outer, nonsensitive layer of the skin; cuticle; scarfskin. See Dermis.

2. (*Bot.*) The outermost layer of the cells, which covers both surfaces of leaves, and also the surface of stems, when they are first formed. As stems grow old this layer is lost, and never replaced.

Ep'i-der'moid (-moid), *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermoïde.*] (*Anat.*) Like epidermis; pertaining to the epidermis.

Ep'i-der'mose (-mōs), *n.* [See Epidermis.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Keratin.

Ep'i-dic'tic (ĕp'ĭ-dĭk'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *epidicticus.* See
Ep'i-dic'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } Epideictic.] Serving to explain; demonstrative.

‖ **Ep'i-did'y-mis** (-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμίς; ἐπί upon + δίδυμος testicle.] (*Anat.*) An oblong vermiform mass on the dorsal side of the testicle, composed of numerous convolutions of the excretory duct of that organ. — **Ep'i-did'y-mal** (-*mal*), *a.*

‖ **Ep'i-did'y-mi'tis** (-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Epididymis, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the epididymis, one of the common results of gonorrhea.

Ep'i-dote (ĕp'ĭ-dōt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδιδόναι to give besides; ἐπί over + διδόναι to give: cf. F. *épidote.* So named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] (*Min.*) A mineral, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color, occurring granular, massive, columnar, and in monoclinic crystals. It is a silicate of alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, or manganese.

☞ The *Epidote group* includes ordinary epidote, zoisite or *lime epidote*, piedmontite or *manganese epidote*, allanite or *cerium epidote.*

Ep'i-dot'ic (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.* Related to, resembling, or containing epidote; as, an *epidotic* granite.

‖ **Ep'i-gæ'a** (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + γῆ earth.] (*Bot.*) An American genus of plants, containing but a single species (*E. repens*), the trailing arbutus.

Ep'i-gæ'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίγαιος. See Epigæa, and cf. Epigee.] (*Bot.*) Growing on, or close to, the ground.

Ep'i-gas'tri-al (-găs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Epigastric.

Ep'i-gas'tric (ĕp'ĭ-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος over the belly; ἐπί upon + γαστήρ belly: cf. F. *épigastrique.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the epigastrium, or to the epigastric region.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Over the stomach; — applied to two of the areas of the carapace of crabs.

Epigastric region. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The whole upper part of the abdomen. (*b*) An arbitrary division of the abdomen above the umbilical and between the two hypochondriac regions.

Ep'i-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐπιγάστριον.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the abdomen.

Ep'i-ge'al (ĕp'ĭ-jē'*al*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Epigæous. [*R.*]

Ep'i-gee (ĕp'ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *epigeum*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγαιος upon the earth. See Epigæa.] See Perigee. [*Obs.*]

Ep'i-gene (ĕp'ĭ-jēn), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, grow.] **1.** (*Crystallog.*) Foreign; unnatural; unusual; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed or originating on the surface of the earth; — opposed to *hypogene;* as, *epigene* rocks.

Ep'i-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) The theory of generation which holds that the germ is created entirely new, not merely expanded, by the procreative power of the parents. It is opposed to the theory of *evolution,* also to *syngenesis.*

Ep'i-gen'e-sist (-sĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who believes in, or advocates the theory of, epigenesis.

Ep'i-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to epigenesis; produced according to the theory of epigenesis.

Ep'i-ge'ous (ĕp'ĭ-jē'ŭs), *a.* Same as Epigæous.

‖ **Ep-i-ge'um** (-jē'ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Epigee.] See Perigee. [*Obs.*]

Ep'i-glot'tic (-glŏt'tĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, the epiglottis.

Ep'i-glot-tid'e-an (-glŏt-tĭd'ē-*an*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as Epiglottic.

Ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; ἐπί upon + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue. See Glottis.] (*Anat.*) A cartilaginous lidlike appendage which closes the glottis while food or drink is passing through the pharynx.

E-pig'na-thous (ē-pĭg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*Epi-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Hook-billed; having the upper mandible longer than the lower.

Ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγραμμα inscription, epigram, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon, ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *épigramme.* See Graphic.] **1.** A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. The modern epigram is so contrived as to surprise the reader with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought, and is often satirical in character.

Dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram? Shak.*

☞ *Epigrams* were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, etc.

2. An effusion of wit; a bright thought tersely and sharply expressed, whether in verse or prose.

3. The style of the epigram.

Antithesis, *i. e.*, bilateral stroke, is the soul of *epigram* in its later and technical signification. *B. Cracroft.*

Ep'i-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *epigrammati-*
Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *cus:* cf. F. *épigrammatique.*] **1.** Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; pointed; piquant; as, *epigrammatic* style, wit, or sallies of fancy.

Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of epigram; in an epigrammatic style.

Ep'i-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *epigrammatista:* cf. F. *épigrammatiste.*] One who composes epigrams, or makes use of them.

The brisk *epigrammatist* showing off his own cleverness. *Holmes.*

Ep'i-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Epigrammatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Epigrammatizing (-tī'zĭng).] To represent by epigrams; to express by epigrams.

Ep'i-gram'ma-ti'zer (-tī'zĕr), *n.* One who writes in an affectedly pointed style.

Epigrammatizers of our English prose style. *Coleridge.*

Ep'i-gram'mist (ĕp'ĭ-grăm'mĭst), *n.* An epigrammatist. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ep'i-graph (ĕp'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, fr. ἐπιγράφειν: cf. F. *épigraphe.* See Epigram.] **1.** Any inscription set upon a building; especially, one which has to do with the building itself, its founding or dedication.

2. (*Literature*) A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the beginning of a work or of its separate divisions; a motto.

Ep'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ep'i-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } epigraphs or to epigraphy; as, an *epigraphic* style; *epigraphical* works or studies.

Ep'i-graph'ics (-grăf'ĭks), *n.* The science or study of epigraphs.

E-pig'ra-phist (ē-pĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A student of, or one versed in, epigraphy.

E-pig'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* The science of inscriptions; the art of engraving inscriptions or of deciphering them.

E-pig'y-nous (ē-pĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female: cf. F. *épigyne.*] (*Bot.*) Adnate to the surface of the ovary, so as to be apparently inserted upon the top of it; — said of stamens, petals, sepals, and also of the disk.

Ep'i-hy'al (ep'ĭ-hī'*al*), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + the Greek letter Υ.] (*Anat.*) A segment next above the ceratohyal in the hyoidean arch.

Ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sy), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. ἐπιληψία a seizure, the "falling sickness," fr. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take besides, seize, attack; ἐπί upon, besides + λαμβάνειν to take: cf. F. *épilepsie.* Cf. Catalepsy.] (*Med.*) The "falling sickness," so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by paroxysms (or fits) occurring at intervals and attended by sudden loss of consciousness, and convulsive motions of the muscles. *Dunglison.*

Ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *epilepticus*, Gr. ἐπιληπτικός: cf. F. *épileptique.*] Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

Ep'i-lep'tic, *n.* **1.** One affected with epilepsy.

2. A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

Ep'i-lep'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Epileptic.

Ep'i-lep'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling epilepsy.

Ep'i-lep-tog'e-nous (-lĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος epileptic + *-genous.*] (*Med.*) Producing epilepsy or epileptoid convulsions; — applied to areas of the body or of the nervous system, stimulation of which produces convulsions.

Ep'i-lep'toid (-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling epilepsy; as, *epileptoid* convulsions.

Ep'i-lo-ga'tion (-lō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *epilogatio.*] A summing up in a brief account. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Ep'i-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογικός.] Of or
Ep'i-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } pertaining to an epilogue.

E-pil'o-gism (ē-pĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός, fr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι to reckon over, to deliver an epilogue; ἐπί upon + λογίζεσθαι to count, reckon. See Epilogue.] Enumeration; computation. [*R.*] *J. Gregory.*

Ep'i-lo-gis'tic (ĕp'ĭ-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐπιλογιστικός calculating. See Epilogism.] Of or pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue. *T. Warton.*

E-pil'o-gize (ĕ-pĭl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i. & t.* [See EPILOGISM.] To speak an epilogue to; to utter as an epilogue.

Ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F. *épilogue*, L. *epilogus*, fr. Gr. ἐπίλογος conclusion, fr. ἐπιλεγειν to say in addition; ἐπί upon, besides + λέγειν to say. See LEGEND.] **1.** (*Drama*) A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators and recited by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

A good play needs no *epilogue*, yet . . . good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shak.*

2. (*Rhet.*) The closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated; a conclusion.

Ep'i-lo-guize (ĕp'ĭ-lō-gīz *or* ē-pĭl'ŏ-gīz), *v. i. & t.* Same as EPILOGIZE.

‖ **E-pim'a-chus** (ē-pĭm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίμαχος equipped for battle; ἐπί for + μάχη battle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of highly ornate and brilliantly colored birds of Australia, allied to the birds of Paradise.

Epimachus.

‖ **E-pim'e-ra** (ē-pĭm'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* See EPIMERON.

E-pim'er-al (ē-pĭm'ēr-*al or* ĕp'ĭ-mē'r*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the epimera.

Ep'i-mere (ĕp'ĭ-mēr), *n.* [*Epi-* + *-mere.*] (*Biol.*) One of the segments of the transverse axis, or the so-called homonymous parts; as, for example, one of the several segments of the extremities in vertebrates, or one of the similar segments in plants, such as the segments of a segmented leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **E-pim'e-ron** (ē-pĭm'ē-rŏn), *n.; pl.* EPIMERA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + μέρος a part.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In crustaceans: The part of the side of a somite external to the basal joint of each appendage. See *Illust.* under CRUSTACEA. (*b*) In insects: The lateral piece behind the episternum. [Written also *epimerum.*]

Ep'i-nas'tic (ĕp'ĭ-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. ναστός pressed close.] (*Physiol.*) A term applied to that phase of vegetable growth in which an organ grows more rapidly on its upper than on its under surface. See HYPONASTIC.

Ep'i-neu'ral (-nū'r*al*), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *neural.*] (*Anat.*) Arising from the neurapophysis of a vertebra.

‖ **Ep'i-neu'ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + νεῦρον a nerve.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue framework and sheath of a nerve which bind together the nerve bundles, each of which has its own special sheath, or perineurium.

‖ **Ep'in-glette'** (ĕp'ĭn-glĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a cannon before priming.

Ep'i-ni'cial (ĕp'ĭ-nĭsh'*al*), *a.* [See EPINICION.] Relating to victory. "An *epinicial* song." *T. Warton.*

Ep'i-ni'cion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπινίκιον, fr. ἐπινίκιος belonging to victory; ἐπί upon, to + νίκη victory: cf. L. *epinicium.*] A song of triumph. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Ep'i-nik'i-an (-nĭk'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Epinicial.

Ep'i-or'nis (ĕp'ĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *épiornis.* See ÆPYORNIS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the gigantic ostrichlike birds of the genus *Æpiornis*, only recently extinct. Its remains have been found in Madagascar. [Written also *Æpyornis.*]

Ep'i-o'tic (-ō'tĭk), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, ear.] (*Anat.*) The upper and outer element of periotic bone, — in man forming a part of the temporal bone.

Ep'i-pe-dom'e-try (-pē-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίπεδος on the ground, level (ἐπί + πέδον ground) + *-metry.*] (*Geom.*) The mensuration of figures standing on the same base. [*Obs.*]

Ep'i-pe-riph'er-al (-pē-rĭf'ēr-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *peripheral.*] (*Physiol.*) Connected with, or having its origin upon, the external surface of the body; — especially applied to the feelings which originate at the extremities of nerves distributed on the outer surface, as the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger; — opposed to *entoperipheral.* *H. Spencer.*

Ep'i-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Borne on the petals or corolla.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [F. *épiphanie*, L. *epiphania*, Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), for ἐπιφάνεια appearance, fr. ἐπιφαίνειν to show forth; ἐπί + φαίνειν to show. See FANCY.] **1.** An appearance, or a becoming manifest.

Whom but just before they beheld transfigured and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount. *Jer. Taylor.*

An epic poet, if ever such a difficult birth should make its *epiphany* in Paris. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the visit of the Magi of the East to Bethlehem, to see and worship the child Jesus; or, as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the Magi, symbolizing the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles; Twelfthtide.

Ep'i-phar'yn-ge'al (ĕp'ĭ-fär'ĭn-jē'*al or* -fȧ-rĭn'jē-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *pharyngeal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the segments above the epibranchial in the branchial arches of fishes. — *n.* An epipharyngeal bone or cartilage.

Ep'i-phar'ynx (-fär'ĭnks), *n.* [*Epi-* + *pharynx.*] (*Zoöl.*) A structure which overlaps the mouth of certain insects.

‖ **Ep'i-pho-ne'ma** (ĕp'ĭ-fō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, fr. ἐπιφωνεῖν to mention; ἐπί + φωνεῖν to speak.] (*Rhet.*) An exclamatory sentence, or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse.

E-piph'o-neme (ē-pĭf'ō-nēm), *n.* Epiphonema. [*R.*]

‖ **E-piph'o-ra** (-ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφορά, fr. ἐπιφέρειν to bring to or upon; ἐπί + φέρειν to bring.] **1.** (*Med.*) The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate in the eye, and trickle over the cheek. **2.** (*Rhet.*) The emphatic repetition of a word or phrase, at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

Ep'i-phragm (ĕp'ĭ-frăm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίφραγμα a covering, lid, fr. ἐπιφράσσειν to block up.] (*Zoöl.*) A membranaceous or calcareous septum with which some mollusks close the aperture of the shell during the time of hibernation, or æstivation.

Epiphyllosperm-mous Plant.

Ep'i-phyl'lo-sper'mous (-fĭl'lō-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπί + φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit on the back of the leaves, as ferns. *Harris* (1710).

E-piph'yl-lous (ē-pĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕp'ĭ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπί + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon, or inserted into, the leaf.

‖ **Ep'i-phyl'lum** (ĕp'ĭ-fĭl'lŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants having flattened, jointed stems, and petals united in a tube. The flowers are very showy, and several species are in cultivation.

Epiphyllous Fruit.

Ep'i-phys'e-al (-fĭz'ē-*al*), **Ep'i-phys'i-al** (-ĭ-*al*), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an epiphysis.

‖ **E-piph'y-sis** (ē-pĭf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* EPIPHYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίφυσις, fr. ἐπιφύειν to grow upon; ἐπί upon + φύειν to grow.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The end, or other superficial part, of a bone, which ossifies separately from the central portion, or *diaphysis.* (*b*) The cerebral epiphysis, or pineal gland. See *Pineal gland*, under PINEAL.

Ep'i-phyte (ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπί upon + φυτόν plant, φύειν to grow: cf. F. *épiphyte.*]

Epiphyte (1). A Florida Orchid (*Epidendrum conopseum*), growing on a branch of a tree. Reduced.

1. (*Bot.*) An air plant which grows on other plants, but does not derive its nourishment from them. See AIR PLANT.

2. (*Med.*) A vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

Ep'i-phyt'ic (ĕp'ĭ-fĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Bot.*) **Ep'i-phyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an epiphyte. — **Ep'i-phyt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ep'i-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.; pl.* EPIPLASTRA (-trȧ). [Pref. *epi-* + *plastron.*] (*Anat.*) One of the first pair of lateral plates in the plastron of turtles.

Ep'i-pleu'ral (ĕp'ĭ-plū'r*al*), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *pleural.*] (*Anat.*) Arising from the pleurapophysis of a vertebra. *Owen.*

‖ **Ep'i-plex'is** (-plĕks'ĭs), *n.* [L., reproof, fr. Gr. ἐπίπληξις, fr. ἐπιπλήσσειν to strike at, reprove; ἐπί + πλήσσειν to strike.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by an elegant kind of upbraiding.

‖ **E-pip'lo-ce** (ē-pĭp'lō-sē), *n.* [L., connection, from Gr. ἐπιπλοκή a plaiting together, fr. ἐπιπλέκειν to plait or braid in; ἐπί upon + πλέκειν to twist, plait.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one striking circumstance is added, in due gradation, to another; climax; *e. g.*, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them." *Johnson.*

Ep'i-plo'ic (ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the epiploön.

‖ **E-pip'lo-ön** (ē-pĭp'lō-ŏn), *n.; pl.* EPIPLOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίπλοον.] (*Anat.*) See OMENTUM.

Ep'i-po'di-al (ĕp'ĭ-pō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the epipodialia or the parts of the limbs to which they belong. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the epipodium of Mollusca.

‖ **Ep'i-po'di-a'le** (-pō'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.; pl.* EPIPODIALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of either the forearm or shank, the *epipodialia* being the radius, ulna, tibia, and fibula.

E-pip'o-dite (ē-pĭp'ō-dīt), *n.* [See EPIPODIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The outer branch of the legs in certain Crustacea. See MAXILLIPED.

‖ **Ep'i-po'di-um** (ĕp'ĭ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* EPIPODIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the lateral lobes of the foot in certain gastropods.

Ep'i-pol'ic (ĕp'ĭ-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Producing, or relating to, epipolism or fluorescence. [*R.*]

E-pip'o-lism (ē-pĭp'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπολή a surface; ἐπί + πέλειν to be.] (*Opt.*) See FLUORESCENCE. [*R.*] *Sir J. Herschel.*

E-pip'o-lized (-līzd), *a.* Changed to the epipolic condition, or that in which the phenomenon of fluorescence is presented; produced by fluorescence; as, *epipolized* light. [*R.*] *Stokes.*

Ep'ip-ter'ic (ĕp'ĭp-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. πτερόν wing. So called because above the wing of the sphenoid.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a small Wormian bone sometimes present in the human skull between the parietal and the great wing of the sphenoid. — *n.* The epipteric bone.

Ep'ip-ter'y-goid (-ĭ-goid), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *pterygoid.*] (*Anat.*) Situated upon or above the pterygoid bone. — *n.* An epipterygoid bone or cartilage; the columella in the skulls of many lizards.

Ep'i-pu'bic (ĕp'ĭ-pū'bĭk), *a.* Relating to the epipubis.

‖ **Ep'i-pu'bis** (ĕp'ĭ-pū'bĭs), *n.; pl.* EPIPUBES (-bēz). [NL., *epi-* + *pubis.*] (*Anat.*) A cartilage or bone in front of the pubis in some amphibians and other animals.

E-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs'kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See EPISCOPATE.] Government of the church by bishops; church government by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons — of whom the bishops have an authority superior and of a different kind.

E-pis'co-pal (-pal), *a.* [L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*: cf. F. *épiscopal.* See BISHOP.] **1.** Governed by bishops; as, an *episcopal* church. **2.** Belonging to, or vested in, bishops; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction or authority; the *episcopal* system.

E-pis'co-pa'li-an (ē-pĭs'kō-pā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specifically, of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis'co-pa'li-an, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; a churchman; specifically, in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis'co-pa'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and usages of Episcopalians; episcopacy.

E-pis'co-pal-ly (ē-pĭs'kō-pal-lȳ), *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

E-pis'co-pant (-pant), *n.* A bishop. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

E-pis'co-pa'ri-an (-pā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Episcopal. [*R.*] *Wood.*

E-pis'co-pate (ē-pĭs'kō-pāt), *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, fr. *episcopus*: cf. F. *épiscopat.* See BISHOP.] **1.** A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. **2.** The collective body of bishops. **3.** The time of a bishop's rule.

E-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EPISCOPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EPISCOPATING.] To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. [*Obs.*]

Feeding the flock and *episcopating*. *Milton.*

E-pis'co-pi-cide (-pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *episcopus* bishop + *caedere* to kill.] The killing of a bishop.

E-pis'co-pize (ē-pĭs'kō-pīz), *v. t.* To make a bishop of by consecration. *Southey.*

E-pis'co-pize, *v. i.* To perform the duties of a bishop.

E-pis'co-py (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπισκοπία, fr. ἐπίσκοπος. See BISHOP.] **1.** Survey; superintendence. [*Obs.*] *Milton.* **2.** Episcopacy. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ep'i-sep'al-ous (ĕp'ĭ-sĕp'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Growing on the sepals or adnate to them.

Ep'i-skel'e-tal (-skĕl'ē-tal), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + *skeletal.*] (*Anat.*) Above or outside of the endoskeleton; epaxial.

Ep'i-so'dal (-sō'dal), *a.* Same as EPISODIC.

Ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. ἐπείσοδος a coming in besides, ἐπεισόδιον episode; ἐπί into, besides + εἴσοδος a coming in, εἰς into + ὁδός way, cf. Skr. *sad* to go: cf. F. *épisode.*] (*Rhet.*) A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

Ep'i-so'di-al (ĕp'ĭ-sō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an episode; by way of episode; episodic.

Ep'i-sod'ic (-sŏd'ĭk), **Ep'i-sod'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *a.* [Cf. F. *épisodique.* See EPISODE.] Of or pertaining to an episode; adventitious. — **Ep'i-sod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Such a figure as Jacob Brattle, purely *episodical* though it be, is an excellent English portrait. *H. James.*

‖ **Ep'i-spa'di-as** (ĕp'ĭ-spā'dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + σπᾶν to draw, rend.] (*Med.*) A deformity in which the urethra opens upon the top of the penis, instead of at its extremity.

Ep'i-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, fr. ἐπισπᾶν to draw to, attract; ἐπί upon, to + σπᾶν to draw: cf. F. *épispastique.*] (*Med.*) Attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

Ep'i-spas'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) An external application to the skin, which produces a puriform or serous discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory.

Ep'i-sperm (ĕp'ĭ-spĕrm), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. F. *épisperme.*] (*Bot.*) The skin or coat of a seed, especially the outer coat. See TESTA.

Ep'i-sper'mic (-spĕr'mĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or belonging, to the episperm, or covering of a seed.

Ep'i-spore (ĕp'ĭ-spōr), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) The thickish outer coat of certain spores.

‖ **Ep'i-stax'is** (-stăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + στάζειν to drop.] (*Med.*) Bleeding at the nose.

E-pis'te-mol'o-gy (ē-pĭs'tē-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστήμη knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

Ep'i-ster'nal (ĕp'ĭ-stĕr'n*al*), *a.* (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the episternum.

‖ **Ep'i-ster'num** (-nŭm), *n.; pl.* EPISTERNA (-ná). [NL. See EPI-, and STERNUM.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A median bone connected with the sternum, in many vertebrates; the interclavicle. (*b*) Same as EPIPLASTRON. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the lateral pieces next to the sternum in the thorax of insects.

Ep'i-stil'bite (-stĭl'bīt), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A crystallized, transparent mineral of the Zeolite family. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

E-pis'tle (ē-pĭs''l), *n.* [OE. *epistle, epistel*, AS. *epistol, pistol*, L. *epistola*, fr. Gr. ἐπιστολή anything sent by a messenger, message, letter, fr. ἐπιστέλλειν to send to, tell by letter or message; ἐπί upon, to + στέλλειν to dispatch, send; cf. OF. *epistle, epistre*, F. *épître.* See STALL.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person or persons; a written communication; a letter; — applied usually to formal, didactic, or elegant letters.

A madman's *epistles* are no gospels. *Shak.*

2. (*Eccl.*) One of the letters in the New Testament which were addressed to their Christian brethren by Apostles.

Epistle side, the right side of an altar or church to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel.

One sees the pulpit on the *epistle side*. *R. Browning.*

E-pis'tle, *v. t.* To write; to communicate in a letter or by writing. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

E-pis'tler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer of epistles, or of an epistle of the New Testament. *M. Arnold.* **2.** (*Eccl.*) The ecclesiastic who reads the epistle at the communion service.

E-pis'to-lar (-tō-lẽr), *a.* Epistolary. *Dr. H. More.*

E-pis'to-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *epistolaris*, fr. *epistola*: cf. F. *épistolaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; as, an *epistolary* style.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters. "*Epistolary* correspondence." *Addison.*

Ep'is-to'le-an (ĕp'ĭs-tō'lē-an), *n.* One who writes epistles; a correspondent. *Mary Cowden Clarke.*

E-pis'to-ler (ē-pĭs'tō-lẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of the clergy who reads the epistle at the communion service; an epistler.

E-pis'to-let (-lĕt), *n.* A little epistle. *Lamb.*

Ep'is-tol'ic (ĕp'ĭs-tŏl'ĭk), **Ep'is-tol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *epistolicus*, Gr. ἐπιστολικός.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; in the form or style of letters; epistolary.

Epistolographic character *or* **mode of writing,** the same as *Demotic character*. See under DEMOTIC.

E-pis'to-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστολή epistle + *-graphy:* cf. F. *épistolographie.*] The art or practice of writing epistles.

‖ **E-pis'to-ma** (ē-pĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. *epistoma*, fr. **Ep'i-stome** (ĕp'ĭ-stōm), Gr. ἐπί upon + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The region between the antennæ and the mouth, in Crustacea. (*b*) A liplike organ that covers the mouth, in most Bryozoa. See *Illust.*, under ENTOPROCTA.

‖ **E-pis'tro-phe** (ē-pĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., from Gr. ἐπιστροφή a turning toward, return, fr. ἐπιστρέφειν to turn toward; ἐπί upon, to + στρέφειν to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which successive clauses end with the same word or affirmation; *e. g.*, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I.* Are they Israelites? *so am I.*" 2 *Cor.* xi. 22.

Ep'i-style (ĕp'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *epistylium*, Gr. ἐπιστύλιον; ἐπί upon + στῦλος column: cf. F. *épistyle.*] (*Anc. Arch.*) A massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar; — now called *architrave*. *Gwilt.*

Ep'i-syl'lo-gism (-sĭl'lŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *syllogism.*] (*Logic*) A syllogism which assumes as one of its premises a proposition which was the conclusion of a preceding syllogism, called, in relation to this, the prosyllogism.

Ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tȧf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. ἐπιτάφιος, orig. an adj., over or at a tomb; ἐπί upon + τάφος tomb. Cf. CENOTAPH.]

1. An inscription on, or at, a tomb, or a grave, in memory or commendation of the one buried there; a sepulchral inscription.

Hang her an *epitaph* upon her tomb. *Shak.*

2. A brief writing formed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that concerning Alexander: "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis."

Ep'i-taph, *v. t.* To commemorate by an epitaph. [*R.*]

Let me be *epitaphed* the inventor of English hexameters. *G. Harvey.*

Ep'i-taph, *v. i.* To write or speak after the manner of an epitaph. [*R.*]

The commons in their speeches *epitaph* upon him . . . "He lived as a wolf and died as a dog." *Bp. Hall.*

Ep'i-taph'er (-tȧf'ẽr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs. *Nash.*

Ep'i-taph'i-al (-tȧf'ĭ-al), **Ep'i-taph'i-an** (-tȧf'ĭ-an), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an epitaph.

The noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech. *Milton.*

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally. *Lowell.*

Ep'i-taph'ic (-tȧf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph; epitaphian. — *n.* An epitaph. *Udall.*

Ep'i-taph'ist (ĕp'ĭ-tȧf'ĭst), *n.* An epitapher.

‖ **E-pit'a-sis** (ē-pĭt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίτασις a stretching, fr. ἐπιτείνειν to stretch upon or over; ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** That part which embraces the main action of a play, poem, and the like, and leads on to the catastrophe; — opposed to *protasis*.

2. (*Med.*) The period of violence in a fever or disease; paroxysm. *Dunglison.*

Ep'i-tha-lam'ic (ĕp'ĭ-thȧ-lăm'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or designed for, an epithalamium.

Ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. EPITHALAMIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EPITHALAMIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιος, orig. an adj., nuptial; ἐπί upon, at + θάλαμος bride chamber.] A nuptial song, or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

The kind of poem which was called *epithalamium* . . . sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson.*

Ep'i-thal'a-my (-thăl'ȧ-mỹ), *n.; pl.* EPITHALAMIES (-mĭz). Epithalamium. [*R.*] *Donne.*

‖ **Ep'i-the'ca** (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + θήκη a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place.] (*Zoöl.*) A continuous and, usually, structureless layer which covers more or less of the exterior of many corals.

Ep'i-the'li-al (-lĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to epithelium; as, *epithelial* cells; *epithelial* cancer.

Ep'i-the'li-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Epithelium* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Like epithelium; as, *epithelioid* cells.

‖ **Ep'i-the'li-o'ma** (-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See EPITHELIUM, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A malignant growth containing epithelial cells; — called also *epithelial cancer*.

‖ **Ep'i-the'li-um** (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. EPITHELIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EPITHELIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + θηλή nipple.] (*Anat.*) The superficial layer of cells lining the alimentary canal and all its appendages, all glands and their ducts, blood vessels and lymphatics, serous cavities, etc. It often includes the epidermis (*i. e.*, keratin-producing epithelial cells), and it is sometimes restricted to the alimentary canal, the glands and their appendages, — the term *endothelium* being applied to the lining membrane of the blood vessels, lymphatics, and serous cavities.

Ep'i-the'loid (-loid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Epithelioid.

Ep'i-them (ĕp'ĭ-thĕm), *n.* [L. *epithema*, Gr. ἐπίθεμα, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι to lay or put on: cf. F. *épithème.* See EPITHET.] (*Med.*) Any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plasters, as a poultice, lotion, etc.

‖ **Ep'i-the'ma** (ĕp'ĭ-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐπί upon + θῆμα a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place.] (*Zoöl.*) A horny excrescence upon the beak of birds.

‖ **E-pith'e-sis** (ē-pĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίθεσις a putting on; ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place.] The addition of a letter at the end of a word, without changing its sense; as, *numb* for *num*, *whilst* for *whiles*.

Ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, Gr. ἐπίθετον, fr. ἐπίθετος added, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι to add; ἐπί upon, to + τιθέναι to put, place: cf. F. *épithète.* See Do.] **1.** An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, that is properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing; as, a *just* man; a *verdant* lawn.

A prince [Henry III.] to whom the *epithet* "worthless" seems best applicable. *Hallam.*

2. Term; expression; phrase. "Stuffed with *epithets* of war." *Shak.*

Syn. — EPITHET, TITLE. The name *epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title or describe character (as the "*epithet* of liar"), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. Some rhetoricians, as Whately, restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives, viz., those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily implied therein; as, the *bright* sun, the *lofty* heavens, etc. But this restriction does not prevail in general literature.

Epithet is sometimes confounded with *appellation*, which is always a noun or its equivalent.

Ep'i-thet, *v. t.* To describe by an epithet. [*R.*]

Never was a town better *epitheted*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ep'i-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), **Ep'i-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθετικός added.] Pertaining to, or abounding with, epithets. "In *epithetic* measured prose." *Lloyd.*

Ep'i-thite (ĕp'ĭ-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιθέτης impostor.] A lazy, worthless fellow; a vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Mason.*

Ep'i-thu-met'ic (ĕp'ĭ-thū-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Epithumetical. [*Obs.*]

Ep'i-thu-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, fr. ἐπιθυμεῖν to long for, lust after; ἐπί + θυμός soul, heart, desire.] Pertaining to sexual desire; sensual. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ep'i-tith'i-des (-tĭth'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιτιθέναι to place upon. See EPITHET.] (*Arch.*) The uppermost member of the cornice of an entablature.

E-pit'o-ma'tor (ē-pĭt'ŏ-mā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] An epitomist. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

E-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ŏ-mē), *n.; pl.* EPITOMES (-mēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιτομή a surface incision, also, an abridgment, fr. ἐπιτέμνειν to cut into, cut short; ἐπί upon + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *épitome.* See TOME.] **1.** A work in which the contents of a former work are reduced within a smaller space by curtailment and condensation; a brief summary; an abridgment.

[An] *epitome* of the contents of a very large book. *Sydney Smith.*

2. A compact or condensed representation of anything.

An *epitome* of English fashionable life. *Carlyle.*

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; compend; abstract; synopsis; abbreviature. See ABRIDGMENT.

E-pit'o-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who makes an epitome; one who abridges; an epitomizer. *Milton.*

E-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EPITOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EPITOMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] **1.** To make an epitome of; to shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to reduce within a smaller space; as, to *epitomize* the works of Justin.

2. To diminish, as by cutting off something; to curtail; as, to *epitomize* words. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

E-pit'o-mi'zer (-mī'zẽr), *n.* An epitomist. *Burton.*

Ep'i-trite (ĕp'ĭ-trīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίτριτος containing an integer and one third (*i. e.*, ⅔, or in the ratio of 4 to 3); ἐπί upon, over + τρίτος the third: cf. L. *epitritos*, F. *épitrite.*] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short syllable.

☞ It is so called from being compounded of a spondee (which contains 4 times) with an iambus or a trochee (which contains 3 times). It is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite* according as the short syllable stands 1st, 2d, etc.

‖ **Ep'i-troch'le-a** (-trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See EPI-, and TROCHLEA.] (*Anat.*) A projection on the outer side of the distal end of the humerus; the external condyle.

Ep'i-troch'le-ar (-ẽr), *a.* Relating to the epitrochlea.

Ep'i-tro'choid (-trō'koid), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. τροχός wheel + *-oid.*] (*Geom.*) A kind of curve. See EPICYCLOID, and TROCHOID.

‖ **E-pit'ro-pe** (ē-pĭt'rō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιτροπή reference, arbitration, fr. ἐπιτρέπειν to turn over, to give up, yield; ἐπί upon, over + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which permission is either seriously or ironically granted to some one, to do what he proposes to do; *e. g.*, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still."

‖ **Ep'i-zeux'is** (ĕp'ĭ-zūks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπίζευξις a fastening together, repetition, fr. ἐπιζευγνύναι to fasten to or upon; ἐπί upon + ζευγνύναι to join, yoke.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis, as in the following lines: —

Alone, alone, all all alone,
Alone on a *wide wide* sea. *Coleridge.*

Ep'i-zo'an (-zō'an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An epizoön.

Ep'i-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Living upon the exterior of another animal; ectozoic; — said of external parasites.

‖ **Ep'i-zo'ön** (-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* EPIZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the artificial group of invertebrates of various kinds, which live parasitically upon the exterior of other animals; an ectozoön. Among them are the lice, ticks, many acari, the lerneans, or fish lice, and other crustaceans.

Ep'i-zo-öt'ic (ĕp'ĭ-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *épizoötique.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to an epizoön.

2. (*Geol.*) Containing fossil remains; — said of rocks, formations, mountains, and the like. [*Obs.*]

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

3. Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time; — corresponding to epidemic dis eases among men.

Ep'i-zo'ö-ty (-zō'ŏ-tỹ), **Ep'i-zo-öt'ic** (-zŏ-ŏt'ĭk), *n.* [F. *épizoötie.*] An epizoötic disease; a murrain; an epidemic influenza among horses.

Ep'och (ĕp'ŏk *or* ē'pŏk; 277), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. ἐποχή check, stop, an epoch of a star, an historical epoch, fr. ἐπέχειν to hold on, check; ἐπί upon + ἔχειν to have, hold; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, Goth. *sigis* victory, AS. *sigor*, *sige*, G. *sieg:* cf. F. *époque.* See SCHEME.]

1. A fixed point of time, established in history by the occurrence of some grand or remarkable event; a point of time marked by an event of great subsequent influence; as, the *epoch* of the creation; the birth of Christ was the *epoch* which gave rise to the Christian era.

In divers ages, . . . divers *epochs* of time were used. *Usher.*

Great *epochs* and crises in the kingdom of God. *Trench.*

The acquittal of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 30th of June, 1688, a great *epoch* in history. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Epochs* mark the beginning of new historical periods, and dates are often numbered from them.

2. A period of time, longer or shorter, remarkable for events of great subsequent influence; a memorable period; as, the *epoch* of maritime discovery, or of the Reformation. "So vast an *epoch* of time." *F. Harrison.*

The influence of Chaucer continued to live even during the dreary interval which separates from one another two important *epochs* of our literary history. *A. W. Ward.*

3. (*Geol.*) A division of time characterized by the prevalence of similar conditions of the earth; commonly a minor division or part of a period.

The long geological *epoch* which stored up the vast coal measures. *J. C. Shairp.*

4. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The date at which a planet or comet has a given longitude or position. (*b*) An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a planet, or other heavenly body, at any other date, are given; as, the *epoch* of Mars; lunar elements for the *epoch* March 1st, 1860.

Syn. — Era; time; date; period; age. — EPOCH, ERA. We speak of the *era* of the Reformation, when we think of it as a period, during which a new order of things prevailed; so also, the *era* of good feeling, etc. Had we been thinking of the time as marked by certain great events, or as a period in which great results were effected, we should have called the times when these events happened *epochs*, and the whole period an *epoch*.

The capture of Constantinople is an *epoch* in the history of Mahometanism; but the flight of Mahomet is its *era*. *C. J. Smith.*

‖ **Ep'o-cha** (ĕp'ŏ-kȧ), *n.* [L.] See EPOCH. *J. Adams.*

Ep'o-chal (-kal), *a.* Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch. "*Epochal* points." *Shedd.*

Ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. ἐπωδός, fr. ἐπῳδός, adj., singing to, sung or said after, fr. ἐπᾴδειν to sing to; ἐπί upon, to + ᾄδειν to sing: cf. F. *épode.* See ODE.] (*Poet.*) (*a*) The after song; the part of a lyric ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe, — the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and *epode*. (*b*) A species of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; as, the *Epodes* of Horace. It does not include the elegiac distich.

E-pod'ic (ē-pŏd'ĭk *or* ē-pō'dĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπῳδικός.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode.

Ep'o-nym (ĕp'ŏ-nĭm), **E-pon'y-me** EPONYMOUS.] **1.** The hypothetical individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race, city, etc., took its name; as, Hellen is an *eponym* of the Hellenes.

2. A name, as of a people, country, and the like, derived from that of an individual.

Ep'o-nym'ic (ĕp'ŏ-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* Same as EPONYMOUS.

Tablets . . . which bear *eponymic* dates. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

E-pon'y-mist (ē-pŏn'ĭ-mĭst), *n.* One from whom a race, tribe, city, or the like, took its name; an eponym.

E-pon'y-mous (ē-pŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος; ἐπί upon, to + ὄνυμα for ὄνομα name.] Relating to an eponym; giving one's name to a tribe, people, country, and the like.

What becomes . . . of the Herakleid genealogy of the Spartan kings, when it is admitted that *eponymous* persons are to be canceled as fictions? *Grote.*

E-pon'y-my (-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπωνυμία a surname given after some person or thing.] The derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from that of a fabulous hero, progenitor, etc.

‖ **Ep'o-öph'o-ron** (ĕp'ŏ-ŏf'ŏ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐπί upon + ᾠόν egg + φέρειν to bear.] (*Anat.*) See PAROVARIUM.

Ep'o-pee' (ĕp'ŏ-pē'), ‖ **Ep'o-pœ'ia** (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [F. *épopée*, Gr. ἐποποιΐα; ἔπος song + ποιεῖν to make. See EPOS.] An epic poem; epic poetry.

Ep'opt (ĕp'ŏpt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπόπτης one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries.] One instructed in the mysteries of a secret system. *Carlyle.*

‖ **Ep'os** (ĕp'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔπος.] An epic.

Ep'o-ta'tion (ĕp'ŏ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *epotare*, *epotatum*, to drink; *e* out + *potare* to drink.] A drinking up; a quaffing. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

‖ **É'prou'vette'** (ā'prōō'vĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Gun.*) An apparatus for testing or proving the strength of gunpowder.

Ep'som-ite (ĕp'sŭm-ĭt), *n.* Native sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt.

Ep'som salts' *or* **salt'** (salt'). (*Med.*) Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities; — originally prepared by boiling down the mineral waters at *Epsom*, England, — whence the name; afterwards prepared from sea water; but now from certain minerals, as from siliceous hydrate of magnesia.

Ep'u-la-ry (ĕp'ū-lā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *epularis*, fr. *epulum* a feast: cf. F. *épulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet. [*Obs.*] *Smart.*

Ep'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *epulatio*.] A feasting or feast; a banquet. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **E-pu'lis** (ē-pū'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπουλίς* a gumboil; Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *οὖλα* gums.] (*Med.*) A hard tumor developed from the gums.

Ep'u-lose' (ĕp'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *epulum* a feast.] Feasting to excess. [*Obs.*]

Ep'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A feasting to excess. [*Obs.*]

Ep'u-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός*, fr. *ἐπουλοῦν* to scar over or heal; *ἐπί* upon, over + *οὖλος* whole.] Promoting the skinning over or healing of sores; as, an *epulotic* ointment. — *n.* An epulotic agent.

Ep'u-ra'tion (ĕp'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out, quite + *purare* to purify, *purus* pure.] Purification.

‖ **É'pure'** (ā'pur'), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) A draught or model from which to build; especially, one of the full size of the work to be done; a detailed drawing.

E'qua-bil'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aequabilitas*, fr. *aequabilis*. See EQUABLE.] The quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity; as, *equability* of temperature; the *equability* of the mind.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*

E'qua-ble (ē'kwȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times, — said of motion, and the like; uniform in surface; smooth; as, an *equable* plain or globe.

2. Uniform in action or intensity; not variable or changing; — said of the feelings or temper.

E'qua-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being equable.

E'qua-bly, *adv.* In an equable manner.

E'qual (ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal; akin to Skr. *ēka*, and perh. to L. *unus* for older *oinos* one, E. *one*.] **1.** Agreeing in quantity, size, quality, degree, value, etc.; having the same magnitude, the same value, the same degree, etc.; — applied to number, degree, quantity, and intensity, and to any subject which admits of them; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse; corresponding; alike; as, *equal* quantities of land, water, etc.; houses of *equal* size; persons of *equal* stature or talents; commodities of *equal* value.

2. Bearing a suitable relation; of just proportion; having competent power, abilities, or means; adequate; as, he is not *equal* to the task.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

It is not permitted to me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden.*

Whose voice an *equal* messenger
Conveyed thy meaning mild. *Emerson.*

3. Not variable; equable; uniform; even; as, an *equal* movement. "An *equal* temper." *Dryden.*

4. Evenly balanced; not unduly inclining to either side; characterized by fairness; unbiased; impartial; equitable; just.

Are not my ways *equal*? *Ezek.* xviii. 29.

Thee, O Jove, no *equal* judge I deem. *Spenser.*

Nor think it *equal* to answer deliberate reason with sudden heat and noise. *Milton.*

5. Of the same interest or concern; indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

6. (*Mus.*) Intended for voices of one kind only, either all male or all female; — opposed to *mixed*. [*R.*]

7. (*Math.*) Exactly agreeing with respect to quantity.

Equal temperament. (*Mus.*) See TEMPERAMENT.

Syn. — Even; equable; uniform; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; fair; just; equitable.

E'qual, *n.* **1.** One not inferior or superior to another; one having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity or number; as, "If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are equal."

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison.*

2. State of being equal; equality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E'qual, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUALED (ē'kwald) or EQUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUALING or EQUALLING.] **1.** To be or become equal to; to have the same quantity, the same value, the same degree or rank, or the like, with; to be commensurate with.

On me whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

2. To make equal return to; to recompense fully.

Who answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love. *Dryden.*

3. To make equal or equal to; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals; to put on equality.

He would not *equal* the mind that he found in himself to the infinite and incomprehensible Being. *Berkeley.*

E-qual'i-ta'ri-an (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who believes in equalizing the condition of men; a leveler.

E-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* EQUALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *aequalitas*, fr. *aequalis* equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** The condition or quality of being equal; agreement in quantity or degree as compared; likeness in bulk, value, rank, properties, etc.; as, the *equality* of two bodies in length or thickness; an *equality* of rights.

A footing of *equality* with nobles. *Macaulay.*

2. Sameness in state or continued course; evenness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of temper or constitution.

3. Evenness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of surface.

4. (*Math.*) Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity; — denoted by the symbol =; thus, $a = x$ signifies that a contains the same number and kind of units of measure that x does.

Confessional equality. See under CONFESSIONAL.

E'qual-i-za'tion (ē'kwal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

Their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow subjects. *Burke.*

E'qual-ize (ē'kwal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *égaliser*.] **1.** To make equal; to cause to correspond, or be like, in amount or degree as compared; as, to *equalize* accounts, burdens, or taxes.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

No system of instruction will completely *equalize* natural powers. *Whately.*

2. To pronounce equal; to compare as equal.

Which we *equalize*, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad. *Orrery.*

3. To be equal to; to equal; to match. [*Obs.*]

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

Equalizing bar (*Railroad Mach.*), a lever connecting two axle boxes, or two springs in a car truck or locomotive, to equalize the pressure on the axles.

E'qual-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, equalizes anything.

E'qual-ly, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in equal shares or proportion; with equal and impartial justice; without difference; alike; evenly; justly; as, *equally* taxed, furnished, etc.

E'qual-ness, *n.* Equality; evenness. *Shak.*

E-quan'gu-lar (ē-kwăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* [See EQUIANGULAR.] Having equal angles; equiangular. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

E'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus*: cf. F. *équanimité*. See EQUANIMOUS.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; patience; calmness; composure; as, to bear misfortunes with *equanimity*.

E-quan'i-mous (ē-kwăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *aequanimus*, fr. *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. [*R.*] *Bp. Gauden.*

E'quant (ē'kwant), *n.* [L. *aequans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *aequare*: cf. F. *équant*. See EQUATE.] (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle used for representing and computing certain deviations of the motions of the planets from uniform motion in circles.

E-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUATING.] [L. *aequatus*, p. p. of *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* level, equal. See EQUAL.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such an allowance or correction in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison; to reduce to mean time or motion; as, to *equate* payments; to *equate* lines of railroad for grades or curves; *equated* distances.

Palgrave gives both scrolle and screwe and *equates* both to F[rench] rolle. *Skeat* (*Etymol. Dict.*).

Equating for grades (*Railroad Engin.*), adding to the measured distance one mile for each twenty feet of ascent. — **Equating for curves**, adding half a mile for each 360 degrees of curvature.

E-qua'tion (ē-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aequatio* an equalizing: cf. F. *équation* equation. See EQUATE.] **1.** A making equal; equal division; equality; equilibrium.

Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night. *Rowe.*

2. (*Math.*) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them; as, a binomial *equation*; a quadratic *equation*; an algebraic *equation*; a transcendental *equation*; an exponential *equation*; a logarithmic *equation*; a differential *equation*, etc.

3. (*Astron.*) A quantity to be applied in computing the mean place or other element of a celestial body; that is, any one of the several quantities to be added to, or taken from, its position as calculated on the hypothesis of a mean uniform motion, in order to find its true position as resulting from its actual and unequal motion.

Absolute equation. See under ABSOLUTE. — **Equation box**, *or* **Equational box**, a system of differential gearing used in spinning machines for regulating the twist of the yarn. It resembles gearing used in equation clocks for showing apparent time. — **Equation of the center** (*Astron.*), the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse. — **Equations of condition** (*Math.*), equations formed for deducing the true values of certain quantities from others on which they depend, when different sets of the latter, as given by observation, would yield different values of the quantities sought, and the number of equations that may be found is greater than the number of unknown quantities. — **Equation of a curve** (*Math.*), an equation which expresses the relation between the coördinates of every point in the curve. — **Equation of equinoxes** (*Astron.*), the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox. — **Equation of payments** (*Arith.*), the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — **Equation of time** (*Astron.*), the difference between mean and apparent time, or between the time of day indicated by the sun, and that by a perfect clock going uniformly all the year round. — **Equation clock** *or* **watch**, a timepiece made to exhibit the differences between mean solar and apparent solar time. *Knight.* — **Normal equation.** See under NORMAL. — **Personal equation** (*Astron.*), the difference between an observed result and the true, depending on personal qualities or peculiarities in the observer; particularly the difference, in an average of a large number of observations, between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence; or, relatively, the difference between these instants as noted by two observers. It is usually only a fraction of a second; — sometimes applied loosely to differences of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals. — **Theory of equations** (*Math.*), the branch of algebra that treats of the properties of a single algebraic equation of any degree containing one unknown quantity.

E-qua'tor (ē-kwā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes: cf. F. *équateur* equator. See EQUATE.] **1.** (*Geog.*) The imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres.

2. (*Astron.*) The great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator; — so called because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length; hence called also the *equinoctial*, and on maps, globes, etc., the *equinoctial line*.

Equator of the sun *or* **of a planet** (*Astron.*), the great circle whose plane passes through the center of the body, and is perpendicular to its axis of revolution. — **Magnetic equator.** See ACLINIC.

E'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *équatorial*.] Of or pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial* climates; also, pertaining to an equatorial instrument.

E'qua-to'ri-al, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles to each other, one of them parallel to the axis of the earth, and each carrying a graduated circle, the one for measuring declination, and the other right ascension, or the hour angle, so that the telescope may be directed, even in the daytime, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known. The motion in right ascension is sometimes communicated by clockwork, so as to keep the object constantly in the field of the telescope. Called also an *equatorial telescope*.

☞ The term *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes applied to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

E'qua-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator.

Eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-rȳ *or* ē-kwĕr'rȳ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* EQUERRIES (-rĭz). [F. *écurie* stable, for older *escurie*, *escuirie* (confused somewhat with F. *écuyer*, OF. *escuyer*, squire), LL. *scuria*, OHG. *skiura*, *scūra*, barn, shed, G. *scheuer*, from a root meaning *to cover*, *protect*, and akin to L. *scutum* shield. See ESQUIRE, and cf. ECURIE, QUERRY.] **1.** A large stable or lodge for horses. *Johnson.*

2. An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses.

☞ In England *equerries* are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

Eq'ue-ry (ĕk'wĕ-rȳ), *n.* Same as EQUERRY.

E-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-an), *a.* [L. *equester*, from *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse: cf. F. *équestre*. See EQUINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or to horsemanship; as, *equestrian* feats, or games.

2. Being or riding on horseback; mounted; as, an *equestrian* statue.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

3. Belonging to, or composed of, the ancient Roman *equites* or knights; as, the *equestrian* order. *Burke.*

E-ques'tri-an, *n.* One who rides on horseback; a horseman; a rider.

E-ques'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The art of riding on horseback; performance on horseback; horsemanship; as, feats of *equestrianism*.

E-ques'tri-enne' (-ĕn'), *n.* [Formed after analogy of the French language.] A woman skilled in equestrianism; a horsewoman.

E'qui- (ē'kwĭ-). A prefix, meaning *equally*; as, *equi*distant; *equi*angular.

E'qui-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* [*Equi-* + *angle*.] Equiangular. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

E'qui-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* [*Equi-* + *angular*. Cf. EQUANGULAR.] Having equal angles; as, an *equiangular* figure; a square is *equiangular*.

Equiangular spiral. (*Math.*) See under SPIRAL, *n.* — **Mutually equiangular**, applied to two figures, when every angle of the one has its equal among the angles of the other.

E'qui-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *n.* [*Equi-* + *balance*.] Equal weight; equiponderance.

E'qui-bal'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUIBALANCED (-anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUIBALANCING (-an-sĭng).] To make of equal weight; to balance equally; to counterbalance; to equiponderate.

E'qui-cres'cent (ē'kwĭ-krĕs'sent), *a.* [*Equi-* + *crescent*.] (*Math.*) Increasing by equal increments; as, an *equicrescent* variable.

E'qui-cru'ral (-krụ'ral), *a.* [L. *aequicrurius*; *aequus* equal + *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] Having equal legs or sides; isosceles. [*R.*] "*Equicrural* triangles." *Sir T. Browne.*

E'qui-crure (-krụr), *a.* Equicrural. [*Obs.*]

E'qui-dif'fer-ent (-dĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* [*Equi-* + *different*: cf. F. *équidifférent*.] Having equal differences; as, the terms of arithmetical progression are *equidifferent*.

E'qui-dis'tance (-dĭs'tans), *n.* Equal distance.

E'qui-dis'tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *aequidistans*, *-antis*; *aequus* equal + *distans* distant: cf. F. *équidistant*.] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing. — **E'qui-dis'tant-ly**, *adv.* *Sir T. Browne.*

E'qui-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'nal), *a.* [*Equi-* + *diurnal*.] Pertaining to the time of equal day and night; — applied to the equinoctial line. *Whewell.*

E'qui-form (ē'kwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aequiformis*; *aequus* equal + *forma* form.] Having the same form; uniform. — **E'qui-for'mi-ty** (-fôr'mĭ-tȳ), *n.* *Sir T. Browne.*

E'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *aequilateralis*; *aequus* equal + *latus*, *lateris*, side: cf. F. *équilatéral*.] Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle; an *equilateral* polygon.

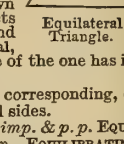

Equilateral Triangle.

Equilateral hyperbola (*Geom.*), one whose axes are equal. — **Equilateral shell** (*Zoöl.*), one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo bisects the valve, or divides it into two equal and symmetrical parts. — **Mutually equilateral**, applied to two figures, when every side of the one has its equal among the sides of the other.

E'qui-lat'er-al, *n.* A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others; also, a figure of equal sides.

E'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUILIBRATED (-brā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUILIBRATING (-brā-tĭng).] [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus*

equal + *libra* balance. See EQUILIBRIUM.] To balance two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side; to keep in equipoise. *H. Spencer.*

E'qui-li-bra'tion (ē'kwĭ-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of keeping a balance, or state of being balanced; equipoise.

In . . . running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *J. Denham.*

2. (*Biol.*) The process by which animal and vegetable organisms preserve a physiological balance. *H. Spencer.*

E'qui-lib'ri-ous (-lĭb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Evenly poised; balanced. *Dr. H. More.* — **E'qui-lib'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

E-quil'i-brist (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭst), *n.* One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

When the *equilibrist* balances a rod upon his finger. *Stewart.*

E'qui-lib'ri-ty (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aequilibritas* equal distribution. See EQUILIBRIUM.] The state of being balanced; equality of weight. [*R.*] *J. Gregory.*

E'qui-lib'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EQUILIBRIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EQUILIBRIA (-ȧ). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUAL, and LIBRATE.] **1.** Equality of weight or force; an equipoise or a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces.

2. A level position; a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equipoise; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision and doubt.

Equilibrium valve (*Steam Engine*), a balanced valve. See under VALVE.

E'qui-mo-men'tal (-mō-mĕn'tal), *a.* [*Equi-* + *momental.*] (*Mech.*) Having equal moments of inertia.

☞ Two bodies or systems of bodies are said to be *equimomental* when their moments of inertia about all straight lines are equal each to each.

Equimomental cone of a given rigid body, a conical surface that has any given vertex, and is described by a straight line which moves in such manner that the moment of inertia of the given rigid body about the line is in all its positions the same.

E'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [*Equi-* + *multiple*: cf. F. *équimultiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

E'qui-mul'ti-ple, *n.* (*Math.*) One of the products arising from the multiplication of two or more quantities by the same number or quantity. Thus, seven times 2, or 14, and seven times 4, or 28, are *equimultiples* of 2 and 4.

E-qui'nal (ē-kwī'nal), *a.* See EQUINE. "An *equinal* shape." *Heywood.*

E'quine (ē'kwīn), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to Gr. ἵππος, Skr. *açva*, OS. *ehu*, AS. *eh*, *eoh*, Icel. *jōr*, OIr. *ech*, cf. Skr. *aç* to reach, overtake, perh. akin to E. *acute*, *edge*, *eager*, a. Cf. HIPPOPOTAMUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Sir J. Barrow.*

‖ **E-quin'i-a** (ē-kwĭn'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See EQUINE.] (*Med.*) Glanders.

E'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shal), *a.* [L. *aequinoctialis*, fr. *aequinoctium* equinox: cf. F. *équinoxial.* See EQUINOX.] **1.** Pertaining to an equinox, or the equinoxes, or to the time of equal day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox, in any part of the world.

Equinoctial colure (*Astron.*), the meridian passing through the *equinoctial* points. — Equinoctial line (*Astron.*), the celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world. See EQUATOR.

Thrice the *equinoctial line*
He circled. *Milton.*

— Equinoctial points (*Astron.*), the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra. — Equinoctial time (*Astron.*), time reckoned in any year from the instant when the mean sun is at the mean vernal equinoctial point.

E'qui-noc'tial, *n.* The equinoctial line.

E'qui-noc'tial-ly, *adv.* Towards the equinox.

E'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [OE. *equinoxium*, *equenoxium*, L. *aequinoctium*; *aequus* equal + *nox*, *noctis*, night: cf. F. *équinoxe.* See EQUAL, and NIGHT.] **1.** The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, that is, about March 21 and September 22. See *Autumnal equinox*, *Vernal equinox*, under AUTUMNAL and VERNAL.

When descends on the Atlantic
The gigantic
Stormwind of the *equinox.* *Longfellow.*

2. Equinoctial wind or storm. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

E'qui-nu'mer-ant (-nū'mĕr-*ant*), *a.* [*Equi-* + L. *numerans*, p. pr. of *numerare* to number.] Equal as to number. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

E-quip' (ē-kwĭp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUIPPED (-kwĭpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUIPPING.] [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out, orig. said of a ship, OF. *esquiper* to embark; of German origin; cf. OHG. *scif*, G. *schiff*, Icel. *skip*, AS. *scip.* See SHIP.] **1.** To furnish for service, or against a need or exigency; to fit out; to supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; to provide with arms or an armament, stores, munitions, rigging, etc.; — said esp. of ships and of troops. *Dryden.*

Gave orders for *equipping* a considerable fleet. *Ludlow.*

2. To dress up; to array; to accouter.

The country are led astray in following the town, and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison.*

Eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj; 48), *n.* [F. *équipage*, fr. *équiper.* See EQUIP.] **1.** Furniture or outfit, whether useful or ornamental; especially, the furniture and supplies of a vessel, fitting her for a voyage or for warlike purposes, or the furniture and necessaries of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipments; accouterments; habiliments; attire.

Did their exercises on horseback with noble *equipage.* *Evelyn.*
First strip off all her *equipage* of Pride. *Pope.*

2. Retinue; train; suite. *Swift.*

3. A carriage of state or of pleasure with all that accompanies it, as horses, liveried servants, etc.; a showy turn-out.

The rumbling *equipages* of fashion . . . were unknown in the settlement of New Amsterdam. *W. Irving.*

Eq'ui-paged (-pājd), *a.* Furnished with equipage.

Well dressed, well bred.
Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough. *Cowper.*

E-quip'a-ra-ble (ē-kwĭp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aequiparabilis.*] Comparable. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

E-quip'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequiparatus*, p. p. of *aequiparare.*] To compare. [*R.*]

E-quip'e-dal (-ē-dal), *a.* [*Equi-* + L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Equal-footed; having the pairs of feet equal.

E'qui-pend'en-cy (ē'kwĭ-pĕnd'en-sȳ), *n.* [*Equi-* + *pendency.*] The act or condition of hanging in equipoise; not inclined or determined either way. *South.*

E'qui-pen'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [*Equi-* + L. *pensatus*, p. p. of *pensare* to weigh. Cf. EQUIPOISE.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike. [*Obs.*]

E-quip'ment (ē-kwĭp'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipement.* See EQUIP.] **1.** The act of equipping, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or expedition. *Burke.*

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt. *Hume.*

2. Whatever is used in equipping; necessaries for an expedition or voyage; the collective designation for the articles comprising an outfit; equipage; as, a railroad *equipment* (locomotives, cars, etc., for carrying on business); horse *equipments*; infantry *equipments*; naval *equipments*; laboratory *equipments.*

Armed and dight,
In the *equipments* of a knight. *Longfellow.*

E'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*Equi-* + *poise.*] **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, and hence equal; state of being equally balanced; — said of moral, political, or social interests or forces.

The means of preserving the *equipoise* and the tranquillity of the commonwealth. *Burke.*
Our little lives are kept in *equipoise*
By opposite attractions and desires. *Longfellow.*

2. Counterpoise.

The *equipoise* to the clergy being removed. *Buckle.*

E'qui-pol'lence (-pŏl'lens), **E'qui-pol'len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipollence.* See EQUIPOLLENT.] **1.** Equality of power, force, signification, or application. *Boyle.*

2. (*Logic*) Sameness of signification of two or more propositions which differ in language.

E'qui-pol'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *aequipollens*; *aequus* equal + *pollens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able: cf. F. *équipollent.*] **1.** Having equal power or force; equivalent. *Bacon.*

2. (*Logic*) Having equivalent signification and reach; expressing the same thing, but differently.

E'qui-pol'lent-ly, *adv.* With equal power. *Barrow.*

E'qui-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ans), **E'qui-pon'der-an-cy** (-an-sȳ), *n.* [*Equi-* + *ponderance*: cf. F. *équipondérance.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

E'qui-pon'der-ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *équipondérant.*] Being of the same weight.

A column of air . . . *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver. *Locke.*

E'qui-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*Equi-* + L. *ponderare* to weigh. See PONDERATE.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. *Bp. Wilkins.*

E'qui-pon'der-ate, *v. t.* To make equal in weight; to counterbalance. "More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction." *De Quincey.*

E'qui-pon'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*Equi-* + L. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

E'qui-pon'di-ous (-dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aequipondium* an equal weight; *aequus* equal + *pondus* weight.] Of equal weight on both sides; balanced. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

E'qui-po-ten'tial (-pō-tĕn'shal), *a.* [*Equi-* + *potential.*] (*Mech.* & *Physics*) Having the same potential.

Equipotential surface, a surface for which the potential is for all points of the surface constant. Level surfaces on the earth are *equipotential.*

E'qui-rad'i-cal (ē'kwĭ-răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Equi-* + *radical.*] Equally radical. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

E'qui-ro'tal (-rō'tal), *a.* [*Equi-* + L. *rota* wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation. [*R.*]

E'qui-se-ta'ceous (ē'kwĭ-sē-tā'shŭs *or* ĕk'wĭ-), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the *Equisetaceæ*, or Horsetail family.

E'qui-set'i-form (-sĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Equisetum* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of the equisetum.

‖ **Eq'ui-se'tum** (ĕk'wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* EQUISETA (-tȧ). [L., the horsetail, fr. *equus* horse + *seta* a thick, stiff hair, bristle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of vascular, cryptogamic, herbaceous plants; — also called *horsetails.*

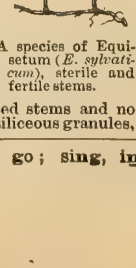

A species of Equisetum (*E. sylvaticum*), sterile and fertile stems.

☞ The *Equiseta* have hollow jointed stems and no true leaves. The cuticle often contains siliceous granules, so that one species (*E. hyemale*) is used for scouring and polishing, under the name of *Dutch rush* or *scouring rush.*

E-quis'o-nance (ē-kwĭs'ō-nans), *n.* [*Equi-* + L. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *équisonnance.* See SONANT.] (*Mus.*) An equal sounding; the consonance of the unison and its octaves.

E-quis'o-nant (-nant), *a.* Of the same or like sound.

Eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *équitable*, from *équité.* See EQUITY.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; according to natural right or natural justice; marked by a due consideration for what is fair, unbiased, or impartial; just; as an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution of an estate; *equitable* men.

No two . . . had exactly the same notion of what was *equitable.* *Macaulay.*

2. (*Law*) That can be sustained or made available or effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence; as, an *equitable* estate; *equitable* assets, assignment, mortgage, etc. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Just; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial; candid; upright.

Eq'ui-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being equitable, just, or impartial; as, the *equitableness* of a judge, a decision, or a distribution of property.

Eq'ui-ta-bly, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; as, the laws should be *equitably* administered.

Eq'ui-tan-cy (ĕk'wĭ-tan-sȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *equitantia.* See EQUITANT.] Horsemanship.

Eq'ui-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *equitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Mounted on, or sitting upon, a horse; riding on horseback.

2. (*Bot.*) Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases are folded so as to overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris.

Equitant Leaves.

Eq'ui-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *equitatio*, fr. *equitare*: cf. F. *équitation.*] A riding, or the act of riding, on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *W. Irving.*

E'qui-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ē'kwĭ-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aequus* equal + *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Contemporaneous. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

‖ **Eq'ui-tes** (ĕk'wĭ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques* a horseman.] [*Rom. Antiq.*] An order of knights holding a middle place between the senate and the commonalty; members of the Roman equestrian order.

Eq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* EQUITIES (-tĭz). [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Equality of rights; natural justice or right; the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man; fairness in determination of conflicting claims; impartiality.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and *equity.* *Tillotson.*

2. (*Law*) An equitable claim; an equity of redemption; as, an *equity* to a settlement, or wife's *equity*, etc.

I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken. *Kent.*

3. (*Law*) A system of jurisprudence, supplemental to law, properly so called, and complemental of it.

Equity had been gradually shaping itself into a refined science which no human faculties could master without long and intense application. *Macaulay.*

☞ Equitable jurisprudence in England and in the United States grew up from the inadequacy of common-law forms to secure justice in all cases; and this led to distinct courts by which equity was applied in the way of injunctions, bills of discovery, bills for specified performance, and other processes by which the merits of a case could be reached more summarily or more effectively than by common-law suits. By the recent English Judicature Act (1873), however, the English judges are bound to give effect, in common-law suits, to all equitable rights and remedies; and when the rules of equity and of common law, in any particular case, conflict, the rules of equity are to prevail. In many jurisdictions in the United States, equity and common law are thus blended; in others distinct equity tribunals are still maintained. See CHANCERY.

Equity of redemption (*Law*), the advantage, allowed to a mortgageor, of a certain or reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, after they have been forfeited at law by the nonpayment of the sum of money due on the mortgage at the appointed time. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Right; justice; impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness. See JUSTICE.

E-quiv'a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-lens), *n.* [Cf. F. *équivalence*, LL. *aequivalentia.*] **1.** The condition of being equivalent or equal; equality of worth, value, signification, or force; as, an *equivalence* of definitions.

2. Equal power or force; equivalent amount.

3. (*Chem.*) (*a*) The quantity of the combining power of an atom, expressed in hydrogen units; the number of hydrogen atoms an atom can combine with, or be exchanged for; valency. See VALENCE. (*b*) The degree of combining power as determined by relative weight. See EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2. [*R.*]

E-quiv'a-lence, *v. t.* To be equivalent or equal to; to counterbalance. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

E-quiv'a-len-cy (-len-sȳ), *n.* Same as EQUIVALENCE.

E-quiv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *aequivalens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *aequivalere* to have equal power; *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth: cf. F. *équivalent.* See EQUAL, and VALIANT.] **1.** Equal in worth or value, force, power, effect, import, and the like; alike in significance and value; of the same import or meaning.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent.* *South.*

2. (*Geom.*) Equal in measure but not admitting of superposition; — applied to magnitudes; as, a square may be *equivalent* to a triangle.

3. (*Geol.*) Contemporaneous in origin; as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries.

E-quiv'a-lent (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-lent), *n.* **1.** Something equivalent; that which is equal in value, worth, weight, or force; as, to offer an *equivalent* for damage done.

He owned that, if the Test Act were repealed, the Protestants were entitled to some *equivalent*. . . . During some weeks the word *equivalent*, then lately imported from France, was in the mouths of all the coffeehouse orators. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Chem.*) That comparative quantity by weight of an element which possesses the same chemical value as other elements, as determined by actual experiment and reference to the same standard. Specifically: (*a*) The comparative proportions by which one element replaces another in any particular compound; thus, as zinc replaces hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, their *equivalents* are 32.5 and 1. (*b*) The combining proportion by weight of a substance, or the number expressing this proportion, in any particular compound; as, the *equivalents* of hydrogen and oxygen in water are respectively 1 and 8, and in hydric dioxide 1 and 16.

☞ This term was adopted by Wollaston to avoid using the conjectural expression *atomic weight*, with which, however, for a time it was practically synonymous. The attempt to limit the term to the meaning of a universally comparative combining weight failed, because of the possibility of several compounds of the same substances by reason of the variation in combining power which most elements exhibit. The *equivalent* was really identical with, or a multiple or submultiple of, the atomic weight.

3. (*Chem.*) A combining unit, whether an atom, a radical, or a molecule; as, in an acid salt two or more *equivalents* of acid unite with one or more *equivalents* of base.

Mechanical equivalent of heat (*Physics*), the number of units of work which the unit of heat can perform; the mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water from 0° C. to 1° C., or from 32° F. to 33° F. The term was introduced by Dr. Mayer of Heilbronn. Its value was found by Joule to be 1390 foot pounds upon the Centigrade, or 772 foot pounds upon the Fahrenheit, thermometric scale, whence it is often called *Joule's equivalent*, and represented by the symbol J. This is equal to 424 kilogram meters (Centigrade scale). A more recent determination by Professor Rowland gives the value 426.9 kilogram meters, for the latitude of Baltimore.

E-quiv'a-lent, *v. t.* To make the equivalent to; to equal; to equivalence. [*R.*]

E-quiv'a-lent-ly, *adv.* In an equal manner.

E'qui-val'ue (ē'kwĭ-văl'ū), *v. t.* To put an equal value upon; to put (something) on a par with another thing. *W. Taylor.*

E'qui-valve (ē'kwĭ-vălv), } *a.* [*Equi-* + *valve.*]
E'qui-valved (-vălvd), } (*Zoöl.*) Having the valves equal in size and form, as in most bivalve shells.

E'qui-val'vu-lar (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Equivalve or Equivalved.

E-quiv'o-ca-cy (ē-kwĭv'ō-ka-sy), *n.* Equivocalness.

E-quiv'o-cal (-kal), *a.* [L. *aequivocus; aequus* equal + *vox, vocis*, word. See Equal, and Voice, and cf. Equivoque.] **1.** (Literally, *called equally* one thing or the other; hence:) Having two or more significations equally applicable; capable of double interpretation; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous; uncertain; as, *equivocal* words; an *equivocal* sentence.

For the beauties of Shakespeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

2. Capable of being ascribed to different motives, or of signifying opposite feelings, purposes, or characters; deserving to be suspected; as, his actions are *equivocal.* "*Equivocal* repentances." *Milton.*

3. Uncertain, as an indication or sign; doubtful. "How *equivocal* a test." *Burke.*

Equivocal chord (*Mus.*), a chord which can be resolved into several distinct keys; one whose intervals, being all minor thirds, do not clearly indicate its fundamental tone or root; the chord of the diminished triad, and the diminished seventh.

Syn. — Ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain; indeterminate. — Equivocal, Ambiguous. We call an expression *ambiguous* when it has one general meaning, and yet contains certain words which may be taken in two different senses; or certain clauses which can be so connected with other clauses as to divide the mind between different views of part of the meaning intended. We call an expression *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it conveys a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety, and also another thought with equal propriety and clearness. Such were the responses often given by the Delphic oracle; as that to Crœsus when consulting about a war with Persia: "If you cross the Halys, you will destroy a great empire." This he applied to the Persian empire, which lay beyond that river, and, having crossed, destroyed his own empire in the conflict. What is *ambiguous* is a mere blunder of language; what is *equivocal* is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence. *Equivocation* is applied only to cases where there is a design to deceive.

E-quiv'o-cal, *n.* A word or expression capable of different meanings; an ambiguous term; an equivoque.

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like that just referred to are rarely found. *Fitzed. Hall.*

E-quiv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

E-quiv'o-cal-ness, *n.* The state of being equivocal.

E-quiv'o-cate (ē-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Equivocated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Equivocating.] [L. *aequivocatus*, p. p. of *aequivocari* to be called by the same name, fr. L. *aequivocus:* cf. F. *équivoquer.* See Equivocal, *a.*] To use words of equivocal or doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses, with intent to deceive; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; as, to *equivocate* is the work of duplicity.

All that Garnet had to say for him was that he supposed he meant to *equivocate.* *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — To prevaricate; evade; shuffle; quibble. See Prevaricate.

E-quiv'o-cate (ē-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v. t.* To render equivocal or ambiguous.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck.*

E-quiv'o-ca'tion (ē-kwĭv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* The use of expressions susceptible of a double signification, with a purpose to mislead.

There being no room for *equivocations*, there is no need of distinctions. *Locke.*

Syn. — Prevarication; ambiguity; shuffling; evasion; quibbling. See Equivocal, *a.*, and Prevaricate, *v. i.*

E-quiv'o-ca'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who equivocates.

Here 's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shak.*

E-quiv'o-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

Eq'ui-voque } (ĕk'wĭ-vōk *or* ē'kwĭ-; F. â'kē'vôk'), *n.* [F. *équivoque.* See Equivocal.]
Eq'ui-voke }
1. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations. *Coleridge.*

2. An equivocation; a quibble. *B. Jonson.*

E-quiv'o-rous (ē-kwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *equus* horse + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Feeding on horseflesh; as, *equivorous* Tartars.

‖ **E'quus** (ē'kwŭs), *n.* [L., horse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mammals, including the horse, ass, etc.

-er (-ẽr). **1.** [AS. *-ere;* akin to L. *-arius.*] The termination of many English words, denoting *the agent;* — applied either to men or things; as in hat*er*, farm*er*, heat*er*, grat*er*. At the end of names of places, *-er* signifies *a man of the place;* as, Londoner, *i. e.*, London *man.*

2. [AS. *-ra;* akin to G. *-er*, Icel. *-are, -re*, Goth. *-iza, -ōza*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ιων*, Skr. *-īyas.*] A suffix used to form the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warm*er*, soon*er*, lat(e)*er*, earl(y)*ier*.

E'ra (ē'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Eras (ē'rȧz). [LL. *aera* an era, in earlier usage, the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes, aeris*, brass, money. See Ore.] **1.** A fixed point of time, usually an epoch, from which a series of years is reckoned.

The foundation of Solomon's temple is conjectured by Ideler to have been an *era.* *R. S. Poole.*

2. A period of time reckoned from some particular date or epoch; a succession of years dating from some important event; as, the *era* of Alexander; the *era* of Christ, or the Christian *era* (see under Christian).

The first century of our *era.* *M. Arnold.*

3. A period of time in which a new order of things prevails; a signal stage of history; an epoch.

Painting may truly be said to have opened the new *era* of culture. *J. A. Symonds.*

Syn. — Epoch; time; date; period; age; dispensation. See Epoch.

E-ra'di-ate (ē-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Eradiated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eradiating (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *e-* + *radiate.*] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to beam; to radiate. *Dr. H. More.*

E-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Emission of radiance.

E-rad'i-ca-ble (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eradicated.

E-rad'i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Eradicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eradicating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate; *e* out + *radix, radicis*, root. See Radical.] **1.** To pluck up by the roots; to root up; as, an oak tree *eradicated.*

2. To root out; to destroy utterly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* diseases, or errors.

This, although now an old and inveterate evil, might be *eradicated* by vigorous treatment. *Southey.*

Syn. — To extirpate; root out; exterminate; destroy; annihilate.

E-rad'i-ca'tion (ē-răd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eradicatio:* cf. F. *éradication.*] **1.** The act of plucking up by the roots; a rooting out; extirpation; utter destruction.

2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

E-rad'i-ca-tive (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *éradicatif.*] Tending or serving to eradicate; curing or destroying thoroughly, as a disease or any evil.

E-rad'i-ca-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that effects a radical cure. *Whitlock.*

E-ras'a-ble (ē-rās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being erased.

E-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Erased (-rāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Erasing.] [L. *erasus*, p. p. of *eradere* to erase; *e* out + *radere* to scrape, scratch, shave. See Rase.] **1.** To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to expunge; to cross out; as, to *erase* a word or a name.

2. Fig.: To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; — used of ideas in the mind or memory. *Burke.*

E-rased' (ē-rāst'), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Rubbed or scraped out; effaced; obliterated.

2. (*Her.*) Represented with jagged and uneven edges, as if torn off; — used esp. of the head or limb of a beast. Cf. Couped.

Lion's Head Erased.

E-rase'ment (ē-rās'mĕnt), *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration. *Johnson.*

E-ras'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, erases; esp., a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber used to erase writings, drawings, etc.

E-ra'sion (ē-rā'zhŭn), *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

E-ras'tian (ē-răs'chan; 106), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the followers of Thomas Erastus, a German physician and theologian of the 16th century. He held that the punishment of all offenses should be referred to the civil power, and that holy communion was open to all. In the present day, an Erastian is one who would see the church placed entirely under the control of the State. *Shipley.*

E-ras'tian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The principles of the Erastians.

E-ra'sure (ē-rā'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [From Erase.] The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.

Er'a-tive (ĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the Muse Erato, who presided over amatory poetry. *Stormonth.*

Er'a-to (-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐράσθαι to love.] (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse who presided over lyric and amatory poetry.

Er'bi-um (ẽr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Named from Ytterby, in Sweden, where gadolinite is found. Cf. Terbium, Ytrium, Ytterbium.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element associated with several other rare elements in the mineral gadolinite from Ytterby in Sweden. Symbol Er. Atomic weight 165.9. Its salts are rose-colored and give characteristic spectra. Its sesquioxide is called *erbia.*

Er'ce-de'ken (ẽr'ke-dē'k'n), *n.* [OE., fr. pref. *erce-* = *archi-* + *deken* a deacon.] An archdeacon. [*Obs.*]

Erd (ẽrd), *n.* [OE. *erd, eard*, earth, land, country, AS. *eard;* akin to OS. *ard* dwelling place, OHG. *art* plowing, tillage, Icel. *örð* crop, and to L. *arare* to plow, E. *ear* to plow.] The earth. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

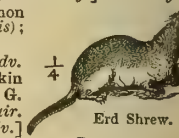

Erd Shrew.

Erd shrew (*Zoöl.*), the common European shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*); the shrewmouse.

Ere (ār *or* ȧr; 277), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *ær*, prep., adv., & conj.; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *ēr*, G. *eher*, D. *eer*, Icel. *ār*, Goth. *air.* √204. Cf. Early, Erst, Or, *adv.*]

1. Before; sooner than. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]

Myself was stirring *ere* the break of day. *Shak.*
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*
Sir, come down *ere* my child die. *John* iv. 49.

2. Rather than.

I will be thrown into Etna, . . . *ere* I will leave her. *Shak.*

Ere long, before long; shortly. *Shak.* — **Ere now,** formerly, heretofore. *Shak.* — **Ere that,** *and* **or ere.** Same as Ere. *Shak.*

Ere (ēr), *v. t.* To plow. [*Obs.*] See Ear, *v. t. Chaucer.*

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρεβος.] **1.** (*Greek Myth.*) A place of nether darkness, being the gloomy space through which the souls passed to Hades. See *Milton's* "Paradise Lost," Book II., line 883.

2. (*Greek Myth.*) The son of Chaos and brother of Nox, who dwelt in Erebus.

To the infernal deep, with *Erebus* and tortures vile. *Shak.*

E-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight. See Right, and cf. Alert.] **1.** Upright, or having a vertical position; not inverted; not leaning or bent; not prone; as, to stand *erect.*

Two of far nobler shape, *erect* and tall. *Milton.*

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect* — a column in a scene of ruins. *Gibbon.*

2. Directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through. *Pope.*

3. Bold; confident; free from depression; undismayed.

But who is he, by years
Bowed, but *erect* in heart? *Keble.*

4. Watchful; alert.

Vigilant and *erect* attention of mind. *Hooker.*

5. (*Bot.*) Standing upright, with reference to the earth's surface, or to the surface to which it is attached.

6. (*Her.*) Elevated, as the tips of wings, heads of serpents, etc.

E-rect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Erected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Erecting.] **1.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position; to set upright; to raise; as, to *erect* a pole, a flagstaff, a monument, etc.

2. To raise, as a building; to build; to construct; as, to *erect* a house or a fort; to set up; to put together the component parts of, as of a machine.

3. To lift up; to elevate; to exalt; to magnify.

That didst his state above his hopes *erect.* *Daniel.*
I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden.*

4. To animate; to encourage; to cheer.

It raiseth the drooping spirit, *erecting* it to a loving complaisance. *Barrow.*

5. To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises, or the like. "To *erect* conclusions." *Sir T. Browne.* "Malebranche *erects* this proposition." *Locke.*

6. To set up or establish; to found; to form; to institute. "To *erect* a new commonwealth." *Hooker.*

Erecting shop (*Mach.*), a place where large machines, as engines, are put together and adjusted.

Syn. — To set up; raise; elevate; construct; build; institute; establish; found.

E-rect', *v. i.* To rise upright. [*Obs.*]

By wet, stalks do *erect.* *Bacon.*

E-rect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being erected; as, an *erectable* feather. *Col. G. Montagu.*

E-rect'er (ē-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* An erector; one who raises or builds.

E-rect'ile (-īl *or* -il), *a.* [Cf. F. *érectile.*] Capable of being erected; susceptible of being erected or dilated.

Erectile tissue (*Anat.*), a tissue which is capable of being greatly dilated and made rigid by the distension of the numerous blood vessels which it contains.

E'rec-til'i-ty (ē'rĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being erectile.

E-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erectio:* cf. F. *érection.*]
1. The act of erecting, or raising upright; the act of constructing, as a building or a wall, or of fitting together the parts of, as a machine; the act of founding or establishing, as a commonwealth or an office; also, the act of rousing to excitement or courage.

2. The state of being erected, lifted up, built, established, or founded; exaltation of feelings or purposes.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

3. State of being stretched to stiffness; tension.

4. Anything erected; a building of any kind.

5. (*Physiol.*) The state of a part which, from having

been soft, has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue.

E-rect'ive (ē-rĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Making erect or upright; raising; tending to erect.

E-rect'ly, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

E-rect'ness, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

E-rec'to-pat'ent (ē-rĕk'tō-păt'ĕnt *or* -pā'tent), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Having a position intermediate between erect and patent, or spreading.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Standing partially spread and erect; — said of the wings of certain insects.

E-rec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, erects.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle which raises any part.

3. (*Physics*) An attachment to a microscope, telescope, or other optical instrument, for making the image erect instead of inverted.

Ere'long' (ār'lŏng' *or* âr'-; 115), *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time; soon; — usually separated, *ere long.*

A man, . . . following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

The world, *erelong*, a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

‖ **Er'e-ma-cau'sis** (ĕr'ē-mā-kâ'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠρέμα quietly + καῦσις burning, fr. καίειν to burn.] A gradual oxidation from exposure to air and moisture, as in the decay of old trees or of dead animals.

Er'e-mit-age (ĕr'ē-mĭt-âj), *n.* See HERMITAGE.

Er'e-mite (-mit), *n.* [See HERMIT.] A hermit.

Thou art my heaven, and I thy *eremite.* *Keats.*

Er'e-mit'ic (-mĭt'ĭk), **Er'e-mit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eremite; hermitical; living in solitude. "An *eremitical* life in the woods." *Fuller.* "The *eremitic* instinct." *Lowell.*

Er'e-mi'tish (ĕr'ē-mī'tĭsh), *a.* Eremitic. *Bp. Hall.*

Er'e-mit-ism (-mĭt-ĭz'm *or* -mī-tĭz'm), *n.* The state of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.

E'rep-ta'tion (ē'rĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erepere* to creep out; *e* out + *repere* to creep.] A creeping forth. [*Obs.*]

E-rep'tion (ē-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ereptio*, fr. *eripere* to snatch away; *e* out + *rapere* to snatch.] A snatching away. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Er'e-thism (ĕr'ē-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός irritation, fr. ἐρεθίζειν to stir, rouse, fr. ἐρέθειν to stir: cf. F. *éréthisme.*] (*Med.*) A morbid degree of excitement or irritation in an organ. *Hoblyn.*

Er'e-this'tic (-thĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρεθιστικός irritating.] Relating to erethism.

Ere'while' (ār'hwīl' *or* âr'-), **Ere'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. [*Archaic*]

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile.* *Shak.*

‖ **Erf** (ĕrf), *n.*; *pl.* ERVEN (ĕr'vĕn). [D.] A garden plot, usually about half an acre. [*Cape Colony*]

Erg (ĕrg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] (*Physics*) The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system, being the amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter; the amount of energy expended in moving a body one centimeter against a force of one dyne. One foot pound is equal to 13,560,000 ergs.

Er'gat (ĕr'găt), *v. t.* [L. *ergo* therefore.] To deduce logically, as conclusions. [*Obs.*] *Hewyt.*

‖ **Er'go** (ĕr'gō), *conj.* or *adv.* [L.] Therefore; consequently; — often used in a jocular way. *Shak.*

Er'got (ĕr'gŏt), *n.* [F. *ergot*, *argot*, lit., a spur.] **1.** A diseased condition of rye and other cereals, in which the grains become black, and often spur-shaped. It is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Claviceps purpurea.*

2. The mycelium or spawn of this fungus infecting grains of rye and wheat. It is a powerful remedial agent, and also a dangerous poison, and is used as a means of hastening childbirth, and to arrest bleeding.

3. (*Far.*) A stub, like soft horn, about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint.

4. (*Anat.*) See 2d CALCAR, 3 (*b*).

Er-got'ic (ĕr-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, ergot; as, *ergotic* acid.

Er'go-tin (ĕr'gō-tĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) An extract made from ergot.

Er'go-tine (-tĭn *or* -tēn). (*Chem.*) A powerful astringent alkaloid extracted from ergot as a brown, amorphous, bitter substance. It is used to produce contraction of the uterus.

Er'go-tism (ĕr'gō-tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *ergotisme*, fr. L. *ergo.*] A logical deduction. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Er'got-ism (ĕr'gŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [From ERGOT, *n.*: cf. F. *ergotisme.*] (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus.

Er'got-ized (ĕr'gŏt-īzd), *a.* Affected with the ergot fungus; as, *ergotized* rye.

Er'i-ach (ĕr'ĭ-ăk), **Er'ic** (ĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Ir. *eiric.*] (*Old Irish Law*) A recompense formerly given by a murderer to the relatives of the murdered person.

E-ri'ca (ē-rī'kà), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *erice* heath, Gr. ἐρείκη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby plants, including the heaths, many of them producing beautiful flowers.

Er'i-ca'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the Heath family, or resembling plants of that family; consisting of heaths.

E-ric'i-nol (ē-rĭs'ĭ-nōl), *n.* [NL. *ericaceae* the Heath family + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oil (quickly becoming brown), with a pleasant odor, obtained by the decomposition of ericolin.

E-ri'ci-us (ē-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., a hedgehog.] The Vulgate rendering of the Hebrew word *qipōd*, which in the "Authorized Version" is translated *bittern*, and in the Revised Version, *porcupine.*

I will make it [Babylon] a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters. *Is.* xiv. 23 (*Douay version*).

E-ric'o-lin (ē-rĭk'ō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the bearberry (and others of the *Ericaceæ*), and extracted as a bitter, yellow, amorphous mass.

E-rid'a-nus (ē-rĭd'à-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠριδανός, the Greek name of the River Po.] (*Astron.*) A long, winding constellation extending southward from Taurus and containing the bright star Achernar.

Er'i-gi-ble (ĕr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See ERECT.] Capable of being erected. [*Obs.*]

E'rin (ē'rĭn), *n.* [Ir. Cf. ARYAN.] An early, and now a poetic, name of Ireland.

Er'i-na'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *erinaceus* hedgehog.] (*Zoöl.*) Of the Hedgehog family; like, or characteristic of, a hedgehog.

E-rin'go (ē-rĭn'gō), *n.* The sea holly. See ERYNGO.

Er'i-nite (ĕr'ĭ-nit), *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green color; — so called from *Erin*, or Ireland, where it occurs.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρινύς.] (*Class. Myth.*) An avenging deity; one of the Furies; sometimes, conscience personified. [Written also *Erinnys.*]

E'ri-om'e-ter (ē'rĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr *or* ĕr'ĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ἔριον wool + *-meter.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles or fibers, from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

‖ **E-ris'ta-lis** (ē-rĭs'tà-lĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects whose young (called *rat-tailed larvæ*) are remarkable for their long tapering tail, with spiracles at the tip, and for their ability to live in very impure and salt waters; — also called *drone fly.*

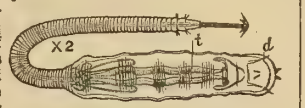

Larva of Eristalis. *t* Air Tubes or Tracheæ; *d* Antennæ.

E-ris'tic (ē-rĭs'tĭk), **E-ris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐριστικός, fr. ἐρίζειν to strive, wrangle, ἔρις strife.] Controversial. [*Archaic*]

A specimen of admirable special pleading in the court of *eristic* logic. *Coleridge.*

Erke (ĕrk), *a.* [Cf. IRK.] Slothful. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Erl'king' (ĕrl'kĭng'), *n.* [G. *erlkönig*, fr. Dan. *ellekonge* elfking.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian mythology, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.

Erme (ẽrm), *v. i.* [OE. *ermen*, AS. *yrman.* Cf. YEARN.] To grieve; to feel sad. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Er'me-lin (ĕr'mē-lĭn), **Er'mi-lin** (-mĭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ERMINE. *Shenstone.*

Er'min (ĕr'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *Ermin*, L. *Armenius.*] An Armenian. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Er'mine (ĕr'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *ermine*, F. *hermine*, prob. of German origin; cf. OHG. *harmo*, G. *hermelin*, akin to Lith. *szarmû*, *szarmonys*, weasel, cf. AS. *hearma;* but cf. also LL. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina*, and *pellis Armenia*, the fur of the *Armenian* rat, mus *Armenius*, the animal being found also in *Armenia.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A valuable fur-bearing animal of the genus Mustela (*M. erminea*), allied to the weasel; the stoat. It is found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America. In summer it is brown, but in winter it becomes white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

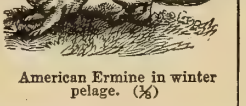
American Ermine in winter pelage. (⅓)

2. The fur of the ermine, as prepared for ornamenting garments of royalty, etc., by having the tips of the tails, which are black, arranged at regular intervals throughout the white.

3. By metonymy, the office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematical of purity and honor without stain. *Chatham.*

4. (*Her.*) One of the furs. See FUR (*Her.*).

☞ *Ermine* is represented by an argent field, tufted with black. *Ermines* is the reverse of ermine, being black, spotted or timbered with argent. *Erminois* is the same as ermine, except that *or* is substituted for *argent.*

Ermine moth (*Zoöl.*), a white moth with black spots (esp. *Hyponomeuta padellus* of Europe); — so called on account of the resemblance of its covering to the fur of the ermine; also applied to certain white bombycid moths of America.

Er'mine, *v. t.* To clothe with, or as with, ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it in the winter. *Lowell.*

Er'mined (ĕr'mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with the fur of the ermine. *Pope.*

Er'mines (ĕr'mĭnz), *n.*, **Er'min-ois** (ĕr'mĭn-ois), *n.* (*Her.*) See Note under ERMINE, *n.*, 4.

Er'mit (ĕr'mĭt), *n.* [See HERMIT.] A hermit. [*Obs.*]

Ern (ẽrn), **Erne** (ẽrn), *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle; akin to D. *arend*, OHG. *aro*, G. *aar*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *örn*, Goth. *ara*, and to Gr. ὄρνις bird. √11. Cf. ORNITHOLOGY.] (*Zoöl.*) A sea eagle, esp. the European white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliætus albicilla*).

Ern (ẽrn), *v. i.* [Cf. ERMS.] To stir with strong emotion; to grieve; to mourn. [Corrupted into *yearn* in modern editions of Shakespeare.] [*Obs.*]

Er'nest (ĕr'nĕst), *n.* See EARNEST. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Er'nest-ful (-fụl), *a.* [See EARNEST, *a.*] Serious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

E-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERODING.] [L. *erodere*, *erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw. See RODENT.] To eat into or away; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh. "The blood . . . *erodes* the vessels." *Wiseman.*

The smaller charge is more apt to . . . *erode* the gun. *Am. Cyc.*

E-rod'ed, *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Eaten away; gnawed; irregular, as if eaten or worn away.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the edge worn away so as to be jagged or irregularly toothed.

E-rod'ent (-ent), *n.* [L. *erodens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erodere.* See ERODE.] (*Med.*) A medicine which eats away extraneous growths; a caustic.

Er'o-gate (ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EROGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *erogatus*, p. p. of *erogare*; *e* out + *rogare* to ask.] To lay out, as money; to deal out; to expend. [*Obs.*]

Er'o-ga'tion (ĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erogatio.*] The act of giving out or bestowing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

‖ **E'ros** (ē'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔρως love, Ἔρως (personified) Eros, fr. ἐράσθαι to love.] (*Greek Myth.*) Love; the god of love, — by earlier writers represented as one of the first and creative gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god Cupid.

E-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] **1.** Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away.

Erose Leaf.

2. (*Bot.*) Jagged or irregularly toothed, as if nibbled out or gnawed. — **E-rose'ly**, *adv.*

E-ro'sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *erosio.* See ERODE.] **1.** The act or operation of eroding or eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

E-ro'sive (ē-rō'sĭv), *a.* That erodes or gradually eats away; tending to erode; corrosive. *Humble.*

E-ros'trate (ē-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* out + *rostrate.*] (*Bot.*) Without a beak.

Er'o-teme (ĕr'ō-tēm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρώτημα question.] A mark indicating a question; a note of interrogation.

‖ **Er'o-te'sis** (ĕr'ō-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρώτησις a questioning, fr. ἐρωτᾶν to ask.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, often a strong affirmation of the contrary, is implied under the form of an earnest interrogation, as in the following lines: —

Must I give way and room to your rash choler?
Shall I be frighted when a madman stares? *Shak.*

E-rot'ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk), **E-rot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός: cf. F. *érotique.* See EROS.] Of or pertaining to the passion of love; treating of love; amatory.

E-rot'ic, *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

E-rot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Erotic quality.

Er'pe-tol'o-gist (ĕr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Herpetologist.

Er'pe-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Cf. F. *erpétologie.*] (*Zoöl.*) Herpetology.

Err (ĕr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERRED (ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERRING (ĕr'rĭng *or* ẽr'-; 277, 85).] [F. *errer*, L. *errare;* akin to G. *irren*, OHG. *irran*, v. t., *irrōn*, v. i., OS. *irrien*, Sw. *irra*, Dan. *irre*, Goth. *aírzjan* to lead astray, *aírzise* astray.] **1.** To wander; to roam; to stray. [*Archaic*] "Why wilt thou *err* from me?" *Keble.*

What seemeth to you, if there were to a man an hundred sheep and one of them hath *erred.* *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xviii. 12).

2. To deviate from the true course; to miss the thing aimed at. "My jealous aim might *err.*" *Shak.*

3. To miss intellectual truth; to fall into error; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to be mistaken.

The man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances. *Tillotson.*

4. To deviate morally from the right way; to go astray, in a figurative sense; to do wrong; to sin.

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

5. To offend, as by erring. *Shak.*

Er'ra-ble (ĕr'rà-b'l), *a.* Liable to error; fallible.

Er'ra-ble-ness, *n.* Liability to error. *Dr. H. More.*

Er'ra-bund (ĕr'rà-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *errabundus.*] Erratic. "*Errabund* guesses." *Southey.*

Er'ran-cy (ĕr'ran-sў), *n.* [L. *errantia.*] A wandering; state of being in error.

Er'rand (ĕr'rand), *n.* [OE. *erende*, *erande*, message, business, AS. *ærende*, *ærend;* akin to OS. *arundi*, OHG. *arunti*, Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*, *erendi*, Sw. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende;* perh. akin to AS. *earu* swift, Icel. *örr*, and to L. *oriri* to rise, E. *orient.*] A special business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one sent somewhere for the purpose; often, a verbal message; a commission; as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* to do an *errand.* Also, one's purpose in going anywhere.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king. *Judg.* iii. 19.

I will not eat till I have told mine *errand.* *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Er'rant (ĕr'rant), *a.* [F. *errant*, p. pr. fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey; confused somewhat with L. *errare* to err. See EYRE, and cf. ARRANT, ITINERANT.] **1.** Wandering; deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; roving.

Seven planets or *errant* stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Notorious; notoriously bad; downright; arrant.

Would make me an *errant* fool. *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Eng. Law*) Journeying; itinerant; — formerly applied to judges who went on circuit and to bailiffs at large. *Mozley & W.*

Er'rant, *n.* One who wanders about. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

‖ **Er-ran'ti-a** (ĕr-răn'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *errare* to wander. See ERR.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of chætopod annelids, including those that are not confined to tubes. See CHÆTOPODA. [Written also *Errantes.*]

Er'rant-ry (ĕr'rant-rў), *n.* **1.** A wandering; a roving; esp., a roving in quest of adventures. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight-errant. *Johnson.*

‖ **Er-ra'ta** (ĕr-rā'tà), *n. pl.* [L.] See ERRATUM.

Er-rat'ic (ĕr-răt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander: cf. F. *erratique.* See ERR.] **1.** Having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; wandering; moving; — hence, applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

The earth and each *erratic* world. *Blackmore.*

2. Deviating from a wise or the common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; strange; queer; as, *erratic* conduct.

3. Irregular; changeable. "*Erratic* fever." *Harvey.*

Erratic blocks, gravel, etc. (*Geol.*), masses of stone which have been transported from their original resting places by the agency of water, ice, or other causes. — **Erratic phenomena**, the phenomena which relate to transported materials on the earth's surface.

Er-rat'ic, *n.* **1.** One who deviates from common and

accepted opinions; one who is eccentric or perverse in his intellectual character.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly, foolish persons. *J. Cook.*

2. A rogue. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

3. (*Geol.*) Any stone or material that has been borne away from its original site by natural agencies; esp., a large block or fragment of rock; a bowlder.

☞ In the plural the term is applied especially to the loose gravel and stones on the earth's surface, including what is called *drift*.

Er-rat'ic-al (ĕr-răt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Erratic. — **Er-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Er-rat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Er-ra'tion (ĕr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erratio*. See ERR.] A wandering; a roving about. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

‖ **Er-ra'tum** (ĕr-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA (-tà). [L., fr. *errare*, *erratum*, to wander, err. See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

Er'rhine (ĕr'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἔρρινον; ἐν in + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose: cf. F. *errhin*.] (*Med.*) A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory. *Coxe.* — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

Er-ro'ne-ous (ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** Wandering; straying; deviating from the right course; — hence, irregular; unnatural. [*Obs.*] "*Erroneous* circulation." *Arbuthnot.*

Stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Misleading; misled; mistaking. [*Obs.*]

An *erroneous* conscience commands us to do what we ought to omit. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Containing error; not conformed to truth or justice; incorrect; false; mistaken; as, an *erroneous* doctrine; *erroneous* opinion, observation, deduction, view, etc. — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Er'ror (ĕr'rẽr), *n.* [OF. *error*, *errur*, F. *erreur*, L. *error*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** A wandering; a roving or irregular course. [*Obs.*]

The rest of his journey, his *error* by sea. *B. Jonson.*

2. A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard; irregularity; mistake; inaccuracy; something made wrong or left wrong; as, an *error* in writing or in printing; a clerical *error*.

3. A departing or deviation from the truth; falsity; false notion; wrong opinion; mistake; misapprehension.

His judgment was often in *error*, though his candor remained unimpaired. *Bancroft.*

4. A moral offense; violation of duty; a sin or transgression; iniquity; fault. *Ps.* xix. 12.

5. (*Math.*) The difference between the approximate result and the true result; — used particularly in the rule of double position.

6. (*Mensuration*) (*a*) The difference between an observed value and the true value of a quantity. (*b*) The difference between the observed value of a quantity and that which is taken or computed to be the true value; — sometimes called *residual error*.

7. (*Law*) A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact.

8. (*Baseball*) A fault of a player of the side in the field which results in failure to put out a player on the other side, or gives him an unearned base.

Law of error, *or* **Law of frequency of error** (*Mensuration*), the law which expresses the relation between the magnitude of an error and the frequency with which that error will be committed in making a large number of careful measurements of a quantity. — **Probable error.** (*Mensuration*) See under PROBABLE. — **Writ of error** (*Law*), an original writ, which lies after judgment in an action at law, in a court of record, to correct some alleged error in the proceedings, or in the judgment of the court. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Syn. — Mistake; fault; blunder; failure; fallacy; delusion; hallucination; sin. See BLUNDER.

Er'ror-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of error; wrong. *Foxe.*

Er'ror-ist, *n.* One who encourages and propagates error; one who holds to error.

Ers (ẽrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ervum* a kind of pulse, bitter vetch.] (*Bot.*) The bitter vetch (*Ervum Ervilia*).

Erse (ẽrs), *n.* [A modification of *Irish*, OE. *Irishe*.] A name sometimes given to that dialect of the Celtic which is spoken in the Highlands of Scotland; — called, by the Highlanders, *Gaelic*.

Erse, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celtic race in the Highlands of Scotland, or to their language.

Ersh (ẽrsh), *n.* See ARRISH.

Erst (ẽrst), *adv.* [Orig. superlative of *ere*; AS. *ǣrest*. See ERE.] [*Archaic*] **1.** First. *Chaucer.*

2. Previously; before; formerly; heretofore. *Chaucer.*

Tityrus, with whose style he had *erst* disclaimed all ambition to match his pastoral pipe. *A. W. Ward.*

At erst, at first; at the beginning. — **Now at erst**, at this present time. *Chaucer.*

Erst'while' (-hwīl'), *adv.* Till then or now; heretofore; formerly. [*Archaic*]

Er'u-bes'cence (ĕr'ụ-bĕs'sens; 135), **Er'u-bes'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), } *n.* [L. *erubescentia*: cf. F. *érubescence*.] The act of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

Er'u-bes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere*. See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing. *Johnson.*

Er'u-bes'cite (-sīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See BORNITE.

‖ **E-ru'ca** (ē-rụ'kà), *n.*; *pl.* ERUCÆ (-sē). [L., a caterpillar, also, a sort of colewort.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar; a larva.

E-ru'cic (ē-rụ'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, a genus of cruciferous Mediterranean herbs (*Eruca* or *Brassica*); as, *erucic* acid, a fatty acid resembling oleic acid, and found in colza oil, mustard oil, etc.

E-ru'ci-form (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Eruca* + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of a caterpillar; — said of insect larvæ.

E-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **E-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *eructare*; *e* out + *ructare* to belch: cf. F. *éructer*.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Er'uc-ta'tion (ĕr'ŭk-tā'shŭn *or* ē'rŭk-), *n.* [L. *eructatio*: cf. F. *éructation*.] **1.** The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent belching out or emitting, as of gaseous or other matter from the crater of a volcano, geyser, etc.

E-ru'di-ate (ē-rụ'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *erudire*.] To instruct; to educate; to teach. [*Obs.*]

The skillful goddess there *eruditates* these
In all she did. *Fanshawe.*

Er'u-dite (ĕr'ụ-dīt; 135), *a.* [L. *eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, to polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude: cf. F. *érudit*. See RUDE.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned. "A most *erudite* prince." *Sir T. More.* "*Erudite* . . . theology." *I. Taylor.* — **Er'u-dite'ly**, *adv.* — **Er'u-dite'ness**, *n.*

Er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *eruditio*: cf. F. *érudition*.] The act of instructing; the result of thorough instruction; the state of being erudite or learned; the acquisitions gained by extensive reading or study; particularly, learning in literature or criticism, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

The management of a young lady's person is not to be overlooked, but the *erudition* of her mind is much more to be regarded. *Steele.*

The gay young gentleman whose *erudition* sat so easily upon him. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Literature; learning. See LITERATURE.

Er'u-gate (ĕr'ụ-gāt), *a.* [L. *erugatus*, p. p. of *erugare* to smooth; *e* out + *ruga* wrinkle.] Freed from wrinkles; smooth.

E-ru'gi-nous (ē-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *érugineux*. See ÆRUGINOUS.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or of the rust of copper; resembling the rust of copper or verdigris; æruginous.

E-rum'pent (ē-rŭm'pent), *a.* [L. *erumpens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erumpere*.] (*Bot.*) Breaking out; — said of certain fungi which burst through the texture of leaves.

E-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. i.* [See ERUPTION.] To cause to burst forth; to eject; as, to *erupt* lava. *Huxley.*

E-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eruptio*, fr. *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break: cf. F. *éruption*. See RUPTURE.] **1.** The act of breaking out or bursting forth; as: (*a*) A violent throwing out of flames, lava, etc., as from a volcano or a fissure in the earth's crust. (*b*) A sudden and overwhelming hostile movement of armed men from one country to another. *Milton.* (*c*) A violent commotion.

All Paris was quiet . . . to gather fresh strength for the next day's *eruption*. *W. Irving.*

2. That which bursts forth.

3. A violent exclamation; ejaculation.

He would . . . break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. (*Med.*) The breaking out of pimples, or an efflorescence, as in measles, scarlatina, etc.

E-rup'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Eruptive. [*R.*] *R. A. Proctor.*

E-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *éruptif*.] **1.** Breaking out or bursting forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. (*Med.*) Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

3. (*Geol.*) Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

E-rup'tive, *n.* (*Geol.*) An eruptive rock.

‖ **E-ryn'gi-um** (ē-rĭn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος eryngo; cf. L. *eryngion*, *eryngе*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants somewhat like thistles in appearance. *Eryngium maritimum*, or sea holly, has been highly esteemed as an aphrodisiac, the roots being formerly candied.

E-ryn'go (ē-rĭn'gō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus Eryngium.

Er'y-si-pel'a-toid (-sĭ-pĕl'à-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας erysipelas + *-oid*.] Resembling erysipelas.

Er'y-si-pel'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *érysipélateux*.] Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Er'y-sip'e-lous (-sĭp'ē-lŭs), *a.* Erysipelatous.

‖ **Er'y-the'ma** (ĕr'ĭ-thē'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρύθημα, fr. ἐρυθαίνειν to redden, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, in which a diffused inflammation forms rose-colored patches of variable size.

Er'y-the-mat'ic (-thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *érythématique*.] (*Med.*) Characterized by, or causing, a morbid redness of the skin; relating to erythema.

Er'y-them'a-tous (ĕr'ĭ-thĕm'à-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or causing, erythema.

Er'y-thræ'an, **Er'y-thræ'an** (ĕr'ĭ-thrē'an), *a.* [L. *erythraeus*; Gr. ἐρυθραῖος, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] Red in color. "The *erythrean* main." *Milton.*

E-ryth'ric (ē-rĭth'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, erythrin.

E-ryth'rin, **E-ryth'rine** (ē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, extracted from certain lichens, as the various species of *Rocella*. It is a derivative of orsellinic acid. So called because of certain red compounds derived from it. Called also *erythric* acid.

2. (*Min.*) See ERYTHRITE, 2.

‖ **Er'y-thri'na** (ĕr'ĭ-thrī'nà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants growing in the tropics; coral tree; — so called from its red flowers.

E-ryth'rism (ē-rĭth'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red: cf. F. *érythrisme*.] (*Zoöl.*) A condition of excessive redness. See ERYTHROCHROISM.

E-ryth'rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, of a sweet, cooling taste, extracted from certain lichens, and obtained by the decomposition of *erythrin*; — called also *erythrol*, *erythroglucin*, *erythromannite*, *pseudorcin*, *cobalt bloom*, and under the name *phycite* obtained from the alga *Protococcus vulgaris*. It is a tetrabasic alcohol, corresponding to glycol and glycerin.

2. (*Min.*) A rose-red mineral, crystallized and earthy, a hydrous arseniate of cobalt, known also as *cobalt bloom*; — called also *erythrin* or *erythrine*.

E-ryth'ro-chro'ic (-rō-krō'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having, or subject to, erythrochroism.

E-ryth'ro-chro-ism (ē-rĭth'rō-krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + χρόα color.] (*Zoöl.*) An unusual redness, esp. in the plumage of birds, or hair of mammals, independently of age, sex, or season.

E-ryth'ro-dex'trin (-dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + E. *dextrin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A dextrin which gives a red color with iodine. See DEXTRIN.

E-ryth'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-gen*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Carbon disulphide; — so called from certain red compounds which it produces in combination with other substances. (*b*) A substance reddened by acids, which is supposed to be contained in flowers. (*c*) A crystalline substance obtained from diseased bile, which becomes blood-red when acted on by nitric acid or ammonia.

E-ryth'ro-gran'u-lose (-grăn'ụ-lōs), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + E. *granulose*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A term applied by Brücke to a substance present in small amount in starch granules, colored red by iodine.

Er'y-throid (ĕr'ĭ-throid), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-oid*: cf. Gr. ἐρυθροειδής.] Of a red color; reddish; as, the *erythroid* tunic (the cremaster muscle).

Er'y-thro'le-ic (ĕr'ĭ-thrō'lē-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Having a red color and oily appearance; — applied to a purple semifluid substance said to be obtained from archil.

Er'y-thro'le-in (-lē-ĭn), *n.* [See ERYTHROLEIC.] (*Chem.*) A red substance obtained from litmus.

E-ryth'ro-lit'min (ē-rĭth'rō-lĭt'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + E. *litmus*.] (*Chem.*) Erythrolein.

‖ **Er'y-thro'ni-um** (ĕr'ĭ-thrō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον a kind of plant, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Chem.*) A name originally given (from its *red* acid) to the metal vanadium. [*R.*]

E-ryth'ro-phle'ine (ē-rĭth'rō-flē'ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline alkaloid, extracted from sassy bark (*Erythrophleum Guineense*).

E-ryth'ro-phyll (ē-rĭth'rō-fĭl), **Er'y-throph'yl-lin** (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏf'ĭl-lĭn *or* -thrō-fĭl'-), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + φύλλον leaf.] (*Physiol. Bot.*) The red coloring matter of leaves, fruits, flowers, etc., in distinction from chlorophyll.

E-ryth'ro-sin (ē-rĭth'rō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A red substance formed by the oxidation of tyrosin. (*b*) A red dyestuff obtained from fluoresceïn by the action of iodine.

‖ **Er'y-throx'y-lon** (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏks'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐρυθρός red + ξύλον wood. So named from the red wood of some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees of the Flax family, growing in tropical countries. *E. Coca* is the source of cocaine. See COCA.

E-ryth'ro-zyme (ē-rĭth'rō-zīm *or* -zĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + ζύμη leaven.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A ferment extracted from madder root, possessing the power of inducing alcoholic fermentation in solutions of sugar.

Es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kà-lād'), *n.* [F., Sp. *escalada* (cf. It. *scalata*), fr. Sp. *escalar* to scale, LL. *scalare*, fr. L. *scala* ladder. See SCALE, *v. t.*] (*Mil.*) A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

Es'ca-lade', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCALADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCALADING.] (*Mil.*) To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale; as, to *escalade* a wall.

Es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'lŭp), *n.* See ESCALOP.

Es-cal'loped (-lŭpt), *a.* See ESCALOPED.

Es-cal'op (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell, F. *escalope* a sort of cut of meat. See SCALLOP.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve shell of the genus *Pecten*. See SCALLOP.

2. A regular, curving indenture in the margin of anything. See SCALLOP. "So many jags or *escalops*." *Ray.*

3. (*a*) The figure or shell of an escalop, considered as a sign that the bearer had been on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Hence: (*b*) (*Her.*) A bearing or a charge consisting of an escalop shell.

Es-cal'oped (-ŭpt), *a.* **1.** Cut or marked in the form of an escalop; scalloped.

2. (*Her.*) Covered with a pattern resembling a series of escalop shells, each of which issues from between two others. Its appearance is that of a surface covered with scales.

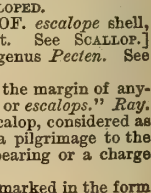

Escaloped (*Her.*).

Escaloped oysters (*Cookery*). See under SCALLOPED.

Es-cam'bi-o (ĕs-kăm'bĭ-ō), *n.* [LL. *escambium*, *excambium*. See EXCAMB.] (*Eng. Law*) A license formerly required for the making over a bill of exchange to another over sea. *Cowell.*

Es-cap'a-ble (ĕs-kāp'à-b'l), *a.* Avoidable.

Es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kà-pād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *escapada* escape, fr. *escapar* to escape; or F., fr. It. *scappata* escape, escapade, fr. *scappare* to escape. See ESCAPE.] **1.** The fling of a horse, or ordinary kicking back of his heels; a gambol.

2. Act by which one breaks loose from the rules of propriety or good sense; a freak; a prank. *Carlyle.*

Es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCAPED (-kāpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCAPING.] [OE. *escapen, eschapen*, OF. *escaper, eschaper*, F. *échapper*, fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape. See 3d CAPE, and cf. SCAPE, *v.*]

1. To flee from and avoid; to be saved or exempt from; to shun; to obtain security from; as, to *escape* danger. "Sailors that *escaped* the wreck." *Shak.*

2. To avoid the notice of; to pass unobserved by; to evade; as, the fact *escaped* our attention.

They *escaped* the search of the enemy. *Ludlow.*

Es-cape', *v. i.* **1.** To flee, and become secure from danger; — often followed by *from* or *out of*.

Haste, for thy life *escape*, nor look behind! *Keble.*

2. To get clear from danger or evil of any form; to be passed without harm.

Such heretics . . . would have been thought fortunate, if they *escaped* with life. *Macaulay.*

3. To get free from that which confines or holds; — used of persons or things.; as, to *escape* from prison, from arrest, or from slavery; gas *escapes* from the pipes; electricity *escapes* from its conductors.

To *escape* out of these meshes. *Thackeray.*

Es-cape', *n.* **1.** The act of fleeing from danger, of evading harm, or of avoiding notice; deliverance from injury or any evil; flight; as, an *escape* in battle; a narrow *escape*; also, the means of escape; as, a fire *escape*.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. *Ps.* lv. 8.

2. That which escapes attention or restraint; a mistake; an oversight; also, transgression. [*Obs.*]

I should have been more accurate, and corrected all those former *escapes*. *Burton.*

3. A sally. "Thousand *escapes* of wit." *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) The unlawful permission, by a jailer or other custodian, of a prisoner's departure from custody.

☞ *Escape* is technically distinguishable from *prison breach*, which is the unlawful departure of the prisoner from custody, *escape* being the permission of this departure by the custodian, either by connivance or negligence. The term *escape*, however, is applied by some of the old authorities to a departure from custody by stratagem, or without force. *Wharton.*

5. (*Arch.*) An apophyge.

6. Leakage or outflow, as of steam or a fluid.

7. (*Elec.*) Leakage or loss of currents from the conducting wires, caused by defective insulation.

Escape pipe (*Steam Boilers*), a pipe for carrying away steam that escapes through a safety valve. — **Escape valve** (*Steam Engine*), a relief valve; a safety valve. See under RELIEF, and SAFETY. — **Escape wheel** (*Horol.*), the wheel of an escapement.

Es-cape'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *échappement*. See ESCAPE.] **1.** The act of escaping; escape. [*R.*]

2. Way of escape; vent. [*R.*]

An *escapement* for youthful high spirits. *G. Eliot.*

3. The contrivance in a timepiece which connects the train of wheel work with the pendulum or balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

☞ *Escapements* are of several kinds, as the *vertical*, or *verge*, or *crown*, *escapement*, formerly used in watches, in which two pallets on the balance arbor engage with a crown wheel; the *anchor escapement*, in which an anchor-shaped piece carries the pallets; — used in common clocks (both are called *recoil escapements*, from the recoil of the escape wheel at each vibration); the *cylinder escapement*, having an open-sided hollow cylinder on the balance arbor to control the escape wheel; the *duplex escapement*, having two sets of teeth on the wheel; the *lever escapement*, which is a kind of *detached escapement*, because the pallets are on a lever so arranged that the balance which vibrates it is detached during the greater part of its vibration and thus swings more freely; the *detent escapement*, used in chronometers; the *remontoir escapement*, in which the escape wheel is driven by an independent spring or weight wound up at intervals by the clock train, — sometimes used in astronomical clocks. When the shape of an escape-wheel tooth is such that it falls dead on the pallet without recoil, it forms a *deadbeat escapement*.

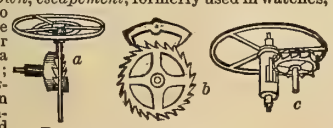

Escapements; *a* Verge; *b* Anchor; *c* Cylinder.

Es-cap'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who escapes.

Es-car'bun-cle (ĕs-kär'bŭn-k'l), *n.* [OF. *escarbuncle*, F. *escarboucle*.] (*Her.*) See CARBUNCLE, 3.

Es-car'ga-toire' (-gȧ-twär'), *n.* [F. *escargotière*, fr. *escargot* snail.] A nursery of snails. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Es-carp' (ĕs-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe* (cf. Sp. *escarpa*, It. *scarpa*), fr. *escarper* to cut steep, cut to a slope, prob. of German origin: cf. G. *scharf* sharp, E. *sharp*, or perh. *scrape*.] (*Fort.*) The side of the ditch next the parapet; — same as *scarp*, and opposed to *counterscarp*.

Es-carp', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCARPED (-kärpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope, like that of a scarp. *Carleton.*

Es-carp'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *escarpement*.] A steep descent or declivity; steep face or edge of a ridge; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent hostile approach. See SCARP.

-es'cent (-ĕs'sent). [From the ending *-escens*, *-entis*, of the p. pr. of inchoative verbs in Latin.] A suffix signifying *beginning*, *beginning to be*; as, adol*escent*, effer*vescent*, etc.

Esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'ȧ-lŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SHALLOT.

Es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [L. *eschara*, Gr. ἐσχάρα: cf. F. *eschare*. See SCAR.] (*Med.*) A dry slough, crust, or scab, which separates from the healthy part of the body, as that produced by a burn, or the application of caustics.

Es'char (ĕs'kĕr), *n.* [Ir.] (*Geol.*) In Ireland, one of the continuous mounds or ridges of gravelly and sandy drift which extend for many miles over the surface of the country. Similar ridges in Scotland are called *kames* or *kams*. [Written also *eskar* and *esker*.]

‖ **Es'cha-ra** (ĕs'kȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα a grate, a pan of coals.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Bryozoa which produce delicate corals, often incrusting like lichens, but sometimes branched.

Es'cha-rine (-rīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Eschara, or family *Escharidæ*.

Es'cha-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, fr. ἐσχάρα an eschar: cf. F. *escharotique*.] (*Med.*) Serving or tending to form an eschar; producing a scar; caustic.

Es'cha-rot'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which produces an eschar; a caustic, esp. a mild caustic.

Es'cha-to-log'ic-al (ĕs'kȧ-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the last or final things.

Es'cha-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος the furthest, last + *-logy*.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events therewith connected.

Es-chaunge' (ĕs-chanj'), *n.* Exchange. [*Obs.*]

Es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* [OE. *eschete, escheyte*, an escheat, fr. OF. *escheit, escheoit, escheeite, escheoite*, fr. *escheoir* (F. *échoir*) to fall to, fall to the lot of; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheoir*, F. *choir*, to fall, fr. L. *cadere*. See CHANCE, and cf. CHEAT.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) (*Feud. & Eng. Law*) The falling back or reversion of lands, by some casualty or accident, to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant, which may happen by his dying without heirs, and formerly might happen by corruption of blood, that is, by reason of a felony or attainder. *Tomlins. Blackstone.* (*b*) (*U. S. Law*) The reverting of real property to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same.

☞ A distinction is carefully made, by English writers, between *escheat to the lord of the fee* and *forfeiture to the crown*. But in this country, where the State holds the place of chief lord of the fee, and is entitled to take alike by escheat and by forfeiture, this distinction is not essential. *Tomlins. Kent.*

(*c*) A writ, now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession. *Blackstone.*

2. Lands which fall to the lord or the State by escheat.

3. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make me great by others' loss is bad *escheat*. *Spenser.*

Es-cheat', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEATING.] (*Law*) To revert, or become forfeited, to the lord, the crown, or the State, as lands by the failure of persons entitled to hold the same, or by forfeiture.

☞ In this country it is the general rule that when the title to land fails by defect of heirs or devisees, it necessarily escheats to the State; but forfeiture of estate for crime is hardly known in this country, and corruption of blood is universally abolished. *Kent. Bouvier.*

Es-cheat', *v. t.* (*Law*) To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*

Es-cheat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to escheat.

Es-cheat'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

Es-cheat'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) An officer whose duty it is to observe what escheats have taken place, and to take charge of them. *Burrill.*

Es'che-vin (ĕs'chĕ-vĭn), *n.* [OF. *eschevin*, a sort of magistrate, alderman, F. *échevin*.] The alderman or chief officer of an ancient guild. [*Obs.*]

Es-chew' (ĕs-chu'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEWED (-chud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEWING.] [OF. *eschever, eschiver, eskiver*, F. *esquiver*, fr. OHG. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen*; akin to E. *shy*. See SHY, *a.*] **1.** To shun; to avoid, as something wrong, or from a feeling of distaste; to keep one's self clear of.

They must not only *eschew* evil, but do good. *Bp. Beveridge.*

2. To escape from; to avoid. [*Obs.*]

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

Es-chew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who eschews.

Es-chew'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of eschewing. [*R.*]

‖ **Esch-scholtz'i-a** (ĕsh-shōlts'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Dr. *Eschscholtz*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of papaveraceous plants, found in California and upon the west coast of North America, some species of which produce beautiful yellow, orange, rose-colored, or white flowers; the California poppy.

Es'chy-nite (ĕs'kĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. αἰσχύνη shame.] (*Min.*) A rare mineral, containing chiefly niobium, titanium, thorium, and cerium. It was so called by Berzelius on account of the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.

Es-coch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* Escutcheon. [*Obs.*]

Es'co-pet', ‖ **Es'co-pette'** (ĕs'kō-pĕt'), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta*, F. *escopette*.] A kind of firearm; a carbine.

‖ **Es-co'ri-al** (ĕs-kō'rĭ-ȧl), *n.* [Sp.] See ESCURIAL.

Es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere* to perceive, discern, lead, fr. L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct, set right. See CORRECT.] **1.** A body of armed men to attend a person of distinction for the sake of affording safety when on a journey; one who conducts some one as an attendant; a guard, as of prisoners on a march; also, a body of persons, attending as a mark of respect or honor; — applied to movements on land, as *convoy* is to movements at sea.

The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate. *Burke.*

2. Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

Es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCORTING.] [Cf. F. *escorter*, It. *scortare*. See ESCORT, *n.*] To attend with a view to guard and protect; to accompany as safeguard; to give honorable or ceremonious attendance to; — used esp. with reference to journeys or excursions on land; as, to *escort* a public functionary, or a lady; to *escort* a baggage wagon.

Syn. — To accompany; attend. See ACCOMPANY.

Es-cot' (ĕs-kŏt'), *n.* [OF.] See SCOT, a tax. [*Obs.*]

Es-cot', *v. t.* To pay the reckoning for; to support; to maintain. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Es'couade'** (ăs'kwȧd'), *n.* [F.] See SQUAD.

Es-cout' (ĕs-kout'), *n.* See SCOUT. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Es-cribed' (ĕs-krībd'), *a.* [L. *e* out, out of + *scribere* to write.] Drawn outside of; — used to designate a circle that touches one of the sides of a given triangle, and also the other two sides produced.

Es'cript (ĕs'krĭpt), *n.* [OF.] A writing. [*Obs.*]

Es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire*, F. *écritoire*, LL. *scriptorium*, fr. L. *scriptorius* belonging to writing, fr. *scribere* to write. See SCRIPT, and cf. SCRUTOIRE.] A piece of furniture used as a writing table, commonly with drawers, pigeonholes, and the like; a secretary or writing desk.

Es'cri-to'ri-al (ĕs'krĭ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an escritoire.

Es-crod' (ĕs-krŏd'), *n.* See SCROD, a young cod.

Es-crol' } (ĕs-krōl'), *n.* [See ESCROW, SCROLL.] **1.** A
Es-croll' } scroll. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Her.*) (*a*) A long strip or scroll resembling a ribbon or a band of parchment, or the like, anciently placed above the shield, and supporting the crest. (*b*) In modern heraldry, a similar ribbon on which the motto is inscribed.

Es'crow (ĕs'krō *or* ĕs-krō'), *n.* [OF. *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] (*Law*) A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be held by him till some act is done or some condition is performed, and then to be by him delivered to the grantee. *Blackstone.*

Es'cu-age (ĕs'kū-ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE.] (*Feud. Law*) Service of the shield, a species of knight service by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, at his own charge. It was afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction. Called also *scutage*. *Blackstone.*

Es'cu-la'pi-an (ĕs'kū-lā'pĭ-an), *a.* Æsculapian.

Es'cu-la'pi-us (-ŭs), *n.* Same as ÆSCULAPIUS.

Es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *escare* to eat, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat: cf. F. *esculent*. See EAT.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

Esculent grain for food. *Sir W. Jones.*

Esculent swallow (*Zoöl.*), the swallow which makes the edible bird's-nest. See *Edible bird's-nest*, under EDIBLE.

Es'cu-lent, *n.* Anything that is fit for eating; that which may be safely eaten by man.

Es-cu'lic (ĕs-kū'lĭk), *a.* [From NL. *Æsculus*, the generic name of the horse-chestnut, fr. L. *aesculus* a kind of oak.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the horse-chestnut; as, *esculic* acid.

Es'cu-lin (ĕs'kū-lĭn), *n.* [See ESCULIC.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside obtained from the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, and characterized by its fine blue fluorescent solutions. [Written also *æsculin*.]

Es-cu'ri-al (ĕs-kū'rĭ-ȧl), *n.* [Prop. Sp. *escorial*, i. e., a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine, fr. *escoria* dross of metal, L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. σκωρία. Cf. SCORIA.] A palace and mausoleum of the kings of Spain, being a vast and wonderful structure about twenty-five miles northwest of Madrid.

☞ The ground plan is said to be in the form of a gridiron, the structure being designed in honor of St. Lawrence, who suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron; but the resemblance is very slight. It is nearly square, inclosing several courts, and has a projecting mass which stands for the handle.

Es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escusson*, F. *écusson*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE, SCUTCHEON.] **1.** (*Her.*) The surface, usually a shield, upon which bearings are marshaled and displayed. The surface of the escutcheon is called the *field;* the upper part is called the *chief*, and the lower part the *base* (see CHIEF, and FIELD). That side of the escutcheon which is on the right hand of the knight who bears the shield on his arm is called *dexter*, and the other side *sinister*.

Escutcheon (*Her.*).

☞ The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as *dexter* and *sinister*, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names: *A*, Dexter chief point; *B*, Middle chief point; *C*, Sinister chief point; *D*, Honor or color point; *E*, Fesse or heart point; *F*, Nombril or navel point; *G*, Dexter base point; *H*, Middle base point; *I*, Sinister base point.

2. A marking upon the back part of a cow's udder and the space above it (the perineum), formed by the hair growing upward or outward instead of downward. It is esteemed an index of milking qualities. *C. L. Flint.*

3. (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

4. (*Carp.*) A thin metal plate or shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the shield around a keyhole.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The depression behind the beak of certain bivalves; the ligamental area.

Escutcheon of pretense, an escutcheon used in English heraldry to display the arms of the bearer's wife; — not commonly used unless she is an heiress. Cf. IMPALEMENT.

Es-cutch'eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Having an escutcheon; furnished with a coat of arms or ensign. *Young.*

Ese (ēz), *n.* Ease; pleasure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Es'em-plas'tic (ĕs'ĕm-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐς into, to + ἐν one + πλαστικός molded, formed. See PLASTIC.] Shaped into one; tending to, or formative into, unity. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Es'er-ine (ĕs'ĕr-ĭn *or* -ēn ; 104), *n.* [From native name of the Calabar bean : cf. F. *ésérine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean, and the seed of *Physostigma venenosum ;* physostigmine. It is used in ophthalmic surgery for its effect in contracting the pupil.

E-sex'u-al (ē-sĕks'ū-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Sexless ; asexual.

Es-gard' (ĕs-gärd'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esgart* regard, F. *égard.* See GUARD.] Guard. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Es'kar (ĕs'kĕr), *or* **Es'ker**, *n.* (*Geol.*) See ESCHAR.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n. ; pl.* ESKIMOS (-mōz). [Originally applied by the Algonquins to the Northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh.*] (*Ethnol.*) One of a peculiar race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland. In many respects the Eskimos resemble the Mongolian race. [Written also *Esquimau.*]

Eskimo dog (*Zoöl.*), one of a breed of large and powerful dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges. It closely resembles the gray wolf, with which it is often crossed.

Eskimo Dog.

Es-loin' (ĕs-loin'), *v. t.* [See ELOIGN.] To remove ; to banish ; to withdraw ; to avoid ; to eloign. [*Obs.*]

From worldly cares he did himself *esloin.* *Spenser.*

Es'ne-cy (ĕs'nē-sy), *n.* [See EIGNE.] (*Eng. Law*) A prerogative given to the eldest coparcener to choose first after an inheritance is divided. *Mozley & W.*

E-sod'ic (ē-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔσω within + ὁδός way.] (*Physiol.*) Conveying impressions from the surface of the body to the spinal cord ; — said of certain nerves. Opposed to *exodic.*

E-soph'a-gal (ē-sŏf'ȧ-*gal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Esophageal.

E'so-phag'e-al (ē'sō-făj'ē-*al or* -ā'jē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the esophagus. [Written also *œsophageal.*]

E'so-phag'e-an (-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Esophageal.

E-soph'a-got'o-my (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος the esophagus + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage. [Written also *œsophagotomy.*]

E-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἰσοφάγος ; root of οἴσω which is used as future of φέρειν to bear, carry (cf. Skr. *vī* to go, drive) + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Anat.*) That part of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach ; the gullet. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus*, under DIGESTIVE. [Written also *œsophagus.*]

E-so'pi-an (ē-sō'pĭ-*an*), } *a.* Same as ÆSOPIAN, ÆSOP-
E-sop'ic (ē-sŏp'ĭk), } IC.

Es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, fr. ἐσώτερος inner, interior, comp. fr. ἔσω in, within, fr. ἐς, εἰς, into, fr. ἐν in. See IN.] Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone ; not communicated, or not intelligible, to the general body of followers ; private ; interior ; acroamatic ; — said of the private and more recondite instructions and doctrines of philosophers. Opposed to *exoteric.*

Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this *esoteric* class, with here and there a reader to understand them. *De Quincey.*

Es'o-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Esoteric.

Es'o-ter'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

Es'o-ter'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Esoteric doctrine or principles.

Es'o-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Mysterious or hidden doctrines ; secret science.

Es'o-ter-y (ĕs'ō-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* Mystery ; esoterics ; — opposed to *exotery.* *A. Tucker.*

‖ **E'sox** (ē'sŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of pike.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water fishes, including pike and pickerel.

Es-pace' (ĕs-pās'), *n.* Space. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Es'pa-don (ĕs'pȧ-dŏn), *n.* [F. *espadon*, fr. Sp. *espadon*, fr. *espada* sword ; or fr. It. *spadone* an espadon, *spada* sword.] A long, heavy, two-handed and two-edged sword, formerly used by Spanish foot soldiers and by executioners. *Wilhelm.*

Es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yĕr), *n.* [F. *espalier*, fr. It. *spalliera*, fr. *spalla* shoulder, the same word as F. *épaule.* See EPAULET.] (*Hort.*) A railing or trellis upon which fruit trees or shrubs are trained, as upon a wall ; a tree or row of trees so trained.

And figs from standard and *espalier* join. *Pope.*

Es-pal'ier, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPALIERED (-yĕrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPALIERING.] To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier.

Es-par'cet (ĕs-pär'sĕt), *n.* [F. *esparcet, esparcette, éparcet*, fr. Sp. *esparceta, esparcilla.*] (*Bot.*) The common sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), an Old World leguminous forage plant.

‖ **Es-par'to** (-tō), *n.* [Sp. ; cf. L. *spartum* Spanish broom, Gr. σπάρτον.] (*Bot.*) A species of Spanish grass (*Macrochloa tenuissima*), of which cordage, shoes, baskets, etc., are made. It is also used for making paper.

‖ **Es'pau'liere'** (ĕs'pō'lyâr'), *n.* [OF. & F. *épaulière.* See ESPALIER.] A defense for the shoulder, composed of flexible overlapping plates of metal, used in the 15th century ; — the origin of the modern *epaulette. Fairholt.*

Es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'*al*), *a.* [OF. *especial*, F. *spécial*, L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality. See SPECIES, and cf. SPECIAL.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind ; special ; concerning a species or a single object ; principal ; particular ; as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Syn. — Peculiar ; special ; particular ; uncommon ; chief. See PECULIAR.

Es-pe'cial-ly, *adv.* In an especial manner ; chiefly ; particularly ; peculiarly ; in an uncommon degree.

Es-pe'cial-ness (ĕs-pĕsh'*al*-nĕs), *n.* The state of being especial.

Es'pe-rance (ĕs'pē-rans), *n.* [F. *espérance*, fr. L. *sperans*, p. pr. of *sperare* to hope.] Hope. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Es'pi-aille'** (ĕs'pĭ-āl'), *n.* Espial. [*Obs.*]

Es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'*al*), *n.* [OE. & Norm. F. *espiaille.* See ESPY.] **1.** The act of espying ; notice ; discovery.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape. *Byron.*

2. One who espies ; a spy ; a scout. [*Obs.*] "Their *espials* . . . brought word." *Holland.*

Es-pi'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who espies. *Harmar.*

Es'pi-nel (ĕs'pĭ-nĕl), *n.* A kind of ruby. See SPINEL.

Es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nāj *or* -nȧzh' ; 277), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, fr. *espion* spy, OF. *espie.* See ESPY.] The practice or employment of spies ; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries ; secret watching.

Es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plȧ-nād'), *n.* [F. *esplanade*, Sp. *esplanada, explanada*, cf. It. *spianata ;* fr. Sp. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] **1.** (*Fort.*) (*a*) A clear space between a citadel and the nearest houses of the town. *Campbell (Mil. Dict.).* (*b*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the slope of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

2. (*Hort.*) A grass plat ; a lawn. *Simmonds.*

3. Any clear, level space used for public walks or drives ; esp., a terrace by the seaside.

Es-plees' (ĕs-plēz'), *n. pl.* [LL. *expletia*, OF. *espleit.* Cf. EXPLOIT.] (*Old Eng. Law*) The full profits or products which ground or land yields, as the hay of the meadows, the feed of the pasture, the grain of arable fields, the rents, services, and the like. *Cowell.*

Es-pous'age (-pouz'ăj), *n.* Espousal. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Es-pous'al (-*al*), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* belonging to betrothal or espousal. See ESPOUSE, and cf. SPONSAL, SPOUSAL.]

1. The act of espousing or betrothing ; especially, in the plural, betrothal ; plighting of the troths ; a contract of marriage ; sometimes, the marriage ceremony.

2. The uniting or allying one's self with anything ; maintenance ; adoption ; as, the *espousal* of a quarrel.

The open *espousal* of his cause. *Lord Orford.*

Es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPOUSED (-pouzd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPOUSING.] [OF. *espouser, esposer*, F. *épouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, espouse, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly or sacredly. Cf. SPOUSE.] **1.** To betroth ; to promise in marriage ; to give as spouse.

A virgin *espoused* to a man whose name was Joseph. *Luke* i. 27.

2. To take as spouse ; to take to wife ; to marry.

Lavinia will I make my empress, . . .
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse.* *Shak.*

3. To take to one's self with a view to maintain ; to make one's own ; to take up the cause of ; to adopt ; to embrace. "He *espoused* that quarrel." *Bacon.*

Promised faithfully to *espouse* his cause as soon as he got out of the war. *Bp. Burnet.*

Es-pouse'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *espousement.*] The act of espousing, or the state of being espoused.

Es-pous'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who espouses ; one who embraces the cause of another or makes it his own.

‖ **Es'pres-si'vo** (ĕs'prâs-sē'vō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With expression.

Es-prin'gal (ĕs-prĭn'*gal*), *n.* [See SPRINGAL.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine of war used for throwing viretons, large stones, and other missiles ; a springal.

‖ **Es'prit'** (ĕs'prē'), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit.

Esprit de corps (*de* kôr'), a French phrase much used by English writers to denote the common spirit pervading the members of a body or association of persons. It implies sympathy, enthusiasm, devotion, and jealous regard for the honor of the body as a whole.

Es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPIED (-pīd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPYING.] [OF. *espier*, F. *épier*, from OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy, G. *spähen ;* akin to L. *specere* to look, *species* sight, shape, appearance, kind. See SPICE, SPY, and cf. ESPIONAGE.] **1.** To catch sight of ; to perceive with the eyes ; to discover, as a distant object partly concealed, or not obvious to notice ; to see at a glance ; to discern unexpectedly ; to spy ; as, to *espy* land ; to *espy* a man in a crowd.

As one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn, . . . he *espied* his money. *Gen.* xlii. 27.

A goodly vessel did I then *espy*
Come like a giant from a haven broad. *Wordsworth.*

2. To inspect narrowly ; to examine and keep watch upon ; to watch ; to observe.

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To discern ; discover ; detect ; descry ; spy.

Es-py', *v. i.* To look or search narrowly ; to look about ; to watch ; to take notice ; to spy.

Stand by the way, and *espy.* *Jer.* xlviii. 19.

Es-py', *n. ; pl.* ESPIES (-pīz'). [OF. *espie.* See ESPY, *v.*, SPY.] A spy ; a scout. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-isco.* Cf. -ISH.] A suffix of certain words from the French, Italian, and Spanish. It denotes *manner* or *style ; like ;* as, arabe*sque*, after the manner of the Arabs.

Es'qui-mau (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n. ; pl.* ESQUIMAUX (-mōz). [F.] Same as ESKIMO.

It is . . . an error to suppose that where an *Esquimau* can live, a civilized man can live also. *McClintock.*

Es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer, escuier*, properly, a shield-bearer, F. *écuyer* shield-bearer, armor-bearer, squire of a knight, esquire, equerry, rider, horseman, LL. *scutarius* shield-bearer, fr. L. *scutum* shield, akin to Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide, from a root meaning *to cover* ; prob. akin to E. *hide* to cover. See HIDE to cover, and cf. EQUERRY, ESCUTCHEON.] Originally, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, an attendant on a knight ; in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight* and above *gentleman* ; also, a title of office and courtesy ; — often shortened to *squire.*

☞ In England, the title of *esquire* belongs by right of birth to the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons in perpetual succession ; to the eldest sons of younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. It is also given to sheriffs, to justices of the peace while in commission, to those who bear special office in the royal household, to counselors at law, bachelors of divinity, law, or physic, and to others. In the United States the title is commonly given in courtesy to lawyers and justices of the peace, and is often used in the superscription of letters instead of *Mr.*

Es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESQUIRED (-kwīrd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESQUIRING.] To wait on as an esquire or attendant in public ; to attend. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Es'quisse'** (ĕs'kēs'), *n.* [F. See SKETCH.] (*Fine Arts*) The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα.*] A suffix used to form feminine nouns ; as, actr*ess*, deacon*ess*, songstr*ess.*

Es'say (ĕs'sā), *n. ; pl.* ESSAYS (-sāz). [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance ; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do ; cf. *examen, exagmen*, a means of weighing, a weighing, the tongue of a balance, *exigere* to drive out, examine, weigh, Gr. ἐξάγιον a weight, ἐξαγιάζειν to examine, ἐξάγειν to drive out, export. See AGENT, and cf. EXACT, EXAMINE, ASSAY.] **1.** An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything ; a trial ; attempt ; as, to make an *essay* to benefit a friend. "The *essay* at organization." *M. Arnold.*

2. (*Lit.*) A composition treating of any particular subject ; — usually shorter and less methodical than a formal, finished treatise ; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer ; an *essay* on fossils, or on commerce.

3. An assay. See ASSAY, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Attempt ; trial ; endeavor ; effort ; tract ; treatise ; dissertation ; disquisition.

Es-say' (ĕs-sā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESSAYED (-sād') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESSAYING.] [F. *essayer.* See ESSAY, *n.*]

1. To exert one's power or faculties upon ; to make an effort to perform ; to attempt ; to endeavor ; to make experiment or trial of ; to try.

What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing ? *Byron.*
Essaying nothing she can not perform. *Emerson.*
A danger lest the young enthusiast . . . should *essay* the impossible. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. To test the value and purity of (metals) ; to assay. See ASSAY. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Es-say'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who essays. *Addison.*

Es'say-ist (ĕs'sā-ĭst ; 277), *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays. *B. Jonson.*

Es'sence (ĕs'sens), *n.* [F. *essence*, L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be. See IS, and cf. ENTITY.]

1. The constituent elementary notions which constitute a complex notion, and must be enumerated to define it ; — sometimes called the *nominal essence.*

2. The constituent quality or qualities which belong to any object, or class of objects, or on which they depend for being what they are (distinguished as *real essence*) ; the real being, divested of all logical accidents ; that quality which constitutes or marks the true nature of anything ; distinctive character ; hence, virtue or quality of a thing, separated from its grosser parts.

The laws are at present, both in form and *essence*, the greatest curse that society labors under. *Landor.*
Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the *essence* of this virtue [charity]. *Addison.*
The *essence* of Addison's humor is irony. *Courthope.*

3. Constituent substance.

And uncompounded is their *essence* pure. *Milton.*

4. A being ; esp., a purely spiritual being.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton.*

He had been indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*, until . . . he had an ideal world of his own around him. *W. Irving.*

5. The predominant qualities or virtues of a plant or drug, extracted and refined from grosser matter ; or, more strictly, the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil ; as, the *essence* of mint, and the like.

The . . . word *essence* . . . scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when from being the abstract of the verb "to be," it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be inclosed in a glass bottle. *J. S. Mill.*

6. Perfume ; odor ; scent ; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

Es'sence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESSENCED (-senst) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESSENCING (-sĕn-sĭng).] To perfume ; to scent. "*Essenced* fops." *Addison.*

Es-sene' (ĕs-sēn'), *n. ; pl.* ESSENES (-sēnz'). [Gr. Ἐσσηνοί, lit., physicians, because they practiced medicine, fr. Chald. *āsayā* to heal, cf. Heb. *asā.*] One of a sect among the Jews in the time of our Savior, remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Es'se-nism (ĕs'sē-nĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or the practices of the Essenes. *De Quincey.*

Es-sen'tial (ĕs-sĕn'*shal*), *a.* [Cf. F. *essentiel.* See ESSENCE.] **1.** Belonging to the essence, or that which makes an object, or class of objects, what it is.

Majestic as the voice sometimes became, there was forever in it an *essential* character of plaintiveness. *Hawthorne.*

2. Hence, really existing ; existent.

Is it true, then, that thou art but a name,
And no *essential* thing ? *Webster* (1623).

3. Important in the highest degree ; indispensable to the attainment of an object ; indispensably necessary.

Judgment 's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Denham.*
How to live ? — that is the *essential* question for us. *H. Spencer.*

4. Containing the essence or characteristic portion of a substance, as of a plant ; highly rectified ; pure ; hence, unmixed ; as, an *essential* oil. "Mine own *essential* horror." *Ford.*

5. (*Mus.*) Necessary; indispensable; — said of those tones which constitute a chord, in distinction from ornamental or passing tones.

6. (*Med.*) Idiopathic; independent of other diseases.

Essential character (*Biol.*), the prominent characteristics which serve to distinguish one genus, species, etc., from another. — **Essential disease, Essential fever** (*Med.*), one that is not dependent on another. — **Essential oils** (*Chem.*), a class of volatile oils, extracted from various plants, fruits, or flowers, having each its characteristic odor, and hot burning taste. They are used in essences, perfumery, etc., and include many varieties of compounds; as *lemon oil* is a terpene, *oil of bitter almonds* an aldehyde, *oil of wintergreen* an ethereal salt, etc.; — called also *volatile oils* in distinction from the *fixed* or *nonvolatile*.

Es-sen'tial (ĕs-sĕn'shal), *n.* **1.** Existence; being. *Milton.*

[*Obs.*]

2. That which is essential; first or constituent principle; as, the *essentials* of religion.

Es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being essential; the essential part. *Jer. Taylor.*

Es-sen'tial-ly (ĕs-sĕn'shal-lȳ), *adv.* In an essential manner or degree; in an indispensable degree; really; as, *essentially* different.

Es-sen'tial-ness, *n.* Essentiality. *Ld. Digby.*

Es-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESSENTIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESSENTIATING.] To form or constitute the essence or being of. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Es-sen'ti-ate, *v. i.* To become assimilated; to be changed into the essence. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Es-soin' (ĕs-soin') *or* **Es-soign'** (ĕs-soin'), *n.* [OF. *essoine, essoigne*, F. *exoine*, LL. *essonia, exonia;* pref. *ex-* (L. *ex* from) + *sunnis, sunnia, sonia*, hindrance, excuse. Cf. Icel. *syn* refusal, *synja* to deny, refuse, Goth. *sunja* truth, *sunjōn* to justify, OS. *sunnea* impediment, OHG. *sunna*.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) An excuse for not appearing in court at the return of process; the allegation of an excuse to the court.

2. Excuse; exemption. [*Obs.*]

From every work he challenged *essoin.* *Spenser.*

Essoin day (*Eng. Law*), the first general return day of the term, on which the court sits to receive essoins. *Blackstone.*

Es-soin', *v. t.* [OF. *essoinier, essoignier, essonier*, LL. *essoniare, exoniare*. See ESSOIN, *n.*] (*Eng. Law*) To excuse for nonappearance in court. "I 'll not *essoin* thee." *Quarles.*

Es-soin'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

Es'so-nite (ĕs'sō-nīt), *n.* [Named from Gr. ἧσσων inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles, *e. g.*, hyacinth.] (*Min.*) Cinnamon stone, a variety of garnet. See GARNET.

Es'so-rant (ĕs'sō-rant), *a.* [F.] (*Her.*) Standing, but with the wings spread, as if about to fly; — said of a bird borne as a charge on an escutcheon.

Est (ēst), *n. & adv.* East. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost, -est;* akin to G. *-est, -ist*, Icel. *-astr, -str*, Goth. *-ists, -ōsts*, Skr. *-ishṭha*.] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs; as, smoothe*st;* earl(y)ie*st*.

Es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTABLISHED (-lĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTABLISHING.] [OE. *establissen*, OF. *establir*, F. *établir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* firm, steady, stable. See STABLE, *a.*, -ISH, and cf. STABLISH.] **1.** To make stable or firm; to fix immovably or firmly; to set (a thing) in a place and make it stable there; to settle; to confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts* xvi. 5.

The best *established* tempers can scarcely forbear being borne down. *Burke.*

Confidence which must precede union could be *established* only by consummate prudence and self-control. *Bancroft.*

2. To appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, regulations, etc.; to enact; to ordain.

By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates. *Shak.*

Now, O king, *establish* the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed. *Dan.* vi. 8.

3. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found; to institute; to create and regulate; — said of a colony, a state, or other institutions.

He hath *established* it [the earth], he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited. *Is.* xlv. 18.

Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and *establisheth* a city by iniquity! *Hab.* ii. 12.

4. To secure public recognition in favor of; to prove and cause to be accepted as true; as, to *establish* a fact, usage, principle, opinion, doctrine, etc.

At the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be *established*. *Deut.* xix. 15.

5. To set up in business; to place advantageously in a fixed condition; — used reflexively; as, he *established* himself in a place; the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel.

Es-tab'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who establishes.

Es-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement*.] **1.** The act of establishing; a ratifying or ordaining; settlement; confirmation.

2. The state of being established, founded, and the like; fixed state.

3. That which is established; as: (*a*) A form of government, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, a system of religion maintained by the civil power; as, the Episcopal *establishment* of England. (*b*) A permanent civil, military, or commercial, force or organization. (*c*) The place in which one is permanently fixed for residence or business; residence, including grounds, furniture, equipage, etc., with which one is fitted out; also, any office or place of business, with its fixtures; that which serves for the carrying on of a business; as, to keep up a large *establishment;* a manufacturing *establishment*.

Exposing the shabby parts of the *establishment.* *W. Irving.*

Establishment of the port (*Hydrography*), a datum on which the tides are computed at the given port, obtained by observation, viz., the interval between the moon's passage over the meridian and the time of high water at the port, on the days of new and full moon.

Es-tab'lish-men-ta'ri-an (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who regards the Church primarily as an establishment formed by the State, and overlooks its intrinsic spiritual character. *Shipley.*

‖ **Es'ta-cade'** (ăs'tȧ-kȧd'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *steccata*, Sp. *estacada*. Cf. STAKE.] (*Mil.*) A dike of piles in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy.

Es'ta-fet' ‖ **Es'ta-fette'** (ĕs'tȧ-fĕt'), *n.* [F. *estafette*, cf. Sp. *estafeta;* fr. It. *staffetta*, fr. *staffa* stirrup, fr. OHG. *stapho* footstep, footprint, G. *stapfe;* akin to E. *step*.] A courier who conveys messages to another courier; a military courier sent from one part of an army to another.

‖ **Es-tan'ci-a** (ăs-tän'thē-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. See STANZA.] A grazing farm; a country house. [*Spanish America*]

Es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, F. *état*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. STATE.] **1.** Settled condition or form of existence; state; condition or circumstances of life or of any person; situation. "When I came to man's *estate*." *Shak.*

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low *estate.* *Romans* xii. 16.

2. Social standing or rank; quality; dignity.

God hath imprinted his authority in several parts, upon several *estates* of men. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. A person of high rank. [*Obs.*]

She 's a duchess, a great *estate.* *Latimer.*

Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark* vi. 21.

4. A property which a person possesses; a fortune; possessions, esp. property in land; also, property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death.

See what a vast *estate* he left his son. *Dryden.*

5. The state; the general body politic; the commonwealth; the general interest; state affairs. [*Obs.*]

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever . . . concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon.*

6. *pl.* The great classes or orders of a community or state (as the clergy, the nobility, and the commonalty of England) or their representatives who administer the government; as, the *estates* of the realm (England), which are (1) the lords spiritual, (2) the lords temporal, (3) the commons.

7. (*Law*) The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in, or ownership of, lands, tenements, etc.; as, an *estate* for life, for years, at will, etc. *Abbott.*

The fourth estate, a name often given to the public press.

Es-tate', *v. t.* **1.** To establish. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To settle as a fortune. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

3. To endow with an estate. [*Archaic*]

Then would I . . .
Estate them with large land and territory. *Tennyson.*

Es-tat'lich (ĕs-tăt'lĭk), **Es-tat'ly** (ĕs'tăt-lȳ), *a.* [OE.] Stately; dignified. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTEEMED (-tēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTEEMING.] [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare, aestumare*, to value, estimate; perh. akin to Skr. *ish* to seek, strive, and E. *ask*. Cf. AIM, ESTIMATE.]

1. To set a value on; to appreciate the worth of; to estimate; to value; to reckon.

Then he forsook God, which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

Thou shouldst (gentle reader) *esteem* his censure and authority to be of the more weighty credence. *Bp. Gardiner.*

Famous men, — whose scientific attainments were *esteemed* hardly less than supernatural. *Hawthorne.*

2. To set a high value on; to prize; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? *Job* xxxvi. 19.

You talk kindlier: we *esteem* you for it. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To estimate; appreciate; regard; prize; value; respect; revere. See APPRECIATE, ESTIMATE.

Es-teem', *v. i.* To form an estimate; to have regard to the value; to consider. [*Obs.*]

We ourselves *esteem* not of that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force. *Milton.*

Es-teem', *n.* [Cf. F. *estime*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** Estimation; opinion of merit or value; hence, valuation; reckoning; price.

Most dear in the *esteem*
And poor in worth! *Shak.*

I will deliver you, in ready coin,
The full and dear'st *esteem* of what you crave. *J. Webster.*

2. High estimation or value; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Nor should thy prowess want praise and *esteem.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See ESTIMATE, *n.*

Es-teem'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable. [*R.*] "*Esteemable* qualities." *Pope.*

Es-teem'er (ĕs-tēm'ẽr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

The proudest *esteemer* of his own parts. *Locke.*

Es'ter (ĕs'tẽr), *n.* [A word invented by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] (*Chem.*) An ethereal salt, or compound ether, consisting of an organic radical united with the residue of any oxygen acid, organic or inorganic; thus the natural fats are *esters* of glycerin and the fatty acids, oleic, stearic, etc.

Es-ther-si-om'e-ter (ĕs-thẽ'sĭ-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* Same as ÆSTHESIOMETER.

Es'thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.*, **Es-thet'ic** (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*, **Es-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*, **Es-thet'ics** (ĕs-thĕt'ĭks), *n.*, etc. Same as ÆSTHETE, ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICAL, ÆSTHETICS, etc.

Es-tif'er-ous (ĕs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestifer; aestus* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing heat. [*R.*] *Smart.*

Es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *estimable*, or L. *aestimabilis*. See ESTEEM.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage. *Paley.*

2. Valuable; worth a great price. [*R.*]

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable.* *Sir W. Temple.*

Es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *n.* A thing worthy of regard. [*R.*]

One of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne.*

Es'ti-ma-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard.

Es'ti-ma-bly, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

Es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *aestimatus*, p. p. of *aestimare*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** To judge and form an opinion of the value of, from imperfect data, — either the extrinsic (money), or intrinsic (moral), value; to fix the worth of roughly or in a general way; as, to *estimate* the value of goods or land; to *estimate* the worth or talents of a person.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

It is always very difficult to *estimate* the age in which you are living. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. To form an opinion of, as to amount, number, etc., from imperfect data, comparison, or experience; to make an estimate of; to calculate roughly; to rate; as, to *estimate* the cost of a trip, the number of feet in a piece of land.

Syn. — To appreciate; value; appraise; prize; rate; esteem; count; calculate; number. — To ESTIMATE, ESTEEM. Both these words imply an exercise of the judgment. *Estimate* has reference especially to the external relations of things, such as amount, magnitude, importance, etc. It usually involves computation or calculation; as, to *estimate* the loss or gain of an enterprise. *Esteem* has reference to the intrinsic or moral worth of a person or thing. Thus, we *esteem* a man for his kindness, or his uniform integrity. In this sense it implies a mingled sentiment of respect and attachment. We *esteem* it an honor to live in a free country. See APPRECIATE.

Es'ti-mate (-mȧt), *n.* A valuing or rating by the mind, without actually measuring, weighing, or the like; rough or approximate calculation; as, an *estimate* of the cost of a building, or of the quantity of water in a pond.

Weigh success in a moral balance, and our whole *estimate* is changed. *J. C. Shairp.*

Syn. — ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION, ESTEEM. The noun *estimate*, like its verb, supposes chiefly an exercise of judgment in determining the amount, importance, or magnitude of things, with their other exterior relations; as, an *estimate* of expenses incurred; a true *estimate* of life, etc. *Esteem* is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment, — the valuation of a person as possessing useful qualities or real worth. Thus we speak of the *esteem* of the wise and good as a thing greatly to be desired. *Estimation* seems to waver between the two. In our version of the Scriptures it is used simply for *estimate;* as, "If he be poorer than thy *estimation*." *Lev.* xxvii. 8. In other cases, it verges toward *esteem;* as, "I know him to be of worth and worthy *estimation*." *Shak.* It will probably settle down at last on this latter sense. "*Esteem* is the value we place upon some degree of worth. It is higher than simple approbation, which is a decision of judgment. It is the commencement of affection." *Cogan.*

No; dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* prized above all price. *Cowper.*

Es'ti-ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestimatio*, fr. *aestimare:* cf. F. *estimation*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of estimating. *Shak.*

2. An opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything, formed without using precise data; valuation; as, *estimations* of distance, magnitude, amount, or moral qualities.

If he be poorer than thy *estimation*, then he shall present himself before the priest, and the priest shall value him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

3. Favorable opinion; esteem; regard; honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honor with the elders. *Wisdom* viii. 10.

4. Supposition; conjecture.

I speak not this in *estimation*,
As what I think might be, but what I know. *Shak.*

Syn. — Estimate; calculation; computation; appraisement; esteem; honor; regard. See ESTIMATE, *n.*

Es'ti-ma-tive (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *estimatif*.] **1.** Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Pertaining to an estimate. [*R.*]

Es'ti-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aestimator.*] One who estimates or values; a valuer. *Jer. Taylor.*

Es'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-val *or* ĕs-tī'val), *a.*, **Es'ti-vate** (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v. i.*, **Es'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Same as ÆSTIVAL, ÆSTIVATE, etc.

‖ **Es'toile'** (ăs'twäl'), *n.* [OF.] (*Her.*) A six-pointed star whose rays are wavy, instead of straight like those of a mullet. [Written also *étoile.*]

Estoile of eight points, a star which has four straight and four wavy rays. — **Estoile of four points.** Same as *Cross estoilé*, under CROSS.

Es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTOPPED (-tŏpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTOPPING.] [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, close, F. *étouper*, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, obstruct, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum, cf. Gr. στύπη. Cf. STOP.] (*Law*) To impede or bar by estoppel.

A party will be *estopped* by his admissions, where his intent is to influence another, or derive an advantage to himself. *Abbott.*

Es-top'pel (ĕs-tŏp'pel), *n.* [From ESTOP.] (*Law*) (*a*) A stop; an obstruction or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact contrary to his own previous action, allegation, or denial; an admission, by words or conduct, which

induces another to purchase rights, against which the party making such admission can not take a position inconsistent with the admission. (*b*) The agency by which the law excludes evidence to dispute certain admissions, which the policy of the law treats as indisputable. *Wharton. Stephen. Burrill.*

Es-to'vers (ĕs-tō'vẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, necessary, necessity, need, prop. an infin. meaning to suit, be fit, be necessary. See STOVER.] (*Law*) Necessaries or supplies; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other thing for support; as of wood to a tenant for life, etc., of sustenance to a man confined for felony out of his estate, or alimony to a woman divorced out of her husband's estate. *Blackstone.*

Common of estovers. See under COMMON, *n.*

Es'trade' (ĕs'trād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *estrado*, orig., a carpet on the floor of a room, also, a carpeted platform, fr. L. *stratum* bed covering. See STRATUM.] (*Arch.*) A portion of the floor of a room raised above the general level, as a place for a bed or a throne; a platform; a dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform. *J. G. Fitch.*

‖ **Es'tra'ma'çon'** (ĕs'trȧ'mȧ'sôN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A straight, heavy sword with two edges, used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. A blow with the edge of a sword. *Farrow.*

Es-trange' (ĕs-trānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTRANGED (-trānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTRANGING (-trān'jĭng).] [OF. *estrangier* to remove, F. *étranger*, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, from *extraneus* strange. See STRANGE.] **1.** To withdraw; to withhold; hence, reflexively, to keep at a distance; to cease to be familiar and friendly with.

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanvill.*

Had we . . . *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

2. To divert from its original use or purpose, or from its former possessor; to alienate.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate the affections or confidence of; to turn from attachment to enmity or indifference.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

He . . . had pretended to be *estranged* from the Whigs, and had promised to act as a spy upon them. *Macaulay.*

Es-tran'ged-ness (ĕs-trān'jĕd-nĕs), *n.* State of being estranged; estrangement. *Prynne.*

Es-trange'ment (ĕs-trānj'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estrangement.*] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged; alienation.

An *estrangement* from God. *J. C. Shairp.*

A long *estrangement* from better things. *South.*

Es-tran'ger (ĕs-trān'jẽr), *n.* One who estranges.

Es-tran'gle (ĕs-trăn'g'l), *v. t.* To strangle. [*Obs.*]

Es'tra-pade' (ĕs'trȧ-pād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) The action of a horse, when, to get rid of his rider, he rears, plunges, and kicks furiously.

Es-tray' (ĕs-trā'), *v. i.* To stray. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Es-tray', *n.* (*Law*) Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. *Burrill.*

Es'tre (ĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *estre* state, plan.] The inward part of a building; the interior. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Es-treat' (ĕs-trēt'), *n.* [OF. *estraite*, prop., an extract, fr. p. p. of *estraire* to extract, F. *extraire*, fr. L. *extrahere.* See EXTRACT.] (*Law*) A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, esp. of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer. *Cowell.*

Estreat of a recognizance, the extracting or taking out a forfeited recognizance from among the other records of the court, for the purpose of a prosecution in another court, or it may be in the same court. *Burrill.*

Es-treat', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTREATING.] (*Law*) (*a*) To extract or take out from the records of a court, and send up to the court of exchequer to be enforced; — said of a forfeited recognizance. (*b*) To bring in to the exchequer, as a fine.

Es-trepe' (ĕs-trēp'), *v. t.* [OF. *estreper.*] (*Law*) To strip or lay bare, as land of wood, houses, etc.; to commit waste.

Es-trepe'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF., damage, waste.] (*Law*) A destructive kind of waste, committed by a tenant for life, in lands, woods, or houses. *Cowell.*

Es'trich (ĕs'trĭch), *n.* **1.** Ostrich. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

2. (*Com.*) The down of the ostrich. *Brande & C.*

Es'tu-ance (ĕs'tū-ans), *n.* [From L. *aestuans*, p. pr. of *aestuare.* See ESTUATE.] Heat. [*Obs.*]

Es'tu-a-rine (-ȧ-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* Pertaining to an estuary; estuary.

Es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ȧ-rў), *n.; pl.* ESTUARIES (-rĭz). [L. *aestuarium*, from *aestuare* to surge. See ESTUATE.] [Written also *æstuary.*] **1.** A place where water boils up; a spring that wells forth. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

2. A passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Exit to the sea was often by long and wide *estuaries.* *Dana.*

Es'tu-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, an estuary; as, *estuary* strata. *Lyell.*

Es'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTUATING.] [L. *aestuare* to be in violent motion, to boil up, burn, fr. *aestus* boiling or undulating motion, fire, glow, heat; akin to Gr. *αἴθειν* to burn. See ETHER.] To boil up; to swell and rage; to be agitated. *Bacon.*

Es'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestuatio.*] The act of estuating; commotion, as of a fluid; agitation.

The *estuations* of joys and fears. *W. Montagu.*

‖ **Es-tu'fa** (ĕs-tōō'fȧ), *n.; pl.* ESTUFAS (-fȧz). [Sp., a stove, a warm room. Cf. STOVE.] An assembly room in a dwelling of the Pueblo Indians. *L. H. Morgan.*

Es'ture (ĕs'tûr; 135), *n.* [See ESTUATE.] Commotion. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

E-su'ri-ent (ē-sū'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; voracious. [*R.*] *Bailey.* "Poor, but *esurient.*" *Carlyle.*

E-su'ri-ent, *n.* One who is hungry or greedy. [*R.*]

An insatiable *esurient* after riches. *Wood.*

Es'u-rine (ĕzh'ū-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* [See ESURIENT.] Causing hunger; eating; corroding. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Es'u-rine, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which provokes appetite, or causes hunger. [*Obs.*]

-et (-ĕt). [F. *-et*, masc., *-ette*, fem. Cf. -LET.] A noun suffix with a diminutive force; as in baron*et*, pock*et*, facet, flower*et*, latch*et*.

‖ **E-taac'** (ā-tăk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue buck.

E'ta-cism (ā'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα the letter η, ē. Cf. ITACISM.] (*Greek Gram.*) The pronunciation of the Greek η (eta) like the Italian *e* long, that is like *a* in the English word *ate.* See ITACISM.

E'ta-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who favors etacism.

‖ **É'ta'gère'** (ā'tȧ'zhâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *étager* to arrange on shelves, fr. *étage* story, floor. See STAGE.] A piece of furniture having a number of uninclosed shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use. *Fairholt.*

‖ **É'tat' Ma'jor'** (ā'tȧ' mȧ'zhôr'). [F., fr. *état* state + L. *major* greater.] (*Mil.*) The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel, also, all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge advocates; also, the noncommissioned assistants of the above officers.

‖ **Et' cet'e-ra** } (ĕt' sĕt'ẽ-rȧ). [L. *et* and + *caetera*
‖ **Et' cæt'e-ra** } other things.] Others of the like kind; and the rest; and so on; — used to point out that *other things* which could be mentioned are to be understood. Usually abbreviated into *etc.* or *&c.* (*&c.*). *Shak.*

Etch (ĕch), *n.* A variant of EDDISH. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Etch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETCHED (ĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETCHING.] [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat, G. *essen.* √6. See EAT.] **1.** To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines or strokes eaten in or corroded by means of some strong acid.

☞ The plate is first covered with varnish, or some other ground capable of resisting the acid, and this is then scored or scratched with a needle, or similar instrument, so as to form the drawing; the plate is then covered with acid, which corrodes the metal in the lines thus laid bare.

2. To subject to etching; to draw upon and bite with acid, as a plate of metal.

I was *etching* a plate at the beginning of 1875. *Hamerton.*

3. To sketch; to delineate. [*R.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their system. *Locke.*

Etch, *v. i.* To practice etching; to make etchings.

Etch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who etches.

Etch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or practice of engraving by means of acid which eats away lines or surfaces left unprotected in metal, glass, or the like. See ETCH, *v. t.*

2. A design carried out by means of the above process; a pattern on metal, glass, etc., produced by etching.

3. An impression on paper, parchment, or other material, taken in ink from an etched plate.

Etching figures (*Min.*), markings produced on the face of a crystal by the action of an appropriate solvent. They have usually a definite form, and are important as revealing the molecular structure. — **Etching needle,** a sharp-pointed steel instrument with which lines are drawn in the ground or varnish in etching. — **Etching stitch** (*Needlework*), a stitch used in outline embroidery.

E'te-os'tic (ē'tē-ŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἔτος, ἔτεος, year + στίχος row.] A kind of chronogram. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-ter'mi-na-ble (ē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *terminable.*] Interminable. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

E-tern' *or* **E-terne'** (ē-tẽrn'), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviturnus*, fr. *aevum* age. See AGE, and cf. ETERNAL.] Eternal. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Built up to *eterne* significance. *Mrs. Browning.*

E-ter'nal (ē-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERN.] **1.** Without beginning or end of existence; always existing.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

To know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

2. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal.

That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory. 2 *Tim.* ii. 10.

3. Continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless; constant.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

4. Existing at all times without change; immutable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

What are the *eternal* objects of poetry among all nations, and at all times? *M. Arnold.*

5. Exceedingly great or bad; — used as a strong intensive. "Some *eternal* villain." *Shak.*

The Eternal City, an appellation of Rome.

Syn. — Everlasting; endless; infinite; ceaseless; perpetual; interminable. See EVERLASTING.

E-ter'nal, *n.* **1.** One of the appellations of God.

Law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

2. That which is endless and immortal. *Young.*

E-ter'nal-ist, *n.* One who holds the existence of matter to be from eternity. *T. Burnet.*

E-ter'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make eternal. *Shelton.*

E-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In an eternal manner.

That which is morally good or evil at any time or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

E-terne' (ē-tẽrn'), *a.* See ETERN.

E-ter'ni-fy (ē-tẽr'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make eternal. [*Obs.*]

Fame . . . *eternifies* the name. *Mir. for Mag.*

E-ter'ni-ty (-tў), *n.; pl.* ETERNITIES (-tĭz). [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERN.] **1.** Infinite duration, without beginning in the past or end in the future; also, duration without end in the future; endless time.

The high and lofty One, that inhabiteth *eternity.* *Is.* lvii. 15.

2. Condition which begins at death; immortality.

Thou know'st 't is common; all that lives must die,
Passing through nature to *eternity.* *Shak.*

E-ter'ni-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or famous.

E-ter'nize (ē-tẽr'nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETERNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETERNIZING.] [Cf. F. *éterniser.*]

1. To make eternal or endless.

This other [gift] served but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make forever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* one's self, a name, exploits.

St. Alban's battle won by famous York,
Shall be *eternized* in all age to come. *Shak.*

E-te'sian (ē-tē'zhan), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. ἐτησίαι, fr. ἔτος year: cf. F. *étésien.*] Periodical; annual; — applied to northerly winds which blow in the Ægean sea and the Levant each year for forty days from the rising of the dog star.

Eth'al (ĕth'ăl), *n.* [*Ether* + *alcohol*: cf. F. *éthal.*] (*Chem.*) A white waxy solid, $C_{16}H_{33}.OH$; — called also *cetylic alcohol.* See *Cetylic alcohol*, under CETYLIC.

Eth'ane (ĕth'ān), *n.* [From ETHER.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming a constituent of ordinary illuminating gas. It is the second number of the paraffin series, and its most important derivatives are common alcohol, aldehyde, ether, and acetic acid. Called also *dimethyl.*

Ethe (ēth), *a.* [See EATH.] Easy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Eth'el (ĕth'ĕl), *a.* [AS. *eðele, æðele.* See ATHELING.] Noble. [*Obs.*]

Eth'ene (ĕth'ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Ethylene; olefiant gas.

E-then'ic (ē-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, ethene or ethylene; as, *ethenic* ether.

Eth'e-nyl (ĕth'ē-nĭl), *n.* [*Ethene* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A trivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3.C$. (*b*) A univalent hydrocarbon radical of the ethylene series, $CH_2:CH$; — called also *vinyl.* See VINYL.

E'the-os'to-moid (ē'thē-ŏs'tō-moid), *a.* [NL. *etheostoma* name of a genus + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or like, the genus *Etheostoma.* — *n.* Any fish of the genus *Etheostoma* and related genera, allied to the perches; — also called *darter.* The etheostomoids are small and often bright-colored fishes inhabiting the fresh waters of North America. About seventy species are known. See DARTER.

Etheostomoid (*Boleosoma Olmstedi*). (⅛)

E'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* [L. *aether*, Gr. *αἰθήρ*; fr. *αἴθειν* to light up, kindle, burn, blaze; akin to Skr. *idh, indh*, and prob. to E. *idle*: cf. F. *éther.*] [Written also *æther.*]

1. (*Physics*) A medium of great elasticity and extreme tenuity, supposed to pervade all space, the interior of solid bodies not excepted, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat; hence often called *luminiferous ether.*

2. Supposed matter above the air; the air itself.

3. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A light, volatile, mobile, inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, of a characteristic aromatic odor, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid, and hence called also *sulphuric ether.* It is a powerful solvent of fats, resins, and pyroxylin, but finds its chief use as an anæsthetic. Called also *ethyl oxide.* (*b*) Any similar oxide of hydrocarbon radicals; as, amyl *ether*; valeric *ether.*

Complex ether, Mixed ether (*Chem.*), an oxide of two different radicals in the same molecule; as, ethyl methyl ether, $C_2H_5.O.CH_3$. — **Compound ether** (*Chem.*), an ethereal salt or a salt of some hydrocarbon as the base; an ester. — **Ether engine** (*Mach.*), a condensing engine like a steam engine, but operated by the vapor of ether instead of by steam.

E-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-*a*l), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypothetical upper, purer air, or to the higher regions beyond the earth or beyond the atmosphere; celestial; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy; tenuous; spiritlike; characterized by extreme delicacy, as form, manner, thought, etc.

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

3. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, ether; as, *ethereal* salts.

Ethereal oil. (*Chem.*) See *Essential oil*, under ESSENTIAL. — **Ethereal oil of wine** (*Chem.*), a heavy, yellow, oily liquid consisting essentially of etherin, etherol, and ethyl sulphate. It is the oily residuum left after etherification. Called also *heavy oil of wine* (distinguished from *oil of wine*, or œnanthic ether). — **Ethereal salt** (*Chem.*), a salt of some organic radical as a base; an ester.

E-the're-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Ethereality.

E-the're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being ethereal; etherealness.

Something of that *ethereality* of thought and manner which belonged to Wordsworth's earlier lyrics. *J. C. Shairp.*

E-the're-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An ethereal or spiritlike state. *J. H. Stirling.*

E-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-*a*l-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether, or into subtile fluid; to saturate with ether.

2. To render ethereal or spiritlike.

Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the other world. *Hawthorne.*

E-the're-al-ly, *adv.* In an ethereal manner.

E-the're-al-ness (ē-thē'rē-al-nĕs), *n.* Ethereality.

E-the're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aethereus*, Gr. *αἰθέριος*. See ETHER.] **1.** Formed of ether; ethereal. [*Obs.*]

This *ethereous* mold whereon we stand. *Milton.*

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, ether.

Ethereous oil. See *Ethereal oil*, under ETHEREAL.

E-ther'i-fi-ca'tion (ē-thĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of making ether; specifically, the process by which a large quantity of alcohol is transformed into ether by the agency of a small amount of sulphuric, or ethyl sulphuric, acid.

E-ther'i-form (ē-thĕr'ĭ-fôrm *or* ē'thĕr-), *a.* [*Ether* + *-form.*] Having the form of ether.

E'ther-in (ē'thĕr-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline hydrocarbon, regarded as a polymeric variety of ethylene, obtained in heavy oil of wine, the residue left after making ether; — formerly called also *concrete oil of wine.*

E'ther-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) The administration of ether to produce insensibility. (*b*) The state of the system under the influence of ether.

E'ther-ize (ē'thĕr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETHERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETHERIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *éthériser.*] **1.** To convert into ether.

2. To render insensible by means of ether, as by inhalation; as, to *etherize* a patient.

E'ther-ol (ē'thĕr-ōl), *n.* [*Ether* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An oily hydrocarbon regarded as a polymeric variety of ethylene, produced with etherin.

Eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk), **Eth'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* custom, Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, Skr. *svadhā*, prob. orig., one's own doing; *sva* self + *dhā* to set: cf. F. *éthique.* See So, Do.] Of, or belonging to, morals; treating of the moral feelings or duties; containing precepts of morality; moral; as, *ethic* discourses or epistles; an *ethical* system; *ethical* philosophy.

The *ethical* meaning of the miracles. *Trench.*

Ethical dative (*Gram.*), a use of the dative of a pronoun to signify that the person or thing spoken of is regarded with interest by some one; as, Quid *mihi* Celsus agit? How does *my friend* Celsus do?

Eth'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to, or in harmony with, moral principles or character.

Eth'i-cist (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One who is versed in ethics, or has written on ethics.

Eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *éthique.* See ETHIC.] The science of human duty; the body of rules of duty drawn from this science; a particular system of principles and rules concerning duty, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions; as, political or social *ethics;* medical *ethics.*

The completeness and consistency of its morality is the peculiar praise of the *ethics* which the Bible has taught. *I. Taylor.*

Eth'ide (ĕth'ĭd *or* ĕth'īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any compound of ethyl of a binary type; as, potassium *ethide.*

Eth'i-dene (ĕth'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [From ETHER.] (*Chem.*) Ethylidene. [*Obs.*]

Eth'ine (ĕth'ĭn *or* ē'thēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Acetylene.

Eth'i-on'ic (ĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Ethyl* + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid so called.

Ethionic acid (*Chem.*), a liquid derivative of ethylsulphuric and sulphuric (thionic) acids, obtained by the action of sulphur trioxide on absolute alcohol.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), **E'thi-o'pi-an** (-ō'pĭ-an), *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*; *αἴθειν* to burn + *ὤψ* face.] A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia; also, in a general sense, a negro or black man.

E'thi-o'pi-an, E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to Ethiopia or the Ethiopians.

E'thi-op'ic, *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia; the language of the ancient Abyssinian empire (in Ethiopia), now used only in the Abyssinian church. It is of Semitic origin, and is also called *Geez.*

E'thi-ops (ē'thĭ-ŏps), *n.* [NL. See ETHIOP.] (*Old Chem.*) A black substance; — formerly applied to various preparations of a black or very dark color. [Written also *Æthiops.*] [*Obs.*]

Ethiops martial (*Old Chem.*), black oxide of iron. — Ethiops mineral (*Old Chem.*), black sulphide of mercury, obtained by triturating mercury with sulphur. — Ethiops per se (*Old Chem.*), mercury in a finely divided state, having the appearance of a dark powder, obtained by shaking it up or by exposure to the air.

Eth'moid (ĕth'moid), **Eth'moid'al** (ĕth-moid'al), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* like a sieve; *ἠθμός* sieve + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *ethmoïde, ethmoïdal.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Like a sieve; cribriform. (*b*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoid bone (*Anat.*), a bone of complicated structure through which the olfactory nerves pass out of the cranium and over which they are largely distributed.

Eth'moid (ĕth'moid), *n.* (*Anat.*) The ethmoid bone.

Eth'mo-tur'bi-nal (ĕth'mō-tûr'bĭ-nal), *a.* [*Ethmoid* + *turbinal.*] See TURBINAL. — *n.* An ethmoturbinal bone.

Eth'mo-vo'mer-ine (-vō'mĕr-ĭn), *a.* [*Ethmoid* + *vomerine.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the region of the vomer and the base of the ethmoid in the skull.

Ethmovomerine plate (*Anat.*), a cartilaginous plate beneath the front of the fetal brain, from which the ethmoid region of the skull is developed.

Eth'narch (ĕth'närk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐθνάρχης*; *ἔθνος* nation + *ἀρχός* leader, commander. See -ARCH.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The governor of a province or people. *Lew Wallace.*

Eth'narch-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐθναρχία.*] The dominion of an ethnarch; principality and rule. *Wright.*

Eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk), **Eth'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. *ἐθνικός*, fr. *ἔθνος* nation, *τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, heathens, gentiles: cf. F. *ethnique.*] **1.** Belonging to races or nations; based on distinctions of race; ethnological.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

Eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk), *n.* A heathen; a pagan. [*Obs.*]

No better reported than impure *ethnics* and lay dogs. *Milton.*

Eth'nic-al-ly (-nĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* In an ethnical manner.

Eth'ni-cism (ĕth'nĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. [*Obs.*] "Taint of *ethnicism.*" *B. Jonson.*

Eth-nog'ra-pher (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who investigates ethnography.

Eth'no-graph'ic (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk), **Eth'no-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *ethnographique.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

Eth'no-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ethnographical manner.

Eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-graphy:* cf. F. *ethnographie.*] That branch of knowledge which has for its subject the characteristics of the human family, developing the details with which ethnology as a comparative science deals; descriptive ethnology. See ETHNOLOGY.

Eth'no-log'ic (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **Eth'no-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnology.

Eth'no-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ethnological manner; by ethnological classification; as, one belonging *ethnologically* to an African race.

Eth-nol'o-gist (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

Eth-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, and relations, and the peculiarities which characterize them.

Eth'o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Eth'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.] Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality, or the science of character. *J. S. Mill.*

E-thol'o-gist (ē-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who studies or writes upon ethology.

E-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθολογία* a depicting of character; *ἦθος* custom, moral nature + *λέγειν* to speak.] **1.** A treatise on morality; ethics.

2. The science of the formation of character, national and collective as well as individual. *J. S. Mill.*

Eth'o-po-et'ic (ĕth'ō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθοποιητικός*; *ἦθος* custom, manners + *ποιεῖν* to make or form.] Expressing character. [*Obs.*] *Urquhart.*

Eth'ule (ĕth'ūl), *n.* [*Ether* + Gr. *ὕλη* substance, base. Cf. ETHYL, and see -YL.] (*Chem.*) Ethyl. [*Obs.*]

Eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*Ether* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A monatomic, hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5, of the paraffin series, forming the essential radical of ethane, and of common alcohol and ether.

Ethyl aldehyde. (*Chem.*) See ALDEHYDE.

Eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* [*Ethyl* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, mobile, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_5.NH_2$, very volatile and with an ammoniacal odor. It is a strong base, and is a derivative of ammonia. Called also *ethyl carbamine*, and *amido ethane.*

Eth'yl-ate (-āt), *n.* [From ETHYL.] (*Chem.*) A compound derived from ethyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen, after the manner of a hydrate; an ethyl alcoholate; as, potassium *ethylate*, $C_2H_5.O.K$.

Eth'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [From ETHYL.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, forming an important ingredient of illuminating gas, and also obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid in alcohol. It is an unsaturated compound and combines directly with chlorine and bromine to form oily liquids (Dutch liquid), — hence called *olefiant gas.* Called also *ethene, elayl*, and formerly, *bicarbureted hydrogen.*

Ethylene series (*Chem.*), the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is the type, and represented by the general formula C_nH_{2n}.

E-thyl'ic (ē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, ethyl; as, *ethylic* alcohol.

E-thyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unsymmetrical, divalent, hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_4, metameric with ethylene but written thus, $CH_3.CH$, to distinguish it from the symmetrical ethylene, $CH_2.CH_2$. Its compounds are derived from aldehyde. Formerly called also *ethidene.*

Eth'yl-in (ĕth'ĭl-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the several complex ethers of ethyl and glycerin.

Eth'yl-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, ethyl and sulphuric acid.

Ethylsulphuric acid (*Chem.*), an acid sulphate of ethyl, $H.C_2H_5.SO_4$, produced as a thick liquid by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It appears to be the active catalytic agent in the process of etherification.

E'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETIOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETIOLATING.] [F. *étioler* to blanch.] **1.** To become white or whiter; to be whitened or blanched by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

2. (*Med.*) To become pale through disease or absence of light.

E'ti-o-late, *v. t.* **1.** To blanch; to bleach; to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays.

2. (*Med.*) To cause to grow pale by disease or absence of light.

E'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), **E'ti-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having a blanched or faded appearance, as birds inhabiting desert regions.

E'ti-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The operation of blanching plants, by excluding the light of the sun; the condition of a blanched plant.

2. (*Med.*) Paleness produced by absence of light, or by disease. *Dunglison.*

E'ti-o-lin (ē'tĭ-ō-lĭn), *n.* [See ETIOLATE.] (*Bot.*) A yellowish coloring matter found in plants grown in darkness, which is supposed to be an antecedent condition of chlorophyll. *Encyc. Brit.*

E'ti-o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or inquiring into, causes; ætiological.

E'ti-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *étiologie.*] The science of causes. Same as ÆTIOLOGY.

Et'i-quette' (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt'; 277), *n.* [F., prop., a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents, a label, ticket, OF. *estiquete*, of German origin; cf. LG. *stikke* peg, pin, tack, *stikken* to stick, G. *stecken.* See STICK, and cf. TICKET.] The forms required by good breeding, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life; observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion; conventional decorum; ceremonial code of polite society.

The pompous *etiquette* of the court of Louis the Fourteenth. *Prescott.*

Et'na (ĕt'nȧ), *n.* A kind of small, portable, cooking apparatus for which heat is furnished by a spirit lamp.

There should certainly be an *etna* for getting a hot cup of coffee in a hurry. *V. Baker.*

Et-ne'an (ĕt-nē'an), *a.* [L. *Aetnaeus*, Gr. *Αἰτναῖος*, fr. *Αἴτνη* (L. *Aetna, Aetne*).] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

‖ **É'toile'** (ā'twäl'), *n.* [F.] (*Her.*) See ESTOILE.

E-tru'ri-an (ē-trụ'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to ancient Etruria, in Italy. "*Etrurian* shades." *Milton.* — *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Etruria.

E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kan), *a.* [L. *Etruscus.*] Of or relating to Etruria. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Etruria.

Et'ter pike' (ĕt'tẽr pīk'), *n.* [Cf. ATTER.] (*Zoöl.*) The stingfish, or lesser weever (*Trachinus vipera*).

Et'tin (ĕt'tĭn), *n.* [AS. *eten, eoten*, orig., gluttonous, fr. *etan* to eat.] A giant. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Et'tle (ĕt't'l), *v. t.* [Perh. the same word as *addle* to earn; but cf. OE. *atlien, etlien*, to intend, prepare, Icel. *ætla* to think, suppose, mean.] To earn. [*Obs.*] See ADDLE, to earn. *Boucher.*

‖ **É'tude'** (ā'tụd'), *n.* [F. See STUDY.] **1.** A composition in the fine arts which is intended, or may serve, for a study.

2. (*Mus.*) A study; an exercise; a piece for practice of some special point of technical execution.

‖ **É'tui'** (ā'twē'), *n.* [F.] A case for one or several small articles; esp., a box in which scissors, tweezers, and other articles of toilet or of daily use are carried.

Et-wee' (ĕt-wē'), *n.* See ÉTUI. *Shenstone.*

Et'ym (ĕt'ĭm), *n.* See ETYMON. *H. F. Talbot.*

E-tym'ic (ē-tĭm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the etymon; as, an *etymic* word.

Et'y-mol'o-ger (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* An etymologist.

Et'y-mo-log'ic-al (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *etymologicus*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογικός*: cf. F. *étymologique.* See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology, or the derivation of words. — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Et'y-mo-log'i-con** (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν*, prop. neut. sing. from *ἐτυμολογικός.*] An etymological dictionary or manual.

Et'y-mol'o-gist (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *étymologiste.*] One who investigates the derivation of words.

Et'y-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *étymologiser.*] To give the etymology of; to trace to the root or primitive, as a word. *Camden.*

Et'y-mol'o-gize, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random. *Trench.*

Et'y-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ETYMOLOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *etymologia*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*; *ἔτυμον* etymon + *λόγος* discourse, description: cf. F. *étymologie.* See ETYMON, and -LOGY.] **1.** That branch of philological science which treats of the history of words, tracing out their origin, primitive significance, and changes of form and meaning.

2. That part of grammar which relates to the changes in the form of the words in a language: inflection.

Et'y-mon (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. ETYMONS (-mŏnz), Gr. ETYMA (-mȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον* the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation, an etymon, fr. *ἔτυμος* true, real, fr. *ἐτεός* true, real; prob. akin to Skr. *sotya*, E. *sooth.* See SOOTH.] **1.** An original form; primitive word; root.

2. Original or fundamental signification. [*R.*]

Given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

E-typ'ic-al (ē-tĭp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *typical.*] (*Biol.*) Diverging from, or lacking conformity to, a type.

‖ **Eu-** (ū-). [Gr. *εὖ* well, orig. neut. of *ἐύς* good; prob. connected with Skr. *su*, from the same root as E. *is;* or with Skr. *vasu* good, prob. fr. the same root as E. *was.*] A prefix used frequently in composition, signifying *well, good, advantageous;* — the opposite of *dys-.*

Eu-cai'rite (ū-kā'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὔκαιρος* seasonable, opportune; *εὖ* well, good + *καιρός* season.] (*Min.*) A metallic mineral, a selenide of copper and silver; — so called by Berzelius on account of its being found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.

Eu'ca-lyn (ū'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unfermentable sugar, obtained as an uncrystallizable sirup by the decomposition of melitose; also obtained from a Tasmanian *eucalyptus*, — whence its name.

Eu'ca-lyp'tol (ū'kȧ-lĭp'tōl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A volatile, terpenelike oil extracted from the eucalyptus, and consisting largely of cymene.

‖ **Eu'ca-lyp'tus** (ū'kȧ-lĭp'tŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *εὖ* well, good + *καλυπτός* covered. The buds of Eucalyptus have a hemispherical or conical covering, which falls off at anthesis.] (*Bot.*) A myrtaceous genus of trees, mostly Australian. Many of them grow to an immense height, one or two species exceeding the height even of the California Sequoia.

☞ They have rigid, entire leaves with one edge turned toward the zenith. Most of them secrete resinous gums, whence they are called *gum trees*, and their timber is of great value. *Eucalyptus Globulus* is the blue gum; *E. gigantea*, the stringy bark; *E. amygdalina*, the peppermint tree. *E. Gunni*, the Tasmanian cider tree, yields a refreshing drink from wounds made in the bark in the spring. Other species yield oils, tars, acids, dyes, and tans. It is said that miasmatic valleys in Algeria and Portugal, and a part of the unhealthy Roman Campagna,

have been made more salubrious by planting groves of these trees.

Eucharis (*E. Amazonica*), reduced.

‖ **Eu'cha-ris** (ū'kȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *eucharis* agreeable, Gr. εὔχαρις. See EUCHARIST.] (*Bot.*) A genus of South American amaryllidaceous plants with large and beautiful white blossoms.

Eu'cha-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia*, Gr. εὐχαριστία, lit., a giving of thanks; εὖ + χάρις favor, grace, thanks; akin to χαίρειν to rejoice, and prob. to E. *yearn*: cf. F. *eucharistie*.] **1.** The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving. [*Obs.*]

Led through the vale of tears to the region of *eucharist* and hallelujahs. *South.*

2. (*Eccl.*) The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of Christ, in the use of bread and wine, as the appointed emblems; the communion.

Syn. — See SACRAMENT.

Eu'cha-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *eucharistique*.]
Eu'cha-ris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } **1.** Giving thanks; expressing thankfulness; rejoicing. [*Obs.*]

The *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions. *Ray.*

2. Pertaining to the Lord's Supper. "The *eucharistic* sacrament." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Eu'chite (ū'kīt), *n.* [From Gr. εὔχεσθαι to pray.] One who resolves religion into prayer. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Eu-chlo'ric (ū-klō'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔχλωρος fresh and green; εὖ well + χλωρός pale green.] (*Chem.*) Relating to, or consisting of, euchlorine; as, *euchloric* gas. *Davy.*

Eu-chlo'rine (ū-klō'rĭn *or* -rēn; 104), *n.* [Cf. F. *euchlorine*. See EUCHLORIC.] (*Chem.*) A yellow or greenish yellow gas, first prepared by Davy, evolved from potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is supposed to consist of chlorine tetroxide with some free chlorine.

‖ **Eu'cho-lo'gi-on** (ū'kō-lō'jĭ-ŏn), } *n.* [NL. *eucholo-*
Eu-chol'o-gy (ū-kŏl'ŏ-jy), } *gion*, Gr. εὐχολόγιον prayer book; εὐχή prayer, vow (fr. εὔχεσθαι to pray) + λέγειν to say, speak.] (*Eccl.*) A formulary of prayers; the book of offices in the Greek Church, containing the liturgy, sacraments, and forms of prayers.

Eu'cho-logue (ū'kō-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F. *euchologe*.] Euchology. [*R.*]

Eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* [Perh. from F. *écarté*.] A game at cards, that may be played by two, three, or four persons, the highest card (except when an extra card called the Joker is used) being the knave of the same suit as the trump, and called *right bower*, the lowest card used being the seven, or frequently, in two-handed euchre, the nine spot. See BOWER.

Eu'chre, *v. t.* **1.** To defeat, in a game of euchre, the side that named the trump.

2. To defeat or foil thoroughly in any scheme. [*Slang*]

Eu-chro'ic (ū-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔχροος well-colored; εὖ well + χρόα color.] (*Chem.*) Having a fine color.

Euchroic acid (*Chem.*), an organic, imide acid, obtained as a colorless crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_4N_2O_8$, by heating an ammonium salt of mellitic acid. By reduction it is changed to a dark blue substance (*euchrone*), — hence its name.

Eu'chro-ite (ū'krō-īt), *n.* [See EUCHROIC.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in transparent emerald green crystals. It is a hydrous arseniate of copper.

Eu'chrone (ū'krōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from euchroic acid. See EUCHROIC.

Eu'chy-my (ū'kĭ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + χυμός juice, liquid. See CHYME.] (*Med.*) A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

Eu'clase (ū'klās), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well, easily + κλᾶν to break. Cf. F. *euclase*, G. *euklas*. So named from its brittleness.] (*Min.*) A brittle gem occurring in light green, transparent crystals, affording a brilliant clinodiagonal cleavage. It is a silicate of alumina and glucina.

Eu'clid (ū'klĭd), *n.* A Greek geometer of the 3d century B. C.; also, his treatise on geometry, and hence, the principles of geometry, in general.

Eu-clid'i-an (ū-klĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Related to Euclid, or to the geometry of Euclid.

Euclidian space (*Geom.*), the kind of space to which the axioms and definitions of Euclid, relative to straight lines and parallel lines, apply; — called also *flat space*, and *homaloidal space*.

‖ **Eu'co-pep'o-da** (ū'kō-pĕp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EU-, and COPEPODA.] (*Zoöl.*) A group which includes the typical copepods and the lerneans.

Eu'cra-sy (ū'krȧ-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. εὐκρασία; εὐκράς well-tempered; εὖ well + κεραννύναι to mix, temper: cf. F. *eucrasie*.] (*Med.*) Such a due mixture of qualities in bodies as constitutes health or soundness. *Quincy.*

Euc'tic-al (ūk'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. εὐκτικός, fr. εὔχεσθαι to pray, wish.] Expressing a wish; supplicatory. [*R.*]

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical. *Bp. Law.*

Eu-de'mon, Eu-dæ'mon (ū-dē'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well, good + δαίμων one's demon.] A good angel. *Southey.*

Eu-de'mon-ics, Eu-dæ'mon-ics (ū-dē-mŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονικός conducive to happiness. See EUDEMONISM.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of happiness; the science of happiness; — contrasted with *aretaics*. *J. Grote.*

Eu-de'mon-ism, Eu-dæ'mon-ism (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός a thinking happy, fr. εὐδαίμων blessed with a good genius, happy; εὖ well, good + δαίμων one's demon or genius. See DEMON.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being.

Eu-de'mon-ist, Eu-dæ'mon-ist, *n.* One who believes in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudæmonist*: I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

Eu-de'mon-is'tic, Eu-dæ'mon-is'tic (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

Eu-de'mon-is'tic-al, Eu-dæ'mon-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Eudemonistic.

Eu-di'a-lyte (ū-dī'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well, easily + διαλύειν to dissolve. So called because easily dissolvable in acids.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a brownish red color and vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of the silicates of iron, zirconia, and lime.

Eu'di-om'e-ter (ū'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. εὐδία fair, clear weather, fr. εὖδιος fine, clear (said of the air or weather) + *-meter*: cf. F. *eudiomètre*.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for the volumetric measurement of gases; — so named because frequently used to determine the purity of the air.

☞ It usually consists of a finely graduated and calibrated glass tube, open at one end, the bottom; and having near the top a pair of platinum wires fused in, to allow the passage of an electric spark, as the process involves the explosion and combustion of one of the ingredients to be determined. The operation is conducted in a trough of mercury, or sometimes over water. Cf. BURETTE. *Ure's eudiometer* has the tube bent in the form of the letter U.

Eu'di-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eu'di-o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } a eudiometer; as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

Eu'di-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *eudiométrie*.] (*Chem.*) The art or process of determining the constituents of a gaseous mixture by means of the eudiometer, or for ascertaining the purity of air or the amount of oxygen in it.

‖ **Eu'di-pleu'ra** (-plū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὖ well + δίς double + πλευρόν rib, πλευρά, pl., side.] (*Biol.*) The fundamental forms of organic life, that are composed of two equal and symmetrical halves. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Eu-dox'i-an (ū-dŏks'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople in the 4th century, and a celebrated defender of the doctrines of Arius.

‖ **Eu'ga-noi'de-i** (ū'gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὖ well + NL. *ganoidei*. See GANOID.] (*Zoöl.*) A group which includes the bony ganoids, as the gar pikes.

‖ **Eu'ge** (ū'jē), *n.* [L., well done! bravo! Gr. εὖγε.] Applause. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

‖ **Eu-ge'ni-a** (ū-jē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Savoy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of myrtaceous plants, mostly of tropical countries, and including several aromatic trees and shrubs, among which are the trees which produce allspice and cloves of commerce.

Eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See EUGENIA.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cloves; as, *eugenic* acid.

Eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὐγενής.] Well-born; of high birth. *Atlantic Monthly.*

Eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science of improving stock, whether human or animal. *F. Galton.*

Eu'ge-nin (ū'jē-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline substance extracted from oil of cloves; — called also *clove camphor*.

Eu'ge-nol (-nōl), *n.* [*Eugenia* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, aromatic, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, resembling the phenols, and hence also called *eugenic acid*. It is found in the oils of pimento and cloves.

Eu'ge-ny (ū'jē-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. εὐγένεια, fr. εὐγενής well-born; εὖ well + γένος race.] Nobleness of birth. [*Obs.*]

Eu-get'ic (ū-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to,
Eu'ge-tin'ic (ū'jē-tĭn'ĭk), } or derived from, eugenol; as, *eugetic* acid.

Eugh (ū), *n.* [See YEW.] The yew. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Eu-gu'bi-an (ū-gū'bĭ-an), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Eu'gu-bine (ū'gū-bīn), } ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio); as, the *Eugubine* tablets, or tables, or inscriptions.

Eu'har-mon'ic (ū'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *eu-* + *harmonic*.] (*Mus.*) Producing mathematically perfect harmony or concord; sweetly or perfectly harmonious.

Eu-hem'er-ism (ū-hĕm'ẽr-ĭz'm *or* ū-hē'mẽr-), *n.* [L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. Εὐήμερος, a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory, held by Euhemerus, that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals, and their deeds only the amplification in imagination of human acts.

Eu-hem'er-ist, *n.* One who advocates euhemerism.

Eu-hem'er-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to euhemerism.

Eu-hem'er-ize (ū-hĕm'ẽr-īz *or* ū-hē'mẽr-), *v. t.* To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

‖ **Eu'i-sop'o-da** (ū'ĭ-sŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EU-, and ISOPODA.] (*Zoöl.*) A group which includes the typical Isopoda.

‖ **Eu'la-chon** (ū'lȧ-kŏn), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The candlefish. [Written also *oulachan*, *oolacan*, and *ulikon*.] See CANDLEFISH.

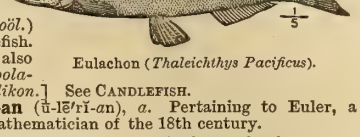

Eulachon (*Thaleichthys Pacificus*).

Eu-le'ri-an (ū-lē'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Euler, a German mathematician of the 18th century.

Eulerian integrals, certain definite integrals whose properties were first investigated by Euler.

Eu-log'ic (ū-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [See EULOGY.] Bestowing
Eu-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } praise or eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic. [*R.*] — **Eu-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]

Eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes or praises; panegyrist; encomiast. *Buckle.*

Eu'lo-gis'tic (ū'lō-jĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eu'lo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } eulogy; characterized by eulogy; bestowing praise; panegyrical; commendatory; laudatory; as, *eulogistic* speech or discourse. — **Eu'lo-gis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Eu-lo'gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* EULOGIUMS (-ŭmz). [LL., fr. Gr. εὐλογία eulogy.] A formal eulogy. *Smollett.*

Eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EULOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EULOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To speak or write in commendation of (another); to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

Eu'lo-gy (ū'lō-jỹ), *n.*; *pl.* EULOGIES (-jĭz). [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὔλογος well speaking; εὖ well + λέγειν to speak. Cf. EULOGIUM, and see LEGEND.] A speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person; as, a fitting *eulogy* to worth.

Eulogies turn into elegies. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Encomium; praise; panegyric; applause. — EULOGY, EULOGIUM, ENCOMIUM, PANEGYRIC. The idea of praise is common to all these words. The word *encomium* is used of both persons and things which are the result of human action, and denotes warm praise. *Eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more studied and of greater length. A *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal *eulogy*, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise, especially as to personal character. We may bestow *encomiums* on any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies*, or pronounce a *eulogium*, upon some individual distinguished for his merit or public services; we pronounce a *panegyric* before an assembly gathered for the occasion.

Eu'ly-tite (ū'lĭ-tīt), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + λύειν to dissolve.] (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of bismuth, found at Freiberg; — called also *eulytine*.

‖ **Eu-men'i-des** (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. Εὐμενίδες, lit., gracious goddesses.] (*Class. Myth.*) A euphemistic name for the Furies or Erinyes.

‖ **Eu-mol'pus** (ū-mŏl'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐμολπος sweetly singing.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small beetles, one species of which (*E. viti*) is very injurious to the vines in the wine countries of Europe.

Eu-no'mi-an (ū-nō'mĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicus (4th century A. D.), who held that Christ was not God but a created being, having a nature different from that of the Father. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrine.

Eu'no-my (ū'nō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. εὐνομία; εὖ well + νόμος law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. [*R.*] *Milford.*

Eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop., keeping or guarding the couch; εὐνή couch, bed, + ἔχειν to have, hold, keep.] A male of the human species castrated; commonly, one of a class of such persons, in Oriental countries, having charge of the women's apartments. Some of them, in former times, gained high official rank.

Eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), } *v. t.* [L. *eunuchare*.] To make
Eu'nuch-ate (-āt), } a eunuch of; to castrate, as a man. *Creech. Sir T. Browne.*

Eu'nuch-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *eunuchismus* an unmanning, Gr. εὐνουχισμός: cf. F. *eunuchisme* eunuchism.] The state of being a eunuch. *Bp. Hall.*

Eu-on'y-min (ū-ŏn'ĭ-mĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) A principle or mixture of principles derived from *Euonymus atropurpureus*, or spindle tree.

‖ **Eu-on'y-mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *euonymos*), fr. Gr. εὐώνυμος, lit., of good name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small European and American trees; the spindle tree. The bark is used as a cathartic.

‖ **Eu'or-ni'thes** (ū'ôr-nĭ'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὖ well + ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Aves which includes all the typical birds, or all living birds except the penguins and birds of ostrichlike form.

Eu-os'mite (ū-ŏz'mīt), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + ὀσμή a smell.] (*Min.*) A fossil resin, so called from its strong, peculiar, pleasant odor.

Eu'pa-thy (ū'pȧ-thỹ), *n.* [Gr. εὐπάθεια comfort, happy condition of the soul. See EU-, and PATHETIC.] Right feeling. [*Obs.*] *Harris.*

Eu-pat'o-rin } (ū-păt'ŏ-rĭn; 104), *n.* (*Med.*) A prin-
Eu-pat'o-rine } ciple or mixture of principles extracted from various species of Eupatorium.

Eu'pa-to'ri-um (ū'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Eupator*, king of Pontus, said to have used it as a medicine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, composite herbs including hemp agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort, etc.

Eu'pa-trid (ū'pȧ-trĭd), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + πατήρ father.] One well born, or of noble birth.

‖ **Eu-pep'si-a** (ū-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), } *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*,
Eu-pep'sy (ū-pĕp'sỹ), } fr. Gr. εὐπεψία, fr. εὔπεπτος easy of digestion; εὖ well + πέπτειν to cook, digest.] (*Med.*) Soundness of the nutritive or digestive organs; good concoction or digestion; — opposed to *dyspepsia*.

Eu-pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔπεπτος.] Of or pertaining to good digestion; easy of digestion; having a good digestion; as, *eupeptic* food; an *eupeptic* man.

Wrapt in lazy *eupeptic* fat. *Carlyle.*

Eu'phe-mism (ū'fē-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, fr. εὐφημίζειν to use words of a good omen; εὖ well + φάναι to speak: cf. F. *euphémisme*. See FAME.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; a mild name for something disagreeable.

Eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to eupho-
Eu'phe-mis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } mism; containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — **Eu'phe-mis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Eu'phe-mize (ū'fē-mīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EUPHEMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EUPHEMIZING.] [Gr. εὐφημίζειν.] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

Eu-pho'ni-ad (ū-fō'nĭ-ăd), *n.* [See EUPHONY.] (*Mus.*) An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and various other instruments. [*R.*]

Eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibit-
Eu-phon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing, euphony; agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonious; as, a *euphonic* expression; *euphonical* orthography.

Eu-phon'i-con (ū-fŏn'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See EUPHONY.] (*Mus.*) A kind of upright piano.

Eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; euphonic; smooth-sounding. *Hallam.* — **Eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Eu'pho-nism (ū'fō-nĭz'm), *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds; euphony.

Eu-pho'ni-um (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EUPHONY.] (*Mus.*) A bass instrument of the saxhorn family.

Eu'pho-nize (ū'fō-nīz), *v. t.* To make euphonic. [*R.*]

Eu'pho-non (-nŏn), *n.* [See EUPHONY.] (*Mus.*) An instrument resembling the organ in tone and the upright piano in form. It is characterized by great strength and sweetness of tone.

Eu'pho-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Euphonious. [*R.*]

Eu'pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* EUPHONIES (-nĭz). [L. *euphonia*, Gr. εὐφωνία, fr. εὔφωνος sweet-voiced; εὖ well + φωνή sound, voice; akin to φάναι to speak: cf. F. *euphonie.*] A pleasing or sweet sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

‖ **Eu-phor'bi-a** (ū-fôr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbea.* See EUPHORBIUM.] (*Bot.*) Spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby, herbaceous succulents, affording an acrid, milky juice. Some of them are armed with thorns. Most of them yield powerful emetic and cathartic products.

Eu-phor'bi-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, relating
Eu-phor'bi-al (ū-fôr'bĭ-*al*), } to, or resembling, the Euphorbia family.

Eu-phor'bin } (-bĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) A principle, or mix-
Eu-phor'bine } ture of principles, derived from various species of Euphorbia.

Eu-phor'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbeum*, from Gr. εὐφόρβιον; — so called after *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] (*Med.*) An inodorous exudation, usually in the form of yellow tears, produced chiefly by the African *Euphorbia resinifera.* It was formerly employed medicinally, but was found so violent in its effects that its use is nearly abandoned.

Eu'pho-tide (ū'fō-tīd), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + φῶς, φωτός, light. So called because of its pleasing combination of white and green.] (*Min.*) A rock occurring in the Alps, consisting of saussurite and smaragdite; — sometimes called *gabbro.*

Eu'phra-sy (ū'frȧ-sĭ), *n.* [NL. *euphrasia*, fr. Gr. εὐφρασία delight, fr. εὐφραίνειν to delight; εὖ well + φρήν heart, mind: cf. LL. *eufrasia*, F. *eufraise.*] (*Bot.*) The plant eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes.

> Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
> The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Milton.*

Eu'phroe (ū'vrō), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A block or long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords by which an awning is held up. [Written also *uphroe* and *uvrou.*] *Knight.*

Eu'phu-ism (ū'fū-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐφυής well grown, graceful; εὖ well + φυή growth, fr. φύειν to grow. This affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, had its origin from the fame of Lyly's books, "*Euphues*, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues* and his England."] (*Rhet.*) An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.

Eu'phu-ist, *n.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language; — applied esp. to a class of writers, in the age of Elizabeth, whose productions are marked by affected conceits and high-flown diction.

Eu'phu-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism; affectedly refined.

Eu'phu-ize (ū'fū-īz), *v. i.* To affect excessive refinement in language; to be overnice in expression.

Eu'pi-one (ū'pĭ-ōn), *n.* [Gr. εὐπίων very fat; εὖ well + πίων fat.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances; — specifically, an oil consisting largely of the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin series. [Written also *eupion.*]

Eu-pit'tone (ū-pĭt'tōn), *n.* [Pref. *eu-* + *pittacal* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline substance, resembling aurin, and obtained by the oxidation of pittacal; — called also *eupittonic acid.* [Written also *eupitton.*]

Eu'pit-ton'ic (ū'pĭt-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, eupittone.

Eu-plas'tic, *n.* [Pref. *eu-* + *-plastic.*] (*Med.*) Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as the matter forming the false membranes which sometimes result from acute inflammation in a healthy person. *Dunglison.*

Eu-plas'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) Organizable substance by which the tissues of an animal body are renewed.

‖ **Eu'plec-tel'la** (ū'plĕk-tĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔπλεκτος well plaited; εὖ well + πλεκτός plaited.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of elegant, glassy sponges, consisting of interwoven siliceous fibers, and growing in the form of a cornucopia; — called also *Venus's flower-basket.*

‖ **Eu'plex-op'te-ra** (ū'plĕks-ŏp'tĕ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὖ well + πλέκειν to plait + πτερόν a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects, including the earwig. The anterior wings are short, in the form of elytra, while the posterior wings fold up beneath them. See EARWIG.

‖ **Eup-nœ'a** (ūp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔπνοια easy breathing; εὖ well + πνεῖν to breathe.] (*Physiol.*) Normal breathing where arterialization of the blood is normal, in distinction from *dyspnœa*, in which the blood is insufficiently arterialized. *Foster.*

Eu-pyr'i-on (ū-pĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + πῦρ fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously, as a lucifer match. *Brande & C.*

Eu-ra'sian (ū-rā'shan), *n.* [*Europe*an + *Asian.*] **1.** A child of a European parent on the one side and an Asiatic on the other.

2. One born of European parents in Asia.

Eu-ra'sian (ū-rā'shan), *a.* Of European and Asiatic descent; of or pertaining to both Europe and Asia; as, the great *Eurasian* plain.

Eur–A'si-at'ic (ū-rā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to the continents of Europe and Asia combined.

‖ **Eu-re'ka** (ū-rē'kȧ). [Gr. εὕρηκα I have found, perfect indicative of εὑρίσκειν to find.] The exclamation attributed to Archimedes, who is said to have cried out "*Eureka! eureka!*" (I have found it! I have found it!), upon suddenly discovering a method of finding out how much the gold of King Hiero's crown had been alloyed. Hence, an expression of triumph concerning a discovery.

Eu-rhip'i-du'rous (ū-rĭp'ĭ-dū'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. εὖ well + ῥιπίς a fan + οὐρά a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a fanlike tail; belonging to the *Eurhipiduræ*, a division of Aves which includes all living birds.

Eu'ri-pize (ū'rĭ-pīz), *v. t.* [See EURIPUS.] To whirl hither and thither. [*Obs.*]

Eu-ri'pus (ū-rī'pŭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. εὔριπος; εὖ well + ῥιπή a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows with violence, as the ancient frith of this name between Eubœa and Bœotia. Hence, a flux and reflux. *Burke.*

Eu'rite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *eurite.*] (*Min.*) A compact feldspathic rock; felsite. See FELSITE.

Eu-rit'ic (ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to eurite.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐροκλύδων; εὖρος the southeast wind + κλύδων wave, billow; according to another reading, εὐρακύλων, *i. e.*, a northeast wind, as in the Latin Vulgate *Euro-aquilo.*] A tempestuous northeast wind which blows in the Mediterranean. See LEVANTER.

> A tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon.* *Acts* xxvii. 14.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'an), *a.* [L. *Europæus*, Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος, fr. Gr. Εὐρώπη (L. *Europa*).] Of or pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants.

On the European plan, having rooms to let, and leaving it optional with guests whether they will take meals in the house; — said of hotels. [*U. S.*]

Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become like the Europeans in manners or character; to habituate or accustom to European usages.

> A state of society . . . changed and *Europeanized.* *Lubbock.*

‖ **Eu'rus** (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., Gr. εὖρος.] The east wind.

‖ **Eu-ry'a-le** (ū-rī'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of water lilies, growing in India and China. The only species (*E. ferox*) is very prickly on the peduncles and calyx. The rootstocks and seeds are used as food.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ophiurans with much-branched arms.

‖ **Eu'ry-al'i-da** (ū'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Ophiuroidea, including the genera Euryale, Astrophyton, etc. They generally have the arms branched. See ASTROPHYTON.

Eu-ryc'er-ous (ū-rĭs'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. εὐρύς broad + κέρας horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having broad horns.

Eu-ryp'ter-oid (ū-rĭp'tẽr-oid), *a.* [*Eurypterus* + *-oid.*] (*Paleon.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Eurypterus.

‖ **Eu-ryp'te-roi'de-a** (-tẽ-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EURYPTEROID.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of Merostomata, of which the genus Eurypterus is the type. They are found only in Paleozoic rocks. [Written also *Eurypterida.*]

Eu-ryp'te-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐρύς broad + πτερόν a wing.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct Merostomata, found in Silurian rocks. Some of the species are more than three feet long.

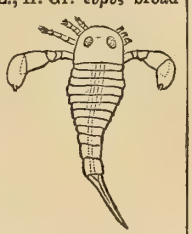

Eurypterus (*E. remipes*), from a small specimen. (⅝)

Eu'ryth-my (ū'rĭth-mĭ), *n.* [L. *eurythmia*, Gr. εὐρυθμία; εὖ well + ῥυθμός rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry: cf. F. *eurythmie.*] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) Just or harmonious proportion or movement, as in the composition of a poem, an edifice, a painting, or a statue.

2. (*Med.*) Regularity of the pulse.

Eu-se'bi-an (ū-sē'bĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, who was a friend and protector of Arius.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-*an*), *a.* [From *Eustachi*, a learned Italian physician who died in Rome, 1574.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Discovered by Eustachius. (*b*) Pertaining to the Eustachian tube; as, *Eustachian* catheter.

Eustachian catheter, a tubular instrument to be introduced into the Eustachian tube so as to allow of inflation of the middle ear through the nose or mouth. — **Eustachian tube** (*Anat.*), a passage from the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx. See EAR. — **Eustachian valve** (*Anat.*), a crescent-shaped fold of the lining membrane of the heart at the entrance of the vena cava inferior. It directs the blood towards the left auricle in the fetus, but is rudimentary and functionless in the adult.

Eu'style' (ū'stĭl'), *n.* [Gr. εὔστυλον, neut. of εὔστυλος with pillars at the best distances; εὖ well + στῦλος pillar: cf. F. *eustyle.*] (*Arch.*) See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

Eu'tax-y (ū'tăks-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. εὐταξία; εὖ well + τάξις arrangement: cf. F. *eutaxie.*] Good or established order or arrangement. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tẽr'pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐτέρπη, fr. εὐτερπής delightful; εὖ well + τέρπειν to delight.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse who presided over music.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, some species of which are elegant trees.

Eu-ter'pe-an (-pē-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Euterpe or to music.

Eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθανασία; εὖ well + θάνατος death, θανεῖν, θνήσκειν, to die: cf. F. *euthanasie.*] An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired. "An *euthanasia* of all thought." *Hazlitt.*

> The kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia.* *Arbuthnot.*

Eu-than'a-sy (ū-thăn'ȧ-sĭ *or* ū'thȧ-nā'zĭ), *n.* Same as EUTHANASIA.

Eu'thi-o-chro'ic (ū'thĭ-ō-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὖ well + θεῖον sulphur + χρόα color.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or denoting, an acid so called.

Euthiochroic acid (*Chem.*), a complex derivative of hydroquinone and sulphonic (thionic) acid, — so called because it contains sulphur, and forms brilliantly colored (yellow) salts.

‖ **Eu'thy-neu'ra** (ū'thĭ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθύς straight + νεῦρον a nerve.] (*Zoöl.*) A large division of gastropod mollusks, including the Pulmonifera and Opisthobranchiata.

Eu'tro-phy (ū'trō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐτροφία, fr. εὔτροφος nourishing, healthy; εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish.] (*Med.*) Healthy nutrition; soundness as regards the nutritive functions.

Eu-tych'i-an (ū-tĭk'ĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eutyches [5th century], who held that the divine and the human in the person of Christ were so blended together as to constitute but one nature; a monophysite; — opposed to *Nestorian.*

Eu-tych'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of Eutyches and his followers.

Eux-an'thic (ūks-ăn'thĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having a yellow color; pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, euxanthin.

Euxanthic acid (*Chem.*), a yellow, crystalline, organic acid, extracted from euxanthin.

Eux-an'thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. εὖ well + ξανθός yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow pigment imported from India and China. It has a strong odor, and is said to be obtained from the urine of herbivorous animals when fed on the mango. It consists of a magnesium salt of euxanthic acid. Called also *puri*, *purree*, and *Indian yellow.*

Eux'e-nite (ūks'ē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. εὔξενος hospitable. So named because it contains a number of rare elements.] (*Min.*) A brownish black mineral with a metallic luster, found in Norway. It contains niobium, titanium, yttrium, and uranium, with some other metals.

E-va'cate (ē-vā'kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *e-* + *vacate.*] To empty. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

E-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *evacuans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *evacuare*: cf. F. *évacuant.*] Emptying; evacuative; purgative; cathartic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A purgative or cathartic.

E-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVACUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVACUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty, *vacare* to be empty. See VACATE.] **1.** To make empty; to empty out; to remove the contents of; as, to *evacuate* a vessel or dish.

2. Fig.: To make empty; to deprive. [*R.*]

> *Evacuate* the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge.*

3. To remove; to eject; to void; to discharge, as the contents of a vessel, or of the bowels.

4. To withdraw from; to quit; to retire from, as soldiers from a country, city, or fortress.

> The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country. *Burke.*

5. To make void; to nullify; to vacate; as, to *evacuate* a contract or marriage. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

E-vac'u-ate, *v. i.* To let blood. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

E-vac'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evacuatio*: cf. F. *évacuation.*] **1.** The act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging. Specifically: (*a*) (*Mil.*) Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc. (*b*) (*Med.*) Voidance of any matter by the natural passages of the body or by an artificial opening; defecation; also, a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means.

2. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means. *Quincy.*

3. Abolition; nullification. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Evacuation day, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

E-vac'u-a-tive (ē-văk'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *évacuatif.*] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

E-vac'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who evacuates; a nullifier. "*Evacuators* of the law." *Hammond.*

E-vac'u-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* A purgative.

E-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVADING.] [L. *evadere*, *evasum*, *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk: cf. F. *s'évader.* See WADE.] To get away from by artifice; to avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, address, or ingenuity; to elude; to escape from cleverly; as, to *evade* a blow, a pursuer, a punishment; to *evade* the force of an argument.

> The heathen had a method, more truly their own, of *evading* the Christian miracles. *Trench.*

E-vade', *v. i.* **1.** To escape; to slip away; — sometimes with *from.* "*Evading* from perils." *Bacon.*

> Unarmed they might
> Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
> By quick contraction or remove. *Milton.*

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.

> The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these . . . ways. *South.*

Syn. — To equivocate; shuffle. See PREVARICATE.

E-vad'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaded. [*R.*]

Ev'a-ga'tion (ĕv'ȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evagatio*, fr. *evagari* to wander forth: cf. F. *évagation.* See VAGARY.] A wandering about; excursion; a roving. [*R.*] *Ray.*

E-vag'i-na'tion (ē-văj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaginatio* an extending, *evaginare* to unsheathe; *e* out + *vagina* sheath.] The act of unsheathing.

E'val (ē'val), *a.* [L. *ævum* lifetime, age, eternity.] Relating to time or duration. [*Obs.*]

E-val'u-ate (ē-văl'ū-āt), *v. t.* [See EVALUATION.] To fix the value of; to rate; to appraise. [*R.*]

E-val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *évaluation*, LL. *evaluatio.*] Valuation; appraisement. *J. S. Mill.*

Ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVANESCED (-nĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVANESCING (-nĕs'sĭng).] [L. *evanescere*; *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN, and cf. EVANISH.] To vanish away; to become dissipated and disappear, like vapor.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated. *De Quincey.*

Ev'a-nes'cence (-nĕs'sens), *n.* The act or state of vanishing away; disappearance; as, the *evanescence* of vapor, of a dream, of earthly plans or hopes. *Rambler.*

Ev'a-nes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *evanescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *evanescere.*] **1.** Liable to vanish or pass away like vapor; vanishing; fleeting; as, *evanescent* joys.

So *evanescent* are the fashions of the world in these particulars. *Hawthorne.*

2. Vanishing from notice; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* *Wollaston.*

Ev'a-nes'cent-ly, *adv.* In a vanishing manner; imperceptibly. *Chalmers.*

E-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good news, glad tidings, gospel, fr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news; εὖ well + ἀγγέλειν to bear a message. See EU-, and ANGEL, and cf. EVANGELY.] Good news; announcement of glad tidings; especially, the gospel, or a gospel. *Milton.*

Her funeral anthem is a glad *evangel.* *Whittier.*

E'van-ge'li-an (ē'văn-jē'lĭ-an), *a.* Rendering thanks for favors.

E'van-gel'ic (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk *or* ĕv'ăn-), *a.* [L. *evangelicus*, Gr. εὐαγγελικός: cf. F. *évangélique.* See EVANGEL.] Belonging to, or contained in, the gospel; evangelical. "*Evangelic* truth." *J. Foster.*

E'van-gel'ic-al (-ĭ-kal; 277), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; as, the *evangelical* history.

2. Belonging to, agreeable or consonant to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament; as, *evangelical* religion.

3. Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; strict in interpreting Christian doctrine; preëminently orthodox; — technically applied to that party in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, which holds the doctrine of "Justification by Faith alone;" the Low Church party. The term is also applied to other religious bodies not regarded as orthodox.

Evangelical Alliance, an alliance for mutual strengthening and common work, comprising Christians of different denominations and countries, organized in Liverpool, England, in 1845. — **Evangelical Church.** (*a*) The Protestant Church in Germany. (*b*) A church founded by a fusion of Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany in 1817. — **Evangelical Union**, a religious sect founded in Scotland in 1843 by the Rev. James Morison; — called also *Morisonians.*

E'van-gel'ic-al, *n.* One of evangelical principles.

E'van-gel'ic-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines; evangelicism. *G. Eliot.*

E'van-gel'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an evangelical manner.

E'van-gel'ic-al-ness, *n.* State of being evangelical.

E'van-gel'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Evangelical principles; evangelicalism.

E-van'ge-lic'i-ty (ē-văn'jē-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Evangelicism.

E-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel. *Bacon.*

E-van'gel-ist, *n.* [F. *évangéliste*, L. *evangelista*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής.] A bringer of the glad tidings of Christ and his doctrines. Specifically: (*a*) A missionary preacher sent forth to prepare the way for a resident pastor; an itinerant missionary preacher. (*b*) A writer of one of the four Gospels (with the definite article); as, the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (*c*) A traveling preacher whose efforts are chiefly directed to arouse to immediate repentance.

The Apostles, so far as they evangelized, might claim the title, though there were many *evangelists* who were not Apostles. *Plumptre.*

E-van'gel-is'ta-ry (-ĭs'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *evangelistarium.*] A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service. *Porson.*

E-van'gel-is'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the four evangelists; designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical; as, *evangelistic* efforts.

E-van'gel-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of evangelizing; the state of being evangelized.

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization.* *Hobbes.*

E-van'gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVANGELIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVANGELIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [F. *évangéliser*, LL. *evangelizare*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to; to convert to Christianity; as, to *evangelize* the world.

His apostles whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton.*

E-van'gel-ize, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

E-van'ge-ly (-jē-lȳ), *n.* Evangel. [*Obs.*]

The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely.* *Spenser.*

E-van'gile (-jĭl), *n.* [F. *évangile.* See EVANGEL.] Good tidings; evangel. [*R.*]

Above all, the Servians . . . read, with much avidity, the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

E-van'id (ē-văn'ĭd), *a.* [L. *evanidus*, fr. *evanescere.* See EVANESCE.] Liable to vanish or disappear; faint; weak; evanescent; as, an *evanid* color. [*Obs.*]

They are very transitory and *evanid.* *Barrow.*

E-van'ish (-ĭsh), *v. i.* [Pref. *e-* + *vanish*: cf. L. *evanescere.* See EVANESCE, VANISH.] To vanish.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm. *Burns.*

E-van'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* A vanishing; disappearance. [*R.*] *T. Jefferson.*

E-vap'o-ra-ble (ē-văp'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor, or dissipated by evaporation.

E-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVAPORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVAPORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *evaporatus*, p. p. of *evaporare*; *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor. See VAPOR.] **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible.

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted; as, the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in the process of translation.

To give moderate liberty for griefs and discontents to *evaporate* . . . is a safe way. *Bacon.*

E-vap'o-rate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert from a liquid or solid state into vapor (usually) by the agency of heat; to dissipate in vapor or fumes.

2. To expel moisture from (usually by means of artificial heat), leaving the solid portions; to subject to evaporation; as, to *evaporate* apples.

3. To give vent to; to dissipate. [*R.*]

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Evaporating surface (*Steam Boilers*), that part of the heating surface with which water is in contact.

E-vap'o-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *evaporatus*, p. p.] Dispersed in vapors. *Thomson.*

E-vap'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaporatio*: cf. F. *évaporation.*] **1.** The process by which any substance is converted from a liquid or solid state into, and carried off in, vapor; as, the *evaporation* of water, of ether, of camphor.

2. The transformation of a portion of a fluid into vapor, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence.

3. That which is evaporated; vapor.

4. (*Steam Engine*) See VAPORIZATION.

E-vap'o-ra-tive (ē-văp'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *evaporativus*: cf. F. *évaporatif.*] Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation; as, the *evaporative* process.

E-vap'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing vegetable juices, or for drying fruit by heat.

E-vap'o-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter*: cf. F. *évaporomètre.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

E-va'si-ble (ē-vā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be evaded. [*R.*]

E-va'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *evasio*: cf. F. *évasion.* See EVADE.] The act of eluding or avoiding, particularly the pressure of an argument, accusation, charge, or interrogation; artful means of eluding.

Thou . . . by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

Syn. — Shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

E-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *évasif.* See EVADE.] Tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling; avoiding by artifice.

Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest,
Answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*
Stammered out a few *evasive* phrases. *Macaulay.*

— E-va'sive-ly, *adv.* **— E-va'sive-ness**, *n.*

Eve (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, *n.*] **1.** Evening. [*Poetic*]

Winter, oft, at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The evening before a holiday, — from the Jewish mode of reckoning the day as beginning at sunset, not at midnight; as, Christmas *eve* is the evening before Christmas; also, the period immediately preceding some important event. "On the *eve* of death." *Keble.*

Eve churr (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker or nightjar; — called also *night churr*, and *churr owl.*

E-vec'tics (ē-vĕk'tĭks), *n.* [See EVECTION.] (*Med.*) The branch of medical science which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. [*Obs.*]

E-vec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up, fr. *evehere* to carry out; *e* out + *vehere* to carry: cf. F. *évection.*] **1.** The act of carrying up or away; exaltation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun, by which the equation of the center is diminished at the syzygies, and increased at the quadratures by about 1° 20′. (*b*) The libration of the moon. *Whewell.*

E'ven (ē'v'n), *n.* [OE. *eve*, *even*, *efen*, *æfen*, AS. *æfen*; akin to OS. *āband*, OFries. *āvend*, D. *avond*, OHG. *āband*, G. *abend*, Icel. *aptan*, *aftan*, Sw. *afton*, Dan. *aften*; of unknown origin. Cf. EVE, EVENING.] Evening. See EVE, *n.*, 1. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

E'ven, *a.* [AS. *efen*, *efn*; akin to OS. *eban*, D. *even*, OHG. *eban*, G. *efen*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jevn*, Sw. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns.* Cf. ANENT, EBB.] **1.** Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; free from irregularities; hence, uniform in rate of motion or mode of action; as, *even* ground; an *even* road; *even* speed; an *even* course of conduct.

2. Equable; not easily ruffled or disturbed; calm; uniformly self-possessed; as, an *even* temper.

3. Parallel; on a level; reaching the same limit.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke* xix. 44.

4. Balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable; impartial; just to both sides; owing nothing on either side; — said of accounts, bargains, or persons indebted; as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* bargain.

To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow. *Shak.*

5. Without an irregularity, flaw, or blemish; pure. "I know my life so *even*." *Shak.*

6. Associate; fellow; of the same condition. [*Obs.*] "His *even* servant." *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xviii. 29).

7. Not odd; capable of division by two without a remainder; — said of numbers; as, 4 and 10 are *even* numbers.

Whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor.*

On even ground, with equal advantage. — **On even keel** (*Naut.*), in a level or horizontal position.

E'ven (ē'v'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVENED (ē'v'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVENING (-v'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
It will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

2. To equal. [*Obs.*] "To *even* him in valor." *Fuller.*

3. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance, as accounts; to make quits. *Shak.*

4. To set right; to complete.

5. To act up to; to keep pace with. *Shak.*

E'ven (ē'v'n), *v. i.* To be equal. [*Obs.*] *R. Carew.*

E'ven, *adv.* [AS. *efne.* See EVEN, *a.*, and cf. E'EN.] **1.** In an equal or precisely similar manner; equally; precisely; just; likewise; as well. "Is it *even* so?" *Shak.*

Even so did these Gauls possess the coast. *Spenser.*

2. Up to, or down to, an unusual measure or level; so much as; fully; quite.

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish. *Shak.*
Without . . . making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

3. As might not be expected; — serving to introduce what is unexpected or less expected.

I have made several discoveries, which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison.*

4. At the very time; in the very case.

I knew they were bad enough to please, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

☞ *Even* is sometimes used to emphasize a word or phrase. "I have debated *even* in my soul." *Shak.*

By these presence, *even* the presence of Lord Mortimer. *Shak.*

E-vene' (ē-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *evenire.* See EVENT.] To happen. [*Obs.*] *Hewyt.*

E'ven-er (ē'v'n-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, makes even.

2. In vehicles, a swinging crossbar, to the ends of which other crossbars, or whiffletrees, are hung, to equalize the draught when two or three horses are used abreast.

E'ven-fall' (-fal'), *n.* Beginning of evening. "At the quiet *evenfall*." *Tennyson.*

E'ven-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Equality. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

E'ven-hand'ed, *a.* Fair or impartial; unbiased. "*Evenhanded* justice." *Shak.* — **E'ven-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **E'ven-hand'ed-ness**, *n.* *Froude.*

E'ven-ing (ē'v'n-ĭng *or* ēv'nĭng), *n.* [AS. *æfnung.* See EVEN, *n.*, and cf. EVE.] **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline of the day, or of the sun.

In the ascending scale
Of heaven, the stars that usher *evening* rose. *Milton.*

☞ Sometimes, especially in the Southern parts of the United States, the afternoon is called *evening.* *Bartlett.*

2. The latter portion, as of life; the declining period, as of strength or glory.

☞ Sometimes used adjectively; as, *evening* gun. "*Evening* prayer." *Shak.*

Evening flower (*Bot.*), a genus of iridaceous plants (*Hesperantha*) from the Cape of Good Hope, with sword-shaped leaves, and sweet-scented flowers which expand in the evening. — **Evening grosbeak** (*Zoöl.*), an American singing bird (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) having a very large bill. Its color is olivaceous, with the crown, wings, and tail black, and the under tail coverts yellow. So called because it sings in the evening. — **Evening primrose.** See under PRIMROSE. — **The evening star**, the bright star of early evening in the western sky, soon passing below the horizon; specifically, the planet Venus; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus.* During portions of the year, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are also evening stars. See MORNING STAR.

Evening Grosbeak. 1/4

E'ven-ly (ē'v'n-lȳ), *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, or depressions; uniformly; equally; conformably; impartially; serenely.

E'ven-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having equanimity.

E'ven-ness, *n.* The state of being even, level, or undisturbed; smoothness; horizontal position; uniformity; impartiality; calmness; equanimity; appropriate place or level; as, *evenness* of surface, of a fluid at rest, of motion, of dealings, of temper, of condition.

It had need be something extraordinary, that must warrant an ordinary person to rise higher than his own *evenness.* *Jer. Taylor.*

E'ven-song' (-sŏng'; 115), *n.* [AS. *æfensang.*] A song for the evening; the evening service or form of worship (in the Church of England including vespers and compline); also, the time of evensong. *Wyclif. Milton.*

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* out + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad. "The *events* of his early years." *Macaulay.*

To watch quietly the course of *events.* *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).
There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.* ix. 2.

2. An affair in hand; business; enterprise. [*Obs.*] "Leave we him to his *events*." *Shak.*

3. The consequence of anything; the issue; conclusion; result; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations, terminates.

Dark doubts between the promise and *event.* *Young.*

Syn. — Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion. — EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. An *event* denotes that which arises from a preceding state of things.

Hence we speak of watching the *event;* of tracing the progress of *events.* An *occurrence* has no reference to any antecedents, but simply marks that which *meets* us in our progress through life, as if by chance, or in the course of divine providence. The things which thus meet us, if important, are usually connected with antecedents; and hence *event* is the leading term. In the "Declaration of Independence" it is said, "When, in the course of human *events*, it becomes necessary," etc. Here, *occurrences* would be out of place. An *incident* is that which *falls into* a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the *incidents* of a journey. The term is usually applied to things of secondary importance. A *circumstance* is one of the things surrounding us in our path of life. These may differ greatly in importance; but they are always *outsiders*, which operate upon us from without, exerting greater or less influence according to their intrinsic importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced; might mention some of its striking *occurrences;* might allude to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it; and might give the details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* which marked its progress.

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *v. i.* [F. *éventer* to fan, divulge, LL. *eventare* to fan, fr. L. *e* out + *ventus* wind.] To break forth. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-ven'ter-ate (ē-vĕn'tẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *e* out + *venter* the belly: cf. F. *éventrer.*] To rip open; to disembowel. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

E-vent'ful (ē-vĕnt'fụl), *a.* Full of, or rich in, events or incidents; as, an *eventful* journey; an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

E'ven-tide' (ē'v'n-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *æfentīd.* See TIDE.] The time of evening; evening. [*Poetic*] *Spenser.*

E-ven'ti-late (ē-vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *eventilatus*, p. p. of *eventilare* to fan. See VENTILATE.] **1.** To winnow out; to fan. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

2. To discuss; to ventilate. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

E-ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of eventilating; discussion. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Berkeley.*

E-vent'less (ē-vĕnt'lĕs), *a.* Without events; tame; monotonous; marked by nothing unusual; uneventful.

‖**Ev'en-tog'na-thi** (ĕv'ĕn-tŏg'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὖ well + ἐντός within + γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including a vast number of freshwater species, such as the carp, loach, chub, etc.

E'ven-tra'tion (ē'vĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A tumor containing a large portion of the abdominal viscera, occasioned by relaxation of the walls of the abdomen. (*b*) A wound, of large extent, in the abdomen, through which the greater part of the intestines protrude. (*c*) The act of disemboweling.

E-ven'tu-al (ē-vĕn'tŭ-*a*l; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *éventuel.* See EVENT.] **1.** Coming or happening as a consequence or result; consequential. *Burke.*

2. Final; ultimate. "*Eventual* success." *Cooper.*

3. (*Law*) Dependent on events; contingent. *Marshall.*

E-ven'tu-al'i-ty (-tŭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* EVENTUALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *éventualité.*] **1.** The coming as a consequence; contingency; also, an event which comes as a consequence.

2. (*Phren.*) Disposition to take cognizance of events.

E-ven'tu-al-ly (ē-vĕn'tŭ-*a*l-lў; 135), *adv.* In an eventual manner; finally; ultimately.

E-ven'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVENTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVENTUATING.] To come out finally or in conclusion; to result; to come to pass.

E-ven'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of eventuating or happening as a result; the outcome. *R. W. Hamilton.*

Ev'er (ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *ever, æfre*, AS. *æfre;* perh. akin to AS. *ā* always. Cf. AYE, AGE, EVERY, NEVER.] [Sometimes contracted into *e'er.*] **1.** At any time; at any period or point of time.

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph.* v. 29.

2. At all times; through all time; always; forever.

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

3. Without cessation; continually.

☞ *Ever* is sometimes used as an intensive or a word of enforcement. "Has the old man *e'er* a son?" *Shak.*

To produce as much as *ever* they can. *M. Arnold.*

Ever and anon, now and then; often. See under ANON. — **Ever in one**, continually; constantly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Ever so**, in whatever degree; to whatever extent; — used to intensify indefinitely the meaning of the associated adjective or adverb. See *Never so*, under NEVER. "Let him be *ever so* rich." *Emerson.*

And all the question (wrangle *e'er so* long),
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong. *Pope.*

You spend *ever so* much money in entertaining your equals and betters. *Thackeray.*

— **For ever**, eternally. See FOREVER. — **For ever and a day**, emphatically forever. *Shak.*

She [Fortune] soon wheeled away, with scornful laughter, out of sight *for ever and a day.* *Prof. Wilson.*

— **Or ever** (for *or ere*), before. See OR, ere. [*Archaic*]

Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio! *Shak.*

☞ *Ever* is sometimes joined to its adjective by a hyphen, but in most cases the hyphen is needless; as, *ever memorable, ever watchful, ever burning.*

Ev'er-dur'ing (-dūr'ĭng), *a.* Everlasting. *Shak.*

Ev'er-glade (ĕv'ẽr-glād), *n.* A swamp or low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with hummocks, or small islands, and patches of high grass; as, the *everglades* of Florida. [*U. S.*]

Ev'er-green (-grēn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Remaining unwithered through the winter, or retaining unwithered leaves until the leaves of the next year are expanded, as pines, cedars, hemlocks, and the like.

Ev'er-green, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen plant.

2. *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration. "The funeral *evergreens* entwine." *Keble.*

Ev'er-ich (ĕv'ẽr-ĭch), **Ev'er-ych**, *a.* [OE. See EVERY.] Each one; every one; each of two. See EVERY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ev'er-ich-on' } (ĕv'ẽr-ĭch-ōn'), *pron.* [OE. *everich* +
Ev'er-ych-on' } *oon, on*, one. See EVERY, and ONE.] Every one. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ẽr-lăst'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever; existing or continuing without end; immortal; eternal. "The *everlasting* God." *Gen.* xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely, or during a long period; perpetual; — sometimes used, colloquially, as a strong intensive; as, this *everlasting* nonsense.

I will give to thee, and to thy seed after thee, . . . the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. *Gen.* xvii. 8.

And heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*

Syn. — Eternal; immortal; interminable; endless; never-ending; infinite; unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; unintermitted; incessant. — EVERLASTING, ETERNAL. *Eternal* denotes (when taken strictly) without beginning or end of duration; *everlasting* is sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures in the sense of *eternal*, but in modern usage is confined to the future, and implies no intermission as well as no end.

Whether we shall meet again I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
Forever, and forever, farewell, Cassius. *Shak.*

Everlasting flower. Same as EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3. — **Everlasting pea**, an ornamental plant (*Lathyrus latifolius*) related to the pea; — so called because it is perennial.

Ev'er-last'ing, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration, past or future; eternity.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting*, thou art God. *Ps.* xc. 2.

2. (With the definite article) The Eternal Being; God.

3. (*Bot.*) A plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color, as the pearly *everlasting* (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), the immortelle of the French, the cudweeds, etc.

4. A cloth fabric for shoes, etc. See LASTING.

Ev'er-last'ing-ly, *adv.* In an everlasting manner.

Ev'er-last'ing-ness, *n.* The state of being everlasting; endless duration; indefinite duration.

Ev'er-liv'ing (-lĭv'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Living always; immortal; eternal; as, the *everliving* God.

2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

Ev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* During eternity; always; forever; for an indefinite period; at all times; — often used substantively with *for.*

Seek the Lord. . . . Seek his face *evermore.* *Ps.* cv. 4.
And, behold, I am alive for *evermore.* *Rev.* i. 18.
Which flow from the presence of God for *evermore.* *Tillotson.*
I *evermore* did love you, Hermia. *Shak.*

E-ver'nic (ē-vẽr'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to *Evernia*, a genus of lichens; as, *evernic* acid.

E-verse' (ē-vẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *eversus*, p. p. of *evertere* to turn out, overthrow; *e* out + *vertere* to turn. Cf. EVERT.] To overthrow or subvert. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

E-ver'sion (ē-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eversio:* cf. F. *éversion.*] **1.** The act of eversing; destruction. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being turned back or outward; as, *eversion* of the eyelids; ectropium.

E-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to evert or overthrow; subversive; — with *of.*

A maxim *eversive* . . . of all justice and morality. *Geddes.*

E-vert' (ē-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVERTING.] [L. *evertere.* See EVERSE.] **1.** To overthrow; to subvert. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

2. To turn outwards, or inside out, as an intestine.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ẽr-ў), *a. & a. pron.* [OE. *everich, everilk;* AS. *æfre* ever + *ælc* each. See EVER, EACH.] **1.** All the parts which compose a whole collection or aggregate number, considered in their individuality; all, taken separately one by one, out of an indefinite number.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.
Every door and window was adorned with wreaths of flowers. *Macaulay.*

2. Every one. Cf. EACH. [*Obs.*] "*Every* of your wishes." *Shak.*

Daily occasions given to *every* of us. *Hooker.*

Every each, every one. [*Obs.*] "*Every each* of them hath some vices." *Burton.* — **Every now and then**, at short intervals; occasionally; repeatedly; frequently. [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Every* may, by way of emphasis, precede the article *the* with a superlative adjective; as, *every, the least*, variation. *Locke.*

Syn. — EVERY, EACH, ANY. *Any* denotes one, or some, taken indifferently from the individuals which compose a class. *Every* differs from *each* in giving less prominence to the selection of the individual. *Each* relates to two or more individuals of a class. It refers definitely to *every* one of them, denoting that they are considered separately, one by one, all being included; as, *each* soldier was receiving a dollar per day. *Every* relates to more than two and brings into greater prominence the notion that not one of all considered is excepted; as, *every* soldier was on service, except the cavalry, that is, all the soldiers, etc.

In *each* division there were four pentecosties, in *every* pentecosty four enomoties, and of *each* enomoty there fought in the front rank four [soldiers]. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

If society is to be kept together and the children of Adam to be saved from setting up *each* for himself with *every* one else his foe. *J. H. Newman.*

Ev'er-y-bod'y (ĕv'ẽr-ў-bŏd'ў), *n.* Every person.

Ev'er-y-day' (-dā'), *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; as, an *everyday* suit of clothes.

The mechanical drudgery of his *everyday* employment. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ev'er-y-one' (-wŭn'), *n.* [OE. *everychon.*] Everybody; — commonly separated, *every one.*

Ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* Whatever pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

More wise, more learned, more just, more *everything.* *Pope.*

Ev'er-y-when' (-hwĕn'), *adv.* At any or all times; every instant. [*R.*] "Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen.*" *Carlyle.*

Ev'er-y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence, in every part; thoroughly; altogether.

Ev'er-y-where'ness (ĕv'ẽr-ў-hwâr'nĕs), *n.* Ubiquity; omnipresence. [*R.*] *Grew.*

Eves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* See EAVESDROP.

Eves'drop'per (-pẽr), *n.* See EAVESDROPPER.

E-ves'ti-gate (ē-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *evestigatus* traced out; *e* out + *vestigatus*, p. p. of *vestigare.* See VESTIGATE.] To investigate. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ev'et (ĕv'ĕt), *n.* [See EFT, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common newt or eft. In America often applied to several species of aquatic salamanders. [Written also *evat.*]

E-vi'brate (ē-vī'brāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *evibrare.* See VIBRATE.] To vibrate. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

E-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVICTING.] [L. *evictus*, p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, evict. See EVINCE.] **1.** (*Law*) To dispossess by a judicial process; to dispossess by paramount right or claim of such right; to eject; to oust.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To evince; to prove. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

E-vic'tion (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evictio:* cf. F. *éviction.*] **1.** The act or process of evicting, or state of being evicted; the recovery of lands, tenements, etc., from another's possession by due course of law; dispossession by paramount title or claim of such title; ejectment; ouster.

2. Conclusive evidence; proof. [*Obs.*]

Full *eviction* of this fatal truth. *South.*

Ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [F. *évidence*, L. *evidentia.* See EVIDENT.] **1.** That which makes evident or manifest; that which furnishes, or tends to furnish, proof; any mode of proof; the ground of belief or judgment; as, the *evidence* of our senses; *evidence* of the truth or falsehood of a statement.

Faith is . . . the *evidence* of things not seen. *Heb.* xi. 1.
O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Illustrious *evidence*, example high. *Milton.*

2. One who bears witness. [*R.*] "Infamous and perjured *evidences.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Law*) That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it; means of making proof; — the latter, strictly speaking, not being synonymous with *evidence*, but rather the effect of it. *Greenleaf.*

Circumstantial evidence, Conclusive evidence, etc. See under CIRCUMSTANTIAL, CONCLUSIVE, etc. — **Crown's, King's,** *or* **Queen's, evidence**, evidence for the crown. [*Eng.*] — **State's evidence**, evidence for the government or the people. [*U. S.*] — **To turn King's, Queen's,** *or* **State's, evidence**, to confess a crime and give evidence against one's accomplices.

Syn. — **Testimony; proof.** See TESTIMONY.

Ev'i-dence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVIDENCED (-denst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVIDENCING (-den-sĭng).] To render evident or clear; to prove; to evince; as, to *evidence* a fact, or the guilt of an offender. *Milton.*

Ev'i-den-cer (-den-sẽr), *n.* One who gives evidence.

Ev'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [F. *évident*, L. *evidens, -entis; e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see. See VISION.] Clear to the vision; especially, clear to the understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment; as, the figure or color of a body is *evident* to the senses; the guilt of an offender can not always be made *evident.*

Your honor and your goodness is so *evident.* *Shak.*
And in our faces *evident* the signs
Of foul concupiscence. *Milton.*

Syn. — Manifest; plain; clear; obvious; visible; apparent; conclusive; indubitable; palpable; notorious. See MANIFEST.

Ev'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Relating to, or affording, evidence; indicative; especially, relating to the evidences of Christianity. *Bp. Fleetwood.* "*Evidential* tracks." *Earle.* — **Ev'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Ev'i-den'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-ă-rў *or* -shā-rў), *a.* Furnishing evidence; asserting; proving; evidential.

When a fact is supposed, although incorrectly, to be *evidentiary* of, or a mark of, some other fact. *J. S. Mill.*

Ev'i-dent-ly (ĕv'ĭ-dent-lў), *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly; obviously; plainly.

Before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth. *Gal.* iii. 1.
He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *W. Irving.*

Ev'i-dent-ness, *n.* State of being evident.

E-vig'i-la'tion (ē-vĭj'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evigilatio; e* out + *vigilare* to be awake. See VIGILANT.] A waking up or awakening. [*Obs.*]

E'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* [OE. *evel, evil, ifel, uvel*, AS. *yfel;* akin to OFries. *evel*, D. *euvel*, OS. & OHG. *ubil*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, and perh. to E. *over.*] **1.** Having qualities tending to injury and mischief; having a nature or properties which tend to badness; mischievous; not good; worthless or deleterious; poor; as, an *evil* beast; an *evil* plant; an *evil* crop.

A good tree can not bring forth *evil* fruit. *Matt.* vii. 18.

2. Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities; morally corrupt; wicked; wrong; vicious; as, *evil* conduct, thoughts, heart, words, and the like.

Ah, what a sign it is of *evil* life,
When death's approach is seen so terrible! *Shak.*

3. Producing or threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unpropitious; calamitous; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days.

Because he hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.* xxii. 19.
The owl shrieked at thy birth — an *evil* sign. *Shak.*
Evil news rides post, while good news baits. *Milton.*

Evil eye, an eye which inflicts injury by some magical or fascinating influence. It is still believed by the ignorant and superstitious that some persons have the supernatural power of injuring by a look.

It almost led him to believe in the *evil eye.* *J. H. Newman.*

— **Evil speaking**, speaking ill of others; calumny; censoriousness. — **The Evil One**, the Devil; Satan.

☞ *Evil* is sometimes written as the first part of a compound (with or without a hyphen). In many cases the compounding need not be insisted on. Examples: *Evil* doer or *evil*doer, *evil* speaking or *evil*-speaking, *evil* worker, *evil* wishing, *evil*-hearted, *evil*-minded.

Syn. — Mischievous; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; destructive; wicked; sinful; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

E'vil (ē'v'l), *n.* **1.** Anything which impairs the happiness of a being or deprives a being of any good; anything which causes suffering of any kind to sentient beings; injury; mischief; harm; — opposed to *good.*

Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

The *evil* that men do lives after them. *Shak.*

2. Moral badness, or the deviation of a moral being from the principles of virtue impressed by conscience, or by the will of the Supreme Being, or by the principles of a lawful human authority; disposition to do wrong; moral offense; wickedness; depravity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* *Eccl.* ix. 3.

3. A malady or disease; especially in the phrase *king's evil*, the scrofula. [*R.*] *Shak.*

He [Edward the Confessor] was the first that touched for the *evil.* *Addison.*

E'vil, *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill; badly; unhappily; injuriously; unkindly. *Shak.*

It went *evil* with his house. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.* xxvi. 6.

E'vil eye' (ē'v'l ī'). See *Evil eye,* under Evil, *a.*

E'vil-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil eye; also, looking with envy, jealousy, or bad design; malicious. *Shak.*

E'vil-fa'vored (-fā'vērd), *a.* Having a bad countenance or appearance; ill-favored; blemished; deformed. *Bacon.* — **E'vil-fa'vored-ness,** *n.* *Deut.* xvii. 1.

E'vil-ly (ē'v'l-lȳ), *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill. [*Obs.*] "Good deeds *evilly* bestowed." *Shak.*

E'vil-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. — **E'vil-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

E'vil-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being evil; badness; viciousness; malignity; vileness; as, *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Evinced (-vĭnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Evincing (-vĭn'sĭng).] [L. *evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, succeed in proving; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish. See Victor, and cf. Evict.] **1.** To conquer; to subdue. [*Obs.*]

Error by his own arms is best *evinced.* *Milton.*

2. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident; to bring to light; to evidence.

Common sense and experience must and will *evince* the truth of this. *South.*

E-vince'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of evincing or proving, or the state of being evinced.

E-vin'ci-ble (ē-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proved or clearly brought to light; demonstrable. *Sir M. Hale.* — **E-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

E-vin'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate; demonstrative; indicative.

E'vi-rate (ē'vĭ-rāt *or* ĕv'Ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *eviratus,* p. p. of *evirare* to castrate; *e* out + *vir* man.] To emasculate; to dispossess of manhood. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ev'i-ra'tion (ĕv'Ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eviratio.*] Castration. [*Obs.*]

E-vis'cer-ate (ē-vĭs'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Eviscerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eviscerating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *evisceratus,* p. p. of *eviscerare* to eviscerate; *e* out + *viscera* the bowels. See Viscera.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut.

E-vis'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A disemboweling.

Ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'Ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* [L. *evitabilis:* cf. F. *évitable.*] Avoidable. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Ev'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *evitatus,* p. p. of *evitare* to shun; *e* out + *vitare* to shun.] To shun; to avoid. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evitatio.*] A shunning; avoidance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

E-vite' (ē-vīt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *éviter.* See Evitate.] To shun. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Ev'i-ter'nal (ĕv'Ĭ-tĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *aeviternus, aeternus.* See Etern.] Eternal; everlasting. [*Obs.*] — **Ev'i-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* *Bp. Hall.*

Ev'i-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Eternity. [*Obs.*]

Ev'o-cate (ĕv'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *evocatus,* p. p. of *evocare.* See Evoke.] To call out or forth; to summon; to evoke. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

Ev'o-ca'tion (ĕv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evocatio:* cf. F. *évocation.*] The act of calling out or forth.

Sir T. Browne.

The *evocation* of that better spirit. *M. Arnold.*

E-vo'ca-tive (ē-vō'kà-tĭv), *a.* Calling forth; serving to evoke; developing.

Evocative power over all that is eloquent and expressive in the better soul of man. *W. Pater.*

Ev'o-ca'tor (ĕv'ō-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calls forth. [*R.*]

E-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Evoked (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Evoking.] [L. *evocare; e* out + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *évoquer.* See Voice, and cf. Evocate.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth.

To *evoke* the queen of the fairies. *T. Warton.*

A regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted. *De Quincey.*

2. To call away; to remove from one tribunal to another. [*R.*] "The cause was *evoked* to Rome." *Hume.*

Ev'o-lat'ic (ĕv'ō-lăt'ĭk), **Ev'o-lat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *evolare* to fly away; *e* out + *volare* to fly.] Apt to fly away. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Blount.*

Ev'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evolatio.*] A flying out or up. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ev'o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [L. *evolutus* unrolled, p. p. of *evolvere.* See Evolve.] (*Geom.*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent,* is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. See Involute. It is the locus of the centers of all the circles which are osculatory to the given curve or evolvent.

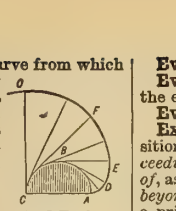

ABC Evolute; *ADEFG* Evolvent.

☞ Any curve may be an *evolute,* the term being applied to it only in its relation to the involute.

Ev'o-lu-til'i-ty (ĕv'ō-lū-tĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See Evolution.] (*Biol.*) The faculty possessed by all substances capable of self-nourishment of manifesting the nutritive acts by changes of form, of volume, or of structure. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evolutio* an unrolling: cf. F. *évolution* evolution. See Evolve.] **1.** The act of unfolding or unrolling; hence, in the process of growth; development; as, the *evolution* of a flower from a bud, or an animal from the egg.

2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. "The whole *evolution* of ages." *Dr. H. More.*

3. (*Geom.*) The formation of an involute by unwrapping a thread from a curve as an evolute. *Hutton.*

4. (*Arith. & Alg.*) The extraction of roots; — the reverse of *involution.*

5. (*Mil. & Naval*) A prescribed movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet; any movement designed to effect a new arrangement or disposition; a maneuver.

Those *evolutions* are best which can be executed with the greatest celerity, compatible with regularity. *Campbell.*

6. (*Biol.*) (*a*) A general name for the history of the steps by which any living organism has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it; a gradual unfolding of successive phases of growth or development. (*b*) That theory of generation which supposes the germ to preëxist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act; — opposed to *epigenesis.*

7. (*Metaph.*) That series of changes under natural law which involves continuous progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous in structure, and from the single and simple to the diverse and manifold in quality or function. ☞ The process is by some limited to organic beings; by others it is applied to the inorganic and the psychical. It is also applied to explain the existence and growth of institutions, manners, language, civilization, and every product of human activity. The agencies and laws of the process are variously explained by different philosophers.

Evolution is to me series with development. *Gladstone.*

Ev'o-lu'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Relating to evolution. "*Evolutional* changes." *H. Spencer.*

Ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to evolution; as, *evolutionary* discussions.

Ev'o-lu'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of, or belief in, evolution. See Evolution, 6 and 7.

Ev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions.

2. One who holds the doctrine of evolution, either in biology or in metaphysics. *Darwin.*

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Evolved (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Evolving.] [L. *evolvere, evolutum; e* out + *volvere* to roll. See Voluble.] **1.** To unfold or unroll; to open and expand; to disentangle and exhibit clearly and satisfactorily; to develop; to derive; to educe.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Sir M. Hale.*

The principles which art involves, science alone *evolves.* *Whewell.*

Not by any power *evolved* from man's own resources, but by a power which descended from above. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. To throw out; to emit; as, to *evolve* odors.

E-volve', *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed; to pass through a process of evolution. *Prior.*

E-volve'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution.

E-volv'ent (-vŏl'vent), *n.* [L. *evolvens, -entis,* unrolling, p. pr. of *evolvere.*] (*Geom.*) The involute of a curve. See Involute, and Evolute.

E-vom'it (ē-vŏm'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *evomitus,* p. p. of *evomere* to vomit forth; *e* out + *vomere.*] To vomit. [*Obs.*]

Ev'o-mi'tion (ĕv'ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of vomiting. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

E-vul'gate (ē-vŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *evulgatus,* p. p. of *evulgare* to publish.] To publish abroad. [*Obs.*]

Ev'ul-ga'tion (ĕv'ŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* A divulging. [*Obs.*]

E-vul'sion (ē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evulsio,* fr. *evellere, evulsum,* to pluck out; *e* out + *vellere* to pluck: cf. F. *évulsion.*] The act of plucking out; a rooting out.

Ew (ū), *n.* [See Yew.] A yew. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eówu;* akin to D. *ooi,* OHG. *awi, ouwi,* Icel. *ær,* Goth. *awēþi* a flock of sheep, *awistr* a sheepfold, Lith. *avis* a sheep, L. *ovis,* Gr. ὄις, Skr. *avi.* √213.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the sheep, and of sheep-like animals.

Ewe'-necked' (ū'nĕkt'), *a.* Having a neck like a ewe; — said of horses in which the arch of the neck is deficient, being somewhat hollowed out. *Youatt.*

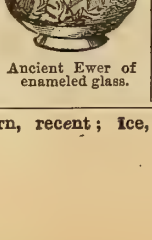
Ancient Ewer of enameled glass.

Ew'er (ū'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ewer, euwier,* prop. a water carrier, F. *évier* a washing place, sink, *aiguière* ewer, L. *aquarius,* adj., water carrying, n., a water carrier, fr. *aqua* water; akin to Goth. *ahwa* water, river, OHG. *aha,* G. *au, aue,* meadow. √219. Cf. Aquarium, Aquatic, Island.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug; esp., one used to hold water for the toilet.

Basins and *ewers* to lave her dainty hands. *Shak.*

Ew'er-y (ū'ẽr-ȳ), **Ew'ry** (ū'rȳ), *n.* [From Ewer.] An office or place of household service where the ewers were formerly kept. [*Eng.*] *Parker.*

Ewt (ūt), *n.* [See Newt.] (*Zoöl.*) The newt.

Ex- (ĕks-, ĕgz-; 270, 271). A prefix from the Latin preposition *ex,* akin to Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in composition, it signifies *out of,* as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude; *off, from,* or *out,* as in *ex*scind; *beyond,* as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel; and sometimes has a privative sense of *without,* as in *ex*albuminous, *ex*sanguious. In some words, it intensifies the meaning; in others, it has little effect on the signification. It becomes *ef-* before *f,* as in *ef*fuse. The form *e-* occurs instead of *ex-* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r,* and *v,* as in *e*bullient, *e*manate, *e*normous, etc. In words from the French it often appears as *es-,* sometimes as *s-* or *é-;* as, *e*scape, *s*cape, *é*lite. *Ex-,* prefixed to names implying office, station, condition, denotes that the person formerly held the office, or is *out* of the office or condition now; as, *ex*-president, *ex*-governor, *ex*-mayor, *ex*-convict. The Greek form ἐξ becomes *ex* in English, as in *ex*arch; ἐκ becomes *ec,* as in *ec*centric.

Ex-ac'er-bate (ĕgz-ăs'ẽr-bāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exacerbated (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exacerbating (-bā'tĭng).] [L. *exacerbatus,* p. p. of *exacerbare; ex* out (intens.) + *acerbare.* See Acerbate.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate; to imbitter, as passions or a disease. *Brougham.*

Ex-ac'er-ba'tion (ĕgz-ăs'ẽr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *exacerbation.*] **1.** The act of rendering more violent or bitter; the state of being exacerbated or intensified in violence or malignity; as, *exacerbation* of passion.

2. (*Med.*) A periodical increase of violence in a disease, as in remittent or continuous fever; an increased energy of diseased and painful action.

Ex-ac'er-bes'cence (-bĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *exacerbescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exacerbescere,* incho. of *exacerbare.*] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. *E. Darwin.*

Ex-ac'er-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exacervare* to heap up exceedingly. See Ex-, and Acervate.] The act of heaping up. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-ac'i-nate (ĕgz-ăs'Ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *acinus* kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

Ex-ac'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Removal of the kernel.

Ex-act' (ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, accurate, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, to demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *exact.* See Agent, Act.] **1.** Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth; perfectly conforming; neither exceeding nor falling short in any respect; true; correct; precise; as, the clock keeps *exact* time; he paid the *exact* debt; an *exact* copy of a letter; *exact* accounts.

I took great pains to make out the *exact* truth. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. Habitually careful to agree with a standard, a rule, or a promise; accurate; methodical; punctual; as, a man *exact* in observing an appointment; in my doings I was *exact.* "I see thou art *exact* of taste." *Milton.*

3. Precisely or definitely conceived or stated; strict.

An *exact* command,
Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accurate; correct; precise; nice; methodical; particular; careful. See Accurate.

Ex-act', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exacted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exacting.] [From L. *exactus,* p. p. of *exigere;* or fr. LL. *exactare:* cf. OF. *exacter.* See Exact, *a.*] To demand or require authoritatively or peremptorily, as a right; to enforce the payment of, or a yielding of; to compel to yield or to furnish; hence, to wrest, as a fee or reward when none is due; — followed by *from* or *of* before the one subjected to exaction; as, to *exact* tribute, fees, obedience, etc., from or of some one.

He said unto them, *Exact* no more than that which is appointed you. *Luke* iii. 13.

Years of service past
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

Ex-act', *v. i.* To practice exaction. [*Obs.*]

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Ps.* lxxxix. 22.

Ex-act'er (-ẽr), *n.* An exactor. *Is.* lx. 17.

Ex-act'ing, *a.* Oppressive or unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the exact fulfillment of obligations; harsh; severe. "A temper so *exacting.*" *T. Arnold.* — **Ex-act'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-act'ing-ness,** *n.*

Ex-ac'tion (ĕgz-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exactio:* cf. F. *exaction.*] **1.** The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; compulsion to give or furnish; a levying by force; a driving to compliance; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience; hence, extortion.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

Daily new *exactions* are devised. *Shak.*

Illegal *exactions* of sheriffs and officials. *Bancroft.*

2. That which is exacted; a severe tribute; a fee, reward, or contribution, demanded or levied with severity or injustice. *Daniel.*

Ex-act'i-tude (ĕgz-ăkt'Ĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *exactitude.*] The quality of being exact; exactness.

Ex-act'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact; accurately; strictly; correctly; nicely. "*Exactly* wrought." *Shak.*

His enemies were pleased, for he had acted *exactly* as their interests required. *Bancroft.*

Ex-act'ness, *n.* **1.** The condition of being exact; accuracy; nicety; precision; regularity; as, *exactness* of judgment or deportment.

2. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as, *exactness* in accounts or business.

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Ex-act'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *exacteur.*] One who

exacts or demands by authority or right; hence, an extortioner; also, one unreasonably severe in injunctions or demands. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-act'ress (ĕgz-ăkt'rĕs), *n.* [Cf. L. *exactrix.*] A woman who is an exactor. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ex-ac'u-ate (ĕgz-ăk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exacuere; ex* out (intens.) + *acuere* to make sharp.] To whet or sharpen. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.* — **Ex-ac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ex-ær'e-sis** (ĕgz-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξαίρεσις a taking away.] (*Surg.*) In old writers, the operations concerned in the removal of parts of the body.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exaggerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exaggerating.] [L. *exaggeratus*, p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up; *ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, fr. *agger* heap, *aggerere* to bring to; *ad* to + *gerere* to bear. See Jest.] **1.** To heap up; to accumulate. [*Obs.*] "Earth *exaggerated* upon them [oaks and firs]." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To amplify; to magnify; to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; to delineate extravagantly; to overstate the truth concerning.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues. *Addison.*

Ex-ag'ger-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Enlarged beyond bounds or the truth. — **Ex-ag'ger-a'ted-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-ag'ger-a'ting (-ā'tĭng), *a.* That exaggerates; enlarging beyond bounds. — **Ex-ag'ger-a'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaggeratio:* cf. F. *exagération.*] **1.** The act of heaping or piling up. [*Obs.*] "*Exaggeration* of sand." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The act of exaggerating; the act of doing or representing in an excessive manner; a going beyond the bounds of truth, reason, or justice; a hyperbolical representation; hyperbole; overstatement.

No need of an *exaggeration* of what they saw. *I. Taylor.*

3. (*Paint.*) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, beauty, power, vigor.

Ex-ag'ger-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to exaggerate; involving exaggeration. "*Exaggerative* language." *Geddes.* "*Exaggerative* pictures." *W. J. Linton.* — **Ex-ag'ger-a-tive-ly**, *adv. Carlyle.*

Ex-ag'ger-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who exaggerates; one addicted to exaggeration. *L. Horner.*

Ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Containing, or tending to, exaggeration; exaggerative. *Johnson.*

Ex-ag'i-tate (ĕgz-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *exagitatus*, p. p. of *exagitare.* See Ex-, and Agitate.] **1.** To stir up; to agitate. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

2. To satirize; to censure severely. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Ex-ag'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exagitatio:* cf. OF. *exagitation.*] Agitation. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex'al-bu'mi-nous (ĕks'ăl-bū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *albumen.*] (*Bot.*) Having no albumen about the embryo; — said of certain seeds.

Ex-alt' (ĕgz-ălt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exalted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exalting.] [L. *exaltare; ex* out (intens.) + *altare* to make high, *altus* high: cf. F. *exalter.* See Altitude.] **1.** To raise high; to elevate; to lift up.

I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God. *Is.* xiv. 13.

Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes. *Pope.*

2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, wealth, character, or the like; to dignify; to promote; as, to *exalt* a prince to the throne, a citizen to the presidency.

Righteousness *exalteth* a nation. *Prov.* xiv. 34.

He that humbleth himself shall be *exalted. Luke* xiv. 11.

3. To elevate by praise or estimation; to magnify; to extol; to glorify. "*Exalt* ye the Lord." *Ps.* xcix. 5.

In his own grace he doth *exalt* himself. *Shak.*

4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to inspire with delight or satisfaction; to elate.

They who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted. Dryden.*

5. To elevate the tone of, as of the voice or a musical instrument. *Is.* xxxvii. 23.

Now Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

6. (*Alchem.*) To render pure or refined; to intensify or concentrate; as, to *exalt* the juices of bodies.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers. *Pope.*

Ex'al-tate (ĕks'ăl-tāt), *a.* [L. *exaltatus*, p. p. of *exaltare* to exalt.] (*Astrol.*) Exercising its highest influence; — said of a planet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ex'al-ta'tion (ĕgz'ăl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaltatio:* cf. F. *exaltation.*] **1.** The act of exalting or raising high; also, the state of being exalted; elevation.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation. Milton.*

2. (*Alchem.*) The refinement or subtilization of a body, or the increasing of its virtue or principal property.

3. (*Astrol.*) That place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was supposed to exert its strongest influence.

Ex-alt'ed (ĕgz-ălt'ĕd), *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; extolled; refined; dignified; sublime.

Wiser far than Solomon,
Of more *exalted* mind. *Milton.*

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

— **Ex-alt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-alt'ed-ness**, *n.* "The *exaltedness* of some minds." *T. Gray.*

Ex-alt'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

Ex-alt'ment (-ment), *n.* Exaltation. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Ex-a'men (ĕgz-ā'mĕn), *n.* [L., the tongue of a balance, examination; for *exagmen*, fr. *exigere* to weigh accurately, to treat: cf. F. *examen.* See Exact, *a.*] Examination; inquiry. [*R.*] "A critical *examen* of the two pieces." *Cowper.*

Ex-am'e-tron (ĕgz-ăm'ē-trŏn), *n.* [NL. See Hexameter.] An hexameter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ex-am'i-na-ble (ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being examined or inquired into. *Bacon.*

Ex-am'i-nant (-nant), *n.* [L. *examinans, -antis*, examining.] **1.** One who examines; an examiner. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. One who is to be examined. [*Obs.*] *H. Prideaux.*

Ex-am'i-nate (ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [L. *examinatus*, p. p. of *examinare.* See Examine.] A person subjected to examination. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-am'i-na'tion (ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *examinatio:* cf. F. *examination.*] **1.** The act of examining, or state of being examined; a careful search, investigation, or inquiry; scrutiny by study or experiment.

2. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification; as, the *examination* of a student, or of a candidate for admission to the bar or the ministry.

He neglected the studies, . . . stood low at the *examinations. Macaulay.*

Examination in chief, *or* **Direct examination** (*Law*), that examination which is made of a witness by a party calling him. — **Cross-examination**, that made by the opposite party. — **Reëxamination**, *or* **Re-direct examination**, that made by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the cross-examination.

Syn. — Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection; exploration.

Ex-am'i-na'tor (ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *examinateur.*] An examiner. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-am'ine (-ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Examined (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Examining.] [L. *examinare, examinatum*, fr. *examen, examinis:* cf. F. *examiner.* See Examen.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real character or state of; to subject to inquiry or inspection of particulars for the purpose of obtaining a fuller insight into the subject of examination, as a material substance, a fact, a reason, a cause, the truth of a statement; to inquire or search into; to explore; as, to *examine* a mineral; to *examine* a ship to know whether she is seaworthy; to *examine* a proposition, theory, or question.

Examine well your own thoughts. *Chaucer.*

Examine their counsels and their cares. *Shak.*

2. To interrogate as in a judicial proceeding; to try or test by question; as, to *examine* a witness in order to elicit testimony, a student to test his qualifications, a bankrupt touching the state of his property, etc.

The offenders that are to be *examined. Shak.*

Syn. — To discuss; debate; scrutinize; search into; investigate; explore. See Discuss.

Ex-am'i-nee' (-ĭ-nē'), *n.* A person examined.

Ex-am'in-er (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn-ĕr), *n.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates; an officer or person charged with the duty of making an examination; as, an *examiner* of students for a degree; an *examiner* in chancery, in the patent office, etc.

Ex-am'in-er-ship, *n.* The office or rank of an examiner.

Ex-am'in-ing, *a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an *examining* committee.

Ex'am-pla-ry (ĕgz'am-plā-rў), *a.* [From Example, cf. Exemplary.] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Ex-am'ple (ĕgz-ăm'p'l), *n.* [A later form for *ensample*, fr. L. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, from *eximere* to take out. See Exempt, and cf. Ensample, Sample.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of the whole; a sample; a specimen.

2. That which is to be followed or imitated as a model; a pattern or copy.

For I have given you an *example*, that ye should do as I have done to you. *John* xiii. 15.

I gave, thou sayest, the *example;* I led the way. *Milton.*

3. That which resembles or corresponds with something else; a precedent; a model.

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want *example. Shak.*

4. That which is to be avoided; one selected for punishment and to serve as a warning; a warning.

Hang him; he 'll be made an *example. Shak.*

Now these things were our *examples*, to the intent that we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted. 1 *Cor.* x. 6.

5. An instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept, especially a problem to be solved, or a case to be determined, as an exercise in the application of the rules of any study or branch of science; as, in trigonometry and grammar, the principles and rules are illustrated by *examples.*

Syn. — Precedent; case; instance. — Example, Instance. The discrimination to be made between these two words relates to cases in which we give "instances" or "examples" of things done. An *instance* denotes the single case then "standing" before us; if there be others like it, the word does not express this fact. On the contrary, an *example* is one of an entire class of like things, and should be a true representative or *sample* of that class. Hence, an *example* proves a rule or regular course of things; an *instance* simply points out what may be true only in the case presented. A man's life may be filled up with *examples* of the self-command and kindness which marked his character, and may present only a solitary *instance* of haste or severity. Hence, the word "example" should never be used to describe what stands singly and alone. We do, however, sometimes apply the word *instance* to what is really an *example*, because we are not thinking of the latter under this aspect, but solely as a case which "stands before us." See Precedent.

Ex-am'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exampled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exampling (-plĭng).] To set an example for; to give a precedent for; to exemplify; to give an instance of; to instance. [*Obs.*] "I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent." *Shak.*

Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampled*, and has never been surpassed. *J. Morley.*

Ex-am'ple-less (-p'l-lĕs), *a.* Without or above example. [*R.*]

Ex-am'pler (-plĕr), *n.* [See Exemplar, Example, and cf. Sampler.] A pattern; an exemplar. [*Obs.*]

Ex-am'ple-ss (-plĕs), *a.* Exampleless. [Wrongly formed.] *B. Jonson.*

Ex-an'gui-ous (ĕks-ăn'gwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Bloodless. [*Obs.*] See Exsanguious. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-an'gu-lous (ĕks-ăn'gū-lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *angulous.*] Having no corners; without angles. [*R.*]

Ex-an'i-mate (ĕgz-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, p. p. of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit; *ex* out + *anima* air, breath, life, spirit.] **1.** Lifeless; dead. [*R.*] "Carcasses *exanimate.*" *Spenser.*

2. Destitute of animation; spiritless; disheartened. [*R.*] "Pale . . . wretch, *exanimate* by love." *Thomson.*

Ex-an'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of animation or of life. [*Obs.*]

Ex-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exanimatio.*] Deprivation of life or of spirits. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-an'i-mous (ĕgz-ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *exanimus, exanimis; ex* out, without + *anima* life.] Lifeless; dead. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ex-an'nu-late (-nū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *annulate.*] (*Bot.*) Having the sporangium destitute of a ring; — said of certain genera of ferns.

Ex-an'them (ĕgz-ăn'thĕm), *n.* Same as Exanthema.

‖ **Ex'an-the'ma** (ĕks'ăn-thē'mà), *n.; pl.* Exanthemata (-thĕm'à-tà). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθημα, fr. ἐξανθεῖν to burst forth as flowers, break out, as ulcers; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower: cf. F. *exanthème.*] (*Med.*) An efflorescence or discoloration of the skin; an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, and the like diseases; — sometimes limited to eruptions attended with fever. *Dunglison.*

Ex-an'the-mat'ic (ĕks-ăn'thĕ-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of, re-
Ex'an-them'a-tous (ĕks'ăn-thĕm'à-tŭs), } lating to, or characterized by, exanthema; efflorescent; as, an *exanthematous* eruption.

‖ **Ex'an-the'sis** (ĕks'ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἐξάνθησις. See Exanthema.] (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin; cutaneous efflorescence.

Ex-ant'late (ĕgz-ănt'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exantlatus*, p. p. of *exantlare, exanclare*, to endure.] To exhaust or wear out. [*Obs.*] "Seeds . . . wearied or *exantlated.*" *Boyle.*

Ex'ant-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *exantlation.*] Act of drawing out; exhaustion. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'a-rate (ĕks'à-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exaratus*, p. p. of *exarare* to plow up, to write; *ex* out + *arare* to plow.] To plow up; also, to engrave; to write. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Ex'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaratio.*] Act of plowing; also, act of writing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex'arch (ĕks'ärk), *n.* [L. *exarchus*, Gr. ἔξαρχος a commander; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to lead, rule: cf. F. *exarque.*] A viceroy; in Ravenna, the title of the viceroys of the Byzantine emperors; in the Eastern Church, the superior over several monasteries; in the modern Greek Church, a deputy of the patriarch, who visits the clergy, investigates ecclesiastical cases, etc.

Ex-ar'chate (ĕks-är'kāt *or* ĕks'är-kāt), *n.* [LL. *exarchatus*, fr. L. *exarchus:* cf. F. *exarchat.*] The office or the province of an exarch. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-ar'il-late (ĕks-ăr'ĭl-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *arillate.*] (*Bot.*) Having no aril; — said of certain seeds, or of the plants producing them.

Ex'ar-tic'u-late (ĕks'ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *articulate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having but one joint; — said of certain insects.

Ex'ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ex-* + *articulation.*] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint. *Bailey.*

Ex-as'per-ate (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare* to roughen, exasperate; *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to make rough, *asper* rough. See Asperity.] Exasperated; imbittered. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Like swallows which the *exasperate* dying year
Sets spinning. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ex-as'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exasperated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exasperating (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To irritate in a high degree; to provoke; to enrage; to excite or to inflame the anger of; as, to *exasperate* a person or his feelings.

To *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; to aggravate; to imbitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.

To *exasperate* the ways of death. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — To irritate; provoke. See Irritate.

Ex-as'per-a'ter (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

Ex-as'per-a'tion (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exasperatio:* cf. F. *exaspération.*] **1.** The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; keen or bitter anger.

Extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South.*

2. Increase of violence or malignity; aggravation; exacerbation. "*Exasperation* of the fits." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ex'as-pid'e-an (ĕks'ăs-pĭd'ē-an), *a.* [Gr. ἐξ out + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior scutes extending around the tarsus on the outer side, leaving the inner side naked; — said of certain birds.

Ex-auc'tor-ate (ĕgz-ąk'tĕr-āt), *v. t.* See Exauthorate. [*Obs.*]

Ex-auc'tor-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* See Exauthoration.

Ex-au'gu-rate (ĕgz-ą'gū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exauguratus*, p. p. of *exaugurare* to profane; *ex* out + *augurari* to act as an augur, fr. *augur.*] To annul the consecration of; to secularize; to unhallow. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ex-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exauguratio* desecration.] The act of exaugurating; desecration. [*Obs.*]

Ex-au'thor-ate (ĕgz-ą'thĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exauctoratus*, p. p. of *exauctorare* to dismiss; *ex* out + *auctorare* to bind to something, to hire, fr. *auctor.* See Author.] To deprive of authority or office; to depose; to discharge. [*Obs.*]

Exauthorated for their unworthiness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-au'thor-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Deprivation of authority or dignity; degradation. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-au'thor-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex-* + *authorize.*] To deprive of authority. [*Obs.*] *Selden.*

Ex-cal'ce-ate (ĕks-kăl'sē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *excalceatus*, p. p. of *excalceare* to unshoe. See CALCEATED.] To deprive of shoes. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

Ex-cal'ce-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depriving or divesting of shoes. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

Ex'cal-fac'tion (ĕks'kăl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excalfactio.*] A heating or warming; calefaction. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Ex'cal-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *excalfacere* to warm; *ex* out (intens.) + *calfacere* to warm.] Serving to heat; warming. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Ex'cal-fac'to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *excalfactorius.*] Heating; warming. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), *n.* The name of King Arthur's mythical sword. [Written also *Excalibar*, *Excalibor*, *Escalibar*, and *Caliburn.*] *Tennyson.*

Ex-camb' (ĕks-kămb'), } *v. t.* [LL. *excambiare*, *ex-*
Ex-cam'bie (-kăm'bĭ), } *cambire;* L *ex* out + *cambire.* See CHANGE, and cf. EXCHANGE.] (*Scots Law*) To exchange; — used with reference to transfers of land.

‖ **Ex-cam'bi-on** (-bĭ-ŏn), } *n.* [LL. *excambium.* See
‖ **Ex-cam'bi-um** (-bĭ-ŭm), } EXCAMB.] (*Scots Law*) Exchange; barter; — used commonly of lands.

Ex'can-des'cence (ĕks'kăn-dĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *excandescentia.*] **1.** A growing hot; a white or glowing heat; incandescence. [*R.*]

2. Violent anger; a growing angry. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Ex'can-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *excandescens*, p. pr. of *excandescere* to take fire, glow; *ex* out (intens.) + *candescere* to begin to glisten or glow, fr. *candere.* See CANDID.] White or glowing with heat. [*R.*] *Ure.*

Ex'can-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excantare* to charm out. See EX-, and CHANT.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Ex-car'nate (ĕks-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *excarnatus*, p. p. of *excarnare;* L. *ex* out + *caro, carnis*, flesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh. *Grew.*

Ex'car-na'tion (ĕks'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depriving or divesting of flesh; excarnification; — opposed to *incarnation.*

Ex-car'ni-fi-cate (ĕks-kär'nĭ-fĭ-kāt *or* ĕks'kär-nĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + LL. *carnificatus*, p. p. of *carnificare* to carnify: cf. L. *excarnificare* to tear to pieces, torment. See CARNIFY.] To clear of flesh; to excarnate. *Dr. H. More.*

Ex-car'ni-fi-ca'tion (ĕks-kär'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of excarnificating or of depriving of flesh; excarnation. *Johnson.*

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kă-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCAVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCAVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *excavatus*, p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to make hollow, *cavus* hollow. See CAVE.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in; to make hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging; as, to *excavate* a ball; to *excavate* the earth.

2. To form by hollowing; to shape, as a cavity, or anything that is hollow; as, to *excavate* a canoe, a cellar, a channel.

3. (*Engin.*) To dig out and remove, as earth.

The material *excavated* was usually sand. *E. L. Corthell.*

Excavating pump, a kind of dredging apparatus for excavating under water, in which silt and loose material mixed with water are drawn up by a pump. *Knight.*

Ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excavatio:* cf. F. *excavation.*] **1.** The act of excavating, or of making hollow, by cutting, scooping, or digging out a part of a solid mass.

2. A cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping. "A winding *excavation.*" *Glover.*

3. (*Engin.*) (*a*) An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a *covered cutting* or *tunnel.* (*b*) The material dug out in making a channel or cavity.

The delivery of the *excavations* at a distance of 250 feet. *E. L. Corthell.*

Ex'ca-va'tor (ĕks'kă-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, excavates or hollows out; especially, a machine, as a dredging machine, or a tool, for excavating.

Ex-cave' (ĕks-kāv'), *v. t.* [L. *excavare.*] To excavate. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex-ce'cate (ĕk-sē'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *excaecatus*, p. p. of *excaecare* to blind; *ex* (intens.) + *caecare* to blind, *caecus* blind.] To blind. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex'ce-ca'tion (ĕk'sē-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making blind. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

Ex-ced'ent (ĕk-sēd'ent), *n.* [L. *excedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excedere.* See EXCEED, *v. t.*] Excess. [*R.*]

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCEEDING.] [L. *excedere, excessum*, to go away or beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go, to pass: cf. F. *excéder.* See CEDE.] To go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit or measure of; to outgo; to surpass; — used both in a good and a bad sense; as, one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, weight, power, skill, etc.; one offender *exceeds* another in villainy; his rank *exceeds* yours.

Name the time, but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*

Observes how much a chintz *exceeds* mohair. *Pope.*

Syn. — To outdo; surpass; excel; transcend; outstrip; outvie; overtop.

Ex-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To go too far; to pass the proper bounds or measure. "In our reverence to whom, we can not possibly *exceed.*" *Jer Taylor.*

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.* *Deut.* xxv. 3.

2. To be more or greater; to be paramount. *Shak.*

Ex-ceed'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of exceeding or surpassing. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Ex-ceed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who exceeds. *Bp. Montagu.*

Ex-ceed'ing, *a.* More than usual; extraordinary; more than sufficient; measureless. "The *exceeding* riches of his grace." *Eph.* ii. 7. — **Ex-ceed'ing-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ex-ceed'ing, *adv.* In a very great degree; extremely; exceedingly. [*Archaic.* It is not joined to verbs.] "The voice *exceeding* loud." *Keble.*

His raiment became shining, *exceeding* white as snow. *Mark* ix. 3.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Ex-ceed'ing-ly (ĕk-sēd'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* To a very great degree; beyond what is usual; surpassingly. It signifies more than *very.*

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCELLED (-sĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCELLING.] [L. *excellere, excelsum; ex* out + a root found in *culmen* height, top: cf. F. *exceller.* See CULMINATE, COLUMN.] **1.** To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo or outgo, in a good sense.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou, greater still, must these *excel.* *Prior.*

I saw that wisdom *excelleth* folly, as far as light *excelleth* darkness. *Eccl.* ii. 13.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass.

She opened; but to shut
Excelled her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

Ex-cel', *v. i.* To surpass others in good qualities, laudable actions, or acquirements; to be distinguished by superiority; as, to *excel* in mathematics, or classics.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel.* *Gen.* xlix. 4.

Then peers grew proud in horsemanship t' *excel.* *Pope.*

Ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕl-lens), *n.* [F. *excellence*, L. *excellentia.*] **1.** The quality of being excellent; state of possessing good qualities in an eminent degree; exalted merit; superiority in virtue.

Consider first that great
Or bright infers not *excellence.* *Milton.*

2. An excellent or valuable quality; that by which any one excels or is eminent; a virtue.

With every *excellence* refined. *Beattie.*

3. A title of honor or respect; — more common in the form *excellency.*

I do greet your *excellence*
With letters of commission from the king. *Shak.*

Syn. — Superiority; preëminence; perfection; worth; goodness; purity; greatness.

Ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sȳ), *n.; pl.* EXCELLENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Excellence; virtue; dignity; worth; superiority.

His *excellency* is over Israel. *Ps.* lxviii. 34.

Extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency.* *Hooker.*

2. A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, esp. to viceroys, ministers, and ambassadors, to English colonial governors, etc. It was formerly sometimes given to kings and princes.

Ex'cel-lent (-lent), *a.* [F. *excellent*, L. *excellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excellere.* See EXCEL.] **1.** Excelling; surpassing others in some good quality or the sum of qualities; of great worth; eminent, in a good sense; superior; as, an *excellent* man, artist, citizen, husband, discourse, book, song, etc.; *excellent* breeding, principles, aims, action.

To love . . .
What I see *excellent* in good or fair. *Milton.*

2. Superior in kind or degree, irrespective of moral quality; — used with words of a bad significance. [*Obs.* or *Ironical*] "An *excellent* hypocrite." *Hume.*

Their sorrows are most *excellent.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent; admirable; worthy.

Ex'cel-lent, *adv.* Excellently; eminently; exceedingly. [*Obs.*] "This comes off well and *excellent.*" *Shak.*

Ex'cel-lent-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an excellent manner; well in a high degree.

2. In a high or superior degree; — in this literal use, not implying worthiness. [*Obs.*]

When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry. *J. Fletcher.*

‖ **Ex-cel'si-or** (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere.* See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward.

Ex-cel'si-or, *n.* A kind of stuffing for upholstered furniture, mattresses, etc., in which curled shreds of wood are substituted for curled hair.

Ex-cen'tral (ĕk-sĕn'tral), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *central.*] (*Bot.*) Out of the center.

Ex-cen'tric (-trĭk), } *a.* **1.** Same as ECCENTRIC,
Ex-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } ECCENTRICAL.

2. (*Bot.*) One-sided; having the normally central portion not in the true center. *Gray.*

Ex'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Math.*) Same as ECCENTRICITY.

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCEPTING.] [L. *exceptus*, p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, to except; *ex* out + *capere* to take: cf. F. *excepter.* See CAPABLE.] **1.** To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; to exclude; to omit.

Who never touched
The *excepted* tree. *Milton.*

Wherein (if we only *except* the unfitness of the judge) all other things concurred. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. To object to; to protest against. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-cept', *v. i.* To take exception; to object; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *against;* as, to *except* to a witness or his testimony.

Except thou wilt *except* against my love. *Shak.*

Ex-cept', *prep.* [Originally past participle, or verb in the imperative mode.] With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting.

God and his Son *except*,
Created thing naught valued he nor . . . shunned. *Milton.*

Syn. — EXCEPT, EXCEPTING, BUT, SAVE, BESIDES. *Excepting, except, but*, and *save* are exclusive. *Except* marks exclusion more pointedly. "I have finished all the letters *except* one," is more marked than "I have finished all the letters *but* one." *Excepting* is the same as *except*, but less used. *Save* is chiefly found in poetry. *Besides* (lit., by the side of) is in the nature of addition. "There is no one here *except* or *but* him," means, take him away and there is nobody present. "There is nobody here *besides* him," means, he is present and by the side of, or in addition to, him is nobody. "Few ladies, *except* her Majesty, could have made themselves heard." In this example, *besides* should be used, not *except.*

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

And he said, I will not let thee go, *except* thou bless me. *Gen.* xxxii. 26.

But yesterday you never opened lip,
Except, indeed, to drink. *Tennyson.*

☞ As a conjunction *unless* has mostly taken the place of *except.*

Ex-cept'ant (-ant), *a.* Making exception.

Ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.*, but properly a *participle.* With rejection or exception of; excluding; except. "*Excepting* your worship's presence." *Shak.*

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable, *excepting* by himself. *Lubbock.*

Ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exceptio:* cf. F. *exception.*] **1.** The act of excepting or excluding; exclusion; restriction by taking out something which would otherwise be included, as in a class, statement, rule.

2. That which is excepted or taken out from others; a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions.*

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. *Cowper.*

Often with *to.*

That proud *exception* to all nature's laws. *Pope.*

3. (*Law*) An objection, oral or written, taken, in the course of an action, as to bail or security; or as to the decision of a judge, in the course of a trial, or in his charge to a jury; or as to lapse of time, or scandal, impertinence, or insufficiency in a pleading; also, as in conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor excepts something before granted. *Burrill.*

4. An objection; cavil; dissent; disapprobation; offense; cause of offense; — usually followed by *to* or *against.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have against our account [relation]. *Bentley.*

He . . . took *exception* to the place of their burial. *Bacon.*

She takes *exceptions* at your person. *Shak.*

Bill of exceptions (*Law*), a statement of exceptions to the decision, or instructions of a judge in the trial of a cause, made for the purpose of putting the points decided on record so as to bring them before a superior court or the full bench for review.

Ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception or objection; objectionable. — **Ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

Ex-cep'tion-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *exceptionnel.*] Forming an exception; not ordinary; uncommon; rare; hence, better than the average; superior. *Lyell.*

This particular spot had *exceptional* advantages. *Jowett (Th.).*

— **Ex-cep'tion-al-ly** (-al-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-cep'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who takes exceptions or makes objections. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ex-cep'tion-less, *a.* Without exception.

A universal, . . . *exceptionless* disqualification. *Bancroft.*

Ex-cep'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed or apt to take exceptions, or to object; captious. [*Obs.*]

At least effectually silence the doubtful and *exceptious.* *South.*

— **Ex-cep'tious-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Ex-cept'ive (ĕk-sĕpt'ĭv), *a.* That excepts; including an exception; as, an *exceptive* proposition. *I. Watts.*

A particular and *exceptive* law. *Milton.*

Ex-cept'less, *a.* Not exceptional; usual. [*Obs.*]

My general and *exceptless* rashness. *Shak.*

Ex-cept'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., a scribe.] One who takes exceptions. *T. Burnet.*

Ex-cer'e-bra'tion (ĕk-sẽr'ẽ-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerebratus* deprived of brains; *ex* out + *cerebrum* brain.] The act of removing or beating out the brains.

Ex-cer'e-brose' (ĕk-sẽr'ẽ-brōs'), *a.* [See EXCEREBRATION.] Brainless. [*R.*]

Ex-cern' (ĕk-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [L. *excernere.* See EXCRETE.] To excrete; to throw off through the pores; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-cern'ent (-ent), *a.* [See EXCERN.] (*Physiol.*) Connected with, or pertaining to, excretion.

Ex-cerp' (ĕk-sẽrp'), *v. t.* [L. *excerpere, excerptum; ex* out + *carpere* to pick, gather. See HARVEST, and cf. SCARCE, *a.*] To pick out. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Ex-cerpt' (ĕk-sẽrpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCERPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCERPTING.] [From L. *excerptus*, p. p. See EXCERP.] To select; to extract; to cite; to quote.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

Ex-cerpt' (277), *n.* An extract; a passage selected or copied from a book or record.

‖ **Ex-cerp'ta** (ĕk-sẽrp'tà), *n. pl.* [L. *excerptus* selected, p. p.] Passages extracted; excerpts; clippings.

Ex-cerp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] **1.** The act of excerpting or selecting. [*R.*]

2. That which is selected or gleaned; an extract. [*R.*]

His *excerptions* out of the Fathers. *Fuller.*

Ex-cerp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That excerpts, selects, or chooses. *D. L. Mackenzie.*

Ex-cerp'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes excerpts; a picker; a culler.

Ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* [OE. *exces, excess*, ecstasy, L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere, excessum*, to go out, go beyond: cf. F. *excès.* See EXCEED.] **1.** The state of surpassing or going beyond limits; the being of a measure beyond sufficiency, necessity, or duty; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderateness; superfluity; superabundance; extravagance; as, an *excess* of provisions or of light.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet, . . .
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess.* *Shak.*

That kills me with *excess* of grief, this with *excess* of joy. *Walsh.*

2. An undue indulgence of the appetite; transgression of proper moderation in natural gratifications; intemperance; dissipation.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is *excess*. *Eph.* v. 18.
Thy desire . . . leads to no *excess*
That reaches blame. *Milton.*

3. The degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder; as, the difference between two numbers is the *excess* of one over the other.

Spherical excess (*Geom.*), the amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. The spherical excess is proportional to the area of the triangle.

Ex-cess'ive (ĕk-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *excessif*.] Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; overmuch.

Excessive grief [is] the enemy to the living. *Shak.*

Syn. — Undue; exorbitant; extreme; overmuch; enormous; immoderate; monstrous; intemperate; unreasonable. See ENORMOUS.

— **Ex-cess'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-cess'ive-ness**, *n.*

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [OE. *eschange, eschaunge*, OF. *eschange*, fr. *eschangier*, F. *échanger*, to exchange; pref. *ex-* out + F. *changer*. See CHANGE, and cf. EXCAMB.] **1.** The act of giving or taking one thing in return for another which is regarded as an equivalent; as, an *exchange* of cattle for grain.

2. The act of substituting one thing in the place of another; as, an *exchange* of grief for joy, or of a scepter for a sword, and the like; also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of civilities or views.

3. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another. *Shak.*

4. (*Com.*) The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*. These may be drawn in one country and payable in another, in which case they are called *foreign bills;* or they may be drawn and made payable in the same country, in which case they are called *inland bills*. The term *bill of exchange* is often abbreviated into *exchange;* as, to buy or sell *exchange*.

☞ A in London is creditor to B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill, by which A receives his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York, who receives the amount from B.

5. (*Law*) A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple. *Blackstone.*

6. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet at certain hours, to transact business. In this sense often contracted to '*Change*.

Arbitration of exchange. See under ARBITRATION. — **Bill of exchange.** See under BILL. — **Exchange broker.** See under BROKER. — **Par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or standard of value of one country when expressed in the coin or standard of another, as the value of the pound sterling in the currency of France or the United States. The *par of exchange* rarely varies, and serves as a measure for the rise and fall of exchange that is affected by the demand and supply. Exchange is *at par* when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for that sum. Exchange is *in favor* of a place when it can be purchased there at or above *par*. — **Telephone exchange**, a central office in which the wires of any two telephones or telephone stations may be connected to permit conversation.

Syn. — Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange.

Ex-change', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCHANGED (-chānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCHANGING (-chān'jĭng).] [Cf. OF. *eschangier*, F. *échanger*. See EXCHANGE, *n.*] **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another in consideration of something received as an equivalent; — usually followed by *for* before the thing received.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. *Locke.*

2. To part with for a substitute; to lay aside, quit, or resign (something being received in place of the thing parted with); as, to *exchange* a palace for a cell.

And death for life *exchanged* foolishly. *Spenser.*
To shift his being
Is to *exchange* one misery with another. *Shak.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; to swap; as, to *exchange* horses with a neighbor; to *exchange* houses or hats.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

Syn. — To barter; change; commute; interchange; bargain; truck; swap; traffic.

Ex-change', *v. i.* To be changed or received in exchange for; to pass in exchange; as, a dollar *exchanges* for ten dimes.

Ex-change'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington.*

Ex-change'a-ble (ĕks-chānj'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *échangeable*.] **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Available for making exchanges; ratable. "An *exchangeable* value." *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-change'a-bly, *adv.* By way of exchange.

Ex-chan'ger (ĕks-chān'jĕr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matt.* xxv. 27.

Ex-cheat' (ĕks-chēt'), *n.* See ESCHEAT. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ex-cheat'or (-ẽr), *n.* See ESCHEATOR. [*Obs.*]

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *escheker*, OF. *eschekier*, fr. LL. *scaccarium*. See CHECKER, CHESS, CHECK.] **1.** One of the superior courts of law; — so called from a checkered cloth, which covers, or formerly covered, the table. [*Eng.*]

☞ The *exchequer* was a court of law and equity. In the revenue department, it had jurisdiction over the proprietary rights of the crown against subjects; in the common law department, it administered justice in personal actions between subject and subject. A person proceeding against another in the revenue department was said to *exchequer* him. The judges of this court were one chief and four puisne barons, so styled. The *Court of Exchequer Chamber* sat as a court of error in which the judgments of each of the superior courts of common law, in England, were subject to revision by the judges of the other two sitting collectively. Causes involving difficult questions of law were sometimes, after argument, adjourned into this court from the other courts, for debate before judgment in the court below. Recent legislation in England (1880) has abolished the Court of Exchequer and the Court of Exchequer Chamber, as distinct tribunals, a single board of judiciary, the High Court of Justice, being established for the trial of all classes of civil cases. *Wharton.*

2. The department of state having charge of the collection and management of the royal revenue. [*Eng.*] Hence, the treasury; and, colloquially, pecuniary possessions in general; as, the company's *exchequer* is low.

Barons of the exchequer. See under BARON. — **Chancellor of the exchequer.** See under CHANCELLOR. — **Exchequer bills** *or* **bonds** (*Eng.*), bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer by authority of Parliament; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest.

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCHEQUERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCHEQUERING.] To institute a process against (any one) in the Court of Exchequer.

Ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *excidere, excisum; ex* out + *caedere* to cut. See CONCISE, and cf. EXCISE to cut off.] To cut off. [*R.*]

Ex-cip'i-ent (ĕk-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *excipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excipere*. See EXCEPT, *v. t.*] Taking an exception.

Ex-cip'i-ent, *n.* **1.** An exceptor. [*R.*]

2. (*Med.*) An inert or slightly active substance used in preparing remedies as a vehicle or medium of administration for the medicinal agents. *Chambers.*

Ex'ci-ple (ĕk'sĭ-p'l), } *n.* [NL. *excipulum*,
‖ **Ex-cip'u-lum** (ĕk-sĭp'ū-lŭm), } fr. L. *excipere*. See EXCEPT.] (*Bot.*) The outer part of the fructification of most lichens.

Ex-cis'a-ble (ĕk-sīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to excise; as, tobacco is an *excisable* commodity.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* [Apparently fr. L. *excisum* cut off, fr. *excidere* to cut out or off; *ex* out, off + *caedere* to cut; or, as the word was formerly written *accise*, fr. F. *accise*, LL. *accisia*, as if fr. L. *accidere, accisum*, to cut into; *ad* + *caedere* to cut; but prob. transformed fr. OF. *assise*, LL. *assisa, assisia*, assize. See ASSIZE, CONCISE.] **1.** An inland duty or impost operating as an indirect tax on the consumer, levied upon certain specified articles, as tobacco, ale, spirits, etc., grown or manufactured in the country. It is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades and deal in certain commodities. Certain direct taxes (as, in England, those on carriages, servants, plate, armorial bearings, etc.), are included in the excise. Often used adjectively; as, *excise* duties; *excise* law; *excise* system.

The English *excise* system corresponds to the internal revenue system in the United States. *Abbott.*

An *excise* . . . is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities. 11 *Allen's (Mass.) Rpts.*

2. That department or bureau of the public service charged with the collection of the excise taxes. [*Eng.*]

Ex-cise', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCISED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCISING.] **1.** To lay or impose an excise upon.

2. To impose upon; to overcharge. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ex-cise', *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] To cut out or off; to separate and remove; as, to *excise* a tumor.

Ex-cise'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* EXCISEMEN (-mĕn). An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. *Macaulay.*

Ex-ci'sion (ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *excisio:* cf. F. *excision*. See EXCIDE.] **1.** The act of excising or cutting out or off; extirpation; destruction.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

2. (*Eccl.*) The act of cutting off from the church; excommunication.

3. (*Surg.*) The removal, especially of small parts, with a cutting instrument. *Dunglison.*

Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (ĕk-sīt'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *excitabilité*.] **1.** The quality of being readily excited; proneness to be affected by exciting causes.

2. (*Physiol.*) The property manifested by living organisms, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of stimulants; irritability; as, nervous *excitability*.

Ex-cit'a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *excitabilis* inciting: cf. F. *excitable*.] Capable of being excited, or roused into action; susceptible of excitement; easily stirred up, or stimulated.

Ex-cit'ant (ĕk-sīt'ant), *a.* [L. *excitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *excitare:* cf. F. *excitant*.] Tending to excite; exciting.

Ex-cit'ant, *n.* (*Physiol.*) An agent or influence which arouses vital activity, or produces increased action, in a living organism or in any of its tissues or parts; a stimulant.

Ex-cit'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *excitatus*, p. p. of *excitare*. See EXCITE.] To excite. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excitatio:* cf. F. *excitation*.] **1.** The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing up or awakening. *Bacon.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The act of producing excitement (stimulation); also, the excitement produced.

Ex-cit'a-tive (ĕk-sīt'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitatif*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory. *Barrow.*

Ex'ci-ta'tor (ĕk'sĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who rouses.] (*Elec.*) A kind of discharger.

Ex-cit'a-to-ry (ĕk-sīt'ā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitatoire*.] Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

Ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCITING.] [L. *excitare; ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, to rouse: cf. OF. *esciter, exciter*, F. *exciter*. See CITE.] **1.** To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to passionate emotion; to stir up to combined or general activity; as, to *excite* a person, the spirits, the passions; to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection; to *excite* heat by friction.

2. (*Physiol.*) To call forth or increase the vital activity of an organism, or of any of its parts.

Syn. — To incite; awaken; animate; rouse or arouse; stimulate; inflame; irritate; provoke. — To EXCITE, INCITE. When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite* we spur on or urge forward to a specific act or end. Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him. Antony, by his speech over the body of Cæsar, so *excited* the feelings of the populace, that Brutus and his companions were compelled to flee from Rome; many, however, were *incited* to join their standard, not only by love of liberty, but by hopes of plunder.

Ex-cite'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of exciting qualities; as, an *exciteful* story; *exciteful* prayers. *Chapman.*

Ex-cite'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *excitement, escitement*.] **1.** The act of exciting, or the state of being roused into action, or of having increased action; impulsion; agitation; as, an *excitement* of the people.

2. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle. *Talfourd.*

3. (*Physiol.*) A state of aroused or increased vital activity in an organism, or any of its organs or tissues.

Ex-cit'er (ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, excites.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Dr. H. More.*

Ex-cit'ing, *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story. — **Ex-cit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Exciting causes (*Med.*), those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisposing causes.

Ex-cit'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to excite; excitative. [*R.*] *Bamfield.*

Ex-cit'ive, *n.* That which excites; an excitant. [*R.*]

Ex-ci'to-mo'tion (ĕk-sī'tō-mō'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Motion excited by the reflex nerves. See EXCITO-MOTORY.

Ex-ci'to-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Excitomotory; as, *excito-motor* power or causes.

Ex-ci'to-mo'to-ry (-mō'tō-rў), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Exciting motion; — said of that portion of the nervous system concerned in reflex actions, by which impressions are transmitted to a nerve center and then reflected back so as to produce muscular contraction without sensation or volition.

Ex-ci'to-nu'tri-ent (-nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Exciting nutrition; said of the reflex influence by which the nutritional processes are either excited or modified.

Ex-ci'to-se-cre'to-ry (-sē-krē'tō-rў *or* -sē'krē-tō-rў), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Exciting secretion; — said of the influence exerted by reflex action on the functions of secretion, by which the various glands are excited to action.

Ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLAIMING.] [L. *exclamare, exclamatum; ex* + *clamare* to cry out; cf. OF. *exclamer*. See CLAIM.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to utter with vehemence; to call out or declare loudly; to protest vehemently; to vociferate; to shout; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; "The field is won!" he *exclaimed*.

Ex-claim', *n.* Outcry; clamor. [*Archaic*]

Cursing cries and deep *exclaims*. *Shak.*

Ex-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who exclaims.

Ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klā-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exclamatio:* cf. F. *exclamation*.] **1.** A loud calling or crying out; outcry; loud or emphatic utterance; vehement vociferation; clamor; that which is cried out, as an expression of feeling; sudden expression of sound or words indicative of emotion, as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, etc.

Exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker.*
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shak.*
A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion. *Trench.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

3. (*Print.*) A mark or sign by which outcry or emphatic utterance is marked; thus [!]; — called also *exclamation point*.

Ex-clam'a-tive (ĕks-klăm'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *exclamatif*.] Exclamatory. *Earle.* — **Ex-clam'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-clam'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing, expressing, or using exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or speaker. *South.* — **Ex-clam'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.*

Ex-clave' (ĕks-klāv'), *n.* [Formed fr. *enclave* by substitution of *ex-* for *en-*.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. [*Recent*]

☞ The same territory is an *enclave* in respect to the surrounding country and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

Ex-clude' (ĕks-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLUDING.] [L. *excludere, exclusum; ex* out + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE.] **1.** To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment; to deprive of; to except; — the opposite to *admit;* as, to *exclude* a crowd from a room or house; to *exclude* the light; to *exclude* one nation from the ports of another; to *exclude* a taxpayer from the privilege of voting.

And none but such, from mercy I *exclude*. *Milton.*

2. To thrust out or eject; to expel; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

Excluded middle. (*Logic*) The name given to the third of the "three logical axioms," so-called, namely, to that one which is expressed by the formula: "Everything is either A or Not-A," no third state or condition being involved or allowed. See *Principle of contradiction*, under CONTRADICTION.

Ex-clu'sion (ĕks-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *exclusio:* cf. F. *exclusion*. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** The act of excluding, or of shutting out, whether by thrusting out or by preventing admission; a debarring; rejection; prohibition; the state of being excluded.

His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss. *Milton.*

The *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland. *Hume.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The act of expelling or ejecting a fetus or an egg from the womb.

3. Thing emitted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-clu'sion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Tending to exclude; causing exclusion; exclusive.

Ex-clu'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who excludes.

Ex-clu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist.

Ex-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who would exclude another from some right or privilege; esp., one of the anti-popish politicians of the time of Charles II.

Ex-clu'sive (ĕks-klū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *exclusif.*] **1.** Having the power of preventing entrance; debarring from participation or enjoyment; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* bars; *exclusive* privileges; *exclusive* circles of society.

2. Not taking into the account; excluding from consideration; — opposed to *inclusive;* as, five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery.

Ex-clu'sive, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; one who from real or affected fastidiousness limits his acquaintance to a select few.

Ex-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* In an exclusive manner.

Ex-clu'sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being exclusive.

Ex-clu'siv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The act or practice of excluding, or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

Ex-clu'siv-ist, *n.* One who favors or practices any form of exclusiveness or exclusivism.

The field of Greek mythology . . . the favorite sporting ground of the *exclusivists* of the solar theory. *Gladstone.*

Ex-clu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* [L. *exclusorius.*] Able to exclude; excluding; serving to exclude.

Ex-coct' (ĕks-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *excoctus*, p. p. of *excoquere* to excoct. See 3d COOK.] To boil out; to produce by boiling. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excoctio.*] The act of excocting or boiling out. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-cog'i-tate (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCOGITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCOGITATING.] [L. *excogitatus*, p. p. of *excogitare* to excogitate; *ex* out + *cogitare* to think. See COGITATE.] To think out; to find out or discover by thinking; to devise; to contrive. "*Excogitate* strange arts." *Stirling.*

This evidence . . . thus *excogitated* out of the general theory. *Whewell.*

Ex-cog'i-tate, *v. i.* To cogitate. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excogitatio:* cf. F. *excogitation.*] The act of excogitating; a devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance.

Ex'com-mune' (ĕks'kŏm-mūn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *excommunier.* See EXCOMMUNICATE.] To exclude from participation in; to excommunicate. [*Obs.*]

Poets . . . were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth. *Gayton.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; making excommunication possible or proper. "Persons *excommunicable.*" *Bp. Hall.*

What offenses are *excommunicable?* *Keble.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-cant (-kant), *n.* One who has been excommunicated.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare* to excommunicate; *ex* out + *communicare.* See COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated; interdicted from the rites of the church. — *n.* One excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate.* *Shak.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCOMMUNICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCOMMUNICATING (-kā'tĭng).] **1.** To put out of communion; especially, to cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence.

2. To lay under the ban of the church; to interdict.

Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excommunicatio:* cf. F. *excommunication.*] The act of excommunicating or ejecting; esp., an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church; exclusion from fellowship in things spiritual.

☞ Excommunication is of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater:* the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension from partaking of the eucharist; the *greater* is an absolute exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages, even from social intercourse with the faithful.

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *excommunicator.*] One who excommunicates.

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excommunication.

Ex'com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* A shutting out from communion; excommunication. [*Obs.*]

Excommunion is the utmost of ecclesiastical judicature. *Milton.*

Ex-co'ri-a-ble (ĕks-kō'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excoriated.

The scaly covering of fishes, . . . even in such as are *excoriable.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCORIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCORIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *excoriare; ex* out + *corium* hide. Cf. SCOURGE; see CUIRASS.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle of, in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

Ex-co'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excoriation.*] **1.** Act of excoriating or flaying, or state of being excoriated, or stripped of the skin; abrasion.

2. Stripping of possessions; spoliation. [*Obs.*]

A pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howell.*

Ex-cor'ti-cate (ĕks-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out, from + *cortex, corticis*, bark.] To strip of bark or skin; to decorticate. [*Obs.*] "*Excorticate* the tree." *Evelyn.*

Ex-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excortication.*] The act of stripping off bark, or the state of being thus stripped; decortication.

Ex'cre-a-ble (ĕks'krē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excreabilis, excreabilis*, fr. *exscreare.* See EXCREATE.] Capable of being discharged by spitting. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Ex'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *excreare, exscreare; ex* out + *screare* to hawk.] To spit out; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excreatio, exscreatio.*] Act of spitting out. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere, excretum*, to sift out, discharge: cf. F. *excrément.* See EXCRETE.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is excreted or cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories; especially, alvine discharges; dung; ordure.

Ex'cre-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out. See EXCRESCENCE.] An excrescence or appendage; an outgrowth. [*Obs.*] "Ornamental *excrements.*" *Fuller.*

Living creatures put forth (after their period of growth) nothing that is young but hair and nails, which are *excrements* and no parts. *Bacon.*

Ex'cre-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to excrement.

Ex'cre-men-ti'tial (-mĕn-tĭsh'al), } *a.* (*Physiol.*) Per-
Ex'cre-men-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), } taining to, or consisting of, excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Ex'cre-men'tive (-mĕn'tĭv), *a.* Serving to excrete; connected with excretion or excrement. [*R.*] "The *excrementive* parts." *Feltham.*

Ex'cre-ment-ize' (ĕks'krē-ment-īz'), *v. i.* To void excrement. [*R.*] *Life of A. Wood* (1663).

Ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'sens), *n.* [F. *excrescence, excroissance*, L. *excrescentia* excrescences, neut. pl. of p. pr. of *excrescere.* See EXCRESCENT.] An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tumor; anything growing out unnaturally from anything else; a preternatural or morbid development; hence, a troublesome superfluity; an incumbrance; as, an *excrescence* on the body, or on a plant. "*Excrescences* of joy." *Jer. Taylor.*

The *excrescences* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

Ex-cres'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Excrescence. [*Obs.*]

Ex-cres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere* to grow out; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT.] Growing out in an abnormal or morbid manner or as a superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

Excrescent letter (*Philol.*), a letter which has been added to a root; as, the *d* in *alder* (AS. *alr*) is an *excrescent letter.*

Ex'cres-cen'tial (-sĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an excrescence. [*R.*] *Hawthorne.*

‖ **Ex-cre'ta** (ĕks-krē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Matters to be excreted.

Ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRETING.] [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift, separate. See CRISIS.] To separate and throw off; to discharge from the body as useless; to eject; as, to *excrete* urine. "The mucus thus *excreted.*" *Hooper.*

Ex'cre-tin (ĕks'krē-tĭn *or* ĕks-krē'tĭn), *n.* [From EXCRETE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nonnitrogenous, crystalline body, present in small quantity in human fæces.

Ex-cre'tion (ĕks-krē'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excrétion.*] **1.** The act of excreting.

To promote secretion and *excretion.* *Pereira.*

2. That which is excreted; excrement. *Bacon.*

Ex-cre'tive (ĕks-krē'tĭv *or* ĕks'krē-; 277), *a.* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion. *Harvey.*

Ex-cre'to-ry (-tō-rў; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *excrétoire.*] Having the quality of excreting, or throwing off excrementitious matter.

Ex-cru'ci-a-ble (ĕks-krụ'shĭ-ȧ-b'l *or* -shȧ-b'l; 106), *a.* [L. *excruciabilis.*] Liable to torment. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krụ'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *excruciatus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to excruciate; *ex* out + *cruciare* to put to death on a cross, to torment. See CRUCIATE, CROSS.] Excruciated; tortured.

And here my heart long time *excruciate.* *Chapman.*

Ex-cru'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRUCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRUCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture; to torment greatly; to rack; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body.

Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate.* *Drayton.*

Ex-cru'ci-a'ting (-ā'tĭng), *a.* Torturing; racking. "*Excruciating* pain." *V. Knox.* "*Excruciating* fears." *Bentley.* — **Ex-cru'ci-a'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excruciatio.*] The act of inflicting agonizing pain, or the state of being thus afflicted; that which excruciates; torture. *Feltham.*

Ex'cu-ba'tion (ĕks'kŭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excubatio*, fr. *excubare* to lie out on guard; *ex* out + *cubare* to lie down.] A keeping watch. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **Ex-cu'bi-to'ri-um** (ĕks-kū'bĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *excubitorium; ex* out + *cubare, cubitum*, to lie.] (*Eccl. Antiq.*) A gallery in a church, where persons watched all night.

Ex-cul'pa-ble (ĕks-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation. *Sir G. Buck.*

Ex-cul'pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCULPATED (-pā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCULPATING (-pā-tĭng).] [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, to blame, *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] To clear from alleged fault or guilt; to prove to be guiltless; to relieve of blame; to acquit.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *Mason.*

I *exculpate* him further for his writing against me. *Milman.*

Syn. — To exonerate; absolve; clear; acquit; excuse; vindicate; justify.

Ex'cul-pa'tion (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exculpatio.*] The act of exculpating from alleged fault or crime; that which exculpates; excuse.

These robbers, however, were men who might have made out a strong case in *exculpation* of themselves. *Southey.*

Ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing "An *exculpatory* letter." *Johnson.*

Ex-cur' (ĕks-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *excurrere.* See EXCURRENT.] To run out or forth; to extend. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Ex-cur'rent (ĕks-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere, excursum*, to run out; *ex* out + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** Running or flowing out; as: (*Bot.*) Running or extending out; as, an *excurrent* midrib, one which projects beyond the apex of a leaf; an *excurrent* stem or trunk, one which continues to the top.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Characterized by a current which flows outward; as, an *excurrent* orifice or tube.

Ex-curse' (ĕks-kûrs'), *v. t.* [See EXCURRENT.] To journey or pass through. [*R.*]

Ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excursio:* cf. F. *excursion.* See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A running or going out or forth; an expedition; a sally.

Far on *excursion* toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

They would make *excursions* and waste the country. *Holland.*

2. A journey chiefly for recreation; a pleasure trip; a brief tour; as, an *excursion* into the country.

3. A wandering from a subject; digression.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions.* *Cowper.*

4. (*Mach.*) Length of stroke, as of a piston; stroke. [An awkward use of the word.]

Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt. See JOURNEY.

Ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion, or pleasure trip.

Ex-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prone to make excursions; wandering; roving; exploring; as, an *excursive* fancy.

The course of *excursive* . . . understandings. *I. Taylor.*

— **Ex-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Ex-cur'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *excurrere, excursum.* See EXCURRENT.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more extended exposition of some important point or topic.

Ex-cus'a-ble (ĕks-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excusabilis:* cf. F. *excusable.* See EXCUSE.] That may be excused, forgiven, justified, or acquitted of blame; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable;* an *excusable* action. — **Ex-cus'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*

The *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction. *Boyle.*

Ex'cu-sa'tion (ĕks'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excusatio:* cf. F. *excusation.*] Excuse; apology. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex'cu-sa'tor (-tôr), *n.* [L.] One who makes, or is authorized to make, an excuse; an apologist. [*Obs.*] *Hume.*

Ex-cus'a-to-ry (ĕks-kūz'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCUSED (-kūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCUSING.] [OE. *escusen, excusen*, OF. *escuser, excuser*, F. *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare; ex* out + *causa* cause, *causari* to plead. See CAUSE.]

1. To free from accusation, or the imputation of fault or blame; to clear from guilt; to release from a charge; to justify by extenuating a fault; to exculpate; to absolve; to acquit.

A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not *excuse* him from guilt in practicing it, if really and indeed it be against God's law. *Abp. Sharp.*

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

I must *excuse* what can not be amended. *Shak.*

3. To regard with indulgence; to view leniently or to overlook; to pardon.

And in our own (*excuse* some courtly stains),
No whiter page than Addison remains. *Pope.*

4. To free from an impending obligation or duty; hence, to disengage; to dispense with; to release by favor; also, to remit by favor; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture.

I pray thee have me *excused.* *Luke* xiv. 19.

5. To relieve of an imputation by apology or defense; to make apology for as not seriously evil; to ask pardon or indulgence for.

Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves to you? *2 Cor.* xii. 19.

Syn. — To vindicate; exculpate; absolve; acquit. — To PARDON, EXCUSE, FORGIVE. A superior *pardons* as an act of mercy or generosity; either a superior or an equal *excuses.* A crime, great fault, or a grave offense, as one against law or morals, may be *pardoned;* a small fault, such as a failure in social or conventional obligations, slight omissions or neglects may be *excused. Forgive* relates to offenses against one's self, and denotes that the feeling of resentment is extinguished and punishment foregone; as, to *forgive* injuries or one who has injured us; to *pardon* grave offenses, crimes, and criminals; to *excuse* an act of forgetfulness, an unintentional offense. *Pardon* is also a word of courtesy employed in the sense of *excuse.*

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *n.* [Cf. F. *excuse.* See EXCUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like; acquittal; release; absolution; justification; extenuation.

Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shak.*

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; as, an *excuse* for neglect of duty; *excuses* for delay of payment.

Hence with denial vain and coy *excuse.* *Milton.*

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. "It hath the *excuse* of youth." *Shak.*

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See APOLOGY.

Ex-cuse'less, *a.* Having no excuse; not admitting of excuse or apology. *Whitlock.*

Ex-cuse'ment (ĕks-kūz'ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *excusement.*] Excuse. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ex-cus'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who offers excuses or pleads in extenuation of the fault of another. *Swift.*

2. One who excuses or forgives another. *Shelton.*

Ex-cuss' (ĕks-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *excussus,* p. p. of *excutere* to shake off; *ex* out, from + *quatere* to shake. Cf. QUASH.] **1.** To shake off; to discard. [*R.*]

To *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.
Bp. Stillingfleet.

2. To inspect; to investigate; to decipher. [*R.*]

To take some pains in *excussing* some old monuments.
F. Junius (1634).

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Ex-cus'sion (ĕks-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *excussio* a shaking down; LL., a threshing of corn: cf. F. *excussion.*] The act of excussing; seizure by law. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

‖ **Ex'e-at** (ĕks'ē-ăt), *n.* [L., let him go forth.] **1.** A license for absence from a college or a religious house. [*Eng.*] *Shipley.*

2. A permission which a bishop grants to a priest to go out of his diocese. *Wharton.*

Ex're-cra-ble (-krā-b'l), *a.* [L. *execrabilis, exsecrabilis:* cf. F. *exécrable.* See EXECRATE.] Deserving to be execrated; accursed; damnable; detestable; abominable; as, an *execrable* wretch. "*Execrable* pride." *Hooker.*

— **Ex're-cra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ex're-cra-bly,** *adv.*

Ex're-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECRATED (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECRATING (-krā'tĭng).] [L. *execratus, exsecratus,* p. p. of *execrare, exsecrare,* to execrate; *ex* out + *sacer* holy, sacred. See SACRED.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; to curse; to protest against as unholy or detestable; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. "They . . . *execrate* their lot." *Cowper.*

Ex're-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *execratio, exsecratio:* cf. F. *exécration.*] **1.** The act of cursing; a curse dictated by violent feelings of hatred; imprecation; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations.* *Shak.*

2. That which is execrated; a detested thing.

Ye shall be an *execration* and . . . a curse. *Jer.* xlii. 18.

Syn. — See MALEDICTION.

Ex're-cra-tive (ĕks'ē-krā-tĭv), *a.* Cursing; imprecatory; vilifying. *Carlyle.* — **Ex're-cra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Ex're-cra-tive, *n.* A word used for cursing; an imprecatory word or expression. *Earle.*

Ex're-cra-to-ry (ĕks'ē-krā-tō-rў), *a.* Of the nature of execration; imprecatory; denunciatory. *C. Kingsley.* — *n.* A formulary of execrations. *L. Addison.*

Ex-ect' (ĕgz-ĕkt'), *v. t.* [See EXSECT.] To cut off or out. [*Obs.*] See EXSECT. *Harvey.*

Ex-ec'tion (ĕgz-ĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See EXSECTION.

Ex'e-cu'ta-ble (ĕks'ē-kū'tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being executed; feasible; as, an *executable* project. [*R.*]

Ex-ec'u-tant (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tant), *n.* One who executes or performs; esp., a performer on a musical instrument.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey.*

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ē-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECUTING (-kū'tĭng).] [F. *exécuter,* L. *executus, exsecutus,* p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow. See SECOND, SUE to follow up, and cf. EXEQUY.] **1.** To follow out or through to the end; to carry out or into complete effect; to complete; to finish; to effect; to perform; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, a design, or a scheme.

Why delays
His hand to *execute* what his decree
Fixed on this day? *Milton.*

2. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering; as, to *execute* a deed, lease, mortgage, will, etc.

3. To give effect to; to do what is provided or required by; to perform the requirements or stipulations of; as, to *execute* a decree, judgment, writ, or process.

4. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death in conformity to a legal sentence; as, to *execute* a traitor.

5. To put to death illegally; to kill. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. (*Mus.*) To perform, as a piece of music, either on an instrument or with the voice; as, to *execute* a difficult part brilliantly.

Syn. — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish; complete. See ACCOMPLISH.

Ex'e-cute, *v. i.* **1.** To do one's work; to act one's part or purpose. [*R.*] *Hayward.*

2. To perform musically.

Ex'e-cu'ter (ĕks'ē-kū'tẽr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See EXECUTOR.

Ex'e-cu'tion (ĕks'ē-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *exécution,* L. *executio, exsecutio.*] **1.** The act of executing; a carrying into effect or to completion; performance; achievement; consummation; as, the *execution* of a plan, a work, etc.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution.* *Dryden.*

2. A putting to death as a legal penalty; death lawfully inflicted; as, the *execution* of a murderer.

A warrant for his *execution.* *Shak.*

3. The act or the mode of performing a work of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; as, the *execution* of a statue, painting, or piece of music.

The first quality of *execution* is truth. *Ruskin.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The carrying into effect the judgment given in a court of law. (*b*) A judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect; final process. (*c*) The act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it valid; as, the *execution* of a deed, or a will.

5. That which is executed or accomplished; effect; effective work; — usually with *do.*

To do some fatal *execution.* *Shak.*

6. The act of sacking a town. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ex'e-cu'tion-er (ĕks'ē-kū'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who executes; an executer. *Bacon.*

2. One who puts to death in conformity to legal warrant, as a hangman.

Ex-ec'u-tive (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *exécutif.*] Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent; qualifying for, concerned with, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; as, *executive* power or authority; *executive* duties, officer, department, etc.

☞ In government, *executive* is distinguished from *legislative* and *judicial; legislative* being applied to the organ or organs of government which make the laws; *judicial,* to that which interprets and applies the laws; *executive,* to that which carries them into effect or secures their due performance.

Ex-ec'u-tive, *n.* An impersonal title of the chief magistrate or officer who administers the government, whether king, president, or governor; the governing person or body.

Ex-ec'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.

Ex-ec'u-tor (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tẽr *or* ĕks-; ĕks'ē-kū'tẽr in sense 1 & 2), *n.* [L. *executor, exsecutor:* cf. F. *exécuteur.* Cf. EXECUTER.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer; as, an *executor* of baseness. *Shak.*

2. An executioner. [*Obs.*]

Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy, yawning drone. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease.

‖ **Executor de son tort** [OF., executor of his own wrong] (*Law*), a stranger who intermeddles without authority in the distribution of the estate of a deceased person.

Ex-ec'u-to'ri-al (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [LL. *executorialis.*] Of or pertaining to an executor; executive.

Ex-ec'u-tor-ship (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of an executor.

Ex-ec'u-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [LL. *executorius,* L. *exsecutorius:* cf. F. *exécutoire.*] **1.** Pertaining to administration, or to putting the laws in force; executive.

The official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke.*

2. (*Law*) Designed to be executed or carried into effect in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise, remainder, or estate; an *executory* contract. *Blackstone.*

Ex-ec'u-tress (-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *exécutrice.*] An executrix.

Ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.* [LL.] (*Law*) A woman exercising the functions of an executor.

Ex're-dent (ĕks'ē-dent), *a.* [L. *exedens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exedere.* See EXESION.] Eating out; consuming. [*R.*]

‖ **Ex'e-dra** (ĕks'ē-drà), *n.; pl.* EXEDRÆ (-drē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξέδρα; ἐξ out + ἕδρα seat.] **1.** (*Class. Antiq.*) A room in a public building, furnished with seats.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The projection of any part of a building in a rounded form. (*b*) Any out-of-door seat in stone, large enough for several persons; esp., one of curved form.

Ex'e-ge'sis (ĕks'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* EXEGESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain, interpret; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead, akin to ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] **1.** Exposition; explanation; especially, a critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture.

2. (*Math.*) The process of finding the roots of an equation. [*Obs.*]

Ex'e-gete (ĕks'ē-jēt), *n.* [Gr. ἐξηγητής: cf. F. *exégète.* See EXEGESIS.] An exegetist.

Ex'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός: cf. F.
Ex'e-get'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *exégétique.*] Pertaining to exegesis; tending to unfold or illustrate; explanatory; expository. *Walker.* — **Ex'e-get'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'e-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of interpretation or exegesis.

Ex'e-ge'tist (-jē'tĭst), *n.* One versed in the science of exegesis or interpretation; — also called *exegete.*

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plẽr), *n.* [L. *exemplar, exemplum:* cf. F. *exemplaire.* See EXAMPLE, and cf. EXAMPLER, SAMPLER.] **1.** A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated; a specimen; sometimes, an ideal model or type, as that which an artist conceives.

Such grand *exemplars* as make their own abilities the sole measure of what is fit or unfit. *South.*

2. A copy of a book or writing. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Ex-em'plar, *a.* Exemplary. [*Obs.*]

The *exemplar* piety of the father of a family. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex'em-pla-ri-ly (ĕgz'ĕm-plā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a manner fitted or designed to be an example for imitation or for warning; by way of example.

She is *exemplarily* loyal. *Howell.*
Some he punisheth *exemplarily.* *Hakewill.*

Ex'em-pla-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary; fitness to be an example.

Ex'em-plar'i-ty (ĕgz'ĕm-plăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exemplaritas.*] Exemplariness. [*R.*]

The *exemplarity* of Christ's life. *Abp. Sharp.*

Ex'em-pla-ry (ĕgz'ĕm-plā-rў; 277), *a.* [L. *exemplaris,* fr. *exemplar:* cf. F. *exemplaire.* See EXEMPLAR.] **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving to be proposed for imitation; commendable; as, an *exemplary* person; *exemplary* conduct.

[Bishops'] lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

2. Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* justice, punishment, or damages.

3. Illustrating as the proof of a thing. *Fuller.*

Exemplary damages. (*Law*) See under DAMAGE.

Ex'em-pla-ry, *n.* An exemplar; also, a copy of a book or writing. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Ex-em'pli-fi'a-ble (ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī'à-b'l), *a.* That can be exemplified.

Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

2. That which exemplifies; a case in point; example.

3. (*Law*) A copy or transcript attested to be correct by the seal of an officer having custody of the original.

Ex-em'pli-fi'er (ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who exemplifies by following a pattern.

Ex-em'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPLIFYING.] [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy:* cf. LL. *exemplificare* to copy, serve as an example.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper.*

2. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal, as of a record. *Holland.*

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

Ex-empt' (ĕgz-ĕmt'; 215), *a.* [F. *exempt,* L. *exemptus,* p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take. Cf. EXON, REDEEM.] **1.** Cut off; set apart. [*Obs.*]

Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry. *Shak.*

2. Extraordinary; exceptional. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. Free, or released, from some liability to which others are subject; excepted from the operation or burden of some law; released; free; clear; privileged; — (with *from*): not subject to; not liable to; as, goods *exempt* from execution; a person *exempt* from jury service.

True nobility is *exempt* from fear. *Shak.*
'T is laid on all, not any one *exempt.* *Dryden.*

Ex-empt', *n.* **1.** One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

2. One of four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, having the rank of corporal; an Exon. [*Eng.*]

Ex-empt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPTING.] [F. *exempter.* See EXEMPT, *a.*] **1.** To remove; to set apart. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. To release or deliver from some liability which others are subject to; to except or excuse from the operation of a law; to grant immunity to; to free from obligation; to release; as, to *exempt* from military duty, or from jury service; to *exempt* from fear or pain.

Death
So snatched will not *exempt* us from the pain
We are by doom to pay. *Milton.*

Ex-empt'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be exempted.

Ex-emp'tion (ĕgz-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *exemptio* a removing: cf. F. *exemption* exemption.] The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from any charge, burden, evil, etc., to which others are subject; immunity; privilege; as, *exemption* of certain articles from seizure; *exemption* from military service; *exemption* from anxiety, suffering, etc.

Ex-emp'ti'tious (ĕgz'ĕmp-tĭsh'ŭs; 215), *a.* Separable. [*Obs.*] "*Exemptitious* from matter." *Dr. H. More.*

Ex-en'ter-ate (ĕks-ĕn'tẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exenteratus,* p. p. of *exenterare;* cf. Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν; ἐξ out + ἔντερον intestine.] To take out the bowels or entrails of; to disembowel; to eviscerate; as, *exenterated* fishes. [*R.*]

Exenterated rule-mongers and eviscerated logicians. *Hare.*

Ex-en'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *exenteratio.*] Act of exenterating. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Ex'e-qua'tur** (ĕks'ē-kwā'tŭr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi, exsequi,* to perform, execute.] **1.** A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the place to which he is assigned.

2. Official recognition or permission. *Prescott.*

Ex-e'qui-al (ĕks-ē'kwĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *exequialis, exsequialis,* fr. *exsequiae* exequies.] Of or pertaining to funerals; funereal. *Pope.*

Ex-e'qui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Funereal. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Ex'e-quy (ĕks'ē-kwў), *n.; pl.* EXEQUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *exequiae, exsequiae,* a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out: cf. OF. *exeques.* See EXECUTE.] A funeral rite (usually in the plural); the ceremonies of burial; obsequies; funeral procession.

But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rouen. *Shak.*

Ex-er'cent (ĕks-ẽr'sent), *a.* [L. *exercens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exercere.* See EXERCISE.] Practicing; professional. [*Obs.*] "Every *exercent* advocate." *Ayliffe.*

Ex'er-ci'sa-ble (ĕks'ẽr-sī'zà-b'l), *a.* That may be exercised, used, or exerted.

Ex'er-cise (-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice,* L. *exercitium,* from *exercere, exercitum,* to drive on, keep busy, prob. orig., to thrust or drive out of the inclosure; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose. See ARK.] **1.** The act of exercising; a setting in action or practicing; employment in the proper mode of activity; exertion; application; use; habitual activity; occupation, in general; practice.

In the *exercise* of the important function confided by the constitution to the legislature. *Jefferson.*

O we will walk this world,
Yoked in all *exercise* of noble end. *Tennyson.*

2. Exertion for the sake of training or improvement,

whether physical, intellectual, or moral; practice to acquire skill, knowledge, virtue, perfectness, grace, etc. "Desire of knightly *exercise*." *Spenser.*

An *exercise* of the eyes and memory. *Locke.*

3. Bodily exertion for the sake of keeping the organs and functions in a healthy state; hygienic activity; as, to take *exercise* on horseback.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend. *Dryden.*

4. The performance of an office, a ceremony, or a religious duty.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England . . . the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison.*

To draw him from his holy *exercise*. *Shak.*

5. That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, or promoting skill, health, mental improvement, moral discipline, etc.; that which is assigned or prescribed for such ends; hence, a disquisition; a lesson; a task; as, military or naval *exercises;* musical *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition.

The clumsy *exercises* of the European tourney. *Prescott.*

He seems to have taken a degree, and performed public *exercises* in Cambridge, in 1565. *Brydges.*

6. That which gives practice; a trial; a test.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude. *Milton.*

Exercise bone (*Med.*), a deposit of bony matter in the soft tissues, produced by pressure or exertion.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ẽr-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERCISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERCISING (-sī'zĭng).] **1.** To set in action; to cause to act, move, or make exertion; to give employment to; to put in action habitually or constantly; to school or train; to exert repeatedly; to busy.

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense. *Acts* xxiv. 16.

2. To exert for the sake of training or improvement; to practice in order to develop; hence, also, to improve by practice; to discipline, and to use or to perform for the purpose of training; as, to *exercise* arms; to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

About him *exercised* heroic games
The unarmed youth. *Milton.*

3. To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax, especially in a painful or vexatious manner; to harass; to vex; to worry or make anxious; to afflict; to discipline; as, *exercised* with pain.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us without hope of end. *Milton.*

4. To put in practice; to carry out in action; to perform the duties of; to use; to employ; to practice; as, to *exercise* authority; to *exercise* an office.

I am the Lord which *exercise* loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth. *Jer.* ix. 24.

The people of the land have used oppression and *exercised* robbery. *Ezek.* xxii. 29.

Ex'er-cise, *v. i.* To exercise one's self, as under military training; to drill; to take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practice gymnastics; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

I wear my trusty sword,
When I do *exercise*. *Cowper.*

Ex'er-ci'ser (-sī'zẽr), *n.* One who exercises.

Ex'er-ci'si-ble (-sī'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced; as, the authority of a magistrate is *exercisible* within his jurisdiction.

Ex-er'ci-ta'tion (ĕgz-ẽr'sĭ-tā'shŭn *or* ĕks-), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, fr. *exercitare*, intens., fr. *exercere* to exercise: cf. F. *exercitation.*] Exercise; practice; use. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-ergue' (ĕgz-ẽrg' *or* ĕks-), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; lit., out work, *i. e.*, accessory work. See WORK.] (*Numis.*) The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal. It usually contains the date, place, engraver's name, etc., or other subsidiary matter. *Fairholt.*

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERTING.] [L. *exertus, exsertus*, p. p. of *exerere, exserere*, to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES, and cf. EXSERT.] **1.** To thrust forth, to emit; to push out. [*Obs.*]

So from the seas *exerts* his radiant head
The star by whom the lights of heaven are led. *Dryden.*

2. To put forth, as strength, force, ability, or anything of the nature of an active faculty; to put in vigorous action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body, limbs, faculties, or imagination; to *exert* the mind or the voice.

3. To put forth, as the result or exercise of effort; to bring to bear; to do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul or member of the body. *South.*

To exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors; to strive; to make an attempt.

Ex-er'tion (-ẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of exerting, or putting into motion or action; the active exercise of any power or faculty; an effort, esp. a laborious or perceptible effort; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind; it is an *exertion* for him to move, to-day.

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; effort; essay; trial. See ATTEMPT.

Ex-ert'ive (-ẽrt'ĭv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to exert; using exertion.

Ex-ert'ment (-ment), *n.* Exertion. [*R.*]

Ex-e'sion (ĕgz-ē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *exedere, exesum*, to eat up; *ex* out + *edere* to eat.] The act of eating out or through. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-es'tu-ate (ĕgz-ĕs'tū-āt; 135), *v. i.* [L. *exaestuatus*, p. p. of *exaestuare* to boil up. See ESTUATE.] To be agitated; to boil up; to effervesce. [*Obs.*]

Ex-es'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaestuatio.*] A boiling up; effervescence. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

‖ **Ex'e-unt** (ĕks'ē-ŭnt). [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. of *exire* to go out.] They go out, or retire from the scene; as, *exeunt* all except Hamlet. See 1st EXIT.

Ex'fe-ta'tion (ĕks'fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ex-* + *fetation.*] (*Med.*) Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine fetation. *Hoblyn.*

Ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXFOLIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXFOLIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* out, from + *folium* leaf.] **1.** To separate and come off in scales or laminæ, as pieces of carious bone or of bark.

2. (*Min.*) To split into scales, especially to become converted into scales at the surface, as the result of heat or decomposition.

Ex-fo'li-ate, *v. t.* To remove scales, laminæ, or splinters from the surface of.

Ex-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *exfoliation.*] The scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral, etc.; the state of being exfoliated.

Ex-fo'li-a-tive (ĕks-fō'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf F. *exfoliatif.*] Having the power of causing exfoliation. — *n.* An exfoliative agent. *Wiseman.*

Ex-hal'a-ble (ĕks-hāl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated. *Boyle.*

Ex-hal'ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *exhalant.*] Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

Ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hā-lā'shŭn *or* ĕgz'ā-; 277), *n.* [L. *exhalatio:* cf. F. *exhalaison, exhalation.*] **1.** The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation.

2. That which is exhaled, or which rises in the form of vapor, fume, or steam; effluvium; emanation; as, *exhalations* from the earth or flowers, decaying matter, etc.

Ye mists and *exhalations*, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake. *Milton.*

3. A bright phenomenon; a meteor.

I shall fall
Like a bright *exhalation* in the evening. *Shak.*

Ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl' *or* ĕgz-āl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHALED (-hāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHALING.] [L. *exhalare; ex* out + *halare* to breathe; cf. F. *exhaler.* Cf. INHALE.] **1.** To breathe out. Hence: To emit, as vapor; to send out, as an odor; to evaporate; as, the earth *exhales* vapor; marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor; as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Ex-hale', *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor; to pass off, or vanish.

Their inspiration *exhaled* in elegies. *Prescott.*

Ex-hale'ment (-ment), *n.* Exhalation. [*Obs.*]

Ex-hal'ence (-ens), *n.* Exhalation. [R.]

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ąst'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHAUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHAUSTING.] [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exhaurire; ex* out + *haurire, haustum*, to draw, esp. water; perhaps akin to Icel. *ausa* to sprinkle, pump.] **1.** To draw or let out wholly; to drain off completely; as, to *exhaust* the water of a well; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.

2. To empty by drawing or letting out the contents; as, to *exhaust* a well, or a treasury.

3. To drain, metaphorically; to use or expend wholly, or till the supply comes to an end; to deprive wholly of strength; to use up; to weary or tire out; to wear out; as, to *exhaust* one's strength, patience, or resources.

A decrepit, *exhausted* old man at fifty-five. *Motley.*

4. To bring out or develop completely; to discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a subject.

5. (*Chem.*) To subject to the action of various solvents in order to remove all soluble substances or extractives; as, to *exhaust* a drug successively with water, alcohol, and ether.

Exhausted receiver. (*Physics*) See under RECEIVER.

Syn. — To spend; consume; tire out; weary.

Ex-haust', *a.* [L. *exhaustus*, p. p.] **1.** Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy.

2. Pertaining to steam, air, gas, etc., that is released from the cylinder of an engine after having performed its work.

Exhaust draught, a forced draught produced by drawing air through a place, as through a furnace, instead of blowing it through. — **Exhaust fan,** a fan blower so arranged as to produce an exhaust draught, or to draw air or gas out of a place, as out of a room in ventilating it. — **Exhaust nozzle, Exhaust orifice** (*Steam Engine*), the blast orifice or nozzle. — **Exhaust pipe** (*Steam Engine*), the pipe that conveys exhaust steam from the cylinder to the atmosphere or to the condenser. — **Exhaust port** (*Steam Engine*), the opening, in the cylinder or valve, by which the exhaust steam escapes. — **Exhaust purifier** (*Milling*), a machine for sorting grains, or purifying middlings by an exhaust draught. *Knight.* — **Exhaust steam** (*Steam Engine*), steam which is allowed to escape from the cylinder after having been employed to produce motion of the piston. — **Exhaust valve** (*Steam Engine*), a valve that lets exhaust steam escape out of a cylinder.

Ex-haust', *n.* (*Steam Engine*) **1.** The steam let out of a cylinder after it has done its work there.

2. The foul air let out of a room through a register or pipe provided for the purpose.

Ex-haust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts or draws out.

Ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being exhausted.

I was seriously tormented by the thought of the *exhaustibility* of musical combinations. *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-haust'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exhausted, drained off, or expended. *Johnson.*

Ex-haust'ing, *a.* Producing exhaustion; as, *exhausting* labors. — **Ex-haust'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-haus'tion (ĕgz-ąs'chŭn; 106, 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *exhaustion.*] **1.** The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

3. (*Math.*) An ancient geometrical method in which an exhaustive process was employed. It was nearly equivalent to the modern method of limits.

☞ The method of exhaustions was applied to a great variety of propositions, pertaining to rectifications and quadratures, now investigated by the calculus.

Ex-haust'ive (ĕgz-ąst'ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; exhibiting all the facts or arguments; as, an *exhaustive* method. — **Ex-haust'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible; as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

Ex-haust'ment (-ment), *n.* Exhaustion; drain. [*Obs.*]

Ex-haus'ture (-ąs'tūr), *n.* Exhaustion. *Wraxall.*

‖ **Ex'he-dra** (ĕks'hē-drȧ), *n.* [NL.] See EXEDRA.

Ex-her'e-date (ĕks-hĕr'ē-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *exheredatus*, p. p. of *exheredare* to disinherit; *ex* out + *heres, heredis*, heir.] To disinherit. [*R.*] *Huloet.*

Ex-her'e-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exheredatio:* cf. F. *exhérédation.*] A disinheriting; disherison. [*R.*]

Ex'he-red'i-ta'tion (ĕks'hē-rĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *exhereditare, exhereditatum*, to disinherit.] A disinheriting; disherison. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHIBITING.] [L. *exhibitus*, p. p. of *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit: *ex* out + *habere* to have or hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To hold forth or present to view; to produce publicly, for inspection; to show, especially in order to attract notice to what is interesting; to display; as, to *exhibit* commodities in a warehouse, a picture in a gallery.

Exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

2. (*Law*) To submit, as a document, to a court or officer, in course of proceedings; also, to present or offer officially or in legal form; to bring, as a charge.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Med.*) To administer as a remedy; as, to *exhibit* calomel.

To exhibit a foundation or prize, to hold it forth or to tender it as a bounty to candidates. — **To exhibit an essay,** to declaim or otherwise present it in public. [*Obs.*]

Ex-hib'it, *n.* **1.** Any article, or collection of articles, displayed to view, as in an industrial exhibition; a display; as, this *exhibit* was marked A; the English *exhibit.*

2. (*Law*) A document produced and identified in court for future use as evidence.

Ex-hib'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. EXHIBITOR.] One who exhibits; one who presents a petition, charge, or bill. *Shak.*

Ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exhibitio* a delivering: cf. F. *exhibition.*] **1.** The act of exhibiting for inspection, or of holding forth to view; manifestation; display.

2. That which is exhibited, held forth, or displayed; also, any public show; a display of works of art, or of feats of skill, or of oratorical or dramatic ability; as, an *exhibition* of animals; an *exhibition* of pictures, statues, etc.; an industrial *exhibition.*

3. Sustenance; maintenance; allowance, esp. for meat and drink; pension. Specifically: (*Eng. Univ.*) Private benefaction for the maintenance of scholars.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shak.*

I have given more *exhibitions* to scholars, in my days, than to the priests. *Tyndale.*

4. (*Med.*) The act of administering a remedy.

Ex'hi-bi'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Univ.*) One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.

A youth who had come as an *exhibitioner* from Christ's Hospital. *G. Eliot.*

Ex-hib'it-ive (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt-ĭv *or* ĕks-hĭb'-), *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative; exhibitory. *Norris.* — **Ex-hib'it-ive-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-hib'it-or (-ĭt-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *exhibitor* a giver.] One who exhibits.

Ex-hib'it-o-ry (-ō-rў), *a.* [L. *exhibitorius* relating to giving up: cf. F. *exhibitoire* exhibiting.] Exhibiting; publicly showing. *J. Warton.*

Ex-hil'a-rant (ĕgz-ĭl'ȧ-rant *or* ĕks-hĭl'-), *a.* [L. *exhilarans, -antis*, p. pr. See EXHILARATE.] Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.

Ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHILARATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHILARATING.] [L. *exhilaratus*, p. p. of *exhilarare* to gladden; *ex* out + *hilarare* to make merry, *hilaris* merry, cheerful. See HILARIOUS.] To make merry or jolly; to enliven; to animate; to gladden greatly; to cheer; as, good news *exhilarates* the mind; wine *exhilarates* a man.

Ex-hil'a-rate, *v. i.* To become joyous. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-hil'a-ra'ting (-rā'tĭng), *a.* That exhilarates; cheering; gladdening. — **Ex-hil'a-ra'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhilaratio.*] **1.** The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful; a gladdening.

2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Animation; joyousness; gladness; cheerfulness; gayety; hilarity; merriment; jollity.

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-ôrt' *or* ĕks-hôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHORTING.] [L. *exhortari; ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage: cf. F. *exhorter.* See HORTATIVE.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments, as to a good deed or to laudable conduct; to address exhortation to; to urge strongly; hence, to advise, warn, or caution.

Examples gross as earth *exhort* me. *Shak.*

Let me *exhort* you to take care of yourself. *J. D. Forbes.*

Ex-hort', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

With many other words did he testify and *exhort*. *Acts* ii. 40.

Ex-hort', *n.* Exhortation. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕks'hŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhortatio:* cf. F. *exhortation.*] **1.** The act or practice of exhorting;

the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.

2. Language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel; admonition.

I 'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak.*

Ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕgz-ôr'tȧ-tĭv *or* ĕks-hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *exhortativus:* cf. F. *exhortatif.*] Serving to exhort; exhortatory; hortative. *Barrow.*

Ex'hor-ta'tor (ĕks'hŏr-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An exhorter.

Ex-hor'ta-to-ry (ĕgz-ôr'tȧ-tō-rỹ *or* ĕks-hôr'-), *a.* [L. *exhortatorius:* cf. F. *exhortatoire.*] Of or pertaining to exhortation; hortatory. *Holinshed.*

Ex-hort'er (ĕgz-ôrt'ẽr *or* ĕks-hôrt'ẽr), *n.* One who exhorts or incites.

Ex-hu'ma-ted (ĕks-hū'mȧ-tĕd), *a.* Disinterred. [*Obs.*]

Ex'hu-ma'tion (ĕks'hŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exhumatio*, F. *exhumation.*] The act of exhuming that which has been buried; as, the *exhumation* of a body.

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHUMED (-hūmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHUMING.] [LL. *exhumare;* L. *ex* out + *humus* ground, soil: cf. F. *exhumer.* See HUMBLE.] To dig out of the ground; to take out of a place of burial; to disinter. *Mantell.*

Ex'ic-cate (ĕks'ĭk-kāt *or* ĕk-sĭk'kāt), *v. t.* See EXSICCATE. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ex'ic-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* See EXSICCATION. [*Obs.*]

Ex'i-gence (ĕks'ĭ-jens), *n.* [F.] Exigency. *Hooker.*

Ex'i-gen-cy (-jen-sỹ), *n.; pl.* EXIGENCIES (-sĭz). [LL. *exigentia:* cf. F. *exigence.*] The state of being exigent; urgent or exacting want; pressing necessity or distress; need; a case demanding immediate action, supply, or remedy; as, an unforeseen *exigency.* "The present *exigency* of his affairs." *Ludlow.*

Syn. — Demand; urgency; distress; pressure; emergency; necessity; crisis.

Ex'i-gen'da-ry (-jĕn'dȧ-rỹ), *n.* See EXIGENTER.

Ex'i-gent (ĕks'ĭ-jent), *a.* [L. *exigens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out or forth, require, exact. See EXACT.] Exacting or requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. "At this *exigent* moment." *Burke.*

Ex'i-gent, *n.* **1.** Exigency; pressing necessity; decisive moment. [*Obs.*]

Why do you cross me in this *exigent?* *Shak.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) The name of a writ in proceedings before outlawry. *Abbott.*

Ex'i-gent-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) An officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas whose duty it was to make out exigents. The office is now abolished. *Cowell.*

Ex'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *exigible.* See EXIGENT.] That may be exacted; requirable. [*R.*] *A. Smith.*

Ex'i-gu'i-ty (-gū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *exiguitas,* fr. *exiguus* small: cf. F. *exiguité.*] Scantiness; smallness; thinness. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ex-ig'u-ous (ĕks-ĭg'ū-ŭs *or* ĕgz-), *a.* [L. *exiguus.*] Scanty; small; slender; diminutive. [*R.*] "*Exiguous* resources." *Carlyle.* — **Ex-ig'u-ous-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl; 277), *n.* [OE. *exil,* fr. L. *exilium, exsilium,* fr. *exsul* one who quits, or is banished from, his native soil; *ex* out + *solum* ground, land, soil, or perh. fr. the root of *salire* to leap, spring; cf. F. *exil.* Cf. SOLE of the foot, SALTATION.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country; expulsion from one's home by the civil authority; banishment; sometimes, voluntary separation from one's native country.

Let them be recalled from their *exile.* *Shak.*

2. The person expelled from his country by authority; also, one who separates himself from his home.

Thou art an *exile,* and thou must not stay. *Shak.*

Syn. — Banishment; proscription; expulsion.

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXILED (-īld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXILING.] To banish or expel from one's own country or home; to drive away. "*Exiled* from eternal God." *Tennyson.*

Calling home our *exiled* friends abroad. *Shak.*

Syn. — See BANISH.

Ex-ile' (ĕgz-īl'), *a.* [L. *exilis.*] Small; slender; thin; fine. [*Obs.*] "An *exile* sound." *Bacon.*

Ex'ile-ment (ĕks'īl-ment *or* ĕgz-īl'-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *exilement.*] Banishment. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ex-il'ic (ĕgz-īl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to exile or banishment, esp. to that of the Jews in Babylon. *Encyc. Dict.*

Ex'i-li'tion (ĕks'ĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exsilire* to spring forth; *ex* out + *salire* to spring, leap.] A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-il'i-ty (ĕks-īl'ĭ-tỹ *or* ĕgz-), *n.* [L. *exilitas:* cf. F. *exilité.* See EXILE, *a.*] Smallness; meagerness; slenderness; fineness; thinness. [*R.*] *Paley.*

Ex-im'i-ous (ĕgz-ĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *eximius* taken out, *i. e.,* select, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] Select; choice; hence, extraordinary, excellent. [*Obs.*]

The *eximious* and arcane science of physic. *Fuller.*

Ex-in'a-nite (ĕks-ĭn'ȧ-nīt *or* ĕgz-), *v. t.* [L. *exinanitus,* p. p. of *exinanire; ex* out (intens.) + *inanire* to make empty, *inanis* empty.] To make empty; to render of no effect; to humble. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Ex-in'a-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exinanitio.*] An emptying; an enfeebling; exhaustion; humiliation. [*Obs.*]

Fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXISTING.] [L. *existere, exsistere,* to step out or forth, emerge, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, to set, put, place, stand still, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *exister.* See STAND.] **1.** To be, as a fact and not as a mode; to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual.

Who now, alas! no more is missed
Than if he never did *exist.* *Swift.*

To conceive the world . . . to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*

2. To be manifest in any manner; to continue to be; as, great evils *existed* in his reign.

3. To live; to have life or the functions of vitality; as, men can not *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.

Syn. — See BE.

Ex-ist'ence (ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *existence.*] **1.** The state of existing or being; actual possession of being; continuance in being; as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence.*

The main object of our *existence.* *Lubbock.*

2. Continued or repeated manifestation; occurrence, as of events of any kind; as, the *existence* of a calamity or of a state of war.

The *existence,* therefore, of a phenomenon, is but another word for its being perceived, or for the inferred possibility of perceiving it. *J. S. Mill.*

3. That which exists; a being; a creature; an entity; as, living *existences.*

Ex-ist'en-cy (-en-sỹ), *n.* Existence. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *existens, -entis,* p. pr. of *existere.* See EXIST.] Having being or existence; existing; being; occurring now; taking place.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.* *Dryden.*

Ex'is-ten'tial (ĕgz'ĭs-tĕn'shȧl *or* ĕks'-), *a.* Having existence. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Barlow.* — **Ex'is-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.* [*Archaic*]

Existentially as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

Ex-ist'er (ĕgz-ĭst'ẽr), *n.* One who exists.

Ex-ist'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of existence. *Grew.*

Ex-is'ti-ma'tion (ĕgz-ĭs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *existimatio* judgment, opinion, fr. *existimare* to estimate. See ESTIMATE.] Esteem; opinion; reputation. [*Obs.*] *Steele.*

‖ **Ex'it** (ĕks'ĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out. See EXEUNT, ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from view; as, *exit* Macbeth.

☞ The Latin words *exit* (he or she goes out), and *exeunt* (they go out), are used in dramatic writings to indicate the time of withdrawal from the stage of one or more of the actors.

Ex'it, *n.* [See 1st EXIT.] **1.** The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part.

They have their *exits* and their entrances. *Shak.*

2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; as, to make one's *exit.*

Sighs for his *exit,* vulgarly called death. *Cowper.*

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place; egress; way out.

Forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits.* *Woodward.*

Ex-i'tial (ĕgz-ĭsh'al), } *a.* [L. *exitialis, exitiosus,* fr.
Ex-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), } *exitium* a going out, a going to naught, *i. e.,* ruin, fr. *exire* to go out: cf. F. *exitial.*] Destructive; fatal. [*Obs.*] "*Exitial* fevers." *Harvey.*

Ex'o- (ĕks'ō-). [Gr. ἔξω out of, outside, fr. ἐξ out. See EX-.] A prefix signifying *out of, outside;* as in *exocarp, exogen, exoskeleton.*

Ex'o-car'di-ac (ĕks'ō-kär'dĭ-ăk), } *a.* [*Exo-* + Gr.
Ex'o-car'di-al (ĕks'ō-kär'dĭ-al), } καρδία heart.] (*Anat.*) Situated or arising outside of the heart; as, *exocardial* murmurs; — opposed to *endocardiac.*

Ex'o-carp (ĕks'ō-kärp), *n.* [*Exo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) The outer portion of a fruit, as the flesh of a peach or the rind of an orange. See *Illust.* of DRUPE.

Ex'oc-cip'i-tal (ĕks'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *occipital.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a bone or region on each side of the great foramen of the skull. — *n.* The exoccipital bone, which often forms a part of the occipital in the adult, but is usually distinct in the young.

‖ **Ex'o-ce'tus** (ĕks'ō-sē'tŭs), *or* ‖ **Ex'o-cœ'tus,** *n.* [NL. *exocetus,* L. *exocoetus* a fish that sleeps on the shore, Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, lit., sleeping out; ἔξω outside of + κοίτη bed.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, including the common flying fishes. See FLYING FISH.

Ex-oc'u-late (ĕks-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exoculatus,* p. p. of *exoculare* to exoculate; *ex* out + *oculus* an eye.] To deprive of eyes. [*R.*] *W. C. Hazlitt.*

Ex'ode (ĕks'ōd), *n.* [L. *exodium,* Gr. ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος song), fr. ἔξοδιος belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, fr. ἔξοδος: cf. F. *exode.* See EXODUS.] **1.** Departure; exodus; esp., the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. [*Obs.*] *L. Coleman. Bolingbroke.*

2. (*Gr. Drama*) The final chorus; the catastrophe.

3. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An afterpiece of a comic description, either a farce or a travesty.

Ex-od'ic (ĕks-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐξοδικός belonging to departure. See EXODUS.] (*Physiol.*) Conducting influences from the spinal cord outward; — said of the motor or efferent nerves. Opposed to *esodic.*

‖ **Ex-o'di-um** (-ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See EXODE.

Ex'o-dus (ĕks'ō-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going or marching out; ἐξ out + ὁδός way, cf. Skr. *ā-sad* to approach.] **1.** A going out; particularly (the Exodus), the going out or journey of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses; and hence, any large migration from a place.

2. The second book of the Old Testament, which contains the narrative of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Ex'o-dy (-dỹ), *n.* Exodus; withdrawal. [*Obs.*]

The time of the Jewish *exody.* *Sir M. Hale.*

Ex'-of-fi'cial (ĕks'ŏf-fĭsh'al), *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

‖ **Ex' of-fi'ci-o** (ĕks' ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office; by virtue, or as a consequence, of an office; officially.

Ex-og'a-mous (ĕks-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*Exo-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Relating to exogamy; marrying outside of the limits of one's own tribe; — opposed to *endogamous.*

Ex-og'a-my (-mỹ), *n.* The custom, or tribal law, which prohibits marriage between members of the same tribe; marriage outside of the tribe; — opposed to *endogamy.* *Lubbock.*

Ex'o-gen (ĕks'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Exo-* + *-gen:* cf. F. *exogène.*] (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to one of the great primary classes which includes the greater part of the vegetable kingdom, and in which the plants are characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing, if at all, by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark. The leaves are commonly netted-veined, and the number of cotyledons is two, or, very rarely, several in a whorl. Cf. ENDOGEN. *Gray.*

Ex'o-ge-net'ic (ĕks'ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Arising or growing from without; exogenous.

Ex-og'e-nous (ĕks-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having the character of, an exogen; — the opposite of *endogenous.*

2. (*Biol.*) Growing by addition to the exterior.

3. (*Anat.*) Growing from previously ossified parts; — opposed to *autogenous.* *Owen.*

Exogenous aneurism (*Med.*), an aneurism which is produced by causes acting from without, as from injury.

‖ **Ex'o-gy'ra** (ĕks'ō-jī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξω out, outside + γῦρος circle.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of Cretaceous fossil shells allied to oysters.

Ex'o-lete (ĕks'ō-lēt), *a.* [L. *exoletus,* p. p. of *exolescere* to grow out, grow out of use; *ex* out + *olescere* to grow.] Obsolete; out of use; stale; insipid. [*Obs.*]

Ex'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsolutio* a release. See EXOLVE.] See EXSOLUTION. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-olve' (ĕgz-ŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *exsolvere, exsolutum; ex* out + *solvere.*] To loose; to pay. [*Obs.*]

Ex'on (ĕks'ŏn), *n.* [NL., from E. *Exe* (Celt. *uisge* water) the name of a river.] A native or inhabitant of Exeter, in England.

Ex'on, *n.* [F. *exempt* an under officer.] An officer of the Yeomen of the Guard; an Exempt. [*Eng.*]

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXONERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXONERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *exoneratus,* p. p. of *exonerare* to free from a burden; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load. See ONEROUS.]

1. To unload; to disburden; to discharge. [*Obs.*]

All *exonerate* themselves into one common duct. *Ray.*

2. To relieve, in a moral sense, as of a charge, obligation, or load of blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon or oppresses one, as an accusation or imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice. *Burke.*

3. To discharge from duty or obligation, as a bail.

Syn. — To absolve; acquit; exculpate. See ABSOLVE.

Ex-on'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exoneratio:* cf. F. *exonération.*] The act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing morally from a charge or imputation; also, the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge.

Ex-on'er-a-tive (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

Ex-on'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an unloader.] One who exonerates or frees from obligation.

‖ **Ex'oph-thal'mi-a** (ĕks'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος with prominent eyes; ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Med.*) The protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it, in consequence of disease.

Ex'oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, exophthalmia.

Exophthalmic goiter. Same as BASEDOW'S DISEASE.

‖ **Ex'oph-thal'mos** (-mŏs), ‖ **Ex'oph-thal'mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as EXOPHTHALMIA.

Ex'oph-thal'my (-mỹ), *n.* (*Med.*) Exophthalmia.

Ex-oph'yl-lous (ĕks-ŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕks'ō-fĭl'-), *a.* [*Exo-* + Gr. φύλλον.] (*Bot.*) Not sheathed in another leaf.

Ex'o-plasm (ĕks'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Exo-* + Gr. πλάσμα form, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Biol.*) See ECTOSARC, and ECTOPLASM.

Ex-op'o-dite (ĕks-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*Exo-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The external branch of the appendages of Crustacea.

Ex-op'ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exoptabilis.*] Very desirable. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-op'tile (ĕks-ŏp'tĭl *or* -tēl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ without + πτίλον feather, plumage.] (*Bot.*) A name given by Lestiboudois to dicotyledons; — so called because the plumule is naked.

Ex'o-ra-ble (ĕks'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis:* cf. F. *exorable.* See EXORATE.] Capable of being moved by entreaty; pitiful; tender. *Milton.*

Ex'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exoratus,* p. p. of *exorare* to gain by entreaty; *ex* out, from + *orare* to pray.] To persuade, or to gain, by entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exoratio.*] Entreaty. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ex-or'bi-tance (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-tans), } *n.* A going out of
Ex-or'bi-tan-cy (-tan-sỹ), } or beyond the usual or due limit; hence, enormity; extravagance; gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety; as, the *exorbitances* of the tongue or of deportment; *exorbitance* of demands. "A curb to your *exorbitancies.*" *Dryden.*

The lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions. *Bp. Hall.*

Ex-or'bi-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *exorbitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go out of the track; *ex* out + *orbita* track: cf. F. *exorbitant.* See ORBIT.] **1.** Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, deviating from the usual or due course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; enormous; inordinate; as, *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* charges, demands, or claims.

Foul *exorbitant* desires. *Milton.*

2. Not comprehended in a settled rule or method; anomalous.

The Jews . . . [were] inured with causes *exorbitant,* and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

Ex-or'bi-tant-ly, *adv.* In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; enormously.

Ex-or'bi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *exorbitatus,* p. p. of *exorbitare.* See EXORBITANT.] To go out of the track; to deviate. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXORCISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXORCISING (-sī'zĭng).] [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to make one swear, bind by an oath, fr. ὅρκος oath: cf. F. *exorciser*.]

1. To cast out, as a devil, evil spirits, etc., by conjuration or summoning by a holy name, or by certain ceremonies; to expel (a demon) or to conjure (a demon) to depart out of a person possessed by one.

He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church. *Prynne.*

2. To deliver or purify from the influence of an evil spirit or demon.

Exorcise the beds and cross the walls. *Dryden.*

Mr. Spectator . . . do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are . . . possessed as I am. *Spectator.*

Ex'or-ci'ser (-sī'zẽr), *n.* An exorcist.

Ex'or-cism (-sīz'm), *n.* [L. *exorcismus*, Gr. ἐξορκισμός: cf. F. *exorcisme*.] **1.** The act of exorcising; the driving out of evil spirits from persons or places by conjuration; also, the form of conjuration used.

2. Conjuration for raising spirits. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ex'or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [L. *exorcista*, Gr. ἐξορκιστής: cf. F. *exorciste*.] **1.** One who expels evil spirits by conjuration or exorcism.

Certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*. *Acts* xix. 13.

2. A conjurer who can raise spirits. [*R.*]

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*

Ex-or'di-al (ĕgz-ôr'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

The *exordial* paragraph of the second epistle. *I. Taylor.*

Ex-or'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXORDIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EXORDIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, lay a warp, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin; akin to E. *order*. See ORDER.] A beginning; an introduction; especially, the introductory part of a discourse or written composition, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the opening part of an oration. "The *exordium* of repentance." *Jer. Taylor.* "Long prefaces and *exordiums*." *Addison.*

‖ **Ex'o-rhi'za** (ĕks'ō-rī'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* EXORHIZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξω outside + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose radicle is not inclosed or sheathed by the cotyledons or plumule. *Gray.*

Ex'o-rhi'zal (-*za*l), **Ex'o-rhi'zous** (-zŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a radicle which is not inclosed by the cotyledons or plumule; of or relating to an exorhiza.

Ex'or-na'tion (ĕks'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exornatio*, fr. *exornare*. See ORNATE.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. [*Obs.*]

Hyperbolical *exornations* . . . many much affect. *Burton.*

Ex-or'tive (ĕgz-ôr'tĭv *or* ĕks-), *a.* [L. *exortivus*, fr. *exortus* a coming forth, rising; *ex* out + *oriri* to rise, come forth.] Rising; relating to the east. [*R.*]

Ex-os'cu-late (ĕks-ŏs'kŭ-lāt *or* ĕgz-), *v. t.* [L. *exosculatus*, p. p. of *exosculari* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly or fondly. [*Obs.*]

Ex'o-skel'e-tal (ĕks'ō-skĕl'ē-*t*al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the exoskeleton; as, *exoskeletal* muscles.

Ex'o-skel'e-ton (-tŭn), *n.* [*Exo-* + *skeleton*.] (*Anat.*) The hardened parts of the external integument of an animal, including hair, feathers, nails, horns, scales, etc., as well as the armor of armadillos and many reptiles, and the shells or hardened integument of numerous invertebrates; external skeleton; dermoskeleton.

Ex'os-mose' (ĕks'ŏz-mōs' *or* ĕks'ŏs-), *n.* [*Exo-* + *osmose:* cf. F. *exosmose*.] (*Physics*) The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmose; — opposed to *endosmose*. See OSMOSE.

‖ **Ex'os-mo'sis** (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Exo-, and OSMOSE.] (*Physics*) See EXOSMOSE.

Ex'os-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to exosmose.

Ex'o-spore (ĕks'ō-spōr), *n.* [*Exo-* + *spore*.] (*Biol.*) The extreme outer wall of a spore; the epispore.

Ex-os'sate (ĕks-ŏs'sāt *or* ĕgz-), *v. t.* [L. *exossatus*, p. p. of *exossare* to bone, fr. *exos* without bones; *ex* out + *os, ossis*, bone.] To deprive of bones; to take out the bones of; to bone. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex'os-sa'tion (ĕks'ŏs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A depriving of bone or of fruit stones. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-os'se-ous (ĕks-ŏs'sē-ŭs *or* ĕgz-), *a.* [*Ex-* + *osseous*.] Boneless. "*Exosseous* animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'o-stome (ĕks'ō-stōm), *n.* [*Exo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth: cf. F. *exostome*.] (*Bot.*) The small aperture or foramen in the outer coat of the ovule of a plant.

‖ **Ex'os-to'sis** (ĕks'ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ out + ὀστέον bone: cf. F. *exostose*.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone. *Coxe.*

2. (*Bot.*) A knot formed upon or in the wood of trees by disease.

Ex'o-ter'ic (ĕks'ō-tĕr'ĭk), **Ex'o-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-*k*al), *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἐξωτερικός, fr. ἐξ out: cf. F. *exotérique*. See Ex-.] External; public; suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; — opposed to *esoteric*, or secret.

The foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

Ex'o-ter'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Exoteric doctrines.

Ex'o-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (*Philos.*) The public lectures or published writings of Aristotle. See ESOTERICS.

Ex'o-ter-y (ĕks'ō-tĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* EXOTERIES (-ĭz). That which is obvious, public, or common.

Dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker.*

‖ **Ex'o-the'ca** (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξω outside + θήκη a case, box.] (*Zoöl.*) The tissue which fills the interspaces between the costæ of many madreporarian corals, usually consisting of small transverse or oblique septa.

‖ **Ex'o-the'ci-um** (-thē'shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EXOTHECA.] (*Bot.*) The outer coat of the anther.

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside: cf. F. *exotique*. See EXOTERIC.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; foreign; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the embassador. *Evelyn.*

Ex-ot'ic, *n.* Anything of foreign origin; something not of native growth, as a plant, a word, a custom.

Plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exotics*. *Addison.*

Ex-ot'ic-al (-ĭ-*k*al), *a.* Foreign; not native; exotic. [*R.*] — **Ex-ot'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Ex-ot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The state of being exotic; also, anything foreign, as a word or idiom; an exotic.

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPANDING.] [L. *expandere, expansum*; *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, to throw open; perh. akin to E. *patent*. Cf. SPAWN.] **1.** To lay open by extending; to open wide; to spread out; to diffuse; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton.*

2. To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart, thus increasing bulk without addition of substance; to make to occupy more space; to dilate; to distend; to extend every way; to enlarge; — opposed to *contract;* as, to *expand* the chest; heat *expands* all bodies; to *expand* the sphere of benevolence.

3. (*Math.*) To state in enlarged form; to develop; as, to *expand* an equation. See EXPANSION, 5.

Ex-pand', *v. i.* To become widely opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged; as, flowers *expand* in the spring; metals *expand* by heat; the heart *expands* with joy. *Dryden.*

Ex-pand'er (-ẽr), *n.* Anything which causes expansion, esp. (*Mech.*) a tool for stretching open or expanding a tube, etc.

Ex-pand'ing, *a.* That expands, or may be expanded; extending; spreading; enlarging.

Expanding bit, Expanding drill (*Mech.*), a bit or drill made adjustable for holes of various sizes; one which can be expanded in diameter while boring. — **Expanding pulley** (*Mach.*), a pulley so made as in sections, that its diameter can be increased or diminished.

Ex-panse' (ĕks-păns'), *n.* [From L. *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere*. See EXPAND.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body; especially, the arch of the sky. "The green *expanse*." *Savage.*

Lights . . . high in the *expanse* of heaven. *Milton.*

The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*

Ex-panse', *v. t.* To expand. [*Obs.*]

That lies *expansed* unto the eyes of all. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty (ĕks-păn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The capacity of being expanded; as, the *expansibility* of air.

Ex-pan'si-ble (ĕks-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *expansible*.] Capable of being expanded or spread out widely.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

— **Ex-pan'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-pan'si-bly,** *adv.*

Ex-pan'sile (-sĭl), *a.* Expansible.

Ether and alcohol are more *expansile* than water. *Brande & C.*

Ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *expansio:* cf. F. *expansion*.] **1.** The act of expanding or spreading out; the condition of being expanded; dilatation; distention; enlargement.

2. That which is expanded; expanse; extended surface; as, the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake; the *expansion* was formed of metal.

The starred *expansion* of the skies. *Beattie.*

3. Space through which anything is expanded; also, pure space.

Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

4. (*Com.*) Enlargement or extension of business transactions; esp., increase of the circulation of bank notes.

5. (*Math.*) The developed result of an indicated operation; as, the *expansion* of $(a+b)^2$ is $a^2+2ab+b^2$.

6. (*Steam Engine*) The operation of steam in a cylinder after its communication with the boiler has been cut off, by which it continues to exert pressure upon the moving piston.

7. (*Nav. Arch.*) The enlargement of the ship mathematically from a model or drawing to the full or building size, in the process of construction. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

☞ *Expansion* is also used adjectively, as in *expansion* joint, *expansion* gear, etc.

Expansion curve, a curve the coördinates of which show the relations between the pressure and volume of expanding gas or vapor; esp. (*Steam engine*), that part of an indicator diagram which shows the declining pressure of the steam as it expands in the cylinder. — **Expansion gear** (*Steam Engine*), a cut-off gear. See *Illust.* of LINK MOTION. — **Automatic expansion gear** *or* **cut-off,** one that is regulated by the governor, and varies the supply of steam to the engine with the demand for power. — **Fixed expansion gear,** *or* **Fixed cut-off,** one that always operates at the same fixed point of the stroke. — **Expansion joint,** *or* **Expansion coupling** (*Mech. & Engin.*), a yielding joint or coupling, for so uniting parts of a machine or structure that expansion, as by heat, is prevented from causing injurious strains; as: (*a*) A slide or set of rollers, at the end of a bridge truss, to support it but allow end play. (*b*) A telescopic joint in a steam pipe, to permit one part of the pipe to slide within the other. (*c*) A clamp for holding a locomotive frame to the boiler while allowing lengthwise motion. — **Expansion valve** (*Steam Engine*), a cut-off valve, to shut off steam from the cylinder before the end of each stroke.

Ex-pan'sive (ĕks-păn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expansif*.] Having a capacity or tendency to expand or dilate; diffusive; of much expanse; wide-extending; as, the *expansive* force of heat; the *expansive* quality of air.

A more *expansive* and generous compassion. *Eustace.*

His forehead was broad and *expansive*. *Prescott.*

— **Ex-pan'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-pan'sive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-pan'sure (-shur; 135), *n.* Expanse. [*Obs.*]

"Night's rich *expansure*." *Chapman.*

‖ **Ex' par'te** (ĕks' pär'tē). [L. See Ex-, and PART.] Upon or from one side only; one-sided; partial; as, an *ex parte* statement.

Ex parte application, one made without notice or opportunity to oppose. — **Ex parte council,** one that assembles at the request of only one of the parties in dispute. — **Ex parte hearing** *or* **evidence** (*Law*), that which is had or taken by one side or party in the absence of the other. Hearings before grand juries, and affidavits, are *ex parte*.

Wharton's Law Dict. Burrill.

Ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPATIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPATIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *expatiatus, exspatiatus*, p. p. of *expatiari, exspatiari*, to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, spread out, fr. *spatium* space. See SPACE.] **1.** To range at large, or without restraint.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion; to descant.

He *expatiated* on the inconveniences of trade. *Addison.*

Ex-pa'ti-ate, *v. t.* To expand; to spread; to extend; to diffuse; to broaden.

Afford art an ample field in which to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

Ex-pa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatiating.

Ex-pa'ti-a'tor (ĕks-pā'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who expatiates. *Pegge.*

Ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rў *or* -shȧ-tō-rў; 106), *a.* Expansive; diffusive. [*R.*]

Ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPATRIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPATRIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare;* L. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, native land, fr. *pater* father. See PATRIOT.] **1.** To banish; to drive or force (a person) from his own country; to make an exile of.

The *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke.*

2. Reflexively, as *To expatriate one's self:* To withdraw from one's native country; to renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship where one is born, and become a citizen of another country.

Ex-pa'tri-a'tion (ĕks-pā'trĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *expatriation*.] The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; especially, the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey.*

Ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPECTING.] [L. *expectare, exspectare, exspectatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at. See SPECTACLE.] **1.** To wait for; to await. [*Obs.*]

Let 's in, and there *expect* their coming. *Shak.*

2. To look for (mentally); to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to have a previous apprehension of, whether of good or evil; to look for with some confidence; to anticipate; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by a clause (with, or without, *that*); as, I *expect* to receive wages; I *expect* that the troops will be defeated. "Good: I will *expect* you." *Shak.* "*Expecting* thy reply." *Shak.*

The Somersetshire or yellow regiment . . . was *expected* to arrive on the following day. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To anticipate; look for; await; hope. — To EXPECT, THINK, BELIEVE, AWAIT. *Expect* is a mental act and has always a reference to the future, to some coming event; as, a person *expects* to die, or he *expects* to survive. *Think* and *believe* have reference to the past and present, as well as to the future; as, I *think* the mail has arrived; I *believe* he came home yesterday, that he is at home now. There is a not uncommon use of *expect*, which is a confusion of the two; as, I *expect* the mail has arrived; I *expect* he is at home. This misuse should be avoided. *Await* is a physical or a moral act. We *await* that which, when it comes, will affect us personally. We *expect* what may, or may not, interest us personally. See ANTICIPATE.

Ex-pect', *v. i.* To wait; to stay. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Ex-pect', *n.* Expectation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-pect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exspectabilis.*] That may be expected or looked for. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-pect'ance (-*a*ns), **Ex-pect'an-cy** (-*a*n-sў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *expectantia.*] **1.** The act or state of expecting; expectation. *Milton.*

2. That which is expected, or looked or waited for with interest; the object of expectation or hope.

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shak.*

Estate in expectancy (*Law*), one the possession of which a person is entitled to have at some future time, either as a remainder or reversion, or on the death of some one. *Burrill.*

Ex-pect'ant (ĕks-pĕkt'*a*nt), *a.* [L. *expectans, exspectans*, p. pr. of *expectare, exspectare:* cf. F. *expectant*.] Waiting in expectation; looking for; (*Med.*) waiting for the efforts of nature, with little active treatment.

Expectant estate (*Law*), an estate in expectancy. See under EXPECTANCY.

Ex-pect'ant, *n.* One who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by hope of receiving some good.

An *expectant* of future glory. *South.*

Those who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift.*

Ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expectatio, exspectatio:* cf. F. *expectation*.] **1.** The act or state of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen. "In *expectation* of a guest." *Tennyson.*

My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my *expectation* is from him. *Ps.* lxii. 5.

2. That which is expected or looked for.

Why our great *expectation* should be called
The seed of woman. *Milton.*

3. The prospect of the future; grounds upon which something excellent is expected to happen; prospect of anything good to come, esp. of property or rank.

His magnificent *expectations* made him, in the opinion of the world, the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation*. *Otway.*

4. The value of any chance (as the prospect of prize or property) which depends upon some contingent event. *Expectations* are computed for or against the occurrence of the event.

5. (*Med.*) The leaving of a disease principally to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

Expectation of life, the mean or average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age.

Syn. — Anticipation; confidence; trust.

Ex-pect'a-tive (ĕks-pĕkt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expectatif.*] Constituting an object of expectation; contingent.

Expectative grace, a mandate given by the pope or a prince appointing a successor to any benefice before it becomes vacant. *Foxe.*

Ex-pect'a-tive, *n.* [F. *expectative*, fr. *expectatif* expectant.] Something in expectation; esp., an expectative grace. *Milman.*

Ex-pect'ed-ly, *adv.* In conformity with expectation. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Ex-pect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who expects.

Ex-pect'ing-ly, *adv.* In a state of expectation.

Ex-pect'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Expectative. [*R.*] *Shipley.*

Ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rant), *a.* [L. *expectorans*, p. pr. of *expectorare* to drive from the breast: cf. F. *expectorant.*] (*Med.*) Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

Ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPECTORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPECTORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus*, *pectoris*, breast. See PECTORAL.] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit forth.

Ex-pec'to-rate, *v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat by hawking and spitting; to spit.

Ex-pec'to-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *expectoration.*] **1.** The act of ejecting phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

2. That which is expectorated, as phlegm or mucus.

Ex-pec'to-ra-tive (ĕks-pĕk'tŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* Same as EXPECTORANT. *Harvey.*

Ex-pede' (-pēd'), *v. t.* To expedite; to hasten. [*Obs.*]

Ex-pe'di-ate (ĕks-pē'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *expédier.* See EXPEDITE.] To hasten; to expedite. [*Obs.*] "To *expediate* their business." *Sir E. Sandys.*

Ex-pe'di-ence (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ens), } *n.* **1.** The quality of
Ex-pe'di-en-cy (-*en*-sy), } being expedient or advantageous; fitness or suitableness to effect a purpose intended; adaptedness to self-interest; desirableness; advantage; advisability; — sometimes contradistinguished from *moral rectitude.*

Divine wisdom discovers no *expediency* in vice. *Cogan.*

To determine concerning the *expedience* of actions. *Sharp.*

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately.*

2. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [*Obs.*]

Making hither with all due *expedience*. *Shak.*

3. An expedition; enterprise; adventure. [*Obs.*]

Forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shak.*

Ex-pe'di-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *expediens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate: cf. F. *expédient.* See EXPEDITE.] **1.** Hastening or urging forward; hence, tending to further or promote a proposed object; fit or proper under the circumstances; conducive to self-interest; desirable; advisable; advantageous; — sometimes contradistinguished from *right.*

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. *John* xvi. 7.

Nothing but the right can ever be *expedient*, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less. *Whately.*

2. Quick; expeditious. [*Obs.*]

His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shak.*

Ex-pe'di-ent, *n.* **1.** That which serves to promote or advance; suitable means to accomplish an end.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears and ease her boding mind? *Philips.*

2. Means devised in an exigency; shift.

Syn. — Shift; contrivance; resource; substitute.

Ex-pe'di-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Governed by expediency; seeking advantage; as, an *expediential* policy. "Calculating, *expediential* understanding." *Hare.* — **Ex-pe'di-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ex-pe'di-ent-ly (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent-lў), *adv.* **1.** In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. With expedition; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-ped'i-ment (-pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* An expedient. [*Obs.*]

A like *expediment* to remove discontent. *Barrow.*

Ex-ped'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *expeditatus*, p. p. of *expeditare* to expeditate; *ex* out + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Eng. Forest Laws*) To deprive of the claws or the balls of the fore feet; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he may not chase deer.

Ex-ped'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *expeditatio.*] (*Eng. Forest Laws*) The act of cutting out the balls or the claws of a dog's fore feet; lawing. *Blackstone.*

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *a.* [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, to extricate, set free, bring forward, make ready; *ex* out + *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT.] **1.** Free of impediment; unimpeded.

To make the way plain and *expedite*. *Hooker.*

2. Expeditious; quick; speedy; prompt.

Nimble and *expedite* . . . in its operations. *Tillotson.*

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke.*

Ex'pe-dite, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPEDITED (-dī'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPEDITING (-dī'tĭng).] **1.** To relieve of impediments; to facilitate; to accelerate the process or progress of; to hasten; to quicken; as, to *expedite* the growth of plants.

To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To dispatch; to send forth; to issue officially.

Such charters be *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

Ex'pe-dite'ly (ĕks'pē-dīt'lў), *adv.* In an expedite manner; expeditiously.

Ex'pe-dite'ness, *n.* Quality of being expedite.

Ex'pe-di'tion (ĕks'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expeditio*: cf. F. *expédition.*] **1.** The quality of being expedite; efficient promptness; haste; dispatch; speed; quickness; as, to carry the mail with *expedition.*

With winged *expedition*
Swift as the lightning glance. *Milton.*

2. A sending forth or setting forth for the execution of some object of consequence; progress.

Putting it straight in *expedition*. *Shak.*

3. An important enterprise, implying a change of place; especially, a warlike enterprise; a march or a voyage with martial intentions; an excursion by a body of persons for a valuable end; as, a military, naval, exploring, or scientific *expedition*; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

The *expedition* miserably failed. *Prescott.*

Narrative of the exploring *expedition* to the Rocky Mountains. *J. C. Fremont.*

Ex'pe-di'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* force.

Ex'pe-di'tion-ist, *n.* One who goes upon an expedition. [*R.*] *North Brit. Rev.*

Ex'pe-di'tious (ĕks'pē-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action; performed with, or acting with, expedition; quick; having celerity; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march or messenger. — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Prompt; ready; speedy; alert. See PROMPT.

Ex-ped'i-tive (ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expéditif.*] Performing with speed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPELLING.] [L. *expellere*, *expulsum*; *ex* out + *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *expeller.* See PULSE a beat.] **1.** To drive or force out from that within which anything is contained, inclosed, or situated; to eject; as, to *expel* air from a bellows.

Did not ye . . . *expel* me out of my father's house? *Judg.* xi. 7.

2. To drive away from one's country; to banish.

Forewasted all their land, and them *expelled*. *Spenser.*

He shall *expel* them from before you . . . and ye shall possess their land. *Josh.* xxiii. 5.

3. To cut off from further connection with an institution of learning, a society, and the like; as, to *expel* a student or member.

4. To keep out, off, or away; to exclude. "To *expel* the winter's flaw." *Shak.*

5. To discharge; to shoot. [*Obs.*]

Then he another and another [shaft] did *expel*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To banish; exile; eject; drive out. See BANISH.

Ex-pel'la-ble (-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expelled or driven out. "*Expellable* by heat." *Kirwan.*

Ex-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, expels.

Ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPENDING.] [L. *expendere*, *expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh. See POISE, and cf. SPEND.] To lay out, apply, or employ in any way; to consume by use; to use up or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to spend; as, they *expend* money for food or in charity; to *expend* time, labor, and thought; to *expend* hay in feeding cattle, oil in a lamp, water in mechanical operations.

If my death might make this island happy . . .
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shak.*

Ex-pend', *v. i.* **1.** To be laid out, used, or consumed.

2. To pay out or disburse money.

They go elsewhere to enjoy and to *expend*. *Macaulay.*

Ex-pend'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A disburser; especially, one of the disbursers of taxes for the repair of sewers. *Mozley & W.*

Ex-pend'i-ture (-ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.

Our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest. *Burke.*

2. That which is expended or paid out; expense.

The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country. *A. Hamilton.*

Ex-pense' (ĕks-pĕns'), *n.* [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere.* See EXPEND.] **1.** A spending or consuming; disbursement; expenditure.

Husband nature's riches from *expense*. *Shak.*

2. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; cost; outlay; charge; — sometimes with the notion of *loss* or *damage* to those on whom the expense falls; as, the *expenses* of war; an *expense* of time.

Courting popularity at his party's *expense*. *Brougham.*

3. Loss. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

And moan the *expense* of many a vanished sight. *Spenser.*

Expense magazine (*Mil.*), a small magazine containing ammunition for immediate use. *H. L. Scott.*

Ex-pense'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of expense; costly; chargeable. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.* — **Ex-pense'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*] — **Ex-pense'ful-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Ex-pense'less, *a.* Without cost or expense.

Ex-pen'sive (ĕks-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Occasioning expense; calling for liberal outlay; costly; dear; liberal; as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* house or family.

War is *expensive*, and peace desirable. *Burke.*

2. Free in expending; very liberal; especially, in a bad sense: extravagant; lavish. [*R.*]

An active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Sprat.*

The idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — Costly; dear; high-priced; lavish; extravagant. — **Ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* [F. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *experiri*, *expertus*, to try; *ex* out + the root of *peritus* experienced. See PERIL, and cf. EXPERT.] **1.** Trial, as a test or experiment. [*Obs.*]

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser.*

2. The effect upon the judgment or feelings produced by any event, whether witnessed or participated in; personal and direct impressions as contrasted with description or fancies; personal acquaintance; actual enjoyment or suffering. "Guided by others' *experiences*." *Shak.*

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of *experience*. *P. Henry.*

To most men *experience* is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed. *Coleridge.*

When the consuls . . . came in . . . they knew soon by *experience* how slenderly guarded against danger the majesty of rulers is where force is wanting. *Holland.*

Those that undertook the religion of our Savior upon his preaching, had no *experience* of it. *Sharp.*

3. An act of knowledge, one or more, by which single facts or general truths are ascertained; experimental or inductive knowledge; hence, implying skill, facility, or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling or action; as, a king without *experience* of war.

Whence hath the mind all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer in one word, from *experience*. *Locke.*

Experience may be acquired in two ways; either, first, by noticing facts without any attempt to influence the frequency of their occurrence or to vary the circumstances under which they occur; this is *observation*; or, secondly, by putting in action causes or agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effects take place; this is *experiment*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ex-pe'ri-ence, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIENCED (-enst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIENCING (-en-sĭng).] **1.** To make practical acquaintance with; to try personally; to prove by use or trial; to have trial of; to have the lot or fortune of; to have befall one; to be affected by; to feel; as, to *experience* pain or pleasure; to *experience* poverty; to *experience* a change of views.

The partial failure and disappointment which he had *experienced* in India. *Thirlwall.*

2. To exercise; to train by practice.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare. *Harte.*

To experience religion (*Theol.*), to become a convert to the doctrines of Christianity; to yield to the power of religious truth.

Ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *p. p.* & *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* physician, workman, soldier; an *experienced* eye.

The ablest and most *experienced* statesmen. *Bancroft.*

Ex-pe'ri-en-cer (-en-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who experiences. **2.** An experimenter. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

Ex-pe'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* Experienced. [*Obs.*]

The prince now ripe and full *experient*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ex-pe'ri-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience. *Coleridge.*

It is called empirical or *experiential*, . . . because it is given to us by experience or observation, and not obtained as the result of inference or reasoning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **Ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* *Dr. H. More.*

Ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine that experience, either that of ourselves or of others, is the test or criterion of general knowledge; — opposed to *intuitionalism.*

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

Ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ist, *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of experientialism. Also used adjectively.

Ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try: cf. OF. *esperiment*, *experiment.* See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A trial or special observation, made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; esp., one under conditions determined by the experimenter; an act or operation undertaken in order to discover some unknown principle or effect, or to test, establish, or illustrate some suggested or known truth; practical test; proof.

A political *experiment* can not be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

2. Experience. [*Obs.*]

Adam, by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

Ex-per'i-ment (-mĕnt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIMENTING.] To make experiment; to operate by test or trial; — often with *on*, *upon*, or *in*, referring to the subject of an experiment; *with*, referring to the *instrument*; and *by*, referring to the means; as, to *experiment* upon electricity; he *experimented* in plowing with ponies, or by steam power.

Ex-per'i-ment, *v. t.* To try; to know, perceive, or prove, by trial or experience. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ex-per'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *expérimental.*] **1.** Pertaining to experiment; founded on, or derived from, experiment or trial; as, *experimental* science; given to, or skilled in, experiment; as, an *experimental* philosopher.

2. Known by, or derived from, experience; as, *experimental* religion.

Ex-per'i-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments; an experimenter. *Whately.*

Ex-per'i-men'tal-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To make experiments (upon); to experiment. [*R.*] *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-per'i-men'tal-ly (-tal-lў), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial. *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-per'i-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Relying on experiment or experience. "An *experimentarian* philosopher." *Boyle.* — *n.* One who relies on experiment or experience. [*Obs.*]

Ex-per'i-men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of experimenting; practice by experiment. *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-per'i-men'ta-tive (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Experimental; of the nature of experiment. [*R.*]

Ex-per'i-men-ta'tor (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] An experimenter. [*R.*]

Ex-per'i-men'ter (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments. *Faraday.*

Ex-per'i-men'tist (-tĭst), *n.* An experimenter.

Ex'per-rec'tion (ĕks'pẽr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expergisci*, p. p. *experrectus*, to rouse up; *ex* out + *pergere* to wake up.] A waking up or arousing. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pẽrt'), *a.* [F. *expert*, L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try. See EXPERIENCE.] Taught by use, practice, or experience; experienced; having facility of operation or performance from practice; knowing and ready from much practice; clever; skillful; as, an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in chess or archery.

A valiant and most *expert* gentleman. *Shak.*

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*
In fitting aptest words to things . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert? *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Adroit; dexterous; clever; ready; prompt.

Ex'pert (ĕks'pẽrt *or* ĕks-pẽrt'), *n.* **1.** An expert or experienced person; one instructed by experience; one who has skill, experience, or extensive knowledge in his calling or in any special branch of learning.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A specialist in a particular profession or department of science requiring for its mastery peculiar culture and erudition.

☞ Such specialists may be witnesses in matters as to which ordinary observers could not without such aid form just conclusions, and are liable for negligence in case they injure another from want of proper qualifications or proper care in the exercise of their specialty.

(*b*) A sworn appraiser.

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pẽrt'), *v. t.* To experience. [*Obs.*]

Die would we daily, once it to *expert*. *Spenser.*

Ex-pert'ly, *adv.* In a skillful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

Ex-pert'ness, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; as, *expertness* in seamanship, or in reasoning.

Syn. — Facility; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; skill. See FACILITY.

Ex-pet'i-ble (ĕks-pĕt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *expetibilis*, fr. *expetere* to wish for; *ex* out + *petere* to seek.] Worthy of being wished for; desirable. [*Obs.*] *Puller.*

Ex'pi-a-ble (ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EXPIATE.] Capable of being expiated or atoned for; as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt. *Bp. Hall.*

Ex'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS.]

1. To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for; to atone for; to make amends for; to make expiation for; as, to *expiate* a crime, guilt, or sin.

To *expiate* his treason, hath naught left. *Milton.*

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon.*

2. To purify with sacred rites. [*Obs.*]

Neither let there be found among you any one that shall *expiate* his son or daughter, making them to pass through the fire. *Deut.* xviii. 10 (*Douay version*).

Ex'pi-ate (-ȧt), *a.* [L. *expiatus*, p. p.] Terminated. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex'pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiatio*: cf. F. *expiation*.] **1.** The act of making satisfaction or atonement for any crime or fault; the extinguishing of guilt by suffering or penalty.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *W. Irving.*

2. The means by which reparation or atonement for crimes or sins is made; an expiatory sacrifice or offering; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

3. An act by which the threats of prodigies were averted among the ancient heathen. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Ex'pi-a-tist (ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* An expiator. [*R.*]

Ex'pi-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes expiation or atonement.

Ex'pi-a-to'ri-ous (ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of an expiatory nature; expiatory. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex'pi-a-to-ry (ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *expiatorius*: cf. F. *expiatoire*.] Having power, or intended, to make expiation; atoning; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice.

Ex'pi-late (ĕks'pĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *expilatus*, p. p. of *expilare* to pillage; *ex* out, from + *pilare* to plunder.] To strip off; to pillage. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ex'pi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expilatio*.] The act of expilating or stripping off; plunder; pillage. [*Obs.*]

This ravenous *expilation* of the state. *Daniel.*

Ex'pi-la'tor (ĕks'pĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who pillages; a plunderer; a pillager. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-pir'a-ble (ĕks-pīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may expire; capable of being brought to an end.

Ex-pir'ant (-ant), *n.* One who expires or is expiring.

Ex'pi-ra'tion (ĕks'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiratio*, *expiratio*: cf. F. *expiration*. See EXPIRE.] **1.** The act of expiring; as: (*a*) (*Physiol.*) The act or process of breathing out, or forcing air from the lungs through the nose or mouth; as, respiration consists of inspiration and *expiration*; — opposed to *inspiration*. (*b*) Emission of volatile matter; exhalation.

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon.*

(*c*) The last emission of breath; death. "The groan of *expiration*." *Rambler.* (*d*) A coming to a close; cessation; extinction; termination; end.

Before the *expiration* of thy time. *Shak.*

2. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is . . . a gentle *expiration*. *G. Sharp.*

Ex-pir'a-to-ry (ĕks-pīr'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration or emission of air from the lungs; as, the *expiratory* muscles.

Ex-pire' (ĕks-pir'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPIRED (-pīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPIRING.] [L. *expirare*, *exspirare*, *expiratum*, *exspiratum*; *ex* out + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *expirer*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to throw out from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; — opposed to *inspire*.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chafed the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*. *Dryden.*

2. To give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor; to emit in minute particles; to exhale; as, the earth *expires* a damp vapor; plants *expire* odors.

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon.*

3. To emit; to give out. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

4. To bring to a close; to terminate. [*Obs.*]

Expire the term
Of a despised life. *Shak.*

Ex-pire', *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath.

2. To emit the last breath; to breathe out the life; to die; as, to *expire* calmly; to *expire* in agony.

3. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to perish; to become extinct; as, the flame *expired*; his lease *expires* to-day; the month *expired* on Saturday.

4. To burst forth; to fly out with a blast. [*Obs.*]

"The ponderous ball *expires*." *Dryden.*

Ex-pir'ing (ĕks-pīr'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.

2. Pertaining to, or uttered at, the time of dying; as, *expiring* words; *expiring* groans.

Ex'pi-ry (ĕks'pĭ-rў *or* ĕks-pī'rў), *n.* Expiration.

He had to leave at the *expiry* of the term. *Lamb.*

The Parliament . . . now approaching the *expiry* of its legal term. *J. Morley.*

Ex-pis'cate (ĕks-pĭs'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *expiscatus*, p. p. of *expiscari* to fish out; *ex* out + *piscari* to fish, *piscis* fish.] To fish out; to find out by skill or laborious investigation; to search out. "To *expiscate* principles." [*R.*] *Nichol.*

Dr. Burton has with much ingenuity endeavored to *expiscate* the truth which may be involved in them. *W. L. Alexander.*

Ex'pis-ca'tion (ĕks'pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of expiscating; a fishing. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Ex-pis'ca-to-ry (ĕks-pĭs'kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to fish out; searching out. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLAINED (-plānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLAINING.] [L. *explanare* to flatten, spread out, explain; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* plain: cf. OF. *esplaner*, *explaner*. See PLAIN, *a.*, and cf. ESPLANADE.] **1.** To flatten; to spread out; to unfold; to expand. [*Obs.*]

The horse-chestnut is . . . ready to *explain* its leaf. *Evelyn.*

2. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of; as, to *explain* a chapter of the Bible.

Commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

To explain away, to get rid of by explanation. "Those *explain* the meaning quite *away*." *Pope.*

Syn. — To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

Ex-plain', *v. i.* To give an explanation.

Ex-plain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *explanabilis*.] Capable of being explained or made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-plain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who explains; an expounder or expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

Ex'pla-nate (ĕks'plȧ-nāt), *a.* [L. *explanatus*, p. p. of *explanare*. See EXPLAIN.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form.

Ex'pla-na'tion (ĕks'plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *explanatio*: cf. OF. *esplanation*.] **1.** The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

2. That which explains or makes clear; as, a satisfactory *explanation*.

3. The meaning attributed to anything by one who explains it; definition; interpretation; sense.

Different *explanations* [of the Trinity]. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences; reconciliation; agreement; as, to come to an *explanation*.

Syn. — Definition; description; explication; exposition; interpretation; detail. See DEFINITION.

Ex-plan'a-tive (ĕks-plăn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Explanatory.

Ex-plan'a-to-ri-ness (-tō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being explanatory.

Ex-plan'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *explanatorius*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

Ex-plat' (ĕks-plăt'), } *v. t.* [Pref. *ex-* + *plat* or *plait*.]
Ex-plate' (-plāt'), } To explain; to unfold. [*Obs.*]

Like Solon's self *explatest* the knotty laws. *B. Jonson.*

Ex-ple'tion (ĕks-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expletio* a satisfying. See EXPLETIVE.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [*Obs.*] *Killingbeck.*

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, from *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full: cf. F. *explétif*. See FULL.] Filling up; hence, added merely for the purpose of filling up; superfluous. "*Expletive* imagery." *Hallam.*

Expletive phrases to plump his speech. *Barrow.*

Ex'ple-tive, *n.* A word, letter, or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath.

While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. *Pope.*

Ex'ple-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

Ex'ple-to-ry (ĕks'plē-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to fill up; expletive; superfluous; as, an *expletory* word. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ex'pli-ca-ble (ĕks'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *explicabilis*: cf. F. *explicable*.] Capable of being explicated; that may be explained or accounted for; admitting explanation.

It is not *explicable* upon any grounds. *Burke.*

Ex'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being explicable.

Ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare*.] Evolved; unfolded. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLICATING (-kā'tĭng).] **1.** To unfold; to expand; to lay open. [*Obs.*] "They *explicate* the leaves." *Blackmore.*

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

Ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *explicatio*: cf. F. *explication*.] **1.** The act of opening, unfolding, or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation.

The *explication* of our Savior's parables. *Atterbury.*

2. The sense given by an expositor. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ex'pli-ca-tive (ĕks'plĭ-kā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *explicatif*.] Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding; explanatory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ex'pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder; an explainer.

Ex'pli-ca'to-ry (-tō-rў; 277), *a.* Explicative. *Barrow.*

‖ **Ex'pli-cit** (ĕks'plĭ-sĭt). [LL., an abbreviation of *explicitus* (*est liber*) the book (which anciently was a roll of parchment) is unfolded (and, of course, "finished"). See EXPLICIT, *a.*] A word formerly used (as *finis* is now) at the conclusion of a book to indicate the end.

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold: cf. F. *explicite*. See EXPLICATE, EXPLOIT.] **1.** Not implied merely, or conveyed by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* declaration.

The language of the charter was too *explicit* to admit of a doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreserved; outspoken; — applied to persons; as, he was earnest and *explicit* in his statement.

Explicit function. (*Math.*) See under FUNCTION.

Syn. — Express; clear; plain; open; unreserved; unambiguous. — EXPLICIT, EXPRESS. *Explicit* denotes a setting forth in the plainest language, so that the meaning can not be misunderstood; as, an *explicit* promise. *Express* is stronger than *explicit*: it adds force to clearness. An *express* promise or engagement is not only unambiguous, but stands out in bold relief, with the most binding hold on the conscience. An *explicit* statement; a clear and *explicit* notion; *explicit* directions; no words can be more *explicit*. An *express* command; an *express* prohibition. "An *express* declaration goes forcibly and directly to the point. An *explicit* declaration leaves nothing ambiguous." *C. J. Smith.*

Ex-plic'it-ly (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt-lў), *adv.* In an explicit manner; clearly; plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

Ex-plic'it-ness, *n.* The quality of being explicit; clearness; directness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLODING.] [L. *explodere*, *explosum*, to drive out, drive out a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, strike, applaud: cf. OF. *exploder*. See PLAUSIBLE.] **1.** To become suddenly expanded into a great volume of gas or vapor; to burst violently into flame; as, gunpowder *explodes*.

2. To burst with force and a loud report; to detonate, as a shell filled with powder or the like material, or as a boiler from too great pressure of steam.

3. To burst forth with sudden violence and noise; as, at this, his wrath *exploded*.

Ex-plode', *v. t.* **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy expressions of disapprobation; to hoot off; to drive away or reject noisily; as, to *explode* a play. [*Obs.*]

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seized with violent hands. *Milton.*

2. To bring into disrepute, and reject; to drive from notice and acceptance; as, to *explode* a scheme, fashion, or doctrine.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile fraud. *Burke.*
To *explode* and exterminate dark atheism. *Bentley.*

3. To cause to explode or burst noisily; to detonate; as, to *explode* powder by touching it with fire.

4. To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

Ex-plod'ent (-ent), *n.* **1.** An instrument or agent causing explosion; an exploder; also, an explosive.

2. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.*, 2.

Ex-plod'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which explodes.

2. One who rejects an opinion or scheme with open contempt. *South.*

Ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* [OE. *esploit* success, OF. *esploit*, *espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, F. *exploit* exploit, fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display, exhibit; *ex* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY, and cf. EXPLICIT, EXPLICATE.] **1.** A deed or act; especially, a heroic act; a deed of renown; an adventurous or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander the Great.

Ripe for *exploits* and mighty enterprises. *Shak.*

2. Combat; war. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-ploit', *v. t.* **1.** To achieve. [*Obs.*]

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland.*

2. [F. *exploiter*.] To utilize; to make available; to get the value or usefulness out of; as, to *exploit* a mine or agricultural lands; to *exploit* public opinion. [*Recent*]

3. Hence: To draw an illegitimate profit from; to speculate on; to put upon. [*Recent*]

In no sense whatever does a man who accumulates a fortune by legitimate industry *exploit* his employés or make his capital "out of" anybody else. *W. G. Sumner.*

Ex-ploi-ta'tion (ĕks-ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] The act of exploiting or utilizing. *J. D. Whitney.*

Ex-ploi'ture (ĕks-ploi'tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** The act of exploiting or accomplishing; achievement. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

2. Exploitation. *Harper's Mag.*

Ex-plor'a-ble (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be explored; as, an *explorable* region.

Ex-plo'rate (ĕks-plō'rāt), *v. t.* [L. *explorare, exploratum.*] To explore. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exploratio*: cf. F. *exploration.*] The act of exploring, penetrating, or ranging over for purposes of discovery, especially of geographical discovery; examination; as, the *exploration* of unknown countries; (*Med.*) physical examination. "An *exploration* of doctrine." *Bp. Hall.*

Ex-plor'a-tive (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Exploratory.

Ex'plo-ra'tor (ĕks'plō-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who explores; one who examines closely; a searcher.

Ex-plor'a-to-ry (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tō-rў *or* ĕks-plōr'-; 277), *a.* [L. *exploratorius.*] Serving or intended to explore; searching; examining; explorative. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Explored (-plōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exploring.] [L. *explorare* to explore; *ex* out + *plorare* to cry out, to cry aloud, prob. orig., to cause to flow; perh. akin to E. *flow*: cf. F. *explorer.*] **1.** To seek for or after; to strive to attain by search; to look wisely and carefully for. [*Obs.*]

Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. *Pope.*

2. To search through or into; to penetrate or range over for discovery; to examine thoroughly; as, to *explore* new countries or seas; to *explore* the depths of science. "Hidden frauds [to] *explore.*" *Dryden.*

Ex-plore'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of exploring; exploration. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-plor'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who explores; also, an apparatus with which one explores, as a diving bell.

Ex-plor'ing, *a.* Employed in, or designed for, exploration. "*Exploring* parties." *Bancroft.*

Ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *explosio* a driving off by clapping: cf. F. *explosion* explosion. See Explode.] **1.** The act of exploding; detonation; a chemical action which causes the sudden formation of a great volume of expanded gas; as, the *explosion* of gunpowder, of fire damp, etc.

2. A bursting with violence and loud noise, because of internal pressure; as, the *explosion* of a gun, a bomb, a steam boiler, etc.

3. A violent outburst of feeling, manifested by excited language, action, etc.; as, an *explosion* of wrath.

A formidable *explosion* of high-church fanaticism. *Macaulay.*

Ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *explosif.*] Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder.

Ex-plo'sive, *n.* **1.** An explosive agent; a compound or mixture susceptible of a rapid chemical reaction, as gunpowder, or nitro-glycerin.

2. A sound produced by an explosive impulse of the breath; (*Phonetics*) one of the consonants *p, b, t, d, k, g*, which are sounded with a sort of explosive power of voice. [See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 155–7, 184.]

Ex-plo'sive-ly, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

Ex-po'li-a'tion (ĕks-pō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* See Exspoliation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ex-pol'ish (ĕks-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *expolire.* See Polish.] To polish thoroughly. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Ex-pone' (ĕks-pōn'), *v. t.* [OE. *exponen.* See Expound.] To expound; to explain; also, to expose; to imperil. [*Old Eng. & Scotch*] *Drummond.*

Ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *exponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exponere* to put out, set forth, expose. See Expound.] **1.** (*Alg.*) A number, letter, or any quantity written on the right hand of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated; thus a^2 denotes the second power, and a^x the *x*th power, of *a* (2 and *x* being the *exponents*). A fractional *exponent*, or index, is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of *a*.

2. One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative; as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

Exponent of a ratio, the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus, 6 is the *exponent* of the ratio of 30 to 5. [*R.*]

Ex'po-nen'tial (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *exponentiel.*] Pertaining to exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression; *exponential* calculus; an *exponential* function.

Exponential curve, a curve whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation. — Exponential equation, an equation which contains an exponential quantity, or in which the unknown quantity enters as an exponent. — Exponential quantity (*Math.*), a quantity whose exponent is unknown or variable, as a^x. — Exponential series, a series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities.

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exported; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exporting.] [L. *exportare, exportatum*; *ex* out + *portare* to carry: cf. F. *exporter.* See Port demeanor.] **1.** To carry away; to remove. [*Obs.*]

[They] *export* honor from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

2. To carry or send abroad, or out of a country, especially to foreign countries, as merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import*; as, to *export* grain, cotton, cattle, goods, etc.

Ex'port (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* **1.** The act of exporting; exportation; as, to prohibit the *export* of wheat or tobacco.

2. That which is exported; a commodity conveyed from one country or State to another in the way of traffic; — used chiefly in the plural, *exports.*

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and imports. *A. Smith.*

Ex-port'a-bil'i-ty (ĕks-pōrt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being suitable for exportation.

To increase the *exportability* of native goods. *J. P. Peters.*

Ex-port'a-ble (ĕks-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for exportation; as, *exportable* products.

Ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exportatio*: cf. F. *exportation.*] **1.** The act of exporting; the act of conveying or sending commodities abroad or to another country, in the course of commerce.

2. Commodity exported; an export.

3. The act of carrying out. [*R.*] *Bourne.*

Ex-port'er (ĕks-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who exports; the person who sends goods or commodities to a foreign country, in the way of commerce; — opposed to *importer.*

Ex-pos'al (ĕks-pōz'al), *n.* Exposure. *Swift.*

Ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Exposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Exposing.] [F. *exposer*; pref. *ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See Pose, *v. t.*] **1.** To set forth; to set out to public view; to exhibit; to show; to display; as, to *expose* goods for sale; to *expose* pictures to public inspection.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

2. To lay bare; to lay open to attack, danger, or anything objectionable; to render accessible to anything which may affect, especially detrimentally; to make liable; as, to *expose* one's self to the heat of the sun, or to cold, insult, danger, or ridicule; to *expose* an army to destruction or defeat.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*

3. To deprive of concealment; to discover; to lay open to public inspection, or bring to public notice, as a thing that shuns publicity, something criminal, shameful, or the like; as, to *expose* the faults of a neighbor.

You only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

4. To disclose the faults or reprehensible practices of; to lay open to general condemnation or contempt by making public the character or arts of; as, to *expose* a cheat, liar, or hypocrite.

‖ **Ex'po-sé'** (ĕks'pō-zā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *exposer.* See Expose, *v. t.*] A formal recital or exposition of facts; exposure, or revelation, of something which some one wished to keep concealed.

Ex-pos'ed-ness (ĕks-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being exposed, laid open, or unprotected; as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

Ex-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who exposes or discloses.

Ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expositio*, fr. *exponere, expositum*: cf. F. *exposition.* See Expound.] **1.** The act of exposing or laying open; a setting out or displaying to public view.

2. The act of expounding or of laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or a passage; explanation; interpretation; the sense put upon a passage, a law, or the like, by an interpreter; hence, a work containing explanations or interpretations; a commentary.

You know the law; your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shak.*

3. Situation or position with reference to direction of view or accessibility to influence of sun, wind, etc.; exposure; as, an easterly *exposition*; an *exposition* to the sun. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

4. A public exhibition or show, as of industrial and artistic productions; as, the Paris *Exposition* of 1878. [*A Gallicism*]

Ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to explain; expository. *Bp. Pearson.*

Ex-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. See Expound.] One who, or that which, expounds or explains; an expounder; a commentator. *Bp. Horsley.*

Ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, exposition; serving to explain; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

A glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson.*

‖ **Ex' post' fac'to,** *or* ‖ **Ex' post' fac'to** (ĕks' pōst' făk'tō). [L., from what is done afterwards.] (*Law*) From or by an after act, or thing done afterward; in consequence of a subsequent act; retrospective.

Ex post facto law, a law which operates by after enactment. The phrase is popularly applied to any law, civil or criminal, which is enacted with a retrospective effect, and with intention to produce that effect; but in its true application, as employed in American law, it relates only to crimes, and signifies a law which retroacts, by way of criminal punishment, upon that which was not a crime before its passage, or which raises the grade of an offense, or renders an act punishable in a more severe manner than it was when committed. *Ex post facto laws* are held to be contrary to the fundamental principles of a free government, and the States are prohibited from passing such laws by the Constitution of the United States. *Burrill. Kent.*

Ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lāt; 135), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expostulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expostulating.] [L. *expostulatus*, p. p. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently; *ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require. See Postulate.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to make redress or to desist; to remonstrate; — followed by *with.*

Men *expostulate* with erring friends; they bring accusations against enemies who have done them a wrong. *Jowett (Thuc.).*

Syn. — To remonstrate; reason. See Remonstrate.

Ex-pos'tu-late, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine. [*Obs.*]

To *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is. *Shak.*

Ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expostulatio.*] The act of expostulating or reasoning with a person in opposition to some impropriety of conduct; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest; dissuasion.

We must use *expostulation* kindly. *Shak.*

Ex-pos'tu-la'tor (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lā'tẽr; 135), *n.* One who expostulates. *Lamb.*

Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Containing expostulation or remonstrance; as, an *expostulatory* discourse or letter.

Ex-pos'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [Cf. Imposture.] Exposure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [From Expose.] **1.** The act of exposing or laying open, setting forth, laying bare of protection, depriving of care or concealment, or setting out to reprobation or contempt.

The *exposure* of Fuller . . . put an end to the practices of that vile tribe. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being exposed or laid open or bare; openness to danger; accessibility to anything that may affect, especially detrimentally; as, *exposure* to observation, to cold, to inconvenience.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure.* *Shak.*

3. Position as to points of compass, or to influences of climate, etc. "Under a southern *exposure.*" *Evelyn.*

The best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Photog.*) The exposing of a sensitized plate to the action of light.

Ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expounding.] [OE. *exponen, expounen, expounden*, fr. L. *exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex* out + *ponere* to put: cf. OF. *expondre, espondre.* See Position.] **1.** To lay open; to expose to view; to examine. [*Obs.*]

He *expounded* both his pockets. *Hudibras.*

2. To lay open the meaning of; to explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of Scripture, a law, a word, a meaning, or a riddle.

Expound this matter more fully to me. *Bunyan.*

Ex-pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.

Ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press. See Press.] **1.** Exactly representing; exact.

Their human countenance
The *express* resemblance of the gods. *Milton.*

2. Directly and distinctly stated; declared in terms; not implied or left to inference; made unambiguous by intention and care; clear; not dubious; as, *express* consent; an *express* statement.

I have *express* commandment. *Shak.*

3. Intended for a particular purpose; relating to an express; sent on a particular errand; dispatched with special speed; as, an *express* messenger or train. Also used adverbially.

A messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

Express color. (*Law*) See the Note under Color, *n.*, 8.

Syn. — Explicit; clear; unambiguous. See Explicit.

Ex-press', *n.* [Cf. F. *exprès* a messenger.] **1.** A clear image or representation; an expression; a plain declaration. [*Obs.*]

The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A messenger sent on a special errand; a courier; hence, a regular and fast conveyance; commonly, a company or system for the prompt and safe transportation of merchandise or parcels; also, a railway train for transporting passengers or goods with speed and punctuality.

3. An express office.

She charged him . . . to ask at the *express* if anything came up from town. *E. E. Hale.*

4. That which is sent by an express messenger or message. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Express office, an office where packages for an express are received or delivered.

Ex-press', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expressed (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expressing.] [Cf. OF. *espresser, expresser*, L. *exprimere, expressum.* See Express, *a.*; cf. Sprain.] **1.** To press or squeeze out; as, to *express* the juice of grapes, or of apples; hence, to extort; to elicit.

All the fruits out of which drink is *expressed.* *Bacon.*
And th' idle breath all utterly *expressed.* *Spenser.*
Halters and racks can not *express* from thee
More than thy deeds. *B. Jonson.*

2. To make or offer a representation of; to show by a copy or likeness; to represent; to resemble.

Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form. *E. Smith.*
So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express.* *Dryden.*

3. To give a true impression of; to represent and make known; to manifest plainly; to show in general; to exhibit, as an opinion or feeling, by a look, gesture, and esp. by language; to declare; to utter; to tell.

My words *express* my purpose. *Shak.*
They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. To make known the opinions or feelings of; to declare what is in the mind of; to show (one's self); to cause to appear; — used reflexively.

Mr. Phillips did *express* himself with much indignation against me, one evening. *Pope.*

5. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. *Num.* i. 17.

6. To send by express messenger; to forward by special opportunity, or through the medium of an express; as, to *express* a package.

Syn. — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

Ex-press'age (ĕks-prĕs'ăj; 48), *n.* The charge for carrying a parcel by express.

Ex-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expressed, squeezed out, shown, represented, or uttered. — **Express'i-bly,** *adv.*

Ex-pres'sion (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expressio:* cf. F. *expression.*] **1.** The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure; as, the *expression* of juices or oils; also, of extorting or eliciting; as, a forcible *expression* of truth.

2. The act of declaring or signifying; declaration; utterance; as, an *expression* of the public will.

With this tone of philosophy were mingled *expressions* of sympathy. *Prescott.*

3. Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, etc.; significant and impressive indication, whether by language, appearance, or gesture; that manner or style which gives life and suggestive force to ideas and sentiments; as, he reads with *expression;* her performance on the piano has *expression.*

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression,* have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

4. That which is expressed by a countenance, a posture, a work of art, etc.; look, as indicative of thought or feeling. "The expression of an eye." *Tennyson.*

It still wore the majesty of *expression* so conspicuous in his portraits by the inimitable pencil of Titian. *Prescott.*

5. A form of words in which an idea or sentiment is conveyed; a mode of speech; a phrase; as, a common *expression;* an odd *expression.*

6. (*Math.*) The representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

Past expression, Beyond expression, beyond the power of description. "*Beyond expression* bright." *Milton.*

Ex-pres'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of, or relating to, expression; phraseological; also, vividly representing or suggesting an idea or sentiment. *Fitzed. Hall. Ruskin.*

Ex-pres'sion-less, *a.* Destitute of expression.

Ex-press'ive (ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expressif.*] **1.** Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative; communicative; —followed by *of;* as, words *expressive* of his gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Tickell.*

2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling meant to be conveyed; significant; emphatic; as, *expressive* looks or words.

You have restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more *expressive* to them. *Shak.*

Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke. *Littelton.*

— **Ex-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-press'ly, *adv.* In an express manner; in direct terms; with distinct purpose; particularly; as, a book written *expressly* for the young.

The word of the Lord came *expressly* unto Ezekiel. *Ezek.* i. 3.

I am sent *expressly* to your lordship. *Shak.*

Ex-press'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* EXPRESSMEN (-mĕn). A person employed in the express business; also, the driver of a job wagon. *W. D. Howells.*

Ex-press'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being express; definiteness. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Ex-pres'sure (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭr; 135), *n.* The act of expressing; expression; utterance; representation. [*Obs.*]

An operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shak.*

Ex-prime' (ĕks-prīm'), *v. t.* [L. *exprimere,* or F. *exprimer.* See EXPRESS.] To express. [*Obs.*]

Ex'pro-brate (ĕks'prō-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *exprobratus,* p. p. of *exprobrare; ex* out + *probrum* a shameful or disgraceful act.] To charge upon with reproach; to upbraid. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'pro-bra'tion (ĕks'prō-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exprobratio:* cf. F. *exprobration.*] Reproachful accusation; upbraiding. [*Obs.*]

A fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex-pro'bra-tive (ĕks-prō'brā-tĭv), } *a.* Expressing re-
Ex-pro'bra-to-ry (-prō'brā-tō-rĭ), } proach; upbraiding; reproachful. [*R.*] *Sir A. Shirley.*

Ex-pro'pri-ate (-prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own: cf. F. *exproprier.*] To put out of one's possession; to surrender the ownership of; also, to deprive of possession or proprietary rights. *Boyle.*

Expropriate these [bad landlords] as the monks were *expropriated* by Act of Parliament. *M. Arnold.*

Ex-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *expropriation.*] The act of expropriating; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property; the act of depriving of ownership or proprietary rights. *W. Montagu.*

The *expropriation* of bad landlords. *M. Arnold.*

Ex-pugn' (ĕks-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *expugnare; ex* out + *pugnare* to fight, *pugna* fight. Cf. IMPUGN.] To take by assault; to storm; to overcome; to vanquish; as, to *expugn* cities; to *expugn* a person by arguments.

Ex-pug'na-ble (ĕks-pŭg'nȧ-b'l *or* ĕks-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *expugnabilis.*] Capable of being expugned.

Ex'pug-na'tion (ĕks'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expugnatio.*] The act of taking by assault; conquest. [*R.*] *Sandys.*

Ex-pugn'er (ĕks-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who expugns.

Ex-pulse' (ĕks-pŭls'), *v. t.* [F. *expulser* or L. *expulsare,* intens. fr. *expellere.* See EXPEL.] To drive out; to expel. [*Obs.*]

If charity be thus excluded and *expulsed.* *Milton.*

Ex-puls'er (-ẽr), *n.* An expeller. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expulsio,* fr. *expellere:* cf. F. *expulsion.* See EXPEL.] **1.** The act of expelling; a driving or forcing out; summary removal from membership, association, etc.

The *expulsion* of the Tarquins. *Shak.*

2. The state of being expelled or driven out.

Ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expulsif.*] Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.

The *expulsive* power of a new affection. *Chalmers.*

Ex-punc'tion (ĕks-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expunctio* execution, performance, from *expungere.* See EXPUNGE.] The act of expunging or erasing; the condition of being expunged. *Milton.*

Ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPUNGED (-pŭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPUNGING (-pŭn'jĭng).] [L. *expungere, expunctum,* to prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick, puncture. See PUNGENT.] **1.** To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface designedly; to obliterate; to strike out wholly; as, to *expunge* words, lines, or sentences.

2. To strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offense. *Sandys.*

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts. *Pope.*

Syn. — To efface; erase; obliterate; strike out; destroy; annihilate; cancel.

Ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pûr'gāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPURGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPURGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *expurgatus,* p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *purgare* to cleanse, purify, purge. See PURGE, and cf. SPURGE.] To purify; to clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge; as, to *expurgate* a book.

Ex'pur-ga'tion (ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expurgatio* justification, excuse: cf. F. *expurgation.*] The act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous. *Milton.*

Ex'pur-ga'tor (ĕks'pŭr-gā'tẽr *or* ĕks-pûr'gā-tẽr; 277), *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

Ex-pur'ga-to'ri-al (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Tending or serving to expurgate; expurgatory. *Milman.*

Ex-pur'ga-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Expurgatory. [*Obs.*]
"*Expurgatorious* indexes." *Milton.*

Ex-pur'ga-to-ry (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *expurgatoire.*] Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; cleansing; purifying. "*Expurgatory* animadversions." *Sir T. Browne.*

Expurgatory Index. See *Index Expurgatorius,* under INDEX.

Ex-purge' (ĕks-pûrj'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *espurgier.* See EXPURGATE.] To purge away. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ex-quire' (ĕks-kwīr'), *v. t.* [L. *exquirere.* See EXQUISITE.] To search into or out. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus,* p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to seek, search. See QUEST.] **1.** Carefully selected or sought out; hence, of distinguishing and surpassing quality; exceedingly nice; delightfully excellent; giving rare satisfaction; as, *exquisite* workmanship.

Plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and *exquisite* form. *Shak.*

I have no *exquisite* reason for 't, but I have reason good enough. *Shak.*

2. Exceeding; extreme; keen; — used in a bad or a good sense; as, *exquisite* pain or pleasure.

3. Of delicate perception or close and accurate discrimination; not easy to satisfy; exact; nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* judgment, taste, or discernment.

His books of Oriental languages, wherein he was *exquisite.* *Fuller.*

Syn. — Nice; delicate; exact; refined; choice; rare; matchless; consummate; perfect.

Ex'qui-site, *n.* One who manifests an exquisite attention to external appearance; one who is overnice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

Ex'qui-site-ly, *adv.* In an exquisite manner or degree; as, lace *exquisitely* wrought.

To a sensitive observer there was something *exquisitely* painful in it. *Hawthorne.*

Ex'qui-site-ness, *n.* Quality of being exquisite.

Ex-quis'i-tive (ĕks-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Eager to discover or learn; curious. [*Obs.*] *Todd.* — **Ex-quis'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ex-san'guine (ĕks-săn'gwĭn), *a.* Bloodless. [*R.*]

Ex'san-guin'e-ous (ĕks'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Destitute of blood; anæmic; exsanguious.

Ex'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Med.*) Privation or destitution of blood; — opposed to *plethora.* *Dunglison.*

Ex-san'gui-nous (ĕks-săn'gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* See EXSANGUIOUS.

Ex-san'gui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsanguis; ex* out + *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood. Cf. EXSANGUINEOUS.] **1.** Destitute of blood. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of true, or red, blood, as insects.

Ex-scind' (ĕks-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXSCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXSCINDING.] [L. *exscindere; ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off; to separate or expel from union; to extirpate. *Barrow.*

The second presbytery of Philadelphia was also *exscinded* by that Assembly. *Am. Cyc.*

Ex-scribe' (ĕks-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *exscribere; ex* out, from + *scribere* to write.] To copy; to transcribe. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ex'script (ĕks'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *exscriptus,* p. p. of *exscribere.*] A copy; a transcript. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-scrip'tur-al (ĕks-skrĭp'tūr-*al*; 135), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *scriptural.*] Not in accordance with the doctrines of Scripture; unscriptural.

Ex-scu'tel-late (ĕks-skū'tĕl-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *scutellate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Without, or apparently without, a scutellum; — said of certain insects.

Flower with Exserted Stamens.

Ex-sect' (ĕks-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsectus,* p. p. of *exsecare* to cut out; *ex* out + *secare* to cut.] To cut out. *Latham.*

Ex-sec'tion (ĕks-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsectio.*] **1.** A cutting out or away. *E. Darwin.*

2. (*Surg.*) The removal by operation of a portion of a limb; particularly, the removal of a portion of a bone in the vicinity of a joint; the act or process of cutting out.

Ex-sert' (ĕks-sẽrt'), } *a.* [L. *exser-*
Ex-sert'ed, } *tus,* p. p. of *exserere* to stretch out or forth. See EXERT.] Standing out; projecting beyond some other part; as, *exsert* stamens.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted.* *D. H. Barnes.*

Ex-sert'ile (ĕks-sẽrt'ĭl), *a.* (*Biol.*) Capable of being thrust out or protruded. *J. Fleming.*

Ex-sic'cant (ĕks-sĭk'kȧnt), *a.* [L. *exsiccans,* p. pr. of *exsiccare.* See EXSICCATE.] Having the quality of drying up; causing a drying up. — *n.* (*Med.*) An exsiccant medicine.

Ex'sic-cate (ĕks'sĭk-kāt *or* ĕks-sĭk'kāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXSICCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXSICCATING.] [L. *exsiccatus,* p. p. of *exsiccare* to dry up; *ex* out + *siccare* to make dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry up. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'sic-ca'tion (ĕks'sĭk-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsiccatio:* cf. F. *exsiccation.*] The act or operation of drying; evaporation or expulsion of moisture; state of being dried up; dryness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-sic'ca-tive (ĕks-sĭk'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

Ex'sic-ca'tor (ĕks'sĭk-kā'tẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An apparatus for drying substances or preserving them from moisture; a desiccator; also, less frequently, an agent employed to absorb moisture, as calcium chloride, or concentrated sulphuric acid.

Ex-sil'i-en-cy (ĕks-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn-sў *or* -yen-sў; 106), *n.* [L. *exsiliens* leaping out, p. pr. of *exsilire; ex* out + *salire* to leap.] A leaping out. [*R.*] *Latham.*

Ex'so-lu'tion (ĕks'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsolutio* a release.] Relaxation. [*R.*] *Richardson* (*Dict.*).

Ex-spo'li-a'tion (ĕks-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exspoliatio,* fr. *exspoliare* to spoil, to plunder; *ex* out, from + *spoliare.* See SPOLIATE.] Spoliation. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ex'spu-i'tion (ĕks'spū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exspuitio; ex* out + *spuere* to spit: cf. F. *exspuition.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting. [*R.*] *E. Darwin.*

Ex-spu'to-ry (ĕks-spū'tō-rў), *a.* Spit out, or as if spit out. "*Exsputory* lines." *Cowper.*

Ex-stip'u-late (ĕks-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *stipulate.*] (*Bot.*) Having no stipules. *Martyn.*

Ex'stro-phy (ĕks'strō-fў), *n* [Gr. ἐκστρέφειν to turn inside out; ἐκ = ἐξ out + στρέφειν to turn.] (*Med.*) The eversion or turning out of any organ, or of its inner surface; as, *exstrophy* of the eyelid or of the bladder.

Ex-suc'cous (ĕks-sŭk'kŭs), *a.* [L. *exsuccus; ex* out + *succus* juice.] Destitute of juice; dry; sapless. *Latham.*

Ex-suc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsugere, exsuctum,* to suck out; *ex* out + *sugere* to suck: cf. F. *exsuccion.*] The act of sucking out.

Ex'su-da'tion (ĕks'sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Exudation.

Ex'suf-flate' (ĕks'sŭf-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow at or upon; *ex* out + *sufflare.* See SUFFLATE.] (*Eccles.*) To exorcise or renounce by blowing.

Ex'suf-fla'tion (ĕks'sŭf-flā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsufflatio.*] **1.** A blast from beneath. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Eccles.*) A kind of exorcism by blowing with the breath. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Physiol.*) A strongly forced expiration of air from the lungs.

Ex-suf'fli-cate (ĕks-sŭf'flĭ-kāt), *a.* Empty; frivolous. [*A Shakespearean word only once used.*]

Such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises. *Shak.* (*Oth.* iii. 3, 182).

Ex-sus'ci-tate (ĕks-sŭs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsuscitatus,* p. p. of *exsuscitare; ex* out + *suscitare.* See SUSCITATE.] To rouse; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ex-sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsuscitatio.*] A stirring up; a rousing. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Ex'ta-cy (ĕks'tȧ-sў), *n.* See ECSTASY. [*Obs.*]

Ex'tance (ĕks'tans), *n.* [L. *extantia, exstantia,* a standing out, fr. *exstans,* p. pr. See EXTANT.] Outward existence. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'tan-cy (ĕks'tan-sў), *n.* [L. *extantia, exstantia.*] The state of rising above others; a projection. *Evelyn. Boyle.*

Ex'tant (ĕks'tant), *a.* [L. *extans, -antis,* or *exstans, -antis,* p. pr. of *extare, exstare,* to stand out or forth; *ex* out + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *extant.* See STAND.] **1.** Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant.* *Bentley.*

2. Still existing; not destroyed or lost; outstanding.

Writings that were *extant* at that time. *Sir M. Hale.*

The *extant* portraits of this great man. *I. Taylor.*

3. Publicly known; conspicuous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ex'ta-sy (ĕks'tȧ-sў), *n.* & *v. t.* See ECSTASY, *n.* & *v. t.*

Ex-tat'ic (ĕks-tăt'ĭk), *a.* See ECSTATIC, *a.*

Ex-tem'po-ral (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-*ral*), *a.* [L. *extemporalis,* from *ex tempore.*] Extemporaneous; unpremeditated. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.* — **Ex-tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-an (-rā'nē-ȧn), *a.* Extemporaneous. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See EXTEMPORE.] Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment, or without previous study; unpremeditated; off-hand; extempore; extemporary; as, an *extemporaneous* address or production. — **Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* Extemporaneously.

Ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-rў), *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. "In *extemporary* prayer." *Fuller.*

2. Made for the occasion; for the time being. [*Obs.*]
"*Extemporary* habitations." *Maundrell.*

Ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempus, temporis,* time. See TEMPORAL.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; on the spur of the moment; suddenly; extemporaneously; as, to write or speak *extempore.* *Shak.* — *a.* Done or performed extempore. "*Extempore* dissertation." *Addison.* "*Extempore* poetry." *Dryden.* — *n.* Speaking or writing done extempore. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell.*

Ex-tem'po-ri-ness (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being done or devised extempore. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of extemporizing; the act of doing anything extempore.

Ex-tem'po-rize (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTEMPORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTEMPORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] To speak extempore; especially, to discourse without special preparation; to make an offhand address.

Ex-tem'po-rize, *v. t.* To do, make, or utter extempore or off-hand; to prepare in great haste, under urgent necessity, or with scanty or unsuitable materials; as, to *extemporize* a dinner, a costume, etc.

Themistocles . . . was of all men the best able to *extemporize* the right thing to be done. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell.*

Ex-tem'po-ri'zer (-rī'zẽr), *n.* One who extemporizes.

Ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTENDING.] [L. *extendere, extentum, extensum; ex* out + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.]

1. To stretch out; to prolong in space; to carry forward or continue in length; as, to *extend* a line in surveying; to *extend* a cord across the street.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand; to spread; to amplify; as, to *extend* metal plates by hammering or rolling them.

3. To enlarge; to widen; to carry out further; as, to *extend* the capacities, the sphere of usefulness, or commerce; to *extend* power or influence; to continue, as time; to lengthen; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment or a season of trial.

4. To hold out or reach forth, as the arm or hand.

His helpless hand *extend.* *Dryden.*

5. To bestow; to offer; to impart; to apply; as, to *extend* sympathy to the suffering.

6. To increase in quantity by weakening or adulterating additions; as, to *extend* liquors. *G. P. Burnham.*

7. (*Eng. Law*) To value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; to assign by a writ of extent.

Extended letter (*Typog.*), a letter, or style of type, having a broader face than is usual for a letter or type of the same height.

☞ This is extended type.

Syn. — To increase; enlarge; expand; widen; diffuse. See INCREASE.

Ex-tend', *v. i.* To be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

Ex-tend'ant (-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Displaced. *Ogilvie.*

Ex-tend'ed-ly (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In an extended manner.

Ex-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, extends or stretches anything.

Ex-tend'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being extended; susceptible of being stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.

2. (*Law*) Liable to be taken by a writ of extent.

Ex-tend'less-ness, *n.* Unlimited extension. [*Obs.*]

An . . . *extendlessness* of excursions. *Sir M. Hale.*

Ex-tense' (ĕks-tĕns'), *a.* [L. *extensus,* p. p. See EXTEND, *v. t.*] Outreaching; expansive; extended, superficially or otherwise.

Men and gods are too *extense;*
Could you slacken and condense? *Emerson.*

Ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being extensible; the capacity of being extended; as, the *extensibility* of a fiber, or of a plate of metal.

Ex-ten'si-ble (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *extensible.* See EXTEND.] Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement; extensile; extendible; — the opposite of *contractible* or *compressible.* "An *extensible* membrane." *Holder.*

Ex-ten'si-ble-ness, *n.* Extensibility.

Ex-ten'sile (-sĭl), *a.* Suited for, or capable of, extension; extensible. *Owen.*

Ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *extensio:* cf. F. *extension.* See EXTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of extending or the state of being extended; a stretching out; enlargement in breadth or continuation of length; increase; augmentation; expansion.

2. (*Physics*) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

3. (*Logic & Metaph.*) Capacity of a concept or general term to include a greater or smaller number of objects; — correlative of *intension.*

The law is that the intension of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its *extension.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *extension* of [the term] plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects. *Abp. Thomson.*

4. (*Surg.*) The operation of stretching a broken bone so as to bring the fragments into the same straight line.

5. (*Physiol.*) The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flexion.*

6. (*Com.*) A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Counter extension. (*Surg.*) See under COUNTER. — **Extension table,** a table so constructed as to be readily extended or contracted in length.

Ex-ten'sion-al (-al), *a.* Having great extent.

Ex-ten'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors or advocates extension.

Ex-ten'sive (ĕks-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* [L. *extensivus:* cf. F. *extensif.* See EXTEND.] **1.** Having wide extent; of much superficial extent; expanded; large; broad; wide; comprehensive; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence; *extensive* greatness.

2. Capable of being extended. [*Obs.*]

Silver beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

Ex-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* To a great extent; widely; largely; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

Ex-ten'sive-ness (ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-nĕs), *n.* The state of being extensive; wideness; largeness; extent; diffusiveness.

Ex'ten-som'e-ter (ĕks'tĕn-sŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Extension* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the extension of a body, especially for measuring the elongation of bars of iron, steel, or other material, when subjected to a tensile force.

Ex-ten'sor (ĕks-tĕn'sŏr), *n.* [L., one who stretches. See EXTEND.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; — opposed to *flexor.*

Ex-ten'sure (-shur), *n.* Extension. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Ex-tent' (ĕks-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *extentus,* p. p. of *extendere.* See EXTEND.] Extended. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ex-tent', *n.* [L. *extentus,* fr. *extendere.* See EXTEND.] **1.** Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; compass; bulk; size; length; as, an *extent* of country or of line; *extent* of information or of charity.

Life in its large *extent* is scarce a span. *Cotton.*

2. Degree; measure; proportion. "The *extent* to which we can make ourselves what we wish to be." *Lubbock.*

3. (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown, under which the lands and goods of the debtor may be seized to secure payment. (*b*) A process of execution by which the lands and goods of a debtor are valued and delivered to the creditor.

Ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTENUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTENUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *extenuatus,* p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken; *ex* out + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See TENUITY.] **1.** To make thin or slender; to draw out so as to lessen the thickness.

His body behind the head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew.*

2. To lessen; to palliate; to lessen or weaken the force of; to diminish the conception of, as crime, guilt, faults, ills, accusations, etc.; — opposed to *aggravate.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

Let us *extenuate,* conceal, adorn the unpleasing reality. *I. Taylor.*

3. To lower or degrade; to detract from. [*Obs.*]

Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton.*

Syn. — To palliate; to mitigate. See PALLIATE.

Ex-ten'u-ate, *v. i.* To become thinner; to make excuses; to advance palliating considerations. *Burke.*

Ex-ten'u-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *extenuatus,* p. p.] Thin; slender. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Ex-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extenuatio:* cf. F. *exténuation.*] The act of extenuating or the state of being extenuated; the act of making thin, slender, or lean, or of palliating, diminishing, or lessening; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment.

To listen . . . to every *extenuation* of what is evil. *I. Taylor.*

Ex-ten'u-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who extenuates.

Ex-ten'u-a-to-ry (-ā-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* [Cf. L. *extenuatorius* attenuating.] Tending to extenuate or palliate. *Croker.*

Ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *exterior,* compar. of *exter* or *exterus* on the outside, outward, foreign, strange, a compar. fr. *ex:* cf. F. *extérieur.* See EX-, and cf. EXTREME, INTERIOR.] **1.** External; outward; pertaining to that which is external; — opposed to *interior;* as, the *exterior* part of a sphere.

Sith nor the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resemble that it was. *Shak.*

2. External; on the outside; without the limits of; extrinsic; as, an object *exterior* to a man, opposed to what is within, or in his mind.

Without *exterior* help sustained. *Milton.*

3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

Exterior angle (*Geom.*), the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the prolongation of the adjacent side; also, an angle included between a line crossing two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. — **Exterior side** (*Fort.*), the side of the polygon upon which a front of fortification is formed. *Wilhelm.* See *Illust.* of RAVELIN.

Ex-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** The outward surface or part of a thing; that which is external; outside.

2. Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

Ex-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *extériorité.*] Surface; superficies; externality.

Ex-te'ri-or-ly (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr-lỹ), *adv.* Outwardly; externally; on the exterior. *Shak.*

They are *exteriorly* lifelike. *J. H. Morse.*

Ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTERMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTERMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *exterminatus,* p. p. of *exterminare* to abolish, destroy, drive out or away; *ex* out + *terminus* boundary, limit. See TERM.] **1.** To drive out or away; to expel.

They deposed, *exterminated,* and deprived him of communion. *Barrow.*

2. To destroy utterly; to cut off; to extirpate; to annihilate; to root out; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* error or vice.

To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism. *Bentley.*

3. (*Math.*) To eliminate, as unknown quantities. [*R.*]

Ex-ter'mi-na'tion (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extermination.*] **1.** The act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

2. (*Math.*) Elimination. [*R.*]

Ex-ter'mi-na'tor (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, exterminates. *Buckle.*

Ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nā-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; tending to exterminate. "*Exterminatory* war." *Burke.*

Ex-ter'mine (ĕks-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *exterminer.*] To exterminate; to destroy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-tern' (ĕks-tẽrn'), *a.* [Cf. F. *externe.* See EXTERNAL.] External; outward; not inherent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-tern', *n.* [Cf. F. *externe.*] **1.** A pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls; a day scholar.

2. Outward form or part; exterior. [*R.*]

Ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *externus,* fr. *exter, exterus,* on the outside, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Outward; exterior; relating to the outside, as of a body; being without; acting from without; — opposed to *internal;* as, the *external* form or surface of a body.

Of all *external* things, . . .
She [Fancy] forms imaginations, aery shapes. *Milton.*

2. Outside of or separate from ourselves; (*Metaph.*) separate from the perceiving mind.

3. Outwardly perceptible; visible; physical or corporeal, as distinguished from mental or moral.

Her virtues graced with *external* gifts. *Shak.*

4. Not intrinsic nor essential; accidental; accompanying; superficial.

The *external* circumstances are greatly different. *Trench.*

5. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.

6. (*Anat.*) Away from the mesial plane of the body; lateral.

External angles. (*Geom.*) See under ANGLE.

Ex-ter'nal, *n.* Something external or without; outward part; that which makes a show, rather than that which is intrinsic; visible form; — usually in the plural.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals.* *South.*
God in *externals* could not place content. *Pope.*

Ex-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality of being manifest to the senses; external acts or appearances; regard for externals.

This *externalism* gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *E. Eggleston.*

2. (*Metaph.*) That philosophy or doctrine which recognizes or deals only with externals, or objects of sense perception; positivism; phenomenalism.

Ex-ter'nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to externalism. *North Am. Rev.*

Ex'ter-nal'i-ty (ĕks'tẽr-năl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being external; exteriority; (*Metaph.*) separation from the perceiving mind.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith.*

Ex-ter'nal-ize (ĕks-tẽr'nal-īz), *v. t.* To make external; to manifest by outward form.

Thought *externalizes* itself in language. *Sayce.*

Ex-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In an external manner; outwardly; on the outside; in appearance; visibly.

‖ **Ex'terne'** (ăks'târn'), *n.* [F. Cf. EXTERN.] (*Med.*) An officer in attendance upon a hospital, but not residing in it; esp., one who cares for the out-patients.

Ex'ter-ra'ne-ous (ĕks'tẽr-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exterraneus; ex* out + *terra* land.] Foreign; belonging to, or coming from, abroad.

Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al (ĕks-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *territorial.*] Beyond the territorial limits; foreign to, or exempt from, the territorial jurisdiction. — **Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly** (-al-lỹ), *adv.*

Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The state of being beyond the limits of a country.

2. The state of being free from the jurisdiction of a country when within its territorial limits.

Ex-ter'sion (ĕks-tẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extergere, extersum,* to wipe out; *ex* out + *tergere* to wipe or rub off.] The act of wiping or rubbing out. [*Obs.*]

Ex-till' (ĕks-tĭl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTILLED (-stĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTILLING.] [L. *extillare, exstillare; ex* out + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop or distill. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ex'til-la'tion (ĕks'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Distillation. [*Obs.*]

An exudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices. *Derham.*

Ex-tim'u-late (ĕks-tĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus,* p. p. of *extimulare, exstimulare,* to goad. See STIMULATE.] To stimulate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-tim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Stimulation. [*Obs.*]

Things insipid, and without any *extimulation.* *Bacon.*

Ex-tinct' (ĕks-tĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus, exstinctus,* p. p. of *extinguere, exstinguere.* See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, a fire, a light, or a lamp, is *extinct;* an *extinct* volcano.

Light, the prime work of God, to me is *extinct.* *Milton.*

2. Without a survivor; without force; dead; as, a family becomes *extinct;* an *extinct* feud or law.

Ex-tinct', *v. t.* To cause to be extinct. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-tinc'tion (ĕks-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extinctio, exstinctio:* cf. F. *extinction.*] **1.** The act of extinguishing or making extinct; a putting an end to; the act of putting out or destroying light, fire, life, activity, influence, etc.

2. State of being extinguished or of ceasing to be; destruction; suppression; as, the *extinction* of life, of a family, of a quarrel, of a claim.

Ex'tine (ĕks'tĭn *or* -tēn; 104), *n.* [L. *exter* on the outside. Cf. INTINE.] (*Bot.*) The outer membrane of the grains of pollen of flowering plants.

Ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTINGUISHING.] [L. *extinguere, exstinguere; ex* out + *stinguere* to quench. See DISTINGUISH, FINISH.] **1.** To quench; to put out, as a light or fire; to stifle; to cause to die out; to put an end to; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* a flame, or life, or love, or hope, a pretense or a right.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*

This *extinguishes* my right to the reversion. *Blackstone.*

2. To obscure; to eclipse, as by superior splendor.

Natural graces that *extinguish* art. *Shak.*

Ex-tin'guish-a-ble (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

Ex-tin'guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, extinguishes; esp., a hollow cone or other device for extinguishing a flame, as of a torch or candle.

Extinguisher.

Ex-tin'guish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, putting out, or quenching, or the state of being extinguished; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification; as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame, of discord, enmity, or jealousy, or of love or affection.

2. (*Law*) The annihilation or extinction of a right or obligation. *Abbott.*

Ex-tirp' (ĕks-tẽrp'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *extirper.*] To extirpate. [*Obs.*]

It is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar. *Shak.*

Ex-tir'pa-ble (-tẽr'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extirpated or eradicated; as, an *extirpable* plant. *Evelyn.*

Ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tẽr-pāt *or* ĕks-tẽr'pāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Extirpated (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Extirpating (-pā'tĭng).] [L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus*, p. p. of *extirpare, exstirpare; ex* out + *stirps* stock, stem, root.] To pluck up by the stem or root; to root out; to eradicate, literally or figuratively; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* weeds; to *extirpate* a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

Syn. — To eradicate; root out; destroy; exterminate; annihilate; extinguish.

Ex'tir-pa'tion (ĕks'tẽr-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extirpatio, exstirpatio:* cf. F. *extirpation.*] The act of extirpating or rooting out, or the state of being extirpated; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land, of evil from the heart, of a race of men, of heresy.

Ex'tir-pa-tive (ĕks'tẽr-pā-tĭv), *a.* Capable of rooting out, or tending to root out. *Cheyne.*

Ex'tir-pa'tor (ĕks'tẽr-pā'tẽr *or* ĕks-tẽr'pā-tẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *extirpator, exstirpator:* cf. F. *extirpateur.*] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

Ex-tir'pa-to-ry (ĕks-tẽr'pȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Extirpative.

Ex-tir'per (ĕks-tẽrp'ẽr), *n.* Extirpator. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex'ti-spi'cious (ĕks'tĭ-spĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *extispicium* an inspection of the inwards for divination; *exta* the entrails + *specere* to look at.] Relating to the inspection of entrails for prognostication. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex-tog'e-nous (ĕks-tŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *exter* outward + *-genous.*] (*Biol.*) Exogenous.

Ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Extolled (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Extolling.] [L. *extollere; ex* out + *tollere* to lift, take up, or raise: cf. OF. *extoller.* See Tolerate, and cf. Elate.] **1.** To place on high; to lift up; to elevate. [*Obs.*]

Who *extolled* you in the half-crown boxes,
Where you might sit and muster all the beauties. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to praise; to magnify; as, to *extol* virtue; to *extol* an act or a person.

Wherein have I so deserved of you,
That you *extol* me thus? *Shak.*

Syn. — To praise; applaud; commend; magnify; celebrate; laud; glorify. See Praise.

Ex-tol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who extols; one who praises.

Ex-tol'ment (-ment), *n.* Praise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ex-tor'sive (ĕks-tôr'sĭv), *a.* [See Extort.] Serving or tending to extort. [*R.*] *Johnson.* — **Ex-tor'sive-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]

Ex-tort' (ĕks-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Extorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Extorting.] [L. *extortus*, p. p. of *extorquere* to twist or wrench out, to extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to turn about, twist. See Torsion.] **1.** To wrest from an unwilling person by physical force, menace, duress, torture, or any undue or illegal exercise of power or ingenuity; to wrench away (from); to tear away; to wring (from); to exact; as, to *extort* contributions from the vanquished; to *extort* confessions of guilt; to *extort* a promise; to *extort* payment of a debt.

2. (*Law*) To get by the offense of extortion. See Extortion, 2.

Ex-tort', *v. i.* To practice extortion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ex-tort', *p. p. & a.* [L. *extortus*, p. p.] Extorted. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ex-tort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

Ex-tor'tion (ĕks-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *extorsion.*] **1.** The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, by threats, or by any undue exercise of power; undue exaction; overcharge.

2. (*Law*) The offense committed by an officer who corruptly claims and takes, as his fee, money, or other thing of value, that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due. *Abbott.*

3. That which is extorted or exacted by force.

Syn. — Oppression; rapacity; exaction; overcharge.

Ex-tor'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Extortionate.

Ex-tor'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.

Ex-tor'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

Ex-tor'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Extortionate. [*Obs.*] "*Extortious* cruelties." *Bp. Hall.* — **Ex-tor'tious-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Ex'tra-** (ĕks'trȧ-). [L., fr. *exter.* See Exterior.] A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond, outside of;* — often used in composition as a prefix signifying *outside of, beyond, besides,* or *in addition to* what is denoted by the word to which it is prefixed.

Ex'tra, *a.* Beyond what is due, usual, expected, or necessary; additional; supernumerary; also, extraordinarily good; superior; as, *extra* work; *extra* pay. "By working *extra* hours." *H. Spencer.*

Ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *n.; pl.* Extras (-trȧz). Something in addition to what is due, expected, or customary; something in addition to the regular charge or compensation, or for which an additional charge is made; as, at European hotels lights are *extras.* [*Colloq.*]

Ex'tra-ar-tic'u-lar (ĕks'trȧ-är-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated outside of a joint.

Ex'tra-ax'il-lar (-ăks'ĭl-lẽr), **Ex'tra-ax'il-la-ry** (-lȧ-rў), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing outside of the axils; as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

Ex'tra-bran'chi-al (-brăn'kĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Anat.*) Outside of the branchial arches; — said of the cartilages thus placed in some fishes.

Ex'tra-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated outside of a capsule, esp. outside the capsular ligament of a joint.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Extracted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Extracting.] [L. *extractus*, p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* out + *trahere* to draw. See Trace, and cf. Estreat.] **1.** To draw out or forth; to pull out; to remove forcibly from a fixed position, as by traction or suction, etc.; as, to *extract* a tooth from its socket, a stump from the earth, a splinter from the finger.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet. *Milton.*

2. To withdraw by expression, distillation, or other mechanical or chemical process; as, to *extract* an essence. Cf. Abstract, *v. t.*, 6.

Sunbeams may be *extracted* from cucumbers, but the process is tedious. *Swift.*

3. To take by selection; to choose out; to cite or quote, as a passage from a book.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

To extract the root (*Math.*), to ascertain the root of a number or quantity.

Ex'tract' (ĕks'trăkt'), *n.* **1.** That which is extracted or drawn out.

2. A portion of a book or document, separately transcribed; a citation; a quotation.

3. A decoction, solution, or infusion made by drawing out from any substance that which gives it its essential and characteristic virtue; essence; as, *extract* of beef; *extract* of dandelion; also, any substance so extracted, and characteristic of that from which it is obtained; as, quinine is the most important *extract* of Peruvian bark.

4. (*Med.*) A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or the fresh juice of a plant; — distinguished from an *abstract.* See Abstract, *n.*, 4.

5. (*Old Chem.*) A peculiar principle once erroneously supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; — called also the *extractive principle.* [*Obs.*]

6. Extraction; descent. [*Obs.*] *South.*

7. (*Scots Law*) A draught or copy of a writing; certified copy of the proceedings in an action and the judgment therein, with an order for execution. *Tomlins.*

Fluid extract (*Med.*), a concentrated liquid preparation, containing a definite proportion of the active principles of a medicinal substance. At present a fluid gram of extract should represent a gram of the crude drug.

Ex-tract'a-ble (ĕks-trăkt'ȧ-b'l), **Ex-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extracted.

Ex-tract'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having the form, appearance, or nature, of an extract.

Ex-trac'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extraction.*] **1.** The act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth, of a bone or an arrow from the body, of a stump from the earth, of a passage from a book, of an essence or tincture.

2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; descent; birth; the stock from which one has descended. "A family of ancient *extraction.*" *Clarendon.*

3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them. *Milton.*

The extraction of roots. (*Math.*) (*a*) The operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. (*b*) The method or rule by which the operation is performed; evolution.

Ex-tract'ive (ĕks-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *extractif.*] **1.** Capable of being extracted. "Thirty grains of *extractive* matter." *Kirwan.*

2. Tending or serving to extract or draw out.

Certain branches of industry are conveniently designated *extractive: e. g.*, agriculture, pastoral and mining pursuits, cutting of lumber, etc. *Cairnes.*

Ex-tract'ive, *n.* **1.** Anything extracted; an extract.

Extractives, of which the most constant are urea, kreatin, and grape sugar. *H. N. Martin.*

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A chemical principle once supposed to exist in all extracts. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Any one of a large class of substances obtained by extraction, and consisting largely of nitrogenous hydrocarbons, such as xanthin, hypoxanthin, and creatin *extractives* from muscle tissue.

Ex-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, extracts; as: (*a*) (*Surg.*) A forceps or instrument for extracting substances. (*b*) (*Breech-loading Firearms*) A device for withdrawing a cartridge or spent cartridge shell from the chamber of the barrel.

Ex'tra-dic'tion-a-ry (ĕks'trȧ-dĭk'shŭn-ȧ-rў), *a.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *dictio* a saying. See Diction.] Consisting not in words, but in realities. [*Obs.*]

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'tra-di'ta-ble (ĕks'trȧ-dī'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject, or liable, to extradition, as a fugitive from justice.

2. Making liable to extradition; as, *extraditable* offenses.

Ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Extradited (-dī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Extraditing (-dī'tĭng).] To deliver up by one government to another, as a fugitive from justice. See Extradition.

Ex'tra-di'tion (ĕks'trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* a delivering up: cf. F. *extradition.* See Tradition.] The surrender or delivery of an alleged criminal by one State or sovereignty to another having jurisdiction to try the charge.

Ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; pref. *extra-* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) the back.] (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch; esp., the upper curved face of the whole body of voussoirs. See Intrados.

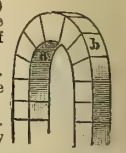

Arch, showing *a* Intrados or Soffit; *b* Extrados.

Ex'tra-do'tal (ĕks'trȧ-dō'tȧl), *a.* [Prcf. *extra-* + *dotal.*] Forming no part of the dowry; as, *extradotal* property.

Ex'tra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *extra* + *foliaceous.*] (*Bot.*) Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles. *Loudon.*

Ex'tra-fo-ra'ne-ous (-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *foras* out of doors.] Pertaining to that which is out of doors. "*Extraforaneous* occupations." *Cowper.*

Ex'tra-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *genus* race.] Belonging to another race or kind.

Ex'tra-ju-di'cial (-jū-dĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Out of or beyond the proper authority of a court or judge; beyond jurisdiction; not legally required. "An *extrajudicial* opinion." *Hallam.* — **Ex'tra-ju-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'tra-lim'it-a-ry (-lĭm'ĭt-ȧ-rў), *a.* Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land. *Mitford.*

Ex'tra-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Lying outside of the domain of logic. — **Ex'tra-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'tra-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending out; emission. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *extramundanus; extra* + *mundus* world.] Beyond the material world. "An *extramundane* being." *Bp. Warburton.*

Ex'tra-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a fortified or walled city.

Ex'tra-ne'i-ty (-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being without or beyond a thing; foreignness. [*Obs.*]

Ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra.* See Extra-, Strange.] Not belonging to, or dependent upon, a thing; without or beyond a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Nothing is admitted *extraneous* from the indictment. *Landor.*

— **Ex-tra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'tra-oc'u-lar (ĕks'trȧ-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Inserted exterior to the eyes; — said of the antennæ of certain insects.

Ex'tra-of-fi'cial (-ŏf-fĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Not prescribed by official duty.

Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ-lў *or* ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree.

Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being extraordinary. [*R.*] *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rў *or* ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-; 277), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius; extra* on the outside + *ordinarius:* cf. F. *extraordinaire.* See Ordinary.] **1.** Beyond or out of the common order or method; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary; as, *extraordinary* evils; *extraordinary* remedies.

Which dispose
To something *extraordinary* my thoughts. *Milton.*

2. Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, *extraordinary* talents or grandeur.

3. Employed or sent upon an unusual or special service; as, an ambassador *extraordinary.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry, *n.; pl.* Extraordinaries (-rĭz). That which is extraordinary; — used especially in the plural; as, *extraordinaries* excepted, there is nothing to prevent success.

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotions. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al (ĕks'trȧ-pȧ-rō'kĭ-*a*l), *a.* Beyond the limits of a parish. — **Ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'tra-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

Ex'tra-pro-fes'sion-al (-prō-fĕsh'ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Ex'tra-pro-vin'cial (-prō-vĭn'sh*a*l), *a.* Not within or pertaining to the same province or jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

Ex'tra-reg'u-lar (-rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ex'tra-sta-pe'di-al (-stȧ-pē'dĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, which, in many animals, projects beyond the connection with the stapes. — *n.* The extrastapedial part of the columella.

Ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Beyond the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction; exterritorial. — **Ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly** (-*a*l-lў), *adv.*

Ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being beyond the limits of a particular territory; esp., (*Internat. Law*), a fiction by which a public minister, though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territory of his own sovereign or nation. *Wheaton.*

Ex'tra-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Beyond or outside of the tropics. *Whewell.*

Ex-traught' (ĕks-trȧt'), *p. p.* of Extract. [Cf. Distraught.] Extracted; descended. [*Obs.*]

Knowing whence thou art *extraught.* *Shak.*

Ex'tra-u'ter-ine (ĕks'trȧ-ū'tẽr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* (*Anat. & Med.*) Outside of the uterus, or womb.

Extra-uterine pregnancy (*Med.*), a condition of pregnancy in which the fetus is not in the uterus, but in the Fallopian tube or in the abdominal cavity.

Ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-g*a*ns), *n.* [Cf. F. *extravagance.* See Extravagant, and cf. Extravaganza.]

1. A wandering beyond proper limits; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit.

2. The state of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond bounds of propriety or duty; want of moderation; excess; especially, undue expenditure of money;

vain and superfluous expense; prodigality; as, *extravagance* of anger, love, expression, imagination, demands.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance on me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste; lavishness; unreasonableness; recklessness.

Ex-trav'a-gan-cy (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gan-sy), *n.*; *pl.* EXTRAVAGANCIES (-sĭz). Extravagance.

Ex-trav'a-gant (-gant), *a.* [F. *extravagant*, fr. L. *extra* on the outside + *vagans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander, from *vagus* wandering, vague. See VAGUE.]

1. Wandering beyond one's bounds; roving; hence, foreign. [*Obs.*]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*

2. Exceeding due bounds; wild; excessive; unrestrained; as, *extravagant* acts, wishes, praise, abuse.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses. *Addison.*

3. Profuse in expenditure; prodigal; wasteful; as, an *extravagant* man. "*Extravagant* expense." *Bancroft.*

Ex-trav'a-gant, *n.* **1.** One who is confined to no general rule. *L'Estrange.*

2. *pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Certain papal constitutions or decretal epistles, not at first included with the others, but subsequently made a part of the canon law.

Ex-trav'a-gant-ly, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; excessively; profusely.

Ex-trav'a-gant-ness, *n.* The state of being extravagant or in excess; excess; extravagance.

Ex-trav'a-gan'za (-găn'zȧ), *n.* [*Extravagance* with an Italian ending: cf. It. *stravaganza*.] **1.** A composition, as in music, or in the drama, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity; esp., a musical caricature.

2. An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Ex-trav'a-gate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vagatus*, p. p. of *vagari* to rove. See EXTRAVAGANT.] To rove. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Ex-trav'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A wandering beyond limits; excess. [*Obs.*] *Smollett.*

Ex-trav'a-sate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRAVASATED (-sā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRAVASATING (-sā'tĭng).] [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vas* vessel: cf. F. *extravaser*. See VASE.] To force or let out of the proper vessels or arteries, as blood.

Ex-trav'a-sa'tion (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extravasation*.] The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

Ex'tra-vas'cu-lar (ĕks'trȧ-văs'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Outside the vessels; — said of the substance of all the tissues. (*b*) Destitute of vessels; non-vascular.

Ex-trav'e-nate (ĕks-trăv'ē-nāt *or* ĕks'trȧ-vē'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vena* vein.] Let out of the veins. [*Obs.*] "*Extravenate* blood." *Glanvill.*

Ex'tra-ver'sion (ĕks'trȧ-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn: cf. F. *extraversion*.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ex-treat' (ĕks-trēt'), *n.* [See ESTREAT, EXTRACT.] Extraction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'), *a.* [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward: cf. F. *extrême*. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; farthest; most remote; at the widest limit.

2. Last; final; conclusive; — said of time; as, the *extreme* hour of life.

3. The best or worst; most urgent; greatest; highest; immoderate; excessive; most violent; as, an *extreme* case; *extreme* folly. "The *extremest* remedy." *Dryden.* "*Extreme* rapidity." *Sir W. Scott.*

Yet *extreme* gusts will blow out fire. *Shak.*

4. Radical; ultra; as, *extreme* opinions.

The Puritans or *extreme* Protestants. *Gladstone.*

5. (*Mus.*) Extended or contracted as much as possible; — said of intervals; as, an *extreme* sharp second; an *extreme* flat fourth.

Extreme and mean ratio (*Geom.*), the relation of a line and its segments when the line is so divided that the whole is to the greater segment as the greater segment is to the less. — **Extreme distance.** (*Paint.*) See DISTANCE, *n.*, 6. — **Extreme unction.** See under UNCTION.

☞ Although this adjective, being superlative in signification, is not properly subject to comparison, the superlative form not unfrequently occurs, especially in the older writers. "Tried in his *extremest* state." *Spenser.* "*Extremest* hardships." *Sharp.* "*Extremest* of evils." *Bacon.* "*Extremest* verge of the swift brook." *Shak.* "The sea's *extremest* borders." *Addison.*

Ex-treme', *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge; that part which terminates a body; extremity.

2. Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; hence, furthest degree; any undue departure from the mean; — often in the plural: things at an extreme distance from each other, the most widely different states, etc.; as, *extremes* of heat and cold, of virtue and vice; *extremes* meet.

His parsimony went to the *extreme* of meanness. *Bancroft.*

3. An extreme state or condition; hence, calamity, danger, distress, etc. "Resolute in most *extremes*." *Shak.*

4. (*Logic*) Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, the middle term being interposed between them.

5. (*Math.*) The first or the last term of a proportion or series.

In the extreme, as much as possible. "The position of the Porte was difficult *in the extreme*." *J. P. Peters.*

Ex-treme'less (ĕks-trēm'lĕs), *a.* Having no extremes; infinite.

Ex-treme'ly, *adv.* In an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; to the utmost point; exceedingly; as, *extremely* hot or cold.

Ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

Ex-trem'i-ty (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* EXTREMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *extremitas*: cf. F. *extrémité*.] **1.** The extreme part; the utmost limit; the farthest or remotest point or part; as, the *extremities* of a country.

They sent fleets . . . to the *extremities* of Ethiopia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the locomotive appendages of an animal; a limb; a leg or an arm of man.

3. The utmost point; highest degree; most aggravated or intense form. "The *extremity* of bodily pain." *Ray.*

4. The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril; extreme need; necessity.

Divers evils and *extremities* that follow upon such a compulsion shall here be set in view. *Milton.*

Upon mere *extremity* he summoned this last Parliament. *Milton.*

Syn. — Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

Ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extricated. *Sir W. Jones.*

Ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare* to extricate; *ex* out + *tricae* trifles, impediments, perplexities. Cf. INTRICATE.]

1. To free, as from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to disembarrass; as, to *extricate* a person from debt, peril, etc.

We had now *extricated* ourselves from the various labyrinths and defiles. *Eustace.*

2. To cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* heat or moisture.

Syn. — To disentangle; disembarrass; disengage; relieve; evolve; set free; liberate.

Ex'tri-ca'tion (ĕks'trĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of extricating or disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

2. The act of sending out or evolving.

Ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*; *exter* on the outside + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second*: cf. F. *extrinsèque*. See EXTERIOR, SECOND.]

1. Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential; — opposed to *intrinsic*.

The *extrinsic* aids of education and of artificial culture. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Anat.*) Attached partly to an organ or limb and partly to some other part; — said of certain groups of muscles. Opposed to *intrinsic*.

Ex-trin'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Extrinsic. — **Ex-trin'sic-al-ly** (-sĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-trin'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* The state or
Ex-trin'sic-al-ness (-sĭ-kal-nĕs), } quality of being extrinsic.

Ex-tro'i-tive (ĕks-trō'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *extra* on the outside + *ire*, *itum*, to go.] Seeking or going out after external objects. [*R.*]

Their natures being almost wholly *extroitive*. *Coleridge.*

Ex-tror'sal (ĕks-trôr'sal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Extrorse.

Ex-trorse' (ĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [As if from an assumed L. *extrorsus*, for *extroversus*; *extra* on the outside + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn: cf. F. *extrorse*.] (*Bot.*) Facing outwards, or away from the axis of growth; — said esp. of anthers occupying the outer side of the filament.

Ex'tro-ver'sion (ĕks'trō-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [See EXTRORSE.] The condition of being turned wrong side out; as, *extroversion* of the bladder. *Dunglison.*

Ex-truct' (ĕks-trŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, p. p. of *extruere*, *exstruere*, to build up; *ex* out + *struere* to build.] To construct. [*Obs.*] *Byrom.*

Ex-truc'tion (ĕks-trŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exstructio*.] A building up; construction. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex-truct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Constructive. [*Obs.*] *Fulke.*

Ex-truct'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A builder. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex-trude' (ĕks-trụd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRUDING.] [L. *extrudere*, *extrusum*; *ex* out + *trudere* to thrust, akin to E. *threat*. See THREAT.] To thrust out; to force, press, or push out; to expel; to drive off or away. "Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin." *Coleridge.*

Ex-tru'sion (-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* The act of thrusting or pushing out; a driving out; expulsion.

Ex-tu'ber-ance (ĕks-tū'bẽr-ans), *n.* A swelling or rising; protuberance. [*R.*] *Mozon.*

Ex-tu'ber-an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* Extuberance. [*R.*]

Ex-tu'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *extuberans*, p. pr. of *extuberare*.] Swollen out; protuberant. [*R.*] "*Extuberant* lips." *Gayton.*

Ex-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *extuberatus*, p. pr. of *extuberare* to swell; *ex* out + *tuber* a swelling.] To swell out. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ex-tu'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extuberatio*.] Protuberance. [*Obs.*] *Farindon.*

Ex'tu-mes'cence (ĕks'tū-mĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *ex* + *tumescens*, p. pr. of *tumescere*, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *extumescence*.] A swelling or rising. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Ex-u'ber-ance (ĕks-ū'bẽr-ans *or* ĕgz-), *n.* [L. *exuberantia*: cf. F. *exubérance*.] The state of being exuberant; an overflowing quantity; a copious or excessive production or supply; superabundance; richness; as, an *exuberance* of joy, of fancy, or of foliage.

Syn. — Abundance; superabundance; excess; plenty; copiousness; profusion; richness; overflow; overgrowth; rankness; wantonness. See ABUNDANCE.

Ex-u'ber-an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* Exuberance.

Ex-u'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, fr. *uber* fruitful, fertile, *uber* udder: cf. F. *exubérant*. See UDDER.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance; plenteous; rich; overflowing; copious or excessive in production; as, *exuberant* goodness; an *exuberant* intellect; *exuberant* foliage. "*Exuberant* spring." *Thomson.* — **Ex-u'ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-u'ber-ate (ĕks-ū'bẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *exuberatus*, p. p. of *exuberare*. See EXUBERANT, *n.*] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ex-uc'cous (ĕks-ŭk'kŭs), *a.* See EXSUCCOUS. [*Obs.*]

Ex-u'date (ĕgz-ū'dāt), *v. t. & i.* [See EXUDE.] To exude. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ex'u-da'tion (ĕks'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* The act of exuding; sweating; a discharge of humors, moisture, juice, or gum, as through pores or incisions; also, the substance exuded.

Resins, a class of proximate principles, existing in almost all plants and appearing on the external surface of many of them in the form of *exudations*. *Am. Cyc.*

Ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd' *or* ĕgz-ūd'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXUDING.] [L. *exudare*, *exsudare*, *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, to sweat out; *ex* out + *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *exuder*, *exsuder*. See SWEAT.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in . . . abundance. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Ex-ude', *v. i.* To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

Ex-ul'cer-ate (ĕgz-ŭl'sẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exulceratus*, p. p. of *exulcerare* to make sore; *ex* out + *ulcerare*. See ULCERATE.] **1.** To ulcerate. [*Obs.*] "To *exulcerate* the lungs." *Evelyn.*

2. To corrode; to fret; to chafe; to inflame. [*Obs.*]

Minds *exulcerated* in themselves. *Hooker.*

Ex-ul'cer-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *exulceratus*, p. p.] Very sore; ulcerated. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ex-ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exulceratio*: cf. F. *exulcération*.] [*Obs.* or *R.*] **1.** Ulceration. *Quincy.*

2. A fretting; a festering; soreness. *Hooker.*

Ex-ul'cer-a-tive (-ŭl'sẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cause ulcers; exulceratory. *Holland.*

Ex-ul'cer-a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *exulceratorius*: cf. F. *exulcératoire*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXULTING.] [L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, *exultatum*, *exsultatum*, to leap vigorously, to exult, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out or up; *ex* out + *salire* to spring, leap: cf. F. *exulter*. See SALIENT.] To be in high spirits; figuratively, to leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph or exceedingly; to triumph; as, an *exulting* heart. "An *exulting* countenance." *Bancroft.*

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe. *Pope.*

Ex-ult'ance (-ans), } *n.* [L. *exsultantia*.] Exulta-
Ex-ult'an-cy (-an-sy), } tion. [*Obs.*] *Burton. Hammond.*

Ex-ult'ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *exsultans*, *exsultantis*, p. pr. of *exsultare*. See EXULT.] Inclined to exult; characterized by, or expressing, exultation; rejoicing triumphantly.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement. *I. Taylor.*

Ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕks'ŭl-tā'shŭn *or* ĕgz'-; 277), *n.* [L. *exsultatio*: cf. F. *exultation*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; rapturous delight; triumph.

His bosom swelled with *exultation*. *Prescott.*

Ex-ult'ing, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly or exceedingly; exultant. — **Ex-ult'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-un'date (ĕks-ŭn'dāt), *v. i.* [L. *exundatus*, p. p. of *exundare* to overflow; *ex* out + *undare*. See UNDATED waved.] To overflow; to inundate. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex'un-da'tion (ĕks'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exundatio*.] An overflow, or overflowing abundance. [*R.*] *Ray.*

Ex-un'gu-late (ĕgz-ŭn'gū-lāt *or* ĕks-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXUNGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXUNGULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *exungulare* to lose the hoof, *ex* out, from + *ungula*. See UNGULA.] To pare off, as nails, the hoof, etc. [*R.*]

Ex-u'per-a-ble (ĕks-ū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exuperabilis*, *exsuperabilis*. See EXUPERATE.] Surmountable; superable. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ex-u'per-ance (-ans), *n.* [L. *exuperantia*, *exsuperantia*.] Superiority; superfluity. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

Ex-u'per-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, p. pr.] Surpassing; exceeding; surmounting. [*Obs.*]

Ex-u'per-ate (ĕks-ū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, p. p. of *exuperare*, *exsuperare* to excel; *ex* out + *superare* to go over, *super* above, over.] To excel; to surmount. [*Obs.*]

Ex-u'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exuperatio*, *exsuperatio*, exaggeration.] The act of excelling. [*Obs.*]

Ex-ur'gence (ĕgz-ûr'jens), *n.* [See EXURGENT.] The act of rising or coming into view. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Ex-ur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, p. pr. of *exurgere*, *exsurgere*, to rise up; *ex* out + *surgere* to rise.] Arising; coming to light. [*Obs.*]

Ex-us'ci-tate (ĕks-ŭs'sĭ-tāt *or* ĕgz-ŭs'-), *v. t.* See EXSUSCITATE. [*Obs.*]

Ex-us'ti-ble (ĕgz-ŭs'tĭ-b'l *or* ĕks-), *a.* Capable of being burned up. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

Ex-us'tion (-ŭs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *exustio*, fr. *exurere*, *exustum*, to burn up; *ex* out + *urere* to burn.] The act or operation of burning up. *Bailey.*

Ex-u'to-ry (ĕgz-ū'tō-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *exutoire*. See EXUVIÆ.] (*Med.*) An issue.

‖ **Ex-u'vi-a** (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ȧ *or* ĕks-), *n.* *Sing.* of EXUVIÆ.

Ex-u'vi-a-bil'i-ty (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* ĕks-), *n.* Capability of shedding the skin periodically. *Craig.*

Ex-u'vi-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *exuviable*.] Capable of being cast off in the form of exuviæ.

‖ **Ex-u'vi-æ** (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē *or* ĕks-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off, to pull off.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of snakes, the shells of lobsters, etc.

2. (*Geol.*) The fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth.

Ex-u'vi-al (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-al *or* ĕks-), *a.* Of or pertaining to exuviæ. "*Exuvial* layers." "*Exuvial* deposits."

Ex-u′vi-ate (ĕgz-ū′vĭ-āt *or* ĕks-), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXUVIATED (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXUVIATING (-ā′tĭng).] [From EXUVIÆ.] (*Zoöl.*) To shed an old covering or condition preliminary to taking on a new one; to molt.

There is reason to suppose that very old crayfish do not *exuviate* every year. *Huxley.*

Ex-u′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rejecting or casting off of some part, more particularly, the outer cuticular layer, as the shells of crustaceans, skins of snakes, etc.; molting; ecdysis.

Ex′–vo′to (ĕks/vō′tō), *n.; pl.* EX-VOTOS (-tōz). [L. *ex* out of, in accordance with + *voto*, abl. of *votum* a vow.] An offering to a church in fulfillment of a vow.

Ey (ī), *n.* [AS. *īg*. Cf. EYOT.] An island. [*Obs.*]

Ey, *n.; pl.* EYREN (ī′rĕn). See EGG. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ey, an *interj.* of wonder or inquiry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ey′a-let (ī′ä-lĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *īyāla*.] Formerly, one of the administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — now called a *vilayet*.

Ey′as (ī′as), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, a derivative fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* stands for *a nias*. See NEST, and cf. NIAS, JASHAWK.] (*Zoöl.*) A nestling or unfledged bird; in falconry, a young hawk from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Shak. J. H. Walsh.*

Ey′as, *a.* Unfledged, or newly fledged. [*Obs.*]

Like *eyas* hawk up mounts unto the skies,
His newly budded pinions to assay. *Spenser.*

Ey′as–mus′ket (-mŭs′kĕt), *n.* [*Eyas* + *muske* the bird.] An unfledged or young male sparrow hawk. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Eye (ī), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nye*, *an eye* being for *a nye*. See NYE.] (*Zoöl.*) A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

Eye (ī), *n.* [OE. *eghe*, *eighe*, *eie*, *eye*, AS. *ēage*; akin to OFries. *āge*, OS. *ōga*, D. *oog*, OHG. *ouga*, G. *auge*, Icel. *auga*, Sw. *öga*, Dan. *öie*, Goth. *augō*; cf. OSlav. *oko*, Lith. *akis*, L. *oculus*, Gr. ὄκκος eye, ὄσσε the two eyes, Skr. *akshi*. √10, 212. Cf. DAISY, OCULAR, OPTIC, EYELET, OGLE.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. In man, and the vertebrates generally, it is properly the movable ball or globe in the orbit, but the term often includes the adjacent parts. In most invertebrates the eyes are immovable ocelli, or compound eyes made up of numerous ocelli. See OCELLUS.

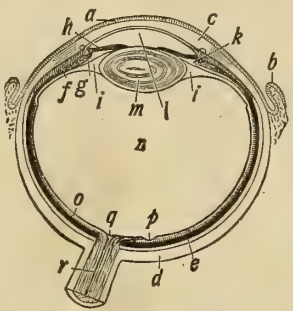

Description of Illustration: *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow spot; *q* Center of blind spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged.

☞ The essential parts of the eye are inclosed in a tough outer coat, the *sclerotic*, to which the muscles moving it are attached, and which in front changes into the transparent cornea. A little way back of the cornea, the crystalline lens is suspended, dividing the eye into two unequal cavities, a smaller one in front filled with a watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*, and a larger one behind filled with a clear jelly, the *vitreous humor*. The sclerotic is lined with a highly pigmented membrane, the *choroid*, and this in turn is lined in the back half of the eyeball with the nearly transparent *retina*, in which the fibers of the optic nerve ramify. The choroid in front is continuous with the *iris*, which has a contractile opening in the center, the *pupil*, admitting light to the lens which brings the rays to a focus and forms an image upon the retina, where the light, falling upon delicate structures called *rods and cones*, causes them to stimulate the fibers of the *optic nerve* to transmit visual impressions to the brain.

2. The faculty of seeing; power or range of vision; hence, judgment or taste in the use of the eye, and in judging of visible objects; as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; an *eye* for the beautiful or picturesque.

3. The action of the organ of sight; sight; look; view; ocular knowledge; judgment; opinion.

In my *eye*, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on. *Shak.*

4. The space commanded by the organ of sight; scope of vision; hence, face; front; the presence of an object which is directly opposed or confronted; immediate presence.

We shall express our duty in his *eye*. *Shak.*
Her shall you hear disproved to her *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. Observation; oversight; watch; inspection; notice; attention; regard. "Keep *eyes* upon her." *Shak.*

Booksellers . . . have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

6. That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance; as: (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The spots on a feather, as of a peacock. (*b*) The scar to which the adductor muscle is attached in oysters and other bivalve shells; also, the adductor muscle itself, esp. when used as food, as in the scallop. (*c*) The bud or sprout of a plant or tuber; as, the *eye* of a potato. (*d*) The center of a target; the bull's-eye. (*e*) A small loop to receive a hook; as, hooks and *eyes* on a dress. (*f*) The hole through the head of a needle. (*g*) A loop forming part of anything, or a hole through anything, to receive a rope, hook, pin, shaft, etc.; as, an *eye* at the end of a tie bar in a bridge truss; an *eye* through a crank; an *eye* at the end of a rope. (*h*) The hole through the upper millstone.

7. That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty. "The very *eye* of that proverb." *Shak.*

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts. *Milton.*

8. Tinge; shade of color. [*Obs.*]

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

By the eye, in abundance. [*Obs.*] *Marlowe.* — **Elliott eye** (*Naut.*), a loop in a hemp cable made around a thimble and served. — **Eye agate,** a kind of circle agate, the central parts of which are of deeper tints than the rest of the mass. *Brande & C.* — **Eye animalcule** (*Zoöl.*), a flagellate infusorian belonging to *Euglena* and related genera; — so called because it has a colored spot like an eye at one end. — **Eye doctor,** an oculist. — **Eye of a volute** (*Arch.*), the circle in the center of the volute. — **Eye of day, Eye of the morning, Eye of heaven,** the sun. "So gently shuts the *eye of day*." *Mrs. Barbauld.* — **Eyes of a ship,** the foremost part in the bows of a ship, where, formerly, eyes were painted; also, the hawse holes. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Half an eye,** very imperfect sight; a careless glance; as, to see a thing with *half an eye*; often figuratively. "Those who have but *half an eye*." *B. Jonson.* — **To catch one's eye,** to attract one's notice. — **To find favor in the eyes (of),** to be graciously received and treated. — **To have an eye to,** to pay particular attention to; to watch. "*Have an eye to* Cinna." *Shak.* — **To keep an eye on,** to watch. — **To set the eyes on,** to see; to have a sight of. — **In the eye of the wind** (*Naut.*), in a direction opposed to the wind; as, a ship sails in the *eye of the wind*.

Eye (ī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EYED (īd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EYING or EYEING.] To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention; to hold in view.

Eye me, blest Providence, and square my trial
To my proportioned strength. *Milton.*

Eye, *v. i.* To appear; to look. [*Obs.*]

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*

Eye′ball′ (ī′bal′), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye.

Eye′bar′ (ī′bär′), *n.* (*Engin.*) A bar with an eye at one or both ends.

Eye′beam′ (ī′bēm′), *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

Eye′bolt′ (ī′bōlt′), *n.* (*Mach.*) A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head.

Eye′bright′ (ī′brīt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small annual plant (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eye′brow′ (ī′brou′), *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye. *Shak.*

Eye′cup′ (ī′kŭp′), *n.* A small oval porcelain or glass cup, having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye. It is used in the application of liquid remedies to the eyes; — called also *eyeglass*.

Eyed (īd), *a.* Having (such or so many) eyes; — used in composition; as, sharp-*eyed*; dull-*eyed*; blue-*eyed*; sad-*eyed*; ox-*eyed* Juno; myriad-*eyed*.

Eye′drop′ (ī′drŏp′), *n.* A tear. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Eye′flap′ (ī′flăp′), *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

Eye′ful (ī′ful), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye; visible; remarkable. [*Obs.*] "*Eyeful* trophies." *Chapman.*

Eye′glance′ (ī′glăns′), *n.* A glance of the eye.

Eye′glass′ (ī′glăs′), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass to assist the sight. Eyeglasses are used singly or in pairs.

2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.

3. The retina. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

4. A glass eyecup. See EYECUP.

Eye′hole′ (ī′hōl′), *n.* A circular opening to receive a hook, cord, ring, or rope; an eyelet.

Eye′lash′ (ī′lăsh′), *n.* **1.** The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; — usually in the *pl.*

2. A hair of the fringe on the edge of the eyelid.

Eye′less (ī′lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind. "*Eyeless* rage." *Shak.*

Eye′let (ī′lĕt), *n.* [F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, fr. L. *oculus*. See EYE, and cf. OILLET.] **1.** A small hole or perforation to receive a cord or fastener, as in garments, sails, etc.

2. A metal ring or grommet, or short metallic tube, the ends of which can be bent outward and over to fasten it in place; — used to line an eyelet hole.

Eyelet hole, a hole made for an eyelet. — **Eyelet punch,** a machine for punching eyelet holes and fastening eyelets, as in paper or cloth. — **Eyelet ring.** See EYELET, 2.

Eye′let-eer′ (ī′lĕt-ēr′), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto.

Eye′lid′ (ī′lĭd′), *n.* (*Anat.*) The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.

Ey′en (ī′n), *n. pl.* Eyes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Eye′piece′ (ī′pēs′), *n.* (*Opt.*) The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument, through which the image formed by the mirror or object glass is viewed.

Collimating eyepiece. See under COLLIMATE. — **Negative,** *or* **Huyghenian, eyepiece,** an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their curved surfaces turned toward the object glass, and separated from each other by about half the sum of their focal distances, the image viewed by the eye being formed between the two lenses. It was devised by Huyghens, who applied it to the telescope. Campani applied it to the microscope, whence it is sometimes called *Campani's eyepiece*. — **Positive eyepiece,** an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses placed with their curved surfaces toward each other, and separated by a distance somewhat less than the focal distance of the one nearest the eye, the image of the object viewed being beyond both lenses; — called also, from the name of the inventor, *Ramsden's eyepiece*. — **Terrestrial,** *or* **Erecting, eyepiece,** an eyepiece used in telescopes for viewing terrestrial objects, consisting of three, or usually four, lenses, so arranged as to present the image of the object viewed in an erect position.

Ey′er (ī′ẽr), *n.* One who eyes another. *Gayton.*

Eye′reach′ (ī′rēch′), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; eyeshot. "A seat in *eyereach* of him." *B. Jonson.*

Eye′–saint′ (ī′sānt′), *n.* An object of interest to the eye; one worshiped with the eyes. [*Obs.*]

That 's the *eye-saint*, I know,
Among young gallants. *Beau. & Fl.*

Eye′salve′ (ī′săv′), *n.* Ointment for the eye.

Eye′serv′ant (ī′sẽrv′ant), *n.* A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched.

Eye′serv′ice (-ĭs), *n.* Service performed only under inspection, or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eyeservice*, as menpleasers. *Col.* iii. 22.

Eye′shot′ (ī′shŏt′), *n.* Range, reach, or glance of the eye; view; sight; as, to be out of *eyeshot*. *Dryden.*

Eye′sight′ (ī′sīt′), *n.* Sight of the eye; the sense of seeing; view; observation.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Eye′sore′ (ī′sōr′), *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight; a blemish.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

Eye′–splice′ (ī′splīs′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A splice formed by bending a rope's end back, and fastening it into the rope, forming a loop or eye. See *Illust.* under SPLICE.

Eye′–spot′ (ī′spŏt′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A simple visual organ found in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. (*b*) An eyelike spot of color.

Eye′–spot′ted (-tĕd), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Juno's bird, in her *eye-spotted* train. *Spenser.*

Eye′stalk′ (ī′stąk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the movable peduncles which, in the decapod Crustacea, bear the eyes at the tip.

Eye′stone′ (ī′stōn′), *n.* **1.** A small, lenticular, calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a small marine shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and allowed to work its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it the substance.

2. (*Min.*) Eye agate. See under EYE.

Eye′string′ (ī′strĭng′), *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*

Ey′et (ī′ĕt), *n.* An island. See EYOT.

Eye′tooth′ (ī′tōōth′), *n.; pl.* EYETEETH (ī′tēth′). (*Anat.*) A canine tooth of the upper jaw. See TEETH.

To cut one's eyeteeth, to become acute or knowing. [*Colloq.*]

Eye′wash′ (ī′wŏsh′), *n.* See EYEWATER.

Eye′wa′ter (ī′wą′tẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) A wash or lotion for application to the eyes.

Eye′wink′ (ī′wĭnk′), *n.* A wink; a token. *Shak.*

Eye′wink′er (-ẽr), *n.* An eyelash. [*A child's word.*]

Eye′wit′ness (ī′wĭt′nĕs), *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.

We . . . were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 *Pet.* i. 16.

Ey′ghen (ī′hen), *n. pl.* Eyes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Eyght (āt), *n.* An island. See EYOT.

Eyle (āl), *v. t. & i.* To ail. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ey′li-ad (ī′lĭ-ad), *n.* See ŒILIAD.

Eyne (īn), *or* **Ey′en** (ī′n), *n.* Plural of *eye*; — now obsolete, or used only in poetry. *Shak.*

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ey′ot (ī′ŏt *or* āt), *n.* [*Ey* (AS. *īg* or Icel. *ey*) + F. dim. termination *-ot:* cf. AS. *īgeoċ*. See ISLAND, and cf. AIT.] A little island in a river or lake. See AIT. [Written also *ait*, *ayt*, *ey*, *eyet*, and *eyght*.] *Blackstone.*

Eyr (âr), *n.* [See AIR.] Air. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ey′ra** (ā′rä), *n.* [Native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild cat (*Felis eyra*) ranging from southern Brazil to Texas. It is reddish yellow and about the size of the domestic cat, but with a more slender body and shorter legs.

Eyre (âr), *n.* [OF. *erre* journey, march, way, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a going, way, fr. the root of *ire* to go. Cf. ERRANT, ITINERANT, ISSUE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A journey in circuit of certain judges called *justices in eyre* (or *in itinere*).

☞ They were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit, holding courts in the different counties.

Ey′ren (ī′rĕn), *n. pl.* See EY, an egg.

Ey′rie } (ā′rў *or* ē′rў; 277), *n.; pl.* EYRIES (-rĭz).
Ey′ry } [See AERIE.] The nest of a bird of prey or other large bird that builds in a lofty place; aerie.

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

Ey′sell (ī′sĕl *or* ē′sĕl), *n.* Same as EISEL. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

F.

F (ĕf). **1.** F is the sixth letter of the English alphabet, and a nonvocal consonant. Its form and sound are from the Latin. The Latin borrowed the form from the Greek digamma Ϝ, which probably had the value of English *w* consonant. The form and value of the Greek letter came from the Phœnician, the ultimate source being probably Egyptian. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p*, *k*, *v*, and *b*; as in E. *five*, Gr. *πέντε*; E. *wolf*, L. lupus, Gr. λύκος; E. *fox*, *vixen*; *fragile*, *break*; *fruit*, *brook*, *v. t.*; E. *bear*, L. *ferre*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, 188, 198, 230.

2. (*Mus.*) The name of the fourth tone of the model scale, or scale of C. F sharp (F ♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

F clef, the bass clef. See under CLEF.

Fa (fä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization. (*b*) The tone F.

Fa-ba'ceous (fȧ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus*, fr. *faba* bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

‖ **Fa-bel'la** (fȧ-bĕl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FABELLÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *faba* a bean.] (*Anat.*) One of the small sesamoid bones situated behind the condyles of the femur, in some mammals.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Fabianus*, *Fabius*, belonging to Fabius.] Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus: cautious; dilatory; avoiding a decisive contest.

Fabian policy, a policy like that of Fabius Maximus, who, by carefully avoiding decisive contests, foiled Hannibal, harassing his army by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades; a policy of delays and cautions.

Fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say. See BAN, and cf. FABULOUS, FAME.] **1.** A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue. See the Note under APOLOGUE.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant. *Addison.*

2. The plot, story, or connected series of events, forming the subject of an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

3. Any story told to excite wonder; common talk; the theme of talk. "Old wives' *fables*." 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt. *Tennyson.*

4. Fiction; untruth; falsehood.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

Fa'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABLED (fā'b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABLING (-blĭng).] To compose fables; hence, to write or speak fiction; to write or utter what is not true. "He *fables* not." *Shak.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*
He *fables*, yet speaks truth. *M. Arnold.*

Fa'ble, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise, and speak of, as true or real; to tell of falsely.

The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

Fa'bler (fā'blẽr), *n.* A writer of fables; a fabulist; a dealer in untruths or falsehoods. *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Fa'bli'au'** (fȧ'blē'ō'), *n.*; *pl.* FABLIAUX (-ō'). [F., fr. OF. *fablel*, dim. of *fable* a fable.] (*Fr. Lit.*) One of the metrical tales of the Trouvères, or early poets of the north of France.

Fab'ric (fȧb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop: cf. F. *fabrique* fabric. See FORGE.] **1.** The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; make; as, cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.

2. That which is fabricated; as: (*a*) Framework; structure; edifice; building.

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rosé like an exhalation. *Milton.*

(*b*) Cloth of any kind that is woven or knit from fibers, either vegetable or animal; manufactured cloth; as, silks or other *fabrics*.

3. The act of constructing; construction. [*R.*]

Tithe was received by the bishop, . . . for the *fabric* of the churches for the poor. *Milman.*

4. Any system or structure consisting of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of the universe.

The whole vast *fabric* of society. *Macaulay.*

Fab'ric, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABRICKED (-rĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABRICKING.] To frame; to build; to construct. [*Obs.*] "*Fabric* their mansions." *J. Philips.*

Fab'ri-cant (fȧb'rĭ-kant), *n.* [F.] One who fabricates; a manufacturer. *Simmonds.*

Fab'ri-cate (fȧb'rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABRICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABRICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *fabricatus*, p. p. of *fabricari*, *fabricare*, to frame, build, forge, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC, FORGE.] **1.** To form into a whole by uniting its parts; to frame; to construct; to build; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or ship.

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; to produce; as, to *fabricate* woolens.

3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley.*

Fab'ri-ca'tion (fȧb'rĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fabricatio*: cf. F. *fabrication*.] **1.** The act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge, a church, or a government. *Burke.*

2. That which is fabricated; a falsehood; as, the story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

Syn. — See FICTION.

Fab'ri-ca'tor (fȧb'rĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who fabricates; one who constructs or makes.

The *fabricator* of the works of Ossian. *Mason.*

Fab'ri-ca'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who fabricates.

Fab'rile (fȧb'rĭl), *a.* [L. *fabrilis*, fr. *faber* workman. See FORGE.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, etc.; as, *fabrile* skill.

Fab'u-list (fȧb'ū-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fabula*. See FABLE.] One who invents or writes fables.

Fab'u-lize (-līz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABULIZED (-līzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABULIZING (-lī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *fabuliser*. See FABLE.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or fictions. *G. S. Faber.*

Fab'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fabulositas*: cf. F. *fabulosité*.] **1.** Fabulousness. [*R.*] *Abp. Abbot.*

2. A fabulous or fictitious story. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fab'u-lous (fȧb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus*: cf. F. *fabuleux*. See FABLE.] **1.** Feigned, as a story or fable; related in fable; devised; invented; not real; fictitious; as, a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero.

The *fabulous* birth of Minerva. *Chesterfield.*

2. Passing belief; exceedingly great; as, a *fabulous* price. *Macaulay.*

Fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation of which the only accounts are myths and unverified legends; as, the *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome.

— **Fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fab'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Fab'ur-den (fȧb'ŭr-dĕn), *n.* [F. *faux bourdon*. See FALSE, and BURDEN a verse.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A species of counterpoint with a drone bass. (*b*) A succession of chords of the sixth. [*Obs.*]

2. A monotonous refrain. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Fac (fȧk), *n.* [Abbrev. of *facsimile*.] A large ornamental letter used, esp. by the early printers, at the commencement of the chapters and other divisions of a book. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Fa'çade'** (fȧ'sȧd' *or* fȧ-sȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia* face, L. *facies*. See FACE.] (*Arch.*) The front of a building; esp., the principal front, having some architectural pretensions. Thus a church is said to have its *façade* unfinished, though the interior may be in use.

Face (fās), *n.* [F., from L. *facies* form, shape, face, perh. from *facere* to make (see FACT); or perh. orig. meaning *appearance*, and from a root meaning *to shine*, and akin to E. *fancy*. Cf. FACETIOUS.] **1.** The exterior form or appearance of anything; that part which presents itself to the view; especially, the front or upper part or surface; that which particularly offers itself to the view of a spectator.

A mist . . . watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 6.
Lake Leman wooes me with its crystal *face*. *Byron.*

2. That part of a body, having several sides, which may be seen from one point, or which is presented toward a certain direction; one of the bounding planes of a solid; as, a cube has six *faces*.

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pulley; the principal flat surface of a part or object. (*b*) That part of the acting surface of a cog in a cog wheel, which projects beyond the pitch line. (*c*) The width of a pulley, or the length of a cog from end to end; as, a pulley or cog wheel of ten inches *face*.

4. (*Print.*) (*a*) The upper surface, or the character upon the surface, of a type, plate, etc. (*b*) The style or cut of a type or font of type.

5. Outside appearance; surface show; look; external aspect, whether natural, assumed, or acquired.

To set a *face* upon their own malignant design. *Milton.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*
We wear a *face* of joy, because
We have been glad of yore. *Wordsworth.*

6. That part of the head, esp. of man, in which the eyes, cheeks, nose, and mouth are situated; visage; countenance.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.

7. Cast of features; expression of countenance; look; air; appearance.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

8. (*Astrol.*) Ten degrees in extent of a sign of the zodiac. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

9. Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion; confidence; boldness; shamelessness; effrontery.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

10. Presence; sight; front; as in the phrases, *before the face of*, in the immediate presence of; *in the face of*, before, in, or against the front of; as, to fly *in the face of* danger; *to the face of*, directly to; *from the face of*, from the presence of.

11. Mode of regard, whether favorable or unfavorable; favor or anger; mostly in Scriptural phrases.

The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee. *Num.* vi. 25.
My *face* [favor] will I turn also from them. *Ezek.* vii. 22.

12. (*Mining*) The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation, at which work is progressing or was last done.

13. (*Com.*) The exact amount expressed on a bill, note, bond, or other mercantile paper, without any addition for interest or reduction for discount. *McElrath.*

☞ *Face* is used either adjectively or as part of a compound; as, *face* guard or *face*-guard; *face* cloth; *face* plan or *face*-plan; *face* hammer.

Face ague (*Med.*), a form of neuralgia, characterized by acute lancinating pains returning at intervals, and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles; — called also *tic douloureux*. — **Face card**, one of a pack of playing cards on which a human face is represented; the king, queen, or jack. — **Face cloth**, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse. — **Face guard**, a mask with windows for the eyes, worn by workmen exposed to great heat, or to flying particles of metal, stone, etc., as in glass works, foundries, etc. — **Face hammer**, a hammer having a flat face. — **Face joint** (*Arch.*), a joint in the face of a wall or other structure. — **Face mite** (*Zoöl.*), a small, elongated mite (*Demodex folliculorum*), parasitic in the hair follicles of the face. — **Face mold**, the templet or pattern by which carpenters, etc., outline the forms which are to be cut out from boards, sheet metal, etc. — **Face plate**. (*a*) (*Turning*) A plate attached to the spindle of a lathe, to which the work to be turned may be attached. (*b*) A covering plate for an object, to receive wear or shock. (*c*) A true plane for testing a dressed surface. *Knight.* — **Face wheel**. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A crown wheel. (*b*) A wheel whose disk face is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

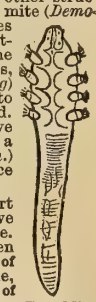

Face Mite, very much enlarged.

Cylinder face (*Steam Engine*), the flat part of a steam cylinder on which a slide valve moves. — **Face of an anvil**, its flat upper surface. — **Face of a bastion** (*Fort.*), the part between the salient and the shoulder angle. — **Face of coal** (*Mining*), the principal cleavage plane, at right angles to the stratification. — **Face of a gun**, the surface of metal at the muzzle. — **Face of a place** (*Fort.*), the front comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighboring bastions. *Wilhelm.* — **Face of a square** (*Mil.*), one of the sides of a battalion when formed in a square. — **Face of a watch, clock, compass card**, etc., the dial or graduated surface on which a pointer indicates the time of day, point of the compass, etc. — **Face to face**. (*a*) **In the presence of each other**; as, to bring the accuser and the accused *face to face*. (*b*) Without the interposition of any body or substance. "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*." 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12. (*c*) With the faces or finished surfaces turned inward or toward one another; *vis à vis*; — opposed to *back to back*. — **To fly in the face of**, to defy; to brave; to withstand. — **To make a face**, to distort the countenance; to make a grimace. *Shak.*

Face (fās), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FACED (fāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FACING (fā'sĭng).] **1.** To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; to encounter; as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

2. To confront impudently; to bully.

I will neither be *faced* nor braved. *Shak.*

3. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward; to front upon; as, the apartments of the general *faced* the park.

He gained also with his forces that part of Britain which *faces* Ireland. *Milton.*

4. To cover in front, for ornament, protection, etc.; to put a facing upon; as, a building *faced* with marble.

5. To line near the edge, esp. with a different material; as, to *face* the front of a coat, or the bottom of a dress.

6. To cover with better, or better appearing, material than the mass consists of, for purposes of deception, as the surface of a box of tea, a barrel of sugar, etc.

7. (*Mach.*) To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth; to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); esp., in turning, to shape or smooth the flat surface of, as distinguished from the cylindrical surface.

8. To cause to turn or present a face or front, as in a particular direction.

To face down, to put down by bold or impudent opposition. "He *faced* men *down*." *Prior.* — **To face** (a thing) **out**, to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in a line of conduct. "That thinks with oaths *to face* the matter *out*." *Shak.*

Face, *v. i.* **1.** To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. "To lie, to *face*, to forge." *Spenser.*

2. To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid! *Dryden.*

3. To present a face or front.

Faced (fāst), *a.* Having (such) a face, or (so many) faces; as, smooth-*faced*, two-*faced*.

Fa'cer (fā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who faces; one who puts on a false show; a bold-faced person. [*Obs.*]

There be no greater talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers*. *Latimer.*

2. A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, any severe or stunning check or defeat, as in controversy. [*Colloq.*]

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *C. Kingsley.*

Fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* face. See FACE.] **1.** A little face; a small, plane surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond. [Written also *facette*.]

2. (*Anat.*) A smooth circumscribed surface; as, the articular *facet* of a bone.

3. (*Arch.*) The narrow plane surface between flutings of a column.

4. (*Zoöl.*) One of the numerous small eyes which make up the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Fac'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACETING.] To cut facets or small faces upon; as, to *facet* a diamond.

Fa-cete' (fȧ-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious; akin to *facies*. See FACE, and cf. FACETIOUS.] Facetious; witty; humorous. [*Archaic*] "A *facete* discourse." *Jer. Taylor.*

"How to interpose" with a small, smart remark, sentiment *facete*, or unctuous anecdote. *Prof. Wilson.*

—Fa-cete'ly, *adv.* **—Fa-cete'ness,** *n.*

Fac'et-ed (făs'ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Having facets.

‖ **Fa-ce'ti-æ** (fȧ-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus*. See FACETE.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms; merry conceits.

Fa-ce'tious (fȧ-sē'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *facétieux*. See FACETIÆ.] **1.** Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive; jocular; as, a *facetious* companion.

2. Characterized by wit and pleasantry; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story or reply.

—Fa-ce'tious-ly, *adv.* **—Fa-ce'tious-ness,** *n.*

Fa-cette' (fȧ-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] See FACET, *n.*

Face'work' (fās'wûrk'), *n.* The material of the outside or front side, as of a wall or building; facing.

Fa'ci-a (fā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Arch.*) See FASCIA.

Fa'cial (fā'shal; 277), *a.* [LL. *facialis*, fr. L. *facies* face: cf. F. *facial*.] Of or pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve. **—Fa'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Facial angle (*Anat.*), the angle, in a skull, included between a straight line (*ab*, in the illustrations), from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, and another (*cd*) from this point to the center of the external auditory opening. See *Gnathic index*, under GNATHIC.

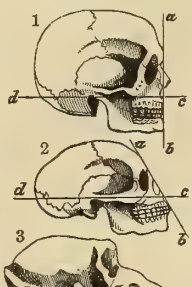

Facial Angles.
1 2 Types of Human Skulls; 3 Skull of Monkey.

Fa'ci-end (fā'shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere* to do.] (*Math.*) The multiplicand. See FACIENT, 2.

Fa'cient (fā'shent), *n.* [L. *faciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** One who does anything, good or bad; a doer; an agent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

2. (*Math.*) (*a*) One of the variables of a quantic as distinguished from a coefficient. (*b*) The multiplier.

☞ The terms *facient*, *faciend*, and *factum*, may imply that the multiplication involved is not ordinary multiplication, but is either some specified operation, or, in general, any mathematical operation. See MULTIPLICATION.

‖ **Fa'ci-es** (fā'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., form, face. See FACE.] **1.** The anterior part of the head; the face.

2. (*Biol.*) The general aspect or habit of a species, or group of species, esp. with reference to its adaptation to its environment.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The face of a bird, or the front of the head, excluding the bill.

Facies Hippocratica. (*Med.*) See under HIPPOCRATIC.

Fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done or made, hence, facile, easy, fr. *facere* to make, do: cf. F. *facile*. See FACT, and cf. FACULTY.] **1.** Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable; readily mastered.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; affable; complaisant.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

4. Easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; pliant; flexible.

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
Lost Paradise, deceived by me. *Milton.*

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *Prof. Wilson.*

5. Ready; quick; expert; as, he is *facile* in expedients; he wields a *facile* pen.

—Fac'ile-ly, *adv.* **—Fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

Fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACILITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [Cf. F. *faciliter*. See FACILITY.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment; to lessen the labor of; as, to *facilitate* the execution of a task.

To invite and *facilitate* that line of proceeding which the times call for. *I. Taylor.*

Fa-cil'i-ta'tion (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of facilitating or making easy.

Fa-cil'i-ty (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* FACILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *facilitas*, fr. *facilis* easy: cf. F. *facilité*. See FACILE.] **1.** The quality of being easily performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; as, the *facility* of an operation.

The *facility* with which government has been overturned in France. *Burke.*

2. Ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; as, practice gives a wonderful *facility* in executing works of art.

3. Easiness to be persuaded; readiness or compliance; — usually in a bad sense; pliancy.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability.

Offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South.*

5. That which promotes the ease of any action or course of conduct; advantage; aid; assistance; — usually in the plural; as, special *facilities* for study.

Syn. — Ease; expertness; readiness; dexterity; complaisance; condescension; affability. — FACILITY, EXPERTNESS, READINESS. These words have in common the idea of performing any act with ease and promptitude. *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and ease. *Expertness* is the kind of facility acquired by long practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which anything is done. A merchant needs great *facility* in dispatching business; a banker, great *expertness* in casting accounts; both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another. "The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice." *Locke.* "The army was celebrated for the *expertness* and valor of the soldiers." "A *readiness* to obey the known will of God is the surest means to enlighten the mind in respect to duty."

Fa'cing (fā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or other purposes; an exterior covering or sheathing; as, the *facing* of an earthen slope, sea wall, etc., to strengthen it or to protect or adorn the exposed surface.

2. A lining placed near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection.

3. (*Arch.*) The finishing of any face of a wall with material different from that of which it is chiefly composed, or the coating or material so used.

4. (*Founding*) A powdered substance, as charcoal, bituminous coal, etc., applied to the face of a mold, or mixed with the sand that forms it, to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

5. (*Mil.*) (*a*) *pl.* The collar and cuffs of a military coat; — commonly of a color different from that of the coat. (*b*) The movement of soldiers by turning on their heels to the right, left, or about; — chiefly in the *pl.*

Facing brick, front or pressed brick.

Fa'cing-ly, *adv.* In a facing manner or position.

Fa-cin'o-rous (fȧ-sĭn'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, from *facinus* deed, bad deed, from *facere* to make, do.] Atrociously wicked. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* **— Fa-cin'o-rous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Fac'ound (făk'ŭnd), *n.* [F. *faconde*, L. *facundia*. See FACUND.] Speech; eloquence. [*Obs.*]

Her *facound* eke full womanly and plain. *Chaucer.*

Fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.; pl.* FACSIMILES (-lēz). [L. *fac simile* make like; or an abbreviation of *factum simile* made like; *facere* to make + *similis* like. See FACT, and SIMILE.] A copy of anything made, either so as to be deceptive or so as to give every part and detail of the original; an exact copy or likeness.

Facsimile telegraph, a telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph.

Fac-sim'i-le, *v. t.* To make a facsimile of.

Fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to make or do. Cf. FEAT, AFFAIR, BENEFIT, DEFECT, FASHION, and -FY.] **1.** A doing, making, or preparing. [*Obs.*]

A project for the *fact* and vending
Of a new kind of fucus, paint for ladies. *B. Jonson.*

2. An effect produced or achieved; anything done or that comes to pass; an act; an event; a circumstance.

What might instigate him to this devilish *fact*, I am not able to conjecture. *Evelyn.*

He who most excels in *fact* of arms. *Milton.*

3. Reality; actuality; truth; as, he, in *fact*, excelled all the rest; the *fact* is, he was beaten.

4. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes, even when false, improperly put, by a transfer of meaning, for the thing done, or supposed to be done; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, history abounds with false *facts*.

I do not grant the *fact*. *De Foe.*

This reasoning is founded upon a *fact* which is not true. *Roger Long.*

☞ The term *fact* has in jurisprudence peculiar uses in contrast with *law;* as, attorney at *law*, and attorney in *fact;* issue in *law*, and issue in *fact*. There is also a grand distinction between *law* and *fact* with reference to the province of the judge and that of the jury, the latter generally determining the *fact*, the former the *law*. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Accessary before, *or* after, the fact. See under ACCESSARY. — **Matter of fact,** an actual occurrence; a verity; used adjectively: of or pertaining to facts; prosaic; unimaginative; as, a *matter-of-fact* narration.

Syn. — Act; deed; performance; event; incident; occurrence; circumstance.

Fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, a company of persons acting together, a faction: cf. F. *faction*. See FASHION.] **1.** (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the divisions or parties of charioteers (distinguished by their colors) in the games of the circus.

2. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the government, or state; — usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a combination or clique of partisans of any kind, acting for their own interests, especially if greedy, clamorous, and reckless of the common good.

3. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Combination; clique; junto. See CABAL.

Fac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *factionnaire*, L. *factionarius* the head of a company of charioteers.] Belonging to a faction; being a partisan; taking sides. [*Obs.*]

Always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*

Fac'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One of a faction. *Abp. Bancroft.*

Fac'tion-ist, *n.* One who promotes faction.

Fac'tious (făk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *factiosus:* cf. F. *factieux.*] **1.** Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government or the common good; turbulent; seditious; prone to clamor against public measures or men; — said of persons.

Factious for the house of Lancaster. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; indicating, or characterized by, faction; — said of acts or expressions; as, *factious* quarrels.

Headlong zeal or *factious* fury. *Burke.*

—Fac'tious-ly, *adv.* **—Fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

Fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *factitius*, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT, and cf. FETICH.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; sham; formed by, or adapted to, an artificial or conventional, in distinction from a natural, standard or rule; not natural; as, *factitious* cinnabar or jewels; a *factitious* taste. **— Fac-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* **— Fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit, of desultory reading. *De Quincey*

Syn. — Unnatural. — FACTITIOUS, UNNATURAL. A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labor and effort; as, a *factitious* excitement. An *unnatural* demand for any article of merchandise is one which exceeds the ordinary rate of consumption; a *factitious* demand is one created by active exertions for the purpose. An *unnatural* alarm is one greater than the occasion requires; a *factitious* alarm is one wrought up with care and effort.

Fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] **1.** Causing; causative.

2. (*Gram.*) Pertaining to that relation which is proper when the act, as of a transitive verb, is not merely received by an object, but produces some change in the object, as when we say, He made the water wine.

Sometimes the idea of activity in a verb or adjective involves in it a reference to an effect, in the way of causality, in the active voice on the immediate objects, and in the passive voice on the subject of such activity. This second object is called the *factitive* object. *J. W. Gibbs.*

Fac'tive (făk'tĭv), *a.* Making; having power to make. [*Obs.*] "You are . . . *factive*, not destructive." *Bacon.*

‖ **Fac'to** (făk'tō), *adv.* [L., ablative of *factum* deed, fact.] (*Law*) In fact; by the act or fact.

De facto. (*Law*) See DE FACTO.

Fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer: cf. F. *facteur* a factor. See FACT.] **1.** (*Law*) One who transacts business for another; an agent; a substitute; especially, a mercantile agent who buys and sells goods and transacts business for others on commission; a commission merchant or consignee. He may be a home factor or a foreign factor. He may buy and sell in his own name, and he is intrusted with the possession and control of the goods; and in these respects he differs from a broker. *Story. Wharton.*

My *factor* sends me word, a merchant's fled
That owes me for a hundred tun of wine. *Marlowe.*

2. A steward or bailiff of an estate. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Math.*) One of the elements or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product.

4. One of the elements, circumstances, or influences which contribute to produce a result; a constituent.

The material and dynamical *factors* of nutrition. *H. Spencer.*

Fac'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACTORED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACTORING.] (*Math.*) To resolve (a quantity) into its factors.

Fac'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *factorage*.] The allowance given to a factor, as a compensation for his services; — called also a *commission*.

Fac'tor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A factor who is a woman. [*R.*]

Fac-to'ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a factory. *Buchanan.*

2. (*Math.*) Related to factorials.

Fac-to'ri-al, *n.* (*Math.*) (*a*) *pl.* A name given to the factors of a continued product when the former are derivable from one and the same function $F(x)$ by successively imparting a constant increment or decrement h to the independent variable. Thus the product $F(x).F(x+h).F(x+2h) \ldots F[x+(n-1)h]$ is called a *factorial term*, and its several factors take the name of *factorials*. *Brande & C.* (*b*) The product of the consecutive numbers from unity up to any given number.

Fac'tor-ing (făk'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* (*Math.*) The act of resolving into factors.

Fac'tor-ize (făk'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACTORIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACTORIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] (*Law*) (*a*) To give warning to; — said of a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, the warning being to the effect that he shall not pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to him, but appear and answer the suit of the plaintiff. (*b*) To attach (the effects of a debtor) in the hands of a third person; to garnish. See GARNISH. [*Vt. & Conn.*]

Fac'tor-ship, *n.* The business of a factor.

Fac'to-ry (făk'tō-rȳ), *n.; pl.* FACTORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *factorerie*.] **1.** A house or place where factors, or commercial agents, reside, to transact business for their employers. "The Company's *factory* at Madras." *Burke.*

2. The body of factors in any place; as, a chaplain to a British *factory*. *W. Guthrie.*

3. A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; a manufactory; as, a cotton *factory*.

Factory leg (*Med.*), a variety of bandy leg, associated with partial dislocation of the tibia, produced in young children by working in factories.

Fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.; pl.* FACTOTUMS (-tŭmz). [L., do everything; *facere* to do + *totus* all: cf. F. *factotum*. See FACT, and TOTAL.] A person employed to do all kinds of work or business. *B. Jonson.*

Fac'tu-al (făk'tū-al; 135), *a.* Relating to, or containing, facts. [*R.*]

‖ **Fac'tum** (făk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* FACTA (-tȧ). [L. See FACT.] **1.** (*Law*) A man's own act and deed; particularly: (*a*) (*Civil Law*) Anything stated and made certain. (*b*) (*Testamentary Law*) The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity.

2. (*Math.*) The product. See FACIENT, 2.

Fac'ture (făk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *facture* a making, invoice, L. *factura* a making. See FACT.] **1.** The act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used of a literary, musical, or pictorial production. *Bacon.*

2. (*Com.*) An invoice or bill of parcels.

‖ **Fac'u-læ** (făk'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facula* a little torch.] (*Astron.*) Groups of small shining spots on the surface of the sun which are brighter than the other parts of the photosphere. They are generally seen in the neighborhood of the dark spots, and are supposed to be elevated portions of the photosphere. *Newcomb.*

Fac'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the faculæ. *R. A. Proctor.*

Fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tў), *n.; pl.* FACULTIES (-tĭz). [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy (cf. *facul* easily), fr. *facere* to make. See FACT, and cf. FACILITY.] **1.** Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; capacity for any natural function; especially, an original mental power or capacity for any of the well-known classes of mental activity; psychical or soul capacity; capacity for any of the leading kinds of soul activity, as knowledge, feeling, volition; intellectual endowment or gift; power; as, *faculties* of the mind or the soul.

But know that in the soul
Are many lesser *faculties* that serve
Reason as chief. *Milton.*

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in *faculty!* *Shak.*

2. Special mental endowment; characteristic knack.

He had a ready *faculty*, indeed, of escaping from any topic that agitated his too sensitive and nervous temperament. *Hawthorne.*

3. Power; prerogative or attribute of office. [*R.*]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

4. Privilege or permission, granted by favor or indulgence, to do a particular thing; authority; license; dispensation.

The pope . . . granted him a *faculty* to set him free from his promise. *Fuller.*

It had not only *faculty* to inspect all bishops' dioceses, but to change what laws and statutes they should think fit to alter among the colleges. *Evelyn.*

5. A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; formerly, the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (Philosophy, Law, Medicine, or Theology), to whom was granted the right of teaching (*profitendi* or *docendi*) in the department in which they had studied; at present, the members of a profession or calling, — rarely the profession itself; as, the medical *faculty;* the legal *faculty*, etc.

6. (*Amer. Colleges*) The body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of a college or university, or of one of its departments; the president, professors, and tutors in a college.

Dean of faculty. See under DEAN. — **Faculty of advocates.** (*Scot.*) See under ADVOCATE.

Syn. — Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; expertness; cleverness; readiness; ability; knack.

Fac'und (făk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *facundus*, fr. *fari* to speak.] Eloquent. [*Archaic*]

Fa-cun'di-ous (fȧ-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *facundiosus.*] Eloquent; full of words. [*Archaic*]

Fa-cun'di-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *facunditas.*] Eloquence; readiness of speech. [*Archaic*]

Fad (făd), *n.* [Cf. FADDLE.] A hobby; freak; whim. — **Fad'dist,** *n.*

It is your favorite *fad* to draw plans. *G. Eliot.*

Fad'dle (făd'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. FIDDLE, FIDDLE-FADDLE.] To trifle; to toy. — *v. t.* To fondle; to dandle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Fade (fȧd), *a.* [F., prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid, or possibly fr. *fatuus* foolish, insipid.] Weak; insipid; tasteless; commonplace. [*R.*] "Passages that are somewhat *fade.*" *Jeffrey.*

His masculine taste gave him a sense of something *fade* and ludicrous. *De Quincey.*

Fade (fȧd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FADING.] [OE. *faden, vaden*, prob. fr. *fade*, a.; cf. Prov. D. *vadden* to fade, wither, *vaddigh* languid, torpid. Cf. FADE, *a.*, VADE.] **1.** To become fade; to grow weak; to lose strength; to decay; to perish gradually; to wither, as a plant.

The earth mourneth and *fadeth* away. *Is.* xxiv. 4.

2. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in hue or tint; hence, to be wanting in color. "Flowers that never *fade.*" *Milton.*

3. To sink away; to disappear gradually; to grow dim; to vanish.

The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

He makes a swanlike end,
Fading in music. *Shak.*

Fade, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigor; to wear away.

No winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*

Fad'ed (fȧd'ĕd), *a.* That has lost freshness, color, or brightness; grown dim. "His *faded* cheek." *Milton.*

Where the *faded* moon
Made a dim silver twilight. *Keats.*

Fad'ed-ly, *adv.* In a faded manner.

A dull room *fadedly* furnished. *Dickens.*

Fade'less, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

Fa'der (fä'dẽr), *n.* Father. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fadge (făj), *v. i.* [Cf. OE. *fagen* to flatter, and AS. *fēgan* to join, unite, G. *fügen*, or AS. *āfægian* to depict; all perh. from the same root as E. *fair.* Cf. FAIR, *a.*, FAY to fit.] To fit; to suit; to agree.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton.*

Well, Sir, how *fadges* the new design? *Wycherley.*

Fadge (făj), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A small flat loaf or thick cake; also, a fagot. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Fad'ing (fȧd'ĭng), *a.* Losing freshness, color, brightness, or vigor. — *n.* Loss of color, freshness, or vigor. — **Fad'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Fad'ing-ness,** *n.*

Fad'ing, *n.* An Irish dance; also, the burden of a song. "*Fading* is a fine jig." [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Fad'me (făd'me), *n.* A fathom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fad'y (fȧd'ў), *a.* Faded. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

Fæ'cal (fē'kal), *a.* See FECAL.

‖ **Fæ'ces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] Excrement; ordure; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. [Written also *feces.*]

‖ **Fæc'u-la** (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] See FECULA.

Fa'ër-y (fā'ẽr-ў), *n. & a.* Fairy. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Faf'fle (făf'f'l), *v. i.* [Cf. FAMBLE, MAFFLE.] To stammer. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Fag (făg), *n.* A knot or coarse part in cloth. [*Obs.*]

Fag, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAGGED (făgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAGGING (făg'ĭng).] [Cf. LG. *fakk* wearied, weary, *vaak* slumber, drowsiness, OFries. *fai*, equiv. to *fāch* devoted to death, OS. *fēgi*, OHG. *feigi*, G. *feig, feige*, cowardly, Icel. *feigr* fated to die, AS. *fǣge*, Scot. *faik*, to fail, stop, lower the price; or perh. the same word as E. *flag* to droop.] **1.** To become weary; to tire.

Creighton withheld his force till the Italian began to *fag.* *G. Mackenzie.*

2. To labor to weariness; to work hard; to drudge.

Read, *fag*, and subdue this chapter. *Coleridge.*

3. To act as a fag, or perform menial services or drudgery, for another, as in some English schools.

To fag out, to become untwisted or frayed, as the end of a rope, or the edge of canvas.

Fag, *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; to exhaust; as, he was almost *fagged* out.

2. To use or treat as a fag; to compel to drudge or do menial services. *Smart.*

Fag, *n.* **1.** One who performs low or menial services for another; a laborious drudge; especially, in English schools, a schoolboy who does menial service for another boy of a higher form or class. *Miss Edgeworth.*

2. Anything that fatigues. [*R.*]

It is such a *fag*, I came back tired to death. *Miss Austen.*

Brain fag. (*Med.*) See CEREBROPATHY.

Fag'-end' (făg'ĕnd'), *n.* **1.** An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as the coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, etc.

2. The refuse or meaner part of anything.

The *fag-end* of business. *Collier.*

Fag'ging (făg'ĭng), *n.* Laborious drudgery; esp., the acting as a drudge for another at an English school.

Fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F., prob. aug. of L. *fax, facis*, torch, perh. orig., a bundle of sticks; cf. Gr. φάκελος bundle, fagot. Cf. FAGOTTO.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, for raising batteries, filling ditches, or other purposes in fortification; a fascine. *Shak.*

2. A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile.

3. (*Mus.*) A bassoon. See FAGOTTO.

4. A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company. [*Eng.*] *Addison.*

5. An old shriveled woman. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Fagot iron, iron, in bars or masses, manufactured from fagots. — **Fagot vote,** the vote of a person who has been constituted a voter by being made a landholder, for party purposes. [*Political cant, Eng.*]

Fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAGOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAGOTING.] To make a fagot of; to bind together in a fagot or bundle; also, to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

‖ **Fa-got'to** (fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It. See FAGOT.] (*Mus.*) The bassoon; — so called from being divided into parts for ease of carriage, making, as it were, a small fagot.

‖ **Fa'ham** (fā'hȧm), *n.* The leaves of an orchid (*Angraecum fragrans*), of the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, used (in France) as a substitute for Chinese tea.

‖ **Fahl'band'** (fäl'bänt'), *n.* [G., fr. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] (*Mining*) A stratum in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides. *Raymond.*

Fahl'erz (fäl'ẽrz *or* -ärts'), **Fahl'ore'** (fäl'ōr'), *n.* [G. *fahlerz; fahl* dun-colored, fallow + *erz* ore.] (*Min.*) Same as TETRAHEDRITE.

Fah'lun-ite (fä'lŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Fahlun*, a place in Sweden.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, resulting from the alteration of iolite.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'ren-hīt), *a.* [G.] Conforming to the scale used by Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit* in the graduation of his thermometer; of or relating to Fahrenheit's thermometric scale. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale.

☞ The *Fahrenheit thermometer* is so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32 degrees above the zero of its scale, and the boiling point at 212 degrees above. It is commonly used in the United States and in England.

‖ **Fa'ï-ence'** (fȧ'ē-ȧns'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy, the original place of manufacture.] Glazed earthenware; esp., that which is decorated in color.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAILED (fāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAILING.] [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere, falsum*, to deceive, akin to E. *fall.* See FALL, and cf. FALLACY, FALSE, FAULT.] **1.** To be wanting; to fall short; to be or become deficient in any measure or degree up to total absence; to cease to be furnished in the usual or expected manner, or to be altogether cut off from supply; to be lacking; as, streams *fail;* crops *fail.*

As the waters *fail* from the sea. *Job* xiv. 11.

Till Lionel's issue *fails*, his should not reign. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with want; to come short; to lack; to be deficient or unprovided; — used with *of.*

If ever they *fail* of beauty, this failure is not to be attributed to their size. *Burke.*

3. To fall away; to become diminished; to decline; to decay; to sink.

When earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begin to *fail.* *Milton.*

4. To deteriorate in respect to vigor, activity, resources, etc.; to become weaker; as, a sick man *fails.*

5. To perish; to die; — used of a person. [*Obs.*]

Had the king in his last sickness *failed.* *Shak.*

6. To be found wanting with respect to an action or a duty to be performed, a result to be secured, etc.; to miss; not to fulfill expectation.

Take heed now that ye *fail* not to do this. *Ezra* iv. 22.

Either my eyesight *fails*, or thou look'st pale. *Shak.*

7. To come short of a result or object aimed at or desired; to be baffled or frustrated.

Our envious foe hath *failed.* *Milton.*

8. To err in judgment; to be mistaken.

Which ofttimes may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I *fail* not. *Milton.*

9. To become unable to meet one's engagements; especially, to be unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's business obligations; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

Fail (fāl), *v. t.* **1.** To be wanting to; to be insufficient for; to disappoint; to desert.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings* ii. 4.

2. To miss of attaining; to lose. [*R.*]

Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed.* *Milton.*

Fail, *n.* [OF. *faille*, from *faillir.* See FAIL, *v. i.*] **1.** Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; fault; — mostly superseded by *failure* or *failing*, except in the phrase *without fail.* "His highness' *fail* of issue." *Shak.*

2. Death; decease. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fail'ance (fāl'ans), *n.* [OF. *faillance*, fr. *faillir.*] Fault; failure; omission. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell.*

Fail'ing, *n.* **1.** A falling short; a becoming deficient; failure; deficiency; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault; infirmity; as, a mental *failing.*

And ever in her mind she cast about
For that unnoticed *failing* in herself. *Tennyson.*

2. The act of becoming insolvent or bankrupt.

Syn. — See FAULT.

‖ **Faille** (fä'y'; *E.* fāl), *n.* [F.] A soft silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.

Fail'ure (fāl'ŭr; 135), *n.* [From FAIL.] **1.** Cessation of supply, or total defect; a failing; deficiency; as, *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.

2. Omission; nonperformance; as, the *failure* to keep a promise.

3. Want of success; the state of having failed.

4. Decay, or defect from decay; deterioration; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

5. A becoming insolvent; bankruptcy; suspension of payment; as, *failure* in business.

6. A failing; a slight fault. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Fain (fān), *a.* [OE. *fayn, fagen*, AS. *fægen;* akin to OS. *fagan*, Icel. *feginn* glad; AS. *fægnian* to rejoice, OS. *faganōn*, Icel. *fagna*, Goth. *faginōn*, cf. Goth. *fahēds* joy; and fr. the same root as E. *fair.* See FAIR, *a.*, and cf. FAWN to court favor.] **1.** Well-pleased; glad; apt; wont; fond; inclined.

Men and birds are *fain* of climbing high. *Shak.*

To a busy man, temptation is *fain* to climb up together with his business. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Satisfied; contented; also, constrained. *Shak.*

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

Fain, *adv.* With joy; gladly; — with *would.*

He would *fain* have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat. *Luke* xv. 16.

Fain would I woo her, yet I dare not. *Shak.*

Fain, *v. t. & i.* To be glad; to wish or desire. [*Obs.*]

Whoso fair thing does *fain* to see. *Spenser.*

‖ **Fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'ănt'), *a.* [F.; *fait* he does + *néant* nothing.] Doing nothing; shiftless. — *n.* A do-nothing; an idle fellow; a sluggard. *Sir W. Scott.*

Faint (fānt), *a.* [*Compar.* FAINTER (-ẽr); *superl.* FAINTEST.] [OE. *feint, faint*, false, faint, F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, suppose, hesitate. See FEIGN, and cf. FEINT.] **1.** Lacking strength; weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.

2. Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed; as, "*Faint* heart ne'er won fair lady." *Old Proverb.*

3. Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; striking the senses feebly; not bright, or loud, or sharp, or forcible; weak; as, a *faint* color, or sound.

4. Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner; not exhibiting vigor, strength, or energy; slight; as, *faint* efforts; *faint* resistance.

The *faint* prosecution of the war. *Sir J. Davies.*

Faint, *n.* The act of fainting, or the state of one who has fainted; a swoon. [*R.*] See FAINTING, *n.*

The saint,
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Faint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAINTING.] **1.** To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble; to lose strength and color, and the control of the bodily or mental functions; to swoon; — sometimes with *away.* See FAINTING, *n.*

Hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted* away. *Guardian.*

If I send them away fasting . . . they will *faint* by the way. *Mark* viii. 3.

2. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. *Prov.* xxiv. 10.

3. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

Faint (fānt), *v. t.* To cause to faint or become dispirited; to depress; to weaken. [*Obs.*]

It *faints* me to think what follows. *Shak.*

Faint'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wanting in courage; depressed by fear; easily discouraged or frightened; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Fear not, neither be *faint-hearted*. *Is.* vii. 4.

— **Faint'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Faint'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Faint'ing (fānt'ĭng), *n.* Syncope, or loss of consciousness owing to a sudden arrest of the blood supply to the brain, the face becoming pallid, the respiration feeble, and the heart's beat weak.

Fainting fit, a fainting or swoon; syncope. [*Colloq.*]

Faint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint; somewhat faint. — **Faint'ish-ness**, *n.*

Faint'ling (fānt'lĭng), *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. [*Obs.*] "A *faintling*, silly creature." *Arbuthnot.*

Faint'ly, *adv.* In a faint, weak, or timid manner.

Faint'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being faint; loss of strength, or of consciousness, and self-control.

2. Want of vigor or energy. *Spenser.*

3. Feebleness, as of color or light; lack of distinctness; as, *faintness* of description.

4. Faint-heartedness; timorousness; dejection.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. *Lev.* xxvi. 36.

Faints (fānts), *n. pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; — the former being called the *strong faints*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fusel oil. *Ure.*

Faint'y (fānt'ў), *a.* Feeble; languid. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Fair (fâr), *a.* [*Compar.* FAIRER (-ẽr); *superl.* FAIREST.] [OE. *fair*, *fayer*, *fager*, AS. *fæger*; akin to OS. & OHG. *fagar*, Icel. *fagr*, Sw. *fager*, Dan. *faver*, Goth. *fagrs* fit, also to E. *jay*, G. *fügen*, to fit, *fegen* to sweep, cleanse, and prob. also to E. *fang*, *peace*, *pact*. Cf. FANG, FAIN, FAY to fit.] **1.** Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; clean; pure.

A *fair* white linen cloth. *Book of Common Prayer.*

2. Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful.

Who can not see many a *fair* French city, for one *fair* French maid. *Shak.*

3. Without a dark hue; light; clear; as, a *fair* skin.

The northern people large and *fair*-complexioned. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. Not overcast; cloudless; clear; pleasant; propitious; favorable; — said of the sky, weather, or wind, etc.; as, a *fair* sky; a *fair* day.

You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

5. Free from obstacles or hindrances; unobstructed; unincumbered; open; direct; — said of a road, passage, etc.; as, a *fair* mark; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

6. (*Shipbuilding*) Without sudden change of direction or curvature; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines.

7. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; open; upright; free from suspicion or bias; equitable; just; — said of persons, character, or conduct; as, a *fair* man; *fair* dealing; a *fair* statement. "I would call it *fair* play." *Shak.*

8. Pleasing; favorable; inspiring hope and confidence; — said of words, promises, etc.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

9. Distinct; legible; as, *fair* handwriting.

10. Free from any marked characteristic; average; middling; as, a *fair* specimen.

The news is very *fair* and good, my lord. *Shak.*

Fair ball. (*Baseball*) (*a*) A ball passing over the home base at the height called for by the batsman, and delivered by the pitcher while wholly within the lines of his position and facing the batsman. (*b*) A batted ball that falls inside the foul lines; — called also a *fair hit*. — **Fair maid.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*) when dried. (*b*) The southern scup (*Stenotomus Gardeni*). [*Virginia*] — **Fair one**, a handsome woman; a beauty. — **Fair play**, equitable or impartial treatment; a fair or equal chance; justice. — **From fair to middling**, passable; tolerable. [*Colloq.*] — **The fair sex**, the female sex.

Syn. — Candid; open; frank; ingenuous; clear; honest; equitable; impartial; reasonable. See CANDID.

Fair, *adv.* Clearly; openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; favorably; auspiciously; agreeably.

Fair and square, justly; honestly; equitably; impartially. [*Colloq.*] — **To bid fair.** See under BID. — **To speak fair**, to address with courtesy and frankness. [*Archaic*]

Fair, *n.* **1.** Fairness; beauty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A fair woman; a sweetheart.

I have found out a gift for my *fair*. *Shenstone.*

3. Good fortune; good luck.

Now *fair* befall thee! *Shak.*

The fair, anything beautiful; women, collectively. "For slander's mark was ever yet *the fair*." *Shak.*

Fair, *v. t.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful. [*Obs.*]

Fairing the foul. *Shak.*

2. (*Shipbuilding*) To make smooth and flowing, as a vessel's lines.

Fair, *n.* [OE. *feire*, OF. *feire*, F. *foire*, fr. L. *feriae*, pl., days of rest, holidays, festivals, akin to *festus* festal. See FEAST.] **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled at a particular place with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for trade.

2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for some charitable object; as, a Grand Army *fair*.

3. A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc., not primarily for purposes of sale; as, the Mechanics' *fair*; an agricultural *fair*.

After the fair, too late. [*Colloq.*]

Fair'-haired' (fâr'hârd'), *a.* Having fair or light-colored hair.

Fair'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Fairness; beauty. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Fair'i-ly (fâr'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats.*

Fair'ing, *n.* A present; originally, one given or purchased at a fair. [*Obs.*] *Gay.*

Fairing box, a box for receiving savings or small sums of money. *Hannah More.*

Fair'ish, *a.* Tolerably fair. [*Colloq.*] *W. D. Howells.*

Fair'-lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A block, or ring, serving as a guide for the running rigging or for any rope.

Fair'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a fair manner; clearly; openly; plainly; fully; distinctly; frankly.

Even the nature of Mr. Dimmesdale's disease had never *fairly* been revealed to him. *Hawthorne.*

2. Favorably; auspiciously; commodiously; as, a town *fairly* situated for foreign trade.

3. Honestly; properly.

Such means of comfort or even luxury, as lay *fairly* within their grasp. *Hawthorne.*

4. Softly; quietly; gently. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fair'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — **Fair'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Fair'-na'tured (fâr'nā'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Well-disposed. "A *fair-natured* prince." *Ford.*

Fair'ness, *n.* The state of being fair, or free from spots or stains, as of the skin; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument, etc.

Fair'-spo'ken (fâr'spō'k'n), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. "A marvelous *fair-spoken* man." *Hooker.*

Fair'way' (fâr'wā'), *n.* The navigable part of a river, bay, etc., through which vessels enter or depart; the part of a harbor or channel which is kept open and unobstructed for the passage of vessels. *Totten.*

Fair'-weath'er (fâr'wĕth'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Made or done in pleasant weather, or in circumstances involving but little exposure or sacrifice; as, a *fair-weather* voyage. *Pope.*

2. Appearing only when times or circumstances are prosperous; as, a *fair-weather* friend.

Fair-weather sailor, a make-believe or inexperienced sailor; — the nautical equivalent of *carpet knight*.

Fair'-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* State of prosperity. [*Obs.*]

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since. *Milton.*

Fair'y (fâr'ў), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [OE. *fairie*, *faierie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fairy, OF. *faerie* enchantment, F. *féerie*, fr. OF. *faer* to enchant, charm, F. *féer*, fr. LL. *Fata* one of the goddesses of fate. See FATE, and cf. FAY a fairy.] [Written also *faëry*.]

1. Enchantment; illusion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

2. The country of the fays; land of illusions. [*Obs.*]

He [Arthur] is a king y-crowned in *Fairy*. *Lydgate.*

3. The inhabitants of Fairyland, collectively. [*Obs.*]

4. An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), either male or female, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind; a fay. See ELF, and DEMON.

The fourth kind of spirit [is] called the *Fairy*. *K. James.*

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and *fairies* in a ring. *Shak.*

5. An enchantress. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, etc. German folklore tells of two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle. See KOBOLD.

No goblin or swart *fairy of the mine*
Hath hurtful power over true virginity. *Milton.*

Fair'y, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fairies.

2. Given by fairies; as, *fairy* money. *Dryden.*

Fairy bird (*Zoöl.*), the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*); — called also *sea swallow*, and *hooded tern*. — **Fairy bluebird.** (*Zoöl.*) See under BLUEBIRD. — **Fairy martin** (*Zoöl.*), a European swallow (*Hirundo ariel*) that builds flask-shaped nests of mud on overhanging cliffs. — **Fairy rings** *or* **circles**, the circles formed in grassy lawns by certain fungi (as *Marasmius Oreades*), formerly supposed to be caused by fairies in their midnight dances. — **Fairy shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), a European fresh-water phyllopod crustacean (*Chirocephalus diaphanus*): — so called from its delicate colors, transparency, and graceful motions. The name is sometimes applied to similar American species. — **Fairy stone** (*Paleon.*), an echinite.

Fair'y-land' (-lănd'), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Fair'y-like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a fairy, or what is made or done by fairies; as, *fairylike* music.

Faith (fāth), *n.* [OE. *feith*, *fayth*, *fay*, OF. *feid*, *feit*, *fei*, F. *foi*, fr. L. *fides*; akin to *fidere* to trust, Gr. *πείθειν* to persuade. The ending *th* is perhaps due to the influence of such words as *truth*, *health*, *wealth*. See BID, BIDE, and cf. CONFIDE, DEFY, FEALTY.] **1.** Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting solely and implicitly on his authority and veracity; reliance on testimony.

2. The assent of the mind to the statement or proposition of another, on the ground of the manifest truth of what he utters; firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth.

Faith, that is, fidelity, — the fealty of the finite will and understanding to the reason. *Coleridge.*

3. (*Theol.*) (*a*) The belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative, and the supernatural origin of its teachings, sometimes called *historical* and *speculative faith*. (*b*) The belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them; especially, that confiding and affectionate belief in the person and work of Christ, which affects the character and life, and makes a man a true Christian, — called a *practical*, *evangelical*, or *saving* faith.

Without *faith* it is impossible to please him [God]. *Heb.* xi. 6.

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind which is called "trust" or "confidence" exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Faith is an affectionate, practical confidence in the testimony of God. *J. Hawes.*

4. That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; especially (*Theol.*), a system of religious belief of any kind; as, the Jewish or Mohammedan *faith*; and especially, the system of truth taught by Christ; as, the Christian *faith*; also, the creed or belief of a Christian society or church.

Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith* that reason without miracle
Could never plant in me. *Shak.*

Now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. *Gal.* i. 23.

5. Fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance to duty, or to a person honored and beloved; loyalty.

Children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut.* xxvii. 20.

Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton.*

6. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity; as, he violated his *faith*.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. *Dryden.*

7. Credibility or truth. [*R.*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. See AUTO-DA-FÉ. — **Breach of faith, Confession of faith**, etc. See under BREACH, CONFESSION, etc. — **Faith cure**, a method or practice of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God. — **In good faith**, with perfect sincerity.

Faith (fāth), *interj.* By my faith; in truth; verily.

Faithed (fā'thĕd), *a.* Having faith or a faith; honest; sincere. [*Obs.*] "Make thy words *faithed*." *Shak.*

Faith'ful (fāth'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of faith, or having faith; disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God.

You are not *faithful*, sir. *B. Jonson.*

2. Firm in adherence to promises, oaths, contracts, treaties, or other engagements.

The *faithful* God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him. *Deut.* vii. 9.

3. True and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by a vow, by ties of love, gratitude, or honor, as to a husband, a prince, a friend; firm in the observance of duty; loyal; of true fidelity; as, a *faithful* husband or servant.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

4. Worthy of confidence and belief; conformable to truth or fact; exact; accurate; as, a *faithful* narrative or representation.

It is a *faithful* saying. 2 *Tim.* ii. 11.

The Faithful, the adherents of any system of religious belief; esp. used as an epithet of the followers of Mohammed.

Syn. — Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious; trustworthy.

— **Faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

Faith'less, *a.* **1.** Not believing; not giving credit.

Be not *faithless*, but believing. *John* xx. 27.

2. Not believing in God or religion; specifically, not believing in the Christian religion. *Shak.*

3. Not observant of promises or covenants.

4. Not true to allegiance, duty, or vows; perfidious; treacherous; disloyal; not of true fidelity; inconstant, as a husband or a wife.

A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shak.*

5. Serving to disappoint or deceive; delusive; unsatisfying. "Yonder *faithless* phantom." *Goldsmith.*

— **Faith'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Faith'less-ness**, *n.*

Fai'tour (fā'tŏor), *n.* [OF. *faitor* a doer, L. *factor*. See FACTOR.] A doer or actor; particularly, an evil doer; a scoundrel. [*Obs.*]

Lo! *faitour*, there thy meed unto thee take. *Spenser.*

Fake (fāk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *faik* fold, stratum of stone, AS. *fæc* space, interval, G. *fach* compartment, partition, row, and E. *fay* to fit.] (*Naut.*) One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

Fake, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To coil (a rope, line, or hawser), by winding alternately in opposite directions, in layers usually of zigzag or figure of eight form, to prevent twisting when running out.

Faking box, a box in which a long rope is faked; used in the life-saving service for a line attached to a shot.

Fake, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *faigh* to get, acquire, reach, or OD. *facken* to catch or gripe.] [*Slang in all its senses.*]

1. To cheat; to swindle; to steal; to rob.

2. To make; to construct; to do.

3. To manipulate fraudulently, so as to make an object appear better or other than it really is; as, to *fake* a bulldog, by burning his upper lip and thus artificially shortening it.

Fake, *n.* A trick; a swindle. [*Slang*]

Fa'kir (fā'kẽr *or* fă-kēr'), *n.* [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk. [Written also *faquir* and *fakeer*.]

‖ **Fa'la-na'ka** (fā'lă-nā'kă), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A viverrine mammal of Madagascar (*Eupleres Goudotii*), allied to the civet; — called also *Falanouc*.

Fal-cade' (făl-kād'), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe.] (*Man.*) The action of a horse, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, bending himself, as it were, in very quick curvets. *Harris.*

Fal'cate (făl'kāt), **Fal'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx*, *falcis*, ⟩ a sickle or scythe.] Hooked or bent like a sickle; as, a *falcate* leaf; a *falcate* claw; — said also of the moon, or a planet, when horned or crescent-formed.

Falcate (*Bot.*).

Fal-ca'tion (făl-kā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being falcate; a bend in the form of a sickle.

Sir T. Browne.

Fal'cer (făl'sẽr), *n.* [From L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the mandibles of a spider.

Fal'chion (fạl'chŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *fauchon*, OF. *fauchon*, LL. *falcio*, fr. L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle, cf. Gr. φάλκης a ship's rib, φολκός bandy-legged; perh. akin to E. *falcon;* cf. It. *falcione*. Cf. DEFALCATION.] **1.** A broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, shorter and lighter than the ordinary sword; — used in the Middle Ages.

2. A name given generally and poetically to a sword, especially to the swords of Oriental and fabled warriors.

Fal-cid'i-an (făl-sĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Falcidius.*] Of or pertaining to Publius Falcidius, a Roman tribune.

Falcidian law (*Civil Law*), a law by which a testator was obliged to leave at least a fourth of his estate to the heir.

Burrill.

Fal'ci-form (făl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle + *-form:* cf. F. *falciforme.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle; resembling a reaping hook; as, the *falciform* ligament of the liver.

Fal'con (fạ'k'n), *n.* [OE. *faucon*, *faucoun*, OF. *faucon*, *falcon*, F. *faucon*, fr. LL. *falco*, perh. from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe, and named from its curving talons. Cf. FALCHION.]

Falcon on fist of falconer. The head is inclosed in a Hood (*h*) with tuft of feathers. *b* Jesses.

1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of a family (*Falconidæ*) of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, strong claws, and powerful flight. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Falco*, distinguished by having a toothlike lobe on the upper mandible; especially, one of this genus trained to the pursuit of other birds, or game.

In the language of falconry, the female peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) is exclusively called the *falcon.* *Yarrell.*

2. (*Gun.*) An ancient form of cannon.

Chanting falcon. (*Zoöl.*) See under CHANTING.

Fal'con-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *fauconer*, OF. *falconier*, *fauconier*, F. *fauconnier.* See FALCON.] A person who breeds or trains hawks for taking birds or game; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. *Johnson.*

Fal'co-net (făl'kŏ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon:* cf. F. *fauconneau*, LL. *falconeta*, properly, a young falcon.] **1.** One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several very small Asiatic falcons of the genus *Microhierax.* (*b*) One of a group of Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus*, resembling shrikes and titmice.

Fal'con-gen'til (fạ'k'n-jĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *faucon-gentil.* See FALCON, and GENTEEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The female or young of the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

Fal'co-nine (făl'kŏ-nīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like a falcon or hawk; belonging to the *Falconidæ.*

Fal'con-ry (fạ'k'n-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fauconnerie.* See FALCON.] **1.** The art of training falcons or hawks to pursue and attack wild fowl or game.

2. The sport of taking wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks.

‖ **Fal'cu-la** (făl'kŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a billhook.] (*Zoöl.*) A curved and sharp-pointed claw.

Fal'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Curved and sharp-pointed, like a falcula, or claw of a falcon.

Fald'age (fạld'ăj), *n.* [LL. *faldagium*, fr. AS. *fald*, E. *fold.* Cf. FOLDAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A privilege of setting up, and moving about, folds for sheep, in any fields within manors, in order to manure them; — often reserved to himself by the lord of the manor. *Spelman.*

Fald'fee' (-fē'), *n.* [AS. *fald* (E. *fold*) + E. *fee.* See FALDAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A fee or rent paid by a tenant for the privilege of faldage on his own ground. *Blount.*

Fald'ing, *n.* A frieze or rough-napped cloth. [*Obs.*]

Fal'dis-to-ry (fạl'dĭs-tō-rỹ), *n.* [LL. *faldistorium*, *faldestorium*, from OHG. *faldstuol; faldan*, *faltan*, to fold (G. *falten*) + *stuol* stool. So called because it could be folded or laid together. See FOLD, and STOOL, and cf. FALDSTOOL, FAUTEUIL.] The throne or seat of a bishop within the chancel. [*Obs.*]

Fald'stool' (fạld'stōōl'), *n.* [See FALDISTORY.] A folding stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool. It was formerly placed in the choir for a bishop, when he officiated in any but his own cathedral church. *Fairholt.*

☞ In the modern practice of the Church of England, the term *faldstool* is given to the reading desk from which the litany is read. This usage is a relic of the ancient use of a lectern folding like a camp stool.

Fa-ler'ni-an (fȧ-lẽr'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus, in Italy; as, *Falernian* wine.

Falk (fạk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The razorbill. [Written also *falc*, and *faik.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fall (fạl), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALLEN (fạl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLING.] [AS. *feallan;* akin to D. *vallen*, OS. & OHG. *fallan*, G. *fallen*, Icel. *falla*, Sw. *falla*, Dan. *falde*, Lith. *pulti*, L. *fallere* to deceive, Gr. σφάλλειν to cause to fall, Skr. *sphal*, *sphul*, to tremble. Cf. FAIL, FELL, *v. t.*, to cause to fall.] **1.** To descend, either suddenly or gradually; particularly, to descend by the force of gravity; to drop; to sink; as, the apple *falls;* the tide *falls;* the mercury *falls* in the barometer.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven. *Luke* x. 18.

2. To cease to be erect; to take suddenly a recumbent posture; to become prostrate; to drop; as, a child totters and *falls;* a tree *falls;* a worshiper *falls* on his knees.

I *fell* at his feet to worship him. *Rev.* xix. 10.

3. To find a final outlet; to discharge its waters; to empty; — with *into;* as, the river Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean.

4. To become prostrate and dead; to die; especially, to die by violence, as in battle.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. *Ps.* xci. 7.

He rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, *fell.* *Byron.*

5. To cease to be active or strong; to die away; to lose strength; to subside; to become less intense; as, the wind *falls.*

6. To issue forth into life; to be brought forth; — said of the young of certain animals. *Shak.*

7. To decline in power, glory, wealth, or importance; to become insignificant; to lose rank or position; to decline in weight, value, price, etc.; to become less; as, the price *falls;* stocks *fell* two points.

I am a poor *fallen* man, unworthy now
To be thy lord and master. *Shak.*

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. To be overthrown or captured; to be destroyed.

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

9. To descend in character or reputation; to become degraded; to sink into vice, error, or sin; to depart from the faith; to apostatize; to sin.

Let us labor therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb.* iv. 11.

10. To become insnared or embarrassed; to be entrapped; to be worse off than before; as, to *fall* into error; to *fall* into difficulties.

11. To assume a look of shame or disappointment; to become or appear dejected; — said of the countenance.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell.* *Gen.* iv. 5.
I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen.* *Addison.*

12. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint; as, our spirits rise and *fall* with our fortunes.

13. To pass somewhat suddenly, and passively, into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* into a passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation.

14. To happen; to come to pass; to light; to befall; to issue; to terminate.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. *Swift.*

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall.* *Ruth* iii. 18.

They do not make laws, they *fall* into customs. *H. Spencer.*

15. To come; to occur; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene Council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now [1694] about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

16. To begin with haste, ardor, or vehemence; to rush or hurry; as, they *fell* to blows.

They now no longer doubted, but *fell* to work heart and soul. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

17. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise; as, the estate *fell* to his brother; the kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rivals.

18. To belong or appertain.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you 'll forget them all. *Pope.*

19. To be dropped or uttered carelessly; as, an unguarded expression *fell* from his lips; not a murmur *fell* from him.

To fall aboard of (*Naut.*), to strike against; — applied to one vessel coming into collision with another. — **To fall among**, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly. — **To fall astern** (*Naut.*), to move or be driven backward; to be left behind; as, a ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another. — **To fall away.** (*a*) To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. (*b*) To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. (*c*) To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize. "These . . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away.*" *Luke* viii. 13. (*d*) To perish; to vanish; to be lost. "How . . . can the soul . . . *fall away* into nothing?" *Addison.* (*e*) To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint. "One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly." *Addison.* — **To fall back.** (*a*) To recede or retreat; to give way. (*b*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill. — **To fall back upon.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) To retreat for safety to (a stronger position in the rear, as to a fort or a supporting body of troops). (*b*) To have recourse to (a reserved fund, or some available expedient or support). — **To fall calm**, to cease to blow; to become calm. — **To fall down.** (*a*) To prostrate one's self in worship. "All kings shall *fall down* before him." *Ps.* lxxii. 11. (*b*) To sink; to come to the ground. "*Down fell* the beauteous youth." *Dryden.* (*c*) To bend or bow, as a suppliant. (*d*) (*Naut.*) To sail or drift toward the mouth of a river or other outlet. — **To fall flat**, to produce no response or result; to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat.* — **To fall foul of.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To have a collision with; to become entangled with. (*b*) To attack; to make an assault upon. — **To fall from**, to recede or depart from; not to adhere to; as, *to fall from* an agreement or engagement; *to fall from* allegiance or duty. — **To fall from grace** (*M. E. Ch.*), to sin; to withdraw from the faith. — **To fall home** (*Ship Carp.*), to curve inward; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side which are much within a perpendicular. — **To fall in.** (*a*) To sink inwards; as, the roof *fell in.* (*b*) (*Mil.*) To take one's proper or assigned place in line; as, *to fall in* on the right. (*c*) To come to an end; to terminate; to lapse; as, on the death of Mr. B., the annuity, which he had so long received, *fell in.* (*d*) To become operative. "The reversion, to which he had been nominated twenty years before, *fell in.*" *Macaulay.* — **To fall into one's hands**, to pass, often suddenly or unexpectedly, into one's ownership or control; as, to spike cannon when they are likely *to fall into the hands* of the enemy. — **To fall in with.** (*a*) To meet with accidentally; as, *to fall in with* a friend. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. (*c*) To concur with; to agree with; as, the measure *falls in with* popular opinion. (*d*) To comply; to yield to. "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men *to fall in with* your projects." *Addison.* — **To fall off.** (*a*) To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. (*b*) To withdraw; to separate; to become detached; as, friends *fall off* in adversity. "Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide." *Shak.* (*c*) To perish; to die away; as, words *fall off* by disuse. (*d*) To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

(*e*) To forsake; to abandon; as, his customers *fell off.* (*f*) To depreciate; to change for the worse; to deteriorate; to become less valuable, abundant, or interesting; as, a *falling off* in the wheat crop; the magazine or the review *falls off.* "O Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there!" *Shak.* (*g*) (*Naut.*) To deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward. — **To fall on.** (*a*) To meet with; to light upon; as, we have *fallen on* evil days. (*b*) To begin suddenly and eagerly. "*Fall on*, and try the appetite to eat." *Dryden.* (*c*) To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. "*Fall on*, *fall on*, and hear him not." *Dryden.* (*d*) To drop on; to descend on. — **To fall out.** (*a*) To quarrel; to begin to contend.

A soul exasperated in ills *falls out*
With everything, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

(*b*) To happen; to befall; to chance. "There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice." *L'Estrange.* (*c*) (*Mil.*) To leave the ranks, as a soldier. — **To fall over.** (*a*) To revolt; to desert from one side to another. (*b*) To fall beyond. *Shak.* — **To fall short**, to be deficient; as, the corn *falls short;* they all *fall short* in duty. — **To fall through**, to come to nothing; to fail; as, the engagement *has fallen through.* — **To fall to**, to begin. "*Fall to*, with eager joy, on homely food." *Dryden.* — **To fall under.** (*a*) To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to; as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor. (*b*) To come under; to become the subject of; as, this point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things do not *fall under* human sight or observation. (*c*) To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; to be subordinate to in the way of classification; as, these substances *fall under* a different class or order. — **To fall upon.** (*a*) To attack. [See *To fall on.*] (*b*) To attempt; to have recourse to. "I do not intend *to fall upon* nice disquisitions." *Holder.* (*c*) To rush against.

☞ *Fall* primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and, in most of its applications, implies, *literally* or *figuratively*, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various, and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

Fall (fạl), *v. t.* **1.** To let fall; to drop. [*Obs.*]

For every tear he *falls*, a Trojan bleeds. *Shak.*

2. To sink; to depress; as, to *fall* the voice. [*Obs.*]

3. To diminish; to lessen or lower. [*Obs.*]

Upon lessening interest to four per cent, you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [*R.*] *Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*]

Fall, *n.* **1.** The act of falling; a dropping or descending by the force of gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse, or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he was walking on ice, and had a *fall.*

3. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin.

They thy *fall* conspire. *Denham.*

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a *fall.* *Prov.* xvi. 18.

4. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; termination of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; overthrow; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall.* *Pope.*

5. The surrender of a besieged fortress or town; as, the *fall* of Sebastopol.

6. Diminution or decrease in price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents.

7. A sinking of tone; cadence; as, the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

8. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.

9. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a precipice or steep; — usually in the plural, sometimes in the singular; as, the *falls* of Niagara.

10. The discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. *Addison.*

11. Extent of descent; the distance which anything falls; as, the water of a stream has a *fall* of five feet.

12. The season when leaves fall from trees; autumn.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how, last *fall*, he raised the weekly bills. *Dryden.*

13. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain; a heavy *fall* of snow.

14. The act of felling or cutting down. "The *fall* of timber." *Johnson.*

15. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness. Specifically: The first apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

16. Formerly, a kind of ruff or band for the neck; a falling band; a faule. *B. Jonson.*

17. That part (as one of the ropes) of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

Fall herring (*Zoöl.*), a herring of the Atlantic (*Clupea mediocris*); — also called *tailor herring*, and *hickory shad.* — **To try a fall**, to try a bout at wrestling. *Shak.*

Fal-la'cious (făl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fallaciosus*, fr. *fallacia:* cf. F. *fallacieux.* See FALLACY.] Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; illogical; fitted to deceive; misleading; delusive; as, *fallacious* arguments or reasoning. — **Fal-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Fal-la'cious-ness,** *n.*

Fal'la-cy (făl'lȧ-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FALLACIES (-sĭz). [OE. *fallace, fallas*, deception, F. *fallace*, fr. L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful, deceptive, fr. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception.

Winning by conquest what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton.*

2. (*Logic*) An argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not; a sophism.

Syn. — Deception; deceit; mistake. — FALLACY, SOPHISTRY. A *fallacy* is an argument which professes to be decisive, but in reality is not; *sophistry* is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its *fallacy*. Many *fallacies* are obvious, but the evil of *sophistry* lies in its consummate art. "Men are apt to suffer their minds to be misled by *fallacies* which gratify their passions. Many persons have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt." *South.*

Fal'-lals' (făl'lăls'), *n. pl.* Gay ornaments; frippery; gewgaws. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Fal'lax (-lăks), *n.* [L. *fallax* deceptive. See FALLACY.] Cavillation; a caviling. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Fall'en (fȧl'n; 277), *a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; decreased; dead.

Some ruined temple or *fallen* monument. *Rogers.*

Fal'len-cy (făl'lĕn-sȳ), *n.* [LL. *fallentia*, L. *fallens*, p. pr. of *fallere*.] An exception. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Fall'er (fȧl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, falls.

2. (*Mach.*) A part which acts by falling, as a stamp in a fulling mill, or the device in a spinning machine to arrest motion when a thread breaks.

Fall'fish' (fȧl'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish of the United States (*Semotilus bullaris*); — called also *silver chub*, and *shiner*. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*) of New England.

Fal'li-bil'i-ty (făl'lĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being fallible; liability to deceive or to be deceived; as, the *fallibility* of an argument or of an adviser.

Fal'li-ble (făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive: cf. F. *faillible*. See FAIL.] Liable to fail, mistake, or err; liable to deceive or to be deceived; as, all men are *fallible*; our opinions and hopes are *fallible*.

Fal'li-bly, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

Fall'ing (fȧl'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from FALL, *v. i.*

Falling away, Falling off, etc. See *To fall away*, *To fall off*, etc., under FALL, *v. i.* — **Falling band**, the plain, broad, linen collar turning down over the doublet, worn in the early part of the 17th century. — **Falling sickness** (*Med.*), epilepsy. *Shak.* — **Falling star.** (*Astron.*) See SHOOTING STAR. — **Falling stone**, a stone falling through the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aërolite. — **Falling tide**, the ebb tide. — **Falling weather**, a rainy season. [*Colloq.*] *Bartlett.*

Fal-lo'pi-an (făl-lō'pĭ-an), *a.* [From *Fallopius*, or *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, who died in 1562.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or discovered by, Fallopius; as, the *Fallopian* tubes or oviducts, the ducts or canals which conduct the ova from the ovaries to the uterus.

Fal'low (făl'lō), *a.* [AS. *fealu, fealo*, pale yellow or red; akin to D. *vaal* fallow, faded, OHG. *falo*, G. *falb, fahl*, Icel. *fölr*, and prob. to Lith. *palvas*, OSlav. *plavŭ* white, L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be pale, Gr. πολιός gray, Skr. *palita*. Cf. PALE, FAVEL, *a.*, FAVOR.] **1.** Pale red or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer or greyhound. *Shak.*

2. [Cf. FALLOW, *n.*] Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated; as, *fallow* ground.

Fallow chat, Fallow finch (*Zoöl.*), a small European bird, the wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*). See WHEATEAR.

Fal'low, *n.* [So called from the *fallow*, or somewhat yellow, color of naked ground; or perh. akin to E. *felly*, n., cf. MHG. *valgen* to plow up, OHG. *felga* felly, harrow.] **1.** Plowed land. [*Obs.*]

Who . . . pricketh his blind horse over the *fallows*. *Chaucer.*

2. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; land plowed without being sowed for the season.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

3. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season; as, summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a fallow crop. *Sinclair.*

Fallow crop, the crop taken from a green fallow. [*Eng.*] — **Green fallow**, fallow whereby land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by cultivating some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, etc. [*Eng.*]

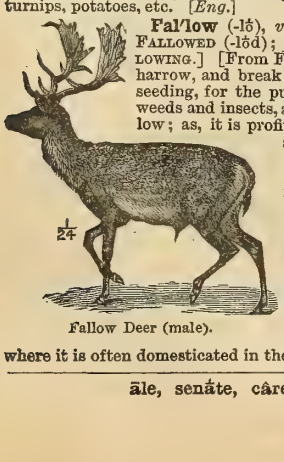

Fallow Deer (male).

Fal'low (-lō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLOWING.] [From FALLOW, *n.*] To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow; as, it is profitable to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

Fal'low deer' (dēr'). [So called from its *fallow* or pale yellow color.] (*Zoöl.*) A European species of deer (*Cervus dama*), much smaller than the red deer. In summer both sexes are spotted with white. It is common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.

Fal'low-ist (făl'lō-ĭst), *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [*R.*] *Sinclair.*

Fal'low-ness, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

Fall'way' (fȧl'wā'), *n.* A well or opening, through the successive floors of a warehouse or manufactory, through which goods are raised or lowered. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Fal'sa-ry (fȧl'sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *falsarius*, fr. *falsus*. See FALSE, *a.*] A falsifier of evidence. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

False (fȧls), *a.* [*Compar.* FALSER (-ẽr); *superl.* FALSEST.] [L. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive: cf. OF. *faus, fals*, F. *faux*, and AS. *fals* fraud. See FAIL, FALL.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; unveracious; given to deceit; dishonest; as, a *false* witness.

2. Not faithful or loyal, as to obligations, allegiance, vows, etc.; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; as, a *false* friend, lover, or subject; *false* to promises.

I to myself was *false*, ere thou to me. *Milton.*

3. Not according with truth or reality; not true; fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint; as, a *false* statement.

4. Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; counterfeit; hypocritical; as, *false* tears; *false* modesty; *false* colors; *false* jewelry.

False face must hide what the false heart doth know. *Shak.*

5. Not well founded; not firm or trustworthy; erroneous; as, a *false* claim; a *false* conclusion; a *false* construction in grammar.

Whose *false* foundation waves have swept away. *Spenser.*

6. Not essential or permanent, as parts of a structure which are temporary or supplemental.

7. (*Mus.*) Not in tune.

False arch (*Arch.*), a member having the appearance of an arch, though not of arch construction. — **False attic**, an architectural erection above the main cornice, concealing a roof, but not having windows or inclosing rooms. — **False bearing**, any bearing which is not directly upon a vertical support; thus, the weight carried by a corbel has a *false bearing*. — **False cadence**, an imperfect or interrupted cadence. — **False conception** (*Med.*), an abnormal conception in which a mole, or misshapen fleshy mass, is produced instead of a properly organized fetus. — **False croup** (*Med.*), a spasmodic affection of the larynx attended with the symptoms of membranous croup, but unassociated with the deposit of a fibrinous membrane. — **False door** *or* **window** (*Arch.*), the representation of a door or window, inserted to complete a series of doors or windows or to give symmetry. — **False fire**, a combustible carried by vessels of war, chiefly for signaling, but sometimes burned for the purpose of deceiving an enemy; also, a light on shore for decoying a vessel to destruction. — **False galena.** See BLENDE. — **False imprisonment** (*Law*), the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody. — **False keel** (*Naut.*), the timber below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance. — **False key**, a picklock. — **False leg.** (*Zoöl.*) See PROLEG. — **False membrane** (*Med.*), the fibrinous deposit formed in croup and diphtheria, and resembling in appearance an animal membrane. — **False papers** (*Naut.*), documents carried by a ship giving false representations respecting her cargo, destination, etc., for the purpose of deceiving. — **False passage** (*Surg.*), an unnatural passage leading off from a natural canal, such as the urethra, and produced usually by the unskillful introduction of instruments. — **False personation** (*Law*), the intentional false assumption of the name and personality of another. — **False pretenses** (*Law*), false representations concerning past or present facts and events, for the purpose of defrauding another. — **False rail** (*Naut.*), a thin piece of timber placed on top of the head rail to strengthen it. — **False relation** (*Mus.*), a progression in harmony, in which a certain note in a chord appears in the next chord prefixed by a flat or sharp. — **False return** (*Law*), an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **False ribs** (*Anat.*), the asternal ribs, of which there are five pairs in man. — **False roof** (*Arch.*), the space between the upper ceiling and the roof. *Oxford Gloss.* — **False token**, a false mark or other symbol, used for fraudulent purposes. — **False scorpion** (*Zoöl.*), any arachnid of the genus *Chelifer*. See BOOK SCORPION. — **False tack** (*Naut.*), a coming up into the wind and filling away again on the same tack. — **False vampire** (*Zoöl.*), the *Vampyrus spectrum* of South America, formerly erroneously supposed to have blood-sucking habits; — called also *vampire*, and *ghost vampire*. The genuine blood-sucking bats belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*. See VAMPIRE. — **False window.** (*Arch.*) See *False door*, above. — **False wing.** (*Zoöl.*) See ALULA, and *Bastard wing*, under BASTARD. — **False works** (*Civil Engin.*), construction works to facilitate the erection of the main work, as scaffolding, bridge centering, etc.

False, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely. "You play me *false*." *Shak.*

False, *v. t.* [L. *falsare* to falsify, fr. *falsus*: cf. F. *fausser*. See FALSE, *a.*] **1.** To report falsely; to falsify. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To betray; to falsify. [*Obs.*]

[He] hath his truthe *falsed* in this wise. *Chaucer.*

3. To mislead by want of truth; to deceive. [*Obs.*]

In his *falsed* fancy. *Spenser.*

4. To feign; to pretend to make. [*Obs.*] "And *falsed* oft his blows." *Spenser.*

False'-faced' (fȧls'fāst'), *a.* Hypocritical. *Shak.*

False'-heart' (-härt'), *a.* False-hearted. *Shak.*

False'-heart'ed, *a.* Hollow or unsound at the core; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. *Bacon.* — **False'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.* *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

False'hood (fȧls'hŏŏd), *n.* [*False* + *hood.*] **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation; error; misrepresentation; falsity.

Though it be a lie in the clock, it is but a *falsehood* in the hand of the dial when pointing at a wrong hour, if rightly following the direction of the wheel which moveth it. *Fuller.*

2. A deliberate intentional assertion of what is known to be untrue; a departure from moral integrity; a lie.

3. Treachery; deceit; perfidy; unfaithfulness.

Betrayed by *falsehood* of his guard. *Shak.*

4. A counterfeit; a false appearance; an imposture.

For his molten image is *falsehood*. *Jer.* x. 14.

No *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper. *Milton.*

Syn. — Falsity; lie; untruth; fiction; fabrication. See FALSITY.

False'ly (fȧls'lȳ), *adv.* In a false manner; erroneously; not truly; perfidiously or treacherously. "O *falsely, falsely* murdered." *Shak.*

Oppositions of science, *falsely* so called. 1 *Tim.* vi. 20.

Will ye steal, murder . . . and swear *falsely*? *Jer.* vii. 9.

False'ness, *n.* The state of being false; contrariety to the fact; inaccuracy; want of integrity or uprightness; double dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; as, the *falseness* of a report, a drawing, or a singer's notes; the *falseness* of a man, or of his word.

Fals'er (-ẽr), *n.* A deceiver. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fal-set'to (fȧl-sĕt'tō; It. fȧl-sāt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* FALSETTOS (-tōz). [It. *falsetto*, dim. fr. L. *falsus*. See FALSE.] A false or artificial voice; that voice in a man which lies above his natural voice; the male counter tenor or alto voice. See *Head voice*, under VOICE.

‖ **Fal'si cri'men** (fȧl'sī krī'mĕn). [L.] (*Civ. Law*) The crime of falsifying.

☞ This term in the Roman law included not only forgery, but every species of fraud and deceit. It never has been used in so extensive a sense in modern common law, in which its predominant significance is forgery, though it also includes perjury and offenses of a like character. *Burrill. Greenleaf.*

Fal'si-fi'a-ble (fȧl'sĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *falsifiable.*] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted. *Johnson.*

Fal'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *falsification.*] **1.** The act of falsifying, or making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not.

To counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth all *falsifications*. *Bacon.*

2. Willful misstatement or misrepresentation.

Extreme necessity . . . forced him upon this bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. (*Equity*) The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong. *Story.*

Fal'si-fi-ca'tor (fȧl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *falsificateur.*] A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*

Fal'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; a liar.

Fal'si-fy (fȧl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALSIFYING.] [L. *falsus* false + *-fy*: cf. F. *falsifier*. See FALSE, *a.*] **1.** To make false; to represent falsely.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser.*

2. To counterfeit; to forge; as, to *falsify* coin.

3. To prove to be false, or untrustworthy; to confute; to disprove; to nullify; to make to appear false.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I *falsify* men's hope. *Shak.*

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavors, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. To baffle or escape; as, to *falsify* a blow. *Butler.*

6. (*Law*) To avoid or defeat; to prove false, as a judgment. *Blackstone.*

7. (*Equity*) To show, in accounting, (an item of charge inserted in an account) to be wrong. *Story. Daniell.*

8. To make false by mutilation or addition; to tamper with; as, to *falsify* a record or document.

Fal'si-fy, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

Fals'ism (fȧls'ĭz'm), *n.* That which is evidently false; an assertion or statement the falsity of which is plainly apparent; — opposed to *truism*.

Fal'si-ty (fȧl'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FALSITIES (-tĭz). [L. *falsitas*: cf. F. *fausseté*, OF. also, *falsité*. See FALSE, *a.*]

1. The quality of being false; contrariety or want of conformity to truth.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. That which is false; falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

Men often swallow *falsities* for truths. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — Falsehood; lie; deceit. — FALSITY, FALSEHOOD, LIE. *Falsity* denotes the state or quality of being false. A *falsehood* is a false declaration designedly made. A *lie* is a gross, unblushing falsehood. The *falsity* of a person's assertion may be proved by the evidence of others, and thus the charge of *falsehood* be fastened upon him.

Fal'ter (fȧl'tẽr), *v. t.* To thrash in the chaff; also, to cleanse or sift, as barley. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Fal'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALTERING.] [OE. *falteren, faltren*, prob. from *fault*. See FAULT, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** To hesitate; to speak brokenly or weakly; to stammer; as, his tongue *falters*.

With *faltering* speech and visage incomposed. *Milton.*

2. To tremble; to totter; to be unsteady. "He found his legs *falter*." *Wiseman.*

3. To hesitate in purpose or action.

Ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms. *Shak.*

4. To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought.

Here indeed the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *I. Taylor.*

Fal'ter, *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or in a broken, trembling, or weak manner.

And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell. *Byron.*

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine." *Tennyson.*

Fal'ter (fạl'tẽr), *n.* [See FALTER, *v. i.*] Hesitation; trembling; feebleness; an uncertain or broken sound; as, a slight *falter* in her voice.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

Fal'ter-ing, *a.* Hesitating; trembling. "With *faltering* speech." *Milton.* — *n.* Falter; halting; hesitation. — **Fal'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Fa'luns'** (fȧ'lŭn' *or* fȧ'lŭnz), *n.* [F.] (*Geol.*) A series of strata, of the Middle Tertiary period, of France, abounding in shells, and used by Lyell as the type of his Miocene subdivision.

Fal'we (fȧl'we), *a. & n.* Fallow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Falx** (fȧlks), *n.* [L., a sickle.] (*Anat.*) A curved fold or process of the dura mater or the peritoneum; esp., one of the partitionlike folds of the dura mater which extend into the great fissures of the brain.

Fam'ble (fȧm'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *famelen;* cf. Sw. *famla* to grope, Dan. *famle* to grope, falter, hesitate, Icel. *fālma* to grope. Cf. FUMBLE.] To stammer. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Fam'ble, *n.* [Cf. FAMBLE, *v.*] A hand. [*Slang & Obs.*] "We clap our *fambles.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Fame (fām), *n.* [OF. *fame,* L. *fama,* fr. *fari* to speak, akin to Gr. φήμη a saying, report, φάναι to speak. See BAN, and cf. FABLE, FATE, EUPHONY, BLAME.] **1.** Public report or rumor.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house. *Gen.* xlv. 16.

2. Report or opinion generally diffused; renown; public estimation; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable; as, the *fame* of Washington.

I find thou art no less than *fame* hath bruited. *Shak.*

Syn. — Notoriety; celebrity; renown; reputation.

Fame, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAMED (fāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAMING.] **1.** To report widely or honorably.

The field where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton.*

2. To make famous or renowned.

Those Hesperian gardens *famed* of old. *Milton.*

Fame'less, *a.* Without fame or renown. — **Fame'less-ly,** *adv.*

Fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [OE. *familer, familier,* F. *familier,* fr. L. *familiaris,* fr. *familia* family. See FAMILY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. "*Familiar* feuds." *Byron.*

2. Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; well versed in, as any subject of study; as, *familiar* with the Scriptures.

3. Characterized by, or exhibiting, the manner of an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained; easy; accessible. "In loose, *familiar* strains." *Addison.*

Be thou *familiar,* but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well known; well understood; common; frequent; as, a *familiar* illustration.

That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shak.*
There is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

5. Improperly acquainted; wrongly intimate. *Camden.*

Familiar spirit, a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 3, 7-9.

Fa-mil'iar, *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. *Jer.* xx. 10.

2. An attendant demon or evil spirit. *Shak.*

3. (*Court of Inquisition*) A confidential officer employed in the service of the tribunal, especially in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

Fa-mil'iar'i-ty (fȧ-mĭl'yăr'ĭ-tў *or* -ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tў; 277), *n.; pl.* FAMILIARITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *familarite,* F. *familiarité,* fr. L. *familiaritas.* See FAMILIAR.] **1.** The state of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint; intimacy; as, to live in remarkable *familiarity.*

2. Anything said or done by one person to another unceremoniously and without constraint; esp., in the *pl.,* such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties.

Syn. — Acquaintance; fellowship; affability; intimacy. See ACQUAINTANCE.

Fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of making familiar; the result of becoming familiar; as, *familiarization* with scenes of blood.

Fa-mil'iar-ize (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAMILIARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAMILIARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *familiariser.*] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

2. To make acquainted, or skilled, by practice or study; as, to *familiarize* one's self with a business, a book, or a science.

Fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv.* In a familiar manner.

Fa-mil'iar-ness, *n.* Familiarity. [*R.*]

Fa-mil'ia-ry (-yȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *familiaris.* See FAMILIAR.] Of or pertaining to a family or household; domestic. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fam'i-lism (fȧm'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Familists. *Milton.*

Fam'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* [From FAMILY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical Antinomian sect originating in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love,* who held that religion consists wholly in love.

Fam'i-lis-ter-y (fȧm'ĭ-lĭs-tẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* FAMILISTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *familistère.*] A community in which many persons unite as in one family, and are regulated by certain communistic laws and customs.

Fam'i-lis'tic (fȧm'ĭ-lĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to Fam-
Fam'i-lis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ilists. *Baxter.*

Fam'i-ly (fȧm'ĭ-lў), *n.; pl.* FAMILIES (-lĭz). [L. *familia,* fr. *famulus* servant; akin to Oscan *famel* servant, cf. *faamat* he dwells, Skr. *dhāman* house, fr. *dhā* to set, make, do: cf. F. *famille.* Cf. DO, *v. t.,* DOOM, FACT, FEAT.] **1.** The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.

2. The group comprising a husband and wife and their dependent children, constituting a fundamental unit in the organization of society.

The welfare of the *family* underlies the welfare of society. *H. Spencer.*

3. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred; house; as, the human *family;* the *family* of Abraham; the father of a *family.*

Go! and pretend your *family* is young. *Pope.*

4. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors; lineage.

5. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock; as, a man of *family.*

6. A group of kindred or closely related individuals; as, a *family* of languages; a *family* of States; the chlorine *family.*

7. (*Biol.*) A group of organisms, either animal or vegetable, related by certain points of resemblance in structure or development, more comprehensive than a genus, because it is usually based on fewer or less pronounced points of likeness. In zoölogy a family is less comprehensive than an order; in botany it is often considered the same thing as an order.

Family circle. See under CIRCLE. — **Family man.** (*a*) A man who has a family; esp., one who has a wife and children living with him and dependent upon him. (*b*) A man of domestic habits. "The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men.*" *Mayhew.* — **Family of curves** *or* **surfaces** (*Geom.*), a group of curves or surfaces derived from a single equation. — **In a family way,** like one belonging to the family. "Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over *in a family way,* and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?" *Thackeray.* — **In the family way,** pregnant. [*Colloq.*]

Fam'ine (fȧm'ĭn), *n.* [F. *famine,* fr. L. *fames* hunger; cf. Gr. χῆτος want, need, Skr. *hāni* loss, lack, *hā* to leave.] General scarcity of food; dearth; a want of provisions; destitution. "Worn with *famine.*" *Milton.*

There was a *famine* in the land. *Gen.* xxvi. 1.

Famine fever (*Med.*), typhus fever.

Fam'ish (fȧm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAMISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAMISHING.] [OE. *famen;* cf. OF. *afamer,* L. *fames.* See FAMINE, and cf. AFFAMISH.] **1.** To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust the strength or endurance of, by hunger; to distress with hunger.

And when all the land of Egypt was *famished,* the people cried to Pharaoh for bread. *Gen.* xli. 55.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he 'll feel. *Dryden.*

3. To kill, or to cause to suffer extremity, by deprivation or denial of anything necessary.

And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

4. To force or constrain by famine.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke.*

Fam'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; to starve.

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst, so as to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish?* *Shak.*

3. To suffer extremity from deprivation of anything essential or necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish.* *Prov.* x. 3.

Fam'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* State of being famished.

Fa-mos'i-ty (fȧ-mŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *famositas* infamy: cf. F. *famosité.* See FAMOUS.] The state or quality of being famous. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus,* fr. *fama* fame: cf. F. *fameux.* See FAME.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story; — used in either a good or a bad sense, chiefly the former; often followed by *for;* as, *famous* for erudition, for eloquence, for military skill; a *famous* pirate.

Famous for a scolding tongue. *Shak.*

Syn. — Noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; celebrated; renowned; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; excellent. — FAMOUS, RENOWNED, ILLUSTRIOUS. *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; *renowned* is applied to those who are named again and again with honor; *illustrious,* to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues. See DISTINGUISHED.

Fa'moused (fā'mŭst), *a.* Renowned. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fa'mous-ly (fā'mŭs-lў), *adv.* In a famous manner; in a distinguished degree; greatly; splendidly.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

Fa'mous-ness, *n.* The state of being famous.

Fam'u-lar (fȧm'ū-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *famularis* of servants.] Domestic; familiar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fam'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *famulatus,* p. p. of *famulari* to serve, fr. *famulus* servant.] To serve. [*Obs.*]

Fam'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *famulus* servant.] A collegian of inferior rank or position, corresponding to the *sizar* at Cambridge. [*Oxford Univ., Eng.*]

Fan (fȧn), *n.* [AS. *fann,* fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing grain; cf. F. *van.* Cf. VAN a winnowing machine, WINNOW.] **1.** An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as: (*a*) An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, silk, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as when opened to radiate from the center and assume the figure of a section of a circle. (*b*) (*Mach.*) Any revolving vane or vanes used for producing currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, etc., or for checking rapid motion by the resistance of the air; a fan blower; a fan wheel. (*c*) An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is tossed and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away. (*d*) Something in the form of a fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, etc. (*e*) A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan.* *Is.* xxx. 24.

2. That which produces effects analogous to those of a fan, as in exciting a flame, etc.; that which inflames, heightens, or strengthens; as, it served as a *fan* to the flame of his passion.

3. A quintain; — from its form. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fan blower, a wheel with vanes fixed on a rotating shaft inclosed in a case or chamber, to create a blast of air (*fan blast*) for forge purposes, or a current for draft and ventilation; a fanner. — **Fan cricket** (*Zoöl.*), a mole cricket. — **Fan light** (*Arch.*), a window over a door; — so called from the semicircular form and radiating sash bars of those windows which are set in the circular heads of arched doorways. — **Fan shell** (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the family *Pectinidæ.* See SCALLOP, *n.,* 1. — **Fan tracery** (*Arch.*), the decorative tracery on the surface of fan vaulting. — **Fan vaulting** (*Arch.*), an elaborate system of vaulting, in which the ribs diverge somewhat like the rays of a fan, as in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. It is peculiar to English Gothic. — **Fan wheel,** the wheel of a fan blower. — **Fan window.** Same as *Fan light* (above).

Fan Vaulting.

Fan (fȧn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FANNED (fȧnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FANNING (-nĭng).] [Cf. OF. *vanner,* L. *vannere.* See FAN, *n.,* VAN a winnowing machine.] **1.** To move as with a fan.

The air . . . *fanned* with unnumbered plumes. *Milton.*

2. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face of with a fan.

3. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. *Dryden.*

4. To winnow; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat. *Jer.* li. 2.

5. To excite or stir up to activity, as a fan excites a flame; to stimulate; as, this conduct *fanned* the excitement of the populace.

Fanning machine, *or* **Fanning mill,** a machine for separating seed from chaff, etc., by a blast of air; a fanner.

‖ **Fa'nal'** (fȧ'nȧl'), *n.* [F.] A lighthouse, or the apparatus placed in it for giving light.

Fa-nat'ic (fȧ-nȧt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane: cf. F. *fanatique.* See FANE.] Pertaining to, or indicating, fanaticism; extravagant in opinions; ultra; unreasonable; excessively enthusiastic, especially on religious subjects; as, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions.

But Faith, *fanatic* Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. *T. Moore.*

Fa-nat'ic, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics,* which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. *Fuller* (1660).

Fanatics are governed rather by imagination than by judgment. *Stowe.*

Fa-nat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Characteristic of, or relating to, fanaticism; fanatic. — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Fa-nat'i-cism (fȧ-nȧt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. FANATISM.] Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or wild and extravagant notions, on any subject, especially religion; religious frenzy.

Syn. — See SUPERSTITION.

Fa-nat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FANATICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FANATICIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To cause to become a fanatic.

Fan'a-tism (fȧn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *fanatisme.* Cf. FANATICISM.] Fanaticism. [*R.*] *Gibbon.*

Fan'cied (fȧn'sĭd), *a.* [From FANCY, *v. t.*] Formed or conceived by the fancy; unreal; as, a *fancied* wrong.

Fan'ci-er (fȧn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is governed by fancy. "Not reasoners, but *fanciers.*" *Macaulay.*

2. One who fancies or has a special liking for, or interest in, a particular object or class of objects; hence, one who breeds and keeps for sale birds and animals; as, bird *fancier,* dog *fancier,* etc.

Fan'ci-ful (fȧn'sĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of fancy; guided by fancy, rather than by reason and experience; whimsical; as, a *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.

2. Conceived in the fancy; not consistent with facts or reason; abounding in ideal qualities or figures; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.

3. Curiously shaped or constructed; as, she wore a *fanciful* headdress.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats.*

Syn. — Imaginative; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; fantastical; wild. — FANCIFUL, FANTASTICAL, VISIONARY. We speak of that as *fanciful* which is irregular in taste and judgment; we speak of it as *fantastical* when it becomes grotesque and extravagant as well as irregular; we speak of it as *visionary* when it is wholly unfounded in the nature of things. *Fanciful* notions are the product of a heated fancy, without any support in reason or truth; *fantastical* schemes or systems are made up of oddly assorted fancies, often of the most whimsical kind; *visionary* expectations are those which can never be realized in fact.

— **Fan'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Fan'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

Fan'ci-less (făn'sĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no fancy; without ideas or imagination. [*R.*]

A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white. *Armstrong.*

Fan'cy (făn'sy), *n.; pl.* Fancies (-sĭz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, OF. *fantasie*, *fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie*, L. *phantasia*, fr. Gr. φαντασία appearance, imagination, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, fr. φαντάζειν to make visible, to place before one's mind, fr. φαίνειν to show; akin to φάος, φῶς, light, Skr. *bhā* to shine. Cf. Fantasy, Fantasia, Epiphany, Phantom.] **1.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of anything perceived before; the power of combining and modifying such objects into new pictures or images; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement, wit, or embellishment; imagination.

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief. Among these *fancy* next
Her office holds. *Milton.*

2. An image or representation of anything formed in the mind; conception; thought; idea; conceit.

How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

3. An opinion or notion formed without much reflection; caprice; whim; impression.

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

4. Inclination; liking, formed by caprice rather than reason; as, to strike one's *fancy;* hence, the object of inclination or liking.

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will. *Shak.*

5. That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

London pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

6. A sort of love song or light impromptu ballad. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The fancy, all of a class who exhibit and cultivate any peculiar taste or fancy; hence, especially, sporting characters taken collectively, or any specific class of them, as jockeys, gamblers, prize fighters, etc.

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Imagination; conceit; taste; humor; inclination; whim; liking. See Imagination.

Fan'cy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fancied (-sĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fancying (-sĭ-ĭng).] **1.** To figure to one's **self**; to believe or imagine something without proof.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2. To love. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fan'cy, *v. t.* **1.** To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine.

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To have a fancy for; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. "We *fancy* not the cardinal." *Shak.*

3. To believe without sufficient evidence; to imagine (something which is unreal).

He *fancied* he was welcome, because those around him were his kinsmen. *Thackeray.*

Fan'cy, *a.* **1.** Adapted to please the fancy or taste; ornamental; as, *fancy* goods.

2. Extravagant; above real value.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederick the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay.*

Fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fanciful dresses in imitation of the costumes of different persons and nations. — **Fancy fair**, a fair at which articles of fancy and ornament are sold, generally for some charitable purpose. — **Fancy goods**, fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc., as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., in distinction from those of a simple or plain color or make. — **Fancy line** (*Naut.*), a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff; — used to haul it down. — **Fancy roller** (*Carding Machine*), a clothed cylinder (usually having straight teeth) in front of the doffer. — **Fancy stocks**, a species of stocks which afford great opportunity for stock gambling, since they have no intrinsic value, and the fluctuations in their prices are artificial. — **Fancy store**, one where articles of fancy and ornament are sold. — **Fancy woods**, the more rare and expensive furniture woods, as mahogany, satinwood, rosewood, etc.

Fan'cy-free' (făn'sy-frē'), *a.* Free from the power of love. "In maiden meditation, *fancy-free.*" *Shak.*

Fan'cy-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A lovemonger; a whimsical lover. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fan'cy-sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Love-sick. *Shak.*

Fan'cy-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental work with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, netting, etc.

Fand (fănd), *obs. imp.* of Find. *Spenser.*

Fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.; pl.* Fandangoes (-gōz). [Sp. A name brought, together with the dance, from the West Indies to Spain.] **1.** A lively dance, in 3-8 or 6-8 time, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America. Also, the tune to which it is danced.

2. A ball or general dance, as in Mexico. [*Colloq.*]

Fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary, fr. *fari* to speak. See Fame.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. [*Poet.*]

Such to this British Isle, her Christian *fanes*. *Wordsworth.*

Fane, *n.* [See Vane.] A weathercock. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Fa-ne'ga** (fä-nā'gä), *n.* [Sp.] A dry measure in Spain and Spanish America, varying from 1½ to 2½ bushels; also, a measure of land. *De Colange.*

Fan'fare' (făn'fâr'; F. fän'fâr'), *n.* [F. Cf. Fanfaron.] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, etc.; also, a short and lively air performed on hunting horns during the chase.

The *fanfare* announcing the arrival of the various Christian princes. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Fan'fa-ron** (făn'fâ-rŏn; F. fän'fâ'rôN'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarron;* cf. It. *fanfano*, and OSp. *fanfa* swaggering, boasting, also Ar. *farfār* talkative.] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Fan-far'on-ade' (făn-fär'ŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *fanfaronnade*, fr. Sp. *fanfarronada.* See Fanfaron.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. *Swift.*

Fan'foot' (făn'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of gecko having the toes expanded into large lobes for adhesion. The Egyptian fanfoot (*Ptyodactylus gecko*) is believed, by the natives, to have venomous toes. (*b*) Any moth of the genus *Polypogon.*

Fang (făng), *v. t.* [OE. *fangen*, *fongen*, *fon* (*g* orig. only in p. p. and imp. tense), AS. *fōn;* akin to D. *vangen*, OHG. *fāhan*, G. *fahen*, *fangen*, Icel. *fā*, Sw. *få*, *fånga*, Dan. *fange*, *faae*, Goth. *fahan*, and prob. to E. *fair*, *peace*, *pact.* Cf. Fair, *a.*] **1.** To catch; to seize, as with the teeth; to lay hold of; to gripe; to clutch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

He 's in the law's clutches; you see he 's *fanged*. *J. Webster.*

2. To enable to catch or tear; to furnish with fangs. "Chariots *fanged* with scythes." *Philips.*

Fang, *n.* [From Fang, *v. t.;* cf. AS. *fang* a taking, booty, G. *fang.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The tusk of an animal, by which the prey is seized and held or torn; a long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, venomous teeth of serpents. Also, one of the falcers of a spider.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*

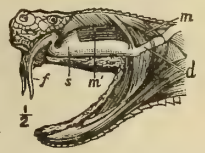

Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

2. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca. *Evelyn.*

3. (*Anat.*) The root, or one of the branches of the root, of a tooth. See Tooth.

4. (*Mining*) A niche in the side of an adit or shaft, for an air course. *Knight.*

5. (*Mech.*) A projecting tooth or prong, as on a part of a lock, or the plate of a belt clamp, or the end of a tool, as a chisel, where it enters the handle.

6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The valve of a pump box. (*b*) A bend or loop of a rope.

In a fang, fast entangled. — **To lose the fang**, said of a pump when the water has gone out; hence: **To fang a pump**, to supply it with the water necessary to make it operate. [*Scot.*]

Fanged (făngd), *a.* Having fangs or tusks; as, a *fanged* adder. Also used figuratively.

Fan'gle (făn'g'l), *n.* [From Fang, *v. t.;* hence, prop., a taking up a new thing.] Something new-fashioned; a foolish innovation; a gewgaw; a trifling ornament.

Fan'gle, *v. t.* To fashion. [*Obs.*]

To control and new *fangle* the Scripture. *Milton.*

Fan'gled (făn'g'ld), *a.* New made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [*Obs.*, except with the prefix *new.*] See Newfangled. "Our *fangled* world." *Shak.*

Fan'gle-ness (făn'g'l-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being fangled. [*Obs.*]

He them in new *fangleness* did pass. *Spenser.*

Fang'less (făng'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of fangs or tusks. "A *fangless* lion." *Shak.*

Fan'got (făn'gŏt), *n.* [Cf. It. *fagotto*, *fangotto*, a bundle. Cf. Fagot.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from one hundred weight to two and three-quarters hundred weight.

Fan'ion (făn'yŭn), *n.* [See Fanon.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A small flag sometimes carried at the head of the baggage of a brigade. [*Obs.*]

2. A small flag for marking the stations in surveying.

Fan'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a fan; — specifically (*Bot.*), folded up like a fan, as certain leaves; plicate.

Fan'nel (făn'nĕl), *n.* [Dim., from same source as *fanon.*] Same as Fanon.

Fan'ner (făn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fans. *Jer.* li. 2.

2. A fan wheel; a fan blower. See under Fan.

Fan'-nerved' (-nẽrvd'), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having the nerves or veins arranged in a radiating manner; — said of certain leaves, and of the wings of some insects.

Fan'on (făn'ŭn), *n.* [F. *fanon*, LL. *fano*, fr. OHG. *fano* banner cloth, G. *fahne* banner. See Vane, and cf. Fanion, Gonfalon.] (*Eccl.*) A term applied to various articles, as: (*a*) A peculiar striped scarf worn by the pope at mass, and by eastern bishops. (*b*) A maniple. [Written also *fannel*, *phanon*, etc.]

Fan' palm' (făn' päm'). (*Bot.*) Any palm tree having fan-shaped or radiate leaves; as the *Chamærops humilis* of Southern Europe; the species of *Sabal* and *Thrinax* in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; and especially the great talipot tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and Malaya. The leaves of the latter are often eighteen feet long and fourteen wide, and are used for umbrellas, tents, and roofs. When cut up, they are used for books and manuscripts.

Fan Palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

Fan'-tail' (făn'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the shape of the tail. (*b*) Any bird of the Australian genus *Rhipidura*, in which the tail is spread in the form of a fan during flight. They belong to the family of flycatchers.

Fan'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having an expanded, or fan-shaped, tail; as, the *fan-tailed* pigeon.

Fan-ta'si-a (E. făn-tā'zĭ-ä; It. fän'tä-zē'ä), *n.* [It. See Fancy.] (*Mus.*) A continuous composition, not divided into what are called movements, or governed by the ordinary rules of musical design, but in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form.

Fan'ta-sied (făn'tä-sĭd), *a.* [From Fantasy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fan'tasm (-tăz'm), *n.* [See Phantasm, Fancy.] Same as Phantasm.

Fan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* One whose manners or ideas are fantastic. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, fr. Gr. φανταστικός able to represent, fr. φαντάζειν to make visible. See Fancy.] **1.** Existing only in imagination; fanciful; imaginary; not real; chimerical.

2. Having the nature of a phantom; unreal. *Shak.*

3. Indulging the vagaries of imagination; whimsical; full of absurd fancies; capricious; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

4. Resembling fantasies in irregularity, caprice, or eccentricity; irregular; oddly shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high. *T. Gray.*

Syn. — Fanciful; imaginative; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; queer. See Fanciful.

Fan-tas'tic, *n.* A person given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.; an eccentric person; a fop. *Milton.*

Our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen. *Fuller.*

Fan-tas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Fanciful; unreal; whimsical; capricious; fantastic.

Fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Fantasticalness.

Fan-tas'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* In a fantastic manner.

The letter A, in scarlet, *fantastically* embroidered with gold thread, upon her bosom. *Hawthorne.*

Fan-tas'tic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being fantastic.

Fan-tas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being fantastical; fancifulness; whimsicality. *Ruskin.*

Fan-tas'tic-ly (-tĭk-lỹ), *adv.* Fantastically. [*Obs.*]

Fan-tas'tic-ness, *n.* Fantasticalness. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Fan-tas'ti-co** (fän-täs'tē-kō), *n.* [It.] A fantastic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fan'ta-sy (făn'tä-sỹ), *n.; pl.* Fantasies (-sĭz). [See Fancy.] **1.** Fancy; imagination; especially, a whimsical or fanciful conception; a vagary of the imagination; whim; caprice; humor.

Is not this something more than *fantasy?* *Shak.*
A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory. *Milton.*

2. Fantastic designs.

Embroidered with *fantasies* and flourishes of gold thread. *Hawthorne.*

Fan'ta-sy, *v. t.* To have a fancy for; to be pleased with; to like; to fancy. [*Obs.*] *Cavendish.*

Which he doth most *fantasy*. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

‖ **Fan'toc-ci'ni** (fän'tŏt-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets caused to perform evolutions or dramatic scenes by means of machinery; also, the representations in which they are used.

Fan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* See Phantom.

Fantom corn, phantom corn. *Grose.*

Fap (făp), *a.* Fuddled. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fa-quir' (fä-kẽr'), *n.* See Fakir.

Far (fär), *n.* [See Farrow.] (*Zoöl.*) A young pig, or a litter of pigs.

Far, *a.* [Farther (fär'thẽr) and Farthest (-thĕst) are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, although they are corruptions arising from confusion with *further* and *furthest.* See Further.] [OE. *fer*, *feor*, AS. *feor;* akin to OS. *fer*, D. *ver*, OHG. *ferro*, adv., G. *fern*, a., Icel. *fjarri*, Dan. *fjern*, Sw. *fjerran*, adv., Goth. *fairra*, adv., Gr. πέραν beyond, Skr. *paras*, adv., far, and prob. to L. *per* through, and E. prefix *for-*, as in *forgive*, and also to *fare.* Cf. Farther, Farthest.] **1.** Distant in any direction; not near; remote; mutually separated by a wide space or extent.

They said, . . . We be come from a *far* country. *Josh.* ix. 6.
The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

2. Remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty.

3. Remote in affection or obedience; at a distance, morally or spiritually; at enmity with; alienated.

They that are *far* from thee shall perish. *Ps.* lxxiii. 27.

4. Widely different in nature or quality; opposite in character.

He was *far* from ill looking, though he thought himself still farther. *F. Anstey.*

5. The more distant of two; as, the *far* side (called also *off side*) of a horse, that is, the right side, or the one opposite to the rider when he mounts.

☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated.

By far, by much; by a great difference. — **Far between**, with a long distance (of space or time) between; at long intervals. "The examinations are few and *far* between." *Farrar.*

Far, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent or distance of space; widely; as, we are separated *far* from each other.

2. To a great distance in time from any point; remotely; as, he pushed his researches *far* into antiquity.

3. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.

4. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; deeply; greatly.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

As far as, to the extent, or degree, that. See *As far as*, under As. — **Far off.** (*a*) At a great distance, absolutely or relatively. (*b*) Distant in sympathy or affection; alienated. "But now, in Christ Jesus, ye who some time were *far off* are made nigh by the blood of Christ." *Eph.* ii. 13. — **Far other**, different by a great degree; not the same; quite unlike. *Pope.* — **Far and near**, at a distance and close by; throughout a whole region. — **Far and wide**, distantly and broadly; comprehensively. "*Far and wide*

his eye commands." *Milton.* — **From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.

☞ *Far* often occurs in self-explaining compounds, such as *far*-extended, *far*-reaching, *far*-spread.

Far'-a-bout' (fär'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A going out of the way; a digression. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [From Michael *Faraday*, the English electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser whose charge, having an electro-motive force of one volt, is equal to the amount of electricity which, with the same electro-motive force, passes through one ohm in one second; the capacity, which, charged with one coulomb, gives an electro-motive force of one volt.

Far-ad'ic (făr-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Michael *Faraday*, the distinguished electrician; — applied especially to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus, on account of Faraday's investigations of their laws.

Far'a-dism (făr'ȧ-dĭz'm), **Far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The treatment with faradic or induced currents of electricity for remedial purposes.

Far'and (făr'ȧnd), *n.* See FARRAND, *n.*

Far'an-dams (făr'ȧn-dămz), *n.* A fabric made of silk and wool or hair. *Simmonds.*

Far'ant-ly (-ant-lў), *a.* [See FARRAND.] Orderly; comely; respectable. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Farce (fârs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARCED (fârst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARCING (fär'sĭng).] [F. *farcir*, L. *farcire*; akin to Gr. φράσσειν to fence in, stop up. Cf. FORCE to stuff, DIAPHRAGM, FREQUENT, FARCY, FARSE.]

1. To stuff with forcemeat; hence, to fill with mingled ingredients; to fill full; to stuff. [*Obs.*]

The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderson.*

His tippet was aye *farsed* full of knives. *Chaucer.*

2. To render fat. [*Obs.*]

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs. *B. Jonson.*

3. To swell out; to render pompous. [*Obs.*]

Farcing his letter with fustian. *Sandys.*

Farce, *n.* [F. *farce*, from L. *farsus* (also sometimes *fartus*), p. p. of *farcire*. See FARCE, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Cookery*) Stuffing, or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat.

2. A low style of comedy; a dramatic composition marked by low humor, generally written with little regard to regularity or method, and abounding with ludicrous incidents and expressions.

Farce is that in poetry which "grotesque" is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden.*

3. Ridiculous or empty show; as, a mere *farce*. "The *farce* of state." *Pope.*

Farce'ment (-ment), *n.* Stuffing; forcemeat. [*Obs.*]

They spoil a good dish with . . . unsavory *farcements*. *Feltham.*

Far'ci-cal (făr'sĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous; unnatural; unreal.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

— **Far'ci-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Far'ci-cal-ness,** *n.*

Far'ci-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the disease called farcy. See FARCY, *n.*

Far'ci-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Farce* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) Pudding stone. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

Far'ci-men (-mĕn), **Far'cin** (-sĭn), *n.* (*Far.*) Same as FARCY.

Far'cing (-sĭng), *n.* (*Cookery*) Stuffing; forcemeat.

Farc'tate (färk'tāt), *a.* [L. *farctus*, p. p. of *farcire*. See FARCE, *v. t.*] (*Bot.*) Stuffed; filled solid; as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp; — opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*. [*Obs.*]

Far'cy (fär'sў), *n.* [F. *farcin*; cf. L. *farciminum* a disease of horses, fr. *farcire*. See FARCE.] (*Far.*) A contagious disease of horses, associated with painful ulcerating enlargements, esp. upon the head and limbs. It is of the same nature as glanders, and is often fatal. Called also *farcin*, and *farcimen*.

☞ *Farcy*, although more common in horses, is communicable to other animals and to human beings.

Farcy bud, a hard, prominent swelling occurring upon the cutaneous surface in farcy, due to the obstruction and inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, and followed by ulceration. *Youatt.*

Fard (färd), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OHG. *gifarit*, *gifarwit*, p. p. of *farwjan* to color, tinge, fr. *farawa* color, G. *farbe*.] Paint used on the face. [*Obs.*] "Painted with French *fard*." *J. Whitaker.*

Fard, *v. t.* [F. *farder* to paint one's face.] To paint; — said esp. of one's face. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

‖ **Far'dage'** (fär'dăzh'), *n.* [F. See FARDEL.] (*Naut.*) See DUNNAGE.

Far'del (fär'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau*; cf. Sp. *fardel*, *fardillo*, *fardo*, LL. *fardellus*; prob. fr. Ar. *fard* one of the two parts of an object divisible into two, hence, one of the two parts of a camel's load. Cf. FURL.] A bundle or little pack; hence, a burden. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A *fardel* of never-ending misery and suspense. *Marryat.*

Far'del, *v. t.* To make up in fardels. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Far'ding-bag' (fär'dĭng-băg'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. FARDEL.] The upper stomach of a cow, or other ruminant animal; the rumen.

Far'ding-dale (-dāl), *n.* A farthingale. [*Obs.*]

Far'ding-deal (-dēl), *n.* [See FARTHING, and DEAL a part.] The fourth part of an acre of land. [*Obs.*] [Written also *farding dale*, *fardingale*, etc.]

Fare (fâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARED (fârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARING.] [AS. *faran* to travel, fare; akin to OS., Goth., & OHG. *faran* to travel, go, D. *varen*, G. *fahren*, OFries., Icel., & Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, Gr. πόρος a way through, πορθμός a ferry, strait, πορεύειν to convey, πορεύεσθαι to go, march, πέραν beyond, on the other side, περᾶν to pass through, L. *peritus* experienced, *portus* port, Skr. *par* to bring over. √78. Cf. CHAFFER, EMPORIUM, FARE, FERRY, FORD, PERIL, PORT a harbor, PORE, *n.*] **1.** To go; to pass; to journey; to travel.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*

2. To be in any state, or pass through any experience, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; as, he *fared* well, or ill.

So *fares* the stag among the enraged hounds. *Denham.*

I bid you most heartily well to *fare*. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

So *fared* the knight between two foes. *Hudibras.*

3. To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts; to live.

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. *Luke* xvi. 19.

4. To happen well, or ill; — used impersonally; as, we shall see how it will *fare* with him.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

5. To behave; to conduct one's self. [*Obs.*]

She *ferde* [fared] as she would die. *Chaucer.*

Fare (fâr), *n.* [AS. *faru* journey, fr. *faran*. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** A journey; a passage. [*Obs.*]

That nought might stay his *fare*. *Spenser.*

2. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; as, the *fare* for crossing a river; the *fare* in a coach or by railway.

3. Ado; bustle; business. [*Obs.*]

The warder chid and made *fare*. *Chaucer.*

4. Condition or state of things; fortune; hap; cheer.

What *fare*? what news abroad? *Shak.*

5. Food; provisions for the table; entertainment; as, coarse *fare*; delicious *fare*. "Philosophic *fare*." *Dryden.*

6. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle; as, a full *fare* of passengers. *A. Drummond.*

7. The catch of fish on a fishing vessel.

Bill of fare. See under BILL. — **Fare indicator** *or* **register**, a device for recording the number of passengers on a street car, etc. — **Fare wicket.** (*a*) A gate or turnstile at the entrance of toll bridges, exhibition grounds, etc., for registering the number of persons passing it. (*b*) An opening in the door of a street car for purchasing tickets of the driver or passing fares to the conductor. *Knight.*

Far'en (fâr'en), *obs. p. p.* of FARE, *v. i.* *Chaucer.*

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* [*Fare* (thou, you) + *well.*] Go well; good-by; adieu; — originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It is often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well*; and is sometimes used as an expression of separation only; as, *farewell* the year; *farewell*, ye sweet groves; that is, I bid you *farewell*.

So *farewell* hope, and with hope, *farewell* fear. *Milton.*

Fare thee *well!* and if forever,
Still forever *fare* thee *well*. *Byron.*

☞ The primary accent is sometimes placed on the first syllable, especially in poetry.

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl' *or* fâr'wĕl'), *n.* **1.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; a good-by; adieu.

2. Act of departure; leave-taking; a last look at, or reference to, something.

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *a.* Parting; valedictory; final; as, a *farewell* discourse; his *farewell* bow.

Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view. *Tickell.*

Farewell rock (*Mining*), the Millstone grit; — so called because no coal is found worth working below this stratum. It is used for hearths of furnaces, having power to resist intense heat. *Ure.*

Far'fet' (fär'fĕt'), *a.* [*Far* + *fet*, p. p. of FETTE.] Far-fetched. [*Obs.*]

York with his *farfet* policy. *Shak.*

Far'fetch' (-fĕch'), *v. t.* [*Far* + *fetch.*] To bring from far; to seek out studiously. [*Obs.*]

To *farfetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word. *Fuller.*

Far'fetch', *n.* Anything brought from far, or brought about with studious care; a deep stratagem. [*Obs.*]

"Politic *farfetches*." *Hudibras.*

Far'fetched' (-fĕcht'), *a.* **1.** Brought from far, or from a remote place.

Every remedy contained a multitude of *farfetched* and heterogeneous ingredients. *Hawthorne.*

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

Fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ *or* fȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., meal, flour, fr. *far* a sort of grain, spelt; akin to E. *barley*.] **1.** A fine flour or meal made from cereal grains or from the starch or fecula of vegetables, extracted by various processes, and used in cookery.

2. (*Bot.*) Pollen. [*R.*] *Craig.*

Far'i-na'ceous (făr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *farinaceus.*] **1.** Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet.

2. Yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.

3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste, smell, or appearance.

Far'i-nose' (făr'ĭ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *farinosus*: cf. F. *farineux.*] **1.** Yielding farina; as, *farinose* substances.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Covered with a sort of white, mealy powder, as the leaves of some poplars, and the body of certain insects; mealy.

Farl (färl), *v. t.* Same as FURL. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Farl'ie (färl'ĭ), *n.* [OE. *ferlich* wonder, as adj., strange, sudden, fearful, AS. *fǽrlīc* sudden. See FEAR.] An unusual or unexpected thing; a wonder. See FERLY. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Drayton.*

Farm (färm), *n.* [OE. *ferme* rent, lease, F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmus* firm, fast, *firmare* to make firm or fast. See FIRM, *a. & n.*] **1.** The rent of land, — originally paid by reservation of part of its products. [*Obs.*]

2. The term or tenure of a lease of land for cultivation; a leasehold. [*Obs.*]

It is great willfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

3. The land held under lease and by payment of rent, for the purpose of cultivation.

4. Any tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes, under the management of a tenant or the owner.

☞ In England the ideas of a lease, a term, and a rent, continue to be in a great degree inseparable, even from the popular meaning of a *farm*, as they are entirely so from the legal sense. *Burrill.*

5. A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government.

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke.*

6. (*O. Eng. Law*) A lease of the imposts on particular goods; as, the sugar *farm*, the silk *farm*.

Whereas G. H. held the *farm* of sugars upon a rent of 10,000 marks per annum. *State Trials* (1196).

Farm (färm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARMED (färmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARMING.] **1.** To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent; to yield the use of to a tenant, on condition of his returning a portion of the proceeds.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

2. To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving in return a percentage of what it yields; as, to *farm* the taxes.

To *farm* their subjects and their duties toward these. *Burke.*

3. To take at a certain rent or rate.

4. To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate, as land; to till, as a farm.

To farm let, To let to farm, to lease on rent.

Farm, *v. i.* To engage in the business of tilling the soil; to labor as a farmer.

Farm'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being farmed.

Farm'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fermier.*] One who farms; as: (*a*) One who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground; a tenant. *Smart.* (*b*) One who is devoted to the tillage of the soil; one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman. (*c*) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect, either paying a fixed annual rent for the privilege, or receiving a certain percentage of the sums collected; as, a *farmer* of the revenues. (*d*) (*Mining*) The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.

Farmer-general [F. *fermier-general*], one to whom the right of levying certain taxes, in a particular district, was *farmed out*, under the former French monarchy, for a given sum paid down. — **Farmers' satin,** a light material of cotton and worsted, used for coat linings. *McElrath.* — **The king's farmer** (*O. Eng. Law*), one to whom the collection of a royal revenue was farmed out. *Burrill.*

Farm'er-ess, *n.* A woman who farms.

Farm'er-ship, *n.* Skill in farming.

Farm'er-y (-ў), *n.* The buildings and yards necessary for the business of a farm; a homestead. [*Eng.*]

Farm'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm; a farmer's residence.

Farm'ing, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming; as, *farming* tools; *farming* land; a *farming* community.

Farm'ing, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

Far'most' (fär'mōst'), *a.* Most distant; farthest.

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part. *Dryden.*

Farm'stead (färm'stĕd), *n.* A farm with the buildings upon it; a homestead on a farm. *Tennyson.*

With its pleasant groves and *farmsteads*. *Carlyle.*

Farm'stead-ing, *n.* A farmstead. [*Scot.*] *Black.*

Farm'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the space inclosed by the farm buildings.

Far'ness (fär'nĕs), *n.* [From FAR, *a.*] The state of being far off; distance; remoteness. [*R.*] *Grew.*

Far'o (fâr'ō *or* fā'rō), *n.* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian king *Pharaoh* was formerly represented upon one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players play against the dealer or banker, staking their money upon the order in which the cards will lie and be dealt from the pack.

Faro bank, the capital which the proprietor of a faro table ventures in the game; also, the place where a game of faro is played. *Hoyle.*

Fa'ro-ese' (fā'rō-ēz'), *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant, or, collectively, inhabitants, of the Faroe islands.

Far'-off' (fär'ŏf'; 115), *a.* Remote; as, the *far-off* distance. Cf. *Far off*, under FAR, adv.

Far-rag'i-nous (făr-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See FARRAGO.] Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a *farraginous* mountain. [*R.*] *Kirwan.*

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Far-ra'go** (făr-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *farrago*, *-aginis*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, fr. *far* a sort of grain. See FARINA.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a mixture.

A confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

Far'rand (făr'rand), *n.* [OE. *farand* beautiful; cf. Gael. *farranta* neat, stout, stately; or perh. akin to E. *fare.*] Manner; custom; fashion; humor. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *farand.*] *Grose.*

Far're-a'tion (făr'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *farreatio.*] Same as CONFARREATION.

Far'ri-er (făr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *ferrour*, *ferrer*, OF. *ferreor*, *ferrier*, LL. *ferrator*, *ferrarius* equorum, from *ferrare* to shoe a horse, *ferrum* a horseshoe, fr. L. *ferrum* iron. Cf. FERREOUS.] **1.** A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; a horseshoer.

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses; a veterinary surgeon.

Far'ri-er, *v. i.* To practice as a farrier; to carry on the trade of a farrier. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Far'ri-er-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** The art of shoeing horses.

2. The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating diseases of horses and cattle; the veterinary art.

3. The place where a smith shoes horses.

Far'row (făr'rō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig; akin to OHG. *farh, farah*, pig, dim. *farheli* little pig, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken* pig, Lith. *parszas*, OIr. *orc*, L. *porcus*, Gr. πόρκος. Cf. PORK.] A litter of pigs. *Shak.*

Far'row, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARROWING.] To bring forth (young); — said only of swine. *Tusser.*

Far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow* a cow that is not with calf, D. *vaarkoe, vaars*, heifer, G. *färse*, AS. *fearr* bull, G. *farre*. Cf. HEIFER.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

☞ If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*.

Far'ry (făr'rў), *n.* A farrow. [*Obs.*] *Perry.*

Farse (fărs), *n.* [See FARCE, *n.*] (*Eccl.*) An addition to, or a paraphrase of, some part of the Latin service in the vernacular; — common in England before the Reformation.

Far'see'ing (făr'sē'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Able to see to a great distance; farsighted.

2. Having foresight as regards the future.

Far'sight'ed (făr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; hence, of good judgment regarding the remote effects of actions; sagacious.

2. (*Med.*) Hypermetropic.

Far'sight'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being farsighted.

2. (*Med.*) Hypermetropia.

Far'-stretched' (făr'strĕcht'), *a.* Stretched beyond ordinary limits.

Far'ther (făr'thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. [*superl.* FARTHEST (-thĕst). See FURTHER.] [For *farrer*, OE. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*; confused with *further*. Cf. FARTHEST.]

1. More remote; more distant than something else.

2. Tending to a greater distance; beyond a certain point; additional; further.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*
Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*
Some *farther* change awaits us. *Milton.*

Far'ther, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; as, let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther*.

2. Moreover; by way of progress in treating a subject; as, *farther*, let us consider the probable event.

No farther, (used elliptically for) go no farther; say no more, etc.

It will be dangerous to go on. *No farther!* *Shak.*

Far'ther, *v. t.* To help onward. [*R.*] See FURTHER.

Far'ther-ance (-ans), *n.* [*Obs.*] See FURTHERANCE.

Far'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* [*Obs.*] See FURTHERMORE.

Far'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

Far'thest (făr'thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. [See FARTHER, and cf. FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree. See FURTHEST.

Far'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

Far'thing (făr'thĭng), *n.* [OE. *ferthing*, AS. *feórðung*, fr. *feórða* fourth, *feór, feówer*, four. See FOUR.]

1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value, equal to half a cent in United States currency.

2. A very small quantity or value. [*Obs.*]

In her cup was no *farthing* seen of grease. *Chaucer.*

3. A division of land. [*Obs.*]

Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *R. Carew.*

Far'thin-gale (făr'thĭn-gāl), *n.* [OE. *vardingale, fardingale*, fr. OF. *vertugale, verdugade*, F. *vertugade, vertugadin*, from Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis*. See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops formed of whalebone, or other light, elastic material, used to extend the petticoat.

We 'll revel it as bravely as the best, . . .
With ruffs and cuffs, and *farthingales* and things. *Shak.*

‖ **Fas'ces** (făs'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *fascis* bundle; cf. *fascia* a band, and Gr. φάκελος a bundle.] (*Rom. Antig.*) A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

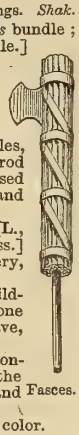
Fasces.

Fas'cet (făs'sĕt), *n.* (*Glass Making*) A wire basket on the end of a rod to carry glass bottles, etc., to the annealing furnace; also, an iron rod to be thrust into the mouths of bottles, and used for the same purpose; — called also *pontee* and *punty*.

‖ **Fas'ci-a** (făsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FASCIÆ (-ē). [L., a band: cf. It. *fascia*. See FASCES, and cf. FESS.]

1. A band, sash, or fillet; especially, in surgery, a bandage or roller.

2. (*Arch.*) A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band or broad fillet; especially, one of the three bands which make up the architrave, in the Ionic order. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

3. (*Anat.*) The layer of loose tissue, often containing fat, immediately beneath the skin; the stronger layer of connective tissue covering and investing all muscles; an aponeurosis.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A broad and well-defined band of color.

Fas'ci-al (făsh'ĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fasces.

2. (*Anat.*) Relating to a fascia.

Fas'ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt), } *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, p. p. of *fas-*
Fas'ci-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *ciare* to envelop with bands, fr. *fascia* band. See FASCES.] **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Flattened and laterally widened, as are often the stems of the garden cockscomb.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Broadly banded with color.

Fascicles. Part of branch of Larch with two Fascicles of Leaves.

Fas'ci-cle (făs'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] A small bundle or collection; a compact cluster; as, a *fascicle* of fibers; a *fascicle* of flowers or roots.

Fas'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Growing in a bundle, tuft, or close cluster; as, the *fascicled* leaves of the pine or larch; the *fascicled* roots of the dahlia; *fascicled* muscle fibers; *fascicled* tufts of hair.

Fascicled Roots.

Fas-cic'u-lar (făs-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a fascicle; fascicled; as, a *fascicular* root.

Fas-cic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a fascicled manner. *Kirwan.*

Fas-cic'u-late (făs-sĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.*
Fas-cic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } Grouped in a fascicle; fascicled.

‖ **Fas-cic'u-lus** (făs-sĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FASCICULI (-lī). [L. See FASCICLE.] **1.** A little bundle; a fascicle.

2. A division of a book.

Fas'ci-nate (făs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASCINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASCINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *fascinare*; cf. Gr. βασκαίνειν to slander, bewitch.] **1.** To influence in an uncontrollable manner; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible charm; to bewitch; to enchant.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *Griffith (Cuvier).*

2. To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; to charm; to captivate, as by physical or mental charms.

There be none of the passions that have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To charm; enrapture; captivate; enchant; bewitch; attract.

Fas'ci-na'tion (făs'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fascinatio*: cf. F. *fascination*.] **1.** The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; the exercise of a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.

The Turks hang old rags . . . upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

2. The state or condition of being fascinated.

3. That which fascinates; a charm; a spell.

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words. *South.*

Fas-cine' (făs-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks, fr. *fascis*. See FASCES.] (*Fort. & Engin.*) A cylindrical bundle of small sticks of wood, bound together, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets; also in revetments for river banks, and in mats for dams, jetties, etc.

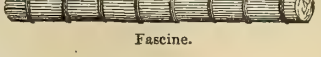
Fascine.

Fas'ci-nous (făs'sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fascinum* witchcraft, akin to *fascinare*. See FASCINATE.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. [*Obs.*] "*Fascinous* diseases." *Harvey.*

‖ **Fas-ci'o-la** (făs-sĭ'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FASCIOLÆ (-lē). [See FASCICLE.] (*Anat.*) A band of gray matter bordering the fimbria in the brain; the dentate convolution. *Wilder.*

Fas'ci-ole (făs'sĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *fasciola* a little bandage. See FASCIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A band of minute tubercles, bearing modified spines, on the shells of spatangoid sea urchins. See SPATANGOIDEA.

Fash (făsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASHED (făsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASHING.] [OF. *faschier*, F. *fâcher*, to anger, vex; cf. Pr. *fastigar, fastigar*, fr. L. *fastidium* dislike. See FASTIDIOUS.] To vex; to tease; to trouble. [*Scot.*]

Fash, *n.* Vexation; anxiety; care. [*Scot.*]

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

Fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *fasoun, facioun*, shape, manner, F. *façon*, orig., a making, fr. L. *factio* a making, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT, FEAT, and cf. FACTION.]

1. The make or form of anything; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure; pattern; model; as, the *fashion* of the ark, of a coat, of a house, of an altar, etc.; workmanship; execution.

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke* ix. 29.
I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shak.*

2. The prevailing mode or style, especially of dress; custom or conventional usage in respect of dress, behavior, etiquette, etc.; particularly, the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding; as, to dress, dance, sing, ride, etc, in the *fashion*.

The innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

As now existing, *fashion* is a form of social regulation analogous to constitutional government as a form of political regulation. *H. Spencer.*

3. Polite, fashionable, or genteel life; social position; good breeding; as, men of *fashion*.

4. Mode of action; method of conduct; manner; custom; sort; way. "After his sour *fashion*." *Shak.*

After a fashion, to a certain extent; in a sort. — **Fashion piece** (*Naut.*), one of the timbers which terminate the transom, and define the shape of the stern. — **Fashion plate,** a pictorial design showing the prevailing style or a new style of dress.

Fash'ion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASHIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASHIONING.] [Cf. F. *façonner*.] **1.** To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*
Ingenious art . . .
Steps forth to *fashion* and refine the age. *Cowper.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; — with *to*.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4. To forge or counterfeit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fashioning needle (*Knitting Machine*), a needle used for widening or narrowing the work and thus shaping it.

Fash'ion-a-ble (făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Conforming to the fashion or established mode; according with the prevailing form or style; as, a *fashionable* dress.

2. Established or favored by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as, the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a *fashionable* man.

4. Genteel; well-bred; as, *fashionable* society.

Time is like a *fashionable* host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

Fash'ion-a-ble, *n.* A person who conforms to the fashions; — used chiefly in the plural.

Fash'ion-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being fashionable.

Fash'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.

Fash'ioned (-ŭnd), *a.* Having a certain style or fashion; as old-*fashioned*; new-*fashioned*.

Fash'ion-er (făsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything. [*R.*]

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fash'ion-ist, *n.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Fash'ion-less, *a.* Having no fashion.

Fash'ion-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who studies the fashions; a fop; a dandy. *Marston.*

Fash'ion-mon'ger-ing, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Fas'sa-ite (făs'sȧ-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene, from the valley of *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.

Fast (fȧst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASTING.] [AS. *fæstan*; akin to D. *vasten*, OHG. *fastēn*, G. *fasten*, Icel. & Sw. *fasta*, Dan. *faste*, Goth. *fastan* to keep, observe, fast, and prob. to E. *fast* firm.]

1. To abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment in whole or in part; to go hungry.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked. *Milton.*

2. To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty; to abstain from food voluntarily for a time, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, or humiliation and penitence.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child. 2 *Sam.* xii. 21.

Fasting day, a fast day; a day of fasting.

Fast, *n.* [OE. *faste, fast*; cf. AS. *fæsten*, OHG. *fasta*, G. *faste*. See FAST, *v. i.*] **1.** Abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

Surfeit is the father of much *fast*. *Shak.*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, for a space of time, as a spiritual discipline, or as a token of religious humiliation.

3. A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time; a period of abstinence from food or certain kinds of food; as, an annual *fast*.

Fast day, a day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices as a means of invoking the favor of God. — **To break one's fast,** to put an end to a period of abstinence by taking food; especially, to take one's morning meal; to breakfast. *Shak.*

Fast, *a.* [*Compar.* FASTER (-ẽr); *superl.* FASTEST (-ĕst).] [OE., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst*; akin to OS. *fast*, D. *vast*, OHG. *fasti, festi*, G. *fest*, Icel. *fastr*, Sw. & Dan. *fast*, and perh. to E. *fetter*. The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pursued; a Scandinavian use. Cf. FAST, *adv.*, FAST, *v.*, AVAST.] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering; made firm; not loose, unstable, or easily moved; immovable; as, to make *fast* the door.

There is an order that keeps things *fast*. *Burke.*

2. Firm against attack; fortified by nature or art; impregnable; strong.

Outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

3. Firm in adherence; steadfast; not easily separated or alienated; faithful; as, a *fast* friend.

4. Permanent; not liable to fade by exposure to air or by washing; durable; lasting; as, *fast* colors.

5. Tenacious; retentive. [*Obs.*]

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells. *Bacon.*

6. Not easily disturbed or broken; deep; sound.

All this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

7. Moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; swift; as, a *fast* horse.

8. Given to pleasure seeking; disregardful of restraint; reckless; wild; dissipated; dissolute; as, a *fast* man; a *fast* liver. *Thackeray.*

Fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; inconstant, esp. in the phrases *to play at fast and loose, to play fast and loose*, to act with giddy or reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another. "*Play fast and loose* with faith." *Shak.* — **Fast and loose pulleys** (*Mach.*), two pulleys placed side by side on a revolving shaft, which is driven from another shaft by a band, and arranged to disengage and reëngage the machinery driven thereby. When the machinery is to be stopped, the band is transferred from the pulley fixed to the shaft to the pulley which revolves freely upon it, and *vice versa*. — **Hard and fast** (*Naut.*), so completely aground as to be immovable. — **To make fast** (*Naut.*), to make secure; to fasten firmly, as a vessel, a rope, or a door.

Fast (fȧst), *adv.* [OE. *faste* firmly, strongly, quickly, AS. *fæste.* See FAST, *a.*] **1.** In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner; fixedly; firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast.* *Judg.* xv. 13.

2. In a fast or rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; extravagantly; wildly; as, to run *fast;* to live *fast.*

Fast by, *or* **Fast beside,** close or near to; near at hand.

He, after Eve seduced, unminded slunk
Into the wood *fast by.* *Milton.*
Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Fast, *n.* That which fastens or holds; especially, (*Naut.*) a mooring rope, hawser, or chain; — called, according to its position, a *bow, head, quarter, breast,* or *stern fast;* also, a post on a pier around which hawsers are passed in mooring.

Fas'ten (fȧs''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASTENING (-'n-ĭng).] [AS. *fæstnian;* akin to OHG. *festinōn.* See FAST, *a.*] **1.** To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure, as by a knot, lock, bolt, etc.; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet; to *fasten* a door or window.

2. To cause to hold together or to something else; to attach or unite firmly; to cause to cleave to something, or to cleave together, by any means; as, to *fasten* boards together with nails or cords; to *fasten* anything in our thoughts.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

3. To cause to take close effect; to make to tell; to lay on; as, to *fasten* a blow. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

If I can *fasten* but one cup upon him. *Shak.*

To fasten a charge, *or* **a crime, upon one,** to make his guilt certain, or so probable as to be generally believed. — **To fasten one's eyes upon,** to look upon steadily without cessation. *Acts* iii. 4.

Syn. — To fix; cement; stick; link; affix; annex.

Fas'ten, *v. i.* To fix one's self; to take firm hold; to clinch; to cling.

A horse leech will hardly *fasten* on a fish. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fas'ten-er (fȧs''n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes fast or firm.

Fas'ten-ing (fȧs''n-ĭng), *n.* Anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, buckle, etc.

Fast'er (fȧst'ẽr), *n.* One who abstains from food.

Fast'-hand'ed (fȧst'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Close-handed; close-fisted; covetous; avaricious. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Fas'ti** (fȧs'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to a modern almanac.

2 Records or registers of important events.

Fas-tĭd'ĭ-os'ĭ-ty (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fastidiousness; squeamishness. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Fas-tĭd'ĭ-ous (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion, perh. fr. *fastus* arrogance (of uncertain origin) + *taedium* loathing. Cf. TEDIOUS, FASH.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; suited with difficulty; squeamish; as, a *fastidious* mind or ear; a *fastidious* appetite.

Proud youth! *fastidious* of the lower world. *Young.*

Syn. — Squeamish; critical; overnice; difficult; punctilious. — FASTIDIOUS, SQUEAMISH. We call a person *fastidious* when his taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; we call him *squeamish* when he is excessively nice or critical on minor points, and also when he is overscrupulous as to questions of duty. "Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious;* whoever restrains his caprice and scrupulosity will cease to be *squeamish.*" *Crabb.*

— Fas-tĭd'ĭ-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Fas-tĭd'ĭ-ous-ness,** *n.*

Fas-tĭg'ĭ-ate (fȧs-tĭj'ĭ-āt),) *a.* [L. *fastigium*
Fas-tĭg'ĭ-a'ted (-ā'tĕd),) gable end, top, height, summit.] **1.** Narrowing towards the top.

2. (*Bot.*) Clustered, parallel, and upright, as the branches of the Lombardy poplar; pointed.

3. (*Zoöl.*) United into a conical bundle, or into a bundle with an enlarged head, like a sheaf of wheat.

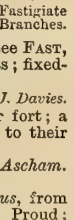
Fastigiate Branches.

Fast'ish (fȧst'ĭsh), *a.* Rather fast; also, somewhat dissipated. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Fast'ly, *adv.* Firmly; surely.

Fast'ness, *n.* [AS. *fæstnes,* fr. *fæst* fast. See FAST, *a.*] **1.** The state of being fast and firm; firmness; fixedness; security; faithfulness.

All . . . places of *fastness* [are] laid open. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. A fast place; a stronghold; a fortress or fort; a secure retreat; a castle; as, the enemy retired to their *fastnesses* in the mountains.

3. Conciseness of style. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

4. The state of being fast or swift.

Fas'tu-ous (fȧs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *fastuosus,* from *fastus* haughtiness, pride: cf. F. *fastueux.*] Proud; haughty; disdainful. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.* — **Fas'tu-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Fat (fȧt), *n.* [See VAT, *n.*] **1.** A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat. [*Obs.*]

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* ii. 24.

2. A measure of quantity, differing for different commodities. [*Obs.*] *Hebert.*

Fat, *a.* [*Compar.* FATTER (-tẽr); *superl.* FATTEST (-tĕst).] [AS. *fætt;* akin to D. *vet,* G. *fett, feist,* Icel. *feitr,* Sw. *fet,* Dan. *fed,* and perh. to Gr. *πῖδαξ* spring, fountain, *πιδύειν* to gush forth, *πίων* fat, Skr. *pī* to swell.] **1.** Abounding with fat; as: (*a*) Fleshy; characterized by fatness; plump; corpulent; not lean; as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox. (*b*) Oily; greasy; unctuous; rich; — said of food.

2. Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid.

Making our western wits *fat* and mean. *Emerson.*
Make the heart of this people *fat.* *Is.* vi. 10.

3. Fertile; productive; as, a *fat* soil; a *fat* pasture.

4. Rich; producing a large income; desirable; as, a *fat* benefice; a *fat* office; a *fat* job.

Now parson of Troston, a *fat* living in Suffolk. *Carlyle.*

5. Abounding in riches; affluent; fortunate. [*Obs.*]

Persons grown *fat* and wealthy by long impostures. *Swift.*

6. (*Typog.*) Of a character which enables the compositor to make large wages; — said of matter containing blank, cuts, or many leads, etc.; as, a *fat* take; a *fat* page.

Fat lute, a mixture of pipe clay and oil for filling joints.

Fat (fȧt), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) An oily liquid or greasy substance making up the main bulk of the adipose tissue of animals, and widely distributed in the seeds of plants. See *Adipose tissue,* under ADIPOSE.

☞ *Animal fats* are composed mainly of three distinct fats, *tristearin, tripalmitin,* and *triolein,* mixed in varying proportions. As olein is liquid at ordinary temperatures, while the other two fats are solid, it follows that the consistency or hardness of fats depends upon the relative proportion of the three individual fats. During the life of an animal, the fat is mainly in a liquid state in the fat cells, owing to the solubility of the two solid fats in the more liquid olein at the body temperature. Chemically, fats are composed of a fatty acid, as stearic, palmitic, oleic, etc., united with glyceryl. In butter fat, olein and palmitin predominate, mixed with another fat characteristic of butter, butyrin. In the vegetable kingdom many other fats or glycerides are to be found, as myristin from nutmegs, a glyceride of lauric acid in the fat of the bay tree, etc.

2. The best or richest productions; the best part; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.

3. (*Typog.*) Work containing much blank, or its equivalent, and, therefore, profitable to the compositor.

Fat acid. (*Chem.*) See *Sebacic acid,* under SEBACIC. — **Fat series, Fatty series** (*Chem.*), the series of the paraffine hydrocarbons and their derivatives; the marsh gas or methane series. — **Natural fats** (*Chem.*), the group of oily substances of natural occurrence, as butter, lard, tallow, etc., as distinguished from certain fatlike substances of artificial production, as paraffin. Most natural fats are essentially mixtures of triglycerides of fatty acids.

Fat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATTING (-tĭng).] [OE. *fatten,* AS. *fættian.* See FAT, *a.*, and cf. FATTEN.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

We *fat* all creatures else to *fat* us. *Shak.*

Fat, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer.*

Fa'tal (fā'tal), *a.* [L. *fatalis,* fr. *fatum:* cf. F. *fatal.* See FATE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable. [*R.*]

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

2. Foreboding death or great disaster. [*R.*]

That *fatal* screech owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours. *Shak.*

3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease; a *fatal* day; a *fatal* error.

Fa'tal-ism (fā'tal-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *fatalisme.*] The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

Fa'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *fataliste.*] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fa'tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Implying, or partaking of the nature of, fatalism.

Fa-tal'ĭ-ty (fȧ-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* FATALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *fatalitas:* cf. F. *fatalité.*] **1.** The state of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity, superior to, and independent of, free and rational control.

The Stoics held a *fatality,* and a fixed, unalterable course of events. *South.*

2. The state of being fatal; tendency to destruction or danger, as if by decree of fate; mortality.

The year sixty-three is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality.* *Sir T. Browne.*
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. That which is decreed by fate or which is fatal; a fatal event. *Dryden.*

Fa'tal-ly (fā'tal-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate. *Bentley.*

2. In a manner issuing in death or ruin; mortally; destructively; as, *fatally* deceived or wounded.

Fa'tal-ness, *n.* Quality of being fatal. *Johnson.*

‖ **Fa'ta Mor-ga'na** (fā'tȧ môr-gä'nȧ). [It.; — so called because this phenomenon was looked upon as the work of a fairy (It. *fata*) of the name of *Morgána.* See FAIRY.] A kind of mirage by which distant objects appear inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied. It is noticed particularly at the Straits of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily.

Fat'back' (fȧt'bȧk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The menhaden.

Fat'-brained' (fȧt'brānd'), *a.* Dull of apprehension.

Fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* a prophetic declaration, oracle, what is ordained by the gods, destiny, fate, fr. *fari* to speak: cf. OF. *fat.* See FAME, FABLE, BAN, and cf. 1st FAY, FAIRY.] **1.** A fixed decree by which the order of things is prescribed; the immutable law of the universe; inevitable necessity; the force by which all existence is determined and conditioned.

Necessity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate.* *Milton.*

Beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting *fate* of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments. *Froude.*

2. Appointed lot; allotted life; arranged or predetermined event; destiny; especially, the final lot; doom; ruin; death.

The great, th' important day, big with the *fate*
Of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*
Our wills and *fates* do so contrary run
That our devices still are overthrown. *Shak.*
The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate,* Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

3. The element of chance in the affairs of life; the unforeseen and unestimated conditions considered as a force shaping events; fortune; esp., opposing circumstances against which it is useless to struggle; as, *fate* was, or the *fates* were, against him.

A brave man struggling in the storms of *fate.* *Pope.*
Sometimes an hour of *Fate's* serenest weather strikes through our changeful sky its coming beams. *B. Taylor.*

4. *pl.* [L. *Fata,* pl. of *fatum.*] (*Myth.*) The three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, sometimes called the *Destinies,* or *Parcæ,* who were supposed to determine the course of human life. They are represented, one as holding the distaff, a second as spinning, and the third as cutting off the thread.

☞ Among all nations it has been common to speak of *fate* or destiny as a power superior to gods and men — swaying all things irresistibly. This may be called the *fate* of poets and mythologists. Philosophical *fate* is the sum of the laws of the universe, the product of eternal intelligence and the blind properties of matter. Theological *fate* represents Deity as above the laws of nature, and ordaining all things according to his will — the expression of that will being the law. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Syn. — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.

Fat'ed (fāt'ĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; as, he was *fated* to rule a factious people.

One midnight
Fated to the purpose. *Shak.*

2. Invested with the power of determining destiny. [*Obs.*] "The *fated* sky." *Shak.*

3. Exempted by fate. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Dryden.*

Fate'ful (fāt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Having the power of serving or accomplishing fate. "The *fateful* steel." *J. Barlow.*

2. Significant of fate; ominous.

The *fateful* cawings of the crow. *Longfellow.*

— Fate'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Fate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Fat'head' (fȧt'hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A cyprinoid fish of the Mississippi valley (*Pimephales promelas*); — called also *black-headed minnow.* (*b*) A labroid food fish of California; the redfish.

Fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* [OE. *fader,* AS. *fæder;* akin to OS. *fadar,* D. *vader,* OHG. *fatar,* G. *vater,* Icel. *faðir,* Sw. & Dan. *fader,* OIr. *athir,* L. *pater,* Gr. *πατήρ,* Skr. *pitṛ,* perh. fr. Skr. *pā* to protect. √75, 247. Cf. PAPA, PATERNAL, PATRIOT, POTENTIAL, PABULUM.] **1.** One who has begotten a child, whether son or daughter; a generator; a male parent.

A wise son maketh a glad *father.* *Prov.* x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; especially, a first ancestor; a founder of a race or family; — in the plural, *fathers,* ancestors.

David slept with his *fathers.* 1 *Kings* ii. 10.
Abraham, who is the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16.

3. One who performs the offices of a parent by maintenance, affectionate care, counsel, or protection.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job* xxix. 16.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen.* xlv. 8.

4. A respectful mode of address to an old man.

And Joash the king of Israel came down unto him [Elisha], . . . and said, O my *father,* my *father!* 2 *Kings* xiii. 14.

5. A senator of ancient Rome.

6. A dignitary of the church, a superior of a convent, a confessor (called also *father confessor*), or a priest; also, the eldest member of a profession, or of a legislative assembly, etc.

Bless you, good *father* friar! *Shak.*

7. One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; — often spoken of collectively as *the Fathers;* as, the Latin, Greek, or apostolic *Fathers.*

8. One who, or that which, gives origin; an originator; a producer, author, or contriver; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; a distinguished example or teacher.

The *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.
Might be the *father* of all them that believe. *Rom.* iv. 11.
Thy wish was *father,* Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*
The *father* of good news. *Shak.*

9. The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in theology, the first person in the Trinity.

Our *Father,* which art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.
Now had the almighty *Father* from above . . .
Bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another, treating it as his own. — **Apostolic fathers, Conscript fathers,** etc. See under APOSTOLIC, CONSCRIPT, etc. — **Father in God,** a title given to bishops. — **Father of lies,** the Devil. — **Father of the bar,** the oldest practitioner at the bar. — **Fathers of the city,** the aldermen. — **Father of the Faithful.** (*a*) Abraham. *Rom.* iv. *Gal.* iii. 6-9. (*b*) Mohammed, or one of the sultans, his successors. — **Father of the house,** the member of a legislative body who has had the longest continuous service. — **Most Reverend Father in God,** a title given to archbishops and metropolitans, as to the archbishops of Canterbury and York. — **Natural father,** the father of an illegitimate child. — **Putative father,** one who is presumed to be the father of an illegitimate child; the supposed father. — **Spiritual father.** (*a*) A religious teacher or guide, esp. one instrumental in leading a soul to God. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) A priest who hears confession in the sacrament of penance. — **The Holy Father** (*R. C. Ch.*), the pope.

Fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATHERED (-thẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATHERING.] **1.** To make one's self the father of; to beget.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base. *Shak.*

2. To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work; to acknowledge one's self author of or responsible for (a statement, policy, etc.).

Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ. *Swift.*

3. To provide with a father. [*R.*]

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded? *Shak.*

To father on *or* **upon**, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; to put or lay upon as being responsible. "Nothing can be so uncouth or extravagant, which may not be *fathered on* some fetch of wit, or some caprice of humor." *Barrow.*

Fa'ther-hood (fä'thĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father; paternity.

Fa'ther-in-law' (-ĭn-lä'), *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thĕrz-). The father of one's husband or wife; — correlative to *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law*.

☞ A man who marries a woman having children already, is sometimes, though erroneously, called their *father-in-law*.

Fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* [Imitated fr. D. *vaderland*. See FATHER, and LAND.] One's native land; the native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

Fa'ther-lash'er (-lăsh'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European marine fish (*Cottus bubalis*), allied to the sculpin; — called also *lucky proach*.

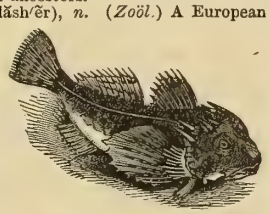

Father-lasher (*Cottus bubalis*). (⅛)

Fa'ther-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a living father; as, a *father-less* child.

2. Without a known author. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fa'ther-less-ness, *n.* The state of being without a father.

Fa'ther-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From FATHERLY.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, etc.

Fa'ther long'legs' (lŏng'lĕgz'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS, 2.

Fa'ther-ly, *a.* **1.** Like a father in affection and care; paternal; tender; protecting; careful.

You have showed a tender, *fatherly* regard. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a father.

Fa'ther-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a father. [*R.*]

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased. *Milton.*

Fa'ther-ship, *n.* The state of being a father; fatherhood; paternity.

Fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* [OE. *fadme*, *faðme*, AS. *fæðm* fathom, the embracing arms; akin to OS. *faðmos* the outstretched arms, D. *vadem*, *vaam*, fathom, OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, G. *faden* fathom, thread, Icel. *faðmr* fathom, Sw. *famn*, Dan. *favn*; cf. Gr. πετανύναι to spread out, πέταλος outspread, flat, L. *patere* to lie open, extend. Cf. PATENT, PETAL.] **1.** A measure of length, containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of navigable water by soundings.

2. The measure or extent of one's capacity; depth, as of intellect; profundity; reach; penetration. [*R.*]

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*

Fath'om, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATHOMED (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATHOMING.] **1.** To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to measure by throwing the arms about; to span. [*Obs.*] *Purchas.*

2. To measure by a sounding line; especially, to sound the depth of; to penetrate, measure, and comprehend; to get to the bottom of. *Dryden.*

The page of life that was spread out before me seemed dull and commonplace, only because I had not *fathomed* its deeper import. *Hawthorne.*

Fath'om-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

Fath'om-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who fathoms.

Fath'om-less, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being fathomed; immeasurable; that can not be sounded.

And buckle in a waist most *fathomless*. *Shak.*

2. Incomprehensible.

The *fathomless* absurdity. *Milton.*

Fa-tid'i-cal (fā-tĭd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *fatidicus; fatum* fate + *dicere* to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic; fatiloquent; as, the *fatidical* oak. [*R.*] *Howell.* — **Fa-tid'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Fa-tif'er-ous (fā-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatifer; fatum* fate + *ferre* to bear, bring.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Fat'i-ga-ble (făt'ĭ-gà-b'l), *a.* [L. *fatigabilis*: cf. F. *fatigable*. See FATIGUE.] Easily tired. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Fat'i-gate (făt'ĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *fatigatus*, p. p. of *fatigare*. See FATIGUE.] Wearied; tired; fatigued. [*Obs.*]

Requickened what in flesh was *fatigate*. *Shak.*

Fat'i-gate (făt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To weary; to tire; to fatigue. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Fat'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fatigatio*: cf. OF. *fatigation*.] Weariness. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Fa-tigue' (fā-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare*; cf. L. *affatim* sufficiently.] **1.** Weariness from bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength.

2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war. *Dryden.*

3. The weakening of a metal when subjected to repeated vibrations or strains.

Fatigue call (*Mil.*), a summons, by bugle or drum, to perform fatigue duties. — Fatigue dress, the working dress of soldiers. — Fatigue duty (*Mil.*), labor exacted from soldiers aside from the use of arms. *Farrow.* — Fatigue party, a party of soldiers on fatigue duty.

Fa-tigue', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATIGUED (-tēgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATIGUING (fā-tē'gĭng).] [Cf. F. *fatiguer*. See FATIGUE, *n.*] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire.

Syn. — To jade; tire; weary; bore. See JADE.

Fa-til'o-quent (fā-tĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [See FATILOQUIST.] Prophetic; fatidical. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Fa-til'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* [L. *fatiloquus* declaring fate; *fatum* fate + *loqui* to speak.] A fortune teller.

Fat'i-mite (făt'ĭ-mīt), **Fat'i-mide** (-mīd), *a.* (*Hist.*) Descended from Fatima, the daughter and only child of Mohammed. — *n.* A descendant of Fatima.

Fa-tis'cence (fā-tĭs'sens), *n.* [L. *fatiscens*, p. pr. of *fatiscere* to gape or crack open.] A gaping or opening; state of being chinky, or having apertures. *Kirwan.*

Fat'-kid'neyed (făt'kĭd'nĭd), *a.* Gross; lubberly.

Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal! *Shak.*

Fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* [*Fat* + *-ling.*] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; — said of such animals as are used for food.

He sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 13.

Fat'ly, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

Fat'ner (-nĕr), *n.* One who fattens. [*R.*] See FATTENER. *Arbuthnot.*

Fat'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with *fatness*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 7.

2. Hence: Richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Rich in the *fatness* of her plenteous soil. *Rowe.*

3. That which makes fat or fertile.

The clouds drop *fatness*. *Philips.*

Fat'ten (făt't'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATTENING (-t'n-ĭng).] [See FAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to fill full; to fat.

2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood. *Dryden.*

Fat'ten, *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*

Fat'ten-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, fattens; that which gives fatness or fertility.

Fat'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being fatty.

Fat'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Somewhat fat; inclined to fatness.

Coleridge, a puffy, anxious, obstructed-looking, *fattish* old man. *Carlyle.*

Fat'ty (făt'tў), *a.* Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; greasy; gross; as, a *fatty* substance.

Fatty acid (*Chem.*), any one of the paraffin series of monocarbonic acids, as formic acid, acetic acid, etc.; — so called because the higher members, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are themselves fatlike substances. — Fatty clays. See under CLAY. — Fatty degeneration (*Med.*), a diseased condition, in which the oil globules, naturally present in certain organs, are so multiplied as gradually to destroy and replace the efficient parts of these organs. — Fatty heart, Fatty liver, etc. (*Med.*), a heart, liver, etc., which have been the subjects of fatty degeneration or infiltration. — Fatty infiltration (*Med.*), a condition in which there is an excessive accumulation of fat in an organ, without destruction of any essential parts of the latter. — Fatty tumor (*Med.*), a tumor consisting of fatty or adipose tissue; lipoma.

Fa-tu'i-tous (fā-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Stupid; fatuous.

Fa-tu'i-ty (fā-tū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish: cf. F. *fatuité*. Cf. FATUOUS.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; stupidity.

Those many forms of popular *fatuity*. *I. Taylor.*

Fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] **1.** Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish; fatuitous. *Glanvill.*

2. Without reality; illusory, like the *ignis fatuus*.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

Fat'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

‖ **Fau'bourg'** (fō'bōōr'; E. fō'bōōrg), *n.* [F.] A suburb of a French city; also, a district now within a city, but formerly without its walls.

Fau'cal (fą'kal), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces, or opening of the throat; faucial; esp., (*Phon.*) produced in the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds found in the Semitic and some other languages.

Ayin is the most difficult of the *faucals*.
I. Taylor (The Alphabet).

‖ **Fau'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx, situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue; — called also the *isthmus of the fauces*. On either side of the passage two membranous folds, called the *pillars of the fauces*, inclose the tonsils.

2. (*Bot.*) The throat of a calyx, corolla, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) That portion of the interior of a spiral shell which can be seen by looking into the aperture.

Fau'cet (fą'sĕt; *colloq.* fâs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *fausset*, perh. fr. L. *fauces* throat.] **1.** A fixture for drawing a liquid, as water, molasses, oil, etc., from a pipe, cask, or other vessel, in such quantities as may be desired; — called also *tap*, and *cock*. It consists of a tubular spout, stopped with a movable plug, spigot, valve, or slide.

2. The enlarged end of a section of pipe which receives the spigot end of the next section.

Fau'chion (fą'chŭn), *n.* See FALCHION. [*Obs.*]

Fau'cial (fą'shal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the fauces; pharyngeal.

Faugh (fą), *interj.* [Cf. FOH.] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

Faul'chion (fąl'chŭn), *n.* See FALCHION.

Faul'con (fą'k'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FALCON.

Fauld (fąld), *n.* The arch over the dam of a blast furnace; the tymp arch.

Faule (fąl), *n.* A fall or falling band. [*Obs.*]

These laces, ribbons, and these *faules*. *Herrick.*

Fault (fąlt), *n.* [OE. *faut*, *faute*, F. *faute* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *falta*), fr. a verb meaning *to want*, *fail*, freq., fr. L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL, and cf. DEFAULT.]

1. Defect; want; lack; default.

One, it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

2. Anything that fails, that is wanting, or that impairs excellence; a failing; a defect; a blemish.

As patches set upon a little breach
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault*. *Shak.*

3. A moral failing; a defect or dereliction from duty; a deviation from propriety; an offense less serious than a crime.

4. (*Geol. & Mining*) (*a*) A dislocation of the strata or the vein. (*b*) In coal seams, coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam; as, slate *fault*, dirt *fault*, etc. *Raymond.*

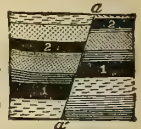

Fault resulting in elevation of the coal seams 1, 2, along the plane *aa'*. (*Geol.*)

5. (*Hunting*) A lost scent; act of losing the scent.

Ceasing their clamorous cry till they have singled,
With much ado, the cold *fault* clearly out. *Shak.*

6. (*Tennis*) Failure to serve the ball into the proper court.

At fault, unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track. — To find fault, to find reason for blaming or complaining; to express dissatisfaction; to complain; — followed by *with* before the thing complained of; but formerly by *at*. "Matter *to find fault at*." *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Syn. — Error; blemish; defect; imperfection; weakness; blunder; failing; vice. — FAULT, FAILING, DEFECT, FOIBLE. A *fault* is positive, something morally wrong; a *failing* is negative, some weakness or falling short in a man's character, disposition, or habits; a *defect* is also negative, and as applied to character is the absence of anything which is necessary to its completeness or perfection; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at. A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults*; or his *faults* and *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all. The *faults* of a friend are often palliated or explained away into mere *defects*, and the *defects* or *foibles* of an enemy exaggerated into *faults*. "I have *failings* in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar *faults*; but of avarice I have generally held myself guiltless." *Fox.* "Presumption and self-applause are the *foibles* of mankind." *Waterland.*

Fault (fąlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAULTING.] **1.** To charge with a fault; to accuse; to find fault with; to blame. [*Obs.*]

For that I will not *fault* thee. *Old Song.*

2. (*Geol.*) To interrupt the continuity of (rock strata) by displacement along a plane of fracture; — chiefly used in the p. p.; as, the coal beds are badly *faulted*.

Fault, *v. i.* To err; to blunder; to commit a fault; to do wrong. [*Obs.*]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted*. *Latimer.*

Fault'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who commits a fault. [*Obs.*]

Behold the *faulter* here in sight. *Fairfax.*

Fault'-find'er (fąlt'fīnd'ĕr), *n.* One who makes a practice of discovering others' faults and censuring them; a scold.

Fault'-find'ing, *n.* The act of finding fault or blaming; — used derogatively. Also *Adj.*

Fault'ful (fąlt'ful), *a.* Full of faults or sins. *Shak.*

Fault'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a faulty manner.

Fault'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being faulty.

Round, even to *faultiness*. *Shak.*

Fault'ing, *n.* (*Geol.*) The state or condition of being faulted; the process by which a fault is produced.

Fault'less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offense; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; perfect. See BLAMELESS. — **Fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fault'less-ness**, *n.*

Fault'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; not fit for the use intended.

Created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since. *Milton.*

2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. *Shak.*

The king doth speak . . . as one which is *faulty*. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 13.

Faun (fąn), *n.* [L. *Faunus*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. See FAVOR.] (*Rom. Myth.*) A god of fields and shepherds, differing little from the satyr. The fauns are usually represented as half goat and half man.

Satyr or *Faun*, or Sylvan. *Milton.*

Fau'na (fą'nà), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *faune*. See FAUN.] (*Zoöl.*) The animals of any given area or epoch; as, the *fauna* of America; fossil *fauna*; recent *fauna*.

Fau'nal (fą'nal), *a.* Relating to fauna.

Fau'nist (fą'nĭst), *n.* One who describes the fauna of a country; a naturalist. *Gilbert White.*

‖ **Fau'nus** (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FAUNI (-nī). [L.] (*Myth.*) See FAUN.

Fau'sen (fą's'n), *n.* [Cf. W. *llysowen* eel, *ll* sounding in Welsh almost like *fl*.] (*Zoöl.*) A young eel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Fausse'-braye'** (fōs'brā'), *n.* [F. *fausse-braie*.] (*Mil.*) A second rampart, exterior to, and parallel to, the main rampart, and considerably below its level.

‖ **Fau'teuil'** (fō'tēl' *or* fō'tĕ'y'), *n.* [F. See FALDISTORY.] **1.** An armchair; hence (because the members sit in fauteuils or armchairs), membership in the French Academy.

One form of Fauteuil.

2. Chair of a presiding officer.

Fau'tor (fą'tĕr), *n.* [L., contr. fr. *favitor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable: cf. F. *fauteur*. See FAVOR.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support; an abettor. [*Obs.*]

The king and the *fautors* of his proceedings. *Latimer.*

Fau'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [L. *fautrix*: cf. F. *fautrice*.] A patroness. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **Fau'vette'** (fō'vĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. fr. *fauve* fawn-colored.] (*Zoöl.*) A small singing bird, as the nightingale and warblers.

‖ **Faux** (fąks), *n.; pl.* FAUCES (fą'sēz). [L.] See FAUCES.

‖ **Faux' pas'** (fō' pä'). [F. See FALSE, and PAS.] A false step; a mistake or wrong measure.

Fa-vag'i-nous (fā-văj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *favus* a honeycomb.] Formed like, or resembling, a honeycomb.

Fa'vas (fā'văs), *n.* See FAVUS, *n.*, 2. *Fairholt.*

Fa'vel (fā'vĕl), *a.* [OF. *fauvel*, *favel*, dim. of F. *fauve;* of German origin. See FALLOW, *a.*] Yellow; fallow; dun. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Fa'vel, *n.* A horse of a favel or dun color. [*Obs.*]

To curry favel. See *To curry favor*, under FAVOR, *n.*

Fa'vel, *n.* [OF. *favele*, fr. L. *fabella* short fable, dim. of *fabula.* See FABLE.] Flattery; cajolery; deceit. [*Obs.*] *Skeat.*

‖ **Fa-vel'la** (fā-vĕl'lā), *n.* [NL., prob. from L. *favus* a honeycomb.] (*Bot.*) A group of spores arranged without order and covered with a thin gelatinous envelope, as in certain delicate red algæ.

Fa-ve'o-late (fā-vē'ō-lāt *or* fā'vē-), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; having cavities or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose.

Fa-vil'lous (fā-vĭl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *favilla* sparkling or glowing ashes.] Of or pertaining to ashes. [*Obs.*]

Light and *favillous* particles. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fa-vo'ni-an (fā-vō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Favonius* the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; soft; mild; gentle.

Fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* [Written also *favour.*] [OF. *favor*, F. *faveur*, L. *favor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable, cf. Skr. *bhāvaya* to further, foster, causative of *bhū* to become, be. Cf. BE. In the phrase *to curry favor, favor* is prob. for *favel* a horse. See 2d FAVEL.] **1.** Kind regard; propitious aspect; countenance; friendly disposition; kindness; good will.

Hath crawled into the *favor* of the king. *Shak.*

2. The act of countenancing, or the condition of being countenanced, or regarded propitiously; support; promotion; befriending.

But found no *favor* in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in *favor* with God and man. *Luke* ii. 52.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; an act of grace or good will, as distinct from justice or remuneration.

Beg one *favor* at thy gracious hand. *Shak.*

4. Mildness or mitigation of punishment; lenity.

I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. The object of regard; person or thing favored.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favor.* *Milton.*

6. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection; as, a marriage *favor* is a bunch or knot of white ribbons or white flowers worn at a wedding.

Wear thou this *favor* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shak.*

7. Appearance; look; countenance; face. [*Obs.*]

This boy is fair, of female *favor.* *Shak.*

8. (*Law*) Partiality; bias. *Bouvier.*

9. A letter or epistle; — so called in civility or compliment; as, your *favor* of yesterday is received.

10. *pl.* Love locks. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Challenge to the favor *or* **for favor** (*Law*), the challenge of a juror on grounds not sufficient to constitute a principal challenge, but sufficient to give rise to a probable suspicion of favor or bias, such as acquaintance, business relations, etc. See *Principal challenge*, under CHALLENGE. — **In favor of,** upon the side of; favorable to; for the advantage of. — **In favor with,** favored, countenanced, or encouraged by. — **To curry favor** [see the etymology of FAVOR, above], to seek to gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. — **With one's favor,** *or* **By one's favor,** with leave; by kind permission.

But, *with your favor,* I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Kindness; countenance; patronage; support; lenity; grace; gift; present; benefit.

Fa'vor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAVORING.] [Written also *favour.*] [Cf. OF. *favorer*, *favorir.* See FAVOR, *n.*] **1.** To regard with kindness; to support; to aid, or to have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to treat with consideration or tenderness; to show partiality or unfair bias towards.

O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies. *Pope.*

He that *favoreth* Joab, . . . let him go after Joab. 2 *Sam.* xx. 11.

[The painter] has *favored* her squint admirably. *Swift.*

2. To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; as, a weak place *favored* the entrance of the enemy.

3. To resemble in features; to have the aspect or looks of; as, the child *favors* his father.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favored* his master. *Spectator.*

Fa'vor-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Written also *favourable.*] [F. *favorable*, L. *favorabilis* favored, popular, pleasing, fr. *favor.* See FAVOR, *n.*] **1.** Full of favor; favoring; manifesting partiality; kind; propitious; friendly.

Lend *favorable* ears to our request. *Shak.*

Lord, thou hast been *favorable* unto thy land. *Ps.* lxxxv. 1.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous; convenient.

A place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

The temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health, and long life. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Beautiful; well-favored. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

— **Fa'vor-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Fa'vor-a-bly,** *adv.*

The *favorableness* of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty. *Burke.*

Fa'vored (fā'vẽrd), *a.* **1.** Countenanced; aided; regarded with kindness; as, a *favored* friend.

2. Having a certain favor or appearance; featured; as, well-*favored;* ill-*favored;* hard-*favored*, etc.

Fa'vored-ly (fā'vẽrd-lў), *adv.* In a favored or a favorable manner; favorably. [*Obs.*] *Deut.* xvii. 1. *Ascham.*

Fa'vored-ness, *n.* Appearance. [*Obs.*]

Fa'vor-er (fā'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity. [Written also *favourer.*]

And come to us as *favorers,* not as foes. *Shak.*

Fa'vor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who favors or gives countenance. [Written also *favouress.*]

Fa'vor-ing, *a.* That favors. — **Fa'vor-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Fa'vor-ite (fā'vẽr-ĭt), *n.* [OF. *favorit* favored, F. *favori*, fem. *favorite*, p. p. of OF. *favorir*, cf. It. *favorito*, fem. *favorita*, fr. *favorire* to favor. See FAVOR.] **1.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality; one preferred above others; especially, one unduly loved, trusted, and enriched with favors by a person of high rank or authority.

Committing to a wicked *favorite*
All public cares. *Milton.*

2. *pl.* Short curls dangling over the temples; — fashionable in the reign of Charles II. [*Obs.*] *Farquhar.*

3. (*Sporting*) The competitor (as a horse in a race) that is judged most likely to win; the competitor standing highest in the betting.

Fa'vor-ite, *a.* Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* child. "His *favorite* argument." *Macaulay.*

Fa'vor-it-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *favoritisme.*] The disposition to favor and promote the interest of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims; partiality.

A spirit of *favoritism* to the Bank of the United States. *A. Hamilton.*

Fa'vor-less, *a.* **1.** Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no countenance or support.

2. Unpropitious; unfavorable. [*Obs.*] "Fortune *favorless.*" *Spenser.*

Fa-vose' (fā-vōs'), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Honeycombed. See FAVEOLATE.

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the disease called favus.

Fav'o-site (făv'ō-sīt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Favosites.

‖ **Fav'o-si'tes** (făv'ō-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See FAVOSE.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil corals abundant in the Silurian and Devonian rocks, having polygonal cells with perforated walls.

Favosites (*F. Goldfussi*), from the Devonian. (⅝)

‖ **Fa'vus** (fā'vŭs), *n.* [L., honeycomb.] **1.** (*Med.*) A disease of the scalp, produced by a vegetable parasite.

2. A tile or flagstone cut into an hexagonal shape to produce a honeycomb pattern, as in a pavement; — called also *favas* and *sectilia. Mollett.*

Fawe (fą), *a.* [See FAIN.] Fain; glad; delighted. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fawk'ner (fąk'nẽr), *n.* [See FALCONER.] A falconer. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Fawn (fąn), *n.* [OF. *faon* the young one of any beast, a fawn, F. *faon* a fawn, for *fedon*, fr. L. *fetus.* See FETUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. See BUCK.

2. The young of an animal; a whelp. [*Obs.*]

[The tigress] . . . followeth . . . after her *fawns.* *Holland.*

3. A fawn color.

Fawn, *a.* Of the color of a fawn; fawn-colored.

Fawn, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *faonner.*] To bring forth a fawn.

Fawn, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAWNED (fąnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAWNING.] [OE. *fawnen*, *fainen*, *fagnien*, to rejoice, welcome, flatter, AS. *fægnian* to rejoice; akin to Icel. *fagna* to rejoice, welcome. See FAIN.] To court favor by low cringing, frisking, etc., as a dog; to flatter meanly; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*

You showed your teeth like apes, and *fawned* like hounds. *Shak.*

Thou with trembling fear,
Or like a *fawning* parasite, obeyest. *Milton.*

Courtiers who *fawn* on a master while they betray him. *Macaulay.*

Fawn, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery; sycophancy. *Shak.*

Fawn'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

Fawn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant.

Fawn'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fawning manner.

Faxed (făkst), *a.* [AS. *feaxede* haired, fr. *feax* hair. Cf. PAXWAX.] Hairy. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Fay (fā), *n.* [F. *fée.* See FATE, and cf. FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf. "Yellow-skirted *fays.*" *Milton.*

Fay, *n.* [OF. *fei*, F. *foi.* See FAITH.] Faith; as, by my *fay.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fay (fā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAYED (fād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAYING.] [OE. *feien*, v. t. & i., AS. *fēgan* to join, unite; akin to OS. *fōgian*, D. *voegen*, OHG. *fuogen*, G. *fügen*, Sw. *foga.* See FAIR, and cf. FADGE.] (*Shipbuilding*) To fit; to join; to unite closely, as two pieces of wood, so as to make the surfaces fit together.

Fay, *v. i.* (*Shipbuilding*) To lie close together; to fit; to fadge; — often with *in*, *into*, *with*, or *together.*

Faying surface, that surface of an object which comes in contact with another object to which it is fastened; — said of plates, angle irons, etc., that are riveted together in shipwork.

Fay'al-ite (fā'al-īt), *n.* [So called from the island *Fayal.*] (*Min.*) A black, greenish, or brownish mineral of the chrysolite group. It is a silicate of iron.

‖ **Fa'y-ence'** (fā'ē-yăns'), *n.* See FAIENCE.

Fay'tour (fā'tōor), *n.* See FAITOUR. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Faze (fāz), *v. t.* See FEEZE.

Faz'zo-let' (făz'zō-lĕt'), *n.* [It. *fazzoletto.*] A handkerchief. [*R.*] *Percival.*

Fea'ber-ry (fē'bĕr-rў), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *feabe*, *theabe*, *thape.*] (*Bot.*) A gooseberry. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Prior.*

Feague (fēg), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *fegen* to sweep, Icel. *fægja* to cleanse, polish, E. *fair*, *fay*, to fit, *fey* to cleanse.] To beat or whip; to drive. [*Obs.*] *Otway.*

Fe'al (fē'al), *a.* [OF. *feal*, *feel*, *feeil*, *fedeil*, F. *fidèle*, L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith. See FAITH.] Faithful; loyal. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Fe'al-ty (fē'al-tў), *n.* [OE. *feaute*, OF. *feauté*, *fealté*, *feelté*, *feelteit*, F. *fidélité*, fr. L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful. See FEAL, and cf. FIDELITY.] **1.** Fidelity to one's lord; the feudal obligation by which the tenant or vassal was bound to be faithful to his lord; the special oath by which this obligation was assumed; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; loyalty. It is no longer the practice to exact the performance of fealty, as a feudal obligation. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*). *Tomlins.*

2. Fidelity; constancy; faithfulness, as of a friend to a friend, or of a wife to her husband.

He should maintain *fealty* to God. *I. Taylor.*

Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes, and saps
The *fealty* of our friends. *Tennyson.*

Swore *fealty* to the new government. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Fealty* is distinguished from *homage*, which is an acknowledgment of tenure, while *fealty* implies an oath. See HOMAGE. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Homage; loyalty; fidelity; constancy.

Fear (fēr), *n.* A variant of FERE, a mate, a companion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fear, *n.* [OE. *fer*, *feer*, *fere*, AS. *fær* a coming suddenly upon, fear, danger; akin to D. *vaar*, OHG. *fāra* danger, G. *gefahr*, Icel. *fār* harm, mischief, plague, and to E. *fare*, *peril.* See FARE.] **1.** A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; apprehension; anxiety; solicitude; alarm; dread.

☞ The degrees of this passion, beginning with the most moderate, may be thus expressed, — *apprehension, fear, dread, fright, terror.*

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*

Where no hope is left, is left no *fear.* *Milton.*

2. (*Script.*) (*a*) Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, God's wrath; the trembling and awful reverence felt toward the Supreme Being. (*b*) Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth.

I will put my *fear* in their hearts. *Jer.* xxxii. 40.

I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. *Ps.* xxxiv. 11.

Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due . . . *fear* to whom *fear.* *Rom.* xiii. 7.

3. That which causes, or which is the object of, apprehension or alarm; source or occasion of terror; danger; dreadfulness.

There were they in great fear, where no *fear* was. *Ps.* liii. 5.

The *fear* of your adventure would counsel you to a more equal enterprise. *Shak.*

For fear, in apprehension lest. "*For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more." *Shak.*

Fear, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEARED (fērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEARING.] [OE. *feren*, *faeren*, to frighten, to be afraid, AS. *færan* to terrify. See FEAR, *n.*] **1.** To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotion of alarm or solicitude.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

With subordinate clause.

I greatly *fear* my money is not safe. *Shak.*

I almost *fear* to quit your hand. *D. Jerrold.*

2. To have a reverential awe of; to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of.

Leave them to God above; him serve and *fear.* *Milton.*

3. To be anxious or solicitous for. [*R.*]

The sins of the father are to be laid upon the children, therefore . . . I *fear* you. *Shak.*

4. To suspect; to doubt. [*Obs.*]

Ay what else, *fear* you not her courage? *Shak.*

5. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach of by fear. [*Obs.*]

Fear their people from doing evil. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Tush, tush! *fear* boys with bugs. *Shak.*

Syn. — To apprehend; dread; reverence; venerate.

Fear, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

I exceedingly *fear* and quake. *Heb.* xii. 21.

Fear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fear'ful (fēr'ful), *a.* **1.** Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; afraid; frightened.

Anxious amidst all their success, and *fearful* amidst all their power. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Inclined to fear; easily frightened; without courage; timid.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? *Deut.* xx. 8.

3. Indicating, or caused by, fear.

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shak.*

4. Inspiring fear or awe; exciting apprehension or terror; terrible; frightful; dreadful.

This glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. *Deut.* xxviii. 58.

Death is a *fearful* thing. *Shak.*

In dreams they *fearful* precipices tread. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful.

Fear'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

Fear'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being fearful.

Fear'less, *a.* Free from fear.

Syn. — Bold; daring; courageous; intrepid; valorous; valiant; brave; undaunted; dauntless; heroic.

— **Fear'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Fear'less-ness,** *n.*

Fear'naught' (fēr'nąt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person.

2. A stout woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught; also, a warm garment.

Fear'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Frightful; causing fear. [*Scotch*] "This *fearsome* wind." *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Easily frightened; timid; timorous. "A silly, *fearsome* thing." *B. Taylor.*

Fea'si-bil'i-ty (fē'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FEASIBILITIES (-tĭz). [From FEASIBLE.] The quality of being feasible; practicability; also, that which is feasible; as, before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *faisable*, fr. *faire* to make or do, fr. L. *facere*. See FACT, FEAT.] **1.** Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.

Always existing before their eyes as a thing *feasible* in practice. *Burke.*

It was not *feasible* to gratify so many ambitions. *Beaconsfield.*

2. Fit to be used or tilled, as land. [*R.*] *B. Trumbull.*

— Fea'si-ble-ness, *n.* **— Fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

Feast (fēst), *n.* [OE. *feste* festival, holiday, feast, OF. *feste* festival, F. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal; of uncertain origin. Cf. FAIR, *n.*, FESTAL, FÊTE.] **1.** A festival; a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous, anniversary.

The seventh day shall be a *feast* to the Lord. *Ex.* xiii. 6.

Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the *feast* of the passover. *Luke* ii. 41.

☞ Ecclesiastical *feasts* are called *immovable* when they always occur on the same day of the year; otherwise they are called *movable*.

2. A festive or joyous meal; a grand, ceremonious, or sumptuous entertainment, of which many guests partake; a banquet characterized by tempting variety and abundance of food.

Enough is as good as a *feast*. *Old Proverb.*

Belshazzar the King made a great *feast* to a thousand of his lords. *Dan.* v. 1.

3. That which is partaken of, or shared in, with delight; something highly agreeable; entertainment.

The *feast* of reason, and the flow of soul. *Pope.*

Feast day, a holiday; a day set as a solemn commemorative festival.

Syn. — Entertainment; regale; banquet; treat; carousal; festivity; festival. — FEAST, BANQUET, FESTIVAL, CAROUSAL. A *feast* sets before us viands superior in quantity, variety, and abundance; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festival* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

Feast, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEASTING.] [OE. *festen*, cf. OF. *fester* to rest from work, F. *fêter* to celebrate a holiday. See FEAST, *n.*] **1.** To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions, particularly in large companies, and on public festivals.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. *Job* i. 4.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*. *Shak.*

Feast, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table bountifully; as, he was *feasted* by the king. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to gratify; as, to *feast* the soul.

Feast your ears with the music awhile. *Shak.*

Feast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fares deliciously.

2. One who entertains magnificently. *Johnson.*

Feast'ful (-fụl), *a.* Festive; festal; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious. "*Feastful* days." "*Feastful* friends." *Milton.* **— Feast'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Feat (fēt), *n.* [OE. *fet*, OF. *fet*, *fait*, F. *fait*, *factum*, fr. L. *facere*, *factum*, to make or do. Cf. FACT, FEASIBLE, DO.] **1.** An act; a deed; an exploit.

The warlike *feats* I have done. *Shak.*

2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick; as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity.

Feat, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [*Obs.*]

To the more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*

Feat, *a.* [*Compar.* FEATER (-ẽr); *superl.* FEATEST.] [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] Dexterous in movements or service; skillful; neat; nice; pretty. [*Archaic*]

Never master had a page . . . so *feat*. *Shak.*

And look how well my garments sit upon me —
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*

Feat'-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having a feat or trim body. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Feat'e-ous (fēt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *faitis*, *faitice*, *fetis*, well made, fine, L. *facticius* made by art.] Dexterous; neat. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.* **— Feat'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *fether*, AS. *feðer*; akin to D. *veder*, OHG. *fedara*, G. *feder*, Icel. *fjöðr*, Sw. *fjäder*, Dan. *fjæder*, Gr. πτερόν wing, feather, πέτεσθαι to fly, Skr. *pattra* wing, feather, *pat* to fly, and prob. to L. *penna* feather, wing. √76, 248. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1.** One of the peculiar dermal appendages, of several kinds, belonging to birds, as contour feathers, quills, and down.

☞ An ordinary feather consists of the quill or hollow basal part of the stem; the shaft or rachis, forming the upper, solid part of the stem; the vanes or webs, implanted on the rachis and consisting of a series of slender laminæ or barbs, which usually bear barbules, which in turn usually bear barbicels and interlocking hooks by which they are fastened together. See DOWN, QUILL, PLUMAGE.

Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on one side; *b* Aftershaft; *ccc* Barbs; *d* Quill.

2. Kind; nature; species; — from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. [*R.*]

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend when he must need me. *Shak.*

3. The fringe of long hair on the legs of the setter and some other dogs.

4. A tuft of peculiar, long, frizzly hair on a horse.

5. One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow.

6. (*Mach. & Carp.*) A longitudinal strip projecting as a fin from an object, to strengthen it, or to enter a channel in another object and thereby prevent displacement sidewise but permit motion lengthwise; a spline.

7. A thin wedge driven between the two semicylindrical parts of a divided plug in a hole bored in a stone, to rend the stone. *Knight.*

8. The angular adjustment of an oar or paddle-wheel float, with reference to a horizontal axis, as it leaves or enters the water.

☞ *Feather* is used adjectively or in combination, meaning *composed of*, or *resembling*, *a feather or feathers*; as, *feather* fan, *feather*-heeled, *feather* duster.

Feather alum (*Min.*), a hydrous sulphate of alumina, resulting from volcanic action, and from the decomposition of iron pyrites; — called also *halotrichite*. *Ure.* — **Feather bed**, a bed filled with feathers. — **Feather driver**, one who prepares feathers by beating. — **Feather duster**, a dusting brush of feathers. — **Feather flower**, an artificial flower made of feathers, for ladies' headdresses, and other ornamental purposes. — **Feather grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Stipa pennata*) which has a long feathery awn rising from one of the chaffy scales which inclose the grain. — **Feather maker**, one who makes plumes, etc., of feathers, real or artificial. — **Feather ore** (*Min.*), a sulphide of antimony and lead, sometimes found in capillary forms and like a cobweb, but also massive. It is a variety of Jamesonite. — **Feather shot**, *or* **Feathered shot** (*Metal.*), copper granulated by pouring into cold water. *Raymond.* — **Feather spray** (*Naut.*), the spray thrown up, like pairs of feathers, by the cutwater of a fast-moving vessel. — **Feather star.** (*Zoöl.*) See COMATULA. — **Feather weight.** (*Racing*) (*a*) Scrupulously exact weight, so that a feather would turn the scale, when a jockey is weighed or weighted. (*b*) The lightest weight that can be put on the back of a horse in racing. *Youatt.* (*c*) In wrestling, boxing, etc., a term applied to the lightest of the classes into which contestants are divided; — in contradistinction to *light weight*, *middle weight*, and *heavy weight*.

A feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. [*Colloq.*] — **To be in full feather**, to be in full dress or in one's best clothes. [*Colloq.*] — **To be in high feather**, to be in high spirits. [*Colloq.*] — **To cut a feather.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To make the water foam in moving; in allusion to the ripple which a ship throws off from her bows. (*b*) To make one's self conspicuous. [*Colloq.*] — **To show the white feather**, to betray cowardice, — a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered an indication that he is not of the true game breed.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEATHERING.] **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow or a cap.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow *feathered* from her own wing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To adorn, as with feathers; to fringe.

A few birches and oaks still *feathered* the narrow ruins. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To render light as a feather; to give wings to. [*R.*]

The Polonian story perhaps may *feather* some tedious hours. *Loveday.*

4. To enrich; to exalt; to benefit.

They stuck not to say that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*

5. To tread, as a cock. *Dryden.*

To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, especially from property belonging to another, confided to one's care; — an expression taken from the practice of birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests. — **To feather an oar** (*Naut.*), to turn it when it leaves the water so that the blade will be horizontal and offer the least resistance to air while reaching for another stroke. — **To tar and feather a person**, to smear him with tar and cover him with feathers, as a punishment or an indignity.

Feath'er, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or form feathers; to become feathered; — often with *out*; as, the birds are *feathering* out.

2. To curdle when poured into another liquid, and float about in little flakes or "feathers;" as, the cream *feathers*. [*Colloq.*]

3. To turn to a horizontal plane; — said of oars.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

Stopping his sculls in the air to *feather* accurately. *Macmillan's Mag.*

4. To have the appearance of a feather or of feathers; to be or to appear in feathery form.

A clump of ancient cedars *feathering* in evergreen beauty down to the ground. *Warren.*

The ripple *feathering* from her bows. *Tennyson.*

Feath'er-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; frivolous; feather-headed. [*Colloq.*]

Feath'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with (or as with) feathers or wings; as, a *feathered* animal; a *feathered* arrow.

Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury. *Shak.*

Nonsense *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases and pointed with pathetic accents. *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. Furnished with anything featherlike; ornamented; fringed; as, land *feathered* with trees.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having a fringe of feathers, as the legs of certain birds; or of hairs, as the legs of a setter dog.

4. (*Her.*) Having feathers; — said of an arrow, when the feathers are of a tincture different from that of the shaft.

Feath'er-edge' (fĕth'ẽr-ĕj'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The thin, new growth around the edge of a shell, as of an oyster.

2. Any thin, rough edge, as on a board or a razor.

Feath'er-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having a feather-edge; also, having one edge thinner than the other, as a board; — in the United States, said only of stuff one edge of which is made as thin as practicable.

Feath'er-few' (-fū'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Feverfew.

Feath'er-foil' (-foil'), *n.* [*Feather* + *foil* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant (*Hottonia palustris*), having finely divided leaves.

Feath'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A frivolous or feather-brained person. [*Colloq.*] *H. James.*

Feath'er-head'ed (fĕth'ẽr-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Giddy; frivolous; foolish. [*Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

Feath'er-heeled' (-hēld'), *a.* Light-heeled; gay; frisky; frolicsome. [*Colloq.*]

Feath'er-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or condition of being feathery.

Feath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Same as FOLIATION.

2. The act of turning the blade of the oar, as it rises from the water in rowing, from a vertical to a horizontal position. See *To feather an oar*, under FEATHER, *v. t.*

3. A covering of feathers.

Feathering float (*Naut.*), the float or paddle of a feathering wheel. — **Feathering screw** (*Naut.*), a screw propeller, of which the blades may be turned so as to move edgewise through the water when the vessel is moving under sail alone. — **Feathering wheel** (*Naut.*), a paddle wheel whose floats turn automatically so as to dip about perpendicularly into the water and leave it in the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

Feath'er-less, *a.* Destitute of feathers.

Feath'er-ly, *a.* Like feathers. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Feath'er-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Feather-headed; frivolous. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Feath'er-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the veins (of a leaf) diverging from the two sides of a midrib.

Feath'er-y (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, feathers; covered with, or as with, feathers; as, *feathery* spray or snow. *Milton.*

Ye *feathery* people of mid air. *Barry Cornwall.*

Feat'ly (fēt'lȳ), *adv.* [From FEAT, *a.*] Neatly; dexterously; nimbly. [*Archaic*]

Foot it *featly* here and there. *Shak.*

Feat'ness, *n.* Skill; adroitness. [*Archaic*] *Johnson.*

Fea'ture (fē'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *feture* form, shape, feature, OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* a making, formation, fr. *facere*, *factum*, to make. See FEAT, FACT, and cf. FACTURE.] **1.** The make, form, or outward appearance of a person; the whole turn or style of the body; esp., good appearance.

What needeth it his *feature* to descrive? *Chaucer.*

Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature. *Shak.*

2. The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament. (*pl.*) The face, the countenance.

It is for homely *features* to keep home. *Milton.*

3. The cast or structure of anything, or of any part of a thing, as of a landscape, a picture, a treaty, or an essay; any marked peculiarity or characteristic; as, one of the *features* of the landscape.

And to her service bind each living creature
Through secret understanding of their *feature*. *Spenser.*

4. A form; a shape. [*R.*]

So scented the grim *feature*, and upturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Fea'tured (fē'tŭrd; 135), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned.

How noble, young, how rarely *featured*! *Shak.*

2. Having features; formed into features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone. *Young.*

Fea'ture-less (fē'tŭr-lĕs; 135), *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.

Fea'ture-ly, *a.* Having features; showing marked peculiarities; handsome. [*R.*]

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

Feaze (fēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEAZED (fēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEAZING.] [Cf. OE. *faselen* to ravel, fr. AS. *fæs* fringe; akin to G. *fasen* to separate fibers or threads, *fasen*, *faser*, thread, filament, OHG. *faso*.] To untwist; to unravel, as the end of a rope. *Johnson.*

Feaze, *v. t.* [See FEESE.] To beat; to chastise; also, to humble; to harass; to worry. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Feaze, *n.* A state of anxious or fretful excitement; worry; vexation. [*Obs.*]

Feaz'ings (fēz'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [See FEAZE, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) The unlaid or ragged end of a rope. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Fe-bric'i-tate (fē-brĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *febricitare*, fr. *febris*. See FEBRILE.] To have a fever. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Fe-bric'u-lose' (fē-brĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *febriculosus*.] Somewhat feverish. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Feb'ri-fa'cient (fĕb'rĭ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Febrific. *Dunglison.* — *n.* That which causes fever. *Beddoes.*

Fe-brif'er-ous (fē-brĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ferous*.] Causing fever; as, a *febriferous* locality.

Fe-brif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Producing fever. *Dunglison.*

Fe-brif'u-gal (fē-brĭf'ū-gal *or* fĕb'rĭ-fū'gal), *a.* [See FEBRIFUGE.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. *Boyle.*

Feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight, from *fugere* to flee: cf. F. *fébrifuge*. See FEBRILE, FEVERFEW.] (*Med.*) A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever. — *a.* Antifebrile.

Fe'brile (fē'brĭl *or* fĕb'rĭl; 277), *a.* [F. *fébrile*, from L. *febris* fever. See FEVER.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action. *Dunglison.*

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'ru-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, orig., the month of expiation, because on the fifteenth of this month the great feast of expiation and purification was held, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification; akin to *februare* to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year, said to have been introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years this month contains twenty-eight days; in the bissextile, or leap year, it has twenty-nine days.

Feb'ru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *februatio*. See FEBRUARY.] Purification; a sacrifice. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fe'cal (fē'kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *fécal*. See FECES.] Relating to, or containing, dregs, feces, or ordure; fæcal.

Fec'che (fĕt'chē), *v. t.* To fetch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fe'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment; excrement. See FÆCES.

Fe'cial (fē'shal), *a.* [L. *fetialis* belonging to the *fetiales*, the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war.] Pertaining to heralds, declarations of war, and treaties of peace; as, *fecial* law. *Kent.*

Fe'ci-fork' (fē'sĭ-fôrk'), *n.* [*Feces* + *fork.*] (*Zoöl.*) The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their fæces.

Feck'less (fĕk'lĕs), *a.* [Perh. a corruption of *effectless.*] Spiritless; weak; worthless. [*Scot.*]

Fecks (fĕks), *n.* A corruption of the word *faith. Shak.*

Fec'u-la (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FECULÆ (-lē). [L. *faecula* burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex*, *faecis*, sediment, dregs: cf. F. *fécule.*] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Especially: (*a*) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; — called also *amylaceous fecula.* (*b*) The green matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Fec'u-lence (-lens), *n.* [L. *faeculentia* dregs, filth: cf. F. *féculence.*] **1.** The state or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness.

2. That which is feculent; sediment; lees; dregs.

Fec'u-len-cy (-len-sy), *n.* Feculence.

Fec'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*, fr. *faecula*: cf. F. *féculent.* See FECULA.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter; muddy; thick; turbid.

Both his hands most filthy *feculent.* *Spenser.*

Fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *fecundus*, from the root of *fetus*: cf. F. *fécond.* See FETUS.] Fruitful in children; prolific. *Graunt.*

Fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FECUNDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FECUNDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus.* See FECUND.] **1.** To make fruitful or prolific. *W. Montagu.*

2. (*Biol.*) To render fruitful or prolific; to impregnate; as, in flowers the pollen *fecundates* the ovum through the stigma.

Fec'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fécondation.*] (*Biol.*) The act by which, either in animals or plants, material prepared by the generative organs of the female organism is brought in contact with matter from the organs of the male, so that a new organism results; impregnation; fertilization.

Fe-cun'di-fy (fē-kŭn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Fecund* + *-fy.*] To make fruitful; to fecundate. *Johnson.*

Fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *fecunditas*: cf. F. *fécondité.* See FECUND.] **1.** The quality or power of producing fruit; fruitfulness; especially (*Biol.*), the quality in female organisms of reproducing rapidly and in great numbers.

2. The power of germinating, as in seeds.

3. The power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility; richness of invention; as, the *fecundity* of God's creative power. *Bentley.*

Fed (fĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of FEED.

Fed'a-ry (fĕd'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A feodary. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ĕr-al), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact; akin to *fides* faith: cf. F. *fédéral.* See FAITH.] **1.** Pertaining to a league or treaty; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, especially between nations; constituted by a compact between parties, usually governments or their representatives.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. Specifically: (*a*) Composed of states or districts which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty, as the *Union* of the United States, or the *Sonderbund* of Switzerland. (*b*) Constituting or pertaining to such a government; as, the *Federal* Constitution; a *Federal* officer. (*c*) Friendly or devoted to such a government; as, the *Federal* party. See FEDERALIST.

Federal Congress. See under CONGRESS.

Fed'er-al, *n.* See FEDERALIST.

Fed'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéralisme.*] The principles of Federalists or of federal union.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéraliste.*] An advocate of confederation; specifically (*Amer. Hist.*), a friend of the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption; a member of the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

Fed'er-al-ize (fĕd'ĕr-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEDERALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEDERALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *fédéraliser.*] To unite in compact, as different States; to confederate for political purposes; to unite by or under the Federal Constitution. *Barlow.*

Fed'er-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [See FEDERAL.] A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fed'er-ate (fĕd'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus.* See FEDERAL.] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; leagued; confederate; as, *federate* nations.

Fed'er-a'tion (fĕd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédération.*] **1.** The act of uniting in a league; confederation.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal or confederated government. *Burke.*

Fed'er-a-tive (fĕd'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fédératif.*] Uniting in a league; forming a confederacy; federal. "A *federative* society." *Burke.*

Fed'i-ty (fĕd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *foeditas*, fr. *foedus* foul, filthy.] Turpitude; vileness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Fee (fē), *n.* [OE. *fe*, *feh*, *feoh*, cattle, property, money, fief, AS. *feoh* cattle, property, money; the senses of "property, money," arising from cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, property chiefly consisting of cattle; akin to OS. *fehu* cattle, property, D. *vee* cattle, OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, G. *vieh*, Icel. *fē* cattle, property, money, Goth. *faihu*, L. *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* property, money, Skr. *paçu* cattle, perh. orig., "a fastened or tethered animal," from a root signifying *to bind*, and perh. akin to E. *fang*, *fair*, a.; cf. OF. *fie*, *flu*, *feu*, *fieu*, *fief*, F. *fief*, from German, of the same origin. The sense *fief* is due to the French. √249. Cf. FEUD, FIEF, FELLOW, PECUNIARY.] **1.** Property; possession; tenure. "Laden with rich *fee.*" *Spenser.*

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in *fee.* *Wordsworth.*

2. Reward or compensation for services rendered or to be rendered; especially, payment for professional services, of optional amount, or fixed by custom or laws; charge; pay; perquisite; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees;* sheriff's *fees;* marriage *fees*, etc.

To plead for love deserves more *fee* than hate. *Shak.*

3. (*Feud. Law*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; also, the land so held; a fief.

4. (*Eng. Law*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign, and absolutely vested in the owner.

☞ All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. An *absolute fee*, or *fee simple*, is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee simple.* In modern writers, by *fee* is usually meant *fee simple.* A *limited fee* may be a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; or a *conditional fee*, or *fee tail*, which is limited to particular heirs. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Amer. Law*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without condition attached to the tenure.

Fee estate (*Eng. Law*), land or tenements held in fee in consideration of some acknowledgment or service rendered to the lord. — **Fee farm** (*Law*), land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual rent, without homage, fealty, or any other service than that mentioned in the feoffment; an estate in fee simple, subject to a perpetual rent. *Blackstone.* — **Fee farm rent** (*Eng. Law*), a perpetual rent reserved upon a conveyance in fee simple. — **Fee fund** (*Scot. Law*), certain court dues out of which the clerks and other court officers are paid. — **Fee simple** (*Law*), an absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits.

Buy the *fee simple* of my life for an hour and a quarter. *Shak.*

— **Fee tail** (*Law*), an estate of inheritance, limited and restrained to some particular heirs. *Burrill.*

Fee (fē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEED (fēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEEING.] To reward for services performed, or to be performed; to recompense; to hire or keep in hire; hence, to bribe.

The patient . . . *fees* the doctor. *Dryden.*

There's not a one of them but in his house
I keep a servant *feed.* *Shak.*

Fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* FEEBLER (-blẽr); *superl.* FEEBLEST (-blĕst).] [OE. *feble*, OF. *feble*, *flebe*, *floibe*, *floible*, *foible*, F. *faible*, L. *flebilis* to be wept over, lamentable, wretched, fr. *flere* to weep. Cf. FOIBLE.] **1.** Deficient in physical strength; weak; infirm; debilitated.

Carried all the *feeble* of them upon asses. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 15.

2. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in action or expression; not full, loud, bright, strong, rapid, etc.; faint; as, a *feeble* color; *feeble* motion. "A lady's *feeble* voice." *Shak.*

Fee'ble, *v. t.* To make feeble; to enfeeble. [*Obs.*]

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here? *Shak.*

Fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Weak in intellectual power; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute; vacillating; imbecile. "Comfort the *feeble-minded.*" 1 *Thess.* v. 14. — **Fee'ble-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Fee'ble-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being feeble; debility; infirmity.

That shakes for age and *feebleness.* *Shak.*

Fee'bly (fē'blȳ), *adv.* In a feeble manner.

The restored church . . . contended *feebly*, and with half a heart. *Macaulay.*

Feed (fēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FED (fĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEEDING.] [AS. *fēdan*, fr. *fōda* food; akin to OS. *fōdian*, OFries. *fēda*, *fōda*, D. *voeden*, OHG. *fuottan*, Icel. *fæða*, Sw. *föda*, Dan. *föde.* √75. See FOOD.] **1.** To give food to; to supply with nourishment; to satisfy the physical hunger of.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. *Rom.* xii. 20.

Unreasonable creatures *feed* their young. *Shak.*

2. To satisfy; gratify or minister to, as any sense, talent, taste, or desire.

I will *feed* fat the ancient grudge I bear him. *Shak.*

Feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To fill the wants of; to supply with that which is used or wasted; as, springs *feed* ponds; the hopper *feeds* the mill; to *feed* a furnace with coal.

4. To nourish, in a general sense; to foster, strengthen, develop, and guard.

Thou shalt *feed* my people Israel. 2 *Sam.* v. 2.

Mightiest powers by deepest calms are *fed.* *B. Cornwall.*

5. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle; as, if grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

6. To give for food, especially to animals; to furnish for consumption; as, to *feed* out turnips to the cows; to *feed* water to a steam boiler.

7. (*Mach.*) (*a*) To supply (the material to be operated upon) to a machine; as, to *feed* paper to a printing press. (*b*) To produce progressive operation upon or with (as in wood and metal working machines, so that the work moves to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work).

Feed, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to eat.

Her kid . . . which I afterwards killed . . . because it would not *feed.* *De Foe.*

2. To subsist by eating; to satisfy the appetite; to feed one's self (upon something); to prey; — with *on* or *upon.*

Leaving thy trunk for crows to *feed* upon. *Shak.*

3. To be nourished, strengthened, or satisfied, as if by food. "He *feeds* upon the cooling shade." *Spenser.*

4. To place cattle to feed; to pasture; to graze.

If a man . . . shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

5. To grow fat. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Feed (fēd), *n.* **1.** That which is eaten; esp., food for beasts; fodder; pasture; hay; grain, ground or whole; as, the best *feed* for sheep.

2. A grazing or pasture ground. *Shak.*

3. An allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc.; a meal; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

4. A meal, or the act of eating. [*R.*]

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

5. The water supplied to steam boilers.

6. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The motion, or act, of carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, as cloth to the needle in a sewing machine; or of producing progressive operation upon any material or object in a machine, as, in a turning lathe, by moving the cutting tool along or in the work. (*b*) The supply of material to a machine, as water to a steam boiler, coal to a furnace, or grain to a run of stones. (*c*) The mechanism by which the action of feeding is produced; a feed motion.

Feed bag, a nose bag containing feed for a horse or mule. — **Feed cloth,** an apron for leading cotton, wool, or other fiber, into a machine, as for carding, etc. — **Feed door,** a door to a furnace, by which to supply coal. — **Feed head.** (*a*) A cistern for feeding water by gravity to a steam boiler. (*b*) (*Founding*) An excess of metal above a mold, which serves to render the casting more compact by its pressure; — also called a *riser*, *deadhead*, or simply *feed* or *head.* *Knight.* — **Feed heater.** (*a*) (*Steam Engine*) A vessel in which the feed water for the boiler is heated, usually by exhaust steam. (*b*) A boiler or kettle in which is heated food for stock. — **Feed motion,** *or* **Feed gear** (*Mach.*), the train of mechanism that gives motion to the part that directly produces the feed in a machine. — **Feed pipe,** a pipe for supplying the boiler of a steam engine, etc., with water. — **Feed pump,** a force pump for supplying water to a steam boiler, etc. — **Feed regulator,** a device for graduating the operation of a feeder. *Knight.* — **Feed screw,** in lathes, a long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool rest or tool, or to the work. — **Feed water,** water supplied to a steam boiler, etc. — **Feed wheel** (*Mach.*), a kind of feeder. See FEEDER, *n.*, 8.

Feed'er (fēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gives food or supplies nourishment; a steward.

A couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder.* *Goldsmith.*

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager. "The *feeder* of my riots." *Shak.*

3. One who eats or feeds; specifically, an animal to be fed or fattened.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder.* *Shak.*

4. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.

5. A stream that flows into another body of water; a tributary; specifically (*Hydraulic Engin.*), a water course which supplies a canal or reservoir by gravitation or natural flow.

6. A branch railroad, stage line, or the like; a side line which increases the business of the main line.

7. (*Mining*) (*a*) A small lateral lode falling into the main lode or mineral vein. *Ure.* (*b*) A strong discharge of gas from a fissure; a blower. *Raymond.*

8. (*Mach.*) An auxiliary part of a machine which supplies or leads along the material operated upon.

9. (*Steam Engine*) A device for supplying steam boilers with water as needed.

Feed'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of eating, or of supplying with food; the process of fattening.

2. That which is eaten; food.

3. That which furnishes or affords food, especially for animals; pasture land.

Feeding bottle. See under BOTTLE.

Fee'-faw'-fum' (fē'fạ'fŭm'), *n.* A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, any expression calculated to impose upon the timid and ignorant. "Impudent *fee-faw-fums.*" *J. H. Newman.*

Fee'jee (fē'jē), *a. & n.* (*Ethnol.*) See FIJIAN.

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELT (fĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEELING.] [AS. *fēlan;* akin to OS. *gifōlian* to perceive, D. *voelen* to feel, OHG. *fuolen*, G. *fühlen*, Icel. *fālma* to grope, and prob. to AS. *folm* palm of the hand, L. *palma.* Cf. FUMBLE, PALM.] **1.** To perceive by the touch; to take cognizance of by means of the nerves of sensation distributed all over the body, especially by those of the skin; to have sensation excited by contact of (a thing) with the body or limbs.

Who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel. *Creech.*

2. To touch; to handle; to examine by touching; as, *feel* this piece of silk; hence, to make trial of; to test; often with *out.*

Come near, . . . that I may *feel* thee, my son. *Gen.* xxvii. 21.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honor. *Shak.*

3. To perceive by the mind; to have a sense of; to experience; to be affected by; to be sensible of, or sensitive to; as, to *feel* pleasure; to *feel* pain.

Teach me to *feel* another's woe. *Pope.*

Whoso keepeth the commandment shall *feel* no evil thing. *Eccl.* viii. 5.

He best can paint them who shall *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Mankind have *felt* their strength and made it *felt.* *Byron.*

4. To take internal cognizance of; to be conscious of; to have an inward persuasion of.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

5. To perceive; to observe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To feel the helm (*Navut.*), to obey it.

Feel, *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by the touch, or by contact of anything with the nerves of sensation, especially those upon the surface of the body.

2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected.

She *feels* with the dignity of a Roman matron. *Burke.*

And mine as man, who *feel* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To be conscious of an inward impression, state of

mind, persuasion, physical condition, etc.; to perceive one's self to be; — followed by an adjective describing the state, etc.; as, to *feel* assured, grieved, persuaded.

I then did *feel* full sick. *Shak.*

4. To know with feeling; to be conscious; hence, to know certainly or without misgiving.

Garlands . . . which I *feel*
I am not worthy yet to wear. *Shak.*

5. To appear to the touch; to give a perception; to produce an impression by the nerves of sensation; — followed by an adjective describing the kind of sensation.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

To feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark. "If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him." *Acts* xvii. 27. — **To feel of**, to examine by touching.

Feel (fēl), *n.* **1.** Feeling; perception. [*R.*]

To intercept and have a more kindly *feel* of its genial warmth. *Hazlitt.*

2. A sensation communicated by touching; impression made upon one who touches or handles; as, this leather has a greasy *feel*.

The difference between these two tumors will be distinguished by the *feel*. *S. Sharp.*

Feel'er (fēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, feels.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the sense organs of certain animals (as insects), which are used in testing objects by touch and in searching for food; an antenna; a palp.

Insects . . . perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ. *Derham.*

3. Anything, as a proposal, observation, etc., put forth or thrown out in order to ascertain the views of others; something tentative.

Feel'ing, *a.* **1.** Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as, a *feeling* heart.

2. Expressive of great sensibility; attended by, or evincing, sensibility; as, he made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs.

Feel'ing, *n.* **1.** The sense by which the mind, through certain nerves of the body, perceives external objects, or certain states of the body itself; that one of the five senses which resides in the general nerves of sensation distributed over the body, especially in its surface; the sense of touch; nervous sensibility to external objects.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffused? *Milton.*

2. An act or state of perception by the sense above described; an act of apprehending any object whatever; an act or state of apprehending the state of the soul itself; consciousness.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. The capacity of the soul for emotional states; a high degree of susceptibility to emotions or states of the sensibility not dependent on the body; as, a man of *feeling*; a man destitute of *feeling*.

4. Any state or condition of emotion; the exercise of the capacity for emotion; any mental state whatever; as, a right or a wrong *feeling* in the heart; our angry or kindly *feelings*; a *feeling* of pride or of humility.

A fellow *feeling* makes one wondrous kind. *Garrick.*
Tenderness for the *feelings* of others. *Macaulay.*

5. That quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the artist, and is calculated to affect similarly the spectator. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — Sensation; emotion; passion; sentiment; agitation; opinion. See EMOTION, PASSION, SENTIMENT.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling manner; pathetically; sympathetically.

Feere (fēr), *n.* [See FERE, *n.*] A consort, husband or wife; a companion; a fere. [*Obs.*]

Feese (fēz), *n.* [Cf. OE. *fesien* to put to flight, AS. *fēsian*, *fȳsian*, *fȳsan*, fr. *fūs* eager, prompt, willing.] The short run before a leap. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Feet (fēt), *n. pl.* See FOOT.

Feet, *n.* [See FEAT, *n.*] Fact; performance. [*Obs.*]

Feet'less, *a.* Destitute of feet; as, *feetless* birds.

Feeze (fēz), *v. t.* [For sense 1, cf. F. *visser* to screw, *vis* screw, or 1st E. *feaze*, v. t.: for sense 2, see FEESE.] **1.** To turn, as a screw. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. To beat; to chastise; to humble; to worry. [*Obs.*] [Written also *feaze*, *feize*, *pheese*.] *Beau. & Fl.*

To feeze up, to work into a passion. [*Obs.*]

Feeze, *n.* Fretful excitement. [*Obs.*] See FEAZE.

‖ **Feh'ling** (fā'lĭng), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *Fehling's solution*, under SOLUTION.

Feh'mic (fā'mĭk), *a.* See VEHMIC.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEIGNED (fānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEIGNING.] [OE. *feinen*, F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere*; akin to L. *figura* figure, and E. *dough*. See DOUGH, and cf. FIGURE, FAINT, EFFIGY, FICTION.] **1.** To give a mental existence to, as to something not real or actual; to imagine; to invent; hence, to pretend; to form and relate as if true.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

2. To represent by a false appearance of; to pretend; to counterfeit; as, to *feign* a sickness. *Shak.*

3. To dissemble; to conceal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Feigned (fānd), *a.* Not real or genuine; pretended; counterfeit; insincere; false. "A *feigned* friend." *Shak.*

Give ear unto my prayer, that goeth not out of *feigned* lips. *Ps.* xvii. 1.

— Feign'ed-ly (fān'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Feign'ed-ness**, *n.*

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*. *Jer.* iii. 10.

Feigned issue (*Law*), an issue produced in a pretended action between two parties for the purpose of trying before a jury a question of fact which it becomes necessary to settle in the progress of a cause. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Feign'er (fān'ẽr), *n.* One who feigns or pretends.

Feign'ing, *a.* That feigns; insincere; not genuine; false. — **Feign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Feine (fān), *v. t. & i.* To feign. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Feint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign. See FEIGN.] Feigned; counterfeit. [*Obs.*]

Dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

Feint, *n.* [F. *feinte*, fr. *feint*. See FEINT, *a.*] **1.** That which is feigned; an assumed or false appearance; a pretense; a stratagem; a fetch.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock blow or attack on one part when another part is intended to be struck; — said of certain movements in fencing, boxing, war, etc.

Feint, *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

‖ **Fei'tsui'** (fā'tswē'), *n.* (*Min.*) The Chinese name for a highly prized variety of pale green jade. See JADE.

Feize (fēz), *v. t.* See FEEZE, *v. t.*

Fel'an-ders (fĕl'ăn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* See FILANDERS.

Feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), **Feld'spath'** (fĕld'spăth'), *n.* [G. *feldspath*; *feld* field + *spath* spar.] (*Min.*) A name given to a group of minerals, closely related in crystalline form, and all silicates of alumina with either potash, soda, lime, or, in one case, baryta. They occur in crystals and crystalline masses, vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions at right angles to each other, or nearly so. The colors are usually white or nearly white, flesh-red, bluish, or greenish.

☞ The group includes the monoclinic (*orthoclastic*) species *orthoclase* or common potash feldspar, and the rare *hyalophane* or baryta feldspar; also the triclinic species (called in general *plagioclase*) *microcline*, like orthoclase a potash feldspar; *anorthite* or lime feldspar; *albite* or soda feldspar; also intermediate between the last two species, *labradorite*, *andesine*, *oligoclase*, containing both lime and soda in varying amounts. The feldspars are essential constituents of nearly all crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, mica slate, most kinds of basalt and trachyte, etc. The decomposition of feldspar has yielded a large part of the clay of the soil, also the mineral kaolin, an essential material in the making of fine pottery. Common feldspar is itself largely used for the same purpose.

Feld-spath'ic (-spăth'ĭk), **Feld-spath'ose** (-spăth'ōs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, feldspar.

Fele (fēl), *a.* [AS. *fela*, *feola*; akin to G. *viel*, Gr. πολύς. See FULL, *a.*] Many. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fe-lic'i-fy (fē-lĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *felix* happy + *-fy*.] To make happy; to felicitate. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Fe-lic'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *felicitatus*, p. p. of *felicitare* to felicitate, fr. *felix*, *-icis*, happy. See FELICITY.] Made very happy. [*Archaic*]

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*

Fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELICITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FELICITATING.] [Cf. F. *féliciter*.] **1.** To make very happy; to delight.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit. *I. Watts.*

2. To express joy or pleasure to; to wish felicity to; to call or consider (one's self) happy; to congratulate.

Every true heart must *felicitate* itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom. *W. Howitt.*

Syn. — See CONGRATULATE.

Fe-lic'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *félicitation*.] The act of felicitating; a wishing of joy or happiness; congratulation.

Fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by felicity; happy; prosperous; delightful; skillful; successful; happily applied or expressed; appropriate.

Felicitous words and images. *M. Arnold.*

— Fe-lic'i-tous-ly, *adv.* **— Fe-lic'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Fe-lic'i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FELICITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *felicite*, F. *félicité*, fr. L. *felicitas*, fr. *felix*, *-icis*, happy, fruitful; akin to *fetus*.] **1.** The state of being happy; blessedness; blissfulness; enjoyment of good.

Our own *felicity* we make or find. *Johnson.*

Finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and *felicity*. *Book of Common Prayer.*

2. That which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event; prosperity; blessing.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign. *Atterbury.*

3. A pleasing faculty or accomplishment; as, *felicity* in painting portraits, or in writing or talking. "*Felicity* of expression." *Bp. Warburton.*

Syn. — Happiness; bliss; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness. See HAPPINESS.

Fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *feles*, *felis*, cat, prob. orig., the fruitful: cf. F. *félin*. See FETUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Catlike; of or pertaining to the genus Felis, or family *Felidæ*; as, the *feline* race; *feline* voracity.

2. Characteristic of cats; sly; stealthy; treacherous; as, a *feline* nature; *feline* manners.

‖ **Fe'lis** (fē'lĭs), *n.* [L., cat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivorous mammals, including the domestic cat, the lion, tiger, panther, and similar animals.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of FALL.

Fell, *a.* [OE. *fel*, OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious; cf. AS. *fel* (only in comp.). OF. *fel*, as a noun also with accus. *felon*, is fr. LL. *felo*, of unknown origin; cf. Arm. *fall* evil, Ir. *feal*, Arm. *falloni* treachery, Ir. & Gael. *feall* to betray; or cf. OHG. *fillan* to flay, torment, akin to E. *fell* skin. Cf. FELON.] **1.** Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous.

While we devise *fell* tortures for thy faults. *Shak.*

2. Eager; earnest; intent. [*Obs.*]

I am so *fell* to my business. *Pepys.*

Fell, *n.* [Cf. L. *fel* gall, bile, or E. *fell*, a.] Gall; anger; melancholy. [*Obs.*]

Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*. *Spenser.*

Fell, *n.* [AS. *fell*; akin to D. *vel*, OHG. *fel*, G. *fell*, Icel. *fell* (in comp.), Goth. *fill* in þrutsfill leprosy, L. *pellis* skin, Gr. πέλλα. Cf. FILM, PEEL, PELL, *n.*] A skin or hide of a beast with the wool or hair on; a pelt; — used chiefly in composition, as wool*fell*.

We are still handling our ewes, and their *fells*, you know, are greasy. *Shak.*

Fell (fĕl), *n.* [Icel. *fell*, *fjall*; akin to Sw. *fjäll* a ridge or chain of mountains, Dan. *fjeld* mountain, rock, and prob. to G. *fels* rock, or perh. to *feld* field, E. *field*.]

1. A barren or rocky hill. *T. Gray.*

2. A wild field; a moor. *Drayton.*

Fell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELLED (fĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FELLING.] [AS. *fellan*, a causative verb fr. *feallan* to fall; akin to D. *vellen*, G. *fällen*, Icel. *fella*, Sw. *fälla*, Dan. *fælde*. See FALL, *v. i.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring down or to the ground; to cut down.

Stand, or I 'll *fell* thee down. *Shak.*

Fell, *n.* (*Mining*) The finer portions of ore which go through the meshes, when the ore is sorted by sifting.

Fell, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *fill* to fold, plait, Sw. *fålla* a hem.] To sew or hem; — said of seams.

Fell, *n.* **1.** (*Sewing*) A form of seam joining two pieces of cloth, the edges being folded together and the stitches taken through both thicknesses.

2. (*Weaving*) The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

Fell'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be felled.

‖ **Fel'lah** (fĕl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AR. FELLAHIN (-hēn), E. FELLAHS (-lȧz). [Ar.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians, Syrians, etc. *W. M. Thomson.*

Fell'er (fĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fells, knocks or cuts down; a machine for felling trees.

Fell'er, *n.* An appliance to a sewing machine for felling a seam.

Fell'fare' (fĕl'fâr'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fealafor*, and E. *fieldfare*.] (*Zoöl.*) The fieldfare.

Fel-lif'lu-ous (fĕl-lĭf'lŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fellifluus*; *fel* gall + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with gall. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Fel-lin'ic (fĕl-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] Of, relating to, or derived from, bile or gall; as, *fellinic* acid.

Fell'mon'ger (fĕl'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fells or sheepskins, who separates the wool from the pelts.

Fell'ness, *n.* [See FELL cruel.] The quality or state of being fell or cruel; fierce barbarity. *Spenser.*

Fel'loe (fĕl'lō), *n.* See FELLY.

Fel'lon (-lŭn), *a.* Variant of FELON. [*Obs.*]

Those two were foes the *fellonest* on ground. *Spenser.*

Fel'low (fĕl'lō), *n.* [OE. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *fēlagi*, fr. *félag* companionship, prop., a laying together of property; *fé* property + *lag* a laying, pl. *lög* law, akin to *liggja* to lie. See FEE, and LAW, LIE to be low.] **1.** A companion; a comrade; an associate; a partner; a sharer.

The *fellows* of his crime. *Milton.*
We are *fellows* still,
Serving alike in sorrow. *Shak.*

That enormous engine was flanked by two *fellows* almost of equal magnitude. *Gibbon.*

☞ Commonly used of men, but sometimes of women. *Judges* xi. 37.

2. A man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble or mean man.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the *fellow*. *Pope.*

3. An equal in power, rank, character, etc.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate; the male.

When they be but heifers of one year, . . . they are let go to the *fellow* and breed. *Holland.*
This was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it. *Shak.*

5. A person; an individual.

She seemed to be a good sort of *fellow*. *Dickens.*

6. In the English universities, a scholar who is appointed to a foundation called a *fellowship*, which gives a title to certain perquisites and privileges.

7. In an American college or university, a member of the corporation which manages its business interests; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship, who receives the income of the foundation.

8. A member of a literary or scientific society; as, a *Fellow* of the Royal Society.

☞ *Fellow* is often used in compound words, or adjectively, signifying *associate*, *companion*, or sometimes *equal*. Usually, such compounds or phrases are self-explanatory; as, *fellow*-citizen, or *fellow* citizen; *fellow*-student, or *fellow* student; *fellow*-workman, or *fellow* workman; *fellow*-mortal, or *fellow* mortal; *fellow*-sufferer; bed*fellow*; play*fellow*; work*fellow*.

Were the great duke himself here, and would lift up
My head to *fellow* pomp amongst his nobles. *Ford.*

Fel'low (fĕl'lō), *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fel'low-com'mon-er (-kŏm'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* A student at Cambridge University, England, who *commons*, or dines, at the Fellows' table.

Fel'low-crea'ture (-krē'tŭr; 135), *n.* One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

Reason, by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes. *I. Watts.*

Fel'low-feel' (-fēl'), *v. t.* To share through sympathy; to participate in. [*R.*] *D. Rogers.*

Fel'low-feel'ing, *n.* **1.** Sympathy; a like feeling.

2. Joint interest. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Fel'low-less, *a.* Without fellow or equal; peerless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*. *Chapman.*

Fel'low-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms; sympathetic. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Fel'low-ly, *a.* Fellowlike. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fel'low-ship (fĕl'lō-shĭp), *n.* [*Fellow* + *-ship*.]

1. The state or relation of being a fellow or associate.

2. Companionship of persons on equal and friendly terms; frequent and familiar intercourse.

In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*
Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Cclamy.*

3. A state of being together; companionship; partnership; association; hence, confederation; joint interest.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. *Shak.*

Fellowship in pain divides not smart. *Milton.*

Fellowship in woe doth woe assuage. *Shak.*

The goodliest *fellowship* of famous knights,
Whereof this world holds record. *Tennyson.*

4. Those associated with one, as in a family, or a society; a company.

The sorrow of Noah with his *fellowship*. *Chaucer.*

With that a joyous *fellowship* issued
Of minstrels. *Spenser.*

5. (*Eng. & Amer. Universities*) A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a scholar called a *fellow*, who usually resides at the university.

6. (*Arith.*) The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners; — called also *partnership*, *company*, and *distributive proportion*.

Good fellowship, companionableness; the spirit and disposition befitting comrades.

There 's neither honesty, manhood, nor *good fellowship* in thee. *Shak.*

Fel'low-ship (fĕl'lō-shĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fellowshiped (-shĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fellowshiping.] (*Eccl.*) To acknowledge as of good standing, or in communion according to standards of faith and practice; to admit to Christian fellowship.

Fel'ly (fĕl'lĭ), *adv.* In a fell or cruel manner; fiercely; barbarously; savagely. *Spenser.*

Fel'ly, *n.*; *pl.* Fellies (-lĭz). [OE. *feli*, *felwe*, *felow*, AS. *felg*, *felge*; akin to D. *velg*, G. *felge*, OHG. *felga* felly (also, a harrow, but prob. a different word), Dan. *felge*.] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. [Written also *felloe*.]

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel. *Shak.*

‖ **Fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'), *n.*; *pl.* Felos-de-se (fē'lōz-). [LL. *felo*, E. *felon* + *de* of, concerning + *se* self.] (*Law*) One who deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or loses his life while engaged in the commission of an unlawful or malicious act; a suicide. *Burrill.*

Fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [OE., adj., cruel, n., villain, ruffian, traitor, whitlow, F. *félon* traitor, in OF. also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*. See Fell, *a.*] **1.** (*Law*) A person who has committed a felony.

2. A person guilty or capable of heinous crime.

3. (*Med.*) A kind of whitlow; a painful inflammation of the periosteum of a finger, usually of the last joint.

Syn. — Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.

Fel'on, *a.* Characteristic of a felon; malignant; fierce; malicious; cruel; traitorous; disloyal.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

Fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having the quality of felony; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; in a legal sense, done with intent to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

O thievish Night,
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *Milton.*

— Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Fe-lo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Fel'o-nous (fĕl'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *feloneus*. Cf. Felonious.] Wicked; felonious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fel'on-ry (fĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A body of felons; specifically, the convict population of a penal colony. *Howitt.*

Fel'on-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*). See Bittersweet.

Fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Felonies (-nĭz). [OE. *felonie* cruelty, OF. *felonie*, F. *félonie* treachery, malice. See Felon, *n.*] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) An act on the part of the vassal which cost him his fee by forfeiture. *Burrill.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt.

3. A heinous crime; especially, a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

☞ Forfeiture for crime having been generally abolished in the United States, the term *felony*, in American law, has lost this point of distinction; and its meaning, where not fixed by statute, is somewhat vague and undefined; generally, however, it is used to denote an offense of a high grade, punishable either capitally or by a term of imprisonment. In Massachusetts, by statute, any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison, and no other, is a *felony*; so in New York. The tendency now is to obliterate the distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors*; and this has been done partially in England, and completely in some of the States of the Union. The distinction is purely arbitrary, and its entire abolition is only a question of time.

☞ There is no lawyer who would undertake to tell what a *felony* is, otherwise than by enumerating the various kinds of offenses which are so called. Originally, the word *felony* had a meaning: it denoted all offenses the penalty of which included forfeiture of goods; but subsequent acts of Parliament have declared various offenses to be *felonies*, without enjoining that penalty, and have taken away the penalty from others, which continue, nevertheless, to be called *felonies*, insomuch that the acts so called have now no property whatever in common, save that of being unlawful and punishable. *J. S. Mill.*

To compound a felony. See under Compound, *v. t.*

Fel'site (fĕl'sīt), *n.* [Cf. Feldspar.] (*Min.*) A fine-grained rock, flintlike in fracture, consisting essentially of orthoclase feldspar with occasional grains of quartz.

Fel-sit'ic (fĕl-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, composed of, or containing, felsite.

Fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'), **Fel'spath'** (-spăth'), *n.* (*Min.*) See Feldspar.

Fel-spath'ic (fĕl-spăth'ĭk), *a.* See Feldspathic.

Fel'stone' (fĕl'stōn'), *n.* [From G. *feldstein*, in analogy with E. *felspar*.] (*Min.*) See Felsite.

Felt (fĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* or *a.* from Feel.

Felt (fĕlt), *n.* [AS. *felt*; akin to D. *vilt*, G. *filz*, and possibly to Gr. πίλος hair or wool wrought into felt, L. *pilus* hair, *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] **1.** A cloth or stuff made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size, without spinning or weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shak.*

2. A hat made of felt. *Thynne.*

3. A skin or hide; a fell; a pelt. [*Obs.*]

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

Felt grain, the grain of timber which is transverse to the annular rings or plates; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber. *Knight.*

Felt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Felted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Felting.] **1.** To make into felt, or a feltlike substance; to cause to adhere and mat together. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To cover with, or as with, felt; as, to *felt* the cylinder of a steam engine.

Felt'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* To clot or mat together like felt.

His *feltered* locks that on his bosom fell. *Fairfax.*

Felt'ing, *n.* **1.** The material of which felt is made; also, felted cloth; also, the process by which it is made.

2. The act of splitting timber by the felt grain.

Fel'try (-trĭ), *n.* [OF. *feltre*.] See Felt, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Fe-luc'ca (fē-lŭk'kȧ), *n.* [It. *feluca* (cf. Sp. *faluca*, Pg. *falua*), fr. Ar. *fulk* ship, or *harrāqah* a sort of ship.] (*Naut.*) A small, swift-sailing vessel, propelled by oars and lateen sails, — once common in the Mediterranean. Sometimes it is constructed so that the helm may be used at either end.

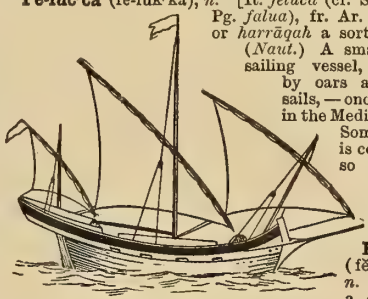

Felucca.

Fel'wort' (fĕl'wûrt'), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *fieldwort*.] (*Bot.*) A European herb (*Swertia perennis*) of the Gentian family.

Fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [OE. *femel*, *femal*, F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman. See Feminine.] **1.** An individual of the sex which conceives and brings forth young, or (in a wider sense) which has an ovary and produces ova.

The male and *female* of each living thing. *Drayton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which produces only that kind of reproductive organs which are capable of developing into fruit after impregnation or fertilization; a pistillate plant.

Fe'male, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young, or (in a wider sense) which produces ova; not male.

As patient as the *female* dove
When that her golden couplets are disclosed. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of woman; feminine; as, *female* tenderness. "*Female* usurpation." *Milton.*

To the generous decision of a *female* mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

3. (*Bot.*) Having pistils and no stamens; pistillate; or, in cryptogamous plants, capable of receiving fertilization.

Female rhymes (*Pros.*), double rhymes, or rhymes (called in French *feminine* rhymes because they end in *e* weak, or *feminine*) in which two syllables, an accented and an unaccented one, correspond at the end of each line.

☞ A rhyme, in which the final syllables only agree (*strain*, *complain*) is called a *male* rhyme; one in which the two final syllables of each verse agree, the last being short (*motion*, *ocean*), is called *female*. *Brande & C.*

— Female screw, the spiral-threaded cavity into which another, or male, screw turns. *Nicholson.* **— Female fern** (*Bot.*), a common species of fern with large decompound fronds (*Asplenium Filix-fœmina*), growing in many countries; lady fern.

☞ The names *male fern* and *female fern* were anciently given to two common ferns; but it is now understood that neither has any sexual character.

Syn. — Female, Feminine. We apply *female* to the sex or individual, as opposed to *male*; also to the distinctive belongings of women; as, *female* dress, *female* form, *female* character, etc.; *feminine*, to things appropriate to, or affected by, women; as, *feminine* studies, employments, accomplishments, etc. "*Female* applies to sex rather than gender, and is a physiological rather than a grammatical term. *Feminine* applies to gender rather than sex, and is grammatical rather than physiological." *Latham.*

Fe'mal-ist (fē'mȧl-ĭst), *n.* A gallant. [*Obs.*]

Courting her smoothly like a *femalist*. *Marston.*

Fe'mal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make, or to describe as, female or feminine. *Shaftesbury.*

‖ **Feme** (fĕm *or* fȧm), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*.] (*Old Law*) A woman. *Burrill.*

Feme covert (*Law*), a married woman. See Covert, *a.*, 3. **— Feme sole** (*Law*), a single or unmarried woman; a woman who has never been married, or who has been divorced, or whose husband is dead. **— Feme sole trader** *or* **merchant** (*Eng. Law*), a married woman, who, by the custom of London, engages in business on her own account, independently of her husband.

Fem'er-al (fĕm'ẽr-al), *n.* (*Arch.*) See Femerell.

Fem'er-ell (-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fumerailles* part of a chimney. See Fume.] (*Arch.*) A lantern, or louver covering, placed on a roof, for ventilation or escape of smoke.

Fem'i-nal (fĕm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Feminine. [*Obs.*] *West.*

Fem'i-nal'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Femininity. [*Obs.*]

Fem'i-nate (fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *feminatus* effeminate.] Feminine. [*Obs.*]

Fem'i-ne'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *femineus* womanly.] Womanliness; femininity. *C. Reade.*

Fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman; prob. akin to L. *fetus*, or to Gr. θῆσθαι to suck, θῆσαι to suckle, Skr. *dhā* to suck; cf. AS. *fæmme* woman, maid: cf. F. *féminin*. See Fetus.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a woman, or to women; characteristic of a woman; womanish; womanly.

Her letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay.*

2. Having the qualities of a woman; becoming or appropriate to the female sex; as, in a good sense, modest, graceful, affectionate, confiding; or, in a bad sense, weak, nerveless, timid, pleasure-loving, effeminate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

Ninus being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. (*Gram.*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are appellations of females; as, a *feminine* noun or adjective; a *feminine* termination.

Feminine rhyme. (*Pros.*) See *Female rhyme*, under Female, *a.*

Syn. — See Female, *a.*

Fem'i-nine, *n.* **1.** A woman. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

They guide the *feminines* toward the palace. *Hakluyt.*

2. (*Gram.*) Any one of those words which are the appellations of females, or which have the terminations usually found in such words; as, *actress*, *songstress*, *abbess*, *executrix*.

There are but few true *feminines* in English. *Latham.*

Fem'i-nine-ly, *adv.* In a feminine manner. *Byron.*

Fem'i-nine-ness, *n.* The quality of being feminine; womanliness; womanishness.

Fem'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

2. The female form. [*Obs.*]

O serpent under *femininitee*. *Chaucer.*

Fe-min'i-ty (fē-mĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Womanliness; femininity. [*Obs.*] "Trained up in true *feminity*." *Spenser.*

Fem'i-ni-za'tion (fĕm'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of feminizing, or the state of being feminized.

Fem'i-nize (fĕm'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *féminiser*.] To make womanish or effeminate. *Dr. H. More.*

Fem'i-nyе (fĕm'ĭ-nў), *n.* [OF. *femenie*, *feminie*, the female sex, realm of women.] The people called Amazons. [*Obs.*] "The reign of *feminye*." *Chaucer.*

‖ **Femme** (fȧm *or* fĕm), *n.* [F.] A woman. See Feme, *n.*

Femme de chambre (dẽ shäNbr'). [F.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.

Fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-ral), *a.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh: cf. F. *fémoral*.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery. "*Femoral* habiliments." *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Fe'mur** (fē'mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* Femora (fĕm'ō-rȧ). [L., thigh.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The thigh bone. (*b*) The proximal segment of the hind limb containing the thigh bone; the thigh. See Coxa.

Fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, OFries. *fenne*, *fene*, OHG. *fenna*, G. *fenn*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani* mud.] Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; moor; marsh.

'Mid reedy *fens* wide spread. *Wordsworth.*

☞ *Fen* is used adjectively with the sense of *belonging to*, or *of the nature of*, *a fen or fens*.

Fen boat, a boat of light draught used in marshes. **— Fen duck** (*Zoöl.*), a wild duck inhabiting fens; the shoveler. [*Prov. Eng.*] **— Fen fowl** (*Zoöl.*), any water fowl that frequents fens. **— Fen goose** (*Zoöl.*), the graylag goose of Europe. [*Prov. Eng.*] **— Fen land**, swamp land.

Fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbrev. from *defence*.] **1.** That which fends off attack or danger; a defense; a protection; a cover; security; shield.

Let us be backed with God and with the seas,
Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable. *Shak.*

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. An inclosure about a field or other space, or about any object; especially, an inclosing structure of wood, iron, or other material, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within.

Leaps o'er the *fence* with ease into the fold. *Milton.*

☞ In England a hedge, ditch, or wall, as well as a structure of boards, palings, or rails, is called a *fence*.

3. (*Locks*) A projection on the bolt, which passes through the tumbler gates in locking and unlocking.

4. Self-defense by the use of the sword; the art and practice of fencing and sword play; hence, skill in debate and repartee. See Fencing.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*. *Milton.*

Of dauntless courage and consummate skill in *fence*. *Macaulay.*

5. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where they are received. [*Slang*] *Mayhew.*

Fence month (*Forest Law*), the month in which female deer are fawning, when hunting is prohibited. *Bullokar.* **— Fence roof**, a covering for defense. "They fitted their shields close to one another in manner of a *fence roof*." *Holland.* **— Fence time**, the breeding time of fish or game, when they should not be killed. **— Rail fence**, a fence made of rails, sometimes supported by posts. **— Ring fence**, a fence which encircles a large area, or a whole estate, within one inclosure. **— Worm fence**, a zigzag fence composed of rails crossing one another at their ends; — called also *snake fence*, or *Virginia rail fence*. **— To be on the fence**, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. [*Colloq.*]

Fence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fenced (fĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fencing (fĕn'sĭng).] **1.** To fend off danger from; to give security to; to protect; to guard.

To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

2. To inclose with a fence or other protection; to secure by an inclosure.

O thou wall! . . . dive in the earth,
And *fence* not Athens. *Shak.*
A sheepcote *fenced* about with olive trees. *Shak.*

To fence the tables (*Scot. Church*), to make a solemn address to those who present themselves to commune at the Lord's supper, on the feelings appropriate to the service, in order to hinder, so far as possible, those who are unworthy from approaching the table. *McCheyne.*

Fence (fĕns), *v. i.* **1.** To make a defense; to guard one's self or anything, as against an attack; to give protection or security, as by a fence.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore, in the first place, to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

2. To practice the art of attack and defense with the sword or with the foil, esp. with the smallsword, using the point only.

He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to fight or dispute in the manner of fencers, that is, by thrusting, guarding, parrying, etc.

They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar;
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*
As when a billow, blown against,
Falls back, the voice with which I *fenced*
A little ceased, but recommenced. *Tennyson.*

Fence'ful (-fụl), *a.* Affording defense; defensive. [*Obs.*] *Congreve.*

Fence'less, *a.* Without a fence; uninclosed; open; unguarded; defenseless. *Milton.*

Fen'cer (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

As blunt as the *fencer's* foils. *Shak.*

Fen'ci-ble (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense. [*Obs.*]

No fort so *fencible*, nor walls so strong. *Spenser.*

Fen'ci-ble, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier enlisted for home service only; — usually in the *pl.*

Fen'cing (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of attack and defense with the sword, esp. with the smallsword. See FENCE, *v. i.*, 2.

2. Disputing or debating in a manner resembling the art of fencers. *Shak.*

3. The materials used for building fences. [*U. S.*]

4. The act of building a fence.

5. The aggregate of the fences put up for inclosure or protection; as, the *fencing* of a farm.

Fen' cricket (fĕn' krĭk'ĕt). (*Zoöl.*) The mole cricket. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fend (fĕnd), *n.* A fiend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FENDING.] [Abbrev. fr. *defend.*] To keep off; to prevent from entering or hitting; to ward off; to shut out; — often with *off;* as, to *fend* off blows.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

To fend off a boat *or* **vessel** (*Naut.*), to prevent its running against anything with too much violence.

Fend, *v. i.* To act on the defensive, or in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* . . . with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*

Fend'er (fĕnd'ẽr), *n.* [From FEND, *v. t. & i.*, cf. DEFENDER.] One who or that which defends or protects by warding off harm; as: (*a*) A screen to prevent coals or sparks of an open fire from escaping to the floor. (*b*) Anything serving as a cushion to lessen the shock when a vessel comes in contact with another vessel or a wharf. (*c*) A screen to protect a carriage from mud thrown off the wheels: also, a splashboard. (*d*) Anything set up to protect an exposed angle, as of a house, from damage by carriage wheels.

Fend'liche (fĕnd'lĭch), *a.* Fiendlike. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fen'er-ate (fĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *faeneratus*, p. p. of *faenerari* to lend on interest, fr. *faenus* interest.] To put money to usury; to lend on interest. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Fen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *faeneratio.*] The act of fenerating; interest. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Fen'es-tel'la** (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* a window.] (*Arch.*) Any small windowlike opening or recess, esp. one to show the relics within an altar, or the like.

‖ **Fe-nes'tra** (fē-nĕs'trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FENESTRÆ (-trē). [L., a window.] (*Anat.*) A small opening; esp., one of the apertures, closed by membranes, between the tympanum and internal ear.

Fe-nes'tral (-nĕs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *fenestra* a window.] **1.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to a window or to windows.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a fenestra.

Fe-nes'tral, *n.* (*Arch.*) A casement or window sash, closed with cloth or paper instead of glass. *Weale.*

Fe-nes'trate (fē-nĕs'trāt), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, p. p. of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] **1.** Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated; as, *fenestrate* membranes; *fenestrate* fronds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having transparent spots, as the wings of certain butterflies.

Fe-nes'tra-ted (fē-nĕs'trā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Having windows; characterized by windows.

2. Same as FENESTRATE.

Fen'es-tra'tion (fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The arrangement and proportioning of windows; — used by modern writers for the decorating of an architectural composition by means of the window (and door) openings, their ornaments, and proportions.

2. (*Anat.*) The state or condition of being fenestrated.

Fe-nes'trule (fē-nĕs'trụl), *n.* [L. *fenestrula* a little window, dim. of *fenestra* a window.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the openings in a fenestrated structure.

Fen'gite (fĕn'jīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of marble or alabaster, sometimes used for windows on account of its transparency.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-an), *n.* [From the *Finians* or *Fenii*, the old militia of Ireland, who were so called from *Fin* or *Finn*, *Fionn*, or *Fingal*, a popular hero of Irish traditional history.] A member of a secret organization, consisting mainly of Irishmen, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Fenians or to Fenianism.

Fe'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, purposes, and methods of the Fenians.

Fenks (fĕnks), *n.* The refuse whale blubber, used as a manure, and in the manufacture of Prussian blue. *Ure.*

Fen'nec (fĕn'nĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small, African, foxlike animal (*Vulpes zerda*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for the large size of its ears.

Fennec. ½

Fen'nel (fĕn'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, *finol*, from L. *feniculum*, *faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, *faenum*, hay: cf. F. *fenouil.* Cf. FENUGREEK, FINOCHIO.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Fœniculum* (*F. vulgare*), having very finely divided leaves. It is cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds.

Smell of sweetest *fennel.* *Milton.*

A sprig of *fennel* was in fact the theological smelling bottle of the tender sex. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Azorean, *or* **Sweet, fennel,** (*Fœniculum dulce*). It is a smaller and stouter plant than the common fennel, and is used as a pot herb. — **Dog's fennel** (*Anthemis Cotula*), a foul-smelling European weed; — called also *mayweed.* — **Fennel flower** (*Bot.*), an herb (*Nigella*) of the Buttercup family, having leaves finely divided, like those of the fennel. *N. Damascena* is common in gardens. *N. sativa* furnishes the fennel seed, used as a condiment, etc., in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in Isaiah (xxviii. 25). — **Fennel water** (*Med.*), the distilled water of fennel seed. It is stimulant and carminative. — **Giant fennel** (*Ferula communis*), has stems full of pith, which, it is said, were used to carry fire, first, by Prometheus. — **Hog's fennel,** a European plant (*Peucedanum officinale*) looking something like fennel.

Fen'nish (fĕn'nĭsh), *a.* Abounding in fens; fenny.

Fen'ny (fĕn'nў), *a.* [AS. *fennig.*] Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy. "*Fenny* snake." *Shak.*

Fen'owed (fĕn'ōd), *a.* [AS. *fynig* musty, *fynegean* to become musty or filthy: cf. *fennig* fenny, muddy, dirty, fr. *fen* fen. Cf. FINEW.] Corrupted; decayed; moldy. See VINNEWED. [*Obs.*] *Dr. Favour.*

Fen'si-ble (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Fencible. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fen'–sucked' (-sŭkt'), *a.* Sucked out of marshes. "*Fen-sucked* fogs." *Shak.*

Fen'u-greek (fĕn'ū-grēk *or* fē'nū-), *n.* [L. *faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay: cf. F. *fenugrec.* Cf. FENNEL.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*) cultivated for its strong-smelling seeds, which are "now only used for giving false importance to horse medicine and damaged hay." *J. Smith* (*Pop. Names of Plants*, 1881).

Feod (fūd), *n.* A feud. See 2d FEUD. *Blackstone.*

Feod'al (fūd'al), *a.* Feudal. See FEUDAL.

Feo-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Feudal tenure; the feudal system. See FEUDALITY. *Burke.*

Feod'a-ry (fūd'ȧ-rў), *n.* **1.** An accomplice.

Art thou a *feodary* for this act? *Shak.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) An ancient officer of the court of wards. *Burrill.*

Feod'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* See FEUDATORY.

Feoff (fĕf; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEOFFED (fĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEOFFING.] [OE. *feffen*, OF. *feffer*, *fieffer*, F. *fieffer*, fr. *fief* fief; cf. LL. *feoffare*, *fefare.* See FIEF.] (*Law*) To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to; to enfeoff.

Feoff, *n.* (*Law*) A fief. See FIEF.

Feof-fee' (fĕf-fē'; 277), *n.* [OF. *feoffé.*] (*Law*) The person to whom a feoffment is made; the person enfeoffed.

Feoff'ment (fĕf'ment), *n.* [OF. *feoffement*, *fieffement*; cf. LL. *feoffamentum.*] (*Law*) (*a*) The grant of a feud or fee. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) A gift or conveyance in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession. *Burrill.* (*c*) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed. [*Obs. in the U. S., Rare in Eng.*]

Feof'for (fĕf'fŏr), **Feof'fer** (fĕf'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *feoffour.*] (*Law*) One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.

Fer (fẽr), *a. & adv.* Far. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fe-ra'cious (fē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferax*, *-acis*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Fe-rac'i-ty (fē-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *feracitas.*] The state of being feracious or fruitful. [*Obs.*] *Beattie.*

‖ **Fe'ræ** (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L., wild animals, fem. pl. of *ferus* wild.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of mammals which formerly included the Carnivora, Insectivora, Marsupialia, and lemurs, but is now often restricted to the Carnivora.

‖ **Fe'ræ na-tu'ræ** (nā-tū'rē). [L.] Of a wild nature; — applied to animals, as foxes, wild ducks, etc., in which no one can claim property.

Fe'ral (fē'rȧl), *a.* [L. *ferus.* See FIERCE.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Wild; untamed; ferine; not domesticated; — said of beasts, birds, and plants.

Fe'ral, *a.* [L. *feralis*, belonging to the dead.] Funereal; deadly; fatal; dangerous. [*R.*] "*Feral* accidents." "*Feral* diseases." *Burton.*

Ferde (fẽrd), *obs. imp.* of FARE. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Fer'–de–lance'** (fâr'de-lăNs'), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance, lance head.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, venomous serpent (*Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*) of Brazil and the West Indies. It is allied to the rattlesnake, but has no rattle.

Fer'ding (fẽr'dĭng), *n.* [See FARTHING.] A measure of land mentioned in Domesday Book. It is supposed to have consisted of a few acres only. [*Obs.*]

Ferd'ness (fẽrd'nĕs), *n.* [OE. *ferd* fear. See FEAR.] Fearfulness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fere (fẽr), *n.* [OE. *fere* companion, AS. *gefēra*, from *fēran* to go, travel, *faran* to travel. √78. See FARE.] A mate or companion; — often used of a wife. [*Obs.*] [Written also *fear* and *feere.*] *Chaucer.*

And Cambel took Cambrina to his *fere.* *Spenser.*

In fere, together; in company. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fere, *a.* [Cf. L. *ferus* wild.] Fierce. [*Obs.*]

Fere, *n.* [See FIRE.] Fire. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fere, *n.* [See FEAR.] Fear. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fere, *v. t. & i.* To fear. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fer'e-to-ry (fĕr'ē-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *feretrum* bier, Gr. φέρετρον, fr. φέρειν to bear, akin to L. *ferre*, E. *bear* to support.] A portable bier or shrine, variously adorned, used for containing relics of saints. *Mollett.*

Fer'forth' (fẽr'fôrth'), *adv.* Far forth. [*Obs.*]

As ferforth as, as far as. — **So ferforth,** to such a degree.

Fer'forth'ly, *adv.* Ferforth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fer'gu-son-ite (fẽr'gŭ-sŭn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brownish black color, essentially a tantalo-niobate of yttrium, erbium, and cerium; — so called after Robert *Ferguson.*

‖ **Fe'ri-a** (fē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FERIÆ (-ē). [L.] (*Eccl.*) A week day, esp. a day which is neither a festival nor a fast. *Shipley.*

Fe'ri-al (fē'rĭ-al), *n.* Same as FERIA.

Fe'ri-al, *a.* [LL. *ferialis*, fr. L. *feriae* holidays: cf. F. *férial.* See 5th FAIR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to holidays. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

2. Belonging to any week day, esp. to a day that is neither a festival nor a fast.

Fe'ri-a'tion (fē'rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *feriari* to keep holiday, fr. *feriae* holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fe'rie (fē'rĭ), *n.* [OF. *ferie*, fr. L. *feriae* holidays. See 5th FAIR.] A holiday. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Fe'ri-er (fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FERE, fierce. [*Obs.*]

Rhenus *ferier* than the cataract. *Marston.*

Fe'rine (fē'rīn), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *ferus* wild. See FIERCE.] Wild; untamed; savage; as, lions, tigers, wolves, and bears are *ferine* beasts. *Sir M. Hale.* — *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey. — **Fe'rine-ly,** *adv.* — **Fe'rine-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Fer-in'gee** (fĕr-ĭn'gē), *n.* [Per. *Farangī*, or Ar. *Firanjī*, properly, a Frank.] The name given to Europeans by the Hindoos. [Written also *Feringhee.*]

Fer'i-ty (fĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *feritas*, from *ferus* wild.] Wildness; savageness; fierceness. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Fer'ly (fẽr'lў), *a.* [AS. *færlic* sudden, unexpected. See FEAR, *n.*] Singular; wonderful; extraordinary. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A wonder; a marvel. [*Obs.*]

Who hearkened ever such a *ferly* thing. *Chaucer.*

Fer'ma-cy (fẽr'mȧ-sў), *n.* [OE. See PHARMACY.] Medicine; pharmacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ferm, Ferme (fẽrm), *n.* [See FARM.] Rent for a farm; a farm; also, an abode; a place of residence; as, he let his land to *ferm.* [*Obs.*]

Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of pain. *Spenser.*

Fer'ment (fẽr'ment), *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment (in senses 1 & 2), perh. for *fervimentum*, fr. *fervere* to be boiling hot, boil, ferment: cf. F. *ferment.* Cf. 1st BARM, FERVENT.] **1.** That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

☞ Ferments are of two kinds: (*a*) Formed or organized ferments. (*b*) Unorganized or structureless ferments. The latter are also called *soluble* or *chemical ferments*, and *enzymes.* Ferments of the first class are as a rule simple microscopic vegetable organisms, and the fermentations which they engender are due to their growth and development; as, the *acetic ferment*, the *butyric ferment*, etc. See FERMENTATION. Ferments of the second class, on the other hand, are chemical substances, as a rule soluble in glycerin and precipitated by alcohol. In action they are catalytic and, mainly, hydrolytic. Good examples are pepsin of the gastric juice, ptyalin of the saliva, and diastase of malt.

2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*
The nation is in a *ferment.* *Walpole.*

3. A gentle internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; fermentation. [*R.*]

Down to the lowest lees the *ferment* ran. *Thomson.*

Ferment oils, volatile oils produced by the fermentation of plants, and not originally contained in them. These were the *quintessences* of the alchemists. *Ure.*

Fer-ment' (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERMENTING.] [L. *fermentare*, *fermentatum*: cf. F. *fermenter.* See FERMENT, *n.*] To cause ferment or fermentation in; to set in motion; to excite internal emotion in; to heat.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood. *Pope.*

Fer-ment', *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid; to work; to effervesce.

2. To be agitated or excited by violent emotions.

But finding no redress, *ferment* and rage. *Milton.*

The intellect of the age was a *fermenting* intellect. *De Quincey.*

Fer-ment'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of fermentation.

Fer-ment'a-ble (fẽr-mĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *fermentable.*] Capable of fermentation; as, cider and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable.*

Fer-ment'al (-al), *a.* Fermentative. [*Obs.*]

Fer'men-ta'tion (fẽr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fermentation.*] **1.** The process of undergoing an effervescent change, as by the action of yeast; in a wider sense (*Physiol. Chem.*), the transformation of an organic substance into new compounds by the action of a ferment, either formed or unorganized. It differs in kind according to the nature of the ferment which causes it.

2. A state of agitation or excitement, as of the intellect or the feelings.

It puts the soul to *fermentation* and activity. *Jer. Taylor.*

A universal *fermentation* of human thought and faith. *C. Kingsley.*

Acetous, *or* **Acetic, fermentation,** a form of oxidation in which alcohol is converted into vinegar or acetic acid by the agency of a specific fungus or ferment (*Mycoderma aceti*). The process involves two distinct reactions, in which the oxygen of the air is essential. An intermediate product, aldehyde, is formed in the first process.

1. $C_2H_6O + O = H_2O + C_2H_4O$
Alcohol. Water. Aldehyde.

2. $C_2H_4O + O = C_2H_4O_2$
Aldehyde. Acetic acid.

— **Alcoholic fermentation,** the fermentation which saccharine bodies undergo when brought in contact with the yeast plant or Torula. The sugar is converted, either directly or indirectly, into alcohol and carbonic acid, the rate of action being dependent on the rapidity with which the Torulæ develop. — **Ammoniacal fermentation,** the conversion of the urea of the urine into ammonium carbonate, through the growth of the special urea ferment.

$CON_2H_4 + 2H_2O = (NH_4)_2CO_3$
Urea. Water. Ammonium carbonate.

Whenever urine is exposed to the air in open vessels for several days it undergoes this alkaline fermentation. — **Butyric fermentation,** the decomposition of various forms of organic matter, through the agency of a peculiar worm-shaped vibrio, with formation of more or less butyric acid. It is one of the many forms of fermentation that collectively constitute putrefaction. See *Lactic fermentation.* — **Fermentation by an unorganized ferment** *or* **enzyme.** Fermentations of this class are purely chemical reactions, in which the ferment acts as a simple catalytic agent. Of this nature are the decomposition or inversion of cane sugar into levulose and dextrose by boiling with dilute acids, the conversion of starch into dextrin and sugar by similar treatment, the conversion of starch into like products by the action of diastase of malt or ptyalin of saliva, the conversion of albuminous food into peptones and other like products by the action of pepsin-hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice or by the ferment of the pancreatic juice. — **Fermentation theory of disease** (*Biol. & Med.*), the theory that most, if not all, infectious or zymotic diseases are caused by the introduction into the organism of the living germs of ferments, or ferments already developed (organized ferments), by which processes of fermentation are set up injurious to health. See GERM THEORY. — **Glycerin fermentation,** the fermentation which occurs on mixing a dilute solution of glycerin with a peculiar species of schizomycetes and some carbonate of lime, and other matter favorable to the growth of the plant, the glycerin being changed into butyric acid, caproic acid, butyl, and ethyl alcohol. With another form of bacterium (*Bacillus subtilis*) ethyl alcohol and butyric acid are mainly formed. — **Lactic fermentation,** the transformation of milk sugar or other saccharine body into lactic acid, as in the souring of milk, through the agency of a special bacterium (*Bacterium lactis* of Lister). In this change the milk sugar, before assuming the form of lactic acid, presumably passes through the stage of glucose.

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}{\cdot}H_2O = 4C_3H_6O_3$
Hydrated milk sugar. Lactic acid.

In the lactic fermentation of dextrose or glucose, the lactic acid which is formed is very prone to undergo butyric fermentation after the manner indicated in the following equation: $2C_3H_6O_3$ (lactic acid) $= C_4H_8O_2$ (butyric acid) $+ 2CO_2$ (carbonic acid) $+ 2H_2$ (hydrogen gas). — **Putrefactive fermentation.** See PUTREFACTION.

Fer-ment'a-tive (fĕr-mĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fermentatif.*] Causing, or having power to cause, fermentation; produced by fermentation; fermenting; as, a *fermentative* process. — **Fer-ment'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Fer-ment'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Fer'mer-ere (fĕr'mĕr-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *enfermerier,* fr. *enfermerie* infirmary. See INFIRMARY.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary. [*Obs.*]

Fer'mil-let (fĕr'mĭl-lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *fermeil, fermail,* clasp, prob. fr. OF. & F. *fermer* to make fast, fr. *ferme* fast. See FIRM.] A buckle or clasp. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Fern (fĕrn), *adv.* Long ago. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fern, *a.* [AS. *fyrn.*] Ancient; old. [*Obs.*] "Pilgrimages to . . . *ferne* halwes" [saints]. *Chaucer.*

Fern (fĕrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn;* akin to D. *varen,* G. *farn, farn*kraut; cf. Skr. *parṇa* wing, feather, leaf, sort of plant, or Lith. *papartis* fern.] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, the *Filices,* which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves. They are usually found in humid soil, sometimes grow epiphytically on trees, and in tropical climates often attain a gigantic size.

☞ The plants are asexual, and bear clustered sporangia containing minute spores, which germinate and form prothalli, on which are borne the true organs of reproduction. The brake or bracken, the maidenhair, and the polypody are all well known ferns.

Lady Fern (*Asplenium Filix-fœmina*). 1/20

Christmas fern. See under CHRISTMAS. — **Climbing fern** (*Bot.*), a delicate North American fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), which climbs several feet high over bushes, etc., and is much sought for purposes of decoration. — **Fern owl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European goatsucker. (*b*) The short-eared owl. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Fern shaw,** a fern thicket. [*Eng.*] *R. Browning.*

Fern'er-y (fĕrn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place for rearing ferns.

Fern'ti-cle (fĕrn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fern'y (fĕrn'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in ferns.

Fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferox, -ocis,* fierce: cf. F. *féroce.* See FEROCITY.] Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; ravenous; rapacious; as, *ferocious* look or features; a *ferocious* lion.

The humbled power of a *ferocious* enemy. *Lowth.*

Syn. — FEROCIOUS, FIERCE, SAVAGE, BARBAROUS. When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce,* the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous,* the coarseness and brutality by which it was marked; *savage,* the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed. A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the manner of carrying out his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds.

— **Fe-ro'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Fe-ro'cious-ness,** *n.*

It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war. *Blair.*

Fe-roc'i-ty (fē-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ferocitas,* fr. *ferox, -ocis,* fierce, akin to *ferus* wild: cf. F. *férocité.* See FIERCE.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, *ferocity* of countenance.

The pride and *ferocity* of a Highland chief. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Fer-o'her** (fĕr-ō'hĕr), *n.* (*Archæol.*) A symbol of the solar deity, found on monuments exhumed in Babylon, Nineveh, etc.

Fe'rous (fē'rŭs), *a.* [L. *ferus.* See FIERCE.] Wild; savage. [*R.*] *Arthur Wilson.*

-fer-ous (-fĕr-ŭs). [L. *-fer,* fr. *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to support.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing, yielding;* as, auri*ferous,* yielding gold; chyli*ferous,* producing chyle.

Fer-ran'dine (fĕr-răn'dĭn *or* fĕr'ran-dēn'), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *ferrant* iron-gray, from L. *ferrum* iron.] A stuff made of silk and wool.

I did buy a colored silk *ferrandine.* *Pepys.*

Fer-ra'ra (fĕr-rä'rȧ), *n.* A sword bearing the mark of one of the Ferrara family of Italy. These swords were highly esteemed in England and Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Fer'ra-rese' (fĕr'rȧ-rēz'), *a.* Pertaining to Ferrara, in Italy. — *n., sing. & pl.* A citizen of Ferrara; collectively, the inhabitants of Ferrara.

Fer'ra-ry (fĕr'rȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *ferraria* iron works. See FERREOUS.] The art of working in iron. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Fer'rate (fĕr'rāt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] (*Chem.*) A salt of ferric acid.

Fer're (fĕr're), **Fer'rer** (fĕr'rĕr), *a. & adv. Obs. compar.* of FER. *Chaucer.*

Fer're-ous (fĕr'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferreus,* fr. *ferrum* iron. Cf. FARRIER, FERROUS.] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fer'rest (-rĕst), *a. & adv. Obs. superl.* of FER. *Chaucer.*

Fer'ret (fĕr'rĕt), *n.* [F. *furet,* cf. LL. *furo;* prob. fr. L. *fur* thief (cf. FURTIVE); cf. Arm. *fur* wise, sly.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the Weasel family (*Mustela* or *Putorius furo*), about fourteen inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been domesticated in Europe. Ferrets are used to drive rabbits and rats out of their holes.

Ferret (*Mustela furo*). 1/10

Fer'ret, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERRETING.] [Cf. F. *fureter.* See FERRET, *n.*] To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the cony; to search out by patient and sagacious efforts; — often used with *out;* as, to *ferret* out a secret.

Master Fer! I 'll fer him, and firk him, and *ferret* him. *Shak.*

Fer'ret, *n.* [Ital. *fioretto,* dim. of *fiore* flower; or F. *fleuret.* Cf. FLORET.] A kind of narrow tape, usually made of woolen; sometimes of cotton or silk; — called also *ferreting.*

Fer'ret, *n.* [F. *ferret,* dim. of *fer* iron, L. *ferrum.*] (*Glass Making*) The iron used for trying the melted glass to see if it is fit to work, and for shaping the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Fer'ret-er (fĕr'rĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who ferrets. *Johnson.*

Fer'ret-eye' (-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spur-winged goose; — so called from the red circle around the eyes.

Fer-ret'to (fĕr-rĕt'tō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* di Spagna, dim. of *ferro* iron, fr. L. *ferrum.*] Copper sulphide, used to color glass. *Hebert.*

Fer'ri- (fĕr'rĭ-). (*Chem.*) A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferric*yanide.

Fer'ri-age (-rĭ-āj; 48), *n.* [From FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid for passage at a ferry.

Fer'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferrique.* See FERREOUS.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing iron. Specifically (*Chem.*), denoting those compounds in which iron has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds; as, *ferric* oxide; *ferric* acid.

Ferric acid (*Chem.*), an acid, H_2FeO_4, which is not known in the free state, but forms definite salts, analogous to the chromates and sulphates. — **Ferric oxide** (*Chem.*), sesquioxide of iron, Fe_2O_3; hematite. See HEMATITE.

Fer'ri-cy'a-nate (fĕr'rĭ-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* [*Ferri-* + *cyanate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of ferricyanic acid; a ferricyanide.

Fer'ri-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Ferri-* + *cyanic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, a ferricyanide.

Ferricyanic acid (*Chem.*), a brown crystalline substance, $H_6(CN)_{12}Fe_2$, obtained from potassium ferricyanide, and regarded as the type of the ferricyanides; — called also *hydro-ferricyanic acid, hydrogen ferricyanide,* etc.

Fer'ri-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd; 104), *n.* [*Ferri-* + *cyanide.*] (*Chem.*) One of a complex series of double cyanides of ferric iron and some other base.

Potassium ferricyanide (*Chem.*), red prussiate of potash; a dark, red, crystalline salt, $K_6(CN)_{12}Fe_2$, consisting of the double cyanide of potassium and ferric iron. From it is derived the ferrous ferricyanate, *Turnbull's blue.*

Fer'ri-er (fĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A ferryman. *Calthrop.*

Fer-rif'er-ous (fĕr-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ferous:* cf. F. *ferrifère.*] Producing or yielding iron.

Fer'ri-prus'si-ate (fĕr'rĭ-prŭs'sĭ-āt *or* -pru̇s'- *or* -prŭsh'ĭ-āt; see PRUSSIATE, 277), *n.* [*Ferri-* + *prussiate.*] (*Chem.*) A ferricyanate; a ferricyanide. [*R.*]

Fer'ri-prus'sic (-prŭs'sĭk *or* -pru̇s'sĭk; see PRUSSIC, 277), *a.* [*Ferri-* + *prussic.*] (*Chem.*) Ferricyanic. [*R.*]

Fer'ro- (fĕr'rō-). (*Chem.*) A prefix, or combining form, indicating *ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferro*cyanide.

Fer'ro-cal'cite (fĕr'rō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*Ferro-* + *calcite.*] Limestone containing a large percentage of iron carbonate, and hence turning brown on exposure.

Fer'ro-cy'a-nate (fĕr'rō-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* [*Ferro-* + *cyanate:* cf. F. *ferrocyanate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of ferrocyanic acid; a ferrocyanide.

Fer'ro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Ferro-* + *cyanic:* cf. F. *ferrocyanique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a ferrocyanide.

Ferrocyanic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $H_4(CN)_6Fe$, of strong acid properties, obtained from potassium ferrocyanide, and regarded as the type of the ferrocyanides; — called also *hydro-ferrocyanic acid, hydrogen ferrocyanide,* etc.

Fer'ro-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd; 104), *n.* [*Ferro-* + *cyanide.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of complex double cyanides of ferrous iron and some other base.

Potassium ferrocyanide (*Chem.*), yellow prussiate of potash; a tough, yellow, crystalline salt, $K_4(CN)_6Fe$, the starting point in the manufacture of almost all cyanogen compounds, and the basis of the ferric ferrocyanate, *Prussian blue.* It is obtained by strongly heating together potash, scrap iron, and animal matter containing nitrogen, as horn, leather, blood, etc., in iron pots.

Fer'ro-prus'si-ate (-prŭs'sĭ-āt *or* -pru̇s'- *or* -prŭsh'ĭ-āt; see PRUSSIATE, 277), *n.* [*Ferro-* + *prussiate.*] (*Chem.*) A ferrocyanate; a ferrocyanide. [*R.*]

Fer'ro-prus'sic (-prŭs'sĭk *or* -pru̇s'sĭk; see PRUSSIC, 277), *a.* [*Ferro-* + *prussic.*] (*Chem.*) Ferrocyanic.

Fer-ro'so- (fĕr-rō'sō-). (*Chem.*) See FERRO-.

Fer'ro-type (fĕr'rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-type.*] A photographic picture taken on an iron plate by a collodion process; — familiarly called *tintype.*

Fer'rous (fĕr'rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ferreux.* See FERREOUS.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron; — especially used of compounds of iron in which the iron has its lower valence; as, *ferrous* sulphate.

Fer-ru'gi-na'ted (fĕr-ru̇'jĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* [See FERRUGO.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

Fer'ru-gin'e-ous (-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Ferruginous. [*R.*]

Fer-ru'gi-nous (fĕr-ru̇'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus, ferrugineus,* fr. *ferrugo, -ginis,* iron rust: cf. F. *ferrugineux.* See FERRUGO.] **1.** Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling iron rust in appearance or color; brownish red, or yellowish red.

‖ **Fer-ru'go** (-gō), *n.* [L., iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron.] A disease of plants caused by fungi, commonly called the *rust,* from its resemblance to iron rust in color.

Fer'rule (fĕr'rŭl *or* -rul; 277), *n.* [Formerly *verrel,* F. *virole,* fr. L. *viriola* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae,* pl., bracelets; prob. akin to *viere* to twist, weave, and E. *withe.* The spelling with *f* is due to confusion with L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A ring or cap of metal put round a cane, tool, handle, or other similar object, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

2. (*Steam Boilers*) A bushing for expanding the end of a flue to fasten it tightly in the tube plate, or for partly filling up its mouth.

Fer-ru'mi-nate (fĕr-ru̇'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ferruminatus,* p. p. of *ferruminare* to cement, solder, fr. *ferrumen* cement, fr. *ferrum* iron.] To solder or unite, as metals. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Fer-ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ferruminatio:* cf. F. *ferrumination.*] The soldering or uniting of metals. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Fer'ry (fĕr'rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERRYING.] [OE. *ferien* to convey, AS. *ferian,* from *faran* to go; akin to Icel. *ferja* to ferry, Goth. *farjan* to sail. See FARE.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat.

Fer'ry, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry.

They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
Both to and fro. *Milton.*

Fer'ry, *n.; pl.* FERRIES (-rĭz). [OE. *feri;* akin to Icel. *ferja,* Sw. *färja,* Dan. *færge,* G. *fähre.* See FERRY, *v. t.*] **1.** A place where persons or things are carried across a river, arm of the sea, etc., in a ferryboat.

It can pass the *ferry* backward into light. *Milton.*

To row me o'er the *ferry.* *Campbell.*

2. A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a ferryboat; a wherry.

3. A franchise or right to maintain a vessel for carrying passengers and freight across a river, bay, etc., charging tolls.

Ferry bridge, a ferryboat adapted in its structure for the transfer of railroad trains across a river or bay. — **Ferry railway.** See under RAILWAY.

Fer'ry-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A vessel for conveying passengers, merchandise, etc., across streams and other narrow waters.

Fer'ry-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* FERRYMEN (-mĕn). One who maintains or attends a ferry.

Fers (fĕrs), *a.* Fierce. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ferthe (fĕrth), *a.* Fourth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fer'tile (fĕr'tĭl *or* -tīl; 277), *a.* [L. *fertilis,* fr. *ferre* to bear, produce: cf. F. *fertile.* See BEAR to support.]

1. Producing fruit or vegetation in abundance; fruitful; able to produce abundantly; prolific; fecund; productive; rich; inventive; as, *fertile* land or fields; a *fertile* mind or imagination.

Though he in a *fertile* climate dwell. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing; as, *fertile* flowers. (*b*) Containing pollen; — said of anthers.

3. Produced in abundance; plenteous; ample.

Henceforth, my early care . . .
Shall tend thee, and the *fertile* burden ease
Of thy full branches. *Milton.*

Syn. — FERTILE, FRUITFUL. *Fertile* implies the inherent

power of production; *fruitful*, the act. The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and are turned by cultivation into *fruitful* fields. The same distinction prevails when these words are used figuratively. A man of *fertile* genius has by nature great readiness of invention; one whose mind is *fruitful* has resources of thought and a readiness of application which enable him to think and act effectively.

Fer'tile-ly (fẽr'tĭl-lỹ *or* -tīl-; 277), *adv.* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fer'tile-ness, *n.* Fertility. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fer-til'i-tate (fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To fertilize; to fecundate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fer-til'i-ty (fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *fertilitas:* cf. F. *fertilité.*] The state or quality of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; productiveness; fecundity; richness; abundance of resources; fertile invention; quickness; readiness; as, the *fertility* of soil, or of imagination. "*Fertility* of resource." *E. Everett.*

And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps
Corrupting in its own *fertility.* *Shak.*

Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes' *fertility.* *Byron.*

Fer'ti-li-za'tion (fẽr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of rendering fertile.

2. (*Biol.*) The act of fecundating or impregnating animal or vegetable germs; esp., the process by which in flowers the pollen renders the ovule fertile, or an analogous process in flowerless plants; fecundation; impregnation.

Close fertilization (*Bot.*), the fertilization of pistils by pollen derived from the stamens of the same blossom. — **Cross fertilization**, fertilization by pollen from some other blossom. See under Cross, *a.*

Fer'ti-lize (fẽr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fertilized (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fertilizing (-lī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *fertiliser.*] **1.** To make fertile or enrich; to supply with nourishment for plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, and meadows.

And *fertilize* the field that each pretends to gain. *Byron.*

2. To fecundate; as, to *fertilize* a flower. *A. R. Wallace.*

Fer'ti-li'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fertilizes; the agent that carries the fertilizing principle, as a moth to an orchid. *A. R. Wallace.*

2. That which renders fertile; a general name for commercial manures, as guano, phosphate of lime, etc.

‖ **Fer'u-la** (fẽr'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip, fr. *ferire* to strike; akin to OHG. *berjan*, Icel. *berja.* Cf. Ferule.] **1.** A ferule. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The imperial scepter in the Byzantine or Eastern Empire.

Fer'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferulaceus*, fr. *ferula* rod: cf. F. *férulacé.*] Pertaining to reeds and canes; having a stalk like a reed; as, *ferulaceous* plants.

Fer'u-lar (fẽr'ū-lẽr), *n.* A ferule. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fer'ule (fẽr'ĭl *or* -ūl; 277), *n.* [L. *ferula:* cf. F. *férule.* See Ferula.] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment.

Fer'ule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Feruled (-ĭld *or* -uld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feruling.] To punish with a ferule.

Fe-ru'lic (fẽ-rụ'lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, asafetida (*Ferula asafœtida*); as, *ferulic* acid. [Written also *ferulaic.*]

Fer'vence (fẽr'vens), *n.* Heat; fervency. [*Obs.*]

Fer'ven-cy (-ven-sỹ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fervence.* See Fervent.] The state of being fervent or warm; ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion; eagerness.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

Fer'vent (-vent), *a.* [F. *fervent*, L. *fervens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to be boiling hot, to boil, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; boiling; burning; as, a *fervent* summer.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 *Pet.* iii. 10.

2. Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; full of fervor; zealous; glowing.

Not slothful in business; *fervent* in spirit. *Rom.* iii. 11.

So spake the *fervent* angel. *Milton.*

A *fervent* desire to promote the happiness of mankind. *Macaulay.*

—Fer'vent-ly, *adv.* **— Fer'vent-ness**, *n.*

Laboring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

Fer-ves'cent (fẽr-vĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *fervescens*, p. pr. of *fervescere* to become boiling hot, incho., fr. *fervere.* See Fervent.] Growing hot.

Fer'vid (fẽr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere.* See Fervent.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays. *Milton.*

2. Ardent; vehement; zealous.

The *fervid* wishes, holy fires. *Parnell.*

—Fer'vid-ly, *adv.* **— Fer'vid-ness**, *n.*

Fer'vor (fẽr'vẽr), *n.* [Written also *fervour.*] [OF. *fervor, fervour*, F. *ferveur*, L. *fervor*, fr. *fervere.* See Fervent.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth.

The *fervor* of ensuing day. *Waller.*

2. Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor; passion; holy zeal; earnestness. *Hooker.*

Winged with *fervor* of her love. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fervor, Ardor. *Fervor* is a boiling heat, and *ardor* is a burning heat. Hence, in metaphor, we commonly use *fervor* and its derivatives when we conceive of thoughts or emotions under the image of ebullition, or as pouring themselves forth. Thus we speak of the *fervor* of passion, *fervid* declamation, *fervid* importunity, *fervent* supplication, *fervent* desires, etc. *Ardent* is used when we think of anything as springing from a deep-seated glow of soul; as, *ardent* friendship, *ardent* zeal, *ardent* devotedness; burning with *ardor* for the fight.

Fes'cen-nine (fĕs'sĕn-nīn), *a.* [L. *Fescenninus*, fr. *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the Fescennines. —*n.* A style of low, scurrilous, obscene poetry originating in Fescennia.

Fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* [OE. *festu*, OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, fr. L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] **1.** A straw, wire, stick, etc., used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read. "Pedantic *fescue.*" *Sterne.*

To come under the *fescue* of an imprimatur. *Milton.*

2. An instrument for playing on the harp; a plectrum. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. The style of a dial. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Festuca.*

Fescue grass (*Bot.*), a genus of grasses (*Festuca*) containing several species of importance in agriculture. *Festuca ovina* is *sheep's fescue; F. elatior* is *meadow fescue.*

Fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fescued (-kūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fescuing.] To use a fescue, or teach with a fescue. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fes'els (fĕs'ĕlz), *n. pl.* [Written also *fasels.*] See Phasel. [*Obs.*] *May* (*Georgics*).

Fess } (fĕs), *n.* [OF. *fesse, faisse*, F. *fasce*, fr. L.
Fesse } *fascia* band. See Fascia.] (*Her.*) A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon, and containing in breadth the third part of it; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

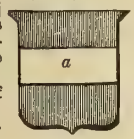

a Fess.

Fess point (*Her.*), the exact center of the escutcheon. See Escutcheon.

Fes'si-tude (fĕs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fessus* wearied, fatigued.] Weariness. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Fess'wise (fĕs'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a fess.

Fest (fĕst), *n.* [See Fist.] The fist. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fest, Fes'te (fĕs'te), *n.* A feast. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fes'tal (-tal), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday, feast. See Feast.] Of or pertaining to a holiday or a feast; joyous; festive.

You bless with choicer wine the *festal* day. *Francis.*

Fes'tal-ly, *adv.* Joyously; festively; mirthfully.

Fes'ten-nine (fĕs'tĕn-nīn), *n.* A fescennine.

Fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Festered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Festering.] [OE. *festren*, fr. *fester*, n.; or fr. OF. *festrir*, fr. *festre*, n. See Fester, *n.*] **1.** To generate pus; to become inflamed and suppurate; as, a sore or a wound *festers.*

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene. *Milton.*

Unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart, but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*

Hatred . . . *festered* in the hearts of the children of the soil. *Macaulay.*

2. To be inflamed; to grow virulent, or malignant; to grow in intensity; to rankle.

Fes'ter, *v. t.* To cause to fester or rankle.

For which I burnt in inward, swelt'ring hate,
And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

Fes'ter, *n.* [OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer. Cf. Fistula.] **1.** A small sore which becomes inflamed and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.

2. A festering or rankling.

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *I. Taylor.*

Fes'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* A festering. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

Fest'eye (fĕst'ā), *v. t.* [OF. *festier, festeer*, F. *festoyer.*] To feast; to entertain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fes'ti-nate (fĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *festinatus*, p. p. of *festinare* to hasten.] Hasty; hurried. [*Obs.*] — **Fes'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fes'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *festinatio.*] Haste; hurry. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fes'ti-val (fĕs'tĭ-val), *a.* [OF. *festival*, fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity, fr. *festivus* festive, gay. See Festive.] Pertaining to a feast; festive; festal; appropriate to a festival; joyous; mirthful.

I cannot woo in *festival* terms. *Shak.*

Fes'ti-val, *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

Syn. — Feast; banquet; carousal. See Feast.

Fes'tive (fĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum* holiday, feast. See Feast, and cf. Festivous.] Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful; sportive. — **Fes'tive-ly**, *adv.*

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

Fes-tiv'i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* Festivities (-tĭz). [L. *festivitas:* cf. F. *festivité.*] **1.** The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; joyfulness; gayety.

The unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. A festival; a festive celebration. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fes'ti-vous (fĕs'tĭ-vŭs), *a.* [See Festive.] Pertaining to a feast; festive. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Fest'lich (fĕst'lĭch), *a.* [See Feast, *n.*] Festive; fond of festive occasions. [*Obs.*] "A *festlich* man." *Chaucer.*

Fes-toon' (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *feston* (cf. Sp. *feston*, It. *festone*), prob. fr. L. *festum* festival. See Feast.] **1.** A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve, used in decoration for festivals, etc.; anything arranged in this way.

2. (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A carved ornament consisting of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed or twisted together, wound with a ribbon, and hanging or depending in a natural curve. See *Illust.* of Bucranium.

Fes-toon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Festooned (-tōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Festooning.] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

Fes-toon'y (-ỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Fes'tu-cine (fĕs'tū-sĭn *or* fĕs-tū'sĭn), *a.* [L. *festuca* stalk, straw. Cf. Fescue.] Of a straw color; greenish yellow. [*Obs.*]

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fes'tu-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Formed or consisting of straw. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fes'tue (fĕs'tū), *n.* [See Fescue.] A straw; a fescue. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Fet (fĕt), *n.* [Cf. *feat*, F. *fait*, and It. *fetta* slice, G. *fetzen* rag, Icel. *fat* garment.] A piece. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Fet, *v. t.* [OE. *fetten, feten*, AS. *fetian;* akin to AS. *fæt* a journey, and to E. *foot;* cf. G. *fassen* to seize. √77. See Foot, and cf. Fetch.] To fetch. [*Obs.*]

And from the other fifty soon the prisoner *fet.* *Spenser.*

Fet, *p. p.* of Fette. Fetched. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fe'tal (fē'tal), *a.* [From Fetus.] Pertaining to, or connected with, a fetus; as, *fetal* circulation; *fetal* membranes.

Fe-ta'tion (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

Fetch (fĕch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fetched (fĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fetching.] [OE. *fecchen*, AS. *feccan*, perh. the same word as *fetian;* or cf. *facian* to wish to get, OFries. *faka* to prepare. √77. Cf. Fet, *v. t.*] **1.** To bear toward the person speaking, or the person or thing from whose point of view the action is contemplated; to go and bring; to bring; to get.

Time will run back and *fetch* the age of gold. *Milton.*

He called to her, and said, *Fetch* me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. And as she was going to *fetch* it, he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand. 1 *Kings* xvii. 11, 12.

2. To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for.

Our native horses were held in small esteem, and *fetched* low prices. *Macaulay.*

3. To recall from a swoon; to revive; — sometimes with *to;* as, to *fetch* a man to.

Fetching men again when they swoon. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to throw.

The sudden trip in wrestling that *fetches* a man to the ground. *South.*

5. To bring to accomplishment; to achieve; to make; to perform, with certain objects; as, to *fetch* a compass; to *fetch* a leap; to *fetch* a sigh.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden. *Shak.*

He *fetches* his blow quick and sure. *South.*

6. To bring or get within reach by going; to reach; to arrive at; to attain; to reach by sailing.

Meantime flew our ships, and straight we *fetched*
The siren's isle. *Chapman.*

7. To cause to come; to bring to a particular state.

They could n't *fetch* the butter in the churn. *W. Barnes.*

To fetch a compass (*Naut.*), to make a circuit; to take a circuitous route in going to a place. — **To fetch a pump**, to make it draw water by pouring water into the top and working the handle. — **To fetch headway** *or* **sternway** (*Naut.*), to move ahead or astern. — **To fetch out**, to develop. "The skill of the polisher *fetches out* the colors [of marble]." *Addison.* — **To fetch up.** (*a*) To overtake. [*Obs.*] "Says [the hare], I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please." *L'Estrange.* (*b*) To stop suddenly.

Fetch, *v. i.* To bring one's self; to make headway; to veer; as, to *fetch* about; to *fetch* to windward. *Totten.*

To fetch away (*Naut.*), to break loose; to roll or slide to leeward. — **To fetch and carry**, to serve obsequiously, like a trained spaniel.

Fetch, *n.* **1.** A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Every little *fetch* of wit and criticism. *South.*

2. The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp. *Dickens.*

Fetch candle, a light seen at night, superstitiously believed to portend a person's death.

Fetch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fetches or brings.

Fete (fĕt), *n.* [See Feat.] A feat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fete, *n. pl.* [See Foot.] Feet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Fête** (fāt), *n.* [F. See Feast.] A festival.

Fête champêtre (fāt'shăN'pĕ'tr') [F.], a festival or entertainment in the open air; a rural festival.

Fête (fāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fêted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fêting.] [Cf. F. *fêter.*] To feast; to honor with a festival.

Fe'tich, Fe'tish (fē'tĭsh), *n.* [F. *fétiche*, from Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., sorcery, charm, fr. L. *facticius* made by art, artificial, factitious. See Factitious.] **1.** A material object supposed among certain African tribes to represent in such a way, or to be so connected with, a supernatural being, that the possession of it gives to the possessor power to control that being.

2. Any object to which one is excessively devoted.

Fe'tich-ism, Fe'tish-ism (fē'tĭsh-ĭz'm *or* fĕt'ĭsh-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *fétichisme.*] [Written also *feticism.*]

1. The doctrine or practice of belief in fetiches.

2. Excessive devotion to one object or one idea; abject superstition; blind adoration.

The real and absolute worship of fire falls into two great divisions, the first belonging rather to *fetichism*, the second to polytheism proper. *Tylor.*

Fe'tich-ist, Fe'tish-ist, *n.* A believer in fetiches.

He was by nature a *fetichist.* *H. Holbeach.*

Fe'tich-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Fe'tish-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fetichism.

A man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of epicurean levity and *fetichistic* dread. *G. Eliot.*

Fe'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd *or* fĕt'ĭ-), *n.* [Written also *fœticide.*] [*Fetus* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Med. & Law*) The act of killing the fetus in the womb; the offense of procuring an abortion.

Fe'ti-cism (fē'tĭ-sĭz'm *or* fĕt'ĭ-), *n.* See Fetichism.

Fet'id (fĕt'ĭd *or* fē'tĭd; 277), *a.* [L. *fetidus, foetidus*, fr. *fetere, foetere*, to have an ill smell, to stink: cf. F. *fétide.*] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*

Fet-id'i-ty (fĕt-ĭd'ĭ-tỹ *or* fē-tĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Fetidness.

Fet'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being fetid.

Fe-tif'er-ous (fē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Fetus* + *-ferous.*] Producing young, as animals.

Fe'tis (fē'tĭs), *a.* [OF. *fetis, faitis.* Cf. FACTITIOUS.] Neat; pretty; well made; graceful. [*Obs.*]

Full *fetis* was her cloak, as I was ware. *Chaucer.*

Fe'tise-ly (fē'tĭs-lȳ), *adv.* Neatly; gracefully; properly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fe'tish (fē'tĭsh), *n.*, **Fe'tish-ism** (fē'tĭsh-ĭz'm *or* fĕt'ĭsh-; 277), *n.*, **Fe'tish-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* See FETICH, *n.*, FETICHISM, *n.*, FETICHISTIC, *a.*

Fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* [OE. *fetlak, fitlock*, cf. Icel. *fet* pace, step, *fit* the webbed foot of water birds, akin to E. *foot.* √77. See FOOT.] The cushionlike projection, bearing a tuft of long hair, on the back side of the leg above the hoof of the horse and similar animals. Also, the joint of the limb at this point (between the great pastern bone and the metacarpus), or the tuft of hair.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore. *Shak.*

Fe'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *fetor, foetor.* See FETID.] A strong, offensive smell; stench; fetidness. *Arbuthnot.*

Fet'te (fĕt'te *or* fĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. p. p.* FETTE, *p. p.* FET.] [See FET, *v. t.*] To fetch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fet'ter (fĕt'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter;* akin to OS. *feteros*, pl., OD. *veter*, OHG. *fezzera*, Icel. *fjöturr*, L. *pedica*, Gr. *πέδη*, and to E. *foot.* √77. See FOOT.] Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters.*] **1.** A chain or shackle for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or disabled from free and rapid motion; a bond; a shackle.

[They] bound him with *fetters* of brass. *Judg.* xvi. 21.

2. Anything that confines or restrains; a restraint.

Passion 's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*

Fet'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FETTERING.] **1.** To put fetters upon; to shackle or confine the feet of with a chain; to bind.

My heels are *fettered*, but my fist is free. *Milton.*

2. To restrain from motion; to impose restraints on; to confine; to enchain; as, *fettered* by obligations.

My conscience! thou art *fettered*
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shak.*

Fet'tered (fĕt'tẽrd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Seeming as if fettered, as the feet of certain animals which bend backward, and appear unfit for walking.

Fet'ter-er (fĕt'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who fetters. *Landor.*

Fet'ter-less, *a.* Free from fetters. *Marston.*

Fet'tle (fĕt't'l), *v. t.* [OE. & Prov. E., to fettle (in sense 1), *fettle*, n., order, repair, preparation, dress; prob. akin to E. *fit.* See FIT, *a.*] **1.** To repair; to prepare; to put in order. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Carlyle.*

2. (*Metal.*) To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace.

Fet'tle, *v. i.* To make preparations; to put things in order; to do trifling business. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Fet'tle, *n.* The act of fettling. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

In fine fettle, in good spirits.

Fet'tling (fĕt'tlĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Metal.*) A mixture of ore, cinders, etc., used to line the hearth of a puddling furnace. [*Eng.*] [It is commonly called *fix* in the United States.]

2. (*Pottery*) The operation of shaving or smoothing the surface of undried clay ware.

Fet'u-ous (fĕt'ū-ŭs), *a.* Neat; feat. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Fe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.; pl.* FETUSES (-ĕz). [L. *fetus, foetus*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, young ones, cf. *fetus* fruitful, fructified, that is or was filled with young; akin to E. *fawn* a deer, *fecundity, felicity, feminine, female*, and prob. to *do*, or according to others, to *be.*] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg; often restricted to the later stages in the development of viviparous and oviparous animals, *embryo* being applied to the earlier stages. [Written also *fœtus.*]

‖ **Fet'wah** (fĕt'wä), *n.* [Ar.] A written decision of a Turkish mufti on some point of law. *Whitworth.*

Feu (fū), *n.* [See 2d FEUD, and FEE.] (*Scots Law*) A free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for service to be performed by him; a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money. *Burrill.*

Feu'ar (fū'ẽr), *n.* [From FEU.] (*Scots Law*) One who holds a feu. *Sir W. Scott.*

Feud (fūd), *n.* [OE. *feide*, AS. *fǽhð*, fr. *fāh* hostile; akin to OHG. *fēhida*, G. *fehde*, Sw. *fejd*, D. *feide;* prob. akin to E. *fiend.* See FOE.] **1.** A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts, done or offered to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race.

2. A contention or quarrel; especially, an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties; deadly hatred; contention satisfied only by bloodshed.

Mutual *feuds* and battles betwixt their several tribes and kindreds. *Purchas.*

Syn. — Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

Feud, *n.* [LL. *feudum, feodum*, prob. of same origin as E. *fief.* See FIEF, FEE.] (*Law*) A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, by service; the right which a vassal or tenant had to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, etc., the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior; a fief; a fee.

Feu'dal (fū'dal), *a.* [F. *féodal*, or LL. *feudalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.

2. Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as, the *feudal* system.

Feu'dal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalisme.*] The feudal system; a system by which the holding of estates in land is made dependent upon an obligation to render military service to the king or feudal superior; feudal principles and usages.

Feu'dal-ist, *n.* An upholder of feudalism.

Feu-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalité.*] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke.*

Feu'dal-i-za'tion (fū'dal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

Feu'dal-ize (fū'dal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEUDALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEUDALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism.

Feu'dal-ly, *adv.* In a feudal manner.

Feu'da-ry (fū'dā-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *feudarius*, fr. *feudum.* See 2d FEUD.] Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure.

Feu'da-ry, *n.* **1.** A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory. *Foxe.*

2. A feodary. See FEODARY.

Feu'da-ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *a. & n.* [LL. *feudatarius:* cf. F. *feudataire.*] See FEUDATORY.

Feu'da-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.; pl.* FEUDATORIES (-rĭz). A tenant or vassal who held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

The grantee . . was styled the *feudatory* or vassal. *Blackstone.*

[He] had for *feudatories* great princes. *J. H. Newman.*

Feu'da-to-ry, *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure; as, a *feudatory* title. *Bacon.*

‖ **Feu' de joie'** (fē' de zhwȧ'). [F., lit., fire of joy.] A fire kindled in a public place in token of joy; a bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feud'ist (fūd'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *feudiste.*] A writer on feuds; a person versed in feudal law. *Spelman.*

‖ **Feu'illants'** (fē'yäN'), *n. pl.* A reformed branch of the Bernardines, founded in 1577 at *Feuillans*, near Toulouse, in France.

Feuille'mort' (fwĕl'môrt'), *a.* [F. *feuille morte* a dead leaf.] Having the color of a faded leaf. *Locke.*

‖ **Feu'ille-ton'** (fē'ye-tôN' *or* fwĕl'tôN'), *n.* [F., from *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page), devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, the article or tale itself, thus printed.

Feuille'ton-ist (fwĕl'tôN-ĭst), *n.* [F. *feuilletoniste.*] A writer of feuilletons. *F. Harrison.*

Feu'ter (fū'tẽr), *v. t.* [OE. *feutre* rest for a lance, OF. *feutre, fautre, feltre*, felt, cushion, rest for a lance, fr. LL. *filtrum, feltrum;* of German origin, and akin to E. *felt.* See FELT, and cf. FILTER.] To set close; to fix in rest, as a spear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Feu'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Either fr. G. *fütterer* feeder, or corrupted fr. OF. *vautrier, vaultrier;* fr. *vaultre, viautre*, a kind of hound, fr. L. *vertragus, vertraga*, a greyhound. The last is of Celtic origin.] A dog keeper. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *fever, fefer*, AS. *fefer, fefor*, L. *febris:* cf. F. *fièvre.* Cf. FEBRILE.] **1.** (*Med.*) A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions, including usually, thirst and loss of appetite. Many diseases, of which fever is the most prominent symptom, are denominated *fevers;* as, typhoid *fever;* yellow *fever.*

☞ *Remitting* fevers subside or abate at intervals; *intermitting* fevers intermit or entirely cease at intervals; *continued* or *continual* fevers neither remit nor intermit.

2. Excessive excitement of the passions in consequence of strong emotion; a condition of great excitement; as, this quarrel has set my blood in a *fever.*

An envious *fever*
Of pale and bloodless emulation. *Shak.*
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shak.*

Brain fever, Continued fever, etc. See under BRAIN, CONTINUED, etc. — **Fever and ague,** a form of fever recurring in paroxysms which are preceded by chills. It is of malarial origin. — **Fever blister** (*Med.*), a blister or vesicle often found about the mouth in febrile states; a variety of herpes. — **Fever bush** (*Bot.*), the wild allspice or spice bush. See SPICEWOOD. — **Fever powder.** Same as JAMES'S POWDER. — **Fever root** (*Bot.*), an American herb of the genus *Triosleum* (*T. perfoliatum*); — called also *feverwort* and *horse gentian.* — **Fever sore,** a carious ulcer or necrosis. *Miner.*

Fe'ver, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEVERING.] To put into a fever; to affect with fever; as, a *fevered* lip. [*R.*]

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee. *Shak.*

Fe'ver-et (-ĕt), *n.* A slight fever. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *feferfuge*, fr. L. *febrifugia.* See FEVER, FUGITIVE, and cf. FEBRIFUGE.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant (*Pyrethrum*, or *Chrysanthemum, Parthenium*) allied to camomile, having finely divided leaves and white blossoms; — so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

Fe'ver-ish, *a.* **1.** Having a fever; suffering from, or affected with, a moderate degree of fever; showing increased heat and thirst; as, the patient is *feverish.*

2. Indicating, or pertaining to, fever; characteristic of a fever; as, *feverish* symptoms.

3. Hot; sultry. "The *feverish* north." *Dryden.*

4. Disordered as by fever; excited; restless; as, the *feverish* condition of the commercial world.

Strive to keep up a frail and *feverish* being. *Milton.*

— Fe'ver-ish-ly, *adv.* — **Fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*

Fe'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fiévreux.*] **1.** Affected with fever or ague; feverish.

His heart, love's *feverous* citadel. *Keats.*

2. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fever; as, a *feverous* pulse.

All maladies . . . all *feverous* kinds. *Milton.*

3. Having the tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Fe'ver-ous-ly, *adv* Feverishly. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Fe'ver-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* See *Fever root*, under FEVER.

Fe'ver-y (-ȳ), *a.* Feverish. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Few (fū), *a.* [*Compar.* FEWER (-ẽr); *superl.* FEWEST.] [OE. *fewe, feawe*, AS. *feá*, pl. *feáwe;* akin to OS. *fāh*, OHG. *fō, fao*, Icel. *fár*, Sw. *få*, pl., Dan. *faa*, pl., Goth. *faus*, L. *paucus*, cf. Gr. *παῦρος.* Cf. PAUCITY.] Not many; small, limited, or confined in number; — indicating a small portion of units or individuals constituting a whole; often, by ellipsis of a noun, a few people. "Are not my days *few?*" *Job* x. 20.

Few know and *fewer* care. *Proverb.*

☞ *Few* is often used partitively; as, *few* of them.

A few, a small number. — **In few,** in a few words; briefly. *Shak.* — **No few,** not few; more than a few; many. *Cowper.* — **The few,** the minority; — opposed to *the many* or *the majority.*

Few'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [See FUEL.] Fuel. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Few'met (fū'mĕt), *n.* See FUMET. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Few'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being few; smallness of number; paucity. *Shak.*

2. Brevity; conciseness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fǽge*, Icel. *feigr*, OHG. *feigi.*] Fated; doomed. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

Fey (fā), *n.* [See FAY faith.] Faith. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fey (fā), *v. t.* [Cf. FEAGUE.] To cleanse; to clean out. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Feyne (fān), *v. t.* To feign. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Feyre (fār), *n.* A fair or market. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fez (fĕz), *n.* [F., fr. the town of *Fez* in Morocco.] A felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel, — a variety of the tarboosh. See TARBOOSH. *B. Taylor.*

Turk wearing a Fez.

‖ **Fia'cre** (fyȧ'kr'), *n.* [F.] A kind of French hackney coach.

Fi'ance (fī'ans), *v. t.* [F. *fiancer.* See AFFIANCE.] To betroth; to affiance. [*Obs.*] *Harmar.*

‖ **Fi'an'cé'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n.* [F.] A betrothed man.

‖ **Fi'an'cée'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n.* [F.] A betrothed woman.

Fi'ants (fī'ants), *n.* [F. *fiente* dung.] The dung of the fox, wolf, boar, or badger.

Fi'ar (fē'ẽr *or* fī'ẽr), *n.* [See FEUAR.] **1.** (*Scots Law*) One in whom the property of an estate is vested, subject to the estate of a life renter.

I am *fiar* of the lands; she a life renter. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. *pl.* The price of grain, as legally fixed, in the counties of Scotland, for the current year.

‖ **Fi-as'co** (fē-äs'kō), *n.; pl.* FIASCOES or -COS. [It.] A complete or ridiculous failure, esp. of a musical performance, or of any pretentious undertaking.

Fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing., subj. pres., fr. *fieri*, used as pass. of *facere* to make. Cf. BE.] **1.** An authoritative command or order to do something; an effectual decree.

His *fiat* laid the corner stone. *Willis.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A warrant of a judge for certain processes. (*b*) An authority for certain proceedings given by the Lord Chancellor's signature.

Fiat money, irredeemable paper currency, not resting on a specie basis, but deriving its purchasing power from the declaratory fiat of the government issuing it.

Fi-aunt' (fī-ant'), *n.* Commission; fiat; order; decree. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable;* cf. Prov. E. *fibble-fabble* nonsense.] A falsehood; a lie; — used euphemistically.

They are very serious; they don't tell *fibs.* *H. James.*

Fib, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIBBED (fĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIBBING (-bĭng).] To speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

Fib, *v. t.* To tell a fib to. [*R.*] *De Quincey*

Fib'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who tells fibs.

Fi'ber } (fī'bẽr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra.*] **1.** One of
Fi'bre } the delicate, threadlike portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are in part constituted; as, the *fiber* of flax or of muscle.

2. Any fine, slender thread, or threadlike substance; as, a *fiber* of spun glass; especially, one of the slender rootlets of a plant.

3. Sinew; strength; toughness; as, a man of real *fiber.*

Yet had no *fibers* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

4. A general name for the raw material, such as cotton, flax, hemp, etc., used in textile manufactures.

Fiber gun, a kind of steam gun for converting wood, straw, etc., into fiber. The material is shut up in the gun with steam, air, or gas at a very high pressure which is afterward relieved suddenly by letting a lid at the muzzle fly open, when the rapid expansion separates the fibers. — Fiber plants (*Bot.*), plants capable of yielding fiber useful in the arts, as hemp, flax, ramie, agave, etc.

Fi'bered } (fī'bẽrd), *a.* Having fibers; made up of
Fi'bred } fibers.

Fi'ber-faced' } (fī'bẽr-fāst'), *a.* Having a visible fiber
Fi'bre-faced' } embodied in the surface of; — applied esp. to a kind of paper for checks, drafts, etc.

Fi'ber-less, } *a.* Having no fibers; destitute of fibers
Fi'bre-less, } or fiber.

Fi'bri-form (fī'brĭ-fôrm *or* fĭb'rĭ-), *a.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a fiber or fibers; resembling a fiber.

Fi'bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* [F. *fibrille*, dim. of *fibre*, L. *fibra.*] A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread; a fibrilla. *Cheyne.*

‖ **Fi-bril'la** (fī-brĭl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* FIBRILLÆ (-lē). [NL. See FIBRIL.] A minute thread or fiber, as one of the fibrous elements of a muscular fiber; a fibril.

Fi'bril-lar (fī'brĭl-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to fibrils or fibers; as, *fibrillar* twitchings.

Fi'bril-la-ry (fī'brĭl-lȧ-rȳ *or* fĭb'rĭl-), *a.* Of or pertaining to fibrils.

Fi'bril-la'ted (fī'brĭl-lā'tĕd *or* fĭ-brĭl'lā-tĕd), *a.* Furnished with fibrils; fringed.

Fi'bril-la'tion (fī'brĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being reduced to fibers. *Carpenter.*

Fi-bril'lose (fī-brĭl'lōs *or* fī'brĭl-lōs), *a.* Covered with hairlike appendages, as the under surface of some lichens; also, composed of little strings or fibers; as, *fibrillose* appendages.

Fi-bril'lous (fī-brĭl'lŭs *or* fī'brĭl-), *a.* [Cf. F. *fibrilleux.*] Pertaining to, or composed of, fibers.

Fi'brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fibrine.* See FIBER.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) **1.** A white, albuminous, fibrous substance, formed in the coagulation of the blood either by decomposition of fibrinogen, or from the union of fibrinogen and paraglobulin which exist separately in the blood. It is insoluble in water, but is readily digestible in gastric and pancreatic juice.

2. The white, albuminous mass remaining after washing lean beef or other meat with water until all coloring matter is removed; the fibrous portion of the muscle tissue; flesh fibrin.

3. An albuminous body, resembling animal fibrin in composition, found in cereal grains and similar seeds; vegetable fibrin.

Fibrin factors (*Physiol.*), the albuminous bodies, paraglobulin and fibrinogen, present in the blood, which, by the action of the fibrin ferment, are changed into fibrin, in coagulation. — **Fibrin ferment** (*Physiol. Chem.*), a ferment which makes its appearance in the blood shortly after it is shed, and is supposed to be the active agent in causing coagulation of the blood, with formation of fibrin.

Fi'bri-na'tion (fī'brĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The state of acquiring or having an excess of fibrin.

Fi'brine (fī'brĭn), *a.* Belonging to the fibers of plants.

Fi'brin'o-gen (fī-brĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Fibrin* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous substance existing in the blood, and in other animal fluids, which either alone or with fibrinoplastin or paraglobulin forms fibrin, and thus causes coagulation.

Fi'bri-nog'e-nous (fī'brĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Possessed of properties similar to fibrinogen; capable of forming fibrin.

Fi'bri-no-plas'tic (fī'brĭ-nō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Like fibrinoplastin; capable of forming fibrin when brought in contact with fibrinogen.

Fi'bri-no-plas'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*Fibrin* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous substance, existing in the blood, which in combination with fibrinogen forms fibrin; — called also *paraglobulin.*

Fi'bri-nous (fī'brĭ-nŭs *or* fĭb'rĭ-; 277), *a.* Having, or partaking of the properties of, fibrin; as, *fibrinous* exudation.

Fi'bro-car'ti-lage (fī'brō-kär'tĭ-lĭj), *n.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + E. *cartilage.*] (*Anat.*) A kind of cartilage with a fibrous matrix and approaching fibrous connective tissue in structure. — **Fi'bro-car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

Fi'bro-chon-dros'te-al (-kŏn-drŏs'tē-al), *a.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + ὀστέον bone.] (*Anat.*) Partly fibrous, partly cartilaginous, and partly osseous. *St. George Mivart.*

Fi'broid (fī'broid), *a.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling or forming fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, *fibroid* tumors. — *n.* A fibroid tumor; a fibroma.

Fibroid degeneration, a form of degeneration in which organs or tissues are converted into fibroid tissue. — **Fibroid phthisis**, a form of pulmonary consumption associated with the formation of fibrous tissue in the lungs, and the gradual atrophy of the lungs, from the pressure due to the contraction of this tissue.

Fi'bro-in (fī'brō-ĭn *or* fĭb'rō-), *n.* [L. *fibra* a fiber.] (*Chem.*) A variety of gelatin; the chief ingredient of raw silk, extracted as a white amorphous mass.

Fi'bro-lite (fī'brō-lit *or* fĭb'rō-), *n.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + *-lite:* cf. F. *fibrolithe.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, of fibrous or columnar structure. It is like andalusite in composition; — called also *sillimanite*, and *bucholzite.*

‖ **Fi-bro'ma** (fī-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See FIBER, and *-OMA.*] (*Med.*) A tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue, or of some modification of such tissue.

‖ **Fi'bro-spon'gi-æ** (fī'brō-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fibra* a fiber + *spongia* a sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sponges having a fibrous skeleton, including the commercial sponges.

Fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fibreux.*] Containing, or consisting of, fibers; as, the *fibrous* coat of the cocoanut; the *fibrous* roots of grasses. — **Fi'brous-ness**, *n.*

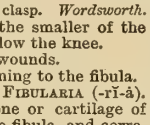
Fibrous Root.

Fi'bro-vas'cu-lar (fī'brō-văs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + E. *vascular.*] (*Bot.*) Containing woody fiber and ducts, as the stems of all flowering plants and ferns; — opposed to *cellular.*

Fib'ster (fĭb'stẽr), *n.* One who tells fibs. [*Jocular*]

‖ **Fib'u-la** (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FIBULÆ (-lē). [L., clasp, buckle.] **1.** A brooch, clasp, or buckle.

Mere *fibulæ*, without a robe to clasp. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Anat.*) The outer and usually the smaller of the two bones of the leg, or hind limb, below the knee.

3. (*Surg.*) A needle for sewing up wounds.

Fib'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the fibula.

‖ **Fib'u-la're** (fĭb'ū-lā'rē), *n.*; *pl.* FIBULARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL. See FIBULA.] (*Anat.*) The bone or cartilage of the tarsus, which articulates with the fibula, and corresponds to the calcaneum in man and most mammals.

Fice (fīs), *n.* A small dog; — written also *fise, fyce, fiste*, etc. [*Southern U. S.*]

Fi-ché (fē-shā'), *a.* (*Her.*) See FITCHÉ.

Fich'tel-ite (fĭk'tĕl-it), *n.* (*Min.*) A white crystallized mineral resin from the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

Fich'u (fĭsh'ū; F. fē'shy'), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A light cape, usually of lace, worn by women, to cover the neck and throat, and extending to the shoulders.

Fic'kle (fĭk'k'l), *a.* [OE. *fikel* untrustworthy, deceitful, AS. *ficol*, fr. *fic, gefic*, fraud, deceit; cf. *fācen* deceit, OS. *fēkn*, OHG. *feichan*, Icel. *feikn* portent. Cf. FIDGET.] Not fixed or firm; liable to change; unstable; of a changeable mind; not firm in opinion or purpose; inconstant; capricious; as, Fortune's *fickle* wheel. *Shak.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Wavering; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unstable; inconstant; unsteady; variable; mutable; changeful; capricious; veering; shifting.

Fic'kle-ness (fĭk'k'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being fickle; instability; inconstancy. *Shak.*

Fic'kly (-klĭ), *adv.* In a fickle manner. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

‖ **Fi'co** (fē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FICOES (-kōz). [It., a fig, fr. L. *ficus.* See FIG.] A fig; an insignificant trifle, no more than the snap of one's thumb; a sign of contempt made by the fingers, expressing, *A fig for you.*

Steal! foh, a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*

Fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis.* See FICTION.] Molded, or capable of being molded, into form by art; relating to pottery or to molding in any soft material.

Fictile earth is more frugile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

The earliest specimens of Italian *fictile* art. *C. Wordsworth.*

Fictile ware, ware made of any material which is molded or shaped while soft; hence, pottery of any sort.

— **Fic'tile-ness**, *n.* — **Fic-til'i-ty** (fĭk-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fiction*, L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere, fictum*, to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; as, by a mere *fiction* of the mind. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; especially, a feigned or invented story, whether oral or written. Hence: A story told in order to deceive; a fabrication; — opposed to *fact*, or *reality.*

The *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

When it could no longer be denied that her flight had been voluntary, numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it. *Macaulay.*

3. Fictitious literature; comprehensively, all works of imagination; specifically, novels and romances.

The office of *fiction* as a vehicle of instruction and moral elevation has been recognized by most if not all great educators. *Dict. of Education.*

4. (*Law*) An assumption of a possible thing as a fact, irrespective of the question of its truth. *Wharton.*

5. Any like assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.

Syn. — Fabrication; invention; fable; falsehood. — FICTION, FABRICATION. *Fiction* is opposed to what is real; *fabrication* to what is true. *Fiction* is designed commonly to amuse, and sometimes to instruct; a *fabrication* is always intended to mislead and deceive. In the novels of Sir Walter Scott we have *fiction* of the highest order. The poems of Ossian, so called, were chiefly *fabrications* by Macpherson.

Fic'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, fiction; fictitious; romantic. "*Fictional* rather than historical." *Latham.*

Fic'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Fic'tious (fĭk'shŭs), *a.* Fictitious. [*R.*] *Prior.*

Fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *fictitius.* See FICTION.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; fabulous; counterfeit; false; not genuine; as, *fictitious* fame.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.*

— **Fic-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fic-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Fic'tive (fĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fictif.*] Feigned; counterfeit. "The fount of *fictive* tears." *Tennyson.*

Fic'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in any plastic material. [*R.*] *Elmes.*

‖ **Fi'cus** (fī'kŭs), *n.* [L., a fig.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or shrubs, one species of which (*F. Carica*) produces the figs of commerce; the fig tree.

☞ *Ficus Indica* is the banyan tree; *F. religiosa*, the peepul tree; *F. elastica*, the India-rubber tree.

Fid (fĭd), *n.* [Prov. E. *fid* a small, thick lump.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast, being passed through a hole or mortise at its heel, and resting on the trestle trees.

2. A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything.

3. A pin of hard wood, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

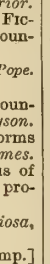
Hand Fid.

☞ There are *hand fids* and *standing fids* (which are larger than the others, and stand upon a flat base). An iron implement for this purpose is called a *marline spike.*

4. (*Mil.*) A block of wood used in mounting and dismounting heavy guns.

Fi-dal'go (fĭ-dăl'gō), *n.* [Pg. See HIDALGO.] The lowest title of nobility in Portugal, corresponding to that of *Hidalgo* in Spain.

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *fiǣle, fithele*, AS. *fiðele;* akin to D. *vedel*, OHG. *fidula*, G. *fiedel*, Icel. *fiðla*, and perh. to E. *viol.* Cf. VIOL.]

1. (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music played with a bow; a violin; a kit.

2. (*Bot.*) A kind of dock (*Rumex pulcher*) with fiddle-shaped leaves; — called also *fiddle dock.*

3. (*Naut.*) A rack or frame of bars connected by strings, to keep table furniture in place on the cabin table in bad weather. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Fiddle beetle (*Zoöl.*), a Japanese carabid beetle (*Damaster blaptoides*); — so called from the form of the body. — **Fiddle block** (*Naut.*), a long tackle block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, instead of side by side as in a common double block. *Knight.* — **Fiddle bow**, fiddlestick. — **Fiddle fish** (*Zoöl.*), the angel fish. — **Fiddle head**, an ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the volute or scroll at the head of a violin. — **Fiddle pattern**, a form of the handles of spoons, forks, etc., somewhat like a violin. — **Scotch fiddle**, the itch. [*Low*] — **To play first**, *or* **second, fiddle**, to take a leading or a subordinate part. [*Colloq.*]

Fid'dle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIDDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To play on a fiddle.

Themistocles . . . said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

2. To keep the hands and fingers actively moving as a fiddler does; to move the hands and fingers restlessly or in busy idleness; to trifle.

Talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys.*

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

Fid'dle-dee-dee' (fĭd'd'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *nonsense!* [*Colloq.*]

Fid'dle-fad'dle (fĭd'd'l-făd'd'l), *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.*

Fid'dle-fad'dle, *v. i.* To talk nonsense. [*Colloq.*] *Ford.*

Fid'dler (fĭd'dlẽr), *n.* [AS. *fiðelere.*] **1.** One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, of many species. The male has one claw very much enlarged, and often holds it in a position similar to that in which a musician holds a fiddle, hence the name; — called also *calling crab, soldier crab*, and *fighting crab.*

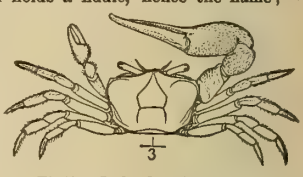
Fiddler Crab (*Gelasimus minax*) of New England.

Fiddler crab. (*Zoöl.*) See FIDDLER, *n.*, 2.

Fid'dle-shaped' (fĭd'd'l-shāpt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate, with a deep hollow on each side. *Gray.*

Fid'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* The bow, strung with horsehair, used in playing the fiddle; a fiddle bow.

Fid'dle-string' (-strĭng'), *n.* One of the catgut strings of a fiddle.

Fid'dle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *bois-fidèle*, lit., faithful wood; — so called from its durability.] The wood of several West Indian trees, mostly of the genus *Citharexylum.*

Fi'de-jus'sion (fī'dē-jŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fidejussio*, from *fidejubere* to be surety or bail; *fides* faith + *jubere* to order: cf. F. *fidéjussion.*] (*Civil Law*) The act or state of being bound as surety for another; suretyship.

Fi'de-jus'sor (-jŭs'sŏr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *fidéjusseur.*] (*Civil Law*) A surety; one bound for another, conjointly with him; a guarantor. *Blackstone.*

Fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *fidelitas:* cf. F. *fidélité.* See FEALTY.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty, or discharge of obligations. Especially: (*a*) Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty.

Whose courageous *fidelity* was proof to all danger. *Macaulay.*

The best security for the *fidelity* of men is to make interest coincide with duty. *A. Hamilton.*

(*b*) Adherence to the marriage contract. (*c*) Adherence to truth; veracity; honesty.

The principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity.* *Hooker.*

Syn. — Faithfulness; honesty; integrity; faith; loyalty; fealty.

‖ **Fi'des** (fī'dēz), *n.* [L., faith.] (*Roman Myth.*) Faith personified as a goddess; the goddess of faith.

Fidge (fĭj), *n.* & *v. i.* See FIDGET. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIDGETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIDGETING.] [From FIDGE; cf. OE. *fiken* to fidget, to flatter, Icel. *fika* to hasten, Sw. *fika* to hunt after, AS. *befician* to deceive. Cf. FICKLE.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly, or by fits and starts. *Moore.*

Fidg'et, *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness. *Cowper.*

2. *pl.* A general nervous restlessness, manifested by incessant changes of position; dysphoria. *Dunglison.*

Fidg'et-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being fidgety.

Fidg'et-y (-ȳ), *a.* Restless; uneasy. *Lowell.*

‖ **Fid'i-a** (fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *fidus* trusty.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small beetles, of which one species (the grapevine Fidia, *F. longipes*) is very injurious to vines in America.

Fidia of the Grapevine (*F. longipes*). × 2

Fi-dic'i-nal (fī-dĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *fidicinus*, fr. *fidicen, -inis*, a lute player.] (*Mus.*) Of or pertaining to a stringed instrument.

Fi-du'cial (fī-dū'shal), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust, confidence; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; firm. "*Fiducial* reliance on the promises of God." *Hammond.*

2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary; as, *fiducial* power. *Spelman.*

Fiducial edge (*Astron. & Surv.*), the straight edge of the alidade or ruler along which a straight line is to be drawn. — **Fiducial line** *or* **point** (*Math. & Physics*), a line or point of reference, as for setting a graduated circle or scale used for measurements.

Fi-du'cial-ly, *adv.* With confidence. *South.*

Fi-du'ci-a-ry (fī-dū'shĭ-ȧ-rȳ *or* -shȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, fr. *fiducia:* cf. F. *fiduciaire.* See FIDUCIAL.]

1. Involving confidence or trust; confident; undoubting; faithful; firm; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity. "*Fiduciary* obedience." *Howell.*

2. Holding, held, or founded, in trust. *Spelman.*

Fi-du'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee.

Instrumental to the conveying God's blessing upon those whose *fiduciaries* they are. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Theol.*) One who depends for salvation on faith, without works; an Antinomian. *Hammond.*

Fie (fī), *interj.* [OE. *fi*; cf. D. *fij*, G. *pfui*, Icel. *fy*, Sw. & Dan. *fy*, F. *fi*, L. *fi, phy.*] An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike. See FY. *Fuller.*

Fief (fēf), *n.* [F. *fief;* of German origin, and the same word as E. *fee.* See FEE, and cf. FEUD a fief.] (*Law*) An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; a feud. See under BENEFICE, *n.*, 2.

Field (fēld), *n.* [OE. *feld, fild*, AS. *feld;* akin to D.

veld, G. *feld*, Sw. *fält*, Dan. *felt*, Icel. *fold* field of grass, AS. *folde* earth, land, ground, OS. *folda*.] **1.** Cleared land; land suitable for tillage or pasture; cultivated ground; the open country.

2. A piece of land of considerable size; esp., a piece inclosed for tillage or pasture.

Fields which promise corn and wine. *Byron.*

3. A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself.

In this glorious and well-foughten *field*. *Shak.*
What though the *field* be lost? *Milton.*

4. An open space; an extent; an expanse. Esp.: (*a*) Any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected. (*b*) The space covered by an optical instrument at one view.

Without covering, save yon *field* of stars. *Shak.*
Ask of yonder argent *fields* above. *Pope.*

5. (*Her.*) The whole surface of an escutcheon; also, so much of it as is shown unconcealed by the different bearings upon it. See *Illust.* of Fess, where the *field* is represented as gules (red), while the *fess* is argent (silver).

6. An unrestricted or favorable opportunity for action, operation, or achievement; province; room.

Afforded a clear *field* for moral experiments. *Macaulay.*

7. A collective term for all the competitors in any outdoor contest or trial, or for all except the favorites in the betting.

8. (*Baseball*) That part of the grounds reserved for the players which is outside of the diamond; — called also *outfield*.

☞ *Field* is often used adjectively in the sense of *belonging to*, or *used in*, *the fields;* especially with reference to the operations and equipments of an army during a campaign away from permanent camps and fortifications. In most cases such use of the word is sufficiently clear; as, *field* battery; *field* fortification; *field* gun; *field* hospital, etc. A *field* geologist, naturalist, etc., is one who makes investigations or collections out of doors. A surveyor uses a *field* book for recording *field* notes, *i. e.*, measurements, observations, etc., made in *field* work (outdoor operations). A farmer or planter employs *field* hands, and may use a *field* roller or a *field* derrick. *Field* sports are hunting, fishing, athletic games, etc.

Coal field. (*Geol.*) See under Coal. — **Field artillery**, light ordnance mounted on wheels, for the use of a marching army. — **Field basil** (*Bot.*), a plant of the Mint family (*Calamintha Acinos*); — called also *basil thyme*. — **Field colors** (*Mil.*), small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions; camp colors. — **Field cricket** (*Zoöl.*), a large European cricket (*Gryllus campestris*), remarkable for its loud notes. — **Field day.** (*a*) A day in the fields. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A day when troops are taken into the field for instruction in evolutions. *Farrow.* (*c*) A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day. — **Field driver**, in New England, an officer charged with the driving of stray cattle to the pound. — **Field duck** (*Zoöl.*), the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*), found in Southern Europe. — **Field glass.** (*Optics*) (*a*) A binocular telescope of compact form; a lorgnette; a race glass. (*b*) A small achromatic telescope, from 20 to 24 inches long, and having 3 to 6 draws. (*c*) See *Field lens*. — **Field lark.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The skylark. (*b*) The tree pipit. — **Field lens** (*Optics*), that one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is nearer the object glass; — called also *field glass*. — **Field madder** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Sherardia arvensis*) used in dyeing. — **Field marshal** (*Mil.*), the highest military rank conferred in the British and other European armies. — **Field mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a mouse inhabiting fields, as the campagnol and the deer mouse. See Campagnol, and Deer mouse. — **Field officer** (*Mil.*), an officer above the rank of captain and below that of general. — **Field officer's court** (*U. S. Army*), a court-martial consisting of one field officer empowered to try all cases, in time of war, subject to jurisdiction of garrison and regimental courts. *Farrow.* — **Field plover** (*Zoöl.*), the black-bellied plover (*Charadrius squatarola*); also, sometimes applied to the Bartramian sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*). — **Field spaniel** (*Zoöl.*), a small spaniel used in hunting small game. — **Field sparrow.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). (*b*) The hedge sparrow. [*Eng.*] — **Field staff** (*Mil.*), a staff formerly used by gunners to hold a lighted match for discharging a gun. — **Field vole** (*Zoöl.*), the European meadow mouse. — **Field of ice**, a large body of floating ice; a pack. — **Field,** *or* **Field of view**, in a telescope or microscope, the entire space within which objects are seen. — **Field magnet.** See under Magnet. — **Magnetic field.** See Magnetic. — **To back the field,** *or* **To bet on the field.** See under Back, *v. t.* — **To keep the field.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) To continue a campaign. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers. — **To lay,** *or* **back, against the field,** to bet on (a horse, etc.) against all comers. — **To take the field** (*Mil.*), to enter upon a campaign.

Field (fēld), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fielded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fielding.] **1.** To take the field. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Ball Playing*) To stand out in the field, ready to catch, stop, or throw the ball.

Field, *v. t.* (*Ball Playing*) To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder.

Field'ed, *a.* Engaged in the field; encamped. [*Obs.*]

To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*

Field'en (fēld'n), *a.* Consisting of fields. [*Obs.*]

The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland.*

Field'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Ball Playing*) A ball player who stands out in the field to catch or stop balls.

Field'fare' (fēld'fâr'; 277), *n.* [OE. *feldfare*, AS. *feldefare; feld* field + *faran* to travel.] (*Zoöl.*) A small thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) which breeds in northern Europe and winters in Great Britain. The head, nape, and lower part of the back are ash-colored; the upper part of the back and wing coverts, chestnut; — called also *fellfare*.

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

Field'ing, *n.* (*Ball Playing*) The act of playing as a fielder.

Field'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels, for the use of a marching army; a piece of field artillery; — called also *field gun*.

Field'work' (fēld'wûrk'), *n.* (*Mil.*) Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — commonly in the plural.

All works which do not come under the head of permanent fortification are called *fieldworks*. *Wilhelm.*

Field'y (-y), *a.* Open, like a field. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* [OE. *fend, find, fiend, feond*, fiend, foe, AS. *feónd;* akin to OS. *fiond*, D. *vijand* enemy, OHG. *fiant*, G. *feind*, Icel. *fjándi*, Sw. & Dan. *fiende*, Goth. *fijands;* orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning *to hate*, AS. *feón, feógan*, OHG. *fīēn*, Goth. *fijan*, Skr. *piy* to scorn; prob. akin to E. *feud* a quarrel. √81. Cf. Foe, Friend.] An implacable or malicious foe; one who is diabolically wicked or cruel; an infernal being; — applied specifically to the devil or a demon.

Into this wild abyss the wary *fiend*
Stood on the brink of Hell and looked awhile. *Milton.*
O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

Fiend'ful (fēnd'ful), *a.* Full of fiendish spirit or arts. *Marlowe.* — **Fiend'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Fiend'ish (fēnd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel; infernal; malignant; devilish; hellish. — **Fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*

Fiend'like' (-līk'), *a.* Fiendish; diabolical. *Longfellow.*

Fiend'ly, *a.* [AS. *feóndlic.*] Fiendlike; monstrous; devilish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Fi'e-ras'fer** (fī'ē-răs'fẽr), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small, slender fishes, remarkable for their habit of living as commensals in other animals. One species inhabits the gill cavity of the pearl oyster near Panama; another lives within an East Indian holothurian.

Fierce (fērs), *a.* [*Compar.* Fiercer (fẽr'sẽr); *superl.* Fiercest (-sẽst).] [OE. *fers, fiers*, OF. *fier*, nom. *fiers*, fierce, savage, cruel, F. *fier* proud, from L. *ferus* wild, savage, cruel; perh. akin to E. *bear* the animal. Cf. Feral, Ferocity.] **1.** Furious; violent; unrestrained; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind.

His *fierce* thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton.*

2. Vehement in anger or cruelty; ready or eager to kill or injure; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious. "A *fierce* whisper." *Dickens.* "A *fierce* tyrant." *Pope.*

The *fierce* foe hung upon our broken rear. *Milton.*
Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job* x. 16.

3. Excessively earnest, eager, or ardent.

Syn. — Ferocious; savage; cruel; vehement; impetuous; barbarous; fell. See Ferocious.

— **Fierce'ly,** *adv.* — **Fierce'ness,** *n.*

‖ **Fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] (*Law*) A judicial writ that lies for one who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff that he cause to be made of the goods, chattels, or real estate of the defendant, the sum claimed. *Blackstone. Cowell.*

Fi'er-i-ness (fī'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability; as, a *fieriness* of temper. *Addison.*

Fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ỹ *or* fī'rỹ), *a.* [Formerly written *firy*, fr. *fire*.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or resembling, fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna; a *fiery* appearance.

And *fiery* billows roll below. *I. Watts.*

2. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous.

Hath thy *fiery* heart so parched thine entrails? *Shak.*
The *fiery* spirit of his forefathers. *W. Irving.*

3. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

4. Unrestrained; fierce; mettlesome; spirited.

One curbed the *fiery* steed. *Dryden.*

5. Heated by fire, or as if by fire; burning hot; parched; feverish. *Pope.*

The sword which is made *fiery*. *Hooker.*

Fiery cross, a cross constructed of two firebrands, and pitched upon the point of a spear; formerly in Scotland borne by a runner as a signal for the clan to take up arms. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre*, OHG. *pfīfa*, LL. *pipa* pipe, *pipare* to play on the pipe, fr. L. *pipire, pipare*, to peep, pip, chirp, as a chicken. See Pipe.] (*Mus.*) A small shrill pipe, resembling the piccolo flute, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

Fife major (*Mil.*), a noncommissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment. — **Fife rail.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rail about the mast, at the deck, to hold belaying pins, etc. (*b*) A railing around the break of a poop deck.

Fife, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fifed (fīft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fifing.] To play on a fife.

Fif'er (fīf'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* [OE. *fiftene*, AS. *fīftȳne, fīftēne*. See Five, and Ten, and cf. Fifty.] Five and ten; one more than fourteen.

Fif'teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, or xv.

Fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'), *a.* [OE. *fiftenthe;* cf. *fiftethe*, AS. *fīfteōða*. See Fifteen.] **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of fifteen.

2. Consisting of one of fifteen equal parts or divisions of a thing.

Fif'teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fifteen equal parts or divisions; the quotient of a unit divided by fifteen.

2. A species of tax upon personal property formerly laid on towns, boroughs, etc., in England, being one fifteenth part of what the personal property in each town, etc., had been valued at. *Burrill.*

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A stop in an organ tuned two octaves above the diapason. (*b*) An interval consisting of two octaves.

Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [OE. *fifte, fifthe*, AS. *fīfta*. See Five.] **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of five.

2. Consisting of one of five equal divisions of a thing.

Fifth monarchy men (*Hist.*), a fanatical sect in England, of the time of the commonwealth, who maintained that there would be a fifth universal monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years. — **Fifth wheel,** a horizontal wheel or segment above the fore axle of a carriage and beneath the body, forming an extended support to prevent careening.

Fifth (fĭfth), *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; a fifth part.

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of three tones and a semitone, embracing five diatonic degrees of the scale; the dominant of any key.

Fifth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth place; as the fifth in order.

Fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *fīftigoða*. See Fifty.] **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of fifty.

2. Consisting of one of fifty equal parts or divisions.

Fif'ti-eth, *n.* One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

Fif'ty (fĭf'tỹ), *a.* [AS. *fīftig;* akin to OHG. *finfzug, fimfzuc*, G. *fünfzig, funfzig*, Goth. *fimftigjus*. See Five, and Ten, and cf. Fifteen.] Five times ten; as, *fifty* men.

Fif'ty, *n.; pl.* Fifties (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units or objects.

2. A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or l.

Fig (fĭg), *n.* [F. *figue* the fruit of the fig tree, Pr. *figa*, fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig. Cf. Fico.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A small fruit tree (*Ficus Carica*) with large leaves, known from the remotest antiquity. It was probably native from Syria westward to the Canary Islands.

Leaf and Fruit of Fig.

2. The fruit of a fig tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and of various colors.

☞ The fruit of a fig tree is really the hollow end of a stem, and bears numerous achenia inside the cavity. Many species have little, hard, inedible figs, and in only a few does the fruit become soft and pulpy. The fruit of the cultivated varieties is much prized in its fresh state, and also when dried or preserved. See Caprification.

3. A small piece of tobacco. [*U. S.*]

4. The value of a fig, practically nothing; a fico; — used in scorn or contempt. "A *fig* for Peter." *Shak.*

Cochineal fig. See Cochineal fig. — **Fig dust,** a preparation of fine oatmeal for feeding caged birds. — **Fig faun,** one of a class of rural deities or monsters supposed to live on figs. "Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig fauns*." *Jer.* l. 39 (*Douay version*). — **Fig gnat** (*Zoöl.*), a small fly said to be injurious to figs. — **Fig leaf,** the leaf of a fig tree; hence, in allusion to the first clothing of Adam and Eve (Genesis iii. 7), a covering for a thing that ought to be concealed; esp., an inadequate covering; a symbol for affected modesty. — **Fig marigold** (*Bot.*), the name of several plants of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, some of which are prized for the brilliancy and beauty of their flowers. — **Fig tree** (*Bot.*), any tree of the genus *Ficus*, but especially *F. Carica*, which produces the fig of commerce.

Fig, *v. t.* [See Fico, Fig, *n.*] **1.** To insult with a fico, or contemptuous motion. See Fico. [*Obs.*]

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*

2. To put into the head of, as something useless or contemptible. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Fig, *n.* Figure; dress; array. [*Colloq.*]

Were they all in full *fig*, the females with feathers on their heads, the males with chapeaux bras? *Prof. Wilson.*

‖ **Fi'ga'ro'** (fē'gä'rō'), *n.* [From the name of the barber in Beaumarchais' "Barber of Seville."] An adroit and unscrupulous intriguer.

Fig'a-ry (fĭg'ä-rỹ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *vagary*.] A frolic; a vagary; a whim. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Fig'eat'er (fĭg'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large beetle (*Allorhina nitida*) which in the Southern United States destroys figs. The elytra are velvety green with pale borders. (*b*) A bird. See Figpecker.

Fig'ent (fĭj'ent), *a.* Fidgety; restless. [*Obs.*]

Such a little *figent* thing. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fig'gum (fĭg'gŭm), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A juggler's trick; conjuring. [*Obs.*]

The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*. *B. Jonson.*

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fought (fat); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fighting.] [OE. *fihten, fehten*, AS. *feohtan;* akin to D. *vechten*, OHG. *fehtan*, G. *fechten*, Sw. *fäkta*, Dan. *fegte*, and perh. to E. *fist;* cf. L. *pugnare* to fight, *pugnus* fist.] **1.** To strive or contend for victory, with armies or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms; — followed by *with* or *against*.

You do *fight* against your country's foes. *Shak.*
To *fight* with thee no man of arms will deign. *Milton.*

2. To act in opposition to anything; to struggle against; to contend; to strive; to make resistance.

To fight shy, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; to keep out of reach.

Fight, *v. t.* **1.** To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle; to win or gain by struggle, as one's way; to sustain by fighting, as a cause.

He had to *fight* his way through the world. *Macaulay.*
I have *fought* a good fight. *2 Tim.* iv. 7.

2. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles; the sloop *fought* the frigate for three hours.

3. To cause to fight; to manage or maneuver in a fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

To fight it out, to fight until a decisive and conclusive result is reached.

Fight, *n.* [OE. *fight, feht*, AS. *feoht*. See Fight, *v. i.*] **1.** A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a

combat; a violent conflict or struggle for victory, between individuals or between armies, ships, or navies, etc.

Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*. *Milton.*

2. A struggle or contest of any kind.

3. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, he has a great deal of *fight* in him. [*Colloq.*]

4. A screen for the combatants in ships. [*Obs.*]

Up with your *fights*, and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

Running fight, a fight in which the enemy is continually chased; also, one which continues without definite end or result.

Syn. — Combat; engagement; contest; struggle; encounter; fray; affray; action; conflict. See BATTLE.

Fight'er (fīt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feohtere.*] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior. *Shak.*

Fight'ing, *a.* **1.** Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied in war; being the scene of a battle; as, a *fighting* field. *Pope.*

A fighting chance, one dependent upon the issue of a struggle. [*Colloq.*] — **Fighting crab** (*Zoöl.*), the fiddler crab. — **Fighting fish** (*Zoöl.*), a remarkably pugnacious East Indian fish (*Betta pugnax*), reared by the Siamese for spectacular fish fights.

Fight'ing-ly, *adv.* Pugnaciously.

Fight'wite′ (-wit′), *n.* [*Fight* + *wite.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A mulct or fine imposed on a person for making a fight or quarrel to the disturbance of the peace.

Fig'ment (fĭg'ment), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

Social *figments*, feints, and formalisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention . . . than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

Fig'peck'er (fĭg'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European garden warbler (*Sylvia*, or *Curruca*, *hortensis*); — called also *beccafico* and *greater pettychaps.*

Fig'–shell′ (-shĕl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine univalve shell of the genus *Pyrula*, or *Ficula*, resembling a fig in form.

Fig'u-late (fĭg'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *figulatus*, p. p. of *figu-*
Fig'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } *lare* to shape, fr. *figulus* potter, fr. *fingere* to shape.] Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Fig'u-line (fĭg'ū-līn *or* -lēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, fr. *figulus*. See FIGULATE.] A piece of pottery ornamented with representations of natural objects.

Whose *figulines* and rustic wares
Scarce find him bread from day to day. *Longfellow.*

Fig'ur-a-bil'i-ty (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *figurabilité.*] The quality of being figurable. *Johnson.*

Fig'ur-a-ble (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *figurare* to form, shape, fr. *figura* figure: cf. F. *figurable.* See FIGURE.] Capable of being brought to a fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Johnson.*

Fig'ur-al (-ȧl), *a.* [From FIGURE.] **1.** Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures; as, *figural* ornaments. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Mus.*) Figurate. See FIGURATE.

Figural numbers. See *Figurate numbers*, under FIGURATE.

Fig'u-rant' (fĭg'ū-rănt′ *or* fē'gu'rän'), *n. masc.* [F., prop. p. pr. of *figurer* to figure, represent, make a figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

Fig'u-rante' (fĭg'ū-rănt′ *or* fē'gu'ränt'), *n. fem.* [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

Fig'ur-ate (fĭg'ūr-āt), *a.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare.* See FIGURE.] **1.** Of a definite form or figure.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

2. Figurative; metaphorical. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

3. (*Mus.*) Florid; figurative; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more parts or voices in the harmony; as, *figurate* counterpoint or descant.

Figurate counterpoint *or* **descant** (*Mus.*), that which is not simple, or in which the parts do not move together tone for tone, but in which the freer movement of one or more parts mingles passing discords with the harmony; — called also *figural*, *figurative*, and *figured counterpoint* or *descant* (although the term *figured* is more commonly applied to a bass with numerals written above or below to indicate the other notes of the harmony). — **Figurate numbers** (*Math.*), numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on, the numbers in the resulting series being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, etc. In the following example, the two lower lines are composed of *figurate numbers*, those in the second line being *triangular*, and represented thus: —

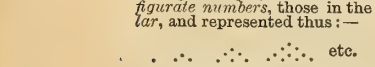

1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
1, 4, 10, 20, etc.

Fig'ur-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having a determinate form.

Fig'ur-ate-ly (-ăt-lȳ), *adv.* In a figurate manner.

Fig'u-ra'tion (fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *figuratio.*] **1.** The act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*

2. (*Mus.*) Mixture of concords and discords.

Fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *figurativus:* cf. F. *figuratif.* See FIGURATE.] **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served, by God's appointment, but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*

2. Used in a sense that is tropical, as a metaphor; not literal; — applied to words and expressions.

3. Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid; as, a highly *figurative* description.

4. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. See FIGURE, *n.*, 2.

They belonged to a nation dedicated to the *figurative* arts, and they wrote for a public familiar with painted form. *J. A. Symonds.*

Figurative counterpoint *or* **descant.** See under FIGURATE. — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Fig'ure (fĭg'ūr; 135), *n.* [F. *figure*, L. *figura*; akin to *fingere* to form, shape, feign. See FEIGN.] **1.** The form of anything; shape; outline; appearance.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of any form, as by drawing, painting, modeling, carving, embroidering, etc.; especially, a representation of the human body; as, a *figure* in bronze; a *figure* cut in marble.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel. *Shak.*

3. A pattern in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design wrought out in a fabric; as, the muslin was of a pretty *figure*.

4. (*Geom.*) A diagram or drawing, made to represent a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; a surface or space inclosed on all sides, — called *superficial* when inclosed by lines, and *solid* when inclosed by surfaces; any arrangement made up of points, lines, angles, surfaces, etc.

5. The appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; as, a sorry *figure*.

I made some *figure* there. *Dryden.*

Gentlemen of the best *figure* in the county. *Blackstone.*

6. Distinguished appearance; magnificence; conspicuous representation; splendor; show.

That he may live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law.*

7. A character or symbol representing a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc.

8. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; as, the goods are estimated or sold at a low *figure*. [*Colloq.*]

With nineteen thousand a year at the very lowest *figure*. *Thackeray.*

9. A person, thing, or action, conceived of as analogous to another person, thing, or action, of which it thus becomes a type or representative.

Who is the *figure* of Him that was to come. *Rom.* v. 14.

10. (*Rhet.*) A mode of expressing abstract or immaterial ideas by words which suggest pictures or images from the physical world; pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the plainest form of statement.

To represent the imagination under the *figure* of a wing. *Macaulay.*

11. (*Logic*) The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.

12. (*Dancing*) Any one of the several regular steps or movements made by a dancer.

13. (*Astrol.*) A horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Johnson.*

14. (*Music*) (*a*) Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produce a single complete and distinct impression. *Grove.* (*b*) A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a musical phrase or motive; a florid embellishment.

☞ Figures are often written upon the staff in music to denote the kind of measure. They are usually in the form of a fraction, the upper figure showing how many notes of the kind indicated by the lower are contained in one measure or bar. Thus, $\frac{2}{4}$ signifies that the measure contains two quarter notes. The following are the principal figures used for this purpose: —

$\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

Academy figure, Canceled figures, Lay figure, etc. See under ACADEMY, CANCEL, LAY, etc. — **Figure caster**, *or* **Figure flinger**, an astrologer. "This *figure caster*." *Milton.* — **Figure flinging**, the practice of astrology. — **Figure-of-eight knot**, a knot shaped like the figure 8. See *Illust.* under KNOT. — **Figure painting**, a picture of the human figure, or the act or art of depicting the human figure. — **Figure stone** (*Min.*), agalmatolite. — **Figure weaving**, the art or process of weaving figured fabrics. — **To cut a figure**, to make a display. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Fig'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIGURED (-ūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIGURING.] [F. *figurer*, L. *figurare*, fr. *figura.* See FIGURE, *n.*] **1.** To represent by a figure, as to form or mold; to make an image of, either palpable or ideal; also, to fashion into a determinate form; to shape.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear,
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

2. To embellish with designs; to adorn with figures.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shak.*

3. To indicate by numerals; also, to compute.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

4. To represent by a metaphor; to signify or symbolize.

Whose white vestments *figure* innocence. *Shak.*

5. To prefigure; to foreshow.

In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shak.*

6. (*Mus.*) (*a*) To write over or under the bass, as figures or other characters, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (*b*) To embellish.

To figure out, to solve; to compute or find the result of. — **To figure up**, to add; to reckon; to compute the amount of.

Fig'ure, *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; to be distinguished or conspicuous; as, the envoy *figured* at court.

Sociable, hospitable, eloquent, admired, *figuring* away brilliantly. *M. Arnold.*

2. To calculate; to contrive; to scheme; as, he is *figuring* to secure the nomination. [*Colloq.*]

Fig'ured (fĭg'ūrd), *a.* **1.** Adorned with figures; marked with figures; as, *figured* muslin.

2. Not literal; figurative. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Free and florid; as, a *figured* descant. See FIGURATE, 3. (*b*) Indicated or noted by figures.

Figured bass. See *Continued bass*, under CONTINUED.

Fig'ure-head' (fĭg'ūr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The figure, statue, or bust, on the prow of a ship.

2. A person who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible interest or duties; a nominal, but not real, head or chief.

Fi-gu'ri-al (fĭ-gū'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Represented by figure or delineation. [*R.*] *Craig.*

‖ **Fi'gu'rine'** (fē'gu'rēn' *or* fĭg'ūr-ēn), *n.* [F., dim. of *figure.*] A very small figure, whether human or of an animal; especially, one in terra cotta or the like; — distinguished from *statuette*, which is applied to small figures in bronze, marble, etc.

Fig'ur-ist (fĭg'ūr-ĭst), *n.* One who uses or interprets figurative expressions. *Waterland.*

Fig'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants (*Scrophularia*), mostly found in the north temperate zones. See BROWNWORT.

Fi'ji-an (fē'jē-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji islands or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native of the Fiji islands. [Written also *Feejeean*, *Feejee.*]

Fike (fīk), *n.* See FYKE.

Fil (fĭl), *obs. imp.* of FALL, *v. i.* Fell. *Chaucer.*

Fi-la'ceous (fī-lā'shŭs *or* fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Composed of threads. *Bacon.*

Fil'a-cer (fĭl'ȧ-sẽr), *n.* [OE. *filace* a file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of justice were strung, F. *filasse* tow of flax or hemp, fr. L. *filum* thread.] (*Eng. Law*) A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas; — so called because he *filed* the writs on which he made out process. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Fil'a-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *filament*, fr. L. *filum* thread. See FILE a row.] A thread or threadlike object or appendage; a fiber; esp. (*Bot.*), the threadlike part of the stamen supporting the anther.

Stamen, showing *a* Filament; *b* Anther, discharging Pollen.

Fil'a-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Having the character of, or formed by, a filament.

Fil'a-men-toid' (fĭl'ȧ-mĕn-toid'), *a.* [*Filament* + *-oid.*] Like a filament.

Fil'a-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *filamenteux.*] Like a thread; consisting of threads or filaments. *Gray.*

Fil'an-der (fĭl'ȧn-dẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of kangaroo (*Macropus Brunii*), inhabiting New Guinea.

Fil'an-ders (-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *filandres*, fr. L. *filum* thread.] (*Falconry*) A disease in hawks, characterized by the presence of small threadlike worms, also of filaments of coagulated blood, from the rupture of a vein; — called also *backworm.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Fi'lar (fī'lẽr), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or pertaining to a thread or line; characterized by threads stretched across the field of view; as, a *filar* microscope; a *filar* micrometer.

‖ **Fi-la'ri-a** (fĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *filum* a thread.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of slender, nematode worms of many species, parasitic in various animals. See GUINEA WORM.

Fil'a-to-ry (fĭl'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *filatorium* place for spinning, fr. *filare* to spin, fr. L. *filum* a thread.] A machine for forming threads. [*Obs.*] *W. Tooke.*

Fil'a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *filatura*, fr. *filare* to spin: cf. F. *filature.* See FILATORY.] **1.** A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. *Ure.*

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; also, an establishment for reeling silk.

Fil'bert (fĭl'bẽrt), *n.* [Perh. fr. *fill* + *beard*, as filling the beard or husk; cf. G. *bartnuss* (lit., beard nut) filbert; or perh. named from a St. *Philibert*, whose day, Aug. 22, fell in the nutting season.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Corylus Avellana* or hazel. It is an oval nut, containing a kernel that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, agreeable to the palate.

☞ In England *filberts* are usually large hazelnuts, especially the nuts from selected and cultivated trees. The American hazelnuts are of two other species.

Filbert gall (*Zoöl.*), a gall resembling a filbert in form, growing in clusters on grapevines. It is produced by the larva of a gallfly (*Cecidomyia*).

Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILCHED (fĭlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILCHING.] [Cf. AS. *feolan* to stick to, OHG. *felhan*, *felahan*, to hide, Icel. *fela*, Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury, Prov. E. *feal* to hide slyly, OE. *felen.*] To steal or take privily (commonly, that which is of little value); to pilfer.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

Filch'er (fĭlch'ẽr), *n.* One who filches; a thief.

Filch'ing-ly, *adv.* By pilfering or petty stealing.

File (fīl), *n.* [F. *file* row (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *fila*), LL. *fila*, fr. L. *filum* a thread. Cf. ENFILADE, FILAMENT, FILLET.] **1.** An orderly succession; a line; a row; as: (*a*) (*Mil.*) A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — in contradistinction to *rank*, which designates a row of soldiers standing abreast; a number constituting the depth of a body of troops, which, in the ordinary modern formation, consists of two men, the battalion standing two deep, or in two ranks.

☞ The number of *files* in a company describes its width, as the number of ranks does its depth; thus, 100 men in "fours deep" would be spoken of as 25 *files* in 4 ranks. *Farrow.*

(*b*) An orderly collection of papers, arranged in sequence or classified for preservation and reference; as, *files* of letters or of newspapers; this mail brings English *files* to the 15th instant. (*c*) The line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order.

It is upon a *file* with the duke's other letters. *Shak.*

(*d*) A roll or list. "A *file* of all the gentry." *Shak.*

2. Course of thought; thread of narration. [*Obs.*]

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

File firing, the act of firing by file, or each file independently of others. — **File leader,** the soldier at the front of any file, who covers and leads those in rear of him. — **File marching,** the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear rank march side by side. *Brande & C.* — **Indian file,** *or* **Single file,** a line of men marching one behind another; a single row. — **On file,** preserved in an orderly collection. — **Rank and file.** (*a*) The body of soldiers constituting the mass of an army, including corporals and privates. *Wilhelm.* (*b*) Those who constitute the bulk or working members of a party, society, etc., in distinction from the leaders.

File (fīl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILED (fīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILING.] **1.** To set in order; to arrange, or lay away, esp. as papers in a methodical manner for preservation and reference; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers.

I would have my several courses and my dishes well *filed*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way; as, to *file* a petition or bill. *Burrill.*

3. (*Law*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court; to note on (a paper) the fact and date of its reception in court.

To *file* a paper, on the part of a party, is to place it in the official custody of the clerk. To *file*, on the part of the clerk, is to indorse upon the paper the date of its reception, and retain it in his office, subject to inspection by whomsoever it may concern. *Burrill.*

File, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *filer.*] (*Mil.*) To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another; — generally with *off*.

To file with, to follow closely, as one soldier after another in file; to keep pace.

My endeavors
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed with* my abilities. *Shak.*

File (fīl), *n.* [AS. *feól;* akin to D. *vijl*, OHG. *fīla*, *fīhala*, G. *feile*, Sw. *fil*, Dan. *fiil*, cf. Icel. *þél*, Russ. *pila*, and Skr. *piç* to cut out, adorn; perh. akin to E. *paint.*]

1. A steel instrument, having cutting ridges or teeth, made by indentation with a chisel, used for abrading or smoothing other substances, as metals, wood, etc.

☞ A *file* differs from a *rasp* in having the furrows made by straight cuts of a chisel, either single or crossed, while the rasp has coarse, single teeth, raised by the pyramidal end of a triangular punch.

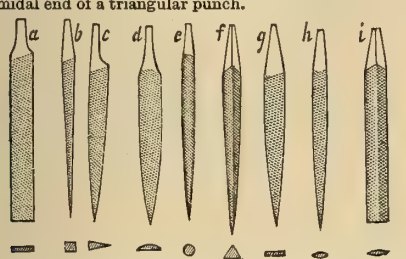

Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife-edge File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or Rat-tail File; *f* Three-square File; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File.

2. Anything employed to smooth, polish, or rasp, literally or figuratively.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*. *Akenside.*

3. A shrewd or artful person. [*Slang*] *Fielding.*

Will is an old *file* in spite of his smooth face. *Thackeray.*

Bastard file, Cross file, etc. See under BASTARD, CROSS, etc. — **Cross-cut file,** a file having two sets of teeth crossing obliquely. — **File blank,** a steel blank shaped and ground ready for cutting to form a file. — **File cutter,** a maker of files. — **Second-cut file,** a file having teeth of a grade next finer than bastard. — **Single-cut file,** a file having only one set of parallel teeth; a float. — **Smooth file,** a file having teeth so fine as to make an almost smooth surface.

File, *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to sharpen with a file; as, to *file* a saw or a tooth.

2. To smooth or polish as with a file. *Shak.*

File your tongue to a little more courtesy. *Sir W. Scott.*

File, *v. t.* [OE. *fulen*, *filen*, *foulen*, AS. *fýlan*, fr. *fúl* foul. See FOUL, and cf. DEFILE, *v. t.*] To make foul; to defile. [*Obs.*]

All his hairy breast with blood was *filed*. *Spenser.*
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind. *Shak.*

File'fish' (fīl'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any plectognath fish of the genera *Monacanthus*, *Alutera*, *Balistes*, and allied genera; — so called on account of the roughly granulated skin, which is sometimes used in place of sandpaper.

Orange Filefish (*Alutera Schœpfi*) of New England.

Fil'e-mot (fĭl'ē-mō̇t), *n.* See FEUILLEMORT. *Swift.*

Fil'er (fīl'ẽr), *n.* One who works with a file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter; akin to E. *female*, *feminine*. Cf. FITZ.]

1. Of or pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to a child in relation to his parents; as, *filial* obedience.

2. Bearing the relation of a child,

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke. *Milton.*

Fil'ial-ly (fĭl'yal-lȳ), *adv.* In a filial manner.

Fil'i-ate (fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter; to establish filiation between. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Fil'i-a'tion (fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *filiatio*, fr. L. *filius* son: cf. F. *filiation*. See FILIAL.] **1.** The relationship of a son or child to a parent, esp. to a father.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Law*) The assignment of a bastard child to some one as its father; affiliation. *Smart.*

Fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag*, *i. e.*, little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small; cf. *filleadh* a plait, fold.] Same as KILT. [Written also *philibeg.*]

Fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *filibustero*, *flibustero*, corrupted fr. E. *freebooter*. See FREEBOOTER.] A lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder; a freebooter; — originally applied to buccaneers infesting the Spanish American coasts, but introduced into common English to designate the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and those of Walker in his expedition to Nicaragua, in 1855.

Fil'i-bus'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILIBUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILIBUSTERING.] **1.** To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter. *Bartlett.*

2. To delay legislation, by dilatory motions or other artifices. [*Political cant or slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Fil'i-bus'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics or practices of a filibuster. *Bartlett.*

Fil'i-cal (-kal), *a.* Belonging to the *Filices*, or ferns.

Fi-lic'ic (fĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *filix*, *-icis*, a fern.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, ferns; as, *filicic* acid.

Fil'i-cide (fĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *caedere* to kill.] The act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who commits such a murder.

Fi-lic'i-form (fĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filix*, *-icis*, fern + *-form:* cf. F. *filiciforme*.] Shaped like a fern or like the parts of a fern leaf. *Smart.*

Fil'i-coid (fĭl'ĭ-koid), *a.* [L. *filix*, *-icis*, fern + *-oid:* cf. F. *filicoïde*.] (*Bot.*) Fernlike, either in form or in the nature of the method of reproduction.

Fil'i-coid, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fernlike plant. *Lindley.*

Fi-li'e-ty (fĭ-lī'ẽ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *filietas*.] The relation of a son to a father; sonship; — the correlative of *paternity.* *J. S. Mill.*

Fi-lif'er-ous (fī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs *or* fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *-ferous*.] Producing threads. *Carpenter.*

Fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form:* cf. F. *filiforme*.] Having the shape of a thread or filament; as, the *filiform* papillæ of the tongue; a *filiform* style or peduncle. See *Illust.* of ANTENNÆ.

Fil'i-grain } (-grān), *n.* [Sp. *filigrana* (cf. It. *fili-*
Fil'i-grane } *grana*, F. *filigrane*), fr. L. *filum* a thread + *granum* grain. See FILE a row, and GRAIN, and cf. FILIGREE.] Filigree. [*Archaic*]

With her head . . . touches the crown of *filigrane*. *Longfellow.*

Fil'i-graned (-grānd), *a.* See FILIGREED. [*Archaic*]

Fil'i-gree (fĭl'ĭ-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver to which the wire is soldered, being arranged in designs frequently of a delicate and intricate arabesque pattern.

Fil'i-gree, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling, work in filigree; as, a *filigree* basket. Hence: Fanciful; unsubstantial; merely decorative.

You ask for reality, not fiction and *filigree* work. *J. C. Shairp.*

Fil'i-greed (-grēd), *a.* Adorned with filigree. *Tatler.*

Fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; as, iron *filings.*

Fil'i-pen'du-lous (fĭl'ĭ-pĕn'dŭ-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pendulus* hanging, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] (*Bot.*) Suspended by, or strung upon, a thread; — said of tuberous swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender, threadlike rootlets.

Fill (fĭl), *n.* [See THILL.] One of the thills or shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*

Fill horse, a thill horse. *Shak.*

Fill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLED (fĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLING.] [OE. *fillen*, *fullen*, AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full; akin to D. *vullen*, G. *füllen*, Icel. *fylla*, Sw. *fylla*, Dan. *fylde*, Goth. *fulljan*. See FULL, *a.*] **1.** To make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour into, till no more can be received; to occupy the whole capacity of.

The rain also *filleth* the pools. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 6.
Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. *John* ii. 7.

2. To furnish an abundant supply to; to furnish with as much as is desired or desirable; to occupy the whole of; to swarm in or overrun.

And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas. *Gen.* i. 22.
The Syrians *filled* the country. 1 *Kings* xx. 27.

3. To fill or supply fully with food; to feed; to satisfy.

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to *fill* so great a multitude? *Matt.* xv. 33.
Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*. *Bacon.*

4. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to occupy; to hold; as, a king *fills* a throne; the president *fills* the office of chief magistrate; the speaker of the House *fills* the chair.

5. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy. *A. Hamilton.*

6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To press and dilate, as a sail; as, the wind *filled* the sails. (*b*) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails.

7. (*Civil Engineering*) To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), with earth or gravel.

To fill in, to insert; as, he *filled in* the figures. — **To fill out,** to extend or enlarge to the desired limit; to make complete; as, to *fill out* a bill. — **To fill up,** to make quite full; to fill to the brim or entirely; to occupy completely; to complete. "The bliss that *fills up* all the mind." *Pope.* "And *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ." *Col.* i. 24.

Fill (fĭl), *v. i.* **1.** To become full; to have the whole capacity occupied; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated; as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; the sail *fills* with the wind.

2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking.

Give me some wine; *fill* full. *Shak.*

To back and fill. See under BACK, *v. i.* — **To fill up,** to grow or become quite full; as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand.

Fill, *n.* [AS. *fyllo*. See FILL, *v. t.*] A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. "Ye shall eat your *fill*." *Lev.* xxv. 19.

I 'll bear thee hence, where I may weep my *fill*. *Shak.*

Fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fills; something used for filling.

'T is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter. *Dryden.*
They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

Fill'er, *n.* [From 1st FILL.] A thill horse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *filet*, *felet*, fr. *filet* a thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* a thread, fr. L. *filum*. See FILE a row.] **1.** A little band, especially one intended to encircle the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. (*Cooking*) A piece of lean meat without bone; sometimes, a long strip rolled together and tied.

☞ A *fillet* of beef is the under side of the sirloin; also called *tenderloin*. A *fillet* of veal or mutton is the fleshy part of the thigh. A *fillet* of fish is a slice of flat fish without bone. "*Fillet* of a fenny snake." *Shak.*

3. A thin strip or ribbon; esp.: (*a*) A strip of metal from which coins are punched. (*b*) A strip of card clothing. (*c*) A thin projecting band or strip.

4. (*Mach.*) A concave filling in of a reëntrant angle where two surfaces meet, forming a rounded corner.

5. (*Arch.*) A narrow flat member; especially, a flat molding separating other moldings; a reglet; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. See *Illusts.* of BASE and COLUMN.

6. (*Her.*) An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position.

7. (*Mech.*) The thread of a screw.

8. A border of broad or narrow lines of color or gilt.

9. The raised molding about the muzzle of a gun.

10. Any scantling smaller than a batten.

11. (*Anat.*) A fascia; a band of fibers; applied esp. to certain bands of white matter in the brain.

12. (*Man.*) The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

Arris fillet. See under ARRIS.

Fil'let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLETING.] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

Fil'let-ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The protecting of a joint, as between roof and parapet wall, with mortar, or cement, where *flashing* is employed in better work.

2. The material of which fillets are made; also, fillets, collectively.

Fil'li-beg (-lĭ-bĕg), *n.* A kilt. See FILIBEG.

Fil'li-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* See FILIBUSTER.

Fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is used to fill a cavity or any empty space, or to supply a deficiency; as, *filling* for a cavity in a tooth, a depression in a roadbed, the space between exterior and interior walls of masonry, the pores of open-grained wood, the space between the outer and inner planks of a vessel, etc.

2. The woof in woven fabrics.

3. (*Brewing*) Prepared wort added to ale to cleanse it.

Back filling. (*Arch.*) See under BACK, *a.*

Fil'lip (fĭl'lĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLIPED (-lĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLIPING.] [For *filp*, *flip*. Cf. FLIPPANT.] **1.** To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to snap with the finger. "You *fillip* me o' the head." *Shak.*

2. To snap; to project quickly.

The use of the elastic switch to *fillip* small missiles with. *Tylor.*

Fil'lip, *n.* **1.** A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow.

2. Something serving to rouse or excite.

I take a glass of grog for a *fillip*. *Dickens.*

Fil'li-peen' (fĭl'lĭ-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

Fil'lis-ter (-lĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** The rabbet on the outer edge of a sash bar to hold the glass and the putty. *Knight.*

2. A plane for making a rabbet.

Fillister screw head, a short cylindrical screw head, having a convex top.

Fil'ly (fĭl'lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FILLIES (-lĭz). [Cf. Icel. *fylja*, fr. *foli* foal. See FOAL.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A female foal or colt; a young mare. Cf. COLT, FOAL.

Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shak.*

2. A lively, spirited young girl. [*Colloq.*] *Addison.*

Film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *film* skin, fr. *fell* skin; akin to *fylmen* membrane, OFries. *filmene* skin. See FELL skin.]

1. A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity; hence, any thin, slight covering.

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray. *Pope.*

2. A slender thread, as that of a cobweb.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *film*. *Shak.*

Film, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place. *Shak.*

Film'i-ness (fĭl'mĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being filmy.

Film'y (fĭl'mȳ), *a.* Composed of film or films.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

Fil'o-plu-ma'ceous (fĭl'ō-plŭ-mā'shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the structure of a filoplume.

Fil'o-plume (fĭl'ō-plūm), *n.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] (*Zoöl.*) A hairlike feather; a feather with a slender scape and without a web in most or all of its length.

Fi'lose' (fī'lōs'), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

Fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *filtre*, the same word as *feutre* felt, LL. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors. See FEUTER.] Any porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or charcoal, through which water or other liquid may be passed to cleanse it from the solid or impure matter held in suspension; a chamber or device containing such substance; a strainer; also, a similar device for purifying air.

Filter bed, a pond, the bottom of which is a filter composed of sand and gravel. — **Filter gallery**, an underground gallery or tunnel, alongside of a stream, to collect the water that filters through the intervening sand and gravel; — called also *infiltration gallery*.

Fil'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILTERING.] [Cf. F. *filtrer*. See FILTER, *n.*, and cf. FILTRATE.] To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by causing it to pass through a filter.

Filtering paper, *or* **Filter paper**, a porous unsized paper, for filtering.

Fil'ter, *v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.

Fil'ter, *n.* Same as PHILTER.

Filth (fĭlth), *n.* [OE. *filthe*, *fulðe*, AS. *fȳlð*, fr. *fūl* foul; akin to OHG. *fūlida* filth. See FOUL, and cf. FILE.]

1. Foul matter; anything that soils or defiles; dirt; nastiness.

2. Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

Filth disease (*Med.*), a disease supposed to be due to pollution of the soil or water.

Filth'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully.

Filth'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. *2 Cor.* vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy, or makes filthy; foulness; nastiness; corruption; pollution; impurity.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. *2 Chron.* xxix. 5.

Filth'y (fĭl'thy), *a.* [*Compar.* FILTHIER (-thĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FILTHIEST.] Defiled with filth, whether material or moral; nasty; dirty; polluted; foul; impure; obscene. "In the *filthy*-mantled pool." *Shak.*

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. *Rev.* xxii. 11.

Syn. — Nasty; foul; dirty; squalid; unclean; sluttish; gross; vulgar; licentious. See NASTY.

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILTRATING (-trā-tĭng).] [Cf. LL. *filtrare*. See FILTER.] To filter; to defecate, as liquid, by straining or percolation. *Arbuthnot.*

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *n.* That which has been filtered; the liquid which has passed through the filter in the process of filtration.

Fil-tra'tion (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *filtration*.] The act or process of filtering; the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it.

Fim'ble, *n.*, *or* **Fim'ble hemp**' (fĭm'b'l hĕmp'). [Corrupted from *female hemp*.] Light summer hemp, that bears no seed.

‖ **Fim'bri-a** (fĭm'brĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FIMBRIÆ (-ē). [L., fringe. See FRINGE.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) *pl.* A fringe, or fringed border. (*b*) A band of white matter bordering the hippocampus in the brain. — **Fim'bri-al** (-al), *a.*

Fim-bri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, fr. *fimbria* fiber, fringe. See FRINGE.] Having the edge or extremity bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; fringed; as, the *fimbriate* petals of the pink; the *fimbriate* end of the Fallopian tube.

Fim'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIMBRIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIMBRIATING.] To hem; to fringe. *Fuller.*

Fim'bri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a fringed border; fimbriate.

2. (*Her.*) Having a very narrow border of another tincture; — said esp. of an ordinary or subordinary.

Fim'bri-cate (-kāt), *a.* **1.** Fringed; jagged; fimbriate.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Fringed, on one side only, by long, straight hairs, as the antennæ of certain insects.

Fin (fĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINNED (fĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINNING.] [Cf. FIN of a fish.] To carve or cut up, as a chub.

Fin, *n.* [See FINE, *n.*] End; conclusion; object. [*Obs.*] "She knew eke the *fin* of his intent." *Chaucer.*

Fin, *n.* [OE. *finne*, *fin*, AS. *finn*; akin to D. *vin*, G. & Dan. *finne*, Sw. *fena*, L. *pinna*, *penna*, a wing, feather. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.

Fins.

1 Ventral; 2 Anal; 3 Caudal; 4 Pectoral; 5 First Dorsal; 6 Second Dorsal.

☞ Fishes move through the water chiefly by means of the caudal fin or tail, the principal office of the other fins being to balance or direct the body, though they are also, to a certain extent, employed in producing motion.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A membranous, finlike, swimming organ, as in pteropod and heteropod mollusks.

3. A finlike organ or attachment; a part of an object or product which protrudes like a fin, as: (*a*) The hand. [*Slang*] (*b*) (*Com.*) A blade of whalebone. [*Eng.*] *McElrath.* (*c*) (*Mech.*) A mark or ridge left on a casting at the junction of the parts of a mold. (*d*) (*Mech.*) The thin sheet of metal squeezed out between the collars of the rolls in the process of rolling. *Raymond.* (*e*) (*Mech.*) A feather; a spline.

4. A finlike appendage, as to submarine boats.

Adipose fin. (*Zoöl.*) See under ADIPOSE, *a.* — **Fin ray** (*Anat.*), one of the hornlike, cartilaginous, or bony, dermal rods which form the skeleton of the fins of fishes. — **Fin whale** (*Zoöl.*), a finback. — **Paired fins** (*Zoöl.*), the pectoral and ventral fins, corresponding to the fore and hind legs of the higher animals. — **Unpaired**, *or* **Median, fins** (*Zoöl.*), the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins.

Fin'a-ble (fĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From FINE.] Liable or subject to a fine; as, a *finable* person or offense. *Bacon.*

Fi'nal (fī'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINISH.] **1.** Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; terminating; ultimate; as, the *final* day of a school term.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; as, a *final* judgment; the battle of Waterloo brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting an end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

Final cause. See under CAUSE.

Syn. — FINAL, CONCLUSIVE, ULTIMATE. *Final* is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end; as, a *final* adjustment; the *final* judgment, etc. *Conclusive* implies the closing of all future discussion, negotiation, etc.; as, a *conclusive* argument or fact; a *conclusive* arrangement. In using *ultimate*, we have always reference to something earlier or preceding; as when we say, a temporary reverse may lead to an *ultimate* triumph. The statements which a man *finally* makes at the close of a negotiation are usually *conclusive* as to his *ultimate* intentions and designs.

‖ **Fi-na'le** (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It. See FINAL.] Close; termination; as: (*a*) (*Mus.*) The last movement of a symphony, sonata, concerto, or any instrumental composition. (*b*) The last composition performed in any act of an opera. (*c*) The closing part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition.

Fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FINALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *finalitas* the being last.] **1.** The state of being final, finished, or complete; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement. *Baxter.*

2. The relation of end or purpose to its means. *Janet.*

Fi'nal-ly (fī'nal-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; as, the contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.

Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton.*

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed or *finally* rooted out. *Sir J. Davies.*

Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *financia* payment of money, money, fr. *finare* to pay a fine or subsidy (cf. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, pay), fr. L. *finis* end. See FINE, *n.*, FINISH.] **1.** The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; public money; sometimes, the income of an individual; often used in the plural for funds; available money; resources.

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown. *Bacon.*

2. The science of raising and expending the public revenue. "Versed in the details of *finance*." *Macaulay.*

Fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance. "Our *financial* and commercial system." *Macaulay.*

Fi-nan'cial-ist, *n.* A financier.

Fi-nan'cial-ly, *adv.* In a financial manner. *Burke.*

Fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *financier*.] **1.** One charged with the administration of finance; an officer who administers the public revenue; a treasurer. *Burke.*

2. One skilled in financial operations; one acquainted with money matters.

Fin'an-cier', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINANCIERED (-sērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINANCIERING.] To conduct financial operations.

Fin'a-ry (fĭn'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* (*Iron Works*) See FINERY.

Fi'na-tive (fī'nā-tĭv), *a.* Conclusive; decisive; definitive; final. [*Obs.*] *Greene* (1593).

Fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any whale of the genera *Sibbaldius*, *Balænoptera*, and allied genera, of the family *Balænopteridæ*, characterized by a prominent fin on the back. The common finbacks of the New England coast are *Sibbaldius tectirostris* and *S. tuberosus*.

Pacific Finback (*Balænoptera velifera*).

Finch (fĭnch), *n.*; *pl.* FINCHES (-ĕz). [AS. *finc*; akin to D. *vink*, OHG. *fincho*, G. *fink*; cf. W. *pinc* a finch; also E. *spink*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small singing bird of many genera and species, belonging to the family *Fringillidæ*.

☞ The word is often used in composition, as in chaf*finch*, gold*finch*, grass*finch*, pine*finch*, etc.

Bramble finch. See BRAMBLING. — **Canary finch**, the canary bird. — **Copper finch.** See CHAFFINCH. — **Diamond finch.** See under DIAMOND. — **Finch falcon** (*Zoöl.*), one of several very small East Indian falcons of the genus *Hierax*. — **To pull a finch**, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. [*Obs.*] "Privily *a finch* eke could he *pull*." *Chaucer.*

Finch'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Streaked or spotted on the back; — said of cattle.

Finched (fĭncht), *a.* Same as FINCHBACKED.

Find (fīnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINDING.] [AS. *findan*; akin to D. *vinden*, OS. & OHG. *findan*, G *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. & Sw. *finna*, Goth. *finþan*; and perh. to L. *petere* to seek, Gr. πίπτειν to fall, Skr. *pat* to fall, fly, E. *petition*.]

1. To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; to gain the first sight or knowledge of, as of something new, or unknown; hence, to fall in with, as a person.

Searching the window for a flint, I *found*
This paper, thus sealed up. *Shak.*
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

2. To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to experience; to discover by the intellect or the feelings; to detect; to feel. "I *find* you passing gentle." *Shak.*
The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

3. To come upon by seeking; as, to *find* something lost. (*a*) To discover by sounding, as, to *find* bottom. (*b*) To discover by study or experiment directed to an object or end; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance. (*c*) To gain, as the object of desire or effort; as, to *find* leisure; to *find* time; to *find* means. (*d*) To attain to; to arrive at; to acquire.

Seek, and ye shall *find*. *Matt.* vii. 7.
Every mountain now hath *found* a tongue. *Byron.*

4. To provide for; to supply; to furnish; as, to *find* food for workmen; he *finds* his nephew in money.

Wages £14 and all *found*. *London Times.*
Nothing a day and *find* yourself. *Dickens.*

5. To arrive at, as a conclusion; to determine as true; to establish; as, to *find* a verdict; to *find* a true bill (of indictment) against an accused person.

To *find* his title with some shows of truth. *Shak.*

To find out, to detect (a thief); to discover (a secret); to solve or unriddle (a parable or enigma); to understand. "Canst thou by searching *find out* God?" *Job* xi. 7. "We do hope *to find out* all your tricks." *Milton.* — **To find fault with**, to blame; to censure. — **To find one's self**, to be; to fare; — often used in speaking of health; as, how do you *find yourself* this morning?

Find (fīnd), *v. i.* (*Law*) To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court; as, the jury *find* for the plaintiff. *Burrill.*

Find, *n.* Anything found; a discovery of anything valuable; especially, a deposit, discovered by archæologists, of objects of prehistoric or unknown origin.

Find'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being found; discoverable. *Fuller.*

Find'er (fīnd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, finds; specifically (*Astron.*), a small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

Find'fault' (-fȧlt'), *n.* A censurer or caviler. [*Obs.*]

Find'fault'ing, *a.* Apt to censure or cavil; faultfinding; captious. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Find'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is found, come upon, or provided; esp. (*pl.*), that which a journeyman artisan finds or provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.

When a man hath been laboring . . . in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnished out his *findings* in all their equipage. *Milton.*

2. Support; maintenance; that which is provided for one; expense; provision.

3. (*Law*) The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, especially into some matter of fact; a verdict; as, the *finding* of a jury. *Burrill.*

After his friendes *finding* and his rent. *Chaucer.*

Fin'dy (fĭn'dȳ), *a.* [AS. *findig* heavy; cf. Dan. *fyndig* strong, energetical, *fynd* strength, energy, emphasis.] Full; heavy; firm; solid; substantial. [*Obs.*]

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old Proverb.*

Fine (fīn), *a.* [*Compar.* FINER (-ẽr); *superl.* FINEST.] [F. *fin*, fr. LL. *finus* fine, pure, fr. L. *finire* to finish; cf. *finitus*, p. p., finished, completed (hence the sense *accomplished*, *perfect*). See FINISH, and cf. FINITE.] **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, free from impurity; excellent; superior; elegant; worthy of admiration; accomplished; beautiful.

The gain thereof [is better] than *fine* gold. *Prov.* iii. 14.
A cup of wine that 's brisk and *fine*. *Shak.*

Not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars. *Felton.*

To soothe the sick bed of so *fine* a being [Keats]. *Leigh Hunt.*

2. Aiming at show or effect; loaded with ornament; overdressed or overdecorated; showy.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing. *M. Arnold.*

3. Nice; delicate; subtle; exquisite; artful; skillful; dexterous.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!* *Pope.*
The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* raillery. *Dryden.*
He has as *fine* a hand at picking a pocket as a woman. *T. Gray.*

4. Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as: (*a*) Not gross; subtile; thin; tenuous.

The eye standeth in the *finer* medium and the object in the grosser. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Not coarse; comminuted; in small particles; as, *fine* sand or flour. (*c*) Not thick or heavy; slender; filmy; as, a *fine* thread. (*d*) Thin; attenuate; keen; as, a *fine* edge. (*e*) Made of fine materials; light; delicate; as, *fine* linen or silk.

5. Having (such) a proportion of pure metal in its composition; as, coins nine tenths *fine*.

6. (Used ironically.)

Ye have made a *fine* hand, fellows. *Shak.*

☞ *Fine* is often compounded with participles and adjectives, modifying them adverbially; as, *fine*-drawn, *fine*-featured, *fine*-grained, *fine*-spoken, *fine*-spun, etc.

Fine arch (*Glass Making*), the smaller fritting furnace of a glasshouse. *Knight.* — **Fine arts.** See the Note under ART. — **Fine cut**, fine cut tobacco; a kind of chewing tobacco cut up into shreds. — **Fine goods**, woven fabrics of fine texture and quality. *McElrath.* — **Fine stuff**, lime, or a mixture of lime, plaster, etc., used as material for the finishing coat in plastering. — **To sail fine** (*Naut.*), to sail as close to the wind as possible.

Syn. — FINE, BEAUTIFUL. When used as a word of praise, *fine* (being opposed to *coarse*) denotes no "ordinary thing of its kind." It is not as strong as *beautiful*, in reference to the single attribute implied in the latter term; but when we speak of a *fine* woman, we include a greater variety of particulars, viz., all the qualities which become a woman, — breeding, sentiment, tact, etc. The term is equally comprehensive when we speak of a *fine* garden, landscape, horse, poem, etc.; and, though applied to a great variety of objects, the word has still a very definite sense, denoting a high degree of characteristic excellence.

Fine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINED (fīnd); *p. pr. & vb.*

n. FINING. [From FINE, *a.*] **1.** To make fine; to refine; to purify; to clarify; as, to *fine* wine; to *fine* gold.

It hath been *fined* and refined by . . . learned men. *Hobbes.*

2. To make less coarse; as, to *fine* grass. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

3. To change by fine gradations; as (*Naut.*), to *fine* down a ship's lines, to diminish her lines gradually.

I often sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night. *Browning.*

Fine (fīn), *n.* [OE. *fin*, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a *final* agreement or concord between the lord and his vassal; a sum of money paid at the *end*, so as to make an *end* of a transaction, suit, or prosecution; mulct; penalty; cf. OF. *fin* end, settlement, F. *fin* end. See FINISH, and cf. FINANCE.] **1.** End; conclusion; termination; extinction. [*Obs.*] "To see their fatal *fine*." *Spenser.*

Is this the *fine* of his fines? *Shak.*

2. A sum of money paid as the settlement of a claim, or by way of terminating a matter in dispute; especially, a payment of money imposed upon a party as a punishment for an offense; a mulct.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) (*Feudal Law*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents between persons, as the lord and his vassal. *Spelman.* (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) A sum of money or price paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege, as for admission to a copyhold, or for obtaining or renewing a lease.

Fine for alienation (*Feudal Law*), a sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant whenever he had occasion to make over his land to another. *Burrill.* — **Fine of lands**, a species of conveyance in the form of a fictitious suit compromised or terminated by the acknowledgment of the previous owner that such land was the right of the other party. *Burrill.* See CONCORD, *n.*, 4. — **In fine**, in conclusion; by way of termination or summing up.

Fine, *v. t.* [FROM FINE, *n.*] To impose a pecuniary penalty upon for an offense or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine; to mulct; as, the trespassers were *fined* ten dollars.

Fine, *v. i.* To pay a fine. See FINE, *n.*, 3 (*b*). [*R.*]

Men *fined* for the king's good will; or that he would remit his anger; women *fined* for leave to marry. *Hallam.*

Fine, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *finer*, F. *finir*. See FINISH, *v. t.*] To finish; to cease, or to cause to cease. [*Obs.*]

Fine'draw' (fīn'drạ'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINE-DRAWN (-drạn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINEDRAWING.] To sew up, as a rent, so nicely that the seam is not perceived; to renter. *Marryat.*

Fine'draw'er (-drạ'ẽr), *n.* One who finedraws.

Fine'drawn' (fīn'drạn'), *a.* Drawn out with too much subtilty; overnice; as, *finedrawn* speculations.

Fi-neer' (fī-nēr'), *v. i.* To run in debt by getting goods made up in a way unsuitable for the use of others, and then threatening not to take them except on credit. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

Fi-neer', *v. t.* To veneer.

Fine'less (fīn'lĕs), *a.* [*Fine* end + *-less.*] Endless; boundless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine or finished manner.

Fine'ness, *n.* [From FINE, *a.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being fine.

2. Freedom from foreign matter or alloy; clearness; purity; as, the *fineness* of liquor.

The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion. *Shak.*

3. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins.

☞ The fineness of United States coin is nine tenths, that of English gold coin is eleven twelfths, and that of English silver coin is $\frac{925}{1000}$.

4. Keenness or sharpness; as, the *fineness* of a needle's point, or of the edge of a blade.

Fin'er (fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who fines or purifies.

Fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Fineness; beauty. [*Obs.*]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *I. Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration; especially, excessive decoration; showy clothes; jewels.

Her mistress' cast-off *finery*. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. [Cf. REFINERY.] (*Iron Works*) A charcoal hearth or furnace for the conversion of cast iron into wrought iron, or into iron suitable for puddling.

Fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'), *a.* Spun so as to be fine; drawn to a fine thread; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

Fi'nesse' (fē'nĕs' *or* fī-nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine. See FINE, *a.*] **1.** Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

This is the artificialest piece of *finesse* to persuade men into slavery. *Milton.*

2. (*Whist Playing*) The act of finessing. See FINESSE, *v. i.*, 2.

Fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINESSED (-nĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINESSING.] **1.** To use artifice or stratagem. *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Whist Playing*) To attempt, when second or third player, to make a lower card answer the purpose of a higher, when an intermediate card is out, risking the chance of its being held by the opponent yet to play.

Fine'still' (fīn'stĭl'), *v. t.* To distill, as spirit from molasses or some saccharine preparation.

Fine'still'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who finestills.

Fin'ew (fĭn'ū), *n.* [See FENOWED.] Moldiness. [*R.*]

Fin'fish' (fĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A finback whale. (*b*) (*pl.*) True fish, as distinguished from shellfish.

Fin'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird (*Heliornis fulica*) allied to the grebes. The name is also applied to several related species of the genus *Podica.*

Fin'-foot'ed, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having palmate feet. (*b*) Having lobate toes, as the coot and grebe.

Fin'ger (fĭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *finger*; akin to D. *vinger*, OS. & OHG. *fingar*, G. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Sw. & Dan. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs*; of unknown origin; perh. akin to E. *fang.*] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; esp., one of the four extremities of the hand, other than the thumb.

2. Anything that does the work of a finger; as, the pointer of a clock, watch, or other registering machine; especially (*Mech.*) a small projecting rod, wire, or piece, which is brought into contact with an object to effect, direct, or restrain a motion.

3. The breadth of a finger, or the fourth part of the hand; a measure of nearly an inch; also, the length of a finger, a measure in domestic use in the United States, of about four and a half inches or one eighth of a yard.

A piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. Skill in the use of the fingers, as in playing upon a musical instrument. [*R.*]

She has a good *finger*. *Busby.*

Ear finger, the little finger. — **Finger alphabet.** See DACTYLOLOGY. — **Finger bar,** the horizontal bar, carrying slotted spikes, or fingers, through which the vibratory knives of mowing and reaping machines play. — **Finger board** (*Mus.*), the part of a stringed instrument against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone; the keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; manual. — **Finger bowl** *or* **glass,** a bowl or glass basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table. — **Finger flower** (*Bot.*), the foxglove. — **Finger grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Panicum sanguinale*) with slender radiating spikes; common crab grass. See *Crab grass*, under CRAB. — **Finger nut,** a fly nut or thumb nut. — **Finger plate,** a strip of metal, glass, etc., to protect a painted or polished door from finger marks. — **Finger post,** a guide post bearing an index finger. — **Finger reading,** reading printed in relief so as to be sensible to the touch; — so made for the blind. — **Finger shell** (*Zoöl.*), a marine shell (*Pholas dactylus*) resembling a finger in form. — **Finger sponge** (*Zoöl.*), a sponge having finger-shaped lobes, or branches. — **Finger stall,** a cover or shield for a finger. — **Finger steel,** a steel instrument for whetting a currier's knife.

To burn one's fingers. See under BURN. — **To have a finger in,** to be concerned in. [*Colloq.*] — **To have at one's fingers' ends,** to be thoroughly familiar with. [*Colloq.*]

Fin'ger (fĭn'gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINGERING.] **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle; to meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shak.*

2. To touch lightly; to toy with.

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) To perform on an instrument of music. (*b*) To mark the notes of (a piece of music) so as to guide the fingers in playing.

4. To take thievishly; to pilfer; to purloin. *Shak.*

5. To execute, as any delicate work.

Fin'ger, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the fingers in playing on an instrument. *Busby.*

Fin'gered (-gẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having fingers.

2. (*Bot.*) Having leaflets like fingers; digitate.

3. (*Mus.*) Marked with figures designating which finger should be used for each note.

Fin'ger-er (-gẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who fingers; a pilferer.

Fin'ger-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of handling or touching with the fingers.

The mere sight and *fingering* of money. *Grew.*

2. The manner of using the fingers in playing or striking the keys of an instrument of music; movement or management of the fingers in playing on a musical instrument, in typewriting, etc.

3. The marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide or regulate the action or use of the fingers.

4. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*

Fin'ger-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Finger* + *-ling.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon. See PARR.

Fin'gle-fan'gle (fĭn'g'l-făn'g'l), *n.* [From *fangle.*] A trifle. [*Low*] *Hudibras.*

‖ **Fin'gri-go** (fĭn'grĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* FINGRIGOS (-gōz). [So called in Jamaica.] (*Bot.*) A prickly, climbing shrub of the genus *Pisonia.* The fruit is a kind of berry.

Fin'-i-al (fĭn'ĭ-*a*l), *n.* [L. *finire* to finish, end. See FINISH.] (*Arch.*) The knot or bunch of foliage, or foliated ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

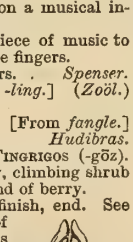
Finial.

Fin'i-cal (-kal), *a.* [From FINE, *a.*] Affectedly fine; overnice; unduly particular; fastidious. "*Finical* taste." *Wordsworth.*

The gross style consists in giving no detail, the *finical* in giving nothing else. *Hazlitt.*

Syn. — FINICAL, SPRUCE, FOPPISH. These words are applied to persons who are studiously desirous to cultivate finery of appearance. One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as in dress; one who is *foppish* distinguishes himself by going to the extreme of the fashion in the cut of his clothes, by the tawdriness of his ornaments, and by the ostentation of his manner. "A *finical* gentleman clips his words and screws his body into as small a compass as possible, to give himself the air of a delicate person; a *spruce* gentleman strives not to have a fold wrong in his frill or cravat, nor a hair of his head to lie amiss; a *foppish* gentleman seeks . . . to render himself distinguished for finery." *Crabb.*

— **Fin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Fin'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Fin'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being finical; finicalness.

Fin'ick-ing (fĭn'ĭk-ĭng), **Fin'ick-y,** *a.* Finical; unduly particular. [*Colloq.*]

Fi-nif'ic (fī-nĭf'ĭk *or* fĭ-), *n.* [L. *finis* end + *facere* to make.] A limiting element or quality. [*R.*]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

Fin'i-fy (fĭn'ĭ-fī *or* fĭn'-), *v. t.* [*Fine*, a. + *-fy.*] To make fine; to dress finically. [*Obs.*]

Hath so pared and *finified* them [his feet]. *B. Jonson.*

Fin'i-kin (fĭn'ĭ-kĭn), *a.* [*Fine*, a. + *-kin.*] Precise in trifles; idly busy. [*Colloq.*] *Smart.*

Fin'ing (fīn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of imposing a fine.

2. The process of fining or refining; clarification; also (*Metal.*), the conversion of cast iron into iron suitable for puddling, in a hearth or charcoal fire.

3. That which is used to refine; especially, a preparation of isinglass, gelatin, etc., for clarifying beer.

Fining pot, a vessel in which metals are refined. *Prov.* xvii. 3.

‖ **Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion. It is often placed at the end of a book.

Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FINISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINISHING.] [F. *finir* (with a stem *finiss-* in several forms, whence E. *-ish*; see -ISH), fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end; perh. for *fidnis*, and akin to *findere* to cleave, E. *fissure.*] **1.** To arrive at the end of; to bring to an end; to put an end to; to make an end of; to terminate.

And heroically hath *finished*
A life heroic. *Milton.*

2. To bestow the last required labor upon; to complete; to bestow the utmost possible labor upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to polish.

Syn. — To end; terminate; close; conclude; complete; accomplish; perfect.

Fin'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to terminate.

His days may *finish* ere that hapless time. *Shak.*

2. To end; to die. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Fin'ish, *n.* **1.** That which finishes, puts an end to, or perfects.

2. (*Arch.*) The joiner work and other finer work required for the completion of a building, especially of the interior. See *Inside finish*, and *Outside finish.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) The labor required to give final completion to any work of art; hence, minute detail, careful elaboration, or the like. (*b*) See *Finishing coat*, under FINISHING.

4. The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; manner or style of finishing; as, a rough, dead, or glossy *finish* given to cloth, stone, metal, etc.

5. Completion; — opposed to *start*, or *beginning.*

Fin'ished (fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

Finished work (*Mach.*), work that is made smooth or polished, though not necessarily completed.

Fin'ish-er (fĭn'ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects; esp. used in the trades, as in hatting, weaving, etc., for the workman who gives a finishing touch to the work, or any part of it, and brings it to perfection.

O prophet of glad tidings, *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton.*

2. Something that gives the finishing touch to, or settles, anything. [*Colloq.*]

Fin'ish-ing, *n.* The act or process of completing or perfecting; the final work upon or ornamentation of a thing.

Fin'ish-ing, *a.* Tending to complete or to render fit for the market or for use.

Finishing coat. (*a*) (*Plastering*) The final coat of plastering applied to walls and ceilings, usually white and rubbed smooth. (*b*) (*Painting*) The final coat of paint, usually differently mixed and applied from the others. — **Finishing press,** a machine for pressing fabrics. — **Finishing rolls** (*Iron Working*), the rolls of a train which receive the bar from the roughing rolls, and reduce it to its finished shape. *Raymond.*

Fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire.* See FINISH, and cf. FINE, *a.*] Having a limit; limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded; — opposed to *infinite*; as, *finite* number; *finite* existence; a *finite* being; a *finite* mind; *finite* duration.

Fi'nite-less, *a.* Infinite. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fi'nite-ly, *adv.* In a finite manner or degree.

Fi'nite-ness, *n.* The state of being finite.

Fin'i-tude (fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *finire.* See FINISH.] Limitation. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

Fin'land-er (-lănd-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finland.

Fin'less, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of fins.

Fin'let (fĭn'lĕt), *n.* [*Fin* + *-let.*] (*Zoöl.*) A little fin; one of the parts of a divided fin.

Fin'like' (fĭn'līk'), *a.* Resembling a fin.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; one of the Finns in the ethnological sense. See FINNS.

Fin'nan had'die (fĭn'nan hăd'dĭ). [See HADDOCK.] Haddock cured in peat smoke, originally at Findon (pron. fĭn'an), Scotland. The name is also applied to other kinds of smoked haddock. [Written also *finnan haddock.*]

Finned (fĭnd), *a.* Having a fin, or fins, or anything resembling a fin. *Mortimer.*

Fin'ner (fĭn'nẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A finback whale.

Finn'ic (fĭn'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns.

Fin'ni-kin (fĭn'nĭ-kĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. [Written also *finikin.*]

Finn'ish (fĭn'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland, to the Finns, or to their language. — *n.* A Northern Turanian group of languages; the language of the Finns.

Finns (fĭnz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* FINN. (*Ethnol.*) (*a*) Natives of Finland; Finlanders. (*b*) A branch of the Mongolian race, inhabiting Northern and Eastern Europe, including the Magyars, Bulgarians, Permians, Lapps, and Finlanders. [Written also *Fins.*]

Fin'ny (fĭn'nỹ), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having, or abounding in, fins, as fishes; pertaining to fishes.

2. Abounding in fishes.

With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

‖ **Fi-no'chi-o** (fī-nō'chĭ-ō; 277), *n.* [It. *finocchio* fennel, LL. *fenuclum.* See FENNEL.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Fœniculum dulce*) having a somewhat tuberous stem; sweet fennel. The blanched stems are used in France and Italy as a culinary vegetable.

‖ **Fi'nos** (fē'nŏs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl., fr. *fino* fine.] Second best wool from Merino sheep. *Gardner.*

Fin'pike' (fĭn'pīk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bichir. See CROSSOPTERYGII.

Fint (fĭnt), *3d pers. sing. pr.* of FIND, for *findeth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fin'-toed' (fĭn'tōd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having toes connected by a membrane; palmiped; palmated; also, lobate.

‖ **Fiord** (fyôrd; *i* or *y* consonant, § 272), *n.* [Dan. & Norw. *fiord.* See FRITH.] A narrow inlet of the sea, penetrating between high banks or rocks, as on the coasts of Norway and Alaska. [Written also *fjord.*]

Fi'o-rin (fī'ō-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *fiothran* a sort of grass.] (*Bot.*) A species of creeping bent grass (*Agrostis alba*); — called also *fiorin grass.*

Fi'o-rite (fī'ō-rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal occurring in the cavities of volcanic tufa, in smooth and shining globular and botryoidal masses, having a pearly luster; — so called from *Fiora*, in Ischia.

‖ **Fi'o-ri-tu're** (fyō'rē-tōō'rā), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fioritura* a flowering.] (*Mus.*) Little flowers of ornament introduced into a melody by a singer or player.

Fip'pen-ny bit' (fĭp'pen-nȳ bĭt' *or* fĭp'nĭ bĭt'). [Corruption of *five penny bit.*] The Spanish half real, or one sixteenth of a dollar, — so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States. [*Obs.*]

☞ Before the act of Congress, Feb. 21, 1857, caused the adoption of decimal coins and the withdrawal of foreign coinage from circulation, this coin passed currently for 6¼ cents, and was called in New England a *fourpence ha'penny* or *fourpence;* in New York a *sixpence;* in Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc., a *fip;* and in Louisiana, a *picayune.*

Fip'ple (fĭp'p'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *fibula* a clasp, a pin; cf. Prov. E. *fible* a stick used to stir pottage.] A stopper, as in a wind instrument of music. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Fir (fẽr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr, fyrr;* akin to Sw. *furu*, Icel. *fura*, AS. *furh* in *furhwudu* fir wood, G. *föhre*, OHG. *forha* pine, *vereheih* a sort of oak, L. *quercus* oak.] (*Bot.*) A genus (*Abies*) of coniferous trees, often of large size and elegant shape, some of them valued for their timber and others for their resin. The species are distinguished as the *balsam fir*, the *silver fir*, the *red fir*, etc. The *Scotch fir* is a *Pinus.*

Western Balsam Fir or White Fir (*Picea grandis* or *Abies concolor*).

☞ *Fir* in the Bible means any one of several coniferous trees, including cedar, cypress, and probably three species of pine. *J. D. Hooker.*

Fire (fīr), *n.* [OE. *fir, fyr, fur*, AS. *fȳr;* akin to D. *vuur*, OS. & OHG. *fiur*, G. *feuer*, Icel. *fȳri, fūrr*, Gr. πῦρ, and perh. to L. *purus* pure, E. *pure.* Cf. EMPYREAN, PYRE.] **1.** The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition.

☞ The form of *fire* exhibited in the combustion of gases in an ascending stream or current is called *flame.* Anciently, *fire*, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a stove or a furnace.

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration.

4. Anything which destroys or affects like fire.

5. Ardor of passion, whether love or hate; excessive warmth; consuming violence of temper.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Atterbury.*

6. Liveliness of imagination or fancy; intellectual and moral enthusiasm; capacity for ardor and zeal.

And bless their critic with a poet's *fire.* *Pope.*

7. Splendor; brilliancy; luster; hence, a star.

Stars, hide your *fires.* *Shak.*

As in a zodiac
Representing the heavenly *fires.* *Milton.*

8. Torture by burning; severe trial or affliction.

9. The discharge of firearms; firing; as, the troops were exposed to a heavy *fire.*

Blue fire, Red fire, Green fire (*Pyrotech.*), compositions of various combustible substances, as sulphur, niter, lampblack, etc., the flames of which are colored by various metallic salts, as those of antimony, strontium, barium, etc. — **Fire alarm.** (*a*) A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. (*b*) An apparatus for giving such an alarm. — **Fire annihilator**, a machine, device, or preparation to be kept at hand for extinguishing fire by smothering it with some incombustible vapor or gas, as carbonic acid. — **Fire balloon.** (*a*) A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire placed in the lower part. (*b*) A balloon sent up at night with fireworks which ignite at a regulated height. *Simmonds.* — **Fire bar**, a grate bar. — **Fire basket**, a portable grate; a cresset. *Knight.* — **Fire beetle.** (*Zoöl.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Fire blast**, a disease of plants which causes them to appear as if burnt by fire. — **Fire box**, the chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire. — **Fire brick**, a refractory brick, capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire clay or of siliceous material, with some cementing substance, and used for lining fire boxes, etc. — **Fire brigade**, an organized body of men for extinguishing fires. — **Fire bucket.** See under BUCKET. — **Fire bug**, an incendiary; one who, from malice or through mania, persistently sets fire to property; a pyromaniac. [*U. S.*] — **Fire clay.** See under CLAY. — **Fire company**, a company of men for managing an engine in extinguishing fires. — **Fire cross.** See FIERY CROSS. [*Obs.*] *Milton.* — **Fire damp.** See under DAMP. — **Fire dog.** See FIREDOG, in the Vocabulary. — **Fire drill.** (*a*) A series of evolutions performed by firemen for practice. (*b*) An apparatus for producing fire by friction, by rapidly twirling a wooden pin in a wooden socket; — used by the Hindoos during all historic time, and by many savage peoples. — **Fire eater.** (*a*) A juggler who pretends to eat fire. (*b*) A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays; a hotspur. [*Colloq.*] — **Fire engine**, a portable forcing pump, usually on wheels, for throwing water to extinguish fire. — **Fire escape**, a contrivance for facilitating escape from burning buildings. — **Fire gilding** (*Fine Arts*), a mode of gilding with an amalgam of gold and quicksilver, the latter metal being driven off afterward by heat. — **Fire gilt** (*Fine Arts*), gold laid on by the process of fire gilding. — **Fire insurance**, the act or system of insuring against fire; also, a contract by which an insurance company undertakes, in consideration of the payment of a premium or small percentage — usually made periodically — to indemnify an owner of property from loss by fire during a specified period. — **Fire irons**, utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel. — **Fire main**, a pipe for water, to be used in putting out fire. — **Fire master** (*Mil.*), an artillery officer who formerly supervised the composition of fireworks. — **Fire office**, an office at which to effect insurance against fire. — **Fire opal**, a variety of opal giving firelike reflections. — **Fire ordeal**, an ancient mode of trial, in which the test was the ability of the accused to handle or tread upon red-hot irons. *Abbott.* — **Fire pan**, a pan for holding or conveying fire, especially the receptacle for the priming of a gun. — **Fire plug**, a plug or hydrant for drawing water from the main pipes in a street, building, etc., for extinguishing fires. — **Fire policy**, the writing or instrument expressing the contract of insurance against loss by fire. — **Fire pot.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, formerly used as a missile in war. (*b*) The cast iron vessel which holds the fuel or fire in a furnace. (*c*) A crucible. (*d*) A solderer's furnace. — **Fire raft**, a raft laden with combustibles, used for setting fire to an enemy's ships. — **Fire roll**, a peculiar beat of the drum to summon men to their quarters in case of fire. — **Fire setting** (*Mining*), the process of softening or cracking the working face of a lode, to facilitate excavation, by exposing it to the action of fire; — now generally superseded by the use of explosives. *Raymond.* — **Fire ship**, a vessel filled with combustibles, for setting fire to an enemy's ships. — **Fire shovel**, a shovel for taking up coals of fire. — **Fire stink**, the stench from decomposing iron pyrites, caused by the formation of sulphureted hydrogen. *Raymond.* — **Fire surface**, the surfaces of a steam boiler which are exposed to the direct heat of the fuel and the products of combustion; heating surface. — **Fire swab**, a swab saturated with water, for cooling a gun in action and clearing away particles of powder, etc. *Farrow.* — **Fire teaser**, in England, the fireman of a steam engine. — **Fire water**, ardent spirits; — so called by the American Indians. — **Fire worship**, the worship of fire, which prevails chiefly in Persia, among the followers of Zoroaster, called *Ghebers*, or *Guebers*, and among the Parsees of India. — **Greek fire.** See under GREEK. — **On fire**, burning; hence, ardent; passionate; eager; zealous. — **Running fire**, the rapid discharge of firearms in succession by a line of troops. — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas; — an eruptive fever which St. Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously. *Hoblyn.* — **St. Elmo's fire.** See under SAINT ELMO. — **To set on fire, to inflame**; to kindle. — **To take fire**, to begin to burn; to fly into a passion.

Fire (fīr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* FIRED (fīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIRING.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; as, to *fire* a house or chimney; to *fire* a pile.

2. To subject to intense heat; to bake; to burn in a kiln; as, to *fire* pottery.

3. To inflame; to irritate, as the passions; as, to *fire* the soul with anger, pride, or revenge.

Love had *fired* my mind. *Dryden.*

4. To animate; to give life or spirit to; as, to *fire* the genius of a young man.

5. To feed or serve the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler.

6. To light up as if by fire; to illuminate.

[The sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines. *Shak.*

7. To cause to explode; as, to *fire* a torpedo; to discharge; as, to *fire* a musket or cannon; to *fire* cannon balls, rockets, etc.

8. To drive by fire. [*Obs.*]

Till my bad angel *fire* my good one out. *Shak.*

9. (*Far.*) To cauterize.

To fire up, to light up the fires of, as of an engine.

Fire, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle.

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, they *fired* on the town.

To fire up, to grow irritated or angry. "He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defense." *Macaulay.*

Fire'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* A gun, pistol, or any weapon from which a shot is discharged by the force of an explosive substance, as gunpowder.

Fire'back' (fīr'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of pheasants of the genus *Euplocamus*, having the lower back a bright, fiery red. They inhabit Southern Asia and the East Indies.

Fire'ball' (fīr'bạl'), *n.* (*a*) (*Mil.*) A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion; also, to set fire to their works and light them up, so that movements may be seen. (*b*) A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air, and sometimes exploding.

Fire Beetle (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*). (⅔)

Fire'bare' (-bâr'), *n.* A beacon. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Fire' bee'tle (bē't'l). (*Zoöl.*) A very brilliantly luminous beetle (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*), one of the elaters, found in Central and South America; — called also *cucujo.* The name is also applied to other species. See FIREFLY.

Fire'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Baltimore oriole.

Fire'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A chimney board or screen to close a fireplace when not in use.

Fire'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) An allowance of fuel. See BOTE.

Fire'brand' (fīr'brănd'), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood. *L'Estrange.*

2. One who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief; an incendiary. *Bacon.*

Fire'cracker (-krăk'ẽr), *n.* See CRACKER, *n.*, 3.

Fire'crest' (-krĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*), having a bright red crest; — called also *fire-crested wren.*

Fire'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A support for wood in a fireplace; an andiron.

Fire'drake' (fīr'drāk'), *n.* [AS. *fȳrdraca; fȳr* fire + *draca* a dragon. See FIRE, and DRAKE a dragon.] [*Obs.*]

1. A fiery dragon. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus; a rocket.

3. A worker at a furnace or fire. *B. Jonson.*

Fire'-fanged' (fīr'fănġd'), *a.* [*Fire* + *fanged* seized.] Injured as by fire; burned; — said of manure which has lost its goodness and acquired an ashy hue in consequence of heat generated by decomposition.

Fire'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular marine fish of the genus *Pterois*, family *Scorpænidæ*, of several species, inhabiting the Indo-Pacific region. They are usually red, and have very large spinose pectoral and dorsal fins.

Fire'flaire' (-flâr'), *n.* [*Fire* + Prov. E. *flaire* a ray.] (*Zoöl.*) A European sting ray of the genus *Trygon* (*T. pastinaca*); — called also *fireflare* and *fiery flaw.*

Fire'flame' (-flām'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European band fish (*Cepola rubescens*).

Fire'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* FIREFLIES (-flīz'). (*Zoöl.*) Any luminous winged insect, esp. luminous beetles of the family *Lampyridæ.*

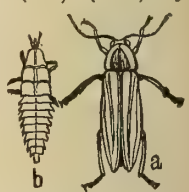

American Firefly. *a* Adult Beetle of *Photuris Pennsylvanica; b* Larva of another *Photuris.* Somewhat enlarged.

☞ The common American species belong to the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*, in which both sexes are winged. The name is also applied to luminous species of *Elateridæ.* See FIRE BEETLE.

Fire'less, *a.* Destitute of fire.

Fire'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock, as the flintlock, which ignites the priming by a spark; perhaps originally a matchlock. Hence, a gun having such a lock.

Fire'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* FIREMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire company.

2. A man who tends the fires, as of a steam engine; a stoker.

Fire'-new' (-nū'), *a.* **Fresh from the forge**; bright; quite new; brand-new. *Charles Reade.*

Your *fire-new* stamp of honor is scarce current. *Shak.*

Fire'place' (-plās'), *n.* **The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth; — usually an open recess in a wall, in which a fire may be built.**

Fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

Fire'proof'ing (-prōōf'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of rendering anything incombustible; also, the materials used in the process.

Fir'er (fīr'ẽr), *n.* One who fires or sets fire to anything; an incendiary. [*R.*] *R. Carew.*

Fire'-set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A set of fire irons, including, commonly, tongs, shovel, and poker.

Fire'side' (-sīd'), *n* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

Fire'stone' (-stōn'; 110), *n.* [AS. *fȳrstān* flint; *fȳr* fire + *stān* stone.] **1.** Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint.

2. A stone which will bear the heat of a furnace without injury; — especially applied to the sandstone at the top of the upper greensand in the south of England, used for lining kilns and furnaces. *Ure.*

Fire'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European redstart; — called also *fireflirt.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fire'ward'en (-ward'n), *n.* An officer who has authority to direct in the extinguishing of fires, or to order what precautions shall be taken against fires; — called also *fireward.*

Fire'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American plant (*Erechthites hieracifolia*), very troublesome in spots where brushwood has been burned. (*b*) The great willow-herb (*Epilobium spicatum*).

Fire'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A device for producing a striking display of light, or a figure or figures in plain or colored fire, by the combustion of materials that burn in some peculiar manner, as gunpowder, sulphur, metallic filings, and various salts. The most common feature of fireworks is a paper or pasteboard tube filled with the combustible material. A number of these tubes or cases are often combined so as to make, when kindled, a great variety of figures in fire, often variously colored. The skyrocket is a common form of *firework.* The name is also given to various combustible preparations used in war.

2. *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition. [*Obs.* in the sing.]

Night before last, the Duke of Richmond gave a *firework.* *Walpole.*

Fire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a small tortricid moth which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned; — called also *cranberry worm.*

Fir'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of discharging firearms.

2. The mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. *Knight.*

3. The application of fire, or of a cautery. *Dunglison.*

4. The process of partly vitrifying pottery by exposing it to intense heat in a kiln.

5. Fuel; firewood or coal. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Firing iron, an instrument used in cauterizing.

Firk (fẽrk), *v. t.* [Cf. OE. *ferken* to proceed, hasten, AS. *fercian* to bring, assist; perh. akin to *faran* to go, E. *fare*.] To beat; to strike; to chastise. [*Obs.*]

I 'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him. *Shak.*

Firk, *v. i.* To fly out; to turn out; to go off. [*Obs.*]

A wench is a rare bait, with which a man
No sooner 's taken but he straight *firks* mad. *B. Jonson.*

Firk, *n.* A freak; trick; quirk. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* [From AS. *feówer* four (or an allied word, perh. Dutch or Danish) + *-kin*. See FOUR.]

1. A varying measure of capacity, usually being the fourth part of a barrel; specifically, a measure equal to nine imperial gallons. [*Eng.*]

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of indeterminate size, — used for butter, lard, etc. [*U. S.*]

Fir'lot (fẽr'lŏt), *n.* [Scot., the fourth part of a boll of grain, from a word equiv. to E. *four* + *lot* part, portion. See FIRKIN.] A dry measure formerly used in Scotland; the fourth part of a boll of grain or meal. The Linlithgow wheat firlot was to the imperial bushel as 998 to 1000; the barley firlot as 1456 to 1000. *Brande & C.*

Firm (fẽrm), *a.* [*Compar.* FIRMER (-ẽr); *superl.* FIRMEST.] [OE. *ferme*, F. *ferme*, fr. L. *firmus*; cf. Skr. *dharman* support, law, order, *dhṛ* to hold fast, carry. Cf. FARM, THRONE.] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; substantial; hard; solid; — applied to the matter of bodies; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; *firm* wood.

2. Not easily excited or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily changed in feelings or will; strong; as, a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent.

Under spread ensigns, moving nigh, in slow
But *firm* battalion. *Milton.*

By one man's *firm* obedience fully tried. *Milton.*

3. Solid; — opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm* land.

4. Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* tread; a *firm* countenance.

Syn. — Compact; dense; hard; solid; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.

Firm, *n.* [It. *firma* the (firm, sure, or confirming) signature or subscription, or Pg. *firma* signature, firm, cf. Sp. *firma* signature; all fr. L. *firmus*, adj., firm. See FIRM, *a.*] The name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business; a partnership of two or more persons; a commercial house; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co.

Firm, *v. t.* [OE. *fermen* to make firm, F. *fermer*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM, *a.*]

1. To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. [*Obs.*]

And Jove has *firmed* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

2. To fix or direct with firmness. [*Obs.*]

He on his card and compass *firms* his eye. *Spenser.*

Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mȧ-mẽnt), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm: cf. F. *firmament*. See FIRM, *v. & a.*] **1.** Fixed foundation; established basis. [*Obs.*]

Custom is the . . . *firmament* of the law. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. *Gen.* i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament*. *Gen.* i. 14.

☞ In Scripture, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars *appear* to be placed, and are *really* seen.

3. (*Old Astron.*) The orb of the fixed stars; the most remote of the celestial spheres.

Fir'ma-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

Fir'man (fẽr'man *or* fẽr-mȧn'), *n.*; *pl.* FIRMANS (-manz *or* -mȧnz'). [Pers. *fermān*.] In Turkey and some other Oriental countries, a decree or mandate issued by the sovereign; a royal order or grant; — generally given for special objects, as to a traveler to insure him protection and assistance. [Written also *firmaun*.]

Firm'er-chis'el (fẽrm'ẽr-chĭz'ĕl), *n.* A chisel, thin in proportion to its width. It has a tang to enter the handle instead of a socket for receiving it. *Knight.*

Firm'i-tude (fẽrm'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *firmitudo*. See FIRM.] Strength; stability. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Firm'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *firmitas*.] Strength, firmness; stability. [*Obs.*] *Chillingworth.*

Firm'less, *a.* **1.** Detached from substance. [*Obs.*]

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

2. Infirm; unstable. "*Firmless* sands." *Sylvester.*

Firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner.

Firm'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being firm.

Syn. — FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY. *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles: the former prevents us from yielding, and the latter from fluctuating. Without *firmness* a man has no character; "without *constancy*," says Addison, "there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world."

Firms (fẽrmz), *n. pl.* [From FIRM, *a.*] (*Arch.*) The principal rafters of a roof, especially a pair of rafters taken together. [*Obs.*]

Fir'ring (fẽr'rĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) See FURRING.

Fir'ry (fẽr'rў), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

In *firry* woodlands making moan. *Tennyson.*

First (fẽrst), *a.* [OE. *first*, *furst*, AS. *fyrst*; akin to Icel. *fyrstr*, Sw. & Dan. *förste*, OHG. *furist*, G. *fürst* prince; a superlative form of E. *for*, *fore*. See FOR, FORE, and cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding all others of a series or kind; the ordinal of one; earliest; as, the *first* day of a month; the *first* year of a reign.

2. Foremost; in front of, or in advance of, all others.

3. Most eminent or exalted; most excellent; chief; highest; as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece.

At first blush. See under BLUSH. — **At first hand**, from the first or original source; without the intervention of any agent.

It is the intention of the person to reveal it *at first hand*, by way of mouth, to yourself. *Dickens.*

— **First coat** (*Plastering*), the solid foundation of coarse stuff, on which the rest is placed; it is thick, and crossed with lines, so as to give a bond for the next coat. — **First day**, Sunday; — so called by the Friends. — **First floor.** (*a*) The ground floor. [*U. S.*] (*b*) The floor next above the ground floor. [*Eng.*] — **First fruit** *or* **fruits.** (*a*) The fruits of the season earliest gathered. (*b*) (*Feudal Law*) One year's profits of lands belonging to the king on the death of a tenant who held directly from him. (*c*) (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) The first year's whole profits of a benefice or spiritual living. (*d*) The earliest effects or results.

See, Father, what *first fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

— **First mate**, an officer in a merchant vessel next in rank to the captain. — **First name**, same as *Christian name*. See under NAME, *n.* — **First officer** (*Naut.*), in the merchant service, same as *First mate* (above). — **First sergeant** (*Mil.*), the ranking non-commissioned officer in a company; the orderly sergeant. *Farrow.* — **First watch** (*Naut.*), the watch from eight to twelve at midnight; also, the men on duty during that time. — **First water**, the highest quality or purest luster; — said of gems, especially of diamonds and pearls.

Syn. — Primary; primordial; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; chief; principal; foremost.

First (fẽrst), *adv.* Before any other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.; — much used in composition with adjectives and participles.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 *Tim.* ii. 13.

At first, At the first, at the beginning or origin. — **First or last,** at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

First, *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, etc., either vocal or instrumental; — so called because it generally expresses the air, and has a preëminence in the combined effect.

First'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

First'-class' (-klȧs'), *a.* Of the best class; of the highest rank; in the first division; of the best quality; first-rate; as, a *first-class* telescope.

First-class car *or* **First-class railway carriage,** any passenger car of the highest regular class, and intended for passengers who pay the highest regular rate; — distinguished from a *second-class car*.

First'-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Obtained directly from the first or original source; hence, without the intervention of an agent.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our own mind. *J. Martineau.*

First'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*First* + *-ling*.] **1.** The first produce or offspring; — said of animals, especially domestic animals; as, the *firstlings* of his flock. *Milton.*

2. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

First'ling, *a.* Firstborn.

All the *firstling* males. *Deut.* xv. 19.

First'ly, *adv.* In the first place; before anything else; — sometimes improperly used for *first*.

First'-rate' (-rāt'), *a.* Of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or estimation.

Our only *first-rate* body of contemporary poetry is the German. *M. Arnold.*

Hermocrates . . . a man of *first-rate* ability. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

First'-rate', *n.* (*Naut.*) A war vessel of the highest grade or the most powerful class.

Firth (fẽrth), *n.* [Scot. See FRITH.] (*Geog.*) An arm of the sea; a frith.

Fir' tree' (fẽr' trē'). See FIR.

Fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F. *fisc*, fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury; prob. akin to *fascis* bundle. See FASCES.] A public or state treasury. *Burke.*

Fis'cal (fĭs'kȧl), *a.* [F. *fiscal*, L. *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus*. See FISC.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

The *fiscal* arrangements of government. *A. Hamilton.*

Fis'cal, *n.* **1.** The income of a prince or a state; revenue; exchequer. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A treasurer. *H. Swinburne.*

3. A public officer in Scotland who prosecutes in petty criminal cases; — called also *procurator fiscal*.

4. The king's solicitor in Spain and Portugal; the attorney-general.

Fi-set'ic (fĭ-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to fustet or fisetin.

Fis'e-tin (fĭs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [G. *fisetholz* a species of fustic.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance extracted from fustet, and regarded as its essential coloring principle; — called also *fisetic acid*.

Fish (fĭsh), *n.* [F. *fiche* peg, mark, fr. *ficher* to fix.] A counter, used in various games.

Fish, *n.*; *pl.* FISHES (-ēz), *or collectively*, FISH. [OE. *fisch*, *fisc*, *fis*, AS. *fisc*; akin to D. *visch*, OS. & OHG. *fisk*, G. *fisch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Sw. & Dan. *fisk*, Goth. *fisks*, L. *piscis*, Ir. *iasg*. Cf. PISCATORIAL. In some cases, such as *fish* joint, *fish* plate, this word has prob. been confused with *fish*, fr. F. *fiche* a peg.] **1.** A name loosely applied in popular usage to many animals of diverse characteristics, living in the water.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An oviparous, vertebrate animal usually having fins and a covering of scales or plates. It breathes by means of gills, and lives almost entirely in the water. See PISCES.

☞ The true fishes include the Teleostei (bony fishes), Ganoidei, Dipnoi, and Elasmobranchii or Selachians (sharks and skates). Formerly the Leptocardia and Marsipobranchiata were also included, but these are now generally regarded as two distinct classes, below the fishes.

3. *pl.* The twelfth sign of the zodiac; Pisces.

4. The flesh of fish, used as food.

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A purchase used to fish the anchor. (*b*) A piece of timber, somewhat in the form of a fish, used to strengthen a mast or yard.

☞ *Fish* is used adjectively or as part of a compound word; as, *fish* line, *fish* pole, *fish* spear, *fish*-bellied.

Age of Fishes. See under AGE, *n.*, 8. — **Fish ball,** fish (usually salted codfish) shred fine, mixed with mashed potato, and made into the form of a small, round cake. [*U. S.*] — **Fish bar.** Same as *Fish plate* (below). — **Fish beam** (*Mech.*), a beam one of whose sides (commonly the under one) swells out like the belly of a fish. *Francis.* — **Fish crow** (*Zoöl.*), a species of crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It feeds largely on fish. — **Fish culture,** the artificial breeding and rearing of fish; pisciculture. — **Fish davit.** See DAVIT. — **Fish day,** a day on which fish is eaten; a fast day. — **Fish duck** (*Zoöl.*), any species of merganser. — **Fish fall,** the tackle depending from the fish davit, used in hauling up the anchor to the gunwale of a ship. — **Fish garth,** a dam or weir in a river for keeping fish or taking them easily. — **Fish glue.** See ISINGLASS. — **Fish joint,** a joint formed by a plate or pair of plates fastened upon two meeting beams, plates, etc., at their junction; — used largely in connecting the rails of railroads. — **Fish kettle,** a long kettle for boiling fish whole. — **Fish ladder,** a dam with a series of steps which fish can leap in order to ascend falls in a river. — **Fish line,** *or* **Fishing line,** a line made of twisted hair, silk, etc., used in angling. — **Fish louse** (*Zoöl.*), any crustacean parasitic on fishes, esp. the parasitic Copepoda, belonging to *Caligus*, *Argulus*, and other related genera. See BRANCHIURA. — **Fish maw** (*Zoöl.*), the stomach of a fish; also, the air bladder, or sound. — **Fish meal,** fish desiccated and ground fine, for use in soups, etc. — **Fish oil,** oil obtained from the bodies of fish and marine animals, as whales, seals, sharks, from cods' livers, etc. — **Fish owl** (*Zoöl.*), a fish-eating owl of the Old World genera *Scotopelia* and *Ketupa*, esp. a large East Indian species (*K. Ceylonensis*). — **Fish plate,** one of the plates of a fish joint. — **Fish pot,** a wicker basket, sunk, with a float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, etc. — **Fish pound,** a net attached to stakes, for entrapping and catching fish; a weir. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Fish slice,** a broad knife for dividing fish at table; a fish trowel. — **Fish slide,** an inclined box set in a stream at a small fall, or ripple, to catch fish descending the current. *Knight.* — **Fish sound,** the air bladder of certain fishes, esp. those that are dried and used as food, or in the arts, as for the preparation of isinglass. — **Fish story,** a story which taxes credulity; an extravagant or incredible narration. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Fish strainer.** (*a*) A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler, (*b*) A perforated earthenware slab at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from a boiled fish. — **Fish trowel,** a fish slice. — **Fish weir** *or* **wear,** a weir set in a stream, for catching fish. — **Neither fish nor flesh** (*Fig.*), neither one thing nor the other.

Fish Joint.

Fish (fĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FISHED (fĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FISHING.] **1.** To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing a net.

2. To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.

Any other *fishing* question. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fish, *v. t.* [OE. *fischen*, *fisken*, *fissen*, AS. *fiscian*; akin to G. *fischen*, OHG. *fiscōn*, Goth. *fiskōn*. See FISH the animal.] **1.** To catch; to draw out or up; as, to *fish* up an anchor.

2. To search by raking or sweeping. *Swift.*

3. To try with a fishing rod; to catch fish in; as, to *fish* a stream. *Thackeray.*

4. To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, railroad rails, etc.) by bolting a plank, timber, or plate to the beam, mast, or timbers, lengthwise on one or both sides. See *Fish joint*, under FISH, *n.*

To fish the anchor. (*Naut.*) See under ANCHOR.

Fish'-bel'lied (-bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Bellying or swelling out on the under side; as, a *fish-bellied* rail. *Knight.*

Fish'-block' (-blŏk'), *n.* See FISH-TACKLE.

Fish'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fiscere*.] **1.** One who fishes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family (*Mustela Canadensis*); the pekan; the "black cat."

Fish'er-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* FISHERMEN (-men). **1.** One whose occupation is to catch fish.

2. (*Naut.*) A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

Fish'er-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* FISHERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The business or practice of catching fish; fishing. *Addison.*

2. A place for catching fish.

3. (*Law*) The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters. *Abbott.*

Fish'ful (-ful), *a.* Abounding with fish. [*R.*] "My *fishful* pond." *R. Carew.*

Fish'gig' (-gĭg'), *n.* A spear with barbed prongs used for harpooning fish. *Knight.*

Fish'hawk' (fĭsh'hȧk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*), found both in Europe and America; — so called because it plunges into the water and seizes fishes in its talons. Called also *fishing eagle*, and *bald buzzard*.

Fishhawk.

Fish'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A hook for catching fish.

2. (*Naut.*) A hook with a pendant, to the end of which the fish-tackle is hooked. *Dana.*

Fish'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To change to fish. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Fish'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being fishy or fishlike. *Pennant.*

Fish'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, practice, or art of one who fishes.

2. A fishery. *Spenser.*

Fish'ing, *a.* [From FISHING, *n.*] Pertaining to fishing; used in fishery; engaged in fishing; as, *fishing* boat; *fishing* tackle; *fishing* village.

Fishing fly, an artificial fly for fishing. — **Fishing line,** a line used in catching fish. — **Fishing net,** a net of various

kinds for catching fish; including the bag net, casting net, drag net, landing net, seine, shrimping net, trawl, etc. — **Fishing rod**, a long slender rod, to which is attached the line for angling. — **Fishing smack**, a sloop or other small vessel used in sea fishing. — **Fishing tackle**, apparatus used in fishing, as hook, line, rod, etc. — **Fishing tube** (*Micros.*), a glass tube for selecting a microscopic object in a fluid.

Fish'like' (fĭsh'līk'), *a.* Like fish; suggestive of fish; having some of the qualities of fish.

A very ancient and *fishlike* smell. *Shak.*

Fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fish'skin' (fĭsh'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a fish (dog fish, shark, etc.)

2. (*Med.*) See ICHTHYOSIS.

Fish'-tac'kle (-tăk'k'l), *n.* A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale. The block used is called the *fish-block*.

Fish'-tail' (-tāl'), *a.* Like the tail of a fish; acting, or producing something, like the tail of a fish.

Fish-tail burner, a gas burner that gives a spreading flame shaped somewhat like the tail of a fish. — **Fish-tail propeller** (*Steamship*), a propeller with a single blade that oscillates like the tail of a fish when swimming.

Fish'wife' (-wif), *n.* A fishwoman.

Fish'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* FISHWOMEN (wĭm'-ĕn). A woman who retails fish.

Fish'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of fish; fishlike; having the qualities or taste of fish; abounding in fish. *Pope.*

2. Extravagant, like some stories about catching fish; improbable; also, rank or foul. [*Colloq.*]

Fisk (fĭsk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *fjeska* to bustle about.] To run about; to frisk; to whisk. [*Obs.*]

He *fisks* abroad, and stirreth up erroneous opinions. *Latimer.*

Fis'si-gem-ma'tion (fĭs'sĭ-jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to split) + E. *gemmation*.] (*Biol.*) A process of reproduction intermediate between fission and gemmation.

Fis'sile (fĭs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split. See FISSURE.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, like crystals.

This crystal is a pellucid, *fissile* stone. *Sir I. Newton.*

Fis'si-lin'gual (fĭs'sĭ-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to split) + E. *lingual*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the tongue forked.

‖ **Fis'si-lin'gui-a** (-gwĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to split) + *lingua* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Lacertilia having the tongue forked, including the common lizards. [Written also *Fissilingues*.]

Fis-sil'i-ty (fĭs-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fissile.

Fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio*. See FISSURE.] **1.** A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

2. (*Biol.*) A method of asexual reproduction among the lowest (unicellular) organisms by means of a process of self-division, consisting of gradual division or cleavage of the body into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent organism; as when a cell in an animal or plant, or its germ, undergoes a spontaneous division, and the parts again subdivide. See SEGMENTATION, and *Cell division*, under DIVISION.

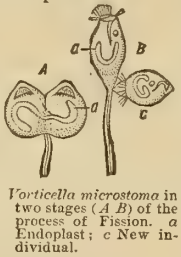

Vorticella microstoma in two stages (*A B*) of the process of Fission. *a* Endoplast; *c* New individual.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A process by which certain coral polyps, echinoderms, annelids, etc., spontaneously subdivide, each individual thus forming two or more new ones. See STROBILATION.

Fis'si-pal'mate (fĭs'sĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to split) + *palma* palm.] (*Zoöl.*) Semipalmate and lobiped, as a grebe's foot. See *Illust.* under AVES.

‖ **Fis-sip'a-ra** (fĭs-sĭp'ā-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. See FISSIPAROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Animals which reproduce by fission.

Fis-sip'a-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction by spontaneous fission.

Fis'si-par'i-ty (fĭs'sĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Quality of being fissiparous; fissiparism.

Fis-sip'a-rous (fĭs-sĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to split) + *parere* to bring forth: cf. F. *fissipare*.] (*Biol.*) Reproducing by spontaneous fission. See FISSION. — **Fis-sip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

Fis'si-pa'tion (fĭs'sĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Reproduction by fission; fissiparism.

Fis'si-ped (fĭs'sĭ-pĕd), **Fis-sip'e-dal** (fĭs-sĭp'ē-dal), *a.* [Cf. F. *fissipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes separated to the base. [See AVES.]

Fis'si-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Fissipedia.

‖ **Fis'si-pe'di-a** (fĭs'sĭ-pē'dĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to cleave) + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Carnivora, including the dogs, cats, and bears, in which the feet are not webbed; — opposed to *Pinnipedia*.

Fis'si-ros'tral (-rŏs'tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *fissirostre*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the bill cleft beyond the horny part, as in the case of swallows and goatsuckers.

‖ **Fis'si-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fissus* (p. p. of *findere* to cleave) + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds having the bill deeply cleft.

Fis'sur-al (fĭsh'ur-al), *a.* Pertaining to a fissure or fissures; as, the *fissural* pattern of a brain.

Fis'su-ra'tion (-ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The act of dividing or opening; the state of being fissured.

Fis'sure (fĭsh'ur), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split; akin to E. *bite*: cf. F. *fissure*.] A narrow opening, made by the parting of any substance; a cleft; as, the *fissure* of a rock.

Cerebral fissures (*Anat.*), the furrows or clefts by which the surface of the cerebrum is divided; esp., the furrows first formed by the infolding of the whole wall of the cerebrum. — **Fissure needle** (*Surg.*), a spiral needle for catching together the gaping lips of wounds. *Knight.* — **Fissure of Rolando** (*Anat.*), the furrow separating the frontal from the parietal lobe in the cerebrum. — **Fissure of Sylvius** (*Anat.*), a deep cerebral fissure separating the frontal from the temporal lobe. See *Illust.* under BRAIN. — **Fissure vein** (*Mining*), a crack in the earth's surface filled with mineral matter. *Raymond.*

Fis'sure (fĭsh'ur), *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.

Fissurella (*F. Listeri*). Nat. size.

‖ **Fis'su-rel'la** (fĭsh'ū-rĕl'lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura* a fissure.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropod mollusks, having a conical or limpet-like shell, with an opening at the apex; — called also *keyhole limpet*.

Fist (fĭst), *n.* [OE. *fist*, *fust*, AS. *fȳst*; akin to D. *vuist*, OHG. *fūst*, G. *faust*, and prob. to L. *pugnus*, Gr. πυγμή fist, πύξ with the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, PIGMY.] **1.** The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand, especially as clinched tightly for the purpose of striking a blow.

Who grasp the earth and heaven with my *fist*. *Herbert.*

2. The talons of a bird of prey. [*Obs.*]

More light than culver in the falcon's *fist*. *Spenser.*

3. (*Print.*) The index mark [☞], used to direct special attention to the passage which follows.

Hand over fist (*Naut.*), rapidly; hand over hand.

Fist, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FISTING.] **1.** To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fist'ic (fĭst'ĭk), *a.* [From FIST.] Pertaining to boxing, or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [*Colloq.*]

Fist'i-cuff (-ĭ-kŭf), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist or hand; (*pl.*) a fight with the fists; boxing. *Swift.*

Fis'ti-nut (fĭs'tĭ-nŭt), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *fistiq*, *fistuq*. See PISTACHIO.] A pistachio nut. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Fis-tu'ca** (fĭs-tū'kā), *n.* [L.] An instrument used by the ancients in driving piles.

‖ **Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tū-là; 135), *n.*; *pl.* FISTULÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A reed; a pipe.

2. A pipe for conveying water. [*Obs.*] *Knight.*

3. (*Med.*) A permanent abnormal opening into the soft parts with a constant discharge; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess; an abnormal opening between an internal cavity and another cavity or the surface; as, a salivary *fistula*; an anal *fistula*; a recto-vaginal *fistula*.

Incomplete fistula (*Med.*), a fistula open at one end only.

Fis'tu-lar (-lĕr), *a.* [L. *fistularis*: cf. F. *fistulaire*.] Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or reed. *Johnson.*

‖ **Fis'tu-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, having the head prolonged into a tube, with the mouth at the extremity.

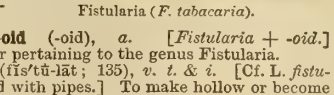

Fistularia (*F. tabacaria*).

Fis'tu-la'ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Fistularia* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Fistularia.

Fis'tu-late (fĭs'tū-lāt; 135), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. L. *fistulatus* furnished with pipes.] To make hollow or become hollow like a fistula, or pipe. [*Obs.*] "A *fistulated* ulcer." *Fuller.*

Fis'tule (fĭs'tūl; 135), *n.* A fistula.

Fis'tu-li-form (fĭs'tū-lĭ-fôrm *or* fĭs-tū'-), *a.* [*Fistula* + *-form*.] Of a fistular form; tubular; pipe-shaped.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform*. *W. Phillips.*

Fis'tu-lose' (fĭs'tū-lōs'; 135), *a.* [L. *fistulosus*.] Formed like a fistula; hollow; reedlike. *Craig.*

Fis'tu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fistuleux*.] **1.** Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer.

2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; fistulose. *Lindley.*

Fit (fĭt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIGHT. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Fit, *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] In Old English, a song; a strain; a canto or portion of a ballad; a passus. [Written also *fitte*, *fytte*, etc.]

To play some pleasant *fit*. *Spenser.*

Fit, *a.* [*Compar.* FITTER (-tĕr); *superl.* FITTEST (-tĕst).] [OE. *fit*, *fyt*; cf. E. *feat* neat, elegant, well made, or Icel. *fitja* to web, knit, OD. *vitten* to suit, square, Goth. *fētjan* to adorn. √77.] **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature or by art; suited by character, qualities, circumstances, education, etc.; qualified; competent; worthy.

That which ordinary men are *fit* for, I am qualified in. *Shak.*

Fit audience find, though few. *Milton.*

2. Prepared; ready. [*Obs.*]

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel. *Fairfax.*

3. Conformed to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste; convenient; meet; becoming; proper.

Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? *Job* xxxiv. 18.

Syn. — Suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; expedient; congruous; correspondent; apposite; apt; adapted; prepared; qualified; competent; adequate.

Fit (fĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FITTING (-tĭng).] **1.** To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose intended; to qualify; to put into a condition of readiness or preparation.

The time is *fitted* for the duty. *Burke.*

The very situation for which he was peculiarly *fitted* by nature. *Macaulay.*

2. To bring to a required form and size; to shape aright; to adapt to a model; to adjust; — said especially of the work of a carpenter, machinist, tailor, etc.

The carpenter . . . marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes. *Is.* xliv. 13.

3. To supply with something that is suitable or fit, or that is shaped and adjusted to the use required.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

4. To be suitable to; to answer the requirements of; to be correctly shaped and adjusted to; as, if the coat *fits* you, put it on.

That 's a bountiful answer that *fits* all questions. *Shak.*

That time best *fits* the work. *Shak.*

To fit out, to supply with necessaries or means; to furnish; to equip; as, *to fit out* a privateer. — **To fit up**, to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; to prepare; as, *to fit up* a room for a guest.

Fit (fĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To be proper or becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*

2. To be adjusted to a particular shape or size; to suit; to be adapted; as, his coat *fits* very well.

Fit, *n.* **1.** The quality of being fit; adjustment; adaptedness, as of dress to the person of the wearer.

2. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The coincidence of parts that come in contact. (*b*) The part of an object upon which anything fits tightly.

Fit rod (*Shipbuilding*), a gauge rod used to try the depth of a bolt hole in order to determine the length of the bolt required. *Knight.*

Fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight; of uncertain origin. √77.]

1. A stroke or blow. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Curse on that cross, quoth then the Sarazin,
That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit*. *Spenser.*

2. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a stroke of disease, as of epilepsy or apoplexy, which produces convulsions or unconsciousness; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, a period of exacerbation of a disease; in general, an attack of disease; as, a *fit* of sickness.

And when the *fit* was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*

3. A mood of any kind which masters or possesses one for a time; a temporary, absorbing affection; a paroxysm; as, a *fit* of melancholy, of passion, or of laughter.

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain. *Swift.*

The English, however, were on this subject prone to *fits* of jealousy. *Macaulay.*

4. A passing humor; a caprice; a sudden and unusual effort, activity, or motion, followed by relaxation or inaction; an impulsive and irregular action.

The *fits* of the season. *Shak.*

5. A darting point; a sudden emission. [*R.*]

A tongue of light, a *fit* of flame. *Coleridge.*

By fits, By fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly; intermittently.

Fitch (fĭch; 224), *n.*; *pl.* FITCHES (-ĕz). [See VETCH.]

1. (*Bot.*) A vetch. [*Obs.*]

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) A word found in the Authorized Version of the Bible, representing different Hebrew originals. In Isaiah xxviii. 25, 27, it means the black aromatic seeds of *Nigella sativa*, still used as a flavoring in the East. In Ezekiel iv. 9, the Revised Version now reads *spelt*.

Fitch, *n.* [Contr. of *fitchet*.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat; also, its fur.

Fitch'é (fĭch'ā), *a.* [Cf. F. *fiché*, lit. p. p. of *ficher* to fasten, OF. *fichier* to pierce. Cf. 1st FISH.] (*Her.*) Sharpened to a point; pointed.

Cross fitché, a cross having the lower arm pointed.

Fitched (fĭcht), *a.* (*Her.*) Fitché. [Also *fiched*.]

Fitch'et (fĭch'ĕt), **Fitch'ew** (fĭch'ŭ), } *n.* [Cf. OF. *fisseau*, *fissel*, OD. *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche*, D. *vies* nasty, loathsome, E. *fizz*.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*). See POLECAT.

Fitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having fitches or vetches.

Fitch'y, *a.* [See FITCHÉ.] (*Her.*) Fitché.

Fit'ful (fĭt'fŭl), *a.* [From 7th FIT.] Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.

After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well. *Shak.*

— **Fit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fit'ful-ness**, *n.*

The victorious trumpet peal
Dies *fitfully* away. *Macaulay.*

Fith'el (fĭth'ĕl), } *n.* [OE. See FIDDLE.] A fiddle.

Fith'ul (-ŭl), } [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fit'ly (fĭt'lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; conveniently; as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Fit'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of fitting; that which is proper or becoming; equipment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fit'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being fit; as, the *fitness* of measures or laws; a person's *fitness* for office.

Fitt (fĭt), *n.* See 2d FIT.

Fit'ta-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* Suitable; fit. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Fit'ted-ness (fĭt'tĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being fitted; adaptation. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Fit'ter (fĭt'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who fits or makes to fit; esp.: (*a*) One who tries on, and adjusts, articles of dress. (*b*) One who fits or adjusts the different parts of machinery to each other.

2. A coal broker who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal pit and the shipper. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Fit'ter, *n.* A little piece; a flitter; a flinder. [*Obs.*]

Where 's the Frenchman? Alas, he 's all to *fitters*. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Fit'ting (fĭt'tĭng), *n.* Anything used in fitting up; especially (*pl.*), necessary fixtures or apparatus; as, the *fittings* of a church or study; gas *fittings*.

Fit'ting, *a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper. — **Fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **Fit'ting-ness**, *n.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Fit'weed' (fĭt'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Eryngium fœtidum*) supposed to be a remedy for fits.

Fitz (fĭts), *n.* [OF. *fils*, *filz*, *fiz*, son, F. *fils*, L. *filius*. See FILIAL.] A son; — used in compound names, to indicate paternity, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood; as, *Fitz*roy, the son of the king; *Fitz*clarence, the son of the duke of Clarence.

Five (fīv), *a.* [OE. *fif*, *five*, AS. *fif*, *fīfe*; akin to D. *vijf*, OS. *fīf*, OHG. *finf*, *funf*, G. *fünf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. & Dan. *fem*, Goth. *fimf*, Lith. *penki*, W. *pump*, OIr. *cóic*, L. *quinque*, Gr. πέντε, Æol. πέμπε, Skr. *pañcan*. √303. Cf. FIFTH, CINQUE, PENTAGON, PUNCH the drink, QUINARY.] Four and one added; one more than four.

Five nations (*Ethnol.*), a confederacy of the Huron-Iroquois Indians, consisting of five tribes: Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas. They inhabited the region which is now the State of New York.

Five (fīv), *n.* **1.** The number next greater than four, and less than six; five units or objects.

Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *Matt.* xxv. 2.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V.

Five'-fin'ger (-fĭn'gẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) See CINQUEFOIL. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A starfish with five rays, esp. *Asterias rubens.*

Five'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated; quintuple.

Five'-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Cinquefoil; five-finger.

Five'-leafed' (-lēft'), **Five'-leaved'** (-lēvd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five leaflets, as the Virginia creeper.

Five'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Min.*) A compound or twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

Fives (fīvz), *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball against a wall, resembling tennis; — so named because three *fives*, or *fifteen*, are counted to the game. *Smart.*

Fives court, a place for playing fives.

Fives, *n.* [See VIVES.] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses; the vives. *Shak.*

Five'-twen'ties (fīv'twĕn'tĭz), *n. pl.* Five-twenty bonds of the United States (bearing six per cent interest), issued in 1862, '64, and '65, redeemable after *five* and payable in *twenty* years.

Fix (fĭks), *a.* [OE., fr. L. *fixus*, p. p. of *figere* to fix; cf. F. *fixe*.] Fixed; solidified. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fix, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIXED (fĭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIXING.] [Cf. F. *fixer*.] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast; to set or place permanently; to fasten immovably; to establish; to implant; to secure; to make definite.

An ass's nole I *fixed* on his head. *Shak.*

O, *fix* thy chair of grace, that all my powers
May also *fix* their reverence. *Herbert.*

His heart is *fixed*, trusting in the Lord. *Ps.* cxii. 7.

And *fix* far deeper in his head their stings. *Milton.*

2. To hold steadily; to direct unwaveringly; to fasten, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker.

Sat *fixed* in thought the mighty Stagirite. *Pope.*

One eye on death, and one full *fix'd* on heaven. *Young.*

3. To transfix; to pierce. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

4. (*Photog.*) To render (an impression) permanent by treating with such applications as will make it insensible to the action of light. *Abney.*

5. To put in order; to arrange; to dispose of; to adjust; to set to rights; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; hence, to repair; as, to *fix* the clothes; to *fix* the furniture of a room. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

6. (*Iron Manuf.*) To line the hearth of (a puddling furnace) with fettling.

Syn. — To arrange; prepare; adjust; place; establish; settle; determine.

Fix, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to rest.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* forever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. *Bacon.*

To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution about; to determine regarding; as, the contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points.

Fix, *n.* **1.** A position of difficulty or embarrassment; predicament; dilemma. [*Colloq.*]

Is he not living, then? No. Is he dead, then? No, nor dead either. Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die, — so that he is in an almighty *fix*. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Iron Manuf.*) Fettling. [*U. S.*]

Fix'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fixed.

Fix-a'tion (fĭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fixation.*] **1.** The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed.

An unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck.*

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Marked stiffness or absolute *fixation* of a joint. *Quain.*

A *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

2. The act of uniting chemically with a solid substance or in a solid form; reduction to a non-volatile condition; — said of gaseous elements.

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm. *Glanvill.*

4. A state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat; — said of metals. *Bacon.*

Fix'a-tive (fĭks'ă-tĭv), *n.* That which serves to set or fix colors or drawings, as a mordant.

Fixed (fĭkst), *a.* **1.** Securely placed or fastened; settled; established; firm; immovable; unalterable.

2. (*Chem.*) Stable; non-volatile.

Fixed air (*Old Chem.*), carbonic acid or carbon dioxide; — so called by Dr. Black because it can be absorbed or *fixed* by strong bases. See *Carbonic acid*, under CARBONIC. — **Fixed alkali** (*Old Chem.*), a non-volatile base, as soda or potash, in distinction from the volatile alkali ammonia. — **Fixed ammunition** (*Mil.*), a projectile and powder inclosed together in a case ready for loading. — **Fixed battery** (*Mil.*), a battery which contains heavy guns and mortars intended to remain stationary; — distinguished from *movable* battery. — **Fixed bodies**, those which can not be volatilized or separated by a common menstruum, without great difficulty, as gold, platinum, lime, etc. — **Fixed capital.** See the Note under CAPITAL, *n.*, 4. — **Fixed fact**, a well established fact. [*Colloq.*] — **Fixed light**, one which emits constant beams; — distinguished from a flashing, revolving, or intermittent light. — **Fixed oils** (*Chem.*), non-volatile, oily substances, as stearine and olein, which leave a permanent greasy stain, and which can not be distilled unchanged; — distinguished from *volatile* or *essential oils.* — **Fixed pivot** (*Mil.*), the fixed point about which any line of troops wheels. — **Fixed stars** (*Astron.*), such stars as always retain nearly the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, thus distinguished from planets and comets.

Fix'ed-ly (fĭks'ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a fixed, stable, or constant manner.

Fix'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fixed; stability; steadfastness.

2. The quality of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; solidity; cohesion of parts; as, the *fixedness* of gold.

Fix-id'i-ty (fĭks-ĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Fixedness. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Fix'ing (fĭks'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making fixed.

2. That which is fixed; a fixture.

3. *pl.* Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; accompaniments. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Fix'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *fixité.*] **1.** Fixedness; as, *fixity* of tenure; also, that which is fixed.

2. Coherence of parts. *Sir I. Newton.*

Fix'ture (fĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* [Cf. FIXURE.] **1.** That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a pump; the *fixtures* of a farm or of a dwelling, that is, the articles which a tenant may not take away.

2. State of being fixed; fixedness.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) Anything of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them. This term is, however, quite frequently used in the peculiar sense of personal chattels annexed to lands and tenements, but removable by the person annexing them, or his personal representatives. In this latter sense, the same things may be *fixtures* under some circumstances, and not *fixtures* under others.
Wharton (*Law Dict.*). *Bouvier.*

☞ This word is frequently substituted for *fixure* (formerly the word in common use) in new editions of old works.

Fix'ure (-ŭr), *n.* [L. *fixura* a fastening, fr. *figere* to fix. See FIX, and cf. FIXTURE.] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fiz'gig' (fĭz'gĭg'), *n.* A fishgig. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Fiz'gig', *n.* [*Fizz* + *gig* whirling thing.] A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise when it explodes.

Fiz'gig', *n.* [See GIG a flirt.] A gadding, flirting girl. *Gosson.*

Fizz (fĭz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIZZED (fĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIZZING.] [Cf. Icel. *fisa* to break wind, Dan. *fise* to foist, fizzle, OSw. *fisa*, G. *fisten*, *feisten* Cf. FOIST.] To make a hissing sound, as a burning fuse.

Fizz, *n.* A hissing sound; as, the *fizz* of a fly.

Fiz'zle (fĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [See FIZZ.] **1.** To make a hissing sound.

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
As plain as *fizzling*. *B. Jonson.*

2. To make a ridiculous failure in an undertaking. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

To fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, like wet gunpowder; hence, to fail completely and ridiculously; to prove a failure. [*Colloq.*]

Fiz'zle, *n.* A failure or abortive effort. [*Colloq.*]

‖ Fjord (fyôrd), *n.* See FIORD.

Flab'ber-gast (flăb'bẽr-găst), *v. t.* [Cf. FLAP, and AGHAST.] To astonish; to strike with wonder, esp. by extraordinary assurance. [*Jocular*] *Beaconsfield.*

Flab'ber-gas-ta'tion (-găs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being flabbergasted. [*Jocular*] *London Punch.*

Flab'bi-ly (flăb'bĭ-lў), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

Flab'bi-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flabby.

Flab'by (-bў), *a.* [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; hanging loose by its own weight; wanting firmness; flaccid; as, *flabby* flesh.

Fla'bel (flā'bĕl), *n.* [L. *flabellum* a fan, dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, fr. *flare* to blow.] A fan. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Fla-bel'late (flă-bĕl'lāt), *a.* [L. *flabellatus*, p. p. of *flabellare* to fan, fr. *flabellum*. See FLABEL.] (*Bot.*) Flabelliform.

Flab'el-la'tion (flăb'ĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of keeping fractured limbs cool by the use of a fan or some other contrivance. *Dunglison.*

Fla-bel'li-form (flă-bĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flabellum* a fan + *-form*: cf. F. *flabelliforme.*] Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped; flabellate.

Fla-bel'li-nerved' (-nĕrvd'), *a.* [L. *flabellum* a fan + E. *nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Having many nerves diverging radiately from the base; — said of a leaf.

Flabellinerved Leaf.

‖ Fla-bel'lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L. See FLABEL.] (*Eccl.*) A fan; especially, the fan carried before the pope on state occasions, made of ostrich and peacock feathers. *Shipley.*

Flab'ile (flăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *flabilis.*] Liable to be blown about. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby: cf. OF. *flaccide.*] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; flabby; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh.

Religious profession . . . has become *flaccid*. *I. Taylor.*

— Flac'cid-ly (flăk'sĭd-lў), *adv.* **— Flac'cid-ness**, *n.*

Flac-cid'i-ty (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *flaccidité.*] The state of being flaccid.

Flack'er (flăk'ẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *flakeren*, fr. *flacken* to move quickly to and fro; cf. Icel. *flakka* to rove about, AS. *flacor* fluttering, flying, G. *flackern* to flare, flicker.] To flutter, as a bird. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Flack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *flasquet* little flask, dim. of *flasque* a flask.] A barrel-shaped bottle; a flagon.

Flag (flăg), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAGGED (flăgd).; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAGGING (-gĭng)]. [Cf. Icel. *flaka* to droop, hang loosely. Cf. FLACKER, FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be loose, yielding, limp.

As loose it [the sail] *flagged* around the mast. *T. Moore.*

2. To droop; to grow spiritless; to lose vigor; to languish; as, the spirits *flag*; the strength *flags.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag*. *Swift.*

Syn. — To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

Flag (flăg), *v. t.* **1.** To let droop; to suffer to fall, or let fall, into feebleness; as, to *flag* the wings. *Prior.*

2. To enervate; to exhaust the vigor or elasticity of.

Nothing so *flags* the spirits. *Echard.*

Flag, *n.* [Cf. LG. & G. *flagge*, Sw. *flagg*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag.* See FLAG to hang loose.] **1.** That which flags or hangs down loosely.

The United States Flag.

2. A cloth usually bearing a device or devices and used to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; — commonly attached to a staff to be waved by the wind; a standard; a banner; an ensign; the colors; as, the national *flag*; a military or a naval *flag.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A group of feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. (*b*) A group of elongated wing feathers in certain hawks. (*c*) The bushy tail of a dog, as of a setter.

Black flag. See under BLACK. — **Flag captain, Flag lieutenant**, etc., special officers attached to the flagship, as aids to the flag officer. — **Flag officer**, the commander of a fleet or squadron; an admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or commodore. — **Flag of truce**, a white flag carried or displayed to an enemy, as an invitation to conference, or for the purpose of making some communication not hostile. — **Flag share**, the flag officer's share of prize money. — **Flag station** (*Railroad*), a station at which trains do not stop unless signaled to do so, by a flag hung out or waved. — **National flag**, a flag of a particular country, on which some national emblem or device is emblazoned. — **Red flag**, a flag of a red color, displayed as a signal of danger or a token of defiance; the emblem of anarchists. — **To dip the flag**, to lower it and quickly restore it to its place; — done as a mark of respect. — **To hang out the white flag**, to ask truce or quarter, or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design by exhibiting a white flag. — **To hang the flag half-mast high** *or* **half-staff**, to raise it only half way to the top of the mast *or* staff, as a token or sign of mourning. — **To strike,** *or* **lower, the flag**, to haul it down, in token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender. — **Yellow flag**, the quarantine flag of all nations; also carried at a vessel's fore, to denote that an infectious disease is on board.

Flag, *v. t.* [From FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To signal to with a flag; as, to *flag* a train.

2. To convey, as a message, by means of flag signals; as, to *flag* an order to troops or vessels at a distance.

Flag, *n.* [From FLAG to hang loose, to bend down.] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, with long, ensiform leaves, belonging to either of the genera *Iris* and *Acorus.*

Cooper's flag, the cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), the long leaves of which are placed between the staves of barrels to make the latter water-tight. — **Corn flag.** See under 2d CORN. — **Flag broom**, a coarse kind of broom, originally made of flags or rushes. — **Flag root**, the root of the sweet flag. — **Sweet flag.** See CALAMUS, *n.*, 2.

Flag, *v. t.* To furnish or deck out with flags.

Flag, *n.* [Icel. *flaga*, cf. Icel. *flag* spot where a turf has been cut out, and E. *flake* layer, scale. Cf. FLOE.] **1.** A flat stone used for paving. *Woodward.*

2. (*Geol.*) Any hard, evenly stratified sandstone, which splits into layers suitable for flagstones.

Flag, *v. t.* To lay with flags or flat stones.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with . . . marble. *Sandys.*

Flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕl-lant), *n.* [L. *flagellans*, p. pr. of *flagellare*: cf. F. *flagellant.* See FLAGELLATE.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical sect which flourished in Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries, and maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament; — called also *disciplinant.*

‖ Flag'el-la'ta (-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *flagellatus*, p. p. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Infusoria, having one or two long, whiplike cilia, at the anterior end. It includes monads. See INFUSORIA, and MONAD.

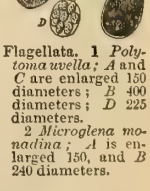

Flagellata. 1 *Polytoma uvella*; *A* and *C* are enlarged 150 diameters; *B* 400 diameters; *D* 225 diameters. 2 *Microglena monadina*; *A* is enlarged 150, and *B* 240 diameters.

Flag'el-late (flăj'ĕl-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAGELLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAGELLATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *flagellatus*, p. p. of *flagellare* to scourge, fr. *flagellum* whip, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge; cf. *fligere* to strike. Cf. FLAIL.] To whip; to scourge; to flog.

Fla-gel'late (flă-jĕl'lāt *or* flăj'ĕl-), *a.* **1.** Flagelliform.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Flagellata.

Flag'el-la'tion (flăj'ĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flagellatio*: cf. F. *flagellation.*] A beating or flogging; a whipping; a scourging. *Garth.*

Flag'el-la'tor (flăj'ĕl-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who practices flagellation; one who whips or scourges.

Fla-gel'li-form (flă-jĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flagellum* a whip + *-form.*] Shaped like a whiplash; long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

‖ Fla-gel'lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLAGELLUMS (-lŭmz), L. FLAGELLA (-là). [L., a whip. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A young, flexible shoot of a plant; esp., the long, trailing branch of a vine, or a slender branch in certain mosses.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A long, whiplike cilium. See FLAGELLATA. (*b*) An appendage of the reproductive apparatus of the snail. (*c*) A lashlike appendage of a crustacean, esp. the terminal portion of the antennæ and the epipodite of the maxillipeds. See MAXILLIPED.

Flag'eo-let' (flăj'ē-lĕt' *or* flăj'ē-), *n.* [F. *flageolet*,

dim. of OF. *flajol* (as if fr. a LL. *flautiolus*), dim. of *flaüte, flahute*, F. *flûte*. See FLUTE.] (*Mus.*) A small wooden pipe, having six or more holes, and a mouthpiece inserted at one end. It produces a shrill sound, softer than that of the piccolo flute, and is said to have superseded the old recorder.

Flageolet.

Flageolet tones (*Mus.*), the natural harmonics or overtones of stringed instruments.

Flag'gi-ness (flăg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The condition of being flaggy; laxity; limberness. *Johnson.*

Flag'ging (-gĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.

Flag'ging, *a.* Growing languid, weak, or spiritless; weakening; delaying. — **Flag'ging-ly**, *adv.*

Flag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* [From 1st FLAG.] **1.** Weak; flexible; limber. "*Flaggy* wings." *Spenser.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Flag'gy, *a.* [From 5th FLAG.] Abounding with the plant called *flag;* as, a *flaggy* marsh.

Flag'i-tate (flăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagitatus*, p. p. of *flagitare* to demand. See FLAGITIOUS.] To importune; to demand fiercely or with passion. [*Archaic*] *Carlyle.*

Flag'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flagitatio.*] Importunity; urgent demand. [*Archaic*] *Carlyle.*

Fla-gi'tious (flȧ-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful or disgraceful act, orig., a burning desire, heat of passion, from *flagitare* to demand hotly, fiercely; cf. *flagrare* to burn, E. *flagrant.*] **1.** Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; scandalous; shameful; — said of acts, crimes, etc.

Debauched principles and *flagitious* practices. *I. Taylor.*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; profligate; — said of persons. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

Syn. — Atrocious; villainous; flagrant; heinous; corrupt; profligate; abandoned. See ATROCIOUS.

— Fla-gi'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust. *Macaulay.*

Flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.; pl.* FLAGMEN (-mĕn). One who makes signals with a flag.

Flag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, for *flascon*, fr. OF. *flasche*, from LL. *flasco.* See FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. It is generally larger than a bottle, and of leather or stoneware rather than of glass.

A trencher of mutton chops, and a *flagon* of ale. *Macaulay.*

Fla'grance (flā'grans), *n.* Flagrancy. *Bp. Hall.*

Fla'gran-cy (-grȧn-sy), *n.; pl.* FLAGRANCIES (-sĭz). [L. *flagrantia* a burning. See FLAGRANT.] **1.** A burning; great heat; inflammation. [*Obs.*]

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. The condition or quality of being flagrant; atrocity; heinousness; enormity; excess. *Steele.*

Fla'grant (-grant), *a.* [L. *flagrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. φλέγειν: cf. F. *flagrant.* Cf. FLAME, PHLOX.] **1.** Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning, ardent.

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

A young man yet *flagrant* from the lash of the executioner or the beadle. *De Quincey.*

Flagrant desires and affections. *Hooker.*

2. Actually in preparation, execution, or performance; carried on hotly; raging.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant.* *Palfrey.*

3. Flaming into notice; notorious; enormous; heinous; glaringly wicked.

Syn. — Atrocious; flagitious; glaring. See ATROCIOUS.

Fla'grant-ly, *adv.* In a flagrant manner.

Fla'grate (-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagrare, flagratum*, v. i. & t., to burn.] To burn. [*Obs.*] *Greenhill.*

Fla-gra'tion (flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* A conflagration. [*Obs.*]

Flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The vessel which carries the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron and flies his distinctive flag or pennant.

Flag'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz') or -STAFFS (-stȧfs'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

Flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving, or any rock which will split into such stones. See FLAG, a stone.

Flag'worm' (flăg'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

Flail (flāl), *n.* [L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, in LL., a threshing flail: cf. OF. *flael, flaiel*, F. *fléau.* See FLAGELLUM.] **1.** An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a swiple, is so hung as to swing freely.

His shadowy *flail* hath threshed the corn. *Milton.*

2. An ancient military weapon, like the common flail, often having the striking part armed with rows of spikes, or loaded *Fairholt.*

No citizen thought himself safe unless he carried under his coat a small *flail*, loaded with lead, to brain the Popish assassins. *Macaulay.*

Flail'y (-ȳ), *a.* Acting like a flail. [*Obs.*] *Vicars.*

Flain (flān), *obs. p. p.* of FLAY. *Chaucer.*

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaki, fleki*, Dan. *flage*, D. *vlaak.*] **1.** A paling; a hurdle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, for drying codfish and other things.

You shall also, after they be ripe, neither suffer them to have straw nor fern under them, but lay them either upon some smooth table, boards, or *flakes* of wands, and they will last the longer. *English Husbandman.*

3. (*Naut.*) A small stage hung over a vessel's side for workmen to stand on in calking, etc.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flakna* to flake off, split, *flagna* to flake off, Sw. *flaga* flaw, flake, *flake* plate, Dan. *flage* snowflake. Cf. FLAG a flat stone.] **1.** A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike or scalelike layer of anything; a film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; as, a *flake* of snow, tallow, or fish. "Little *flakes* of scurf." *Addison.*

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn.*

2. A little particle of lighted or incandescent matter, darted from a fire; a flash. [*Obs.*]

With *flakes* of ruddy fire. *Somerville.*

3. (*Bot.*) A sort of carnation with only two colors in the flower, the petals having large stripes.

Flake knife (*Archæol.*), a cutting instrument used by savage tribes, made of a flake or chip of hard stone. *Tylor.* — Flake stand, the cooling tub or vessel of a still worm. *Knight.* — Flake white. (*Paint.*) (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of flakes or scales. (*b*) The trisnitrate of bismuth. *Ure.*

Flake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAKED (flākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAKING.] To form into flakes. *Pope.*

Flake, *v. i.* To separate in flakes; to peel or scale off.

Flak'i-ness (flāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being flaky.

Flak'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of flakes or of small, loose masses; lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flakelike.

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires! *Watts.*

A *flaky* weight of winter's purest snows. *Wordsworth.*

Flam (flăm), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fleám, flǽm*, flight. √84. Cf. FLIMFLAM.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion. [*Obs.*]

A perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

Flam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAMMED (flămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAMMING.] To deceive with a falsehood. [*Obs.*]

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies. *South.*

Flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.; pl.* FLAMBEAUX (-bōz) or FLAMBEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, for *flamble*, from L. *flammula* a little flame, dim. of *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] A flaming torch, esp. one made by combining together a number of thick wicks invested with a quick-burning substance (anciently, perhaps, wax; in modern times, pitch or the like); hence, any torch.

Flam-boy'ant (flăm-boi'ant), *a.* [F.] (*Arch.*) Characterized by waving or flamelike curves, as in the tracery of windows, etc.; — said of the later (15th century) French Gothic style.

Flam-boy'er (flăm-boi'ẽr), *n.* [F. *flamboyer* to be bright.] (*Bot.*) A name given in the East and West Indies to certain leguminous trees with brilliant blossoms, probably species of *Cæsalpinia.*

Flame (flām), *n.* [OE. *flame, flaume, flaumbe*, OF. *flame, flambe*, F. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, fr. *flagrare* to burn. See FLAGRANT, and cf. FLAMBEAU, FLAMINGO.] **1.** A stream of burning vapor or gas, emitting light and heat, darting or streaming fire; a blaze; a fire.

2. Burning zeal or passion; elevated and noble enthusiasm; glowing imagination; passionate excitement or anger. "In a *flame* of zeal severe." *Milton.*

Where *flames* refin'd in breasts seraphic glow. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*

3. Ardor of affection; the passion of love. *Coleridge.*

4. A person beloved; a sweetheart. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Blaze; brightness; ardor. See BLAZE.

Flame bridge, a bridge wall. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5. — Flame color, brilliant orange or yellow. *B. Jonson.* — Flame engine, an early name for the gas engine. — Flame manometer, an instrument, invented by Koenig, to obtain graphic representation of the action of the human vocal organs. See MANOMETER. — Flame reaction (*Chem.*), a method of testing for the presence of certain elements by the characteristic color imparted to a flame; as, sodium colors a flame yellow, potassium violet, lithium crimson, boracic acid green, etc. Cf. *Spectrum analysis*, under SPECTRUM. — Flame tree (*Bot.*), a tree with showy scarlet flowers, as the *Rhododendron arboreum* of India, and the *Brachychiton acerifolium* of Australia.

Flame, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAMED (flāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAMING.] [OE. *flamen, flaumben*, F. *flamber*, OF. also, *flamer.* See FLAME, *n.*] **1.** To burn with a flame or blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion; to blaze.

The main blaze of it is past, but a small thing would make it *flame* again. *Shak.*

2. To burst forth like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to be kindled with zeal or ardor.

He *flamed* with indignation. *Macaulay.*

Flame, *v. t.* To kindle; to inflame; to excite.

And *flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly. *Spenser.*

Flame'-col'ored (flām'kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright orange yellow color. *Shak.*

Flame'less, *a.* Destitute of flame. *Sandys.*

Flame'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Flame* + *-let.*] A small flame.

The *flamelets* gleamed and flickered. *Longfellow.*

Fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. FLAMENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flăm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A priest devoted to the service of a particular god, from whom he received a distinguishing epithet. The most honored were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, called respectively *Flamen Dialis, Flamen Martialis*, and *Flamen Quirinalis.*

Affrights the *flamens* at their service quaint. *Milton.*

Fla-min'e-ous (flȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

Flam'ing (flām'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Emitting flames; afire; blazing; consuming; illuminating.

2. Of the color of flame; high-colored; brilliant; dazzling. "In *flaming* yellow bright." *Prior.*

3. Ardent; passionate; burning with zeal; irrepressibly earnest; as, a *flaming* proclamation or harangue.

Flam'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flaming manner.

Fla-min'go (flȧ-mĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* FLAMINGOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco*, cf. Pg. *flamingo*, Prov. *flammant*, F. *flamant*; prop. a p. pr., meaning *flaming.* So called in allusion to its color. See FLAME.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Phœnicopterus.* The flamingoes have webbed feet, very long legs, and a beak bent down as if broken. Their color is usually red or pink. The American flamingo is *P. ruber;* the European is *P. antiquorum.*

European Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus antiquorum*).

Fla-min'i-cal (flȧ-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a flamen. *Milton.*

Flam'ma-bil'i-ty (flăm'mȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being flammable; inflammability. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Flam'ma-ble (flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Inflammable. [*Obs.*]

Flam-ma'tion (flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of setting in a flame or blaze. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Flam'me-ous (flăm'mē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammeus*, from *flamma* flame.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, flame. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Flam-mif'er-ous (flăm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammifer; flamma* flame + *ferre* to bear.] Producing flame.

Flam-miv'o-mous (-mĭv'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flammivomus; flamma* flame + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *W. Thompson* (1745).

Flam'mu-la'ted (flăm'mŭ-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *flammula* little flame, dim. fr. *flamma* flame.] Of a reddish color.

Flam'y (flām'ȳ), *a.* [From FLAME.] Flaming; blazing; flamelike; flame-colored; composed of flame. *Pope.*

Flanch (flănch), *n.; pl.* FLANCHES (flăn'chĕz). [Prov. E., a projection, OF. *flanche* flank. See FLANK.] **1.** A flange. [*R.*]

2. (*Her.*) A bearing consisting of a segment of a circle encroaching on the field from the side.

☞ *Flanches* are always in pairs. A pair of *flanches* is considered one of the subordinaries.

A Pair of Flanches.

Flanched (flănchť), *a.* (*Her.*) Having flanches; — said of an escutcheon with those bearings.

Flan'co-nade' (flăn'kō-nād'), *n.* [F.] (*Fencing*) A thrust in the side.

‖ **Fla'neur'** (flȧ'nẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a lounger; a loafer.

Flang (flăng), *n.* A miner's two-pointed pick.

Flange (flănj), *n.* [Prov. E. *flange* to project, *flanch* a projection. See FLANCH, FLANK.] **1.** An external or internal rib, or rim, for strength, as the *flange* of an iron beam; or for a guide, as the *flange* of a car wheel (see CAR WHEEL); or for attachment to another object, as the *flange* on the end of a pipe, steam cylinder, etc. *Knight.*

2. A plate or ring to form a rim at the end of a pipe when fastened to the pipe.

Blind flange, a plate for covering or closing the end of a pipe. — Flange joint, a joint, as that of pipes, where the connecting pieces have flanges by which the parts are bolted together. *Knight.* — Flange rail, a rail with a flange on one side, to keep wheels, etc., from running off. — Flange turning, the process of forming a flange on a wrought iron plate by bending and hammering it when hot.

Flange, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLANGED (flănjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLANGING (flăn'jĭng).] (*Mach.*) To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.

Flange, *v. i.* To be bent into a flange.

Flanged (flănjd), *a.* Having a flange or flanges; as, a *flanged* wheel.

Flank (flăngk), *n.* [F. *flanc*, prob. fr. L. *flaccus* flabby, with *n* inserted. Cf. FLACCID, FLANCH, FLANGE.] **1.** The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion; the extreme right or left; as, to attack an enemy in *flank* is to attack him on the side.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired. *Milton.*

(*b*) (*Fort.*) That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the curtain, the flank and face of the opposite bastion; any part of a work defending another by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See *Illust.* of BASTION.

3. (*Arch.*) The side of any building. *Brande.*

4. That part of the acting surface of a gear wheel tooth that lies within the pitch line.

Flank attack (*Mil.*), an attack upon the side of an army or body of troops, distinguished from one upon its front or rear. — Flank company (*Mil.*), a certain number of troops drawn up on the right or left of a battalion; usually grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen. — Flank defense (*Fort.*), protection of a work against undue exposure to an enemy's direct fire, by means of the fire from other works, sweeping the ground in its front. — Flank en potence (*Mil.*), any part of the right or left wing formed at a projecting angle with the line. — Flank files, the first men on the right, and the last on the left, of a company, battalion, etc. — Flank march, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, in order to turn it or to attack him on the flank. — Flank movement, a change of march by an army, or portion of one, in order to turn one or both wings of the enemy, or to take up a new position. — Flanks of a frontier, salient points in a national boundary, strengthened to protect the frontier against hostile incursion. — Flank patrol, detachments acting independently of the main column of an army, but

patrolling along its flanks, to secure it against surprise and to observe the movements of the enemy.

Flank (flăṅk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLANKED (flăṅkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLANKING.] [Cf. F. *flanquer*. See FLANK, *n.*, and cf. FLANKER, *v. t.*] **1.** To stand at the flank or side of; to border upon.

Stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees. *Pitt.*

2. To overlook or command the flank of; to secure or guard the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of; to attack, or threaten to attack, the flank of.

Flank, *v. i.* **1.** To border; to touch. *Bp. Butler.*

2. To be posted on the side.

Flank'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flanks, as a skirmisher or a body of troops sent out upon the flanks of an army to guard a line of march, or a fort projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

They threw out *flankers*, and endeavored to dislodge their assailants. *W. Irving.*

Flank'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLANKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLANKERING.] [See FLANK, *v. t.*] **1.** To defend by lateral fortifications. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To attack sideways. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* [F. *flanelle*, cf. OF. *flaine* a pillowcase, a mattress (?); fr. W. *gwlanen* flannel, fr. *gwlan* wool; prob. akin to E. *wool*. Cf. WOOL.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture. *Shak.*

Adam's flannel. (*Bot.*) See under ADAM. — **Canton flannel, Cotton flannel.** See *Cotton flannel*, under COTTON.

Flan'neled (-nĕld), *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

Flan'nen (-nĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of flannel. [*Obs.*] "*Flannen* robes." *Dryden.*

Flap (flăp), *n.* [OE. *flappe*, *flap*, blow, fly-flap; cf. D. *flap*, and E. *flap*, v.] **1.** Anything broad and limber that hangs loose, or that is attached by one side or end and is easily moved; as, the *flap* of a garment.

A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A hinged leaf, as of a table or shutter.

3. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it; as, the *flap* of a sail or of a wing.

4. *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in the lips of horses.

Flap tile, a tile with a bent up portion, to turn a corner or catch a drip. — **Flap valve** (*Mech.*), a valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; a clack valve.

Flap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAPPED (flăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAPPING (-pĭng).] [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flappen*, E. *flap*, n., *flop*, *flippant*, *fillip*.] **1.** To beat with a flap; to strike.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move, as something broad and flaplike; as, to *flap* the wings; to let fall, as the brim of a hat.

To flap in the mouth, to taunt. [*Obs.*] *W. Cartwright.*

Flap, *v. i.* **1.** To move as do wings, or as something broad or loose; to fly with wings beating the air.

The crows *flapped* over by twos and threes. *Lowell.*

2. To fall and hang like a flap, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing. *Gay.*

Flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A game in which the players catch raisins out of burning brandy, and swallow them blazing. *Johnson.*

2. The thing thus caught and eaten. *Johnson.*

Cakes and ale, and *flapdragons* and mummer's plays, and all the happy sports of Christmas night. *C. Kingsley.*

Flap'drag'on, *v. t.* To swallow whole, as a flapdragon; to devour. [*Obs.*]

See how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shak.*

Flap'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* Having broad, loose, dependent ears. *Shak.*

Flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** A flat cake turned on the griddle while cooking; a griddlecake or pancake.

2. A fried dough cake containing fruit; a turnover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Flap'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having broad, hanging lips. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Flap'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flaps.

2. See FLIPPER. "The *flapper* of a porpoise." *Buckley.*

Flapper skate (*Zoöl.*), a European skate (*Raia intermedia*).

Flare (flâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLARED (flârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLARING.] [Cf. Norw. *flara* to blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, dial. Sw. *flasa*, *flora upp*, and E. *flash*, or *flacker*.] **1.** To burn with an unsteady or waving flame; as, the candle *flares*.

2. To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light; to emit a dazzling or painfully bright light.

3. To shine out with gaudy colors; to flaunt; to be offensively bright or showy.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* about her head. *Shak.*

4. To be exposed to too much light. [*Obs.*]

Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

5. To open or spread outwards; to project beyond the perpendicular; as, the sides of a bowl *flare;* the bows of a ship *flare*.

To flare up, to become suddenly heated or excited; to burst into a passion. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Flare, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, broad, offensive light.

2. A spreading outward; as, the *flare* of a fireplace.

Flare, *n.* Leaf of lard. "Pig's *flare*." *Dunglison.*

Flare'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A sudden burst of anger or passion; an angry dispute. [*Colloq.*]

Flar'ing (flâr'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That flares; flaming or blazing unsteadily; shining out with a dazzling light.

His [the sun's] *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

2. Opening or spreading outwards.

Flar'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flaring manner.

Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLASHED (flăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLASHING.] [Cf. OE. *flaskien*, *vlaskien*, to pour, sprinkle, dial. Sw. *flasa* to blaze, E. *flush*, *flare*.]

1. To burst or break forth with a sudden and transient flood of flame and light; as, the lightning *flashes* vividly; the powder *flashed*.

2. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst instantly and brightly on the sight; to show a momentary brilliancy; to come or pass like a flash.

Names which have *flashed* and thundered as the watchwords of unnumbered struggles. *Talfourd.*

The object is made to *flash* upon the eye of the mind. *M. Arnold.*

A thought *flashed* through me, which I clothed in act. *Tennyson.*

3. To burst forth like a sudden flame; to break out violently; to rush hastily.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*

To flash in the pan, to fail of success. [*Colloq.*] See under FLASH, a burst of light. *Bartlett.*

Syn. — FLASH, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLISTEN, GLISTER. *Flash* differs from *glitter* and *gleam* in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance. *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *disploding* in not being accompanied with a loud report. To *glisten*, or *glister*, is to shine with a soft and fitful luster, as eyes suffused with tears, or flowers wet with dew.

Flash (flăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To send out in flashes; to cause to burst forth with sudden flame or light.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. *Milton.*

2. To convey as by a flash; to light up, as by a sudden flame or light; as, to *flash* a message along the wires; to *flash* conviction on the mind.

3. (*Glass Making*) To cover with a thin layer, as objects of glass with glass of a different color. See FLASHING, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

4. To trick up in a showy manner.

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *A. Brewer.*

5. [Perh. due to confusion between *flash* of light and *plash*, *splash*.] To strike and throw up large bodies of water from the surface; to splash. [*Obs.*]

He rudely *flashed* the waves about. *Spenser.*

Flashed glass. See FLASHING, *n.*, 3.

Flash, *n.; pl.* FLASHES (-ĕz). **1.** A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a momentary blaze; as, a *flash* of lightning.

2. A sudden and brilliant burst, as of wit or genius; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shak.*
No striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy. *Wirt.*

3. The time during which a flash is visible; an instant; a very brief period.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., for coloring and giving a fictitious strength to liquors.

Flash light, *or* **Flashing light,** a kind of light shown by lighthouses, produced by the revolution of reflectors, so as to show a flash of light every few seconds, alternating with periods of dimness. *Knight.* — **Flash in the pan,** the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

Flash, *a.* **1.** Showy, but counterfeit; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry; *flash* finery.

2. Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; as, *flash* people; *flash* men or women; — applied especially to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes that dress in a showy way and wear much cheap jewelry.

Flash house, a house frequented by flash people, as thieves and whores; hence, a brothel. "A gang of footpads, reveling with their favorite beauties at a *flash house*." *Macaulay.*

Flash, *n.* Slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes.

Flash, *n.* [OE. *flasche*, *flaske;* cf. OF. *flache*, F. *flaque*.] **1.** A pool. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. (*Engineering*) A reservoir and sluiceway beside a navigable stream, just above a shoal, so that the stream may pour in water as boats pass, and thus bear them over the shoal.

Flash wheel (*Mech.*), a paddle wheel made to revolve in a breast or curved water way, by which water is lifted from the lower to the higher level.

Flash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board placed temporarily upon a milldam, to raise the water in the pond above its usual level; a flushboard. [*U. S.*]

Flash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flashes.

2. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large sparoid fish of the Atlantic coast and all tropical seas (*Lobotes Surinamensis*). (*b*) The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*); — called also *flusher*.

Flash'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with empty show.

Flash'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being flashy.

Flash'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Engineering*) The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also *flushing*.

2. (*Arch.*) Pieces of metal, built into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the edge of the gutters or to cover the edge of the roofing; also, similar pieces used to cover the valleys of roofs of slate, shingles, or the like. By extension, the metal covering of ridges and hips of roofs; also, in the United States, the protecting of angles and breaks in walls of frame houses with waterproof material, tarred paper, or the like. Cf. FILLETING.

3. (*Glass Making*) (*a*) The reheating of an article at the furnace aperture during manufacture to restore its plastic condition; esp., the reheating of a globe of crown glass to allow it to assume a flat shape as it is rotated. (*b*) A mode of covering transparent white glass with a film of colored glass. *Knight.*

Flashing point (*Chem.*), that degree of temperature at which a volatile oil gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to burn, or flash, on the approach of a flame, used as a test of the comparative safety of oils, esp. kerosene; a flashing point of 100° F. is regarded as a fairly safe standard. The burning point of the oil is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the flashing point of its vapor.

Flash'y (flăsh'ў), *a.* **1.** Dazzling for a moment; making a momentary show of brilliancy; transitorily bright.

A little *flashy* and transient pleasure. *Barrow.*

2. Fiery; vehement; impetuous.

A temper always *flashy*. *Burke.*

3. Showy; gay; gaudy; as, a *flashy* dress.

4. Without taste or spirit.

Lean and *flashy* songs. *Milton.*

Flask (flăsk), *n.* [AS. *flasce*, *flaxe;* akin to D. *flesch*, OHG. *flasca*, G. *flasche*, Icel. & Sw. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, OF. *flasche*, LL. *flasca*, *flasco;* of uncertain origin; cf. L. *vasculum*, ŭm. of *vas* a vessel, Gr. φλάσκη, φλάσκων, φλάσκιον. Cf. FLAGON, FLASKET.] **1.** A small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids; as, a *flask* of oil or wine.

2. A narrow-necked vessel of metal or glass, used for various purposes; as of sheet metal, to carry gunpowder in; or of wrought iron, to contain quicksilver; or of glass, to heat water in, etc.

3. A bed in a gun carriage. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

4. (*Founding*) The wooden or iron frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry; it consists of two or more parts; viz., the *cope*, or top; sometimes, the *cheeks*, or middle part; and the *drag*, or bottom part. When there are one or more cheeks, the flask is called a *three part flask*, *four part flask*, etc.

Two Part Flask (*Founding*).

Erlenmeyer flask, a thin glass flask, flat-bottomed and cone-shaped to allow of safely shaking its contents laterally without danger of spilling; — so called from *Erlenmeyer*, a German chemist who invented it. — **Florence flask.** [From *Florence* in Italy.] (*a*) Same as BETTY, *n.*, 3. (*b*) A glass flask, round or pear-shaped, with round or flat bottom, and usually very thin to allow of heating solutions. — **Pocket flask,** a kind of pocket dram bottle, often covered with metal or leather to protect it from breaking.

Flask'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. W. *flasged* a vessel of straw or wickerwork, *flasg* flask, basket, and E. *flask*.] **1.** A long, shallow basket, with two handles. [*Eng.*]

In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*. *Spenser.*

2. A small flask.

3. A vessel in which viands are served. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Flat (flăt), *a.* [*Compar.* FLATTER (-tẽr); *superl.* FLATTEST (-tĕst).] [Akin to Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, OHG. *flaz*, and AS. *flet* floor, G. *flötz* stratum, layer.] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so, without marked prominences or depressions; level without inclination; plane.

Though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*

2. Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground; level with the ground or earth; prostrate; as, to lie *flat* on the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined; destroyed.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat?* *Milton.*
I feel . . . my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

3. (*Fine Arts*) Wanting relief; destitute of variety; without points of prominence and striking interest.

A large part of the work is, to me, very *flat*. *Coleridge.*

4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit or drink *flat* to the taste.

5. Unanimated; dull; uninteresting; without point or spirit; monotonous; as, a *flat* speech or composition.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

6. Lacking liveliness of commercial exchange and dealings; depressed; dull; as, the market is *flat*.

7. Clear; unmistakable; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

Flat burglary as ever was committed. *Shak.*
A great tobacco taker too, — that 's *flat*. *Marston.*

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Below the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, minor, or lower by a half step; as, a *flat* seventh; A *flat*. (*b*) Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound.

9. (*Phonetics*) Sonant; vocal; — applied to any one of the sonant or vocal consonants, as distinguished from a nonsonant (or *sharp*) consonant.

Flat arch. (*Arch.*) See under ARCH, *n.*, 2 (*b*). — **Flat cap,** cap paper, not folded. See under PAPER. — **Flat chasing,** in fine art metal working, a mode of ornamenting silverware, etc., producing figures by dots and lines made with a punching tool. *Knight.* — **Flat chisel,** a sculptor's chisel for smoothing. — **Flat file,** a file wider than its thickness, and of rectangular section. See FILE. — **Flat nail,** a small, sharp-pointed, wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack. *Knight.* — **Flat paper,** paper which has not been folded. — **Flat rail,** a railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. — **Flat rods** (*Mining*), horizontal or inclined connecting rods, for transmitting motion to pump rods at a distance. *Raymond.* — **Flat rope,** a rope made by plaiting instead of twisting; gasket; sennit. Some flat hoisting ropes, as for mining shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band. *Knight.* — **Flat space.** (*Geom.*) See *Euclydian space.* — **Flat stitch,** the process of wood engraving. [*Obs.*] — **Flat tint** (*Painting*), a coat of water color of one uniform shade. — **To fall flat** (Fig.), to produce no effect; to fail in the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat*.

Of all who fell by saber or by shot,
Not one *fell* half so *flat* as Walter Scott. *Lord Erskine*

Flat (flăt), *adv.* **1.** In a flat manner; directly; flatly.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *Herbert*

2. (*Stock Exchange*) Without allowance for accrued interest. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Flat, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominence; an extended plain; specifically, in the United States, a level tract along the banks of a river; as, the Mohawk *Flats*.

Envy is as the sunbeams that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a *flat*. *Bacon.*

2. A level tract lying at little depth below the surface of water, or alternately covered and left bare by the tide; a shoal; a shallow; a strand.

Half my power, this night
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide. *Shak.*

3. Something broad and flat in form; as: (*a*) A flat-bottomed boat, without keel, and of small draught. (*b*) A straw hat, broad-brimmed and low-crowned. (*c*) (*Railroad Mach.*) A car without a roof, the body of which is a platform without sides; a platform car. (*d*) A platform on wheels, upon which emblematic designs, etc., are carried in processions.

4. The flat part, or side, of anything; as, the broad side of a blade, as distinguished from its edge.

5. (*Arch.*) A floor, loft, or story in a building; especially, a floor of a house, which forms a complete residence in itself.

6. (*Mining*) A horizontal vein or ore deposit auxiliary to a main vein; also, any horizontal portion of a vein not elsewhere horizontal. *Raymond.*

7. A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. [*Collog.*]

Or if you can not make a speech,
Because you are a *flat*. *Holmes.*

8. (*Mus.*) A character [♭] before a note, indicating a tone which is a half step or semitone lower.

9. (*Geom.*) A homaloid space or extension.

Flat (flăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTING (-tĭng).] **1.** To make flat; to flatten; to level.

2. To render dull, insipid, or spiritless; to depress.

Passions are allayed, appetites are *flatted*. *Barrow.*

3. To depress in tone, as a musical note; especially, to lower in pitch by half a tone.

Flat, *v. i.* **1.** To become flat, or flattened; to sink or fall to an even surface. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch.

To flat out, to fail from a promising beginning; to make a bad ending; to disappoint expectations. [*Colloq.*]

Flat'bill' (flăt'bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Platyrynchus*. They belong to the family of flycatchers.

Flat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and square ends; — used for the transportation of bulky freight, especially in shallow waters.

Flat'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* Having an even lower surface or bottom; as, a *flat-bottomed* boat.

Flat'-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A kind of low-crowned cap formerly worn by all classes in England, and continued in London after disuse elsewhere; — hence, a citizen of London. *Marston.*

Flat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ;* esp., the winter flounder (*Pleuronectes Americanus*). The flatfishes have the body flattened, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and halibut. See FLOUNDER.

Flat' foot' (fōōt'). (*Med.*) A foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole of the foot rests upon the ground; also, the deformity, usually congenital, exhibited by such a foot; splayfoot.

Flat'-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a flat foot, with little or no arch of the instep.

2. Firm-footed; determined. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Flat'head' (-hĕd'), *a.* Characterized by flatness of head, especially that produced by artificial means, as a certain tribe of American Indians.

Flat'head', *n.* (*Ethnol.*) A Chinook Indian. See CHINOOK, *n.*, 1.

Flat'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head with a flattened top; as, a *flat-headed* nail.

Flat'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* An iron with a flat, smooth surface for ironing clothes.

Fla'tive (flā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *flare, flatum*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [*Obs.*] *A. Brewer.*

Flat'ling (flăt'lĭng), *adv.* [*Flat*, a. + adverbial suff. *-ling.*] With the flat side, as of a sword; flatlong; in a prostrate position. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Flat'long (-lŏng; 115), *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Flat'ly, *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly. "He *flatly* refused his aid." *Sir P. Sidney.*

He that does the works of religion slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

Flat'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being flat.

2. Evenness of surface; want of relief or prominence; the state of being plane or level.

3. Want of vivacity or spirit; prostration; dejection; depression.

4. Want of variety or flavor; dullness; insipidity.

5. Depression of tone; the state of being below the true pitch; — opposed to *sharpness* or *acuteness*.

Fla-tour' (flȧ-tōōr'), *n.* [OF.] A flatterer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flat'ten (flăt't'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTENING.] [From FLAT, *a.*]

1. To reduce to an even surface or one approaching evenness; to make flat; to level; to make plane.

2. To throw down; to bring to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to depress; to deject; to dispirit.

3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.

4. (*Mus.*) To lower the pitch of; to cause to sound less sharp; to let fall from the pitch.

To flatten a sail (*Naut.*), to set it more nearly fore-and-aft of the vessel. — **Flattening oven,** in glass making, a heated chamber in which split glass cylinders are flattened for window glass.

Flat'ten, *v. i.* To become or grow flat, even, depressed, dull, vapid, spiritless, or depressed below pitch.

Flat'ter (flăt't'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, makes flat or flattens.

2. (*Metal Working*) (*a*) A flat-faced fulling hammer. (*b*) A drawplate with a narrow, rectangular orifice, for drawing flat strips, as watch springs, etc. *Knight.*

Flat'ter (flăt't'ĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTERING.] [OE. *flateren*, cf. OD. *flatteren;* akin to G. *flattern* to flutter, Icel. *flaðra* to fawn, flatter: cf. F. *flatter*. Cf. FLITTER, FLUTTER, FLATTERY.] **1.** To treat with praise or blandishments; to gratify or attempt to gratify the self-love or vanity of, esp. by artful and interested commendation or attentions; to blandish; to cajole; to wheedle.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most *flattered*. *Shak.*

A man that *flattereth* his neighbor, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov.* XXIX. 5.

Others he *flattered* by asking their advice. *Prescott.*

2. To raise hopes in; to encourage or please with hopeful or favorable, but sometimes unfounded or deceitful, representations.

3. To portray too favorably; to give a too favorable idea of; as, his portrait *flatters* him.

Flat'ter, *v. i.* To use flattery or insincere praise.

If it may stand him more in stead to lie,
Say and unsay, feign, *flatter*, or abjure. *Milton.*

Flat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flatters.

The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

Flat'ter-ing, *a.* That flatters (in the various senses of the verb); as, a *flattering* speech.

Lay not that *flattering* unction to your soul. *Shak.*

A *flattering* painter, who made it his care,
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. *Goldsmith.*

Flat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* With flattery.

Flat'ter-y (-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* FLATTERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *flaterie*, OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie*, fr. *flater* to flatter, F. *flatter;* of uncertain origin. See FLATTER, *v. t.*] The act or practice of flattering; the act of pleasing by artful commendation or compliments; adulation; false, insincere, or excessive praise.

Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler.*

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver. *Burke.*

Syn. — Adulation; compliment; obsequiousness. See ADULATION.

Flat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** The process or operation of making flat, as a cylinder of glass by opening it out.

2. A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss. *Gwilt.*

3. A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching with size. *Knolles.*

4. The process of forming metal into sheets by passing it between rolls.

Flatting coat, a coat of paint so put on as to have no gloss. — **Flatting furnace.** Same as *Flattening oven*, under FLATTEN. — **Flatting mill.** (*a*) A rolling mill producing sheet metal; esp., in mints, the ribbon from which the planchets are punched. (*b*) A mill in which grains of metal are flatted by steel rolls, and reduced to metallic dust, used for purposes of ornamentation.

Flat'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Somewhat flat. *Woodward.*

Flat'u-lence (flăt'ŭ-lens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *flatulence.*] The
Flat'u-len-cy (-len-sỹ), } state or quality of being flatulent.

Flat'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness, flatulence, fr. *flare* to blow: cf. F. *flatulent.* See BLOW.] **1.** Affected with flatus or gases generated in the alimentary canal; windy.

2. Generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aërial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Turgid with flatus; as, a *flatulent* tumor. *Quincy.*

4. Pretentious without substance or reality; puffy; empty; vain; as, a *flatulent* writer; *flatulent* vanity.

He is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry. *Dryden.*

Flat'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In a flatulent manner; with flatulence.

Flat'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *flatuosité.*] Flatulence. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Flat'u-ous (flăt'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *flatueux.*] Windy; generating wind. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Fla'tus** (flā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLATUSES (-ĕz), L. FLATUS. [L., fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** A breath; a puff of wind. *Clarke.*

2. Wind or gas generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

Flat'wise' (flăt'wīz'), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

Flat'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any worm belonging to the Plathelminthes; also, sometimes applied to the planarians.

Flaun'drish (flȧn'drĭsh *or* flän'-), *a.* Flemish. [*Obs.*]

Flaunt (flänt *or* flant; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAUNTING.] [Cf. dial. G. *flandern* to flutter, wave; perh. akin to E. *flutter, flitter.*] To throw or spread out; to flutter; to move ostentatiously; as, a *flaunting* show.

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

Flaunt, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously; to make an impudent show of.

Flaunt, *n.* Anything displayed for show. [*Obs.*]

In these my borrowed *flaunts*. *Shak.*

Flaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flaunting way.

Flau'tist (flą'tĭst), *n.* [It. *flauto* a flute. See FLUTE.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

‖ **Flau'to** (flou'tō), *n.* [It.] A flute.

Flauto piccolo (pĕk'kō-lō) [It., little flute], an octave flute. — **Flauto traverso** (trȧ-vẽr'sō) [It., transverse flute], the German flute, held laterally, instead of being played, like the old *flûte à bec*, with a mouth piece at the end.

Fla-van'i-line (flȧ-văn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn; 104), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline, organic dyestuff, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, of artificial production. It is a strong base, and is a complex derivative of aniline and quinoline.

Fla-ves'cent (flȧ-vĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *flavescens*, p. pr. of *flavescere* to turn yellow, fr. *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla-vic'o-mous (-vĭk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flavicomus; flavus* yellow + *coma* hair.] Having yellow hair. [*R.*]

Fla'vin (flā'vĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow, vegetable dyestuff, resembling quercitron.

Fla'vine (-vĭn *or* -vēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline, organic base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained artificially.

Fla'vol (-vōl), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline substance, obtained from anthraquinone, and regarded as a hydroxyl derivative of it.

Fla'vor (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur, flaur* (two syllables), odor, cf. F. *fleurer* to emit an odor, It. *fiatore* a bad odor, prob. fr. L. *flare* to blow, whence the sense of *exhalation.* Cf. BLOW.] [Written also *flavour.*] **1.** That quality of anything which affects the smell; odor; fragrance; as, the *flavor* of a rose.

2. That quality of anything which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; savor; as, the *flavor* of food or drink.

3. That which imparts to anything a peculiar odor or taste, gratifying to the sense of smell, or the nicer perceptions of the palate; a substance which flavors.

4. That quality which gives character to any of the productions of literature or the fine arts.

Fla'vor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAVORING.] To give flavor to; to add something (as salt or a spice) to, to give character or zest.

Fla'vored (-vẽrd), *a.* Having a distinct flavor; as, high-*flavored* wine.

Fla'vor-less (-vẽr-lĕs), *a.* Without flavor; tasteless.

Fla'vor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid. *Dryden.*

Fla'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *flavus.*] Yellow. [*Obs.*]

Flaw (flą), *n.* [OE. *flai, flaw*, flake; cf. Sw. *flaga* flaw, crack, breach, flake, D. *vlaag* gust of wind, Norw. *flage, flaag*, and E. *flag* a flat stone.] **1.** A crack or breach; a gap or fissure; a defect of continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a knife or a vase.

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*. *Shak.*

2. A defect; a fault; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, in a deed, or in a statute.

Has not this also its *flaws* and its dark side? *South.*

3. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar; a quarrel. [*Obs.*]

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*. *Dryden.*

4. A sudden burst or gust of wind of short duration.

Snow, and hail, and stormy gust and *flaw*. *Milton.*
Like *flaws* in summer laying lusty corn. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Blemish; fault; imperfection; spot; speck.

Flaw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAWED (flą̣d); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAWING.] **1.** To crack; to make flaws in.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed*. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate; to make of no effect. [*Obs.*]

France hath *flawed* the league. *Shak.*

Flaw'less, *a.* Free from flaws. *Boyle.*

Flawn (flą̣n), *n.* [OF. *flaon*, F. *flan*, LL. *flado*, fr. OHG. *flado*, G. *fladen*, a sort of pancake; cf. Gr. πλατύς broad. See PLACE.] A sort of flat custard or pie. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Flaw'ter (flą̣'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. FLAY.] To scrape or pare, as a skin. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Flaw'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty. *Johnson.*

2. Subject to sudden flaws or gusts of wind.

Flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax;* akin to D. *vlas*, OHG. *flahs*, G. *flachs*, and prob. to *flechten* to braid, plait, twist, L. *plectere* to weave, *plicare* to fold, Gr. πλέκειν to weave, plait. See PLY.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Linum*, esp. the *L. usitatissimum*, which has a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen, cambric, lawn, lace*, etc. Linseed oil is expressed from the seed.

Flax.

2. The skin or fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.

Earth flax (*Min.*), amianthus. — **Flax brake,** a machine for removing the woody portion of flax from the fibrous. — **Flax comb,** a hatchel, hackle, or heckle. — **Flax cotton,** the fiber of flax, reduced by steeping in bicarbonate of soda and acidulated liquids, and prepared for bleaching and spinning like cotton. '*Knight.* — **Flax dresser,** one who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner. — **Flax mill,** a mill or factory where flax is spun or linen manufactured. — **Flax puller,** a machine for pulling flax plants in the field. — **Flax wench.** (*a*) A woman who spins flax. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Mountain flax** (*Min.*), amianthus. — **New Zealand flax.** (*Bot.*) See FLAX-PLANT.

Flax'en (flăks'n), *a.* Made of flax; resembling flax or its fibers; of the color of flax; of a light soft straw color; fair and flowing, like flax or tow; as, *flaxen* thread; *flaxen* hair.

Flax'-plant' (-plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant in New Zealand (*Phormium tenax*), allied to the lilies and aloes. The leaves are two inches wide and several feet long, and furnish a fiber which is used for making ropes, mats, and coarse cloth.

Flax'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the flax; linseed.

Flax'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TOADFLAX.

Flax'y (-ỹ), *a.* Like flax; flaxen. *Sir M. Sandys.*

Flay (flā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAYED (flād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAYING.] [OE. *flean, flan*, AS. *flеán;* akin to D. *vlaen*, Icel. *flá*, Sw. *flå*, Dan. *flaae*, cf. Lith. *pleszti*

to tear, *plyszti*, v. i., to burst, tear; perh. akin to E. *flag* a flat stone, *flaw*.] To skin; to strip off the skin or surface of; as, to *flay* an ox; to *flay* the green earth.

With her nails
She'll *flay* thy wolfish visage. *Shak.*

Flay'er (flā'ẽr), *n.* One who strips off the skin.

Flea (flē), *v. t.* [See FLAY.] To flay. [*Obs.*]

He will be *fleaed* first
And horse collars made of 's skin. *J. Fletcher.*

Flea, *n.* [OE. *fle*, *flee*, AS. *fleá*, *fleáh*; akin to D. *vloo*, OHG. *flōh*, G. *floh*, Icel. *flō*, Russ. *blocha*; prob. from the root of E. *flee*. √84. See FLEE.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect belonging to the genus Pulex, of the order Aphaniptera. Fleas are destitute of wings, but have the power of leaping energetically. The bite is poisonous to most persons. The human flea (*Pulex irritans*), abundant in Europe, is rare in America, where the dog flea (*P. canis*) takes its place. See APHANIPTERA, and DOG FLEA. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

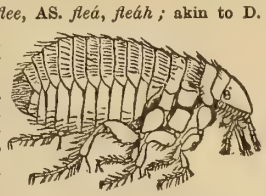

Dog Flea (*Pulex canis*), or common Flea of America, enlarged about twenty-five diameters.

A flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse; as, to put *a flea in one's ear*; to go away with *a flea in one's ear*. — Beach flea, Black flea, etc. See under BEACH, etc.

Flea'bane' (-bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of various plants, supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas. They belong, for the most part, to the genera *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, and *Pulicaria*.

Flea'-bee'tle (-bē't'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small beetle of the family *Halticidæ*, of many species. They have strong posterior legs and leap like fleas. The turnip flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*) and that of the grapevine (*Graptodera chalybea*) are common injurious species.

Flea-beetle (*Haltica striolata*). *a* Adult beetle; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa. All enlarged.

Flea'-bite' (flē'bīt'), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea. *Harvey.*

Flea'-bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; as, a *flea-bitten* face.

2. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of the color of a horse.

Fleagh (flē), *obs. imp.* of FLY.

Fleak (flēk), *n.* A flake; a thread or twist. [*Obs.*]

Little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp. *Dr. H. More.*

Fleak'ing, *n.* A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Flea'-louse' (flē'lous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A jumping plant louse of the family *Psyllidæ*, of many species. That of the pear tree is *Psylla pyri*.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* [F. *flamme*, OF. *flieme*, fr. LL. *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum*; cf. D. *vlijm*. See PHLEBOTOMY.] (*Surg. & Far.*) A sharp instrument used for opening veins, lancing gums, etc.; a kind of lancet.

Fleam tooth, a tooth of a saw shaped like an isosceles triangle; a peg tooth. *Knight.*

Fleam'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bloody; clotted. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Foamy bubbling of a *fleamy* brain. *Marston.*

Flear (flēr), *v. t. & i.* See FLEER.

Flea'wort' (flē'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb used in medicine (*Plantago Psyllium*), named from the shape of its seeds. *Loudon.*

‖ **Flèche** (flāsh), *n.* [F. *flèche*, prop., an arrow.] (*Fort.*) A simple fieldwork, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward and open at the gorge.

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* A flake; also, a lock, as of wool. [*Obs.*] *J. Martin.*

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr*; akin to Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, and perh. to E. *flitch*.] A spot; a streak; a speckle. "A sunny *fleck*." *Longfellow.*

Life is dashed with *flecks* of sin. *Tennyson.*

Fleck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLECKED (flĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLECKING.] [Cf. Icel. *flekka*, Sw. *fläcka*, D. *vlekken*, *vlakken*, G. *flecken*. See FLECK, *n.*] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*
A bird, a cloud, *flecking* the sunny air. *Trench.*

Fleck'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* To fleck. *Johnson.*

Fleck'less, *a.* Without spot or blame. [*R.*]

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*. *Tennyson.*

Flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See FLEXION.] **1.** The act of bending, or state of being bent.

2. The variation of words by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection.

Flec'tion-al (-al), *a.* Capable of, or pertaining to, flection or inflection.

A *flectional* word is a phrase in the bud. *Earle.*

Flec'tor (-tŏr), *n.* A flexor.

Fled (flĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of FLEE.

Fledge (flĕj), *a.* [OE. *flegge*, *flygge*; akin to D. *vlug*, G. *flügge*, *flücke*, OHG. *flucchi*, Icel. *fleygr*, and to E. *fly*. √84. See FLY, *v. i.*] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

His shoulders, *fledge* with wings. *Milton.*

Fledge, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEDGED (flĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEDGING.] **1.** To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish or adorn with any soft covering.

Your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged*. *Shak.*

Fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee (flē), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLED (flĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEEING.] [OE. *fleon*, *fleen*, AS. *fleón* (imperf. *fleáh*); akin to D. *vlieden*, OHG. & OS. *fliohan*, G. *fliehen*, Icel. *flýja* (imperf. *flýði*), Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly* (imperf. *flydde*), Goth. *bliuhan*. √84. Cf. FLIGHT.] To run away, as from danger or evil; to avoid in an alarmed or cowardly manner; to hasten off; — usually with *from*. This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive.

[He] cowardly *fled*, not having struck one stroke. *Shak.*
Flee fornication. 1 *Cor.* vi. 18.
So *fled* his enemies my warlike father. *Shak.*

☞ When great speed is to be indicated, we commonly use *fly*, not *flee*; as, *fly* hence to France with the utmost speed. "Whither shall I *fly* to 'scape their hands?" *Shak.* See FLY, *v. i.*, 5.

Fleece (flēs), *n.* [OE. *flees*, AS. *fleós*; akin to D. *vlies*, G. *flies*, *vlies*.] **1.** The entire coat of wool that covers a sheep or other similar animal; also, the quantity shorn from a sheep, or animal, at one time.

Who shore me
Like a tame wether, all my precious *fleece*. *Milton.*

2. Any soft woolly covering resembling a fleece.

3. (*Manuf.*) The fine web of cotton or wool removed by the doffing knife from the cylinder of a carding machine.

Fleece wool, wool shorn from the sheep. — Golden fleece. See under GOLDEN.

Fleece, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEECED (flēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEECING.] **1.** To deprive of a fleece, or natural covering of wool.

2. To strip of money or other property unjustly, especially by trickery or fraud; to bring to straits by oppressions and exactions.

Whilst pope and prince shared the wool betwixt them, the people were finely *fleeced*. *Fuller.*

3. To spread over as with wool. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Fleeced (flēst), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a fleece; as, a sheep is well *fleeced*. *Spenser.*

2. Stripped of a fleece; plundered; robbed.

Fleece'less (flēs'lĕs), *a.* Without a fleece.

Flee'cer (flē'sẽr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips unjustly, especially by trickery or fraud. *Prynne.*

Flee'cy (-sy), *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece. "*Fleecy* flocks." *Prior.*

Fleen (flēn), *n. pl.* *Obs. pl.* of FLEA. *Chaucer.*

Fle'er (flē'ẽr), *n.* One who flees. *Ld. Berners.*

Fleer (flēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEERED (flērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEERING.] [OE. *flerien*; cf. Scot. *fleyr*, Norw. *flira* to titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, MHG. *vlerre*, *vlarre*, a wide wound.] **1.** To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; as, to *fleer* and flout.

To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To grin with an air of civility; to leer. [*Obs.*]

Grinning and *fleering* as though they went to a bear baiting. *Latimer.*

Fleer, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fleer, *n.* **1.** A word or look of derision or mockery.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

2. A grin of civility; a leer. [*Obs.*]

A sly, treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

Fleer'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fleers. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

Fleet (flēt), *v. i.* [AS. *flēt* cream, fr. *fleótan* to float. See FLEET, *v. i.*] To take the cream from; to skim. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Fleet'en (flēt''n), *n.* Fleeted or skimmed milk. [*Obs.*]

Fleeten face, a face of the color of fleeten, *i. e.*, blanched; hence, a coward. "You know where you are, you *fleeten face*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Fleet'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*

Fleet'ing, *a.* Passing swiftly away; not durable; transient; transitory; as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

Syn. — Evanescent; ephemeral. See TRANSIENT.

Fleet'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fleeting manner; swiftly.

Fleet'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* A mixture of buttermilk and boiling whey; curds. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Fleet'ly, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as, the *fleetness* of a horse or of time.

Fleigh (flā), *obs. imp.* of FLY. *Chaucer.*

Fleme (flēm), *v. t.* [AS. *flēman*, *flȳman*.] To banish; to drive out; to expel. [*Obs.*] "Appetite *flemeth* discretion." *Chaucer.*

Flem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, banishes or expels. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Flanders.

Flem'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Flanders, or the Flemings. — *n.* The language or dialect spoken by the Flemings; also, collectively, the people of Flanders.

Flemish accounts (*Naut.*), short or deficient accounts. [*Humorous*] *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — Flemish beauty (*Bot.*), a well known pear. It is one of the few kinds which have a red color on one side. — Flemish bond. (*Arch.*) See BOND, *n.*, 8. — Flemish brick, a hard yellow paving brick. — Flemish coil, a flat coil of rope with the end in the center and the turns lying against, without riding over, each other. — Flemish eye (*Naut.*), an eye formed at the end of a rope by dividing the strands and laying them over each other. — Flemish horse (*Naut.*), an additional footrope at the end of a yard.

Flench (flĕnch), *v. t.* Same as FLENSE.

Flense (flĕns), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *flense*, D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen*, Scot. *flinch*.] To strip the blubber or skin from, as from a whale, seal, etc.

The *flensed* carcass of a fur seal. *U. S. Census* (1880).

Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [OE. *flesch*, *flesc*, AS. *flǣsc*; akin to OFries. *flāsk*, D. *vleesch*, OS. *flēsk*, OHG. *fleisc*, G. *fleisch*, Icel. & Dan. *flesk* lard, bacon, pork, Sw. *fläsk*.]

1. The aggregate of the muscles, fat, and other tissues which cover the framework of bones in man and other animals; especially, the muscles.

☞ In composition it is mainly albuminous, but contains in addition a large number of crystalline bodies, such as creatin, xanthin, hypoxanthin, carnin, etc. It is also rich in phosphate of potash.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; meat; especially, the body of beasts and birds used as food, as distinguished from *fish*.

With roasted *flesh*, or milk, and wastel bread. *Chaucer.*

3. The human body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

4. The human race; mankind; humanity.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth. *Gen.* vi. 12.

5. Human nature: (*a*) In a good sense, tenderness of feeling; gentleness.

There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper.*

(*b*) In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; desire for sensual gratification; carnality. (*c*) (*Theol.*) The character under the influence of animal propensities or selfish passions; the soul unmoved by spiritual influences.

6. Kindred; stock; race.

He is our brother and our *flesh*. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

7. The soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, and the like, which is fit to be eaten.

☞ *Flesh* is often used adjectively or in self-explaining compounds; as, *flesh* broth or *flesh*-broth; *flesh* brush or *flesh*brush; *flesh* tint or *flesh*-tint; *flesh* wound.

After the flesh, after the manner of man; in a gross or earthly manner. "Ye judge *after the flesh*." *John* viii. 15. — An arm of flesh, human strength or aid. — Flesh and blood. See under BLOOD. — Flesh broth, broth made by boiling flesh in water. — Flesh fly (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of flies whose larvæ or maggots feed upon flesh, as the bluebottle fly; — called also *meat fly*, *carrion fly*, and *blowfly*. See BLOWFLY. — Flesh meat, animal food. *Swift.* — Flesh side, the side of a skin or hide which was next to the flesh; — opposed to *grain side*. — Flesh tint (*Painting*), a color used in painting to imitate the hue of the living body. — Flesh worm (*Zoöl.*), any insect larva which feeds on meat and decaying flesh, esp. the larva of a flesh fly. See *Flesh fly* (above). — Proud flesh. See under PROUD. — To be one flesh, to be closely united, as in marriage; to become as one person. *Gen.* ii. 24.

Flesh, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLESHED (flĕsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLESHING.] **1.** To feed with flesh, as an incitement to further exertion; to initiate; — from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh. Hence, to use upon flesh (as a murderous weapon) so as to draw blood, especially for the first time.

Full bravely hast thou *fleshed*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*
The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shak.*

2. To glut; to satiate; hence, to harden; to accustom. "*Fleshed* in triumphs." *Glanvill.*

Old soldiers
Fleshed in the spoils of Germany and France. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Leather Manufacture*) To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from, as from hides.

Fleshed (flĕsht), *a.* **1.** Corpulent; fat; having flesh. **2.** Glutted; satiated; initiated.

Fleshed with slaughter. *Dryden.*

Flesh'er (flĕsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A butcher.

A *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay.*

2. A two-handled, convex, blunt-edged knife, for scraping hides; a fleshing knife.

Flesh'hood (flĕsh'hŏŏd), *n.* The state or condition of having a form of flesh; incarnation. [*R.*]

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Flesh'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness. *Milton.*

Flesh'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights, worn by actors and dancers. *D. Jerrold.*

Flesh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean. *Carlyle.*

Flesh'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites. *Spenser.*

Flesh'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A person devoted to fleshly things. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Flesh'ly (-lў), *a.* [AS. *flæsclīc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. "*Fleshly* bondage." *Denham.*

2. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*

3. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine. "*Fleshly* wisdom." 2 *Cor.* i. 12.

Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm
And fragile arms. *Milton.*

4. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts, which war against the soul. 1 *Pet.* ii. 11.

Flesh'ly, *adv.* In a fleshly manner; carnally; lasciviously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flesh'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of fleshing, or the excitement attending a successful beginning. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Flesh'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *flæsc mangere.*] One who deals in flesh; hence, a pimp; a procurer; a pander. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Flesh'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence (*pl.*), plenty; high living.

In the land of Egypt . . . we sat by the *fleshpots*, and . . . did eat bread to the full. *Ex.* xvi. 3.

Flesh'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A quaking or trembling of the flesh; a quiver. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Flesh'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* FLESHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLESHIEST (-ĕst).] **1.** Full of, or composed of, flesh; plump; corpulent; fat; gross.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy.* *Ray.*

2. Human. [*Obs.*] "*Fleshy* tabernacle." *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) Composed of firm pulp; succulent; as, the houseleek, cactus, and agave are *fleshy* plants.

Flet (flĕt), *p. p.* of FLEET. Skimmed. [*Obs.*]

Fletch (flĕch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLETCHED (flĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLETCHING.] [F. *flèche* arrow.] To feather, as an arrow. *Bp. Warburton.*

[Congress] *fletched* their complaint, by adding: "America loved his brother." *Bancroft.*

Fletch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *flechier.*] One who fletches or feathers arrows; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Flete (flēt), *v. i.* [See FLEET, *v. i.*] To float; to swim. [*Obs.*] "Whether I sink or *flete.*" *Chaucer.*

Fle-tif'er-ous (flē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fletifer; fletus* a weeping (from *flere, fletum*, to weep) + *ferre* to bear.] Producing tears. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

‖ Fleur'-de-lis' (flẽr'de-lē'), *n.; pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flẽr'-). [F., flower of the lily. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE, LILY.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The iris. See FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

2. A conventional flower suggested by the iris, and having a form which fits it for the terminal decoration of a scepter, the ornaments of a crown, etc. It is also a heraldic bearing, and is identified with the royal arms and adornments of France.

Fleur-de-lis (2).

Fleur'y (flẽr'ў *or* flŭr'ў), *a.* [F. *fleuri* covered with flowers, p. p. of *fleurir.* See FLOURISH.] (*Her.*) Finished at the ends with fleurs-de-lis; — said esp. of a cross so decorated.

Flew (flū), *imp.* of FLY.

Flewed (flūd), *a.* Having large flews. *Shak.*

Flews (flūz), *n. pl.* The pendulous or overhanging lateral parts of the upper lip of dogs, especially prominent in hounds; — called also *chaps.* See *Illust.* of BLOODHOUND.

Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEXED (flĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEXING.] [L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, perh. for *felctere* and akin to *falx* sickle, E. *falchion.* Cf. FLINCH.] To bend; as, to *flex* the arm.

Flex, *n.* Flax. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flex-an'i-mous (-ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flexanimus; flectere, flexum*, to bend + *animus* mind.] Having power to change the mind. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Flex'i-bil'i-ty (flĕks'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *flexibilitas*: cf. F. *flexibilité.*] The state or quality of being flexible; flexibleness; pliancy; pliability; as, the *flexibility* of strips of hemlock, hickory, whalebone or metal, or of rays of light. *Sir I. Newton.*

All the *flexibility* of a veteran courtier. *Macaulay.*

Flex'i-ble (flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *flexibilis*: cf. F. *flexible.*] **1.** Capable of being flexed or bent; admitting of being turned, bowed, or twisted, without breaking; pliable; yielding to pressure; not stiff or brittle.

When the splitting wind
Makes *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shak.*

2. Willing or ready to yield to the influence of others; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; tractable; manageable; ductile; easy and compliant; wavering.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible.* *Shak.*

3. Capable of being adapted or molded; plastic; as, a *flexible* language.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Pliant; pliable; supple; tractable; manageable; ductile; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.

— Flex'i-ble-ness, *n.* — **Flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

Flex'i-cos'tate (flĕks'ĭ-kŏs'tāt). *a.* [L. *flexus* bent + E. *costate.*] (*Anat.*) Having bent or curved ribs.

Flex'ile (flĕks'ĭl), *a.* [L. *flexilis.*] Flexible; pliant; pliable; easily bent; plastic; tractable. *Wordsworth.*

Flex'ion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flexio*: cf. F. *flexion.*] **1.** The act of flexing or bending; a turning.

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. *Bacon.*

3. (*Gram.*) Syntactical change of form of words, as by declension or conjugation; inflection.

Express the syntactical relations by *flexion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. (*Physiol.*) The bending of a limb or joint; that motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximal part; — distinguished from *extension.*

Flex'or (flĕks'ŏr), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which bends or flexes any part; as, the *flexors* of the arm or the hand; — opposed to *extensor.*

Flex'u-ose' (flĕk'shu-ōs'; 135), *a.* Flexuous.

Flex'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending, turning.] **1.** Having turns, windings, or flexures.

2. (*Bot.*) Having alternate curvatures in opposite directions; bent in a zigzag manner.

3. Wavering; not steady; flickering. *Bacon.*

Flex'u-ral (-ral), *a.* [From FLEXURE.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, flexure; of the nature of, or characterized by, flexure; as, *flexural* elasticity.

Flex'ure (flĕk'shur; 135), *n.* [L. *flexura.*] **1.** The act of flexing or bending; a turning or curving; flexion; hence, obsequious bowing or bending.

Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending? *Shak.*

2. A turn; a bend; a fold; a curve.

Varying with the *flexures* of the valley through which it meandered. *British Quart. Rev.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The last joint, or bend, of the wing of a bird.

4. (*Astron.*) The small distortion of an astronomical instrument caused by the weight of its parts; the amount to be added or subtracted from the observed readings of the instrument to correct them for this distortion.

The flexure of a curve (*Math.*), the bending of a curve towards or from a straight line.

Flib'ber-gib (flĭb'bẽr-jĭb), *n.* A sycophant. [*Obs. & Humorous*] "Flatterers and *flibbergibs.*" *Latimer.*

Flib'ber-ti-gib'bet (-tĭ-jĭb'bĕt), *n.* An imp. *Shak.*

‖ Fli'bus'tier' (flē'bus'tyā'), *n.* [F.] A buccaneer; an American pirate. See FILIBUSTER. [*Obs.*]

Flick (flĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLICKED (flĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLICKING.] [Cf. FLICKER.] To whip lightly or with a quick jerk; to flap; as, to *flick* a horse; to *flick* the dirt from boots. *Thackeray.*

Flick, *n.* A flitch; as, a *flick* of bacon.

Flick'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLICKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLICKERING.] [OE. *flikeren, flekeren*, to flutter, AS. *flicerian, flicorian*, cf. D. *flikkeren* to sparkle. √84. Cf. FLACKER.] **1.** To flutter; to flap the wings without flying.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To waver unsteadily, like a flame in a current of air, or when about to expire; as, the *flickering* light.

The shadows *flicker* to and fro. *Tennyson.*

Flick'er, *n.* **1.** The act of wavering or of fluttering; fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness; as, the last *flicker* of the dying flame.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*); — so called from its spring note. Called also *yellow-hammer, high-holder, pigeon woodpecker*, and *yucca.*

The cackle of the *flicker* among the oaks. *Thoreau.*

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*); male. 1/5

Flick'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a flickering manner.

Flick'er-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FLITTERMOUSE.

Fledge (flĭj), *a.* Fledged; fledge. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Fledge, *v. i.* To become fledged; to fledge. [*Obs.*]

Every day build their nests, every hour *fledge.* *R. Greene.*

Fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* [From FLY, *v.*; cf. FLYER.] **1.** One who flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. *Shak.*

2. (*Mach.*) A fly. See FLY, *n.*, 9, and 13 (*b*).

3. (*Spinning*) See FLYER, *n.*, 5.

4. (*Arch.*) See FLYER, *n.*, 4.

Flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *fliht, flyht*, a flying, fr. *fleógan* to fly; cf. *flyht* a fleeing, fr. *fleón* to flee, G. *flucht* a fleeing, Sw. *flykt*, G. *flug* a flying, Sw. *flygt*, D. *vlugt* a fleeing or flying, Dan. *flugt.* √84. See FLEE, FLY.] **1.** The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; mode or style of flying.

Like the night owl's lazy *flight.* *Shak.*

2. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter. *Matt.* xxiv. 20.

Fain by *flight* to save themselves. *Shak.*

3. Lofty elevation and excursion; a mounting; a soaring; as, a *flight* of imagination, ambition, folly.

Could he have kept his spirit to that *flight*,
He had been happy. *Byron.*

His highest *flights* were indeed far below those of Taylor. *Macaulay.*

4. A number of beings or things passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in one season; as, a *flight* of arrows. *Swift.*

Swift *flights* of angels ministrant. *Milton.*

Like a *flight* of fowl
Scattered by winds and high tempestuous gusts. *Shak.*

5. A series of steps or stairs reaching from one landing to another. *Parker.*

6. A kind of arrow for the longbow; also, the sport of shooting with it. See SHAFT. [*Obs.*]

Challenged Cupid at the *flight.* *Shak*

Not a *flight* drawn home
E'er made that haste that they have. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. The husk or glume of oats. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Flight feathers (*Zoöl.*), the wing feathers of a bird, including the quills, coverts, and bastard wing. See BIRD. — **To put to flight, To turn to flight**, to compel to run away; to force to flee; to rout.

Syn. — Pair; set. See PAIR.

Flight'ed (flīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Taking flight; flying; — used in composition. "Drowsy-*flighted* steeds." *Milton.*

2. (*Her.*) Feathered; — said of arrows.

Flight'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Brewing*) A horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor. *Knight.*

Flight'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a flighty manner.

Flight'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being flighty.

The *flightiness* of her temper. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — Levity; giddiness; volatility; lightness; wildness; eccentricity. See LEVITY.

Flight'-shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* The distance to which an arrow or flight may be shot; bowshot, — about the fifth of a mile. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Within a *flight-shot* from it in the valley. *Evelyn.*

Half a *flight-shot* from the king's oak. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flight'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Fleeting; swift; transient.

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*

2. Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies, of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; eccentric; slightly delirious.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind. *Coleridge.*

A harsh disciplinarian and a *flighty* enthusiast. *J. S. Harford.*

Flim'flam' (flĭm'flăm'), *n.* [Cf. FLAM.] A freak; a trick; a lie. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Flim'si-ly (-zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

Flim'si-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy.

Flim'sy (flĭm'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* FLIMSIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLIMSIEST.] [Cf. W. *llymsi* naked, bare, empty, sluggish, spiritless. Cf. LIMSY.] Weak; feeble; limp; slight; vain; without strength or solidity; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; as, a *flimsy* argument, excuse, objection.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

All the *flimsy* furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

Syn. — Weak; feeble; superficial; shallow; vain.

Flim'sy, *n.* **1.** Thin or transfer paper.

2. A bank note. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLINCHED (flĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLINCHING.] [Prob. fr. OE. *flecchen* to waver, give way, F. *fléchir*, fr. L. *flectere* to bend; but prob. influenced by E. *blench.* Cf. FLEX.] **1.** To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince; as, one of the parties *flinched* from the combat.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

2. (*Croquet*) To let the foot slip from a ball, when attempting to give a tight croquet.

Flinch, *n.* The act of flinching.

Flinch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flinches or fails.

Flinch'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flinching manner.

Flin'der-mouse' (flĭn'dẽr-mous'), *n.* [OE. *vlindre* moth (cf. D. *vlinder* butterfly) + E. *mouse.* Cf. FLITTERMOUSE, FLINDERS.] (*Zoöl.*) A bat; a flittermouse.

Flin'ders (-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [Scot. *flenders, flendris*; perh. akin to E. *flutter*; cf. D. *flenters* rags, broken pieces.] Small pieces or splinters; fragments.

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLINGING.] [OE. *flingen, flengen*, to rush, hurl; cf. Icel. *flengja* to whip, ride furiously, OSw. *flenga* to strike, Sw. *flänga* to romp, Dan. *flenge* to slash.] **1.** To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart; to emit with violence as if thrown from the hand; as, to *fling* a stone into the pond.

'T is Fate that *flings* the dice; and, as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*

He . . . like Jove, his lightning *flung.* *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well.
Fling but the appearance of dishonor on it,
It straight takes fire. *Addison.*

2. To shed forth; to emit; to scatter.

The sun begins to *fling*
His flaring beams. *Milton.*

Every beam new transient colors *flings.* *Pope.*

3. To throw; to hurl; to throw off or down; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.

His horse started, *flung* him, and fell upon him. *Walpole.*

To fling about, to throw on all sides; to scatter. — **To fling away**, to reject; to discard.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition. *Shak.*

— **To fling down.** (*a*) To throw to the ground; esp., to throw in defiance, as formerly knights cast a glove into the arena as a challenge.

This question so *flung down* before the guests, . . .
Was handed over by consent of all
To me who had not spoken. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To overturn; to demolish; to ruin. — **To fling in**, to throw in; not to charge in an account; as, in settling accounts, one party *flings in* a small sum, or a few days' work. — **To fling off**, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of. *Addison.* — **To fling open**, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, *to fling open* a door. — **To fling out**, to utter; to speak in an abrupt or harsh manner; as, *to fling out* hard words against another. — **To fling up**, to relinquish; to abandon; as, *to fling up* a design.

Fling (flĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To throw; to wince; to flounce; as, the horse began to kick and *fling*.

2. To cast in the teeth; to utter abusive language; to sneer; as, the scold began to flout and *fling*.

3. To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush or spring with violence or haste.

And crop-full, out of doors he *flings*. *Milton.*
I *flung* closer to his breast,
As sword that, after battle, *flings* to sheath. *Mrs. Browning.*

To fling out, to become ugly and intractable; to utter sneers and insinuations.

Fling, *n.* **1.** A cast from the hand; a throw; also, a flounce; a kick; as, the *fling* of a horse.

2. A severe or contemptuous remark; an expression of sarcastic scorn; a gibe; a sarcasm.

I, who love to have a *fling*,
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

3. A kind of dance; as, the Highland *fling*.

4. A trifling matter; an object of contempt. [*Obs.*]

England were but a *fling*
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
Old Proverb.

To have one's fling, to enjoy one's self to the full; to have a season of dissipation. *J. H. Newman.* "When I was as young as you, I *had my fling*. I led a life of pleasure." *D. Jerrold.*

Fling'dust' (-dŭst'), *n.* One who kicks up the dust; a streetwalker; a low woman. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Fling'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

Flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS. *flint*, akin to Sw. *flinta*, Dan. *flint*; cf. OHG. *flins* flint, G. *flinte* gun (cf. E. *flint*lock), perh. akin to Gr. πλίνθος brick. Cf. PLINTH.] **1.** (*Min.*) A massive, somewhat impure variety of quartz, in color usually of a gray to brown or nearly black, breaking with a conchoidal fracture and sharp edge. It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel.

2. A piece of flint for striking fire; — formerly much used, esp. in the hammers of gun locks.

3. Anything extremely hard, unimpressible, and unyielding, like flint. "A heart of *flint*." *Spenser.*

Flint age. (*Geol.*) Same as *Stone age*, under STONE. — **Flint brick**, a fire brick made principally of powdered silex. — **Flint glass.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Flint implements** (*Archæol.*), tools, etc., employed by men before the use of metals, such as axes, arrows, spears, knives, wedges, etc., which were commonly made of flint, but also of granite, jade, jasper, and other hard stones. — **Flint mill.** (*a*) (*Pottery*) A mill in which flints are ground. (*b*) (*Mining*) An obsolete appliance for lighting the miner at his work, in which flints on a revolving wheel were made to produce a shower of sparks, which gave light, but did not inflame the fire damp. *Knight.* — **Flint stone**, a hard, siliceous stone; a flint. — **Flint wall**, a kind of wall, common in England, on the face of which are exposed the black surfaces of broken flints set in the mortar, with quoins of masonry. — **Liquor of flints**, a solution of silica, or flints, in potash. — **To skin a flint**, to be capable of, or guilty of, any expedient or any meanness for making money. [*Colloq.*]

Flint' glass' (glȧs'). (*Chem.*) A soft, heavy, brilliant glass, consisting essentially of a silicate of lead and potassium. It is used for tableware, and for optical instruments, as prisms, its density giving a high degree of dispersive power; — so called, because formerly the silica was obtained from pulverized flints. Called also *crystal glass*. Cf. GLASS.

☞ The concave or diverging half of an achromatic lens is usually made of *flint glass*.

Flint'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Hard-hearted. *Shak.*

Flint'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flint'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A lock for a gun or pistol, having a flint fixed in the hammer, which on striking the steel ignites the priming.

2. A hand firearm fitted with a flintlock; esp., the old-fashioned musket of European and other armies.

Flint'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition flint enters largely. *Knight.*

Flint'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian name for the very hard wood of the *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

Flint'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* FLINTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLINTIEST.] Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint; as, a *flinty* rock; *flinty* ground; a *flinty* heart.

Flinty rock, *or* **Flinty slate**, a siliceous slate; — basanite is here included. See BASANITE.

Flip (flĭp), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *flip* nimble, flippant, also, a slight blow. Cf. FLIPPANT.] A mixture of beer, spirit, etc., stirred and heated by a hot iron.

Flip dog, an iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

Flip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIPPED (flĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLIPPING.] To toss or fillip; as, to *flip* up a cent.

As when your little ones
Do 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones. *W. Browne.*

Flipe (flīp), *v. t.* To turn inside out, or with the leg part back over the foot, as a stocking in pulling off or for putting on. [*Scot.*]

Flip'-flap' (flĭp'flăp'), *n.* [See FLIP, and FLAP.] The repeated stroke of something long and loose. *Johnson.*

Flip'-flap', *adv.* With repeated strokes and noise, as of something long and loose. *Ash.*

Flip'pan-cy (flĭp'pan-sy), *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] The state or quality of being flippant.

This *flippancy* of language. *Bp. Hurd.*

Flip'pant (-pant), *a.* [Prov. E. *flip* to move nimbly; cf. W. *llipa* soft, limber, pliant, or Icel. *fleipa* to babble, prattle. Cf. FLIP, FILLIP, FLAP, FLIPPER.] **1.** Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech. *Barrow.*

2. Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; empty; trifling; inconsiderate; pert; petulant. "*Flippant* epilogues." *Thomson.*

To put *flippant* scorn to the blush. *I. Taylor.*
A sort of *flippant*, vain discourse. *Burke.*

Flip'pant, *n.* A flippant person. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Flip'pant-ly, *adv.* In a flippant manner.

Flip'pant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being flippant.

Flip'per (-pẽr), *n.* [Cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A broad flat limb used for swimming, as those of seals, sea turtles, whales, etc.

2. (*Naut.*) The hand. [*Slang*]

Flirt (flẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLIRTING.] [Cf. AS. *fleard* trifle, folly, *fleardian* to trifle.] **1.** To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly; as, they *flirt* water in each other's faces; he *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief.

2. To toss or throw about; to move playfully to and fro; as, to *flirt* a fan.

3. To jeer at; to treat with contempt; to mock. [*Obs.*]

I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am *flirted*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flirt, *v. i.* **1.** To run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; especially, to play the coquette; to play at courtship; to coquet; as, they *flirt* with the young men.

2. To utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain; to jeer or gibe. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Flirt, *n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion; hence, a jeer.

Several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*
With many a *flirt* and flutter. *E. A. Poe.*

2. [Cf. LG. *flirtje*, G. *flirtchen*. See FLIRT, *v. t.*] One who flirts; esp., a woman who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a coquette; a pert girl.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Flirt, *a.* Pert; wanton. [*Obs.*]

Flir-ta'tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion.

2. Playing at courtship; coquetry.

The *flirtations* and jealousies of our ball rooms. *Macaulay.*

Flirt'-gill' (flẽrt'jĭl'), *n.* A woman of light behavior; a gill-flirt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flirt'i-gig (-ĭ-gĭg), *n.* A wanton, pert girl. [*Obs.*]

Flirt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

Flisk (flĭsk), *v. i.* To frisk; to skip; to caper. [*Obs. Scot.*] "The *flisking* flies." *Gosson.*

Flisk, *n.* A caper; a spring; a whim. [*Scot.*]

Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLITTING (-tĭng).] [OE. *flitten, flutten*, to carry away, go away; cf. Icel. *flytja*, Sw. *flytta*, Dan. *flytte*. √84. Cf. FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** To move with celerity through the air; to fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet; as, a bird *flits* away; a cloud *flits* along.

A shadow *flits* before me. *Tennyson.*

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. To pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another; to remove; to migrate.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

4. To remove from one place or habitation to another. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *Wright. Jamieson.*

5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*

Flit, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. [*Obs.*] See FLEET.

Flitch (flĭch), *n.; pl.* FLITCHES (-ĕz). [OE. *flicche, flikke*, AS. *flicce*, akin to Icel. *flikki*; cf. Icel. *flik* flap, tatter; perh. akin to E. *fleck*. Cf. FLICK, *n.*] **1.** The side of a hog salted and cured; a side of bacon. *Swift.*

2. One of several planks, smaller timbers, or iron plates, which are secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam.

3. The outside piece of a sawed log; a slab. [*Eng.*]

Flite (flīt), *v. i.* [AS. *flītan* to strive, contend, quarrel; akin to G. *fleiss* industry.] To scold; to quarrel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Flit'ter (flĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To flutter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flit'ter, *v. t.* To flutter; to move quickly; as, to *flitter* the cards. [*R.*] *Lowell.*

Flit'ter, *n.* [Cf. G. *flitter* spangle, tinsel, *flittern* to make a tremulous motion, to glitter. Cf. FLITTER, *v. i.*] A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment.

Flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* [*Flitter*, v. i. + *mouse*; cf. G. *fledermaus*, OHG. *fledarmūs*. Cf. FLICKERMOUSE, FLINDERMOUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A bat; — called also *flickermouse, flindermouse*, and *flintymouse*.

Flit'tern (-tẽrn), *a.* A term applied to the bark obtained from young oak trees. *McElrath.*

Flit'ti-ness (flĭt'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From FLITTY.] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hopkins.*

Flit'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

A neighbor had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away. *Jeffrey.*

Flit'ting-ly, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

Flit'ty (flĭt'tў), *a.* [From FLIT.] Unstable; fluttering. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Flix (flĭks), *n.* [Cf. FLAX.] Down; fur. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *J. Dyer.*

Flix, *n.* The flux; dysentery. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Flix weed (*Bot.*), the *Sisymbrium Sophia*, a kind of hedge mustard, formerly used as a remedy for dysentery.

Flo (flō), *n.; pl.* FLON (flōn). [AS. *flā, flān*.] An arrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Float (flōt), *n.* [OE. *flote* ship, boat, fleet, AS. *flota* ship, fr. *flēótan* to float; akin to D. *vloot* fleet, G. *floss* raft, Icel. *floti* float, raft, fleet, Sw. *flotta*. √84. See FLEET, *v. i.*, and cf. FLOTILLA, FLOTSAM, FLOVER.]

1. Anything which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the surface, or mark the place of, something. Specifically: (*a*) A mass of timber or boards fastened together, and conveyed down a stream by the current; a raft. (*b*) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet, which floats upon the water in a cistern or boiler. (*c*) The cork or quill used in angling, to support the bait line, and indicate the bite of a fish. (*d*) Anything used to buoy up whatever is liable to sink; an inflated bag or pillow used by persons learning to swim; a life preserver.

This reform bill . . . had been used as a *float* by the conservative ministry. *J. P. Peters.*

2. A float board. See *Float board* (below).

3. (*Tempering*) A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated surface of an object of large bulk, as an anvil or die. *Knight.*

4. The act of flowing; flux; flow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one foot deep. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

6. (*Plastering*) The trowel or tool with which the floated coat of plastering is leveled and smoothed.

7. A polishing block used in marble working; a runner. *Knight.*

8. A single-cut file for smoothing; a tool used by shoemakers for rasping off pegs inside a shoe.

9. A coal cart. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

10. The sea; a wave. See FLOTE, *n.*

Float board, one of the boards fixed radially to the rim of an undershot water wheel or of a steamer's paddle wheel; a vane. — **Float case** (*Naut.*), a caisson used for lifting a ship. — **Float copper** *or* **gold** (*Mining*), fine particles of metallic copper or of gold suspended in water, and thus liable to be lost. — **Float ore**, water-worn particles of ore; fragments of vein material found on the surface, away from the vein outcrop. *Raymond.* — **Float stone** (*Arch.*), a siliceous stone used to rub stonework or brickwork to a smooth surface. — **Float valve**, a valve or cock acted upon by a float. See FLOAT, 1 (*b*).

Float, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOATING.] [OE. *flotien, flotten*, AS. *flotian* to float, swim, fr. *flēótan*. See FLOAT, *n.*] **1.** To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground. *Milton*
Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated*. *Dryden.*

2. To move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft; to drift along; to move or glide without effort or impulse on the surface of a fluid, or through the air.

They stretch their broad plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*
There seems a *floating* whisper on the hills. *Byron.*

Float, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to float; to cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid; as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor.

Had *floated* that bell on the Inchcape rock. *Southey.*

2. To flood; to overflow; to cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

3. (*Plastering*) To pass over and level the surface of with a float while the plastering is kept wet.

4. To support and sustain the credit of, as a commercial scheme or a joint-stock company, so as to enable it to go into, or continue in, operation.

Float'a-ble (flōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be floated.

Float'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Same as FLOTAGE.

Float-a'tion (flōt-ā'shŭn), *n.* See FLOTATION.

Float'er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who floats or swims.

2. A float for indicating the height of a liquid surface.

Float'ing, *a.* **1.** Buoyed upon or in a fluid; as, the *floating* timbers of a wreck; *floating* motes in the air.

2. Free or loose from the usual attachment; as, the *floating* ribs in man and some other animals.

3. Not funded; not fixed, invested, or determined; as, *floating* capital; a *floating* debt.

Trade was at an end. *Floating* capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island. *Macaulay.*

Floating anchor (*Naut.*), a drag or sea anchor; drag sail. — **Floating battery** (*Mil.*), a battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships, chiefly for the defense of a coast or the bombardment of a place. — **Floating bridge.** (*a*) A bridge consisting of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water; a bateau bridge. See BATEAU. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; — used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort. (*c*) A kind of ferryboat which is guided and impelled by means of chains which are anchored on each side of a stream, and pass over wheels on the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam power. (*d*) The landing platform of a ferry dock. — **Floating cartilage** (*Med.*), a cartilage which moves freely in the cavity of a joint, and often interferes with the functions of the latter. — **Floating dam.** (*a*) An anchored dam. (*b*) A caisson used as a gate for a dry dock. — **Floating derrick**, a derrick on a float for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, etc. — **Floating dock.** (*Naut.*) See under DOCK. — **Floating harbor**, a breakwater of cages or booms, anchored and fastened together, and used as a protection to ships riding at anchor to leeward. *Knight.* — **Floating heart** (*Bot.*), a small aquatic plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) whose heart-shaped leaves float on the water of American ponds. — **Floating island**, a dish for dessert, consisting of custard with floating

masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — **Floating kidney.** (*Med.*) See *Wandering kidney*, under WANDERING. — **Floating light**, a light shown at the masthead of a vessel moored over sunken rocks, shoals, etc., to warn mariners of danger; a light-ship; also, a light erected on a buoy or floating stage. — **Floating liver.** (*Med.*) See *Wandering liver*, under WANDERING. — **Floating pier**, a landing stage or pier which rises and falls with the tide. — **Floating ribs** (*Anat.*), the lower or posterior ribs which are not connected with the others in front; in man they are the last two pairs. — **Floating screed** (*Plastering*), a strip of plastering first laid on, to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat. — **Floating threads** (*Weaving*), threads which span several other threads without being interwoven with them, in a woven fabric.

Float'ing (flōt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Weaving*) Floating threads. See *Floating threads*, above.

2. The second coat of three-coat plastering. *Knight.*

Float'ing-ly, *adv.* In a floating manner.

Float'y (-y), *a.* Swimming on the surface; buoyant; light. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Flo'bert (flō'bĕrt), *n.* (*Gun.*) A small cartridge designed for target shooting; — sometimes called *ball cap.*

Flobert rifle, a rifle adapted to the use of floberts.

Floc'cil-la'tion (flŏk'sĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *floccus* a flock of wool. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] (*Med.*) A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person, as if to pick off flocks of wool; carphology; — an alarming symptom in acute diseases. *Dunglison.*

Floc-cose' (flŏk-kōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus.* Cf. 2d FLOCK, *n.*] **1.** Spotted with small tufts like wool. *Wright.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having tufts of soft hairs, which are often deciduous.

Floc'cu-lar (flŏk'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the flocculus.

Floc'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOCCULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOCCULATING.] (*Geol.*) To aggregate into small lumps.

Floc'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with tufts of curly hairs, as some insects.

Floc'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Geol.*) The process by which small particles of fine soils and sediments aggregate into larger lumps.

Floc'cu-lence (-lens), *n.* The state of being flocculent.

Floc'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [See FLOCK of wool.] **1.** Clothed with small flocks or flakes; woolly. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the down of newly hatched or unfledged birds.

‖ **Floc'cu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* FLOCCULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus* a lock or flock of wool.] (*Anat.*) A small lobe in the under surface of the cerebellum, near the middle peduncle; the subpeduncular lobe.

‖ **Floc'cus** (-kŭs), *n.; pl.* FLOCCI (-sī). [L., a flock of wool.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tuft of hair terminating the tail of mammals. (*b*) A tuft of feathers on the head of young birds.

2. (*Bot.*) A woolly filament sometimes occurring with the sporules of certain fungi.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company; akin to Icel. *flokkr* crowd, Sw. *flock*, Dan. *flok*; prob. orig. used of fowls, and akin to E. *fly.* See FLY.] **1.** A company or collection of living creatures; — especially applied to sheep and birds, rarely to persons or (except in the plural) to cattle and other large animals; as, a *flock* of ravenous fowl. *Milton.*

The heathen . . . came to Nicanor by *flocks.* 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14.

2. A Christian church or congregation; considered in their relation to the pastor, or minister in charge.

As half amazed, half frighted all his *flock.* *Tennyson.*

Flock, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOCKED (flŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOCKING.] To gather in companies or crowds.

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden.*

Flocking fowl (*Zoöl.*), the greater scaup duck.

Flock, *v. t.* To flock to; to crowd. [*Obs.*]

Good fellows, trooping, *flocked* me so. *Taylor* (1609).

Flock, *n.* [OE. *flokke*; cf. D. *vlok*, G. *flocke*, OHG. *floccho*, Icel. *flōki*, perh. akin to E. *flicker*, *flacker*, or cf. L. *floccus*, F. *floc.*] **1.** A lock of wool or hair.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point [pommel]. *Shak.*

2. Woolen or cotton refuse (*sing.* or *pl.*), old rags, etc., reduced to a degree of fineness by machinery, and used for stuffing upholstered furniture.

3. Very fine, sifted, woolen refuse, especially that from shearing the nap of cloths, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a velvety or clothlike appearance; also, the dust of vegetable fiber used for a similar purpose.

Flock bed, a bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine. "Once a *flock bed*, but repaired with straw." *Pope.* — **Flock paper**, paper coated with flock fixed with glue or size.

Flock, *v. t.* To coat with flock, as wall paper; to roughen the surface of (as glass) so as to give an appearance of being covered with fine flock.

Flock'ling, *n.* A lamb. [*Obs.*] *Brome* (1659).

Flock'ly, *adv.* In flocks; in crowds. [*Obs.*]

Flock'mel (flŏk'mĕl), *adv.* [AS. *flocmælum.* See MEAL part.] In a flock; in a body. [*Obs.*]

That *flockmel* on a day they to him went. *Chaucer.*

Flock'y, *a.* Abounding with flocks; floccose.

Floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flag* af iis, iis*flage*, Sw. *flaga*, *flake*, is*flaga*, is*flake.* See FLAG a flat stone.] A low, flat mass of floating ice.

Floe rat (*Zoöl.*), a seal (*Phoca fœtida*).

Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOGGED (flŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOGGING (-gĭng).] [Cf. Scot. *fleg* blow, stroke, kick, AS. *flocan* to strike, or perh. fr. L. *flagellare* to whip. Cf. FLAGELLATE.] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.

Flog'ger (-gẽr), *n.* **1.** One who flogs.

2. A kind of mallet for beating the bung stave of a cask to start the bung. *Knight.*

Flog'ging (flŏg'gĭng), *a. & n.* from FLOG, *v. t.*

Flogging chisel (*Mach.*), a large cold chisel, used in chipping castings. — **Flogging hammer**, a small sledge hammer used for striking a flogging chisel.

Flon (flŏn), *n. pl.* See FLO. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flong (flŏng *or* flŭng), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of FLING.

Flood (flŭd), *n.* [OE. *flod* a flowing, stream, flood, AS. *flōd*; akin to D. *vloed*, OS. *flōd*, OHG. *fluot*, G. *flut*, Icel. *flōð*, Sw. & Dan. *flod*, Goth. *flōdus*; from the root of E. *flow.* √80. See FLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** A great flow of water; a body of moving water; the flowing stream, as of a river; especially, a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually thus covered; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation.

A covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood.* *Milton.*

2. The flowing in of the tide; the semidiurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; — opposed to *ebb*; as, young *flood*; high *flood.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

3. A great flow or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava; hence, a great quantity widely diffused; an overflowing; a superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.

4. Menstrual discharge; menses. *Harvey.*

Flood anchor (*Naut.*), the anchor by which a ship is held while the tide is rising. — **Flood fence**, a fence so secured that it will not be swept away by a flood. — **Flood gate**, a gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; a tide gate. — **Flood mark**, the mark or line to which the tide, or a flood, rises; high-water mark. — **Flood tide**, the rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide.* — **The Flood**, the Deluge in the days of Noah.

Flood, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOODING.] **1.** To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, the swollen river *flooded* the valley.

2. To cause or permit to be inundated; to fill or cover with water or other fluid; as, to *flood* arable land for irrigation; to fill to excess or to its full capacity; as, to *flood* a country with a depreciated currency.

Flood'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Inundation. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Flood'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who floods anything.

Flood'ing, *n.* **1.** The filling or covering with water or other fluid; overflow; inundation; the filling anything to excess.

2. (*Med.*) An abnormal or excessive discharge of blood from the uterus. *Dunglison.*

Flook (flōōk), *n.* A fluke of an anchor.

Flook'an (-an), **Flu'kan** (flū'kan), *n.* (*Mining*) See FLUCAN.

Flook'y (-y), *a.* Fluky.

Floor (flōr), *n.* [AS. *flōr*; akin to D. *vloer*, G. *flur* field, floor, entrance hall, Icel. *flōr* floor of a cow stall, cf. Ir. & Gael. *lar* floor, ground, earth, W. *llawr*, perh. akin to L. *planus* level. Cf. PLAIN smooth.] **1.** The bottom or lower part of any room; the part upon which we stand and upon which the movables in the room are supported.

2. The structure formed of beams, girders, etc., with proper covering, which divides a building horizontally into stories. *Floor* in sense 1 is, then, the upper surface of *floor* in sense 2.

3. The surface, or the platform, of a structure on which we walk or travel; as, the *floor* of a bridge.

4. A story of a building. See STORY.

5. (*Legislative Assemblies*) (*a*) The part of the house assigned to the members. (*b*) The right to speak. [*U. S.*]

☞ Instead of *he has the floor*, the English say, *he is in possession of the house.*

6. (*Naut.*) That part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.

7. (*Mining*) (*a*) The rock underlying a stratified or nearly horizontal deposit. (*b*) A horizontal, flat ore body. *Raymond.*

Floor cloth, a heavy textile fabric, painted, varnished, or saturated with waterproof material, for covering floors; oilcloth. — **Floor cramp**, an implement for tightening the seams of floor boards before nailing them in position. — **Floor light**, a frame with glass panes in a floor. — **Floor plan.** (*a*) (*Shipbuilding*) A longitudinal section, showing a ship as divided at the water line. (*b*) (*Arch.*) A horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, arrangement of passages, apartments, and openings at the level of any floor of a house.

Floor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOORED (flōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOORING.] **1.** To cover with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; to knock down; hence, to silence by a conclusive answer or retort; as, to *floor* an opponent.

Floored or crushed by him. *Coleridge.*

3. To finish or make an end of; as, to *floor* a college examination. [*Colloq.*]

I've *floored* my little-go work. *T. Hughes.*

Floor'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Floor space.

Floor'er (-ẽr), *n.* Anything that floors or upsets a person, as a blow that knocks him down; a conclusive answer or retort; a task that exceeds one's abilities. [*Colloq.*]

Floor'heads' (-hĕdz'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The upper extremities of the floor timbers of a vessel.

Floor'ing, *n.* **1.** A platform; the bottom of a room; a floor; pavement. See FLOOR, *n.* *Addison.*

2. Material for the construction of a floor or floors.

Floor'less, *a.* Having no floor.

Floor'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. [*U. S.*]

Flop (flŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOPPED (flŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOPPING.] [A variant of *flap.*] **1.** To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, a fish its tail, etc.; to flap.

2. To turn suddenly, as something broad and flat. [*Colloq.*] *Fielding.*

Flop (flŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail, or a bird with its wings; to rise and fall; as, the brim of a hat *flops.*

2. To fall, sink, or throw one's self, heavily, clumsily, and unexpectedly on the ground. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Flop, *n.* Act of flopping. [*Colloq.*] *W. H. Russell.*

Flop'py (-pў), *a.* Having a tendency to flop or flap; as, a *floppy* hat brim. *G. Eliot.*

Flop'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing.

Flo'ra (flō'rà), *n.* [L., the goddess of flowers, from *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of flowers and spring.

2. (*Bot.*) The complete system of vegetable species growing without cultivation in a given locality, region, or period; a list or description of, or treatise on, such plants.

Flo'ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *Floralis* belonging to *Flora*: cf. F. *floral.* See FLORA.] **1.** Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; made of flowers; as, *floral* games, wreaths.

2. (*Bot.*) Containing, or belonging to, a flower; as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* characters. *Martyn.*

Floral envelope (*Bot.*), the calyx and corolla, one or the other of which (mostly the corolla) may be wanting.

Flo'ral-ly, *adv.* In a floral manner.

Flo'ra-mour (-rà-mōōr), *n.* [L. *flos*; *floris*, flower + *amor* love.] The plant love-lies-bleeding. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Flo'ran (-răn), *n.* (*Mining*) Tin ore scarcely perceptible in the stone; tin ore stamped very fine. *Pryce.*

‖ **Flo'ré'al'** (flō'rā'ăl'), *n.* [F. *floréal*, fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] The eighth month of the French republican calendar. It began April 20, and ended May 19. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Flor'en (flŏr'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *florenus.* See FLORIN.] A certain gold coin; a Florence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Flor'ence (flŏr'ens), *n.* [From the city of *Florence*: cf. F. *florence* a kind of cloth, OF. *florin.*] **1.** An ancient gold coin of the time of Edward III., of six shillings sterling value. *Camden.*

2. A kind of cloth. *Johnson.*

Florence flask. See under FLASK. — **Florence oil**, olive oil prepared in Florence.

Flor'en-tine (-en-tēn *or* -tĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *Florentinus*, fr. *Florentia* Florence: cf. F. *florentin.*] Belonging or relating to Florence, in Italy.

Florentine mosaic, a mosaic of hard or semiprecious stones, often so chosen and arranged that their natural colors represent leaves, flowers, and the like, inlaid in a background, usually of black or white marble.

Flor'en-tine, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Florence, a city in Italy.

2. A kind of silk. *Knight.*

3. A kind of pudding or tart; a kind of meat pie. [*Obs.*]

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Flo-res'cence (flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* [See FLORESCENT.] (*Bot.*) A bursting into flower; a blossoming. *Martyn.*

Flo-res'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, incho. fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] Expanding into flowers; blossoming.

Flo'ret (flō'rĕt), *n.* [OF. *florete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of OF. *flor*, F. *fleur.* See FLOWER, and cf. FLOWERET, 3d FERRET.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little flower; one of the numerous little flowers which compose the head or anthodium in such flowers as the daisy, thistle, and dandelion. *Gray.*

Florets (*Bot.*).

2. [F. *fleuret.*] A foil; a blunt sword used in fencing. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Flo'ri-age (-rĭ-ăj), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bloom; blossom. [*Obs.*] *J. Scott.*

Flo'ri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having floral ornaments; as, *floriated* capitals of Gothic pillars.

Flo-ric'o-mous (flō-rĭk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flos*, *floris* flower + *coma* hair.] Having the head adorned with flowers. [*R.*]

Flo'ri-cul'tur-al (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-al *or* flŏr'Ĭ-; 135), *a.* Pertaining to the cultivation of flowering plants.

Flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr *or* flŏr'Ĭ-; 135, 277), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] The cultivation of flowering plants.

Flo'ri-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-Ĭst), *n.* One skilled in the cultivation of flowers; a florist.

Flor'id (flŏr'Ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** Covered with flowers; abounding in flowers; flowery. [*R.*]

Fruit from a pleasant and *florid* tree. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively reddish color; as, a *florid* countenance.

3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched to excess with figures; excessively ornate; as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

4. (*Mus.*) Flowery; ornamental; running in rapid melodic figures, divisions, or passages, as in variations; full of fioriture or little ornamentations.

Flor'i-da bean' (flŏr'Ĭ-dà bēn'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) The large, roundish, flattened seed of *Mucuna urens.* See under BEAN. (*b*) One of the very large seeds of the *Entada scandens.*

‖ **Flo-rid'e-æ** (flō-rĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A subclass of algæ including all the red or purplish seaweeds; the *Rhodospermeæ* of many authors; — so called from the rosy or florid color of most of the species.

Flo-rid'i-ty (-Ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being florid; floridness. *Floyer.*

Flor'id-ly (flŏr'Ĭd-lў), *adv.* In a florid manner.

Flor'id-ness, *n.* The quality of being florid. *Beyle.*

Flo-rif'er-ous (flō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer*; *flos*, *floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear; cf. F. *florifère.*] Producing flowers. *Blount.*

Flo'ri-fi-ca'tion (flō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* flŏr'Ĭ-), *n.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *facere* to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering; florescence.

Flo'ri-form (flō'rĭ-fôrm *or* flŏr'Ĭ-), *a.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *-form:* cf. F. *floriforme.*] Having the form of a flower; flower-shaped.

Flo'ri-ken (-kĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Indian bustard (*Otis aurita*). The Bengal floriken is *Sypheotides Bengalensis.* [Written also *florikan, florikin, florican.*]

Flo'ri-lege (flō'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [L. *florilegus* flower-culling; *flos, floris*, flower + *legere* to gather: cf. F. *florilège.*] The act of gathering flowers.

Flo'ri-mer (-mĕr), *n.* (*Bot.*) See FLORAMOUR. [*Obs.*]

Flor'in (flŏr'Ĭn), *n.* [F. *florin*, It. *fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos.* See FLOWER, and cf. FLOREN.] A silver coin of Florence, first struck in the twelfth century, and noted for its beauty. The name is given to different coins in different countries. The florin of England, first minted in 1849, is worth two shillings, or about 48 cents; the florin of the Netherlands, about 40 cents; of Austria, about 36 cents.

Flo'rist (flō'rĭst *or* flŏr'Ĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *fleuriste, floriste*, fr. F. *fleur* flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

Flo-roon' (flō-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *fleuron.* See FLOWER.] A border worked with flowers. *Wright.*

Flor'u-lent (flŏr'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *florulentus*, fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] Flowery; blossoming. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Flos'cu-lar (flŏs'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Flosculous.

Flos'cu-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [From L. *flosculus* a floweret.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of stalked rotifers, having ciliated tentacles around the lobed disk.

Flos'cule (flŏs'kūl), *n.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos* flower: cf. F. *floscule.*] (*Bot.*) A floret.

Flos'cu-lous (-kū-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of many gamopetalous florets.

‖ **Flos'-fer'ri** (flŏs'fẽr'rī), *n.* [L., flower of iron.] (*Min.*) A variety of aragonite, occurring in delicate white coralloidal forms; — common in beds of iron ore.

Flosh (flŏsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *flösse* a trough in which tin ore is washed.] (*Metallurgy*) A hopper-shaped box or mortar in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. *Knight.*

Floss (flŏs; 115), *n.* [It. *floscio* flabby, soft, fr. L. *fluxus* flowing, loose, slack. See FLUX, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The slender styles of the pistillate flowers of maize; — also called *silk.*

2. Untwisted filaments of silk, used in embroidering.

Floss silk, silk that has not been twisted, and which retains its loose and downy character. It is much used in embroidery. Called also *floxed silk.* — **Floss thread**, a kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery; — called also *linen floss*, and *floss yarn.* *McElrath.*

Floss, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] **1.** A small stream of water. [*Eng.*]

2. Fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths which are present.

Floss hole. (*a*) A hole at the back of a puddling furnace, at which the slags pass out. (*b*) The tap hole of a melting furnace. *Knight.*

Flos'si-fi-ca'tion (flŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. FLORIFICATION.] A flowering; florification. [*R.*] *Craig.*

Floss'y (flŏs'ȳ; 115), *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss; hence, light; downy.

‖ **Flo'ta** (flō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. See FLOTILLA.] A fleet; especially, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

Flo'tage (flō'tāj), *n.* [OF. *flotage*, F. *flottage*, fr. *flotter* to float.] **1.** The state of floating.

2. That which floats on the sea or on rivers. [Written also *floatage.*]

Flo'tant (-tant), *a.* [OF. *flotant*, F. *flottant*, p. pr. of *flotter* to float.] (*Her.*) Represented as flying or streaming in the air; as, a banner *flotant.*

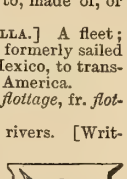

Banner Flotant.

Flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *flottation* a floating, *flottaison* water line, fr. *flotter* to float. See FLOTILLA.]

1. The act, process, or state of floating.

2. The science of floating bodies.

Center of flotation. (*Shipbuilding*) (*a*) The center of any given plane of flotation. (*b*) More commonly, the middle of the length of the load water line. *Rankine.* — **Plane, *or* Line, of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. See BEARING, *n.*, 9 (*c*). — **Surface of flotation** (*Shipbuilding*), the imaginary surface which all the planes of flotation touch when a vessel rolls or pitches; the envelope of all such planes.

Flote (flōt), *v. t.* To fleet; to skim. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Flote, *n.* [Cf. F. *flot*, L. *fluctus;* also cf. FLOAT, *n.*] A wave. [*Obs.*] "The Mediterranean *flote.*" *Shak.*

Flot'er-y (flō'tẽr-ȳ), *a.* Wavy; flowing. [*Obs.*]

With *flotery* beard. *Chaucer.*

Flo-til'la (flō-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* fleet; akin to F. *flotte*, It. *flotta*, and F. *flot* wave, fr. L. *fluctus*, but prob. influenced by words akin to E. *float.* See FLUCTUATE, and cf. FLOAT, *n.*] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

Flot'sam (flŏt'sam), } *n.* [F. *flotter* to float. See
Flot'son (-sŭn), } FLOTILLA, and cf. JETSAM.] (*Law*) Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea; — in distinction from *jetsam* or *jetson.* *Blackstone.*

Flot'ten (-t'n), *p. p.* of FLOTE, *v. t.* Skimmed. [*Obs.*]

Flounce (flouns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUNCED (flounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUNCING (floun'sĭng).] [Cf. OSw. *flunsa* to immerge.] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in mire; to flounder; to throw one's self with a jerk or spasm, often as in displeasure.

To flutter and *flounce* will do nothing but batter and bruise us. *Barrow.*

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison.*

Flounce (flouns), *n.* The act of flouncing; a sudden, jerking motion of the body.

Flounce, *n.* [Cf. G. *flaus, flausch*, a tuft of wool or hair; akin to *vliess*, E. *fleece;* or perh. corrupted fr. *frounce.*] An ornamental appendage to the skirt of a woman's dress, consisting of a strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt, and left hanging.

Flounce, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a frock.

Floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flundra;* akin to Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flyðra*, G. *flunder*, and perh. to E. *flounder*, v. i.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A flatfish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, of many species.

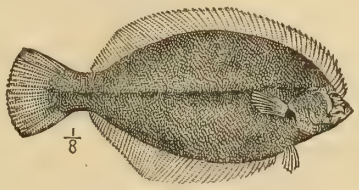

Winter Flounder (*Pleuronectes Americanus*).

☞ The common English flounder is *Pleuronectes flesus.* There are several common American species used as food; as the smooth flounder (*P. glabra*); the rough or winter flounder (*P. Americanus*); the summer flounder, or plaice (*Paralichthys dentatus*), Atlantic coast; and the starry flounder (*Pleuronectes stellatus*).

2. (*Bootmaking*) A tool used in crimping boot fronts.

Floun'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUNDERING.] [Cf. D. *flodderen* to flap, splash through mire, E. *flounce*, v. i., and *flounder* the fish.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire, or as a fish on land; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce.

They have *floundered* on from blunder to blunder. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Floun'der, *n.* The act of floundering.

Flour (flour), *n.* [F. *fleur de farine* the flower (*i. e.*, the best) of meal, cf. Sp. *flor de la harina* superfine flour, Icel. *flūr* flower, flour. See FLOWER.] The finely ground meal of wheat, or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance; as, *flour* of emery; *flour* of mustard.

Flour bolt, in milling, a gauze-covered, revolving, cylindrical frame or reel, for sifting the flour from the refuse contained in the meal yielded by the stones. — **Flour box**, a tin box for scattering flour; a dredging box. — **Flour dredge** *or* **dredger**, a flour box. — **Flour dresser**, a machine for sorting and distributing flour according to grades of fineness. — **Flour mill**, a mill for grinding and sifting flour.

Flour, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOURED (flourd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOURING.] **1.** To grind and bolt; to convert into flour; as, to *flour* wheat.

2. To sprinkle with flour.

Floured (flourd), *p. a.* Finely granulated; — said of quicksilver which has been granulated by agitation during the amalgamation process. *Raymond.*

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOURISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOURISHING.] [OE. *florisshen, flurisshen*, OF. *flurir, florir*, F. *fleurir*, fr. L. *florere* to bloom, fr. *flos, floris*, flower. See FLOWER, and -ISH.]

1. To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; to thrive.

A tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly . . . soil. *Bp. Horne.*

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, comfort, happiness, or whatever is desirable; to thrive; to be prominent and influential; specifically, of authors, painters, etc., to be in a state of activity or production.

When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish.* *Ps.* xcii. 7.

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

We say
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourished* then or then. *Tennyson.*

3. To use florid language; to indulge in rhetorical figures and lofty expressions; to be flowery.

They dilate . . . and *flourish* long on little incidents. *I. Watts.*

4. To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements, by way of ornament, parade, bravado, etc.; to play with fantastic and irregular motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking *flourished* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To make ornamental strokes with the pen; to write graceful, decorative figures.

6. To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak.*

7. To boast; to vaunt; to brag. *Pope.*

Flour'ish, *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything showy; to embellish. [*Obs.*] *Fenton.*

2. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. [*Obs.*]

Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to swing about in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish.

And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me. *Shak.*

4. To develop; to make thrive; to expand. [*Obs.*]

Bottoms of thread . . . which with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon.*

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *n.; pl.* FLOURISHES (-ĕz). **1.** A flourishing condition; prosperity; vigor. [*Archaic*]

The Roman monarchy, in her highest *flourish*, never had the like. *Howell.*

2. Decoration; ornament; beauty.

The *flourish* of his sober youth
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

3. Something made or performed in a fanciful, wanton, or vaunting manner, by way of ostentation, to excite admiration, etc.; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric or of wit.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

4. A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a merely decorative figure.

The neat characters and *flourishes* of a Bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

5. A fantastic or decorative musical passage; a strain of triumph or bravado, not forming part of a regular musical composition; a call; a fanfare.

A *flourish*, trumpets! strike alarum, drums! *Shak.*

6. The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing; as, the *flourish* of a sword.

Flour'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flourishes.

Flour'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a flourishing manner; ostentatiously.

Flour'y (flour'ȳ), *a.* Of or resembling flour; mealy; covered with flour. *Dickens.*

Flout (flout), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUTING.] [OD. *fluyten* to play the flute, to jeer, D. *fluiten*, fr. *fluit* flute, fr. French. See FLUTE.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton.*

Three gaudy standards *flout* the pale blue sky. *Byron.*

Flout, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to behave with contempt; to sneer; to fleer; — often with *at.*

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

Flout, *n.* A mock; an insult.

Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn. *Tennyson.*

Flout'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flouts; a mocker.

Flout'ing-ly, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly; as, to treat a lover *floutingly.*

Flow (flō), *obs. imp. sing.* of FLY, *v. i.* *Chaucer.*

Flow (flō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOWED (flōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOWING.] [AS. *flōwan;* akin to D. *vloeijen*, OHG. *flawen* to wash, Icel. *flōa* to deluge, Gr. πλώειν to float, sail, and prob. ultimately to E. *float, fleet.* √80. Cf. FLOOD.] **1.** To move with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to change place or circulate, as a liquid; as, rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.

2. To become liquid; to melt.

The mountains *flowed* down at thy presence. *Is.* lxiv. 3.

3. To proceed; to issue forth; as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

Those thousand decencies that daily *flow*
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

4. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperities; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers; to sound smoothly to the ear; to be uttered easily.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

5. To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be full, so as to run or flow over; to be copious.

In that day . . . the hills shall *flow* with milk. *Joel* iii. 18.

The exhilaration of a night that needed not the influence of the *flowing* bowl. *Prof. Wilson.*

6. To hang loose and waving; as, a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *A. Hamilton.*

7. To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb;* as, the tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

The river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between. *Shak.*

8. To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flow, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with water or other liquid; to overflow; to inundate; to flood.

2. To cover with varnish.

Flow, *n.* **1.** A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a *flow* of water; a *flow* of blood.

2. A continuous movement of something abundant; as, a *flow* of words.

3. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, or the like, resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a stream.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul. *Pope.*

4. The tidal setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore. See *Ebb and flow*, under EBB.

5. A low-lying piece of watery land; — called also *flow moss* and *flow bog.* [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Flow'age (flō'ăj; 48), *n.* An overflowing with water; also, the water which thus overflows.

Flow'en (flō'en), *obs. imp. pl.* of FLY, *v. i.* *Chaucer.*

Flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *flour*, OF. *flour, flur, flor*, F. *fleur*, ir. L. *flos, floris.* Cf. BLOSSOM, EFFLORESCE, FLORET, FLORID, FLORIN, FLOUR, FLOURISH.] **1.** In the popular sense, the bloom or blossom of a plant; the showy portion, usually of a different color, shape, and texture from the foliage.

2. (*Bot.*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs; an organ or combination of the organs of reproduction, whether inclosed by a circle of foliar parts or not. A complete *flower* consists of two essential parts, the stamens and the pistil, and two floral envelopes, the corolla and calyx. In mosses the flowers consist of a few special leaves surrounding or subtending organs called archegonia and antheridia. See BLOSSOM, and COROLLA.

☞ If we examine a common flower, such for instance as a geranium, we shall find that it consists of: First, an

outer envelope or *calyx*, sometimes tubular, sometimes consisting of separate leaves called *sepals;* secondly, an inner envelope or *corolla*, which is generally more or less colored, and which, like the calyx, is sometimes tubular, sometimes composed of separate leaves called *petals;* thirdly, one or more *stamens*, consisting of a stalk or *filament* and a head or *anther*, in which the *pollen* is produced; and fourthly, a *pistil*, which is situated in the center of the flower, and consists generally of three principal parts; one or more compartments at the base, each containing one or more seeds; the *stalk* or *style;* and the *stigma*, which in many familiar instances forms a small head, at the top of the style or ovary, and to which the pollen must find its way in order to fertilize the flower. *Sir J. Lubbock.*

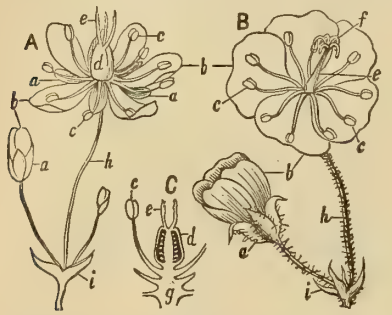

FLOWER.

A Sandwort (*Arenaria squarrosa*), much enlarged: *B* Geranium; *C* Section of Receptacle and Pistil of Sandwort, enlarged. *a a* Sepals, collectively constituting the Calyx; *b b* Petals, collectively forming the Corolla; *c c* Stamens, consisting of Anthers and Filaments; *d* Ovary, *e* Styles, *f* Stigma, together constituting the Pistil; *g* Receptacle; *h* Pedicel; *i* Bracts.

3. The fairest, freshest, and choicest part of anything; as, the *flower* of an army, or of a family; the state or time of freshness and bloom; as, the *flower* of life, that is, youth.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. *Hooker.*

The *flower* of the chivalry of all Spain. *Southey.*

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats of arms. *Tennyson.*

4. Grain pulverized; meal; flour. [*Obs.*]

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *pl.* (*Old Chem.*) A substance in the form of a powder, especially when condensed from sublimation; as, the *flowers* of sulphur.

6. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

7. *pl.* (*Print.*) Ornamental type used chiefly for borders around pages, cards, etc. *W. Savage.*

8. *pl.* Menstrual discharges. *Lev.* xv. 24.

Animal flower. (*Zoöl.*) See under ANIMAL. — **Cut flowers,** flowers cut from the stalk, as for making a bouquet. — **Flower bed,** a plat in a garden for the cultivation of flowers. — **Flower beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any beetle which feeds upon flowers, esp. any one of numerous small species of the genus *Meligethes*, family *Nitidulidæ*, some of which are injurious to crops. — **Flower bird** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian bird of the genus *Anthornis*, allied to the honey eaters. — **Flower bud,** an unopened flower. — **Flower clock,** an assemblage of flowers which open and close at different hours of the day, thus indicating the time. — **Flower head** (*Bot.*), a compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on their receptacle, as in the case of the daisy. — **Flower pecker** (*Zoöl.*), one of a family (*Dicæidæ*) of small Indian and Australian birds. They resemble humming birds in habits. — **Flower piece.** (*a*) A table ornament made of cut flowers. (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) A picture of flowers. — **Flower stalk** (*Bot.*), the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

Flow'er (flou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOWERING.] [From the noun. Cf. FLOURISH.] **1.** To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant; to produce flowers; as, this plant *flowers* in June.

2. To come into the finest or fairest condition.

Their lusty and *flowering* age. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment gently, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.*

4. To come off as flowers by sublimation. [*Obs.*]

Observations which have *flowered* off. *Milton.*

Flow'er, *v. t.* To embellish with flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers; as, *flowered* silk.

Flow'er-age (-āj; 48), *n.* State of flowers; flowers, collectively or in general. *Tennyson.*

Flow'er-de-luce' (-*de*-lūs'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs (*Iris*) with swordlike leaves and large three-petaled flowers often of very gay colors, but probably white in the plant first chosen for the royal French emblem.

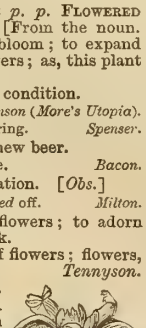

Flower-de-luce.

☞ There are nearly one hundred species, natives of the north temperate zone. Some of the best known are *Iris Germanica*, *I. Florentina*, *I. Persica*, *I. sambucina*, and the American *I. versicolor*, *I. prismatica*, etc.

Flow'er-et (flou'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* A plant which flowers or blossoms.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers.* *Darwin.*

Flow'er-et (-ĕt), *n.* A small flower; a floret. *Shak.*

Flow'er-fence' (-fĕns'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical leguminous bush (*Poinciana*, or *Cæsalpinia*, *pulcherrima*) with prickly branches, and showy yellow or red flowers; — so named from its having been sometimes used for hedges in the West Indies. *Baird.*

Flow'er-ful (flou'ẽr-fụl), *a.* Abounding with flowers. *Craig.*

Flow'er-gen'tle (flou'ẽr-jĕn't'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of amaranth (*Amarantus melancholicus*).

Flow'er-i-ness (-ī-nĕs), *n.* The state of being flowery.

Flow'er-ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having conspicuous flowers; — used as an epithet with many names of plants; as, *flowering* ash; *flowering* dogwood; *flowering* almond, etc.

Flowering fern, a genus of showy ferns (*Osmunda*), with conspicuous bivalvular sporangia. They usually grow in wet places. — **Flowering plants,** plants which have stamens and pistils, and produce true seeds; phenogamous plants; — distinguished from *flowerless plants.* — **Flowering rush,** a European rushlike plant (*Butomus umbellatus*), with an umbel of rosy blossoms.

Flow'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of blossoming, or the season when plants blossom; florification.

2. The act of adorning with flowers.

Flow'er-less, *a.* Having no flowers.

Flowerless plants, plants which have no true flowers, and produce no seeds; cryptogamous plants.

Flow'er-less-ness, *n.* State of being without flowers.

Flow'er-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel, commonly of earthenware, for earth in which plants are grown.

Flow'er-y (-ẏ), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms.

2. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style. *Milton.*

The flowery kingdom, China.

Flow'er-y-kir'tled (-kẽr't'ld), *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers. [*Poetic & Rare*] *Milton.*

Flow'ing, *a.* That flows or for flowing (in various senses of the verb); gliding along smoothly; copious.

Flowing battery (*Elec.*), a battery which is kept constant by the flowing of the exciting liquid through the cell or cells. *Knight.* — **Flowing furnace,** a furnace from which molten metal can be drawn, as through a tap hole; a foundry cupola. — **Flowing sheet** (*Naut.*), a sheet when eased off, or loosened to the wind, as when the wind is abaft the beam. *Totten.*

Flow'ing (flō'ing), *a. & n.* from FLOW, *v. i. & t.*

Flow'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flowing manner.

Flow'ing-ness, *n.* Flowing tendency or quality; fluency. [*R.*] *W. Nichols.*

Flowk (flōok *or* flouk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 1st FLUKE.

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY; — often used with the auxiliary verb *to be;* as, the birds are *flown.*

Flown, *a.* Flushed; inflated. [Supposed by some to be a mistake for *blown* or *swoln.*] *Pope.*

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Floxed' silk' (flŏkst'). See *Floss silk,* under FLOSS.

Floyte (floit), *n. & v.* A variant of FLUTE. [*Obs.*]

Flu'ate (flū'āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluate.* See FLUOR.] (*Chem.*) A fluoride. [*Obs.*]

Flu'a-vil (flū'à-vĭl), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon extracted from gutta-percha, as a yellow, resinous substance; — called also *fluanil.*

Flu'can (flū'kan), *n.* (*Mining*) Soft clayey matter in the vein, or surrounding it. [Written also *flookan, flukan,* and *fluccan.*]

Fluc-tif'er-ous (flŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fluctus* wave + *-ferous.*] Tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

Fluc-tis'o-nous (-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fluctisonus; fluctus* wave + *sonus* sound.] Sounding like waves.

Fluc'tu-a-bil'i-ty (flŭk'tū-à-bĭl'ĭ-tẏ; 135), *n.* The capacity or ability to fluctuate. [*R.*] *H. Walpole.*

Fluc'tu-ant (flŭk'tū-ant; 135), *a.* [L. *fluctuans,* p. pr. of *fluctuare.* See FLUCTUATE.] **1.** Moving like a wave; wavering; (*Med.*) showing undulation or fluctuation; as, a *fluctuant* tumor.

2. Floating on the waves. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Fluc'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUCTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLUCTUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *fluctuatus,* p. p. of *fluctuare* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere, fluctum,* to flow. See FLUENT, and cf. FLOTILLA.]

1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; as, a *fluctuating* field of air. *Blackmore.*

2. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute or undetermined; to vacillate.

Syn. — To waver; vacillate; hesitate; scruple. — To FLUCTUATE, VACILLATE, WAVER. — *Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. The stocks *fluctuate;* a man *fluctuates* between conflicting influences. *Vacillate* and *waver* are applied to persons to represent them as acting themselves. A man *vacillates* when he goes backward and forward in his opinions and purposes, without any fixity of mind or principles. A man *wavers* when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of difficulty or danger. One who is *fluctuating* in his feelings is usually *vacillating* in resolve, and *wavering* in execution.

Fluc'tu-ate, *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave; to put in motion. [*R.*]

And *fluctuate* all the still perfume. *Tennyson.*

Fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fluctuatio;* cf. F. *fluctuation.*] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as, *fluctuations* of opinion; *fluctuations* of prices.

3. (*Med.*) The motion or undulation of a fluid collected in a natural or artificial cavity, which is felt when it is subjected to pressure or percussion. *Dunglison.*

Flue (flū), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flue* a flowing, fr. *fluer* to flow, fr. L. *fluere* (cf. FLUENT); or perh. a corruption of E. *flute.*] An inclosed passage way for establishing and directing a current of air, gases, etc.; an air passage; esp.: (*a*) A compartment or division of a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air. (*b*) A passage way for conducting a current of fresh, foul, or heated air from one place to another. (*c*) (*Steam Boiler*) A pipe or passage for conveying flame and hot gases through surrounding water in a boiler; — distinguished from a tube which holds water and is surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *fire tubes* or simply *tubes.*

Flue boiler. See under BOILER. — **Flue bridge,** the separating low wall between the flues and the laboratory of a reverberatory furnace. — **Flue plate** (*Steam Boiler*), a plate to which the ends of the flues are fastened; — called also *flue sheet, tube sheet,* and *tube plate.* — **Flue surface** (*Steam Boiler*), the aggregate surface of flues exposed to flame or the hot gases.

Flue (flū), *n.* [Cf. F. *flou* light, tender, G. *flau* weak, W. *llwch* dust. √84.] Light down, such as rises from cotton, fur, etc.; very fine lint or hair. *Dickens.*

Flu'ence (flū'ens), *n.* Fluency. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Flu'en-cy (-*en*-sẏ), *n.* [L. *fluentia:* cf. F. *fluence.* See FLUENT.] The quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility.

The art of expressing with *fluency* and perspicuity. *Macaulay.*

Flu'ent (flū'ent), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *fluere* to flow; cf. Gr. φλύειν to boil over. Cf. FLUCTUATE, FLUX.] **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; easily moving.

2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker; hence, flowing; voluble; smooth; — said of language; as, *fluent* speech.

With most *fluent* utterance. *Denham.*

Fluent as the flight of a swallow is the sultan's letter. *De Quincey.*

Flu'ent, *n.* **1.** A current of water; a stream. [*Obs.*]

2. [Cf. F. *fluente.*] (*Math.*) A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral.*

Flu'ent-ly, *adv.* In a fluent manner.

Flu'ent-ness, *n.* The quality of being fluent.

Flue'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A general name for organ stops in which the sound is caused by wind passing through a flue or fissure and striking an edge above; — in distinction from *reedwork.*

Flue'y (flū'ẏ), *a.* [2d FLUE.] Downy; fluffy. [*R.*]

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* [Cf. 2d FLUE. √84.] Nap or down; flue; soft, downy feathers.

Fluff'y (-ẏ), *a.* [*Compar.* FLUFFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLUFFIEST.] Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy. "The carpets were *fluffy.*" *Thackeray.*

The present Barnacle . . . had a youthful aspect, and the *fluffiest* little whisker, perhaps, that ever was seen. *Dickens.*

— Fluff'i-ness, *n.*

‖ **Flü'gel** (flü'g'l), *n.* [G., a wing.] (*Mus.*) A grand piano or a harpsichord, both being wing-shaped.

Flu'gel-man (flū'g'l-măn), *n.* [G. *flügelmann.*] (*Mil.*) Same as FUGLEMAN.

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* [L. *fluidus,* fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluide.* See FLUENT.] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Flu'id, *n.* A fluid substance; a body whose particles move easily among themselves.

☞ *Fluid* is a generic term, including liquids and gases as species. Water, air, and steam are *fluids.* By analogy, the term is sometimes applied to electricity and magnetism, as in the phrases electric *fluid,* magnetic *fluid,* though not strictly appropriate.

Fluid dram, *or* **Fluid drachm,** a measure of capacity equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce. — **Fluid ounce.** (*a*) In the United States, a measure of capacity, in apothecaries' or wine measure, equal to one sixteenth of a pint or 29.57 cubic centimeters. This, for water, is about 1.04158 ounces avoirdupois, or 455.6 grains. (*b*) In England, a measure of capacity equal to the twentieth part of an imperial pint. For water, this is the weight of the avoirdupois ounce, or 437.5 grains. — **Fluids of the body.** (*Physiol.*) The circulating blood and lymph, the chyle, the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices, the saliva, bile, urine, aqueous humor, and muscle serum are the more important *fluids of the body.* The tissues themselves contain a large amount of combined water, so much, that an entire human body dried *in vacuo* with a very moderate degree of heat gives about 66 per cent of water. — **Burning fluid, Elastic fluid, Electric fluid, Magnetic fluid,** etc. See under BURNING, ELASTIC, etc.

Flu'id-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a fluid, or to its flowing motion.

Fluidal structure (*Geol.*), the structure characteristic of certain volcanic rocks in which the arrangement of the minute crystals shows the lines of flow of the molten material before solidification; — also called *fluxion structure.*

Flu-id'i-ty (flū-ĭd'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluidité.*] The quality of being fluid or capable of flowing; a liquid, aëriform, or gaseous state; — opposed to *solidity.*

It was this want of organization, this looseness and *fluidity* of the new movement, that made it penetrate through every class of society. *J. R. Green.*

Flu'id-ize (flū'ĭd īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUIDIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLUIDIZING.] To render fluid.

Flu'id-ness, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity.

Flu'id-ounce', *n.* See *Fluid ounce,* under FLUID.

Flu'i-drachm' (flū'ĭ-drăm'), *n.* See *Fluid dram,* under FLUID. *Pharm. of the U. S.*

Flu'kan (flū'kan), *n.* (*Mining*) Flucan.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *flōc* a kind of flatfish, Icel. *flōki* a kind of halibut.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The European flounder. See FLOUNDER. [Written also *fleuk, flook,* and *flowk.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A parasitic trematode worm of several species, having a flat, lanceolate body and two suckers. Two species (*Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*) are found in the livers of sheep, and produce the disease called *rot.*

Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*).

m Mouth; *d* Branches of stomach; *s* Ventral sucker; *v* Genital openings. Nat. size.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [Cf. LG. *flunk*, *flunka*, wing, the palm of an anchor; perh. akin to E. *fly*.] **1.** The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a flook. See ANCHOR.

c c Flukes of an Anchor.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the lobes of a whale's tail, so called from the resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

3. An instrument for cleaning out a hole drilled in stone for blasting.

4. An accidental and favorable stroke at billiards (called a *scratch* in the United States); hence, any accidental or unexpected advantage; as, he won by a *fluke*. [*Cant, Eng.*] *A. Trollope.*

Fluke'worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 1st FLUKE, 2.

Fluk'y (-y), *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke.

Flume (flūm), *n.* [Cf. OE. *flum* river, OF. *flum*, fr. L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow. √84. See FLUENT.] A stream; especially, a passage, channel, or conduit, for the water that drives a mill wheel; or an artificial channel of water for hydraulic or placer mining; also, a chute for conveying logs or lumber down a declivity.

Flu'mi-nous (flū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *flumen*, *fluminis*, river.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in streams.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mĕr-y), *n.* [W. *llymru*, or *llymruwd*, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour, fr. *llymrig* harsh, raw, crude, fr. *llym* sharp, severe.] **1.** A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal; a sort of pap.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. Something insipid, or not worth having; empty compliment; trash; unsubstantial talk or writing.

The *flummery* of modern criticism. *J. Morley.*

Flung (flŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FLING.

Flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNKED (flŭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUNKING.] [Cf. FUNK.] To fail, as on a lesson; to back out, as from an undertaking, through fear. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Flunk, *v. t.* To fail in; to shirk, as a task or duty. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Flunk, *n.* A failure or backing out; specifically (*College cant*), a total failure in a recitation. [*U. S.*]

Flun'ky (flŭn'kỹ), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES (-kĭz). [Prob. fr. or akin to *flank*.] [Written also *flunkey*.] **1.** A contemptuous name for a liveried servant or a footman.

2. One who is obsequious or cringing; a snob.

3. One easily deceived in buying stocks; an inexperienced and unwary jobber. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Flun'ky-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The place or region of flunkies. *C. Kingsley.*

Flun'ky-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or characteristics of a flunky; readiness to cringe to those who are superior in wealth or position; toadyism. *Thackeray.*

Flu'o- (flū'ŏ-). (*Chem.*) A combining form indicating *fluorine* as an ingredient; as in *fluo*silicate, *fluo*benzene.

Flu'o-bo'rate (-bō'rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluoborate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of fluoboric acid; a fluoboride.

Flu'o-bo'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*Fluo-* + *boric*: cf. F. *fluoborique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, fluorine and boron.

Fluoboric acid (*Chem.*), a double fluoride, consisting essentially of a solution of boron fluoride, in hydrofluoric acid. It has strong acid properties, and is the type of the borofluorides. Called also *borofluoric acid*.

Flu'o-bo'ride (-rīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See BOROFLUORIDE.

Flu'o-ce'rine (flū'ŏ-sē'rĭn), **Flu'o-ce'rite** (-sē'rīt), *n.* [*Fluo-* + *cerium*.] (*Min.*) A fluoride of cerium, occurring near Fahlun in Sweden. Tysonite, from Colorado, is probably the same mineral.

Flu'o-hy'dric (flū'ŏ-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*Fluo-* + *hydrogen*.] (*Chem.*) See HYDROFLUORIC.

Flu'o-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [*Fluo-* + *phosphate*.] (*Chem.*) A double salt of fluoric and phosphoric acids.

‖ **Flu'or** (flū'ôr), *n.* [L., a flowing, fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** A fluid state. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Menstrual flux; catamenia; menses. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Min.*) See FLUORITE.

‖ **Flu'or al'bus** (ăl'bŭs). [**L.**, white flow.] (*Med.*) The whites; leucorrhœa.

Flu'or-an'thene (-ăn'thēn), *n.* [*Fluor*ene + *anthr*acene.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{10}$, of a complex structure, found as one ingredient of the higher boiling portion of coal tar.

Flu'or-a'ted (flū'ôr-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with fluorine; subjected to the action of fluorine. [*R.*]

Flu'or-ene (flū'ôr-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{10}$, having a beautiful violet *fluorescence*; whence its name. It occurs in the higher boiling products of coal tar, and is obtained artificially.

Flu'o-res'ce-in (flū'ŏ-rĕs'sē-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish red, crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, produced by heating together phthalic anhydride and resorcin; — so called, from the very brilliant yellowish green *fluorescence* of its alkaline solutions. It has acid properties, and its salts of the alkalies are known to the trade under the name of *uranin*.

Flu'o-res'cence (flū'ŏ-rĕs'sens), *n.* [From FLUOR.] (*Opt.*) That property which some transparent bodies have of producing at their surface, or within their substance, light different in color from the mass of the material, as when green crystals of fluor spar afford blue reflections. It is due not to the difference in the color of a distinct surface layer, but to the power which the substance has of modifying the light incident upon it. The light emitted by fluorescent substances is in general of lower refrangibility than the incident light. *Stokes.*

Flu'o-res'cent (-sent), *a.* Having the property of fluorescence.

Flu'o-res'cin (-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, amorphous substance which is produced by the reduction of fluoresceïn, and from which the latter may be formed by oxidation.

Flu-or'ic (flū-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *fluorique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine.

Flu'or-ide (flū'ŏr-īd *or* -ĭd; 104), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluoride*.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of fluorine with another element or radical.

Calcium fluoride (*Min.*), fluorite, CaF_2. See FLUORITE.

Flu'or-ine (flū'ŏr-ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* [NL. *fluorina*: cf. G. *fluorin*, F. *fluorine*. So called from its occurrence in the mineral *fluorite*.] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic, gaseous element, strongly acid or negative, and associated with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, in the halogen group of which it is the first member. It always occurs combined, is very active chemically, and possesses such an avidity for most elements, and silicon especially, that it can neither be prepared nor kept in glass vessels. If set free it immediately attacks the containing material, so that it was not isolated until 1886. It is a pungent, corrosive, colorless gas. Symbol F. Atomic weight 19.

☞ *Fluorine* unites with hydrogen to form hydrofluoric acid, which is the agent employed in etching glass. It occurs naturally, principally combined as calcium fluoride in *fluorite*, and as a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium in *cryolite*.

Flu'or-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Calcium fluoride, a mineral of many different colors, white, yellow, purple, green, red, etc., often very beautiful, crystallizing commonly in cubes with perfect octahedral cleavage; also massive. It is used as a flux. Some varieties are used for ornamental vessels. Also called *fluor spar*, or simply *fluor*.

Flu'or-oid (-oid), *n.* [*Fluor* + *-oid*.] (*Crystallog.*) A tetrahexahedron; — so called because it is a common form of fluorite.

Flu-or'o-scope (flū-ŏr'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Fluor*escence + *-scope*.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence.

Flu'or-ous (flū'ŏr-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to fluor.

Flu'or spar′ (spär′). (*Min.*) See FLUORITE.

Flu'o-sil'i-cate (flū'ŏ-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluosilicate*.] (*Chem.*) A double fluoride of silicon and some other (usually basic) element or radical, regarded as a salt of *fluosilicic acid*; — called also *silicofluoride*.

Flu'o-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [*Fluo-* + *silicic*: cf. F. *fluosilicique*.] (*Chem.*) Composed of, or derived from, silicon and fluorine.

Fluosilicic acid, a double fluoride of hydrogen and silicon, H_2F_6Si, obtained in solution in water as a sour fuming liquid, and regarded as the type of the fluosilicates; — called also *silicofluoric acid*, and *hydrofluosilicic acid*.

Flur'ried (flŭr'rĭd), *a.* Agitated; excited. — **Flur'ried-ly**, *adv.*

Flur'ry (flŭr'rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* FLURRIES (-rĭz). [Prov. E. *flur* to ruffle.] **1.** A sudden and brief blast or gust; a light, temporary breeze; as, a *flurry* of wind.

2. A light shower or snowfall accompanied with wind.

Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind. *Longfellow.*

3. Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

The racket and *flurry* of London life. *Blackw. Mag.*

4. The violent spasms of a dying whale.

Flur'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLURRYING.] To put in a state of agitation; to excite or alarm. *H. Swinburne.*

Flurt (flûrt), *n.* A flirt. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSHED (flŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSHING.] [Cf. OE. *fluschen* to fly up, penetrate, F. *flux* a flowing, E. *fluxion*, dial. Sw. *flossa* to blaze, and E. *flash*; perh. influenced by *blush*. √84.]

1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

The *flushing* noise of many waters. *Boyle.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock. *Mortimer.*

2. To become suddenly suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush.

3. To show red; to shine suddenly; to glow.

In her cheek, distemper *flushing* glowed. *Milton.*

4. To start up suddenly; to take wing as a bird.

Flushing from one spray unto another. *W. Browne.*

Flush, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be full; to flood; to overflow; to overwhelm with water; as, to *flush* the meadows; to flood for the purpose of cleaning; as, to *flush* a sewer.

2. To cause the blood to rush into (the face); to put to the blush, or to cause to glow with excitement.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

Sudden a thought came like a full-blown rose,
Flushing his brow. *Keats.*

3. To make suddenly or temporarily red or rosy, as if suffused with blood.

How faintly *flushed*, how phantom fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there! *Tennyson.*

4. To excite; to animate; to stir.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South.*

5. To cause to start, as a hunter a bird. *Nares.*

To flush up joints (*Masonry*), to fill them in; to point them level; to make them flush.

Flush, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush which fills or overflows, as of water for cleansing purposes.

In manner of a wave or *flush*. *Ray.*

2. A suffusion of the face with blood, as from fear, shame, modesty, or intensity of feeling of any kind; a blush; a glow.

The *flush* of angered shame. *Tennyson.*

3. Any tinge of red color like that produced on the cheeks by a sudden rush of blood; as, the *flush* on the side of a peach; the *flush* on the clouds at sunset.

4. A sudden flood or rush of feeling; a thrill of excitement, animation, etc.; as, a *flush* of joy.

5. A flock of birds suddenly started up or flushed.

6. [From F. or Sp. *flux*. Cf. FLUX.] A hand of cards of the same suit.

Flush, *a.* **1.** Full of vigor; fresh; glowing; bright.

With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May. *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished or supplied; hence, liberal; prodigal.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready. *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Arch.* & *Mech.*) Unbroken or even in surface; on a level with the adjacent surface; forming a continuous surface; as, a *flush* panel; a *flush* joint.

4. (*Card Playing*) Consisting of cards of one suit.

Flush bolt. (*a*) A screw bolt whose head is countersunk, so as to be flush with a surface. (*b*) A sliding bolt let into the face or edge of a door, so as to be flush therewith. — **Flush deck.** (*Naut.*) See under DECK, *n.*, 1. — **Flush tank**, a water tank which can be emptied rapidly, for flushing drainpipes, etc.

Flush (flŭsh), *adv.* So as to be level or even.

Flush'board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* Same as FLASHBOARD.

Flush'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A workman employed in cleaning sewers by flushing them with water.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The red-backed shrike. See FLASHER.

Flush'ing, *n.* **1.** A heavy, coarse cloth manufactured from shoddy; — commonly in the *pl.* [*Eng.*]

2. (*Weaving*) A surface formed of floating threads.

Flush'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flushing manner.

Flush'ness, *n.* The state of being flush; abundance.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSTERING.] [Cf. Icel. *flaustra* to be flustered, *flaustr* a fluster.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; hence, to throw into agitation and confusion; to confuse; to muddle.

His habit of *flustering* himself daily with claret. *Macaulay.*

Flus'ter, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated and confused.

The *flustering*, vainglorious Greeks. *South.*

Flus'ter, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; agitation mingled with confusion; disorder.

Flus'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; fluster. [*Colloq.*]

Flus'trate (flŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [See FLUSTER, *v. t.*] To fluster. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.*

Flus-tra'tion (flŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* The act of flustrating; confusion; flurry. [*Colloq.*] *Richardson.*

Flute (flūt), *n.* [OE. *floute*, *floite*, fr. OF. *flaüte*, *flahute*, *flahuste*, F. *flûte*; cf. LL. *flauta*, D. *fluit*. See

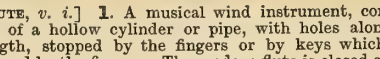
Flute.

FLUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A musical wind instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys which are opened by the fingers. The modern flute is closed at the upper end, and blown with the mouth at a lateral hole.

The breathing *flute*'s soft notes are heard around. *Pope.*

2. (*Arch.*) A channel of curved section; — usually applied to one of a vertical series of such channels used to decorate columns and pilasters in classical architecture. See *Illust.* under BASE, *n.*

3. A similar channel or groove made in wood or other material, esp. in plaited cloth, as in a lady's ruffle.

4. A long French breakfast roll. *Simmonds.*

5. A stop in an organ, having a flutelike sound.

Flute bit, a boring tool for piercing ebony, rosewood, and other hard woods. — **Flute pipe**, an organ pipe having a sharp lip or wind-cutter which imparts vibrations to the column of air in the pipe. *Knight.*

Flute (flūt), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûte* a transport, D. *fluit*.] A kind of flyboat; a storeship.

Armed en flûte (än' flut') (*Nav.*), partially armed.

Flute (flūt), *v. i.* [OE. *flouten*, *floiten*, OF. *flaüter*, *fleüter*, *flouster*, F. *flûter*, cf. D. *fluiten*; ascribed to an assumed LL. *flautare*, *flatuare*, fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, fr. *flare* to blow. Cf. FLOUT, FLAGEOLET, FLATULENT.] To play on, or as on, a flute; to make a flutelike sound.

Flute, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTED (flūt'ĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTING (flūt'ĭng).] **1.** To play, whistle, or sing with a clear, soft note, like that of a flute.

Knaves are men,
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness. *Tennyson.*

The redwing *flutes* his o-ka-lee. *Emerson.*

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column, a ruffle, etc.

‖ **Flûte' à bec'** (flut' å bāk'). [F.] (*Mus.*) A beak flute, an older form of the flute, played with a mouthpiece resembling a beak, and held like a flageolet.

Flut'ed (flūt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Thin; fine; clear and mellow; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes. *Busby.*

2. Decorated with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle; a *fluted* spectrum.

Flute'mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Aulostoma*, having a much elongated tubular snout.

Flutemouth (*Aulostoma maculatum*).

Flut'er (flūt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plays on the flute; a flutist or flautist.

2. One who makes grooves or flutings.

Flut'ing, *n.* Decoration by means of flutes or channels; a flute, or flutes collectively; as, the *fluting* of a column or pilaster; the *fluting* of a lady's ruffle.

Fluting iron, a laundry iron for fluting ruffles; — called also *Italian iron*, or *gauffering iron*. *Knight.* — **Fluting lathe**, a machine for forming spiral flutes, as on balusters, table legs, etc.

Flut'ist (flūt'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûtiste*.] A performer on the flute; a flautist. *Busby.*

Flut'ter (flŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTTERING.] [OE. *floteren*; cf. AS. *flotorian* to float about. Akin to E. *float*; but cf. also G. *flattern*, *fluttern*, E. *flitter*, *flatter*. √84.]

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.

2. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a sail *flutters* in the wind; a *fluttering* fan.

3. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without much result.

No rag, no scrap, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

Long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howell.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering. *I. Watts.*

Flut'ter (flŭt'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly; as, a bird *flutters* its wings.

2. To drive in disorder; to throw into confusion.

Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

Flut'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion; vibration; as, the *flutter* of a fan.

The chirp and *flutter* of some single bird. *Milnes.*

2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder. *Pope.*

Flutter wheel, a water wheel placed below a fall or in a chute where rapidly moving water strikes the tips of the floats; — so called from the spattering, and the fluttering noise it makes.

Flut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flutters.

Flut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

Flut'y (flŭt'y), *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluvial*. See Fluent.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as, a *fluvial* plant.

Flu'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the action of streams. [*R.*]

Flu'vi-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fluviaticus*. See Fluvial.] Belonging to rivers or streams; fluviatile. *Johnson.*

Flu'vi-a-tile (flū'vĭ-*a*-tīl), *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*, fr. *fluvius* river: cf. F. *fluviatile*.] Belonging to rivers or streams; existing in or about rivers; produced by river action; fluvial; as, *fluviatile* strata, plants. *Lyell.*

Flu'vi-o-ma-rine' (-ō-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *fluvius* river + E. *marine*.] (*Geol.*) Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at the mouths of rivers.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow: cf. F. *flux*. See Fluent, and cf. 1st & 2d Floss, Flush, *n.*, 6.] **1.** The act of flowing; a continuous moving on or passing by, as of a flowing stream; constant succession; change.

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Her image has escaped the *flux* of things,
And that same infant beauty that she wore
Is fixed upon her now forevermore. *Trench.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a continual *flux*. *Felton.*

2. The setting in of the tide toward the shore, — the ebb being called the *reflux*.

3. The state of being liquid through heat; fusion.

4. (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, lime, fluorite.

☞ *White flux* is the residuum of the combustion of a mixture of equal parts of niter and tartar. It consists chiefly of the carbonate of potassium, and is white. — *Black flux* is the residuum of the combustion of one part of niter and two of tartar, and consists essentially of a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal.

5. (*Med.*) (*a*) A fluid discharge from the bowels or other part; especially, an excessive and morbid discharge; as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery. See Bloody flux. (*b*) The matter thus discharged.

6. (*Physics*) The quantity of a fluid that crosses a unit area of a given surface in a unit of time.

Flux, *a.* [L. *fluxus*, p. p. of *fluere*. See Flux, *n.*] Flowing; unstable; inconstant; variable.

The *flux* nature of all things here. *Barrow.*

Flux, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fluxed (flŭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fluxing.] **1.** To affect, or bring to a certain state, by flux.

He might fashionably and genteelly . . . have been dueled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

2. To cause to become fluid; to fuse. *Kirwan.*

3. (*Med.*) To cause a discharge from; to purge.

Flux-a'tion (flŭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of fluxing.

Flux'i-bil'i-ty (flŭks'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *fluxibilitas* fluidity.] The quality of being fluxible. *Hammond.*

Flux'i-ble (flŭks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *fluxibilis* fluid, OF. *fluxible*.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral. *Holland.* — **Flux'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

Flux'ile (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *fluxilis*, a., fluid.] Fluxible. [*R.*]

Flux-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being fluxible. [*Obs.*]

Flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluxion*.] **1.** The act of flowing. *Cotgrave.*

2. The matter that flows. *Wiseman.*

3. Fusion; the running of metals into a fluid state.

4. (*Med.*) An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ; a determination.

5. A constantly varying indication.

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun dials. *De Quincey.*

6. (*Math.*) (*a*) The infinitely small increase or decrease of a variable or flowing quantity in a certain infinitely small and constant period of time; the rate of variation of a fluent; an increment; a differential. (*b*) *pl.* A method of analysis developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion, and involving in their changes the notion of velocity or rate of change. Its results are the same as those of the differential and integral calculus, from which it differs little except in notation and logical method.

Flux'ion-al (-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant.

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*. *Coleridge.*

Fluxional structure (*Geol.*), fluidal structure.

Flux'ion-a-ry (flŭk'shŭn-ā-rў), *a.* **1.** Fluxional. *Berkeley.*

2. (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or caused by, an increased flow of blood to a part; congestive; as, a *fluxionary* hemorrhage.

Flux'ion-ist, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. *Berkeley.*

Flux'ions (-shŭnz), *n. pl.* (*Math.*) See Fluxion, 6 (*b*).

Flux'ive (flŭks'ĭv), *a.* Flowing; also, wanting solidity. *B. Jonson.*

Flux'ure (flŭk'shur; 138), *n.* [L. *fluxura* a flowing.] **1.** The quality of being fluid. [*Obs.*] *Fielding.*

2. Fluid matter. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Fly (flī), *v. i.* [*imp.* Flew (flū); *p. p.* Flown (flōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Flying.] [OE. *flien*, *fleen*, *fleyen*, *flegen*, AS. *fleógan*; akin to D. *vliegen*, OHG. *fliogan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljūga*, Sw. *flyga*, Dan. *flyve*, Goth. *us-flaugjan* to cause to fly away, blow about, and perh. to L. *pluma* feather, E. *plume*. √84. Cf. Fledge, Flight, Flock of animals.] **1.** To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird.

2. To move through the air or before the wind; esp., to pass or be driven rapidly through the air by any impulse.

3. To float, wave, or rise in the air, as sparks or a flag.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job* v. 7.

4. To move or pass swiftly; to hasten away; to circulate rapidly; as, a ship *flies* on the deep; a top *flies* around; rumor *flies*.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race. *Milton.*
The dark waves murmured as the ships *flew* on. *Bryant.*

5. To run from danger; to attempt to escape; to flee; as, an enemy or a coward *flies*. See Note under Flee.

Fly, ere evil intercept thy flight. *Milton.*
Whither shall I *fly* to escape their hands? *Shak.*

6. To move suddenly, or with violence; to do an act suddenly or swiftly; — usually with a qualifying word; as, a door *flies* open; a bomb *flies* apart.

To fly about (*Naut.*), to change frequently in a short time; — said of the wind. — **To fly around,** to move about in haste. [*Colloq.*] — **To fly at,** to spring toward; to rush on; to attack suddenly. — **To fly in the face of,** to insult; to assail; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition to; to resist. — **To fly off,** to separate, or become detached suddenly; to revolt. — **To fly on,** to attack. — **To fly open,** to open suddenly, or with violence. — **To fly out.** (*a*) To rush out. (*b*) To burst into a passion; to break out into license. — **To let fly,** (*a*) To throw or drive with violence; to discharge. "A man *lets fly* his arrow without taking any aim." *Addison.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) To let go suddenly and entirely; as, *to let fly* the sheets.

Fly, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or to float in the air, as a bird, a kite, a flag, etc.

The brave black flag I *fly*. *W. S. Gilbert.*

2. To fly or flee from; to shun; to avoid.

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*
To *fly* the favors of so good a king. *Shak.*

3. To hunt with a hawk. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

To fly a kite (*Com.*), to raise money on commercial notes. [*Cant* or *Slang*]

Fly, *n.*; *pl.* Flies (flīz). [OE. *flie*, *flege*, AS. *flyge*, *fleóge*, fr. *fleógan* to fly; akin to D. *vlieg*, OHG. *flioga*, G. *fliege*, Icel. & Sw. *fluga*, Dan. *flue*. √84. See Fly, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any winged insect; esp., one with transparent wings; as, the Spanish *fly*; *firefly*; gall *fly*; dragon *fly*. (*b*) Any dipterous insect; as, the house *fly*; flesh *fly*; black *fly*. See Diptera, and *Illust.* in Append.

2. A hook dressed in imitation of a fly, — used for fishing. "The fur-wrought *fly*." *Gay.*

3. A familiar spirit; a witch's attendant. [*Obs.*]

A trifling *fly*, none of your great familiars. *B. Jonson.*

4. A parasite. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

5. A kind of light carriage for rapid transit, plying for hire, and usually drawn by one horse. [*Eng.*]

6. The length of an extended flag from its staff; sometimes, the length from the "union" to the extreme end.

7. The part of a vane pointing the direction from which the wind blows.

8. (*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked; the compass card. *Totten.*

9. (*Mech.*) (*a*) Two or more vanes set on a revolving axis, to act as a fanner, or to equalize or impede the motion of machinery by the resistance of the air, as in the striking part of a clock. (*b*) A heavy wheel, or cross arms with weights at the ends on a revolving axis, to regulate or equalize the motion of machinery by means of its inertia, where the power communicated, or the resistance to be overcome, is variable, as in the steam engine or the coining press. See *Fly wheel* (below).

10. (*Knitting Machine*) The piece hinged to the needle, which holds the engaged loop in position while the needle is penetrating another loop; a latch. *Knight.*

11. The pair of arms revolving around the bobbin, in a spinning wheel or spinning frame, to twist the yarn.

12. (*Weaving*) A shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. *Knight.*

13. (*Print.*) (*a*) Formerly, the person who took the printed sheets from the press. (*b*) A vibrating frame with fingers, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.

14. The outer canvas of a tent with double top, usually drawn over the ridgepole, but so extended as to touch the roof of the tent at no other place.

15. One of the upper screens of a stage in a theater.

16. The fore flap of a bootee; also, a lap on trousers, overcoats, etc., to conceal a row of buttons.

17. (*Baseball*) A batted ball that flies to a considerable distance, usually high in the air; also, the flight of a ball so struck; as, it was caught on the *fly*.

Black fly, Cheese fly, Dragon fly, etc. See under Black, Cheese, etc. — **Fly agaric** (*Bot.*), a mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*), having a narcotic juice which, in sufficient quantities, is poisonous. — **Fly block** (*Naut.*), a pulley whose position shifts to suit the working of the tackle with which it is connected; — used in the hoisting tackle of yards. — **Fly board** (*Printing Press*), the board on which printed sheets are deposited by the fly. — **Fly book,** a case in the form of a book for anglers' flies. *C. Kingsley.* — **Fly cap,** a cap with wings, formerly worn by women. — **Fly drill,** a drill having a reciprocating motion controlled by a fly wheel, the driving power being applied by the hand through a cord winding in reverse directions upon the spindle as it rotates backward and forward. *Knight.* — **Fly fishing,** the act or art of angling with a bait of natural or artificial flies. *Walton.* — **Fly flap,** an implement for killing flies. — **Fly governor,** a governor for regulating the speed of an engine, etc., by the resistance of vanes revolving in the air. — **Fly honeysuckle** (*Bot.*), a plant of the honeysuckle genus (*Lonicera*), having a bushy stem and the flowers in pairs, as *L. ciliata* and *L. Xylosteum*. — **Fly hook,** a fishhook supplied with an artificial fly. — **Fly leaf,** an unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, programme, etc. — **Fly maggot,** a maggot bred from the egg of a fly. *Ray.* — **Fly net,** a screen to exclude insects. — **Fly nut** (*Mach.*), a nut with wings; a thumb nut; a finger nut. — **Fly orchis** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Ophrys muscifera*), whose flowers resemble flies. — **Fly paper,** poisoned or sticky paper for killing flies that feed upon or are entangled by it. — **Fly powder,** an arsenical powder used to poison flies. — **Fly press,** a screw press for punching, embossing, etc., operated by hand and having a heavy fly. — **Fly rail,** a bracket which turns out to support the hinged leaf of a table. — **Fly rod,** a light fishing rod used in angling with a fly. — **Fly sheet,** a small loose advertising sheet; a handbill. — **Fly snapper** (*Zoöl.*), an American bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), allied to the chatterers and shrikes. The male is glossy blue-black; the female brownish gray. — **Fly wheel** (*Mach.*), a heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement (opposing any sudden acceleration by its inertia and any retardation by its momentum), and to accumulate or give out energy for a variable or intermittent resistance. See Fly, *n.*, 9. — **On the fly** (*Baseball*), still in the air; — said of a batted ball caught before touching the ground.

Fly (flī), *a.* Knowing; wide awake; fully understanding another's meaning. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Fly'bane' (flī'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of catchfly of the genus *Silene*; also, a poisonous mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*); fly agaric.

Fly'-bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *a.* Marked by, or as if by, the bite of flies. *Shak.*

Fly'blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* To deposit eggs upon, as a flesh fly does on meat; to cause to be maggoty; hence, to taint or contaminate, as if with flyblows. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Fly'blow', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the eggs or young larvæ deposited by a flesh fly, or blowfly.

Fly'blown' (-blōn'), *a.* Tainted or contaminated with flyblows; damaged; foul.

Wherever *flyblown* reputations were assembled. *Thackeray.*

Fly'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Fly* + *boat*: cf. D. *vlieboot*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A large Dutch coasting vessel.

Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the northwest with two *flyboats*. *Purchas.*

2. A kind of passenger boat formerly used on canals.

Fly'-case' (-kās'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The covering of an insect, esp. the elytra of beetles.

Fly'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of birds that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing.

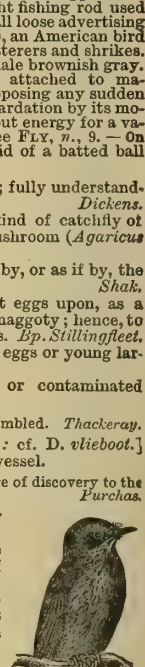

European Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). 1/4

☞ The true flycatchers of the Old World are Oscines, and belong to the family *Muscicapidæ*, as the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). The American flycatchers, or tyrant flycatchers, are Clamatores, and belong to the family *Tyrannidæ*, as the kingbird, pewee, crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), and the vermilion flycatcher or churinche (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*). Certain American flycatching warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* are also called flycatchers, as the Canadian flycatcher (*Sylvania Canadensis*), and the hooded flycatcher (*S. mitrata*). See Tyrant flycatcher.

Black-capped Flycatcher (*Sylvania pusilla*). (1/2)

Fly'-catch'ing, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the habit of catching insects on the wing.

Fly'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See Flier.] **1.** One that uses wings.

2. The fly of a flag. See Fly, *n.*, 6.

3. Anything that is scattered abroad in great numbers, as a theatrical programme, an advertising leaf, etc.

4. (*Arch.*) One in a flight of steps which are parallel to each other (as in ordinary stairs), as distinguished from a *winder*.

5. The pair of arms attached to the spindle of a spinning frame, over which the thread passes to the bobbin; — so called from their swift revolution. See Fly, *n.*, 11.

6. The fan wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. *Internat. Cyc.*

7. (*Stock Jobbing*) A small operation not involving a considerable part of one's capital, or not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. [*Cant*] *Bartlett.*

Fly'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A California scorpænoid fish (*Sebastichthys rhodochloris*), having brilliant colors.

Fly'-fish', *v. i.* To angle, using flies for bait. *Walton.*

Fly'ing (flī'ĭng), *a.* [From Fly, *v. i.*] Moving in the air with, or as with, wings; moving lightly or rapidly; intended for rapid movement.

Flying army (*Mil.*), a body of cavalry and infantry, kept in motion, to cover its own garrisons and to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow.* — **Flying artillery** (*Mil.*), artillery trained to rapid evolutions, — the men being either mounted or trained to spring upon the guns and caissons when they change position. — **Flying bridge, Flying camp.** See under Bridge, and Camp. — **Flying buttress**

(*Arch.*), a contrivance for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which can not be supported by ordinary buttresses. It consists of a straight bar of masonry, usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress sufficient to receive the thrust. The word is generally applied only to the straight bar with supporting arch. — **Flying colors**, flags unfurled and waving in the air; hence: To come off with flying colors, to be victorious; to succeed thoroughly in an undertaking. — **Flying doe** (*Zoöl.*), a young female kangaroo. — **Flying dragon.** (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) See DRAGON, 6. (*b*) A meteor. See under DRAGON. — **Flying Dutchman.** (*a*) A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the day of judgment. (*b*) A spectral ship. — **Flying fish.** (*Zoöl.*) See FLYING FISH, in the Vocabulary. — **Flying fox** (*Zoöl.*), the colugo. — **Flying frog** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian tree frog of the genus *Rhacophorus*, having very large and broadly webbed feet, which serve as parachutes, and enable it to make very long leaps. — **Flying gurnard** (*Zoöl.*), a species of gurnard of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, with very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. Three species are known; that of the Atlantic is *Cephalacanthus volitans*. — **Flying jib** (*Naut.*), a sail extended outside of the standing jib, on the flying-jib boom. — **Flying-jib boom** (*Naut.*), an extension of the jib boom. — **Flying kites** (*Naut.*), light sails carried only in fine weather. — **Flying lemur.** (*Zoöl.*) See COLUGO. — **Flying level** (*Civil Engin.*), a reconnoissance level over the course of a projected road, canal, etc. — **Flying lizard.** (*Zoöl.*) See DRAGON, *n.*, 6. — **Flying machine**, an apparatus for navigating the air; a form of balloon. — **Flying mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the opossum mouse (*Acrobates pygmæus*), of Australia. It has lateral folds of skin, like the flying squirrels. — **Flying party** (*Mil.*), a body of soldiers detailed to hover about an enemy. — **Flying phalanger** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of small marsupials of the genera *Petaurus* and *Belideus*, of Australia and New Guinea, having lateral folds like those of the flying squirrels. The sugar squirrel (*B. sciureus*), and the ariel (*B. ariel*), are the best known; — called also *squirrel petaurus* and *flying squirrel*. See SUGAR SQUIRREL. — **Flying pinion**, the fly of a clock. — **Flying sap** (*Mil.*), the rapid construction of trenches (when the enemy's fire of case shot precludes the method of simple trenching), by means of gabions placed in juxtaposition and filled with earth. — **Flying shot**, a shot fired at a moving object, as a bird on the wing. — **Flying spider.** (*Zoöl.*) See BALLOONING SPIDER. — **Flying squid** (*Zoöl.*), an oceanic squid (*Ommastrephes*, or *Sthenoteuthis, Bartramii*), abundant in the Gulf Stream, which is able to leap out of the water with such force that it often falls on the deck of a vessel. — **Flying squirrel** (*Zoöl.*) See FLYING SQUIRREL, in the Vocabulary. — **Flying start**, a start in a sailing race in which the signal is given while the vessels are under way. — **Flying torch** (*Mil.*), a torch attached to a long staff and used for signaling at night.

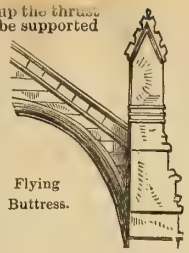
Flying Buttress.

Flying Frog (*Rhacophorus Reinhardtii*).

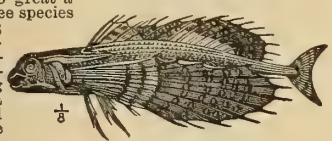
Flying Gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*).

Fly'ing fish' (fly'ĭng fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A fish which is able to leap from the water, and fly a considerable distance by means of its large and long pectoral fins. These fishes belong to several species of the genus *Exocœtus*, and are found in the warmer parts of all the oceans.

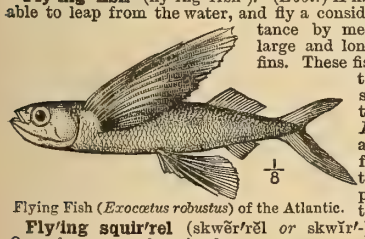
Flying Fish (*Exocœtus robustus*) of the Atlantic.

Fly'ing squir'rel (skwēr'rĕl *or* skwĭr'-). (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of squirrels, of the genera *Pteromys* and *Sciuropterus*, having parachute-like folds of skin, extending from the fore to the hind legs, which enable them to make very long leaps.

☞ The species of *Pteromys* are large, with bushy tails, and inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies; those of *Sciuropterus* are smaller, with flat tails, and inhabit the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The American species (*Sciuropterus volucella*) is also called *assapan*. The Australian flying squirrels, or flying phalangers, are marsupials. See *Flying phalanger* (above).

Common Flying Squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*). (⅛)

Fly'man (flī'măn), *n.*; *pl.* FLYMEN (-mĕn). The driver of a fly, or light public carriage.

‖ **Flysch** (flēsh), *n.* [A Swiss word, fr. G. *fliessen* to flow, melt.] (*Geol.*) A name given to the series of sandstones and schists overlying the true nummulitic formation in the Alps, and included in the Eocene Tertiary.

Fly'speck (flī'spĕk), *n.* A speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant dot.

Fly'speck (flī'spĕk), *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

Fly'trap' (flī'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant (*Dionæa muscipula*), called also *Venus's flytrap*, the leaves of which are fringed with stiff bristles, and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects that light on them. The insects so caught are afterwards digested by a secretion from the upper surface of the leaves.

Venus's Flytrap, much reduced.

Fnese (nēz), *v. i.* [AS. *fnēsan*, *gefnēsan*.] To breathe heavily; to snort. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fo (fō), *n.* The Chinese name of Buddha.

Foal (fōl), *n.* [OE. *fole*, AS. *fola*; akin to OHG. *folo*, G. *fohlen*, Goth. *fula*, Icel. *foli*, Sw. *föle*, Gr. πῶλος, L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FILLY, POULTRY, PULLET.] (*Zoöl.*) The young of any animal of the Horse family (*Equidæ*); a colt; a filly.

Foal teeth (*Zoöl.*), the first set of teeth of a horse. — **In foal**, **With foal**, being with young; pregnant; — said of a mare or she ass.

Foal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOALED (fōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOALING.] To bring forth (a colt); — said of a mare or a she ass.

Foal, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Foal'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COLTSFOOT.

Foam (fōm), *n.* [OE. *fam*, *fom*, AS. *fām*; akin to OHG. & G. *feim*.] The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which is formed on the surface of liquids, or in the mouth of an animal, by violent agitation or fermentation; froth; spume; scum; as, the *foam* of the sea.

Foam cock, in steam boilers, a cock at the water level, to blow off impurities.

Foam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOAMED (fōmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOAMING.] [AS. *fāman*. See FOAM, *n.*] **1.** To gather foam; to froth; as, the billows *foam*.

He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mark* ix. 18.

2. To form foam, or become filled with foam; — said of a steam boiler when the water is unduly agitated and frothy, as because of chemical action.

Foam, *v. t.* To cause to foam; as, to *foam* the goblet; also (with *out*), to throw out with rage or violence, as foam. "*Foaming* out their own shame." *Jude* 13.

Foam'ing-ly, *adv.* With foam; frothily.

Foam'less, *a.* Having no foam.

Foam'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride! *Dryden.*

Fob (fŏb), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *fuppe* pocket.] A little pocket for a watch.

Fob chain, a short watch chain worn with a watch carried in the fob.

Fob, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOBBED (fŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOBBING.] [Cf. FOP.] **1.** To beat; to maul. [*Obs.*]

2. To cheat; to trick; to impose on. *Shak.*

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. "A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and *fob off* the right of the people." *Milton.*

Fo'cal (fō'kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *focal*. See FOCUS.] Belonging to, or concerning, a focus; as, a *focal* point.

Focal distance, *or* **length**, **of a lens** *or* **mirror** (*Opt.*), the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center. — **Focal distance of a telescope**, the distance of the image of an object from the object glass.

Fo'cal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of focalizing or bringing to a focus, or the state of being focalized.

Fo'cal-ize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOCALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOCALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To bring to a focus; to focus; to concentrate.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear. *De Quincey.*

Foc'il-late (fŏs'ĭl-lāt *or* fō'sĭl-), *v. t.* [L. *focillatus*, p. p. of *focillare*.] To nourish. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Foc'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Comfort; support. [*Obs.*]

Fo-cim'e-ter (fō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Focus* + *-meter*.] (*Photog.*) An assisting instrument for focusing an object in or before a camera. *Knight.*

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FOCUSES (-ĕz), L. FOCI (-sī). [L. *focus* hearth, fireplace; perh. akin to E. *bake*. Cf. CURFEW, FUEL, FUSIL the firearm.] **1.** (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted, and at which the image is formed; as, the *focus* of a lens or mirror.

2. (*Geom.*) A point so related to a conic section and a certain straight line called the *directrix* that the ratio of the distance between any point of the curve and the focus to the distance of the same point from the directrix is constant.

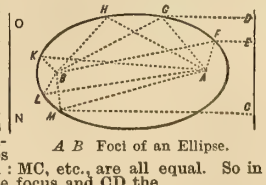
A B Foci of an Ellipse.

☞ Thus, in the ellipse FGHKLM, A is the focus and CD the directrix, when the ratios FA : FE, GA : GD, MA : MC, etc., are all equal. So in the hyperbola, A is the focus and CD the directrix when the ratio HA : HK is constant for all points of the curve; and in the parabola, A is the focus and CD the directrix when the ratio BA : BC is constant. In the ellipse this ratio is less than unity, in the parabola equal to unity, and in the hyperbola greater than unity. The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci, and two corresponding directrixes, and the parabola has one focus and one directrix.

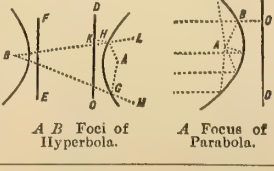
A B Foci of Hyperbola. *A* Focus of Parabola.

In the ellipse the *sum* of the two lines from any point of the curve to the two foci is constant: that is: AG + GB = AH + HB; and in the hyperbola the *difference* of the corresponding lines is constant. The diameter which passes through the foci of the ellipse is the *major axis*. The diameter which being produced passes through the foci of the hyperbola is the *transverse axis*. The middle point of the major or the transverse axis is the *center* of the curve. Certain other curves, as the lemniscate and the Cartesian ovals, have points called *foci*, possessing properties similar to those of the foci of conic sections.

In an ellipse, rays of light coming from one focus, and reflected from the curve, proceed in lines directed *toward* the other; in an hyperbola, in lines directed *from* the other; in a parabola, rays from the focus, after reflection at the curve, proceed in lines parallel to the axis. Thus rays from A in the ellipse are reflected to B; rays from A in the hyperbola are reflected toward L and M away from B.

3. A central point; a point of concentration.

Aplanatic focus. (*Opt.*) See under APLANATIC. — **Conjugate focus** (*Opt.*), the focus for rays which have a sensible divergence, as from a near object; — so called because the positions of the object and its image are interchangeable. — **Focus tube** (*Phys.*), a vacuum tube for Röntgen rays in which the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode, for intensifying the effect. — **Principal**, *or* **Solar, focus** (*Opt.*), the focus for parallel rays.

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOCUSED (fō'kŭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOCUSING.] To bring to a focus; to focalize; as, to *focus* a camera. *R. Hunt.*

Fod'der (fŏd'dẽr), *n.* [See 1st FOTHER.] A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold, in England, varying from 19½ to 24 cwt.; a fother. [*Obs.*]

Fod'der, *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, *fōddor*, fodder (also sheath, case), fr. *fōda* food; akin to D. *voeder*, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, Icel. *fōðr*, Sw. & Dan. *foder*. √75. See FOOD, and cf. FORAGE, FUR.] That which is fed out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, cornstalks, vegetables, etc.

Fod'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FODDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FODDERING.] To feed, as cattle, with dry food, or cut grass, etc.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, etc.

Fod'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fodders cattle.

Fo'di-ent (fō'dĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *fodiens*, p. pr. of *fodere* to dig.] Fitted for, or pertaining to, digging.

Fo'di-ent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Fodientia.

‖ **Fo'di-en'ti-a** (-ĕn'shĭ-â), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fodiens*, p. pr., digging.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of African edentates including the aard-vark.

Foe (fō), *n.* [OE. *fo*, *fa*, AS. *fāh* hostile; prob. akin to E. *fiend*. √81. See FIEND, and cf. FEUD a quarrel.] **1.** One who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another; an enemy.

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household. *Matt.* x. 36.

2. An enemy in war; a hostile army.

3. One who opposes on principle; an opponent; an adversary; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion.

A *foe* to received doctrines. *I. Watts.*

Foe, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Foe'hood (fō'ho͝od), *n.* Enmity. *Bp. Bedell.*

Foe'man (fō'man), *n.*; *pl.* FOEMEN (-men). [AS. *fāhman*.] An enemy in war.

And the stern joy which warriors feel
In *foemen* worthy of their steel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fœ'tal (fē'tal), *a.* Same as FETAL.

Fœ-ta'tion (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* Same as FETATION.

Fœ'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd), *n.* Same as FETICIDE.

Fœ'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* Same as FETOR.

Fœ'tus (-tŭs), *n.* Same as FETUS.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *fog*, *fouge*, moss, *foggage* rank grass, LL. *fogagium*, W. *ffwg* dry grass.] (*Agric.*) (*a*) A second growth of grass; aftergrass. (*b*) Dead or decaying grass remaining on land through the winter; — called also *foggage*. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* Sometimes called, in New England, *old tore*. In Scotland, *fog* is a general name for moss.

Fog, *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To pasture cattle on the fog, or aftergrass, of; to eat off the fog from.

Fog, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To practice in a small or mean way; to pettifog. [*Obs.*]

Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

Fog, *n.* [Dan. snee*fog* snow falling thick, drift of snow, driving snow, cf. Icel. *fok* spray, snowdrift, *fjūk* snowstorm, *fjūka* to drift.] **1.** Watery vapor condensed in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. It differs from cloud only in being near the ground, and from mist in not approaching so nearly to fine rain. See CLOUD.

2. A state of mental confusion.

Fog alarm, **Fog bell**, **Fog horn**, etc., a bell, horn, whistle, or other contrivance that sounds an alarm, often automatically, near places of danger where visible signals would be hidden in thick weather. — **Fog bank**, a mass of fog resting upon the sea, and resembling distant land. — **Fog ring**, a bank of fog arranged in a circular form, — often seen on the coast of Newfoundland.

Fog, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOGGED (fŏgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOGGING (-gĭng).] To envelop, as with fog; to befog; to overcast; to darken; to obscure.

Fog, *v. i.* (*Photog.*) To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the picture on a negative sometimes does in the process of development.

Foge (fōj), *n.* The Cornish name for a forge used for smelting tin. *Raymond.*

Fo'gey (fō'gĭ), *n.* See FOGY.

Fog'gage (fŏg'gāj; 48), *n.* (*Agric.*) See 1st FOG.

Fog'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who fogs; a pettifogger. [*Obs.*]

A beggarly *fogger*. *Terence in English* (1614).

Fog'gi-ly (-gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a foggy manner; obscurely. *Johnson.*

Fog'gi-ness, *n.* The state of being foggy. *Johnson.*

Fog'gy (-gĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* FOGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FOGGIEST.] [From 4th FOG.] **1.** Filled or abounding

with fog, or watery exhalations; misty; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning. *Shak.*

2. Beclouded; dull; obscure; as, *foggy* ideas.

Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit. *Hayward.*

Fo'gie (fō'gĭ), *n.* See Fogy.

Fog'less (fŏg'lĕs), *a.* Without fog; clear. *Kane.*

Fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.; pl.* Fogies (-gĭz). A dull old fellow; a person behind the times, over-conservative, or slow; — usually preceded by *old*. [Written also *fogie* and *fogey*.] [*Colloq.*]

Notorious old bore; regular old *fogy*. *Thackeray.*

☞ The word is said to be connected with the German *vogt*, a guard or protector. By others it is regarded as a diminutive of *folk* (cf. D. *volkje*). It is defined by Jamieson, in his Scottish Dictionary, as "an invalid or garrison soldier," and is applied to the old soldiers of the Royal Hospital at Dublin, which is called the *Fogies'* Hospital. In the fixed habits of such persons we see the origin of the present use of the term. *Sir F. Head.*

Fo'gy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles and conduct of a fogy. [*Colloq.*]

Foh (fō), *interj.* [Cf. Faugh.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh; fie. *Shak.*

Fo'hist (fō'hĭst), *n.* A Buddhist priest. See Fo.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *a.* [OF. *foible*. See Feeble.] Weak; feeble. [*Obs.*] *Lord Herbert.*

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* **1.** A moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty.

A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial *foibles*. *De Quincey.*

2. The half of a sword blade or foil blade nearest the point; — opposed to *forte*. [Written also *faible*.]

Syn. — Fault; imperfection; failing; weakness; infirmity; frailty; defect. See Fault.

Foil (foil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Foiled (foild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Foiling.] [F. *fouler* to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress. See Full, *v. t.*] **1.** To tread under foot; to trample.

King Richard . . . caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pulled down and *foiled* under foot. *Knolles.*

Whom he did all to pieces breake and *foyle*,
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle. *Spenser.*

2. To render (an effort or attempt) vain or nugatory; to baffle; to outwit; to balk; to frustrate; to defeat.

And by a mortal man at length am *foiled*. *Dryden.*
Her long locks that *foil* the painter's power. *Byron.*

3. To blunt; to dull; to spoil; as, to *foil* the scent in a chase. *Addison.*

Foil, *v. t.* [See 6th File.] To defile; to soil. [*Obs.*]

Foil, *n.* **1.** Failure of success when on the point of attainment; defeat; frustration; miscarriage. *Milton.*

Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. A blunt weapon used in fencing, resembling a small-sword in the main, but usually lighter and having a button at the point.

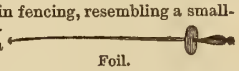

Foil.

Blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*

Isocrates contended with a *foil* against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford.*

3. The track or trail of an animal.

To run a foil, to lead astray; to puzzle; — alluding to the habits of some animals of running back over the same track to mislead their pursuers. *Brewer.*

Foil, *n.* [OE. *foil* leaf, OF. *foil, fuil, fueil, foille, fueille*, F. *feuille*, fr. L. *folium*, pl. *folia;* akin to Gr. *φύλλον*, and perh. to E. *blade*. Cf. Foliage, Folio.] **1.** A leaf or very thin sheet of metal; as, brass *foil;* tin *foil;* gold *foil*.

2. (*Jewelry*) A thin leaf of sheet copper silvered and burnished, and afterwards coated with transparent colors mixed with isinglass; — employed by jewelers to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones. *Ure.*

3. Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to adorn or set off another thing to advantage.

As she a black silk cap on him began
To set, for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off. *Broome.*

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.

5. (*Arch.*) The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc. A group of foils is called trefoil, quatrefoil, quinquefoil, etc., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

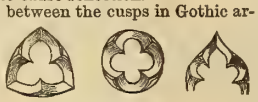

Foils (*Arch.*).

Foil stone, an imitation of a jewel or precious stone.

Foil'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being foiled.

Foil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates. *Johnson.*

Foil'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A foil. *Simmonds.*

Foil'ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *foulées*. See 1st Foil.] (*Hunting*) The track of game (as deer) in the grass.

Foin (foin), *n.* [F. *fouine* a marten.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The beech marten (*Mustela foina*). See Marten.

2. A kind of fur, black at the top on a whitish ground, taken from the ferret or weasel of the same name. [*Obs.*]

He came to the stake in a fair black gown furred and faced with *foins*. *Fuller.*

Foin, *v. i.* [OE. *foinen, foignen;* of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *fouiner* to push for eels with a spear, fr. F. *fouine* an eelspear, perh. fr. L. *fodere* to dig, thrust.] To thrust with a sword or spear; to lunge. [*Obs.*]

He stroke, he soused, he *foynd*, he hewed, he lashed. *Spenser.*
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

Foin, *v. t.* To prick; to sting. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Foin, *n.* A pass in fencing; a lunge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Foin'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Thrusting with the foil; fencing with the use of the point, as distinguished from broadsword play. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Foin'ing-ly (foin'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* With a push or thrust. [*Obs.*]

Foi'son (foi'z'n), *n.* [F. *foison*, fr. L. *fusio* a pouring, effusion. See Fusion.] Rich harvest; plenty; abundance. [*Archaic*] *Lowell.*

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*. *Shak.*

Foist (foist), *n.* [OF. *fuste* stick, boat, fr. L. *fustis* cudgel. Cf. 1st Fust.] A light and fast-sailing ship. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Foist, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Foisted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Foisting.] [Cf. OD. *vysten* to fizzle, D. *veesten*, E. *fizz, fitchet*, bull*fist*.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off (something spurious or counterfeit) as genuine, true, or worthy; — usually followed by *in*.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *R. Carew.*

When a scripture has been corrupted . . . by a supposititious *foisting* of some words in. *South.*

Foist, *n.* **1.** A foister; a sharper. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. A trick or fraud; a swindle. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Foist'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who foists something surreptitiously; a falsifier. *Mir. for Mag.*

Foist'ied (-ĭd), *a.* [See 2d Fust.] Fusty. [*Obs.*]

Foist'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Fustiness; musiness. [*Obs.*]

Foist'y (-ĭ), *a.* Fusty; musty. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Folded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Folding.] [OE. *folden, falden*, AS. *fealdan;* akin to OHG. *faltan, faldan*, G. *falten*, Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Sw. *fälla*, Goth. *falþan*, cf. Gr. *δι-πλάσιος* twofold, Skr. *puṭa* a fold. Cf. Fauteuil.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds; to lay one part over another part of; to double; as, to *fold* cloth; to *fold* a letter.

As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.

2. To double or lay together, as the arms or the hands; as, he *folds* his arms in despair.

3. To inclose within folds or plaitings; to envelop; to infold; to clasp; to embrace.

A face *folded* in sorrow. *J. Webster.*
We will descend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak.*

4. To cover or wrap up; to conceal.

Nor *fold* my fault in cleanly coined excuses. *Shak.*

Fold, *v. i.* To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; to double together; as, the leaves of the door *fold*. 1 *Kings* vi. 34.

Fold, *n.* [From Fold, *v.* In sense 2 AS. *-feald*, akin to *fealdan* to fold.] **1.** A doubling, esp. of any flexible substance; a part laid over on another part; a plait; a plication.

Mummies . . . shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen. *Bacon.*
Folds are most common in the rocks of mountainous regions. *J. D. Dana.*

2. Times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything; as, four*fold*, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio, multiplied by four.

3. That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops; embrace.

Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*. *Shak.*

Fold net, a kind of net used in catching birds.

Fold, *n.* [OE. *fald, fold*, AS. *fald, falod.*] **1.** An inclosure for sheep; a sheep pen.

Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the *fold*. *Milton.*

2. A flock of sheep; figuratively, the Church or a church; as, Christ's *fold*.

There shall be one *fold* and one shepherd. *John* x. 16.
The very whitest lamb in all my *fold*. *Tennyson.*

3. A boundary; a limit. [*Obs.*] *Creech.*

Fold yard, an inclosure for sheep or cattle.

Fold, *v. t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.

Fold, *v. i.* To confine sheep in a fold. [*R.*]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*. *Milton.*

Fold'age (fōld'ăj; 48), *n.* [See Fold inclosure, Faldage.] (*O. Eng. Law*) See Faldage.

Fold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, folds; esp., a flat, knifelike instrument used for folding paper.

Fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dē-rŏl'), *n.* Nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Fold'ing (fōld'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of making a fold or folds; also, a fold; a doubling; a plication.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

2. (*Agric.*) The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.

Folding boat, a portable boat made by stretching canvas, etc., over jointed framework, used in campaigning, and by tourists, etc. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Folding chair,** a chair which may be shut up compactly for carriage or stowage; a camp chair. — **Folding door,** one of two or more doors filling a single opening and hung upon hinges.

Fold'less, *a.* Having no fold. *Milman.*

Fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as, a *foliaceous* spike.

2. (*Min.*) Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Leaflike in form or mode of growth; as, a *foliaceous* coral.

Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *foillage, fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, fr. OF. *foille, fueille, fueil*, F. *feuille*, leaf, L. *folium*. See 3d Foil, and cf. Foliation, Filemot.] **1.** Leaves, collectively, as produced or arranged by nature; leafage; as, a tree or forest of beautiful *foliage*.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; especially, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

Foliage plant (*Bot.*), any plant cultivated for the beauty of its leaves, as many kinds of *Begonia* and *Coleus*.

Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ăj; 48), *v. t.* To adorn with foliage or the imitation of foliage; to form into the representation of leaves. [*R.*] *Drummond.*

Fo'li-aged (-ăjd; 48), *a.* Furnished with foliage; leaved; as, the variously *foliaged* mulberry.

Fo'li-ar (-ẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves; as, *foliar* appendages.

Foliar gap (*Bot.*), an opening in the fibrovascular system of a stem at the point of origin of a leaf. — **Foliar trace** (*Bot.*), a particular fibrovascular bundle passing down into the stem from a leaf.

Fo'li-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, fr. *folium* leaf. See Foliage.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leafy; as, a *foliate* stalk.

Foliate curve. (*Geom.*) Same as Folium.

Fo'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Foliated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Foliating (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To beat into a leaf, or thin plate. *Bacon.*

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

Fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having leaves, or leaflike projections; as, a *foliated* shell.

2. (*Arch.*) Containing, or consisting of, foils; as, a *foliated* arch.

3. (*Min.*) Characterized by being separable into thin plates or folia; as, graphite has a *foliated* structure.

4. (*Geol.*) Laminated, but restricted to the variety of laminated structure found in crystalline schist, as mica schist, etc.; schistose.

5. Spread over with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver.

Foliated tellurium. (*Min.*) See Nagyagite.

Fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *foliation*.] **1.** The process of forming into a leaf or leaves.

2. The manner in which the young leaves are disposed within the bud.

The . . . *foliation* must be in relation to the stem. *De Quincey.*

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, foil, or lamina.

4. The act of coating with an amalgam of tin foil and quicksilver, as in making looking-glasses.

5. (*Arch.*) The enrichment of an opening by means of foils, arranged in trefoils, quatrefoils, etc.; also, one of the ornaments. See Tracery.

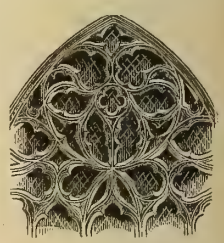

Foliations (*Arch.*).

6. (*Geol.*) The property, possessed by some crystalline rocks, of dividing into plates or slabs, which is due to the cleavage structure of one of the constituents, as mica or hornblende. It may sometimes include slaty structure or cleavage, though the latter is usually independent of any mineral constituent, and transverse to the bedding, it having been produced by pressure.

Fo'li-a-ture (fō'lĭ-ā-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *foliatura* foliage.] **1.** Foliage; leafage. [*Obs.*] *Shuckford.*

2. The state of being beaten into foil. *Johnson.*

Fo'li-er (-ẽr), *n.* Goldsmith's foil. [*R.*] *Sprat.*

Fo-lif'er-ous (fō-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *folium* leaf + *-ferous:* cf. F. *foliifère*.] Producing leaves. [Written also *foliiferous*.]

Fol'i-ly (fŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *a.* Foolishly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fol'io (fŏl'yō *or* fō'lĭ-ō; 277), *n.; pl.* Folios (-yōz *or* -ōz). [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf. See 4th Foil.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript.

2. A sheet of paper once folded.

3. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind. See Note under Paper.

4. (*Print.*) The page number. The even folios are on the left-hand pages and the odd folios on the right-hand.

5. A page of a book; (*Bookkeeping*) a page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number.

6. (*Law*) A leaf containing a certain number of words; hence, a certain number of words in a writing, as in England, in law proceedings, 72, and in chancery, 90; in New York, 100 words.

Folio post, a flat writing paper, usually 17 by 24 inches.

Fol'io, *v. t.* To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book); to page.

Fol'io, *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a *folio* volume. See Folio, *n.*, 3.

Fo'li-o-late (fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to leaflets; — used in composition; as, bi-*foliolate*. *Gray.*

Fo'li-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *folium* leaf: cf. F. *foliole*.] (*Bot.*) One of the distinct parts of a compound leaf; a leaflet.

Fo'li-o-mort' (fō'lĭ-ō-môrt'), *a.* See Feuillemort.

Fo'li-ose' (fō'lĭ-ōs'), *a.* [L. *foliosus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having many leaves; leafy.

Fo'li-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Fo'li-ous (fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See Foliose.] **1.** Like a leaf; thin; unsubstantial. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Bot.*) Foliose. [*R.*]

Fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. Foliums (-ŭmz), L. Folia (-ā). [L., a leaf.] **1.** A leaf, esp. a thin leaf or plate.

2. (*Geom.*) A curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, which have a common asymptote. The curve has a double point, and a leaf-shaped loop; whence the name. Its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = axy$.

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect. & pl.* [AS. *folc;* akin to D. *volk*, OS. & OHG. *folk*, G. *volk*, Icel. *fōlk*, Sw. & Dan. *folk*, Lith. *pulkas* crowd, and perh. to E. *follow*.] **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) In Anglo-Saxon times, the

people of a group of townships or villages; a community; a tribe. [*Obs.*]

The organization of each *folk*, as such, sprang mainly from war. *J. R. Green.*

2. People in general, or a separate class of people; — generally used in the plural form, and often with a qualifying adjective; as, the old *folks;* poor *folks.* [*Colloq.*]

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old *folks*, and let them tell thee tales. *Shak.*

3. The persons of one's own family; as, our *folks* are all well. [*Colloq. New Eng.*] *Bartlett.*

Folk song, one of a class of songs long popular with the common people. — **Folk speech**, the speech of the common people, as distinguished from that of the educated class.

Folk'land' (fōk'lănd'), *n.* [AS. *folcland.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) Land held in villenage, being distributed among the *folk*, or people, at the pleasure of the lord of the manor, and resumed at his discretion. Not being held by any assurance in writing, it was opposed to *book*land or *charter* land, which was held by deed. *Mozley & W.*

Folk'lore' (-lōr'), *n., or* **Folk' lore'**. Tales, legends, or superstitions long current among the people. *Trench.*

Folk'mote' (-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *folcmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people; esp. (*Sax. Law*), a general assembly of the people to consider and order matters of the commonwealth; also, a local court. [*Hist.*]

To which *folkmote* they all with one consent
Agreed to travel. *Spenser.*

Folk'mot'er (-mōt'ĕr), *n.* One who takes part in a folkmote, or local court. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fol'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, an inflated ball, a leathern money bag, perh. akin to E. *bellows:* cf. F. *follicule.* Cf. 2d Fool.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A simple podlike pericarp which contains several seeds and opens along the inner or ventral suture, as in the peony, larkspur, and milkweed.

Follicle (*Bot.*).

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) A small cavity, tubular depression, or sac; as, a hair *follicle.* (*b*) A simple gland or glandular cavity; a crypt. (*c*) A small mass of adenoid tissue; as, a lymphatic *follicle.*

Fol-lic'u-lar (fŏl-lĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* **1.** Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, a follicle or follicles.

2. (*Med.*) Affecting the follicles; as, *follicular* pharyngitis.

Fol-lic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having follicles.

Fol-lic'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *folliculosus* full of husks: cf. F. *folliculeux.*] Having or producing follicles.

Fol'li-ful (fŏl'lĭ-fụl), *a.* Full of folly. [*Obs.*]

Fol'low (fŏl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Followed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Following.] [OE. *foluwen, folwen, folgen,* AS. *folgian, fylgean, fylgan;* akin to D. *volgen,* OHG. *folgēn,* G. *folgen,* Icel. *fylgja,* Sw. *följa,* Dan. *følge,* and perh. to E. *folk.*] **1.** To go or come after; to move behind in the same path or direction; hence, to go with (a leader, guide, etc.); to accompany; to attend.

It waves me forth again; I'll *follow* it. *Shak.*

2. To endeavor to overtake; to go in pursuit of; to chase; to pursue; to prosecute.

I will harden the hearts of the Egyptians, and they shall *follow* them. *Ex.* xiv. 17.

3. To accept as authority; to adopt the opinions of; to obey; to yield to; to take as a rule of action; as, to *follow* good advice.

Approve the best, and *follow* what I approve. *Milton.*
Follow peace with all men. *Heb.* xii. 14.

It is most agreeable to some men to *follow* their reason; and to others to *follow* their appetites. *J. Edwards.*

4. To copy after; to take as an example.

We had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

5. To succeed in order of time, rank, or office.

6. To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise.

7. To watch, as a receding object; to keep the eyes fixed upon while in motion; to keep the mind upon while in progress, as a speech, musical performance, etc.; also, to keep up with; to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, as of a course of thought or argument.

He *followed* with his eyes the flitting shade. *Dryden.*

8. To walk in, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling.

O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*
O Antony! I have *followed* thee to this. *Shak.*

Follow board (*Founding*), a board on which the pattern and the flask lie while the sand is rammed into the flask. *Knight.* — **To follow the hounds**, to hunt with dogs. — **To follow suit** (*Card Playing*), to play a card of the same suit as the leading card; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set. — **To follow up**, to pursue indefatigably.

Syn. — To pursue; chase; go after; attend; accompany; succeed; imitate; copy; embrace; maintain. — To Follow, Pursue. *To follow* (v. t.) denotes simply to go after; *to pursue* denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object; as, a hound *pursues* the deer. So a person *follows* a companion whom he wishes to overtake on a journey; the officers of justice *pursue* a felon who has escaped from prison.

Fol'low, *v. i.* To go or come after; — used in the various senses of the transitive verb: To pursue; to attend; to accompany; to be a result; to imitate.

Syn. — To Follow, Succeed, Ensue. *To follow* (v. i.) means simply to come after; as, a crowd *followed. To succeed* means to come after in some regular series or succession; as, day *succeeds* to day, and night to night. *To ensue* means to follow by some established connection or principle of sequence. As wave *follows* wave, revolution *succeeds* to revolution; and nothing *ensues* but accumulated wretchedness.

Fol'low-er (-ĕr), *n.* [OE. *folwere,* AS. *folgere.*] **1.** One who follows; a pursuer; an attendant; a disciple; a dependent associate; a retainer.

2. A sweetheart; a beau. [*Colloq.*] *A. Trollope.*

3. (*Steam Engine*) (*a*) The removable flange, or cover, of a piston. See *Illust.* of Piston. (*b*) A gland. See *Illust.* of Stuffing box.

4. (*Mach.*) The part of a machine that receives motion from another part. See Driver.

5. Among law stationers, a sheet of parchment or paper which is added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

Syn. — Imitator; copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent; attendant.

Fol'low-ing (fŏl'lō-ĭng), *n.* **1.** One's followers, adherents, or dependents, collectively. *Macaulay.*

2. Vocation; business; profession.

Fol'low-ing, *a.* **1.** Next after; succeeding; ensuing; as, the assembly was held on the *following* day.

2. (*Astron.*) (In the field of a telescope) In the direction from which stars are apparently moving (in consequence of the earth's rotation); as, a small star north *following* or south *following.* In the direction toward which stars appear to move is called *preceding.*

☞ The four principal directions in the field of a telescope are *north, south, following, preceding.*

Fol'ly (fŏl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* Follies (-lĭz). [OE. *folie, foli,* F. *folie,* fr. *fol, fou,* foolish, mad. See Fool.] **1.** The state of being foolish; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind.

2. A foolish act; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill. *Shak.*

3. Scandalous crime; sin; specifically, as applied to a woman, wantonness.

[Achan] wrought *folly* in Israel. *Josh.* vii. 15.
When lovely woman stoops to *folly.* *Goldsmith.*

4. The result of a foolish action or enterprise.

It is called this man's or that man's "*folly,*" and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after years. *Trench.*

Fol'we (fŏl'we), *v. t.* To follow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fo'mal-haut' (fō'măl-hạt'), *n.* [Ar., prop., mouth of the large fish: cf. F. *Fomalhaut.*] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Piscis Australis,* or Southern Fish.

Fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fomented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fomenting.] [F. *fomenter,* fr. L. *fomentare,* fr. *fomentum* (for *fovimentum*) a warm application or lotion, fr. *fovere* to warm or keep warm; perh. akin to Gr. *φώγειν* to roast, and E. *bake.*] **1.** To apply a warm lotion to; to bathe with a cloth or sponge wet with warm water or medicated liquid.

2. To cherish with heat; to foster. [*Obs.*]

Which these soft fires . . . *foment* and warm. *Milton.*

3. To nurse to life or activity; to cherish and promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet; to instigate; — used often in a bad sense; as, to *foment* ill humors. *Locke.*

But quench the choler you *foment* in vain. *Dryden.*
Exciting and *fomenting* a religious rebellion. *Southey.*

Fo'men-ta'tion (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fomentatio:* cf. F. *fomentation.*] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) The act of fomenting; the application of warm, soft, medicinal substances, as for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors. (*b*) The lotion applied to a diseased part.

2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride. *Young.*

Fo-ment'er (fō-mĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

‖ **Fo'mes** (fō'mēz), *n.; pl.* Fomites (fŏm'ĭ-tēz). [L. *fomes, -itis,* touch-wood, tinder.] (*Med.*) Any substance supposed to be capable of absorbing, retaining, and transporting contagious or infectious germs; as, woolen clothes are said to be active *fomites.*

Fon (fŏn), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *fāni* silly, *fāna* to act silly, Sw. *fåne* fool. Cf. Fond, *a.*] A fool; an idiot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fond (fŏnd), *obs. imp.* of Find. Found. *Chaucer.*

Fond, *a.* [*Compar.* Fonder (-ĕr); *superl.* Fondest.] [For *fonned,* p. p. of OE. *fonnen* to be foolish. See Fon.]

1. Foolish; silly; simple; weak. [*Archaic*]

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent; over-affectionate.

3. Affectionate; loving; tender; — in a good sense; as, a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*

4. Loving; much pleased; affectionately regardful, indulgent, or desirous; longing or yearning; — followed by *of* (formerly also by *on*).

More *fond* on her than she upon her love. *Shak.*
You are as *fond* of grief as of your child. *Shak.*
A great traveler, and *fond* of telling his adventures. *Irving.*

5. Doted on; regarded with affection. [*R.*]

Nor fix on *fond* abodes to circumscribe thy prayer. *Byron.*

6. Trifling; valued by folly; trivial. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fond, *v. i.* To caress; to fondle. [*Obs.*]

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden.*

Fond, *v. i.* To be fond; to dote. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fond'e (fŏnd'e), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fandian* to try.] To endeavor; to strive; to try. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fondled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fondling (-dlĭng).] [From Fond, *v.*] To treat or handle with tenderness or in a loving manner; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

Syn. — See Caress.

Fon'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who fondles. *Johnson.*

Fon'dling (fŏn'dlĭng), *n.* [From Fondle.] The act of caressing; a caress; manifestation of tenderness.

Cyrus made no . . . amorous *fondling*
To fan her pride, or melt her guardless heart. *Mickle.*

Fond'ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *n.* [*Fond* + *-ling.*] **1.** A person or thing fondled or caressed; one treated with foolish or doting affection.

Fondlings are in danger to be made fools. *L'Estrange.*

2. A fool; a simpleton; a ninny. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Fond'ly (fŏnd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Foolishly. [*Archaic*] *Verstegan* (1673).

Make him speak *fondly* like a frantic man. *Shak.*

2. In a fond manner; affectionately; tenderly.

My heart, untraveled, *fondly* turns to thee. *Goldsmith.*

Fond'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being fond; foolishness. [*Obs.*]

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser.*

2. Doting affection; tender liking; strong appetite, propensity, or relish; as, he had a *fondness* for truffles.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee. *Addison.*

Syn. — Attachment; affection; love; kindness.

Fon'don (fŏn'dŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fondant* flux.] (*Metal.*) A large copper vessel used for hot amalgamation.

‖ **Fon'dus'** (fôn'dụ'), *n.* [F. *fondu,* prop. p. p. of *fondre* to melt, blend. See Found to cast.] A style of printing calico, paper hangings, etc., in which the colors are in bands and graduated into each other. *Ure.*

Fone (fōn), *n.; pl.* of Foe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fong'e (fŏng'e), *v. t.* [See Fang, *v. t.*] To take; to receive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fon'ly (fŏn'lĭ), *adv.* [See Fon.] Foolishly; fondly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fon'ne (fŏn'ne), *n.* A fon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte,* fr. *fondre* to melt or cast. See Found to cast, and cf. Fount a font.] (*Print.*) A complete assortment of printing type of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that variety of types; a fount.

Font, *n.* [AS. *font, fant,* fr. L. *fons, fontis,* spring, fountain; cf. OF. *font, funt,* F. *fonts baptismaux,* pl. See Fount.]

1. A fountain; a spring; a source.

Bathing forever in the *font* of bliss. *Young.*

2. A basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.

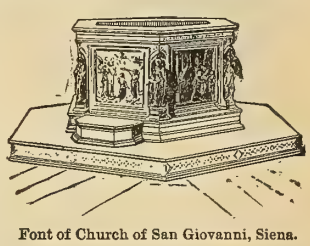

Font of Church of San Giovanni, Siena.

That name was given me at the *font.* *Shak.*

Font'al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin; original; primitive. [*R.*]

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

Fon'ta-nel' (fŏn'tà-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *fontanelle,* prop., a little fountain, fr. *fontaine* fountain. See Fountain.]

1. (*Med.*) An issue or artificial ulcer for the discharge of humors from the body. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

2. (*Anat.*) One of the membranous intervals between the incompleted angles of the parietal and neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull; — so called because it exhibits a rhythmical pulsation.

☞ In the human fetus there are six fontanels, of which the anterior, or bregmatic, situated at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, is much the largest, and remains open a considerable time after birth.

‖ **Fon'ta'nelle'** (fôn'tà'nĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Anat.*) Same as Fontanel, 2.

‖ **Fon'tange'** (fôn'tänzh'), *n.* [F., from the name of the first wearer, Mlle. de *Fontanges,* about 1679.] A kind of tall headdress formerly worn. *Addison.*

Food (fōōd), *n.* [OE. *fode,* AS. *fōda;* akin to Icel. *fæða, fæði,* Sw. *föda,* Dan. & LG. *föde,* OHG. *fatunga,* Gr. *πατεῖσθαι* to eat, and perh. to Skr. *pā* to protect, L. *pascere* to feed, pasture, *pabulum* food, E. *pasture.* √75. Cf. Feed, Fodder food, Foster to cherish.]

1. What is fed upon; that which goes to support life by being received within, and assimilated by, the organism of an animal or a plant; nutriment; aliment; especially, what is eaten by animals for nourishment.

☞ In a physiological sense, true aliment is to be distinguished as that portion of the food which is capable of being digested and absorbed into the blood, thus furnishing nourishment, in distinction from the indigestible matter which passes out through the alimentary canal as fæces.

☞ Foods are divided into two main groups: *nitrogenous,* or *proteid,* foods, *i. e.,* those which contain nitrogen, and *nonnitrogenous, i. e.,* those which do not contain nitrogen. The latter group embraces the fats and carbohydrates, which collectively are sometimes termed *heat producers* or *respiratory foods,* since by oxidation in the body they especially subserve the production of heat. The proteids, on the other hand, are known as *plastic foods* or *tissue formers,* since no tissue can be formed without them. These latter terms, however, are misleading, since proteid foods may also give rise to heat both directly and indirectly, and the fats and carbohydrates are useful in other ways than in producing heat.

2. Anything that instructs the intellect, excites the feelings, or molds habits of character; that which nourishes.

This may prove *food* to my displeasure. *Shak.*
In this moment there is life and *food*
For future years. *Wordsworth.*

☞ *Food* is often used adjectively or in self-explaining compounds, as in *food* fish or *food*-fish, *food* supply.

Food vacuole (*Zoöl.*), one of the spaces in the interior of a protozoan in which food is contained, during digestion. — **Food yolk.** (*Biol.*) See under Yolk.

Syn. — Aliment; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; victuals; provisions; meat.

Food, *v. t.* To supply with food. [*Obs.*] *Baret*

Food'ful (fo͞od'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of food; supplying food; fruitful; fertile. "The *foodful* earth." *Dryden.*
Bent by its *foodful* burden [the corn]. *Glover.*

Food'less, *a.* Without food; barren. *Sandys.*

Food'y (-y), *a.* Eatable; fruitful. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Fool (fo͞ol), *n.* [Cf. F. *fouler* to tread, crush. Cf. 1st Foil.] A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, with cream; — commonly called *gooseberry fool.*

Fool, *n.* [OE. *fol*, n. & adj., F. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad; a fool, prob. fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball; perh. akin to E. *bellows.* Cf. Folly, Follicle.]
1. One destitute of reason, or of the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural.
2. A person deficient in intellect; one who acts absurdly, or pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom; one without judgment; a simpleton; a dolt.
Extol not riches, then, the toil of *fools.* *Milton.*
Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*
3. (*Script.*) One who acts contrary to moral and religious wisdom; a wicked person.
The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God. *Ps.* xiv. 1.
4. One who counterfeits folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer formerly kept to make sport, dressed fantastically in motley, with ridiculous accouterments.
Can they think me . . . their *fool* or jester? *Milton.*
April fool, Court fool, etc. See under April, Court, etc. — **Fool's cap,** a cap or hood to which bells were usually attached, formerly worn by professional jesters. — **Fool's errand,** an unreasonable, silly, profitless adventure or undertaking. — **Fool's gold,** iron or copper pyrites, resembling gold in color. — **Fool's paradise,** a name applied to a limbo (see under Limbo) popularly believed to be the region of vanity and nonsense. Hence, any foolish pleasure or condition of vain self-satisfaction. — **Fool's parsley** (*Bot.*), an annual umbelliferous plant (*Æthusa Cynapium*) resembling parsley, but nauseous and poisonous. — **To make a fool of,** to render ridiculous; to outwit; to shame. [*Colloq.*] — **To play the fool,** to act the buffoon; to act a foolish part. "I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly." 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 21.

Fool, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fooled (fo͞old); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fooling.] To play the fool; to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idle sport or mirth.
Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

Fool, *v. t.* **1.** To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.*
For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*
2. To use as a fool; to deceive in a shameful or mortifying manner; to impose upon; to cheat by inspiring foolish confidence; as, to *fool* one out of his money.
You are *fooled*, discarded, and shook off
By him for whom these shames ye underwent. *Shak.*
To fool away, to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage.

Foo'lahs' (fo͞o'läz'), *n. pl.; sing.* Foolah. (*Ethnol.*) Same as Fulahs.

Fool'-born' (fo͞ol'bôrn'), *a.* Begotten by a fool. *Shak.*

Fool'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.; pl.* Fooleries (-iz). **1.** The practice of folly; the behavior of a fool; absurdity.
Folly in fools bears not so strong a note,
As *foolery* in the wise, when wit doth dote. *Shak.*
2. An act of folly or weakness; a foolish practice; something absurd or nonsensical.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus, believed in any of these *fooleries*, it can not be suspected. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fool'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The orange filefish. See Filefish. (*b*) The winter flounder. See Flounder.

Fool'-hap'py (-hăp'pỹ), *a.* Lucky, without judgment or contrivance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fool'har'di-hood (-här'dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* The state of being foolhardy; foolhardiness.

Fool'har'di-ly, *adv.* In a foolhardy manner.

Fool'har'di-ness, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; foolish rashness; recklessness. *Dryden.*

Fool'har'dise (-dĭz), *n.* [*Fool*, F. *fol*, *fou* + F. *hardiesse* boldness.] Foolhardiness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fool'har'dy (-dỹ), *a.* [OF. *folhardi.* See Fool idiot, and Hardy.] Daring without judgment; foolishly adventurous and bold. *Howell.*
Syn. — Rash; venturesome; venturous; precipitate; reckless; headlong; incautious. See Rash.

Fool'-has'ty (-hās'tỹ), *a.* Foolishly hasty. [*R.*]

Fool'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Fool* + *-fy.*] To make a fool of; to befool. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Fool'ish, *a.* **1.** Marked with, or exhibiting, folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect; without judgment or discretion; silly; unwise.
I am a very *foolish* fond old man. *Shak.*
2. Such as a fool would do; proceeding from weakness of mind or silliness; exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion; as, a *foolish* act.
3. Absurd; ridiculous; despicable; contemptible.
A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*
Syn. — Absurd; shallow; shallow-brained; brainless; simple; irrational; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; ridiculous; preposterous; vain; trifling; contemptible. See Absurd.

Fool'ish-ly, *adv.* In a foolish manner.

Fool'ish-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being foolish.
2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.
The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness.* 1 *Cor.* i. 18.

Fool'-large' (-lärj'), *a.* [OF. *follarge.* See Fool, and Large.] Foolishly liberal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fool'-lar-gesse' (-lär-jĕs'), *n.* [See Fool-large, Largess.] Foolish expenditure; waste. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fools'cap' (fo͞olz'kăp'), *n.* [So called from the watermark of a *fool's cap and bells* used by old paper makers. See *Fool's cap*, under Fool.] A writing paper made in sheets, ordinarily 16 × 13 inches, and folded so as to make a page 13 × 8 inches. See Paper.

Foot (fo͝ot), *n.; pl.* Feet (fēt). [OE. *fot*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*, AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*; akin to D. *voet*, OHG. *fuoz*, G. *fuss*, Icel. *fōtr*, Sw. *fot*, Dan. *fod*, Goth. *fōtus*, L. *pes*, Gr. *πούς*, Skr. *pād*, Icel. *fet* step, pace, measure of a foot, *feta* to step, find one's way. √77, 250. Cf. Antipodes, Cap-a-pie, Expedient, Fet to fetch, Fetlock, Fetter, Pawn a piece in chess, Pedal.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the leg of man or an animal; esp., the part below the ankle or wrist; that part of an animal upon which it rests when standing, or moves. See Manus, and Pes.
2. (*Zoöl.*) The muscular locomotive organ of a mollusk. It is a median organ arising from the ventral region of the body, often in the form of a flat disk, as in snails. See *Illust.* of Buccinum.
3. That which corresponds to the foot of a man or animal; as, the *foot* of a table; the *foot* of a stocking.
4. The lowest part or base; the ground part; the bottom, as of a mountain or column; also, the last of a row or series; the end or extremity, esp. if associated with inferiority; as, the *foot* of a hill; the *foot* of the procession; the *foot* of a class; the *foot* of the bed.
And now at *foot*
Of heaven's ascent they lift their feet. *Milton.*
5. Fundamental principle; basis; plan; — used only in the singular.
Answer directly upon the *foot* of dry reason. *Berkeley.*
6. Recognized condition; rank; footing; — used only in the singular. [*R.*]
As to his being on the *foot* of a servant. *Walpole.*
7. A measure of length equivalent to twelve inches; one third of a yard. See Yard.
☞ This measure is supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. It differs in length in different countries. In the United States and in England it is 304.8 millimeters.
8. (*Mil.*) Soldiers who march and fight on foot; the infantry, usually designated as *the foot*, in distinction from the cavalry. "Both horse and *foot*." *Milton.*
9. (*Pros.*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse, the syllables being formerly distinguished by their quantity or length, but in modern poetry by the accent.
10. (*Naut.*) The lower edge of a sail.
☞ *Foot* is often used adjectively, signifying *of or pertaining to a foot or the feet, or to the base or lower part.* It is also much used as the first part of compounds.
Foot artillery. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Artillery soldiers serving on foot. (*b*) Heavy artillery. *Farrow.* — **Foot bank** (*Fort.*), a raised way within a parapet. — **Foot barracks** (*Mil.*), barracks for infantry. — **Foot bellows,** a bellows worked by a treadle. *Knight.* — **Foot company** (*Mil.*), a company of infantry. *Milton.* — **Foot gear,** covering for the feet, as stockings, shoes, or boots. — **Foot hammer** (*Mach.*), a small tilt hammer moved by a treadle. — **Foot iron.** (*a*) The step of a carriage. (*b*) A fetter. — **Foot jaw.** (*Zoöl.*) See Maxilliped. — **Foot key** (*Mus.*), an organ pedal. — **Foot lathe,** a turning lathe driven by a treadle. — **Foot level** (*Gunnery*), a form of level used in giving any proposed angle of elevation to a piece of ordnance. *Farrow.* — **Foot mantle,** a long garment to protect the dress in riding; a riding skirt. [*Obs.*] — **Foot page,** an errand boy; an attendant. [*Obs.*] — **Foot passenger,** one who passes on foot, as over a road or bridge. — **Foot pavement,** a paved way for foot passengers; a footway; a trottoir. — **Foot poet,** an inferior poet; a poetaster. [*R.*] *Dryden.* — **Foot post.** (*a*) A letter carrier who travels on foot. (*b*) A mail delivery by means of such carriers. — **Foot pound,** *and* **Foot poundal.** (*Mech.*) See Foot pound and Foot poundal, in the Vocabulary. — **Foot press** (*Mach.*), a cutting, embossing, or printing press, moved by a treadle. — **Foot race,** a race run by persons on foot. *Cowper.* — **Foot rail,** a railroad rail, with a wide flat flange on the lower side. — **Foot rot,** an ulcer in the feet of sheep; claw sickness. — **Foot rule,** a rule or measure twelve inches long. — **Foot screw,** an adjusting screw which forms a foot, and serves to give a machine or table a level standing on an uneven place. — **Foot secretion.** (*Zoöl.*) See Sclerobase. — **Foot soldier,** a soldier who serves on foot. — **Foot stick** (*Printing*), a beveled piece of furniture placed against the foot of the page, to hold the type in place. — **Foot stove,** a small box, with an iron pan, to hold hot coals for warming the feet. — **Foot tubercle.** (*Zoöl.*) See Parapodium. — **Foot valve** (*Steam Engine*), the valve that opens to the air pump from the condenser. — **Foot vise,** a kind of vise the jaws of which are operated by a treadle. — **Foot waling** (*Naut.*), the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor timbers. *Totten.* — **Foot wall** (*Mining*), the under wall of an inclosed vein.
By foot, *or* **On foot,** by walking; as, to pass a stream *on foot.* — **Cubic foot.** See under Cubic. — **Foot and mouth disease,** a contagious disease (*Eczema epizoötica*) of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., characterized by the formation of vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs. — **Foot of the fine** (*Law*), the concluding portion of an acknowledgment in court by which, formerly, the title of land was conveyed. See *Fine of land*, under Fine, *n.*; also Chirograph (*b*). — **Square foot.** See under Square. — **To be on foot,** to be in motion, action, or process of execution. — **To keep the foot** (*Script.*), to preserve decorum. "*Keep thy foot* when thou goest to the house of God." *Eccl.* v. 1. — **To put one's foot down,** to take a resolute stand; to be determined. [*Colloq.*] — **To put the best foot foremost,** to make a good appearance; to do one's best. [*Colloq.*] — **To set on foot,** to put in motion; to originate; as, *to set on foot* a subscription. — **To put,** *or* **set, one on his feet,** to put one in a position to go on; to assist to start. — **Under foot.** (*a*) Under the feet; (*Fig.*) at one's mercy; as, to trample *under foot.* *Gibbon.* (*b*) Below par. [*Obs.*] "They would be forced to sell . . . far *under foot.*" *Bacon.*

Foot (fo͝ot), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Footed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Footing.] **1.** To tread to measure or music; to dance; to trip; to skip. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; — opposed to *ride* or *fly.* *Shak.*

Foot, *v. t.* **1.** To kick with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*
2. To set on foot; to establish; to land. [*Obs.*]
What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*
3. To tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickell.*
4. To sum up, as the numbers in a column; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *foot* (or *foot* up) an account.
5. To seize or strike with the talon. [*Poet.*] *Shak.*
6. To renew the foot of, as of a stocking. *Shak.*
To foot a bill, to pay it. [*Colloq.*] — **To foot it,** to walk; also, to dance.
If you are for a merry jaunt, I 'll try, for once, who can *foot it* farthest. *Dryden.*

Foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bạl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport, usually made of India rubber, or a bladder incased in leather. *Waller.*
2. The game of kicking the football by opposing parties of players between goals. *Arbuthnot.*

Foot'band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band of foot soldiers. [*Obs.*]

Foot'bath' (-băth'), *n.* A bath for the feet; also, a vessel used in bathing the feet.

Foot'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board or narrow platform upon which one may stand or brace his feet; as: (*a*) The platform for the engineer and fireman of a locomotive. (*b*) The foot-rest of a coachman's box.
2. A board forming the foot of a bedstead.
3. A treadle.

Foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; an attendant in livery; a lackey. *Shak.*

Foot'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* The breadth of a foot; — used as a measure. *Longfellow.*
Not so much as a *footbreadth.* *Deut.* ii. 5.

Foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers only.

Foot'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Formerly, a housing or caparison for a horse. *Sir W. Scott.*

Foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a foot or feet; shaped in the foot. "*Footed* like a goat." *Grew.*
☞ *Footed* is often used in composition in the sense of *having* (*such* or *so many*) *feet*; as, four*footed* beasts.
2. Having a foothold; established.
Our king . . . is *footed* in this land already. *Shak.*

Foot'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* A setting down of the foot; a footstep; the sound of a footstep. *Shak.*
Seraphim, whose *footfalls* tinkled on the tufted floor. *Poe.*

Foot'fight' (-fīt'), *n.* A conflict by persons on foot; — distinguished from a fight on horseback. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Foot'glove' (-glŭv'), *n.* A kind of stocking. [*Obs.*]

Foot' Guards' (gärdz'), *pl.* Infantry soldiers belonging to select regiments called the Guards. [*Eng.*]

Foot'halt' (-hạlt'), *n.* A disease affecting the feet of sheep.

Foot'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A low hill at the foot of higher hills or mountains.

Foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A holding with the feet; firm standing; that on which one may tread or rest securely; footing. *L'Estrange.*

Foot'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Futtock.

Foot'hot' (-hŏt'), *adv.* Hastily; immediately; instantly; on the spot; hotfoot. *Gower.*
Custance have they taken anon, *foothot.* *Chaucer.*

Foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Ground for the foot; place for the foot to rest on; firm foundation to stand on.
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*
2. Standing; position; established place; basis for operation; permanent settlement; foothold.
As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court, the charms of his manner . . . made him a favorite. *Macaulay.*
3. Relative condition; state.
Lived on a *footing* of equality with nobles. *Macaulay.*
4. Tread; step; especially, measured tread.
Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak.*
5. The act of adding up a column of figures; the amount or sum total of such a column.
6. The act of putting a foot to anything; also, that which is added as a foot; as, the *footing* of a stocking.
7. A narrow cotton lace, without figures.
8. The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil. *Simmonds.*
9. (*Arch. & Engin.*) The thickened or sloping portion of a wall, or of an embankment at its foot.
Footing course (*Arch.*), one of the courses of masonry at the foot of a wall, broader than the courses above. — **To pay one's footing,** to pay a fee on first doing anything, as working at a trade or in a shop. *Wright.* — **Footing beam,** the tie beam of a roof.

Foot'less, *a.* Having no feet.

Foot'lick'er (-lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A sycophant; a fawner; a toady. Cf. Bootlick. *Shak.*

Foot'light' (-līt'), *n.* One of a row of lights in the front of the stage in a theater, etc., and on a level therewith.
Before the footlights, upon the stage; — hence, in the capacity of an actor.

Foot'man (-man), *n.; pl.* Footmen (-men). **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot; a foot soldier.
2. A man in waiting; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.
3. Formerly, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage; a runner. *Prior.*
4. A metallic stand with four feet, for keeping anything warm before a fire.
5. (*Zoöl.*) A moth of the family *Lithosidæ*; — so called from its livery-like colors.

Foot'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a footman.

Foot'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A footprint; a track or vestige. *Coleridge.*

Foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference or comment at the foot of a page.

Foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* **1.** A walking pace or step.
2. A dais, or elevated platform; the highest step of the altar; a landing in a staircase. *Shipley.*

Foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

Foot'path' (-păth'), *n.; pl.* Footpaths (-păthz'). A narrow path or way for pedestrians only; a footway.

Foot'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* (*Locomotives*) See Footboard (*a*).

Foot' pound' (pound'). (*Mech.*) A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one

pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.

Foot′ pound′al (fo͝ot′ pound′al). (*Mech.*) A unit of energy or work, equal to the work done in moving a body through one foot against the force of one poundal.

Foot′print′ (-prĭnt′), *n.* The impression of the foot; a trace or footmark; as, "*Footprints* of the Creator."

Foot′rope′ (-rōp′), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The rope rigged below a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; — formerly called a *horse*. (*b*) That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.

Foots (fo͝ots), *n. pl.* The settlings of oil, molasses, etc., at the bottom of a barrel or hogshead. *Simmonds.*

Foot′–sore′ (fo͝ot′sōr′), *a.* Having sore or tender feet, as by reason of much walking; as, *foot-sore* cattle.

Foot′stalk′ (-stąk′), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

a Footstalk (*Bot.*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The peduncle or stem by which various marine animals are attached, as certain brachiopods and goose barnacles. (*b*) The stem which supports the eye in decapod Crustacea; eyestalk.

3. (*Mach.*) The lower part of a millstone spindle. It rests in a step. *Knight.*

Foot′stall′ (-stąl′), *n.* [Cf. PEDESTAL.] **1.** The stirrup of a woman's saddle. **2.** (*Arch.*) The plinth or base of a pillar.

Foot′step′ (-stĕp′), *n.* **1.** The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark; as, the *footsteps* of divine wisdom.

How on the faltering *footsteps* of decay
Youth presses. *Bryant.*

2. An inclined plane under a hand printing press.

Foot′stone′ (-stōn′; 110), *n.* The stone at the foot of a grave; — opposed to *headstone*.

Foot′stool′ (-sto͞ol′), *n.* A low stool to support the feet of one when sitting.

Foot′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A passage for pedestrians only.

Foot′worn′ (-wōrn′), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet; as, a *footworn* path; a *footworn* traveler.

Foot′y (-y), *a.* **1.** Having *foots*, or settlings; as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc. [*Eng.*]

2. Poor; mean. [*Prov. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Fop (fŏp), *n.* [OE. *foppe*, *fop*, fool; cf. E. *fob* to cheat, G. *foppen* to make a fool of one, jeer, D. *foppen*.] One whose ambition it is to gain admiration by showy dress; a coxcomb; an inferior dandy.

Fop′–doo′dle (-do͞o′d'l), *n.* A stupid or insignificant fellow; a fool; a simpleton. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

Fop′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A petty fop. *Landor.*

Fop′per-y (-pẽr-y), *n.*; *pl.* FOPPERIES (-ĭz). [From FOP.] **1.** The behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop; coxcombry; affectation of show; showy folly.

2. Folly; foolery.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*

Fop′pish (-pĭsh), *a.* Foplike; characteristic of a fop in dress or manners; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; affected in manners.

Syn. — Finical; spruce; dandyish. See FINICAL.

— **Fop′pish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fop′pish-ness**, *n.*

For- (fôr-). [AS. *for-*; akin to D. & G. *ver-*, OHG. *fir-*, Icel. *for-*, Goth. *fra-*, cf. Skr. *parā-* away, Gr. παρά beside, and E. *far*, adj. Cf. FRET to rub.] A prefix to verbs, having usually the force of a negative or privative. It often implies also *loss*, *detriment*, or *destruction*, and sometimes it is intensive, meaning *utterly*, *quite thoroughly*, as in *for*bathe.

For (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for*, *fore*; akin to OS. *for*, *fora*, *furi*, D. *voor*, OHG. *fora*, G. *vor*, OHG. *furi*, G. *für*, Icel. *fyrir*, Sw. *för*, Dan. *for*, adv. *för*, Goth. *faúr*, *faúra*, L. *pro*, Gr. πρό, Skr. *pra-*. √202. Cf. FORE, FIRST, FOREMOST, FORTH, PRO-.] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of, or with reference to, which anything is done or takes place.

1. Indicating the antecedent cause or occasion of an action; the motive or inducement accompanying and prompting to an act or state; the reason of anything; that on account of which a thing is or is done.

With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath. *Shak.*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health. *Dryden.*
That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God, *for* the worthiness of his Son, would, notwithstanding, vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*

2. Indicating the remoter and indirect object of an act; the end or final cause with reference to which anything is, acts, serves, or is done.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden.*
For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise. *Denham.*

3. Indicating that in favor of which, or in promoting which, anything is, or is done; hence, in behalf of; in favor of; on the side of; — opposed to *against*.

We can do nothing against the truth, but *for* the truth.
2 *Cor.* xiii. 8.
It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

4. Indicating that toward which the action of anything is directed, or the point toward which motion is made; intending to go to.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

5. Indicating that in place of or instead of which anything acts or serves, or that to which a substitute, an equivalent, a compensation, or the like, is offered or made; instead of, or in place of.

And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot.
Ex. xxi. 23, 24.
Americans to market driven
And bartered as the brute *for* gold! *Whittier.*

6. Indicating that in the character of or as being which anything is regarded or treated; to be, or as being.

We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
If a man can be fully assured of anything *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model. *Dryden.*
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*

7. Indicating that instead of which something else controls in the performing of an action, or that in spite of which anything is done, occurs, or is; hence, equivalent to *notwithstanding*, *in spite of*; — generally followed by *all*, *aught*, *anything*, etc.

The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me. *Spectator.*
God's desertion shall, *for* aught he knows, the next minute supervene. *Dr. H. More.*
For anything that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift.*

8. Indicating the space or time through which an action or state extends; hence, during; in or through the space or time of.

For many miles about
There 's scarce a bush. *Shak.*
Since, hired *for* life, thy servile muse must sing. *Prior.*
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

9. Indicating that in prevention of which, or through fear of which, anything is done. [*Obs.*]

We 'll have a bib, *for* spoiling of thy doublet. *Beau. & Fl.*

For, *or* **As for,** so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to; — used parenthetically or independently. See under As.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. *Josh.* xxiv. 15.
For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden.*

— **For all that,** notwithstanding; in spite of. — **For all the world,** wholly; exactly. "Whose posy was, *for all the world*, like cutlers' poetry." *Shak.* — **For as much as,** *or* **Forasmuch as,** in consideration that; seeing that; since. — **For by.** See FORBY, *adv.* — **For ever,** eternally; at all times. See FOREVER. — **For me,** *or* **For all me,** as far as regards me. — **For my life,** *or* **For the life of me,** if my life depended on it. [*Colloq.*] *T. Hook.* — **For that, For the reason that,** because; since. [*Obs.*] "*For that* I love your daughter." *Shak.* — **For thy,** *or* **Forthy** [AS. *forðȳ*], for this; on this account. [*Obs.*] "Thomalin, have no care *for thy*." *Spenser.* — **For to,** as sign of infinitive, in order to; to the end of. [*Obs.*, except as sometimes heard in illiterate speech.] — "What went ye out *for to* see?" *Luke* vii. 25. See To, *prep.*, 4. — **O for,** would that I had; may there be granted; — elliptically expressing desire or prayer. "*O for* a muse of fire." *Shak.* — **Were it not for,** *or* **If it were not for,** leaving out of account; but for the presence or action of. "Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, *were it not for* the will." *Sir M. Hale.*

For (fôr), *conj.* **1.** Because; by reason that; for that; indicating, in Old English, the reason of anything.

And *for* of long that way had walkéd none,
The vault was hid with plants and bushes hoar. *Fairfax.*
And Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me. *Shak.*

2. Since; because; introducing a reason of something before advanced, a cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made. It is logically nearly equivalent to *since*, or *because*, but connects less closely, and is sometimes used as a very general introduction to something suggested by what has gone before.

Give thanks unto the Lord; *for* he is good; *for* his mercy endureth forever. *Ps.* cxxxvi. 1.
Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 't were all alike
As if we had them not. *Shak.*

For because, because. [*Obs.*] "Not *for because* they set less store by their own citizens." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). — **For why.** (*a*) Why; for what reason; wherefore. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Because. [*Obs.*] See FORWHY.

Syn. — See BECAUSE.

For, *n.* One who takes, or that which is said on, the affirmative side; that which is said in favor of some one or something; — the antithesis of *against*, and commonly used in connection with it.

The fors and aganists, those in favor and those opposed; the pros and the cons; the advantages and the disadvantages. *Jane Austen.*

For′age (fŏr′ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *fourage*, F. *fourrage*, fr. *forre*, *fuerre*, fodder, straw, F. *feurre*, fr. LL. *foderum*, *fodrum*, of German or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*. See FODDER food, and cf. FORAY.]

1. The act of foraging; search for provisions, etc.

He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play. *Shak.*
One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair kine. *Milton.*
Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*

2. Food of any kind for animals, especially for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, oats. *Dryden.*

Forage cap. See under CAP. — **Forage master** (*Mil.*), a person charged with providing forage and the means of transporting it. *Farrow.*

For′age, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To wander or rove in search of food; to collect food, esp. forage, for horses and cattle by feeding on or stripping the country; to ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shak.*

Foraging ant (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of ants of the genus *Eciton*, very abundant in tropical America, remarkable for marching in vast armies in search of food. — **Foraging cap,** a forage cap. — **Foraging party,** a party sent out after forage.

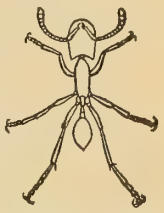
Foraging Ant (*Eciton Sumichrasti*). Small worker, enlarged.

For′age (fŏr′ăj), *v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage; as, to *forage* steeds. *Pope.*

For′a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who forages.

For′a-lite (fŏr′ă-līt), *n.* [L. *forare* to bore + *-lite*.] (*Geol.*) A tubelike marking, occurring in sandstone and other strata.

‖ **Fo-ra′men** (fō-rā′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. FORAMINA (-răm′ĭ-nâ), E. FORAMENS (-mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to bore, pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice; a fenestra.

Foramen of Monro (*Anat.*), the opening from each lateral into the third ventricle of the brain. — **Foramen of Winslow** (*Anat.*), the opening connecting the sac of the omentum with the general cavity of the peritoneum.

Fo-ram′i-na′ted (fō-răm′ĭ-nā′tĕd), *a.* [L. *foraminatus*.] Having small openings, or foramina.

For′a-min′i-fer (fŏr′ă-mĭn′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the foraminifera.

‖ **Fo-ram′i-nif′e-ra** (fō-răm′ĭ-nĭf′ẽ-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *foramen*, *-aminis*, a foramen + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of rhizopods which generally have a chambered calcareous shell formed by several united zoöids. Many of them have perforated walls, whence the name. Some species are covered with sand. See RHIZOPODA.

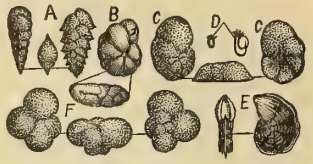

Foraminifera. A *Textularia Mariæ*; B *Cassidulina crassa*; C *Anomalina variolata*; D *Triloculina*, young specimens showing Pseudopodia; E *Robulina Arimenensis*; F *Globigerina bulloides*. All enlarged.

Fo-ram′i-nif′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having small openings, or foramina.

2. Pertaining to, or composed of, Foraminifera; as, *foraminiferous* mud.

Fo-ram′i-nous (fō-răm′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *foraminosus*.] Having foramina; full of holes; porous. *Bacon.*

For′as-much′ (fôr′ăz-mŭch′), *conj.* In consideration that; seeing that; since; because that; — followed by *as*. See under FOR, *prep.*

For′ay (fŏr′ă *or* fō-rā′; 277), *n.* [Another form of *forage*. Cf. FORRAY.] A sudden or irregular incursion in border warfare; hence, any irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid. *Spenser.*

The huge Earl Doorm, . . .
Bound on a *foray*, rolling eyes of prey. *Tennyson.*

For′ay, *v. t.* To pillage; to ravage.

He might *foray* our lands. *Sir W. Scott.*

For′ay-er (fŏr′ă-ẽr *or* fō-rā′ẽr), *n.* One who makes or joins in a foray.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad. *Sir W. Scott.*

For-bade′ (fôr-băd′), *imp.* of FORBID.

For-bathe′ (fôr-bāth′), *v. t.* To bathe. [*Obs.*]

For-bear′ (fôr-bâr′), *n.* [See FORE, and BEAR to produce.] An ancestor; a forefather; — usually in the plural. [*Scot.*] "Your *forbears* of old." *Sir W. Scott.*

For-bear′ (fôr-bâr′), *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr′) (FORBARE (-bâr′), *Obs.*); *p. p.* FORBORNE (-bōrn′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBEARING.] [OE. *forberen*, AS. *forberan*; pref. *for-* + *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support.]

1. To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*?
1 *Kings* xxii. 6.

2. To refuse; to decline; to give no heed.

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*. *Ezek.* ii. 7.

3. To control one's self when provoked.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*. *Cowper.*
Both bear and *forbear*. *Old Proverb.*

For-bear′, *v. t.* **1.** To keep away from; to avoid; to abstain from; to give up; as, to *forbear* the use of a word of doubtful propriety.

But let me that plunder *forbear*. *Shenstone.*
The King
In open battle or the tilting field
Forbore his own advantage. *Tennyson.*

2. To treat with consideration or indulgence.

Forbearing one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

3. To cease from bearing. [*Obs.*]

Whenas my womb her burden would *forbear*. *Spenser.*

For-bear′ance (fôr-bâr′ans), *n.* **1.** The act of forbearing or waiting; the exercise of patience.

He soon shall find
Forbearance no acquittance ere day end. *Milton.*

2. The quality of being forbearing; indulgence toward offenders or enemies; long-suffering.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

Syn. — Abstinence; refraining; lenity; mildness.

For-bear′ant (-ant), *a.* Forbearing. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

For-bear′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who forbears. *Tusser.*

For-bear′ing, *a.* Disposed or accustomed to forbear; patient; long-suffering. — **For-bear′ing-ly,** *adv.*

For-bid′ (fôr-bĭd′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE (-băd′); *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (-bĭd′d'n) (FORBID, *Obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

Forbidding (-dĭng).] [OE. *forbeden*, AS. *forbeódan;* pref. *for-* + *beódan* to bid; akin to D. *verbieden*, G. *verbieten*, Icel. *fyrirbjóða*, *forboða*, Sw. *förbjuda*, Dan. *forbyde*. See **Bid**, *v. t.*] **1.** To command against, or contrary to; to prohibit; to interdict.

More than I have said . . .
The leisure and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell upon. *Shak.*

2. To deny, exclude from, or warn off, by express command; to command not to enter.

Have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shak.*

3. To oppose, hinder, or prevent, as if by an effectual command; as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. [*Obs.*]

He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shak.*

5. To defy; to challenge. [*Obs.*] *L. Andrews.*

Syn. — To prohibit; interdict; hinder; preclude; withhold; restrain; prevent. See **Prohibit**.

For-bid' (fôr-bĭd'), *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to prevent; to hinder. "I bid not or *forbid*." *Milton.*

For-bid'dance (-dans), *n.* The act of forbidding; prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Obs.*]

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*. *Milton.*

For-bid'den (-d'n), *a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

I know no spells, use no *forbidden* arts. *Milton.*

Forbidden fruit. (*a*) Any coveted unlawful pleasure, — so called with reference to the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. (*b*) (*Bot.*) A small variety of shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). The name is given in different places to several varieties of Citrus fruits.

For-bid'den-ly, *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner. *Shak.*

For-bid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who forbids. *Milton.*

For-bid'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; prohibiting or interdicting; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* formality; a *forbidding* air.

Syn. — Disagreeable; unpleasant; displeasing; offensive; repulsive; odious; abhorrent.

— For-bid'ding-ly, *adv.* **— For-bid'ding-ness**, *n.*

For-black' (fôr-blăk'), *a.* Very black. [*Obs.*]

As any raven's feathers it shone *forblack*. *Chaucer.*

For-bo'den (fôr-bō'd'n), *obs. p. p.* of **Forbid**. *Chaucer.*

For-bore' (fôr-bōr'), *imp.* of **Forbear**.

For-borne' (-bōrn'), *p. p.* of **Forbear**.

For-bruise' (-brụz'), *v. t.* To bruise sorely or exceedingly. [*Obs.*]

All *forbrosed*, both back and side. *Chaucer.*

For-by' (fôr-bī'), *adv. & prep.* [See **Foreby**.] Near; hard by; along; past. [*Obs.*]

To tell her if her child went ought *forby*. *Chaucer.*

To the intent that ships may pass along *forby* all the sides of the city without let. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

For-carve' (-kärv'), *v. t.* To cut completely; to cut off. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Force (fôrs), *v. t.* [See **Farce** to stuff.] To stuff; to lard; to farce. [*R.*]

Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit. *Shak.*

Force, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *fors*, *foss*, Dan. *fos*.] A waterfall; a cascade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

To see the falls or *force* of the river Kent. *T. Gray.*

Force, *n.* [F. *force*, LL. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong. See **Fort**, *n.*] **1.** Strength or energy of body or mind; active power; vigor; might; often, an unusual degree of strength or energy; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; especially, power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation; pertinency; validity; special signification; as, the *force* of an appeal, an argument, a contract, or a term.

He was, in the full *force* of the words, a good man. *Macaulay.*

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; violence; coercion.

Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shak.*

3. Strength or power for war; hence, a body of land or naval combatants, with their appurtenances, ready for action; an armament; troops; warlike array; — often in the plural; hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways; as, the laboring *force* of a plantation.

Is Lucius general of the *forces?* *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) Strength or power exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons or things; violence. (*b*) Validity; efficacy. *Burrill.*

5. (*Physics*) Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion; or, more generally, which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them, whether mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic, or of any other kind; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force;* centrifugal *force*.

Animal force (*Physiol.*), muscular force or energy. — **Catabiotic force** [Gr. κατά down (intens.) + βιός life] (*Biol.*), the influence exerted by living structures on adjoining cells, by which the latter are developed in harmony with the primary structures. — **Centrifugal force, Centripetal force, Coercive force,** etc. See under **Centrifugal, Centripetal,** etc. — **Composition of forces, Correlation of forces,** etc. See under **Composition, Correlation,** etc. — **Force and arms** [trans. of L. *vi et armis*] (*Law*), an expression in old indictments, signifying *violence*. — **In force,** or **Of force,** of unimpaired efficacy; valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed. "A testament is *of force* after men are dead." *Heb.* ix. 17. — **Metabolic force** (*Physiol.*), the influence which causes and controls the metabolism of the body. — **No force,** no matter of urgency or consequence; no account; hence, *to do no force,* to make no account of; not to heed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Of force,** of necessity; unavoidably; imperatively. "Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better." *Shak.* — **Plastic force** (*Physiol.*), the force which presumably acts in the growth and repair of the tissues. — **Vital force** (*Physiol.*), that force or power which is inherent in organization; that form of energy which is the cause of the vital phenomena of the body, as distinguished from the *physical forces* generally known.

Syn. — Strength; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coaction; constraint; coercion. — **Force, Strength.** *Strength* looks rather to power as an *inward* capability or energy. Thus we speak of the *strength* of timber, bodily *strength*, mental *strength*, *strength* of emotion, etc. *Force*, on the other hand, looks more to the *outward;* as, the *force* of gravitation, *force* of circumstances, *force* of habit, etc. We do, indeed, speak of *strength* of will and *force* of will; but even here the former may lean toward the internal tenacity of purpose, and the latter toward the outward expression of it in action. But, though the two words do in a few cases touch thus closely on each other, there is, on the whole, a marked distinction in our use of *force* and *strength*. "*Force* is the name given, in mechanical science, to whatever produces, or can produce, motion." *Nichol.*

Thy tears are of no *force* to mollify
This flinty man. *Heywood.*
More huge in *strength* than wise in works he was. *Spenser.*
Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton.*

Force (fōrs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Forced** (fōrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Forcing** (fōr'sĭng).] [OF. *forcier*, F. *forcer*, fr. LL. *forciare*, *fortiare*. See **Force**, *n.*] **1.** To constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means; to coerce; as, masters *force* slaves to labor.

2. To compel, as by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on the mind.

3. To do violence to; to overpower, or to compel by violence to one's will; especially, to ravish; to violate; to commit rape upon.

To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden.*
I should have *forced* thee soon wish other arms. *Milton.*
To *force* a spotless virgin's chastity. *Shak.*

4. To obtain or win by strength; to take by violence or struggle; specifically, to capture by assault; to storm, as a fortress.

5. To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, etc., by main strength or violence; — with a following adverb, as *along*, *away*, *from*, *into*, *through*, *out*, etc.

It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away. *Dryden.*
To *force* the tyrant from his seat by war. *Shak.*
Ethelbert ordered that none should be *forced* into religion. *Fuller.*

6. To put in force; to cause to be executed; to make binding; to enforce. [*Obs.*]

What can the church *force* more? *J. Webster.*

7. To exert to the utmost; to urge; hence, to strain; to urge to excessive, unnatural, or untimely action; to produce by unnatural effort; as, to *force* a conceit or metaphor; to *force* a laugh; to *force* fruits.

High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

8. (*Whist*) To compel (an adversary or partner) to trump a trick by leading a suit of which he has none.

9. To provide with forces; to reënforce; to strengthen by soldiers; to man; to garrison. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

10. To allow the force of; to value; to care for. [*Obs.*]

For me, I *force* not argument a straw. *Shak.*

Syn. — To compel; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

Force, *v. i.* [*Obs. in all the senses.*] **1.** To use violence; to make violent effort; to strive; to endeavor.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser.*

2. To make a difficult matter of anything; to labor; to hesitate; hence, *to force of,* to make much account of; to regard.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear. *Shak.*
I *force* not of such fooleries. *Camden.*

3. To be of force, importance, or weight; to matter.

It is not sufficient to have attained the name and dignity of a shepherd, not *forcing* how. *Udall.*

Forced (fōrst), *a.* Done or produced with force or great labor, or by extraordinary exertion; hurried; strained; produced by unnatural effort or pressure; as, a *forced* style; a *forced* laugh.

Forced draught. See under **Draught.** — **Forced march** (*Mil.*), a march of one or more days made with all possible speed.

— For'ced-ly (fōr'sĕd-lў), *adv.* **— For'ced-ness**, *n.*

Force'ful (fōrs'fụl), *a.* Full of or possessing force; exerting force; forcible; mighty. **— Force'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

Force'less, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble.

These *forceless* flowers like sturdy trees support me. *Shak.*

Force'meat' (fōrs'mēt'), *n.* [Corrupt. for *farce-meat*, fr. F. *farce* stuffing. See **Farce**, *n.*] (*Cookery*) Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served up alone, or used as a stuffing. [Written also *forced meat.*]

Force'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of forcing; compulsion. [*Obs.*]

It was imposed upon us by constraint;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery? *J. Webster.*

For'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.* [L. *forceps*, *-cipis*, from the root of *formus* hot + *capere* to take; akin to E. *heave*. Cf. **Furnace**.] **1.** A pair of pinchers, or tongs; an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon, bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers, especially one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, surgeons, accoucheurs, dentists, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The caudal forceps-shaped appendage of earwigs and some other insects. See **Earwig**.

Dressing forceps. See under **Dressing**.

Force' pump' (fōrs' pŭmp'). (*Mach.*) (*a*) A pump having a solid piston, or plunger, for drawing and forcing a liquid, as water, through the valves; in distinction from a pump having a bucket, or valved piston. (*b*) A pump adapted for delivering water at a considerable height above the pump, or under a considerable pressure; in distinction from one which lifts the water only to the top of the pump or delivers it through a spout. See *Illust.* of *Plunger pump*, under **Plunger**.

For'cer (fōr'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, forces or drives.

2. (*Mech.*) (*a*) The solid piston of a force pump; the instrument by which water is forced in a pump. (*b*) A small hand pump for sinking pits, draining cellars, etc.

For'ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *forcible* forcible, *forceable* that may be forced.] **1.** Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful; efficacious; impressive; influential.

How *forcible* are right words! *Job* vi. 25.
Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken. *Bacon.*
But I have reasons strong and *forcible*. *Shak.*
That punishment which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin. *Hooker.*
He is at once elegant and sublime, *forcible* and ornamented. *Lowth (Transl.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when joined. *Prior.*

3. Using force against opposition or resistance; obtained by compulsion; effected by force; as, *forcible* entry or abduction.

In embraces *forcible* and foul. *Milton.*
The abdication of King James . . . *forcible* and unjust. *Swift.*

Forcible entry and detainer (*Law*), the entering upon and taking and withholding of land and tenements by actual force and violence, and with a strong hand, to the hindrance of the person having the right to enter.

Syn. — Violent; powerful; strong; energetic; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent; influential.

For'ci-ble-fee'ble (-fē'b'l), *a.* [From *Feeble*, a character in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," to whom Falstaff derisively applies the epithet "*forcible.*"] Seemingly vigorous, but really weak or insipid.

He [Prof. Aytoun] would purge his book of much offensive matter, if he struck out epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *N. Brit. Review.*

For'ci-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being forcible.

For'ci-bly, *adv.* In a forcible manner.

For'cing (fōr'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The accomplishing of any purpose violently, precipitately, prematurely, or with unusual expedition.

2. (*Gardening*) The art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one, as in a hotbed or by the use of artificial heat.

Forcing bed *or* **pit,** a plant bed having an under layer of fermenting manure, the fermentation yielding bottom heat for forcing plants; a hotbed. — **Forcing engine,** a fire engine. — **Forcing fit** (*Mech.*), a tight fit, as of one part into a hole in another part, which makes it necessary to use considerable force in putting the two parts together. — **Forcing house,** a greenhouse for the forcing of plants, fruit trees, etc. — **Forcing machine,** a powerful press for putting together or separating two parts that are fitted tightly one into another, as for forcing a crank on a shaft, or for drawing off a car wheel from the axle. — **Forcing pump.** See **Force pump** (*b*).

For'ci-pal (fôr'sĭ-pal), *a.* Forked or branched like a pair of forceps; constructed so as to open and shut like a pair of forceps. *Sir T. Browne.*

For'ci-pate (fôr'sĭ-pāt), } *a.* Like a pair of forceps;
For'ci-pa'ted (-pā'tĕd), } as, a *forcipated* mouth.

For'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps or pinchers. *Bacon.*

For-cut' (fôr-kŭt'), *v. t.* To cut completely; to cut off. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ford (fôrd), *n.* [AS. *ford;* akin to G. *furt*, Icel. *fjörðr* bay, and to E. *fare*. √78. See **Fare**, *v. i.*, and cf. **Frith** arm of the sea.] **1.** A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, by wading.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A stream; a current.

With water of the *ford*
Or of the clouds. *Spenser.*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

Ford, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Forded**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Fording**.] To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by wading; to wade through.

His last section, which is no deep one, remains only to be *forded*. *Milton.*

Ford'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being forded. — **Ford'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ford'less, *a.* Without a ford.

A deep and *fordless* river. *Mallock.*

For-do' (fôr-dōō'), *v. t.* [OE. *fordon*, AS. *fordōn;* pref. *for-* + *dōn* to do. See **For-**, and **Do**, *v. t.*] **1.** To destroy; to undo; to ruin. [*Obs.*]

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite. *Shak.*

2. To overcome with fatigue; to exhaust. *M. Arnold.*

All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*

For-done' (-dŭn'), *a.* [See **Fordo.**] Undone; ruined. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t.* To drive about; to drive here and there. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

For-drunk'en (-drŭnk''n), *a.* Utterly drunk; very drunk. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-dry' (-drī'), *a.* Entirely dry; withered. [*Obs.*]
"A tree *fordry.*" *Chaucer.*

For-dwine' (-dwīn'), *v. i.* To dwindle away; to disappear. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Fore (fōr), *n.* [AS. *fōr*, fr. *faran* to go. See **Fare**, *v. i.*] Journey; way; method of proceeding. [*Obs.*]
"Follow him and his *fore.*" *Chaucer.*

Fore, *adv.* [AS. *fore*, adv. & prep., another form of *for*. See **For**, and cf. **Former**, **Foremost**.] **1.** In the

part that precedes or goes first; — opposed to *aft*, *after*, *back*, *behind*, etc.

2. Formerly; previously; afore. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

The eyes, *fore* duteous, now converted are. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) In or towards the bows of a ship.

Fore and aft (*Naut.*), from stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel; — in distinction from *athwart*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Fore-and-aft rigged** (*Naut.*), not rigged with square sails attached to yards, but with sails bent to gaffs or set on stays in the midship line of the vessel. See SCHOONER, SLOOP, CUTTER.

Fore (fōr), *a.* [See FORE, *adv.*] Advanced, as compared with something else; toward the front; being or coming first, in time, place, order, or importance; preceding; anterior; antecedent; earlier; forward; — opposed to *back* or *behind*; as, the *fore* part of a garment; the *fore* part of the day; the *fore* end of a wagon.

The free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the *fore* purpose of the state. *Southey.*

☞ *Fore* is much used adjectively or in composition.

Fore bay, a reservoir or canal between a mill race and a water wheel; the discharging end of a pond or mill race. — **Fore body** (*Shipbuilding*), the part of a ship forward of the largest cross-section, distinguished from *middle body* and *after body*. — **Fore boot**, a receptacle in the front of a vehicle, for stowing baggage, etc. — **Fore bow**, the pommel of a saddle. *Knight.* — **Fore cabin**, a cabin in the fore part of a ship, usually with inferior accommodations. — **Fore carriage**. (*a*) The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled vehicle. (*b*) A small carriage at the front end of a plow beam. — **Fore course** (*Naut.*), the lowermost sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail. See *Illust.* under SAIL. — **Fore door**. Same as FRONT DOOR. — **Fore edge**, the front edge of a book or folded sheet, etc. — **Fore elder**, an ancestor. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Fore end**. (*a*) The end which precedes; the earlier, or the nearer, part; the beginning.

I have . . . paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore end* of my time. *Shak.*

(*b*) In firearms, the wooden stock under the barrel, forward of the trigger guard, or breech frame. — **Fore girth**, a girth for the fore part (of a horse, etc.); a martingale. — **Fore hammer**, a sledge hammer, working alternately, or in time, with the hand hammer. — **Fore leg**, one of the front legs of a quadruped, or multiped, or of a chair, settee, etc. — **Fore peak** (*Naut.*), the angle within a ship's bows; the portion of the hold which is farthest forward. — **Fore piece**, a front piece, as the flap in the fore part of a sidesaddle, to guard the rider's dress. — **Fore plane**, a carpenter's plane, in size and use between a jack plane and a smoothing plane. *Knight.* — **Fore reading**, previous perusal. [*Obs.*] *Hales.* — **Fore rent**, in Scotland, rent payable before a crop is gathered. — **Fore sheets** (*Naut.*), the forward portion of a rowboat; the space beyond the front thwart. See STERN SHEETS. — **Fore shore**. (*a*) A bank in advance of a sea wall, to break the force of the surf. (*b*) The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater. *Knight.* (*c*) The part of the shore between high and low water marks. — **Fore sight**, that one of the two sights of a gun which is near the muzzle. — **Fore tackle** (*Naut.*), the tackle on the foremast of a ship. — **Fore topmast**. (*Naut.*) See FORE-TOPMAST, in the Vocabulary. — **Fore wind**, a favorable wind. [*Obs.*]

Sailed on smooth seas, by *fore winds* borne. *Sandys.*

— **Fore world**, the antediluvian world. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Fore, *n.* The front; hence, that which is in front; the future.

At the fore (*Naut.*), at the fore royal masthead; — said of a flag, so raised as a signal for sailing, etc. — **To the fore**. (*a*) In advance; to the front; to a prominent position; in plain sight; in readiness for use. (*b*) In existence; alive; not worn out, lost, or spent, as money, etc. [*Irish*] "While I am *to the fore*." *W. Collins.* "How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*?" *Thackeray.*

Fore, *prep.* Before; — sometimes written '*fore* as if a contraction of *afore* or *before*. [*Obs.*]

Fore-ad-mon'ish (fōr-ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event. *Bp. Hall.*

Fore-ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action, or before the event. *Shak.*

Fore-al-lege' (-ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOREALLEGED (-lĕjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREALLEGING (-lĕj'ĭng).] To allege or cite before. *Fotherby.*

Fore-ap-point' (-ăp-point'), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint, beforehand. *Sherwood.*

Fore-ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination. *Sherwood.*

Fore-arm' (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

Fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'), *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the arm or fore limb between the elbow and wrist; the antibrachium.

Fore'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* The breast beam of a loom.

Fore-bear' (fōr-bâr'), *n.* An ancestor. See FORBEAR.

Fore-bode' (fōr-bōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOREBODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREBODING.] [AS. *forebodian; fore* + *bodian* to announce. See BODE, *v. t.*] **1.** To foretell.

2. To be prescient of (some ill or misfortune); to have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is about to happen; to augur despondingly.

His heart *forebodes* a mystery. *Tennyson.*

Sullen, desponding, and *foreboding* nothing but wars and desolation, as the certain consequence of Cæsar's death. *Middleton.*

I have a sort of *foreboding* about him. *H. James.*

Syn. — To foretell; predict; prognosticate; augur; presage; portend; betoken.

Fore-bode', *v. i.* To foretell; to presage; to augur.

If I *forebode* aright. *Hawthorne.*

Fore-bode', *n.* Prognostication; presage. [*Obs.*]

Fore-bode'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of foreboding; the thing foreboded.

Fore-bod'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who forebodes.

Fore-bod'ing, *n.* Presage of coming ill; expectation of misfortune.

Fore-bod'ing-ly, *adv.* In a foreboding manner.

Fore'brace' (fōr'brās'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope applied to the fore yardarm, to change the position of the foresail.

Fore'brain' (fōr'brān'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The anterior of the three principal divisions of the brain, including the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon. Sometimes restricted to the prosencephalon only. See BRAIN.

Fore-by' (fōr-bī'), *prep.* [*Fore* + *by.*] Near; hard by; along; past. See FORBY. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore-cast' (fōr-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To plan beforehand; to scheme; to project.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. *Dan.* xi. 24.

2. To foresee; to calculate beforehand, so as to provide for.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

Fore-cast', *v. i.* To contrive or plan beforehand.

If it happen as I did *forecast*. *Milton.*

Fore'cast' (fōr'kăst'), *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance or determination; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves. *Addison.*

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; premeditation.

His calm, deliberate *forecast* better fitted him for the council than the camp. *Prescott.*

Fore-cast'er (-kăst'ẽr), *n.* One who forecasts. *Johnson.*

Fore'cas'tle (fōr'kăs'′l; *sailors say* fōk's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A short upper deck forward, formerly raised like a castle, to command an enemy's decks. (*b*) That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels. (*c*) In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

Fore'cho'sen (fōr'chō'z'n), *a.* Chosen beforehand.

Fore'cit'ed (fōr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above. *Arbuthnot.*

Fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORECLOSED (-klōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORECLOSING (-klō'zĭng).] [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors*, F. *hors*, except, outside (fr. L. *foris* outside) + F. *clore* to close. See FOREIGN, and CLOSE, *v. t.*] To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; to bar; to exclude.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

To foreclose a mortgager (*Law*), to cut him off by a judgment of court from the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, termed his *equity of redemption*. — **To foreclose a mortgage**, (not technically correct, but often used to signify) the obtaining a judgment for the payment of an overdue mortgage, and the exposure of the mortgaged property to sale to meet the mortgage debt. *Wharton.*

Fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhûr; 135), *n.* The act or process of foreclosing; a proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgager's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Fore'con-ceive' (fōr'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* To preconceive; to imagine beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Fore-date' (fōr-dāt'), *v. t.* To date before the true time; to antedate.

Fore'deck' (fōr'dĕk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The fore part of a deck, or of a ship.

Fore-deem' (fōr-dēm'), *v. t.* To recognize or judge in advance; to forebode. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *J. Webster.*

Fore-deem', *v. i.* [Cf. FOREDOOM.] To know or discover beforehand; to foretell. [*Obs.*]

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Test.*

Fore'de-sign' (fōr'dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously. *Cheyne.*

Fore'de-ter'mine (-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* To determine or decree beforehand. *Bp. Hopkins.*

Fore'dis-pose' (fōr'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To bestow beforehand. [*R.*]

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

Fore-doom' (fōr-dōōm'), *v. t.* [Cf. FOREDEEM.] To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fore'doom' (fōr'dōōm'), *n.* Doom or sentence decreed in advance. "A dread *foredoom* ringing in the ears of the guilty adult." *Southey.*

Fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'thẽr; 277), *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree; an ancestor.

Respecting your *forefathers*, you would have been taught to respect yourselves. *Burke.*

Forefathers' Day, the anniversary of the day (December 21) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620). On account of a mistake in reckoning the change from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d.

Fore-feel' (fōr-fēl'), *v. t.* To feel beforehand; to have a presentiment of. [*Obs.*]

As when, with unwieldy waves, the great sea *forefeels* winds. *Chapman.*

Fore'fence' (fōr'fĕns'), *n.* Defense in front. [*Obs.*]

Fore-fend' (fōr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [OE. *forfenden;* pref. *for-* + *fenden* to fend. See FEND, *v. t.*] To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit. See FORFEND.

God *forefend* it should ever be recorded in our history. *Landor.*

It would be a far better work . . . to *forefend* the cruelty. *I. Taylor.*

Fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭn'gẽr), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Fore-flow' (fōr-flō'), *v. t.* To flow before. [*Obs.*]

Fore'foot' (fōr'fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; — usually written *fore foot*.

2. (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem.

Fore'front' (fōr'frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

Set ye Uriah in the *forefront* of the hottest battle. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, standing in the *forefront* for all time, the masters of those who know. *J. C. Shairp.*

Fore'game' (fōr'gām'), *n.* A first game; first plan. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Fore'gang'er (fōr'găng'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a goer before; cf. G. *vorgänger*. See FORE, and GANG.] (*Naut.*) A short rope grafted on a harpoon, to which a longer line may be attached. *Totten.*

Fore-gath'er (fōr-găth'ẽr), *v. i.* Same as FORGATHER.

Fore'gift' (fōr'gĭft'), *n.* (*Law*) A premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

Fore'gleam' (fōr'glēm'), *n.* An antecedent or premonitory gleam; a dawning light.

The *foregleams* of wisdom. *Whittier.*

Fore-go' (fōr-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* FOREGONE (-gŏn'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREGOING.] [See FORGO.] **1.** To quit; to relinquish; to leave.

Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *Herbert.*

2. To relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to give up; to resign; to renounce; — said of a thing already enjoyed, or of one within reach, or anticipated.

All my patrimony,
If need be, I am ready to *forego*. *Milton.*

Thy lovers must their promised heaven *forego*. *Keble.*

[He] never *forewent* an opportunity of honest profit. *R. L. Stevenson.*

☞ *Forgo* is the better spelling etymologically, but the word has been confused with FOREGO, to go before.

Fore-go', *v. t.* [AS. *foregān; fore* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vorgehen* to go before, precede. See GO, *v. i.*] To go before; to precede; — used especially in the present and past participles.

Pleasing remembrance of a thought *foregone*. *Wordsworth.*

For which the very mother's face *forewent*
The mother's special patience. *Mrs. Browning.*

Foregone conclusion, one which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined.

Fore-go'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who goes before another; a predecessor; hence, an ancestor; a progenitor.

2. A purveyor of the king; — so called, formerly, from *going before* to provide for his household. [*Obs.*]

Fore-go'er, *n.* [Etymologically *forgoer*.] One who forbears to enjoy.

Fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* In a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene represented, which is nearest to the spectator, and therefore occupies the lowest part of the work of art itself. Cf. DISTANCE, *n.*, 6.

Fore-guess' (fōr-gĕs'), *v. t.* To conjecture. [*Obs.*]

Fore'gut' (fōr'gŭt'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the alimentary canal, from the mouth to the intestine, or to the entrance of the bile duct.

Fore'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* **1.** All that part of a horse which is before the rider. *Johnson.*

2. The chief or most important part. *Shak.*

3. Superiority; advantage; start; precedence.

And, but for ceremony, such a wretch . . .
Had the *forehand* and vantage of a king. *Shak.*

Fore'hand', *a.* Done beforehand; anticipative.

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*

Fore'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Early; timely; seasonable. "*Forehanded* care." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Beforehand with one's needs, or having resources in advance of one's necessities; in easy circumstances; as, a *forehanded* farmer. [*U. S.*]

3. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden.*

Fore'head (fŏr'ĕd; 277), *n.* **1.** The front of that part of the head which incloses the brain; that part of the face above the eyes; the brow.

2. The aspect or countenance; assurance.

To look with *forehead* bold and big enough
Upon the power and puissance of the king. *Shak.*

3. The front or fore part of anything.

Flames in the *forehead* of the morning sky. *Milton.*

So rich advantage of a promised glory
As smiles upon the *forehead* of this action. *Shak.*

Fore-hear' (fōr-hēr'), *v. i. & t.* To hear beforehand.

Fore'hearth' (fōr'härth'), *n.* (*Metal.*) The forward extension of the hearth of a blast furnace under the tymp.

Fore-hend' (-hĕnd'), *v. t.* See FORHEND. [*Obs.*]

Fore-hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Fore'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The forward part of the hold of a ship.

Fore-hold'ing (-hōld'ĭng), *n.* Ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Fore'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast hook.

For'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* [OE. *forein*, F. *forain*, LL. *foraneus*, fr. L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad, without; akin to *fores* doors, and E. *door*. See DOOR, and cf. FORECLOSE, FORFEIT, FOREST, FORUM.] **1.** Outside; extraneous; separated; alien; as, a *foreign* country; a *foreign* government. "*Foreign* worlds." *Milton.*

2. Not native or belonging to a certain country; born in or belonging to another country, nation, sovereignty, or locality; as, a *foreign* language; *foreign* fruits. "Domestic and *foreign* writers." *Atterbury.*

Hail, *foreign* wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never breed. *Milton.*

3. Remote; distant; strange; not belonging; not connected; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate; not harmonious; not agreeable; not congenial; — with *to* or *from*; as, *foreign* to the purpose; *foreign* to one's nature.

This design is not *foreign* from some people's thoughts. *Swift.*

4. Held at a distance; excluded; exiled. [*Obs.*]

Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shak.*

Foreign attachment (*Law*), a process by which the property of a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff; an attachment of the goods, effects, or credits of a debtor in the

hands of a third person; — called in some States *trustee*, in others *factorizing*, and in others *garnishee* process. *Kent. Tomlins. Cowell.* — **Foreign bill**, a bill drawn in one country, and payable in another, as distinguished from an inland bill, which is one drawn and payable in the same country. In this latter, as well as in several other points of view, the different States of the United States are foreign to each other. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 4. *Kent. Story.* — **Foreign body** (*Med.*), a substance occurring in any part of the body where it does not belong, and usually introduced from without. — **Foreign office**, that department of the government of Great Britain which has charge of British interests in foreign countries.

Syn. — Outlandish; alien; exotic; remote; distant; extraneous; extrinsic.

For'eign-er (fŏr'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* A person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; one not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration, or not naturalized there; an alien; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts. *Denham.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater luster, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

For'eign-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; a foreign idiom or custom.

It is a pity to see the technicalities of the so-called liberal professions disfigured by *foreignisms*. *Fitzed. Hall.*

For'eign-ness, *n.* The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation or appropriateness.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavoring to set me right. *Locke.*

A *foreignness* of complexion. *G. Eliot.*

For'ein (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* Foreign. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fore-judge' (fōr-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*Fore* + *judge.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.

Fore-judge', *v. t.* [For *forjudge*, fr. F. *forjuger*; OF. *fors* outside, except + F. *juger* to judge.] (*O. Eng. Law*) To expel from court for some offense or misconduct, as an attorney or officer; to deprive or put out of a thing by the judgment of a court. *Burrill.*

Fore-judg'er (-jŭj'ẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) A judgment by which one is deprived or put out of a right or thing in question.

Fore-judg'ment (fōr-jŭj'ment), *n.* Prejudgment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore-know' (fōr-nō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREKNEW (-nū'); *p. p.* FOREKNOWN (-nōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREKNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

Fore-know'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be foreknown. *Dr. H. More.*

Fore-know'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who foreknows.

Fore-know'ing-ly, *adv.* With foreknowledge.

He who . . . *foreknowingly* loses his life. *Jer. Taylor.*

Fore-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens, or of whatever is to happen; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*

For'el (fŏr'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *forel* case, sheath, OF. *forel, fourel*, F. *fourreau*, LL. *forellus*, fr. OF. *forre, fuerre*, sheath, case, of German origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar*, akin to Goth. *fōdr*; prob. not the same word as E. *fodder* food. Cf. FUR, FODDER food.] A kind of parchment for book covers. See FORRILL.

For'el, *v. t.* To bind with forel. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Fore'land' (fōr'lănd'), *n.* **1.** A promontory or cape; a headland; as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

2. (*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat. *Farrow.*

3. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which receives the shock of waves and deadens their force. *Knight.*

Fore-lay' (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay down beforehand.

These grounds being *forelaid* and understood. *Mede.*

2. To waylay. See FORLAY. [*Obs.*]

Fore-lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* One who leads others by his example; a guide.

Fore-lend' (-lĕnd'), *v. t.* See FORLEND. [*Obs.*]

As if that life to losse they had *forelent*. *Spenser.*

Fore-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* See FORLET. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Fore-lie' (-lī'), *v. i.* To lie in front of. [*Obs.*]

Which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy breast. *Spenser.*

Fore-lift' (-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift up in front. [*Obs.*]

Fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

2. (*Mech.*) A cotter or split pin, as in a slot in a bolt, to prevent retraction; a linchpin; a pin fastening the cap-square of a gun.

Forelock bolt, a bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot. — **Forelock hook** (*Rope Making*), a winch or whirl by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand. *Knight.* — **To take time, *or* occasion, by the forelock**, to make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Time is painted with a lock before and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

On *occasion's forelock* watchful wait. *Milton.*

Fore-look' (fōr-lo͝ok'), *v. i.* To look beforehand or forward. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore'man (fōr'man), *n.*; *pl.* FOREMEN (-men). The first or chief man; as: (*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. (*b*) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop, or on works of any kind, who superintends the rest; an overseer.

Fore'mast' (-mȧst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast nearest the bow.

Foremast hand *or* **man** (*Naut.*), a common sailor; also, a man stationed to attend to the gear of the foremast.

Fore-meant' (fōr-mĕnt'), *a.* Intended beforehand; premeditated. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore'men'tioned (fōr'mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned before; already cited; aforementioned. *Addison.*

Fore'milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The milk secreted just before, or directly after, the birth of a child or of the young of an animal; colostrum.

Fore'most' (fōr'mōst'), *a.* [OE. *formest* first, AS. *formest, fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore; cf. Goth. *frumist, fruma*, first. See FORE, *adv.*, and cf. FIRST, FORMER, FRAME, *v. t.*, PRIME, *a.*] First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity; as, the *foremost* troops of an army.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world. *Shak.*

Fore'most'ly, *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost. *J. Webster.*

Fore'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A female ancestor.

Fore'name' (-nām'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname; a first name. *Selden.*

Fore'name', *v. t.* To name or mention before. *Shak.*

Fore'named' (-nāmd'), *a.* Named before; aforenamed.

Fore-nenst' (fōr-nĕnst'), *prep.* [See FORE, and ANENT.] Over against; opposite to. [*Now dialectic*]

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore. *Fairfax.*

Fore'-night' (fōr'nīt'), *n.* The evening between twilight and bedtime. [*Scot.*]

Fore'noon' (fōr'no͞on'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

Fore'no'tice (fōr'nō'tĭs), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens; forewarning. [*R.*] *Rymer.*

Fo-ren'sal (fō-rĕn'sal), *a.* Forensic. [*R.*]

Fo-ren'sic (-sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum* a public place, market place. See FORUM.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative; rhetorical; as, *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

Forensic medicine, medical jurisprudence; medicine in its relations to law.

Fo-ren'sic, *n.* (*Amer. Colleges*) An exercise in debate; a forensic contest; an argumentative thesis.

Fo-ren'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Forensic. *Berkeley.*

Fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. *Hooker.*

Fore-or'di-nate (fōr-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To foreordain.

Fore-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fore' part' (fōr'pärt'), *or* **Fore'part'**, *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the beginning.

Fore'past' (-pȧst'), *a.* Bygone. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fore'pos-sessed' (fōr'pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pŏs-sĕst'), *a.* **1.** Holding or held formerly in possession. [*Obs.*]

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged. [*Obs.*]

Not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Fore-prize' (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Fore'prom'ised (-prŏm'ĭst), *a.* Promised beforehand; preëngaged. *Bp. Hall.*

Fore'quot'ed (-kwōt'ĕd), *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the treatise or essay.

Fore-ran' (-răn'), *imp.* of FORERUN.

Fore'rank' (fōr'răngk'), *n.* The first rank; the front.

Fore-reach' (fōr-rēch'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To advance or gain upon; — said of a vessel that gains upon another when sailing closehauled.

Fore-reach', *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To shoot ahead, especially when going in stays. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Fore-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To tell beforehand; to signify by tokens; to predestine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore're-cit'ed (fōr'rē-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Named or recited before. "The *forerecited* practices." *Shak.*

Fore're-mem'bered (-mĕm'bẽrd), *a.* Called to mind previously. *Bp. Montagu.*

Fore'right' (fōr'rīt'), *a.* Ready; directly forward; going before. [*Obs.*] "A *foreright* wind." *Chapman.*

Fore'right', *adv.* Right forward; onward. [*Obs.*]

Fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'), *v. t.* **1.** To run before; to precede; to be in advance of (something following).

2. To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to announce.

These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings. *Shak.*

Fore-run'ner (fōr-rŭn'nẽr *or* fōr'rŭn'nẽr; 277), *n.* **1.** A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something; a prognostic; as, the *forerunner* of a fever.

Whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. *Heb.* vi. 20.

My elder brothers, my *forerunners*, came. *Dryden.*

2. A predecessor; an ancestor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of rag terminating the log line.

Fore'said' (fōr'sĕd'), *a.* Mentioned before; aforesaid.

Fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *among seamen* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The sail bent to the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel, being the lowest sail on the foremast. (*b*) The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. (*c*) The fore staysail of a sloop, being the triangular sail next forward of the mast.

Fore-say' (fōr-sā'), *v. t.* [AS. *foresecgan; fore* + *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*] To foretell. [*Obs.*]

Her danger nigh that sudden change *foresaid*. *Fairfax.*

Fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.* [AS. *foreseón; fore* + *seón* to see. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1.** To see beforehand; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil. *Prov.* xxii. 3.

2. To provide. [*Obs.*]

Great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without *foreseeing* means of life. *Bacon.*

Fore-see', *v. i.* To have or exercise foresight. [*Obs.*]

Fore-seen' (fōr-sēn'), *conj.*, or (strictly) *p. p.* Provided; in case that; on condition that. [*Obs.*]

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen* that it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities, with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Fore-se'er (-sē'ẽr *or* -sēr'), *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

Fore-seize' (fōr-sēz'), *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

Fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure. *Dryden.*

Fore-shew' (-shō'), *v. t.* See FORESHOW.

Fore'ship' (fōr'shĭp'), *n.* The fore part of a ship. [*Obs.*]

Fore-short'en (fōr-shôrt'n), *v. t.* **1.** (*Fine Arts*) To represent on a plane surface, as if extended in a direction toward the spectator or nearly so; to shorten by drawing in perspective.

2. Fig.: To represent pictorially to the imagination.

Songs, and deeds, and lives that lie
Foreshortened in the tract of time. *Tennyson.*

Fore-short'en-ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts*) Representation in a foreshortened mode or way.

Fore'shot' (fōr'shŏt'), *n.* In distillation of low wines, the first portion of spirit that comes over, being a fluid abounding in fusel oil. *Knight.*

Fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.* [AS. *foresceáwian* to foresee, provide; *fore* + *sceáwian* to see. See SHOW, *v. t.*] To show or exhibit beforehand; to give foreknowledge of; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Your looks *foreshow*
You have a gentle heart. *Shak.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

Fore-show'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who predicts.

Fore'side' (fōr'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The front side; the front; esp., a stretch of country fronting the sea.

2. The outside or external covering. *Spenser.*

Fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The act or the power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge. *Milton.*

2. Action in reference to the future; provident care; prudence; wise forethought.

This seems an unseasonable *foresight*. *Milton.*

A random expense, without plan or *foresight*. *Burke.*

3. (*Surv.*) Any sight or reading of the leveling staff, except the backsight; any sight or bearing taken by a compass or theodolite in a forward direction.

4. (*Gun.*) Muzzle sight. See *Fore sight*, under FORE, *a.*

Fore'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Sagacious; prudent; provident for the future. *Bartram.*

Fore'sight'ful (-ful), *a.* Foresighted. [*Obs.*]

Fore-sig'ni-fy (fōr-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Milton.*

Fore'skin (fōr'skĭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; the prepuce.

Fore'skirt' (-skẽrt'), *n.* The front skirt of a garment, in distinction from the *train*.

Honor's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shak.*

Fore-slack' (fōr-slăk'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See FORSLACK.

Fore'sleeve' (-slēv'), *n.* The sleeve below the elbow.

Fore-slow' (-slō'), *v. t.* [See FORSLOW.] To make slow; to hinder; to obstruct. [*Obs.*] See FORSLOW, *v. t.*

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

Fore-slow', *v. i.* To loiter. [*Obs.*] See FORSLOW, *v. i.*

Fore-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See FORSPEAK.

Fore-speak', *v. t.* To foretell; to predict. [*Obs.*]

My mother was half a witch; never anything that she *forespake* but came to pass. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fore'speak'ing, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. [*Obs.*] *Camden. Huloet.*

Fore'speech' (-spēch'), *n.* A preface. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Fore-spent' (fōr-spĕnt'), *a.* [*Fore* + *spent.*] Already spent; gone by; past. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fore-spent', *a.* [*Obs.*] See FORSPENT.

Fore-spur'rer (-spûr'rẽr), *n.* One who rides before; a harbinger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

For'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF. *forest*, F. *forêt*, LL. *forestis*, also, *forestus, forestum, foresta*, prop., open ground reserved for the chase, fr. L. *foris, foras*, out of doors, abroad. See FOREIGN.] **1.** An extensive wood; a large tract of land covered with trees; in the United States, a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated.

2. (*Eng. Law*) A large extent or precinct of country, generally waste and woody, belonging to the sovereign, set apart for the keeping of game for his use, not inclosed, but distinguished by certain limits, and protected by certain laws, courts, and officers of its own. *Burrill.*

For'est, *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan.

Forest fly. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of numerous species of blood-sucking flies, of the family *Tabanidæ*, which attack both men and beasts. See HORSE FLY. (*b*) A fly of the genus *Hippobosca*, esp. *H. equina*. See HORSE TICK. — **Forest glade**, a grassy space in a forest. *Thomson.* — **Forest laws**, laws for the protection of game, preservation of timber, etc., in forests. — **Forest tree**, a tree of the forest, especially a timber tree, as distinguished from a *fruit tree*.

For'est, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

Fore'staff' (fōr'stȧf'), *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant; — called also *cross-staff*. *Brande & C.*

For'est-age (fŏr'ĕst-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *forestage*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) A service paid by foresters to the king.

For'est-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to forests; as, *forestal* rights.

Fore-stall' (fōr-stạl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORESTALLED (-stạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORESTALLING.] [OE. *forstallen* to stop, to obstruct; to stop (goods) on the way to the market by buying them up beforehand, from *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal, foresteall*, prop., a placing one's self before another. See FORE, and STALL.]

1. To take beforehand, or in advance; to anticipate.

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To take possession of, in advance of some one or something else, to the exclusion or detriment of the latter; to get ahead of; to preoccupy; also, to exclude,

hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation, or by measures taken in advance.

An ugly serpent which *forestalled* their way. *Fairfax.*
But evermore those damsels did *forestall*
Their furious encounter. *Spenser.*
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall. *Shak.*
Habit is a *forestalled* and obstinate judge. *Rush.*

3. To deprive; — with *of*. [*R.*]

All the better; may
This night *forestall* him of the coming day! *Shak.*

4. (*Eng. Law*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to stop the passage of on the highway; to intercept on the road, as goods on the way to market.

To forestall the market, to buy or contract for merchandise or provision on its way to market, with the intention of selling it again at a higher price; to dissuade persons from bringing their goods or provisions there; or to persuade them to enhance the price when there. This was an offense at law in England until 1844. *Burrill.*

Syn. — To anticipate; monopolize; engross.

Fore-stall'er (fōr-stȧll'ẽr), *n.* One who forestalls; esp., one who forestalls the market. *Locke.*

Fore'stay' (fōr'stā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit, to support the mast. See *Illust.* under SHIP.

For'est-er (fŏr'ĕst-ẽr), *n.* [F. *forestier*, LL. *forestarius*.] **1.** One who has charge of the growing timber on an estate; an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game.

2. An inhabitant of a forest. *Wordsworth.*

3. A forest tree. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A lepidopterous insect belonging to *Alypia* and allied genera; as, the eight-spotted *forester* (*A. octomaculata*), which in the larval state is injurious to the grapevine.

Fore'stick' (fōr'stĭk'), *n.* Front stick of a hearth fire.

For'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *foresterie*.] The art of forming or of cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

Fore'swart' (fōr'swȧrt'), **Fore'swat'** (-swŏt'), *a.* [*Obs.*] See FORSWAT.

Fore'taste' (-tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; enjoyment in advance; anticipation.

Fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* **1.** To taste before full possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of; to anticipate.

2. To taste before another. "*Foretasted* fruit." *Milton.*

Fore'tast'er (fōr'tāst'ẽr *or* fōr-tāst'ẽr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand, or before another.

Fore-teach' (-tēch'), *v. t.* To teach beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOLD (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORETELLING.] To predict; to tell before occurrence; to prophesy; to foreshow.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold.* *Pope.*
Prodigies, *foretelling* the future eminence and luster of his character. *C. Middleton.*

Syn. — To predict; prophesy; prognosticate; augur.

Fore-tell'er, *v. i.* To utter predictions. *Acts* iii. 24.

Fore-tell'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who predicts. *Boyle.*

Fore-think' (-thĭnk'), *v. t.* **1.** To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind; to prognosticate. [*Obs.*]

The soul of every man
Prophetically doth *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive (something) beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Fore-think', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Fore'thought' (fōr'thȧt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand; aforethought; prepense; hence, deliberate. "*Forethought* malice." *Bacon.*

Fore'thought', *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; prescience; premeditation; forecast; provident care.

A sphere that will demand from him *forethought*, courage, and wisdom. *I. Taylor.*

Fore'thought'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having forethought. [*R.*]

Fore'time' (fōr'tīm'), *n.* The past; the time before the present. "A very dim *foretime*." *J. C. Shairp.*

Fore'to'ken (fōr'tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *foretācen*. See TOKEN.] Prognostic; previous omen. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOKENED (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORETOKENING (-k'n-ĭng).] [AS. *foretācnian*; *fore* + *tācnian*.] To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

Fore' tooth' (tōōth'); *pl.* FORE TEETH (tēth'). (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* **1.** The hair on the forepart of the head; esp., a tuft or lock of hair which hangs over the forehead, as of a horse.

2. That part of a headdress that is in front; the top of a periwig.

3. (*Naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.

Fore'–top-gal'lant (-găl'lant *or* -t'găl'-), *a.* (*Naut.*) Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., above the topmast; as, the *fore-topgallant* sail. See SAIL.

Fore'–top'mast (-mȧst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the fore-topgallant mast. See SHIP.

Fore'–top'sail (-sȧl *or* -s'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) See SAIL.

For-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*For*, prep. + *ever*.] **1.** Through eternity; through endless ages; eternally.

2. At all times; always.

☞ In England, *for* and *ever* are usually written and printed as two separate words; but, in the United States, the general practice is to make but a single word of them.

Forever and ever, an emphatic "forever."

Syn. — Constantly; continually; invariably; unchangeably; incessantly; always; perpetually; unceasingly; ceaselessly; interminably; everlastingly; endlessly; eternally.

Fore-vouched' (fōr-voucht'), *a.* Formerly vouched or avowed; affirmed in advance. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Fore'ward' (fōr'wȧrd'), *n.* The van; the front. [*Obs.*]

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot. *Shak.*

Fore-warn' (fōr-wȧrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOREWARNED (-wȧrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREWARNING.] To warn beforehand; to give previous warning, admonition, information, or notice to; to caution in advance.

We were *forewarned* of your coming. *Shak.*

Fore-waste' (-wāst'), *v. t.* See FORWASTE. *Gascoigne.*

Fore-wend' (-wĕnd'), *v. t.* [*Fore* + *wend*.] To go before. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fore-wish' (fōr-wĭsh'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

Fore'wit' (fōr'wĭt'), *n.* **1.** A leader, or would-be leader, in matters of knowledge or taste. [*Obs.*]

Nor that the *forewits*, that would draw the rest unto their liking, always like the best. *B. Jonson.*

2. Foresight; prudence.

Let this *forewit* guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

Fore-wite' (-wīt'), *v. t.* [*pres. indic. sing.*, 1*st & 3d pers.* FOREWOT (-wŏt'), 2*d person* FOREWOST (-wōst'), *pl.* FOREWITEN (-wĭt'en); *imp. sing.* FOREWISTE (-wĭst'e), *pl.* FOREWISTEN (-en); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREWITING (-wīt'-ĭng *or* fōr'wit'ĭng).] [AS. *forewitan*. See WIT to know.] To foreknow. [*Obs.*] [Written also *forwete*.] *Chaucer.*

Fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* FOREWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who is chief; a woman who has charge of the work or workers in a shop or other place; a head woman. *Tatler. W. Besant.*

Fore'word' (fōr'wûrd'), *n.* A preface. *Furnivall.*

Fore-worn' (fōr-wōrn'), *a.* [See FORWORN.] Worn out; wasted; used up. [*Archaic*]

Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten. *Brydges.*

Fore-wot' (-wŏt'), *pres. indic.*, 1*st & 3d pers. sing.* of FOREWITE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fore'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lowermost yard on the foremast. [See *Illust.* of SHIP.]

For'fal-ture (fôr'fạl-tŭr), *n.* Forfeiture. [*Obs.*]

For'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [OE. *forfet* crime, penalty, F. *forfait* crime (LL. *forefactum*, *forisfactum*), prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* out of doors, abroad, beyond + *facere* to do. See FOREIGN, and FACT.] **1.** Injury; wrong; mischief. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any *forfeit.* *Ld. Berners.*

2. A thing forfeit or forfeited; what is or may be taken from one in requital of a misdeed committed; that which is lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty; as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shak.*

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; — whence the game of *forfeits*.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith.*

For'feit, *a.* [F. *forfait*, p. p. of *forfaire*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state. *Shak.*
To tread the *forfeit* paradise. *Emerson.*

For'feit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORFEITING.] [OE. *forfeten*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] To lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; to render one's self by misdeed liable to be deprived of; to alienate the right to possess, by some neglect or crime; as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason; to *forfeit* reputation by a breach of promise; —with *to* before the one acquiring what is forfeited.

[They] had *forfeited* their property by their crimes. *Burke.*
Undone and *forfeited* to cares forever! *Shak.*

For'feit, *v. i.* **1.** To be guilty of a misdeed; to be criminal; to transgress. [*Obs.*]

2. To fail to keep an obligation. [*Obs.*]

I will have the heart of him if he *forfeit.* *Shak.*

For'feit, *p. p.* or *a.* In the condition of being forfeited; subject to alienation. *Shak.*

Once more I will renew
His lapsèd powers, though *forfeit.* *Milton.*

For'feit-a-ble (fôr'fĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable*, like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

For'feit-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who incurs a penalty of forfeiture.

For'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *forfaiture*, LL. *forisfactura*.] **1.** The act of forfeiting; the loss of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act.

Under pain of *forfeiture* of the said goods. *Hakluyt.*

2. That which is forfeited; a penalty; a fine or mulct.

What should I gain
By the exaction of the *forfeiture?* *Shak.*

Syn. — Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

For-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *fend*. See FOREFEND.] To prohibit; to forbid; to avert. [*Archaic*]

Which peril heaven *forfend!* *Shak.*

☞ This is etymologically the preferable spelling.

For-fer'ed (fôr-fēr'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* [See FOR-, and FEAR.] Excessively alarmed; in great fear. [*Obs.*]
"*Forfered* of his death." *Chaucer.*

For'fe-ture (fôr'fē-tŭr), *v. i.* [See FORFEIT.] To incur a penalty; to transgress. [*Obs.*]

And all this suffered our Lord Jesus Christ that never *forfeted.* *Chaucer.*

‖ **For'fex** (fôr'fĕks), *n.* [L.] A pair of shears. *Pope.*

For'fi-cate (-fĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears.] (*Zoöl.*) Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.

‖ **For-fic'u-la** (fôr-fĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., small shears, scissors, dim. of *forfex* shears.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects including the earwigs. See EARWIG, 1.

For-gath'er (fôr-găth'ẽr), *v. i.* To convene; to gossip; to meet accidentally. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Within that circle he *forgathered* with many a fool. *Wilson.*

For-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *imp.* of FORGIVE.

Forge (fōrj), *n.* [F. *forge*, fr. L. *fabrica* the workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials, fr. *faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful, ingenious; cf. Gr. θιβρός soft, tender. Cf. FABRIC.]

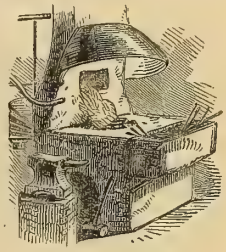

Blacksmith's Forge.

1. A place or establishment where iron or other metals are wrought by heating and hammering; especially, a furnace, or a shop with its furnace, etc., where iron is heated and wrought; a smithy.

In the quick *forge* and working house of thought. *Shak.*

2. The works where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill.

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies. [*Obs.*]

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

American forge, a forge for the direct production of wrought iron, differing from the old Catalan forge mainly in using finely crushed ore and working continuously. *Raymond.* — **Catalan forge.** (*Metal.*) See under CATALAN. — **Forge cinder,** the dross or slag from a forge or bloomary. — **Forge rolls, Forge train,** the train of rolls by which a bloom is converted into puddle bars. — **Forge wagon** (*Mil.*), a wagon fitted up for transporting a blacksmith's forge and tools. — **Portable forge,** a light and compact blacksmith's forge, with bellows, etc., that may be moved from place to place.

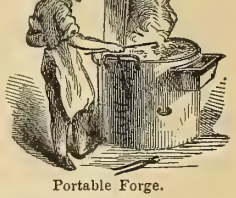

Portable Forge.

Forge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORGED (fōrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGING (fōr'jĭng).] [F. *forger*, OF. *forgier*, fr. L. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See FORGE, *n.*, and cf. FABRICATE.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

Mars's armor *forged* for proof eterne. *Shak.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; to produce; to frame; to invent.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.*
Do *forge* a life-long trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.*

3. To coin. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. To make falsely; to produce, as that which is untrue or not genuine; to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document.

That paltry story is untrue,
And *forged* to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*
Forged certificates of his . . . moral character. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To fabricate; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

Forge, *v. i.* [See FORGE, *v. t.*, and for sense 2, cf. FORCE to compel.] **1.** To commit forgery.

2. (*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled; to work one's way, as one ship in outsailing another; — used especially in the phrase *to forge ahead.* *Totten.*

And off she [a ship] *forged* without a shock. *De Quincey.*

Forge, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To impel forward slowly; as, to *forge* a ship forward.

Forge'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* FORGEMEN (-men). A skilled smith, who has a hammerer to assist him.

For'ger (fôr'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *forgeur* metal worker, L. *fabricator* artificer. See FORGE, *n.* & *v. t.*, and cf. FABRICATOR.] **1.** One who forges, makes, or forms; a fabricator; a falsifier.

2. Especially: One guilty of forgery; one who makes or issues a counterfeit document.

For'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FORGERIES (-ȳz). [Cf. F. *forgerie*.] **1.** The act of forging metal into shape. [*Obs.*]

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton.*

2. The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of fraudulently making or altering a writing or signature purporting to be made by another; the false making or material alteration of or addition to a written instrument for the purpose of deceit and fraud; as, the *forgery* of a bond. *Bouvier.*

3. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited.

These are the *forgeries* of jealousy. *Shak.*
The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century. *Waterland.*

Syn. — COUNTERFEIT; FORGERY. *Counterfeit* is chiefly used of imitations of coin, or of paper money, or of securities depending upon pictorial devices and engraved designs for identity or assurance of genuineness. *Forgery* is more properly applied to making a false imitation of an instrument depending on signatures to show genuineness and validity. *Abbott.*

For-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (-gŏt') (FORGAT (-găt'), *Obs.*); *p. p.* FORGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n), FORGOT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGETTING.] [OE. *forgeten*, *foryeten*, AS. *forgietan*, *forgitan*; pref. *for-* + *gietan*, *gitan* (only in comp.), to get; cf. D. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*, Sw. *förgäta*, Dan. *forgiette*. See FOR-, and GET, *v. t.*]

1 To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the

memory; to cease to have in mind; not to think of; also, to lose the power of; to cease from doing.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. *Ps.* ciii. 2.

Let my right hand *forget* her cunning. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 5.

Hath thy knee *forgot* to bow? *Shak.*

2. To treat with inattention or disregard; to slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. *Is.* xlix. 15.

To forget one's self. (*a*) To become unmindful of one's own personality; to be lost in thought. (*b*) To be entirely unselfish. (*c*) To be guilty of what is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control.

For-get'ful (fŏr-gĕt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; as, a *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*] "The *forgetful* wine." *J. Webster.*

For-get'ful-ly, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

For-get'ful-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being forgetful; proneness to let slip from the mind.

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

3. Failure to bear in mind; careless omission; inattention; as, *forgetfulness* of duty.

Syn. — Forgetfulness, Oblivion. *Forgetfulness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *oblivion* is Latin. The former commonly has reference to persons, and marks a state of mind; the latter commonly has reference to things, and indicates a condition into which they are sunk. We blame a man for his *forgetfulness;* we speak of some old custom as buried in *oblivion.* But this discrimination is not strictly adhered to.

For'ge-tive (fŏr'jĕ-tĭv), *a.* [From Forge.] Inventive; productive; capable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

For-get'-me-not' (fŏr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *vergissmeinnicht.*] (*Bot.*) A small herb, of the genus *Myosotis* (*M. palustris, incespitosa,* etc.), bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity.

☞ Formerly the name was given to the *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

For-get'ta-ble (-tă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be, or that may be, forgotten. *Carlyle.*

For-get'ter (fŏr-gĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person. *Johnson.*

For-get'ting-ly, *adv.* By forgetting.

For'ging (fōr'jĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of shaping metal by hammering or pressing.

2. The act of counterfeiting.

3. (*Mach.*) A piece of forged work in metal; — a general name for a piece of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *London Times.*

For-giv'a-ble (fŏr-gĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being forgiven; pardonable; venial. *Sherwood.*

For-give' (fŏr-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Forgave (-gāv'); *p. p.* Forgiven (-gĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Forgiving.] [OE. *forgiven, foryiven, foryeven,* AS. *forgiefan, forgifan;* pref. *for-* + *giefan, gifan* to give; cf. D. *vergeven,* G. *vergeben,* Icel. *fyrirgefa,* Sw. *förgifva,* Goth. *fragiban* to give, grant. See For-, and Give, *v. t.*]

1. To give wholly; to make over without reservation; to resign. [*Obs. & R.*]

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive.* *Spenser.*

2. To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of (an offense or wrong); to remit the penalty of; to pardon; — said in reference to the act forgiven.

And their sins should be *forgiven* them. *Mark* iv. 12.

He *forgave* injuries so readily that he might be said to invite them. *Macaulay.*

3. To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to give up claim to requital from or retribution upon (an offender); to absolve; to pardon; — said of the person offending.

Father, *forgive* them; for they know not what they do. *Luke* xxiii. 34.

I as free *forgive* you, as I would be *forgiven.* *Shak.*

☞ Sometimes both the person and the offense follow as objects of the verb, sometimes one and sometimes the other being the indirect object. "*Forgive* us our debts as we *forgive* our debtors." *Matt.* vi. 12. "Be of good cheer; thy sins be *forgiven* thee." *Matt.* ix. 2.

Syn. — See Excuse.

For-give'ness, *n.* [AS. *forgifnes.*] **1.** The act of forgiving; the state of being forgiven; as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses.* *Dan.* ix. 9.

In whom we have . . . the *forgiveness* of sin. *Eph.* i. 7.

2. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand? But there is *forgiveness* with thee, that thou mayest be feared. *Ps.* cxxx. 3, 4.

Syn. — Pardon; remission. — Forgiveness, Pardon. *Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman French, both implying a *giving back.* The word *pardon,* being early used in our Bible, has, in religious matters, the same sense as *forgiveness;* but in the language of common life there is a difference between them, such as we often find between corresponding Anglo-Saxon and Norman words. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection; when we ask *forgiveness,* we primarily seek the removal of anger. *Pardon* looks more to outward things or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man, or for jostling him in a crowd. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon,* and not *forgiveness.* The two words are, therefore, very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life.

For-giv'er (fŏr-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who forgives. *Johnson.*

For-giv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; placable; as, a *forgiving* temper. — **For-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **For-giv'ing-ness,** *n.* *J. C. Shairp.*

For-go' (fŏr-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Forwent; *p. p.* Forgone; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Forgoing.] [OE. *forgan, forgon, forgoon,* AS. *forgān,* prop., to go past, hence, to abstain from; pref. *for-* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vergehen* to pass away, to transgress. See Go, *v. i.*] To pass by; to let slip; to give up; to cease; to omit; to leave. See 1st Foredo.

For sith [since] I shall *forgoon* my liberty
At your request. *Chaucer.*

And four [days] since Florimell the court *forwent.* *Spenser.*

☞ This word in spelling has been confused with, and almost superseded by, *forego,* to go before. Etymologically the form *forgo* is correct.

For-got' (fŏr-gŏt'), *imp. & p. p.* of Forget.

For-got'ten (-t'n), *p. p.* of Forget.

For-hail' (-hāl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *hale* to draw.] To harass; to torment; to distress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-hend' (fŏr-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To seize upon. [*Obs.*]

Fo-rin'se-cal (fō-rĭn'sē-kal), *a.* [L. *forinsecus* from without.] Foreign; alien. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Fo'ris-fa-mil'i-ate (fō'rĭs-fă-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Forisfamiliated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Forisfamiliating (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *forisfamiliatus,* p. p. of *forisfamiliare* to forisfamiliate; L. *foris* abroad, without + *familia* family.] (*Law*) Literally, to put out of a family; hence, to portion off, so as to exclude further claim of inheritance; to emancipate (as a son with his own consent) from paternal authority. *Blackstone.*

Fo'ris-fa-mil'i-ate, *v. i.* (*Law*) To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

Fo'ris-fa-mil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) The act of forisfamiliating.

Fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc,* fr. L. *furca.* Cf. Fourché, Furcate.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a handle with a shank terminating in two or more prongs or tines, which are usually of metal, parallel and slightly curved; — used for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything.

2. Anything furcate or like a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity; as, a tuning *fork.*

3. One of the parts into which anything is furcated or divided; a prong; a branch of a stream, a road, etc.; a barbed point, as of an arrow.

Let it fall . . . though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*

A thunderbolt with three *forks.* *Addison.*

4. The place where a division or a union occurs; the angle or opening between two branches or limbs; as, the *fork* of a river, a tree, or a road.

5. The gibbet. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Butler.*

Fork beam (*Shipbuilding*), a half beam to support a deck, where hatchways occur. — **Fork chuck** (*Wood Turning*), a lathe center having two prongs for driving the work. — **Fork head.** (*a*) The barbed head of an arrow. (*b*) The forked end of a rod which forms part of a knuckle joint. — **In fork.** (*Mining*) A mine is said to be *in fork,* or an engine to "have the water *in fork,*" when all the water is drawn out of the mine. *Ure.* — **The forks of a river** *or* **a road,** the branches into which it divides, or which come together to form it; the place where separation or union takes place.

Fork, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Forked (fôrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Forking.] **1.** To shoot into blades, as corn.

The corn beginneth to *fork.* *Mortimer.*

2. To divide into two or more branches; as, a road, a tree, or a stream *forks.*

Fork, *v. t.* To raise, or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig or turn over with a fork, as the soil.

Forking the sheaves on the high-laden cart. *Prof. Wilson.*

To fork over *or* **out,** to hand or pay over, as money. [*Slang*] *G. Eliot.*

Fork'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fish (*Raniceps raninus*), having a large flat head; — also called *tadpole fish,* and *lesser forked beard.* (*b*) The European forked hake or hake's-dame (*Phycis blennoides*); — also called *great forked beard.*

Forked (fôrkt *or* fôrk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Formed into a fork-like shape; having a fork; dividing into two or more prongs or branches; furcated; bifurcated; zigzag; as, the *forked* lightning.

A serpent seen, with *forked* tongue. *Shak.*

2. Having a double meaning; ambiguous; equivocal.

Cross forked (*Her.*), a cross, the ends of whose arms are divided into two sharp points; — called also *cross double fitché.* A *cross forked of three points* is a cross, each of whose arms terminates in three sharp points. — **Forked counsel,** advice pointing more than one way; ambiguous or equivocal advice. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

— **Fork'ed-ly** (fôrk'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Fork'ed-ness,** *n.*

For-kerve' (fŏr-kĕrv'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See Forcarve, *v. t.*

Fork'i-ness (fôrk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of dividing in a forklike manner.

Fork'less, *a.* Having no fork.

Fork'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several Asiatic and East Indian passerine birds, belonging to *Enicurus,* and allied genera. The tail is deeply forked. (*b*) A salmon in its fourth year's growth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fork'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the outer tail feathers longer than the median ones; swallow-tailed; — said of many birds.

Fork-tailed flycatcher (*Zoöl.*), a tropical American flycatcher (*Milvulus tyrannus*). — **Fork-tailed gull** (*Zoöl.*), a gull of the genus *Xema,* of two species, esp. *X. Sabinii* of the Arctic Ocean. — **Fork-tailed kite** (*Zoöl.*), a graceful American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*); — called also *swallow-tailed kite.*

Fork'y (-ỹ), *a.* Opening into two or more parts or shoots; forked; furcated. "*Forky* tongues." *Pope.*

For-laft' (fŏr-lăft'), *obs. p. p.* of Forleave. *Chaucer.*

For-lay' (fŏr-lā'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *lay.*] To lie in wait for; to ambush. [*Obs.*]

An ambushed thief *forlays* a traveler. *Dryden.*

For-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [OE. *forleven;* pref. *for-* + *leven* to leave.] To leave off wholly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-lend' (-lĕnd'), *v. t.* To give up wholly. [*Obs.*]

For-lese' (-lēs'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* Forlore (-lōr'), Forlorn (-lôrn').] [OE. *forlesen.* See Forlorn.] To lose utterly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* [OE. *forleten,* AS. *forlætan;* pref. *for-* + *lætan* to allow; akin to G. *verlassen* to leave. See Let to allow.] To give up; to leave; to abandon. [*Obs.*] "To *forlet* sin." *Chaucer.*

For-lie' (-lī'), *v. i.* See Forelie.

For-lore' (-lōr'), *imp. pl. & p. p.* of Forlese. [*Obs.*]

The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore.* *Fairfax.*

For-lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* [OE., p. p. of *forlesen* to lose utterly, AS. *forleosan* (p. p. *forloren*); pref. *for-* + *leosan* (in comp.) to lose; cf. D. *verliezen* to lose, G. *verlieren,* Sw. *förlora,* Dan. *forloren* lost, Goth. *fraliusan* to lose. See For-, and Lorn, *a.*, Lose, *v. t.*] **1.** Deserted; abandoned; lost.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.* *Spenser.*

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children. *Shak.*

2. Destitute; helpless; in pitiful plight; wretched; miserable; almost hopeless; desperate.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

She cherished the *forlorn* hope that he was still living. *Thomson.*

A forlorn hope [D. *verloren hoop,* prop., a lost band or troop; *verloren,* p. p. of *verliezen* to lose + *hoop* band; akin to E. *heap.* See For-, and Heap] (*Mil.*), a body of men (called in F. *enfants perdus,* in G. *verlornen posten*) selected, usually from volunteers, to attempt a breach, scale the wall of a fortress, or perform other extraordinarily perilous service; also, a desperate case or enterprise.

Syn. — Destitute; lost; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

For-lorn', *n.* **1.** A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

Forced to live in Scotland a *forlorn.* *Shak.*

2. A forlorn hope; a vanguard. [*Obs.*]

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of the enemy. *Oliver Cromwell.*

For-lorn'ly, *adv.* In a forlorn manner. *Pollok.*

For-lorn'ness, *n.* State of being forlorn. *Boyle.*

For-lye' (-lī'), *v. i.* Same as Forlie. [*Obs.*]

-form (-fôrm). [See Form, *n.*] A suffix used to denote *in the form* or *shape of, resembling,* etc.; as, calciform; oviform.

Form (fôrm; *in senses* 8, 9, 10, *often* fŏrm *in England*), *n.* [OE. & F. *forme,* fr. L. *forma;* cf. Skr. *dhariman.* Cf. Firm.] **1.** The shape and structure of anything, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; particular disposition or arrangement of matter, giving it individuality or distinctive character; configuration; figure; external appearance.

The *form* of his visage was changed. *Dan.* iii. 19.

And woven close, both matter, *form,* and style. *Milton.*

2. Constitution; mode of construction, organization, etc.; system; as, a republican *form* of government.

3. Established method of expression or practice; fixed way of proceeding; conventional or stated scheme; formula; as, a *form* of prayer.

Those whom *form* of laws
Condemned to die. *Dryden.*

4. Show without substance; empty, outside appearance; vain, trivial, or conventional ceremony; conventionality; formality; as, a matter of mere *form.*

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*

5. Orderly arrangement; shapeliness; also, comeliness; elegance; beauty.

The earth was without *form* and void. *Gen.* i. 2.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Is.* liii. 2.

6. A shape; an image; a phantom.

7. That by which shape is given or determined; mold; pattern; model.

8. A long seat; a bench; hence, a rank of students in a school; a class; also, a class or rank in society. "Ladies of a high *form.*" *Bp. Burnet.*

9. The seat or bed of a hare.

As in a *form* sitteth a weary hare. *Chaucer.*

10. (*Print.*) The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.

11. (*Fine Arts*) The boundary line of a material object. In *painting,* more generally, the human body.

12. (*Gram.*) The particular shape or structure of a word or part of speech; as, participial *forms;* verbal *forms.*

13. (*Crystallog.*) The combination of planes included under a general crystallographic symbol. It is not necessarily a closed solid.

14. (*Metaph.*) That assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing to be what it is; — called *essential* or *substantial form,* and contradistinguished from *matter;* hence, active or formative nature; law of being or activity; subjectively viewed, an idea; objectively, a law.

15. Mode of acting or manifestation to the senses, or the intellect; as, water assumes the *form* of ice or snow. In modern usage, the elements of a conception furnished by the mind's own activity, as contrasted with its object or condition, which is called the *matter;* subjectively, a mode of apprehension or belief conceived as dependent on the constitution of the mind; objectively, universal and necessary accompaniments or elements of every object known or thought of.

16. (*Biol.*) The peculiar characteristics of an organism

as a type of others; also, the structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

Good form, *or* **Bad form**, the general appearance, condition, or action, originally of horses, afterwards of persons; as, the members of a boat crew are said to be in *good form* when they pull together uniformly. The phrases are further used colloquially in description of conduct or manners in society; as, it is not *good form* to smoke in the presence of a lady.

Form (fôrm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMED (fôrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMING.] [F. *former*, L. *formare*, fr. *forma*. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** To give form or shape to; to frame; to construct; to make; to fashion.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 7.

The thought that labors in my *forming* brain. *Rowe.*

2. To give a particular shape to; to shape, mold, or fashion into a certain state or condition; to arrange; to adjust; also, to model by instruction and discipline; to mold by influence, etc.; to train.

'T is education *forms* the common mind. *Pope.*

Thus *formed* for speed, he challenges the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To go to make up; to act as constituent of; to be the essential or constitutive elements of; to answer for; to take the shape of; — said of that out of which anything is formed or constituted, in whole or in part.

The diplomatic politicians . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke.*

4. To provide with a form, as a hare. See FORM, *n.*, 9.

The melancholy hare is *formed* in brakes and briers. *Drayton.*

5. (*Gram.*) To derive by grammatical rules, as by adding the proper suffixes and affixes.

Form, *v. i.* **1.** To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement; as, the infantry should *form* in column.

2. To run for a form, as a hare. *B. Jonson.*

To form on (*Mil.*), to form a lengthened line with reference to (any given object) as a basis.

For'mal (fôr'mal), *n.* [*Formic* + *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) See METHYLAL.

Form'al (fôrm'al), *a.* [L. *formalis*: cf. F. *formel.*] **1.** Belonging to the form, shape, frame, external appearance, or organization of a thing.

2. Belonging to the constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential; pertaining to or depending on the forms, so called, of the human intellect.

Of [the sounds represented by] letters, the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; according to regular method; ceremonial; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; express; as, he gave his *formal* consent.

His obscure funeral . . .
No noble rite nor *formal* ostentation. *Shak.*

4. Devoted to, or done in accordance with, forms or rules; punctilious; regular; orderly; methodical; of a prescribed form; exact; prim; stiff; ceremonious; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, his conversation.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *W. Irving.*

She took off the *formal* cap that confined her hair. *Hawthorne.*

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship; *formal* courtesy, etc.

6. Dependent on form; conventional.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

7. Sound; normal. [*Obs.*]

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

Formal cause. See under CAUSE.

Syn. — Precise; punctilious; stiff; starched; affected; ritual; ceremonial; external; outward. — FORMAL, CEREMONIOUS. When applied to things, these words usually denote a mere accordance with the rules of form or ceremony; as, to make a *formal* call; to take a *ceremonious* leave. When applied to a person or his manners, they are used in a bad sense; a person being called *formal* who shapes himself too much by some pattern or set form, and *ceremonious* when he lays too much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. *Formal* manners render a man stiff or ridiculous; a *ceremonious* carriage puts a stop to the ease and freedom of social intercourse.

For-mal'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*Formic* + *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, volatile liquid, H_2CO, resembling acetic or ethyl aldehyde, and chemically intermediate between methyl alcohol and formic acid.

Form'al-ism (fôrm'al-īz'm), *n.* The practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to, or dependence on, external forms, esp. in matters of religion.

Official *formalism*. *Sir H. Rawlinson.*

Form'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *formaliste.*] One overattentive to forms, or too much confined to them; esp., one who rests in external religious forms, or observes strictly the outward forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion.

As far a *formalist* from wisdom sits,
In judging eyes, as libertines from wits. *Young.*

For-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* FORMALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *formalité.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being formal, strictly ceremonious, precise, etc.

2. Form without substance.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them, you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. Compliance with formal or conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

4. An established order; conventional rule of procedure; usual method; habitual mode.

He was installed with all the usual *formalities*. *C. Middleton.*

5. *pl.* The dress prescribed for any body of men, academical, municipal, or sacerdotal. [*Obs.*]

The doctors attending her in their *formalities* as far as Shotover. *Fuller.*

6. That which is formal; the formal part.

It unties the inward knot of marriage, . . . while it aims to keep fast the outward *formality*. *Milton.*

7. The quality which makes a thing what it is; essence.

The material part of the evil came from our father upon us, but the *formality* of it, the sting and the curse, is only by ourselves. *Jer. Taylor.*

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

8. (*Scholastic Philos.*) The manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking; the result of such an act; as, animality and rationality are *formalities*.

Form'al-ize (fôrm'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To give form, or a certain form, to; to model. [*R.*]

2. To render formal.

Form'al-ize, *v. i.* To affect formality. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Form'al-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; essentially; characteristically; expressly; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

For'mate (fôr'māt), *n.* [See FORMIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of formic acid. [Written also *formiate.*]

For-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formatio*: cf. F. *formation.*] **1.** The act of giving form or shape to anything; a forming; a shaping. *Beattie.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction; conformation; form; as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart.

3. A substance formed or deposited.

4. (*Geol.*) (*a*) Mineral deposits and rock masses designated with reference to their origin; as, the siliceous *formation* about geysers; alluvial *formations*; marine *formations*. (*b*) A group of beds of the same age or period; as, the Eocene *formation*.

5. (*Mil.*) The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a square, column, etc. *Farrow.*

Form'a-tive (fôrm'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *formatif.*] **1.** Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; as, the *formative* arts.

The meanest plant can not be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

2. (*Gram.*) Serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative*.

3. (*Biol.*) Capable of growth and development; germinal; as, living or *formative* matter.

Form'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a*) That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as the prefix or the termination of a word. (*b*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

For'mé' (fôr'mā'), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as PATÉ or PATTÉ.

For'me (fôr'me), *a.* [OE., fr. AS. *forma*. See FOREMOST.] First. [*Obs.*] "Adam our *forme* father." *Chaucer.*

Formed (fôrmd), *a.* **1.** (*Astron.*) Arranged, as stars in a constellation; as, *formed* stars. [*R.*]

2. (*Biol.*) Having structure; capable of growth and development; organized; as, the *formed* or organized ferments. See FERMENT, *n.*

Formed material (*Biol.*), a term employed by Beale to denote the lifeless matter of the cell, that which is physiologically dead, in distinction from the truly germinal or living matter.

For'me-don (fôr'mē-dŏn), *n.* [OF., fr. Latin. So called because the plaintiff claimed "by the form of the gift," L. *per formam doni.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A writ of right for a tenant in tail in case of a discontinuance of the estate tail. This writ has been abolished.

For'mell (fôr'mĕl), *n.* [Dim. of F. *forme* the female of a bird of prey.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of a hawk or falcon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Form'er (fôrm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forms; a maker; a creator.

2. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A shape around which an article is to be shaped, molded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. (*b*) A templet, pattern, or gauge by which an article is shaped. (*c*) A cutting die.

For'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a. compar.* [A compar. due to OE. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous; prior; earlier; hence, ancient; long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. *Job* viii. 8.
The latter and *former* rain. *Hosea* vi. 3.

2. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.

3. Earlier, as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he can not be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

Syn. — Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.

‖ **For'me-ret'** (fôr'me-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) One of the half ribs against the walls in a ceiling vaulted with ribs.

For'mer-ly (fôr'mẽr-lў), *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

Form'ful (fôrm'fŭl), *a.* Creative; imaginative. [*R.*] "The *formful* brain." *Thomson.*

For'mic (fôr'mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant: cf. F. *formique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, ants; as, *formic* acid; in an extended sense, pertaining to, or derived from, formic acid; as, *formic* ether.

Amido formic acid, carbamic acid. — **Formic acid**, a colorless, mobile liquid, HCO.OH, of a sharp, acid taste, occurring naturally in ants, nettles, pine needles, etc., and produced artificially in many ways, as by the oxidation of methyl alcohol, by the reduction of carbonic acid, or the destructive distillation of oxalic acid. It is the first member of the fatty acids in the paraffin series, and is homologous with acetic acid.

‖ **For-mi'ca** (fôr-mī'ka), *n.* [L., an ant.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects, including the common ants. See ANT.

For'mi-ca'roid (fôr'mĭ-kā'roid), *a.* [NL. *Formicarius*, the typical genus + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the family *Formicaridæ* or ant thrushes.

For'mi-ca-ry (fôr'mĭ-kā-rў), *n.* [LL. *formicarium*, fr. L. *formica* an ant.] (*Zoöl.*) The nest or dwelling of a swarm of ants; an ant-hill.

For'mi-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, an ant or ants.

For'mi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formicatio*, fr. *formicare* to creep like an ant, to feel as if ants were crawling on one's self, fr. *formica* ant: cf. F. *formication.*] (*Med.*) A sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin. *Dunglison.*

For'mi-cid (fôr'mĭ-sĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the ants. — *n.* One of the family *Formicidæ*, or ants.

For'mi-da-bil'i-ty (fôr'mĭ-da-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Formidableness. *Walpole.*

For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-da-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, dread: cf. F. *formidable.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming.

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous.

For'mi-da-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread. *Boyle.*

For'mi-da-bly, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

For-mid'o-lose (fôr-mĭd'ō-lōs), *a.* [L. *formidolosus*, fr. *formido* fear.] Very much afraid. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Form'ing (fôrm'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of giving form or shape to anything; as, in shipbuilding, the exact shaping of partially shaped timbers.

Form'less, *a.* Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **Form'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Form'less-ness**, *n.*

For'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. FORMULAS (-lȧz), L. FORMULÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form, model. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** A prescribed or set form; an established rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said.

2. (*Eccl.*) A written confession of faith; a formal statement of doctrines.

3. (*Math.*) A rule or principle expressed in algebraic language; as, the binomial *formula*.

4. (*Med.*) A prescription or recipe for the preparation of a medicinal compound.

5. (*Chem.*) A symbolic expression (by means of letters, figures, etc.) of the constituents or constitution of a compound.

☞ *Chemical formulæ* consist of the abbreviations of the names of the elements, with a small figure at the lower right hand, to denote the number of atoms of each element contained.

Empirical formula (*Chem.*), an expression which gives the simple proportion of the constituents; as, the *empirical formula* of acetic acid is $C_2H_4O_2$. — **Graphic formula**, **Rational formula** (*Chem.*), an expression of the constitution, and in a limited sense of the structure, of a compound, by the grouping of its atoms or radicals; as, a *rational formula* of acetic acid is $CH_3.(C{:}O).OH$; — called also *structural formula*, *constitutional formula*, etc. See also the formula of *Benzene nucleus*, under BENZENE. — **Molecular formula** (*Chem.*), a formula indicating the supposed molecular constitution of a compound.

For'mu-la-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, formularization. *Emerson.*

For'mu-lar-i-za'tion (-lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of formularizing; a formularized or formulated statement or exhibition. *C. Kingsley.*

For'mu-lar-ize (fôr'mū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to a formula; to formulate.

For'mu-la-ry (-lă-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *formulaire.* See FORMULA.] Stated; prescribed; ritual.

For'mu-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* FORMULARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *formulaire.*] **1.** A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, medical formulæ, etc.; a book of precedents.

2. Prescribed form or model; formula.

For'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMULATING (-lā-tĭng).] To reduce to, or express in, a formula; to put in a clear and definite form of statement or expression. *G. P. Marsh.*

For'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act, process, or result of formulating or reducing to a formula.

For'mule (fôr'mūl), *n.* [F.] A set or prescribed model; a formula. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

For'mu-li-za'tion (fôr'mū-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reducing to a formula; the state of being formulized.

For'mu-lize (-mū-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMULIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMULIZING (-lī'zĭng).] To reduce to a formula; to formulate. *Emerson.*

For'myl (fôr'mĭl), *n.* [*Formic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A univalent radical, H.C:O, regarded as the essential residue of *formic* acid and aldehyde. (*b*) Formerly, the radical methyl, CH_3.

Forn-cast' (fôrn-kăst'), *p. p.* [OE. *foren* + *cast.* See FORECAST.] Predestined. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For'ni-cal (fôr'nĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to a fornix.

For'ni-cate (-kāt), **For'ni-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, fr. *fornix, -icis*, an arch, vault.] **1.** Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched.

2. (*Bot.*) Arching over; overarched. *Gray.*

For'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *fornicatus*, p. p. of *fornicari* to fornicate, fr. *fornix*, *-icis*, a vault, a brothel in an underground vault.] To commit fornication; to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

For'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fornication*, L. *fornicatio*.] **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; the act of such illicit sexual intercourse between a man and a woman as does not by law amount to adultery.

☞ In England, the offense, though cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts, was not at common law subject to secular prosecution. In the United States it is indictable in some States at common law, in others only by statute. *Wharton.*

2. (*Script.*) (*a*) Adultery. (*b*) Incest. (*c*) Idolatry.

For'ni-ca'tor (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *fornicateur*, OF. *fornicator*, from L. *fornicator*.] An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal intercourse with the other sex; one guilty of fornication.

For'ni-ca'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *fornicatrice*, L. *fornicatrix*.] A woman guilty of fornication. *Shak.*

‖ **For'nix** (-nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., an arch.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) An arch or fold; as, the *fornix*, or vault, of the cranium; the *fornix*, or reflection, of the conjunctiva. (*b*) Esp., two longitudinal bands of white nervous tissue beneath the lateral ventricles of the brain.

For-old' (fôr-ōld'), *a.* Very old. [*Obs.*]

A bear's skin, coal-black, *forold*. *Chaucer.*

For-pass' (fôr-pȧs'), *v. t.* & *i.* To pass by or along; to pass over. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-pine' (-pīn'), *v. t.* To waste away completely by suffering or torment. [*Archaic*] "Pale as a *forpined* ghost." *Chaucer.*

For'ray (fŏr'rȧ *or* fôr-rā'), *v. t.* [OE. *forrayen*. See FORAY.] To foray; to ravage; to pillage.

For they that morn had *forrayed* all the land. *Fairfax.*

For'ray, *n.* The act of ravaging; a ravaging; a predatory excursion. See FORAY.

For'rill (fŏr'rĭl), *n.* [See FOREL.] Lambskin parchment; vellum; forel. *McElrath.*

For-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FORSAKEN (-sāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSAKING.] [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend, strive; akin to Goth. *sakan*. See FOR-, and SAKE.] **1.** To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to leave; as, false friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. *Ps.* lxxxix. 30.

2. To renounce; to reject; to refuse.

If you *forsake* the offer of their love. *Shak.*

Syn. — To abandon; quit; desert; fail; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject. See ABANDON.

For-sak'er (-sāk'ẽr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

For-say' (fôr-sā'), *v. t.* [AS. *forsecgan* to accuse; pref. *for-* + *secgan* to say.] To forbid; to renounce; to forsake; to deny. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *shape*, v. t.] To render misshapen. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

For-slack' (-slăk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *slack* to neglect.] To neglect by idleness; to delay or to waste by sloth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-slouth'e (-slouth'*e*), *v. t.* [See FOR-, and SLOTH.] To lose by sloth or negligence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-slow' (-slō'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *slow*.] To delay; to hinder; to neglect; to put off. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

For-slow', *v. i.* To loiter. (*Obs.*) *Shak.*

For-slug'ge (-slŭg'*ge*), *v. t.* [See SLUG to be idle.] To lose by idleness or sloth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-sooth' (fŏr-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð*; *for*, prep. + *sōð* sooth, truth. See FOR, *prep.*, and SOOTH.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; — formerly used as an expression of deference or respect, especially to women; now used ironically or contemptuously.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French *madam*. *Guardian.*

For-sooth', *v. t.* To address respectfully with the term *forsooth*. [*Obs.*]

The captain of the "Charles" had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough and she him. *Pepys.*

For-sooth', *n.* A person who used *forsooth* much; a very ceremonious and deferential person. [*R.*]

You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city. *B. Jonson.*

For-speak' (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *speak*.] **1.** To forbid; to prohibit. *Shak.*

2. To bewitch. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

For-spent' (-spĕnt'), *a.* [AS. *forspendan* to consume; pref. *for-* + *spendan* to spend.] Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. [*Archaic*]

A gentleman almost *forspent* with speed. *Shak.*

For-stall' (-stal'), *v. t.* To forestall. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fors'ter (fôrs'tẽr), *n.* A forester. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-straught' (fôr-strȧt'), *p. p.* & *a.* [Pref. *for-* + *straught*; cf. *distraught*.] Distracted. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-swat' (fôr-swŏt'), *a.* [See SWEAT.] Spent with heat; covered with sweat. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

For-swear' (fôr-swâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSWORE (-swōr'); *p. p.* FORSWORN (-swōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSWEARING.] [OE. *forsweren*, *forswerien*, AS. *forswerian*; pref. *for-* + *swerian* to swear. See FOR-, and SWEAR, *v. i.*] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations.

I . . . do *forswear* her. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self. "Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*." *Matt.* v. 33.

Syn. — See PERJURE.

For-swear', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shak.*

For-swear'er (fôr-swâr'ẽr), *n.* One who rejects or renounces upon oath; one who swears a false oath.

For-swonk' (-swŭnk'), *a.* [Pref. *for-* + *swonk*, p. p. of *swink* to labor. See SWINK.] Overlabored; exhausted; worn out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-swore' (-swōr'), *imp.* of FORSWEAR.

For-sworn' (-swōrn'), *p. p.* of FORSWEAR.

For-sworn'ness, *n.* State of being forsworn. [*R.*]

‖ **For-syth'i-a** (fôr-sĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after William *Forsyth*, who brought it from China.] (*Bot.*) A shrub of the Olive family, with yellow blossoms.

Fort (fôrt), *n.* [F., from *fort* strong, L. *fortis*; perh. akin to Skr. *darh* to fix, make firm, and to E. *firm*. Cf. FORTE, FORCE, FORTALICE, COMFORT, EFFORT.] (*Mil.*) A strong or fortified place; usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; a fortification.

Detached works, depending solely on their own strength, belong to the class of works termed *forts*. *Farrow.*

Fort'a-lice (fôrt'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [LL. *fortalitia*, or OF. *fortelesce*. See FORTRESS.] (*Mil.*) A small outwork of a fortification; a fortilage; — called also *fortelace*.

Forte (fôrt), *n.* [It. *forte*: cf. F. *fort*. See FORT.] **1.** The strong point; that in which one excels.

The construction of a fable seems by no means the *forte* of our modern poetical writers. *Jeffrey.*

2. The stronger part of the blade of a sword; the part or half nearest the hilt; — opposed to *foible*.

‖ **For'te** (fôr'tā, *or* fôr'tā), *adv.* [It. *forte*, a. & adv., fr. L. *fortis* strong.] (*Mus.*) Loudly; strongly; powerfully.

Fort'ed (fôrt'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with, or guarded by, forts; strengthened or defended, as by forts. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Forth (fôrth), *adv.* [AS. *forð*, fr. *for*; akin to D. *voort*, G. *fort*. √78. See FORE, FOR, and cf. AFFORD, FURTHER, *adv.*] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order; in advance from a given point; on to the end; as, from that day *forth*; one, two, three, and so *forth*.

Lucas was Paul's companion, at the leastway from the sixteenth of the Acts *forth*. *Tyndale.*

From this time *forth*, I never will speak word. *Shak.*

I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bad me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more. *Strype.*

2. Out, as from a state of concealment, retirement, confinement, nondevelopment, or the like; out into notice or view; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun. *Dryden.*

3. Beyond a (certain) boundary; away; abroad; out.

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shak.*

4. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

And so forth, Back and forth, From forth. See under AND, BACK, and FROM. — **Forth of, Forth from,** out of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To bring forth.** See under BRING.

Forth, *prep.* Forth from; out of. [*Archaic*]

Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

Forth, *n.* [OE., a ford. √78. See FRITH.] A way; a passage or ford. [*Obs.*] *Todd.*

Forth'by' (fôrth'bī'), *adv.* [*Obs.*] See FORBY.

Forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng *or* fôrth'kŭm'-), *a.* Ready or about to appear; making appearance.

Forth'go'ing (fôrth'gō'ĭng *or* fôrth'gō'ĭng), *n.* A going forth; an utterance. *A. Chalmers.*

Forth'go'ing, *a.* Going forth.

For-think' (fôr-thĭnk'), *v. t.* To repent; to regret; to be sorry for; to cause regret. [*Obs.*] "Let it *forthink* you." *Tyndale.*

That me *forthinketh*, quod this January. *Chaucer.*

Forth'put'ting (fôrth'pŭt'tĭng *or* fôrth'pŭt'-), *a.* Bold; forward; aggressive.

Forth'right' (fôrth'rīt' *or* fôrth'rīt'), *adv.* [*Forth*, adv. + *right*, adv.] Straight forward; in a straight direction. [*Archaic*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Forth'right', *a.* Direct; straightforward; as, a *forthright* man. [*Archaic*] *Lowell.*

They were Night and Day, and Day and Night,
Pilgrims wight with steps *forthright*. *Emerson.*

Forth'right', *n.* A straight path. [*Archaic*]

Here 's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders! *Shak.*

Forth'right'ness, *n.* Straightforwardness; explicitness; directness. [*Archaic*]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase. *Hawthorne.*

Forth'ward (fôrth'wẽrd), *adv.* [*Forth*, adv. + *-ward*.] Forward. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

Forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth' *or* -wĭth'; see WITH), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. *Acts* ix. 18.

2. (*Law*) As soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object. *Bouvier.*

For-thy' (fôr-thī'), *adv.* [AS. *forðȳ*; *for*, prep. + *ðȳ*, instrumental neut. of *se*, *seó*, *ðæt*, pron. demonstrative and article. See THE.] Therefore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For'ties (fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* See FORTY.

For'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *feówertigoða*. See FORTY.] **1.** Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine units, things, or parts.

2. Constituting one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

For'ti-eth, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty; one next in order after the thirty-ninth.

For'ti-fi'a-ble (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *fortifiable*.] Capable of being fortified. *Johnson.*

For'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fortificatio*: cf. F. *fortification*.] **1.** The act of fortifying; the art or science of fortifying places in order to defend them against an enemy.

2. That which fortifies; especially, a work or works erected to defend a place or position against attack; a fortified place; a fortress; a fort; a castle.

Fortification agate, Scotch pebble.

Syn. — Fortress; citadel; bulwark. See FORTRESS.

For'ti-fi'er (fôr'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fortifies, strengthens, supports, or upholds.

For'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORTIFYING.] [F. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare*; *fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See FORT, and -FY.] **1.** To add strength to; to strengthen; to confirm; to furnish with power to resist attack.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride. *Gibbon.*

Pride came to the aid of fancy, and both combined to *fortify* his resolution. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To strengthen and secure by forts or batteries, or by surrounding with a wall or ditch or other military works; to render defensible against an attack by hostile forces.

For'ti-fy, *v. i.* To raise defensive works. *Milton.*

For'ti-lage (fôr'tĭ-lăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. FORTALICE.] A little fort; a blockhouse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fort'in (fôrt'ĭn), *n.* [F. See FORT, *n.*] A little fort; a fortlet. [*Obs.*]

‖ **For-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'sĭ-mō *or* fôr-tĕs'sĕ-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, adv. See FORTE, *adv.*] (*Mus.*) Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness.

For-ti'tion (fôr-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See FORTUITOUS.] Casual choice; fortuitous selection; hazard. [*R.*]

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke.*

For'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong. See FORT.] **1.** Power to resist attack; strength; firmness. [*Obs.*]

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you. *Shak.*

2. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting or bearing up against danger or enduring trouble.

Extolling patience as the truest *fortitude*. *Milton.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

Syn. — Courage; resolution; resoluteness; endurance; bravery. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

For'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having fortitude; courageous. [*R.*] *Gibbon.*

Fort'let (fôrt'lĕt), *n.* A little fort. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Fort'night' (fôrt'nĭt'; *in* U. S. *often* fôrt'nīt; 277), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, *seven nights*, *sennight*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fort'night'ly (-nīt'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; as, a *fortnightly* meeting of a club; a *fortnightly* magazine, or other publication. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight.

For-tread' (fôr-trĕd'), *v. t.* To tread down; to trample upon. [*Obs.*]

In hell shall they be all *fortroden* of devils. *Chaucer.*

For'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.*; *pl.* FORTRESSES (-ĕz). [F. *forteresse*, OF. *forterece*, *fortelesce*, LL. *fortalitia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT, and cf. FORTALICE.] A fortified place; a large and permanent fortification, sometimes including a town; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security.

Syn. — FORTRESS, FORTIFICATION, CASTLE, CITADEL. A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, etc.; a *castle* is a fortress of early times which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the stronghold of a fortress or city, etc.

For'tress, *v. t.* To furnish with a fortress or with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*

For-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; akin to *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors*, *fortis*, chance. See FORTUNE.] **1.** Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; chance; as, the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms.

It was from causes seemingly *fortuitous* . . . that all the mighty effects of the Reformation flowed. *Robertson.*

So as to throw a glancing and *fortuitous* light upon the whole. *Hazlitt.*

2. (*Law*) Happening independently of human will or means of foresight; resulting from unavoidable physical causes. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Accidental; casual; contingent; incidental. See ACCIDENTAL.

— **For-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **For-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

For-tu'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fortuité*.] Accident; chance; casualty. *D. Forbes* (1750).

For'tu-nate (fôr'tŭ-nāt; 135), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate or prosperous, fr. *fortuna*. See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* investment.

2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; favored with good fortune; lucky.

Syn. — Auspicious; lucky; prosperous; successful; favored; happy. — FORTUNATE, SUCCESSFUL, PROSPEROUS. A man is *fortunate*, when he is favored of fortune, and has unusual blessings fall to his lot; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which men commonly desire. One may be *fortunate*, in some cases, where he is not *successful*; he may be *successful*, but, if he has been mistaken in the value of what he has aimed at, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*.

For'tu-nate-ly, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily.

For'tu-nate-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

For'tune (fôr'tŭn; 135), *n.* [F. *fortune*, L. *fortuna*; akin to *fors*, *fortis*, chance, prob. fr. *ferre* to bear, bring. See BEAR to support, and cf. FORTUITOUS.] **1.** The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; chance; accident; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, apportioning happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life.

'T is more by *fortune*, lady, than by merit. *Shak.*

O *Fortune*, *Fortune*, all men call thee fickle. *Shak.*

2. That which befalls or is to befall one; lot in life, or event in any particular undertaking; fate; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*.

You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

3. That which comes as the result of an undertaking or of a course of action; good or ill success; especially, favorable issue; happy event; success; prosperity as reached partly by chance and partly by effort.

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to *fortune*. *Shak.*

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Wealth; large possessions; large estate; riches; as, a gentleman of *fortune*.

Syn. — Chance; accident; luck; fate.

Fortune book, a book supposed to reveal future events to those who consult it. *Crashaw.* — **Fortune hunter**, one who seeks to acquire wealth by marriage. — **Fortune teller**, one who professes to tell future events in the life of another. — **Fortune telling**, the practice or art of professing to reveal future events in the life of another.

For'tune, *v. t.* [OF. *fortuner*, L. *fortunare*. See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** To make fortunate; to give either good or bad fortune to. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To provide with a fortune. *Richardson.*

3. To presage; to tell the fortune of. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

For'tune, *v. i.* To fall out; to happen.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

For'tune-less, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion. *Spenser.*

For'tun-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of; to make happy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For'ty (fôr'tȳ), *a.* [OE. *forti*, *fourti*, *fowerti*, AS. *feówertig*; *feówer* four + suff. *-tig* ten; akin to OS. *fiwartig*, *fiartig*, D. *veertig*, G. *vierzig*, Icel. *fjörutiu*, Sw. *fyratio*, Dan. *fyrretyve*, Goth. *fidwōr tigjus*. See FOUR, and TEN, and cf. FOURTEEN.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more.

For'ty, *n.*; *pl.* FORTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of four tens; forty units or objects.

2. A symbol expressing forty units; as, 40, or xl.

For'ty-spot' (-spŏt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian forty-spotted diamond bird (*Pardalotus quadragintus*).

Fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FORUMS (-rŭmz), L. FORA (-rȧ). [L.; akin to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors. See FOREIGN.] **1.** A market or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people.

2. A tribunal; a court; an assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He [Lord Camden] was . . . more eminent in the senate than in the *forum*. *Brougham.*

For-waked' (fôr-wākt' *or* -wāk'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* Tired out with excessive waking or watching. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-wan'der (-wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* To wander away; to go astray; to wander far and to weariness. [*Obs.*]

For'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *n.* [OE., fr. AS. *foreweard*; *fore* before + *weard* a ward. See WARD, *n.*] An agreement; a covenant; a promise. [*Obs.*]

Tell us a tale anon, as *forward* is. *Chaucer.*

For'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *forweard*, *foreweard*;
For'wards (-wẽrdz), } *for*, *fore* + *-weard*, *-weardes*; akin to G. *vorwärts*. The *s* is properly a genitive ending. See FOR, FORE, and -WARD, -WARDS.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively; — opposed to *backward*.

For'ward, *a.* **1.** Near, or at the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet.

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; in an ill sense, overready; too hasty.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

Nor do we find him *forward* to be sounded. *Shak.*

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.

I have known men disagreeably *forward* from their shyness. *T. Arnold.*

4. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; as, the grass is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.

The most *forward* bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow. *Shak.*

For'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORWARDING.] **1.** To help onward; to advance; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter.

For'ward-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forwards or promotes; a promoter. *Udall.*

2. One who sends forward anything; (*Com.*) one who transmits goods; a forwarding merchant.

3. (*Bookbinding*) One employed in forwarding.

For'ward-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who forwards; the act or occupation of transmitting merchandise or other property for others.

2. (*Bookbinding*) The process of putting a book into its cover, and making it ready for the finisher.

For'ward-ly (fôr'wẽrd-lȳ), *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; obtrusively.

For'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being forward; cheerful readiness; promptness; as, the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel.

2. An advanced stage of progress or of preparation; advancement; as, his measures were in great *forwardness*. *Robertson.*

3. Eagerness; ardor; as, it is difficult to restrain the *forwardness* of youth.

4. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

5. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; prematureness; precocity; as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn; the *forwardness* of a pupil.

He had such a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — Promptness; promptitude; eagerness; ardor; zeal; assurance; confidence; boldness; impudence; presumption.

For'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Same as FORWARD.

For-waste' (fôr-wāst'), *v. t.* [Pref. *for-* + *waste*.] To desolate or lay waste utterly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-wea'ry (-wē'rȳ), *v. t.* To weary extremely; to dispirit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

For-weep' (-wēp'), *v. i.* To weep much. [*Obs.*]

For-wete' (-wēt'), *v. t.* See FOREWITE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-why' (-hwȳ'), *conj.* [*For* + *why*, AS. *hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā* who.] Wherefore; because. [*Obs.*]

For-worn' (fôr-wōrn'), *a.* Much worn. [*Obs.*]

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn*. *Spenser.*

For-wot' (-wŏt'), *pres. indic.* 1*st* & 3*d pers. sing.* of FORWETE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* To wrap up; to conceal. [*Obs.*]

All mote be said and nought excused, nor hid, nor *forwrapped*. *Chaucer.*

For-yelde' (-yĕld'), *v. t.* [AS. *forgieldan*.] To repay; to requite. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-yete' (-yēt'), *v. i.* To forget. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For-yet'ten (-yĕt'tĕn), *obs. p. p.* of FORYETE. *Chaucer.*

‖ **For-zan'do** (fôr-tsän'dō), *adv.* [It., prop. p. pr. of *forzare* to force.] (*Mus.*) See SFORZATO.

‖ **Fos'sa** (fŏs'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FOSSÆ (-sē). [L., a ditch. See FOSSE.] (*Anat.*) A pit, groove, cavity, or depression, of greater or less depth; as, the temporal *fossa* on the side of the skull; the nasal *fossæ* containing the nostrils in most birds.

Fos'sane' (fŏs'sān'), *n.* [Cf. F. *fossane*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of civet (*Viverra fossa*) resembling the genet.

Fosse (fŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A ditch or moat.

2. (*Anat.*) See FOSSA.

Fosse road. See FOSSEWAY.

Fos'set (fŏs'sĕt), *n.* A faucet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Fos'sette'** (fŏ-sĕt' *or* fŏs-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse* a fosse.] **1.** A little hollow; hence, a dimple.

2. (*Med.*) A small, deep-centered ulcer of the transparent cornea.

Fosse'way' (fŏs'wā'), *n.* One of the great military roads constructed by the Romans in England and other parts of Europe; — so called from the *fosse* or ditch on each side for keeping it dry.

Fos'sil (fŏs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig: cf. F. *fossile*. See FOSSE.] **1.** Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

2. (*Paleon.*) Like or pertaining to fossils; contained in rocks, whether petrified or not; as, *fossil* plants, shells.

Fossil copal, a resinous substance, first found in the blue clay at Highgate, near London, and apparently a vegetable resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth. — **Fossil cork, flax, paper,** *or* **wood**, varieties of amianthus. — **Fossil farina**, a soft carbonate of lime. — **Fossil ore**, fossiliferous red hematite. *Raymond.*

Fos'sil, *n.* **1.** A substance dug from the earth. [*Obs.*]

☞ Formerly all minerals were called *fossils*, but the word is now restricted to express the remains of animals and plants found buried in the earth. *Ure.*

2. (*Paleon.*) The remains of an animal or plant found in stratified rocks. Most fossils belong to extinct species, but many of the later ones belong to species still living.

3. A person whose views and opinions are extremely antiquated; one whose sympathies are with a former time rather than with the present. [*Colloq.*]

Fos-sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Fossil* + *-ferous*.] (*Paleon.*) Containing or composed of fossils.

Fos-sil-i-fi-ca'tion (fŏs-sĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Fossil* + L. *facere* to make.] The process of becoming fossil.

Fos'sil-ism (fŏs'sĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The science or state of fossils. *Coleridge.*

2. The state of being extremely antiquated in views and opinions.

Fos'sil-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of fossils; a paleontologist. *Joseph Black.*

Fos'sil-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fossilisation*.] The process of converting, or of being converted, into a fossil.

Fos'sil-ize (fŏs'sĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSSILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSSILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *fossiliser*.] **1.** To convert into a fossil; to petrify; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.

2. To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization; to mummify; to deaden.

Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head
Are apt to *fossilize* her girlish mirth. *Mrs. Browning.*

Fos'sil-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become fossil.

2. To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.

Fos'sil-ized (-īzd), *a.* Converted into a fossil; antiquated; firmly fixed in views or opinions.

A *fossilized* sample of confused provincialism. *Earle.*

‖ **Fos-so'res** (fŏs-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fossor* a digger, fr. *fodere* to dig.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of hymenopterous insects including the sand wasps. They excavate cells in earth, where they deposit their eggs, with the bodies of other insects for the food of the young when hatched. [Written also *Fossoria*.]

‖ **Fos-so'ri-a** (fŏs-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) See FOSSORES.

Fos-so'ri-al (-ȧl), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging; as, a *fossorial* foot; a *fossorial* animal.

Fos-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Adapted for digging; — said of the legs of certain insects.

Fos'su-late (fŏs'sŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *fossula* little ditch, dim. of *fossa*. See FOSSE.] Having, or surrounded by, long, narrow depressions or furrows.

Fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSTERING.] [OE. *fostren*, fr. AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, food, nourishment, fr. *fōda* food. √75. See FOOD.] **1.** To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* genius.

Fos'ter, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fos'ter, *a.* [AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, nourishment. See FOSTER, *v. t.*] Relating to nourishment; affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture; — applied to father, mother, child, brother, etc., to indicate that the person so called stands in the relation of parent, child, brother, etc., as regards sustenance and nurture, but not by tie of blood.

Foster babe, *or* **Foster child**, an infant or child nursed by a woman not its mother, or bred by a man not its father. — **Foster brother, Foster sister**, one who is, or has been, nursed at the same breast, or brought up by the same nurse as another, but is not of the same parentage. — **Foster dam**, one who takes the place of a mother; a nurse. *Dryden.* — **Foster earth**, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *J. Philips.* — **Foster father**, a man who takes the place of a father in caring for a child. *Bacon.* — **Foster land.** (*a*) Land allotted for the maintenance of any one. [*Obs.*] (*b*) One's adopted country. — **Foster lean** [*foster* + AS. *læn* a loan. See LOAN], remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster child; also, the jointure of a wife. [*Obs.*] *Wharton.* — **Foster mother**, a woman who takes a mother's place in the nurture and care of a child; a nurse. — **Foster nurse**, a nurse; a nourisher. [*R.*] *Shak.* — **Foster parent**, a foster mother or foster father. — **Foster son**, a male foster child.

Fos'ter, *n.* A forester. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fos'ter-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The care of a foster child; the charge of nursing. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fos'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fosters.

Fos'ter-ling, *n.* [AS. *fōstorling*.] A foster child.

Fos'ter-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Food; nourishment. [*Obs.*]

Fos'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [For *fosteress*.] A woman who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*

Foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *fother*, *foder*, AS. *fōðer* a cartload; akin to G. *fuder* a cartload, a unit of measure, OHG. *fuodar*, D. *voeder*, and perh. to E. *fathom*, or cf. Skr. *pātrā* vessel, dish. Cf. FODDER a fother.] **1.** A wagonload; a load of any sort. [*Obs.*]

Of dung full many a *fother*. *Chaucer.*

2. See FODDER, a unit of weight.

Foth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOTHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOTHERING.] [Cf. FODDER food, and G. *füttern*, *futtern*, to cover within or without, to line. √75.] To stop (a leak in a ship at sea) by drawing under its bottom a thrummed sail, so that the pressure of the water may force it into the crack. *Totten.*

Fo'tive (fō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *fovere*, *fotum*, to keep warm, to cherish.] Nourishing. [*Obs.*] *T. Carew* (1633).

Fot'mal (fŏt'mȧl), *n.* (*Com.*) Seventy pounds of lead.

‖ **Fou'gade'** (fōō'gȧd'), } *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) A small
‖ **Fou'gasse'** (-gȧs'), } mine, in the form of a well sunk from the surface of the ground, charged with explosives and projectiles. It is made in a position likely to be occupied by the enemy.

Fought (fạt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIGHT.

Fought'en (fạt'n), *p. p.* of FIGHT. [*Archaic*]

Foul (foul), *n.* [See FOWL.] A bird. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Foul (foul), *a.* [*Compar.* FOULER (-ẽr); *superl.* FOULEST.] [OE. *foul*, *ful*, AS. *fūl*; akin to D. *vuil*, G. *faul* rotten, OHG. *fūl*, Icel. *fūl* foul, fetid, Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *ful* foul, Goth. *fūls* fetid, Lith. *puti* to be putrid, L. *putere* to stink, be putrid, *pus* pus, Gr. πύον pus, πύθειν to cause to rot, Skr. *pūy* to stink. √82. Cf. DEFILE to foul, FILE to foul, FILTH, PUS, PUTRID.] **1.** Covered with, or containing, extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, offensive, or obstructive; filthy; dirty; not clean; polluted; nasty; defiled; as, a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney; *foul* air; a ship's bottom is *foul* when overgrown with barnacles; a gun becomes *foul* from repeated firing; a well is *foul* with polluted water.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job* xvi. 16.

2. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.

3. Hateful; detestable; shameful; odious; wretched.

"The *foul* witch Sycorax." *Shak.*

Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

4. Loathsome; disgusting; as, a *foul* disease.

5. Ugly; homely; poor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares. *Shak.*

6. Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous; as, a *foul* wind; a *foul* road; cloudy or rainy; stormy; not fair; — said of the weather, sky, etc.

So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*

7. Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, conflict, test, etc.; unfair; dishonest; dishonorable; cheating; as, *foul* play.

8. Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement; entangled; — opposed to *clear*; as, a rope or cable may get *foul* while paying it out.

Foul anchor. (*Naut.*) See under ANCHOR. — **Foul ball** (*Baseball*), a ball that first strikes the ground outside of the foul base lines, or rolls outside of certain limits. — **Foul ball lines** (*Baseball*), lines from the home base, through the first and third bases, to the boundary of the field. — **Foul berth** (*Naut.*), a berth in which a ship is in danger of fouling another vessel. — **Foul bill**, *or* **Foul bill of health**, a certificate, duly authenticated, that a ship has come from a place where a contagious disorder prevails, or that some of the crew are infected. — **Foul copy**, a rough draught, with erasures and corrections; — opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*. "Some writers boast of negligence, and others would be ashamed to show their *foul copies*." *Cowper.* — **Foul proof**, an uncorrected proof; a proof containing an excessive quantity of errors. — **Foul strike** (*Baseball*), a strike by the batsman when any part of his person is outside of the lines of his position. — **To fall foul**, to fall out; to quarrel. [*Obs.*] "If they be any ways offended, they *fall foul*." *Burton.* — **To fall**, *or* **run, foul of.** See under FALL. — **To make foul water**, to sail in such shallow water that the ship's keel stirs the mud at the bottom.

Foul (foul), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOULED (fould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOULING.] **1.** To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to soil; as, to *foul* the face or hands with mire.

2. (*Mil.*) To incrust (the bore of a gun) with burnt powder in the process of firing.

3. To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles.

4. To entangle, so as to impede motion; as, to *foul* a rope or cable in paying it out; to come into collision with; as, one boat *fouled* the other in a race.

Foul, *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged with burnt powder in the process of firing, as a gun.

2. To become entangled, as ropes; to come into collision with something; as, the two boats *fouled*.

Foul, *n.* **1.** An entanglement; a collision, as in a boat race.

2. (*Baseball*) See *Foul ball*, under FOUL, *a.*

‖ **Fou'lard'** (F. fōō-lȧr'; E. fōō-lärd'), *n.* [F.] A thin, washable material of silk, or silk and cotton, originally imported from India, but now also made elsewhere.

Foul'der (foul'dẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *fouldre* lightning, fr. F. *foudre*, OF. also *fouldre*, fr. L. *fulgur*. See FULGOR.] To flash, as lightning; to lighten; to gleam; to thunder. [*Obs.*] "Flames of *fouldering* heat." *Spenser.*

Foul'e (foul'e), *adv.* Foully. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; shamefully; unfairly; dishonorably.

I *foully* wronged him; do forgive me, do. *Gay.*

Foul'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.

So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

Foul'ness, *n.* [AS. *fūlnes.*] The quality or condition of being foul.

Foul'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language. *Shak.*

Fou'mart' (fōō'märt'), *n.* [OE. *folmard, fulmard*; AS. *fūl* foul + *mearð, meard*, marten: cf. F. *marte, martre*. See FOUL, *a.*, and MARTEN the quadruped.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat; — called also *European ferret*, and *fitchew*. See POLECAT. [Written also *foulmart, foulimart*, and *fulimart*.]

Found (found), *imp. & p. p.* of FIND.

Found, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOUNDING.] [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast. "Whereof to *found* their engines." *Milton.*

Found, *n.* A thin, single-cut file for combmakers.

Found, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOUNDING.] [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom. See 1st BOTTOM, and cf. FOUNDER, *v. i.*, FUND.] **1.** To lay the basis of; to set, or place, as on something solid, for support; to ground; to establish upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix firmly.

I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

A man that all his time
Hath *founded* his good fortunes on your love. *Shak.*

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt.* vii. 25.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise; to originate; as, to *found* a college; to *found* a family.

There they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate choose. *Milton.*

Syn. — To base; ground; institute; establish; fix. See PREDICATE.

Foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fondation*, L. *fundatio*. See FOUND to establish.] **1.** The act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to erect.

2. That upon which anything is founded; that on which anything stands, and by which it is supported; the lowest and supporting layer of a superstructure; groundwork; basis.

Behold, I lay in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation*. *Is.* xxviii. 16.

The *foundation* of a free commonwealth. *Motley.*

3. (*Arch.*) The lowest and supporting part or member of a wall, including the base course (see *Base course* (*a*), under BASE, *n.*) and footing courses; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry.

4. A donation or legacy appropriated to support a charitable institution, and constituting a permanent fund; endowment.

He was entered on the *foundation* of Westminster. *Macaulay.*

5. That which is founded, or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

Against the canon laws of our *foundation*. *Milton.*

Foundation course. See *Base course*, under BASE, *n.* — **Foundation muslin**, an open-worked gummed fabric used for stiffening dresses, bonnets, etc. — **Foundation school**, in England, an endowed school. — **To be on a foundation**, to be entitled to a support from the proceeds of an endowment, as a scholar or a fellow of a college.

Foun-da'tion-er (foun-dā'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or school. [*Eng.*]

Foun-da'tion-less, *a.* Having no foundation.

Found'er (found'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fondeor*, F. *fondateur*, L. *fundator*.] One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author; one from whom anything originates; one who endows.

Found'er, *n.* [From FOUND to cast.] One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, or types.

Founder's dust. Same as FACING, 4. — **Founder's sand**, a kind of sand suitable for purposes of molding.

Foun'der (foun'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOUNDERING.] [OF. *fondrer* to fall in, cf. F. *s'effondrer*, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus*. See FOUND to establish.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To become filled with water, and sink, as a ship.

2. To fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse.

For which his horse for fearé gan to turn,
And leep aside, and *foundrede* as he leep. *Chaucer.*

3. To fail; to miscarry. "All his tricks *founder*." *Shak.*

Foun'der, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of (a horse), so as to disable or lame him.

Foun'der, *n.* (*Far.*) (*a*) A lameness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by inflammation; closh. (*b*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism; as, chest *founder*. See CHEST FOUNDER. *James White.*

Foun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Difficult to travel; likely to trip one up; as, a *founderous* road. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Found'er-shaft' (found'ẽr-shȧft'), *n.* (*Mining*) The first shaft sunk. *Raymond.*

Found'er-y (found'ẽr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* FOUNDERIES (-ĭz). [F. *fonderie*, fr. *fondre*. See FOUND to cast, and cf. FOUNDRY.] Same as FOUNDRY.

Found'ing, *n.* The art of smelting and casting metals.

Found'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [OE. *foundling, fundling; finden* to find + *-ling*; cf. *fündling, findling*. See FIND, *v. t.*, and -LING.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.

Foundling hospital, a hospital for foundlings.

Found'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

Found'ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* FOUNDRIES (-rĭz). [See FOUNDERY.] **1.** The act, process, or art of casting metals.

2. The buildings and works for casting metals.

Foundry ladle, a vessel for holding molten metal and conveying it from the cupola to the molds.

Fount (fount), *n.* [See FONT.] (*Print.*) A font.

Fount, *n.* [OF. *font, funt*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to *fundere* to pour, E. *found* to cast. Cf. FONT.] A fountain.

Foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, LL. *fontana*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*. See 2d FOUNT.] **1.** A spring of water issuing from the earth.

A form of Fountain (2).

2. An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also, the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows; a basin built and constantly supplied with pure water for drinking and other useful purposes, or for ornament

3. A reservoir or chamber to contain a liquid which can be conducted or drawn off as needed for use; as, the ink *fountain* in a printing press, etc.

4. The source from which anything proceeds, or from which anything is supplied continuously; origin; source.

Judea, the *fountain* of the gospel. *Fuller.*

Author of all being,
Fountain of light, thyself invisible. *Milton.*

Air fountain. See under AIR. — **Fountain head**, primary source; original; first principle. *Young.* — **Fountain inkstand**, an inkstand having a continual supply of ink, as from an elevated reservoir. — **Fountain lamp**, a lamp fed with oil from an elevated reservoir. — **Fountain pen**, a pen with a reservoir in the handle which furnishes a supply of ink. — **Fountain pump.** (*a*) A structure for a fountain, having the form of a pump. (*b*) A portable garden pump which throws a jet, for watering plants, etc. — **Fountain shell** (*Zoöl.*), the large West Indian conch shell (*Strombus gigas*). — **Fountain of youth**, a mythical fountain whose waters were fabled to have the property of renewing youth.

Foun'tain-less, *a.* Having no fountain; destitute of springs or sources of water.

Barren desert, *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*

Fount'ful (fount'ful), *a.* Full of fountains. *Pope.*

Four (fōr), *a.* [OE. *four, fower, feower*, AS. *feówer*; akin to OS. *fiwar*, D. & G. *vier*, OHG. *fior*, Icel. *fjōrir*, Sw. *fyra*, Dan. *fire*, Goth. *fidwōr*, Russ. *chetuire, chetvero*, W. *pedwar*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, πίσυρες, Skr. *catur*. √302. Cf. FARTHING, FIRKIN, FORTY, CATER four, QUATER-COUSIN, QUATUOR, QUIRE of paper, TETRARCH.] One more than three; twice two.

Four, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units; four units or objects.

2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

3. Four things of the same kind, esp. four horses; as, a chariot and *four*.

All fours. See ALL FOURS, in the Vocabulary.

Fourb, Fourbe (fōōrb), *n.* [F.] A tricky fellow; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn. Denham.*

‖ **Four'ché'** (fōōr'shȧ'), *a.* [F. See FORK.] (*Her.*) Having the ends forked or branched, and the ends of the branches terminating abruptly as if cut off; — said of an ordinary, especially of a cross.

Cross Fourché.

‖ **Four'chette'** (fōōr'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*. See FORK.] **1.** A table fork.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) A small fold of membrane, connecting the labia in the posterior part of the vulva. (*b*) The wishbone or furculum of birds. (*c*) The frog of the hoof of the horse and allied animals.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the cutting of the frænum.

4. (*Glove Making*) The forked piece between two adjacent fingers, to which the front and back portions are sewed. *Knight.*

Four'-cor'nered (fōr'kôr'nẽrd), *a.* Having four corners or angles.

Four'dri'nier' (fōōr'drē'nyȧ'), *n.* A machine used in making paper; — so named from an early inventor of improvements in this class of machinery.

Four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *a. & adv.* [AS. *feówerfeald.*] Four times; quadruple; as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 *Sam.* xii. 6.

Four'fold', *n.* Four times as many or as much.

Four'fold', *v. t.* To make four times as much or as many, as an assessment; to quadruple.

Four'foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Having four feet; quadruped; as, *fourfooted* beasts.

‖ **Four'gon'** (fōōr'gôN'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) An ammunition wagon. (*b*) A French baggage wagon.

Four'hand'ed (fōr'hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous. *Goldsmith.*

2. Requiring four "hands" or players; as, a *four-handed* game at cards.

Fou'ri-er-ism (fōō'rĭ-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of Charles *Fourier*, a Frenchman, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common.

Fou'ri-er-ist, } *n.* One who adopts the views of
Fou'ri-er-ite (-ĭt), } Fourier.

Four'-in-hand' (fōr'ĭn-hănd'), *a.* Consisting of four horses controlled by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* team; drawn by four horses driven by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* coach. — *n.* A team of four horses driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by such a team.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see. *Tennyson.*

Four'ling, *n.* **1.** One of four children born at the same time.

2. (*Crystallog.*) A compound or twin crystal consisting of four individuals.

‖ **Four'neau'** (fōōr'nō'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

Four'-o'clock' (fōr'ō-klŏk'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mirabilis*. There are about half a dozen species, natives of the warmer parts of America. The common *four-o'clock* is *M. Jalapa*. Its flowers are white, yellow, and red, and open toward sunset, or earlier in cloudy weather; hence the name. It is also called *marvel of Peru*, and *afternoon lady*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The friar bird; — so called from its cry, which resembles these words.

Four'pence (fōr'pens), *n.* **1.** A British silver coin, worth four pence; a groat.

2. A name formerly given in New England to the Spanish half real, a silver coin worth six and a quarter cents.

Four'-post'er (-pōst'ẽr), *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains. [*Collog.*]

Four'rier (fōōr'rẽr; F. fōōr'ryā'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *forre*. See FORAGE, *n.*] A harbinger. [*Obs.*]

Four'score' (fōr'skōr'), *a.* [*Four* + *score*, n.] Four times twenty; eighty.

Four'score', *n.* The product of four times twenty; eighty units or objects.

Four'square' (-skwâr'), *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Four'teen' (fōr'tēn'), *a.* [OE. *fourtene, feowertene*, AS. *feówertȳne, feówertēne*. See FOUR, and TEN, and cf. FORTY.] Four and ten more; twice seven.

Four'teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and four; fourteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

Four'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [Cf. OE. *fourtende, fourtethe*, AS. *feówerteoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth; as, the *fourteenth* day of the month.

2. Making or constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which anything may be divided.

Four'teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen; one next after the thirteenth.

2. (*Mus.*) The octave of the seventh.

Fourth (fōrth), *a.* [OE. *fourthe, ferthe, feorthe*, AS. *feórða*, fr. *feówer* four.] **1.** Next in order after the third; the ordinal of four.

2. Forming one of four equal parts into which anything may be divided.

Fourth, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which one whole may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by four; one coming next in order after the third.

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of two tones and a semitone, embracing four diatonic degrees of the scale; the subdominant of any key.

The Fourth, specifically, in the United States, the fourth day of July, the anniversary of the declaration of American independence; as, to celebrate *the Fourth*.

Fourth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Four'-way' (fōr'wā'), *a.* Allowing passage in either of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve. *Francis.*

Four-way cock, a cock connected with four pipes or ports, and having two or more passages in the plug, by

which the adjacent pipes or ports may be made to communicate; formerly used as a valve in the steam engine, and now for various other purposes. In the illustration, *a* leads to the upper end of a steam-engine cylinder and *b* to the lower end; *c* is the steam pipe, and *d* the exhaust pipe.

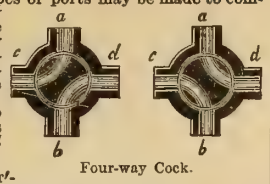

Four-way Cock.

Four′-wheeled′ (fōr′-hwēld′), *a.* Having four wheels.

Four′-wheel′er (-hwēl′ẽr), *n.* A vehicle having four wheels. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Fous′sa** (fo͞os′sȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A viverrine animal of Madagascar (*Cryptoprocta ferox*). It resembles a cat in size and form, and has retractile claws.

Fou′ter (fo͞o′tẽr), *n.* [F. *foutre* to lecher, L. *futuere*. Cf. Fouty.] A despicable fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

Fou′tra (-trȧ), *n.* [See Fouter.] A fig; — a word of contempt. [*Obs.*]

A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base! *Shak.*

Fou′ty (-tў), *a.* [Cf. F. *foutu*, p. p. of *foutre*; OF. *foutu* scoundrel. See Fouter.] Despicable. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Fo′ve-a** (fō′vē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Foveæ (-ē). [L., a small pit.] A slight depression or pit; a fossa.

Fo′ve-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fovea* a pit.] Having pits or depressions; pitted.

‖ **Fo-ve′o-la** (fō-vē′ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Foveolæ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*.] A small depression or pit; a fovea.

Fo′ve-o-late (fō′vē-ō-lāt *or* fō-vē′-), *a.* Having small pits or depressions, as the receptacle in some composite flowers.

Fo′ve-o-la′ted (-lā′tĕd), *a.* Foveolate.

Fo-vil′la (fō-vĭl′lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Fovillæ (-lē). [Dim. fr. L. *fovere* to cherish.] (*Bot.*) One of the fine granules contained in the protoplasm of a pollen grain.

Fowl (foul), *n.* Instead of the *pl.* Fowls the singular is often used collectively. [OE. *foul*, *fowel*, *foghel*, *fuhel*, *fugel*, AS. *fugol*; akin to OS. *fugal*, D. & G. *vogel*, OHG. *fogal*, Icel. & Dan. *fugl*, Sw. *fogel*, *fågel*, Goth. *fugls*; of unknown origin, possibly by loss of *l*, from the root of E. *fly*, or akin to E. *fox*, as being a tailed animal.] **1.** Any bird; esp., any large edible bird.

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air. *Gen.* i. 26.

Behold the *fowls* of the air; for they sow not. *Matt.* vi. 26.

Like a flight of *fowl*
Scattered by winds and high tempestuous gusts. *Shak.*

2. Any domesticated bird used as food, as a hen, turkey, duck; in a more restricted sense, the common domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*).

Barndoor fowl, *or* **Barnyard fowl**, a fowl that frequents the barnyard; the common domestic cock or hen.

Fowl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fowled (fould); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fowling.] To catch or kill wild fowl, for game or food, as by shooting, or by decoys, nets, etc.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl*. *Blackstone.*

Fowling piece, a light gun with smooth bore, adapted for the use of small shot in killing birds or small quadrupeds.

Fowl′er (-ẽr), *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl, or takes or kills them for food.

Fow′ler-ite (fou′lẽr-īt), *n.* [From Dr. Samuel *Fowler*.] (*Min.*) A variety of rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containing some zinc.

Fow′ler's so-lu′tion (fou′lẽrz sō-lū′shŭn). An aqueous solution of arsenite of potassium, of such strength that one hundred parts represent one part of arsenious acid, or white arsenic; — named from *Fowler*, an English physician who first brought it into use.

Fox (fŏks), *n.*; *pl.* Foxes (-ĕz). [AS. *fox*; akin to D. *vos*, G. *fuchs*, OHG. *fuhs*, *foha*, Goth. *faúhō*, Icel. *fōa* fox, *fox* fraud; of unknown origin, cf. Skr. *puccha* tail. Cf. Vixen.]

Arctic or White Fox.

1. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Vulpes*, family *Canidæ*, of many species. The European fox (*V. vulgaris* or *V. vulpes*), the American red fox (*V. fulvus*), the American gray fox (*V. Virginianus*), and the arctic, white, or blue, fox (*V. lagopus*) are well-known species.

European Fox.

☞ The *black* or *silver-gray* fox is a variety of the American red fox, producing a fur of great value; the *cross-gray* and *woods-gray* foxes are other varieties of the same species, of less value. The common foxes of Europe and America are very similar; both are celebrated for their craftiness. They feed on wild birds, poultry, and various small animals.

Subtle as the *fox* for prey. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The European dragonet.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The fox shark or thrasher shark; — called also *sea fox*. See *Thrasher shark*, under Shark.

4. A sly, cunning fellow. [*Colloq.*]

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*. *Beattie.*

5. (*Naut.*) Rope yarn twisted together, and rubbed with tar; — used for seizings or mats.

6. A sword; — so called from the stamp of a *fox* on the blade, or perhaps of a wolf taken for a fox. [*Obs.*]

Thou diest on point of *fox*. *Shak.*

7. *pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians which, with the Sacs, formerly occupied the region about Green Bay, Wisconsin; — called also *Outagamies*.

Fox and geese. (*a*) A boys' game, in which one boy tries to catch others as they run from one goal to another. (*b*) A game with sixteen checkers, or some substitute for them, one of which is called the *fox*, and the rest the *geese*; the *fox*, whose first position is in the middle of the board, endeavors to break through the line of the geese, and the geese to pen up the fox. — **Fox bat** (*Zoöl.*), a large fruit bat of the genus *Pteropus*, of many species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and the East Indies, esp. *P. medius* of India. Some of the species are more than four feet across the outspread wings. See Fruit bat. — **Fox bolt**, a bolt having a split end to receive a fox wedge. — **Fox brush** (*Zoöl.*), the tail of a fox. — **Fox evil**, a disease in which the hair falls off; alopecy. — **Fox grape** (*Bot.*), the name of two species of American grapes. The northern fox grape (*Vitis Labrusca*) is the origin of the varieties called *Isabella*, *Concord*, *Hartford*, etc., and the southern fox grape (*Vitis vulpina*) has produced the *Scuppernong*, and probably the *Catawba*. — **Fox hunter.** (*a*) One who pursues foxes with hounds. (*b*) A horse ridden in a fox chase. — **Fox shark** (*Zoöl.*), the thrasher shark. See *Thrasher shark*, under Thrasher. — **Fox sleep**, pretended sleep. — **Fox sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), a large American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); — so called on account of its reddish color. — **Fox squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), a large North American squirrel (*Sciurus niger*, or *S. cinereus*). In the Southern States the black variety prevails; farther north the fulvous and gray variety, called the *cat squirrel*, is more common. — **Fox terrier** (*Zoöl.*), one of a peculiar breed of terriers, used in hunting to drive foxes from their holes, and for other purposes. There are rough- and smooth-haired varieties. — **Fox trot**, a pace like that which is adopted for a few steps, by a horse, when passing from a walk into a trot, or a trot into a walk. — **Fox wedge** (*Mach.* & *Carpentry*), a wedge for expanding the split end of a bolt, cotter, dowel, tenon, or other piece, to fasten the end in a hole or mortise and prevent withdrawal. The wedge abuts on the bottom of the hole and the piece is driven down upon it. Fastening by fox wedges is called *foxtail wedging*. — **Fox wolf** (*Zoöl.*), one of several South American wild dogs, belonging to the genus *Canis*. They have long, bushy tails like a fox.

Fox Terrier.
a Smooth-haired variety; *b* Rough-haired.

Fox (fŏks), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Foxed (fŏkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Foxing.] [See Fox, *n.*, cf. Icel. *fox* imposture.]

1. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink.

I drank . . . so much wine that I was almost *foxed*. *Pepys.*

2. To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment.

3. To repair the feet of, as of boots, with new front upper leather, or to piece the upper fronts of.

Fox, *v. i.* To turn sour; — said of beer, etc., when it sours in fermenting.

Fox′earth′ (-ẽrth′), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide himself. *Macaulay.*

Foxed (fŏkst), *a.* **1.** Discolored or stained; — said of timber, and also of the paper of books or engravings.

2. Repaired by foxing; as, *foxed* boots.

Fox′e-ry (fŏks′ẽr-y), *n.* Behavior like that of a fox; cunning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fox′es (-ēz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See Fox, *n.*, 7.

Fox′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The fox shark; — called also *sea fox*. See *Thrasher shark*, under Shark. (*b*) The European dragonet. See Dragonet.

Foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

Fox′glove′ (-glŭv′), *n.* [AS. *foxes-glōfa*, *foxes-clōfa*, *foxes-clife*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Digitalis*. The common English foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) is a handsome perennial or biennial plant, whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine, both as a sedative and diuretic. See Digitalis.

Pan through the pastures oftentimes hath run
To pluck the speckled *foxgloves* from their stem. *W. Browne.*

Fox′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special breed of hounds used for chasing foxes.

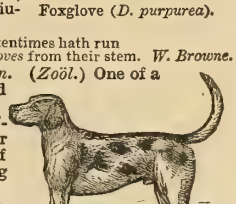

Foxhound.

Fox′-hunt′ing (-hŭnt′-ĭng), *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes; fond of hunting foxes.

Fox′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being foxy, or foxlike; craftiness; shrewdness.

2. The state of being foxed or discolored, as books; decay; deterioration.

3. A coarse and sour taste in grapes.

Fox′ish, *a.* Foxlike. [*Obs.*]

Fox′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Resembling a fox in his characteristic qualities; cunning; artful; foxy.

Fox′ly, *a.* Foxlike. [*Obs.*] "*Foxly* craft." *Latimer.*

Fox′ship, *n.* Foxiness; craftiness. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Fox′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* **1.** The tail or brush of a fox.

2. (*Bot.*) The name of several kinds of grass having a soft dense head of flowers, mostly the species of *Alopecurus* and *Setaria*.

3. (*Metal.*) The last cinders obtained in the fining process. *Raymond.*

Foxtail saw, a dovetail saw. — **Foxtail wedging.** See *Fox wedge*, under Fox.

Fox′y (-y), *a.* **1.** Like or pertaining to the fox; foxlike in disposition or looks; wily.

Modred's narrow, *foxy* face. *Tennyson.*

2. Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown color; — applied sometimes to paintings when they have too much of this color.

3. Having the odor of a fox; rank; strong smelling.

4. Sour; unpleasant in taste; — said of wine, beer, etc., not properly fermented; — also of grapes which have the coarse flavor of the fox grape.

Foy (foi), *n.* [F. *foi*, old spelling *foy*, faith. See Faith.] **1.** Faith; allegiance; fealty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A feast given by one about to leave a place. [*Obs.*]

He did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys.*

‖ **Foy′er**′ (fwȧ′yā′), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace. See Focus, *n.*] **1.** A lobby in a theater; a greenroom.

2. The crucible or basin in a furnace which receives the molten metal. *Knight.*

Foy′son (foi′z'n), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Foison.

Fo′zi-ness (fō′zĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being fozy; spiritlessness; dullness. [*Scot.*]

[The Whigs'] *foziness* can no longer be concealed. *Blackwood's.*

Fo′zy (fō′zў), *a.* Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [*Scot.*]

Fra (frȧ), *adv.* & *prep.* [OE.] Fro. [*O. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Fra (frȧ), *n.* [It., for *frate*. See Friar.] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra* Angelo. *Longfellow.*

Frab (frăb), *v. i.* & *t.* To scold; to nag. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Frab′bit (-bĭt), *a.* Crabbed; peevish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fra′cas (frā′kas; F. frȧ′kȧ′; 277), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to break in pieces, perh. fr. *fra* within, among (L. *infra*) + *cassare* to annul, cashier. Cf. Cashier, *v. t.*] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl.

Frache (frāsh), *n.* A shallow iron pan to hold glass ware while being annealed.

Frac′id (frăs′ĭd), *a.* [L *fracidus* mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Fract (frăkt), *v. t.* [L. *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break.] To break; to violate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fract′ed, *a.* (*Her.*) Having a part displaced, as if broken; — said of an ordinary.

Chevron Fracted.

Frac′tion (frăk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *fraction*, L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See Break.]

1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence. [*Obs.*]

Neither can the natural body of Christ be subject to any *fraction* or breaking up. *Foxe.*

2. A portion; a fragment.

Some niggard *fractions* of an hour. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Arith.* or *Alg.*) One or more aliquot parts of a unit or number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude.

Common, *or* **Vulgar, fraction**, a fraction in which the number of equal parts into which the integer is supposed to be divided is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, written below a line, over which is the *numerator*, indicating the number of these parts included in the fraction; as ½, one half, ⅖, two fifths. — **Complex fraction**, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator, or in both. *Davies & Peck.* — **Compound fraction**, a fraction of a fraction; two or more fractions connected by *of*. — **Continued fraction, Decimal fraction, Partial fraction**, etc. See under Continued, Decimal, Partial, etc. — **Improper fraction**, a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. — **Proper fraction**, a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.

Frac′tion, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To separate by means of, or to subject to, fractional distillation or crystallization; to fractionate; — frequently used with *out*; as, to *fraction* out a certain grade of oil from pretroleum.

Frac′tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fractions or a fraction; constituting a fraction; as, *fractional* numbers.

2. Relatively small; inconsiderable; insignificant; as, a *fractional* part of the population.

Fractional crystallization (*Chem.*), a process of gradual and approximate purification and separation, by means of repeated solution and crystallization therefrom. — **Fractional currency**, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. — **Fractional distillation** (*Chem.*), a process of distillation so conducted that a mixture of liquids, differing considerably from each other in their boiling points, can be separated into its constituents.

Frac′tion-al-ly, *adv.* By fractions or separate portions; as, to distill a liquid *fractionally*, that is, so as to separate different portions.

Frac′tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Fractional. [*Obs.*]

Frac′tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To separate into different portions or fractions, as in the distillation of liquids.

Frac′tious (frăk′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. Prov. E. *frack* forward, eager, E. *freak*, *fridge*; or Prov. E. *fratch* to squabble, quarrel.] Apt to break out into a passion; apt to scold; cross; snappish; ugly; unruly; as, a *fractious* man; a *fractious* horse.

Syn. — Snappish; peevish; waspish; cross; irritable; perverse; pettish.

— **Frac′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Frac′tious-ness**, *n.*

Frac′tur-al (-tūr-al; 135), *a.* Pertaining to, or consequent on, a fracture. [*R.*]

Frac′ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break: cf. F. *fracture*. See Fraction.]

1. The act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach.

2. (*Surg.*) The breaking of a bone.

3. (*Min.*) The texture of a freshly broken surface; as, a compact *fracture*; an even, hackly, or conchoidal *fracture*.

Comminuted fracture (*Surg.*), a fracture in which the bone is broken into several parts. — **Complicated fracture** (*Surg.*), a fracture of the bone combined with the lesion of some artery, nervous trunk, or joint. — **Compound fracture** (*Surg.*), a fracture in which there is an open wound from the surface down to the fracture. — **Simple fracture** (*Surg.*), a fracture in which the bone only is

ruptured. It does not communicate with the surface by an open wound.

Syn. — Fracture, Rupture. These words denote different kinds of *breaking*, according to the objects to which they are applied. *Fracture* is applied to hard substances; as, the *fracture* of a bone. *Rupture* is oftener applied to soft substances; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. It is also used figuratively. "To be an enemy and once to have been a friend, does it not embitter the *rupture?*" *South.*

Frac'ture (frăk'tŭr ; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fractured (-tŭrd ; 135) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fracturing.] [Cf. F. *fracturer*.] To cause a fracture or fractures in ; to break ; to burst asunder ; to crack ; to separate the continuous parts of ; as, to *fracture* a bone , to *fracture* the skull.

‖ **Fræn'u-lum** (frĕn'ŭ-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* Frænula (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *frænum* a bridle.] (*Anat.*) A frænum.

Fræ'num (frē'nŭm), *or* **Fre'num**, *n. ; pl.* E. Frænums (-nŭmz), L. Fræna (-nȧ). [L., a bridle.] (*Anat.*) A connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain any part ; as, the *frænum* of the tongue.

Frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frangere* to break : cf. F. *fragile*. See Break, *v. t.*, and cf. Frail, *a.*] Easily broken ; brittle ; frail ; delicate ; easily destroyed.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Brittle ; infirm ; weak ; frail ; frangible ; slight.

— **Frag'ile-ly**, *adv.*

Fra-gil'i-ty (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fragilitas :* cf. F. *fragilité*. Cf. Frailty.] **1.** The condition or quality of being fragile ; brittleness ; frangibility. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness ; feebleness.

An appearance of delicacy, and even of *fragility*, is almost essential to it [beauty]. *Burke.*

3. Liability to error and sin ; frailty. [*Obs.*]

The *fragility* and youthful folly of Qu. Fabius. *Holland.*

Frag'ment (frăg'ment), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break : cf. F. *fragment*. See Break, *v. t.*] A part broken off ; a small, detached portion ; an imperfect part ; as, a *fragment* of an ancient writing.

Gather up the *fragments* that remain. *John* vi. 12.

Frag-men'tal (frăg-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Fragmentary.

2. (*Geol.*) Consisting of the pulverized or fragmentary material of rock, as conglomerate, shale, etc.

Frag-men'tal, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fragmentary rock.

Frag'men-ta-ri-ly (frăg'mĕn-tā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner ; piecemeal.

Frag'men-ta-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or property of being in fragments, or broken pieces ; incompleteness ; want of continuity. *G. Eliot.*

Frag'men-ta-ry (-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *fragmentaire*.] **1.** Composed of fragments, or broken pieces ; disconnected ; not complete or entire. *Donne.*

2. (*Geol.*) Composed of the fragments of other rocks.

Frag'ment-ed (-ment-ĕd), *a.* Broken into fragments.

Frag'ment-ist, *n.* A writer of fragments ; as, the *fragmentist* of Wolfenbüttel. [*R.*]

‖ **Fra'gor** (frā'gŏr), *n.* [L., a breaking to pieces, fr. *frangere* to break.] **1.** A loud and sudden sound ; the report of anything bursting ; a crash. *I. Watts.*

2. [Due to confusion with *fragrant*.] A strong or sweet scent. [*Obs. & Illegitimate*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Fra'grance (frā'grans), } *n.* [L. *fragrantia :* cf. Of.
Fra'gran-cy (-gran-sў), } *fragrance*.] The quality of being fragrant ; sweetness of smell ; a sweet smell ; a pleasing odor ; perfume.

Eve separate he spies,
Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton.*

The goblet crowned,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

Fra'grant (frā'grant), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a smell of fragrance : cf. OF. *fragrant*.] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably ; sweet of smell ; odorous ; having or emitting an agreeable perfume.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sweet-smelling ; odorous ; odoriferous ; sweet-scented ; redolent ; ambrosial ; balmy ; spicy ; aromatic.

— **Fra'grant-ly**, *adv.*

Fraight (frāt), *a.* Same as Fraught. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Frail (frāl), *n.* [OE. *frail*, *fraile*, OF. *frail*, *freel*, *frael*, fr. LL. *fraellum*.] **1.** A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins.

2. The quantity of raisins — about thirty-two, fifty-six, or seventy-five pounds, — contained in a frail.

3. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

Frail, *a.* [*Compar.* Frailer (-ẽr) ; *superl.* Frailest.] [OE. *frele*, *freile*, OF. *fraile*, *frele*, F. *frêle*, fr. L. *fragilis*. See Fragile.] **1.** Easily broken ; fragile ; not firm or durable ; liable to fail and perish ; easily destroyed ; not tenacious of life ; weak ; infirm.

That I may know how *frail* I am. *Ps.* xxxix. 4.

An old bent man, worn and *frail*. *Lowell.*

2. Tender. [*Obs.*]

Deep indignation and compassion *frail*. *Spenser.*

3. Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin ; not strong against temptation ; weak in resolution ; also, unchaste ; — often applied to fallen women.

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Jer. Taylor.*

Frail'ly, *adv.* Weakly ; infirmly.

Frail'ness, *n.* Frailty.

Frail'ty (frāl'tў), *n. ; pl.* Frailties (-tĭz). [OE. *frelete, freilte*, OF. *frailelé*, fr. L. *fragilitas*. See Frail, *a.*, and cf. Fragility.] **1.** The condition or quality of being frail, physically, mentally, or morally ; frailness ; infirmity ; weakness of resolution ; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

God knows our *frailty*, [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. A fault proceeding from weakness ; foible ; sin of infirmity.

Syn. — Frailness ; fragility ; imperfection ; failing.

‖ **Frai'soheur** (frā'shẽr), *n.* [OF. ; F. *fraîcheur*, fr. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fresh ; of German origin. See Fresh, *a.*] Freshness ; coolness. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Fraise (frāz), *n.* [See Froise.] A large and thick pancake, with slices of bacon in it. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Fraise** (frāz), *n.* [F. *fraise*, orig., a ruff, cf. F. *frise* frieze, E. *frieze* a coarse stuff.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

2. (*Mech.*) A fluted reamer for enlarging holes in stone ; a small milling cutter.

Fraise, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To protect, as a line of troops, against an onset of cavalry, by opposing bayonets raised obliquely forward. *Wilhelm.*

Fraised (frāzd), *a.* Fortified with a fraise.

Frak'en (frăk'en), *n.* A freckle. [*Obs.*]

A few *frakenes* in his face. *Chaucer.*

Fram'a-ble (frām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being framed.

‖ **Fram-bœ'si-a** (frăm-bē'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. F. *framboise* raspberry.] (*Med.*) The yaws. See Yaws.

Frame (frām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Framed (frāmd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Framing.] [OE. *framen, fremen*, to execute, build, AS. *fremman* to further, perform, effect, fr. *fram* strong, valiant ; akin to E. *foremost*, and prob. to AS. *fram* from, Icel. *fremja, frama*, to further, *framr* forward, G. *fromm* worthy, excellent, pious. See Foremost, From, and cf. Furnish.] **1.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts of the skeleton of any structure ; specifically, in woodwork, to put together by cutting parts of one member to fit parts of another. See Dovetail, Halve, *v. t.*, Miter, Mortise, Tenon, Tooth, Tusk, Scarf, and Splice.

2. To originate ; to plan ; to devise ; to contrive ; to compose ; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years ! *I. Watts.*

3. To fit to something else, or for some specific end ; to adjust ; to regulate ; to shape ; to conform.

And *frame* my face to all occasions. *Shak.*

We may in some measure *frame* our minds for the reception of happiness. *Landor.*

The human mind is *framed* to be influenced. *I. Taylor.*

4. To cause ; to bring about ; to produce. [*Obs.*]

Fear *frames* disorder, and disorder wounds. *Shak.*

5. To support. [*Obs. & R.*]

That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame*. *Spenser.*

6. To provide with a frame, as a picture.

Frame, *v. i.* **1.** To shape ; to arrange, as the organs of speech. [*Obs.*] *Judg.* xii. 6.

2. To proceed ; to go. [*Obs.*]

The beauty of this sinful dame
Made many princes thither *frame*. *Shak.*

Frame, *n.* **1.** Anything composed of parts fitted and united together ; a fabric ; a structure ; esp., the constructional system, whether of timber or metal, that gives to a building, vessel, etc., its model and strength ; the skeleton of a structure.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty ! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*

2. The bodily structure ; physical constitution ; make or build of a person.

Some bloody passion shakes your very *frame*. *Shak.*

No *frames* could be strong enough to endure it. *Prescott.*

3. A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which incloses or contains a window, door, picture, etc. ; that on which anything is held or stretched ; as : (*a*) The skeleton structure which supports the boiler and machinery of a locomotive upon its wheels. (*b*) (*Founding*) A molding box or flask, which being filled with sand serves as a mold for castings. (*c*) The ribs and stretchers of an umbrella or other structure with a fabric covering. (*d*) A structure of four bars, adjustable in size, on which cloth, etc., is stretched for quilting, embroidery, etc. (*e*) (*Hort.*) A glazed portable structure for protecting young plants from frost. (*f*) (*Print.*) A stand to support the type cases for use by the compositor.

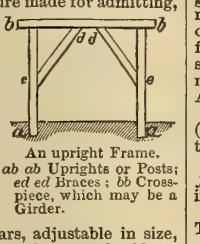

An upright Frame.
a a Uprights or Posts; *e e* Braces ; *b b* Cross-piece, which may be a Girder.

4. (*Mach.*) A term applied, especially in England, to certain machines built upon or within framework ; as, a stocking *frame ;* lace *frame ;* spinning *frame*, etc.

5. Form ; shape ; proportion ; scheme ; structure ; constitution ; system ; as, a *frame* of government.

She that hath a heart of that fine *frame*
To pay this debt of love but to a brother. *Shak.*

Put your discourse into some *frame*. *Shak.*

6. Particular state or disposition, as of the mind ; humor ; temper ; mood ; as, to be always in a happy *frame*.

7. Contrivance ; the act of devising or scheming. [*Obs.*]

John the bastard.
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

Balloon frame, Cant frames, etc. See under Balloon, Cant, etc. — **Frame building** *or* **house**, a building of which the form and support is made of framed timbers. [*U. S.*] — **Frame level**, a mason's level. — **Frame saw**, a thin saw stretched in a frame to give it rigidity.

Fram'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frames ; as, the *framer* of a building ; the *framers* of the Constitution.

Frame'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The work of framing, or the completed work ; the frame or constructional part of anything ; as, the *framework* of society.

A staunch and solid piece of *framework*. *Milton.*

2. Work done in, or by means of, a frame or loom.

Fram'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything ; a frame ; that which frames.

2. (*Arch. & Engin.*) A framework, or a system of frames.

Framing chisel (*Carp.*), a heavy chisel with a socket shank for making mortises.

Fram'pel (frăm'pĕl), } *a.* [Also written *frampul*,
Fram'pold (-pōld), } *frampled, framfold.*] [Cf. W. *ffromfol* passionate, *ffrom* angry, fretting ; or perh. akin to E. *frump.*] Peevish ; cross ; vexatious ; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?* *Beau. & Fl.*

Franc (frăngk), *n.* [F., fr. *franc* a Frank. See Frank, *a.*] A silver coin of France, and since 1795 the unit of the French monetary system. It has been adopted by Belgium and Switzerland. It is equivalent to about nineteen cents, or ten pence, and is divided into 100 centimes.

Fran'chise (frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See Frank, *a.*] **1.** Exemption from constraint or oppression ; freedom ; liberty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals ; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction ; a constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. the right to vote.

Election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning *franchise* of the American people. *W. H. Seward.*

3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends ; the limits of an immunity ; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

4. Magnanimity ; generosity ; liberality ; frankness ; nobility. "*Franchise* in woman." [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Elective franchise, the privilege or right of voting in an election of public officers.

Fran'chise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Franchised (-chĭzd *or* -chīzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Franchising.] [Cf. OF. *franchir* to free, F., to cross.] To make free ; to enfranchise ; to give liberty to. *Shak.*

Fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *franchissement.*] Release ; deliverance ; freedom. *Spenser.*

Fran'cic (-sĭk), *a.* [See Frank, *a.*] Pertaining to the Franks, or their language ; Frankish.

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kan), *a.* [LL. *Franciscus* Francis : cf. F. *franciscain.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) Belonging to the Order of St. Francis or the Franciscans.

Franciscan Brothers, pious laymen who devote themselves to useful works, such as manual labor schools, and other educational institutions ; — called also *Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis.* — **Franciscan Nuns**, nuns who follow the rule of St. Francis, esp. those of the Second Order of St. Francis, — called also *Poor Clares* or *Minoresses.* — **Franciscan Tertiaries**, the Third Order of St. Francis.

Fran-cis'can, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a large and zealous order of mendicant monks founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi. They are called also *Friars Minor ;* and in England, *Gray Friars*, because they wear a gray habit.

Fran'co-lin (frăn'kō-lĭn), *n.* [F. ; cf. It. *francolino*, Sp. *francolin.*] (*Zoöl.*) A spurred partridge of the genus *Francolinus* and allied genera, of Asia and Africa. The common species (*F. vulgaris*) was formerly common in southern Europe, but is now nearly restricted to Asia.

Francolin (*Francolinus cruentus*).

Fran'co-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of apatite from Wheal *Franco* in Devonshire.

Fran'gent (frăn'jent), *a.* [L. *frangens*, p. pr. of *frangere*. See Fraction.] Causing fractures ; breaking. [*R.*] *H. Walpole.*

Fran'gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *frangibilité.*] The state or quality of being frangible. *Fox.*

Fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frangible.*] Capable of being broken ; brittle ; fragile ; easily broken.

‖ **Fran'gi-pane** (frăn'jĭ-pān ; F. frăn'zhē'pan'), *n.* [F. *frangipane ;* supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV.] **1.** A perfume of jasmine ; frangipani.

2. A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds.

Fran'gi-pan'i (frăn'jĭ-păn'ĭ), **Fran'gi-pan'ni** (-nĭ), *n.* [Another spelling of *frangipane.*] A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine, a West Indian tree of the genus *Plumeria.*

Fran-gu'lic (frăn-gū'lĭk), } *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, frangulin, or a species (*Rhamnus Frangula*) of the buckthorn.

Frangulinic acid (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline substance, resembling alizarin, and obtained by the decomposition of frangulin.

Fran'gu-lin (frăn'gŭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline dyestuff, regarded as a glucoside, extracted from a species (*Rhamnus Frangula*) of the buckthorn ; — called also *rhamnoxanthin.*

Fran'ion (frăn'yŭn), *n.* [Perh. from F. *fainéant* an idler.] A paramour ; a loose woman ; also, a gay, idle fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Frank (frăngk), *n.* [OF. *franc.*] A pigsty. [*Obs.*]

Frank, *v. t.* To shut up in a frank or sty ; to pen up, hence, to cram ; to fatten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Frank, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common heron ; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Frank (frăngk), *a.* [*Compar.* Franker (-ẽr) ; *superl.*

FRANKEST.] [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, fr. OHG. *Franko* the name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, who afterward founded the French monarchy; cf. AS. *franca* javelin, Icel. *frakka*. Cf. FRANC, FRENCH, *a.*, FRANCHISE, *n.*] **1.** Unbounded by restrictions, limitations, etc.; free. [*R.*] "It is of *frank* gift." *Spenser.*

2. Free in uttering one's real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; candid; open; ingenuous; as, a *frank* nature, conversation, manner, etc.

3. Liberal; generous; profuse. [*Obs.*]

Frank of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Unrestrained; loose; licentious; — used in a bad sense. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Ingenuous; candid; artless; plain; open; unreserved; undisguised; sincere. See CANDID, INGENUOUS.

Frank (frăŋk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRANKED (frăŋkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRANKING.] **1.** To send by public conveyance free of expense. *Dickens.*

2. To exempt from charge for postage, as a letter, package, or packet, etc.

Frank, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] The privilege of sending letters or other mail matter, free of postage, or without charge; also, the sign, mark, or signature denoting that a letter or other mail matter is to go free of postage.

I have said so much, that, if I had not a *frank*, I must burn my letter and begin again. *Cowper.*

Frank, *n.* [Cf. F. *franc.* See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) A member of one of the German tribes that in the fifth century overran and conquered Gaul, and established the kingdom of France.

2. A native or inhabitant of Western Europe; a European; — a term used in the Levant.

3. A French coin. See FRANC.

Frank'al-moigne' (frăŋk'ăl-moin'), *n.* [F. *franc* free + Norm. F. *almoigne* alms, for *almosne*, F. *aumône*. See FRANK, *a.*, and ALMONER.] (*Eng. Law*) A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs; — called also *tenure by free alms.* *Burrill.*

Frank'-chase' (-chās'), *n.* [*Frank* free + *chase.*] (*Eng. Law*) The liberty or franchise of having a chase; free chase. *Burrill.*

Frank'-fee' (-fē'), *n.* [*Frank* free + *fee.*] (*Eng. Law*) A species of tenure in fee simple, being the opposite of ancient demesne, or copyhold. *Burrill.*

Frank'fort black' (frăŋk'fŏrt blăk'). A black pigment used in copperplate printing, prepared by burning vine twigs, the lees of wine, etc. *McElrath.*

Frank'in-cense (-ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] A fragrant, aromatic resin, or gum resin, burned as an incense in religious rites or for medicinal fumigation. The best kinds now come from East Indian trees, of the genus *Boswellia*; a commoner sort, from the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) and other coniferous trees. The frankincense of the ancient Jews is still unidentified.

Frank'ing (frăŋk'ĭng), *n.* (*Carp.*) A method of forming a joint at the intersection of window-sash bars, by cutting away only enough wood to show a miter.

Frank'ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks.

Frank'-law' (-lą'), *n.* [*Frank* free + *law.*] (*Eng. Law*) The liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or witness; one of the ancient privileges of a freeman; free and common law; — an obsolete expression signifying substantially the same as the American expression *civil rights.* *Abbott.*

Frank'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [OE. *frankelein*; cf. LL. *franchilanus.* See FRANK, *a.*] An English freeholder, or substantial householder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The *franklin*, a small landholder of those days. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Frank-lin'ic (frăŋk-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin.

Franklinic electricity, electricity produced by friction; called also *statical electricity.*

Frank'lin-ite (frăŋk'lĭn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of mineral of the spinel group.

Frank'lin stove' (stōv'). A kind of open stove introduced by Benjamin *Franklin*, the peculiar feature of which was that a current of heated air was directly supplied to the room from an air box; — now applied to other varieties of open stoves.

Frank'ly, *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

Very *frankly* he confessed his treasons. *Shak.*

Syn. — Openly; ingenuously; plainly; unreservedly; undisguisedly; sincerely; candidly; artlessly; freely; readily; unhesitatingly; liberally; willingly.

Frank'-mar'riage (-măr'rĭj), *n.* [*Frank* free + *marriage.*] (*Eng. Law*) A certain tenure in tail special; an estate of inheritance given to a man and his wife (the wife being of the blood of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

Frank'ness, *n.* The quality of being frank; candor; openness; ingenuousness; fairness; liberality.

Frank'pledge' (-plĕj'), *n.* [*Frank* free + *pledge.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen, — each freeman who was a member of an ancient decennary, tithing, or friborg, in England, being a pledge for the good conduct of the others, for the preservation of the public peace; a free surety. (*b*) The tithing itself. *Bouvier.*

The servants of the crown were not, as now, bound in *frankpledge* for each other. *Macaulay.*

Fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [OE. *frentik, frenetik*, F. *frenetique*, L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. φρενιτικός. See FRENZY, and cf. FRENETIC, PHRENETIC.] Mad; raving; furious; violent; wild and disorderly; distracted.

Die, *frantic* wretch, for this accursed deed! *Shak.*

Torrents of *frantic* abuse. *Macaulay.*

— Fran'tic-al-ly (frăn'tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fran'tic-ly** (-tĭk-lȳ), *adv. Shak.* — **Fran'tic-ness,** *n. Johnson.*

Frap (frăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAPPED (frăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAPPING.] [Cf. F. *frapper* to strike, to seize ropes. Cf. AFFRAP.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To draw together; to bind with a view to secure and strengthen, as a vessel by passing cables around it; to tighten, as a tackle by drawing the lines together. *Totten.*

2. To brace by drawing together, as the cords of a drum. *Knight.*

Frape (frāp), *n.* [Cf. *frap*, and Prov. E. *frape* to scold.] A crowd; a rabble. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Frap'ler (frăp'lẽr), *n.* A blusterer; a rowdy. [*Obs.*]

Unpolished, a *frapler*, and base. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Fra'ter** (frā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a brother.] (*Eccl.*) A monk; also, a frater house. [*R.*] *Shipley.*

Frater house, an apartment in a convent used as an eating room; a refectory; — called also a *fratery.*

Fra-ter'nal (frà-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *fraternel*, LL. *fraternalis*, fr. L. *fraternus*, fr. *frater* brother. See BROTHER.] Of, pertaining to, or involving, brethren; becoming to brothers; brotherly; as, *fraternal* affection; a *fraternal* embrace. — **Fra-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

An abhorred, a cursed, a *fraternal* war. *Milton.*

Fraternal love and friendship. *Addison.*

Fra-ter'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To fraternize; to hold fellowship. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

Fra'ter-na'tion (frā'tẽr-nā'shŭn), } *n.* Fraternization.
Fra'ter-nism (frā'tẽr-nĭz'm), } [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

Fra-ter'ni-ty (frà-tẽr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FRATERNITIES (-tĭz). [F. *fraternité*, L. *fraternitas.*] **1.** The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherhood.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; in the Roman Catholic Church, an association for special religious purposes, for relieving the sick and destitute, etc.

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, character, or tastes.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South.*

Fra'ter-ni-za'tion (frā'tẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn *or* frăt'ẽr-), *n.* The act of fraternizing or uniting as brothers.

I hope that no French *fraternization* . . . could so change the hearts of Englishmen. *Burke.*

Fra'ter-nize (frā'tẽr-nīz *or* frăt'ẽr-; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRATERNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRATERNIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *fraterniser.*] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; to have brotherly feelings.

Fra'ter-nize, *v. t.* To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy.

Correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations. *Burke.*

Frat'er-ni'zer (frăt'ẽr-nī'zẽr; 277), *n.* One who fraternizes. *Burke.*

Fra'ter-y (frā'tẽr-ȳ *or* frăt'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [L. *frater* brother: cf. It. *frateria* a brotherhood of monks. See FRIAR.] A frater house. See under FRATER.

Fra'trage (frā'trăj *or* frăt'răj; 48), *n.* [L. *frater* a brother.] (*Law*) A sharing among brothers, or brothers' kin. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

‖ **Fra'tri-cel'li** (frà'trē-chĕl'lē; E. frăt'rĭ-sĕl'lī), *n. pl.* [It., *fraticelli*, lit., little brothers, dim. fr. *frate* brother, L. *frater.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) The name which St. Francis of Assisi gave to his followers, early in the 13th century. (*b*) A sect which seceded from the Franciscan Order, chiefly in Italy and Sicily, in 1294, repudiating the pope as an apostate, maintaining the duty of celibacy and poverty, and discountenancing oaths. Called also *Fratricellians* and *Fraticelli.*

Frat'ri-ci'dal (frăt'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

Frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, fr. *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater, fratris*, brother + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *fratricide.*]

1. The act of one who murders or kills his own brother.

2. [L. *fratricida*: cf. F. *fratricide.*] One who murders or kills his own brother.

Fraud (frąd), *n.* [F. *fraude*, L. *fraus, fraudis*; prob. akin to Skr. *dhūrv* to injure, *dhvṛ* to cause to fall, and E. *dull.*] **1.** Deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; injurious stratagem; deceit; trick.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask, if *fraud* or force attained his ends. *Pope.*

2. (*Law*) An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of obtaining some valuable thing or promise from another.

3. A trap or snare. [*Obs.*]

To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud.* *Milton.*

Constructive fraud (*Law*), an act, statement, or omission which operates as a fraud, although perhaps not intended to be such. *Mozley & W.* — **Pious fraud** (*Ch. Hist.*), a fraud contrived and executed to benefit the church or accomplish some good end, upon the theory that the end justified the means. — **Statute of frauds** (*Law*), an English statute (1676), the principle of which is incorporated in the legislation of all the States of this country, by which writing with specific solemnities (varying in the several statutes) is required to give efficacy to certain dispositions of property. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Deception; deceit; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; sham; strife; circumvention; stratagem; trick; imposition; cheat. See DECEPTION.

Fraud'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of fraud, deceit, or treachery; trickish; treacherous; fraudulent; — applied to persons or things. *I. Taylor.* — **Fraud'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Fraud'less, *a.* Free from fraud. — **Fraud'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Fraud'less-ness,** *n.*

Fraud'u-lence (frąd'ū-lens; 135), } *n.* [L. *fraudu-*
Fraud'u-len-cy (-len-sȳ), } *lentia.*] The quality of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness. *Hooker.*

Fraud'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*, fr. *fraus, fraudis*, fraud: cf. F. *fraudulent.*] **1.** Using fraud; tricky; deceitful; dishonest.

2. Characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

He, with serpent tongue, . . .
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

3. Obtained or performed by artifice; as, *fraudulent* conquest. *Milton.*

Syn. — Deceitful; fraudful; guileful; crafty; wily; cunning; subtle; deceiving; cheating; deceptive; insidious; treacherous; dishonest; designing; unfair.

Fraud'u-lent-ly (frąd'ū-lent-lȳ), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

Fraught (frąt), *n.* [OE. *fraught, fraght*; akin to Dan. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*, D. *vracht*, G. *fracht*, cf. OHG. *frēht* merit, reward; perh. from a pref. corresponding to E. *for* + the root of E. *own.* Cf. FREIGHT.] A freight; a cargo. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fraught, *a.* Freighted; laden; filled; stored; charged.

A vessel of our country richly *fraught.* *Shak.*

A discourse *fraught* with all the commending excellences of speech. *South.*

Enterprises *fraught* with world-wide benefits. *I. Taylor.*

Fraught, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAUGHTED or FRAUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAUGHTING.] [Akin to Dan. *fragte*, Sw. *frakta*, D. *bevrachten*, G. *frachten*, cf. OHG. *frēhtōn* to deserve. See FRAUGHT, *n.*] To freight; to load; to burden; to fill; to crowd. [*Obs.*]

Upon the tumbling billows *fraughted* ride
The armed ships. *Fairfax.*

Fraught'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Freight; loading; cargo. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fraught'ing, *a.* Constituting the freight or cargo. [*Obs.*] "The *fraughting* souls within her." *Shak.*

Fraun'ho-fer lines' (froun'hō-fẽr līnz'). (*Physics*) The lines of the spectrum; especially and properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, so called because first accurately observed and interpreted by *Fraunhofer*, a German physicist.

Frax'in (frăks'ĭn), *n.* [From FRAXINUS.] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, regarded as a glucoside, and found in the bark of the ash (*Fraxinus*) and along with esculin in the bark of the horse-chestnut. It shows a delicate fluorescence in alkaline solutions; — called also *pavitin.*

‖ **Frax'i-nus** (frăks'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the ash tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous forest trees, found in the north temperate zone, and including the true ash trees.

☞ *Fraxinus excelsior* is the European ash; *F. Americana*, the white ash; *F. sambucifolia*, the black ash or water ash.

Fray (frā), *n.* [Abbreviated from *affray.*] Affray; broil; contest; combat.

Who began this bloody *fray?* *Shak.*

Fray, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAYED (frād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAYING.] [See 1st FRAY, and cf. AFFRAY.] To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. *I. Taylor.*

What *frays* ye, that were wont to comfort me affrayed? *Spenser.*

Fray, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *fraier.* See DEFRAY, *v. t.*] To bear the expense of; to defray. [*Obs.*]

The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients *frayed*, I shall acknowledge myself amply satisfied. *Massinger.*

Fray, *v. t.* [OF. *freier, fraier, froier*, to rub, L. *fricare*; cf. *friare* to crumble, E. *friable*; perh. akin to Gr. χρίειν to anoint, χρῖσμα an anointing, Skr. *ghṛsh* to rub, scratch. Cf. FRICTION.] To rub; to wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing; to fret, as cloth; as, a deer is said to *fray* her head.

Fray, *v. i.* **1.** To rub.

We can show the marks he made
When 'gainst the oak his antlers *frayed.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To wear out or into shreds, or to suffer injury by rubbing, as when the threads of the warp or of the woof wear off so that the cross threads are loose; to ravel; as, the cloth *frays* badly.

A suit of *frayed* magnificence. *Tennyson.*

Fray, *n.* A fret or chafe, as in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

Fray'ing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The skin which a deer frays from his horns. *B. Jonson.*

Freak (frēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FREAKED (frēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREAKING.] [Akin to OE. *frakin, freken*, freckle, Icel. *freknur*, pl., Sw. *fräkne*, Dan. *fregne*, Gr. περκνός dark-colored, Skr. *pṛçni* variegated. Cf. FRECKLE, FRECK.] To variegate; to checker; to streak. [*R.*]

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

Freak, *n.* [Prob. from OE. *frek* bold, AS. *frec* bold, greedy; akin to OHG. *freh* greedy, G. *frech* insolent, Icel. *frekr* greedy, Goth. *faihufriks* avaricious.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank; a vagary or caprice.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Whim; caprice; folly; sport. See WHIM.

Freak'ing, *a.* Freakish. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Freak'ish, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

Freakish when well, and fretful when she 's sick. *Pope.*

— Freak'ish-ly, *adv.* — **Freak'ish-ness,** *n.*

Freck (frĕk), *v. t.* [Cf. FREAK, *v. t.*, FRECKLE.] To checker; to diversify. [*R. & Poet.*]

The painted windows, *frecking* gloom with glow. *Lowell.*

Frec'kle (frĕk'k'l), *n.* [Dim., from the same root as *freak*, v. t.] **1.** A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands.

2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

Frec'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRECKLING (-klĭng).] To sprinkle or mark with freckles or small discolored spots; to spot.

Frec'kle (frĕk'k'l), *v. i.* To become covered or marked with freckles; to be spotted.

Frec'kled (frĕk'k'ld), *a.* Marked with freckles; spotted. "The *freckled* trout." *Dryden.*

The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover. *Shak.*

Frec'kled-ness (-k'ld-nĕs), *n.* The state of being freckled.

Frec'kly (-klȳ), *a.* Full of or marked with freckles; sprinkled with spots; freckled.

Fred (frĕd), *n.* [AS. *friđ* peace. See FRITH inclosure.] Peace; — a word used in composition, especially in proper names; as, Al*fred*; *Fred*eric.

Fred'stole' (-stōl'), *n.* [*Obs.*] See FRIDSTOL. *Fuller.*

Free (frē), *a.* [*Compar.* FREER (-ẽr); *superl.* FREEST (-ĕst).] [OE. *fre*, *freo*, AS. *freó*, *frī*; akin to D. *vrij*, OS. & OHG. *frī*, G. *frei*, Icel. *frī*, Sw. & Dan. *fri*, Goth. *freis*, and also to Skr. *prija* beloved, dear, fr. *prī* to love, Goth. *frijōn*. Cf. AFFRAY, BELFRY, FRIDAY, FRIEND, FRITH inclosure.] **1.** Exempt from subjection to the will of others; not under restraint, control, or compulsion; able to follow one's own impulses, desires, or inclinations; determining one's own course of action; not dependent; at liberty.

That which has the power, or not the power, to operate, is that alone which is or is not *free*. *Locke.*

2. Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; subject only to fixed laws regularly and fairly administered, and defended by them from encroachments upon natural or acquired rights; enjoying political liberty.

3. Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master.

4. Not confined or imprisoned; released from arrest; liberated; at liberty to go.

Set an unhappy prisoner *free*. *Prior.*

5. Not subjected to the laws of physical necessity; capable of voluntary activity; endowed with moral liberty; — said of the will.

Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love. *Milton.*

6. Clear of offense or crime; guiltless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

7. Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; communicative.

He was *free* only with a few. *Milward.*

8. Unrestrained; immoderate; lavish; licentious; — used in a bad sense.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*
A man may live a *free* life as to wine or women. *Shelley.*

9. Not close or parsimonious; liberal; open-handed; lavish; as, *free* with his money.

10. Exempt; clear; released; liberated; not encumbered or troubled with; as, *free* from pain; *free* from a burden; — followed by *from*, or, rarely, by *of*.

Princes declaring themselves *free* from the obligations of their treaties. *Bp. Burnet.*

11. Characteristic of one acting without restraint; charming; easy.

12. Ready; eager; acting without spurring or whipping; spirited; as, a *free* horse.

13. Invested with a particular freedom or franchise; enjoying certain immunities or privileges; admitted to special rights; — followed by *of*.

He therefore makes all birds, of every sect,
Free of his farm. *Dryden.*

14. Thrown open, or made accessible, to all; to be enjoyed without limitations; unrestricted; not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated; open; — said of a thing to be possessed or enjoyed; as, a *free* school.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*

15. Not gained by importunity or purchase; gratuitous; spontaneous; as, *free* admission; a *free* gift.

16. Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty; defending individual rights against encroachment by any person or class; instituted by a free people; — said of a government, institutions, etc.

17. (*O. Eng. Law*) Certain or honorable; the opposite of *base*; as, *free* service; *free* socage. *Burrill.*

18. (*Law*) Privileged or individual; the opposite of *common*; as, a *free* fishery; a *free* warren. *Burrill.*

19. Not united or combined with anything else; separated; dissevered; unattached; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas; *free* cells.

Free agency, the capacity or power of choosing or acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will. — **Free bench** (*Eng. Law*), a widow's right in the copyhold lands of her husband, corresponding to *dower* in freeholds. — **Free board** (*Naut.*), a vessel's side between water line and gunwale. — **Free bond** (*Chem.*), an unsaturated or unemployed unit, or bond, of affinity or valence, of an atom or radical. — **Free-borough men** (*O. Eng. Law*). See FRIBORG. — **Free chapel** (*Eccles.*), a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized. [*Eng.*] *Bouvier.* — **Free charge** (*Elec.*), a charge of electricity in the free or statical condition; free electricity. — **Free church.** (*a*) A church whose sittings are for all and without charge. (*b*) An ecclesiastical body that left the Church of Scotland, in 1843, to be free from control by the government in spiritual matters. — **Free city**, or **Free town**, a city or town independent in its government and franchises, as formerly those of the Hanseatic league. — **Free cost**, freedom from charges or expenses. *South.* — **Free and easy**, unconventional; unrestrained; regardless of formalities. [*Colloq.*] "Sal and her *free and easy* ways." *W. Black.* — **Free goods**, goods admitted into a country free of duty. — **Free labor**, the labor of freemen, as distinguished from that of slaves. — **Free port.** (*Com.*) (*a*) A port where goods may be received and shipped free of custom duty. (*b*) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty. — **Free public house**, in England, a tavern not belonging to a brewer, so that the landlord is free to brew his own beer or purchase where he chooses. *Simmonds.* — **Free school.** (*a*) A school to which pupils are admitted without discrimination and on an equal footing. (*b*) A school supported by general taxation, by endowments, etc., where pupils pay nothing for tuition; a public school. — **Free services** (*O. Eng. Law*), such feudal services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform; as, to serve under his lord in war, to pay a sum of money, etc. *Burrill.* — **Free ships**, ships of neutral nations, which in time of war are free from capture even though carrying enemy's goods. — **Free socage** (*O. Eng. Law*), a feudal tenure held by certain services which, though honorable, were not military. *Abbott.* — **Free States**, those of the United States before the Civil War, in which slavery had ceased to exist, or had never existed. — **Free stuff** (*Carp.*), timber free from knots; clear stuff. — **Free thought**, that which is thought independently of the authority of others. — **Free trade**, commerce unrestricted by duties or tariff regulations. — **Free trader**, one who believes in free trade. — **To make free with**, to take liberties with; to help one's self to. [*Colloq.*] — **To sail free** (*Naut.*), to sail with the yards not braced in as sharp as when sailing closehauled, or close to the wind.

Free (frē), *adv.* **1.** Freely; willingly. [*Obs.*]

I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*

2. Without charge; as, children admitted *free*.

Free, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FREED (frēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEING.] [OE. *freen*, *freoien*, AS. *freógan*. See FREE, *a.*] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to rid of that which confines, limits, embarrasses, oppresses, etc.; to release; to disengage; to clear; — followed by *from*, and sometimes by *of*; as, to *free* a captive or a slave; to be *freed* of these inconveniences. *Clarendon.*

Our land is from the rage of tigers *freed*. *Dryden.*
Arise, . . . *free* thy people from their yoke. *Milton.*

2. To remove, as something that confines or bars; to relieve from the constraint of.

This master key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

3. To frank. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Free'boot'er (frē'bo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty, akin to E. *booty*. See FREE, and BOOTY, and cf. FILIBUSTER.] One who plunders or pillages without the authority of national warfare; a member of a predatory band; a pillager; a buccaneer; a sea robber. *Bacon.*

Free'boot'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter; freebooting. *Booth.*

Free'boot'ing, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

Free'boot'ing, *a.* Acting the freebooter; practicing freebootery; robbing.

Your *freebooting* acquaintance. *Sir W. Scott.*

Free'boot'y (-ȳ), *n.* Freebootery. [*Obs.*]

Free'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; inheriting freedom.

Free'-den'i-zen (-dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *v. t.* To make free. [*R.*]

Freed'man (frēd'man), *n.*; *pl.* FREEDMEN (-men). A man who has been a slave, and has been set free.

Free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *freódōm*; *freó* free + *-dōm*. See FREE, and -DOM.] **1.** The state of being free; exemption from the power and control of another; liberty; independence.

Made captive, yet deserving *freedom* more. *Milton.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

Your charter and your city's *freedom*. *Shak.*

3. Exemption from necessity, in choice and action; as, the *freedom* of the will.

4. Ease; facility; as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*.

5. Frankness; openness; unreservedness.

I emboldened spake and *freedom* used. *Milton.*

6. Improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; license.

7. Generosity; liberality. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Freedom fine, a sum paid on entry to incorporations of trades. — **Freedom of the city**, the possession of the rights and privileges of a freeman of the city; formerly often, and now occasionally, conferred on one not a resident, as a mark of honorary distinction for public services.

Syn. — See LIBERTY.

Freed'stool' (frēd'stōōl'), *n.* [*Obs.*] See FRIDSTOL.

Free'-hand' (frē'hănd'), *a.* Done by the hand, without support, or the guidance of instruments; as, *free-hand* drawing. See under DRAWING.

Free'-hand'ed, *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

Free'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Open; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous; as, *free-hearted* mirth. — **Free'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Free'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Free'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* (*Law*) An estate in real property, of inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life; or the tenure by which such estate is held. *Kent. Burrill.*

To abate into a freehold. See under ABATE.

Free'hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The possessor of a freehold.

Free'-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies his appetites without stint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking.

Free'-liv'ing, *n.* Unrestrained indulgence of the appetites.

Free'-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* The doctrine or practice of consorting with the opposite sex, at pleasure, without marriage.

Free'-lov'er, *n.* One who believes in or practices free-love.

Free'l'te (frēl'te), *n.* Frailty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Free'ly, *adv.* [AS. *freólice*.] In a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; abundantly; gratuitously.

Of every tree of the garden thou mayst *freely* eat. *Gen.* ii. 16.
Freely ye have received, *freely* give. *Matt.* x. 8.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*
Freely we serve
Because we *freely* love. *Milton.*

Syn. — Independently; voluntarily; spontaneously; unconditionally; unobstructedly; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; bounteously; munificently; bountifully; abundantly; largely; copiously; plentifully; plenteously.

Free'man (frē'man), *n.*; *pl.* FREEMEN (-men). [AS. *freóman*; *freó* free + *mann* man.] **1.** One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.

2. A member of a corporation, company, or city, possessing certain privileges; a member of a borough, town, or State, who has the right to vote at elections. See LIVERYMAN. *Burrill.*

Both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison.*

Free'-mar'tin (-mär'tĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An imperfect female calf, twinborn with a male.

Free'ma'son (-mā's'n), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

Free'ma-son'ic (-mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the institutions or the practices of freemasons; as, a *freemasonic* signal.

Free'ma'son-ry (-mā's'n-rȳ), *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons.

Free'-mill'ing (-mĭl'ĭng), *a.* Yielding free gold or silver; — said of certain ores which can be reduced by crushing and amalgamation, without roasting or other chemical treatment. *Raymond.*

Free'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Not perplexed; having a mind free from care. *Bacon.*

Free'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; openness; liberality; gratuitousness.

Fre'er (frē'ẽr), *n.* One who frees, or sets free.

Free'-soil' (-soil'), *a.* Pertaining to, or advocating, the non-extension of slavery; — esp. applied to a party which was active during the period 1846–1856. [*U. S.*] — **Free'-soil'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [*U. S.*] — **Free'-soil'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*U. S.*]

Free'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.* — **Free'-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

Free'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit; — so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free'stone', *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain kinds of peaches.

Free'-swim'ming (-swĭm'mĭng), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Swimming in the open sea; — said of certain marine animals.

Free'think'er (-thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who speculates or forms opinions independently of the authority of others; esp., in the sphere of religion, one who forms opinions independently of the authority of revelation or of the church; an unbeliever; — a term assumed by deists and skeptics in the eighteenth century.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison.*

Syn. — Infidel; skeptic; unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

Free'think'ing, *n.* Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief. *Berkeley.* — *a.* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.

Free'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Speaking without reserve. *Bp. Hall.*

Free will (wĭl). **1.** A will free from improper coercion or restraint.

To come thus was I not constrained, but did
On my *free will*. *Shak.*

2. The power asserted of moral beings of willing or choosing without the restraints of physical or absolute necessity.

Free'will' (-wĭl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to free will; voluntary; spontaneous; as, a *freewill* offering.

Freewill Baptists. See under BAPTIST.

Freez'a-ble (frēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being frozen.

Freeze (frēz), *n.* (*Arch.*) A frieze. [*Obs.*]

Freeze, *v. i.* [*imp.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FROZEN (frō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZING.] [OE. *fresen*, *freosen*, AS. *freósan*; akin to D. *vriezen*, OHG. *friosan*, G. *frieren*, Icel. *frjōsa*, Sw. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Goth. *frius* cold, frost, and prob. to L. *prurire* to itch. E. *prurient*, cf. L. *pruna* a burning coal, *pruina* hoarfrost, Skr. *prushvā* ice, *prush* to spirt. √18. Cf. FROST.] **1.** To become congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body.

☞ Water *freezes* at 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer; mercury *freezes* at 40° below zero.

2. To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to suffer loss of animation or life by lack of heat; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.

To freeze up (*Fig.*), to become formal and cold in demeanor. [*Colloq.*]

Freeze, *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; to harden into ice; to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat.

2. To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to give the sensation of cold to; to chill.

A faint, cold fear runs through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shak.*

Freeze, *n.* The act of congealing, or the state of being congealed. [*Colloq.*]

Freez'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cools or freezes, as a refrigerator, or the tub and can used in the process of freezing ice cream.

Freez'ing, *a.* Tending to freeze; for freezing; hence, cold or distant in manner. — **Freez'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Freezing machine. See *Ice machine*, under ICE. — **Freezing mixture**, a mixture (of salt and snow or of chemical salts) for producing intense cold. — **Freezing point**, that degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze; — applied particularly to water, whose *freezing point* is at 32° Fahr., and at 0° Centigrade.

Frei'es-le'ben-ite (frī'ĕs-lā'bĕn-īt), *n.* [Named after the German chemist *Freiesleben*.] A sulphide of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals.

Freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret*, OHG. *frēht* merit, reward.

See FRAUGHT, *n.*] **1.** That with which anything is fraught or laden for transportation; lading; cargo, especially of a ship, or of a car on a railroad, etc.; as, a *freight* of cotton; a full *freight*.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The sum paid by a party hiring a ship or part of a ship for the use of what is thus hired. (*b*) The price paid a common carrier for the carriage of goods. *Wharton.*

3. Freight transportation, or freight line.

Freight (frāt), *a.* Employed in the transportation of freight; having to do with freight; as, a *freight* car.

Freight agent, a person employed by a transportation company to receive, forward, or deliver goods. — **Freight car.** See under CAR. — **Freight train**, a railroad train made up of freight cars; — called in England *goods train*.

Freight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FREIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREIGHTING.] [Cf. F. *fréter*.] To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another; to furnish with freight; as, to *freight* a ship; to *freight* a car.

Freight'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation; expense of carriage.

2. The transportation of freight.

3. Freight; cargo; lading. *Milton.*

Freight'er (-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

2. One employed in receiving and forwarding freight.

3. One for whom freight is transported.

4. A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

Freight'less, *a.* Destitute of freight.

Frel'te (frėl'te), *n.* Frailty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fremd (frėmd), } *a.* [OE., from AS. *fremede*,
Frem'ed (frėm'ėd), } *fremde*; akin to G. *fremd*.] Strange; foreign. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Fren (frėn), *n.* [OE. *frenne*, contr. fr. *forrene* foreign. See FOREIGN, *a.*] A stranger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

French (frėnch), *a.* [AS. *francisc*, LL. *franciscus*, from L. *Francus* a Frank: cf. OF. *franceis*, *franchois*, *françois*, F. *français*. See FRANK, *a.*, and cf. FRANKISH.] Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

French bean (*Bot.*), the common kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). — **French berry** (*Bot.*), the berry of a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), which affords a saffron, green, or purple pigment. — **French casement.** (*Arch.*) See *French window*, under WINDOW. — **French chalk** (*Min.*), a variety of granular talc; — used for drawing lines on cloth, etc. See under CHALK. — **French cowslip** (*Bot.*), the *Primula Auricula*. See BEAR'S-EAR. — **French fake** (*Naut.*), a mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends, so that it may run freely. — **French honeysuckle** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H. coronarium*); — called also *garland honeysuckle*. — **French horn**, a metallic wind instrument, consisting of a long tube twisted into circular folds and gradually expanding from the mouthpiece to the end at which the sound issues; — called in France *cor de chasse*. — **French leave**, an informal, hasty, or secret departure; esp., the leaving a place without paying one's debts. — **French pie** [*French* (here used in sense of "foreign") + *pie* a magpie (in allusion to its black and white color)] (*Zoöl.*), the European great spotted woodpecker (*Dryobates major*); — called also *wood pie*. — **French polish.** (*a*) A preparation for the surface of woodwork, consisting of gums dissolved in alcohol, either shellac alone, or shellac with other gums added. (*b*) The glossy surface produced by the application of the above. — **French purple**, a dyestuff obtained from lichens and used for coloring woolen and silken fabrics, without the aid of mordants. *Ure.* — **French red**, rouge. — **French rice**, amelcorn. — **French roof** (*Arch.*), a modified form of mansard roof having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope. — **French tub**, a dyer's mixture of protochloride of tin and logwood; — called also *plum tub*. *Ure.* — **French window.** See under WINDOW.

French Horn.

French, *n.* **1.** The language spoken in France.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

French'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRENCHIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRENCHIFYING.] [*French* + *-fy*.] To make French; to infect or imbue with the manners or tastes of the French; to Gallicize. *Burke.*

French'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A French mode or characteristic; an idiom peculiar to the French language. *Earle.*

French'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* FRENCHMEN (-men). A native or one of the people of France.

Fre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See FRANTIC, *a.*] Distracted; mad; frantic; phrenetic. *Milton.*

Fre-net'ic-al (frē-nĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Frenetic; frantic; frenzied. — **Fre-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Fre'num (frē'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FRENUMS (-nŭmz), L. FRENA (-nȧ). [L., a bridle.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A cheek stripe of color.

2. (*Anat.*) Same as FRÆNUM.

Fren'zi-cal (frĕn'zĭ-kal), *a.* Frantic. [*Obs.*] *Orrery.*

Fren'zied (-zĭd), *p. p. & a.* Affected with frenzy; frantic; maddened. — **Fren'zied-ly**, *adv.*

The people *frenzied* by centuries of oppression. *Buckle.*
Up starting with a *frenzied* look. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fren'zy (-zy), *n.*; *pl.* FRENZIES (-zĭz). [OE. *frenesie*, *franesy*, F. *frénésie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. *φρένησις* for *φρενῖτις* disease of the mind, phrenitis, fr. *φρήν* mind. Cf. FRANTIC, PHRENITIS.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction; violent and temporary derangement of the mental faculties; madness; rage.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*
The poet's eye in a fine *frenzy* rolling. *Shak.*

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; delirium. See INSANITY.

Fren'zy, *a.* Mad; frantic. [*R.*]

They thought that some *frenzy* distemper had got into his head. *Bunyan.*

Fren'zy, *v. t.* To affect with frenzy; to drive to madness. [*R.*] "*Frenzying* anguish." *Southey.*

Fre'quence (frē'kwens), *n.* [See FREQUENCY.] **1.** A crowd; a throng; a concourse. [*Archaic*] *Tennyson.*

2. Frequency; abundance. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Fre'quen-cy (-kwen-sy), *n.*; *pl.* FREQUENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *frequentia* numerous attendance, multitude: cf. F. *fréquence*. See FREQUENT.] **1.** The condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated; common occurrence; as, the *frequency* of crimes; the *frequency* of miracles.

The reasons that moved her to remove were, because Rome was a place of riot and luxury, her soul being almost stifled with the *frequencies* of ladies' visits. *Fuller.*

2. A crowd; a throng. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Fre'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *frequens*, *-entis*, crowded, frequent, akin to *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *fréquent*. Cf. FARCE, *n.*] **1.** Often to be met with; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; as, *frequent* visits. "*Frequent* feudal towers." *Byron.*

2. Addicted to any course of conduct; inclined to indulge in any practice; habitual; persistent.

He has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full; crowded; thronged. [*Obs.*]

'T is Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate. *B. Jonson.*

4. Often or commonly reported. [*Obs.*]

'T is *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci. *Massinger.*

Fre-quent' (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FREQUENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREQUENTING.] [L. *frequentare*: cf. F. *fréquenter*. See FREQUENT, *a.*] **1.** To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

2. To make full; to fill. [*Obs.*]

With their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite. *Milton.*

Fre-quent'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Accessible. [*R.*] *Sidney.*

Fre-quent'age (frē-kwĕnt'ăj *or* frē'kwent-ăj; 48), *n.* The practice or habit of frequenting. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Fre'quen-ta'tion (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frequentatio* a crowding together, frequency: cf. F. *fréquentation*.] The act or habit of frequenting or visiting often; resort. *Chesterfield.*

Fre-quent'a-tive (frē-kwĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *frequentativus*: cf. F. *fréquentatif*.] (*Gram.*) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action; as, a *frequentative* verb. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

Fre-quent'er (-ėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often visits, or resorts to customarily.

Fre'quent-ly (frē'kwent-lў), *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; many times; often; repeatedly; commonly.

Fre'quent-ness, *n.* The quality of being frequent.

‖ **Frère** (frâr), *n.* [F. See FRIAR.] A friar. *Chaucer.*

Fres'cade (frĕs'kād), *n.* [See FRESCO, FRESH, *a.*] A cool walk; shady place. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

Fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FRESCOES or FRESCOS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh; of German origin. See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** A cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; coolness; shade. [*R.*] *Prior.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) The art of painting on freshly spread plaster, before it dries. (*b*) In modern parlance, incorrectly applied to painting on plaster in any manner. (*c*) A painting on plaster in either of senses *a* and *b*.

Fres'co, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRESCOED (-kōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRESCOING.] To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [*Compar.* FRESHER (-ėr); *superl.* FRESHEST.] [OE. *fresch*, AS. *fersc*; akin to D. *versch*, G. *frisch*, OHG. *frisc*, Sw. *frisk*, Dan. *frisk*, *fersk*, Icel. *friskr* frisky, brisk, *ferskr* fresh; cf. It. *fresco*, OF. *fres*, *freis*, fem. *freske*, *fresche*, F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, which are of German origin. Cf. FRAISCHEUR, FRESCO, FRISK.] **1.** Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong; unimpaired; sound.

2. New; original; additional. "Fear of *fresh* mistakes." *Sir W. Scott.*

A *fresh* pleasure in every *fresh* posture of the limbs. *Landor.*

3. Lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; not stale; not dried or preserved; not wilted, faded, or tainted; in good condition; as, *fresh* vegetables, flowers, eggs, meat, fruit, etc.; recently made or obtained; occurring again; repeated; as, a *fresh* supply of goods; *fresh* tea, raisins, etc.; lately come or made public; as, *fresh* news; recently taken from a well or spring; as, *fresh* water.

4. Youthful; florid; as, these *fresh* nymphs. *Shak.*

5. In a raw, green, or untried state; uncultivated; uncultured; unpracticed; as, a *fresh* hand on a ship.

6. Renewed in vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action; as, *fresh* for a combat; hence, tending to renew in vigor; rather strong; cool or brisk; as, a *fresh* wind.

7. Not salt; as, *fresh* water, in distinction from that which is from the sea, or brackish; *fresh* meat, in distinction from that which is pickled or salted.

Fresh breeze (*Naut.*), a breeze between a moderate and a strong breeze; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. — **Fresh gale**, a gale blowing about forty-five miles an hour. — **Fresh way** (*Naut.*), increased speed.

Syn. — Sound; unimpaired; recent; unfaded; ruddy; florid; sweet; good; inexperienced; unpracticed; unused; lively; vigorous; strong.

Fresh, *n.*; *pl.* FRESHES (-ĕz). **1.** A stream or spring of fresh water.

He shall drink naught but brine; for I 'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*

2. A flood; a freshet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, as by means of a flood of fresh water flowing toward or into the sea. *Beverly.*

Fresh, *v. t.* To refresh; to freshen. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Fresh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRESHENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRESHENING (-'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make fresh; to separate, as water, from saline ingredients; to make less salt; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh.

2. To refresh; to revive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. (*Naut.*) To relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it; or to renew, as the material used to prevent chafing; as, to *freshen* a hawse. *Totten.*

To freshen ballast (*Naut.*), to shift or restore it. — **To freshen the hawse**, to pay out a little more cable, so as to bring the chafe on another part. — **To freshen the way**, to increase the speed of a vessel. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Fresh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. i.* **1.** To grow fresh; to lose saltness.

2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*.

Fresh'et (-ĕt), *n.* [OE. *fresche* flood + *-et*. See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** A stream of fresh water. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. A flood or overflowing of a stream caused by heavy rains or melted snow; a sudden inundation.

Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the *freshet* is at highest. *Longfellow.*

Fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; vigorously; newly; recently; brightly; briskly; coolly; as, *freshly* gathered; *freshly* painted; the wind blows *freshly*.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did? *Shak.*

Fresh'man (frĕsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* FRESHMEN (-men). A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge; especially, a student during his first year in a college or university.

He drank his glass and cracked his joke,
And *freshmen* wondered as he spoke. *Goldsmith.*

Freshman class, the lowest of the four classes in an American college. [*U. S.*]

Fresh'man-ship, *n.* The state of being a freshman.

Fresh'ment (-ment), *n.* Refreshment. [*Obs.*]

Fresh'ness, *n.* The state of being fresh.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace. *Granville.*

Fresh'-new' (-nū'), *a.* Unpracticed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fresh'-wa'ter (-wą'tėr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt; as, *fresh-water* geological deposits; a *fresh-water* fish; *fresh-water* mussels.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled as a seaman; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

3. Unskilled; raw. [*Colloq.*] "*Fresh-water* soldiers." *Knolles.*

Fres'nel' lamp' (frā'nĕl' lămp'), **Fres'nel' lan'tern** (lăn'tėrn). [From *Fresnel* the inventor, a French physicist.] A lantern having a lamp surrounded by a hollow cylindrical Fresnel lens.

Fres'nel' lens' (lĕnz'). [See FRESNEL LAMP.] (*Optics*) See under LENS.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* [*Obs.*] See 1st FRITH.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRETTING.] [OE. *freten* to eat, consume; AS. *fretan*, for *foretan*; pref. *for-* + *etan* to eat; akin to D. *vreten*, OHG. *frezzan*, G. *fressen*, Sw. *früta*, Goth. *fra-itan*. See FOR-, and EAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To devour. [*Obs.*]

The sow *frete* the child right in the cradle. *Chaucer.*

2. To rub; to wear away by friction; to chafe; to gall; hence, to eat away; to gnaw; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal; a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.

With many a curve my banks I *fret*. *Tennyson.*

3. To impair; to wear away; to diminish.

By starts
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To make rough, agitate, or disturb; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.

5. To tease; to irritate; to vex.

Fret not thyself because of evil doers. *Ps.* xxxvii. 1.

Fret, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe; to fray; as, a wristband *frets* on the edges.

2. To eat in; to make way by corrosion.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; to rankle; as, rancor *frets* in the malignant breast.

4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

Fret, *n.* **1.** The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water. *Addison.*

2. Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; disturbance of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*. *Pope.*

3. Herpes; tetter. *Dunglison.*

4. *pl.* (*Mining*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down from the hills, and thus indicate to the miners the locality of the veins.

Fret, *v. t.* [OE. *fretten* to adorn, AS. *frætwan*, *frætwian*; akin to OS. *fratahōn*, cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan* to make wise, also AS. *frætwe* ornaments, OS. *fratahī* adornment.] To ornament with raised work; to variegate; to diversify.

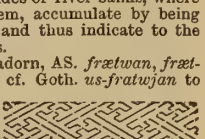

Japanese Fret.

Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about. *Spenser.*
Yon gray lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*

Fret, *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. See FRETWORK.

Greek Fret.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of small fillets or slats intersecting each other or bent at right angles, as in classical designs, or at oblique angles, as often in Oriental art.

His lady's cabinet is adorned on the *fret*, ceiling, and chimney-piece with . . . carving. *Evelyn.*

3. The reticulated headdress or net, made of gold or silver wire, in which ladies in the Middle Ages confined their hair.

A *fret* of gold she had next her hair. *Chaucer.*

Fret saw, a saw with a long, narrow blade, used in cutting frets, scrolls, etc.; a scroll saw; a keyhole saw; a compass saw.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* [F. *frette* a saltire, also a hoop, ferrule, prob. a dim. of L. *ferrum* iron. For sense 2, cf. also E. *fret* to rub.] **1.** (*Her.*) A saltire interlaced with a mascle.

2. (*Mus.*) A short piece of wire, or other material, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or a similar instrument, to indicate where the finger is to be placed.

Fret, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music.

Fret'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See 2d FRET.] Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper.—**Fret'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**Fret'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn.—Peevish; ill-humored; ill-natured; irritable; waspish; captious; petulant; splenetic; spleeny; passionate; angry.—FRETFUL, PEEVISH, CROSS. These words all indicate an unamiable working and expression of temper. *Peevish* marks more especially the inward spirit; a *peevish* man is always ready to find fault. *Fretful* points rather to the outward act, and marks a complaining impatience: sickly children are apt to be *fretful*. *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

Frett (frĕt), *n.* [See 2d FRET.] (*Mining*) The worn side of the bank of a river. See 4th FRET, *n.*, 4.

Frett, *n.* [See FRIT.] A vitreous compound, used by potters in glazing, consisting of lime, silica, borax, lead, and soda.

Fret'ted (frĕt'tĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* [From 2d FRET.] **1.** Rubbed or worn away; chafed.

2. Agitated; vexed; worried.

Fret'ted, *p. p.* & *a.* [See 5th FRET.] **1.** Ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets; variegated; made rough on the surface.

2. (*Her.*) Interlaced one with another; — said of charges and ordinaries.

A Chevron fretted with a Barrulet (*Her.*).

Fret'ten (-t'n), *a.* [The old p. p. of *fret* to rub.] Rubbed; marked; as, pock-*fretten*, marked with the smallpox. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Fret'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, frets.

Fret'ty, *a.* [See 5th FRET.] Adorned with fretwork. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Fre'tum** (frē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FRETA (-tȧ). [L.] A strait, or arm of the sea.

Fret'work' (frĕt'wûrk'), *n.* [6th *fret* + *work.*] Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate and minute in its parts. Hence, any minute play of light and shade, dark and light, or the like.

Banqueting on the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine. *Macaulay.*

Frey'a (frī'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja.*] (*Scand. Myth.*) The daughter of Njörd, and goddess of love and beauty; the Scandinavian Venus; — in Teutonic myths, confounded with Frigga, but in Scandinavian, distinct. [Written also *Frea*, *Freyia*, and *Freyja.*]

Fri'a-bil'i-ty (frī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *friabilité.*] The quality of being friable; friableness. *Locke.*

Fri'a-ble (frī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces, cf. *fricare* to rub, E. *fray:* cf. F. *friable.*] Easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder. "*Friable* ground." *Evelyn.* "Soft and *friable* texture." *Paley.*—**Fri'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Fri'ar (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *frere*, F. *frère* brother, friar, fr. L. *frater* brother. See BROTHER.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A brother or member of any religious order, but especially of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: (*a*) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans. (*b*) Augustines. (*c*) Dominicans or Black Friars. (*d*) White Friars or Carmelites. See these names in the Vocabulary.

2. (*Print.*) A white or pale patch on a printed page.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An American fish; the silversides.

Friar bird (*Zoöl.*), an Australian bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*), having the head destitute of feathers; — called also *coldong*, *leatherhead*, *pimlico*, *poor soldier*, and *four-o'clock*. The name is also applied to several other species of the same genus. — **Friar's balsam** (*Med.*), a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers, being an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes; compound tincture of benzoin. *Brande & C.* — **Friar's cap** (*Bot.*), the monkshood. — **Friar's cowl** (*Bot.*), an arumlike plant (*Arisarum vulgare*) with a spathe or involucral leaf resembling a cowl. — **Friar's lantern,** the ignis fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp. *Milton.*— **Friar skate** (*Zoöl.*), the European white or sharp-nosed skate (*Raia alba*); — called also *Burton skate*, *border ray*, *scad*, and *doctor.*

Friar Bird. 1/6

Fri'ar-ly, *a.* Like a friar; inexperienced. *Bacon.*

Fri'ar-y (-ў), *a.* [From FRIAR, *n.*] Like a friar; pertaining to friars or to a convent. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Fri'ar-y, *n.* [OF. *frerie*, *frairie*, fr. *frère.* See FRIAR.] **1.** A monastery; a convent of friars. *Dugdale.*

2. The institution or practices of friars. *Fuller.*

Fri-a'tion (frī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See FRIABLE.] The act of breaking up or pulverizing.

Frib'ble (frĭb'b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*, or E. *frippery.*] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

Frib'ble, *n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a fop.

A pert *fribble* of a peer. *Thackeray.*

Frib'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To act in a trifling or foolish manner; to act frivolously.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter. [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

Frib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A trifler; a fribble.

Frib'bling (frĭb'blĭng), *a.* Frivolous; trifling; foolishly captious.

Fri'borg } (frī'bẽrg), *n.* [AS. *friðborh*, lit., peace
Fri'borgh } pledge; *frið* peace + *borh*, *borg*, pledge, akin to E. *borrow.* The first part of the word was confused with *free*, the last part, with *borough.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) The pledge and tithing, afterwards called by the Normans *frankpledge.* See FRANKPLEDGE. [Written also *friburgh* and *fribourg.*] *Burrill.*

Fric'ace (frĭk'ās; 48), *n.* [See FRICASSEE.] **1.** Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce. [*Obs.*] *King.*

2. An unguent; also, the act of rubbing with the unguent. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Fri'can'deau'** (frē'kän'dō'; E. frĭk'an-dō'), ‖ **Fric'an-do'** (frĭk'an-dō'), *n.* [F. *fricandeau*; cf. Sp. *fricandó.*] A ragout or fricassee of veal; a fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an *entrée;* — called also *fricandel.* *A. J. Cooley.*

Fric'as-see' (frĭk'as-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee; cf. LL. *fricare*, perh. for *frictare*, fr. L. *frictus*, p. p. of *frigere* to roast, fry, confused with *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub. Cf. FRY, FRICTION.] A dish made of fowls, veal, or other meat of small animals cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy.

Fric'as-see', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRICASSEED (-sēd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRICASSEEING.] To dress like a fricassee.

Fri-ca'tion (frĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fricatio*, fr. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] Friction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Fric'a-tive (frĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [See FRICATION.] (*Phon.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, intonated or unintonated, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth organs; uttered through a close approach, but not with a complete closure, of the organs of articulation, and hence capable of being continued or prolonged; — said of certain consonantal sounds, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc. — *n.* A fricative consonant letter or sound. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 197–206, etc.

Fric'a-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *frictrix*, fr. *fricare* to rub.] A lewd woman; a harlot. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Fric'kle (frĭk'k'l), *n.* A bushel basket. [*Obs.*]

Fric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub: cf. F. *friction.* See FRAY to rub, and cf. DENTIFRICE.] **1.** The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; in hygiene, the act of rubbing the body with the hand, with flannel, or with a brush, etc., to excite the skin to healthy action.

2. (*Mech.*) The resistance which a body meets with from the surface on which it moves. It may be resistance to sliding motion, or to rolling motion.

3. A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work; a disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress.

Angle of friction (*Mech.*), the angle which a plane on which a body is lying makes with a horizontal plane, when the body is just ready to slide down the plane. This angle varies for different bodies, and for planes of different materials.— **Anti-friction wheels** (*Mech.*), wheels turning freely on small pivots, and sustaining, at the angle formed by their circumferences, the pivot or journal of a revolving shaft, to relieve it of friction; — called also *friction wheels.* — **Friction balls,** *or* **Friction rollers,** balls or rollers placed so as to receive the pressure or weight of bodies in motion, and relieve friction, as in the hub of a bicycle wheel. — **Friction brake** (*Mach.*), a form of dynamometer for measuring the power a motor exerts. A clamp around the revolving shaft or fly wheel of the motor resists the motion by its friction, the work thus absorbed being ascertained by observing the force required to keep the clamp from revolving with the shaft; a Prony brake. — **Friction chocks,** brakes attached to the common standing garrison carriages of guns, so as to raise the trucks or wheels off the platform when the gun begins to recoil, and prevent its running back. *Farrow.* — **Friction clutch, Friction coupling,** an engaging and disengaging gear for revolving shafts, pulleys, etc., acting by friction; esp.: (*a*) A device in which a piece on one shaft or pulley is so forcibly pressed against a piece on another shaft that the two will revolve together; as, in the illustration, the cone *a* on one shaft, when thrust forcibly into the corresponding hollow cone *b* on the other shaft, compels the shafts to rotate together, by the hold the friction of the conical surfaces gives. (*b*) A toothed clutch, one member of which, instead of being made fast on its shaft, is held by friction and can turn, by slipping, under excessive strain or in starting. — **Friction drop hammer,** one in which the hammer is raised for striking by the friction of revolving rollers which nip the hammer rod. — **Friction gear.** See *Frictional gearing*, under FRICTIONAL.— **Friction machine,** an electrical machine, generating electricity by friction. — **Friction meter,** an instrument for measuring friction, as in testing lubricants. — **Friction powder, Friction composition,** a composition of chlorate of potassium, antimony, sulphide, etc., which readily ignites by friction.— **Friction primer, Friction tube,** a tube used for firing cannon by means of the friction of a roughened wire in the friction powder or composition with which the tube is filled. — **Friction wheel** (*Mach.*), one of the wheels in frictional gearing. See under FRICTIONAL.

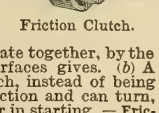

Friction Clutch.

Fric'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, *frictional* electricity. *Nichol.*

Frictional gearing, wheels which transmit motion by surface friction instead of teeth. The faces are sometimes made more or less V-shaped to increase or decrease friction, as required.

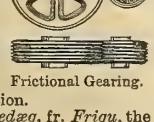

Frictional Gearing.

Fric'tion-less, *a.* Having no friction.

Fri'day (frī'dă; 48), *n.* [AS. *frigedæg*, fr. *Frigu*, the goddess of marriage; *frigu* love + *dæg* day; cf. Icel. *Frigg* name of a goddess, the wife of Odin or Wodan, OHG. *Frīa*, D. *vrijdag* Friday, G. *freitag*, OHG. *frīatag*, Icel. *frjādagr.* AS. *frigu* is prob. from the root of E. *friend*, *free.* See FREE, and DAY.] The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday.

Fridge (frĭj), *v. t.* [AS. *frician* to dance, from *freo* bold. Cf. FREAK, *n.*] To rub; to fray. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Frid'stol' (frĭd'stōl'), **Frith'stool'** (frĭth'stōōl'), *n.* [AS. *friðstōl.* See FRED, and STOOL.] A seat in churches near the altar, to which offenders formerly fled for sanctuary. [Written variously *fridstool*, *freedstool*, etc.] [*Obs.*]

Fried (frīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FRY.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* [OE. *frend*, *freond*, AS. *freónd*, prop. p. pr. of *freón*, *freógan*, to love; akin to D. *vriend* friend, OS. *friund* friend, *friohan* to love, OHG. *friunt* friend, G. *freund*, Icel. *frændi* kinsman, Sw. *frände*, Goth. *frijōnds* friend, *frijōn* to love. √83. See FREE, and cf. FIEND.] **1.** One who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection that he seeks his society and welfare; a wellwisher; an intimate associate; sometimes, an attendant.

Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend.* *Dryden.*

A *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

2. One not inimical or hostile; one not a foe or enemy; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc., whose friendly feelings may be assumed. The word is sometimes used as a term of friendly address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Matt.* xxii. 12.

3. One who looks propitiously on a cause, an institution, a project, and the like; a favorer; a promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce, to poetry, to an institution.

4. One of a religious sect characterized by disuse of outward rites and an ordained ministry, by simplicity of dress and speech, and esp. by opposition to war and a desire to live at peace with all men. They are popularly called *Quakers.*

America was first visited by *Friends* in 1656. *T. Chase.*

5. A paramour of either sex. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A friend at court *or* **in court,** one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence. — **To be friends with,** to have friendly relations with. "He 's . . . *friends with* Cæsar." *Shak.* — **To make friends with,** to become reconciled to or on friendly terms with. "Having now *made friends with* the Athenians." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Friend, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIENDING.] To act as the friend of; to favor; to countenance; to befriend. [*Obs.*]

Fortune *friends* the bold. *Spenser.*

Friend'ed, *a.* **1.** Having friends. [*Obs.*]

2. Inclined to love; well-disposed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Friend'ing, *n.* Friendliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Friend'less, *a.* [AS. *freóndlēas.*] Destitute of friends; forsaken. — **Friend'less-ness,** *n.*

Friend'li-ly (-lĭ-lў), *adv.* In a friendly manner. *Pope.*

Friend'li-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being friendly. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Friend'ly, *a.* [AS. *freóndlīce.*] **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; favorable.

2. Appropriate to, or implying, friendship; befitting friends; amicable.

In *friendly* relations with his moderate opponents. *Macaulay.*

3. Not hostile; as, a *friendly* power or state.

4. Promoting the good of any person; favorable; propitious; serviceable; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale.

On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down. *Addison.*

Syn. — Amicable; kind; conciliatory; propitious; favorable. See AMICABLE.

Friend'ly, *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably; like friends. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In whom all graces that can perfect beauty
Are *friendly* met. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Friend'ship, *n.* [AS. *freóndscipe.* See FRIEND, and -SHIP.] **1.** The state of being friends; friendly relation, or attachment, to a person, or between persons; affection arising from mutual esteem and good will; friendliness; amity; good will.

There is little *friendship* in the world. *Bacon.*

There can be no *friendship* without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*

Preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser.*

2. Kindly aid; help; assistance. [*Obs.*]

Some *friendship* will it [a hovel] lend you 'gainst the tempest. *Shak.*

3. Aptness to unite; conformity; affinity; harmony; correspondence. [*Obs.*]

Those colors . . . have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden.*

Fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* One who fries.

Friese (frēz), *n.* Same as FRIESIC, *n.*

Fries'ic (frēs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, a province in the northern part of the Netherlands.

Fries'ic, *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Teutonic people formerly occupying a large part of the coast of Holland and Northwestern Germany. The modern dialects of Friesic are spoken chiefly in the province of Friesland, and on some of the islands near the coast of Germany and Denmark.

Fries'ish, *a.* Friesic. [*R.*]

Frieze (frēz), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *frieze* a kind of cloth. Cf. FRIZ.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of the entablature of an order which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with figures and other ornaments of sculpture. (*b*) Any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building, or, by extension, in rich pieces of furniture. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*

Frieze (frēz *or* frĭz), *n.* [F. *frise*, perh. originally a woolen cloth or stuff from *Friesland* (F. *Frise*); cf. LL. *frisii panni* and *frissatus pannus*, a shaggy woolen cloth, F. *friser* to friz, curl. Cf. FRIZ.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a shaggy or tufted (friezed) nap on one side. "Robes of *frieze.*" *Goldsmith.*

Frieze, *v. t.* To make a nap on (cloth); to friz. See FRIZ, *v. t.*, 2.

Friezing machine, a machine for friezing cloth; a frizing machine.

Friezed (frēzd *or* frīzd), *a.* Gathered, or having the nap gathered, into little tufts, knots, or protuberances. Cf. FRIEZE, *v. t.*, and FRIZ, *v. t.*, 2.

Frieze'r (frēz'ẽr *or* frīz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, friezes or frizzes.

Frig'ate (frĭg'ăt; 48), *n.* [F. *frégate*, It. *fregata*, prob. contracted fr. L. *fabricata* something constructed or built. See FABRICATE.] **1.** Originally, a vessel of the Mediterranean propelled by sails and by oars. The French, about 1650, transferred the name to larger vessels, and by 1750 it had been appropriated for a class of war vessels intermediate between corvettes and ships of the line. Frigates, from about 1750 to 1850, had one full battery deck and, often, a spar deck with a lighter battery. They carried sometimes as many as fifty guns. After the application of steam to navigation *steam frigates* of largely increased size and power were built, and formed the main part of the navies of the world till about 1870, when the introduction of ironclads superseded them. [Formerly spelled *frigat* and *friggot*.]

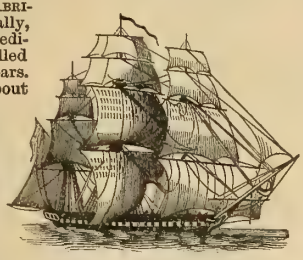

Sailing Frigate (1800-1840).

2. Any small vessel on the water. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Frigate bird (*Zoöl.*), a web-footed rapacious bird, of the genus *Fregata;* — called also *man-of-war bird*, and *frigate pelican*. Two species are known; that of the Southern United States and West Indies is *F. aquila*. They are remarkable for their long wings and powerful flight. Their food consists of fish which they obtain by robbing gulls, terns, and other birds, of their prey. They are related to the pelicans. — **Frigate mackerel** (*Zoöl.*), an oceanic fish (*Auxis Rochei*) of little or no value as food, often very abundant off the coast of the United States. — **Frigate pelican.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as FRIGATE BIRD.

Frigate Bird.

Frig'ate-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Built like a frigate with a raised quarter-deck and forecastle.

Frig'a-toon' (frĭg'ă-tōōn'), *n.* [It. *fregatone:* cf. F. *frégaton*. See FRIGATE.] (*Naut.*) A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, having only a mainmast, jigger mast, and bowsprit; also, a sloop of war ship-rigged.

Frig'e-fac'tion (frĭj'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frigere* to be cold + *facere* to make.] The act of making cold. [*Obs.*]

Frig'e-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Cooling. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Frig'er-ate (frĭj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *frigerare*, fr. *frigus* cold.] To make cool. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Frigg (frĭg), **Frigga** (frĭg'gȧ), } *n.* [Icel. *Frigg*. See FRIDAY.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The wife of Odin and mother of the gods; the supreme goddess; the Juno of the Valhalla. Cf. FREYA.

Fright (frīt), *n.* [OE. *frigt, freyht*, AS. *fyrhto, fyrhtu;* akin to OS. *forhta*, OHG. *forhta, forahta*, G. *furcht*, Dan. *frygt*, Sw. *fruktan*, Goth. *faúrhtei* fear, *faúrhts* timid.] **1.** A state of terror excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear, usually of short duration; a sudden alarm.

2. Anything strange, ugly, or shocking, producing a feeling of alarm or aversion. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Alarm; terror; consternation. See ALARM.

Fright (frīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTING.] [OE. *frigten* to fear, frighten, AS. *fyrhtan* to frighten, *forhtian* to fear; akin to OS. *forhtian*, OHG. *furihten, forahtan*, G. *fürchten*, Sw. *frukta*, Dan. *frygte*, Goth. *faúrhtjan*. See FRIGHT, *n.*, and cf. FRIGHTEN.] To alarm suddenly; to shock by causing sudden fear; to terrify; to scare.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To affright; dismay; daunt; intimidate.

Fright'en (frīt''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTENING (-'n-ĭng).] [See FRIGHT, *v. t.*] To disturb with fear; to throw into a state of alarm or fright; to affright; to terrify.

More *frightened* than hurt. *Old Proverb.*

Fright'ful (frīt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of fright; affrighted; frightened. [*Obs.*]

See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood. *W. Browne.*

2. Full of that which causes fright; exciting alarm; impressing terror; shocking; as, a *frightful* chasm, or tempest; a *frightful* appearance.

Syn. — Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; shocking. — FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL, AWFUL. These words all express fear. In *frightful*, it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful*, it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful*, the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power. An accident may be *frightful;* the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men; the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful*.

Fright'ful-ly, *adv.* In a frightful manner; to a frightful degree.

Fright'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Fright'less, *a.* Free from fright; fearless. [*Obs.*]

Fright'ment (-ment), *n.* Fear; terror. [*Obs.*]

Frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold; prob. akin to Gr. φρίσσειν to shudder, or perh. to ῥίγος cold. Cf. FRILL.] **1.** Cold; wanting heat or warmth; of low temperature; as, a *frigid* climate.

2. Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; forbidding in manner; dull and unanimated; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* constitution; a *frigid* style; a *frigid* look or manner; *frigid* obedience or service.

3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. *Johnson.*

Frigid zone, that part of the earth which lies between either polar circle and its pole. It extends 23° 28′ from the pole. See the Note under ARCTIC.

‖ **Frig'i-da'ri-um** (frĭj'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* FRIGIDARIA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *frigidarius* cooling.] The cooling room of the Roman thermæ, furnished with a cold bath.

Fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *frigiditas:* cf. F. *frigidité*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Want of ardor, animation, vivacity, etc.; coldness of affection or of manner; dullness; stiffness and formality; as, *frigidity* of a reception, of a bow, etc.

3. Want of heat or vigor; as, the *frigidity* of old age.

Frig'id-ly (frĭj'ĭd-lў), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; dully; without affection.

Frig'id-ness, *n.* The state of being frigid; want of heat, vigor, or affection; coldness; dullness.

Frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *frigorificus; frigus, frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make: cf. F. *frigorifique*.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold. *Quincy.*

Frig'o-rif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

Frill (frĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRILLED (frĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRILLING.] [OF. *friller*, fr. L. *frigidulus* somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus* cold; akin to F. *frileux* chilly.] **1.** To shake or shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills*. *Johnson.*

2. (*Photog.*) To wrinkle; — said of the gelatin film.

Frill, *v. t.* To provide or decorate with a frill or frills; to turn back in crimped plaits; as, to *frill* a cap.

Frill, *n.* [See FRILL, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A ruffling of a bird's feathers from cold. (*b*) A ruffle, consisting of a fold of membrane, of hairs, or of feathers, around the neck of an animal. See *Frilled lizard* (below). (*c*) A similar ruffle around the legs or other appendages of animals. (*d*) A ruffled varex or fold on certain shells.

2. A border or edging secured at one edge and left free at the other, usually fluted or crimped like a very narrow flounce.

Frilled (frĭld), *a.* Furnished with a frill or frills.

Frilled lizard (*Zoöl.*), a large Australian lizard (*Chlamydosaurus Kingii*), about three feet long, which has a large, erectile frill on each side of the neck.

Frilled Lizard.

Frim (frĭm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *freme* good, bold, and E. *frame*.] Flourishing; thriving; fresh; in good case; vigorous. [*Obs.*] "*Frim* pastures." *Drayton.*

‖ **Fri'maire'** (frē'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] The third month of the French republican calendar. It commenced November 21, and ended December 20. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF. *fringe*, F. *frange*, prob. fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, thread, fringe, cf. *fibra* fiber, E. *fiber, fimbriate*.] **1.** An ornamental appendage to the border of a piece of stuff, originally consisting of the ends of the warp, projecting beyond the woven fabric; but more commonly made separate and sewed on, consisting sometimes of projecting ends, twisted or plaited together, and sometimes of loose threads of wool, silk, or linen, or narrow strips of leather, or the like.

2. Something resembling in any respect a fringe; a line of objects along a border or edge; a border; an edging; a margin; a confine.

The confines of grace and the *fringes* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Opt.*) One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band; — called also *interference fringe*.

4. (*Bot.*) The peristome or fringelike appendage of the capsules of most mosses. See PERISTOME.

Fringe tree (*Bot.*), a small tree (*Chionanthus Virginica*), growing in the Southern United States, and having snow-white flowers, with long pendulous petals.

Fringe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRINGED (frĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRINGING.] To adorn the edge of with a fringe or as with a fringe.

Precipices *fringed* with grass. *Bryant.*

Fringing reef. See *Coral reefs*, under CORAL.

Fringed (frĭnjd), *a.* Furnished with a fringe.

Fringed leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf edged with soft parallel hairs.

Fringe'less, *a.* Having no fringe.

Frin'gent (frĭn'jent), *a.* Encircling like a fringe; bordering. [*R.*] "The *fringent* air." *Emerson.*

‖ **Frin-gil'la** (frĭn-jĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fringilla* a chaffinch.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, with a short, conical, pointed bill. It formerly included all the sparrows and finches, but is now restricted to certain European finches, like the chaffinch and brambling.

Frin'gil-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Fringilline.

Frin-gil'line (frĭn-jĭl'lĭn *or* frĭn'jĭl-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the family *Fringillidæ;* characteristic of finches; sparrowlike.

Frin'gy (frĭn'jў), *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak.*

Frip'per (frĭp'pẽr), *n.* [F. *fripier*, fr. *friper* to rumple, fumble, waste.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Frip'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* A fripper. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Frip'per-y (frĭp'pẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *friperie*, fr. *friper*. See FRIPPER.] **1.** Cast-off clothes. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Hence: Secondhand finery; cheap and tawdry decoration; affected elegance.

Fond of gauze and French *frippery.* *Goldsmith.*

The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A place where old clothes are sold. *Shak.*

4. The trade or traffic in old clothes.

Frip'per-y (frĭp'pẽr-ў), *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

‖ **Fri'seur'** (frē'zẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *friser* to curl, frizzle. See FRIZZLE.] A hairdresser.

Fri'sian (frĭzh'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, a province of the Netherlands; Friesic.

Fri'sian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Friesland; also, the language spoken in Friesland. See FRIESIC, *n.*

Frisk (frĭsk), *a.* [OF. *frisque;* cf. OHG. *frisc* lively, brisk, fresh, Dan. & Sw. *frisk*, Icel. *friskr*. See FRESH, *a.*] Lively; brisk; frolicsome; frisky. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Frisk, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a gambol; a little playful skip or leap. *Johnson.*

Frisk, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRISKED (frĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRISKING.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, in frolic and gayety.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison.*

Frisk'al (-al), *n.* A leap or caper. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Frisk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frisks; one who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person. *Camden.*

Fris'ket (frĭs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *frisquette*. Perh. so named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK, *a.*] (*Print.*) The light frame which holds the sheet of paper to the tympan in printing.

Frisk'ful (frĭsk'fụl), *a.* Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

Frisk'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a frisky manner.

Frisk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frisky.

Frisk'y, *a.* Inclined to frisk; frolicsome; gay.

He is too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

Fris'let (frĭz'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. FRAISE a kind of defense; also FRIZ.] A kind of small ruffle. *Halliwell.*

Frist (frĭst), *v. t.* [OE. *fristen, firsten*, to lend, give respite, postpone, AS. *firstan* to give respite to; akin to *first* time, G. *frist*, Icel. *frest* delay.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

‖ **Fri'sure'** (frē'zụr'), *n.* [F.] The dressing of the hair by crisping or curling. *Smollett.*

Frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frit* fried, p. p. of *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Glass Making*) The material of which glass is made, after having been calcined or partly fused in a furnace, but before vitrification. It is a composition of silex and alkali, occasionally with other ingredients. *Ure.*

2. (*Ceramics*) The material for glaze of pottery.

Frit brick, a lump of calcined glass materials, brought to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace, preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting pot.

Frit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRITTING.] To prepare by heat (the materials for making glass); to fuse partially. *Ure.*

Frit, *v. t.* To fritter; — with *away*. [*R.*] *Ld. Lytton.*

Frith (frĭth), *n.* [OE. *firth*, Icel. *fjörðr;* akin to Sw. *fjärd*, Dan. *fiord*, E. *ford*. √78. See FORD, *n.*, and cf. FIRTH, FIORD, FRET a frith, PORT a harbor.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *Frith* of Forth.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish. [*Eng.*] *Carew.*

Frith, *n.* [OE. *frith* peace, protection, land inclosed for hunting, park, forest, AS. *friđ* peace; akin to *frenođ* peace, protection, asylum, G. *friede* peace, Icel. *friđr*, and from the root of E. *free, friend*. See FREE, *a.*, and cf. AFFRAY, DEFRAY.] **1.** A forest; a woody place. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

2. A small field taken out of a common, by inclosing it; an inclosure. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Wynne.*

Frith'y (-ў), *a.* Woody. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

‖ **Frit'il-la'ri-a** (frĭt'ĭl-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fritillus* dicebox: cf. F. *fritillaire*. So named from the checkered markings of the petals.] (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants, of which the crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*) is one species, and the Guinea-hen flower (*F. Meleagris*) another. See CROWN-IMPERIAL.

Frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭl-lă-rў), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant with checkered petals, of the genus *Fritillaria:* the Guinea-hen flower. See FRITILLARIA.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of butterflies belonging to *Argynnis* and allied genera; — so called because the coloring of their wings resembles that of the common *Fritillaria*. See APHRODITE.

Frit'i-nan-cy (frĭt'ĭ-năn-sў), *n.* [L. *fritinnire* to twitter.] A chirping or creaking, as of a cricket. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Frit'ter (frĭt'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *fritour, friture*, pancake, F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, from *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** A small quantity of batter, fried in boiling lard or in a frying pan. Fritters are of various kinds, named from the substance inclosed in the batter; as, apple *fritters*, clam *fritters*, oyster *fritters*.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

And cut whole giants into *fritters.* *Hudibras.*

Corn fritter. See under CORN.

Frit'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRITTERING.] **1.** To cut, as meat, into small pieces, for frying.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

To fritter away, to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time; also, to waste piecemeal; as, *to fritter away* time, strength, credit, etc.

Frit'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [See FRIT to expose to heat.] The formation of frit or of slag by heat with but incipient fusion.

Friv'o-lism (frĭv'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Frivolity. [*R.*] *Priestley.*

Fri-vol'i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* FRIVOLITIES (-tĭz).

[Cf. F. *frivolité*. See FRIVOLOUS.] The condition or quality of being frivolous; also, acts or habits of trifling; unbecoming levity of disposition.

Friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus;* prob. akin to *friare* to rub, crumble, E. *friable:* cf. F. *frivole.*]
1. Of little weight or importance; not worth notice; slight; as, a *frivolous* argument. *Swift.*
2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested especially in trifling matters.
His personal tastes were low and *frivolous.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Trifling; trivial; slight; petty; worthless.
—Friv'o-lous-ly, *adv.* — **Friv'o-lous-ness,** *n.*

Friz (frĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIZZED (frĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIZZING (-zĭng).] [Cf. F. *friser* to curl, crisp, frizzle, to raise the nap (on certain stuffs); prob. akin to OFries. *frisle* hair of the head. Cf. FRIEZE kind of cloth.] [Written also *frizz.*] 1. To curl or form into small curls, as hair, with a crisping pin; to crisp.
With her hair *frizzed* short up to her ears. *Pepys.*
2. To form into little burs, prominences, knobs, or tufts, as the nap of cloth.
3. (*Leather Manufacture*) To soften and make of even thickness by rubbing, as with pumice stone or a blunt instrument.
Frizzing machine. (*a*) (*Fabrics*) A machine for frizzing the surface of cloth. (*b*) (*Wood Working*) A bench with a revolving cutter head slightly protruding above its surface, for dressing boards.

Friz, *n.; pl.* FRIZZES (frĭz'ĕz). That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled, as a wig; a frizzle. [Written also *frizz.*]
He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare.*

Frize (frēz), *n.* (*Arch.*) See 1st FRIEZE.

Friz'el (frĭz''l), *n.* (*Firearms*) A movable furrowed piece of steel struck by the flint, to throw sparks into the pan, in an early form of flintlock. *Knight.*

Fri-zette' (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *frisette* curl.] A curl of hair or silk; a pad of frizzed hair or silk worn by women under the hair to stuff it out.

Frizz (frĭz), *v. t. & n.* See FRIZ, *v. t. & n.*

Friz'zle (frĭz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Dim. of *friz.*] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz; to crinkle. *Gay.*
To frizzle up, to crinkle or crisp excessively.

Friz'zle, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped. *Milton.*

Friz'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* One who frizzles.

Friz'zly (-zlў), } *a.* Curled or crisped; as, *frizzly*
Friz'zy (-zў), } hair.

Fro (frō), *adv.* [OE. *fra, fro,* adv. & prep., Icel. *frā,* akin to Dan. *fra* from, E. *from.* See FROM.] From; away; back or backward; — now used only in opposition to the word *to,* in the phrase *to and fro,* that is, *to and from.* See *To and fro,* under To. *Milton.*

Fro, *prep.* From. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *frocus, froccus, flocus, floccus,* fr. L. *floccus* a flock of wool; hence orig., a flocky cloth or garment; cf. L. *flaccus* flabby, E. *flaccid.*] 1. A loose outer garment; especially, a gown forming a part of European modern costume for women and children; also, a coarse shirtlike garment worn by some workmen over their other clothes; a smock frock; as, a marketman's *frock.*
2. A coarse gown worn by monks or friars, and supposed to take the place of all, or nearly all, other garments. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head at pleasure, and is girded by a cord.
Frock coat, a body coat for men, usually double-breasted, the skirts not being in one piece with the body, but sewed on so as to be somewhat full. — **Smock frock.** See in the Vocabulary.

Frock, *v. t.* 1. To clothe in a frock.
2. To make a monk of. Cf. UNFROCK.

Frocked (frŏkt), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

Frock'less (frŏk'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a frock.

Froe (frō), *n.* [See FROW.] A dirty woman; a slattern; a frow. [*Obs.*] "Raging frantic *froes.*" *Drayton.*

Froe, *n.* [See FROW the tool.] An iron cleaver or splitting tool; a frow. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga, frocga* a frog (in sense 1); akin to D. *vorsch,* OHG. *frosk,* G. *frosch,* Icel. *froskr, fraukr,* Sw. & Dan. *frö.*] 1. (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious animal of the genus *Rana* and related genera, of many species. Frogs swim rapidly, and take long leaps on land. Many of the species utter loud notes in the springtime.

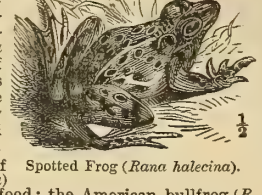
Spotted Frog (*Rana halecina*). 1/2

☞ The edible frog of Europe (*Rana esculenta*) is extensively used as food; the American bullfrog (*R. Catesbiana*) is remarkable for its great size and loud voice.
2. [Perh. akin to E. *fork,* cf. *frush* frog of a horse.] (*Anat.*) The triangular prominence of the hoof, in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse, and other animals; the fourchette.
3. (*Railroads*) A supporting plate having raised ribs that form continuations of the rails, to guide the wheels where one track branches from another or crosses it.

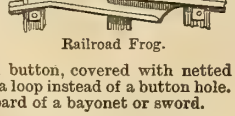
Railroad Frog.

4. [Cf. Pg. *froco* tuft of wool or silk, L. *floccus,* E. *frock.*] An oblong cloak button, covered with netted thread, and fastening into a loop instead of a button hole.
5. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.
Cross frog (*Railroads*), a frog adapted for tracks that cross at right angles. — **Frog cheese,** a popular name for a large puffball. — **Frog eater,** one who eats frogs; — a term of contempt applied to a Frenchman by the vulgar class of English. — **Frog fly.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Frog hopper.* — **Frog hopper** (*Zoöl.*), a small, leaping, hemipterous insect living on plants. The larvæ are inclosed in a frothy liquid called *cuckoo spit* or *frog spit.* — **Frog lily** (*Bot.*), the yellow water lily (*Nuphar*). — **Frog spit** (*Zoöl.*), the frothy exudation of the frog hopper; — called also *frog spittle.* See *Cuckoo spit,* under CUCKOO.

Frog (frŏg), *v. t.* To ornament or fasten (a coat, etc.) with frogs. See FROG, *n.,* 4.

Frog'bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European plant (*Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*), floating on still water and propagating itself by runners. It has roundish leaves and small white flowers. (*b*) An American plant (*Limnobium Spongia*), with similar habits.

Frog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See ANGLER, *n.,* 2. (*b*) An oceanic fish of the genus *Antennarius* or *Pterophrynoides;* — called also *mousefish* and *toadfish.*

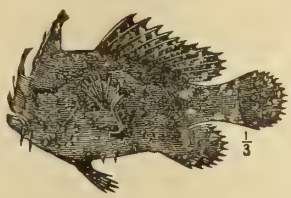
Frogfish (*Pterophrynoides histrio*). 1/3

Frogged (frŏgd), *a.* Provided or ornamented with frogs; as, a *frogged* coat. See FROG, *n.,* 4. *Ld. Lytton.*

Frog'gy (-gў), *a.* Abounding in frogs. *Sherwood.*

Frog'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of Asiatic and East Indian birds of the genus *Batrachostomus* (family *Podargidæ*); — so called from their very broad, flat bills.

Head of Eared Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus auritus*). 1/3

Frog's'-bit' (frŏgz'bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Frogbit.

Frog'shell' (frŏg'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of marine gastropod shells, belonging to *Ranella* and allied genera.

Froise (froiz), *n.* [OE. *froise,* cf. F. *froisser* to bruise, E. *frush* to bruise.] A kind of pancake. See 1st FRAISE. [Written also *fraise.*] *Johnson.*

Frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* [D. *vroolijk;* akin to G. *frölich,* fr. *froh,* OHG. *frō,* Dan. *fro,* OS. *frāh,* cf. Icel. *frār* swift; all perh. akin to Skr. *pru* to spring up.] Full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks; frolicsome; gay; merry.
The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*
The gay, the *frolic,* and the loud. *Waller.*

Frol'ic, *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or of gayety and mirth.
He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*
2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in lively play, or in dancing; a merrymaking.

Frol'ic, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FROLICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FROLICKING.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to indulge in frolicsome play; to sport.
Hither, come hither, and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson.*

Frol'ic-ful (-ĭk-fụl), *a.* Frolicsome. [*R.*]

Frol'ick-y (-ĭk-ў), *a.* Frolicsome. [*Obs.*] *Richardson.*

Frol'ic-ly, *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gayety. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Frol'ic-some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.
Old England, who takes a *frolicsome* brain fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors. *Sir W. Scott.*
— Frol'ic-some-ly, *adv.* — **Frol'ic-some-ness,** *n.*

From (frŏm), *prep.* [AS. *fram, from;* akin to OS. *fram* out, OHG. & Icel. *fram* forward, Sw. *fram,* Dan. *frem,* Goth. *fram* from, prob. akin to E. *forth.* √202. Cf. FRO, FOREMOST.] Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; — used whenever departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, etc., or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, etc., are to be expressed. It is construed with, and indicates, the point of space or time at which the action, state, etc., are regarded as setting out or beginning; also, less frequently, the source, the cause, the occasion, out of which anything proceeds; — the antithesis and correlative of *to;* as, it is one hundred miles *from* Boston to Springfield; he took his sword *from* his side; light proceeds *from* the sun; separate the coarse wool *from* the fine; men have all sprung *from* Adam, and often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse; the merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds; men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony.
Experience *from* the time past to the time present. *Bacon.*
The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*
From high Mæonia's rocky shores I came. *Addison.*
If the wind blow any way *from* shore. *Shak.*
☞ *From* sometimes denotes *away from, remote from, inconsistent with.* "Anything so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing." *Shak. From,* when joined with another preposition or an adverb, gives an opportunity for abbreviating the sentence. "There followed him great multitudes of people . . . *from* [the land] *beyond* Jordan." *Matt.* iv. 25. In certain constructions, as *from forth, from out,* etc., the ordinary and more obvious arrangement is inverted, the sense being more distinctly *forth from, out from,* — *from* being virtually the governing preposition, and the other word the adverb. See *From off,* under OFF, *adv.,* and *From afar,* under AFAR, *adv.*
Sudden partings such as press
The life *from out* young hearts. *Byron.*

From'ward (frŏm'wẽrd), **From'wards** (-wẽrdz), *prep.* [AS. *framweard* about to depart. Cf. FROWARD.] Away from; — the contrary of *toward.* [*Obs.*]
Towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

Frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons, frondis,* a leafy branch, foliage.] (*Bot.*) The organ formed by the combination or union into one body of stem and leaf, and often bearing the fructification; as, the *frond* of a fern or of a lichen or seaweed; also, the peculiar leaf of a palm tree.

Frond of a fern, *Polypodium.*

Fron-da'tion (frŏn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frondatio,* from *frons.* See FROND.] The act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches; a kind of pruning. *Evelyn.*

‖ **Fronde** (frōnd), *n.* [F.] (*F. Hist.*) A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV., who opposed the government, and made war upon the court party.

Frond'ed (frŏnd'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with fronds. "*Fronded* palms." *Whittier.*

Fron'dent (frŏn'dent), *a.* [L. *frondens,* p. pr. of *frondere* to put forth leaves. See FROND.] Covered with leaves; leafy; as, a *frondent* tree. [*R.*]

Fron-desce' (frŏn-dĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *frondescere,* inchoative fr. *frondere.* See FRONDENT.] To unfold leaves, as plants.

Fron-des'cence (-dĕs'ens), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (*b*) The act of bursting into leaf. *Milne. Martyn.*

‖ **Fron'deur'** (frŏn'dẽr'), *n.* [F.] (*F. Hist.*) A member of the Fronde.

Fron-dif'er-ous (frŏn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frondifer; frons* a leafy branch + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *frondifère.*] Producing fronds.

Frond'let (frŏnd'lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A very small frond, or distinct portion of a compound frond.

Fron-dose' (frŏn-dōs' *or* frŏn'dōs'), *a.* [L. *frondosus* leafy.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Frond bearing; resembling a frond; having a simple expansion not separable into stem and leaves. (*b*) Leafy. *Gray.*

Fron'dous (frŏn'dŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Frondose. [*R.*]

‖ **Frons** (frŏnz), *n.* [L., front.] (*Anat.*) The forehead; the part of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex.

Front (frŭnt), *n.* [F. *front* forehead, L. *frons, frontis;* perh. akin to E. *brow.*] 1. The forehead or brow; the part of the face above the eyes; sometimes, also, the whole face.
Bless'd with his father's *front,* his mother's tongue. *Pope.*
Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled *front.* *Shak.*
His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*
2. The forehead, countenance, or personal presence, as expressive of character or temper, and especially, of boldness of disposition, sometimes of impudence; seeming; as, a bold *front;* a hardened *front.*
With smiling *fronts* encountering. *Shak.*
The inhabitants showed a bold *front.* *Macaulay.*
3. The part or surface of anything which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore or forward part; the foremost rank; the van; — the opposite to *back* or *rear;* as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.
Had he his hurts before?
Ay, on the *front.* *Shak.*
4. A position directly before the face of a person, or before the foremost part of a thing; as, in *front* of a person, of the troops, or of a house.
5. The most conspicuous part.
The very head and *front* of my offending. *Shak.*
6. That which covers the foremost part of the head; a front piece of false hair worn by women.
Like any plain Miss Smith's, who wears a *front.* *Mrs. Browning.*
7. The beginning. "Summer's *front.*" *Shak.*
Bastioned front (*Mil.*), a curtain connecting two half bastions. — **Front door,** the door in the front wall of a building, usually the principal entrance. — **Front of fortification,** the works constructed upon any one side of a polygon. *Farrow.* — **Front of operations,** all that part of the field of operations in front of the successive positions occupied by the army as it moves forward. *Farrow.* — **To come to the front,** to attain prominence or leadership.

Front, *a.* Of or relating to the front or forward part; having a position in front; foremost; as, a *front* view.

Front, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRONTING.] 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to meet in a hostile manner.
You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane. *Shak.*
2. To appear before; to meet.
[Enid] daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendor. *Tennyson.*
3. To face toward; to have the front toward; to confront; as, the house *fronts* the street.
And then suddenly *front* the changed reality. *J. Morley.*
4. To stand opposed or opposite to, or over against; as, his house *fronts* the church.
5. To adorn in front; to supply a front to; as, to *front* a house with marble; to *front* a head with laurel.
Yonder walls, that pertly *front* your town. *Shak.*

Front, *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front in any direction; as, the house *fronts* toward the east.

Front'age (-ăj), *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot; extent of front.

Fron'tal (frŏn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *frontal.*] Belonging to the front part; being in front; esp. (*Anat.*), of or pertaining to the forehead or the anterior part of the roof of the brain case; as, the *frontal* bones.

Fron'tal, *n.* [F. *frontal, fronteau,* OF. *frontel, frontal,* L. *frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet. See FRONT.] 1. Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet; as: (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) (*Mil.*) The metal face guard of a soldier.

2. (*Arch.*) A little pediment over a door or window.

3. (*Eccl.*) A movable, decorative member in metal, carved wood, or, commonly, in rich stuff or in embroidery, covering the front of the altar. Frontals are usually changed according to the different ceremonies.

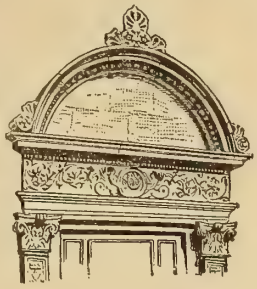

Frontal (*Arch.*), Church of the Orfani, Venice.

4. (*Med.*) A medicament or application for the forehead. [*Obs.*] *Quincy.*

5. (*Anat.*) The frontal bone, or one of the two frontal bones, of the cranium.

Frontal hammer *or* **helve,** a forge hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a "tongue" immediately in front of the hammer head. *Raymond.*

Fron'tate (frŏn'tāt), } *a.* Growing broader and broad-
Fron'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } er, as a leaf; truncate.

Front'ed (frŭnt'ĕd), *a.* Formed with a front; drawn up in line. "*Fronted* brigades." *Milton.*

Fron'tier (frŏn'tēr; 277), *n.* [F. *frontière*, LL. *frontaria*. See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country or an unsettled region; the marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country; as, the *frontier* of civilization.

2. (*Fort.*) An outwork. [*Obs.*]

Palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets. *Shak.*

Fron'tier, *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.

2. Of or relating to a frontier. "*Frontier* experience." *W. Irving.*

Fron'tier, *v. i.* To constitute or form a frontier; to have a frontier; — with *on.* [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Fron'tiered (-tērd), *p. a.* Placed on the frontiers. [*R.*]

Fron'tiers-man (frŏn'tērz-*man or* frŏn-tērz'-), *n.*; *pl.* FRONTIERSMEN (-mĕn). A man living on the frontier.

‖ **Fron'ti-gnac'** (frŏn'tĭ-nyăk'), **Fron'ti'gnan'** (frŏn'tē'nyäN'), *n.* [So called from *Frontignan*, a town in Southern France.] **1.** A sweet muscadine wine made in Frontignan (Languedoc), France.

2. (*Bot.*) A grape of many varieties and colors.

Front'ing-ly (frŭnt'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a fronting or facing position; opposingly.

Fron'tin-iac' (frŏn'tĭn-yăk'), *n.* See FRONTIGNAC.

Fron'tis-piece (frŏn'tĭs-pēs), *n.* [F. *frontispice*, LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, fr. L. *frons* front + *spicere, specere*, to look at, view: cf. It. *frontispizio*. See FRONT, and SPY.] The part which first meets the eye; as: (*a*) (*Arch.*) The principal front of a building. [*Obs.* or *R.*] (*b*) An ornamental figure or illustration fronting the first page, or titlepage, of a book; formerly, the titlepage itself.

Front'less (frŭnt'lĕs), *a.* Without face or front; shameless; not diffident; impudent. [*Obs.*] "*Frontless* vice." *Dryden.* "*Frontless* flattery." *Pope.*

Front'less-ly, *adv.* Shamelessly; impudently. [*Obs.*]

Front'let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet* brow band, dim. of *frontel, frontal.* See FRONTAL, *n.*] **1.** A frontal or brow band; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut.* vi. 8.

2. A frown (likened to a frontlet). [*R.* & *Poetic*]

What makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown. *Shak.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The margin of the head, behind the bill of birds, often bearing rigid bristles.

Fron'to- (frŏn'tō-). [L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.] (*Anat.*) A combining form signifying *relating to the forehead* or *the frontal bone;* as, *fronto*-parietal, relating to the frontal and the parietal bones; *fronto*-nasal, etc.

‖ **Fron'ton'** (frŏn'tôN'), *n.* [F., a pediment. See FRONT.] (*Arch.*) Same as FRONTAL, 2.

Frop'pish (frŏp'pĭsh), *a.* [Cf. FRAP, FRAPE.] Peevish; froward. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Frore (frōr), *adv.* [See FRORN.] Frostily. [*Obs.*]

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire. *Milton.*

Frorn (frōrn), *p. a.* [AS. *froren*, p. p. of *freósan* to freeze. See FREEZE.] Frozen. [*Obs.*]

Well nigh *frorn* I feel. *Spenser.*

Fro'ry (frō'rȳ), *a.* [AS. *freórig.* See FRORN.] **1.** Frozen; stiff with cold. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Covered with a froth like hoarfrost. [*Archaic*]

The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer. *Fairfax.*

Frost (frôst; 115), *n.* [OE. *frost, forst*, AS. *forst, frost*, fr. *freósan* to freeze; akin to D. *vorst*, G., OHG., Icel., Dan., & Sw. *frost.* √18. See FREEZE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of freezing; — applied chiefly to the congelation of water; congelation of fluids.

2. The state or temperature of the air which occasions congelation, or the freezing of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.* *Shak.*

3. Frozen dew; — called also *hoarfrost* or *white frost.*

He scattereth the hoar*frost* like ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

4. Coldness or insensibility of temperament; harsh, stern, or repulsive manner; severity or rigidity of character. [*R.*]

It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Sir W. Scott.*

Black frost, cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of hoarfrost. — **Frost bearer** (*Physics*), a philosophical instrument illustrating the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus. — **Frost grape** (*Bot.*), an American grape, with very small, acid berries. — **Frost lamp,** a lamp placed below the oil tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil limpid on cold nights; — used especially in lighthouses. *Knight.* — **Frost nail,** a nail with a sharp head driven into a horse's shoe to keep him from slipping. — **Frost smoke,** an appearance resembling smoke, caused by congelation of vapor in the atmosphere in time of severe cold.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity: it is the *frost smoke* of arctic winters. *Kane.*

— **Frost valve,** a valve to drain the portion of a pipe, hydrant, pump, etc., where water would be liable to freeze. — **Jack Frost,** a popular personification of frost.

Frost (frŏst; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROSTING.] **1.** To injure by frost; to freeze, as plants.

2. To cover with hoarfrost; to produce a surface resembling frost upon, as upon cake, metals, or glass.

While with a hoary light she *frosts* the ground. *Wordsworth.*

3. To roughen or sharpen, as the nail heads or calks of horseshoes, so as to fit them for frosty weather.

Frost'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The golden plover.

Frost'bite' (-bīt'), *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body, as the ears or nose. *Kane.*

Frost'bite', *v. t.* To expose to the effect of frost, or a frosty air; to blight or nip with frost.

My wife up and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys.*

Frost'-bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *p. a.* Nipped, withered, or injured, by frost or freezing.

Frost'-blite' (-blīt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Atriplex*; orache. *Gray.* (*b*) The lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*). *Dr. Prior.*

Frost'ed, *a.* Covered with hoarfrost or anything resembling hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frost-bitten; as, a *frosted* cake; *frosted* glass.

Frosted work is introduced as a foil or contrast to burnished work. *Knight.*

Frost'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tomcod; — so called because it is abundant on the New England coast in autumn at about the commencement of frost.

Frostfish (*Microgadus tomcod*).

See TOMCOD. (*b*) The smelt. [*Local, U. S.*] (*c*) A name applied in New Zealand to the scabbard fish (*Lepidotus*) valued as a food fish.

Frost'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

Frost'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

Frost'ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar and beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc.

2. A lusterless finish of metal or glass; the process of producing such a finish.

Frost'less, *a.* Free from frost; as, a *frostless* winter.

Frost'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American species of rockrose (*Helianthemum Canadense*), sometimes used in medicine as an astringent or aromatic tonic.

☞ It has large yellow flowers which are often sterile, and later it has abundant but inconspicuous flowers which bear seed. It is so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root; — called also *frostwort.*

Frost'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The figurework, often fantastic and delicate, which moisture sometimes forms in freezing, as upon a window pane or a flagstone.

Frost'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as FROSTWEED.

Frost'y (-ȳ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *fyrstig.*] **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost; having power to congeal water; cold; freezing; as, a *frosty* night.

2. Covered with frost; as, the grass is *frosty.*

3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. *Johnson.*

4. Appearing as if covered with hoarfrost; white; gray-haired; as, a *frosty* head. *Shak.*

Frote (frōt), *v. t.* [F. *frotter.*] To rub or wear by rubbing; to chafe. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Fro'ter-er (frō'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who frotes; one who rubs or chafes. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Froth (frŏth; 115), *n.* [OE. *frothe*, Icel. *froða*; akin to Dan. *fraade*, Sw. *fradga*, AS. *āfreoðan* to froth.] **1.** The bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva caused by disease or nervous excitement.

2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; rhetoric without thought. *Johnson.*

It was a long speech, but all *froth.* *L'Estrange.*

3. Light, unsubstantial matter. *Tusser.*

Froth insect (*Zoöl.*), the cuckoo spit, or frog hopper; — called also *froth spit, froth worm*, and *froth fly.* — **Froth spit.** See *Cuckoo spit*, under CUCKOO.

Froth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROTHED (frŏtht; 115); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROTHING.] **1.** To cause to foam.

2. To spit, vent, or eject, as froth.

He . . . *froths* treason at his mouth. *Dryden.*

Is your spleen *frothed* out, or have ye more? *Tennyson.*

3. To cover with froth; as, a horse *froths* his chain.

Froth, *v. i.* To throw up or out spume, foam, or bubbles; to foam; as, beer *froths;* a horse *froths.*

Froth'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a frothy manner.

Froth'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frothy.

Froth'ing, *n.* Exaggerated declamation; rant.

Froth'less, *a.* Free from froth.

Froth'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* FROTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FROTHIEST.] **1.** Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

2. Not firm or solid; soft; unstable. *Bacon.*

3. Of the nature of froth; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, a *frothy* speaker or harangue. *Tillotson.*

Frounce (frouns), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROUNCED (frounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROUNCING (froun'sĭng).] [OE. *frouncen, fronsen*, to fold, wrinkle, OF. *froncier*, F. *froncer*, perh. fr. an assumed LL. *frontiare* to wrinkle the forehead, L. *frons* forehead. See FRONT, and cf. FLOUNCE part of a dress.] To gather into or adorn with plaits, as a dress; to form wrinkles in or upon; to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Not tricked and *frounced*, as she was wont. *Milton*

Frounce, *v. i.* To form wrinkles in the forehead; to manifest displeasure; to frown. [*Obs.*]

The Commons *frounced* and stormed. *Holland.*

Frounce, *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a flounce; — also, a frown. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. An affection in hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Booth.*

Frounce'less, *a.* Without frounces. *Rom. of R.*

Frou'zy (frou'zȳ), *a.* [Prov. E. *frouzy* froward, peevish, offensive to the eye or smell; cf. *froust* a musty smell, *frouse* to rumple, *frouze* to curl, and E. *frounce, frowy.*] Fetid; musty; rank; disordered and offensive to the smell or sight; slovenly; dingy. See FROWZY. "Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps." *Swift.*

Frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw*; akin to G. *frau* woman, wife, Goth. *fráuja* master, lord, AS. *freá.*] **1.** A woman; especially, a Dutch or German woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A dirty woman; a slattern. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Frow (frō), *n.* [Cf. FROWER.] A cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block; a frower.

Frow (frou), *a.* Brittle. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Fro'ward (frō'wẽrd), *a.* [*Fro* + *-ward.* See FRO, and cf. FROMWARD.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; disobedient; peevish; as, a *froward* child.

A *froward* man soweth strife. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

A *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; obstinate; petulant; cross; peevish. See PERVERSE.

— **Fro'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **Fro'ward-ness,** *n.*

Frow'er (frō'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. *frow* a frower, and Prov. E. *frommard.*] A tool. See 2d FROW. *Tusser.*

Frow'ey (frou'ȳ), *a.* [See FROWY, *a.*] (*Carp.*) Working smoothly, or without splitting; — said of timber.

Frown (froun), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROWNED (fround); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROWNING.] [OF. *froignier*, F. *frogner*, in *se refrogner, se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown; perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. It. *infrigno* wrinkled, frowning, Prov. It. *frignare* to cringe the face, to make a wry face, dial. Sw. *fryna* to make a wry face.] **1.** To contract the brow in displeasure, severity, or sternness; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look.

The *frowning* wrinkle of her brow. *Shak.*

2. To manifest displeasure or disapprobation; to look with disfavor or threateningly; to lower; as, polite society *frowns* upon rudeness.

The sky doth *frown* and lower upon our army. *Shak.*

Frown, *v. t.* To repress or repel by expressing displeasure or disapproval; to rebuke with a look; as, *frown* the impudent fellow into silence.

Frown, *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the face in displeasure, rebuke, etc.; a sour, severe, or stern look; a scowl.

His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

Her very *frowns* are fairer far
Than smiles of other maidens are. *H. Coleridge.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the *frowns* of Providence; the *frowns* of Fortune.

Frown'ing-ly, *adv.* In a frowning manner.

Frown'y (-ȳ), *a.* Frowning; scowling. [*Obs.*]

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Frow'y (frou'ȳ), *a.* [Cf. FROWZY, FROUZY.] Musty; rancid; as, *frowy* butter. "*Frowy* feed." *Spenser.*

Frow'zy (-zȳ), *a.* [See FROUZY.] Slovenly; unkempt; untidy; frouzy. "With head all *frowzy.*" *Spenser.*

The *frowzy* soldiers' wives hanging out clothes. *W. D. Howells.*

Froze (frōz), *imp.* of FREEZE.

Fro'zen (frō'z'n), *a.* **1.** Congealed with cold; affected by freezing; as, a *frozen* brook.

They warmed their *frozen* feet. *Dryden.*

2. Subject to frost, or to long and severe cold; chilly; as, the *frozen* north; the *frozen* zones.

3. Cold-hearted; unsympathetic; unyielding. [*R.*]

Be not ever *frozen*, coy. *T. Carew.*

Fro'zen-ness, *n.* A state of being frozen.

Frub'ish (frŭb'ĭsh), *v. t.* [See FURBISH.] To rub up, to furbish. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Fruc'ted (frŭk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit. See FRUIT.] (*Her.*) Bearing fruit; — said of a tree or plant so represented upon an escutcheon. *Cussans*

Fruc-tes'cence (frŭk-tĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] (*Bot.*) The maturing or ripening of fruit. [*R.*] *Martyn.*

Fruc-tic'u-lose' (frŭk-tĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* Fruitful; full of fruit.

‖ **Fruc'ti'dor'** (frŭk'tē'dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* fruit.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar; — commencing August 18, and ending September 16. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Fruc-tif'er-ous (frŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *fructifère.*] Bearing or producing fruit. *Boyle.*

Fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fructificatio:* cf. F. *fructification.*] **1.** The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.

The prevalent *fructification* of plants. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The collective organs by which a plant

produces its fruit, or seeds, or reproductive spores. (*b*) The process of producing fruit, or seeds, or spores.

Fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [F. *fructifier*, L. *fructificare; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (only in comp.), akin to L. *facere* to make. See FRUIT, and FACT.] To bear fruit. "Causeth the earth to *fructify*." *Beveridge.*

Fruc'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRUCTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRUCTIFYING.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

Fruc-tose' (frŭk-tōs' *or* frŭk'tōs'), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] (*Chem.*) Fruit sugar; levulose. [*R.*]

Fruc'tu-a-ry (frŭk'tŭ-ă-rȳ; 135), *n.; pl.* FRUCTUARIES (-rĭz). [L. *fructuarius*.] One who enjoys the profits, income, or increase of anything.

Kings are not proprietors nor *fructuaries*. *Prynne.*

Fruc'tu-a'tion (frŭk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Produce; fruit. [*R.*]

Fruc'tu-ous (frŭk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructuosus:* cf. F. *fructueux*.] Fruitful; productive; profitable. [*Obs.*]

Nothing *fructuous* or profitable. *Chaucer.*

—Fruc'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* **—Fruc'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Fruc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *fruī*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy. See FRUIT, *n.*] Use; fruition; enjoyment. [*Obs.*]

Cotgrave.

Frue' van'ner (frŭ' văn'nẽr). [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Mining*) A moving, inclined, endless apron on which ore is concentrated by a current of water; a kind of buddle.

Fru'gal (frū'gal), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate, the dative of *frux, frugis*, fruit, akin to E. *fruit:* cf. F. *frugal*. See FRUIT, *n.*] **1.** Economical in the use or appropriation of resources; not wasteful or lavish; wise in the expenditure or application of force, materials, time, etc.; characterized by frugality; sparing; economical; saving; as, a *frugal* housekeeper; *frugal* of time.

I oft admire
How Nature, wise and *frugal*, could commit
Such disproportions. *Milton.*

2. Obtained by, or appropriate to, economy; as, a *frugal* fortune. "*Frugal* fare." *Dryden.*

Fru-gal'i-ty (frū-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* FRUGALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *frugalitas:* cf. F. *frugalité*.] **1.** The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; that careful management of anything valuable which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; thrift; — opposed to *extravagance*.

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits. *Burke.*

2. A sparing use; sparingness; as, *frugality* of praise.

Syn. — Economy; parsimony. See ECONOMY.

Fru'gal-ly (frū'gal-lȳ), *adv.* Thriftily; prudently.

Fru'gal-ness, *n.* Quality of being frugal; frugality.

Fru-gif'er-ous (frū-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frugifer; frux, frugis*, fruit + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *frugifère*.] Producing fruit; fruitful; fructiferous. *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Fru-giv'o-ra** (-jĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRUGIVOROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) The fruit bats; a group of the Cheiroptera, comprising the bats which live on fruits. See *Fruit bat*, under FRUIT.

Fru-giv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis*, fruit + *vorare* to devour: cf. F. *frugivore*.] Feeding on fruit, as birds and other animals. *Pennant.*

Fruit (frut), *n.* [OE. *fruit, frut*, F. *fruit*, from L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, from *fruī*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy; akin to E. *brook*, v. t. See BROOK, *v. t.*, and cf. FRUCTIFY, FRUGAL.] **1.** Whatever is produced for the nourishment or enjoyment of man or animals by the processes of vegetable growth, as corn, grass, cotton, flax, etc.; — commonly used in the plural.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. *Ex.* xxiii. 10.

2. (*Hort.*) The pulpy, edible seed vessels of certain plants, especially those grown on branches above ground, as apples, oranges, grapes, melons, berries, etc. See 3.

3. (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary of a flowering plant, with its contents and whatever parts are consolidated with it.

☞ Fruits are classified as *fleshy, drupaceous*, and *dry*. *Fleshy fruits* include berries, gourds, and melons, orangelike fruits and pomes; *drupaceous fruits* are stony within and fleshy without, as peaches, plums, and cherries; and *dry fruits* are further divided into *achenes, follicles, legumes, capsules, nuts*, and several other kinds.

4. (*Bot.*) The spore cases or conceptacles of flowerless plants, as of ferns, mosses, algæ, etc., with the spores contained in them.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown. *Shak.*

6. That which is produced; the effect or consequence of any action; advantageous or desirable product or result; disadvantageous or evil consequence or effect; as, the *fruits* of labor, of self-denial, of intemperance.

The *fruit* of rashness. *Shak.*

What I obtained was the *fruit* of no bargain. *Burke.*

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. *Is.* iii. 10.

The *fruits* of this education became visible. *Macaulay.*

Collared Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*).

☞ *Fruit* is frequently used adjectively, signifying *of, for*, or *pertaining to* a *fruit* or *fruits;* as, *fruit* bud; *fruit* frame; *fruit* jar; *fruit* knife; *fruit* loft; *fruit* show; *fruit* stall; *fruit* tree; etc.

Fruit bat (*Zoöl.*), one of the Frugivora; — called also *fruit-eating bat*. — **Fruit bud** (*Bot.*), a bud that produces fruit; — in most plants the same as the flower bud. — **Fruit dot** (*Bot.*), a collection of fruit cases, as in ferns. See SORUS. — **Fruit fly** (*Zoöl.*), a small dipterous insect of the genus *Drosophila*, which lives in fruit, in the larval state. — **Fruit jar**, a jar for holding preserved fruit, usually made of glass or earthenware. — **Fruit pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of pigeons of the family *Carpophagidæ*, inhabiting India, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. They feed largely upon fruit, and are noted for their beautiful colors. — **Fruit sugar** (*Chem.*), a kind of sugar occurring, naturally formed, in many ripe fruits, and in honey; levulose. The name is also, though rarely, applied to *invert sugar*, or to the natural mixture of dextrose and levulose resembling it, and found in fruits and honey. — **Fruit tree** (*Hort.*), a tree cultivated for its edible fruit. — **Fruit worm** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of insect larvæ which live in the interior of fruit. They are mostly small species of Lepidoptera and Diptera. — **Small fruits** (*Hort.*), currants, raspberries, strawberries, etc.

Fruit (frut), *v. i.* To bear fruit. *Chesterfield.*

Fruit'age (frut'ăj; 48), *n.* [F. *fruitage*.] **1.** Fruit, collectively; fruit, in general; fruitery.

The trees . . . ambrosial *fruitage* bear. *Milton.*

2. Product or result of any action; effect, good or ill.

Fruit'er (-ẽr), *n.* A ship for carrying fruit.

Fruit'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fruitier*.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Fruit'er-ess, *n.* A woman who sells fruit.

Fruit'er-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* FRUITERIES (-ĭz). [F. *fruiterie* place where fruit is kept, in OF. also, fruitage.] **1.** Fruit, taken collectively; fruitage. *J. Philips.*

2. A repository for fruit. *Johnson.*

Fruit'es-tere (frut'ĕs-tār), *n.* A fruiteress. [*Obs.*]

Fruit'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific; fertile; liberal; bountiful; as, a *fruitful* tree, or season, or soil; a *fruitful* wife. **—Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* **—Fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

Be *fruitful* and multiply and replenish the earth. *Gen.* i. 28.

[Nature] By disburdening grows
More *fruitful*. *Milton.*

The great *fruitfulness* of the poet's fancy. *Addison.*

Syn. — Fertile; prolific; productive; fecund; plentiful; rich; abundant; plenteous. See FERTILE.

Fruit'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, fruit.

Fruit'ing, *n.* The bearing of fruit.

Fru-i'tion (frū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *fruition*, L. *fruitio*, enjoyment, fr. L. *frui*, p. p. *fruitus*, to use or enjoy. See FRUIT, *n.*] Use or possession of anything, especially such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; pleasure derived from possession or use. "Capacity of *fruition*." *Rogers.* "Godlike *fruition*." *Milton.*

Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shak.*

Fru'i-tive (frū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See FRUITION.] Enjoying; possessing. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Fruit'less (frut'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren; destitute of offspring; as, a *fruitless* tree or shrub; a *fruitless* marriage. *Shak.*

2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton.*

Syn. — Useless; barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain; idle; profitless. See USELESS.

— Fruit'less-ly, *adv.* **— Fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

Fruit'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; also, fruitful. *Dickens.*

Fru'men-ta'ceous (frū'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum* corn or grain, from the root of *frux* fruit: cf. F. *frumentacé*. See FRUGAL.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Fru'men-ta'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentarius*.] Of or pertaining to wheat or grain. [*R.*] *Coles.*

Fru'men-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frumentatio*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A largess of grain bestowed upon the people, to quiet them when uneasy.

Fru'men-ty (frū'mĕn-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *fromentée*, fr. L. *frumentum*. See FRUMENTACEOUS.] Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc. [Written also *furmenty* and *furmity*.] *Halliwell.*

Frump (frŭmp), *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. E. *frumple* to wrinkle, ruffle, D. *frommelen*.] To insult; to flout; to mock; to snub. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Frump, *n.* **1.** A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct; a gibe or flout. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A cross, old-fashioned person; esp., an old woman; a gossip. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Frump'er (-ẽr), *n.* A mocker. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Frump'ish, *a.* **1.** Cross-tempered; scornful. [*Obs.*]

2. Old-fashioned, as a woman's dress.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish*. *Foote.*

Frush (frŭsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise. Cf. FROISE.] To batter; to break in pieces. [*Obs.*]

I like thine armor well;
I'll *frush* it and unlock the rivets all. *Shak.*

Frush, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; crisp.

Frush, *n.* Noise; clatter; crash. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Frush, *n.* [Cf. OE. *frosch, frosk*, a frog (the animal), G. *frosch* frog (the animal), also carney or lampass of horses. See FROG, *n.*, 2.] **1.** (*Far.*) The frog of a horse's foot.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; — also called *thrush*.

Frus'tra-ble (frŭs'trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *frustrabilis:* cf. F. *frustrable*.] Capable of being frustrated or defeated.

Frus-tra'ne-ous (frŭs-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See FRUSTRATE, *a.*] Vain: useless; unprofitable. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus*, p. p. of *frustrare, frustrari*, to deceive, frustrate, fr. *frustra* in vain, without effect, in error, prob. for *fruditra* and akin to *fraus*, E. *fraud*.] Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; nugatory; of no effect. "Our *frustrate* search." *Shak.*

Frus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRUSTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRUSTRATING.] **1.** To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose; to disappoint; to defeat; to baffle; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end and *frustrate* thine? *Milton.*

2. To make null; to nullify; to render invalid or of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Syn. — To balk; thwart; foil; baffle; defeat.

Frus'trate-ly (frŭs'trāt-lȳ), *adv.* In vain. [*Obs.*] *Vicars.*

Frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frustratio:* cf. OF. *frustration*.] The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's designs.

Frus'tra-tive (frŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Frus'tra-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *frustratorius:* cf. F. *frustratoire*.] Making void; rendering null; as, a *frustratory* appeal. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Frus'tule (-tūl; 135), *n.* [L. *frustulum*, dim. fr. *frustum* a piece: cf. F. *frustule*.] (*Bot.*) The siliceous shell of a diatom. It is composed of two valves, one overlapping the other, like a pill box and its cover.

Frus'tu-lent (-tū-lent; 135), *a.* [L. *frustulentus*. See FRUSTULE.] Abounding in fragments. [*R.*]

‖ **Frus'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. FRUSTA (-tȧ), E. FRUSTUMS (-tŭmz). [L. *frustum* piece, bit.]

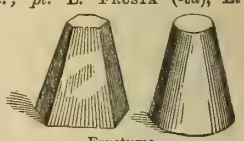

Frustums.

1. (*Geom.*) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, etc., between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other.

2. (*Arch.*) One of the drums of the shaft of a column.

Frut'age (frut'ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. FRUITAGE.] **1.** A picture of fruit; decoration by representation of fruit.

The cornices consist of *frutages* and festoons. *Evelyn.*

2. A confection of fruit. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Fru-tes'cent (frū-tĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis*, shrub, bush: cf. F. *frutescent*, L. *fruticescens*, p. pr.] (*Bot.*) Somewhat shrubby in character; imperfectly shrubby, as the American species of Wistaria.

‖ **Fru'tex** (frū'tĕks), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree; a shrub.

Fru'ti-cant (-tĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *fruticans*, p. pr. of *fruticare*, to become bushy, fr. *frutex, fruticis*, shrub.] Full of shoots. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Fru'ti-cose' (frū'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *fruticosus*, from *frutex, fruticis*, shrub.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a shrub or shrubs; branching like a shrub; shrubby; shrublike; as, a *fruticose* stem. *Gray.*

Fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Fruticose. [*R.*]

Fru-tic'u-lose' (frū-tĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *fruticosus* bushy: cf. F. *fruticuleux*.] (*Bot.*) Like, or pertaining to, a small shrub. *Gray.*

Fry (frī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIED (frīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRYING.] [OE. *frien*, F. *frire*, fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry, cf. Gr. φρύγειν, Skr. *bhrajj*. Cf. FRITTER.] To cook in a pan or on a griddle (esp. with the use of fat, butter, or olive oil) by heating over a fire; to cook in boiling lard or fat; as, to *fry* fish; to *fry* doughnuts.

Fry, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo the process of frying; to be subject to the action of heat in a frying pan, or on a griddle, or in a kettle of hot fat.

2. To simmer; to boil. [*Obs.*]

With crackling flames a caldron *fries*. *Dryden.*
The frothy billows *fry*. *Spenser.*

3. To undergo or cause a disturbing action accompanied with a sensation of heat.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

4. To be agitated; to be greatly moved. [*Obs.*]

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry!* *Fairfax.*

Fry, *n.* **1.** A dish of anything fried.

2. A state of excitement; as, to be in a *fry*. [*Colloq.*]

Fry, *n.* [OE. *fri, fry*, seed, descendants, cf. OF. *fraye* spawning, spawn of fishes, little fishes, fr. L. *fricare* to rub (see FRICTION), but cf. also Icel. *fræ, frjō*, seed, Sw. & Dan. *frö*, Goth. *fraiw* seed, descendants.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The young of any fish.

2. A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; young or small things in general.

The *fry* of children young. *Spenser.*

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small *fry*. *Walpole.*

Fry'ing, *n.* The process denoted by the verb *fry*.

Frying pan, an iron pan with a long handle, used for frying meat, vegetables, etc.

Fu'age (fū'ăj; 48), *n.* Same as FUMAGE.

Fu'ar (fū'ẽr), *n.* Same as FEUAR.

Fub (fŭb), **Fubs** (fŭbz), *n.* [Cf. FOB a pocket.] A plump young person or child. [*Obs.*] *Smart.*

Fub, *v. t.* [The same word as *fob* to cheat.] To put off by trickery; to cheat. [*Obs.*]

I have been *fubbed* off, and *fubbed* off, and *fubbed* off, from this day to that day. *Shak.*

Fub'ber-y (-bẽr-ȳ), *n.* Cheating; deception. *Marston.*

Fub'by (-bȳ), } *a.* Flump; chubby;
Fub'sy (-zȳ), } short and stuffy; as, a *fubsy* sofa. [*Eng.*]

A *fubsy*, good-humored, silly . . . old maid. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

Fu'cate (fū'kāt), } *a.* [L. *fucatus*,
Fu'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } p. p. of *fucare* to color, paint, fr. *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show.

‖ **Fuchs** (fōōks), *n.* [G., prop., a fox.] (*German Univ.*) A student of the first year.

Fuchsia.

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ *or* fū'shȧ; 277), *n.; pl.* E. FUCHSIAS (-shăz), L. FUCHSIÆ (-shĭ-ē). [NL.

Named after Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants having elegant drooping flowers, with four sepals, four petals, eight stamens, and a single pistil. They are natives of Mexico and South America. Double-flowered varieties are now common in cultivation.

Fuch'sine (fōōk'sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [Named by the French inventor, from *Fuchs* a fox, the German equivalent of his own name, *Renard*.] (*Chem.*) Aniline red; an artificial coal-tar dyestuff, of a metallic green color superficially, resembling cantharides, but when dissolved forming a brilliant dark red. It consists of a hydrochloride or acetate of rosaniline. See ROSANILINE.

Fu-civ'o-rous (fū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Fucus* + L. *vorare* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating fucus or other seaweeds.

Fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*Fucus* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Properly, belonging to an order of algæ (*Fucoideæ*) which are blackish in color, and produce oöspores which are not fertilized until they have escaped from the conceptacle. The common rockweeds and the gulfweed (*Sargassum*) are fucoid in character. (*b*) In a vague sense, resembling seaweeds, or of the nature of seaweeds.

Fu'coid, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, whether recent or fossil, which resembles a seaweed. See FUCOID, *a.*

Fu-coid'al (fū-koid'al), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Fucoid.

2. (*Geol.*) Containing impressions of fossil fucoids or seaweeds; as, *fucoidal* sandstone.

Fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.; pl.* FUCI (-sī). [L., rock lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, red or purple color, disguise, deceit.] **1.** A paint; a dye; also, false show. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of tough, leathery seaweeds, usually of a dull brownish green color; rockweed.

☞ Formerly most marine algæ were called *fuci*.

Fu'cu-sol (fū'kŭ-sōl), *n.* [*Fucus* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, resembling, and possibly identical with, furfurol, and obtained from fucus, and other seaweeds.

Fud (fŭd), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** The tail of a hare, coney, etc. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Burns.*

2. Woolen waste, for mixing with mungo and shoddy.

Fud'der (-dẽr), *n.* See FODDER, a weight.

Fud'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Perh. formed as a kind of dim. of *full*. Cf. FUZZLE.] To make foolish by drink; to cause to become intoxicated. [*Colloq.*]

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders. *Steele.*

Fud'dle, *v. i.* To drink to excess. [*Colloq.*]

Fud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* A drunkard. [*Colloq.*] *Baxter.*

Fudge (fŭj), *n.* [Cf. Prov. F. *fuche*, *feuche*, an interj. of contempt.] A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; humbug; — often an exclamation of contempt.

Fudge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUDGED (fŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUDGING.] **1.** To make up; to devise; to contrive; to fabricate.

Fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness. *N. Fairfax.*

2. To foist; to interpolate.

That last "suppose" is *fudged* in. *Foote.*

Fudge' wheel' (hwēl'). (*Shoemaking*) A tool for ornamenting the edge of a sole.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Terra del Fuego. — *n.* A native of Terra del Fuego.

Fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fouail*, *fuail*, or *fouaille*, *fuaille*, LL. *focalium*, *focale*, fr. L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in LL., fire. See FOCUS.] [Formerly written also *fewel*.] **1.** Any matter used to produce heat by burning; that which feeds fire; combustible matter used for fires, as wood, coal, peat, etc.

2. Anything that serves to feed or increase passion or excitement.

Artificial fuel, fuel consisting of small particles, as coal dust, sawdust, etc., consolidated into lumps or blocks.

Fu'el, *v. t.* **1.** To feed with fuel. [*Obs.*]

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store or furnish with fuel or firing. [*Obs.*]

Well watered and well *fueled*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Fu'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, supplies fuel. [*R.*] [Written also *fueller*.] *Donne.*

‖ **Fu-e'ro** (fōō-ā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *forum*.] (*Sp. Law*) (*a*) A code; a charter; a grant of privileges. (*b*) A custom having the force of law. (*c*) A declaration by a magistrate. (*d*) A place where justice is administered. (*e*) The jurisdiction of a tribunal. *Burrill.*

Fuff (fŭf), *v. t. & i.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. PUFF.] To puff. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*] *Halliwell.*

Fuff'y, *a.* Light; puffy. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

‖ **Fu'ga** (fōō'gȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A fugue.

Fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, from *fugere:* cf. F. *fugace*. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; fleeing away; lasting but a short time; volatile.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Biol.*) Fleeting; lasting but a short time; — applied particularly to organs or parts which are short-lived as compared with the life of the individual.

Fu-ga'cious-ness, *n.* Fugacity. [*Obs.*]

Fu-gac'i-ty (fū-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *fugacitas:* cf. F. *fugacité*.] **1.** The quality of being fugacious; fugaciousness; volatility; as, *fugacity* of spirits. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability. *Johnson.*

Fu'ga-cy (fū'gȧ-sȳ), *n.* Banishment. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Fu-ga'to** (fōō-gȧ'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In the fugue style, but not strictly like a fugue. — *n.* A composition resembling a fugue.

Fugh (fū), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; foh; faugh. *Dryden.*

‖ **Fu-ghet'ta** (fōō-gȧt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short, condensed fugue. *Grove.*

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OE. *fugitif*, F. *fugitif*, fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee. See Bow to bend, and cf. FEVERFEW.] **1.** Fleeing from pursuit, danger, restraint, etc.; escaping from service, duty, etc.; as, a *fugitive* soldier; a *fugitive* slave; a *fugitive* debtor.

The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shak.*

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson.*

A libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Not fixed; not durable; liable to disappear or fall away; volatile; uncertain; evanescent; liable to fade; — applied to material and immaterial things; as, *fugitive* colors; a *fugitive* idea. *Locke.*

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves . . . of vegetables. *Woodward.*

Fugitive compositions, such as are short and occasional, and so published that they quickly escape notice.

Syn. — Fleeting; unstable; wandering; uncertain; volatile; fugacious; fleeing; evanescent.

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, restraint, service, duty, etc.; a deserter; as, a *fugitive* from justice.

2. Something hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Harte.*

Fugitive from justice (*Law*), one who, having committed a crime in one jurisdiction, flees or escapes into another to avoid punishment.

Fu'gi-tive-ly, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

Fu'gi-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being fugitive; evanescence; volatility; fugacity; instability.

Fu'gle (fū'g'l), *v. i.* To maneuver; to move hither and thither. [*Colloq.*]

Wooden arms with elbow joints jerking and *fugling* in the air. *Carlyle.*

Fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.; pl.* FUGLEMEN (-mĕn). [G. *flügelmann* file leader; *flügel* wing (akin to E. *fly*) + *mann* man. Cf. FLUGELMAN.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company, as a guide for the others in their exercises; a file leader. He originally stood in front of the right wing. [Written also *flugelman*.]

2. Hence, one who leads the way. [*Jocose*]

Fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight, akin to *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] (*Mus.*) A polyphonic composition, developed from a given theme or themes, according to strict contrapuntal rules. The theme is first given out by one voice or part, and then, while that pursues its way, it is repeated by another at the interval of a fifth or fourth, and so on, until all the parts have answered one by one, continuing their several melodies and interweaving them in one complex progressive whole, in which the theme is often lost and reappears.

All parts of the scheme are eternally chasing each other, like the parts of a *fugue*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Fu'guist (fū'gĭst), *n.* (*Mus.*) A musician who composes or performs fugues. *Busby.*

-ful (-fụl). [See FULL, *a.*] A suffix signifying *full of*, *abounding with;* as, boast*ful*, harm*ful*, woe*ful*.

Fu'lahs', Foo'lahs' (fōō'lȧz'), *n. pl.; sing.* FULAH, FOOLAH (-lȧ'). (*Ethnol.*) A peculiar African race of uncertain origin, but distinct from the negro tribes, inhabiting an extensive region of Western Soudan. Their color is brown or yellowish bronze. They are Mohammedans. Called also *Fellatahs*, *Foulahs*, and *Fellani*. *Fulah* is also used adjectively; as, *Fulah* empire, tribes, language.

Ful'be (fōōl'bȧ), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) Same as FULAHS.

Ful'ci-ble (fŭl'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *fulcire* to prop.] Capable of being propped up. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ful'ci-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] A prop; a fulcrum. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Wilkins.*

Ful'cra (-krȧ), *n. pl.* See FULCRUM.

Ful'crate (-krāt), *a.* [See FULCRUM.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Propped; supported by accessory organs. [*R.*] *Gray.*

2. Furnished with fulcrums.

Ful'crum (-krŭm), *n.; pl.* L. FULCRA (-krȧ), E. FULCRUMS (-krŭmz). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.]

1. A prop or support.

2. (*Mech.*) That by which a lever is sustained, or about which it turns in lifting or moving a body.

3. (*Bot.*) An accessory organ such as a tendril, stipule, spine, and the like. [*R.*] *Gray.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The horny inferior surface of the lingua of certain insects. (*b*) One of the small, spiniform scales found on the front edge of the dorsal and caudal fins of many ganoid fishes.

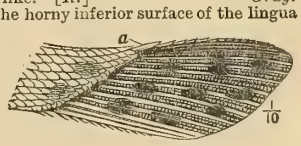

a Fulcra of the tail of a Gar Pike.

5. (*Anat.*) The connective tissue supporting the framework of the retina of the eye.

Ful-fill' (fụl-fĭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FULFILLED (-fĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FULFILLING.] [OE. *fulfilien*, *fulfullen*, AS. *fulfyllan; ful* full + *fyllan* to fill. See FULL, *a.*, and FILL, *v. t.*] [Written also *fulfil.*] **1.** To fill up; to make full or complete. [*Obs.*] "*Fulfill* her week." *Gen.* xxix. 27.

Suffer thou that the children be *fulfilled* first, for it is not good to take the bread of children and give to hounds. *Wyclif* (*Mark* vii. 27).

2. To accomplish or carry into effect, as an intention, promise, or prophecy, a desire, prayer, or requirement, etc.; to complete by performance; to answer the requisitions of; to bring to pass, as a purpose or design; to effectuate.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. *Ps.* cxlv. 19.

Here Nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*

Servants must their masters' minds *fulfill*. *Shak.*

Ful-fill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fulfills. *South.*

Ful-fill'ment (-ment), *n.* [Written also *fulfilment.*]

1. The act of fulfilling; accomplishment; completion; as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy.

2. Execution; performance; as, the *fulfillment* of a promise.

Ful'gen-cy (fŭl'jen-sȳ), *n.* [See FULGENT.] Brightness; splendor; glitter; effulgence. *Bailey.*

Ful'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *fulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fulgere* to flash, glitter, shine, akin to Gr. φλέγειν to burn. See PHLOX, FLAGRANT.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent.

Other Thracians . . . *fulgent* morions wore. *Glover.*

Ful'gent-ly, *adv.* Dazzlingly; glitteringly.

Ful'gid (-jĭd), *a.* [L. *fulgidus.* See FULGENT.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Ful-gid'i-ty (fŭl-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Splendor; resplendence; effulgence. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ful'gor (fŭl'gŏr), *n.* [L. *fulgor*, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] Dazzling brightness; splendor. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ful'gu-rant (fŭl'gū-rant), *a.* [L. *fulgurans*, p. pr. of *fulgurare.*] Lightening. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Ful'gu-ra'ta** (-rā'tȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Electricity*) A spectro-electric tube in which the decomposition of a liquid by the passage of an electric spark is observed. *Knight.*

Ful'gu-rate (fŭl'gū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *fulguratus*, p. p. of *fulgurare* to flash, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] To flash as lightning. [*R.*]

Ful'gu-ra'ting (-rā'tĭng), *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling lightning; — used to describe intense lancinating pains accompanying locomotor ataxy.

Ful'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulguratio:* cf. F. *fulguration.*] **1.** The act of lightening. [*R.*] *Donne.*

2. (*Assaying*) The sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface; — also called *blick.*

A phenomenon called, by the old chemists, *fulguration. Ure.*

Ful'gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulguritus*, p. p. of *fulgurire* to strike with lightning, fr. *fulgur* lightning: cf. F. *fulgurite.*] A vitrified sand tube produced by the striking of lightning on sand; a lightning tube; also, the portion of rock surface fused by a lightning discharge.

Ful'gu-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [L. *fulgur.*] Lightning. [*Obs.*]

Ful'ham (fụl'am), *n.* [So named because supposed to have been chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A false die. [*Cant*] [Written also *fullam.*] *Shak.*

Fu-lig'i-nos'i-ty (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fuligosité.*] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. [*R.*]

Fu-lig'i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo* soot: cf. F. *fuligineux.* See FUME.] **1.** Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke.

Fu-lig'i-nous-ly, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

Fu'li-mart (fū'lĭ-märt), *n.* Same as FOUMART.

Full (fụl), *a.* [*Compar.* FULLER (-ẽr); *superl.* FULLEST.] [OE. & AS. *ful;* akin to OS. *ful*, D. *vol*, OHG. *fol*, G. *voll*, Icel. *fullr*, Sw. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, L. *plenus*, Gr. πλήρης, Skr. *pūrna* full, *prā* to fill, also to Gr. πολύς much, E. *poly-*, pref., G. *viel*, AS. *fela.* √80. Cf. COMPLETE, FILL, PLENARY, PLENTY.] **1.** Filled up; having within its limits all that it can contain; supplied; not empty or vacant; — said primarily of hollow vessels, and hence of anything else; as, a cup *full* of water; a house *full* of people.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

2. Abundantly furnished or provided; sufficient in quantity, quality, or degree; copious; plenteous; ample; adequate; as, a *full* meal; a *full* supply; a *full* voice; a *full* compensation; a house *full* of furniture.

3. Not wanting in any essential quality; complete; entire; perfect; adequate; as, a *full* narrative; a person of *full* age; a *full* stop; a *full* face; the *full* moon.

It came to pass, at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed. *Gen.* xli. 1.

The man commands
Like a *full* soldier. *Shak.*

I can not
Request a *fuller* satisfaction
Than you have freely granted. *Ford.*

4. Sated; surfeited.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Is.* i. 11.

5. Having the mind filled with ideas; stocked with knowledge; stored with information.

Reading maketh a *full* man. *Bacon.*

6. Having the attention, thoughts, etc., absorbed in any matter, and the feelings more or less excited by it; as, to be *full* of some project.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Filled with emotions.

The heart is so *full* that a drop overfills it. *Lowell.*

8. Impregnated; made pregnant. [*Obs.*]

Ilia, the fair, . . . *full* of Mars. *Dryden.*

At full, when full or complete. *Shak.* — Full age (*Law*), the age at which one attains full personal rights; majority; — in England and the United States the age of 21 years. *Abbott.* — Full and by (*Naut.*), sailing closehauled, having all the sails *full*, and lying as near the wind as possible. — Full band (*Mus.*), a band in which all the instruments are employed. — Full binding, the binding of a book when made wholly of leather, as distinguished from *half binding.* — Full bottom, a kind of wig full and large at the bottom. — Full brother *or* sister, a brother or sister having the same parents as another. — Full cry (*Hunting*), eager chase; — said of hounds that have caught the scent, and give tongue together. — Full dress, the dress prescribed by authority or by etiquette to be worn on occasions of ceremony. — Full hand (*Poker*), three of a kind and a pair. — Full moon. (*a*) The moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun. (*b*) The time when the moon is full. — Full organ (*Mus.*), the organ when all or most of the stops are out. — Full score (*Mus.*), a score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are given. — Full sea, high water. — Full swing, free course; unrestrained liberty. "Leaving corrupt nature to . . . the *full swing* and freedom of its own extravagant actings." *South.* [*Colloq.*] — In full, at length; uncontracted; unabridged; written out in words, and not indicated by figures. — In full blast. See under BLAST.

Full (fo͝ol), *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree.

The swan's-down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

Full of the moon, the time of full moon.

Full, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole force or effect; thoroughly; completely; exactly; entirely.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*
Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

☞ *Full* is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification. "*Full* sad." *Milton.* "Master of a *full* poor cell." *Shak.* "*Full* many a gem of purest ray serene." *T. Gray.*

Full is also prefixed to participles, to express utmost extent or degree; as, *full*-bloomed, *full*-blown, *full*-crammed, *full*-grown, *full*-laden, *full*-stuffed, etc. Such compounds, for the most part, are self-defining.

Full, *v. i.* To become full or wholly illuminated; as, the moon *fulls* at midnight.

Full, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fulled (fo͝old); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fulling.] [OE. *fullen*, OF. *fuler*, *fouler*, F. *fouler*, LL. *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* fuller, cloth fuller, cf. Gr. φαλός shining, white, AS. *fullian* to whiten as a fuller, to baptize, *fullere* a fuller. Cf. Defile to foul, Foil to frustrate, Fuller, *n.*] To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to mill; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

Full, *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened; as, this material *fulls* well.

Full'age (fo͝ol'ăj; 48), *n.* The money or price paid for fulling or cleansing cloth. *Johnson.*

Ful'lam (-lam), *n.* A false die. See Fulham.

Full'-blood'ed (fo͝ol'blŭd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a full supply of blood.

2. Of pure blood; thoroughbred; as, a *full-blooded* horse.

Full'-bloomed' (-blo͞omd'), *a.* Like a perfect blossom. "*Full-bloomed* lips." *Crashaw.*

Full'-blown' (-blōn'), *a.* **1.** Fully expanded, as a blossom; as, a *full-blown* rose. *Denham.*

2. Fully distended with wind, as a sail. *Dryden.*

Full'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Full and large at the bottom, as wigs worn by certain civil officers in Great Britain.

2. (*Naut.*) Of great capacity below the water line.

Full'-butt' (fo͝ol'bŭt'), *adv.* With direct and violent opposition; with sudden collision. [*Colloq.*] *L'Estrange.*

Full'-drive' (-drīv'), *adv.* With full speed. [*Colloq.*]

Full'er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fullere*, fr. L. *fullo*. See Full, *v. t.*] One whose occupation is to full cloth.

Fuller's earth, a variety of clay, used in scouring and cleansing cloth, to imbibe grease. — **Fuller's herb** (*Bot.*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), formerly used to remove stains from cloth. — **Fuller's thistle** *or* **weed** (*Bot.*), the teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), whose burs are used by fullers in dressing cloth. See Teasel.

Full'er, *n.* [From Full, *a.*] (*Blacksmith's Work*) A die; a half-round set hammer, used for forming grooves and spreading iron; — called also a *creaser*.

Full'er, *v. t.* To form a groove or channel in, by a fuller or set hammer; as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

Full'er-y (-ẽ), *n.; pl.* Fulleries (-ĭz). The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full'-formed' (fo͝ol'fôrmd'), *a.* Full in form or shape; rounded out with flesh.

The *full-formed* maids of Afric. *Thomson.*

Full'-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Having reached the limits of growth; mature. "*Full-grown* wings." *Lowell.*

Full'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*

Full'-hot' (-hŏt'), *a.* Very fiery. *Shak.*

Full'ing, *n.* The process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure.

Fulling mill, a mill for fulling cloth as by means of pestles or stampers, which alternately fall into and rise from troughs where the cloth is placed with hot water and fuller's earth, or other cleansing materials.

Full'-manned' (-măn'd'), *a.* Completely furnished with men, as a ship.

Full'mart' (-märt'), *n.* See Fourmart. *B. Jonson.*

Full'ness, *n.* The state of being full, or of abounding; abundance; completeness. [Written also *fulness*.] "In thy presence is *fullness* of joy." *Ps.* xvi. 11.

Ful-lon'i-cal (fo͝ol-lŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *fullonicus*, from *fullo* a cloth fuller.] Pertaining to a fuller of cloth. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Full'-orbed' (fo͝ol'ôrbd'), *a.* Having the orb or disk complete or fully illuminated; like the full moon.

Full'-sailed' (-sāld'), *a.* Having all its sails set; hence, without restriction or reservation. *Massinger.*

Full'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* **1.** Having large and strong or complete wings. *Shak.*

2. Ready for flight; eager. [*Archaic*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ful'ly (fo͝ol'lĭ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely; entirely; without lack or defect; adequately; satisfactorily; as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition.

Syn. — Completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plenteously; copiously; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

Ful'mar (fo͝ol'mär), *n.* [Icel. *fūlmār*. See Foul, and Mew a gull.] (*Zoöl.*)

Arctic Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

One of several species of sea birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, allied to the albatrosses and petrels. Among the well-known species are the arctic fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) (called also *fulmar petrel*, *malduck*, and *mollemock*), and the giant fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*).

Ful'mi-nant (fo͝ol'mĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *fulminans*, p. pr. of *fulminare* to lighten: cf. F. *fulminant*.] Thundering; fulminating. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fulminated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fulminating.] [L. *fulminatus*, p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See Fulgent, and cf. Fulmine.] **1.** To thunder; hence, to make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode with a violent report.

2. To issue or send forth decrees or censures with the assumption of supreme authority; to thunder forth menaces.

Ful'mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to explode. *Sprat.*

2. To utter or send out with denunciations or censures; — said especially of menaces or censures uttered by ecclesiastical authority.

They *fulminated* the most hostile of all decrees. *De Quincey.*

Ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fulminate*. See Fulminate, *v. i.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of fulminic acid. See under Fulminic. (*b*) A fulminating powder.

Fulminate of gold, an explosive compound of gold; — called also *fulminating gold*, and *aurum fulminans*.

Ful'mi-na'ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Thundering; exploding in a peculiarly sudden or violent manner.

2. Hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.

Fulminating oil, nitroglycerin. — **Fulminating powder** (*Chem.*), any violently explosive powder, but especially one of the fulminates, as mercuric fulminate.

Ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulminatio* a darting of lightning: cf. F. *fulmination*.] **1.** The act of fulminating or exploding; detonation.

2. The act of thundering forth threats or censures, as with authority.

3. That which is fulminated or thundered forth; vehement menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe.*

Ful'mi-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *fulminatoire*.] Thundering; striking terror. *Cotgrave.*

Ful'mine (-mĭn), *v. i.* [F. *fulminer*. See Fulminate, *v.*] To thunder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Milton.*

Ful'mine, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning; to fulminate; to utter with authority or vehemence.

She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique. *Tennyson.*

Ful-min'e-ous (fo͝ol-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmen* thunder.] Of, or concerning, thunder.

Ful-min'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *fulminique*.] Pertaining to fulmination; detonating; specifically (*Chem.*), pertaining to, derived from, or denoting, an acid, so called; as, *fulminic* acid.

Fulminic acid (*Chem.*), a complex acid, $H_2C_2N_2O_2$, isomeric with cyanic and cyanuric acids, and not known in the free state, but forming a large class of highly explosive salts, the fulminates. Of these, mercuric fulminate, the most common, is used, mixed with niter, to fill percussion caps, charge cartridges, etc. Fulminic acid is made by the action of nitric acid on alcohol.

Ful'mi-nu'ric (fo͝ol'mĭ-nū'rĭk), *a.* [*Fulminic* + *cyanuric*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to fulminic and cyanuric acids, and designating an acid so called.

Fulminuric acid (*Chem.*), a white, crystalline, explosive substance, $H_3C_3N_3O_3$, forming well known salts, and obtained from the fulminates. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid, and hence is also called *isocyanuric acid*.

Ful'ness (fo͝ol'nĕs), *n.* See Fullness.

Ful-sam'ic (fo͝ol-săm'ĭk), *a.* [See Fulsome.] Fulsome. [*Obs.*]

Ful'some (fo͝ol'sŭm), *a.* [*Full*, a. + *-some*.] **1.** Full; abundant; plenteous; not shriveled. [*Obs.*]

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh. *Golding.*

2. Offending or disgusting by overfullness, excess, or grossness; cloying; gross; nauseous; esp., offensive from excess of praise; as, *fulsome* flattery.

And lest the *fulsome* artifice should fail,
Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil. *Cowper.*

3. Lustful; wanton; obscene; also, tending to obscenity. [*Obs.*] "*Fulsome* ewes." *Shak.*

— **Ful'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Ful'some-ness,** *n.* *Dryden.*

Ful'vid (fo͝ol'vĭd), *a.* [LL. *fulvidus*, fr. L. *fulvus*.] Fulvous. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ful'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown. *Lindley.*

Fum (fŭm), *v. i.* To play upon a fiddle. [*Obs.*]

Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

Fu-ma'cious (fū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [From Fume.] Smoky; hence, fond of smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

Fu-made' (fū-mād'), **Fu-ma'do** (fū-mā'dō), *n.; pl.* Fumades (-mādz'), Fumadoes (-dōz). [Sp. *fumado* smoked, p. p. of *fumar* to smoke, fr. L. *fumare*. See Fume, *v. i.*] A salted and smoked fish, as the pilchard.

Fu'mage (fū'māj; 48), *n.* [OF. *fumage*, *fumaige*, fr. L. *fumus* smoke.] Hearth money.

Fumage, or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings. *Blackstone.*

Fu'ma-rate (fū'mȧ-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of fumaric acid.

Fu-mar'ic (fū-măr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*).

Fumaric acid (*Chem.*), a widely occurring organic acid, extracted from fumitory as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, and produced artificially in many ways, as by the distillation of malic acid; boletic acid. It is found also in the lichen, Iceland moss, and hence was also called *lichenic acid*.

Fu'ma-rine (fū'mȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke, fume.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from fumitory, as a white crystalline substance.

Fu'ma-role (-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruola*, fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus*: cf. F. *fumerolle*, *fumarolle*.] A hole or spot in a volcanic or other region, from which fumes issue.

Fu'ma-to-ry (fū'mȧ-tō-rў), *n.* See Fumitory. [*Obs.*]

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fumbling (-blĭng).] [Akin to D. *fommelen* to crumple, fumble, Sw. *fumla* to fumble, *famla* to grope, Dan. *famle* to grope, fumble, Icel. *fālma*, AS. *folm* palm of the hand. See Feel, and cf. Famble, Palm.] **1.** To feel or grope about; to make awkward attempts to do or find something.

Adams now began to *fumble* in his pockets. *Fielding.*

2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to *fumble* for an excuse. *Dryden.*

My understanding flutters and my memory *fumbles*. *Chesterfield.*

Alas! how he *fumbles* about the domains. *Wordsworth.*

3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*

Fum'ble, *v. t.* To handle or manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*

Fum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who fumbles.

Fum'bling-ly (-blĭng-lў), *adv.* In the manner of one who fumbles.

Fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus*; akin to Skr. *dhūma* smoke, *dhū* to shake, fan a flame, cf. Gr. θύειν to sacrifice, storm, rage, θύμον, θύμος, thyme, and perh. to E. *dust*: cf. OF. *fum* smoke, F. *fumée*. Cf. Dust, *n.*, Femerell, Thyme.] **1.** Exhalation; volatile matter (esp. noxious vapor or smoke) ascending in a dense body; smoke; vapor; reek; as, the *fumes* of tobacco.

The *fumes* of new shorn hay. *T. Warton.*
The *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*

2. Rage or excitement which deprives the mind of self-control; as, the *fumes* of passion. *South.*

3. Anything vaporlike, unsubstantial, or airy; idle conceit; vain imagination.

A show of *fumes* and fancies. *Bacon.*

4. The incense of praise; inordinate flattery.

To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies. *Burton.*

In a fume, in ill temper, esp. from impatience.

Fume, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumed (fūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fuming.] [Cf. F. *fumer*, L. *fumare* to smoke. See Fume, *n.*] **1.** To smoke; to throw off fumes, as in combustion or chemical action; to rise up, as vapor.

Where the golden altar *fumed*. *Milton.*
Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*

2. To be as in a mist; to be dulled and stupefied.

Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shak.*

3. To pass off in fumes or vapors.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
While her mother did fret, and her father did *fume*.
Sir W. Scott.

To fume away, to give way to excitement and displeasure; to storm; also, to pass off in fumes.

Fume, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the action of fumes; to treat with vapors, smoke, etc.; as, to bleach straw by *fuming* it with sulphur; to fill with fumes, vapors, odors, etc., as a room.

She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame. *Dryden.*

2. To praise inordinately; to flatter.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so. *Cowper.*

3. To throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain! *Young.*

Fume'less, *a.* Free from fumes.

Fum'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that fumes.

2. One who makes or uses perfumes. [*Obs.*]

Embroiderers, feather makers, *fumers*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fu'mer-ell (fū'mẽr-ĕl), *n.* (*Arch.*) See Femerell.

Fu'met (fū'mĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumier* dung, OF. *femier*, fr. L. *fimus* dung.] The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*

Fu'met (fū'mĕt), **Fu-mette'** (fū-mĕt'), *n.* [F. *fumet* odor, fume of wine or meat, fr. L. *fumus* smoke. See Fume, *n.*] The stench or high flavor of game or other meat when kept long. *Swift.*

Fu'me-tere' (fū'mē-târ'), *n.* Fumitory. [*Obs.*]

Fu'mid (fū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *fumidus*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See Fume.] Smoky; vaporous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fu-mid'i-ty (fū-mĭd'ĭ-tў), **Fu'mid-ness** (fū'mĭd-nĕs), fumid; smokiness.

Fu-mif'er-ous (fū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fumifer*; *fumus* smoke + *ferre* to bear.] Producing smoke.

Fu-mif'u-gist (-ū-jĭst), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke + *fugare* to put to flight, *fugere* to flee.] One who, or that which, drives away smoke or fumes.

Fu'mi-fy (fū'mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Fume* + *-fy*.] To subject to the action of smoke. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fu'mi-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *fumigans*, p. pr. of *fumigare*. See Fumigate.] Fuming. [*R.*]

Fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumigated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fumigating (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *fumigatus*, p. p. of *fumigare* to fumigate, fr. *fumus* smoke. See Fume, *n.*] **1.** To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapor; to purify, or free from infection, by the use of smoke or vapors.

2. To smoke; to perfume. *Dryden.*

Fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumigation*.] **1.** The act of fumigating, or applying smoke or vapor, as for disinfection.

2. Vapor raised in the process of fumigating.

Fu'mi-ga'tor (fū'mĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating.

Fu'mi-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *fumigatoire*.] Having the quality of purifying by smoke. [*R.*]

Fum'i-ly (fūm'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Smokily; with fume.

Fum'ing, *a.* Producing fumes, or vapors.

Cadet's fuming liquid (*Chem.*), alkarsin. — **Fuming liquor of Libavius** (*Old Chem.*), stannic chloride; the chloride of tin, $SnCl_4$, forming a colorless, mobile liquid which fumes in the air. Mixed with water it solidifies to the so-called *butter of tin*. — **Fuming sulphuric acid.** (*Chem.*) Same as *Disulphuric acid*, under Disulphuric.

Fum'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily.
"They answer *fumingly*." *Hooker.*

Fum'ish, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric.

Fum'ish-ness, *n.* Choler; fretfulness; passion.

Fu'mi-ter (fū'mĭ-tẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) Fumitory. [*Obs.*]

Fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *fumetere*, F. *fumeterre*, prop., smoke of the ground, fr. L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth. See Fume, and Terrace.] (*Bot.*) The common name of several species of the genus *Fumaria*, annual herbs of the Old World, with finely dissected leaves and small flowers in dense racemes or spikes. *F. officinalis* is a common species, and was formerly used as an antiscorbutic.

Climbing fumitory (*Bot.*), the Alleghany vine (*Adlumia cirrhosa*); a biennial climbing plant with elegant feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers looking like grains of rice.

Fum'mel (fŭm'mĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hinny.

Fu-mos'i-ty (fū-mŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fumosité*.] The fumes of drink. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fum'ous (fūm'ŭs), *a.* [L. *fumosus*, fr. *fumus* smoke: cf. F. *fumeux*.] **1.** Producing smoke; smoky.

2. Producing fumes; full of fumes.

Garlic, onions, mustard, and such-like *fumous* things. *Barrough* (1625).

Fum'y (-ȳ), *a.* Producing fumes; fumous. "Drowned in *fumy* wine." *H. Brooke.*

Fun (fŭn), *n.* [Perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *fonn* pleasure.] Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement. "Oddity, frolic, and *fun*." *Goldsmith.*

To make fun of, to hold up to, or turn into, ridicule.

Fu-nam'bu-late (fū-năm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [See Funambulo.] To walk or to dance on a rope.

Fu-nam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Ropedancing.

Fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Performing like a ropedancer. *Chambers.*

2. Narrow, like the walk of a ropedancer.
This *funambulatory* track. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fu-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A ropewalker or ropedancer.

‖ **Fu-nam'bu-lo** (fōō-năm'bōō-lō), ‖ **Fu-nam'bu-lus** (fū-năm'bū-lŭs), } *n.* [Sp. *funambulo*, fr. L. *funambulus; funis* rope (perh. akin to E. *bind*) + *ambulare* to walk. See Amble, and cf. Funambulist.] A ropewalker or ropedancer. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform, execute, akin to Skr. *bhuj* to enjoy, have the use of: cf. F. *fonction*. Cf. Defunct.] **1.** The act of executing or performing any duty, office, or calling; performance. "In the *function* of his public calling." *Swift.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The appropriate action of any special organ or part of an animal or vegetable organism; as, the *function* of the heart or the limbs; the *function* of leaves, sap, roots, etc.; life is the sum of the *functions* of the various organs and parts of the body.

3. The natural or assigned action of any power or faculty, as of the soul, or of the intellect; the exertion of an energy of some determinate kind.
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread. *Pope.*

4. The course of action which peculiarly pertains to any public officer in church or state; the activity appropriate to any business or profession.
Tradesmen . . . going about their *functions*. *Shak.*
The malady which made him incapable of performing his regal *functions*. *Macaulay.*

5. (*Math.*) A quantity so connected with another quantity, that if any alteration be made in the latter there will be a consequent alteration in the former. Each quantity is said to be a *function* of the other. Thus, the circumference of a circle is a *function* of the diameter. If x be a symbol to which different numerical values can be assigned, such expressions as x^2, 3^x, Log. x, and Sin. x, are all *functions* of x.

Algebraic function, a quantity whose connection with the variable is expressed by an equation that involves only the algebraic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to a given power, and extracting a given root; — opposed to *transcendental function*. — **Arbitrary function.** See under Arbitrary. — **Calculus of functions.** See under Calculus. — **Carnot's function** (*Thermo-dynamics*), a relation between the amount of heat given off by a source of heat, and the work which can be done by it. It is approximately equal to the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit divided by the number expressing the temperature in degrees of the air thermometer, reckoned from its zero of expansion. — **Circular functions.** See *Inverse trigonometrical functions* (below). — **Continuous function**, a quantity that has no interruption in the continuity of its real values, as the variable changes between any specified limits. — **Discontinuous function.** See under Discontinuous. — **Elliptic functions**, a large and important class of functions, so called because one of the forms expresses the relation of the arc of an ellipse to the straight lines connected therewith. — **Explicit function**, a quantity directly expressed in terms of the independently varying quantity; thus, in the equations $y = 6x^2$, $y = 10 - x^3$, the quantity y is an explicit function of x. — **Implicit function**, a quantity whose relation to the variable is expressed indirectly by an equation; thus, y in the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 100$ is an implicit function of x. — **Inverse trigonometrical functions**, *or* **Circular functions**, the lengths of arcs relative to the sines, tangents, etc. Thus, AB is the arc whose sine is BD, and (if the length of BD is x) is written $sin^{-1}x$, and so of the other lines. See *Trigonometrical function* (below). Other transcendental functions are the *exponential functions*, the *elliptic functions*, the *gamma functions*, the *theta functions*, etc. — **One-valued function**, a quantity that has one, and only one, value for each value of the variable. — **Transcendental function**, a quantity whose connection with the variable cannot be expressed by algebraic operations; thus, y in the equation $y = 10^x$ is a transcendental function of x. See *Algebraic function* (above). — **Trigonometrical function**, a quantity whose relation to the variable is the same as that of a certain straight line drawn in a circle whose radius is unity, to the length of a corresponding arc of the circle. Let AB be an arc in a circle, whose radius OA is unity; let AC be a quadrant, and let OC, DB, and AF be drawn perpendicular to OA, and EB and CG parallel to OA, and let OB be produced to G and F. Then BD is the sine of the arc AB; OD or EB is the cosine, AF is the tangent, CG is the cotangent, OF is the secant, OG is the cosecant, AD is the versed sine, and CE is the coversed sine of the arc AB. If the length of AB be represented by x (OA being unity), then the lengths of these lines (OA being unity) are the trigonometrical functions of x, and are written $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$ (or $\tang x$), $\cot x$, $\sec x$, $\operatorname{cosec} x$, $\operatorname{versin} x$, $\operatorname{coversin} x$. These quantities are also considered as functions of the angle BOA.

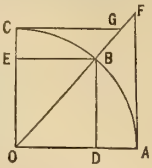

Functions.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), } *v. i.* To execute or perform
Func'tion-ate (-āt), } a function; to transact one's regular or appointed business. [*R.*]

Func'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or connected with, a function or duty; official.

2. (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to the function of an organ or part, or to the functions in general.

Functional disease (*Med.*), a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any appreciable lesion or change of structure; the derangement of an organ arising from a cause, often unknown, external to itself; — opposed to *organic disease*, in which the organ itself is affected.

Func'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To assign to some function or office. [*R.*]

Func'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a functional manner; as regards normal or appropriate activity.
The organ is said to be *functionally* disordered. *Lawrence.*

Func'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Functionaries (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *fonctionnaire*.] One charged with the performance of a function or office; as, a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*.

Func'tion-less, *a.* Destitute of function, or of an appropriate organ. *Darwin.*

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* [OF. *font*, *fond*, nom. *fonz*, bottom, ground, F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, fr. L. *fundus* bottom, ground, foundation, piece of land. See Found to establish.] **1.** An aggregation or deposit of resources from which supplies are or may be drawn for carrying on any work, or for maintaining existence.

2. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation undertaken with a view to profit; that reserve by means of which expenses and credit are supported; as, the *fund* of a bank, commercial house, manufacturing corporation, etc.

3. *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities; evidences (stocks or bonds) of money lent to government, for which interest is paid at prescribed intervals; — called also *public funds*.

4. An invested sum, whose income is devoted to a specific object; as, the *fund* of an ecclesiastical society; a *fund* for the maintenance of lectures or poor students; also, money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some permanent object.

5. A store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; a supply; a full provision of resources; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense.
An inexhaustible *fund* of stories. *Macaulay.*

Sinking fund, the aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for the extinguishment of the debt of a government, or of a corporation, by the accumulation of interest.

Fund, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Funded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Funding.] **1.** To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources (as by a pledge of revenue from customs) for discharging the interest or principal of; as, to *fund* government notes.

2. To place in a fund, as money.

3. To put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; as, to *fund* the floating debt.

Fund'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being funded, or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dà-ment), *n.* [OE. *fundament*, *fundement*, *fondement*, OF. *fundement*, *fondement*, F. *fondement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to lay the bottom, to found, fr. *fundus* bottom. See Fund.] **1.** Foundation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. The part of the body on which one sits; the buttocks; specifically (*Anat.*), the anus. *Hume.*

Fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *fondamental*.] Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence: Essential, as an element, principle, or law; important; original; elementary; as, a *fundamental* truth; a *fundamental* axiom.
The *fundamental* reasons of this war. *Shak.*
Some *fundamental* antithesis in nature. *Whewell.*

Fundamental bass (*Mus.*), the root note of a chord; a bass formed of the roots or fundamental tones of the chords. — **Fundamental chord** (*Mus.*), a chord, the lowest tone of which is its root. — **Fundamental colors**, red, green, and violet-blue. See *Primary colors*, under Color.

Fun'da-men'tal, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

Fun'da-men'tal-ly, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; radically; at the foundation; in origin or constituents. "*Fundamentally* defective." *Burke.*

Fund'ed (fŭnd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; as, *funded* debt.

2. Invested in public funds; as, *funded* money.

Fund'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who has money invested in the public funds. *J. S. Mill.*

Fund'ing, *a.* **1.** Providing a fund for the payment of the interest or principal of a debt.

2. Investing in the public funds.

Funding system, a system or scheme of finance or revenue by which provision is made for paying the interest or principal of a public debt.

Fund'less, *a.* Destitute of funds.

‖ **Fun'dus** (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] (*Anat.*) The bottom or base of any hollow organ; as, the *fundus* of the bladder; the *fundus* of the eye.

Fu-ne'bri-al (fū-nē'brĭ-al), *a.* [L. *funebris* belonging to a funeral, fr. *funus* funeral.] Pertaining to a funeral or funerals; funeral; funereal. [*Obs.*] [Written also *funebral*.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fu-ne'bri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Funebrial. [*Obs.*]

Fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-al), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus*, *funeris*, funeral: cf. F. *funérailles*.] **1.** The solemn rites used in the disposition of a dead human body, whether such disposition be by interment, burning, or otherwise; esp., the ceremony or solemnization of interment; obsequies; burial; — formerly used in the plural.
King James his *funerals* were performed very solemnly in the collegiate church at Westminster. *Fuller.*

2. The procession attending the burial of the dead; the show and accompaniments of an interment. "The long *funerals*." *Pope.*

3. A funeral sermon; — usually in the plural. [*Obs.*]
Mr. Giles Lawrence preached his *funerals*. *South.*

Fu'ner-al, *a.* [LL. *funeralis*. See Funeral, *n.*] Pertaining to a funeral; used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, honors, or ceremonies. *Shak.*

Funeral pile, a structure of combustible material, upon which a dead body is placed to be reduced to ashes, as part of a funeral rite; a pyre.

— **Fu'ner-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Fu'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *funeratus*, p. p. of *funerare* to funerate, fr. *funus*. See Funeral.] To bury with funeral rites. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Fu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *funeratio*.] The act of burying with funeral rites. [*Obs.*] *Knatchbull.*

Fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *funereus*, fr. *funus* a funeral.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial; solemn. Hence: Dark; dismal; mournful. *Jer. Taylor.*
What seem to us but sad *funereal* tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps. *Longfellow.*

— **Fu-ne're-al-ly**, *adv.*

Fu-nest' (fū-nĕst'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction: cf. F. *funeste*.] Lamentable; doleful. [*R.*] "*Funest* and direful deaths." *Coleridge*
A forerunner of something very *funest*. *Evelyn.*

Fun'gal (fŭn'gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to fungi.

Fun'gate (-gāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fongate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of fungic acid. [Formerly written also *fungiate*.]

Funge (fŭnj), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom, dolt.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See Fungus.

‖ **Fun'gi-a** (fŭn'jĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fungus* mushroom: cf. F. *fongie*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of simple, stony corals; — so called because they are usually flat and circular, with radiating plates, like the gills of a mushroom. Some of them are eighteen inches in diameter.

Fungia (*F. elegans*) of Pacific Coast.

Fun'gi-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Fungidæ*, a family of stony corals. — *n.* One of the *Fungidæ*.

Fun'gi-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* [LL. (*res*) *fungibiles*, probably fr. L. *fungi* to discharge. "A barbarous term, supposed to have originated in the use of the words *functionem recipere* in the Digests." *Bouvier.* "Called *fungibiles*, *quia una alterius vice fungitur*." *John Taylor* (1755). Cf. Function.] **1.** (*Civ. Law*) Things which may be furnished or restored in kind, as distinguished from specific things; — called also *fungible things*. *Burrill.*

2. (*Scots Law*) Movable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, in contradistinction from those which must be judged of individually. *Jamieson.*

Fun'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom: cf. F. *fungique*, *fongique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, mushrooms; as, *fungic acid*.

Fun'gi-cide' (fŭn'jĭ-sīd'), *n.* [*Fungi* + *-cide*, fr. L. *caedere* to kill.] Anything that kills fungi. — **Fun'gi-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.*

Fun'gi-form (-jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Fungus* + *-form*: cf. F. *fongiforme*.] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.

Fungiform papillæ (*Anat.*), numerous small, rounded eminences on the upper surface of the tongue.

Fun-gil'li-form (fŭn-jĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a small fungus.

Fun'gin (fŭn'jĭn), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom: cf. F. *fongine*, *fungine*.] (*Chem.*) A name formerly given to cellulose found in certain fungi and mushrooms.

Fun'gite (-jīt), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom: cf. F. *fongite*.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil coral resembling Fungia.

Fun-giv'o-rous (fŭn-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fungus* + *vorare* to eat greedily: cf. F. *fongivore*.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating fungi; — said of certain insects and snails.

Fun'goid (fŭn'goid), *a.* [*Fungus* + *-oid*: cf. F. *fongoïde*.] Like a fungus; fungous; spongy.

Fun-gol'o-gist (fŭn-gŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A mycologist.

Fun-gol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Fungus* + *-logy*.] Mycology.

Fun-gos'i-ty (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fungosité*, *fongosité*.] The quality of that which is fungous; fungous excrescence. *Dunglison.*

Fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* [L. *fungosus*: cf. F. *fongueux*.] **1.** Of the nature of fungi; spongy.

2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

Fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. FUNGI (fŭn'jī), E. FUNGUSES (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz). [L., a mushroom; perh. akin to a doubtful Gr. *σφόγγος* sponge, for *σπόγγος*; if so, cf. E. *sponge*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant belonging to the large class called collectively Fungi, "usually terrestrial polymorphous plants, sometimes subterranean, often parasitic, destitute of chlorophyll or starch, of most varied form, color, and consistence, sometimes reduced to a few filaments or cells, the vegetative organs consisting of a tissue of slender threads, the spores most minute, sometimes superficial, sometimes borne on projecting points, or variously inclosed in cells or sacs." *J. D. Hooker.* Examples of fungi are mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, and the microscopic forms commonly known as rust, smut, mold, mildew, brand, etc. See CRYPTOGAMIA, CARPOPHYTE.

Fungi.
1 Agaricus comatus; 2 Boletus edulis; 3 Morchella esculenta.

2. (*Med.*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies, as the proud flesh of wounds. *Hoblyn.*

Fu'nic (fū'nĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Funicular.

Fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord, rope: cf. F. *funicule* funicle (in sense 2). Cf. FUNAMBULO.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A small cord, ligature, or fiber.

2. (*Bot.*) The little stalk that attaches a seed to the placenta.

Fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *funiculaire*.] **1.** Consisting of a small cord or fiber.

2. Dependent on the tension of a cord.

3. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a funiculus; made up of, or resembling, a funiculus, or funiculi; as, a *funicular* ligament.

Funicular action (*Mech.*), the force or action exerted by a rope in drawing together the supports to which its ends are fastened, when acted upon by forces applied in a direction transverse to the rope, as in the archer's bow. — **Funicular curve.** Same as CATENARY. — **Funicular machine** (*Mech.*), an apparatus for illustrating certain principles in statics, consisting of a cord or chain attached at one end to a fixed point, and having the other passed over a pulley and sustaining a weight, while one or more other weights are suspended from the cord at points between the fixed support and the pulley. — **Funicular polygon** (*Mech.*), the polygonal figure assumed by a cord fastened at its extremities, and sustaining weights at different points.

Fu-nic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Forming a narrow ridge.

‖ **Fu-nic'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUNICULI (-lī). [L., a little cord. See FUNICLE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A cord, band, or bundle of fibers; esp., one of the small bundles of fibers, of which large nerves are made up; applied also to different bands of white matter in the brain and spinal cord.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A short cord which connects the embryo of some myriapods with the amnion. (*b*) In Bryozoa, an organ extending back from the stomach. See BRYOZOA, and PHYLACTOLEMA.

Fu-nil'i-form (fū-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *funis* rope + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a cord in toughness and flexibility, as the roots of some endogenous trees.

‖ **Fu'nis** (fū'nĭs), *n.* [L., a rope.] A cord; specifically, the umbilical cord or navel string.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* [OE. *funke* a little fire; akin to Prov. E. *funk* touchwood, G. *funke* spark, and perh. to Goth. *fōn* fire.] An offensive smell; a stench. [*Low*]

Funk, *v. t.* To envelop with an offensive smell or smoke. [*Obs.*] *King.*

Funk, *v. i.* **1.** To emit an offensive smell; to stink.

2. To be frightened, and shrink back; to flinch; as, to *funk* at the edge of a precipice. [*Colloq.*] *C. Kingsley.*

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly fashion. [*Colloq.*]

To *funk* right *out* o' political strife. *Lowell* (*Biglow Papers*).

Funk, } *n.* A shrinking back through fear.
Funk'ing, } [*Colloq.*] "The horrid panic, or *funk* (as the men of Eton call it)." *De Quincey.*

Funk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, great fear, or funking. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *funel*, *fonel*, prob. through OF. fr. L. *fundibulum*, *infundibulum*, funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in; *in* in + *fundere* to pour; cf. Armor. *founil* funnel, W. *ffynel* air hole, chimney. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A vessel of the shape of an inverted hollow cone, terminating below in a pipe, and used for conveying liquids into a close vessel; a tunnel.

2. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance; specifically, a smoke flue or pipe; the iron chimney of a steamship or the like.

Funnel box (*Mining*), an apparatus for collecting finely crushed ore from water. *Knight.* — **Funnel stay** (*Naut.*), one of the ropes or rods steadying a steamer's funnel.

Fun'nel-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a funnel, or tunnel; that is, expanding gradually from the bottom upward, as the corolla of some flowers; infundibuliform.

a Funnel-form Corolla.

Fun'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* FUNNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FUNNIEST.] [From FUN.] Droll; comical; amusing; laughable.

Funny bone. See *Crazy bone*, under CRAZY.

Fun'ny, *n.*; *pl.* FUNNIES (-nĭz). A clinker-built, narrow boat for sculling. [*Eng.*]

Fur (fûr), *n.* [OE. *furre*, OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, sheath, case, of German origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar* lining, case, G. *futter*; akin to Icel. *fōðr* lining, Goth. *fōdr* scabbard; cf. Skr. *pātra* vessel, dish. The German and Icel. words also have the sense *fodder*, but this was probably a different word originally. Cf. FODDER food, FOTHER, *v. t.*, FOREL, *n.*] **1.** The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser.

2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs*.

3. Strips of dressed skins with fur, used on garments for warmth or for ornament.

4. *pl.* Articles of clothing made of fur; as, a set of *furs* for a lady (a collar, tippet, or cape, muff, etc.).

Wrapped up in my *furs*. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

5. Any coating considered as resembling fur; as: (*a*) A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever. (*b*) The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach. (*c*) The deposit formed on the interior of boilers and other vessels by hard water.

6. (*Her.*) One of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures. There are nine in all, or, according to some writers, only six. See TINCTURE.

Fur (fûr), *a.* Of or pertaining to furs; bearing or made of fur; as, a *fur* cap; the *fur* trade.

Northern Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).
a Adult male; *b* Adult female.

Fur seal (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of seals of the genera *Callorhinus* and *Arctocephalus*, inhabiting the North Pacific and the Antarctic oceans. They have a coat of fine and soft fur which is highly prized. The northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) breeds in vast numbers on the Prybilov Islands, off the coast of Alaska; — called also *sea bear*.

Fur, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURRED (fûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURRING.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur; as, *furred* robes. "You *fur* your gloves with reason." *Shak.*

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

3. (*Arch.*) To nail small strips of board or larger scantling upon, in order to make a level surface for lathing or boarding, or to provide for a space or interval back of the plastered or boarded surface, as inside an outer wall, by way of protection against damp. *Gwilt.*

Fu-ra'cious (fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *furax*, *-racis*, thievish, from *fur* thief.] Given to theft; thievish. [*Obs.*]

Fu-rac'i-ty (fū-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *furacitas*.] Addictedness to theft; thievishness. [*Obs.*]

Fur'be-low (fûr'bē-lō), *n.* [Prov. F. *farbala*, equiv. to F. *falbala*, It. *falbalà*.] A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment.

Fur'be-low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURBELOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURBELOWING.] To put a furbelow on; to ornament.

Fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURBISHED (-bĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURBISHING.] [OE. *forbischen*, OF. *forbir*, *furbir*, *fourbir*, F. *fourbir*, fr. OHG. *furban* to clean. See -ISH.] To rub or scour to brightness; to clean; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a sword or spear. *Shak.*

Furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. *Shak.*

Fur'bish-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being furbished.

Fur'bish-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fourbisseur*.] One who furbishes; esp., a sword cutler, who finishes sword blades and similar weapons.

Fur'cate (fûr'kāt), } *a.* [L. *furca* fork. See FORK.]
Fur'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } Forked; branching like a fork; as, *furcate* twigs.

Fur-ca'tion (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A branching like a fork.

Fur-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furcifer* yoke bearer, scoundrel; *furca* fork, yoke, fork-shaped instrument of punishment + *ferre* to bear.] Rascally; scandalous. [*R.*] "*Furciferous* knaves." *De Quincey.*

‖ **Fur'cu-la** (fûr'kū-lā), *n.* [L., a forked prop, dim. of *furca* a fork.] (*Anat.*) A forked process; the wishbone or furculum.

Fur'cu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Shaped like a fork; furcate.

‖ **Fur'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] (*Anat.*) The wishbone or merrythought of birds, formed by the united clavicles.

Fur'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* [See FARDEL, and cf. FURL.] To draw up into a bundle; to roll up. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Fur'fur** (-fŭr), *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff.

Fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*.] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

Fur'fu-ran (-răn), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily substance, C_4H_4O, obtained by distilling certain organic substances, as pine wood, salts of pyromucic acid, etc.; — called also *tetraphenol*.

Fur'fu-ra'tion (fûr'fū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran, scurf.] Falling of scurf from the head; desquamation.

Fur'fu-rine (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline base, obtained indirectly from furfurol.

Fur'fu-rol (-rōl), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid, $C_4H_3O.CHO$, of a pleasant odor, obtained by the distillation of bran, sugar, etc., and regarded as an aldehyde derivative of furfuran; — called also *furfural*.

Fur'fu-rous (fûr'fū-rŭs), *a.* Made of bran; furfuraceous. [*R.*] "*Furfurous* bread." *Sydney Smith.*

Fu'ri-al (fū'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *furialis*: cf. OF. *furial*.] Furious; raging; tormenting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fu'ri-bun'dal (fū'rĭ-bŭn'dal), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of rage. [*Obs.*] *G. Harvey.*

Fu'ries (fū'rĭz), *n. pl.* See FURY, 3.

Fu'rile (fū'rĭl), *n.* [*Furfurol* + benz*ile*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline substance, $(C_4H_3O)_2.C_2O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of furoin. [Written also *furil*.]

Fu-ril'ic (fū-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, furile; as, *furilic* acid.

‖ **Fu'ri-o'so** (fōō'rē-ō'zō *or* fū'rĭ-ō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With great force or vigor; vehemently.

Fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury: cf. F. *furieux*. See FURY.] **1.** Transported with passion or fury; raging; violent; as, a *furious* animal.

2. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as, a *furious* stream; a *furious* wind or storm.

Syn. — Impetuous; vehement; boisterous; fierce; turbulent; tumultuous; angry; mad; frantic; frenzied.

— Fu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURLED (fûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURLING.] [Contr. fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle: cf. F. *ferler* to furl, OF. *fardeler* to pack. See FURDLE, FARDEL, and cf. FARL.] To draw up or gather into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, or, as a flag, close to or around its staff, securing it there by a gasket or line. *Totten.*

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 115), *n.* [OE. *furlong*, *furlang*, AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, prop., the length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long. See FURROW, and LONG, *a.*] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods; two hundred and twenty yards.

Fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for* + the root of E. *lief*, and akin to Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, G. *verlaub* permission. See LIEF, *a.*] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence; especially, leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time; also, the document granting leave of absence.

Fur'lough, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURLOUGHED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURLOUGHING.] (*Mil.*) To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to, as to an officer or soldier.

Fur'men-ty (-mĕn-tў), }
Fur'mi-ty (-mĭ-tў), } *n.* Same as FRUMENTY.

Fur'nace (-nās; 48), *n.* [OE. *fornais*, *forneis*, OF. *fornaise*, F. *fournaise*, from L. *fornax*; akin to *furnus* oven, and prob. to E. *forceps*.] **1.** An inclosed place in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel, as for reducing ores or melting metals, for warming a house, for baking pottery, etc.; as, an iron *furnace*; a hot-air *furnace*; a glass *furnace*; a boiler *furnace*, etc.

☞ Furnaces are classified as *wind* or *air furnaces* when the fire is urged only by the natural draught; as *blast furnaces*, when the fire is urged by the injection artificially of a forcible current of air; and as *reverberatory furnaces*, when the flame, in passing to the chimney, is thrown down by a low arched roof upon the materials operated upon.

2. A place or time of punishment, affliction, or great trial; severe experience or discipline. *Deut.* iv. 20.

Bustamente furnace, a shaft furnace for roasting quicksilver ores. — **Furnace bridge.** Same as *Bridge wall*. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5. — **Furnace cadmium** *or* **cadmia,** the oxide of zinc which accumulates in the chimneys of furnaces smelting zinciferous ores. *Raymond.* — **Furnace hoist** (*Iron Manuf.*), a lift for raising ore, coal, etc., to the mouth of a blast furnace.

Fur'nace, *v. t.* To throw out, or exhale, as from a furnace; also, to put into a furnace. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Shak.*

Fur'ni-ment (-nĭ-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *fourniment*. See FURNISH.] Furniture. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURNISHING.] [OF. *furnir*, *fornir*, to furnish, finish, F. *fournir*; akin to Pr. *formir*, *furmir*, *fromir*, to accomplish, satisfy, fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do, akin to E. *frame*. See FRAME, *v. t.*, and -ISH.] **1.** To supply with anything necessary, useful, or appropriate; to provide; to equip; to fit out, or fit up; to adorn; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* one with arms for defense; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* the mind with ideas; to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles; to *furnish* an expedition or enterprise, a room or a house.

That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly *furnished* unto all good works. *2 Tim.* iii. 17.

2. To offer for use; to provide (something); to give (something); to afford; as, to *furnish* food to the hungry; to *furnish* arms for defense.

Ye are they . . . that *furnish* the drink offering unto that number. *Is.* lxv. 11.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay.*

Fur'nish, *n.* That which is furnished as a specimen; a sample; a supply. [*Obs.*] *Greene.*

Fur'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

Fur'nish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of furnishing, or of supplying furniture; also, furniture. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Fur'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *fourniture*. See FURNISH, *v. t.*] **1.** That with which anything is furnished or supplied; supplies; outfit; equipment.

The form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

The thoughts which make the *furniture* of their minds. *M. Arnold.*

2. Articles used for convenience or decoration in a house or apartment, as tables, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, carpets, curtains, pictures, vases, etc.

3. The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, a carriage, a ship, etc. (*a*) (*Naut.*) The masts and rigging of a ship. (*b*) (*Mil.*) The mountings of a gun. (*c*) Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window trimmings, etc. (*d*) (*Print.*) Pieces of wood or metal of a lesser height than the type, placed around the pages or other matter in a form, and, with the quoins, serving to secure the form in its place in the chase.

4. (*Mus.*) A mixed or compound stop in an organ; — sometimes called *mixture*.

Fu'ro-in (fū'rō-ĭn), *n.* [See FURFUROL.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, from furfurol.

Fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [L. Cf. FURY.] Fury; rage.

‖ **Fu-ro're** (fōō-rō'rā), *n.* [It.] Excitement; commotion; enthusiasm.

Fur'ri-er (fûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fourreur.*] A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells fur goods.

Fur'ri-er-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Furs, in general. *Tooke.*

2. The business of a furrier; trade in furs.

Fur'ring (-rĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) (*a*) The leveling of a surface, or the preparing of an air space, by means of strips of board or of larger pieces. See FUR, *v. t.*, 3. (*b*) The strips thus laid on.

2. (*Shipbuilding*) Double planking of a ship's side.

3. A deposit from water, as on the inside of a boiler; also, the operation of cleaning away this deposit.

Fur'row (fûr'rō), *n.* [OE. *forow, forgh, furgh,* AS. *furh;* akin to D. *voor,* OHG. *furuh,* G. *furche,* Dan. *fure,* Sw. *fåra,* Icel. *for* drain, L. *porca* ridge between two furrows.] **1.** A trench in the earth made by, or as by, a plow.

2. Any trench, channel, or groove, as in wood or metal; a wrinkle on the face; as, the *furrows* of age.

Furrow weed, a weed which grows on plowed land. *Shak.* — To draw a straight furrow, to live correctly; not to deviate from the right line of duty. *Lowell.*

Fur'row, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURROWED (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURROWING.] [From FURROW, *n.*; cf. AS. *fyrian.*] **1.** To cut a furrow in; to make furrows in; to plow; as, to *furrow* the ground or sea. *Shak.*

2. To mark with channels or with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age. *Shak.*

Fair cheeks were *furrowed* with hot tears. *Byron.*

Fur'row-y (-ỹ), *a.* Furrowed. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Fur'ry (fûr'rỹ), *a.* [From FUR.] **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur. "*Furry* nations." *Thomson.*

2. Consisting of fur; as, *furry* spoils. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling fur.

Fur'ther (-thẽr), *adv.* [A comparative of *forth;* OE. *further, forther,* AS. *furðor, furður;* akin to G. *fürder.* See FORTH, *adv.*] To a greater distance; in addition; moreover. See FARTHER.

Carries us, I know not how much *further,* into familiar company. *M. Arnold.*

They advanced as far as Eleusis and Thria; but no *further.* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Further off, not so near; apart by a greater distance.

Fur'ther, *a. compar.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* FURTHEST.] **1.** More remote; at a greater distance; more in advance; farther; as, the *further* end of the field. See FARTHER.

2. Beyond; additional; as, a *further* reason for this opinion; nothing *further* to suggest.

☞ The forms *further* and *farther* are in general not differentiated by writers, but *further* is preferred by many when application to quantity or degree is implied.

Fur'ther, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURTHERED (-thẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURTHERING.] [OE. *furthren, forthren,* AS. *fyrðran, fyrðrian.* See FURTHER, *adv.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to forward; to help or assist.

This binds thee, then, to *further* my design. *Dryden.*

I should nothing *further* the weal public. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Fur'ther-ance (-ans), *n.* The act of furthering or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. *Phil.* i. 25.

Built of *furtherance* and pursuing,
Not of spent deeds, but of doing. *Emerson.*

Fur'ther-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who furthers, or helps to advance; a promoter. *Shak.*

Fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Fur'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Most remote; furthest.

Fur'ther-some (-sŭm), *a.* Tending to further, advance, or promote; helpful; advantageous. [*R.*]

You will not find it *furthersome.* *Carlyle.*

Fur'thest (-thĕst), *a. superl.* Most remote; most in advance; farthest. See FURTHER, *a.*

Fur'thest, *adv.* At the greatest distance; farthest.

Fur'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus,* fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief, akin to *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *furtif.* See FERTILE.] Stolen; obtained or characterized by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy; as, a *furtive* look. *Prior.*

A hasty and *furtive* ceremony. *Hallam.*

Fur'tive-ly, *adv.* Stealthily; by theft. *Lover.*

Fu'run-cle (fū'rŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur* thief: cf. F. *furoncle.*] (*Med.*) A superficial, inflammatory tumor, suppurating with a central core; a boil.

Fu-run'cu-lar (fū-rŭn'kū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a furuncle; marked by the presence of furuncles.

Fu'ry (fū'rỹ), *n.* [L. *fur.*] A thief. [*Obs.*]

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies.* *J. Fletcher.*

Fu'ry, *n.*; *pl.* FURIES (-rĭz). [L. *furia,* fr. *furere* to rage: cf. F. *furie.* Cf. FUROR.] **1.** Violent or extreme excitement; overmastering agitation or enthusiasm.

Her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Violent anger; extreme wrath; rage; — sometimes applied to inanimate things, as the wind or storms; impetuosity; violence. "*Fury* of the wind." *Shak.*

I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (*Greek Myth.*) The avenging deities, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra; the Erinyes or Eumenides.

The *Furies,* they said, are attendants on justice, and if the sun in heaven should transgress his path they would punish him. *Emerson.*

4. One of the Parcæ, or Fates, esp. Atropos. [*R.*]

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

5. A stormy, turbulent, violent woman; a hag; a vixen; a virago; a termagant.

Syn. — Anger; indignation; resentment; wrath; ire; rage; vehemence; violence; fierceness; turbulence; madness; frenzy. See ANGER.

Furze (fûrz), *n.* [OE. *firs,* AS. *fyrs.*] (*Bot.*) A thorny evergreen shrub (*Ulex Europæus*), with beautiful yellow flowers, very common upon the plains and hills of Great Britain; — called also *gorse,* and *whin.* The dwarf furze is *Ulex nanus.*

Furze.

Furze'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The whinchat; — called also *furzechuck.*

Furze'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An English warbler (*Melizophilus provincialis*); — called also *furze wren,* and *Dartford warbler.*

Furz'en (fûrz'n), *a.* Furzy; gorsy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Furz'y (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding in, or overgrown with, furze; characterized by furze. *Gay.*

‖ **Fu'sain'** (fu'zăN'), *n.* [F., the spindle tree; also, charcoal made from it.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Fine charcoal of willow wood, used as a drawing implement. (*b*) A drawing made with it. See CHARCOAL, *n.*, 2, and *Charcoal drawing,* under CHARCOAL.

Fu'sa-role (fū'sà-rōl), *n.* [F. *fusarolle,* fr. It. *fusaruolo,* fr. *fuso* spindle, shaft of a column. See FUSEE ‖ conical wheel.] (*Arch.*) A molding generally placed under the echinus or quarter round of capitals in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture.

Fus-ca'tion (fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fuscare, fuscatum,* to make dark, fr. *fuscus* dark.] A darkening; obscurity; obfuscation. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Fus'cin (fŭs'sĭn), *n.* [L. *fuscus* dark-colored, tawny.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A brown, nitrogenous pigment contained in the retinal epithelium; a variety of *melanin.*

Fus'cine (-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A dark-colored substance obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. [*R.*]

Fus'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Sad and *fuscous* colors, as black or brown, or deep purple and the like. *Burke.*

Fuse (fūz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSED (fūzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSING.] [L. *fusus,* p. p. of *fundere* to pour, melt, cast. See FOUND to cast, and cf. FUTILE.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve; to melt.

2. To unite or blend, as if melted together.

Whose fancy *fuses* old and new. *Tennyson.*

Fuse, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat; to be melted; to melt.

2. To be blended, as if melted together.

Fusing point, the degree of temperature at which a substance melts; the point of fusion.

Fuse, *n.* [For *fusee, fusil.* See 2d FUSIL.] (*Gunnery, Mining, etc.*) A tube or casing filled with combustible matter, by means of which a charge of powder is ignited, as in blasting; — called also *fuzee.* See FUZE.

Fuse hole, the hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse. *Farrow.*

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* [See 2d FUSIL, and cf. FUSE, *n.*]

1. A flintlock gun. See 2d FUSIL. [*Obs.*]

2. A fuse. See FUSE, *n.*

3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe or cigar.

Fu-see', *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

Fu-see', *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, fusee, LL. *fusata,* fr. *fusare* to use a spindle, L. *fusus* spindle.] (*a*) The cone or conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the mainspring by having the chain from the barrel which contains the spring wind in a spiral groove on the surface of the cone in such a manner that the diameter of the cone at the point where the chain acts may correspond with the degree of tension of the spring. (*b*) A similar wheel used in other machinery.

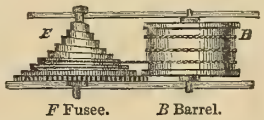

F Fusee. *B* Barrel.

Fu'sel (fū'sĕl), *n.*, **Fu'sel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] (*Chem.*) A hot, acrid, oily liquid, accompanying many alcoholic liquors (as potato whisky, corn whisky, etc.), as an undesirable ingredient, and consisting of several of the higher alcohols and compound ethers, but particularly of amyl alcohol; hence, specifically applied to amyl alcohol.

Fu'si-bil'i-ty (fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fusibilité.*] The quality of being fusible.

Fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *fusible.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

Fusible metal, any alloy of different metals capable of being easily fused, especially an alloy of five parts of bismuth, three of lead, and two of tin, which melts at a temperature below that of boiling water. *Ure.* — Fusible plug (*Steam Boiler*), a piece of easily fusible alloy, placed in one of the sheets and intended to melt and blow off the steam in case of low water.

Fu'si-form (fū'sĭ-fôrm *or* fū'zĭ-), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form:* cf. F. *fusiforme.*] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end; as, a *fusiform* root; a *fusiform* cell.

Fusiform Root.

Fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, fr. *fundere, fusum,* to pour, cast. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat; fusible. [*R.*] "A kind of *fusil* marble." *Woodward.*

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid. [*R.*] "A *fusil* sea." *J. Philips.*

3. Formed by melting and pouring into a mold; cast; founded. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fu'sil (fū'zĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *fusil,* LL. *focile* a steel for kindling fire, from L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in LL. fire. See FOCUS, and cf. FUSEE a firelock.] A light kind of flintlock musket, formerly in use.

Fu'sil, *n.* [See 3d FUSEE.] (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal figure; — named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

Fusil (*Her.*).

☞ It differs from a lozenge in being longer in proportion to its width.

Fu'sile (fū'zĭl), *a.* Same as FUSIL, *a.*

Fu'sil-eer' } (-ẽr'), *n.* [F. *fusilier,*
Fu'sil-ier' } fr. *fusil.*] (*Mil.*) (*a*) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil. Hence, in the plural: (*b*) A title now borne by some regiments and companies; as, "The Royal *Fusiliers,*" etc.

Fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭl-lād'), *n.* [F. *fusillade;* cf. It. *fucilata.* See FUSIL a firelock.] (*Mil.*) A simultaneous discharge of firearms.

Fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭl-lād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSILLADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSILLADING.] To shoot down or shoot at by a simultaneous discharge of firearms.

Fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio,* fr. *fundere, fusum,* to pour, melt: cf. F. *fusion.* See FUSE, *v. t.*, and cf. POISON.] **1.** The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat; the act of melting together; as, the *fusion* of metals.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in *fusion.*

3. The union or blending together of things, as if melted together.

The universal *fusion* of races, languages, and customs . . . had produced a corresponding *fusion* of creeds. *C. Kingsley.*

Watery fusion (*Chem.*), the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

4. (*Biol.*) The union, or binding together, of adjacent parts or tissues.

Fu'some (fū'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *fȳsan* to hasten, fr. *fūs* ready, prompt, quick; akin to OS. *fūs,* OHG. *funs,* Icel. *fūss* willing; prob. from the root of E. *find.*] Handy; neat; handsome; notable. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* [Cf. FUSOME.] **1.** A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary or annoying ado about trifles. *Byron.*

Zealously, assiduously, and with a minimum of *fuss* or noise. *Carlyle.*

2. One who is unduly anxious about trifles. [*R.*]

I am a *fuss* and I don't deny it. *W. D. Howells.*

Fuss, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSSED (fŭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSSING.] To be overbusy or unduly anxious about trifles; to make a bustle or ado. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fuss'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a fussy manner. *Byron.*

Fuss'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being fussy.

Fuss'y (fŭs'ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* FUSSIER (-ẽr); *superl.* FUSSIEST.] Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles; overnice; fidgety.

Not at all *fussy* about his personal appearance. *G. White.*

Fust (fŭst), *n.* [OF. *fust,* F. *fût,* fr. L. *fustis* stick, staff.] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

Fust, *n.* [OF. *fust* cask, F. *fût* cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness, cf. sentir le *fût* to taste of the cask. See 1st FUST.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

Fust, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill.

Fust'ed, *a.* Moldy; ill-smelling.

Fus'ter-ic (fŭs'tẽr-ĭk), *n.* The coloring matter of fustet.

Fus'tet (fŭs'tĕt), *n.* [F. *fustet* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *tete*), LL. *fustetus,* fr. L. *fustis* stick. See 1st FUST, and cf. FUSTIC.] The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus* or *Venice sumach,* a shrub of southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color, which, however, is not durable without a mordant. *Ure.*

Fus'tian (-chan; 106), *n.* [OE. *fustian, fustaine,* F. *futaine,* It. *fustagno,* LL. *fustaneum, fustanum;* cf. Pr. *fustani,* Sp. *fustan.* So called from *Fustāt, i. e.,* Cairo, where it was made.] A kind of coarse twilled cotton or cotton and linen stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.

2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; bombast.

Claudius . . . has run his description into the most wretched *fustian.* *Addison.*

Fus'tian, *a.* **1.** Made of fustian.

2. Pompous; ridiculously tumid; inflated; bombastic; as, *fustian* history. *Walpole.*

Fus'tian-ist, *n.* A writer of fustian. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc,* Sp. *fustete.* Cf. FUSTET.] The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria,* a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow; — called also *old fustic.* [Written also *fustoc.*]

☞ Other kinds of yellow wood are often called *fustic;* as that of species of *Xanthoxylum,* and especially the *Rhus Cotinus,* which is sometimes called *young fustic* to distinguish it from the *Maclura.* See FUSTET.

Fus'ti-gate (fŭs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *fustigare,* fr. *fustis* stick. See 1st FUST.] To cudgel. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Fus'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fustigation.*] A punishment by beating with a stick or club; cudgeling.

This satire, composed of actual *fustigation.* *Motley.*

Fus'ti-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [From FUSTY.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fus'ti-lug' (-lŭg'), } *n.* [*Fusty* + *lug* something
Fus'ti-lugs' (-lŭgz'), } heavy, to be drawn or carried.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person. [*Obs.*] *F. Junius.*

Fust'i-ness (fŭst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A fusty state or quality; moldiness; mustiness; an ill smell from moldiness.

Fust'y (-ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* FUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FUSTIEST.] [See 2d FUST.] **1.** Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank. "A *fusty* nut." "*Fusty* plebeians." *Shak.*

2. Moping. [*Archaic*]

A melancholy, *fusty* humor. *Pepys.*

Fu'sure (fū'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *fusura,* fr. *fundere, fusum.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Act of fusing; fusion. [*R.*]

Futch'el (fŭch'ĕl), *n.* The jaws between which the hinder end of a carriage tongue is inserted. *Knight.*

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl ; 277), *a.* [L. *futilis* that easily pours out, that easily lets loose, vain, worthless, from the root of *fundere* to pour out: cf. F. *futile*. See FUSE, *v. t.*]

1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling. [*Obs.*]

Talkers and *futile* persons. *Bacon.*

2. Of no importance; answering no useful end; useless; vain; worthless. "*Futile* theories." *I. Taylor.*

His reasoning . . . was singularly *futile*. *Macaulay.*

Fu'tile-ly, *adv.* In a futile manner.

Fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *futilitas*: cf. F. *futilité*.] **1.** The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [*Obs.*]

2. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; uselessness.

The *futility* of this mode of philosophizing. *Whewell.*

Fu'til-ous (fū'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* Futile; trifling. [*Obs.*]

Fut'tock (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *foothook*.] (*Naut.*) One of the crooked timbers which are scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel; one of the crooked transverse timbers passing across and over the keel.

x Futtock Shrouds.

Futtock plates (*Naut.*), plates of iron to which the dead-eyes of the topmast rigging are secured. — **Futtock shrouds**, short iron shrouds leading from the upper part of the lower mast or of the main shrouds to the edge of the top, or through it, and connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast. *Totten.*

Fu'tur-a-ble (fū'tŭr-â-b'l ; 135), *a.* Capable of being future; possible to occur. [*R.*]

Not only to things future, but *futurable*. *Fuller.*

Fu'ture (fū'tŭr ; 135), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be, but from the same root as E. *be*. See BE, *v. i.*] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

Future tense (*Gram.*), the tense or modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

Fu'ture (fū'tŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *futur*. See FUTURE, *a.*]

1. Time to come; time subsequent to the present (as, the *future* shall be as the present); collectively, events that are to happen in time to come. "Lay the *future* open." *Shak.*

2. The possibilities of the future; — used especially of prospective success or advancement; as, he had a great *future* before him.

3. (*Gram.*) A future tense.

To deal in futures, to speculate on the future values of merchandise or stocks. [*Brokers' cant*]

Fu'ture-less, *a.* Without prospect of betterment in the future. *W. D. Howells.*

Fu'ture-ly, *adv.* In time to come. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

Fu'tur-ist, *n.* **1.** One whose chief interests are in what is to come; one who anxiously, eagerly, or confidently looks forward to the future; an expectant.

2. (*Theol.*) One who believes or maintains that the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible is to be in the future.

Fu'tu-ri'tial (fū'tū-rĭsh'al ; 135), *a.* Relating to what is to come; pertaining to futurity; future. [*R.*]

Fu'tu-ri'tion (-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *futurition*.] The state of being future; futurity. [*R.*]

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

Fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* FUTURITIES (-tĭz).

1. State of being that is yet to come; future state.

2. Future time; time to come; the future.

3. Event to come; a future event.

All *futurities* are naked before the All-seeing Eye. *South.*

Fuze (fūz), *n.* A tube, filled with combustible matter, for exploding a shell, etc. See FUSE, *n.*

Chemical fuze, a fuze in which substances separated until required for action are then brought into contact, and uniting chemically, produce explosion. — **Concussion fuze**, a fuze ignited by the striking of the projectile. — **Electric fuze**, a fuze which is ignited by heat or a spark produced by an electric current. — **Friction fuze**, a fuze which is ignited by the heat evolved by friction. — **Percussion fuze**, a fuze in which the ignition is produced by a blow on some fulminating compound. — **Time fuze**, a fuze adapted, either by its length or by the character of its composition, to burn a certain time before producing an explosion.

Fuzz (fŭz), *v. t.* To make drunk. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Fuzz, *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *fuzzy* that ravels (of silk or cotton), D. *voos* spongy, fungous, G. *faser* filament, E. *feaze* to untwist.] Fine, light particles or fibers; loose, volatile matter.

Fuzz ball, a kind of fungus or mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puffball.

Fuzz, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

Fuz'zle (fŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *fuseln* to drink common liquor, fr. *fusel* bad liquor.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to fuddle. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Fuzz'y (fŭz'ȳ), *a.* [See Fuzz, *n.*] **1.** Not firmly woven; that ravels. [Written also *fozy*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Furnished with fuzz; having fuzz; like fuzz; as, the *fuzzy* skin of a peach.

-fy (-fī). [Through French verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facere* to do, make. See FACT.] A suffix signifying *to make*, *to form into*, etc.; as, acet*ify*, ampli*fy*, dandi*fy*, Frenchi*fy*, etc.

Fy (fī), *interj.* [See FIE, *interj.*] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt. See FIE.

Fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return; — called also *fyke net*. *Cozzens.*

Fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *fyðerfōte*, *fierfēte*, *feówerfēte*. See FOUR, and FOOT, *n.*] A rebated cross, formerly used as a secret emblem, and a common ornament. It is also called *gammadion*, and *swastika*.

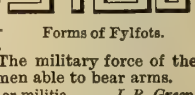
Forms of Fylfots.

Fyrd (fērd), **Fyr'dung** (fēr'-dŭng), *n.* [AS.; akin to E. *fare*, v. i.] (*Old Eng. Hist.*) The military force of the whole nation, consisting of all men able to bear arms.

The national *fyrd* or militia. *J. R. Green.*

Fytte (fĭt), *n.* See FIT a song. [*Archaic*]

G.

G (jē). **1.** G is the seventh letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. It has two sounds; [illegible] in *gave*, *go*, *gull*; the other compound [illegible] in *gem*, *gin*, *dingy*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, 6, 155, 176, 178, 179, 196, 211, 246.

[illegible] is from the Latin, in the alphabet of [illegible] peared as a modified form of C. The [illegible] m the Latin, and probably comes to us [illegible] ich. Etymologically it is most closely [illegible] *k*, *y*, and *w*; as in corn, grain, *k*ernel; [illegible] γένος; E. *g*arden, *y*ard; dra*g*, dra*w*; [illegible] as in *g*et, pre*h*ensile; *g*uest, *h*ost (an [illegible] er; *g*ust, *ch*oose. See C.

2. (*Mus.*) G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale; — called also *sol* by the Italians and French. It was also originally used as the treble clef, and has gradually changed into the character represented in the margin. See CLEF.

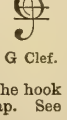
G Clef.

G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

Gab (găb), *n.* [Cf. GAFF.] (*Steam Engine*) The hook on the end of an eccentric rod opposite the strap. See *Illust.* of ECCENTRIC.

Gab, *n.* [OE. *gabbe* gabble, mocking, fr. Icel. *gabb* mocking, mockery, or OF. *gab*, *gabe*; perh. akin to E. *gape*, or *gob*. Cf. GAB, *v. i.*, GIBBER.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; chatter; unmeaning talk; loquaciousness. [*Colloq.*]

Gift of gab, facility of expression. [*Colloq.*]

Gab, *v. i.* [OE. *gabben* to jest, lie, mock, deceive, fr. Icel. *gabba* to mock, or OF. *gaber*. See 2d GAB, and cf. GABBLE.] **1.** To deceive; to lie. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To talk idly; to prate; to chatter. *Holinshed.*

Gab'ar-age (găb'ar-ăj), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth for packing goods. [*Obs.*]

Gab'ar-dine', **Gab'er-dine'** (găb'ĕr-dēn'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; cf. It. *gavardina*, OF. *galvardine*, *calvardine*, *gavardine*, *galeverdine*; perh. akin to Sp. & OF. *gaban* a sort of cloak or coat for rainy weather, F. *caban* great coat with a hood and sleeves, It. *gabbano*, and perh. to E. *cabin*.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn by Jews; a mean dress. *Shak.*

Gab'ber (găb'bĕr), *n.* **1.** A liar; a deceiver. [*Obs.*]

2. One addicted to idle talk.

Gab'ble (găb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GABBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *gab*. See GAB, *v. i.*] **1.** To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to prate; to jabber. *Shak.*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as, *gabbling* fowls. *Dryden.*

Gab'ble, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

Gab'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater.

Gab'bro (găb'brō), *n.* [It.] (*Geol.*) A name originally given by the Italians to a kind of serpentine, later to the rock called euphotide, and now generally used for a coarsely crystalline, igneous rock consisting of lamellar pyroxene (diallage) and labradorite, with sometimes chrysolite (olivine gabbro).

Ga'bel (gā'bĕl), *n.* [F. *gabelle*, LL. *gabella*, *gabulum*, *gablum*; of uncertain origin. Cf. GAVEL tribute.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A rent, service, tribute, custom, tax, impost, or duty; an excise. *Burrill.*

He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ga'bel-er (-ĕr), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A collector of gabels or taxes.

‖ **Ga'belle'** (gà'bĕl'), *n.* [F. See GABEL.] A tax, especially on salt. [*France*] *Brande & C.*

Ga-belle'man (gà-bĕl'măn), *n.* A gabeler. *Carlyle.*

Gab'er-dine' (găb'ĕr-dēn'), *n.* See GABARDINE.

Gab'er-lun'zie (găb'ĕr-lŭn'zĭ), *n.* [Gael. *gabair* talker + *lunndair* idler.] A beggar with a wallet; a licensed beggar. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Gab'ert (găb'ĕrt), *n.* [Cf. F. *gabare*, Arm. *kobar*, *gobar*.] A lighter, or vessel for inland navigation. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., from It. *gabbione* a large cage, gabion, from *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea*. See CAGE.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, like a basket without a bottom. Gabions are made of various sizes, and filled with earth in building fieldworks to shelter men from an enemy's fire.

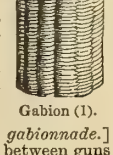
Gabion (1).

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) An openwork frame, as of poles, filled with stones and sunk, to assist in forming a bar, dyke, etc., as in harbor improvement.

Ga'bi-on-ade' (gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade*.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A traverse made with gabions between guns or on their flanks, protecting them from enfilading fire.

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A structure of gabions sunk in lines, as a core for a sand bar in harbor improvements.

Ga'bi-on-age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *gabionnage*.] (*Mil.*) The part of a fortification built of gabions.

Ga'bi-oned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with gabions.

‖ **Ga'bion'nade'** (gà'byŏ'nàd'), *n.* See GABIONADE.

Ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* A cable. [*Archaic*] *Chapman.*

Ga'ble, *n.* [OE. *gable*, *gabil*, F. *gable*, fr. LL. *gabalum* front of a building, prob. of German or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *gibil*, G. *giebel* gable, Icel. *gafl*, Goth. *gibla* pinnacle; perh. akin to Gr. κεφαλή head, and E. *cephalic*, or to G. *gabel* fork, AS. *geafl*, E. *gaffle*, L. *gabalus* a kind of gallows.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape, as of a gambrel roof and the like. Hence: (*b*) The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear side. (*c*) A decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway.

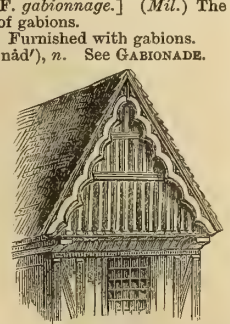
Gable.

Bell gable. See under BELL. — **Gable roof**, a double sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. — **Gable wall.** Same as GABLE (*b*). — **Gable window**, a window in a gable.

Gable Roof.

Gab'let (gā'blĕt), *n.* (*Arch.*) A small gable, or gable-shaped canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, etc.

Gab'lock (găb'lŏk), *n.* [See GAVELOCK.] A false spur or gaff, fitted on the heel of a gamecock. *Wright.*

Ga'by (gā'bȳ), *n.* [Icel. *gapi* a rash, reckless man. Cf. GAPE.] A simpleton; a dunce; a lout. [*Colloq.*]

Gad (găd), *n.* [OE. *gad*, Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting; akin to Sw. *gadd* sting, Goth. *gazds*, G. *gerte* switch. See YARD a measure.] **1.** The point of a spear, or an arrowhead.

2. A pointed or wedge-shaped instrument of metal, as a steel wedge used in mining, etc.

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shak.*

3. A sharp-pointed rod; a goad.

4. A spike on a gauntlet; a gadling. *Fairholt.*

5. A wedge-shaped billet of iron or steel. [*Obs.*]

Flemish steel . . . some in bars and some in *gads*. *Moxon.*

6. A rod or stick, as a fishing rod, a measuring rod, or a rod used to drive cattle with. [*Prov. Eng. Local, U. S.*] *Halliwell. Bartlett.*

Upon the gad, upon the spur of the moment; hastily. [*Obs.*] "All this done *upon the gad!*" *Shak.*

Gad, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GADDING.] [Prob. fr. *gad*, n., and orig. meaning *to drive about*.] To walk about; to rove or go about, without purpose; hence, to run wild; to be uncontrolled. "The *gadding* vine." *Milton.*

Why *gaddest* thou about so much to change thy way? *Jer.* ii. 36.

Gad'a-bout' (-à-bout'), *n.* A gadder. [*Colloq.*]

Gad'bee' (-bē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadfly.

Gad'der (-dĕr), *n.* One who roves about idly; a rambling gossip.

Gad'ding, *a. & n.* Going about much, needlessly or without purpose.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets. *Bacon.*

The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue. *Tennyson.*

Gadding car, in quarrying, a car which carries a drilling machine so arranged as to drill a line of holes.

Gad'ding-ly (-dĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a roving, idle manner.

Gad'dish (-dĭsh), *a.* Disposed to gad. — **Gad'dishness**, *n.* "*Gaddishness* and folly." *Abp. Leighton.*

Gade (gād), *n.* [Cf. COD the fish.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small British fish (*Motella argenteola*) of the Cod family. (*b*) A pike, so called at Moray Firth; — called also *gedd*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gad'er-e (găd'ẽr-e), **Gad're** (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To gather. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gad'fly' (găd'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* GADFLIES (-flīz'). [*Gad* + *fly.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any dipterous insect of the genus *Œstrus*, and allied genera of botflies.

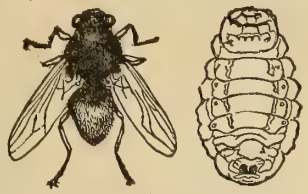

Gadfly of Ox (*Hypoderma bovis*). Adult Fly and Larva slightly enlarged.

☞ The sheep *gadfly* (*Œstrus ovis*), deposits its young in the nostrils of sheep, and the larvæ develop in the frontal sinuses. The common species which infests cattle (*Hypoderma bovis*) deposits its eggs upon or in the skin where the larvæ or bots live and produce sores, called *wormels*. The *gadflies* of the horse produce the intestinal parasites called *bots*. See BOTFLY, and BOTS. The true horseflies are often erroneously called *gadflies*, and the true *gadflies* are sometimes incorrectly called *breeze flies*.

Gadfly petrel (*Zoöl.*), one of several small petrels of the genus *Œstrelata*.

Gadhel'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* [See GAELIC.] Of or pertaining to that division of the Celtic languages, which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. *J. Peile.*

Gad'ic (găd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the cod (*Gadus*); — applied to an acid obtained from cod-liver oil, viz., *gadic* acid.

Gad'i-ta'ni-an (găd'ĭ-tā'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Gaditanus*, fr. *Gades* Cadiz.] Of or relating to Cadiz, in Spain. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cadiz.

Gad'ling (găd'lĭng), *n.* [*Gad*, n. + *-ling.*] (*Mediæval Armor*) [*R.*] See GAD, *n.*, 4.

Gad'ling, *a.* [See GAD, *v. i.*] Gadding about. [*Obs.*]

Gad'ling, *n.* A roving vagabond. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Gad'man (-măn), *n.* A gadsman.

Ga'doid (gā'doid ; 277), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid*: cf. F. *gadoïde* gadoid, Gr. γάδος a sort of fish, F. *gade.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family of fishes (*Gadidæ*) which includes the cod, haddock, and hake. — *n.* One of the *Gadidæ*. [Written also *gadid.*]

Gad'o-lin'i-a (găd'ō-lĭn'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See GADOLINITE.] (*Chem.*) A rare earth, regarded by some as an oxide of the supposed element gadolinium, by others as only a mixture of the oxides of yttrium, erbium, ytterbium, etc.

Gad'o-lin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to or containing gadolinium.

Gad'o-lin-ite (găd'ō-lĭn-īt), *n.* [Named after *Gadolin*, a Russian chemist.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a nearly black color and vitreous luster, and consisting principally of the silicates of yttrium, cerium, and iron.

Gad'o-lin'i-um (-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See GADOLINITE.] (*Chem.*) A supposed rare metallic element, with a characteristic spectrum, found associated with yttrium and other rare metals. Its individuality and properties have not yet been well determined.

Gads'man (gădz'măn), *n.* One who uses a gad or goad in driving.

Gad'u-in (găd'ū-ĭn), *n.* [NL. *gadus* codfish.] (*Chem.*) A yellow or brown amorphous substance, of indifferent nature, found in cod-liver oil.

Gad'wall (găd'wạl), *n.* [*Gad* to walk about + *well.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large duck (*Anas strepera*), valued as a game bird, found in the northern parts of Europe and America; — called also *gray duck*. [Written also *gaddwell.*]

Gadwall.

Gael (gāl), *n. sing. & pl.* [See GAELIC.] (*Ethnol.*) A Celt or the Celts of the Scotch Highlands or of Ireland; now esp., a Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk ; 277), *a.* [Gael. *Gàidhealach*, *Gaelach*, from *Gàidheal*, *Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.] (*Ethnol.*) Of or pertaining to the Gael, esp. to the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

Gael'ic, *n.* [Gael. *Gaelig*, *Gàilig.*] The language of the Gael, esp. of the Highlanders of Scotland. It is a branch of the Celtic.

Gaff (găf), *n.* [OE. *gaffe*, F. *gaffe* an iron hook with which seamen pull great fishes into their ships; cf. Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, hook; perh. akin to G. *gabel* fork, Skr. *gabhasti.* Cf. GAFFLE, GABLE.] **1.** A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fishermen in securing heavy fish.

2. (*Naut.*) The spar upon which the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail is extended.

3. Same as GAFFLE, 1. *Wright.*

Gaff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAFFED (găft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAFFING.] To strike with a gaff or barbed spear; to secure by means of a gaff; as, to *gaff* a salmon.

Gaf'fer (găf'ẽr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godfather*; but prob. fr. *gramfer* for *grandfather.* Cf. GAMMER.] **1.** An old fellow; an aged rustic.

Go to each *gaffer* and each goody. *Fawkes.*

☞ *Gaffer* was originally a respectful title, now degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt when addressed to an aged man in humble life.

2. A foreman or overseer of a gang of laborers. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Gaf'fle (-f'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *geafl* fork, LG., D., Sw., & Dan. *gaffel*, G. *gabel*, W. *gafl*, Ir. & Gael. *gabhal.* Cf. GAFF.] **1.** An artificial spur or gaff for gamecocks.

2. A lever to bend crossbows.

Gaff'-top'sail (-tŏp'sāl *or* -s'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small triangular sail having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.

Gag (găg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAGGED (găgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAGGING (-gĭng).] [Prob. fr. W. *cegio* to choke or strangle, fr. *ceg* mouth, opening, entrance.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by thrusting something in, so as to hinder speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; not to allow freedom of speech to. *Marvell.*

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked. *Macaulay.*

2. To pry or hold open by means of a gag.

Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness. *Fortescue* (*Transl.*).

3. To cause to heave with nausea.

Gag, *v. i.* **1.** To heave with nausea; to retch.

2. To introduce gags or interpolations. See GAG, *n.*, 3. [*Slang*] *Cornhill Mag.*

Gag, *n.* **1.** Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking.

2. A mouthful that makes one retch; a choking bit; as, a *gag* of mutton fat. *Lamb.*

3. A speech or phrase interpolated offhand by an actor on the stage in his part as written, usually consisting of some seasonable or local allusion. [*Slang*]

Gag rein (*Harness*), a rein for drawing the bit upward in the horse's mouth. — Gag runner (*Harness*), a loop on the throat latch guiding the gag rein.

Gag'ate (găg'ât ; 48), *n.* [L. *gagates.* See JET a black mineral.] Agate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage*, LL. *gadium*, *wadium*; of German origin; cf. Goth. *wadi*, OHG. *wetti*, *weti*, akin to E. *wed.* See WED, and cf. WAGE, *n.*] **1.** A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person depositing it, and forfeited by nonperformance; security.

Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

2. A glove, cap, or the like, cast on the ground as a challenge to combat, and to be taken up by the accepter of the challenge; a challenge; a defiance. "There I throw my *gage*." *Shak.*

Gage (gāj), *n.* [So called because an English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France, in the last century.] A variety of plum; as, the green*gage*; also, the blue *gage*, frost *gage*, golden *gage*, etc., having more or less likeness to the greengage. See GREENGAGE.

Gage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAGED (gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAGING (gā'jĭng).] [Cf. F. *gager.* See GAGE, *n.*, a pledge.] **1.** To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to wage or wager; to pawn or pledge. [*Obs.*]

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shak.*

2. To bind by pledge, or security; to engage.

Great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shak.*

Gage, *n.* A measure or standard. See GAUGE, *n.*

Gage, *v. t.* To measure. See GAUGE, *v. t.*

You shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

Ga'ger (gā'jẽr), *n.* A measurer. See GAUGER.

Gag'ger (găg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gags.

2. (*Founding*) A piece of iron imbedded in the sand of a mold to keep the sand in place. *Bacon.*

Gag'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAGGLING (-glĭng).] [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *gaggelen*, *gagelen*, G. *gackeln*, *gackern*, MHG. *gägen*, E. *giggle*, *cackle.*] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle. *Bacon.*

Gag'gle, *n.* [Cf. GAGGLE, *v. i.*] (*Zoöl.*) A flock of wild geese. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Gag'tooth' (-tōōth'), *n.*; *pl.* GAGTEETH (-tēth'). A projecting tooth. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Gag'-toothed' (-tōōtht'), *a.* Having gagteeth. [*Obs.*]

Gahn'ite (gän'īt), *n.* [Named after *Gahn*, a Swedish chemist.] (*Min.*) Zinc spinel; automolite.

Ga-id'ic (gā-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαῖα earth.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to hypogeic acid; — applied to an acid obtained from hypogeic acid.

Gai'e-ty (gā'ẽ-tў), *n.* Same as GAYETY.

Gail'er (jāl'ẽr), *n.* A jailer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Gail'lard'** (gā'yärd'), *a.* [F. See GALLIARD.] Gay; brisk; merry; galliard. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Gail-liarde'** (gāl-yärd'), *n.* [See GALLIARD a dance.] A lively French and Italian dance.

Gai'ly (gā'lў), *adv.* [From GAY.] Merrily; showily. See GAYLY.

Gain (gān), *n.* [Cf. W. *gan* a mortise.] (*Arch.*) A square or beveled notch cut out of a girder, binding joist, or other timber which supports a floor beam, so as to receive the end of the floor beam.

Gain, *a.* [OE. *gein*, *gain*, good, near, quick; cf. Icel. *gegn* ready, serviceable, and *gegn*, adv., against, opposite. Cf. AGAIN.] Convenient; suitable; direct; near; handy; dexterous; easy; profitable; cheap; respectable. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Gain (gān), *n.* [OE. *gain*, *gein*, *gaȝhen*, gain, advantage, Icel. *gagn*; akin to Sw. *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*, cf. Goth. *gageigan* to gain. The word was prob. influenced by F. *gain* gain, OF. *gaain.* Cf. GAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is gained, obtained, or acquired, as increase, profit, advantage, or benefit; — opposed to *loss.*

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. *Phil.* iii. 7.

Godliness with contentment is great *gain*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 6.

Every one shall share in the *gains*. *Shak.*

2. The obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions; acquisition; accumulation. "The lust of *gain*." *Tennyson.*

Gain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAINED (gānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAINING.] [From *gain*, n., but prob. influenced by F. *gagner* to earn, gain, OF. *gaaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *weidinōn*, *weidenen*, to pasture, hunt, fr. *weida* pasturage, G. *weide*, akin to Icel. *veiðr* hunting, AS. *wāðu*, cf. L. *venari* to hunt, E. *venison.* See GAIN, *n.*, profit.]

1. To get, as profit or advantage; to obtain or acquire by effort or labor; as, to *gain* a good living.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Matt.* xvi. 26.

To *gain* dominion, or to keep it *gained*. *Milton.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

2. To come off winner or victor in; to be successful in; to obtain by competition; as, to *gain* a battle; to *gain* a case at law; to *gain* a prize.

3. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother. *Matt.* xviii. 15.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

4. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbor.

Forded Usk and *gained* the wood. *Tennyson.*

5. To get, incur, or receive, as loss, harm, or damage. [*Obs.* or *Ironical*]

Ye should . . . not have loosed from Crete, and to have *gained* this harm and loss. *Acts* xxvii. 21.

Gained day, the calendar day gained in sailing eastward around the earth. — To gain ground, to make progress; to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent. — To gain over, to draw to one's party or interest; to win over. — To gain the wind (*Naut.*), to reach the windward side of another ship.

Syn. — To obtain; acquire; get; procure; win; earn; attain; achieve. See OBTAIN. — To GAIN, WIN. *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion; *win*, that we do it in competition with others. A person *gains* knowledge, or *gains* a prize, simply by striving for it; he *wins* a victory, or *wins* a prize, by taking it in a struggle with others.

Gain (gān), *v. i.* To have or receive advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to grow rich; to advance in interest, health, or happiness; to make progress; as, the sick man *gains* daily.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors by extortion. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.

Gaining twist, in rifled firearms, a twist of the grooves, which increases regularly from the breech to the muzzle. — To gain on *or* upon. (*a*) To encroach on; as, the ocean *gains on* the land. (*b*) To obtain influence with. (*c*) To win ground upon; to move faster than, as in a race or contest. (*d*) To get the better of; to have the advantage of.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

My good behavior had so far *gained on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

Gain'a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *gagnable.* See GAIN, *v. t.*] Capable of being obtained or reached. *Sherwood.*

Gain'age (-âj ; 48), *n.* [OF. *gaignage* pasturage, crop, F. *gagnage* pasturage. See GAIN, *v. t.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) The horses, oxen, plows, wains or wagons and implements for carrying on tillage. (*b*) The profit made by tillage; also, the land itself. *Bouvier.*

Gain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gains. *Shak.*

Gain'ful (-fụl), *a.* Profitable; advantageous; lucrative. "A *gainful* speculation." *Macaulay.* — **Gain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

Gain'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* [See AGAIN, and GIVE.] A misgiving. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gain'less, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable. *Hammond.* — **Gain'less-ness**, *n.*

Gain'ly, *adv.* [See GAIN, *a.*] Handily; readily; dexterously; advantageously. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Gain'pain' (-pān'), *n.* [F. *gagner* to gain + *pain* bread.] Bread-gainer; — a term applied in the Middle Ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

Gain'say' (gān'sā' *or* gān'sā' ; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAINSAID (-sĕd' *or* -sād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAINSAYING.] [OE. *geinseien*, *ageinseien.* See AGAIN, and SAY to utter.] To contradict; to deny; to controvert; to dispute; to forbid.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. *Luke* xxi. 15.

The just gods *gainsay*
That any drop thou borrow'dst from thy mother,
My sacred aunt, should by my mortal sword
Be drained. *Shak.*

Gain'say'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies. "To convince the *gainsayers*." *Tit.* i. 9.

Gain'some (gān'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Gainful.

2. Prepossessing; well-favored. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

'Gainst (gĕnst), *prep.* A contraction of AGAINST.

Gain'stand' (gān'stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAINSTOOD (-stōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAINSTANDING.] [See AGAIN, and STAND.] To withstand; to resist. [*Obs.*]

Durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Gain'strive' (-strīv'), *v. t. & i.* [See AGAIN, and STRIVE.] To strive or struggle against; to withstand. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Gair'fowl' (gâr'foul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAREFOWL.

Gair'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.*, **Gair'ish-ly**, *adv.*, **Gair'ish-ness**, *n.* Same as GARISH, GARISHLY, GARISHNESS.

Gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] **1.** A going; a walk; a march; a way.

Good gentleman, go your *gait*, and let poor folks pass. *Shak.*

2. Manner of walking or stepping; bearing or carriage while moving.

'T is Cinna; I do know him by his *gait*. *Shak.*

Gait'ed, *a.* Having (such) a gait; — used in composition; as, slow-*gaited*; heavy-*gaited.*

Gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre*, cf. Armor. *gweltren*; or perh. of German origin, and akin to E. *wear*, v.] **1.** A covering of cloth or leather for the ankle and instep, or for the whole leg from the knee to the instep, fitting down upon the shoe.

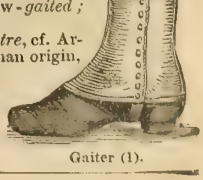

Gaiter (1).

2. A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle.

Gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

Gai'tre, Gay'tre (gā'tẽr), *n.* [OE. Cf. Gatten tree.] The dogwood tree. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, fr. It. *gala* finery, gala; of German origin. See Gallant.] Pomp, show, or festivity. *Macaulay.*

Gala day, a day of mirth and festivity; a holiday.

Ga-lac'ta-gogue (gȧ-lăk'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk + ἄγειν to lead.] (*Med.*) An agent exciting secretion of milk.

Ga-lac'tic (gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός milky, fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk. See Galaxy, and cf. Lactic.] **1.** Of or pertaining to milk; got from milk; as, *galactic* acid.

2. Of or pertaining to the galaxy or Milky Way.

Galactic circle (*Astron.*), the great circle of the heavens, to which the course of the galaxy most nearly conforms. *Herschel.* — Galactic poles, the poles of the galactic circle.

Ga-lac'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk. Cf. Lactin.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) An amorphous, gelatinous substance containing nitrogen, found in milk and other animal fluids. It resembles peptone, and is variously regarded as a coagulating or emulsifying agent. (*b*) A white waxy substance found in the sap of the South American cow tree (*Galactodendron*). (*c*) An amorphous, gummy carbohydrate resembling gelose, found in the seeds of leguminous plants, and yielding on decomposition several sugars, including galactose.

Ga-lac'to-den-sim'e-ter (-tō-dĕn-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος + E. *densimeter.*] Same as Galactometer.

Gal'ac-tom'e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk + *-meter:* cf. F. *galactomètre.* Cf. Lactometer.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk (*i. e.*, its richness in cream) by determining its specific gravity; a lactometer.

Gal'ac-toph'a-gist (-tŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. γαλακτοφαγεῖν to live on milk.] One who eats, or subsists on, milk.

Gal'ac-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτοφάγος: cf. F. *galactophage.*] Feeding on milk.

Gal'ac-toph'o-rous (-ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτοφόρος; γάλα, -ακτος, milk + φέρειν to bear: cf. F. *galactophore.* Cf. Lactiferous.] (*Anat.*) Milk-carrying; lactiferous; — applied to the ducts of mammary glands.

Ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk + ποιητικός capable of making; fr. ποιεῖν to make.] (*Med.*) Increasing the flow of milk; milk-producing. — *n.* A galactopoietic substance.

Ga-lac'tose (gȧ-lăk'tōs), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, isomeric with dextrose, obtained by the decomposition of milk sugar, and also from certain gums. When oxidized it forms mucic acid. Called also *lactose* (though it is not lactose proper).

Ga-lage' (gȧ-lāj'), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Galoche. *Spenser.*

Ga-la'go (gȧ-lā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* Galagos (-gōz). [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of African lemurs, including numerous species.

☞ The *grand galago* (*Galago crassicaudata*) is about the size of a cat; the *mouse galago* (*G. murinus*) is about the size of a mouse.

Galago (*G. Monteiri*). 1/8

Ga-lan'ga (gȧ-lăn'gȧ), **Gal'an-gal** (găl-), *n.* [OE. *galingale*, OF. *galingal*, *garingal*, F. *galanga* (cf. Sp. *galanga*), prob. fr. Ar. *khalanjān.*] The pungent aromatic rhizome or tuber of certain East Indian or Chinese species of *Alpinia* (*A. Galanga* and *A. officinarum*) and of the *Kæmpferia Galanga*, — all of the Ginger family.

Gal'an-tine (găl'ȧn-tīn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F. *galantine.*] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

Gal'a-pee' **tree'** (găl'ȧ-pē' trē'). (*Bot.*) The West Indian *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, a tree with very large digitate leaves.

Ga-la'tian (gȧ-lā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor; a descendant of the Gauls who settled in Asia Minor.

Gal'ax-y (găl'ăks-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Galaxies (-ĭz). [F. *galaxie*, L. *galaxias*, fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk; akin to L. *lac.* Cf. Lacteal.]

1. (*Astron.*) The Milky Way; that luminous tract, or belt, which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and which is composed of innumerable stars, so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only with the telescope. The term has recently been used for remote clusters of stars. *Nichol.*

2. A splendid assemblage of persons or things.

Gal'ban (găl'ban), **Gal'ba-num** (-bȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. χαλβάνη, prob. from Heb. *khelb'nāh:* cf. F. *galbanum.*] A gum resin exuding from the stems of certain Asiatic umbelliferous plants, mostly species of *Ferula.* The *Bubon Galbanum* of South Africa furnishes an inferior kind of galbanum. It has an acrid, bitter taste, a strong, unpleasant smell, and is used for medical purposes, also in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish.

Gale (gāl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *gal* furious, Icel. *galinn*, cf. Icel. *gala* to sing, AS. *galan* to sing, Icel. *galdr* song, witchcraft, AS. *galdor* charm, sorcery, E. nightin*gale;* also Icel. *gjōla* gust of wind, *gola* breeze. Cf. Yell.] **1.** A strong current of air; a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. The most violent gales are called *tempests.*

☞ *Gales* have a velocity of from about eighteen ("moderate") to about eighty ("very heavy") miles an hour. *Sir W. S. Harris.*

2. A moderate current of air; a breeze.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud. *Shak.*
And winds of gentlest *gale* Arabian odors fanned From their soft wings. *Milton.*

3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast getting into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale.* *Brooke (Eastford).*

Topgallant gale (*Naut.*), one in which a ship may carry her topgallant sails.

Gale (gāl), *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To sail, or sail fast.

Gale, *n.* [OE. *gal.* See Gale wind.] A song or story. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

Gale, *v. i.* [AS. *galan.* See 1st Gale.] To sing. [*Obs.*] "Gan he cry and *gale.*" *Court of Love.*

Gale, *n.* [AS. *gagel*, akin to D. *gagel.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Myrica*, growing in wet places, and strongly resembling the bayberry. The sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*) is found both in Europe and in America.

Gale, *n.* [Cf. Gabel.] The payment of a rent or annuity. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

Gale day, the day on which rent or interest is due.

‖ **Ga'le-a** (gā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a helmet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The upper lip or helmet-shaped part of a labiate flower.

2. (*Surg.*) A kind of bandage for the head.

3. (*Pathol.*) Headache extending all over the head.

4. (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil echini, having a vaulted, helmet-shaped shell.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The anterior, outer process of the second joint of the maxillæ in certain insects.

Gal'e-as (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* See Galleass.

Ga'le-ate (gā'lē-āt), **Ga'le-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *galeatus*, p. p. of *galeare* to cover with a helmet, *galea* helmet.] **1.** Wearing a helmet; protected by a helmet; covered, as with a helmet.

2. (*Biol.*) Helmeted; having a helmet-like part, as a crest, a flower, etc.; helmet-shaped.

Galeate Corolla (of *Aconitum variegatum*).

‖ **Ga'le-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galeus*, name of one genus, fr. Gr. γαλεός a kind of shark.] (*Zoöl.*) That division of elasmobranch fishes which includes the sharks.

Ga-le'na (gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore, dross that remains after melting lead: cf. F. *galène* sulphide of lead, Gr. γαλήνη a sort of lead ore, antidote to poison, stillness of the sea, calm, tranquillity.] **1.** (*Med.*) A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. [*Obs.*] *Parr.*

2. (*Min.*) Lead sulphide; the principal ore of lead. It is of a bluish gray color and metallic luster, and is cubic in crystallization and cleavage.

False galena. See Blende.

Ga-len'ic (gȧ-lĕn'ĭk), **Ga-len'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, galena.

Ga-len'ic, **Ga-len'ic-al,** *a.* [From *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to Galen or to his principles and method of treating diseases. *Dunglison.*

Galenic pharmacy, that branch of pharmacy which relates to the preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, etc., as distinguished from those which are chemically prepared.

Ga'len-ism (gā'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

Ga'len-ist, *n.* A follower of Galen.

Ga-le'nite (gȧ-lē'nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Galena; lead ore.

‖ **Ga'le-o-pi-the'cus** (gā'lē-ō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλέη a weasel + πίθηκος an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of flying Insectivora, formerly called *flying lemurs.* See Colugo.

Gal'er-ic'u-late (găl'ẽr-ĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *galericulum*, dim. of *galerum* a hat or cap, fr. *galea* helmet.] Covered as with a hat or cap. *Smart.*

Gal'er-ite (găl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [L. *galerum* a hat, cap: cf. F. *galérite.*] (*Paleon.*) A cretaceous fossil sea urchin of the genus *Galerites.*

Ga-lī'cian (gȧ-lĭsh'an), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *Galiciano*, *Gallego*, fr. L. *Gallaecus*, *Gallaicus*, fr. *Gallaeci* a people in Western Spain.] Of or pertaining to Galicia, in Spain, or to Galicia, the kingdom of Austrian Poland. — *n.* A native of Galicia in Spain; — called also *Gallegan.*

Gal'i-le'an (găl'ĭ-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galileo; as, the *Galilean* telescope. See Telescope.

Gal'i-le'an, *a.* [L. *Galilaeus*, fr. *Galilaea* Galilee, Gr. Γαλιλαία: cf. F. *galiléen.*] Of or relating to Galilee.

Gal'i-le'an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans.

2. (*Jewish Hist.*) One of a party among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans; — called also *Gaulonite.*

3. A Christian in general; — used as a term of reproach by Mohammedans and Pagans. *Byron.*

Gal'i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* [Supposed to have been so termed in allusion to the scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles:" cf. OF. *galilée.*] (*Arch.*) A porch or waiting room, usually at the west end of an abbey church, where the monks collected on returning from processions, where bodies were laid previous to interment, and where women were allowed to see the monks to whom they were related, or to hear divine service. Also, frequently applied to the porch of a church, as at Ely and Durham cathedrals. *Gwilt.*

Gal'i-ma'tias (-mā'shā), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk; confused mixture.

Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole.*

Gal'in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [See Galangal.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Sedge family (*Cyperus longus*) having aromatic roots; also, any plant of the same genus. *Chaucer.*

Meadow, set with slender *galingale.* *Tennyson.*

Gal'i-ot (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [OE. *galiote*, F. *galiote.* See Galley.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean, built mainly for speed. It was moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. (*b*) A strong, light-draft, Dutch merchant vessel, carrying a mainmast and a mizzenmast, and a large gaff mainsail.

Gal'i-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot;* cf. OF. *garipot* the wild pine or pitch tree.] An impure resin of turpentine, hardened on the outside of pine trees by the spontaneous evaporation of its essential oil. When purified, it is called *yellow pitch*, *white pitch*, or *Burgundy pitch.*

Gall (gąl), *n.* [OE. *galle*, *gal*, AS. *gealla;* akin to D. *gal*, OS. & OHG. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, Sw. *galla*, Dan. *galde*, L. *fel*, Gr. χολή, and prob. to E. *yellow.* √49. See Yellow, and cf. Choler.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The bitter, alkaline, viscid fluid found in the gall bladder, beneath the liver. It consists of the secretion of the liver, or bile, mixed with that of the mucous membrane of the gall bladder.

2. The gall bladder.

3. Anything extremely bitter; bitterness; rancor.

He hath . . . compassed me with *gall* and travail. *Lam.* iii. 5.
Comedy diverted without *gall.* *Dryden.*

4. Impudence; brazen assurance. [*Slang*]

Gall bladder (*Anat.*), the membranous sac, in which the bile, or gall, is stored up, as secreted by the liver; the cholecystis. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus.* — Gall duct, a duct which conveys bile, as the cystic duct, or the hepatic duct. — Gall sickness, a remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. *Dunglison.* — Gall of the earth (*Bot.*), an herbaceous composite plant with variously lobed and cleft leaves, usually the *Prenanthes serpentaria.*

Gall (gąl), *n.* [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L. *galla.*] (*Zoöl.*) An excrescence of any form produced on any part of a plant by insects or their larvæ. They are most commonly caused by small Hymenoptera and Diptera which puncture the bark and lay their eggs in the wounds. The larvæ live within the galls. Some galls are due to aphids, mites, etc. See Gallnut.

☞ The *galls*, or *gallnuts*, of commerce are produced by insects of the genus *Cynips*, chiefly on an oak (*Quercus infectoria* or *Lusitanica*) of Western Asia and Southern Europe. They contain much tannin, and are used in the manufacture of that article and for making ink and a black dye, as well as in medicine.

Oak Galls and Gallfly (*Cynips*). *A* Adult fly, enlarged; *B* Two Galls; *C* Section of Gall.

Gall insect (*Zoöl.*), any insect that produces galls. — Gall midge (*Zoöl.*), any small dipterous insect that produces galls. — Gall oak, the oak (*Quercus infectoria*) which yields the galls of commerce. — Gall of glass, the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted crown glass; — called also *glass gall* and *sandiver. Ure.* — Gall wasp. (*Zoöl.*) See Gallfly.

Gall, *v. t.* (*Dyeing*) To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts. *Ure.*

Gall, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Galled (gąld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Galling.] [OE. *gallen;* cf. F. *galer* to scratch, rub, *gale* scurf, scab, G. *galle* a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses; of uncertain origin. Cf. Gall gallnut.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; to chafe; to injure the surface of by attrition; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse; to *gall* a mast or a cable.

I am loth to *gall* a new-healed wound. *Shak.*

2. To fret; to vex; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

They that are most *galled* with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shak.*

3. To injure; to harass; to annoy; as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our longbows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

Gall, *v. i.* To scoff; to jeer. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Gall, *n.* A wound in the skin made by rubbing.

Gal'lant (găl'ant), *a.* [F. *galant*, prop. p. pr. of OF. *galer* to rejoice, akin to OF. *gale* amusement, It. *gala* ornament; of German origin; cf. OHG. *geil* merry, luxuriant, wanton, G. *geil* lascivious, akin to AS. *gāl* wanton, wicked, OS. *gēl* merry, Goth. *gailjan* to make to rejoice, or perh. akin to E. *weal.* Cf. Gala, Galloon.]

1. Showy; splendid; magnificent; gay; well-dressed.

The town is built in a very *gallant* place. *Evelyn.*
Our royal, good and *gallant* ship. *Shak.*

2. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as, a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspired the clouds. *Shak.*
The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave. *Waller.*

Syn. — Gallant, Courageous, Brave. *Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure. A *courageous* man is ready for battle; a *brave* man courts it; a *gallant* man dashes into the midst of the conflict.

Gal-lant' (gă-lănt'; 277), *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women; chivalrous.

Gal-lant' (găl-lănt'; 277), *n.* **1.** A man of mettle or spirit; a gay, fashionable man; a young blood. *Shak.*

2. One fond of paying attention to ladies.

3. One who wooes; a lover; a suitor; in a bad sense, a seducer. *Addison.*

☞ In the first sense it is by some orthoëpists (as in Shakespeare) accented on the first syllable.

Gal-lant' (găl-lănt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gallanted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gallanting.] **1.** To attend or wait on, as a lady; as, to *gallant* ladies to the play.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Gal-lant'ly (găl-lănt'lў), *adv.* In a polite or courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer.

Gal'lant-ly (găl'lant-lў), *adv.* In a gallant manner.

Gal'lant-ness, *n.* The quality of being gallant.

Gal'lant-ry (găl'lant-rў), *n.; pl.* GALLANTRIES (-rĭz). [F. *galanterie.*] **1.** Splendor of appearance; ostentatious finery. [*Archaic*]

Guess the *gallantry* of our church by this . . . when the desk whereon the priest read was inlaid with plates of silver. *Fuller.*

2. Bravery; intrepidity; as, the troops behaved with great *gallantry.*

3. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, attention or courtesy designed to win criminal favors from a female; freedom of principle or practice with respect to female virtue; intrigue.

4. Gallant persons, collectively. [*R.*]

Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shak.*

Syn. — See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Gal'late (găl'lāt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *gallate.* See GALL gallnut.] (*Chem.*) A salt of gallic acid.

Gal'la-ture (-là-tūr; 135), *n.* [From L. *gallus* a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) The tread, treadle, or chalaza of an egg.

Gal'le-ass (găl'lē-ăs), *n.* [F. *galéasse, galéace;* cf. It. *galeazza,* Sp. *galeaza;* LL. *galea* a galley. See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A large galley, having some features of the galleon, as broadside guns; esp., such a vessel used by the southern nations of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. See GALLEON, and GALLEY. [Written variously *galeas, gallias,* etc.]

☞ "The *galleasses* . . . were a third larger than the ordinary galley, and rowed each by three hundred galley slaves. They consisted of an enormous towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships." *Motley.*

Gal-le'gan (găl-lē'gan), } *n.* [Sp. *Gallego.*]
Gal-le'go (găl-lē'gō *or* gä-lyā'gō), } A native or inhabitant of Galicia, in Spain; a Galician.

Gal'le-ïn (găl'lē-ĭn), *n.* [Pyro*gallol* + phthale*ïn.*] (*Chem.*) A red crystalline dyestuff, obtained by heating together pyrogallic and phthalic acids.

Gal'le-on (găl'lē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeon,* cf. F. *galion;* fr. LL. *galeo, galio.* See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce. The term is often rather indiscriminately applied to any large sailing vessel.

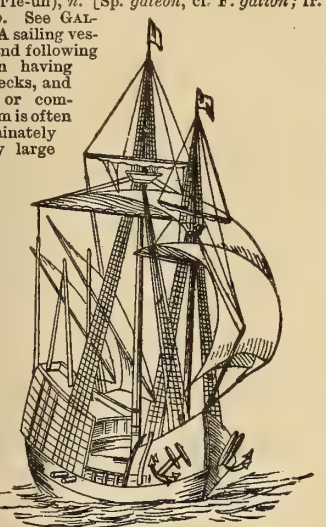

Galleon.

The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

Gal'le-ot (găl'lē-ŏt), *n.* (*Naut.*) See GALIOT.

Gal'ler-y (găl'lēr-ў), *n.; pl.* GALLERIES (-ĭz). [F. *galerie,* It. *galleria,* fr. LL. *galeria* gallery, perh. orig., a festal hall, banqueting hall; cf. OF. *galerie* a rejoicing, fr. *galer* to rejoice. Cf. GALLANT, *a.*] **1.** A long and narrow corridor, or place for walking; a connecting passageway, as between one room and another; also, a long hole or passage excavated by a boring or burrowing animal.

2. A room for the exhibition of works of art; as, a picture *gallery;* hence, also, a large or important collection of paintings, sculptures, etc

3. A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of a public hall or the interior of a church, and supported by brackets or columns; — sometimes intended to be occupied by musicians or spectators, sometimes designed merely to increase the capacity of the hall.

4. (*Naut.*) A frame, like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship, and hence called *stern gallery* or *quarter gallery,* — seldom found in vessels built since 1850.

5. (*Fort.*) Any communication which is covered overhead as well as at the sides. When prepared for defense, it is a *defensive gallery.*

6. (*Mining*) A working drift or level.

Whispering gallery. See under WHISPERING.

Gal'le-tyle (-lē-tīl), *n.* [OE. *gallytile.* Cf. GALLIPOT.] A little tile of glazed earthenware. [*Obs.*] "The substance of *galletyle.*" *Bacon.*

Gal'ley (-lў), *n.; pl.* GALLEYS (-lĭz). [OE. *gale, galeie* (cf. OF. *galie, galée,* LL. *galea,* LGr. γαλέα); of unknown origin.]

1. (*Naut.*) A vessel propelled by oars, whether having masts and sails or not; as: (*a*) A large vessel for war and national purposes; — common in the Middle Ages, and down to the 17th century. (*b*) A name given by analogy to the Greek, Roman, and other ancient vessels propelled by oars. (*c*) A light, open boat, used on the Thames by customhouse officers, press gangs, and also for pleasure. (*d*) One of the small boats carried by a man-of-war.

Mediæval Galley.

☞ The typical galley of the Mediterranean was from one hundred to two hundred feet long, often having twenty oars on each side. It had two or three masts rigged with lateen sails, carried guns at prow and stern, and a complement of one thousand to twelve hundred men, and was very efficient in mediæval warfare. Galleons, galliots, galleasses, half galleys, and quarter galleys were all modifications of this type.

2. The cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel; — sometimes on merchant vessels called the *caboose.*

3. (*Chem.*) An oblong oven or muffle with a battery of retorts; a gallery furnace.

4. [F. *galée;* the same word as E. *galley* a vessel.] (*Print.*) (*a*) An oblong tray of wood or brass, with upright sides, for holding type which has been set, or is to be made up, etc. (*b*) A proof sheet taken from type while on a galley; a galley proof.

Galley slave, a person condemned, often as a punishment for crime, to work at the oar on board a galley. "To toil like a *galley slave.*" *Macaulay.* — **Galley slice** (*Print.*), a sliding false bottom to a large galley. *Knight.*

Gal'ley-bird' (găl'lў-bĕrd'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker; also, the spotted woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gal'ley-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* [Prob. so called because the numerous legs along the sides move rhythmically like the oars of a galley.] (*Zoöl.*) A chilognath myriapod of the genus *Iulus,* and allied genera, having numerous short legs along the sides; a milliped or "thousand legs." See CHILOGNATHA.

Galleyworm (*Iulus Canadensis*). Nat. size.

Gall'fly' (gal'flī'), *n.; pl.* GALLFLIES (-flīz'). (*Zoöl.*) An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls, esp. any small hymenopteran of the genus *Cynips* and allied genera. See *Illust.* of GALL.

Gal'li-am'bic (găl'lĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *galliambus* a song used by the priests of Cybele; *Gallus* (a name applied to these priests) + *iambus.*] (*Pros.*) Consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which lacks the final syllable; — said of a kind of verse.

Gal'li-an (găl'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [See GALLIC.] Gallic; French. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gal'liard (-yĕrd), *a.* [OE., fr. F. *gaillard,* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *galach* valiant, or AS. *gagol, geagl,* wanton, lascivious.] Gay; brisk; active. [*Obs.*]

Gal'liard, *n.* A brisk, gay man. [*Obs.*]

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Cleveland.*

Gal'liard, *n.* [F. *gaillarde,* cf. Sp. *gallarda.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] A gay, lively dance. Cf. GAILLIARDE.

Never a hall such a *galliard* did grace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gal'liard-ise' (-ēz'), *n.* [F. *gaillardise.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] Excessive gayety; merriment. [*Obs.*]

The mirth and *galliardise* of company. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gal'liard-ness, *n.* Gayety. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Gal'li-ass (găl'lĭ-ăs), *n.* Same as GALLEASS.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* [From GALLIUM.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, gallium.

Gal'lic (277), *a.* [From GALL the excrescence.] Pertaining to, or derived from, galls, nutgalls, and the like.

Gallic acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, very widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the free state in galls, tea, etc., and produced artificially. It is a white, crystalline substance, $C_6H_2(HO)_3.CO_2H$, with an astringent taste, and is a strong reducing agent, as employed in photography. It is usually prepared from tannin, and both give a dark color with iron salts, forming tannate and gallate of iron, which are the essential ingredients of common black ink.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* [L. *Gallicus* belonging to the Gauls, fr. *Galli* the Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul, now France: cf. F. *gallique.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Gal'li-can (-lĭ-kan), *a.* [L. *Gallicanus:* cf. F. *gallican.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy.

Gal'li-can, *n.* An adherent to, and supporter of, Gallicanism. *Shipley.*

Gal'li-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, tendencies, or action of those, within the Roman Catholic Church in France, who (esp. in 1682) sought to restrict the papal authority in that country and increase the power of the national church. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Gal'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, in general, a French mode or custom.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLICIZED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLICIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To conform to the French mode or idiom.

Gal'lied (găl'lĭd), *p. p. & a.* (*Naut.*) Worried; flurried; frightened. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Gal'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like the Galliinæ (or *Galliformes*) in structure.

Gal'li-gas'kins (-lĭ-găs'kĭnz), *n. pl.* [Prob. corrupted fr. It. *Grechesco* Grecian, a name which seems to have been given in Venice, and to have been afterwards confused with *Gascony,* as if they came from Gascony.] Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. The word is used loosely and often in a jocose sense.

‖ **Gal'li-ma'ti-a** (-mā'shĭ-ä *or* -mā'shà), *n.* Senseless talk. [*Obs.* or *R.*] See GALIMATIAS.

Gal'li-mau'fry (-mą'frў), *n.; pl.* GALLIMAUFRIES (-frĭz). [F. *galimafrée* a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats.] **1.** A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout.

Delighting in hodge-podge, *gallimaufries,* forced meat. *King.*

2. Any absurd medley; a hotchpotch.

The Mahometan religion, which, being a *gallimaufry* made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish. *South.*

Gal'lin (găl'lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by the reduction of galleïn.

‖ **Gal'li-na'ce-æ** (găl'lĭ-nā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GALLINACEOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as GALLINÆ.

Gal'li-na'cean (-nā'shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Gallinæ or gallinaceous birds.

Gal'li-na'ceous (găl'lĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus,* fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants; of or pertaining to the Gallinæ.

‖ **Gal-lī'næ** (găl-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* a hen, *gallus* a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, including the common domestic fowls, pheasants, grouse, quails, and allied forms; — sometimes called *Rasores.*

Gall'ing (gą'lĭng), *a.* Fitted to gall or chafe; vexing; harassing; irritating. — **Gall'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Gal'li-nip'per (găl'lĭ-nĭp'pĕr), *n.* A large mosquito.

Gal'li-nule (găl'lĭ-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen: cf. F. *gallinule.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several wading birds, having long, webless toes, and a frontal shield, belonging to the family *Rallidæ.* They are remarkable for running rapidly over marshes and on floating plants. The purple gallinule of America is *Ionornis Martinica,* that of the Old World is *Porphyrio porphyrio.* The common European gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) is also called *moor hen, water hen, water rail, moor coot, night bird,* and erroneously *dabchick.* Closely related to it is the Florida gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio porphyrio*).

☞ The purple gallinule of Southern Europe and Asia was formerly believed to be able to detect and report adultery, and for that reason, chiefly, it was commonly domesticated by the ancients.

Gal'li-ot (găl'lĭ-ŏt), *n.* See GALIOT.

Gal-lip'o-li oil' (găl-lĭp'ō-lĭ oil'). An inferior kind of olive oil, brought from Gallipoli, in Italy.

Gal'li-pot (găl'lĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OD. *gleypot,* the first part of which is possibly akin to E. *glad.* See GLAD, and POT.] A glazed earthen pot or vessel, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines, etc.

Gal'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Gallia* France.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, found in certain zinc ores. It is white, hard, and malleable, resembling aluminium, and remarkable for its low melting point (86° F., 30° C.). Symbol Ga. Atomic weight 69.9.

☞ The element was predicted with most of its properties, under the name *ekaluminium,* by the Russian chemist Mendelejeff, on the basis of the Periodic law. This prediction was verified in its discovery by the French chemist Lecoq de Boisbaudran by its characteristic spectrum (two violet lines), in an examination of a zinc blende from the Pyrenees.

Gal'li-vant (-vănt), *v. i.* [From GALLANT.] To play the beau; to wait upon the ladies; also, to roam about for pleasure without any definite plan. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Gal'li-vat (-văt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *galeota;* cf. E. *galiot, galley.*] (*Naut.*) A small armed vessel, with sails and oars, — used on the Malabar coast. *A. Chalmers.*

Gal'li-wasp' (-wŏsp'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A West Indian lizard (*Celestus occiduus*), about a foot long, imagined by the natives to be venomous.

Gall'nut' (gą'lnŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A round gall produced on the leaves and shoots of various species of the oak tree. See GALL, and NUTGALL.

Gal'lo-ma'ni-a (găl'lō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [L. *Galli* Gauls + *mania* madness.] An excessive admiration of what is French. — **Gal'lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Gal'lon (găl'lŭn), *n.* [OF. *galon, jalon,* LL. *galo, galona,* fr. *galum* a liquid measure; cf. F. *jale* large bowl. Cf. GILL a measure.] A measure of capacity, containing four quarts; — used, for the most part, in liquid measure, but sometimes in dry measure.

☞ The *standard gallon* of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of seven inches in diameter and six inches in height, and is the same as the old English *wine gallon.* The *beer gallon,* now little used in the United States, contains 282 cubic inches. The English *imperial gallon* contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° of Fahrenheit, and barometer at 30 inches, equal to 277.274 cubic inches.

Gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* [From F. or Sp. *galon.* See GALA.] **1.** A narrow tapelike fabric used for binding hats, shoes, etc.; — sometimes made ornamental.

2. A similar bordering or binding of rich material, such as gold lace.

Silver and gold *galloons,* with the like glittering gewgaws. *Addison.*

Gal-looned' (-lōōnd'), *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Gal'lop (găl'lŭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLOPED (-lŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLOPING.] [OE. *galopen,* F. *galoper,* of German origin; cf. assumed Goth. *ga-hlaupan* to run, OHG. *giloufen,* AS. *gehleápan* to leap, dance, fr. root of E. *leap,* and a prefix; or cf. OFlem. *walop* a gallop. See LEAP, and cf. 1st WALLOP.] **1.** To

move or run in the mode called a gallop, as a horse; to go at a gallop; to run or move with speed.

But *gallop* lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

2. To ride a horse at a gallop.

3. Fig.: To go rapidly or carelessly, as in making a hasty examination.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

Gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. t.* To cause to gallop.

Gal'lop, *n.* [Cf. F. *galop.* See GALLOP, *v. i.*, and cf. GALOP.] A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly by a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet, in successive leaps or bounds.

Hand gallop, a slow or gentle gallop.

Gal'lo-pade' (găl'lŏ-pād'), *n.* [F. *galopade.* See GALLOP, *n.*] **1.** In horsemanship, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.

2. A kind of dance; also, music to the dance; a galop.

Gal'lo-pade' (găl'lŏ-pād'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLOPADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLOPADING.] **1.** To gallop, as on horseback.

2. To perform the dance called gallopade.

Gal'lop-er (găl'lŭp-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gallops.

2. (*Mil.*) A carriage on which very small guns were formerly mounted, the gun resting on the shafts, without a limber. *Farrow.*

Galloper gun, a light gun, supported on a galloper, — formerly attached to British infantry regiments.

Gal'lo-pin (găl'lŏ-pĭn), *n.* [F. *galopin.* See GALLOP, *v. i.*] An under servant for the kitchen; a scullion; a cook's errand boy. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Gal'lop-ing (găl'lŭp-ĭng), *a.* Going at a gallop; progressing rapidly; as, a *galloping* horse.

Gal'lo-tan'nic (găl'lŏ-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [*Gall* nutgall + *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to the tannin of nutgalls.

Gallotannic acid. See *Tannic acid,* under TANNIC.

Gal'low (găl'lŏ), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *āgelwan* to stupefy.] To fright or terrify. See GALLY, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gal'lo-way (găl'lŏ-wā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small horse of a breed raised at *Galloway,* Scotland; — called also *garran,* and *garron.*

Gal'low-glass' (-lŏ-glȧs'), *n.* [Ir. *galloglach.* Cf. GILLIE.] A heavy-armed foot soldier from Ireland and the Western Isles in the time of Edward II. *Shak.*

Gal'lows (găl'lŭs *or* -lōz; 277), *n. sing.; pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz) *or* GALLOWS. [OE. *galwes,* pl., AS. *galga, gealga,* gallows, cross; akin to D. *galg* gallows, OS. & OHG. *galgo,* G. *galgen,* Icel. *gālgi,* Sw. & Dan. *galge,* Goth. *galga* a cross. Etymologically and historically considered, *gallows* is a noun in the plural number, but it is used as a singular, and hence is preceded by *a;* as, *a gallows.*] **1.** A frame from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two upright posts and a crossbeam on the top; also, a like frame for suspending anything.

So they hanged Haman on the *gallows.* *Esther* vii. 10.

If I hang, I 'll make a fat pair of *gallows.* *Shak.*

O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses!* *Shak.*

2. A wretch who deserves the gallows. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Print.*) The rest for the tympan when raised.

4. *pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces. [*Colloq.*]

Gallows bird, a person who deserves the gallows. [*Colloq.*] — **Gallows bitts** (*Naut.*), one of two or more frames amidships on deck for supporting spare spars; — called also *gallows, gallows top, gallows frame,* etc. — **Gallows frame.** (*a*) The frame supporting the beam of an engine. (*b*) (*Naut.*) Gallows bitts. — **Gallows,** *or* **Gallow, tree,** the gallows.

At length him nailèd on a *gallow tree.* *Spenser.*

Gall'stone' (gȧl'stōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages. See CALCULUS, *n.*, 1.

Gal'ly (găl'lĭ), *v. t.* [See GALLOW, *v. t.*] To frighten; to worry. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *T. Brown.*

Gall'y (gȧl'lĭ), *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

Gal'ly (găl'lĭ), *n.* See GALLEY, *n.*, 4.

Gal'ly-gas'kins, *n. pl.* See GALLIGASKINS.

Ga-loche', **Ga-loshe'** (gȧ-lōsh'; 277), *n.* [OE. *galoche, galache, galage,* shoe, F. *galoche* galoche, perh. altered fr. L. *gallica* a Gallic shoe, or fr. LL. *calopedia* wooden shoe, or shoe with a wooden sole, Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλάπους, a shoemaker's last; κᾶλον wood + πούς foot.] **1.** A clog or patten. [*Obs.*]

Nor were worthy [to] unbuckle his *galoche.* *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: An overshoe worn in wet weather.

3. A gaiter, or legging, covering the upper part of the shoe and part of the leg.

Ga-loot' (gȧ-lōōt'), *n.* A noisy, swaggering, or worthless fellow; a rowdy. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gal'op (găl'ŏ; F. gȧ'lō'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A kind of lively dance, in 2-4 time; also, the music to the dance.

Ga-lore' (gȧ-lōr'), *n. & a.* [Scot. *gelore, gilore, galore,* fr. Gael. *gu leòr* enough; *gu-* to, also an adverbial prefix + *leòr, leòir,* enough; or fr. Ir. *goleor,* the same word.] Plenty; abundance; in abundance.

Ga-loshe' (gȧ-lŏsh'), *n.* Same as GALOCHE.

Galpe (gălp), *v. i.* To gape; to yawn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gal'some (gȧl'sŭm), *a.* [*Gall* bitterness + *-some.*] Angry; malignant. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Morton.*

Galt (gȧlt), *n.* [See GAULT.] Same as GAULT.

Gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [From *Galvani,* a professor of physiology at Bologna, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical or current electricity: cf. F. *galvanique.*] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, galvanism; employing or producing electrical currents.

Galvanic battery (*Elec.*), an apparatus for generating electrical currents by the mutual action of certain liquids and metals; — now usually called *voltaic battery.* See BATTERY. — **Galvanic circuit** *or* **circle.** (*Elec.*) See under CIRCUIT. — **Galvanic pile** (*Elec.*), the voltaic pile. See under VOLTAIC.

Gal'va-nism (găl'vȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [From *Galvani:* cf. F. *galvanisme.* See GALVANIC.] (*Physics*) (*a*) Electricity excited by the mutual action of certain liquids and metals; dynamical electricity. (*b*) The branch of physical science which treats of dynamical electricity, or the properties and effects of electrical currents.

☞ The words *galvanism* and *galvanic,* formerly in very general use, are now rarely employed. For the latter, *voltaic,* from the name of *Volta,* is commonly used.

Gal'va-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One versed in galvanism.

Gal'va-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of galvanizing.

Gal'va-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALVANIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALVANIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *galvaniser.*] **1.** To affect with galvanism; to subject to the action of electrical currents.

2. To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of electricity.

3. To restore to consciousness by galvanic action (as from a state of suspended animation); hence, to stimulate or excite to a factitious animation or activity.

4. To coat, as iron, with zinc. See *Galvanized iron.*

Galvanized iron, formerly, iron coated with zinc by electric deposition; now more commonly, iron coated with zinc by plunging into a bath of melted zinc, after its surface has been cleaned by friction with the aid of dilute acid.

Gal'va-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, galvanizes.

Gal-van'o-caus'tic (găl-văn'ō-kąs'tĭk), *a.* [*Galvanic + caustic.*] Relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic, especially in medicine.

Gal-van'o-cau'ter-y (-ką'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Cautery effected by a knife or needle heated by the passage of a galvanic current.

Gal'va-nog'ly-phy (găl'vȧ-nŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*Galvanic* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] Same as GLYPHOGRAPHY.

Gal-van'o-graph (găl-văn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Galvanic + -graph.*] (*Engraving*) A copperplate produced by the method of galvanography; also, a picture printed from such a plate.

Gal-van'o-graph'ic (găl-văn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to galvanography.

Gal'va-nog'ra-phy (găl'vȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Galvanic + -graphy.*] **1.** The art or process of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy.

2. A method of producing by means of the electrotypic process (without etching) copperplates which can be printed from in the same manner as engraved plates.

Gal'va-nol'o-gist (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism; a writer on galvanism.

Gal'va-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Galvanic + -logy.*] A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

Gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Galvanic + -meter:* cf. F. *galvanomètre.*] (*Elec.*) An instrument or apparatus for measuring the intensity of an electric current, usually by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

Differential galvanometer. See under DIFFERENTIAL, *a.* — **Sine galvanometer, Cosine galvanometer, Tangent galvanometer** (*Elec.*), a galvanometer in which the sine, cosine, or tangent respectively, of the angle through which the needle is deflected, is proportional to the strength of the current passed through the instrument.

Gal-van'o-met'ric (găl-văn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or measured by, a galvanometer.

Gal'va-nom'e-try (găl'vȧ-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.

Gal-van'o-plas'tic (găl-văn'ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Galvanic + -plastic.*] Of or pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping; employing, or produced by, the process of electrolytic deposition; as, a *galvano-plastic* copy of a medal or the like.

Gal-van'o-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *galvanoplastie.*] The art or process of electrotypy.

Gal-van'o-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tŭr; 135), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ELECTRO-PUNCTURE.

Gal-van'o-scope (găl-văn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Galvanic + -scope:* cf. F. *galvanoscope.*] (*Elec.*) An instrument or apparatus for detecting the presence of electrical currents, especially such as are of feeble intensity.

Gal-van'o-scop'ic (găl-văn'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

Gal'va-nos'co-py (găl'vȧ-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The use of galvanism in physiological experiments.

‖ **Gal'va-not'o-nus** (găl'vȧ-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *galvanic* + Gr. τόνος tone.] (*Physiol.*) Same as ELECTROTONUS.

Gal'va-not'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*Galvanic* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) The tendency of a root to place its axis in the line of a galvanic current.

Gal'wes (găl'wĕz), *n.* Gallows. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ga'ma grass' (gā'mȧ grȧs'). [From *Gama,* a cluster of the Maldive Islands.] (*Bot.*) A species of grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) tall, stout, and exceedingly productive; cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Southern States of North America as a forage grass; — called also *sesame grass.*

Ga-mash'es (gȧ-măsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches.*] High boots or buskins; in Scotland, short spatterdashes or riding trousers, worn over the other clothing.

‖ **Gam'ba** (găm'bȧ), *n.* A viola da gamba.

Gam-ba'does (găm-bā'dōz), *n. pl.* [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg. See GAMBOL, *n.*] Same as GAMASHES.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gam'be-son (găm'bĕ-zŏn), *n.* Same as GAMBISON.

Gam'bet (găm'bĕt), *n.* [F. *gambette,* or It. *gambetta.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Totanus.* See TATTLER.

Gam'bier (găm'bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] (*a*) The inspissated juice of a plant (*Uncaria Gambir*) growing in Malacca. It is a powerful astringent, and, under the name of *Terra Japonica,* is used for chewing with the Areca nut, and is exported for tanning and dyeing. (*b*) Catechu. [Written also *gambeer* and *gambir.*]

Gam'bi-son (găm'bĭ-zŏn), *n.* [OF. *gambeson, gambaison,* fr. *gambais, wambais,* of German origin: cf. MHG. *wambeis,* G. *wams* doublet, fr. OHG. *wamba* stomach. See WOMB.] A defensive garment formerly in use for the body, made of cloth stuffed and quilted.

Gam'bist (găm'bĭst), *n.* [It. *gamba* leg.] (*Mus.*) A performer upon the *viola di gamba.* See under VIOLA.

Gam'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [F. *gambit,* cf. It. *gambitto* gambit, *gambetto* gambit, a tripping up. See GAMBOL, *n.*] (*Chess Playing*) A mode of opening the game, in which a pawn is sacrificed to gain an attacking position.

Gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAMBLING (-blĭng).] [Dim. of *game.* See 2d GAME.] To play or game for money or other stake.

Gam'ble, *v. t.* To lose or squander by gaming; — usually with *away.* "Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept away their estates." *Ames.*

Gam'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who gambles.

Gam-boge' (găm-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* A concrete juice, or gum resin, produced by several species of trees in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar. It is brought in masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia,* or *Cambogia,* — whence its name. The best kind is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic. [Written also *camboge.*]

☞ There are several kinds of gamboge, but all are derived from species of *Garcinia,* a genus of trees of the order *Guttiferæ.* The best Siam gamboge is thought to come from *Garcinia Hanburii.* Ceylon gamboge is from *G. Morella. G. pictoria,* of Western India, yields gamboge, and also a kind of oil called *gamboge butter.*

Gam-bo'gi-an (-bō'jĭ-*an or* -bōō'jĭ-*an*), } *a.* Pertaining
Gam-bo'gic (-bō'jĭk *or* -bōō'jĭk), } to, resembling, or containing, gamboge.

Gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [OE. *gambolde, gambaulde,* F. *gambade* gambol, fr. It. *gambata* kick, fr. *gamba* leg, akin to F. *jambe,* OF. also, *gambe,* fr. L. *gamba* hoof or perh. joint: cf. Gr. καμπή a binding, winding, W., Ir. & Gael. *cam* crooked; perh. akin to E. *chamber:* cf. F. *gambiller* to kick about. Cf. JAMB, *n.*, GAMMON ham, GAMBADOES.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop; a sportive prank. *Dryden.*

Gam'bol, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAMBOLED (-bŏld), or GAMBOLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAMBOLING or GAMBOLLING.] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to skip; to play in frolic, like boys or lambs.

Gam'brel (-brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gambe, jambe,* leg, F. *jambe.* Cf. CAMBREL, CHAMBREL, and see GAMBOL, *n.*]

1. The hind leg of a horse.

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg; — used by butchers in suspending slaughtered animals.

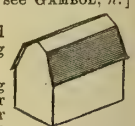

Gambrel Roof.

Gambrel roof (*Arch.*), a curb roof having the same section in all parts, with a lower steeper slope and an upper and flatter one, so that each gable is pentagonal in form.

Gam'brel, *v. t.* To truss or hang up by means of a gambrel. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gam-broon' (găm-brōōn'), *n.* A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings. *Simmonds.*

Game (gām), *a.* [Cf. W. *cam* crooked, and E. *gambol,* n.] Crooked; lame; as, a *game* leg. [*Colloq.*]

Game, *n.* [OE. *game, gamen,* AS. *gamen, gomen,* play, sport; akin to OS., OHG., & Icel. *gaman,* Dan. *gammen* mirth, merriment, OSw. *gamman* joy. Cf. GAMMON a game, BACKGAMMON, GAMBLE, *v. i.*] **1.** Sport of any kind; jest; frolic.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game.* *Shak.*

2. A contest, physical or mental, according to certain rules, for amusement, recreation, or for winning a stake; as, a *game* of chance; *games* of skill; field *games,* etc.

But war 's a *game,* which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at. *Cowper.*

☞ Among the ancients, especially the Greeks and Romans, there were regularly recurring public exhibitions of strength, agility, and skill under the patronage of the government, usually accompanied with religious ceremonies. Such were the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean, and the Isthmian *games.*

3. The use or practice of such a game; a single match at play; a single contest; as, a *game* at cards.

Talk the *game* o'er between the deal. *Lloyd.*

4. That which is gained, as the stake in a game; also, the number of points necessary to be scored in order to win a game; as, in short whist five points are *game.*

5. (*Card Playing*) In some games, a point credited on the score to the player whose cards count up the highest.

6. A scheme or art employed in the pursuit of an object or purpose; method of procedure; projected line of operations; plan; project.

Your murderous *game* is nearly up. *Blackw. Mag.*

It was obviously Lord Macaulay's *game* to blacken the greatest literary champion of the cause he had set himself to attack. *Saintsbury.*

7. Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen; wild meats designed for, or served at, table.

Those species of animals . . . distinguished from the rest by the well-known appellation of *game.* *Blackstone.*

Confidence game. See under CONFIDENCE. — **To make game of,** to make sport of; to mock. *Milton.*

Game, *a.* **1.** Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock; ready to fight to the last; plucky.

I was *game.* . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *W. Irving.*

2. Of or pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game, or to the act or practice of hunting.

Game bag, a sportsman's bag for carrying small game captured; also, the whole quantity of game taken. — **Game bird,** any bird commonly shot for food, esp. grouse, partridges, quails, pheasants, wild turkeys, and the shore or wading birds, such as plovers, snipe, woodcock, curlew, and sandpipers. The term is sometimes arbitrarily

restricted to birds hunted by sportsmen, with dogs and guns. — **Game egg**, an egg produciug a gamecock. — **Game laws**, laws regulating the seasons and manner of taking game for food or for sport. — **Game preserver**, a land owner who regulates the killing of game on his estate with a view to its increase. [*Eng.*] — **To be game.** (*a*) To show a brave, unyielding spirit. (*b*) To be victor in a game. [*Colloq.*] — **To die game**, to maintain a bold, unyielding spirit to the last; to die fighting.

Game (gām), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAMED (gāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAMING.] [OE. *gamen, gamenen*, to rejoice, AS. *gamenian* to play. See GAME, *n.*] **1.** To rejoice; to be pleased; — often used, in Old English, impersonally with dative. [*Obs.*]

God loved he best with all his whole hearte
At alle times, though him *gamed* or smarte. *Chaucer.*

2. To play at any sport or diversion.

3. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest; to gamble.

Game'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The male game fowl.

Game' fowl' (foul'). (*Zoöl.*) A handsome breed of the common fowl, remarkable for the great courage and pugnacity of the males.

Game'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of game or games.

Game'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve. *Blackstone.*

Game'less, *a.* Destitute of game.

Game'ly, *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly.

Game'ness, *n.* Endurance; pluck.

Game'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome; merry. *Shak.*

Gladness of the *gamesome* crowd. *Byron.*

— **Game'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Game'some-ness**, *n.*

Game'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*Game* + *-ster.*] **1.** A merry, frolicsome person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A person who plays at games; esp., one accustomed to play for a stake; a gambler; one skilled in games.

When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shak.*

3. A prostitute; a strumpet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gam'ic (găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or resulting from, sexual connection; formed by the union of the male and female elements.

‖ **Gam'in** (găm'ĭn; F. gȧ'măN'), *n.* [F.] A neglected and untrained city boy; a young street Arab.

In Japan the *gamins* run after you, and say, 'Look at the Chinaman.' *L. Oliphant.*

Gam'ing (gām'ĭng), *n.* The act or practice of playing games for stakes or wagers; gambling.

Gam'ma (găm'mȧ), *n.* The third letter (Γ, γ = Eng. *G*) of the Greek alphabet.

Gam-ma'di-on (găm-mā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* A cross formed of four capital gammas, formerly used as a mysterious ornament on ecclesiastical vestments, etc. See FYLFOT.

Gam'mer (găm'mẽr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godmother*; but prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother*. Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife; an old woman; — correlative of *gaffer*, an old man.

Gam'mon (-mŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon*, fr. OF. *gambe* leg, F. *jambe*. See GAMBOL, *n.*, and cf. HAM.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; the lower end of a flitch. *Goldsmith.*

Gam'mon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAMMONED (-mŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAMMONING.] To make bacon of; to salt and dry in smoke.

Gam'mon, *n.* [See 2d GAME.] **1.** Backgammon.

2. An imposition or hoax; humbug. [*Colloq.*]

Gam'mon, *v. t.* **1.** To beat in the game of backgammon, before an antagonist has been able to get his "men" or counters home and withdraw any of them from the board; as, to *gammon* a person.

2. To impose on; to hoax; to cajole. [*Colloq.*] *Hood.*

Gam'mon, *v. t.* [Etymol. unknown.] (*Naut.*) To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by a band of iron. *Totten.*

Gam'mon-ing, *n.* [From 5th GAMMON.] (*Naut.*) The lashing or iron band by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem to oppose the lifting action of the forestays.

Gammoning fashion, in the style of gammoning lashing, that is, having the turns of rope crossed. — **Gammoning hole** (*Naut.*), a hole cut through the knee of the head of a vessel for the purpose of gammoning the bowsprit.

Gam'mon-ing, *n.* [From 4th GAMMON.] The act of imposing upon or hoaxing a person. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Gam'o-gen'e-sis** (găm'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) The production of offspring by the union of parents of different sexes; sexual reproduction; — the opposite of *agamogenesis.*

Gam'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to gamogenesis. — **Gam'o-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Gam'o-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + μορφή form, shape.] (*Biol.*) That stage of growth or development in an organism, in which the reproductive elements are generated and matured in preparation for propagating the species.

Gam'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *petalous*: cf. F. *gamopétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having the petals united or joined so as to form a tube or cup; monopetalous.

Gamopetalous Flower.

Ga-moph'yl-lous (gȧ-mŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* găm'ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Composed of leaves united by their edges (coalescent). *Gray.*

Gam'o-sep'al-ous (găm'ō-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Formed of united sepals; monosepalous.

Gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* [F. *gamme* + *ut* the name of a musical note. F. *gamme* is fr. the name of the Greek letter γ, which was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See GAMMA, and UT.] (*Mus.*) The scale.

Gam'y (gām'ў), *a.* **1.** (*Cookery*) Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept uncooked till near the condition of tainting; high-flavored.

2. (*Sporting*) Showing an unyielding spirit to the last; plucky; furnishing sport; as, a *gamy* trout.

Gan (găn), *imp.* of GIN. [See GIN, *v.*] Began; commenced.

☞ *Gan* was formerly used with the infinitive to form compound imperfects, as *did* is now employed. *Gan* regularly denotes the singular; the plural is usually denoted by *gunne* or *gonne.*

This man *gan fall* (*i. e.*, fell) in great suspicion. *Chaucer.*

The little conies to their play *gunne hie* (*i. e.*, hied). *Chaucer.*

Later writers use *gan* both for singular and plural.

Yet at her speech their rages *gan* relent. *Spenser.*

Ganch (gănch), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ganche*, n., also Sp. & Pg. *gancho* hook, It. *gancio.*] To drop from a high place upon sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks dropped malefactors, by way of punishment.

Ganching, which is to let fall from on high upon hooks, and there to hang until they die. *Sandys.*

Gan'der (găn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra, ganra*, akin to Prov. G. *gander, ganter*, and E. *goose, gannet.* See GOOSE.] The male of any species of goose.

Gane (gān), *v. i.* [See YAWN.] To yawn; to gape. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ga-ne'sa (gȧ-nē'sȧ), *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) The Hindoo god of wisdom or prudence.

☞ He is represented as a short, fat, red-colored man, with a large belly and the head of an elephant. *Balfour.*

Gang (găng), *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*, akin to OS. & OHG. *gangan*, Icel. *ganga*, Goth. *gaggan*; cf. Lith. *žengti* to walk, Skr. *jaṅgha* leg. √48. Cf. GO.] To go; to walk.

☞ Obsolete in English literature, but still used in the North of England, and also in Scotland.

Gang, *n.* [Icel. *gangr* a going, gang, akin to AS., D., G., & Dan. *gang* a going, Goth. *gaggs* street, way. See GANG, *v. i.*] **1.** A going; a course. [*Obs.*]

2. A number going in company; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; a group of laborers under one foreman; a squad; as, a *gang* of sailors; a chain *gang*; a *gang* of thieves.

3. A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor; a set; as, a *gang* of saws, or of plows.

4. (*Naut.*) A set; all required for an outfit; as, a new *gang* of stays.

5. [Cf. GANGUE.] (*Mining*) The mineral substance which incloses a vein; a matrix; a gangue.

Gang board, *or* **Gang plank.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A board or plank, with cleats for steps, forming a bridge by which to enter or leave a vessel. (*b*) A plank within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk on. — **Gang cask**, a small cask in which to bring water aboard ships or in which it is kept on deck. — **Gang cultivator, Gang plow**, a cultivator or plow in which several shares are attached to one frame, so as to make two or more furrows at the same time. — **Gang days**, Rogation days; the time of perambulating parishes. See *Gang week* (below). — **Gang drill**, a drilling machine having a number of drills driven from a common shaft. — **Gang master**, a master or employer of a gang of workmen. — **Gang plank.** See *Gang board* (above). — **Gang plow.** See *Gang cultivator* (above). — **Gang press**, a press for operating upon a pile or row of objects separated by intervening plates. — **Gang saw**, a saw fitted to be one of a combination or gang of saws hung together in a frame or sash, and set at fixed distances apart. — **Gang tide.** See *Gang week* (below). — **Gang tooth**, a projecting tooth. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.* — **Gang week**, Rogation week, when formerly processions were made to survey the bounds of parishes. *Halliwell.* — **Live gang**, *or* **Round gang**, the Western and the Eastern names, respectively, for a gang of saws for cutting the round log into boards at one operation. *Knight.* — **Slabbing gang**, an arrangement of saws which cuts slabs from two sides of a log, leaving the middle part as a thick beam.

Gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* One who oversees a gang of workmen. [*R.*] *Mayhew.*

Gan-get'ic (găn-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, the Ganges; as, the *Gangetic* shark.

Gang'-flow'er (găng'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common English milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), so called from blossoming in *gang* week. *Dr. Prior.*

Gan'glion (găn'jŭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A short line attached to a trawl. See TRAWL, *n.*

Gan'gli-ac (găn'glĭ-ăk), **Gan'gli-al** (*-al*), **Gan'gli-ate** (*-āt*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic.

Gan'gli-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), ganglia; as, the *ganglia ted* cords of the sympathetic nervous system.

Gan'gli-form' (-fôrm'), **Gan'gli-o-form'** (-ō-fôrm'), *a.* [*Ganglion* + *-form.*] (*Anat.*) Having the form of a ganglion.

Gan'gli-on (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. GANGLIA (-ȧ), E. GANGLIONS (-ŏnz). [L. *ganglion* a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumor under the skin, Gr. γάγγλιον: cf. F. *ganglion.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A mass of nervous matter, including nerve cells, usually forming an enlargement in the course of a nerve. (*b*) A node, or gland in the lymphatic system; as, a lymphatic *ganglion.*

2. (*Med.*) A globular, hard, indolent tumor, situated somewhere on a tendon, and commonly formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon by the effusion of a viscid fluid into it; — called also *weeping sinew.*

Ganglion cell, a nerve cell. See *Illust.* under BIPOLAR.

Gan'gli-on-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *ganglionnaire.*] (*Anat.*) Ganglionic.

Gan'gli-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *ganglionique.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, ganglia or ganglion cells; as, a *ganglionic* artery; the *ganglionic* columns of the spinal cord.

Gan'grel (găn'grĕl), *a.* [Cf. GANG, *v. i.*] Wandering; vagrant. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Gan'gre-nate (găn'grē-nāt), *v. t.* To gangrene. [*Obs.*]

Gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n.* [F. *gangrène*, L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα, fr. γράν to gnaw, eat; cf. Skr. *gras, gar*, to devour, and E. *voracious*, also *canker*, n., in sense 3.] (*Med.*) A term formerly restricted to mortification of the soft tissues which has not advanced so far as to produce complete loss of vitality; but now applied to mortification of the soft parts in any stage.

Gan'grene, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GANGRENED (-grēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GANGRENING.] [Cf. F. *gangréner.*] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

Gan'gre-nes'cent (găn'grē-nĕs'sent), *a.* Tending to mortification or gangrene.

Gan'gre-nous (găn'grē-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gangréneux.*] Affected by, or produced by, gangrene; of the nature of gangrene.

Gangue (găng), *n.* [F. *gangue*, fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein, a passage. See GANG, *n.*] (*Mining*) The mineral or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

Gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* [See GANG, *v. i.*] **1.** A passage or way into or out of any inclosed place; esp., a temporary way of access formed of planks.

2. In the English House of Commons, a narrow aisle across the house, below which sit those who do not vote steadily either with the government or with the opposition.

3. (*Naut.*) The opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons enter or leave it.

4. (*Naut.*) That part of the spar deck of a vessel on each side of the booms, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; — more properly termed the *waist.* *Totten.*

Gangway ladder, a ladder rigged on the side of a vessel at the gangway. — **To bring to the gangway**, to punish (a seaman) by flogging him at the gangway. *Totten.*

Gan'il (găn'ĭl), *n.* [F.] A kind of brittle limestone. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Kirwan.*

Gan'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), **Gan'nis-ter**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A refractory material consisting of crushed or ground siliceous stone, mixed with fire clay; — used for lining Bessemer converters; also used for macadamizing roads.

Gan'ja (găn'jȧ), *n.* [Hind. *gānjhā.*] The dried hemp plant, used in India for smoking. It is extremely narcotic and intoxicating.

Gan'net (găn'nĕt), *n.* [OE. *gant*, AS. *ganet, ganot*, a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to D. *gent* gander, OHG. *ganazzo.* See GANDER, GOOSE.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of sea birds of the genus *Sula*, allied to the pelicans.

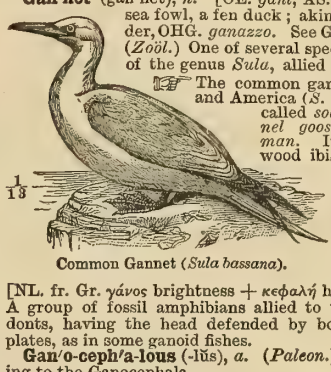

Common Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

☞ The common gannet of Europe and America (*S. bassana*), is also called *solan goose, channel goose*, and *gentleman.* In Florida the wood ibis is commonly called *gannet.*

Booby gannet. See SULA.

‖ **Gan'o-ceph'a-la** (găn'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. γάνος brightness + κεφαλή head.] (*Paleon.*) A group of fossil amphibians allied to the labyrinthodonts, having the head defended by bony, sculptured plates, as in some ganoid fishes.

Gan'o-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the Ganocephala.

Ga'noid (gā'noid *or* găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei. — *n.* One of the Ganoidei.

Ganoid Scales of Alligator Gar. ½

Ganoid scale (*Zoöl.*), one kind of scales of the ganoid fishes, composed of an inner layer of bone, and an outer layer of shining enamel. They are often so arranged as to form a coat of mail.

Ga-noid'al (gȧ-noid'al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Ganoid.

‖ **Ga-noi'de-i** (gȧ-noi'dĕ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See GANOID.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the subclasses of fishes. They have an arterial cone and bulb, spiral intestinal valve, and the optic nerves united by a chiasma. Many of the species are covered with bony plates, or with ganoid scales; others have cycloid scales.

Head of one of the Ganoidei (*Calamoichthys Calabaricus*). ½

☞ They were numerous, and some of them of large size, in early geological periods; but they are represented by comparatively few living species, most of which inhabit fresh waters, as the bowfin, gar pike, bichir, Cerat-odus, paddle fish, and sturgeon.

Ga-noid'i-an (-noid'ĭ-an), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Ganoid.

Ga'no-ine (gā'nō-ĭn *or* găn'-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar bony tissue beneath the enamel of a ganoid scale.

Gan'sa (găn'sȧ), *n.* Same as GANZA. *Bp. Hall.*

Gant'let (gănt'lĕt; 277), *n.* [*Gantlet* is corrupted fr. *gantlope*; *gantlope* is for *gatelope*, Sw. *gatlopp*, orig., a running down a lane; *gata* street, lane + *lopp* course, career, akin to *löpa* to run. See GATE a way, and LEAP.] A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run between two files of men facing one another, who struck him as he passed.

To run the gantlet, to suffer the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or controversy, or ill-treatment at many hands.

Winthrop ran the *gantlet* of daily slights. *Palfrey.*

☞ Written also, but less properly, *gauntlet.*

Gant'let, *n.* A glove. See GAUNTLET.

Gant'line' (-līn'), *n.* A line rigged to a mast; — used in hoisting rigging; a girtline.

Gant'lope' (gănt'lōp'), *n.* See GANTLET. [*Obs.*]

Gan'try (găn'trȳ), *n.* See GAUNTREE.

Gan'za (găn'zȧ), *n.* [Sp. *gansa, ganso*, goose; of Gothic origin. See GANNET, GOOSE.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. [Also *gansa.*] *Johnson.*

Gaol (jāl), *n.* [See JAIL.] A place of confinement, especially for minor offenses or provisional imprisonment; a jail. [Preferably, and in the United States usually, written *jail.*]

Commission of general gaol delivery, an authority conferred upon judges and others included in it, for trying and delivering every prisoner in jail when the judges, upon their circuit, arrive at the place for holding court, and for discharging any whom the grand jury fail to indict. [*Eng.*] — **Gaol delivery.** (*Law*) See *Jail delivery*, under JAIL.

Gaol'er (jāl'ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a jail. See JAILER.

Gap (găp), *n.* [OE. *gap;* cf. Icel. *gap* an empty space, Sw. *gap* mouth, breach, abyss, Dan. *gab* mouth, opening, AS. *geap* expanse; as adj., wide, spacious. See GAPE.] An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; as, a *gap* in a fence; an opening for a passage or entrance; an opening which implies a breach or defect; a vacant space or time; a hiatus; a mountain pass.

Miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap.* *Knolles.*

It would make a great *gap* in your own honor. *Shak.*

Gap lathe (*Mach.*), a turning lathe with a deep notch in the bed to admit of turning a short object of large diameter. — **To stand in the gap**, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger; to take the place of a fallen defender or supporter. — **To stop a gap**, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.

Gap, *v. t.* **1.** To notch, as a sword or knife.

2. To make an opening in; to breach.

Their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson.*

Gape (gāp; *in Eng. commonly* gāp; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAPED (gāpt *or* gāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAPING.] [OE. *gapen*, AS. *geapan* to open; akin to D. *gapen* to gape, G. *gaffen*, Icel. & Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe;* cf. Skr. *jabh* to snap at, open the mouth. Cf. GABY, GAP.] **1.** To open the mouth wide; as: (*a*) Expressing a desire for food; as, young birds *gape.* *Dryden.* (*b*) Indicating sleepiness or indifference; to yawn.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

(*c*) Showing self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, expectation, etc.

With *gaping* wonderment had stared aghast. *Byron.*

(*d*) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job* xvi. 10.

2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap, fissure, or hiatus.

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive! *Shak.*

3. To long, wait eagerly, or cry aloud for something; — with *for*, *after*, or *at.*

The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes.* *Denham.*

Syn. — To gaze; stare; yawn. See GAZE.

Gape, *n.* **1.** The act of gaping; a yawn. *Addison.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, etc.

The gapes. (*a*) A fit of yawning. (*b*) A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by a parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*), in the windpipe, which obstructs the breathing. See GAPEWORM.

Gap'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gapes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fish. See 4th COMBER. (*b*) A large edible clam (*Schizothærus Nuttalli*), of the Pacific coast; — called also *gaper clam.* (*c*) An East Indian bird of the genus *Cymbirhynchus*, related to the broadbills.

Gape'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any strange sight. *Wright.*

Gapes'ing (gāps'ĭng *or* gāps'-), *n.* Act of gazing about; sightseeing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gape'worm' (gāp'wûrm' *or* gāp'-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The parasitic worm that causes the gapes in birds. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Gap'ing-stock' (gāp'ĭng-stŏk' *or* gāp'-), *n.* One who is an object of open-mouthed wonder.

I was to be a *gapingstock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin.*

Gap'-toothed' (gāp'tōōtht'), *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

Gar (gär), *n.* [Prob. AS. *gār* dart, spear, lance. The name is applied to the fish on account of its long and slender body and pointed head. Cf. GOAD, GORE, *v.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any slender marine fish of the genera *Belone* and *Tylosurus.* See GARFISH. (*b*) The gar pike. See *Alligator gar* (under ALLIGATOR), and *Gar pike.*

Gar pike, *or* **Garpike** (*Zoöl.*), a large, elongated ganoid fish of the genus *Lepidosteus*, of several species, inhabiting the lakes and rivers of temperate and tropical America.

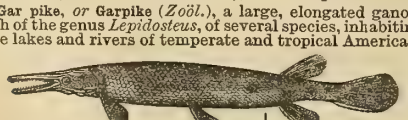

Gar Pike (*Lepidosteus osseus*). 1/30

Gar, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin. See GEAR, *n.*] To cause; to make. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Spenser.*

Gar'an-cin (gär'ăn-sĭn; 104), *n.* [F. *garance* madder, LL. *garantia.*] (*Chem.*) An extract of madder by sulphuric acid. It consists essentially of alizarin.

Garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, countenance, grace, ornament, fr. OHG. *garawī, garwī*, ornament, dress, akin to E. *gear.* See GEAR, *n.*] **1.** (*a*) Clothing in general. (*b*) The whole dress or suit of clothes worn by any person, especially when indicating rank or office; as, the *garb* of a clergyman or a judge. (*c*) Costume; fashion; as, the *garb* of a gentleman in the 16th century.

2. External appearance, as expressive of the feelings or character; looks; fashion or manner, as of speech.

You thought, because he could not speak English in the native *garb*, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel. *Shak.*

Garb (gärb), *n.* [F. *gerbe*, OF. also *garbe*, OHG. *garba*, G. *garbe;* cf. Skr. *grbh* to seize, E. *grab.*] (*Her.*) A sheaf of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified).

Garb, *v. t.* To clothe; array; deck.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely. *Tennyson.*

Gar'bage (gär'bāj; 48), *n.* [OE. also *garbash*, perh. orig., that which is purged or cleansed away; cf. OF. *garber* to make fine, neat, OHG. *garawan* to make ready, prepare, akin to E. *garb* dress; or perh. for *garbleage*, fr. *garble;* or cf. OF. *garbage* tax on sheaves, E. *garb* sheaf.] Offal, as the bowels of an animal or fish; refuse animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen; hence, anything worthless, disgusting, or loathsome. *Grainger.*

Gar'bage, *v. t.* To strip of the bowels; to clean. "Pilchards . . . are *garbaged.*" *Holland.*

Garbed (gärbd), *a.* Dressed; habited; clad.

Gar'bel (gär'bĕl), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as GARBOARD.

Gar'bel, *n.* [Cf. GARBLE, *v. t.*] Anything sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been taken. [*Obs.*]

Gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARBLING (-blĭng).] [Formerly, to pick out, sort, OF. *grabeler*, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, garble spices, fr. LL. *garbellare* to sift; cf. Sp. *garbullar* to sift, *garbillo* a coarse sieve, L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum* sieve, akin to *cernere* to separate, sift (cf. E. DISCERN); or perh. rather from Ar. *gharbāl, gharbil*, sieve.] **1.** To sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices. [*Obs.*]

2. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to pervert; as, to *garble* a quotation; to *garble* an account.

Gar'ble, *n.* **1.** Refuse; rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Wolcott.*

2. *pl.* Impurities separated from spices, drugs, etc.; — also called *garblings.*

Gar'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who garbles.

Gar'board (-bôrd), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the planks next the keel on the outside, which form a garboard strake.

Garboard strake *or* **streak**, the first range or strake of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel. *Totten.*

Gar'boil (-boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil;* cf. Sp. *garbullo*, It. *garbuglio;* of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr. L. *bullire* to boil, E. *boil.*] Tumult; disturbance; disorder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Gar-cin'i-a** (gär-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the mangosteen tree (*Garcinia Mangostana*), found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago; — so called in honor of Dr. *Garcin.*

Gard (gärd), *n.* [See GARDEN, YARD.] Garden. [*Obs.*] "Trees of the *gard.*" *F. Beaumont.*

Gard, *v. & n.* See GUARD.

Gar'dant (gär'dant), *a.* [F. See GUARDANT.] (*Her.*) Turning the head toward the spectator, but not the body; — said of a lion or other beast.

Lion Gardant.

Gar'den (gär'd'n; 277), *n.* [OE. *gardin*, OF. *gardin, jardin*, F. *jardin*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *garto*, G. *garten;* akin to AS. *geard.* See YARD an inclosure.] **1.** A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak.*

☞ *Garden* is often used adjectively or in self-explaining compounds; as, *garden* flowers, *garden* tools, *garden* walk, *garden* wall, *garden* house or *garden*house.

Garden balsam, an ornamental plant (*Impatiens Balsamina*). — **Garden engine**, a wheelbarrow tank and pump for watering gardens. — **Garden glass.** (*a*) A bell glass for covering plants. (*b*) A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects; — much used as an ornament in gardens in Germany. — **Garden house.** (*a*) A summer house. *Beau. & Fl.* (*b*) A privy. [*Southern U. S.*] — **Garden husbandry**, the raising on a small scale of seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc., for sale. — **Garden mold** *or* **mould**, rich, mellow earth which is fit for a garden. *Mortimer.* — **Garden nail**, a cast nail, used for fastening vines to brick walls. *Knight.* — **Garden net**, a net for covering fruit trees, vines, etc., to protect them from birds. — **Garden party**, a social party held out of doors, within the grounds or garden attached to a private residence. — **Garden plot**, a plot appropriated to a garden. — **Garden pot**, a watering pot. — **Garden pump**, a garden engine; a barrow pump. — **Garden shears**, large shears, for clipping trees and hedges, pruning, etc. — **Garden spider** (*Zoöl.*), the diadem spider (*Epeira diadema*), common in gardens, both in Europe and America. It spins a geometrical web. See *Geometric spider*, and *Spider web.* — **Garden stand**, a stand for flower pots. — **Garden stuff**, vegetables raised in a garden. [*Colloq.*] — **Garden syringe**, a syringe for watering plants, sprinkling them with solutions for destroying insects, etc. — **Garden truck**, vegetables raised for the market. [*Colloq.*] — **Garden ware**, garden truck. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Bear garden, Botanic garden, etc. See under BEAR, etc. — **Hanging garden.** See under HANGING. — **Kitchen garden**, a garden where vegetables are cultivated for household use. — **Market garden**, a piece of ground where vegetables are cultivated to be sold in the markets for table use.

Gar'den, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARDENING.] To lay out or cultivate a garden; to labor in a garden; to practice horticulture.

Gar'den, *v. t.* To cultivate as a garden.

Gar'den-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

‖ **Gar-de'ni-a** (gär-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some species of which produce beautiful and fragrant flowers; Cape jasmine; — so called in honor of Dr. Alexander *Garden.*

Gar'den-ing (gär'd'n-ĭng), *n.* The art or occupation of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gar'den-less, *a.* Destitute of a garden. *Shelley.*

Gar'den-ly, *a.* Like a garden. [*R.*] *W. Marshall.*

Gar'den-ship, *n.* Horticulture. [*Obs.*]

Gar'don (-dŏn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A European cyprinoid fish; the id.

Gar'dy-loo' (gär'dĭ-lōō'), *n.* [F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water.] An old cry in throwing water, slops, etc., from the windows in Edinburgh. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gare (gär), *n.* [Cf. GEAR.] Coarse wool on the legs of sheep. *Blount.*

Gare'fowl' (gâr'foul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great auk; also, the razorbill. See AUK. [Written also *garfowl*, and *gurfel.*]

Gar'fish' (gär'fĭsh'), *n.* [See GAR, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European marine fish (*Belone vulgaris*); — called also *gar, gerrick, greenback, greenbone, gorebill, hornfish, longnose, mackerel guide, sea needle*, and *sea pike.* (*b*) One of several species of similar fishes of the genus *Tylosurus*, of which one species (*T. marinus*) is common on the Atlantic coast. *T. Caribbæus*, a very large species, and *T. crassus*, are more southern; — called also *needlefish.* Many of the common names of the European garfish are also applied to the American species.

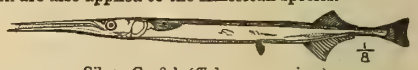

Silver Garfish (*Tylosurus marinus*). 1/8

Gar'ga-lize (gär'gȧ-līz), *v. t.* [Cf. GARGLE, GARGARIZE.] To gargle; to rinse. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Gar'ga-ney (-nĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European duck (*Anas querquedula*); — called also *cricket teal*, and *summer teal.*

Garganey (*Anas querquedula*). (⅛)

Gar-gan'tu-an (gär-găn'tū-an; 135), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, an allegorical hero of Rabelais.] Characteristic of Gargantua, a gigantic, wonderful personage; enormous; prodigious; inordinate.

Gar'ga-rism (gär'gȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gargarisme*, L. *gargarisma.* See GARGARIZE.] (*Med.*) A gargle.

Gar'ga-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* [L. *gargarizare*, fr. Gr. γαργαρίζειν.] To gargle; to rinse or wash, as the mouth and throat. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* [OE. *garget, gargate*, throat, OF. *gargate.* Cf. GORGE. The etymol. of senses 2, 3, & 4 is not certain.] **1.** The throat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.

3. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. *Youatt.*

4. (*Bot.*) See POKE.

Gar'gil (gär'gĭl), *n.* [Cf. GARGET, GARGOYLE.] A distemper in geese, affecting the head.

Gar'gle (-g'l), *n.* (*Arch.*) See GARGOYLE.

Gar'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARGLING (-glĭng).] [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, paddle, gargle. Cf. GARGOYLE, GURGLE.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, particularly the latter, agitating the liquid (water or a medicinal preparation) by an expulsion of air from the lungs.

2. To warble; to sing as if gargling. [*Obs.*] *Waller.*

Gar'gle, *n.* A liquid, as water or some medicated preparation, used to cleanse the mouth and throat, especially for a medical effect.

Gar'gol (-gŭl), *n.* [Cf. GARGIL.] A distemper in swine; garget. *Mortimer.*

‖ **Gar'gou-lette'** (gär'gōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A water cooler or jug with a handle and spout; a gurglet. *Mollett.*

Gar'goyle (gär'goil), *n.* [OE. *gargulie*, F. *gargouille*, cf. Sp. *gárgola;* prob. fr. the same source as F. *gorge* throat, influenced by L. *gargarizare* to gargle. See GORGE, and cf. GARGLE, GARGARIZE.] (*Arch.*) A spout projecting from the roof gutter of a building, often carved grotesquely. [Written also *gargle, gargyle*, and *gurgoyle.*]

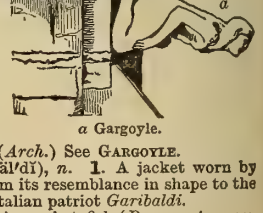

a Gargoyle.

Gar'gyle (-gil), *n.* (*Arch.*) See GARGOYLE.

Ga'rí-bal'di (gȧ'rĭ-bäl'dĭ), *n.* **1.** A jacket worn by women; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot *Garibaldi.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A California market fish (*Pomacentrus rubicundus*) of a deep scarlet color.

Gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. OE. *gauren* to stare; of uncertain origin. Cf. GAIRISH.] **1.** Showy; dazzling; ostentatious; attracting or exciting attention. "The *garish* sun." "A *garish* flag." *Shak.* "In . . . *garish* colors." *Ascham.* "The *garish* day." *J. H. Newman.*

Garish like the laughters of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Gay to extravagance; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and *garish.* *South.*

— **Gar'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Gar'ish-ness**, *n.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Gar'land (gär'land), *n.* [OE. *garland, gerlond*, OF. *garlande*, F. *guirlande;* of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *wiara, wiera*, crown, pure gold, MHG. *wieren* to adorn.]

1. The crown of a king. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

2. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, or

feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown; a coronal; a wreath. *Pope.*

3. The top; the thing most prized. *Shak.*

4. A book of extracts in prose or poetry; an anthology.

They [ballads] began to be collected into little miscellanies under the name of *garlands*. *Percy.*

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in. (*b*) A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar for convenience in handling.

Gar'land (gär'land), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARLANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARLANDING.] To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson.*

Gar'land-less, *a.* Destitute of a garland. *Shelley.*

Gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [OE. *garlek*, AS. *gārleác*; *gār* spear, lance + *leác* leek. See GAR, *n.*, and LEEK.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Allium* (*A. sativum* is the cultivated variety), having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat, and easily separable.

2. A kind of jig or farce. [*Obs.*] *Taylor* (1630).

Garlic mustard, a European plant of the Mustard family (*Alliaria officinalis*) which has a strong smell of garlic.— Garlic pear tree, a tree in Jamaica (*Crataeva gynandra*), bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic, and a burning taste.

Gar'lick-y (-lĭk-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

Gar'ment (gär'ment), *n.* [OE. *garnement*, OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. *Matt.* ix. 16.

Gar'ment-ed, *p. a.* Having on a garment; attired; enveloped, as with a garment. [*Poetic*]

A lovely lady *garmented* in light
From her own beauty. *Shelley.*

Gar'men-ture (-mĕn-tūr), *n.* Clothing; dress.

Gar'ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OE. *garner*, *gerner*, *greiner*, OF. *gernier*, *grenier*, F. *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum*. See 1st GRAIN, and cf. GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

Gar'ner, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNERED (-nĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNERING.] To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure. *Shak.*

Gar'net (-nĕt), *n.* [OE. *gernet*, *grenat*, OF. *grenet*, *grenat*, F. *grenat*, LL. *granatus*, fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate, *granatus* having many grains or seeds, fr. *granum* grain, seed. So called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. See GRAIN, and cf. GRENADE, POMEGRANATE.] (*Min.*) A mineral having many varieties differing in color and in their constituents, but with the same crystallization (isometric), and conforming to the same general chemical formula. The commonest color is red, the luster is vitreous, and the hardness greater than that of quartz. The dodecahedron and trapezohedron are the common forms.

☞ There are also white, green, yellow, brown, and black varieties. The garnet is a silicate, the bases being alumina lime (*grossularite*, *essonite*, or *cinnamon stone*), or alumina magnesia (*pyrope*), or alumina iron (*almandine*), or alumina manganese (*spessartite*), or iron lime (*common garnet*, *melanite*, *allochroite*), or chromium lime (*ouvarovite*, color emerald green). The transparent red varieties are used as gems. The garnet was, in part, the carbuncle of the ancients. Garnet is a very common mineral in gneiss and mica slate.

Garnet berry (*Bot.*), the red currant; — so called from its transparent red color. — Garnet brown (*Chem.*), an artificial dyestuff, produced as an explosive brown crystalline substance with a green or golden luster. It consists of the potassium salt of a complex cyanogen derivative of picric acid.

Gar'net, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] (*Naut.*) A tackle for hoisting cargo in or out.

Clew garnet. See under CLEW.

Gar'net-if'er-ous (gär'nĕt-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *garnet* + *-ferous*.] (*Min.*) Containing garnets.

Gar'ni-er-ite (gär'nĭ-ĕr-ĭt), *n.* [Named after the French geologist *Garnier*.] (*Min.*) An amorphous mineral of apple-green color; a hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesia. It is an important ore of nickel.

Gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNISHING.] [OE. *garnischen*, *garnissen*, OF. *garnir* to provide, strengthen, prepare, garnish, warn, F. *garnir* to provide, furnish, garnish, — of German origin; cf. OHG. *warnōn* to provide, equip; akin to G. *wahren* to watch, E. *aware*, *ware*, *wary*, and cf. also E. *warn*. See WARY, -ISH, and cf. GARMENT, GARRISON.] **1.** To decorate with ornamental appendages; to set off; to adorn; to embellish.

All within with flowers was *garnished*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Cookery*) To ornament, as a dish, with something laid about it; as, a dish *garnished* with parsley.

3. To furnish; to supply.

4. To fit with fetters. [*Cant*] *Johnson.*

5. (*Law*) To warn by garnishment; to give notice to; to garnishee. See GARNISHEE, *v. t.* *Cowell.*

Gar'nish, *n.* **1.** Something added for embellishment; decoration; ornament; also, dress; garments, especially such as are showy or decorated.

So are you, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shak.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use. *Prior.*

2. (*Cookery*) Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment. See GARNISH, *v. t.*, 2. *Smart.*

3. Fetters. [*Cant*]

4. A fee; specifically, in English jails, formerly an unauthorized fee demanded by the old prisoners of a newcomer. [*Cant*] *Fielding.*

Garnish bolt (*Carp.*), a bolt with a chamfered or faceted head. *Knight.*

Gar'nish-ee' (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One who is garnisheed; a person upon whom garnishment has been served in a suit by a creditor against a debtor, such person holding property belonging to the debtor, or owing him money.

☞ The order by which warning is made is called a *garnishee order*.

Gar'nish-ee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNISHEED (-ēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNISHEEING.] (*Law*) (*a*) To make (a person) a garnishee; to warn by garnishment; to garnish. (*b*) To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee.

Gar'nish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, garnishes.

Gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *garnissement* protection, guarantee, warning.] **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear and give information to the court on any matter. (*b*) Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant, but to appear in court and give information as garnishee.

3. A fee. See GARNISH, *n.*, 4.

Gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *garniture*. See GARNISH, *v. t.*] That which garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields. *Beattie.*

‖ **Ga-roo'kuh** (gȧ-rōō'kŭ), *n.* A small fishing vessel met with in the Persian Gulf.

Ga'rous (gā'rŭs), *a.* [From GARUM.] Pertaining to, or resembling, garum. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gar' pike' *or* **Gar'pike'**. (*Zoöl.*) See under GAR.

Gar'ran (găr'ran), *n.* [Gael. *garrán*, *gearrán*, gelding, work horse, hack.] (*Zoöl.*) See GALLOWAY. [Scot. *garron* or *gerron*. *Jamieson.*]

Gar'ret (găr'rĕt), *n.* [OE. *garite*, *garette*, watch-tower, place of lookout, OF. *garite*, also meaning, a place of refuge, F. *guérite* a place of refuge, donjon, sentinel box, fr. OF. *garir* to preserve, save, defend, F. *guérir* to cure; of German origin; cf. OHG. *werian* to protect, defend, hinder, G. *wehren*, akin to Goth. *warjan* to hinder, and akin to E. *weir*, or perhaps to *wary*. See WEIR, and cf. GUERITE.] **1.** A turret; a watchtower. [*Obs.*]

He saw men go up and down on the *garrets* of the gates and walls. *Ld. Berners.*

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under or within the roof; an attic.

The tottering *garrets* which overhung the streets of Rome. *Macaulay.*

Gar'ret-ed, *a.* Protected by turrets. [*Obs.*] *R. Carew.*

Gar'ret-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack. *Macaulay.*

Gar'ret-ing (găr'rĕt-ĭng), *n.* Small splinters of stone inserted into the joints of coarse masonry. *Weale.*

Gar'ri-son (găr'rĭ-s'n), *n.* [OE. *garnisoun*, F. *garnison* garrison, in OF. & OE. also, provision, munitions, from *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town. (*b*) A fortified place, in which troops are quartered for its security.

In garrison, in the condition of a garrison; doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison.

Gar'ri-son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARRISONED (-s'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARRISONING.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) To place troops in, as a fortification, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town. (*b*) To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

Gar'ron (găr'rŭn), *n.* Same as GARRAN. [*Scot.*]

Gar'rot (-rŏt), *n.* [F. Cf. GARROTE.] (*Surg.*) A stick or small wooden cylinder used for tightening a bandage, in order to compress the arteries of a limb.

Gar'rot, *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The European golden-eye.

Gar-rote' (găr-rōt'; 277), *n.* [Sp. *garrote*, from *garra* claw, talon, of Celtic origin; cf. Armor. & W. *gar* leg, ham, shank. Cf. GARROT stick, GARTER.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument by means of which the punishment is inflicted.

Gar-rote', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARROTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat, from behind, with a view to strangle and rob.

Gar-rot'er (-rōt'ĕr), *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob him.

Gar-ru'li-ty (-rụ'lĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *garrulitas*: cf. F. *garrulité*.] Talkativeness; loquacity.

Gar'ru-lous (găr'rụ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter, talk; cf. Gr. γῆρυς voice, γηρύειν to speak, sing. Cf. CALL.] **1.** Talking much, especially about commonplace or trivial things; talkative; loquacious.

The most *garrulous* people on earth. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a loud, harsh note; noisy; — said of birds; as, the *garrulous* roller.

Syn. — GARRULOUS, TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS. A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetitions and lengthened details; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk; and *loquacious* a great flow of words at command. A child is *talkative;* a lively woman is *loquacious;* an old man in his dotage is *garrulous.*

— Gar'ru-lous-ly, *adv.* **— Gar'ru-lous-ness**, *n.*

Gar-ru'pa (gär-rōō'pȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *garupa* crupper. Cf. GROUPER the fish.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of California market fishes, of the genus *Sebastichthys;* — called also *rockfish*. See ROCKFISH.

Gar'ter (gär'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *gartier*, F. *jarretière*, fr. OF. *garet* bend of the knee, F. *jarret;* akin to Sp. *garra* claw, Prov. *garra* leg. See GARROTE.] **1.** A band used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg.

2. The distinguishing badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter*, instituted by Edward III.; also, the Order itself.

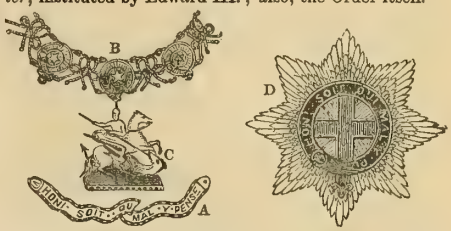

Insignia of the Order of the Garter. *A* The Garter, which is the especial badge; *B* The Collar; *C* The George; *D* The Star.

3. (*Her.*) Same as BENDLET.

Garter fish (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the genus *Lepidopus*, having a long, flat body, like the blade of a sword; the scabbard fish. — Garter king-at-arms, the chief of the official heralds of England, king-at-arms to the Order of the Garter; — often abbreviated to *Garter*. — Garter snake (*Zoöl.*), one of several harmless American snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, of several species (esp. *E. saurita* and *E. sirtalis*); one of the striped snakes; — so called from its conspicuous stripes of color.

Gar'ter (gär'tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARTERING.] **1.** To bind with a garter.

He . . . could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shak.*

2. To invest with the Order of the Garter. *T. Warton.*

Garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard. See YARD.] **1.** A close; a yard; a croft; a garden; as, a cloister *garth.*

A clapper clapping in a *garth*
To scare the fowl from fruit. *Tennyson.*

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

Garth, *n.* [GIRTH.] A hoop or band. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ga'rum** (gā'rŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γάρος.] A sauce made of small fish. It was prized by the ancients.

Gar'vie (gär'vĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sprat; — called also *garvie herring*, and *garvock*. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Gas (găs), *n.*; *pl.* GASES (-ĕz). [Invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels, who died in 1644.] **1.** An ăeriform fluid; — a term used at first by chemists as synonymous with *air*, but since restricted to fluids supposed to be permanently elastic, as oxygen, hydrogen, etc., in distinction from vapors, as steam, which become liquid on a reduction of temperature. In present usage, since all of the supposed permanent gases have been liquefied by cold and pressure, the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and is applied to any substance in the elastic or aëriform state.

2. (*Popular Usage*) (*a*) A complex mixture of gases, of which the most important constituents are marsh gas, olefiant gas, and hydrogen, artificially produced by the destructive distillation of gas coal, or sometimes of peat, wood, oil, resin, etc. It gives a brilliant light when burned, and is the common gas used for illuminating purposes. (*b*) Laughing gas. (*c*) Any irrespirable aëriform fluid.

☞ *Gas* is often used adjectively or in combination; as, *gas* fitter or *gas*fitter; *gas* meter or *gas*-meter, etc.

Air gas (*Chem.*), a kind of gas made by forcing air through some volatile hydrocarbon, as the lighter petroleums. The air is so saturated with combustible vapor as to be a convenient illuminating and heating agent. — Gas battery (*Elec.*), a form of voltaic battery, in which gases, especially hydrogen and oxygen, are the active agents. — Gas carbon, Gas coke, etc. See under CARBON, COKE, etc. — Gas coal, a bituminous or hydrogenous coal yielding a high percentage of volatile matters, and therefore available for the manufacture of illuminating gas. *R. W. Raymond.* — Gas engine, an engine in which the motion of the piston is produced by the combustion or sudden production or expansion of gas; — especially, an engine in which an explosive mixture of gas and air is forced into the working cylinder and ignited there by a gas flame or an electric spark. — Gas fitter, one who lays pipes and puts up fixtures for gas. — Gas fitting. (*a*) The occupation of a gas fitter. (*b*) *pl.* The appliances needed for the introduction of gas into a building, as meters, pipes, burners, etc. — Gas fixture, a device for conveying illuminating or combustible gas from the pipe to the gas-burner, consisting of an appendage of cast, wrought, or drawn metal, with tubes upon which the burners, keys, etc., are adjusted. — Gas generator, an apparatus in which gas is evolved; as: (*a*) a retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat; (*b*) a machine in which air is saturated with the vapor of liquid hydrocarbon; a carburetor; (*c*) a machine for the production of carbonic acid gas, for aërating water, bread, etc. *Knight.* — Gas jet, a flame of illuminating gas. — Gas machine, an apparatus for carbureting air for use as illuminating gas. — Gas meter, an instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed in a given time, at a particular place. — Gas retort, a retort which contains the coal and other materials, and in which the gas is generated, in the manufacture of gas. — Gas stove, a stove for cooking or other purposes, heated by gas. — Gas tar, coal tar. — Gas trap, a drain trap; a sewer trap. See 4th TRAP, 5. — Gas washer (*Gas Works*), an apparatus within which gas from the condenser is brought in contact with a falling stream of water, to precipitate the tar remaining in it. *Knight.* — Gas water, water through which gas has been passed for purification; — called also *gas liquor* and *ammoniacal water*, and used for the manufacture of sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, and Prussian blue. *Tomlinson.* — Gas well, a deep boring, from which natural gas is discharged. *Raymond.* — Gas works, a manufactory of gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances; a place where gas is generated for lighting cities. — Laughing gas. See under LAUGHING. — Marsh gas (*Chem.*), a light, combustible, gaseous hydrocarbon, CH_4, produced artificially by the dry distillation of many organic substances, and occurring as a natural product of decomposition in stagnant pools, whence its name. It is an abundant ingredient of ordinary illuminating gas, and is the first member of the paraffin series. Called also *methane*, and in coal mines, *fire damp*. — Natural gas, gas obtained from wells, etc., in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere, and

largely used for fuel and illuminating purposes. It is chiefly derived from the Coal Measures. — Oleñant gas. (*Chem.*) See ETHYLENE. — Water gas (*Chem.*), a kind of gas made by forcing steam over glowing coals, whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. This gives a gas of intense heating power, but destitute of light-giving properties, and which is charged by passing through some volatile hydrocarbon, as gasoline.

Gas'a-lier' (găs'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [Formed from *gas*, in imitation of chande*lier*.] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

Gas'-burn'er (găs'bûrn'ẽr), *n.* The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

Gas'coines (-koinz), *n. pl.* See GASKINS, 1. *Lyly.*

Gas'con (găs'kŏn ; F. gȧs'kôN'), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Gascony, in France, or to the Gascons ; also, braggart ; swaggering. — *n.* A native of Gascony ; a boaster ; a bully. See GASCONADE.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gasconnade*, from *Gascon* an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which were noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting ; a vaunt ; a bravado ; a bragging ; braggadocio. *Swift.*

Gas'con-ade', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASCONADED ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASCONADING.] To boast ; to brag ; to bluster.

Gas'con-ad'er (-ẽr), *n.* A great boaster ; a blusterer.

Gas'coynes (găs'koinz), *n. pl.* Gaskins. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gas-e'i-ty (găs-ē'ĭ-tȳ *or* găz-), *n.* State of being gaseous. [*R.*] *Eng. Cyc.*

Gas'e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs *or* găz'- ; 277), *a.* [From GAS. Cf. F. *gazeux*.] **1.** In the form, or of the nature, of gas, or of an aëriform fluid.

2. Lacking substance or solidity ; tenuous. "Unconnected, *gaseous* information." *Sir J. Stephen.*

Gash (găsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASHED (găsht) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASHING.] [For older *garsh* or *garse*, OF. *garser* to scarify, F. *gercer* to chap, perh. from an assumed LL. *carptiare*, fr. L. *carpere*, *carptum*, to pluck, separate into parts ; cf. LL. *carptare* to wound. Cf. CARPET.] To make a gash, or long, deep incision in ; — applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

Grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Gash, *n.* A deep and long cut ; an incision of considerable length and depth, particularly in flesh.

Gash'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of gashes ; hideous ; frightful. [*Obs.*] "A *gashful*, horrid, ugly shape." *Gayton.*

Gas'i-fi-ca'tion (găs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas.

Gas'i-form, *a.* Having the form of gas ; gaseous.

Gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASIFIED (-fīd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASIFYING.] [*Gas* + *-fy*.] To convert into gas, or an aëriform fluid, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

Gas'i-fy, *v. i.* To become gas ; to pass from a liquid to a gaseous state. *Scientific American.*

Gas'ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *garcette*, It. *gaschetta*, Sp. *cajeta* caburn, *garceta* reef point.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. *Sea gaskets* are common lines ; *harbor gaskets* are plaited and decorated lines or bands. Called also *casket*.

2. (*Mech.*) (*a*) The plaited hemp used for packing a piston, as of the steam engine and its pumps. (*b*) Any ring or washer of packing.

Gas'kins (-kĭnz), *n. pl.* [Cf. GALLIGASKINS.] **1.** Loose hose or breeches ; galligaskins. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Packings of hemp. *Simmonds.*

3. A horse's thighs. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.

2. A gas jet or burner.

Gas'o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Gas* + *-gen.*] **1.** An apparatus for the generation of gases, or for impregnating a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid.

2. A volatile hydrocarbon, used as an illuminant, or for charging illuminating gas.

Gas'o-lene (găs'ō-lēn), *n.* See GASOLINE.

Gas'o-lier' (găs'ō-lēr'), *n.* Same as GASALIER.

Gas'o-line (găs'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn ; 104), *n.* A highly volatile mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, as also by the distillation of bituminous coal. It is used in making air gas, and in giving illuminating power to water gas. See CARBURETOR.

Gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* găz-), *n.* [*Gas* + *-meter*. Cf. F. *gazomètre*.] An apparatus for holding and measuring gas ; in gas works, a huge iron cylinder closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall, according to the volume of gas it contains, or the pressure required.

Gas'o-met'ric (găs'ō-mĕt'rĭk *or* găz'-), } *a.* Of or per-
Gas'o-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } taining to the measurement of gases ; as, *gasometric* analysis.

Gas-om'e-try (găs-ŏm'ẽ-trȳ *or* găz-), *n.* The art or practice of measuring gases ; also, the science which treats of the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. *Coxe.*

Gas'o-scope (găs'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gas* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for detecting the presence of any dangerous gas, from a gas leak in a coal mine or a dwelling house.

Gasp (gȧsp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASPED (gȧspt) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASPING.] [OE. *gaspen*, *gaispen*, to yawn, gasp, Icel. *geispa* to yawn ; akin to Sw. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe* to gasp.] **1.** To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in laborious respiration ; to labor for breath ; to respire convulsively ; to pant violently.

She *gasps* and struggles hard for life. *Lloyd.*

2. To pant with eagerness ; to show vehement desire.

Quenching the *gasping* furrows' thirst with rain. *Spenser.*

Gasp, *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps ; — with *forth*, *out*, *away*, etc.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

Gasp, *n.* The act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath ; a labored respiration ; a painful catching of the breath.

At the last gasp, at the point of death. *Addison.*

Gas'per-eau (gȧs'pẽr-ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The alewife. [*Local, Canada*]

Gas-se'ri-an (găs-sē'rĭ-an), *a.* Relating to Casserio (L. *Gasserius*), the discoverer of the Gasserian ganglion.

Gasserian ganglion (*Anat.*), a large ganglion, at the root of the trigeminal, or fifth cranial, nerve.

Gas'sing (găs'sĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Manuf.*) The process of passing cotton goods between two rollers and exposing them to numerous minute jets of gas to burn off the small fibers ; any similar process of singeing.

2. Boasting ; insincere or empty talk. [*Slang*]

Gas'sy (-sȳ), *a.* Full of gas ; like gas. Hence : [*Colloq.*] Inflated ; full of boastful or insincere talk.

Gast (gȧst), *v. t.* [OE. *gasten*, AS. *gǣstan* to frighten, akin to Goth. *usgaisjan*. See AGHAST, GHASTLY, and cf. GAZE.] To make aghast ; to frighten ; to terrify. See AGHAST. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

Gast'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* To gast. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Gas'te-ro-my-ce'tes (găs'tẽ-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach + *μύκης* a mushroom.] (*Bot.*) An order of fungi, in which the spores are borne inside a sac called the peridium, as in the puffballs.

Gas'ter-o-pod (găs'tẽr-ō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GASTROPOD.

Gas'te-rop'o-da (găs'tẽ-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GASTROPODA.

Gas'ter-op'o-dous (-tẽr-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GASTROPODOUS.

Gast'ful (gȧst'fụl), **Gast'ly**, *a.* [*Obs.*] See GHASTFUL, GHASTLY.

Gas'tight' (găs'tīt'), *a.* So tightly fitted as to preclude the escape of gas ; impervious to gas.

Gast'ness (gȧst'nĕs), *n.* See GHASTNESS. [*Obs.*]

Gas-tor'nis (găs-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., from *Gaston* M. Plante, the discoverer + Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large eocene birds from the Paris basin.

Gas-træ'a (-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, the stomach.] (*Biol.*) A primeval larval form ; a double-walled sac from which, according to the hypothesis of Haeckel, man and all other animals, that in the first stages of their individual evolution pass through a two-layered structural stage, or gastrula form, must have descended. This idea constitutes the *Gastræa theory* of Haeckel. See GASTRULA.

Gas-tral'gi-a (-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, as in gastric disorders.

Gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach : cf. F. *gastrique*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach ; as, the *gastric* artery.

Gastric digestion (*Physiol.*), the conversion of the albuminous portion of food in the stomach into soluble and diffusible products by the solvent action of gastric juice. — **Gastric fever** (*Med.*), a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms ; — a name applied to certain forms of typhoid fever ; also, to catarrhal inflammation of the stomach attended with fever. — **Gastric juice** (*Physiol.*), a thin, watery fluid, with an acid reaction, secreted by a peculiar set of glands contained in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It consists mainly of dilute hydrochloric acid and the ferment pepsin. It is the most important digestive fluid in the body, but acts only on proteid foods. — **Gastric remittent fever** (*Med.*), a form of remittent fever with pronounced stomach symptoms.

Gas-tril'o-quist (găs-trĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + L. *loqui* to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach ; a ventriloquist.

Gas-tril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Ventriloquous. [*R.*]

Gas-tril'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the stomach ; ventriloquy.

Gas-tri'tis (-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.

Gas'tro- (găs'trō-). A combining form from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, the stomach, or belly ; as in *gastro*colic, *gastro*cele, *gastro*tomy.

Gas'troc-ne'mi-us (găs'trŏk-nē'mĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστροκνημία* the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) The muscle which makes the greater part of the calf of the leg.

Gas'tro-col'ic (găs'trō-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *colic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both the stomach and the colon ; as, the *gastrocolic*, or great, omentum.

Gas'tro-disc (găs'trō-dĭsk), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *disc.*] (*Biol.*) That part of the blastoderm where the hypoblast appears like a small disk on the inner face of the epiblast.

Gas'tro-du'o-de'nal (-dū'ō-dē'nal), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *duodenal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the stomach and duodenum ; as, the *gastroduodenal* artery.

Gas'tro-du'o-de-ni'tis (-dē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRODUODENAL, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. It is one of the most frequent causes of jaundice.

Gas'tro-el'y-trot'o-my (-ĕl'ĭ-trŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *ἔλυτρον* sheath + *τομή* a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, through the abdomen (without opening the peritoneum), for the purpose of removing a fetus. It is a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, and less dangerous.

Gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *enteric.*] (*Anat. & Med.*) Gastrointestinal.

Gas'tro-en'te-ri'tis (-ĕn'tẽ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTROENTERIC, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.

Gas'tro-ep'i-plo'ic (-ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *epiploic.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the stomach and omentum.

Gas'tro-he-pat'ic (-hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *hepatic.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the stomach and liver ; hepatogastric ; as, the *gastrohepatic*, or lesser, omentum.

Gas'tro-hys'ter-ot'o-my (-hĭs'tẽr-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Surg.*) Cæsarean section. See under CÆSAREAN.

Gas'tro-in-tes'ti-nal (-ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-nal), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *intestinal.*] (*Anat. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines ; gastroenteric.

Gas'tro-lith (găs'trō-lĭth), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-lith.*] (*Zoöl.*) See *Crab's eyes*, under CRAB.

Gas-trol'o-gy (găs-trŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *γαστρολογία* ; *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *λόγος* discourse : cf. F. *gastrologie*.] The science which treats of the structure and functions of the stomach ; a treatise on the stomach.

Gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a (găs'trō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *μαλακία* softness, fr. *μαλακός* soft.] (*Med.*) A softening of the coats of the stomach ; — usually a post-mortem change.

Gas'tro-man'cy (găs'trō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-mancy* : cf. F. *gastromancie*.] (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A kind of divination, by means of words seemingly uttered from the stomach. (*b*) A species of divination, by means of glasses or other round, transparent vessels, in the center of which figures are supposed to appear by magic art.

Gas'tro-my'ces (găs'trō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *μύκης*, *-ητος*, a fungus.] (*Biol.*) The fungoid growths sometimes found in the stomach, such as Torula, etc.

Gas'tro-myth (găs'trō-mĭth), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *μυθεῖσθαι* to say, speak.] One whose voice appears to proceed from the stomach ; a ventriloquist. [*Obs.*]

Gas'tro-nome (găs'trō-nōm), } *n.* [F. *gastronome*,
Gas-tron'o-mer (găs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), } fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *νόμος* law, *νέμειν* to distribute.] One fond of good living ; an epicure. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *gastro-*
Gas'tro-nom'ic-al (-nŏm'ĭ-kal), } *nomique*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

Gas-tron'o-mist (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* A gastronomer.

Gas-tron'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *γαστρονομία* : cf. F. *gastronomie*.] The art or science of good eating ; epicurism ; the art of good cheer.

Gas'tro-phren'ic (găs'trō-frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *phrenic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm ; as, the *gastrophrenic* ligament.

Gas'tro-pneu-mat'ic (-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *pneumatic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the alimentary canal and air passages, and to the cavities connected with them ; as, the *gastropneumatic* mucous membranes.

Gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Gastropoda. [Written also *gasteropod*.]

Gas-trop'o-da (găs-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Mollusca, of great extent. It includes most of the marine spiral shells, and the land and fresh-water snails. They generally creep by means of a flat, muscular disk, or foot, on the ventral side of the body. The head usually bears one or two pairs of tentacles. See MOLLUSCA. [Written also *Gasteropoda*.]

One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*).
F Foot ; *C* Caudal Cirri ; *O* Operculum ; *P* Proboscis, exserted ; *S* Siphon. Nat. size.

☞ The Gastropoda are divided into three subclasses ; viz. : (*a*) The Streptoneura or Dioecia, including the Pectinibranchiata, Rhipidoglossa, Docoglossa, and Heteropoda. (*b*) The Euthyneura, including the Pulmonata and Opisthobranchia. (*c*) The Amphineura, including the Polyplacophora and Aplacophora.

Gas-trop'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Gastropoda.

Gas-tror'a-phy (-trŏr'ȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *γαστρορραφία* ; *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *ῥαφή* a sewing, fr. *ῥάπτειν* to sew : cf. F. *gastrorrhaphie*.] (*Surg.*) The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

Gas'tro-scope (găs'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the stomach.

Gas'tro-scop'ic (găs'trō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to gastroscopy.

Gas-tros'co-py (găs-trŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Examination of the abdomen or stomach, as with the gastroscope.

Gas'tro-splen'ic (găs'trō-splĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *splenic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the stomach and spleen ; as, the *gastrosplenic* ligament.

Gas-tros'tege (găs-trŏs'tēj), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *στέγη* roof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the large scales on the belly of a serpent.

Gas-tros'to-my (-tŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making a permanent opening into the stomach, for the introduction of food.

Gas-trot'o-my (găs-trŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut : cf. F. *gastrotomie*.] (*Surg.*) A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

Gas-trot'ri-cha (-trĭ-ká), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ* belly + *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of small wormlike animals, having cilia on the ventral side. The group is regarded as an ancestral or synthetic one, related to rotifers and annelids.

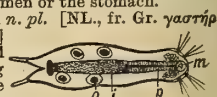

One of the Gastrotricha (*Ichthidium*). Much enlarged. *m* Mouth ; *p* Pharynx ; *i* Intestine ; *o* Eggs.

Gas'tro-tro-cha (-trō-ká), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach + *τροχός* a wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) A form of annelid larva having cilia on the ventral side.

Gas'tro-vas'cu-lar (găs'trō-văs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *vascular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the structure, or performing the functions, both of digestive and circulatory organs ; as, the *gastrovascular* cavity of cœlenterates.

Gas'tru-la (găs'trụ-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* GASTRULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *γαστήρ* the stomach.] (*Biol.*) An embryonic form having its origin in the invagination or pushing in of the wall of the planula or blastula (the *blastosphere*) on one side, thus giving rise to a double-walled sac, with an opening or mouth (the *blastopore*) which leads into the cavity (the *archenteron*) lined by the inner wall (the *hypoblast*). See *Illust.* under INVAGINATION. In a more

general sense, an ideal stage in embryonic development. See GASTRÆA. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a gastrula.

Gas·tru·la'tion (găs'trụ-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The process of invagination, in embryonic development, by which a gastrula is formed.

‖ **Gas·tru'ra** (găs-trụ'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ belly + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) See STOMATOPODA.

Gas·tru'rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Gastrura.

Gat (găt), *imp.* of GET. [*Obs.*]

Gate (gāt), *n.* [OE. *ȝet, ȝeat, giat*, gate, door, AS. *geat, gat*, gate, door; akin to OS., D., & Icel. *gat* opening, hole, and perh. to E. *gate* a way, *gait*, and *get*, v. Cf. GATE a way, 3d GET.] **1.** A large door or passageway in the wall of a city, of an inclosed field or place, or of a grand edifice, etc.; also, the movable structure of timber, metal, etc., by which the passage can be closed.

2. An opening for passage in any inclosing wall, fence, or barrier; or the suspended framework which closes or opens a passage. Also, figuratively, a means or way of entrance or of exit.

Knowest thou the way to Dover?
Both stile and *gate*, horse way and footpath. *Shak.*
Opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles.*

3. A door, valve, or other device, for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, pipe, etc.

4. (*Script.*) The places which command the entrances or access; hence, place of vantage; power; might.

The *gates* of hell shall not prevail against it. *Matt.* xvi. 18.

5. In a lock tumbler, the opening for the stump of the bolt to pass through or into.

6. (*Founding*) (*a*) The channel or opening through which metal is poured into the mold; the ingate. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the opening; a sprue or sullage piece. [Written also *geat* and *git*.]

Gate chamber, a recess in the side wall of a canal lock, which receives the opened gate. — **Gate channel.** See GATE, 5. — **Gate hook**, the hook-formed piece of a gate hinge. — **Gate money**, entrance money for admission to an inclosure. — **Gate tender**, one in charge of a gate, as at a railroad crossing. — **Gate valve**, a stop valve for a pipe, having a sliding gate which affords a straight passageway when open. — **Gate vein** (*Anat.*), the portal vein. — **To break gates** (*Eng. Univ.*), to enter a college inclosure after the hour to which a student has been restricted. — **To stand in the gate, *or* gates**, to occupy places of advantage, power, or defense.

Gate, *v. t.* **1.** To supply with a gate.

2. (*Eng. Univ.*) To punish by requiring to be within the gates at an earlier hour than usual.

Gate, *n.* [Icel. *gata;* akin to Sw. *gata* street, lane, Dan. *gade*, Goth. *gatwō*, G. *gasse*. Cf. GATE a door, GAIT.] **1.** A way; a path; a road; a street (as in High*gate*). [*O. Eng. & Scot.*]

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate*.
Sir W. Scott.

2. Manner; gait. [*O. Eng. & Scot.*]

Gat'ed (gāt'ĕd), *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

Gate'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house connected or associated with a gate.

Gate'less, *a.* Having no gate.

Gate'man (-măn), *n.* A gate keeper; a gate tender.

Gate'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** A post to which a gate is hung; — called also *swinging* or *hinging post*.

2. A post against which a gate closes; — called also *shutting post*.

Gate'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung, or a structure at an entrance or gate designed for ornament or defense.

Gate'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

Gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GATHERING.] [OE. *gaderen*, AS. *gaderian, gadrian*, fr. *gador, geador*, together, fr. *gæd* fellowship; akin to E. *good*, D. *gaderen* to collect, G. *gatte* husband, MHG. *gate*, also companion, Goth. *gadiliggs* a sister's son. √29. See GOOD, and cf. TOGETHER.]

1. To bring together; to collect, as a number of separate things, into one place, or into one aggregate body; to assemble; to muster; to congregate.

And Belgium's capital had *gathered* then
Her beauty and her chivalry. *Byron.*

When he had *gathered* all the chief priests and scribes of the people together. *Matt.* ii. 4.

2. To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest; to harvest; to cull; to pick off; to pluck.

A rose just *gathered* from the stalk. *Dryden.*

Do men *gather* grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?
Matt. vii. 16.

Gather us from among the heathen. *Ps.* cvi. 47.

3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little; to amass; to gain; to heap up.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov.* xxviii. 8.

To pay the creditor . . . he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To bring closely together the parts or particles of; to contract; to compress; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread; to pucker; to plait; as, to *gather* a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*

5. To derive, or deduce, as an inference; to collect, as a conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or arguments that prove; to infer; to conclude.

Let me say no more!
Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

6. To gain; to win. [*Obs.*]

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

7. (*Arch.*) To bring together, or nearer together, in masonry, as where the width of a fireplace is rapidly diminished to the width of the flue, or the like.

8. (*Naut.*) To haul in; to take up; as, to *gather* the slack of a rope.

To be gathered to one's people, *or* **to one's fathers**, to die. *Gen.* xxv. 8. — **To gather breath**, to recover normal breathing after being out of breath; to get breath; to rest. *Spenser.* — **To gather one's self together**, to collect and dispose one's powers for a great effort, as a beast crouches preparatory to a leap. — **To gather way** (*Naut.*), to begin to move; to move with increasing speed.

Gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to collect; to unite; to become assembled; to congregate.

When small humors *gather* to a gout. *Pope.*
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. To grow larger by accretion; to increase.

Their snowball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; as, a boil has *gathered*.

4. To collect or bring things together.

Thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and *gather* where I have not strewed. *Matt.* xxv. 26.

Gath'er, *n.* **1.** A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing a thread through it; a pucker.

2. (*Carriage Making*) The inclination forward of the axle journals to keep the wheels from working outward.

3. (*Arch.*) The soffit or under surface of the masonry required in *gathering*. See GATHER, *v. t.*, 7.

Gath'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being gathered or collected; deducible from premises. [*R.*] *Godwin.*

Gath'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gathers or collects.

2. (*Sewing Machine*) An attachment for making gathers in the cloth.

Gath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of collecting or bringing together.

2. That which is gathered, collected, or brought together; as: (*a*) A crowd; an assembly; a congregation. (*b*) A charitable contribution; a collection. (*c*) A tumor or boil suppurated or maturated; an abscess.

Gath'er-ing, *a.* Assembling; collecting; used for gathering or concentrating.

Gathering board (*Bookbinding*), a table or board on which signatures are gathered or assembled, to form a book. *Knight.* — **Gathering coal**, a lighted coal left smothered in embers over night, about which kindling wood is gathered in the morning. — **Gathering hoop**, a hoop used by coopers to draw together the ends of barrel staves, to allow the hoops to be slipped over them. — **Gathering peat.** (*a*) A piece of peat used as a gathering coal, to preserve a fire. (*b*) In Scotland, a fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers as an alarm signal, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.

Gat'ling gun' (găt'lĭng gŭn'). [From the inventor, R. J. *Gatling.*] An American machine gun, consisting of a cluster of barrels which, being revolved by a crank, are automatically loaded and fired.

☞ The improved *Gatling gun* can be fired at the rate of 1,200 shots per minute. *Farrow.*

Gat'ten tree' (găt't'n trē'). [Cf. Prov. E. *gatter bush.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to the small trees called guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*), cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*), and spindle tree (*Euonymus Europæus*).

Gat'-toothed' (-tōōthd'), *a.* [OE. *gat* goat + *tooth*. See GOAT the animal.] Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth; lustful; wanton. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Gauche** (gōsh), *a.* [F.] **1.** Left handed; hence, awkward; clumsy.

2. (*Geom.*) Winding; twisted; warped; — applied to curves and surfaces.

‖ **Gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] An awkward action; clumsiness; boorishness.

‖ **Gau'cho** (gou'chō), *n.; pl.* GAUCHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of Spanish-American descent. They live mostly by rearing cattle.

Gaud (gȧd), *n.* [OE. *gaude* jest, trick, *gaudi* bead of a rosary, fr. L. *gaudium* joy, gladness. See JOY.]

1. Trick; jest; joke; sport. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Deceit; fraud; artifice; device. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. An ornament; a piece of worthless finery; a trinket. "An idle *gaud*." *Shak.*

Gaud, *v. i.* [Cf. F. se *gaudir* to rejoice, fr. L. *gaudere*. See GAUD, *n.*] To sport or keep festival. [*Obs.*]

"*Gauding* with his familiars." *Sir T. North.*

Gaud, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAUDING.] To bedeck gaudily; to decorate with gauds or showy trinkets or colors; to paint. [*Obs.*] "Nicely *gauded* cheeks." *Shak.*

Gaud'-day' (-dā'), *n.* See GAUDY, a feast.

Gaud'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Finery; ornaments; ostentatious display. [*R.*] "Tarnished *gaudery*." *Dryden.*

Gaud'ful (-fụl), *a.* Joyful; showy. [*Obs.*]

Gaud'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a gaudy manner. *Guthrie.*

Gaud'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being gaudy. *Whitlock.*

Gaud'ish, *a.* Gaudy. "*Gaudish* ceremonies." *Bale.*

Gaud'less, *a.* Destitute of ornament. [*R.*]

Gaud'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* GAUDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GAUDIEST.] **1.** Ostentatiously fine; showy; gay, but tawdry or meretricious.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*. *Shak.*

2. Gay; merry; festal. *Tennyson.*

Let 's have one other *gaudy* night. *Shak.*

Gaud'y, *n.; pl.* GAUDIES (-ĭz). [See GAUD, *n.*] One of the large beads in the rosary at which the paternoster is recited. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Gaud'y, *n.* A feast or festival; — called also *gauday* and *gaudy day*. [*Oxford Univ.*] *Conybeare.*

Gaud'y-green' (-grēn'), *a.* or *n.* [OE. *gaude grene.*] Light green. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Gauf'fer (gȧf'fẽr), *v. t.* [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, fr. *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle; of German origin. See WAFFLE, WAFER, and cf. GOFFER, GOPHER an animal.] To plait, crimp, or flute; to goffer, as lace. See GOFFER.

Gauf'fer-ing (gȧf'fẽr-ĭng), *n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting.

Gauffering iron, a kind of fluting iron for fabrics. — **Gauffering press** (*Flower Manuf.*), a press for crimping the leaves and petals into shape.

‖ **Gauf'fre** (gō'fẽr), *n.* [See GOPHER.] (*Zoöl.*) A gopher, esp. the pocket gopher.

Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAUGED (gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAUGING (gā'jĭng).] [OF. *gaugier*, F. *jauger*, cf. OF. *gauge* gauge, measuring rod, F. *jauge;* of uncertain origin; perh. fr. an assumed L. *qualificare* to determine the qualities of a thing (see QUALIFY); but cf. also F. *jalon* a measuring stake in surveying, and E. *gallon*.] [Written also *gage*.] **1.** To measure or determine with a gauge.

2. To measure or to ascertain the contents or the capacity of, as of a pipe, barrel, or keg.

3. (*Mech.*) To measure the dimensions of, or to test the accuracy of the form of, as of a part of a gunlock.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side. *Derham.*

4. To draw into equidistant gathers by running a thread through it, as cloth or a garment.

5. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate; to judge of.

You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

Gauge, *n.* [Written also *gage*.] **1.** A measure; a standard of measure; an instrument to determine dimensions, distance, or capacity; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon.*

There is not in our hands any fixed *gauge* of minds. *I. Taylor.*

2. Measure; dimensions; estimate.

The *gauge* and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt. *Burke.*

3. (*Mach. & Manuf.*) Any instrument for ascertaining or regulating the dimensions or forms of things; a templet or template; as, a button maker's *gauge*.

4. (*Physics*) Any instrument or apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon, or for ascertaining its numerical elements at any moment; — usually applied to some particular instrument; as, a rain *gauge;* a steam *gauge*.

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) Relative positions of two or more vessels with reference to the wind; as, a vessel has the weather *gauge* of another when on the windward side of it, and the lee *gauge* when on the lee side of it. (*b*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. *Totten.*

6. The distance between the rails of a railway.

☞ The *standard gauge* of railroads in most countries is four feet, eight and one half inches. *Wide*, or *broad, gauge*, in the United States, is six feet; in England, seven feet, and generally any gauge exceeding standard gauge. Any gauge less than standard gauge is now called *narrow gauge*. It varies from two feet to three feet six inches.

7. (*Plastering*) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting.

8. (*Building*) That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, which is exposed to the weather, when laid; also, one course of such shingles, slates, or tiles.

Gauge of a carriage, car, etc., the distance between the wheels; — ordinarily called the *track*. — **Gauge cock**, a stop cock used as a try cock for ascertaining the height of the water level in a steam boiler. — **Gauge concussion** (*Railroads*), the jar caused by a car-wheel flange striking the edge of the rail. — **Gauge glass**, a glass tube used for a water gauge. — **Gauge lathe**, an automatic lathe for turning a round object having an irregular profile, as a baluster or chair round, to a templet or gauge. — **Gauge point**, the diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and contents equal to that of a unit of a given measure; — a term used in gauging casks, etc. — **Gauge rod**, a graduated rod, for measuring the capacity of barrels, casks, etc. — **Gauge saw**, a handsaw, with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut. *Knight.* — **Gauge stuff**, a stiff and compact plaster, used in making cornices, moldings, etc., by means of a templet. — **Gauge wheel**, a wheel at the forward end of a plow beam, to determine the depth of the furrow. — **Joiner's gauge**, an instrument used to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc. — **Printer's gauge**, an instrument to regulate the length of the page. — **Rain gauge**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain at any given place. — **Salt gauge**, *or* **Brine gauge**, an instrument or contrivance for indicating the degree of saltness of water from its specific gravity, as in the boilers of ocean steamers. — **Sea gauge**, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. — **Siphon gauge**, a glass siphon tube, partly filled with mercury, — used to indicate pressure, as of steam, or the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air pump or other vacuum; a manometer. — **Sliding gauge**, a gauge with sliding jaws for measuring and setting off distances. — **Standard gauge.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A templet or pattern for gauging the commonly accepted dimensions or shape of certain parts in general use, as screws, railway-car axles, etc. (*b*) A gauge used only for testing other similar gauges, and preserved as a reference, to detect wear of the working gauges. (*c*) (*Railroads*) See Note under GAUGE, *n.*, 6. — **Star gauge** (*Ordnance*), an instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any point of its length. — **Steam gauge**, an instrument for measuring the pressure of steam, as in a boiler. — **Tide gauge**, an instrument for determining the height of the tides. — **Vacuum gauge**, a species of barometer for determining the relative elasticities of the vapor in the condenser of a steam engine and the air. — **Water gauge.** (*a*) A contrivance for indicating the height of a water surface, as in a steam boiler; as by a gauge cock or glass. (*b*) The height of the water in the boiler. — **Wind gauge**, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface; an anemometer. — **Wire gauge**, a gauge for determining the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal; also, a standard of size. See under WIRE.

Joiner's Gauge.

Gauge'a-ble (gāj'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being gauged.

Gauged (gājd), *p. a.* Tested or measured by, or conformed to, a gauge.

Gauged brick, brick molded, rubbed, or cut to an exact size and shape, for arches or ornamental work. — **Gauged mortar.** See *Gauge stuff*, under GAUGE, *n.*

Gau'ger (gā'jẽr), *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gau'ger-ship, *n.* The office of a gauger.

Gau'ging rod'. See *Gauge rod*, under GAUGE, *n.*

Gaul (gal), *n.* [F. *Gaule*, fr. L. *Gallia*, fr. *Gallus* a Gaul.] **1.** The Anglicized form of *Gallia*, which in the time of the Romans included France and Upper Italy (Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul).

2. A native or inhabitant of Gaul.

Gaul'ish (gal'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to ancient France, or Gaul; Gallic. [*R.*]

Gault (galt), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *gald* hard ground, Icel. *gald* hard snow.] (*Geol.*) A series of beds of clay and marl in the South of England, between the upper and lower greensand of the Cretaceous period.

‖ **Gaul-the'ri-a** (gal-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ericaceous shrubs with evergreen foliage, and, often, edible berries. It includes the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), and the larger-fruited salal of Northwestern America (*Gaultheria Shallon*).

Gaunt (gänt; 277), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *gand* a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man, and W. *gwan* weak.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meager; pinched and grim. "The *gaunt* mastiff." *Pope.*

A mysterious but visible pestilence, striding *gaunt* and fleshless across our land. *Nichols.*

Gaunt'let (gänt'lĕt), *n.* (*Mil.*) See GANTLET.

Gaunt'let (gänt'lĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus*, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *want*, Sw. & Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vöttr*, for *vantr*.] **1.** A glove of such material that it defends the hand from wounds.

Gauntlet.

☞ The gauntlet of the Middle Ages was sometimes of chain mail, sometimes of leather partly covered with plates, scales, etc., of metal sewed to it, and, in the 14th century, became a glove of small steel plates, carefully articulated and covering the whole hand except the palm and the inside of the fingers.

2. A long glove, covering the wrist.

3. (*Naut.*) A rope on which hammocks or clothes are hung for drying.

To take up the gauntlet, to accept a challenge. — **To throw down the gauntlet**, to offer or send a challenge. The gauntlet or glove was thrown down by the knight challenging, and was taken up by the one who accepted the challenge; — hence the phrases.

Gaunt'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

Gaunt'ly, *adv.* In a gaunt manner; meagerly.

Gaun'tree (gan'trē), } *n.* [F. *chantier*, LL. *cantarium*,
Gaun'try (gan'trĭ), } fr. L. *canterius* trellis, sort of frame.] **1.** A frame for supporting barrels in a cellar or elsewhere. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Engin.*) A scaffolding or frame carrying a crane or other structure. *Knight.*

‖ **Gaur** (gar *or* gour), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian species of wild cattle (*Bibos gauris*), of large size and an untamable disposition. [Spelt also *gour*.]

Gaure (gar), *v. i.* To gaze; to stare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gauze (gaz), *n.* [F. *gaze*; so called because it was first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, any fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire *gauze*; cotton *gauze*.

Gauze dresser, one employed in stiffening gauze.

Gauze, *a.* Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light; as, *gauze* merino underclothing.

Gauz'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being gauzy; flimsiness. *Ruskin.*

Gauz'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze.

Gave (gāv), *imp.* of GIVE.

Gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* A gable. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Gav'el, *n.* [OF. *gavelle*, F. *javelle*, prob. dim. from L. *capulus* handle, fr. *capere* to lay hold of, seize; or cf. W. *gafael* hold, grasp. Cf. HEAVE.] A small heap of grain, not tied up into a bundle. *Wright.*

Gav'el, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** The mallet of the presiding officer in a legislative body, public assembly, court, masonic body, etc.

2. A mason's setting maul. *Knight.*

Gav'el, *n.* [OE. *gavel*, AS. *gafol*, prob. fr. *gifan* to give. See GIVE, and cf. GABEL tribute.] (*Law*) Tribute; toll; custom. [*Obs.*] See GABEL. *Cowell.*

Gav'el-et (-ĕt), *n.* [From GAVEL tribute.] (*O. Eng. Law*) An ancient special kind of *cessavit* used in Kent and London for the recovery of rent. [*Obs.*]

Gav'el-kind' (găv'ĕl-kīnd'; 277), *n.* [OE. *gavelkynde*, *gavelkende*. See GAVEL tribute, and KIND, *n.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A tenure by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. It still prevails in the county of Kent. *Cowell.*

Gav'e-loche (găv'ē-lŏk), *n.* Same as GAVELOCK.

Gav'e-lock (găv'ē-lŏk), *n.* [OE. *gaveloc* a dart, AS. *gafeluc*; cf. Icel. *gaflok*, MHG. *gabilōt*, OF. *gavelot*, *glavelot*, F. *javelot*, Ir. *gabhla* spear, W. *gaflach* fork, dart, E. *glave*, *gaff*.] **1.** A spear or dart. [*R. & Obs.*]

2. An iron crow or lever. [*Scot. & North of Eng.*]

Ga'ver-ick (gā'vẽr-ĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ga'vi-æ** (gā'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gavia* a sea mew.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of birds which includes the gulls and terns.

Ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-*a*l), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*: cf. F. *gavial*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large Asiatic crocodilian (*Gavialis Gangeticus*); — called also *nako*, and *Gangetic crocodile*.

☞ The *gavial* has a long, slender muzzle, teeth of nearly uniform size, and feet completely webbed. It inhabits the Ganges and other rivers of India. The name is also applied to several allied fossil species.

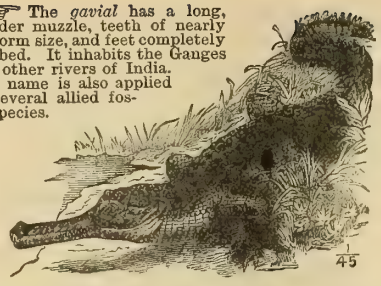

Gavial of the Ganges.

Gav'ot (găv'ŏt *or* gȧ-vŏt'; 277), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fr. *Gavots*, a people inhabiting a mountainous district in France, called *Gap*.] (*Mus.*) A kind of difficult dance; a dance tune, the air of which has two brisk and lively, yet dignified, strains in common time, each played twice over. [Written also *gavotte*.]

Gaw'by (gȧ'bĭ), *n.* A gaby; a dunce. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gawk (gȧk), *n.* [OE. *gok*, *gowk*, cuckoo, fool, Icel. *gaukr* cuckoo; akin to OHG. *gouh*, G. *gauch* cuckoo, fool, AS. *geác* cuckoo, Sw. *gök*, Dan. *giög*.] **1.** A cuckoo. *Johnson.*

2. A simpleton; a booby; a gawky. *Carlyle.*

Gawk, *v. i.* To act like a gawky.

Gawk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* GAWKIER (-Ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GAWKIEST.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; as, *gawky* behavior. — *n.* A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown, or from stupidity; a gawk.

Gawn (gȧn), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *gallon*.] A small tub or lading vessel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Gawn'tree (gȧn'trē), *n.* See GAUNTREE.

Gay (gā), *a.* [*Compar.* GAYER (-ẽr); *superl.* GAYEST.] [F. *gai*, perhaps fr. OHG. *gāhi* swift, rapid, G. *gäh*, *jäh*, steep, hasty; or cf. OHG. *wāhi* beautiful, good. Cf. JAY.] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting sportiveness or delight; inspiring delight; lively; merry.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed. *Gray.*

2. Brilliant in colors; splendid; fine; richly dressed.

Why is my neighbor's wife so *gay*? *Chaucer.*
A bevy of fair women, richly *gay*
In gems and wanton dress! *Milton.*

3. Loose; dissipated; lewd. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Merry; gleeful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial; joyous; joyful; glad; showy; splendid; vivacious.

Gay, *n.* An ornament. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Gay'al (gā'ȧl), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A Southern Asiatic species of wild cattle (*Bibos frontalis*).

‖ **Gay'ăt-ang** (gā'dĭ-ăng), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of Anam, with two or three masts, lofty triangular sails, and in construction somewhat resembling a Chinese junk.

Gay'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GAYETIES (-tĭz). [Written also *gaiety*.] [F. *gaieté*. See GAY, *a.*] **1.** The state of being gay; merriment; mirth; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — used often in the plural; as, the *gayeties* of the season.

2. Finery; show; as, the *gayety* of dress.

Syn. — Liveliness; mirth; animation; vivacity; glee; blithesomeness; sprightliness; jollity. See LIVELINESS.

Gay'lus-site' (gā'lus-sīt'), *n.* [Named after *Gay-Lussac*, the French chemist.] (*Min.*) A yellowish white, translucent mineral, consisting of the carbonates of lime and soda, with water.

Gay'ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With mirth and frolic; merrily; blithely; gleefully.

2. Finely; splendidly; showily; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. *Pope.*

Gayne (gān), *v. i.* [See GAIN.] To avail. [*Obs.*]

Gay'ness (gā'nĕs), *n.* Gayety; finery. [*R.*]

Gay'some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety. *Mir. for Mag.*

Gay'tre (gā'tẽr), *n.* [See GAITRE.] The dogwood tree. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAZED (gāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAZING.] [OE. *gasen*; akin to dial. Sw. *gasa*, cf. Goth. us-*gaisjan* to terrify, us-*geisnan* to be terrified. Cf. AGHAST, GHASTLY, GHOST, HESITATE.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or with studious attention.

Why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? *Acts* i. 11.

Syn. — To gape; stare; look. — To GAZE, GAPE, STARE. To *gaze* is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to *gape* is to look fixedly, with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder; to *stare* is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy. The lover of nature *gazes* with delight on the beauties of the landscape; the rustic *gapes* with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot *stares* on those around with a vacant look.

Gaze, *v. t.* To view with attention; to gaze on. [*R.*]

And *gazed* a while the ample sky. *Milton.*

Gaze, *n.* **1.** A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*
Or open admiration him behold. *Milton.*

2. The object gazed on.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*. *Milton.*

At gaze. (*a*) (*Her.*) With the face turned directly to the front; — said of the figures of the stag, hart, buck, or hind, when borne, in this position, upon an escutcheon. (*b*) In a position expressing sudden fear or surprise; — a term used in stag hunting to describe the manner of a stag when he first hears the hounds and gazes round in apprehension of some hidden danger; hence, standing agape; idly or stupidly gazing.

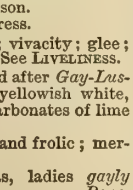

Stag at Gaze. (*Her.*)

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze* like Joshua's moon in Ajalon! *Tennyson.*

Ga-zee'bo (gȧ-zē'bō), *n.* [Humorously formed from *gaze*.] A summerhouse so situated as to command an extensive prospect. [*Colloq.*]

Gaze'ful (gāz'fŭl), *a.* Gazing. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Gaze'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ga'zel (gȧ'zĕl), *n.* The black currant; also, the wild plum. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ga-zel' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAZELLE.

Ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F. *gazelle*, OF. also, *gazel*; cf. Sp. *gacela*, Pg. *gazella*, It. *gazzella*; all fr. Ar. *ghazāl* a wild goat.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, of the genus *Gazella*, esp. *G. dorcas*; — called also *algazel*, *corinne*, *korin*, and *kevel*. The gazelles are celebrated for the luster and soft expression of their eyes. [Written also *gazel*.]

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

☞ The common species of Northern Africa (*Gazella dorcas*); the Arabian gazelle, or ariel (*G. Arabica*); the mohr of West Africa (*G. mohr*); the Indian (*G. Bennettii*); the *ahu* or Persian (*G. subgutturosa*); and the springbok or tsebe (*G. euchore*) of South Africa, are the best known.

Gaze'ment (gāz'ment), *n.* View. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Gaz'er (gāz'ẽr), *n.* One who gazes.

Ga-zet' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [It. *gazeta*, *gazzetta*, prob. dim. of L. *gaza* royal treasure.] A Venetian coin, worth about three English farthings, or one and a half cents. [*Obs.*]

Ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *gazette*, It. *gazzetta*, perh. from *gazetta* a Venetian coin (see GAZET), said to have been the price of the first newspaper published at Venice; or perh. dim. of *gazza* magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper; cf. OHG. *agalstra* magpie, G. *elster*.] A newspaper; a printed sheet published periodically; esp., the official journal published by the British government, and containing legal and state notices.

Ga-zette', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAZETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAZETTING.] To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce officially, as an appointment, or a case of bankruptcy.

Gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕt-tēr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gazetier*.] **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson*

2. A newspaper; a gazette. [*Obs.*] *Burke.*

3. A geographical dictionary; a book giving the names and descriptions, etc., of many places.

4. An alphabetical descriptive list of anything.

Gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt. *Bp. Hall.*

Gaz'o-gene (găz'ō-jēn), *n.* [F. *gazogène*; *gaz* gas + *-gène*, E. *-gen*.] A portable apparatus for making soda water or aërated liquids on a small scale. *Knight.*

Ga-zon' (gȧ-zōon'; 277), *n.* [F. *gazon* turf, fr. OHG. *waso*, G. *wasen*.] (*Fort.*) One of the pieces of sod used to line or cover parapets and the faces of earthworks.

Ge- (gē-). An Anglo-Saxon prefix. See Y-.

Geal (jēl), *v. i.* [F. *geler*, fr. L. *gelare*, fr. *gelu*. See GELID.] To congeal. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Gean (gēn), *n.* [F. *guigne* the fruit of the gean; cf. OHG. *wīhsila*, G. *weichsel*.] (*Bot.*) A species of cherry tree common in Europe (*Prunus avium*); also, the fruit, which is usually small and dark in color.

Ge'an-ti-cli'nal (jē'ăn-tĭ-klī'nal), *n.* [Gr. γῆ the earth + E. *anticlinal*.] (*Geol.*) An upward bend or flexure of a considerable portion of the earth's crust, resulting in the formation of a class of mountain elevations called *anticlinoria*; — opposed to *geosynclinal*.

Gear (gēr), *n.* [OE. *gere*, *ger*, AS. *gearwe* clothing, adornment, armor, fr. *gearo*, *gearu*, ready, yare; akin to OHG. *garawī*, *garwī*, ornament, dress. See YARE, and cf. GARB dress.] **1.** Clothing; garments; ornaments.

Array thyself in thy most gorgeous *gear*. *Spenser.*

2. Goods; property; household stuff. *Chaucer.*

Homely *gear* and common ware. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material.

Clad in a vesture of unknown *gear*. *Spenser.*

4. The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.

5. Warlike accouterments. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

6. Manner; custom; behavior. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7. Business matters; affairs; concern. [*Obs.*]

Thus go they both together to their *gear*. *Spenser.*

8. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A toothed wheel, or cogwheel; as, a spur *gear*, or a bevel *gear*; also, toothed wheels, collectively. (*b*) An apparatus for performing a special function; gearing; as, the feed *gear* of a lathe. (*c*) Engagement of parts with each other; as, in *gear*; out of *gear*.

9. *pl.* (*Naut.*) See 1st JEER (*b*).

10. Anything worthless; stuff; nonsense; rubbish. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

That servant of his that confessed and uttered this *gear* was an honest man. *Latimer.*

Bevel gear. See BEVEL GEAR. — **Core gear**, a mortise gear, or its skeleton. See *Mortise wheel*, under MORTISE. — **Expansion gear** (*Steam Engine*), the arrangement of parts for cutting off steam at a certain part of the stroke, so as to leave it to act upon the piston expansively; the cut-off. See under EXPANSION. — **Feed gear.**

See *Feed motion*, under FEED, *n.* — **Gear cutter**, a machine or tool for forming the teeth of gear wheels by cutting. — **Gear wheel**, any cogwheel. — **Running gear**. See under RUNNING. — **To throw in**, *or* **out of, gear** (*Mach.*), to connect or disconnect (wheelwork or couplings, etc.); to put in, or out of, working relation.

Gear (gēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEARED (gērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEARING.] **1.** To dress; to put gear on; to harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) To provide with gearing.

Double geared, driven through twofold compound gearing, to increase the force or speed; — said of a machine.

Gear, *v. i.* (*Mach.*) To be in, or come into, gear.

Gear'ing, *n.* **1.** Harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) The parts by which motion imparted to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another, considered collectively; as, the valve *gearing* of a locomotive engine; belt *gearing;* esp., a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

Spur Gearing.

Frictional gearing. See under FRICTIONAL. — **Gearing chain**, an endless chain transmitting motion from one sprocket wheel to another. See *Illust.* of CHAIN WHEEL. — **Spur gearing**, gearing in which the teeth or cogs are ranged round either the concave or the convex surface (properly the latter) of a cylindrical wheel; — for transmitting motion between parallel shafts, etc.

Gea'son (gē'z'n), *a.* [OE. *gesen, geson*, rare, scanty, AS. *gǣsne* barren, wanting. Cf. GEEST.] Rare; wonderful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Geat (gēt), *n.* [See GATE a door.] (*Founding*) The channel or spout through which molten metal runs into a mold in casting. [Written also *git, gate.*]

Ge'car-cin'i-an (jē'kär-sĭn'ĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. γῆ earth + καρκίνος crab.] (*Zoöl.*) A land crab of the genus *Gecarcinus*, or of allied genera.

Geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, fop; akin to G. *geck;* cf. Icel. *gikkr* a pert, rude person.] **1.** Scorn, derision, or contempt. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** An object of scorn; a dupe; a gull. [*Obs.*]

To become the *geck* and scorn
O' the other's villainy. *Shak.*

Geck, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *ghecken*, G. *gecken*. See GECK, *n.*] **1.** To deride; to scorn; to mock. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To cheat, trick, or gull. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Geck, *v. i.* To jeer; to show contempt. *Sir W. Scott.*

Geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* GECKOES (-ōz). [Cf. F. & G. *gecko;* — so called from the sound which the animal utters.] (*Zoöl.*) Any lizard of the family *Geckonidæ*. The geckoes are small, carnivorous, mostly nocturnal animals with large eyes and vertical, elliptical pupils. Their toes are generally expanded, and furnished with adhesive disks, by which they can run over walls and ceilings. They are numerous in warm countries, and a few species are found in Europe and the United States. See WALL GECKO, FANFOOT.

Gecko (*Platydactylus muralis*).

Geck-o'tian (gĕk-ō'shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gecko.

Ged, Gedd (gĕd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European pike.

Gee (jē), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEED (jēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEEING.] **1.** To agree; to harmonize. [*Colloq.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.* **2.** [Cf. G. *jü*, interj., used in calling to a horse, It. *giò*, F. *dia*, used to turn a horse to the left.] To turn to the off side, or from the driver (*i. e.*, in the United States, to the right side); — said of cattle, or a team; used most frequently in the imperative, often with *off*, by drivers of oxen, in directing their teams, and opposed to *haw*, or *hoi*. [Written also *jee.*]

☞ In England, the teamster walks on the right-hand side of his cattle; in the United States, on the left-hand side. In all cases, however, *gee* means to turn *from* the driver, and *haw* to turn *toward* him.

Gee ho, *or* **Gee whoa**. Same as GEE.

Gee, *v. t.* [See GEE to turn.] To cause (a team) to turn to the off side, or from the driver. [Written also *jee.*]

Geer (gēr), **Geer'ing**. [*Obs.*] See GEAR, GEARING.

Geese (gēs), *n.; pl.* of GOOSE.

Geest (gēst), *n.* [Cf. LG. *geest, geestland*, sandy, dry land, OFries. *gēst, gāst, gēstlond, gāstlond*, fr. Fries. *gāst* barren. Cf. GEASON.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *R. Jameson.*

Geet (jēt), *n.* [See JET.] Jet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Geez (gāz), *n.* The original native name for the ancient Ethiopic language or people. See ETHIOPIC.

Ge-hen'na (gē-hĕn'nà), *n.* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm*.] (*Jewish Hist.*) The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia. In the New Testament the name is transferred, by an easy metaphor, to *Hell.*

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called, the type of Hell. *Milton.*

Ge'ic (jē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γῆ earth.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, earthy or vegetable mold.

Geic acid. (*Chem.*) See HUMIN.

Ge'in (jē'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γῆ earth.] (*Chem.*) See HUMIN.

Geis'sler tube' (gīs'slẽr tūb'). (*Elec.*) A glass tube provided with platinum electrodes, and containing some gas under very low tension, which becomes luminous when an electrical discharge is passed through it; — so called from the name of a noted maker in Germany. It is called also *Plücker tube*, from the German physicist who devised it.

Gel'to-nog'a-my (gĭl'tō-nŏg'à-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. γείτων neighbor + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Fertilization of flowers by pollen from other flowers on the same plant.

Gel'a-ble (jĕl'à-b'l), *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal: cf. F. *gelable.* See GEAL.] Capable of being congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

‖ **Gel'a-da** (jĕl'à-dà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A baboon (*Gelada Ruppelli*) of Abyssinia, remarkable for the length of the hair on the neck and shoulders of the adult male.

Ge-las'tic (jē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γελαστικός inclined to laugh, from γελᾶν to laugh.] Pertaining to laughter; used in laughing. "*Gelastic* muscles." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ge-lat'i-fi-ca'tion (jē-lăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Gelatin* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The formation of gelatin.

Gel'a-tig'e-nous (jĕl'à-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Gelatin* + *-genous.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Producing, or yielding, gelatin; gelatiniferous; as, the *gelatigenous* tissues.

Gel'a-tin, Gel'a-tine (jĕl'à-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr. L. *gelare* to congeal. See GEAL.] (*Chem.*) Animal jelly; glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by prolonged boiling. Specifically (*Physiol. Chem.*), a nitrogenous colloid, not existing as such in the animal body, but formed by the hydrating action of boiling water on the collagen of various kinds of connective tissue (as tendons, bones, ligaments, etc.). Its distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling. It is an important ingredient of calf's-foot jelly, isinglass, glue, etc. It is used as food, but its nutritious qualities are of a low order.

☞ Both spellings, gela*tin* and gela*tine*, are in good use, but the tendency of writers on physiological chemistry favors the form in *-in*, as in the United States Dispensatory, the United States Pharmacopœia, Fownes' Watts' Chemistry, Brande & Cox's Dictionary.

Blasting gelatin, an explosive, containing about ninety-five parts of nitroglycerin and five of collodion. — **Gelatin process**, a name applied to a number of processes in the arts, involving the use of gelatin. Especially: (*a*) (*Photog.*) A dry-plate process in which gelatin is used as a substitute for collodion as the sensitized material. This is the dry-plate process in general use, and plates of extreme sensitiveness are produced by it. (*b*) (*Print.*) A method of producing photographic copies of drawings, engravings, printed pages, etc., and also of photographic pictures, which can be printed from in a press with ink, or (in some applications of the process) which can be used as the molds of stereotype or electrotype plates. (*c*) (*Print.* or *Copying*) A method of producing facsimile copies of an original, written or drawn in aniline ink upon paper, thence transferred to a cake of gelatin softened with glycerin, from which impressions are taken upon ordinary paper. — **Vegetable gelatin.** See GLIADIN.

Ge-lat'i-nate (jē-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GELATINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GELATINATING.] To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.

Ge-lat'i-nate, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

Ge-lat'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of converting into gelatin, or a substance like jelly.

Gel'a-tine (jĕl'à-tĭn), *n.* Same as GELATIN.

Gel'a-tin-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Gelatin* + *-ferous.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Yielding gelatin on boiling with water; capable of gelatination.

Gel'a-tin'i-form (-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of gelatin.

Ge-lat'i-ni-za'tion (jē-lăt'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Same as GELATINATION.

Ge-lat'i-nize (jē-lăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into gelatin or jelly. Same as GELATINATE, *v. t.* **2.** (*Photog.*) To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.

Ge-lat'i-nize, *v. i.* Same as GELATINATE, *v. i.*

Ge-lat'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gélatineux.*] Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly; viscous.

Ge-la'tion (jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] (*Astron.*) The process of becoming solid by cooling; a cooling and solidifying.

Geld (gĕld), *n.* [AS. *gild, gield, geld*, tribute, payment, fr. *gieldan* to pay, render. See YIELD.] Money; tribute; compensation; ransom. [*Obs.*]

☞ This word occurs in old law books in composition, as in dane*geld*, or dane*gelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; were*geld*, compensation for the life of a man, etc.

Geld (gĕld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GELDED or GELT (gĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GELDING.] [Icel. *gelda* to castrate; akin to Dan. *gilde*, Sw. *gälla*, and cf. AS. *gilte* a young sow, OHG. *galt* dry, not giving milk, G. *gelt*, Goth. *gilþa* sickle.] **1.** To castrate; to emasculate. **2.** To deprive of anything essential.

Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony. *Shak.*

3. To deprive of anything exceptionable; as, to *geld* a book, or a story; to expurgate. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Geld'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being gelded.

Geld'a-ble, *a.* [From GELD money.] Liable to taxation. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Geld'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gelds or castrates.

Gel'der-rose' (gĕl'dẽr-rōz'), *n.* Same as GUELDER-ROSE.

Geld'ing (gĕld'ĭng), *n.* [Icel. *gelding* a gelding, akin to *geldingr* wether, eunuch, Sw. *gälling* gelding, Dan. *gilding* eunuch. See GELD, *v. t.*] A castrated animal; — usually applied to a horse, but formerly used also of the human male.

They went down both into the water, Philip and the *gelding*, and Philip baptized him. *Wyclif* (*Acts* viii. 38).

Geld'ing, *p. pr., a., & vb. n.* from GELD, *v. t.*

Gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu* frost, cold. See COLD, and cf. CONGEAL, GELATIN, JELLY.] Cold; very cold; frozen. "*Gelid* founts." *Thomson.*

Ge-lid'i-ty (jē-lĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state of being gelid.

Gel'id-ly (jĕl'ĭd-lỹ), *adv.* In a gelid manner; coldly.

Gel'id-ness, *n.* The state of being gelid; gelidity.

Gel'ly (jĕl'lỹ), *n.* Jelly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ge-los'co-py (jē-lŏs'kŏ-pỹ), *n.* [Gr. γελᾶν to laugh + *-scopy.*] Divination by means of laughter.

Ge-lose' (jē-lōs'), *n.* [See GELATIN.] (*Chem.*) An amorphous, gummy carbohydrate, found in *Gelidium*, agar-agar, and other seaweeds.

Gel-se'mic (jĕl-sē'mĭk), *a.* Gelseminic.

Gel'se-mine (jĕl'sẽ-mĭn *or* -mēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), as a bitter white semicrystalline substance; — called also *gelsemia.*

Gel'se-min'ic (-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*); as, *gelseminic* acid, a white crystalline substance resembling esculin.

‖ **Gel-se'mi-um** (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsomino* jasmine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants. The yellow (false) jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) is a native of the Southern United States. It has showy and deliciously fragrant flowers.

Yellow Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

2. (*Med.*) The root of the yellow jasmine, used in malarial fevers, etc.

Gelt (gĕlt), *n.* [See 1st GELD.] Tribute; tax. [*Obs.*]

All these the king granted unto them . . . free from all *gelts* and payments, in a most full and ample manner. *Fuller.*

Gelt, *n.* [See GELD, *v. t.*] A gelding. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Gelt, *n.* Gilding; tinsel. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Gem (jĕm), *n.* [OE. *gemme* precious stone, F. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma* a precious stone, bud.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised called a *gem.* *Denham.*

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, emerald, topaz, sapphire, beryl, spinel, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel. *Milton.*

3. Anything of small size, or expressed within brief limits, which is regarded as a gem on account of its beauty or value, as a small picture, a verse of poetry, a witty or wise saying.

Artificial gem, an imitation of a gem, made of glass colored with metallic oxide. Cf. PASTE, and STRASS.

Gem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEMMED (jĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEMMING.] **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. "*Gemmed* their blossoms." [*R.*] *Milton.* **2.** To adorn with gems or precious stones. **3.** To embellish or adorn, as with gems; as, a foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops.

England is . . . *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *W. Irving.*

Ge-ma'ra (gẽ-mä'rà), *n.* [Heb.] (*Jewish Lit.*) The second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna (which forms the first part or text).

Ge-mar'ic (gẽ-măr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.

Ge-ma'rist (gẽ-mä'rĭst), *n.* One versed in the Gemara, or adhering to its teachings.

Gem'el (jĕm'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, F. *jumeau*, L. *gemellus* twin, doubled, dim. of *geminus.* See GEMINI, and cf. GIMMAL.] (*Her.*) Coupled; paired.

Bars gemel (*Her.*), two barrulets placed near and parallel to each other.

Gem'el, *n.* **1.** One of twins. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.* **2.** (*Her.*) One of two barrulets placed parallel and close to each other. Cf. *Bars gemel*, under GEMEL, *a.*

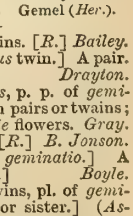

Gemel (*Her.*).

Two *gemels* silver between two griffins passant. *Strype.*

Gemel hinge (*Locksmithing*), a hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook. — **Gemel ring**, a ring with two or more links; a gimbal. See GIMBAL. — **Gemel window**, a window with two bays.

Gem'el-lip'a-rous (-lĭp'à-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gemellipara*, fem.; *gemellus* twin + *parere* to bear, produce.] Producing twins. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Gem'i-nal (jĕm'ĭ-nal), *n.* [L. *geminus* twin.] A pair. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Gem'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare* to double. See GEMINI.] (*Bot.*) In pairs or twains; two together; binate; twin; as, *geminate* flowers. *Gray.*

Gem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To double. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geminatio.*] A doubling; duplication; repetition. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

‖ **Gem'i-ni** (jĕm'ĭ-ni), *n. pl.* [L., twins, pl. of *geminus;* cf. Skr. *jāmi* related as brother or sister.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux;* also, the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th.

Gem'i-ni-flo'rous (-nĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *geminus* twin + *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having the flowers arranged in pairs.

Gem'i-nous (jĕm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *geminus.*] Double; in pairs. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gem'i-ny (-nỹ), *n.* [See GEMINI.] Twins; a pair; a couple. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Gem'i-to'res** (-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gemere, gemitum*, to sigh, moan.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including the true pigeons.

‖ **Gem'ma** (jĕm'mà), *n.; pl.* GEMMÆ (-mē). [L., a bud.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A leaf bud, as distinguished from a flower bud.

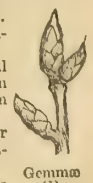

Gemmæ (1).

2. (*Biol.*) A bud spore; one of the small spores or buds in the reproduction of certain Protozoa, which separate one at a time from the parent cell.

Gem-ma'ceous (jĕm-mā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to gems or to gemmæ; of the nature of, or resembling, gems or gemmæ.

Gem'ma-ry (jĕm'mà-rỹ), *a.* [L. *gemmarius.* See GEM.] Of or pertaining to gems.

Gem'ma-ry (jĕm'mȧ-rў), *n.* A receptacle for jewels or gems; a jewel house; jewels or gems, collectively.

Gem'mate (-mȧt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus*, p. p. of *gemmare* to put forth buds, fr. *gemma* bud.] (*Bot.*) Having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gem'ma-ted (-mȧ-tĕd), *a.* Having buds; adorned with gems or jewels.

Gem-ma'tion (jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gemmation*.] **1.** (*Biol.*) The formation of a new individual, either animal or vegetable, by a process of budding; an asexual method of reproduction; gemmulation; gemmiparity. See Budding.

Gemmation.
Branches of a coral (*Cladocora arbuscula*). *b* The last-formed bud.

2. (*Bot.*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk; also, of leaves in the bud.

Gem'me-ous (jĕm'mē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemmeus*. See Gem.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems. *Pennant.*

Gem-mif'er-ous (jĕm-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemma* bud + *-ferous*: cf. F. *gemmifère*.] Producing gems or buds; (*Biol.*) multiplying by buds.

Gem'mi-fi-ca'tion (jĕm'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gemma* bud + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy.] (*Biol.*) The production of a bud or gem.

Gem'mi-flo'rate (-flō'rāt), *a.* [L. *gemma* bud + *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers like buds.

Gem'mi-ness (jĕm'mĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy; spruceness; smartness.

‖ **Gem-mip'a-ra** (jĕm-mĭp'ȧ-rȧ), ‖ **Gem-mip'a-res** (-rēz), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gemma* bud + *parere* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Animals which increase by budding, as hydroids.

Gem'mi-par'i-ty (jĕm'mĭ-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Biol.*) Reproduction by budding; gemmation. See Budding.

Gem-mip'a-rous (jĕm-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gemmipare*.] (*Biol.*) Producing buds; reproducing by buds. See Gemmation, 1.

Gem-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *gemmosus* set with jewels. See Gem.] The quality or characteristics of a gem or jewel. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Gem'mu-la'tion (jĕm'mŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma* bud.] (*Biol.*) See Gemmation.

Gem'mule (jĕm'mūl), *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*: cf. F. *gemmule*. See Gem.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A little leaf bud, as the plumule between the cotyledons. (*b*) One of the buds of mosses. (*c*) One of the reproductive spores of algæ. (*d*) An ovule.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) A bud produced in generation by gemmation. (*b*) One of the imaginary granules or atoms which, according to Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis, are continually being thrown off from every cell or unit, and circulate freely throughout the system, and when supplied with proper nutriment multiply by self-division and ultimately develop into cells like those from which they were derived. They are supposed to be transmitted from the parent to the offspring, but are often transmitted in a dormant state during many generations and are then developed. See Pangenesis.

Gem'mu-lif'er-ous (jĕm'mŭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Gemmule* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing gemmules or buds.

Gem'my (jĕm'mў), *a.* [From Gem, *n.*] **1.** Full of gems; bright; glittering like a gem.

> The *gemmy* bridle glittered free. *Tennyson.*

2. Spruce; smart. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Ge-mote' (gē-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *gemōt* an assembly. See Meet, *v. t.*] (*AS. Hist.*) A meeting; — used in combination, as, Witena*gemote*, an assembly of the wise men.

Gems (gĕmz), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) The chamois.

Gems'bok (gĕmz'bŏk), *n.* [D.; akin to G. *gemsbock* the male or buck of the chamois; *gemse* chamois, goat of the Alps + *bock* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope (*Oryx Capensis*), having long, sharp, nearly straight horns.

Gemsbok.

Gems'-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [G., prop., chamois horn.] (*Mus.*) An organ stop with conical tin pipes.

Ge-mul' (zhă-mōōl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small South American deer (*Furcifer Chilensis*), with simple forked horns. [Written also *guemul*.]

-gen (-jĕn). [(1) From Gr. *-γεν-*, from the same root as *γένος* race, stock (see Genus). (2) From Gr. suffix *-γενής* born. Cf. F. *-gène*.] **1.** A suffix used in scientific words in the sense of *producing, generating;* as, amphi*gen*, amido*gen*, halo*gen*.

2. A suffix meaning *produced, generated;* as, exo*gen*.

‖ **Ge'na** (jē'nȧ), *n.* [L., the cheek.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cheek; the feathered side of the under mandible of a bird. (*b*) The part of the head to which the jaws of an insect are attached.

‖ **Ge-nappe'** (jē-năp'), *n.* [From *Genappe*, in Belgium.] A worsted yarn or cord of peculiar smoothness, used in the manufacture of braid, fringe, etc. *Simmonds.*

‖ **Gen'darme'** (zhăn'därm'), *n.; pl.* Gendarmes (zhăn'därm'), or Gens d'armes. [F.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One of a body of heavy cavalry. [*Obs.*] [*France*]

2. An armed policeman in France. *Thackeray.*

Gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-därm'ĕr-ў), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie*.] The body of gendarmes.

Gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *genre, gendre* (with excrescent *d*), F. *genre*, fr. L. *genus, generis*, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, fr. the root of *genere, gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born, akin to E. *kin*. See Kin, and cf. Generate, Genre, Gentle, Genus.] **1.** Kind; sort. [*Obs.*] "One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.*

2. Sex, male or female. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

3. (*Gram.*) A classification of nouns, primarily according to sex; and secondarily according to some fancied or imputed quality associated with sex.

> *Gender* is a grammatical distinction and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction and applies to living objects. *R. Morris.*

☞ Adjectives and pronouns are said to vary in gender when the form is varied according to the gender of the words to which they refer.

Gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gendered (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gendering.] [OF. *gendrer*, fr. L. *generare*. See Gender, *n.*] To beget; to engender.

Gen'der, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Gen'der-less, *a.* Having no gender.

Gen'e-a-gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *γενεά* race + E. *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Alternate generation. See under Generation.

Gen'e-a-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Genealogical.

Gen'e-a-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *généalogique*.] Of or pertaining to genealogy; as, a *genealogical* table; *genealogical* order. — **Gen'e-a-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

> Genealogical tree, a family lineage or genealogy drawn out under the form of a tree and its branches.

Gen'e-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *généalogiste*.] One who traces genealogies or the descent of persons or families.

Gen'e-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To investigate, or relate the history of, descents.

Gen'e-al'o-gy (-jў; 277), *n.; pl.* Genealogies (-jĭz). [OE. *genealogi, genelogie*, OF. *genelogie*, F. *généalogie*, L. *genealogia*, fr. Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά* birth, race, descent (akin to L. *genus*) + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

2. Regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; pedigree; lineage.

Gen'e-arch (jĕn'ē-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *γενεάρχης*; *γένος* race + *ἀρχός* a leader.] The chief of a family or tribe.

Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* See Genus.

Gen'er-a-bil'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being generated. *Johnstone.*

Gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *generabilis*.] Capable of being generated or produced. *Bentley.*

Gen'er-al (*-al*), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis*. See Genus.] **1.** Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order; as, a *general* law of animal or vegetable economy.

2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; including all particulars; as, a *general* inference or conclusion.

3. Not restrained or limited to a precise import; not specific; vague; indefinite; lax in signification; as, a loose and *general* expression.

4. Common to many, or the greatest number; widely spread; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.

> This *general* applause and cheerful shout
> Argue your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shak.*

5. Having a relation to all; common to the whole; as, Adam, our *general* sire. *Milton.*

6. As a whole; in gross; for the most part.

> His *general* behavior vain, ridiculous. *Shak.*

7. Usual; common, on most occasions; as, his *general* habit or method.

☞ The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes *chief* or *superior;* as, attorney-*general;* adjutant *general;* commissary *general;* quartermaster *general;* vicar-*general*, etc.

General agent (*Law*), an agent whom a principal employs to transact all his business of a particular kind, or to act in his affairs generally. — **General assembly.** See the Note under Assembly. — **General average, General Court.** See under Average, Court. — **General court-martial** (*Mil.*), the highest military and naval judicial tribunal. — **General dealer** (*Com.*), a shopkeeper who deals in all articles in common use. — **General demurrer** (*Law*), a demurrer which objects to a pleading in general terms, as insufficient, without specifying the defects. *Abbott.* — **General epistle**, a canonical epistle. — **General guides** (*Mil.*), two sergeants (called the *right*, and the *left, general guide*) posted opposite the right and left flanks of an infantry battalion, to preserve accuracy in marching. *Farrow.* — **General hospitals** (*Mil.*), hospitals established to receive sick and wounded sent from the field hospitals. *Farrow.* — **General issue** (*Law*), an issue made by a general plea, which traverses the whole declaration or indictment at once, without offering any special matter to evade it. *Bouvier. Burrill.* — **General lien** (*Law*), a right to detain a chattel, etc., until payment is made of any balance due on a general account. — **General officer** (*Mil.*), any officer having a rank above that of colonel. — **General orders** (*Mil.*), orders from headquarters published to the whole command. — **General practitioner**, in the United States, one who practices medicine in all its branches without confining himself to any specialty; in England, one who practices both as physician and as surgeon. — **General ship**, a ship not chartered or let to particular parties. — **General term** (*Logic*), a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion. — **General verdict** (*Law*), the ordinary comprehensive verdict in civil actions, "for the plaintiff" or "for the defendant." *Burrill.* — **General warrant** (*Law*), a warrant, now illegal, to apprehend suspected persons, without naming individuals.

Syn. — General, Common, Universal. *Common* denotes primarily that in which many share; and hence, that which is often met with. *General* is stronger, denoting that which pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a *genus*, or whole. *Universal*, that which pertains to all without exception. To be able to read and write is so *common* an attainment in the United States, that we may pronounce it *general*, though by no means *universal*.

Gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-*al*), *n.* [F. *général*. See General, *a.*] **1.** The whole; the total; that which comprehends or relates to all, or the chief part; — opposed to *particular*.

> In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

2. (*Mil.*) One of the chief military officers of a government or country; the commander of an army, or a body of men not less than a brigade. In European armies, the highest military rank next below field marshal.

☞ In the United States the office of *General of the Army* has been created by temporary laws, and has been held only by Generals U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and P. H. Sheridan. Popularly, the title *General* is given to various *general officers*, as General, Lieutenant general, Major general, Brigadier general, Commissary general, etc. See Brigadier General, Lieutenant General, Major General, in the Vocabulary.

3. (*Mil.*) The roll of the drum which calls the troops together; as, to beat the *general*.

4. (*Eccl.*) The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule.

5. The public; the people; the vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

> In general, in the main; for the most part.

‖ **Gen'e-ra'li-a** (jĕn'ē-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. L. *generalis*.] Generalities; general terms. *J. S. Mill.*

Gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ĕr-*al*-ĭs'sĭ-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *generale* general. See General, *a.*] The chief commander of an army; especially, the commander in chief of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders; — a title used in most foreign countries.

Gen'er-al'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* Generalities (-tĭz). [L. *generalitas*: cf. F. *généralité*. Cf. General-alty.] **1.** The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. *Hooker.*

2. That which is general; that which lacks specificalness, practicalness, or application; a general or vague statement or phrase.

> Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *Landor.*
> The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. *R. Choate.*

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation, or of mankind.

Gen'er-al-i'za-ble (jĕn'ĕr-*al*-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being generalized, or reduced to a general form of statement, or brought under a general rule.

> Extreme cases are . . . not *generalizable*. *Coleridge.*

Gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *généralisation*.] **1.** The act or process of generalizing; the act of bringing individuals or particulars under a genus or class; deduction of a general principle from particulars.

> *Generalization* is only the apprehension of the one in the many. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A general inference.

Gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ĕr-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Generalized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Generalizing (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *généraliser*.] **1.** To bring under a genus or under genera; to view in relation to a genus or to genera.

> Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *W. Nicholson.*

2. To apply to other genera or classes; to use with a more extensive application; to extend so as to include all special cases; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule.

> When a fact is *generalized*, our discontent is quieted, and we consider the generality itself as tantamount to an explanation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To derive or deduce (a general conception, or a general principle) from particulars.

> A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

Gen'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To form into a genus; to view objects in their relations to a genus or class; to take general or comprehensive views.

Gen'er-al-ized (-īzd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Comprising structural characters which are separated in more specialized forms; synthetic; as, a *generalized* type.

Gen'er-al-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who takes general or comprehensive views. *Tyndall.*

Gen'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently.

2. In a general way, or in a general relation; in the main; upon the whole; comprehensively.

> *Generally* speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

3. Collectively; as a whole; without omissions. [*Obs.*]

> I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 11.

Gen'er-al-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being general; frequency; commonness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Gen'er-al-ship, *n.* **1.** The office of a general; the exercise of the functions of a general; — sometimes, with the possessive pronoun, the personality of a general.

> Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith.*

2. Military skill in a general officer or commander.

3. Fig.: Leadership; management.

> An artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Gen'er-al-ty (-tў), *n.* Generality. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Gen'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *generans*, p. pr. of *generare*.] Generative; producing; esp. (*Geom.*), acting as a generant.

Gen'er-ant, *n.* **1.** That which generates. *Glanvill.*

2. (*Geom.*) A generatrix.

Gen'er-ate (jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Generated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Generating.] [L. *generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus*. See Genus, Gender.] **1.** To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce (a being similar to the parent); to engender; as, every animal *generates* its own species.

2. To cause to be; to bring into life. *Milton.*

3. To originate, especially by a vital or chemical process; to produce; to cause.

> Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

4. (*Math.*) To trace out, as a line, figure, or solid, by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

Gen'er-a'tion (jĕn'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *generacioun*, F. *génération*, fr. L. *generatio.*] **1.** The act of generating or begetting; procreation, as of animals.

2. Origination by some process, mathematical, chemical, or vital; production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, of gases, of curves, etc.

3. That which is generated or brought forth; progeny; offspring.

4. A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; a rank or remove in genealogy. Hence: The body of those who are of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor; the mass of beings living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man, or the ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child, usually assumed to be one third of a century; an age.

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam. *Gen.* v. 1.

Ye shall remain there [in Babylon] many years, and for a long season, namely, seven *generations*. *Baruch* vi. 3.

All *generations* and ages of the Christian church. *Hooker.*

5. Race; kind; family; breed; stock.

Thy mother 's of my *generation;* what 's she, if I be a dog? *Shak.*

6. (*Geom.*) The formation or production of any geometrical magnitude, as a line, a surface, a solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of a point or a magnitude; as, the *generation* of a line or curve by the motion of a point, of a surface by a line, a sphere by a semicircle, etc.

7. (*Biol.*) The aggregate of the functions and phenomena which attend reproduction.

☞ There are four modes of generation in the animal kingdom: *scissiparity* or by fissiparous generation, *gemmiparity* or by budding, *germiparity* or by germs, and *oviparity* or by ova.

Alternate generation (*Biol.*), alternation of sexual with asexual generation, in which the products of one process differ from those of the other, — a form of reproduction common both to animal and vegetable organisms. In the simplest form, the organism arising from sexual generation produces offspring unlike itself, agamogenetically. These, however, in time acquire reproductive organs, and from their impregnated germs the original parent form is reproduced. In more complicated cases, the first series of organisms produced agamogenetically may give rise to others by a like process, and these in turn to still other generations. Ultimately, however, a generation is formed which develops sexual organs, and the original form is reproduced. — **Spontaneous generation** (*Biol.*), the fancied production of living organisms without previously existing parents from inorganic matter, or from decomposing organic matter, a notion which at one time had many supporters; abiogenesis.

Gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *génératif.*] Having the power of generating, propagating, originating, or producing. "That *generative* particle." *Bentley.*

Gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who, or that which, generates, begets, causes, or produces.

2. An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed from a liquid or solid by means of heat or chemical process, as a steam boiler, gas retort, or vessel for generating carbonic acid gas, etc.

3. (*Mus.*) The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced; the fundamental note or root of the common chord; — called also *generating tone.*

Gen'er-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* L. GENERATRICES (-trī'sēz), E. GENERATRIXES (-trĭks-ĕz). [L.] (*Geom.*) That which generates; the point, or the mathematical magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude, as a line, surface, or solid; — called also *describent.*

Ge-ner'ic (jĕ-nĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *genus, generis*, race,
Ge-ner'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } kind: cf. F. *générique.* See GENDER.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Pertaining to a genus or kind; relating to a genus, as distinct from a species, or from another genus; as, a *generic* description; a *generic* difference; a *generic* name.

2. Very comprehensive; pertaining or appropriate to large classes or their characteristics; — opposed to *specific.*

Ge-ner'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With regard to a genus, or an extensive class; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals or plants *generically* allied.

Ge-ner'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being generic.

Ge-ner'i-fi-ca'tion (jĕ-nĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *genus* kind, class + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] The act or process of generalizing.

Out of this the universal is elaborated by *generification.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *generositas:* cf. F. *générosité.*] **1.** Noble birth. [*Obs.*] *Harris* (*Voyages*).

2. The quality of being noble; noble-mindedness.

Generosity is in nothing more seen than in a candid estimation of other men's virtues and good qualities. *Barrow.*

3. Liberality in giving; munificence.

Syn. — Magnanimity; liberality.

Gen'er-ous (jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous, fr. *genus* birth, race: cf. It. *generoso.* See 2d GENDER.]

1. Of honorable birth or origin; highborn. [*Obs.*]

The *generous* and gravest citizens. *Shak.*

2. Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; magnanimous; spirited; courageous. "The *generous* critic." *Pope.* "His *generous* spouse." *Pope.* "A *generous* pack [of hounds]." *Addison.*

3. Open-handed; free to give; not close or niggardly; munificent; as, a *generous* friend or father.

4. Characterized by generosity; abundant; overflowing; as, a *generous* table. *Swift.*

5. Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; exalting; as, *generous* wine.

Syn. — Magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

— Gen'er-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Gen'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Gen'e-see' ep'och (jĕn'ē-sē' ĕp'ŏk). (*Geol.*) The closing subdivision of the Hamilton period in the American Devonian system; — so called because the formations of this period crop out in *Genesee*, New York.

Ge-ne'sial (jē-nē'shal), *a.* Of or relating to generation.

Ge-ne'si-ol'o-gy (jē-nē'sĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. γένεσις birth + *-logy.*] The doctrine or science of generation.

Gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. γένεσις, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to beget, be born; akin to L. *genus* birth, race. See GENDER.] **1.** The act of producing, or giving birth or origin to anything; the process or mode of originating; production; formation; origination.

The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*

2. The first book of the Old Testament; — so called by the Greek translators, from its containing the history of the creation of the world and of the human race.

3. (*Geom.*) Same as GENERATION.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt *or* jē-nĕt'), **Ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, fr. Ar. *jarneit.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small Carnivora of the genus *Genetta*, allied to the civets, but having the scent glands less developed, and without a pouch.

Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*). 1/10

☞ The common genet (*Genetta vulgaris*) of Southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa, is dark gray, spotted with black. The long tail is banded with black and white. The Cape genet (*G. felina*), and the berbe (*G. pardina*), are related African species.

2. The fur of the common genet (*Genetta vulgaris*); also, any skin dressed in imitation of this fur.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* [See JENNET.] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet. *Shak.*

Ge-neth'li-ac (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *genethliacus*, Gr. γενεθλιακός, fr. γενέθλιος belonging to one's birth, γενέθλη birth, fr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] Pertaining to nativities; calculated by astrologers; showing position of stars at one's birth. *Howell.*

Ge-neth'li-ac, *n.* **1.** A birthday poem.

2. One skilled in genethliacs.

Gen'eth-li'a-cal (jĕn'ĕth-lī'a-kal), *a.* Genethliac.

Ge-neth'li-acs (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăks), *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at birth. *Johnson.*

Ge-neth'li-al'o-gy (-ăl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. γενεθλιαλογία astrology; γενέθλη birth + λόγος discourse.] Divination as to the destinies of one newly born; the act or art of casting nativities; astrology.

Ge-neth'li-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *n.* One who calculates nativities. *Sir W. Drummond.*

Ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Same as GENETICAL.

Ge-net'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pertaining to, concerned with, or determined by, the genesis of anything, or its natural mode of production or development.

This historical, *genetical* method of viewing prior systems of philosophy. *Hare.*

Ge-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a genetical manner.

Ge-ne'va (jē-nē'và), *n.* The chief city of Switzerland.

Geneva Bible, a translation of the Bible into English, made and published by English refugees in Geneva (Geneva, 1560; London, 1576). It was the first English Bible printed in Roman type instead of the ancient black letter, the first which recognized the division into verses, and the first which omitted the Apocrypha. In form it was a small quarto, and soon superseded the large folio of Cranmer's translation. Called also *Genevan Bible.* — **Geneva convention** (*Mil.*), an agreement made by representatives of the great continental powers at Geneva and signed in 1864, establishing new and more humane regulations regarding the treatment of the sick and wounded and the status of those who minister to them in war. Ambulances and military hospitals are made neutral, and this condition affects physicians, chaplains, nurses, and the ambulance corps. Great Britain signed the convention in 1865. — **Geneva cross** (*Mil.*), a red Greek cross on a white ground; — the flag and badge adopted in the Geneva convention.

Ge-ne'va (jē-nē'và), *n.* [F. *genièvre* juniper, juniper berry, gin, OF. *geneivre* juniper, fr. L. *juniperus* the juniper tree: cf. D. *jenever*, fr. F. *genièvre.* See JUNIPER, and cf. GIN a liquor.] A strongly alcoholic liquor, flavored with juniper berries; — made in Holland; Holland gin; Hollands.

Ge-ne'van (-van), *a.* Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese.

Ge-ne'van, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

2. A supporter of Genevanism.

Ge-ne'van-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.] Strict Calvinism. *Bp. Montagu.*

Gen'e-vese' (jĕn'ē-vēz' *or* -vēs'), *a.* [Cf. L. *Genevensis*, F. *génevois.*] Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Geneva; collectively, the inhabitants of Geneva; people of Geneva.

Ge-ni'al (jē-nī'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as GENIAN.

Gen'ial (jēn'yal *or* jē'nĭ-al; 106), *a.* [L. *genialis:* cf. OF. *genial.* See GENIUS.] **1.** Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; generative; procreative; productive. "The *genial* bed." *Milton.*

Creator Venus, *genial* power of love. *Dryden.*

2. Contributing to, and sympathizing with, the enjoyment of life; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; jovial and inspiring joy or happiness; exciting pleasure and sympathy; enlivening; kindly; as, she was of a cheerful and *genial* disposition.

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to one's genius or natural character; native; natural; inborn. [*Obs.*]

Natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Denoting or marked with genius; belonging to the higher nature. [*R.*]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

Genial gods (*Pagan Mythol.*), the powers supposed to preside over marriage and generation.

Ge'ni-al'i-ty (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* jēn-yăl'-; 106), *n.* [L. *genialitas.*] The quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness; warmth of disposition and manners.

Gen'ial-ly (jēn'yal-lў *or* jē'nĭ-al-lў), *adv.* **1.** By genius or nature; naturally. [*Obs.*]

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions. *Glanvill.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully. *Johnson.*

Gen'ial-ness, *n.* The quality of being genial.

Ge-ni'an (jē-nī'an), *a.* [Gr. γένειον chin; akin to γένυς under jaw. Cf. CHIN.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the chin; mental; as, the *genian* prominence.

Ge-nic'u-late (jē-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genu* knee. See KNEE.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee when bent; as, a *geniculate* stem; a *geniculate* ganglion; a *geniculate* twin crystal.

Ge-nic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GENICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GENICULATING.] To form joints or knots on. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Ge-nic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Same as GENICULATE.

Ge-nic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geniculatio* a kneeling.] **1.** The act of kneeling. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. The state of being bent abruptly at an angle.

‖ **Gé'nie'** (F. zhā'nē'; E. jē'nў), *n.* [F.] See GENIUS.

‖ **Ge'ni-o** (jē'nĭ-ō), *n.* [It. See GENIUS.] A man of a particular turn of mind. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Ge'ni-o-hy'oid (jē'nĭ-ō-hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. γένειον the chin + E. *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the chin and hyoid bone; as, the *geniohyoid* muscle.

Gen'i-pap (jĕn'ĭ-păp), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (*Genipa Americana*) of the order *Rubiaceæ.* It is oval in shape, as large as a small orange, of a pale greenish color, and with dark purple juice.

‖ **Ge-nis'ta** (jē-nĭs'tà), *n.* [L., broom.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the common broom of Western Europe.

Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget: cf. F. *génital.* See GENDER.] Pertaining to generation, or to the generative organs.

Genital cord (*Anat.*), a cord developed in the fetus by the union of portions of the Wolffian and Müllerian ducts and giving rise to parts of the urogenital passages in both sexes.

Gen'i-tals (-talz), *n. pl.* [From GENITAL, *a.*: cf. L. *genitalia.*] The organs of generation; the sexual organs; the private parts.

Gen'i-ting (-tĭng), *n.* [See JENNETING.] A species of apple that ripens very early. *Bacon.*

Gen'i-ti'val (jĕn'ĭ-tī'val), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pertaining to, or derived from, the genitive case; as, a *genitival* adverb. — **Gen'i-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

Gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*, fr. *gignere, genitum*, to beget: cf. F. *génitif.* See GENDER.] (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to that case (as the second case of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses source or possession It corresponds to the possessive case in English.

Gen'i-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The genitive case.

Genitive absolute, a construction in Greek similar to the ablative absolute in Latin. See *Ablative absolute.*

Gen'i-to-cru'ral (-tō-krū'ral), *a.* [*Genital* + *crural.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the genital organs and the thigh; — applied especially to one of the lumbar nerves.

Gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who begets; a generator; an originator. *Sheldon.*

2. *pl.* The genitals. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Gen'i-to-u'ri-na-ry (-tō-ū'rĭ-nā-rў), *a.* [*Genital* + *urinary.*] (*Anat.*) See UROGENITAL.

Gen'i-ture (jĕn'ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *genitura:* cf. F. *géniture.*] Generation; procreation; birth. *Dryden.*

Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, esp. in sense* 1, jē'nĭ-ŭs; 106), *n.; pl.* E. GENIUSES (-ēz); *in sense* 1, L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī). [L. *genius*, prop., the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spirit, the tutelar deity or genius of a person or place, taste, talent, genius, from *genere, gignere*, to beget, bring forth. See GENDER, and cf. ENGINE.] **1.** A good or evil spirit, or demon, supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; a tutelary deity; a supernatural being; a spirit, good or bad. Cf. JINNEE.

The unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

We talk of genius still, but with thought how changed! The *genius* of Augustus was a tutelary demon, to be sworn by and to receive offerings on an altar as a deity. *Tylor.*

2. The peculiar structure of mind with which each individual is endowed by nature; that disposition or aptitude of mind which is peculiar to each man, and which qualifies him for certain kinds of action or special success in any pursuit; special taste, inclination, or disposition; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.

3. Peculiar character; animating spirit, as of a nation, a religion, a language.

4. Distinguished mental superiority; uncommon intellectual power; especially, superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or of forming new combinations; as, a man of *genius.*

Genius of the highest kind implies an unusual intensity of the modifying power. *Coleridge.*

5. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties; as, Shakespeare was a rare *genius.*

Syn. — GENIUS, TALENT. *Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, etc. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by

a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, etc. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, etc., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy. Among English orators, Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius;* William Pitt for his preëminent *talents*, and especially his unrivaled *talent* for debate.

‖ **Genius loci** (jē′nĭ-ŭs lō′sī) [L.], the genius or presiding divinity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, etc.

Gen′o-ese′ (jĕn′ō-ēz′ *or* -ēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Genoa, a city of Italy. —*n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Genoa; collectively, the people of Genoa.

‖ **Ge-nouil′lère′** (zhe-nōō′yâr′ *or* zhe-nōōl′-), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Anc. Armor*) A metal plate covering the knee.

2. (*Fort.*) That part of a parapet which lies between the gun platform and the bottom of an embrasure.

-ge-nous. [*-gen* + *-ous.*] A suffix signifying *producing, yielding;* as, alkali*genous;* endo*genous.*

‖ **Genre** (zhän′r), *n.* [F. See GENDER.] (*Fine Arts*) A style of painting, sculpture, or other imitative art, which illustrates everyday life and manners.

‖ **Gens** (jĕnz), *n.; pl.* GENTES (jĕn′tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) **1.** A clan or family connection, embracing several families of the same stock, who had a common name and certain common religious rites; a subdivision of the Roman curia or tribe.

2. (*Ethnol.*) A minor subdivision of a tribe, among American aborigines. It includes those who have a common descent, and bear the same totem.

Gent (jĕnt), *a.* [OF. *gent*, fr. L. *genitus* born, or (less prob.) fr. *gentilis.* See GENTEEL.] **1.** Gentle; noble; of gentle birth. [*Obs.*]

All of a knight [who] was fair and *gent.* *Chaucer.*

2. Neat; pretty; fine; elegant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Her body *gent* and small. *Chaucer.*

Gen-teel′ (jĕn-tēl′), *a.* [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful. See GENTLE.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; free from vulgarity, or lowness of taste or behavior; adapted to a refined or cultivated taste; polite; well-bred; as, *genteel* company, manners, address.

2. Graceful in mien or form; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner; as, the lady has a *genteel* person. *Law.*

3. Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; as, to live in a *genteel* way; a *genteel* allowance.

Syn. — Polite; well-bred; refined; polished.

Gen-teel′ish, *a.* Somewhat genteel.

Gen-teel′ly, *adv.* In a genteel manner.

Gen-teel′ness, *n.* The quality of being genteel.

Gen′ter-ie (jĕn′tĕr-ī), **Gen′try** (-trĭ), *n.* [OE. See GENTRY.] Nobility of birth or of character; gentility. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gen′tian (jĕn′shan *or* -shĭ-an), *n.* [OE. *genciane*, F. *gentiane*, L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king, said to have discovered its properties.] (*Bot.*) Any one of a genus (*Gentiana*) of herbaceous plants with opposite leaves and a tubular four- or five-lobed corolla, usually blue, but sometimes white, yellow, or red. See *Illust.* of CAPSULE.

Gentian (*Gentiana verna*).

☞ Many species are found on the highest mountains of Europe, Asia, and America, and some are prized for their beauty, as the Alpine (*Gentiana verna, Bavarica,* and *excisa*), and the American fringed gentians (*G. crinita* and *G. detonsa*). Several are used as tonics, especially the bitter roots of *Gentiana lutea*, the officinal gentian of the pharmacopœias.

Horse gentian, fever root. — **Yellow gentian** (*Bot.*), the officinal gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). See BITTERWORT.

Gen′tian-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Gentianaceæ*) of which the gentian is the type.

Gen′tian-el′la (-ĕl′lá), *n.* [See GENTIAN.] A kind of blue color. *Johnson.*

Gen′ti-an′ic (jĕn′shĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the gentian; as, *gentianic* acid.

Gen′tian-ine (jĕn′shan-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter, crystallizable substance obtained from gentian.

Gen′tian-ose′ (-ōs′), *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable, sugarlike substance, with a slightly sweetish taste, obtained from the gentian.

Gen′til (-tĭl), *a. & n.* Gentle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gen′tile (jĕn′tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner; in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen: cf. F. *gentil.* See GENTLE, *a.*] One of a non-Jewish nation; one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a worshiper of false gods; a heathen.

☞ The Hebrews included in the term *gōyim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *gōyim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were neither Jews nor Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

Syn. — Pagan; heathen. See PAGAN.

Gen′tile, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews;* ethnic; of pagan or heathen people.

2. (*Gram.*) Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun or adjective.

Gen′tile-fal′con (jĕn′tĭl-fa′k'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FALCON-GENTIL.

Gen′ti-lesse′ (jĕn′tĭ-lĕs′), *n.* [OF. *gentilesse, gentelise*, F. *gentillesse.* See GENTLE, *a.*] Gentleness; courtesy; kindness; nobility. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gen′til-ish (jĕn′tīl-ĭsh), *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

Gen′til-ism (-ĭz′m; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *gentilisme.*] **1.** Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

2. Tribal feeling; devotion to one's *gens.*

Gen′til-i′tial (jĕn′tĭ-lĭsh′al), **Gen′ti-li′tious** (-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *gentilitius.* See GENTILE.] [*Obs.*]

1. Peculiar to a people; national. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

Gen-til′i-ty (jĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *gentilitas* the relationship of those who belong to the same clan, also, heathenism: cf. F. *gentilité* heathenism. See GENTILE.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth. *Macaulay.*

He . . . mines my *gentility* with my education. *Shak.*

2. The quality or qualities appropriate to those who are well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, politeness of manner, a graceful and easy mien and behavior, etc.; good breeding.

3. The class in society who are, or are expected to be, genteel; the gentry. [*R.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

4. Paganism; heathenism. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Gen′til-ize (jĕn′tĭl-iz), *v. i.* [See GENTILE.] **1.** To live like a gentile or heathen. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. To act the gentleman; — with *it* (see IT, 5). [*Obs.*]

Gen′til-ize, *v. t.* To render gentle or gentlemanly; as, to *gentilize* your unworthy sons. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Gen′til-ly (jĕn′tĭl-lȳ), *adv.* [From GENTIL, *a.*] In a gentle or noble manner; frankly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gen′ti-o-pi′krin (jĕn′shĭ-ō-pi′krĭn), *n.* [*Gentian* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] (*Chem.*) A bitter, yellow, crystalline substance, regarded as a glucoside, and obtained from the gentian.

Gen′til-sin (jĕn′tĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tasteless, yellow, crystalline substance, obtained from the gentian; — called also *gentianin.*

Gen′tle (jĕn′t'l), *a.* [*Compar.* GENTLER (-tlẽr); *superl.* GENTLEST (-tlĕst).] [OE. *gentil*, F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, fr. L. *gentilis* of the same clan or race, fr. *gens, gentis*, tribe, clan, race, orig. that which belongs together by birth, fr. the root of *genere, gignere*, to beget; hence *gentle*, properly, of birth or family, that is, of good or noble birth. See GENDER, and cf. GENTEEL, GENTIL, GENTILE, GENTOO, JAUNTY.] **1.** Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble.

British society is divided into nobility, gentry, and yeomanry, and families are either noble, *gentle*, or simple. *Johnson's Cyc.*

The studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

2. Quiet and refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or stern; mild; meek; bland; amiable; tender; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice.

3. A compellative of respect, consideration, or conciliation; as, *gentle* reader. "*Gentle* sirs." "*Gentle* Jew." "*Gentle* servant." *Shak.*

4. Not wild, turbulent, or refractory; quiet and docile; tame; peaceable; as, a *gentle* horse.

5. Soft; not violent or rough; not strong, loud, or disturbing; easy; soothing; pacific; as, a *gentle* touch; a *gentle* gallop. "*Gentle* music." *Sir J. Davies.*

O sleep! it is a *gentle* thing. *Coleridge.*

The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking.

Syn. — Mild; meek; placid; dovelike; quiet; peaceful; pacific; bland; soft; tame; tractable; docile. — GENTLE, TAME, MILD, MEEK. *Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper which is, by nature, not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering. The lamb is *gentle;* the domestic fowl is *tame;* John, the Apostle, was *mild;* Moses was *meek.*

Gen′tle, *n.* **1.** One well born; a gentleman. [*Obs.*]

Gentles, methinks you frown. *Shak.*

2. A trained falcon. See FALCON-GENTIL.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous larva used as fish bait.

Gen′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar; to ennoble. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make smooth, cozy, or agreeable. [*R.* or *Poet.*]

To *gentle* life's descent,
We shut our eyes, and think it is a plain. *Young.*

3. To make kind and docile, as a horse. [*Colloq.*]

Gen′tle-folk′ (-fōk′), **Gen′tle-folks′** (-fōks′), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding. [Generally in the United States in the plural form.] *Shak.*

Gen′tle-heart′ed (-härt′ĕd), *a.* Having a kind or gentle disposition. *Shak.* — **Gen′tle-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

Gen′tle-man (jĕn′t'l-man), *n.; pl.* GENTLEMEN (-men). [OE. *gentilman* nobleman; *gentil* noble + *man* man: cf. F. *gentilhomme.*] **1.** A man well born; one of good family; one above the condition of a yeoman.

2. One of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man.

3. (*Her.*) One who bears arms, but has no title.

4. The servant of a man of rank.

The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario. *Shak.*

5. A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in the plural (= citizens; people), in addressing men in popular assemblies, etc.

☞ In Great Britain, the term *gentleman* is applied in a limited sense to those having coats of arms, but who are without a title, and, in this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry. In a more extended sense, it includes every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending the nobility. In the United States, the term is applied to men of education and good breeding of every occupation.

Gentleman commoner, one of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford. — **Gentleman usher,** one who ushers visitors into the presence of a sovereign, etc. — **Gentleman usher of the black rod,** an usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, whose chief duty is to serve as official messenger of the House of Lords. — **Gentlemen-at-arms,** a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions; formerly called *gentlemen pensioners.* [*Eng.*]

Gen′tle-man-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The qualities or condition of a gentleman. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Gen′tle-man-like′ (jĕn′t'l-man-līk′), **Gen′tle-man-ly** (jĕn′t'l-man-lȳ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or becoming, a gentleman; well-behaved; courteous; polite.

Gen′tle-man-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly conduct or manners.

Gen′tle-man-ship, *n.* The carriage or quality of a gentleman.

Gen′tle-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gentle, well-born, mild, benevolent, docile, etc.; gentility; softness of manners, disposition, etc.; mildness.

Gen′tle-ship, *n.* The deportment or conduct of a gentleman. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Gent′lesse (jĕnt′lĕs), *n.* Gentilesse; gentleness. [*Obs.*]

Gen′tle-wom′an (jĕn′t'l-wŏŏm′an), *n.; pl.* GENTLEWOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn). **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who attends a lady of high rank. *Shak.*

Gen′tly (-tlȳ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

Gen-too′ (jĕn-tōō′), *n.; pl.* GENTOOS (-tōōz′). [Pg. *gentio* gentile, heathen. See GENTILE.] A native of Hindostan; a Hindoo. [*Archaic*]

Gen′try (jĕn′trȳ), *n.* [OE. *genterie, gentrie*, noble birth, nobility, cf. *gentrise*, and OF. *gentelise, genterise*, E. *gentilesse*, also OE. *genteleri* high-mindedness. See GENT, *a.*, GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** Birth; condition; rank by birth. [*Obs.*] "Pride of *gentrie.*" *Chaucer.*

She conquers him by high almighty Jove,
By knighthood, *gentry*, and sweet friendship's oath. *Shak.*

2. People of education and good breeding; in England, in a restricted sense, those between the nobility and the yeomanry. *Macaulay.*

3. Courtesy; civility; complaisance. [*Obs.*]

To show us so much *gentry* and good will. *Shak.*

Gen′ty (jĕn′tȳ), *a.* [From F. *gentil.* Cf. JAUNTY.] Neat; trim. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

‖ **Ge′nu** (jē′nŭ), *n.; pl.* GENUA (jĕn′ŭ-á). [L., the knee.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The knee. (*b*) The kneelike bend, in the anterior part of the callosum of the brain.

Gen′u-flect′ (jĕn′ū-flĕkt′), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GENUFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GENUFLECTING.] [See GENUFLECTION.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

Gen′u-flec′tion (jĕn′ū-flĕk′shŭn *or* jē′nū-), *n.* [F. *génuflexion*, LL. *genuflexio*, fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending, fr. *flectere, flexum*, to bend. See KNEE, FLEXIBLE.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Gen′u-ine (jĕn′ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born: cf. F. *génuine.* See GENDER.] Belonging to, or proceeding from, the original stock; native; hence, not counterfeit, spurious, false, or adulterated; authentic; real; natural; true; pure; as, a *genuine* text; a *genuine* production; *genuine* materials. "True, *genuine* night." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Authentic; real; true; pure; unalloyed; unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.

— Gen′u-ine-ly, *adv.* — **Gen′u-ine-ness,** *n.*

The evidence, both internal and external, against the *genuineness* of these letters, is overwhelming. *Macaulay.*

Ge′nus (jē′nŭs), *n.; pl.* GENERA (jĕn′ĕ-rá). [L., birth, race, kind, sort; akin to Gr. γένος. See GENDER, and cf. BENIGN.] **1.** (*Logic*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; a class more extensive than a species; a precisely defined and exactly divided class; one of the five predicable conceptions, or sorts of terms.

2. (*Biol.*) An assemblage of species, having so many fundamental points of structure in common, that in the judgment of competent scientists, they may receive a common substantive name. A genus is not necessarily the lowest definable group of species, for it may often be divided into several subgenera. In proportion as its definition is exact, it is a *natural* genus; if its definition can not be made clear, it is more or less an *artificial* genus.

☞ Thus in the animal kingdom the lion, leopard, tiger, cat, and panther are species of the Cat kind or genus, while in the vegetable kingdom all the species of oak form a single genus. Some genera are represented by a multitude of species, as Solanum (*Nightshade*) and Carex (*Sedge*), others by few, and some by only one known species.

Subaltern genus (*Logic*), a genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus denoted by *quadruped*, which is also a species of *mammal.* — ‖ **Summum genus** [L.] (*Logic*), the highest genus; a genus which can not be classed as a species, as *being.*

‖ **Ge′nys** (jē′nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γένυς the under jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) See GONYS.

Ge′o-cen′tric (jē′ō-sĕn′trĭk), ‖ *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + κέντρον center: cf. F. *géocentrique.*] (*Astron.*) (*a*) Having reference to the earth as center; in relation to or seen from the earth, — usually opposed to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun; as, the *geocentric* longitude or latitude of a planet. (*b*) Having reference to the center of the earth.

Geocentric latitude (of a place) the angle included between the radius of the earth through the place and the plane of the equator, in distinction from *geographic* latitude. It is a little less than the geographic latitude.

Ge′o-cen′tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Ge-oc′ro-nite (jē-ŏk′rō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + Κρόνος Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead: cf. G. *geokronit.*] (*Min.*) A lead-gray or grayish blue mineral with a metallic luster, consisting of sulphur, antimony, and lead, with a small proportion of arsenic.

Ge′o-cyc′lic (jē′ō-sĭk′lĭk *or* -sī′klĭk), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + κύκλος circle.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or illustrating, the revolutions of the earth; as, a *geocyclic* machine.

2. Circling the earth periodically.

Ge′ode (jē′ōd), *n.* [F. *géode*, L. *geodes*, fr. Gr. γεώδης earthlike; γέα, γῆ, the earth + εἶδος form.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A nodule of stone, containing a cavity, lined with crystals or mineral matter. (*b*) The cavity in such a nodule.

Ge'o-deph'a-gous (jē'ŏ-dĕf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + ἀδηφάγος eating one's fill; gluttonous.] (*Zoöl.*) Living in the earth; — applied to the ground beetles.

Ge'o-des'ic (jē'ŏ-dĕs'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *géo-*
Ge'o-des'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *désique.*] (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to geodesy; geodetic.

Ge'o-des'ic, *n.* A geodetic line or curve.

Ge-od'e-sist (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭst), *n.* One versed in geodesy.

Ge-od'e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sy), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία; γέα, γῆ, the earth + δαίειν to divide: cf. F. *géodésie.*] (*Math.*) That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by means of observations and measurements, the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth; or that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account, as in the surveys of States, or of long lines of coast.

Ge'o-det'ic (jē'ŏ-dĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Ge'o-det'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; as, *geodetic* surveying; *geodetic* observers.

Geodetic line *or* **curve,** the shortest line that can be drawn between two points on the ellipsoidal surface of the earth; a curve drawn on any given surface so that the osculating plane of the curve at every point shall contain the normal to the surface; the minimum line that can be drawn on any surface between any two points.

Ge'o-det'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a geodetic manner; according to geodesy.

Ge'o-det'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Same as GEODESY.

Ge'o-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Geode* + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Producing geodes; containing geodes.

Ge'o-duck (jē'ŏ-dŭk), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A gigantic clam (*Glycimeris generosa*) of the Pacific coast of North America, highly valued as an article of food.

Ge'og-no'sis (jē'ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [See GEOGNOSY.] Knowledge of the earth. [*R.*] *G. Eliot.*

Ge'og-nost (jē'ŏg-nŏst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géognoste.*] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [*R.*]

Ge'og-nos'tic (jē'ŏg-nŏs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F.
Ge'og-nos'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *géognostique.*] Of or pertaining to geognosy, or to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological. [*R.*]

Ge-og'no-sy (jē-ŏg'nŏ-sy), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + γνῶσις knowing, knowledge, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. *géognosie.*] That part of geology which treats of the materials of the earth's structure, and its general exterior and interior constitution.

Ge'o-gon'ic (jē'ŏ-gŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *gé-*
Ge'o-gon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *ogonique.*] Of or pertaining to geogony, or to the formation of the earth.

Ge-og'o-ny (jē-ŏg'ŏ-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + γονή generation, birth, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *géogonie.*] The branch of science which treats of the formation of the earth.

Ge-og'ra-pher (-rā-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography.

Ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *geo-*
Ge'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphicus,* Gr. γεωγραφικός: cf. F. *géographique.*] Of or pertaining to geography.

Geographical distribution. See under DISTRIBUTION. — **Geographic latitude** (of a place), the angle included between a line perpendicular or normal to the level surface of water at rest at the place, and the plane of the equator; differing slightly from the geocentric latitude by reason of the difference between the earth's figure and a true sphere. — **Geographical mile.** See under MILE. — **Geographical variation,** any variation of a species which is dependent on climate or other geographical conditions.

Ge'o-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a geographical manner or method; according to geography.

Ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rā-fỹ), *n.; pl.* GEOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). [F. *géographie,* L. *geographia,* fr. Gr. γεωγραφία; γέα, γῆ, the earth + γραφή description, fr. γράφειν to write, describe. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth, or a portion of the earth, including its structure, features, products, political divisions, and the people by whom it is inhabited.

2. A treatise on this science.

Astronomical, *or* **Mathematical, geography** treats of the earth as a planet, of its shape, its size, its lines of latitude and longitude, its zones, and the phenomena due to the earth's diurnal and annual motions. — **Physical geography** treats of the conformation of the earth's surface, of the distribution of land and water, of minerals, plants, animals, etc., and applies the principles of physics to the explanation of the diversities of climate, productions, etc. — **Political geography** treats of the different countries into which the earth is divided with regard to political and social institutions and conditions.

Ge-ol'a-try (jē-ŏl'ā-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + λατρεία worship.] The worship of the earth. *G. W. Cox.*

THE GEOLOGICAL SERIES.

☞ The science of geology, as treating of the history of the globe, involves a description of the different strata which compose its crust, their order of succession, characteristic forms of animal and vegetable life, etc. The principal subdivisions of geological time, and the most important strata, with their relative positions, are indicated in the following diagram.

Ages.	Eras.	Periods.	Diagram.	Subdivisions, European and American.
Cenozoic Time. — Age of Mammals.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.	3. Recent.		
		2. Champlain.		Pleistocene.
		1. Glacial.		
	Tertiary Era.	4. Pliocene.		English Crag. Sub-Apennine beds.
		3. Miocene.		Upper Molasse.
		2. Oligocene.		Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
		1. Eocene.		Nummulitic beds & Flysch, in part, of Europe. 1. Puerco. 2. Wahsatch. 3. Green River. 4. Bridger beds, also called Lignitic beds.
Mesozoic Time. — Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.	5. Laramie.		
		4. Fox Hills.		Upper Chalk.
		3. Colorado.		Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
		2. Dakota.		Gault.
		1. Lower.		Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
	Jura-Trias. — Jurassic.	3. Purbeck.		Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge.
		2. Oölite.		Oxford Oölites. Lower, or Bath Oölite.
		1. Lias.		1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
	Jura-Trias. — Triassic.	4. Rhætic.		Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine
		3. Upper.		Keuper. [Trias, in part.
		2. Middle.		Muschelkalk.
		1. Lower.		Bunter-Sandstein.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Acrogens.	Carboniferous Era.	3. Permian.		2. Zechstein Group. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes. 3. Upper Coal Measures.
		2. Carboniferous.		2. Lower Coal Measures.
		1. Subcarboniferous.		1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.	5. Catskill and Chemung.		Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung.
		4. Portage.		Portage. Genesee Slate.
		3. Hamilton.		Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale.
		2. Corniferous.		Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, and Cauda-galli Grit.
		1. Oriskany.		Oriskany Sandstone. — Old Red Sandstone.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.	3. Lower Helderberg.		Lower Helderberg. Ludlow Group.
		2. Onondaga.		Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
		1. Niagara.		3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. 1. Medina Sandstone. — Upper Llandovery.
	Lower Silurian.	3. Trenton.		3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River and Bird's-Eye Limestone.
		2. Chazy.		Chazy Limestone. Llandeilo, in part.
		1. Calciferous.		Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian Limestone. Arenig or Skiddaw Group.
	Cambrian.			Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan.	Eozoic.			
	Azoic.			1. Laurentian. 2. Huronian.

Ge-ol'o-ger (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), } *n.* A geolo-
Ge'o-lo'gi-an (jē'ŏ-lō'jĭ-an), } gist. [*R.*]

Ge'o-log'ic (jē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *géolo-*
Ge'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *gique.*] Of or pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

Ge'o-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a geological manner.

Ge-ol'o-gist (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géologiste.*] One versed in the science of geology.

Ge-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEOLOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEOLOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To study geology or make geological investigations in the field; to discourse as a geologist.

During midsummer *geologized* a little in Shropshire. *Darwin.*

Ge-ol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.; pl.* GEOLOGIES (-jĭz). [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + *-logy:* cf. F. *géologie.*] **1.** The science which treats: (*a*) Of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe; *structural geology.* (*b*) Of its history as regards rocks, minerals, rivers, valleys, mountains, climates, life, etc.; *historical geology.* (*c*) Of the causes and methods by which its structure, features, changes, and conditions have been produced; *dynamical geology.* See Chart of THE GEOLOGICAL SERIES.

2. A treatise on the science.

Ge-om'a-lism (jē-ŏm'ā-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + ὁμαλισμός a leveling.] (*Biol.*) The tendency of an organism to respond, during its growth, to the force of gravitation.

Ge'o-man'cer (jē'ŏ-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy.

Ge'o-man'cy (-sỹ), *n.* [OE. *geomance, geomancie,* F. *géomance, géomancie,* LL. *geomantia,* fr. Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + μαντεία divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and latterly on paper.

Ge'o-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *géo-*
Ge'o-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *mantique.*] Pertaining or belonging to geomancy.

Ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *géomètre,* L. *geometres, geometra,* fr. Gr. γεωμέτρης, fr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + μέτρον measure. See METER measure.] **1.** One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; a mathematician. *I. Watts.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of geometrid moth; a geometrid.

Ge-om'e-tral (-tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *géométral.*] Pertaining to geometry. [*Obs.*]

Ge'o-met'ric (jē'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [L. *geo-*
Ge'o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *metricus,* Gr. γεωμετρικός: cf. F. *géométrique.*] Pertaining to, or according to the rules or principles of, geometry; determined by geometry; as, a *geometrical* solution of a problem.

☞ *Geometric* is often used, as opposed to *algebraic,* to include processes or solutions in which the propositions or principles of geometry are made use of rather than those of algebra.

☞ *Geometrical* is often used in a limited or strictly technical sense, as opposed to *mechanical;* thus, a construction or solution is *geometrical* which can be made by ruler and compasses, *i. e.,* by means of right lines and circles. Every construction or solution which requires any other curve, or such motion of a line or circle as would generate any other curve, is not *geometrical,* but *mechanical.* By another distinction, a *geometrical* solution is one obtained by the rules of geometry, or processes of analysis, and hence is exact; while a *mechanical* solution is one obtained by trial, by actual measurements with instruments, etc., and is only approximate and empirical.

Geometrical curve. Same as *Algebraic curve;* — so called because their different points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry. — **Geometric lathe,** an instrument for engraving bank notes, etc., with complicated patterns of interlacing lines; — called also *cycloidal engine.* — **Geometrical pace,** a measure of five feet. — **Geometric pen,** an instrument for drawing geometric curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length may be indefinitely varied by changing the toothed wheels which give motion to the arm. — **Geometrical plane** (*Persp.*), the same as *Ground plane.* — **Geometrical progression, proportion, ratio.** See under PROGRESSION, PROPORTION, and RATIO. — **Geometrical radius,** in gearing, the radius of the pitch circle of a cogwheel. *Knight.* — **Geometric spider** (*Zoöl.*), one of many species of spiders, which spin a geometrical web. They mostly belong to *Epeira* and allied genera, as the garden spider. See GARDEN SPIDER. — **Geometric square,** a portable instrument in the form of a square frame for ascertaining distances and heights by measuring angles. — **Geometrical staircase,** one in which the stairs are supported by the wall at one end only. — **Geometrical tracery,** in architecture and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures.

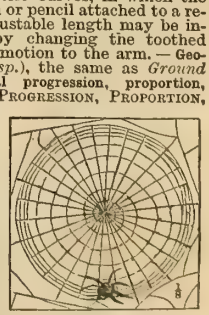

Geometric Spider and Web.

Ge'o-met'ric-al-ly (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

Ge-om'e-trid (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining or belonging to the *Geometridæ*.

Ge-om'e-trid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous genera and species of moths, of the family *Geometridæ*; — so called because their larvæ (called *loopers, measuring worms, spanworms,* and *inchworms*) creep in a looping manner, as if measuring. Many of the species are injurious to agriculture, as the canker-worms.

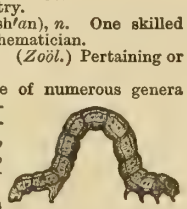

Geometrid (*Zerene catenaria*) Larva. Nat. size.

Ge-om'e-trize (jē-ŏm'ē-trīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEOMETRIZED (-trīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEOMETRIZING (-trĭ'zĭng).] To investigate or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws; to make geometrical constructions; to proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry.

Nature *geometrizeth*, and observeth order in all things. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ge-om'e-try (-trȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GEOMETRIES (-trĭz). [F. *géométrie*, L. *geometria*, fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρεῖν to measure land; γέα, γῆ, the earth + μετρεῖν to measure. So called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface. See GEOMETER.] **1.** That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the science which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes; the science of the relations of space.

2. A treatise on this science.

Analytical, *or* Coördinate, geometry, that branch of mathematical analysis which has for its object the analytical investigation of the relations and properties of geometrical magnitudes. — Descriptive geometry, that part of geometry which treats of the graphic solution of all problems involving three dimensions. — Elementary geometry, that part of geometry which treats of the simple properties of straight lines, circles, plane surfaces, solids bounded by plane surfaces, the sphere, the cylinder, and the right cone. — Higher geometry, that part of geometry which treats of those properties of straight lines, circles, etc., which are less simple in their relations, and of curves and surfaces of the second and higher degrees.

Ge-oph'a-gism (jē-ŏf'ā-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] The act or habit of eating earth. See *Dirt eating*, under DIRT. *Dunglison.*

Ge-oph'a-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who eats earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc.

Ge-oph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Earth-eating.

‖ **Ge-oph'i-la** (-ĭ-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + φιλεῖν to love.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Mollusca which includes the land snails and slugs.

Ge'o-pon'ic (jē'ō-pŏn'ĭk), } *a.*
Ge'o-pon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }
[Gr. γεωπονικός; γέα, γῆ, earth + πονικός toilsome, fr. πόνος labor: cf. F. *géoponique*.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

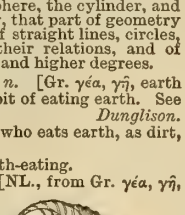

Geophila.
a A Snail (*Acanthinula harpa*). × 8
b A Slug (*Pallifera dorsalis*). Nat. size.

Ge'o-pon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr τὰ γεωπονικά: cf. F. *géoponique*.] The art or science of cultivating the earth; agriculture. *Evelyn.*

Ge'o-ra'ma (jē'ō-rā'mȧ *or* -rā'-mä), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + ὅραμα sight, view, ὁρᾶν to see, view: cf. F. *géorama*.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

Geor'die (jôr'dĭ), *n.* A name given by miners to *George* Stephenson's safety lamp. *Raymond.*

George (jôrj), *n.* [F. *George*, or *Georges*, a proper name, fr. Gr. γεωργός husbandman, laborer; γέα, γῆ, the earth + ἔργειν to work; akin to E. *work*. See WORK.] **1.** A figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter. See GARTER.

2. A kind of brown loaf. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

George' noble (jôrj' nō'b'l). [So called from the image of St. *George* on it.] A gold noble of the time of Henry VIII. See NOBLE, *n.*

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Asia, or to Georgia, one of the United States.

2. Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the *Georgian* era.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* A native of, or dweller in, Georgia.

Geor'gic (-jĭk), *n.* [L. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), and *georgica*, pl., Gr. βίβλιον γεωργικόν, and τὰ γεωργικά: cf. F. *géorgiques*, pl. See GEORGIC, *a.*] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

Geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), } *a.* [L. *georgicus*, Gr. γεωργι-
Geor'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } κός, fr. γεωργία tillage, agriculture: cf. F. *géorgique*. See GEORGE.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

‖ **Geor'gi-um Si'dus** (jôr'jĭ-ŭm sī'dŭs). [NL., the star of *George* (III. of England).] (*Astron.*) The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer, Sir W. Herschel.

Ge-os'co-py (jē-ŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + *-scopy*: cf. F. *géoscopie*.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. *Chambers.*

Ge'o-se-len'ic (jē'ō-sē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + σελήνη moon.] Pertaining to the earth and moon; belonging to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon; as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Ge'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + E. *static*.] (*Civil Engin.*) Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or similar substance.

Geostatic arch, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth. *Rankine.*

Ge'o-syn-cli'nal (jē'ō-sĭn-klī'nal), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + E. *synclinal*.] (*Geol.*) The downward bend or subsidence of the earth's crust, which allows of the gradual accumulation of sediment, and hence forms the first step in the making of a mountain range; — opposed to *geanticlinal*.

Ge'o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + E. *thermometer*.] (*Physics*) A thermometer specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.

Ge-ot'ic (jē-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ge'o-trop'ic (jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See GEOTROPISM.] (*Biol.*) Relating to, or showing, geotropism.

Ge-ot'ro-pism (jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Biol.*) A disposition to turn or incline towards the earth; the influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of an organ.

☞ In plants, organs which grow towards the center of the earth are said to be *positively geotropic*, and those growing in the opposite direction *negatively geotropic*. In animals, geotropism is supposed by some to have an influence either direct or indirect on the plane of division of the ovum.

‖ **Ge-phyr'e-a** (jē-fĭr'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γέφυρα a dam, a bridge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine Annelida, in which the body is imperfectly, or not at all, annulated externally, and is mostly without setæ.

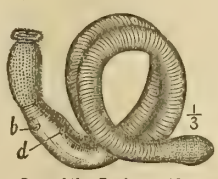

One of the Gephyrea (*Sipunculus Indicus*). *b* Anus. *d* Opening of a segmental organ.

Ge-phyr'e-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Gephyrea. — *n.* One of the Gephyrea.

Ge-phyr'e-oid (-oid), *a.* & *n.* [*Gephyrea* + *-oid*.] Gephyrean.

Ge-poun' (jē-pōōn'), *n.* See GIPOUN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ge'rah** (gē'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a bean.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel.

☞ The silver gerah is supposed to have been worth about three cents; the gold about fifty-four cents; the weight equivalent to about thirteen grains.

Ge-ra'ni-a'ceous (jē-rā'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Geraniacæ*) which includes the genera Geranium, Pelargonium, and many others.

Ge-ra'ni-ine (jē-rā'nĭ-ĭn *or* -ēn), } *n.* [See GERANIUM.]
Ger'a-nine (jĕr'ȧ-nĭn *or* -nēn), } **1.** (*Med.*) A valuable astringent obtained from the root of the *Geranium maculatum* or crane's-bill.

2. (*Chem.*) A liquid terpene, obtained from the crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*), and having a peculiar mulberry odor. [Written also *geraniin*.]

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, from γέρανος crane: cf. F. *géranium*. See CRANE, *n.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a beaklike torus or receptacle, around which the seed capsules are arranged, and membranous projections, or stipules, at the joints. Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odor. Called sometimes *crane's-bill*.

Geranium (*G. maculatum*, or Wild Crane's-bill).

2. (*Floriculture*) A cultivated pelargonium.

☞ Many plants referred to the genus *Geranium* by the earlier botanists are now separated from it under the name of *Pelargonium*, which includes all the commonly cultivated "geraniums," mostly natives of South Africa.

Ge'rant (jē'rant; F. zhā'-rän'), *n.* [F. *gérant*.] The manager or acting partner of a company, joint-stock association, etc.

Gerbe (jĕrb), *n.* [F., prop. a sheaf.] (*Pyrotechny*) A kind of ornamental firework. *Farrow.*

Ger'bil (jĕr'bĭl), } *n.* [F. *gerbille*. Cf. JERBOA.]
‖ **Ger'bille'** (zhăr'bēl'), } (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small, jumping, murine rodents, of the genus *Gerbillus*. In their leaping powers they resemble the jerboa. They inhabit Africa, India, and Southern Europe.

Ger-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The jerboa.

Gere (gēr), *n.* Gear. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ge'rent (jē'rent), *a.* [L. *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere* to bear, manage.] Bearing; carrying. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ger'fal'con (jĕr'fą'k'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GYRFALCON.

Ger'ful (jĕr'fụl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *girer* to twirl, E. *gyrate*.] Changeable; capricious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ger'land (gĕr'land), **Ger'lond,** *n.* A garland. [*Obs.*]

Ger'ling (gĕr'lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A salmon returning from the sea the second time. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Germ (jĕrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, germinis*, sprout, bud, germ. Cf. GERMEN, GERMANE.] **1.** (*Biol.*) That which is to develop a new individual; as, the *germ* of a fetus, of a plant or flower, and the like; the earliest form under which an organism appears.

In the entire process in which a new being originates . . two distinct classes of action participate; namely, the act of generation by which the *germ* is produced; and the act of development, by which that *germ* is evolved into the complete organism. *Carpenter.*

2. That from which anything springs; origin; first principle; as, the *germ* of civil liberty.

Disease germ (*Biol.*), a name applied to certain tiny bacterial organisms or their spores, such as *Anthrax bacillus* and the *Micrococcus* of fowl cholera, which have been demonstrated to be the cause of certain diseases. See *Germ theory* (below). — Germ cell (*Biol.*), the germ, egg, spore, or cell from which the plant or animal arises. At one time a part of the body of the parent, it finally becomes detached, and by a process of multiplication and growth gives rise to a mass of cells, which ultimately form a new individual like the parent. See OVUM. — Germ gland. (*Anat.*) See GONAD. — Germ stock (*Zoöl.*), a special process on which buds are developed in certain animals. See DOLIOLUM. — Germ theory (*Biol.*), the theory that living organisms can be produced only by the evolution or development of living germs or seeds. See BIOGENESIS, and ABIOGENESIS. As applied to the origin of disease, the theory claims that the zymotic diseases are due to the rapid development and multiplication of various bacteria, the germs or spores of which are either contained in the organism itself, or transferred through the air or water. See *Fermentation theory*.

Germ (jĕrm), *v. i.* To germinate. [*R.*] *J. Morley.*

Ger-main' (jĕr-mān'), *a.* [*Obs.*] See GERMANE.

Ger'man (jĕr'man), *a.* [OE. *german, germain*, F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* full, own (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents); akin to *germen* germ. Cf. GERM, GERMANE.] Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion. *Shak.*

Brother german. See BROTHER GERMAN. — Cousins german See the Note under COUSIN.

Ger'man, *n.*; *pl.* GERMANS (-manz). [L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany.

2. The German language.

3. (*a*) A round dance, often with a waltz movement, abounding in capriciously involved figures. (*b*) A social party at which the german is danced.

High German, the Teutonic dialect of Upper or Southern Germany, — comprising *Old High German*, used from the 8th to the 11th century; *Middle H. G.*, from the 12th to the 15th century; and Modern or *New H. G.*, the language of Luther's Bible version and of modern German literature. The dialects of Central Germany, the basis of the modern literary language, are often called *Middle German*, and the Southern German dialects *Upper German;* but *High German* is also used to cover both groups. — Low German, the language of Northern Germany and the Netherlands, — including *Friesic; Anglo-Saxon* or *Saxon; Old Saxon; Dutch* or *Low Dutch*, with its dialect, *Flemish;* and *Plattdeutsch* (called also *Low German*), spoken in many dialects.

Ger'man, *a.* [L. *Germanus*. See GERMAN, *n.*] Of or pertaining to Germany.

German Baptists. See DUNKER. — German bit, a wood-boring tool, having a long elliptical pod and a screw point. — German carp (*Zoöl.*), the crucian carp. — German millet (*Bot.*), a kind of millet (*Setaria Italica*, var.), whose seed is sometimes used for food. — German paste, a prepared food for caged birds. — German process (*Metal.*), the process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace, after roasting, if necessary. *Raymond.* — German sarsaparilla, a substitute for sarsaparilla extract. — German sausage, a polony, or gut stuffed with meat partly cooked. — German silver (*Chem.*), a silver-white alloy, hard and tough, but malleable and ductile, and quite permanent in the air. It contains nickel, copper, and zinc in varying proportions, and was originally made from old copper slag at Henneberg. A small amount of iron is sometimes added to make it whiter and harder. It is essentially identical with the Chinese alloy *packfong*. It was formerly much used for tableware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys. — German steel (*Metal.*), a metal made from bog iron ore in a forge, with charcoal for fuel. — German text (*Typog.*), a character resembling modern German type, used in English printing for ornamental headings, etc., as in the words,

☞ This line is German Text.

— German tinder. See AMADOU.

Ger-man'der (jĕr-măn'dĕr), *n.* [OE. *germaunder*, F. *germandrée*, It. *calamandrea*, L. *chamaedrys*, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί on the earth or ground + δρῦς tree. See HUMBLE, and TREE.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Teucrium* (esp. *Teucrium Chamædrys* or wall germander), mintlike herbs and low shrubs.

American germander, *Teucrium Canadense*. — Germander chickweed, *Veronica agrestis*. — Water germander, *Teucrium Scordium*. — Wood germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

Ger-mane' (jĕr-mān'), *a.* [See GERMAN akin, nearly related.] Literally, near akin; hence, closely allied; appropriate or fitting, relevant.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter. *Shak.*

[An amendment] must be *germane*. *Barclay (Digest).*

Ger-man'ic (jĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, germanium.

Ger-man'ic, *a.* [L. *Germanicus:* cf. F. *germanique*. See GERMAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Germany; as, the *Germanic* confederacy.

2. Teutonic. [*A loose sense*]

Ger'man-ism (jĕr'man-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *germanisme*.] **1.** An idiom of the German language.

2. A characteristic of the Germans; a characteristic German mode, doctrine, etc.; rationalism. *J. W. Alexander.*

Ger-ma'ni-um (jĕr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] (*Chem.*) A rare element, recently discovered (1885), in a silver ore (*argyrodite*) at Freiberg. It is a brittle, silver-white metal, chemically intermediate between the metals and nonmetals, resembles tin, and is in general identical with the predicted *ekasilicon*. Symbol Ge. Atomic weight 72.3.

Ger'man-i-za'tion (jĕr'man-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of Germanizing. *M. Arnold.*

Ger'man-ize (jĕr'man-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GERMANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GERMANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make German, or like what is distinctively German; as, to *Germanize* a province, a language, a society.

Ger'man-ize, *v. i.* To reason or write after the manner of the Germans.

‖ **Ger-ma'ri-um** (jĕr-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See GERM.] (*Zoöl.*) An organ in which the ova are developed in certain Turbellaria.

Ger'men (jĕr'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Germens** (-mĕnz), L. **Germina** (-mĭ-nȧ). [L.] See **Germ.**

Ger'mi-ci'dal (jĕr'mĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Germicide.

Ger'mi-cide (jĕr'mĭ-sīd), *a.* [*Germ* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Biol.*) Destructive to germs; — applied to any agent which has a destructive action upon living germs, particularly bacteria, or bacterial germs, which are considered the cause of many infectious diseases. — *n.* A germicide agent.

Ger'mi-nal (-nal), *a.* [See **Germ.**] Pertaining or belonging to a germ; as, the *germinal* vesicle.

Germinal layers (*Biol.*), the two layers of cells, the ectoblast and entoblast, which form respectively the outer covering and inner wall of the gastrula. A third layer of cells, the mesoblast, which is formed later and lies between these two, is sometimes included. — **Germinal membrane.** (*Biol.*) Same as **Blastoderm.** — **Germinal spot** (*Biol.*), the nucleolus of the ovum. — **Germinal vesicle,** (*Biol.*), the nucleus of the ovum of animals.

‖ **Ger'mi'nal'** (zhăr'mē'nal'), *n.* [F. See **Germ.**] The seventh month of the French republican calendar [1792–1806]. It began March 21 and ended April 19. See **Vendémiaire.**

Ger'mi-nant (jĕr'mĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *germinans*, p. pr.] Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

Ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Germinated** (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Germinating.**] [L. *germinatus*, p. p. of *germinare* to sprout, fr. *germen*. See **Germ.**] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed; to begin to develop, as a germ. *Bacon.*

Ger'mi-nate, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. *Price* (1610).

Ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *germinatio*: cf. F. *germination.*] The process of germinating; the beginning of vegetation or growth in a seed or plant; the first development of germs, either animal or vegetable.

Germination apparatus, an apparatus for malting grain.

Ger'mi-na-tive (jĕr'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *germinatif.*] Pertaining to germination; having power to bud or develop.

Germinative spot, Germinative vesicle. (*Biol.*) Same as *Germinal spot, Germinal vesicle*, under **Germinal.**

Ger'mi-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Germ* + L. *parere* to produce.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction by means of germs.

Germ'less, *a.* Without germs.

Ger'mo-gen (jĕr'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*Germ* + *-gen.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) A polynuclear mass of protoplasm, not divided into separate cells, from which certain ova are developed. *Balfour.* (*b*) The primitive cell in certain embryonic forms. *Balfour.*

Germ' plasm' (jĕrm' plăz'm'). (*Biol.*) See **Plasmogen,** and **Idioplasm.**

Germ'ule (jĕr'mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *germ.*] (*Biol.*) A small germ.

Gern (gĕrn), *v. t.* [See **Grin.**] To grin or yawn. [*Obs.*]
"[He] gaped like a gulf when he did *gern.*" *Spenser.*

Ger'ner (gĕr'nĕr), *n.* A garner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ger'o-co'mi-a** (jĕr'ō-kō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See **Gerocomy.**

Ger'o-com'ic-al (jĕr'ō-kŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. *Dr. John Smith.*

Ge-roc'o-my (jē-rŏk'ō-mȳ), *n.* [F. *gérocomie*, fr. Gr. γέρων an old man + κομεῖν to take care of.] That part of medicine which treats of regimen for old people.

‖ **Ge-ron'tes** (jē-rŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γέρων, -οντος.] (*Gr. Antig.*) Magistrates in Sparta, who, with the ephori and kings, constituted the supreme civil authority.

Ger'on-toc'ra-cy (jĕr'ŏn-tŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + κρατεῖν to rule.] Government by old men. [*R.*] *Gladstone.*

‖ **Ger'o-pig'i-a** (-ō-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga.*] A mixture composed of unfermented grape juice, brandy, sugar, etc., for adulteration of wines. [Written also *jerupigia.*]

-ger-ous (-jĕr-ŭs). [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry. See **Jest.**] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing;* as, *calcigerous; dentigerous.*

Ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'rĭ-măn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Gerrymandered** (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Gerrymandering.**] To divide (a State) into districts for the choice of representatives, in an unnatural and unfair way, with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

☞ This was done in Massachusetts at a time when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor, and was attributed to his influence, hence the name; though it is now known that he was opposed to the measure. *Bartlett.*

Ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, perform. See **Gest** a deed, **Jest.**] (*Lat. Gram.*) **1.** A kind of verbal noun, having only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and governing cases like a participle.

2. (*AS. Gram.*) A verbal noun ending in *-e*, preceded by *to* and usually denoting *purpose* or *end*; — called also the *dative infinitive;* as, "Ic hæbbe mete tō *etanne*" (I have meat to *eat*). In Modern English the name has been applied to verbal or participial nouns in *-ing* denoting a transitive action; *e. g.*, by *throwing* a stone.

Ge-run'di-al (jē-rŭn'dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a gerund; as, a *gerundial* use.

Ge-run'dive (-dĭv), *a.* [L. *gerundivus.*] Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) The future passive participle; as, *amandus, i. e.*, to be loved.

Ge-run'dive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gerund; as, or in place of, a gerund.

Ger'y (jĕr'ȳ), *a.* [See **Gerful.**] Changeable; fickle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ges'ling (gĕz'lĭng), *n.* A gosling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gesse (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* To guess. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gest (gĕst), *n.* A guest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gest (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* exploit. See **Jest.**]
1. Something done or achieved; a deed or an action; an adventure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. An action represented in sports, plays, or on the stage; show; ceremony. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

3. A tale of achievements or adventures; a stock story. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

4. Gesture; bearing; deportment. [*Archaic*]
Through his heroic grace and honorable *gest. Spenser.*

Gest (jĕst), *n.* [Cf. **Gist** a resting place.] **1.** A stage in traveling; a stop for rest or lodging in a journey or progress; a rest. [*Obs.*] *Kersey.*

2. A roll reciting the several stages arranged for a royal progress. Many of them are extant in the herald's office. [*Obs.*] *Hanmer.*

Ges'tant (jĕs'tant), *a.* [L. *gestans*, p. pr. of *gestare.*] Bearing within; laden; burdened; pregnant. [*R.*]
"Clouds *gestant* with heat." *Mrs. Browning.*

Ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, carrying, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, intens. fr. *gerere, gestum*, to bear: cf. F. *gestation.* See **Gest** deed, **Jest.**]
1. The act of wearing (clothes or ornaments). [*Obs.*]

2. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

3. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exertion of his own powers; passive exercise. *Dunglison.*

Ges'ta-to-ry (jĕs'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *gestatorius* that serves for carrying: cf. F. *gestatoire.*] **1.** Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

2. Capable of being carried or worn. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Geste (jĕst), *v. i.* To tell stories or gests. [*Obs.*]

Ges'tic (jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [See **Gest** a deed, **Gesture.**]
1. Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; legendary.
And the gay grandsire, skilled in *gestic* lore. *Goldsmith.*

2. Relating to bodily motion; consisting of gestures; — said especially with reference to dancing.
Carried away by the enthusiasm of the *gestic* art. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ges-tic'u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Gesticulated** (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Gesticulating.**] [L. *gesticulatus*, p. p. of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* a mimic gesture, gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture, fr. *gerere, gestum*, to bear, carry, perform. See **Gestic.**] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ges-tic'u-late, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*: cf. F. *gesticulation.*] **1.** The act of gesticulating, or making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.

2. A gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments. *Macaulay.*

3. Antic tricks or motions. *B. Jonson.*

Ges-tic'u-la'tor (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who gesticulates.

Ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures. *T. Warton.*

Ges'tour (jĕs'tōor), *n.* [See **Gest** a deed.] A reciter of gests or legendary tales; a story-teller. [*Obs.*]
Minstrels and *gestours* for to tell tales. *Chaucer.*

Ges'tur-al (jĕs'tūr-*al*), *a.* Relating to gesture.

Ges'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere, gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act. See **Gest** a deed.] **1.** Manner of carrying the body; position of the body or limbs; posture. [*Obs.*]
Accubation, or lying down at meals, was a *gesture* used by many nations. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, assertion, or opinion.
Humble and reverent *gestures.* *Hooker.*
Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

Ges'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Gestured** (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Gesturing.**] To accompany or illustrate with gesture or action; to gesticulate.
It is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

Ges'ture, *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
The players . . . *gestured* not undecently withal. *Holland.*

Ges'ture-less, *a.* Free from gestures.

Ges'ture-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of making gestures; gesturing. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Get (jĕt), *n.* Jet, the mineral. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Get (gĕt), *n.* [OF. *get.*] **1.** Fashion; manner; custom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Artifice; contrivance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Get (gĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* **Got** (gŏt) (*Obs.* **Gat** (găt)); *p. p.* **Got** (*Obsolescent* **Gotten** (gŏt'tn)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Getting.**] [OE. *geten*, AS. *gitan, gietan* (in comp.); akin to Icel. *geta*, Goth. *bigitan* to find, L. *prehendere* to seize, take, Gr. χανδάνειν to hold, contain. Cf. **Comprehend, Enterprise, Forget, Impregnable, Prehensile.**] **1.** To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to earn; to obtain as a price or reward; to come by; to win, by almost any means; as, to *get* favor by kindness; to *get* wealth by industry and economy; to *get* land by purchase, etc.

2. Hence, with *have* and *had*, to come into or be in possession of; to have. *Johnson.*
Thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate.
I had rather to adopt a child than *get* it. *Shak.*

4. To obtain mental possession of; to learn; to commit to memory; to memorize; as to *get* a lesson; also with *out;* as, to *get* out one's Greek lesson.
It being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart, than to pen twenty. *Bp. Fell.*

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.
Get him to say his prayers. *Shak.*

6. To procure to be, or to cause to be in any state or condition; — with a following participle.
Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatched. *Shak.*

7. To betake; to remove; — in a reflexive use.
Get thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi. 13.
He . . . *got* himself . . . to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles.*

☞ *Get*, as a transitive verb, is combined with adverbs implying motion, to express the causing to, or the effecting in, the object of the verb, of the kind of motion indicated by the preposition; thus, *to get in*, to cause to enter, to bring under shelter; as, *to get in* the hay; *to get out*, to make come forth, to extract; *to get off*, to take off, to remove; *to get together*, to cause to come together, to collect.

To get by heart, to commit to memory. — **To get the better of, To get the best of,** to obtain an advantage over; to surpass; to subdue. — **To get up,** to cause to be established or to exist; to prepare; to arrange; to construct; to invent; as, *to get up* a celebration, a machine, a book, an agitation.

Syn. — To obtain; gain; win; acquire. See **Obtain.**

Get (gĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To make acquisition; to gain; to profit; to receive accessions; to be increased.
We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily *get.* *Shak.*

2. To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; to become; — with a following adjective or past participle belonging to the subject of the verb; as, to *get* sober; to *get* awake; to *get* beaten; to *get* elected.
To *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope.*
His chariot wheels *get* hot by driving fast. *Coleridge.*

☞ It [*get*] gives to the English language a middle voice, or a power of verbal expression which is neither active nor passive. Thus we say to *get* acquitted, beaten, confused, dressed. *Earle.*

☞ *Get*, as an intransitive verb, is used with a following preposition, or adverb of motion, to indicate, on the part of the subject of the act, movement or action of the kind signified by the preposition or adverb; or, in the general sense, to move, to stir, to make one's way, to advance, to arrive, etc.; as, *to get away*, to leave, to escape; to disengage one's self from; *to get down*, to descend, esp. with effort, as from a literal or figurative elevation; *to get along*, to make progress; hence, to prosper, succeed, or fare; *to get in*, to enter; *to get out*, to extricate one's self, to escape; *to get through*, to traverse; also, to finish, to be done; *to get to*, to arrive at, to reach; *to get off*, to alight, to descend from, to dismount; also, to escape, to come off clear; *to get together*, to assemble, to convene.

To get ahead, to advance; to prosper. — **To get along,** to proceed; to advance; to prosper. — **To get a mile** (or other distance), to pass over it in traveling. — **To get among,** to go or come into the company of; to become one of a number. — **To get asleep,** to fall asleep. — **To get astray,** to wander out of the right way. — **To get at,** to reach; to make way to. — **To get away with,** to carry off; to capture; hence, to get the better of; to defeat. — **To get back,** to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return. — **To get before,** to arrive in front, or more forward. — **To get behind,** to fall in the rear; to lag. — **To get between,** to arrive between. — **To get beyond,** to pass or go further than; to exceed; to surpass. "Three score and ten is the age of man, a few *get beyond* it." *Thackeray.* — **To get clear,** to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment. — **To get drunk,** to become intoxicated. — **To get forward,** to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth. — **To get home,** to arrive at one's dwelling, goal, or aim. — **To get into.** (*a*) To enter, as, "she prepared *to get into* the coach." *Dickens.* (*b*) To pass into, or reach; as, "a language has *got into* the inflated state." *Keary.* — **To get loose** *or* **free,** to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement. — **To get near,** to approach within a small distance. — **To get on,** to proceed; to advance; to prosper. — **To get over.** (*a*) To pass over, surmount, or overcome, as an obstacle or difficulty. (*b*) To recover from, as an injury, a calamity. — **To get through.** (*a*) To pass through something. (*b*) To finish what one was doing. — **To get up.** (*a*) To rise; to arise, as from a bed, chair, etc. (*b*) To ascend; to climb, as a hill, a tree, a flight of stairs, etc.

Get, *n.* Offspring; progeny; as, the *get* of a stallion.

Get'en (gĕt'*en*), *obs. p. p.* of **Get.** *Chaucer.*

Geth (gĕth), the original *third pers. sing. pres.* of **Go.** [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Get'-pen'ny (gĕt'pĕn'nȳ), *n.* Something which gets or gains money; a successful affair. [*Collog.*] *Chapman.*

Get'ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be obtained. [*R.*]

Get'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, acquires, begets, or procreates.

Get'ter-up', *n.* One who contrives, makes, or arranges for, anything, as a book, a machine, etc. [*Colloq.*]
A diligent *getter-up* of miscellaneous works. *W. Irving.*

Get'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition.
With all thy *getting*, get understanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. That which is got or obtained; gain; profit.

Get'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* General composition or structure; manner in which the parts of a thing are combined; make-up; style of dress, etc. [*Colloq.*] *H. Kingsley.*

Gew'gaw (gū'gȧ), *n.* [OE. *gigawe, gugawe, gewgaude*, prob. the same word as OE. *givegove* gewgaw, apparently a reduplicated form fr. AS. *gifan* to give; cf. also F. *joujou* plaything, and E. *gaud*, n. See **Give,** and cf. **Giffgaff.**] A showy trifle; a toy; a splendid plaything; a pretty but worthless bauble.
A heavy *gewgaw* called a crown. *Dryden.*

Gew'gaw, *a.* Showy; unreal; pretentious.
Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine. *Tennyson.*

Gey'ser (gī'zĕr *or* gī'zĕr; 277), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously, fr. *gjōsa* to gush. Cf. **Gush.**] A boiling spring which throws forth at frequent intervals jets of water, mud, etc., driven up by the expansive power of steam.

☞ *Geysers* were first known in Iceland, and later in New Zealand. In the Yellowstone region in the United States they are numerous, and some of them very powerful, throwing jets of boiling water and steam to a height of 200 feet. They are grouped in several areas called *geyser basins.* The mineral matter, or *geyserite*, with which geyser water is charged, forms *geyser cones* about the orifice, often of great size and beauty.

Gey'ser-ite (gī'sẽr-īt *or* gī'zẽr-; 277), *n.* [From GEYSER.] (*Min.*) A loose hydrated form of silica, a variety of opal, deposited in concretionary cauliflowerlike masses, around some hot springs and geysers.

‖ **Ghar'ry** (gär'rў), *n.* [Hind. *gāṛi.*] Any wheeled cart or carriage. [*India*]

Ghast (gâst), *v. t.* [OE. *gasten.* See GHASTLY, *a.*] To strike aghast; to affright. [*Obs.*]

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*

Ghast'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See GHASTLY, *a.*] Fit to make one aghast; dismal. [*Obs.*] — **Ghast'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Ghast'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being ghastly; a deathlike look.

Ghast'ly (gâst'lў), *a.* [*Compar.* GHASTLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GHASTLIEST.] [OE. *gastlich, gastli*, fearful, causing fear, fr. *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gǣstan.* Cf. AGHAST, GAST, GAZE, GHOSTLY.] **1.** Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; pallid; dismal.

Each turned his face with a *ghastly* pang. *Coleridge.*

His face was so *ghastly* that it could scarcely be recognized. *Macaulay.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful; hideous.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

Ghast'ly, *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man. *Shak.*

Ghast'ness, *n.* Ghastliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Ghat** } (gạt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāt.*] **1.** A pass through
‖ **Ghaut** } a mountain. [*India*] *J. D. Hooker.*

2. A range of mountains. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of Ind.*).

3. Stairs descending to a river; a landing place; a wharf. [*India*] *Malcom.*

‖ **Gha-wa'zi** (gȧ-wä'zē), *n. pl.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Egyptian dancing girls, of a lower sort than the almeh.

Ghe'ber } (gē'bẽr *or* gā'bẽr), *n.* [Pers. *ghebr:* cf. F.
Ghe'bre } *Guèbre.* Cf. GIAOUR.] A worshiper of fire; a Zoroastrian; a Parsee.

Ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta.*] Butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil. [*India*] *Malcom.*

Gher'kin (gẽr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje*, a dim. akin to G. *gurke*, Dan. *agurke*; cf. Pol. *ogórek*, Bohem. *okurka*, LGr. ἀγγούριον watermelon, Ar. *al-khiyār*, Per. *khiyār.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of small, prickly cucumber, much used for pickles.

Gherkins. (⅓)

2. (*Zoöl.*) See SEA GHERKIN.

Ghess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* See GUESS. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ghet'to** (gȧt'tō *or* gĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] The Jews' quarter in an Italian town or city.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell. *Evelyn.*

Ghib'el-line (gĭb'ĕl-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino*; of German origin.] (*It. Hist.*) One of a faction in Italy, in the 12th and 13th centuries, which favored the German emperors, and opposed the Guelfs, or adherents of the popes. *Brande & C.*

Ghole (gōl), *n.* See GHOUL.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* [OE. *gast, gost*, soul, spirit, AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul; akin to OS. *gēst* spirit, soul, D. *geest*, G. *geist*, and prob. to E. *gaze, ghastly.*] **1.** The spirit; the soul of man. [*Obs.*]

Then gives her grieved *ghost* thus to lament. *Spenser.*

2. The disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person; a spirit appearing after death; an apparition; a specter.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Shak.*

I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed *ghost.* *Coleridge.*

3. Any faint shadowy semblance; an unsubstantial image; a phantom; a glimmering; as, not a *ghost* of a chance; the *ghost* of an idea

Each separate dying ember wrought its *ghost* upon the floor. *Poe.*

4. A false image formed in a telescope by reflection from the surfaces of one or more lenses.

Ghost moth (*Zoöl.*), a large European moth (*Hepialus humuli*); so called from the white color of the male, and the peculiar hovering flight; — called also *great swift.* — **Holy Ghost**, the Holy Spirit; the Paraclete; the Comforter; (*Theol.*) the third person in the Trinity. — **To give up** *or* **yield up the ghost**, to die; to expire.

And he *gave up the ghost* full softly. *Chaucer.*

Jacob . . . *yielded up the ghost*, and was gathered unto his people. *Gen.* xlix. 33.

Ghost, *v. i.* To die; to expire. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ghost, *v. t.* To appear to or haunt in the form of an apparition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ghost'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A pale unspotted variety of the wrymouth.

Ghost'less, *a.* Without life or spirit. [*R.*]

Ghost'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a ghost; ghastly.

Ghost'li-ness, *n.* The quality of being ghostly.

Ghost'ly, *a.* [OE. *gastlich, gostlich*, AS. *gāstlic.* See GHOST.] **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; as, a *ghostly* confessor.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.
Book of Common Prayer [*Ch. of Eng.*].

One of the *ghostly* children of St. Jerome. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Of or pertaining to apparitions. *Akenside.*

Ghost'ly, *adv.* Spiritually; mystically. *Chaucer.*

Ghost-ol'o-gy (gōst-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Ghost lore. [*R.*]

It seemed even more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of *ghostology* and witchcraft. *Hawthorne.*

Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Per. *ghōl* an imaginary sylvan demon, supposed to devour men and animals: cf. Ar. *ghūl*, F. *goule.*] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which was supposed to feed upon human bodies. [Written also *ghole.*] *Moore.*

Ghoul'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a ghoul; vampire-like; hyenalike.

Ghyll (gĭl), *n.* A ravine. See GILL a woody glen. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Wordsworth.*

‖ **Gial'lo-li'no** (jäl'lô-lē'nŏ), *n.* [It., from *giallo* yellow, prob. fr. OHG. *gelo*, G. *gelb*; akin to E. *yellow.*] A term variously employed by early writers on art, though commonly designating the yellow oxide of lead, or massicot. *Fairholt.*

Giam'beux (zhăm'bụ), *n. pl.* [See JAMBEUX.] Greaves; armor for the legs. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* [OE. *giant, geant, geaunt*, OF. *jaiant, geant*, F. *géant*, L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, from the root of E. *gender, genesis.* See GENDER, and cf. GIGANTIC.] **1.** A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Giants of mighty bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

3. Any animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power.

Giant's Causeway, a vast collection of basaltic pillars, in the county of Antrim on the northern coast of Ireland.

Gi'ant, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size, strength, or power; as, *giant* brothers; a *giant* son.

Giant cell. (*Anat.*) See MYELOPLAX. — **Giant clam** (*Zoöl.*), a bivalve shell of the genus *Tridacna*, esp. *T. gigas*, which sometimes weighs 500 pounds. The shells are sometimes used in churches to contain holy water. — **Giant heron** (*Zoöl.*), a very large African heron (*Ardeomega goliath*). It is the largest heron known. — **Giant kettle**, a pothole of very large dimensions, as found in Norway in connection with glaciers. See POTHOLE. — **Giant powder.** See NITROGLYCERIN. — **Giant puffball** (*Bot.*), a fungus (*Lycoperdon giganteum*), edible when young, and when dried used for stanching wounds. — **Giant salamander** (*Zoöl.*), a very large aquatic salamander (*Megalobatrachus maximus*), found in Japan. It is the largest of living Amphibia, becoming a yard long. — **Giant squid** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of very large squids, belonging to *Architeuthis* and allied genera. Some are over forty feet long.

Gi'ant-ess, *n.* A woman of extraordinary size.

Gi'ant-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *géantiser.*] To play the giant. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Gi'ant-like, *a.* Appropriate to a giant. [*Obs.*] *Usher.*

Gi'ant-ry (-rў), *n.* The race of giants. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Gi'ant-ship, *n.* The state, personality, or character, of a giant; — a compellation for a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen. *Milton.*

‖ **Giaour** (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* an infidel, Per. *gawr*, another form of *ghebr* fire worshiper. Cf. KAFFIR, GHEBER.] An infidel; — a term applied by Turks to disbelievers in the Mohammedan religion, especially Christians. *Byron.*

Gib (gĭb), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *Gilbert*, the name of the cat in the old story of "Reynard the Fox," in the "Romaunt of the Rose," etc.] A male cat; a tomcat. [*Obs.*]

Gib, *v. i.* To act like a cat. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Gib (gĭb), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A piece or slip of metal or wood, notched or otherwise, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts in place or bind them together, or to afford a bearing surface; — usually held or adjusted by means of a wedge, key, or screw.

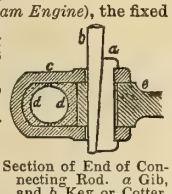

Section of End of Connecting Rod. *a* Gib, and *b* Key or Cotter, for fastening the Strap *c* and Brasses *d d* to the Rod End *e*.

Gib and key, *or* **Gib and cotter** (*Steam Engine*), the fixed wedge or *gib*, and the driving wedge, *key*, or *cotter*, used for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting rod.

Gib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBED (gĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBING.] To secure or fasten with a gib, or gibs; to provide with a gib, or gibs.

Gibbed lathe, an engine lathe in which the tool carriage is held down to the bed by a gib instead of by a weight.

Gib (jĭb), *v. i.* To balk. See JIB, *v. i.* *Youatt.*

Gib-bar'tas (jĭb-bär'tăs), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *jebbār* giant; or L. *gibber* humpbacked: cf. F. *gibbar.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several finback whales of the North Atlantic; — called also *Jupiter whale.* [Written also *jubartas, gubertas, dubertus.*]

Gib'ber (jĭb'bẽr), *n.* [From GIB to balk.] A balky horse. *Youatt.*

Gib'ber (gĭb'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBERING.] [Akin to *jabber*, and *gabble.*] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. *Shak.*

Gib'ber-ish (gĭb'bẽr-ĭsh), *n.* [From GIBBER, *v. i.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words; jargon.

He, like a gypsy, oftentimes would go;
All kinds of *gibberish* he had learnt to know. *Drayton.*

Such *gibberish* as children may be heard amusing themselves with. *Hawthorne.*

Gib'ber-ish, *a.* Unmeaning; as, *gibberish* language.

Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* [OE. *gibet*, F. *gibet*, in OF. also club, fr. LL. *gibetum*; cf. OF. *gibe* sort of sickle or hook, It. *giubbetto* gibbet, and *giubbetta*, dim. of *giubba* mane, also, an under waistcoat, doublet, Prov. It. *gibba* (cf. JUPON); so that it perhaps originally signified a halter, a rope round the neck of malefactors; or it is, perhaps, derived fr. L. *gibbus* hunched, humped, E. *gibbous*; or cf. E. *jib* a sail.] **1.** A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which, formerly, malefactors were hanged in chains, and their bodies allowed to remain as a warning.

2. The projecting arm of a crane, from which the load is suspended; the jib.

Gib'bet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBETED (-bĕt-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBETING.] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet.

2. To expose to infamy; to blacken.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

Gib'bier (jĭb'bẽr), *n.* [F. *gibier.*] Wild fowl; game. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbon.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any arboreal ape of the genus *Hylobates*, of which many species and varieties inhabit the East Indies and Southern Asia. They are tailless and without cheek pouches, and have very long arms, adapted for climbing.

The Agile or Singing Gibbon, or Wou-Wou.

☞ The white-handed gibbon (*Hylobates lar*), the crowned (*H. pilatus*), the wou-wou or singing gibbon (*H. agilis*), the siamang, and the hoolock, are the most common species.

Gib' boom' (jĭb' bōōm'). See JIB BOOM.

Gib-bose' (gĭb-bōs'), *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, fr. *gibbus, gibba*, hunch, hump. Cf. GIBBOUS.] Humped; protuberant; — said of a surface which presents one or more large elevations. *Brande & C.*

Gib-bos'i-ty (gĭb-bŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbosité.*] The state of being gibbous or gibbose; gibbousness.

Gib'bous (gĭb'bŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gibbeux.* See GIBBOSE.] **1.** Swelling by a regular curve or surface; protuberant; convex; as, the moon is *gibbous* between the half-moon and the full moon.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

2. Hunched; hump-backed. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Gib'bous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gib'bous-ness**, *n.*

Gibbs'ite (gĭbz'īt), *n.* [Named after George *Gibbs.*] (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumina.

Gib'-cat' (gĭb'kăt'), *n.* A male cat, esp. an old one. See 1st GIB, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gibe (jīb), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBED (jībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBING.] [Cf. Prov. F. *giber*, equiv. to F. *jouer* to play, Icel. *geipa* to talk nonsense, E. *jabber.*] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Gibe, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

Gibe, *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a scoff; a taunt; a sneer.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me. *Tennyson.*

‖ **Gib'el** (gĭb'ĕl), *n.* [G. *gibel, giebel.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of carp (*Cyprinus gibelio*); — called also *Prussian carp.*

Gib'er (jīb'ẽr), *n.* One who utters gibes. *B. Jonson.*

Gib'fish' (gĭb'fĭsh'), *n.* The male of the salmon. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Gib'ing-ly (jīb'ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a gibing manner; scornfully.

Gib'let (jĭb'lĕt), *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

Gib'lets (-lĕts), *n. pl.* [OE. *gibelet*, OF. *gibelet* game: cf. F. *gibelotte* stewed rabbit. Cf. GIBBIER.] The inmeats, or edible viscera (heart, gizzard, liver, etc.), of poultry.

Gib'staff' (gĭb'stăf'), *n.* [Prov. E. *gib* a hooked stick + E. *staff.*] **1.** A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat.

2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Gid (gĭd), *n.* [Cf. GIDDY, *a.*] A disease of sheep, characterized by vertigo; the staggers. It is caused by the presence of the Cœnurus, a larval tapeworm, in the brain. See CŒNURUS.

Gid'di-ly (gĭd'dĭ-lў), *adv.* In a giddy manner.

Gid'di-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being giddy.

Gid'dy (-dў), *a.* [*Compar.* GIDDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GIDDIEST.] [OE. *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig*, of unknown origin, cf. Norw. *gidda* to shake, tremble.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall; lightheaded; dizzy.

By *giddy* head and staggering legs betrayed. *Tate.*

2. Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height; a *giddy* precipice. *Prior.*

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

3. Bewildering on account of rapid turning; running round with celerity; gyratory; whirling.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

4. Characterized by inconstancy; unstable; changeable; fickle; wild; thoughtless; heedless. "*Giddy*, foolish hours." *Rowe.* "*Giddy* chance." *Dryden.*

Young heads are *giddy* and young hearts are warm. *Cowper.*

Gid'dy, *v. i.* To reel; to whirl. *Chapman.*

Gid'dy, *v. t.* To make dizzy or unsteady. [*Obs.*]

Gid'dy-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A person without thoughtfulness, prudence, or judgment. [*Colloq.*] *Burton.*

Gid'dy-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Thoughtless; unsteady.

Gid'dy-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Moving irregularly; flighty; fickle. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Gie (gī *or* gē), *v. t.* To guide. See GYE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gie (gē), *v. t.* To give. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Gier'-ea'gle (jēr'ē'g'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *gier* vulture, G. *geier*, and E. *gyrfalcon.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev.* xi. 18 and *Deut.* xiv. 17) as unclean, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

Gier'-fal'con (-fạ'k'n), *n.* [Cf. GIER-EAGLE, GYRFALCON.] (*Zoöl.*) The gyrfalcon.

Gie'seck-ite (gē'sĕk-īt), *n.* [Named after Karl *Giesecke.*] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in greenish gray six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It is probably a pseudomorph after elæolite.

Gif (gĭf), *conj.* [AS. See IF.] If. [*Obs.*]

☞ *Gif* is the old form of *if*, and frequently occurs in the earlier English writers. See IF.

Gif'fard in-ject'or (gĭf'fĕrd ĭn-jĕkt'ẽr). (*Mach.*) See under INJECTOR.

Giff'gaff (gĭf'găf), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *give.*] Mutual accommodation; mutual giving. [*Scot.*]

Gif'fy (jĭf'fy), *n.* [*Obs.*] See JIFFY.

Gift (gĭft), *n.* [OE. *gift, yift, yeft,* AS. *gift,* fr. *gifan* to give; akin to D. & G. *gift,* Icel. *gift, gipt,* Goth. *gifts* (in comp.). See GIVE, *v. t.*] **1.** Anything given; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; an offering.

Shall I receive by *gift*, what of my own, . . .
I can command? *Milton.*

2. The act, right, or power of giving or bestowing; as, the office is in the *gift* of the President.

3. A bribe; anything given to corrupt.

Neither take a *gift*, for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

4. Some quality or endowment given to man by God; a preëminent and special talent or aptitude; power; faculty; as, the *gift* of wit; a *gift* for speaking.

5. (*Law*) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, without any consideration. It can be perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property, by an actual delivery of possession. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Gift rope (*Naut.*), a rope extended to a boat for towing it; a guest rope.

Syn. — Present; donation; grant; largess; benefaction; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION. These words, as here compared, denote something gratuitously imparted to another out of one's property. A *gift* is something given whether by a superior or an inferior, and is usually designed for the relief or benefit of him who receives it. A *present* is ordinarily from an equal or inferior, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of kindness. *Donation* is a word of more dignity, denoting, properly, a gift of considerable value, and ordinarily a gift made either to some public institution, or to an individual on account of his services to the public; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a charitable society, or a minister.

Gift, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIFTING.] To endow with some power or faculty.

He was *gifted* . . . with philosophical sagacity. *I. Taylor.*

Gift'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being gifted. *Echard.*

Gig (jĭg *or* gĭg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gigue.* See JIG, *n.*] A fiddle. [*Obs.*]

Gig (gĭg), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. L. *gignere* to beget.] To engender. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Gig, *n.* A kind of spear or harpoon. See FISHGIG.

Gig, *v. t.* To fish with a gig.

Gig, *n.* [OE. *gigge.* Cf. GIGLOT.] A playful or wanton girl; a giglot.

Gig, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gīgja* fiddle, MHG. *gīge,* G. *geige,* Icel. *geiga* to take a wrong direction, rove at random, and E. *jig.*] **1.** A top or whirligig; any little thing that is whirled round in play.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig.* *Shak.*

2. A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a kind of chaise.

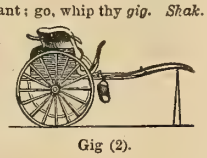

Gig (2).

3. (*Naut.*) A long, light rowboat, generally clinker-built, and designed to be fast; a boat appropriated to the use of the commanding officer; as, the captain's *gig.*

4. (*Mach.*) A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth or teasels, for teaseling woolen cloth.

Gig machine, Gigging machine, Gig mill, *or* **Napping machine.** See GIG, 4. — **Gig saw.** See JIG SAW.

Gi'gan-te'an (jī'găn-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *giganteus,* fr. *gigas, -antis.* See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Gi'gan-tesque' (-tĕsk'), *a.* [F.] Befitting a giant; bombastic; magniloquent.

The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque*
With which we bantered little Lilia first. *Tennyson.*

Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas, -antis,* giant. See GIANT.] **1.** Of extraordinary size; like a giant.

2. Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense; tremendous; extraordinary; as, *gigantic* deeds; *gigantic* wickedness. *Milton.*

When descends on the Atlantic
The *gigantic*
Storm wind of the equinox. *Longfellow.*

Gi-gan'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Bulky, big. [*Obs.*] *Burton.* — **Gi-gan'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Gi-gan'ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *gigas, -antis,* giant + *caedere* to kill.] The act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. *Hallam.*

Gi-gan'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Gigantic. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Gi'gan-tol'o-gy (jī'găn-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-logy:* cf. F. *gigantologie.*] An account or description of giants.

Gi'gan-tom'a-chy (-tŏm'ă-ky), *n.* [L. *gigantomachia,* fr. Gr. γιγαντομαχία; γίγας, -αντος, giant + μάχη battle: cf. F. *gigantomachie.*] A war of giants; especially, the fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

Gige (gĭj *or* gēj), **Guige,** *n.* [OF. *guige, guiche.*] (*Anc. Armor*) The leather strap by which the shield of a knight was slung across the shoulder, or across the neck and shoulder. *Meyrick* (*Ancient Armor*).

‖ **Gi-ge'ri-um** (jĭ-jē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* GIGERIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *gigeria,* pl., the cooked entrails of poultry.] (*Anat.*) The muscular stomach, or gizzard, of birds.

Gig'get (jĭg'gĕt), *n.* Same as GIGOT.

Cut the slaves to *giggets.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIGGLING (-glĭng).] [Akin to *gaggle:* cf. OD. *ghichelen,* G. *kichern.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a light, affected, or silly manner; to titter with childish levity.

Giggling and laughing with all their might
At the piteous hap of the fairy wight. *J. R. Drake.*

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a light, silly laugh.

Gig'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Gig'gly (-glў), *a.* Prone to giggling. *Carlyle.*

Gig'got (jĭg'ŭt), *n.* See GIGOT. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Gig'gyng (gĭg'jĭng), *n.* [See GIGE.] The act of fastening the gige or leather strap to the shield. [*Obs.*]

"*Giggyng* of shields." *Chaucer.*

Gig'lot (gĭg'lŏt), } *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gikkr* a pert, rude
Gig'let (gĭg'lĕt), } person, Dan. *giek* a fool, silly man, AS. *gagol, gægl,* lascivious, wanton, MHG. *gogel* wanton, *giege* fool, and E. *gig* a wanton person.] A wanton; a lascivious or light, giddy girl. [*Obs.*]

The *giglet* is willful, and is running upon her fate. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gig'lot (-lŏt), *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. [*Obs.*]

"O *giglot* fortune!" *Shak.*

Gig'ot, Gig'got (jĭg'ŭt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *gigue* fiddle; — on account of the resemblance in shape. See JIG, *n.*] **1.** A leg of mutton.

2. A small piece of flesh; a slice. [*Obs.*]

The rest in *giggots* cut, they spit. *Chapman.*

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lä mŏn'stẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A large tuberculated lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) native of the dry plains of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. It is the only lizard known to have venomous teeth.

Gila Monster. 1/8

Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GILDED or GILT (gĭlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GILDING.] [AS. *gyldan,* from *gold* gold. √234. See GOLD.] **1.** To overlay with a thin covering of gold; to cover with a golden color; to cause to look like gold. "*Gilded* chariots." *Pope.*

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

2. To make attractive; to adorn; to brighten.

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*

3. To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to; to embellish; as, to *gild* a lie. *Shak.*

4. To make red with drinking. [*Obs.*]

This grand liquor that hath *gilded* them. *Shak.*

Gild'ale' (gĭld'āl'), *n.* [AS. *gildan* to pay + E. *ale.* See YIELD, *v. t.*, and ALE.] A drinking bout in which every one pays an equal share. [*Obs.*]

Gild'en (-'n), *a.* Gilded. *Holland.*

Gild'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.

Gil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* A Dutch coin. See GUILDER.

Gild'ing (gĭld'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of overlaying or covering with gold leaf; also, a thin coating or wash of gold, or of that which resembles gold.

2. Gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, for application to any surface.

3. Any superficial coating or appearance, as opposed to what is solid and genuine.

Gilding metal, a tough kind of sheet brass from which cartridge shells are made.

Gile (gīl), *n.* [See GUILE.] Guile. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gill (gĭl), *n.* [Dan. *gixelle, gelle;* akin to Sw. *gäl,* Icel. *gjölnar* gills; cf. AS. *geagl, geahl,* jaw.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An organ for aquatic respiration; a branchia.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills.* *Ray.*

☞ *Gills* are usually lamellar or filamentous appendages, through which the blood circulates, and in which it is exposed to the action of the air contained in the water. In vertebrates they are appendages of the visceral arches on either side of the neck. In invertebrates they occupy various situations.

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of a mushroom.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The fleshy flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; a wattle.

4. The flesh under or about the chin. *Swift.*

5. (*Spinning*) One of the combs of closely ranged steel pins which divide the ribbons of flax fiber or wool into fewer parallel filaments. [Prob. so called from F. *aiguilles,* needles. *Ure.*]

Gill arches, Gill bars. (*Anat.*) Same as *Branchial arches.* — **Gill clefts.** (*Anat.*) Same as *Branchial clefts.* See under BRANCHIAL. — **Gill cover, Gill lid.** See OPERCULUM. — **Gill frame,** *or* **Gill head** (*Flax Manuf.*), a spreader; a machine for subjecting flax to the action of gills. *Knight.* — **Gill net,** a flat net so suspended in the water that its meshes allow the heads of fish to pass, but catch in the gills when they seek to extricate themselves. — **Gill opening,** *or* **Gill slit** (*Anat.*), an opening behind and below the head of most fishes, and some amphibians, by which the water from the gills is discharged. In most fishes there is a single opening on each side, but in the sharks and rays there are five, or more, on each side. — **Gill rakes,** *or* **Gill rakers** (*Anat.*), horny filaments, or processes, on the inside of the branchial arches of fishes, which help to prevent solid substances from being carried into the gill cavities.

Gill, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A two-wheeled frame for transporting timber. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gill, *n.* A leech. [Also *gell.*] [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Gill, *n.* [Icel. *gil.*] A woody glen; a narrow valley containing a stream. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille, gelle,* a sort of measure for wine, LL. *gillo, gello.* Cf. GALLON.] A measure of capacity, containing one fourth of a pint.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* [Abbrev. from *Gillian.*] **1.** A young woman; a sweetheart; a flirting or wanton girl. "Each Jack with his *Gill.*" *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Bot.*) The ground ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*); — called also *gill over the ground,* and other like names.

3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gill ale. (*a*) Ale flavored with ground ivy. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Alehoof.

Gill'–flirt' (jĭl'flẽrt'), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy girl; a flirt-gill. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gill'house', *n.* A shop where gill is sold.

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn. *Pope.*

Gil'li-an (jĭl'lĭ-an *or* jĭl'yan; 106), *n.* [OE. *Gillian,* a woman's name, for *Julian, Juliana.* Cf. GILL a girl.] A girl; esp., a wanton; a gill. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Gil'lie } (jĭl'lў), *n.* [Gael. *gille, giolla,* boy, lad.] A
Gil'ly } boy or young man; a manservant; a male attendant, in the Scottish Highlands. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gil'ly-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *gilofre, gelofer, gillofer,* clove, OF. *girofre, girofle,* F. *girofle:* cf. F. *giroflée* gillyflower, fr. *girofle,* Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf, akin to E. *foliage.* Cf. CARYOPHYLLUS, JULY-FLOWER.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A name given by old writers to the clove pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) but now to the common stock (*Matthiola incana*), a cruciferous plant with showy and fragrant blossoms, usually purplish, but often pink or white.

2. A kind of apple, of a roundish conical shape, purplish red color, and having a large core.

[Written also *gilliflower.*]

Clove gillyflower, the clove pink. — **Marsh gillyflower,** the ragged robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*). — **Queen's,** *or* **Winter, gillyflower,** damewort. — **Sea gillyflower,** the thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*). — **Wall gillyflower,** the wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). — **Water gillyflower,** the water violet.

Gil'our (gĭl'o͝or), *n.* [OF.] A guiler; deceiver. [*Obs.*]

Gilse (gĭls), *n.* [W. *gleisiad,* fr. *glas* blue.] (*Zoöl.*) See GRILSE.

Gilt (gĭlt), *n.* [See GELD, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) A female pig, when young.

Gilt, *imp. & p. p.* of GILD.

Gilt, *p. p. & a.* Gilded; covered with gold; of the color of gold; golden yellow. "*Gilt* hair." *Chaucer.*

Gilt, *n.* **1.** Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. *Shak.*

2. Money. [*Obs.*] "The *gilt* of France." *Shak.*

Gilt'–edge' (-ĕj'), } *a.* **1.** Having a gilt edge; as,
Gilt'–edged' (-ĕjd'), } *gilt-edged* paper.

2. Of the best quality; — said of negotiable paper, etc. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gilt'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish. The name is applied to two species: (*a*) The *Pagrus,* or *Chrysophrys, auratus,* a valuable food fish common in the Mediterranean (so named from its golden-colored head); — called also *gilt-poll.* (*b*) The *Crenilabrus melops,* of the British coasts; — called also *golden maid, conner, sea partridge.*

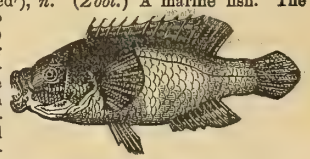

Gilthead (*Crenilabrus melops*). (1/4)

Gilt'if (-ĭf), *a.* [For *gilti,* by confusion with *-if, -ive,* in French forms. See GUILTY.] Guilty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gilt'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A yellow-tailed worm or larva.

Gim (jĭm), *a.* [Cf. GIMP, *a.*] Neat; spruce. [*Prov.*]

Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *or* **Gim'bals** (-balz), *n.* [See GIMMAL, *n.*] A contrivance for permitting a body to incline freely in all directions, or for suspending anything, as a barometer, ship's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped, as by the rolling of a ship. It consists of a ring in which the body can turn on an axis through a diameter of the ring, while the ring itself is so pivoted to its support that it can turn about a diameter at right angles to the first.

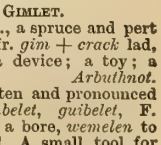

Compass hung in Gimbals.

Gimbal joint (*Mach.*), a universal joint embodying the principle of the gimbal. — **Gimbal ring,** a single gimbal, as that by which the cockeye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle.

Gim'blet (gĭm'blĕt), *n.* & *v.* See GIMLET.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* [OE., a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, prob. fr. *gim* + *crack* lad, boaster.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Arbuthnot.*

Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* [Also written and pronounced *gimblet* (gĭm'blĕt).] [OF. *guimbelet, guibelet,* F. *gibelet,* prob. fr. OD. *wimpel, weme,* a bore, *wemelen* to bore, to wimble. See WIMBLE, *n.*] A small tool for boring holes. It has a leading screw, a grooved body, and a cross handle.

Gimlet eye, a squint-eye. [*Colloq.*] *Wright.*

Gim'let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIMLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIMLETING.] **1.** To pierce or make with a gimlet.

2. (*Naut.*) To turn round (an anchor) by the stock, with a motion like turning a gimlet.

Gim'mal (-mal), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *gemel.* See GEMEL, and cf. GIMBAL.] **1.** Joined work whose parts move within each other; a pair or series of interlocked rings.

2. A quaint piece of machinery; a gimmer. [*Obs.*]

Gim'mal, *a.* Made or consisting of interlocked rings or links; as, *gimmal* mail.

In their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies foul with chewed grass. *Shak.*

Gimmal joint. See *Gimbal joint,* under GIMBAL.

Gim'mer, Gim'mor (-mẽr), *n.* [Cf. GIMMAL, *n.*] A piece of mechanism; a mechanical device or contrivance; a gimcrack. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall. Shak.*

Gimp (gĭmp), *a.* [W. *gwymp* fair, neat, comely.] Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Gimp, *n.* [OF. *guimpe, guimple,* a nun's wimple, F. *guimpe,* OHG. *wimpal* a veil, G. *wimpel* pennon, pendant. See WIMPLE, *n.*] A narrow ornamental fabric of silk, woolen, or cotton, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse cord, running through it; — used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.

Gimp nail, an upholsterer's small nail.

Gimp, *v. t.* To notch; to indent; to jag.

Gin (gĭn), *prep.* [AS. *geán.* See AGAIN.] Against; near by; towards; as, *gin* night. [*Scot.*] *A. Ross* (1778).

Gin, *conj.* [See GIN, *prep.*] If. [*Scotch*] *Jamieson.*

Gin (gĭn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAN (găn), GON (gŏn), *or* GUN (gŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GINNING.] [OE. *ginnen,* AS. *ginnan* (in comp.), prob. orig., to open, cut open, cf. OHG. *inginnan* to begin, open, cut open, and prob. akin to AS. *ginan* to yawn, and E. *yawn.* √31. See YAWN, *v. i.*, and cf. BEGIN.] To begin; — often followed by an infinitive without *to;* as, *gan* tell. See GAN. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] "He *gan* to pray." *Chaucer.*

Gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. from *Geneva.* See 2d GENEVA.] A strong alcoholic liquor, distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries; — also called *Hollands* and *Holland gin,* because originally, and still very extensively, manufactured in Holland. Common gin is usually flavored with turpentine.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* [A contraction of *engine.*] **1.** Contrivance; artifice; a trap; a snare.
Chaucer. Spenser.

2. (*a*) A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. (*b*) (*Mining*) A hoisting drum, usually vertical; a whim.

Gin (2 *a*).

3. A machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a cotton gin.

☞ The name is also given to an instrument of torture worked with screws, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.

Gin block, a simple form of tackle block, having one wheel, over which a rope runs; — called also *whip gin, rubbish pulley,* and *monkey wheel.* — **Gin power,** a form of horse power for driving a cotton gin. — **Gin race,** *or* **Gin ring,** the path of the horse when putting a gin in motion. *Halliwell.* — **Gin saw,** a saw used in a cotton gin for drawing the fibers through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper. — **Gin wheel.** (*a*) In a cotton gin, a wheel for drawing the fiber through the grid; a brush wheel to clean away the lint. (*b*) (*Mining*) The drum of a whim.

Gin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GINNED (jĭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GINNING.] **1.** To catch in a trap. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To clear of seeds by a machine; as, to *gin* cotton.

Ging (gĭng), *n.* Same as GANG, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*]
There is a knot, a *ging,* a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shak.*

Gin-gal' (jĭn-gal'), *n.* See JINGAL.

Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* [OE. *ginger, gingever, gingivere,* OF. *gengibre, gingimbre,* F. *gingembre,* L. *zingiber, zingiberi,* fr. Gr. ζιγγίβερις; of Oriental origin; cf. Ar. & Pers. *zenjebīl,* fr. Skr. *çṛṅgavēra,* prop., horn-shaped; *çṛṅga* horn + *vēra* body.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Zingiber,* of the East and West Indies. The species most known is *Z. officinale.*

2. The hot and spicy rootstock of *Zingiber officinale,* which is much used in cookery and in medicine.

Ginger beer *or* **ale,** a mild beer impregnated with ginger. — **Ginger cordial,** a liquor made from ginger, raisins, lemon rind, and water, and sometimes whisky or brandy. — **Ginger pop.** See *Ginger beer* (above). — **Ginger wine,** wine impregnated with ginger. — **Wild ginger** (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Asarum Canadense*) with two reniform leaves and a long, cordlike rootstock which has a strong taste of ginger.

Gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* A kind of plain sweet cake seasoned with ginger, and sometimes made in fanciful shapes. "*Gingerbread* that was full fine." *Chaucer.*

Gingerbread tree (*Bot.*), the doom palm; — so called from the resemblance of its fruit to gingerbread. See DOOM PALM. — **Gingerbread work,** ornamentation, in architecture or decoration, of a fantastic, trivial, or tawdry character.

Gin'ger-ly, *adv.* [Prov. E. *ginger* brittle, tender; cf. dial. Sw. *gingla, gångla,* to go gently, totter, akin to E. *gang.*] Cautiously; timidly; fastidiously; daintily.
What is 't that you took up so *gingerly?* *Shak.*

Gin'ger-ness, *n.* Cautiousness; tenderness.

Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* [F. *guingan;* cf. Jav. *ginggang;* or perh. fr. *Guingamp,* in France.] A kind of cotton or linen cloth, usually in stripes or checks, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven; — distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

Ging'ing (jĭng'ĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) The lining of a mine shaft with stones or bricks to prevent caving.

Gin'gi-val (jĭn'jĭ-val), *a.* [L. *gingiva* the gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums. *Holder.*

Gin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *n. & v.* [*Obs.*] See JINGLE.

Gin'gly-form (jĭn'glĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Anat.*) Ginglymoid.

‖ **Gin'gly-mo'di** (-mō'dī), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γιγγλυμώδης ginglymoid. See GINGLYMOID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of ganoid fishes, including the modern gar pikes and many allied fossil forms. They have rhombic, ganoid scales, a heterocercal tail, paired fins without an axis, fulcra on the fins, and a bony skeleton,

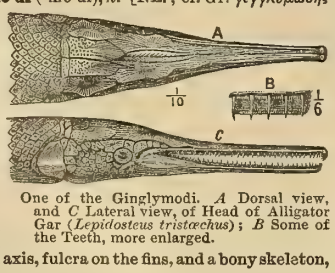

One of the Ginglymodi. *A* Dorsal view, and *C* Lateral view, of Head of Alligator Gar (*Lepidosteus tristœchus*); *B* Some of the Teeth, more enlarged.

with the vertebræ convex in front and concave behind, forming a ball and socket joint. See GANOIDEI.

Gin'gly-moid (jĭn'glĭ-moid), } *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής;
Gin'gly-moid'al (-moid'al), } γίγγλυμος ginglymus + εἶδος form: cf. F. *ginglymoïde, ginglymoïdal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a ginglymus, or hinge joint; ginglyform.

‖ **Gin'gly-mus** (jĭn'glĭ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* GINGLYMI (-mī). [NL., fr. Gr. γίγγλυμος a hingelike joint, a ball and socket joint.] (*Anat.*) A hinge joint; an articulation, admitting of flexion and extension, or motion in two directions only, as the elbow and the ankle.

Gin'house' (jĭn'hous'), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

Gink'go (gĭnk'gō), *n.; pl.* GINKGOES (-gōz). [Chin., silver fruit.] (*Bot.*) A large ornamental tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) from China and Japan, belonging to the Yew suborder of *Coniferæ.* Its leaves are so like those of some maidenhair ferns, that it is also called the *maidenhair tree.*

Gin'nee (jĭn'nē), *n.; pl.* GINN (jĭn). See JINNEE.

Gin'net (jĭn'nĕt), *n.* See GENET, a horse.

Gin'ning (gĭn'nĭng), *n.* [See GIN, *v. i.*] Beginning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gin'ny-car'riage (jĭn'nȳ-kăr'rĭj), *n.* A small, strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad. [*Eng.*]

Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [Chinese.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Aralia,* the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese. The Chinese plant (*Aralia Schinseng*) has become so rare that the American (*A. quinquefolia*) has largely taken its place, and its root is now an article of export from America to China. The root, when dry, is of a yellowish white color, with a sweetness in the taste somewhat resembling that of licorice, combined with a slight aromatic bitterness.

Gin'shop' (jĭn'shŏp'), *n.* A shop or barroom where gin is sold as a beverage. [*Colloq.*]

Gip (jĭp), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gip, *n.* A servant. See GYP. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gi-poun' (jĭ-pōōn'), *n.* [See JUPON.] A short cassock. [Written also *gepoun, gypoun, jupon, juppon.*] [*Obs.*]

Gip'ser (jĭp'sẽr), } *n.* [F. *gibecière* a game pouch or
Gip'sire (-sīr), } game pocket. Cf. GIBBIER.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. *Ld. Lytton.*
A *gipser* all of silk,
Hung at his girdle, white as morné milk. *Chaucer.*

Gip'sy (jĭp'sȳ), *n. & a.* See GYPSY.

Gip'sy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See GYPSYISM.

Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'; 277), *n.* [F. *girafe,* Sp. *girafa,* from Ar. *zurāfa, zarāfa.*] (*Zoöl.*) An African ruminant (*Camelopardalis giraffa*) related to the deers and antelopes, but placed in a family by itself; the camelopard. It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet from the hoofs to the top of the head. Its neck is very long, and its fore legs are much longer than its hind legs.

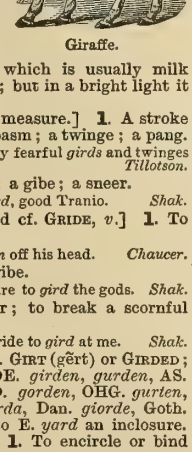

Giraffe.

Gir'an-dole (jĭr'an-dōl; 277), *n.* [F. See GYRATE.] **1.** An ornamental branched candlestick.

2. A flower stand, fountain, or the like, of branching form.

3. (*Pyrotechny*) A kind of revolving firework.

4. (*Fort.*) A series of chambers in defensive mines. *Farrow.*

Gir'a-sole } (jĭr'a-sōl), *n.* [It.
Gir'a-sol } *girasole,* or F. *girasol,* fr. L. *gyrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] **1.** (*Bot.*) See HELIOTROPE. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Min.*) A variety of opal which is usually milk white, bluish white, or sky blue; but in a bright light it reflects a reddish color.

Gird (gẽrd), *n.* [See YARD a measure.] **1.** A stroke with a rod or switch; a severe spasm; a twinge; a pang.
Conscience . . . is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a sneer.
I thank thee for that *gird,* good Tranio. *Shak.*

Gird, *v. t.* [See GIRD, *n.*, and cf. GRIDE, *v.*] **1.** To strike; to smite. [*Obs.*]
To slay him and to *girden* off his head. *Chaucer.*

2. To sneer at; to mock; to gibe.
Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

Gird, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.
Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

Gird (gẽrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRT (gẽrt) or GIRDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDING.] [OE. *girden, gurden,* AS. *gyrdan;* akin to OS. *gurdian,* D. *gorden,* OHG. *gurten,* G. *gürten,* Icel. *gyrða,* Sw. *gjorda,* Dan. *giorde,* Goth. *bigairdan* to begird, and prob. to E. *yard* an inclosure. Cf. GIRTH, *n. & v.*, GIRT, *v. t.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with any flexible band.

2. To make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, girdle, bandage, etc.

3. To surround; to encircle, or encompass.
That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton. *Milton.*

4. To clothe; to swathe; to invest.
I *girded* thee about with fine linen. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.
The Son . . . appeared
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

5. To prepare; to make ready; to equip; as, to *gird* one's self for a contest.
Thou hast *girded* me with strength. *Ps.* xviii. 39.

To gird on, to put on; to fasten around or to one securely, like a girdle; as, *to gird on* armor or a sword.
Let not him that *girdeth on* his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off. 1 *Kings* xx. 11.

— To gird up, to bind tightly with a girdle; to support and strengthen, as with a girdle.
He *girded up* his loins, and ran before Ahab. 1 *Kings* xviii. 46.
Gird up the loins of your mind. 1 *Pet.* i. 13.

— Girt up, prepared or equipped, as for a journey or for work, in allusion to the ancient custom of gathering the long flowing garments into the girdle and tightening it before any exertion; hence, adjectively, eagerly or constantly active; strenuous; striving. "A severer, more *girt-up* way of living." *J. C. Shairp.*

Gird'er (gẽrd'ẽr), *n.* [From GIRD to sneer at.] One who girds; a satirist.

Gird'er, *n.* [From GIRD to encircle.] **1.** One who, or that which, girds.

2. (*Arch. & Engin.*) A main beam; a straight, horizontal beam to span an opening or carry weight, such as ends of floor beams, etc.; hence, a framed or built-up member discharging the same office, technically called a *compound girder.* See *Illusts.* of FRAME, and *Double-framed floor,* under DOUBLE.

Bowstring girder, Box girder, etc. See under BOWSTRING, BOX, etc. — **Girder bridge.** See under BRIDGE. — **Lattice girder,** a girder consisting of longitudinal bars united by diagonal crossing bars. — **Half-lattice girder,** a girder consisting of horizontal upper and lower bars connected by a series of diagonal bars sloping alternately in opposite directions so as to divide the space between the bars into a series of triangles. *Knight.* — **Sandwich girder,** a girder consisting of two parallel wooden beams, between which is an iron plate, the whole clamped together by iron bolts.

Gird'ing, *n.* That with which one is girded; a girdle.
Instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth. *Is.* iii. 24.

Gir'dle (gẽr'd'l), *n.* A griddle. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Gir'dle, *n.* [OE. *gurdel, girdel,* AS. *gyrdel,* fr. *gyrdan;* akin to D. *gordel,* G. *gürtel,* Icel. *gyrðill.* See GIRD, *v. t.*, to encircle, and cf. GIRTH, *n.*] **1.** That which girds, encircles, or incloses; a circumference; a belt; esp., a belt, sash, or article of dress encircling the body usually at the waist; a cestus.
Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*
Their breasts girded with golden *girdles.* *Rev.* xv. 6.

2. The zodiac; also, the equator. [*Poetic*] *Bacon.*
From the world's *girdle* to the frozen pole. *Cowper.*
That gems the starry *girdle* of the year. *Campbell.*

3. (*Jewelry*) The line of greatest circumference of a brilliant-cut diamond, at which it is grasped by the setting. See *Illust.* of BRILLIANT. *Knight.*

4. (*Mining*) A thin bed or stratum of stone. *Raymond.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) The clitellus of an earthworm.

Girdle bone (*Anat.*), the sphenethmoid. See under SPHENETHMOID. — **Girdle wheel,** a spinning wheel. — **Sea girdle** (*Zoöl.*), a ctenophore. See *Venus's girdle,* under VENUS. — **Shoulder, Pectoral,** *and* **Pelvic, girdle.** (*Anat.*) See under PECTORAL, and PELVIC. — **To have under the girdle,** to have bound to one, that is, in subjection.

Gir'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. *Shak.*

2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.
Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist doth *girdle* you about. *Shak.*

3. To make a cut or gnaw a groove around (a tree, etc.) through the bark and alburnum, thus killing it. [*U. S.*]

Girdler and girdled twig (⅜)

Gir'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who girdles.

2. A maker of girdles.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An American longicorn beetle (*Oncideres cingulatus*) which lays its eggs in the twigs of the hickory, and then girdles each branch by gnawing a groove around it, thus killing it to provide suitable food for the larvæ.

Gir'dle-stead (gẽr'd'l-stĕd), *n.* [*Girdle* + *stead* place.] **1.** That part of the body where the girdle is worn. [*Obs.*]
Sheathed, beneath his *girdlestead.* *Chapman.*

2. The lap. [*R.*]
There fell a flower into her *girdlestead.* *Swinburne.*

Gire (jīr), *n.* [*Obs.*] See GYRE.

Gir'kin (gẽr'kĭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See GHERKIN.

Girl (gẽrl), *n.* [OE. *girle, gerle, gurle,* a girl (in sense 1): cf. LG. *gör* child.] **1.** A young person of either sex; a child. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A female child, from birth to the age of puberty; a young maiden.

3. A female servant; a maidservant. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Zoöl.*) A roebuck two years old. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Girl'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or time of being a girl.

Girl'ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pertaining to girlhood; innocent; artless; immature; weak; as, *girlish* ways; *girlish* grief. — **Girl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Gir'lond (gẽr'lŭnd), *n.* [See GARLAND, *n.*] A garland; a prize. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Girn (gẽrn), *v. i.* [See GRIN, *n.*] To grin. [*Obs.*]

Gi-ron'dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* [F. *Girondiste.*] A member of the moderate republican party formed in the French legislative assembly in 1791. The Girondists were so called because their leaders were deputies from the department of La Gironde.

Gi-ron'dist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Girondists [Written also *Girondin.*]

Gir'rock (gĭr'rŏk), *n.* [Cf. Prov. F. *chicarou.*] (*Zoöl.*) A garfish. *Johnson.*

Girt (gẽrt), *imp. & p. p.* of GIRD.

Girt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRTING.] [From GIRT, *n.*, cf. GIRTH, *v.*] To gird; to encircle; to invest by means of a girdle; to measure the girth of; as, to *girt* a tree.
We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And *girt* thee with the sword. *Shak.*

Girt, *a.* (*Naut.*) Bound by a cable; — used of a vessel

so moored by two anchors that she swings against one of the cables by force of the current or tide.

Girt (gĕrt), *n.* Same as GIRTH.

Girth (gĕrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjörð* girdle, or *gerð* girth; akin to Goth. *gaírda* girdle. See GIRD to girt, and cf. GIRDLE, *n.*] **1.** A band or strap which encircles the body; especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse.

2. The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything.

He 's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison.*

3. A small horizontal brace or girder.

Girth, *v. t.* [From GIRTH, *n.*, cf. GIRT, *v. t.*] To bind as with a girth. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Girt'line′ (-lĭn′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A gantline.

Hammock girtline, a line rigged for hanging out hammocks to dry.

Gis-arm′ (jĭs-ärm′), *n.* [OF. *gisarme, guisarme.*] (*Mediæval Armor*) A weapon with a scythe-shaped blade, and a separate long sharp point, mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers.

Gise (jīz), *v. t.* [See AGIST.] To feed or pasture. [*Obs.*]

Gise (gīz), *n.* Guise; manner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gis'le (gĭz″l), *n.* [AS. *gīsel;* akin to G. *geisel*, Icel. *gīsl.*] A pledge. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Gibson.*

Gis-mon'dine (jĭs-mŏn′dĭn), } *n.* [From the name of
Gis-mon'dite (jĭs-mŏn′dīt), } the discoverer, *Gismondi.*] (*Min.*) A native hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and potash, first noticed near Rome.

Gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *giste* abode, lodgings, F. *gîte*, fr. *gésir* to lie, L. *jacēre*, prop., to be thrown, hence, to lie, fr. *jacĕre* to throw. In the second sense fr. OF. *gist*, F. *gît*, 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gésir* to lie, used in a proverb, F., c'est là que *gît* le lièvre, it is there that the hare lies, *i. e.*, that is the point, the difficulty. See JET a shooting forth, and cf. AGIST, JOIST, *n.*, GEST a stage in traveling.] **1.** A resting place. [*Obs.*]

These quails have their set *gists;* to wit, ordinary resting and baiting places. *Holland.*

2. The main point, as of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter; as, the *gist* of a question.

Git (gĭt), *n.* (*Founding*) See GEAT.

Gite (jīt), *n.* A gown. [*Obs.*]

She came often in a *gite* of red. *Chaucer.*

Gith (gĭth), *n.* [Prov. E., corn cockle; cf. W. *gith* corn cockle.] (*Bot.*) The corn cockle; also anciently applied to the *Nigella*, or fennel flower.

Git'tern (gĭt′tĕrn), *n.* [OE. *giterne*, OF. *guiterne*, ultimately from same source as E. *guitar*. See GUITAR, and cf. CITTERN.] An instrument like a guitar. "Harps, lutes, and *gitternes*." *Chaucer.*

Git'tern, *v. i.* To play on a gittern. *Milton.*

Git'tith (gĭt′tĭth), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument, of unknown character, supposed by some to have been used by the people of Gath, and thence obtained by David. It is mentioned in the title of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Giust (jŭst), *n.* [*Obs.*] Same as JOUST. *Spenser.*

‖ **Gius'to** (jōōs′tō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *justus*. See JUST, *a.*] (*Mus.*) In just, correct, or suitable time.

Give (gĭv), *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIVEN (gĭv″n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIVING.] [OE. *given, yiven, yeven*, AS. *gifan, giefan;* akin to D. *geven*, OS. *geđan*, OHG. *geban*, G. *geben*, Icel. *gefa*, Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *give*, Goth. *gibaN*. Cf. GIFT, *n.*] **1.** To bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to impart, as a possession; to grant, as authority or permission; to yield up or allow.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

2. To yield possession of; to deliver over, as property, in exchange for something; to pay; as, we *give* the value of what we buy.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul? *Matt.* xvi. 26.

3. To yield; to furnish; to produce; to emit; as, flint and steel *give* sparks.

4. To communicate or announce, as advice, tidings, etc.; to pronounce; to render or utter, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, a shout, etc.

5. To grant power or license to; to permit; to allow; to license; to commission.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

6. To exhibit as a product or result; to produce; to show; as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.

7. To devote; to apply; used reflexively, to devote or apply one's self; as, the soldiers *give* themselves to plunder; also in this sense used very frequently in the past participle; as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure; the youth is *given* to study.

8. (*Logic & Math.*) To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which to reason; — used principally in the passive form *given*.

9. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton.*

10. To attribute; to assign; to adjudge.

I don't wonder at people's *giving* him to me as a lover. *Sheridan.*

11. To excite or cause to exist, as a sensation; as, to *give* offense; to *give* pleasure or pain.

12. To pledge; as, to *give* one's word.

13. To cause; to make; — with the infinitive; as, to *give* one to understand, to know, etc.

But there the duke was *given* to understand
That in a gondola were seen together
Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shak.*

To give away, to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

— To give back, to return; to restore. *Atterbury.* **— To give the bag**, to cheat. [*Obs.*]

I fear our ears have *given* us *the bag*. *J. Webster.*

— To give birth to. (*a*) To bear or bring forth, as a child. (*b*) To originate; to give existence to, as an enterprise, idea. **— To give chase**, to pursue. **— To give ear to.** See under EAR. **— To give forth**, to give out; to publish; to tell. *Hayward.* **— To give ground.** See under GROUND, *n.* **— To give the hand**, to pledge friendship or faith. **— To give the hand of**, to espouse; to bestow in marriage. **— To give the head.** See under HEAD, *n.* **— To give in.** (*a*) To abate; to deduct. (*b*) To declare; to make known; to announce; to tender; as, *to give in* one's adhesion to a party. **— To give the lie to** (a person), to tell (him) that he lies. **— To give line.** See under LINE. **— To give off**, to emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **— To give one's self away**, to make an inconsiderate surrender of one's cause, an unintentional disclosure of one's purposes, or the like. [*Colloq.*] **— To give out.** (*a*) To utter publicly; to report; to announce or declare.

One that *gives out* himself Prince Florizel. *Shak.*

Give out you are of Epidamnum. *Shak.*

(*b*) To send out; to emit; to distribute; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odors. **— To give over.** (*a*) To yield completely; to quit; to abandon. (*b*) To despair of. (*c*) To addict, resign, or apply (one's self).

The Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice. *Grew.*

— To give place, to withdraw; to yield one's claim. **— To give points.** (*a*) In games of skill, to equalize chances by conceding a certain advantage; to allow a handicap. (*b*) To give useful suggestions. [*Colloq.*] **— To give rein.** See under REIN, *n.* **— To give the sack.** Same as *To give the bag.* **— To give and take.** (*a*) To average gains and losses. (*b*) To exchange freely, as blows, sarcasms, etc. **— To give time** (*Law*), to accord extension or forbearance to a debtor. *Abbott.* **— To give the time of day**, to salute one with the compliment appropriate to the hour, as "good morning," "good evening," etc. **— To give tongue**, in hunter's phrase, to bark; — said of dogs. **— To give up.** (*a*) To abandon; to surrender. "Don't *give up* the ship."

He has . . . *given up*
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shak.*

(*b*) To make public; to reveal.

I 'll not stale them
By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. & Fl.*

(*c*) (Used also reflexively.) **— To give up the ghost.** See under GHOST. **— To give one's self up**, to abandon hope; to despair; to surrender one's self. **— To give way.** (*a*) To withdraw; to give place. (*b*) To yield to force or pressure; as, the scaffolding *gave way*. (*c*) (*Naut.*) To begin to row; or to row with increased energy. (*d*) (*Stock Exchange*) To depreciate or decline in value; as, railroad securities *gave way* two per cent. **— To give way together**, to row in time; to keep stroke.

Syn. — To GIVE, CONFER, GRANT. To *give* is the generic word, embracing all the rest. To *confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges; as, to *confer* the order of knighthood; and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld; as, to *confer* a favor. To *grant* is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior.

Give (gĭv), *v. i.* **1.** To give a gift or gifts.

2. To yield to force or pressure; to relax; to become less rigid; as, the earth *gives* under the feet.

3. To become soft or moist. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

5. To shed tears; to weep. [*Obs.*]

Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter. *Shak.*

6. To have a misgiving. [*Obs.*]

My mind *gives* ye 're reserved
To rob poor market women. *J. Webster.*

7. To open; to lead. [*A Gallicism*]

This, yielding, *gave* into a grassy walk. *Tennyson.*

To give back, to recede; to retire; to retreat.

They *gave back* and came no farther. *Bunyan.*

— To give in, to yield; to succumb; to acknowledge one's self beaten; to cease opposition.

The Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those general phrases. *Pope.*

— To give off, to cease; to forbear. [*Obs.*] *Locke.* **— To give on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To rush; to fall upon. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To have a view of; to be in sight of; to overlook; to look toward; to open upon; to front; to face. [*A Gallicism:* cf. Fr. *donner sur.*]

Rooms which *gave*
Upon a pillared porch. *Tennyson.*

The gloomy staircase *on* which the grating *gave*. *Dickens.*

— To give out. (*a*) To expend all one's strength. Hence: (*b*) To cease from exertion; to fail; to be exhausted; as, my feet begin *to give out*; the flour has *given out*. **— To give over**, to cease; to discontinue; to desist.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when *to give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

— To give up, to cease from effort; to yield; to despair; as, he would never *give up*.

Giv'en (gĭv′n), *p. p. & a.* from GIVE, *v.* **1.** (*Math. & Logic*) Granted; assumed; supposed to be known; set forth as a known quantity, relation, or premise.

2. Disposed; inclined; — used with an *adv.;* as, virtuously *given*. *Shak.*

3. Stated; fixed; as, in a *given* time.

Given name, the Christian name, or name *given* by one's parents or guardians, as distinguished from the *surname*, which is inherited. [*Colloq.*]

Giv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

Gives (jīvz), *n. pl.* [See GYVE, *n.*] Fetters.

Giv'ing (gĭv′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing as a gift; a conferring or imparting.

2. A gift; a benefaction. [*R.*] *Pope.*

3. The act of softening, breaking, or yielding. "Upon the first *giving* of the weather." *Addison.*

Giving in, a falling inwards; a collapse. **— Giving out**, anything uttered or asserted; an outgiving.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shak.*

Giz'zard (gĭz′zẽrd), *n.* [F. *gésier*, L. *gigeria*, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry. Cf. GIGERIUM.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The second, or true, muscular stomach of birds, in which the food is crushed and ground, after being softened in the glandular stomach (crop), or lower part of the esophagus; the gigerium.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A thick muscular stomach found in many invertebrate animals. (*b*) A stomach armed with chitinous or shelly plates or teeth, as in certain insects and mollusks.

Gizzard shad (*Zoöl.*), an American herring (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) resembling the shad, but of little value. **— To fret the gizzard**, to harass; to vex one's self; to worry. [*Low*] *Hudibras.* **— To stick in one's gizzard**, to be difficult of digestion; to be offensive. [*Low*]

‖ **Gla-bel'la** (glā-bĕl′lā), *n.; pl.* GLABELLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *glabellus* hairless, fr. *glaber* bald.] (*Anat.*) The space between the eyebrows, also including the corresponding part of the frontal bone; the mesophryon. **— Gla-bel'lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

‖ **Gla-bel'lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* GLABELLA (-lā). [NL. See GLABELLA.] (*Zoöl.*) The median, convex lobe of the head of a trilobite. See TRILOBITE.

Gla'brate (glā′brāt), *a.* [L. *glabrare*, fr. *glaber* smooth.] (*Bot.*) Becoming smooth or glabrous from age. *Gray.*

Gla'bre-ate (-brē-āt), } *v. t.* [See GLABRATE.] To
Gla'bri-ate (-brĭ-āt), } make smooth, plain, or bare. [*Obs.*]

Glab'ri-ty (glăb′rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *glabritas.*] Smoothness; baldness. [*R.*]

Gla'brous (glā′brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber;* cf. Gr. γλαφυρός hollow, smooth, γλάφειν to hollow.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Gla'cial (glā′shal *or* -shĭ-al), *a.* [L. *glacialis*, from *glacies* ice: cf. F. *glacial.*] **1.** Pertaining to ice or to its action; consisting of ice; frozen; icy; esp., pertaining to glaciers; as, *glacial* phenomena. *Lyell.*

2. (*Chem.*) Resembling ice; having the appearance and consistency of ice; — said of certain solid compounds; as, *glacial* phosphoric or acetic acids.

Glacial acid (*Chem.*), an acid of such strength or purity as to crystallize at an ordinary temperature, in an icelike form; as acetic or carbolic acid. **— Glacial drift** (*Geol.*), earth and rocks which have been transported by moving ice, land ice, or icebergs; bowlder drift. **— Glacial epoch** *or* **period** (*Geol.*), a period during which the climate of the modern temperate regions was polar, and ice covered large portions of the northern hemisphere to the mountain tops. **— Glacial theory** *or* **hypothesis.** (*Geol.*) See *Glacier theory*, under GLACIER.

Gla'cial-ist, *n.* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift, in geology, to glaciers.

Gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *glaciatus*, p. p. of *glaciare* to freeze, fr. *glacies* ice.] To turn to ice.

Gla'ci-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into, or cover with, ice.

2. (*Geol.*) To produce glacial effects upon, as in the scoring of rocks, transportation of loose material, etc.

Glaciated rocks, rocks whose surfaces have been smoothed, furrowed, or striated, by the action of ice.

Gla'ci-a'tion (glā′shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of freezing.

2. That which is formed by freezing; ice.

3. The process of glaciating, or of the state of being glaciated; the production of glacial phenomena.

Gla'cier (glā′shẽr *or* glăs′ĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *glacier*, fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] An immense field or stream of ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland.

☞ The mass of compacted snow forming the upper part of a glacier is called the *firn*, or *névé;* the glacier proper consists of solid ice, deeply crevassed where broken up by irregularities in the slope or direction of its path. A glacier usually carries with it accumulations of stones and dirt called *moraines*, which are designated, according to their position, as *lateral*, *medial*, or *terminal* (see MORAINE). The common rate of flow of the Alpine glaciers is from ten to twenty inches per day in summer, and about half that in winter.

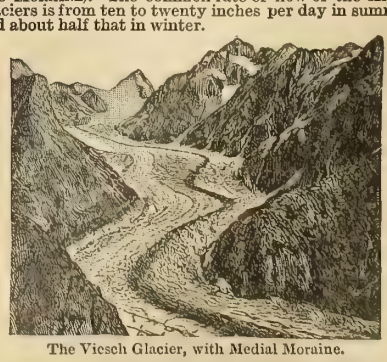

The Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

Glacier theory (*Geol.*), the theory that large parts of the frigid and temperate zones were covered with ice during the *glacial*, or *ice, period*, and that, by the agency of this ice, the loose materials on the earth's surface, called *drift* or *diluvium*, were transported and accumulated.

Gla'cious (glā′shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, ice; icy. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gla'cis (glā′sĭs *or* glà-sēs′; 277), *n.* [F. *glacis;* — so named from its smoothness. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope, or a smooth, gently sloping bank; especially (*Fort.*), that slope of earth which inclines from the covered way toward the exterior ground or country (see *Illust.* of RAVELIN).

Glad (glăd), *a.* [*Compar.* GLADDER (-dĕr); *superl.* GLADDEST (-dĕst).] [AS. *glæd* bright, glad; akin to D. *glad* smooth, G. *glatt*, OHG. *glat* smooth, shining, Icel. *glaðr* glad, bright, Dan. & Sw. *glad* glad, Lith. *glodas* smooth, and prob. to L. *glaber*, and E. *glide*. Cf. GLABROUS.] **1.** Pleased; joyous; happy; cheerful; gratified; — opposed to *sorry*, *sorrowful*, or *unhappy*; — said of persons, and often followed by *of*, *at*, *that*, or by the infinitive, and sometimes by *with*, introducing the cause or reason.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. *Prov.* x. 1.

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.* xvii. 5.

The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*

He, *glad* of her attention gained. *Milton.*

As we are now *glad* to behold your eyes. *Shak.*

Glad am I that your highness is so armed. *Shak.*

Glad on 't, glad of it. [*Colloq.*] *Shak.*

2. Wearing a gay or bright appearance; expressing or exciting joy; producing gladness; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Glad evening and *glad* morn crowned the fourth day. *Milton.*

Syn. — Pleased; gratified; exhilarated; animated; delighted; happy; cheerful; joyous; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating. — GLAD, DELIGHTED, GRATIFIED. *Delighted* expresses a much higher degree of pleasure than *glad*. *Gratified* always refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent, and the feeling is modified by the consideration that we owe it in part to another. A person may be *glad* or *delighted* to see a friend, and *gratified* at the attention shown by his visits.

Glad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLADDING.] [AS. *gladian*. See GLAD, *a.*, and cf. GLADDEN, *v. t.*] To make glad; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate. *Chaucer.*

That which *gladded* all the warrior train. *Dryden.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

Glad, *v. i.* To be glad; to rejoice. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Glad'den (glăd'd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLADDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLADDENING (-d'n-ĭng).] [See GLAD, *v. t.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to gratify; to rejoice; to exhilarate.

A secret pleasure *gladdened* all that saw him. *Addison.*

Glad'den, *v. i.* To be or become glad; to rejoice.

The vast Pacific *gladdens* with the freight. *Wordsworth.*

Glad'der (-dĕr), *n.* One who makes glad. *Chaucer.*

Glade (glād), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, and akin to *glad*, a.; cf. also W. *golead*, *goleuad*, a lighting, illumination, fr. *goleu* light, clear, bright, *goleu fwlch* glade, lit., a light or clear defile.] **1.** An open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades*. *Pope.*

2. An everglade. [*Local, U. S.*]

3. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, smooth ice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bottom glade. See under BOTTOM. — **Glade net**, in England, a net used for catching woodcock and other birds in forest glades.

Gla'den (glā'd'n), *n.* [AS. *glædene*, cf. L. *gladius* a sword. Cf. GLADIOLE.] (*Bot.*) Sword grass; any plant with sword-shaped leaves, esp. the European *Iris fœtidissima*. [Written also *gladwyn*, *gladdon*, and *glader*.]

Glad'eye' (glăd'ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European yellowhammer.

Glad'ful (glăd'fụl), *a.* Full of gladness; joyful; glad. [*R.*] — **Glad'ful-ness**, *n.* [*R.*] *Spenser.*

It followed him with *gladful* glee. *Spenser.*

Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in form, as the leaf of the iris, or of the gladiolus.

Gladiate Leaves of Iris.

Glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword. See GLAIVE.] **1.** Originally, a swordplayer; hence, one who fought with weapons in public, either on the occasion of a funeral ceremony, or in the arena, for public amusement.

2. One who engages in any fierce combat or controversy.

Glad'i-a-to'ri-al (-ā-tō'rĭ-al), } *a.* Of or
Glad'i-a-to'ri-an (-an), } pertaining to gladiators, or to contests or combatants in general.

Glad'i-a'tor-ism (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The art or practice of a gladiator.

Glad'i-a'tor-ship, *n.* Conduct, state, or art, of a gladiator.

Glad'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *gladiatorius*.] Gladiatorial. [*R.*]

Glad'i-a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *gladiatura*.] Swordplay; fencing; gladiatorial contest. *Gayton.*

Glad'i-ole (glăd'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gladiolus* a small sword, the sword lily, dim. of *gladius* sword. See GLAIVE.] (*Bot.*) A lilylike plant, of the genus *Gladiolus*; — called also *corn flag*.

Gla-di'o-lus (glā-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. GLADIOLI (-lī), E. GLADIOLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz). [L. See GLADIOLE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves, and including many species, some of which are cultivated and valued for the beauty of their flowers; the corn flag; the sword lily.

2. (*Anat.*) The middle portion of the sternum in some animals; the mesosternum.

‖ **Gla'di-us** (glā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GLADII (-ī). [L., a sword.] (*Zoöl.*) The internal shell, or pen, of cephalopods like the squids.

Glad'ly (glăd'lў), *adv.* [From GLAD, *a.*] **1.** Preferably; by choice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully; eagerly.

The common people heard him *gladly*. *Mark* xii. 37.

Glad'ness (glăd'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *glædnes*.] State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joyful satisfaction; cheerfulness.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. *Acts* ii. 46.

☞ *Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety*, and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy.

The Jews had joy and *gladness*, a feast and a good day. *Esther* viii. 17.

Glad'ship, *n.* [AS. *glædscipe*.] A state of gladness. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Pleased; joyful; cheerful. **2.** Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

— **Glad'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Glad'some-ness**, *n.*

Hours of perfect *gladsomeness*. *Wordsworth.*

Glad'stone (-stōn), *n.* [Named after Wm. E. *Gladstone*.] A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.

Glad'wyn (-wĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See GLADEN.

Glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire*, *glaire* d'œuf, the glair of an egg, prob. fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright. See CLEAR, *a.*] **1.** The white of egg. It is used as a size or a glaze in bookbinding, for pastry, etc.

2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

3. A broadsword fixed on a pike; a kind of halberd.

Glair, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLAIRED (glârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLAIRING.] To smear with the white of an egg.

Glaire (glâr), *n.* See GLAIR.

Glair'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Glairy; covered with glair.

Glair'in (-ĭn), *n.* A glairy viscous substance, which forms on the surface of certain mineral waters, or covers the sides of their inclosures; — called also *baregin*.

Glair'y (glâr'ў), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair; viscous and transparent; slimy. *Wiseman.*

Glaive (glāv), *n.* [F. *glaive*, L. *gladius*; prob. akin to E. *claymore*. Cf. GLADIATOR.] **1.** A weapon formerly used, consisting of a large blade fixed on the end of a pole, whose edge was on the outside curve; also, a light lance with a long sharp-pointed head. *Wilhelm.*

2. A sword; — used poetically and loosely.

The *glaive* which he did wield. *Spenser.*

‖ **Gla'ma** (glā'mâ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. λήμη, L. *gramiae*, Gr. γλαμυρός blear-eyed.] (*Med.*) A copious gummy secretion of the humor of the eyelids, in consequence of some disorder; bleariedness; lippitude.

Gla'mour (glā'mo͝or *or* glăm'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *glamour*, *glamer*; cf. Icel. *glámeggdr* one who is troubled with the glaucoma (?); or Icel. *glām-sýni* weakness of sight, glamour; *glāmr* name of the moon, also of a ghost + *sýni* sight, akin to E. *see*. Perh., however, a corruption of E. *gramarye*.] **1.** A charm affecting the eye, making objects appear different from what they really are.

2. Witchcraft; magic; a spell. *Tennyson.*

3. A kind of haze in the air, causing things to appear different from what they really are.

The air filled with a strange, pale *glamour* that seemed to lie over the broad valley. *W. Black.*

4. Any artificial interest in, or association with, an object, through which it appears delusively magnified or glorified.

Glamour gift, Glamour might, the gift or power of producing a glamour. The former is used figuratively, of the gift of fascination peculiar to women.

It had much of *glamour might*
To make a lady seem a knight. *Sir W. Scott.*

Glam'ou-rie (glăm'o͝o-rĭ), *n.* Glamour. [*Scot.*]

Glance (glâns), *n.* [Akin to D. *glans* luster, brightness, G. *glanz*, Sw. *glans*, Dan. *glands* brightness, glimpse. Cf. GLEEN, GLINT, GLITTER, and GLANCE a mineral.] **1.** A sudden flash of light or splendor.

Swift as the lightning *glance*. *Milton.*

2. A quick cast of the eyes; a quick or a casual look; a swift survey; a glimpse.

Dart not scornful *glances* from those eyes. *Shak.*

3. An incidental or passing thought or allusion.

How fleet is a *glance* of the mind. *Cowper.*

4. (*Min.*) A name given to some sulphides, mostly dark-colored, which have a brilliant metallic luster, as the sulphide of copper, called *copper glance*.

Glance coal, anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. — **Glance cobalt**, cobaltite, or gray cobalt. — **Glance copper**, chalcocite. — **Glance wood**, a hard wood grown in Cuba, and used for gauging instruments, carpenters' rules, etc. *McElrath.*

Glance, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLANCED (glânst); *p. pr & vb. n.* GLANCING (glân'sĭng).] **1.** To shoot or emit a flash of light; to shine; to flash.

From art, from nature, from the schools,
Let random influences *glance*,
Like light in many a shivered lance,
That breaks about the dappled pools. *Tennyson.*

2. To strike and fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. "Your arrow hath *glanced*." *Shak.*

On me the curse aslope
Glanced on the ground. *Milton.*

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth *glance* from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. *Shak.*

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude; to hint; — often with *at*.

Wherein obscurely
Cæsar's ambition shall be *glanced* at. *Shak.*

He *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor. *Swift.*

5. To move quickly, appearing and disappearing rapidly; to be visible only for an instant at a time; to move interruptedly; to twinkle.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay.*

Glance (glâns), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye.

2. To hint at; to touch lightly or briefly. [*Obs.*]

In company I often *glanced* it. *Shak.*

Glan'cing (glân'sĭng), *a.* **1.** Shooting, as light.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly. *Rowe.*

2. Flying off (after striking) in an oblique direction; as, a *glancing* shot.

Glan'cing-ly, *adv.* In a glancing manner; transiently; incidentally; indirectly. *Hakewill.*

Gland (glănd), *n.* [F. *glande*, L. *glans*, *glandis*, acorn; akin to Gr. βάλανος for γάλανος, and βάλλειν to cast, throw, the acorn being the dropped fruit. Cf. PARABLE, *n.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) An organ for secreting something to be used in, or eliminated from, the body; as, the sebaceous *glands* of the skin; the salivary *glands* of the mouth. (*b*) An organ or part which resembles a secreting, or true, gland, as the ductless, lymphatic, pineal, and pituitary *glands*, the functions of which are very imperfectly known.

☞ The true secreting glands are, in principle, narrow pouches of the mucous membranes, or of the integument, lined with a continuation of the epithelium, or of the epidermis, the cells of which produce the secretion from the blood. In the larger glands, the pouches are tubular, greatly elongated, and coiled, as in the sweat glands, or subdivided and branched, making compound and racemose glands, such as the pancreas.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A special organ of plants, usually minute and globular, which often secretes some kind of resinous, gummy, or aromatic product. (*b*) Any very small prominence.

3. (*Steam Mach.*) The movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed; — sometimes called a *follower*. See *Illust.* of *Stuffing box*, under STUFFING.

4. (*Mach.*) The crosspiece of a bayonet clutch.

Glan'dage (glăn'dăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. OF. *glandage*. See GLAND.] A feeding on nuts or mast. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Glan'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* Affected with glanders; as, a *glandered* horse. *Youatt.*

Glan'der-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to glanders; of the nature of glanders. *Youatt.*

Glan'ders (-dẽrz), *n.* [From GLAND.] (*Far.*) A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. It may be transmitted to dogs, goats, sheep, and to human beings.

Glan-dif'er-ous (glăn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, *glandis*, acorn + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *glandifère*.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; as, *glandiferous* trees.

Gland'i-form (glănd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, acorn + *-form*: cf. F. *glandiforme*.] Having the form of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

Glan'du-lar (glăn'dū-lẽr; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *glandulaire*. See GLANDULE.] Containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

Glan'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *glandulation*.] (*Bot.*) The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. *Martyn.*

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *J. Lee.*

Glan'dule (glăn'dūl; 135), *n.* [L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, acorn: cf. F. *glandule*. See GLAND.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

Glan'du-lif'er-ous (-dū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *glandula* gland + *-ferous*: cf. F. *glandulifère*.] Bearing glandules.

Glan'du-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Same as GLANDULOUS.

Glan'du-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being glandulous; a collection of glands. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Glan'du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus*: cf. F. *glanduleux*.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

‖ **Glans** (glănz), *n.*; *pl.* GLANDES (glăn'dēz). [L. See GLAND.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular body which forms the apex of the penis, and the extremity of the clitoris.

2. (*Bot.*) The acorn or mast of the oak and similar fruits. *Gray.*

3. (*Med.*) (*a*) Goiter. (*b*) A pessary. [*Obs.*]

Glare (glâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLARED (glârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLARING.] [OE. *glaren*, *gloren*; cf. AS. *glær* amber, LG. *glaren* to glow or burn like coals, D. *gloren* to glimmer; prob. akin to E. *glass*.] **1.** To shine with a bright, dazzling light.

The cavern *glares* with new-admitted light. *Dryden.*

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare earnestly, angrily, or fiercely.

And eye that scorcheth all it *glares* upon. *Byron.*

3. To be bright and intense, as certain colors; to be ostentatiously splendid or gay.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*

Glare, *v. t.* To shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light.

Every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire. *Milton.*

Glare, *n.* **1.** A bright, dazzling light; splendor that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*. *Dryden.*

2. A fierce, piercing look or stare.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

3. A viscous, transparent substance. See GLAIR.

4. A smooth, bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. [*U. S.*]

Glare, *a.* [See GLARY, and GLARE, *n.*] Smooth and bright or translucent; — used almost exclusively of ice; as, skating on *glare* ice. [*U. S.*]

Glar'e-ous (glâr'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *glaireux*. See GLAIR.] Glairy. *John Gregory* (1766).

Glar'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), **Glar'ing-ness,** } *n.* A dazzling luster or brilliancy.

Glar'ing, *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a *glaring* crime. — **Glar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Glar'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; bright; shining; smooth.

Bright, crystal glass is *glary*. *Boyle.*

Glass (glâs), *n.* [OE. *glas, gles*, AS. *glæs;* akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *glas*, Icel. *glas, gler*, Dan. *glar;* cf. AS. *glær* amber, L. *glaesum*. Cf. GLARE, *n.*, GLAZE, *v. t.*]

1. A hard, brittle, translucent, and commonly transparent substance, white or colored, having a conchoidal fracture, and made by fusing together sand or silica with lime, potash, soda, or lead oxide. It is used for window panes and mirrors, for articles of table and culinary use, for lenses, and various articles of ornament.

☞ Glass is variously colored by the metallic oxides; thus, manganese colors it violet; copper (cuprous), red, or (cupric) green; cobalt, blue; uranium, yellowish green or canary yellow; iron, green or brown; gold, purple or red; tin, opaque white; chromium, emerald green; antimony, yellow.

2. (*Chem.*) Any substance having a peculiar glassy appearance, and a conchoidal fracture, and usually produced by fusion.

3. Anything made of glass. Especially: (*a*) A looking-glass; a mirror. (*b*) A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; an hourglass; and hence, the time in which such a vessel is exhausted of its sand.

She would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shak.*

(*c*) A drinking vessel; a tumbler; a goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel; especially, spirituous liquors; as, he took a *glass* at dinner. (*d*) An optical glass; a lens; a spyglass; — in the plural, spectacles; as, a pair of *glasses;* he wears *glasses*. (*e*) A weatherglass; a barometer.

☞ *Glass* is much used adjectively or in combination; as, *glass* maker, or *glass*maker; *glass* making or *glass*-making; *glass* blower or *glass*blower, etc.

Bohemian glass, Cut glass, etc. See under BOHEMIAN, CUT, etc. — **Crown glass,** a variety of glass, used for making the finest plate or window glass, and consisting essentially of silicate of soda or potash and lime, with no admixture of lead; the convex half of an achromatic lens is composed of crown glass; — so called from a crownlike shape given it in the process of blowing. — **Crystal glass,** *or* **Flint glass.** See FLINT GLASS, in the Vocabulary. — **Cylinder glass,** sheet glass made by blowing the glass in the form of a cylinder which is then split longitudinally, opened out, and flattened. — **Glass of antimony,** a vitreous oxide of antimony mixed with sulphide. — **Glass blower,** one whose occupation is to blow and fashion glass. — **Glass blowing,** the art of shaping glass, when reduced by heat to a viscid state, by inflating it through a tube. — **Glass cloth,** a woven fabric formed of glass fibers. — **Glass coach,** a coach superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage; — so called because originally private carriages alone had glass windows. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

Glass coaches are [allowed in English parks from which ordinary hacks are excluded], meaning by this term, which is never used in America, hired carriages that do not go on stands. *J. F. Cooper.*

— **Glass cutter.** (*a*) One who cuts sheets of glass into sizes for window panes, etc. (*b*) One who shapes the surface of glass by grinding and polishing. (*c*) A tool, usually with a diamond at the point, for cutting glass. — **Glass cutting.** (*a*) The act or process of dividing glass, as sheets of glass into panes with a diamond. (*b*) The act or process of shaping the surface of glass by applying it to revolving wheels, upon which sand, emery, and, afterwards, polishing powder, are applied; especially of glass which is shaped into facets, tooth ornaments, and the like. Glass having ornamental scrolls, etc., cut upon it, is said to be *engraved*. — **Glass metal,** the fused material for making glass. — **Glass painting,** the art or process of producing decorative effects in glass by painting it with enamel colors and combining the pieces together with slender sash bars of lead or other metal. In common parlance, *glass painting* and *glass staining* (see *Glass staining*, below) are used indifferently for all colored decorative work in windows, and the like. — **Glass paper,** paper faced with pulverized glass, and used for abrasive purposes. — **Glass silk,** fine threads of glass, wound, when in fusion, on rapidly rotating heated cylinders. — **Glass silvering,** the process of transforming plate glass into mirrors by coating it with a reflecting surface, a deposit of silver, or a mercury amalgam. — **Glass soap,** *or* **Glassmaker's soap,** the black oxide of manganese or other substances used by glass makers to take away color from the materials for glass. — **Glass staining,** the art or practice of coloring glass in its whole substance, or, in the case of certain colors, in a superficial film only; also, decorative work in glass. Cf. *Glass painting*. — **Glass tears.** See RUPERT'S DROP. — **Glass works,** an establishment where glass is made. — **Heavy glass,** a heavy optical glass, consisting essentially of a borosilicate of potash. — **Millefiore glass.** See MILLEFIORE. — **Plate glass,** a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and flattened by heavy rollers, — used for mirrors and the best windows. — **Pressed glass,** glass articles formed in molds by pressure when hot. — **Soluble glass** (*Chem.*), a silicate of sodium or potassium, found in commerce as a white, glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved as a viscous, sirupy liquid; — used for rendering fabrics incombustible, for hardening artificial stone, etc.; — called also *water glass*. — **Spun glass,** glass drawn into a thread while liquid. — **Toughened glass, Tempered glass,** glass finely tempered or annealed, by a peculiar method of sudden cooling by plunging while not into oil, melted wax, or paraffine, etc.; — called also, from the name of the inventor of the process, *Bastie glass*. — **Water glass.** (*Chem.*) See *Soluble glass*, above. — **Window glass,** glass in panes suitable for windows.

Glass, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLASSED (glâst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLASSING.] **1.** To reflect, as in a mirror; to mirror; — used reflexively.

Happy to *glass* themselves in such a mirror. *Motley.*
Where the Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests. *Byron.*

2. To case in glass. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To cover or furnish with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*

4. To smooth or polish anything, as leather, by rubbing it with a glass burnisher.

Glass'-crab' (glâs'krăb'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larval state (*Phyllosoma*) of the genus *Palinurus* and allied genera. It is remarkable for its strange outlines, thinness, and transparency. See PHYLLOSOMA.

Glass'en (glâs''n), *a.* Glassy; glazed. [*Obs.*]

And pursues the dice with *glassen* eyes. *B. Jonson.*

Glass'eye' (-ī'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the great lakes; the wall-eyed pike.

2. (*Far.*) A species of blindness in horses in which the eye is bright and glassy and the pupil dilated; a sort of amaurosis. *Youatt.*

Glass'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Mirror-faced; reflecting the sentiments of another. [*R.*] "The *glass-faced* flatterer." *Shak.*

Glass'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* GLASSFULS (-fụlz). The contents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold.

Glass'ful, *a.* Glassy; shining like glass. [*Obs.*] "Minerva's *glassful* shield." *Marston.*

Glass'-gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *a.* Given to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Glass'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where glass is made; a commercial house that deals in glassware.

Glass'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* So as to resemble glass.

Glass'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being glassy.

Glass'ite (-īt), *n.* A member of a Scottish sect, founded in the 18th century by John *Glass*, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, who taught that justifying faith is "no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony passively received by the understanding." The English and American adherents of this faith are called *Sandemanians*, after Robert *Sandeman*, the son-in-law and disciple of Glass.

Glass' mak'er (măk'ẽr), *or* **Glass'mak'er,** *n.* One who makes, or manufactures, glass. — **Glass' mak'ing,** *or* **Glass'mak'ing,** *n.*

Glass'-rope' (-rōp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable vitreous sponge, of the genus *Hyalonema*, first brought from Japan. It has a long stem, consisting of a bundle of long and large, glassy, siliceous fibers, twisted together.

Glass'-snail' (-snāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, transparent, land snail, of the genus *Vitrina*.

Glass'-snake' (-snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long, footless lizard (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*), of the Southern United States; — so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces. It grows to the length of three feet. The name is applied also to similar species found in the Old World.

Glass'-sponge' (-spŭnj'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A siliceous sponge, of the genus *Hyalonema*, and allied genera; — so called from their glassy fibers or spicules; — called also *vitreous sponge*. See GLASS-ROPE, and EUPLECTELLA.

Glass'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, made of glass.

Glass'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Manufacture of glass; articles or ornamentation made of glass.

Glass'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A seashore plant of the Spinach family (*Salicornia herbacea*), with succulent jointed stems; also, a prickly plant of the same family (*Salsola Kali*), both formerly burned for the sake of the ashes, which yield soda for making glass and soap.

Glass'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep.

3. Dull; wanting life or fire; lackluster; — said of the eyes. "In his *glassy* eye." *Byron.*

Glassy feldspar (*Min.*), a variety of orthoclase; sanidine.

Glas'ton-bur-y thorn' (glăs'n-bĕr-ў thôrn'). (*Bot.*) A variety of the common hawthorn. *Loudon.*

Glas'ynge (glăs'ĭng), *n.* Glazing or glass. [*Obs.*]

Glau'ber-ite (glą'bẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Glauber*, a German chemist, died 1668: cf. F. *glaubérite*, G. *glauberit*.] (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting of the sulphates of soda and lime.

Glau'ber's salt' (-bẽrz sąlt') *or* **Glau'ber's salts'** (sąlts'). [G. *glaubersalz*, from *Glauber*, a German chemist who discovered it. See GLAUBERITE.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. It is a white crystalline substance, with a cooling, slightly bitter taste, and is commonly called "*salts*."

☞ It occurs naturally and abundantly in some mineral springs, and in many salt deposits, as the mineral *mirabilite*. It is manufactured in large quantities as an intermediate step in the "soda process," and also for use in glass making.

Glau-ces'cent (glą-sĕs'sent), *a.* [See GLAUCOUS.] Having a somewhat glaucous appearance or nature; becoming glaucous.

Glau'cic (glą'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to the *Glaucium* or horned poppy; — formerly applied to an acid derived from it, now known to be fumaric acid.

Glau'cine (glą'sĭn), *a.* Glaucous or glaucescent.

Glau'cine (-sĭn *or* -sēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the plant *Glaucium*, as a bitter, white, crystalline substance.

Glau'co-dot (glą'kō-dŏt), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός silvery, gray + διδόναι to give.] (*Min.*) A metallic mineral having a grayish tin-white color, and containing cobalt and iron, with sulphur and arsenic.

‖ **Glau-co'ma** (glą-kō'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός light gray, blue gray.] (*Med.*) Dimness or abolition of sight, with a diminution of transparency, a bluish or greenish tinge of the refracting media of the eye, and a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, with marked increase of tension within the eyeball.

Glau-co'ma-tous (glą-kō'mà-tŭs *or* glą-kŏm'à-), *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma.

Glau-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See GLEUCOMETER.

Glau'co-nite (glą'kō-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *glauconite*, *glauconie*, fr. L. *glaucus*. See GLAUCOUS.] (*Min.*) The green mineral characteristic of the greensand of the chalk and other formations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. See GREENSAND.

Glau'co-phane (glą'kō-fān), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός silvery, gray + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a dark bluish color, related to amphibole. It is characteristic of certain crystalline rocks.

‖ **Glau-co'sis** (glą-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλαύκωσις.] (*Med.*) Same as GLAUCOMA.

Glau'cous (glą'kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] **1.** Of a sea-green color; of a dull green passing into grayish blue. *Lindley.*

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum, or on a cabbage leaf. *Gray.*

‖ **Glau'cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [L., sea green.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, found in the warmer latitudes, swimming in the open sea. These mollusks are beautifully colored with blue and silvery white.

Glaucus (*G. margaritaceus*).

Glaum (gląm), *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To grope with the hands, as in the dark. [*Scot.*]

To glaum at, to grasp or snatch at; to aspire to.

Wha *glaum'd at* kingdoms three. *Burns.*

Glave (glāv), *n.* See GLAIVE.

Glav'er (glăv'ẽr), *v. i.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *glafr* flattery.] **1.** To prate; to jabber; to babble. [*Obs.*]

Here many, clepid filosophirs, *glaveren* diversely. *Wyclif.*

2. To flatter; to wheedle. [*Obs.*]

Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite. *South.*

Glav'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A flatterer. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Glay'more' (glā'mōr'), *n.* A claymore. *Johnson.*

Glaze (glāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLAZED (glāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLAZING.] [OE. *glasen, glazen*, fr. *glas*. See GLASS.] **1.** To furnish (a window, a house, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass.

Two cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon.*

2. To incrust, cover, or overlay with a thin surface, consisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to *glaze* earthenware; hence, to render smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to *glaze* paper, gunpowder, and the like.

Sorrow's eye *glazed* with blinding tears. *Shak.*

3. (*Paint.*) To apply thinly a transparent or semitransparent color to (another color), to modify the effect.

Glaze, *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy.

Glaze, *n.* **1.** The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; anything used as a coating or color in glazing. See GLAZE, *v. t.*, 3. *Ure.*

2. (*Cookery*) Broth reduced by boiling to a gelatinous paste, and spread thinly over braised dishes.

3. A glazing oven. See GLOST OVEN.

Glaz'en (glāz''n), *a.* [AS. *glæsen*.] Resembling glass; glasslike; glazed. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Glaz'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who applies glazing, as in pottery manufacture, etc.; one who gives a glasslike or glossy surface to anything; a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, and the like.

2. A tool or machine used in glazing, polishing, smoothing, etc.; among cutlers and lapidaries, a wooden wheel covered with emery, or having a band of lead and tin alloy, for polishing cutlery, etc.

Gla'zier (glā'zhẽr), *n.* [From GLAZE.] One whose business is to set glass.

Glazier's diamond. See under DIAMOND.

Glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the art of covering with a vitreous or glasslike substance, or of polishing or rendering glossy.

2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc.

3. The glass, glasslike, or glossy substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid; as, the *glazing* of pottery or porcelain, or of paper.

4. (*Paint.*) Transparent, or semitransparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect.

Glaz'y (-ў), *a.* Having a glazed appearance; — said of the fractured surface of some kinds of pig iron.

Glead (glēd), *n.* A live coal. See GLEEL. [*Archaic*]

Gleam (glēm), *v. i.* [Cf. OE. *gleim* birdlime, glue, phlegm, and E. *englaimed*.] (*Falconry*) To disgorge filth, as a hawk.

Gleam, *n.* [OE. *glem, gleam*, AS. *glæm*, prob. akin to E. *glimmer*, and perh. to Gr. χλιαρός warm, χλιαίνειν to warm. Cf. GLITTER.] **1.** A shoot of light; a small stream of light; a beam; a ray; a glimpse.

Transient unexpected *gleams* of joy. *Addison.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turned thitherward in haste
His [Satan's] traveled steps. *Milton.*

A glimmer, and then a *gleam* of light. *Longfellow.*

2. Brightness; splendor.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

Gleam, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLEAMED (glēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLEAMING.] **1.** To shoot, or dart, as rays of light; as, at the dawn, light *gleams* in the east.

2. To shine; to cast light; to glitter.

Syn. — To GLEAM, GLIMMER, GLITTER. To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light. To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady giving of light. To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying. The morning light *gleams* upon the earth; a distant taper *glimmers* through the mist; a dewdrop *glitters* in the sun. See FLASH.

Gleam, *v. t.* To shoot out (flashes of light, etc.).

Dying eyes *gleamed* forth their ashy lights. *Shak.*

Gleam'y, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays; flashing; coruscating.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

Glean (glēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLEANED (glēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLEANING.] [OE. *glenen*, OF. *glener*, *glaner*, F. *glaner*, fr. LL. *glenare;* cf. W. *glan* clean, *glanhau* to clean, purify, or AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, a handful.]

1. To gather after a reaper; to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper, or grapes left after the gathering.

To *glean* the broken ears after the man
That the main harvest reaps. *Shak.*

2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what is left.

3. To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; to obtain.

Content to *glean* what we can from . . . experiments. *Locke.*

Glean, *v. i.* **1.** To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came, and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth* ii. 3.

2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

Glean, *n.* A collection made by gleaning.

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

Glean, *n.* Cleaning; afterbirth. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Glean'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gathers after reapers. **2.** One who gathers slowly with labor. *Locke.*

Glean'ing, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected by gleaning.

Gleanings of natural knowledge. *Cook.*

Glebe (glēb), *n.* [F. *glèbe*, L. *gleba*, *glaeba*, clod, land, soil.] **1.** A lump; a clod. **2.** Turf; soil; ground; sod.

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil, and wine. *Milton.*

3. (*Eccl. Law*) The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Glebe'less, *a.* Having no glebe.

Gle-bos'i-ty (glē-bŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being glebous. [*R.*]

Gleb'ous (glēb'ŭs), } *a.* [Cf. L. *glaebosus* cloddy.]
Gleb'y (glēb'ў), } Pertaining to the glebe; turfy; cloddy; fertile; fruitful. "*Gleby* land." *Prior.*

Glede (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glida*, akin to Icel. *gleđa*, Sw. *glada*. Cf. GLIDE, *v. i.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*). This name is also sometimes applied to the buzzard. [Written also *glead*, *gled*, *gleed*, *glade*, and *glide*.]

Glede, *n.* [See GLEED.] A live coal. [*Archaic*]

The cruel ire, red as any *glede*. *Chaucer.*

Glee (glē), *n.* [OE. *gle*, *gleo*, AS. *gleów*, *gleó*, akin to Icel. *glý:* cf. Gr. χλεύη joke, jest.] **1.** Music; minstrelsy; entertainment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. *Spenser.*

3. (*Mus.*) An unaccompanied part song for three or more solo voices. It is not necessarily gleesome.

Gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire; akin to D. *gloed*, G. *glut*, Icel. *glōđ*. See GLOW, *v. i.*] A live or glowing coal; a glede. [*Archaic*]

Chaucer. Longfellow.

Glee'ful (glē'fụl), *a.* Merry; gay; joyous. *Shak.*

Gleek (glēk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *leika* to play, play a trick on, with the prefix *ge-;* akin to AS. *gelācan*, Sw. *leka* to play, Dan. *lege.*] **1.** A jest or scoff; a trick or deception. [*Obs.*]

Where 's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks?* *Shak.*

2. [Cf. GLICKE.] An enticing look or glance. [*Obs.*]

A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gleek, *v. i.* To make sport; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gleek, *n.* [OF. *glic*, G. *glück*, fortune. See LUCK.] **1.** A game at cards, once popular, played by three persons. [*Obs.*] *Pepys. Evelyn.*

2. Three of the same cards held in the same hand; — hence, three of anything. [*Obs.*]

Glee'man (glē'măn), *n.; pl.* GLEEMEN (-mĕn). [*Glee* + *man;* AS. *gleóman.*] A name anciently given to an itinerant minstrel or musician.

Gleen (glēn), *v. i.* [Cf. GLANCE, GLINT.] To glisten; to gleam. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Glee'some (glē'sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.

Gleet (glēt), *n.* [OE. *glette*, *glet*, *glat*, mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glete.*] (*Med.*) A transparent mucous discharge from the membrane of the urethra, commonly an effect of gonorrhea. *Hoblyn.*

Gleet, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in a thin, limpid humor; to ooze, as gleet. *Wiseman.*

2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*

Gleet'y (-ў), *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid. *Wiseman.*

Gleg (glĕg), *a.* [Icel. *glöggr.*] Quick of perception; alert; sharp. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Gleire (glār), **Gleyre,** *n.* See GLAIR. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Glen (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *glyn* a deep valley, Ir. & Gael. *gleann* valley, glen.] A secluded and narrow valley; a dale; a depression between hills.

And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen.* *Spenser.*

Glen-liv'at (-lĭv'ăt), } *n.* A kind of Scotch whisky,
Glen-liv'et (-ĕt), } named from the district in which it was first made. *W. E. Aytoun.*

Gle'noid (glē'noid), *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + εἶδος form: cf. F. *glénoïde.*] (*Anat.*) Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression; socketlike; — applied to several articular surfaces of bone; as, the *glenoid* cavity, or fossa, of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus articulates.

Gle-noid'al (glē-noid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Glenoid.

Glent (glĕnt), *n. & v.* See GLINT.

Gleu-com'e-ter (glū-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλεῦκος must + *-meter:* cf. F. *gleucomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity and ascertaining the quantity of sugar contained in must.

Glew (glū), *n.* See GLUE. [*Obs.*]

Gley (glā), *v. i.* [OE. *glizen*, *glien*, *gleien*, to shine, to squint; cf. Icel. *glja* to glitter.] To squint; to look obliquely; to overlook things. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Gley (glā), *adv.* Asquint; askance; obliquely.

Gli'a-din (glī'ă-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλία glue: cf. F. *gliadine.*] (*Chem.*) Vegetable glue or gelatin; glutin. It is one of the constituents of wheat gluten, and is a tough, amorphous substance, which resembles animal glue or gelatin.

Glib (glĭb), *a.* [*Compar.* GLIBBER (-bẽr); *superl.* GLIBBEST (-bĕst).] [Prob. fr. D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glipperig*, glib, slippery.] **1.** Smooth; slippery; as, ice is *glib.* [*Obs.*]

2. Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity; fluent; voluble; as, a *glib* tongue; a *glib* speech.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not. *Shak.*

Syn. — Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.

Glib, *v. t.* To make glib. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Glib, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *glib* a lock of hair.] A thick lock of hair, hanging over the eyes. [*Obs.*]

The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser.*

Their wild costume of the *glib* and mantle. *Southey.*

Glib, *v. t.* [Cf. O. & Prov. E. *lib* to castrate, geld, Prov. Dan. *live*, LG. & OD. *lubben.*] To castrate; to geld; to emasculate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Glib'ber y (-bẽr-ў), *a.* **1.** Slippery; changeable. [*Obs.*]

My love is *glibbery;* there is no hold on 't. *Marston.*

2. Moving easily; nimble; voluble. [*Obs.*]

Thy lubrical and *glibbery* muse. *B. Jonson.*

Glib'ly, *adv.* In a glib manner; as, to speak *glibly.*

Glib'ness, *n.* The quality of being glib.

Glicke (glĭk), *n.* [Cf. GLEEK, *n.*, 2, and Ir. & Gael. *glic* wise, cunning, crafty.] An ogling look. [*Obs.*]

Glid'den (glĭd'd'n), *obs. p. p.* of GLIDE. *Chaucer.*

Glid'der (-dẽr), } *a.* [Cf. GLIDE.] Giving no sure foot-
Glid'der-y (-ў), } ing; smooth; slippery. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shingle, slates, and *gliddery* stones. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Glide (glīd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The glede or kite.

Glide, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLIDING.] [AS. *glīdan;* akin to D. *glijden*, OHG. *glītan*, G. *gleiten*, Sw. *glida*, Dan. *glide*, and prob. to E. *glad.*]

1. To move gently and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or apparent effort; to pass rapidly and easily, or with a smooth, silent motion, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a skater over ice.

The river *glideth* at his own sweet will. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Phon.*) To pass with a glide, as the voice.

Glide, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.

The prey at last ensnared, he dreadful darts,
With rapid *glide*, along the leaning line. *Thomson.*

Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away. *Shak.*

2. (*Phon.*) A transitional sound in speech which is produced by the changing of the mouth organs from one definite position to another, and with gradual change in the most frequent cases; as in passing from the beginning to the end of a regular diphthong, or from vowel to consonant or consonant to vowel in a syllable, or from one component to the other of a double or diphthongal consonant (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 19, 161, 162). Also (by Bell and others), the vanish (or brief final element) or the brief initial element, in a class of diphthongal vowels, or the brief final or initial part of some consonants (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 18, 97, 191).

☞ The *on-glide* of a vowel or consonant is the glide made in passing to it, the *off-glide*, one made in passing from it. Glides of the other sort are distinguished as *initial* or *final*, or *fore-glides* and *after-glides.* For *voice-glide*, see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 17, 95.

Glid'en (glīd''n), *obs. p. p.* of GLIDE. *Chaucer.*

Glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, glides.

Glid'ing-ly, *adv.* In a gliding manner.

Gliff (glĭf), *n.* [Cf. OE. *gliffen*, *gliften*, to look with fear at.] **1.** A transient glance; an unexpected view of something that startles one; a sudden fear. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A moment; as, for a *gliff.* [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Glike (glīk), *n.* [See GLEEK a jest.] A sneer; a flout. [*Obs.*]

Glim (glĭm), *n.* **1.** Brightness; splendor. [*Obs.*]

2. A light or candle. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Douse the glim, put out the light. [*Slang*]

Glim'mer (-mẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLIMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLIMMERING.] [Akin to G. *glimmer* a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to shine faintly, glow, Sw. *glimma*, Dan. *glimre*, D. *glimmen*, *glimpen.* See GLEAM a ray, and cf. GLIMPSE.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to show a faint, unsteady light; as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

Syn. — To gleam; to glitter. See GLEAM, FLASH.

Glim'mer, *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; feeble, scattered rays of light; also, a gleam.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls. *Tennyson.*

2. Mica. See MICA. *Woodward.*

Glimmer gowk, an owl. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tennyson.*

Glim'mer-ing, *n.* **1.** Faint, unsteady light; a glimmer. *South.*

2. A faint view or idea; a glimpse; an inkling.

Glimpse (glĭms; 215), *n.* [For *glimse*, from the root of *glimmer.*] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran. *Milton.*

2. A short, hurried view; a transitory or fragmentary perception; a quick sight.

Here hid by shrub wood, there by *glimpses* seen. *S. Rogers.*

3. A faint idea; an inkling.

Glimpse (glĭms; 215), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLIMPSED (glĭmst; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLIMPSING.] To appear by glimpses; to catch glimpses. *Drayton.*

Glimpse, *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses; to have a short or hurried view of.

Some *glimpsing* and no perfect sight. *Chaucer.*

Glint (glĭnt), *n.* [OE. *glent.*] A glimpse, glance, or gleam. [*Scot.*] "He saw a *glint* of light." *Ramsay.*

Glint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLINTING.] [OE. *glenten.* Cf. GLANCE, *v. i.*, GLITTER, *v. i.*] To glance; to peep forth, as a flower from the bud; to glitter. *Burns.*

Glint, *v. t.* To glance; to turn; as, to *glint* the eye.

‖ **Gli-o'ma** (glī-ō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλία glue + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system.

‖ **Gli'res** (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., dormice.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammals; the Rodentia. — **Gli'rine** (glī'rĭn), *a.*

‖ **Glis'sade'** (glĕ'sàd'), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] A sliding, as down a snow slope in the Alps. *Tyndall.*

Glis-san'do (glĕs-săn'dō), *n. & a.* [As if It. = Fr. *glissant* sliding.] (*Mus.*) A gliding effect; gliding.

‖ **Glis-sette'** (glĭs-sĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] (*Math.*) The locus described by any point attached to a curve that slips continuously on another fixed curve, the movable curve having no rotation at any instant.

Glist (glĭst), *n.* [From GLISTEN.] Glimmer; mica.

Glis'ten (glĭs''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLISTENING (-'n-ĭng).] [OE. *glistnian*, akin to *glisnen*, *glisien*, AS. *glisian*, *glisnian*, akin to E. *glitter.* See GLITTER, *v. i.*, and cf. GLISTER, *v. i.*] To sparkle or shine; especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; to gleam; as, the *glistening* stars.

Syn. — See FLASH.

Glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLISTERING.] [OE. *glistren;* akin to G. *glistern*, *glinstern*, D. *glinsteren*, and E. *glisten.* See GLISTEN.] To be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant; to shine; to glisten; to glitter.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

Glis'ter, *n.* Glitter; luster.

Glis'ter, *n.* [Cf. OF. *clistere.*] Same as CLYSTER.

Glis'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a glistering manner.

Glit'ter (glĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLITTERING.] [OE. *gliteren;* akin to Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra*, *glita*, AS. *glitenian*, OS. *glītan*, OHG. *glizzan*, G. *gleissen*, Goth. *glitmunjan*, and also to E. *glint*, *glisten*, and prob. *glance*, *gleam.*] **1.** To sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light or showy luster; to gleam; as, a *glittering* sword.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

Syn. — To gleam; to glisten; to shine; to sparkle; to glare. See GLEAM, FLASH.

Glit'ter, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy; as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage. *Milton.*

Glit'ter-and (-and), *a.* Glittering. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Glit'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a glittering manner.

Gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [See GLOOM, GLUM.] **1.** To begin to grow dark; to grow dusky.

2. To be sullen or morose. [*Obs.*]

Gloam, *n.* The twilight; gloaming. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Gloam'ing, *n.* [See GLOOM.] **1.** Twilight; dusk; the fall of the evening. [*Scot. & North of Eng., and in poetry.*] *Hogg.*

2. Sullenness; melancholy. [*Obs.*] *J. Still.*

Gloar (glōr), *v. i.* [OD. *gloeren*, *glueren*, *gluyeren.* Cf. GLOWER.] To squint; to stare. [*Obs.*]

Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLOATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLOATING.] [Akin to Icel. *glotta* to smile scornfully, G. *glotzen* to gloat.] To look steadfastly; to gaze earnestly; — usually in a bad sense, to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, or avarice.

In vengeance *gloating* on another's pain. *Byron.*

Glo'bard (glō'bẽrd), *n.* [OE. *globerde*, from *glow.* A glowworm. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Glo'bate (glō'bāt), } *a.* [L. *globatus*, p. p. of *glo-*
Glo'ba-ted (-bā-tĕd), } *bare* to make into a ball, fr. *globus* ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical.

Globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus*, perh. akin to L. *glomus* a ball of yarn, and E. *clump*, *golf:* cf. F. *globe.*] **1.** A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center; a ball; a sphere.

2. Anything which is nearly spherical or globular in shape; as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a lamp.

3. The earth; the terraqueous ball; — usually preceded by the definite article. *Locke.*

4. A round model of the world; a spherical representation of the earth or heavens; as, a terrestrial or celestial *globe;* — called also *artificial globe.*

5. A body of troops, or of men or animals, drawn up in a circle; — a military formation used by the Romans, answering to the modern infantry square.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclosed. *Milton.*

Globe amaranth (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Gomphrena* (*G. globosa*), bearing round heads of variously colored flowers, which long retain color when gathered. — **Globe animalcule,** a small, globular, locomotive organism (*Volvox globator*), once thought to be an animal, afterward supposed to be a colony of microscopic algæ. — **Globe of compression** (*Mil.*), a kind of mine producing a wide crater; — called also *overcharged mine.* — **Globe daisy** (*Bot.*), a plant or flower of the genus *Globularia*, common in Europe. The flowers are minute and form globular heads. — **Globe sight,** a form of front sight placed on target rifles. — **Globe slater** (*Zoöl.*), an isopod crustacean of the genus *Spheroma.* — **Globe thistle** (*Bot.*), a thistlelike plant

with the flowers in large globular heads (*Cynara Scolymus*); also, certain species of the related genus *Echinops*. — **Globe valve.** (*a*) A ball valve. (*b*) A valve inclosed in a globular chamber. *Knight.*

Syn. — Globe, Sphere, Orb, Ball. — *Globe* denotes a round, and usually a solid body; *sphere* is the term applied in astronomy to such a body, or to the concentric spheres or orbs of the old astronomers; *orb* is used, especially in poetry, for globe or sphere, and also for the pathway of a heavenly body; *ball* is applied to the heavenly bodies conceived of as impelled through space.

Globe (glōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Globed (glōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Globing.] To gather or form into a globe.

Globe'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plectognath fish of the genera *Diodon*, *Tetrodon*, and allied genera. The globefishes can suck in water or air and distend the body to a more or less globular form. Called also *porcupine fish*, and *sea hedgehog*. See Diodon.

Globe'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Trollius* (*T. Europæus*), found in the mountainous parts of Europe, and producing handsome globe-shaped flowers. (*b*) The American plant *Trollius laxus*.

Japan globeflower. See Corchorus.

Globe'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a globe.

Glo-bif'er-ous (glō-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Globe* + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a round or globular tip.

‖ **Glo-big'e-rī'na** (glō-bĭj'ē-rī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Globigerinæ (-nē).] [NL., fr. L. *globus* a round body + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Foraminifera, which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea. Their dead shells, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the soft mud, generally found in depths below 3,000 feet, and called *globigerina ooze*. See *Illust.* of Foraminifera.

Glo-bose' (glō-bōs'), *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Having a rounded form resembling that of a globe; globular, or nearly so; spherical. *Milton.*

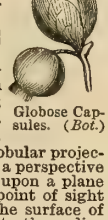

Globose Capsules. (*Bot.*)

Glo-bose'ly, *adv.* In a globular manner; globularly.

Glo-bos'i-ty (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *globositas*: cf. F. *globosité.*] Sphericity. *Ray.*

Glo'bous (glō'bŭs), *a.* [See Globose.] Spherical. *Milton.*

Glob'u-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *globulaire.*] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical, or nearly so; as, *globular* atoms. *Milton.*

Globular chart, a chart of the earth's surface constructed on the principles of the globular projection. — **Globular projection** (*Map Projection*), a perspective projection of the surface of a hemisphere upon a plane parallel to the base of the hemisphere, the point of sight being taken in the axis produced beyond the surface of the opposite hemisphere a distance equal to the radius of the sphere into the sine of 45°. — **Globular sailing,** sailing on the arc of a great circle, or so as to make the shortest distance between two places; circular sailing.

Glob'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being globular; globosity; sphericity.

Glob'u-lar-ly (glŏb'ū-lẽr-lȳ), *adv.* Spherically.

Glob'u-lar-ness, *n.* Sphericity; globosity.

Glob'ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe: cf. F. *globule.*] **1.** A little globe; a small particle of matter, of a spherical form.

Globules of snow. *Sir I. Newton.*

These minute *globules* [a mole's eyes] are sunk . . . deeply in the skull. *Paley.*

2. (*Biol.*) A minute spherical or rounded structure; as blood, lymph, and pus corpuscles, minute fungi, spores, etc.

3. A little pill or pellet used by homeopathists.

Glob'u-let (-ū-lĕt), *n.* A little globule. *Crabb.*

Glob'u-lif'er-ous (glŏb'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Globule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing globules; in geology, used of rocks, and denoting a variety of concretionary structure, where the concretions are isolated globules and evenly distributed through the texture of the rock.

Glob'u-lim'e-ter (-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Globule* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the number of red blood corpuscles in the blood.

☞ The method depends on the differences of tint obtained by mixing a sample of the blood with sodium carbonate solution.

Glob'u-lin (glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From Globule: cf. F. *globuline.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body, insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of salt. It is present in the red blood corpuscles united with hæmatin to form hæmoglobin. It is also found in the crystalline lens of the eye, and in blood serum, and is sometimes called *crystallin*. In the plural the word is applied to a group of proteid substances such as vitellin, myosin, fibrinogen, etc., all insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute salt solutions.

Glob'u-lite (glŏb'ū-lĭt), *n.* [See Globule.] (*Min.*) A rudimentary form of crystallite, spherical in shape.

Glob'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *globuleux.*] Globular; spherical; orbicular. — **Glob'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Globy (glōb'ȳ), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a globe; round; orbicular. "The *globy* sea." *Milton.*

Glo-chid'i-ate (glō-kĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς point of an arrow.] (*Bot.*) Having barbs; as, *glochidiate* bristles. *Gray.*

‖ **Glo-chid'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Glochidia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γλωχίς the point of an arrow.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva or young of the mussel, formerly thought to be a parasite upon the parent's gills.

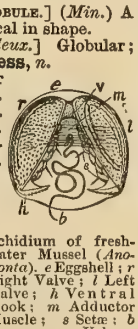

Glochidium of fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*). *e* Eggshell; *r* Right Valve; *l* Left Valve; *h* Ventral Hook; *m* Adductor Muscle; *s* Setæ; *b* Byssus; *v* Velum. Much enlarged.

Glode (glōd), *obs. imp.* of Glide. *Chaucer.*

Glombe (glŏmb), } *v. i.* To
Glome (glōm), } gloom; to look gloomy, morose, or sullen. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Glome (glōm), *n.* Gloom. [*Obs.*]

Glome (glōm), *n.* [L. *glomus* a ball. Cf. Globe.] (*Anat.*) One of the two prominences at the posterior extremity of the frog of the horse's foot.

Glom'er-ate (glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, p. p. of *glomerare* to glomerate, from *glomus*. See 3d Glome.] Gathered together in a roundish mass or dense cluster; conglomerate.

Glomerate Flowers.

Glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glomerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glomerating (-ā'tĭng).] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

Glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*] **1.** The act of forming or gathering into a ball or round mass; the state of being gathered into a ball; conglomeration.

2. That which is formed into a ball; a ball. *Bacon.*

Glom'er-ous (glŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glomerosus*, fr. *glomus*. See 3d Glome.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Glom'er-ule (-ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A head or dense cluster of flowers, formed by condensation of a cyme, as in the flowering dogwood.

2. (*Anat.*) A glomerulus.

‖ **Glo-mer'u-lus** (glō-mĕr'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Glomeruli (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *glomus*. See 3d Glome.] (*Anat.*) The bunch of looped capillary blood vessels in a Malpighian capsule of the kidney.

Glom'u-lif'er-ous (glŏm'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glomus* a ball + *-ferous.*] (*Biol.*) Having small clusters of minutely branched coral-like excrescences. *M. C. Cooke.*

Glon'o-in } (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*Glycerin* + *oxygen* + *n*itrogen + *-in*, *-ine.*] **1.** Same as Nitroglycerin; — called also *oil of glonoin*. [*Obs.*]

Glon'o-ine }

2. (*Med.*) A dilute solution of nitroglycerin used as a neurotic.

Gloom (glōōm), *n.* [AS. *glōm* twilight, from the root of E. *glow*. See Glow, and cf. Glum, Gloam.] **1.** Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity; as, the *gloom* of a forest, or of midnight.

2. A shady, gloomy, or dark place or grove.

Before a *gloom* of stubborn-shafted oaks. *Tennyson.*

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; low spirits; dullness.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits. *Burke.*

4. In gunpowder manufacture, the drying oven.

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; obscurity; heaviness; dullness; depression; melancholy; dejection; sadness. See Darkness.

Gloom, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gloomed (glōōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glooming.] **1.** To shine or appear obscurely or imperfectly; to glimmer.

2. To become dark or dim; to be or appear dismal, gloomy, or sad; to come to the evening twilight.

The black gibbet *glooms* beside the way. *Goldsmith.*
[This weary day] . . . at last I see it *gloom*. *Spenser.*

Gloom, *v. t.* **1.** To render gloomy or dark; to obscure; to darken.

A bow window . . . *gloomed* with limes. *Walpole.*
A black yew *gloomed* the stagnant air. *Tennyson.*

2. To fill with gloom; to make sad, dismal, or sullen.

Such a mood as that which lately *gloomed*
Your fancy. *Tennyson.*
What sorrows *gloomed* that parting day. *Goldsmith.*

Gloom'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a gloomy manner.

Gloom'i-ness, *n.* State of being gloomy. *Addison.*

Gloom'ing, *n.* [Cf. Gloaming.] Twilight (of morning or evening); the gloaming.

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day. *Trench.*
The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit. *Tennyson.*

Gloomth (glōōmth), *n.* Gloom. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Gloom'y (glōōm'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Gloomier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Gloomiest.] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky; dim; clouded; as, the cavern was *gloomy*. "Though hid in *gloomiest* shade." *Milton.*

2. Affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy; dejected; as, a *gloomy* temper or countenance.

Syn. — Dark; dim; dusky; dismal; cloudy; moody; sullen; morose; melancholy; sad; downcast; depressed; dejected; disheartened.

Glop'pen (glŏp'pen), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *glopnen* to be frightened, frighten: cf. Icel. *glūpna* to look downcast.] To surprise or astonish; to be startled or astonished. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Glore (glōr), *v. i.* [See Gloar.] To glare; to glower. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Glo'ri-a** (glō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., glory.] (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A doxology (beginning *Gloria Patri*, Glory be to the Father), sung or said at the end of the Psalms in the service of the Roman Catholic and other churches. (*b*) A portion of the Mass (*Gloria in Excelsis Deo*, Glory be to God on high), and also of the communion service in some churches. In the Episcopal Church the version in English is used. (*c*) The musical setting of a gloria.

Glo'ri-a'tion (glō'rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gloriatio*, from *gloriari* to glory, boast, fr. *gloria* glory. See Glory, *n.*] Boast; a triumphing. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

Internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind. *Hobbes.*

Glo'ried (glō'rĭd), *a.* [See Glory.] Illustrious; honorable; noble. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glorificatio*: cf. F. *glorification*. See Glorify.] **1.** The act of glorifying or of giving glory to. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being glorified; as, the *glorification* of Christ after his resurrection.

Glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glorified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glorifying.] [F. *glorifier*, L. *glorificare*; *gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-fy.*] **1.** To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to confer honor and distinction upon; to elevate to power or happiness, or to celestial glory.

Jesus was not yet *glorified*. *John* vii. 39.

2. To make glorious in thought or with the heart, by ascribing glory to; to acknowledge the excellence of; to render homage to; to magnify in worship; to adore.

That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shak.*

Glo'ri-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gloriola* a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory.] An aureole. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

‖ **Glo'ri-o'sa** (glō'rĭ-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gloriosus*. See Glorious.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants with very showy lilylike blossoms, natives of India.

Glo'ri-o'ser (-sẽr), *n.* [From L. *gloriosus* boastful.] A boaster. [*Obs.*] *Greene.*

‖ **Glo'ri-o'so** (-sō), *n.* [It.] A boaster. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Glo'ri-ous (glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *glorios*, *glorious*, F. *glorieux*, fr. L. *gloriosus*. See Glory, *n.*] **1.** Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of or receive glory; noble; praiseworthy; excellent; splendid; illustrious; inspiring admiration; as, *glorious* deeds.

These are thy *glorious* works, Parent of good! *Milton.*

2. Eager for glory or distinction; haughty; boastful; ostentatious; vainglorious. [*Obs.*]

Most miserable
Is the desire that 's *glorious*. *Shak.*

3. Ecstatic; hilarious; elated with drink. [*Colloq.*]

Kings may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er all the ills of life victorious. *Burns.*
During his office treason was no crime,
The sons of Belial had a *glorious* time. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid. — **Glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.* *Udall.*

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously*. *Ex.* xv. 21.

I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson.*

Glo'ry (glō'rȳ | 111), *n.* [OE. *glorie*, OF. *glorie*, *gloire*, F. *gloire*, fr. L. *gloria*; prob. akin to Gr. κλέος, Skr. *çravas* glory, praise, *çru* to hear. See Loud.] **1.** Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; high reputation; honorable fame; renown.

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke* ii. 14.
Spread his *glory* through all countries wide. *Spenser.*

2. That quality in a person or thing which secures general praise or honor; that which brings or gives renown; an object of pride or boast; the occasion of praise; excellency; brilliancy; splendor.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Jewels lose their *glory* if neglected. *Shak.*
Your sex's *glory* 't is to shine unknown. *Young.*

3. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

In *glory* of thy fortunes. *Chapman.*

4. The presence of the Divine Being; the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the blessed in heaven; celestial honor; heaven.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 24.

5. An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity. It is represented in art by rays of gold, or the like, proceeding from the head or body, or by a disk, or a mere line.

☞ This is the general term; when confined to the head it is properly called *nimbus*; when encircling the whole body, *aureola* or *aureole*.

Glory hole, an opening in the wall of a glass furnace, exposing the brilliant white light of the interior. *Knight.* — **Glory pea** (*Bot.*), the name of two leguminous plants (*Clianthus Dampieri* and *C. puniceus*) of Australia and New Zealand. They have showy scarlet or crimson flowers. — **Glory tree** (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of the verbenaceous genus *Clerodendron*, showy flowering shrubs of tropical regions.

Glo'ry, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gloried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glorying.] [OE. *glorien*, OF. *glorier*, fr. L. *gloriari*, fr. *gloria* glory. See Glory, *n.*] **1.** To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name. *Ps.* cv. 3.

2. To boast; to be proud.

God forbid that I should *glory*, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Gal.* vi. 14.
No one . . . should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson.*

Glose (glōz), *n. & v.* See Gloze. *Chaucer.*

Glos'er (glōz'ẽr), *n.* See Glosser.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glossi* a blaze, *glys* finery, MHG. *glosen* to glow, G. *glosten* to glimmer; perh. akin to E. *glass*.] **1.** Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*.

It is no part . . . to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the *gloss* of art. *Goldsmith.*

Gloss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glossed (glŏst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glossing.] To give a superficial luster or gloss to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth.

The *glossed* and gleamy wave. *J. R. Drake.*

Gloss, *n.* [OE. *glose*, F. *glose*, L. *glossa* a difficult word needing explanation, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language, word needing explanation. Cf. Gloze, Glossary, Glottis.] **1.** A foreign, archaic, technical, or other uncommon word requiring explanation. [*Obs.*]

2. An interpretation, consisting of one or more words, interlinear or marginal; an explanatory note or comment; a running commentary.

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He would unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*
Explaining the text in short *glosses*. *T. Baker.*

3. A false or specious explanation. *Dryden.*

Gloss (glŏs), *v. t.* **1.** To render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate; to explain; to annotate.

2. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious explanation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

Gloss (glŏs), *v. i.* **1.** To make comments; to comment; to explain. *Dryden.*

2. To make sly remarks, or insinuations. *Prior.*

‖ **Glos'sa** (glŏs'sȧ), *n.; pl.* GLOSSÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) The tongue, or lingua, of an insect. See HYMENOPTERA.

Glos'sal (-sal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual.

Glos-san'thrax (glŏs-săn'thrăks), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + E. *anthrax:* cf. F. *glossanthrax.*] A disease of horses and cattle accompanied by carbuncles in the mouth and on the tongue.

Glos-sa'ri-al (glŏs-sā'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to glosses or to a glossary; containing a glossary.

Glos-sa'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a glossary.

Glos'sa-rist (glŏs'sȧ-rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast. *Tyrwhitt.*

Glos'sa-ry (-rȳ), *n.; pl.* GLOSSARIES (-rĭz). [L. *glossarium*, fr. *glossa:* cf. F. *glossaire.* See 3d GLOSS.] A collection of glosses or explanations of words and passages of a work or author; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, a dialect, art, or science, explaining archaic, technical, or other uncommon words.

‖ **Glos-sa'ta** (glŏs-sā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLOSSA.] (*Zoöl.*) The Lepidoptera.

Glos-sa'tor (glŏs-sā'tŏr), *n.* [LL. See 3d GLOSS.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator. [*R.*]

"The . . . *glossators* of Aristotle." *Milman.*

Gloss'er (glŏs'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st GLOSS.] A polisher; one who gives a luster.

Gloss'er, *n.* [See 3d GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator. *L. Addison.*

Glos'sic (glŏs'sĭk), *n.* [L. *glossa* a word requiring a gloss. See 3d GLOSS.] A system of phonetic spelling based upon the present values of English letters, but invariably using one symbol to represent one sound only.

Ingglish *Glosik* konvai'z hwotev'er proanunsiai'shon iz intended bei dhi reiter. *A. J. Ellis.*

Gloss'i-ly (glŏs'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

Gloss'i-ness, *n.* [From GLOSSY.] The condition or quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface. *Boyle.*

Gloss'ist, *n.* A writer of comments. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Glos-si'tis** (glŏs-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tongue.

Gloss'ly (glŏs'lȳ), *adv.* Like gloss; specious. *Cowley.*

‖ **Glos-soc'o-mon** (glŏs-sŏk'ō-mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωσσόκομον a kind of case.] A kind of hoisting winch.

Glos'so-ep'i-glot'tic (glŏs'sō-ĕp'ĭ-glŏt'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + E. *epiglottic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both tongue and epiglottis; as, *glossoepiglottic* folds.

Glos-sog'ra-pher (glŏs-sŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλωσσογράφος; γλῶσσα tongue + γράφειν to write. See 3d GLOSS.] A writer of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast. *Hayward.*

Glos'so-graph'ic-al (glŏs'sō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossography.

Glos-sog'ra-phy (glŏs-sŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [See GLOSSOGRAPHER.] The writing of glossaries, glosses, or comments for illustrating an author.

Glos'so-hy'al (glŏs'sō-hī'al), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue + the letter Y.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both the hyoidean arch and the tongue; — applied to the anterior segment of the hyoidean arch in many fishes. — *n.* The glossohyal bone or cartilage; lingual bone; entoglossal bone.

‖ **Glos'so-la'li-a** (-lā'lĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα
Glos-sol'a-ly (glŏs-sŏl'ȧ-lȳ), } tongue + λαλιά talk: cf. F. *glossolalie.*] The gift of tongues. *Farrar.*

Glos'so-log'ic-al (glŏs'sō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossology.

Glos-sol'o-gist (glŏs-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who defines and explains terms; one who is versed in glossology.

Glos-sol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-logy:* cf. F. *glossologie.* See 3d GLOSS.] **1.** The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary.

2. The science of language; comparative philology; linguistics; glottology.

Glos'so-phar'yn-ge'al (glŏs'sō-făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* -fȧ-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue + E. *pharyngeal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both the tongue and the pharynx; — applied especially to the ninth pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the pharynx and tongue. — *n.* One of the glossopharyngeal nerves.

Gloss'y (glŏs'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GLOSSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GLOSSIEST.] [See GLOSS luster.] **1.** Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* surface.

2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit.

Glost' ov'en (glŏst' ŭv'n; 115). An oven in which glazed pottery is fired; — also called *glaze kiln*, or *glaze.*

Glot'tal (glŏt'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the glottis; glottic.

Glottal catch, an effect produced upon the breath or voice by a sudden opening or closing of the glottis. *Sweet.*

Glot'tic (glŏt'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Glot-tid'e-an (glŏt-tĭd'ē-an), } the glottis; glottal.

Glot'tis (glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, from γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue. See GLOSS an explanatory remark.] (*Anat.*) The opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea. See LARYNX.

Glot'to-log'ic-al (glŏt'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to glottology.

Glot-tol'o-gist (glŏt-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A linguist; a philologist.

Glot-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue + *-logy.*] The science of tongues or languages; comparative philology; glossology.

Glout (glout), *v. i.* [Scot. Cf. GLOAT.] To pout; to look sullen. [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

Glout (glout), *v. t.* To view attentively; to gloat on; to stare at. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Glove (glŭv), *n.* [OE. *glove, glofe*, AS. *glōf;* akin to Icel. *glōfi*, cf. Goth. *lōfa* palm of the hand, Icel. *lōfi.*]

1. A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter characteristic distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten.*

2. A boxing glove.

Boxing glove. See under BOXING. — **Glove fight**, a pugilistic contest in which the fighters wear boxing gloves. — **Glove money** *or* **silver.** (*a*) A tip or gratuity to servants, professedly to buy gloves with. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) A reward given to officers of courts; also, a fee given by the sheriff of a county to the clerk of assize and judge's officers, when there are no offenders to be executed. — **Glove sponge** (*Zoöl.*), a fine and soft variety of commercial sponges (*Spongia officinalis*). — **To be hand and glove with**, to be intimately associated or on good terms with. "*Hand and glove with* traitors." *J. H. Newman.* — **To handle without gloves**, to treat without reserve or tenderness; to deal roughly with. [*Colloq.*] — **To take up the glove**, to accept a challenge or adopt a quarrel. — **To throw down the glove**, to challenge to combat.

Glove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLOVED (glŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLOVING.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glov'er (glŭv'ẽr), *n.* One whose trade it is to make or sell gloves.

Glover's suture *or* stitch, a kind of stitch used in sewing up wounds, in which the thread is drawn alternately through each side from within outward.

Glow (glō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLOWED (glōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLOWING.] [AS. *glōwan;* akin to D. *gloeijen*, OHG. *gluoen*, G. *glühen*, Icel. *glōa*, Dan. *gloende* glowing. √49. Cf. GLOOM.] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat; to give forth vivid light and heat; to be incandescent.

Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, as if with heat; to be bright or red with heat or animation, with blushes, etc.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*
And *glow* with shame of your proceedings. *Shak.*

3. To feel hot; to have a burning sensation, as of the skin, from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*
The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the heart *glows* with love, zeal, or patriotism.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.* *Dryden.*
Burns with one love, with one resentment *glows.* *Pope.*

Glow, *v. t.* To make hot; to flush. [*Poetic*]

Fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak.*

Glow, *n.* **1.** White or red heat; incandescence.

2. Brightness or warmth of color; redness; a rosy flush; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence or heat of passion; ardor.

The red *glow* of scorn. *Shak.*

4. Heat of body; a sensation of warmth, as that produced by exercise, etc.

Glow'bard (glō'bẽrd), *n.* [See GLOBARD.] The glowworm. [*Obs.*]

Glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLOWERING.] [Cf. GLOAR.] To look intently; to stare angrily or with a scowl. *Thackeray.*

Glow'ing-ly (glō'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with ardent heat or passion.

Glow'lamp' (-lămp'), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) An aphlogistic lamp. See APHLOGISTIC.

2. (*Elect.*) An incandescent lamp. See INCANDESCENT, *a.*

Glow'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A coleopterous insect of the genus *Lampyris;* esp., the wingless females and larvæ of the two European species (*L. noctiluca*, and *L. splendidula*), which emit light from some of the abdominal segments.

Glowworms (*L. noctiluca*). *a* Female; *b* Male. Nat. size.

Like a *glowworm* in the night,
The which hath fire in darkness, none in light. *Shak.*

☞ The male is winged, and is supposed to be attracted by the light of the female. In America, the luminous larvæ of several species of fireflies and fire beetles are called *glowworms.* Both sexes of these are winged when mature. See FIREFLY.

‖ **Glox-in'i-a** (glŏks-ĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A tropical American genus of herbaceous plants with very handsome bell-shaped blossoms; — named after B. P. *Gloxin*, a German botanist.

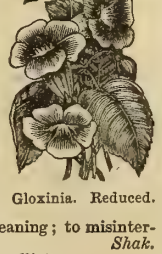
Gloxinia. Reduced.

Gloze (glōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLOZED (glōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLOZING.] [OE. *glosen*, F. *gloser.* See GLOSS explanation.] **1.** To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; to talk smoothly. *Chaucer.*

A false, *glozing* parasite. *South.*
So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

2. To give a specious or false meaning; to misinterpret. *Shak.*

Gloze, *v. t.* To smooth over; to palliate.

By *glozing* the evil that is in the world. *I. Taylor.*

Gloze, *n.* **1.** Flattery; adulation; smooth speech.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*

2. Specious show; gloss. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Gloz'er (glōz'ẽr), *n.* A flatterer. [*Obs.*] *Gifford* (1580).

Glu'cic (glū'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar; as, *glucic* acid.

Glu-ci'na (glū-si'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycine, glucine.* So called because it forms sweet salts. See GLUCINUM.] (*Chem.*) A white or gray tasteless powder, the oxide of the element glucinum; — formerly called *glucine.*

Glu-cin'ic (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, glucinum; as, *glucinic* oxide.

Glu-ci'num (glū-sī'nŭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycinium, glycium*, fr. Gr. γλυκύς sweet. Cf. GLYCERIN.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, of a silver white color, and low specific gravity (2.1), resembling magnesium. It never occurs naturally in the free state, but is always combined, usually with silica or alumina, or both; as in the minerals phenacite, chrysoberyl, beryl or emerald, euclase, and danalite. It was named from its oxide glucina, which was known long before the element was isolated. Symbol Gl. Atomic weight 9.1. Called also *beryllium.* [Formerly written also *glucinium.*]

Glu'co-gen (glū'kō-jĕn), *n.* [*R.*] See GLYCOGEN.

Glu'co-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* Glycogenesis. [*R.*]

Glu-con'ic (glū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, glucose.

Gluconic acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, obtained as a colorless, sirupy liquid, by the oxidation of glucose; — called also *mallonic acid*, and *dextronic acid.*

Glu'cose' (glū'kōs'; 277), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet. Cf. GLYCERIN.] **1.** A variety of sugar occurring in nature very abundantly, as in ripe grapes, and in honey, and produced in great quantities from starch, etc., by the action of heat and acids. It is only about half as sweet as cane sugar. Called also *dextrose, grape sugar, diabetic sugar*, and *starch sugar.* See DEXTROSE.

2. (*Chem.*) Any one of a large class of sugars, isomeric with glucose proper, and including levulose, galactose, etc.

3. The trade name of a sirup, obtained as an uncrystallizable residue in the manufacture of glucose proper, and containing, in addition to some dextrose or glucose, also maltose, dextrin, etc. It is used as a cheap adulterant of sirups, beers, etc.

Glu'co-side (glū'kō-sīd), *n.* [See GLUCOSE.] (*Chem.*) One of a large series of amorphous or crystalline substances, occurring very widely distributed in plants, rarely in animals, and regarded as influential agents in the formation and disposition of the sugars. They are frequently of a bitter taste, but, by the action of ferments, or of dilute acids and alkalies, always break down into some characteristic substance (acid, aldehyde, alcohol, phenole, or alkaloid) and *glucose* (or some other sugar); hence the name. They are of the nature of complex and compound ethers, and ethereal salts of the sugar carbohydrates.

‖ **Glu'co-su'rĭ-a** (-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *glucose* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) A condition in which glucose is discharged in the urine; diabetes mellitus.

Glue (glū), *n.* [F. *glu*, L. *glus*, akin to *gluten*, from *gluere* to draw together. Cf. GLUTEN.] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When gently heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement for uniting substances. The name is also given to other adhesive or viscous substances.

Bee glue. See under BEE. — **Fish glue**, a strong kind of glue obtained from fish skins and bladders; isinglass. — **Glue plant** (*Bot.*), a fucoid seaweed (*Gloiopeltis tenax*). — **Liquid glue**, a fluid preparation of glue and acetic acid or alcohol. — **Marine glue**, a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, with shellac, used in shipbuilding.

Glue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLUED (glūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLUING.] [F. *gluer.* See GLUE, *n.*] To join with glue or a viscous substance; to cause to stick or hold fast, as if with glue; to fix or fasten.

This cold, congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak. *Shak.*

Glue'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A utensil for melting glue, consisting of an inner pot holding the glue, immersed in an outer one containing water which is heated to soften the glue.

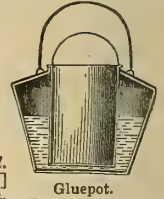
Gluepot. (Sectional view.)

Glu'er (glū'ẽr), *n.* One who cements with glue.

Glu'ey (-ȳ), *a.* Viscous; glutinous; of the nature of, or like, glue.

Glu'ey-ness, *n.* Viscidity.

Glu'ish, *a.* Somewhat gluey. *Sherwood.*

Glum (glŭm), *n.* [See GLOOM.] Sullenness. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Glum, *a.* Moody; silent; sullen.

I frighten people by my *glum* face. *Thackeray.*

Glum, *v. i.* To look sullen; to be of a sour countenance; to be glum. [*Obs.*] *Hawes.*

Glu-ma'ceous (glū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *glumacé.* See GLUME.] Having glumes; consisting of glumes.

Glu'mal (glū'mal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Characterized by a glume, or having the nature of a glume.

Glume (glūm), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. *glubere* to bark or peel: cf. F. *glume* or *gloume.*] (*Bot.*) The bracteal covering of the flowers or seeds of grain and grasses; esp., an outer husk or bract of a spikelet. *Gray.*

Glumes.

Glu-mel'la (glū-mĕl'lȧ), } *n.* [F. *glumelle*,
Glu'melle (glū'mĕl), } dim. of *glume.*] (*Bot.*) One of the palets or inner chaffy scales of the flowers or spikelets of grasses.

Glum'ly (glŭm'lȳ), *adv.* In a glum manner; sullenly; moodily.

Glum'my (-mȳ), *a.* [See GLOOM.] Dark; gloomy; dismal. [*Obs.*]

Glum'ness, *n.* Moodiness; sullenness.

Glump (glŭmp), *v. i.* [See GLUM.] To manifest sullenness; to sulk. [*Colloq.*]

Glump'y (glŭmp'ĭ), *a.* Glum; sullen; sulky. [*Colloq.*] "He was *glumpy* enough." *T. Hook.*

Glunch (glŭnch), *a.* [Cf. GLUMP.] Frowning; sulky; sullen. *Sir W. Scott.* — *n.* A sullen, angry look; a look of disdain or dislike. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Glut (glŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLUTTING.] [OE. *glotten*, fr. OF. *glotir, gloutir*, L. *glutire, gluttire;* cf. Gr. βιβρώσκειν to eat, Skr. *gar.* Cf. GLUTTON, ENGLUT.] **1.** To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.

Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at widest to *glut* him. *Shak.*

2. To fill to satiety; to satisfy fully the desire or craving of; to satiate; to sate; to cloy.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to *glut* the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. *C. Kingsley.*

To glut the market, to furnish an oversupply of any article of trade, so that there is no sale for it.

Glut, *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety.

Like three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn. *Tennyson.*

Glut, *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed. *Milton.*

2. Plenty, to satiety or repletion; a full supply; hence, often, a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; over abundance; as, a *glut* of the market.

▲ *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence. *Macaulay.*

3. Something that fills up an opening; a clog.

4. (*a*) A wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) (*Mining*) A piece of wood used to fill up behind cribbing or tubbing. *Raymond.* (*c*) (*Bricklaying*) A bat, or small piece of brick, used to fill out a course. *Knight.* (*d*) (*Arch.*) An arched opening to the ashpit of a kiln. (*e*) A block used for a fulcrum.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*), found in Europe, Asia, the West Indies, etc.

Glu'ta-con'ic (glū'tȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Glut*aric + *aconi*tic.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, an acid intermediate between glutaric and aconitic acids.

‖ **Glu-tæ'us** (glū-tē'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See GLUTEAL.] (*Anat.*) The great muscle of the buttock in man and most mammals, and the corresponding muscle in many lower animals.

☞ In man, the *glutæus* is composed of three distinct parts, which extend and abduct the thigh, and help support the body in standing.

Glu-tam'ic (glū-tăm'ĭk), *a.* [*Gluten* + *-amic.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to gluten.

Glutamic acid, a nitrogenous organic acid obtained from certain albuminoids, as gluten; — called also *amido-glutaric acid.*

Glu-tar'ic (glū-tăr'ĭk), *a.* [*Glut*amic + tar*taric.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid so called; as, *glutaric* ethers.

Glutaric acid, an organic acid obtained as a white crystalline substance, isomeric with pyrotartaric acid; — called also *normal pyrotartaric acid.*

Glu'ta-zine (glū'tȧ-zĭn *or* -zēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance, forming a heavy, sandy powder, white or nearly so. It is a derivative of pyridine.

Glu'te-al (glū'tē-*al or* glū-tē'*al*), *a.* [G. γλουτός rump, pl., the buttocks.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the glutæus.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* [L., glue: cf. F. *gluten.* See GLUE.] (*Chem.*) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough.

☞ *Gluten* is a complex and variable mixture of glutin or gliadin, vegetable fibrin, vegetable casein, oily material, etc., and is a very nutritious element of food. It may be separated from the flour of grain by subjecting this to a current of water, the starch and other soluble matters being thus washed out.

Gluten bread, bread containing a large proportion of gluten; — used in cases of diabetes. — **Gluten casein** (*Chem.*), a vegetable proteid found in the seeds of grasses, and extracted as a dark, amorphous, earthy mass. — **Gluten fibrin** (*Chem.*), a vegetable proteid found in the cereal grains, and extracted as an amorphous, brownish yellow substance.

‖ **Glu-te'us** (glū-tē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as GLUTÆUS.

Glu'tin (glū'tĭn), *n.* [See GLUTEN.] (*Chem.*) **1.** Same as GLIADIN.

2. Sometimes synonymous with GELATIN. [*R.*]

Glu'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLUTINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLUTINATING.] [L. *glutinatus*, p. p. of *glutinare* to glue, fr. *gluten* glue.] To unite with glue; to cement; to stick together. *Bailey.*

Glu'ti-na'tion (glū'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glutinatio:* cf. F. *glutination.*] The act of uniting with glue; sticking together.

Glu'ti-na-tive (glū'tĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *glutinativus:* cf. F. *glutinatif.*] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious; viscous; glutinous.

Glu'ti-nos'i-ty (glū'tĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *glutinosité.*] The quality of being glutinous; viscousness. [*R.*]

Glu'ti-nous (glū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten* glue: cf. F. *glutineux.* See GLUTEN.] **1.** Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; adhesive; gluey.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a moist and adhesive or sticky surface, as a leaf or gland.

Glu'ti-nous-ness (glū'tĭ-nŭs-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being glutinous.

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* [OE. *glotoun, glotun*, F. *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto, glutto.* See GLUT.] **1.** One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormandizer.

2. Fig.: One who gluts himself.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*), of the family *Mustelidæ*, about the size of a large badger. It was formerly believed to be inordinately voracious, whence the name; the wolverene. It is a native of the northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia.

Glutton, or Wolverene, American variety. 1/20

Glutton bird (*Zoöl.*), the giant fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*); — called also *Mother Carey's goose*, and *mollymawk.*

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *a.* Gluttonous; greedy; gormandizing. "*Glutton* souls." *Dryden.*

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller.*

Glut'ton, *v. t. & i.* To glut; to eat voraciously. [*Obs.*]

Gluttoned at last, return at home to pine. *Lovelace.*
Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed. *Drayton.*

Glut'ton-ish, *a.* Gluttonous; greedy. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Glut'ton-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLUTTONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLUTTONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to gormandize. *Hallywell.*

Glut'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to gluttony; eating to excess; indulging the appetite; voracious; as, a *gluttonous* age. — **Glut'ton-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Glut'ton-ous-ness,** *n.*

Glut'ton-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GLUTTONIES (-īz). [OE. *glotonie*, OF. *glotonie, gloutonnie.*] Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies*, and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

Glyc'er-ate (glĭs'ĕr-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of glyceric acid.

Gly-cer'ic (glĭ-sĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, glycerin.

Glyceric acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, obtained by the partial oxidation of glycerin, as a thick liquid. It is a hydroxyl derivative of propionic acid, and has both acid and alcoholic properties.

Glyc'er-ide (glĭs'ĕr-īd), *n.* [See GLYCERIN.] (*Chem.*) A compound ether (formed from *glycerin*). Some glycerides exist ready formed as natural fats, others are produced artificially.

Glyc'er-in, Glyc'er-ine (glĭs'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet. Cf. GLUCOSE, LICORICE.] (*Chem.*) An oily, viscous liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, colorless and odorless, and with a hot, sweetish taste, existing in the natural fats and oils as the base, combined with various acids, as oleic, margaric, stearic, and palmitic. It is a triatomic alcohol, and hence is also called *glycerol.* See Note under GELATIN.

☞ It is obtained from fats by saponification, or, on a large scale, by the action of superheated steam. It is used as an ointment, as a solvent and vehicle for medicines, and as an adulterant in wine, beer, etc.

Glyc'er-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin.

Glyc'er-ol (-ōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as GLYCERIN.

Glyc'er-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *glycérolé.*] (*Med.*) Same as GLYCERITE.

Glyc'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*Glycer*in + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, C_3H_5, regarded as the essential radical of glycerin. It is metameric with allyl. Called also *propenyl.*

Glyc'ide (glĭs'ĭd), *n.* [*Glyc*eric + anhyd*ride.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, obtained from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regarded as a partially dehydrated glycerin; — called also *glycidic alcohol.*

Gly-cid'ic (glĭ-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, glycide; as, *glycidic* acid.

Gly'cin (glī'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as GLYCOCOLL.

Gly'co-cho'late (glī'kō-kō'lāt), *n.* [*Glyc*ocoll + *cholic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A salt of glycocholic acid; as, sodium *glycocholate.*

Gly'co-chol'ic (glī'kō-kōl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, glycocoll and cholic acid.

Glycocholic acid (*Physiol. Chem.*), a conjugate acid, composed of glycocoll and cholic acid, present in bile in the form of a sodium salt. The acid commonly forms a resinous mass, but can be crystallized in long, white needles.

Gly'co-cin (glī'kō-sĭn), *n.* [*Glyc*ocoll + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as GLYCOCOLL.

Gly'co-coll (glī'kō-kŏl), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + κόλλα glue.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, with a sweet taste, formed from hippuric acid by boiling with hydrochloric acid, and present in bile united with cholic acid. It is also formed from gelatin by decomposition with acids. Chemically, it is amido-acetic acid. Called also *glycin*, and *glycocin.*

Gly'co-gen (glī'kō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + *-gen:* cf. F. *glycogène.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, amorphous, tasteless substance resembling starch, soluble in water to an opalescent fluid. It is found abundantly in the liver of most animals, and in small quantity in other organs and tissues, particularly in the embryo. It is quickly changed into sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, and also by the action of amylolytic ferments.

Gly'co-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen; as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

Gly-cog'e-ny (glī-kŏj'ē-nȳ), **Gly'co-gen'e-sis** (glī'kō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The production or formation of sugar from glycogen, as in the liver.

Gly'col (glī'kōl), *n.* [*Glyc*erin + *-ol.* See GLYCERIN.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A thick, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, of a sweetish taste, produced artificially from certain ethylene compounds. It is a diacid alcohol, intermediate between ordinary ethyl alcohol and glycerin. (*b*) Any one of the large class of diacid alcohols, of which glycol proper is the type.

Gly-col'ic (glĭ-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, glycol; as, *glycolic* ether; *glycolic* acid.

Glycolic acid (*Chem*), an organic acid, found naturally in unripe grapes and in the leaves of the wild grape (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and produced artificially in many ways, as by the oxidation of *glycol*, — whence its name. It is a sirupy, or white crystalline, substance, $HO.CH_2.CO_2H$, has the properties both of an alcohol and an acid, and is a type of the hydroxy acids; — called also *hydroxyacetic acid.*

Gly'co-lide (glī'kō-līd), *n.* [*Glycol* + anhyd*ride.*] (*Chem.*) A white amorphous powder, $C_4H_4O_4$, obtained by heating and dehydrating glycolic acid. [Written also *glycollide.*]

Gly'co-lu'ric (glī'kō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*Glycol* + *uric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, glycol and urea; as, *glycoluric* acid, which is called also *hydantoic acid.*

Gly'co-lu'ril (-rĭl), *n.* [*Glycolyl* + *uric.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, obtained by the reduction of allantoin.

Gly'co-lyl (glī'kō-lĭl), *n.* [*Glycolic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A divalent, compound radical, $CO.CH_2$, regarded as the essential radical of glycolic acid, and a large series of related compounds.

Gly-co'ni-an (glĭ-kō'nĭ-*an*), *a. & n.* Glyconic.

Gly-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Γλυκώνειος a kind of verse, so called from its inventor, *Glycon.*] (*Pros.*) Consisting of a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; — applied to a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. — *n.* (*Pros.*) A glyconic verse.

Gly'co-nin (glī'kō-nĭn), *n.* An emulsion of glycerin and the yolk of eggs, used as an ointment, as a vehicle for medicines, etc.

Gly'co-sine (glī'kō-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base, $C_6H_6N_4$, produced artificially as a white, crystalline powder, by the action of ammonia on glyoxal.

‖ **Gly'co-su'ri-a** (glī'kō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as GLUCOSURIA.

‖ **Glyc'yr-rhi'za** (glĭs'ĭr-rī'zȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. Cf. LICORICE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of papilionaceous herbaceous plants, one species of which (*G. glabra*), is the licorice plant, the roots of which have a bittersweet mucilaginous taste.

2. (*Med.*) The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (liquorice root), used as a demulcent, etc.

Glyc'yr-rhi-zim'ic (-rĭ-zĭm'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) From, or pertaining to, glycyrrhizin; as, *glycyrrhizimic* acid.

Gly-cyr'rhi-zin (glī-sĭr'rĭ-zĭn *or* glĭs'ĭr-rī'zĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycyrrhizine.* See GLYCYRRHIZA.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in licorice root (*Glycyrrhiza*), in monesia bark (*Chrysophyllum*), in the root of the walnut, etc., and extracted as a yellow, amorphous powder, of a bittersweet taste.

Glyn (glĭn), *n.* A glen. See GLEN. [*Obs.* singly,
Glynne but occurring often in locative names in Ireland, as *Glen* does in Scotland.]

He could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser.*

Gly-ox'al (glī-ŏks'*al*), *n.* [*Glycol* + *oxalic* + *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) A white, amorphous, deliquescent powder, $(CO.H)_2$, obtained by the partial oxidation of glycol. It is a double aldehyde, between glycol and oxalic acid.

Gly'ox-al'ic (glī'ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an aldehyde acid, intermediate between glycol and oxalic acid. [Written also *glyoxylic.*]

Gly-ox'a-line (glī-ŏks'ȧ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, organic base, $C_3H_4N_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on glyoxal, and forming the origin of a large class of derivatives; hence, any one of the series of which glyoxaline is a type; — called also *oxaline.*

Gly-ox'ime (-ĭm *or* -ēm), *n.* [*Glyoxal* + *oxime.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, produced by the action of hydroxylamine on glyoxal, and belonging to the class of *oximes;* also, any one of a group of substances resembling glyoxime proper, and of which it is a type. See OXIME.

Glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *glyphe.* Cf. CLEAVE to split.] (*Arch.*) A sunken channel or groove, usually vertical. See TRIGLYPH.

Glyph'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυφικός of or for carving.] (*Fine Arts*) Of or pertaining to sculpture or carving of any sort, esp. to glyphs.

Glyph'o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

Glyph'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glyphography.

Gly-phog'ra-phy (glĭ-fŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν to engrave + *-graphy.*] A process similar to etching, in which, by means of voltaic electricity, a raised copy of a drawing is made, so that it can be used to print from.

Glyp'tic (glĭp'tĭk), *a.* [See GLYPH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to gem engraving.

2. (*Min.*) Figured; marked as with figures.

Glyp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *glyptique.* See GLYPH.] The art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyp'to-don (glĭp'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved, engraved + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. See GLYPH.] (*Palæon.*) An extinct South American quaternary mammal, allied to the armadillos. It was as large as an ox, was covered with tessellated scales, and had fluted teeth. 1/60

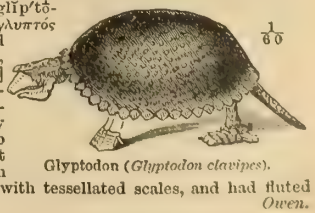

Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*). *Owen.*

Glyp'to-dont (glĭp'tō-dŏnt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of a family (*Glyptodontidæ*) of extinct South American edentates, of which Glyptodon is the type. About twenty species are known.

Glyp'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *glyptographique.*] Relating to glyptography, or the art of engraving on precious stones. [*R.*]

Glyp-tog'ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-graphy*: cf. F. *glyptographie.*] The art or process of engraving on precious stones. [*R.*]

‖ **Glyp'to-the'ca** (glĭp'tō-thē'kà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυπτός carved + θήκη case, box.] A building or room devoted to works of sculpture.

Glys'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Clyster.

Gmel'in-ite (gmĕl'ĭn-ĭt), *n.* [Named after the German chemist *Gmelin.*] (*Min.*) A rhombohedral zeolitic mineral, related in form and composition to chabazite.

‖ **Gna-pha'li-um** (nà-fā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. γναφάλιον wool of the teasel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants with white or colored dry and persistent involucres; a kind of everlasting.

Gnar (när), *n.* [OE. *knarre, gnarre,* akin to OD. *knor,* G. *knorren.* Cf. Knar, Knur, Gnarl.] A knot or gnarl in wood; hence, a tough, thickset man; — written also *gnarr.* [*Archaic*]

He was . . . a thick *gnarre.* *Chaucer.*

Gnar (när), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gnarred (närd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gnarring.] [See Gnarl.] To gnarl; to snarl; to growl; — written also *gnarr.* [*Archaic*]

At them he gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnarre.* *Spenser.*

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men. *Tennyson.*

Gnarl (närl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gnarled (närld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gnarling.] [From older *gnar,* prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *knarren, knurren,* D. *knorren,* Sw. *knorra,* Dan. *knurre.*] To growl; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

Gnarl, *n.* [See Gnar, *n.*] A knot in wood; a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree.

Gnarled (närld), *a.* Knotty; full of knots or gnarls; twisted; crossgrained.

The unwedgeable and *gnarléd* oak. *Shak.*

Gnarl'y (närl'y), *a.* Full of knots; knotty; twisted; crossgrained.

Gnash (năsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gnashed (năsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gnashing.] [OE. *gnasten, gnaisten,* cf. Icel. *gnastan* a gnashing, *gnísta* to gnash, Dan. *knaske,* Sw. *gnissla,* D. *knarsen,* G. *knirschen.*] To strike together, as in anger or pain; as, to *gnash* the teeth.

Gnash, *v. i.* To grind or strike the teeth together.

There they him laid,
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame. *Milton.*

Gnash'ing-ly, *adv.* With gnashing.

Gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A blood-sucking dipterous fly, of the genus *Culex,* undergoing a metamorphosis in water. The females have a proboscis armed with needlelike organs for penetrating the skin of animals. These are wanting in the males. In America they are generally called *mosquitoes.* See Mosquito.

European Gnat (*Culex cilíata*). *A* Male. *B* Mouth Parts: *l* Labium; *p p* Maxillary Palpi; *a a* Antennæ.

2. Any fly resembling a Culex in form or habits; esp., in America, a small biting fly of the genus *Simulium* and allies, as the buffalo gnat, the black fly, etc.

Gnat catcher (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of small American singing birds, of the genus *Polioptila,* allied to the kinglets. — **Gnat flower,** the bee flower. — **Gnat hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker; — called also *gnat owl.* — **Gnat snapper** (*Zoöl.*), a bird that catches gnats. — **Gnat strainer,** a person ostentatiously punctilious about trifles. Cf. *Matt.* xxiii. 24.

Gnath'ic (năth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the jaw.

Gnathic index, in a skull, the ratio of the distance from the middle of the nasofrontal suture to the basion (taken equal to 100), to the distance from the basion to the middle of the front edge of the upper jaw; — called also *alveolar index.*

Skulls with the *gnathic index* below 98 are orthognathous, from 98 to 103 mesognathous, and above 103 are prognathous. *Flower.*

‖ **Gna-thid'i-um** (nà-thĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Gnathidia (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) The ramus of the lower jaw of a bird as far as it is naked; — commonly used in the plural.

Gnath'ite (năth'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the mouth appendages of the Arthropoda. They are known as mandibles, maxillæ, and maxillipeds.

Gna-thon'ic (nà-thŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Gnatho,* name of
Gna-thon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } a parasite in the "Eunuchus" of Terence, Gr. Γνάθων; hence, a parasite in general.] Flattering; deceitful. [*Obs.*]

Gnath'o-pod (năth'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) A gnathopodite or maxilliped. See Maxilliped.

Gna-thop'o-dite (nà-thŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any leglike appendage of a crustacean, when modified wholly, or in part, to serve as a jaw, esp. one of the maxillipeds.

Gna-thos'te-gite (nà-thŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw + στέγη a roof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of broad plates, developed from the outer maxillipeds of crabs, and forming a cover for the other mouth organs.

‖ **Gna-thos'to-ma** (-tō-mà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. γνάθος the jaw + στόμα, -ατος, the mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive division of vertebrates, including all that have distinct jaws, in contrast with the leptocardians and marsipobranchs (*Cyclostoma*), which lack them. [Written also *Gnathostomata.*]

‖ **Gnath'o-the'ca** (năth'ō-thē'kà), *n.; pl.* Gnathothecæ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. γνάθος the jaw + θήκη a box.] (*Zoöl.*) The horny covering of the lower mandible of a bird.

Gnat'ling (năt'lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small gnat.

Gnat'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The aquatic larva of a gnat; — called also, colloquially, *wiggler.*

Gnaw (nạ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gnawed (nạd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gnawing.] [OE. *gnawen,* AS. *gnagan;* akin to D. *knagen,* OHG. *gnagan, nagan,* G. *nagen,* Icel. & Sw. *gnaga,* Dan. *gnave, nage.* Cf. Nag to tease.] **1.** To bite, as something hard or tough, which is not readily separated or crushed; to bite off little by little, with effort; to wear or eat away by scraping or continuous biting with the teeth; to nibble at.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw.* *Dryden.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.

3. To corrode; to fret away; to waste.

Gnaw, *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated effort, as in eating or removing with the teeth something hard, unwieldy, or unmanageable.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Gnaw'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gnaws.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A rodent.

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline rock, consisting, like granite, of quartz, feldspar, and mica, but having these materials, especially the mica, arranged in planes, so that it breaks rather easily into coarse slabs or flags. Hornblende sometimes takes the place of the mica, and it is then called *hornblendic* or *syenitic gneiss.* Similar varieties of related rocks are also called gneiss.

Gneis'sic (nīs'sĭk), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.

Gneis'soid (-soid), *a.* [*Gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss; having some of the characteristics of gneiss; — applied to rocks of an intermediate character between granite and gneiss, or mica slate and gneiss.

Gneis'sose' (-sōs'), *a.* Having the structure of gneiss.

Gnew (nū), *obs. imp.* of Gnaw. *Chaucer.*

Gnide (nīd), *v. t.* [AS. *gnīdan.*] To rub; to bruise; to break in pieces. [*Obs.*]

☞ This word is found in Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, but improperly. The word, though common in Old English, does not occur in Chaucer. *T. R. Lounsbury.*

Gnof (nŏf), *n.* Churl; curmudgeon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gnome (nōm), *n.* [F. *gnome,* prob. fr. Gr. γνώμων one that knows, a guardian, *i. e.,* of the treasures in the inner parts of the earth, or fr. γνώμη intelligence, both fr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know. See Know.] **1.** An imaginary being, supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.

Gnome (⅙).

2. A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small stature or misshapen features, or of strange appearance.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A small owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) of the Western United States.

4. [Gr. γνώμη.] A brief reflection or maxim. *Peacham.*

Gnom'ic (nŏm'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός, fr. γνώμη:
Gnom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *gnomique.* See Gnome maxim.] Sententious; uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; aphoristic.

A city long famous as the seat of elegiac and *gnomic* poetry. *G. H. Lewes.*

Gnomic Poets, Greek poets, as Theognis and Solon, of the sixth century B. C., whose writings consist of short sententious precepts and reflections.

Gnom'ic-al, *a.* [See Gnomon.] Gnomonical. *Boyle.*

Gnom'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a gnomic, didactic, or sententious manner.

Gno'mo-log'ic (nō'mŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. γνωμολο-
Gno'mo-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } γικός.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a gnomology.

Gno-mol'o-gy (nō-mŏl'ō-jy), *n* [Gr. γνωμολογία; γνώμη judgment, maxim + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *gnomologie.*] A collection of, or a treatise on, maxims, grave sentences, or reflections. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [L. *gnomon,* Gr. γνώμων one that knows, the index of a sundial. See Gnome.] **1.** (*Dialing*) The style or pin, which, by its shadow, shows the hour of the day. It is usually set parallel to the earth's axis.

2. (*Astron.*) A style or column erected perpendicularly to the horizon, formerly used in astronomical observations. Its principal use was to find the altitude of the sun by measuring the length of its shadow.

3. (*Geom.*) The space included between the boundary lines of two similar parallelograms, the one within the other, with an angle in common; as, the *gnomon bcdefg* of the parallelograms *ac* and *af.* The parallelogram *bf* is the complement of the parallelogram *df.*

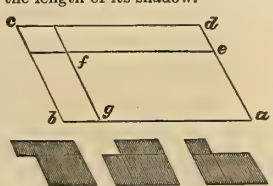

Gnomons.

4. The index of the hour circle of a globe.

Gno-mon'ic (nŏ-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *gnomonicus,* Gr.
Gno-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } γνωμονικός: cf. F. *gnomonique.* See Gnomon.] Of or pertaining to the gnomon, or to the art of dialing.

Gnomonic projection, a projection of the circles of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere, and the principal plane is tangent to the surface of the sphere. "The *gnomonic projection* derives its name from the connection between the methods of describing it and those for the construction of a gnomon or dial." *Cyc. of Arts & Sciences.*

Gno-mon'ic-al-ly (nŏ-mŏn'ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

Gno-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See Gnomonic.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

Gno'mon-ist (nō'mŏn-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in gnomonics. *Boyle.*

Gno'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Gnomon* + *-logy.* Cf. Gnomology.] A treatise on gnomonics.

Gnos'co-pine (nŏs'kō-pīn *or* -pēn; 104), *n.* [Gr. γιγνώσκειν to know + E. *opium.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid existing in small quantities in opium.

‖ **Gno'sis** (nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γνῶσις.] (*Metaph.*) The deeper wisdom; knowledge of spiritual truth, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

Gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Knowing; wise; shrewd. [*Old Slang*]

I said you were a *gnostic* fellow. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or its adherents; as, the *Gnostic* heresy.

Gnos'tic, *n.* [L. *gnosticus,* Gr. γνωστικός good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper wisdom, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. *gnostique.* See Know.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity, who claimed a true philosophical interpretation of the Christian religion. Their system combined Oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived from the Deity by successive emanations, which they called *Eons.*

Gnos'ti-cism (nŏs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

Gnow (nou), *obs. imp.* of Gnaw. Gnawed. *Chaucer.*

Gnu (nū), *n.* [Hottentot *gnu,* or *nju:* cf. F. *gnou.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of two species of large South African antelopes of the genus *Catoblephas,* having a mane and bushy tail, and curved horns in both sexes. [Written also *gnoo.*]

Gnu (*Catoblephas gnu*).

☞ The *common gnu* or *wildebeest* (*Catoblephas gnu*) is plain brown; the *brindled gnu* or *blue wildebeest* (*C. gorgon*) is larger, with transverse stripes of black on the neck and shoulders.

Go (gō), *obs. p. p.* of Go. Gone. *Chaucer.*

Go, *v. i.* [*imp.* Went (wĕnt); *p. p.* Gone (gŏn; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Going. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan.* See Wend, *v. i.*] [OE. *gan, gon,* AS. *gān,* akin to D. *gaan,* G. *gehn, gehen,* OHG. *gēn, gān,* SW. *gå,* Dan. *gaae;* cf. Gr. κιχάναι to reach, overtake, Skr. *hā* to go, AS. *gangan,* and E. *gang.* The past tense in AS., *eode,* is from the root *i* to go, as is also Goth. *iddja* went. √47 *a.* Cf. Gang, *v. i.*, Wend.] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to be in a state not motionless or at rest; to proceed; to advance; to make progress; — used, in various applications, of the movement of both animate and inanimate beings, by whatever means, and also of the movements of the mind; also figuratively applied.

2. To move upon the feet, or step by step; to walk; also, to walk step by step, or leisurely.

☞ In old writers *go* is much used as opposed to *run,* or *ride.* "Whereso I *go* or *ride.*" *Chaucer.*

You know that love
Will creep in service where it can not *go.* *Shak.*

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shak.*

He fell from running to *going,* and from *going* to clambering upon his hands and his knees. *Bunyan.*

☞ In Chaucer *go* is used frequently with the pronoun in the objective used reflexively; as, he *goeth* him home.

3. To be passed on from one to another; to pass; to circulate; hence, with *for,* to have currency; to be taken, accepted, or regarded.

The man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 12.

[The money] should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

4. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to move on or be carried on; to have course; to come to an issue or result; to succeed; to turn out.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*

I think, as the world *goes,* he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *I. Watts.*

5. To proceed or tend toward a result, consequence, or product; to tend; to conduce; to be an ingredient; to avail; to apply; to contribute; — often with the infinitive; as, this *goes* to show.

Against right reason all your counsels *go.* *Dryden.*

To master the foul fiend there *goeth* some competent knowledge of theology. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To apply one's self; to set one's self; to undertake.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

☞ *Go,* in this sense, is often used in the present participle with the auxiliary verb *to be,* before an infinitive,

to express a future of intention, or to denote design; as, I was *going* to say; I am *going* to begin harvest.

7. To proceed by a mental operation; to pass in mind or by an act of the memory or imagination; — generally with *over* or *through*.

By *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

8. To be with young; to be pregnant; to gestate.

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray for heartily, that it may find
Good time, and live. *Shak.*

9. To move from the person speaking, or from the point whence the action is contemplated; to pass away; to leave; to depart; — in opposition to *stay* and *come*.

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God; . . . only ye shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.

10. To pass away; to depart forever; to be lost or ruined; to perish; to decline; to decease; to die.

By Saint George, he 's *gone!*
That spear wound hath our master sped. *Sir W. Scott.*

11. To reach; to extend; to lead; as, a line *goes* across the street; his land *goes* to the river; this road *goes* to New York.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

12. To have recourse; to resort; as, to *go* to law.

☞ *Go* is used, in combination with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the principal force of the expression; as, to *go against*, to *go into*, to *go out*, to *go aside*, to *go astray*, etc.

Go to, come; move; go away; — a phrase of exclamation, serious or ironical. — **To go a-begging,** not to be in demand; to be undesired. — **To go about.** (*a*) To set about; to enter upon a scheme of action; to undertake. "They *went about* to slay him." *Acts* ix. 29.

They never *go about* . . . to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

(*b*) (*Naut.*) To tack; to turn the head of a ship; to wear. — **To go abroad.** (*a*) To go to a foreign country. (*b*) To go out of doors. (*c*) To become public; to be published or disclosed; to be current.

Then *went* this saying *abroad* among the brethren. *John* xxi. 23.

— **To go against.** (*a*) To march against; to attack. (*b*) To be in opposition to; to be disagreeable to. — **To go ahead.** (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To go on; to make progress; to proceed. — **To go and come.** See *To come and go*, under Come. — **To go aside.** (*a*) To withdraw; to retire.

He . . . *went aside* privately into a desert place. *Luke* ix. 10.

(*b*) To go from what is right; to err. *Num.* v. 29. — **To go back on.** (*a*) To retrace (one's path or footsteps). (*b*) To abandon; to turn against; to betray. [*Slang, U. S.*] — **To go below** (*Naut.*), to go below deck. — **To go between,** to interpose or mediate between; to be a secret agent between parties; in a bad sense, to pander. — **To go beyond.** See under Beyond. — **To go by,** to pass away unnoticed; to omit. — **To go by the board** (*Naut.*), to fall or be carried overboard; as, the mast *went by the board*. — **To go down.** (*a*) To descend. (*b*) To go below the horizon; as, the sun has *gone down*. (*c*) To sink; to founder; — said of ships, etc. (*d*) To be swallowed; — used literally or figuratively. [*Colloq.*]

Nothing so ridiculous, . . . but it *goes down* whole with him for truth. *L'Estrange.*

— **To go far.** (*a*) To go to a distance. (*b*) To have much weight or influence. — **To go for.** (*a*) To go in quest of. (*b*) To represent; to pass for. (*c*) To favor; to advocate. (*d*) To attack; to assault. [*Low*] (*e*) To sell for; to be parted with for (a price). — **To go for nothing,** to be parted with for no compensation or result; to have no value, efficacy, or influence; to count for nothing. — **To go forth.** (*a*) To depart from a place. (*b*) To be divulged or made generally known; to emanate.

The law shall *go forth* of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. *Micah* iv. 2.

— **To go hard with,** to trouble, pain, or endanger. — **To go in,** to engage in; to take part. [*Colloq.*] — **To go in and out,** to do the business of life; to live; to have free access. *John* x. 9. — **To go in for.** [*Colloq.*] (*a*) To go for; to favor or advocate (a candidate, a measure, etc.). (*b*) To seek to acquire or attain to (wealth, honor, preferment, etc.). (*c*) To compete for (a reward, election, etc.). (*d*) To make the object of one's labors, studies, etc.

He was as ready *to go in for* statistics as for anything else. *Dickens.*

— **To go in to** *or* **unto.** (*a*) To enter the presence of. *Esther* iv. 16. (*b*) To have sexual intercourse with. [*Script.*] — **To go into.** (*a*) To speak of, investigate, or discuss (a question, subject, etc.). (*b*) To participate in (a war, a business, etc.). — **To go large.** (*Naut.*) See under Large. — **To go off.** (*a*) To go away; to depart.

The leaders . . . will not *go off* until they hear you. *Shak.*

(*b*) To cease; to intermit; as, this sickness *went off*. (*c*) To die. *Shak.* (*d*) To explode or be discharged; — said of gunpowder, of a gun, a mine, etc. (*e*) To find a purchaser; to be sold or disposed of. (*f*) To pass off; to take place; to be accomplished.

The wedding *went off* much as such affairs do. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

— **To go on.** (*a*) To proceed; to advance further; to continue; as, *to go on* reading. (*b*) To be put or drawn on; to fit over; as, the coat will not *go on*. — **To go on all fours,** to correspond exactly, point for point.

It is not easy to make a simile *go on all fours*. *Macaulay.*

— **To go out.** (*a*) To issue forth from a place. (*b*) To go abroad; to make an excursion or expedition.

There are other men fitter *to go out* than I. *Shak.*

What *went* ye *out* for to see? *Matt.* xi. 7, 8, 9.

(*c*) To become diffused, divulged, or spread abroad, as news, fame, etc. (*d*) To expire; to die; to cease; to come to an end; as, the light has *gone out*.

Life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

— **To go over.** (*a*) To traverse; to cross, as a river, boundary, etc.; to change sides.

I must not *go over* Jordan. *Deut.* iv. 22.

Let me *go over*, and see the good land that is beyond Jordan. *Deut.* iii. 25.

Ishmael . . . departed *to go over* to the Ammonites. *Jer.* xli. 10.

(*b*) To read, or study; to examine; to review; as, *to go over* one's accounts.

If we *go over* the laws of Christianity, we shall find that . . . they enjoin the same thing. *Tillotson.*

(*c*) To transcend; to surpass. (*d*) To be postponed; as, the bill *went over* for the session. (*e*) (*Chem.*) To be converted (into a specified substance or material); as, monoclinic sulphur *goes over* into orthorhombic, by standing; sucrose *goes over* into dextrose and levulose. — **To go through.** (*a*) To accomplish; as, *to go through* a work. (*b*) To suffer; to endure to the end; as, *to go through* a surgical operation or a tedious illness. (*c*) To spend completely; to exhaust, as a fortune. (*d*) To strip or despoil (one) of his property. [*Slang*] (*e*) To botch or bungle a business. [*Scot.*] — **To go through with,** to perform, as a calculation, to the end; to complete. — **To go to ground.** (*a*) To escape into a hole; — said of a hunted fox. (*b*) To fall in battle. — **To go to naught** (*Colloq.*), to prove abortive, or unavailing. — **To go under.** (*a*) To set; — said of the sun. (*b*) To be known or recognized by (a name, title, etc.). (*c*) To be overwhelmed, submerged, or defeated; to perish; to succumb. — **To go up,** to come to nothing; to prove abortive; to fail. [*Slang*] — **To go upon,** to act upon, as a foundation or hypothesis. — **To go with.** (*a*) To accompany. (*b*) To coincide or agree with. (*c*) To suit; to harmonize with. — **To go** (well, ill, *or* hard) **with,** to affect (one) in such manner. — **To go without,** to be, or to remain, destitute of. — **To go wrong.** (*a*) To take a wrong road or direction; to wander or stray. (*b*) To depart from virtue. (*c*) To happen unfortunately. (*d*) To miss success. — **To let go,** to allow to depart; to quit one's hold; to release.

Go (gō), *v. t.* **1.** To take, as a share in an enterprise; to undertake or become responsible for; to bear a part in.

They were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

2. To bet or wager; as, I 'll *go* you a shilling. [*Colloq.*]

To go halves, to share with another equally. — **To go it,** to behave in a wild manner; to be uproarious; to carry on; also, to proceed; to make progress. [*Colloq.*] — **To go it alone** (*Card Playing*), to play a hand without the assistance of one's partner. — **To go it blind.** (*a*) To act in a rash, reckless, or headlong manner. [*Slang*] (*b*) (*Card Playing*) To bet without having examined the cards. — **To go one's way,** to set forth; to depart.

Go, *n.* **1.** Act; working; operation. [*Obs.*]

So gracious were the *goes* of marriage. *Marston.*

2. A circumstance or occurrence; an incident. [*Slang*]

This is a pretty *go*. *Dickens.*

3. The fashion or mode; as, quite the *go*. [*Colloq.*]

4. Noisy merriment; as, a high *go*. [*Colloq.*]

5. A glass of spirits. [*Slang*]

6. Power of going or doing; energy; vitality; perseverance; push; as, there is no *go* in him. [*Colloq.*]

7. (*Cribbage*) That condition in the course of the game when a player can not lay down a card which will not carry the aggregate count above thirty-one.

Great go, Little go, the final and the preliminary examinations for a degree. [*Slang, Eng. Univ.*] — **No go,** a failure; a fiasco. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.* — **On the go,** moving about; unsettled. [*Colloq.*]

Go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope (*Procapra picticauda*), inhabiting Thibet.

Goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād;* perh. akin to AS. *gār* a dart, and E. *gore*. See Gore, *v. t.*] A pointed instrument used to urge on a beast; hence, any necessity that urges or stimulates.

The daily *goad* urging him to the daily toil. *Macaulay.*

Goad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Goaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Goading.] To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge forward, or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming; to stimulate.

That temptation that doth *goad* us on. *Shak.*

Syn. — To urge; stimulate; excite; arouse; irritate; incite; instigate.

Goaf (gōf), *n.; pl.* Goafs (gōfs) or Goaves (gōvz). [Cf. 1st Gob.] (*Mining*) That part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste left in old workings; — called also *gob*.

To work the goaf *or* **gob,** to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

Goal (gōl), *n.* [F. *gaule* pole, Prov. F. *waule*, of German origin; cf. Fries. *walu* staff, stick, rod, Goth. *walus*, Icel. *völr* a round stick; prob. akin to E. *wale*.]

1. The mark set to bound a race, and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again; the place at which a race or a journey is to end.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. The final purpose or aim; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or attain.

Each individual seeks a several *goal*. *Pope.*

3. A base, station, or bound used in various games; in football, a line between two posts across which the ball must pass in order to score; also, the act of kicking the ball over the line between the goal posts.

Goal keeper, the player charged with the defense of the goal.

Go'a pow'der (gō'ȧ pou'dẽr). [So called from *Goa*, on the Malabar coast, whither it was shipped from Portugal.] A bitter powder (also called *araroba*) found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian tree (*Andira araroba*) and used as a medicine. It is the material from which chrysarobin is obtained.

Goar (gōr), *n.* Same as 1st Gore.

Goar'ish, *a.* Patched; mean. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Goat (gōt), *n.* [OE. *goot, got, gat*, AS. *gāt;* akin to D. *geit*, OHG *geiz*, G. *geiss*, Icel. *geit*, Sw. *get*, Dan. *ged*, Goth. *gaits*, L. *haedus* a young goat, kid.] (*Zoöl.*) A hollow-horned ruminant of the genus *Capra*, of several species and varieties, esp. the domestic goat (*C. hircus*), which is raised for its milk, flesh, and skin.

☞ The Cashmere and Angora varieties of the goat have long, silky hair, used in the manufacture of textile fabrics. The wild or bezoar goat (*Capra ægagrus*), of Asia Minor, noted for the bezoar stones found in its stomach, is supposed to be one of the ancestral species of the domestic goat. The Rocky Mountain goat (*Haplocercus montanus*) is more nearly related to the antelopes. See Mazame.

Goat antelope (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of antelopes, which in some respects resemble a goat, having recurved horns, a stout body, large hoofs, and a short, flat tail, as the goral, thar, mazame, and chikara. — **Goat fig** (*Bot.*), the wild fig. — **Goat house.** (*a*) A place for keeping goats. (*b*) A brothel. [*Obs.*] — **Goat moth** (*Zoöl.*), any moth of the genus *Cossus*, esp. the large European species (*C. ligniperda*), the larva of which burrows in oak and willow trees, and requires three years to mature. It exhales an odor like that of the he-goat. — **Goat weed** (*Bot.*), a scrophulariaceous plant, of the genus *Capraria* (*C. biflora*). — **Goat's bane** (*Bot.*), a poisonous plant (*Aconitum Lycoctonum*), bearing pale yellow flowers, introduced from Switzerland into England; wolfsbane. — **Goat's beard** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Tragopogon;* — so named from the long silky beard of the seeds. One species is the salsify or oyster plant. — **Goat's foot** (*Bot.*), a kind of wood sorrel (*Oxalis caprina*) growing at the Cape of Good Hope. — **Goat's rue** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Galega officinalis* of Europe, or *Tephrosia Virginiana* in the United States). — **Goat's thorn** (*Bot.*), a thorny leguminous plant (*Astragalus Tragacanthus*), found in the Levant. — **Goat's wheat** (*Bot.*), the genus *Tragopyrum* (now referred to *Atraphaxis*).

Goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin or lower lip which is allowed to grow, and trimmed so as to resemble the beard of a goat.

Goat'fish' (gōt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Upeneus*, inhabiting the Gulf of Mexico. It is allied to the surmullet.

Goat'herd' (-hẽrd'), *n.* One who tends goats. *Spenser.*

Goat'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a goat; goatlike.

Give your chaste body up to the embraces
Of *goatish* lust. *Massinger.*

— **Goat'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Goat'ish-ness,** *n.*

Goat'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a goat; goatish.

Goat'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a goat, or leather made from it. — *a.* Made of the skin of a goat.

Goat'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of insectivorous birds, belonging to *Caprimulgus* and allied genera, esp. the European species (*Caprimulgus Europæus*); — so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats. The European species is called also *goat-milker, goat owl, goat chaffer, fern owl, night hawk, nightjar, night churr, churr-owl, gnat hawk*, and *dorhawk*.

Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*).

Goaves (gōvz), *n. pl.* [See Goaf, *n.*] (*Mining*) Old workings. See Goaf. *Raymond.*

Gob (gŏb), *n.* [Cf. Goaf.] (*Mining*) Same as Goaf.

Gob, *n.* [OF. *gob* morsel; cf. F. *gobe, gobbe*, a poisoned morsel, poison ball, *gobet* a piece swallowed, *gober* to swallow greedily and without tasting; cf. Gael. & Ir. *gob* mouth, snout, W. *gwp* a bird's head and neck. Cf. Gobble, Job, *n.*] **1.** A little mass or collection; a small quantity; a mouthful. [*Low*] *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Low*] *Wright.*

Gob'bet (gŏb'bĕt), *n.* [OE. & F. *gobet*. See 2d Gob.] A mouthful; a lump; a small piece. *Spenser.*

[He] had broken the stocks to small *gobbets*. *Wyclif.*

Gob'bet, *v. t.* To swallow greedily; to swallow in gobbets. [*Low*] *L'Estrange.*

Gob'bet-ly, *adv.* In pieces. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Gob'bing (-bĭng), *n.* [See 1st Gob.] (*Mining*) (*a*) The refuse thrown back into the excavation after removing the coal. It is called also *gob stuff*. *Brande & C.* (*b*) The process of packing with waste rock; stowing.

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gobbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gobbling (-blĭng).] [Freq. of 2d *gob*.]

1. To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; to gulp.

Supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift.*

2. To utter (a sound) like a turkey cock.

He . . . *gobbles* out a note of self-approbation. *Goldsmith.*

To gobble up, to capture in a mass or in masses; to capture suddenly. [*Slang*]

Gob'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily.

2. To make a noise like that of a turkey cock. *Prior.*

Gob'ble, *n.* A noise made in the throat.

Ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

Gob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A turkey cock; a bubbling Jock.

Gob'e-lin (gŏb'ē-lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to tapestry produced in the so-called *Gobelin* works, which have been maintained by the French Government since 1667.

‖ **Gobe'mouche'** (gŏb'mōōsh'), *n.* [F.] Literally, a fly swallower; hence, one who keeps his mouth open; a boor; a silly and credulous person.

Gob'et (gŏb'ĕt), *n.* See Gobbet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Go'-be-tween' (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* An intermediate agent; a broker; a procurer; — usually in a disparaging sense. *Shak.*

Go'bi-oid (gō'bĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Gobius* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the goby, or the genus *Gobius*. — *n.* A gobioid fish.

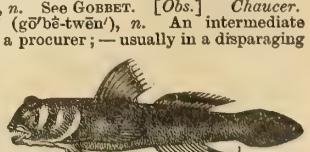

Gobioid (*Periophthalmus Schlosseri*).

Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *gobelet*, LL. *gobeletus, gobellus;* cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask. See Cupel.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel having a foot or standard, but without a handle.

We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned. *Denham.*

Gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [OE. *gobelin*, F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*, fr. Gr. κόβαλος knave, a mischievous goblin; or cf. G. *kobold*, E. *kobold, cobalt*, Armor. *gobilin* an ignis

fatuus, goblin.] An evil or mischievous spirit; a playful or malicious elf; a frightful phantom; a gnome.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

Gob'line′ (gŏb'lĭn′), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the ropes or chains serving as stays for the dolphin striker or the bowsprit; — called also *gobrope* and *gaubline.*

Gob'lin-ize (gŏb'lĭn-īz), *v. t.* To transform into a goblin. [*R.*] *Lowell.*

Go'by (gō'bỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Gobies (-bĭz). [F. *gobie*, L. *gobius*, *gobio*, Gr. κωβιός. Cf. Gudgeon.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small marine fishes of the genus *Gobius* and allied genera.

Go'-by′ (gō'bī′), *n.* A passing without notice; intentional neglect; thrusting away; a shifting off; adieu; as, to give a proposal the *go-by.*

Some songs to which we have given the *go-by. Prof. Wilson.*

Go'cart′ (gō'kärt′), *n.* A framework moving on casters, designed to support children while learning to walk.

Gocart.

God (gŏd), *a.* & *n.* Good. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

God (gŏd), *n.* [AS. *god*; akin to OS. & D. *god*, OHG. *got*, G. *gott*, Icel. *guð*, *goð*, Sw. & Dan. *gud*, Goth. *guþ*, prob. orig. a p. p. from a root appearing in Skr. *hū*, p. p. *hūta*, to call upon, invoke, implore. √30. Cf. Goodbye, Gospel, Gossip.] **1.** A being conceived of as possessing supernatural power, and to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, etc.; a divinity; a deity; an object of worship; an idol.

He maketh a *god*, and worshipeth it. *Is.* xliv. 15.

The race of Israel . . . bowing lowly down
To bestial *gods.* *Milton.*

2. The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah.

God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John* iv. 24.

3. A person or thing deified and honored as the chief good; an object of supreme regard.

Whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii. 19.

4. Figuratively applied to one who wields great or despotic power. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Act of God. (*Law*) See under Act. — **Gallery gods**, the occupants of the highest and cheapest gallery of a theater. [*Colloq.*] — **God's acre, God's field**, a burial place; a churchyard. See under Acre. — **God's house.** (*a*) An almshouse. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A church. — **God's penny**, earnest penny. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.* — **God's Sunday**, Easter.

God, *v. t.* To treat as a god; to idolize. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

God'child′ (-chīld′), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and whom he promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter. See Godfather.

God'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *goddohtor.*] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

God'dess (gŏd'dĕs), *n.* **1.** A female god; a divinity, or deity, of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty *Addison.*

2. A woman of superior charms or excellence.

Gode (gōd), *a.* & *n.* Good. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gode'lich (-lĭch), *a.* Goodly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

God'fa'ther (gŏd'fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *godfæder.* Cf. Gossip.] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and makes himself a surety for its Christian training and instruction.

There shall be for every Male-child to be baptized, when they can be had, two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, one *Godfather* and two Godmothers; and Parents shall be admitted as Sponsors, if it is desired.
Book of Common Prayer (*Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.*).

God'fa'ther, *v. t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care. [*R.*] *Burke.*

God'-fear'ing (-fēr'ĭng), *a.* Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God; religious.

A brave *god-fearing* man. *Tennyson.*

God'head (gŏd'hĕd), *n.* [OE. *godhed.* See -head, and cf. Godhood.] **1.** Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; godhood.

2. The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

The imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fixed for ever. *Milton.*

3. A god or goddess; a divinity. [*Obs.*]

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden.*

God'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*God* + *-hood.* Cf. Godhead.] Divine nature or essence; deity; godhead.

God"ild (-ĭld). A corruption of *God yield*, i. e., God reward or bless. *Shak.*

God'less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; impious; wicked. — **God'less-ly**, *adv.* — **God'less-ness**, *n.*

God'like′ (-līk′), *a.* [*God* + *like.* Cf. Godly.] Resembling or befitting a god or God; divine; hence, preeminently good; as, *godlike* virtue. — **God'like'ness**, *n.*

God'li-ly (-lĭ-lỹ), *adv.* Righteously. *H. Wharton.*

God'li-ness, *n.* [From Godly.] Careful observance of, or conformity to, the laws of God; the state or quality of being godly; piety.

Godliness is profitable unto all things. 1 *Tim.* iv. 8.

God'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A diminutive god. *Dryden.*

God'ly, *a.* [*God*, n. + *-ly.* Cf. Godlike, Like.] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws; obedient to the commands of God from love for, and reverence of, his character; conformed to God's law; devout; righteous; as, a *godly* life.

For *godly* sorrow worketh repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

God'ly (gŏd'lỹ), *adv.* Piously; devoutly; righteously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 *Tim.* iii. 12.

God'ly-head (-hĕd), *n.* [Cf. Goodlyhead.] Goodness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

God'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *godmōdor.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See Godfather.

Go-down′ (gō-doun′), *n.* [Corruption of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] A warehouse. [*East Indies*]

Go-droon′ (gō-drōōn′), *n.* [F. *godron* a round plait, godroon.] (*Arch.*) An ornament produced by notching or carving a rounded molding.

God'send′ (gŏd'sĕnd′), *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

God'ship, *n.* [*God*, n. + *-ship.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity; a god or goddess.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

God'sib (-sĭb), *n.* A gossip. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

God'son′ (-sŭn′), *n.* [AS. *godsunu.*] A male for whom one has stood sponsor in baptism. See Godfather.

God'speed′ (-spēd′), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — a contraction of the phrase, "*God speed* you." [Written also as two separate words.]

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed.* 2 *John* 10.

God'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward God. 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

God'wit (gŏd'wĭt), *n.* [Prob. from AS. *gōd* good + *wiht* creature, wight.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of long-billed, wading birds of the genus *Limosa*, and family *Tringidæ.* The European black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*), the American marbled godwit (*L. fedoa*), the Hudsonian godwit (*L. hæmastica*), and others, are valued as game birds. Called also *godwin.*

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa Lapponica*). (⅛)

Go'el (gō'ĕl), *a.* [Cf. Yellow. √49.] Yellow. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

‖ **Go'ë'land'** (gō'ą̈'länd'), *n.* [F. *goëland.*] (*Zöol.*) A white tropical tern (*Gygis candida*).

‖ **Go'ë'min'** (gō'ą̈'măn'), *n.* [F. *goëmon* seaweed.] A complex mixture of several substances extracted from Irish moss.

Go'en (gō'en), *p. p.* of Go. [*Obs.*]

Go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* [From Go.] One who, or that which, goes; a runner or walker; as: (*a*) A foot. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.* (*b*) A horse, considered in reference to his gait; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.*

This antechamber has been filled with comers and *goers.* *Macaulay.*

Go'e-ty (gō'ê-tỹ), *n.* [Gr. γοητεία witchcraft, from γοητεύειν to bewitch, γόης sorcerer: cf. F. *goétie.*] Invocation of evil spirits; witchcraft. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Goff (gŏf; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *goffe* ill-made, awkward, It. *goffo*, Sp. *gofo*, Prov. G. *goff* a blockhead, Gr. κωφός stupid.] A silly clown. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Goff, *n.* A game. See Golf. [*Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Gof'fer (gŏf'fẽr; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Goffered (-fẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Goffering.] [See Gauffer.] To plait, flute, or crimp. See Gauffer. *Clarke.*

Gog (gŏg), *n.* [Cf. *agog*, F. *gogue* sprightliness, also W. *gogi* to agitate, shake.] Haste; ardent desire to go. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Gog'gle (gŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Goggled (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Goggling (-glĭng).] [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *gog* a nod, slight motion.] To roll the eyes; to stare.

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Gog'gle, *a.* Full and rolling, or staring; — said of the eyes.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle* eyes. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gog'gle, *n.* [See Goggle, *v. i.*] **1.** A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

2. *pl.* (*a*) A kind of spectacles with short, projecting eye tubes, in the front end of which are fixed plain glasses for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc. (*b*) Colored glasses for relief from intense light. (*c*) A disk with a small aperture, to direct the sight forward, and cure squinting. (*d*) Any screen or cover for the eyes, with or without a slit for seeing through.

Gog'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

Gog'gle-eye′ (gŏg'g'l-ī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of two or more species of American fresh-water fishes of the family *Centrarchidæ*, esp. *Chænobryttus antistius*, of Lake Michigan and adjacent waters, and *Ambloplites rupestris*, of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley; — so called from their prominent eyes. (*b*) The goggler.

Gog'gle-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having prominent and distorted or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

Gog'gler (-glẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carangoid oceanic fish (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*), having very large and prominent eyes; — called also *goggle-eye*, *big-eyed scad*, and *cicharra.*

Gog'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Pg. *gorgoleta.*] See Gurglet.

Go'ing (gō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of moving in any manner; traveling; as, the *going* is bad.

2. Departure. *Milton.*

3. Pregnancy; gestation; childbearing. *Grew.*

4. *pl.* Course of life; behavior; doings; ways.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings.* *Job* xxxiv. 21.

Going barrel. (*Horology*) (*a*) A barrel containing the mainspring, and having teeth on its periphery to drive the train. (*b*) A device for maintaining a force to drive the train while the timepiece is being wound up. — **Going forth.** (*Script.*) (*a*) Outlet; way of exit. "Every *going forth* of the sanctuary." *Ezek.* xliv. 5. (*b*) A limit; a border. "The *going forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadesh-barnea." *Num.* xxxiv. 4. — **Going out**, *or* **Goings out.** (*Script.*) (*a*) The utmost extremity or limit. "The border shall go down to Jordan, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the salt sea." *Num.* xxxiv. 12. (*b*) Departure or journeying. "And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys." *Num.* xxxiii. 2. — **Goings on**, behavior; actions; conduct; — usually in a bad sense.

Goi'ter } (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, L. *guttur* throat,
Goi'tre } cf. tumidum *guttur* goiter, *gutturosus* goitered. See Guttural.] (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck; bronchocele. It is frequently associated with cretinism, and is most common in mountainous regions, especially in certain parts of Switzerland.

Goi'tered } (-tẽrd), *a.* Affected with goiter.
Goi'tred }

Goi'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [F. *goîtreux*, L. *gutturosus.* See Goiter.] Pertaining to the goiter; affected with the goiter; of the nature of goiter or bronchocele.

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *W. Coxe.*

Gold (gōld), **Golde**, **Goolde** (gōōld), *n.* (*Bot.*) An old English name of some yellow flower, — the marigold (*Calendula*), according to Dr. Prior, but in Chaucer perhaps the turnsole.

Gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold*; akin to D. *goud*, OS. & G. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Sw. & Dan. *guld*, Goth. *gulþ*, Russ. & OSlav. *zlato*; prob. akin to E. *yellow.* √49, 234. See Yellow, and cf. Gild, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A metallic element, constituting the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange. It has a characteristic yellow color, is one of the heaviest substances known (specific gravity 19.32), is soft, and very malleable and ductile. It is quite unalterable by heat, moisture, and most corrosive agents, and therefore well suited for its use in coin and jewelry. Symbol Au (*Aurum*). Atomic weight 196.7.

☞ Native gold contains usually eight to ten per cent of silver, but often much more. As the amount of silver increases, the color becomes whiter and the specific gravity lower. Gold is very widely disseminated, as in the sands of many rivers, but in very small quantity. It usually occurs in quartz veins (gold quartz), in slate and metamorphic rocks, or in sand and alluvial soil, resulting from the disintegration of such rocks. It also occurs associated with other metallic substances, as in auriferous pyrites, and is combined with tellurium in the minerals *petzite*, *calaverite*, *sylvanite*, etc. Pure gold is too soft for ordinary use, and is hardened by alloying with silver and copper, the latter giving a characteristic reddish tinge. [See Carat.] Gold also finds use in gold foil, in the pigment *purple of Cassius*, and in the chloride, which is used as a toning agent in photography.

2. Money; riches; wealth.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. A yellow color, like that of the metal; as, a flower tipped with *gold.*

4. Figuratively, something precious or pure; as, hearts of *gold.* *Shak.*

Age of gold. See *Golden age*, under Golden. — **Dutch gold, Fool's gold, Gold dust**, etc. See under Dutch, Dust, etc. — **Gold amalgam**, a mineral, found in Columbia and California, composed of gold and mercury. — **Gold beater**, one whose occupation is to beat gold into gold leaf. — **Gold beater's skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal during the process of gold-beating. — **Gold beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any small gold-colored beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*; — called also *golden beetle.* — **Gold blocking**, printing with gold leaf, as upon a book cover, by means of an engraved block. *Knight.* — **Gold cloth.** See *Cloth of gold*, under Cloth. — **Gold Coast**, a part of the coast of Guinea, in West Africa. — **Gold cradle.** (*Mining*) See Cradle, *n.*, 7. — **Gold diggings**, the places, or region, where gold is found by digging in sand and gravel from which it is separated by washing. — **Gold end**, a fragment of broken gold or jewelry. — **Gold-end man.** (*a*) A buyer of old gold or jewelry. (*b*) A goldsmith's apprentice. (*c*) An itinerant jeweler. "I know him not: he looks like a *gold-end man.*" *B. Jonson.* — **Gold fever**, a popular mania for gold hunting. — **Gold field**, a region in which are deposits of gold. — **Gold finder.** (*a*) One who finds gold. (*b*) One who empties privies. [*Obs.* & *Low*] *Swift.* — **Gold flower**, a composite plant with dry and persistent yellow radiating involucral scales, the *Helichrysum Stœchas* of Southern Europe. There are many South African species of the same genus. — **Gold foil**, thin sheets of gold, as used by dentists and others. See Gold leaf. — **Gold knobs** *or* **knoppes** (*Bot.*), buttercups. — **Gold lace**, a kind of lace, made of gold thread. — **Gold latten**, a thin plate of gold or gilded metal. — **Gold leaf**, gold beaten into a film of extreme thinness, and used for gilding, etc. It is much thinner than gold foil. — **Gold lode** (*Mining*), a gold vein. — **Gold mine**, a place where gold is obtained by mining operations, as distinguished from diggings, where it is extracted by washing. Cf. *Gold diggings* (above). — **Gold nugget**, a lump of gold as found in gold mining or digging; — called also a *pepito.* — **Gold paint.** See *Gold shell.* — **Gold,** *or* **Golden, pheasant.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Pheasant. — **Gold plate**, a general name for vessels, dishes, cups, spoons, etc., made of gold. — **Gold of pleasure.** [Name perhaps translated from Sp. *oro-de-alegria.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Camelina*, bearing yellow flowers. *C. sativa* is sometimes cultivated for the oil of its seeds. — **Gold shell.** (*a*) A composition of powdered gold or gold leaf, ground up with gum water and spread on shells, for artists' use; — called also *gold paint.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve shell (*Anomia glabra*) of the Atlantic coast; — called also *jingle shell* and *silver shell.* See Anomia. — **Gold size**, a composition used in applying gold leaf. — **Gold solder**, a kind of solder, often containing twelve parts of gold, two of silver, and four of copper. — **Gold stick**, the colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions; — so called from the gilt rod presented to him by the sovereign when he receives his commission as colonel of the regiment. [*Eng.*] — **Gold thread.** (*a*) A thread formed by twisting flatted gold over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold. *Ure.* (*b*) (*Bot.*) A small evergreen plant (*Coptis trifolia*), so called from its fibrous yellow roots. It is common in marshy places in the

United States. — **Gold tissue**, a tissue fabric interwoven with gold thread. — **Gold tooling**, the fixing of gold leaf by a hot tool upon book covers, or the ornamental impression so made. — **Gold washings**, places where gold found in gravel is separated from lighter material by washing. — **Gold worm**, a glowworm. [*Obs.*] — **Jeweler's gold**, an alloy containing three parts of gold to one of copper. — **Mosaic gold**. See under MOSAIC.

Gold'-beat'en (gōld'bēt'n), *a.* Gilded. [*Obs.*]

Gold'-beat'ing (-bēt'ĭng), *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer. *Ure.*

Gold'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Encompassed with gold.

Gold'crest' (-krĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European golden-crested kinglet (*Regulus cristatus*, or *R. regulus*); — called also *golden-crested wren*, and *golden wren*. The name is also sometimes applied to the American golden-crested kinglet. See KINGLET.

Gold'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cuckoobud.

Gold'en (gōld'n), *a.* [OE. *golden;* cf. OE. *gulden*, AS. *gylden*, from *gold*. See GOLD, and cf. GUILDER.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
2. Having the color of gold; as, the *golden* grain.
3. Very precious; highly valuable; excellent; eminently auspicious; as, *golden* opinions.

Golden age. (*a*) The fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments, followed by the *silver*, *bronze*, and *iron ages*. *Dryden.* (*b*) (*Roman Literature*) The best part (B. C. 81 — A. D. 14) of the classical period of Latinity; the time when Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil, etc., wrote. Hence: (*c*) That period in the history of a literature, etc., when it flourishes in its greatest purity or attains its greatest glory; as, the Elizabethan age has been considered the *golden age* of English literature. — **Golden balls**, three gilt balls used as a sign of a pawnbroker's office or shop; — originally taken from the coat of arms of Lombardy, the first money lenders in London having been Lombards. — **Golden bull**. See under BULL, an edict. — **Golden chain** (*Bot.*), the shrub *Cytisus Laburnum*, so named from its long clusters of yellow blossoms. — **Golden club** (*Bot.*), an aquatic plant (*Orontium aquaticum*), bearing a thick spike of minute yellow flowers. — **Golden cup** (*Bot.*), the buttercup. — **Golden eagle** (*Zoöl.*), a large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) inhabiting Europe, Asia, and North America. It is so called from the brownish yellow tips of the feathers on the head and neck. A dark variety is called the *royal eagle;* the young in the second year is the *ring-tailed eagle*. — **Golden fleece.** (*a*) (*Mythol.*) The fleece of gold fabled to have been taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition. (*b*) (*Her.*) An order of knighthood instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; — called also *Toison d'Or*. — **Golden grease**, a bribe; a fee. [*Slang*] — **Golden hair** (*Bot.*), a South African shrubby composite plant with golden yellow flowers, the *Chrysocoma Coma-aurea*. — **Golden Horde** (*Hist.*), a tribe of Mongolian Tartars who overran and settled in Southern Russia early in the 18th century. — **Golden Legend**, a hagiology (the "*Aurea Legenda*") written by James de Voragine, Archbishop of Genca, in the 13th century, translated and printed by Caxton in 1483, and partially paraphrased by Longfellow in a poem thus entitled. — **Golden marcasite**, tin. [*Obs.*] — **Golden mean**, the way of wisdom and safety between extremes; sufficiency without excess; moderation.

Golden Eagle.

Angels guard him in the *golden mean*. *Pope.*

— **Golden mole** (*Zoöl.*), one of several South African Insectivora of the family *Chrysochloridæ*, resembling moles in form and habits. The fur is tinted with green, purple, and gold. — **Golden number** (*Chronol.*), a number showing the year of the lunar or Metonic cycle. It is reckoned from 1 to 19, and is so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. — **Golden oriole.** (*Zoöl.*) See ORIOLE. — **Golden pheasant.** See under PHEASANT. — **Golden pippin**, a kind of apple, of a bright yellow color. — **Golden plover** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of plovers, of the genus *Charadrius*, esp. the European (*C. apricarius*, or *pluvialis;* — called also *yellow, black-breasted, hill*, and *whistling, plover*. The common American species (*C. dominicus*) is also called *frost-bird*, and *bullhead*. — **Golden robin.** (*Zoöl.*) See BALTIMORE ORIOLE, in Vocab. — **Golden rose** (*R. C. Ch.*), a gold or gilded rose blessed by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some church or person in recognition of special services rendered to the Holy See. — **Golden rule.** (*a*) The rule of doing as we would have others do to us. Cf. *Luke* vi. 31. (*b*) The rule of proportion, or rule of three. — **Golden samphire** (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Inula crithmoides*), found on the seashore of Europe. — **Golden saxifrage** (*Bot.*), a low herb with yellow flowers (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*), blossoming in wet places in early spring. — **Golden seal** (*Bot.*), a perennial ranunculaceous herb (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), with a thick knotted rootstock and large rounded leaves. — **Golden sulphide**, *or* **sulphuret, of antimony** (*Chem.*), the pentasulphide of antimony, a golden or orange yellow powder. — **Golden warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a common American wood warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*); — called also *blue-eyed yellow warbler, garden warbler*, and *summer yellow bird*. — **Golden wasp** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored hymenopterous insect, of the family *Chrysididæ*. The colors are golden, blue, and green. — **Golden wedding.** See under WEDDING.

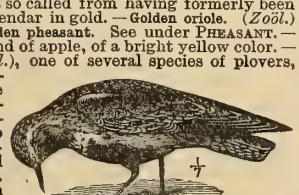

European Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*).

Gold'en-eye' (gōld''n-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A duck (*Glaucionetta clangula*), found in Northern Europe, Asia, and America. The American variety (var. *Americana*) is larger. Called *whistler, garrot, gowdy, pied widgeon, whiteside, curre*, and *doucker*. Barrow's golden-eye of America (*G. Islandica*) is less common.

American Golden-eye. Male.

Gold'en-ly, *adv.* In golden terms or a golden manner; splendidly; delightfully. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall herb (*Solidago Virga-aurea*), bearing yellow flowers in a graceful elongated cluster. The name is common to all the species of the genus *Solidago*.

Golden-rod tree (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Bosea Yervamora*), a native of the Canary Isles.

Gold'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* [AS. *goldfinc*. See GOLD, and FINCH.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beautiful bright-colored European finch (*Carduelis elegans*). The name refers to the large patch of yellow on the wings. The front of the head and throat are bright red; the nape, with part of the wings and tail, black; — called also *goldspink, goldie, fool's coat, drawbird, draw-water, thistle finch*, and *sweet William*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. (*c*) A small American finch (*Spinus tristis*); the thistle bird.

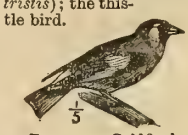

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*).

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).

☞ The name is also applied to other yellow finches, esp. to several additional American species of *Spinus*.

Gold'fin'ny (-fĭn'nў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of two or more species of European labroid fishes (*Crenilabrus melops*, and *Ctenolabrus rupestris*); — called also *goldsinny*, and *goldney*.

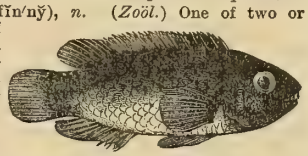

Goldfinny (*Crenilabrus melops*). (⅓)

Gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small domesticated cyprinoid fish (*Carassius auratus*); — so named from its color. It is a native of China, and is said to have been introduced into Europe in 1691. It is often kept as an ornament, in small ponds or glass globes. Many varieties are known. Called also *golden fish*, and *golden carp*. See *Telescope fish*, under TELESCOPE. (*b*) A California marine fish of an orange or red color; the garibaldi.

Gold'-ham'mer (-hăm'mĕr), *n.* The yellow-hammer.

Gold'ie (-ĭ), *n.* [From GOLD.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European goldfinch. (*b*) The yellow-hammer.

Gold'i-locks' (-ĭ-lŏks'), *n.* Same as GOLDYLOCKS.

Gold'in (-ĭn), } *n.* (*Bot.*) [From the golden color
Gold'ing (-ĭng), } of the blossoms.] A conspicuous yellow flower, commonly the corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). [This word is variously corrupted into *gouland, gools, gowan*, etc.]

Gold'less (gōld'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of gold.

Gold'ney (-nў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GILTHEAD.

Gold'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Dog's-tail grass.

Gold'sin'ny (-sĭn'nў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOLDFINNY.

Gold'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [AS. *goldsmiđ*. See GOLD, and SMITH.] **1.** An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments, etc., of gold.

2. A banker. [*Obs.*]

☞ The goldsmiths of London formerly received money on deposit because they were prepared to keep it safely.

Goldsmith Beetle. Nat. size.
a Larva.

Goldsmith beetle (*Zoöl.*), a large, bright yellow, American beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*), of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Gold'tit' (-tĭt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See VERDIN.

Gold'y-locks' (gōld'ў-lŏks'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Chrysocoma;* — so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems; also, the *Ranunculus auricomus*, a kind of buttercup.

Go'let (gō'lĕt), *n.* The gullet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Go'let, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A California trout. See MALMA.

Golf (gŏlf), *n.* [D. *kolf* club or bat, also a Dutch game played in an inclosed area with clubs and balls; akin to G. *kolben* club, but end, Icel. *kōlfr* tongue of a bell, bolt, Sw. *kolf* bolt, dart, but end, Dan. *kolv* bolt, arrow. Cf. CLUB, GLOBE.] A game played with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end. He who drives the ball into each of a series of small holes in the ground and brings it into the last hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. [*Scot.*] *Strutt.*

Golf'er (gŏlf'ĕr), *n.* One who plays golf. [*Scot.*]

Gol'go-tha (gŏl'gō-thȧ), *n.* Calvary. See the Note under CALVARY.

Gol'iard (gō'lў-ĕrd), *n.* [From OF. *goliart* glutton, buffoon, riotous student, Goliard, LL. *goliardus*, prob. fr. L. *gula* throat. Cf. GULES.] A buffoon in the Middle Ages, who attended rich men's tables to make sport for the guests by ribald stories and songs.

Gol'iard-er-y (-ĕr-ў), *n.* The satirical or ribald poetry of the Goliards. *Milman.*

Go-li'ath bee'tle (gō-lī'ȧth bē't'l). [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Goliathus*, a genus of very large and handsome African beetles.

Goll (gŏl), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A hand, paw, or claw. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney. B. Jonson.*

Go-loe'-shoe' (gō-lō'-shōō'), *n.* A galoche.

Go-lore' (gō-lōr'), *n.* See GALORE.

Go-loshe' (gō-lŏsh'), *n.* See GALOCHE.

Golt'schut (gōlt'shŭt), *n.* **1.** A small ingot of gold.

2. A silver ingot, used in Japan as money.

Gol'yard-eys (gōl'yĕrd-ĭs), *n.* A buffoon. See GOLIARD. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Go'man (gōō'man), *n.* [Prob. fr. *good man;* but cf. also AS. *gummann* a man, OHG. *gomman* man, husband.] A husband; a master of a family. [*Obs.*]

Go'mar-ist (gō'măr-ĭst), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of
Go'mar-ite (gō'măr-īt), } the followers of Francis *Gomar* or *Gomarus*, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the 17th century, who strongly opposed the Arminians.

Gom'bo (gŏm'bō), *n.* See GUMBO.

Gome (gōm), *n.* [AS. *guma;* akin to Goth. *guma*, L. *homo*. See BRIDEGROOM.] A man. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Gome, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gormr* ooze, mud.] The black grease on the axle of a cart or wagon wheel; — called also *gorm*. See GORM. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Go'mer (gō'mĕr), *n.* A Hebrew measure. See HOMER.

Go'mer, *n.* (*Gun.*) A conical chamber at the breech of the bore in heavy ordnance, especially in mortars; — named after the inventor.

Gom'me-lin (gŏm'mĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gommeline*, from *gomme* gum.] (*Chem.*) See DEXTRIN.

‖ **Gom-phi'a-sis** (gŏm-ĭī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γομφίασις toothache or gnashing of teeth, fr. γομφίος a grinder tooth, from γόμφος a bolt.] (*Med.*) A disease of the teeth, which causes them to loosen and fall out of their sockets.

‖ **Gom-pho'sis** (gŏm-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γόμφωσις, prop., a bolting together, fr. γομφοῦν to fasten with bolts or nails, γόμφος bolt, nail: cf. F. *gomphose*.] (*Anat.*) A form of union or immovable articulation where a hard part is received into the cavity of a bone, as the teeth into the jaws.

Go-mu'ti (gō-mōō'tē), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti*.] A black, fibrous substance resembling horsehair, obtained from the leafstalks of two kinds of palms, *Metroxylon Sagu*, and *Arenga saccharifera*, of the Indian islands. It is used for making cordage. Called also *ejoo*.

Gon (gŏn), *inf. & p. p.* of GO. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gon'ad (gŏn'ăd), *n.; pl.* GONADS (-ădz). [Gr. γονή that which generates.] (*Anat.*) One of the masses of generative tissue primitively alike in both sexes, but giving rise to either an ovary or a testis; a generative gland; a germ gland. *Wiedersheim.*

Go'na-kie (gō'nȧ-kĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An African timber tree (*Acacia Adansonii*).

‖ **Go'nan-gi'um** (gō'năn-jĭ'ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. GONANGIA (-ȧ), E. GONANGIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. γόνος offspring + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] (*Zoöl.*) See GONOTHECA.

Gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola; cf. LL. *gandeia* a kind of boat, Gr. κόνδυ a drinking vessel; said to be a Persian word; cf. F. *gondole* gondola, cup.] **1.** A long, narrow boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Venice. A gondola is usually propelled by one or two oarsmen who stand facing the prow, or by poling. A gondola for passengers has a small open cabin amidships, for their protection against the sun or rain. A sumptuary law of Venice required that gondolas should be painted black, and they are customarily so painted now.

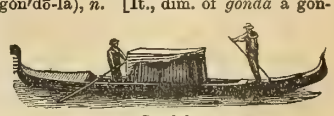

Gondola.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for freight. [*U. S.*]

3. A long platform car, either having no sides or with very low sides, used on railroads. [*U. S.*]

Gon'do-let (-lĕt), *n.* [It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola.*] A small gondola. *T. Moore.*

Gon'do-lier' (gŏn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [It. *gondoliere:* cf. F. *gondolier*.] A man who rows a gondola.

Gone (gŏn; 115), *p. p.* of GO.

Gone'ness, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness, especially as resulting from hunger. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Gon'fa-lon (gŏn'fȧ-lŏn), } *n.* [OE.
Gon'fa-non (gŏn'fȧ-nŏn), } *gonfanon*, OF. *gonfanon*, F. *gonfalon*, the same word as F. *confalon*, name of a religious brotherhood, fr. OHG. *gundfano* war flag; *gund* war (used in comp., and akin to AS. *gūđ*) + *fano* cloth, flag; akin to E. *vane;* cf. AS. *gūđfana*. See VANE, and cf. CONFALON.]

1. The ensign or standard in use by certain princes or states, such as the mediæval republics of Italy, and in more recent times by the pope.

2. A name popularly given to any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame instead of from the staff or the mast itself.

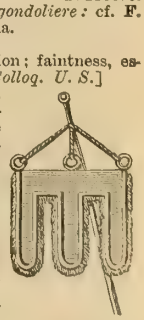

Ecclesiastical Gonfalon.

Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

Gon'fa-lon-ier' (gŏn'fȧ-lŏn-ēr'), *n.* [F. *gonfalonier*: cf. It. *gonfaloniere*.] He who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; as: (*a*) An officer at Rome who bears the standard of the Church. (*b*) The chief magistrate of any one of several republics in mediæval Italy. (*c*) A Turkish general, and standard keeper.

Gong (gŏng), *n.* [AS. *gong*, *gang*, a going, passage, drain. See GANG.] A privy or jakes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gong farmer, Gong man, a cleaner of privies. [*Obs.*]

Gong, *n.* **1.** [Malayan (Jav.) *gōng.*] An instrument, first used in the East, made of an alloy of copper and tin, shaped like a disk with upturned rim, and producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding noise.

O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar *gong.* *Longfellow.*

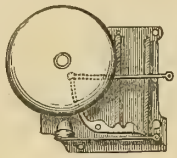

Gong (*Mach.*).

2. (*Mach.*) A flat saucerlike bell, rung by striking it with a small hammer which is connected with it by various mechanical devices; a stationary bell, used to sound calls or alarms; — called also *gong bell.*

Gong metal, an alloy (78 parts of copper, 22 of tin), from which Oriental gongs are made.

Go'ni-a-tite (gō'nĭ-ȧ-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία* angle.] (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to the Ammonites. The earliest forms are found in the Devonian formation, the latest, in the Triassic.

Goniatite (*Goniatites crenistria*), from the Carboniferous formation. (⅔)

Go-nid'i-al (gō-nĭd'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or containing, gonidia.

Go-nid'i-al, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the angles of the mouth; as, a *gonidial* groove of an actinian.

‖ **Go-nid'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γωνίδιον*, dim. of *γωνία* angle.] (*Zoöl.*) A special groove or furrow at one or both angles of the mouth of many Anthozoa.

‖ **Go-nim'i-a** (gō-nĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γόνιμος* productive, fr. *γονή* that which generates.] (*Bot.*) Bluish green granules which occur in certain lichens, as *Collema*, *Peltigera*, etc., and which replace the more usual gonidia.

Gon'i-mous (gŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or containing, gonidia or gonimia, as that part of a lichen which contains the green or chlorophyll-bearing cells.

Go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία* angle + *-meter*: cf. F. *goniomètre.*] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

Contact, *or* Hand, goniometer, a goniometer having two movable arms (*ab*, *cd*), between which (at *ab*) the faces of the crystals are placed. These arms turn about a fixed point, which is the center of the graduated circle or semicircle upon which the angle is read off. — **Reflecting goniometer,** an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by determining through what angular space the crystal must be turned so that two rays reflected from two surfaces successively shall have the same direction; — called also *Wollaston's goniometer*, from the inventor.

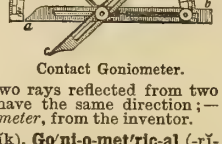

Contact Goniometer.

Go'ni-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Go'ni-o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by means of, a goniometer; trigonometric.

Go'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *goniométrie.*] (*Math.*) The art of measuring angles; trigonometry.

Gon'o-blas'tid (gŏn'ō-blăs'tĭd), *n.* [See GONOBLASTIDIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A reproductive bud of a hydroid; a simple gonophore.

‖ **Gon'o-blas-tid'i-um** (-blăs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* GONOBLASTIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *γόνος* offspring + *βλαστάνειν* to bud.] (*Zoöl.*) A blastostyle.

Gon'o-ca'lyx (-kā'lĭks), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος* offspring + E. *calyx.*] (*Zoöl.*) The bell of a sessile gonozooid.

Gon'o-cho'rism (-kō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος* offspring + *χωρίζειν* to separate, differentiate.] (*Biol.*) A form of sexual generation, in which the embryo presents the same rudimentary sexual organs for both sexes, in the early stages of its development, but later on separates into one or other of the sexes by atrophy of one part and development of another part of the organ. *Haeckel.*

‖ **Gon'o-coc'cus** (-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γονή* semen, the genitals + NL. & E. *coccus.*] (*Med.*) A vegetable microörganism of the genus *Micrococcus*, occurring in the secretion in gonorrhea. It is believed by some to constitute the cause of this disease.

Gon'oph (gŏn'ŏf), *n.* [Perh. fr. Heb. *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket or thief. [*Eng. Slang*] *Dickens.*

Gon'o-phore (gŏn'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος* offspring, seed + *φέρειν* to bear.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A sexual zooid produced as a medusoid bud upon a hydroid, sometimes becoming a free hydromedusa, sometimes remaining attached. See HYDROIDEA, and *Illusts.* of ATHECATA, CAMPANULARIAN, and GONOSOME.

2. (*Bot.*) A lengthened receptacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a conspicuous manner.

Gon'or-rhe'a } (gŏn'ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *gonorrhoea*, Gr.
Gon'or-rhœ'a } *γονόρροια*; *γονή* that which begets, semen, the genitals + *ῥέειν* to flow: cf. F. *gonorrhée.*] (*Med.*) A contagious inflammatory disease of the genitourinary tract, affecting especially the urethra and vagina, and characterized by a mucopurulent discharge, pain in urination, and chordee; clap.

Gon'or-rhe'al } (gŏn'ŏr-rē'*al*), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to gonorrhea; as, *gonorrheal* rheumatism.
Gon'or-rhœ'al }

Gon'o-some (gŏn'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος* offspring + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The reproductive zooids of a hydroid colony, collectively.

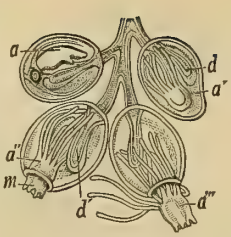

Gonosome of *Tubularia indivisa*, with four Gonophores. *d d'* Spadix or Proboscis; *a a' a''* *a'''* Actinulæ in four stages of development; *m* Mouth and Oral Tentacles of the Actinula. Much enlarged.

‖ **Gon'o-the'ca** (gŏn'ō-thē'ká), *n.*; *pl.* GONOTHECÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. *γόνος* offspring + *θήκη* box.] (*Zoöl.*) A capsule developed on certain hydroids (*Thecaphora*), inclosing the blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophores are developed; — called also *gonangium*, and *teleophore.* See HYDROIDEA, and *Illust.* of CAMPANULARIAN.

Gon'o-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος* offspring + E. *zooid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sexual zooid, or medusoid bud of a hydroid; a gonophore. See HYDROIDEA, and *Illust.* of CAMPANULARIAN.

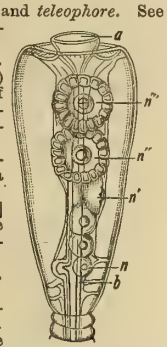

Gonotheca of Obelia. *a* Its opening; *b* Blastostyle; *n n' n'' n'''* Medusæ Buds or Gonophores in different stages of development, budding from the Blastostyle. Much enlarged.

Go-nyd'i-al (gō-nĭd'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the gonys of a bird's beak.

‖ **Go'nys** (gō'nĭs), *n.* [Cf. GENYS.] (*Zoöl.*) The keel or lower outline of a bird's bill, so far as the mandibular rami are united.

Goo'ber (gōō'bẽr), *n.* A peanut. [*Southern U. S.*]

Good (gōōd), *a.* [*Compar.* BETTER (bĕt'tẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). These words, though used as the comparative and superlative of *good*, are from a different root.] [AS. *gōd*, akin to D. *goed*, OS. *gōd*, OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, Icel. *gōðr*, Sw. & Dan. *god*, Goth. *gōds*; prob. orig., fitting, belonging together, and akin to E. *gather.* √29. Cf. GATHER.] **1.** Possessing desirable qualities; adapted to answer the end designed; promoting success, welfare, or happiness; serviceable; useful; fit; excellent; admirable; commendable; not bad, corrupt, evil, noxious, offensive, or troublesome, etc.

And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very *good.* *Gen.* i. 31.

Good company, *good* wine, *good* welcome. *Shak.*

2. Possessing moral excellence or virtue; virtuous; pious; religious; — said of persons or actions.

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works. *Tit.* ii. 7.

3. Kind; benevolent; humane; merciful; gracious; polite; propitious; friendly; well-disposed; — often followed by *to* or *toward*, also formerly by *unto.*

The men were very *good* unto us. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15.

4. Serviceable; suited; adapted; suitable; of use; to be relied upon; — followed especially by *for.*

All quality that is *good* for anything is founded originally in merit. *Collier.*

5. Clever; skillful; dexterous; ready; handy; — followed especially by *at.*

He . . . is a *good* workman; a very *good* tailor. *Shak.*

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

6. Adequate; sufficient; competent; sound; not fallacious; valid; in a commercial sense, to be depended on for the discharge of obligations incurred; having pecuniary ability; of unimpaired credit.

My reasons are both *good* and weighty. *Shak.*

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is . . . that he is sufficient. . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

7. Real; actual; serious; as in the phrases *in good earnest; in good sooth.*

Love no man in *good* earnest. *Shak.*

8. Not small, insignificant, or of no account; considerable; esp., in the phrases *a good deal*, *a good way*, *a good degree*, *a good share* or *part*, etc.

9. Not lacking or deficient; full; complete.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. *Luke* vi. 38.

10. Not blemished or impeached; fair; honorable; unsullied; as in the phrases *a good name*, *a good report*, *good repute*, etc.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment. *Eccl.* vii. 1.

As good as. See under As. — **For good,** *or* **For good and all,** completely and finally; fully; truly.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die *for good and all.* *L'Estrange.*

— **Good breeding,** polite or polished manners, formed by education; a polite education.

Distinguished by good humor and *good breeding.* *Macaulay.*

— **Good cheap,** literally, good bargain; reasonably cheap. — **Good consideration** (*Law*). (*a*) A consideration of blood or of natural love and affection. *Blackstone.* (*b*) A valuable consideration, or one which will sustain a contract. — **Good fellow,** a person of companionable qualities. [*Familiar*] — **Good folk,** *or* **Good people,** fairies; brownies; pixies, etc. [*Collog. Eng. & Scot.*] — **Good for nothing.** (*a*) Of no value; useless; worthless. (*b*) Used substantively, an idle, worthless person.

My father always said I was born to be a *good for nothing.* *Ld. Lytton.*

— **Good Friday,** the Friday of Holy Week, kept in some churches as a fast, in memory of our Savior's passion or suffering; the anniversary of the crucifixion. — **Good humor,** *or* **Good-humor,** a cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. — **Good nature,** *or* **Good-nature,** habitual kindness or mildness of temper or disposition; amiability; state of being in good humor.

The *good nature* and generosity which belonged to his character. *Macaulay.*

The young count's *good nature* and easy persuadability were among his best characteristics. *Hawthorne.*

— **Good people.** See *Good folk* (above). — **Good speed,** good luck; good success; godspeed; — an old form of wishing success. See SPEED. — **Good turn,** an act of kindness; a favor. — **Good will.** (*a*) Benevolence; well wishing; kindly feeling. (*b*) (*Law*) The custom of any trade or business; the tendency or inclination of persons, old customers and others, to resort to an established place of business; the advantage accruing from such tendency or inclination.

The *good will* of a trade is nothing more than the probability that the old customers will resort to the old place. *Lord Eldon.*

— **In good time.** (*a*) Promptly; punctually; opportunely; not too soon nor too late. (*b*) (*Mus.*) Correctly; in proper time. — **To hold good,** to remain true or valid; to be operative; to remain in force or effect; as, his promise *holds good*; the condition still *holds good.* — **To make good,** to fulfill; to establish; to maintain; to supply (a defect or deficiency); to indemnify; to prove or verify (an accusation); to prove to be blameless; to clear; to vindicate.

Each word *made good* and true. *Shak.*

Of no power *to make* his wishes *good.* *Shak.*

I . . . would by combat *make* her *good.* *Shak.*

Convenient numbers *to make good* the city. *Shak.*

— **To think good,** to approve; to be pleased or satisfied with; to consider expedient or proper.

If ye *think good*, give me my price; and if not, forbear. *Zech.* xi. 12.

☞ *Good*, in the sense of *wishing well*, is much used in greeting and leave-taking; as, *good* day, *good* night, *good* evening, *good* morning, etc.

Good (gōōd), *n.* **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, etc.; — opposed to *evil.*

There be many that say, Who will show us any *good*? *Ps.* iv. 6.

2. Advancement of interest or happiness; welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit; — opposed to *harm*, etc.

The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Jay.*

3. *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels; — formerly used in the singular in a collective sense. In law, a comprehensive name for almost all personal property as distinguished from land or real property. *Wharton.*

He hath made us spend much *good.* *Chaucer.*

Thy lands and *goods*
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate
Unto the state of Venice. *Shak.*

Dress goods, Dry goods, etc. See in the Vocabulary. — **Goods engine,** a freight locomotive. [*Eng.*] — **Goods train,** a freight train. [*Eng.*] — **Goods wagon,** a freight car. [*Eng.*] See the Note under CAR, *n.*, 2.

Good, *adv.* Well, — especially in the phrase *as good*, with a following *as* expressed or implied; equally well; with as much advantage or as little harm as possible.

As *good* almost kill a man as kill a good book. *Milton.*

As good as, in effect; virtually; the same as.

They who counsel ye to such a suppressing, do *as good as* bid ye suppress yourselves. *Milton.*

Good, *v. t.* **1.** To make good; to turn to good. [*Obs.*] **2.** To manure; to improve. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Good'–by' } (-bī'), *n.* or *interj.* [A contraction of
Good'–bye' } *God be with ye* (*God be wi' ye*, *God bw' ye*, *God bwye*).] Farewell; a form of address used at parting. See the last Note under BY, *prep.* *Shak.*

Good'–den' (-dĕn'), *interj.* [Corrupt. of *good e'en*, for *good evening.*] A form of salutation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Good'–fel'low-ship (-fĕl'lō-shĭp), *n.* Agreeable companionship; companionableness.

Good'geon (gŭj'ŭn *or* gōōj'ŭn), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as GUDGEON, 5.

Good'–hu'mored (gōōd'hū'mẽrd *or* -ū'mẽrd; see HUMOR, 277), *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-tempered. See GOOD-NATURED.

Good'–hu'mored-ly, *adv.* With a cheerful spirit; in a cheerful or good-tempered manner.

Good'ish (gōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Rather good than the contrary; not actually bad; tolerable.

Goodish pictures in rich frames. *Walpole.*

Good'less, *a.* Having no goods. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Good'lich (-lĭch), *a.* Goodly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Good'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GOODLY.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance; comeliness.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good'–look'ing (-lo͝ok'ĭng), *a.* Handsome.
Good'ly, *adv.* Excellently. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Good'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* GOODLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GOODLIEST.] [OE. *godlich*, AS. *gōdlic.* See GOOD, and LIKE.] **1.** Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shak.*

2. Of pleasing appearance or character; comely; graceful; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment, houses.

The *goodliest* man of men since born. *Milton.*

3. Large; considerable; portly; as, a *goodly* number.

Goodly and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

Good'ly-head (-hĕd), } *n.* Goodness; grace; good-
Good'ly-hood (-ho͝od), } ness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Good'man (-măn), *n.* [*Good* + *man.*] **1.** A familiar appellation of civility, equivalent to "My friend," "Good sir," "Mister;" — sometimes used ironically. [*Obs.*]

With you, *goodman* boy, an you please. *Shak.*

2. A husband; the master of a house or family; — often used in speaking familiarly. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Say ye to the *goodman* of the house, . . . Where is the guest-chamber? *Mark* xiv. 14.

☞ In the early colonial records of New England, the term *goodman* is frequently used as a title of designation, sometimes in a respectful manner, to denote a person whose first name was not known, or when it was not desired to use that name; in this use it was nearly equivalent to *Mr.* This use was doubtless brought with the first settlers from England.

Good'-na'tured (gŏŏd'nā'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

Syn. — Good-natured, Good-tempered, Good-humored. *Good-natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased. *Good-tempered* denotes a habit of mind which is not easily ruffled by provocations or other disturbing influences. *Good-humored* is applied to a spirit full of ease and cheerfulness, as displayed in one's outward deportment and in social intercourse. A *good-natured* man recommends himself to all by the spirit which governs him. A *good-humored* man recommends himself particularly as a companion. A *good-tempered* man is rarely betrayed into anything which can disturb the serenity of the social circle.

Good'-na'tured-ly, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

Good'ness (gŏŏd'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *gōdnes.*] The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence; as, the *goodness* of timber, of a soil, of food; *goodness* of character, of disposition, of conduct, etc.

Good' now' (nou'). An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Goods (gŏŏdz), *n. pl.* See Good, *n.*, 3.

Good'ship, *n.* Favor; grace. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Good'-tem'pered (gŏŏd'tĕm'pĕrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily vexed. See Good-natured.

Good'wife' (gŏŏd'wif'), *n.* The mistress of a house. [*Archaic*] *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Good'y (gŏŏd'ў), *n.; pl.* Goodies (-ĭz). **1.** A bonbon, cake, or the like; — usually in the *pl.* [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) An American fish; the lafayette or spot.

Good'y, *n.; pl.* Goodies (-ĭz). [Prob. contr. from *goodwife.*] Goodwife; — a low term of civility or sport.

Good'-year (gŏŏd'yēr), *n.* [See Goujere.] The venereal disease; — often used as a mild oath. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Good'y-good'y, *a.* Mawkishly or weakly good; exhibiting goodness with silliness. [*Colloq.*]

Good'y-ship, *n.* The state or quality of a goody or goodwife. [*Jocose*] *Hudibras.*

‖ **Goo-roo', Gu-ru'** (gōō-rōō'), *n.* [Hind. *gurū* a spiritual parent or teacher, Skr. *guru* heavy, noble, venerable, teacher. Cf. Grief.] A spiritual teacher, guide, or confessor among the Hindoos. *Malcom.*

Goos'an'der (gōōs'ăn'dĕr), *n.* [OE. *gossander,* a tautological word formed fr. *goose* + *gander.* Cf. Merganser.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of merganser (*M. merganser*) of Northern Europe and America; — called also *merganser, dundiver, sawbill, sawneb, shelduck,* and *sheldrake.* See Merganser.

Goose (gōōs), *n.; pl.* Geese (gēs). [OE. *gos,* AS. *gōs,* pl. *gēs;* akin to D. & G. *gans,* Icel. *gās,* Dan. *gaas,* Sw. *gås,* Russ. *guse,* OIr. *geiss,* L. *anser,* for *hanser,* Gr. χήν, Skr. *hamsa.* √233. Cf. Gander, Gannet, Ganza, Gosling.] (*Zoöl.*)

1. Any large web-footed bird of the subfamily *Anserinæ,* and belonging to *Anser, Branta, Chen,* and several allied genera. See Anseres.

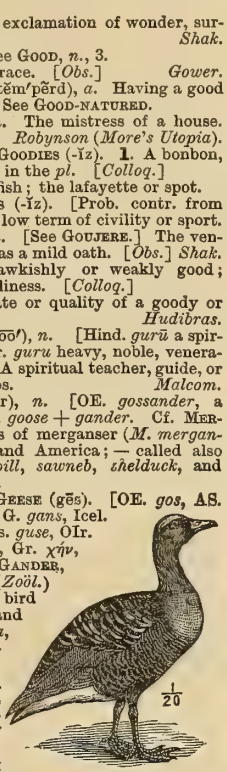
Graylag Goose. 1/20

☞ The common domestic goose is believed to have been derived from the European graylag goose (*Anser anser*). The bean goose (*A. segetum*), the American wild or Canada goose (*Branta Canadensis*), and the brent goose (*Branta leucopsis*) are well known species. The American white or snow geese and the blue goose belong to the genus *Chen.* See Bernicle, *Emperor goose,* under Emperor, Snow goose, Wild goose, Brant.

2. Any large bird of other related families, resembling the common goose.

☞ The Egyptian or fox goose (*Alopochen Ægyptiaca*) and the African spur-winged geese (*Plectropterus*) belong to the family *Plectropteridæ.* The Australian semipalmated goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*) and Cape Barren goose (*Cereopsis Novæ-Hollandiæ*) are very different from northern geese, and each is made the type of a distinct family. Both are domesticated in Australia.

3. A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.

4. A silly creature; a simpleton.

5. A game played with counters on a board divided into compartments, in some of which a goose was depicted.

The pictures placed for ornament and use,
The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose.* *Goldsmith.*

A wild goose chase, an attempt to accomplish something impossible or unlikely of attainment. — **Fen goose.** See under Fen. — **Goose barnacle** (*Zoöl.*), any pedunculated barnacle of the genus *Anatifa* or *Lepas;* — called also *duck barnacle.* See Barnacle, and Cirripedia. — **Goose cap,** a silly person. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.* — **Goose corn** (*Bot.*), a coarse kind of rush (*Juncus squarrosus*). — **Goose feast,** Michaelmas. [*Colloq. Eng.*] — **Goose flesh,** a peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear; — called also *goose skin.* — **Goose grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Galium* (*G. Aparine*), a favorite food of geese; — called also *catchweed* and *cleavers.* (*b*) A species of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). (*c*) The annual spear grass (*Poa annua*). — **Goose neck,** anything, as a rod of iron or a pipe, curved like the neck of a goose; specifically (*Naut.*), an iron hook connecting a spar with a mast. — **Goose quill,** a large feather or quill of a goose; also, a pen made from it. — **Goose skin.** See *Goose flesh,* above. — **Goose tongue** (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Achillea ptarmica*), growing wild in the British islands. — **Sea goose.** (*Zoöl.*) See Phalarope. — **Solan goose.** (*Zoöl.*) See Gannet.

Goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-ry *or* gōōs'-), *n.; pl.* Gooseberries (-rĭz). [Corrupted for *groseberry* or *groiseberry,* fr. OF. *groisele,* F. *groseille,* — of German origin; cf. G. *krausbeere, kräuselbeere* (fr. *kraus* crisp), D. *kruisbes, kruisbezie* (as if *crossberry,* fr. *kruis* cross; for *kroesbes, kroesbezie,* fr. *kroes* crisp), Sw. *krusbär* (fr. *krus, krusig,* crisp). The first part of the word is perh. akin to E. *curl.* Cf. Grossular, *a.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any thorny shrub of the genus *Ribes;* also, the edible berries of such shrub. There are several species, of which *Ribes Grossularia* is the one commonly cultivated.

2. A silly person; a goose cap. *Goldsmith.*

Barbadoes gooseberry, a climbing prickly shrub (*Pereskia aculeata*) of the West Indies, which bears edible berries resembling gooseberries. — **Coromandel gooseberry.** See Carambola. — **Gooseberry fool.** See 1st Fool. — **Gooseberry worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a small moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). It destroys the gooseberry by eating the interior.

Gooseberry Worm and Adult Moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). Nat. size.

Goose'fish' (gōōs'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Angler.

Goose'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs (*Chenopodium*) mostly annual weeds; pigweed.

Goos'er-y (gōōs'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* Gooseries (-ĭz). **1.** A place for keeping geese.

2. The characteristics or actions of a goose; silliness.

The finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor. *Milton.*

Goose'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the clews or lower corners of a course or a topsail when the middle part or the rest of the sail is furled.

Goose'winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) Having a "goosewing." (*b*) Said of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with foresail set on one side and mainsail on the other; wing and wing.

Goos'ish, *a.* Like a goose; foolish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Goost (gōst), *n.* Ghost; spirit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Goot (gōt), *n.* A goat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Go'-out' (gō'out'), *n.* A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters, when the tide is out. [Written also *gowt.*]

Go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb. See Gauffer.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** One of several North American burrowing rodents of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys,* of the family *Geomyidæ;* — called also *pocket gopher* and *pouched rat.* See Pocket gopher, and Tucan.

☞ The name was originally given by French settlers to many burrowing rodents, from their honeycombing the earth.

Striped Gopher (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*). 1/6

2. One of several western American species of the genus *Spermophilus,* of the family *Sciuridæ;* as, the gray gopher (*Spermophilus Franklini*) and the striped gopher (*S. tridecemlineatus*); — called also *striped prairie squirrel, leopard marmot,* and *leopard spermophile.* See Spermophile.

3. A large land tortoise (*Testudo Carolina*) of the Southern United States, which makes extensive burrows.

4. A large burrowing snake (*Spilotes Couperi*) of the Southern United States.

Gopher drift (*Mining*), an irregular prospecting drift, following or seeking the ore without regard to regular grade or section. *Raymond.*

Go'pher wood' (wo͝od'). [Heb. *gōpher.*] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14.

‖ **Go-rac'co** (gō-răk'kō), *n.* A paste prepared from tobacco, and smoked in hookahs in Western India.

Go'ral (gō'ral), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Indian goat antelope (*Nemorhedus goral*), resembling the chamois.

Go'ra-my (gō'rȧ-mў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Gouramı.

Gor'-bel'lied (gôr'bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Big-bellied. [*Obs.*]

Gor'-bel'ly, *n.* [*Gore* filth, dirt + *belly.*] A prominent belly; a big-bellied person. [*Obs.*]

Gorce (gôrs), *n.* [OF. *gort,* nom. *gorz,* gulf, L. *gurges* whirlpool, gulf, stream. See Gorge.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. [*Obs.*]

Gor'cock' (gôr'kŏk'), *n.* [Prob. from *gore* blood.] (*Zoöl.*) The moor cock, or red grouse. See Grouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gor'crow' (-krō'), *n.* [AS. *gor* dung, dirt. See Gore blood, dirt.] (*Zoöl.*) The carrion crow; — called also *gercrow.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gord (gôrd *or* gōrd), *n.* [Written also *gourd.*] [Perh. hollow, and so named in allusion to a *gourd.*] An instrument of gaming; a sort of dice. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Gor'di-a'ce-a** (gôr'dĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Gordian, 1.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of nematoid worms, including the hairworms or hair eels (*Gordius* and *Mermis*). See Gordius, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to *Gordius,* king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated; inextricable.

Gordian knot, an intricate knot tied by Gordius in the thong which connected the pole of the chariot with the yoke. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great averted the ill omen of his inability to loosen it by cutting it with his sword. Hence, a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold and energetic measures.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Gordiacea.

Gor'di-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Gordiacea.

‖ **Gor'di-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See Gordian, 1.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long, slender, nematoid worms, parasitic in insects until near maturity, when they leave the insect, and live in water, in which they deposit their eggs; — called also *hair eel, hairworm,* and *hair snake,* from the absurd, but common and widely diffused, notion that they are metamorphosed horsehairs.

Male Gordius (*G. varius*). *B* Tail of male, much enlarged. 1/2

Gore (gōr), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt, dung; akin to Icel. *gor,* Sw. *gorr,* OHG. *gor,* and perh. to E. *cord, chord,* and *yarn;* cf. Icel. *görn, garnir,* guts.] **1.** Dirt; mud. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

2. Blood; especially, blood that after effusion has become thick or clotted. *Milton.*

Gore, *n.* [OE. *gore, gare,* AS. *gāra* angular point of land, fr. *gār* spear; akin to D. *geer* gore, G. *gehre* gore, *ger* spear, Icel. *geiri* gore, *geir* spear, and prob. to E. *goad.* Cf. Gar, *n.*, Garlic, and Gore, *v.*] **1.** A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, etc., sewed into a garment, sail, etc., to give greater width at a particular part.

2. A small triangular piece of land. *Cowell.*

3. (*Her.*) One of the abatements. It is made of two curved lines, meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

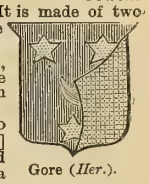
Gore (*Her.*).

☞ It is usually on the sinister side, and of the tincture called *tenné.* Like the other abatements it is a modern fancy and not actually used.

Gore, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gored (gōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Goring.] [OE. *gar* spear, AS. *gār.* See 2d Gore.] To pierce or wound, as with a horn; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to stab.

The low stumps shall *gore*
His dainty feet. *Coleridge.*

Gore, *v. t.* To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore; to provide with a gore; as, to *gore* an apron.

Gore'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* [2d *gore* + *bill.*] (*Zoöl.*) The garfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gor'fly' (gôr'flī'), *n.; pl.* Gorflies (-flīz'). [*Gore* (AS. *gor*) dung + *fly.*] (*Zoöl.*) A dung fly.

Gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F. *gorge,* LL. *gorgia,* throat, narrow pass, and *gorga* abyss, whirlpool, prob. fr. L. *gurges* whirlpool, gulf, abyss; cf. Skr. *gargara* whirlpool, *gṛ* to devour. Cf. Gorget.] **1.** The throat; the gullet; the canal by which food passes to the stomach.

Wherewith he gripped her *gorge* with so great pain. *Spenser.*
Now, how abhorred! . . . my *gorge* rises at it. *Shak.*

2. A narrow passage or entrance; as: (*a*) A defile between mountains. (*b*) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; — usually synonymous with *rear.* See *Illust.* of Bastion.

3. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge,* that all did him detest. *Spenser.*

4. A filling or choking of a passage or channel by an obstruction; as, an ice *gorge* in a river.

5. (*Arch.*) A concave molding; a cavetto. *Gwilt.*

6. (*Naut.*) The groove of a pulley.

Gorge circle (*Gearing*), the outline of the smallest cross section of a hyperboloid of revolution. — **Gorge hook,** two fishhooks, separated by a piece of lead. *Knight.*

Gorge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gorged (gôrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gorging (gôr'jĭng).] [F. *gorger.* See Gorge, *n.*] **1.** To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities.

The fish has *gorged* the hook. *Johnson.*

2. To glut; to fill up to the throat; to satiate.

The giant *gorged* with flesh. *Addison.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

Gorge, *v. i.* To eat greedily and to satiety. *Milton.*

Gorged (gôrjd), *a.* **1.** Having a gorge or throat.

2. (*Her.*) Bearing a coronet or ring about the neck.

3. Glutted; fed to the full.

Gor'ge-let (gôr'jĕ-lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small gorget, as of a humming bird.

Gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias* beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious; cf. OF. *gorgias* ruff, neck handkerchief, and F. *gorge* throat, and *se pengorger* to assume airs. Cf. Gorge, *n.*] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent.

Cloud-land, *gorgeous* land. *Coleridge.*
Gorgeous as the sun at midsummer. *Shak.*

— **Gor'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gor'geous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Gor'ge-rin'** (gôr'zhe-răn'), *n.* [F., fr. *gorge* neck.] (*Arch.*) In some columns, that part of the capital between the termination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, or the space between two neck moldings; — called also *neck of the capital,* and *hypotrachelium.* See *Illust.* of Column.

Gor'get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* [OF. *gorgete,* dim. of *gorge* throat. See Gorge, *n.*] **1.** A piece of armor, whether of chain mail or of plate, defending the throat and upper part of the breast, and forming a part of the double breastplate of the 14th century.

2. A piece of plate armor covering the same parts and worn over the buff coat in the 17th century, and without other steel armor.

Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp. *Sir W. Scott.*

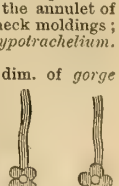
Gorget, or Neckplate (3).

3. A small ornamental plate, usually crescent-shaped, and of gilded copper, formerly hung around the neck of officers in full uniform in some modern armies.

4. A ruff worn by women. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Surg.*) (*a*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy. (*b*) A grooved instrument used in performing various operations; — called also *blunt gorget.* *Dunglison.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) A crescent-shaped, colored patch on the neck of a bird or mammal.

Gorget hummer (*Zoöl.*), a humming bird of the genus *Trochilus*. See RUBYTHROAT.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* [L. *Gorgo*, *-onis*, Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of three fabled sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, the sight of whom turned the beholder to stone. The name is particularly given to Medusa.

2. Anything very ugly or horrid. *Milton.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The brindled gnu. See GNU.

Gor'gon, *a.* Like a Gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as, a *Gorgon* face. *Dryden.*

‖ **Gor'go-na'ce-a** (gôr'gŏ-nā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) See GORGONIACEA.

Gor-go'ne-an (gôr-gō'nē-an), *a.* See GORGONIAN, 1.

‖ **Gor'go-ne'ion** (gôr'gŏ-nē'yŏn), *n.*; *pl.* GORGONEIA (-yà). [NL., fr. Gr. Γοργόνειος, equiv. to Γοργείος belonging to a Gorgon.] (*Arch.*) A mask carved in imitation of a Gorgon's head. *Elmes.*

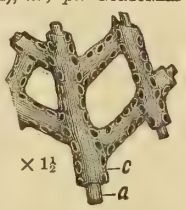

Fragment of Gorgonia (*G. flabellum*). *a* Axis; *c* Cœnenchyma.

2. Any slender branched gorgonian.

‖ **Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a** (-ā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See GORGONIA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the principal divisions of Alcyonaria, including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis, covered with a porous crust, or cœnenchyma, in which the polyp cells are situated.

Gorgoniacea. Branch of Red Coral (*Corallium rubrum*) with expanded polyps. *a* Section of Cœnenchyma; *b* Longitudinal Ducts; *c* Axis, or Coral.

☞ The axis is commonly horny, but it may be solid and stony (composed of calcium carbonate), as in the red coral of commerce, or it may be in alternating horny and stony joints, as in Isis. See ALCYONARIA, ANTHOZOA, CŒNENCHYMA.

Gor-go'ni-an (gôr-gō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Gorgoneus.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon; terrifying into stone; terrific.

The rest his look
Bound with *Gorgonian* rigor not to move. *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Gorgoniacea; as, *gorgonian* coral.

Gor-go'ni-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Gorgoniacea.

Gor'gon-ize (gôr'gŏn-īz), *v. t.* To have the effect of a Gorgon upon; to turn into stone; to petrify. [*R.*]

Gor'hen' (gôr'hĕn'), *n.* [*Gor-* as in *gorcock* + *hen.*] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the gorcock.

Go-ril'la (gŏ-rĭl'là), *n.* [An African word; found in a Greek translation of a treatise in Punic by Hanno, a Carthaginian.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, arboreal, anthropoid ape of West Africa. It is larger than a man, and is remarkable for its massive skeleton and powerful muscles, which give it enormous strength. In some respects its anatomy, more than that of any other ape, except the chimpanzee, resembles that of man.

Gorilla (*Troglodytes*, or *Anthropithecus, gorilla*).

Gor'ing (gôr'ĭng), *n.*, or **Gor'ing cloth'** (klŏth'; 115). (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas cut obliquely to widen a sail at the foot.

Gorm (gôrm), *n.* Axle grease. See GOME. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gorm, *v. t.* To daub, as the hands or clothing, with gorm; to daub with anything sticky. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gor'ma (gôr'mà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European cormorant.

Gor'mand (gôr'mand), *n.* [F. *gourmand*; cf. Prov. F. *gourmer* to sip, to lap, *gourmacher* to eat improperly, F. *gourme* mumps, glanders, Icel. *gormr* mud, mire, Prov. E. *gorm* to smear, daub; all perh. akin to E. *gore* blood, filth. Cf. GOURMAND.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a luxurious feeder; a gourmand.

Gor'mand, *a.* Gluttonous; voracious. *Pope.*

Gor'mand-er (-ẽr), *n.* See GORMAND, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Gor'mand-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Gluttony.

Gor'mand-ize (-īz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GORMANDIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GORMANDIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [F. *gourmandise* gluttony. See GORMAND.] To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously; to feed ravenously or like a glutton. *Shak.*

Gor'mand-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* A greedy, voracious eater; a gormand; a glutton.

Go-roon' shell' (gŏ-rōōn' shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsome, marine, univalve shell (*Triton femorale*).

Gorse (gôrs), *n.* [OE. & AS. *gorst*; perh. akin to E. *grow*, *grass.*] (*Bot.*) Furze. See FURZE.

The common, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly *gorse.* *Cowper.*

Gorse bird (*Zoöl.*), the European linnet; — called also *gorse hatcher.* [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Gorse chat** (*Zoöl.*), the whinchat. — **Gorse duck** (*Zoöl.*), the corncrake; — called also *grass drake*, *land drake*, and *corn drake.*

Gor'y (gôr'ĭ), *a.* [From GORE.] **1.** Covered with gore or clotted blood.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*

2. Bloody; murderous. "*Gory* emulation." *Shak.*

Gos'hawk' (gŏs'hąk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goose-hawk; or Icel. *gāshaukr.* See GOOSE, and HAWK the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any large hawk of the genus *Astur*, of which many species and varieties are known. The European (*Astur palumbarius*) and the American (*A. atricapillus*) are the best known species. They are noted for their powerful flight, activity, and courage. The Australian goshawk (*A. Novæ-Hollandiæ*) is pure white.

American Goshawk. Adult plumage.

Gos'herd (gŏs'hẽrd), *n.* [OE. *gosherde.* See GOOSE, and HERD a herdsman.] One who takes care of geese.

Gos'let (gŏz'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of pygmy geese, of the genus *Nettepus.* They are about the size of a teal, and inhabit Africa, India, and Australia.

Gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + *-ling.*] **1.** A young or unfledged goose.

2. A catkin on nut trees and pines. *Bailey.*

Gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [OE. *gospel*, *godspel*, AS. *godspell*; *god* God + *spell* story, tale. See GOD, and SPELL, *v.*] **1.** Glad tidings; especially, the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation.

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the *gospel* of the kingdom. *Matt.* iv. 23.

The steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel.* *Bentley.*

☞ It is probable that *gospel* is from OE. *godspel*, God story, the narrative concerning God; but it was early confused with *god spell*, good story, good tidings, and was so used by the translators of the Authorized version of Scripture. This use has been retained in most cases in the Revised Version.

Thus the literal sense [of *gospel*] is the "narrative of God," *i. e.*, the life of Christ. *Skeat.*

2. One of the four narratives of the life and death of Jesus Christ, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

3. A selection from one of the gospels, for use in a religious service; as, the *gospel* for the day.

4. Any system of religious doctrine; sometimes, any system of political doctrine or of social philosophy; as, this political *gospel.* *Burke.*

5. Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as, they took his words for *gospel.* [*Colloq.*]

If any one thinks this expression hyperbolical, I shall only ask him to read *Œdipus*, instead of taking the traditional witticisms about Lee for *gospel.* *Saintsbury.*

Gos'pel, *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel; evangelical; as, *gospel* righteousness. *Bp. Warburton.*

Gos'pel, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gos'pel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *godspellere.*] [Written also *gospeller.*] **1.** One of the four evangelists. *Rom. of R.*

Mark the *gospeler* was the ghostly son of Peter in baptism. *Wyclif.*

2. A follower of Wyclif, the first English religious reformer; hence, a Puritan. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

The persecution was carried on against the *gospelers* with much fierceness by those of the Roman persuasion. *Strype.*

3. A priest or deacon who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

The Archbishop of York was the celebrant, the epistoler being the dean, and the *gospeler* the Bishop of Sydney. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Gos'pel-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSPELIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSPELIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Written also *gospellize.*] **1.** To form according to the gospel; as, a command *gospelized* to us. *Milton.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages. *Boyle.*

Goss (gŏs; 115), *n.* [See GORSE.] Gorse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gos'sa-mer (gŏs'sà-mẽr), *n.* [OE. *gossomer*, *gossummer*, *gosesomer*, perh. for *goose summer*, from its downy appearance, or perh. for *God's summer*, cf. G. *marienGarr* gossamer, properly Mary's yarn, in allusion to the Virgin Mary. Perhaps the E. word alluded to a legend that the gossamer was the remnant of the Virgin Mary's winding sheet, which dropped from her when she was taken up to heaven. For the use of *summer* in the sense of film or threads, cf. G. *Mädchensommer*, *Altweibersommer*, *fliegender Sommer*, all meaning, gossamer.]

1. A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furze or low bushes, and is formed by small spiders.

2. Any very thin gauzelike fabric; also, a thin waterproof stuff.

3. An outer garment, made of waterproof gossamer.

Gossamer spider (*Zoöl.*), any small or young spider which spins webs by which to sail in the air. See BALLOONING SPIDER.

Gos'sa-mer-y (-ŷ), *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy.

The greatest master of *gossamery* affectation. *De Quincey.*

Gos'san (gŏz'zan), *n.* (*Geol.*) Decomposed rock, usually reddish or ferruginous (owing to oxidized pyrites), forming the upper part of a metallic vein.

Gos'san-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Gossan* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing gossan.

Gos'sat (gŏs'sàt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small British marine fish (*Motella tricirrata*); — called also *whistler* and *three-bearded rockling.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gos'sib (-sĭb), *n.* A gossip. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Gos'sip (gŏs'sĭp), *n.* [OE. *gossib*, *godsib*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, a relation by a religious obligation, AS. *godsibb*, fr. *god* God + *sib* alliance, relation: akin to G. *sippe*, Goth. *sibja*, and also to Skr. *sabhā* assembly.] **1.** A sponsor; a godfather or a godmother.

Should a great lady that was invited to be a *gossip*, in her place send her kitchen maid, 't would be ill taken. *Selden.*

2. A friend or comrade; a companion; a familiar and customary acquaintance. [*Obs.*]

My noble *gossips*, ye have been too prodigal. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

4. The tattle of a gossip; groundless rumor.

Bubbles o'er like a city with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson.*

Gos'sip, *v. t.* To stand sponsor to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gos'sip, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSSIPED (-sĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSSIPING.] **1.** To make merry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To prate; to chat; to talk much. *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

Gos'sip-er (-ẽr), *n.* One given to gossip. *Beaconsfield.*

Gos'sip-rede (-rēd), *n.* [Cf. KINDRED.] The relationship between a person and his sponsors. [*Obs.*]

Gos'sip-ry (-rŷ), *n.* **1.** Spiritual relationship or affinity; gossiprede; special intimacy. *Bale.*

2. Idle talk; gossip. *Mrs. Browning.*

Gos'sip-y (-ŷ), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

Gos-soon' (gŏs-sōōn'), *n.* [Scot. *garson* an attendant, fr. F. *garçon*, OF. *gars.*] A boy; a servant. [*Ireland*]

‖ **Gos-syp'i-um** (gŏs-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gossypion*, *gossipion.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which yield the cotton of the arts. The species are much confused. *G. herbaceum* is the name given to the common cotton plant, while the long-stapled sea-island cotton is produced by *G. Barbadense*, a shrubby variety. There are several other kinds besides these.

Got (gŏt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of GET. See GET.

Gote (gōt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gote*, *gaute*, canal, G. *gosse*; akin to *giessen* to pour, shed, AS. *geótan*, and E. *fuse* to melt.] A channel for water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Go'ter (gō'tẽr), *n.* A gutter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.; cf. Gr. Γόθοι.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of an ancient Teutonic race, who dwelt between the Elbe and the Vistula in the early part of the Christian era, and who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire.

☞ Under the reign of Valens, they took possession of Dacia (the modern Transylvania and the adjoining regions), and came to be known as *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, or *East* and *West* Goths; the former inhabiting countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube, and the latter on this river generally. Some of them took possession of the province of Mœsia, and hence were called *Mœsogoths.* Others, who made their way to Scandinavia, at a time unknown to history, are sometimes styled *Suiogoths.*

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person. *Chesterfield.*

Go'tham-ist (gō'thąm-ĭst *or* gŏth'ąm-), *n.* A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom; — so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, England, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

Go'tham-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** A Gothamist.

2. An inhabitant of New York city. [*Jocular*] *Irving.*

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gothicus*: cf. F. *gothique.*]

1. Pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs; also, rude; barbarous.

2. (*Arch.*) Of or pertaining to a style of architecture with pointed arches, steep roofs, windows large in proportion to the wall spaces, and, generally, great height in proportion to the other dimensions — prevalent in Western Europe from about 1200 to 1475 A. D. See *Illust.* of ABACUS, and CAPITAL.

Goth'ic, *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths; especially, the language of that part of the Visigoths who settled in Mœsia in the 4th century. See GOTH.

☞ Bishop Ulfilas or Walfila translated most of the Bible into Gothic about the middle of the 4th century. The portion of this translation which is preserved is the oldest known literary document in any Teutonic language.

2. A kind of square-cut type, with no hair lines.

☞ This is Nonpareil GOTHIC.

3. (*Arch.*) The style described in GOTHIC, *a.*, 2.

Goth'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom.

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Goth'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOTHICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOTHICIZING (-sĭ'zĭng).] To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

Gō'thite, *or* **Goe'thite** (gē'tīt), *n.* [After the poet *Göthe.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous oxide of iron, occurring in prismatic crystals, also massive, with a fibrous, reniform, or stalactitic structure. The color varies from yellowish to blackish brown.

Got'ten (gŏt't'n), *p. p.* of GET.

‖ **Gouache** (gwàsh), *n.* [F., It. *guazzo.*] A method of painting with opaque colors, which have been ground in water and mingled with a preparation of gum; also, a picture thus painted.

Goud (goud), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gaide*, F. *guède*, fr. OHG. *weit*; or cf. F. *gaude* weld. Cf. WOAD.] Woad. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Gou'dron'** (gōō'drôn'), *n.* [F., tar.] (*Mil.*) A small fascine or fagot, steeped in wax, pitch, and glue, used in various ways, as for igniting buildings or works, or to light ditches and ramparts. *Farrow.*

Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj; 277), *n.* [F. *gouge*, LL. *gubia guvia*, *gulbia*, *gulvia*, *gulvium*; cf. Bisc. *gubia* bow, *gubioa* throat.] **1.** A chisel, with a hollow or semicylindrical blade, for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood, stone, etc.; a similar instrument, with curved edge, for turning wood.

2. A bookbinder's tool for blind tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve.

3. An incising tool which cuts forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, etc., from leather, paper, etc. *Knight.*

4. (*Mining*) Soft material lying between the wall of a vein and the solid vein. *Raymond.*

5. The act of scooping out with a gouge, or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity scooped out, as with a gouge.

6. Imposition; cheat; fraud; also, an impostor; a cheat; a trickish person. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gouge bit, a boring bit, shaped like a gouge.

Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOUGED (goujd *or* gōōjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOUGING (gou'jĭng *or* gōō'-).] **1.** To scoop out with a gouge.

2. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; to force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb. [*U. S.*]

☞ A barbarity mentioned by some travelers as formerly practiced in the brutal frays of desperadoes in some parts of the United States.

3. To cheat in a bargain; to chouse. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gou'ger (gou'jẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLUM GOUGER.

Gouge'shell' (gouj'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sharp-edged, tubular, marine shell, of the genus *Vermetus;* also, the pinna. See VERMETUS.

Gou'jere (gōō'jẽr), *n.* [F. *gouge* prostitute, a camp trull. Cf. GOOD-YEAR.] The venereal disease. [*Obs.*]

Gou'land (gōō'lănd), *n.* See GOLDING.

Gou-lard's' ex'tract' (gōō-lärdz' ĕks'trăkt'). [Named after the introducer, Thomas *Goulard*, a French surgeon.] (*Med.*) An aqueous solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a lotion in cases of inflammation. Goulard's cerate is a cerate containing this extract.

Gour (gour), *n.* [See GIAOUR.] **1.** A fire worshiper; a Gheber or Gueber. *Tylor.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) See KOULAN.

‖ **Gou'ra** (gōō'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of large, crested ground pigeons of the genus *Goura*, inhabiting New Guinea and adjacent islands. The Queen Victoria pigeon (*Goura Victoriæ*) and the crowned pigeon (*G. coronata*) are among the best known species.

Gou'ra-mi (gōō'rȧ-mĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large East Indian fresh-water fish (*Osphromenus gorami*), extensively reared in artificial ponds in tropical countries, and highly valued as a food fish. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into Southern Europe. [Written also *goramy.*]

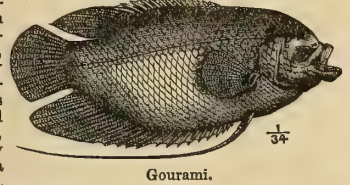

Gourami.

Gourd (gōrd *or* gōōrd; 277), *n.* [F. *gourde*, OF. *cougourde*, *gouhourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd (cf. NPr. *cougourdo*); perh. akin to *corbis* basket, E. *corb.* Cf. CUCURBITE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fleshy, three-celled, many-seeded fruit, as the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, etc., of the order *Cucurbitaceæ;* and especially the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) which occurs in a great variety of forms, and, when the interior part is removed, serves for bottles, dippers, cups, and other dishes.

Gourds of several kinds, much reduced.

2. A dipper or other vessel made from the shell of a gourd; hence, a drinking vessel; a bottle. *Chaucer.*

Bitter gourd, colocynth.

Gourd, *n.* A false die. See GORD.

Gourd, ‖ *n.* [Sp. *gordo* large.] A silver dollar; — **Gourde,** ‖ so called in Cuba, Hayti, etc. *Simmonds.*

Gourd'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GOURDY.] (*Far.*) The state of being gourdy.

Gourd' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) A tree (the *Crescentia Cujete*, or calabash tree) of the West Indies and Central America.

Gourd'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The fluke of sheep. See FLUKE.

Gourd'y (-ў), *a.* [Either fr. GOURD, or fr. F. *gourd* benumbed.] (*Far.*) Swelled in the legs.

Gour'mand (gōōr'mănd; F. gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. See GORMAND.

That great *gourmand*, fat Apicius. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Gour'met'** (gōōr'mā'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.

Gour'net (gûr'nĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish. See GURNET.

Gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte* a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. L. *gutta* drop.]

1. A drop; a clot or coagulation.

On thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood. *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, occurring by paroxysms. It consists in an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, and almost always attacks first the great toe, next the smaller joints, after which it may attack the greater articulations. It is attended with various sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the digestive organs. It may also attack internal organs, as the stomach, the intestines, etc. *Dunglison.*

3. A disease of cornstalks. See *Corn fly*, under CORN.

Gout stones. See CHALKSTONE, *n.*, 2.

‖ **Goût** (gōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus* taste. See GUSTO.] Taste; relish.

Gout'i-ly (gout'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

Gout'i-ness, *n.* The state of being gouty; gout.

Gout'weed' (-wēd'), ‖ *n.* [So called from having **Gout'wort'** (-wûrt'), ‖ been formerly used in assuaging the pain of the gout.] (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous plant of Europe (*Ægopodium Podagraria*); — called also *bishop's weed*, *ashweed*, and *herb gerard.*

Gout'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout; as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* joint.

2. Pertaining to the gout. "*Gouty* matter." *Blackmore.*

3. Swollen, as if from gout. *Derham.*

4. Boggy; as, *gouty* land. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Gouty bronchitis, bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout. — **Gouty concretions,** calculi (urate of sodium) formed in the joints, kidneys, etc., of sufferers from gout. — **Gouty kidney,** an affection occurring during the progress of gout, the kidney shriveling and containing concretions of urate of sodium.

Gove (gōv), *n.* [Also *goaf*, *goof*, *goff.*] A mow; a rick for hay. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOVERNED (-ẽrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOVERNING.] [OF. *governer*, F. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare* to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνᾶν. Cf. GUBERNATORIAL.] **1.** To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority. "Fit to *govern* and rule multitudes." *Shak.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to manage; as, to *govern* the life; to *govern* a horse.

Govern well thy appetite. *Milton.*

3. (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case; as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case); as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case.

Gov'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control. *Dryden.*

Gov'ern-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Governableness.

Gov'ern-a-ble (gŭv'ẽrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *gouvernable.*] Capable of being governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient. *Locke.*

Gov'ern-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being governable; manageableness.

Gov'ern-al (-ȧl), **Gov'ern-ail** (-ȧl), *n.* [Cf. F. *gouvernail* helm, rudder, L. *gubernaculum.*] Management; mastery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Gov'ern-ance (-ans), *n.* [F. *gouvernance.*] Exercise of authority; control; government; arrangement. *Chaucer. J. H. Newman.*

Gov'ern-ante' (-ănt'), *n.* [F. *gouvernante.* See GOVERN.] A governess. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gov'ern-ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *governeresse.* See GOVERNOR.] A female governor; a woman invested with authority to control and direct; especially, one intrusted with the care and instruction of children, — usually in their homes.

Gov'ern-ing, *a.* **1.** Holding the superiority; prevalent; controlling; as, a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state. *Jay.*

2. (*Gram.*) Requiring a particular case.

Gov'ern-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* [F. *gouvernement.* See GOVERN.] **1.** The act of governing; the exercise of authority; the administration of laws; control; direction; regulation; as, civil, church, or family *government.*

2. The mode of governing; the system of polity in a state; the established form of law.

That free *government* which we have so dearly purchased, a free commonwealth. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of governing; authority.

I here resign my *government* to thee. *Shak.*

4. The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the ruling power; the administration.

When we, in England, speak of the *government*, we generally understand the ministers of the crown for the time being. *Mozley & W.*

5. The body politic governed by one authority; a state; as, the *governments* of Europe.

6. Management of the limbs or body. *Shak.*

7. (*Gram.*) The influence of a word in regard to construction, requiring that another word should be in a particular case.

Gov'ern-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *gouvernemental.*] Pertaining to government; made by government; as, *governmental* duties.

Gov'ern-or (gŭv'ẽrn-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *governor, governour*, OF. *governeor*, F. *gouverneur*, fr. L. *gubernator* steersman, ruler, governor. See GOVERN.] **1.** One who governs; especially, one who is invested with the supreme executive authority in a State; a chief ruler or magistrate; as, the *governor* of Pennsylvania. "The *governor* of the town." *Shak.*

2. One who has the care or guardianship of a young man; a tutor; a guardian.

3. (*Naut.*) A pilot; a steersman. [*R.*]

4. (*Mach.*) A contrivance applied to steam engines, water wheels, and other machinery, to maintain nearly uniform speed when the resistances and motive force are variable.

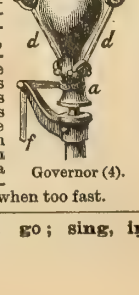

Governor (4).

☞ The illustration shows a form of *governor* commonly used for steam engines, in which a heavy sleeve (*a*) sliding on a rapidly revolving spindle (*b*), driven by the engine, is raised or lowered, when the speed varies, by the changing centrifugal force of two balls (*c c*) to which it is connected by links (*d d*), the balls being attached to arms (*e e*) which are jointed to the top of the spindle. The sleeve is connected with the throttle valve or cut-off through a lever (*f*), and its motion produces a greater supply of steam when the engine runs too slowly and a less supply when too fast.

Governor cut-off (*Steam Engine*), a variable cut-off gear in which the governor acts in such a way as to cause the steam to be cut off from entering the cylinder at points of the stroke dependent upon the engine's speed. — **Hydraulic governor** (*Mach.*), a governor which is operated by the action of a liquid in flowing; a cataract.

Gov'ern-or gen'er-al (gŭv'ẽrn-ẽr jĕn'ẽr-ȧl). A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him; as, the *governor general* of Canada, of India.

Gov'ern-or-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

Gow'an (gou'an), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael. *gugan* bud, flower, daisy.] **1.** The daisy, or mountain daisy. [*Scot.*]

And pu'd the *gowans* fine. *Burns.*

2. (*Min.*) Decomposed granite.

Gow'an-y (-ў), *a.* Having, abounding in, or decked with, daisies. [*Scot.*]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens or new-mown hay. *Ramsay.*

Gowd (goud), *n.* [Cf. GOLD.] Gold; wealth. [*Scot.*]

The man 's the *gowd* for a' that. *Burns.*

Gowd'en (-'n), *a.* Golden. [*Scot.*]

Gow'die (gou'dĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DRAGONET. [*Scot.*]

Gowd'nook' (goud'nōōk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The saury pike; — called also *gofnick.*

Gowk (gouk), *v. t.* [See GAWK.] To make a booby of (one); to stupefy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Gowk, *n.* [See GAWK.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** The European cuckoo; — called also *gawky.*

2. A simpleton; a gawk or gawky.

Gowl (goul), *v. i.* [OE. *gaulen, goulen.* Cf. YAWL, *v. i.*] To howl. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Gown (goun), *n.* [OE. *goune*, prob. from W. *gwn* gown, loose robe, akin to Ir. *gunn*, Gael. *gùn;* cf. OF. *gone*, prob. of the same origin.] **1.** A loose, flowing upper garment; especially: (*a*) The ordinary outer dress of a woman; as, a calico or silk *gown.* (*b*) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars, as university students and officers, barristers, judges, etc.; hence, the dress of peace; the dress of civil officers, in distinction from military.

He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*

(*c*) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors; a dressing gown.

2. Any sort of dress or garb.

He comes . . . in the *gown* of humility. *Shak.*

Gowned (gound), *p. a.* Dressed in a gown; clad.

Gowned in pure white, that fitted to the shape. *Tennyson.*

Gowns'man (gounz'man), **Gown'man** (goun'-), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-men). One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier.

Goz'zard (gŏz'zẽrd), *n.* See GOSHERD. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Graaf'i-an (grăf'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or discovered by, Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician.

Graafian follicles *or* **vesicles,** small cavities in which the ova are developed in the ovaries of mammals, and by the bursting of which they are discharged.

Graal (grāl), *n.* See GRAIL, a dish.

Grab (grăb), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ghurāb* crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] (*Naut.*) A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

Grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRABBED (grăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRABBING.] [Akin to Sw. *grabba* to grasp. Cf. GRABBLE, GRAPPLE, GRASP.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to snatch; to clutch.

Grab, *n.* **1.** A sudden grasp or seizure.

2. An instrument for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them; — specially applied to devices for withdrawing drills, etc., from artesian and other wells that are drilled, bored, or driven.

Grab bag, at fairs, a bag or box holding small articles which are to be drawn, without being seen, on payment of a small sum. [*Colloq.*] — **Grab game,** a theft committed by grabbing or snatching a purse or other piece of property. [*Colloq.*]

Grab'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who seizes or grabs.

Grab'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRABBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *grab;* cf. D. *grabbelen.*] **1.** To grope; to feel with the hands.

He puts his hands into his pockets, and keeps a *grabbling* and fumbling. *Selden.*

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl on the ground; to grovel. *Ainsworth.*

Grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce*, L. *gratia*, from *gratus* beloved, dear, agreeable; perh. akin to Gr. χαίρειν to rejoice, χάρις favor, grace, Skr. *hary* to desire, and E. *yearn.* Cf. GRATEFUL, GRATIS.] **1.** The exercise of love, kindness, mercy, favor; disposition to benefit or serve another; favor bestowed or privilege conferred.

To bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) The divine favor toward man; the mercy of God, as distinguished from His justice; also, any benefits His mercy imparts; divine love or pardon; a state of acceptance with God; enjoyment of the divine favor.

And if by *grace*, then is it no more of works. *Rom.* xi. 6.
My *grace* is sufficient for thee. *2 Cor.* xii. 9.
Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound. *Rom.* v. 20.
By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand. *Rom.* v. 2.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive, as pardon. (*b*) The same prerogative when exercised in the form of equitable relief through chancery.

4. Fortune; luck; — used commonly with *hard* or *sorry* when it means misfortune. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

5. Inherent excellence; any endowment or characteristic fitted to win favor or confer pleasure or benefit.

He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good *grace* to grace a gentleman. *Shak.*

I have formerly given the general character of Mr. Addison's

style and manner as natural and unaffected, easy and polite, and full of those *graces* which a flowery imagination diffuses over writing. *Blair.*

6. Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; loveliness; commonly, easy elegance of manners; perfection of form.

Grace in women gains the affections sooner, and secures them longer, than anything else. *Hazlitt.*

I shall answer and thank you again
For the gift and the *grace* of the gift. *Longfellow.*

7. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Graceful and beautiful females, sister goddesses, represented by ancient writers as the attendants sometimes of Apollo, but oftener of Venus. They were commonly mentioned as three in number; namely, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, and were regarded as the inspirers of the qualities which give attractiveness to wisdom, love, and social intercourse.

The *Graces* love to weave the rose. *Moore.*
The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*

8. The title of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England.

How fares your *Grace*? *Shak.*

9. (Commonly *pl.*) Thanks. [*Obs.*]

Yielding *graces* and thankings to their lord Melibeus. *Chaucer.*

10. A petition for grace; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered, before or after a meal.

11. *pl.* (*Mus.*) Ornamental notes or short passages, either introduced by the performer, or indicated by the composer, in which case the notation signs are called *grace notes*, *appoggiaturas*, *turns*, etc.

12. (*Eng. Universities*) An act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution; a degree or privilege conferred by such vote or decree. *Walton.*

13. *pl.* A play designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in throwing a small hoop from one player to another by means of two sticks in the hands of each. Called also *grace hoop* or *hoops*.

Act of grace. See under ACT. — **Day of grace** (*Theol.*), the time of probation, when the offer of divine forgiveness is made and may be accepted.

That *day of grace* fleets fast away. *I. Watts.*

— **Days of grace** (*Com.*), the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In Great Britain and the United States, the *days of grace* are *three*, but in some countries more, the usages of merchants being different. — **Good graces**, favor; friendship. — **Grace cup.** (*a*) A cup or vessel in which a health is drunk after grace. (*b*) A health drunk after grace has been said.

The *grace cup* follows to his sovereign's health. *King.*

— **Grace drink**, a drink taken on rising from the table; a grace cup.

To [Queen Margaret, of Scotland] . . . we owe the custom of the *grace drink*, she having established it as a rule at her table, that whosoever staid till grace was said was rewarded with a bumper. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **Grace hoop**, a hoop used in playing graces. See GRACE, *n.*, 13. — **Grace note** (*Mus.*), an appoggiatura. See APPOGGIATURA, and def. 11 above. — **Grace stroke**, a finishing stroke or touch; a coup de grace.

Grace Hoop and Sticks.

— **Means of grace**, means of securing knowledge of God, or favor with God, as the preaching of the gospel, etc. — **To do grace**, to reflect credit upon.

Content *to do* the profession some *grace*. *Shak.*

— **To say grace**, to render thanks before or after a meal. — **With a good grace**, in a fit and proper manner; gracefully; graciously. — **With a bad grace**, in a forced, reluctant, or perfunctory manner; ungraciously.

What might have been done *with a good grace* would at least be done *with a bad grace*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Elegance; comeliness; charm; favor; kindness; mercy. — GRACE, MERCY. These words, though often interchanged, have each a distinctive and peculiar meaning. *Grace*, in the strict sense of the term, is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of *mercy* toward men. See ELEGANCE.

Grace (grās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRACED (grāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRACING (grā′sĭng).] **1.** To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
We are *graced* with wreaths of victory. *Shak.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.

He might, at his pleasure, *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

3. To supply with heavenly grace. *Bp. Hall.*

4. (*Mus.*) To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to.

Graced (grāst), *a.* Endowed with grace; beautiful; full of graces; honorable. *Shak.*

Grace′ful (grās′fŭl), *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance; as, a *graceful* walk, deportment, speaker, air, act, speech.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

— **Grace′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace′ful-ness**, *n.*

Grace′less, *a.* **1.** Wanting in grace or excellence; departed from, or deprived of, divine grace; hence, depraved; corrupt. "In a *graceless* age." *Milton.*
2. Unfortunate. Cf. GRACE, *n.*, 4. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
— **Grace′less-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace′less-ness**, *n.*

Grac′ile (grăs′ĭl), } *a.* [L. *gracilis*, *gracilentus*.]
Grac′i-lent (-ĭ-lent), } Slender; thin. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Gra-cil′i-ty (grȧ-sĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *gracilitas*: cf. F. *gracilité*.] State of being gracilent; slenderness. *Milman.* "Youthful *gracility*." *W. D. Howells.*

Gra′cious (grā′shŭs), *a.* [F. *gracieux*, L. *gratiosus*. See GRACE.] **1.** Abounding in grace or mercy; manifesting love, or bestowing mercy; characterized by grace; beneficent; merciful; disposed to show kindness or favor; condescending; as, his most *gracious* majesty.

A God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. *Neh.* ix. 17.
So hallowed and so *gracious* is the time. *Shak.*

2. Abounding in beauty, loveliness, or amiability; graceful; excellent.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child, . . .
There was not such a *gracious* creature born. *Shak.*

3. Produced by divine grace; influenced or controlled by the divine influence; as, *gracious* affections.

Syn. — Favorable; kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

Gra′cious-ly (grā′shŭs-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a gracious manner; courteously; benignantly. *Dryden.*
2. Fortunately; luckily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gra′cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being gracious.

Grac′kle (grăk′l), *n.* [Cf. L. *graculus* jackdaw.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several American blackbirds, of the family *Icteridæ*; as, the rusty grackle (*Scolecophagus Carolinus*); the boat-tailed grackle (see BOAT-TAIL); the purple grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*, or *Q. versicolor*). See *Crow blackbird*, under CROW. (*b*) An Asiatic bird of the genus *Gracula*. See MYNA.

Gra′date (grā′dāt), *v. t.* [See GRADE.] **1.** To grade or arrange (parts in a whole, colors in painting, etc.), so that they shall harmonize.
2. (*Chem.*) To bring to a certain strength or grade of concentration; as, to *gradate* a saline solution.

Gra-da′tion (grȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gradatio*: cf. F. *gradation*. See GRADE.] **1.** The act of progressing by regular steps or orderly arrangement; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks; as, the *gradation* of castes.
2. The act or process of bringing to a certain grade.
3. Any degree or relative position in an order or series.

The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe. *I. Taylor.*

4. (*Fine Arts*) A gradual passing from one tint to another or from a darker to a lighter shade, as in painting or drawing.
5. (*Mus.*) A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

Gra-da′tion, *v. t.* To form with gradations. [*R.*]

Gra-da′tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation.

Grad′a-to-ry (grăd′ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [See GRADE.] **1.** Proceeding step by step, or by gradations; gradual.

Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress . . . could this *gradatory* apostasy have been shown us. *A. Seward.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Suitable for walking; — said of the limbs of an animal when adapted for walking on land.

Grad′a-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *gradatarium*.] (*Arch.*) A series of steps from a cloister into a church.

Grade (grād), *n.* [F. *grade*, L. *gradus* step, pace, grade, from *gradi* to step, go. Cf. CONGRESS, DEGREE, GRADUS.] **1.** A step or degree in any series, rank, quality, order; relative position or standing; as, *grades* of military rank; crimes of every *grade*; *grades* of flour.

They also appointed and removed, at their own pleasure, teachers of every *grade*. *Buckle.*

2. In a railroad or highway: (*a*) The rate of ascent or descent; gradient; deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane; — usually stated as so many feet per mile, or as one foot rise or fall in so many of horizontal distance; as, a heavy *grade*; a *grade* of twenty feet per mile, or of 1 in 264. (*b*) A graded ascending, descending, or level portion of a road; a gradient.
3. (*Stock Breeding*) The result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. If the crossbreed have more than three fourths of the better blood, it is called *high grade*.

At grade, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. — **Down grade**, a descent, as on a graded railroad. — **Up grade**, an ascent, as on a graded railroad. — **Equating for grades.** See under EQUATE. — **Grade crossing**, a crossing at grade.

Grade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADING.] **1.** To arrange in order, steps, or degrees, according to size, quality, rank, etc.
2. To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.
3. (*Stock Breeding*) To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of.

Grade′ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *grad* grade, step, order, fr. L. *gradus*. See GRADE.] Decent; orderly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* — *adv.* Decently; in order. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Grad′er (grād′ẽr), *n.* One who grades, or that by means of which grading is done or facilitated.

Gra′di-ent (grā′dĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi* to step, to go. See GRADE.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. *Wilkins.*
2. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.
3. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.

Gra′di-ent, *n.* **1.** The rate of regular or graded ascent or descent in a road; grade.
2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level; a grade.
3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve which represents it; as, a thermometric *gradient*.

Gradient post, a post or stake indicating by its height or by marks on it the grade of a railroad, highway, or embankment, etc., at that spot.

‖ Gra′din (grā′dĭn; F. grȧ′dăN′), } *n.* [F. *gradin*, dim.
Gra-dine′ (grȧ-dēn′), } of *grade*. See GRADE.] (*Arch.*) Any member like a step, as the raised back of an altar or the like; a seat raised over another. "The *gradines* of the amphitheater." *Layard.*

Gra-dine′, *n.* [F. *gradine*.] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

Grad′ing (grād′ĭng), *n.* The act or method of arranging in or by grade, or of bringing, as the surface of land or a road, to the desired level or grade.

‖ Gra-di′no (grä-dē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* GRADINOS (-nōz). [It.] (*Arch.*) A step or raised shelf, as above a sideboard or altar. Cf. SUPERALTAR, and GRADIN.

Grad′u-al (grăd′ū-*al*; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *graduel*. See GRADE, and cf. GRADUAL, *n.*] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing, step by step, as in ascent or descent or from one state to another; regularly progressive; slow; as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* decline.

Creatures animate with *gradual* life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man. *Milton.*

Grad′u-al, *n* [LL. *graduale* a gradual (in sense 1), fr. L. *gradus* step: cf. F. *graduel*. See GRADE, and cf. GRAIL a gradual.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) An antiphon or responsory after the epistle, in the Mass, which was sung on the steps, or while the deacon ascended the steps. (*b*) A service book containing the musical portions of the Mass.
2. A series of steps. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Grad′u-al-i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being gradual; gradualness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Grad′u-al-ly (-*al*-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a gradual manner.
2. In degree. [*Obs.*]

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

Grad′u-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gradual; regular progression or gradation; slowness.

The *gradualness* of this movement. *M. Arnold.*

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer. *H. Drummond.*

Grad′u-ate (grăd′ū-āt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADUATED (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADUATING (-ā′tĭng).] [Cf. F. *graduer*. See GRADUATE, *n.*, GRADE.]
1. To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals, as the scale of a thermometer, a scheme of punishment or rewards, etc.
2. To admit or elevate to a certain grade or degree; esp., in a college or university, to admit, at the close of the course, to an honorable standing defined by a diploma; as, he was *graduated* at Yale College.
3. To prepare gradually; to arrange, temper, or modify by degrees or to a certain degree; to determine the degrees of; as, to *graduate* the heat of an oven.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colors with salts. *Browne.*

4. (*Chem.*) To bring to a certain degree of consistency, by evaporation, as a fluid.

Graduating engine, a dividing engine. See *Dividing engine*, under DIVIDING.

Grad′u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off; as, sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss; carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz.
2. (*Zoöl.*) To taper, as the tail of certain birds.
3. To take a degree in a college or university; to become a graduate; to receive a diploma.

He *graduated* at Oxford. *Latham.*

He was brought to their bar and asked where he had *graduated*. *Macaulay.*

Grad′u-ate (grăd′ū-āt), *n.* [LL. *graduatus*, p. p. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. L. *gradus* grade. See GRADE, *n.*] **1.** One who has received an academical or professional degree; one who has completed the prescribed course of study in any school or institution of learning.
2. A graduated cup, tube, or flask; a measuring glass used by apothecaries and chemists. See under GRADUATED.

Grad′u-ate, *a.* [See GRADUATE, *n.* & *v.*] Arranged by successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Latham.*

Grad′u-a′ted (-ā′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into grades.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Tapered; — said of a bird's tail when the outer feathers are shortest, and the others successively longer.

Graduated tube, bottle, cup, *or* glass, a vessel, usually of glass, having horizontal marks upon its sides, with figures to indicate the amount of the contents at the several levels. — **Graduated spring** (*Railroads*), a combination of metallic and rubber springs.

Grad′u-ate-ship, *n.* State of being a graduate. *Milton.*

Grad′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *graduatio* promotion to a degree: cf. F. *graduation* division into degrees.]
1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated; as, *graduation* of a scale; *graduation* at a college; *graduation* in color; *graduation* by evaporation; the *graduation* of a bird's tail, etc.
2. The marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; a scale.
3. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to hasten its evaporation.

Grad′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who determines or indicates graduation; as, a *graduator* of instruments.
2. An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals.
3. An apparatus for diffusing a solution, as brine or vinegar, over a large surface, for exposure to the air.

‖ Gra′dus (grā′dŭs), *n.* [From L. *gradus ad Parnassum* a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

He set to work . . . without *gradus* or other help. *T. Hughes.*

‖ Graf (gräf), *n.* [G. Cf. -GRAVE.] A German title of nobility, equivalent to *earl* in English, or *count* in French. See EARL.

Graff (gräf), *n.* [OE. *grafe*, *greife*, *greive*. Cf. MARGRAVE.] A steward; an overseer.

[A prince] is nothing but a servant, overseer, or *graff*, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ. *John Knox.*

Graff (gräf), *n.* [See GRAVE, *n.*] **1.** A ditch. [*Obs.*]
2. A grave. [*Scot.*] "Cauld in his *graff*." *Burns.*

Graff, *n.* & *v.* See GRAFT.

Graff′age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. GRAVE, *n.*] The scarp of a ditch or moat. "To clean the *graffages*." *Miss Mitford.*

Graf′fer (grăf′fẽr), *n.* [See GREFFIER.] (*Law*) A notary or scrivener. *Bouvier.*

‖ Graf-fi′ti (grăf-fē′tē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *graffito*

scratched.] Inscriptions, figure drawings, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins, as in the Catacombs, or at Pompeii.

Graft (grȧft), *n.* [OE. *graff*, F. *greffe*, originally the same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, L. *graphium*, Gr. γραφίον, γραφεῖον, fr. γράφειν to write; prob. akin to E. *carve*. So named from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil. Cf. GRAPHIC, GRAMMAR.] (*a*) A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree, the stock of which is to support and nourish it. The two unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. (*b*) A branch or portion of a tree growing from such a shoot. (*c*) (*Surg.*) A portion of living tissue used in the operation of autoplasty.

Graft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAFTING.] [F. *greffer*. See GRAFT, *n.*] **1.** To insert (a graft) in a branch or stem of another tree; to propagate by insertion in another stock; also, to insert a graft upon. [Formerly written *graff*.]

2. (*Surg.*) To implant a portion of (living flesh or skin) in a lesion so as to form an organic union.

3. To join (one thing) to another as if by grafting, so as to bring about a close union.

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame! *Pope.*

4. (*Naut.*) To cover, as a ring bolt, block strap, splicing, etc., with a weaving of small cord or rope-yarns.

Graft, *v. i.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, etc., into another; to practice grafting.

Graft'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inserts scions on other stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

2. An instrument by which grafting is facilitated.

3. The original tree from which a scion has been taken for grafting upon another tree. *Shak.*

Graft'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Hort.*) The act, art, or process of inserting grafts.

2. (*Naut.*) The act or method of weaving a cover for a ring, rope end, etc.

3. (*Surg.*) The transplanting of a portion of flesh or skin to a denuded surface; autoplasty.

4. (*Carp.*) A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another.

Cleft grafting (*Hort.*), a method of grafting in which the scion is placed in a cleft or slit in the stock or stump made by sawing off a branch, usually in such a manner that its bark evenly joins that of the stock. — **Crown**, *or* **Rind**, **grafting**, a method of grafting in which the alburnum and inner bark are separated, and between them is inserted the lower end of the scion cut slantwise. — **Saddle grafting**, a mode of grafting in which a deep cleft is made in the end of the scion by two sloping cuts, and the end of the stock is made wedge-shaped to fit the cleft in the scion, which is placed upon it saddlewise. — **Side grafting**, a mode of grafting in which the scion, cut quite across very obliquely, so as to give it the form of a slender wedge, is thrust down inside of the bark of the stock or stem into which it is inserted, the cut side of the scion being next the wood of the stock. — **Skin grafting.** (*Surg.*) See AUTOPLASTY. — **Splice grafting** (*Hort.*), a method of grafting by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across and obliquely, in such a manner that the sections are of the same shape, then lapping the ends so that the one cut surface exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. — **Whip grafting**, *or* **Tongue grafting**, the same as *splice grafting*, except that a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock, in the direction of the grain and in the middle of the sloping surface, forming a kind of tongue, so that, when put together, the tongue of each is inserted in the slit of the other. — **Grafting scissors**, a surgeon's scissors, used in rhinoplastic operations, etc. — **Grafting tool.** (*a*) Any tool used in grafting. (*b*) A very strong curved spade, used in digging canals. — **Grafting wax**, a composition of rosin, beeswax, tallow, etc., used in binding up the wounds of newly grafted trees.

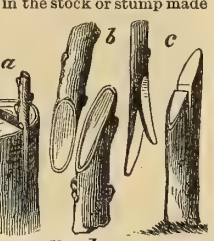

a Cleft Grafting; *b* Splice Grafting; *c* Whip or Tongue Grafting; *d* Saddle grafting; *e* Side Grafting.

Gra'ham bread' (grā'ăm brĕd'). [From Sylvester *Graham*, a lecturer on dietetics.] Bread made of unbolted wheat flour. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Gra'ham-ite (-īt), *n.* [See GRAHAM BREAD.] One who follows the dietetic system of Graham. [*U. S.*]

Grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *greel*, LL. *gradale*. See GRADUAL, *n.*] A book of offices in the Roman Catholic Church; a gradual. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Such as antiphonals, missals, *grails*, processionals, etc. *Strype.*

Grail, *n.* [OF. *graal*, *greal*, *greel*, F. *graal*, *gréal*, LL. *gradalis*, *gradale*, prob. derived fr. L. *crater* bowl, mixing vessel, Gr. κρατήρ. See CRATER.] A broad, open dish; a chalice; — only used of the *Holy Grail*.

☞ The *Holy Grail*, according to some legends of the Middle Ages, was the cup used by our Savior in dispensing the wine at the last supper; and according to others, the platter on which the paschal lamb was served at the last Passover observed by our Lord. This cup, according to the legend, if approached by any but a perfectly pure and holy person, would be borne away and vanish from the sight. The *quest* of the Holy Grail was to be undertaken only by a knight who was perfectly chaste in thought, word, and act.

Grail, *n.* [F. *grêle* hail, from *grès* grit, OHG. *griez*, *grioz*, G. *gries*, gravel, grit. See GRIT.] Small particles of earth; gravel. [*Obs.*]

Lying down upon the sandy *grail*. *Spenser.*

Grail (grāl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *graile* slender, F. *grêle*.] One of the small feathers of a hawk.

Graille (grāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *grêle* a sort of file.] A half-round single-cut file or float, having one curved face and one straight face, — used by comb makers. *Knight.*

Grain, *v. & n.* See GROAN. [*Obs.*]

Grain (grān), *n.* [F. *grain*, L. *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel, small particle. See CORN, and cf. GARNER, *n.*, GARNET, GRAM the chick-pea, GRANULE, KERNEL.]

1. A single small hard seed; a kernel, especially of those plants, like wheat, whose seeds are used for food.

2. The fruit of certain grasses which furnish the chief food of man, as corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., or the plants themselves; — used collectively.

Storehouses crammed with *grain*. *Shak.*

3. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, any minute portion or particle; as, a *grain* of gunpowder, of pollen, of starch, of sense, of wit, etc.

I . . . with a *grain* of manhood well resolved. *Milton.*

4. The unit of the English system of weights; — so called because considered equal to the average of grains taken from the middle of the ears of wheat. 7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. See GRAM.

5. A reddish dye made from the coccus insect, or kermes; hence, a red color of any tint or hue, as crimson, scarlet, etc.; sometimes used by the poets as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. *Milton.*

Doing as the dyers do, who, having first dipped their silks in colors of less value, then give them the last tincture of crimson in *grain*. *Quoted by Coleridge, preface to Aids to Reflection.*

6. The composite particles of any substance; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness or hardness; texture; as, marble, sugar, sandstone, etc., of fine *grain*.

Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

7. The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, or of the strata in stone, slate, etc.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shak.*

8. The fiber which forms the substance of wood or of any fibrous material.

9. The *hair* side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side. *Knight.*

10. *pl.* The remains of grain, etc., after brewing or distillation; hence, any residuum. Also called *draff*.

11. (*Bot.*) A rounded prominence on the back of a sepal, as in the common dock. See GRAINED, *a.*, 4.

12. Temper; natural disposition; inclination. [*Obs.*]

Brothers . . . not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

13. A sort of spice, the grain of paradise. [*Obs.*]

He cheweth *grain* and licorice,
To smellen sweet. *Chaucer.*

Against the grain, against or across the direction of the fibers; hence, against one's wishes or tastes; unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly; with difficulty. *Swift. Saintsbury.* — **A grain of allowance**, a slight indulgence or latitude; a small allowance. — **Grain binder**, an attachment to a harvester for binding the grain into sheaves. — **Grain colors**, dyes made from the coccus or kermes insect. — **Grain leather.** (*a*) Dressed horse hides. (*b*) Goat, seal, and other skins blacked on the grain side for women's shoes, etc. — **Grain moth** (*Zoöl.*), one of several small moths, of the family *Tineidæ* (as *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*), whose larvæ devour grain in storehouses. — **Grain side** (*Leather*), the side of a skin or hide from which the hair has been removed; — opposed to *flesh side*. — **Grains of paradise**, the seeds of a species of amomum. — **Grain tin**, crystalline tin ore; metallic tin smelted with charcoal. — **Grain weevil** (*Zoöl.*), a small red weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*), which destroys stored wheat and other grain, by eating out the interior. — **Grain worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the grain moth. See *Grain moth*, above. — **In grain**, of a fast color; deeply seated; fixed; innate; genuine. "Anguish *in grain*." *Herbert.* — **To dye in grain**, to dye of a fast color by means of the coccus or kermes grain [see GRAIN, *n.*, 5]; hence, to dye firmly; also, to dye in the wool, or in the raw material. See under DYE.

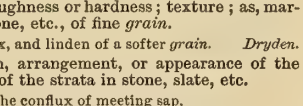

a Grain Moth (*Tinea granella*). Nat. size. *b* Larva (Grain Worm). ×2

The red roses flush up in her cheeks . . .
Like crimson *dyed in grain*. *Spenser.*

— **To go against the grain of** (a person), to be repugnant to; to vex, irritate, mortify, or trouble.

Grain Weevil. *a* Nat. size; *b* Enlarged.

Grain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAINED (grānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAINING.]

1. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.

2. To form (powder, sugar, etc.) into grains.

3. To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.).

Grain, *v. i.* [F. *grainer*, *grener*. See GRAIN, *n.*]

1. To yield fruit. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2. To form grains, or to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate.

Grain (grān), *n.* [See GROIN a part of the body.]

1. A branch of a tree; a stalk or stem of a plant. [*Obs.*] *G. Douglas.*

2. A tine, prong, or fork. Specifically: (*a*) One of the branches of a valley or of a river. (*b*) *pl.* An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four or more barbed points.

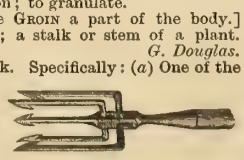

Five-pronged Grains (2 *b*).

3. A blade of a sword, knife, etc.

4. (*Founding*) A thin piece of metal, used in a mold to steady a core.

Grained (grānd), *a.* **1.** Having a grain; divided into small particles or grains; showing the grain; hence, rough.

Grained Sepals (*Bot.*).

2. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained*, in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Painted or stained in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.

4. (*Bot.*) Having tubercles or grainlike processes, as the petals or sepals of some flowers.

Grain'er (grān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An infusion of pigeon's dung used by tanners to neutralize the effects of lime and give flexibility to skins; — called also *grains* and *bate*.

2. A knife for taking the hair off skins.

3. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.; also, the brush or tool used in graining.

Grain'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field where grain is grown.

Grain'ing, *n.* **1.** Indentation; roughening; milling, as on edges of coins. *Locke.*

2. A process in dressing leather, by which the skin is softened and the grain raised.

3. Painting or staining, in imitation of the grain of wood, stone, etc.

4. (*Soap Making*) The process of separating soap from spent lye, as with salt.

Grain'ing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus vulgaris*); — called also *dobule*, and *dace*.

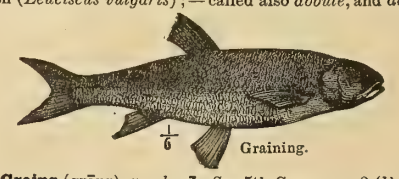

$\frac{1}{6}$ Graining.

Grains (grānz), *n. pl.* **1.** See 5th GRAIN, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

2. Pigeon's dung used in tanning. See GRAINER, *n.*, 1.

Grain'y (grān'ȳ), *a.* Resembling grains; granular.

Graip (grāp), *n.* [Perh. akin to *grope*, *gripe*.] A dungfork. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Graith (grāth), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See GREITH. *Chaucer.*

Graith, *n.* Furniture; apparatus or accouterments for work, traveling, war, etc. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Gra'kle (grāk''l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRACKLE.

‖ **Gral'læ** (grăl'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts, for *gradulae*, fr. *gradus*. See GRADE.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds which formerly included all the waders. By later writers it is usually restricted to the sandpipers, plovers, and allied forms; — called also *Grallatores*.

‖ **Gral'la-to'res** (grăl'lȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts.] (*Zoöl.*) See GRALLÆ.

Gral'la-to'ri-al (-rĭ-*al*), **Gral'la-to-ry** (grăl'lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Grallatores, or waders.

Gral'lic (-lĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Grallæ.

Gral'line (-līn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Grallæ.

Gral'loch (grăl'lŭk), *n.* Offal of a deer. — *v. t.* To remove the offal from (a deer).

Grallatory Birds.
b b Head and Foot of Crane.
c c Head and Foot of Stork.

• **-gram** (-grăm). [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. γράφειν to draw, write. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix indicating *something drawn* or *written*, *a drawing*, *writing*; as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*.

Gram (grăm), *a.* [AS. *gram*; akin to E. *grim*. √35.] Angry. [*Obs.*] *Havelok, the Dane.*

Gram, *n.* [Pg. *grão* grain. See GRAIN.] (*Bot.*) The East Indian name of the chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*) and its seeds; also, other similar seeds there used for food.

Gram, **Gramme** (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, from Gr. γράμμα that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equivalent to the weight in a vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at its maximum density. It is equal to 15.432 grains. See GRAIN, *n.*, 4.

Gram degree, *or* **Gramme degree** (*Physics*), a unit of heat, being the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one gram of pure water one degree centigrade. — **Gram equivalent** (*Electrolysis*), that quantity of the metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

Gra'ma grass' (grä'mȧ grȧs'). [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] (*Bot.*) The name of several kinds of pasture grasses found in the Western United States, esp. the *Bouteloua oligostachya*.

Gram'a-rye (grăm'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *gramer*, *grameri*, *gramori*, grammar, magic, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*. See GRAMMAR.] Necromancy; magic. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gra-mash'es (grȧ-măsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [See GAMASHES.] Gaiters reaching to the knee; leggings.

Strong *gramashes*, or leggings of thick gray cloth. *Sir W. Scott.*

Grame (grām), *n.* [See GRAM, *a.*] **1.** Anger; wrath; scorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Sorrow; grief; misery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mẽr'sȳ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci*. See GRAND, and MERCY.] A word formerly used to express thankfulness, with surprise; many thanks.

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight. *Spenser.*

Gram'i-na'ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the grasses; gramineous; as, *graminaceous* plants.

Gra-min'e-al (grȧ-mĭn'ē-*al*), *a.* Gramineous.

Gra-min'e-ous (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen, graminis*, grass.] (*Bot.*) Like, or pertaining to, grass. See GRASS, *n.*, 2.

Gram'i-ni-fo'li-ous (grăm'ĭ-nĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Bearing leaves resembling those of grass.

Gram'i-niv'o-rous (-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, and the like food; — said of horses, cattle, and other animals.

Gram'ma-logue (grăm'mȧ-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. γράμμα letter + λόγος word. Cf. LOGOGRAM.] (*Phonography*) Literally, a *letter word;* a word represented by a logogram; as, *it*, represented by |, that is, *t.* *Pitman.*

Gram'mar (-mẽr), *n.* [OE. *gramere*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. γραμματική, fem. of γραμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γράμμα letter. See GRAMME, GRAPHIC, and cf. GRAMMATICAL, GRAMARYE.] **1.** The science which treats of the principles of language; the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another; the art concerned with the right use and application of the rules of a language, in speaking or writing.

☞ The whole fabric of *grammar* rests upon the classifying of words according to their function in the sentence. *Bain.*

2. The art of speaking or writing with correctness or according to established usage; speech considered with regard to the rules of a grammar.

The original bad *grammar* and bad spelling. *Macaulay.*

3. A treatise on the principles of language; a book containing the principles and rules for correctness in speaking or writing.

4. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science; as, a *grammar* of geography.

Comparative grammar, the science which determines the relations of kindred languages by examining and comparing their grammatical forms. — **Grammar school.** (*a*) A school, usually endowed, in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught, as also other studies preparatory to colleges or universities; as, the famous Rugby *Grammar School*. This use of the word is more common in England than in the United States.

When any town shall increase to the number of a hundred families or householders, they shall set up a *grammar school*, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University. *Mass. Records* (1647).

(*b*) In the American system of graded common schools, an intermediate grade between the primary school and the high school, in which the principles of English grammar are taught.

Gram'mar, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar; to use grammar. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Gram-ma'ri-an (grăm-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *grammairien.*] **1.** One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.

☞ "The term was used by the classic ancients as a term of honorable distinction for all who were considered learned in any art or faculty whatever." *Brande & C.*

2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar.

Gram-ma'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, practices, or peculiarities of grammarians. [*R.*]

Gram'mar-less (grăm'mẽr-lĕs), *a.* Without grammar.

Gram'mates (-māts), *n. pl.* [From Gr. γράμματα letters, written rules.] Rudiments; first principles, as of grammar. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Gram-mat'ic (grăm-măt'ĭk), *a.* Grammatical.

Gram-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *grammaticus, grammaticalis*, Gr. γραμματικός skilled in grammar, knowing one's letters, from γράμμα letter: cf. F. *grammatical.* See GRAMMAR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar; of the nature of grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.

2. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the sentence is not *grammatical;* the construction is not *grammatical.*

— Gram-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Gram-mat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Gram-mat'i-cas'ter (-ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.

My noble Neophite, my little *grammaticaster.* *B. Jonson.*

Gram-mat'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A principle of grammar; a grammatical rule. [*Obs.*] *Dalgarno.*

Gram-mat'i-cism (-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A point or principle of grammar. *Abp. Leighton.*

Gram-mat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAMMATICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAMMATICIZING (-sĭ'zĭng).] To render grammatical. *Fuller.*

Gram'ma-tist (grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *grammatista* schoolmaster, Gr. γραμματιστής, from γραμματίζειν to teach the letters, to be a scribe: cf. F. *grammatiste.* See GRAMMATICAL.] A petty grammarian. [*R.*] *Tooke.*

Gramme (grăm), *n.* Same as GRAM the weight.

Gramme' ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'). (*Elec.*) A kind of dynamo-electric machine; — so named from its French inventor, M. *Gramme.* *Knight.*

Gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.; pl.* GRAMPUSES (-ĕz). [Probably corrupted from It. *gran pesce* great fish, or Sp. *gran pez*, or Pg. *gran peixe*, all fr. L. *grandis piscis.* See GRAND, and FISH the animal.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A toothed delphinoid cetacean, of the genus *Grampus*, esp. *G. griseus* of Europe and America, which is valued for its oil. It grows to be fifteen to twenty feet long; its color is gray with white streaks. Called also *cowfish.* The California grampus is *G. Stearnsii.*

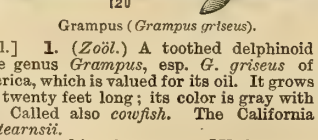

Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

2. A kind of tongs used in a bloomery. [*U. S.*]

Gra-nade' (grȧ-nād'), **Gra-na'do** (-nā'dō), } *n.* See GRENADE.

‖ **Gran'a-dil'la** (grăn'ȧ-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See GRENADE, GARNET.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*) found in Brazil and the West Indies. It is as large as a child's head, and is a good dessert fruit. The fruit of *Passiflora edulis* is used for flavoring ices.

Gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rў), *n.; pl.* GRANARIES (-rĭz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain. See GARNER.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked; a cornhouse; also (*Fig.*), a region fertile in grain.

The exhaustless *granary* of a world. *Thomson.*

Gran'ate (-āt), *n.* See GARNET.

Gra-na'tin (grȧ-nā'tĭn), *n.* [L. *granatum* the pomegranate.] (*Chem.*) Mannite; — so called because found in the pomegranate.

Gran'a-tite (grăn'ȧ-tīt), *n.* See STAUROLITE.

Grand (grănd), *a.* [*Compar.* GRANDER (-ẽr); *superl.* GRANDEST.] [OE. *grant, graunt*, OF. *grant*, F. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis;* perh. akin to *gravis* heavy, E. *grave*, a. Cf. GRANDEE.] **1.** Of large size or extent; great; extensive; hence, relatively great; greatest; chief; principal; as, a *grand* mountain; a *grand* army; a *grand* mistake. "Our *grand* foe, Satan." *Milton.*

Making so bold . . . to unseal
Their *grand* commission. *Shak.*

2. Great in size, and fine or imposing in appearance or impression; illustrious, dignified, or noble (said of persons); majestic, splendid, magnificent, or sublime (said of things); as, a *grand* monarch; a *grand* lord; a *grand* general; a *grand* view; a *grand* conception.

They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached masters of the *grand* style. *M. Arnold.*

3. Having higher rank or more dignity, size, or importance than other persons or things of the same name; as, a *grand* lodge; a *grand* vizier; a *grand* piano, etc.

4. Standing in the second or some more remote degree of parentage or descent; — generally used in composition; as, *grand*father, *grand*son, *grand*child, etc.

What cause
Mov'd our *grand* parents, in that happy state,
Favor'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

Grand action, a pianoforte action, used in grand pianos, in which special devices are employed to obtain perfect action of the hammer in striking and leaving the string. — **Grand Army of the Republic,** an organized voluntary association of men who served in the Union army or navy during the civil war in the United States. The order has chapters, called *Posts*, throughout the country. — **Grand cross.** (*a*) The highest rank of knighthood in the Order of the Bath. (*b*) A knight grand cross. — **Grand cordon,** the cordon or broad ribbon, identified with the highest grade in certain honorary orders; hence, a person who holds that grade. — **Grand days** (*Eng. Law*), certain days in the terms which are observed as holidays in the inns of court and chancery (Candlemas, Ascension, St. John Baptist's, and All Saints' Days); called also *Dies non juridici.* — **Grand duchess.** (*a*) The wife or widow of a grand duke. (*b*) A lady having the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right. (*c*) In Russia, a daughter of the Czar. — **Grand duke.** (*a*) A sovereign duke, inferior in rank to a king; as, the *Grand Duke* of Tuscany. (*b*) In Russia, a son of the Czar. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) The European great horned owl or eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*). — **Grand-guard,** *or* **Grande-garde,** a piece of plate armor used in tournaments as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. — **Grand juror,** a member of a grand jury. — **Grand jury** (*Law*), a jury of not less than twelve men, and not more than twenty-three, whose duty it is, in private session, to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court; — called also *grand inquest.* — **Grand juryman,** a grand juror. — **Grand larceny.** (*Law*) See under LARCENY. — **Grand lodge,** the chief lodge, or governing body, among Freemasons and other secret orders. — **Grand master.** (*a*) The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc. (*b*) The head of the order of Freemasons or of Good Templars, etc. — **Grand paunch,** a glutton or gourmand. [*Obs.*] *Holland.* — **Grand pensionary.** See under PENSIONARY. — **Grand piano** (*Mus.*), a large piano, usually harp-shaped, in which the wires or strings are generally triplicated, increasing the power, and all the mechanism is introduced in the most effective manner, regardless of the size of the instrument. — **Grand relief** (*Sculp.*), alto relievo. — **Grand Seignior.** See under SEIGNIOR. — **Grand stand,** the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, etc. — **Grand vicar** (*Eccl.*), a principal vicar; an ecclesiastical delegate in France. — **Grand vizier.** See under VIZIER.

Syn. — Magnificent; sublime; majestic; dignified; elevated; stately; august; pompous; lofty; exalted; noble. — GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, SUBLIME. *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to anything which is imposing from its splendor; *sublime* describes that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand:* a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent;* an overhanging precipice is *sublime.* "*Grandeur* admits of degrees and modifications; but *magnificence* is that which has already reached the highest degree of superiority naturally belonging to the object in question." *Crabb.*

Gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* [F. *grande*, fem. of *grand* + *dame.* See GRAND, and DAME.] An old woman; specifically, a grandmother. *Shak.*

Grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand'tante.*] The aunt of one's father or mother.

Grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

Grand'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* The daughter of one's son or daughter.

Gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande.* See GRAND.] A man of elevated rank or station; a nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who may be covered in the king's presence.

Gran-dee'ship, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee; lordship. *H. Swinburne.*

Gran'deur (grăn'dŭr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. *grand.* See GRAND.] The state or quality of being grand; vastness; greatness; splendor; magnificence; stateliness; sublimity; dignity; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of action.

Nor doth this *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury . . . allure mine eye. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sublimity; majesty; stateliness; augustness; loftiness. See SUBLIMITY.

Gran-dev'i-ty (grăn-dĕv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *grandaevitas.*] Great age; long life. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Gran-de'vous (-dē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *grandaevus; grandis* grand + *aevum* lifetime, age.] Of great age; aged; long-lived. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Grand'-du'cal (grănd'dū'*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke. *H. James.*

Grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr), *n.* A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

Grandfather longlegs. (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS.

Grand'fa'ther-ly, *a.* Like a grandfather in age or manner; kind; benignant; indulgent.

He was a *grandfatherly* sort of personage. *Hawthorne.*

Gran-dif'ic (grăn-dĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *grandificus; grandis* grand + *facere* to make.] Making great. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Gran-dil'o-quence (-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* The use of lofty words or phrases; bombast; — usually in a bad sense.

The sin of *grandiloquence* or tall talking. *Thackeray.*

Gran-dil'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; pompous; bombastic.

Gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Grandiloquent.

Gran'di-nous (grăn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *grandinosus*, fr. *grando, grandinis*, hail.] Consisting of hail; abounding in hail. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Gran'di-ose' (grăn'dĭ-ōs'), *a.* [F. *grandiose*, It. *grandioso.* See GRAND.] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect; imposing; splendid; striking; — in a good sense.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole. *M. Arnold.*

The *grandiose* red tulips which grow wild. *C. Kingsley.*

2. Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor; flaunting; turgid; bombastic; — in a bad sense; as, a *grandiose* style.

Gran'di-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *grandiosité*, It. *grandiosità.*] The state or quality of being grandiose.

Grand'i-ty (grănd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *granditas:* cf. OF. *grandité.* See GRAND.] Grandness. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Grand'ly, *adv.* In a grand manner.

Grand'ma' (grănd'mä'), **Grand'mam-ma'** (-mȧ-mä' *or* -mä'mȧ), } *n.* A grandmother.

Grand' mer'cy (mẽr'sў). See GRAMERCY. [*Obs.*]

Grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

Grand'moth'er-ly, *a.* Like a grandmother in age or manner; kind; indulgent.

Grand'neph'ew (-nĕf'ū), *n.* The grandson of one's brother or sister.

Grand'ness, *n.* Grandeur. *Wollaston.*

Grand'niece' (-nēs'), *n.* The granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

Grand'pa' (grănd'pä'), **Grand'pa-pa'** (-pȧ-pä' *or* -pä'pȧ), } *n.* A grandfather.

Grand'sire' (-sīr), *n.* [OF. *grantsire.* See GRAND, and SIRE.] Specifically, a grandfather; more generally, any ancestor.

Grand'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

Grand'un'cle (-ŭn'k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand-oncle.*] A father's or mother's uncle.

Grane (grān), *v. & n.* See GROAN. [*Obs.*]

Grange (grānj), *n.* [F. *grange* barn, LL. *granea*, from L. *granum* grain. See GRAIN a kernel.] **1.** A building for storing grain; a granary. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. A farmhouse, with the barns and other buildings for farming purposes.

And eke an officer out for to ride,
To see her *granges* and her bernes wide. *Chaucer.*

Nor burnt the *grange*, nor bussed the milking maid. *Tennyson.*

3. A farmhouse of a monastery, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. [*Obs.*]

4. A farm; generally, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbors.

5. An association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct commercial relations, without intervention of middlemen or traders. The first *grange* was organized in 1867. [*U. S.*]

Gran'ger (grān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** A farm steward. [*Obs.*]

2. A member of a grange. [*U. S.*]

Gran'ger-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [So called from the Rev. James *Granger*, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.] The practice of illustrating a particular book by engravings collected from other books.

Gran'ger-ite (-īt), *n.* One who collects illustrations from various books for the decoration of one book.

Gran'ger-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To collect (illustrations from books) for decoration of other books. *G. A. Sala.*

Gra-nif'er-ous (grȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *granifer; granum* grain + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *granifère.*] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain. *Humble.*

Gran'i-form (grăn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-form:* cf. F. *graniforme.*] Formed like grains of corn.

‖ **Gra-nil'la** (grȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., small seed.] Small grains or dust of cochineal or the coccus insect.

Gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, p. p. of *granire* to make grainy, fr. L. *granum* grain: cf. F. *granit.* See GRAIN.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and usually of a whitish, grayish, or flesh-red color. It differs from gneiss in not having the mica in planes, and therefore in being destitute of a schistose structure.

☞ Granite is in part an igneous rock, in part also metamorphic, like most gneiss.

Gneissoid granite, granite in which the mica has traces of a regular arrangement. — **Graphic granite**, granite consisting of quartz and feldspar without mica, and having the quartz crystals so arranged in the feldspar as to appear, in a transverse section, like oriental characters. — **Porphyritic granite**, granite containing feldspar in distinct crystals. — **Hornblende granite**, *or* **Syenitic granite**, granite containing hornblende as well as mica, or, according to some authorities, hornblende replacing the mica. — **Granite ware.** (*a*) A kind of stoneware. (*b*) A kind of ironware, coated with an enamel resembling granite.

Graphic Granite (Pegmatite).

Gra-nit'ic (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *granitique.*] **1.** Like granite in composition, color, etc.; having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.

2. Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* mountains.

Gra-nit'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Granitic.

Gra-nit'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Granite* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **-FY.**] The act or the process of forming into granite. *Humble.*

Gra-nit'i-form (grȧ-nĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Granite* + *-form.*] (*Geol.*) Resembling granite in structure or shape.

Gran'i-toid (grăn'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Granite* + *-oid:* cf. F. *granitoïde.*] Resembling granite in granular appearance; as, *granitoid* gneiss; a *granitoid* pavement.

Gra-niv'o-rous (grȧ-nĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *vorare* to devour: cf. F. *granivore.*] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, *granivorous* birds. *Gay.*

Gran'nam (grăn'nam), *n.* A grandmother; a grandam; familiarly, an old woman.

Granny's bend, *or* **Granny's knot** (*Naut.*), a kind of insecure knot or hitch; a reef knot crossed the wrong way.

Gran'o-lith'ic (grăn'ŏ-lĭth'ĭk), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-lith* + *-ic.*] A kind of hard artificial stone, used for pavements.

Grant (grȧnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GRANTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GRANTING.**] [OE. *graunten, granten,* OF. *graanter, craanter, creanter,* to promise, yield, LL. *creantare* to promise, assure, for (assumed LL.) *credentare* to make believe, fr. L. *credens,* p. pr. of *credere* to believe. See **CREED, CREDIT.**] **1.** To give over; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of; to convey; — usually in answer to petition.

Grant me the place of this threshing floor. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 22.

2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to give.

Wherefore did God *grant* me my request. *Milton.*

3. To admit as true what is not yet satisfactorily proved; to yield belief to; to allow; to yield; to concede.

Grant that the Fates have firmed by their decree. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To give; confer; bestow; convey; transfer; admit; allow; concede. See **GIVE.**

Grant, *v. i.* To assent; to consent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Grant, *n.* [OE. *grant, graunt,* OF. *graant, creant,* promise, assurance. See **GRANT,** *v. t.*] **1.** The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; concession; allowance; permission.

2. The yielding or admission of something in dispute.

3. The thing or property granted; a gift; a boon.

4. (*Law*) A transfer of property by deed or writing; especially, an appropriation or conveyance made by the government; as, a *grant* of land or of money; also, the deed or writing by which the transfer is made.

☞ Formerly, in English law, the term was specifically applied to transfers of incorporeal hereditaments, expectant estates, and letters patent from government; and such is its present application in some of the United States. But now, in England, the usual mode of transferring realty is by *grant;* and so, in some of the United States, the term *grant* is applied to conveyances of every kind of real property. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Grant'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being granted.

Gran-tee' (grȧn-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

His grace will not survive the poor *grantee* he despises. *Burke.*

Grant'er (grȧnt'ẽr), *n.* One who grants.

Grant'or (grȧnt'ôr *or* grȧn-tôr'), *n.* (*Law*) The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *granulaire.* See **GRANULE.**] Consisting of, or resembling, grains; as, a *granular* substance.

Granular limestone, crystalline limestone, or marble, having a granular structure.

Gran'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In a granular form.

Gran'u-la-ry (-lā-rў), *a.* Granular.

Gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GRANULATED** (-lā/tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GRANULATING** (-lā/tĭng).] [See **GRANULE.**] **1.** To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder, sugar, or metal.

2. To raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

Gran'u-late, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane juice *granulates* into sugar.

Gran'u-late (-lāt), **Gran'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, grains; crystallized in grains; granular; as, *granulated* sugar.

2. Having numerous small elevations, as shagreen.

Granulated steel, a variety of steel made by a particular process beginning with the granulation of pig iron.

Gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *granulation.*] **1.** The act or process of forming or crystallizing into grains; as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar.

2. The state of being granulated.

3. (*Med.*) (*a*) One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers), and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. (*b*) The act or process of the formation of such prominences.

Gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum,* dim. of *granum* grain: cf. F. *granule.* See **GRAIN** a kernel.] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet.

Gran'u-lif'er-ous (-ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Granule* + *-ferous.*] Full of granulations.

Gra-nu'li-form (grȧ-nū'lĭ-fôrm *or* grăn'ū-), *a.* [*Granule* + *-form.*] (*Min.*) Having a granular structure; granular; as, *granuliform* limestone.

Gran'u-lite (grăn'ū-līt), *n.* [From **GRANULE.**] (*Geol.*) A whitish, granular rock, consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed; — sometimes called *whitestone,* and *leptynite.*

Gran'u-lose' (-lōs'), *n.* [From **GRANULE.**] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The main constituent of the starch grain or granule, in distinction from the framework of cellulose. Unlike cellulose, it is colored blue by iodine, and is converted into dextrin and sugar by boiling acids and amylolytic ferments.

Gran'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *granuleux.*] Full of grains; abounding with granular substances; granular.

Grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape, crape,* bunch or cluster of grapes, F. *grappe,* akin to F. *grappin* grapnel, hook; fr. OHG. *chrapfo* hook, G. *krapfen,* akin to E. *cramp.* The sense seems to have come from the idea of clutching. Cf. **AGRAFFE, CRAMP, GRAPNEL, GRAPPLE.**] **1.** (*Bot.*) A well-known edible berry growing in pendent clusters or bunches on the grapevine. The berries are smooth-skinned, have a juicy pulp, and are cultivated in great quantities for table use and for making wine and raisins.

Grapes, Leaves, and Tendrils.

2. (*Bot.*) The plant which bears this fruit; the grapevine.

3. (*Man.*) A mangy tumor on the leg of a horse.

4. (*Mil.*) Grapeshot.

Grape borer. (*Zoöl.*) See **VINE BORER.** — **Grape curculio** (*Zoöl.*), a minute black weevil (*Craponius inæqualis*) which in the larval state eats the interior of grapes. — **Grape flower**, *or* **Grape hyacinth** (*Bot.*), a liliaceous plant (*Muscari racemosum*) with small blue globular flowers in a dense raceme. — **Grape fungus** (*Bot.*), a fungus (*Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapevines; vine mildew. — **Grape hopper** (*Zoöl.*), a small yellow and red hemipterous insect, often very injurious to the leaves of the grapevine. — **Grape moth** (*Zoöl.*), a small moth (*Eudemis botrana*), which in the larval state eats the interior of grapes, and often binds them together with silk. — **Grape of a cannon**, the cascabel or knob at the breech. — **Grape sugar.** See **GLUCOSE.** — **Grape worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the grape moth. — **Sour grapes**, things which persons affect to despise because they can not possess them; — in allusion to Æsop's fable of the fox and the grapes.

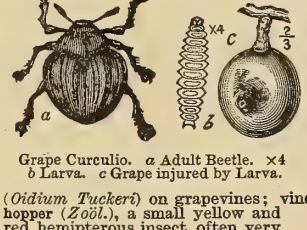

Grape Curculio. *a* Adult Beetle. ×4 *b* Larva. *c* Grape injured by Larva.

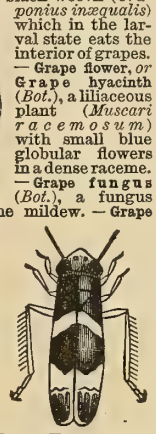

Grape Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). ×6

Grape'/ fruit'. The shaddock.

Grape'less, *a.* Wanting grapes or the flavor of grapes.

Grap'er-y (grāp'ẽr-ў), *n.* A building or inclosure used for the cultivation of grapes.

Grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A cluster, usually nine in number, of small iron balls, put together by means of cast-iron circular plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, in order to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot were inclosed in canvas bags.

Grapeshot.

Grape'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

Grape'vine' (-vīn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A vine or climbing shrub, of the genus *Vitis,* having small green flowers and lobed leaves, and bearing the fruit called *grapes.*

☞ The common grapevine of the Old World is *Vitis vinifera,* and is a native of Central Asia. Another variety is that yielding small seedless grapes commonly called *Zante currants.* The northern *Fox grape* of the United States is the *V. Labrusca,* from which, by cultivation, has come the *Isabella* variety. The southern *Fox grape,* or *Muscadine,* is the *V. vulpina.* The *Frost grape* is *V. cordifolia,* which has very fragrant flowers, and ripens after the early frosts.

-graph (-grȧf). [From Gr. γράφειν to write. See **GRAPHIC.**] A suffix signifying *something written, a writing;* also, *a writer;* as, auto*graph,* crypto*graph,* tele*graph,* phono*graph,* chrono*graph.*

Graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), **Graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [L. *graphicus,* Gr. γραφικός, fr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *graphique.* See **GRAFT.**] **1.** Of or pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing.

2. Of or pertaining to the art of writing.

3. Written or engraved; formed of letters or lines.

The finger of God hath left an inscription upon all his works, not *graphical,* or composed of letters. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Well delineated; clearly and vividly described.

5. Having the faculty of, or characterized by, clear and impressive description; vivid; as, a *graphic* writer.

Graphic algebra, a branch of algebra in which the properties of equations are treated by the use of curves and straight lines. — **Graphic arts**, a name given to those fine arts which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects; as distinguished from music, etc., and also from sculpture. — **Graphic formula.** (*Chem.*) See under **FORMULA.** — **Graphic granite.** See under **GRANITE.** — **Graphic method**, the method of scientific analysis or investigation, in which the relations or laws involved in tabular numbers are represented to the eye by means of curves or other figures; as the daily changes of weather by means of curves, the abscissas of which represent the hours of the day, and the ordinates the corresponding degrees of temperature. — **Graphical statics** (*Math.*), a branch of statics, in which the magnitude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines. — **Graphic tellurium.** See **SYLVANITE.**

Graph'ic-al-ly (grăf'ĭ-kȧl-lў), *adv.* In a graphic manner; vividly.

Graph'ic-ness, **Graph'ic-al-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being graphic.

Graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or the science of drawing; esp. of drawing according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like.

Graph'i-scope (-ĭ-skōp), *n.* See **GRAPHOSCOPE.**

Graph'ite (-īt), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *graphite.* See **GRAPHIC.**] (*Min.*) Native carbon in hexagonal crystals, also foliated or granular massive, of black color and metallic luster, and so soft as to leave a trace on paper. It is used for pencils (improperly called *lead pencils*), for crucibles, and as a lubricator, etc. Often called *plumbago* or *black lead.*

Graphite battery (*Elec.*), a voltaic battery consisting of zinc and carbon in sulphuric acid, or other exciting liquid.

Gra-phit'ic (grȧ-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite.

Graphitic acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, so called because obtained by the oxidation of graphite; — usually called *mellitic acid.* — **Graphitic carbon**, in iron or steel, that portion of the carbon which is present as graphite. *Raymond.*

Graph'i-toid (grăf'ĭ-toid), **Graph'i-toid'al** (-toid'ȧl), *a.* Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Graph'o-lite (grăf'ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr γράφειν to write + *-lite:* cf. F. *graphotithe.*] Any species of slate suitable to be written on.

Gra-phol'o-gy (grȧ-fŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write + *-logy:* cf. F. *graphologie.*] The art of judging of a person's character, disposition, and aptitude from his handwriting.

Graph'o-scope (grăf'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for magnifying engravings, photographs, etc., usually having one large lens and two smaller ones.

Graph'o-type (-ŏ-tīp), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write + *-type.*] (*Engraving*) A process for producing a design upon a surface in relief so that it can be printed from. Prepared chalk or oxide of zinc is pressed upon a smooth plate by a hydraulic press, and the design is drawn upon this in a peculiar ink which hardens the surface wherever it is applied. The surface is then carefully rubbed or brushed, leaving the lines in relief.

-gra-phy (-grȧ-fў). [Gr. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν to write. See **GRAPHIC.**] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing;* also, the *writing* or *description itself;* a *treatise;* as, calli*graphy,* biography, geography.

Grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *grapenel,* dim. fr. F. *grappin* the grapple of a ship; of German origin. See **GRAPE.**] (*Naut.*) A small anchor, with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; hence, any instrument designed to grapple or hold; a grappling iron; a grab; — written also *grapline,* and *crapnel.*

Grapnel.

Grap'ple (-p'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GRAPPLED** (-p'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GRAPPLING** (-plĭng).] [F. *grappiller,* OF. *grappil* the grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to pluck, prop., to seize, clutch; of German origin. See **GRAPE.**] **1.** To seize; to lay fast hold of; to attack at close quarters; as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

2. To fasten, as with a grapple; to fix; to join indissolubly.

The gallies were *grappled* to the Centurion. *Hakluyt.*
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel. *Shak.*

Grap'ple, *v. i.* To use a grapple; to contend in close fight; to attach one's self as if by a grapple, as in wrestling; to close; to seize one another.

To grapple with, to enter into contest with, resolutely and courageously.

And in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shak.*

Grap'ple, *n.* [See **GRAPPLE,** *v. t.,* and cf. **CRAPPLE.**] **1.** A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. *Milton.*

2. (*a*) An instrument, usually with hinged claws, for seizing and holding fast to an object; a grab. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A grappling iron.

The iron hooks and *grapples* keen. *Spenser.*

Grapple plant (*Bot.*), a South African herb (*Harpagophytum leptocarpum*), having the woody fruits armed with long hooked or barbed thorns by which they adhere to cattle, causing intense annoyance. — **Grapple shot** (*Life-saving Service*), a projectile to which are attached hinged claws to catch in a ship's rigging or to hold in the ground; — called also *anchor shot.*

Grap'ple-ment (-ment), *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Grap'pling (grăp'plĭng), *n.* **1.** A laying fast hold of; also, that by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.

2. A grapple; a struggle.

A match for pards in fight, in *grappling* for the bear. *Dryden.*

Grappling iron, a hooked iron used for grappling and holding fast a vessel or other object. — **Grappling tongs,** broad-mouthed tongs for gathering oysters.

Grap'soid (-soid), *a.* [NL. *Grapsus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the genus *Grapsus* or the family *Grapsidæ.* — *n.* A grapsoid crab.

Grapsoid (*Grapsus pictus*). (⅓)

Grap'to-lite (-tō-lit), *n.* [NL. *Graptolithus,* from Gr. γραπτός engraved, written (γράφειν to write) + λίθος stone.] (*Paleon.*) One of numerous species of slender and delicate fossils, of the genus *Graptolites* and allied genera, found in the Silurian rocks. They belong to an extinct group (*Graptolithina*) supposed to be hydroids.

Grap'to-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites; as, a *graptolitic* slate.

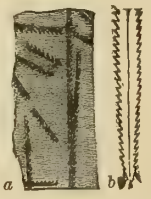

Graptolites. *a Graptolites Clintonensis.* (⅔) *b Diplograptus pristis,* enlarged.

Grap'y (grāp'ў), *a.* Composed of, or resembling, grapes.

The *grapy* clusters. *Addison.*

Grasp (grăsp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grasped (grăspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grasping.] [OE. *graspen;* prob. akin to LG. *grapsen,* or to E. *grope.* Cf. Grab, Grope.] **1.** To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of.

Thy hand is made to *grasp* a palmer's staff. *Shak.*

2. To lay hold of with the mind; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

Grasp, *v. i.* To effect a grasp; to make the motion of grasping; to clutch; to struggle; to strive.

As one that *grasped*
And tugged for life and was by strength subdued. *Shak.*

To grasp at, to catch at; to try to seize; as, Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

Grasp, *n.* **1.** A gripe or seizure of the hand; a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms. "The *grasps* of love." *Shak.*

2. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; as, it was beyond his *grasp.*

3. Forcible possession; hold.

The whole space that 's in the tyrant's *grasp.* *Shak.*

4. Wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects and hold them under survey.

The foremost minds of the next . . . era were not, in power of *grasp,* equal to their predecesśors. *I. Taylor.*

5. The handle of a sword or of an oar.

Grasp'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being grasped.

Grasp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.

Grasp'ing, *a.* **1.** Seizing; embracing; catching.

2. Avaricious; greedy of gain; covetous; close; miserly; as, he is a *grasping* man. — **Grasp'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Grasp'ing-ness,** *n.*

Grasp'less, *a.* Without a grasp; relaxed.

From my *graspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls. *Coleridge.*

Grass (grȧs), *n.* [OE. *gras, gres, gers,* AS. *græs, gærs;* akin to OFries. *gres, gers,* OS., D., G., Icel., & Goth. *gras,* Dan. *græs,* Sw. *gräs,* and prob. to E. *grcen, grow.* Cf. Graze.] **1.** Popularly: Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts; pasture.

2. (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, the husks or glumes in pairs, and the seed single.

☞ This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass.* The grasses form a numerous family of plants.

3. The season of fresh grass; spring. [*Colloq.*]

Two years old next *grass.* *Latham.*

4. Metaphorically used for what is transitory.

Surely the people is *grass.* *Is.* xl. 7.

☞ The following list includes most of the grasses of the United States of special interest, except cereals. Many of these terms will be found with definitions in the Vocabulary. See *Illustrations* in Appendix.

Barnyard grass, for hay. South. *Panicum Crus-galli.*
Bent, pasture and hay. *Agrostis,* several species.
Bermuda grass, pasture. South. *Cynodon Dactylon.*
Black bent. Same as *Switch grass* (below).
Blue bent, *or* **Blue stem,** hay. North and West. *Andropogon provincialis.*
Blue grass, pasture. *Poa compressa.*
Blue joint, hay. Northwest. *Agropyrum glaucum.*
Buffalo grass, grazing. Rocky Mts., etc. (*a*) *Buchloë dactyloides.* (*b*) Same as *Gramma grass* (below).
Bunch grass, grazing. Far West. *Eriocoma, Festuca, Stipa,* etc.
Chess, *or* **Cheat,** a weed. *Bromus secalinus,* etc.
Couch grass. Same as *Quick grass* (below).
Crab grass. (*a*) Hay, in South. A weed, in North. *Panicum sanguinale.* (*b*) Pasture and hay. South. *Eleusine Indica.*
Darnel. (*a*) Bearded, a noxious weed. *Lolium temulentum.* (*b*) Common. Same as *Rye grass* (below).
Drop seed, fair for forage and hay. *Muhlenbergia,* several species.
English grass. Same as *Redtop* (below).
Fowl meadow grass. (*a*) Pasture and hay. *Poa serotina.* (*b*) Hay, on moist land. *Glyceria nervata.*
Gama grass, cut fodder. South. *Tripsacum dactyloides.*
Gramma grass, grazing. West and Pacific slope. *Bouteloua oligostachya,* etc.
Great bunch grass, pasture and hay. Far West. *Festuca scabrella.*
Guinea grass, hay. South. *Panicum jumentorum.*
Herd's grass, in New England *Timothy;* in Pennsylvania and South *Redtop.*
Indian grass. Same as *Wood grass* (below).
Italian rye grass, forage and hay. *Lolium Italicum.*
Johnson grass, grazing and hay. South and Southwest. *Sorghum Halepense.*
Kentucky blue grass, pasture. *Poa pratensis.*
Lyme grass, coarse hay. South. *Elymus,* several species.
Manna grass, pasture and hay. *Glyceria,* several species.
Meadow fescue, pasture and hay. *Festuca elatior.*
Meadow foxtail, pasture, hay, lawn. North. *Alopecurus pratensis.*
Meadow grass, pasture, hay, lawn. *Poa,* several species.
Mesquite, *or* **Muskit, grass.** Same as *Gramma grass* (above).
Nimble Will, a kind of drop seed. *Muhlenbergia diffusa.*
Orchard grass, pasture and hay. *Dactylis glomerata.*
Porcupine grass, troublesome to sheep. Northwest. *Stipa spartea.*
Quaking grass, ornamental. *Briza media* and *maxima.*
Quitch, *or* **Quick, grass,** etc., a weed. *Agropyrum repens.*
Ray grass. Same as *Rye grass* (below).
Redtop, pasture and hay. *Agrostis vulgaris.*
Red-topped buffalo grass, forage. Northwest. *Poa tenuifolia.*
Reed canary grass, of slight value. *Phalaris arundinacea.*
Reed meadow grass, hay. North. *Glyceria aquatica.*
Ribbon grass, a striped leaved form of *Reed canary grass.*
Rye grass, pasture, hay. *Lolium perenne, var.*
Seneca grass, fragrant basket work, etc. North. *Hierochloa borealis.*
Sesame grass. Same as *Gama grass* (above).
Sheep's fescue, sheep pasture, native in Northern Europe and Asia. *Festuca ovina.*
Small reed grass, meadow pasture and hay. North. *Deyeuxia Canadensis.*
Spear grass. Same as *Meadow grass* (above).
Squirrel-tail grass, troublesome to animals. Seacoast and Northwest. *Hordeum jubatum.*
Switch grass, hay, cut young. *Panicum virgatum.*
Timothy, cut young, the best of hay. North. *Phleum pratense.*
Velvet grass, hay on poor soil. South. *Holcus lanatus.*
Vernal grass, pasture, hay, lawn. *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*
Wire grass, valuable in pastures. *Poa compressa.*
Wood grass, Indian grass, hay. *Chrysopogon nutans.*

☞ Many plants are popularly called grasses which are not true grasses botanically considered, such as black *grass,* goose *grass,* star *grass,* etc.

Black grass, a kind of small rush (*Juncus Gerardi*), growing in salt marshes, used for making salt hay. — **Grass of the Andes,** an oat grass, the *Arrhenatherum avenaceum* of Europe. — **Grass of Parnassus,** a plant of the genus *Parnassia,* growing in wet ground. The European species is *P. palustris;* in the United States there are several species. — **Grass bass** (*Zoöl.*), the calico bass. — **Grass bird,** the dunlin. — **Grass cloth,** a cloth woven from the tough fibers of the grass-cloth plant. — **Grass-cloth plant,** a perennial herb of the Nettle family (*Bœhmeria nivea* or *Urtica nivea*), which grows in Sumatra, China, and Assam, whose inner bark has fine and strong fibers suited for textile purposes. — **Grass finch.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common American sparrow (*Poöcætes gramineus*); — called also *vesper sparrow* and *bay-winged bunting.* (*b*) Any Australian finch, of the genus *Poëphila,* of which several species are known. — **Grass lamb,** a lamb suckled by a dam running on pasture land and giving rich milk. — **Grass land,** land kept in grass and not tilled. — **Grass moth** (*Zoöl.*), one of many small moths of the genus *Crambus,* found in grass. — **Grass oil,** a fragrant essential volatile oil, obtained in India from grasses of the genus *Andropogon,* etc.; — used in perfumery under the name of *citronella, ginger grass oil, lemon grass oil, essence of verbena,* etc. — **Grass owl** (*Zoöl.*), a South African owl (*Strix Capensis*). — **Grass parrakeet** (*Zoöl.*), any of several species of Australian parrots, of the genus *Euphemia;* — also applied to the zebra parrakeet. — **Grass plover** (*Zoöl.*), the upland or field plover. — **Grass poly** (*Bot.*), a species of willowwort (*Lythrum Hyssopifolia*). *Johnson.* — **Grass quit** (*Zoöl.*), one of several tropical American finches of the genus *Euetheia.* The males have most of the head and chest black, and often marked with yellow. — **Grass snake.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common English, or ringed, snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). (*b*) The common green snake of the Northern United States. See *Green snake,* under Green. — **Grass snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*); — called also *jacksnipe* in America. — **Grass spider** (*Zoöl.*), a common spider (*Agelena nævia*), which spins flat webs on grass, conspicuous when covered with dew. — **Grass sponge** (*Zoöl.*), an inferior kind of commercial sponge from Florida and the Bahamas. — **Grass table.** (*Arch.*) See *Earth table,* under Earth. — **Grass vetch** (*Bot.*), a vetch (*Lathyrus Nissolia*), with narrow grasslike leaves. — **Grass widow.** [Cf. Prov. E. an unmarried mother, G. *strohwittwe* a mock widow, Sw. *gräsenka* a grass widow.] (*a*) An unmarried woman who is a mother. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A woman separated from her husband by abandonment or prolonged absence; a woman living apart from her husband. [*Slang*] — **Grass wrack** (*Bot.*), eelgrass. — **To bring to grass** (*Mining*), to raise, as ore, to the surface of the ground. — **To put to grass, To put out to grass,** to put out to graze for a season, as cattle.

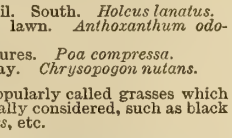

Grass Finch (*Poöcætes gramineus*). ⅕

Grass Spider (*Agelena nævia*). Enlarged.

Grass (grȧs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grassed (grȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grassing.] **1.** To cover with grass or with turf.

2. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc.

3. To bring to the grass or ground; to land; as, to *grass* a fish. [*Colloq.*]

Grass (grȧs), *v. i.* To produce grass. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

Gras-sa'tion (grăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *grassatio,* from *grassari* to go about.] A wandering about with evil intentions; a rioting. [*Obs. & R.*] *Feltham.*

Grass'-green' (grȧs'grēn'), *a.* **1.** Green with grass.

2. Of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.

Grass'-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Overgrown with grass; as, a *grass-grown* road.

Grass'hop'per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any jumping, orthopterous insect, of the families *Acrididæ* and *Locustidæ.* The species and genera are very numerous. The former family includes the Western grasshopper or locust (*Caloptenus spretus*), noted for the great extent of its ravages in the region beyond the Mississippi. In the Eastern United States the red-legged (*Caloptenus femur-rubrum* and *C. atlanis*) are closely related species, but their ravages are less important. They are closely related to the migratory locusts of the Old World. See Locust.

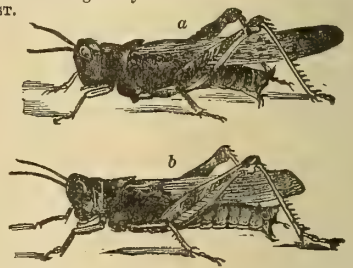

American Grasshoppers. *a Caloptenus spretus* of the West. *b C. femur-rubrum.* Nat. size.

☞ The meadow or green grasshoppers belong to the *Locustidæ.* They have long antennæ, large ovipositors, and stridulating organs at the base of the wings in the male. The European great green grasshopper (*Locusta viridissima*) belongs to this family. The common American green species mostly belong to *Xiphidium, Orchelimum,* and *Conocephalus.*

European Grasshopper (*Locusta viridissima*). ⅔

2. In ordinary square or upright pianos of London make, the escapement lever or jack, so made that it can be taken out and replaced with the key; — called also the *hopper.* *Grove.*

Grasshopper engine, a steam engine having a working beam with its fulcrum at one end, the steam cylinder at the other end, and the connecting rod at an intermediate point. — **Grasshopper lobster** (*Zoöl.*), a young lobster. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Grasshopper warbler** (*Zoöl.*), cricket bird.

Grass'i-ness (grȧs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From Grassy.] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

Grass'less, *a.* Destitute of grass.

Grass'plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn. "Here on this *grassplot.*" *Shak.*

Grass' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) An Australian plant of the genus *Xanthorrhœa,* having a thick trunk crowned with a dense tuft of pendulous, grasslike leaves, from the center of which arises a long stem, bearing at its summit a dense flower spike looking somewhat like a large cat-tail. These plants are often called "black boys" from the large trunks denuded and blackened by fire. They yield two kinds of fragrant resin, called *Botany-bay gum,* and *Gum Acaroides.* (*b*) A similar Australian plant (*Kingia australis*).

Grass'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Covered with grass; abounding with grass; as, a *grassy* lawn. *Spenser.*

2. Resembling grass; green.

Grate (grāt), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable, grateful: cf. It. & Sp. *grato.* See Grace, and cf. Agree.] Serving to gratify; agreeable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Grate, *n.* [LL. *grata,* fr. L. *crates* hurdle; or It. *grata,* of the same origin. See Crate, Hurdle.] **1.** A structure or frame containing parallel or crossed bars, with interstices; a kind of latticework, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. "A secret *grate* of iron bars." *Shak.*

2. A frame or bed, or kind of basket, of iron bars, for holding fuel while burning.

Grate surface (*Steam Boiler*), the area of the surface of the grate upon which the fuel lies in the furnace.

Grate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grating.] To furnish with grates; to protect with a grating or crossbars; as, to *grate* a window.

Grate, *v. t.* [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, F. *gratter,* LL. *gratare, cratare;* of German origin; cf. OHG. *chrazzōn,* G. *kratzen,* D. *krassen,* Sw. *kratta,* and perh. E. *scratch.*] **1.** To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another, causing a harsh sound; as, to *grate* the teeth; to produce (a harsh sound) by rubbing.

On their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton.*

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.

3. To fret; to irritate; to offend.

News, my good lord, from Rome . . . *grates* me. *Shak.*

Grate, *v. i.* **1.** To make a harsh sound by friction.

I had rather hear a brazen canstick turned,
Or a dry wheel *grate* on the axletree. *Shak.*

2. To produce the effect of rubbing with a hard rough material; to cause wearing, tearing, or bruising. Hence: To produce exasperation, soreness, or grief; to offend by oppression or importunity.

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

Grat'ed (grāt'ĕd), *a.* [From 2d GRATE.] Furnished with a grate or grating; as, *grated* windows.

Grate'ful (-fŭl), *a.* [*Grate*, a. + *full*; cf. F. *gré* thanks, good will, fr. L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRATE, *a.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay, or give thanks for, benefits; as, a *grateful* heart

A *grateful* mind
By owing, owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*

2. Affording pleasure; pleasing to the senses; gratifying; delicious; as, a *grateful* present; food *grateful* to the palate; *grateful* sleep.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell. *Pope.*

Syn. — Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.

— **Grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Grat'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From GRATE, *v.*] One who, or that which, grates; especially, an instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of any substance; as, a *grater* for nutmegs.

Gra-tic'u-la'tion (grȧ-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, fr. *graticuler*, *craticuler*, to square, fr. *graticule*, *craticule*, graticule, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates* wickerwork. See 2d GRATE.] The division of a design or draught into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it in larger or smaller dimensions.

Grat'i-cule (grăt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. See GRATICULATION.] A design or draught which has been divided into squares, in order to reproduce it in other dimensions.

Grat'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratificatio*: cf. F. *gratification*.] **1.** The act of gratifying, or pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite; as, the *gratification* of the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the heart.

2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; enjoyment; fruition; delight.

3. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity. *Bp. Morton.*

Grat'i-fied (grăt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

Syn. — Glad; pleased. See GLAD.

Grat'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

Grat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *gratifier*, L. *gratificari*; *gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY.*] **1.** To please; to give pleasure to; to satisfy; to soothe; to indulge; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, etc.

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

2. To requite; to recompense. [*Obs.*]

It remains . . .
To *gratify* his noble service. *Shak.*

Syn. — To indulge; humor; please; delight; requite; recompense. — To GRATIFY, INDULGE, HUMOR. *Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps, be spared. To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods, and, perhaps, caprices, of others. We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city; we *indulge* him in some extra expense on such an occasion; we *humor* him when he is tired and exacting.

Grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* [See 2d GRATE.] **1.** A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a latticework resembling a window grate; as, the *grating* of a prison or convent.

2. (*Optics*) A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, especially lines ruled on a polished surface, used for producing spectra by diffraction; — called also *diffraction grating*.

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The strong wooden lattice used to cover a hatch, admitting light and air; also, a movable lattice used for the flooring of boats.

Grat'ing, *a.* [See GRATE to rub harshly.] That grates; making a harsh sound; harsh. — **Grat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Grat'ing, *n.* A harsh sound caused by attrition.

Gra-ti'o-lin (grȧ-tī'ō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the essential principles of the hedge hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*).

Gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* out of favor or kindness, without recompense, for nothing, fr. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] For nothing; without fee or recompense; freely; gratuitously.

Grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *gratitude*, LL. *gratitudo*, from *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRATE, *a.*] The state of being grateful; warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor; kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus* pleasing. See GRATE, *a.*, GRATIS.] **1.** Given without an equivalent or recompense; conferred without valuable consideration; granted without pay, or without claim or merit; not required by justice.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not called for by the circumstances; without reason, cause, or proof; adopted or asserted without any good ground; as, a *gratuitous* assumption.

Acts of *gratuitous* self-humiliation. *De Quincey.*

— **Gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Gra-tu'i-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* GRATUITIES (-tĭz). [F. *gratuité*, or LL. *gratuitas*.] **1.** Something given freely or without recompense; a free gift; a present. *Swift.*

2. Something voluntarily given in return for a favor or service, as a recompense or acknowledgment.

Grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *gratulatus*, p. p. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRATE, *a.*] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Grat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Worthy of gratulation. [*Obs.*]

There 's more behind that is more *gratulate*. *Shak.*

Grat'u-la'tion (grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratulatio*.] The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*. *South.*

Grat'u-la-to-ry (grăt'ū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *gratulatorius*.] Expressing gratulation or joy; congratulatory.

The usual groundwork of such *gratulatory* odes. *Bp. Horsley.*

Graunt (grant), *v.* & *n.* [*Obs.*] See GRANT. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Grau'wack-e** (grou'väk-ĕ), *n.* [G.] Graywacke.

‖ **Gra-va'men** (grȧ-vā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. GRAVAMINA (grȧ-văm'ĭ-nā), E. GRAVAMENS (-mĕnz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, burden, fr. *gravis* heavy, weighty. See GRAVE, *a.*] (*Law*) The grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action; also, in general, the ground or essence of a complaint. *Bouvier.*

-grave (-grāv). A final syllable signifying a *ruler*, as in land*grave*, mar*grave*. See MARGRAVE.

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To clean, as a vessel's bottom, of barnacles, grass, etc., and pay it over with pitch; — so called because *graves* or *greaves* was formerly used for this purpose.

Grave, *a.* [*Compar.* GRAVER (grāv'ẽr); *superl.* GRAVEST.] [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy; cf. It. & Sp. *grave* heavy, grave. See GRIEF.] **1.** Of great weight; heavy; ponderous. [*Obs.*]

His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman.*

2. Of importance; momentous; weighty; influential; sedate; serious; — said of character, relations, etc.; as, *grave* deportment, character, influence, etc.

Most potent, *grave*, and reverend seigniors. *Shak.*

A *grave* and prudent law, full of moral equity. *Milton.*

3. Not light or gay; solemn; sober; plain; as, a *grave* color; a *grave* face.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep; — said of sound; as, a *grave* note or key.

The thicker the cord or string, the more *grave* is the note or tone. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

(*b*) Slow and solemn in movement.

Grave accent. (*Pron.*) See the Note under ACCENT, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — Solemn; sober; serious; sage; staid; demure; thoughtful; sedate; weighty; momentous; important. — GRAVE, SOBER, SERIOUS, SOLEMN. *Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *gay* or *flighty*; as, *sober* thought. *Serious* implies considerateness or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*; as, *serious* and important concerns. *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, etc., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner; as, a *grave* remark; *grave* attire. *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point; as, a *solemn* admonition; a *solemn* promise.

Grave, *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAVEN (grāv'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVING.] [AS. *grafan* to dig, grave, engrave; akin to OFries. *greva*, D. *graven*, G. *graben*, OHG. & Goth. *graban*, Dan. *grave*, Sw. *gräfva*, Icel. *grafa*, but prob. not to Gr. γράφειν to write, E. *graphic*. Cf. GRAVE, *n.*, GROVE, *n.*]

1. To dig. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

He hath *graven* and digged up a pit.
Ps. vii. 16 (*Book of Common Prayer*).

2. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance; to engrave.

Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. *Ex.* xxviii. 9.

3. To carve out or give shape to, by cutting with a chisel; to sculpture; as, to *grave* an image.

With gold men may the hearte *grave*. *Chaucer.*

4. To impress deeply (on the mind); to fix indelibly.

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain. *Prior.*

5. To entomb; to bury. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lie full low, *graved* in the hollow ground. *Shak.*

Grave, *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances, by means of incised lines; to practice engraving.

Grave, *n.* [AS. *græf*, fr. *grafan* to dig; akin to D. & OS. *graf*, G. *grab*, Icel. *gröf*, Russ. *grob'* grave, coffin. See GRAVE to carve.] An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; also, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulcher. Hence: Death; destruction.

He had lain in the *grave* four days. *John* xi. 17.

Grave wax, adipocere.

Grave'clothes' (grāv'klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grave'dig'ger (-dĭg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** A digger of graves. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Burying beetle*, under BURY, *v. t.*

Grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele*, akin to F. *grève* a sandy shore, strand; of Celtic origin; cf. Armor. *grouan* gravel, W. *gro* coarse gravel, pebbles, and Skr. *grāvan* stone.] **1.** Small stones, or fragments of stone; very small pebbles, often intermixed with particles of sand.

2. (*Med.*) A deposit of small calculous concretions in the kidneys and the urinary or gall bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom.

Gravel powder, a coarse gunpowder; pebble powder.

Grav'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVELED (-ĕld) or GRAVELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVELING or GRAVELLING.]

1. To cover with gravel; as, to *gravel* a walk.

2. To run (as a ship) upon the gravel or beach; to run aground; to cause to stick fast in gravel or sand.

When we were fallen into a place between two seas, they *graveled* the ship. *Acts* xxvii. 41 (*Rhemish version*).

William the Conqueror . . . chanced at his arrival to be *graveled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To check or stop; to embarrass; to perplex. [*Colloq.*]

When you were *graveled* for lack of matter. *Shak.*

The physician was so *graveled* and amazed withal, that he had not a word more to say. *Sir T. North.*

4. To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the shoe and foot.

Grave'less (grāv'lĕs), *a.* Without a grave; unburied.

Grav'el-ing (grăv'ĕl-ĭng), *or* **Grav'el-ling,** *n.* **1.** The act of covering with gravel.

2. A layer or coating of gravel (on a path, etc.).

Grav'el-ing, *or* **Grav'el-ling,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A salmon one or two years old, before it has gone to sea.

Grav'el-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being gravelly.

Grav'el-ly (-lў), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.

Grav'el-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pebble, or small fragment of stone; a calculus.

Grave'ly (grāv'lў), *adv.* In a grave manner.

Grav'en (grāv'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE, *v. t.* Carved.

Graven image, an idol; an object of worship carved from wood, stone, etc. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven image*." *Ex.* xx. 4.

Grave'ness, *n.* The quality of being grave.

His sables and his weeds,
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shak.*

Gra'ven-stein' (grä'vĕn-stīn'), *n.* [So called because it came from *Gravenstein*, a place in Schleswig. *Downing.*] A kind of fall apple, marked with streaks of deep red and orange, and of excellent flavor and quality.

Gra-ve'o-lence (grȧ-vē'ō-lens), *n.* [L. *graveolentia*: cf. F. *gravéolence*. See GRAVEOLENT.] A strong and offensive smell; rancidity. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Gra-ve'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *graveolens*; *gravis* heavy + *olere* to smell.] Having a rank smell. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Grav'er (grāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who graves; an engraver or a sculptor; one whose occupation is to cut letters or figures in stone or other hard material.

2. An engraving or cutting tool; a burin.

Grav'er-y (grāv'ẽr-ў), *n.* The act, process, or art, of graving or carving; engraving.

Either of picture or *gravery* and embossing. *Holland.*

Graves (grāvz), *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow. Same as GREAVES.

Graves' dis-ease' (grāvz' dĭz-ēz'). [So called after Dr. *Graves*, of Dublin.] Same as BASEDOW'S DISEASE.

Grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone laid over, or erected near, a grave, usually with an inscription, to preserve the memory of the dead; a tombstone.

Grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

Grav'ic (grăv'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, gravitation; as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. [*R.*]

Grav'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded. See GRAVE, *a.*] Being with child; heavy with young; pregnant; fruitful; as, a *gravid* uterus; *gravid* piety. "His *gravid* associate." *Sir T. Herbert.*

Grav'i-da'ted (-ĭ-dā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *gravidatus*, p. p. of *gravidare* to load, impregnate. See GRAVID.] Made pregnant; big. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Grav'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Gravidity. [*Obs.*]

Gra-vid'i-ty (grȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *graviditas*.] The state of being gravidated; pregnancy. [*R.*]

Grav'i-grade (grăv'ĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *gradus* step.] (*Zoöl.*) Slow-paced. — *n.* One of the pachyderms.

Gra-vim'e-ter (grȧ-vĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-meter*: cf. F. *gravimètre*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

Grav'i-met'ric (grăv'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to measurement by weight; measured by weight. — **Grav'i-met'ric-al-ly** (-rĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Gravimetric analysis (*Chem.*), analysis in which the amounts of the constituents are determined by weight; — in distinction from *volumetric analysis*.

Grav'ing (grāv'ĭng), *n.* [From GRAVE to clean.] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

Graving dock. (*Naut.*) See under DOCK.

Grav'ing, *n.* [From GRAVE to dig.] **1.** The act or art of carving figures in hard substances, esp. by incision or in intaglio.

2. That which is graved or carved. [*R.*]

Skillful to . . . grave any manner of *graving*. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

3. Impression, as upon the mind or heart.

New *gravings* upon their souls. *Eikon Basilike.*

Grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [Cf. F. *graviter*. See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to exert a force or pressure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation; to tend in any direction or toward any object.

Why does this apple fall to the ground? Because all bodies *gravitate* toward each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Politicians who naturally *gravitate* towards the stronger party. *Macaulay.*

Grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gravitation*. See GRAVITY.] **1.** The act of gravitating.

2. (*Physics*) That species of attraction or force by which all bodies or particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other; — called also *attraction of gravitation*, *universal gravitation*, and *universal gravity*. See ATTRACTION, and WEIGHT.

Law of gravitation, that law in accordance with which gravitation acts, namely, that every two bodies or portions of matter in the universe attract each other with a force proportional directly to the quantity of matter they contain, and inversely to the squares of their distances.

Grav'i-ta'tion-al (-al), *a.* (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the force of gravity; as, *gravitational* units.

Grav'i-ta-tive (grăv'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Causing to gravitate; tending to a center. *Coleridge.*

Grav'i-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* GRAVITIES (-tĭz). [L. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis* heavy: cf. F. *gravité*. See GRAVE, *a.*, GRIEF.] **1.** The state of having weight; heaviness; as, the *gravity* of lead.

2. Sobriety of character or demeanor. "Men of *gravity* and learning." *Shak.*

3. Importance, significance, dignity, etc.; hence, seriousness; enormity; as, the *gravity* of an offense.

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. (*Physics*) The tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction; esp., the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth; terrestrial gravitation.

5. (*Mus.*) Lowness of tone; — opposed to *acuteness.*

Center of gravity. See under CENTER. — **Gravity battery.** See BATTERY, *n.*, 4. — **Specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. Thus, 19, the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times as heavy as water.

Gra'vy (grā'vȳ), *n*; *pl.* GRAVIES (-vīz). [OE. *greavie;* prob. fr. *greaves, graves,* the sediment of melted tallow. See GREAVES.] **1.** The juice or other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, made into a dressing for the food when served up.

2. Liquid dressing for meat, fish, vegetables, etc.

Gray (grā), *a.* [*Compar.* GRAYER (-ẽr); *superl.* GRAYEST.] [OE. *gray, grey,* AS. *grǣg, grēg;* akin to D. *graauw,* OHG. *grāo,* G. *grau,* Dan. *graa,* Sw. *grå,* Icel. *grār.*] [Written also *grey.*] **1.** White mixed with black, as the color of pepper and salt, or of ashes, or of hair whitened by age; sometimes, a dark mixed color; as, the soft *gray* eye of a dove.

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Gray-haired; gray-headed; of a gray color; hoary.

3. Old; mature; as, *gray* experience. *Ames.*

Gray antimony (*Min.*), stibnite. — **Gray buck** (*Zoöl.*), the chickara. — **Gray cobalt** (*Min.*), smaltite. — **Gray copper** (*Min.*), tetrahedrite. — **Gray duck** (*Zoöl.*), the gadwall; also applied to the female mallard. — **Gray falcon** (*Zoöl.*), the peregrine falcon. — **Gray Friar.** See FRANCISCAN, and FRIAR. — **Gray hen** (*Zoöl.*), the female of the blackcock or black grouse. See HEATH GROUSE. — **Gray mill** *or* **millet** (*Bot.*), a name of several plants of the genus *Lithospermum;* gromwell. — **Gray mullet** (*Zoöl.*) any one of the numerous species of the genus *Mugil,* or family *Mugilidæ,* found both in the Old World and America; as the European species (*M. capito,* and *M. auratus*), the American striped mullet (*M. albula*), and the white or silver mullet (*M. Braziliensis*). See MULLET. — **Gray owl** (*Zoöl.*), the European tawny or brown owl (*Syrnium aluco*). The great gray owl (*Ulula cinerea*) inhabits arctic America. — **Gray parrot** (*Zoöl.*), a parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), very commonly domesticated, and noted for its aptness in learning to talk. — **Gray pike.** (*Zoöl.*) See SAUGER. — **Gray snapper** (*Zoöl.*), a Florida fish; the sea lawyer. See SNAPPER. — **Gray snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the dowitcher in winter plumage. — **Gray whale** (*Zoöl.*), a rather large and swift California whale (*Rhachianectes glaucus*), formerly taken in large numbers in the bays; — called also *grayback, devilfish,* and *hardhead.*

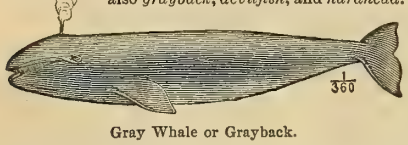

Gray Whale or Grayback.

Gray, *n.* **1.** A gray color; any mixture of white and black; also, a neutral or whitish tint.

2. An animal or thing of gray color, as a horse, a badger, or a kind of salmon.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant *gray!* *Sir W. Scott.*

Gray'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The California gray whale. (*b*) The redbreasted sandpiper or knot. (*c*) The dowitcher. (*d*) The body louse.

Gray'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man. *Shak.*

Gray'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The trumpet fly. *Milton.*

Gray'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GREYHOUND.

Gray'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gray'lag' (-lăg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common wild gray goose (*Anser anser*) of Europe, believed to be the wild form of the domestic goose. See *Illust.* of GOOSE.

Gray'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [From GRAY, *a.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A European fish (*Thymallus vulgaris*), allied to the trout, but having a very broad dorsal fin; — called also *umber.* It inhabits cold mountain streams, and is valued as a game fish.

And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling.* *Tennyson.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An American fish of the genus *Thymallus,* having similar habits to the above; one species (*T. Ontariensis*), inhabits several streams in Michigan; another (*T. montanus*), is found in the Yellowstone region.

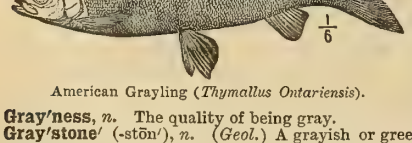

American Grayling (*Thymallus Ontariensis*).

Gray'ness, *n.* The quality of being gray.

Gray'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

Gray'wacke' (-wăk'), *n.* [G. *grauwacke; grau* gray + *wacke* wacke. See GRAY, and WACKE, and cf. GRAUWACKE.] (*Geol.*) A conglomerate or grit rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

☞ This term, derived from the *grauwacke* of German miners, was formerly applied in geology to different grits and slates of the Silurian series; but it is now seldom used.

Graze (grāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAZED (grāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAZING.] [OE. *grasen,* AS. *grasian,* fr. *græs* grass. See GRASS.] **1.** To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass; to furnish pasture for.

A field or two to *graze* his cows. *Swift.*

2. To feed on; to eat (growing herbage); to eat grass from (a pasture); to browse.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing.

When Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shak.*

4. To rub or touch lightly the surface of (a thing) in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall.

Graze, *v. i.* **1.** To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.

2. To yield grass for grazing.

The ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose. *Bacon.*

3. To touch something lightly in passing.

Graze, *n.* **1.** The act of grazing; the cropping of grass. [*Colloq.*]

Turning him out for a *graze* on the common. *T. Hughes.*

2. A light touch; a slight scratch.

Graz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grazes; a creature which feeds on growing grass or herbage.

The cackling goose,
Close *grazer,* finds wherewith to ease her want. *J. Philips.*

Gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market.

The inhabitants be rather . . . *graziers* than plowmen. *Stow.*

Graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, grazes.

2. A pasture; growing grass.

‖ **Gra'zi-o'so** (grä'tsē-ō'sō), *adv.* [It., *adj.* See GRACIOUS.] (*Mus.*) Gracefully; smoothly; elegantly.

Gre (grē), *n.* See GREE, a step. [*Obs.*]

Gre, *n.* See GREE, good will. [*Obs.*]

Grease (grēs), *n.* [OE. *grese, grece,* F. *graisse;* akin to *gras* fat, greasy, fr. LL. *grassus* thick, fat, gross, L. *crassus.* Cf. CRASS.] **1.** Animal fat, as tallow or lard, especially when in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind.

2. (*Far.*) An inflammation of a horse's heels, suspending the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and producing dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences.

Grease bush. (*Bot.*) Same as *Greasewood* (below). — **Grease moth** (*Zoöl.*), a pyralid moth (*Aglossa pinguinalis*) whose larva eats greasy cloth, etc. — **Grease wood** (*Bot.*), a scraggy, stunted, and somewhat prickly shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) of the Spinach family, very abundant in alkaline valleys from the upper Missouri to California. The name is also applied to other plants of the same family, as several species of *Atriplex* and *Obione.*

Grease (grēz *or* grēs; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREASED (grēzd *or* grēsd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREASING.] **1.** To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to *grease* the wheels of a wagon.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

The *greased* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

4. (*Far.*) To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease.

To grease in the hand, to corrupt by bribes. *Usher.*

Greas'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, greases; specifically, a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.

2. A nickname sometimes applied in contempt to a Mexican of the lowest type. [*Low, U. S.*]

Greas'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a greasy manner.

2. In a gross or indelicate manner. [*Obs.*]

You talk *greasily;* your lips grow foul. *Shak.*

Greas'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness; grossness.

Greas'y (grēz'ȳ *or* grēs'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GREASIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GREASIEST.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; unctuous; as, a *greasy* dish.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone.

4. Fat of body; bulky. [*R.*] *Shak.*

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

6. (*Far.*) Affected with the disease called *grease;* as, the heels of a horse. See GREASE, *n.*, 2.

Great (grāt), *a.* [*Compar.* GREATER (-ẽr); *superl.* GREATEST.] [OE. *gret, great,* AS. *greát;* akin to OS. & LG. *grōt,* D. *groot,* OHG. *grōz,* G. *gross.* Cf. GROAT the coin.] **1.** Large in space; of much size; big; immense; enormous; expanded; — opposed to *small* and *little;* as, a *great* house, ship, farm, plain, distance, length.

2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great* company, multitude, series, etc.

3. Long continued; lengthened in duration; prolonged in time; as, a *great* while; a *great* interval.

4. Superior; admirable; commanding; — applied to thoughts, actions, and feelings.

5. Endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; able to accomplish vast results; strong; powerful; mighty; noble; as, a *great* hero, scholar, genius, philosopher, etc.

6. Holding a chief position; elevated; lofty; eminent; distinguished; foremost; principal; as, *great* men; the *great* seal; the *great* marshal, etc.

He doth object I am too *great* of birth. *Shak.*

7. Entitled to earnest consideration; weighty; important; as, a *great* argument, truth, or principle.

8. Pregnant; big (with young).

The ewes *great* with young. *Ps.* lxxviii. 71.

9. More than ordinary in degree; very considerable in degree; as, to use *great* caution; to be in *great* pain.

We have all
Great cause to give *great* thanks. *Shak.*

10. (*Genealogy*) Older, younger, or more remote by a single generation; — often used before *grand* to indicate one degree more remote in the direct line of descent; as, *great*-grandfather (a grandfather's or a grandmother's father), *great*-grandson, etc.

Great bear (*Astron.*), the constellation Ursa Major. — **Great cattle** (*Law*), all manner of cattle, except sheep and yearlings. *Wharton.* — **Great charter** (*Eng. Hist.*), Magna Charta. — **Great circle of a sphere,** a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — **Great circle sailing,** the process or art of conducting a ship on a great circle of the globe, or on the shortest arc between two places. — **Great go,** the final examination for a degree at the University of Oxford, England; — called also *greats. T. Hughes.* — **Great guns.** (*Naut.*) See under GUN. — **The Great Lakes,** the large fresh-water lakes (Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) which lie on the northern borders of the United States. — **Great master.** Same as *Grand master,* under GRAND. — **Great organ** (*Mus.*), the largest and loudest of the three parts of a grand organ (the others being the *choir organ* and the *swell,* and sometimes the *pedal organ* or foot keys). It is played upon by a separate keyboard, which has the middle position. — **The great powers** (of Europe), in modern diplomacy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy. — **Great primer.** See under TYPE. — **Great scale** (*Mus.*), the complete scale; — employed to designate the entire series of musical sounds from lowest to highest. — **Great sea,** the Mediterranean sea. In Chaucer both the Black and the Mediterranean seas are so called. — **Great seal.** (*a*) The principal seal of a kingdom or state. (*b*) In Great Britian, the lord chancellor (who is custodian of this seal); also, his office. — **Great tithes.** See under TITHES. — **The great,** the eminent, distinguished, or powerful. — **The Great Spirit,** among the North American Indians, their chief or principal deity. — **To be great** (with one), to be intimate or familiar (with him). *Bacon.*

Great (grāt), *n.* The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the *great.*

Great'-bel'lied (-bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having a great belly; big-bellied; pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*

Great'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Great'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make great; to aggrandize; to cause to increase in size; to expand. [*R.*]

A minister's [business] is to *greaten* and exalt [his king]. *Ken.*

Great'en, *v. i.* To become large; to dilate. [*R.*]

My blue eyes *greatening* in the looking-glass. *Mrs. Browning.*

Great'-grand'child' (-grănd'chīld'), *n.* The child of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Great'-grand'daugh'ter (-grănd'dą'tẽr), *n.* [See GREAT, 10.] A daughter of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Great'-grand'fa'ther (-grănd'fä'thẽr), *n.* [See GREAT, 10.] The father of one's grandfather or grandmother.

Great'-grand'moth'er (-grănd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The mother of one's grandfather or grandmother.

Great'-grand'son' (-grănd'sŭn'), *n.* [See GREAT, 10.] A son of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Great'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** High-spirited; fearless. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

2. Generous; magnanimous; noble.

Great'-heart'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being great-hearted; high-mindedness; magnanimity.

Great'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great degree; much.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. *Gen.* iii. 16.

2. Nobly; illustriously; magnanimously.

By a high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*

Great'ness, *n.* [AS. *greátnes.*] **1.** The state, condition, or quality of being great; as, *greatness* of size; *greatness* of mind, power, etc.

2. Pride; haughtiness. [*Obs.*]

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

Greave (grēv), *n.* A grove. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Greave, *n.* [OF. *grèves;* cf. Sp. *grevas.*] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in the plural.

Greave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREAVED (grēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREAVING.] [From GREAVES.] (*Naut.*) To clean (a ship's bottom); to grave.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *grevar* greaves, LG. *greven,* G. *griebe,* also AS. *greofa* pot. Cf. GRAVY.] The sediment of melted tallow. It is made into cakes for dogs' food. In Scotland it is called *cracklings.* [Written also *graves.*]

Grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe,* fr. Armor. *krib* comb; akin to *kriben* crest, W. *crib* comb, crest. So called in allusion to the crest of one species.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several swimming birds or divers, of the genus *Colymbus* (formerly *Podiceps*), and allied genera, found in the northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia. They have strong, sharp bills, and lobate toes.

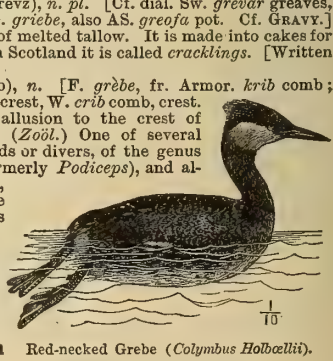

Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus Holbœllii*).

Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a.* [Cf. GREEK.] Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

Grecian bend, among women, an affected carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward. [*Colloq.*] — **Grecian fire.** See *Greek fire,* under GREEK.

Gre'cian, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Greece; a Greek.

2. A Jew who spoke Greek; a Hellenist. *Acts* vi. 1.

☞ The Greek word rendered *Grecian* in the Authorized Version of the New Testament is translated *Grecian Jew* in the Revised Version.

3. One well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history. *De Quincey.*

Gre'cism (grē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grécisme.*] An idiom of the Greek language; a Hellenism. *Addison.*

Gre'cize (grē'sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRECIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRECIZING.] [Cf. F. *gréciser.*] **1.** To render Grecian; also, to cause (a word or phrase in another language) to take a Greek form; as, the name is *Grecized.* *T. Warton.*

2. To translate into Greek.

Gre'cize, Gre'cian-ize (-shan-īz), *v. i.* To conform to the Greek custom, especially in speech.

Gre'co-Ro'man (grē'kō-rō'man), *a.* Having characteristics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; as, *Greco-Roman* architecture.

‖ **Grecque** (grĕk), *n.* [F.] An ornament supposed to be of Greek origin, esp. a fret or meander.

Gree (grē), *n.* [F. *gré.* See GRATEFUL, and cf. AGREE.] **1.** Good will; favor; pleasure; satisfaction; — used esp. in such phrases as: to take in *gree;* to accept in *gree;* that is, to take favorably. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Accept in *gree,* my lord, the words I spoke. *Fairfax.*

2. Rank; degree; position. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

He is a shepherd great in *gree.* *Spenser.*

3. The prize; the honor of the day; as, to bear the *gree, i. e.,* to carry off the prize. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Gree, *v. i.* [From AGREE.] To agree. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Gree, *n.; pl.* GREES (grēz); *obs. plurals* GREECE (grēs), GRICE (gris *or* grēs), GRISE, GRIZE (grīz *or* grēz), etc. [OF. *gré,* F. *grade.* See GRADE.] A step.

Greece (grēs), *n. pl.* See GREE a step. [*Obs.*]

Greed (grēd), *n.* [Akin to Goth. *grēdus* hunger, Icel. *grāðr.* √34. See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness; as, a *greed* of gain.

Greed'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a greedy manner.

Greed'i-ness, *n.* [AS. *grædignes.*] The quality of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

Greed'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GREEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GREEDIEST.] [OE. *gredi,* AS. *grǣdig, grēdig;* akin to D. *gretig,* OS. *grādag,* OHG. *grātag,* Dan. *graadig,* OSw. *gradig, grådig,* Icel. *grāðugr,* Goth. *grēdags* greedy, *grēdēn* to be hungry; cf. Skr. *grdh* to be greedy. Cf. GREED.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; — followed by *of;* as, a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.

2. Having a keen desire for anything; vehemently desirous; eager to obtain; avaricious; as, *greedy* of gain.

Greed'y-gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* A glutton. [*Low*] *Todd.*

Gree'gree' } (grē'grē'), *n.* An African talisman or
Gri'gri' } charm.

A greegree man, an African magician or fetich priest.

Greek (grēk), *a.* [AS. *grēc,* L. *Graecus,* Gr. Γραικός: cf. F. *grec.* Cf. GRECIAN.] Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian.

Greek calends. See under CALENDS. — **Greek Church** (*Eccl. Hist.*), the Eastern Church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or Western Church in the ninth century. It comprises the great bulk of the Christian population of Russia (of which this is the established church), Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia. The Greek Church is governed by patriarchs, and is called also the *Byzantine Church.* — **Greek cross.** See *Illust.* (10) of Cross. — **Greek Empire.** See BYZANTINE EMPIRE. — **Greek fire,** a combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with niter and sulphur. *Ure.* — **Greek rose,** the flower campion.

Greek, *n.* **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Greece; a Grecian; also, the language of Greece.

2. A swindler; a knave; a cheat. [*Slang*]

Without a confederate the . . . game of baccarat does not . . . offer many chances for the *Greek.* *Sat. Rev.*

3. Something unintelligible; as, it was all *Greek* to me. [*Colloq.*]

Greek'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female Greek. [*R.*]

Greek'ish, *a.* [Cf. AS. *Grēcisc.*] Peculiar to Greece.

Greek'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little Greek, or one of small esteem or pretensions. *B. Jonson.*

Green (grēn), *a.* [*Compar.* GREENER (-ẽr); *superl.* GREENEST.] [OE. *grene,* AS. *grēne;* akin to D. *groen,* OS. *grōni,* OHG. *gruoni,* G. *grün,* Dan. & Sw. *grön,* Icel. *grænn;* fr. the root of E. *grow.* See GROW.] **1.** Having the color of grass when fresh and growing; resembling that color of the solar spectrum which is between the yellow and the blue; verdant; emerald.

2. Having a sickly color; wan.

To look so *green* and pale. *Shak.*

3. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; new; recent; as, a *green* manhood; a *green* wound.

As valid against such an old and beneficent government as against . . . the *greenest* usurpation. *Burke.*

4. Not ripe; immature; not fully grown or ripened; as, *green* fruit, corn, vegetables, etc.

5. Not roasted; half raw. [*R.*]

We say the meat is *green* when half roasted. *I. Watts.*

6. Immature in age or experience; young; raw; not trained; awkward; as, *green* in years or judgment.

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its *green* conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. Not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices; as, *green* wood, timber, etc. *Shak.*

Green brier (*Bot.*), a thorny climbing shrub (*Smilax rotundifolia*), having a yellowish green stem and thick leaves, with small clusters of flowers, common in the United States; — called also *cat brier.* — **Green cod** (*Zoöl.*), the pollock. — **Green crab** (*Zoöl.*), an edible, shore crab (*Carcinus mœnas*) of Europe and America: — in New England locally named *joe-rocker.* — **Green crop,** a crop used for food while in a growing or unripe state, as distinguished from a grain crop, hay crop, root crop, etc. — **Green diallage.** (*Min.*) (*a*) Diallage, a variety of pyroxene. (*b*) Smaragdite. — **Green dragon** (*Bot.*), a North American herbaceous plant (*Arisæma Dracontium*), resembling the Indian turnip; — called also *dragon root.* — **Green earth** (*Min.*), a variety of glauconite, found in cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks, and used as a pigment by artists; — called also *mountain green.* — **Green ebony.** (*a*) A South American tree (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*), having a greenish wood, used for rulers, turned and inlaid work, and in dyeing. (*b*) The West Indian green ebony. See EBONY. — **Green fire** (*Pyrotech.*), a composition which burns with a green flame. It consists of sulphur and potassium chlorate, with some salt of barium (usually the nitrate), to which the color of the flame is due. — **Green fly** (*Zoöl.*), any green species of plant lice or aphids, esp. those that infest greenhouse plants. — **Green gage.** (*Bot.*) See GREENGAGE, in the Vocabulary. — **Green gland** (*Zoöl.*), one of a pair of large green glands in Crustacea, supposed to serve as kidneys. They have their outlets at the bases of the larger antennæ. — **Green hand,** a novice. [*Colloq.*] — **Green heart** (*Bot.*), the wood of a lauraceous tree found in the West Indies and in South America, used for shipbuilding or turnery. The green heart of Jamaica and Guiana is the *Nectandra Rodiæi,* that of Martinique is the *Colubrina ferruginosa.* — **Green iron ore** (*Min.*), dufrenite. — **Green laver** (*Bot.*), an edible seaweed (*Ulva latissima*); — called also *green sloke.* — **Green lead ore** (*Min.*), pyromorphite. — **Green linnet** (*Zoöl.*), the greenfinch. — **Green looper** (*Zoöl.*), the cankerworm. — **Green marble** (*Min.*), serpentine. — **Green mineral,** a carbonate of copper, used as a pigment. See GREENGILL. — **Green monkey** (*Zoöl.*), a West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*), very commonly tamed, and trained to perform tricks. It was introduced into the West Indies early in the last century, and has become very abundant there. — **Green salt of Magnus** (*Old Chem.*), a dark green crystalline salt, consisting of ammonia united with certain chlorides of platinum. — **Green sand** (*Founding*), molding sand used for a mold while slightly damp, and not dried before the cast is made. — **Green sea** (*Naut.*), a wave that breaks in a solid mass on a vessel's deck. — **Green sickness** (*Med.*), chlorosis. — **Green snake** (*Zoöl.*), one of two harmless American snakes (*Cyclophis vernalis,* and *C. æstivus*). They are bright green in color. — **Green turtle** (*Zoöl.*), an edible marine turtle. See TURTLE. — **Green vitriol.** (*a*) (*Chem.*) Sulphate of iron; a light green crystalline substance, very extensively used in the preparation of inks, dyes, mordants, etc. (*b*) (*Min.*) Same as *copperas, melanterite,* and *sulphate of iron.* — **Green ware,** articles of pottery molded and shaped, but not yet baked. — **Green woodpecker** (*Zoöl.*), a common European woodpecker (*Picus viridis*); — called also *yaffle.*

Green (grēn), *n.* **1.** The color of growing plants; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; as, the village *green.*

O'er the smooth enameled *green.* *Milton.*

3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; — usually in the plural.

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens,* and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*

4. *pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants, as spinach, beets, etc., which in their green state are boiled for food.

5. Any substance or pigment of a green color.

Alkali green (*Chem.*), an alkali salt of a sulphonic acid derivative of a complex aniline dye, resembling emerald green; — called also *Helvetia green.* — **Berlin green.** (*Chem.*) See under BERLIN. — **Brilliant green** (*Chem.*), a complex aniline dye, resembling *emerald green* in composition. — **Brunswick green,** an oxychloride of copper. — **Chrome green.** See under CHROME. — **Emerald green.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A complex basic derivative of aniline, produced as a metallic, green, crystalline substance, and used for dyeing silk, wool, and mordanted vegetable fiber a brilliant green; — called also *aldehyde green, acid green, malachite green, Victoria green, solid green,* etc. It is usually found as a double chloride, with zinc chloride, or as an oxalate. (*b*) See *Paris green* (below). — **Guignet's green** (*Chem.*), a green pigment employed by the French artist, Adrian Guignet, and consisting essentially of a basic hydrate of chromium. — **Methyl green** (*Chem.*), an artificial rosaniline dyestuff, obtained as a green substance having a brilliant yellow luster; — called also *light-green.* — **Mineral green.** See under MINERAL. — **Mountain green.** See *Green earth,* under GREEN, *a.* — **Paris green** (*Chem.*), a poisonous green powder, consisting of a mixture of several double salts of the acetate and arsenite of copper. It has found very extensive use as a pigment for wall paper, artificial flowers, etc., but particularly as an exterminator of insects, as the potato bug; — called also *Schweinfurth green, imperial green, Vienna green, emerald green,* and *mitis green.* — **Scheele's green** (*Chem.*), a green pigment, consisting essentially of a hydrous arsenite of copper; — called also *Swedish green.* It may enter into various pigments called *parrot green, pickel green, Brunswick green, nereid green,* or *emerald green.*

Green, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREENED (grēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREENING.] To make green.

Great spring before
Greened all the year. *Thomson.*

Green, *v. i.* To become or grow green. *Tennyson.*

By *greening* slope and singing flood. *Whittier.*

Green'back' (grēn'băk'), *n.* One of the legal tender notes of the United States; — first issued in 1862, and having the devices on the back printed with green ink, to prevent alterations and counterfeits.

Green'back'er (-ẽr), *n.* One of those who supported *greenback* or paper money, and opposed the resumption of specie payments. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Green'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* [So named because the bones are *green* when boiled.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any garfish (*Belone* or *Tylosurus*). (*b*) The European eelpout.

Green'-broom' (-brōōm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Genista* (*G. tinctoria*); dyer's weed; — called also *greenweed.*

Green'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* A board or court of justice formerly held in the counting house of the British sovereign's household, composed of the lord steward and his officers, and having cognizance of matters of justice in the household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace within the verge of the palace, which extends two hundred yards beyond the gates.

Green'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Green plants; verdure. [*R.*]

A pretty little one-storied abode, so rural, so smothered in *greenery.* *J. Ingelow.*

Green'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having green eyes.

2. Seeing everything through a medium which discolors or distorts. "*Green-eyed* jealousy." *Shak.*

Green'finch' (grēn'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*); — called also *green bird, green linnet, green grosbeak, green olf, greeny,* and *peasweep.*

European Greenfinch (*Ligurinus chloris*). ⅕

2. The Texas sparrow (*Embernagra rufivirgata*), in which the general color is olive green, with four rufous stripes on the head.

Green'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLUEFISH, and POLLOCK.

Green'gage' (-gāj'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of plum of medium size, roundish shape, greenish flesh, and delicious flavor. It is called in France *Reine Claude,* after the queen of Francis I. See GAGE.

Green'gill' (-gĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An oyster which has the gills tinged with a green pigment, said to be due to an abnormal condition of the blood.

Green'gro'cer (-grō'sẽr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Green'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mallard. (*b*) The striped bass. See BASS.

Green'head (-hĕd), } *n.* A state of greenness; ver-
Green'hood (-hōōd), } dancy. *Chaucer.*

Green'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon. *W. Irving.*

Green'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house in which tender plants are cultivated and sheltered from the weather.

Green'ing, *n.* A greenish apple, of several varieties, among which the Rhode Island greening is the best known for its fine-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping quality.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow. — **Green'ish-ness,** *n.*

Green'land-er (-lănd-ẽr), *n.* A native of Greenland.

Green'-leek' (-lēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian parrakeet (*Polytelis Barrabandi*); — called also the *scarlet-breasted parrot.*

Green'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of small American singing birds, of the genus *Vireo,* as the solitary, or blue-headed (*Vireo solitarius*); the brotherly-love (*V. Philadelphicus*); the warbling greenlet (*V. gilvus*); the yellow-throated greenlet (*V. flavifrons*), and others. See VIREO.

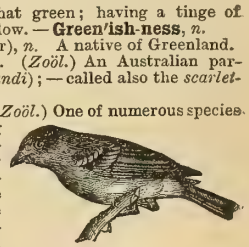

White-eyed Greenlet (*Vireo Noveboracensis*). (½)

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Cyclorhis,* a genus of tropical American birds allied to the tits.

Green'ly, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely. — *a.* Of a green color. [*Obs.*]

Green'ness, *n.* [AS. *grēnnes.* See GREEN.] **1.** The quality of being green; viridity; verdancy; as, the *greenness* of grass, or of a meadow.

2. Freshness; vigor; newness.

3. Immaturity; unripeness; as, the *greenness* of fruit; inexperience; as, the *greenness* of youth.

Green'ock-ite (grēn'ŏk-īt), *n.* [Named after Lord *Greenock.*] (*Min.*) Native cadmium sulphide, a mineral occurring in yellow hexagonal crystals, also as an earthy incrustation.

Green'room' (grēn'rōōm'), *n.* The retiring room of actors and actresses in a theater.

Green'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A variety of sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated, consisting largely of glauconite, a silicate of iron and potash of a green color, mixed with sand and a trace of phosphate of lime.

☞ *Greensand* is often called *marl,* because it is a useful fertilizer. The greensand beds of the American Cretaceous belong mostly to the Upper Cretaceous.

Green'shank' (-shăngk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European sandpiper or snipe (*Totanus canescens*); — called also *greater plover.*

Green'-stall' (-stal'), *n.* A stall at which greens and fresh vegetables are exposed for sale.

Green'stone' (grēn'stōn'), *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.] (*Geol.*) A name formerly applied rather loosely to certain dark-colored igneous rocks, including diorite, diabase, etc.

Green'sward' (-swȧrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Greenth (grēnth), *n.* [Cf. GROWTH.] The state or quality of being green; verdure. [*R.*]

The *greenth* of summer. *G. Eliot.*

Green'weed' (grēn'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See GREENBROOM.

Green'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A forest as it appears in spring and summer.

Green'wood', *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as, a *greenwood* shade. *Dryden.*

Greet (grēt), *a.* Great. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Greet, *v. i.* [OE. *greten,* AS. *grētan, grētan;* akin to Icel. *grāta,* Sw. *gråta,* Dan. *græde,* Goth. *grētan;* cf. Skr. *hrād* to sound, roar. √50.] To weep; to cry; to lament. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] [Written also *greit.*] *Spenser.*

Greet, *n.* Mourning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Greet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREETING.] [OE. *greten,* AS. *grētan* to address, approach; akin to OS. *grōtian,* LG. *gröten,* D. *groeten,* OHG. *gruozzen,* G. *grüssen.* √50.] **1.** To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute; to hail; to welcome; to accost with friendship; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through the intervention of another, or by writing or token.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shak.*

2. To come upon, or meet, as with something that makes the heart glad.

In vain the spring my senses *greets.* *Addison.*

3. To accost; to address. *Pope.*

Greet (grēt), *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

Greet, *n.* Greeting. [*Obs.*] *F. Beaumont.*

Greet'er (-ēr), *n.* One who greets or salutes another.

Greet'er, *n.* One who weeps or mourns. [*Obs.*]

Greet'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; a compliment from one absent.

Write to him . . . gentle adieus and *greetings.* *Shak.*

Syn.— Salutation; salute; compliment.

Greeve (grēv), *n.* See GRIEVE, an overseer.

Greeze (grēz), *n.* A step. See GREE, a step. [*Obs.*]

The top of the ladder, or first *greeze*, is this. *Latimer.*

Gref'fi-er (grĕf'fĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., from LL. *grafarius, graphiarius*, fr. L. *graphium* a writing style; cf. F. *greffe* a record office. See GRAFT, and cf. GRAFFER.] A registrar or recorder; a notary. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Gre'gal (grē'gal), *a.* [L. *gregalis*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd.] Pertaining to, or like, a flock.

For this *gregal* conformity there is an excuse. *W. S. Mayo.*

Gre-ga'ri-an (grē-gā'rĭ-an), *a.* Gregarious; belonging to the herd or common sort; common. [*Obs.*]

"The *gregarian* soldiers." *Howell.*

‖ **Greg'a-ri'næ** (grĕg'ȧ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Gregarina* the typical genus, fr. L. *gregarius.* See GREGARIOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Protozoa, allied to the Rhizopoda, and parasitic in other animals, as in the earthworm, lobster, etc. When adult, they have a small, wormlike body inclosing a nucleus, but without external organs; in one of the young stages, they are amœbiform; — called also *Gregarinida*, and *Gregarinaria.*

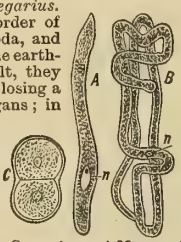

Gregarinæ. *A Monocystis magna*, adult; *B Gregarina gigantea; n* Nucleus. *C Gregarina sipunculi*, encysted state, undergoing fission.

Greg'a-rine (grĕg'ȧ-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Gregarinæ. —*n.* One of the Gregarinæ.

‖ **Greg'a-rin'i-da** (grĕg'ȧ-rĭn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) See GREGARINÆ.

Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd; cf. Gr. ἀγείρειν to assemble, Skr. *jar* to approach. Cf. CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS.] Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone. *Burke.*

No birds of prey are *gregarious.* *Ray.*

— **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Grege (grēj), **Greg'ge** (grĕg'gē), *v. t.* [OF. *gregier* to burden.] To make heavy; to increase. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Greg'goe (grĕg'gō), **Gre'go** (grē'gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *Greco* Greek, or Sp. *Griego*, or Pg. *Grego.*] A short jacket or cloak, made of very thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant. [Written also *griego.*]

Gre-go'ri-an (grē-gō'rĭ-an), *a.* [NL. *Gregorianus*, fr. *Gregorius* Gregery, Gr. Γρηγόριος: cf. F. *grégorien.*] Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, especially one of the popes of that name.

Gregorian calendar, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, including the method of adjusting the leap years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and also the regulation of the time of Easter and the movable feasts by means of epochs. See *Gregorian year* (below). — **Gregorian chant** (*Mus.*), plain song, or *canto fermo*, a kind of unisonous music, according to the eight celebrated church modes, as arranged and prescribed by Pope Gregory I. (called "the Great") in the 6th century. — **Gregorian modes,** the musical scales ordained by Pope Gregory the Great, and named after the ancient Greek scales, as Dorian, Lydian, etc. — **Gregorian telescope** (*Opt.*), a form of reflecting telescope, named from Prof. James *Gregory*, of Edinburgh, who perfected it in 1663. A small concave mirror in the axis of this telescope, having its focus coincident with that of the large reflector, transmits the light received from the latter back through a hole in its center to the eyepiece placed behind it. — **Gregorian year,** the year as now reckoned according to the *Gregorian* calendar. Thus, every year, of the current reckoning, which is divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 and not by 400, has 366 days; all other years have 365 days. See BISSEXTILE, and Note under STYLE, *n.*, 7.

Greil'lade (grīl'lād), *n.* (*Metal.*) Iron ore in coarse powder, prepared for reduction by the Catalan process.

Grei'sen (grī'sĕn), *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony.

Greit (grēt), *v. i.* See GREET, to weep.

Greith (grēth), *v. t.* [Icel. *greiða:* cf. AS. *gerǣdan* to arrange; pref. *ge-* + *rǣde* ready. Cf. READY.] To make ready; — often used reflexively. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Greith, *n.* [Icel. *greiði.* See GREITH, *v.*] Goods; furniture. [*Obs.*] See GRAITH.

Gre'mi-al (grē'mĭ-al), *a.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. [*R.*]

Gre'mi-al, *n.* **1.** A bosom friend. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating mass, or in ordaining priests.

Gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* [F. *grenade* a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. *granada;* orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET, GRAIN a kernel, and cf. POMEGRANATE.] (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell of iron filled with powder or other explosive, ignited by means of a fuse, and thrown from the hand among enemies.

Hand grenade. (*a*) A small grenade of iron or glass, usually about two and a half inches in diameter, to be thrown from the hand into the head of a sap, trenches, covered way, or upon besiegers mounting a breach. (*b*) A portable fire extinguisher consisting of a glass bottle containing water and gas. It is thrown into the flames. Called also *fire grenade.* — **Rampart grenades,** grenades of various sizes, which, when used, are rolled over the parapet in a trough.

Gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F. *grenadier.* See GRENADE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) Originally, a soldier who carried and threw grenades; afterward, one of a company attached to each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line, and wearing a peculiar uniform. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps; as, a *grenadier* of the guard of Napoleon I.; one of the regiment of *Grenadier* Guards of the British army, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any marine fish of the genus *Macrurus*, in which the body and tail taper to a point; they mostly inhabit the deep sea; — called also *onion fish*, and *rat-tail fish.*

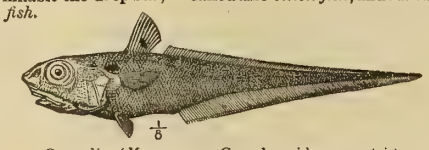
Grenadier (*Macrurus*, or *Coryphænoides, rupestris*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) A bright-colored South African grosbeak (*Pyromelana oriæ*), having the back red and the lower parts black.

Gren'a-dil'lo (grĕn'ȧ-dĭl'lō), *n.* [Sp. *granadillo.*] A handsome tropical American wood, much used for making flutes and other wind instruments; — called also *Grenada cocos*, or *cocus*, and *red ebony.*

Gren'a-dine' (grĕn'ȧ-dēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thin gauze-like fabric of silk or wool, for women's wear.

2. A trade name for a dyestuff, consisting essentially of impure fuchsine.

Gre-na'do (grē-nā'dō), *n.* Same as GRENADE.

Grene (grēn), *a.* Green. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gres (grĕs), *n.* Grass. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gres-so'ri-al (grĕs-sō'rĭ-al), **Gres-so'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step, go.] (*Zoöl.*) Adapted for walking; anisodactylous; as the feet of certain birds and insects. See *Illust.* under AVES.

Gret (grĕt), **Grete** (grēt), *a.* Great. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gret'te (grĕt'te), *obs. imp.* of GREET, to salute.

Greve (grēv), *n.* A grove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Grew (grų), *imp.* of GROW.

Grew'some (-sŭm), **Grue'some,** *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror, terror + *-some;* cf. D. *gruwzaam*, G. *grausam.* Cf. GRISLY.] Ugly; frightful.

Grewsome sights of war. *C. Kingsley.*

Grey (grā), *a.* See GRAY (the correct orthography).

Grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [OE. *graihund, greihound, greahund, grihond*, Icel. *greyhundr; grey* greyhound + *hundr* dog; cf. AS. *grīghund.* The origin of the first syllable is unknown.] A slender, graceful breed of dogs, remarkable for keen sight and swiftness. It is one of the oldest varieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monuments. [Written also *grayhound.*]

English Greyhound.

Grey'lag' (-lăg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRAYLAG.

Grib'ble (grĭb'b'l), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *grib* to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.

Gribble (*Limnoria lignorum*).

Grice (grīs), *n.* [OE. *gris, grise;* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grīss*, Sw. *gris*, Dan. *grīs*, also Gr. χοῖρος, Skr. *ghṛshvi* boar. Cf. GRISE, GRISKIN.] A little pig. [Written also *grise.*] [*Scot.*]

Grice (grīs *or* grēs), *n.* See GREE, a step. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Grid (grĭd), *n.* A grating of thin parallel bars, similar to a gridiron.

Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *gredil, gredel, gridel*, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *greidell*, Ir. *greideal, greideil*, griddle, gridiron, *greadaim* I burn, scorch. Cf. GRIDIRON.] **1.** An iron plate or pan used for cooking cakes.

2. A sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

Grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A cake baked or fried on a griddle, esp. a thin batter cake, as of buckwheat or common flour.

Gride (grīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIDING.] [For *gird*, properly, to strike with a rod. See YARD a measure, and cf. GIRD to strike, sneer.] To cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as, the *griding* sword. *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride.* *Spenser.*

Gride, *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting; a grating.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam log, and tree, and stone. *Whittier.*

Grid'e-lin (grĭd'ẽ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gris de lin* gray of flax, flax gray.] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. [Written also *gredaline, grizelin.*] *Dryden.*

Grid'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* [OE. *gredire, gredirne*, from the same source as E. *griddle*, but the ending was confused with E. *iron.* See GRIDDLE.] **1.** A grated iron utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

2. (*Naut.*) An openwork frame on which vessels are placed for examination, cleaning, and repairs.

Gridiron pendulum. See under PENDULUM. — **Gridiron valve** (*Steam Engine*), a slide valve with several parallel perforations corresponding to openings in the seat on which the valve moves.

Grief (grēf), *n.* [OE. *grief, gref*, OF. *grief, gref*, F. *grief*, L. *gravis* heavy; akin to Gr. βαρύς, Skr. *guru*, Goth. *kaúrus.* Cf. BAROMETER, GRAVE, *a.*, GRIEVE, GOOROO.] **1.** Pain of mind on account of something in the past; mental suffering arising from any cause, as misfortune, loss of friends, misconduct of one's self or others, etc.; sorrow; sadness.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, . . . that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts or distresses; trial; grievance.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs.* *Shak.*

3. Physical pain, or a cause of it; malady. [*R.*]

This *grief* [cancerous ulcers] hastened the end of that famous mathematician, Mr. Harriot. *Wood.*

To come to grief, to meet with calamity, accident, defeat, ruin, etc., causing grief; to turn out badly. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Affliction; sorrow; distress; sadness; trial; grievance. GRIEF, SORROW, SADNESS. *Sorrow* is the generic term; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause — one which *commenced*, at least, in the past; *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases; but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favorite child too often turns into habitual *sadness.* "*Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with *sorrow;* and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief.* At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections, such as are inspired by domestic calamities, particularly by the loss of friends and relatives, or by the distress, either of body or mind, experienced by those whom we love and value." *Cogan.* See AFFLICTION.

Grief'ful (-fųl), *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

Grief'less, *a.* Without grief. *Huloet.*

Grie'go (grē'gō), *n.* See GREGGOE.

Griev'a-ble (grēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Lamentable. [*Obs.*]

Griev'ance (grēv'ans), *n.* [OF. *grevance.* See GRIEVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong done and suffered; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, etc.; injury.

2. Grieving; grief; affliction.

The . . . *grievance* of a mind unreasonably yoked. *Milton.*

Syn. — Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble.

Griev'an-cer (-an-sẽr), *n.* One who occasions a grievance; one who gives ground for complaint. [*Obs.*]

Petition . . . against the bishops as grand *grievancers. Fuller.*

Grieve (grēv), **Greeve,** *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.* Cf. REEVE an officer.] A manager of a farm, or overseer of any work; a reeve; a manorial bailiff. [*Scot.*]

Their children were horsewhipped by the *grieve. Sir W. Scott.*

Grieve (grēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRIEVED (grēvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIEVING.] [OE. *greven*, OF. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare* to burden, oppress, fr. *gravis* heavy. See GRIEF.] **1.** To occasion grief to; to wound the sensibilities of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer; to afflict; to hurt; to try.

Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. *Eph.* iv. 30.

The maidens *grieved* themselves at my concern. *Cowper.*

2. To sorrow over; as, to *grieve* one's fate. [*R.*]

Grieve, *v. i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; — often followed by *at, for*, or *over.*

Do not you *grieve* at this. *Shak.*

Griev'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grieves.

Griev'ing, *a.* Sad; sorrowful; causing grief. — *n.* The act of causing grief; the state of being grieved. —

Griev'ing-ly, *adv.* *Shak.*

Griev'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *grevous, grevos*, LL. *gravosus.* See GRIEF.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; painful; afflictive; hard to bear; offensive; harmful.

The famine was *grievous* in the land. *Gen.* xii. 10.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight. *Gen.* xxi. 11.

2. Characterized by great atrocity; heinous; aggravated; flagitious; as, a *grievous* sin. *Gen* xviii. 20.

3. Full of, or expressing, grief; showing great sorrow or affliction; as, a *grievous* cry.

— **Griev'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Griev'ous-ness,** *n.*

Griff (grĭf), *n.* [Cf. GRIPE.] **1.** Grasp; reach. [*Obs.*]

A vein of gold ore within one spade's *griff. Holland.*

2. [Cf. F. *griffe*, G. *griff*, prop., a grasping.] (*Weaving*) An arrangement of parallel bars for lifting the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom for weaving figured goods. *Knight.*

Griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. [*Local, U. S.*]

Grif'fin (grĭf'fĭn), *n.* An Anglo-Indian name for a person just arrived from Europe. *H. Kingsley.*

Grif'fin (-fĭn), **Grif'fon** (-fŏn), *n.* [OE. *griffin, griffon, griffoun*, F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, equiv. to *gryps*, Gr. γρυπός curved, hooked-nosed.]

Griffin (*Myth.*).

1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle. It is often represented in Grecian and Roman works of art.

2. (*Her.*) A representation of this creature as an heraldic charge.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A species of large vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) found in the mountainous parts of Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor; — called also

Griffin (*Gyps fulvus*).

gripe, and *grype*. It is supposed to be the "*eagle*" of the Bible. The *bearded griffin* is the *lammergeir*. [Written also *gryphon*.]

4. An English early apple.

Grig (grĭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kräk* little creature, reptile; or D. *kriek* cricket, E. *cricket*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A cricket or grasshopper. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) Any small eel. (*c*) The broad-nosed eel. See Glut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Heath. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Aubrey.*

As merry as a grig [etymology uncertain], a saying supposed by some to be a corruption of "As merry as a Greek;" by others, to be an allusion to the cricket.

Gril (grĭl), *a.* [OE. *gril* harsh; akin to G. *grell* offending the ear or eye, shrill, dazzling, MHG. *grel* angry; cf. AS. *grillan* to provoke.] Harsh; hard; severe; stern; rough. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Grill, *n.* [F. *gril*. See Grill, *v. t.*] **1.** A gridiron.

[They] make *grills* of [wood] to broil their meat. *Cotton.*

2. That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc.

Grill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grilled (grĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grilling.] [F. *griller*, fr. *gril* gridiron, OF. *graïl*, L. *craticulum* for *craticula* fine hurdlework, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates* hurdle. See Grate, *n.*]

1. To broil on a grill or gridiron.

Boiling of men in caldrons, *grilling* them on gridirons. *Marvell.*

2. To torment, as if by broiling. *Dickens.*

Gril-lade' (grĭl-lād'), *n.* [F. See Grill, *v. t.*] The act of grilling; also, that which is grilled.

Gril'lage (grĭl'lăj), *n.* [F.] (*Hydraulic Engin.*) A framework of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.

‖ **Grille** (grĕ'y'; E. grĭl), *n.* [F. See Grill, *v. t.*] A lattice or grating.

The *grille* which formed part of the gate. *L. Oliphant.*

Gril'ly (grĭl'lĭ), *v. t.* [See Grill, *v. t.*] To broil; to grill; hence, to harass. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Grilse (grĭls), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon after its first return from the sea.

Grim (grĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* Grimmer (-mẽr); *superl.* Grimmest (-mĕst).] [AS. *grim;* akin to G. *grimm*, equiv. to G. & D. *grimmig*, Dan. *grim*, *grum*, Sw. *grym*, Icel. *grimmr*, G. *gram* grief, as adj., hostile; cf. Gr. χρόμαδος a crushing sound, χρεμετίζειν to neigh.] Of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; stern; surly; cruel; frightful; horrible.

Whose *grim* aspect sets every joint a-shaking. *Shak.*
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton.*

Syn. — Fierce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible; frightful; ghastly; grisly; hideous; stern; sullen; sour.

Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* [F., prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. AS. *grīma* mask, specter, Icel. *grīma* mask, hood, perh. akin to E. *grin*.] A distortion of the countenance, whether habitual, from affectation, or momentary and occasional, to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, complacency, etc.; a smirk; a made-up face.

Moving his face into such a hideous *grimace*, that every feature of it appeared under a different distortion. *Addison.*

☞ "Half the French words used affectedly by Melantha, in Dryden's '*Marriage-a-la-Mode*,' as innovations in our language, are now in common use: *chagrin*, *double-entendre*, *éclaircissement*, *embarras*, *équivoque*, *foible*, *grimace*, *naïveté*, *ridicule*. All these words, which she learns by heart to use occasionally, are now in common use." *I. Disraeli.*

Gri-mace', *v. i.* To make grimaces; to distort one's face; to make faces. *H. Martineau.*

Gri-maced' (-māst'), *a.* Distorted; crabbed.

Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* [For *graymalkin; gray* + *malkin*.] An old cat, esp. a she-cat. *J. Philips.*

Grime (grīm), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *grim*, *griim*, lampblack, soot, grime, Icel. *grīma* mask, sort of hood, OD. *grijmsel*, *grimsel*, soot, smut, and E. *grimace*.] Foul matter; dirt, rubbed in; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*

Grim'i-ly (grīm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a grimy manner.

Grim'i-ness, *n.* The state of being grimy.

Grim'ly (grīm'lĭ), *a.* Grim; hideous; stern. [*R.*]

In glided Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet. *D. Mallet.*

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely. *Shak.*

Grimme (grĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grimme*.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilotus*) of a deep bay color, with a broad dorsal stripe of black; — called also *conquetoon*.

Grim'ness (grĭm'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *grimnes*.] Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness; forbiddingness.

Grim'sir (-sẽr), *n.* A stern man. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Grim'y (grīm'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Grimier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Grimiest.] Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.

Grin (grĭn), *n.* [AS. *grin*.] A snare; a gin. [*Obs.*]

Like a bird that hasteth to his *grin*. *Remedy of Love.*

Grin, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grinned (grĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grinning.] [OE. *grinnen*, *grennen*, AS. *grennian*, Sw. *grina;* akin to D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, OHG. *grīnan*, Dan. *grine*. √35. Cf. Groan.] **1.** To show the teeth, as a dog; to snarl.

2. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

The pangs of death do make him *grin*. *Shak.*

Grin, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

Grinned horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

Grin, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a hard, forced, or sneering smile. *I. Watts.*

He showed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison.*

Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ground (ground); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grinding.] [AS. *grindan;* perh. akin to L. *frendere* to gnash, grind. Cf. Grist.] **1.** To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth; to crush into small fragments; to produce as by the action of millstones.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. *Is.* xlvii. 2.

2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed; to whet, as a knife or drill; to rub against one another, as teeth, etc.

3. To oppress by severe exactions; to harass.

To *grind* the subject or defraud the prince. *Dryden.*

4. To study hard for examination. [*College Slang*]

Grind (grīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding something; to turn the millstones.

Send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*. *Milton.*

2. To become ground or pulverized by friction; as, this corn *grinds* well.

3. To become polished or sharpened by friction; as, glass *grinds* smooth; steel *grinds* to a sharp edge.

4. To move with much difficulty or friction; to grate.

5. To perform hard and distasteful service; to drudge; to study hard, as for an examination. *Farrar.*

Grind, *n.* **1.** The act of reducing to powder, or of sharpening, by friction.

2. Any severe continuous work or occupation; esp., hard and uninteresting study. [*Colloq.*] *T. Hughes.*

3. A hard student; a dig. [*College Slang*]

Grind'ed, *obs. p. p.* of Grind. Ground. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Grin-de'li-a** (grĭn-dē'lĭ-à), *n.* [NL. Named after D. H. *Grindel*, a Russian.] (*Med.*) The dried stems and leaves of tarweed (*Grindelia*), used as a remedy in asthma and bronchitis.

Grind'er (grīnd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grinds.

2. One of the double teeth, used to grind or masticate the food; a molar.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The restless flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*) of Australia; — called also *restless thrush* and *volatile thrush*. It makes a noise like a scissors grinder, to which the name alludes.

Grinder's asthma, phthisis, *or* **rot** (*Med.*), a lung disease produced by the mechanical irritation of the particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding.

Grind'er-y (-ĕ), *n.* Leather workers' materials. [*Eng.*]

Grindery warehouse, a shop where leather workers' materials and tools are kept on sale. [*Eng.*]

Grind'ing, *a. & n.* from Grind.

Grinding frame, an English name for a cotton spinning machine. — **Grinding mill.** (*a*) A mill for grinding grain. (*b*) A lapidary's lathe.

Grind'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grinding manner. [*Colloq.*]

Grin'dle (grĭn'd'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bowfin; — called also *Johnny Grindle*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Grin'dle stone' (stōn'). A grindstone. [*Obs.*]

Grind'let (grīnd'lĕt), *n.* A small drain.

Grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, or shaping or smoothing objects.

To hold, put, *or* **bring one's nose to the grindstone,** to oppress one; to keep one in a condition of servitude.

They might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone*. *Sir T. North.*

Grin'ner (grĭn'nẽr), *n.* One who grins. *Addison.*

Grin'ning-ly, *adv.* In a grinning manner.

Grint (grĭnt), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Grind, contr. from *grindeth*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Grin'te (grĭn'te), *obs. imp.* of Grin, *v. i.*, 1.

[He] *grinte* with his teeth, so was he wroth. *Chaucer.*

Grint'ing (grĭnt'ĭng), *n.* Grinding. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Grip (grĭp), *n.* [L. *gryps*, *gryphus*. See Griffin, Grype.] (*Zoöl.*) The griffin. [*Obs.*]

Grip, *n.* [Cf. AS. *grep* furrow, ditch, D. *greb*.] A small ditch or furrow. *Ray.*

Grip, *v. t.* To trench; to drain.

Grip, *n.* [AS. *gripe*. Cf. Grip, *v. t.*, Gripe, *v. t.*] **1.** An energetic or tenacious grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping.

2. A peculiar mode of clasping the hand, by which members of a secret association recognize or greet one another; as, a masonic *grip*.

3. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or gripe; as, the *grip* of a sword.

4. A device for grasping or holding fast to something.

Grip, *v. t.* [From Grip a grasp; or F. *gripper* to seize; of German origin. See Gripe, *v. t.*] To give a grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

Gripe (grīp), *n.* [See Grype.] (*Zoöl.*) A vulture; the griffin. [*Obs.*]

Like a white hind under the *gripe*'s sharp claws. *Shak.*

Gripe's egg, an alchemist's vessel. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Gripe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Griped (grīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Griping.] [AS. *grīpan;* akin to D. *grijpen*, G. *greifen*, OHG. *grīfan*, Icel. *grīpa*, Sw. *gripa*, Dan. *gribe*, Goth. *greipan;* cf. Lith. *graibyti*, Russ. *grabite* to plunder, Skr. *grah*, *grabh*, to seize. Cf. Grip, *v. t.*, Grope.]

1. To catch with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers; to clutch.

2. To seize and hold fast; to embrace closely.

Wouldst thou *gripe* both gain and pleasure? *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. To pinch; to distress. Specifically, to cause pinching and spasmodic pain to the bowels of, as by the effects of certain purgative or indigestible substances.

How inly sorrow *gripes* his soul. *Shak.*

Gripe, *v. i.* **1.** To clutch, hold, or pinch a thing, esp. money, with a gripe or as with a gripe.

2. To suffer griping pains. *Locke.*

3. (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship which, when sailing closehauled, requires constant labor at the helm. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Gripe, *n.* **1.** Grasp; seizure; fast hold; clutch.

A barren scepter in my *gripe*. *Shak.*

2. That on which the grasp is put; a handle; a grip; as, the *gripe* of a sword.

3. (*Mech.*) A device for grasping or holding anything; a brake to stop a wheel.

4. Oppression; cruel exaction; affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.

5. Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines; — chiefly used in the plural.

6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end; the forefoot. (*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stern under the water, having a tendency to make her keep a good wind. (*c*) *pl.* An assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ringbolts in the deck, to secure the boats when hoisted; also, broad bands passed around a boat to secure it at the davits and prevent swinging.

Gripe penny, a miser; a niggard. *D. L. Mackenzie.*

Gripe'ful (grīp'fụl), *a.* Disposed to gripe; extortionate.

Grip'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner. *Burton.*

Grip'ing-ly (grīp'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a griping or oppressive manner. *Bacon.*

Grip'man (grĭp'man), *n.* The man who manipulates a grip.

‖ **Grippe** (grĕp; E. grĭp), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) The influenza or epidemic catarrh. *Dunglison.*

Grip'per (grĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grips or seizes.

2. *pl.* In printing presses, the fingers or nippers.

Grip'ple (-p'l), *n.* A grasp; a gripe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Grip'ple, *a.* [Dim. fr. *gripe*.] Griping; greedy; covetous; tenacious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Grip'ple-ness, *n.* The quality of being gripple. [*Obs.*]

Grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A traveler's handbag. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Gris** (grĕ), *a.* [OF. & F., fr. LL. *griseus;* of German origin; cf. MHG. *grīs*, G. *greis*, hoary. Cf. Grizzle.] Gray. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Gris (grēs), *n.* [OF., fr. *gris* gray. Cf. G. *grauwerk* (lit. gray work) the gray skin of the Siberian squirrel. See Gris, *a.*] A costly kind of fur. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gris (grĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [See Grice a pig.] A little pig. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

‖ **Gri-saille'** (grĕ'zà'y'), *n.* [F., from *gris* gray.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) Decorative painting in gray monochrome; — used in English especially for painted glass.

2. A kind of French fancy dress goods. *Knight.*

Gris'am'ber (grĭs'ăm'bẽr), *n.* [See Ambergris.] Ambergris. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Grise (grīs), *n.* See Grice, a pig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Grise (grīs *or* grēs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *gree* a step.] A step (in a flight of stairs); a degree. [*Obs.*]

Every *grise* of fortune
Is smoothed by that below. *Shak.*

Gris'e-ous (grĭs'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *griseus*. See Gris.] Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly. *Maunder.*

‖ **Gri-sette'** (grẽ'zĕt' *or* grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *grisette* a gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray. Grisettes were so called because they wore gray gowns made of this stuff. See Gris.] A French girl or young married woman of the lower class; more frequently, a young working woman who is fond of gallantry. *Sterne.*

Gris'kin (grĭs'kĭn), *n.* [*Grise* a pig + *-kin*.] The spine of a hog. [*Obs.*]

Gri'sled (grĭz'l'ld), *a.* [*Obs.*] See Grizzled.

Gris'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being grisly; horrid. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *a.* [OE. *grisly*, *grislich*, AS. *grislic*, *grysltic*, fr. *grīsan* to shudder; cf. OD. *grijselick* horrible, OHG. *grisenlīch*, and also AS. *greōsan* to frighten, and E. *gruesome*.] Frightful; horrible; dreadful; harsh; as, *grisly* locks; a *grisly* specter. "*Grisly* to behold." *Chaucer.*

A man of *grisly* and stern gravity. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Grisly bear. (*Zoöl.*) See under Grizzly.

Gri'son (grī'sŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray. See Gris.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American animal of the family *Mustelidæ* (*Galictis vittata*). It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail. Its under parts are black. Also called *South American glutton*. (*b*) A South American monkey (*Lagothrix infumatus*), said to be gluttonous.

Gri'sons (grē'zôNz'; F. grē'zôN'), *n. pl.* [F.] (*Geog.*) (*a*) Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. (*b*) *sing.* The largest and most eastern of the Swiss cantons.

Grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grist*, fr. *grindan*. See Grind.] **1.** Ground corn; that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

3. In rope making, a given size of rope, *common grist* being a rope three inches in circumference, with twenty yarns in each of the three strands. *Knight.*

All is grist that comes to his mill, all that he has anything to do with is a source of profit. [*Colloq.*] — **To bring grist to the mill,** to bring profitable business into one's hands; to be a source of profit. [*Colloq.*] *Ayliffe.*

Gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* [OE. *gristel*, *gristil*, AS. *gristl;* akin to OFries. *gristel*, *grestel*. Perh. a dim. of *grist*, but cf. OHG. *krustila*, *krostela*. Cf. Grist.] (*Anat.*) Cartilage. See Cartilage. *Bacon.*

Gris'tly (grĭs'lĭ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Consisting of, or containing, gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

Grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; especially, a mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers; a custom mill.

Grit (grĭt), *n.* [OE. *greet*, *greot*, sand, gravel, AS. *greót* grit, sand, dust; akin to OS. *griot*, OFries. *gret* gravel, OHG. *grioz*, G. *griess*, Icel. *grjōt*, and to E. *groats*, *grout*. See Groats, Grout, and cf. Grail gravel.] **1.** Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles.

2. The coarse part of meal.

3. *pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely ground; in *high milling*, fragments of cracked wheat smaller than groats.

4. (*Geol.*) A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone; as, millstone *grit*; — called also *gritrock* and *gritstone*. The name is also applied to a finer sharp-grained sandstone; as, grindstone *grit*.

5. Structure, as adapted to grind or sharpen; as, a hone of good *grit*.

6. Firmness of mind; invincible spirit; unyielding courage; fortitude. *C. Reade. E. P. Whipple.*

Grit (grĭt), *v. i.* To give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate; to grind.

The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread. *Goldsmith.*

Grit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRITTING.] To grind; to rub harshly together; to grate; as, to *grit* the teeth. [*Colloq.*]

Grith (grĭth), *n.* [AS. *grið* peace; akin to Icel. *grið*.] Peace; security; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Grit'rock' (grĭt'rŏk'), **Grit'stone'** (-stōn'), } *n.* (*Geol.*) See GRIT, *n.*, 4.

Grit'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty (-tȳ), *a.* **1.** Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; caused by grit; full of hard particles.

2. Spirited; resolute; unyielding. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Grivet.

Griv'et (grĭv'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *grivet*.] (*Zoöl.*) A monkey of the upper Nile and Abyssinia (*Cercopithecus griseo-viridis*), having the upper parts dull green, the lower parts white, the hands, ears, and face black. It was known to the ancient Egyptians. Called also *tota*.

Grize (grīz *or* grēz), *n.* Same as 2d GRISE. [*Obs.*]

Griz'e-lin (grĭz'ē-lĭn), *n.* See GRIDELIN.

Griz'zle (-z'l), *n.* [F. *gris*: cf. *grisaille* hair partly gray, fr. *gris* gray. See GRIS, and cf. GRISAILLE.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

Griz'zled (-z'ld), *a.* Gray; grayish; sprinkled or mixed with gray; of a mixed white and black.

Grizzled hair flowing in elf locks. *Sir W. Scott.*

Griz'zly (-zlȳ), *a.* Somewhat gray; grizzled.

Old squirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

Grizzly Bear.

Grizzly bear (*Zoöl.*), a large and ferocious bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of Western North America and the Rocky Mountains. It is remarkable for the great length of its claws.

Griz'zly, *n.*; *pl.* GRIZZLIES (-zlĭz). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A grizzly bear. See under GRIZZLY, *a.*

2. *pl.* In hydraulic mining, gratings used to catch and throw out large stones from the sluices. [*Local, U. S.*] *Raymond.*

Groan (grōn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROANED (grōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROANING.] [OE. *gronen, granen, granien*, AS. *grānian*, fr. the root of *grennian* to grin. √35. See 2d GRIN, and cf. GRUNT.] **1.** To give forth a low, moaning sound in breathing; to utter a groan, as in pain, in sorrow, or in derision; to moan.

For we . . . do *groan*, being burdened. 2 *Cor.* v. 4.
He heard the *groaning* of the oak. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To strive after earnestly, as with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *Herbert.*

Groan, *v. t.* To affect by groans.

Groan, *n.* A low, moaning sound; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or great distress; sometimes, an expression of strong disapprobation; as, the remark was received with *groans*.

Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain. *Shak.*
The wretched animal heaved forth such *groans*. *Shak.*

Groan'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Agonizing; sad. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Groat (grat *or* grōt), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, orig., great, that is, a *great* piece of coin, larger than other coins in former use. See GREAT.] **1.** An old English silver coin, equal to four pence.

2. Any small sum of money.

Groats (grats *or* grōts), *n. pl.* [OE. *grot*, AS. *grātan*; akin to Icel. *grautr* porridge, and to E. *grit, grout*. See GROUT.] Dried grain, as oats or wheat, hulled and broken or crushed; in *high milling*, cracked fragments of wheat larger than grits.

Embden groats, crushed oats.

Gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, fr. *gros* large, great. See GROSS.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and various other commodities.

Grocer's itch (*Med.*), a disease of the skin, caused by handling sugar and treacle.

Gro'cer-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GROCERIES (-ĭz). [F. *grosserie* wholesale. See GROCER.] **1.** The commodities sold by grocers, as tea, coffee, spices, etc.; — in the United States almost always in the plural form, in this sense.

A deal box . . . to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith.*

The shops at which the best families of the neighborhood bought *grocery* and millinery. *Macaulay.*

2. A retail grocer's shop or store. [*U. S.*]

Grog (grŏg), *n.* [So named from "Old *Grog*," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a *grogram* cloak in foul weather. He is said to have been the first to dilute the rum of the sailors (about 1745).] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

Grog blossom, a redness on the nose or face of persons who drink ardent spirits to excess. [*Colloq.*]

Grog'ger-y (grŏg'gẽr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GROGGERIES (-ĭz). A grogshop. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Grog'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** State of being groggy.

2. (*Man.*) Tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse, which causes him to move in a hobbling manner.

Grog'gy (-gȳ), *a.* **1.** Overcome with grog; tipsy; unsteady on the legs. [*Colloq.*]

2. Weakened in a fight so as to stagger; — said of pugilists. [*Cant* or *Slang*]

3. (*Man.*) Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender feet; — said of a horse. *Youatt.*

Grog'ram (-ram), } *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., gros-
Grog'ran (-ran), } grain, of a coarse texture. See GROSS, and GRAIN a kernel, and cf. GROG.] A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, or of coarse silk.

Grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop or room where strong liquors are sold and drunk; a dramshop.

Groin (groin), *n.* [F. *groin*, fr. *grogner* to grunt, L. *grunnire*.] The snout of a swine. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Groin, *v. i.* [F. *grogner* to grunt, grumble.] To grunt; to growl; to snarl; to murmur. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bears that *groined* continually. *Spenser.*

Groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein* distinction, division, branch; akin to Sw. *gren* branch, space between the legs, Icel. *greina* to distinguish, divide, Sw. *grena* to branch, straddle. Cf. GRAIN a branch.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The line between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region of this line; the inguen.

2. (*Arch.*) The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing more obtuse as it approaches the summit.

3. (*Math.*) The surface formed by two such vaults.

4. A frame of woodwork across a beach to accumulate and retain shingle. [*Eng.*] *Weale.*

Groin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROINED (groind); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROINING.] (*Arch.*) To fashion into groins; to build with groins.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity. *Emerson.*

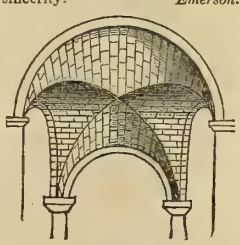
Groined Arch.

Groined (groind), *a.* (*Arch.*) Built with groins; as, a *groined* ceiling; a *groined* vault.

Grom'et (grŏm'ĕt), *n.* Same as GROMMET.

Grom'ill (-ĭl), *n.* (*Bot.*) See GROMWELL.

Grom'met (grŏm'mĕt), *n.* [F. *gourmette* curb, curb chain, fr. *gourmer* to curb, thump, beat; cf. Armor. *gromm* a curb, *gromma* to curb.] **1.** A ring formed by twisting on itself a single strand of an unlaid rope; also, a metallic eyelet in or for a sail or a mailbag. Sometimes written *grummet*.

2. (*Mil.*) A ring of rope used as a wad to hold a cannon ball in place.

Grom'well (-wĕl), *n.* [Called also *gromel, grommel, graymill*, and *gray millet*; all prob. fr. F. *grémil*, cf. W. *cromandi*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lithospermum* (*L. arvense*), anciently used, because of its stony pericarp, in the cure of gravel. The *German gromwell* is the *Stellera*. [Written also *gromill*.]

Grond (grŏnd), *obs. imp.* of GRIND. *Chaucer.*

Gron'te (grŏn'te), *obs. imp.* of GROAN. *Chaucer.*

Groom (grōom), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *grome, groyme, grume, gome, guym*, man, lover, OD. *grom* boy, youth; perh. the *r* is an insertion as in E. *bridegroom*, and the word is the same as AS. *guma* man. See BRIDEGROOM.] **1.** A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant; especially, a man or boy who has charge of horses, or the stable. *Spenser.*

2. One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department; as, the *groom* of the chamber; the *groom* of the stole.

3. A man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom. *Dryden.*

Groom porter, formerly an officer in the English royal household, who attended to the furnishing of the king's lodgings and had certain privileges.

Groom, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROOMED (grōomd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROOMING.] To tend or care for, or to curry or clean, as a horse.

Groom'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grooms horses; especially, a brush rotated by a flexible or jointed revolving shaft, for cleaning horses.

Grooms'man (grōomz'man), *n.*; *pl.* GROOMSMEN (-men). A male attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding; — the correlative of *bridesmaid*.

Groop'er (grōop'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUPER.

Groove (grōov), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve*; akin to E. *grove*. See GROVE.] **1.** A furrow, channel, or long hollow, such as may be formed by cutting, molding, grinding, the wearing force of flowing water, or constant travel; a depressed way; a worn path; a rut.

2. Hence: The habitual course of life, work, or affairs; a fixed routine.

The gregarious trifling of life in the social *groove*. *J. Morley.*

3. [See GROVE.] (*Mining*) A shaft or excavation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Groove, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROOVED (grōōvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROOVING.] To cut a groove or channel in; to form into channels or grooves; to furrow.

Groov'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One or that which grooves.

2. A miner. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Holloway.*

Groov'ing (grōōv'ĭng), *n.* The act of forming a groove or grooves; a groove, or collection of grooves.

Grope (grōp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROPED (grōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROPING.] [OE. *gropen, gropien, grapien*, AS. *grāpian* to touch, grope, fr. *gripan* to gripe. See GRIPE.] **1.** To feel with or use the hands; to handle. [*Obs.*]

2. To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling; to move about hesitatingly, as in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands, when one can not see.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. *Is.* lix. 10.

To *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life *Buckminster.*

Grope, *v. t.* **1.** To search out by feeling in the dark; as, we *groped* our way at midnight.

2. To examine; to test; to sound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Felix *gropeth* him, thinking to have a bribe.
Genevan Test. (*Acts* xxiv.).

Grop'er (grōp'ẽr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

Grop'ing-ly, *adv.* In a groping manner.

‖ **Gros** (grō), *n.* [F. See GROSS.] A heavy silk with a dull finish; as, *gros* de Naples; *gros* de Tours.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*Gross* + *beak*: cf. F. *gros-bec*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of various species of finches having a large, stout beak. The common European grosbeak or hawfinch is *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia Ludoviciana*).

☞ Among the best known American species are the rose-breasted (*Habia Ludoviciana*); the blue (*Guiraca cærulea*); the pine (*Pinicola enucleator*); and the evening grosbeak. See HAWFINCH, and *Cardinal grosbeak, Evening grosbeak*, under CARDINAL and EVENING. [Written also *grossbeak*.]

‖ **Grosch'en** (grŏsh'en), *n.* [G.] A small silver coin and money of account of Germany, worth about two cents. It is not included in the new monetary system of the empire.

Gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F. Cf. GROGRAM.] Of a coarse texture; — applied to silk with a heavy thread running crosswise.

Gross (grōs), *a.* [*Compar.* GROSSER (-ẽr); *superl.* GROSSEST.] [F. *gros*, L. *grossus*, perh. fr. L. *crassus* thick, dense, fat, E. *crass*; cf. Skr. *grathita* tied together, wound up, hardened. Cf. ENGROSS, GROCER, GROGRAM.] **1.** Great; large; bulky; fat; of huge size; excessively large. "A *gross* fat man." *Shak.*

A *gross* body of horse under the Duke. *Milton.*

2. Coarse; rough; not fine or delicate.

3. Not easily aroused or excited; not sensitive in perception or feeling; dull; witless.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

4. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay.*

5. Thick; dense; not attenuated; as, a *gross* medium.

6. Great; palpable; serious; flagrant; shameful; as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice; *gross* negligence.

7. Whole; entire; total; without deduction; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, the *gross* weight; — opposed to *net*.

Gross adventure (*Law*), the loan of money upon bottomry, *i. e.*, on a mortgage of a ship. — Gross average (*Law*), that kind of average which falls upon the gross or entire amount of ship, cargo, and freight; — commonly called *general average*. *Bouvier. Burrill.* — Gross receipts, the total of the receipts, before they are diminished by any deduction, as for expenses; — distinguished from *net profits*. *Abbott.* — Gross weight, the total weight of merchandise or goods, without deduction for tare, tret, or waste; — distinguished from *neat*, or *net*, *weight*.

Gross, *n.* [F. *gros* (in sense 1), *grosse* (in sense 2). See GROSS, *a.*] **1.** The main body; the chief part, bulk, or mass. "The *gross* of the enemy." *Addison.*

For the *gross* of the people, they are considered as a mere herd of cattle. *Burke.*

2. *sing.* & *pl.* The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles; ten *gross* of pens.

Advowson in gross (*Law*), an advowson belonging to a person, and not to a manor. — A great gross, twelve gross; one hundred and forty-four dozen. — By the gross, by the quantity; at wholesale. — Common in gross. (*Law*) See under COMMON, *n.* — In the gross, In gross, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together.

Gross'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROSBEAK.

Gross'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Thick-skulled; stupid.

Gross'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Gross* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming so.

2. (*Bot.*) The swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization. *Henslow.*

Gross'ly, *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; without delicacy; shamefully; disgracefully.

Gross'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness; shamefulness.

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Gros'su-lar (grŏs'sū-lẽr), *a.* [NL. *grossularius*, from *Grossularia* a subgenus of *Ribes*, including the gooseberry, fr. F. *groseille*. See GOOSEBERRY.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.

Gros'su-lar, *n.* [See GROSSULAR, *a.*] (*Min.*) A translucent garnet of a pale green color like that of the gooseberry; — called also *grossularite*.

‖ **Gros'su-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See GROSSULAR.] (*Min.*) Same as GROSSULAR.

Gros'su-lin (grŏs'sū-lĭn), *n.* [See GROSSULAR.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable jelly, resembling pectin, found in gooseberries (*Ribes Grossularia*) and other fruits.

Grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte*, It. *grotta*. See GROTTO.] A grotto. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Grot, Grote (grōt), *n.* A groat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta* grotto. See GROTTO.] Like the figures found in ancient grottoes; grottolike; wildly or strangely formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; fantastic; ludicrous; antic. "*Grotesque* design." *Dryden.* "*Grotesque* incidents." *Macaulay.*

Gro-tesque', *n.* **1.** A whimsical figure, or scene, such as is found in old crypts and grottoes. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial grottowork.

Gro-tesque'ly, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

Gro-tesque'ness, *n.* Quality of being grotesque.

Grot'to (grŏt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* GROTTOES (-tōz). [Formerly *grotta*, fr. It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta* a concealed subterranean passage, vault, cavern, Gr. κρυπτη, fr. κρυπτός concealed, fr. κρύπτειν to conceal. Cf. GROT, CRYPT.] A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave; also, an artificial recess, cave, or cavernlike apartment.

Grot'to-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Artificial and ornamental rockwork in imitation of a grotto. *Cowper.*

Ground (ground), *n.* [OE. *ground*, *grund*, AS. *grund*; akin to D. *grond*, OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr* bottom, Goth. *grundus* (in composition); perh. orig. meaning, dust, gravel, and if so perh. akin to E. *grind*.] **1.** The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe, or some indefinite portion of it.

There was not a man to till the *ground*. *Gen.* ii. 5.
The fire ran along upon the *ground*. *Ex.* ix. 23.

Hence: A floor or pavement supposed to rest upon the earth.

2. Any definite portion of the earth's surface; region; territory; country. Hence: A territory appropriated to, or resorted to for, a particular purpose; the field or place of action; as, a hunting or fishing *ground;* a play *ground*.

From . . . old Euphrates, to the brook that parts Egypt from Syrian *ground*. *Milton.*

3. Land; estate; possession; field; esp. (*pl.*), the gardens, lawns, fields, etc., belonging to a homestead; as, the *grounds* of the estate are well kept.

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's *grounds*. *Dryden.*

4. The basis on which anything rests; foundation. Hence: The foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; a premise, reason, or datum; ultimate or first principle; cause of existence or occurrence; originating force or agency; as, the *ground* of my hope.

5. (*Paint. & Decorative Art*) (*a*) That surface upon which the figures of a composition are set, and which relieves them by its plainness, being either of one tint or of tints but slightly contrasted with one another; as, crimson flowers on a white *ground*. See BACKGROUND, FOREGROUND, and MIDDLE-GROUND. (*b*) In sculpture, a flat surface upon which figures are raised in relief. (*c*) In point lace, the net of small meshes upon which the embroidered pattern is applied; as, Brussels *ground*. See *Brussels lace*, under BRUSSELS.

6. (*Etching*) A gummy composition spread over the surface of a metal to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating except where an opening is made by the needle.

7. (*Arch.*) One of the pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached; — usually in the plural.

☞ *Grounds* are usually put up first and the plastering floated flush with them.

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A composition in which the bass, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a varying melody. (*b*) The tune on which descants are raised; the plain song. *Moore* (*Encyc.*).

On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

9. (*Elec.*) A conducting connection with the earth, whereby the earth is made part of an electrical circuit.

10. *pl.* Sediment at the bottom of liquors or liquids; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee *grounds*.

11. The pit of a theater. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ground angling, angling with a weighted line without a float. — **Ground annual** (*Scots Law*), an estate created in land by a vassal who, instead of selling his land outright, reserves an annual ground rent, which becomes a perpetual charge upon the land. — **Ground ash.** (*Bot.*) See GOUTWEED. — **Ground bailiff** (*Mining*), a superintendent of mines. *Simmonds.* — **Ground bait**, bits of bread, boiled barley, or worms, etc., thrown into the water to collect the fish. *Walton.* — **Ground bass** *or* **base** (*Mus.*), fundamental base; a fundamental base continually repeated to a varied melody. — **Ground beetle** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of carnivorous beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, living mostly in burrows or under stones, etc. — **Ground chamber**, a room on the ground floor. — **Ground cherry.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus (*Physalis*) of herbaceous plants, having an inflated calyx for a seed pod; esp., the strawberry tomato (*P. Alkekengi*). See ALKEKENGI. (*b*) A European shrub (*Prunus Chamæcerasus*), with small, very acid fruit. — **Ground cuckoo.** (*Zoöl.*) See CHAPARRAL COCK. — **Ground cypress.** (*Bot.*) See LAVENDER COTTON. — **Ground dove** (*Zoöl.*), one of several small American pigeons of the genus *Columbigallina*, esp. *C. passerina* of the Southern United States, Mexico, etc. They live chiefly on the ground. — **Ground fish** (*Zoöl.*), any fish which constantly lives on the bottom of the sea, as the sole, turbot, halibut. — **Ground floor**, the floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — called also in America, but not in England, the *first floor*. — **Ground form** (*Gram.*), the stem or basis of a word, to which the other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root. — **Ground furze** (*Bot.*), a low, slightly thorny, leguminous shrub (*Ononis arvensis*) of Europe and Central Asia; — called also *rest-harrow*. — **Ground game**, hares, rabbits, etc., as distinguished from winged game. — **Ground hele** (*Bot.*), a perennial herb (*Veronica officinalis*) with small blue flowers, common in Europe and America, formerly thought to have curative properties. — **Ground of the heavens** (*Astron.*), the surface of any part of the celestial sphere upon which the stars may be regarded as projected. — **Ground hemlock** (*Bot.*), the yew (*Taxus baccata*, var. *Canadensis*) of eastern North America, distinguished from that of Europe by its low, straggling stems. — **Ground hog.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The woodchuck or American marmot (*Arctomys monax*). See WOODCHUCK. (*b*) The aardvark. — **Ground hold** (*Naut.*), ground tackle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* — **Ground ice**, ice formed at the bottom of a body of water before it forms on the surface. — **Ground ivy.** (*Bot.*) A trailing plant; alehoof. See GILL. — **Ground joist**, a joist for a basement or ground floor; a sleeper. — **Ground lark** (*Zoöl.*), the European pipit. See PIPIT. — **Ground laurel.** (*Bot.*) See *Trailing arbutus*, under ARBUTUS. — **Ground line** (*Descriptive Geom.*), the line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection. — **Ground liverwort** (*Bot.*), a flowerless plant with a broad flat forking thallus and the fruit raised on peduncled and radiated receptacles (*Marchantia polymorpha*). — **Ground mail**, in Scotland, the fee paid for interment in a churchyard. — **Ground mass** (*Geol.*), the fine-grained or glassy base of a rock, in which distinct crystals of its constituents are embedded. — **Ground parrakeet** (*Zoöl.*), one of several Australian parrakeets, of the genera *Callipsittacus* and *Geopsittacus*, which live mainly upon the ground. — **Ground pearl** (*Zoöl.*), an insect of the family *Coccidæ* (*Margarodes formicarum*), found in ants' nests in the Bahamas, and having a shelly covering. They are strung like beads, and made into necklaces by the natives. — **Ground pig** (*Zoöl.*), a large, burrowing, African rodent (*Aulacodus Swinderianus*) about two feet long, allied to the porcupines, but with harsh, bristly hair, and no spines; — called also *ground rat*. — **Ground pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of pigeons which live largely upon the ground, as the tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*), of the Samoan Islands, and the crowned pigeon, or goura. See GOURA, and *Ground dove* (above). — **Ground pine.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A blue-flowered herb of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Chamæpitys*), formerly included in the genus *Teucrium* or germander, and named from its resinous smell. *Sir J. Hill.* (*b*) A long, creeping, evergreen plant of the genus *Lycopodium* (*L. clavatum*); — called also *club moss*. (*c*) A tree-shaped evergreen plant, about eight inches in height, of the same genus (*L. dendroideum*) found in moist, dark woods in the northern part of the United States. *Gray.* — **Ground plan** (*Arch.*), a plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or perpendicular section. — **Ground plane**, the horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing. — **Ground plate.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) One of the chief pieces of framing of a building; a timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support the uprights; a ground sill or groundsel. (*b*) (*Railroads*) A bed plate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. (*c*) (*Teleg.*) A metallic plate buried in the earth to conduct the electric current thereto. Connection to the pipes of a gas or water main is usual in cities. *Knight.* — **Ground plot**, the ground upon which any structure is erected; hence, any basis or foundation; also, a ground plan. — **Ground plum** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Astragalus caryocarpus*) occurring from the Saskatchewan to Texas, and having a succulent plum-shaped pod. — **Ground rat.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Ground pig* (above). — **Ground rent**, rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. — **Ground robin.** (*Zoöl.*) See CHEWINK. — **Ground room**, a room on the ground floor; a lower room. *Tatler.* — **Ground sea**, the West Indian name for a swell of the ocean, which occurs in calm weather and without obvious cause, breaking on the shore in heavy, roaring billows; — called also *rollers*, and in Jamaica, the *North sea*. — **Ground sill.** See GROUND PLATE (*a*) (above). — **Ground snake** (*Zoöl.*), a small, burrowing, American snake (*Celuta amœna*). It is salmon colored, and has a blunt tail. — **Ground squirrel.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of numerous species of burrowing rodents, of the genera *Tamias* and *Spermophilus*, having cheek pouches. The former genus includes the Eastern striped squirrel or chipmunk and some allied Western species; the latter includes the prairie squirrel or striped gopher, the gray gopher, and many allied Western species. See CHIPMUNK, and GOPHER. (*b*) Any species of the African genus *Xerus*, allied to *Tamias*. — **Ground story.** Same as *Ground floor* (above). — **Ground substance** (*Anat.*), the intercellular substance, or matrix, of tissues. — **Ground swell.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) The plant groundsel. [*Obs.*] *Holland.* (*b*) A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased. — **Ground table.** (*Arch.*) See *Earth table*, under EARTH. — **Ground tackle** (*Naut.*), the tackle necessary to secure a vessel at anchor. *Totten.* — **Ground thrush** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of bright-colored Oriental birds of the family *Pittidæ*. See PITTA. — **Ground tier.** (*a*) The lowest tier of water casks in a vessel's hold. *Totten.* (*b*) The lowest line of articles of any kind stowed in a vessel's hold. (*c*) The lowest range of boxes in a theater. — **Ground timbers** (*Shipbuilding*), the timbers which lie on the keel and are bolted to the keelson; floor timbers. *Knight.* — **Ground tit.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Ground wren* (below). — **Ground wheel**, that wheel of a harvester, mowing machine, etc., which, rolling on the ground, drives the mechanism. — **Ground wren** (*Zoöl.*), a small California bird (*Chamæa fasciata*) allied to the wrens and titmice. It inhabits the arid plains. Called also *ground tit*, and *wren tit*. — **To bite the ground, To break ground.** See under BITE, BREAK. — **To come to the ground, To fall to the ground,** to come to nothing; to fail; to miscarry. — **To gain ground.** (*a*) To advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground*. (*b*) To obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy. (*c*) To gain credit; to become more prosperous or influential. — **To get,** *or* **To gather, ground,** to gain ground. [*R.*] "Evening mist . . . *gathers ground* fast." *Milton.*

Ground Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*). Nat. size.

Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).

There is no way for duty to prevail, and *get ground* of them, but by bidding higher. *South.*

— **To give ground,** to recede; to yield advantage.

These nine . . . began *to give* me *ground*. *Shak.*

— **To lose ground,** to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken; hence, to lose advantage; to lose credit or reputation; to decline. — **To stand one's ground,** to stand firm; to resist attack or encroachment. *Atterbury.* — **To take the ground,** to touch bottom or become stranded; — said of a ship.

Ground (ground), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROUNDING.] **1.** To lay, set, or run, on the ground.

2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

So far from warranting any inference to the existence of a God, would, on the contrary, *ground* even an argument to his negation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To instruct in elements or first principles.

4. (*Elec.*) To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit.

5. (*Fine Arts*) To cover with a ground, as a copper plate for etching (see GROUND, *n.*, 6); or as paper or other materials with a uniform tint as a preparation for ornament.

Ground, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* on the bar.

Ground, *imp. & p. p.* of GRIND.

Ground cock, a cock, the plug of which is ground into its seat, as distinguished from a compression cock. *Knight.* — **Ground glass**, glass the transparency of which has been destroyed by having its surface roughened by grinding. — **Ground joint**, a close joint made by grinding together two pieces, as of metal with emery and oil, or of glass with fine sand and water.

Ground'age (-āj), *n.* A local tax paid by a ship for the ground or space it occupies while in port. *Bouvier.*

Ground'ed-ly, *adv.* In a grounded or firmly established manner. *Glanvill.*

Ground'en (-'n), *obs. p. p.* of GRIND. *Chaucer.*

Ground'ing, *n.* The act, method, or process of laying a groundwork or foundation; hence, elementary instruction; the act or process of applying a ground, as of color, to wall paper, cotton cloth, etc.; a basis.

Ground'less, *a.* [AS. *grundleás* bottomless.] Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; not authorized; false; as, *groundless* fear; a *groundless* report or assertion. — **Ground'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Ground'less-ness**, *n.*

Ground'ling, *n.* [*Ground* + *-ling.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water, as the loach.

2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground, and without floor or benches.

No comic buffoon to make the *groundlings* laugh. *Coleridge.*

Ground'ly, *adv.* Solidly; deeply; thoroughly. [*Obs.*]

Those whom princes do once *groundly* hate,
Let them provide to die as sure as fate. *Marston.*

Ground'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of the *Arachis hypogæa* (native country uncertain); the peanut; the earthnut. (*b*) A leguminous, twining plant (*Apios tuberosa*), producing clusters of dark purple flowers and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. (*c*) The dwarf ginseng (*Aralia trifolia*). [*U. S.*] *Gray.* (*d*) A European plant of the genus *Bunium* (*B. flexuosum*), having an edible root of a globular shape and sweet, aromatic taste; — called also *earthnut*, *earth chestnut*, *hawknut*, and *pignut*.

Ground'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [OE. *grundswilie*, AS. *grundeswylige*, *grundeswelge*, earlier *gundiswilge; gund* matter, pus + *swelgan* to swallow. So named as being good for a running from the eye. See SWALLOW, *v.*] (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant (*Senecio vulgaris*), one of the most common and widely distributed weeds on the globe.

Ground'sel (-sĕl), } *n.* [*Ground* + *sill.*] See *Ground*
Ground'sill' (-sĭl'), } *plate* (*a*), under GROUND.

Ground'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* That which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; the essential or fundamental part; first principle. *Dryden.*

Group (grōōp), *n.* [F. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, cluster, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin: cf. G. *kropf* craw, crop, tumor, bunch. See CROP, *n.*] **1.** A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things, collected without any regular form or arrangement; as, a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles.

2. An assemblage of objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic; as, *groups* of strata.

3. (*Biol.*) A variously limited assemblage of animals or plants, having some resemblance, or common characteristics in form or structure. The term has different uses, and may be made to include certain species of a genus, or a whole genus, or certain genera, or even several orders.

4. (*Mus.*) A number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes joined at the stems; — sometimes rather indefinitely applied to any ornament made up of a few short notes.

Group, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROUPED (grōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROUPING.] [Cf. F. *grouper*. See GROUP, *n.*] To form a group of; to arrange or combine in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relation and the best effect; to form an assemblage of.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

Grouped columns (*Arch.*), three or more columns placed upon the same pedestal.

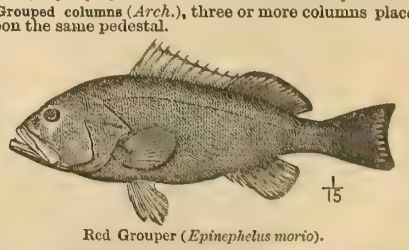
Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).

Group'er (-ēr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Pg. *garupa* cropper. Cf. GARRUPA.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several species

of valuable food fishes of the genus *Epinephelus*, of the family *Serranidæ*, as the red grouper, or brown snapper (*E. morio*), and the black grouper, or warsaw (*E. nigritus*), both from Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. (*b*) The triple-tail (*Lobotes*). (*c*) In California, the name is often applied to the rockfishes. [Written also *groper*, *gruper*, and *grooper*.]

Group'ing (grōōp'ĭng), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) The disposal or relative arrangement of figures or objects, as in drawing, painting, and sculpture, or in ornamental designing.

Grouse (grous), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prob. after the analogy of *mouse*, *mice*, fr. the earlier *grice*, OF. *griesche* moor hen: cf. F. *pie-grièche* shrike.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of the numerous species of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ*, and subfamily *Tetraoninæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and North America. They have plump bodies, strong, well-feathered legs, and usually mottled plumage. The group includes the ptarmigans (*Lagopus*), having feathered feet.

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Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediocætes phasianellus*).

☞ Among the European species are the red grouse (*Lagopus Scolicus*) and the hazel grouse (*Bonasa betulina*). See Capercailzie, Ptarmigan, and *Heath grouse*. Among the most important American species are the ruffed grouse, or New England partridge (*Bonasa umbellus*); the sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediocætes phasianellus*) of the West; the dusky, blue, or pine grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) of the Rocky Mountains; the Canada grouse, or spruce partridge (*D. Canadensis*). See also *Prairie hen*, and *Sage cock*. The Old World sand grouse (*Pterocles*, etc.) belong to a very different family. See Pteroclet̆es, and *Sand grouse*.

Grouse, *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

Grou'ser (grou'zẽr), *n.* (*Dredging*, *Pile Driving*, etc.) A pointed timber attached to a boat and sliding vertically, to thrust into the ground as a means of anchorage.

Grout (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt;* akin to *grytt*, G. *grütze*, *griess*, Icel. *grautr*, Lith. *grudas* corn, kernel, and E. *groats*.] **1.** Coarse meal; ground malt; *pl.* groats.

2. Formerly, a kind of beer or ale. [*Eng.*]

3. *pl.* Lees; dregs; grounds. [*Eng.*] "*Grouts* of tea." *Dickens.*

4. A thin, coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings. *Gwilt.*

Grout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grouted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grouting.] To fill up or finish with grout, as the joints between stones.

Grout'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Growthead.

Grout'ing, *n.* The process of filling in or finishing with grout; also, the grout thus filled in. *Gwilt.*

Grout'nol (grōt'nŏl), *n.* [See Groat, and Noll, *n.*] [*Obs.*] Same as Growthead. *Beau. & Fl.*

Grout'y (grout'ў), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. [*Colloq.*]

Grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf*, fr. *grafan* to dig. The original sense seems to have been *a lane cut through trees*. See Grave, *v.*, and cf. Groove.] A smaller group of trees than a forest, and without underwood, planted, or growing naturally as if arranged by art; a wood of small extent.

☞ The Hebrew word *Asherah*, rendered *grove* in the Authorized Version of the Bible, is left untranslated in the Revised Version. Almost all modern interpreters agree that by *Asherah* an idol or image of some kind is intended.

Grov'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Groveled (-ld) or Grovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Groveling or Grovelling.] [From OE. *grovelinge*, *grufelinge*, adv., on the face, prone, which was misunderstood as a p. pr.; cf. OE. *gruf*, *groff*, in the same sense; of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *grūfa*, in *á grūfu* on the face, prone, *grūfa* to grovel.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move uneasily with the body prostrate on the earth; to lie flat on one's belly, expressive of abjectness; to crawl.

To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base; to be low, abject, or mean.

Grov'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch. [Written also *groveller*.]

Grov'el-ing, *a.* Lying prone; low; debased. [Written also *grovelling*.] "A *groveling* creature." *Cowper.*

Grov'y (grŏv'ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove; situated in, or frequenting, groves. *Dampier.*

Grow (grō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Grew (grụ); *p. p.* Grown (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Growing.] [AS. *grōwan;* akin to D. *groeijen*, Icel. *grōa*, Dan. *gröe*, Sw. *gro*. Cf. Green, Grass.] **1.** To increase in size by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by the gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — said of animals and vegetables and their organs.

2. To increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to advance; to extend; to wax; to accrue.

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*

Even just the sum that I do owe to you
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus. *Shak.*

3. To spring up and come to maturity in a natural way; to be produced by vegetation; to thrive; to flourish; as, rice *grows* in warm countries.

Where law faileth, error *groweth*. *Gower.*

4. To pass from one state to another; to result as an effect from a cause; to become; as, to *grow* pale.

For his mind
Had *grown* Suspicion's sanctuary. *Byron.*

5. To become attached or fixed; to adhere.

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they *grow*. *Shak.*

Growing cell, *or* **Growing slide,** a device for preserving alive a minute object in water continually renewed, in a manner to permit its growth to be watched under the microscope. — **Grown over,** covered with a growth. — **To grow out of,** to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

— **To grow up,** to arrive at full stature or maturity; as, *grown up* children. — **To grow up, To grow together,** to close and adhere; to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed. *Howells.*

Syn. — To become; increase; enlarge; augment; improve; expand; extend.

Grow (grō), *v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; as, to *grow* a crop; to *grow* wheat, hops, or tobacco. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To raise; to cultivate. See Raise, *v. t.*, 3.

Grow'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of growth.

Grow'an (grō'an), *n.* [Cf. Arm. *grouan* gravel, Corn. *grow* gravel, sand.] (*Mining*) A decomposed granite, forming a mass of gravel, as in tin lodes in Cornwall.

Grow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who grows or produces; as, a *grower* of corn; also, that which grows or increases; as, a vine may be a rank or a slow *grower*.

Growl (groul), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Growled (grould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Growling.] [D. *grollen* to grunt, murmur, be angry; akin to G. *grollen* to be angry.] To utter a deep guttural sound, as an angry dog; to give forth an angry, grumbling sound. *Gay.*

Growl, *v. t.* To express by growling. *Thomson.*

Growl, *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog; a grumbling sound.

Growl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who growls.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The large-mouthed black bass. [*Local*]

3. A four-wheeled cab. [*Slang*, *Eng.*]

Growl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a growling manner.

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of Grow.

Growse (grouz), *v. i.* [Cf. *gruesome*, *grewsome*, and G. *grausen* to make shudder, shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Growth (grōth), *n.* [Icel. *grōðr*, *grōði*. See Grow.] **1.** The process of growing; the gradual increase of an animal or a vegetable body; the development from a seed, germ, or root, to full size or maturity; increase in size, number, frequency, strength, etc.; augmentation; advancement; production; prevalence or influence; as, the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of power; the *growth* of intemperance.

Idle weeds are fast in *growth*. *Shak.*

2. That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; product; consequence; effect; result.

Nature multiplies her fertile *growth*. *Milton.*

Growt'head' (grōt'hĕd'), *n.* [Lit., *greathead.*] A lazy person; a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Growth'ful (grōth'fụl), *a.* Having capacity of growth. [*R.*] *J. Hamilton.*

Groyne (groin), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Groin.

Gro'zing i'ron (grō'zĭng ī'ŭrn). **1.** A tool with a hardened steel point, formerly used instead of a diamond for cutting glass.

2. (*Plumbing*) A tool for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe. *Knight.*

Grub (grŭb), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grubbed (grŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grubbing (-bĭng).] [OE. *grubben*, cf. E. *grab*, *grope*.] **1.** To dig in or under the ground, generally for an object that is difficult to reach or extricate; to be occupied in digging.

2. To drudge; to do menial work. *Richardson.*

Grub, *v. t.* **1.** To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root out by digging; — followed by *up;* as, to *grub* up trees, rushes, or sedge.

They do not attempt to *grub* up the root of sin. *Hare.*

2. To supply with food. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Grub, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The larva of an insect, especially of a beetle; — called also *grubworm*. See *Illust.* of *Goldsmith beetle*, under Goldsmith.

Yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shak.*

2. A short, thick man; a dwarf. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

3. Victuals; food. [*Slang*] *Halliwell.*

Grub ax *or* **axe,** a kind of mattock used in grubbing up roots, etc. — **Grub breaker.** Same as *Grub hook* (below). — **Grub hoe,** a heavy hoe for grubbing. — **Grub hook,** a plow-like implement for uprooting stumps, breaking roots, etc. — **Grub saw,** a handsaw used for sawing marble. — **Grub Street,** a street in London (now called *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*." As an adjective, suitable to, or resembling the productions of, Grub Street.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

Grub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grubs; especially, a machine or tool of the nature of a grub ax, grub hook, etc.

Grub'ble (grŭb'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *grub*, but cf. *grobble*.] To feel or grope in the dark. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Grub'by, *a.* [From Grub.] Dirty; unclean. [*Colloq.*]

The *grubby* game of marbles. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

Grub'by, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Cottus;* a sculpin. [*Local, U. S.*]

Grub'worm' (-wŭrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grub, *n.*, 1.

And gnats and *grubworms* crowded on his view. *C. Smart.*

Grucche (grŭch), *v. i.* [See Grudge.] To murmur; to grumble. [*Obs.*]

What aileth you, thus for to *grucche* and groan. *Chaucer.*

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grudged (grŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grudging.] [OE. *grutchen*, *gruchen*, *grochen*, to murmur, grumble, OF. *grochier*, *grouchier*, *grocier*, *groucier;* cf. Icel. *krytja* to murmur, *krutr* a murmur, or E. *grunt*.] **1.** To look upon with desire to possess or to appropriate; to envy (one) the possession of; to begrudge; to covet; to give with reluctance; to desire to get back again; — followed by the direct object only, or by both the direct and indirect objects.

'T is not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

They have *grudged* us contribution. *Shak.*

2. To hold or harbor with malicious disposition or purpose; to cherish enviously. [*Obs.*]

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty! *Shak.*

Grudge (grŭj), *v. i.* **1.** To be covetous or envious; to show discontent; to murmur; to complain; to repine; to be unwilling or reluctant.

Grudge not one against another. *James* v. 9.

He eats his meat without *grudging*. *Shak.*

2. To feel compunction or grief. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

Grudge, *n.* **1.** Sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice, enmity, or dislike; ill will; an old cause of hatred or quarrel.

Esau had conceived a mortal *grudge* and enmity against his brother Jacob. *South.*

The feeling may not be envy; it may not be imbittered by a *grudge*. *I. Taylor.*

2. Slight symptom of disease. [*Obs.*]

Our shaken monarchy, that now lies . . . struggling against the *grudges* of more dreaded calamities. *Milton.*

Syn. — Pique; aversion; dislike; ill will; hatred; spite. See Pique.

Grudge'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of grudge; envious. "*Grudgeful* discontent." *Spenser.*

Grud'geons (grŭj'ŭnz), **Gur'geons** (gûr'jŭnz), *n. pl.* [Prob. from F. *gruger* to craunch; cf. D. *gruizen* to crush, grind, and E. *grout*.] Coarse meal. [*Obs.*]

Grudg'er (grŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who grudges.

Grudg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grudging manner.

Grudg'ing-ness, *n.* The state or quality of grudging, or of being full of grudge or unwillingness.

Gru'el (grụ'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gruel*, F. *gruau;* of German origin; cf. OHG. *gruzzi* groats, G. *grütze*, AS. *grūt*. See Grout.] A light, liquid food, made by boiling meal of maize, oatmeal, or flour in water or milk; thin porridge.

Gru'el-ly, *a.* Like gruel; of the consistence of gruel.

Grue'some (grụ'sŭm), *a.* Same as Grewsome. [*Scot.*]

Gruf (grŭf), *adv.* [Cf. Grovel.] Forwards; with one's face to the ground. [*Obs.*]

They fellen *gruf*, and cryêd piteously. *Chaucer.*

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* Gruffer (-ẽr); *superl.* Gruffest.] [D. *grof;* akin to G. *grob*, OHG. *gerob grob*, Dan. *grov*, Sw. *grof*, perh. akin to AS. *reōfan* to break, E. *reave*, *rupture*, *g-* standing for the AS. prefix *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*.] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe · harsh. *Addison*

Gruff, disagreeable, sarcastic remarks. *Thackeray.*

— Gruff'ly, *adv.* **— Gruff'ness,** *n.*

Gru'gru palm' (grōō'grōō păm'). (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for several kinds of palm. See *Macaw tree*, under Macaw. [Written also *grigri palm*.]

Gru'gru worm' (wûrm'). (*Zoöl.*) The larva or grub of a large South American beetle (*Calandra palmarum*), which lives in the pith of palm trees and sugar cane. It is eaten by the natives, and esteemed a delicacy.

Grum (grŭm), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *grum* furious, Sw. *grym*, AS. *gram*, and E. *grim*, and *grumble*. √35.] **1.** Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum; grim. "Nick looked sour and *grum*." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grumbling (-blĭng).] [Cf. LG. *grummeln*, *grumen*, D. *grommelen*, *grommen*, and F. *grommeler*, of German origin; cf. W. *grwm* murmur, grumble, surly. √35. Cf. Grum, Grim.] **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent; to make ill-natured complaints in a low voice and a surly manner.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl in deep tones; as, a lion *grumbling* over his prey.

3. To rumble; to make a low, harsh, and heavy sound; to mutter; as, the distant thunder *grumbles*.

Grum'ble, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

Grum'ble, *n.* **1.** The noise of one that grumbles.

2. A grumbling, discontented disposition.

A bad case of *grumble*. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

Grum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who grumbles.

Grum'bling-ly, *adv.* In a grumbling manner.

Grume (grụm), *n.* [OF. *grume*, cf. F. *grumeau* a little heap, clot of blood, dim. fr. L. *grumus*.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

Grum'ly (grŭm'lў), *adv.* In a grum manner.

Gru-mose' (grụ-mōs' *or* grụ'mōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Clustered in grains at intervals; grumous.

Gru'mous (grụ'mŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *grumeleux*. See Grume.] **1.** Resembling or containing grume; thick; concreted; clotted; as, *grumous* blood.

2. (*Bot.*) See Grumose.

Gru'mous-ness, *n.* The state of being grumous.

Grump'i-ly (grŭmp'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a surly manner; sullenly. [*Colloq.*]

Grump'y (-ў), *a.* [Cf. Grumble, and Grum.] Surly; dissatisfied; grouty. [*Colloq.*] *Forby.*

Grun'del (grŭn'dĕl), *n.* [See Groundling.] (*Zoöl.*) A groundling (fish). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Grund'sel (grŭnd'sĕl), *n.* Groundsel. [*Obs.*]

Grun'sel (grŭn'sĕl), *n.* Groundsel. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grunted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grunting.] [OE. *grunten*, *gronten;* akin to AS. *grunian*, G. *grunzen*, Dan. *grynte*, Sw. *grymta;* all prob. of imitative origin; or perh. akin to E. *groan*.]

To make a deep, short noise, as a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound.

Who would fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life. *Shak.*

Grunting ox (*Zoöl.*), the yak.

Grunt (grŭnt), *n.* **1.** A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American food fishes, of the genus *Hæmulon*, allied to the snappers, as, the black grunt (*H. Plumieri*), and the red-mouth grunt (*H. aurolineatus*), of the Southern United States; — also applied to allied species of the genera *Pomadasys*, *Orthopristis*, and *Pristopoma*. Called also *pigfish*, *squirrel fish*, and *grunter*; — so called from the noise it makes when taken.

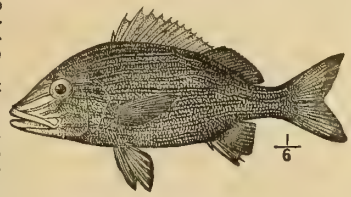

Striped Grunt (*Hæmulon sciurus*).

Grunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grunts; specifically, a hog. "Bristled *grunters*." *Tennyson.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of several American marine fishes. See Sea robin, and Grunt, *n.*, 2.

3. (*Brass Founding*) A hook used in lifting a crucible.

Grunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grunting manner.

Grun'tle (grŭn'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*.] To grunt; to grunt repeatedly. [*Obs.*]

Grunt'ling (grŭnt'lĭng), *n.* A young hog.

Grutch (grŭch), *v.* See Grudge. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

‖ **Gru'yère' cheese'** (gry'yâr' chēz'). A kind of cheese made at *Gruyère*, Switzerland. It is a firm cheese, containing numerous cells, and is known in the United States as *Schweitzerkäse*.

Gry (grī), *n.* [Gr. γρῦ syllable, bit.] **1.** A measure equal to one tenth of a line. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

2. Anything very small, or of little value. [*R.*]

Gryde (grīd), *v. i.* To gride. See Gride. *Spenser.*

Gryf'on (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Griffin. *Spenser.*

‖ **Gryl'lus** (grĭl'lŭs), *n.* [L., locust.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects including the common crickets.

Gryllus, female.

Grype (grīp), *v. t.* To gripe. [*Obs.*] See Gripe. *Spenser.*

Grype, *n.* [Gr. γρύψ, γρυπός, griffin. See Griffin.] (*Zoöl.*) A vulture; the griffin. [Written also *gripe*.] [*Obs.*]

‖ **Gry-phæ'a** (grī-fē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gryphus*, or *gryps*, gen. *gryphis*, a griffin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cretaceous fossil shells allied to the oyster.

Gryphæa (*G. incurva*). (½)

Gryph'ite (grĭf'īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *gryphite*.] (*Paleon.*) A shell of the genus Gryphea.

Gryph'on (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The griffin vulture.

‖ **Grys'bok** (grīs'bŏk), *n.* [D. *grijs* gray + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South African antelope (*Neotragus melanotis*). It is speckled with gray and chestnut, above; the under parts are reddish fawn.

‖ **Gua-cha'ro** (gwȧ-chä'rō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guácharo* sickly, dropsical, *guacharaca* a sort of bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal bird of South America and Trinidad (*Steatornis Caripensis*, or *S. steatornis*); — called also *oilbird*.

Guacharo or Oilbird.

☞ It resembles the goatsuckers and nighthawks, but feeds on fruits, and nests in caverns. A pure oil, used in place of butter, is extracted from the young by the natives.

Gua'cho (gwä'chō), *n.*; *pl.* Guachos (-chōz). [Spanish American.] **1.** One of the mixed-blood (Spanish-Indian) inhabitants of the pampas of South America; a mestizo.

2. An Indian who serves as a messenger.

Gua'co (-kō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (*Aristolochia anguicida*) of Carthagena, used as an antidote to serpent bites. *Lindley.* (*b*) The *Mikania Guaco*, of Brazil, used for the same purpose.

Gua'iac (gwā'yăk), *a.* [See Guaiacum.] Pertaining to, or resembling, guaiacum. — *n.* Guaiacum.

Gua'ia-cum (gwā'yȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayace*, from native name in Hayti.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of small, crooked trees, growing in tropical America.

2. The heart wood or the resin of the *Guaiacum officinale* or lignum-vitæ, a large tree of the West Indies and Central America. It is much used in medicine. [Written also *guaiac*.]

Guan (gwän), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, belonging to *Penelope*, *Pipile*, *Ortalis*, and allied genera. Several of the species are often domesticated.

Guan (*Penelope cristata*).

Gua'na (gwä'nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Iguana.

Gua-na'co (gwȧ-nä'kō), *n.*; *pl.* Guanacos (-kōz). [Sp. *guanaco*, Peruv. *huanacu*. Cf. Huanaco.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American mammal (*Auchenia huanaco*), allied to the llama, but of larger size and more graceful form, inhabiting the southern Andes and Patagonia. It is supposed by some to be the llama in a wild state. [Written also *huanaco*.]

Gua'ni-dine (gwä'nĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A strongly alkaline base, CN_3H_5, formed by the oxidation of guanin, and also obtained combined with methyl in the decomposition of creatin. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields urea and ammonia.

Gua-nif'er-ous (gwȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Guano* + *-ferous*.] Yielding guano. *Ure.*

Gua'nin (gwä'nĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It is also a constituent of the liver, pancreas, and other glands in mammals.

Gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* Guanos (-nōz). [Sp. *guano*, fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] A substance found in great abundance on some coasts or islands frequented by sea fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement. It is rich in phosphates and ammonia, and is used as a powerful fertilizer.

‖ **Gua'ra** (-rȧ), *n.* [Braz. *guará*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The scarlet ibis. See Ibis. (*b*) A large-maned wild dog of South America (*Canis jubatus*); — named from its cry.

‖ **Gua'ra-na'** (gä'rȧ-nä'), *n.* [Pg.] (*Med.*) A preparation from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a woody climber of Brazil, used in making an astringent drink, and also in the cure of headache.

Gua'ra-nine' (gä'rȧ-nēn'), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from guarana. Same as Caffeine.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* Guarantees (-tēz'). [For *guaranty*, prob. influenced by words like assignee, lessee, etc. See Guaranty, and cf. Warrantee.] **1.** In law and common usage: A promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person, who is, in the first instance, liable to such payment or performance; an engagement which secures or insures another against a contingency; a warranty; a security. Same as Guaranty.

His interest seemed to be a *guarantee* for his zeal. *Macaulay.*

2. One who binds himself to see an undertaking of another performed; a guarantor. *South.*

☞ *Guarantor* is the correct form in this sense.

3. (*Law*) The person to whom a guaranty is made; — the correlative of *guarantor*.

Syn. — Guarantee, Warranty. A *guarantee* is an engagement that a certain act will be done or not done in future. A *warranty* is an engagement as to the qualities or title of a thing at the time of the engagement.

Guar'an-tee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guaranteed (-tēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guaranteeing.] [From Guarantee, *n.*] In law and common usage: To undertake or engage for the payment of (a debt) or the performance of (a duty) by another person; to undertake to secure (a possession, right, claim, etc.) to another against a specified contingency, or at all events; to give a guarantee concerning; to engage, assure, or secure as a thing that may be depended on; to warrant; as, to *guarantee* the execution of a treaty.

The United States shall *guarantee* to every State in this Union a republican form of government. *Constitution of the U. S.*

Guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* [See Guaranty, and cf. Warrantor.] (*Law*) (*a*) One who makes or gives a guaranty; a warrantor; a surety. (*b*) One who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

Guar'an-ty (găr'ăn-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Guaranties (-tĭz). [OF. *guarantie*, *garantie*, F. *garantie*, OF. *guarantir*, *garantir*, to warrant, to guaranty, F. *garantir*, fr. OF. *guarant*, *garant*, a warranter, F. *garant*; of German origin, and from the same word as *warranty*. See Warrant, and cf. Warranty, Guarantee.] In law and common usage: An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some contract or duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform; a guarantee; a warranty; a security.

Guar'an-ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guarantied (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guarantying.] [From Guaranty, *n.*] In law and common usage: To undertake or engage that another person shall perform (what he has stipulated); to undertake to be answerable for (the debt or default of another); to engage to answer for the performance of (some promise or duty by another) in case of a failure by the latter to perform; to undertake to secure (something) to another, as in the case of a contingency. See Guarantee, *v. t.*

☞ *Guaranty* agrees in form with *warranty*. Both *guaranty* and *guarantee* are well authorized by legal writers in the United States. The prevailing spelling, at least for the verb, is *guarantee*.

Guard (gärd; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guarding.] [OF. *guarder*, *garder*, *warder*, F. *garder*, fr. OHG. *wartēn* to be on the watch, await, G. *warten*. See Ward, *v. & n.*, and cf. Guard, *n.*] **1.** To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to keep in safety; to defend; to shelter; to shield from surprise or attack; to protect by attendance; to accompany for protection; to care for.

For Heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.*

2. To keep watch over, in order to prevent escape or restrain from acts of violence, or the like.

3. To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border; hence, to face or ornament with lists, laces, etc.

The body of your discourse is sometime *guarded* with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*

4. To fasten by binding; to gird. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.

Guard (gärd; 232), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state or position of defense or safety; as, careful persons *guard* against mistakes.

Guard, *n.* [OF. *guarde*, F. *garde*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *wart*, *warto*, one who watches, *warta* a watching, Goth. *wardja* watchman. See Guard, *v. t.*]

1. One who, or that which, guards from injury, danger, exposure, or attack; defense; protection.

His greatness was no *guard* to bar heaven's shaft. *Shak.*

2. A man, or body of men, stationed to protect or control a person or position; a watch; a sentinel.

The *guard* which kept the door of the king's house.
1 *Kings* xiv. 27.

3. One who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train; a conductor. [*Eng.*]

4. Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss; as: (*a*) That part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. (*b*) Ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment. (*c*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's person or dress. (*d*) A fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel. (*e*) An extension of the deck of a vessel beyond the hull; esp., in side-wheel steam vessels, the framework of strong timbers, which curves out on each side beyond the paddle wheel, and protects it and the shaft against collision. (*f*) A plate of metal, beneath the stock, or the lock frame, of a gun or pistol, having a loop, called a bow, to protect the trigger. (*g*) (*Bookbinding*) An interleaved strip at the back, as in a scrap book, to guard against its breaking when filled.

5. A posture of defense in fencing, and in bayonet and saber exercise.

6. An expression or admission intended to secure against objections or censure.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

7. Watch; heed; care; attention; as, to keep *guard*.

8. (*Zoöl.*) The fibrous sheath which covers the phragmacone of the Belemnites.

☞ *Guard* is often used adjectively or in combination; as, *guard* boat or *guard*boat; *guard*room or *guard* room; *guard* duty.

Advanced guard, Coast guard, etc. See under Advanced, Coast, etc. — **Grand guard** (*Mil.*), one of the posts of the second line belonging to a system of advance posts of an army. *Mahan.* — **Guard boat.** (*a*) A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to see that their officers keep a good lookout. (*b*) A boat used by harbor authorities to enforce the observance of quarantine regulations. — **Guard cells** (*Bot.*), the bordering cells of stomates; they are crescent-shaped and contain chlorophyll. — **Guard chamber,** a guardroom. — **Guard detail** (*Mil.*), men from a company, regiment, etc., detailed for guard duty. — **Guard duty** (*Mil.*), the duty of watching patrolling, etc., performed by a sentinel or sentinels. — **Guard lock** (*Engin.*), a tide lock at the mouth of a dock or basin. — **Guard of honor** (*Mil.*), a guard appointed to receive or to accompany eminent persons. — **Guard rail** (*Railroads*), a rail placed on the inside of a main rail, on bridges, at switches, etc., as a safeguard against derailment. — **Guard ship,** a war vessel appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor, and also, in the English service, to receive seamen till they can be distributed among their respective ships. — **Life guard** (*Mil.*), a body of select troops attending the person of a prince or high officer. — **Off one's guard,** in a careless state; inattentive; unsuspicious of danger. — **On guard,** serving in the capacity of a guard; doing duty as a guard or sentinel; watching. — **On one's guard,** in a watchful state; alert; vigilant. — **To mount guard** (*Mil.*), to go on duty as a guard or sentinel. — **To run the guard,** to pass the watch or sentinel without leave.

Syn. — Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; attention; watch; heed.

Guard'a-ble (gärd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *gardable*. See Guard, *v. t.*] Capable of being guarded or protected.

Guard'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. OF. *wardage*. See Guard, *v. t.*] Wardship. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Guard'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *guardant*, p. pr. of *guarder*. See Guard, *v. t.*] **1.** Acting as guardian. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) Same as Gardant.

Guard'ant, *n.* A guardian. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Guard'ed, *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect; as, he was *guarded* in his expressions; framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded*. — **Guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Guard'ed-ness**, *n.*

Guard'en-age (-ĕn-ăj), *n.* Guardianship. [*Obs.* & *R.*]
"His tuition and *guardenage*." *Holland.*

Guard'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who guards.

Guard'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The garfish.

Guard'ful (-fụl), *a.* Cautious; wary; watchful. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] — **Guard'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Guard'house' (-hous'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A building which is occupied by the guard, and in which soldiers are confined for misconduct; hence, a lock-up.

Guard'i-an (gärd'ĭ-an *or* -yan; 106), *n.* [OF. *guardain*, *gardien*, F. *gardien*, LL. *guardianus*. See Guard, *v. t.*, and cf. Warden.] **1.** One who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any person or thing is committed for protection, security, or preservation from injury; a warden.

2. (*Law*) One who has, or is entitled to, the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

Of the several species of *guardians*, the first are *guardians* by nature — viz., the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child. *Blackstone.*

Guardian ad litem (ăd' lī'tĕm) (*Law*), a guardian appointed by a court of justice to conduct a particular suit. — **Guardians of the poor,** the members of a board appointed or elected to care for the relief of the poor within a township, or district.

Guard'i-an (gärd'ĭ-*an or* -yan; 106), *a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector; as, a *guardian* care.

Feast of Guardian Angels (*R. C. Ch.*), a church festival instituted by Pope Paul V., and celebrated on October 2d. — Guardian angel. (*a*) The particular spiritual being believed in some branches of the Christian church to have guardianship and protection of each human being from birth. (*b*) Hence, a protector or defender in general. *O. W. Holmes.* — Guardian spirit, in the belief of many pagan nations, a spirit, often of a deceased relative or friend, that presides over the interests of a household, a city, or a region.

Guard'i-an-age (-ăj), *n.* Guardianship. [*Obs.*]
Guard'i-ance (-ĭ-ans), *n.* Guardianship. [*Obs.*]
Guard'i-an-ess (-ĭ-an-ĕs), *n.* A female guardian.

I have placed a trusty, watchful *guardianess.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Guard'i-an-less, *a.* Without a guardian. *Marston.*
Guard'i-an-ship, *n.* The office, duty, or care, of a guardian; protection; care; watch.
Guard'less (gärd'lĕs), *a.* Without a guard or defense; unguarded. *Chapman.*
Guard'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* (*Mil.*) The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty; also, a room where prisoners are confined.
Guards (gärdz), *n. pl.* A body of picked troops; as, "The Household *Guards.*"
Guard'ship, *n.* Care; protection. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*
Guards'man (gärdz'man), *n.*; *pl.* GUARDSMEN (-men).
1. One who guards; a guard.
2. A member, either officer or private, of any military body called Guards.
Guar'ish (gär'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *guarir, garir,* F. *guérir.*] To heal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Gua'te-ma'la grass' (gä'tä-mä'lä grȧs'). (*Bot.*) See TEOSINTE.
Gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba* the guava fruit, *guayabo* the guava tree; prob. fr. the native West Indian name.] A tropical tree, or its fruit, of the genus *Psidium.* Two varieties are well known, the *P. pyriferum,* or *white guava,* and *P. pomiferum,* or *red guava.* The fruit or berry is shaped like a pomegranate, but is much smaller. It is somewhat astringent, but makes a delicious jelly.
Gu'ber-nance (gū'bĕr-nans), *n.* Government. [*Obs.*]
Gu'ber-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *gubernatus,* p. p. of *gubernare.* See GOVERN.] To govern. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*
Gu'ber-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gubernatio.*] The act of governing; government. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*
Gu'ber-na-tive (gū'bĕr-nā-tĭv), *a.* Governing. [*Obs.*]
Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bĕr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor. See GUBERNATE.] Pertaining to a governor, or to government.
Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *gojon,* F. *goujon,* from L. *gobio,* or *gobius,* Gr. κωβιός. Cf. 1st GOBY.]
1. (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), allied to the carp. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. In America the killifishes or minnows are often called *gudgeons.*

Gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*). (¼)

2. What may be got without skill or merit.

Fish not, with this melancholy bait,
For this fool *gudgeon,* this opinion. *Shak.*

3. A person easily duped or cheated. *Swift.*
4. (*Mach.*) The pin of iron fastened in the end of a wooden shaft or axle, and forming the journal on which it turns; formerly, any journal, or pivot, or bearing, as the pintle and eye of a hinge, but esp. the end journal of a horizontal shaft.

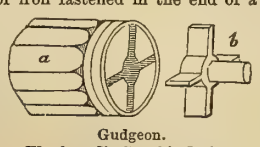

Gudgeon.
a Wooden Shaft, with Socket in end; *b* Gudgeon.

5. (*Naut.*) A metal eye or socket attached to the sternpost to receive the pintle of the rudder.

Ball gudgeon. See under BALL.

Gud'geon, *v. t.* To deprive fraudulently; to cheat; to dupe; to impose upon. [*R.*]

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gue (gū), *n.* A sharper; a rogue. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*
Gue'ber } (gē'bĕr *or* gā'bĕr), *n.* Same as GHEBER.
Gue'bre }
Guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dĕr-rōz'), *n.* [Supposed to be brought from *Guelderland;* hence, D. *Geldersche roos,* G. *Gelderische rose,* F. *rose de Gueldre,* It. *rosa di Gueldra,* Sp. *rosa de Gueldres.*] (*Bot.*) A cultivated variety of a species of *Viburnum* (*V. Opulus*), bearing large bunches of white flowers; — called also *snowball tree.*
Guelph } (gwĕlf), *n.* [It. *Guelfo,* from *Welf,* the name
Guelf } of a German family.] (*Hist.*) One of a faction in Germany and Italy, in the 12th and 13th centuries, which supported the House of Guelph and the pope, and opposed the Ghibellines, or faction of the German emperors.
Guelph'ic } (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family
Guelf'ic } or the faction of the Guelphs.
‖ **Gue-non'** (ge-nôN'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several long-tailed Oriental monkeys, of the genus *Cercocebus,* as the green monkey and grivet.
‖ **Gue'parde'** (gē'pärd'), *n.* [Cf. F. *guépard.*] (*Zoöl.*) The cheetah.
Guer'don (gĕr'dŭn), *n.* [OF. *guerdon, guerredon,* LL. *widerdonum* (influenced by L. *donum* gift, cf. DONATION), fr. OHG. *widarlōn; widar* again, against (G. *wider,* *wieder*) + *lōn* reward, G. *lohn,* akin to AS. *leán,* Goth. *laun.* See WITHERS.] A reward; requital; recompense; — used in both a good and a bad sense. *Macaulay.*

So young as to regard men's frown or smile
As loss or *guerdon* of a glorious lot. *Byron.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knolles.*

Guer'don (gĕr'dŭn), *v. t.* [OF. *guerdonner, guerredonner.* See GUERDON, *n.*] To give guerdon to; to reward; to be a recompense for. [*R.*]

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson.*

Guer'don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *guerredonable.*] Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck.*
Guer'don-less, *a.* Without reward or guerdon.
Gue-re'za (gĕ-rē'zȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful Abyssinian monkey (*Colobus guereza*), having the body black, with a fringe of long, silky, white hair along the sides, and a tuft of the same at the end of the tail. The frontal band, cheeks, and chin are white.
Gue-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* See GUERRILLA.
Guer'ite (gĕr'ĭt; F. gȧ'rēt'), *n.* [F. *guérite.*] (*Fort.*) A projecting turret for a sentry, as at the salient angles of works, or the acute angles of bastions.
Guern'sey lil'y (gĕrn'zĭ lĭl'ĭ). (*Bot.*) A South African plant (*Nerine Sarniensis*) with handsome lilylike flowers, naturalized on the island of *Guernsey.*
Guer-ril'la (gĕr-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG. *werra* discord, strife. See WAR.] **1.** An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands, adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular war.

2. One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular warfare; especially, a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions in war time.

☞ The term *guerrilla* is the diminutive of the Spanish word *guerra,* war, and means *petty war,* that is, war carried on by detached parties; generally in the mountains. . . . A guerrilla party means, an irregular band of armed men, carrying on an irregular war, not being able, according to their character as a guerrilla party, to carry on what the law terms a *regular war.* *F. Lieber.*

Guer-ril'la, *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands; as, a *guerrilla* party; *guerrilla* warfare.
Guess (gĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUESSED (gĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUESSING.] [OE. *gessen;* akin to Dan. *gisse,* Sw. *gissa,* Icel. *gizka,* D. *gissen:* cf. Dan. *giette* to guess, Icel. *geta* to get, to guess. Probably originally, to try to get, and akin to E. *get.* See GET.] **1.** To form an opinion concerning, without knowledge or means of knowledge; to judge of at random; to conjecture.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess.* *Pope.*

2. To judge or form an opinion of, from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive.

We may then *guess* how far it was from his design. *Milton.*

Of ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess.* *Dryden.*

3. To solve by a correct conjecture; to conjecture rightly; as, he who *guesses* the riddle shall have the ring; he has *guessed* my designs.
4. To hit upon or reproduce by memory. [*Obs.*]

Tell me their words, as near as thou canst *guess* them. *Shak.*

5. To think; to suppose; to believe; to imagine; — followed by an objective clause.

Not all together; better far, I *guess,*
That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

But in known images of life I *guess*
The labor greater. *Pope.*

Syn. — To conjecture; suppose; surmise; suspect; divine; think; imagine; fancy. — To GUESS, THINK, RECKON. *Guess* denotes, to attempt to hit upon at random; as, to *guess* at a thing when blindfolded; to conjecture or form an opinion on hidden or very slight grounds; as, to *guess* a riddle; to *guess* out the meaning of an obscure passage. The use of the word *guess* for *think* or *believe,* although abundantly sanctioned by good English authors, is now regarded as antiquated and objectionable by discriminating writers. It may properly be branded as a colloquialism and vulgarism when used respecting a purpose or a thing about which there is no uncertainty; as, I *guess* I'll go to bed.

Guess, *v. i.* To make a guess or random judgment; to conjecture; — with *at, about,* etc.

This is the place, as well as I may *guess.* *Milton.*

Guess, *n.* An opinion as to anything, formed without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; an attempt to hit upon the truth by a random judgment; a conjecture; a surmise.

A poet must confess
His art's like physic — but a happy *guess.* *Dryden.*

Guess'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being guessed.
Guess'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who guesses; one who forms or gives an opinion without means of knowing.
Guess'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of conjecture. *Shak.*
Guess'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Conjectural. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*
Guess' rope' (rōp'). (*Naut.*) A guess warp.
Guess' warp' (warp'). (*Naut.*) A rope or hawser by which a vessel is towed or warped along; — so called because it is necessary to guess at the length to be carried in the boat making the attachment to a distant object.
Guess'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.
Guest (gĕst), *n.* [OE. *gest,* AS. *gæst, gest;* akin to OS., D., & G. *gast,* Icel. *gestr,* Sw. *gäst,* Dan. *gjäst,* Goth. *gasts,* Russ. *goste,* and to L. *hostis* enemy, stranger; the meaning *stranger* is the older one, but the root is unknown. Cf. HOST an army, HOSTILE.] **1.** A visitor; a person received and entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay.

To cheer his *guests,* whom he had stayed that night. *Spenser.*

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting *guest.* *Pope.*

2. A lodger or boarder at a hotel, lodging house, or boarding house.
Guest (gĕst), *v. t.* To receive or entertain hospitably. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*
Guest, *v. i.* To be, or act the part of, a guest. [*Obs.*]

And tell me, best of princes, who he was
That *guested* here so late. *Chapman.*

Guest' rope' (rōp'). (*Naut.*) The line by which a boat makes fast to the swinging boom. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*
Guest'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a guest.
Gue'vi (gwā'vē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several very small species and varieties of African antelopes, of the genus *Cephalophus,* as the Cape *guevi* or kleeneboc (*C. pygmæa*); — called also *pygmy antelope.*
Guf-faw' (gŭf-fa'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter; a horse laugh. "A hearty low *guffaw.*" *Carlyle.*
Guf'fer (gŭf'fẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The eelpout; guffer eel.
Gug'gle (gŭg'g'l), *v. i.* See GURGLE.
Guhr (gûr), *n.* [G.] A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher. *P. Cleaveland.*
Gui'ac (gwī'ăk), *n.* Same as GUAIAC.
Gui'a-col (gwī'ȧ-kōl), *n.* [*Guiac* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, $C_6H_4,OCH_3.OH$, resembling the phenols, found as a constituent of wood-tar creosote, and produced by the dry distillation of guaiac resin.
Gui'a-cum (gwī'ȧ-kŭm), *n.* Same as GUAIACUM.
Guib (gwĭb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West African antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), curiously marked with white stripes and spots on a reddish fawn ground, and hence called *harnessed antelope;* — called also *guiba.*

Guib, or Harnessed Antelope. 1/50

‖ **Gui'co-war** (gī'kŏ-wär), *n.* [Mahratta *gāekwār,* prop., a cowherd.] The title of the sovereign of Guzerat, in Western India; — generally called the *Guicowar of Baroda,* which is the capital of the country.
Guid'a-ble (gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being guided; willing to be guided or counseled. *Sprat.*
Guid'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [See GUIDE.] **1.** The reward given to a guide for services. [*R.*] *Ainsworth.*
2. Guidance; lead; direction. [*R.*] *Southey.*
Guid'ance (-ans), *n.* [See GUIDE.] The act or result of guiding; the superintendence or assistance of a guide; direction; government; a leading.

His studies were without *guidance* and without plan. *Macaulay.*

Guide (gīd; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUIDING.] [OE. *guiden, gyden,* F. *guider,* It. *guidare;* prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *witan* to watch over, give heed to, Icel. *viti* signal, AS. *witan* to know. The word prob. meant, to indicate, point to, and hence, to show the way. Cf. WIT, GUY a rope, GYE.]

1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to pilot; as, to *guide* a traveler.

I wish . . . you 'ld *guide* me to your sovereign's court. *Shak.*

2. To regulate and manage; to direct; to order; to superintend the training or education of; to instruct and influence intellectually or morally; to train.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. *Ps.* cxii. 5.

The meek will he *guide* in judgment. *Ps.* xxv. 9.

Guide, *n.* [OE. *gide,* F. *guide,* It. *guida.* See GUIDE, *v. t.*] **1.** A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, as in a strange land; one who exhibits points of interest to strangers; a conductor; also, that which guides; a guidebook.

2. One who, or that which, directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator.

He will be our *guide,* even unto death. *Ps.* xlviii. 14.

3. Any contrivance, especially one having a directing edge, surface, or channel, for giving direction to the motion of anything, as water, an instrument, or part of a machine, or for directing the hand or eye, as of an operator; as: (*a*) (*Water Wheels*) A blade or channel for directing the flow of water to the wheel buckets. (*b*) (*Surgery*) A grooved director for a probe or knife. (*c*) (*Printing*) A strip or device to direct the compositor's eye to the line of copy he is setting.
4. (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer or soldier placed on the directing flank of each subdivision of a column of troops, or at the end of a line, to mark the pivots, formations, marches, and alignments in tactics. *Farrow.*

Guide bar (*Mach.*), the part of a steam engine on which the crosshead slides, and by which the motion of the piston rod is kept parallel to the cylinder, being a substitute for the parallel motion; — called also *guide,* and *slide bar.* — Guide block (*Steam Engine*), a block attached to the crosshead to work in contact with the guide bar. — Guide meridian. (*Surveying*) See under MERIDIAN. — Guide pile (*Engin.*), a pile driven to mark a place, as a point to work to. — Guide pulley (*Mach.*), a pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt; an idler. *Knight.* — Guide rail (*Railroads*), an additional rail, between the others, gripped by horizontal driving wheels on the locomotive, as a means of propulsion on steep gradients.

Guide'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the road. *Lowell.*
Guide'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book of directions and information for travelers, tourists, etc.
Guide'less, *a.* Without a guide. *Dryden.*
Guide'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post at the fork of a road, with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.
Guid'er (gīd'ẽr), *n.* A guide; a director. *Shak.*
Guid'er-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female guide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Guid'guid' (gwĭd'gwĭd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American ant bird of the genus *Hylactes;* — called also *barking bird.*
Gul'don (gĭ'dŭn), *n.* [F. *guidon,* It. *guidone.* See

Guide, *v. t.*] **1.** A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, which is broad at one end and nearly pointed at the other, or that used to direct the movements of a body of infantry, or to make signals at sea; also, the flag of a guild or fraternity. In the United States service, each company of cavalry has a *guidon*.

The pendants and *guidons* were carried by the officers of the army. *Evelyn.*

2. One who carries a flag. *Johnson.*

3. One of a community established at **Rome**, by Charlemagne, to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guige (gĭj *or* gē), *n.* [*Obs.*] See **Gige**.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* [OE. *gilde*, AS. *gild*, *gield*, *geld*, tribute, a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, fr. AS. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to pay. See **Yield**, *v. t.*] **1.** An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection; a business fraternity or corporation; as, the Stationers' *Guild*; the Ironmongers' *Guild*. They were originally licensed by the government, and endowed with special privileges and authority.

2. A guildhall. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. A religious association or society, organized for charitable purposes or for assistance in parish work.

Guild'a-ble (gĭld'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to a tax. [*Obs.*]

Guil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* [D. *gulden*, orig., golden. Cf. **Golden**.] A Dutch silver coin worth about forty cents; — called also *florin* and *gulden*.

Guild'hall' (gĭld'hal'), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

Guile (gīl; 232), *n.* [OE. *guile*, *gile*, OF. *guile*; of German origin, and the same word as E. *wile*. See **Wile**.] Craft; deceitful cunning; artifice; duplicity; wile; deceit; treachery.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. *John* i. 47.

To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Guile, *v. t.* [OF. *guiler*. See **Guile**, *n.*] To disguise or conceal; to deceive or delude. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Guile'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery; guilty. — **Guile'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Guile'ful-ness**, *n.*

Guile'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless. — **Guile'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Guile'less-ness**, *n.*

Guil'er (gĭl'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *guileor*.] A deceiver; one who deludes, or uses guile. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), in winter plumage.

‖ **Guil'le-met'** (gĭl'lẽ-mĕt'), *n.* [F.] A quotation mark. [*R.*]

Guil'le-mot' (gĭl'lẽ-mŏt'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several northern sea birds, allied to the auks. They have short legs, placed far back, and are expert divers and swimmers.

☞ The common guillemots, or murres, belong to the genus *Uria* (as *U. troile*); the black or foolish guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), formerly *Uria grylle*, is called also *sea pigeon* and *eligny*. See **Murre**.

Guil'le-vat' (-văt'), *n.* [F. *guilloire* (fr. *guiller* to work, ferment) + E. *vat*.] A vat for fermenting liquors.

‖ **Guil'loche'** (gē'yōsh' *or* gĭl-lōsh'), *n.* [F. *guillochis*; — said to be fr. *Guillot*, the inventor of a machine for carving it.] (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a continued series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments.

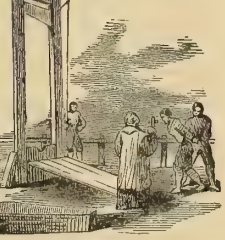
Guilloche.

Guil-loched' (gĭl-lōsht'), *a.* Waved or engine-turned. *Mollett.*

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* [F., from *Guillotin*, a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis, and was called at first *Louison* or *Louisette*. Similar machines, however, were known earlier.] **1.** A machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy ax or blade, which slides in vertical guides, is raised by a cord, and let fall upon the neck of the victim.

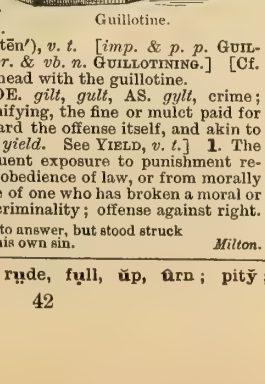
Guillotine.

2. Any machine or instrument for cutting or shearing, resembling in its action a guillotine.

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Guillotined** (-tēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Guillotining**.] [Cf. F. *guillotiner*.] To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [OE. *gilt*, *gult*, AS. *gylt*, crime; probably originally signifying, the fine or mulct paid for an offense, and afterward the offense itself, and akin to AS. *gieldan* to pay, E. *yield*. See **Yield**, *v. t.*] **1.** The criminality and consequent exposure to punishment resulting from willful disobedience of law, or from morally wrong action; the state of one who has broken a moral or political law; crime; criminality; offense against right.

Satan had not to answer, but stood struck
With *guilt* of his own sin. *Milton.*

2. Exposure to any legal penalty or forfeiture.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

Guilt'i-ly (gĭlt'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

Guilt'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being guilty.

Guilt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain. *Ex.* xx. 7.

2. Without experience or trial; unacquainted (with).

Such gardening tools, as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had formed. *Milton.*

— **Guilt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Guilt'less-ness**, *n.*

Guilt'-sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Made sick by consciousness of guilt. "A *guilt-sick* conscience." *Beau. & Fl.*

Guilt'y (gĭlt'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* **Guiltier** (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* **Guiltiest**.] [AS. *gyltig* liable. See **Guilt**.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; criminal; morally delinquent; wicked; chargeable with, or responsible for, something censurable; justly exposed to penalty; — used with *of*, and usually followed by the crime, sometimes by the punishment.

They answered and said, He is *guilty* of death. *Matt.* xxvi. 66.

Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife. *Dryden.*

2. Evincing or indicating guilt; involving guilt; as, a *guilty* look; a *guilty* act; a *guilty* feeling.

3. Conscious; cognizant. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

4. Condemned to payment. [*Obs. & R.*] *Dryden.*

Guilt'y-like' (-līk'), *adv.* Guiltily. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Guin'ea (gĭn'ē), *n.* **1.** A district on the west coast of Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves) after which the *Guinea fowl*, *Guinea grass*, *Guinea peach*, etc., are named.

2. A gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling, or about five dollars, but not coined since the issue of sovereigns in 1817.

The *guinea*, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for twenty shillings; but it never went for less than twenty-one shillings. *Pinkerton.*

Guinea corn. (*Bot.*) See **Durra**. — **Guinea Current** (*Geog.*), a current in the Atlantic Ocean, setting southwardly into the Bay of Benin on the coast of Guinea. — **Guinea dropper**, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. [*Obs.*] *Gay.* — **Guinea fowl**, **Guinea hen** (*Zoöl.*), an African gallinaceous bird, of the genus *Numida*, allied to the pheasants. The common domesticated species (*N. meleagris*), has a colored fleshy horn on each side of the head, and is of a dark gray color, variegated with small white spots. The crested Guinea fowl (*N. cristata*) is a finer species. — **Guinea grains** (*Bot.*), grains of Paradise, or amomum. See **Amomum**. — **Guinea grass** (*Bot.*), a tall strong forage grass (*Panicum jumentorum*), introduced from Africa into the West Indies and Southern United States. — **Guinea-hen flower** (*Bot.*), a liliaceous flower (*Fritillaria Meleagris*) with petals spotted like the feathers of the Guinea hen. — **Guinea peach**. See under **Peach**. — **Guinea pepper** (*Bot.*), the pods of the *Xylopia aromatica*, a tree of the order *Anonaceæ*, found in tropical West Africa. They are also sold under the name of *Piper Æthiopicum*. — **Guinea pig**. [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana pig*.] (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) A small Brazilian rodent (*Cavia cobaya*), about seven inches in length, and usually of a white color, with spots of orange and black. (*b*) A contemptuous sobriquet. *Smollett.* — **Guinea plum** (*Bot.*), the fruit of *Parinarium excelsum*, a large West African tree of the order *Chrysobalaneæ*, having a scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum, which is also called *gray plum* and *rough-skin plum*. — **Guinea worm** (*Zoöl.*), a long and slender African nematoid worm (*Filaria Medinensis*) of a white color. It lives in the cellular tissue of man, beneath the skin, and produces painful sores.

Helmeted Guinea Fowl (*Numida Pucherani*).

Gui-pure' (gē-pūr'), *n.* [F.] A term used for lace of different kinds; most properly for a lace of large pattern and heavy material which has no ground or mesh, but has the pattern held together by connecting threads called *bars* or *brides*.

Guir'land (gẽr'land), *n.* [*Obs.*] See **Garland**.

Guise (gīz), *n.* [OE. *guise*, *gise*, way, manner, F. *guise*, fr. OHG. *wīsa*, G. *weise*. See **Wise**, *n.*] **1.** Customary way of speaking or acting; custom; fashion; manner; behavior; mien; mode; practice; — often used formerly in such phrases as: at his own *guise*; that is, in his own fashion, to suit himself. *Chaucer.*

The swain replied, "It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise." *Pope.*

2. External appearance in manner or dress; appropriate indication or expression; garb; shape.

As then the *guise* was for each gentle swain. *Spenser.*

A . . . specter, in a far more terrific *guise* than any which ever yet have overpowered the imagination. *Burke.*

3. Cover; cloak; as, under the *guise* of patriotism.

Guis'er (gīz'ẽr), *n.* [From **Guise**.] A person in disguise; a masker; a mummer. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [F. *guitare*; cf. Pr., Sp., & Pg. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*; all fr. Gr. κιθάρα; cf. L. *cithara*. Cf. **Cittern**, **Gittern**.] A stringed instrument of music resembling the lute or the violin, but larger, and having six strings, three of silk covered with silver wire, and three of catgut, — played upon with the fingers.

Guitar.

Guit'guit' (gwĭt'gwĭt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small tropical American birds of the family *Cœrebidæ*, allied to the creepers; — called also *quit*. See **Quit**.

‖ **Gu'la** (gū'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Gulæ** (-lē), E. **Gulas** (-lȧz). [L., the throat, gullet.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The upper front of the neck, next to the chin; the upper throat. (*b*) A plate which in most insects supports the submentum.

2. (*Arch.*) A capping molding. Same as **Cymatium**.

Gu'lar (gū'lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *gulaire*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the gula or throat; as, *gular* plates. See *Illust.* of **Bird**, and **Bowfin**.

Gu'laund (-lạnd), *n.* [Icel. *gul-önd*.] An arctic sea bird.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* **1.** Act of gulching or gulping. [*Obs.*]

2. A glutton. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. A ravine, or part of the deep bed of a torrent when dry; a gully.

Gulch, *v. t.* [OE. *gulchen*; cf. dial. Sw. *gölka* to gulch, D. *gulzig* greedy, or E. *gulp*.] To swallow greedily; to gulp down. [*Obs.*]

Guld (gŭld), *n.* A flower. See **Gold**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gul'den (gụl'dĕn), *n.* See **Guilder**.

Gule (gūl), *v. t.* To give the color of gules to.

Gule (gūl), *n.* The throat; the gullet. [*Obs.*]

Throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous. *Gauden.*

Gules (gūlz), *n.* [OE. *goules*, F. *gueules*, the same word as *gueule* throat, OF. *gole*, *goule*, L. *gula*. So named from the red color of the throat. See **Gullet**, and cf. **Gula**.] (*Her.*) The tincture red, indicated in seals and engraved figures of escutcheons by parallel vertical lines. Hence, used poetically for a red color or that which is red.

Gules.

His sev'n-fold targe a field of *gules* did stain
In which two swords he bore; his word,
"Divide and reign." *P. Fletcher.*

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground; *gules*, *gules*. *Shak.*

Let 's march to rest and set in *gules*, like suns. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf, LGr. κόλφος.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin.

He then surveyed
Hell and the *gulf* between. *Milton.*

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed. *Luke* xvi. 26.

2. That which swallows; the gullet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. That which swallows irretrievably; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shak.*

A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold. *Tennyson.*

4. (*Geog.*) A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a partially land-locked sea; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico.

5. (*Mining*) A large deposit of ore in a lode.

Gulf Stream (*Geog.*), a great ocean current, flowing from the Gulf of Mexico northward parallel to the Atlantic coast of the United States, and turning eastward off Nantucket, its average rate being about two miles an hour. It plays an important part in ameliorating the climate of Great Britain and Norway. The similar Japan current, or *Kuro-Siwo*, which gives a warm moist climate to the lower Alaskan coast, is sometimes called the *Gulf Stream* of the Pacific. — **Gulf weed** (*Bot.*), a branching seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*, or sea grape), having numerous berrylike air vessels, — found in the Gulf Stream, in the Sargasso Sea, and elsewhere.

Gulf Weed.

Gulf'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs. *Chapman.*

Gul'gul (gŭl'gŭl), *n.* [Hind. *galgal*.] A cement made in India from sea shells, pulverized and mixed with oil, and spread over a ship's bottom, to prevent the boring of worms.

Gu'list (gū'lĭst), *n.* [L. *gulo*.] A glutton. [*Obs.*]

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Gulled** (gŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Gulling**.] [Prob. fr. *gull* the bird; but cf. OSw. *gylla* to deceive, D. *kullen*, and E. *cullibility*.] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

I'm not *gulling* him for the emperor's service. *Coleridge.*

Gull, *n.* **1.** A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.*

2. One easily cheated; a dupe. *Shak.*

Gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Corn. *gullan*, W. *gwylan*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of many species of long-winged sea birds of the genus *Larus* and allied genera.

☞ Among the best known American species are the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*), the great black-backed gull (*L. marinus*), the laughing gull (*L. atricilla*), and Bonaparte's gull (*L. Philadelphia*). The common European gull is *Larus canus*.

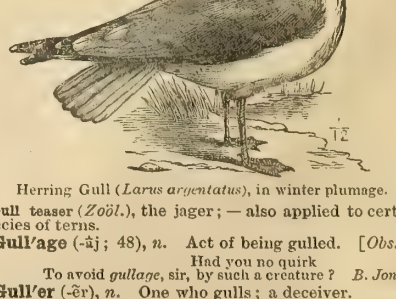
Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), in winter plumage.

Gull teaser (*Zoöl.*), the jager; — also applied to certain species of terns.

Gull'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Act of being gulled. [*Obs.*]

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature? *B. Jonson.*

Gull'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gulls; a deceiver.

Gull'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* An act, or the practice, of gulling; trickery; fraud. [*R.*] "A mere *gullery*." *Selden.*

Gul'let (gŭl'lĕt), *n* [OE. *golet*, OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, *goule*, throat, F. *gueule*, L. *gula*; perh. akin to Skr. *gala*, G. *kehle*; cf. F. *goulet* the neck of a bottle, *goulotte* channel, gutter. Cf. **Gules**, **Gully**.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The tube by which food and drink are carried from the pharynx to the stomach; the esophagus.

2. Something shaped like the food passage, or per-

forming similar functions; as: (*a*) A channel for water. (*b*) (*Engin.*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width for the passage of earth wagons. (*c*) A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw blades.

Gul'let-ing (gŭl'lĕt-ĭng), *n.* (*Engin.*) A system of excavating by means of gullets or channels.

Gul'li-ble (gŭl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled; that may be duped. — **Gul'li-bil'i-ty** (gŭl'lĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* *Burke.*

Gull'ish (gŭl'ĭsh), *a.* Foolish; stupid. [*Obs.*] — **Gull'ish-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Gul'ly (gŭl'lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GULLIES (-lĭz). [Etymol. uncertain.] A large knife. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Gul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* GULLIES (-lĭz). [Formerly *gullet.*] **1.** A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a short deep portion of a torrent's bed when dry.

2. A grooved iron rail or tram plate. [*Eng.*]

Gully gut, a glutton. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.* — Gully hole, the opening through which gutters discharge surface water.

Gul'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GULLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GULLYING.] To wear into a gully or into gullies.

Gul'ly, *v. i.* To flow noisily. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Gu-los'i-ty (gū-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *gulositas*, fr. *gulosus* gluttonous. See GULLET.] Excessive appetite; greediness; voracity. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GULPED (gŭlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GULPING.] [D. *gulpen*, cf. OD. *golpe* gulf.] To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts; to swallow up; to take down at one swallow.

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down. *Cowper.*

The old man . . . glibly *gulped* down the whole narrative. *Fielding.*

To gulp up, to throw up from the stomach; to disgorge.

Gulp, *n.* **1.** The act of taking a large mouthful; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

2. A disgorging. [*Colloq.*]

Gulph (gŭlf), *n.* [*Obs.*] See GULF.

Gult (gŭlt), *n.* Guilt. See GUILT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gult'y (-ȳ), *a.* Guilty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gul'y (gŭl'ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to gules; red. "Those fatal *guly* dragons." *Milton.*

Gum (gŭm), *n.* [OE. *gome*, AS. *gōma* palate; akin to G. *gaumen*, OHG. *goumo*, *guomo*, Icel. *gōmr*, Sw. *gom*; cf. Gr. χαίνειν to gape.] The dense tissues which invest the teeth, and cover the adjacent parts of the jaws.

Gum rash (*Med.*), strophulus in a teething child; red gum. — Gum stick, a smooth hard substance for children to bite upon while teething.

Gum, *v. t.* To deepen and enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMER.

Gum, *n.* [OE. *gomme*, *gumme*, F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κόμμι, prob. from an Egyptian form *kamī*; cf. It. *gomma.*] **1.** A vegetable secretion of many trees or plants that hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water; as, *gum* arabic; *gum* tragacanth; the *gum* of the cherry tree. Also, with less propriety, exudations that are not soluble in water; as, *gum* copal and *gum* sandarac, which are really resins.

2. (*Bot.*) See *Gum tree*, below.

3. A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive; also, a vessel or bin made of a hollow log. [*Southern U. S.*]

4. A rubber overshoe. [*Local, U. S.*]

Black gum, Blue gum, British gum, etc. See under BLACK, BLUE, etc. — Gum Acaroides, the resinous gum of the Australian grass tree (*Xanthorrhœa*). — Gum animal (*Zoöl.*), the galago of West Africa; — so called because it feeds on gums. See GALAGO. — Gum animi *or* animé. See ANIMÉ. — Gum arabic, a gum yielded mostly by several species of Acacia (chiefly *A. vera* and *A. Arabica*) growing in Africa and Southern Asia; — called also *gum acacia*. East Indian gum arabic comes from a tree of the Orange family which bears the elephant apple. — Gum butea, a gum yielded by the Indian plants *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*, and used locally in tanning and in precipitating indigo. — Gum cistus, a plant of the genus *Cistus* (*Cistus ladaniferus*), a species of rock rose. — Gum dragon. See TRAGACANTH. — Gum elastic, Elastic gum. See CAOUTCHOUC. — Gum elemi. See ELEMI. — Gum juniper. See SANDARAC. — Gum kino. See under KINO. — Gum lac. See LAC. — Gum Ladenum, a fragrant gum yielded by several Oriental species of Cistus or rock rose. — Gum passages, sap receptacles extending through the parenchyma of certain plants (*Amygdalaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, etc.), and affording passage for gum. — Gum pot, a varnish maker's utensil for melting gum and mixing other ingredients. — Gum resin, the milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air; one of certain inspissated saps, mixtures of, or having properties of, gum and resin; a resin containing more or less mucilaginous and gummy matter. — Gum sandarac. See SANDARAC. — Gum Senegal, a gum similar to gum arabic, yielded by trees (*Acacia Verek* and *A. Adansonii*) growing in the Senegal country, West Africa. — Gum tragacanth. See TRAGACANTH. — Gum tree, the name given to several trees in America and Australia: (*a*) The black gum (*Nyssa multiflora*), one of the largest trees of the Southern States, bearing a small blue fruit, the favorite food of the opossum. Most of the large trees become hollow. (*b*) A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*. See EUCALPYTUS. (*c*) The sweet gum tree of the United States (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), a large and beautiful tree with pointedly lobed leaves and woody burlike fruit. It exudes an aromatic terebinthine juice. — Gum water, a solution of gum, esp. of gum arabic, in water. — Gum wood, the wood of any gum tree, esp. the wood of the *Eucalyptus piperita*, of New South Wales.

Gum, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUMMED (gŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUMMING.] To smear with gum; to close with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance; to make sticky with a gumlike substance.

He frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*

Gum, *v. i.* To exude or form gum; to become gummy.

Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* [Written also *gombo.*] **1.** A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra; okra soup. [*Southern U. S.*]

2. The okra plant or its pods. [*Southern U. S.*]

Gum'boil (gŭm'boil), *n.* (*Med.*) A small suppurating inflamed spot on the gum.

‖ **Gum'ma** (gŭm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GUMMATA (-tȧ). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See GUM.] (*Med.*) A kind of soft tumor, usually of syphilitic origin.

Gum-ma'tous (gŭm-mā'tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Belonging to, or resembling, gumma.

Gum'mer (gŭm'mẽr), *n.* [From 2d GUM.] A punch-cutting tool, or machine for deepening and enlarging the spaces between the teeth of a worn saw.

Gum-mif'er-ous (gŭm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ferous.*] Producing gum; gum-bearing.

Gum'mi-ness (gŭm'mĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

Gum'mite (-mīt), *n.* [So called because it occurs in rounded or flattened pieces which look like gum.] (*Min.*) A yellow amorphous mineral, essentially a hydrated oxide of uranium derived from the alteration of uraninite.

Gum-mos'i-ty (gŭm-mŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality or nature. [*R.*] *Floyer.*

Gum'mous (gŭm'mŭs), *a.* [L. *gummosus*; cf. F. *gommeux.*] **1.** Gumlike, or composed of gum; gummy.

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a gumma.

Gum'my (-mȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GUMMIER (-mĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GUMMIEST.] Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive; producing or containing gum; covered with gum or a substance resembling gum.

Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton.*
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes. *Dryden.*

Gummy tumor (*Med.*), a gumma.

Gump (gŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. & Dan. *gump* buttocks, rump, Icel. *gumpr.*] A dolt; a dunce. [*Low*] *Holloway.*

Gump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [OE. *gom*, *gome*, attention; akin to AS. *geómian*, *gȳman*, to regard, observe, *gȳme* care, OS. *gōmean* to heed, Goth. *gaumjan* to see, notice.]

1. Capacity; shrewdness; common sense. [*Colloq.*]

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Lord Lytton.*

2. (*Paint.*) (*a*) The art of preparing colors. *Sir W. Scott.* (*b*) Megilp. *Fairholt.*

Gun (gŭn), *n.* [OE. *gonne*, *gunne*; of uncertain origin; cf. Ir., Gael., & LL. *gunna*, W. *gwn*; possibly (like *cannon*) fr. L. *canna* reed, tube; or abbreviated fr. OF. *mangonnel*, E. *mangonel*, a machine for hurling stones.] **1.** A weapon which throws or propels a missile to a distance; any firearm or instrument for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, in which the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is ignited by various means. Muskets, rifles, carbines, and fowling pieces are smaller guns, for hand use, and are called *small arms*. Larger guns are called *cannon*, *ordnance*, *fieldpieces*, *carronades*, *howitzers*, etc. See these terms in the Vocabulary.

As swift as a pellet out of a *gunne*
When fire is in the powder runne. *Chaucer.*

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine to cast a thing from a man long before there was any gunpowder found out. *Selden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A piece of heavy ordnance; in a restricted sense, a cannon.

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Violent blasts of wind.

☞ Guns are classified, according to their construction or manner of loading, as *rifled* or *smoothbore*, *breech-loading* or *muzzle-loading*, *cast* or *built-up* guns; or according to their use, as *field*, *mountain*, *prairie*, *seacoast*, and *siege* guns.

Armstrong gun, a wrought iron breech-loading cannon named after its English inventor, Sir William *Armstrong.* — Great gun, a piece of heavy ordnance; hence (*Fig.*), a person superior in any way. — Gun barrel, the barrel or tube of a gun. — Gun carriage, the carriage on which a gun is mounted or moved.

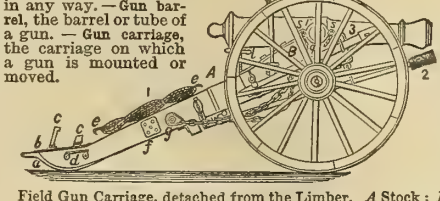

Field Gun Carriage, detached from the Limber. *A* Stock; *B* Cheek; *a* Lunette; *b* Trail Plate; *c c* Pointing Rings; *d* Handle; *e e* Prolonge Hooks; *f* Wheel Guard Plate; *g* Lock Chain, Nut, Bolt, and Washer; *l* Elevating Screw; *g* Trunnion Plate; *r* Cap-square; *s* Cap-square Chains and Keys; 1 Prolonge; 2 Sponge and Rammer; 3 Handspike.

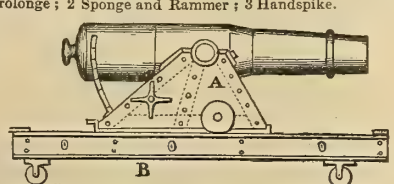

Carriage, for Casemate or Barbette Gun.
A Carriage proper; *B* Chassis.

— Gun cotton (*Chem.*), a general name for a series of explosive nitric ethers of cellulose, obtained by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids. Although there are formed substances containing nitric acid radicals, yet the results exactly resemble ordinary cotton in appearance. It burns without ash, with explosion if confined, but quietly and harmlessly if free and open, and in small quantity. Specifically, the lower nitrates of cellulose which are insoluble in ether and alcohol in distinction from the highest (*pyroxylin*) which is soluble. See PYROXYLIN, and cf. XYLOIDIN. The gun cottons are used for blasting and somewhat in gunnery; for making celluloid when compounded with camphor; and the soluble variety (*pyroxylin*) for making collodion. See CELLULOID, and COLLODION. Gun cotton is frequently but improperly called *nitrocellulose*. It is not a *nitro* compound, but an *ethereal salt* of nitric acid. — Gun deck. See under DECK. — Gun fire, the time at which the morning or the evening gun is fired. — Gun metal, a bronze, ordinarily composed of nine parts of copper and one of tin, used for cannon, etc. The name is also given to certain strong mixtures of cast iron. — Gun port (*Naut.*), an opening in a ship through which a cannon's muzzle is run out for firing. — Gun tackle (*Naut.*), the blocks and pulleys affixed to the side of a ship, by which a gun carriage is run to and from the gun port. — Gun tackle purchase (*Naut.*), a tackle composed of two single blocks and a fall. *Totten.* — Krupp gun, a wrought steel breech-loading cannon, named after its German inventor, Herr *Krupp.* — Machine gun, a breech-loading gun or a group of such guns, mounted on a carriage or other holder, and having a reservoir containing cartridges which are loaded into the gun or guns and fired in rapid succession, sometimes in volleys, by machinery operated by turning a crank. Several hundred shots can be fired in a minute with accurate aim. The *Gatling gun*, *Gardner gun*, *Hotchkiss gun*, and *Nordenfelt gun*, named for their inventors, and the French *mitrailleuse*, are *machine guns.* — To blow great guns (*Naut.*), to blow a gale. See GUN, *n.*, 3.

Gun (gŭn), *v. i.* To practice fowling or hunting small game; — chiefly in participial form; as, to go *gunning.*

‖ **Gu'na** (gōō'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *guṇa* quality.] In Sanskrit grammar, a lengthening of the simple vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, by prefixing an *a* element. The term is sometimes used to denote the same vowel change in other languages.

Gu'nar-chy (gū'nȧr-kȳ), *n.* See GYNARCHY.

Gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* (*Nav.*) A vessel of light draught, carrying one or more guns.

Gun' cot'ton (kŏt't'n). See under GUN.

Gun'de-let (gŭn'dẽ-lĕt), *n.* [*Obs.*] See GONDOLA. *Marston.*

Gun'flint' (gŭn'flĭnt'), *n.* A sharpened flint for the lock of a gun, to ignite the charge. It was in common use before the introduction of percussion caps.

‖ **Gun'jah** (gŭn'jȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See GANJA.

Gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* The lock of a gun, for producing the discharge. See LOCK.

Gun'nage (-nāj; 48), *n.* The number of guns carried by a ship of war.

Gun'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [See GUNWALE.] **1.** A gunwale.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small, eel-shaped, marine fish of the genus *Murænoides*; esp., *M. gunnellus* of Europe and America; — called also *gunnel fish*, *butterfish*, *rock eel.*

Gun'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works a gun, whether on land or sea; a cannoneer.

2. A warrant officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance on a vessel.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The great northern diver or loon. See LOON. (*b*) The sea bream. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Irish*]

Gunner's daughter, the gun to which men or boys were lashed for punishment. [*Sailor's slang*] *W. C. Russell.*

Gun'ner-y (-ȳ), *n.* That branch of military science which comprehends the theory of projectiles, and the manner of constructing and using ordnance.

Gun'nie (gŭn'nĭ), *n.* (*Mining*) Space left by the removal of ore.

Gun'ning (gŭn'nĭng), *n.* The act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

The art of *gunning* was but little practiced. *Goldsmith.*

Gun'ny (gŭn'nȳ), *n.*, **Gun'ny cloth'** (klŏth'; 115). [Hind. *gonī*, *gonī*, a sack, sacking.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking, made from the fibers (called *jute*) of two plants of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* and *C. capsularis*), of India. The fiber is also used in the manufacture of cordage.

Gunny bag, a sack made of gunny, used for coarse commodities.

Gu-noc'ra-cy (gū-nŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* See GYNECOCRACY.

Gun'pow'der (gŭn'pou'dẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) A black, granular, explosive substance, consisting of an intimate mechanical mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulphur. It is used in gunnery and blasting.

☞ Gunpowder consists of from 70 to 80 per cent of niter, with 10 to 15 per cent of each of the other ingredients. Its explosive energy is due to the fact that it contains the necessary amount of oxygen for its own combustion, and liberates gases (chiefly nitrogen and carbon dioxide), which occupy a thousand or fifteen hundred times more space than the powder which generated them.

Gunpowder pile driver, a pile driver, the hammer of which is thrown up by the explosion of gunpowder. — Gunpowder plot (*Eng. Hist.*), a plot to destroy the King, Lords, and Commons, in revenge for the penal laws against Catholics. As Guy Fawkes, the agent of the conspirators, was about to fire the mine, which was placed under the House of Lords, he was seized, Nov. 5, 1605. Hence, Nov. 5 is known in England as *Guy Fawkes Day.* — Gunpowder tea, a species of fine green tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a small ball or pellet.

Gun'reach' (-rēch'), *n.* The reach or distance to which a gun will shoot; gunshot.

Gun'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* (*Naut.*) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun deck of a ship of war, usually occupied as a messroom by the commissioned officers, except the captain; — called *wardroom* in the United States navy.

Gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; a shot.

2. The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun, so as to be effective; the reach or range of a gun.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot.* *Dryden.*

Gun'shot', *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.

Gun'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.

Gun'smith'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The art or business of a gunsmith.

Gun'smith'ing, *n.* gunsmith.

Gun'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A gunner. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Gun'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.; a rammer or ramrod. [*R.*]

Gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The stock or wood to which the barrel of a hand gun is fastened.

Gun'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A cannon ball; — so called because originally made of stone. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gun'ter rig′ (gŭn′tẽr rĭg′). (*Naut.*) A topmast arranged with metal bands so that it will readily slide up and down the lower mast.

Gun'ter's chain′ (-tẽrz chān′). (*Surveying*) The chain ordinarily used in measuring land. See CHAIN, *n.*, 4, and GUNTER'S SCALE.

Gun'ter's line′ (līn′). A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers; — called also *line of lines*, and *line of numbers*.

Gun'ter's quad'rant (kwŏd′rant). A thin quadrant, made of brass, wood, etc., showing a stereographic projection on the plane of the equator. By it are found the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, the altitude of objects in degrees, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE.

Gun'ter's scale′ (skāl′). A scale invented by the Rev. Edmund *Gunter* (1581-1626), a professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, who invented also *Gunter's chain*, and *Gunter's quadrant*.

☞ Gunter's scale is a wooden rule, two feet long, on one side of which are marked scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, etc., and on the other side, scales of logarithms of these various parts, by means of which many problems in surveying and navigation may be solved, mechanically, by the aid of dividers alone.

Gun'wale (gŭn′wāl; *commonly* gŭn′nĕl), *n.* [*Gun* + *wale*. So named because the upper guns were pointed from it.] (*Naut.*) The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side; the uppermost wale of a ship (not including the bulwarks); or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull. [Written also *gunnel*.]

Gurge (gûrj), *n.* [L. *gurges*.] A whirlpool. [*Obs.*]

> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton.*

Gurge, *v. t.* [See GORGE.] To swallow up. [*Obs.*]

Gur'geons (gûr′jŭnz), *n. pl.* [*Obs.*] See GRUDGEONS.

Gur'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GURGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GURGLING (-glĭng).] [Cf. It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, bubble up, fr. L. *gurgulio* gullet. Cf. GARGLE, GORGE.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream among pebbles or stones.

> Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
> And waste their music on the savage race. *Young.*

Gur'gle, *n.* The act of gurgling; a broken, bubbling noise. "Tinkling *gurgles*." *W. Thompson.*

Gur'glet (-glĕt), *n.* [See GOGLET.] A porous earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation.

Gur'gling-ly (-glĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a gurgling manner.

Gur'goyle (-goil), *n.* See GARGOYLE.

Gur'jun (-jŭn), *n.* A thin balsam or wood oil derived from the *Dipterocarpus lævis*, an East Indian tree. It is used in medicine, and as a substitute for linseed oil in the coarser kinds of paint.

Gurl (gûrl), *n.* A young person of either sex. [*Obs.*] See GIRL. *Chaucer.*

Gur'let (gûr′lĕt), *n.* (*Masonry*) A pickax with one sharp point and one cutting edge. *Knight.*

Gur'my (-mỹ), *n.* (*Mining*) A level; a working.

Gur'nard (-nẽrd), } *n.* [OF. *gornal, gournal, gor-*
Gur'net (-nĕt), } *nart*, perh. akin to F. *grogner* to grunt; cf. Ir. *guirnead* gurnard.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several European marine fishes, of the genus *Trigla* and allied genera, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks. Some of the species are highly esteemed for food. The name is sometimes applied to the American sea robins. [Written also *gournet*.]

Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

Flying gurnard. See under FLYING.

Gur'ni-ad (gûr′nĭ-ăd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GWINIAD.

Gur'ry (gŭr′rỹ), *n.* An alvine evacuation; also, refuse matter. [*Obs.* or *Local*] *Holland.*

Gur'ry, *n.* [Hind. *gaṛhī*.] A small fort. [*India*]

Gurt (gûrt), *n.* (*Mining*) A gutter or channel for water, hewn out of the bottom of a working drift. *Page.*

Gurts (gûrts), *n. pl.* [Cf. GROUT.] Groats. [*Obs.*]

Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUSHED (gŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUSHING.] [OE. *guschen*, cf. Icel. *gusa* and *gjōsa*, also D. *gudsen;* perh. akin to AS. *geōtan* to pour, G. *giessen*, Goth. *giutan*, E. *gut*. Cf. FOUND to cast.]

1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to flow copiously.

> He smote the rock that the waters *gushed* out. *Ps.* lxxviii. 20.
>
> A sea of blood *gushed* from the gaping wound. *Spenser.*

2. To make a sentimental or untimely exhibition of affection; to display enthusiasm in a silly, demonstrative manner. [*Colloq.*]

Gush, *v. t.* To emit in a copious manner. [*R.*]

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Gush, *n.* **1.** A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of a liquid in a large quantity, and with force; the fluid thus emitted; a rapid outpouring of anything; as, a *gush* of song from a bird.

> The *gush* of springs,
> And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

2. A sentimental exhibition of affection or enthusiasm, etc.; effusive display of sentiment. [*Colloq.*]

Gush'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gushes. [*Colloq.*]

Gush'ing, *a.* **1.** Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, *gushing* waters. "*Gushing* blood." *Milton.*

2. Emitting copiously, as tears or words; weakly and unreservedly demonstrative in matters of affection; sentimental. [*Colloq.*]

Gush'ing-ly (gŭsh′ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a gushing manner; copiously. *Byron.*

2. Weakly; sentimentally; effusively. [*Colloq.*]

Gus'set (gŭs′sĕt), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk; cf. It. *guscio* shell, or W. *cwysed* gore, gusset.] **1.** A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening some part or giving it a tapering enlargement.

> Seam and *gusset* and band. *Hood.*

2. Anything resembling a gusset in a garment; as: (*a*) (*Armor*) A small piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints beneath the arms. (*b*) (*Mach.*) A kind of bracket, or angular piece of iron, fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness; esp., the part joining the barrel and the fire box of a locomotive boiler.

3. (*Her.*) An abatement or mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, resembling a gusset.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr* a cool breeze. Cf. GUSH.] **1.** A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden and brief rushing or driving of the wind.

> Snow, and hail, stormy *gust* and flaw. *Milton.*

2. A sudden, violent burst of passion. *Bacon.*

Gust, *n.* [L. *gustus;* cf. It. & Sp. *gusto*. √46.] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

> An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much *gust* and appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is exquisitely relished; enjoyment.

> Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual taste; fancy.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

Gust, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *gustare*, It. *gustare*, Sp. *gustar*. See GUST a relish.] To taste; to have a relish for. [*Obs.*]

Gust'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [See GUST, *v.*] [*Obs.*] **1.** Capable of being tasted; tastable.

> This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste; toothsome; savory.

> A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

Gust'a-ble, *n.* Anything that can be tasted. [*Obs.*]

Gus'tard (gŭs′tẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great bustard.

Gus-ta'tion (gŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gustatio:* cf. F. *gustation*.] The act of tasting. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Gust'a-to-ry (gŭst′à-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or subservient to, the sense of taste; as, the *gustatory* nerve which supplies the front of the tongue.

Gust'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.* — **Gust'ful-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Gust'ful, *a.* Gusty. [*R.*]

> A *gustful* April morn. *Tennyson.*

Gust'less, *a.* Tasteless; insipid. [*R.*]

Gus'to (gŭs′tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus;* akin to E. *choose*. Cf. 2d GUST, GOUT.] Nice or keen appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; fancy. *Dryden.*

‖ **Gus-to'so** (gōōs-tō′sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Tasteful; in a tasteful, agreeable manner.

Gust'y (gŭst′ỹ), *a.* Subject to, or characterized by, gusts or squalls; windy; stormy; tempestuous.

> Upon a raw and *gusty* day. *Shak.*

Gut (gŭt), *n.* [OE. *gut, got*, AS. *gut*, prob. orig., a channel, and akin to *geōtan* to pour. See FOUND to cast.]

1. A narrow passage of water; as, the *Gut* of Canso.

2. An intestine; a bowel; the whole alimentary canal; the enteron; (*pl.*) bowels; entrails.

3. One of the prepared entrails of an animal, esp. of a sheep, used for various purposes. See CATGUT.

4. The sac of silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its cocoon), for the purpose of drawing it out into a thread. This, when dry, is exceedingly strong, and is used as the snood of a fish line.

Blind gut. See CÆCUM, *n.* (*b*).

Gut, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUTTING.] **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate.

2. To plunder of contents; to destroy or remove the interior or contents of; as, a mob *gutted* the house.

> Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

‖ **Gut'ta** (gŭt′tà), *n.; pl.* GUTTÆ (-tē). [L.] **1.** A drop.

2. (*Arch.*) One of a series of ornaments, in the form of a frustum of a cone, attached to the lower part of the triglyphs, and also to the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric order; — called also *campana*, and *drop*.

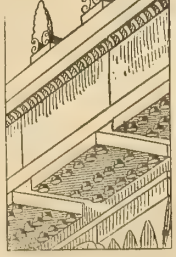

Guttæ attached to Mutules. (*Arch.*)

Gutta serena [L., lit. serene or clear drop] (*Med.*), amaurosis. — **Guttæ band** (*Arch.*), the listel or band from which the guttæ hang.

Gut'ta, *n.* [See GUTTA-PERCHA.] (*Chem.*) The principal constituent of gutta-percha, extracted as a white, amorphous substance.

Gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt′tà-pẽr′chà), *n.* [Malay *gatah* gum + *pertja* the tree from which it is procured.] A concrete juice produced by various trees found in the Malayan archipelago, especially by the *Isonandra*, or *Dichopsis, Gutta*. It becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water, and, on cooling, retains its new shape. It dissolves in oils and ethers, but not in water. In many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc, and it is extensively used for many economical purposes. The *Mimusops globosa* of Guiana also yields this material.

Leaves and flower of a Gutta-percha plant (*Isonandra Gutta*).

Gut'tate (gŭt′tāt), *a.* [L. *guttatus*. Cf. GUTTY.] Spotted, as if discolored by drops.

Gut'ta-ted (gŭt′tà-tĕd), *a.* [See GUTTATE.] Besprinkled with drops, or droplike spots. *Bailey.*

Gut'ta-trap′ (gŭt′tà-trăp′), *n.* The inspissated juice of a tree of the genus *Artocarpus* (*A. incisa*, or breadfruit tree), sometimes used in making birdlime, on account of its glutinous quality.

Gut'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [OE. *goterе*, OF. *goutiere*, F. *gouttière*, fr. OF. *gote, goute*, drop, F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*.] **1.** A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain; an eaves channel; an eaves trough.

2. A small channel at the roadside or elsewhere, to lead off surface water.

> *Gutters* running with ale. *Macaulay.*

3. Any narrow channel or groove; as, a *gutter* formed by erosion in the vent of a gun from repeated firing.

Gutter member (*Arch.*), an architectural member made by treating the outside face of the gutter in a decorative fashion, or by crowning it with ornaments, regularly spaced, like a diminutive battlement. — **Gutter plane**, a carpenter's plane with a rounded bottom for planing out gutters. — **Gutter snipe**, a neglected boy running at large; a street Arab. [*Slang*] — **Gutter stick** (*Printing*), one of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form.

Gut'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUTTERING.] **1.** To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel. *Shak.*

2. To supply with a gutter or gutters. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Gut'ter, *v. i.* To become channeled, as a candle when the flame flares in the wind.

‖ **Gut'ti-fer** (-tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gutta* drop + *ferre* to bear.] (*Bot.*) A plant that exudes gum or resin.

Gut-tif'er-ous (gŭt-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Yielding gum or resinous substances. (*b*) Pertaining to a natural order of trees and shrubs (*Guttiferæ*) noted for their abounding in a resinous sap.

Gut'ti-form (gŭt′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *gutta* a drop + *-form*.] Drop-shaped, as a spot of color.

Gut'tle (-t'l), *v. t. & i.* [From *Gut*, *n.*] To put into the gut; to swallow greedily; to gorge, to gormandize. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

Gut'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* A greedy eater; a glutton. [*Obs.*]

Gut'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *guttula* a little drop, dim. of *gutta* drop.] In droplike form. [*Obs.*]

> In its [hail's] *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gut'tur-al (-tŭr-*al*), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat; cf. F. *guttural*.] Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; relating to, or characteristic of, a sound formed in the throat.

> Children are occasionally born with *guttural* swellings. *W. Cuttirie.*
>
> In such a sweet, *guttural* accent. *Landor.*

Gut'tur-al, *n.* A sound formed in the throat; esp., a sound formed by the aid of the back of the tongue, much retracted, and the soft palate; also, a letter representing such a sound.

Gut'tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being guttural; as, the *gutturalism* of *h* [in the 16th cent.] *Earle.*

Gut'tur-al'i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being guttural. [*R.*] "The old *gutturality* of *k*." *Earle.*

Gut'tur-al-ize (gŭt′tŭr-*al*-iz), *v. t.* To speak gutturally; to give a guttural sound to.

Gut'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In a guttural manner.

Gut'tur-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Gut'tur-ine (-ĭn), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] Pertaining to the throat. [*Obs.*] "*Gutturine* tumor." *Ray.*

Gut'tur-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [L. *guttur* throat.] To make in the throat; to gutturalize. [*R.*]

> For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound. *Coleridge.*

Gut'tur-o- (gŭt′tŭr-ō-). A combining form denoting *relation to the throat;* as, *gutturo*-nasal, having both a guttural and a nasal character; *gutturo*-palatal.

Gut'ty (-tỹ), *a.* [L. *gutta* drop; cf. F. *goutté*. Cf. GUTTATED.] (*Her.*) Charged or sprinkled with drops.

Gut'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in Africa.

Guy (gī), *n.* [Sp. *guia* guide, a guy or small rope used on board of ships to keep weighty things in their places; of Teutonic origin, and the same word as E. *guide*. See GUIDE, and cf. GYE.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it; as: a rope to steady or guide an object which is being hoisted or lowered; a rope which holds in place the end of a boom, spar, or yard in a ship, a chain or wire rope connecting a suspension bridge with the land on either side to prevent lateral swaying; a rod or rope attached to the top of a structure, as of a derrick, and extending obliquely to the ground, where it is fastened.

Guy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUYED (gīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUYING.] To steady or guide with a guy.

Guy, *n.* **1.** A grotesque effigy, like that of *Guy* Fawkes, dressed up in England on the fifth of November, the day of the Gunpowder Plot.

> The lady . . . who dresses like a *guy*. *W. S. Gilbert.*

2. A person of queer looks or dress. *Dickens.*

Guy, *v. t.* To fool; to baffle; to make (a person) an object of ridicule. [*Local & Colloq. U. S.*]

Guyle (gil), *v. t.* To guile. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Guze (gūz), *n.* [Cf. Gules.] (*Her.*) A roundlet of tincture *sanguine*, which is blazoned without mention of the tincture.

Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guzzled (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guzzling (-zlĭng).] [OF. *gosillier*, prob. orig., to pass through the throat; akin to F. *gosier* throat; cf. It. *gozzo* a bird's crop.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently.

Those that came to *guzzle* in his wine cellar. *Milton.*

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

Guz'zle, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust; to drink greedily or continually; as, one who *guzzles* beer. *Dryden.*

Guz'zle, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure. *Marston.*

Guz'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* An immoderate drinker.

Gwin'i-ad (gwĭn'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [W. *gwyniad* a whiting, the name of various fishes, fr. *gwyn* white.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish (*Coregonus ferus*) of North Wales and Northern Europe, allied to the lake whitefish; — called also *powan*, and *schelly*. [Written also *gwyniad*, *guiniad*, *gurniad*.]

Gy'all (gī'ăl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Gayal.

Gyb (jĭb), **Gybe** (jīb), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Jib. [*Obs.*]

Gybe (jib), *n. & v.* See Gibe.

Gybe, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gybed (jībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gybing.] [See Jibe.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other; — said of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail when the vessel is steered off the wind until the sail fills on the opposite side. [Also *jibe*.]

Gye (gī *or* gē), *v. t.* [OF. *guier*; of German origin. See Guide, and cf. Guy.] To guide; to govern. [*Obs.*]

Discreet enough his country for to *gye*. *Chaucer.*

Gyle tun (*Brewing*), a large vat in which wort ferments.

Gym'nal (gĭm'nal), *a. & n.* Same as Gimmal.

Gym-na'si-arch (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *gymnasiarchus*, Gr. γυμνασίαρχος; γυμνάσιον + ἄρχειν to govern: cf. F. *gymnasiarque*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia, and provided the oil and other necessaries at his own expense.

Gym-na'si-um (-zĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. Gymnasiums (-ŭmz), L. Gymnasia (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), fr. γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building where athletic exercises are performed; a school for gymnastics.

2. A school for the higher branches of literature and science; a preparatory school for the university; — used esp. of German schools of this kind.

More like ordinary schools of *gymnasia* than universities. *Hallam.*

Gym'nast (jĭm'nâst), *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes: cf. F. *gymnaste*. See Gymnasium.] One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium; an athlete.

Gym-nas'tic (jĭm-năs'tĭk), **Gym-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*, Gr. γυμναστικός: cf. F. *gymnastique*. See Gymnasium.] Pertaining to athletic exercises intended for health, defense, or diversion; — said of games or exercises, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, etc.; also, pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect; athletic; as, *gymnastic* exercises, contests, etc.

Gym-nas'tic, *n.* A gymnast. [*Obs.*]

Gym-nas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner.

Gym-nas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Athletic or disciplinary exercises; the art of performing gymnastic exercises; also, disciplinary exercises for the intellect or character.

Gym'nic (jĭm'nĭk), **Gym'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *gymnicus*, Gr. γυμνικός: cf. F. *gymnique*. See Gymnasium.] Athletic; gymnastic. [*Obs.*]

Have they not swordplayers, and every sort
Of *gymnic* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? *Milton.*

Gym'nic, *n.* Athletic exercise. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Gym'nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked. So called as coming from the Bare Hills, Maryland.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia.

‖ **Gym'no-blas'te-a** (jĭm'nŏ-blăs'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + βλαστάνειν to sprout.] (*Zoöl.*) The Athecata; — so called because the medusoid buds are not inclosed in a capsule.

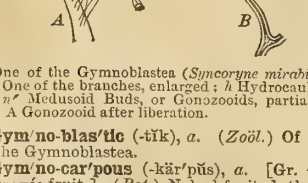

A One of the Gymnoblastea (*Syncoryne mirabilis*). Nat. size. *B* One of the branches, enlarged; *h* Hydrocaulus; *m* Mouth; *n n'* Medusoid Buds, or Gonozooids, partially developed; *C* A Gonozooid after liberation.

Gym'no-blas'tic (-tĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Gymnoblastea.

Gym'no-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Naked-fruited, the fruit either smooth or not adherent to the perianth. *Gray.*

‖ **Gym-noch'ro-a** (jĭm-nŏk'rō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + χρόα skin, body.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hydroidea including the hydra. See Hydra.

Gym'no-cla'dus (jĭm-nŏk'lä-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + κλάδος a branch.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees; the Kentucky coffee tree. The leaves are cathartic, and the seeds a substitute for coffee.

‖ **Gym'no-co'pa** (jĭm'nŏ-kō'pä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + κώπη an oar.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of transparent, free-swimming Annelida, having setæ only in the cephalic appendages.

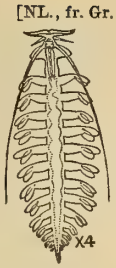

One of the Gymnocopa (*Tomopteris*).

Gym'no-cyte (jĭm'nŏ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Biol.*) A cytode without a proper cell wall, but with a nucleus. *Haeckel.*

Gym'no-cy'tode (jĭm'nŏ-sī'tōd), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + E. *cytode*.] (*Biol.*) A cytode without either a cell wall or a nucleus. *Haeckel.*

Gym'no-dont (jĭm'nŏ-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of plectognath fishes (*Gymnodontes*), having the teeth and jaws consolidated into one or two bony plates, on each jaw, as the diodonts and tetradonts. See Bur fish, Globefish, Diodon.

Gym'no-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + *-gen*.] (*Bot.*) One of a class of plants, so called by Lindley, because the ovules are fertilized by direct contact of the pollen. Same as Gymnosperm.

‖ **Gym'no-glos'sa** (-glŏs'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropods in which the odontophore is without teeth.

‖ **Gym'no-læ'ma** (-lē'mä), ‖ **Gym'no-læ'ma-ta** (-mä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + λαιμός the throat.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Bryozoa, having no epistome.

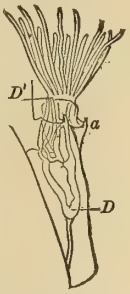

One of the Gymnolæma. *a* Zoœcium; *D* Stomach; *D'* Anus.

‖ **Gym'no-no'ti** (-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + νῶτος the back.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of fishes which includes the Gymnotus or electrical eel. The dorsal fin is wanting.

Gym'no-pæd'ic (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + παῖς, παιδός, a child.] (*Zoöl.*) Having young that are naked when hatched; psilopædic; — said of certain birds.

‖ **Gym'no-phi'o-na** (-fī'ŏ-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + ὀφιόνεος serpentlike.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Amphibia, having a long, annulated, snakelike body. See Ophiomorpha.

‖ **Gym'noph-thal'ma-ta** (-nŏf-thăl'mä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of acalephs, including the naked-eyed medusæ; the hydromedusæ. Most of them are known to be the free-swimming progeny (gonophores) of hydroids.

Gym'no-plast (jĭm'nŏ-plăst), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + πλάσσειν to shape, mold.] (*Biol.*) A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of an envelope, as a white blood corpuscle.

One of the Gymnosomata (*Clione papilionacea*). Nat. size. *a* Cephalic Arms; *t* Tentacles; *w* Wings; *f* Foot; *v* Verge or Cirrus.

Gym'no-rhi'nal (-rī'nal), *a.* [Gr. γυμνός naked + ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] (*Zoöl.*) Having unfeathered nostrils, as certain birds.

‖ **Gym'no-so'ma-ta** (-sō'mä-tä *or* -sŏm'ä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Pteropoda. They have no shell.

Gym-nos'o-phist (jĭm-nŏs'ŏ-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. γυμνοσοφιστής; γυμνός naked + σοφιστής philosopher: cf. F. *gymnosophiste*.] One of a sect of philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great, who went almost naked, denied themselves the use of flesh, renounced bodily pleasures, and employed themselves in the contemplation of nature.

Gym-nos'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*

Gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nŏ-spẽrm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that bears naked seeds (*i. e.*, seeds not inclosed in an ovary), as the common pine and hemlock. Cf. Angiosperm.

Gym'no-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνόσπερμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed: cf. F. *gymnosperme*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel. (*b*) Belonging to the class of plants consisting of gymnosperms.

Gymnospermous Carpophyll of *Cycas revoluta*.

‖ **Gym-not'o-ka** (jĭm-nŏt'ŏ-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + τόκος a bringing forth.] (*Zoöl.*) The Athecata.

‖ **Gym-no'tus** (jĭm-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυμνός naked + νῶτος the back: cf. F. *gymnote*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel. It has a greenish, eel-like body, and is possessed of electric power.

Gymnotus (*G. electricus*).

One fearful shock, fearful but momentary, like that from the electric blow of the *gymnotus*. *De Quincey.*

Gyn (gĭn), *v. i.* To begin. [*Obs.*] See Gin.

‖ **Gyn'æ-ce'um** (jĭn'ē-sē'ŭm), ‖ **Gyn'æ-ci'um** (jĭn'ē-sī'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γυναικεῖον women's apartments, fr. γυνή a woman.] That part of a large house, among the ancients, exclusively appropriated to women. [Written also *gyneceum*, *gynecium*.] *Tennyson.*

Gy-næ'cian (jī-nē'shan), *a.* The same as Gynecian.

Gy-næ'co-phore (jī-nē'kŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. γυναικεῖον the women's apartments + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A ventral canal or groove, in which the males of some dœcious trematodes carry the female. See *Illust.* of Hæmatozoa.

Gy-nan'der (jī-năn'dẽr), *n.* [See Gynandrian.] (*Bot.*) A plant having the stamens inserted in the pistil.

‖ **Gy-nan'dri-a** (-drĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See Gynandrian.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, whose stamens grow out of, or are united with, the pistil.

Gy-nan'dri-an (-an), **Gy-nan'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* [Gr. γύνανδρος of doubtful sex; γυνή a woman + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man: cf. F. *gynandre*.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens inserted in the pistil; belonging to the class *Gynandria*.

Stamens and Pistil of a Gynandrous Flower.

Gy-nan'dro-morph (-drō-môrf), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal affected with gynandromorphism.

Gy-nan'dro-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman, female + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male + μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) An abnormal condition of certain animals, in which one side has the external characters of the male, and the other those of the female.

Gy-nan'dro-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Affected with gynandromorphism.

Gy-nan'ther-ous (-thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + E. *anther*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to an abnormal condition of the flower, in which the stamens are converted into pistils. *R. Brown.*

Gyn'ar-chy (jĭn'är-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + *-archy*.] Government by a woman. *Chesterfield.*

‖ **Gyn'e-ce'um** (jĭn'ē-sē'ŭm), *n.* See Gynæceum.

Gy-ne'cian (jī-nē'shan), *a.* [Gr. γυναικεῖος.] Of or relating to women.

Gyn'e-coc'ra-cy (jĭn'ē-kŏk'rä-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, γυναικός, a woman + κρατεῖν to rule: cf. F. *gynécocratie*. Cf. Gynocracy.] Government by a woman; female power; gyneocracy. *Bailey.*

Gyn'e-co-log'ic-al (jĭn'ē-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal *or* gī'nē-), *a.* Of or pertaining to gynecology.

Gyn'e-col'o-gy (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ *or* gī'nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, a woman + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the structure and diseases of women. — **Gyn'e-col'o-gist**.

Gyn'e-oc'ra-cy (jĭn'ē-ŏk'rä-sȳ), *n.* See Gynecocracy.

Gyn'e-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ä-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + λατρεία worship.] The adoration or worship of woman.

The sentimental *gyneolatry* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep. *Lowell.*

‖ **Gyn'e-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυνή a woman + φόβος fear.] Hatred of women; repugnance to the society of women. *Holmes.*

Gyn'ne (gĭn'ne), *v. i.* To begin. See Gin. [*Obs.*]

Gyn'o-base (jĭn'ŏ-bās), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman, female + E. *base*.] (*Bot.*) A dilated base or receptacle, supporting a multilocular ovary.

Gyn'o-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having, a gynobase.

Gy-noc'ra-cy (jĭ-nŏk'rä-sȳ), *n.* [See Gynecocracy.] Female government; gynecocracy.

The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fishwoman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gy'no-di-œ'cious (jī'nŏ-dī-ē'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + E. *dicecious*.] (*Bot.*) Dicœcious, but having some hermaphrodite or perfect flowers on an individual plant which bears mostly pistillate flowers.

‖ **Gy-nœ'ci-um** (jī-nē'sĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυνή a woman + οἶκος house.] (*Bot.*) The pistils of a flower, taken collectively. See *Illust.* of Carpophore.

Gyn'o-phore (jĭn'ŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. γυνή woman, female + φέρειν to bear, produce: cf. F. *gynophore*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The pedicel raising the pistil or ovary above the stamens, as in the passion flower. *Lindley.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the branches bearing the female gonophores, in certain Siphonophora.

Gyp (jĭp), *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. γύψ a vulture.] A college servant; — so called in Cambridge, England; at Oxford called a *scout*. [*Cant*]

Gypse (jĭps), *n.* [F.] See Gypsum. [*Obs.*] *Pococke.*

Gyp'se-ous (jĭp'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus*. See Gypsum.] Resembling or containing gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

Gyp'sey (-sȳ), *n.* A gypsy. See Gypsy.

Gyp-sif'er-ous (jĭp-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Gypsum* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *gypsifère*.] Containing gypsum.

Gyp'sine (jĭp'sĭn), *a.* Gypseous. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

Gyp-sog'ra-phy (jĭp-sŏg'rä-fȳ), *n.* [*Gypsum* + *-graphy*.] The act or art of engraving on gypsum.

Gyp'so-plast (jĭp'sō-plăst), *n.* [*Gypsum* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris, or in white lime.

Gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. γύψος; cf. Ar. *jibs* plaster, mortar, Per. *jabsīn* lime.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of lime (calcium). When calcined, it forms plaster of Paris. *Selenite* is a transparent, crystalline variety; *alabaster*, a fine, white, massive variety.

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Gypsies (-sĭz). [OE. *Gypcyan*, F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius*. See Egyptian.] [Also spelled *gipsy* and *gypsey*.] **1.** One of a vagabond race, whose tribes, coming originally from India, entered Europe in the 14th or 15th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Spain, England, etc., living by theft, fortune telling, horse-jockeying, tinkering, etc. Cf. Bohemian, Romany.

Like a right *gypsy*, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss. *Shak.*

2. The language used by the gypsies.

3. A dark-complexioned person. *Shak.*

4. A cunning or crafty person. [*Colloq.*] *Prior.*

Gyp'sy, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, gypsies.

Gypsy hat, a woman's or child's broad-brimmed hat,

usually of straw or felt. — **Gypsy winch**, a small winch, which may be operated by a crank, or by a ratchet and pawl through a lever working up and down.

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *v. i.* To play the gypsy; to picnic in the woods. *Mostly,* **Gyp'sy-ing**, *vb. n.*

Gyp'sy-ism (jĭp'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The arts and practices or habits of gypsies; deception; cheating; flattery.

2. The state of a gypsy.

Gyp'sy-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A labiate plant (the *Lycopus Europæus*). Gypsies are said to stain their skin with its juice.

‖ **Gyr'a-can'thus** (jĭr'ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυρός round + ἄκανθα spine.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil fishes, found in Devonian and carboniferous strata; — so named from their round, sculptured spines.

Gy'ral (jī'rȧl), *a.* [See GYRE.] **1.** Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a gyrus, or convolution.

Gy'rant (-rant), *a.* Gyrating. [*R.*]

Gy'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare.*] Winding or coiled round; curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

Gy'rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYRATED (-rā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYRATING.] [L. *gyratus*, p. p. of *gyrare* to gyrate. See GYRE, *n.*] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

Gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotation; revolution.

The *gyrations* of an ascending balloon. *De Quincey.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle, with *gyrations* continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the whorls of a spiral univalve shell.

Center of gyration. (*Mech.*) See under CENTER. — **Radius of gyration**, the distance between the axis of a rotating body and its center of gyration. *Rankine.*

Gy'ra-to-ry (jī'rȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

Gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, cf. γυρός round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution; a circuit.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.* *Dryden.*
Still expanding and ascending *gyres.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Gyre, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *gyrer, girer.* See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall. Drayton.*

Gyre'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in gyres. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Gyr'en-ceph'a-la** (jĭr'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. γυρός round + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] (*Zoöl.*) The higher orders of Mammalia, in which the cerebrum is convoluted. — **Gyr'en-ceph'a-lous** (-lus), *a.*

Gyr'fal'con (jĕr'fa'k'n), *n.* [OE. *gerfaucon*, OF. *gerfaucon*, LL. *gyrofalco*, perh. fr. L. *gyrus* circle + *falco* falcon, and named from its circling flight; or cf. E. *gier*-eagle. See GYRE, *n.*, FALCON.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species and varieties of large Arctic falcons, esp. *Falco rusticolus* and the white species *F. Islandicus*, both of which are circumpolar. The black and the gray are varieties of the former. See *Illust.* of ACCIPITER. [Written also *gerfalcon, gierfalcon*, and *jerfalcon.*]

Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

‖ **Gyr'i** (jī'rī), *n. pl.* See GYRUS.

Gyr'land (gĕr'lȧnd), *v. t.* [See GARLAND.] To garland. [*Obs.*]

Their hair loose and flowing, *gyrlanded* with sea grass. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Gyr'o-dus** (jĭr'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυρός round + ὀδούς tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct oölitic fishes, having rounded teeth in several rows adapted for crushing.

Gy-rog'o-nite (jī-rŏg'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος circle, ring + γόνος fruit.] (*Paleon.*) The petrified fruit of the *Chara hispida*, a species of stonewort. See STONEWORT. *Lyell.*

Gy-roid'al (jī-roid'al), *a.* [Gr. γῦρος circle + *-oid* + *-al.*] **1.** Spiral in arrangement or action.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Having the planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right (or left) of a vertical line; — said of certain hemihedral forms.

3. (*Opt.*) Turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

‖ **Gy-rol'e-pis** (jī-rŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυρός round + λεπίς scale.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of ganoid fishes, found in strata of the new red sandstone, and the lias bone beds. *Agassiz.*

‖ **Gy-ro'ma** (jī-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυροῦν to round, bend, fr. γυρός round.] A turning round. [*R.*]

Gyr'o-man'cy (jĭr'ō-măn'sў *or* jī'rō-), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος ring, circle + *-mancy*: cf. F. *gyromancie.*] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it. *Brande & C.*

Gyron.

Gy'ron (jī'rŏn), *n.* [F. *giron*; of German origin. See GORE a piece of cloth.] (*Her.*) A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon. When there is only one gyron on the shield it is bounded by two lines drawn from the fess point, one horizontally to the dexter side, and one to the dexter chief corner.

Gy'ron-ny (jī'rŏn-nў), *a.* [F. *gironné.*] (*Her.*) Covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

Gy'ro–pi'geon (jī'rō-pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [L. *gyrare* to revolve + E. *pigeon.*] A flying object simulating a pigeon in flight, when projected from a spring trap. It is used as a flying target in shooting matches. *Knight.*

Gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος ring, circle + *-scope.*] **1.** A rotating wheel, mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc. It was devised by Professor W. R. Johnson, in 1832, by whom it was called the *rotascope.*

2. A form of the above apparatus, invented by M. Foucault, mounted so delicately as to render visible the rotation of the earth, through the tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion.

Gy'ro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

Gy-rose' (jī-rōs' *or* jī'rōs), *a.* [See GYRE.] (*Bot.*) Turned round like a crook, or bent to and fro. *Loudon.*

Gy'ro-stat (jī'rō-stăt), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος ring, circle + ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] (*Physics*) A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a fly wheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal for supporting the instrument. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotating bodies.

Gy'ro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the gyrostat or to gyrostatics.

Gy'ro-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) The doctrine or theory of the gyrostat, or of the phenomena of rotating bodies.

‖ **Gy'rus** (jī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GYRI (-rī). [L. See GYRE, *n.*] A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; as, the *gyri* of the brain; the *gyri* of brain coral. See BRAIN.

Gyse (gīz), *n.* Guise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gyte (gīt), *a.* Delirious; senselessly extravagant; as, the man is clean *gyte.* [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Gyve (jīv), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gefyn*, Ir. *geibhionn*, Gael. *geimheal.*] A shackle; especially, one to confine the legs; a fetter. [Written also *give.*]

Like a poor prisoner in his twisted *gyves.* *Shak.*
With *gyves* upon his wrist. *Hood.*

Gyve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYVED (jīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain. *Spenser.*

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shak.*

H.

H (āch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, is classed among the consonants, and is formed with the mouth organs in the same position as that of the succeeding vowel. It is used with certain consonants to form digraphs representing sounds which are not found in the alphabet, as *sh, th, th,* as in *shall, thing, thine* (for *zh* see § 274); also, to modify the sounds of some other letters, as when placed after *c* and *p*, with the former of which it represents a compound sound like that of *tsh*, as in *charm* (written also *tch* as in *catch*), with the latter, the sound of *f*, as in *phase, phantom.* In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* and *g* indicates that those consonants have the hard sound before *e, i,* and *y*, as in *chemistry, chiromancy, chyle, Ghent, Ghibelline*, etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, as in *chicane.* See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 153, 179, 181–3, 237–8.

The name (aitch) is from the French *ache;* its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek H, which was used as the sign of the spiritus asper (rough breathing) before it came to represent the long vowel, Gr. η. The Greek H is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin probably being Egyptian. Etymologically H is most closely related to *c;* as in E. *horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας; E. *hele, v. t.*, conceal; E. *hide*, L. *cutis*, Gr. κύτος; E. *hundred*, L. *centum*, Gr. ἑ-κατ-ον, Skr. *çata.*

H piece (*Mining*), the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve.

H (hā). (*Mus.*) The seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural. See B.

Ha (hä), *interj.* [AS.] An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. Both as uttered and as written, it expresses a great variety of emotions, determined by the tone or the context. When repeated, *ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter, satisfaction, or triumph, sometimes of derisive laughter; or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well, it is so."

Ha-has, and inarticulate hootings of satirical rebuke. *Carlyle.*

Haaf (hāf), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. *haf* the sea, Dan. *hav*, perh. akin to E. *haven.*] The deep-sea fishing for cod, ling, and tusk, off the Shetland Isles.

Haak (hāk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea fish. See HAKE. *Ash.*

Haar (här), *n.* [See HOAR.] A fog; esp., a fog or mist with a chill wind. [*Scot.*] *T. Chalmers.*

‖ **Ha'be-as cor'pus** (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., you may have the body.] (*Law*) A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty; also, one to bring a prisoner into court to testify in a pending trial. *Bouvier.*

‖ **Ha-ben'dum** (hȧ-bĕn'dŭm), *n.* [L., that must be had.] (*Law*) That part of a deed which follows the part called the *premises*, and determines the extent of the interest or estate granted; — so called because it begins with the word *Habendum.* *Kent.*

Hab'er-dash (hăb'ĕr-dăsh), *v. i.* [See HABERDASHER.] To deal in small wares. [*R.*]

To *haberdash* in earth's base ware. *Quarles.*

Hab'er-dash'er (-dăsh'ĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *hapurtask* trumpery, trifles, perh. through French. It is possibly akin to E. *haversack*, and to Icel. *taska* trunk, chest, pocket, G. *tasche* pocket, and the orig. sense was perh., peddler's wares.] **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, and thread; also, a hatter. [*Obs.*]

The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hats. *Gascoigne.*

2. A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as laces, silks, trimmings, etc.

Hab'er-dash'er-y (-ў), *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; also (*Fig.*), trifles. *Burke.*

Hab'er-dine' (hăb'ĕr-dēn' *or* hăb'ĕr-dīn), *n.* [D. *aberdaan, labberdaan*; or a French form, cf. OF. *haberdeau*, from the name of a Basque district, cf. F. *Labourd*, adj. *Labourdin.* The *l* was misunderstood as the French article.] A cod salted and dried. *Ainsworth.*

Ha-ber'ge-on (hȧ-bĕr'jē-ŏn *or* hăb'ĕr-jŭn), *n.* [F. *haubergeon* a small hauberk, dim. of OF. *hauberc*, F. *haubert.* See HAUBERK.] Properly, a short hauberk; but often used loosely for the hauberk. *Chaucer.*

Hab'i-la-to-ry (hăb'ĭ-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to clothing; wearing clothes. *Ld. Lytton.*

Hab'ile (hăb'ĭl), *a.* [F. *habile*, L. *habilis.* See ABLE, HABIT.] Fit; qualified; also, apt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress, clothe, orig., to make fit, make ready, fr. *habile* apt, skillful, L. *habilis.* See HABILE.] **1.** A garment; an article of clothing. *Camden.*

2. *pl.* Dress, in general. *Shak.*

Ha-bil'i-ment-ed, *a.* Clothed. *Taylor* (1630).

Ha-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [LL. *habilitatus*, p. p. of *habilitare* to enable.] Qualified or entitled. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ha-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To fit out; to equip; to qualify; to entitle. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *habilitatio*: cf. F. *habilitation.*] Equipment; qualification. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ha-bil'i-ty (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [See ABILITY.] Ability; aptitude. [*Obs.*] *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [OE. *habit, abit*, F. *habit*, fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, fr. *habere* to have, be in a condition; prob. akin to E. *have.* See HAVE, and cf. ABLE, BINNACLE, DEBT, DUE, EXHIBIT, MALADY.] **1.** The usual condition or state of a person or thing, either natural or acquired, regarded as something had, possessed, and firmly retained; as, a religious *habit*; his *habit* is morose; elms have a spreading *habit*; esp., physical temperament or constitution; as, a full *habit* of body.

2. (*Biol.*) The general appearance and manner of life of a living organism.

3. Fixed or established custom; ordinary course of conduct; practice; usage; hence, prominently, the involuntary tendency or aptitude to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition; as, *habit* is second nature; also, peculiar ways of acting; characteristic forms of behavior.

A man of very shy, retired *habits.* *W. Irving.*

4. Outward appearance; attire; dress; hence, a garment; esp., a closely fitting garment or dress worn by ladies; as, a riding *habit.*

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy. *Shak.*
There are, among the statues, several of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addison.*

Syn. — Practice; mode; manner; way; custom; fashion. — HABIT, CUSTOM. *Habit* is a disposition or tendency leading us to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often; *custom* is external, being habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act. The two operate reciprocally on each other. The *custom* of giving produces a *habit* of liberality; *habits* of devotion promote the *custom* of going to church. *Custom* also supposes an act of the will, selecting given modes of procedure; *habit* is a law of our being, a kind of "second nature" which grows up within us.

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man! *Shak.*
He who reigns . . . upheld by old repute,
Consent, or *custom.* *Milton.*

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HABITING.] [OE. *habiten* to dwell, F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitare* to have frequently, to dwell, intens. fr. *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n.*] **1.** To inhabit. [*Obs.*]

In thilke places as they [birds] *habiten.* *Rom. of R.*

2. To dress; to clothe; to array.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities. *Dryden.*

3. To accustom; to habituate. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Hab'it-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Habitableness.

Hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *habitable*, L. *habitabilis.*] Capable of being inhabited; that may be inhabited or dwelt in; as, the *habitable* world. — **Hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Hab'it-a-cle (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *habitacle* dwelling place, binnacle, L. *habitaculum* dwelling place. See Binnacle, Habit, *v.*] A dwelling place. *Chaucer. Southey.*

Ha'bi'tan' (ȧ'bē'tăN'), *n.* Same as Habitant, 2.

General Arnold met an emissary . . . sent . . . to ascertain the feelings of the *habitans* or French yeomanry. *W. Irving.*

Hab'it-ance (hăb'ĭt-ans), *n.* [OF. *habitance*, LL. *habitantia.*] Dwelling; abode; residence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hab'it-an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* Same as Inhabitancy.

Hab'it-ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *habitant.* See Habit, *v. t.*] **1.** An inhabitant; a dweller. *Milton. Pope.*

2. [F. *pron.* ȧ'bē'tăN'.] An inhabitant or resident; — a name applied to and denoting farmers of French descent or origin in Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec; — usually in the plural.

The *habitants* or cultivators of the soil. *Parkman.*

Hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells, fr. *habitare.* See Habit, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The natural abode, locality or region of an animal or plant.

2. Place where anything is commonly found.

This word has its *habitat* in Oxfordshire. *Earle.*

Hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *habitation*, L. *habitatio.*] **1.** The act of inhabiting; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited; occupancy. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode; settled dwelling; residence; house.

The Lord . . . blesseth the *habitation* of the just. *Prov.* iii. 33.

Hab'i-ta'tor (hăb'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Hab'it-ed (-ĭt-ĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Clothed; arrayed; dressed; as, he was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Fixed by habit; accustomed. [*Obs.*]

So *habited* he was in sobriety. *Fuller.*

3. Inhabited. [*Archaic*]

Another world, which is *habited* by the ghosts of men and women. *Addison.*

Ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-*a*l; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *habituel*, LL. *habitualis.* See Habit, *n.*] **1.** Formed or acquired by habit or use.

An *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. According to habit; established by habit; customary; constant; as, the *habitual* practice of sin.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common and ordinary blessings. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Customary; accustomed; usual; common; wonted; ordinary; regular; familiar.

— **Ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ha-bit'u-al-ness**, *n.*

Ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Habituated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Habituating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *habituatus*, p. p. of *habituare* to bring into a condition or habit of body: cf. F. *habituer.* See Habit.] **1.** To make accustomed; to accustom; to familiarize.

Our English dogs, who were *habituated* to a colder clime. *Sir K. Digby.*

Men are first corrupted . . . and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

2. To settle as an inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Ha-bit'u-ate (-ăt), *a.* Firmly established by custom; formed by habit; habitual. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Ha-bit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *habituation.*] The act of habituating, or accustoming; the state of being habituated.

Hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo* condition, fr. *habere* to have, hold. See Habit.] **1.** Habitual attitude; usual or accustomed state with reference to something else; established or usual relations. *South.*

The same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another. *Locke.*

The verdict of the judges was biassed by nothing else than their *habitudes* of thinking. *Landor.*

2. Habitual association, intercourse, or familiarity.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Habit of body or of action. *Shak.*

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

‖ **Ha'bi'tu'é'** (ȧ'bē'tụ'ā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *habituer.* See Habituate.] One who habitually frequents a place; as, an *habitué* of a theater.

Hab'i-ture (hăb'ĭ-tŭr; 135), *n.* Habitude. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hab'i-tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Habitude; mode of life; general appearance.

Ha'ble (hā'b'l), *a.* See Habile. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hab'nab (hăb'năb), *adv.* [Hobnob.] By chance. [*Obs.*]

Hach'ure (hăch'ŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *hacher* to hack. See Hatching.] (*Fine Arts*) A short line used in drawing and engraving, especially in shading and denoting different surfaces, as in map drawing. See Hatching.

‖ **Ha'ci-en'da** (ä'thē-ăn'dȧ *or* hä'sĭ-ĕn'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *facienda* employment, estate, fr. L. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum* what is to be done, fr. *facere* to do. See Fact.] A large estate where work of any kind is done, as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, or raising of animals; a cultivated farm, with a good house, in distinction from a farming establishment with rude huts for herdsmen, etc.; — a word used in Spanish-American regions.

Hack (hăk), *n.* [See Hatch a half door.] **1.** A frame or grating of various kinds; as, a frame for drying bricks, fish, or cheese; a rack for feeding cattle; a grating in a mill race, etc.

2. Unburned brick or tile, stacked up for drying.

Hack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hacked (hăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hacking.] [OE. *hakken*, AS. *haccian*; akin to D. *hakken*, G. *hacken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka*, and perh. to E. *hew.* Cf. Hew to cut, Haggle.] **1.** To cut irregularly, without skill or definite purpose; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; as, to *hack* a post.

My sword *hacked* like a handsaw. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To mangle in speaking. *Shak.*

Hack, *v. i.* To cough faintly and frequently, or in a short, broken manner; as, a *hacking* cough.

Hack, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut. *Shak.*

2. An implement for cutting a notch; a large pick used in breaking stone.

3. A hacking; a catch in speaking; a short, broken cough. *Dr. H. More.*

4. (*Football*) A kick on the shins. *T. Hughes.*

Hack saw, a handsaw having a narrow blade stretched in an iron frame, for cutting metal.

Hack (hăk), *n.* [Shortened fr. *hackney.* See Hackney.] **1.** A horse, hackneyed or let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a saddle horse, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses.

2. A coach or carriage let for hire; particularly, a coach with two seats inside facing each other; a hackney coach.

On horse, on foot, in *hacks* and gilded chariots. *Pope.*

3. A bookmaker who hires himself out for any sort of literary work; an overworked man; a drudge.

Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's *hack.* *Goldsmith.*

4. A procuress.

Hack, *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary. *Wakefield.*

Hack writer, a hack; one who writes for hire. "A vulgar *hack writer.*" *Macaulay.*

Hack, *v. t.* **1.** To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

2. To use frequently and indiscriminately, so as to render trite and commonplace.

The word "remarkable" has been so *hacked* of late. *J. H. Newman.*

Hack, *v. i.* **1.** To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. *Hanmer.*

2. To live the life of a drudge or hack. *Goldsmith.*

Hack'a-more (-ȧ-mōr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jaquima* headstall of a halter.] A halter consisting of a long leather or rope strap and headstall, — used for leading or tieing a pack animal. [*Western U. S.*]

Hack'ber'ry (hăk'bĕr'rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees (*Celtis*) related to the elm, but bearing drupes with scanty, but often edible, pulp. *C. occidentalis* is common in the Eastern United States. *Gray.*

Hack'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The greater shearwater or hagdon. See Hagdon.

Hack'buss (-bŭs), *n.* Same as Hagbut.

Hack'ee (-ē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chipmunk; also, the chickaree or red squirrel. [*U. S.*]

Hack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hacks. Specifically: A cutting instrument for making notches; esp., one used for notching pine trees in collecting turpentine; a hack.

Hack'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* [Hind. *chhakrā.*] A cart with wooden wheels, drawn by bullocks. [*Bengal*] *Malcom.*

Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *n.* [See Heckle, and cf. Hatchel.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel.

2. Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk.

3. One of the peculiar, long, narrow feathers on the neck of fowls, most noticeable on the cock, — often used in making artificial flies; hence, any feather so used.

4. An artificial fly for angling, made of feathers.

Hac'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hackled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hackling (-klĭng).] **1.** To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel.

2. To tear asunder; to break in pieces.

The other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces. *Burke.*

Hac'kly (hăk'lỹ), *a.* [From Hackle.] **1.** Rough or broken, as if hacked.

2. (*Min.*) Having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, the *hackly* fracture of metallic iron.

Hack'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Hackmen (-mĕn). The driver of a hack or carriage for public hire.

Hack'ma-tack' (-mȧ-tăk'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) The American larch (*Larix Americana*), a coniferous tree with slender deciduous leaves; also, its heavy, close-grained timber. Called also *tamarack.*

Hack'ney (-nỹ), *n.; pl.* Hackneys (-nĭz). [OE. *hakeney, hakenay*; cf. F. *haquenée* a pacing horse, an ambling nag, OF. also *haguenée*, Sp. *hacanea*, OSp. *facanea*, D. *hakkenei*, also OF. *haque* horse, Sp. *haca*, OSp. *faca*; perh. akin to E. *hack* to cut, and *nag*, and orig. meaning, a jolting horse. Cf. Hack a horse, Nag.] **1.** A horse for riding or driving; a nag; a pony. *Chaucer.*

2. A horse or pony kept for hire.

3. A carriage kept for hire; a hack; a hackney coach.

4. A hired drudge; a hireling; a prostitute.

Hack'ney, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; hence, much used; trite; mean; as, *hackney* coaches; *hackney* authors. "*Hackney* tongue." *Roscommon.*

Hack'ney, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hackneyed (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hackneying.] **1.** To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse or carriage; to wear out in common service; to make trite or commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* metaphor or quotation.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackneyed* in the eyes of men. *Shak.*

2. To carry in a hackney coach. *Cowper.*

Hack'ney-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Hackneymen (-mĕn). A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hack'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [From Hack to cut.] A bully; a bravo; a ruffian; an assassin. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Hac'que-ton (hăk'kẽ-tŏn), *n.* Same as Acton. [*Obs.*]

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of Have. [OE. *had, hafde, hefde*, AS. *hæfde.*] See Have.

Had as lief, Had rather, Had better, Had as soon, etc., with a nominative and followed by the infinitive without *to*, are well established idiomatic forms. The original construction was that of the dative with forms of *be*, followed by the infinitive. See *Had better*, under Better.

And *lever me is* be pore and trewe. *C. Mundi* (*Trans.*).
[And more agreeable to me it is to be poor and true.]

Him had been lever to be syke. *Fabyan.*
[To him it had been preferable to be sick.]

For *him was lever* have at his bed's head
Twenty bookes, clad in black or red, . . .
Than robes rich, or fithel, or gay sawtrie. *Chaucer.*

Gradually the nominative was substituted for the dative, and *had* for the forms of *be.* During the process of transition, the nominative with *was* or *were*, and the dative with *had*, are found.

Poor lady, *she were better* love a dream. *Shak.*
You were best hang yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*
Me rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy. *Shak.*
I hadde levere than my scherte,
That ye hadde rad his legende, as have I. *Chaucer.*
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*
I had rather be a dog and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman. *Shak.*

I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 10.

Had'der (hăd'dẽr), *n.* Heather; heath. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Had'die (-dĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The haddock. [*Scot.*]

Had'dock (-dŭk), *n.* [OE. *hadok, haddok*, of unknown origin; cf. Ir. *codog*, Gael. *adag*, F. *hadot.*] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*), allied to the cod, inhabiting the northern coasts of Europe and America. It has a dark lateral line and a black spot on each side of the body, just back of the gills. Called also *haddie*, and *dickie.*

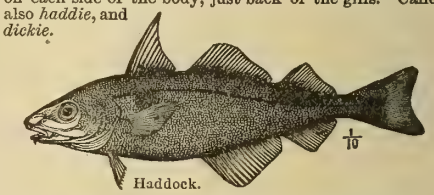

Haddock.

Norway haddock, a marine edible fish (*Sebastes marinus*) of Northern Europe and America. See Rose fish.

Hade (hād), *n.* [Cf. AS. *heald* inclined, bowed down, G. *halde* declivity.] **1.** The descent of a hill. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mining*) The inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein.

Hade, *v. i.* (*Mining*) To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅιδης, Ἀιδης; ἀ priv. + ἰδεῖν to see. Cf. Un-, Wit.] The nether world (according to classical mythology, the abode of the shades, ruled over by Hades or Pluto); the invisible world; the grave.

And death and *Hades* gave up the dead which were in them. *Rev.* xx. 13 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Neither was he left in *Hades*, nor did his flesh see corruption. *Acts* ii. 31 (*Rev. Ver.*).

And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments. *Luke* xvi. 23 (*Rev. Ver.*).

‖ **Hadj** (hăj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, fr. *hajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage to Mecca, performed by Mohammedans.

Hadj'i (-ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *hājjī.* See Hadj.] **1.** A Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca; — used among Orientals as a respectful salutation or a title of honor. *G. W. Curtis.*

2. A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. *Heyse.*

‖ **Had'ro-sau'rus** (hăd'rō-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁδρός thick + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An American herbivorous dinosaur of great size, allied to the iguanodon. It is found in the Cretaceous formation.

Hæc-ce'i-ty (hĕk-sē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *hæcce* this.] (*Logic*) Literally, *this-ness.* A scholastic term to express individuality or singleness; as, *this* book.

Hæm'a- (hĕm'ȧ- *or* hē'mȧ-), **Hæm'a-to-** (hĕm'ȧ-tō- *or* hē'mȧ-tō-), **Hæm'o-** (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-). [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] Combining forms indicating *relation or resemblance to blood, association with blood*; as, *hæmapod, hæmatogenesis, hæmoscope.*

☞ Words from Gr. αἷμα are written *hema-, hemato-, hemo-*, as well as *hæma-, hæmato-, hæmo-.*

Hæm'a-chrome (hĕm'ȧ-krōm *or* hē'mȧ-), *n.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Hematin.

Hæm'a-cy'a-nin (-sī'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance found in the blood of the octopus, which gives to it its blue color.

☞ When deprived of oxygen it is colorless, but becomes quickly blue in contact with oxygen, and is then generally called *oxyhæmacyanin.* A similar blue coloring matter has been detected in small quantity in the blood of other animals and in the bile.

Hæm'a-cy-tom'e-ter (-sĭ-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An apparatus for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

Hæ'mad (hē'măd), *adv.* [*Hæma-* + L. *ad* toward.] (*Anat.*) Toward the hæmal side; on the hæmal side of; — opposed to *neurad.*

Hæm'a-drom'e-ter (hĕm'ȧ-drŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* hē'mȧ-), **Hæm'a-dro-mom'e-ter** (-drō-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr), } *n.* Same as Hemadrometer.

Hæm'a-drom'e-try (-drŏm'ẽ-trỹ), **Hæm'a-dro-mom'e-try** (-drō-mŏm'ẽ-trỹ), } *n.* Same as Hemadrometry.

Hæm'a-drom'o-graph (-drŏm'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Hæma-*, Gr. δρόμος course + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood.

Hæ'ma-dy-nam'e-ter (hē'mȧ-dĭ-năm'ẽ-tẽr *or* hĕm'ȧ-dĭ-), **Hæ'ma-dy'na-mom'e-ter** (hē'mȧ-dĭ'nȧ-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* hĕm'ȧ-dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* Same as Hemadynamometer.

Hæ'ma-dy-nam'ics (hē'mȧ-dĭ-năm'ĭks *or* hĕm'ȧ-dĭ-), *n.* Same as Hemadynamics.

Hæ'mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels; also, ventral. See Hemal.

Hæm'a-phæ'in (hĕm'ȧ-fē'ĭn *or* hē'mȧ-), *n.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] (*Physiol.*) A brownish substance sometimes found in the blood, in cases of jaundice.

Hæm'a-pod (hĕm'ȧ-pŏd *or* hē'mȧ-pŏd), *n.* [*Hæma-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) An hæmapodous animal. *G. Rolleston.*

Hæ-map'o-dous (hē-măp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having the limbs on, or directed toward, the ventral or hemal side, as in vertebrates; — opposed to *neuropodous*.

Hæm'a-poi-et'ic (hĕm'ā-poi-ĕt'ĭk *or* hē'mā-), *a.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. ποιητικός productive.] (*Physiol.*) Blood-forming; as, the *hæmapoietic* function of the spleen.

‖ **Hæm'a-poph'y-sis** (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Same as HEMAPOPHYSIS. — **Hæm'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-al), *a.*

Hæm'a-stat'ics, *n.* Same as HEMASTATICS.

Hæm'a-ta-chom'e-ter (-tā-kŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæma-* + Gr. ταχύς swift + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) A form of apparatus (somewhat different from the *hemadrometer*) for measuring the velocity of the blood.

Hæm'a-ta-chom'e-try (-trў), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The measurement of the velocity of the blood.

Hæm'a-tem'e-sis, *n.* Same as HEMATEMESIS.

Hæ-mat'ic (hē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἱματικός.] Of or pertaining to the blood; sanguine; brownish red.

Hæmatic acid (*Physiol. Chem.*), a hypothetical acid, supposed to be formed from hemoglobin during its oxidation in the lungs, and to have the power of freeing carbonic acid from the sodium carbonate of the serum. *Thudichum.*

Hæm'a-tin, *n.* Same as HEMATIN.

Hæm'a-ti-nom'e-ter, *n.* Same as HEMATINOMETER.

Hæm'a-tin'o-met'ric, *a.* Same as HEMATINOMETRIC.

Hæm'a-tite, *n.* Same as HEMATITE.

Hæm'a-tit'ic (hĕm'ā-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of a blood-red color; crimson; (*Bot.*) brownish red.

Hæm'a-to- (hĕm'ā-tō- *or* hē'-), *prefix.* See HÆMA-.

Hæm'a-to-blast' (-blăst'), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *-blast.*] (*Anat.*) One of the very minute, disk-shaped bodies found in blood with the ordinary red corpuscles and white corpuscles; a third kind of blood corpuscle, supposed by some to be an early stage in the development of the red corpuscles; — called also *blood plaque*, and *blood plate.*

‖ **Hæm'a-toc'ry-a** (-tŏk'rĭ-ā), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The cold-blooded vertebrates. Same as HEMATOCRYA.

Hæm'a-toc'ry-al (-al), *a.* Cold-blooded.

Hæm'a-to-crys'tal-lin, *n.* Same as HEMATOCRYSTALLIN.

Hæ'ma-to-dy'na-mom'e-ter (hē'mā-tō-dī'nā-mŏm'ē-tēr *or* hĕm'ā-tō-dĭn'ā-), *n.* Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæm'a-to-gen'e-sis (hĕm'ā-tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs *or* hē'mā-tō-), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The origin and development of blood. (*b*) The transformation of venous into arterial blood by respiration; hematosis.

Hæm'a-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to hæmatogenesis.

Hæm'a-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Originating in the blood.

Hæm'a-to-glob'u-lin, *n.* Same as HEMATOGLOBULIN.

Hæm'a-toid, *a.* Same as HEMATOID.

Hæm'a-toid'in, *n.* Same as HEMATOIDIN.

Hæ-mat'o-in (hē-măt'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance formed from the hematin of blood, by removal of the iron through the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two like bodies, called respectively *hæmatoporphyrin* and *hæmatolin*, are formed in a similar manner.

Hæ-mat'o-lin (-lĭn), *n.* See HÆMATOIN.

Hæm'a-tol'o-gy (hĕm'ā-tŏl'ō-jў *or* hē'mā-), *n.* The science which treats of the blood. Same as HEMATOLOGY.

Hæm'a-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER. (*b*) An instrument for determining the number of blood corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

‖ **Hæm'a-to-phi-li'na** (-tō-fĭ-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + φιλεῖν to love.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Cheiroptera, including the bloodsucking bats. See VAMPIRE.

Hæm'a-to-plast' (-plăst'), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Anat.*) Same as HÆMATOBLAST.

Hæm'a-to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Hæmato-* + *-plastic.*] (*Physiol.*) Blood formative; — applied to a substance in early fetal life, which breaks up gradually into blood corpuscles before the formation of blood vessels.

Hæm'a-to-por'phy-rin (-pôr'fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See HÆMATOIN.

Hæm'a-to-sac' (-săk'), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *sac.*] (*Anat.*) A vascular sac connected, beneath the brain, in many fishes, with the infundibulum.

Hæm'a-to-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* A hæmoscope.

Hæm'a-to'sin (hĕm'ā-tō'sĭn *or* hē-măt'ō-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Hematin. [*R.*]

‖ **Hæm'a-to'sis,** *n.* Same as HEMATOSIS.

‖ **Hæm'a-to-ther'ma** (hĕm'ā-tō-thēr'mā *or* hē'mā-), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HEMATOTHERMA.

Hæm'a-to-ther'mal (-mal), *a.* Warm-blooded; homoiothermal.

Hæm'a-to-tho'rax, *n.* Same as HEMOTHORAX.

Hæm'a-tox'y-lin (-tŏks'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See HÆMATOXYLON.] (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of logwood. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, with a sweetish taste. Formerly called also *hematin.*

‖ **Hæm'a-tox'y-lon** (-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα blood + ξύλον wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants containing but a single species, the *H. Campechianum* or logwood tree, native in Yucatan.

‖ **Hæm'a-to-zo'ŏn** (-tō-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* HÆMATOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A parasite inhabiting the blood; esp.: (*a*) Certain species of nematodes of the genus *Filaria*, sometimes found in the blood of man, the horse, the dog, etc. (*b*) The trematode, *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, which infests the inhabitants of Egypt and other parts of Africa, often causing death.

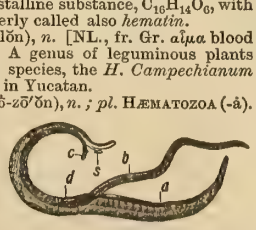

One of the Hæmatozoa (*Bilharzia hæmatobia*). *a* The Male; *s* Sucker; *d* Gynæcophore, in which the Female (*b*) is partially inclosed; *c* Head of Female. Enlarged.

Hæ'mic (hē'mĭk *or* hĕm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the blood; hemal.

Hæ'min (hē'mĭn), *n.* Same as HEMIN.

Hæm'o- (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-), *prefix.* See HÆMA-.

Hæm'o-chrome (-krōm), *n.* Same as HÆMACHROME.

Hæm'o-chro'mo-gen (-krō'mŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*Hæmochrome* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body obtained from hemoglobin, by the action of reducing agents in the absence of oxygen.

Hæm'o-chro-mom'e-ter (-krō-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæmochrome* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An apparatus for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in a fluid, by comparing it with a solution of known strength and of normal color.

Hæm'o-cy'a-nin (-sī'ā-nĭn), *n.* Same as HÆMACYANIN.

‖ **Hæm'o-cy-tol'y-sis** (-sī-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα blood + κύτος hollow vessel + λύειν to loosen, dissolve.] (*Physiol.*) See HÆMOCYTOTRYPSIS.

Hæm'o-cy-tom'e-ter, *n.* See HÆMACYTOMETER.

‖ **Hæm'o-cy'to-tryp'sis** (-sī'to-trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα blood + κύτος hollow vessel + τρίβειν to rub, grind.] (*Physiol.*) A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles, or *hæmocytolysis.*

Hæm'o-drom'o-graph, *n.* Same as HÆMADROMOGRAPH.

Hæm'o-dro-mom'e-ter (-drō-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as HEMADROMETER.

Hæ'mo-dy-nam'e-ter (hē'mō-dī-năm'ē-tēr *or* hĕm'ō-dī-), *n.* Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæ'mo-dy-nam'ics, *n.* Same as HEMADYNAMICS.

Hæm'o-glo'bin, *n.* Same as HEMOGLOBIN.

Hæm'o-glo'bin-om'e-ter (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæmoglobin* + *-meter.*] Same as HÆMOCHROMOMETER.

Hæm'o-lu'te-in (-lū'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*Hæmo-* + corpus *luteum.*] (*Physiol.*) See HEMATOIDIN.

Hæm'o-ma-nom'e-ter (-mā-nŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæmo-* + *manometer.*] Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæ-mom'e-ter (hē-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Hæmo-* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæ'mo-ny (hē'mō-nў), *n.* [L. *Hæmonia* a name of Thessaly, the land of magic.] A plant described by Milton as "of sovereign use against all enchantments."

Hæm'o-plas'tic, *a.* Same as HÆMATOPLASTIC.

Hæm'or-rhoid'al, *a.* Same as HEMORRHOIDAL.

Hæm'o-scope (hĕm'ō-skōp *or* hē'mō-), *n.* [*Hæmo-* + *-scope.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument devised by Hermann, for regulating and measuring the thickness of a layer of blood for spectroscopic examination.

Hæm'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Same as HEMOSTATIC.

Hæm'o-ta-chom'e-ter (-tā-kŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as HÆMATACHOMETER.

Hæm'o-ta-chom'e-try (-trў), *n.* Same as HÆMATACHOMETRY.

Haf (hăf), *imp.* of HEAVE. Hove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Haf'fle (hăf'ĭ'l), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *haften* to cling, stick to, Prov. G., to stop, stammer.] To stammer; to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Haft (hăft), *n.* [AS. *hæft;* akin to D. & G. *heft*, Icel. *hepti*, and to E. *heave*, or *have*. Cf. HEFT.] **1.** A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used; — said chiefly of a knife, sword, or dagger; the hilt.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryden.*

2. A dwelling. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Haft, *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft; as, to *haft* a dagger.

Haft'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *haften* to cling or stick to, and E. *haffle.*] A caviler; a wrangler. [*Obs.*] *Baret.*

Hag (hăg), *n.* [OE. *hagge*, *hegge*, witch, hag, AS. *hægtesse;* akin to OHG. *hagazussa*, G. *hexe*, D. *heks*, Dan. *hex*, Sw. *häxa*. The first part of the word is prob. the same as E. *haw*, *hedge*, and the orig. meaning was perh., wood woman, wild woman. √12.] **1.** A witch, sorceress, or enchantress; also, a wizard. [*Obs.*] "[Silenus] that old *hag*." *Golding.*

2. An ugly old woman. *Dryden.*

3. A fury; a she-monster. *Crashaw.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) An eel-like marine marsipobranch (*Myxine glutinosa*), allied to the lamprey. It has a suctorial mouth, with labial appendages, and a single pair of gill openings. It is the type of the order Hyperotreta. Called also *hagfish*, *borer*, *slime eel*, *sucker*, and *sleepmarken*.

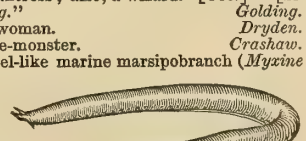

Hag, or Hagfish (4). (⅓)

5. (*Zoöl.*) The hagdon or shearwater.

6. An appearance of light and fire on a horse's mane or a man's hair. *Blount.*

Hag moth (*Zoöl.*), a moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), the larva of which has curious side appendages, and feeds on fruit trees. — Hag's tooth (*Naut.*), an ugly irregularity in the pattern of matting or pointing.

Hag, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAGGED (hăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAGGING.] To harass; to weary with vexation.

How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens. *L'Estrange.*

Hag, *n.* [Scot. *hag* to cut; cf. E. *hack.*] **1.** A small wood, or part of a wood or copse, which is marked off or inclosed for felling, or which has been felled.

This said, he led me over boults and *hags;*
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew. *Fairfax.*

2. A quagmire; mossy ground where peat or turf has been cut. *Dugdale.*

Hag'ber'ry (hăg'bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Prunus* (*P. Padus*); the bird cherry. [*Scot.*]

Hag'born' (-bōrn'), *a.* Born of a hag or witch. *Shak.*

Hag'but (-bŭt), *n.* [OF. *haquebute*, prob. a corruption of D. *haakbus; haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel. See HOOK, and 2d BOX, and cf. ARQUEBUS.] A harquebus, of which the but was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim. [Written also *haguebut* and *hackbuss.*]

Hag'but-ter (hăg'bŭt-tẽr), *n.* A soldier armed with a hagbut or arquebus. [Written also *hackbutter.*] *Froude.*

Hag'don (hăg'dŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of sea birds of the genus *Puffinus;* esp., *P. major*, the greater shearwater, and *P. Stricklandi*, the black hagdon or sooty shearwater; — called also *hagdown*, *haglin*, and *hag.* See SHEARWATER.

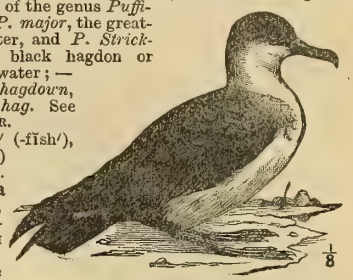

Hagdon (*Puffinus major*). 1/8

Hag'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HAG, 4.

Hag-ga'da (hăg-gä'dä), *n.; pl.* HAGGADOTH (-dōth). [Rabbinic *haggādhā*, fr. Heb. *higgīdh* to relate.] A story, anecdote, or legend in the Talmud, to explain or illustrate the text of the Old Testament. [Written also *hagada.*]

Hag'gard (hăg'gẽrd), *a.* [F. *hagard;* of German origin, and prop. meaning, of the hedge or woods, wild, untamed. See HEDGE, 1st HAW, and -ARD.] **1.** Wild or intractable; disposed to break away from duty; untamed; as, a *haggard* or refractory hawk. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [For *hagged*, fr. *hag* a witch, influenced by *haggard* wild.] Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; hollow-eyed; having the features distorted or wasted by pain; wild and wasted, or anxious in appearance; as, *haggard* features, eyes.

Staring his eyes, and *haggard* was his look. *Dryden.*

Hag'gard, *n.* [See HAGGARD, *a.*] **1.** (*Falconry*) A young or untrained hawk or falcon.

2. A fierce, intractable creature.

I have loved this proud disdainful *haggard.* *Shak.*

3. [See HAGGARD, *a.*, 2.] A hag. [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

Hag'gard, *n.* [See 1st HAW, HEDGE, and YARD an inclosed space.] A stackyard. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Swift.*

Hag'gard-ly, *adv.* In a haggard manner. *Dryden.*

Hag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Like a hag; lean; ugly. [*R.*]

Hag'gis (-gĭs), *n.* [Scot. *hag* to hack, chop, E. *hack.* Formed, perhaps, in imitation of the F. *hachis* (E. *hash*), fr. *hacher.*] A Scotch pudding made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or lamb, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., highly seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the same animal; minced head and pluck. [Written also *haggiss*, *haggess*, and *haggies.*]

Hag'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a hag; ugly; wrinkled.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on. *Shak.*

Hag'gish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.

Hag'gle (hăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAGGLING (-gling).] [Freq. of Scot. *hag*, E. *hack.* See HACK to cut.] To cut roughly or hack; to cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough or mangle by cutting; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York, all *haggled* over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteeped. *Shak.*

Hag'gle, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; to chaffer; to higgle.

Royalty and science never *haggled* about the value of blood. *Whitlock.*

Hag'gle, *n.* The act or process of haggling. *Carlyle.*

Hag'gler (hăg'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who haggles or is difficult in bargaining.

2. One who forestalls a market; a middleman between producer and dealer in London vegetable markets.

Ha'gi-ar'chy (hā'jĭ-är'kў), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος sacred, holy + *-archy.*] A sacred government; government by holy orders of men. *Southey.*

Ha'gi-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rȧ-sў), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος holy, and κρατεῖν to govern.] Government by a priesthood; hierarchy.

‖ **Ha'gi-og'ra-pha** (-ŏg'rȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), fr. ἁγιόγραφος written by inspiration; ἅγιος sacred, holy + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, or that portion not contained in the Law and the Prophets. It comprises Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The lives of the saints. *Brande & C.*

Ha'gi-og'ra-phal (-fal), *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

Ha'gi-og'ra-pher (-fẽr), *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa; a writer of lives of the saints. *Shipley.*

Ha'gi-og'ra-phy (-fў; 277), *n.* Same as HAGIOGRAPHA.

Ha'gi-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trў), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος sacred + λατρεία worship.] The invocation or worship of saints.

Ha'gi-ol'o-gist (-ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of the sacred writings; a writer of the lives of the saints; a hagiographer. *Tylor.*

Hagiologists have related it without scruple. *Southey.*

Ha'gi-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος sacred + *-logy.*] The history or description of the sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative of the lives of the saints; a catalogue of saints. *J. H. Newman.*

Ha'gi-o-scope' (hā'jĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος sacred + *-scope.*] An opening made in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts; — called, in architecture, a *squint.* *Hook.*

Hag'-rid'den (hăg'rĭd'd'n), *a.* Ridden by a hag or witch; hence, afflicted with nightmare. *Beattie. Cheyne.*

Hag'seed' (hăg'sēd'), *n.* The offspring of a hag. *Shak.*

Hag'ship, *n.* The state or title of a hag. *Middleton.*

Hag'-ta'per (-tā'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. 1st Hag, and Hig-taper.] (*Bot.*) The great woolly mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

Hague'but (hăg'bŭt), *n.* See Hagbut.

Hah (hä), *interj.* Same as Ha.

Ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* [See Haw-haw.] A sunk fence; a fence, wall, or ditch, not visible till one is close upon it. [Written also *haw-haw.*]

Hai'ding-er-ite (hī'dĭng-ẽr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the arseniate of lime; — so named in honor of W. *Haidinger*, of Vienna.

Hai'duck (hī'dŭk), *n.* [G. *haiduck, heiduck*, fr. Hung. *hajdu.*] Formerly, a mercenary foot soldier in Hungary, now, a halberdier of a Hungarian noble, or an attendant in German or Hungarian courts. [Written also *hayduck, haiduk, heiduc, heyduck*, and *heyduk.*]

‖ **Haik** (hāk; Ar. hä-ēk), *n.* [Ar. *hāik*, fr. *hāka* to weave.] A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment. [Written also *hyke.*] *Heyse.*

‖ **Hai'kal** (hī'kal), *n.* The central chapel of the three forming the sanctuary of a Coptic church. It contains the high altar, and is usually closed by an embroidered curtain.

Hail (hāl), *n.* [OE. *hail, hazel*, AS. *hægel, hagol*; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl*; cf. Gr. κάχληξ pebble.] Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds, where they are formed by the congelation of vapor. The separate masses or grains are called *hailstones.*

Thunder mixed with *hail*,
Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky. *Milton.*

Hail, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hailed (hāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hailing.] [OE. *hailen*, AS. *hagalian.*] To pour down particles of ice, or frozen vapors.

Hail, *v. t.* To pour forcibly down, as hail. *Shak.*

Hail, *a.* Healthy. See Hale (the preferable spelling).

Hail, *v. t.* [OE. *hailen, heilen*, Icel. *heill* hale, sound, used in greeting. See Hale sound.] **1.** To call loudly to, or after; to accost; to salute; to address.

2. To name; to designate; to call.

And such a son as all men *hailed* me happy. *Milton.*

Hail, *v. i.* **1.** To declare, by hailing, the port from which a vessel sails or where she is registered; hence, to sail; to come; — used with *from*; as, the steamer *hails* from New York.

2. To report as one's home or the place from whence one comes; to come; — with *from.* [*Colloq.*]
C. G. Halpine.

Hail, *interj.* [See Hail, *v. t.*] An exclamation of respectful or reverent salutation, or, occasionally, of familiar greeting. "*Hail*, brave friend." *Shak.*

All hail. See in the Vocabulary. — **Hail Mary**, a form of prayer made use of in the Roman Catholic Church in invocation of the Virgin. See Ave Maria.

Hail, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation; a loud call. "Their puissant *hail*." *M. Arnold.*

The angel *hail* bestowed. *Milton.*

Hail'-fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An intimate companion.

-fellow well met. *Lyly.*

Hailse (hāls), *v. t.* [OE. *hailsen*, Icel. *heilsa.* Cf. Hail to call to.] To greet; to salute. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Hail'shot' (hāl'shŏt'), *n. pl.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A single particle of ice falling from a cloud; a frozen raindrop; a pellet of hail.

Hail'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.

Haily (-ĭ), *a.* Of hail. "*Haily* showers." *Pope.*

Hain (hān), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *hägn* hedge, inclosure, Dan. *hegn* hedge, fence. See Hedge.] To inclose for mowing; to set aside for grass. "A ground . . . *hained* in." *Holland.*

Hain't (hānt). A contraction of *have not* or *has not*; as, I *hain't*, he *hain't*, we *hain't.* [*Colloq. or illiterate speech.*] [Written also *han't.*]

Hair (hâr), *n.* [OE. *her, heer, hær*, AS. *hær*; akin to Cl ries. *hêr*, D. & G. *haar*, OHG. & Icel. *hār*, Dan. *haar*, Sw. *hår*; cf. Lith. *kasa.*] **1.** The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming a covering for a part of the head or for any part or the whole of the body.

2. One of the above-mentioned filaments, consisting, in vertebrate animals, of a long, tubular part which is free and flexible, and a bulbous root imbedded in the skin.

Then read he me how Sampson lost his *hairs.* *Chaucer.*
And draw with new delights with hoary *hairs.* *Spenser.*

3. Hair (human or animal) used for various purposes; as, *hair* for stuffing cushions.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A slender outgrowth from the chitinous cuticle of insects, spiders, crustaceans, and other invertebrates. Such hairs are totally unlike those of vertebrates in structure, composition, and mode of growth.

5. (*Bot.*) An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of one or of several cells, whether pointed, hooked, knobbed, or stellated. Internal hairs occur in the flower stalk of the yellow frog lily (*Nuphar*).

6. A spring device used in a hair-trigger firearm.

7. A haircloth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

8. Any very small distance, or degree; a hairbreadth.

☞ *Hair* is often used adjectively or in combination; as, *hair*brush or *hair* brush, *hair* dye, *hair* oil, *hair*pin, *hair* powder, a brush, a dye, etc., for the hair.

Against the hair, in a rough and disagreeable manner; against the grain. [*Obs.*] "You go *against the hair* of your professions." *Shak.* — **Hair bracket** (*Ship Carp.*), a molding which comes in at the back of, or runs aft from, the figurehead. — **Hair cells** (*Anat.*), cells with hairlike processes in the sensory epithelium of certain parts of the internal ear. — **Hair compass, Hair divider**, a compass or divider capable of delicate adjustment by means of a screw. — **Hair glove**, a glove of horsehair for rubbing the skin. — **Hair lace**, a netted fillet for tying up the hair of the head. *Swift.* — **Hair line**, a line made of hair; a very slender line. — **Hair moth** (*Zoöl.*), any moth which destroys goods made of hair, esp. *Tinea biselliella.* — **Hair pencil**, a brush or pencil made of fine hair, for painting; — generally called by the name of the hair used; as, a camel's *hair pencil*, a sable's *hair pencil*, etc. — **Hair plate**, an iron plate forming the back of the hearth of a bloomery fire. — **Hair powder**, a white perfumed powder, as of flour or starch, formerly much used for sprinkling on the hair of the head, or on wigs. — **Hair seal** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of eared seals which do not produce fur; a sea lion. — **Hair seating**, haircloth for seats of chairs, etc. — **Hair shirt**, a shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn as a penance. — **Hair sieve**, a strainer with a haircloth bottom. — **Hair snake.** See Gordius. — **Hair space** (*Printing*), the thinnest metal space used in lines of type. — **Hair stroke**, a delicate stroke in writing. — **Hair trigger**, a trigger so constructed as to discharge a firearm by a very slight pressure, as by the touch of a hair. *Farrow.* — **Not worth a hair**, of no value. — **To a hair**, with the nicest distinction. — **To split hairs**, to make distinctions of useless nicety.

Hair'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Harebell.

Hair'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chipping sparrow.

Hair'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* See Harebrained.

Hair'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.*, **Hair's' breadth'** (hârz'). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, definitely, the forty-eighth part of an inch.

Every one could sling stones at an *hairbreadth* and not miss.
Judg. xx. 16.

Hair'breadth', *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.

Hair'-brown' (-broun'), *a.* Of a clear tint of brown, resembling brown human hair. It is composed of equal proportions of red and green.

Hair'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for cleansing and smoothing the hair.

Hair'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Stuff or cloth made wholly or in part of hair.

Hair'dress'er (-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

Haired (hârd), *a.* **1.** Having hair. "A beast *haired* like a bear." *Purchas.*

2. In composition: Having (such) hair; as, red-*haired.*

Hair'en (hâr'en), *a.* [AS. *hæren.*] Hairy. [*Obs.*]
His *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet. *J. Taylor.*

Hair' grass' (grăs'). (*Bot.*) A grass with very slender leaves or branches; as the *Agrostis scabra*, and several species of *Aira* or *Deschampsia.*

Hair'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair. *Johnson.*

Hair'less, *a.* Destitute of hair. *Shak.*

Hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin, usually forked, or of bent wire, for fastening the hair in place, — used by women.

Hair'-salt' (-sält'), *n.* [A translation of G. *haarsalz.*] (*Min.*) A variety of native Epsom salt occurring in silky fibers.

Hair'split'ter (-splĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who makes excessively nice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles. "The caviling *hairsplitter.*" *De Quincey.*

Hair'split'ting (-tĭng), *a.* Making excessively nice or trivial distinctions in reasoning; subtle. — *n.* The act or practice of making trivial distinctions.

The ancient *hairsplitting* technicalities of special pleading.
Charles Sumner.

Hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* (*Horology*) The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance in a timepiece.

Hair'streak' (-strēk'), *n.* A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*; as, the green *hairstreak* (*T. rubi*).

Hair'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine fishes of the genus *Trichiurus*; esp., *T. lepturus* of Europe and America. They are long and like a band, with a slender, pointed tail. Called also *bladefish.*

Hair' worm' (wûrm'). (*Zoöl.*) A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*, resembling a hair. See Gordius.

Hair'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bearing or covered with hair; made of or resembling hair; rough with hair; hirsute.

His mantle *hairy*, and his bonnet sedge. *Milton.*

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-an), *a.* & *n.* See Haytian.

Ha'je (hä'jē), *n.* [Ar. *hayya* snake.] (*Zoöl.*) The Egyptian asp or cobra (*Naja haje*). It is related to the cobra of India, and like the latter has the power of inflating its neck into a hood. Its bite is very venomous. It is supposed to be the snake by means of whose bite Cleopatra committed suicide, and hence is sometimes called *Cleopatra's snake* or *asp.* See Asp.

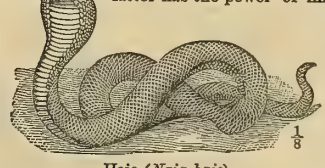
Haje (*Naja haje*). 1/8

Hake (hāk), *n.* [See Hatch a half door.] A drying shed, as for unburned tile.

Hake, *n.* [Also *haak.*] [Akin to Norweg. *hakefisk*, lit., hook fish, Prov. E. *hake* hook, G. *hecht* pike. See Hook.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of marine gadoid fishes, of the genera *Phycis, Merlucius*, and allies. The common European hake is *M. vulgaris*; the American silver hake or whiting is *M. bilinearis.* Two American species (*Phycis chuss* and *P. tenius*) are important food fishes, and are also valued for their oil and sounds. Called also *squirrel hake*, and *codling.*

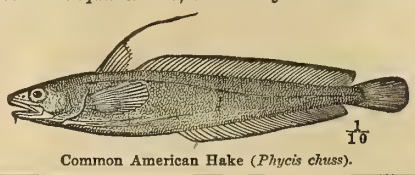
Common American Hake (*Phycis chuss*). 1/10

Hake (hāk), *v. i.* To loiter; to sneak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hake's'-dame' (hāks'dām'), *n.* See Forkbeard.

Hak'e-ton (hăk'ē-tŏn), *n.* Same as Acton. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ha-kim'** (hä-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *hakīm.*] A wise man; a physician, esp. a Mohammedan. [*India*]

‖ **Ha'kim** (hä'kēm), *n.* [Ar. *hakim.*] A Mohammedan title for a ruler; a judge. [*India*]

Ha-la'cha (hȧ-lä'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Halachoth (-kōth). [Heb. *halāchāh.*] The general term for the Hebrew oral or traditional law; one of two branches of exposition in the Midrash. See Midrash.

Ha-la'tion (hā-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Photog.*) An appearance, as of a halo of light, surrounding the edges of dark objects in a photographic picture.

Hal'berd (hŏl'bẽrd; 277), *n.* [F. *hallebarde*; of German origin; cf. MHG. *helmbarte*, G. *hellebarte*; prob. orig., an ax to split a helmet, fr. G. *barte* a broad ax (orig. from the same source as E. *beard*; cf. Icel. *barða* a kind of ax, *skegg* beard, *skeggja* a kind of halberd) + *helm* helmet; but cf. also MHG. *helm, halm*, handle, and E. *helve.* See Beard, Helmet.] (*Mil.*) An ancient long-handled weapon, of which the head had a point and several long, sharp edges, curved or straight, and sometimes additional points. The heads were sometimes of very elaborate form. [Written also *halbert.*]

Halberd (time of Charles II.).

Hal'berd-ier' (hŏl'bẽrd-ēr'), *n.* [F. *hallebardier.*] One who is armed with a halberd. *Strype.*

Hal'berd-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Hastate.

Hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *halcyon, alcyon*, Gr. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών: cf. F. *halcyon.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kingfisher. By modern ornithologists restricted to a genus including a limited number of species having omnivorous habits, as the sacred kingfisher (*Halcyon sancta*) of Australia.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

Hal'cy-on, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was anciently said to lay her eggs in nests on or near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice.

2. Hence: Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. "Deep, *halcyon* repose." *De Quincey.*

Hal'cy-o'ni-an (hăl'sĭ-ō'nĭ-an), *a.* Halcyon; calm.

Hal'cy-o-noid (hăl'sĭ-ō-noid), *a.* & *n.* [*Halcyon* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Alcyonoid.

Hale (hāl), *a.* [Written also *hail.*] [OE. *heil*, Icel. *heill*; akin to E. *whole.* See Whole.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as, a *hale* body.

Last year we thought him strong and *hale.* *Swift.*

Hale, *n.* Welfare. [*Obs.*]

All heedless of his dearest *hale.* *Spenser.*

Hale (hāl *or* hȧl; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Haled (hāld *or* hȧld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Haling.] [OE. *halen, halien*; cf. AS. *holian* to acquire, get. See Haul.] To pull; to drag; to haul. See Haul. *Chaucer.*

Easier both to freight, and to *hale* ashore. *Milton.*
As some dark priest *hales* the reluctant victim. *Shelley.*

‖ **Ha-le'si-a** (hȧ-lē'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American shrubs containing several species, called *snowdrop trees*, or silver-bell trees. They have showy, white flowers, drooping on slender pedicels.

Half (hăf), *a.* [AS. *healf, half*, half; as a noun, half, side, part; akin to OS., OFries., & D. *half*, G. *halb*, Sw. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Icel. *hālfr*, Goth. *halbs.* Cf. Halve, Behalf.] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or half; as, a *half* bushel; a *half* hour; a *half* dollar; a *half* view.

☞ The adjective and noun are often united to form a compound.

2. Consisting of some indefinite portion resembling a half; approximately a half, whether more or less; partial; imperfect; as, a *half* dream; *half* knowledge.

Assumed from thence a *half* consent. *Tennyson.*

Half ape (*Zoöl.*), a lemur. — **Half back.** (*Football*) See under 2d Back. — **Half bent**, the first notch, for the sear point to enter, in the tumbler of a gunlock; the half-cock notch. — **Half binding**, a style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather. — **Half boarder**, one who boards in part; specifically, a scholar at a boarding school who takes dinner only. — **Half-breadth plan** (*Shipbuilding*), a horizontal plan of one half a vessel, divided lengthwise, showing the lines. — **Half cadence** (*Mus.*), a cadence on the dominant. — **Half cap**, a slight salute with the cap. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **At half cock**, the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. — **Half hitch**, a sailor's knot in a rope; half of a clove hitch. — **Half hose**, short stockings; socks. — **Half measure**, an imperfect or weak line of action. — **Half note** (*Mus.*), a minim, one half of a semibreve. — **Half pay**, half of the wages or salary; reduced pay; as, an officer on *half pay.* — **Half price**, half the ordinary price; or a price much reduced. — **Half round.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) A molding of semicircular section. (*b*) (*Mech.*) Having one side flat and the other rounded; — said of a file. — **Half shift** (*Mus.*), a position of the hand, between the open position and the first shift, in playing on the violin and kindred instruments. See Shift. — **Half step** (*Mus.*), a semitone; the smallest difference of pitch or interval, used in music. — **Half tide**, the time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood. — **Half time**, half the ordinary time for work or attendance; as, the *half-time* system. — **Half tint** (*Fine Arts*), a middle or intermediate tint, as in drawing or painting. See Demitint. — **Half truth**, a statement only partially true, or which gives only a part of the truth. *Mrs. Browning.* — **Half year**, the space of six months; one term of a school when there are two terms in a year.

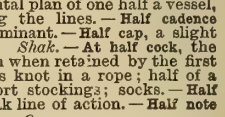
Half notes.

Half, *adv.* In an equal part or degree; in some part

approximating a half; partially; imperfectly; as, *half*-colored, *half* done, *half*-hearted, *half* persuaded, *half* conscious. "*Half* loth and *half* consenting." *Dryden.*

Their children spoke *half* in the speech of Ashdod. *Neh.* xiii. 24.

Half (hăf), *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hăvz). [AS. *healf*. See HALF, *a.*] **1.** Part; side; behalf. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

The four *halves* of the house. *Chaucer.*

2. One of two equal parts into which anything may be divided, or considered as divided; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, a *half* of an apple.

Not *half* his riches known, and yet despised. *Milton.*

A friendship so complete
Portioned in *halves* between us. *Tennyson.*

Better half. See under BETTER. — **In half,** in two; an expression sometimes used improperly instead of *in* or *into halves*; as, to cut *in half*. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.* — **In,** *or* **On, one's half,** in one's behalf; on one's part. [*Obs.*] — **To cry halves,** to claim an equal share with another. — **To go halves,** to share equally between two.

Half, *v. t.* To halve. [*Obs.*] See HALVE. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Half'-and-half', *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts. *Dickens.*

Half'beak' (hăf'bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any slender, marine fish of the genus *Hemiramphus*, having the upper jaw much shorter than the lower; — called also *balahoo*.

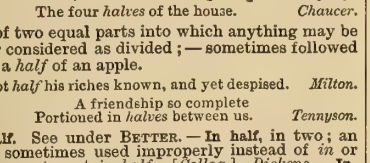

American Halfbeak (*Hemiramphus unifasciatus*). 1/5

Half' blood' (blŭd'). **1.** The relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood*. See BLOOD, *n.*, 2 and 4.

2. A person so related to another.

3. A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.

☞ In the 2d and 3d senses usually with a hyphen.

Half'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races; having only one parent of good stock; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

2. Degenerate; mean. *Shak.*

Half'-boot' (-bōōt'), *n.* A boot with a short top covering only the ankle. See COCKER, and *Congress boot*, under CONGRESS.

Half'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having only the back and corners in leather, as a book.

Half'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Half-blooded. [*Obs.*]

2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good-breeding; not well trained. *Atterbury.*

Half'-breed' (-brēd'), *a.* Half-blooded.

Half'-breed', *n.* A person who is half-blooded; the offspring of parents of different races, especially of the American Indian and the white race.

Half'-broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

Half'-caste' (-kăst'), *n.* One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindoo or Mohammedan on the other. Also adjective; as, *half-caste* parents.

Half'-clammed' (-klămd'), *a.* Half-filled. [*Obs.*]

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food. *Marston.*

Half'cock' (-kŏk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALFCOCKED (-kŏkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALFCOCKING.] To set the cock of (a firearm) at the first notch.

To go off halfcocked. (*a*) To be discharged prematurely, or with the trigger at half cock; — said of a firearm. (*b*) To do or say something without due thought or care. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Half'-cracked' (-krăkt'), *a.* Half-demented; half-witted. [*Colloq.*]

Half'-deck' (-dĕk'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A shell of the genus *Crepidula*; a boat shell. See BOAT SHELL.

2. See *Half deck*, under DECK.

Half'-decked' (-dĕkt'), *a.* Partially decked.

The *half-decked* craft . . . used by the latter Vikings. *Elton.*

Half'en (-'n), *a.* [From HALF.] Wanting half its due qualities. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Half'en-deal' (-'n-dēl'), *adv.* [OE. *halfendele*. See HALF, and DEAL.] Half; by the half part. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — *n.* A half part. [*Obs.*] *R. of Brunne.*

Half'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or gives half only; one who shares. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

2. A male fallow deer gelded. *Pegge* (1814).

Half'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Showing only part of the face; wretched looking; meager. *Shak.*

Half'-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A salmon in its fifth year of growth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Half'-hatched' (-hăcht'), *a.* Imperfectly hatched; as, *half-hatched* eggs. *Gay.*

Half'-heard' (-hẽrd'), *a.* Imperfectly or partly heard; not heard to the end.

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

Half'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Wanting in heart or spirit; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson.*

2. Lacking zeal or courage; lukewarm. *H. James.*

Half'-hour'ly (-our'lȳ), *a.* Done or happening at intervals of half an hour.

Half'-learned' (hăf'lẽrnd'), *a.* Imperfectly learned.

Half'-length' (-lĕngth'), *a.* Of half the whole or ordinary length, as a picture.

Half'-mast' (-măst'), *n.* A point some distance below the top of a mast or staff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning, etc.).

Half'-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.

2. The shape of a half-moon; a crescent.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons*, and wings. *Milton.*

3. (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle whose gorge resembles a half-moon; — now called a *ravelin*.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A marine, sparoid, food fish of California (*Cæsiosoma Californiense*). The body is ovate, blackish above, blue or gray below. Called also *medialuna*.

Half'ness (hăf'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being half; incompleteness. [*R.*]

As soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at *halfness*, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbor feels the wrong. *Emerson.*

Half'pace' (-pās'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A platform of a staircase where the stair turns back in exactly the reverse direction of the lower flight. See QUARTERPACE.

☞ This term and *quarterpace* are rare or unknown in the United States, *platform* or *landing* being used instead.

Half'-pen-ny (hā'pĕn-nȳ *or* hāf'- ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* HALFPENCE (-pens) or HALF-PENNIES (-pĕn-nĭz). An English coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

Half'-pike' (hāf'pīk'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A short pike, sometimes carried by officers of infantry, sometimes used in boarding ships; a spontoon. *Tatler.*

Half'-port' (-pōrt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One half of a shutter made in two parts for closing a porthole.

Half'-ray' (-rā'), *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line considered as drawn from a center to an indefinite distance in one direction, the complete ray being the whole line drawn to an indefinite distance in both directions.

Half'-read' (-rĕd'), *a.* Informed by insufficient reading; superficial; shallow. *Dryden.*

Half' seas' o'ver (sēz' ō'vẽr). Half drunk. [*Slang: used only predicatively.*] *Spectator.*

Half'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

Half'-sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A sister by one parent only.

Half'-strained' (-strānd'), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. [*R.*] "A *half-strained* villain." *Dryden.*

Half'-sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* Half the length of a sword; close fight. "At *half-sword*." *Shak.*

Half'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bẽrd), *a.* (*Arch.*) Constructed of a timber frame, having the spaces filled in with masonry; — said of buildings.

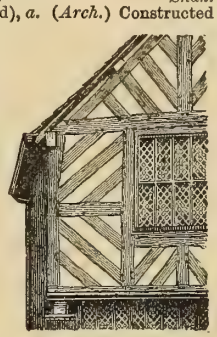

Half-timbered.

Half'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*O. Law*) A jury, for the trial of a foreigner, composed equally of citizens and aliens.

Half'way' (hāf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially; as, he *halfway* yielded.

Temples proud to meet their gods *halfway*. *Young.*

Half'way', *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; situated at an intermediate point; midway.

Halfway covenant, a practice among the Congregational churches of New England, between 1657 and 1662, of permitting baptized persons of moral life and orthodox faith to enjoy all the privileges of church membership, save the partaking of the Lord's Supper. They were also allowed to present their children for baptism. — **Halfway house,** an inn or place of call midway on a journey.

Half'-wit' (-wĭt'), *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce. *Dryden.*

Half'-wit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly.

Half'-year'ly (-yēr'lȳ), *a.* Two in a year; semiannual. — *adv.* Twice in a year; semiannually.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt; 277), *n.* [OE. *hali* holy + *but*, *butte*, flounder; akin to D. *bot*, G. *butte*; cf. D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*. So named as being eaten on holidays. See HOLY, HOLIDAY.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, northern, marine flatfish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. It often grows very large, weighing more than three hundred pounds. It is an important food fish. [Written also *holibut*.]

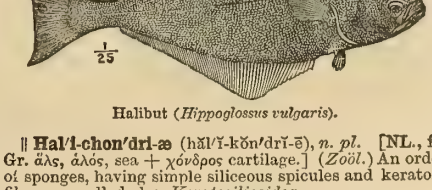

Halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*). 1/25

‖ **Hal'i-chon'dri-æ** (hăl'ĭ-kŏn'drĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + χόνδρος cartilage.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sponges, having simple siliceous spicules and keratose fibers; — called also *Keratosilicoidea*.

‖ **Hal'i-core** (hăl'ĭ-kōr; L. hä-lĭk'ŏ-rē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλς sea + κόρη maiden.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DUGONG.

Hal'i-dom (hăl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm* holiness, sacrament, sanctuary, relics; *hālig* holy + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*. See HOLY.] **1.** Holiness; sanctity; sacred oath; sacred things; sanctuary; — used chiefly in oaths. [*Archaic*]

So God me help and *halidom*. *Piers Plowman.*

By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep. *Shak.*

2. Holy doom; the Last Day. [*R.*] *Shipley.*

Hal'i-eu'tics (-ū'tĭks), *n.* [L. *halieuticus* pertaining to fishing, Gr. ἁλιευτικός.] A treatise upon fish or the art of fishing; ichthyology.

Hal'i-mas (-măs), *n.* [See HALLOWMAS.] The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas. [*Obs.*]

Ha'li-og'ra-pher (hā'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr *or* hăl'ĭ-), *n.* One who writes about or describes the sea.

Ha'li-og'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς the sea + *-graphy*.] Description of the sea; the science that treats of the sea.

‖ **Ha'li-o'tis** (hā'lĭ-ō'tĭs *or* hăl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλς sea + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine shells; the ear-shells. See ABALONE.

Ha'li-o-toid' (hā'lĭ-ō-toid' *or* hăl'ĭ-), *a.* [*Haliotis* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus *Haliotis*; ear-shaped.

‖ **Hal'i-sau'ri-a** (hăl'ĭ-sạ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + σαῦρος.] (*Paleon.*) The Enaliosauria.

Ha'lite (hā'līt *or* hăl'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt.] (*Min.*) Native salt; sodium chloride.

Ha-lit'u-ous (hȧ-lĭt'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *halitus* breath, vapor, fr. *halare* to breathe: cf. F. *halitueux*.] Produced by, or like, breath; vaporous. *Boyle.*

Halk (hąk), *n.* A nook; a corner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hall (hąl), *n.* [OE. *halle*, *hal*, AS. *heal*, *healt*; akin to D. *hal*, OS. & OHG. *halla*, G. *halle*, Icel. *höll*, and prob. from a root meaning, to hide, conceal, cover. See HELL, HELMET.] **1.** A building or room of considerable size and stateliness, used for public purposes; as, Westminster *Hall*, in London.

2. (*a*) The chief room in a castle or manor house, and in early times the only public room, serving as the place of gathering for the lord's family with the retainers and servants, also for cooking and eating. It was often contrasted with the *bower*, which was the private or sleeping apartment.

Full sooty was her bower and eke her *hall*. *Chaucer.*

Hence, as the entrance from outside was directly into the hall: (*b*) A vestibule, entrance room, etc., in the more elaborated buildings of later times. Hence: (*c*) Any corridor or passage in a building.

3. A name given to many manor houses, because the magistrate's court was held in the hall of his mansion; a chief mansion house. *Cowell.*

4. A college in an English university (at Oxford, an unendowed college).

5. The apartment in which English university students dine in common; hence, the dinner itself; as, *hall* is at six o'clock.

6. Cleared passageway in a crowd; — formerly an exclamation. [*Obs.*] "A *hall!* a *hall!*" *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Entry; court; passage. See VESTIBULE.

Hall'age (-āj; 48), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a hall.

Hal'le-lu'iah } (hăl'lẽ-lū'yȧ), *n.* & *interj.* [Heb. See
Hal'le-lu'jah } ALLELUIA.] Praise ye Jehovah; praise ye the Lord; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise or thanksgiving to God, and as an expression of gratitude or adoration. *Rev.* xix. 1 (*Rev. Ver.*).

So sung they, and the empyrean rung
With *Hallelujahs*. *Milton.*

In those days, as St. Jerome tells us, "any one as he walked in the fields, might hear the plowman at his *hallelujahs*." *Sharp.*

Hal'le-lu-jat'ic (-lū-yăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, hallelujahs. [*R.*]

Hal'liard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* See HALYARD.

Hal'li-dome (hăl'ĭ-dōm), *n.* Same as HALIDOM.

Hal'li-er (hăl'lĭ-ẽr *or* hąl'yẽr), *n.* [From HALE to pull.] A kind of net for catching birds.

Hall'-mark' (hąl'märk'), *n.* The official stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices, in the United Kingdom, on gold and silver articles, attesting their purity. Also used figuratively; — as, a word or phrase lacks the *hall-mark* of the best writers.

Hal-loa' (hăl-lō'). See HALLOO.

Hal-loo' (hăl-lōō'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *ah* + *lo*; cf. AS. *ealā*, G. *halloh*, F. *haler* to set (a dog) on. Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*] A loud exclamation; a call to invite attention or to incite a person or an animal; a shout.

List! List! I hear
Some far off *halloo* break the silent air. *Milton.*

Hal-loo', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALLOOED (-lōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALLOOING.] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to a person, as by the word *halloo*.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hal-loo', *v. t.* **1.** To encourage with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts or outcries.

If I fly . . . *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shak.*

3. To call or shout to; to hail. *Shak.*

Hal-loo', *interj.* [OE. *halow*. See HALLOO, *n.*] An exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.

Hal'low (hăl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALLOWING.] [OE. *halwen*, *halwien*, *halgien*, AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig* holy. See HOLY.] To make holy; to set apart for holy or religious use; to consecrate; to treat or keep as sacred; to reverence. "*Hallowed* be thy name." *Matt.* vi. 9.

Hallow the Sabbath day, to do no work therein. *Jer.* xvii. 24.

His secret altar touched with *hallowed* fire. *Milton.*

In a larger sense . . . we can not *hallow* this ground [Gettysburg]. *A. Lincoln.*

Hal'low-een' (hăl'lō-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows or All Saints' Day. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Hal'low-mas (hăl'lō-mȧs), *n.* [See MASS the eucharist.] The feast of All Saints, or Allhallows.

To speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallowmas*. *Shak.*

Hal-loy'site (hăl-loi'sīt), *n.* [Named after Omalius d'*Halloy*.] (*Min.*) A claylike mineral, occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses, of a whitish color.

Hal'lu-cal (hăl'lū-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hallux.

Hal-lu'ci-nate (hăl-lū'sĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *hallucinatus*, *alucinatus*, p. p. of *hallucinari*, *alucinari*, to wander in mind, talk idly, dream.] To wander; to go astray; to err; to mistake; to blunder; — used of mental processes. [*R.*] *Byrom.*

Hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*: cf. F. *hallucination*.] **1.** The act of hallucinating; a wandering of the mind; error; mistake; a blunder.

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber. *Addison.*

2. (*Med.*) The perception of objects which have no reality, or of sensations which have no corresponding external cause, arising from disorder of the nervous system, as in delirium tremens; delusion.

Hallucinations are always evidence of cerebral derangement and are common phenomena of insanity. *W. A. Hammond.*

Hal-lu'ci-na'tor (hăl-lū'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One whose judgment and acts are affected by hallucinations; one who errs on account of his hallucinations. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination.

‖ **Hal'lux** (hăl'lŭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hallex, allex.*] (*Anat.*) The first, or preaxial, digit of the hind limb, corresponding to the pollux in the fore limb; the great toe; the hind toe of birds.

Halm (hąm), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Haulm.

‖ **Hal'ma** (hăl'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλμα, fr. ἅλεσθαι to leap.] (*Greek Antiq.*) The long jump, with weights in the hands, — the most important of the exercises of the Pentathlon.

Ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* Halos (-lōz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, Gr. ἅλως a thrashing floor, also (from its round shape) the disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it; cf. Gr. εἰλύειν to enfold, ἑλύειν to roll round, L. *volvere*, and E. *voluble.*] **1.** A luminous circle, usually prismatically colored, round the sun or moon, and supposed to be caused by the refraction of light through crystals of ice in the atmosphere. Connected with halos there are often white bands, crosses, or arches, resulting from the same atmospheric conditions.

2. A circle of light; especially, the bright ring represented in painting as surrounding the heads of saints and other holy persons; a glory; a nimbus.

3. An ideal glory investing, or affecting one's perception of, an object.

4. A colored circle around a nipple; an areola.

Ha'lo, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Haloed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Haloing.] To form, or surround with, a halo; to encircle with, or as with, a halo.

The fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow. *Southey.*

Ha'loed (hā'lōd), *a.* Surrounded with a halo; invested with an ideal glory; glorified.

Some *haloed* face bending over me. *C. Brontë.*

Hal'o-gen (hăl'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-gen:* cf. F. *halogène.*] (*Chem.*) An electro-negative element or radical, which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt; especially, chlorine, bromine, and iodine; sometimes, also, fluorine and cyanogen. See *Chlorine family*, under Chlorine.

Ha-log'e-nous (hȧ-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a halogen.

Ha'loid (hā'loid *or* hăl'oid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-oid:* cf. F. *haloïde.*] (*Chem.*) Resembling salt; — said of certain binary compounds consisting of a metal united to a negative element or radical, and now chiefly applied to the chlorides, bromides, iodides, and sometimes also to the fluorides and cyanides. — *n.* A haloid substance.

Hal'o-man'cy (hăl'ŏ-măn'sў), *n.* See Alomancy.

Ha-lom'e-ter (hȧ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of salts and crystals; a goniometer.

‖ **Ha-lo'nes** (hȧ-lō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλων, ἅλωνος, a halo.] (*Biol.*) Alternating transparent and opaque white rings which are seen outside the blastoderm, on the surface of the developing egg of the hen and other birds.

Hal'o-phyte (hăl'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + φυτόν a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant found growing in salt marshes, or in the sea.

Ha'lo-scope (hā'lŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Halo* + *-scope.*] An instrument for exhibition or illustration of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like.

Hal'o-trich'ite (hăl-ŏ-trĭ'kĭt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς sea + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Min.*) An iron alum occurring in silky fibrous aggregates of a yellowish white color.

Ha-lox'y-line (hȧ-lŏks'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + ξύλον wood.] An explosive mixture, consisting of sawdust, charcoal, niter, and ferrocyanide of potassium, used as a substitute for gunpowder.

Halp (hälp), *imp.* of Help. Helped. [*Obs.*]

Hal'pace (hăl'pās), *n.* (*Arch.*) See Haut pas.

Hals (hąls), *n.* [AS. *heals;* akin to D., G., & Goth. *hals.* See Collar.] The neck or throat. [*Obs.*]

Do me hangen by the *hals.* *Chaucer.*

Halse (hąls), *v. t.* [AS. *healsian.*] **1.** To embrace about the neck; to salute; to greet. [*Obs.*]

Each other kissed glad
And lovely *halst.* *Spenser.*

2. To adjure; to beseech; to entreat. [*Obs.*]

O dere child, I *halse* thee,
In virtue of the Holy Trinity. *Chaucer.*

Halse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Halsed (hąlst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Halsing.] [Cf. Hawser.] To haul; to hoist. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Hal'sen-ing (hąl'sĕn-ĭng), *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat; inharmonious; rough. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Hals'er (hąs'ẽr), *n.* See Hawser. *Pope.*

Halt (hąlt), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Hold, contraction for *holdeth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Halt (hąlt), *n.* [Formerly *alt*, It. *alto*, G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold. See Hold.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action; arrest of progress.

Without any *halt* they marched. *Clarendon.*

[Lovers] soon in passion's war contest,
Yet in their march soon make a *halt.* *Davenant.*

Halt, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Halted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Halting.] **1.** To hold one's self from proceeding; to hold up; to cease progress; to stop for a longer or shorter period; to come to a stop; to stand still.

2. To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

Halt (hąlt), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to cease marching; to stop; as, the general *halted* his troops for refreshment.

Halt, *a.* [AS. *healt;* akin to OS., Dan., & Sw. *halt*, Icel. *haltr, halltr*, Goth. *halts*, OHG. *halz.*] Halting or stopping in walking; lame.

Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke* xiv. 21.

Halt, *n.* The act of limping; lameness.

Halt, *v. i.* [OE. *halten*, AS. *healtian.* See Halt, *a.*] **1.** To walk lamely; to limp.

2. To have an irregular rhythm; to be defective.

The blank verse shall *halt* for it. *Shak.*

Halt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who halts or limps; a cripple.

Hal'ter (hąl'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *halter, helter, helfter*, AS. *hælftre;* akin to G. *halfter*, D. *halfter, halster*, and also to E. *helve.* See Helve.] A strong strap or cord. Especially: (*a*) A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying a horse. (*b*) A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose. *Shak.*

No man e'er felt the *halter* draw
With good opinion of the law. *Trumbull.*

Hal'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Haltered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Haltering.] To tie by the neck with a rope, strap, or halter; to put a halter on; to subject to a hangman's halter. "A *haltered* neck." *Shak.*

‖ **Hal-te'res** (hăl-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλτῆρες weights used in jumping, fr. ἅλλεσθαι to leap.] (*Zoöl.*) Balancers; the rudimentary hind wings of Diptera.

Hal'ter-sack' (hąl'tẽr-săk'), *n.* A term of reproach, implying that one is fit to be hanged. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Halt'ing-ly (hąlt'ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a halting or limping manner.

Hal'vans (hăl'vanz), *n. pl.* (*Mining*) Impure ore; dirty ore. *Raymond.*

Hal've (häl've), *n.* A half. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Halve (häv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Halved (hävd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Halving.] [From Half.] **1.** To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple; to be or form half of.

So far apart their lives are thrown
From the twin soul that *halves* their own. *M. Arnold.*

2. (*Arch.*) To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away each for half its thickness at the joining place, and fitting together.

Halved (hävd), *a.* Appearing as if one side, or one half, were cut away; dimidiate.

Halves (hävz), *n., pl.* of Half.

By halves, by one half at once; halfway; fragmentarily; partially; incompletely.

I can not believe by *halves;* either I have faith, or I have it not. *J. H. Newman.*

To go halves. See under Go.

Hal'we (häl'we), *n.* [OE., fr. AS. *hālga.* See Holy.] A saint. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hal'yard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* [*Hale,* v. t. + *yard.*] (*Naut.*) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, etc. [Written also *halliard, haulyard.*]

‖ **Hal'y-si'tes** (hăl'ĭ-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλυσις a chain.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of Silurian fossil corals; the chain corals. See *Chain coral*, under Chain.

Ham (hăm), *n.* Home. [*North of Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *ham;* akin to D *ham*, dial. G. *hamme*, OHG. *hamma.* Perh. named from the bend at the ham, and akin to E. *chamber.* Cf. Gammon ham.]

1. (*Anat.*) The region back of the knee joint; the popliteal space; the hock.

2. The thigh of any animal; especially, the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

A plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams.* *Shak.*

Ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ȧ-drī'ăd), *n.; pl.* E. Hamadryads (-ădz), L. Hamadryades (-drī'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Hamadryas, -adis*, Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree: cf. F. *hamadryade.* See Same, and Tree.]

1. (*Class. Myth.*) A tree nymph whose life ended with that of the particular tree, usually an oak, which had been her abode.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large venomous East Indian snake (*Ophiophagus bungarus*), allied to the cobras.

‖ **Ha-ma'dry-as** (hȧ-mā'drĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., a hamadryad. See Hamadryad.] (*Zoöl.*) The sacred baboon of Egypt (*Cynocephalus Hamadryas*).

Ham'a-me'lis (hăm'ȧ-mē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁμαμηλίς a kind of medlar or service tree; ἅμα at the same time + μῆλον an apple, any tree fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which includes the witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginica*), a preparation of which is used medicinally.

Ha'mate (hā'māt), *a.* [L. *hamatus*, fr. *hamus* hook.] Hooked; bent at the end into a hook; hamous.

Ha'ma-ted (hā'mā-tĕd), *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks; hamate. *Swift.*

‖ **Ha-ma'tum** (hȧ-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hamatus* hooked.] (*Anat.*) See Unciform.

Ham'ble (hăm'b'l), *v. t.* [OE. *hamelen* to mutilate, AS. *hamelian;* akin to OHG. *hamalōn* to mutilate, *hamal* mutilated, *ham* mutilated, Icel. *hamla* to mutilate. Cf. Hamper to fetter.] To hamstring. [*Obs.*]

Ham'burg (-bûrg), *n.* A commercial city of Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe.

Black Hamburg grape. See under Black. — **Hamburg edging,** a kind of embroidered work done by machinery on cambric or muslin; — used for trimming. — **Hamburg lake,** a purplish crimson pigment resembling cochineal.

Hame (hām), *n.* Home. [*Scot. & O. Eng.*]

Hame, *n.* [Scot. *haims, hammys, hems*, OE. *ham;* cf. D. *haam.*] One of the two curved pieces of wood or metal, in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened. They are fitted upon the collar, or have pads fitting the horse's neck attached to them.

Ham'el (hăm'ĕl), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] Same as Hamble.

Hame'seck'en (hām'sĕk'n), } *n.* [AS. *hāmsōcn.* See
Hame'suck'en (-sŭk'n), } Home, and Seek.] (*Scots Law*) The felonious seeking and invasion of a person in his dwelling house. *Bouvier.*

Ha'mi-form (hā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook + *-form.*] Hook-shaped.

Ham'il-ton pe'ri-od (hăm'ĭl-tŭn pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Devonian system of America; — so named from *Hamilton*, Madison Co., New York. It includes the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Genesee epochs or groups. See the Chart of Geology.

‖ **Ham'i-nu'ra** (hăm'ĭ-nū'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large edible river fish (*Erythrinus macrodon*) of Guiana.

Ha'mite (hā'mīt), *n.* [L. *hamus* hook.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Hamites*, related to the ammonites, but having the last whorl bent into a hook-like form.

Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. See Gen. x. 6–20.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Ham or his descendants.

Hamitic languages, the group of languages spoken mainly in the Sahara, Egypt, Galla, and Somāli Land, and supposed to be allied to the Semitic. *Keith Johnston.*

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [OE. *hamelet*, OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, F. *hameau*, LL. *hamellum*, a dim. of German origin; cf. G. *heim* home. √220. See Home.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

The country wasted, and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Village; neighborhood. See Village.

Ham'let-ed, *p. a.* Confined to a hamlet. *Feltham.*

Ham'mer (-mẽr), *n.* [OE. *hamer*, AS. *hamer, hamor;* akin to D. *hamer*, G. & Dan. *hammer*, Sw. *hammare*, Icel. *hamarr*, hammer, crag, and perh. to Gr. ἄκμων anvil, Skr. *açman* stone.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle.

With busy *hammers* closing rivets up. *Shak.*

2. Something which in form or action resembles the common hammer; as: (*a*) That part of a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour. (*b*) The padded mallet of a piano, which strikes the wires, to produce the tones. (*c*) (*Anat.*) The malleus. See under Ear. (*d*) (*Gun.*) That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing pin; the cock; formerly, however, a piece of steel covering the pan of a flintlock musket and struck by the flint of the cock to ignite the priming. (*e*) Also, a person or thing that smites or shatters; as, St. Augustine was the *hammer* of heresies.

He met the stern legionaries [of Rome] who had been the "massive iron *hammers*" of the whole earth. *J. H. Newman.*

Atmospheric hammer, a dead-stroke hammer in which the spring is formed by confined air. — **Drop hammer, Face hammer,** etc. See under Drop, Face, etc. — **Hammer fish.** See Hammerhead. — **Hammer hardening,** the process of hardening metal by hammering it when cold. — **Hammer shell** (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Malleus*, a genus of marine bivalve shells, allied to the pearl oysters, having the wings narrow and elongated, so as to give them a hammer-shaped outline; — called also *hammer oyster.* — **To bring to the hammer,** to put up at auction.

Ham'mer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hammered (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hammering.] **1.** To beat with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows; as, to *hammer* iron.

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating. "*Hammered* money." *Dryden.*

3. To form in the mind; to shape by hard intellectual labor; — usually with *out.*

Who was *hammering* out a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey.*

Ham'mer, *v. i.* **1.** To be busy forming anything; to labor hard as if shaping something with a hammer.

Whereon this month I have been *hammering.* *Shak.*

2. To strike repeated blows, literally or figuratively.

Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shak.*

Ham'mer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed or shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

Ham'mer-beam' (-bēm'), *n.* (*Gothic Arch.*) A member of one description of roof truss, called *hammer-beam truss*, which is so framed as not to have a tiebeam at the top of the wall. Each principal has two hammer-beams, which occupy the situation, and to some extent serve the purpose, of a tiebeam.

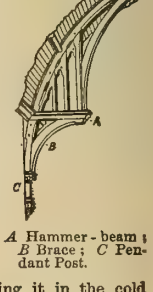

A Hammer-beam; *B* Brace; *C* Pendant Post.

Ham'mer-cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *hemel* heaven, canopy, tester (akin to G. *himmel*, and perh. also to E. *heaven*) + E. *cloth;* or perh. a corruption of *hamper cloth.*] The cloth which covers a coach box.

Ham'mer-dressed' (-drĕst'), *a.* Having the surface roughly shaped or faced with the stonecutter's hammer; — said of building stone.

Ham'mer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Ham'mer-hard'en (-härd'n), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it in the cold state.

Ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A shark of the genus *Sphyrna* or *Zygæna*, having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape. The *Sphyrna zygæna* is found in the North Atlantic. Called also *hammer fish*, and *balance fish.*

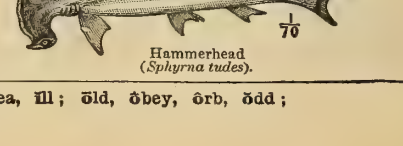
Hammerhead (*Sphyrna tudes*). 1/70

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish; the stone-roller.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An African fruit bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*); — so called from its large blunt nozzle.

Ham'mer-kop (hăm'mĕr-kŏp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Heron family; the umber.

Ham'mer-less, *a.* (*Firearms*) Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a cock or striker concealed from sight, and out of the way of an accidental touch.

Ham'mer-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* HAMMERMEN (-mĕn). A hammerer; a forgeman.

‖ **Ham'mo-chry'sos** (hăm'mō-krī'sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος; ἄμμος, ἄμμος, sand + χρυσός gold.] A stone with spangles of gold color in it.

Ham'mock (hăm'mŏk), *n.* [A word of Indian origin: cf. Sp. *hamaca*. Columbus, in the Narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep."] **1.** A swinging couch or bed, usually made of netting or canvas about six feet long and three feet wide, suspended by clews or cords at the ends.

Hammock.

2. A piece of land thickly wooded, and usually covered with bushes and vines. Used also adjectively; as, *hammock* land. [*Southern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Hammock nettings (*Naut.*), formerly, nets for stowing hammocks; now, more often, wooden boxes or a trough on the rail, used for that purpose.

Ha-mose' (hā-mōs'), } *a.* [L. *hamus* hook.] (*Bot.*)
Ha'mous (hā'mŭs), } Having the end hooked or curved.

Ham'per (hăm'pĕr), *n.* [Contr. fr. *hanaper*.] A large basket, usually with a cover, used for the packing and carrying of articles; as, a *hamper* of wine; a clothes *hamper*; an oyster *hamper*, which contains two bushels.

Ham'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAMPERING.] To put in a hamper.

Ham'per, *v. t.* [OE. *hamperen*, *hampren*, prob. of the same origin as E. *hamble*.] To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to insnare; to inveigle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress; to embarrass; to encumber. "*Hampered* nerves." *Blackmore.*

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls. *Tillotson.*

Ham'per, *n.* [See HAMPER to shackle.] **1.** A shackle; a fetter; anything which impedes. *W. Browne.*

2. (*Naut.*) Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Top hamper (*Naut.*), unnecessary spars and rigging kept aloft.

Ham'shac'kle (hăm'shăk''l), *v. t.* [*Ham* + *shackle*.] To fasten (an animal) by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs; as, to *hamshackle* a horse or cow; hence, to bind or restrain; to curb.

Ham'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [G. *hamster*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European rodent (*Cricetus frumentarius*). It is remarkable for having a pouch on each side of the jaw, under the skin, and for its migrations.

Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).

Ham'string' (hăm'strĭng'), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the great tendons situated in each side of the ham, or space back of the knee, and connected with the muscles of the back of the thigh.

Ham'string', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMSTRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAMSTRINGING. See STRING.] To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or knee; to hough; hence, to cripple; to incapacitate; to disable.

So have they *hamstrung* the valor of the subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home. *Milton.*

Ham'u-lar (hăm'ū-lĕr), *a.* Hooked; hooklike; hamate; as, the *hamular* process of the sphenoid bone.

Ham'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Furnished with a small hook; hook-shaped. *Gray.*

Ham'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *hamulus*.] A little hook.

Ham'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *hamulus*, dim. of *hamus* a hook.] Bearing a small hook at the end. *Gray.*

‖ **Ham'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HAMULI (-lī). [L., a little hook.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A hook, or hooklike process.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A hooked barbicel of a feather.

Han (hăn), *contr. inf.* & *plural pres.* of HAVEN. To have; have. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Him thanken all, and thus they *han* an end. *Chaucer.*

Han'ap (-ăp), *n.* [F. *hanap*. See HANAPER.] A rich goblet, esp. one used on state occasions. [*Obs.*]

Han'a-per (-ă-pĕr), *n.* [LL. *hanaperium* a large vase, fr. *hanapus* vase, bowl, cup (whence F. *hanap*); of German origin; cf. OHG. *hnapf*, G. *napf*, akin to AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. Cf. HAMPER, NAPPY, *n.*] A kind of basket, usually of wickerwork, and adapted for the packing and carrying of articles; a hamper.

Hanaper office, an office of the English court of chancery in which writs relating to the business of the public, and the returns to them, were anciently kept in a hanaper or hamper. *Blackstone.*

Hance (hăns), *v. t.* [See ENHANCE.] To raise; to elevate. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

Hance (hăns), } *n.* [See HANSE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) See
Hanch (hănch), } HANSE.

2. (*Naut.*) A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the fife rail down to the gangway.

Hand (hănd), *n.* [AS. *hand*, *hond*; akin to D., G., & Sw. *hand*, OHG. *hant*, Dan. *haand*, Icel. *hönd*, Goth. *handus*, and perh. to Goth. *hinþan* to seize (in comp.). Cf. HUNT.] **1.** That part of the fore limb below the forearm or wrist in man and monkeys, and the corresponding part in many other animals; manus; paw. See MANUS.

2. That which resembles, or to some extent performs the office of, a human hand; as: (*a*) A limb of certain animals, as the foot of a hawk, or any one of the four extremities of a monkey. (*b*) An index or pointer on a dial; as, the hour or minute *hand* of a clock.

3. A measure equal to a hand's breadth, — four inches; a palm. Chiefly used in measuring the height of horses.

4. Side; part; direction, either right or left.

On this *hand* and that *hand*, were hangings. *Ex.* XXXVIII. 15.

The Protestants were then on the winning *hand*. *Milton.*

5. Power of performance; means of execution; ability; skill; dexterity.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*

6. Actual performance; deed; act; workmanship; agency; hence, manner of performance.

To change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

Gideon said unto God, If thou wilt save Israel by my *hand*. *Judges* vi. 36.

7. An agent; a servant, or laborer; a workman, trained or competent for special service or duty; a performer more or less skillful; as, a deck *hand*; a farm *hand*; an old *hand* at speaking.

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

I was always reckoned a lively *hand* at a simile. *Hazlitt.*

8. Handwriting; style of penmanship; as, a good, bad, or running *hand*. Hence, a signature.

I say she never did invent this letter;
This is a man's invention and his *hand*. *Shak.*
Some writs require a judge's *hand*. *Burrill.*

9. Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; direction; management; — usually in the plural. "Receiving in *hand* one year's tribute." *Knolles.*

Albinus . . . found means to keep in his *hands* the government of Britain. *Milton.*

10. Agency in transmission from one person to another; as, to buy at first *hand*, that is, from the producer, or when new; at second *hand*, that is, when no longer in the producer's hand, or when not new.

11. Rate; price. [*Obs.*] "Business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch." *Bacon.*

12. That which is, or may be, held in a hand at once; as: (*a*) (*Card Playing*) The quota of cards received from the dealer. (*b*) (*Tobacco Manuf.*) A bundle of tobacco leaves tied together.

13. (*Firearms*) The small part of a gunstock near the lock, which is grasped by the hand in taking aim.

☞ *Hand* is used figuratively for a large variety of acts or things, in the doing, or making, or use of which the hand is in some way employed or concerned; also, as a symbol to denote various qualities or conditions, as: (*a*) Activity; operation; work; — in distinction from the *head*, which implies thought, and the *heart*, which implies affection. "His *hand* will be against every man." *Gen.* XVI. 12. (*b*) Power; might; supremacy; — often in the Scriptures. "With a mighty *hand* . . . will I rule over you." *Ezek.* XX. 33. (*c*) Fraternal feeling; as, to give, or take, the *hand*; to give the right *hand*. (*d*) Contract; — commonly of marriage; as, to ask the *hand*; to pledge the *hand*.

☞ *Hand* is often used adjectively or in compounds (with or without the hyphen), signifying *performed by the hand*; as, *hand* blow or *hand*-blow, *hand* gripe or *hand*-gripe: *used by*, or *designed for*, *the hand*; as, *hand* ball or *hand*ball, *hand* bow, *hand* fetter, *hand* grenade or *hand*-grenade, *hand*gun or *hand* gun, *hand*loom or *hand* loom, *hand*mill or *hand* mill, *hand* organ or *hand*-organ, *hand*saw or *hand* saw, *hand*-weapon: *measured* or *regulated by the hand*; as, *hand*breadth or *hand's* breadth, *hand* gallop or *hand*-gallop. Most of the words in the following paragraph are written either as two words or in combination.

Hand bag, a satchel; a small bag for carrying books, papers, parcels, etc. — **Hand basket**, a small or portable basket. — **Hand bell**, a small bell rung by the hand; a table bell. *Bacon.* — **Hand bill**, a small pruning hook. See 4th BILL. — **Hand car**. See under CAR. — **Hand director** (*Mus.*), an instrument to aid in forming a good position of the hands and arms when playing on the piano; a hand guide. — **Hand drop**. See WRIST DROP. — **Hand gallop**. See under GALLOP. — **Hand gear** (*Mach.*), apparatus by means of which a machine, or parts of a machine, usually operated by other power, may be operated by hand. — **Hand glass**. (*a*) A glass or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. (*b*) A small mirror with a handle. — **Hand guide**. Same as *Hand director* (above). — **Hand language**, the art of conversing by the hands, esp. as practiced by the deaf and dumb; dactylology. — **Hand lathe**. See under LATHE. — **Hand money**, money paid in hand to bind a contract; earnest money. — **Hand organ** (*Mus.*), a barrel organ, operated by a crank turned by hand. — **Hand plant**. (*Bot.*) Same as *Hand tree* (below). — **Hand rail**, a rail, as in staircases, to hold by. *Gwilt.* — **Hand sail**, a sail managed by the hand. *Sir W. Temple.* — **Hand screen**, a small screen to be held in the hand. — **Hand screw**, a small jack for raising heavy timbers or weights; (*Carp.*) a screw clamp. — **Hand staff** (*pl. Hand staves*), a javelin. *Ezek.* XXXIX. 9. — **Hand stamp**, a small stamp for dating, addressing, or canceling papers, envelopes, etc. — **Hand tree** (*Bot.*), a lofty tree found in Mexico (*Cheirostemon platanoides*), having red flowers whose stamens unite in the form of a hand. — **Hand vise**, a small vise held in the hand in doing small work. *Moxon.* — **Hand work**, *or* **Handwork**, work done with the hands, as distinguished from work done by a machine; handiwork.

All hands, everybody; all parties. — **At all hands**, **On all hands**, on all sides; from every direction; generally. — **At any hand**, **At no hand**, in any (or no) way or direction; on any account; on no account. "And therefore *at no hand* consisting with the safety and interests of humility." *Jer. Taylor.* — **At first hand**, **At second hand**. See def. 10 (above). — **At hand**. (*a*) Near in time or place; either present and within reach, or not far distant. "Your husband is *at hand*; I hear his trumpet." *Shak.* (*b*) Under the hand or bridle. [*Obs.*] "Horses hot *at hand*." *Shak.* — **At the hand of**, by the act of; as a gift from. "Shall we receive good *at the hand of* God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job* II. 10. — **Bridle hand**. See under BRIDLE. — **By hand**, with the hands, in distinction from instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden *by hand*; to lift, draw, or carry *by hand*. — **Clean hands**, freedom from guilt, esp. from the guilt of dishonesty in money matters, or of bribe taking. "He that hath *clean hands* shall be stronger and stronger." *Job* XVII. 9. — **From hand to hand**, from one person to another. — **Hand in hand**. (*a*) In union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.* (*b*) Just; fair; equitable.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison. *Shak.*

— **Hand over hand**, **Hand over fist**, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*. — **Hand over head**, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **Hand running**, consecutively; as, he won ten times *hand running*. — **Hands off**! keep off! forbear! no interference or meddling! — **Hand to hand**, in close union; in close fight; as, a *hand to hand* contest. *Dryden.* — **Heavy hand**, severity or oppression. — **In hand**. (*a*) Paid down. "A considerable reward *in hand*, and . . . a far greater reward hereafter." *Tillotson.* (*b*) In preparation; taking place. *Chaucer.* "Revels . . . *in hand*." *Shak.* (*c*) Under consideration, or in the course of transaction; as, he has the business *in hand*. — **In one's hand** *or* **hands**. (*a*) In one's possession or keeping. (*b*) At one's risk, or peril; as, I took my life *in my hand*. — **Laying on of hands**, a form used in consecrating to office, in the rite of confirmation, and in blessing persons. — **Light hand**, gentleness; moderation. — **Note of hand**, a promissory note. — **Off hand**, **Out of hand**, forthwith; without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; promptly. "She causeth them to be hanged up *out of hand*." *Spenser.* — **Off one's hands**, out of one's possession or care. — **On hand**, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods *on hand*. — **On one's hands**, in one's possession, care, or management. — **Putting the hand under the thigh**, an ancient Jewish ceremony used in swearing. — **Right hand**, the place of honor, power, and strength. — **Slack hand**, idleness; carelessness; inefficiency; sloth. — **Strict hand**, severe discipline; rigorous government. — **To bear a hand** (*Naut.*), to give help quickly; to hasten. — **To bear in hand**, to keep in expectation with false pretenses. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To be hand and glove**, *or* **in glove**, **with**. See under GLOVE. — **To be on the mending hand**, to be convalescent or improving. — **To bring up by hand**, to feed (an infant) without suckling it. — **To change hand**. See CHANGE. — **To change hands**, to change sides, or change owners. *Hudibras.* — **To clap the hands**, to express joy or applause, as by striking the palms of the hands together. — **To come to hand**, to be received; to be taken into possession; as, the letter *came to hand* yesterday. — **To get hand**, to gain influence. [*Obs.*]

Appetites have . . . *got* such a *hand* over them. *Baxter.*

— **To get one's hand in**, to make a beginning in a certain work; to become accustomed to a particular business. — **To have a hand in**, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency or be employed in. — **To have in hand**. (*a*) To have in one's power or control. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To be engaged upon or occupied with. — **To have one's hands full**, to have in hand all that one can do, or more than can be done conveniently; to be pressed with labor or engagements; to be surrounded with difficulties. — **To have**, *or* **get**, **the (higher) upper hand**, to have, or get, the better of another person or thing. — **To his hand**, **To my hand**, etc., in readiness; already prepared. "The work is made *to his hands*." *Locke.* — **To hold hand**, to compete successfully or on even conditions. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To lay hands on**, to seize; to assault. — **To lend a hand**, to give assistance. — **To lift**, *or* **put forth**, **the hand against**, to attack; to oppose; to kill. — **To live from hand to mouth**, to obtain food and other necessaries as want compels, without previous provision. — **To make one's hand**, to gain advantage or profit. — **To put the hand unto**, to steal. *Ex.* XXII. 8. — **To put the last**, *or* **finishing**, **hand to**, to make the last corrections in; to complete; to perfect. — **To set the hand to**, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all that thou *settest thine hand to*. *Deut.* XXIII. 20.

— **To stand one in hand**, to concern or affect one. — **To strike hands**, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. — **To take in hand**. (*a*) To attempt or undertake. (*b*) To seize and deal with; as, he *took* him *in hand*. — **To wash the hands of**, to disclaim or renounce interest in, or responsibility for, a person or action; as, *to wash one's hands of* a business. *Matt.* XXVII. 24. — **Under the hand of**, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of; as, the deed is executed *under the hand* and seal *of* the owner.

Hand (hănd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANDING.] **1.** To give, pass, or transmit with the hand; as, he *handed* them the letter.

2. To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; to conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage.

3. To manage; as, I *hand* my oar. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

4. To seize; to lay hands on. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To pledge by the hand; to handfast. [*R.*]

6. (*Naut.*) To furl; — said of a sail. *Totten.*

To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are *handed down* from age to age; to forward to the proper officer (the decision of a higher court); as, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals *handed down* its decision. — **To hand over**, to yield control of; to surrender; to deliver up.

Hand, *v. i.* To coöperate. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Hand'bar'row (-băr'rō), *n.* A frame or barrow, without a wheel, carried by hand.

Hand'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A loose, printed sheet, to be distributed by hand.

2. A pruning hook. [Usually written *hand bill*.]

Hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* [*Hand* + *book*: cf. AS. *handbōc*, or G. *handbuch*.] A book of reference, to be carried in the hand; a manual; a guidebook.

Hand'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Ex.* XXXVII. 12.

Hand'cart', *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

Hand'cloth' (-klôth'; 115), *n.* A handkerchief.

Hand'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Same as HANDICRAFT.

Hand'crafts'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A handicraftsman.

Hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [AS. *handcops*; *hand* hand + *cosp*, *cops*, fetter. The second part was confused with E. *cuffs*.] A fastening, consisting of an iron ring around

the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle; — usually in the plural.

Hand'cuff' (hănd'kŭf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDCUFFED (-kŭft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDCUFFING.] To apply handcuffs to; to manacle. *Hay* (1754).

Hand'ed, *a.* **1.** With hands joined; hand in hand.

Into their inmost bower,
Handed they went. *Milton.*

2. Having a peculiar or characteristic hand.

As poisonous tongued as *handed*. *Shak.*

☞ *Handed* is used in composition in the sense of *having* (such or so many) *hands*; as, bloody-*handed*; free-*handed*; heavy-*handed*; left-*handed*; single-*handed*.

Hand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hands over or transmits; a conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

Hand'fast' (-făst'), *n.* **1.** Hold; grasp; custody; power of confining or keeping. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Contract; specifically, espousal. [*Obs.*]

Hand'fast', *a.* Fast by contract; betrothed by joining hands. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Hand'fast', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDFASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDFASTING.] To pledge; to bind; to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. [*Obs.*]

Hand'fast', *a.* [G. *handfest*; *hand* hand + *fest* strong. See FAST.] Strong; steadfast. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Hand'fast'ly, *adv.* In a handfast or publicly pledged manner. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Hand'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The frogfish.

Hand'ful (-ful), *n.*; *pl.* HANDFULS (-fulz). [AS. *handfull.*] **1.** As much as the hand will grasp or contain. *Addison.*

2. A hand's breadth; four inches. [*Obs.*]

Knap the tongs together about a *handful* from the bottom. *Bacon.*

3. A small quantity or number.

This *handful* of men were tied to very hard duty. *Fuller.*

To have one's handful, to have one's hands full; to have all one can do. [*Obs.*]

They *had their handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Hand'-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* (*Steam Boilers*) A small hole in a boiler for the insertion of the hand in cleaning, etc.

Hand-hole plate, the cover of a hand-hole.

Hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [From *hand in cap*; — perh. in reference to an old mode of settling a bargain by taking pieces of money from a cap.] **1.** An allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing inferior advantages; or an additional weight or other hindrance imposed upon the one possessing superior advantages, in order to equalize, as much as possible, the chances of success; as, the *handicap* was five seconds, or ten pounds, and the like.

2. A race, for horses or men, or any contest of agility, strength, or skill, in which there is an allowance of time, distance, weight, or other advantage, to equalize the chances of the competitors.

3. An old game at cards. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Hand'i-cap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDICAPPED (-kăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDICAPPING.] To encumber with a handicap in any contest; hence, in general, to place at disadvantage; as, the candidate was heavily *handicapped*.

Hand'i-cap'per (-kăp'pẽr), *n.* One who determines the conditions of a handicap.

Hand'i-craft (hăn'dĭ-krăft), *n.* [For *handcraft*, influenced by *handiwork*; AS. *handcræft.*] **1.** A trade requiring skill of hand; manual occupation; handcraft. *Addison.*

2. A man who earns his living by handicraft; a handicraftsman. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Hand'i-crafts'man (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-men). A man skilled or employed in handicraft. *Bacon.*

Hand'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [See HANDY.] In a handy manner; skillfully; conveniently.

Hand'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being handy.

Hand'iron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* See ANDIRON. [*Obs.*]

Hand'i-work' (-ĭ-wûrk'), *n.* [OE. *handiwerc*, AS. *handgeweorc*: *hand* hand + *geweorc* work; prefix *ge-* + *weorc*. See WORK.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally.

The firmament showeth his *handiwork*. *Ps.* xix. 1.

Hand'ker-cher (hăn'kẽr-chẽr), *n.* A handkerchief. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Chapman* (1654). *Shak.*

Hand'ker-chief (hăn'kẽr-chĭf; 277), *n.* [*Hand* + *kerchief.*] **1.** A piece of cloth, usually square and often fine and elegant, carried for wiping the face or hands.

2. A piece of cloth shaped like a handkerchief to be worn about the neck; a neckerchief; a neckcloth.

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDLING (-dlĭng).] [OE. *handlen*, AS. *handlian*; akin to D. *handelen* to trade, G. *handeln*. See HAND.] **1.** To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.

Handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh. *Luke* xxiv. 39.

About his altar, *handling* holy things. *Milton.*

2. To manage in using, as a spade or a musket; to wield; often, to manage skillfully.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shak.*

3. To accustom to the hand; to work upon, or take care of, with the hands.

The hardness of the winters forces the breeders to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To receive and transfer; to have pass through one's hands; hence, to buy and sell; as, a merchant *handles* a variety of goods, or a large stock.

5. To deal with; to make a business of.

They that *handle* the law knew me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.

6. To treat; to use, well or ill.

How wert thou *handled* being prisoner? *Shak.*

7. To manage; to control; to practice skill upon.

You shall see how I will *handle* her. *Shak.*

8. To use or manage in writing or speaking; to treat, as a theme, an argument, or an objection.

We will *handle* what persons are apt to envy others. *Bacon.*

To handle without gloves. See under GLOVE. [*Colloq.*]

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. i.* To use the hands.

They have hands, but they *handle* not. *Ps.* cxv. 7.

Han'dle, *n.* [AS. *handle*. See HAND.] **1.** That part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand when used or moved, as the haft of a sword, the knob of a door, the bail of a kettle, etc.

2. That of which use is made; the instrument for effecting a purpose; a tool. *South.*

To give a handle, to furnish an occasion or means.

Han'dle-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being handled.

Hand'less (hănd'lĕs), *a.* Without a hand. *Shak.*

Han'dling (hăn'dlĭng), *n.* [AS. *handlung.*] **1.** A touching, controlling, managing, using, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands. See HANDLE, *v. t.*

The heavens and your fair *handling*
Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*

2. (*Drawing, Painting*, etc.) The mode of using the pencil or brush, etc.; style of touch. *Fairholt.*

Hand'made' (hănd'mād'), *a.* Manufactured by hand; as, *handmade* shoes.

Hand'maid' (-mād'), **Hand'maid'en** (-'n), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand'saw' (-sa'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

Hand'sel (hănd'sĕl), *n.* [Written also *hansel.*] [OE. *handsal, hansal, hansel*, AS. *handselen* a giving into hands, or more prob. fr. Icel. *handsal*; *hand* hand + *sal* sale, bargain; akin to AS. *sellan* to give, deliver. See SELL, SALE.] **1.** A sale, gift, or delivery into the hand of another; especially, a sale, gift, delivery, or using which is the first of a series, and regarded as an omen for the rest; a first installment; an earnest; as the first money received for the sale of goods in the morning, the first money taken at a shop newly opened, the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding day, etc.

Their first good *handsel* of breath in this world. *Fuller.*

Our present tears here, not our present laughter,
Are but the *handsels* of our joys hereafter. *Herrick.*

2. Price; payment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when *handsels* or presents are given to servants, children, etc.

Hand'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDSELED *or* HANDSELLED (hănd'sĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDSELING *or* HANDSELLING.] [Written also *hansel.*] [OE. *handsellen, hansellen*; cf. Icel. *handsala, handselja*. See HANDSEL, *n.*] **1.** To give a handsel to.

2. To use or do for the first time, esp. so as to make fortunate or unfortunate; to try experimentally.

No contrivance of our body, but some good man in Scripture hath *handseled* it with prayer. *Fuller.*

Hand'some (hăn'sŭm; 277), *a.* [*Compar.* HANDSOMER (-ẽr); *superl.* HANDSOMEST.] [*Hand* + *-some.* It at first meant, dexterous; cf. D. *handzaam* dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, and E. *handy.*] **1.** Dexterous; skillful; handy; ready; convenient; — applied to things as well as persons. [*Obs.*]

That they [engines of war] be both easy to be carried and *handsome* to be moved and turned about. *Robynson* (*Utopia*).

For a thief it is so *handsome* as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a pleasing appearance or expression; attractive; having symmetry and dignity; comely; — expressing more than *pretty*, and less than *beautiful*; as, a *handsome* man or woman; a *handsome* garment, house, tree, horse.

3. Suitable or fit in action; marked with propriety and ease; graceful; becoming; appropriate; as, a *handsome* style, etc.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing. *Felton.*

4. Evincing a becoming generosity or nobleness of character; liberal; generous.

Handsome is as *handsome* does. *Old Proverb.*

5. Ample; moderately large.

He . . . accumulated a *handsome* sum of money. *V. Knox.*

To do the handsome thing, to act liberally. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — HANDSOME, PRETTY. *Pretty* applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace; as, a *pretty* girl, a *pretty* flower, a *pretty* cottage. *Handsome* rises higher, and is applied to objects on a larger scale. We admire what is *handsome*, we are pleased with what is *pretty*. The word is connected with *hand*, and has thus acquired the idea of training, cultivation, symmetry, and proportion, which enters so largely into our conception of *handsome*. Thus Drayton makes mention of *handsome* players, meaning those who are well trained; and hence we speak of a man's having a *handsome* address, which is the result of culture; of a *handsome* horse or dog, which implies well proportioned limbs; of a *handsome* face, to which, among other qualities, the idea of proportion and a graceful contour are essential; of a *handsome* tree, and a *handsome* house or villa. So, from this idea of proportion or suitableness, we have, with a different application, the expressions, a *handsome* fortune, a *handsome* offer.

Hand'some, *v. t.* To render handsome. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Hand'some-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a handsome manner.

2. (*Naut.*) Carefully; in shipshape style.

Hand'some-ness, *n.* The quality of being handsome.

Handsomeness is the mere animal excellence, beauty the mere imaginative. *Hare.*

Hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* A bar or lever, generally of wood, used in a windlass or capstan, for heaving anchor, and, in modified forms, for various purposes.

Hand'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A somersault made with the assistance of the hands placed upon the ground.

Hand'-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* (*Naut.*) As tight as can be made by the hand. *Totten.*

Hand'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* (*Mach.*) Any wheel worked by hand; esp., one the rim of which serves as the handle by which a valve, car brake, or other part is adjusted.

Hand'-winged' (hănd'wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having wings that are like hands in the structure and arrangement of their bones; — said of bats. See CHEIROPTERA.

Hand'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript.

The handwriting on the wall, a doom pronounced; an omen of disaster. *Dan.* v. 5.

Hand'y (hănd'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HANDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HANDIEST.] [OE. *hendi*, AS. *hendig* (in comp.), fr. *hand* hand; akin to D. *handig*, Goth. *handugs* clever, wise.] **1.** Performed by the hand. [*Obs.*]

To draw up and come to *handy* strokes. *Milton.*

2. Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; ready; adroit. "Each is *handy* in his way." *Dryden.*

3. Ready to the hand; near; also, suited to the use of the hand; convenient; valuable for reference or use; as, my tools are *handy*; a *handy* volume.

4. (*Naut.*) Easily managed; obedient to the helm; — said of a vessel.

Hand'y-dan'dy (-dăn'dĭ), *n.* A child's play, one child guessing in which closed hand the other holds some small object, winning the object if right and forfeiting an equivalent if wrong; hence, forfeit. *Piers Plowman.*

Hand'y-fight' (-fīt'), *n.* A fight with the hands; boxing. "Pollux loves *handyfights*." *B. Jonson.*

Hand'y-gripe' (-grīp'), *n.* Seizure by, or grasp of, the hand; also, close quarters in fighting. *Hudibras.*

Hand'y-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A blow with the hand.

Hand'y-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* See HANDIWORK.

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANGED (hăngd) *or* HUNG (hŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANGING. The use of *hanged* is preferable to that of *hung*, when reference is had to death or execution by suspension, and it is also more common.] [OE. *hangen, hongien*, v. t. & i., AS. *hangian*, v. i., fr. *hōn*, v. t. (imp. *heng*, p. p. *hongen*); akin to OS. *hangōn*, v. i., D. *hangen*, v. t. & i., G. *hangen*, v. i., *hängen*, v. t., Icel. *hanga*, v. i., Goth. *hāhan*, v. t. (imp. *haíhah*), *hāhan*, v. i. (imp. *hahaida*), and perh. to L. *cunctari* to delay. √37.] **1.** To suspend; to fasten to some elevated point without support from below; — often used with *up* or *out*; as, to *hang* a coat on a hook; to *hang* up a sign; to *hang* out a banner.

2. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension; — said of a pendulum, a swing, a door, gate, etc.

3. To fit properly, as at a proper angle (a part of an implement that is swung in using), as a scythe to its snath, or an ax to its helve. [*U. S.*]

4. To put to death by suspending by the neck; — a form of capital punishment; as, to *hang* a murderer.

5. To cover, decorate, or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like, or by covering with paper hangings; — said of a wall, a room, etc.

Hung be the heavens with black. *Shak.*

And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden.*

6. To paste, as paper hangings, on the walls of a room.

7. To hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner or position instead of erect; to droop; as, he *hung* his head in shame.

Cowslips wan that *hang* the pensive head. *Milton.*

To hang down, to let fall below the proper position; to bend down; to decline; as, to *hang down* the head, or, elliptically, to *hang* the head. — **To hang fire** (*Mil.*), to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge; as, the gun *hangs fire*; hence, to hesitate, to hold back as if in suspense.

Hang, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended or fastened to some elevated point without support from below; to dangle; to float; to rest; to remain; to stay.

2. To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension.

3. To die or be put to death by suspension from the neck. [*R.*] "Sir Balaam *hangs*." *Pope.*

4. To hold for support; to depend; to cling; — usually with *on* or *upon*; as, this question *hangs* on a single point. "Two infants *hanging* on her neck." *Peacham.*

5. To be, or be like, a suspended weight.

Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

6. To hover; to impend; to appear threateningly; — usually with *over*; as, evils *hang* over the country.

7. To lean or incline; to incline downward.

To decide which way *hung* the victory. *Milton.*

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*. *Pope.*

8. To slope down; as, *hanging* grounds. [*Obs.*]

9. To be undetermined or uncertain; to be in suspense; to linger; to be delayed.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*

To hang around, to loiter idly about. — **To hang back**, to hesitate; to falter; to be reluctant. "If any one among you *hangs back*." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*). — **To hang by the eyelids.** (*a*) To hang by a very slight hold or tenure. (*b*) To be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete. — **To hang in doubt**, to be in suspense. — **To hang on** (with the emphasis on the preposition), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick; to be persistent, as a disease. — **To hang on the lips, words**, etc., to be charmed by eloquence. — **To hang out.** (*a*) To be hung out so as to be displayed; to project. (*b*) To be unyielding; as, the juryman *hangs out* against an agreement. [*Colloq.*] — **To hang over.** (*a*) To project at the top. (*b*) To impend over. — **To hang to**, to cling. — **To hang together.** (*a*) To remain united; to stand by one another. "We are all of a piece; we *hang together*." *Dryden.* (*b*) To be self-consistent; as, the story does not *hang together*. [*Colloq.*] — **To hang upon.** (*a*) To regard with passionate affection. (*b*) (*Mil.*) To hover around; as, *to hang upon* the flanks of a retreating enemy.

Hang, *n.* **1.** The manner in which one part or thing hangs upon, or is connected with, another; as, the *hang* of a scythe.

2. Connection; arrangement; plan; as, the *hang* of a discourse. [*Colloq.*]

3. A sharp or steep declivity or slope. [*Colloq.*]

To get the hang of, to learn the method or arrangement of; hence, to become accustomed to. [*Colloq.*]

Hang'bird' (hăng'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*); — so called because its nest is suspended from the limb of a tree. See BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Hang'–by' (-bī'), *n.; pl.* HANG-BIES (-bīz'). A dependent; a hanger-on; — so called in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

Hang'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A base, degraded person; a sneak; a gallows bird.

Hang'dog', *a.* Low; sneaking; ashamed.

The poor colonel went out of the room with a *hangdog* look. *Thackeray.*

Hang'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hangs, or causes to be hanged; a hangman.

2. That by which a thing is suspended. Especially: (*a*) A strap hung to the girdle, by which a dagger or sword is suspended. (*b*) (*Mach.*) A part that suspends a journal box in which shafting runs. See *Illust.* of COUNTERSHAFT. (*c*) A bridle iron.

3. That which hangs or is suspended, as a sword worn at the side; especially, in the 18th century, a short, curved sword.

4. A steep, wooded declivity. [*Eng.*] *Gilbert White.*

Hang'er–on' (-ŏn'), *n.; pl.* HANGERS-ON (-ẽrz-ŏn'). One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or service; a dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted. *Goldsmith.*

Hang'ing, *a.* **1.** Requiring, deserving, or foreboding death by the halter. "What a *hanging* face!" *Dryden.*

2. Suspended from above; pendent; as, *hanging* shelves.

3. Adapted for sustaining a hanging object; as, the *hanging* post of a gate, the post which holds the hinges.

Hanging compass, a compass suspended so that the card may be read from beneath. — **Hanging garden,** a garden sustained at an artificial elevation by any means, as by the terraces at Babylon. — **Hanging indentation.** See under INDENTATION. — **Hanging rail** (*Arch.*), that rail of a door or casement to which hinges are attached. — **Hanging side** (*Mining*), the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. — **Hanging sleeves.** (*a*) Strips of the same stuff as the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. (*b*) Loose, flowing sleeves. — **Hanging stile.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) That stile of a door to which hinges are secured. (*b*) That upright of a window frame to which casements are hinged, or in which the pulleys for sash windows are fastened. — **Hanging wall** (*Mining*), the upper wall of an inclined vein, or that which hangs over the miner's head when working in the vein.

Hang'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of suspending anything; the state of being suspended.

2. Death by suspension; execution by a halter.

3. That which is hung as lining or drapery for the walls of a room, as tapestry, paper, etc., or to cover or drape a door or window; — used chiefly in the plural.

Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

Hang'man (hăng'man), *n.; pl.* HANGMEN (-men). One who hangs another; esp., one who makes a business of hanging; a public executioner; — sometimes used as a term of reproach, without reference to office. *Shak.*

Hang'man-ship, *n.* The office or character of a hangman. *Landor.*

Hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail.*] A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs loose, near the root of a finger nail. *Holloway.*

Hang'nest' (-nĕst'), *n.* **1.** A nest that hangs like a bag or pocket.

2. A bird which builds such a nest; a hangbird.

Hank (hăŋk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hank* handle, Sw. *hank* a band or tie, Icel. *hanki* hasp, clasp, *hönk, hangr*, hank, coil, skein, G. *henkel, henk*, handle; all prob. akin to E. *hang.* See HANG.] **1.** A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.

2. A rope or withe for fastening a gate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. Hold; influence.

When the devil hath got such a *hank* over him. *Bp. Sanderson.*

4. (*Naut.*) A ring or eye of rope, wood, or iron, attached to the edge of a sail and running on a stay.

Hank, *v. t.* **1.** [OE. *hanken.*] To fasten with a rope, as a gate. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

2. To form into hanks.

Han'ker (hăŋ'kẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANKERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANKERING.] [Prob. fr. *hang*; cf. D. *hunkeren, hengelen.*] **1.** To long (for) with a keen appetite and uneasiness; to have a vehement desire; — usually with *for* or *after*; as, to *hanker* after fruit; to *hanker* after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

He was *hankering* to join his friend. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To linger in expectation or with desire. *Thackeray.*

Han'ker-ing-ly, *adv.* In a hankering manner.

Han'key–pan'key (hăŋ'kȳ-păn'kȳ), *n.* [Cf. HOCUS-POCUS.] Professional cant; the chatter of conjurers to divert attention from their tricks; hence, jugglery. [*Colloq.*]

Han'o-ve'ri-an (hăn'ō-vē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hanover or its people, or to the House of Hanover in England.

Han'o-ve'ri-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hanover; one of the House of Hanover.

Han'sa (hăn'sȧ), *n.* See 2d HANSE.

Han'sard (-sẽrd), *n.* An official report of proceedings in the British Parliament; — so called from the name of the publishers.

Han'sard, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns. See the Note under 2d HANSE.

Hanse (hăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *anse* handle, *anse de panier* surbased arch, flat arch, vault, and E. *haunch* hip.] (*Arch.*) That part of an elliptical or many-centered arch which has the shorter radius and immediately adjoins the impost.

Hanse, *n.* [G. *hanse*, or F. *hanse* (from German), OHG. & Goth. *hansa*; akin to AS. *hōs* band, troop.] An association; a league or confederacy.

Hanse towns (*Hist.*), certain commercial cities in Germany which associated themselves for the protection and enlarging of their commerce. The confederacy, called also *Hansa* and *Hanseatic league*, held its first diet in 1260, and was maintained for nearly four hundred years. At one time the league comprised eighty-five cities. Its remnants, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, are *free cities*, and are still frequently called *Hanse towns.*

Han'se-at'ic (hăn'sẽ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

Hanseatic league. See under 2d HANSE.

Han'sel (hăn'sĕl), *n. & v.* See HANDSEL.

Han'sel-ines (hăn'sel-īnz), *n.* A sort of breeches. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **Han'som cab'** (kăb'). [From the name of the inventor.] A light, low, two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind, the reins being passed over the top.

He hailed a cruising *hansom.* . . . "'T is the gondola of London," said Lothair. *Beaconsfield.*

Han't (hănt; *in England*, hänt). A contraction of *h* ve *not*, or *has not*, used in illiterate speech. In the United States the commoner spelling is *hain't.*

Han'u-man (hän'u-man), *n.* See HOONOOMAUN.

Hap (hăp), *v. t.* [OE. *happen.*] To clothe; to wrap.

The surgeon *happed* her up carefully. *Dr. J. Brown.*

Hap, *n.* [Cf. HAP to clothe.] A cloak or plaid. [*O. Eng. & Scot.*]

Hap, *n.* [Icel. *happ* unexpected good luck. √39.] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; luck; lot. *Chaucer.*

Whether art it was or heedless *hap.* *Spenser.*

Cursed be good *haps*, and cursed be they that build
Their hopes on *haps.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Loving goes by *haps:*
Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps. *Shak.*

Hap, *v. i.* [OE. *happen.* See HAP chance, and cf. HAPPEN.] To happen; to befall; to chance. *Chaucer.*

Sends word of all that *haps* in Tyre. *Shak.*

Ha'pen-ny (hā'pĕn-nȳ), *n.* A half-penny.

Hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ẽrd *or* hăp'hăz'-), *n.* [*Hap* + *hazard.*] Extra hazard; chance; accident; random.

We take our principles at *haphazard*, upon trust. *Locke.*

Hap'less (hăp'lĕs), *a.* Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid. *Dryden.*

Hap'less-ly, *adv.* In a hapless, unlucky manner.

‖ **Ha-plo'mi** (hȧ-plō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁπλόος simple + ὦμος shoulder.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of freshwater fishes, including the true pikes, cyprinodonts, and blindfishes.

Hap'lo-stem'o-nous (hăp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἁπλόος simple + στήμων a thread.] (*Bot.*) Having but one series of stamens, and that equal in number to the proper number of petals; isostemonous.

Hap'ly (hăp'lȳ), *adv.* By hap, chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God. *Acts* v. 39.

Happed (hăpt), *p. a.* [From 1st HAP.] Wrapped; covered; cloaked. [*Scot.*]

All *happed* with flowers in the green wood were. *Hogg.*

Hap'pen (hăp'p'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAPPENED (-p'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAPPENING.] [OE. *happenen, hapnen.* See HAP to happen.] **1.** To come by chance; to come without previous expectation; to fall out.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov.* xii. 21.

2. To take place; to occur.

All these things which had *happened.* *Luke* xxiv. 14.

To happen on, to meet with; to fall or light upon. "I have *happened on* some other accounts." *Graunt.* — **To happen in,** to make a casual call. [*Colloq.*]

Hap'pi-ly (hăp'pĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From HAPPY.] **1.** By chance; peradventure; haply. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

3. In a happy manner or state; in happy circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his wife.

4. With address or dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; in a manner to insure success; with success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

Syn. — Fortunately; luckily; successfully; prosperously; contentedly; dexterously; felicitously.

Hap'pi-ness, *n.* [From HAPPY.] **1.** Good luck; good fortune; prosperity.

All *happiness* bechance to thee in Milan! *Shak.*

2. An agreeable feeling or condition of the soul arising from good fortune or propitious happening of any kind; the possession of those circumstances or that state of being which is attended with enjoyment; the state of being happy; contentment; joyful satisfaction; felicity; blessedness.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace; — used especially of language.

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's a *happiness*, as well as care. *Pope.*

Syn. — HAPPINESS, FELICITY, BLESSEDNESS, BLISS. *Happiness* is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites; *felicity* is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections; *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately to the joy anticipated in heaven.

O *happiness!* our being's end and aim! *Pope.*

Others in virtue place *felicity*,
But virtue joined with riches and long life;
In corporal pleasures he, and careless ease. *Milton.*

His overthrow heaped *happiness* upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shak.*

Hap'py (hăp'pȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* HAPPIER (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HAPPIEST.] [From HAP chance.] **1.** Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful; prosperous; satisfying desire; as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* effort; a *happy* venture; a *happy* omen.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

2. Experiencing the effect of favorable fortune; having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being or of enjoyment; enjoying good of any kind, as peace, tranquillity, comfort; contented; joyous; as, *happy* hours, *happy* thoughts.

Happy is that people, whose God is the Lord. *Ps.* cxliv. 15.

The learned is *happy* Nature to explore,
The fool is *happy* that he knows no more. *Pope.*

3. Dexterous; ready; apt; felicitous.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

Happy family, a collection of animals of different and hostile propensities living peaceably together in one cage. Used ironically of conventional alliances of persons who are in fact mutually repugnant. — **Happy-go-lucky,** trusting to hap or luck; improvident; easy-going. "*Happy-go-lucky* carelessness." *W. Black.*

‖ **Ha-pu'ku** (hȧ-pōō'kōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large and valuable food fish (*Polyprion prognathus*) of New Zealand. It sometimes weighs one hundred pounds or more.

Haque'but (hăk'bŭt), *n.* See HAGBUT.

Ha'ra–ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rĭ), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide, by slashing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan, and commanded by the government in the cases of disgraced officials; disembowelment; — also written, but incorrectly, *hari-kari.* *W. E. Griffis.*

Ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F. *harangue*: cf. Sp. *arenga*, It. *aringa*; lit., a speech before a multitude or on the hustings, It. *aringo* arena, hustings, pulpit; all fr. OHG. *hring* ring, anything round, ring of people, G. *ring.* See RING.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; a loud address to a multitude; in a bad sense, a noisy or pompous speech; declamation; ranting.

Gray-headed men and grave, with warriors mixed,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard. *Milton.*

Syn. — HARANGUE, SPEECH, ORATION. *Speech* is generic; an *oration* is an elaborate and rhetorical speech; an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address. A general makes an *harangue* to his troops on the eve of a battle; a demagogue *harangues* the populace on the subject of their wrongs.

Ha-rangue', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARANGUED (hȧ-răngd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARANGUING.] [Cf. F. *haranguer*, It. *aringare.*] To make an harangue; to declaim.

Ha-rangue', *v. t.* To address by an harangue.

Ha-rangue'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of harangue.

Ha-rang'uer (hȧ-răng'ẽr), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing; a declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue. *Dryden.*

Har'ass (hăr'as), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARASSED (-ast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARASSING.] [F. *harasser*; cf. OF. *harace* a basket made of cords, *harace, harasse*, a very heavy and large shield; or *harer* to set (a dog) on.] To fatigue; to tire with repeated and exhausting efforts; esp., to weary by importunity, teasing, or fretting; to cause to endure excessive burdens or anxieties; — sometimes followed by *out.*

[Troops] *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*

Nature oppressed and *harass'd* out with care. *Addison.*

Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To weary; jade; tire; perplex; distress; tease; worry; disquiet; chafe; gall; annoy; irritate; plague; vex; molest; trouble; disturb; torment.

Har'ass, *n.* **1.** Devastation; waste. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Worry; harassment. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Har'ass-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harasses.

Har'ass-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of harassing, or state of being harassed; worry; annoyance; anxiety.

Little *harassments* which I am led to suspect do occasionally molest the most fortunate. *Ld. Lytton.*

Har'ber-ous (här'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* Harborous. [*Obs.*]

A bishop must be faultless, the husband of one wife, honestly appareled, *harberous.* *Tyndale* (1 *Tim.* iii. 2).

Har'bin-ger (-bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *herbergeour*, OF. *herbergeor* one who provides lodging, fr. *herbergier* to provide lodging, F. *héberger*, OF. *herberge* lodging, inn, F. *auberge*; of German origin. See HARBOR.] **1.** One who provides lodgings; especially, the officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to provide and prepare lodgings. *Fuller.*

2. A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

I knew by these *harbingers* who were coming. *Landor.*

Har'bin-ger, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARBINGERED (-jẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARBINGERING.] To usher in; to be a harbinger of. "Thus did the star of religious freedom *harbinger* the day." *Bancroft.*

Har'bor (-bẽr), *n.* [Written also *harbour.*] [OE. *herbor, herberwe, herberge*, Icel. *herbergi* (cf. OHG. *heriberga*), orig., a shelter for soldiers; *herr* army + *bjarga* to save, help, defend; akin to AS. *here* army, G. *heer*, OHG. *heri*, Goth. *harjis*, and AS. *beorgan* to save, shelter, defend, G. *bergen.* See HARRY, 2d BURY, and cf. HARBINGER.] **1.** A station for rest and entertainment; a place of security and comfort; a refuge; a shelter.

[A grove] fair *harbour* that them seems. *Spenser.*

For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: A lodging place; an inn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. (*Astrol.*) The mansion of a heavenly body. [*Obs.*]

4. A portion of a sea, a lake, or other large body of water, either landlocked or artificially protected so as to be a place of safety for vessels in stormy weather; a port or haven.

5. (*Glass Works*) A mixing box for materials.

Harbor dues (*Naut.*), fees paid for the use of a harbor. — **Harbor seal** (*Zoöl.*), the common seal. — **Harbor watch**, a watch set when a vessel is in port; an anchor watch.

Har'bor (här'bẽr), *v. t.* [Written also *harbour.*] [*imp. & p. p.* HARBORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb n.* HARBORING.] [OE. *herberen, herberwen, herbergen;* cf. Icel. *herbergja.* See HARBOR, *n.*] To afford lodging to; to entertain as a guest; to shelter; to receive; to give a refuge to; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

Any place that *harbors* men. *Shak.*

The bare suspicion made it treason to *harbor* the person suspected. *Bp. Burnet.*

Let not your gentle breast *harbor* one thought of outrage. *Rowe.*

Har'bor, *v. i.* To lodge, or abide for a time; to take shelter, as in a harbor.

For this night let 's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

Har'bor-age (-ăj), *n.* Shelter; entertainment. [*R.*]

Where can I get me *harborage* for the night? *Tennyson.*

Har'bor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, harbors.

Geneva was . . . a *harborer* of exiles for religion. *Strype.*

Har'bor-less, *a.* Without a harbor; shelterless.

Har'bor mas'ter (mȧs'tẽr). An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor.

Har'bor-ough (-ō), **Har'brough** (-brō), *n.* [See HARBOR.] A shelter. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Har'bor-ous (-bẽr-ŭs), *a.* Hospitable. [*Obs.*]

Hard (härd), *a.* [*Compar.* HARDER (-ẽr); *superl.* HARDEST.] [OE. *hard,* Icel, *harðr,* Dan. *haard,* Sw. *hård,* Goth. *hardus,* Gr. κρατύς strong, κάρτος, κράτος, strength, and also to E. *-ard,* as in *coward, drunkard, -crat, -cracy* in *autocrat, democracy;* cf. Skr. *kratu* strength, *kṛ* to do, make. Cf. HARDY.] **1.** Not easily penetrated, cut, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; firm; solid; compact; — applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft;* as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.

2. Difficult, mentally or judicially; not easily apprehended, decided, or resolved; as, a *hard* problem.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses. *Ex.* xviii. 26.

In which are some things *hard* to be understood. 2 *Peter* iii. 16.

3. Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; as, a *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.

4. Difficult to resist or control; powerful.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse. *L'Estrange.*

A power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

5. Difficult to bear or endure; not easy to put up with or consent to; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; distressing; unjust; grasping; as, a *hard* lot; *hard* times; *hard* fare; a *hard* winter; *hard* conditions or terms.

I never could drive a *hard* bargain. *Burke.*

6. Difficult to please or influence; stern; unyielding; obdurate; unsympathetic; unfeeling; cruel; as, a *hard* master; a *hard* heart; *hard* words; a *hard* character.

7. Not easy or agreeable to the taste; harsh; stiff; rigid; ungraceful; repelling; as, a *hard* style.

Figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

8. Rough; acid; sour, as liquors; as, *hard* cider.

9. (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance; not aspirated, sibilated, or pronounced with a gradual change of the organs from one position to another; — said of certain consonants, as *c* in *came,* and *g* in *go,* as distinguished from the same letters in *center, general,* etc.

10. Wanting softness or smoothness of utterance; harsh; as, a *hard* tone.

11. (*Painting*) (*a*) Rigid in the drawing or distribution of the figures; formal; lacking grace of composition. (*b*) Having disagreeable and abrupt contrasts in the coloring or light and shade.

Hard cancer, Hard case, etc. See under CANCER, CASE, etc. — **Hard clam,** *or* **Hard-shelled clam** (*Zoöl.*), the quahog. — **Hard coal,** anthracite, as distinguished from bituminous or *soft* coal. — **Hard and fast.** (*Naut.*) See under FAST. — **Hard finish** (*Arch.*), a smooth finishing coat of hard fine plaster applied to the surface of rough plastering. — **Hard lines,** hardship; difficult conditions. — **Hard money,** coin or specie, as distinguished from paper money. — **Hard oyster** (*Zoöl.*), the northern native oyster. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Hard pan,** the hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil; hence, figuratively, the firm, substantial, fundamental part or quality of anything; as, the *hard pan* of character, of a matter in dispute, etc. See PAN. — **Hard rubber.** See under RUBBER. — **Hard solder.** See under SOLDER. — **Hard water,** water which contains lime or some mineral substance rendering it unfit for washing. See HARDNESS, 3. — **Hard wood,** wood of a solid or hard texture; as walnut, oak, ash, box, and the like, in distinction from pine, poplar, hemlock, etc. — **In hard condition,** in excellent condition for racing; having firm muscles; — said of race horses.

Syn. — Solid; arduous; powerful; trying; unyielding; stubborn; stern; flinty; unfeeling; harsh; difficult; severe; obdurate; rigid. See SOLID, and ARDUOUS.

Hard, *adv.* [OE. *harde,* AS. *hearde.*] **1.** With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly.

And prayed so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

My father
Is *hard* at study; pray now, rest yourself. *Shak.*

2. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously; slowly. *Shak.*

4. So as to raise difficulties. "The question is *hard* set." *Sir T. Browne.*

5. With tension or strain of the powers; violently; with force; tempestuously; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; as, to press, to blow, to rain *hard;* hence, rapidly; nimbly; as, to run *hard.*

6. Close or near.

Whose house joined *hard* to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.

Hard by, near by; close at hand; not far off. "*Hard by* a cottage chimney smokes." *Milton.* — **Hard pushed,** Hard run, greatly pressed; as, he was *hard pushed* or *hard run* for time, money, etc. [*Colloq.*] — **Hard up,** closely pressed by want or necessity; without money or resources; as, *hard up* for amusements. [*Slang*]

☞ *Hard* in nautical language is often joined to words of command to the helmsman, denoting that the order should be carried out with the utmost energy, or that the helm should be put, in the direction indicated, to the extreme limit; as, *Hard aport! Hard astarboard! Hard alee! Hard aweather! Hard up!*

Hard is also often used in composition with a participle; as, *hard*-baked; *hard*-earned; *hard*-featured; *hard*-working; *hard*-won.

Hard (härd), *v. t.* To harden; to make hard. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hard, *n.* A ford or passage across a river or swamp.

Hard'bake' (-bāk'), *n.* A sweetmeat of boiled brown sugar or molasses made with almonds, and flavored with orange or lemon juice, etc. *Thackeray.*

Hard'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Carpinus,* of compact, horny texture; hornbeam.

Hard'en (härd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARDENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARDENING (-'n-ĭng).] [OE. *hardnen, hardenen.*] **1.** To make hard or harder; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* clay or iron.

2. To accustom by labor or suffering to endure with constancy; to strengthen; to stiffen; to inure; also, to confirm in wickedness or shame; to make unimpressionable. "*Harden* not your heart." *Ps.* xcv. 8.

I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job* vi. 10.

Hard'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become hard or harder; to acquire solidity, or more compactness; as, mortar *hardens* by drying.

The deliberate judgment of those who knew him [A. Lincoln] has *hardened* into tradition. *The Century.*

2. To become confirmed or strengthened, in either a good or a bad sense.

They, *hardened* more by what might most reclaim. *Milton.*

Hard'ened (-'nd), *a.* Made hard, or harder, or compact; made unfeeling or callous; made obstinate or obdurate; confirmed in error or vice.

Syn. — Impenetrable; hard; obdurate; callous; unfeeling; unsusceptible; insensible. See OBDURATE.

Hard'en-er (-'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hardens; specif., one who tempers tools.

Hard'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Making hard or harder.

2. That which hardens, as a material used for converting the surface of iron into steel.

Har'der (här'dẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South African mullet, salted for food.

Har-de'ri-an (här-dē'rĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) A term applied to a lachrymal gland on the inner side of the orbit of many animals which have a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane. See *Nictitating membrane,* under NICTITATE.

Hard'-fa'vored (härd'fā'vẽrd), *a.* Hard-featured; ill-looking; as, Vulcan was *hard-favored.* *Dryden.*

Hard'-fa'vored-ness, *n.* Coarseness of features.

Hard'-fea'tured (-fē'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having coarse, unattractive or stern features. *Smollett.*

Hard'fern' (-fẽrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of fern (*Lomaria borealis*), growing in Europe and Northwestern America.

Hard'-fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having hard or strong hands; as, a *hard-fisted* laborer.

2. Close-fisted; covetous; niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

Hard'-fought' (-fȧt'), *a.* Vigorously contested; as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) A name given to several different grasses, especially to the *Rottböllia incurvata,* and to the species of *Ægilops,* from one of which it is contended that wheat has been derived.

Hard'hack' (-hăk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A very astringent shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*), common in pastures. The *Potentilla fruticosa* is also called by this name.

Hard'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having hard hands, as a manual laborer.

Hard-handed men that work in Athens here. *Shak.*

Hard'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Clash or collision of heads in contest. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The menhaden. See MENHADEN. [*Local, U. S.*] (*b*) Block's gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) of Europe. (*c*) A California salmon; the steelhead. (*d*) The gray whale. See *Gray whale,* under GRAY. (*e*) A coarse American commercial sponge (*Spongia dura*).

Hard'-head'ed, *a.* Having sound judgment; sagacious; shrewd. — **Hard'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Hard'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Unsympathetic; inexorable; cruel; pitiless. — **Hard'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Har'di-head (här'dĭ-hĕd), *n.* Hardihood. [*Obs.*]

Har'di-hood (-hōōd), *n.* [*Hardy* + *-hood.*] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; bravery; intrepidity; also, audaciousness; impudence.

A bound of graceful *hardihood.* *Wordsworth.*

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Intrepidity; courage; pluck; resolution; stoutness; audacity; effrontery; impudence.

Har'di-ly, *adv.* **1.** Same as HARDLY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Boldly; stoutly; resolutely. *Wyclif.*

Har'di-ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *hardement.* See HARDY.] Hardihood; boldness; courage; energetic action. [*Obs.*]

Changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak.*

Har'di-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Capability of endurance.

2. Hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance. *Spenser.*

Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever
Of *hardiness* is mother. *Shak.*

They who were not yet grown to the *hardiness* of avowing the contempt of the king. *Clarendon.*

3. Hardship; fatigue. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hard'ish (härd'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat hard.

Hard'-la'bored (härd'lā'bẽrd), *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied. *Swift.*

Hard'ly (härd'lў), *adv.* [AS. *heardlice.* See HARD.] **1.** In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty.

Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*

2. Unwillingly; grudgingly.

The House of Peers gave so *hardly* their consent. *Milton.*

3. Scarcely; barely; not quite; not wholly.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

4. Severely; harshly; roughly.

He has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

5. Confidently; hardily. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

6. Certainly; surely; indeed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hard'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

Hard'ness, *n.* [AS. *heardness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being hard, literally or figuratively.

The habit of authority also had given his manners some peremptory *hardness.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Min.*) The cohesion of the particles on the surface of a body, determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched; — measured among minerals on a scale of which diamond and talc form the extremes.

3. (*Chem.*) The peculiar quality exhibited by water which has mineral salts dissolved in it. Such water forms an insoluble compound with soap, and is hence unfit for washing purposes.

☞ This quality is caused by the presence of calcium carbonate, causing *temporary hardness* which can be removed by boiling, or by calcium sulphate, causing *permanent hardness* which can not be so removed, but may be improved by the addition of sodium carbonate.

Har'dock (här'dŏk), *n.* [*Obs.*] See HORDOCK.

Hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n.* The hard substratum. Same as *Hard pan,* under HARD, *a.*

Hards (härdz), *n. pl.* [OE. *herdes,* AS. *heordan;* akin to G. *hede.*] The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

Hard'-shell' (härd'shĕl'), *a.* Unyielding; insensible to argument; uncompromising; strict. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* That which is hard to bear, as toil, privation, injury, injustice, etc. *Swift.*

Hard'spun', *a.* Firmly twisted in spinning.

Hard'-tack' (-tăk'), *n.* A name given by soldiers and sailors to a kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

Hard'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See JUREL.

Hard'-vis'aged (-vĭz'ăjd; 48), *a.* Of a harsh or stern countenance; hard-featured. *Burke.*

Hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, and the like; ironmongery.

Hard'ware'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* HARDWAREMEN (-mĕn). One who makes, or deals in, hardware.

Har'dy (här'dў), *a.* [*Compar.* HARDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HARDIEST.] [F. *hardi,* p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold; of German origin, cf. OHG. *hertan* to harden, G. *härten.* See HARD, *a.*] **1.** Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid.

Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway. *Chaucer.*

2. Confident; full of assurance; in a bad sense, morally hardened; shameless.

3. Strong; firm; compact.

[A] blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

4. Inured to fatigue or hardships; strong; capable of endurance; as, a *hardy* veteran; a *hardy* mariner.

5. Able to withstand the cold of winter.

☞ Plants which are *hardy* in Virginia may perish in New England. *Half-hardy* plants are those which are able to withstand mild winters or moderate frosts.

Har'dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel, having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil, called the *hardy hole.*

Hare (hâr), *v. t.* [Cf. HARRY, HARASS.] To excite; to tease, harass, or worry; to harry. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Hare, *n.* [AS. *hara;* akin to D. *haas,* G. *hase,* OHG. *haso,* Dan. & Sw. *hare,* Icel. *hēri,* Skr. *çaça.* √226.]

European Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) A rodent of the genus *Lepus,* having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, moves swiftly by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.

American Mountain Hare (*Lepus Americanus,* variety *Bairdii*).

☞ The species of hares are numerous. The common European hare is *Lepus timidus.* The northern or varying hare of America (*L. Americanus*), and the prairie hare (*L. campestris*), turn white in winter. In America, the various species of hares are commonly called *rabbits.*

2. (*Astron.*) A small constellation situated south of and under the foot of Orion; Lepus.

Hare and hounds, a game played by men and boys, two, called *hares,* having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper to indicate their course, being chased by the others, called the *hounds,* through a wide circuit. — **Hare kangaroo** (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian kangaroo (*Lagorchestes Leporoides*), resembling the hare in size and color. — **Hare's lettuce** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Sonchus,* or sow thistle; — so called because hares are said to eat it when fainting with heat. *Dr. Prior.* — **Jumping hare.** (*Zoöl.*) See under JUMPING. — **Little chief hare,** *or* **Crying hare.** (*Zoöl.*) See CHIEF HARE. — **Sea hare.** (*Zoöl.*) See APLYSIA.

Hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, slender,

branching plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*), having blue bell-shaped flowers; also, *Scilla nutans*, which has similar flowers; — called also *bluebell*. [Written also *hairbell*.]

Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

E'en the light *harebell* raised its head. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hare'brained' (hâr'brānd'), *a.* Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. "A mad *hare-brained* fellow." *North* (*Plutarch*). [Written also *hairbrained*.]

Hare'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A long, narrow foot, carried (that is, produced or extending) forward; — said of dogs.

2. (*Bot.*) A tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the West Indies, having the stamens united somewhat in the form of a hare's foot.

Harefoot clover (*Bot.*), a species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*) with soft and silky heads.

Hare'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timorous; timid; easily frightened. *Ainsworth.*

Hare'hound' (-hound'), *n.* See HARRIER. *A. Chalmers.*

Har'eld (hăr'ĕld), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed duck. See OLD SQUAW.

Hare'lip' (hâr'lĭp'), *n.* A lip, commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare. — **Hare'lipped'** (-lĭpt'), *a.*

Ha'rem (hā'rĕm; 277), *n.* [Ar. *haram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred, fr. *harama* to forbid, prohibit.] [Written also *haram* and *hareem*.] **1.** The apartments or portion of the house allotted to females in Mohammedan families.

2. The family of wives and concubines belonging to one man, in Mohammedan countries; a seraglio.

Ha-ren'gi-form (hă-rĕn'jĭ-fôrm), *a* [F. *hareng* herring (LL. *harengus*) + *-form*.] Herring-shaped.

Hare's'-ear' (hârz'ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*); — so named from the shape of its leaves. *Dr. Prior.*

Hare's'-foot' fern' (-fo͝ot' fĕrn'). (*Bot.*) A species of fern (*Davallia Canariensis*) with a soft, gray, hairy rootstock; — whence the name.

Hare's'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). See *Cotton grass*, under COTTON.

Hare's-tail grass (*Bot.*), a species of grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) whose head resembles a hare's tail.

Har'fang (hăr'făng), *n.* [See HARE, *n.*, and FANG.] (*Zoöl.*) The snowy owl.

Ha'ri-a'li grass' (hä'rĭ-ä'lĭ grâs'). (*Bot.*) The East Indian name of the *Cynodon Dactylon;* dog's-grass.

Har'i-cot (hăr'ĕ-kō; F. à'rē'kō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout or stew of meat with beans and other vegetables.

2. The ripe seeds, or the unripe pod, of the common string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), used as a vegetable. Other species of the same genus furnish different kinds of haricots.

Har'i-er (hăr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HARRIER.

Ha'ri-ka'ri (hä'rĭ-kä'rĭ), *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

Har'i-o-la'tion (hăr'ĭ-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See ARIOLATION.] Prognostication; soothsaying. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Har'ish (hâr'ĭsh), *a.* Like a hare. [*R.*] *Huloet.*

Hark (härk), *v. i.* [OE. *herken*. See HEARKEN.] To listen; to hearken. [Now rare, except in the imperative form used as an interjection, *Hark!* listen.] *Hudibras.*

Hark away! Hark back! Hark forward! (*Sporting*), cries used to incite and guide hounds in hunting. — **To hark back**, to go back for a fresh start, as when one has wandered from his direct course, or made a digression.

He must have overshot the mark, and must *hark back*. *Haggard.*

He *harked back* to the subject. *W. E. Norris.*

Hark'en (-n), *v. t. & i.* To hearken. *Tennyson.*

Harl (härl), *n.* [Cf. OHG. *harluf* noose, rope; E. *hards* refuse of flax.] **1.** A filamentous substance; especially, the filaments of flax or hemp.

2. A barb, or barbs, of a fine large feather, as of a peacock or ostrich, — used in dressing artificial flies. [Written also *herl*.]

Harle (härl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted merganser.

Har'lech group' (här'lĕk grōōp'). [So called from *Harlech* in Wales.] (*Geol.*) A minor subdivision at the base of the Cambrian system in Wales.

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, formerly written also *harlequin* (cf. It. *arlecchino*), prob. fr. OF. *hierlekin, hellequin*, goblin, elf, which is prob. of German or Dutch origin; cf. D. *hel* hell. Cf. HELL, KIN.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, often without speaking, to divert the bystanders or an audience; a merry-andrew; originally, a droll rogue of Italian comedy. *Percy Smith.*

As dumb *harlequin* is exhibited in our theaters. *Johnson.*

Harlequin bat (*Zoöl.*), an Indian bat (*Scotophilus ornatus*), curiously variegated with white spots. — **Harlequin beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a very large South American beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) having very long legs and antennæ. The elytra are curiously marked with red, black, and gray. — **Harlequin cabbage bug.** (*Zoöl.*) See CALICOBACK. — **Harlequin caterpillar** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an American bombycid moth (*Euchætes egle*) which is covered with black, white, yellow, and orange tufts of hair. — **Harlequin duck** (*Zoöl.*), a North American duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). The male is dark ash, curiously streaked with white. — **Harlequin moth.** (*Zoöl.*) See MAGPIE MOTH. — **Harlequin opal.** See OPAL. — **Harlequin snake** (*Zoöl.*), a small, poisonous snake (*Elaps fulvius*), ringed with red and black, found in the Southern United States.

Harlequin Duck, male.

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Har'le-quin, *v. t.* To remove or conjure away, as by a harlequin's trick.

And kitten, if the humor hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit. *M. Green.*

Har'le-quin-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] A play or part of a play in which the harlequin is conspicuous; the part of a harlequin. *Macaulay.*

Har'lock (här'lŏk), *n.* Probably a corruption either of *charlock* or *hardock*. *Drayton.*

Har'lot (-lŏt), *n.* [OE. *harlot, herlot*, a vagabond, OF. *harlot, herlot, arlot;* cf. Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arloie*, It. *arlotto;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A churl; a common man; a person, male or female, of low birth. [*Obs.*]

He was a gentle *harlot* and a kind. *Chaucer.*

2. A person given to low conduct; a rogue; a cheat; a rascal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman; a strumpet.

Har'lot, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

Har'lot, *v. i.* To play the harlot; to practice lewdness. *Milton.*

Har'lot-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To harlot. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Har'lot-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** Ribaldry; buffoonery; a ribald story. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Chaucer.*

2. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. *Dryden.*

3. Anything meretricious; as, *harlotry* in art.

4. A harlot; a strumpet; a baggage. [*Obs.*]

He sups to-night with a *harlotry*. *Shak.*

Harm (härm), *n.* [OE. *harm, hearm*, AS. *hearm;* akin to OS. *harm*, G. *harm* grief, Icel. *harmr*, Dan. *harme*, Sw. *harm;* cf. OSlav. & Russ. *sram'* shame, Skr. *çrama* toil, fatigue.] **1.** Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

2. That which causes injury, damage, or loss.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Mischief; evil; loss; injury. See MISCHIEF.

Harm, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARMED (härmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMING.] [OE. *harmen*, AS. *hearmian*. See HARM, *n.*] To hurt; to injure; to damage; to wrong.

Though yet he never *harmed* me. *Shak.*

No ground of enmity between us known
Why he should mean me ill or seek to *harm*. *Milton.*

Har'ma-line (här'mâ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *harmaline*. See HARMEL.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the plant *Peganum harmala*. It forms bitter, yellow salts.

Har-mat'tan (här-măt'tan), *n.* [F. *harmattan*, prob. of Arabic origin.] A dry, hot wind, prevailing on the Atlantic coast of Africa, in December, January, and February, blowing from the interior or Sahara. It is usually accompanied by a haze which obscures the sun.

Har'mel (här'mĕl), *n.* [Ar. *harmal*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of rue (*Ruta sylvestris*) growing in India. At Lahore the seeds are used medicinally and for fumigation.

Harm'ful (härm'fŭl), *a.* Full of harm; injurious; hurtful; mischievous. "Most *harmful* hazards." *Strype.* — **Harm'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Harm'ful-ness,** *n.*

Har'mine (här'mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [See HARMALINE.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid accompanying harmaline (in the *Peganum harmala*), and obtained from it by oxidation. It is a white crystalline substance.

Harm'less (härm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt; as, to give bond to save another *harmless*.

2. Free from power or disposition to harm; innocent; inoffensive. "The *harmless* deer." *Drayton.*

Syn. — Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

— **Harm'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Harm'less-ness,** *n.*

Har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr.
Har-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἁρμονικός: cf. F. *harmonique*. See HARMONY.] **1.** Concordant; musical; consonant; as, *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang! of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

2. (*Mus.*) Relating to harmony, — as *melodic* relates to melody; harmonious; esp., relating to the accessory sounds or overtones which accompany the predominant and apparent single tone of any string or sonorous body.

3. (*Math.*) Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances; — said of certain numbers, ratios, proportions, points, lines, motions, and the like.

Harmonic interval (*Mus.*), the distance between two notes of a chord, or two consonant notes. — **Harmonical mean** (*Arith. & Alg.*), certain relations of numbers and quantities, which bear an analogy to musical consonances. — **Harmonic motion,** the motion of the point A, of the foot of the perpendicular PA, when P moves uniformly in the circumference of a circle, and PA is drawn perpendicularly upon a fixed diameter of the circle. This is *simple harmonic motion*. The combinations, in any way, of two or more simple harmonic motions, make other kinds of harmonic motion. The motion of the pendulum bob of a clock is approximately *simple harmonic motion*. — **Harmonic proportion.** See under PROPORTION. — **Harmonic series** *or* **progression.** See under PROGRESSION. — **Spherical harmonic analysis,** a mathematical method, sometimes referred to as that of *Laplace's Coefficients*, which has for its object the expression of an arbitrary, periodic function of two independent variables, in the proper form for a large class of physical problems, involving arbitrary data, over a spherical surface, and the deduction of solutions for every point of space. The functions employed in this method are called *spherical harmonic functions*. *Thomson & Tait.* — **Harmonic suture** (*Anat.*), an articulation by simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges, as between the two superior maxillary bones in man; — called also *harmonia*, and *harmony*. — **Harmonic triad** (*Mus.*), the chord of a note with its third and fifth; the common chord.

Harmonic Motion.

Har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other; an overtone. See HARMONICS.

Har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kà), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic. See HARMONIC, *n.*] **1.** A musical instrument, consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses which, by touching the edges with the dampened finger, give forth the tones.

2. A toy instrument of strips of glass or metal hung on two tapes, and struck with hammers.

Har-mon'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* **1.** In an harmonical manner; harmoniously.

2. In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody;* as, a passage *harmonically* correct.

3. (*Math.*) In harmonical progression.

Har-mon'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A small, flat, wind instrument of music, in which the notes are produced by the vibration of free metallic reeds.

Har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

2. *pl.* (*Mus.*) Secondary and less distinct tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone, as the octave, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth. The name is also applied to the artificial tones produced by a string or column of air, when the impulse given to it suffices only to make a part of the string or column vibrate; overtones.

Har-mo'ni-ous (här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *harmonieux*. See HARMONY.] **1.** Adapted to each other; having parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Acting together to a common end; agreeing in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; as, an *harmonious* family.

3. Vocally or musically concordant; agreeably consonant; symphonious.

— **Har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

Har-mon'i-phon (här-mŏn'ĭ-fŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + φωνή sound.] (*Mus.*) An obsolete wind instrument with a keyboard, in which the sound, which resembled the oboe, was produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, acted upon by blowing through a tube.

Har'mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *harmoniste*.] **1.** One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists.

2. (*Mus.*) One who understands the principles of harmony or is skillful in applying them in composition; a musical composer.

Har'mo-nist,
Har'mo-nite (-nīt), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect, founded in Würtemburg in the last century, composed of followers of George Rapp, a weaver. They had all their property in common. In 1803, a portion of this sect settled in Pennsylvania and called the village thus established, Harmony.

Har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HARMONY.] A musical instrument, resembling a small organ and especially designed for church music, in which the tones are produced by forcing air by means of a bellows so as to cause the vibration of free metallic reeds. It is now made with one or two keyboards, and has pedals and stops.

Har'mo-ni-za'tion (hăr'mō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The art of harmonizing.

Har'mo-nize (hăr'mō-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARMONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMONIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *harmoniser*.] **1.** To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to agree in sense or purport; as, the parts of a mechanism *harmonize*.

2. To be in peace and friendship, as individuals, families, or public organizations.

3. To agree in vocal or musical effect; to form a concord; as, the tones *harmonize* perfectly.

Har'mo-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the agreement of; to reconcile the apparent contradiction of.

2. (*Mus.*) To accompany with harmony; to provide with parts, as an air, or melody.

Har'mo-ni'zer (-nī'zĕr), *n.* One who harmonizes.

Har'mo-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-meter:* cf. F. *harmonomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It is often a monochord furnished with movable bridges.

Har'mo-ny (hăr'mō-nў), *n.;* *pl.* HARMONIES (-nĭz). [F. *harmonie*, L. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, fr. ἁρμός a fitting or joining. See ARTICLE.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; such an agreement between the different parts of a design or composition as to produce unity of effect; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, good citizens live in *harmony*.

3. A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation. (*b*) The science which treats of their construction and progression.

Ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

5. (*Anat.*) See *Harmonic suture*, under HARMONIC.

Close harmony, Dispersed harmony, etc. See under CLOSE, DISPERSED, etc. — **Harmony of the spheres.** See *Music of the spheres*, under MUSIC.

Syn. — HARMONY, MELODY. *Harmony* results from

the concord of two or more strains or sounds which differ in pitch and quality. *Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain.

Har'most (här'mŏst), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστής, fr. ἁρμόζειν to join, arrange, command: cf. F. *harmoste*. See Harmony.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A city governor or prefect appointed by the Spartans in the cities subjugated by them.

Har'mo-tome (-mŏ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμός a joint + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *harmotome*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and baryta, occurring usually in white cruciform crystals; cross-stone.

☞ A related mineral, called *lime harmotome*, and *Phillipsite*, contains lime in place of baryta. *Dana.*

Har'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [OE. *harneis, harnes*, OF. *harneis*, F. *harnais, harnois*; of Celtic origin; cf. Armor. *harnez* old iron, armor, W. *haiarn* iron, Armor. *houarn*, Ir. *iarann*, Gael. *iarunn*. Cf. Iron.] **1.** Originally, the complete dress, especially in a military sense, of a man or a horse; hence, in general, armor.

At least we 'll die with *harness* on our back. *Shak.*

2. The equipment of a draught or carriage horse, for drawing a wagon, coach, chaise, etc.; gear; tackling.

3. The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the shuttle.

To die in harness, to die with armor on; hence, colloquially, to die while actively engaged in work or duty.

Har'ness, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harnessed (-nĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harnessing.] [OE. *harneisen;* cf. F. *harnacher*, OF. *harneschier*.] **1.** To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman; to array.

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*

A gay dagger,
Harnessed well and sharp as point of spear. *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: To equip or furnish for defense. *Dr. H. More.*

3. To make ready for draught; to equip with harness, as a horse. Also used figuratively.

Harnessed to some regular profession. *J. C. Shairp.*

Harnessed antelope. (*Zoöl.*) See Guib. — **Harnessed moth** (*Zoöl.*), an American bombycid moth (*Arctia phalerata* of Harris), having, on the fore wings, stripes and bands of buff on a black ground.

Har'ness cask' (kăsk'). (*Naut.*) A tub lashed to a vessel's deck and containing salted provisions for daily use; — called also *harness tub*. *W. C. Russell.*

Harp (1).

Har'ness-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harnesses.

Harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [Akin to Icel. *hjarni*, Dan. *hierne*.] The brains. [*Scot.*]

Harp (härp), *n.* [OE. *harpe*, AS. *hearpe;* akin to D. *harp*, G. *harfe*, OHG. *harpha*, Dan. *harpe*, Icel. & Sw. *harpa*.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a triangular frame furnished with strings and sometimes with pedals, held upright, and played with the fingers.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation; *Lyra*, or the Lyre.

3. A grain sieve. [*Scot.*]

Æolian harp. See under Æolian.

Harp seal (*Zoöl.*), an arctic seal (*Phoca Grœnlandica*). The adult males have a light-colored body, with a harp-shaped mark of black on each side, and the face and throat black. Called also *saddler*, and *saddleback*. The immature ones are called *bluesides*. — **Harp shell** (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful marine gastropod shell of the genus *Harpa*, of several species, found in tropical seas. See Harpa.

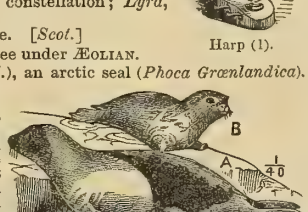

Harp Seal. *A* Male; *B* Female.

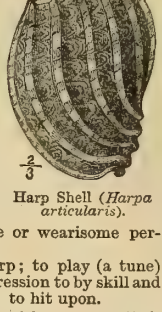

Harp Shell (*Harpa articularis*).

Harp, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harped (härpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harping.] [AS. *hearpian*. See Harp, *n.*] **1.** To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps. *Rev.* xiv. 2.

2. To dwell on or recur to a subject tediously or monotonously in speaking or in writing; to refer to something repeatedly or continually; — usually with *on* or *upon*. "*Harpings* upon old themes." *W. Irving.*

Harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

To harp on one string, to dwell upon one subject with disagreeable or wearisome persistence. [*Colloq.*]

Harp, *v. t.* To play on, as a harp; to play (a tune) on the harp; to develop or give expression to by skill and art; to sound forth as from a harp; to hit upon.

Thou 'st *harped* my fear aright. *Shak.*

‖ **Har'pa** (här'pȧ), *n.* [L., harp.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine univalve shells; the harp shells; — so called from the form of the shells, and their ornamental ribs.

Har'pa-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L. *harpago*, Gr. ἁρπάγη hook, rake.] A grappling iron. [*Obs.*]

Harp'er (härp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hearpere*.] **1.** A player on the harp; a minstrel.

The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
Stand like *harpers* hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow.*

2. A brass coin bearing the emblem of a harp, — formerly current in Ireland. *B. Jonson.*

Harp'ing (härp'ĭng), *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies. *Milton.*

Harp'ing i'ron (ī'ŭrn). [F. *harper* to grasp strongly. See Harpoon.] A harpoon. *Evelyn.*

Harp'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of a vessel, and are fastened to the stem. [Written also *harpins*.] *Totten.*

Harp'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *harpiste*.] A player on the harp; a harper. *W. Browne.*

Har-poon' (här-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *harpon*, LL. *harpo*, perh. of Ger. origin, fr. the *harp;* cf. F. *harper* to take and grasp strongly, *harpe* a dog's claw, *harpin* boat-hook (the sense of *hook* coming from the shape of the harp); but cf. also Gr. ἅρπη the kite, sickle, and E. *harpy*. Cf. Harp.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales; a harping iron. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, sharpened at both edges, and is thrown by hand, or discharged from a gun.

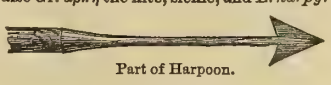

Part of Harpoon.

Harpoon fork, a kind of hayfork, consisting of a bar with hinged barbs at one end and a loop for a rope at the other end, used for lifting hay from the load by horse power. — **Harpoon gun**, a gun used in the whale fishery for shooting the harpoon into a whale.

Har-poon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harpooned (-pōond'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harpooning.] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

Har'poon-eer' (här'pōōn-ēr'), *n.* An harpooner. *Crabb.*

Har-poon'er (här-pōōn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *harponneur*.] One who throws the harpoon.

Harp'ress (härp'rĕs), *n.* A female harper. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Harp'si-chon (härp'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* A harpsichord. [*Obs.*]

Harp'si-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe* is of German origin. See Harp, and Chord.] (*Mus.*) A harp-shaped instrument of music set horizontally on legs, like the grand piano, with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys provided with quills, instead of hammers, for striking the strings. It is now superseded by the piano.

Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.; pl.* Harpies (-pĭz). [F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, from the root of ἁρπάζειν to snatch, to seize. Cf. Rapacious.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with long claws, and the face pale with hunger. Some writers mention two, others three.

Both table and provisions vanished quite,
With sound of *harpies'* wings and talons heard. *Milton.*

2. One who is rapacious or ravenous; an extortioner.

The *harpies* about all pocket the pool. *Goldsmith.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European moor buzzard or marsh harrier (*Circus æruginosus*). (*b*) A large and powerful, double-crested, short-winged American eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*). It ranges from Texas to Brazil.

Harpy (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*).

Harpy bat. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An East Indian fruit bat of the genus *Harpyia* (esp. *H. cephalotes*), having prominent, tubular nostrils. (*b*) A small, insectivorous Indian bat (*Harpiocephalus harpia*). — **Harpy fly** (*Zoöl.*), the house fly.

Har'que-bus } (här'-
Har'que-buse } kwē-bŭs), *n.* [See Arquebus.] A firearm with match holder, trigger, and tumbler, made in the second half of the 15th century. The barrel was about forty inches long. A form of the harquebus was subsequently called *arquebus with matchlock*.

Har'rage (hăr'rāj; 48), *v. t.* [See Harry.] To harass; to plunder from. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Har're (hăr're), *n.* [OE., fr. AS. *heorr, hior*.] A hinge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Har'ri-dan (hăr'rĭ-dan), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan*, substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see. *De Quincey.*

Har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From Hare, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a small breed of hounds, used for hunting hares. [Written also *harier*.]

Harrier.

Har'ri-er, *n.* [From Harry.] **1.** One who harries.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of hawks or buzzards of the genus *Circus* which fly low and *harry* small animals or birds, — as the European marsh harrier (*Circus æruginosus*), and the hen harrier (*C. cyaneus*).

Harrier hawk (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of American hawks of the genus *Micrastur*.

Har'row (hăr'rō), *n.* [OE. *harowe, harwe*, AS. *hearge;* cf. D. *hark* rake, G. *harke*, Icel. *herfi* harrow, Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf.* √16.] **1.** An implement of agriculture, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, to stir the soil and make it fine, or to cover seed when sown.

2. (*Mil.*) An obstacle formed by turning an ordinary harrow upside down, the frame being buried.

Bush harrow, a kind of light harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands and covering seeds, or to finish the work of a toothed harrow. — **Drill harrow.** See under 6th Drill. — **Under the harrow**, subjected to actual torture with a toothed instrument, or to great affliction or oppression.

Har'row, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harrowed (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harrowing.] [OE. *harowen, harwen;* cf. Dan. *harve*. See Harrow, *n.*] **1.** To draw a harrow over, as for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed; as, to *harrow* land.

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job* xxxix. 10.

2. To break or tear, as with a harrow; to wound; to lacerate; to torment or distress; to vex.

My aged muscles *harrowed* up with whips. *Rowe.*
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul. *Shak.*

Har'row, *interj.* [OF. *harau, haro;* fr. OHG. *hara, hera, herot*, or fr. OS. *herod* hither, akin to E. *here*.] Help! Halloo! An exclamation of distress; a call for succor; — the ancient Norman hue and cry. "*Harrow* and well away!" *Spenser.*

Harrow! alas! here lies my fellow slain. *Chaucer.*

Har'row, *v. t.* [See Harry.] To pillage; to harry; to oppress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Meaning thereby to *harrow* his people. *Bacon.*

Har'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harrows.

Har'row-er, *n.* One who harries. [*Obs.*]

Har'ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harrying.] [OE. *harwen, herien, herzien*, AS. *hergian* to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here* army; akin to G. *heer*, Icel. *herr*, Goth. *harjis*, and Lith. *karas* war. Cf. Harbor, Herald, Heriot.] **1.** To strip; to pillage; to lay waste; as, the Northmen came several times and *harried* the land.

To *harry* this beautiful region. *W. Irving.*
A red squirrel had *harried* the nest of a wood thrush. *J. Burroughs.*

2. To agitate; to worry; to harrow; to harass. *Shak.*

Syn. — To ravage; plunder; pillage; lay waste; vex; tease; worry; annoy; harass.

Har'ry, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion; to plunder or lay waste. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Harsh (härsh), *a.* [*Compar.* Harsher (-ẽr); *superl.* Harshest.] [OE. *harsk;* akin to G. *harsch*, Dan. *harsk* rancid, Sw. *härsk;* from the same source as E. *hard*. See Hard, *a.*] **1.** Rough; disagreeable; grating; esp.: (*a*) To the touch. "*Harsh* sand." *Boyle.* (*b*) To the taste. "Berries *harsh* and crude." *Milton.* (*c*) To the ear. "*Harsh* din." *Milton.*

2. Unpleasant and repulsive to the sensibilities; austere; crabbed; morose; abusive; severe; rough.

Clarence is so *harsh*, so blunt. *Shak.*

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed. *Dryden.*

3. (*Painting, Drawing*, etc.) Having violent contrasts of color, or of light and shade; lacking in harmony.

Harsh'ly, *adv.* In a harsh manner; gratingly; roughly; rudely.

'T will sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shak.*

Harsh'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being harsh.

O, she is
Ten times more gentle than her father's crabbed,
And he 's composed of *harshness*. *Shak.*

'T is not enough no *harshness* gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

Syn. — Acrimony; roughness; sternness; asperity; tartness. See Acrimony.

Hars'let (härs'lĕt), *n.* See Haslet.

Hart (härt), *n.* [OE. *hart, hert, heort*, AS. *heort, heorot;* akin to D. *hert*, OHG. *hiruz, hirz*, G. *hirsch*, Icel. *hjörtr*, Dan. & Sw. *hjort*, L. *cervus*, and prob. to Gr. κεραός horned, κέρας horn. √230. See Horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A stag; the male of the red deer. See the Note under Buck.

Goodliest of all the forest, *hart* and hind. *Milton.*

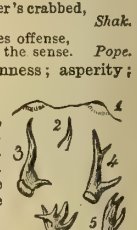

Antlers of a Hart.
1, at birth; 2, at one year; 3, at two years; 4, at three years; 5, at four years; 6, at five years.

Hart'beest' (-bēst'), *n.* [D. *hertebeest*. See Hart, and Beast.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*), formerly much more abundant than it is now. The face and legs are marked with black, the rump with white. [Written also *hartebeest*, and *hartebest*.]

Hart'en (-'n), *v. t.* To hearten; to encourage; to incite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hart'ford (härt'fẽrd), *n.* The Hartford grape, a variety of grape first raised at *Hartford*, Connecticut, from the Northern fox grape. Its large dark-colored berries ripen earlier than those of most other kinds.

Hart's' clo'ver (härts' klō'vẽr). (*Bot.*) Melilot or sweet clover. See Melilot.

Hart's'-ear' (-ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Asiatic species of *Cacalia* (*C. Kleinia*), used medicinally in India.

Harts'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn or antler of the hart, or male red deer.

2. Spirits of hartshorn (see below); volatile salts.

Hartshorn plantain (*Bot.*), an annual species of plantain (*Plantago Coronopus*); — called also *buck's-horn*. *Booth.* — **Hartshorn shavings**, originally taken from the horns of harts, are now obtained chiefly by planing down the bones of calves. They afford a kind of jelly. *Hebert.* — **Salt of hartshorn** (*Chem.*), an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the destructive distillation of

hartshorn, or any kind of bone; volatile salts. *Brande & C.* — **Spirits of hartshorn** (*Chem.*), a solution of ammonia in water; — so called because formerly obtained from hartshorn shavings by destructive distillation. Similar ammoniacal solutions from other sources have received the same name.

Hart's'-tongue′ (härts′tŭng′), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A common British fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), rare in America. (*b*) A West Indian fern, the *Polypodium Phyllitidis* of Linnæus. It is also found in Florida.

Hart'wort′ (härt′wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous plant of Europe (*Tordylium maximum*).

☞ The name is often vaguely given to other plants of the same order, as species of *Seseli* and *Bupleurum*.

Har'um-scar'um (hâr′ŭm-skâr′ŭm), *a.* [Cf. *hare*, v. t., and *scare*, v. t.] Wild; giddy; flighty; rash; thoughtless. [*Colloq.*]

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum-scarum* lad. *Thackeray.*

Ha-rus'pi-ca'tion (hȧ-rŭs′pĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* See HARUSPICY. *Tylor.*

Ha-rus'pice (hȧ-rŭs′pĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *haruspex*.] A diviner of ancient Rome. Same as ARUSPICE.

Ha-rus'pi-cy (-pĭ-sy), *n.* The art or practices of haruspices. See ARUSPICY.

Har'vest (här′vĕst), *n.* [OE. *harvest*, *hervest*, AS. *hærfest* autumn; akin to LG. *harfst*, D. *herfst*, OHG. *herbist*, G. *herbst*, and prob. to L. *carpere* to pluck, Gr. καρπός fruit. Cf. CARPET.] **1.** The gathering of a crop of any kind; the ingathering of the crops; also, the season of gathering grain and fruits, late summer or early autumn.

Seedtime and *harvest* . . . shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

At *harvest*, when corn is ripe. *Tyndale.*

2. That which is reaped or ready to be reaped or gathered; a crop, as of grain (wheat, maize, etc.), or fruit.

Put ye in the sickle, for the *harvest* is ripe. *Joel* iii. 13.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps. *Shak.*

3. The product or result of any exertion or labor; gain; reward.

The pope's principal *harvest* was in the jubilee. *Fuller.*

The *harvest* of a quiet eye. *Wordsworth.*

Harvest fish (*Zoöl.*), a marine fish of the Southern United States (*Stromateus alepidotus*); — called *whiting* in Virginia. Also applied to the dollar fish. — **Harvest fly** (*Zoöl.*), an hemipterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, often called *locust*. See CICADA. — **Harvest lord**, the head reaper at a harvest. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.* — **Harvest mite** (*Zoöl.*), a minute European mite (*Leptus autumnalis*), of a bright crimson color, which is troublesome by penetrating the skin of man and domestic animals; — called also *harvest louse*, and *harvest bug*. — **Harvest moon**, the moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle that is made by the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days. — **Harvest mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a very small European field mouse (*Mus minutus*). It builds a globular nest on the stems of wheat and other plants. — **Harvest queen**, an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. *Milton.* — **Harvest spider.** (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS.

Young Harvest Mite, much enlarged.

Har'vest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARVESTING.] To reap or gather, as any crop.

Har'vest-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who harvests; a machine for cutting and gathering grain; a reaper.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A harvesting ant.

Har'vest-home′ (-hōm′), *n.* **1.** The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; the time of harvest.

Showed like a stubble land at *harvest-home*. *Shak.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the close of the harvest; the feast itself. *Dryden.*

3. A service of thanksgiving, at harvest time, in the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

4. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*

Har'vest-ing, *a.* & *n.*, from HARVEST, *v. t.*

Harvesting ant (*Zoöl.*), any species of ant which gathers and stores up seeds for food. Many species are known.

☞ The species found in Southern Europe and Palestine are *Aphenogaster structor* and *A. barbara*; that of Texas, called *agricultural ant*, is *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* or *Myrmica molifaciens*; that of Florida is *P. crudelis*. See *Agricultural ant*, under AGRICULTURAL.

Har'vest-less, *a.* Without harvest; lacking in crops; barren. "*Harvestless* autumns." *Tennyson.*

Har'vest-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* HARVESTMEN (-men). **1.** A man engaged in harvesting. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS, 1.

Har'vest-ry (-rў), *n.* The act of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. *Swinburne.*

Har'y (hăr′ў), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *harier* to harass, or E. *harry*, v. t.] To draw; to drag; to carry off by violence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Has (hăz), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

Has'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* Hazard. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hase (hāz), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See HAZE, *v. t.*

Hash (hăsh), *n.* [Formerly *hachey*, *hachee*, F. *hachis*, fr. *hacher* to hash; cf. German origin; cf. G. *hippe* sickle, OHG. *hippa*, for *happia*. Cf HATCHET.] **1.** That which is hashed or chopped up; meat and vegetables, especially such as have been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and mixed.

2. A new mixture of old matter; a second preparation or exhibition.

I can not bear elections, and still less the *hash* of them over again in a first session. *Walpole.*

Hash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASHED (hăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASHING.] [From HASH, *n.*: cf. F. *hacher* to hash.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat. *Hudibras.*

Hash'eesh } (hăsh′ēsh), *n.* [Ar. *hashīsh*.] **A slightly**
Hash'ish } acrid gum resin produced by the common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), of the variety *Indica*, when cultivated in a warm climate; also, the tops of the plant, from which the resinous product is obtained. It is narcotic, and has long been used in the East for its intoxicating effect. See BHANG, and GANJA.

Hask (hăsk), *n.* [See HASSOCK.] A basket made of rushes or flags, as for carrying fish. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Has'let (hăs′lĕt), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, for *hastelettes*, fr. F. *haste* spit; cf. L. *hasta* spear, and also OHG. *harst* gridiron.] The edible viscera, as the heart, liver, etc., of a beast, esp. of a hog. [Written also *harslet*.]

Hasp (hăsp), *n.* [OE. *hasp*, *hesp*, AS. *hæpse*; akin to G. *haspe*, *häspe*, Sw. & Dan. *haspe*, Icel. *hespa*.] **1.** A clasp, especially a metal strap permanently fast at one end to a staple or pin, while the other passes over a staple, and is fastened by a padlock or a pin; also, a metallic hook for fastening a door.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on.

3. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass land; a scarifier.

Hasp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASPED (hăspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASPING.] [AS. *hæpsian*.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Has'sock (hăs′sŭk), *n.* [Scot. *hassock*, *hassick*, a besom, anything bushy, a large, round turf used as a seat, OE. *hassok* sedgy ground, W. *hesgog* sedgy, *hesg* sedge, rushes; cf. Ir. *seisg*, and E. *sedge*.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass; a tussock. *Forby.*

2. A small stuffed cushion or footstool, for kneeling on in church, or for home use.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced. *Cowper.*

Hast (hăst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE, contr. of *havest*. [*Archaic*]

Has'tate (hăs′tāt), } *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta* spear.
Has'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } Cf. GAD, *n.*] Shaped like the head of a halberd; triangular, with the basal angles or lobes spreading; as, a *hastate* leaf.

Hastate Leaf.

Haste (hāst), *n.* [OE. *hast*; akin to D. *haast*, G., Dan., Sw., & OFries. *hast*, cf. OF. *haste*, F. *hâte* (of German origin); all perh. fr. the root of E. *hate* in an earlier sense of, to pursue. See HATE.] **1.** Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; — applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals.

The king's business required *haste*. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 8.

2. The state of being urged or pressed by business; hurry; urgency; sudden excitement of feeling or passion; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. *Ps.* cxvi. 11.

To make haste, to hasten.

Syn. — Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — HASTE, HURRY, SPEED, DISPATCH. *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste*; *speed* denotes the actual progress which is made; *dispatch*, the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done. A man may properly be in *haste*, but never in a *hurry*. *Speed* usually secures *dispatch*.

Haste, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASTING.] [OE. *hasten*; akin to G. *hasten*, D. *haasten*, Dan. *haste*, Sw. *hasta*, OF. *haster*, F. *hâter*. See HASTE, *n.*] To hasten; to hurry. [*Archaic*]

I'll *haste* the writer. *Shak.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Ps.* xlviii. 5.

Has'ten (hās′n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASTENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASTENING (-n-ĭng).] To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate the movement of; to expedite; to hurry.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. *Ps.* lv. 8.

Has'ten, *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to act speedily or quickly; to go quickly.

I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came. *De Foe.*

Has'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hastens.

2. That which hastens; especially, a stand or reflector used for confining the heat of the fire to meat while roasting before it.

Has'tif (hās′tĭf), *a.* [OF. See HASTIVE.] Hasty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Has'tif-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Has'tile (hăs′tīl *or* -tĭl), *a.* [L. *hasta* a spear.] (*Bot.*) Same as HASTATE. *Gray.*

Has'ti-ly (hās′tĭ-lў), *adv.* [From HASTY.] **1.** In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

2. Without due reflection; precipitately; rashly.

We *hastily* engaged in the war. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; impatiently. *Shak.*

Has'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being hasty; haste; precipitation; rashness; quickness of temper.

Has'tings (-tĭngz), *n. pl.* [From HASTE, *v.*] Early fruit or vegetables; especially, early pease. *Mortimer.*

Has'tings sands′ (săndz′). (*Geol.*) The lower group of the Wealden formation; — so called from its development around *Hastings*, in Sussex, England.

Has'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *hastif*. See HASTE, *n.*, and cf. HASTIF.] Forward; early; — said of fruits. [*Obs.*]

Has'ty (hās′tў), *a.* [*Compar.* HASTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HASTIEST.] [Akin to D. *haastig*, G., Sw., & Dan. *hastig*. See HASTE, *n.*] **1.** Involving haste; done, made, etc., in haste; as, a *hasty* retreat; a *hasty* sketch.

2. Demanding haste or immediate action. [*R.*] *Chaucer.* "*Hasty* employment." *Shak.*

3. Moving or acting with haste or in a hurry; hurrying; hence, acting without deliberation; precipitate; rash; easily excited; eager.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

The *hasty* multitude
Admiring entered. *Milton.*

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. *Eccl.* viii. 3.

4. Made or reached without deliberation or due caution; as, a *hasty* conjecture, inference, conclusion, etc.; a *hasty* resolution.

5. Proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words. *Shak.*

6. Forward; early; first ripe. [*Obs.*] "As the *hasty* fruit before the summer." *Is.* xxviii. 4.

Has'ty pud'ding (hās′tў pud′dĭng). **1.** A thick batter or pudding made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush. [*U. S.*]

2. A batter or pudding made of flour or oatmeal, stirred into boiling water or milk. [*Eng.*]

Hat (hăt), *a.* Hot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hat, *sing. pres.* of HOTE to be called. Cf. HATTE. [*Obs.*] "That one *hat* abstinence." *Piers Plowman.*

Hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt*, *hætt*; akin to Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hattr* a hat, *höttr* hood, D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, and prob. to L. *cassis* helmet. √13. Cf. HOOD.] A covering for the head; esp., one with a crown and brim, made of various materials, and worn by men or women for protecting the head from the sun or weather, or for ornament.

Hat block, a block on which hats are formed or dressed. — **To pass around the hat**, to take up a collection of voluntary contributions, which are often received in a hat. [*Colloq.*] *Lowell.*

Hat'a-ble (hāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From HATE.] Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious; detestable.

Hat'band′ (hăt′bănd′), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat; sometimes, a band of black cloth, crape, etc., worn as a badge of mourning.

Hat'box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* A box for a hat.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHED (hăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHING.] [F. *hacher* to chop, hack. See HASH.] **1.** To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving. See HATCHING.

Shall win this sword, silvered and *hatched*. *Chapman.*

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

2. To cross; to spot; to stain; to steep. [*Obs.*]

His weapon *hatched* in blood. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hatch, *v. t.* [OE. *hacchen*, *hetchen*; akin to G. *hecken*, Dan. *hekke*; cf. MHG. *hagen* bull; perh. akin to E. *hatch* a half door, and orig. meaning, to produce under a hatch. √12.] **1.** To produce, as young, from an egg or eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to produce young from (eggs); as, the young when *hatched*. *Paley.*

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

For the hens do not sit upon the eggs; but by keeping them in a certain equal heat they [the husbandmen] bring life into them and *hatch* them. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce; to concoct; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy. *Hooker.*

Fancies *hatched*
In silken-folded idleness. *Tennyson.*

Hatch, *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — said of the young of birds, fishes, insects, etc.

Hatch, *n.* **1.** The act of hatching.

2. Development; disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

3. The chickens produced at once or by one incubation; a brood.

Hatch, *n.* [OE. *hacche*, AS. *hæc*, cf. *haca* the bar of a door, D. *hek* gate, Sw. *häck* coop, rack, Dan. *hekke* manger, rack. Prob. akin to E. *hook*, and first used of something made of pieces fastened together. Cf. HECK, HACK a frame.] **1.** A door with an opening over it; a half door, sometimes set with spikes on the upper edge.

In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shak.*

2. A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish.

3. A flood gate; a sluice gate. *Ainsworth.*

4. A bedstead. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

5. An opening in the deck of a vessel or floor of a warehouse which serves as a passageway or hoistway; a hatchway; also, a cover or door, or one of the covers, used in closing such an opening.

6. (*Mining*) An opening into, or in search of, a mine.

Booby hatch, **Buttery hatch**, **Companion hatch**, etc. See under BOOBY, BUTTERY, etc. — **To batten down the hatches** (*Naut.*), to lay tarpaulins over them, and secure them with battens. — **To be under hatches**, to be confined below in a vessel; to be under arrest, or in slavery, distress, etc.

Hatch, *v. t.* To close with a hatch or hatches.

'T were not amiss to keep our door *hatched*. *Shak.*

Hatch'-boat′ (hăch′bōt′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel whose deck consists almost wholly of movable hatches; — used mostly in the fisheries.

Hatch'el (-ĕl; 277), *n.* [OE. *hechele*, *hekele*; akin to D. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, and prob. to E. *hook*. See HOOK, and cf. HACKLE, HECKLE.] An instrument with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; a kind of large comb; — called also *hackle* and *heckle*.

Hatch'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHELED or HATCHELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHELING or HATCHELLING.] [OE. *hechelen*, *hekelen*; akin to D. *hekelen*, G. *hecheln*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*. See HATCHEL, *n.*] **1.** To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp, so as to separate the coarse and refuse parts from the fine, fibrous parts.

2. To tease; to worry; to torment. [*Colloq.*]

Hatch'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

Hatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hatches, or that which hatches; a hatching apparatus; an incubator.

2. One who contrives or originates; a plotter.

A great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift.*

Hatch'er-y (-ў), *n.* A house for hatching fish, etc.

Hatch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax. See 1st HATCH, HASH.] **1.** A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

2. Specifically, a tomahawk.

Buried was the bloody *hatchet*. *Longfellow.*

Hatchet face, a thin, sharp face, like the edge of a hatchet; hence: Hatchet-faced, sharp-visaged. *Dryden.* — **To bury the hatchet**, to make peace or become reconciled. — **To take up the hatchet**, to make or declare war. The last two phrases are derived from the practice of the American Indians.

Hatch'et-tine (hăch'ĕt-tĭn), } *n.* [Named after the
Hatch'et-tite (-tīt), } discoverer, Charles *Hatchett.*] (*Min.*) Mineral tallow; a waxy or spermaceti-like substance, commonly of a greenish yellow color.

Hatch'ing, *n.* [See 1st Hatch.] A mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which shading is produced by lines crossing each other at angles more or less acute; — called also *crosshatching.*

Hatch'ment (-ment), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *achievement.*]

1. (*Her.*) A sort of panel, upon which the arms of a deceased person are temporarily displayed, — usually on the walls of his dwelling. It is lozenge-shaped or square, but is hung cornerwise. It is used in England as a means of giving public notification of the death of the deceased, his or her rank, whether married, widower, widow, etc. Called also *achievement.*

A Hatchment (*Her.*).

His obscure funeral;
No trophy, sword, or *hatchment* o'er his bones. *Shak.*

2. A sword or other mark of the profession of arms; in general, a mark of dignity.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hatch'ure (-ŭr; 135), *n.* Same as Hachure.

Hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* A square or oblong opening in a deck or floor, affording passage from one deck or story to another; the entrance to a cellar.

Hate (hāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hating.] [OE. *haten, hatien*, AS. *hatian;* akin to OS. *hatan, hatōn* to be hostile to, D. *haten* to hate, OHG. *hazzēn, hazzōn*, G. *hassen*, Icel. & Sw. *hata*, Dan. *hade*, Goth. *hatan, hatjan.* √36. Cf. Hate, *n.*, Heinous.]

1. To have a great aversion to, with a strong desire that evil should befall the person toward whom the feeling is directed; to dislike intensely; to detest; as, to *hate* one's enemies; to *hate* hypocrisy.

Whosoever *hateth* his brother is a murderer. 1 *John* iii. 15.

2. To be very unwilling; — followed by an infinitive, or a substantive clause with *that;* as, to *hate* to get into debt; to *hate* that anything should be wasted.

I *hate* that he should linger here. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Script.*) To love less, relatively. *Luke* xiv. 26.

Syn. — To Hate, Abhor, Detest, Abominate, Loathe. *Hate* is the generic word, and implies that one is inflamed with extreme dislike. We *abhor* what is deeply repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings. We *detest* what contradicts so utterly our principles and moral sentiments that we feel bound to lift up our voice against it. What we *abominate* does equal violence to our moral and religious sentiments. What we *loathe* is offensive to our own nature, and excites unmingled disgust. Our Savior is said to have *hated* the deeds of the Nicolaitanes; his language shows that he *loathed* the lukewarmness of the Laodiceans; he *detested* the hypocrisy of the scribes and Pharisees; he *abhorred* the suggestions of the tempter in the wilderness.

Hate, *n.* [OE. *hate, hete*, AS. *hete;* akin to D. *haat*, G. *hass*, Icel. *hatr*, Sw. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis.* Cf. Hate, *v.*] Strong aversion coupled with desire that evil should befall the person toward whom the feeling is directed; as exercised toward things, intense dislike; hatred; detestation; — opposed to *love.*

For in a wink the false love turns to *hate.* *Tennyson.*

Hate'ful (-ful), *a.* 1. Manifesting hate or hatred; malignant; malevolent. [*Archaic* or *R.*]

And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

2. Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious.

Unhappy, wretched, *hateful* day! *Shak.*

Syn. — Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malevolent.

— **Hate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Hat'el (hăt'ĕl), *a.* Hateful; detestable. [*Obs.*]

Hat'er (hāt'ĕr), *n.* One who hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hath (hăth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Have, contracted from *haveth.* Has. [*Archaic*]

Hat'less (hăt'lĕs), *a.* Having no hat.

Hat'rack' (hăt'răk'), *n.* A hatstand; hattree.

Ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [OE. *hatred, hatreden.* See Hate, and cf. Kindred.] Strong aversion; intense dislike; hate; an affection of the mind awakened by something regarded as evil.

Syn. — Odium; ill will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy. See Odium.

Hat'stand' (hăt'stănd'), *n.* A stand of wood or iron, with hooks or pegs upon which to hang hats, etc.

Hat'te (hät'te), *pres. & imp. sing. & pl.* of Hote, to be called. See Hote. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A full perilous place, purgatory it *hatte.* *Piers Plowman.*

Hat'ted (hăt'tĕd), *a.* Covered with a hat.

Hat'ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* [Prov. E., to entangle; cf. LG. ver*haddern*, ver*heddern*, ver*hiddern*.] To tire or worry; — with *out.* [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Hat'ter, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

‖ **Hat-te'ri-a** (hăt-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian lizard, which, in anatomical character, differs widely from all other existing lizards. It is the only living representative of the order Rhynchocephala, of which many Mesozoic fossil species are known; — called also *Sphenodon*, and *Tuatera.* See Rhynchocephala.

Hatteria (*Hatteria punctata*).

Hat'ting (hăt'tĭng), *n.* The business of making hats; also, stuff for hats.

‖ **Hat'ti-sher'if** (hăt'tĭ-shĕr'ĭf *or* hät'tē-shä-rēf'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *khatt* a writing + *sherīf* noble.] An irrevocable Turkish decree countersigned by the sultan.

Hat'tree' (hăt'trē'), *n.* A hatstand.

Hau-ber'ge-on (hȧ-bĕr'jē-ŏn), *n.* See Habergeon.

Hau'berk (hȧ'bĕrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc, halberc*, F. *haubert*, OHG. *halsbere; hals* neck + *bergan* to protect, G. *bergen;* akin to AS. *healsbeorg*, Icel. *hālsbjörg.* See Collar, and Bury, *v. t.*] A coat of mail; especially, the long coat of mail of the European Middle Ages, as contrasted with the habergeon, which is shorter and sometimes sleeveless. By old writers it is often used synonymously with *habergeon.* See Habergeon. [Written variously *hauberg, hauberque, hawberk*, etc.] *Chaucer.*

Knight with Hauberk.

Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail. *Gray.*

Hau'er-ite (hȧ'ĕr-it), *n.* [Named after Von *Hauer*, of Vienna.] (*Min.*) Native sulphide of manganese, a reddish brown or brownish black mineral.

Haugh (hȧ), *n.* [See Haw a hedge.] A low-lying meadow by the side of a river. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

On a *haugh* or level plain, near to a royal borough. *Sir W. Scott.*

Haught (hat), *a.* [See Haughty.] High; elevated; hence, haughty; proud. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Haugh'ti-ly (hȧ'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From Haughty.] In a haughty manner; arrogantly.

Haugh'ti-ness, *n.* [For *hauteinness.* See Haughty.] The quality of being haughty; disdain; arrogance.

Syn. — Arrogance; disdain; contemptuousness; superciliousness; loftiness. — Haughtiness, Arrogance, Disdain. *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanor; *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference; *disdainful* even in accepting the deference which his *haughtiness* leads him *arrogantly* to exact.

Haugh'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Haughtier (-tĭ-ĕr); *superl.* Haughtiest.] [OE. *hautein*, F. *hautain*, fr. *haut* high, OF. also *halt*, fr. L. *altus.* See Altitude.]

1. High; lofty; bold. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

To measure the most *haughty* mountain's height. *Spenser.*
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise. *Spenser.*

2. Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; overbearing.

A woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

3. Indicating haughtiness; as, a *haughty* carriage.

Satan, with vast and *haughty* strides advanced,
Came towering. *Milton.*

Haul (hal), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hauled (hald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hauling.] [OE. *halen, halien*, F. *haler*, of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. *geholian* to acquire, get, D. *halen* to fetch, pull, draw, OHG. *holōn, halōn*, G. *holen*, Dan. *hale* to haul, Sw. *hala*, and to L. *calare* to call, summon, Gr. καλεῖν to call. Cf. Hale, *v. t.*, Claim, Class, Council, Ecclesiastic.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag.

Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*
Thither they bent, and *hauled* their ships to land. *Pope.*
Romp-loving miss
Is *hauled* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

2. To transport by drawing, as with horses or oxen; as, to *haul* logs to a sawmill.

When I was seven or eight years of age, I began *hauling* all the wood used in the house and shops. *U. S. Grant.*

To haul over the coals. See under Coal. — **To haul the wind** (*Naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

Haul, *v. i.* 1. (*Naut.*) To change the direction of a ship by hauling the wind. See under Haul, *v. t.*

I . . . *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island. *Cook.*

2. To pull apart, as oxen sometimes do when yoked.

To haul around (*Naut.*), to shift to any point of the compass; — said of the wind. — **To haul off** (*Naut.*), to sail closer to the wind, in order to get farther away from anything; hence, to withdraw; to draw back.

Haul, *n.* 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull.

2. A single draught of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul.*

3. That which is caught, taken, or gained at once, as by hauling a net.

4. Transportation by hauling; the distance through which anything is hauled, as freight in a railroad car; as, a long *haul* or a short *haul.*

5. (*Rope Making*) A bundle of about four hundred threads, to be tarred.

Haul'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of hauling; as, the *haulage* of cars by an engine; charge for hauling.

Haul'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who hauls.

Haulm (hȧm), *n.* [OE. *halm*, AS. *healm;* akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hālmr*, L. *calamus* reed, cane, stalk, Gr. κάλαμος. Cf. Excel, Culminate, Culm, Shawm, Calamus.] The denuded stems or stalks of such crops as buckwheat and the cereal grains, beans, etc.; straw.

Haulm, *n.* A part of a harness; a hame.

Hauls (hals), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Hals.

Haulse (hals), *v.* [*Obs.*] See Halse.

Hault (halt), *a.* [OF. *hault*, F. *haut.* See Haughty.] Lofty; haughty. [*Obs.*]

Through support of countenance proud and *hault.* *Spenser.*

Haum (hȧm), *n.* See Haulm, stalk. *Smart.*

Haunce (hȧns), *v. t.* To enhance. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

Haunch (hänch; 277), *n.* [F. *hanche*, of German origin; cf. OD. *hancke, hencke*, and also OHG. *ancha;* prob. not akin to E. *ankle.*] 1. The hip; the projecting region of the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint; the hind part.

2. Of meats: The leg and loin taken together; as, a *haunch* of venison.

Haunch bone. See *Innominate bone*, under Innominate. — Haunches of an arch (*Arch.*), the parts on each side of the crown of the arch. (See Crown, *n.*, 11.) Each *haunch* may be considered as from one half to two thirds of the half arch.

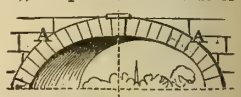

A A Haunches of an Arch.

Haunched (hänchd), *a.* Having haunches.

Haunt (hänt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Haunted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Haunting.] [F. *hanter;* of uncertain origin, perh. from an assumed LL. *ambitare* to go about, fr. L. *ambire* (see Ambition); or cf. Icel. *heimta* to demand, regain, akin to *heim* home (see Home). √36.] 1. To frequent; to resort to frequently; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively; to intrude upon.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

2. To inhabit or frequent as a specter; to visit as a ghost or apparition.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place. *Fairfax.*

3. To practice; to devote one's self to. [*Obs.*]

That other merchandise that men *haunt* with fraud . . . is cursed. *Chaucer.*
Leave honest pleasure, and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham.*

4. To accustom; to habituate. [*Obs.*]

Haunt thyself to pity. *Wyclif.*

Haunt, *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors. *Shak.*

Haunt, *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts; as, drinking saloons are the *haunts* of tipplers; a den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.

☞ In Old English the place occupied by any one as a dwelling or in his business was called a *haunt.*

Often used figuratively.

The household nook,
The *haunt* of all affections pure. *Keble.*
The feeble soul, a *haunt* of fears. *Tennyson.*

2. The habit of resorting to a place. [*Obs.*]

The *haunt* you have got about the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Practice; skill. [*Obs.*]

Of clothmaking the hadde such an *haunt.* *Chaucer.*

Haunt'ed, *a.* Inhabited by, or subject to the visits of, apparitions; frequented by a ghost.

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are *haunted* houses. *Longfellow.*

Haunt'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, haunts.

Hau'ri-ent (hȧ'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *hauriens*, p. pr. of *haurire* to breathe.] (*Her.*) In pale, with the head in chief; — said of the figure of a fish, as if rising for air.

Hau'sen (hȧ'sĕn), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) A large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) from the region of the Black Sea. It is sometimes twelve feet long.

Hausse (hȧs), *n.* [F.] (*Gun.*) A kind of graduated breech sight for a small arm, or a cannon.

‖ **Haus'tel-la'ta** (hȧs'tĕl-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *haustellum*, fr. L. *haurire, haustum*, to draw water, to swallow. See Exhaust.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial division of insects, including all those with a sucking proboscis.

Haus'tel-late (hȧs'tĕl-lāt *or* hȧs-tĕl'lāt), *a.* [See Haustellata.] (*Zoöl.*) Provided with a haustellum, or sucking proboscis. — *n.* One of the Haustellata.

‖ **Haus-tel'lum** (hȧs-tĕl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* Haustella (-lȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The sucking proboscis of various insects. See Lepidoptera, and Diptera.

‖ **Haus-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Haustoria (-ȧ). [LL., a well, fr. L. *haurire, haustum*, to drink.] (*Bot.*) One of the suckerlike rootlets of such plants as the dodder and ivy. *R. Brown.*

Haut (hat), *a.* [F. See Haughty.] Haughty. [*Obs.*]

"Nations proud and *haut.*" *Milton.*

Haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, lit., high wood; *haut* high + *bois* wood. So called on account of its high tone. See Haughty, Bush; and cf. Oboe.] 1. (*Mus.*) A wind instrument, sounded through a reed, and similar in shape to the clarinet, but with a thinner tone. Now more commonly called *oboe.* See *Illust.* of Oboe.

2. (*Bot.*) A sort of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*).

Haut'boy-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *hautboïste.*] A player on the hautboy.

Hau'tein (hō'tān), *a.* [See Haughty.] 1. Haughty; proud. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. High; — said of the voice or flight of birds. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hau'teur'** (hō'tĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high. See Haughty.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; arrogance.

‖ **Haut'goût'** (hō'gōō'), *n.* [F.] High relish or flavor; high seasoning.

‖ **Haut'pas'** (hō'pä'), *n.* [F. *haut* high + *pas* step.]

A raised part of the floor of a large room; a platform for a raised table or throne. See DAIS.

Ha'üy-nite (ä'wē-nit), *n.* [From the French mineralogist *Haüy.*] (*Min.*) A blue isometric mineral, characteristic of some volcanic rocks. It is a silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, with sulphate of lime.

Ha-van'a (hȧ-văn'ȧ), *a.* Of or pertaining to Havana, the capital of the island of Cuba; as, an *Havana* cigar; — formerly sometimes written *Havannah.* — *n.* An Havana cigar.

Young Frank Clavering stole his father's *Havannahs*, and . . . smoked them in the stable. *Thackeray.*

Hav'an-ese' (hăv'ăn-ēz' *or* -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Havana, in Cuba. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant, or the people, of Havana.

Have (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAD (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAVING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have.*] [OE. *haven*, *habben*, AS. *habben* (imperf. *hæfde*, p. p. *gehæfd*); akin to OS. *hebbian*, D. *hebben*, OFries. *hebba*, OHG. *habēn*, G. *haben*, Icel. *hafa*, Sw. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, and prob. to L. *habere*, whence F. *avoir.* Cf. ABLE, AVOIRDUPOIS, BINNACLE, HABIT.] **1.** To hold in possession or control; to own; as, he *has* a farm.

2. To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects, one.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*. *Shak.*
He *had* a fever late. *Keats.*

3. To accept possession of; to take or accept.

Break thy mind to me in broken English; wilt thou *have* me? *Shak.*

4. To get possession of; to obtain; to get. *Shak.*

5. To cause or procure to be; to effect; to exact; to desire; to require.

I *had* the church accurately described to me. *Sir W. Scott.*
Wouldst thou *have* me turn traitor also? *Ld. Lytton.*

6. To bear, as young; as, she has just *had* a child.

7. To hold, regard, or esteem.

Of them shall I be *had* in honor. 2 *Sam.* vi. 22.

8. To cause or force to go; to take. "The stars *have* us to bed." *Herbert.* "*Have* out all men from me." 2 *Sam.* xiii. 9.

9. To take or hold (one's self); to proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, to *have* after one; to *have* at one or at a thing, *i. e.*, to aim at one or at a thing; to attack; to *have* with a companion. *Shak.*

10. To be under necessity or obligation; to be compelled; — followed by an infinitive.

Science *has*, and will long *have*, to be a divider and a separatist. *M. Arnold.*
The laws of philology *have* to be established by external comparison and induction. *Earle.*

11. To understand.

You *have* me, have you not? *Shak.*

12. To put in an awkward position; to have the advantage of; as, that is where he *had* him. [*Slang*]

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle to form preterit tenses; as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. Originally it was used only with the participle of transitive verbs, and denoted the possession of the object in the state indicated by the participle; as, *I have conquered him*, I have or hold him in a conquered state; but it has long since lost this independent significance, and is used with the participles both of transitive and intransitive verbs as a device for expressing past time. *Had* is used, especially in poetry, for *would have* or *should have.*

Myself for such a face *had* boldly died. *Tennyson.*

To have a care, to take care; to be on one's guard. — **To have** (a man) **out**, to engage (one) in a duel. — **To have done** (with). See under Do, *v. i.* — **To have it out**, to speak freely; to bring an affair to a conclusion. — **To have on**, to wear. — **To have to do with.** See under Do, *v. t.*

Syn. —To possess; to own. See POSSESS.

Have'less, *a.* Having little or nothing. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Hav'e-lock (hăv'ē-lŏk), *n.* [From *Havelock*, an English general distinguished in India in the rebellion of 1857.] A light cloth covering for the head and neck, used by soldiers as a protection from sunstroke.

Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene*; akin to D. & LG. *haven*, G. *hafen*, MHG. *habe*, Dan. *havn*, Icel. *höfn*, Sw. *hamn*; akin to E. *have*, and hence orig., a holder; or to *heave* (see HEAVE); or akin to AS. *hæf* sea, Icel. & Sw. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, which is perh. akin to E. *heave.*] **1.** A bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping; a harbor; a port.

What shipping and what lading 's in our *haven*. *Shak.*
Their *haven* under the hill. *Tennyson.*

2. A place of safety; a shelter; an asylum. *Shak.*

The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

Ha'ven, *v. t.* To shelter, as in a haven. *Keats.*

Ha'ven-age (-āj), *n.* Harbor dues; port dues.

Ha'vened (hā'v'nd), *p. a.* Sheltered in a haven.

Blissful *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

Ha'ven-er (hā'v'n-ēr), *n.* A harbor master. [*Obs.*]

Hav'er (hăv'ēr), *n.* A possessor; a holder. *Shak.*

Hav'er, *n.* [D. *haver*; akin to G. *haber.*] The oat; oats. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Haver bread, oaten bread. — **Haver cake**, oaten cake. *Piers Plowman.* — **Haver grass**, the wild oat. — **Haver meal**, oatmeal.

Ha'ver (hā'vēr), *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To maunder; to talk foolishly; to chatter. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Hav'er-sack (hăv'ēr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack*, sack for oats. See 2d HAVER, and SACK a bag.] **1.** A bag for oats or oatmeal. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A bag or case, usually of stout cloth, in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack.*

3. A gunner's case or bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading.

Ha-ver'sian (hȧ-vēr'shan), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Clopton *Havers*, an English physician of the seventeenth century.

Haversian canals (*Anat.*), the small canals through which the blood vessels ramify in bone.

‖ **Hav'il-dar'** (hăv'il-där'), *n.* In the British Indian armies, a noncommissioned officer of native soldiers, corresponding to a sergeant.

Havildar major, a native sergeant major in the East Indian army.

Hav'ing (hăv'ĭng), *n.* Possession; goods; estate.

I 'll lend you something; my *having* is not much. *Shak.*

Hav'ior (hăv'yēr), *n.* [OE. *havour*, a corruption of OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, a having, of same origin as E. *aver* a work horse. The *h* is due to confusion with E. *have.*] Behavior; demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [W. *hafog* devastation, havoc; or, if this be itself fr. E. *havoc*, cf. OF. *havot*, or AS. *hafoc* hawk, which is a cruel or rapacious bird, or F. *hai, voux!* a cry to hounds.] Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church. *Acts* viii. 3.
Ye gods, what *havoc* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison.*

Hav'oc, *v. t.* To devastate; to destroy; to lay waste.

To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton.*

Hav'oc, *interj.* [See HAVOC, *n.*] A cry in war as the signal for indiscriminate slaughter. *Toone.*

Do not cry *havoc*, where you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*
Cry '*havoc*,' and let slip the dogs of war! *Shak.*

Haw (hą), *n.* [OE. *hawe*, AS. *haga*; akin to D. *haag* hedge, G. *hag*, *hecke*, Icel. *hagi* pasture, Sw. *hage*, Dan. *have* garden. √12. Cf. HAGGARD, HA-HA, HAUGH, HEDGE.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard.

And eke there was a polecat in his *haw*. *Chaucer.*

2. The fruit of the hawthorn. *Bacon.*

Haw, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Anat.*) The third eyelid, or nictitating membrane. See *Nictitating membrane*, under NICTITATE.

Haw, *n.* [Cf. *ha* an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] An intermission or hesitation of speech, with a sound somewhat like *haw!* also, the sound so made. "Hums or *haws*." *Congreve.*

Haw, *v. i.* To stop, in speaking, with a sound like *haw*; to speak with interruption and hesitation.

Cut it short; don't prose — don't hum and *haw*. *Chesterfield.*

Haw, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAWED (hąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAWING.] [Written also *hoi.*] [Perhaps connected with *here*, *hither*; cf., however, F. *huhau*, *hurhau*, *hue*, interj. used in turning a horse to the right, G. *hott*, *hü*, interj. used in calling to a horse.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver; — said of cattle or a team: a word used by teamsters in guiding their teams, and most frequently in the imperative. See GEE.

To haw and gee, *or* **To haw and gee about**, to go from one thing to another without good reason; to have no settled purpose; to be irresolute or unstable. [*Colloq.*]

Haw, *v. t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver; as, to *haw* a team of oxen.

To haw and gee, *or* **To haw and gee about**, to lead this way and that at will; to lead by the nose; to master or control. [*Colloq.*]

Ha-wai'ian (hȧ-wī'yan), *a.* Belonging to Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, or to the people of Hawaii. — *n.* A native of Hawaii.

Hawe'bake' (hą'bāk'), *n.* Probably, the baked berry of the hawthorn tree, that is, coarse fare. See 1st HAW, 2. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Haw'finch' (hą'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*); — called also *cherry finch*, and *coble.*

Hawfinch.
1/6

Haw–haw' (hą-hą'), *n.* [Duplication of *haw* a hedge.] See HA-HA.

Haw-haw', *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To laugh boisterously. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

We *haw-haw'd*, I tell you, for more than half an hour. *Major Jack Downing.*

Hawk (hąk), *n.* [OE. *hauk* (prob. fr. Icel.), *havek*, AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc*; akin to D. *havik*, OHG. *habuh*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Sw. *hök*, Dan. *høg*, prob. from the root of E. *heave.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species and genera of rapacious birds of the family *Falconidæ.* They differ from the true falcons in lacking the prominent tooth and notch of the bill, and in having shorter and less pointed wings. Many are of large size and grade into the eagles. Some, as the goshawk, were formerly trained like falcons. In a more general sense the word is not infrequently applied, also, to true falcons, as the sparrow *hawk*, pigeon *hawk*, duck *hawk*, and prairie *hawk.*

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter Cooperi*).
1/12

☞ Among the common American species are the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*); the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*); the broad-winged (*B. Pennsylvanicus*); the rough-legged (*Archibuteo lagopus*); the sharp-shinned *Accipiter fuscus*). See FISHHAWK, GOSHAWK, *Marsh hawk*, under MARSH, *Night hawk*, under NIGHT.

Bee hawk (*Zoöl.*), the honey buzzard. — **Eagle hawk.** See under EAGLE. — **Hawk eagle** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic bird of the genus *Spizætus*, or *Limnætus*, intermediate between the hawks and eagles. There are several species. — **Hawk fly** (*Zoöl.*), a voracious fly of the family *Asilidæ.* See *Hornet fly*, under HORNET. — **Hawk moth.** (*Zoöl.*) See HAWK MOTH, in the Vocabulary. — **Hawk owl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A northern owl (*Surnia ulula*) of Europe and America. It flies by day, and in some respects resembles the hawks. (*b*) An owl of India (*Ninox scutellatus*). — **Hawk's bill** (*Horology*), the pawl for the rack, in the striking mechanism of a clock.

Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*).
1/9

Hawk (hąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAWKED (hąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAWKING.] **1.** To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks. *Prior.*

2. To make an attack while on the wing; to soar and strike like a hawk; — generally with *at*; as, to *hawk* at flies. *Dryden.*

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawked* at and killed. *Shak.*

Hawk, *v. i.* [W. *hochi.*] To clear the throat with an audible sound by forcing an expiratory current of air through the narrow passage between the depressed soft palate and the root of the tongue, thus aiding in the removal of foreign substances.

Hawk, *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm.

Hawk, *n.* [W. *hoch.*] An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hawk, *v. t.* [Akin to D. *hauker* a hawker, G. *höken*, *höcken*, to higgle, to retail, *höke*, *höker*, a higgler, huckster. See HUCKSTER.] To offer for sale by outcry in the street; to carry (merchandise) about from place to place for sale; to peddle; as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift.*

Hawk, *n.* (*Masonry*) A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

Hawk boy, an attendant on a plasterer to supply him with mortar.

Hawk'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), which yields the best quality of tortoise shell; — called also *caret.*

Hawkbill, or Tortoise-Shell Turtle.
1/60

Hawk'bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fall dandelion (*Leontodon autumnale*).

Hawked (hąkt), *a.* Curved like a hawk's bill; crooked.

Hawk'er (hąk'ēr), *n.* One who sells wares by crying them in the street; hence, a peddler or a packman. *Swift.*

Hawk'er, *v. i.* To sell goods by outcry in the street. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Hawk'er, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hafecere.* See 1st HAWK.] A falconer.

Hawk'ey (-ĭ), *n.* See HOCKEY. *Holloway.*

Hawk'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted; discerning.

Hawk' moth' (mŏth'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) Any moth of the family *Sphingidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and species. They are large, handsome moths, which fly mostly at twilight and hover about flowers like a humming bird, sucking the honey by means of a long, slender proboscis. The larvæ are large, hairless caterpillars ornamented with green and other bright colors, and often with a caudal spine. See SPHINX, also *Tobacco worm*, and *Tomato worm.*

1/3

1/4
Tobacco Hawk Moth (*Macrosila Carolina*), and its Larva, the Tobacco Worm.

☞ The larvæ of several species of hawk moths feed on grapevines. The elm-tree hawk moth is *Ceratomia Amyntor.*

Hawk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hieracium*; — so called from the ancient belief that birds of prey used its juice to strengthen their vision. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Senecio* (*S. hieracifolius*). *Loudon.*

Hawm (hąm), *n.* See HAULM, straw.

Hawm, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To lounge; to loiter. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tennyson.*

Hawse (hąz *or* hąs; 277), *n.* [Orig. a *hawse hole*, or hole in the bow of the ship; cf. Icel. *hals*, *hāls*, neck, part of the bows of a ship, AS. *heals* neck. See COLLAR, and cf. HALSE to embrace.] **1.** A hawse hole. *Harris.*

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The situation of the cables when a vessel is moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the port bow. (*b*) The distance ahead to which the cables usually extend; as, the ship has a clear or open *hawse*, or a foul *hawse*; to anchor in our *hawse*, or athwart *hawse.* (*c*) That part of a vessel's bow in which are the hawse holes for the cables.

Athwart hawse. See under ATHWART. — **Foul hawse**, a hawse in which the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. — **Hawse block**, a block used to stop up a hawse hole at sea; — called also *hawse plug.* — **Hawse hole**, a hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes. — **Hawse piece**, one of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse hole is cut. — **Hawse plug.** Same as *Hawse block* (above). — **To come in at the hawse holes**, to enter the naval service at the lowest grade. [*Cant*] — **To freshen the hawse**, to veer out a little more cable and bring the chafe and strain on another part.

Haws'er (hạz'ẽr *or* hạs'ẽr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to lift, raise (cf. OF. *hausserée* towpath, towing, F. *haussière* hawser), LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high. See HAUGHTY.] A large rope; specif., a right-handed rope made of three strands each containing many yarns.

☞ Three hawsers twisted together make a cable; but in nautical usage the distinction between cable and hawser is often one of size rather than of manufacture.

Hawser iron, a calking iron.

Haws'er-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. CABLE-LAID, and see *Illust.* of CORDAGE.

Haw'thorn′ (hạ'thôrn′), *n.* [AS. *hagaporn*, *hægporn*. See HAW a hedge, and THORN.] (*Bot.*) A thorny shrub or tree (the *Cratægus oxyacantha*), having deeply lobed, shining leaves, small, roselike, fragrant flowers, and a fruit called *haw*. It is much used in Europe for hedges, and for standards in gardens. The American hawthorn is *Cratægus cordata*, which has the leaves but little lobed.

Gives not the *hawthorn* bush a sweeter shade
To shepherds ? *Shak.*

Hay (hā), *n.* [AS. *hege:* cf. F. *haie*, of German origin. See HAW a hedge, HEDGE.] **1.** A hedge. [*Obs.*]

2. A net set around the haunt of an animal, especially of a rabbit. *Rowe.*

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring. *Shak.*

Hay, *v. i.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

Hay, *n.* [OE. *hei*, AS. *hēg;* akin to D. *hooi*, OHG. *hewi*, *houwi*, G. *heu*, Dan. & Sw. *hö*, Icel. *hey*, *ha*, Goth. *hawi* grass, fr. the root of E. *hew*. See HEW to cut.] Grass cut and cured for fodder.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden.*

Hay may be dried too much as well as too little. *C. L. Flint.*

Hay cap, a canvas covering for a haycock. — **Hay fever** (*Med.*), nasal catarrh accompanied with fever, and sometimes with paroxysms of dyspnœa, to which some persons are subject in the spring and summer seasons. It has been attributed to the effluvium from hay, and to the pollen of certain plants. It is also called *hay asthma*, *hay cold*, *rose cold*, and *rose fever*. — **Hay knife**, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. — **Hay press**, a press for baling loose hay. — **Hay tea**, the juice of hay extracted by boiling, used as food for cattle, etc. — **Hay tedder**, a machine for spreading and turning newmown hay. See TEDDER.

Hay, *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

Hay'bird′ (hā'bẽrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European spotted flycatcher. (*b*) The European blackcap.

Hay'bote′ (hā'bōt′), *n.* [See HAY hedge, and BOTE, and cf. HEDGEBOTE.] (*Eng. Law*) An allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing his hedges or fences; hedgebote. See BOTE. *Blackstone.*

Hay'cock′ (hā'kŏk′), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

The tanned *haycock* in the mead. *Milton.*

Hay'-cut'ter (hā'kŭt'tẽr), *n.* A machine in which hay is chopped short, as fodder for cattle.

Hay'field′ (hā'fēld′), *n.* A field where grass for hay has been cut; a meadow. *Cowper.*

Hay'fork′ (hā'fôrk′), *n.* A fork for pitching and tedding hay.

Horse hayfork, a contrivance for unloading hay from the cart and depositing it in the loft, or on a mow, by horse power.

Hay'loft′ (hā'lôft′ ; 115), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hay'mak'er (hā'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts and cures hay.

2. A machine for curing hay in rainy weather.

Hay'mak'ing, *n.* The operation or work of cutting grass and curing it for hay.

Hay'mow′ (hā'mou′), *n.* **1.** A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

2. The place in a barn where hay is deposited.

Hay'rack′ (hā'răk′), *n.* A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, sheaves, etc.; — called also *hay rigging*.

Hay'rake′ (hā'rāk′), *n.* A rake for collecting hay; especially, a large rake drawn by a horse or horses.

Hay'rick′ (-rĭk′), *n.* A heap or pile of hay, usually covered with thatch for preservation in the open air.

Hay'stack′ (hā'stăk′), *n.* A stack or conical pile of hay in the open air. *Shak.*

Hay'stalk′ (hā'stạk′), *n.* A stalk of hay.

Hay'thorn′ (hā'thôrn′), *n.* Hawthorn. *R. Scot.*

Hay'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hayti. — *n.* A native of Hayti. [Written also *Haitian*.]

Hay'ward (hā'wẽrd), *n.* [*Hay* a hedge + *ward*.] An officer who is appointed to guard hedges, and to keep cattle from breaking or cropping them, and whose further duty it is to impound animals found running at large.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster or accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, prob. fr. Ar. *zahr*, *zār*, a die, which, with the article *al* the, would give *azzahr*, *azzār*.] **1.** A game of chance played with dice. *Chaucer.*

2. The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence, a fortuitous event; chance; accident; casualty.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*

3. Risk; danger; peril; as, he encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard*. *Rogers.*

4. (*Billiards*) Holing a ball, whether the object ball (winning *hazard*) or the player's ball (losing *hazard*).

5. Anything that is hazarded or risked, as the stakes in gaming. "Your latter *hazard*." *Shak.*

Hazard table, a table on which hazard is played, or any game of chance for stakes. — **To run the hazard**, to take the chance or risk.

Syn. — Danger; risk; chance. See DANGER.

Haz'ard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAZARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAZARDING.] [Cf. F. *hasarder*. See HAZARD, *n.*]

1. To expose to the operation of chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk.

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience. *John Clarke.*

He *hazards* his neck to the halter. *Fuller.*

2. To venture to incur, or bring on.

I *hazarded* the loss of whom I loved. *Shak.*

They *hazard* to cut their feet. *Landor.*

Syn. — To venture; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *v. i.* To try the chance; to encounter risk or danger. *Shak.*

Haz'ard-a-ble (-ạ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to hazard or chance; uncertain; risky. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Such as can be hazarded or risked.

Haz'ard-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player at the game of hazard; a gamester. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2. One who hazards or ventures.

Haz'ard-ize (-īz), *n.* A hazardous attempt or situation; hazard. [*Obs.*]

Herself had run into that *hazardize*. *Spenser.*

Haz'ard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *hasardeux.*] Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky.

The enterprise so *hazardous* and high ! *Milton.*

Syn. — Perilous; dangerous; bold; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

— **Haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

Haz'ard-ry (-rỹ), *n.* **1.** Playing at hazard; gaming; gambling. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Rashness; temerity. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Haze (hāz), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *höss* gray; akin to AS. *hasu*, *heasu*, gray; or Armor. *aézen*, *ézen*, warm vapor, exhalation, zephyr.] Light vapor or smoke in the air which more or less impedes vision, with little or no dampness; a lack of transparency in the air; hence, figuratively, obscurity; dimness.

O'er the sky
The silvery *haze* of summer drawn. *Tennyson.*
Above the world's uncertain *haze*. *Keble.*

Haze, *v. i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze. *Ray.*

Haze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAZED (hāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAZING.] [Also *hase*.] [Cf. Sw. *hasa* to hamstring, fr. *has* hough, OD. *hæssen* ham.] **1.** To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work.

2. To harass or annoy by playing abusive or shameful tricks upon; to humiliate by practical jokes; — used esp. of college students; as, the sophomores *hazed* a freshman.

Ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* [OE. *hasel*, AS. *hæsel;* akin to D. *hazelaar*, G. *hasel*, OHG. *hasal*, *hasala*, Icel. *hasl*, Dan. & Sw. *hassel*, L. *corylus*, for *cosylus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shrub or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, as the *C. avellana*, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert. The American species are *C. Americana*, which produces the common hazelnut, and *C. rostrata*. See FILBERT. *Gray.*

2. A miner's name for freestone. *Raymond.*

Hazel earth, soil suitable for the hazel; a fertile loam. — **Hazel grouse** (*Zoöl.*), a European grouse (*Bonasa betulina*), allied to the American ruffed grouse. — **Hazel hoe**, a kind of grub hoe. — **Witch hazel**. See WITCH-HAZEL, and HAMAMELIS.

Ha'zel, *a.* **1.** Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; pertaining to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a *hazel* wand.

I sit me down beside the *hazel* grove. *Keble.*

2. Of a light brown color, like the hazelnut. "Thou hast *hazel* eyes." *Shak.*

Haze'less (hāz'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of haze. *Tyndall.*

Ha'zel-ly (hā'z'l-lỹ), *a.* Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. *Mortimer.*

Ha'zel-nut′ (hā'z'l-nŭt′), *n.* [AS. *hæselknutu.*] The nut of the hazel. *Shak.*

Ha'zel-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The asarabacca.

Ha'zi-ly (hā'zĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a hazy manner; mistily; obscurely; confusedly.

Ha'zi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being hazy.

Ha'zle (hā'z'l), *v. t.* To make dry; to dry. [*Obs.*]

Ha'zy (hā'zỹ), *a.* [From HAZE, *n.*] **1.** Thick with haze; somewhat obscured with haze; not clear or transparent. "A tender, *hazy* brightness." *Wordsworth.*

2. Obscure; confused; not clear; as, a *hazy* argument; a *hazy* intellect. *Mrs. Gore.*

He (hē), *pron.* [*nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR or THEIRS (thãrz *or* thãrz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] [AS. *hē*, masc., *hēó*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī*, or *hie*, *hig;* akin to OFries. *hi*, D. *hij*, OS. *he*, *hi*, G. *heute* to-day, Goth. *himma*, dat. masc., this, *hina*, accus. masc., and *hita*, accus. neut., and prob. to L. *hic* this. √183. Cf. IT.] **1.** The man or male being (or object personified to which the masculine gender is assigned), previously designated; a pronoun of the masculine gender, usually referring to a specified subject already indicated.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee. *Gen.* iii. 16.

Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God; *him* shalt thou serve. *Deut.* x. 20.

2. Any one; the man or person; — used indefinitely, and usually followed by a relative pronoun.

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. *Prov.* xiii. 20.

3. Man; a male; any male person; — in this sense used substantively. *Chaucer.*

I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he*, the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*

☞ When a collective noun or a class is referred to, *he* is of common gender. In early English, *he* referred to a feminine or neuter noun, or to one in the plural, as well as to a noun in the masculine singular. In composition, *he* denotes a male animal; as, a *he*-goat.

-head (-hĕd), *suffix.* A variant of -HOOD.

Head (hĕd), *n.* [OE. *hed*, *heved*, *heaved*, AS. *hēafod;* akin to D. *hoofd*, OHG. *houbit*, G. *haupt*, Icel. *höfuð*, Sw. *hufvud*, Dan. *hoved*, Goth. *haubip*. The word does not correspond regularly to L. *caput* head (cf. E. CHIEF, CADET, CAPITAL), and its origin is unknown.] **1.** The anterior or superior part of an animal, containing the brain, or chief ganglia of the nervous system, the mouth, and in the higher animals, the chief sensory organs; poll; cephalon.

2. The uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object; such a part as may be considered to resemble the head of an animal; often, also, the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity, in distinction from the smaller or thinner part, or from the point or edge; as, the *head* of a cane, a nail, a spear, an ax, a mast, a sail, a ship; that which covers and closes the top or the end of a hollow vessel; as, the *head* of a cask or a steam boiler.

3. The place where the head should go; as, the *head* of a bed, of a grave, etc.; the *head* of a carriage, that is, the hood which covers the head.

4. The most prominent or important member of any organized body; the chief; the leader; as, the *head* of a college, a school, a church, a state, and the like. "Their princes and *heads*." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy. *Tillotson.*
Your *head* I him appoint. *Milton.*

5. The place of honor, or of command; the most important or foremost position; the front; as, the *head* of the table; the *head* of a column of soldiers.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

6. Each one among many; an individual; — often used in a plural sense; as, a thousand *head* of cattle.

If there be six millions of people, there are about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

7. The seat of the intellect; the brain; the understanding; the mental faculties; as, a good *head*, that is, a good mind; it never entered his *head*, it did not occur to him; of his own *head*, of his own thought or will.

Men who had lost both *head* and heart. *Macaulay.*

8. The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river; as, the *head* of the Nile; hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, as of water, above a given place, as above an orifice at which it issues, and the pressure resulting from the height or from motion; sometimes also, the quantity in reserve; as, a mill or reservoir has a good *head* of water, or ten feet *head;* also, that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet or the sea.

9. A headland; a promontory; as, Gay *Head*. *Shak.*

10. A separate part, or topic, of a discourse; a theme to be expanded; a subdivision; as, the *heads* of a sermon.

11. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height.

Ere foul sin, gathering *head*, shall break into corruption. *Shak.*

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me or of itself. *Addison.*

12. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered *head*. *Shak.*

13. A headdress; a covering of the head; as, a laced *head;* a *head* of hair. *Swift.*

14. An ear of wheat, barley, or of one of the other small cereals.

15. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A dense cluster of flowers, as in clover, daisies, thistles; a capitulum. (*b*) A dense, compact mass of leaves, as in a cabbage or a lettuce plant.

16. The antlers of a deer.

17. A rounded mass of foam which rises on a pot of beer or other effervescing liquor. *Mortimer.*

18. *pl.* Tiles laid at the eaves of a house. *Knight.*

☞ *Head* is often used adjectively or in self-explaining combinations; as, *head* gear or *head*gear, *head* rest. Cf. HEAD, *a.*

A buck of the first head, a male fallow deer in its fifth year, when it attains its complete set of antlers. *Shak.* — **By the head**. (*Naut.*) See under BY. — **Elevator head**, **Feed head**, etc. See under ELEVATOR, FEED, etc. — **From head to foot**, through the whole length of a man; completely; throughout. "Arm me, audacity, from *head to foot*." *Shak.* — **Head and ears**, with the whole person; deeply; completely; as, he was *head and ears* in debt or in trouble. [*Colloq.*] — **Head fast**. (*Naut.*) See 5th FAST. — **Head kidney** (*Anat.*), the most anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in most vertebrates; the pronephros. — **Head money**, a capitation tax; a poll tax. *Milton.* — **Head pence**, a poll tax. [*Obs.*] — **Head sea**, a sea that meets the head of a vessel or rolls against her course. — **Head and shoulders**. (*a*) By force; violently; as, to drag one, *head and shoulders*. "They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*." *Felton.* (*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great degree or space; by far; much; as, he is *head and shoulders* above them. — **Head or tail**, this side or that side; this thing or that; — a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and *tail* the other side. — **Neither head nor tail**, neither beginning nor end; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite; — a phrase used in speaking of what is indefinite or confused; as, they made *neither head nor tail* of the matter. [*Colloq.*] — **Head wind**, a wind that blows in a direction opposite the vessel's course. — **Out of one's own head**, according to one's own idea; without the advice or coöperation of another. — **Over the head of**, beyond the comprehension of. *M. Arnold.* — **To be out of one's head**, to be temporarily insane. — **To come or draw to a head**. See under COME, DRAW. — **To give** (one) **the head**, *or* **To give head**, to let go, or to give up, control; to free from restraint; to give license. "He *gave* his able horse *the head*." *Shak.* "He has so long *given* his unruly passions their *head*." *South.* — **To his head**, before his face. "An uncivil answer from a son to a father, from an obliged person to a benefactor, is a greater indecency than if an enemy should storm his house or revile him *to his head*." *Jer. Taylor.* — **To lay heads together**, to consult; to conspire. — **To lose one's head**, to lose presence of mind. — **To make head**, *or* **To make head against**, to resist with success; to advance. — **To show one's head**, to appear. *Shak.* — **To turn head**, to turn the face or front. "The ravishers *turn head*, the fight renews." *Dryden.*

Head (hĕd), *a.* Principal; chief; leading; first; as, the *head* master of a school; the *head* man of a tribe; a *head* chorister; a *head* cook.

Head (hĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEADING.] **1.** To be at the head of; to put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army, an expedition, or a riot. *Dryden.*

2. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a nail. *Spenser.*

3. To behead; to decapitate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To cut off the top of; to lop off; as, to *head* trees.

5. To go in front of; to get in the front of, so as to hinder or stop; to oppose; hence, to check or restrain; as, to *head* a drove of cattle; to *head* a person; the wind *heads* a ship.

6. To set on the head; as, to *head* a cask.

To head off, to intercept; to get before; as, an officer *heads off* a thief who is escaping. — **To head up,** to close, as a cask or barrel, by fitting a head to.

Head, *v. i.* **1.** To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad river, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge. *Adair.*

2. To go or point in a certain direction; to tend; as, how does the ship *head*?

3. To form a head; as, this kind of cabbage *heads* early.

Head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head; cephalalgia. "*Headaches* and shivering fits." *Macaulay.*

Head'ach'y, *a.* Afflicted with headache. [*Colloq.*]

Head'band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** A fillet; a band for the head. "The *headbands* and the tablets." *Is.* iii. 20.

2. The band at each end of the back of a book.

Head'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything; as, the *headboard* of a bed; the *headboard* of a grave.

Head'bor-ough, Head'bor-row (hĕd'bŭr-ō), *n.* **1.** The chief of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families; — called also *borsholder, boroughhead, boroughholder,* and sometimes *tithingman.* See BORSHOLDER. [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.*

2. (*Modern Law*) A petty constable. [*Eng.*]

Head'-cheese' (-chēz'), *n.* A dish made of portions of the head, or head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, and pressed into a cheeselike mass.

Head'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A covering or ornament for the head; a headtire.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *headdress,* whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume. *Addison.*

2. A manner of dressing the hair or of adorning it, whether with or without a veil, ribbons, combs, etc.

Head'ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a head (commonly as denoting intellectual faculties); — used in composition; as, clear-*headed,* long-*headed,* thick-*headed;* a many-*headed* monster.

2. Formed into a head; as, a *headed* cabbage.

Head'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heads nails, rivets, etc., esp. a machine for heading.

2. One who heads a movement, a party, or a mob; head; chief; leader. [*R.*]

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall. (*b*) In framing, the piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and supported by them, and carrying the ends of the tailpieces.

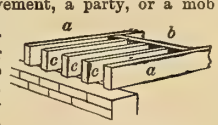

Timbers with Header.
a a Trimmers; *b* Header; *c c c* Tailpieces or Tail Beams.

4. A reaper for wheat, that cuts off the heads only.

5. A fall or plunge headforemost, as while riding a bicycle, or in bathing; as, to take a *header.* [*Colloq.*]

Head'first' (hĕd'fẽrst'), **Head'fore'most'** (-fōr'mōst'), *adv.* With the head foremost.

Head'fish' (hĕd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sunfish (*Mola*).

Head' gear', *or* **Head'gear'** (-gēr'), *n.* **1.** Headdress.

2. Apparatus above ground at the mouth of a mine or deep well.

Head'-hunt'er (-hŭnt'ẽr), *n.* A member of any tribe or race of savages who have the custom of decapitating human beings and preserving their heads as trophies. The Dyaks of Borneo are the most noted head-hunters. — **Head'-hunt'ing,** *n.*

Head'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly; obstinately.

Head'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being heady.

Head'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of one who, or that which, heads; formation of a head.

2. That which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper.

3. Material for the heads of casks, barrels, etc.

4. (*Mining*) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine; also, the end of a drift or gallery; the vein above a drift.

5. (*Sewing*) The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch.

6. (*Masonry*) That end of a stone or brick which is presented outward. *Knight.*

Heading course (*Arch.*), a course consisting only of headers. See HEADER, *n.* 3 (*a*). — Heading joint. (*a*) (*Carp.*) A joint, as of two or more boards, etc., at right angles to the grain of the wood. (*b*) (*Masonry*) A joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

Head'land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* **1.** A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water. "Sow the *headland* with wheat." *Shak.*

2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. *Tusser.*

Head'less, *a.* [AS. *hēafodleās.*] **1.** Having no head; beheaded; as, a *headless* body, neck, or carcass.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish; rash; obstinate. [*Obs.*]

Witless headiness in judging or *headless* hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

Head'light' (hĕd'līt'), *n.* (*Engin.*) A light, with a powerful reflector, placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night, or in going through a dark tunnel.

Headlight.

Head'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1.** (*Print.*) The line at the head or top of a page.

2. (*Naut.*) See HEADROPE.

Head'long' (-lông'; 115), *adv.* [OE. *hedling, hevedlynge;* prob. confused with E. *long,* a. & adv.]

1. With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong.* *Acts* i. 18.

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Head'long, *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate; as, *headlong* folly.

2. Steep; precipitous. [*Poetic*]

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock. *Byron.*

Head'-lugged' (-lŭgd'), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head. [*R.*] "The *head-lugged* bear." *Shak.*

Head'man' (hĕd'măn'), *n.; pl.* HEADMEN (-mĕn'). [AS. *hēafodman.*] A head or leading man, especially of a village community.

Head'mold' shot' (-mōld' shŏt'). (*Med.*) An old name for the condition of the skull, in which the bones ride, or are *shot,* over each other at the sutures. *Dunglison.*

Head'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

Head'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the head of a page or chapter; in law reports, an abstract of a case, showing the principles involved and the opinion of the court.

Head'pan' (-păn'), *n.* [AS. *hēafodpanne.*] The brainpan. [*Obs.*]

Head'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Head.

In his *headpiece* he felt a sore pain. *Spenser.*

2. A cap of defense; especially, an open one, as distinguished from the closed helmet of the Middle Ages.

Headpiece (2).

3. Understanding; mental faculty.

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

4. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter, or of a page.

Head'quar'ters (-kwär'tẽrz), *n. pl.* [but sometimes used as a *n. sing.*]. The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer, as the general in command of an army, or the head of a police force; the place from which orders or instructions are issued; hence, the center of authority or order.

The brain, which is the *headquarters,* or office, of intelligence. *Collier.*

Head'race' (-rās'), *n.* See RACE, a water course.

Head'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* (*Arch.*) See HEADWAY, 2.

Head'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of a boltrope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of a sail.

Head'sail' (-sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail set forward of the foremast. *Totten.*

Head'shake' (-shāk'), *n.* A significant shake of the head, commonly as a signal of denial. *Shak.*

Head'ship, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place.

Heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.; pl.* HEADSMEN (-mĕn). An executioner who cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

Head'spring' (hĕd'sprĭng'), *n.* Fountain; source.

The *headspring* of our belief. *Stapleton.*

Head'stall' (-stôl'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head. *Shak.*

Head'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A part (usually separate from the bed or frame) for supporting some of the principal working parts of a machine; as: (*a*) The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments; — also called *poppet head,* the opposite corresponding part being called a *tailstock.* (*b*) The part of a planing machine that supports the cutter, etc.

Head'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. *Ps.* cxviii. 22.

2. The stone at the head of a grave.

Head'strong' (-strông'; 115), *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; stubborn.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden.*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome; heady.

Head'strong'ness, *n.* Obstinacy. [*R.*] *Gayton.*

Head'tire' (-tīr'), *n.* **1.** A headdress. "A *headtire* of fine linen." 1 *Esdras* iii. 6.

2. The manner of dressing the head, as at a particular time and place.

Head'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

2. (*Arch.*) Clear space under an arch, girder, and the like, sufficient to allow of easy passing underneath.

Head'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Mental labor.

Head'y (hĕd'ў), *a.* [From HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash; precipitate; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady,* — to be violent on one side or the other. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; strong.

The liquor is too *heady.* *Dryden.*

3. Violent; impetuous. "A *heady* currance." *Shak.*

Heal (hēl), *v. t.* [See HELE.] To cover, as a roof, with tiles, slate, lead, or the like. [*Obs.*]

Heal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEALED (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEALING.] [OE. *helen, hælen,* AS. *hælan,* fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole; akin to OS. *hēlian,* D. *heelen,* G. *heilen,* Goth. *hailjan.* See WHOLE.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease, wound, or other derangement; to restore to soundness or health.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed.* *Matt.* viii. 8.

2. To remove or subdue; to cause to pass away; to cure; — said of a disease or a wound.

I will *heal* their backsliding. *Hos.* xiv. 4.

3. To restore to original purity or integrity.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. 2 *Kings* ii. 21.

4. To reconcile, as a breach or difference; to make whole; to free from guilt; as, to *heal* dissensions.

Heal (hēl), *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals,* or the wound *heals;* — sometimes with *up* or *over;* as, it will *heal* up, or over.

Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves. *Shak.*

Heal, *n.* [AS. *hælu, hæl.* See HEAL, *v. t.*] Health. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Heal'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being healed.

Heal'all' (-ȧl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common herb of the Mint family (*Brunella vulgaris*), destitute of active properties, but anciently thought a panacea.

Heald (hēld), *n.* [Cf. HEDDLE.] A heddle. *Ure.*

Heal'er (hēl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, heals.

Heal'ful (-fụl), *a.* Tending or serving to heal; healing. [*Obs.*] *Ecclus.* xv. 3.

Heal'ing, *a.* Tending to cure; soothing; mollifying as, the *healing* art; a *healing* salve; *healing* words.

Here *healing* dews and balms abound. *Keble.*

Heal'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to heal or cure.

Health (hĕlth), *n.* [OE. *helthe,* AS. *hælþ,* fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole. See WHOLE.] **1.** The state of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; especially, the state of being free from physical disease or pain.

There is no *health* in us. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it can not be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. *Buckminster.*

2. A wish of health and happiness, as in pledging a person in a toast. "Come, love and *health* to all." *Shak.*

Bill of health. See under BILL. — **Health lift,** a machine for exercise, so arranged that a person lifts an increasing weight, or moves a spring of increasing tension, in such a manner that most of the muscles of the body are brought into gradual action; — also called *lifting machine.* — **Health officer,** one charged with the enforcement of the sanitary laws of a port or other place. — **To drink a health.** See under DRINK.

Health'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of health; free from illness or disease; well; whole; sound; healthy; as, a *healthful* body or mind; a *healthful* plant.

2. Serving to promote health of body or mind; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthful* air, diet.

The *healthful* Spirit of thy grace. *Book of Common Prayer.*

3. Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health or soundness; as, a *healthful* condition.

A mind . . . *healthful* and so well-proportioned. *Macaulay.*

4. Well-disposed; favorable. [*R.*]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests. *Shak.*

Health'ful-ly, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

Health'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being healthful.

Health'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a healthy manner.

Health'i-ness, *n.* The state of being healthy or healthful; freedom from disease.

Health'less, *a.* **1.** Without health, whether of body or mind; infirm. "A *healthless* old age." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome. [*R.*]

Health'less-ness, *n.* The state of being healthless.

Health'some (-sŭm), *a.* Wholesome; salubrious. [*R.*] "*Healthsome* air." *Shak.*

Health'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* In the direction of health; as, a *healthward* tendency.

Health'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* HEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HEALTHIEST.] **1** Being in a state of health; enjoying health; hale; sound; free from disease; as, a *healthy* child; a *healthy* plant.

His mind was now in a firm and *healthy* state. *Macaulay.*

2. Evincing health; as, a *healthy* pulse; a *healthy* complexion.

3. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate

Syn. — Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary.

Heam (hēm), *n.* [Cf. AS. cild*hamma* womb, OD. *hamme* afterbirth, LG. *hamen.*] The afterbirth or secundines of a beast.

Heap (hēp), *n.* [OE. *heep, heap,* heap, multitude, AS. *heáp;* akin to OS. *hōp,* D. *hoop,* OHG. *houf, hūfo,* G. *haufe, haufen,* Sw. *hop,* Dan. *hob,* Icel. *hōpr* troop, flock, Russ. *kupa* heap, crowd, Lith. *kaupas.* Cf. HOPE, in *Forlorn hope.*] **1.** A crowd; a throng; a multitude or great number of persons. [*Now Low* or *Humorous*]

The wisdom of a *heap* of learned men. *Chaucer.*
A *heap* of vassals and slaves. *Bacon.*
He had *heaps* of friends. *W. Black.*

2. A great number or large quantity of things not placed in a pile. [*Now Low* or *Humorous*]

A vast *heap,* both of places of scripture and quotations. *Bp. Burnet.*
I have noticed a *heap* of things in my life. *R. L. Stevenson.*

3. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, or thrown together so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of earth or stones.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

Heap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEAPED (hēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAPING.] [AS. *héapian.*] **1.** To collect in great quantity; to amass; to lay up; to accumulate; — usually with *up;* as, to *heap* up treasures.

Though he *heap* up silver as the dust. *Job* xxvii. 16.

2. To throw or lay in a heap; to make a heap of; to

pile; as, to *heap* stones; — often with *up;* as, to *heap* up earth; or with *on;* as, to *heap* on wood or coal.

3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring; to fill (a measure) more than even full.

Heap'er (hēp'ẽr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

Heap'y (-ȳ), *a.* Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

Hear (hēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEARD (hẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEARING.] [OE. *heren*, AS. *hiéran, hȳran, hēran;* akin to OS. *hōrian*, OFries. *hera, hora*, D. *hooren*, OHG. *hōren*, G. *hören*, Icel. *heyra*, Sw. *höra*, Dan. *høre*, Goth. *hausjan*, and perh. to Gr. ἀκούειν, E. *acoustic*. Cf. HARK, HEARKEN.] **1.** To perceive by the ear; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the ear; as, to *hear* sounds; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* one call.

Lay thine ear close to the ground, and list if thou canst *hear* the tread of travelers. *Shak.*

He had been *heard* to utter an ominous growl. *Macaulay.*

2. To give audience or attention to; to listen to; to heed; to accept the doctrines or advice of; to obey; to examine; to try in a judicial court; as, to *hear* a recitation; to *hear* a class; the case will be *heard* to-morrow.

3. To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper; as, to *hear* a concert; to *hear* Mass.

4. To give attention to as a teacher or judge.

Thy matters are good and right, but there is no man deputed of the king to *hear* thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.

I beseech your honor to *hear* me one single word. *Shak.*

5. To accede to the demand or wishes of; to listen to and answer favorably; to favor.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. *Ps.* cxvi. 1.

They think that they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Matt.* vi. 7.

Hear him. See Remark, under HEAR, *v. i.* — **To hear a bird sing,** to receive private communication. [*Colloq.*] *Shak.* — **To hear say,** to hear one say; to learn by common report; to receive by rumor. [*Colloq.*]

Hear, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. "The *hearing* ear." *Prov.* xx. 12.

2. To use the power of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to attend; to listen.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard,*
Well pleased, but answered not. *Milton.*

3. To be informed by oral communication; to be told; to receive information by report or by letter.

I have *heard,* sir, of such a man. *Shak.*

I must *hear* from thee every day in the hour. *Shak.*

To hear ill, to be blamed. [*Obs.*]

Not only within his own camp, but also now at Rome, he *heard ill* for his temporizing and slow proceedings. *Holland.*

— **To hear well,** to be praised. [*Obs.*]

☞ *Hear,* or *Hear him,* is often used in the imperative, especially in the course of a speech in English assemblies, to call attention to the words of the speaker.

Hear him, . . . a cry indicative, according to the tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. *Macaulay.*

Heard (hẽrd), *imp. & p. p.* of HEAR.

Hear'er (hēr'ẽr), *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

Hear'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or power of perceiving sound; perception of sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; as, my *hearing* is good.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear. *Job* xlii. 5.

☞ Hearing is a special sensation, produced by stimulation of the auditory nerve; the stimulus (waves of sound) acting not directly on the nerve, but through the medium of the endolymph on the delicate epithelium cells, constituting the peripheral terminations of the nerve. See EAR.

2. Attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; audience; as, I could not obtain a *hearing.*

3. A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication; a session of a court for considering proofs and determining issues.

His last offenses to us
Shall have judicious *hearing.* *Shak.*

Another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

☞ *Hearing,* as applied to equity cases, means the same thing that the word *trial* does at law. *Abbott.*

4. Extent within which sound may be heard; sound; earshot. "She 's not within *hearing.*" *Shak.*

They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the *hearing* of the wave. *Tennyson.*

Hark'en (härk''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEARKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEARKENING.] [OE. *hercnen, hercnien*, AS. *hercnian, heorcnian*, fr. *hiéran, hȳran*, to hear; akin to OD. *harcken, horcken*, LG. *harken, horken*, G. *horchen*. See HEAR, and cf. HARK.] **1.** To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered; to give heed; to hear, in order to obey or comply.

The Furies *hearken,* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you. *Deut.* iv. 1.

2. To inquire; to seek information. [*Obs.*] "*Hearken* after their offense." *Shak.*

Syn. — To attend; listen; hear; heed. See ATTEND, *v. i.*

Hark'en, *v. t.* **1.** To hear by listening. [*Archaic*]

[She] *hearkened* now and then
Some little whispering and soft groaning sound. *Spenser.*

2. To give heed to; to hear attentively. [*Archaic*]

The King of Naples . . . *harkens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

To hearken out, to search out. [*Obs.*]

If you find none, you must *hearken out* a vein and buy. *B. Jonson.*

Hark'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hearkens; a listener.

Hear'sal (hēr'sal), *n.* Rehearsal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk; something heard from another.

Much of the obloquy that has so long rested on the memory of our great national poet originated in frivolous *hearsays* of his life and conversation. *Prof. Wilson.*

Hearsay evidence (*Law*), that species of testimony which consists in a narration by one person of matters told him by another. It is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony. *Abbott.*

Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A hind in the second year of its age. [*Eng.*] *Wright.*

Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* [See HERSE.] **1.** A framework of wood or metal placed over the coffin or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall; also, a temporary canopy bearing wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies. [*Obs.*] *Oxf. Gloss.*

2. A grave, coffin, tomb, or sepulchral monument. [*Archaic*] "Underneath this marble *hearse.*" *B. Jonson.*

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm tree grows. *Fairfax.*

Who lies beneath this sculptured *hearse.* *Longfellow.*

3. A bier or handbarrow for conveying the dead to the grave. [*Obs.*]

Set down, set down your honorable load,
If honor may be shrouded in a *hearse.* *Shak.*

4. A carriage specially adapted or used for conveying the dead to the grave.

Hearse, *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse; to entomb. [*Obs.*] "Would she were *hearsed* at my foot." *Shak.*

Hearse'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* A cloth for covering a coffin when on a bier; a pall. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Hearse'like' (-līk'), *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

Heart (härt), *n.* [OE. *harte, herte, heorte*, AS. *heorte;* akin to OS. *herta*, OFries. *hirte*, D. *hart*, OHG. *herza*, G. *herz*, Icel. *hjarta*, Sw. *hjerta*, Dan. *hierte*, Goth. *hairtō*, Lith. *szirdis*, Russ. *serdtse*, Ir. *cridhe*, L. *cor*, Gr. καρδία, κῆρ. √227. Cf. ACCORD, DISCORD, CORDIAL, 4th CORE, COURAGE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A hollow, muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood.

Why does my blood thus muster to my *heart?* *Shak.*

☞ In adult mammals and birds, the heart is four-chambered, the right auricle and ventricle being completely separated from the left auricle and ventricle; and the blood flows from the systemic veins to the right auricle, thence to the right ventricle, from which it is forced to the lungs, then returned to the left auricle, thence passes to the left ventricle, from which it is driven into the systemic arteries. See *Illust.* under AORTA. In fishes there are but one auricle and one ventricle, the blood being pumped from the ventricle through the gills to the system, and thence returned to the auricle. In most amphibians and reptiles, the separation of the auricles is partial or complete, and in reptiles the ventricles also are separated more or less completely.

The so-called *lymph hearts,* found in many amphibians, reptiles, and birds, are contractile sacs, which pump the lymph into the veins.

2. The seat of the affections or sensibilities, collectively or separately, as love, hate, joy, grief, courage, and the like; rarely, the seat of the understanding or will; — usually in a good sense, when no epithet is expressed; the better or lovelier part of our nature; the spring of all our actions and purposes; the seat of moral life and character; the moral affections and character itself; the individual disposition and character; as, a good, tender, loving, bad, hard, or selfish *heart.*

Hearts are dust, *hearts'* loves remain. *Emerson.*

3. The part nearest the middle or center; the part most hidden and within; the inmost or most essential part of any body or system; the source of life and motion in any organization; the chief or vital portion; the center of activity, or of energetic or efficient action; as, the *heart* of a country, of a tree, etc.

Exploits done in the *heart* of France. *Shak.*

Peace subsisting at the *heart*
Of endless agitation. *Wordsworth.*

4. Courage; courageous purpose; spirit.

Eve, recovering *heart,* replied. *Milton.*

The expelled nations take *heart,* and when they fly from one country invade another. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production; condition of the soil, whether good or bad.

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

6. That which resembles a heart in shape; especially, a roundish or oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end, and at the other a corresponding indentation, — used as a symbol or representative of the heart.

Heart (6).

7. One of a series of playing cards, distinguished by the figure or figures of a heart; as, *hearts* are trumps.

8. Vital part; secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

9. A term of affectionate or kindly and familiar address. "I speak to thee, my *heart.*" *Shak.*

☞ *Heart* is used in many compounds, the most of which need no special explanation; as, *heart*-appalling, *heart*-breaking, *heart*-cheering, *heart*-chilled, *heart*-expanding, *heart*-free, *heart*-hardened, *heart*-heavy, *heart*-purifying, *heart*-searching, *heart*-sickening, *heart*-sinking, *heart*-sore, *heart*-stirring, *heart*-touching, *heart*-wearing, *heart*-whole, *heart*-wounding, *heart*-wringing, etc.

After one's own heart, conforming with one's inmost approval and desire; as, a friend *after my own heart.*

The Lord hath sought him a man *after his own heart.* 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

— **At heart,** in the inmost character or disposition; at bottom; really; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **By heart,** in the closest or most thorough manner; as, to know or learn *by heart.* "Composing songs, for fools to get *by heart*" (that is, to commit to memory, or to learn thoroughly). *Pope.* — **For my heart,** for my life; if my life were at stake. [*Obs.*] "I could not get him *for my heart* to do it." *Shak.* — **Heart bond** (*Masonry*), a bond in which no header stone stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid header fashion. *Knight.* — **Heart and hand,** with enthusiastic cooperation. — **Heart hardness,** hardness of heart; callousness of feeling; moral insensibility. *Shak.* — **Heart heaviness,** depression of spirits. *Shak.* — **Heart point** (*Her.*), the fess point. See ESCUTCHEON. — **Heart rising,** a rising of the heart, as in opposition. — **Heart shell** (*Zoöl.*), any marine, bivalve shell of the genus *Cardium* and allied genera, having a heart-shaped shell; esp., the European *Isocardia cor;* — called also *heart cockle.* — **Heart sickness,** extreme depression of spirits. — **Heart and soul,** with the utmost earnestness. — **Heart urchin** (*Zoöl.*), any heart-shaped, spatangoid sea urchin. See SPATANGOID. — **Heart wheel,** a form of cam, shaped like a heart. See CAM. — **In good heart,** in good courage; in good hope. — **Out of heart,** discouraged. — **Poor heart,** an exclamation of pity. — **To break the heart of.** (*a*) To bring to despair or hopeless grief; to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow. (*b*) To bring almost to completion; to finish very nearly; — said of anything undertaken; as, he has *broken the heart* of the task. — **To find in the heart,** to be willing or disposed. "I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **To have at heart,** to desire (anything) earnestly. — **To have in the heart,** to purpose; to design or intend to do. — **To have the heart in the mouth,** to be much frightened. — **To lose heart,** to become discouraged. — **To lose one's heart,** to fall in love. — **To set the heart at rest,** to put one's self at ease. — **To set the heart upon,** to fix the desires on; to long for earnestly; to be very fond of. — **To take heart of grace,** to take courage. — **To take to heart,** to grieve over. — **To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve,** to expose one's feelings or intentions; to be frank or impulsive. — **With all one's heart, With one's whole heart,** very earnestly; fully; completely; devotedly.

Heart Shell (*Isocardia cor*).

Heart (härt), *v. t.* To give heart to; to hearten; to encourage; to inspirit. [*Obs.*]

My cause is *hearted;* thine hath no less reason. *Shak.*

Heart, *v. i.* To form a compact center or heart; as, a *hearting* cabbage.

Heart'ache' (-āk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *heortece.*] Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang. *Shak.*

Heart'break' (-brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief; a yielding to such grief. *Shak.*

Heart'break'ing, *a.* Causing overpowering sorrow.

Heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Overcome by crushing sorrow; deeply grieved.

Heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* (*Med.*) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach, often attended with an inclination to vomit. It is sometimes idiopathic, but is often a symptom of other complaints.

Heart'burned' (-bûrnd'), *a.* Having heartburn. *Shak.*

Heart'burn'ing (-bûrn'ĭng), *a.* Causing discontent.

Heart'burn'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) Same as HEARTBURN. **2.** Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

The transaction did not fail to leave *heartburnings. Palfrey.*

Heart'dear' (-dēr'), *a.* Sincerely beloved. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Heart'deep' (-dēp'), *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

Heart'-eat'ing (-ēt'ĭng), *a.* Preying on the heart.

Heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a heart; having (such) a heart (regarded as the seat of the affections, disposition or character).

2. Shaped like a heart; cordate. [*R.*] *Landor*

3. Seated or laid up in the heart.

I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted.* *Shak.*

☞ This word is chiefly used in composition; as, hard-*hearted,* faint-*hearted,* kind-*hearted,* lion-*hearted,* stout-*hearted,* etc. Hence the nouns hard-*heartedness,* faint-*heartedness,* etc.

Heart'ed-ness, *n.* Earnestness; sincerity; heartiness. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

☞ See also the Note under HEARTED. The analysis of the compounds gives *hard-hearted* + *-ness,* rather than *hard* + *heartedness,* etc.

Heart'en (härt''n), *v. t.* [From HEART.] **1.** To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

Hearten those that fight in your defense. *Shak.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to, as to land.

Heart'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, heartens, animates, or stirs up. *W. Browne.*

Heart'felt' (-fĕlt'), *a.* Hearty; sincere.

Heart'grief' (-grēf'), *n.* Heartache; sorrow. *Milton.*

Hearth (härth), *n.* [OE. *harthe, herth, herthe*, AS. *heorð;* akin to D. *haard, heerd*, Sw. *härd*, G. *herd;* cf. Goth. *haúri* a coal, Icel. *hyrr* embers, and L. *cremare* to burn.] **1.** The pavement or floor of brick, stone, or metal in a chimney, on which a fire is made; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove.

There was a fire on the *hearth* burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

Where fires thou find'st unraked and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shak.*

2. The house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers; fireside.

Household talk and phrases of the *hearth.* *Tennyson.*

3. (*Metal. & Manuf.*) The floor of a furnace, on which the material to be heated lies, or the lowest part of a melting furnace, into which the melted material settles.

Hearth ends (*Metal.*), fragments of lead ore ejected from the furnace by the blast. — **Hearth money, Hearth penny** [AS. *heorðpening*], a tax formerly laid in England on hearths, each hearth (in all houses paying the church and poor rates) being taxed at two shillings; — called also *chimney money,* etc.

He had been importuned by the common people to relieve them from the . . . burden of the *hearth money.* *Macaulay*

Hearth'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Stone forming the hearth hence, the fireside; home.

Chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and *hearthstone.* *A. Lincoln.*

Heart'i-ly (härt'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From HEARTY.] **1.** From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity.

I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*

2. With zeal; actively; vigorously; willingly; cordially; as, he *heartily* assisted the prince.

To eat heartily, to eat freely and with relish. *Addison.*

Syn. — Sincerely; cordially; zealously; vigorously; actively; warmly; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

Heart'i-ness (härt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being hearty; as, the *heartiness* of a greeting.

Heart'less, *a.* **1.** Without a heart.

You have left me *heartless;* mine is in your bosom. *J. Webster.*

2. Destitute of courage; spiritless; despondent.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

Heartless and melancholy. *W. Irving.*

3. Destitute of feeling or affection; unsympathetic; cruel. "The *heartless* parasites." *Byron.*

— **Heart'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Heart'less-ness,** *n.*

Heart'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little heart.

Heart'lings (-lĭngz), *interj.* An exclamation used in addressing a familiar acquaintance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Heart'pea' (-pē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Heartseed.

Heart'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* Trembling of the heart; trepidation; fear.

In many an hour of danger and *heartquake.* *Hawthorne.*

Heart'rend'ing (-rĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Causing intense grief; overpowering with anguish; very distressing.

Heart'-rob'bing (-rŏb'bĭng), *a.* **1.** Depriving of thought; ecstatic. "*Heart-robbing* gladness." *Spenser.*

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Heart's'-ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* **1.** Ease of heart; peace or tranquillity of mind or feeling. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of violet (*Viola tricolor*); — called also *pansy.*

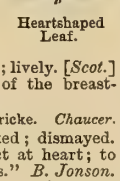

Heartshaped Leaf.

Heart'seed' (härt'sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Cardiospermum,* having round seeds which are marked with a spot like a heart. *Loudon.*

Heart'shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

Heart'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* [AS. *heortseóc.*] Sick at heart; extremely depressed in spirits; very despondent.

Heart'some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. [*Scot.*]

Heart'-spoon' (-spōōn'), *n.* A part of the breastbone. [*Obs.*]

He feeleth through the *herte-spon* the pricke. *Chaucer.*

Heart'strick'en (-strĭk'n), *a.* Shocked; dismayed.

Heart'strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* To affect at heart; to shock. [*R.*] "They seek to *heartstrike* us." *B. Jonson.*

Heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Shak.*

Sobbing, as if a *heartstring* broke. *Moore.*

Heart'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* **1.** Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. "His *heartstruck* injuries." *Shak.*

2. Shocked with pain, fear, or remorse; dismayed; heartstricken. *Milton.*

Heart'swell'ing (-swĕl'ĭng), *a.* Rankling in, or swelling, the heart. "*Heartswelling* hate." *Spenser.*

Heart'-whole' (-hōl'), *a.* [See Whole.] **1.** Having the heart or affections free; not in love. *Shak.*

2. With unbroken courage; undismayed.

3. Of a single and sincere heart.

If he keeps *heart-whole* towards his Master. *Bunyan.*

Heart'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, consisting of the old and matured wood, and usually differing in color from the outer layers. It is technically known as *duramen,* and distinguished from the softer *sapwood* or *alburnum.*

Heart'-wound'ed (härt'wōōnd'ĕd *or* -wound'ĕd), *a.* Wounded to the heart with love or grief. *Pope.*

Hearty (härt'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Heartier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Heartiest.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; bold; zealous; sincere; willing; also, energetic; active; eager; as, a *hearty* welcome; *hearty* in supporting the government.

Full of *hearty* tears
For our good father's loss. *Marston.*

2. Exhibiting strength; sound; healthy; firm; not weak; as, a *hearty* man; *hearty* timber.

3. Promoting strength; nourishing; rich; abundant; as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* meal.

Syn. — Sincere; real; unfeigned; undissembled; cordial; earnest; warm; zealous; ardent; eager; active; vigorous. — Hearty, Cordial, Sincere. *Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners; *cordial* refers to the warmth and liveliness with which the feelings are expressed; *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart. A man should be *hearty* in his attachment to his friends, *cordial* in his reception of them to his house, and *sincere* in his offers to assist them.

Hearty, *n.; pl.* Hearties (-ĭz). Comrade; boon companion; good fellow; — a term of familiar address and fellowship among sailors. *Dickens.*

Heart'y-hale' (-hāl'), *a.* Good for the heart. [*Obs.*]

Heat (hēt), *n.* [OE. *hete, hæte,* AS. *hǣtu, hǣto,* fr. *hāt* hot; akin to OHG. *heizi* heat, Dan. *hede,* Sw. *hetta.* See Hot.] **1.** A force in nature which is recognized in various effects, but especially in the phenomena of fusion and evaporation, and which, as manifested in fire, the sun's rays, mechanical action, chemical combination, etc., becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling. In its nature heat is a mode of motion, being in general a form of molecular disturbance or vibration. It was formerly supposed to be a subtile, imponderable fluid, to which was given the name *caloric.*

☞ As affecting the human body, heat produces different sensations, which are called by different names, as heat or sensible heat, warmth, cold, etc., according to its degree or amount relatively to the normal temperature of the body.

2. The sensation caused by the force or influence of heat when excessive, or above that which is normal to the human body; the bodily feeling experienced on exposure to fire, the sun's rays, etc.; the reverse of *cold.*

3. High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold; as, the *heat* of summer and the cold of winter; *heat* of the skin or body in fever, etc.

Else how had the world . . .
Avoided pinching cold and scorching *heat?* *Milton.*

4. Indication of high temperature; appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; redness; high color; flush; degree of temperature to which something is heated, as indicated by appearance, condition, or otherwise.

It has raised . . . *heats* in their faces. *Addison.*

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat,* a white-flame *heat,* and a sparkling or welding *heat.* *Moxon.*

5. A single complete operation of heating, as at a forge or in a furnace; as, to make a horseshoe in a certain number of *heats.*

6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort; a single course in a race that consists of two or more courses; as, he won two *heats* out of three.

Many causes . . . for refreshment betwixt the *heats.* *Dryden.*

[He] struck off at one *heat* the matchless tale of "Tam o' Shanter." *J. C. Shairp.*

7. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle or party. "The *heat* of their division." *Shak.*

8. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. "The *heat* and hurry of his rage." *South.*

9. Animation, as in discourse; ardor; fervency.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

10. Sexual excitement in animals.

11. Fermentation.

Animal heat, Blood heat, Capacity for heat, etc. See under Animal, Blood, etc. — **Atomic heat** (*Chem.*), the product obtained by multiplying the atomic weight of any element by its specific heat. The atomic heat of all solid elements is nearly a constant, the mean value being 6.4. — **Dynamical theory of heat,** that theory of heat which assumes it to be, not a peculiar kind of matter, but a peculiar motion of the ultimate particles of matter. — **Heat engine,** any apparatus by which a heated substance, as a heated fluid, is made to perform work by giving motion to mechanism, as a hot-air engine, or a steam engine. — **Heat producers.** (*Physiol.*) See under Food. — **Heat rays,** a term formerly applied to the rays near the red end of the spectrum, whether within or beyond the visible spectrum. — **Heat weight** (*Mech.*), the product of any quantity of heat by the mechanical equivalent of heat divided by the absolute temperature; — called also *thermodynamic function,* and *entropy.* — **Mechanical equivalent of heat.** See under Equivalent. — **Specific heat of a substance** (at any temperature), the number of units of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of the substance at that temperature one degree. — **Unit of heat,** the quantity of heat required to raise, by one degree, the temperature of a unit mass of water, initially at a certain standard temperature. The temperature usually employed is that of 0° Centigrade, or 32° Fahrenheit.

Heat (hēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Heated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heating.] [OE. *heten,* AS. *hǣtan,* fr. *hāt* hot. See Hot.] **1.** To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to grow warm; as, to *heat* an oven or furnace, an iron, or the like.

Heat me these irons hot. *Shak.*

2. To excite or make hot by action or emotion; to make feverish.

Pray, walk softly; do not *heat* your blood. *Shak.*

3. To excite ardor in; to rouse to action; to excite to excess; to inflame, as the passions.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

Heat, *v. i.* **1.** To grow warm or hot by the action of fire or friction, etc., or the communication of heat; as, the iron or the water *heats* slowly.

2. To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or the development of heat by chemical action; as, green hay *heats* in a mow, and manure in the dunghill.

Heat (hēt), *imp. & p. p.* of Heat. Heated; as, the iron though *heat* red-hot. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Shak.*

Heat'er (hēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heats.

2. Any contrivance or implement, as a furnace, stove, or other heated body or vessel, etc., used to impart heat to something, or to contain something to be heated.

Feed heater. See under Feed.

Heath (hēth), *n.* [OE. *heth* waste land, the plant heath, AS. *hǣð;* akin to D. & G. *heide,* Icel. *heiðr* waste land, Dan. *hede,* Sw. *hed,* Goth. *haiþi* field, L. *bucetum* a cow pasture; cf. W. *coed* a wood, Skr. *kshetra* field. √20.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A low shrub (*Erica,* or *Calluna, vulgaris*), with minute evergreen leaves, and handsome clusters of pink flowers. It is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens. It is also called *heather,* and *ling.* (*b*) Also, any species of the genus *Erica,* of which several are European, and many more are South African, some of great beauty. See *Illust.* of Heather.

2. A place overgrown with heath; any cheerless tract of country overgrown with shrubs or coarse herbage.

Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath.* *Milton.*

Heath cock (*Zoöl.*), the blackcock. See *Heath grouse* (below). — **Heath grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of perennial grass, of the genus *Triodia* (*T. decumbens*), growing on dry heaths. — **Heath grouse,** *or* **Heath game** (*Zoöl.*), a European grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), which inhabits heaths; — called also *black game, black grouse, heath poult, heath fowl, moor fowl.* The male is called *heath cock,* and *blackcock;* the female, *heath hen,* and *gray hen.* — **Heath hen.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Heath grouse* (above). — **Heath pea** (*Bot.*), a species of bitter vetch (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*), the tubers of which are eaten, and in Scotland are used to flavor whisky. — **Heath throstle** (*Zoöl.*), a European thrush which frequents heaths; the ring ouzel.

Heath Grouse, or Blackcock.

Heath'clad' (-klăd'), *a.* Clad or crowned with heath.

Heath'en (hē'th'n; 277), *n.; pl.* Heathens (-th'nz) or *collectively* Heathen. [OE. *hethen,* AS. *hǣðen,* prop. an adj. fr. *hǣð* heath, and orig., therefore, one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods (cf. *pagan,* fr. *pagus* village); akin to OS. *hēðin,* adj., D. *heiden* a heathen, G. *heide,* OHG. *heidan,* Icel. *heiðinn,* adj., Sw. *heden,* Goth. *haiþnō,* n. fem. See Heath, and cf. Hoiden.] **1.** An individual of the pagan or unbelieving nations, or those which worship idols and do not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater.

2. An irreligious person.

If it is no more than a moral discourse, he may preach it and they may hear it, and yet both continue unconverted *heathens.* *V. Knox.*

The heathen, as the term is used in the Scriptures, all people except the Jews; now used of all people except Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance. *Ps.* ii. 8.

Syn. — Pagan; gentile. See Pagan.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *a.* **1.** Gentile; pagan; as, a *heathen* author. "The *heathen* philosopher." "All in gold, like *heathen* gods." *Shak.*

2. Barbarous; unenlightened; heathenish.

3. Irreligious; scoffing.

Hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *hǣðendōm.*] **1.** That part of the world where heathenism prevails; the heathen nations, considered collectively.

2. Heathenism. *C. Kingsley.*

Hea'then-esse (-ĕs), *n.* [AS. *hǣðennes,* i. e., heathenness.] Heathendom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Sir W. Scott.*

Hea'then-ish, *a.* [AS. *hǣðenisc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the heathen; resembling or characteristic of heathens. "Worse than *heathenish* crimes." *Milton.*

2. Rude; uncivilized; savage; cruel. *South.*

3. Irreligious; as, a *heathenish* way of living.

Hea'then-ish-ly, *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

Hea'then-ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being heathenish. "The . . . *heathenishness* and profaneness of most playbooks." *Prynne.*

Hea'then-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism.

2. The manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country; ignorance; rudeness; barbarism.

Hea'then-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Heathenized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heathenizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] To render heathen or heathenish. *Firmin.*

Hea'then-ness, *n.* [Cf. Heathenesse.] State of being heathen or like the heathen.

Hea'then-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or character of the heathen.

Your *heathenry* and your laziness. *C. Kingsley.*

2. Heathendom; heathen nations.

Heath'er (hĕth'ẽr; 277. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland), *n.* [See Heath.] Heath. [*Scot.*]

Gorse and grass
And *heather,* where his footsteps pass,
The brighter seem. *Longfellow.*

Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Reduced.

Heather bell (*Bot.*), one of the pretty subglobose flowers of two European kinds of heather (*Erica Tetralix,* and *E. cinerea*).

Heath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather; of the nature of heath.

Heath'y (hēth'ĭ), *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land; *heathy* hills. *Sir W. Scott.*

Heat'ing (hēt'ĭng), *a.* That heats or imparts heat; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as, *heating* medicines or applications.

Heating surface (*Steam Boilers*), the aggregate surface exposed to fire or to the heated products of combustion, esp. of all the plates or sheets that are exposed to water on their opposite surfaces; — called also *fire surface.*

Heat'ing-ly, *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

Heat'less, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. *Beau. & Fl.*

Heave (hēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Heaved (hēvd), or Hove (hōv); *p. p.* Heaved, Hove, formerly Hoven (hō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heaving.] [OE. *heven, hebben,* AS. *hebban;* akin to OS. *hebbian,* D. *heffen,* OHG. *heffan, hevan,* G. *heben,* Icel. *hefja,* Sw. *häfva,* Dan. *hæve,* Goth. *hafjan,* L. *capere* to take, seize; cf. Gr. κώπη handle. Cf. Accept, Behoof, Capacious, Forceps, Haft, Receipt.] **1.** To cause to move upward or onward by a lifting effort; to lift; to raise; to hoist; — often with *up;* as, the wave *heaved* the boat on land.

One *heaved* ahigh, to be hurled down below. *Shak.*

☞ *Heave,* as now used, implies that the thing raised is heavy or hard to move; but formerly it was used in a less restricted sense.

Here a little child I stand,
Heaving up my either hand. *Herrick.*

2. To throw; to cast; — obsolete, provincial, or colloquial, except in certain nautical phrases; as, to *heave* the lead; to *heave* the log.

3. To force from, or into, any position; to cause to move; also, to throw off; — mostly used in certain nautical phrases; as, to *heave* the ship ahead.

4. To raise or force from the breast; to utter with effort; as, to *heave* a sigh.

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans. *Shak.*

5. To cause to swell or rise, as the breast or bosom.

The glittering, finny swarms
That *heave* our friths, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

To heave a cable short (*Naut.*), to haul in cable till the ship is almost perpendicularly above the anchor. — **To heave a ship ahead** (*Naut.*), to warp her ahead when not under sail, as by means of cables. — **To heave a ship down** (*Naut.*), to throw or lay her down on one side; to careen her. — **To heave a ship to** (*Naut.*), to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion. — **To heave about** (*Naut.*), to put about suddenly. — **To heave in** (*Naut.*), to shorten (cable). — **To heave in stays** (*Naut.*), to put a vessel on the other tack. — **To heave out a sail** (*Naut.*), to unfurl it. — **To heave taut** (*Naut.*), to turn a

capstan, etc., till the rope becomes strained. See TAUT, and TIGHT. — **To heave the lead** (*Naut.*), to take soundings with lead and line. — **To heave the log.** (*Naut.*) See LOG. — **To heave up anchor** (*Naut.*), to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere.

Heave (hēv), *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward, as a tower or mound.

And the huge columns *heave* into the sky. *Pope.*
Where *heaves* the turf in many a moldering heap. *Gray.*
The *heaving* sods of Bunker Hill. *E. Everett.*

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, as the earth when broken up by frost, etc.; to swell; to dilate; to expand; to distend; hence, to labor; to struggle.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves.* *Prior.*
The *heaving* plain of ocean. *Byron.*

3. To make an effort to raise, throw, or move anything; to strain to do something difficult.

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wyclif's days. *Atterbury.*

4. To make an effort to vomit; to retch; to vomit.

To heave at. (*a*) To make an effort at. (*b*) To attack, to oppose. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.* — **To heave in sight** (as a ship at sea), to come in sight; to appear. — **To heave up,** to vomit. [*Low*]

Heave, *n.* **1.** An effort to raise something, as a weight, or one's self, or to move something heavy.

After many strains and *heaves*
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

2. An upward motion; a rising; a swell or distention, as of the breast in difficult breathing, of the waves, of the earth in an earthquake, and the like.

There 's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves,*
You must translate. *Shak.*

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle . . . or swallow them. *Dryden.*

3. (*Geol.*) A horizontal dislocation in a metallic lode, taking place at an intersection with another lode.

Heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* [OE. *heven, hefen, heofen,* AS. *heofon;* akin to OS. *hevan,* LG. *heben, heven,* Icel. *hifinn;* of uncertain origin, cf. D. *hemel,* G. *himmel,* Icel. *himinn,* Goth. *himins;* perh. akin to, or influenced by, the root of E. *heave,* or from a root signifying *to cover,* cf. Goth. *gahamōn* to put on, clothe one's self, G. *hemd* shirt, and perh. E. *chemise.*] **1.** The expanse of space surrounding the earth; esp., that which seems to be over the earth like a great arch or dome; the firmament; the sky; the place where the sun, moon, and stars appear; — often used in the plural in this sense.

I never saw the *heavens* so dim by day. *Shak.*

When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in *heaven.* *D. Webster.*

2. The dwelling place of the Deity; the abode of bliss; the place or state of the blessed after death.

Unto the God of love, high *heaven's* King. *Spenser.*
It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shak.*
New thoughts of God, new hopes of *Heaven.* *Keble.*

☞ In this general sense *heaven* and its corresponding words in other languages have as various definite interpretations as there are phases of religious belief.

3. The sovereign of heaven; God; also, the assembly of the blessed, collectively; — used variously in this sense, as in No. 2.

Her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear. *Shak.*
The will
And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven.* *Milton.*

4. Any place of supreme happiness or great comfort; perfect felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition; as, a *heaven* of delight. "A *heaven* of beauty." *Shak.* "The brightest *heaven* of invention." *Shak.*

O bed! bed! bed! delicious bed!
That *heaven* upon earth to the weary head! *Hood.*

☞ *Heaven* is very often used, esp. with participles, in forming compound words, most of which need no special explanation; as, *heaven*-appeasing, *heaven*-aspiring, *heaven*-banished, *heaven*-begot, *heaven*-born, *heaven*-bred, *heaven*-conducted, *heaven*-descended, *heaven*-directed, *heaven*-exalted, *heaven*-given, *heaven*-guided, *heaven*-inflicted, *heaven*-inspired, *heaven*-instructed, *heaven*-kissing, *heaven*-loved, *heaven*-moving, *heaven*-protected, *heaven*-taught, *heaven*-warring, and the like.

Heav'en, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEAVENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAVENING.] To place in happiness or bliss, as if in heaven; to beatify. [*R.*]

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

Heav'en-ize (hĕv'n-īz), *v. t.* To render like heaven or fit for heaven. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Heav'en-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HEAVENLY.] The state or quality of being heavenly. *Sir J. Davies.*

Heav'en-ly, *a.* [AS. *heofonlic.*] **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial; not earthly; as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* music.

As is the *heavenly,* such are they also that are *heavenly.*
1 *Cor.* xv. 48.

2. Appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed; as, a *heavenly* race; the *heavenly* throng.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Heav'en-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner resembling that of heaven. "She was *heavenly* true." *Shak.*

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

Heav'en-ly-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having the thoughts and affections placed on, or suitable for, heaven and heavenly objects; devout; godly; pious. *Milner.* — **Heav'en-ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Heav'en-ward (-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave' of'fer-ing (hēv' ŏf'ẽr-ĭng). (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or oblation heaved up or elevated before the altar, as the shoulder of the peace offering. See WAVE OFFERING. *Ex.* xxix. 27.

Heav'er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heaves or lifts; a laborer employed on docks in handling freight; as, a coal *heaver.*

2. (*Naut.*) A bar used as a lever. *Totten.*

Heaves (hēvz), *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult breathing, with heaving of the flank, wheezing, flatulency, and a peculiar cough; broken wind.

Heav'i-ly (hĕv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From 2d HEAVY.] **1.** In a heavy manner; with great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing; to be *heavily* loaded.

Heavily interested in those schemes of emigration. *The Century.*

2. As if burdened with a great weight; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; hence, in a slow, difficult, or suffering manner; sorrowfully.

And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them *heavily.*
Ex. xiv. 25.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak.*

Heav'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses; weight; sadness; sluggishness; oppression; thickness.

Heav'ing (hēv'ĭng), *n.* A lifting or rising; a swell; a panting or deep sighing. *Addison. Shak.*

Heav'i-some (hĕv'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; dull. [*Prov.*]

Heav'y (hĕv'ў), *a.* Having the heaves.

Heav'y (hĕv'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* HEAVIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HEAVIEST.] [OE. *hevi,* AS. *hefig,* fr. *hebban* to lift, heave; akin to OHG. *hebig, hevig,* Icel. *höfigr, höfugr.* See HEAVE.] **1.** Heaved or lifted with labor; not light; weighty; ponderous; as, a *heavy* stone; hence, sometimes, large in extent, quantity, or effects; as, a *heavy* fall of rain or snow; a *heavy* failure; *heavy* business transactions, etc.; often implying strength; as, a *heavy* barrier; also, difficult to move; as, a *heavy* draught.

2. Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure or accomplish; hence, grievous, afflictive; as, *heavy* yokes, expenses, undertakings, trials, news, etc.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* upon them of Ashdod.
1 *Sam.* v. 6.

The king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shak.*
Sent hither to impart the *heavy* news. *Wordsworth.*
Trust him not in matter of *heavy* consequence. *Shak.*

3. Laden with that which is weighty; encumbered; burdened; bowed down, either with an actual burden, or with care, grief, pain, disappointment.

The *heavy* [sorrowing] nobles all in council were. *Chapman.*
A light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*

4. Slow; sluggish; inactive; or lifeless, dull, inanimate, stupid; as, a *heavy* gait, looks, manners, style, and the like; a *heavy* writer or book.

Whilst the *heavy* plowman snores. *Shak.*
Of a *heavy,* dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*
Neither [is] his ear *heavy,* that it can not hear. *Is.* lix. 1.

5. Strong; violent; forcible; as, a *heavy* sea, storm, cannonade, and the like.

6. Loud; deep; — said of sound; as, *heavy* thunder.

But, hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more. *Byron.*

7. Dark with clouds, or ready to rain; gloomy; — said of the sky.

8. Impeding motion; cloggy; clayey; — said of earth; as, a *heavy* road, soil, and the like.

9. Not raised or made light; as, *heavy* bread.

10. Not agreeable to, or suitable for, the stomach; not easily digested; — said of food.

11. Having much body or strength; — said of wines, or other liquors.

12. With child; pregnant. [*R.*]

Heavy artillery. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Guns of great weight or large caliber, esp. siege, garrison, and seacoast guns. (*b*) Troops which serve heavy guns. — **Heavy cavalry.** See under CAVALRY. — **Heavy fire** (*Mil.*), a continuous or destructive cannonading, or discharge of small arms. — **Heavy metal** (*Mil.*), large guns carrying balls of a large size; also, large balls for such guns. — **Heavy metals.** (*Chem.*) See under METAL. — **Heavy weight,** in wrestling, boxing, etc., a term applied to the heaviest of the classes into which contestants are divided. Cf. *Feather weight* (*c*), under FEATHER.

☞ *Heavy* is used in composition to form many words which need no special explanation; as, *heavy*-built, *heavy*-browed, *heavy*-gaited, etc.

Heav'y, *adv.* Heavily; — sometimes used in composition; as, *heavy*-laden.

Heav'y, *v. t.* To make heavy. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Heav'y-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* (*Mil.*) Wearing heavy or complete armor; carrying heavy arms.

Heav'y-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

Heav'y-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid. "Gross *heavy-headed* fellows." *Beau. & Fl.*

Heav'y-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Despondent; sad.

Heav'y spar' (spär'). (*Min.*) Native barium sulphate or barite, — so called because of its high specific gravity as compared with other non-metallic minerals.

Heb'do-mad (hĕb'dŏ-măd), *n.* [L. *hebdomas, -adis,* Gr. ἑβδομάς the number seven, seven days, fr. ἕβδομος seventh, ἑπτά seven. See SEVEN.] A week; a period of seven days. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ă-dal), **Heb-dom'a-da-ry** (-dă-rў), } *a.* [L. *hebdomadalis, hebdomadarius:* cf. F. *hebdomadaire.*] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at intervals of seven days; weekly.

Heb-dom'a-dal-ly (-dal-lў), *adv.* In periods of seven days; weekly. *Lowell.*

Heb-dom'a-da-ry (-dă-rў), *n.* [LL. *hebdomadarius:* cf. F. *hebdomadier.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors.

Heb'do-mat'ic-al (hĕb'dŏ-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *hebdomaticus,* Gr. ἑβδομαδικός.] Weekly; hebdomadal. [*Obs.*]

He'be (hē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἥβη youth, Ἥβη Hebe.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was believed to have the power of restoring youth and beauty to those who had lost them.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An African ape; the hamadryas.

Heb'en (hĕb'ĕn), *n.* Ebony. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Heb'e-non (-ē-nŏn), *n.* See HENBANE. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEBETATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEBETATING.] [L. *hebetatus,* p. p. of *hebetare* to dull. See HEBETE.] To render obtuse; to dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties. *Southey.*

Heb'e-tate (-tāt), *a.* **1.** Obtuse; dull.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a dull or blunt and soft point. *Gray.*

Heb'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hebetatio:* cf. F. *hébétation.*] **1.** The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.

2. The state of being blunted or dulled.

He-bete' (hē-bēt' *or* hĕb'ēt), *a.* [L. *hebes, hebetis,* dull, stupid, fr. *hebere* to be dull.] Dull; stupid. [*Obs.*]

Heb'e-tude (hĕb'ē-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity. *Harvey.*

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hebraicus,* Gr. Ἑβραϊκός: cf. F. *hébraïque.* See HEBREW.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or to the language of the Hebrews.

He-bra'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or of the Hebrew language.

He'bra-ism (hē'brā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraïsme.*] **1.** A Hebrew idiom or custom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language. *Addison.*

2. The type of character of the Hebrews.

The governing idea of *Hebraism* is strictness of conscience.
M. Arnold.

He'bra-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraïste.*] One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

He'bra-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Hebrew language or idiom.

He'bra-is'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a Hebraistic sense or form.

Which is *Hebraistically* used in the New Testament. *Kitto.*

He'bra-ize (hē'brā-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἑβραΐζειν to speak Hebrew: cf. F. *hébraïser.*] To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic. *J. P. Smith.*

He'bra-ize, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEBRAIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEBRAIZING.] To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom, or to Hebrew customs.

He'brew (hē'brụ), *n.* [F. *Hébreu,* L. *Hebraeus,* Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb. *'ibhrī.*] **1.** An appellative of Abraham or of any one of his descendants, esp. in the line of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.

There came one that had escaped and told Abram the *Hebrew.* *Gen.* xiv. 13.

2. The language of the Hebrews, — one of the Semitic family of languages.

He'brew, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

He'brew-ess, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

He-bri'cian (hē-brĭsh'an), *n.* A Hebraist. [*R.*]

He-brid'e-an (hē-brĭd'ē-an), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
He-brid'i-an (hē-brĭd'ĭ-an), } the islands called Hebrides, west of Scotland. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ă-tōōm *or* -tŏm; 277), *n.* [L. *hecatombe,* Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox: cf. F. *hécatombe.*] (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at the same time; hence, the sacrifice or slaughter of any large number of victims.

Slaughtered *hecatombs* around them bleed. *Addison.*
More than a human *hecatomb.* *Byron.*

Hec'a-tom'pe-don (-tŏm'pē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόμπεδος hundred feet long, το ἑκατόμπεδον the Parthenon; ἑκατόν hundred + πούς foot.] (*Arch.*) A name given to the old Parthenon at Athens, because measuring 100 Greek feet, probably in the width across the stylobate.

Hec'de-cane (hĕk'dē-kān), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six + δέκα ten.] (*Chem.*) A white, semisolid, spermaceti-like hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{34}$, of the paraffin series, found dissolved as an important ingredient of kerosene, and so called because each molecule has sixteen atoms of carbon; — called also *hexadecane.*

Heck (hĕk), *n.* [See HATCH a half door.] [Written also *hack.*] **1.** The bolt or latch of a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A rack for cattle to feed at. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A door, especially one partly of latticework; — called also *heck door.* [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. A latticework contrivance for catching fish.

5. (*Weaving*) An apparatus for separating the threads of warps into sets, as they are wound upon the reel, from the bobbins, in a warping machine.

6. A bend or winding of a stream. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Half heck, the lower half of a door. — **Heck board,** the loose board at the bottom or back of a cart. — **Heck box** *or* **frame,** that which carries the heck in warping.

Heck'i-mal (hĕk'ĭ-mal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). [Written also *heckimel, hackeymal, hackmall, hagmall,* and *hickmal.*]

Hec'kle (hĕk'k'l), *n. & v. t.* Same as HACKLE.

Hec'tare' (hĕk'târ'; F. ăk'târ'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *are* an are.] A measure of area, or superficies, containing a hundred ares, or 10,000 square meters, and equivalent to 2.471 acres.

Hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [F. *hectique,* Gr. ἑκτικός habitual, consumptive, fr. ἕξις habit, a habit of body or mind, fr. ἔχειν to have; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, endure; cf. AS. *sige, sigor,* victory, G. *sieg,* Goth. *sigis.* Cf. SCHEME.] **1.** Habitual; constitutional; pertaining especially to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption; as, a *hectic* type in disease; a *hectic* flush.

2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive; as, a *hectic* patient.

Hectic fever (*Med.*), a fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption.

Hec'tic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) Hectic fever.

2. A hectic flush.

It is no living hue, but a strange *hectic.* *Byron.*

Hec'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a hectic manner.

Hec'to-cot'y-lized (hĕk'tō-kŏt'ĭ-līzd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Changed into a hectocotylus; having a hectocotylus.

‖**Hec'to-cot'y-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* HECTOCOTYLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἑκατόν a hundred + κοτύλη a hollow vessel.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the arms of the male of most kinds of cephalopods, which is specially modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs. In a special sense, the greatly modified arm of Argonauta and allied genera, which, after receiving the spermatophores, becomes detached from the male, and attaches itself to the female for reproductive purposes.

Hectocotylus of the male Argonauta. *H* Hectocotylized Arm just before it becomes detached; *s* Siphon; *b* Gill opening.

Hec'to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *hectogramme*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *gramme* a gram.] A measure of weight, containing a hundred grams, or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hec'to-gramme (hĕk'tō-grăm; F. ăk'tō'grȧm'), *n.* [F.] The same as HECTOGRAM.

Hec'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + *-graph.*] A contrivance for multiple copying, by means of a surface of gelatin softened with glycerin. [Written also *hektograph.*]

Hec'to-li'ter (hĕk'tō-lē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. **Hec'to-li'tre** *hectolitre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *litre* a liter.] A measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters; equal to a tenth of a cubic meter, nearly 26¼ gallons of wine measure, or 22.0097 imperial gallons. As a dry measure, it contains ten decaliters, or about 2⅞ Winchester bushels.

Hec'to-me'ter (hĕk'tō-mē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* **Hec'to-me'tre** [F. *hectomètre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *mètre* a meter.] A measure of length, equal to a hundred meters. It is equivalent to 328.09 feet.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* [From the Trojan warrior *Hector*, the son of Priam.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, insolent fellow; one who vexes or provokes.

Hec'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HECTORED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HECTORING.] To treat with insolence; to threaten; to bully; hence, to torment by words; to tease; to taunt; to worry or irritate by bullying. *Dryden.*

Hec'tor, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent. *Swift.*

Hec'tor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The disposition or the practice of a hector; a bullying. [*R.*]

Hec'tor-ly, *a.* Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent; taunting. "*Hectorly*, ruffianlike swaggering or huffing." *Barrow.*

Hec'to-stere (hĕk'tō-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *hectostère*; Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *stère*] A measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, and equivalent to 3531.66 English or 3531.05 United States cubic feet

Hed'dle (hĕd'd'l), *n.; pl.* HEDDLES (-d'lz). [Cf. HEALD.] (*Weaving*) One of the sets of parallel doubled threads which, with their mounting, compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom.

Hed'dle, *v. t.* To draw (the warp thread) through the heddle-eyes, in weaving.

Hed'dle-eye' (-ī'), *n.* (*Weaving*) The eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread.

Hed'dling (-dlĭng), *vb. n.* The act of drawing the warp threads through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness; the harness itself. *Knight.*

Hed'er-a'ceous (hĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, fr. *hedera* ivy.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, ivy.

Hed'er-al (hĕd'ẽr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ivy.

He-der'ic (hē-dĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the ivy (*Hedera*); as, *hederic* acid, an acid of the acetylene series.

Hed'er-if'er-ous (hĕd'ẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *hedera* ivy + *-ferous.*] Producing ivy; ivy-bearing.

Hed'er-ose' (hĕd'ẽr-ōs'), *a.* [L. *hederosus*, fr. *hedera* ivy.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, ivy; full of ivy.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* [OE. *hegge*, AS. *hecg;* akin to *haga* an inclosure, E. *haw*, AS. *hege* hedge, E. *haybote*, D. *hegge*, OHG. *hegga*, G. *hecke.* √12. See HAW a hedge.] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land; and also any sort of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line or as a fence; particularly, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows to separate the parts of a garden.

The roughest berry on the rudest *hedge.* *Shak.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweetbrier *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*

☞ *Hedge*, when used adjectively or in composition, often means *rustic*, *outlandish*, *illiterate*, *poor*, or *mean*; as, *hedge* priest; *hedge*born, etc.

Hedge bells, Hedge bindweed (*Bot.*), a climbing plant related to the morning-glory (*Convolvulus sepium*). — **Hedge bill,** a long-handled billhook. — **Hedge garlic** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Alliaria*. See *Garlic mustard*, under GARLIC. — **Hedge hyssop** (*Bot.*), a bitter herb of the genus *Gratiola*, the leaves of which are emetic and purgative. — **Hedge marriage,** a secret or clandestine marriage, especially one performed by a hedge priest. [*Eng.*] — **Hedge mustard** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, belonging to the Mustard family. — **Hedge nettle** (*Bot.*), an herb, or under shrub, of the genus *Stachys*, belonging to the Mint family. It has a nettlelike appearance, though quite harmless. — **Hedge note.** (*a*) The note of a hedge bird. (*b*) Low, contemptible writing. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.* — **Hedge priest,** a poor, illiterate priest. *Shak.* — **Hedge school,** an open-air school in the shelter of a hedge, in Ireland; a school for rustics. — **Hedge sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), a European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish brown, and ash; the wing coverts are tipped with white. Called also *chanter, hedge warbler, dunnock*, and *doney.* — **Hedge writer,** an insignificant writer, or a writer of low, scurrilous stuff. [*Obs.*] *Swift.* — **To breast up a hedge.** See under BREAST. — **To hang in the hedge,** to be at a standstill. "While the business of money *hangs in the hedge.*" *Pepys.*

Hedge Sparrow.

Hedge (hĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEDGED (hĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEDGING.] **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge; to fence with a thickly set line or thicket of shrubs or small trees; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

2. To obstruct, as a road, with a barrier; to hinder from progress or success; — sometimes with *up* and *out.*

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hos.* ii. 6.

Lollius Urbius . . . drew another wall . . . to *hedge* out incursions from the north. *Milton.*

3. To surround for defense; to guard; to protect; to hem (in). "England, *hedged* in with the main." *Shak.*

4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo. *Locke.*

To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides; that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other, thus guarding against loss.

Hedge, *v. i.* **1.** To shelter one's self from danger, risk, duty, responsibility, etc., as if by hiding in or behind a hedge; to skulk; to slink; to shirk obligations.

I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of God on the left hand and hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge* and to lurch. *Shak.*

2. (*Betting*) To reduce the risk of a wager by making a bet against the side or chance one has bet on.

3. To use reservations and qualifications in one's speech so as to avoid committing one's self to anything definite.

The Heroic Stanzas read much more like an elaborate attempt to *hedge* between the parties than . . . to gain favor from the Roundheads. *Saintsbury.*

Hedge'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born under a hedge; of low birth. *Shak.*

Hedge'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Same as HAYBOTE.

Hedge'hog' (-hŏg'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small European insectivore (*Erinaceus Europæus*), and other allied species of Asia and Africa, having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines. It is able to roll itself into a ball so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. It is nocturnal in its habits, feeding chiefly upon insects.

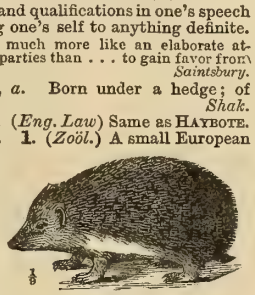

European Hedgehog.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Canadian porcupine. [*U. S.*]

3. (*Bot.*) A species of *Medicago* (*M. intertexta*), the pods of which are armed with short spines; — popularly so called. *Loudon.*

4. A form of dredging machine. *Knight.*

Hedgehog caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the hairy larvæ of several species of bombycid moths, as of the Isabella moth. It curls up like a hedgehog when disturbed. See WOOLLY BEAR, and ISABELLA MOTH. — **Hedgehog fish** (*Zoöl.*), any spinose plectognath fish, esp. of the genus *Diodon*; the porcupine fish. — **Hedgehog grass** (*Bot.*), a grass with spiny involucres, growing on sandy shores; burgrass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*). — **Hedgehog rat** (*Zoöl.*), one of several West Indian rodents, allied to the porcupines, but with rat-like tails, and few quills, or only stiff bristles. The hedgehog rats belong to *Capromys*, *Plagiodon*, and allied genera. — **Hedgehog shell** (*Zoöl.*), any spinose, marine, univalve shell of the genus *Murex.* — **Hedgehog thistle** (*Bot.*), a plant of the Cactus family, globular in form, and covered with spines (*Echinocactus*). — **Sea hedgehog.** See DIODON.

Hedge'less, *a.* Having no hedge.

Hedge'pig' (-pĭg'), *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*

Hedg'er (hĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting.

Hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

By *hedgerow* elms and hillocks green. *Milton.*

Hedg'ing bill' (bĭl'). A hedge bill. See under HEDGE.

He-don'ic (hē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή pleasure, ἡδύς sweet, pleasant.] **1.** Pertaining to pleasure.

2. Of or relating to Hedonism or the Hedonic sect.

Hedonic sect, a sect that placed the highest good in the gratification of the senses, — called also *Cyrenaic sect*, (which see), and *School of Aristippus.*

He-don'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Philos.*) That branch of moral philosophy which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure; the science of practical, positive enjoyment or pleasure. *J. Grote.*

Hed'on-ism (hĕd'ŏn-ĭz'm *or* hē'dŏn-), *n.* **1.** The doctrine of the Hedonic sect.

2. The ethical theory which finds the explanation and authority of duty in its tendency to give pleasure.

Hed'on-ist, *n.* One who believes in Hedonism.

Hed'o-nis'tic (hĕd'ŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Same as HEDONIC, 2.

Heed (hēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEEDING.] [OE. *heden*, AS. *hēdan;* akin to OS. *hōdian*, D. *hoeden*, Fries. *hoda*, OHG. *huoten*, G. *hüten*, Dan. *hytte.* √13. Cf. HOOD.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — To notice; regard; mind. See ATTEND, *v. t.*

Heed, *v. i.* To mind; to consider.

Heed, *n.* **1.** Attention; notice; observation; regard; — often with *give* or *take.*

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.*

Amasa took no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand. 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

Birds give more *heed* and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

2. Careful consideration; obedient regard.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. *Heb.* ii. 1.

3. A look or expression of heeding. [*R.*]

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shak.*

Heed'ful (hēd'fụl), *a.* Full of heed; regarding with care; cautious; circumspect; attentive; vigilant. *Shak.* — **Heed'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Heed'ful-ness,** *n.*

Heed'less, *a.* Without heed or care; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; unobservant.

O, negligent and *heedless* discipline! *Shak.*

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

— **Heed'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Heed'less-ness,** *n.*

Heed'y (-ĭ), *a.* Heedful. [*Obs.*] "*Heedy* shepherds." *Spenser.* — **Heed'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Heed'i-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Heel (hēl), *v. i.* [OE. *helden* to lean, incline, AS. *heldan, hyldan;* akin to Icel. *halla*, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla* to tilt, pour, and perh. to E. *hill.*] (*Naut.*) To lean or tip to one side, as a ship; as, the ship *heels* aport; the boat *heeled* over when the squall struck it.

Heeling error (*Naut.*), a deviation of the compass caused by the heeling of an iron vessel to one side or the other.

Heel, *n.* [OE. *hele, heele*, AS. *hēla*, perh. for *hōhila*, fr. AS. *hōh* heel (cf. HOUGH); but cf. D. *hiel*, OFries. *heila, hēla*, Icel. *hæll*, Dan. *hæl*, Sw. *häl;* and L. *calx.* √12. Cf. INCULCATE.] **1.** The hinder part of the foot; sometimes, the whole foot; — in man or quadrupeds.

He [the stag] calls to mind his strength and then his speed,
His winged *heels* and then his armed head. *Denham.*

2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.

3. The latter or remaining part of anything; the closing or concluding part. "The *heel* of a hunt." *A. Trollope.* "The *heel* of the white loaf." *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape; a protuberance; a knob.

5. The part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel; the lower part, or part on which a thing rests; especially: (*a*) (*Naut.*) The after end of a ship's keel. (*b*) (*Naut.*) The lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the sternpost, etc. (*c*) (*Mil.*) In a small arm, the corner of the but which is upwards in the firing position. (*d*) (*Mil.*) The uppermost part of the blade of a sword, next to the hilt. (*e*) The part of any tool next the tang or handle; as, the *heel* of a scythe.

6. (*Man.*) Management by the heel, especially the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the *heel* well.

7. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lower end of a timber in a frame, as a post or rafter. In the United States, specif., the obtuse angle of the lower end of a rafter set sloping. (*b*) **A cyma reversa; — so called by workmen.** *Gwilt.*

Heel chain (*Naut.*), a chain passing from the bowsprit cap around the heel of the jib boom. — **Heel plate,** the butt plate of a gun. — **Heel of a rafter.** (*Arch.*) See HEEL, *n.*, 7. — **Heel ring,** a ring for fastening a scythe blade to the snath. — **Neck and heels,** the whole body. (*Colloq.*) — **To be at the heels of,** to pursue closely; to follow hard; as, hungry want *is at* my *heels.* *Otway.* — **To be down at the heel,** to be slovenly or in a poor plight. — **To be out at the heels,** to have on stockings that are worn out; hence, to be shabby, or in a poor plight. *Shak.* — **To cool the heels.** See under COOL. — **To go heels over head,** to turn over so as to bring the heels uppermost; hence, to move in an inconsiderate, or rash, manner. — **To have the heels of,** to outrun. — **To lay by the heels,** to fetter; to shackle; to imprison. *Shak. Addison.* — **To show the heels,** to flee; to run from. — **To take to the heels,** to flee; to betake to flight. — **To throw up another's heels,** to trip him. *Bunyan.* — **To tread upon one's heels,** to follow closely. *Shak.*

Heel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEELED (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEELING.] **1.** To perform by the use of the heels, as in dancing, running, and the like. [*R.*]

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt. *Shak.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.

3. To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting.

Heel'ball' (hēl'bȧl'), *n.* A composition of wax and lampblack, used by shoemakers for polishing, and by antiquaries in copying inscriptions.

Heel'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs.

2. A dependent and subservient hanger-on of a political patron. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

The army of hungry *heelers* who do their bidding. *The Century.*

Heel'less, *a.* Without a heel.

Heel'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece of armor to protect the heels. *Chesterfield.*

2. A piece of leather fixed on the heel of a shoe.

3. The end. "The *heelpiece* of his book." *Lloyd.*

Heel'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The post supporting the outer end of a propeller shaft.

2. (*Carp.*) The post to which a gate or door is hinged.

3. (*Engineering*) The quoin post of a lock gate.

Heel'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A slender bony or cartilaginous process developed from the heel bone of bats. It helps to support the wing membranes. See *Illust.* of CHEIROPTER.

Heel'tap' (-tăp'), *n.* **1.** One of the segments of leather in the heel of a shoe.

2. A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking. "Bumpers around and no *heeltaps.*" *Sheridan.*

Heel'tap', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEELTAPPED (-tăpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEELTAPPING.] To add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe, boot, etc.).

Heel'tool' (-tōōl'), *n.* A tool used by turners in metal, having a bend forming a heel near the cutting end.

Heep (hēp), *n.* The hip of the dog-rose. [*Obs.*]

Heer (hēr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A yarn measure of six hundred yards or ⅓ of a spindle. See SPINDLE.

Heer, *n.* [See HAIR.] Hair. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Heft (hĕft), *n.* Same as HAFT, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Waller.*

Heft, *n.* [From HEAVE: cf. AS. *hefe* weight. Cf. HAFT.] **1.** The act or effort of heaving; violent strain or exertion. [*Obs.*]

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*

2. Weight; ponderousness. [*Colloq.*]

A man of his age and *heft*. *T. Hughes.*

3. The greater part or bulk of anything; as, the *heft* of the crop was spoiled. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *J. Pickering.*

Heft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEFTED (HEFT, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEFTING.] **1.** To heave up; to raise aloft.

Inflamed with wrath, his raging blade he *heft*. *Spenser.*

2. To prove or try the weight of by raising. [*Colloq.*]

Heft'y, *a.* Moderately heavy. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

He-ge'li-an (hē-gē'lĭ-*an or* hā-gē'-; 106), *a.* Pertaining to Hegelianism. —*n.* A follower of Hegel.

He-ge'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), } *n.* The system of logic
He'gel-ism (hē'gĕl- *or* hā'-), } and philosophy set forth by *Hegel*, a German writer (1770–1831).

Heg'e-mon'ic (hĕj'ē-mŏn'ĭk *or* hē'jē-), } *a.* [Gr. ἡγε-
Heg'e-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } μονικός. See HEGEMONY.] Leading; controlling; ruling; predominant. "Princelike and *hegemonical*." *Fotherby.*

He-gem'o-ny (hē-jĕm'ō-nĭ *or* hē'jē-mō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία, fr. ἡγεμών guide, leader, fr. ἡγεῖσθαι to go before.] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority; — usually applied to the relation of a government or state to its neighbors or confederates. *Lieber.*

Heg'ge (hĕg'*ge or* hĕj), *n.* A hedge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

He-gi'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ; 277), *n.* [Written also *hejira*.] [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, September 13, A. D. 622 (subsequently established as the first year of the Moslem era); hence, any flight or exodus regarded as like that of Mohammed.

☞ The starting point of the Era was made to begin, not from the date of the flight, but from the first day of the Arabic year, which corresponds to July 16, A. D. 622.

Heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *hayfare*, AS. *heáhfore*, *heáfore;* the second part of this word seems akin to AS. *fearr* bull, ox; akin to OHG. *farro*, G. *farre*, D. *vaars*, heifer, G. *färse*, and perh. to Gr. πόρις, πόρτις, calf, heifer.] (*Zoöl.*) A young cow.

Heigh'-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc. *Shak.*

Height (hīt), *n.* [Written also *hight*.] [OE. *heighte*, *heght*, *heighthe*, AS. *heáhðu*, *hēhðu*, fr. *heah* high; akin to D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höjd*, Dan. *höide*, Icel. *hæð*, Goth. *hauhipa*. See HIGH.] **1.** The condition of being high; elevated position.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are! *Job* xxii. 12.

2. The distance to which anything rises above its foot, above that on which it stands, above the earth, or above the level of the sea; altitude; the measure upward from a surface, as the floor or the ground, of an animal, especially of a man; stature. *Bacon.*

[Goliath's] *height* was six cubits and a span. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 4.

3. Degree of latitude either north or south. [*Obs.*]

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abp. Abbot.*

4. That which is elevated; an eminence; a hill or mountain; as, Alpine *heights*. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts; also, an advanced degree of social rank; preëminence or distinction in society; prominence.

Measure your mind's *height* by the shade it casts. *R. Browning.*

He affects, past all men, *height*;
All would in his power hold, all make his subjects. *Chapman.*

6. Progress toward eminence; grade; degree.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

7. Utmost degree in extent; extreme limit of energy or condition; as, the *height* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly; the *height* of a tempest.

My grief was at the *height* before thou camest. *Shak.*

On height, aloud. [*Obs.*]

[He] spake these same words, all *on hight*. *Chaucer.*

Height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* [Written also *highten*.] [*imp. & p. p.* HEIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEIGHTENING.] **1.** To make high; to raise higher; to elevate.

2. To carry forward; to advance; to increase; to augment; to aggravate; to intensify; to render more conspicuous; — used of things, good or bad; as, to *heighten* virtue or crime; to *heighten* beauty; to *heighten* a flavor or a tint. "To *heighten* our confusion." *Addison.*

An aspect of mystery which was easily *heightened* to the miraculous. *Hawthorne.*

Height'en-er (hīt'n-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *hightener*.] One who, or that which, heightens.

Hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *haïnos* hateful, F. *haineux*, fr. OF. *haïne* hate, F. *haine*, fr. *haïr* to hate; of German origin. See HATE.] Hateful; hatefully bad; flagrant; odious; atrocious; giving great offense; — applied to deeds or to character.

It were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt! *Milton.*

Syn. — Monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious.

—Hei'nous-ly, *adv.* **—Hei'nous-ness**, *n.*

Heir (ãr), *n.* [OE. *heir*, *eir*, *hair*, OF. *heir*, *eir*, F. *hoir*, L. *heres;* of uncertain origin. Cf. HEREDITARY, HERITAGE.] **1.** One who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner; one on whom the law bestows the title or property of another at the death of the latter.

I am my father's *heir* and only son. *Shak.*

2. One who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation; as, the *heir* of one's reputation or virtues.

And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

Heir apparent. (*Law*) See under APPARENT. **— Heir at law**, one who, after his ancestor's death, has a right to inherit all his intestate estate. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*). — **Heir presumptive**, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency.

Heir (ãr), *v. t.* To inherit; to succeed to. [*R.*]

One only daughter *heired* the royal state. *Dryden.*

Heir'dom (ãr'dŭm), *n.* The state of an heir; succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

Heir'ess, *n.* A female heir.

Heir'less, *a.* Destitute of an heir. *Shak.*

Heir'loom' (ãr'lōōm'), *n.* [*Heir* + *loom*, in its earlier sense of *implement*, *tool*. See LOOM the frame.] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law or special custom descends to the heir along with the inheritance; any piece of personal property that has been in a family for several generations.

Woe to him whose daring hand profanes
The honored *heirlooms* of his ancestors. *Moir.*

Heir'ship (ãr'shĭp), *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

Heirship movables, certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. [*Scot.*]

He-ji'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* See HEGIRA.

Hek'tare', **Hek'to-gram**, **Hek'to-li'ter**, *and* **Hek'to-me'ter**, *n.* Same as HECTARE, HECTOGRAM, HECTOLITER, and HECTOMETER.

Hek'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grȧf), *n.* See HECTOGRAPH.

‖ **Hel'a-mys** (hĕl'ȧ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλλός fawn + μῦς mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) See *Jumping hare*, under HARE.

Hel'co-plas'ty (hĕl'kō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕλκος a wound + *-plasty*.] (*Med.*) The act or process of repairing lesions made by ulcers, especially by a plastic operation.

Held (hĕld), *imp. & p. p.* of HOLD.

Hele (hēl), *n.* [See HEAL, *n.*] Health; welfare. [*Obs.*] "In joy and perfyt *hele*." *Chaucer.*

Hele, *v. t.* [AS. *helan*, akin to D. *helen*, OHG. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, L. *celare*. √17. See HELL, and cf. CONCEAL.] To hide; to cover; to roof. [*Obs.*]

Hide and *hele* things. *Chaucer.*

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nȧ), *n.* [L.: cf. Sp. *helena*.] See *St. Elmo's fire*, under SAINT.

Hel'e-nin (-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral organic substance found in the root of the elecampane (*Inula helenium*), and extracted as a white crystalline or oily material, with a slightly bitter taste.

He'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* Heliacal.

He-li'a-cal (hē-lī'ȧ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός belonging to the sun, fr. ἥλιος the sun: cf. F. *héliaque*.] (*Astron.*) Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it; rising or setting at the same, or nearly the same, time as the sun. *Sir T. Browne.*

☞ The *heliacal* rising of a star is when, after being in conjunction with the sun, and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising. On the contrary, the *heliacal* setting of a star is when the sun approaches conjunction so near as to render the star invisible.

He-li'a-cal-ly, *adv.* In a heliacal manner. *De Quincey.*

He'li-an'thin (hē'lĭ-ăn'thĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *helianthes*, or NL. *helianthus*, sunflower, in allusion to its color.] (*Chem.*) An artificial, orange dyestuff, analogous to tropaolin, and like it used as an indicator in alkalimetry; — called also *methyl orange*.

He'li-an'thoid (-thoid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Helianthoidea.

‖ **He'li-an-thoi'de-a** (-ăn-thoi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *helianthes* sunflower + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Anthozoa; the Actinaria.

Hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* [From HELIX.] Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix; spiral; as, a *helical* staircase; a *helical* spring. **— Hel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Hel'i-chry'sum** (-krĭ'sŭm), *n.* [L., the marigold, fr. Gr. ἑλίχρυσος a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, with shining, commonly white or yellow, or sometimes reddish, radiated involucres, which are often called "everlasting flowers."

He-lic'i-form (hē-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Helix* + *-form*.] Having the form of a helix; spiral.

Hel'i-cin (hĕl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside obtained as a white crystalline substance by partial oxidation of salicin, from a willow (*Salix Helix* of Linnæus).

Hel'i-cine (-sĭn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Curled; spiral; helicoid; — applied esp. to certain arteries of the penis.

Hel'i-co-graph' (-kō-grȧf'), *n.* [*Helix* + *-graph*.] An instrument for drawing spiral lines on a plane.

Hel'i-coid (hĕl'ĭ-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + εἶδος shape: cf. F. *hélicoïde*. See HELIX.] **1.** Spiral; curved, like the spire of a univalve shell.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a snail shell; pertaining to the *Helicidæ*, or Snail family.

Helicoid parabola (*Math.*), the parabolic spiral.

Hel'i-coid, *n.* (*Geom.*) A warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that every point of the line shall have a uniform motion in the direction of another fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Hel'i-coid'al (-koid'al), *a.* Same as HELICOID. **— Hel'i-coid'al-ly**, *adv.*

Hel'i-con (hĕl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑλικών.] A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

From *Helicon's* harmonious springs
A thousand rills their mazy progress take. *Gray.*

‖ **Hel'i-co'ni-a** (-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HELICON.] (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of *Heliconius*, a genus of tropical American butterflies. The wings are usually black, marked with green, crimson, and white.

Hel'i-co'ni-an (-an), *a.* [L. *Heliconius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Helicon. "*Heliconian* honey." *Tennyson.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the butterflies of the genus *Heliconius*.

‖ **Hel'i-co-tre'ma** (hĕl'ĭ-kō-trē'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, a helix + τρῆμα a hole.] (*Anat.*) The opening by which the two scalæ communicate at the top of the cochlea of the ear.

He'li-o- (hē'lĭ-ō-). A combining form from Gr. ἥλιος *the sun*.

He'li-o-cen'tric (hē'lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* [*Helio-* + *cen-*
He'li-o-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } *tric, centrical*: cf. F. *héliocentrique*.] (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it; having, or relating to, the sun as a center; — opposed to *geocentrical*.

Heliocentric parallax. See under PARALLAX. — **Heliocentric place, latitude, longitude**, etc. (of a heavenly body), the direction, latitude, longitude, etc., of the body as viewed from the sun.

He'li-o-chrome (hē'lĭ-ō-krōm), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A photograph in colors. *R. Hunt.*

He'li-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk *or* -krŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, heliochromy.

He'li-o-chro'my (hē'lĭ-ō-krō'mĭ *or* hē'lĭ-ŏk'rō-mĭ), *n.* The art of producing photographs in color.

He'li-o-graph (hē'lĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-graph*.]

1. A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

2. An instrument for taking photographs of the sun.

3. An apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays. See HELIOTROPE, 3.

He'li-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to heliography or a heliograph; made by heliography.

Heliographic chart. See under CHART.

He'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-graphy*.] Photography. *R. Hunt.*

He'li-o-grav'ure (-ō-grȧv'ûr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure*.] The art or process of photographic engraving.

He'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. λάτρις servant, worshiper.] A worshiper of the sun.

He'li-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. λατρεία service, worship.] Sun worship. See SABIANISM.

He'li-o-lite (hē'lĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-lite*.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil coral of the genus *Heliolites*, having twelve-rayed cells. It is found in the Silurian rocks.

He'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *héliomètre*.] (*Astron.*) An instrument devised originally for measuring the diameter of the sun; now employed for delicate measurements of the distance and relative direction of two stars too far apart to be easily measured in the field of view of an ordinary telescope.

He'li-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
He'li-o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } the heliometer, or to heliometry.

He'li-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or practice of measuring the diameters of heavenly bodies, their relative distances, etc. See HELIOMETER.

‖ **He'li-op'o-ra** (-ŏp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun + πόρος a passage, pore.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian stony coral now known to belong to the Alcyonaria; — called also *blue coral*.

He'li-o-scope (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *héliioscope*.] (*Astron.*) A telescope or instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, as through colored glasses, or with mirrors which reflect but a small portion of light. **— He'li-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

He'li-o-stat (hē'lĭ-ō-stăt), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. στατός placed, standing, fr. ἱστάναι to place, stand: cf. F. *héliostate*.] An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is made apparently stationary, by being steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period; also, a geodetic heliotrope.

He'li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, L. *heliotropium*, Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος the sun + τρέπειν to turn, τρόπος turn. See HELIACAL, TROPE.] **1.** (*Anc. Astron.*) An instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and equinoctial line.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Heliotropium;* — called also *turnsole* and *girasole*. *H. Peruvianum* is the commonly cultivated species with fragrant flowers.

3. (*Geodesy & Signal Service*) An instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror.

4. (*Min.*) See BLOODSTONE (*a*).

Heliotrope purple, a grayish purple color.

He'li-o-tro'per (-trō'pẽr), *n.* The person at a geodetic station who has charge of the heliotrope.

He'li-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Manifesting heliotropism; turning toward the sun.

He'li-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) The phenomenon of turning toward the light, seen in many leaves and flowers.

He'li-o-type (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-type*.] A picture obtained by the process of heliotypy.

He'li-o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or obtained by, heliotypy.

He'li-o-ty'py (hē'lĭ-ō-tī'pў), *n.* A method of transferring pictures from photographic negatives to hardened gelatin plates from which impressions are produced on paper as by lithography.

‖ **He'li-o-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fresh-water rhizopods having a more or less globular form, with slender radiating pseudopodia; the sun animalcule.

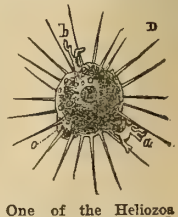

One of the Heliozoa (*Actinophrys sol*). *D* Pseudopodia; *a b* Process of discharging waste matters; *o* Contractile Vacuole. Greatly enlarged.

He'li-spher'ic (hē'lĭ-sfĕr'ĭk), **Hel'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Helix* + *spheric*, *spherical*.] Spiral.

Helispherical line (*Math.*), the rhomb line in navigation. [*R.*]

He'li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] (*Chem., Spectrol.*) A hypothetical element supposed to be present in the atmosphere of the sun.

He'lix (hē'lĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* L. **Helices** (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. **Helixes** (hē'lĭks-ĕz). [L. *helix*, Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round; cf. L. *volvere*, and E. *volute*, *voluble*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A nonplane curve whose tangents are all equally inclined to a given plane. The common helix is the curve formed by the thread of the ordinary screw. It is distinguished from the *spiral*, all the convolutions of which are in the same plane.

2. (*Arch.*) A caulicule or little volute under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

3. (*Anat.*) The incurved margin or rim of the external ear. See *Illust.* of Ear.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of land snails, including a large number of species.

☞ The genus originally included nearly all land shells, but is now greatly restricted. See Snail, Pulmonifera.

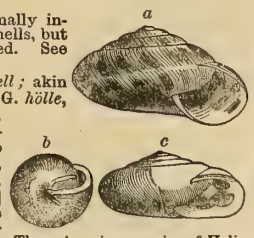

Three American species of Helix. *a Helix alternata; b H. monodon; c H. tridentata.* Nat. size.

Hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS. *hell;* akin to D. *hel*, OHG. *hella*, G. *hölle*, Icel. *hal*, Sw. *helfvete*, Dan. *helvede*, Goth. *halja*, and to AS. *helan* to conceal. √17. Cf. Hele, *v. t.*, Conceal, Cell, Helmet, Hole, Occult.]

1. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the grave;—called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades*.

He descended into *hell*. *Book of Common Prayer.*
Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell*. *Ps.* xvi. 10.

2. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits. Hence, any mental torment; anguish. "Within him *hell*." *Milton.*

It is a knell
That summons thee to heaven or to *hell*. *Shak.*

3. A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as: (*a*) A dungeon or prison; also, in certain running games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention. (*b*) A gambling house. "A convenient little gambling *hell* for those who had grown reckless." *W. Black.* (*c*) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. *Hudibras.*

Gates of hell. (*Script.*) See Gate, *n.*, 4.

Hell, *v. t.* To overwhelm. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hel'la-nod'ic (hĕl'lȧ-nŏd'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκης; Ἕλλην, -ηνος, a Greek + δίκη right, judgment.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A judge or umpire in games or combats.

Hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕnd'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large North American aquatic salamander (*Protonopsis horrida* or *Menopoma Alleghaniensis*). It is very voracious and very tenacious of life. Also called *alligator*, and *water dog*.

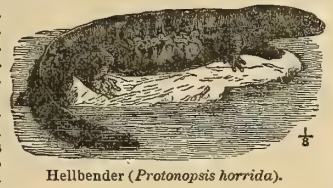
Hellbender (*Protonopsis horrida*). 1/8

Hell'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born in or of hell. *Shak.*

Hell'bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser.*

Hell'brewed' (-brụd'), *a.* Prepared in hell. *Milton.*

Hell'broth' (-brŏth'; 115), *n.* A composition for infernal purposes; a magical preparation. *Shak.*

Hell'-cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleton.*

Hell'-div'er (-dīv'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dabchick.

Hell'doomed' (-dōōmd'), *a.* Doomed to hell. *Milton.*

Hel'le-bore (hĕl'lē-bōr), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, Gr. ἑλλέβορος, ἑλλέβορος; cf. F. *hellébore*, *ellébore*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs (*Helleborus*) of the Crowfoot family, mostly having powerfully cathartic and even poisonous qualities. *H. niger* is the European black hellebore, or Christmas rose, blossoming in winter or earliest spring. *H. officinalis* was the officinal hellebore of the ancients.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of several species of the poisonous liliaceous genus *Veratrum*, especially *V. album* and *V. viride*, both called *white hellebore*.

Hel'le-bo're-in (-bō'rē-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous glucoside accompanying helleborin in several species of hellebore, and extracted as a white crystalline substance with a bittersweet taste. It has a strong action on the heart, resembling digitalin.

Hel-leb'o-rin (hĕl-lĕb'ō-rĭn *or* hĕl'lē-bō-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous glucoside found in several species of hellebore, and extracted as a white crystalline substance with a sharp tingling taste. It possesses the essential virtues of the plant;—called also *elleborin*.

Hel'le-bo-rism (hĕl'lē-bō-rĭz'm), *n.* The practice or theory of using hellebore as a medicine.

Hel'lene (hĕl'lēn), *n.* [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A native of either ancient or modern Greece; a Greek. *Brewer.*

Hel-le'ni-an (hĕl-lē'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hellenes, or Greeks.

Hel-len'ic (hĕl-lĕn'ĭk *or* -lē'nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλλήνιος, Ἑλληνικός, fr. Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian. "The *Hellenic* forces." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Hel-len'ic, *n.* The dialect, formed with slight variations from the Attic, which prevailed among Greek writers after the time of Alexander.

Hel'len-ism (hĕl'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός: cf. F. *Hellénisme*.] **1.** A phrase or form of speech in accordance with the genius and construction or idioms of the Greek language; a Grecism. *Addison.*

2. The type of character of the ancient Greeks, who aimed at culture, grace, and amenity, as the chief elements in human well-being and perfection.

Hel'len-ist (hĕl'lĕn-ĭst), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής: cf. F. *Helléniste*.] **1.** One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners; esp., a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did the Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and Egypt; distinguished from the Hebraists, or native Jews (*Acts* vi. 1).

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; as, the critical *Hellenist*.

Hel'le-nis'tic (hĕl'lē-nĭs'tĭk), **Hel'le-nis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *Helléniste*.] Pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hellenistic language, dialect, *or* idiom, the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in countries where the Greek language prevailed; the Jewish-Greek dialect or idiom of the Septuagint.

Hel'le-nis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic manner or dialect. *J. Gregory.*

Hel'len-ize (hĕl'lĕn-īz), *v. i.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν.] To use the Greek language; to play the Greek; to Grecize.

Hel'len-ize (hĕl'lĕn-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν.] To give a Greek form or character to; to Grecize; as, to *Hellenize* a word.

Hel-len'o-type (hĕl-lĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* See Ivorytype.

Hel'les-pont (hĕl'lĕs-pŏnt), *n.* [L. *Hellespontus*, Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος; Ἕλλη the mythological Helle, daughter of Athamas + πόντος sea.] A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*. It connects the Ægean Sea and the Sea of Marmora.

Hel'les-pon'tine (-pŏn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hellespont. *Milford.*

Hell'ga-mite (-gȧ-mīt), **Hell'gra-mite** (-grȧ-mīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The aquatic larva of a large American winged insect (*Corydalus cornutus*), much used as a fish bait by anglers; the dobson. It belongs to the Neuroptera.

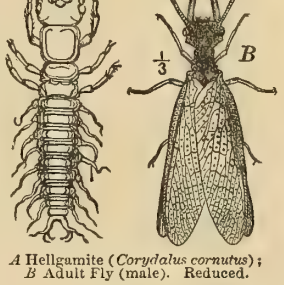

A Hellgamite (*Corydalus cornutus*); *B* Adult Fly (male). Reduced.

Hell'hag' (hĕl'-hăg'), *n.* A hag of or fit for hell. *Bp. Richardson.*

Hell'-haunt'ed (hĕl'hänt'ĕd), *a.* Haunted by devils; hellish. *Dryden.*

Hell'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [AS. *hellehund.*] A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

A *hellhound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shak.*

Hel'li-er (hĕl'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [See Hele, *v. t.*] One who heles or covers; hence, a tiler, slater, or thatcher. [*Obs.*] [Written also *heler*.] *Usher.*

Hell'ish (hĕl'lĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to hell; like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable; diabolical. "*Hellish* hate." *Milton.* — **Hell'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

Hell'kite' (-kīt'), *n.* A kite of infernal breed. *Shak.*

Hel-lo' (hĕl-lō'), *interj.* & *n.* See Halloo.

Hell'ward (hĕl'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward hell. *Pope.*

Hell'y, *a.* [AS. *hellic.*] Hellish. *Anderson* (1573).

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* See Haulm, straw.

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* [OE. *helme*, AS. *helma* rudder; akin to D. & G. *helm*, Icel. *hjālm*, and perh. to E. *helve*.]

1. (*Naut.*) The apparatus by which a ship is steered, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; — commonly used of the tiller or wheel alone.

2. The place or office of direction or administration. "The *helm* of the Commonwealth." *Melmoth.*

3. One at the place of direction or control; a steersman; hence, a guide; a director.

The *helms* o' the State, who care for you like fathers. *Shak.*

4. [Cf. Helve.] A helve. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Helm amidships, when the tiller, rudder, and keel are in the same plane. — Helm aport, when the tiller is borne over to the port side of the ship. — Helm astarboard, when the tiller is borne to the starboard side. — Helm alee, Helm aweather, when the tiller is borne over to the lee or to the weather side. — Helm hard alee *or* hard aport, hard astarboard, etc., when the tiller is borne over to the extreme limit. — Helm port, the round hole in a vessel's counter through which the rudderstock passes. — Helm down, helm alee. — Helm up, helm aweather. — To ease the helm, to let the tiller come more amidships, so as to lessen the strain on the rudder. — To feel the helm, to obey it. — To right the helm, to put it amidships. — To shift the helm, to bear the tiller over to the corresponding position on the opposite side of the vessel. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Helm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Helmed (hĕlmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Helming.] To steer; to guide; to direct. [*R.*]

The business he hath *helmed*. *Shak.*
A wild wave . . . overbears the bark,
And him that *helms* it. *Tennyson.*

Helm, *n.* [AS. See Helmet.] **1.** A helmet. [*Poetic*]

2. A heavy cloud lying on the brow of a mountain. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Helm, *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a helm or helmet. [Perh. used only as a *past part.* or *part. adj.*]

She that *helmed* was in starke stours. *Chaucer.*

Helm'age (-ăj), *n.* Guidance; direction. [*R.*]

Helm'ed (hĕlm'ĕd), *a.* Covered with a helmet.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks. *Milton.*

Hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* [OF. *helmet*, a dim. of *helme*, F. *heaume;* of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *helm*, akin to AS. & OS. *helm*, D. *helm*, *helmet*, Icel. *hjālmr*, Sw. *hjelm*, Dan. *hielm*, Goth. *hilms;* and prob. from the root of AS. *helan* to hide, to hele; cf. also Lith. *szalmas*, Russ. *shleme*, Skr. *çarman* protection. √17. Cf. Hele, Heil, Helm a helmet.] **1.** (*Armor*) A defensive covering for the head. See Casque, Headpiece, Morion, Sallet, and *Illust.* of Beaver.

Barred Helmet (1).

2. (*Her.*) The representation of a helmet over shields or coats of arms, denoting gradations of rank by modifications of form.

3. A helmet-shaped hat, made of cork, felt, metal, or other suitable material, worn as part of the uniform of soldiers, firemen, etc., also worn in hot countries as a protection from the heat of the sun.

4. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, etc.; as: (*a*) (*Chem.*) The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.* (*b*) (*Bot.*) The hood-formed upper sepal or petal of some flowers, as of the monkshood or the snapdragon. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) A naked shield or protuberance on the top or fore part of the head of a bird.

Helmet beetle (*Zoöl.*), a leaf-eating beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having a short, broad, and flattened body. Many species are known. — Helmet shell (*Zoöl.*), one of many species of tropical marine univalve shells belonging to *Cassis* and allied genera. Many of them are large and handsome; several are used for cutting as cameos, and hence are called *cameo shells*. See King conch. — Helmet shrike (*Zoöl.*), an African wood shrike of the genus *Prionodon*, having a large crest.

Helmet beetle (*Chelymorpha argus*). ⅔

Helmet Shell (*Cassis cameo*). 1/12

Hel'met-ed (hĕl'mĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmet-shaped part; galeate.

Hel'met-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; galeate. See *Illust.* of Galeate.

Hel'minth (hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm, or wormlike intestinal parasite; one of the Helminthes.

Hel-min'tha-gogue (hĕl-mĭn'thȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμις a worm + ἀγειν to drive.] (*Med.*) A vermifuge.

‖ **Hel-min'thes** (-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions or branches of the animal kingdom. It is a large group including a vast number of species, most of which are parasitic. Called also *Enthelminthes*, *Enthelmintha*.

☞ The following classes are included, with others of less importance: Cestoidea (tapeworms), Trematodea (flukes, etc.), Turbellaria (planarians), Acanthocephala (thornheads), Nematoidea (roundworms, trichina, gordius), Nemertina (nemerteans). See Platelminthes, and Nemathelminthes.

‖ **Hel'min-thi'a-sis** (hĕl'mĭn-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν to suffer from worms, fr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Med.*) A disease in which worms are present in some part of the body.

Hel-min'thic (hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *helminthique*.] Of or relating to worms, or Helminthes; expelling worms. — *n.* A vermifuge; an anthelmintic.

Hel-min'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Geol.*) One of the sinuous tracks on the surfaces of many stones, and popularly considered as worm trails.

Hel-min'thoid (-thoid), *a.* [Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm + *-oid.*] Wormlike; vermiform.

Hel-min'tho-log'ic (-thŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Hel-min'tho-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *helminthologique*.] Of or pertaining to helminthology.

Hel'min-thol'o-gist (hĕl'mĭn-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *helminthologiste*.] One versed in helminthology.

Hel'min-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, a worm + *-logy:* cf. F. *helminthologie*.] The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms.

Helm'less (hĕlm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of a helmet.

2. Without a helm or rudder. *Carlyle.*

Helms'man (hĕlmz'man), *n.; pl.* Helmsmen (-men). The man at the helm; a steersman.

Helm'wind' (hĕlm'wĭnd'), *n.* A wind attending or presaged by the cloud called *helm*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He'lot (hē'lŏt *or* hĕl'ŏt; 277), *n.* [L. *Helotes*, *Hilotae*, pl., fr. Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης a bondman or serf of the Spartans; so named from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perh. akin to ἑλεῖν to take, conquer, used as 2d aor. of αἱρεῖν.] A slave in ancient Sparta; a Spartan serf; hence, a slave or serf.

Those unfortunates, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. *I. Taylor.*

He'lot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of the Helots or slaves in Sparta; slavery.

He'lot-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The Helots, collectively; slaves; bondsmen. "The *Helotry* of Mammon." *Macaulay.*

Help (hĕlp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Helped (hĕlpt) (*Obs. imp.* Holp (hōlp), *p. p.* Holpen (hōl'p'n)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Helping.] [AS. *helpan;* akin to OS. *helpan*, D. *helpen*, G. *helfen*, OHG. *helfan*, Icel. *hjālpa*, Sw. *hjelpa*, Dan. *hielpe*, Goth. *hilpan;* cf. Lith. *szelpti*, and Skr. *klp* to be fitting.] **1.** To furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object; to aid; to assist; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one to remember; — the following infinitive is commonly used without *to;* as, "*Help* me scale yon balcony." *Longfellow.*

2. To furnish with the means of deliverance from trouble; as, to *help* one in distress; to *help* one out of prison. "God *help*, poor souls, how idly do they talk!" *Shak.*

3. To furnish with relief, as in pain or disease; to be of avail against; — sometimes with *of* before a word designating the pain or disease, and sometimes having such a word for the direct object. "To *help* him of his blindness." *Shak.*

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerarde.*

4. To change for the better; to remedy.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder; as, the evil approaches, and who can *help* it? *Swift.*

6. To forbear; to avoid.

I can not *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author. *Pope.*

7. To wait upon, as the guests at table, by carving and passing food.

To help forward, to assist in advancing. — **To help off,** to help to go or pass away, as time; to assist in removing. *Locke.* — **To help on,** to forward; to promote by aid. — **To help out,** to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty, or to aid in completing a design or task.

The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself *to help* him *out*. *Swift.*

— **To help over,** to enable to surmount; as, *to help* one *over* an obstacle. — **To help to,** to supply with; to furnish with; as, *to help* one *to* soup. — **To help up,** to help (one) to get up; to assist in rising, as after a fall, and the like. "A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you." *Shak.*

Syn. — To aid; assist; succor; relieve; serve; support; sustain; befriend. — To HELP, AID, ASSIST. These words all agree in the idea of affording relief or support to a person under difficulties. *Help* turns attention especially to the source of relief. If I fall into a pit, I call for *help;* and he who *helps* me out does it by an act of his own. *Aid* turns attention to the other side, and supposes coöperation on the part of him who is relieved; as, he *aided* me in getting out of the pit; I got out by the *aid* of a ladder which he brought me. *Assist* has a primary reference to relief afforded by a person who "stands by" in order to relieve. It denotes both *help* and *aid*. Thus, we say of a person who is weak, I *assisted* him upstairs, or, he mounted the stairs by my *assistance*. When *help* is used as a noun, it points less distinctively and exclusively to the source of relief, or, in other words, agrees more closely with *aid*. Thus we say, I got out of a pit by the *help* of my friend.

Help (hĕlp), *v. i.* To lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to avail or be of use; to assist.

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

Help, *n.* [AS. *help;* akin to D. *hulp*, G. *hülfe*, *hilfe*, Icel. *hjālp*, Sw. *hjelp*, Dan. *hielp*. See HELP, *v. t.*]

1. Strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance; also, the person or thing furnishing the aid; as, he gave me a *help* of fifty dollars.

Give us *help* from trouble, for vain is the *help* of man. *Ps.* lx. 11.
God is . . . a very present *help* in trouble. *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

2. Remedy; relief; as, there is no *help* for it.

3. A helper; one hired to help another; also, the whole force of hired helpers in any business.

4. Specifically, a domestic servant, man or woman. [*Local, U. S.*]

Help'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, helps, aids, assists, or relieves; as, a lay *helper* in a parish.

Thou art the *helper* of the fatherless. *Ps.* x. 14.
Compassion . . . oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *Dr. H. More.*

Help'ful (-fụl), *a.* Furnishing help; giving aid; assistant; useful; salutary.

Heavens make our presence and our practices
Pleasant and *helpful* to him! *Shak.*

— Help'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Help'ful-ness,** *n. Milton.*

Help'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength; unable to help or defend one's self; needing help; feeble; weak; as, a *helpless* infant.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

2. Beyond help; irremediable.

Some *helpless* disagreement or dislike, either of mind or body. *Milton.*

3. Bringing no help; unaiding. [*Obs.*]

Yet since the gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues. *Chapman.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute; — with *of*. [*R.*]

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

— Help'less-ly, *adv.* — **Help'less-ness,** *n.*

Help'mate' (-māt'), *n.* [A corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of *Genesis* ii. 18. *Fitzedward Hall.*] A helper; a companion; specifically, a wife.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. *Pennant.*
A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable *helpmate* for a parson. *Macaulay.*

Help'meet' (-mēt'), *n.* [See HELPMATE.] A wife; a helpmate.

The Lord God created Adam, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *helpmeet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs and thence made woman. *J. H. Newman.*

Hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* [An onomatopoetic word. Cf. G. *holter-polter*, D. *holder de bolder.*] In hurry and confusion; without definite purpose; irregularly. [*Colloq.*]

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee. *Shak.*
A wistaria vine running *helter-skelter* across the roof. *J. C. Harris.*

Helve (hĕlv), *n.* [OE. *helve*, *helfe*, AS. *hielf*, *helf*, *hylf*, cf. OHG. *halb;* and also E. *halter*, *helm* of a rudder.] **1.** The handle of an ax, hatchet, or adze.

2. (*Iron Working*) (*a*) The lever at the end of which is the hammer head, in a forge hammer. (*b*) A forge hammer which is lifted by a cam acting on the helve between the fulcrum and the head.

Helve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HELVED (hĕlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELVING.] To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

Hel-ve'tian (hĕl-vē'shan), *a.* Same as HELVETIC. — *n.* A Swiss; a Switzer.

Hel-vet'ic (hĕl-vĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Helveticus*, fr. *Helvetii* the Helvetii.] Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.

Hel'vine (hĕl'vĭn), } *n.* [L. *helvus* of a light bay
Hel'vite (hĕl'vit), } color.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a yellowish color, consisting chiefly of silica, glucina, manganese, and iron, with a little sulphur.

Hem (hĕm), *pron.* [OE., fr. AS. *him*, *heom*, dative pl. of *hē* he. See HE, THEY.] Them. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hem, *interj.* An onomatopoetic word used as an expression of hesitation, doubt, etc. It is often a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, and would perhaps be better expressed by *hm.*

Cough or cry *hem*, if anybody come. *Shak.*

Hem, *n.* An utterance or sound of the voice, *hem* or *hm*, often indicative of hesitation or doubt, sometimes used to call attention. "His morning *hems*." *Spectator.*

Hem, *v. i.* [√15. See HEM, *interj.*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem;* hence, to hesitate in speaking. "*Hem*, and stroke thy beard." *Shak.*

Hem, *n.* [AS. *hem*, *hemm*, border, margin; cf. Fries. *hämel*, Prov. G. *hammel* hem of mire or dirt.] **1.** The edge or border of a garment or cloth, doubled over and sewed, to strengthen it and prevent raveling.

2. Border; edge; margin. "*Hem* of the sea." *Shak.*

3. A border made on sheet-metal ware by doubling over the edge of the sheet, to stiffen it and remove the sharp edge.

Hem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEMMED (hĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEMMING.] **1.** To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of. *Wordsworth.*

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

To hem about, around, *or* **in,** to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. "With valiant squadrons round *about to hem*." *Fairfax.* "*Hemmed in* to be a spoil to tyranny." *Daniel.* — **To hem out,** to shut out. "You can not *hem* me *out* of London." *J. Webster.*

Hem'a- (hĕm'ā- *or* hē'mā-). Same as HÆMA-.

Hem'a-chate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *haemachates;* Gr. αἷμα blood + ἀχάτης agate.] (*Min.*) A species of agate, sprinkled with spots of red jasper.

Hem'a-chrome (-krōm), *n.* Same as HÆMACHROME.

Hem'a-cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] A composition made from blood, mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, used for making buttons, door knobs, etc.

Hem'a-drom'e-ter (-drŏm'ẽ-tẽr), } *n.* [*Hema-*
Hem'a-dro-mom'e-ter (-drō-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr), } + Gr. δρόμος course + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the velocity with which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hem'a-drom'e-try (-drŏm'ẽ-trỹ), } *n.* (*Phys-*
Hem'a-dro-mom'e-try (-drō-mŏm'ẽ-trỹ), } *iol.*) The act of measuring the velocity with which the blood circulates in the arteries; hæmotachometry.

He'ma-dy-nam'ic (hē'mā-dī-năm'ĭk *or* hĕm'ā-dĭ-), *a.* Relating to hemadynamics.

He'ma-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*Hema-* + *dynamics.*] (*Physiol.*) The principles of dynamics in their application to the blood; that part of science which treats of the motion of the blood.

He'ma-dy'na-mom'e-ter (hē'mā-dī'nā-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* hĕm'ā-dĭn'ā-), *n.* [*Hema-* + *dynamometer.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument by which the pressure of the blood in the arteries, or veins, is measured by the height to which it will raise a column of mercury; — called also a *hæmomanometer.*

He'mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Relating to the blood or blood vessels; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the heart and great blood vessels; — opposed to *neural.*

☞ As applied to vertebrates, *hemal* is the same as *ventral*, the heart and great blood vessels being on the ventral, and the central nervous system on the dorsal, side of the vertebral column.

Hemal arch (*Anat.*), the ventral arch in a segment of the spinal skeleton, formed by vertebral processes or ribs.

Hem'a-phæ'in (hĕm'ā-fē'ĭn *or* hē'mā-), *n.* Same as HÆMAPHÆIN.

‖ **Hem'a-poph'y-sis** (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* HEMAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See HÆMA-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) The second element in each half of a hemal arch, corresponding to the sternal part of a rib. *Owen.* —

Hem'a-po-phys'i-al (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-*al*), *a.*

Hem'a-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), } *a. & n.* Same as HEMO-
Hem'a-stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } STATIC.

Hem'a-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Laws relating to the equilibrium of the blood in the blood vessels.

Hem'a-ta-chom'e-ter (-tā-kŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* Same as HÆMATACHOMETER.

Hem'a-te'in (hĕm'ā-tē'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] (*Chem.*) A reddish brown or violet crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, got from hematoxylin by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthaleins.

‖ **Hem'a-tem'e-sis** (hĕm'ā-tĕm'ẽ-sĭs *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + ἔμεσις a vomiting, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit.] (*Med.*) A vomiting of blood.

Hem'a-therm (-thẽrm), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood + θερμός warm.] (*Zoöl.*) A warm-blooded animal. [*R.*]

Hem'a-ther'mal (-thẽr'mal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Warm-blooded; hematothermal. [*R.*]

He-mat'ic (hē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Same as HÆMATIC.

He-mat'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine designed to improve the condition of the blood.

Hem'a-tin (hĕm'ā-tĭn *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] **1.** Hematoxylin.

2. (*Physiol. Chem.*) A bluish black, amorphous substance containing iron and obtained from blood. It exists in the red blood corpuscles united with globulin, and in the form of hemoglobin or oxyhemoglobin gives to the blood its red color.

Hem'a-ti-nom'e-ter (-tĭ-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Hematin* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A form of hemoglobinometer.

Hem'a-tin'o-met'ric (-tĭn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to the measurement of the amount of hematin or hemoglobin contained in blood, or other fluids.

He-mat'i-non (hē-măt'ĭ-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] A red flux consisting of silica, borax, and soda, fused with oxide of copper and iron, and used in enamels, mosaics, etc.

Hem'a-tite (hĕm'ā-tīt *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [L. *haematites*, Gr. αἱματίτης bloodlike, fr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] (*Min.*) An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide, so called because of the red color of the powder. It occurs in splendent rhombohedral crystals, and in massive and earthy forms; — the last called red ocher. Called also *specular iron*, *oligist iron*, *rhombohedral iron ore*, and *bloodstone.* See *Brown hematite*, under BROWN.

Hem'a-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

Hem'a-to- (hĕm'ā-tō- *or* hē'mā-tō-). See HÆMA-.

He-mat'o-cele (hē-măt'ō-sēl *or* hĕm'ā-tō-sēl'), *n.* [*Hemato-* + Gr. κήλη tumor: cf. F. *hématocèle.*] (*Med.*) A tumor filled with blood.

‖ **Hem'a-toc'ry-a** (hĕm'ā-tŏk'rĭ-ā *or* hē'mā-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + κρύος cold.] (*Zoöl.*) The cold-blooded vertebrates, that is, all but the mammals and birds; — the antithesis to *Hematotherma.*

Hem'a-to-crys'tal-lin (-tō-krĭs'tal-lĭn), *n.* [*Hemato-* + *crystalline.*] (*Physiol.*) See HEMOGLOBIN.

Hem'a-to-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* See HEMOGLOBIN.

Hem'a-toid (hĕm'ā-toid *or* hē'mā-), *a.* [*Hemato-* + *-oid.*] (*Physiol.*) Resembling blood.

Hem'a-toid'in (-toid'ĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline or amorphous pigment, free from iron, formed from hematin in old blood stains, and in old hemorrhages in the body. It resembles bilirubin. When present in the corpora lutea it is called *hæmoluteïn.*

Hem'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [*Hemato-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the blood.

Hem'a-to'ma (-tō'mā), *n.* [NL. See HEMA-, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A circumscribed swelling produced by an effusion of blood beneath the skin.

‖ **Hem'a-to-phil'i-a** (-tō-fĭl'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + φιλεῖν to love.] (*Med.*) A condition characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage from the slightest wounds.

Hem'a-to'sin (hĕm'ā-tō'sĭn *or* hē-măt'ō-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) The hematin of blood. [*R.*]

‖ **Hem'a-to'sis** (hĕm'ā-tō'sĭs *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἱμάτωσις.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Sanguification; the conversion of chyle into blood. (*b*) The arterialization of the blood in the lungs; the formation of blood in general; hæmatogenesis.

‖ **Hem'a-to-ther'ma** (-tō-thẽr'mā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + θερμός warm.] (*Zoöl.*) The warm-blooded vertebrates, comprising the mammals and birds; — the antithesis to *hematocrya.*

Hem'a-to-ther'mal (-*mal*), *a.* Warm-blooded.

Hem'a-tox'y-lin (-tŏks'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* Hæmatoxylin.

‖ **Hem'a-tu'ri-a** (-tū'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See HEMA-, and URINE.] (*Med.*) Passage of urine mingled with blood.

Hem'au-tog'ra-phy (hĕm'ạ-tŏg'rā-fỹ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The obtaining of a curve similar to a pulse curve or sphygmogram by allowing the blood from a divided artery to strike against a piece of paper.

‖ **Hem-el'y-tron** (hĕm-ĕl'ĭ-trŏn *or* hĕm'ĕl-lĭ'-), } *n.; pl.*
‖ **Hem-el'y-trum** (-trŭm; cf. ELYTRON, 277), } HEMELYTRA (-trā). [NL. See HEMI-, and ELYTRON.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many Hemiptera, the earwigs, etc.

‖ **Hem'e-ra-lo'pi-a** (hĕm'ẽ-rā-lō'pĭ-ā *or* hē'mẽ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεράλωψ, the opposite of νυκτάλωψ; ἡμέρα day + -άλωψ of νυκτάλωψ. See NYCTALOPIA.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyes, in consequence of which a person can see clearly or without pain only by daylight or a strong artificial light; day sight.

☞ Some writers (as Quain) use the word in the opposite sense, *i. e.*, day blindness. See NYCTALOPIA.

Hem'er-o'bi-an (hĕm'ẽr-ō'bĭ-an *or* hē'mẽr-), *n.* [Gr. ἡμέρα day + βίος life.] (*Zoöl.*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Hemerobius*, and allied genera.

He-mer'o-bid (hē-mẽr'ō-bĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or relating to the hemerobians.

‖ **Hem'e-ro-cal'lis** (hĕm'ẽ-rō-kăl'lĭs *or* hē'mẽ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεροκαλλίς; ἡμέρα day + κάλλος beauty.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers; day lily.

Hem'i- (hĕm'ĭ-). [Gr. ἡμι-. See SEMI-.] A prefix signifying *half.*

Hem'i-al-bu'min (hĕm'ĭ-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *albumin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as HEMIALBUMOSE.

Hem'i-al'bu-mose' (-ăl'bū-mōs'), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *albumose.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous substance formed in gastric digestion, and by the action of boiling dilute acids on albumin. It is readily convertible into hemipeptone. Called also *hemialbumin.*

‖ **Hem'i-an'æs-the'si-a** (-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ā *or* -zhĭ-ā), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *anæsthesia.*] (*Med.*) Anæsthesia upon one side of the body.

‖ **Hem'i-bran'chi** (-brăn'kī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEMI-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes having an incomplete or reduced branchial apparatus. It includes the sticklebacks, the flutemouths, and Fistularia.

‖ **Hem'i-car'di-a** (-kär'dĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See HEMI-, and CARDIA.] (*Anat.*) A lateral half of the heart, either the right or left *B. G. Wilder.*

Hem'i-carp (hĕm'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) One portion of a fruit that spontaneously divides into halves.

‖ **Hem'i-cer'e-brum** (-sẽr'ẽ-brŭm), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *cerebrum.*] (*Anat.*) A lateral half of the cerebrum. *Wilder.*

Hem'i-col'lin (-kŏl'lĭn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *collin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See SEMIGLUTIN.

‖ **Hem'i-cra'ni-a** (-krā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *hémicrânie.* See CRANIUM, and MEGRIM.] (*Med.*) A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hem'i-cra'ny (hĕm'ĭ-krā'nỹ), *n.* (*Med.*) Hemicrania.

Hem'i-cy'cle (-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. ἡμίκυκλον; ἡμι- + κύκλος.] **1.** A half circle; a semicircle.

2. A semicircular place, as a semicircular arena, or room, or part of a room.

The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion. *London Academy.*

Hem'i-dac'tyl (hĕm'ĭ-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [See HEMI-, and DACTYL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Old World geckoes of the genus *Hemidactylus*. The hemidactyls have dilated toes, with two rows of plates beneath.

Hem'i-dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (hĕm'ĭ-dĕm'ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *demi-semiquaver.*] (*Mus.*) A short note, equal to one fourth of a semiquaver, or the sixty-fourth part of a whole note.

Hem'i-di'tone (-dī'tōn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *ditone.*] (*Gr. Mus.*) The lesser third. *Busby.*

‖ **Hem'i-en-ceph'a-lon** (-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *encephalon.*] (*Anat.*) A lateral half of the encephalon.

He-mig'a-mous (hē-mĭg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female; — said of grasses.

Hem'i-glyph (hĕm'ĭ-glĭf), *n.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. γλυφή a carving.] (*Arch.*) The half channel or groove in the edge of the triglyph in the Doric order.

Hem'i-he'dral (-hē'dral), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Crystallog.*) Having half of the similar parts of a crystal, instead of all; consisting of half the planes which full symmetry would require, as when a cube has planes only on *half* of its eight solid angles, or one plane out of a pair on each of its edges; or as in the case of a tetrahedron, which is *hemihedral* to an octahedron, it being contained under four of the planes of an octahedron. — **Hem'i-he'dral-ly**, *adv.*

Hem'i-he'drism (-hē'drĭz'm), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The property of crystallizing hemihedrally.

Hem'i-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) A solid hemihedrally derived. The tetrahedron is a *hemihedron.*

Hem'i-hol'o-he'dral (-hŏl'ō-hē'dral), *a.* [*Hemi-* + *holohedral.*] (*Crystallog.*) Presenting hemihedral forms, in which half the sectants have the full number of planes.

Hem'i-mel-lit'ic (-mĕl-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Hemi-* + *mellitic.*] (*Chem.*) Having *half* as many (*three*) carboxyl radicals as *mellitic* acid; — said of an organic acid.

‖ **Hem'i-me-tab'o-la** (-mē-tăb'ō-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEMI-, and METABOLA.] (*Zoöl.*) Those insects which have an incomplete metamorphosis.

Hem'i-met'a-bol'ic (-mĕt'ă-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having an incomplete metamorphosis, the larvæ differing from the adults chiefly in lacking wings, as in the grasshoppers and cockroaches.

Hem'i-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Crystallog.*) Having the two ends modified with unlike planes; — said of a crystal.

He'min (hē'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance, in the form of reddish brown, microscopic, prismatic crystals, formed from dried blood by the action of strong acetic acid and common salt; — called also *Teichmann's* crystals. Chemically, it is a hydrochloride of hematin.

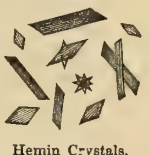

Hemin Crystals, much enlarged.

☞ The obtaining of these small crystals, from old blood clots or suspected blood stains, constitutes one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.

‖ **He-mi'na** (hē-mī'nȧ), *n.; pl.* **HEMINÆ** (-nē). [L., fr. Gr. ἡμίνα.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A measure of half a sextary. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Med.*) A measure equal to about ten fluid ounces.

‖ **He-mi'o-nus** (hē-mī'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμίονος a half ass, a mule.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild ass found in Thibet; the kiang. *Darwin.*

‖ **Hem'i-o'pi-a** (hĕm'ĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμι-
‖ **Hem'i-op'si-a** (-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), } half + Gr. ὄψις sight.] (*Med.*) A defect of vision in consequence of which a person sees but half of an object looked at.

Hem'i-or'tho-type (-ôr'thō-tīp), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. ὀρθός straight + *-type.*] Same as MONOCLINIC.

Hem'i-pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *peptone.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A product of the gastric and pancreatic digestion of albuminous matter.

☞ Unlike antipeptone it is convertible into leucin and tyrosin, by the continued action of pancreatic juice. See PEPTONE. It is also formed from hemialbumose and albumin by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid.

‖ **Hem'i-ple'gi-a** (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμιπληξία; ἡμι- half + πληγή a stroke: cf. F. *hémiplagie.*] (*Med.*) A palsy that affects one side only of the body. — **Hem'i-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk *or* -plē'jĭk), *a.*

Hem'i-ple'gy (hĕm'ĭ-plē'jĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Hemiplegia.

Hem'i-pode (hĕm'ĭ-pōd), *n.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Turnix.* Various species inhabit Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Hem'i-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *protein.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An insoluble, proteid substance, described by Schützenberger, formed when albumin is heated for some time with dilute sulphuric acid. It is apparently identical with antialbumid and dyspeptone.

He-mip'ter (hē-mĭp'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *hémiptères*, pl.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hemiptera.

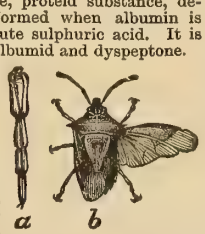

a *b*

One of the Hemiptera (*Arma spinosa*). *b* Insect with right wing expanded, nat. size; *a* Proboscis, much enlarged.

‖ **He-mip'te-ra** (-tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμι- half + πτερόν wing, fr. πτέσθαι to fly.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of hexapod insects having a jointed proboscis, including four sharp stylets (mandibles and maxillæ), for piercing. In many of the species (Heteroptera) the front wings are partially coriaceous, and different from the others.

☞ They are divided into the *Heteroptera*, including the squash bug, soldier bug, bedbug, etc.; the *Homoptera*, including the cicadas, cuckoo spits, plant lice, scale insects, etc.; the *Thysanoptera*, including the thrips, and, according to most recent writers, the *Pediculina* or true lice.

He-mip'ter-al (hē-mĭp'tẽr-*a*l), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or per-
He-mip'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), } taining to the Hemiptera.

He-mip'ter-an (-tẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hemiptera; an hemipter.

Hem'i-sect' (hĕm'ĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEMISECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEMISECTING.] [*Hemi-* + L. *secare* to cut.] (*Anat.*) To divide along the mesial plane.

Hem'i-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) A division along the mesial plane; also, one of the parts so divided.

Hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [L. *hemisphaerium*, Gr. ἡμισφαίριον; ἡμι- half + σφαῖρα sphere: cf. F. *hémisphère.* See HEMI-, and SPHERE.] **1.** A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center.

2. Half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

3. The people who inhabit a hemisphere.

> He died . . . mourned by a *hemisphere.* *J. P. Peters.*

Cerebral hemispheres. (*Anat.*) See BRAIN. — **Magdeburg hemispheres** (*Physics*), two hemispherical cups forming, when placed together, a cavity from which the air can be withdrawn by an air pump; — used to illustrate the pressure of the air. So called because invented by Otto von Guericke at *Magdeburg.*

Hem'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *hémisphé-*
Hem'i-spher'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *rique.*] Containing, or pertaining to, a hemisphere; as, a *hemispheric* figure or form; a *hemispherical* body.

Hem'i-sphe'roid (-sfē'roid), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *spheroid.*] A half of a spheroid.

Hem'i-sphe-roid'al (-sfē-roid'*a*l), *a.* Resembling, or approximating to, a hemisphere in form.

Hem'i-spher'ule (-sfĕr'ūl), *n.* A half spherule.

Hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk; 277), *n.* [L. *hemistichium*, Gr. ἡμιστίχιον; ἡμι- half + στίχος row, line, verse: cf. F. *hémistiche.*] Half a poetic verse or line, or a verse or line not completed.

He-mis'ti-chal (hē-mĭs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs; also, by, or according to, hemistichs; as, a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

Hem'i-sys'to-le (hĕm'ĭ-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Contraction of only one ventricle of the heart.

☞ *Hemisystole* is noticed in rare cases of insufficiency of the mitral valve, in which both ventricles at times contract simultaneously, as in a normal heart, this condition alternating with contraction of the right ventricle alone; hence, *intermittent hemisystole.*

Hem'i-tone (hĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [L. *hemitonium*, Gr. ἡμιτόνιον. See SEMITONE.] Same as SEMITONE.

He-mit'ro-pal (hē-mĭt'rō-pal), } *a.* [See HEMITROPE.]
He-mit'ro-pous (-mĭt'rō-pŭs), } **1.** Turned half round; half inverted.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the raphe terminating about half way between the chalaza and the orifice; amphitropous; — said of an ovule. *Gray.*

Hem'i-trope (hĕm'ĭ-trōp), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *hémitrope.*] Half turned round; half inverted; (*Crystallog.*) having a twinned structure.

Hem'i-trope, *n.* That which is hemitropal in construction; (*Crystallog.*) a twin crystal; a crystal having a hemitropal structure.

He-mit'ro-py (hē-mĭt'rō-pў), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) Twin composition in crystals.

Hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [OE. *hemeluc, humloc*, AS. *hemlic, hymlic.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The name of several poisonous umbelliferous herbs having finely cut leaves and small white flowers, as the *Cicuta maculata, bulbifera*, and *virosa*, and the *Conium maculatum.* See CONIUM.

☞ The potion of *hemlock* administered to Socrates is by some thought to have been a decoction of *Cicuta virosa*, or *water hemlock*, by others, of *Conium maculatum.*

2. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree common in North America (*Abies*, or *Tsuga, Canadensis*); hemlock spruce.

> The murmuring pines and the *hemlocks.* *Longfellow.*

3. The wood or timber of the hemlock tree.

Ground hemlock, *or* **Dwarf hemlock.** See under GROUND.

Hem'mel (hĕm'mĕl), *n.* [Scot. *hemmel, hammel*, Prov. E. *hemble* hovel, stable, shed, perh. allied to D. *hemel* heaven, canopy, G. *himmel*; cf. E. *heaven.* √14.] A shed or hovel for cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Hem'mer (-mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hems with a needle. Specifically: (*a*) An attachment to a sewing machine, for turning under the edge of a piece of fabric, preparatory to stitching it down. (*b*) A tool for turning over the edge of sheet metal to make a hem.

Hem'o- (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-). Same as HÆMA-, HÆMO-.

Hem'o-glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*Hemo-* + *globe.*] (*Physiol.*) The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrate animals. It is composed of hematin and globulin, and is also called *hæmatoglobulin.* In arterial blood, it is always combined with oxygen, and is then called *oxyhemoglobin.* It crystallizes under different forms from different animals, and when crystallized, is called *hæmatocrystallin.* See *Blood crystal*, under BLOOD.

Hem'o-glo'bin-om'e-ter (-glō'bĭn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as HÆMOCHROMOMETER.

‖ **Hem'o-phil'i-a** (-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* See HEMATOPHILIA.

He-mop'ty-sis (hē-mŏp'tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα blood + πτύειν to spit: cf. F. *hémoptysie.*] (*Med.*) The expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs.

Hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏr-rāj; 48), *n.* [L. *haemorrhagia*, Gr. αἱμορραγία; αἷμα blood + ῥηγνύναι to break, burst: cf. F. *hémorragie, hémorrhagie.*] (*Med.*) Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

☞ The blood circulates in a system of closed tubes, the rupture of which gives rise to hemorrhage.

Hem'or-rhag'ic (-răj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἱμορραγικός: cf. F. *hémorrhagique.*] Pertaining or tending to a flux of blood; consisting in, or accompanied by, hemorrhage.

Hem'or-rhoid'al (hĕm'ŏr-roid'*a*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *hémorroïdal, hémorrhoïdal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, hemorrhoids.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rectum; rectal; as, the *hemorrhoidal* arteries, veins, and nerves.

Hem'or-rhoids (hĕm'ŏr-roidz), *n. pl.* [L. *haemorrhoidae*, pl., Gr. αἱμορροΐς, sing., αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες), pl., veins liable to discharge blood, hemorrhoids, fr. αἱμόρροος flowing with blood; αἷμα blood + ῥεῖν to flow: cf. F. *hémorroïdes, hémorrhoïdes.* See RHEUM.] (*Med.*) Livid and painful swellings formed by the dilation of the blood vessels around the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged; piles; emerods. [The sing. *hemorrhoid* is rarely used.]

Hem'o-stat'ic (hĕm'ō-stăt'ĭk *or* hē'mō-), *a.* [*Hemo-* + Gr. στατικός causing to stand, fr. ἱστάναι to stand.]

1. (*Med.*) Of or relating to stagnation of the blood.

2. Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic.

Hem'o-stat'ic, *n.* A medicine or application to arrest hemorrhage.

Hem'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. See HEMO-, and THORAX.] (*Med.*) An effusion of blood into the cavity of the pleura.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [OE. *hemp*, AS. *henep, hænep*; akin to D. *hennep*, OHG. *hanaf*, G. *hanf*, Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Sw. *hampa*, L. *cannabis, cannabum*, Gr. κάνναβις, κάνναβος; cf. Russ. *konoplia*, Skr. *çaṇa*; all prob. borrowed from some other language at an early time. Cf. CANNABINE, CANVAS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cannabis* (*C. sativa*), the fibrous skin or bark of which is used for making cloth and cordage. The name is also applied to various other plants yielding fiber.

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). Reduced.

2. The fiber of the skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. The name has also been extended to various fibers resembling the true hemp.

African hemp, Bowstring hemp. See under AFRICAN, and BOWSTRING. — **Bastard hemp,** the Asiatic herb *Datisca cannabina.* — **Canada hemp,** a species of dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), the fiber of which was used by the Indians. — **Hemp agrimony,** a coarse, composite herb of Europe (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), much like the American boneset. — **Hemp nettle,** a plant of the genus *Galeopsis* (*G. Tetrahit*), belonging to the Mint family. — **Indian hemp.** See under INDIAN, *a.* — **Manilla hemp,** the fiber of *Musa textilis.* — **Sisal hemp,** the fiber of *Agave sisalana*, of Mexico and Yucatan. — **Sunn hemp,** a fiber obtained from a leguminous plant (*Crotolaria juncea*). — **Water hemp,** an annual American weed (*Acnida cannabina*), related to the amaranth.

Hemp'en (-'n), *a.* **1.** Made of hemp; as, a *hempen* cord.

2. Like hemp. "Beat into a *hempen* state." *Cook.*

Hemp'y (-ў), *a.* Like hemp. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Hem-self' (hĕm-sĕlf'), **Hem-selve'** (-sĕlv'), **Hem-selv'en** (-sĕl'ven), *pron. pl.* [See HEM, *pron.*] Themselves; — used reflexively. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hem'stitch (hĕm'stĭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEMSTITCHED (-stĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEMSTITCHING.] [*Hem* + *stitch.*] To ornament at the head of a broad hem by drawing out a few parallel threads, and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters; as, to *hemstitch* a handkerchief.

Hem'stitched (hĕm'stĭcht), *a.* Having a broad hem separated from the body of the article by a line of open work; as, a *hemstitched* handkerchief.

He'muse (hē'mūz), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The roebuck in its third year. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS. *henn, hen, hæn*; akin to D. *hen*, OHG. *henna*, G. *henne*, Icel. *hæna*, Dan. *höne*, Sw. *höna*; the fem. corresponding to AS. *hana* cock, D. *haan*, OHG. *hano*, G. *hahn*, Icel. *hani*, Dan. & Sw. *hane.* Prob. akin to L. *canere* to sing, and orig. meaning, a singer. Cf. CHANTICLEER.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the domestic fowl; also, the female of grouse, pheasants, or any kind of birds; as, the heath *hen*; the gray *hen.*

☞ Used adjectively or in combination to indicate the female; as, *hen* canary, *hen* eagle, *hen* turkey, pea*hen.*

Hen clam. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A clam of the genus *Mactra*, and allied genera; the sea clam or surf clam. See SURF CLAM. (*b*) A California clam of the genus *Pachydesma.* — **Hen driver.** See *Hen harrier* (below). — **Hen harrier** (*Zoöl.*), a hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), found in Europe and North America; — called also *dove hawk, henharm, henharrow, hen driver*, and usually, in America, *marsh hawk.* See MARSH HAWK. — **Hen hawk** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of large hawks which capture hens; esp., the American red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*), the red-shouldered hawk (*B. lineatus*), and the goshawk.

Hen'bane' (-bān'), *n.* [*Hen* + *bane.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus* (*H. niger*). All parts of the plant are poisonous, and the leaves are used for the same purposes as belladonna. It is poisonous to domestic fowls; whence the name. Called also, *stinking nightshade*, from the fetid odor of the plant. See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hen'bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed of the genus *Lamium* (*L. amplexicaule*) with deeply crenate leaves.

Hence (hĕns), *adv.* [OE. *hennes, hens* (the *s* is prop. a genitive ending; cf. -WARDS), also *hen, henne, hennen, heonnen, heonene*, AS. *heonan, heonon, heona, hine*; akin to OHG. *hinnān*, G. *hinnen*, OHG. *hina*, G. *hin*; all from the root of E. *he.* See HE.] **1.** From this place; away. "Or that we *hence* wend." *Chaucer.*

> Arise, let us go *hence.* *John* xiv. 31.

> I will send thee far *hence* unto the Gentiles. *Acts* xxii. 21.

2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence.* "Half an hour *hence.*" *Shak.*

3. From this reason; as an inference or deduction.

Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

4. From this source or origin.

All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even of your lusts? *James* iv. 1.

☞ *Hence* is used, elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence; depart hence; away; be gone.* "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.* — *From hence*, though a pleonasm, is fully authorized by the usage of good writers.

An ancient author prophesied *from hence*. *Dryden.*

Expelled *from hence* into a world
Of woe and sorrow. *Milton.*

Hence (hĕns), *v. t.* To send away. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth' *or* hĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforward.

I never from thy side *henceforth* to stray. *Milton.*

Hence'for'ward (hĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.

Hench'boy' (hĕnch'boi'), *n.* A page; a servant. [*Obs.*]

Hench'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [OE. *henchemman, henzman;* prob. fr. OE. & AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man*, and meaning, a groom. AS. *hengest* is akin to D. & G. *hengst* stallion, OHG. *hengist* horse, gelding.] An attendant; a servant; a follower. Now chiefly used as a political cant term.

Hen'coop' (hĕn'kōōp'), *n.* A coop or cage for hens.

Hende (hĕnd), *a.* [OE., near, handy, kind, fr. AS. *gehende* near, fr. *hand* hand. See HANDY.] **1.** Skillful; dexterous; clever. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Friendly; civil; gentle; kind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hen-dec'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven + γωνία angle: cf. F. *hendécagone.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and eleven angles. [Written also *endecagon.*]

Hen'de-cane (hĕn'dĕ-kān), *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{24}$, of the paraffin series; — so called because it has eleven atoms of carbon in each molecule. Called also *endecane, undecane.*

Hen-dec'a-syl-lab'ic (hĕn-dĕk'ă-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a line of eleven syllables.

Hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble (hĕn-dĕk'ă-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* [L. *hendecasyllabus*, Gr. ἑνδεκασύλλαβος eleven-syllabled; ἑνδεκα eleven + συλλαβή syllable: cf. F. *hendécasyllabe.*] A metrical line of eleven syllables. *J. Warton.*

Hen-dec'a-to'ic (-tō'ĭk), *a.* [See HENDECANE.] (*Chem.*) Undecylic; pertaining to, or derived from, hendecane; as, *hendecatoic* acid.

Hen-di'a-dys (hĕn-dī'ă-dĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἓν διὰ δυοῖν one by two.] (*Gram.*) A figure in which the idea is expressed by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective; as, we drink from *cups and gold*, for *golden cups.*

Hen'dy (hĕn'dĭ), *a.* [*Obs.*] See HENDE.

Hen'en (hĕn'en), *adv.* Hence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hen'fish' (hĕn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A marine fish; the sea bream. (*b*) A young bib. See BIB, *n.*, 2.

Heng (hĕng), *obs. imp.* of HANG. Hung. *Chaucer.*

Hen'-heart'ed (hĕn'härt'ĕd), *a.* Cowardly; timid; chicken-hearted. *Udall.*

Hen'house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* HENHOUSES (-houz'ĕz). A house or shelter for fowls.

Hen'hus'sy (-hŭz'zĭ), *n.* A cotquean; a man who intermeddles with women's concerns.

He-ni'quen (hĕ-nē'kĕn), *n.* See JENIQUEN.

Hen'na (hĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā* alcanna (*Lawsonia inermis* or *alba*). Cf. ALCANNA, ALKANET, ORCHANET.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia* (*L. alba*). The fragrant white blossoms are used by the Buddhists in their religious ceremonies. The powdered leaves furnish a coloring matter used in the East from ancient times to stain the nails and fingers, the manes of horses, etc., of a red or an orange color.

2. (*Com.*) The leaves of the henna plant, or a preparation or dyestuff made from them.

Hen'ner-y (-nĕr-ĭ), *n.* An inclosed place for keeping hens. [*U. S.*]

Hen'nes (hĕn'nĕs), *adv.* Hence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hen'no-tan'nic (hĕn'nō-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [*Henna* + *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a brown resinous substance resembling tannin, and extracted from the henna plant; as, *hennotannic* acid.

He-nog'e-ny (hĕ-nŏj'ĕ-nĭ), **Hen'o-gen'e-sis** (hĕn'ō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, masc., ἕν, neut., one + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) Same as ONTOGENY.

Hen'o-the-ism (hĕn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, ἑνός, one + E. *theism.*] That form of primitive religion in which each of several divinities is regarded as independent, and is prayed to and worshiped without reference to the rest. [*R.*] *Max Müller.*

He-not'ic (hĕ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑνωτικός, fr. ἑνοῦν to unite, fr. εἷς, ἑνός, one.] Harmonizing; irenic. "*Henotic* teaching." *Gladstone.*

Hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HENPECKED (-pĕkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HENPECKING.] To subject to petty or annoying attempts to rule; to harass by exercise of authority; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband. Commonly used in the past participle (often adjectively).

A stepdame . . . rules my *henpecked* sire. *Dryden.*

Have they not *henpecked* you all? *Byron.*

Hen'roost' (hĕn'rōōst'), *n.* A place where hens roost.

Hen's'-foot' (hĕnz'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Caucalis daucoides*).

Hent (hĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* HENTE; *p. p.* HENT.] [OE. *hente, henten*, fr. AS. *hentan, gehentan*, to pursue, take, seize; cf. Icel. *henda*, Goth. *hinþan* (in compos.), and E. *hunt.*] To seize; to lay hold on; to catch; to get. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Spenser.*

This cursed Jew him *hente* and held him fast. *Chaucer.*

But all that he might of his friendes *hente*
On bookes and on learning he it spente. *Chaucer.*

Hen'ware' (hĕn'wâr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse, blackish seaweed. See BADDERLOCKS.

Henx'man (hĕnks'măn), *n.* Henchman. [*Obs.*]

Hep (hĕp), *n.* See HIP, the fruit of the dog-rose.

‖ **He'par** (hē'pär), *n.* [L. *hepar, hepatis*, the liver, Gr. ἧπαρ.] **1.** (*Old Chem.*) Liver of sulphur; a substance of a liver-brown color, sometimes used in medicine. It is formed by fusing sulphur with carbonates of the alkalies (esp. potassium), and consists essentially of alkaline sulphides. Called also *hepar sulphuris* (sŭl'fū-rĭs).

2. Any substance resembling hepar proper, in appearance; specifically, in homeopathy, calcium sulphide, called also *hepar sulphuris calcareum* (kăl-kā'rē-ŭm).

Hepar antimonii (ăn'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ī) (*Old Chem.*), a substance, of a liver-brown color, obtained by fusing together antimony sulphide with alkaline sulphides, and consisting of sulphantimonites of the alkalies; — called also *liver of antimony.*

He-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. ἡπατικός, fr. ἧπαρ the liver; akin to L. *jecur*, Skr. *yakṛt*: cf. F. *hépatique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* artery; *hepatic* diseases.

2. Resembling the liver in color or in form; as, *hepatic* cinnabar.

3. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the plants called *Hepaticæ*, or scale mosses and liverworts.

Hepatic duct (*Anat.*), any biliary duct; esp., the duct, or one of the ducts, which carries the bile from the liver to the cystic and common bile ducts. See *Illust.*, under DIGESTIVE. — Hepatic gas (*Old Chem.*), sulphureted hydrogen gas. — Hepatic mercurial ore, *or* Hepatic cinnabar. See under CINNABAR.

‖ **He-pat'i-ca** (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* HEPATICÆ (-sē). [NL. See HEPATIC. So called in allusion to the shape of the lobed leaves or fronds.]

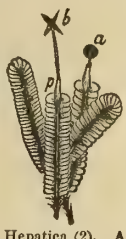

Hepatica (2). A Leafy-stemmed Scale Moss (*Plagiochila asplenoides*). Natural size.
a Unripe fruit; *b* Capsule opened; *p* Perianth.

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of pretty spring flowers closely related to Anemone; squirrel cup.

2. (*Bot.*) A moss of a natural order (*Hepaticæ*), distinguished from true mosses by (commonly) having a four-cleft capsule, and by other technical characters; a scale moss or a liverwort.

He-pat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Hepatic. [*R.*]

Hep'a-tite (hĕp'ă-tīt; 277), *n.* [L. *hepatitis* an unknown precious stone, Gr. ἡπατῖτις, fr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver: cf. F. *hépatite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of barite emitting a fetid odor when rubbed or heated.

‖ **Hep'a-ti'tis** (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, liver + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the liver.

Hep'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas. [*Obs.*]

2. [Cf. F. *hépatisation.*] (*Med.*) Conversion into a substance resembling the liver; a state of the lungs when gorged with effused matter, so tnat they are no longer pervious to the air. *Dunglison.*

Hep'a-tize (hĕp'ă-tīz; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEPATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEPATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] [Gr. ἡπατίζειν to be like the liver, to be liver-colored, fr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver: cf. E. *hepatite*, and (for sense 2) F. *hépatiser.*] **1.** To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas, formerly called *hepatic* gas.

On the right . . . were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow.*

2. To gorge with effused matter, as the lungs.

He-pat'o-cele (hē-păt'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the liver.

Hep'a-to-cys'tic (hĕp'ă-tō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*Hepatic* + *cystic.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the liver and gall bladder; as, the *hepatocystic* ducts.

Hep'a-to-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Hepatic* + *gastric.*] (*Anat.*) See GASTROHEPATIC.

Hep'a-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), **He-pat'o-gen'ous** (-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Med.*) Arising from the liver; due to a condition of the liver; as, *hepatogenic* jaundice.

Hep'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the liver; a treatise on the liver.

Hep'a-to-pan'cre-as (-tō-păn'krē-ăs), *n.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver + E. *pancreas.*] (*Zoöl.*) A digestive gland in Crustacea, Mollusca, etc., usually called the liver, but different from the liver of vertebrates.

Hep'a-to-re'nal (-rē'nal), *a.* [*Hepatic* + *renal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the liver and kidneys; as, the *hepatorenal* ligament.

Hep'a-tos'co-py (-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡπατοσκοπία; fr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver + σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *hépatoscopie.*] Divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

Hep'pen (hĕp'p'n), *a.* [Cf. AS. *gehæp* fit, Icel. *heppinn* lucky, E. *happy.*] Neat; fit; comfortable. [*Obs.*]

Hep'per (-pĕr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon; a parr.

Hep'ta- (hĕp'tă-). [See SEVEN.] A combining form from Gr. ἑπτά, seven.

Hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάχορδος seven-stringed; ἑπτά seven + χορδή chord: cf. F. *heptacorde.* See SEVEN, and CHORD.] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) (*a*) A system of seven sounds. (*b*) A lyre with seven chords.

2. (*Anc. Poet.*) A composition sung to the sound of seven chords or tones. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Hep'tad (hĕp'tăd), *n.* [L. *heptas* the number seven, Gr. ἑπτάς, -άδος, fr. ἑπτά seven.] (*Chem.*) An atom which has a valence of seven, and which can be theoretically combined with, substituted for, or replaced by, *seven* monad atoms or radicals; as, iodine is a *heptad* in iodic acid. Also used as an adjective.

Hep'tade (-tād), *n.* [Cf. F. *heptade.* See HEPTAD.] The sum or number of seven.

Hep'ta-glot (-tȧ-glŏt), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγλωττος; ἑπτά seven + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] A book in seven languages.

Hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγωνος seven-cornered; ἑπτά seven + γωνία angle: cf. F. *heptagone.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure consisting of seven sides and having seven angles.

Hep-tag'o-nal (hĕp-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *heptagonal.*] Having seven angles or sides.

Heptagonal numbers (*Arith.*), the numbers of the series 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, etc., being figurate numbers formed by adding successively the terms of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, etc.

‖ **Hep'ta-gyn'i-a** (hĕp'tȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑπτά seven + γυνή woman, female: cf. F. *heptagynie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having seven pistils.

Hep-tag'yn-i-an (-an), **Hep-tag'y-nous** (hĕp-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *hepta-gyne.*] (*Bot.*) Having seven pistils.

Hep'ta-he'dron (hĕp'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit: cf. F. *heptaèdre.*] (*Geom.*) A solid figure with seven sides.

Hep-tam'er-ous (-tăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts in sets of sevens. *Gray.*

‖ **Hep-tan'dri-a** (-tăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑπτά seven + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male: cf. F. *heptandrie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having seven stamens.

Hep-tan'dri-an (-an), **Hep-tan'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *heptandre.*] (*Bot.*) Having seven stamens.

Hep'tane (hĕp'tān), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] (*Chem.*) Any one of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{16}, of the paraffin series (nine are possible, four are known); — so called because the molecule has *seven* carbon atoms. Specifically, a colorless liquid, found as a constituent of petroleum, in the tar oil of cannel coal, etc.

Hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Hepta-* + *angular:* cf. F. *heptangulaire.* Cf. SEPTANGULAR.] Having seven angles.

Hep-taph'yl-lous (hĕp-tăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* hĕp'tȧ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf: cf. F. *heptaphylle.*] (*Bot.*) Having seven leaves.

Hep'tarch (hĕp'tärk), *n.* Same as HEPTARCHIST.

Hep-tar'chic (hĕp-tär'kĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *heptarchique.*] Of or pertaining to a heptarchy; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy. *T. Warton.*

Hep'tarch-ist (hĕp'tärk-ĭst), *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. [Written also *heptarch.*]

Hep'tarch-y (-ĭ), *n.* [*Hepta-* + *-archy:* cf. F. *heptarchie.*] A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers.

☞ The word is most commonly applied to England, when it was divided into seven kingdoms; as, the Saxon *heptarchy*, which consisted of Kent, the South Saxons (Sussex), West Saxons (Wessex), East Saxons (Essex), the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland.

Hep'ta-sper'mous (hĕp'tȧ-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having seven seeds.

Hep'ta-stich (hĕp'tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. στίχος line, verse.] (*Pros.*) A composition consisting of seven lines or verses.

Hep'ta-teuch (hĕp'tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos*, Gr. ἑπτά seven + τεῦχος tool, book; τεύχειν to prepare, make, work: cf. F. *heptateuque.*] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Hep-tav'a-lent (hĕp-tăv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Hepta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having seven units of attractive force or affinity; — said of *heptad* elements or radicals.

Hep'tene (hĕp'tēn), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] (*Chem.*) Same as HEPTYLENE.

Hep'tine (-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [*Heptane* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of unsaturated metameric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{12}, of the acetylene series.

Hep-to'ic (hĕp-tō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, heptane; as, *heptoic* acid.

Hep'tone (hĕp'tōn), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{10}, of the valylene series.

Hep' tree' (trē'). [See HEP.] The wild dog-rose.

Hep'tyl (-tĭl), *n.* [*Hepta-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, C_7H_{15}, regarded as the essential radical of heptane and a related series of compounds.

Hep'tyl-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, of the ethylene series; also, any one of its isomers. Called also *heptene.*

Hep-tyl'ic (hĕp-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, heptyl or heptane; as, *heptylic* alcohol. Cf. ŒNANTHYLIC.

Her (hẽr), *pron. & a.* [OE. *hire, here, hir, hure*, gen. and dat. sing., AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *heó* she, from the same root as E. *he.* See HE.] The form of the objective and the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she;* as, I saw *her* with *her* purse out.

☞ The possessive *her* takes the form *hers* when the noun with which it agrees is not given, but implied. "And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend." *Dryden.*

Her, Here (hẽr), *pron. pl.* [OE. *here, hire*, AS. *heora, hyra*, gen. pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] Of them; their. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

On *here* bare knees adown they fall. *Chaucer.*

He-rac'le-on-ite (hē-răk'lē-ŏn-īt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Heracleon of Alexandria, a Judaizing Gnostic, in the early history of the Christian church.

He-rak'line (-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλέης Hercules.] A picrate compound, used as an explosive in blasting.

Her'ald (hĕr'ȧld), *n.* [OE. *herald, heraud*, OF. *heralt, heraut, herault*, F. *héraut*, LL. *heraldus, haraldus*, fr. (assumed) OHG. *heriwalto, hariwaldo*, a (civil) officer who serves the army; *hari, heri*, army + *waltan* to manage, govern, G. *walten;* akin to E. *wield.* See HARRY, WIELD.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. He was invested with a sacred and inviolable character.

2. In the Middle Ages, the officer charged with the above duties, and also with the care of genealogies, of the rights and privileges of noble families, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times, some vestiges of this office remain, especially in England. See *Heralds' College* (below), and KING-AT-ARMS.

3. A proclaimer; one who, or that which, publishes or announces; as, the *herald* of another's fame. *Shak.*

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

5. Any messenger. "My *herald* is returned." *Shak.*

Heralds' College, in England, an ancient corporation, dependent upon the crown, instituted or perhaps recognized by Richard III. in 1483, consisting of the three Kings-at-Arms and the Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York Heralds, together with the Earl Marshal. This retains from the Middle Ages the charge of the armorial bearings of persons privileged to bear them, as well as of genealogies and kindred subjects; — called also *College of Arms*.

Her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HERALDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HERALDING.] [Cf. OF. *herauder, heraulder.*] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to announce; to foretell; to usher in. *Shak.*

He-ral'dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *héraldique.*] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* blazoning; *heraldic* language. *T. Warton.*

He-ral'dic-al-ly (-dĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In an heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

Her'ald-ry (hĕr'ald-rȳ), *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of marshaling cavalcades, processions, and public ceremonies.

Her'ald-ship, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

Her'a-path-ite (hĕr'ă-păth-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Herapath*, the discoverer.] (*Chem.*) The sulphate of iodoquinine, a substance crystallizing in thin plates remarkable for their effects in polarizing light.

Her'aud (hĕr'ad), *n.* A herald. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Herb (ĕrb *or* hĕrb; 277), *n.* [OE. *herbe, erbe*, OF. *herbe, erbe*, F. *herbe*, L. *herba;* perh. akin to Gr. *φορβή* food, pasture, *φέρβειν* to feed.] **1.** A plant whose stem does not become woody and permanent, but dies, at least down to the ground, after flowering.

☞ Annual herbs live but one season; biennial herbs flower the second season, and then die; perennial herbs produce new stems year after year.

2. Grass; herbage.

And flocks
Grazing the tender *herb*. *Milton.*

Herb bennet. (*Bot.*) See BENNET. — **Herb Christopher** (*Bot.*), an herb (*Actæa spicata*), whose root is used in nervous diseases; the baneberry. The name is occasionally given to other plants, as the royal fern, the wood betony, etc. — **Herb Gerard** (*Bot.*), the goutweed; — so called in honor of St. *Gerard*, who used to be invoked against the gout. *Dr. Prior.* — **Herb grace**, *or* **Herb of grace.** (*Bot.*) See RUE. — **Herb Margaret** (*Bot.*), the daisy. See MARGUERITE. — **Herb Paris** (*Bot.*), an Old World plant related to the trillium (*Paris quadrifolia*), commonly reputed poisonous. — **Herb Robert** (*Bot.*), a species of *Geranium* (*G. Robertianum*).

Her-ba'ceous (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy. See HERB.] Of or pertaining to herbs; having the nature, texture, or characteristics, of an herb; as, *herbaceous* plants; an *herbaceous* stem.

Herb'age (ĕrb'ăj *or* hĕrb'ăj; 48), *n.* [F. See HERB.] **1.** Herbs, collectively; green food for beasts; grass; pasture. "Thin *herbage* in the plains." *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) The liberty or right of pasture in the forest or in the grounds of another man. *Blount.*

Herb'aged (-ăjd), *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

Herb'al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs. *Quarles.*

Herb'al (hĕrb'al), *n.* **1.** A book containing the names and descriptions of plants. *Bacon.*

2. A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved; a hortus siccus; an herbarium. *Steele.*

Herb'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The knowledge of herbs.

Herb'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of plants; a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, especially medicinal herbs.

Herb'ar (hĕrb'ĕr), *n.* An herb. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Her-ba'ri-an (hĕr-bā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* † A herbalist.

Herb'a-rist (hĕrb'ă-rĭst), *n.* A herbalist. [*Obs.*]

Her-ba'ri-um (hĕr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. HERBARIUMS (-ŭmz), L. HERBARIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *herba.* See HERB, and cf. ARBOR, HERBARY.] **1.** A collection of dried specimens of plants, systematically arranged. *Gray.*

2. A book or case for preserving dried plants.

Herb'a-rize (hĕrb'ă-rīz), *v. t.* See HERBORIZE.

Herb'a-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [See HERBARIUM.] A garden of herbs; a cottage garden. *T. Warton.*

Herb'er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *herbier*, LL. *herbarium.* See HERBARIUM.] A garden; a pleasure garden. [*Obs.*]
"Into an *herber* green." *Chaucer.*

Her'berg-age (hĕr'bĕrg-ăj), *n.* [See HARBORAGE.] Harborage; lodging; shelter; harbor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'ber-geour (hĕr'bĕr-jōōr), *n.* [See HARBINGER.] A harbinger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'bergh (hĕr'bĕrg), **Her'ber-we** (-bĕr-we), *n.* [See HARBOR.] A harbor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her-bes'cent (hĕr-bĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere.*] Growing into herbs.

Herb'id (hĕrb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Covered with herbs. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Her-bif'er-ous (hĕr-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Herb* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *herbifère.*] Bearing herbs or vegetation.

Herb'ist (hĕrb'ĭst), *n.* A herbalist.

‖ **Her-biv'o-ra** (hĕr-bĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Mammalia. It formerly included the Proboscidea, Hyracoidea, Perissodactyla, and Artiodactyla, but by later writers it is generally restricted to the two latter groups (Ungulata). They feed almost exclusively upon vegetation.

Her'bi-vore (hĕr'bĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *herbivore.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Herbivora. *P. H. Gosse.*

Her-biv'o-rous (hĕr-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Eating plants; of or pertaining to the Herbivora.

Herb'less (ĕrb'lĕs *or* hĕrb'-), *a.* Destitute of herbs or of vegetation. *J. Warton.*

Herb'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

Her'bo-rist (hĕr'bō-rĭst), *n.* [F. *herboriste.*] A herbalist. *Ray.*

Her'bo-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *herborisation.*] **1.** The act of herborizing.

2. The figure of plants in minerals or fossils.

Her'bo-rize (hĕr'bō-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HERBORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HERBORIZING (-rĭ'zĭng).] [F. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*, fr. L. *herbarium.* See HERBARIUM.] To search for plants, or new species of plants, with a view to classifying them.

He *herborized* as he traveled. *W. Tooke.*

Her'bo-rize, *v. t.* To form the figures of plants in; — said in reference to minerals. See ARBORIZED.

Herborized stones contain fine mosses. *Fourcroy (Trans.).*

Her'bor-ough (hĕr'bĕr-ō), *n.* [See HARBOROUGH, and HARBOR.] A harbor. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Her-bose' (hĕr-bōs'), **Herb'ous** (hĕrb'ŭs), *a.* [L. *herbosus:* cf. F. *herbeux.*] Abounding with herbs. "Fields poetically called *herbose.*" *Byrom.*

Herb'-wom'an (ĕrb'wŏŏm'*an or* hĕrb'-), *n.; pl.* HERB-WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman that sells herbs.

Herb'y (ĕrb'ȳ *or* hĕrb'ȳ), *a.* Having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs or herbage. "*Herby* valleys." *Chapman.*

Her-cog'a-mous (hĕr-kŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕρκος a fence + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Not capable of self-fertilization; — said of hermaphrodite flowers in which some structural obstacle forbids autogamy.

Her-cu'le-an (hĕr-kū'lē-*an*), *a.* [L. *herculeus*, fr. *Hercules* Hercules: cf. F. *herculéen.* See HERCULES.] **1.** Requiring the strength of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous; as, an *Herculean* task.

2. Having extraordinary strength or size; as, *Herculean* limbs. "*Herculean* Samson." *Milton.*

Her'cu-les (hĕr'kŭ-lēz), *n.* **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A hero, fabled to have been the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and celebrated for great strength, esp. for the accomplishment of his twelve great tasks or "labors."

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Lyra.

Hercules' beetle (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Dynastes*, an American genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, esp. *D. hercules* of South America, which grows to a length of six inches. — **Hercules' club.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An ornamental tree of the West Indies (*Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*), of the same genus with the prickly ash. (*b*) A variety of the common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). Its fruit sometimes exceeds five feet in length. (*c*) The Angelica tree. See under ANGELICA. — **Hercules powder**, an explosive containing nitroglycerin; — used for blasting.

Her-cyn'i-an (hĕr-sĭn'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Hercynia* silva, *Hercynius* saltus, the Hercynian forest; cf. Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός.] Of or pertaining to an extensive forest in Germany, of which there are still portions in Swabia and the Hartz mountains.

Herd (hĕrd), *a.* Haired. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Herd (hĕrd), *n.* [OE. *herd, heord*, AS. *heord;* akin to OHG. *herta*, G. *herde*, Icel. *hjörð*, Sw. *hjord*, Dan. *hiord*, Goth. *hairda;* cf. Skr. *çardha* troop, host.] **1.** A number of beasts assembled together; as, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, deer, or swine; a particular stock or family of cattle.

The lowing *herd* wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

☞ *Herd* is distinguished from *flock*, as being chiefly applied to the larger animals. A number of cattle, when driven to market, is called a *drove*.

2. A crowd of low people; a rabble.

But far more numerous was the *herd* of such
Who think too little and who talk too much. *Dryden.*
You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

Herd's grass (*Bot.*), one of several species of grass, highly esteemed for hay. See under GRASS.

Herd, *n.* [OE. *hirde, herde, heorde*, AS. *hirde, hyrde, heorde;* akin to G. *hirt, hirte*, OHG. *hirti*, Icel. *hirðir*, Sw. *herde*, Dan. *hyrde*, Goth. *hairdeis.* See 2d HERD.] One who herds or assembles domestic animals; a herdsman; — much used in composition; as, a shep*herd;* a goat*herd*, and the like. *Chaucer.*

Herd, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HERDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HERDING.] [See 2d HERD.] **1.** To unite or associate in a herd; to feed or run together, or in company; as, sheep *herd* on many hills.

2. To associate; to ally one's self with, or place one's self among, a group or company.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison.*

3. To act as a herdsman or a shepherd. [*Scot.*]

Herd, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

Herd'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of one or more herds of choice breeds of cattle; — also called *herd record*, or *herd register.*

Herd'er (-ĕr), *n.* A herdsman. [*R.*]

Her'der-ite (hĕr'dĕr-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Herder*, who discovered it.] (*Min.*) A rare fluophosphate of glucina, in small white crystals.

Herd'ess (hĕrd'ĕs), *n.* A shepherdess; a female herder. *Sir P. Sidney. Chaucer.*

Herd'groom' (hĕrd'gro͞om'), *n.* A herdsman. [*Obs.*]

Her'dic (hĕr'dĭk), *n.* [Named from Peter *Herdic*, the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab.

Herd'man (hĕrd'man), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-men). The **Herds'man** (hĕrdz'-), owner or keeper of a herd or of herds; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

Herds'wom'an (-wo͝om'*an*), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who tends a herd. *Sir W. Scott.*

Here (hēr), *n.* Hair. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Here (hēr), *pron.* **1.** See HER, their. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Her; hers. See HER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Here (hēr), *adv.* [OE. *her*, AS. *hēr;* akin to OS. *hēr*, D. *hier*, OHG. *hiar*, G. *hier*, Icel. & Goth. *hēr*, Dan. *her*, Sw. *här;* fr. root of E. *he.* See HE.] **1.** In this place; in the place where the speaker is; — opposed to *there.*

He is not *here*, for he is risen. *Matt.* xxviii. 6.

2. In the present life or state.

Happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. To or into this place; hither. [*Colloq.*] See THITHER.

Here comes Virgil. *B. Jonson.*
Thou led'st me *here*. *Byron.*

4. At this point of time, or of an argument; now.

The prisoner *here* made violent efforts to rise. *Warren.*

☞ *Here*, in the last sense, is sometimes used before a verb without a subject; as, *Here goes*, for Now (something or somebody) goes; — especially occurring thus in drinking healths. "*Here's* [a health] to thee, Dick." *Cowley.*

Here and there, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner; irregularly. "Footsteps *here and there.*" *Longfellow.* — It is neither here nor there, it is neither in this place nor in that, neither in one place nor in another; hence, it is to no purpose, irrelevant, nonsense. *Shak.*

Here'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), **Here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* **1.** About this place; in this vicinity.

2. Concerning this. [*Obs.*]

Here-aft'er (hēr-ăft'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *hēræfter.*] In time to come; in some future time or state.

Hereafter he from war shall come. *Dryden.*

Here-aft'er, *n.* A future existence or state.

'T is Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*. *Addison.*

Here-aft'er-ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Hereafter. [*Obs.*]

Thou shalt *hereafterward* . . . come. *Chaucer.*

Here-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this; as, he was offended *hereat.* *Hooker.*

Here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By means of this.

And *hereby* we do know that we know him. 1 *John* ii. 3.

2. Close by; very near. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

He-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being hereditable. *Brydges.*

He-red'i-ta-ble (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, *heres* heir: cf. OF. *hereditable.* See HEIR, and cf. HERITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited. See INHERITABLE. *Locke.*

2. Qualified to inherit; capable of inheriting.

He-red'i-ta-bly, *adv.* By inheritance. *W. Tooke.*

Her'e-dit'a-ment (hĕr'ē-dĭt'ȧ-ment), *n.* [LL. *hereditamentum.* See HEREDITABLE.] (*Law*) Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. *Blackstone.*

☞ A *corporeal hereditament* is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal hereditament* is not in itself visible or tangible, being an hereditary right, interest, or obligation, as duty to pay rent, or a right of way.

He-red'i-ta-ri-ly (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* By inheritance; in an hereditary manner. *Pope.*

He-red'i-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, fr. *heres* heir: cf. F. *héréditaire.* See HEIR.] **1.** Descended, or capable of descending, from an ancestor to an heir at law; received or passing by inheritance, or that must pass by inheritance; as, an *hereditary* estate or crown.

2. Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, as a constitutional quality or condition from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride, bravery, disease.

Syn. — Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

He-red'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] (*Biol.*) Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychical qualities of parents to their offspring; the biological law by which living beings tend to repeat their characteristics in their descendants. See PANGENESIS.

Her'e-ford (hĕr'ē-fûrd), *n.* One of a breed of cattle originating in Herefordshire, England. The Herefords are good working animals, and their beef-producing quality is excellent.

Here'hence' (hēr'hĕns'), *adv.* From hence. [*Obs.*]

Here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. *John* xv. 8.

Here'in-aft'er (hēr'ĭn-ăft'ĕr), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, speech, and the like).

Here'in-be-fore' (-bē-fōr'), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, book, etc.).

Here'in-to' (hēr'ĭn-to͞o'; 277), *adv.* Into this. *Hooker.*

Her'e-mit (hĕr'ē-mĭt), **Her'e-mite** (-mīt), [See HERMIT.] A hermit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Her'e-mit'ic-al (-mĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermit; solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.*

Her'en (hēr'ĕn), *a.* Made of hair. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Here-of' (hēr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this; hence.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

Here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

Here-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of this. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Her'e-si-arch (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ärk *or* hē-rē'zĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *haeresiarcha*, Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης; αἵρεσις heresy + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead: cf. F. *hérésiarque.*] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Her'e-si-arch'y (-ȳ), *n.* A chief or great heresy. [*R.*]

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Savior. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Her'e-si-og'ra-pher (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* [See HERESIOGRAPHY.] One who writes on heresies.

Her'e-si-og'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις heresy + *-graphy:* cf. F. *hérésiographie.*] A treatise on heresy.

Her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sȳ), *n.; pl.* HERESIES (-sĭz). [OE. *heresie, eresie*, OF. *heresie, iresie*, F. *hérésie*, L. *haeresis*, Gr. αἵρεσις a taking, a taking for one's self, a choosing, a choice, a sect, a heresy, fr. αἱρεῖν to take, choose.]

1. An opinion held in opposition to the established or

commonly received doctrine, and tending to promote a division or party, as in politics, literature, philosophy, etc.; — usually, but not necessarily, said in reproach.

New opinions
Divers and dangerous, which are *heresies*,
And, not reformed, may prove pernicious. *Shak.*

After the study of philosophy began in Greece, and the philosophers, disagreeing amongst themselves, had started many questions . . . because every man took what opinion he pleased, each several opinion was called a *heresy;* which signified no more than a private opinion, without reference to truth or falsehood. *Hobbes.*

2. (*Theol.*) Religious opinion opposed to the authorized doctrinal standards of any particular church, especially when tending to promote schism or separation; lack of orthodox or sound belief; rejection of, or erroneous belief in regard to, some fundamental religious doctrine or truth; heterodoxy.

Doubts 'mongst divines, and difference of texts,
From whence arise diversity of sects,
And hateful *heresies* by God abhor'd. *Spenser.*

Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest *heresy* in the world is a wicked life. *Tillotson.*

3. (*Law*) An offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some essential doctrine, which denial is publicly avowed, and obstinately maintained.

A second offense is that of *heresy*, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed. *Blackstone.*

☞ "When I call dueling, and similar aberrations of honor, a moral *heresy*, I refer to the force of the Greek *αἵρεσις*, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will for the will's sake, as a proof or pledge to itself of its own power of self-determination, independent of all other motives." *Coleridge.*

Her'e-tic (hĕr'ē-tĭk), *n.* [L. *haereticus*, Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretical, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose: cf. F. *hérétique*. See HERESY.] **1.** One who holds to a heresy; one who believes some doctrine contrary to the established faith or prevailing religion.

A man that is an *heretic*, after the first and second admonition, reject. *Titus* iii. 10.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) One who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately and pertinaciously refuses to believe one or more of the articles of faith "determined by the authority of the universal church." *Addis & Arnold.*

Syn. — HERETIC, SCHISMATIC, SECTARIAN. A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A *schismatic* is one who creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, etc., usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement. A *sectarian* is one who originates or is an ardent adherent and advocate of a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers.

He-ret'i-cal (hĕ-rĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing heresy; of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy.

He-ret'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In an heretical manner.

He-ret'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *haereticatus*, p. p. of *haereticare*.] To decide to be heresy or a heretic; to denounce as a heretic or heretical. *Bp. Hall.*

And let no one be minded, on the score of my neoterism, to *hereticate* me. *Fitzed. Hall.*

He-ret'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of hereticating or pronouncing heretical. *London Times.*

Here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto. *Hooker.*

Her'e-toch (hĕr'ē-tŏk), } *n.* [AS. *heretoga, heretoha;*
Her'e-tog (hĕr'ē-tŏg), } *here* army + *teón* to draw, lead; akin to OS. *heritogo*, OHG. *herizogo*, G. *herzog* duke.] (*AS. Antiq.*) The leader or commander of an army; also, a marshal. *Blackstone.*

Here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to this time; hitherto; before; in time past. *Shak.*

Here'un-to' (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time; hereto.

Here'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

Here-with' (hēr-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With this.

Her'ie (hĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [See HERY.] To praise; to worship. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatu* military equipment, heriot; *here* army + *geatwe*, pl., arms, equipments.] (*Eng. Law*) Formerly, a payment or tribute of arms or military accouterments, or the best beast, or chattel, due to the lord on the death of a tenant; in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, paid on the decease of a tenant. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Heriot custom, a heriot depending on usage. — **Heriot service** (*Law*), a heriot due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands. *Spelman. Blackstone.*

Her'i-ot-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot. *Burn.*

Her'is-son (hĕr'ĭs-sŏn), *n.* [F. *hérisson*, prop., hedgehog.] (*Fort.*) A beam or bar armed with iron spikes, and turning on a pivot; — used to block up a passage.

Her'it-a-bil'i-ty (hĕr'ĭt-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being heritable.

Her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *héritable*. See HERITAGE, HEREDITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance; inheritable.

2. Capable of inheriting or receiving by inheritance.

This son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Sir M. Hale.*

Heritable rights (*Scots Law*), rights of the heir; rights to land or whatever may be intimately connected with land; realty. *Jacob* (*Law Dict.*).

Her'it-age (hĕr'ĭt-ăj), *n.* [OE. *heritage, eritage*, OF. *heritage, eritage*, F. *héritage*, fr. *hériter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*. See HEREDITABLE.] **1.** That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir; inheritance.

Part of my *heritage*,
Which my dead father did bequeath to me. *Shak.*

2. (*Script.*) A possession; the Israelites, as God's chosen people; also, a flock under pastoral charge. *Joel* iii. 2. 1 *Peter* v. 3.

Her'it-ance (hĕr'ĭt-ans), *n.* [OF. *heritance.*] Heritage; inheritance. [*R.*]

Robbing their children of the *heritance*
Their fathers handed down. *Southey.*

Her'it-or (hĕr'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *heritator*, fr. L. *heres* an heir.] A proprietor or landholder in a parish. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Herl (hẽrl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HARL, 2.

Her'ling, Hir'ling (hẽr'lĭng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The young of the sea trout. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Her'ma** (hẽr'má), *n.; pl.* HERMÆ (-mē). [L.] See HERMES, 2.

Her-maph'ro-de'i-ty (hẽr-măf'rō-dē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hermaphrodism. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Her-maph'ro-dism (hẽr-măf'rō-dĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *hermaphrodisme*.] (*Biol.*) See HERMAPHRODITISM.

Her-maph'ro-dite (-dīt), *n.* [L. *hermaphroditus*, Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, so called from the mythical story that *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, when bathing, became joined in one body with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in Caria: cf. F. *hermaphrodite*.] (*Biol.*) An individual which has the attributes of both male and female, or which unites in itself the two sexes; an animal or plant having the parts of generation of both sexes, as when a flower contains both the stamens and pistil within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle. In some cases reproduction may take place without the union of the distinct individuals. In the animal kingdom true hermaphrodites are found only among the invertebrates. See *Illust.* in Appendix, under *Helminths.*

Her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* Including, or being of, both sexes; as, an *hermaphrodite* animal or flower.

Hermaphrodite brig. (*Naut.*) See under BRIG. *Totten.*

Her-maph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Partaking
Her-maph'ro-dit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of the characteristics of both sexes; characterized by hermaphroditism. — **Her-maph'ro-dit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Her-maph'ro-dit-ism (hẽr-măf'rō-dĭt-ĭz'm *or* -dĭ'tĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The union of the two sexes in the same individual, or the combination of some of their characteristics or organs in one individual.

Her'me-neu'tic (hẽr'mē-nū'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, fr. *ἑρμηνεύειν* to interpret: cf. F. *herméneutique*.] Unfolding the signification; of or pertaining to interpretation; exegetical; explanatory; as, *hermeneutic* theology, or the art of expounding the Scriptures; a *hermeneutic* phrase.
Her'me-neu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), }

Her'me-neu'tic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the principles of interpretation; as, a verse of Scripture was examined *hermeneutically.*

Her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] The science of interpretation and explanation; exegesis; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws whereby the meaning of the Scriptures is to be ascertained. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Her'mes (hẽr'mēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) See MERCURY.

☞ *Hermes Trismegistus* [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest] was a late name of Hermes, especially as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled inventor of astrology and alchemy.

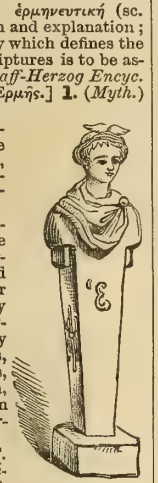
Hermes, 2.

2. (*Archæology*) Originally, a boundary stone dedicated to Hermes as the god of boundaries, and therefore bearing in some cases a head, or head and shoulders, placed upon a quadrangular pillar whose height is that of the body belonging to the head, sometimes having feet or other parts of the body sculptured upon it. These figures, though often representing Hermes, were used for other divinities, and even, in later times, for portraits of human beings. Called also *herma.* See *Terminal statue*, under TERMINAL.

Her-met'ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [F.
Her-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *hermétique.* See Note under HERMES, 1.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or taught by, Hermes Trismegistus; as, *hermetic* philosophy. Hence: Alchemical; chemic. "Delusions of the *hermetic* art." *Burke.*

The alchemists, as the people were called who tried to make gold, considered themselves followers of Hermes, and often called themselves *Hermetic* philosophers. *A. B. Buckley.*

2. Of or pertaining to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine on the principles of the hermetic philosophy, and which made much use, as a remedy, of an alkali and an acid; as, *hermetic* medicine.

3. Made perfectly close or air-tight by fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape; as, an *hermetic* seal. See Note under HERMETICALLY.

Hermetic art, alchemy. — **Hermetic books.** (*a*) Books of the Egyptians, which treat of astrology. (*b*) Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics.

Her-met'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an hermetical manner; chemically. *Boyle.*

2. By fusion, so as to form an air-tight closure.

☞ A vessel or tube is *hermetically* sealed when it is closed completely against the passage of air or other fluid by fusing the extremity; — sometimes less properly applied to any air-tight closure.

Her'mit (hẽr'mĭt), *n.* [OE. *ermite, eremite, heremit, heremite*, F. *hermite, ermite*, L. *eremita*, Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, fr. *ἐρῆμος* lonely, solitary. Cf. EREMITE.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret; especially, one who so lives from religious motives.

He had been Duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison.*

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. [*Obs.*]
"We rest your *hermits*." *Shak.*

Hermit crab (*Zoöl.*), a marine decapod crustacean of the family *Paguridæ*. The species are numerous, and belong to many genera. Called also *soldier crab.* The hermit crabs usually occupy the dead shells of various univalve mollusks. See *Illust.* of COMMENSAL. — **Hermit thrush** (*Zoöl.*), an American thrush (*Turdus Pallasii*), with retiring habits, but having a sweet song. — **Hermit warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a California wood warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*), having the head yellow, the throat black, and the back gray, with black streaks.

Hermit Crab (*Eupagurus Bernhardus*) in the shell of *Lunatia heros.* (⅔)

Her'mit-age (hẽr'mĭt-ăj; 48), *n.* [OE. *hermitage, ermitage*, F. *hermitage, ermitage.* See HERMIT.] **1.** The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence.

Some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shak.*

2. [F. *Vin de l'Hermitage.*] A celebrated French wine, both white and red, of the Department of Drôme.

Her'mit-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *hermitorium, eremitorium.*] A cell annexed to an abbey, for the use of a hermit. *Howell.*

Her'mit-ess, *n.* A female hermit. *Coleridge.*

Her-mit'i-cal (hẽr-mĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. *Coventry.*

Her'mo-dac'tyl (hẽr'mō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [NL. *hermodactylus*, lit., Hermes' finger; fr. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* Hermes + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Med.*) A heart-shaped bulbous root, about the size of a finger, brought from Turkey, formerly used as a cathartic.

Her'mo-ge'ni-an (-jē'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple of *Hermogenes*, an heretical teacher who lived in Africa near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls and spirits are formed of corrupt matter.

Hern (hẽrn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A heron; esp., the common European heron. "A stately *hern.*" *Trench.*

Her-na'ni (hẽr-nä'nē), *n.* A thin silk or woolen goods, for women's dresses, woven in various styles and colors.

Herne (hẽrn), *n.* [AS. *hyrne.*] A corner. [*Obs.*]

Lurking in *hernes* and in lanes blind. *Chaucer.*

Her'ni-a (hẽr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* E. HERNIAS (-ȧz), L. HERNIÆ (-ē). [L.] (*Med.*) A protrusion, consisting of an organ or part which has escaped from its natural cavity, and projects through some natural or accidental opening in the walls of the latter; as, *hernia* of the brain, of the lung, or of the bowels. Hernia of the abdominal viscera is most common. Called also *rupture*

Strangulated hernia, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as to arrest its circulation, and produce swelling of the protruded part. It may occur in recent or chronic hernia, but is more common in the latter.

Her'ni-al (-al), *a.* Of, or connected with, hernia.

Her'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Hernia* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Med.*) A cutting for the cure or relief of hernia; celotomy.

Hern'shaw (hẽrn'shạ), *n.* Heronshaw. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

He'ro (hē'rō), *n.; pl.* HEROES (-rōz). [F. *héros*, L. *heros*, Gr. *ἥρως*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) An illustrious man, supposed to be exalted, after death, to a place among the gods; a demigod, as Hercules.

2. A man of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; hence, a great or illustrious person.

Each man is a *hero* and an oracle to somebody. *Emerson.*

3. The principal personage in a poem, story, and the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid.

The shining quality of an epic *hero.* *Dryden.*

Hero worship, extravagant admiration for great men, likened to the ancient worship of heroes.

Hero worship exists, has existed, and will forever exist, universally among mankind. *Carlyle.*

He-ro'di-an (hē-rō'dĭ-an), *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of a party among the Jews, composed of partisans of Herod of Galilee. They joined with the Pharisees against Christ.

‖ **He-ro'di-o'nes** (hē-rō'dĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐρωδιός* a heron.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of wading birds, including the herons, storks, and allied forms. Called also *Herodii.* — **He-ro'di-o'nine** (-ō'nĭn), *a.*

He'ro-ess (hē'rō-ĕs), *n.* A heroine. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

He-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *a.* [F. *héroïque*, L. *heroïcus*, Gr. *ἡρωϊκός*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or like, a hero; of the nature of heroes; distinguished by the existence of heroes; as, the *heroic* age; an *heroic* people; *heroic* valor.

2. Worthy of a hero; bold; daring; brave; illustrious; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.

3. (*Sculpture & Painting*) Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal; — said of the representation of a human figure.

Heroic Age, the age when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. — **Heroic poetry**, that which celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry. — **Heroic treatment** *or* **remedies** (*Med.*), treatment or remedies of a severe character, suited to a desperate case. — **Heroic verse** (*Pros.*), the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic of ten syllables; in French the iambic of twelve syllables; and in classic poetry the hexameter.

Syn. — Brave; intrepid; courageous; daring; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; enterprising; noble; magnanimous; illustrious.

He-ro'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Heroic. [*R.*] *Spectator.* — **He-ro'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **He-ro'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

He-ro'ic-ness (hĕ-rō'ĭk-nĕs), *n.* Heroism. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

He'ro-i-com'ic (hĕ'rō-ĭ-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *héroï-comique.* See HEROIC, and COMIC.] Combining the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting high burlesque; as, a *heroicomic* poem.

Her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [F. *héroïne*, L. *heroina*, Gr. ἡρωΐνη, fem. of ἥρως. See HERO.] **1.** A woman of an heroic spirit.

The *heroine* assumed the woman's place. *Dryden.*

2. The principal female person who figures in a remarkable action, or as the subject of a poem or story.

Her'o-ism (-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [F. *héroïsme.*] The qualities characteristic of a hero, as courage, bravery, fortitude, unselfishness, etc.; the display of such qualities.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. *Hare.*

Syn. — HEROISM, COURAGE, FORTITUDE, BRAVERY, VALOR, INTREPIDITY, GALLANTRY. *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness or defiance of danger; *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of *bearing up* nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* is courage displayed in daring acts; *valor* is courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is *firm* courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage. It is a contempt of danger, not from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devotion to some great cause, and a just confidence of being able to meet danger in the spirit of such a cause. Cf. COURAGE.

Her'on (hĕr'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *heiroun, heroun, heron, hern*, OF. *hairon*, F. *héron*, OHG. *heigir*; cf. Icel. *hegri*, Dan. *hejre*, Sw. *häger*, and also G. *häher* jay, jackdaw, OHG. *hehara, higere*, woodpecker, magpie, D. *reiger* heron, G. *reiher*, AS. *hrāgra.* Cf. AIGRET, EGRET.] (*Zoöl.*) Any wading bird of the genus *Ardea* and allied genera, of the family *Ardeidæ*. The herons have a long, sharp bill, and long legs and toes, with the claw of the middle toe toothed. The common European heron (*Ardea cinerea*) is remarkable for its directly ascending flight, and was formerly hunted with the larger falcons.

European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). (1/8)

☞ There are several common American species; as, the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*); the little blue (*A. cœrulea*); the green (*A. virescens*); the snowy (*A. candidissima*); the night heron or qua-bird (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). The plumed herons are called *egrets.*

Heron's bill (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Erodium*; — so called from the fancied resemblance of the fruit to the head and beak of the heron.

Her'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* A hawk used in hunting the heron. "*Heroner* and falcon." *Chaucer.*

Her'on-ry (-rў), *n.* A place where herons breed.

Her'on-sew (-sū), *n.* A heronshaw. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'on-shaw (-shą), *n.* [OF. *heroncel*, dim. of *héron.* See HERON.] (*Zoöl.*) A heron. [Written variously *hernshaw, harnsey*, etc.]

He'ro-öl'o-gist (hē'rō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἥρως + λόγος discourse.] One who treats of heroes. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

He'ro-ship (hē'rō-shĭp), *n.* The character or personality of a hero. "Three years of *heroship.*" *Cowper.*

Her'pes (hẽr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἕρπειν to creep.] (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin, taking various names, according to its form, or the part affected; especially, an eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, and the like; — so called from its tendency to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another.

Her-pet'ic (hẽr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *herpétique.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

Her'pe-tism (hẽr'pē-tĭz'm), *n.* [See HERPES.] (*Med.*) See *Dartrous diathesis*, under DARTROUS.

Her-pet'o-log'ic (hẽr-pĕt'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.

Her-pet'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

Her'pe-tol'o-gist (hẽr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

Her'pe-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Written also, but less properly, *erpetology.*] [Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile (fr. ἕρπειν to creep) + *-logy*: cf. F. *herpétologie.*] The natural history of reptiles; that branch of zoölogy which relates to reptiles, including their structure, classification, and habits.

Her'pe-tot'o-mist (-tŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who dissects, or studies the anatomy of, reptiles.

Her'pe-tot'o-my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a reptile + τέμνειν to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of reptiles.

‖ **Herr** (hẽr), *n.* A title of respect given to gentlemen in Germany, equivalent to the English *Mister.*

Her'ring (hẽr'ĭng), *n.* [OE. *hering*, AS. *hæring*; akin to D. *haring*, G. *häring, hering*, OHG. *haring, hering*, and prob. to AS. *here* army, and so called because they commonly move in large numbers. Cf. HARRY.] (*Zoöl.*) One of various species of fishes of the genus *Clupea*, and allied genera, esp. the common round or English herring (*C. harengus*) of the North Atlantic. Herrings move in vast schools, coming in spring to the shores of Europe and America, where they are salted and smoked in great quantities.

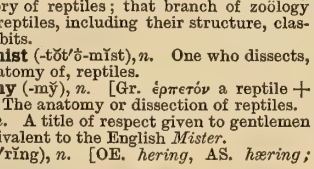

Common Herring (*Clupea harengus*). (1/6)

Herring gull (*Zoöl.*), a large gull which feeds in part upon herrings; esp., *Larus argentatus* in America, and *L. cachinnans* in England. See GULL. — **Herring hog** (*Zoöl.*), the common porpoise. — **King of the herrings.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chimæra (*C. monstrosa*), which follows the schools of herring. See CHIMÆRA. (*b*) The opah.

Her'ring-bone' (hẽr'rĭng-bōn'), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the spine of a herring; especially, characterized by an arrangement of work in rows of parallel lines, which in the alternate rows slope in different directions.

Herringbone Masonry.

Herringbone stitch, a kind of cross-stitch in needlework, chiefly used in flannel. *Simmonds.*

Herrn'hut-er (hẽrn'hŭt-ẽr; G. hẽrn'hōōt-ẽr), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the Moravians; — so called from the settlement of *Herrnhut* (the Lord's watch) made, about 1722, by the Moravians at the invitation of Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf, upon his estate in the circle of Bautzen.

Hers (hẽrz), *pron.* See the Note under HER, *pron.*

Her'sal (hẽr'sal), *n.* Rehearsal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Her'schel (hẽr'shĕl), *n.* (*Astron.*) See URANUS.

Her-sche'li-an (hẽr-shē'lĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to Sir William Herschel; as, the *Herschelian* telescope.

Herse (hẽrs), *n.* [F. *herse* harrow, portcullis, OF. *herce*, LL. *hercia*, L. *hirpex*, gen. *hirpicis*, and *irpex*, gen. *irpicis*, harrow. The LL. *hercia* signifies also a kind of candlestick in the form of a harrow, having branches filled with lights, and placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs; whence *herse* came to be used for the grave, coffin, or chest containing the dead. Cf. HEARSE.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A kind of gate or portcullis, having iron bars, like a harrow, studded with iron spikes. It is hung above gateways so that it may be quickly lowered, to impede the advance of an enemy. *Farrow.*

2. See HEARSE, a carriage for the dead.

3. A funeral ceremonial. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Herse, *v. t.* Same as HEARSE, *v. t. Chapman.*

Her-self' (hẽr-sĕlf'), *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun; — used as a subject with *she*; as, she *herself* will bear the blame; also used alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective case; as, it is *herself*; she blames *herself.*

2. Her own proper, true, or real character; hence, her right, or sane, mind; as, the woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again; she has come to *herself.*

By herself, alone; apart; unaccompanied.

Her'sil-ion (hẽr'sĭl-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *herse* a harrow. See HERSE, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A beam with projecting spikes, used to make a breach impassable.

Hert (hẽrt), *n.* A hart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'te (hẽr'te), *n.* A heart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'te-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Hearty; heartily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Her'y (hẽr'ў), *v. t.* [AS. *herian.*] To worship; to glorify; to praise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Hes'i-tan-cy (hĕz'ĭ-tan-sў), *n.* [L. *haesitantia* a stammering.] **1.** The act of hesitating, or pausing to consider; slowness in deciding; vacillation; also, the manner of one who hesitates.

2. A stammering; a faltering in speech.

Hes'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *haesitans*, p. pr. of *haesitare*: cf. F. *hésitant.* See HESITATE.] **1.** Not prompt in deciding or acting; hesitating. *Baxter.*

2. Unready in speech. *Baxter.*

Hes'i-tant-ly, *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

Hes'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HESITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HESITATING.] [L. *haesitatus*, p. p. of *haesitare*, intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, stick fast; to hang or hold fast. Cf. AGHAST, GAZE, ADHERE.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty as to a determination; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not; men often *hesitate* in forming a judgment. *Pope.*

2. To stammer; to falter in speaking.

Syn. — To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; demur; falter; stammer.

Hes'i-tate, *v. t.* To utter with hesitation or to intimate by a reluctant manner. [*Poetic & R.*]

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

Hes'i-ta-tive (hĕz'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Showing, or characterized by, hesitation.

[He said] in his mild, *hesitative* way. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Hes'i-ta-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Hesitating. *R. North.*

Hesp (hĕsp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hespa* a hasp, a wisp or skein. See HASP.] A measure of two hanks of linen thread. [*Scot.*] [Written also *hasp.*] *Knight.*

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* [See HESPERIAN.] The evening star; Hesperus.

Hes-per'e-tin (hĕs-pẽr'ē-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance having a sweetish taste, obtained by the decomposition of hesperidin, and regarded as a complex derivative of caffeic acid.

Hes-pe'ri-an (hĕs-pē'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* the evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἑσπέρος ἀστήρ the evening star. Cf. VESPER.] Western; being in the west; occidental. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Hes-pe'ri-an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a western country. [*Poetic*] *J. Barlow.*

Hes-pe'ri-an, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a family of butterflies called *Hesperidæ*; or skippers. — *n.* Any one of the numerous species of *Hesperidæ*; a skipper.

Hes'per-id (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 3d HESPERIAN.

Hes-per'i-dene (hĕs-pẽr'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] (*Chem.*) An isomeric variety of terpene from orange oil.

‖ **Hes-per'i-des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The daughters of Hesperus, or Night (brother of Atlas), and fabled possessors of a garden producing golden apples, in Africa, at the western extremity of the known world. To slay the guarding dragon and get some of these apples was one of the labors of Hercules. Called also *Atlantides.*

2. The garden producing the golden apples.

Is not love a Hercules,
Still climbing trees in the *Hesperides?* *Shak.*

Hes-per'i-din (hĕs-pẽr'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in ripe and unripe fruit (as the orange), and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

‖ **Hes'pe-rid'i-um** (hĕs'pē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. See HESPERIDES.] (*Bot.*) A large berry with a thick rind, as a lemon or an orange.

‖ **Hes'pe-ror'nis** (-rôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕσπερος western + ὄρνις, -ιθος, a bird.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large, extinct, wingless birds from the Cretaceous deposits of Kansas, belonging to the Odontornithes. They had teeth, and were essentially carnivorous swimming ostriches. Several species are known. See *Illust.* in Append.

‖ **Hes'pe-rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [L. See HESPER.] **1.** Venus, when she is the evening star; Hesper.

2. Evening. [*Poetic*]

The Sun was sunk, and after him the Star
Of *Hesperus.* *Milton.*

Hes'sian (hĕsh'an), *a.* Of or relating to Hesse, in Germany, or to the Hessians.

Hessian boots, *or* **Hessians,** boots of a kind worn in England, in the early part of the nineteenth century, tasseled in front. *Thackeray.* — **Hessian cloth,** *or* **Hessians,** a coarse hempen cloth for sacking. — **Hessian crucible.** See under CRUCIBLE. — **Hessian fly** (*Zoöl.*), a small dipterous fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*). Its larvæ live between the base of the lower leaves and the stalk of wheat, and are very destructive to young wheat; — so called from the erroneous idea that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution.

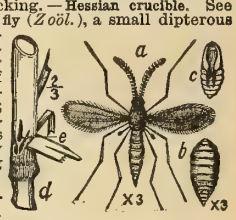

Hessian Fly. *a* Adult Fly; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa; *d* Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvæ (*e*) in place.

Hes'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Hesse.

2. A mercenary or venal person. [*U. S.*]

☞ This use is a relic of the patriot hatred of the Hessian mercenaries who served with the British troops in the Revolutionary War.

3. *pl.* See *Hessian boots* and *cloth*, under HESSIAN, *a.*

Hess'ite (hĕs'ĭt), *n.* [After H. *Hess.*] (*Min.*) A lead-gray sectile mineral. It is a telluride of silver.

Hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hæs*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid. See HIGHT, and cf. BEHEST.] Command; precept; injunction. [*Archaic*] See BEHEST. "At thy *hest.*" *Shak.*

Let him that yields obey the victor's *hest.* *Fairfax.*
Yet I thy *hest* will all perform, at full. *Tennyson.*

Hes'tern (hĕs'tẽrn), }

Hes-ter'nal (hĕs-tẽr'nal), } *a.* [L. *hesternus*; akin to *heri* yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday. [*Obs.*] See YESTER, *a. Ld. Lytton.*

Hes'y-chast (hĕs'ĭ-kăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής hermit, fr. ἡσυχάζειν to be still or quiet, fr. ἡσυχος still, calm.] One of a mystical sect of the Greek Church in the fourteenth century; a quietist. *Brande & C.*

He-tair'ism (hē-târ'ĭz'm), }

Het'a-rism (hĕt'à-rĭz'm), } *n.* [Gr. ἑταίρα a companion, a concubine, fem. of ἑταῖρος a comrade.] A supposed primitive state of society, in which all the women of a tribe were held in common. *H. Spencer.* — **Het'a-ris'tic** (hĕt'à-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Hetch'el (hĕch'ĕl), *v. t.* Same as HATCHEL.

Hete (hēt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HETE, later HET.] *Variant of* HOTE. [*Obs.*]

But one avow to greate God I *hete.* *Chaucer.*

Het'er-a-canth (hĕt'ẽr-à-kănth), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides.

Het'er-arch'y (hĕt'ẽr-ärk'ў), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *-archy.*] The government of an alien. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Het'e-raux-e'sis** (hĕt'ē-rąks-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕτερος the other + αὔξησις growth.] (*Bot.*) Unequal growth of a cell, or of a part of a plant.

Het'er-o- (hĕt'ẽr-ō-). [Gr. ἕτερος other.] A combining form signifying *other, other than usual, different*; as, *heteroclite, heterodox, heterogamous.*

Het'er-o-car'pism (-kär'pĭz'm), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) The power of producing two kinds of reproductive bodies, as in *Amphicarpæa*, in which, besides the usual pods, there are others underground.

Het'er-o-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Characterized by heterocarpism.

Het'er-o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'à-lŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] (*Bot.*) Bearing two kinds of heads or capitula; — said of certain composite plants.

‖ **Het'e-roc'e-ra** (hĕt'ē-rŏs'ē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕτερος other + κέρας horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Lepidoptera, including the moths, and hawk moths, which have the antennæ variable in form.

Het'er-o-cer'cal (hĕt'ẽr-ō-sẽr'kal), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] (*Anat.*) Having the vertebral column evidently continued into the upper lobe of the tail, which is usually longer than the lower one, as in sharks.

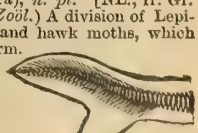

Heterocercal Tail.

Het'er-o-cer'cy (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sĕr'sy), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *κέρκος* a tail.] (*Anat.*) Unequal development of the tail lobes of fishes; the possession of a heterocercal tail.

Het'er-o-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs; 277), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] (*Bot.*) Having the central florets of a flower head of a different color from those of the circumference.

Het'er-och'ro-nism (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'rō-nĭzm), } *n.* [Gr. **Het'er-och'ro-ny** (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'rō-nȳ), } *ἑτερόχρονος* of different times; *ἕτερος* other + *χρόνος* time.] (*Biol.*) In evolution, a deviation from the typical sequence in the formation of organs or parts.

Het'er-o-clite (hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīt), *a.* [L. *heteroclitus*, Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*; *ἕτερος* other + *κλίνειν* to lean, incline, inflect: cf. F. *hétéroclite*.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

Het'er-o-clite, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind; especially, a noun which is irregular in declension.

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms. *Howell.*

Het'er-o-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [See HETEROCLITE.] **Het'er-o-clit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), }

Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

Het'er-oc'li-tous (-ŏk'lĭ-tŭs), *a.* Heteroclitic. [*Obs.*]

Het'er-o-cyst (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sĭst), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *cyst.*] (*Bot.*) A cell larger than the others, and of different appearance, occurring in certain algæ related to nostoc.

Het'er-o-dac'tyl (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dăk'tĭl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Heterodactylous. — *n.* One of the Heterodactylæ.

‖ **Het'e-ro-dac'ty-læ** (-ē-rō-dăk'tĭ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *δάκτυλος* a finger.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds including the trogons.

Het'er-o-dac'tyl-ous (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* a toe.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the first and second toes turned backward, as in the trogons.

Het'er-o-dont (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος* a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having the teeth differentiated into incisors, canines, and molars, as in man; — opposed to *homodont.*

Het'er-o-dont, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any animal with heterodont dentition.

Het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*; *ἕτερος* other + *δόξα* opinion; cf. F. *hétérodoxe.*] **1.** Contrary to, or differing from, some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like; not orthodox; heretical; — said of opinions, doctrines, books, etc., esp. upon theological subjects.

Raw and indigested, *heterodox*, preaching. *Strype.*

2. Holding heterodox opinions, or doctrines not orthodox; heretical; — said of persons. *Macaulay.*

—Het'er-o-dox'ly, *adv.* — **Het'er-o-dox'ness,** *n.*

Het'er-o-dox, *n.* An opinion opposed to some accepted standard. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Het'er-o-dox'al (-dŏks'al), *a.* Not orthodox. *Howell.*

Het'er-o-dox'y (-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἑτεροδοξία*: cf. F. *hétérodoxie.*] An opinion or doctrine, or a system of doctrines, contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, the creed or standards of a church, etc.; heresy. *Bp. Bull.*

Het'er-od'ro-mous (-ŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *δραμεῖν* to run.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having spirals of changing direction. *Gray.*

2. (*Mech.*) Moving in opposite directions; — said of a lever, pulley, etc., in which the resistance and the actuating force are on opposite sides of the fulcrum or axis.

Het'er-og'a-mous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏg'a-mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *γάμος* marriage: cf. F. *hétérogame.*] (*Bot. & Biol.*) (*a*) The condition of having two or more kinds of flowers which differ in regard to stamens and pistils, as in the aster. (*b*) Characterized by heterogamy.

Het'er-og'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [See HETEROGAMOUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The process of fertilization in plants by an indirect or circuitous method; — opposed to *orthogamy.*

2. (*Biol.*) That form of alternate generation in which two kinds of sexual generation, or a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation, alternate; — in distinction from *metagenesis*, where sexual and asexual generations alternate. *Claus & Sedgwick.*

Het'er-o-gan'gli-ate (-ō-găn'glĭ-āt), *a.* [*Hetero-* + *gangliate.*] (*Physiol.*) Having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged; — said of certain invertebrate animals.

Het'er-o-gene (hĕt'ĕr-ō-jēn), *a.* Heterogenous. [*Obs.*]

Het'er-o-ge'ne-al (-jē'nē-al), *a.* Heterogeneous.

Het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty (-jē-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hétérogénéité.*] The state of being heterogeneous; contrariety.

The difference, indeed the *heterogeneity*, of the two may be felt. *Coleridge.*

Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής*; *ἕτερος* + *γένος* race, kind; akin to E. *kin*: cf. F. *hétérogène.*] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous*, and said of two or more connected objects, or of a conglomerate mass, considered in respect to the parts of which it is made up. — **Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Heterogeneous nouns (*Gram.*), nouns having different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural; *hoc cælum*, neuter in the singular; *hi cæli*, masculine in the plural. — Heterogeneous quantities (*Math.*), such quantities as are incapable of being compared together in respect to magnitude, as surfaces and solids. — Heterogeneous surds (*Math.*), surds having different radical signs.

Het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *genesis.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) Spontaneous generation, so called.

2. (*Biol.*) That method of reproduction in which the successive generations differ from each other, the parent organism producing offspring different in habit and structure from itself, the original form, however, reappearing after one or more generations; — opposed to *homogenesis*, or *gamogenesis.*

Het'er-o-ge-net'ic (hĕt'ĕr-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to heterogenesis; as, *heterogenetic* transformations.

Het'er-og'e-nist (-ŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation, or heterogenesis. *Bastian.*

Het'er-og'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to heterogenesis; heterogenetic.

Het'er-og'e-ny (-nȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Heterogenesis.

Het'er-og'o-nous (-ŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Characterized by heterogony. — **Het'er-og'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Het'er-og'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *γόνος* offspring.] (*Bot.*) The condition of having two or more kinds of flowers, different as to the length of their stamens and pistils.

Het'er-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [See HETEROGRAPHY.] Employing the same letters to represent different sounds in different words or syllables; — said of methods of spelling; as, the ordinary English orthography is *heterographic.*

Het'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *-graphy.*] That method of spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words, as in the ordinary English orthography; e. g., *g* in *get* and in *ginger.*

Het'er-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *γυνή* a woman, female.] (*Zoöl.*) Having females very unlike the males in form and structure; — as certain insects, the males of which are winged, and the females wingless.

Het'er-ol'o-gous (-ŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *λόγος* proportion.] Characterized by heterology; consisting of different elements, or of like elements in different proportions; different; — opposed to *homologous;* as, *heterologous* organs.

Heterologous stimulus. (*Physiol.*) See under STIMULUS. — **Heterologous tumor** (*Med.*), a tumor differing in structure from the normal tissues of the body.

Het'er-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *-logy.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The absence of correspondence, or relation, in type of structure; lack of analogy between parts, owing to their being composed of different elements, or of like elements in different proportions; variation in structure from the normal form; — opposed to *homology.*

2. (*Chem.*) The connection or relation of bodies which have partial identity of composition, but different characteristics and properties; the relation existing between derivatives of the same substance, or of the analogous members of different series; as, ethane, ethyl alcohol, acetic aldehyde, and acetic acid are in *heterology* with each other, though each is at the same time a member of a distinct homologous series. Cf. HOMOLOGY.

‖ **Het'e-rom'e-ra** (hĕt'ē-rŏm'ē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *μέρος* part.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Coleoptera, having heteromerous tarsi.

Het'er-om'er-ous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See HETEROMERA.] **1.** (*Chem. & Crystallog.*) Unrelated in chemical composition, though similar or identical in certain other respects; as, borax and augite are homœomorphous, but *heteromerous.*

2. (*Bot.*) With the parts not corresponding in number.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the femoral artery developed as the principal artery of the leg; — said of certain birds, as the cotingas and pipras. (*b*) Having five tarsal joints in the anterior and middle legs, but only four in the posterior pair, as the blister beetles and oil beetles.

Het'er-o-mor'phic (-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Biol.*) Deviating from the normal, perfect, or mature form; having different forms at different stages of existence, or in different individuals of the same species; — applied especially to insects in which there is a wide difference of form between the larva and the adult, and to plants having more than one form of flower.

Het'er-o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), } *n.* (*Biol.*) The state **Het'er-o-mor'phy** (-fȳ), } or quality of being heteromorphic.

Het'er-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Heteromorphic.

‖ **Het'e-ro-my-a'ri-a** (hĕt'ē-rō-mī-ā'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *μῦς* a muscle.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of bivalve shells, including the marine mussels, in which the two adductor muscles are very unequal. See DREISSENA, and *Illust.* under BYSSUS.

‖ **Het'e-ro-ne-re'is** (hĕt'ē-rō-nē-rē'ĭs), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-, and NEREIS.] (*Zoöl.*) A free-swimming, dimorphic, sexual form of certain species of Nereis.

☞ In this state the head and its appendages are changed in form, the eyes become very large; more or less of the parapodia are highly modified by the development of finlike lobes, and branchial lamellæ, and their setæ become longer and bladelike.

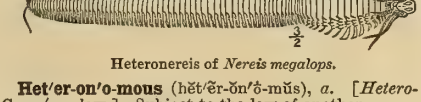

Heteronereis of *Nereis megalops.*

Het'er-on'o-mous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *νόμος* law.] Subject to the law of another. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Het'er-on'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* **1.** Subordination or subjection to the law of another; political subjection of a community or state; — opposed to *autonomy.*

2. (*Metaph.*) A term applied by Kant to those laws which are imposed on us from without, or the violence done to us by our passions, wants, or desires. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Het'er-o-nym (hĕt'ĕr-ō-nĭm), *n.* That which is heteronymous; a thing having a different name or designation from some other thing; — opposed to *homonym.*

Het'er-on'y-mous (-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *ὄνυμα*, for *ὄνομα* a name.] Having different names or designations; standing in opposite relations. *J. Le Conte.* — **Het'er-on'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*

Het'er-o-ou'si-an (hĕt'ĕr-ō-ou'sĭ-an), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *οὐσία* being, essence.] Having different essential qualities; of a different nature.

Het'er-o-ou'si-an (hĕt'ĕr-ō-ou'sĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those Arians who held that the Son was of a different substance from the Father.

Het'er-o-ou'si-ous (-sĭ-ŭs), *a.* See HETEROOUSIAN.

Het'er-o-path'ic (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *πάθος* suffering, fr. *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] Of or pertaining to the method of heteropathy; allopathic.

Het'er-op'a-thy (-ŏp'à-thȳ), *n.* [See HETEROPATHIC.] (*Med.*) That mode of treating diseases, by which a morbid condition is removed by inducing an opposite morbid condition to supplant it; allopathy.

Het'er-o-pel'mous (hĕt'ĕr-ō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *πέλμα* the sole of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Having each of the two flexor tendons of the toes bifid, the branches of one going to the first and second toes; those of the other, to the third and fourth toes. See *Illust.* in Append.

‖ **Het'e-roph'a-gi** (hĕt'ē-rŏf'à-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Altrices.

Het'er-oph'e-mist (hĕt'ĕr-ŏf'ē-mĭst), *n.* One liable to the fault of heterophemy.

Het'er-oph'e-my (-mȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *φήμη* voice, speech, fr. *φάναι* to speak.] The unconscious saying, in speech or in writing, of that which one does not intend to say; — frequently the very reverse of the thought which is present to consciousness. *R. G. White.*

Het'er-oph'o-ny (-ō-nȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *φωνή* voice.] (*Med.*) An abnormal state of the voice. *Mayne.*

Het'er-oph'yl-lous (hĕt'ĕr-ōf'ĭl-lŭs *or* hĕt'ĕr-ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *φύλλον* leaf: cf. F. *hétérophylle.*] (*Bot.*) Having leaves of more than one shape on the same plant.

Het'er-o-plasm (hĕt'ĕr-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything formed or molded.] An abnormal formation foreign to the economy, and composed of elements different from those that are found in it in its normal condition. *Dunglison.*

Het'er-o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Hetero-* + *-plastic.*] (*Biol.*) Producing a different type of organism; developing into a different form of tissue, as cartilage which develops into bone. *Haeckel.*

Het'er-o-pod (hĕt'ĕr-ō-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *hétéropode.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Heteropoda. — *a.* Heteropodous.

‖ **Het'e-rop'o-da** (hĕt'ē-rŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of pelagic Gastropoda, having the foot developed into a median fin. Some of the species are naked; others, as *Carinaria* and *Atlanta*, have thin glassy shells.

Heteropoda.

A *Carinaria.* *p* Proboscis; *t* Tentacles; *e* Eyes; *x* Esophagus; *g* Gills; *c* Shell; *l* Liver; *f* Foot: *s* Sucker of Foot. B Shell of *Atlanta Peronii*, enlarged.

Het'er-op'o-dous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Heteropoda.

Het'er-op'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One of the Heteroptera.

‖ **Het'e-rop'te-ra** (hĕt'ē-rŏp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *πτερόν* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Hemiptera, in which the base of the anterior wings is thickened. See HEMIPTERA.

Het'er-op'tics (hĕt'ĕr-ŏp'tĭks), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *optics.*] False optics. *Spectator.*

Het'er-os'cian (-ŏsh'an), *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερόσκιος*; *ἕτερος* other + *σκιά* shadow: cf. F. *hétéroscien.*] One who lives either north or south of the tropics, as contrasted with one who lives on the other side of them; — so called because at noon the shadows always fall in opposite directions (the one northward, the other southward).

‖ **Het'e-ro'sis** (hĕt'ē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑτέρωσις* alteration, fr. *ἕτερος* other, different.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another, as in the sentence: "What is life to such as *me?*" *Aytoun.*

‖ **Het'e-ro-so'ma-ti** (-rō-sō'mà-tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *σῶμα, σώματος*, body.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, comprising the flounders, halibut, sole, etc., having the body and head asymmetrical, with both eyes on one side. Called also *Heterosomata, Heterosomi.*

Het'er-o-spor'ic (hĕt'ĕr-ō-spŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [*Hetero-* + **Het'er-o-spor'ous** (-ō-spōr'ŭs), } *spore.*] (*Bot.*) Producing two kinds of spores unlike each other.

Het'er-o-styled (hĕt'ĕr-ō-stīld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having styles of two or more distinct forms or lengths. *Darwin.*

Het'er-o-sty'lism (-stī'lĭz'm), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being heterostyled.

Het'er-o-tac'tous (-tăk'tŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to, or characterized by, heterotaxy.

Het'er-o-tax'y (hĕt'ĕr-ō-tăks'ȳ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] (*Biol.*) Variation in arrangement from that existing in a normal form; heterogenous arrangement or structure, as, in botany, the deviation in position of the organs of a plant, from the ordinary or typical arrangement.

Het'er-ot'o-pism (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-pĭz'm), } *n.* [*Hetero-* + **Het'er-ot'o-py** (-ŏt'ō-pȳ), } Gr. *τόπος* place: cf. F. *hétérotopie.*] **1.** (*Med.*) A deviation from the natural position; — a term applied in the case of organs or growths which are abnormal in situation.

2. (*Biol.*) A deviation from the natural position of parts, supposed to be effected in thousands of years, by the gradual displacement of germ cells.

‖ **Het'e-rot'ri-cha** (hĕt'ē-rŏt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *θρίξ*, gen. *τριχός*, a hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ciliated Infusoria, having fine cilia all over the body, and a circle of larger ones around the anterior end.

Heterotricha (*Stentor polymorphus*). Group of five individuals in various positions.

Het'er-ot'ro-pal (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'rō-pal), **Het'er-ot'ro-pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτεροτροπος* turning another way; *ἕτερος* other + *τρέπειν* to turn: cf. F. *hétérotrope.*] (*Bot.*) Having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the funiculus; amphitropous. *Gray.*

He'thing (hē'thĭng), *n.* Contempt; scorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Het'man (hĕt'măn), *n.; pl.* HETMANS (-mănz). [Pol. *hetman.* Cf. ATAMAN.] A Cossack headman or general. The title of *chief hetman* is now held by the heir to the throne of Russia.

Heugh (hūh), *n.* [Cf. HOGH.] **1.** A crag; a cliff; a glen with overhanging sides. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

2. A shaft in a coal pit; a hollow in a quarry. [*Scot.*]

Heuk (hūk), *n.* Variant of HUKE. [*Obs.*]

Heu'land-ite (hū'land-it), *n.* [After *Heuland*, an English mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the Zeolite family, often occurring in amygdaloid, in foliated masses, and also in monoclinic crystals with pearly luster on the cleavage face. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

Heu-ris'tic (hū-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὑρίσκειν* to discover.] Serving to discover or find out.

Hev'ed (hĕv'ĕd), *n.* The head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEWING.] [AS. *heáwan*; akin to D. *houwen*, OHG. *houwan*, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Sw. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, Lith. *kova* battle, Russ. *kovate* to hammer, forge. Cf. HAY cut grass, HOE.] **1.** To cut with an ax; to fell with a sharp instrument; — often with *down*, or *off*. *Shak.*

2. To form or shape with a sharp instrument; to cut; hence, to form laboriously; — often with *out*; as, to *hew* out a sepulcher.

Look unto the rock whence ye are *hewn*. *Is.* li. 1.

Rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope.*

3. To cut in pieces; to chop; to hack.

Hew them to pieces; hack their bones asunder. *Shak.*

Hew, *n.* Destruction by cutting down. [*Obs.*]

Of whom he makes such havoc and such *hew*. *Spenser.*

Hew, *n.* **1.** Hue; color. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Shape; form. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hewe (hū), *n.* [Cf. HIND a peasant.] A domestic servant; a retainer. [*Obs.*] "False homely *hewe*." *Chaucer.*

Hewed (hūd), *a.* Hued; colored. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hew'er (hū'ĕr), *n.* One who hews.

Hew'hole' (hū'hōl'), *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker. See YAFFLE.

Hewn (hūn), *a.* **1.** Felled, cut, or shaped as with an ax; roughly squared; as, a house built of *hewn* logs.

2. Roughly dressed as with a hammer; as, *hewn* stone.

Hex- (hĕks-), **Hex'a-** (hĕks'ȧ-). [Gr. *ἕξ* six. See SIX.] A prefix or combining form, used to denote *six*, *sixth*, etc.; as, *hexatomic*, *hexabasic*.

Hex'a-ba'sic (-ȧ-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Hexa-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Having six hydrogen atoms or six radicals capable of being replaced or saturated by bases; — said of acids; as, mellitic acid is *hexabasic*.

Hex'a-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Hexa-* + *capsular.*] (*Bot.*) Having six capsules or seed vessels.

Hex'a-chord (hĕks'ȧ-kôrd), *n.* [*Hexa-* + Gr. *χορδή* string, chord: cf. F. *hexacorde.*] (*Mus.*) A series of six notes, with a semitone between the third and fourth, the other intervals being whole tones.

Hex'ac'id (hĕks'ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*Hex-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Having six atoms or radicals capable of being replaced by acids; hexatomic; hexavalent; — said of bases; as, mannite is a *hexacid* base.

Hex-ac'ti-nel'lid (hĕks-ăk'tĭ-nĕl'lĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having six-rayed spicules; belonging to the *Hexactinellinæ*.

Hex-ac'ti-nel'line (-lĭn), *a.* [From NL. *Hexactinellinæ*, fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + a dim. of *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, a ray.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the *Hexactinellinæ*, a group of sponges, having six-rayed siliceous spicules.

‖ **Hex'ac-tin'i-a** (hĕks'ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEX-, and ACTINIA.] (*Zoöl.*) The Anthozoa.

Hex'ad (hĕks'ăd), *n.* [L. *hexas*, *hexadis*, the number six, Gr. *ἑξάς*, *ἑξάδος*, fr. *ἕξ* six.] (*Chem.*) An atom whose valence is six, and which can be theoretically combined with, substituted for, or replaced by, *six* monad atoms or radicals; as, sulphur is a *hexad* in sulphuric acid. Also used as an adjective.

Hex'a-dac'tyl-ous (hĕks'ȧ-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξα-δάκτυλος*; *ἕξ* six + *δάκτυλος* finger: cf. F. *hexadactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having six fingers or toes.

Hex'ade (hĕks'ād), *n.* [See HEXAD.] A series of six numbers.

Hex'a-dec'ane (hĕks'ȧ-dĕk'ān), *n.* (*Chem.*) See HEXDECANE.

Hex'a-gon (hĕks'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *hexagonum*, Gr. *ἑξάγωνος* six-cornered; *ἕξ* six (akin to E. *six*) + *γωνία* angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

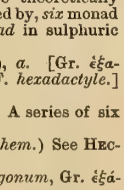
Regular Hexagon.

Regular hexagon, a hexagon in which the angles are all equal, and the sides are also all equal.

Hex-ag'o-nal (hĕks-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *hexagonal.*] Having six sides and six angles; six-sided.

Hexagonal system. (*Crystal.*) See under CRYSTALLIZATION.

Hex-ag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In an hexagonal manner.

Hex-ag'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* A hexagon. [*Obs.*] *Bramhall.*

‖ **Hex'a-gyn'i-a** (hĕks'ȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *γυνή* a woman, female: cf. F. *hexagynie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having six pistils.

Hex'a-gyn'i-an (hĕks'ȧ-jĭn'ĭ-an), **Hex-ag'y-nous** (hĕks-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* } *gyne.*] (*Bot.*) Having six pistils.

Hex'a-he'dral (hĕks'ȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* In the form of a hexahedron; having six sides or faces.

Hex'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. HEXAHEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. HEXAHEDRA (-drȧ). [*Hexa-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit: cf. F. *hexaèdre.*] (*Geom.*) A solid body of six sides or faces.

Regular hexahedron, a hexagon having six equal squares for its sides; a cube.

Hex'a-hem'er-on (-hĕm'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *ἡμέρα* day; cf. L. *hexaëmeron*, Gr. *ἑξαήμερος*.]

1. A term of six days. *Good.*

2. The history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hex-am'er-ous (hĕks-ăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Hexa-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] (*Bot.*) In six parts; in sixes.

Hex-am'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἑξάμετρος* of six meters; (sc. *στίχος*) hexameter verse; *ἕξ* six + *μέτρον* measure: cf. F. *hexamètre.* See SIX, and METER.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil. In English hexameters accent takes the place of quantity.

Leaped like the | roe when he | hears in the | woodland the | voice of the | huntsman. *Longfellow.*

Strongly it | bears us a- | long on | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be- | fore and | nothing be- | hind but the | sky and the | ocean. *Coleridge.*

Hex-am'e-ter, *a.* Having six metrical feet, especially dactyls and spondees. *Holland.*

Hex'a-met'ric (hĕks'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), **Hex'a-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), } *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hex-am'e-trist (hĕks-ăm'ē-trĭst), *n.* One who writes in hexameters. "The Christian *hexametrists*." *Milman.*

‖ **Hex-an'dri-a** (-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man, male: cf. F. *hexandrie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having six stamens.

Hex-an'dri-an (*-an*), **Hex-an'drous** (-drŭs), } *a.* [Cf. F. *hexandre.*] (*Bot.*) Having six stamens.

Hex'ane (hĕks'ān), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] (*Chem.*) Any one of five hydrocarbons, C_6H_{14}, of the paraffin series. They are colorless, volatile liquids, and are so called because the molecule has *six* carbon atoms.

Hex-an'gu-lar (hĕks-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Hex-* + *angular.* Cf. SEXANGULAR.] Having six angles or corners.

Hex'a-pet'al-ous (hĕks'ȧ-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [*Hexa-* + *petal*: cf. F. *hexapétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having six petals.

Hex-aph'yl-lous (hĕks-ăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* hĕks'ȧ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Hexa-* + Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf: cf. F. *hexaphylle.*] (*Bot.*) Having six leaves or leaflets.

‖ **Hex'a-pla** (hĕks'ȧ-plȧ), *n.* Etym. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑξαπλᾶ*, fr. *ἑξαπλόος*, contr. *ἑξαπλοῦς*, sixfold.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns; particularly, the edition of the Old Testament published by Origen, in the 3d century.

Hex'a-plar (-plẽr), *a.* [See HEXAPLA.] Sixfold; containing the same matter in six versions arranged for comparison; in six columns.

Hex'a-pod (-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάπους*, *ἑξαπόδος*, six-footed; *ἕξ* six + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot: cf. F. *hexapode.*] Having six feet. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having six feet; one of the Hexapoda.

‖ **Hex-ap'o-da** (hĕks-ăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) The true, or six-legged, insects; insects other than myriapods and arachnids.

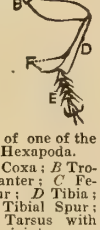

Leg of one of the Hexapoda. *A* Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur; *D* Tibia; *E* Tarsus with five joints; *F* Tibial Spur.

☞ The Hexapoda have the head, thorax, and abdomen differentiated, and are mostly winged. They have three pairs of mouth organs, viz., mandibles, maxillæ, and the second maxillæ or labial palpi; three pairs of thoracic legs; and abdominal legs, which are present only in some of the lowest forms, and in the larval state of some of the higher ones. Many (the Metabola) undergo a complete metamorphosis, having larvæ (known as maggots, grubs, caterpillars) very unlike the adult, and pass through a quiescent pupa state in which no food is taken; others (the Hemimetabola) have larvæ much like the adult, except in lacking wings, and an active pupa, in which rudimentary wings appear. See INSECTA.

The Hexapoda are divided into several orders.

Hex-ap'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having six feet; belonging to the Hexapoda.

Hex-ap'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Hexa-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] (*Bot.*) Having six winglike processes. *Gray.*

Hex'a-stich (hĕks'ȧ-stĭk), ‖ **Hex-as'ti-chon** (-ăs'tĭ-kŏn), } *n.* [L. *hexastichus* of six rows, lines, or verses, Gr. *ἑξάστιχος*; *ἕξ* six + *στίχος* row, line, verse.] A poem consisting of six verses or lines.

Hex'a-style (hĕks'ȧ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάστυλος* with six columns; *ἕξ* six + *στῦλος* column: cf. F. *hexastyle.*] (*Arch.*) Having six columns in front; — said of a portico or temple. — *n.* A hexastyle portico or temple.

Hex'a-teuch' (hĕks'ȧ-tūk'), *n.* [*Hexa-* + *τεῦχος* a tool, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament.

Hex'a-tom'ic (hĕks'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Hex-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having six atoms in the molecule. [*R.*] (*b*) Having six replaceable radicals.

Hex-av'a-lent (-ăv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Hexa-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of six; — said of hexads.

Hex'de-cyl (hĕks'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*Hex-* + *decyl.*] (*Chem.*) The essential radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$, of hecdecane.

Hex'de-cyl'ic (hĕks'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hexdecyl or hecdecane; as, *hexdecylic* alcohol.

Hex-ei'ko-sane (hĕks-ī'kō-sān), *n.* [*Hex-* + *eikosane.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{26}H_{54}$, resembling paraffine; — so called because each molecule has *twenty-six* atoms of carbon. [Written also *hexacosane.*]

Hex'ene (hĕks'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] (*Chem.*) Same as HEXYLENE.

Hex'i-col'o-gy (-ĭ-kŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξις* state or habit + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the complex relations of living creatures to other organisms, and to their surrounding conditions generally. *St. George Mivart.*

Hex'ine (hĕks'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, of the acetylene series, obtained artificially as a colorless, volatile, pungent liquid; — called also *hexoylene.*

Hex-oc'ta-he'dron (hĕks-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Hex-* + *octahedron.*] (*Geom.*) A solid having forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hexoctahedron.

Hex-o'ic (hĕks-ō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hexane; as, *hexoic* acid.

Hex'one (hĕks'ōn), *n.* [*Hex-* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_8, of the valylene series, obtained from the distillation products of certain fats and gums.

Hex'yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*Hex-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, C_6H_{13}, regarded as the essential residue of *hexane*, and a related series of compounds.

Hex'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [*Hex-* + *-yl* + ethyl*ene.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, of the ethylene series, produced artificially, and found as a natural product of distillation of certain coals; also, any one of several isomers of hexylene proper. Called also *hexene.*

Hex-yl'ic (hĕks-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hexyl or hexane; as, *hexylic* alcohol.

Hey (hā), *a.* [See HIGH.] High. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hey (hā), *interj.* [OE. *hei*; cf. D. & G. *hei.*] **1.** An exclamation of joy, surprise, or encouragement. *Shak.*

2. A cry to set dogs on. *Shak.*

Hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *heida*, or *hei da*, D. *hei daar.* Cf. HEY, and THERE.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *B. Jonson.*

Hey'day' (hā'dā'), *n.* [Prob. for *high day.* See HIGH, and DAY.] The time of triumph and exultation; hence, joy, high spirits, frolicsomeness; wildness.

The *heyday* in the blood is tame. *Shak.*

In the *heyday* of their victories. *J. H. Newman.*

Hey'de-guy (hā'dē-gī), *n.* [Perh. fr. *heyday* + *guise.*] A kind of country-dance or round. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Heyh, Heygh (hā), *a.* High. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Heyne (hān), *n.* [AS. *heán* low, mean.] A wretch; a rascal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hey'then (hā'thĕn), *adv.* [Icel. *hēðan.*] Hence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hi-a'tion (hī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See HIATUS.] Act of gaping. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Hi-a'tus (-tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. HIATUS, E. HIATUSES (-ĕz). [L., fr. *hiare*, *hiatum*, to gape; akin to E. *yawn.* See YAWN.] **1.** An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm; esp., a defect in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced; a space where something is wanting; a break.

2. (*Gram.*) The concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables. *Pope.*

Hi-ber'na-cle (hī-bẽr'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *hibernaculum* a winter residence, pl. *hibernacula* winter quarters: cf. F. *hibernacle.* See HIBERNATE.] That which serves for protection or shelter in winter; winter quarters; as, the *hibernacle* of an animal or a plant. *Martyn.*

‖ **Hi'ber-nac'u-lum** (hī'bẽr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [See HIBERNACLE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A winter bud, in which the rudimentary foliage or flower, as of most trees and shrubs in the temperate zone, is protected by closely overlapping scales.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A little case in which certain insects pass the winter.

3. Winter home or abiding place. *J. Burroughs.*

Hi-ber'nal (hī-bẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, from the root of *hiems* winter; akin to Gr. *χιών* snow, Skr. *hima* cold, winter, snow: cf. F. *hibernal.*] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry; winterish. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hi'ber-nate (hī'bẽr-nāt; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIBERNATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIBERNATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *hibernare*, *hibernatum*, fr. *hibernus* wintry. See HIBERNAL.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state, as certain mammals, reptiles, and insects.

Inclination would lead me to *hibernate*, during half the year, in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain. *Southey.*

Hi'ber-na'tion (hī'bẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *hibernation.*] The act or state of hibernating. *Evelyn.*

Hi-ber'ni-an (hī-bẽr'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Hibernia* Ireland.] Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), } *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. *Todd.*

Hi-ber'no-Celt'ic (-nō-sĕl'tĭk), *n.* The native language of the Irish; that branch of the Celtic languages spoken by the natives of Ireland. Also *adj.*

Hi-bis'cus (hī-bĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., marsh mallow; cf. Gr. *ἰβίσκος.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), some species of which have large, showy flowers. Some species are cultivated in India for their fiber, which is used as a substitute for hemp. See ALTHEA, HOLLYHOCK, and MAHOE.

Hic'ci-us doc'ti-us (hĭk'shĭ-ŭs dŏk'shĭ-ŭs). [Corrupted fr. L. *hic est doctus* this is a learned man.] A juggler. [*Cant*] *Hudibras.*

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp; 277), *n.* [OE. *hickup*, *hicket*, *hickock*; prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. & Dan. *hik*,

Sw. *hicka*, Armor. *hak*, *hik*, W. *ig*, F. *hoquet*.] (*Physiol.*) A modified respiratory movement; a spasmodic inspiration, consisting of a sudden contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, so that further entrance of air is prevented, while the impulse of the column of air entering and striking upon the closed glottis produces a sound, or hiccough. [Written also *hickup* or *hiccup*.]

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hiccoughed (-kŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiccoughing.] To have a hiccough or hiccoughs.

Hick'o-ry (hĭk'ō-rȳ), *n.* [North American Indian *pawcohiccora* (Capt. J. Smith) a kind of milk or oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts. "*Pohickory*" is named in a list of Virginia trees, in 1653, and this was finally shortened to "hickory." *J. H. Trumbull.*] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the genus *Carya*, of which there are several species. The shagbark is the *C. alba*, and has a very rough bark; it affords the hickory nut of the markets. The pignut, or brown hickory, is the *C. glabra*. The swamp hickory is *C. amara*, having a nut whose shell is very thin and the kernel bitter.

Hickory shad. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mattowacca, or fall herring. (*b*) The gizzard shad.

Hicks'ite (hĭks'ĭt), *n.* A member or follower of the "liberal" party, headed by Elias *Hicks*, which, because of a change of views respecting the divinity of Christ and the Atonement, seceded from the conservative portion of the Society of Friends in the United States, in 1827.

Hick'up (hĭk'ŭp), *n. & v. i.* See Hiccough.

Hick'wall' (-wąl'), **Hick'way'** (-wā'), *n.* [OE., also *hyghwhele*, *higwhawe*.] The lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*) of Europe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hid (hĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of Hide. See Hidden.

Hid'age (hīd'ĕj), *n.* [From *hide* a quantity of land.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land. [Written also *hydage*.]

Hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō; Sp. ē-däl'gō), *n.* [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, *i. e.*, son of something; *hijo* son (fr. LL. *filius*) + *algo* something, fr. L. *aliquod*. Cf. Fidalgo.] A title, denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

Hid'den (hĭd'd'n), *p. p. & a.* from Hide. Concealed; put out of view; secret; not known; mysterious.

Hidden fifths *or* octaves (*Mus.*), consecutive fifths or octaves, not sounded, but suggested or implied in the parallel motion of two parts towards a fifth or an octave.

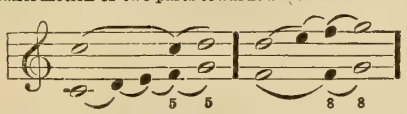

Syn. — Hidden, Secret, Covert. *Hidden* may denote either known to no one; as, a *hidden* disease; or intentionally concealed; as, a *hidden* purpose of revenge. *Secret* denotes that the thing is known only to the party or parties concerned; as, a *secret* conspiracy. *Covert* literally denotes what is not *open* or avowed; as, a *covert* plan; but is often applied to what we mean shall be understood, without openly expressing it; as, a *covert* allusion. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *revealed*.

Bring to light the *hidden* things of darkness. 1 *Cor.* iv. 5.

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, joined in connection sweet. *Milton.*

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton.*

Hid'den-ite (hĭd'den-īt), *n.* [After W. E. *Hidden*.] (*Min.*) An emerald-green variety of spodumene found in North Carolina; lithia emerald, — used as a gem.

Hid'den-ly (hĭd'd'n-lȳ), *adv* In a hidden manner.

Hide (hīd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Hid (hĭd); *p. p.* Hidden (hĭd'd'n), Hid; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiding (hīd'ĭng).] [OE. *hiden*, *huden*, AS. *hȳdan*; akin to Gr. κεύθειν, and prob. to E. *house*, *hut*, and perh. to E. *hide* of an animal, and to *hoard*. Cf. Hoard.] **1.** To conceal, or withdraw from sight; to put out of view; to secrete.

A city that is set on an hill can not be *hid*. *Matt.* v. 15.

If circumstances lead me, I will find
Where truth is *hid*. *Shak.*

2. To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret; to refrain from avowing or confessing.

Heaven from all creatures *hides* the book of fate. *Pope.*

3. To remove from danger; to shelter.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion. *Ps.* xxvii. 5.

To hide one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and *hideth himself*." *Prov.* xxii. 3. — **To hide the face**, to withdraw favor. "Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled." *Ps.* xxx. 7. — **To hide the face from.** (*a*) To overlook; to pardon. "*Hide thy face from* my sins." *Ps.* li. 9. (*b*) To withdraw favor from; to be displeased with.

Syn. — To conceal; secrete; disguise; dissemble; screen; cloak; mask; veil. See Conceal.

Hide, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight or observation.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*. *Pope.*

Hide and seek, a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and others seek them. *Swift.*

Hide, *n.* [AS. *hīd*, earlier *hīged*; prob. orig., land enough to support a family; cf. AS. *hīwan*, *hīgan*, members of a household, and E. *hind* a peasant.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) An abode or dwelling. (*b*) A measure of land, common in Domesday Book and old English charters, the quantity of which is not well ascertained, but has been differently estimated at 80, 100, and 120 acres. [Written also *hyde*.]

Hide, *n.* [OE. *hide*, *hude*, AS. *hȳd*; akin to D. *huid*, OHG. *hūt*, G. *haut*, Icel. *hūð*, Dan. & Sw. *hud*, L. *cutis*, Gr. κύτος; and cf. Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide, L. *scutum* shield, and E. *sky*. √13.] **1.** The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; — generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, etc.

2. The human skin; — so called in contempt.

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's *hide*! *Shak.*

Hide (hīd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiding.] To flog; to whip. [*Prov. Eng. & Low, U. S.*]

Hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* **1.** Having the skin adhering so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised; — said of an animal.

2. (*Hort.*) Having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes the growth; — said of trees. *Bacon.*

3. Untractable; bigoted; obstinately and blindly or stupidly conservative. *Milton. Carlyle.*

4. Niggardly; penurious. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [OE. *hidous*, OF. *hidous*, *hidos*, *hidus*, *hisdos*, *hisdous*, F. *hideux*: cf. OF. *hide*, *hisde*, fright; of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *egidī* horror, or L. *hispidosus*, for *hispidus* rough, bristly, E. *hispid*.] **1.** Frightful, shocking, or offensive to the eyes; dreadful to behold; as, a *hideous* monster; *hideous* looks. "A piteous and *hideous* spectacle." *Macaulay.*

2. Distressing or offensive to the ear; exciting terror or dismay; as, a *hideous* noise. "*Hideous* cries." *Shak.*

3. Hateful; shocking. "Sure, you have some *hideous* matter to deliver." *Shak.*

Syn. — Frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

— **Hid'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Hid'er (hīd'ẽr), *n.* One who hides or conceals.

Hid'ing, *n.* The act of hiding or concealing, or of withholding from view or knowledge; concealment.

There was the *hiding* of his power. *Hab.* iii. 4.

Hid'ing, *n.* A flogging. [*Colloq.*] *Charles Reade.*

Hie (hī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hied (hīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hying.] [OE. *hien*, *hihen*, *highen*, AS. *hīgian* to hasten, strive; cf. L. *ciere* to put in motion, call upon, rouse, Gr. κίειν to go, E. *cite*.] To hasten; to go in haste; — also often with the reciprocal pronoun. [*Rare, except in poetry*] "My husband *hies* him home." *Shak.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

Hie, *n.* Haste; diligence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hi'ems (hī'ĕmz), *n.* [L.] Winter. *Shak.*

‖ **Hi'e-ra-pi'cra** (hī'ẽ-rā-pī'krā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱερός sacred + πικρός bitter.] (*Med.*) A warming cathartic medicine, made of aloes and canella bark. *Dunglison.*

Hi'er-arch (hī'ẽr-ärk), *n.* [LL. *hierarcha*, Gr. ἱεράρχης; ἱερός sacred (akin to Skr. *ishiras* vigorous, fresh, blooming) + ἀρχός leader, ruler, fr. ἄρχειν to lead, rule: cf. F. *hiérarque*.] One who has high and controlling authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order; as, princely *hierarchs*. *Milton.*

Hi'er-arch'al (-ärk'al), **Hi'er-arch'ic** (-ärk'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch. "The great *hierarchal* standard." *Milton.*

Hi'er-arch'ic-al (-ärk'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *hiérarchique*.] Pertaining to a hierarchy. — **Hi'er-arch'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hi'er-arch'ism (hī'ẽr-ärk'ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or authority of a hierarchy.

The more dominant *hierarchism* of the West. *Milman.*

Hi'er-arch'y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Hierarchies (-ĭz). [Gr. ἱεραρχία: cf. F. *hiérarchie*.] **1.** Dominion or authority in sacred things.

2. A body of officials disposed organically in ranks and orders each subordinate to the one above it; a body of ecclesiastical rulers.

3. A form of government administered in the church by patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and, in an inferior degree, by priests. *Shipley.*

4. A rank or order of holy beings.

Standards and gonfalons . . . for distinction serve
Of *hierarchies*, of orders, and degrees. *Milton.*

Hi'er-at'ic (hī'ẽr-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. ἱερατικός; akin to ἱερός sacred: cf. F. *hiératique*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

Hieratic character, a mode of ancient Egyptian writing; a modified form of hieroglyphics, tending toward a cursive hand and formerly supposed to be the sacerdotal character, as the *demotic* was supposed to be that of the people.

It was a false notion of the Greeks that of the three kinds of writing used by the Egyptians, two — for that reason called hieroglyphic and *hieratic* — were employed only for sacred, while the third, the demotic, was employed for secular, purposes. No such distinction is discoverable on the more ancient Egyptian monuments; but we retain the old names founded on misapprehension. *W. H. Ward (Johnson's Cyc.).*

Hi'er-oc'ra-cy (hī'ẽr-ŏk'rā-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός sacred + κρατεῖν to be strong, rule.] Government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy. *Jefferson.*

Hi'er-o-glyph (hī'ẽr-ō-glĭf), **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *hiéroglyphe*. See Hieroglyphic, *a.*]

1. A sacred character; a character in picture writing, as of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc. Specifically, in the plural, the picture writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. It is made up of three, or, as some say, four classes of characters: first, the *hieroglyphic* proper, or figurative, in which the representation of the object conveys the idea of the object itself; second, the *ideographic*, consisting of symbols representing ideas, not sounds, as an ostrich feather is a symbol of truth; third, the *phonetic*, consisting of symbols employed as syllables of a word, or as letters of the alphabet, having a certain sound, as a hawk represented the vowel *a*.

Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk).

2. Any character or figure which has, or is supposed to have, a hidden or mysterious significance; hence, any unintelligible or illegible character or mark. [*Colloq.*]

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *hieroglyphicus*, Gr. ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός sacred + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *hiéroglyphique*.]

1. Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; as, *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his, *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets. *Prof. Wilson.*

2. Resembling hieroglyphics; not decipherable. "An *hieroglyphical* scrawl." *Sir W. Scott.*

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al-ly (hī'ẽr-ō-glĭf'ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In hieroglyphics.

Hi'er-og'ly-phist (hī'ẽr-ŏg'lĭ-fĭst *or* hī'ẽr-ō-glĭf'ĭst; 277), *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics. *Gliddon.*

Hi'er-o-gram (hī'ẽr-ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός sacred + -*gram*.] A form of sacred or hieratic writing.

Hi'er-o-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hiérogrammatique*.] Written in, or pertaining to, hierograms; expressive of sacred writing. *Bp. Warburton.*

Hi'er-o-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mà-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *hiérogrammatiste*.] A writer of hierograms; also, one skilled in hieroglyphics. *Greenhill.*

Hi'er-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **Hi'er-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *hierographicus*, Gr. ἱερογραφικός: cf. F. *hiérographique*.] Of or pertaining to sacred writing.

Hi'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερογραφία; ἱερός sacred + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *hiérographie*.] Sacred writing. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Hi'er-ol'a-try (hī'ẽr-ŏl'à-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός sacred + λατρεία worship, λατρεύειν to worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Hi'er-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Hi'er-o-log'ic-al** (-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *hiérologique*.] Pertaining to hierology.

Hi'er-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who studies, hierology.

Hi'er-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερολογία; ἱερός sacred + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *hiérologie*.] A treatise on sacred things; especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

Hi'er-o-man'cy (hī'ẽr-ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός sacred + μαντεία divination: cf. F. *hiéromantie*.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

Hi'er-o-mar'tyr (-măr'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός sacred + E. *martyr*.] A priest who becomes a martyr.

‖ **Hi'e-rom-ne'mon** (hī'ẽ-rŏm-nē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἱερομνήμων; ἱερός sacred + μνήμων mindful, fr. μνᾶσθαι to think on, remember.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) **1.** The sacred secretary or recorder sent by each state belonging to the Amphictyonic Council, along with the deputy or minister. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. A magistrate who had charge of religious matters, as at Byzantium. *Liddell & Scott.*

‖ **Hi'er-on** (hī'ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἱερόν.] A consecrated place; esp., a temple.

Hi'er-on'y-mite (hī'ẽr-ŏn'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [From St. *Hieronymus*, or Jerome.] (*Eccl.*) See Jeronymite.

Hi-er'o-phant (hī-ẽr'ō-fant *or* hī'ẽr-; 277), *n.* [L. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, Gr. ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός sacred + φαίνειν to show, make known: cf. F. *hiérophante*.] The presiding priest who initiated candidates at the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. *Abp. Potter.*

Hi'er-o-phan'tic (hī'ẽr-ō-făn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντικός.] Of or relating to hierophants or their teachings.

Hi'er-os'co-py (hī'ẽr-ŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱεροσκοπία divination; ἱερός sacred + σκοπεῖν to view.] Divination by inspection of entrails of victims offered in sacrifice.

‖ **Hi'er-o-the'ca** (hī'ẽr-ō-thē'kà), *n.*; *pl.* -cæ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἱεροθήκη; ἱερός sacred + θήκη chest.] A receptacle for sacred objects.

Hi'er-our'gy (hī'ẽr-our'jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερουργία; ἱερός sacred + ἔργον work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. [*Obs.*] *Waterland.*

Hi'fa-lu'tin (hī'fà-lū'tĭn), *n.* See Highfaluting.

Hig'gle (hĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Higgled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Higgling (-glĭng).] [Cf. Haggle, or Huckster.] **1.** To hawk or peddle provisions.

2. To chaffer; to stickle for small advantages in buying and selling; to haggle.

A person accustomed to *higgle* about taps. *Jeffrey.*

To truck and *higgle* for a private good. *Emerson.*

Hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (hĭg'g'l-dȳ-pĭg'g'l-dȳ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. [*Colloq.*] *Johnson.*

Hig'gler (hĭg'glẽr), *n.* One who higgles.

High (hī), *v. i.* [See Hie.] To hie. [*Obs.*]

Men must *high* them apace, and make haste. *Holland.*

High (hī), *a.* [*Compar.* Higher (-ẽr); *superl.* Highest.] [OE. *high*, *hegh*, *hey*, *heh*, AS. *hēah*, *hēh*; akin to OS. *hōh*, OFries. *hag*, *hach*, D. *hoog*, OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch*, Icel. *hār*, Sw. *hög*, Dan. *höi*, Goth. *hauhs*, and to Icel. *haugr* mound, G. *hügel* hill, Lith. *kaukaras*.] **1.** Elevated above any starting point of measurement, as a line, or surface; having altitude; lifted up; raised or extended in the direction of the zenith; lofty; tall; as, a *high* mountain, tower, tree; the sun is *high*.

2. Regarded as raised up or elevated; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; superior; — used indefinitely or relatively, and often in figurative senses, which are understood from the connection; as: —

(*a*) Elevated in character or quality, whether moral or intellectual; preëminent; honorable; as, *high* aims, or motives. "The *highest* faculty of the soul." *Baxter.*

(*b*) Exalted in social standing or general estimation, or in rank, reputation, office, and the like; dignified; as, she was welcomed in the *highest* circles.

He was a wight of *high* renown. *Shak.*

(*c*) Of noble birth; illustrious; as, of *high* family.

(*d*) Of great strength, force, importance, and the like; strong; mighty; powerful; violent; sometimes, triumphant; victorious; majestic, etc.; as, a *high* wind; *high* passions. "With rather a *high* manner." *Thackeray.*

Strong is thy hand, and *high* is thy right hand. *Ps.* lxxxix. 13.

Can heavenly minds such *high* resentment show? *Dryden.*

(*e*) Very abstract; difficult to comprehend or surmount; grand; noble.

Both meet to hear and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*
Plain living and *high* thinking are no more. *Wordsworth.*

(*f*) Costly; dear in price; extravagant; as, to hold goods at a *high* price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper. *South.*

(*g*) Arrogant; lofty; boastful; proud; ostentatious; — used in a bad sense.

An *high* look and a proud heart . . . is sin. *Prov.* xxi. 4.
His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

3. Possessing a characteristic quality in a supreme or superior degree; as, *high* (*i. e.*, intense) heat; *high* (*i. e.*, full or quite) noon; *high* (*i. e.*, rich or spicy) seasoning; *high* (*i. e.*, complete) pleasure; *high* (*i. e.*, deep or vivid) color; *high* (*i. e.*, extensive, thorough) scholarship, etc.

High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*
High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

4. (*Cookery*) Strong-scented; slightly tainted; as, epicures do not cook game before it is *high*.

5. (*Mus.*) Acute or sharp; — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, a *high* note.

6. (*Phon.*) Made with a high position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate, as ē (ēve), ōō (fōōd). See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 10, 11.

High admiral, the chief admiral. — **High altar**, the principal altar in a church. — **High and dry**, out of water; out of reach of the current or tide; — said of a vessel, aground or beached. — **High and mighty**, arrogant; overbearing. [*Colloq.*] — **High art**, art which deals with lofty and dignified subjects and is characterized by an elevated style avoiding all meretricious display. — **High bailiff**, the chief bailiff. — **High Church**, *and* **Low Church**, two ecclesiastical parties in the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church. The high-churchmen emphasize the doctrine of the apostolic succession, and hold, in general, to a sacramental presence in the Eucharist, to baptismal regeneration, and to the sole validity of Episcopal ordination. They attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols in worship. Low-churchmen lay less stress on these points, and, in many instances, reject altogether the peculiar tenets of the high-church school. See BROAD CHURCH. — **High constable** (*Law*), a chief of constabulary. See CONSTABLE, *n.*, 2. — **High commission court**, a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England erected and united to the regal power by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. On account of the abuse of its powers it was abolished in 1641. — **High day** (*Script.*), a holy or feast day. *John* xix. 31. — **High festival** (*Eccl.*), a festival to be observed with full ceremonial. — **High German**, *or* **High Dutch**. See under GERMAN. — **High jinks**, an old Scottish pastime; hence, noisy revelry; wild sport. [*Colloq.*] "All the *high jinks* of the county, when the lad comes of age." *F. Harrison.* — **High latitude** (*Geog.*), one designated by the higher figures; consequently, a latitude remote from the equator. — **High life**, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — **High liver**, one who indulges in a rich diet. — **High living**, a feeding upon rich, pampering food. — **High Mass.** (*R. C. Ch.*) See under MASS. — **High milling**, a process of making flour from grain by several successive grindings and intermediate sorting, instead of by a single grinding. — **High noon**, the time when the sun is in the meridian. — **High place** (*Script.*), an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. — **High priest**. See in the Vocabulary. — **High relief**. (*Fine Arts*) See ALTO-RILIEVO. — **High school**. See under SCHOOL. — **High seas** (*Law*), the open sea; the part of the ocean not in the territorial waters of any particular sovereignty, usually distant three miles or more from the coast line. *Wharton.* — **High steam**, steam having a high pressure. — **High steward**, the chief steward. — **High tea**, tea with meats and extra relishes. — **High tide**, the greatest flow of the tide; high water. — **High time.** (*a*) Quite time; full time for the occasion. (*b*) A time of great excitement or enjoyment; a carousal. [*Slang*] — **High treason**, treason against the sovereign or the state, the highest civil offense. See TREASON.

☞ It is now sufficient to speak of high treason as treason simply, seeing that petty treason, as a distinct offense, has been abolished. *Mozley & W.*

— **High water**, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. — **High-water mark.** (*a*) That line of the seashore to which the waters ordinarily reach at high water. (*b*) A mark showing the highest level reached by water in a river or other body of fresh water, as in time of freshet. — **High-water shrub** (*Bot.*), a composite shrub (*Iva frutescens*), growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **High wine**, distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol; — usually in the plural. — **To be on a high horse**, to be on one's dignity; to bear one's self loftily. [*Colloq.*] — **With a high hand.** (*a*) With power; in force; triumphantly. "The children of Israel went out *with a high hand*." *Ex.* xiv. 8. (*b*) In an overbearing manner, arbitrarily. "They governed the city *with a high hand*." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Syn. — Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; violent; full; dear. See TALL.

High (hī), *adv.* In a high manner; in a high place; to a great altitude; to a great degree; largely; in a superior manner; eminently; powerfully. "And reasoned *high*." *Milton.* "I can not reach so *high*." *Shak.*

☞ *High* is extensively used in the formation of compound words, most of which are of very obvious signification; as, *high*-aimed, *high*-arched, *high*-aspiring, *high*-bearing, *high*-boasting, *high*-browed, *high*-crested, *high*-crowned, *high*-designing, *high*-engendered, *high*-feeding, *high*-flaming, *high*-flavored, *high*-gazing, *high*-heaped, *high*-heeled, *high*-priced, *high*-reared, *high*-resolved, *high*-rigged, *high*-roofed, *high*-seated, *high*-shouldered, *high*-soaring, *high*-towering, *high*-voiced, and the like.

High and low, everywhere; in all supposable places; as, I hunted *high and low*. [*Colloq.*]

High, *n.* **1.** An elevated place; a superior region; a height; the sky; heaven.

2. People of rank or high station; as, *high* and low.

3. (*Card Playing*) The highest card dealt or drawn.

High, low, jack, and the game, a game at cards; — also called *all fours*, *old sledge*, and *seven up*. — **In high and low, utterly**; completely; in every respect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **On high**, aloft; above.

The dayspring from *on high* hath visited us. *Luke* i. 78.

— **The Most High**, the Supreme Being; God.

High (hī), *v. i.* To rise; as, the sun *higheth*. [*Obs.*]

High'bind'er (hī'bīnd'ẽr), *n.* A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies upon, another; — app. esp. to the members of certain alleged societies among the Chinese. [*U. S.*]

High'-blown' (hī'blōn'), *a.* Inflated, as with conceit.

High'born' (hī'bōrn'), *a.* Of noble birth. *Shak.*

High'-bred' (hī'brĕd'), *a.* Bred in high life; of pure blood. *Byron.*

High'-built' (hī'bĭlt'), *a.* Of lofty structure; tall. "*High-built* organs." *Tennyson.*

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*

High'-church' (hī'chûrch'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or favoring, the party called the High Church, or their doctrines or policy. See *High Church*, under HIGH, *a.*

High'-church'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the high-church party.

High'-church'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who holds high-church principles.

High'-church'man-ship, *n.* The state of being a high-churchman. *J. H. Newman.*

High'-col'ored (hī'kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed. *Shak.*

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; hence, exaggerated; as, a *high-colored* description.

High'-em-bowed' (hī'ĕm-bōd'), *a.* Having lofty arches. "The *high-embowed* roof." *Milton.*

High'er-ing (hī'ẽr-ing), *a.* Rising higher; ascending.

In ever *highering* eagle circles. *Tennyson.*

High'fa-lu'ting (hī'fā-lū'tĭng), *n.* [Perh. a corruption of *highflighting*.] High-flown, bombastic language. [Written also *hifalutin*.] [*Jocular, U. S.*] *Lowell.*

High'-fed' (hī'fĕd'), *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously.

High'-fin'ished (hī'fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Finished with great care; polished.

High'fli'er (hī'flī'ẽr), *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions, opinions, or manners. *Swift.*

High'-flown' (hī'flōn'), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated; as, *high-flown* language. *M. Arnold.*

High'-flushed' (hī'flŭsht'), *a.* Elated. *Young.*

High'fly'ing (hī'flī'ĭng), *a.* Extravagant in opinions or ambition. "*Highflying*, arbitrary kings." *Dryden.*

High'-go' (hī'gō'), *n.* A spree; a revel. [*Low*]

High'-hand'ed (hī'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; arbitrary; violent; as, a *high-handed* act.

High'-heart'ed (hī'härt'ĕd), *a.* Full of courage or nobleness; high-souled. — **High'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

High'-hoe' (hī'hō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker or yaffle. [Written also *high-hoo*.]

High'-hold'er (hī'hōld'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The flicker; — called also *high-hole*. [*Local, U. S.*]

High'land (hī'lănd), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; (often in the *pl.*) an elevated region or country; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland.

Highland fling, a dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders; a sort of hornpipe.

High'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, especially of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

High'land-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Highlanders, collectively.

High'-low' (hī'lō'), *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

High'ly, *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high degree; very much; as, *highly* esteemed.

High'men (hī'mĕn), *n. pl.* Loaded dice so contrived as to turn up high numbers. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

High'-met'tled (hī'mĕt't'ld), *a.* Having abundance of mettle; ardent; full of fire; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

High'-mind'ed (hī'mīnd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Proud; arrogant. [*Obs.*]

Be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* xi. 20.

2. Having, or characterized by, honorable pride; of or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous; — opposed to *mean*.

High-minded, manly recognition of those truths. *A. Norton.*

High'-mind'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being high-minded; nobleness; magnanimity.

High'most' (hī'mōst'), *a.* Highest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

High'ness, *n.* [AS. *héahnes*.] **1.** The state of being high; elevation; loftiness.

2. A title of honor given to kings, princes, or other persons of rank; as, His Royal *Highness*. *Shak.*

High'-palmed' (hī'pämd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having high antlers; bearing full-grown antlers aloft.

High'-pres'sure (hī'prĕsh'ụr; 135), *a.* **1.** Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere; — said of steam, air, water, etc., and of steam, air, or hydraulic engines, water wheels, etc.

2. Fig.: Urgent; intense; as, a *high-pressure* business or social life.

High-pressure engine, an engine in which steam at high pressure is used. It may be either a condensing or a non-condensing engine. Formerly the term was used only of the latter. See STEAM ENGINE.

High' priest' (hī' prēst'). (*Eccl.*) A chief priest; esp., the head of the Jewish priesthood.

High'-priest'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a high priest.

High'-priest'ship, *n.* High-priesthood.

High'-prin'ci-pled (hī'prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Possessed of noble or honorable principles.

High'-proof' (hī'prōōf'), *a.* **1.** Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.

2. So as to stand any test. "We are *high-proof* melancholy." *Shak.*

High'-raised' (hī'rāzd'), *a.* **1.** Elevated; raised aloft; upreared.

2. Elated with great ideas or hopes. *Milton.*

High'-reach'ing (hī'rēch'ĭng), *a.* Reaching high or upward; hence, ambitious; aspiring. *Shak.*

High'-red' (hī'rĕd'), *a.* Of a strong red color.

High'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; a much traveled or main road.

High'-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments; hence, exciting; piquant.

High'-sight'ed (hī'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Looking upward; supercilious. *Shak.*

High'-souled' (hī'sōld'), *a.* Having a high or noble spirit; honorable. *E. Everett.*

High'-sound'ing (hī'sound'ĭng), *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, *high-sounding* words or titles.

High'-spir'it-ed (hī'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; haughty; courageous; impetuous; not brooking restraint or opposition.

High'-step'per (hī'stĕp'pẽr), *n.* A horse that moves with a high step or proud gait; hence, a person having a proud bearing. [*Colloq.*]

High'-stom'ached (hī'stŭm'akt), *a.* Having a lofty spirit; haughty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

High'-strung' (hī'strŭng'), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; spirited; sensitive; as, a *high-strung* horse.

High'-swell'ing (-swĕl'ĭng), *a.* Inflated; boastful.

Hight (hīt), *n.* A variant of HEIGHT.

Hight (hīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* HIGHT, HOT (hŏt), *p. p.* HIGHT, HOTE (hōt), HOTEN (hō't'n). See HOTE.] [OE. *heiten*, *highten*, *haten*, *hoten*; also *hight*, *hatte*, *hette*, is called, was called, AS. *hātan* to call, name, be called, to command, promise; also *hātte* is called, was called; akin to G. *heissen* to call, be called, bid, Goth. *haitan* to call, in the passive, to be called.] **1.** To be called or named. [*Archaic & Poetic*]

☞ In the form *hight*, it is used in a passive sense as a present, meaning *is called* or *named*, also as a preterite, *was called* or *named*. This form has also been used as a past participle. See HOTE.

The great poet of Italy,
That *highte* Dante. *Chaucer.*
Bright was her hue, and Geraldine she *hight*. *Surrey.*
Entered then into the church the Reverend Teacher.
Father he *hight*, and he was, in the parish. *Longfellow.*
Childe Harold was he *hight*. *Byron.*

2. To command; to direct; to impel. [*Obs.*]

But the sad steel seized not where it was *hight*
Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall. *Spenser.*

3. To commit; to intrust. [*Obs.*]

Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*. *Spenser.*

4. To promise. [*Obs.*]

He had hold his day, as he had *hight*. *Chaucer.*

Hight'en-er (hīt'n-ẽr), *n.* That which heightens.

Highth (hīth *or* hītth), *n.* *Variant* of HEIGHT. [*Obs.*]

High'-toned' (hī'tōnd'), *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** Elevated; high-principled; honorable.

In whose *high-toned* impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank and state
Seem objects of indifferent weight. *Sir W. Scott.*

High'-top' (hī'tŏp'), *n.* A ship's masthead. *Shak.*

High'ty-tigh'ty (hī'tỹ-tī'tỹ), *a.* Hoity-toity.

High'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A road or way open to the use of the public; a main road or thoroughfare.

Syn. — Way; road; path; course.

High'way'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* HIGHWAYMEN (-mĕn). One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

High'-wrought' (hī'rạt'), *a.* **1.** Wrought with fine art or skill; elaborate. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

2. Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree; as, a *high-wrought* passion. "A *high-wrought* flood." *Shak.*

Hi'gre (hī'gẽr), *n.* See EAGRE. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Hig'-ta'per (hĭg'tā'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. HAG-TAPER.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. Thapsus*); the common mullein. [Also *high-taper* and *hag-taper*.]

Hi'je-ra (hĭ'jĕ-rā), **Hi'jra** (hĭ'jrā), *n.* See HEGIRA.

Hi'lal (hī'lal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hilum.

Hi'lar (hī'lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the hilum.

Hi-la'ri-ous (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs *or* hĭ-), *a.* [L. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός; cf. ἵλαος gracious, kindly.] Mirthful; noisy; merry.

Hi-lar'i-ty (hĭ-lăr'ĭ-tỹ *or* hĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *hilaritas*: cf. F. *hilarité*. See HILARIOUS.] Boisterous mirth; merriment; jollity. *Goldsmith.*

☞ *Hilarity* differs from *joy*: the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, produced by social pleasure, drinking, etc., which rouse the animal spirits, is more demonstrative.

Syn. — Glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gayety; joyousness; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

Hil'a-ry term' (hĭl'ạ-rỹ tẽrm'). Formerly, one of the four terms of the courts of common law in England, beginning on the eleventh of January and ending on the thirty-first of the same month, in each year; — so called from the festival of St. Hilary, January 13th.

☞ The Hilary term is superseded by the Hilary sittings, which commence on the eleventh of January and end on the Wednesday before Easter. *Mozley & W.*

Hil'ding (hĭl'dĭng), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *hindling*, dim. of *hind*, adj. Cf. Prov. E. *hilderling*, *hinderling*. See HINDERLING.] A base, menial wretch. — *a.* Base; spiritless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hile (hīl), *v. t.* To hide. See HELE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hile (hīl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as HILUM.

Hill (hĭl), *n.* [OE. *hil*, *hul*, AS. *hyll*; akin to OD. *hille*, *hil*, L. *collis*, and prob. to E. *haulm*, *holm*, and *column*. Cf. 2d HOLM.] **1.** A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence less than a mountain.

Every mountain and *hill* shall be made low. *Is.* xl. 4.

2. The earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants. [*U. S.*] See HILL, *v. t.*

3. A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them; as, a *hill* of corn or potatoes. [*U. S.*]

Hill ant (*Zoöl.*), a common ant (*Formica rufa*), of Europe and America, which makes mounds or ant-hills over its nests. — **Hill myna** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of birds of India, of the genus *Gracula*, and allied to the

starlings. They are easily taught to speak many words. [Written also *hill mynah*.] See MYNA. — **Hill partridge** (*Zoöl.*), a partridge of the genus *Aborophila*, of which numerous species inhabit Southern Asia and the East Indies. — **Hill tit** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of small Asiatic singing birds of the family *Leiotrichidæ*. Many are beautifully colored.

Hill (hĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HILLED (hĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HILLING.] To surround with earth; to heap or draw earth around or upon; as, to *hill* corn.

Showing them how to plant and *hill* it. *Palfrey.*

Hill'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being hilly.

Hill'ing, *n.* The act or process of heaping or drawing earth around plants.

Hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A small hill. *Shak.*

Hill'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

Hill'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* The top of a hill.

Hill'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with hills; uneven in surface; as, a *hilly* country. "*Hilly* steep." *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; as, *hilly* empire. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS. *hilt, hilte;* akin to OHG. *helza*, Prov. G. *hilze*, Icel. *hjalt.*] A handle; especially, the handle of a sword, dagger, or the like.

Hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt; — used in composition; as, basket-*hilted*, cross-*hilted*.

Hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.* [L., a little thing, trifle.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar at the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its base or support; — called also *hile*.

2. (*Anat.*) The part of a gland, or similar organ, where the blood vessels and nerves enter; the hilus; as, the *hilum* of the kidney.

‖ **Hi'lus** (hī'lŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as HILUM, 2.

Him (hĭm), *pron.* Them. See HEM. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Him, *pron.* [AS. *him*, dat. of *hē*. √183. See HE.] The objective case of *he*. See HE.

Him that is weak in the faith receive. *Rom.* xiv. 1.

Friends who have given *him* the most sympathy. *Thackeray.*

☞ In old English *his* and *him* were respectively the genitive and dative forms of *it* as well as of *he*. This use is now obsolete. Poetically, *him* is sometimes used with the reflexive sense of *himself*.

I never saw but Humphrey, duke of Gloster,
Did bear *him* like a noble gentleman. *Shak.*

Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lȧ-yan *or* hĭm'ȧ-lā'yan), *a.* [Skr. *himālaya*, prop., the abode of snow.] Of or pertaining to the Himalayas, the great mountain chain in Hindostan.

Himp'ne (hĭmp'ne), *n.* A hymn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun; — used as a subject usually with *he;* as, he *himself* will bear the blame; used alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective case; as, it is *himself* who saved *himself*.

But he *himself* returned from the quarries. *Judges* iii. 19.
David hid *himself* in the field. 1 *Sam.* xx. 24.
The Lord *himself* shall give you a sign. *Is.* vii. 14.
Who gave *himself* for us, that he might . . . purify unto himself a peculiar people. *Titus* ii. 14.
With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

☞ *Himself* was formerly used instead of *itself*. See Note under HIM.

It comprehendeth in *himself* all good. *Chaucer.*

2. One's true or real character; one's natural temper and disposition; the state of being in one's right or sane mind (after unconsciousness, passion, delirium, or abasement); as, the man has come to *himself*.

By himself, alone; unaccompanied; apart; sequestered; as, he sits or studies *by himself*. — **To leave one to himself**, to withdraw from him; to let him take his own course.

Him-self' (-sĕlf'), **Him-selve'** (-sĕlv'), **Him-selv'en** (-sĕl'ven), *pron. pl.* Themselves. See HEMSELF. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Him-selve' (-sĕlv'), *pron.* See 1st HIMSELF. [*Obs.*]

Him-yar'ic (hĭm-yăr'ĭk), **Him'ya-rit'ic** (hĭm'yȧ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Himyar, an ancient king of Yemen, in Arabia, or to his successors or people; as, the *Himyaritic* characters, language, etc.; applied esp. to certain ancient inscriptions showing the primitive type of the oldest form of the Arabic, still spoken in Southern Arabia. *Brande & C.*

Hin (hĭn), *n.* [Heb. *hīn.*] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing three quarts, one pint, one gill, English measure. *W. H. Ward.*

Hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hind;* akin to D. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta*, G. *hinde*, *hindin*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *hind*, and perh. to Goth. *hinpan* to seize (in comp.), E. *hunt*, or cf. Gr. κεμάς a young deer.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spotted food fish of the genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. apua* of Bermuda, and *E. Drummond-hayi* of Florida; — called also *coney*, *John Paw*, *spotted hind*.

Hind, *n.* [OE. *hine*, AS. *hīne*, *hīna*, orig. gen. pl. of *hīwan* domestics; akin to Icel. *hjū* man and wife, domestics, family, Goth. *heiwafrauja* master of the house, G. *heirath* marriage; cf. L. *civis* citizen, E. *city* or E. *home*. Cf. HIDE a measure of land.] **1.** A domestic; a servant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A peasant; a rustic; a farm servant. [*Eng.*]

The *hind*, that homeward driving the slow steer
Tells how man's daily work goes forward here. *Trench.*

Hind, *a.* [*Compar.* HINDER (-ĕr); *superl.* HINDMOST (-mōst'), or HINDERMOST (-ĕr-mōst').] [OE. *hind*, adv., back, AS. *hindan* behind. See HINDER, *a.*] In the rear; — opposed to *front;* of or pertaining to the part or end which follows or is behind, in opposition to the part which leads or is before; as, the *hind* legs or *hind* feet of a quadruped; the *hind* man in a procession.

Hind'ber-ry (hīnd'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [AS. *hindberie;* akin to OHG. *hintberi*, G. *himbeere*. So called because hinds or stags are fond of them. See 1st HIND, and BERRY.] The raspberry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hind'brain' (-brān'), *n.* [*Hind*, adj. + *brain.*] (*Anat.*) The posterior of the three principal divisions of the brain, including the epencephalon and metencephalon. Sometimes restricted to the *epencephalon* only.

Hind'er (hīnd'ĕr), *a.* [OE. *hindere*, AS. *hinder*, adv., behind; akin to OHG. *hintar*, prep., behind, G. *hinter*, Goth. *hindar;* orig. a comparative, and akin to AS. *hine* hence. See HENCE, HE, and cf. HIND, *a.*, HINDMOST.] Of or belonging to that part or end which is in the rear, or which follows; as, the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* parts of a horse.

He was in the *hinder* part of the ship. *Mark* iv. 38.

Hin'der (hĭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HINDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HINDERING.] [OE. *hindren*, *hinderen*, AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind; akin to D. *hinderen*, G. *hindern*, OHG. *hintarōn*, Icel. & Sw. *hindra*, Dan. *hindre*. See HINDER, *a.*] **1.** To keep back or behind; to prevent from starting or moving forward; to check; to retard; to obstruct; to interrupt; to bring to a full stop; — often followed by *from;* as, an accident *hindered* the coach; drought *hinders* the growth of plants; to *hinder* me from going.

Them that were entering in ye *hindered*. *Luke* xi. 52.
From your affairs
I *hinder* you too long. *Shak.*

2. To prevent or embarrass; to debar; to shut out.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

Syn. — To check; retard; impede; delay; block; clog; prevent; stop; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; obstruct; debar; embarrass.

Hin'der, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments; to be a hindrance.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. *Dryden.*

Hin'der-ance (-ans), *n.* Same as HINDRANCE.

Hin'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hinders.

Hind'er-est (hīnd'ĕr-ĕst), *a.* Hindermost; — *superl.* of HIND, *a.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hind'er-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hinderling* one who comes behind his ancestors, fr. AS. *hinder* behind. See HINDER, *a.*, and cf. HILDING.] A worthless, base, degenerate person or animal. [*Obs.*] *Callander.*

Hind'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [The superlative of *hind.*]

Hind'most' See HIND, *a.*] [Cf. AS. *hindema* (akin to Goth. *hindumists*), a superlative from the same source as the comparative *hinder*. See HINDER, *a.*, and cf. AFTERMOST.] Furthest in or toward the rear; last. "Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*." *Gen.* xxxiii. 2.

Hind'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* [*Hind*, a. + *gut.*] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the alimentary canal, including the rectum, and sometimes the large intestine also.

Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Prop. a Per. adj. meaning, Indian, Hindoo.] The name given by Europeans to that form of the Hindustani language which is chiefly spoken by native Hindoos. It employs the Devanagari character, in which Sanskrit is written. *Whitworth.*

Hind'ley's screw' (hīnd'lĭz skrụ'). (*Mech.*) A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the periphery of a wheel into the teeth of which the screw is intended to work. It is named from the person who first used the form.

Hindley's Screw.

Hin'doo (hĭn'dōō; 277), *n.; pl.* **Hin'doos** (-dōōz) *or* HINDUS. [Per. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind*, *Hindūstān*, India. Cf. INDIAN.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan. As an ethnical term it is confined to the Dravidian and Aryan races; as a religious name it is restricted to followers of the Veda.

Hin'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Hindoos; Brahmanism.

Hin'du-sta'nee (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī* an Indian, fr. Hind. and Per. *Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* The language of Hindostan; the name given by Europeans to the most generally spoken of the modern Aryan languages of India. It is Hindi with the addition of Persian and Arabic words.

Hin'drance (hĭn'drans), *n.* [See HINDER, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of hindering, or the state of being hindered.

2. That which hinders; an impediment.

What various *hindrances* we meet. *Cowper.*
Something between a *hindrance* and a help. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Impediment; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty; interruption; check; delay; restraint.

Hin'du (hĭn'dōō), *n.* Same as HINDOO.

Hine (hīn), *n.* [See HIND a servant.] A servant; a farm laborer; a peasant; a hind. [*Obs.*]

Bailiff, herd, nor other *hine*. *Chaucer.*

Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [OE. *henge*, *heeng;* akin to D. *heng*, LG. *hange*, Prov. E. *hingle* a small hinge; connected with *hang*, v., and Icel. *hengja* to hang. See HANG.]

1. The hook with its eye, or the joint, on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings; a flexible piece, as a strip of leather, which serves as a joint to turn on.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

2. That on which anything turns or depends; a governing principle; a cardinal point or rule; as, this argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

3. One of the four cardinal points, east, west, north, or south. [*R.*]

When the moon is in the *hinge* at East. *Creech.*
Nor slept the winds . . . but rushed abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world. *Milton.*

Hinge joint. (*a*) (*Anat.*) See GINGLYMUS. (*b*) (*Mech.*) Any joint resembling a hinge, by which two pieces are connected so as to permit relative turning in one plane. — **To be off the hinges**, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity; to have lost proper adjustment. *Tillotson.*

Hinge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HINGED (hĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HINGING (hĭn'jĭng).] **1.** To attach by, or furnish with, hinges.

2. To bend. [*Obs.*] "*Hinge* thy knee." *Shak.*

Hinge (hĭnj), *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge; to depend chiefly for a result or decision or for force and validity; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, the argument *hinges* on this point. *I. Taylor.*

Hinged (hĭnjd), *a.* Furnished with hinges.

Hinge'less (hĭnj'lĕs), *a.* Without a hinge or joint.

Hink (hĭnk), *n.* A reaping hook. *Knight.*

Hin'ni-ate (hĭn'nĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *hinnire.*] To neigh, **Hin'ny** (hĭn'nȳ), to whinny. [*Obs.*]

Hin'ny, *n.; pl.* **HINNIES** (-nĭz). [L. *hinnus*, cf. Gr. ἴννος.] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

Hin'ny, *n.* A term of endearment; darling; — corrupted from *honey*. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HINTING.] [OE. *henten*, *hinten*, to seize, to catch, AS. *hentan* to pursue, take, seize; or Icel. *ymta* to mutter, *ymtr* a muttering, Dan. *ymte* to whisper. √36. Cf. HENT.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest in an indirect manner; as, to *hint* a suspicion.

Just *hint* a fault and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

Syn. — To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

Hint, *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion; to allude vaguely to something.

We whisper, and *hint*, and chuckle. *Tennyson.*

To hint at, to allude to lightly, indirectly, or cautiously.

Syn. — To allude; refer; glance; touch.

Hint, *n.* A remote allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion or reminder, without a full declaration or explanation; also, an occasion or motive.

Our *hint* of woe
Is common. *Shak.*
The *hint* malevolent, the look oblique. *Hannah More.*

Syn. — Suggestion; allusion. See SUGGESTION.

Hint'ing-ly (-ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a hinting manner.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* [OE. *hipe*, *huppe*, AS. *hype;* akin to D. *heup*, OHG. *huf*, G. *hüfte*, Dan. *hofte*, Sw. *höft*, Goth. *hups;* cf. Icel. *huppr*, and also Gr. κύβος the hollow above the hips of cattle, and Lith. *kumpis* ham.]

1. The projecting region of the lateral parts of one side of the pelvis and the hip joint; the haunch; the huckle.

2. (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall plates running in different directions.

3. (*Engin.*) In a bridge truss, the place where an inclined end post meets the top chord. *Waddell.*

Hip bone (*Anat.*), the innominate bone; — called also *haunch bone* and *huckle bone*. — **Hip girdle** (*Anat.*), the pelvic girdle. — **Hip joint** (*Anat.*), the articulation between the thigh bone and hip bone. — **Hip knob** (*Arch.*), a finial, ball, or other ornament at the intersection of the hip rafters and the ridge. — **Hip molding** (*Arch.*), a molding on the hip of a roof, covering the hip joint of the slating or other roofing. — **Hip rafter** (*Arch.*), the rafter extending from the wall plate to the ridge in the angle of a hip roof. — **Hip roof, Hipped roof** (*Arch.*), a roof having sloping ends and sloping sides. See HIP, *n.*, 2., and HIP, *v. t.*, 3. — **Hip tile**, a tile made to cover the hip of a roof. — **To catch upon the hip**, *or* **To have on the hip**, to have or get the advantage of; — a figure probably derived from wrestling. *Shak.* — **To smite hip and thigh**, to overthrow completely; to defeat utterly. *Judg.* xv. 8.

Hip Roof.

Hip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIPPED (hĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIPPING.] **1.** To dislocate or sprain the hip of; to fracture or injure the hip bone of (a quadruped) in such a manner as to produce a permanent depression of that side.

2. To throw (one's adversary) over one's hip in wrestling (technically called *cross buttock*).

3. To make with a hip or hips, as a roof.

Hipped roof. See *Hip roof*, under HIP.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* [OE. *hepe*, AS. *heópe;* cf. OHG. *hiufo* a bramble bush.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a rosebush, especially of the English dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). [Written also *hop*, *hep*.]

Hip tree (*Bot.*), the dog-rose.

Hip, *interj.* Used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip,* hurra!

Hip, *or* **Hipps** (hĭps), *n.* See HYP, *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Hip'halt' (hĭp'hôlt'), *a.* Lame in the hip. [*R.*] *Gower.*

Hip'pa (-pȧ), **Hip'pe** (-pē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine decapod crustaceans, which burrow rapidly in the sand by pushing themselves backward; — called also *bait bug*. See *Illust.* under ANOMURA.

‖ **Hip-pa'ri-on** (hĭp-pā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππάριον a pony, dim. of ἵππος a horse.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of Tertiary mammals allied to the horse, but three-toed, having on each foot a small lateral hoof on each side of the main central one. It is believed to be one of the ancestral genera of the Horse family.

Hipped (hĭpt), **Hip'pish** (hĭp'pĭsh), *a.* [From 5th HIP.] Somewhat hypochondriac; melancholy. See HYPPISH. [*Colloq.*]

When we are *hipped* or in high spirits. *R. L. Stevenson.*

‖ **Hip'po-bos'ca** (hĭp'pō-bŏs'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἵππος horse + βόσκειν to feed.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects including the horsefly or horse tick. — **Hip'po-bos'can** (-kan), *a.*

Hip'po-camp (hĭp'pō-kămp), *n.* See HIPPOCAMPUS.

Hip'po-cam'pal (-kăm'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hippocampus.

Hip'po-cam'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., the sea horse, Gr. ἱππόκαμπος a hippocampus (in senses 1 and 2); ἵππος horse + κάμπτειν to bend.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A fabulous monster, with the head and fore quarters of a horse joined to the tail of a dolphin or other fish (*Hippocampus brevirostris*),—seen in Pompeian paintings, attached to the chariot of Neptune. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lophobranch fishes of several

species in which the head and neck have some resemblance to those of a horse; — called also *sea horse*.

Hippocampus (2) or Sea Horse (*H. heptagonus*). (¾)

☞ They swim slowly, in an erect position, and often cling to seaweeds by means of the incurved prehensile tail. The male has a ventral pouch, in which it carries the eggs till hatched.

3. (*Anat.*) A name applied to either of two ridges of white matter in each lateral ventricle of the brain. The larger is called *hippocampus major* or simply *hippocampus*. The smaller, *hippocampus minor*, is called also *ergot* and *calcar*.

Hip'po-cen'taur (hĭp'pō-sĕn'tar), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus*, Gr. ἱππο-κένταυρος; ἵππος horse + κένταυρος centaur.] (*Myth.*) Same as Centaur.

Hip'po-cras (hĭp'pō-krăs), *n.* [F. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, NL. vinum *hippocraticum*, lit., wine of Hippocrates.] A cordial made of spiced wine, etc.

Hip-poc'ra-tes (hĭp-pŏk'rȧ-tēz), *n.* A famous Greek physician and medical writer, born in Cos, about 460 B. C.

Hippocrates' sleeve, a conical strainer, made by stitching together two adjacent sides of a square piece of cloth, esp. flannel or linen.

Hip'po-crat'ic (hĭp'pō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, or to his teachings.

Hippocratic face [L. *facies Hippocratica*], the change produced in the countenance by death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, and the like. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk, the temples hollow, the ears cold and retracted, the skin of the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid, the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold; — so called, as having been described by Hippocrates. *Dunglison.* — **Hippocratic oath**, an oath said to have been dictated by Hippocrates to his disciples. Such an oath is still administered to candidates for graduation in medicine.

Hip-poc'ra-tism (hĭp-pŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The medical philosophy or system of Hippocrates.

Hip'po-crene (hĭp'pō-krēn; L. hĭp'pō-krē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποκρήνη; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, which were supposed to impart poetic inspiration. *Keats.*

Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene*. *Longfellow.*

Hip'po-crep'i-an (hĭp'pō-krĕp'ĭ-an), *n.* [See Hippocrepiform.] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of fresh-water Bryozoa, in which the tentacles are on a lophophore, shaped like a horseshoe. See Phylactolæma.

Hip'po-crep'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + κρηπίς shoe + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a horseshoe.

Hip'po-dame (hĭp'pō-dām), *n.* [Cf. F. *hippopotame.*] A fabulous sea monster. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hip'po-drome (-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos*, Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course, fr. δραμεῖν to run: cf. F. *hippodrome.*] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A place set apart for equestrian and chariot races.

2. An arena for equestrian performances; a circus.

Hip'po-griff (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe*; cf. It. *ippogrifo*. See Hippotamus, Griffon.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin. *Milton.*

Hip'po-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + *-lith.*] A concretion, or kind of bezoar, from the intestines of the horse.

Hip'po-pa-thol'o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + E. *pathology:* cf. F. *hippopathologie.*] The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.

Hip-poph'a-gi (hĭp-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL. See Hippophagous.] Eaters of horseflesh.

Hip-poph'a-gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* Hippophagy. *Lowell.*

Hip-poph'a-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who eats horseflesh.

Hip-poph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. F. *hippophage.*] Feeding on horseflesh; — said of certain nomadic tribes, as the Tartars.

Hip-poph'a-gy (-jy), *n.* [Cf. F. *hippophagie.*] The act or practice of feeding on horseflesh.

Hip'po-phile (hĭp'pō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + φιλεῖν to love.] One who loves horses. *Holmes.*

Hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'pō-pŏt'ȧ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Hippopotamuses (-ĕz), L. Hippopotami (-mī). [L., from Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος horse + πόταμος river. Cf. Equine.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, amphibious, herbivorous mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), common in the rivers of Africa. It is allied to the hogs, and has a very thick, naked skin, a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, and short legs. It is supposed to be the behemoth of the Bible. Called also *zeekoe*, and *river horse*. A smaller species (*H. Liberiensis*) inhabits Western Africa.

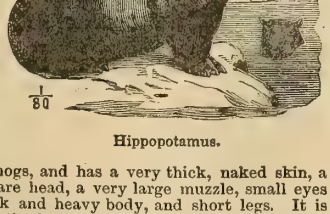

1/80

Hippopotamus.

Hip-pot'o-my (hĭp-pŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *hippotomie.*] Anatomy of the horse.

Hip-pu'ric (hĭp-pū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + οὖρον urine: cf. F. *hippurique.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Obtained from the urine of horses; as, *hippuric* acid.

Hippuric acid, a white crystalline substance, containing nitrogen, present in the urine of herbivorous animals, and in small quantity in human urine. By the action of acids, it is decomposed into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

Hip'pu-rite (hĭp'pŭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἵππουρος docked with a horse's tail; ἵππος horse + οὐρά tail: cf. F. *hippurite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil bivalve mollusk of the genus *Hippurites*, of many species, having a conical, cup-shaped under valve, with a flattish upper valve or lid. Hippurites are found only in the Cretaceous rocks.

Hippurites. *A* Side view of *H. Toucasianus* with the upper valve in place. *B* Top view of the lower valve of *H. dilatatus* with the upper valve removed. 1/6

Hip'/-roofed' (hĭp'/rōōft'), *a.* Having a hip roof.

Hip'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* [*Hip* + *shot.*] Having the hip dislocated; hence, having one hip lower than the other. *L'Estrange.*

Hip' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The dog-rose.

Hir (hĕr), *pron.* [*Obs.*] See Here, *pron. Chaucer.*

Hir'cic (hĕr'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hircique.* See Hircin.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, mutton suet; — applied by Chevreul to an oily acid which was obtained from mutton suet, and to which he attributed the peculiar taste and smell of that substance. The substance has also been called *hircin*. *Watts.*

Hir'cin (-sĭn), *n.* [L. *hircus*, he-goat, buck: cf. F. *hircine.*] (*Chem.*) Hircic acid. See Hircic. [*R.*]

Hir'cine (hĕr'sĭn), **Hir'ci-nous** (-sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-goat: cf. F. *hircin.*] **1.** Goatlike; of or pertaining to a goat or the goats.

2. Of a strong goatish smell.

Hire (hēr), *pron.* [*Obs.*] See Here, *pron. Chaucer.*

Hire (hīr), *n.* [OE. *hire*, *hure*, AS. *hȳr*; akin to D. *huur*, G. *heuer*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra.*] **1.** The price, reward, or compensation paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary use of a thing or a place, for personal service, or for labor; wages; rent; pay.

The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. *Luke* x. 7.

2. (*Law*) A bailment by which the use of a thing, or the services and labor of a person, are contracted for at a certain price or reward. *Story.*

Syn. — Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

Hire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hired (hīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiring.] [OE. *hiren*, *huren*, AS. *hȳrian*; akin to D. *huren*, G. *heuern*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*. See Hire, *n.*]

1. To procure (any chattel or estate) from another person, for temporary use, for a compensation or equivalent; to purchase the use or enjoyment of for a limited time; as, to *hire* a farm for a year; to *hire* money.

2. To engage or purchase the service, labor, or interest of (any one) for a specific purpose, by payment of wages; as, to *hire* a servant, an agent, or an advocate.

3. To grant the temporary use of, for compensation; to engage to give the service of, for a price; to let; to lease; — now usually with *out*, and often reflexively; as, he has *hired* out his horse, or his time.

They . . . have *hired* out themselves for bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

Hire'less, *a.* Without hire. *Davenant.*

Hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hȳreling.* See Hire, *n.*, and -ling.] One who is hired, or who serves for wages; esp., one whose motive and interest in serving another are wholly gainful; a mercenary. "Lewd *hirelings*." *Milton.*

Hire'ling, *a.* Serving for hire or wages; venal; mercenary. "*Hireling* mourners." *Dryden.*

Hir'er (hīr'ẽr), *n.* One who hires.

Hires (hĕrz), **Hirs**, *pron.* Hers; theirs. See Here, *pron.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hir-sute' (hẽr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*; prob. akin to *horridus* horrid. Cf. Horrid.] **1.** Rough with hair; set with bristles; shaggy.

2. Rough and coarse; boorish. [*R.*]

Cynical and *hirsute* in his behavior. *Life of A. Wood.*

3. (*Bot.*) Pubescent with coarse or stiff hairs. *Gray.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) Covered with hairlike feathers, as the feet of certain birds.

Hir-sute'ness, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*

Hir-tel'lous (hẽr-tĕl'lŭs), *a.* [Dim., fr. L. *hirtus* hairy.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Pubescent with minute and somewhat rigid hairs.

Hi-ru'dine (hī-rụ'dĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the leeches.

‖ **Hir'u-din'e-a** (hĭr'ū-dĭn'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *hirudo*, *hirudinis*, a leech.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Annelida, including the leeches; — called also *Hirudinei*.

‖ **Hi-ru'do** (hī-rụ'dō), *n.* [L., a leech.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of leeches, including the common medicinal leech. See Leech.

Hi-run'dine (hī-rūn'dĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the swallows.

‖ **Hi-run'do** (-dō), *n.* [L., swallow.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the swallows and martins.

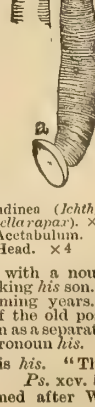

Hirudinea (*Ichthyobdella rapax*). ×2
a Acetabulum.
B Head. ×4

His (hĭz), *pron.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē*, neut. *hit*. See He.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to *him*; — used as a pronominal adjective or adjective pronoun; as, tell John *his* papers are ready; formerly used also for *its*, but this use is now obsolete.

No comfortable star did lend *his* light. *Shak.*
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shak.*

☞ Also formerly used in connection with a noun simply as a sign of the possessive. "The king *his* son." *Shak.* "By young Telemachus *his* blooming years." *Pope.* This *his* is probably a corruption of the old possessive ending *-is* or *-es*, which, being written as a separate word, was at length confounded with the pronoun *his*.

2. The possessive of *he*; as, the book is *his*. "The sea is *his*, and he made it." *Ps.* xcv. 5.

His'ing-er-ite (hĭs'ĭng-ẽr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Hisinger*, a Swedish mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A soft, black, iron ore, nearly earthy, a hydrous silicate of iron.

His-pan'ic (hĭs-păn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hispanicus.*] Of or pertaining to Spain or its language; as, *Hispanic* words.

His-pan'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Spanish idiom or mode of speech. *Keightley.*

His-pan'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To give a Spanish form or character to; as, to *Hispanicize* Latin words.

His'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus*: cf. F. *hispide.*] **1.** Rough with bristles or minute spines.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Beset with stiff hairs or bristles.

His-pid'u-lous (hĭs-pĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *hispid.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Minutely hispid.

Hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hissed (hĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hissing.] [AS. *hysian*; prob. of imitative origin; cf. LG. *hissen*, OD. *hisschen.*] **1.** To make with the mouth a prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, by driving the breath between the tongue and the teeth; to make with the mouth a sound like that made by a goose or a snake when angered; esp., to make such a sound as an expression of hatred, passion, or disapproval.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.

2. To make a similar noise by any means; to pass with a sibilant sound; as, the arrow *hissed* as it flew.

Shod with steel,
We *hissed* along the polished ice. *Wordsworth.*

Hiss, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn or express contempt for by hissing.

If the tag-rag people did not clap him and *hiss* him, according as he pleased and displeased them. *Shak.*

Malcolm. What is the newest grief?
Ros. That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker. *Shak.*

2. To utter with a hissing sound.

The long-necked geese of the world that are ever *hissing* dispraise. *Tennyson.*

Hiss, *n.* **1.** A prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, made by forcing out the breath between the tongue and teeth, esp. as a token of disapprobation or contempt.

"*Hiss*" implies audible friction of breath consonants. *H. Sweet.*

A dismal, universal *hiss*, the sound
Of public scorn. *Milton.*

2. Any sound resembling that above described; as: (*a*) The noise made by a serpent.

But *hiss* for *hiss* returned with forked tongue. *Milton.*

(*b*) The note of a goose when irritated. (*c*) The noise made by steam escaping through a narrow orifice, or by water falling on a hot stove.

Hiss'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of emitting a hiss or hisses.

2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision. [*Archaic*]

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*. *Jer.* xix. 8.

Hiss'ing-ly, *adv.* With a hissing sound.

Hist (hĭst), *interj.* [Cf. Dan. *hys.* √43. Cf. Hush, Whist.] Hush; be silent; — a signal for silence. *Milton.*

His'ti-ol'o-gy (hĭs'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἱστίον tissue + *-logy.*] Same as Histology.

His'to-gen'e-sis (hĭs'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The formation and development of organic tissues; histogeny; — the opposite of *histolysis*. (*b*) Germ history of cells, and of the tissues composed of cells. *Haeckel.*

His'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See Histogeny.] (*Biol.*) Tissue-producing; connected with the formation and development of the organic tissues.

His-tog'e-ny (hĭs-tŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) Same as Histogenesis. *Dunglison.*

His-tog'ra-pher (hĭs-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes organic tissues; an histologist.

His'to-graph'ic-al (hĭs'tō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to histography.

His-tog'ra-phy (hĭs-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + *-graphy.*] A description of, or treatise on, organic tissues.

His'to-hæm'a-tin (hĭs'tō-hĕm'ȧ-tĭn *or* -hē'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + E. *hæmatin.*] (*Physiol.*) One of a class of respiratory pigments, widely distributed in the animal kingdom, capable of ready oxidation and reduction.

His'toid (hĭs'toid), *a.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + *-oid.*] Resembling the normal tissues; as, *histoid* tumors.

His'to-log'ic (hĭs'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **His'to-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to histology, or to the microscopic structure of the tissues of living organisms. — **His'to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

His-tol'o-gist (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in histology.

His-tol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + *-logy.*] That branch of biological science, which treats of the minute (microscopic) structure of animal and vegetable tissues; — called also *histiology*.

‖ **His-tol'y-sis** (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱστός tissue + λύειν to loosen, dissolve.] (*Biol.*) The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood.

His'to-lyt'ic (hĭs'tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to histolysis, or the degeneration of tissues.

His-ton'o-my (-tŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + νέμειν to distribute, regulate.] The science which treats of the laws relating to organic tissues, their formation, development, functions, etc.

His-toph'y-ly (hĭs-tŏf'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + Gr. φυλή clan.] (*Biol.*) The tribal history of cells, a division of morphophyly. *Haeckel.*

His-to'ri-al (hĭs-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *historialis*: cf. F. *historial.*] Historical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

His-to'ri-an (-an), *n.* [F. *historien.*] **1.** A writer of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

Even the *historian* takes great liberties with facts. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

2. One versed or well informed in history.

Great captains should be good *historians*. *South.*

His-tor'ic (hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *historicus*, Gr. *ἱστο-*
His-tor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *ρικός*: cf. F. *historique*. See HISTORY.] Of or pertaining to history or the record of past events; as, an *historical* poem; the *historic* page. — **His-tor'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **His-to-ric'i-ty** (-tō-rĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

There warriors frowning in *historic* brass. *Pope.*

Historical painting, that branch of painting which represents the events of history. — **Historical sense**, that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, etc., under which it was written. — **The historic sense**, the capacity to conceive and represent the unity and significance of a past era or age.

His-tor'ic-al-ly (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In the manner of, or in accordance with, history.

His-tor'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To record or narrate in the manner of a history; to chronicle. [*R.*]

His'to-ried (hĭs'tō-rĭd), *a.* Related in history.

His-to'ri-er (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* An historian. [*Obs.*]

‖ **His'to-ri-ette'** (hĭs'tō-rĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *histoire* a history.] Historical narration on a small scale; a brief recital; a story. *Emerson.*

His-tor'i-fy (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*History* + *-fy.*] To record in or as history. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Thy conquest meet to be *historified*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His-to'ri-og'ra-pher (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [L. *historiographus*, Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*; *ἱστορία* history + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *historiographe*.] An historian; a writer of history; especially, one appointed or designated to write a history; also, a title bestowed by some governments upon historians of distinction.

His-to'ri-og'ra-pher-ship, *n.* The office of an historiographer. *Saintsbury.*

His-to'ri-og'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* The art or employment of an historiographer.

His-to'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία* history + *-logy.*] A discourse on history. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

His-to'ri-on'o-mer (-ŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία* history + *νέμειν* to distribute.] One versed in the phenomena of history and the laws controlling them.

And *historionomers* will have measured accurately the sidereal years of races. *Lowell.*

His'to-rize (hĭs'tō-rīz), *v. t.* To relate as history; to chronicle; to historicize. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

His'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* HISTORIES (-rĭz). [L. *historia*, Gr. *ἱστορία* history, information, inquiry, fr. *ἵστωρ*, *ἱστωρ*, knowing, learned, from the root of *εἰδέναι* to know; akin to E. *wit*. See WIT, and cf. STORY.]

1. A learning or knowing by inquiry; the knowledge of facts and events, so obtained; hence, a formal statement of such information; a narrative; a description; a written record; as, the *history* of a patient's case; the *history* of a legislative bill.

2. A systematic, written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, and usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes; a true story, as distinguished from a *romance*; — distinguished also from *annals*, which relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order; from *biography*, which is the record of an individual's life; and from *memoir*, which is history composed from personal experience, observation, and memory.

Histories are as perfect as the historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul. *Carlyle.*

For aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by tale or *history*. *Shak.*
What *histories* of toil could I declare! *Pope.*

History piece, a representation in painting, drawing, etc., of any real event, including the actors and the action. — **Natural history**, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, etc., and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses.

Syn. — Chronicle; annals; relation; narration. — HISTORY, CHRONICLE, ANNALS. *History* is a methodical record of important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects, to give an analysis of motive and action, etc. A *chronicle* is a record of such events, conforming to the order of time as its distinctive feature. *Annals* are a chronicle divided up into separate years. By poetic license *annals* is sometimes used for *history*.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*
No more yet of this;
For 't is a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shak.*

Many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion. *Rogers.*

His'to-ry, *v. t.* To narrate or record. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

His-tot'o-my (hĭs-tŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue + *τέμνειν* to cut.] The dissection of organic tissues.

His'to-zyme (hĭs'tō-zīm *or* -zēm), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue + *ζύμη* leaven.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A soluble ferment occurring in the animal body, to the presence of which many normal decompositions and synthetical processes are supposed to be due.

His'tri-on (hĭs'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *histrio*: cf. F. *histrion*. A player. [*R.*] *Pope.*

His'tri-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*: cf. F.
His'tri-on'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *histrionique*. See HISTRION.] Of or relating to the stage or a stageplayer; befitting a theater; theatrical; — sometimes in a bad sense. — **His'tri-on'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tainted with false and *histrionic* feeling. *De Quincey.*

His'tri-on'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The histrionic art; stageplaying. *W. Black.*

His'tri-o-nism (hĭs'trĭ-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Theatrical representation; acting; affectation. *Sir T. Browne.*

His'tri-o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To act; to represent on the stage, or theatrically. *Urquhart.*

Hit (hĭt), *pron.* It. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hit, 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of HIDE, contracted from *hideth*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hit (hĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HITTING.] [OE. *hitten*, *hutten*, of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hitte* to hit, find, Sw. & Icel. *hitta*.] **1.** To reach with a stroke or blow; to strike or touch, usually with force; especially, to reach or touch (an object aimed at).

I think you have *hit* the mark. *Shak.*

2. To reach or attain exactly; to meet according to the occasion; to perform successfully; to attain to; to accord with; to be conformable to; to suit.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.*
There you *hit* him; . . . that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*
He scarcely *hit* my humor. *Tennyson.*

3. To guess; to light upon or discover. "Thou hast *hit* it." *Shak.*

4. (*Backgammon*) To take up, or replace by a piece belonging to the opposing player; — said of a single unprotected piece on a point.

To hit off, to describe with quick characteristic strokes; as, *to hit off* a speaker. *Sir W. Temple.* — **To hit out**, to perform by good luck. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hit (hĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To meet or come in contact; to strike; to clash; — followed by *against* or *on*.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke.*
Corpuscles, meeting with or *hitting* on those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To meet or reach what was aimed at or desired; to succeed, — often with implied chance, or luck.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shak.*
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

To hit on *or* **upon**, to light upon; to come to by chance. "None of them *hit upon* the art." *Addison.*

Hit, *n.* **1.** A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke that touches anything.

So he the famed Cilician fencer praised,
And, at each *hit*, with wonder seems amazed. *Dryden.*

2. A stroke of success in an enterprise, as by a fortunate chance; as, he made a *hit*.

What late he called a blessing, now was wit,
And God's good providence, a lucky *hit*. *Pope.*

3. A peculiarly apt expression or turn of thought; a phrase which hits the mark; as, a happy *hit*.

4. A game won at backgammon after the adversary has removed some of his men. It counts less than a *gammon*.

5. (*Baseball*) A striking of the ball; as, a safe *hit*; a foul *hit*; — sometimes used specifically for a *base hit*.

Base hit, Safe hit, Sacrifice hit. (*Baseball*) See under BASE, SAFE, etc.

Hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *hitch* a motion by a jerk, and *hatch*, *hotch*, to move by jerks, also Prov. G. *hiksen*, G. *hinken*, to limp, hobble; or E. *hiccough*; or possibly akin to E. *hook*.] **1.** To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to unite; to cling.

Atoms . . . which at length *hitched* together. *South.*

2. To move interruptedly or with halts, jerks, or steps; — said of something obstructed or impeded.

Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*
To ease themselves . . . by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses; to interfere. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Hitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HITCHED (hĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HITCHING.] **1.** To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook or a knot; to make fast, unite, or yoke; as, to *hitch* a horse, or a halter.

2. To move with hitches; as, he *hitched* his chair nearer.

To hitch up. (*a*) To fasten up. (*b*) To pull or raise with a jerk; as, a sailor *hitches up* his trousers. (*c*) To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle; as, *hitch up* the gray mare. [*Colloq.*]

Hitch, *n.* **1.** A catch; anything that holds, as a hook; an impediment; an obstacle; an entanglement.

2. The act of catching, as on a hook, etc.

3. A stop or sudden halt; a stoppage; an impediment; a temporary obstruction; an obstacle; as, a *hitch* in one's progress or utterance; a *hitch* in the performance.

4. A sudden movement or pull; a pull up; as, the sailor gave his trousers a *hitch*.

5. (*Naut.*) A knot or noose in a rope which can be readily undone; —intended for a temporary fastening; as, a half *hitch*; a clove *hitch*; a timber *hitch*, etc.

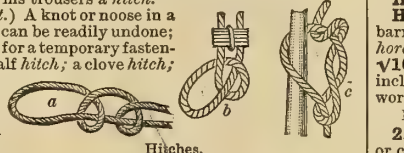

Hitches.
a Clove Hitch. *b* Half Hitch. *c* Timber Hitch.

6. (*Geol.*) A small dislocation of a bed or vein.

Hitch'el (-ĕl), *n.* & *v. t.* See HATCHEL.

Hithe (hĭth), *n.* [AS. *hȳð*. Cf. HIDE to conceal.] A port or small haven; — used in composition; as, *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*. *Pennant.*

Hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *hider*, AS. *hider*; akin to Icel. *hēðra*, Dan. *hid*, Sw. *hit*, Goth. *hidrē*; cf. L. *citra* on this side, or E. *here*, *he*. √183. Cf. HE.]

1. To this place; — used with verbs signifying motion, and implying motion toward the speaker; correlate of *hence* and *thither*; as, to come or bring *hither*.

2. To this point, source, conclusion, design, etc.; — in a sense not physical.

Hither we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

Hither and thither, to and fro; backward and forward; in various directions. "Victory is like a traveler, and goeth *hither and thither*." *Knolles.*

Hith'er, *a.* **1.** Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer; — correlate of *thither* and *farther*; as, on the *hither* side of a hill. *Milton.*

2. Applied to time: On the hither side of, younger than; of fewer years than.

And on the *hither* side, or so she looked,
Of twenty summers. *Tennyson.*

To the present generation, that is to say, the people a few years on the *hither* and thither side of thirty, the name of Charles Darwin stands alongside of those of Isaac Newton and Michael Faraday. *Huxley.*

Hith'er-most' (hĭth'ẽr-mōst'), *a.* Nearest on this side. *Sir M. Hale.*

Hith'er-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place; to a prescribed limit.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. *Job* xxxviii. 11.

2. Up to this time; as yet; until now.

The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto*. *Josh.* xvii. 14.

Hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* [AS. *hiderweard*.] Toward this place; hither.

Marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*

Hit'ter (hĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who hits or strikes; as, a hard *hitter*.

Hive (hīv), *n.* [OE. *hive*, *huve*, AS. *hȳfe*.] **1.** A box, basket, or other structure, for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honeybees. *Dryden.*

2. The bees of one hive; a swarm of bees. *Shak.*

3. A place swarming with busy occupants; a crowd.

The *hive* of Roman liars. *Tennyson.*

Hive bee (*Zoöl.*), the honeybee.

Hive, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIVED (hīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIVING.] **1.** To collect into a hive; to place in, or cause to enter, a hive; as, to *hive* a swarm of bees.

2. To store up in a hive, as honey; hence, to gather and accumulate for future need; to lay up in store.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

Hive, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope.*

Hive'less, *a.* Destitute of a hive. *Gascoigne.*

Hiv'er (hĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* [Scot.; perh. akin to E. *heave*.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The croup. (*b*) An eruptive disease (*Varicella globularis*), allied to the chicken pox.

Hizz (hĭz), *v. i.* To hiss. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ho (hōō), *pron.* Who. [*Obs.*] In some Chaucer MSS.

Ho } (hō), *n.* [See Ho, *interj.*, 2.] A stop; a halt;
Hoa } a moderation of pace.

There is no *ho* with them. *Decker.*

Ho } (hō), *interj.* [Cf. F. & G. *ho*.] **1.** Halloo!
Hoa } attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. "What noise there, *ho?*" *Shak.* "*Ho!* who 's within?" *Shak.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted fr. *hold*; but cf. F. *hau* stop! and E. *whoa*.] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word now used by teamsters, but formerly to order the cessation of anything. [Written also *whoa*, and, formerly, *hoo*.]

The duke . . . pulled out his sword and cried "*Hoo!*" *Chaucer.*
An herald on a scaffold made an *hoo*. *Chaucer.*

Hoar (hōr), *a.* [OE. *hor*, *har*, AS. *hār*; akin to Icel. *hārr*, and to OHG. *hēr* illustrious, magnificent; cf. Icel. *heiðr* brightness of the sky, Goth. *hais* torch, Skr. *kētus* light, torch. Cf. HOARY.] **1.** White, or grayish white; as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. "*Hoar* waters." *Spenser.*

2. Gray or white with age; hoary.

Whose beard with age is *hoar*. *Coleridge.*
Old trees with trunks all *hoar*. *Byron.*

3. Musty; moldy; stale. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hoar, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity. [*R.*]

Covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

Hoar, *v. i.* [AS. *hārian* to grow gray.] To become moldy or musty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* See HOARDING, 2. *Smart.*

Hoard, *n.* [OE. *hord*, AS. *hord*; akin to OS. *hord*, G. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd*; prob. from the root of E. *hide* to conceal, and of L. *custos* guard, E. *custody*. See HIDE to conceal.] A store, stock, or quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden supply; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions; a *hoard* of money.

Hoard, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOARDING.] [AS. *hordian*.] To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly, or for the sake of keeping and accumulating; as, to *hoard* grain.

Hoard, *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money.

To *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

Hoard'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hoards.

Hoard'ing (hōrd'ĭng), *n.* [From OF. *hourd*, *hourt*, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin; cf. D. *horde* hurdle, fence, G. *horde*, *hürde*; akin to E. *hurdle*. √16. See HURDLE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A screen of boards inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [*Eng.*]

Posted on every dead wall and *hoarding*. *London Graphic.*

2. A fence, barrier, or cover, inclosing, surrounding, or concealing something.

The whole arrangement was surrounded by a *hoarding*, the space within which was divided into compartments by sheets of tin. *Tyndall.*

Hoared (hōrd), *a.* Moldy; musty. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Hoar'frost' (hōr'frŏst'; 115), *n.* The white particles formed by the congelation of dew; white frost. [Written also *horefrost*. See HOAR, *a.*]

He scattereth the *hoarfrost* like ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

Hoar'hound' (-hound'), *n.* Same as HOREHOUND.

Hoar'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HOARY.] The state of being hoary. *Dryden.*

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [*Compar.* HOARSER (-ẽr), *superl.* HOARSEST.] [OE. *hors*, also *hos*, *has*, AS. *hās*; akin to D. *heesch*, G. *heiser*, Icel. *hāss*, Dan. *hæs*, Sw. *hes*. Cf. Prov. E. *heazy*.] **1.** Having a harsh, rough, grating voice or sound, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound; as, the *hoarse* raven.

The *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*

2. Harsh; grating; discordant; — said of any sound.

Hoarse'ly, *adv.* With a harsh, grating sound or voice.

Hoars'en (hōrs'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOARSENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOARSENING.] To make hoarse.

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice. *Richardson.*

Hoarse'ness (hōrs'nĕs), *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound, due to mucus collected on the vocal cords, or to swelling or looseness of the cords.

Hoar'stone' (hōr'stōn'), *n.* A stone designating the bounds of an estate; a landmark. *Halliwell.*

Hoar'y (-y), *a.* [From Hoar, *a.*] **1.** White or whitish. "The *hoary* willows." *Addison.*

2. White or gray with age; hoar; as, *hoary* hairs.

Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

3. Hence, remote in time past; as, *hoary* antiquity.

4. Moldy; mossy; musty. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Of a pale silvery gray.

6. (*Bot.*) Covered with short, dense, grayish white hairs; canescent.

Hoary bat (*Zoöl.*), an American bat (*Atalapha cinerea*), having the hair yellowish, or brown, tipped with white.

Ho'at-zin (hō'ăt-zĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Hoazin.

Hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus.*] A deception for mockery or mischief; a deceptive trick or story; a practical joke. *Macaulay.*

Hoax, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoaxed (hōkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoaxing.] To deceive by a story or a trick, for sport or mischief; to impose upon sportively. *Lamb.*

Hoax'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hoaxes.

Ho'a-zin (hō'ȧ-zĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable South American bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*); the crested touraco. By some zoölogists it is made the type of a distinct order (*Opisthocomi*).

Hob (hŏb), *n.* [Prob. akin to *hump.* Cf. Hub.]

1. The hub of a wheel. See Hub. *Washington.*

2. The flat projection or iron shelf at the side of a fire grate, where things are put to be kept warm. *Smart.*

3. (*Mech.*) A threaded and fluted hardened steel cutter, resembling a tap, used in a lathe for forming the teeth of screw chasers, worm wheels, etc.

Hob, *n.* [Orig. an abbrev. of *Robin, Robert; Robin Goodfellow* a celebrated fairy, or domestic spirit. Cf. Hobgoblin, and see Robin.]

1. A fairy; a sprite; an elf. [*Obs.*]

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies, . . .
Defend us, good Heaven! *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Hob'a-nob' (hŏb'ȧ-nŏb'), **Hob'and-nob'** (hŏb'ănd-nŏb'), } *v. i.* Same as Hob-nob. *Tennyson.*

Hob'bism (-bĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas *Hobbes*, an English materialist (1588–1679); esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy with despotic control over everything relating to law, morals, and religion.

Hob'bist (-bĭst), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes.

Hob'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hobbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hobbling (-blĭng).] [OE. *hobelen, hoblen*, freq. of *hoppen* to hop; akin to D. *hobbelen*, Prov. G. *hoppeln.* See Hop to jump, and cf. Hopple.] **1.** To walk lame, bearing chiefly on one leg; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

2. To move roughly or irregularly; — said of style in writing. *Prior.*

The *hobbling* versification, the mean diction. *Jeffreys.*

Hob'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To fetter by tying the legs; to hopple; to clog. "They *hobbled* their horses." *Dickens.*

2. To perplex; to embarrass.

Hob'ble, *n.* **1.** An unequal gait; a limp; a halt; as, he has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

2. Same as Hopple.

3. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Waterton.*

Hob'ble-bush' (-bŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) having long, straggling branches and handsome flowers. It is found in the Northern United States. Called also *shinhopple.*

Hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoi'), } *n.* [Written also *hob-*
Hob'ble-te-hoy' (-tē-hoi'), } *bety-hoy, hobbarddehoy, hobbedehoy, hobdehoy.*] [Cf. Prov. E. *hobbledygee* with a limping movement; also F. *hobereau*, a country squire, E. *hobby*, and OF. *hoi* to-day; perh. the orig. sense was, an upstart of to-day.] A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow. [*Colloq.*]

All the men, boys, and *hobbledehoys* attached to the farm. *Dickens.*

Hob'bler (hŏb'blẽr), *n.* One who hobbles.

Hob'bler, *n.* [OE. also *hobeler*, OF. *hobelier*, LL. *hobellarius.* See Hobby a horse.] (*Eng. Hist.*) One who by his tenure was to maintain a horse for military service; a kind of light horseman in the Middle Ages who was mounted on a hobby. *Hallam. Sir J. Davies.*

Hob'bling-ly (-blĭng-lĭ), *adv.* With a limping step.

Hob'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Rough; uneven; causing one to hobble; as, a *hobbly* road.

Hob'by (-bĭ), *n.; pl.* Hobbies (-bĭz). [OE. *hobi*; cf. OF. *hobe, hobé*, F. *hobereau* a hobby, a species of falcon, OF. *hober* to move, stir. Cf. Hobby a horse.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, strong-winged European falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), formerly trained for hawking.

Hobby.

Hob'by (hŏb'bĭ), } *n.*
Hob'by-horse' (-hôrs'), } [OE. *hobin* a nag, OF. *hobin* hobby; cf. *hober* to stir, move; prob. of German or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hoppe* a mare, dial. Sw. *hoppa*; perh. akin to E. *hop* to jump.]

1. A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; an ambling nag. *Johnson.*

2. A stick, often with the head or figure of a horse, on which boys make believe to ride. [Usually under the form *hobbyhorse.*]

3. A subject or plan upon which one is constantly setting off; a favorite and ever-recurring theme of discourse, thought, or effort; that which occupies one's attention unduly, or to the weariness of others; a ruling passion. [Usually under the form *hobby.*]

Not one of them has any *hobbyhorse*, to use the phrase of Sterne. *Macaulay.*

Hob'by-hors'ic-al (hŏb'bĭ-hôrs'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, a hobby or whim; eccentric; whimsical. [*Colloq.*] *Sterne.*

Hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [See 2d Hob, and Goblin.] A frightful goblin; an imp; a bugaboo; also, a name formerly given to the household spirit, Robin Goodfellow. *Macaulay.*

Hob'i-ler (-ĭ-lẽr), *n.* [See 2d Hobbler.] A light horseman. See 2d Hobbler. [*Obs.*] *Brande & C.*

Hob'bit (hŏ'bĭt), *n.* [See Howitzer.] (*Mil.*) A small mortar on a gun carriage, in use before the howitzer.

Hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* [1st *hob* + *nail.*] **1.** A short, sharp-pointed, large-headed nail, — used in shoeing horses and for studding the soles of heavy shoes.

2. A clownish person; a rustic. *Milton.*

Hobnail liver (*Med.*), a disease in which the liver is shrunken, hard, and covered with projections like hobnails; one of the forms of cirrhosis of the liver.

Hob'nail', *v. t.* To tread down roughly, as with hobnailed shoes.

Your rights and charters *hobnailed* into slush. *Tennyson.*

Hob'nailed' (-nāld'), *a.* Set with hobnails, as a shoe.

Hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have. See Have, and cf. Habnab.] **1.** Have or have not; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. *Shak.*

2. At random; hit or miss. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Hob'nob', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hobnobbed (-nŏbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hobnobbing.] **1.** To drink familiarly (with another). [Written also *hob-a-nob.*]

2. To associate familiarly; to be on intimate terms.

Hob'nob', *n.* Familiar, social intercourse. *W. Black.*

Hob'or-nob' (-ôr-nŏb'), *adv.* See Hobnob.

Ho'boy (hō'boi), *n.* A hautboy or oboe. [*Obs.*]

Hob'son's choice' (hŏb'sŭnz chois'). A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing.

☞ It is said to have had its origin in the name of one *Hobson*, at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable door.

Hoc'co (hŏk'kŏ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crested curassow; — called also *royal pheasant.* See Curassow.

Hoche'pot (hŏch'pŏt), *n.* Hotchpot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hock (hŏk), *n.* [So called from *Hoch*heim, in Germany.] A Rhenish wine, of a light yellow color, either sparkling or still. The name is also given indiscriminately to all Rhenish wines.

Hock, Hough (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōh* the heel; prob. akin to Icel. *hāsinn* hock sinew, Dan. *hasc*, G. *hechse, hächse*, LG. *hacke*, D. *hak*; also to L. *coxa* hip (cf. Cuisses), Skr. *kaksha* armpit. √12. Cf. Heel.] **1.** (*a*) The joint in the hind limb of quadrupeds between the leg and shank, or tibia and tarsus, and corresponding to the ankle in man. (*b*) A piece cut by butchers, esp. in pork, from either the front or hind leg, just above the foot.

2. The popliteal space; the ham.

Hock, *v. t.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring; to hough.

Hock'a-more (hŏk'ȧ-mōr), *n.* [See 1st Hock.] A Rhenish wine. [*Obs.*] See Hock. *Hudibras.*

Hock'day' (-dā'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hōcor* mockery, scorn.] A holiday commemorating the expulsion of the Danes, formerly observed on the second Tuesday after Easter; — called also *hocktide.* [*Eng.*] [Written also *hokeday.*]

Hock'ey (-y), *n.* [From Hook, *n.*] **1.** A game in which two parties of players, armed with sticks curved or hooked at the end, attempt to drive any small object (as a ball or a bit of wood) toward opposite goals.

2. The stick used by the players. [Written also *hookey* and *hawkey.*]

Hock'herb' (-ẽrb' *or* -hẽrb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The mallow.

Hoc'kle (hŏk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hockled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hockling (-klĭng).] [From 2d Hock.] **1.** To hamstring; to hock; to hough. *Hanmer.*

2. To mow, as stubble. *Mason.*

Ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.* [See Hocus-pocus.] **1.** To deceive or cheat. *Halliwell.*

2. To adulterate; to drug; as, liquor is said to be *hocused* for the purpose of stupefying the drinker. *Dickens.*

3. To stupefy with drugged liquor. *Thackeray.*

Ho'cus, *n.* **1.** One who cheats or deceives. *South.*

2. Drugged liquor.

Ho'cus-po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin. Cf. Hoax, Hocus.] **1.** A term used by jugglers in pretended incantations.

2. A juggler or trickster. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. A juggler's trick; a cheat; nonsense. *Hudibras.*

Ho'cus-po'cus, *v. t.* To cheat. [*Colloq.*] *L'Estrange.*

Hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prov. E. for *hold*, i. e., that which holds. See Hold.] **1.** A kind of wooden tray with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, brick, etc.

2. A utensil for holding coal; a coal scuttle.

Hod'den-gray' (hŏd'd'n-grā'), *a.* [Perh. akin to E. *hoiden* rustic, clownish.] Applied to coarse cloth made of undyed wool, formerly worn by Scotch peasants. [*Scot.*]

Hod'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *hooded.*] (*Zoöl.*) See *Dun crow*, under Dun, *a.*

Hod'dy-dod'dy (-dŏd'dĭ), *n.* [Prov. E. also *hoddypeke, hoddypoule, hoddymandoddy.*] An awkward or foolish person. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* A mixed mass; a medley. See Hotchpot. *Johnson.*

Hodg'kin's dis-ease' (hŏj'kĭnz dĭz-ēz'). (*Med.*) A morbid condition characterized by progressive anæmia and enlargement of the lymphatic glands; — first described by Dr. *Hodgkin*, an English physician.

Ho'di-ern (hō'dĭ-ẽrn), } *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, fr. *hodie* to-
Ho'di-er'nal (-ẽr'nal), } day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. [*R.*] *Boyle. Quart. Rev.*

Hod'man (hŏd'man), *n.; pl.* Hodmen (-men). A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

Hod'man-dod (-dŏd), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Dodman. *Bacon.*

Hod'o-graph (hŏd'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός path + *-graph.*] (*Math.*) A curve described by the moving extremity of a line the other end of which is fixed, this line being constantly parallel to the direction of motion of, and having its length constantly proportional to the velocity of, a point moving in any path; — used in investigations respecting central forces.

Ho-dom'e-ter (hō-dŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* See Odometer.

Hoe (hō), *n.* [OF. *hoe, houe*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *houwa, howa*, G. *haue*, fr. OHG. *houwan* to hew. See Hew to cut.] **1.** A tool chiefly for digging up weeds, and for loosening and arranging the earth about plants in fields and gardens. It is made of a flat blade of iron or steel having an eye or tang by which it is attached to a wooden handle at an acute angle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The horned or piked dogfish. See Dogfish.

Dutch hoe, one having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade. — Horse hoe, a kind of cultivator.

Hoe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoed (hōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoeing.] [Cf. F. *houer.*] To cut, dig, scrape, turn, arrange, or clean, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen or arrange the earth about, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* corn.

To hoe one's row, to do one's share of a job. [*Colloq.*]

Hoe, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe.

Hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, water, and salt, baked before the fire or in the ashes; — so called because often cooked on a hoe. [*Southern U. S.*]

Hoe'moth'er (hō'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [A local Orkney name; cf. Icel. *hār.*] (*Zoöl.*) The basking or liver shark; — called also *homer.* See *Liver shark*, under Liver.

Ho'ful (hō'fụl), *a.* [AS. *hogful, hohful*, fr. *hogu* care, anxiety.] Careful; wary. [*Obs.*] *Stapleton.*

Hog (hŏg), *n.* [Prob. akin to E. *hack* to cut, and meaning orig., a castrated boar; cf. also W. *hwch* swine, sow, Armor. *houc'h, hoc'h.* Cf. Haggis, Hogget, and Hoggerel.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Sus*, and allied genera of *Suidæ*; esp., the domesticated varieties of *S. scrofa*, kept for their fat and meat, called, respectively, *lard* and *pork*; swine; porker; specifically, a castrated boar; a barrow.

☞ The domestic hogs of Siam, China, and parts of Southern Europe, are thought to have been derived from *Sus Indicus.*

2. A mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow. [*Low*]

3. A young sheep that has not been shorn. [*Eng.*]

4. (*Naut.*) A rough, flat scrubbing broom for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water. *Totten.*

5. (*Paper Manuf.*) A device for mixing and stirring the pulp of which paper is made.

Bush hog, Ground hog, etc. See under Bush, Ground, etc. — Hog caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the green grapevine sphinx; — so called because the head and first three segments are much smaller than those behind them, so as to make a resemblance to a hog's snout. See Hawk moth. — Hog cholera, an epidemic contagious fever of swine, attended by liquid, fetid diarrhea, and by the appearance on the skin and mucous membrane of spots and patches of a scarlet, purple, or black color. It is fatal in from one to six days, or ends in a slow, uncertain recovery. *Law (Farmer's Veter. Adviser).* — Hog deer (*Zoöl.*), the axis deer. — Hog gum (*Bot.*), a West Indian tree (*Symphonia globulifera*), yielding an aromatic gum. — Hog of wool, the trade name for the fleece or wool of sheep of the second year. — Hog peanut (*Bot.*), a kind of earth pea. — Hog plum (*Bot.*), a tropical tree, of the genus *Spondias* (*S. lutea*), with fruit somewhat resembling plums, but chiefly eaten by hogs. It is found in the West Indies. — Hog's bean (*Bot.*), the plant henbane. — Hog's bread. (*Bot.*) See Sow bread. — Hog's fennel. (*Bot.*) See under Fennel. — Mexican hog (*Zoöl.*), the peccary. — Water hog. (*Zoöl.*) See Capybara.

Hog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hogged (hŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hogging.] **1.** To cut short like bristles; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse. *Smart.*

2. (*Naut.*) To scrub with a hog, or scrubbing broom.

Hog, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To become bent upward in the middle, like a hog's back; — said of a ship broken or strained so as to have this form.

Hog'back' (hŏg'bak'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) An upward curve or very obtuse angle in the upper surface of any member, as of a timber laid horizontally; — the opposite of *camber.*

2. (*Naut.*) See Hogframe.

3. (*Geol.*) A ridge formed by tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit, and steeply sloping sides.

Hog'chain' (-chān'), *n.* A chain or a tie rod, in a boat or barge, to prevent the vessel from hogging.

Hog'chok'er (-chŏk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American sole (*Achirus lineatus*, or *A. achirus*), related to the European sole, but of no market value.

Hog'cote' (-kōt'), *n.* A shed for swine; a sty.

Hog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large West Indian and Florida food fish (*Lachnolæmus maximus*). (*b*) The pigfish or sailor's choice. (*c*) An American fresh-water fish; the log perch. (*d*) A large, red, spiny-headed, European marine fish (*Scorpæna scrofa*).

Hog'frame' (-frām'), *n.* (*Steam Vessels*) A trussed frame extending fore and aft, usually above deck, and intended to increase the longitudinal strength and stiffness. Used chiefly in American river and lake steamers. Called also *hogging frame*, and *hogback.*

Hogged (hŏgd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Broken or strained so as to have an upward curve between the ends. See Hog, *v. i.*

Hog'ger (hŏg'gẽr), *n.* A stocking without a foot, worn by coal miners at work.

Hog'ger-el (-ĕl), *n.* [From the same source as *hog*; prob. orig., a sheep clipped the first year. See Hog.] A sheep of the second year. [Written also *hogrel.*] *Ash.*

Hog'ger-pipe' (-pip'), *n.* (*Mining*) The upper terminal pipe of a mining pump. *Raymond.*

Hog'ger–pump' (hŏg'gẽr-pŭmp'), *n.* (*Mining*) The top pump in the pit. *Raymond.*

Hog'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Hoggish character or manners; selfishness; greed; beastliness.

Crime and shame
And all their *hoggery.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Hog'get (hŏg'gĕt), *n.* [See Hog, and Hoggerel.]
1. A young boar of the second year.
2. A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year.

Hog'ging (-gĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) Drooping at the ends; arching; — in distinction from *sagging.*

Hogging frame. See Hogframe.

Hog'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish. — **Hog'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Hog'gish-ness**, *n.*

Is not a *hoggish* life the height of some men's wishes? *Shaftesbury.*

Hogh (hō), *n.* [Icel. *haugr* hill, mound; akin to E. *high.* See High.] A hill; a cliff. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hog'herd (hŏg'hẽrd), *n.* A swineherd. *W. Browne.*

Hog'ma-nay' (hŏg'má-nā'), *n.* The old name, in Scotland, for the last day of the year, on which children go about singing, and receive a dole of bread or cakes; also, the entertainment given on that day to a visitor, or the gift given to an applicant. [*Scot.*]

Hog'nose' snake' (hŏg'nōz' snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) A harmless North American snake of the genus *Heterodon*, esp. *H. platyrhynos*; — called also *puffing adder, blowing adder*, and *sand viper.*

Hog'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The pignut. See Hickory. (*b*) In England, the *Bunium flexuosum*, a tuberous plant.

Ho'go (hō'gō), *n.* [Corrupted from F. *haut goût.*] High flavor; strong scent. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Hog'pen' (hŏg'pĕn'), *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

Hog'reeve' (-rēv'), *n.* [See Reeve.] A civil officer charged with the duty of impounding hogs running at large. [*New Eng.*] *Bartlett.*

Hog'ring'er (-rĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who puts rings into the snouts of hogs.

Hog's'–back' (hŏgz'băk'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A hogback.

Hog'score' (hŏg'skōr'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Curling*) A distance line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee. [*Scot.*]

Hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd *or* -ĕd), *n.* [D. *okshoofd*; akin to Sw. *oxhufvud*, Dan. *oxehoved*, G. *oxhoft*; apparently meaning orig., ox head, but it is not known why this name was given. Cf. Ox, Head.] **1.** An English measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a half pipe.

☞ The London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale gallons. Elsewhere in England the ale and beer hogsheads held 51 gallons. These measures are no longer in use, except for cider.

2. A large cask or barrel, of indefinite contents; esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. [*U. S.*]

Hog'skin' (hŏg'skĭn'), *n.* Leather tanned from a hog's skin. Also used adjectively.

Hog'sty' (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* Hogsties (-stīz'). A pen, house, or inclosure, for hogs.

Hog'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Swill. *Arbuthnot.*

Hog'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A common weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*). See Ambrosia, 3. (*b*) In England, the *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Hoi (hoi), *v. i.* See Haw.

Hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* [OE. *hoydon* a lout, rustic, OD. *heyden* a heathen, gypsy, vagabond, D. *heiden*, fr. OD. *heyde* heath, D. *heide.* See Heathen, Heath.] [Written also *hoyden.*] **1.** A rude, clownish youth. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp. *H. Kingsley.*

Hoi'den, *a.* Rustic; rude; bold. *Young.*

Hoi'den, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently. *Swift.*

Hoi'den-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a hoiden.

Hoi'den-ish, *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a hoiden.

Hoise (hois), *v. t.* [See Hoist.] To hoist. [*Obs.*]
They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40.

Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoisted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoisting.] [OE. *hoise, hyse*, OD. *hyssen*, D. *hijschen*; akin to LG. *hissen*, Dan. *hisse*, Sw. *hissa.*] To raise; to lift; to elevate; esp., to raise or lift to a desired elevation, by means of tackle, as a sail, a flag, a heavy package or weight.

They land my goods, and *hoist* my flying sails. *Pope.*
Hoisting him into his father's throne. *South.*

Hoisting engine, a steam engine for operating a hoist.

Hoist, *n.* **1.** That by which anything is hoisted; the apparatus for lifting goods.

2. The act of hoisting; a lift. [*Colloq.*]

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The perpendicular height of a flag, as opposed to the *fly*, or horizontal length when flying from a staff. (*b*) The height of a fore-and-aft sail next the mast or stay. *Totten.*

Hoist bridge, a drawbridge that is lifted instead of being swung or drawn aside.

Hoist, *p. p.* Hoisted. [*Obs.*]
'T is the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

Hoist'a-way' (-ā-wā'), *n.* A mechanical lift. See Elevator.

Hoist'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening for the hoist, or elevator, in the floor of a wareroom.

Hoit (hoit), *v. i.* [Cf. W. *hoetian* to dally, dandle.] To leap; to caper; to romp noisily. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Hoi'ty–toi'ty (hoi'tỹ-toi'tỹ), *a.* [From Hoit.] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty; also, haughty; patronizing; as, to be in *hoity-toity* spirits, or to assume *hoity-toity* airs; used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity-toity! What have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

Hoke'day' (hōk'dā'), *n.* Same as Hockday.

Ho'ker (hō'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *hōcor.*] Scorn; derision; abusive talk. [*Obs.*] — **Ho'ker-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hol (hōl), *a.* [See Whole.] Whole. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hol'as-pid'e-an (hŏl'ăs-pĭd'ē-an), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, -ίδος, shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a single series of large scutes on the posterior side of the tarsus; — said of certain birds.

Hol'cad (hŏl'kăd), *n.* [Gr. ὁλκάς, -άδος, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, fr. ἕλκειν to draw. Cf. Hulk.] A large ship of burden in ancient Greece. *Mitford.*

Hold (hōld), *n.* [D. *hol* hole, hollow. See Hole.] (*Naut.*) The whole interior portion of a vessel below the lower deck, in which the cargo is stowed.

Hold, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Held (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Holding. Holden (hōld'n), *p. p.*, is obs. in elegant writing, though still used in legal language.] [OE. *holden, halden, healden*, AS. *healdan*; akin to OS. *haldan*, D. *houden*, OHG. *haltan*, G. *halten*, Icel. *halda*, Dan. *holde*, Sw. *hålla*, Goth. *haldan* to feed, tend (the cattle); of unknown origin. Cf. Avast, Halt, Hod.]
1. To cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like; to prevent from falling or escaping; to sustain; to restrain; to keep in the grasp; to retain.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex.* xxxvi. 12.
Thy right hand shall *hold* me. *Ps.* cxxxix. 10.
They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. *Cant.* iii. 8.
In vain he seeks, that having can not *hold.* *Spenser.*
France, thou mayst *hold* a serpent by the tongue, . . .
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold.* *Shak.*

2. To retain in one's keeping; to maintain possession of, or authority over; not to give up or relinquish; to keep; to defend.

We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of deity or empire. *Milton.*

3. To have; to possess; to be in possession of; to occupy; to derive title to; as, to *hold* office.

This noble merchant *held* a noble house. *Chaucer.*
Of him to *hold* his seigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*
And now the strand, and now the plain, they *held.* *Dryden.*

4. To impose restraint upon; to limit in motion or action; to bind legally or morally; to confine; to restrain.

We can not *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*
Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Crashaw.*
He had not sufficient judgment and self-command to *hold* his tongue. *Macaulay.*

5. To maintain in being or action; to carry on; to prosecute, as a course of conduct or an argument; to continue; to sustain.

Hold not thy peace, and be not still. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1.
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

6. To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as, to *hold* a meeting, a festival, a session, etc.; hence, to direct and bring about officially; to conduct or preside at; as, the general *held* a council of war; a judge *holds* a court; a clergyman *holds* a service.

I would *hold* more talk with thee. *Shak.*

7. To receive and retain; to contain as a vessel; as, this pail *holds* milk; hence, to be able to receive and retain; to have capacity or containing power for.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.* ii. 13.
One sees more devils than vast hell can *hold.* *Shak.*

8. To accept, as an opinion; to be the adherent of, openly or privately; to persist in, as a purpose; to maintain; to sustain.

Stand fast and *hold* the traditions which ye have been taught. 2 *Thes.* ii. 15.
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

9. To consider; to regard; to esteem; to account; to think; to judge.

I *hold* him but a fool. *Shak.*
I shall never *hold* that man my friend. *Shak.*
The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Ex.* xx. 7.

10. To bear, carry, or manage; as, he *holds* himself erect; he *holds* his head high.

Let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*

To hold a wager, to lay or hazard a wager. *Swift.* — To hold forth, to offer; to exhibit; to propose; to put forward. "The propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach." *Locke.* — To hold in, to restrain; to curb. — To hold in hand, to toy with; to keep in expectation; to have in one's power. [*Obs.*]

O, fie! to receive favors, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand.* *Beau. & Fl.*

— To hold in play, to keep under control; to dally with. *Macaulay.* — To hold off, to keep at a distance. — To hold on, to hold in being, continuance or position; as, *to hold* a rider *on.* — To hold one's day, to keep one's appointment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — To hold one's own. (*a*) To keep good one's present condition absolutely or relatively; not to fall off, or to lose ground; as, a ship *holds her own* when she does not lose ground in a race or chase; a man *holds his own* when he does not lose strength or weight. — To hold one's peace, to keep silence. — To hold out. (*a*) To extend; to offer. "Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards." *B. Jonson.* (*b*) To continue to do or to suffer; to endure. "He can not long *hold out* these pangs." *Shak.* — To hold up. (*a*) To raise; to lift; as, *hold up* your head. (*b*) To support; to sustain. "He *holds* himself *up* in virtue." *Sir P. Sidney.* (*c*) To exhibit; to display; as, he was *held up* as an example. (*d*) To rein in; to check; to halt; as, *hold up* your horses. — To hold water. (*a*) Literally, to retain water without leaking; hence (*Fig.*), to be whole, sound, consistent, without gaps or holes; — commonly used in a negative sense; as, his statements will not *hold water.* [*Colloq.*] (*b*) (*Naut.*) To hold the oars steady in the water, thus checking the headway of a boat.

Hold, *v. i.* In general, to keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed. Hence:
1. Not to move; to halt; to stop; — mostly in the imperative.

And damned be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough!" *Shak.*

2. Not to give way; not to part or become separated; to remain unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held.* *Shak.*

3. Not to fail or be found wanting; to continue; to last; to endure a test or trial; to abide; to persist.

While our obedience *holds.* *Milton.*
The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

4. Not to fall away, desert, or prove recreant; to remain attached; to cleave; — often with *with, to*, or *for.*

He will *hold* to the one and despise the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.

5. To restrain one's self; to refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebelled. *Dryden.*

6. To derive right or title; — generally with *of.*

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*
His imagination *holds* immediately from nature. *Hazlitt.*

Hold on! Hold up! wait; stop; forbear. [*Colloq.*] — To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach. *L'Estrange.* — To hold in, to restrain one's self; as, he wanted to laugh and could hardly *hold in.* — To hold off, to keep at a distance. — To hold on, to keep fast hold; to continue; to go on. "The trade *held on* for many years." *Swift.* — To hold out, to last; to endure; to continue; to maintain one's self; not to yield or give way. — To hold over, to remain in office, possession, etc., beyond a certain date. — To hold to *or* with, to take sides with, as a person or opinion. — To hold together, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union. *Dryden. Locke.* — To hold up. (*a*) To support one's self; to remain unbent or unbroken; as, to *hold up* under misfortunes. (*b*) To cease raining; to cease; to stop; as, it *holds up. Hudibras.* (*c*) To keep up; not to fall behind; not to lose ground. *Collier.*

Hold (hōld), *n.* **1.** The act of holding, as in or with the hands or arms; the manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe; possession; — often used with the verbs *take* and *lay.*

Ne have I not twelve pence within mine *hold.* *Chaucer.*
Thou should'st lay *hold* upon him. *B. Jonson.*
My soul took *hold* on thee. *Addison.*
Take fast *hold* of instruction. *Prov.* iv. 13.

2. The authority or ground to take or keep; claim.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

3. Binding power and influence.

Fear . . . by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

4. Something that may be grasped; means of support.

If a man be upon an high place without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

5. A place of confinement; a prison; confinement; custody; guard.

They . . . put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts* iv. 3.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

6. A place of security; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; — often called a *stronghold.* *Chaucer.*

New comers in an ancient *hold.* *Tennyson.*

7. (*Mus.*) A character [thus 𝄐] placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged; — called also *pause*, and *corona.*

Hold'back' (hōld'băk'), *n.* **1.** Check; hindrance; restraint; obstacle.

The only *holdback* is the affection . . . that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond.*

2. The projection or loop on the thill of a vehicle, to which a strap of the harness is attached, to hold back a carriage when going down hill, or in backing; also, the strap or part of the harness so used.

Hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who is employed in the hold of a vessel.

Hold'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, holds.
2. One who holds land, etc., under another; a tenant.
3. (*Com.*) The payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note, or the one who owns or holds it.

☞ *Holder* is much used as the second part of a compound; as, share*holder*, office*holder*, stock*holder*, etc.

Hold'er–forth' (-fōrth'), *n.* One who speaks in public; an haranguer; a preacher. *Addison.*

Hold'fast' (-fâst'), *n.* **1.** Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a hook, a clinch, a clamp, etc.; hence, a support. "His *holdfast* was gone." *Bp. Montagu.*

2. (*Bot.*) A conical or branching body, by which a seaweed is attached to its support, and differing from a root in that it is not specially absorbent of moisture.

Hold'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of sustaining, grasping, or retaining.
2. A tenure; a farm or other estate held of another.
3. That which holds, binds, or influences. *Burke.*
4. The burden or chorus of a song. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Holding note (*Mus.*), a note sustained in one part, while the other parts move.

Hole (hōl), *a.* Whole. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hole, *n.* [OE. *hol, hole*, AS. *hol* hole, cavern, from *hol*, a., hollow; akin to D. *hol*, OHG. *hol*, G. *höhl*, Dan. *hul* hollow, *hul* hole, Sw. *hål*, Icel. *hola*; prob. from the root of AS. *helan* to conceal. See Hele, Hell, and cf. Hold of a ship.] **1.** A hollow place or cavity; an excavation; a pit; an opening in or through a solid body, a fabric, etc.; a perforation; a rent; a fissure.

The *holes* where eyes should be. *Shak.*
The blind waïs
Were full of chinks and *holes.* *Tennyson.*
The priest took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid. 2 *Kings* xii. 9.

2. An excavation in the ground, made by an animal to live in, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal; hence, a low, narrow, or dark lodging or place; a mean habitation. *Dryden.*

The foxes have *holes*, . . . but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head. *Luke* ix. 58.

Syn. — Hollow; concavity; aperture; rent; fissure; crevice; orifice; interstice; perforation; excavation; pit; cave; den; cell.

Hole and corner, clandestine, underhand. [*Colloq.*] "The

wretched trickery of *hole and corner* buffery." *Dickens.* — **Hole board** (*Fancy Weaving*), a board having holes through which cords pass which lift certain warp threads; — called also *compass board.*

Hole (hōl), *v. t.* [AS. *holian.* See HOLE, *n.*] **1.** To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars. *Chapman.*

2. To drive into a hole, as an animal, or a billiard ball.

Hole, *v. i.* To go or get into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

Hol-eth'nic (hōl-ĕth'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a holethnos or parent race.

The *holethnic* history of the Arians. *London Academy.*

Hol-eth'nos (-nŏs), *n.* [*Holo-* + Gr. ἔθνος race.] A parent stock or race of people, not yet divided into separate branches or tribes.

Hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HALIBUT.

Hol'i-dam (-dăm), *n.* [*Obs.*] See HALIDOM.

Hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*Holy* + *day.*] **1.** A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart in honor of some person, or in commemoration of some event. See HOLYDAY.

2. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement and gayety; a festival day.

And young and old come forth to play
On a sunshine *holiday.* *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) A day fixed by law for suspension of business; a legal holiday.

☞ In the United States *legal holidays*, so called, are determined by law, commonly by the statutes of the several States. The holidays most generally observed are: the 22d day of February (Washington's birthday), the 30th day of May (Memorial day), the 4th day of July (Independence day), the 25th day of December (Christmas day). In most of the States the 1st day of January is a holiday. When any of these days falls on Sunday, usually the Monday following is observed as the holiday. In many of the States a day in the spring (as Good Friday, or the first Thursday in April), and a day in the fall (as the last Thursday in November) are now regularly appointed by Executive proclamation to be observed, the former as a day of fasting and prayer, the latter as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and are kept as holidays. In England, the days of the greater church feasts (designated in the calendar by a red letter, and commonly called *red-letter days*) are observed as general holidays. *Bank holidays* are those on which, by act of Parliament, banks may suspend business. Although Sunday is a holiday in the sense of a day when business is legally suspended, it is not usually included in the general term, the phrase "Sundays and holidays" being more common.

The holidays, any fixed or usual period for relaxation or festivity; especially, Christmas and New Year's day with the intervening time.

Hol'i-day, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a festival; cheerful; joyous; gay. *Shak.*

2. Occurring rarely; adapted for a special occasion.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Ho'li-ly (hō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HOLY.] **1.** Piously; with sanctity; in a holy manner.

2. Sacredly; inviolably. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ho'li-ness, *n.* [AS. *hālignes.*] **1.** The state or quality of being holy; perfect moral integrity or purity; freedom from sin; sanctity; innocence.

Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness? Ex.* xv. 11.

2. The state of being hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord. *Jer.* ii. 3.

His holiness, a title of the pope; — formerly given also to Greek bishops and Greek emperors.

Syn. — Piety; devotion; godliness; sanctity; sacredness; righteousness.

Hol'ing (hōl'ĭng), *n.* [See HOLE a hollow.] (*Mining*) Undercutting in a bed of coal, in order to bring down the upper mass. *Raymond.*

Hol'la (hŏl'lä; 277), *interj.* [F. *holà; ho* ho + *là* there, fr. L. *illac* that way, there. Cf. HOLLO.] Hollo.

Hol'la, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOLLAED (-läd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLLAING.] See HOLLO, *v. i.*

Hol'land (hŏl'land), *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a linen fabric used for window shades, children's garments, etc.; as, brown or unbleached *hollands.*

Hol'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A native or one of the people of Holland; a Dutchman.

2. A very hard, semi-glazed, green or dark brown brick, which will not absorb water; — called also, *Dutch clinker.* *Wagner.*

Hol'land-ish, *a.* Relating to Holland; Dutch.

Hol'lands (-landz), *n.* **1.** Gin made in Holland.

2. *pl.* See HOLLAND.

Hol-lo' (hŏl-lō'; 277), *interj. & n.* [See HALLOO, and cf. HOLLA.] Ho there; stop; attend; hence, a loud cry or a call to attract attention; a halloo.

And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariner's *hollo.* *Coleridge.*

Hol'lo (hŏl'lō *or* hŏl-lō'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOLLOED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLLOING.] [See HOLLO, *interj.*, and cf. HALLOO.] To call out or exclaim; to halloo.

Hol-loa' (hŏl-lō' *or* hŏl'lō), *interj., n., & v. i.* Same as HOLLO.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *a.* [OE. *holow, holgh, holh,* AS. *holh* a hollow, hole. Cf. HOLE.] **1.** Having an empty space or cavity, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; excavated in the interior; as, a *hollow* tree, a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. *Ex.* xxvii. 8.

2. Depressed; concave; gaunt; sunken.

With *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow. *Shak.*

3. Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling such a sound; deep; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar. *Dryden.*

4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend. *Milton.*

Hollow newel (*Arch.*), an opening in the center of a winding staircase in place of a newel post, the stairs being supported by the wall; an open newel; also, the stringpiece or rail winding around the well of such a staircase. — **Hollow quoin** (*Engin.*), a pier of stone or brick made behind the lock gates of a canal, and containing a hollow or recess to receive the ends of the gates. — **Hollow root.** (*Bot.*) See MOSCHATEL. — **Hollow square.** See SQUARE. — **Hollow ware,** hollow vessels; — a trade name for cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, etc.

Syn. — Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; treacherous.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *n.* **1.** A cavity, natural or artificial; an unfilled space within anything; a hole, a cavern; an excavation; as, the *hollow* of the hand or of a tree.

2. A low spot surrounded by elevations; a depressed part of a surface; a concavity; a channel.

Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows.* *Prior.*

I hate the dreadful *hollow* behind the little wood. *Tennyson.*

Hol'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOLLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLLOWING.] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate. "Trees rudely *hollowed.*" *Dryden.*

Hol'low, *adv.* Wholly; completely; utterly; — chiefly after the verb *to beat,* and often with *all;* as, this story beats the other all *hollow.* See ALL, *adv.* [*Colloq.*]

The more civilized so-called Caucasian races have beaten the Turks *hollow* in the struggle for existence. *Darwin.*

Hol-low' (hŏl-lō'), *interj.* [See HOLLO.] Hollo.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō; 277), *v. i.* To shout; to hollo.

Whisperings and *hollowings* are alike to a deaf ear. *Fuller.*

Hol'low, *v. t.* To urge or call by shouting.

He has *hollowed* the hounds. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hol'low-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; having a cavity or decayed spot within.

Syn. — Faithless; dishonest; false; treacherous.

Hol'low-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having permanent horns with a bony core, as cattle.

Hol'low-ly, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully. *Shak.*

Hol'low-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being hollow. *Bacon.*

2. Insincerity; unsoundness; treachery. *South.*

Hol'ly (hŏl'lĭ), *adv.* Wholly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hol'ly (hŏl'lĭ), *n.* [OE. *holi, holin,* AS. *holen, holegn;* akin to D. & G. *hulst,* OHG. *huls, hulis,* W. *celyn,* Armor. *kélen,* Gael. *cuilionn,* Ir. *cuileann.* Cf. 1st HOLM, HULVER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex.* The European species (*Ilex Aquifolium*) is best known, having glossy green leaves, with a spiny, waved edge, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas.

Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*). Reduced.

☞ The *holly* is much used to adorn churches and houses, at Christmas time, and hence is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing. It is an evergreen tree, and has a fine-grained, heavy, white wood. Its bark is used as a febrifuge, and the berries are violently purgative and emetic. The American holly is the *Ilex opaca,* and is found along the coast of the United States, from Maine southward. *Gray.*

2. (*Bot.*) The holm oak. See 1st HOLM.

Holly-leaved oak (*Bot.*), the black scrub oak. See SCRUB OAK. — **Holly rose** (*Bot.*), a West Indian shrub, with showy, yellow flowers (*Turnera ulmifolia*). — **Sea holly** (*Bot.*), a species of Eryngium. See ERYNGIUM.

Hol'ly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* [OE. *holihoc; holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc;* cf. W. *hocys* mallows, *hocys bendigaid* hollyhock, lit., blessed mallow. Prob. so named because brought from the Holy Land. See HOLY.] (*Bot.*) A species of Althæa (*A. rosea*), bearing flowers of various colors; — called also *rose mallow.*

Holm (hōm; 277), *n.* [OE., prob. from AS. *holen* holly; as the holly is also called *holm.* See HOLLY.] (*Bot.*) A common evergreen oak, of Europe (*Quercus Ilex*); — called also *ilex,* and *holly.*

Holm (hōm), *n.* [AS. *holm,* usually meaning, sea, water; akin to Icel. *hólmr, holmr,* an island, Dan. *holm,* Sw. *holme,* G. *holm,* and prob. to E. *hill.* Cf. HILL.]

1. An islet in a river. *J. Brand.*

2. Low, flat land. *Wordsworth.*

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms.* *Tennyson.*

Holm thrush (*Zoöl.*), the missel thrush.

‖ **Hol'mi-a** (hōl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) An oxide of holmium.

‖ **Hol'mi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] (*Chem.*) A rare element said to be contained in gadolinite. — **Hol'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

‖ **Hol'mos** (hŏl'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλμος.] (*Greek & Etrus. Antiq.*) A name given to a vase having a rounded body; esp.: (*a*) A closed vessel of nearly spherical form on a high stem or pedestal. *Fairholt.* (*b*) A drinking cup having a foot and stem.

Hol'o- (hŏl'ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. ὅλος, whole.

Hol'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Holo-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) An ovum composed entirely of germinal matter. See MEROBLAST.

Hol'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Undergoing complete segmentation; composed entirely of germinal matter, the whole of the yolk undergoing fission; — opposed to *meroblastic.*

Hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kȧst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum,* Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, neut. of ὁλόκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος, burnt whole; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt, fr. καίειν to burn (cf. CAUSTIC): cf. F. *holocauste.*] **1.** A burnt sacrifice; an offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire, among the Jews and some pagan nations. *Milton.*

2. Sacrifice or loss of many lives, as by the burning of a theater or a ship. [An extended use not authorized by careful writers.]

‖ **Hol'o-ceph'a-li** (hŏl'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὅλος whole + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of elasmobranch fishes, including, among living species, only the chimæras; — called also *Holocephala.* See CHIMÆRA; also, *Illustration* in Appendix.

Hol'o-cryp'tic (-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. κρύπτειν to conceal.] Wholly or completely concealing; incapable of being deciphered.

Holocryptic cipher, a cipher so constructed as to afford no clew to its meaning to one ignorant of the key.

Hol'o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tal-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *a.* [*Holo-* + *crystalline.*] (*Min.*) Completely crystalline; — said of a rock like granite, all the constituents of which are crystalline.

Hol'o-graph (hŏl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος whole + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *holographe, ologramphe.*] A document, as a letter, deed, or will, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds and whose act it purports to be.

Hol'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a holograph; pertaining to holographs.

Hol'o-he'dral (-hē'dral), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Crystallog.*) Having all the planes required by complete symmetry, — in opposition to *hemihedral.*

Hol'o-hem'i-he'dral (-hĕm'ĭ-hē'dral), *a.* [*Holo-* + *hemihedral.*] (*Crystallog.*) Presenting hemihedral forms, in which all the sectants have half the whole number of planes. *Dana.*

‖ **Hol'o-me-tab'o-la** (-mē-tăb'ō-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLO-, and METABOLA.] (*Zoöl.*) Those insects which have a complete metamorphosis; metabola.

Hol'o-met'a-bol'ic (-mĕt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a complete metamorphosis; — said of certain insects, as the butterflies and bees.

Ho-lom'e-ter (hō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Holo-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *holomètre.*] An instrument for making all kinds of angular measurements.

Hol'o-phan'er-ous (hŏl'ō-făn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φανερός visible, fr. φαίνειν to appear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as HOLOMETABOLIC.

Hol'o-pho'tal (hŏl'ō-fō'tal), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] (*Opt.*) Causing no loss of light; — applied to reflectors which throw back the rays of light without perceptible loss.

Hol'o-phote (hŏl'ō-fōt), *n.* A lamp with lenses or reflectors to collect the rays of light and throw them in a given direction; — used in lighthouses.

Hol'o-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *holophrastique.*] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word, — as is the case in the aboriginal languages of America.

Hol'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] Wholly or distinctively vegetable.

Holophytic nutrition (*Biol.*), that form of nutrition, characteristic of vegetable organisms, in which carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitrates are absorbed as food, in distinction from the animal mode of nutrition, by the ingestion of albuminous matter.

Hol'o-rhi'nal (-rī'nal), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Anat.*) Having the nasal bones contiguous.

Hol'o-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*Holo-* + *siderite.*] (*Min.*) Meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of metallic iron without stony matter.

Ho-los'te-an (hō-lŏs'tē-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Holostei.

‖ **Ho-los'te-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλος whole + ὀστέον a bone.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of ganoids, including the gar pike, bowfin, etc.; the bony ganoids. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Hol'o-ster'ic (hŏl'ō-stĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. στερεός solid.] Wholly solid; — said of a barometer constructed of solid materials to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without the use of liquids, as the aneroid.

‖ **Hol'o-stom'a-ta** (hŏl'ō-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλος whole + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial division of gastropods, including those that have an entire aperture.

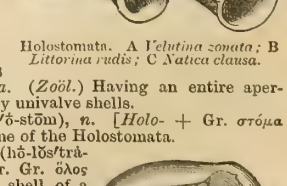

Holostomata. A *Velutina zonata;* B *Littorina rudis;* C *Natica clausa.*

Ho-los'to-mate (hō-lŏs'tō-māt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HOLOSTOMATOUS.

Hol'o-stom'a-tous (hŏl'ō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having an entire aperture; — said of many univalve shells.

Hol'o-stome (hŏl'ō-stōm), *n.* [*Holo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Holostomata.

‖ **Ho-los'tra-ca** (hō-lŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλος whole + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of phyllopod Crustacea, including those that are entirely covered by a bivalve shell.

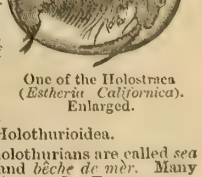

One of the Holostraca (*Estheria Californica*). Enlarged.

Hol'o-thure (hŏl'ō-thūr), *n.* [L. *holothuria,* pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] (*Zoöl.*) A holothurian.

Hol'o-thu'ri-an (-thū'rĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Holothurioidea. — *n.* One of the Holothurioidea.

☞ Some of the species of holothurians are called *sea cucumbers, sea slugs, trepang,* and *bêche de mèr.* Many are used as food, esp. by the Chinese. See TREPANG.

‖ **Hol'o-thu'ri-oi'de-a** (-thū'rĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLOTHURE, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of

echinoderms. They have a more or less elongated body, often flattened beneath, and a circle of tentacles, which are usually much branched, surrounding the mouth; the skin is more or less flexible, and usually contains calcareous plates of various characteristic forms, sometimes becoming large and scalelike. Most of the species have five bands (ambulacra) of sucker-bearing feet along the sides; in others these are lacking. In one group (Pneumonophora) two branching internal gills are developed; in another (Apneumona) these are wanting. Called also *Holothurida*, *Holothuridea*, and *Holothuroidea*.

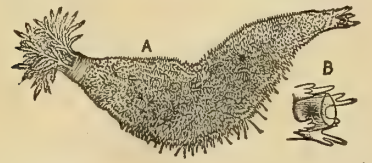

One of the Holothurioidea (*Thyone briareus*). *A* Natural position in expansion (⅓); *B* Posterior end, showing opening of Cloaca. Enlarged.

‖ **Ho-lot'ri-cha** (hŏ-lŏt'rĭ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλος whole + θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of ciliated Infusoria, having cilia all over the body.

One of the Holotricha (*Pleuronema instabilis*). *m* Mouth; *n* Nucleus or Endoplast; *c* Contractile Vacuole; *p* Food Vacuole.

Hol'our (hŏl'o͝or), *n.* [OF. *holier.*] A whoremonger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Holp (hōlp), } *imp. & p. p.*
Hol'pen (hōl'p'n), } of HELP. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hol'som (hōl'sŭm), *a.* Wholesome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* [D. *holster*; akin to AS. *heolstor* den, cave, fr. *helan* to conceal, and to Icel. *hulstr* case, Goth. *hulistr* covering, veil, *huljan* to cover. √17. See HELE to cover, HELL, and cf. HOUSING, HOUSS.] A leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the bow of his saddle.

Hol'stered (-stẽrd), *a.* Bearing holsters. *Byron.*

Holt (hōlt), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HOLD, contr. from *holdeth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Holt, *n.* [AS. *holt*; akin to LG. *holt*, D. *hout*, G. *holz*, Icel. *holt*; cf Gael. & Ir. *coill* wood, Gr. κλάδος branch, shoot.] **1.** A piece of woodland; especially, a woody hill. "Every *holt* and heath." *Chaucer.*

She sent her voice through all the *holt*
Before her, and the park. *Tennyson.*

2. A deep hole in a river where there is protection for fish; also, a cover, a hole, or hiding place. "The fox has gone to *holt*." *C. Kingsley.*

Hol'we (hŏl'we), *a.* Hollow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HOLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HOLIEST.] [OE. *holi, hali*, AS. *hālig*, fr. *hǣl* health, salvation, happiness, fr. *hāl* whole, well; akin to OS. *hēlag*, D. & G. *heilig*, OHG. *heilac*, Dan. *hellig*, Sw. *helig*, Icel. *heilagr*. See WHOLE, and cf. HALIBUT, HALIDOM, HALLOW, HOLLYHOCK.] **1.** Set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred; reserved from profane or common use; as, *holy* vessels; a *holy* priesthood. "*Holy* rites and solemn feasts." *Milton.*

2. Spiritually whole or sound; of unimpaired innocence and virtue; free from sinful affections; pure in heart; godly; pious; irreproachable; guiltless; acceptable to God.

Now through her round of *holy* thought
The Church our annual steps has brought. *Keble.*

Holy Alliance (*Hist.*), a league ostensibly for conserving religion, justice, and peace in Europe, but really for repressing popular tendencies toward constitutional government, entered into by Alexander I. of Russia, Francis I. of Austria, and Frederic William III. of Prussia, at Paris, on the 26th of September, 1815, and subsequently joined by all the sovereigns of Europe, except the pope and the king of England. — **Holy bark.** See CASCARA SAGRADA. — **Holy Communion.** See EUCHARIST. — **Holy family** (*Art*), a picture in which the infant Christ, his parents, and others of his family are represented. — **Holy Father,** a title of the pope. — **Holy Ghost** (*Theol.*), the third person of the Trinity; the Comforter; the Paraclete. — **Holy Grail.** See GRAIL. — **Holy grass** (*Bot.*), a sweet-scented grass (*Hierochloa borealis* and *H. alpina*). In the north of Europe it was formerly strewed before church doors on saints' days; whence the name. It is common in the northern and western parts of the United States. Called also *vanilla*, or *Seneca, grass.* — **Holy Innocents' day,** Childermas day. — **Holy Land,** Palestine, the birthplace of Christianity. — **Holy office,** the Inquisition. — **Holy of holies** (*Script.*), the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year. — **Holy One.** (*a*) The Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. "The *Holy One* of Israel." *Is.* xliii. 14. (*b*) One separated to the service of God. — **Holy orders.** See ORDER. — **Holy rood,** the cross or crucifix, particularly one placed, in churches, over the entrance to the chancel. — **Holy rope,** a plant, the hemp agrimony. — **Holy Saturday** (*Eccl.*), the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; the vigil of Easter. — **Holy Spirit,** same as *Holy Ghost* (above). — **Holy Spirit plant.** See DOVE PLANT. — **holy thistle** (*Bot.*), the blessed thistle. See under THISTLE. — **Holy Thursday.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) (*Episcopal Ch.*) Ascension day. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **Holy war,** a crusade; an expedition carried on by Christians against the Saracens in the Holy Land, in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the possession of the holy places. — **Holy water** (*Gr. & R. C. Churches*), water which has been blessed by the priest for sacred purposes. — **Holy-water stoup,** the stone stoup or font placed near the entrance of a church, as a receptacle for holy water. — **Holy Week** (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — **Holy writ,** the sacred Scriptures. "Word of *holy writ*." *Wordsworth.*

Ho'ly cross' (hō'lĭ krŏs'; 115). The cross as the symbol of Christ's crucifixion.

Congregation of the Holy Cross (*R. C. Ch.*), a community of lay brothers and priests, in France and the United States, engaged chiefly in teaching and manual labor. Originally called *Brethren of St. Joseph.* The *Sisters of the Holy Cross* engage in similar work. *Addis & Arnold.* — **Holy-cross day,** the fourteenth of September, observed as a church festival, in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

Ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A religious festival.
2. A secular festival; a holiday.

☞ *Holiday* is the preferable and prevailing spelling in the second sense. The spelling *holy day* or *holyday* is often used in the first sense.

Ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A stone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of ships. *Totten.*

Ho'ly-stone', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To scrub with a holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

Hom'a-canth (hŏm'ā-kănth), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the dorsal fin spines symmetrical, and in the same line; — said of certain fishes.

Hom'age (hŏm'āj; 48), *n.* [OF. *homage, homenage*, F. *hommage*, LL. *hominaticum, homenaticum*, from L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a client, servant, vassal; akin to L. *humus* earth, Gr. χαμαί on the ground, and E. *groom* in bride*groom*. Cf. BRIDEGROOM, HUMAN.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) A symbolical acknowledgment made by a feudal tenant to, and in the presence of, his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, or coming to it by succession, that he was his *man*, or vassal; profession of fealty to a sovereign.

2. Respect or reverential regard; deference; especially, respect paid by external action; obeisance.

All things in heaven and earth do her [Law] *homage.* *Hooker.*
I sought no *homage* from the race that write. *Pope.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Fealty; submission; reverence; honor; respect. — HOMAGE, FEALTY. *Homage* was originally the act of a feudal tenant by which he declared himself, on his knees, to be the *hommage* or bondman of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission or respect. *Fealty* was originally the *fidelity* of such a tenant to his lord, and hence the term denotes a faithful and solemn adherence to the obligations we owe to superior power or authority. We pay our *homage* to men of preëminent usefulness and virtue, and profess our *fealty* to the principles by which they have been guided.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet! *Dryden.*
Man, disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven. *Milton.*

Hom'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOMAGED (-ājd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOMAGING.] [Cf. OF. *hommager.*] **1.** To pay reverence to by external action. [*R.*]
2. To cause to pay homage. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Hom'age-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hommageable.*] Subject to homage. *Howell.*

Hom'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* [From HOMAGE: cf. F. *hommager.*] One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage; a vassal. *Bacon.*

Hom'a-lo-graph'ic (hŏm'ā-lō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Same as HOMOLOGRAPHIC.

Hom'a-loid (hŏm'ā-loid), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even +
Hom'a-loid'al (-loid'al), } *-oid.*] (*Geom.*) Flat; even; — a term applied to surfaces and to spaces, whether real or imagined, in which the definitions, axioms, and postulates of Euclid respecting parallel straight lines are assumed to hold true.

‖ **Hom'a-rus** (hŏm'ā-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμαρής well adjusted.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapod Crustacea, including the common lobsters. — **Hom'a-roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ho-mat'ro-pine (hō-măt'rō-pĭn), *n.* [*Homo-* + *atropine.*] (*Med.*) An alkaloid, prepared from atropine, and from other sources. It is chemically related to atropine, and is used for the same purpose.

Hom'ax-o'ni-al (hŏm'ăks-ō'nĭ-al), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. ἄξων an axle, axis.] (*Biol.*) Relating to that kind of homology or symmetry, in the mathematical conception of organic form, in which all axes are equal. See under PROMORPHOLOGY.

Home (hōm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HOMELYN.

Home (110), *n.* [OE. *hom, ham*, AS. *hām*; akin to OS. *hēm*, D. & G. *heim*, Sw. *hem*, Dan. *hiem*, Icel. *heimr* abode, world, *heima* home Goth. *haims* village, Lith. *kēmas*, and perh. to Gr. κώμη village, or to E. *hind* a peasant; cf. Skr. *kshēma* abode, place of rest, security, *kshi* to dwell. √20, 220.] **1.** One's own dwelling place; the house in which one lives; esp., the house in which one lives with his family; the habitual abode of one's family; also, one's birthplace.

The disciples went away again to their own *home.* *John* xx. 10.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life. *Dryden.*
Home! home! sweet, sweet *home!*
There 's no place like *home.* *Payne.*

2. One's native land; the place or country in which one dwells; the place where one's ancestors dwell or dwelt. "Our old *home* [England]." *Hawthorne.*

3. The abiding place of the affections, especially of the domestic affections.

He entered in his house — his *home* no more,
For without hearts there is no *home.* *Byron.*

4. The locality where a thing is usually found, or was first found, or where it is naturally abundant; habitat; seat; as, the *home* of the pine.

Her eyes are *homes* of silent prayer. *Tennyson.*
Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

5. A place of refuge and rest; an asylum; as, a *home* for outcasts; a *home* for the blind; hence, esp., the grave; the final rest; also, the native and eternal dwelling place of the soul.

Man goeth to his long *home*, and the mourners go about the streets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

6. (*Baseball*) The home base; as, he started for *home.*

At home. (*a*) At one's own house, or lodgings. (*b*) In one's own town or country; as, peace abroad and *at home.* (*c*) Prepared to receive callers. — **Home department,** the department of executive administration, by which the internal affairs of a country are managed. [*Eng.*] — **To be at home on any subject,** to be conversant or familiar with it. — **To feel at home,** to be at one's ease. — **To make one's self at home,** to conduct one's self with as much freedom as if at home.

Syn. — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode; domicile.

Home (hōm; 110), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; not foreign; as, *home* manufactures; *home* comforts.

2. Close; personal; pointed; as, a *home* thrust.

Home base (*Baseball*), the base at which the batsman stands and which is the last goal in making a run. — **Home farm, grounds,** etc., the farm, grounds, etc., adjacent to the residence of the owner. — **Home lot,** an inclosed plot on which the owner's home stands. [*U. S.*] — **Home rule,** rule or government of an appendent or dependent country, as to all local and internal legislation, by means of a governing power vested in the people within the country itself, in contradistinction to a government established by the dominant country; as, *home rule* in Ireland. Also used adjectively; as, *home-rule* members of Parliament. — **Home ruler,** one who favors or advocates home rule. — **Home run** (*Baseball*), a complete circuit of the bases made before the batted ball is returned to the home base. — **Home stretch** (*Sport.*), that part of a race course between the last curve and the winning post. — **Home thrust,** a well directed or effective thrust; one that wounds in a vital part; hence, in controversy, a personal attack.

Home, *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country; as in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, carry *home.*

2. Close; closely.

How *home* the charge reaches us, has been made out. *South.*
They come *home* to men's business and bosoms. *Bacon.*

3. To the place where it belongs; to the end of a course; to the full length; as, to drive a nail *home*; to ram a cartridge *home.*

Wear thy good rapier bare and put it *home.* *Shak.*

☞ *Home* is often used in the formation of compound words, many of which need no special definition; as, *home*-brewed, *home*-built, *home*-grown, etc.

To bring home. See under BRING. — **To come home.** (*a*) To touch or affect personally. See under COME. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To drag toward the vessel, instead of holding firm, as the cable is shortened; — said of an anchor. — **To haul home the sheets of a sail** (*Naut.*), to haul the clews close to the sheave hole. *Totten.*

Home'born' (hōm'bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Native; indigenous; not foreign. *Donne. Pope.*
2. Of or pertaining to the home or family.

Fireside enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness. *Cowper.*

Home'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Kept at home.

Home'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic; not foreign. "*Home-bred* mischief." *Milton.*

Benignity and *home-bred* sense. *Wordsworth.*

2. Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

Home'-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Return home.

Kepeth this child, al be it foul or fayr,
And eek my wyf, unto myn *hoom-cominge.* *Chaucer.*

Home'-driv'en (-drĭv'n), *a.* Driven to the end, as a nail; driven close.

Home'-dwell'ing (-dwĕl'ĭng), *a.* Keeping at home.

Home'-felt' (-fĕlt'), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private. "*Home-felt* quiet." *Pope.*

Home'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field adjacent to its owner's home. *Hawthorne.*

Home'-keep'ing (-kēp'ĭng), *a.* Staying at home; not gadding.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shak.*

Home'-keep'ing, *n.* A staying at home.

Home'less, *a.* [AS. *hāmleas.*] Destitute of a home. — **Home'less-ness,** *n.*

Home'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly.

Home'li-ly (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Plainly; inelegantly. [*R.*]

Home'li-ness, *n.* [From HOMELY.] **1.** Domesticity; care of home. [*Obs.*] "Wifely *homeliness.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Familiarity; intimacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
3. Plainness; want of elegance or beauty.
4. Coarseness; simplicity; want of refinement; as, the *homeliness* of manners, or language. *Addison.*

Home'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a particular country; a native; as, a word which is a *homeling.* *Trench.*

Home'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* HOMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HOMELIEST.] [From HOME, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, home; domestic; familiar; intimate. [*Archaic*]

With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long and oft. *Foxe.*
Their *homely* joys, and destiny obscure. *Gray.*

2. Plain; unpretending; rude in appearance; unpolished; as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare; *homely* manners.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*

3. Of plain or coarse features; uncomely; — contrary to *handsome.*

None so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Home'ly, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, *homely* dressed. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Home'lyn (-lĭn), *n.* [Scot. *hommelin.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European sand ray (*Raia maculata*); — called also *home, mirror ray,* and *rough ray.*

Home'made' (-mād'), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture; made either in a private family or in one's own country. *Locke.*

Ho'me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth), *n.* [Cf. F. *homéopathe.*] A practitioner of homeopathy. [Written also *homœopath.*]

Ho'me-o-path'ic (hō'mē-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *homéopathique.*] Of or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy. [Also *homœopathic.*]

Ho'me-o-path'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* According to the practice of homeopathy. [Also *homœopathically.*]

Ho'me-op'a-thist (hō'mē-ŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy. [Written also *homœopathist.*]

Ho-me-op'a-thy (-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of condition or feeling; ὅμοιος like (fr. ὁμός same; cf. SAME) + παθεῖν to suffer: cf. F. *homéopathie.* See PATHOS.] (*Med.*) The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured (*tuto, cito, et jucunde*) by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. This system was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and is opposed to *allopathy*, or *heteropathy.* [Written also *homœopathy.*]

Hom'er (hōm'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carrier pigeon remarkable for its ability to return home from a distance.

Ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HOEMOTHER.

Ho'mer, *n.* [Heb. *khōmer.*] A Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, ten baths, equivalent to fifty-five gallons, two quarts, one pint; and, as a dry measure, ten ephahs, equivalent to six bushels, two pecks, four quarts. [Written also *chomer, gomer.*] *W. H. Ward.*

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Homericus,* Gr. Ὁμηρικός.] Of or pertaining to Homer, the most famous of Greek poets; resembling the poetry of Homer.

Homeric verse, hexameter verse; — so called because used by Homer in his epics.

Home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home; in a nostalgic condition. — **Home'sick'ness,** *n.*

Home'-speak'ing (-spēk'ĭng), *n.* Direct, forcible, and effective speaking. *Milton.*

Home'spun (-spŭn), *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; coarse; plain. "*Homespun* country garbs." *W. Irving.*

2. Plain in manner or style; not elegant; rude; coarse. "Our *homespun* English proverb." *Dryden.* "Our *homespun* authors." *Addison.*

Home'spun, *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in *homespun.*

2. An unpolished, rustic person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Home'stall' (-stạl'), *n.* [AS. *hāmsteall.*] Place of a home; homestead. *Cowper.*

Home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede.*] **1.** The home place; a home and the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it. *Dryden.*

2. The home or seat of a family; place of origin.

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*

3. (*Law*) The home and appurtenant land and buildings owned by the head of a family, and occupied by him and his family.

Homestead law. (*a*) A law conferring special privileges or exemptions upon owners of homesteads; esp., a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts. Such laws, with limitations as to the extent or value of the property, exist in most of the States. Called also *homestead exemption law.* (*b*) Also, a designation of an Act of Congress authorizing and regulating the sale of public lands, in parcels of 160 acres each, to actual settlers. [*U. S.*]

Home'stead-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has entered upon a portion of the public land with the purpose of acquiring ownership of it under provisions of the homestead law, so called; one who has acquired a homestead in this manner. [*Local, U. S.*]

Home'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Being in the direction of home; as, the *homeward* way.

Home'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *hāmweard.*] To-
Home'wards (-wẽrdz), } ward home; in the direction of one's house, town, or country.

Homeward bound, bound for home; going homeward; as, the *homeward bound* fleet.

Hom'i-ci'dal (hŏm'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *homicidalis.*] Pertaining to homicide; tending to homicide; murderous.

Hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium,* fr. *homicida* a man slayer; *homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill. See HOMAGE, and cf. CONCISE, SHED, *v. t.*] **1.** The killing of one human being by another.

☞ *Homicide* is of three kinds: *justifiable,* as when the killing is performed in the exercise of a right or performance of a duty; *excusable,* as when done, although not as a duty or right, yet without culpable or criminal intent; and *felonious,* or involving what the law terms malice; the latter may be either manslaughter or murder. *Bouvier.*

2. One who kills another; a manslayer. *Chaucer. Shak.*

Hom'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *homo* man + *-form.*] In human form. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Hom'i-lete (hŏm'ĭ-lēt), *n.* A homilist.

Hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός: cf. F.
Hom'i-let'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *homilétique.* See HOMILY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; affable; conversable; companionable. [*R.*]

His virtues active, chiefly, and *homiletical,* not those lazy, sullen ones of the cloister. *Atterbury.*

2. Of or pertaining to homiletics; hortatory.

Hom'i-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *homilétique.*] The art of preaching; that branch of theology which treats of homilies or sermons, and the best method of preparing and delivering them.

Hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who prepares homilies; one who preaches to a congregation.

Hom'i-lite (-līt), *n.* [From Gr. ὁμιλεῖν to be in company with.] (*Min.*) A borosilicate of iron and lime, near datolite in form and composition.

Hom'i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.; pl.* HOMILIES (-lĭz). [LL. *homilia,* Gr. ὁμιλία communion, assembly, converse, sermon, fr. ὅμιλος an assembly, fr. ὁμός same; cf. ὁμοῦ together, and ἴλη a crowd, cf. εἴλειν to press: cf. F. *homélie.* See SAME.] **1.** A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a serious discourse. *Shak.*

2. A serious or tedious exhortation in private on some moral point, or on the conduct of life.

As I have heard my father
Deal out in his long *homilies.* *Byron.*

Book of Homilies. A collection of authorized, printed sermons, to be read by ministers in churches, esp. one issued in the time of Edward VI., and a second, issued in the reign of Elizabeth; — both books being certified to contain a "godly and wholesome doctrine."

Hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *a.* Home-returning; — used specifically of carrier pigeons.

Hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nȳ), *n.* [From North American Indian *auhúminea* parched corn.] Maize hulled and broken, and prepared for food by being boiled in water. [*U. S.*] [Written also *homony.*]

Hom'ish (hōm'ĭsh), *a.* Like a home or a home circle.

Quiet, cheerful, *homish* hospital life. *E. E. Hale.*

Hom'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A small eminence of a conical form, of land or of ice; a knoll; a hillock. See HUMMOCK. *Bartram.*

Hom'mock-y (-ȳ), *a.* Filled with hommocks; piled in the form of hommocks; — said of ice.

Ho'mo- (hō'mō- *or* hŏm'ō-). A combining form from Gr. ὁμός, *one and the same, common, joint.*

Ho'mo-cat'e-gor'ic (hō'mō-kăt'ē-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + *categoric.*] (*Biol.*) Belonging to the same category of individuality; — a morphological term applied to organisms so related.

Ho'mo-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόκεντρος; ὁμός the same + κέντρον center: cf. F. *homocentrique.*] Having the same center.

Ho'mo-cer'cal (-sẽr'kal), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating near its base; — opposed to *heterocercal.*

Homocercal Tail.

Ho'mo-cer'cy (hō'mō-sẽr'sȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The possession of a homocercal tail.

Ho'mo-cer'e-brin (-sẽr'ē-brĭn), *n.* [*Homo-* + *cerebrin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body similar to, or identical with, cerebrin.

Ho'mo-chro'mous (hō'mō-krō'mŭs; 277), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Bot.*) Having all the florets in the same flower head of the same color.

Ho'mo-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + 1st *deme,* 2.] (*Biol.*) A morphological term signifying development, in the case of multicellular organisms, from the same unit deme or unit of the inferior orders of individuality.

Ho'mo-der'mic (-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to homodermy; originating from the same germ layer.

Ho'mo-der'my (hō'mō-dẽr'mȳ), *n.* [*Homo-* + *-derm.*] (*Biol.*) Homology of the germinal layers.

Hom'o-dont (hŏm'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having all the teeth similar in form, as in the porpoises; — opposed to *heterodont.*

Ho-mod'ro-mal (hō-mŏd'rō-mal), } *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr.
Ho-mod'ro-mous (-mŭs), } δρόμος a course, running.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Running in the same direction; — said of stems twining round a support, or of the spiral succession of leaves on stems and their branches.

2. (*Mech.*) Moving in the same direction; — said of a lever or pulley in which the resistance and the actuating force are both on the same side of the fulcrum or axis.

Ho'mo-dy-nam'ic (hō'mō-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* Homodynamous. *Quain.*

Ho'mo-dy'na-mous (hō'mō-dī'nạ-mŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or involving, homodynamy; as, successive or *homodynamous* parts in plants and animals.

Ho'mo-dy'na-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοδύναμος of like power; ὁμός the same + δύναμις power.] (*Biol.*) The homology of metameres. See METAMERE. *Gegenbaur.*

‖ **Ho'mœ-o-me'ri-a** (hō'mē-ō-mē'rĭ-ạ), *n.* [L., from Gr. ὁμοιομέρεια; ὅμοιος like + μέρος part.] The state or quality of being homogeneous in elements or first principles; likeness or identity of parts.

Ho'mœ-o-mer'ic (-mẽr'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or
Ho'mœ-o-mer'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } characterized by, sameness of parts; receiving or advocating the doctrine of homogeneity of elements or first principles.

Ho'mœ-om'er-ous (-ŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having the main artery of the leg parallel with the sciatic nerve; — said of certain birds.

Ho'mœ-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὅμοιος like + *-metry.*] Same as HOMŒOMERIA. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Ho'mœ-o-mor'phism (hō'mē-ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See HOMŒOMORPHOUS.] A near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM.

Ho'mœ-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιομορφος of like form; ὅμοιος like + μορφή form.] Manifesting homœomorphism.

Ho'mœ-o-path'ic, *a.*, **Ho-mœ-op'a-thist,** *n.*, **Ho'mœ-op'a-thy,** *n.* Same as HOMEOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIST, HOMEOPATHY.

Ho'mœ-o-ther'mal (-ō-thẽr'mal), *a.* See HOMOIOTHERMAL.

Ho'mœ-o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὅμοιος like + ζωή life.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or including, similar forms or kinds of life; as, *homœozoic* belts on the earth's surface. *E. Forbes.*

Ho-mog'a-mous (hō-mŏg'ạ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογαμος married together; ὁμός the same + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having all the flowers alike; — said of such composite plants as Eupatorium, and the thistles.

Ho-mog'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being homogamous.

Ho'mo-gan'gli-ate (hō'mō-găn'glĭ-ât), *a.* [*Homo-* + *gangliate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in certain invertebrates; — opposed to *heterogangliate.*

Ho'mo-gene (hō'mō-jēn), *a.* [Cf. F. *homogène.*] Homogeneous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ho'mo-ge'ne-al (-jē'nē-al), *a.* Homogeneous.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-al-ness, *n.* Homogeneousness.

Ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (-jē-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *homogénéité.*] Same as HOMOGENEOUSNESS.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind: cf. F. *homogène.* See SAME, and KIN.] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; — opposed to *heterogeneous;* as, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.

2. (*Alg.*) Possessing the same number of factors of a given kind; as, a *homogeneous* polynomial.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

Ho'mo-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Homo-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, the offspring, either animal or plant, running through the same cycle of existence as the parent; gamogenesis; — opposed to *heterogenesis.*

Ho'mo-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Homogenous; — applied to that class of homologies which arise from similarity of structure, and which are taken as evidences of common ancestry.

Ho-mog'e-nous (hŏ-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having a resemblance in structure, due to descent from a common progenitor with subsequent modification; homogenetic; — applied both to animals and plants. See HOMOPLASTIC.

Ho-mog'e-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] **1.** Joint nature. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Biol.*) The correspondence of common descent; — a term used to supersede *homology* by Lankester, who also uses *homoplasy* to denote any superinduced correspondence of position and structure in parts embryonically distinct (other writers using the term *homoplasmy*). Thus, there is *homogeny* between the fore limb of a mammal and the wing of a bird; but the right and left ventricles of the heart in both are only in *homoplasy* with each other, these having arisen independently since the divergence of both groups from a univentricular ancestor.

Ho-mog'o-nous (hŏ-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόγονος. See HOMOGENEOUS.] (*Bot.*) Having all the flowers of a plant alike in respect to the stamens and pistils.

Ho-mog'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of having homogonous flowers.

Hom'o-graph (hŏm'ō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγραφος with the same letters; ὁμός the same + γράφειν to write.] (*Philol.*) One of two or more words identical in orthography, but having different derivations and meanings; as, *fair,* n., a market, and *fair,* a., beautiful.

Ho'mo-graph'ic (hō'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Employing a single and separate character to represent each sound; — said of certain methods of spelling words.

2. (*Geom.*) Possessing the property of homography.

Ho-mog'ra-phy (hŏ-mŏg'rạ-fȳ), *n.* **1.** That method of spelling in which every sound is represented by a single character, which indicates that sound and no other.

2. (*Geom.*) A relation between two figures, such that to any point of the one corresponds one and but one point in the other, and vice versa. Thus, a tangent line rolling on a circle cuts two fixed tangents of the circle in two sets of points that are homographic.

‖ **Ho-moi'op-to'ton** (hŏ-moi'ŏp-tō'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμοιόπτωτος in a like case; ὁμοιος like + πτωτός falling.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case, or inflection generally.

Ho-moi'o-ther'mal (-ō-thẽr'mal), *a.* [Gr. ὅμοιος like + E. *thermal.*] (*Physiol.*) Maintaining a uniform temperature; hæmatothermal; homothermic; — applied to warm-blooded animals, because they maintain a nearly uniform temperature in spite of the great variations in the surrounding air, in distinction from the cold-blooded (*poikilothermal*) animals, whose body temperature follows the variations in temperature of the surrounding medium.

Ho'moi-ou'si-an (hō'moi-ou'sĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος, ὁμοιοὐσιος, of like substance; ὁμοιος + οὐσία the substance, being, essence.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the semi-Arians of the 4th century, who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence or substance with the Father; — opposed to *homoousian.*

Ho'moi-ou'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Homoiousians, or their belief.

Ho-mol'o-gate (hŏ-mŏl'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOMOLOGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOMOLOGATING.] [LL. *homologatus,* p. p. of *homologare* to homologate, Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] (*Civ. Law*) To approve; to allow; to confirm; as, the court *homologates* a proceeding. *Wheaton.*

Ho-mol'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologation.*] (*Civ. & Scots Law*) Confirmation or ratification (as of something otherwise null and void), by a court or a grantor.

Ho'mo-log'ic-al (hō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity proceeding from, or based upon, that kind of relation termed *homology.* — **Ho'mo-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ho-mol'o-gin'ic (hō-mŏl'ō-jĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, homology; as *homologinic* qualities, or differences.

Ho-mol'o-gize (hŏ-mŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* (*Biol.*) To determine the homologies or structural relations of.

‖ **Ho-mol'o-gon** (-gŏn), *n.* [NL.] See HOMOLOGUE.

‖ **Hom'o-lo-gou'me-na** (hŏm'ō-lō-gou'mē-nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμολογουμενα things conceded, p. p. of ὁμολογεῖν to agree, admit, concede. See HOMOLOGOUS.] Those books of the New Testament which were acknowledged as canonical by the early church; — distinguished from *antilegomena.*

Ho-mol'o-gous (hŏ-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος assenting, agreeing; ὁμός the same + λόγος speech,

discourse, proportion, λέγειν to say, speak.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Especially: (*a*) (*Geom.*) Corresponding in relative position and proportion.

In similar polygons, the corresponding sides, angles, diagonals, etc., are *homologous*. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

(*b*) (*Alg.*) Having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (*c*) (*Chem.*) Characterized by homology; belonging to the same type or series; corresponding in composition and properties. See HOMOLOGY, 3. (*d*) (*Biol.*) Being of the same typical structure; having like relations to a fundamental type of structure; as, those bones in the hand of man and the fore foot of a horse are *homologous* that correspond in their structural relations, that is, in their relations to the type structure of the fore limb in vertebrates.

Homologous stimulus. (*Physiol.*) See under STIMULUS.

Hom'o-lo-graph'ic (hŏm'ō-lō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. ὅλος whole + *-graph* + *-ic*; but cf. F. *homalographique*, Gr. ὁμαλός even, level.] Preserving the mutual relations of parts, especially as to size and form; maintaining relative proportion.

Homolographic projection, a method of constructing geographical charts or maps, so that the surfaces, as delineated on a plane, have the same relative sizes as the real surfaces; that is, so that the relative actual areas of the different countries are accurately represented by the corresponding portions of the map.

Hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologue*. See HOMOLOGOUS.] That which is homologous to something else; as, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar polygons are the *homologues* of each other; the members or terms of an homologous series in chemistry are the *homologues* of each other; one of the bones in the hand of man is the *homologue* of that in the paddle of a whale.

Ho-mol'o-gy (hō-mŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ὁμολογία agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] **1.** The quality of being homologous; correspondence; relation; as, the *homology* of similar polygons.

2. (*Biol.*) Correspondence or relation in type of structure, in contradistinction to similarity of function; as, the relation in structure between the leg and arm of a man; or that between the arm of a man, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the fin of a fish, all these organs being modifications of one type of structure.

☞ *Homology* indicates genetic relationship, and according to Haeckel special homology should be defined in terms of identity of embryonic origin. See HOMOTYPY, and HOMOGENY.

3. (*Chem.*) The correspondence or resemblance of substances belonging to the same type or series; a similarity of composition varying by a small, regular difference, and usually attended by a regular variation in physical properties; as, there is an *homology* between methane, CH_4, ethane, C_2H_6, propane, C_3H_8, etc., all members of the paraffin series. In an extended sense, the term is applied to the relation between chemical elements of the same group; as, chlorine, bromine, and iodine are said to be in *homology* with each other. Cf. HETEROLOGY.

General homology (*Biol.*), the higher relation which a series of parts, or a single part, bears to the fundamental or general type on which the group is constituted. *Owen.* — **Serial homology** (*Biol.*), representative or repetitive relation in the segments of the same organism, — as in the lobster, where the parts follow each other in a straight line or series. *Owen.* See HOMOTYPY. — **Special homology** (*Biol.*), the correspondence of a part or organ with those of a different animal, as determined by relative position and connection. *Owen.*

Ho-mom'al-lous (hō-mŏm'ăl-lŭs), *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool.] (*Bot.*) Uniformly bending or curving to one side; — said of leaves which grow on several sides of a stem.

Ho'mo-mor'phic (hō'mō-môr'fĭk), **Ho'mo-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμός the same + μορφή shape.] Characterized by homomorphism.

Ho'mo-mor'phism (hō'mō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See HOMOMORPHOUS.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Same as HOMOMORPHY.

2. (*Bot.*) The possession, in one species of plants, of only one kind of flowers; — opposed to *heteromorphism*, *dimorphism*, and *trimorphism*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The possession of but one kind of larvæ or young, as in most insects.

Ho'mo-mor'phy (hō'mō-môr'fy), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Biol.*) Similarity of form; resemblance in external characters, while widely different in fundamental structure; resemblance in geometric ground form. See HOMOPHYLY, PROMORPHOLOGY.

Ho-mon'o-mous (hō-mŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to homonomy.

Ho-mon'o-my (-mỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] (*Biol.*) The homology of parts arranged on transverse axes. *Haeckel.*

Hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *homonyme*. See HOMONYMOUS.] A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*. [Written also *homonyme*.]

Ho-mon'y-mous (hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός the same + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name; akin to E. *name*.] **1.** Having the same name or designation; standing in the same relation; — opposed to *heteronymous*.

2. Having the same name or designation, but different meaning or relations; hence, equivocal; ambiguous.

Ho-mon'y-mous-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an homonymous manner; so as to have the same name or relation.

2. Equivocally; ambiguously.

Ho-mon'y-my (-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμία: cf. F. *homonymie*.] **1.** Sameness of name or designation; identity in relations. *Holland.*

Homonymy may be as well in place as in persons. *Fuller.*

2. Sameness of name or designation of things or persons which are different; ambiguity.

Ho'mo-ör'gan (hō'mō-ôr'gan). [*Homo-* + *organ*.] Same as HOMOPLAST.

Ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mō-ou'sĭ-*an*; 277), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος; ὁμός the same + οὐσία being, essence, substance.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those, in the 4th century, who accepted the Nicene creed, and maintained that the Son had the same essence or substance with the Father; — opposed to *homoiousian*.

Ho'mo-ou'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Homoousians, or to the doctrines they held.

Hom'o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn), *n.* [Cf. F. *homophone*. See HOMOPHONOUS.] **1.** A letter or character which expresses a like sound with another. *Gliddon.*

2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning and usually in spelling; as, *all* and *awl*; *bare* and *bear*; *rite*, *write*, *right*, and *wright*.

Ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mō-fŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος; **Ho-moph'o-nous** (hō-mŏf'ō-nŭs), } ὁμός the same + φωνή sound, tone: cf. F. *homophone*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Originally, sounding alike; of the same pitch; unisonous; monodic. (*b*) Now used for plain harmony, note against note, as opposed to *polyphonic* harmony, in which the several parts move independently, each with its own melody.

2. Expressing the same sound by a different combination of letters; as, *bay* and *bey*.

Ho-moph'o-ny (-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοφωνία: cf. F. *homophonie*.] **1.** Sameness of sound.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Sameness of sound; unison. (*b*) Plain harmony, as opposed to *polyphony*. See HOMOPHONOUS.

Ho'mo-phyl'ic (hō'mō-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to homophyly.

Ho-moph'y-ly (hō-mŏf'ĭ-lỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. φυλή a clan.] (*Biol.*) That form of homology due to common ancestry (phylogenetic homology), in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting. *Haeckel.*

Ho'mo-plas'my (hō'mō-plăz'mỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Biol.*) Resemblance between different plants or animals, in external shape, in general habit, or in particular organs, which is not due to descent from a common ancestor, but to similar surrounding circumstances.

Hom'o-plast (hŏm'ō-plăst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One of the plastids composing the *idorgan* of Haeckel; — also called *homoörgan*.

Ho'mo-plas'tic (hō'mō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + *-plastic*.] Of or relating to homoplasmy; as, *homoplastic* organs; *homoplastic* forms.

Ho'mo-plas'ty (hō'mō-plăs'tỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + *-plasty*.] (*Biol.*) The formation of homologous tissues.

Ho-mop'la-sy (hō-mŏp'lă-sỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Biol.*) See HOMOGENY.

Ho'mo-pol'ic (hō'mō-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + *pole*.] (*Biol.*) In promorphology, pertaining to or exhibiting that kind of organic form, in which the stereometric ground form is a pyramid, with *similar poles*. See PROMORPHOLOGY.

Ho-mop'ter (hō-mŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Homoptera.

‖ **Ho-mop'te-ra** (-tẽ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμός the same, like + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Hemiptera, in which both pairs of wings are similar in texture, and do not overlap when folded, as in the cicada. See HEMIPTERA.

Ho-mop'ter-an (-tẽr-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An homopter.

Ho-mop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Homoptera.

Ho'mo-styled (hō'mō-stīld), *a.* [*Homo-* + *style*.] (*Bot.*) Having only one form of pistils; — said of the flowers of some plants. *Darwin.*

Ho'mo-sys-tem'ic (-sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* [*Homo-* + *systemic*.] (*Biol.*) Developing, in the case of multicellular organisms, from the same embryonic systems into which the secondary unit (gastrula or plant embryo) differentiates.

‖ **Ho'mo-tax'i-a** (hō'mō-tăks'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] Same as HOMOTAXIS.

Ho'mo-tax'i-al (hō'mō-tăks'ĭ-*al*), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Relat-**Ho'mo-tax'ic** (hō'mō-tăks'ĭk), } ing to homotaxis.

‖ **Ho'mo-tax'is** (hō'mō-tăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμός the same + τάξις arrangement.] (*Biol.*) Similarity in arrangement; the same arrangement of parts; — the opposite of *heterotaxy*.

Ho'mo-tax'y (hō'mō-tăks'ỹ), *n.* Same as HOMOTAXIS.

Ho'mo-ther'mic (hō'mō-thẽr'mĭk), } *a.* [*Homo-* + **Ho'mo-ther'mous** (-thẽr'mŭs), } Gr. θέρμα heat.] (*Physiol.*) Warm-blooded; homoiothermal; hæmatothermal.

Ho-mot'o-nous (hō-mŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *homotonus*, Gr. ὁμότονος; ὁμός the same + τόνος tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable; without variation.

Ho-mot'ro-pal (hō-mŏt'rō-pal), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμότροπος; **Ho-mot'ro-pous** (-pŭs), } ὁμός the same + τρόπος turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *homotrope*.] **1.** Turned in the same direction with something else.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the radicle of the seed directed towards the hilum.

Ho'mo-ty'pal (hō'mō-tī'pal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of the same type of structure; pertaining to a homotype; as, *homotypal* parts.

Hom'o-type (hŏm'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Homo-* + *-type*.] (*Biol.*) That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else; thus, the right arm is the *homotype* of the right leg; one arm is the *homotype* of the other, etc. *Owen.*

Ho'mo-typ'ic (hō'mō-tĭp'ĭk), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Same as **Ho'mo-typ'ic-al** (-tĭp'ĭ-*kal*), } HOMOTYPAL.

Ho'mo-ty'py (hō'mō-tī'pỹ), *n.* [See HOMOTYPE.] (*Biol.*) A term suggested by Haeckel to be used instead of *serial homology*. See HOMOTYPE.

‖ **Ho-mun'cu-lus** (hō-mŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HOMUNCULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin. *Sterne.*

Hond (hŏnd), *n.* Hand. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hone (hōn), *v. i.* [Etymology uncertain. √37.] To pine; to lament; to long. *Lamb.*

Hone, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hún* a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

Hone, *n.* [AS. *hān*; akin to Icel. *hein*, OSw. *hen*; cf. Skr. *çāṇa*, also *çō*, *çi*, to sharpen, and E. *cone*. √38, 228.] A stone of a fine grit, or a slab, as of metal, covered with an abrading substance or powder, used for sharpening cutting instruments, and especially for setting razors; an oilstone. *Tusser.*

Hone slate. See POLISHING SLATE. — **Hone stone**, one of several kinds of stone used for hones. See NOVACULITE.

Hone, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HONED (hōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HONING.] To sharpen on, or with, a hone; to rub on a hone in order to sharpen; as, to *hone* a razor.

Hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [OE. *honest*, *onest*, OF. *honeste*, *oneste*, F. *honnête*, L. *honestus*, fr. *honos*, *honor*, honor. See HONOR.] **1.** Decent; honorable; suitable; becoming. *Chaucer.*

Behold what *honest* clothes you send forth to bleaching! *Shak.*

2. Characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; upright; just; equitable; trustworthy; truthful; sincere; free from fraud, guile, or duplicity; not false; — said of persons and acts, and of things to which a moral quality is imputed; as, an *honest* judge or merchant; an *honest* statement; an *honest* bargain; an *honest* business; an *honest* book; an *honest* confession.

An *honest* man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient when he can contribute no farther to his health. *Sir W. Temple.*

Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report. *Acts* vi. 3.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men. *Rom.* xii. 17.

3. Open; frank; as, an *honest* countenance.

4. Chaste; faithful; virtuous.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

Syn. — Upright; ingenuous; honorable; trusty; faithful; equitable; fair; just; rightful; sincere; frank; candid; genuine.

Hon'est, *v. t.* [L. *honestare* to clothe or adorn with honor: cf. OF. *honester*. See HONEST, *a.*] To adorn; to grace; to honor; to make becoming, appropriate, or honorable. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Sandys.*

Hon'es-ta'tion (ŏn'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of honesting; grace; adornment. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Ho-nes'te-tee (hō-nĕs'tē-tē), *n.* Honesty; honorableness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hon'est-ly (ŏn'ĕst-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** Honorably; becomingly; decently. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. In an honest manner; as, a contract *honestly* made; to live *honestly*; to speak *honestly*. *Shak.*

To come honestly by. (*a*) To get honestly. (*b*) A circumlocution for *to inherit*: as, *to come honestly by* a feature, a mental trait, a peculiarity.

Hon'es-ty (ŏn'ĕs-tỹ), *n.* [OE. *honeste*, *oneste*, honor, OF. *honesté*, *oneté* (cf. F. *honnêteté*), L. *honestas*. See HONEST, *a.*] **1.** Honor; honorableness; dignity; propriety; suitableness; decency. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

She derives her *honesty* and achieves her goodness. *Shak.*

2. The quality or state of being honest; probity; fairness and straightforwardness of conduct, speech, etc.; integrity; sincerity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud or guile.

That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and *honesty*. 1 *Tim.* ii. 2.

3. Chastity; modesty. *Chaucer.*

To lay . . siege to the *honesty* of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

4. (*Bot.*) Satin flower; the name of two cruciferous herbs having large flat pods, the round shining partitions of which are more beautiful than the blossom; — called also *lunary* and *moonwort*. *Lunaria biennis* is common honesty; *L. rediva* is perennial honesty.

Syn. — Integrity; probity; uprightness; trustiness; faithfulness; honor; justice; equity; fairness; candor; plain-dealing; veracity; sincerity.

Hone'wort' (hōn'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Sison* (*S. Amomum*); — so called because used to cure a swelling called a *hone*.

Hon'ey (hŭn'ỹ), *n.* [OE. *honi*, *huni*, AS. *hunig*; akin to OS. *honeg*, D. & G. *honig*, OHG. *honag*, *honang*, Icel. *hunang*, Sw. *håning*, Dan. *honning*; cf. Gr. κόνις dust, Skr. *kaṇa* grain.] **1.** A sweet, viscid fluid, esp. that collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in the cells of the honeycomb.

2. That which is sweet or pleasant, like honey.

The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. *Chaucer.*

Honey, you shall be well desired in Cyprus. *Shak.*

☞ *Honey* is often used adjectively or as the first part of a compound; as, *honey*dew or *honey* dew; *honey* guide or *honey*guide; *honey* locust or *honey*-locust.

Honey ant (*Zoöl.*), a small ant (*Myrmecocystus melliger*), found in the Southwestern United States, and in Mexico, living in subterranean formicaries. There are larger and smaller ordinary workers, and others, which serve as receptacles or cells for the storage of honey, their abdomens becoming distended to the size of a currant. These, in times of scarcity, regurgitate the honey and feed the rest. — **Honey badger** (*Zoöl.*), the ratel. — **Honey bear.** (*Zoöl.*) See KINKAJOU. — **Honey buzzard** (*Zoöl.*), a bird related to the kites, of the genus *Pernis*. The European species is *P. apivorus*; the Indian or crested honey buzzard is *P. ptilorhyncha*. They feed upon honey and the larvæ of bees. Called also *bee hawk*, *bee kite*. — **Honey creeper** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of small, bright colored, passerine birds of the family *Cœrebidæ*, abundant in Central and South America. — **Honey eater** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of small passerine birds of the family *Meliphagidæ*, abundant in Australia and Oceanica; — called also *honeysucker*.

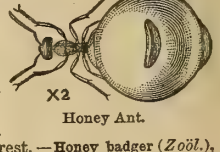

Honey Ant.

—**Honey flower** (*Bot.*), an evergreen shrub of the genus *Melianthus*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers yield much honey. —**Honey guide** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of small birds of the family *Indicatoridæ*, inhabiting Africa and the East Indies. They have the habit of leading persons to the nests of wild bees. Called also *honeybird*, and *indicator*. —**Honey harvest**, the gathering of honey from hives, or the honey which is gathered. *Dryden.* —**Honey kite.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Honey buzzard* (above). —**Honey locust** (*Bot.*), a North American tree (*Gleditschia triacanthos*), armed with thorns, and having long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds. —**Honey month.** Same as HONEYMOON. —**Honey weasel** (*Zoöl.*), the ratel.

Great Honey Guide (*Indicator major*).

Hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HONEYED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HONEYING.] To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; to talk fondly; to use endearments; also, to be or become obsequiously courteous or complimentary; to fawn. "*Honeying* and making love." *Shak.*

Rough to common men,
But *honeying* at the whisper of a lord. *Tennyson.*

Hon'ey, *v. t.* To make agreeable; to cover or sweeten with, or as with, honey.

Canst thou not *honey* me with fluent speech? *Marston.*

Hon'ey-bag' (hŭn'ĭ-băg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The receptacle for honey in a honeybee. *Shak. Grew.*

Hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bee of the genus *Apis*, which lives in communities and collects honey, esp. the common domesticated hive bee (*Apis mellifica*), the Italian bee (*A. ligustica*), and the Arabian bee (*A. fasciata*). The two latter are by many entomologists considered only varieties of the common hive bee. Each swarm of bees consists of a large number of workers (barren females), with, ordinarily, one queen or fertile female, but in the swarming season several young queens, and a number of males or drones, are produced.

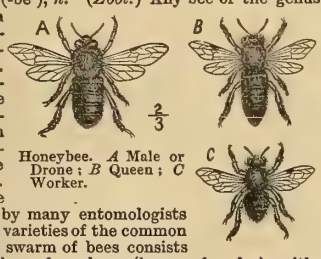

Honeybee. *A* Male or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

Hon'ey-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The honey guide.

Hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* [AS. *hunigcamb.* See HONEY, and 1st COMB.] **1.** A mass of hexagonal waxen cells, formed by bees, and used by them to hold their honey and their eggs.

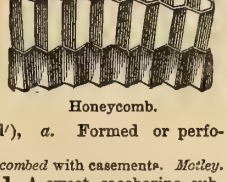

Honeycomb.

2. Any substance, as a casting of iron, a piece of worm-eaten wood, or of tripe, etc., perforated with cells like a honeycomb.

Honeycomb moth (*Zoöl.*), the wax moth. —**Honeycomb stomach.** (*Anat.*) See RETICULUM.

Hon'ey-combed' (-kōmd'), *a.* Formed or perforated like a honeycomb.

Each bastion was *honeycombed* with casements. *Motley.*

Hon'ey-dew' (-dū'), *n.* **1.** A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. Two substances have been called by this name; one exuded from the plants, and the other secreted by certain insects, esp. the aphids.

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

Hon'eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Covered with honey.

2. Sweet; as, *honeyed* words. *Milton.*

Hon'ey-less (hŭn'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of honey. *Shak.*

Hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month after marriage. *Addison.*

Hon'ey-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech; persuasive. *Shak.*

Hon'ey-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* See MELLITE.

Hon'ey-suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Honey eater*, under HONEY.

Hon'ey-suc'kle (-sŭk'k'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hunisūge* privet. See HONEY, and SUCK.] (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Caprifolium*).

☞ The honeysuckles are properly species of the genus *Lonicera*; as, *L. Caprifolium*, and *L. Japonica*, the commonly cultivated fragrant kinds; *L. Periclymenum*, the fragrant woodbine of England; *L. grata*, the American woodbine, and *L. sempervirens*, the red-flowered trumpet honeysuckle. The European fly honeysuckle is *L. Xylosteum*; the American, *L. ciliata*. The American Pinxter flower (*Azalea nudiflora*) is often called *honeysuckle*, or *false honeysuckle*. The name *Australian honeysuckle* is applied to one or more trees of the genus *Banksia*. See *French honeysuckle*, under FRENCH.

Hon'ey-suc'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

Hon'ey-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

Hon'ey-tongued' (hŭn'ĭ-tŭngd'), *a.* Sweet speaking; persuasive; seductive. *Shak.*

Hon'ey-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See BADDERLOCKS.

Hon'ey-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, whose flowers are very attractive to bees. *Loudon.*

Hong (hŏng), *n.* [Chinese *hang*, Canton dialect *hong*, a mercantile house, factory.] A mercantile establishment or factory for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton; a succession of offices connected by a common passage and used for business or storage.

Hong merchant, one of the few Chinese merchants who, previous to the treaty of 1842, formed a guild which had the exclusive privilege of trading with foreigners.

Hong (hŏng), *v. t. & i.* To hang. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hon'ied (hŭn'ĭd), *a.* See HONEYED.

Hon'i-ton lace' (hŏn'ĭ-tŭn lās'). A kind of pillow lace, remarkable for the beauty of its figures; —so called because chiefly made in *Honiton*, England.

Honk (hŏnk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The cry of a wild goose. —**Honk'ing**, *n.*

Hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *honor, honour, honur, onour, onur*, OF. *honor, onor, honur, onur, honour, onour*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor, honos.*] [Written also *honour.*]

1. Esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; respect; consideration; reverence; veneration; manifestation of respect or reverence.

A prophet is not without *honor*, save in his own country. *Matt.* xiii. 57.

2. That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration; self-respect; dignity; courage; fidelity; especially, excellence of character; high moral worth; virtue; nobleness; specif., in men, integrity; uprightness; trustworthiness; in women, purity; chastity.

If she have forgot
Honor and virtue. *Shak.*
Godlike erect with native *honor* clad. *Milton.*

3. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with course of life correspondent thereto; strict conformity to the duty imposed by conscience, position, or privilege.

Say, what is *honor?* 'T is the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense
Suffered or done. *Wordsworth.*
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not *honor* more. *Lovelace.*

4. That to which esteem or consideration is paid; distinguished position; high rank. "Restored me to my *honors.*" *Shak.*
I have given thee . . . both riches, and *honor.* 1 *Kings* iii. 13.
Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty. *Ps.* civ. 1.

5. Fame; reputation; credit.

Some in their actions do woo, and affect *honor* and reputation. *Bacon.*

If by *honor* is meant anything distinct from conscience, 't is no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; a ceremonial sign of consideration; as, he wore an *honor* on his breast; military *honors;* civil *honors.* "Their funeral *honors.*" *Dryden.*

7. A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an excellency; an ornament; as, he is an *honor* to his nation.

8. A title applied to the holders of certain honorable civil offices, or to persons of rank; as, His *Honor* the Mayor. See Note under HONORABLE.

9. (*Feud. Law*) A seigniory or lordship held of the king, on which other lordships and manors depend. *Cowell.*

10. *pl.* Academic or university prizes or distinctions; as, *honors* in classics.

11. *pl.* (*Whist*) The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. The ten and nine are sometimes called *Dutch honors.* *R. A. Proctor.*

Affair of honor, a dispute to be decided by a duel, or the duel itself. —**Court of honor**, a court or tribunal to investigate and decide questions relating to points of honor; as a court of chivalry, or a military court to investigate acts or omissions which are unofficerlike or ungentlemanly in their nature. —**Debt of honor**, a debt contracted by a verbal promise, or by betting or gambling, considered more binding than if recoverable by law. —**Honor bright!** An assurance of truth or fidelity. [*Colloq.*] —**Honor court** (*Feudal Law*), one held in an honor or seignory. —**Honor point.** (*Her.*) See ESCUTCHEON. —**Honors of war** (*Mil.*), distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or town armed, and with colors flying. —**Law,** *or* **Code, of honor**, certain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion, and which are founded on a regard to reputation. *Paley.* —**Maid of honor**, a lady of rank, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public. —**On one's honor**, on the pledge of one's honor; as, the members of the House of Lords, in Great Britain, are not under oath, but give their statements or verdicts *on their honor.* —**Point of honor**, a scruple or nice distinction in matters affecting one's honor; as, he raised a *point of honor.* —**To do the honors**, to bestow honor, as on a guest; to act as host or hostess at an entertainment. "To *do the honors* and to give the word." *Pope.* —**To do one honor**, to confer distinction upon one. —**To have the honor**, to have the privilege or distinction. —**Word of honor**, an engagement confirmed by a pledge of honor.

Hon'or, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HONORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HONORING.] [OE. *honouren, onouren*, OF. *honorer, honourer*, F. *honorer*, fr. L. *honorare*, fr. *honor*, n.] **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; to revere; to treat with deference and submission; when used of the Supreme Being, to reverence; to adore; to worship.

Honor thy father and thy mother. *Ex.* xx. 12.
That all men should *honor* the Son, even as they *honor* the Father. *John* v. 23.
It is a custom
More *honor'd* in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to bestow honor upon; to elevate in rank or station; to ennoble; to exalt; to glorify; hence, to do something to honor; to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honor.* *Esther* vi. 9.
The name of Cassius *honors* this corruption. *Shak.*

3. (*Com.*) To accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

Hon'or-a-ble (ŏn'ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* [F. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis.*] **1.** Worthy of honor; fit to be esteemed or regarded; estimable; illustrious.

Thy name and *honorable* family. *Shak.*

2. High-minded; actuated by principles of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation.

3. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; irreproachable; fair; as, an *honorable* motive.

Is this proceeding just and *honorable?* *Shak.*

4. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds.

Honorable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

5. Worthy of respect; regarded with esteem; to be commended; consistent with honor or rectitude.

Marriage is *honorable* in all. *Heb.* xiii. 4.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honorable* burial.

7. Of reputable association or use; respectable.

Let her descend: my chambers are *honorable.* *Shak.*

8. An epithet of respect or distinction; as, the *honorable* Senate; the *honorable* gentleman.

☞ *Honorable* is a title of quality, conferred by English usage upon the younger children of earls and all the children of viscounts and barons. The maids of honor, lords of session, and the supreme judges of England and Ireland are entitled to the prefix. In American usage, it is a title of courtesy merely, bestowed upon those who hold, or have held, any of the higher public offices, esp governors, judges, members of Congress or of the Senate, mayors.

Right honorable. See under RIGHT.

Hon'or-a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness; uprightness; reputableness.

Hon'or-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In an honorable manner; in a manner showing, or consistent with, honor.

The reverend abbot . . . *honorably* received him. *Shak.*
Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

2. Decently; becomingly. [*Obs.*] "Do this message *honorably.*" *Shak.*

Syn. —Magnanimously; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

‖ Hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ô-rā'rĭ-ŭm), } *n.* [L. *honorarium*
Hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-â-rĭ), } (sc. *donum*), fr. *honorarius.* See HONORARY, *a.*] **1.** A fee offered to professional men for their services; as, an *honorarium* of one thousand dollars. *S. Longfellow.*

2. (*Law*) An honorary payment, usually in recognition of services for which it is not usual or not lawful to assign a fixed business price. *Heumann.*

Hon'or-a-ry, *a.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor: cf. F. *honoraire.*] **1.** Done as a sign or evidence of honor; as, *honorary* services. *Macaulay.*

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor without emolument; as, an *honorary* degree. "*Honorary* arches." *Addison.*

3. Holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving reward; as, an *honorary* member of a society.

Hon'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who honors.

Hon'or-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See HONOR, -FY, and -IC.] Conferring honor; tending to honor. *London Spectator.*

Hon'or-less (ŏn'ẽr-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored. *Bp. Warburton.*

Hont (hŏnt), *n. & v.* See HUNT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hoo (hōō *or* hō), *interj.* **1.** See Ho. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Hurrah! —an exclamation of triumphant joy. *Shak.*

-hood (-hŏŏd). [OE. *hod, had, hed, hede*, etc., person, rank, order, condition, AS. *hād;* akin to OS. *hēd*, OHG. *heit*, G. *-heit*, D. *-heid*, Goth. *haidus* manner; cf. Skr. *kētu* brightness, *cit* to appear, be noticeable, notice. √217. Cf. -HEAD.] A termination denoting *state, condition, quality, character, totality*, as in man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*. Sometimes it is written, chiefly in obsolete words, in the form *-head.*

Hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [OE. *hood, hod*, AS. *hōd;* akin to D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, also to E. *hat*, and prob. to E. *heed.* √13.] **1.** State; condition. [*Obs.*]

How couldst thou ween, through that disguised *hood*
To hide thy state from being understood? *Spenser.*

2. A covering or garment for the head or the head and shoulders, often attached to the body garment; especially: (*a*) A soft covering for the head, worn by women, which leaves only the face exposed. (*b*) A part of a monk's outer garment, with which he covers his head; a cowl. "All *hoods* make not monks." *Shak.* (*c*) A like appendage to a cloak or loose overcoat, that may be drawn up over the head at pleasure. (*d*) An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown or ecclesiastical vestment; as, a master's *hood.* (*e*) A covering for a horse's head. (*f*) (*Falconry*) A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. See *Illust.* of FALCON

3. Anything resembling a hood in form or use; as. (*a*) The top or head of a carriage. (*b*) A chimney top, often contrived to secure a constant draught by turning with the wind. (*c*) A projecting cover above a hearth, forming the upper part of the fireplace, and confining the smoke to the flue. (*d*) The top of a pump. (*e*) (*Ord.*) A covering for a mortar. (*f*) (*Bot.*) The hood-shaped upper petal of some flowers, as of monkshood; —called also *helmet.* *Gray.* (*g*) (*Naut*) A covering or porch for a companion hatch.

4. (*Shipbuilding*) The endmost plank of a strake which reaches the stem or stern.

Hood (hŏŏd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hooded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hooding.] **1.** To cover with a hood; to furnish with a hood or hood-shaped appendage.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to hide; to blind.

While grace is saying, I 'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, "Amen." *Shak.*

Hooding end (*Shipbuilding*), the end of a hood where it enters the rabbet in the stem post or stern post.

Hood'cap', *n.* See *Hooded seal*, under Hooded.

Hood'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered with a hood.

2. Furnished with a hood or something like a hood.

3. Hood-shaped; esp. (*Bot.*), rolled up like a cornet of paper; cucullate, as the spathe of the Indian turnip.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. (*b*) Having a hoodlike crest or prominence on the head or neck; as, the *hooded* seal; a *hooded* snake.

Hooded crow, a European crow (*Corvus cornix*); — called also *hoody*, *dun crow*, and *royston crow*. — **Hooded gull**, the European black-headed pewit or gull. — **Hooded merganser**. See Merganser. — **Hooded seal**, a large North Atlantic seal (*Cystophora cristata*). The male has a large, inflatable, hoodlike sac upon the head. Called also *hood-cap*. — **Hooded sheldrake**, the hooded merganser. See Merganser. — **Hooded snake**. See Cobra de capello, Asp, Haje, etc. — **Hooded warbler**, a small American warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*).

Hood'less, *a.* Having no hood.

Hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy; a rough, lawless fellow. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Hood'man (hŏŏd'măn), *n.* The person blindfolded in the game called hoodman-blind. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hood'man-blind' (hŏŏd'măn-blīnd'), *n.* An old term for blindman's buff. *Shak.*

Hood' mold'ing } (mōld'ĭng). (*Arch.*) A projecting
Hood' mould'ing } molding over the head of an arch, forming the outermost member of the archivolt; — called also *hood mold*.

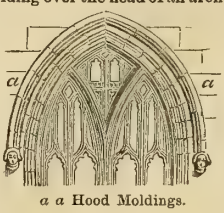

a a Hood Moldings.

Hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* [Perh. a var. of *voodoo*.] One who causes bad luck. [*Colloq.*]

Hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭnk), *v. t.* [*Hood* + *wink*.] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and *hoodwink* him. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To deceive by false appearance; to impose upon. "*Hoodwinked* with kindness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hood'y (-ĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hooded crow; also, in Scotland, the hooded gull.

Hoof (hōōf), *n.*; *pl.* Hoofs (hōōfs), very rarely Hooves (hōōvz). [OE. *hof*, AS. *hōf*; akin to D. *hoef*, G. *huf*, OHG. *huof*, Icel. *hōfr*, Sw. *hof*, Dan. *hov*; cf. Russ. *kopuito*, Skr. *çapha*. √225.] **1.** The horny substance or case that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, etc.

On burnished *hooves* his war horse trode. *Tennyson.*

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not a *hoof* be left behind. *Ex.* x. 26.

3. (*Geom.*) See Ungula.

Hoof, *v. i.* **1.** To walk as cattle. [*R.*] *William Scott.*

2. To be on a tramp; to foot. [*Slang, U. S.*]

To hoof it, to foot it.

Hoof'bound' (-bound'), *a.* (*Far.*) Having a dry and contracted hoof, which occasions pain and lameness.

Hoofed (hōōft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Grew.*

Hoof'less (hōōf'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

Hook (hŏŏk; 277), *n.* [OE. *hok*, AS. *hōc*; cf. D. *haak*, G. *hake*, *haken*, OHG. *hāko*, *hāgo*, *hāggo*, Icel. *haki*, Sw. *hake*, Dan. *hage*. Cf. Arquebuse, Hagbut, Hake, Hatch a half door, Heckle.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard material, formed or bent into a curve or at an angle, for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; as, a *hook* for catching fish; a *hook* for fastening a gate; a boat *hook*, etc.

2. That part of a hinge which is fixed to a post, and on which a door or gate hangs and turns.

3. An implement for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping; a billhook.

Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

4. (*Steam Engin.*) See Eccentric, and V-hook.

5. A snare; a trap. [*R.*] *Shak.*

6. A field sown two years in succession. [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. *pl.* The projecting points of the thigh bones of cattle; — called also *hook bones*.

By hook or by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Milton.* "In hope her to attain *by hook or crook*." *Spenser.* — **Off the hooks**, unhinged; disturbed; disordered. [*Colloq.*] "In the evening, by water, to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river." *Pepys.* — **On one's own hook**, on one's own account or responsibility; by one's self. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **To go off the hooks**, to die. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.* — **Bid hook**, a small boat hook. — **Chain hook**. See under Chain. — **Deck hook**, a horizontal knee or frame, in the bow of a ship, on which the forward part of the deck rests. — **Hook and eye**, one of the small wire hooks and loops for fastening together the opposite edges of a garment, etc. — **Hook bill** (*Zoöl.*), the strongly curved beak of a bird. — **Hook ladder**, a ladder with hooks at the end by which it can be suspended, as from the top of a wall. — **Hook motion** (*Steam Engin.*), a valve gear which is reversed by V hooks. — **Hook squid** (*Zoöl.*), any squid which has the arms furnished with hooks, instead of suckers, as in the genera *Enoploteuthis* and *Onychoteuthis*. — **Hook wrench**, a wrench or spanner, having a hook at the end, instead of a jaw, for turning a bolthead, nut, or coupling.

Hook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hooked (hŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hooking.] **1.** To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to seize, capture, or hold, as with a hook, esp. with a disguised or baited hook; hence, to secure by allurement or artifice; to entrap; to catch; as, to *hook* a dress; to *hook* a trout.

Hook him, my poor dear, . . . at any sacrifice. *W. Collins.*

2. To seize or pierce with the points of the horns, as cattle in attacking enemies; to gore.

3. To steal. [*Colloq. Eng. & U. S.*]

To hook on, to fasten or attach by, or as by, a hook.

Hook (hŏŏk; 277), *v. i.* To bend; to curve as a hook.

Hook'ah (hŏŏk'ä), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *huqqa* a round box or casket, a bottle through which the fumes pass when smoking tobacco.] A pipe with a long, flexible stem, so arranged that the smoke is cooled by being made to pass through water.

Hook'-billed' (hŏŏk'bĭld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a strongly curved bill.

Hooked (hŏŏkt *or* hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook; curvated; as, the *hooked* bill of a bird.

2. Provided with a hook or hooks. "The *hooked* chariot." *Milton.*

Hook'ed-ness (hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

Hook'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hooks.

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A Dutch vessel with two masts. (*b*) A fishing boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. (*c*) A sailor's contemptuous term for any antiquated craft.

Hooke's' gear'ing (hŏŏks' gēr'ĭng). [So called from the inventor.] (*Mach.*) Spur gearing having teeth slanting across the face of the wheel, sometimes slanting in opposite directions from the middle.

Hooke's joint (joint). [So called from the inventor.] (*Mach.*) A universal joint. See under Universal.

Hook'ey (hŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* See Hockey.

Hook'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little hook.

Hook'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a hooked or aquiline nose. *Shak.*

Hook'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

Hool (hōl), *a.* Whole. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hoo'lock (hōō'lŏk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small black gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*), found in the mountains of Assam.

Hoom (hōm), *n.* Home. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hoo'noo-maun (hōō'nōō-măn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Indian monkey. See Entellus. [Written also *hoonuman*.]

Hoop (hōōp *or* hōōp; 277), *n.* [OE. *hope*; akin to D. *hoep*, *hoepel*.] **1.** A pliant strip of wood or metal bent in a circular form, and united at the ends, for holding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc.

2. A ring; a circular band; anything resembling a hoop, as the cylinder (cheese hoop) in which the curd is pressed in making cheese.

3. A circle, or combination of circles, of thin whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; crinoline; — used chiefly in the plural.

Though stiff with *hoops*, and armed with ribs of whale. *Pope.*

4. A quart pot; — so called because originally bound with hoops, like a barrel. Also, a portion of the contents measured by the distance between the hoops. [*Obs.*]

5. An old measure of capacity, variously estimated at from one to four pecks. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Bulge hoop, Chine hoop, Quarter hoop, the hoop nearest the middle of a cask, that nearest the end, and the intermediate hoop between these two, respectively. — **Flat hoop**, a wooden hoop dressed flat on both sides. — **Half-round hoop**, a wooden hoop left rounding and undressed on the outside. — **Hoop iron**, iron in thin narrow strips, used for making hoops. — **Hoop lock**, the fastening for uniting the ends of wooden hoops by notching and interlocking them. — **Hoop skirt**, a framework of hoops for expanding the skirts of a woman's dress; — called also *hoop petticoat*. — **Hoop snake** (*Zoöl.*), a harmless snake of the Southern United States (*Abaster erythrogrammus*); — so called from the mistaken notion that it curves itself into a hoop, taking its tail into its mouth, and rolls along with great velocity. — **Hoop tree** (*Bot.*), a small West Indian tree (*Melia sempervirens*), of the Mahogany family.

Hoop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hooped (hōōpt *or* hŏŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hooping.] **1.** To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak.*

Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [OE. *houpen*; cf. F. *houper* to hoop, to shout; — a hunting term, prob. fr. *houp*, an interj. used in calling. Cf. Whoop.] **1.** To utter a loud cry, or a sound imitative of the word, by way of call or pursuit; to shout. [Usually written *whoop*.]

2. To whoop, as in whooping cough. See Whoop.

Hooping cough. (*Med.*) See Whooping cough.

Hoop, *v. t.* [Written also *whoop*.] **1.** To drive or follow with a shout. "To be *hooped* out of Rome." *Shak.*

2. To call by a shout or peculiar cry.

Hoop, *n.* **1.** A shout; a whoop, as in whooping cough.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hoopoe. See Hoopoe.

Hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr *or* hŏŏp'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st Hoop.] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

Hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [So called from its note.] The European whistling, or wild, swan (*Olor cygnus*); — called also *hooper swan*, *whooping swan*, and *elk*.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

Hoop'oe (hōōp'-ō), **Hoop'oo** (-ōō), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. L. *upupa*, Gr. ἔποψ, D. *hop*, F. *huppe*; cf. also G. wiedenhopf, OHG. wituhopfo, lit., wood hopper.] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the genus *Upupa* (*U. epops*), having a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. Called also *hoop*, *whoop*. The name is also applied to several other species of the same genus and allied genera.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* A nickname given to an inhabitant of the State of Indiana. [*U. S.*]

Hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hooting.] [OE. *hoten*, *houten*, *huten*; cf. OSw. *huta*, Sw. *huta ut* to take one up sharply, fr. Sw. *hut*, interj., begone! cf. also W. *hwt* off! off with it! away! hoot!] **1.** To cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To make the peculiar cry of an owl.

The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots*. *Shak.*

Hoot, *v. t.* To assail with contemptuous cries or shouts; to follow with derisive shouts.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. *Swift.*

Hoot, *n.* **1.** A derisive cry or shout. *Glanvill.*

2. The cry of an owl.

Hoot owl (*Zoöl.*), the barred owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*). See Barred owl.

Hoove (hōōv), *n.* [Allied to *heave*, *hove*.] A disease in cattle consisting in inflation of the stomach by gas, ordinarily caused by eating too much green food; tympany; bloating.

Hoov'en (hōōv'n), } *a.* Affected with hoove; as,
Ho'ven (hō'v'n), } *hooven*, or *hoven*, cattle.

Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hopped (hŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hopping (-pĭng).] [OE. *hoppen* to hop, leap, dance, AS. *hoppian*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, D. *huppelen*, G. *hüpfen*.] **1.** To move by successive leaps, as toads do; to spring or jump on one foot; to skip, as birds do.

[Birds] *hopping* from spray to spray. *Dryden.*

2. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. *Dryden.*

3. To dance. *Smollett.*

Hop, *n.* **1.** A leap on one leg, as of a boy; a leap, as of a toad; a jump; a spring.

2. A dance; esp., an informal dance or ball. [*Colloq.*]

Hop, skip (*or* **step**), **and jump**, a game or athletic sport in which the participants cover as much ground as possible by a hop, stride, and jump in succession. *Addison.*

Hop, *n.* [OE. *hoppe*; akin to D. *hop*, *hoppe*, OHG. *hopfo*, G. *hopfen*; cf. LL. *hupa*, W. *hopez*, Armor. *houpez*, and Icel. *humall*, Sw. & Dan. *humle*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A climbing plant (*Humulus Lupulus*), having a long, twining, annual stalk. It is cultivated for its fruit (hops).

Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

2. The catkin or strobilaceous fruit of the hop, much used in brewing to give a bitter taste.

3. The fruit of the dog-rose. See Hip.

Hop back. (*Brewing*) See under 1st Back. — **Hop clover** (*Bot.*), a species of yellow clover having heads like hops in miniature (*Trifolium agrarium*, and *T. procumbens*). — **Hop flea** (*Zoöl.*), a small flea beetle (*Haltica concinna*), very injurious to hops. — **Hop fly** (*Zoöl.*), an aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), very injurious to hop vines. — **Hop froth fly** (*Zoöl.*), an hemipterous insect (*Aphrophora interrupta*), allied to the cuckoo spits. It often does great damage to hop vines. — **Hop hornbeam** (*Bot.*), an American tree of the genus *Ostrya* (*O. Virginica*); the American ironwood; also, a European species (*O. vulgaris*). — **Hop moth** (*Zoöl.*), a moth (*Hypena humuli*), which in the larval state is very injurious to hop vines. — **Hop picker**, one who picks hops. — **Hop pole**, a pole used to support hop vines. — **Hop tree** (*Bot.*), a small American tree (*Ptelia trifoliata*), having broad, flattened fruit in large clusters, sometimes used as a substitute for hops. — **Hop vine** (*Bot.*), the climbing vine or stalk of the hop.

a Hop Moth (*Hypena humuli*), nat. size. *b* Its Larva. × 2

Hop, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

Hop, *v. i.* To gather hops. [Perhaps only in the form Hopping, *vb. n.*]

Hop'bine' (hŏp'bīn'), } *n.* The climbing stem of the
Hop'bind' (hŏp'bīnd'), } hop. *Blackstone.*

Hope (hōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hōp* a small bay or inlet.] **1.** A sloping plain between mountain ridges. [*Obs.*]

2. A small bay; an inlet; a haven. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Hope, *n.* [AS. *hopa*; akin to D. *hoop*, *hope*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, MHG. *hoffe*. *Hope* in *forlorn hope* is a different word. See *Forlorn hope*, under Forlorn.] **1.** A desire of some good, accompanied with an expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; an expectation of something which is thought to be desirable; confidence; pleasing expectancy.

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish. *Job* viii. 13.
He wished, but not with *hope*. *Milton.*
New thoughts of God, new *hopes* of Heaven. *Keble.*

2. One who, or that which, gives hope, furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people. *Joel* iii. 16.
A young gentleman of great *hopes*, whose love of learning was highly commendable. *Macaulay.*

3. That which is hoped for; an object of hope.

Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope*. *Shak.*

Hope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoped (hōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoping.] [AS. *hopian*; akin to D. *hopen*, Sw. *hoppas*

Dan. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*. See 2d HOPE.] **1.** To entertain or indulge hope; to cherish a desire of good, or of something welcome, with expectation of obtaining it or belief that it is obtainable; to expect; — usually followed by *for*. "*Hope* for good success." *Jer. Taylor.*

But I will *hope* continually. *Ps.* lxxi. 14.

2. To place confidence; to trust with confident expectation of good; — usually followed by *in*. "I *hope* in thy word." *Ps.* cxix. 81.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God. *Ps.* xlii. 11.

Hope (hōp), *v. t.* **1.** To desire with expectation or with belief in the possibility or prospect of obtaining; to look forward to as a thing desirable, with the expectation of obtaining it; to cherish hopes of.

We *hope* no other from your majesty. *Shak.*

[Charity] *hopeth* all things. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 7.

2. To expect; to fear. [*Obs.*] "I *hope* he will be dead." *Chaucer.*

☞ *Hope* is often used colloquially regarding uncertainties, with no reference to the future. "I *hope* she takes me to be flesh and blood." *Mrs. Centlivre.*

Hope'ful (hōp'ful), *a.* **1.** Full of hope, or agreeable expectation; inclined to hope; expectant.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited. *Hooker.*

2. Having qualities which excite hope; affording promise of good or of success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect. "*Hopeful* scholars." *Addison.*

— **Hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hope'ful-ness**, *n.*

Hope'ite (-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor *Hope*, of Edinburgh.] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of zinc in transparent prismatic crystals.

Hope'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; having no expectation of good; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause.

The *hopeless* word of "never to return"
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life. *Shak.*

3. Unhoped for; despaired of. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

— **Hope'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Hope'less-ness**, *n.*

Hop'er (hōp'ẽr), *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*

Hop'ing-ly, *adv.* In a hopeful manner. *Hammond.*

Hop'lite (hŏp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον tool, weapon: cf. F. *hoplite*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A heavy-armed infantry soldier. *Mitford.*

Hop'-o'-my-thumb' (hŏp'ō-mī-thŭm'), **Hop'-thumb'**, *n.* A very diminutive person. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Hopped (hŏpt), *p. a.* Impregnated with hops.

Hop'per (hŏp'pẽr), *n.* [See 1st HOP.] **1.** One who, or that which, hops.

2. A chute, box, or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped with an opening at the lower part, for delivering or feeding any material, as to a machine; as, the wooden box with its trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking, or a funnel through which fuel passes into a furnace, or coal, etc., into a car.

3. (*Mus.*) See GRASSHOPPER, 2.

4. *pl.* A game. See HOPSCOTCH. *Johnson.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See GRASSHOPPER, and *Frog hopper*, *Grape hopper*, *Leaf hopper*, *Tree hopper*, under FROG, GRAPE, LEAF, and TREE. (*b*) The larva of a cheese fly.

6. (*Naut.*) A vessel for carrying waste, garbage, etc., out to sea, so constructed as to discharge its load by a mechanical contrivance; — called also *dumping scow*.

Bell and hopper (*Metal.*), the apparatus at the top of a blast furnace, through which the charge is introduced, while the gases are retained. — **Hopper boy**, a rake in a mill, moving in a circle to spread meal for drying, and to draw it over an opening in the floor, through which it falls. — **Hopper closet**, a water-closet, without a movable pan, in which the receptacle is a funnel standing on a draintrap. — **Hopper cock**, a faucet or valve for flushing the hopper of a water-closet.

Hop'per-ings (-ĭngz), *n.* (*Gold Washing*) Gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.

Hop'pes-tere' (hŏp'pĕs-târ'), *a.* An unexplained epithet used by Chaucer in reference to ships. By some it is defined as "dancing (on the waves)"; by others as "opposing," "warlike." *T. R. Lounsbury.*

Hop'pet (hŏp'pĕt), *n.* **1.** A hand basket; also, a dish used by miners for measuring ore. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. An infant in arms. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Hop'ping (-pĭng), *n.* The act of one who, or that which, hops; a jumping, frisking, or dancing.

Hopping Dick (*Zoöl.*), a thrush of Jamaica (*Merula leucogenys*), resembling the English blackbird in its familiar manners, agreeable song, and dark plumage.

Hop'ping, *n.* [See 3d HOP.] A gathering of hops.

Hop'ple (hŏp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOPPLING (-plĭng).] [From HOP; cf. HOBBLE.] **1.** To impede by a hopple; to tie the feet of (a horse or a cow) loosely together; to hamper; to hobble; as, to *hopple* an unruly or straying horse.

2. Fig.: To entangle; to hamper. *Dr. H. More.*

Hop'ple, *n.* A fetter for horses, or cattle, when turned out to graze; — chiefly used in the plural.

Hop'ple-bush' (-bush'), *n.* Same as HOBBLEBUSH.

Hop'po (hŏp'pō), *n.* (*a*) A collector of customs, as at Canton; an overseer of commerce. (*b*) A tribunal or commission having charge of the revenue derived from trade and navigation. [*China*]

Hoppo men, Chinese customhouse officers.

Hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* A child's game, in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives a stone from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched on the ground; — called also *hoppers*.

Hop'-thumb' (-thŭm), *n.* See HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

Hop'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A field where hops are raised.

Ho'ral (hō'ral), *a.* [L. *horalis*, fr. *hora* hour. See HOUR.] Of or relating to an hour, or to hours. *Prior.*

Ho'ral-ly (hō'ral-lȳ), *adv.* Hourly. [*Obs.*]

Ho'ra-ry (hō'rà-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *horarius*, fr. L. *hora* hour: cf. F. *horaire*. See HOUR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. *Spectator.*

2. Occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly; ephemeral.

Horary, or soon decaying, fruits of summer. *Sir T. Browne.*

Horary circles. See CIRCLES.

Ho-ra'tian (hō-rā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Horace, the Latin poet, or resembling his style.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* [F. *horde* (cf. G. *horde*), fr. Turk. *ordū*, *ordī*, camp; of Tartar origin.] A wandering troop or gang; especially, a clan or tribe of a nomadic people migrating from place to place for the sake of pasturage, plunder, etc.; a predatory multitude. *Thomson.*

Hor-de'ic (hôr-dē'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hordeum* barley.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, barley; as, *hordeic* acid, an acid identical or isomeric with *lauric* acid.

Hor'de-in (hôr'dē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar starchy matter contained in barley. It is a complex mixture. [*R.*]

‖ **Hor-de'o-lum** (hôr-dē'ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hordeolus*, dim. of *hordeum* barley.] (*Med.*) A small tumor upon the eyelid, resembling a grain of barley; a sty.

Hor'dock' (hôr'dŏk'), *n.* An unidentified plant mentioned by Shakespeare, perhaps equivalent to *burdock*.

Hore (hōr), *a.* Hoar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hore'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* [OE. *horehune*, AS. *hārhune*; *hār* hoar, gray + *hune* horehound; cf. L. *cunila* a species of origanum, Gr. κονίλη, Skr. *knūy* to smell.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Marrubium* (*M. vulgare*), which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic, used as a household remedy for colds, coughing, etc. [Written also *hoarhound*.]

Fetid horehound, *or* **Black horehound**, a disagreeable plant resembling horehound (*Ballota nigra*). — **Water horehound**, a species of the genus *Lycopus*, resembling mint, but not aromatic.

Ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn, *formerly* hŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *horizon*, fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος) the bounding line, horizon, fr. ὁρίζειν to bound, fr. ὅρος boundary, limit.]

1. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky.

And when the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*. *Shak.*

All the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; a plane tangent to the earth's surface at that place; — called distinctively the *sensible horizon*. (*b*) A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center; — called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*. (*c*) (*Naut.*) The unbroken line separating sky and water, as seen by an eye at a given elevation, no land being visible.

3. (*Geol.*) The epoch or time during which a deposit was made.

The strata all over the earth, which were formed at the same time, are said to belong to the same geological *horizon*. *Le Conte.*

4. (*Painting*) The chief horizontal line in a picture of any sort, which determines in the picture the height of the eye of the spectator; in an extended landscape, the representation of the natural horizon corresponds with this line.

Apparent horizon. See under APPARENT. — **Artificial horizon**, a level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially; — used chiefly with the sextant for observing the double altitude of a celestial body. — **Celestial horizon.** (*Astron.*) See def. 2, above. — **Dip of the horizon** (*Astron.*), the vertical angle contained between the sensible horizon and a line to the visible horizon, the latter always being below the former. — **Rational horizon**, and **Sensible horizon.** (*Astron.*) See def. 2, above. — **Visible horizon.** See definitions 1 and 2, above.

Hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *horizontal*.]

1. Pertaining to, or near, the horizon. "*Horizontal* misty air." *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

Horizontal drill, a drilling machine having a horizontal drill spindle. — **Horizontal engine**, one the piston of which works horizontally. — **Horizontal fire** (*Mil.*), the fire of ordnance and small arms at point-blank range or at low angles of elevation. — **Horizontal force** (*Physics*), the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force. — **Horizontal line** (*Descriptive Geometry & Drawing*), a constructive line, either drawn or imagined, which passes through the point of sight, and is the chief line in the projection upon which all verticals are fixed, and upon which all vanishing points are found. — **Horizontal parallax.** See under PARALLAX. — **Horizontal plane** (*Descriptive Geometry*), a plane parallel to the horizon, upon which it is assumed that objects are projected. See PROJECTION. It is upon the horizontal plane that the ground plan of the building is supposed to be drawn. — **Horizontal projection**, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. — **Horizontal range** (*Gunnery*), the distance in a horizontal plane to which a gun will throw a projectile. — **Horizontal water wheel**, a water wheel in which the axis is vertical, the buckets or floats revolving in a horizontal plane, as in most turbines.

Hor'i-zon-tal'i-ty (-zŏn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *horizontalité*.] The state or quality of being horizontal. *Kirwan.*

Hor'i-zon'tal-ly, *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; on a level; as, moving *horizontally*.

‖ **Hor'mo-go-ni'um** (hôr'mō-gō-nī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅρμος a chain + γονεία generation.] (*Bot.*) A chain of small cells in certain algæ, by which the plant is propagated.

Horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS. *horn*; akin to D. *horen*, *hoorn*, G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *horn*, Goth. *haúrn*, W., Gael., & Ir. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας, and perh. also to E. *cheer*, *cranium*, *cerebral*; cf. Skr. *çiras* head. Cf. CARAT, CORN on the foot, CORNEA, CORNER, CORNET, CORNUCOPIA, HART.] **1.** A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing upon the heads of certain animals, esp. of the ruminants, as cattle, goats, and the like. The hollow horns of the Ox family consist externally of true horn, and are never shed.

2. The antler of a deer, which is of bone throughout, and annually shed and renewed.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any natural projection or excrescence from an animal, resembling or thought to resemble a horn in substance or form; esp.: (*a*) A projection from the beak of a bird, as in the hornbill. (*b*) A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, as in the horned owl. (*c*) A hornlike projection from the head or thorax of an insect, or the head of a reptile, or fish. (*d*) A sharp spine in front of the fins of a fish, as in the horned pout.

4. (*Bot.*) An incurved, tapering and pointed appendage found in the flowers of the milkweed (*Asclepias*).

5. Something made of a horn, or in resemblance of a horn; as: (*a*) A wind instrument of music; originally, one made of a horn (of an ox or a ram); now applied to various elaborately wrought instruments of brass or other metal, resembling a horn in shape. "Wind his *horn* under the castle wall." *Spenser.* See *French horn*, under FRENCH. (*b*) A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle. "*Horns* of mead and ale." *Mason.* (*c*) The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See CORNUCOPIA. "Fruits and flowers from Amalthæa's *horn*." *Milton.* (*d*) A vessel made of a horn; esp., one designed for containing powder; anciently, a small vessel for carrying liquids. "Samuel took the *horn* of oil and anointed him [David]." 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13. (*e*) The pointed beak of an anvil. (*f*) The high pommel of a saddle; also, either of the projections on a lady's saddle for supporting the leg. (*g*) (*Arch.*) The Ionic volute. (*h*) (*Naut.*) The outer end of a crosstree; also, one of the projections forming the jaws of a gaff, boom, etc. (*i*) (*Carp.*) A curved projection on the fore part of a plane. (*j*) One of the projections at the four corners of the Jewish altar of burnt offering. "Joab . . . caught hold on the *horns* of the altar." 1 *Kings* ii. 28.

6. One of the curved ends of a crescent; esp., an extremity or cusp of the moon when crescent-shaped.

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson.*

7. (*Mil.*) The curving extremity of the wing of an army or of a squadron drawn up in a crescentlike form.

Sharpening in mooned *horns*
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

8. The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed, being, in the Ox family, chiefly albuminous, with some phosphate of lime; also, any similar substance, as that which forms the hoof crust of horses, sheep, and cattle; as, a spoon of *horn*.

9. (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, glory, exaltation, or pride.

The Lord is . . . the *horn* of my salvation. *Ps.* xviii. 2

10. An emblem of a cuckold; — used chiefly in the plural. "Thicker than a cuckold's *horn*." *Shak.*

Horn block, the frame or pedestal in which a railway car axle box slides up and down; — also called *horn plate*. — **Horn of a dilemma.** See under DILEMMA. — **Horn distemper**, a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. — **Horn drum**, a wheel with long curved scoops, for raising water. — **Horn lead** (*Chem.*), chloride of lead. — **Horn maker**, a maker of cuckolds. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Horn mercury.** (*Min.*) Same as *Horn quicksilver* (below). — **Horn poppy** (*Bot.*), a plant allied to the poppy (*Glaucium luteum*), found on the sandy shores of Great Britain and in Virginia; — called also *horned poppy*. *Gray.* — **Horn pox** (*Med.*), abortive smallpox with an eruption like that of chicken pox. — **Horn quicksilver** (*Min.*), native calomel, or bichloride of mercury. — **Horn shell** (*Zoöl.*), any long, sharp, spiral, gastropod shell, of the genus *Cerithium*, and allied genera. — **Horn silver** (*Min.*), cerargyrite. — **Horn slate**, a gray, siliceous stone. — **To haul in one's horns**, to withdraw some arrogant pretension. [*Colloq.*] — **To raise**, *or* **lift**, **the horn** (*Script.*), to exalt one's self; to act arrogantly. "'Gainst them that raised thee dost thou *lift* thy *horn*?" *Milton.* — **To take a horn**, to take a drink of intoxicating liquor. [*Low*]

Horn (hôrn), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to.

2. To cause to wear horns; to cuckold. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Horn'beak' (hôrn'bēk'), *n.* A fish. See HORNFISH.

Horn'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* [See BEAM.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Carpinus* (*C. Americana*), having a smooth gray bark and a ridged trunk, the wood being white and very hard. It is common along the banks of streams in the United States, and is also called *ironwood*. The English hornbeam is *C. Betulus*. The American is called also *blue beech* and *water beech*.

Hop hornbeam. (*Bot.*) See under HOP.

Horn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, of which about sixty species are known, belonging to numerous genera. They inhabit the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and the East Indies, and are remarkable for having a more or less hornlike protuberance, which is usually large and hollow and is situated on the upper side of the beak. The size of the hornbill varies from that of a pigeon to that of a raven, or even larger. They feed chiefly upon fruit, but some species eat dead animals.

Indian Hornbill (*Buceros cavatus*).

Horn'blende' (hôrn'blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] (*Min.*) The common black, or dark green or brown, variety of amphibole. (See AMPHIBOLE.) It belongs to the aluminous division of the species, and is also characterized by its containing considerable iron. Also used as a general term to include the whole species.

Hornblende schist (*Geol.*), a hornblende rock of schistose structure.

Horn-blend'ic (-blĕnd'ĭk), *a.* Composed largely of hornblende; resembling or relating to hornblende.

Horn'blow'er (hôrn'blō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hornblāwere.*] One who, or that which, blows a horn.

Horn'book' (hôrn'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** The first book for children, or that from which in former times they learned their letters and rudiments; — so called because a sheet of horn covered the small, thin board of oak, or the slip of paper, on which the alphabet, digits, and often the Lord's Prayer, were written or printed; a primer. "He teaches boys the *hornbook.*" *Shak.*

2. A book containing the rudiments of any science or branch of knowledge; a manual; a handbook.

Horn'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large nocturnal beetle of the genus *Lucanus* (as *L. capreolus*, and *L. dama*), having long, curved upper jaws, resembling a sickle. The grubs are found in the trunks of old trees.

Horned (hôrnd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns; furnished with a hornlike process or appendage; as, *horned* cattle; having some part shaped like a horn.

The *horned* moon with one bright star
Within the nether tip. *Coleridge.*

Horned bee (*Zoöl.*), a British wild bee (*Osmia bicornis*), having two little horns on the head. — **Horned dace** (*Zoöl.*), an American cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus corporalis*) common in brooks and ponds; the common chub. See *Illust.* of CHUB. — **Horned frog** (*Zoöl.*), a very large Brazilian frog (*Ceratophrys cornuta*), having a pair of triangular horns arising from the eyelids. — **Horned grebe** (*Zoöl.*), a species of grebe (*Colymbus auritus*), of Arctic Europe and America, having two dense tufts of feathers on the head. — **Horned horse** (*Zoöl.*), the gnu. — **Horned lark** (*Zoöl.*), the shore lark. — **Horned lizard** (*Zoöl.*), the horned toad. — **Horned owl** (*Zoöl.*), a large North American owl (*Bubo Virginianus*), having a pair of elongated tufts of feathers on the head. Several distinct varieties are known; as, the Arctic, Western, dusky, and striped *horned owls*, differing in color, and inhabiting different regions; — called also *great horned owl*, *horn owl*, *eagle owl*, and *cat owl*. Sometimes also applied to the *long-eared owl*. See *Eared owl*, under EARED. — **Horned poppy.** (*Bot.*) See *Horn poppy*, under HORN. — **Horned pout** (*Zoöl.*), an American fresh-water siluroid fish; the bullpout. — **Horned rattler** (*Zoöl.*), a species of rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), inhabiting the dry, sandy plains, from California to Mexico. It has a pair of triangular horns between the eyes; — called also *sidewinder.* — **Horned ray** (*Zoöl.*), the sea devil. — **Horned screamer** (*Zoöl.*), the kamichi. — **Horned snake** (*Zoöl.*), the cerastes. — **Horned toad** (*Zoöl.*), any lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, of which nine or ten species are known. These lizards have several hornlike spines on the head, and a broad, flat body, covered with spiny scales. They inhabit the dry, sandy plains from California to Mexico and Texas. Called also *horned lizard.* — **Horned viper.** (*Zoöl.*) See CERASTES.

Horned Owl (*Bubo Virginianus*).

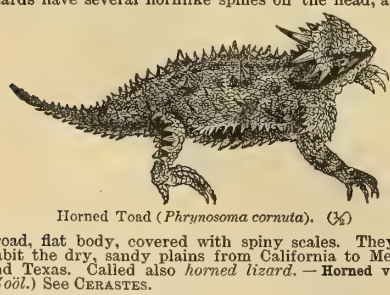

Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma cornuta*). (½)

Horn'ed-ness (hôrn'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The condition of being horned.

Horn'el (-ĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European sand eel. [*Scot.*]

Horn'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works or deals in horn or horns. [*R.*] *Grew.*

2. One who winds or blows the horn. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

3. One who horns or cuckolds. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The British sand lance or sand eel (*Ammodytes lanceolatus*).

Hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet;* akin to OHG. *hornaz, hornuz*, G. *horniss;* perh. akin to E. *horn*, and named from the sound it makes as if blowing a horn; but more prob. akin to D. *horzel*, Lith. *szirszone*, L. *crabro.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, strong wasp. The European species (*Vespa crabro*) is of a dark brown and yellow color. It is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe. Its nest is constructed of a paperlike material, and the layers of comb are hung together by columns. The American white-faced hornet (*V. maculata*) is larger and has similar habits.

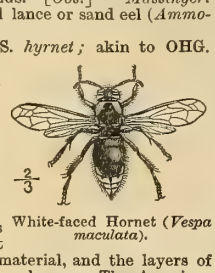

White-faced Hornet (*Vespa maculata*).

Hornet fly (*Zoöl.*), any dipterous insect of the genus *Asilus*, and allied genera, of which there are numerous species. They are large and fierce flies which capture bees and other insects, often larger than themselves, and suck their blood. Called also *hawk fly*, *robber fly.* — **To stir up a hornet's nest**, to provoke the attack of a swarm of spiteful enemies or spirited critics. [*Colloq.*]

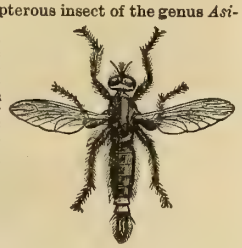

Hornet Fly (*Asilus æstuans*). Nat. size.

Horn'fish' (hôrn'fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *hornfisc.*] (*Zoöl.*) The garfish or sea needle.

Horn'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *a.* Having hoofs; hoofed.

Horn'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Horn* + *-fy.*] To horn; to cuckold. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Horn'ing, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *J. Gregory.*

Letters of horning (*Scots Law*), the process or authority by which a person, directed by the decree of a court of justice to pay or perform anything, is ordered to comply therewith. *Mozley & W.*

Horn'ish, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard.

‖ **Hor-ni'to** (ôr-nē'tō), *n.* [A dim. fr. Sp. *horno* oven, L. *furnus.* See FURNACE.] (*Geol.*) A low, oven-shaped mound, common in volcanic regions, and emitting smoke and vapors from its sides and summit. *Humboldt.*

Horn'less (hôrn'lĕs), *a.* Having no horn.

Horn'–mad' (-măd'), *a.* Quite mad; — raving crazy.

Did I tell you about Mr. Garrick, that the town are *horn-mad* after? *Gray.*

Hor'no-tine (hôr'nō-tĭn), *n.* [L. *hornotinus* of this year.] (*Zoöl.*) A yearling; a bird of the year.

Horn'owl' (hôrn'oul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HORNED OWL.

Horn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* The garfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Horn'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) An instrument of music formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at intervals. It was so called because the bell at the open end was sometimes made of horn. (*b*) A lively tune played on a hornpipe, for dancing; a tune adapted for such playing.

Many a *hornpipe* he tuned to his Phyllis. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

(*c*) A dance performed, usually by one person, to such a tune, and popular among sailors.

Horn'pout' (-pout'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Horned pout*, under HORNED.

Horn'snake' (-snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A harmless snake (*Farancia abacura*), found in the Southern United States. The color is bluish black above, red below.

Horn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A siliceous stone, a variety of quartz, closely resembling flint, but more brittle; — called also *chert.*

Horn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family (*Uroceridæ*) of large hymenopterous insects, allied to the sawflies. The larvæ bore in the wood of trees. So called from the long, stout ovipositors of the females.

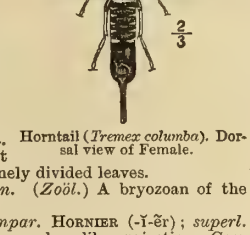

Horntail (*Tremex columba*). Dorsal view of Female. ⅔

Horn'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two demibastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long wings.

Horn'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant (*Ceratophyllum*), with finely divided leaves.

Horn'wrack' (-răk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bryozoan of the genus *Flustra.*

Horn'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HORNIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HORNIEST.] **1.** Having horns or hornlike projections. *Gay.*

2. Composed or made of horn, or of a substance resembling horn; of the nature of horn. "The *horny* . . . coat of the eye." *Ray.*

3. Hard; callous. "His *horny* fist." *Dryden.*

Horn'y-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having the hands horny and callous from labor.

Horn'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any North American river chub of the genus *Hybopsis*, esp. *H. biguttatus.*

Ho-rog'ra-phy (hō-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-graphy:* cf. F. *horographie.*] **1.** An account of the hours. *Chaucer.*

2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, and dials.

Ho'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj; 277), *n.* [OE. *horologe, orloge*, timepiece, OF. *horloge, orloge, oriloge*, F. *horloge*, L. *horologium*, fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα hour + λέγειν to say, tell. See HOUR, and LOGIC.] **1.** A servant who called out the hours. [*Obs.*]

2. An instrument indicating the time of day; a timepiece of any kind; a watch, clock, or dial. *Shak.*

Ho-rol'o-ger (hō-rŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one skilled in horology.

Hor'o-log'ic-al (hŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *horologicus*, Gr. ὡρολογικός.] Relating to a horologe, or to horology.

Hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-pher (-lō'jĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [See HOROLOGIOGRAPHY.] A maker of clocks, watches, or dials.

Hor'o-lo'gi-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to horologiography. *Chambers.*

Hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὡρολόγιον horologe + *-graphy.*] **1.** An account of instruments that show the hour.

2. The art of constructing clocks or dials; horography.

Ho-rol'o-gist (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology.

Ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing instruments for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, dials, etc.

Ho-rom'e-ter (hō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring time.

Hor'o-met'ric-al (hŏr'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to horometry.

Ho-rom'e-try (hō-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *horométrie.* See HOROMETER.] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. "The *horometry* of antiquity." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ho-rop'ter (hō-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὅρος boundary + ὀπτήρ one who looks.] (*Opt.*) The line or surface in which are situated all the points which are seen single while the point of sight, or the adjustment of the eyes, remains unchanged.

The sum of all the points which are seen single, while the point of sight remains unchanged, is called the *horopter.* *J. Le Conte.*

Hor'op-ter'ic (hŏr'ŏp-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Of or pertaining to the horopter.

Hor'o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *horoscope*, L. *horoscopus*, fr. Gr. ὡροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp., observing the hour of birth, n., a horoscope; ὥρα hour + σκοπεῖν to view, observe. See HOUR, and -SCOPE.]

1. (*Astrol.*) (*a*) The representation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer professed to foretell the events of the person's life; especially, the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. (*b*) The diagram or scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune. *Whewell.*

2. The planisphere invented by Jean Paduanus.

3. A table showing the length of the days and nights at all places. *Heyse.*

Hor'o-sco'per (hŏr'ō-skō'pẽr), } *n.* One versed in
Ho-ros'co-pist (hō-rŏs'kō-pĭst), } horoscopy; an astrologer.

Ho-ros'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of casting horoscopes, or observing the disposition of the stars, with a view to predicting events.

2. Aspect of the stars at the time of a person's birth.

Hor-ren'dous (hŏr-rĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *horrendus.*] Fearful; frightful. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*

Hor'rent (hŏr'rent), *a.* [L. *horrens*, p. pr. of *horrere* to bristle. See HORROR.] Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristled; bristling.

Rough and *horrent* with figures in strong relief. *De Quincey.*
With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

Hor'ri-ble (hŏr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* [OE. *horrible, orrible*, OF. *horrible, orrible*, F. *horrible*, fr. L. *horribilis*, fr. *horrere.* See HORROR.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror or fear; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* sight; a *horrible* story; a *horrible* murder.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

Syn. — Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

Hor'ri-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness.

The *horribleness* of the mischief. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hor'ri-bly, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

Hor'rid (hŏr'rĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.* See HORROR, and cf. ORDURE.] **1.** Rough; rugged; bristling. [*Archaic*]

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; hence, very offensive.

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell. *Shak.*
The *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

Syn. — Frightful; hideous; alarming; shocking; dreadful; awful; terrific; horrible; abominable.

Hor'rid-ly, *adv.* In a horrid manner. *Shak.*

Hor'rid-ness, *n.* The quality of being horrid.

Hor-rif'ic (hŏr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus; horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *horrifique.* See HORROR, -FY.] Causing horror; frightful.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed. *I. Taylor.*

Hor'ri-fi-ca'tion (hŏr'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* That which causes horror. [*R.*] *Miss Edgeworth.*

Hor'ri-fy (hŏr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HORRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HORRIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *horrificare.* See HORRIFIC.] To cause to feel horror; to strike or impress with horror; as, the sight *horrified* the beholders. *E. Irving.*

Hor-rip'i-la'tion (hŏr-rĭp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *horripilatio*, fr. *horripilare* to bristle; *horrere* to bristle + *pilus* the hair: cf. F. *horripilation.*] (*Med.*) A real or fancied bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc.

Hor-ris'o-nant (-rĭs'ō-nant), *a.* Horrisonous. [*Obs.*]

Hor-ris'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *horrisonus; horrere* to be horrible + *sonus* a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Hor'ror (hŏr'rẽr), *n.* [Formerly written *horrour.*] [L. *horror*, fr. *horrere* to bristle, to shiver, to tremble with cold or dread, to be dreadful or terrible; cf. Skr. *hṛsh* to bristle.] **1.** A bristling up; a rising into roughness; tumultuous movement. [*Archaic*]

Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*

2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; in old medical writings, a chill of less severity than a *rigor*, and more marked than an *algor.*

3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and detestation; the feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking.

How could this, in the sight of heaven, without *horrors* of conscience be uttered? *Milton.*

4. That which excites horror or dread, or is horrible; gloom; dreariness.

Breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

The horrors, delirium tremens. [*Colloq.*]

Hor'ror-strick'en (hŏr'rẽr-strĭk'n), *a.* Struck with horror; horrified.

Blank and *horror-stricken* faces. *C. Kingsley.*

Hor'ror-struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* Horror-stricken; horrified. *M. Arnold.*

‖ **Hors' de com'bat'** (hôr' de kôN'bȧ'). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

Horse (hôrs), *n.* [AS. *hors;* akin to OS. *hros*, D. & OHG. *ros*, G. *ross*, Icel. *hross;* and perh. to L. *currere* to run, E. *course, current.* Cf. WALRUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hoofed quadruped of the genus *Equus*; especially, the domestic horse (*E. caballus*), which was domesticated in Egypt and Asia at a very early period. It has six broad molars, on each side of each jaw, with six incisors, and two canine teeth, both above and below. The mares usually have the canine teeth rudimentary or wanting. The horse differs from the true asses, in having a long, flowing mane, and the tail bushy to the base. Unlike the asses it has callosities, or chestnuts, on all its legs. The horse excels in strength, speed, docility, courage, and nobleness of character, and is used for drawing, carrying, bearing a rider, and like purposes.

☞ Many varieties, differing in form, size, color, gait, speed, etc., are known, but all are believed to have been derived from the same original species. It is supposed to have been a native of the plains of Central Asia, but the wild species from which it was derived is not certainly known. The feral horses of America are domestic horses that have run wild; and it is probably true that most of those of Asia have a similar origin. Some of the true wild Asiatic horses do, however, approach the domestic horse in several characteristics.

Several species of fossil horses (*Equus*) are known from the later Tertiary formations of Europe and America. The fossil species of other genera of the family *Equidæ* are also often called *horses*, in a general sense.

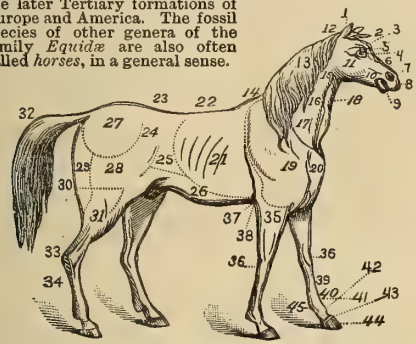

HORSE.

1 Ear; 2 Forelock; 3 Forehead; 4 Eye; 5 Eye Pit; 6 Nose; 7 Nostril; 8 Point of Nose; 9 Lip; 10 Nether Jaw; 11 Cheek; 12 Poll; 13 Mane; 14 Withers; 15 Parotid Glands; 16 Throat; 17 Neck; 18 Jugular Vein; 19 Shoulder; 20 Breast; 21 Ribs; 22 Back; 23 Loin; 24 Hip; 25 Flank; 26 Belly; 27 Haunch; 28 Thigh; 29 Buttock; 30 Stifle; 31 Leg; 32 Tail; 33 Hock or Hough; 34 Canon or Shank Bone; 35 Arm; 36 Knees; 37 Passage for the Girths; 38 Elbow; 39 Shank; 40 Bullet; 41 Pastern; 42 Coronet; 43 Foot; 44 Hoof; 45 Fetlock.

2. The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female or mare; usually, a castrated male.

3. Mounted soldiery; cavalry; — used without the plural termination; as, a regiment of *horse;* — distinguished from *foot.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot. *Bacon.*

4. A frame with legs, used to support something; as, a clothes*horse*, a saw*horse*, etc.

5. A frame of timber, shaped like a horse, on which soldiers were made to ride for punishment.

6. Anything, actual or figurative, on which one rides as on a horse; a hobby.

7. (*Mining*) A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in the course of a vein, as of coal or ore; hence, to *take horse* — said of a vein — is to divide into branches for a distance.

8. (*Naut.*) (*a*) See FOOTROPE, *a.* (*b*) A breastband for a leadsman. (*c*) An iron bar for a sheet traveler to slide upon. (*d*) A jackstay. *W. C. Russell. Totten.*

☞ *Horse* is much used adjectively and in composition to signify *of*, or *having to do with*, *a horse* or *horses*, *like a horse*, etc.; as, *horse* collar, *horse* dealer or *horse*-dealer, *horse* hoe, *horse* jockey; and hence, often in the sense of *strong, loud, coarse*, etc.; as, *horse*laugh, *horse* nettle or *horse*-nettle, *horse*play, *horse* ant, etc.

Black horse, Blood horse, etc. See under BLACK, etc. — **Horse aloes,** caballine aloes. — **Horse ant** (*Zoöl.*), a large ant (*Formica rufa*); — called also *horse emmet.* — **Horse artillery,** that portion of the artillery in which the cannoneers are mounted, and which usually serves with the cavalry; flying artillery. — **Horse balm** (*Bot.*), a strong-scented labiate plant (*Collinsonia Canadensis*), having large leaves and yellowish flowers. — **Horse bean** (*Bot.*), a variety of the English or Windsor bean (*Faba vulgaris*), grown for feeding horses. — **Horse boat,** a boat for conveying horses and cattle, or a boat propelled by horses. — **Horse bot.** (*Zoöl.*) See BOTFLY, and BOTS. — **Horse box,** a railroad car for transporting valuable horses, as hunters. [*Eng.*] — **Horse breaker** *or* **trainer,** one employed in subduing or training horses for use. — **Horse car.** (*a*) A railroad car drawn by horses. See under CAR. (*b*) A car fitted for transporting horses. — **Horse cassia** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Cassia Javanica*), bearing long pods, which contain a black, cathartic pulp, much used in the East Indies as a horse medicine. — **Horse cloth,** a cloth to cover a horse. — **Horse conch** (*Zoöl.*), a large, spiral, marine shell of the genus Triton. See TRITON. — **Horse courser.** (*a*) One that runs horses, or keeps horses for racing. *Johnson.* (*b*) A dealer in horses. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.* — **Horse crab** (*Zoöl.*), the Limulus; — called also *horseshoe crab*, and *king crab.* — **Horse crevalle** (*Zoöl.*), the cavally. — **Horse emmet** (*Zoöl.*), the horse ant. — **Horse finch** (*Zoöl.*), the chaffinch. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Horse gentian** (*Bot.*), fever root. — **Horse iron** (*Naut.*), a large calking iron. — **Horse latitudes,** a space in the North Atlantic famous for calms and baffling winds, being between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade winds. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Horse mackerel.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common tunny (*Orcynus*

Horse Mackerel (*Orcynus thynnus*).

thynnus), found on the Atlantic coast of Europe and America, and in the Mediterranean. (*b*) The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). (*c*) The scad. (*d*) The name is locally applied to various other fishes, as the California hake, the black candlefish, the jurel, the bluefish, etc. — **Horse marine** (*Naut.*), an awkward, lubberly person; one of a mythical body of marine cavalry. [*Slang*] — **Horse mussel** (*Zoöl.*), a large, marine mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), found on the northern shores of Europe and America. — **Horse nettle** (*Bot.*), a coarse, prickly, American herb, the *Solanum Carolinense.* — **Horse parsley.** (*Bot.*) See ALEXANDERS. — **Horse purslain** (*Bot.*), a coarse fleshy weed of tropical America (*Trianthema monogynum*). — **Horse race,** a race by horses; a match of horses in running or trotting. — **Horse racing,** the practice of racing with horses. — **Horse railroad,** a railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses; — in England, and sometimes in the United States, called a *tramway.* — **Horse run** (*Civil Engin.*), a device for drawing loaded wheelbarrows up an inclined plane by horse power. — **Horse sense,** strong common sense. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Horse soldier,** a cavalryman. — **Horse sponge** (*Zoöl.*), a large, coarse, commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*). — **Horse stinger** (*Zoöl.*), a large dragon fly. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Horse sugar** (*Bot.*), a shrub of the southern part of the United States (*Symplocos tinctoria*), whose leaves are sweet, and good for fodder. — **Horse tick** (*Zoöl.*), a winged, dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*), which troubles horses by biting them, and sucking their blood; — called also *horsefly, horse louse*, and *forest fly.* — **Horse vetch** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Hippocrepis* (*H. comosa*), cultivated for the beauty of its flowers; — called also *horseshoe vetch*, from the peculiar shape of its pods. — **Iron horse,** a locomotive. [*Colloq.*] — **Salt horse,** the sailor's name for salt beef. — **To look a gift horse in the mouth,** to examine the mouth of a horse which has been received as a gift, in order to ascertain his age; — hence, to accept favors in a critical and thankless spirit. *Lowell.* — **To take horse.** (*a*) To set out on horseback. *Macaulay.* (*b*) To be covered, as a mare. (*c*) See definition 7 (above).

Horse (hôrs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HORSED (hôrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HORSING.] [AS. *horsian.*] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses; to mount on, or as on, a horse. "Being better *horsed*, outrode me." *Shak.*

2. To sit astride of; to bestride. *Shak.*

3. To cover, as a mare; — said of the male.

4. To take or carry on the back; as, the keeper, *horsing* a deer. *S. Butler.*

5. To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; to subject to such punishment.

Horse, *v. i.* To get on horseback. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Horse'back' (hôrs'bȧk'), *n.* **1.** The back of a horse.

2. An extended ridge of sand, gravel, and bowlders, in a half-stratified condition. *Agassiz.*

On horseback, on the back of a horse; mounted or riding on a horse or horses; in the saddle.

The long journey was to be performed *on horseback. Prescott.*

Horse'-chest'nut (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The large nutlike seed of a species of *Æsculus* (*Æ. Hippocastanum*), formerly ground, and fed to horses, whence the name. (*b*) The tree itself, which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. The native American species are called *buckeyes.*

Horse'-drench' (-drĕnch'), *n.* **1.** A dose of physic for a horse. *Shak.*

2. The appliance by which the dose is administered.

Horse'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The moonfish (*Selene setipinnis*). (*b*) The sauger.

Horse'flesh' (-flĕsh'), *n.* **1.** The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Horses, generally; the qualities of a horse; as, he is a judge of *horseflesh.* [*Colloq.*]

Horseflesh ore (*Min.*), a miner's name for bornite, in allusion to its peculiar reddish color on fresh fracture.

Horse'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* HORSEFLIES (-flīz'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any dipterous fly of the family *Tabanidæ*, that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

☞ Of these flies there are numerous species, both in Europe and America. They have a large proboscis with four sharp lancets for piercing the skin. Called also *breeze fly.* See *Illust.* under DIPTERA, and BREEZE FLY.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The horse tick or forest fly (*Hippobosca*).

Horse'foot' (hôrs'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* HORSEFEET (-fēt'). **1.** (*Bot.*) The coltsfoot.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Limulus or horseshoe crab.

Horse' Guards' (gärdz'). (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry so called; esp., a British regiment, called the Royal Horse Guards, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign.

The Horse Guards, a name given to the former headquarters of the commander in chief of the British army, at Whitehall in London.

Horse'hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, especially one from the mane or tail; the hairs of the mane or tail taken collectively; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

Horsehair worm (*Zoöl.*), the hair worm or gordius.

Horse'head' (hôrs'hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The silver moonfish (*Selene vomer*).

Horse'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a horse.

2. Leather made of the hide of a horse.

Horse'-jock'ey (-jŏk'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A professional rider and trainer of race horses.

2. A trainer and dealer in horses.

Horse'knop' (hôrs'nŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Knapweed.

Horse'laugh' (-lăf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. *Pope.*

Horse'-leech' (-lēch'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large blood-sucking leech (*Hæmopsis vorax*), of Europe and Northern Africa. It attacks the lips and mouths of horses.

2. A farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

Horse'-leech'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The business of a farrier; especially, the art of curing the diseases of horses.

Horse'-lit'ter (-lĭt'tẽr), *n.* A carriage hung on poles, and borne by and between two horses. *Milton.*

Horse'man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* HORSEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management of horses; a mounted man.

2. (*Mil.*) A mounted soldier; a cavalryman.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A land crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, living on the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, noted for running very swiftly. (*b*) A West Indian fish of the genus *Eques*, as the light horseman (*E. lanceolatus*).

Horse'man-ship, *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.

Horse'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A coarse American plant of the Mint family (*Monarda punctata*). (*b*) In England, the wild mint (*Mentha sylvestris*).

Horse'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A thin, pointed nail, with a heavy flaring head, for securing a horseshoe to the hoof; a horseshoe nail.

Horse'play' (-plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

Too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery. *Dryden.*

Horse'pond' (-pŏnd'), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

Horse' pow'er (pou'ẽr). **1.** The power which a horse exerts.

2. (*Mach.*) A unit of power, used in stating the power required to drive machinery, and in estimating the capabilities of animals or steam engines and other prime movers for doing work. It is the power required for the performance of work at the rate of 33,000 English units of work per minute; hence it is the power that must be exerted in lifting 33,000 pounds at the rate of one foot per minute, or 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second, or 55 pounds at the rate of ten feet per second, etc.

☞ The power of a draught horse, of average strength, working eight hours per day, is about four fifths of a standard *horse power.*

Brake horse power, the net effective power of a prime mover, as a steam engine, water wheel, etc., in horse powers, as shown by a friction brake. See *Friction brake,* under FRICTION. — **Indicated horse power,** the power exerted in the cylinder of an engine, stated in horse powers, estimated from the diameter and speed of the piston, and the mean effective pressure upon it as shown by an indicator. See INDICATOR. — **Nominal horse power** (*Steam Engine*), a term still sometimes used in England to express certain proportions of cylinder, but having no value as a standard of measurement.

3. A machine worked by a horse, for driving other machinery; a horse motor.

Horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nasturtium* (*N. Armoracia*), allied to scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, much used, when grated, as a condiment and in medicine. *Gray.*

Horse-radish tree. (*Bot.*) See MORINGA.

Horse'rake' (-rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

Horse'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses, consisting of a narrow plate of iron in form somewhat like the letter U, nailed to a horse's hoof.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The Limulus or horseshoe crab.

Horseshoe head (*Med.*), an old name for the condition of the skull in children, in which the sutures are too open, the coronal suture presenting the form of a horseshoe. *Dunglison.* — **Horseshoe magnet,** an artificial magnet in the form of a horseshoe. — **Horseshoe nail.** See HORSENAIL. — **Horseshoe nose** (*Zoöl.*), a bat of the genus *Rhinolophus*, having a nasal fold of skin shaped like a horseshoe.

Horse'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who shoes horses.

Horse'shoe'ing (-shōō'ĭng), *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.

Horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A leafless plant, with hollow and rushlike stems. It is of the genus *Equisetum*, and is allied to the ferns. See *Illust.* of EQUISETUM.

2. A Turkish standard, denoting rank.

☞ Commanders are distinguished by the number of *horsetails* carried before them. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand vizier five, and the pashas three, two, or one.

Shrubby horsetail. (*Bot.*) See JOINT-FIR.

Horse'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Erigeron Canadense*), which is a common weed.

Horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses.

Horse'whip', *v. t.* To flog or chastise with a horsewhip.

Horse'wom'an (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.; pl.* HORSEWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who rides on horseback.

Horse'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian tree (*Calliandra latifolia*) with showy, crimson blossoms.

Horse'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a botfly.

Hors'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being a horse; that which pertains to a horse. *Tennyson.*

2. Fondness for, or interest in, horses.

Hors'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Horselike. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hors'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or suggestive of, a horse, or of horse racing; as, *horsy* manners; garments of fantastically *horsy* fashions. [*Colloq.*]

Hor-ta'tion (hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hortatio*, fr. *hortari* to incite, exhort, fr. *hori* to urge.] The act of exhorting, inciting, or giving advice; exhortation. [*R.*]

Hor'ta-tive (hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus.*] Giving exhortation; advisory; exhortative. *Bullokar.*

Hor'ta-tive (hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *n.* An exhortation. [*Obs.*]

Hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *hortatorius.*] Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging; exhortatory; inciting; as, a *hortatory* speech. *Holland.*

Hor-ten'sial (hôr-tĕn'shal), *a.* [L. *hortensius, hortensis*, fr. *hortus* garden; akin to E. *yard* an inclosure.] Fit for a garden. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Hor'ti-cul'tor (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hortus* garden + *cultor* a cultivator, *colere* to cultivate.] One who cultivates a garden.

Hor'ti-cul'tur-al (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *horticultural.*] Of or pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens or orchards.

Hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *hortus* garden + *cultura* culture: cf. F. *horticulture.* See YARD an inclosure, and CULTURE.] The cultivation of a garden or orchard; the art of cultivating gardens or orchards.

Hor'ti-cul'tur-ist (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst; 135), *n.* One who practices horticulture.

Hor'tu-lan (hôr'tū-lan), *a.* [L. *hortulanus; hortus* garden.] Belonging to a garden. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **Hor'tus sic'cus** (hôr'tŭs sĭk'kŭs). [L., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved, and arranged systematically; an herbarium.

Hort'yard' (hôrt'yärd'), *n.* An orchard. [*Obs.*]

Ho-san'na (hō-zăn'nȧ), *n.; pl.* HOSANNAS (-nȧz). [Gr. ὡσαννά, fr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā* save now, save, we pray, *hōshīa'* to save (Hiphil, a causative form, of *yāsha'*) + *nā*, a particle.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings. "*Hosanna* to the Highest." *Milton.*

Hosanna to the Son of David. *Matt.* xxi. 9.

Hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose;* akin to D. *hoos*, G. *hose* breeches, OHG. *hosa*, Icel. *hosa* stocking, gaiter, Dan. *hose* stocking; cf. Russ. *koshulia* a fur jacket.] **1.** Close-fitting trousers or breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee.

These men were bound in their coats, their *hosen*, and their hats, and their other garments. *Dan.* iii. 21.

His youthful *hose*, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

2. Covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; a stocking or stockings.

3. A flexible pipe, made of leather, India rubber, or other material, and used for conveying fluids, especially water, from a faucet, hydrant, or fire engine.

Hose carriage, cart, *or* **truck,** a wheeled vehicle fitted for conveying hose for extinguishing fires. — **Hose company,** a company of men appointed to bring and manage hose in the extinguishing of fires. [*U. S.*] — **Hose coupling,** a coupling with interlocking parts for uniting hose, end to end. — **Hose wrench,** a spanner for turning hose couplings, to unite or disconnect them.

Ho'sen (hō'z'n), *n. pl.* See HOSE. [*Archaic*]

Ho'sier (hō'zhẽr), *n.* One who deals in hose or stockings, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

Ho'sier-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier.

2. Stockings, in general; goods knit or woven like hose.

Hos'pice (hŏs'pēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, a place where strangers are entertained, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest. See HOST a landlord.] A convent or monastery which is also a place of refuge or entertainment for travelers on some difficult road or pass, as in the Alps; as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

Hos'pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hospitable*, LL. *hospitare* to receive as a guest. See HOST a landlord.] **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; characterized by hospitality. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness and generosity to guests and strangers; as, *hospitable* rites.

To where yon taper cheers the vale
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

Hos'pi-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being hospitable; hospitality. *Barrow.*

Hos'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Hos'pi-tage (-tăj), *n.* [LL. *hospitagium*, for L. *hospitium.* See HOSPICE.] Hospitality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭt-*al*), *n.* [OF. *hospital, ospital*, F. *hôpital*, LL. *hospitale* (or perh. E. *hospital* is directly from the Late Latin), from L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, *hospitalia* apartments for guests, fr. *hospes* guest. See HOST a landlord, and cf. HOSTEL, HOTEL, SPITAL.] **1.** A place for shelter or entertainment; an inn. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A building in which the sick, injured, or infirm are received and treated; a public or private institution founded for the reception and cure, or for the refuge, of persons diseased in body or mind, or disabled, infirm, or dependent, and in which they are treated either at their own expense, or more often by charity in whole or in part; a tent, building, or other place where the sick or wounded of an army are cared for.

Hospital ship, a vessel fitted up for a floating hospital. — **Hospital Sunday,** a Sunday set apart for simultaneous contributions in churches to hospitals; as, the London *Hospital Sunday.*

Hos'pi-tal, *a.* [L. *hospitalis:* cf. OF. *hospital.*] Hospitable. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Hos'pi-tal-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *hospitaller.*] [F. *hospitalier.* See HOSPITAL, and cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** One residing in a hospital, for the purpose of receiving the poor, the sick, and strangers.

2. One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims, A. D. 1042. They were called *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, and after the removal of the order to Malta, *Knights of Malta.*

Hos'pi-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A vitiated condition of the body, due to long confinement in a hospital, or the morbid condition of the atmosphere of a hospital.

Hos'pi-tal'i-ty (hŏs'pĭ-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* HOSPITALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *hospitalitas:* cf. F. *hospitalité.*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

Given to *hospitality.* *Rom.* xii. 13.

And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of *hospitality.* *Shak.*

Hos'pi-tal-ize (hŏs'pĭt-*al*-īz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To render (a building) unfit for habitation, by long continued use as a hospital.

Hos'pi-tate (hŏs'pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *hospitatus*, p. p. of *hospitari* to be a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] To receive hospitality; to be a guest. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

Hos'pi-tate, *v. t.* To receive with hospitality; to lodge as a guest. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

‖ **Hos-pi'ti-um** (hŏs-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See HOSPICE.] **1.** An inn; a lodging; a hospice. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) An inn of court.

‖ **Hos'po-dar'** (hŏs'pō-där'), *n.* [A Slav. word; cf. Russ. *gospodare* lord, master.] A title borne by the princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia before those countries were united as Roumania.

Host (hōst), *n.* [LL. *hostia*, L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim, from *hostire* to strike.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in the Mass is offered as a sacrifice; also, the bread before consecration.

☞ In the Latin Vulgate the word was applied to the Savior as being an offering for the sins of men.

Host, *n.* [OE. *host, ost*, OF. *host, ost*, fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army. See GUEST, and cf. HOST a landlord.] **1.** An army; a number of men gathered for war.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden.*

2. Any great number or multitude; a throng.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly *host* praising God. *Luke* ii. 13.

All at once I saw a crowd,
A *host*, of golden daffodils. *Wordsworth.*

Host, *n.* [OE. *host, ost*, OF. *hoste, oste*, F. *hôte*, from L. *hospes* a stranger who is treated as a guest, he who treats another as his guest, a host; prob. fr. *hostis* stranger, enemy (akin to E. *guest* a visitor) + *potis* able; akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord. See HOST an army, POSSIBLE, and cf. HOSPITABLE, HOTEL.] One who receives or entertains another, whether gratuitously or for compensation; one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; an entertainer; a landlord. *Chaucer.* "Fair *host* and Earl." *Tennyson.*

Time is like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

Host, *v. t.* To give entertainment to. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Host, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Obs.*] "Where you shall *host*." *Shak.*

Hos'tage (hŏs'tăj; 277), *n.* [OE. *hostage*, OF. *hostage, ostage*, F. *ôtage*, LL. *hostaticus, ostaticum*, for *hospitaticum*, fr. L. *hospes* guest, host. The first meaning is, the state of a guest, hospitality; hence, the state of a hostage (treated as a guest); and both these meanings occur in Old French. See HOST a landlord.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, on the performance of which the person is to be released.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shak.*

He that hath a wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune. *Bacon.*

Hos'tel (-tĕl; 277), *n.* [OE. *hostel, ostel*, OF. *hostel, ostel*, LL. *hospitale, hospitalis*, fr. L. *hospitalis.* See HOSPITAL, and cf. HOTEL.] **1.** An inn. [*Archaic*] *Poe.*

So pass I *hostel*, hall, and grange. *Tennyson.*

2. A small, unendowed college in Oxford or Cambridge. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Hos'tel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [See HOSTEL, and cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** The keeper of a hostel or inn.

2. A student in a hostel, or small unendowed college in Oxford or Cambridge. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Hos'tel-ry (hŏs'tĕl-rў; 277), *n.* [OE. *hostelrie, hostelrye, ostelrie*, OF. *hostelerie*, fr. *hostel.* See HOSTEL.] An inn; a lodging house. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.* "Homely brought up in a rude *hostelry*." *B. Jonson.*

Come with me to the *hostelry.* *Longfellow.*

Host'ess (hōst'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *hostesse, ostesse.* See HOST a landlord.] **1.** A female host; a woman who hospitably entertains guests at her house. *Shak.*

2. A woman who entertains guests for compensation; a female innkeeper. *Shak.*

Host'ess-ship, *n.* The character, personality, or office of a hostess. *Shak.*

Hos'tie (hŏs'tĭ), *n.* [F. See 1st HOST.] The consecrated wafer; the host. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis* enemy: cf. F. *hostile.* See HOST an army.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; showing the disposition of an enemy; showing ill will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure; occupied by an enemy or enemies; inimical; unfriendly; as, a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions; a *hostile* country; *hostile* to a sudden change.

Syn. — Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; opposed; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.

Hos'tile, *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites; — commonly in the plural. [*Colloq.*] *P. H. Sheridan.*

Hos'tile-ly, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

Hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* HOSTILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *hostilitas:* cf. F. *hostilité.*] **1.** State of being hostile; public or private enmity; unfriendliness; animosity.

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*

2. An act of an open enemy; a hostile deed; especially in the plural, acts of warfare; attacks of an enemy.

We have showed ourselves generous adversaries . . . and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

He who proceeds to wanton *hostility*, often provokes an enemy where he might have a friend. *Crabb.*

Syn. — Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression; contention; warfare.

Hos'til-ize (hŏs'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* To make hostile; to cause to become an enemy. [*Obs.*] *A. Seward.*

Host'ing (hōst'ĭng), *n.* [From HOST an army.] [*Obs.*]

1. An encounter; a battle. "Fierce *hosting*." *Milton.*

2. A muster or review. *Spenser.*

Hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr *or* ŏs'lẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *hosteler, osteler*, innkeeper, OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier.* See HOSTEL, and cf. HOSPITALER, HOSTELER.] **1.** An innkeeper. [*Obs.*] See HOSTELER.

2. The person who has the care of horses at an inn or stable; hence, any one who takes care of horses; a groom; — so called because the innkeeper formerly attended to this duty in person.

3. (*Railroad*) The person who takes charge of a locomotive when it is left by the engineer after a trip.

Host'less (hōst'lĕs), *a.* Inhospitable. [*Obs.*] "A *hostless* house." *Spenser.*

Host'ry (hōst'rў), *n.* [OE. *hosterie, osterie*, OF. *hosterie.* See HOST a landlord.] **1.** A hostelry; an inn or lodging house. [*Obs.*] *Marlowe.*

2. A stable for horses. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Hot (hŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of HOTE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hot (hŏt), *a.* [*Compar.* HOTTER (-tẽr); *superl.* HOTTEST (-tĕst).] [OE. *hot, hat*, AS. *hāt;* akin to OS. *hēt*, D. *heet*, OHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss*, Icel. *heitr*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *heed, hed;* cf. Goth. *heitō* fever, *hais* torch. Cf. HEAT.]

1. Having much sensible heat; exciting the feeling of warmth in a great degree; very warm; — opposed to *cold*, and exceeding *warm* in degree; as, a *hot* stove; *hot* water or air. "A *hot* venison pasty." *Shak.*

2. Characterized by heat, ardor, or animation; easily excited; fiery; vehement; passionate; violent; eager.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

There was mounting in *hot* haste. *Byron.*

3. Lustful; lewd; lecherous. *Shak.*

4. Acrid; biting; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard.

Hot bed (*Iron Manuf.*), an iron platform in a rolling mill, on which hot bars, rails, etc., are laid to cool. — **Hot wall** (*Gardening*), a wall provided with flues for the conducting of heat, to hasten the growth of fruit trees or the ripening of fruit. — **Hot well** (*Condensing Engines*), a receptacle for the hot water drawn from the condenser by the air pump. This water is returned to the boiler, being drawn from the hot well by the feed pump. — **In hot water** (*Fig.*), in trouble; in difficulties. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious; ardent; fervent; impetuous; irascible; passionate; hasty; excitable.

Hot'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Gardening*) A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure or other substances, and covered with glass, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotics.

2. A place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Hot' blast' (blăst'). See under BLAST.

Hot'-blood'ed (-blŭd'ĕd), *a.* Having hot blood; excitable; high-spirited; irritable; ardent; passionate.

Hot'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; impetuous; as, *hot-brained* youth. *Dryden.*

Hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt'), } *n.* [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*
Hotch'potch' (-pŏch'), } to shake + *pot* pot; both of Dutch or German origin; cf. OD. *hutspot* hotchpotch, D. *hotsen, hutsen*, to shake. See HUSTLE, and POT, and cf. HODGEPODGE.] **1.** A mingled mass; a confused mixture; a stew of various ingredients; a hodgepodge.

A mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) A blending of property for equality of division, as when lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter were, after the death of the ancestor, blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then divided in equal portions among all the daughters. In modern usage, a mixing together, or throwing into a common mass or stock, of the estate left by a person deceased and the amounts advanced to any particular child or children, for the purpose of a more equal division, or of equalizing the shares of all the children; the property advanced being accounted for at its value when given. *Bouvier. Tomlins.*

☞ This term has been applied in cases of salvage. *Story.* It corresponds in a measure with *collation* in the civil and Scotch law. See COLLATION. *Bouvier. Tomlins.*

Hot'coc'kles (hŏt'kŏk'k'lz), *n.* [*Hot* + *cockle, cockle* being perh. corrupt. fr. *knuckle.* Cf. F. *main chaude* (lit., hot hand) hotcockles.] A childish play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him or his hand placed behind him.

Hote (hōt), *v. t. & i.* [*pres. & imp.* HATTE (hăt'te), HOT (hŏt), etc.; *p. p.* HOTE, HOTEN (hō't'n), HOT, etc. See HIGHT, HETE.] [See HIGHT.] **1.** To command; to enjoin. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. To promise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To be called; to be named. [*Obs.*]

There as I was wont to *hote* Arcite,
Now hight I Philostrate, not worth a mite. *Chaucer.*

Ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel.* See HOSTEL.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn or public house, of the better class.

2. In France, the mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth.

‖ **Hô'tel'-de-ville'** (ō'tăl'de-vēl'), *n.* [F.] A city hall or townhouse.

‖ **Hô'tel'-Dieu'** (ō'tăl'dyē'), *n.* [F.] A hospital.

Hot'en (hŏ't'n), *p. p.* of HOTE.

Hot'foot' (hŏt'fo͝ot'), *adv.* In haste; foothot. [*Colloq.*]

Hot'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A violent, passionate person; a hasty or impetuous person; as, the rant of a *hot-head.*

Hot'-head'ed, *a.* Fiery; violent; rash; hasty; impetuous; vehement. *Macaulay.*

Hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened.

2. A bagnio, or bathing house. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. A brothel; a bagnio. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
4. (*Pottery*) A heated room for drying green ware.

Hot'-liv'ered (hŏt'lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Of an excitable or irritable temperament; irascible. *Milton.*

Hot'ly, *adv.* [From Hot, *a.*] **1.** In a hot or fiery manner; ardently; vehemently; violently; hastily; as, a stag *hotly* pursued.
2. In a lustful manner; lustfully. *Dryden.*

Hot'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Headstrong.
That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

Hot'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being hot.
2. Heat or excitement of mind or manner; violence; vehemence; impetuosity; ardor; fury. *M. Arnold.*

Hot'press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* To apply heat to, in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, or to express oil, etc.; as, to *hotpress* paper, linen, etc.

Hot'pressed' (-prĕst'), *a.* Pressed while heat is applied. See Hotpress, *v. t.*

Hot'-short' (-shôrt'), *a.* (*Metal.*) More or less brittle when heated; as, *hot-short* iron.

Hot'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Having a fiery spirit; hot-headed.

Hot'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* [*Hot* + *spur.*] A rash, hot-headed man. *Holinshed.*

Hot'spur', Hot'spurred' (-spûrd'), *a.* Violent; impetuous; headstrong. *Spenser. Peacham.*

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt't'n-tŏt), *n.* [D. *Hottentot;* — so called from *hot* and *tot,* two syllables of frequent occurrence in their language. *Wedgwood.*] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of a degraded and savage race of South Africa, with yellowish brown complexion, high cheek bones, and woolly hair growing in tufts.
2. The language of the Hottentots, which is remarkable for its clicking sounds.

Hottentot cherry (*Bot.*), a South African plant of the genus *Cassine* (*C. maurocenia*), having handsome foliage, with generally inconspicuous white or green flowers. *Loudon.* — **Hottentot's bread.** (*Bot.*) See *Elephant's foot* (*a*), under Elephant.

Hot'ten-tot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A term employed to describe one of the varieties of stammering. *Tylor.*

Hou'dah (hou'dá), *n.* See Howdah.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* Same as Hock, a joint.

Hough, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Houghed (hŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Houghing.] Same as Hock, to hamstring.

Hough, *n.* [Cf. D. *hak.* Cf. Hack.] An adz; a hoe. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Hough, *v. t.* To cut with a hoe. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Hou'let (hou'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An owl. See Howlet.

Hoult (hōlt), *n.* A piece of woodland; a small wood. [*Obs.*] See Holt.

Hound (hound), *n.* [OE. *hound, hund,* dog, AS. *hund;* akin to OS. & OFries. *hund,* D. *hond,* G. *hund,* OHG. *hunt,* Icel. *hundr,* Dan. & Sw. *hund,* Goth. *hunds,* and prob. to Lith. *szů,* Ir. & Gael. *cu,* L. *canis,* Gr. κύων, κυνός, Skr. *çvan.* √229. Cf. Canine, Cynic, Kennel.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic dog, usually having large, drooping ears, esp. one which hunts game by scent, as the foxhound, bloodhound, deerhound, but also used for various breeds of fleet hunting dogs, as the greyhound, boarhound, etc.
Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs. *Shak.*
2. A despicable person. "Boy! false *hound!*" *Shak.*
3. (*Zoöl.*) A houndfish.
4. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Projections at the masthead, serving as a support for the trestletrees and top to rest on.
5. A side bar used to strengthen portions of the running gear of a vehicle.
To follow the hounds, to hunt with hounds.

Hound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hounding.] **1.** To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; as, to *hound* a dog at a hare; to *hound* on pursuers. *Abp. Bramhall.*
2. To hunt or chase with hounds, or as with hounds. *L'Estrange.*

Hound'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any small shark of the genus *Galeus* or *Mustelus,* of which there are several species, as the smooth houndfish (*G. canis*) of Europe and America; — called also *houndshark,* and *dogfish.*

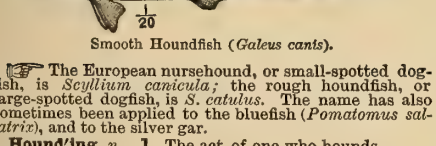
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Smooth Houndfish (*Galeus canis*).

☞ The European nursehound, or small-spotted dogfish, is *Scyllium canicula;* the rough houndfish, or large-spotted dogfish, is *S. catulus.* The name has also sometimes been applied to the bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), and to the silver gar.

Hound'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who hounds.
2. (*Naut.*) The part of a mast below the hounds and above the deck.

Hound's'-tongue' (houndz'tŭng'), *n.* [AS. *hundes tunge.*] (*Bot.*) A biennial weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), with soft tongue-shaped leaves, and an offensive odor. It bears nutlets covered with barbed or hooked prickles. Called also *dog's-tongue.*

Houp (hōōp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Hoopoe. [*Obs.*]

Hour (our), *n.* [OE. *hour, our, hore, ure,* OF. *hore, ore, ure,* F. *heure,* L. *hora,* fr. Gr. ὥρα, orig., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, a season, the time of the day, an hour. See Year, and cf. Horologe, Horoscope.] **1.** The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes.
2. The time of the day, as expressed in hours and minutes, and indicated by a timepiece; as, what is the *hour?* At what *hour* shall we meet?
3. Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture; a particular time or occasion; as, the *hour* of greatest peril; the man for the *hour.*
Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. *John* ii. 4.
This is your *hour,* and the power of darkness. *Luke* xxii. 53.
4. *pl.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Certain prayers to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.
5. A measure of distance traveled.
Vilvoorden, three *hours* from Brussels. *J. P. Peters.*
After hours, after the time appointed for one's regular labor. — **Canonical hours.** See under Canonical. — **Hour angle** (*Astron.*), the angle between the hour circle passing through a given body, and the meridian of a place. — **Hour circle.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) Any circle of the sphere passing through the two poles of the equator; esp., one of the circles drawn on an artificial globe through the poles, and dividing the equator into spaces of 15°, or one hour, each. (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours of right ascension. (*c*) A small brass circle attached to the north pole of an artificial globe, and divided into twenty-four parts or hours. It is used to mark differences of time in working problems on the globe. — **Hour hand,** the hand or index which shows the hour on a timepiece. — **Hour line.** (*a*) (*Astron.*) A line indicating the hour. (*b*) (*Dialing*) A line on which the shadow falls at a given hour; the intersection of an hour circle with the face of the dial. — **Hour plate,** the plate of a timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke.* — **Sidereal hour,** the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day. — **Solar hour,** the twenty-fourth part of a solar day. — **The small hours,** the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **To keep good hours,** to be regular in going to bed early.

Hour'glass' (our'glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour. It consists of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury occupies an hour in running through a small aperture into the lower.

Hourglass.

☞ A similar instrument measuring any other interval of time takes its name from the interval measured; as, a *half-hour glass,* a *half-minute glass.* A *three-minute glass* is sometimes called an *egg-glass,* from being used to time the boiling of eggs.

Hou'ri (hou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* Houris (-rĭz). [Per. *hūrī, hūrā, hūr;* akin to Ar. *hūr,* pl. of *ahwar* beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise; — so called by the Mohammedans.

Hour'ly (our'lў), *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated; renewed hour by hour; continual.
In *hourly* expectation of a martyrdom. *Sharp.*

Hour'ly, *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden.*

Hours (ourz), *n. pl.* [A translation of L. *Horae* (Gr. Ὧραι). See Hour.] (*Myth.*) Goddesses of the seasons, or of the hours of the day.
Lo! where the rosy-bosomed *Hours,*
Fair Venus' train, appear. *Gray.*

Hous'age (houz'ĕj), *n.* [From House.] A fee for keeping goods in a house. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

House (hous), *n.; pl.* Houses (houz'ĕz). [OE. *hous, hus,* AS. *hūs;* akin to OS. & OFries. *hūs,* D. *huis,* OHG. *hūs,* G. *haus,* Icel. *hūs,* Sw. *hus,* Dan. *huus,* Goth. *gudhūs,* house of God, temple; and prob. to E. *hide* to conceal. See Hide, and cf. Hoard, Husband, Hussy, Hustings.] **1.** A structure intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but especially, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling place; a mansion.
Houses are built to live in; not to look on. *Bacon.*
Bees with smoke and doves with noisome stench
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shak.*
2. Household affairs; domestic concerns; particularly in the phrase *to keep house.* See below.
3. Those who dwell in the same house; a household.
One that feared God with all his *house.* *Acts* x. 2.
4. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Austria; the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel.
The last remaining pillar of their *house,*
The one transmitter of their ancient name. *Tennyson.*
5. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; as, the *House* of Lords; the *House* of Commons; the *House* of Representatives; also, a quorum of such a body. See Congress, and Parliament.
6. (*Com.*) A firm, or commercial establishment.
7. A public house; an inn; a hotel.
8. (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens, as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. The houses were regarded as fixed in respect to the horizon, and numbered from the one at the eastern horizon, called the *ascendant, first house,* or *house of life,* downward, or in the direction of the earth's revolution, the stars and planets passing through them in the reverse order every twenty-four hours.
9. A square on a chessboard, regarded as the proper place of a piece.
10. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as at a lecture, a theater, etc.; as, a thin or a full *house.*
11. The body, as the habitation of the soul.
This mortal *house* I 'll ruin,
Do Cæsar what he can. *Shak.*
12. [With an adj., as *narrow, dark,* etc.] The grave. "The narrow *house.*" *Bryant.*
☞ *House* is much used adjectively and as the first element of compounds. The sense is usually obvious; as, *house* cricket, *house*maid, *house* painter, *house*work.
House ant (*Zoöl.*), a very small, yellowish brown ant (*Myrmica molesta*), which often infests houses, and sometimes becomes a great pest. — **House of Bishops** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), one of the two bodies composing a general convention, the other being the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. — **House boat,** a covered boat used as a dwelling. — **House of call,** a place, usually a public house, where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble when out of work, ready for the *call* of employers. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.* — **House car** (*Railroad*), a freight car with inclosing sides and a roof; a box car. — **House of correction.** See Correction. — **House cricket** (*Zoöl.*), a European cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*), which frequently lives in houses, between the bricks of chimneys and fireplaces. It is noted for the loud chirping or stridulation of the males. — **House dog,** a dog kept in or about a dwelling house. — **House finch** (*Zoöl.*), the burion. — **House flag,** a flag denoting the commercial house to which a merchant vessel belongs. — **House fly** (*Zoöl.*), a common fly (esp. *Musca domestica*), which infests houses both in Europe and America. Its larva is a maggot which lives in decaying substances or excrement, about sink drains, etc. — **House of God,** a temple or church. — **House of ill fame.** See *Ill fame,* under Ill, *a.* — **House martin** (*Zoöl.*), a common European swallow (*Hirundo urbica*). It has feathered feet, and builds its nest of mud against the walls of buildings. Called also *house swallow,* and *window martin.* — **House mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the common mouse (*Mus musculus*). — **House physician,** the resident medical adviser of a hospital or other public institution. — **House snake** (*Zoöl.*), the milk snake. — **House sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), the common European sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). It has recently been introduced into America, where it has become very abundant, esp. in cities. Called also *thatch sparrow.* — **House spider** (*Zoöl.*), any spider which habitually lives in houses. Among the most common species are *Theridium tepidariorum* and *Tegenaria domestica.* — **House surgeon,** the resident surgeon of a hospital. — **House wren** (*Zoöl.*), the common wren of the Eastern United States (*Troglodytes ædon*). It is common about houses and in gardens, and is noted for its vivacity, and loud musical notes. See Wren. — **Religious house,** a monastery or convent. — **The White House,** the official residence of the President of the United States; — hence, colloquially, the office of President. — **To bring down the house.** See under Bring. — **To keep house,** to maintain an independent domestic establishment. — **To keep open house,** to entertain friends at all times.¶

House Fly (*Musca domestica*). *a* Proboscis, much enlarged; *b* Maxillary Palpi; *c* Mandibles; *d* Labium. *B* Larva or Maggot; *sp* Spiracle.

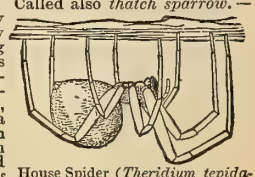
House Spider (*Theridium tepidariorum*). Somewhat enlarged.

Syn. — Dwelling; residence; abode. See Tenement.

House (houz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Housed (houzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Housing.] [AS. *hūsian.*] **1.** To take or put into a house; to shelter under a roof; to cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to protect by covering; as, to *house* one's family in a comfortable home; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.
At length have *housed* me in a humble shed. *Young.*
House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a penthouse. *Evelyn.*
2. To drive to a shelter. *Shak.*
3. To admit to residence; to harbor.
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. *Sandys.*
5. (*Naut.*) To stow in a safe place; to take down and make safe; as, to *house* the upper spars.

House, *v. i.* **1.** To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell; to lodge.
You shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*
2. (*Astrol.*) To have a position in one of the houses. See House, *n.*, 8. "Where Saturn *houses.*" *Dryden.*

House'bote' (hous'bōt'), *n.* [*House* + *bote.*] (*Law*) Wood allowed to a tenant for repairing the house and for fuel. This latter is often called *firebote.* See Bote.

House'break'er (-brāk'ẽr), *n.* One who is guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

House'break'ing, *n.* The act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another, whether done by day or night. See Burglary, and *To break a house,* under Break.

House'build'er (-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to build houses; a housewright.

House'carl' (-kärl'), *n.* [OE. *huscarle.* See House, and Carl.] (*Eng. Archæol.*) A household servant; also, one of the bodyguard of King Canute.

House'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* **1.** Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family.
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*
2. A line of ancestry; a race or house. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

House'hold', *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture; *household* affairs.
Household bread, bread made in the house for common use; hence, bread that is not of the finest quality. [*Obs.*] — **Household gods** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the gods presiding over the house and family; the *Lares* and *Penates;* hence, all objects endeared by association with home. — **Household troops,** troops appointed to attend and guard the sovereign or his residence.

House'hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family.
Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant. *Macaulay.*
Compound householder. See under Compound, *a.*

House'keep'er (hous'kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies a house with his family; a householder; the master or mistress of a family. *Locke.*

2. One who does, or oversees, the work of keeping house; as, his wife is a good *housekeeper;* often, a woman hired to superintend the servants of a household and manage the ordinary domestic affairs.

3. One who exercises hospitality, or has a plentiful and hospitable household. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. One who keeps or stays much at home. [*R.*]

You are manifest *housekeepers.* *Shak.*

5. A house dog. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

House'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** The state of occupying a dwelling house as a householder.

2. Care of domestic concerns; management of a house and home affairs.

3. Hospitality; a liberal and hospitable table; a supply of provisions. [*Obs.*]

Tell me, softly and hastily, what's in the pantry?
Small *housekeeping* enough, said Phœbe. *Sir W. Scott.*

House'keep'ing, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; as, *housekeeping* commodities.

Hou'sel (hou'zẽl), *n.* [OE. *housel, husel,* AS. *hūsel;* akin to Icel. *hūsl,* Goth. *hunsl* a sacrifice.] The eucharist. [*Archaic*] *Rom. of R. Tennyson.*

Hou'sel, *v. t.* [AS. *hūslian.*] To administer the eucharist to. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

House'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* [*House* + *leek.*] (*Bot.*) A succulent plant of the genus *Sempervivum* (*S. tectorum*), originally a native of subalpine Europe, but now found very generally on old walls and roofs. It is very tenacious of life under drought and heat; — called also *ayegreen.*

Houseleek. *A A* Offsets.

House'less, *a.* Destitute of the shelter of a house; shelterless; homeless; as, a *houseless* wanderer.

House'less-ness, *n.* The state of being houseless.

House'line' (-līn'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line of three strands used for seizing; — called also *housing.* *Totten.*

House'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Same as Housling.

House'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

Housemaid's knee (*Med.*), a swelling over the knee, due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the kneepan; — so called because frequently occurring in servant girls who work upon their knees.

House'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who dwells in the same house with another. *R. Browning.*

House'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room or place in a house; as, to give any one *houseroom.*

House'warm'ing (-wȧrm'ĭng), *n.* A feast or merry-making made by or for a family or business firm on taking possession of a new house or premises. *Johnson.*

House'wife' (hous'wĭf'; 277), *n.* [*House* + *wife.* Cf. Hussy.] **1.** The wife of a householder; the mistress of a family; the female head of a household. *Shak.*

He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*

2. (Usually pronounced hŭz'ĭf.) [See Hussy, in this sense.] A little case or bag for materials used in sewing, and for other articles of female work; — called also *hussy.* [Written also *huswife.*] *P. Skelton.*

3. A hussy. [*R.*] [Usually written *huswife.*] *Shak.*

Sailor's housewife, a ditty-bag.

House'wife' (hous'wĭf'), **House'wive'** (-wīv'), } *v. t.* To manage with skill and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; to economize.

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which since they have well *housewived.* *Fuller.*

House'wife'ly (hous'wĭf'lў), *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to a housewife; domestic; economical; prudent.

A good sort of woman, ladylike and *housewifely.* *Sir W. Scott.*

House'wif'er-y (hous'wĭf'ẽr-ў; 277), *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

House'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The work belonging to housekeeping; especially, kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, and the like.

House'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A builder of houses.

Hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* [From House. In some of its senses this word has been confused with the following word.] **1.** The act of putting or receiving under shelter; the state of dwelling in a habitation.

2. That which shelters or covers; houses, taken collectively. *Fabyan.*

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. (*b*) A niche for a statue.

4. (*Mach.*) A frame or support for holding something in place, as journal boxes, etc.

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) That portion of a mast or bowsprit which is beneath the deck or within the vessel. (*b*) A covering or protection, as an awning over the deck of a ship when laid up. (*c*) A houseline. See Houseline.

Hous'ing, *n.* [From Houss.] **1.** A cover or cloth for a horse's saddle, as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddlecloth; a horse cloth; in plural, trappings.

2. An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness.

Hous'ling (hous'lĭng), *a.* [See Housel.] Sacramental; as, *housling* fire. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Houss (hous), *n.* [F. *housse,* LL. *hulcia,* fr. OHG. *hulst;* akin to E. *holster.* See Holster, and cf. 2d Housing.] A saddlecloth; a housing. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

‖ **Hou'tou** (hou'tou), *n.* [From its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful South American motmot. *Waterton.*

Houve (houv), *n.* [AS. *hūfe.*] A head covering of various kinds; a hood; a coif; a cap. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hou-yhnhnm' (hōō-ĭn'm' *or* hōō'ĭn'm), *n.* One of the race of horses described by Swift in his imaginary travels of Lemuel Gulliver. The Houyhnhnms were endowed with reason and noble qualities; subject to them were the Yahoos, a race of brutes having the form and all the worst vices of men.

Hove (hōv), *imp. & p. p.* of Heave.

Hove short, Hove to, etc. See *To heave a cable short, To heave a ship to,* etc., under Heave.

Hove, *v. i. & t.* To rise; to swell; to heave; to cause to swell. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Holland. Burns.*

Hove, *v. i.* [OE. *hoven.* See Hover.] To hover around; to loiter; to lurk. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Hov'el (hŏv'ẽl), *n.* [OE. *hovel, hovil,* prob. a dim. fr. AS. *hof* house; akin to D. & G. *hof* court, yard, Icel. *hof* temple; cf. Prov. E. *hove* to take shelter, *heuf* shelter, home.] **1.** An open shed for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce, etc., from the weather. *Brande & C.*

2. A poor cottage; a small, mean house; a hut.

3. (*Porcelain Manuf.*) A large conical brick structure around which the firing kilns are grouped. *Knight.*

Hov'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoveled (-ẽld) or Hovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoveling or Hovelling.] To put in a hovel; to shelter.

To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn. *Shak.*

The poor are *hoveled* and hustled together. *Tennyson.*

Hov'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assists in saving life and property from a wreck; a coast boatman. [Written also *hoveller.*] [*Prov. Eng.*] *G. P. R. James.*

Hov'el-ing, *n.* A method of securing a good draught in chimneys by covering the top, leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two. [Written also *hovelling.*]

Ho'ven (hō'v'n), *obs.* or *archaic p. p.* of Heave.

Ho'ven (hō'v'n), *a.* Affected with the disease called *hoove;* as, *hoven* cattle.

Hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *n.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A cover; a shelter; a protection. [*Archaic*] *Carew. C. Kingsley.*

Hov'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hovered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hovering.] [OE. *hoveren,* and *hoven,* prob. orig., to abide, linger, and fr. AS. *hof* house; cf. OFries. *hovia* to receive into one's house. See Hovel.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing; to remain in flight or floating about or over a place or object; to be suspended in the air above something.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling on it. *Addison.*

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

2. To hang about; to move to and fro near a place, threateningly, watchfully, or irresolutely.

Agricola having sent his navy to *hover* on the coast. *Milton.*
Hovering o'er the paper with her quill. *Shak.*

Hov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A device in an incubator for protecting the young chickens and keeping them warm.

Hov'er-hawk' (-hąk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The kestrel.

Hov'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

How (hou), *adv.* [OE. *how, hou, hu, hwu,* AS. *hū,* from the same root as *hwā, hwæt,* who, what, pron. interrog.; akin to OS. *hwō* how, D. *hoe,* cf. G. *wie* how, Goth. *hwē* wherewith, *hwaiwa* how. √182. See Who, and cf. Why.] **1.** In what manner or way; by what means or process.

How can a man be born when he is old? *John* iii. 4.

2. To what degree or extent, number or amount; in what proportion; by what measure or quantity.

O, *how* love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. *Ps.* cxix. 97.

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains, and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love! why is your cheek so pale? *Shak.*

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

How, and with what reproach, shall I return? *Dryden.*

5. By what name, designation, or title.

How art thou called? *Shak.*

6. At what price; how dear. [*Obs.*]

How a score of ewes now? *Shak.*

☞ *How* is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively; it is also often employed to emphasize an interrogation or exclamation. "*How* are the mighty fallen!" 2 *Sam.* i. 27. Sometimes, also, it is used as a noun; — as, the *how,* the when, the wherefore. *Shelley.*

Let me beg you — don't say "*How?*" for "What?" *Holmes.*

‖ **How-adj'i** (hou-ăj'ў), *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A traveler.

2. A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

How-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj.* [*How* + *be* + *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

The Moor — *howbeit* that I endure him not —
Is of a constant, loving, noble nature. *Shak.*

How'dah (hou'dȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hawdaj.*] A seat or pavilion, generally covered, fastened on the back of an elephant, for the rider or riders. [Written also *houdah.*]

How'dy (hou'dў), *n.* [Scot., also *houdy*-wife. Of uncertain origin; cf. OSw. *jordgumma;* or perh. fr. E. *how d' ye.*] A midwife. [*Prov. Eng.*]

How'el (hou'ẽl), *n.* A tool used by coopers for smoothing and chamfering their work, especially the inside of casks.

How'el, *v. t.* To smooth; to plane; as, to *howel* a cask.

How'ell, *n.* The upper stage of a porcelain furnace.

How-ev'er (hou-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [Sometimes contracted into *howe'er.*] **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree.

However yet they me despise and spite. *Spenser.*
Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault. *Shak.*

2. At all events; at least; in any case.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

How-ev'er, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design; I can not, *however,* approve of it.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a better way. *Dryden.*

Syn. — However, At Least, Nevertheless, Yet. These words, as here compared, have an adversative sense in reference to something referred to in the context. *However* is the most general, and leads to a final conclusion or decision. Thus we say, the truth, *however,* has not yet fully come out; *i. e.,* such is the speaker's conclusion in view of the whole case. So also we say, *however,* you may rely on my assistance to that amount; *i. e.,* at all events, whatever may happen, this is my final decision. *At least* is adversative in another way. It points out the utmost concession that can possibly be required, and still marks the adversative conclusion; as, *at least,* this must be done; whatever may be our love of peace, we must *at least* maintain the rights of conscience. *Nevertheless* denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no bearing on the question; as, *nevertheless,* we must go forward. *Yet* signifies that however extreme the supposition or fact conceded may be, the consequence which might naturally be expected does not and will not follow; as, though I should die with thee, *yet* will I not deny thee; though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him. Cf. But.

How'itz (hou'ĭts), *n.* A howitzer. [*Obs.*]

How'itz-er (hou'ĭts-ẽr), *n.* [G. *haubitze,* formerly *hauffnitz,* Bohem. *haufnice,* orig., a sling.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A gun so short that the projectile, which was hollow, could be put in its place by hand; a kind of mortar. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A short, light, large-bore cannon, usually having a chamber of smaller diameter than the rest of the bore, and intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges.

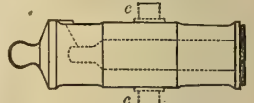

Howitzer. Diagram showing the piece with Vent upright, and also so turned as to show Trunnions (*c c*).

How'ker (hou'kẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Hooker.

Howl (houl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Howled (hould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Howling.] [OE. *houlen, hulen;* akin to D. *huilen,* G. *heulen,* MHG. *hiulen, hiuweln,* OHG. *hiuwilōn* to exult, *hūwo* owl, Dan. *hyle* to howl.] **1.** To utter a loud, protracted, mournful sound or cry, as dogs and wolves often do.

And dogs in corners set them down to *howl.* *Drayton.*
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me about, and *howled* in my ears. *Shak.*

2. To utter a sound expressive of distress; to cry aloud and mournfully; to lament; to wail.

Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. *Is.* xiii. 6.

3. To make a noise resembling the cry of a wild beast.

Wild *howled* the wind. *Sir W. Scott.*

Howling monkey. (*Zoöl.*) See Howler, 2. — Howling wilderness, a wild, desolate place inhabited only by wild beasts. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

Howl, *v. t.* To utter with outcry. "Go . . . *howl* it out in deserts." *Philips.*

Howl, *n.* **1.** The protracted, mournful cry of a dog or a wolf, or other like sound.

2. A prolonged cry of distress or anguish; a wail.

Howl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who howls.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any South American monkey of the genus *Mycetes.* Many species are known. They are arboreal in their habits, and are noted for the loud, discordant howling in which they indulge at night.

Ursine Howler (*Mycetes ursinus*). 1/20

Howl'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Equiv. to *owlet,* influenced by *howl:* cf. F. *hulotte,* OHG. *hūwela, hiuwela.*] (*Zoöl.*) An owl; an owlet. [Written also *houlet.*] *R. Browning.*

Howp (houp), *v. i.* To cry out; to whoop. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

How'so (hou'sō), *adv.* Howsoever. [*Obs.*]

How'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* [*How* + *so* + *ever.*] **1.** In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent; however.

I am glad he 's come, *howsoever* he comes. *Shak.*

2. Although; though; however. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Howve (houv), *n.* A hood. See Houve. [*Obs.*]

Hox (hŏks), *v. t.* [See Hock. √12.] To hock; to hamstring. See Hock. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu,* or Flem. *hui.*] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel, usually sloop-rigged, used in conveying passengers and goods from place to place, or as a tender to larger vessels in port.

The *hoy* went to London every week. *Cowper.*

Hoy, *interj.* [D. *hui.* Cf. Ahoy.] Ho! Halloo! Stop!

Hoy'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* Same as Hoiden.

Hoy'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* Hoymen (-men). One who navigates a hoy.

A common *hoyman* to carry goods by water for hire. *Hobart.*

‖ **Hua-na'co** (hwȧ-nä'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Guanaco.

Hub (hŭb), *n.* [See 1st Hob.] **1.** The central part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel; the nave. See *Illust.* of Axle box.

2. The hilt of a weapon. *Halliwell.*

3. A rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a *hub* in the road. [*U. S.*] See Hubby.

4. A goal or mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.

5. (*Diesinking*) A hardened, engraved steel punch for impressing a device upon a die, used in coining, etc.

6. A screw hob. See Hob, 3.

7. A block for scotching a wheel.

Hub plank (*Highway Bridges*), a horizontal guard plank along a truss at the height of a wagon-wheel hub. — Up to the hub, as far as possible in embarrassment or difficulty, or in business, like a wheel sunk in mire; deeply involved. [*Colloq.*]

Hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb'b'l-bŭb'b'l), *n.* A tobacco

pipe, so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise, whence its name. In India, the bulb containing the water is often a cocoanut shell.

Hubble-bubble.

Hub'bub (hŭb'bŭb), *n.* [Cf. WHOOBUB, WHOOP, HOOP, *v. i.*] A loud noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar. *Milton.*

This *hubbub* of unmeaning words. *Macaulay.*

Hub'by (-bў), *a.* Full of hubs or protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is *hubby.* [*U. S.*]

Hüb'ner-ite (hŭb'nĕr-it), *n.* [After *Hübner*, who analyzed it.] (*Min.*) A mineral of brownish black color, occurring in columnar or foliated masses. It is native manganese tungstate.

Huch (hōōk), } *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) A large salmon (*Salmo*, or *Salvelinus*, *hucho*) inhabiting the Danube; — called also *huso*, and *bull trout.*

Huck (hŭk), *v. i.* [See HAWK to offer for sale, HUCKSTER.] To higgle in trading. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Huck'a-back (hŭk'ȧ-băk'), *n.* [Perh. orig., peddler's wares; cf. LG. *hukkebak* pickback. Cf. HUCKSTER.] A kind of linen cloth with raised figures, used for towelings.

Huc'kle (hŭk'k'l), *n.* [Perh. dim. of Prov. E. *huck* a hook, and so named from its round shape. See HOOK.]

1. The hip; the haunch.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

Huckle bone. (*a*) The hip bone; the innominate bone. (*b*) A small bone of the ankle; astragalus. [*R.*] *Udall.*

Huc'kle-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Round-shouldered.

Huc'kle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* [Cf. WHORTLEBERRY.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The edible black or dark blue fruit of several species of the American genus *Gaylussacia*, shrubs nearly related to the blueberries (*Vaccinium*), and formerly confused with them. The commonest huckleberry comes from *G. resinosa.* (*b*) The shrub that bears the berries. Called also *whortleberry.*

Squaw huckleberry. See DEERBERRY.

Huck'ster (hŭk'stĕr), *n.* [OE. *hukstere*, *hukster*, OD. *heukster*, D. *heuker*; akin to D. *huiken* to stoop, bend, OD. *huycken*, *huken*, G. *hocken*, to squat, Icel. *hūka*; — the peddler being named from his stooping under the load on his back. Cf. HAWK to offer for sale.]

1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, and the like; a peddler; a hawker. *Swift.*

2. A mean, trickish fellow. *Bp. Hall.*

Huck'ster, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUCKSTERED (-stĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUCKSTERING.] To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. *Swift.*

Huck'ster-age (-ăj), *n.* The business of a huckster; small dealings; peddling.

Ignoble *hucksterage* of piddling tithes. *Milton.*

Huck'ster-er (-ẽr), *n.* A huckster. *Gladstone.*

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers. *Swift.*

Huck'stress (hŭk'strĕs), *n.* A female huckster.

Hud (hŭd), *n.* [Cf. HOOD a covering.] A husk or hull, as of a nut. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Hud'dle (-d'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. OE. *hoderen*, *hodren*, to cover, keep warm; perh. akin to OE. *huden*, *hiden*, to hide, E. *hide*, and orig. meaning, to get together for protection in a safe place. Cf. HIDE to conceal.] To press together promiscuously, from confusion, apprehension, or the like; to crowd together confusedly; to press or hurry in disorder; to crowd.

The cattle *huddled* on the lea. *Tennyson.*

Huddling together on the public square . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer. *Prescott.*

Hud'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd (things) together; to mingle confusedly; to assemble without order or system.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, . . . makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

2. To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly; — usually with a following preposition or adverb; as, to *huddle on*; to *huddle up*; to *huddle together.* "*Huddle* up a peace." *J. H. Newman.*

Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden.*

Now, in all haste, they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

Hud'dle, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together in a confused manner; tumult; confusion. "A *huddle* of ideas." *Addison.*

Hud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who huddles things together.

Hudge (hŭj), *n.* (*Mining*) An iron bucket for hoisting coal or ore. *Raymond.*

Hu'di-bras'tic (hū'dĭ-brăs'tĭk), *a.* Similar to, or in the style of, the poem "*Hudibras*," by Samuel Butler; in the style of doggerel verse. *Macaulay.*

Hud-so'ni-an (hŭd-sō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hudson's Bay or to the Hudson River; as, the *Hudsonian* curlew.

Hue (hū), *n.* [OE. *hew*, *heow*, color, shape, form, AS. *hiw*, *heow*; akin to Sw. *hy* skin, complexion, Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance.] **1.** Color or shade of color; tint; dye. "Flowers of all *hue*." *Milton.*

Hues of the rich unfolding morn. *Keble.*

2. (*Painting*) A predominant shade in a composition of primary colors; a primary color modified by combination with others.

Hue, *n.* [OE. *hue*, *huer*, to hoot, shout, prob. fr. OF. *hu* an exclamation.] A shouting or vociferation.

Hue and cry (*Law*), a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued, and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, joining in the pursuit till the malefactor was taken; in later usage, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring all persons to aid in retaking him. *Burrill.*

Hued (hūd), *a.* Having color; — usually in composition; as, bright-*hued*; many-*hued.* *Chaucer.*

Hue'less (hū'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *hiwleás.* See HUE color.] Destitute of color. *Hudibras.*

Hu'er (hū'ẽr), *n.* One who cries out or gives an alarm; specifically, a balker; a conder. See BALKER.

Huff (hŭf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUFFED (hŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUFFING.] [Cf. OE. *hoove* to puff up, blow; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To swell; to enlarge; to puff up; as, *huffed* up with air. *Grew.*

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully.

You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. (*Draughts*) To remove from the board (the piece which could have captured an opposing piece). See HUFF, *v. i.*, 3.

Huff, *v. i.* **1.** To enlarge; to swell up; as, bread *huffs.*

2. To bluster or swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to storm; to take offense.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South.*

3. (*Draughts*) To remove from the board a man which could have captured a piece but has not done so; — so called because it was the habit to blow upon the piece.

Huff, *n.* **1.** A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of disappointment and petulance or anger; a rage. "Left the place in a *huff*." *W. Irving.*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd, shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge . . . of wit. *South.*

To take huff, to take offense. *Cowper.*

Huff'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A blusterer; a bully. [*Obs.*] — *a.* Blustering; swaggering. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Huff'er (-ẽr), *n.* A bully; a blusterer. *Hudibras.*

Huff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being huffish; petulance; bad temper. *Ld. Lytton.*

Huff'ing-ly, *adv.* Blusteringly; arrogantly. [*R.*]

And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride. *Old Ballad.*

Huff'ish, *a.* Disposed to be blustering or arrogant; petulant. — **Huff'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Huff'ish-ness,** *n.*

Huff'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Puffed up; as, *huffy* bread.

2. Characterized by arrogance or petulance; easily offended.

Hug (hŭg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUGGED (hŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUGGING.] [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *sidde paa huk* to squat, Sw. *huka sig* to squat, Icel. *hūka.* Cf. HUCKSTER.] **1.** To cower; to crouch; to curl up. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

2. To crowd together; to cuddle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hug, *v. t.* **1.** To press closely within the arms; to clasp to the bosom; to embrace. "And *hugged* me in his arms." *Shak.*

2. To hold fast; to cling to; to cherish.

We *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanvill.*

3. (*Naut.*) To keep close to; as, to *hug* the land; to *hug* the wind.

To hug one's self, to congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

Hug, *n.* A close embrace or clasping with the arms, as in affection or in wrestling. *Fuller.*

Huge (hūj), *a.* [*Compar.* HUGER (hū'jẽr); *superl.* HUGEST (-jĕst).] [OE. *huge*, *hoge*, OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge.*] Very large; enormous; immense; excessive; — used esp. of material bulk, but often of qualities, extent, etc.; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. "The *huge* confusion." *Chapman.* "A *huge* folly." *Jer. Taylor.* — **Huge'ly,** *adv.* — **Huge'ness,** *n.*

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea. *Shak.*

Syn. — Enormous; gigantic; colossal; immense; prodigious; vast.

Hug'ger (hŭg'gẽr), *n.* One who hugs or embraces.

Hug'ger, *v. t.* & *i.* To conceal; to lurk in ambush. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Hug'ger-mug'ger (-mŭg'gẽr), *n.* [Scot. *huggrie-muggrie*; Prov. E. *hugger* to lie in ambush, *mug* mist, *muggard* sullen.] Privacy; secrecy. Commonly in the phrase *in hugger-mugger*, with haste and secrecy. [*Archaic*]

Many things have been done in *hugger-mugger.* *Fuller.*

Hug'ger-mug'ger, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; sly.

2. Confused; disorderly; slovenly; mean; as, *hugger-mugger* doings.

Hug'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hug.*] To hug. [*Obs.*]

Hu'gue-not (hū'gē-nŏt), *n.* [F., properly a dim. of *Hugues.* The name is probably derived from the Christian name (*Huguenot*) of some person conspicuous as a reformer.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the 16th century.

Hu'gue-not-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *huguenotisme.*] The religion of the Huguenots in France.

Hu'gy (hū'jў), *a.* Vast. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Hu'la bird' (hōō'yȧ bĕrd'). [Native name; — so called from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) A New Zealand starling (*Heterolocha acutirostris*), remarkable for the great difference in the form and length of the bill in the two sexes, that of the male being sharp and straight, that of the female much longer and strongly curved.

Hul'sher (hwĕ'shẽr), *n.* [*Obs.*] See USHER. *B. Jonson.*

Hul'sher, *v. t.* To usher. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Huke (hūk), *n.* [OF. *huque*, LL. *huca*; cf. D. *huik.*] An outer garment worn in Europe in the Middle Ages. [Written also *heuk* and *hyke.*] [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Hu'lan (hū'lăn), *n.* See UHLAN.

Hulch (hŭlch), *n.* [Cf. HUNCH.] A hunch. [*Obs.*]

Hulch'y (-ў), *a.* Swollen; gibbous. [*Obs.*]

Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [OE. *hulke* a heavy ship, AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship; akin to D. *hulk* a ship of burden, G. *holk*, OHG. *holcho*; perh. fr. LL. *holcas*, Gr. ὁλκάς, prop., a ship which is towed, fr. ἕλκειν to draw, drag, tow. Cf. WOLF, HOLCAD.] **1.** The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; esp., the body of an old vessel laid by as unfit for service. "Some well-timbered *hulk*." *Spenser.*

2. A heavy ship of clumsy build. *Skeat.*

3. Anything bulky or unwieldy. *Shak.*

Shear hulk, an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship. — **The hulks,** old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Hulk (hŭlk), *v. t.* [Cf. MLG. *holken* to hollow out, Sw. *hålka.*] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; as, to *hulk* a hare. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Hulk'ing, } *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [*R.*] "A huge **Hulk'y** (-ў), } *hulking* fellow." *H. Brooke.*

Hull (hŭl), *n.* [OE. *hul*, *hol*, shell, husk, AS. *hulu*; akin to G. *hülle* covering, husk, case, *hüllen* to cover, Goth. *huljan* to cover, AS. *helan* to hele, conceal. √17. See HELE, *v. t.*, HELL.] **1.** The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the outer skin of a kernel; the husk.

2. [In this sense perh. influenced by D. *hol* hold of a ship, E. *hold.*] (*Naut.*) The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of her masts, yards, sails, and rigging.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light. *Dryden.*

Hull down, said of a ship so distant that her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

Hull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HULLED (hŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HULLING.] **1.** To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; to free from integument; as, to *hull* corn.

2. To pierce the hull of, as a ship, with a cannon ball.

Hull, *v. i.* To toss or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship without sails. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Milton.*

Hul'la-ba-loo' (hŭl'lȧ-bȧ-lōō'), *n.* [Perh. a corruption of *hurly-burly.*] A confused noise; uproar; tumult. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Hulled (hŭld), *a.* Deprived of the hulls.

Hulled corn, kernels of maize prepared for food by removing the hulls.

Hull'er (hŭl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hulls; especially, an agricultural machine for removing the hulls from grain; a hulling machine.

Hul-lo' (hŭl-lō'), *interj.* See HOLLO.

Hull'y (hŭl'ў), *a.* Having or containing hulls.

Hu'lo-ist (hū'lō-ĭst), *n.* See HYLOIST.

Hu'lo-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* See HYLOTHEISM.

Hul'ver (hŭl'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *hulfere*; prob. akin to E. *holly.*] Holly, an evergreen shrub or tree.

Hum (hŭm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMMED (hŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMMING (-mĭng).] [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *hummen*, D. *hommelen.* √15.] **1.** To make a low, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; as, a top *hums.* *P. Fletcher.*

Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep. *Pope.*

2. To make a nasal sound, like that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth, or articulating; to mumble in monotonous undertone; to drone.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums.* *Shak.*

3. [Cf. HUM, *interj.*] To make an inarticulate sound, like *h'm*, through the nose in the process of speaking, from embarrassment or affectation; to hem.

4. To express satisfaction by a humming noise.

Here the spectators *hummed.* *Trial of the Regicides.*

☞ Formerly the habit of audiences was to express gratification by humming and displeasure by hissing.

5. To have the sensation of a humming noise; as, my head *hums*, — a pathological condition.

Hum, *v. t.* **1.** To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation; to mumble; as, to *hum* a tune.

2. To express satisfaction with by humming.

3. To flatter by approving; to cajole; to impose on; to humbug. [*Colloq. & Low*]

Hum, *n.* **1.** A low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; a drone; a buzz.

The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy *hums.* *Shak.*

2. Any inarticulate and buzzing sound; as: (*a*) The confused noise of a crowd or of machinery, etc., heard at a distance; as, the *hum* of industry.

But 'midst the crowd, the *hum*, the shock of men. *Byron*

(*b*) A buzz or murmur, as of approbation. *Macaulay.*

3. An imposition or hoax.

4. [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] An inarticulate nasal sound or murmur, like *h'm*, uttered by a speaker in pauses from embarrassment, affectation, etc.

These shrugs, these *hums* and ha's. *Shak.*

5. [Perh. so called because strongly intoxicating.] A kind of strong drink formerly used. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Venous hum. See under VENOUS.

Hum, *interj.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] Ahem; hem; an inarticulate sound uttered in a pause of speech implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*

Hu'man (hū'man), *a.* [L. *humanus*; akin to *homo* man: cf. F. *humain.* See HOMAGE, and cf. HUMANE, OMBER.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of a man; of or pertaining to man or to the race of man; as, a *human* voice; *human* shape; *human* nature; *human* sacrifices.

To err is *human*; to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

Hu'man, *n.* A human being. [*Colloq.*]

Sprung of *humans* that inhabit earth. *Chapman.*

We *humans* often find ourselves in strange positions. *Prof. Wilson.*

Hu'man-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *humanatus.*] Indued with humanity. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *humanus*: cf. F. *humain.* See HUMAN.] **1.** Pertaining to man; human. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having the feelings and inclinations creditable to man; having a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

Of an exceeding courteous and *humane* inclination. *Spotswood.*

3. Humanizing; exalting; tending to refine.

Syn. — Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; gentle; tender; merciful.

— **Hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **Hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

Hu-man'ics (hū-măn'ĭks), *n.* The study of human nature. [*R.*] *T. W. Collins.*

Hu-man'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make human; to invest with a human personality; to incarnate. [*R.*]

The *humanifying* of the divine Word. *H. B. Wilson.*

Hu'man-ism (hū'man-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Human nature or disposition; humanity.

[She] looked almost like a being who had rejected with indifference the attitude of sex for the loftier quality of abstract *humanism.* *T. Hardy.*

2. The study of the humanities; polite learning.

Hu'man-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *humaniste.*] **1.** One of the scholars who in the field of literature proper represented the movement of the Renaissance, and early in the 16th century adopted the name *Humanist* as their distinctive title. *Schaff-Herzog.*

2. One who pursues the study of the humanities, or polite literature.

3. One versed in knowledge of human nature.

Hu'man-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to humanity; as, *humanistic* devotion. *Caird.*

2. Pertaining to polite literature. *M. Arnold.*

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** (*Theol. & Ch. Hist.*) Pertaining to humanitarians, or to humanitarianism; as, a *humanitarian* view of Christ's nature.

2. (*Philos.*) Content with right affections and actions towards man; ethical, as distinguished from religious; believing in the perfectibility of man's nature without supernatural aid.

3. Benevolent; philanthropic. [*Recent*]

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* [From HUMANITY.] **1.** (*Theol. & Ch. Hist.*) One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been merely human.

2. (*Philos.*) One who limits the sphere of duties to human relations and affections, to the exclusion or disparagement of the religious or spiritual.

3. One who is actively concerned in promoting the welfare of his kind; a philanthropist. [*Recent*]

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Theol. & Ch. Hist.*) The distinctive tenet of the humanitarians in denying the divinity of Christ; also, the whole system of doctrine based upon this view of Christ.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone upon, man and the human relations.

Hu'ma-ni'tian (hū'mā-nĭsh'an), *n.* A humanist. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* HUMANITIES (-tĭz). [L. *humanitas:* cf. F. *humanité.* See HUMAN.] **1.** The quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

But hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of *humanity.* *Wordsworth.*
It is a debt we owe to *humanity.* *S. S. Smith.*

3. The quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; especially, a disposition to relieve persons or animals in distress, and to treat all creatures with kindness and tenderness. "The common offices of *humanity* and friendship." *Locke.*

4. Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature.

Polished with *humanity* and the study of witty sciences. *Holland.*

5. *pl.* (With definite article) The branches of polite or elegant learning, as language, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient classics; belles-lettres.

☞ The cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called *literæ humaniores,* or, in English, the *humanities,* . . . by way of opposition to the *literæ divinæ,* or divinity. *G. P. Marsh.*

Hu'man-i-za'tion (hū'man-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of humanizing. *M. Arnold.*

Hu'man-ize (hū'man-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng). [Cf. F. *humaniser.*] **1.** To render human or humane; to soften; to make gentle by overcoming cruel dispositions and rude habits; to refine or civilize.

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with compassion? *Addison.*

2. To give a human character or expression to. "*Humanized* divinities." *Caird.*

3. (*Med.*) To convert into something human or belonging to man; as, to *humanize* vaccine lymph.

Hu'man-ize, *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery. *Franklin.*

Hu'man-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who renders humane.

Hu'man-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Mankind. *Pope.*

Hu'man-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the knowledge or wisdom of men; as, the present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Kindly; humanely. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Hu'man-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being human.

Hu'mate (hū'māt), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] (*Chem.*) A salt of humic acid.

Hu-ma'tion (hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humatio,* fr. *humare* to cover with earth, to inter, fr. *humus* the earth, ground. See HOMAGE.] Interment; inhumation. [*R.*]

Hum'bird' (hŭm'bẽrd'), *n.* Humming bird.

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l; 277), *a.* [*Compar.* HUMBLER (-blẽr); *superl.* HUMBLEST (-blĕst).] [F., fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, fr. *humus* the earth, ground. See HOMAGE, and cf. CHAMELEON, HUMILIATE.] **1.** Near the ground; not high or lofty; not pretentious or magnificent; unpretending; unassuming; as, a *humble* cottage.

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Thinking lowly of one's self; claiming little for one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; thinking one's self ill-deserving or unworthy, when judged by the demands of God; lowly; weak; modest.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the *humble.* *Jas.* iv. 6.

She should be *humble* who would please. *Prior.*

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our . . . religion we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington.*

Humble plant (*Bot.*), a species of sensitive plant, of the genus *Mimosa* (*M. sensitiva*). — **To eat humble pie,** to endure mortification; to submit or apologize abjectly; to yield passively to insult or humiliation; — a phrase derived from a pie made of the entrails or *humbles* of a deer, which was formerly served to servants and retainers at a hunting feast. See HUMBLES. *Halliwell. Thackeray.*

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* Hornless. See HUMMEL. [*Scot.*]

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMBLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to lower; to abase; to humiliate.

Here, take this purse, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shak.*

The genius which *humbled* six marshals of France. *Macaulay.*

2. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride or arrogance of; to reduce the self-sufficiency of; to make meek and submissive; — often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Pet.* v. 6.

Syn. — To abase; lower; depress; humiliate; mortify; disgrace; degrade.

Hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [OE. *humbilbee, hombulbe;* cf. D. *hommel,* G. *hummel,* OHG. *humbal,* Dan. *humle,* Sw. *humla;* perh. akin to *hum.* √15. Cf. BUMBLEBEE.] (*Zoöl.*) The bumblebee. *Shak.*

Hum'ble-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Humble* + *-head.*] Humble condition or estate; humility. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hum'ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being humble; humility; meekness.

Hum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, humbles some one.

Hum'bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* [See NOMBLES.] Entrails of a deer. [Written also *umbles.*] *Johnson.*

Hum'blesse (-blĕs), *n.* [OF.] Humbleness; abasement; low obeisance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Hum'bly, *adv.* With humility; lowly. *Pope.*

Hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hum* to impose on, deceive + *bug* a frightful object.] **1.** An imposition under fair pretenses; something contrived in order to deceive and mislead; a trick by cajolery; a hoax.

2. A spirit of deception; cajolery; trickishness.

3. One who deceives or misleads; a deceitful or trickish fellow; an impostor. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Hum'bug', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMBUGGED (-bŭgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMBUGGING (-gĭng).] To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.

Hum'bug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who humbugs.

Hum'bug'ger-y (-ў), *n.* The practice of imposition.

Hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull; commonplace. "A *humdrum* crone." *Bryant.*

Hum'drum', *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; a bore. *B. Jonson.*

2. Monotonous and tedious routine.

Dissatisfied with *humdrum.* *The Nation.*

3. A low cart with three wheels, drawn by one horse.

Hu-mect' (hū-mĕkt'), **Hu-mec'tate** (-mĕk'tāt), } *v. t.* [L. *humectare, humectatum,* fr. *humere* to be moist: cf. F. *humecter.*] To moisten; to wet. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Hu-mec'tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *humectans,* p. pr.] Diluent. — *n.* A diluent drink or medicine. [*Obs.*]

Hu'mec-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humectatio:* cf. F. *humectation.*] A moistening. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Hu-mec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to moisten. [*Obs.*]

Hu'mer-al (hū'mẽr-al), *a.* [L. *humerus* the shoulder: cf. F. *huméral.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the humerus, or upper part of the arm; brachial.

Humeral veil (*R. C. Ch.*), a long, narrow veil or scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn round the shoulders by the officiating priest or his attendant at Mass, and used to protect the sacred vessels from contact with the hands.

‖ **Hu'me-rus** (hū'mĕ-rŭs), *n.; pl.* HUMERI (-rī). [L.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb. (*b*) The part of the limb containing the humerus; the brachium.

Hu'mic (hū'mĭk), *a.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground: cf. F. *humique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, vegetable mold; as, *humic* acid. See HUMIN.

Hu'mi-cu-ba'tion (hū'mĭ-kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humus* the ground + *cubare* to lie down.] The act or practice of lying on the ground. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus, umidus,* fr. *humere, umere,* to be moist; akin to *uvidus* moist, Gr. ὑγρός, Skr. *uksh* to wet, sprinkle, and Icel. *vökr* moist, and perh. to E. *ox:* cf. F. *humide.*] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist; as, a *humid* air or atmosphere; somewhat wet or watery; as, *humid* earth; consisting of water or vapor.

Evening cloud, or *humid* bow. *Milton.*

Hu-mid'i-ty (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *humidité.*] Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch; — used especially of the atmosphere, or of anything which has absorbed moisture from the atmosphere, as clothing.

☞ In hygrometrical reports (as of the United States Signal Service) complete saturation of the air is designated by *Humidity* 100, and its partial saturation by smaller numbers.

Hu'mid-ness (hū'mĭd-nĕs), *n.* Humidity.

Hu'mi-fuse (hū'mĭ-fūs), *a.* [L. *humus* ground + *fusus,* p. p. of *fundere* to spread.] (*Bot.*) Spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent. *Gray.*

Hu-mil'i-ant (hū-mĭl'ĭ-ant), *a.* [L. *humilians,* p. pr. of *humiliare.*] Humiliating; humbling. "*Humiliant* thoughts." [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Hu-mil'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMILIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMILIATING.] [L. *humiliatus,* p. p. of *humiliare.* See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes, or in the eyes of others; to humble; to mortify.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *M. Arnold.*

Hu-mil'i-a'tion (hū-mĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humiliatio:* cf. F. *humiliation.*] **1.** The act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification. *Bp. Hopkins.*

2. The state of being humiliated, humbled, or reduced to lowliness or submission.

The former was a *humiliation* of Deity; the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

Hu-mil'i-ty (hū-mĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* HUMILITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *humilite,* OF. *humilité, humelité,* F. *humilité,* fr. L. *humilitas.* See HUMBLE.] **1.** The state or quality of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth; a sense of one's own unworthiness through imperfection and sinfulness; self-abasement; humbleness.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. *Acts* xx. 19.

2. An act of submission or courtesy.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — Lowliness; humbleness; meekness; modesty; diffidence. — HUMILITY, MODESTY, DIFFIDENCE. *Diffidence* is a distrust of our powers, combined with a fear lest our failure should be censured, since a dread of failure unconnected with a dread of censure is not usually called *diffidence.* It may be carried too far, and is not always, like modesty and humility, a virtue. *Modesty,* without supposing self-distrust, implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of all over-confidence in our own powers. *Humility* consists in rating our claims low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due. It does not require of us to underrate ourselves.

Hu'min (hū'mĭn), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] (*Chem.*) A bitter, brownish yellow, amorphous substance, extracted from vegetable mold, and also produced by the action of acids on certain sugars and carbohydrates; — called also *humic acid, ulmin, gein, ulmic* or *geic acid,* etc.

‖ **Hu-mi'ri** (hōō-mē'rē), *n.* [From native name.] (*Bot.*) A fragrant balsam obtained from Brazilian trees of the genus *Humirium.*

Hum'ite (hŭm'ĭt), *n.* [Named after Sir A. *Hume.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a transparent vitreous brown color, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius. It is a silicate of iron and magnesia, containing fluorine.

Hum'mel (hŭm'mĕl), *v. t.* [Cf. HAMBLE.] To separate from the awns; — said of barley. [*Scot.*]

Hum'mel, *a.* Having no awns or no horns; as, *hummel* corn; a *hummel* cow. [*Scot.*]

Hum'mel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *hummeller.*] One who, or a machine which, hummels.

Hum'mer (-mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hums; one who applauds by humming. *Ainsworth.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A humming bird.

Hum'ming (-mĭng), *a.* Emitting a murmuring sound; droning; murmuring; buzzing.

Hum'ming, *n.* A sound like that made by bees; a low, murmuring sound; a hum.

Humming ale, lively or strong ale. *Dryden.* — **Humming bird** (*Zoöl.*), any bird of the family *Trochilidæ,* of which over one hundred genera are known, including about four hundred species. They are found only in America and are most abundant in the tropics. They are mostly of very small size, and are noted for their very brilliant colors and peculiar habit of hovering about flowers while vibrating their wings very rapidly with a humming noise. They feed both upon the nectar of flowers and upon small insects. The common humming bird or ruby-throat of the Eastern United States is *Trochilus colubris.* Several other species are found in the Western United States. See CALLIOPE, and RUBY-THROAT. — **Humming-bird moth** (*Zoöl.*), a hawk moth. See *Hawk moth,* under HAWK, the bird.

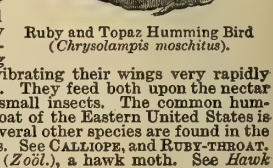

Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitus*).

Hum'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of *hump.* See HUMP.] **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock; a rise of ground of no great extent, above a level surface.

2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice field.

3. Timbered land. See HAMMOCK. [*Southern U. S.*]

Hum'mock-ing, *n.* The process of forming hummocks in the collision of Arctic ice. *Kane.*

Hum'mock-y (-ў), *a.* Abounding in hummocks.

Hum'mum (-mŭm), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *hammām.*] A sweating bath or place for sweating. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Hu'mor (hū'mẽr *or* ū'-; 277), *n.* [OE. *humour,* OF. *humor, umor,* F. *humeur,* L. *humor, umor,* moisture, fluid, fr. *humere, umere,* to be moist. See HUMID.] [Written also *humour.*] **1.** Moisture; especially, the moisture or fluid of animal bodies, as the chyle, lymph, etc.; as, the *humors* of the eye, etc.

☞ The ancient physicians believed that there were four humors (the blood, phlegm, yellow bile or choler, and black bile or melancholy), on the relative proportion of which the temperament and health depended.

2. (*Med.*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin. "A body full of *humors.*" *Sir W. Temple.*

3. State of mind, whether habitual or temporary (as formerly supposed to depend on the character or combination of the fluids of the body); disposition; temper; mood; as, good *humor;* ill *humor.*

Examine how your *humor* is inclined,
And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*
A prince of a pleasant *humor.* *Bacon.*
I like not the *humor* of lying. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Changing and uncertain states of mind; caprices; freaks; vagaries; whims.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*

5. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas an incongruous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations; a playful fancy; facetiousness.

For thy sake I admit
That a Scot may have *humor*, I 'd almost said wit. *Goldsmith.*

A great deal of excellent *humor* was expended on the perplexities of mine host. *W. Irving.*

Aqueous humor, Crystalline humor *or* **lens, Vitreous humor.** (*Anat.*) See EYE. — **Out of humor,** dissatisfied; displeased; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

Syn. — Wit; satire; pleasantry; temper; disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice. See WIT.

Hu'mor (hū'mẽr *or* ū'-; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMORED (hū'mẽrd *or* ū'-); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMORING.] **1.** To comply with the humor of; to adjust matters so as to suit the peculiarities, caprices, or exigencies of; to adapt one's self to; to indulge by skillful adaptation; as, to *humor* the mind.

It is my part to invent, and the musician's to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*

2. To help on by indulgence or compliant treatment; to soothe; to gratify; to please.

You *humor* me when I am sick. *Pope.*

Syn. — To gratify; to indulge. See GRATIFY.

Hu'mor-al (-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *humoral.*] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever.

Humoral pathology (*Med.*), that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors of the body.

Hu'mor-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The state or quality of being humoral.

2. (*Med.*) The doctrine that diseases proceed from the humors; humorism. [*Obs.*]

Hu'mor-al-ist, *n.* One who favors the humoral pathology or believes in humoralism.

Hu'mor-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The theory founded on the influence which the humors were supposed to have in the production of disease; Galenism. *Dunglison.*

2. The manner or disposition of a humorist; humorousness. *Coleridge.*

Hu'mor-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *humoriste.*] **1.** (*Med.*) One who attributes diseases to the state of the humors.

2. One who has some peculiarity or eccentricity of character, which he indulges in odd or whimsical ways.

He [Roger de Coverley] . . . was a great *humorist* in all parts of his life. *Addison.*

3. One who displays humor in speaking or writing; one who has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

The reputation of wits and *humorists.* *Addison.*

Hu'mor-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a humorist.

Hu'mor-ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To humor. *Marston.*

Hu'mor-less, *a.* Destitute of humor.

Hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *humorosus, umorosus,* moist. See HUMOR.] **1.** Moist; humid; watery. [*Obs.*]

All founts wells, all deeps *humorous.* *Chapman.*

2. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical. *Hawthorne.*

Rough as a storm and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

3. Full of humor; jocular; exciting laughter; playful; as, a *humorous* story or author; a *humorous* aspect.

Syn. — Jocose; facetious; witty; pleasant; merry.

Hu'mor-ous-ly, *adv.* **1.** Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously.* *Calamy.*

2. Facetiously; wittily. *Goldsmith.*

Hu'mor-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Moodiness; capriciousness.

2. Facetiousness; jocularity.

Hu'mor-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Moody; whimsical; capricious. *Hawthorne.*

The commons do not abet *humorsome,* factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Jocose; witty; humorous. *Swift.*

Hu'mor-some-ly, *adv.* Petulantly; humorously.

Hu'mor-some-ness, *n.* Quality of being humorsome.

Hump (hŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *homp* a lump, LG. *hump* heap, hill, stump; possibly akin to E. *heap.* Cf. HUNCH.] **1.** A protuberance; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A fleshy protuberance on the back of an animal, as a camel or whale.

Hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* [Cf. HUNCHBACK.] **1.** A crooked back; a humped back. *Tatler.*

2. A humpbacked person; a hunchback.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any whale of the genus *Megaptera,* characterized by a hump or bunch on the back. Several species are known. The most common ones in the North Atlantic are *Megaptera longimana* of Europe, and *M. osphyia* of America; that of the California coast is *M.*

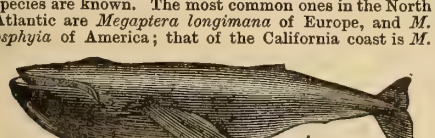

Pacific Humpback (*Megaptera versabilis*).

versabilis. (*b*) A small salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), of the northwest coast of America.

Hump'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

Humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump, as the back.

Humph (hŭmf), *interj.* [Of imitative origin.] An exclamation denoting surprise, or contempt, doubt, etc.

Hump'less (hŭmp'lĕs), *a.* Without a hump. *Darwin.*

Hump'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dẽrd), *a.* Having high, hunched shoulders. *Hawthorne.*

Hump'y (hŭmp'ў), *a.* Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances; humped.

Hum'strum' (hŭm'strŭm'), *n.* An instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; music badly played.

Hu'mu-lin (hū'mū-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *Humulus,* the genus including the hop.] An extract of hops.

‖ **Hu'mus** (hū'mŭs), *n.* [L., the earth, ground, soil.] That portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils. *Graham.*

Hun (hŭn), *n.* [L. *Hunni,* also *Chunni,* and *Chuni;* cf. AS. *Hūnas, Hūne,* OHG. *Hūni,* G. *Hunnen.*] One of a warlike nomadic people of Northern Asia who, in the 5th century, under Attila, invaded and conquered a great part of Europe.

Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* [Perh. akin to *huckle;* cf. *hump, hulch, bunch, hunk.*] **1.** A hump; a protuberance.

2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A push or thrust, as with the elbow.

Hunch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUNCHED (hŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNCHING.] **1.** To push or jostle with the elbow; to push or thrust suddenly.

2. To thrust out in a hump or protuberance; to crook, as the back. *Dryden.*

Hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* [Cf. HUMPBACK.] A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

Hunch'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [OE. *hundred,* AS. *hundred* a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-rapjan* to count, L. *ratio* reckoning, account; akin to OS. *hunderod, hund,* D. *honderd,* G. *hundert,* OHG. also *hunt,* Icel. *hundrað,* Dan. *hundrede,* Sw. *hundra, hundrade,* Goth. *hund,* Lith. *szimtas,* Russ. *sto,* W. *cant,* Ir. *cead,* L. *centum,* Gr. ἑκατός, Skr. *çata.* √309. Cf. CENT, CENTURY, HECATOMB, QUINTAL, and REASON.] **1.** The product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; a collection or sum, consisting of ten times ten units or objects; five score. Also, a symbol representing one hundred units, as 100 or C.

With many *hundreds* treading on his heels. *Shak.*

☞ The word *hundred,* as well as *thousand, million,* etc., often takes a plural form. We may say *hundreds,* or many *hundreds,* meaning individual objects or units, but with an ordinal numeral adjective in constructions like five *hundreds,* or eight *hundreds,* it is usually intended to consider each hundred as a separate aggregate; as, ten *hundreds* are one thousand.

2. A division of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or freemen.

Hundred court, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.*

Hun'dred, *a.* Ten times ten; five score; as, a *hundred* dollars.

Hun'dred-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or freeholder of a hundred.

2. (*Law*) A person competent to serve on a jury, in an action for land in the hundred to which he belongs.

3. One who has the jurisdiction of a hundred; and sometimes, a bailiff of a hundred. *Blount. Cowell.*

Hun'dred-fold' (-fōld'), *n.* A hundred times as much or as many.

He shall receive an *hundredfold* now in this time. *Mark* x. 30.

Hun'dredth (hŭn'drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Coming last of a hundred successive individuals or units.

2. Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which anything is divided; the tenth of a tenth.

Hun'dredth, *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided; the quotient of a unit divided by a hundred.

Hun'dred-weight' (-drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight, containing 100, 112, or 120 pounds avoirdupois, according to differing laws or customs. By the legal standard in England it is 112 pounds. In most of the United States, both in practice and by law, it is 100 pounds avoirdupois, the corresponding ton of 2,000 pounds, sometimes called the *short* ton, being the legal ton.

Hung (hŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hung beef, the fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

Hun-ga'ri-an (hŭn-gā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hungary or to the people of Hungary. — *n.* A native or one of the people of Hungary.

Hungarian grass. See *Italian millet,* under MILLET.

Hun'ga-ry (hŭn'gā-rў), *n.* A country in Central Europe, now a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Hungary water, a distilled "water," made from dilute alcohol aromatized with rosemary flowers, etc.

Hun'ger (hŭng'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *hungor;* akin to OFries. *hunger,* D. *honger,* OS. & OHG. *hungar,* G. *hunger,* Icel. *hungr,* Sw. & Dan. *hunger,* Goth. *hūhrus* hunger, *huggrjan* to hunger.] **1.** An uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food; a craving or desire for food.

☞ The sensation of hunger is usually referred to the stomach, but is probably dependent on excitation of the sensory nerves, both of the stomach and intestines, and perhaps also on indirect impressions from other organs, more or less exhausted from lack of nutriment.

2. Any strong or eager desire.

O sacred *hunger* of ambitious minds! *Spenser.*

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

Hun'ger, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUNGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNGERING.] [OE. *hungren,* AS. *hyngrian.* See HUNGER, *n.*] **1.** To feel the craving or uneasiness occasioned by want of food; to be oppressed by hunger.

2. To have an eager desire; to long.

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6.

Hun'ger, *v. t.* To make hungry; to famish.

Hun'ger-bit' (-bĭt'), **Hun'ger-blt'ten** (-t'n), *a.* Pinched or weakened by hunger. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Hun'gered (-gẽrd), *a.* Hungry; pinched for food. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Hun'ger-er (hŭn'gẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who hungers; one who longs. *Lamb.*

Hun'ger-ly, *a.* Wanting food; starved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hun'ger-ly, *adv.* With keen appetite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hun'ger-starve' (-stärv'), *v. t.* To starve with hunger; to famish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hun'gred (-gẽrd), *a.* Hungered; hungry. [*Archaic*]

Hun'gri-ly (-grĭ-lў), *adv.* [From HUNGRY.] In a hungry manner; voraciously. *Dryden.*

Hun'gry (-grў), *a.* [*Compar.* HUNGRIER (-grĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HUNGRIEST.] [AS. *hungrig.* See HUNGER.] **1.** Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; feeling uneasiness or distress from want of food; hence, having an eager desire.

2. Showing hunger or a craving desire; voracious.

The cruel, *hungry* foam. *C. Kingsley.*

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*

3. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; starved; as, a *hungry* soil. "The *hungry* beach." *Shak.*

Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* [Cf. HUNCH.] A large lump or piece; a hunch; as, a *hunk* of bread. [*Colloq.*]

Hun'ker (hŭn'kẽr), *n.* Originally, a nickname for a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Hun'ker-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Excessive conservatism; hostility to progress. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Pray make your bargain with all the prudence and selfishness of an old *hunks.* *Gray.*

Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNTING.] [AS. *huntian* to hunt; cf. *hentan* to follow, pursue, Goth. *hinþan* (in comp.) to seize. √36. Cf. HENT.] **1.** To search for or follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase; to pursue for the purpose of catching or killing; to follow with dogs or guns for sport or exercise; as, to *hunt* a deer.

Like a dog, he *hunts* in dreams. *Tennyson.*

2. To search diligently after; to seek; to pursue; to follow; — often with *out* or *up;* as, to *hunt* up the facts; to *hunt* out evidence.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl. 11.

3. To drive; to chase; — with *down, from, away,* etc.; as, to *hunt* down a criminal; he was *hunted* from the parish.

4. To use or manage in the chase, as hounds.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

5. To use or traverse in pursuit of game; as, he *hunts* the woods, or the county.

Hunt, *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game; to course with hounds.

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.

2. To seek; to pursue; to search; — with *for* or *after.*

He after honor *hunts,* I after love. *Shak.*

To hunt counter, to trace the scent backward in hunting, as a hound; to go back on one's steps. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hunt, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of chasing wild animals; chase; pursuit; search.

The *hunt* is up; the morn is bright and gray. *Shak.*

2. The game secured in the hunt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. A pack of hounds. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

4. An association of huntsmen.

5. A district of country hunted over.

Every landowner within the *hunt.* *London Field.*

Hunt'-coun'ter (-koun'tẽr), *n.* A worthless dog that runs back on the scent; a blunderer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hunt'e (hŭnt'*e*), *n.* [AS. *hunta.*] A hunter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals either for sport or for food; a huntsman.

2. A dog that scents game, or is trained to the chase; a hunting dog. *Shak.*

3. A horse used in the chase; especially, a thoroughbred, bred and trained for hunting.

4. One who hunts or seeks after anything, as if for game; as, a fortune *hunter;* a place *hunter.*

No keener *hunter* after glory breathes. *Tennyson.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) A kind of spider. See *Hunting spider,* under HUNTING.

6. A hunting watch, or one of which the crystal is protected by a metallic cover.

Hunter's moon, the lunation after the harvest moon. — **Hunter's screw** (*Mech.*), a differential screw, so named from the inventor. See under DIFFERENTIAL.

Hun-te'ri-an (hŭn-tē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Discovered or described by John *Hunter,* an English surgeon; as, the *Hunterian* chancre. See CHANCRE.

Hunt'ing (hŭnt'ĭng), *n.* The pursuit of game or of wild animals. *A. Smith.*

Happy hunting grounds, the regions to which, according to the belief of the North American Indians, the souls of warriors and hunters pass after death, to be happy in hunting and feasting. *Tylor.* — **Hunting box.** Same as *Hunting lodge* (below). — **Hunting cat** (*Zoöl.*), the cheetah. — **Hunting cog** (*Mach.*), a tooth in the larger of two geared wheels which makes its number of teeth prime to the number in the smaller wheel, thus preventing the frequent meeting of the same pairs of teeth. — **Hunting dog** (*Zoöl.*), the hyena dog. — **Hunting ground,** a region or district abounding in game; esp. (*pl.*), the regions roamed over by the North American Indians in search of game. — **Hunting horn,** a bugle; a horn used in the chase. See HORN, and BUGLE. — **Hunting leopard** (*Zoöl.*), the cheetah. — **Hunting lodge,** a temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. — **Hunting seat,** a hunting lodge. *Gray.* — **Hunting shirt,** a coarse shirt for hunting, often of leather. — **Hunting spider** (*Zoöl.*), a spider which hunts its prey, instead of catching it in a web; a wolf spider. — **Hunting watch.** See HUNTER, 6.

Hunt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who hunts or follows the chase; as, the *huntress* Diana. *Shak.*

Hunts'man (hŭnts'man), *n.*; *pl.* HUNTSMEN (-men). **1.** One who hunts, or who practices hunting.

2. The person whose office it is to manage the chase or look after the hounds. *L'Estrange.*

Huntsman's cup (*Bot.*), the sidesaddle flower, or common American pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

Hunts'man-ship (hŭnts'man-shĭp), *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

Hunt's'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A tune played on the horn very early in the morning, to call out the hunters; hence, any arousing sound or call. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Time plays the *hunt's-up* to thy sleepy head. *Drayton.*

Hur'den (hûr'd'n), *n.* [From HURDS.] A coarse kind of linen; — called also *harden.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hur'dle (-d'l), *n.* [OE. *hurdel, hirdel,* AS. *hyrdel;* akin to D. *horde,* OHG. *hurt,* G. *hürde* a hurdle, fold, pen, Icel. *hurð* door, Goth. *haúrds,* L. *cratis* wickerwork, hurdle, Gr. *κυρτία,* Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *cṛt* to bind, connect. √16. Cf. CRATE, GRATE, *n.*] **1.** A movable frame of wattled twigs, osiers, or withes and stakes, or sometimes of iron, used for inclosing land, for folding sheep and cattle, for gates, etc.; also, in fortification, used as revetments, and for other purposes.

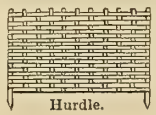

Hurdle.

2. In England, a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. *Bacon.*

3. An artificial barrier, variously constructed, over which men or horses leap in a race.

Hurdle race, a race in which artificial barriers in the form of hurdles, fences, etc., must be leaped.

Hur'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURDLING (-dlĭng).] To hedge, cover, make, or inclose with hurdles. *Milton.*

Hur'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work after the manner of a hurdle.

Hurds (hûrdz), *n.* [See HARDS.] The coarse part of flax or hemp; hards.

Hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A stringed instrument, lutelike in shape, in which the sound is produced by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank at the end, instead of by a bow, two of the strings being tuned as drones, while two or more, tuned in unison, are modulated by keys.

Hurdy-gurdy.

2. In California, a water wheel with radial buckets, driven by the impact of a jet.

Hur-ka'ru (hûr-kä'rōō), *n.* [Hind. *harkāra.*] In India, a running footman; a messenger. [Written also *hurkaroo.*]

Hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURLED (hûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURLING.] [OE. *hurlen, hourlen;* prob. contracted fr. OE. *hurtlen* to hurtle, or possibly akin to E. *whirl.* √16. See HURTLE.] **1.** To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone or lance.

And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To emit or utter with vehemence or impetuosity; as, to *hurl* charges or invective. *Spenser.*

3. [Cf. WHIRL.] To twist or turn. "*Hurled* or crooked feet." [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Hurl, *v. i.* **1.** To hurl one's self; to go quickly. [*R.*]

2. To perform the act of hurling something; to throw something (at another).

God shall *hurl* at him and not spare. *Job* xxvii. 22 (*Rev. Ver.*).

3. To play the game of hurling. See HURLING.

Hurl, *n.* **1.** The act of hurling or throwing with violence; a cast; a fling. *Congreve.*

2. Tumult; riot; hurly-burly. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

3. (*Hat Manuf.*) A table on which fiber is stirred and mixed by beating with a bowstring.

Hurl'bat' (-băt'), *n.* See WHIRLBAT. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Hurl'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** See WHIRLBONE.

2. (*Far.*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse. *Crabb.*

Hurl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

Hurl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing with force.

2. A kind of game at ball, formerly played.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball. *Carew.*

Hurl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A whirlwind. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Hur'ly (hûr'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hurler* to howl.] Noise; confusion; uproar.

That, with the *hurly,* death itself awakes. *Shak.*

Hur'ly-bur'ly (-bûr'lĭ), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. OE. *hurly* confusion: cf. F. *hurler* to howl, yell, L. *ululare;* or cf. E. *hurry.*] Tumult; bustle; confusion. *Shak.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly.* *Knolles.*

Hu-ro'ni-an (hŭ-rō'nĭ-an), *a.* [Named from Lake *Huron.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to certain non-fossiliferous rocks on the borders of Lake Huron, which are supposed to correspond in time to the latter part of the Archæan age.

Hu'ron–Ir'o-quois' (hū'rŏn-ĭr'ô-kwoi'), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) A linguistic group of warlike North American Indians, belonging to the same stock as the Algonquins, and including several tribes, among which were the Five Nations. They formerly occupied the region about Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the larger part of New York.

Hu'rons (hū'rŏnz), *n. pl.; sing.* HURON. (*Ethnol.*) A powerful and warlike tribe of North American Indians of the Algonquin stock. They formerly occupied the country between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, but were nearly exterminated by the Five Nations about 1650.

Hurr (hûr), *v. i.* [See HURRY.] To make a rolling or burring sound. [*Obs.*]

R is the dog's letter, and *hurreth* in the sound. *B. Jonson.*

Hur-rah' } (hŭr-rä'), *interj.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. **Hur-ra'** } *hurra.* Cf. HUZZA.] A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, encouragement, or welcome.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry and Henry of Navarre. *Macaulay.*

Hur-rah', *n.* A cheer; a shout of joy, etc.

Hurrah's nest, state of utmost confusion. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

A perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen. *Mrs. Stowe.*

Hur-rah' (hŭr-rä'), *v. i.* To utter hurrahs; to huzza.

Hur-rah', *v. t.* To salute, or applaud, with hurrahs.

Hur'ri-cane (hŭr'rĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracan;* orig. a Carib word signifying, a high wind.] A violent storm, characterized by extreme fury and sudden changes of the wind, and generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning; — especially prevalent in the East and West Indies. Also used figuratively.

Like the smoke in a *hurricane* whirl'd. *Tennyson.*

Each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricane.* *Massinger.*

Hurricane bird (*Zoöl.*), the frigate bird. — **Hurricane deck.** (*Naut.*) See under DECK.

Hur'ri-ca'no (-kā'nō), *n.; pl.* HURRICANOES (-nōz). A waterspout; a hurricane. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.* "You cataracts and *hurricanoes,* spout." *Shak.*

Hur'ried (hŭr'rĭd), *a.* **1.** Urged on; hastened; going or working at speed; as, a *hurried* writer; a *hurried* life.

2. Done in a hurry; hence, imperfect; careless; as, a *hurried* job. "A *hurried* meeting." *Milton.*

— **Hur'ried-ly,** *adv.* — **Hur'ried-ness,** *n.*

Hur'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who hurries or urges.

Hur'ries (-rĭz), *n.* A staith or framework from which coal is discharged from cars into vessels.

Hur'ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURRYING.] [OE. *horien;* cf. OSw. *hurra* to whirl round, dial. Sw. *hurr* great haste, Dan. *hurre* to buzz, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, MHG. *hurren* to hurry, and E. *hurr, whir* to hurry; all prob. of imitative origin.]

1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to urge on.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on. *South.*

They *hurried* us aboard a bark. *Shak.*

2. To impel to precipitate or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

3. To cause to be done quickly.

Syn. — To hasten; precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate; urge.

Hur'ry, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation; as, let us *hurry.*

To hurry up, to make haste. [*Colloq.*]

Hur'ry, *n.* The act of hurrying in motion or business; pressure; urgency; bustle; confusion.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

Syn. — Haste; speed; dispatch. See HASTE.

Hur'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

Hur'ry-skur'ry (-skŭr'rĭ), *adv.* [An imitative word; cf. Sw. *skorra* to rattle, snarl, E. *scurry.*] Confusedly; in a bustle. [*Obs.*] *Gray.*

Hurst (hûrst), *n.* [OE. *hurst,* AS. *hyrst;* akin to OHG. *hurst, horst,* wood, thicket, G. *horst* the nest of a bird of prey, an eyrie, thicket.] A wood or grove; — a word used in the composition of many names, as in Hazle*hurst.*

Hurst, *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a*) A band on a trip-hammer helve, bearing the trunnions. (*b*) A husk. See HUSK, 2.

Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURTING.] [OE. *hurten, hirten, horten, herten;* prob. fr. OF. *hurter, heurter,* to knock, thrust, strike, F. *heurter;* cf. W. *hyrddu* to push, drive, assault, *hwrdd* a stroke, blow, push; also, a ram, the orig. sense of the verb thus perhaps being, to butt as a ram; cf. D. *horten* to push, strike, MHG. *hurten,* both prob. fr. Old French.] **1.** To cause physical pain to; to do bodily harm to; to wound or bruise painfully.

The *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

2. To impair the value, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of; to damage; to injure; to harm.

Virtue may be assailed, but never *hurt.* *Milton.*

3. To wound the feelings of; to cause mental pain to; to offend in honor or self-respect; to annoy; to grieve. "I am angry and *hurt.*" *Thackeray.*

Hurt, *n.* **1.** A bodily injury causing pain; a wound, bruise, or the like.

The pains of sickness and *hurts* . . . all men feel. *Locke.*

2. An injury causing pain of mind or conscience; a slight; a stain, as of sin.

But the jingling of the guinea helps the *hurt* that Honor feels. *Tennyson.*

3. Injury; damage; detriment; harm; mischief.

Thou dost me yet but little *hurt.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Wound; bruise; injury; harm; damage; loss; detriment; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

Hurt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

I shall not be a *hurter,* if no helper. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hurt'er, *n.* [F. *heurtoir,* lit., a striker. See HURT, *v. t.*] A butting piece; a strengthening piece, esp.: (*Mil.*) A piece of wood at the lower end of a platform, designed to prevent the wheels of gun carriages from injuring the parapet.

Hurt'ful (-fụl), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or injury; as, *hurtful* words or conduct.

Syn. — Pernicious; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; mischievous; injurious; noxious; unwholesome; destructive.

— **Hurt'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Hurt'ful-ness,** *n.*

Hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURTLING (-tlĭng).] [OE. *hurtlen,* freq. of *hurten.* See HURT, *v. t.*, and cf. HURL.] **1.** To meet with violence or shock; to clash; to jostle.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds. *Fairfax.*

2. To move rapidly; to wheel or rush suddenly or with violence; to whirl round rapidly; to skirmish.

Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take. *Spenser.*

Down the *hurtling* cataract of the ages. *R. L. Stevenson.*

3. To make a threatening sound, like the clash of arms; to make a sound as of confused clashing or concussion; to resound.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shak.*

The earthquake sound
Hurtling 'neath the solid ground. *Mrs. Browning.*

Hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. t.* **1.** To move with violence or impetuosity; to whirl; to brandish. [*Obs.*]

His harmful club he gan to *hurtle* high. *Spenser.*

2. To push; to jostle; to hurl.

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adown. *Chaucer.*

Hur'tle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. HUCKLEBERRY, WHORTLEBERRY.] See WHORTLEBERRY.

Hurt'less (hûrt'lĕs), *a.* Doing no injury; harmless; also, unhurt; without injury or harm.

Gentle dame so *hurtless* and so true. *Spenser.*

— **Hurt'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Hurt'less-ness,** *n.*

Hus'band (hŭz'band), *n.* [OE. *hosebonde, husbonde,* a husband, the master of the house or family, AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bunda, bonda,* householder, husband; prob. fr. Icel. *hūsbōndi* house master, husband; *hūs* house + *būandi* dwelling, inhabiting, p. pr. of *būa* to dwell; akin to AS. *būan,* Goth. *bauan.* See HOUSE, BE, and cf. BOND a slave, BOOR.]

1. The male head of a household; one who orders the economy of a family. [*Obs.*]

2. A cultivator; a tiller; a husbandman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The painful *husband,* plowing up his ground. *Hakewill.*

He is the neatest *husband* for curious ordering his domestic and field accommodations. *Evelyn.*

3. One who manages or directs with prudence and economy; a frugal person; an economist. [*R.*]

God knows how little time is left me, and may I be a good *husband,* to improve the short remnant left me. *Fuller.*

4. A married man; a man who has a wife; — the correlative of *wife.*

The *husband* and wife are one person in law. *Blackstone.*

5. The male of a pair of animals. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

A ship's husband (*Naut.*), an agent representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

Hus'band, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSBANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSBANDING.] **1.** To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ to good purpose and the best advantage; to spend, apply, or use, with economy.

For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far. *Shak.*

2. To cultivate, as land; to till. [*R.*]

Land so trim and rarely *husbanded.* *Evelyn.*

3. To furnish with a husband. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Hus'band-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy. *Sherwood.*

Hus'band-age (-ăj), *n.* (*Naut.*) The commission or compensation allowed to a ship's husband.

Hus'band-less, *a.* Destitute of a husband. *Shak.*

Hus'band-ly, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

Hus'band-man (-man), *n.; pl.* HUSBANDMEN (-men).

1. The master of a family. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

Hus'band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; economy; domestic management; thrift.

There 's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*

2. The business of a husbandman, comprehending the various branches of agriculture; farming.

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

Hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSHED (hŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSHING.] [OE. *huschen, hussen,* prob. of imitative origin; cf. LG. *hussen* to lull to sleep, G. *husch* quick, make haste, be silent.] **1.** To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress the noise or clamor of.

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2. To appease; to allay; to calm; to soothe.

Wilt thou, then,
Hush my cares? *Otway.*

And *hush'd* my deepest grief of all. *Tennyson.*

To hush up, to procure silence concerning; to suppress; to keep secret. "This matter is *hushed up.*" *Pope.*

Hush, *v. i.* To become or to keep still or quiet; to become silent; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation; be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

Hush, idle words, and thoughts of ill. *Keble.*

But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush.* *Spenser.*

Hush, *n.* Stillness; silence; quiet. [*R.*] "It is the *hush* of night." *Byron.*

Hush money, money paid to secure silence, or to prevent the disclosure of facts. *Swift.*

Hush, *a.* Silent; quiet. "*Hush* as death." *Shak.*

Hush'er (-ẽr), *n.* An usher. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hush'ing, *n.* (*Mining*) The process of washing ore, or of uncovering mineral veins, by a heavy discharge of water from a reservoir; flushing; — also called *booming.*

Husk (hŭsk), *n.* [Prob. for *hulsk,* and from the same root as *hull* a husk. See HULL a husk.] **1.** The external covering or envelope of certain fruits or seeds; glume; hull; rind; in the United States, especially applied to the covering of the ears of maize.

2. The supporting frame of a run of millstones.

Husks of the prodigal son (*Bot.*), the pods of the carob tree. See CAROB.

Husk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSKED (hŭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSKING.] To strip off the external covering or envelope of; as, to *husk* Indian corn.

Husked (hŭskt), *a.* **1.** Covered with a husk.

2. Stripped of husks; deprived of husks.

Hus'ki-ly (hŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HUSKY.] In a husky manner; dryly.

Hus'ki-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being husky.

2. Roughness of sound; harshness; hoarseness; as, *huskiness* of voice. *G. Eliot.*

Husk'ing (hŭsk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of stripping off husks, as from Indian corn.

2. A meeting of neighbors or friends to assist in husking maize; — called also *husking bee.* [*U. S.*] "A red ear in the *husking*." *Longfellow.*

Husk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [From Husk, *n.*] Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks. *Dryden.*

Hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *a.* [Prob. for *husty;* cf. OE. *host* cough, AS. *hwōsta;* akin to D. *hoest*, G. *husten*, OHG. *huosto*, Icel. *hōsti.* See Wheeze.] Rough in tone; harsh; hoarse; raucous; as, a *husky* voice.

Hu'so (hū'sō), *n.* [NL.; cf. G. *hausen*, and E. *isinglass.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large European sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*), inhabiting the region of the Black and Caspian Seas. It sometimes attains a length of more than twelve feet, and a weight of two thousand pounds. Called also *hausen.* (*b*) The huchen, a large salmon.

Hus-sar' (hŭz-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, from *husz* twenty, because under King Matthias I., in the fifteenth century, every twenty houses were to furnish one horse soldier; cf. G. *husar*, F. *houssard*, *hussard*, from the same source.] (*Mil.*) Originally, one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Huss'ite (hŭs'īt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of John *Huss*, the Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic and burnt alive in 1415.

Hus'sy (hŭz'zĭ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *huswife.*] **1.** A housewife or housekeeper. [*Obs.*]

2. A worthless woman or girl; a forward wench; a jade; — used as a term of contempt or reproach. *Grew.*

3. A pert girl; a frolicsome or sportive young woman; — used jocosely. *Goldsmith.*

Hus'sy, *n.* [From Icel. *hūsi* a case, prob. fr. *hūs* house. The word has been confused with the preceding word. See House, and cf. Housewife a bag, Huswife a bag.] A case or bag. See Housewife, 2.

Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [OE. *husting* an assembly, council, AS. *hūsting;* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hūsping; hūs* home + *þing* thing, assembly, meeting; akin to Dan. & Sw. *ting*, E. *thing.* See House, and Thing.] **1.** A court formerly held in several cities of England; specif., a court held in London, before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, to determine certain classes of suits for the recovery of lands within the city. In the progress of law reform this court has become unimportant. *Mozley & W.*

2. Any one of the temporary courts held for the election of members of the British Parliament.

3. The platform on which candidates for Parliament formerly stood in addressing the electors. [*Eng.*]

When the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies. *Tennyson.*

Hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hustled (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hustling (-lĭng).] [D. *hutselen* to shake, fr. *hutsen* to shake. Cf. Hotchpotch.] To shake together in confusion; to push, jostle, or crowd rudely; to handle roughly; as, to *hustle* a person out of a room. *Macaulay.*

Hus'tle, *v. i.* To push or crowd; to force one's way; to move hastily and with confusion; to hurry.

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill arrayed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hus'wife (hŭz'zĭf *or* hŭz'wĭf), *n.* [OE. *huswif; hus* house + *wif* wife. Cf. Hussy a housewife, Housewife.] [Written also *housewife.*] **1.** A female housekeeper; a woman who manages domestic affairs; a thrifty woman. "The bounteous *huswife* Nature." *Shak.*

The *huswife* is she that to labor doth fall. *Tusser.*

2. A worthless woman; a hussy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. [See Hussy a bag.] A case for sewing materials. See Housewife. *Cowper.*

Hus'wife, *v. t.* To manage with frugality; — said of a woman. *Dryden.*

Hus'wife-ly, *a.* Like a huswife; capable; economical; prudent. — *adv.* In a huswifely manner.

Hus'wife-ry (-rў), *n.* The business of a housewife; female domestic economy and skill. *Tusser.*

Hut (hŭt), *n.* [OE. *hotte;* akin to D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda;* and F. *hutte*, of G. origin; all akin to E. *hide* to conceal. See Hide to conceal.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a slightly built or temporary structure.

Death comes on with equal footsteps
To the hall and *hut.* *Bp. Coxe.*

Hut, *v. i. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hutted (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hutting.] To place in huts; to live in huts; as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

The troops *hutted* among the heights of Morristown. *W. Irving.*

Hutch (hŭch), *n.* [OE. *hucche, huche, hoche*, F. *huche*, LL. *hutica.*] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like, in which things may be stored, or animals kept; as, a grain *hutch;* a rabbit *hutch.*

2. A measure of two Winchester bushels.

3. (*Milling*) The case of a flour bolt.

4. (*Mining*) (*a*) A car on low wheels, in which coal is drawn in the mine and hoisted out of the pit. (*b*) A jig for washing ore.

Bolting hutch, Booby hutch, etc. See under Bolting, etc.

Hutch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hutched (hŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hutching.] **1.** To hoard or lay up, as in a chest. [*R.*] "She *hutched* the . . . ore." *Milton.*

2. (*Mining*) To wash (ore) in a box or jig.

Hutch'in-so'ni-an (hŭch'ĭn-sō'nĭ-*an*), *n.* A follower of John *Hutchinson* of Yorkshire, England, who believed that the Hebrew Scriptures contained a complete system of natural science and of theology.

Hut-to'ni-an (hŭt-tō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating to what is now called the *Plutonic* theory of the earth, first advanced by Dr. James *Hutton.* *Lyell.*

Huz'ter (hŭks'tĕr), *n. & v. i.* See Huckster.

Huy-ghe'ni-an (hī-gē'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, Christian *Huyghens*, a Dutch astronomer of the seventeenth century; as, the *Huyghenian* telescope.

Huyghenian eyepiece. See under Eyepiece.

Huzz (hŭz), *v. i.* [An onomatopœia. √43. Cf. Buzz.] To buzz; to murmur. [*Obs.*]

Huzzing and burring in the preacher's ear. *Latimer.*

Huz-za' (hŭz-zä'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *hussa, husa*, interj., hurrah, huzza. √43. Cf. Hurrah.] A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement.

Huz'za, *n.* A shout of *huzza;* a cheer; a hurrah.

They made a great *huzza* or shout. *Evelyn.*

Huz-za', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Huzzaed (-zäd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Huzzaing.] To shout huzza; to cheer.

Huz-za', *v. t.* To receive or attend with huzzas.

He was *huzzaed* into the court. *Addison.*

Hy (hī), *a.* High. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hy'a-cine (hī'ä-sĭn), *n.* A hyacinth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hy'a-cinth (hī'ä-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, prob. the iris, gladiolus, or larkspur, also a kind of gem, perh. the sapphire; as a proper name, *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, fr. Gr. *Ὑακίνθος*, *Ὑάκινθος*: cf. F. *hyacinthe.* Cf. Jacinth. The hyacinth was fabled to have sprung from the blood of *Hyacinthus*, who was accidentally slain by Apollo.]

Hyacinth.

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers. *H. orientalis* is a common variety. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Camassia* (*C. Fraseri*), called also *Eastern camass;* wild hyacinth. (*c*) The name is also given to *Scilla Peruviana*, a Mediterranean plant, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers; — called also, from a mistake as to its origin, *hyacinth of Peru.*

2. (*Min.*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. See Zircon.

Hyacinth bean (*Bot.*), a climbing leguminous plant (*Dolichos Lablab*), related to the true bean. It has dark purple flowers and fruit.

Hy'a-cin'thi-an (-sĭn'thĭ-*an*), *a.* Hyacinthine. [*R.*]

Hy'a-cin'thine (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *hyacinthinus*, Gr. *ὑακίνθινος.*] Belonging to the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth; in color like the hyacinth. *Milton.*

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers. *Cowper.*

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom. *Emerson.*

Hy'a-des (hī'ä-dēz), **Hy'ads** (hī'ădz), } *n. pl.* [L. *Hyades*, Gr. Ὑάδες.] (*Astron.*) A cluster of five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the coming of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson.*

Hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Hyena.

‖ **Hy-a'le-a** (hī-ā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑάλεος* glassy, fr. *ὕαλος* glass.] (*Zoöl.*) A pteropod of the genus *Cavolina.* See Pteropoda, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Hy'a-les'cence (hī'ä-lĕs'sens), *n.* [See Hyaline.] The process of becoming, or the state of being, transparent like glass.

Hy'a-line (hī'ä-lĭn), *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, Gr. *ὑάλινος*, fr. *ὕαλος* glass: cf. F. *hyalin.*] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; transparent, like crystal. "*Hyaline* spaces." *Carpenter.*

Hy'a-line, *n.* **1.** A poetic term for the sea or the atmosphere. "The clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea." *Milton.*

Our blood runs amazed 'neath the calm *hyaline. Mrs. Browning.*

2. (*Biol.*) The pellucid substance, present in cells in process of development, from which, according to some embryologists, the cell nucleus originates.

3. (*Physiol. Chem.*) The main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts; a nitrogenous body, which, by decomposition, yields a dextrogyrate sugar, susceptible of alcoholic fermentation. *Gamgee.*

Hy'a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕαλος* glass: cf. F. *hyalite.*] (*Min.*) A pellucid variety of opal in globules looking like colorless gum or resin; — called also *Müller's glass.*

Hy-al'o-graph (hī-ăl'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *-graph.*] An instrument for tracing designs on glass.

Hy'a-log'ra-phy (hī'ä-lŏg'rä-fў), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on glass.

Hy'a-loid (hī'ä-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑαλοειδής* glassy, transparent; *ὕαλος* glass + *εἶδος* appearance: cf. F. *hyaloïde.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling glass; vitriform; transparent; hyaline; as, the *hyaloid* membrane, a very delicate membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

‖ **Hy'a-lo-ne'ma** (hī'ä-lō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *νῆμα* a thread.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hexactinelline sponges, having a long stem composed of very long, slender, transparent, siliceous fibers twisted together like the strands of a cord. The stem of the Japanese species (*H. Sieboldii*), called *glass-rope*, has long been in use as an ornament. See Glass-rope.

Hy-al'o-phane (hī-ăl'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] (*Min.*) A species of the feldspar group containing barium. See Feldspar.

‖ **Hy'a-lo-spon'gi-a** (hī'ä-lō-spŏn'jĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *σπόγγος* a sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of vitreous sponges, having glassy, six-rayed, siliceous spicules; — called also *Hexactinellinæ.*

Hy-al'o-type (hī-ăl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *-type.*] A photographic picture copied from the negative on glass; a photographic transparency. *R. Hunt.*

Hy-ber'na-cle (hī-bĕr'nä-k'l), **Hy'ber-nate** (hī'bĕr-nāt), **Hy'ber-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn). See Hibernacle, Hibernate, Hibernation.

Hy-blæ'an (hĭ-blē'*an*), *a.* [L. *Hyblaeus.*] Of *or* pertaining to Mount Hybla, in Greece, famous for its bees.

Hyb'o-dont (hĭb'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. *ὕβος* hump + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an extinct genus of sharks (*Hybodus*), especially in the form of the teeth, which consist of a principal median cone with smaller lateral ones.

Hybodont Teeth (*Hybodus apicalis*). Reduced.

‖ **Hyb'o-dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL. See Hybodont.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of sharks having conical, compressed teeth.

Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd; 277), *n.* [L. *hybrida, hibrida*, prob. allied to Gr. *ὕβρις* wantonness (as if unbridled, lawless, unnatural), perh. akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ* over, E. *over:* cf. F. *hybride.*] (*Biol.*) The offspring of the union of two distinct species; an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species. See Mongrel.

Hy'brid, *a.* Produced from the mixture of two species; as, plants of *hybrid* nature.

Hy'brid-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being hybrid.

Hy'brid-ist, *n.* One who hybridizes.

Hy-brid'i-ty (hī-brĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Hybridism.

Hy'brid-i'za-ble (hī'brĭd-ī'zä-b'l *or* hĭb'rĭd-), *a.* Capable of forming a hybrid, or of being subjected to a hybridizing process; capable of producing a hybrid by union with another species or stock.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens where they are so often operated upon, under circumstances most favorable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker.*

Hy'brid-i-za'tion (-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized.

Hy'brid-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hybridized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hybridizing (-ī'zĭng).] To render hybrid; to produce by mixture of stocks.

Hy'brid-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who hybridizes.

Hy'brid-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Same as Hybrid.

Hyd'age (hīd'ăj), *n.* (*Law*) A land tax. See Hidage.

Hy'dan-to'ic (hī'dăn-tō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hydantoin. See Glycoluric.

Hy-dan'to-in (hī-dăn'tō-ĭn), *n.* [*Hydr*ogen + *allantoin.*] (*Chem.*) A derivative of urea, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, obtained from allantoin, as a white, crystalline substance, with a sweetish taste; — called also *glycolyl urea.*

Hy'da-tid (hī'dä-tĭd *or* hĭd'ä-; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδατίς, -ίδος*, a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid, fr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water: cf. F. *hydatide.*] (*Zoöl.*) A membranous sac or bladder filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the bodies of animals, but unconnected with the tissues. It is usually formed by parasitic worms, esp. by larval tapeworms, as Echinococcus and Cœnurus. See these words in the Vocabulary.

Hydatid of Morgagni (*Anat.*), one of the small pedunculated bodies found between the testicle and the head of the epididymis, and supposed to be a remnant of the Müllerian duct.

Hy-dat'i-form (hī-dăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Hydatid* + *-form.*] Resembling a hydatid.

Hy'da-toid (hī'dä-toid *or* hĭd'ä-), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling water; watery; aqueous; aquiform; hyaloid.

Hy'dr- (hī'dr-). See Hydro-.

Hy'dra (hī'drä), *n.; pl.* E. Hydras (-drăz), L. Hydræ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. *ὕδρα*; akin to *ὕδωρ* water. See Otter the animal, Water.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in the Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized. It was slain by Hercules. Hence, a terrible monster.

Gorgons, and *Hydras*, and Chimeras dire. *Milton.*

2. Hence: A multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any small fresh-water hydroid of the genus *Hydra*, usually found attached to sticks, stones, etc., by a basal sucker.

Hydra (3) (*H. fusca*). *m* Mouth; *t* Tentacles; *a b c* Three Buds in different stages of development. X14

☞ The body is a simple tube, having a mouth at one extremity, surrounded by a circle of tentacles with which it captures its prey. Young hydras bud out from the sides of the older ones, but soon become detached and are then like their parent. Hydras are remarkable for their power of repairing injuries; for if the body be divided in pieces, each piece will grow into a complete hydra, to which fact the name alludes. The zooids or hydranths of marine hydroids are sometimes called *hydras.*

4. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation of great length lying southerly from Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

Hy-drach'nid (hī-drăk'nĭd), *n.* [*Hydr-* + *arachnid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic mite of the genus *Hydrachna.* The hydrachnids, while young, are parasitic on fresh-water mussels.

Hy-drac'id (hī-drăs'ĭd), *n.* [*Hydr-* + *acid:* cf. F. *hydracide.*] (*Chem.*) An acid containing hydrogen; — sometimes applied to distinguish acids like hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, and the like, which contain no oxygen, from the oxygen acids or oxacids. See Acid.

Hy'drac-cryl'ic (hī'drä-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydr-* + *acrylic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an isomeric variety of lactic acid that breaks down into acrylic acid and water.

Hy'drac-tin'i-an (hī'drăk-tĭn'ĭ-*an*), *n.* [See Hydra, and Actinia.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine hydroids, of the genus *Hydractinia* and allied genera. These hydroids form, by their rootstalks, a firm, chitinous coating on shells and stones, and esp. on spiral shells occupied by hermit crabs. See *Illust.* of Athecata.

‖ **Hy-dræ'mi-a** (hī-drē'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) An abnormally watery state of the blood; anæmia.

Hy'dra-gogue (hī'drȧ-gŏg), *a.* [L. *hydragogus* conveying off water, Gr. ὑδραγωγός; ὕδωρ water + ἀγειν to lead: cf. F. *hydragogue.*] (*Med.*) Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A hydragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.

Hy-dram'ide (hī-drăm'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Hydr-* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) One of a group of crystalline bodies produced by the action of ammonia on certain aldehydes.

Hy-dram'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Hydr*oxyl + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of artificial, organic bases, usually produced as thick viscous liquids by the action of ammonia on ethylene oxide. They have the properties both of alcohol and amines.

Hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drăn'jē-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + ἀγγειον vessel, capsule: cf. F. *hydrangée.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby plants bearing opposite leaves and large heads of showy flowers, white, or of various colors. *H. hortensis*, the common garden species, is a native of China or Japan.

Hy'drant (hī'drant), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραίνειν to irrigate, fr. ὕδωρ water. See HYDRA.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks; a water plug.

Hy'dranth (hī'drănth), *n.* [*Hydra* + Gr. ἄνθος a flower.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony. Also applied to the proboscis or manubrium of a hydroid medusa. See *Illust.* of HYDROIDEA.

Hy-drar'go-chlo'ride (hī-drär'gō-klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [*Hydrargyrum* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of the bichloride of mercury with another chloride. [*Obs.*]

Hy-drar'gy-rate (-jĭ-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to mercury; containing, or impregnated with, mercury. [*R.*]

Hy-drar'gy-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by poisoning with hydrargyrum, or mercury; mercurialism.

Hy-drar'gy-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hydrargyrus*, Gr. ὑδράργυρος; ὕδωρ water + ἄργυρος silver.] (*Chem.*) Quicksilver; mercury.

‖ **Hy'drar-thro'sis** (hī'drär-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYDRO-, 1, and ARTHROSIS.] (*Med.*) An effusion of watery liquid into the cavity of a joint.

Hy-dras'tine (hī-drăs'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, found in the rootstock of the golden seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), and extracted as a bitter, white, crystalline substance. It is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Hy'dra-taint'ed (hī'drȧ-tānt'ĕd), *a.* Dipped in the gall of the fabulous hydra; poisonous; deadly. *Cowper.*

Hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water: cf. F. *hydrate.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral body, as certain crystallized salts. (*b*) A substance which does not contain water as such, but has its constituents (hydrogen, oxygen, hydroxyl) so arranged that water may be eliminated; hence, a derivative of, or compound with, hydroxyl; hydroxide; as, ethyl *hydrate*, or common alcohol; calcium *hydrate*, or slaked lime.

Hy'drate (hī'drāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYDRATED (-drā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYDRATING (-drā-tĭng).] To form into a hydrate; to combine with water.

Hy'dra-ted (hī'drā-tĕd), *a.* Formed into a hydrate; combined with water.

Hy-dra'tion (hī-drā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of becoming, or state of being, a hydrate.

Water of hydration (*Chem.*), water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate; — distinguished from *water of crystallization.*

Hy-drau'lic (hī-drą'lĭk), *a.* [F. *hydraulique*, L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὕδραυλις, ὕδραυλος, a water organ; ὕδωρ water + αὐλός flute, pipe. See HYDRA.] Of or pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water; as, an *hydraulic* clock, crane, or dock.

Hydraulic accumulator, an accumulator for hydraulic machinery of any kind. See ACCUMULATOR, 2. — **Hydraulic brake**, a cataract. See CATARACT, 3. — **Hydraulic cement**, a cement or mortar made of hydraulic lime, which will harden under water. — **Hydraulic elevator**, a lift operated by the weight or pressure of water. — **Hydraulic jack**. See under JACK. — **Hydraulic lime**, quicklime obtained from hydraulic limestone, and used for cementing under water, etc. — **Hydraulic limestone** (*Min.*), a limestone which contains some clay, and which yields a quicklime that will set, or form a firm, strong mass, under water. — **Hydraulic main** (*Gas Works*), a horizontal pipe containing water at the bottom into which the ends of the pipes from the retorts dip, for passing the gas through water in order to remove ammonia. — **Hydraulic mining**, a system of mining in which the force of a jet of water is used to wash down a bank of gold-bearing gravel or earth. [*Pacific Coast*] — **Hydraulic press**, a hydrostatic press. See under HYDROSTATIC. — **Hydraulic propeller**, a device for propelling ships by means of a stream of water ejected under water rearward from the ship. — **Hydraulic ram**, a machine for raising water by means of the energy of the moving water of which a portion is to be raised. When the rush of water through the main pipe *d* shuts the valve at *a*, the momentum of the current thus suddenly checked forces part of it into the air chamber *b*, and up the pipe *c*, its return being prevented by a valve at the entrance to the air chamber, while the dropping of the valve *a* by its own weight allows another rush through the main pipe, and so on alternately. — **Hydraulic valve**. (*a*) (*Mach.*) A valve for regulating the distribution of water in the cylinders of hydraulic elevators, cranes, etc. (*b*) (*Gas Works*) An inverted cup with a partition dipping into water, for opening or closing communication between two gas mains, the open ends of which protrude above the water.

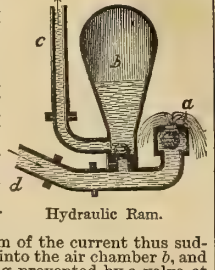

Hydraulic Ram.

Hy-drau'lic-al (hī-drą'lĭ-kal), *a.* Hydraulic.

Hy-drau'li-con (-lĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See HYDRAULIC.] (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument played by the action of water; a water organ. [Written also *hydraulis.*]

Hy-drau'lics (-lĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulique.*] That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of fluids in motion, especially of water, its action in rivers and canals, the works and machinery for conducting or raising it, its use as a prime mover, and the like.

☞ As a science, hydraulics includes hydrodynamics, or the principles of mechanics applicable to the motion of water; as a branch of engineering, it consists in the practical application of the mechanics of fluids to the control and management of water with reference to the wants of man, including canals, waterworks, hydraulic machines, pumps, water wheels, etc. Some writers treat hydraulics and hydrostatics as subdivisions of hydrodynamics.

Hy'dra-zine (hī'drȧ-zĭn *or* -zēn), *n.* [*Hydr-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitrogenous bases, resembling the amines and produced by the reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds; as, methyl *hydrazine*, phenyl *hydrazine*, etc. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, $H_2N.NH_2$, which is a doubled amido group, recently (1887) isolated as a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor. As a base it forms distinct salts. Called also *diamide*, *amidogen*, (or more properly *diamidogen*), etc.

Hy'dren-ceph'a-loid (hī'drĕn-sĕf'ȧ-loid), *a.* [*Hydrencephalus* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Same as HYDROCEPHALOID.

‖ **Hy'dri-a** (hī'drĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρια.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A water jar; esp., one with a large rounded body, a small neck, and three handles. Some of the most beautiful Greek vases are of this form.

Hy'dri-ad (hī'drĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὑδριάς, -άδος, of the water, fr. ὕδωρ water.] (*Myth.*) A water nymph.

Hy'dric (hī'drĭk), *a.* [From HYDROGEN.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen; as, *hydric* oxide.

Hydric dioxide. (*Chem.*) See *Hydrogen dioxide*, under HYDROGEN. — **Hydric oxide** (*Chem.*), water. — **Hydric sulphate** (*Chem.*), hydrogen sulphate or sulphuric acid.

Hy'dride (hī'drĭd *or* -drīd), *n.* [*Hydr-* + *-ide.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of the binary type, in which hydrogen is united with some other element.

Hy'dri-form (hī'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Hydra* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form or structure of a hydra.

‖ **Hy-dri'na** (hī-drī'ná), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA.] (*Zoöl.*) The group of hydroids to which the fresh-water hydras belong.

Hy-dri'o-date (hī-drī'ō-dāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydriodate.*] (*Chem.*) Same as HYDRIODIDE.

Hy-dri-od'ic (hī'drĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydr-* + *iodic*: cf. F. *hydriodique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hydrogen and iodine; — said of an acid produced by the combination of these elements.

Hydriodic acid (*Chem.*), a pungent, colorless gas, HI, usually prepared as a solution in water. It is a strong reducing agent. Called also *hydrogen iodide.*

Hy-dri'o-dide (hī-drī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydriodic acid with a base; — distinguished from an *iodide*, in which only the iodine combines with the base.

Hy'dro- (hī'drō-), **Hy'dr-.** **1.** A combining form from Gr. ὕδωρ, *water* (see HYDRA).

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form of *hydrogen*, indicating *hydrogen as an ingredient*, as *hydro*chloric; or a *reduction product obtained by hydrogen*, as *hydro*quinone.

Hy'dro-ba-rom'e-ter (-bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *barometer.*] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea water by its pressure.

Hy'dro-bil'i-ru'bin (-bĭl'ĭ-ru'bĭn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *bilirubin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body formed from bilirubin, identical with urobilin.

‖ **Hy'dro-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + βράγχια gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial division of gastropod mollusks, including those that breathe by gills, as contrasted with the Pulmonifera. — **Hy'dro-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.*

Hy'dro-bro'mate (-brō'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as HYDROBROMIDE.

Hy'dro-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *bromic.*] (*Chem.*) Composed of hydrogen and bromine; as, *hydrobromic* acid.

Hydrobromic acid (*Chem.*), a colorless, pungent, corrosive gas, HBr, usually collected as a solution in water. It resembles hydrochloric acid, but is weaker and less stable. Called also *hydrogen bromide.*

Hy'dro-bro'mide (-brō'mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrobromic acid with a base; — distinguished from a *bromide*, in which only the bromine unites with the base.

Hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *carbon.*] (*Chem.*) A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon, as methane, benzene, etc.; also, by extension, any of their derivatives.

Hydrocarbon burner, furnace, stove, a burner, furnace, or stove with which liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.

Hy'dro-car'bo-na'ceous (-kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, hydrocarbons.

Hy'dro-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (*a*) (*Old Chem.*) A hydrocarbon. [*Obs.*] (*b*) (*Chem.*) A hydrous carbonate, as malachite.

Hy'dro-car'bo-sty'ril (-kär'bō-stī'rĭl), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *carbostyril.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous hydrocarbon, C_9H_9NO, obtained from certain derivatives of cinnamic acid and closely related to quinoline and carbostyril.

Hy'dro-car'bu-ret (-kär'bŭ-rĕt), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *carburet.*] (*Chem.*) Carbureted hydrogen; also, a hydrocarbon. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hy'dro-cau'lus** (-ką'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HYDROCAULI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + καυλός a stalk.] (*Zoöl.*) The hollow stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. See *Illusts.* of GYMNOBLASTEA and HYDROIDEA.

Hy'dro-cele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ water + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in the coverings, especially in the serous sac, investing the testicle or the spermatic cord; dropsy of the testicle.

Hy'dro-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain.

Hy'dro-ceph'a-loid (-sĕf'ȧ-loid), *a.* [*Hydrocephalus* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephaloid affection (*Med.*), the group of symptoms which follow exhausting diarrhea in young children, resembling those of acute hydrocephalus, or tubercular meningitis.

Hy'dro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* Having hydrocephalus. "*Hydrocephalous* offspring." *G. Eliot.*

Hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον hydrocephalus; ὕδωρ water + κεφαλή head.] (*Med.*) An accumulation of liquid within the cavity of the cranium, especially within the ventricles of the brain; dropsy of the brain. It is due usually to tubercular meningitis. When it occurs in infancy, it often enlarges the head enormously.

Hy'dro-chlo'rate (-klō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as HYDROCHLORIDE.

Hy'dro-chlo'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *chloric*: cf. F. *hydrochlorique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas; as, *hydrochloric* acid; chlorhydric.

Hydrochloric acid (*Chem.*), hydrogen chloride; a colorless, corrosive gas, HCl, of pungent, suffocating odor. It is made in great quantities in the soda process, by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. It has a great affinity for water, and the commercial article is a strong solution of the gas in water. It is a typical acid, and is an indispensable agent in commercial and general chemical work. Called also *muriatic*, and *chlorhydric*, *acid.*

Hy'dro-chlo'ride (-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrochloric acid with a base; — distinguished from a *chloride*, where only chlorine unites with the base.

‖ **Hy'dro-co-ral'li-a** (-kŏ-răl'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA, and CORAL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hydroidea, including those genera that secrete a stony coral, as *Millepora* and *Stylaster.* Two forms of zooids in life project from small pores in the coral and resemble those of other hydroids. See MILLEPORA.

Hy'dro-cy'a-nate (-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCYANIDE.

Hy'dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *cyanic*: cf. F. *hydrocyanique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from the combination of, hydrogen and cyanogen.

Hydrocyanic acid (*Chem.*), a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, HCN, having a characteristic peach-blossom odor. It is one of the most deadly poisons. It is made by the action of sulphuric acid on yellow prussiate of potassium (potassium ferrocyanide), and chemically resembles hydrochloric and hydrobromic acids. Called also *prussic acid*, *hydrogen cyanide*, etc.

Hy'dro-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base; — distinguished from a *cyanide*, in which only the cyanogen so combines.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk *or* -dĭ-năm'ĭk), } *a.*
Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }
[*Hydro-*, 1 + *dynamic*, *-ical*: cf. F. *hydrodynamique.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water or a liquid; of or pertaining to water power.

Hydrodynamic friction, friction produced by the viscosity of a liquid in motion.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *dynamics*: cf. F. *hydrodynamique.*] That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids, or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of nonelastic fluids, whether as investigated mathematically, or by observation and experiment; the principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids.

☞ The word is sometimes used as a general term, including both hydrostatics and hydraulics, together with pneumatics and acoustics. See HYDRAULICS.

Hy'dro-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dī'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr *or* -dĭn'ȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *dynamometer.*] An instrument to measure the velocity of a liquid current by the force of its impact.

Hy'dro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *electric.*] Pertaining to, employed in, or produced by, the evolution of electricity by means of a battery in which water or steam is used.

Hydro-electric machine (*Physics*), an apparatus invented by Sir William Armstrong of England for generating electricity by the escape of high-pressure steam from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is produced.

Hy'dro-ex-tract'or (-ĕks-trăkt'ẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *extractor.*] An apparatus for drying anything, as yarn, cloth, sugar, etc., by centrifugal force; a centrifugal.

Hy'dro-fer'ri-cy-an'ic (-fĕr'rĭ-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *ferricyanic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or obtained from, hydrogen, ferric iron, and cyanogen; as, *hydroferricyanic* acid. See FERRICYANIC.

Hy'dro-fer'ro-cy-an'ic (-fĕr'rō-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *ferrocyanic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or obtained from, hydrogen, ferrous iron, and cyanogen; as, *hydroferrocyanic* acid. See FERROCYANIC.

Hy'dro-flu'ate (-flū'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A supposed compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base; a fluoride. [*Archaic*]

Hy'dro-flu-or'ic (-flū-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *fluoric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen and fluorine; fluohydric; as, *hydrofluoric* acid.

Hydrofluoric acid (*Chem.*), a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, HF, very corrosive in its action, and having a strong, pungent, suffocating odor. It is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluorite, and is usually collected as a solution in water. It attacks all silicates, as

glass or porcelain, is the agent employed in etching glass, and is preserved only in vessels of platinum, lead, caoutchouc, or gutta-percha.

Hy/dro-flu/o-sil/i-cate (hī/drō-flū/ō-sĭl/ĭ-kāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid; a silicofluoride. See SILICOFLUORIDE.

Hy/dro-flu/o-si-lic/ic (-sĭ-lĭs/ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *fluorine* + *silicic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or denoting, a compound consisting of a double fluoride of hydrogen and silicon; silicofluoric. See FLUOSILICIC.

Hy/dro-gal-van/ic (-găl-văn/ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *galvanic.*] Pertaining to, produced by, or consisting of, electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids; as, *hydrogalvanic* currents. [*R.*]

Hy/dro-gen (hī/drō-jĕn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-gen:* cf. F. *hydrogène.* So called because water is generated by its combustion. See HYDRA.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, and odorless, the lightest known substance, being fourteen and a half times lighter than air (hence its use in filling balloons), and over eleven thousand times lighter than water. It is very abundant, being an ingredient of water and of many other substances, especially those of animal or vegetable origin. It may be produced in many ways, but is chiefly obtained by the action of acids (as sulphuric) on metals, as zinc, iron, etc. It is very inflammable, and is an ingredient of coal gas and water gas. It is the standard of chemical equivalents or combining weights, and also of valence, being the typical monad. Symbol H. Atomic weight 1.

☞ Although a gas, hydrogen is chemically similar to the metals in its nature, having the properties of a weak base. It is, in all acids, the base which is replaced by metals and basic radicals to form salts. Like all other gases, it is condensed by great cold and pressure to a liquid which freezes and solidifies by its own evaporation. It is absorbed in large quantities by certain metals (esp. palladium), forming alloy-like compounds; hence, in view of its quasi-metallic nature, it is sometimes called *hydrogenium.* It is the typical reducing agent, as opposed to oxidizers, as oxygen, chlorine, etc.

Bicarbureted hydrogen, an old name for ethylene.—**Carbureted hydrogen gas.** See under CARBURETED.—**Hydrogen dioxide**, a thick, colorless liquid, H_2O_2, resembling water, but having a bitter, sour taste, produced by the action of acids on barium peroxide. It decomposes into water and oxygen, and is manufactured in large quantities for an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Called also *oxygenated water.*—**Hydrogen oxide**, a chemical name for water, H_2O.—**Hydrogen sulphide**, a colorless inflammable gas, H_2S, having the characteristic odor of bad eggs, and found in many mineral springs. It is produced by the action of acids on metallic sulphides, and is an important chemical reagent. Called also *sulphureted hydrogen.*

Hy/dro-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYDROGENATED (-ā/tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYDROGENATING (-ā/tĭng).] (*Chem.*) To hydrogenize. [*R.*]

Hy/dro-gen-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of combining with hydrogen, or the state of being so combined.

Hy/dro-gen-ide (hī/drō-jĕn-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound containing hydrogen; a hydride. [*R.*] See HYDRIDE.

Hy/dro-ge/ni-um (-jē/nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYDROGEN.] (*Chem.*) Hydrogen;—so called in view of its supposed metallic nature. *Graham.*

Hy/dro-gen-ize (hī/drō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYDROGENIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYDROGENIZING (-ī/zĭng).] (*Chem.*) To combine with hydrogen; to treat with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen; to reduce;—contrasted with *oxidize.*

Hy-drog/e-nous (hī-drŏj/ē-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

Hy-drog/no-sy (hī-drŏg/nō-sĭ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] A treatise upon, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

Hy/drog-ode (hī/drŏg-ōd), *n.* [*Hydrogen* + Gr. ὁδός way, path.] (*Elec.*) The negative pole or cathode. [*R.*]

Hy-drog/ra-pher (hī-drŏg/rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in hydrography; one who surveys, or draws maps or charts of, the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters. *Boyle.*

Hy/dro-graph/ic (hī/drō-grăf/ĭk), } *a.* Of or relating
Hy/dro-graph/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to hydrography.

Hy-drog/ra-phy (hī-drŏg/rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-graphy:* cf. F. *hydrographie.*] **1.** The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena.

2. That branch of surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars.

Hy-drog/u-ret (hī-drŏg/ū-rĕt), *n.* [From HYDROGEN.] (*Chem.*) A hydride. [*Obs.*]

Hy/droid (hī/droid), *a.* [*Hydra* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Related to, or resembling, the hydra; of or pertaining to the Hydroidea.—*n.* One of the Hydroidea.

‖ **Hy-droi/de-a** (hī-droi/dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of Hydrozoa or Acalephæ. [Written also *Hydroida.*]

☞ This order includes the hydras and the free-swimming hydromedusæ, together with a great variety of marine hydroids, many of which grow up into large, elegantly branched forms, consisting of a vast number of zooids (hydranths, gonophores, etc.), united by hollow stems. All the zooids of a colony are produced from one primary zooid, by successive buddings. The Siphonophora have also been included in this order by some writers. See GYMNOBLASTEA, HYDROMEDUSA, GONOSOME, GONOTHECA.

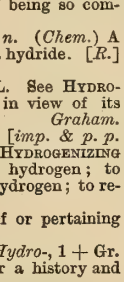

Description of Illustration: *a* Hydranth inclosed in a Hydrotheca; *c* Hydrocaulus; *d* Hydrorhiza; *e* Blastostyle; *f* Gonotheca or Gonangium; *g* Its aperture; *h* Gonophore attached to Blastostyle; *i* Free-swimming Gonophore after its escape from the Gonotheca.

One of the Hydroidea (*Campanularia Johnstoni*).

Hy/dro-ki-net/ic (hī/drō-kĭ-nĕt/ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *kinetic.*] Of or pertaining to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions;—opposed to *hydrostatic.* *Sir W. Thomson.*

Hy/dro-log/ic-al (-lŏj/ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrology.

Hy-drol/o-gist (hī-drŏl/ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in hydrology.

Hy-drol/o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-logy:* cf. F. *hydrologie.*] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth's surface.

Hy/dro-lyt/ic (hī/drō-lĭt/ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. λύειν to loose.] (*Chem.*) Tending to remove or separate water; eliminating water.

Hydrolitic agents, such as sulphuric acid or caustic alkali. *Encyc. Brit.*

Hydrolytic ferment (*Physiol. Chem.*), a ferment, enzyme, or chemical ferment, which acts only in the presence of water, and which causes the substance acted upon to take up a molecule of water. Thus, diastase of malt, ptyalin of saliva, and boiling dilute sulphuric acid all convert starch by hydration into dextrin and sugar. Nearly all of the digestive ferments are hydrolytic in their action.

Hy/dro-mag/ne-site (hī/drō-măg/nē-sīt), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *magnesite.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous carbonate of magnesia occurring in white, earthy, amorphous masses.

Hy/dro-man/cy (hī/drō-măn/sy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-mancy:* cf. F. *hydromancie.*] Divination by means of water,—practiced by the ancients.

Hy/dro-man/tic (-măn/tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hydromantique.*] Of or pertaining to divination by water.

Hy/dro-me-chan/ics (-mē-kăn/ĭks), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *mechanics.*] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics of liquids, or of their laws of equilibrium and of motion.

‖ **Hy/dro-me-du/sa** (-mē-dū/sȧ), *n.; pl.* HYDROMEDUSÆ (-sē). [NL. See HYDRA, and MEDUSA.] (*Zoöl.*) Any medusa or jellyfish which is produced by budding from a hydroid. They are called also *Craspedota*, and *naked-eyed medusæ.*

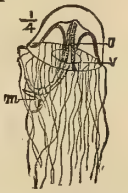

One of the Hydromedusæ (*Tima formosa*). *o* Ovaries; *m* Manubrium or Proboscis; *v* Velum.

☞ Such medusæ are the reproductive zooids or gonophores, either male or female, of the hydroid from which they arise, whether they become free or remain attached to the hydroid colony. They in turn produce the eggs from which the hydroids are developed. The name is also applied to other similar medusæ which are not known to bud from a hydroid colony, and even to some which are known to develop directly from the eggs, but which in structure agree essentially with those produced from hydroids. See HYDROIDEA, and GYMNOBLASTEA.

Hy/dro-mel (hī/drō-mĕl), *n.* [L. *hydromel, hydromeli*, Gr. ὑδρόμελι; ὕδωρ water + μέλι honey: cf. F. *hydromel.*] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead.*

Hy/dro-mel-lon/ic (-lŏn/ĭk), *a.* See CYAMELLONE.

Hy/dro-met/al-lur/gic-al (hī/drō-mĕt/*al*-lûr/jĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to hydrometallurgy; involving the use of liquid reagents in the treatment or reduction of ores.—**Hy/dro-met/al-lur/gic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy/dro-met/al-lur/gy (-mĕt/*al*-lûr/jy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *metallurgy.*] The art or process of assaying or reducing ores by means of liquid reagents.

Hy/dro-me/te-or (-mē/tē-ẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *meteor.*] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water;—in the *pl.*, a general term for the whole aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, etc. *Nichol.*

Hy/dro-me/te-or/o-log/ic-al (-mē/tē-ŏr/ō-lŏj/ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrometeorology, or to rain, clouds, storms, etc.

Hy/dro-me/te-or-ol/o-gy (-mē/tē-ẽr-ŏl/ō-jy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *meteorology.*] That branch of meteorology which relates to, or treats of, water in the atmosphere, or its phenomena, as rain, clouds, snow, hail, storms, etc.

Hy-drom/e-ter (hī-drŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-meter:* cf. F. *hydromètre.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc.

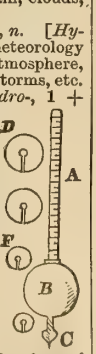

One form of Hydrometer. *d* Scale; *B* Ball; *C* Stem; *D F* Weights.

☞ It is usually made of glass with a graduated stem, and indicates the specific gravity of a liquid by the depth to which it sinks in it, the zero of the scale marking the depth to which it sinks in pure water. Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities.

2. An instrument, variously constructed, used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.; and called by various specific names according to its construction or use, as *tachometer, rheometer, hydrometric pendulum*, etc.; a current gauge.

Hy/dro-met/ric (hī/drō-mĕt/rĭk), } *a.* [Cf.
Hy/dro-met/ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } F. *hydrométrique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids.

2. Of or pertaining to the measurement of the velocity, discharge, etc., of running water.

3. Made by means of an hydrometer; as, *hydrometric* observations.

Hydrometric pendulum, a species of hydrometer consisting of a hollow ball of ivory or metal suspended by a thread from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to measure the velocity of the water by the inclination given to the thread; a kind of current gauge.

Hy/dro-met/ro-graph (hī/drō-mĕt/rō-grăf), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. μέτρον measure + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, orifice, etc., in a given time.

Hy-drom/e-try (hī-drŏm/ē-trỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydrométrie.*] **1.** The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc.

2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water, as in rivers, etc.

Hy/dro-mi/ca (hī/drō-mī/kȧ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *mica.*] (*Min.*) A variety of potash mica containing water. It is less elastic than ordinary muscovite.

Hydromica schist (*Min.*), a mica schist characterized by the presence of hydromica. It often has a silky luster and almost soapy feel.

‖ **Hy/dro-ne-phro/sis** (hī/drō-nē-frō/sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. ὕδωρ water + νεφρός a kidney.] (*Med.*) An accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, occasioned by obstruction in the urinary passages.

Hy/dro-path (hī/drō-păth), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydropathe.*] An hydropathist.

Hy/dro-path/ic (-păth/ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Hy/dro-path/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } hydropathy.

Hy-drop/a-thist (hī-drŏp/ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who practices hydropathy; a water-cure doctor.

Hy-drop/a-thy (-thỹ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally.

‖ **Hy/dro-per/i-to-ne/um** (hī/drō-pĕr/ĭ-tō-nē/ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYDRO-, and PERITONEUM.] (*Med.*) Same as ASCITES.

Hy/dro-phane (hī/drō-fān), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. φαίνειν to show, appear: cf. F. *hydrophane.*] (*Min.*) A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water.

Hy-droph/a-nous (hī-drŏf/ȧ-nŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hy/dro-phid (hī/drō-fĭd), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. ὀφίδιον a small serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) Any sea snake of the genus *Hydrophis* and allied genera. These snakes are venomous, live upon fishes, and have a flattened tail for swimming.

Hy/dro-phlo/rone (-flō/rōn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *phlorone.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline benzene derivative, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the reduction of phlorone.

Hy/dro-pho/bi-a (hī/drō-fō/bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροφοβία; ὕδωρ water + φόβος fear: cf. F. *hydrophobie.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) An abnormal dread of water, said to be a symptom of canine madness; hence: (*b*) The disease caused by a bite from, or inoculation with the saliva of, a rabid creature, of which the chief symptoms are, a sense of dryness and constriction in the throat, causing difficulty in deglutition, and a marked heightening of reflex excitability, producing convulsions whenever the patient attempts to swallow, or is disturbed in any way, as by the sight or sound of water; rabies; canine madness. [Written also *hydrophoby.*] *Dunglison.*

Hy/dro-phob/ic (-fŏb/ĭk), *a.* [L. *hydrophobicus*, Gr. ὑδροφοβικός: cf. F. *hydrophobique.*] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; producing or caused by rabies; as, *hydrophobic* symptoms; the *hydrophobic* poison.

Hy/dro-pho/by (hī/drō-fō/bỹ), *n.* See HYDROPHOBIA.

‖ **Hy-droph/o-ra** (hī-drŏf/ō-rá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. E. *hydra* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) The Hydroidea.

Hy/dro-phore (hī/drō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water + φέρειν to bear.] An instrument used for the purpose of obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth, as in a river, a lake, or the ocean.

‖ **Hy/dro-phyl/li-um** (-fĭl/lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYDROPHYLLIA (-ȧ), E. HYDROPHYLLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + φύλλον a leaf.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the flat, leaflike, protective zooids, covering other zooids of certain Siphonophora.

Hy/dro-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ + φυτόν plant: cf. F. *hydrophyte.*] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant; an alga.

Hy-droph/y-tol/o-gy (hī-drŏf/ĭ-tŏl/ō-jy), *n.* [*Hydrophyte* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany which treats of water plants.

Hy-drop/ic (hī-drŏp/ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr.
Hy-drop/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ὑδρωπικός: cf. F. *hydropique.* See DROPSY.] Dropsical, or resembling dropsy.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

Hy-drop/ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an hydropical manner.

‖ **Hy/dro-pi/per** (hī/drō-pī/pẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water + L. *piper* a pepper.] (*Bot.*) A species (*Polygonum Hydropiper*) of knotweed with acrid foliage; water pepper; smartweed.

Hy/dro-pneu-mat/ic (hī/drō-nū-măt/ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *pneumatic:* cf. F. *hydropneumatique.*] Pertaining to, or depending upon, both liquid and gaseous substances; as, *hydropneumatic* apparatus for collecting gases over water or other liquids.

Hy/drop/sy (hī/drŏp/sỹ), *n.* Same as DROPSY.

Hy/dro-pult (hī/drō-pŭlt), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. πάλλειν to hurl.] A machine for throwing water by hand power, as a garden engine, a fire extinguisher, etc.

Hy/dro-qui/none (hī/drō-kwĭ/nōn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *quinone.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, obtained by the reduction of quinone. It is a diacid phenol, resembling, and metameric with, pyrocatechin and resorcin. Called also *dihydroxy benzene.*

‖ **Hy/dro-rhi/za** (hī/drō-rī/zȧ), *n.; pl.* L. HYDRORHIZÆ (-zē), E. HYDRORHIZAS (-zȧz). [NL., fr. E. *hydra* + Gr. ῥίζα a root.] (*Zoöl.*) The rootstock or decumbent stem by which a hydroid is attached to other objects. See *Illust.* under HYDROIDEA.

Hy/dro-salt′ (hī/drō-sȧlt′), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *salt.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid

and a base. (*b*) An acid salt. [*R.*] (*c*) A hydrous salt; a salt combined with water of hydration or crystallization.

Hy′dro-scope (hī′drō-skōp), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument designed to mark the presence of water, especially in air. *Weale.*

2. A kind of water clock, used anciently for measuring time, the water trickling from an orifice at the end of a graduated tube.

Hy′dro-some (-sōm), ‖ **Hy′dro-so′ma** (-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma.* See HYDRA, and -SOME body.] (*Zoöl.*) All the zooids of a hydroid colony collectively, including the nutritive and reproductive zooids, and often other kinds.

Hy′dro-sor′bic (-sôr′bĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *sorbic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from sorbic acid when this takes up hydrogen; as, *hydrosorbic* acid.

Hy′dro-stat (hī′drō-stăt), *n.* A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

Hy′dro-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), } *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr.
Hy′dro-stat′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } στατικός causing to stand: cf. F. *hydrostatique.* See STATIC.] Of or relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

The first discovery made in *hydrostatics* since the time of Archimedes is due to Stevinus. *Hallam.*

Hydrostatic balance, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. — **Hydrostatic bed**, a water bed. — **Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus consisting of a water-tight bellowslike case with a long, upright tube, into which water may be poured to illustrate the hydrostatic paradox. — **Hydrostatic paradox**, the proposition in hydrostatics that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to counterbalance any weight, however great; or the law of the equality of pressure of fluids in all directions.

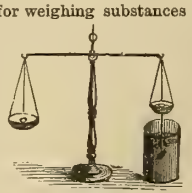

Hydrostatic Balance.

— **Hydrostatic press**, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by means of water forced into the cylinder in which it moves, by a forcing pump of small diameter, to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as in the hydrostatic bellows. Also called *hydraulic press*, and *Bramah press.* In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales, etc.

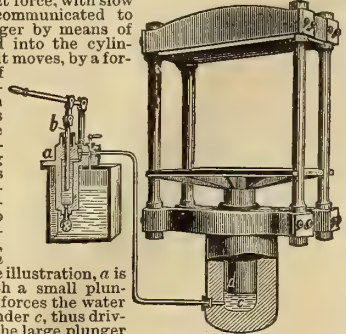

Hydrostatic Press.

Hy′dro-stat′ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*

Hy′dro-sta-ti′cian (-stȧ-tĭsh′an), *n.* One who is versed or skilled in hydrostatics. [*R.*]

Hy′dro-stat′ics (-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydrostatique.*] (*Physics*) That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of nonelastic fluids, as water, mercury, etc.; the principles of statics applied to water and other liquids.

Hy′dro-sul′phate (-sŭl′fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as HYDROSULPHURET.

Hy′dro-sul′phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of compounds, derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by a base or basic radical; as, potassium *hydrosulphide*, KSH. The hydrosulphides are analogous to the hydrates and include the mercaptans.

Hy′dro-sul′phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base. [*R.*]

Hy′dro-sul′phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrosulphide. [*Archaic*]

Hy′dro-sul′phu-ret′ed (-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with hydrogen sulphide.

Hy′dro-sul-phu′ric (-sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *sulphuric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydrosulphuric* acid, a designation applied to the solution of hydrogen sulphide in water.

Hy′dro-sul′phur-ous (-sŭl′fŭr-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the reduction of sulphurous acid. See *Hyposulphurous acid*, under HYPOSULPHUROUS.

Hy′dro-tel′lu-rate (-tĕl′lū-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of hydrotelluric acid and a base.

Hy′dro-tel-lu′ric (-tĕl-lū′rĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *telluric.*] (*Chem.*) Formed by hydrogen and tellurium; as, *hydrotelluric* acid, or hydrogen telluride.

‖ **Hy′dro-the′ca** (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. HYDROTHECÆ (-sē), E. HYDROTHECAS (-kȧs). [NL., fr. E. *hydra* + Gr. θήκη a box.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the calicles which, in some Hydroidea (Thecaphora), protect the hydranths. See *Illust.* of HYDROIDEA, and CAMPANULARIAN.

Hy′dro-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pȳ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *therapy.*] (*Med.*) See HYDROPATHY.

Hy′dro-ther′mal (-thĕr′mal), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *thermal.*] Of or pertaining to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

Hy′dro-tho′rax (hī′drō-thō′răks), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *thorax.*] (*Med.*) An accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the chest.

Hy-drot′ic (hī-drŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water: cf. Gr. ὑδρότης moisture, F. *hydrotique.*] Causing a discharge of water or phlegm. — *n.* (*Med.*) A hydrotic medicine.

Hy-drot′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Hydrotic.

Hy′dro-trope (hī′drō-trōp), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. τρέπειν to turn, direct.] A device for raising water by the direct action of steam; a pulsometer.

Hy′dro-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [See HYDROTROPE.] (*Bot.*) Turning or bending towards moisture, as roots.

Hy-drot′ro-pism (hī-drŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tendency towards moisture.

Hy′drous (hī′drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] **1.** Containing water; watery.

2. (*Chem.*) Containing water of hydration or crystallization.

Hy′dro-xan′thate (hī′drō-zăn′thāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A persulphocyanate. [*Obs.*]

Hy′dro-xan′thic (-thĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *xanthic.*] (*Chem.*) Persulphocyanic. [*Obs.*]

Hy-drox′ide (hī-drŏks′īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrate; a substance containing hydrogen and oxygen, made by combining water with an oxide, and yielding water by elimination. The hydroxides are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl, united usually with a basic element or radical; as, calcium *hydroxide*; ethyl *hydroxide.*

Hy-drox′y- (hī-drŏks′ĭ-). (*Chem.*) A combining form, also used adjectively, indicating *hydroxyl* as an ingredient.

Hydroxy acid (*Chem.*), an organic acid, having (besides the hydroxyl group of the carboxyl radical) an alcoholic hydroxyl group, and thus having the qualities of an alcohol in addition to its acid properties; as, lactic and tartaric acids are *hydroxy* acids.

Hy-drox′yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + oxygen + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, or unsaturated group, HO, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of the hydrates, the alcohols, the oxygen acids, etc.

Hy-drox′yl-amine (-ăm′ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Hydroxyl* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous, organic base, $NH_2.OH$, resembling ammonia, and produced by a modified reduction of nitric acid. It is usually obtained as a volatile, unstable solution in water. It acts as a strong reducing agent.

‖ **Hy′dro-zo′a** (hī′drō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. E. *hydra* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The Acalephæ; one of the classes of cœlenterates, including the Hydroidea, Discophora, and Siphonophora.

Hy′dro-zo′al (-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Hydrozoa.

‖ **Hy′dro-zo′ön** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. HYDROZOA (-ȧ), E. HYDROZOÖNS (-ŏnz). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hydrozoa.

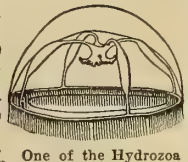

One of the Hydrozoa (*Tiaropsis diademata*). Nat. size.

Hy′dru-ret (hī′drụ-rĕt), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of hydrogen; a hydride. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hy′drus** (hī′drŭs), *n.* [L., a water serpent; also, a certain constellation, Gr. ὕδρος.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, near the south pole.

Hye (hī), *n.* & *v.* See HIE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hy-e′mal (hī-ē′mal; 277), *a.* [L. *hyemalis*, or better *hiemalis*, fr. *hyems*, *hiems*, winter: cf. F. *hyémal.*] Belonging to winter; done in winter. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hy′e-mate (hī′ē-māt), *v. i.* [L. *hiemare*, *hiematum.* See HYEMAL.] To pass the winter. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Hy′e-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *hiematio.*] **1.** The passing of a winter in a particular place; a wintering.

2. The act of affording shelter in winter. [*Obs.*]

Hy′en (hī′ĕn), *n.* [F. *hyène.*] A hyena. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hy-e′na (hī-ē′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* HYENAS (-nȧz). [L. *hyaena*, Gr. ὕαινα, orig., a sow, but usually, a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog: cf. F. *hyène.* See Sow female hog.] (*Zoöl.*) Any carnivorous mammal of the family *Hyænidæ*, of which three living species are known. They are large and strong, but cowardly. They feed chiefly on carrion, and are nocturnal in their habits. [Written also *hyæna.*]

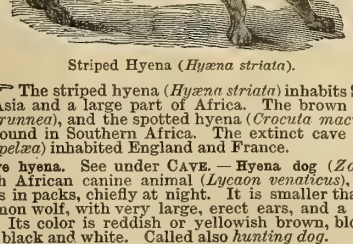

Striped Hyena (*Hyæna striata*).

☞ The striped hyena (*Hyæna striata*) inhabits Southern Asia and a large part of Africa. The brown hyena (*H. brunnea*), and the spotted hyena (*Crocuta maculata*), are found in Southern Africa. The extinct cave hyena (*H. spelæa*) inhabited England and France.

Cave hyena. See under CAVE. — **Hyena dog** (*Zoöl.*), a South African canine animal (*Lycaon venaticus*), which hunts in packs, chiefly at night. It is smaller than the common wolf, with very large, erect ears, and a bushy tail. Its color is reddish or yellowish brown, blotched with black and white. Called also *hunting dog.*

Hy′e-tal (hī′ē-tal), *a.* [Gr. ὑετός rain, from ὕειν to rain.] Of or pertaining to rain; descriptive of the distribution of rain, or of rainy regions.

Hy′e-to-graph (hī′ē-tō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὑετός rain + *-graph.*] A chart or graphic representation of the average distribution of rain over the surface of the earth.

Hy′e-to-graph′ic (hī′ē-tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hyetography.

Hy′e-tog′ra-phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* The branch of physical science which treats of the geographical distribution of rain.

Hy-ge′ia (hī-jē′yȧ), *n.* [L. *Hygea*, *Hygia*, fr. Gr. ὑγίεια, ὑγεία, health, Ὑγίεια, Hygeia, fr. ὑγιής sound, healthy.] (*Classic Myth.*) The goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius.

Hy-ge′ian (-yan), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; of or pertaining to health, or its preservation.

Hy′ge-ist (hī′jē-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in hygiene; a hygienist.

Hy′gie-ist (hī′jē-ĭst), *n.* A hygienist.

Hy′gi-ene (hī′jĭ-ēn *or* hī′jēn; 277), *n.* [F. *hygiène.* See HYGEIA.] That department of sanitary science which treats of the preservation of health, esp. of households and communities; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health.

Hy′gi-en′ic (hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygiénique.*] Of or pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary.

Hy′gi-en′ics, *n.* The science of health; hygiene.

Hy′gi-en-ism (hī′jĭ-ĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* Hygiene.

Hy′gi-en-ist, *n.* One versed in hygiene.

Hy′gi-ol′o-gy (hī′jĭ-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὑγίεια health + *-logy.*] A treatise on, or the science of, the preservation of health. [*R.*]

Hy′grine (hī′grĭn *or* -grēn), *n.* [From Gr. ὑγρός moist.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid associated with cocaine in coca leaves (*Erythroxylon coca*), and extracted as a thick, yellow oil, having a pungent taste and odor.

Hy′gro-delk (hī′grō-dĭk), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet, moist, and δεικγυνάι to show.] (*Physics*) A form of hygrometer having wet and dry bulb thermometers, with an adjustable index showing directly the percentage of moisture in the air, etc.

Hy′gro-graph (hī′grō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of the humidity of the atmosphere.

Hy-grol′o-gy (hī-grŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + *-logy:* cf. F. *hygrologie.*] (*Med.*) The science which treats of the fluids of the body.

Hy-grom′e-ter (hī-grŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet, moist + *-meter:* cf. F. *hygromètre.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

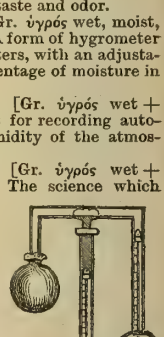

Daniell's Hygrometer.

Daniell's hygrometer, a form of hygrometer consisting of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, the one covered with muslin, the other of black glass, and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black ball, cooled by the evaporation of the ether within, is soon covered with dew; at this moment, the inclosed thermometer gives the dew-point, and this, compared with the reading of one in the air, determines the humidity.

Hy′gro-met′ric (hī′grō-mĕt′rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *hygro-*
Hy′gro-met′ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *métrique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to hygrometry; made with, or according to, the hygrometer; as, *hygrometric* observations.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture; as, *hygrometric* substances, like potash.

Hy-grom′e-try (hī-grŏm′ē-trȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hygrométrie.*] (*Physics*) That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere, with the theory and use of the instruments constructed for this purpose.

Hy-groph′a-nous (hī-grŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + φαίνειν to show.] Having such a structure as to be diaphanous when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hy′groph-thal′mic (hī′grŏf-thăl′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + E. *ophthalmic.*] (*Anat.*) Serving to moisten the eye; — sometimes applied to the lachrymal ducts.

Hy′gro-plasm (hī′grō-plăz′m), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + πλάσμα form, mold.] (*Biol.*) The fluid portion of the cell protoplasm, in opposition to *stereoplasm*, the solid or insoluble portion. The latter is supposed to be partly nutritive and partly composed of idioplasm.

Hy′gro-scope (hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + *-scope:* cf. F. *hygroscope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount.

Hy′gro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygroscopique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or indicated by, the hygroscope; not readily manifest to the senses, but capable of detection by the hygroscope; as, glass is often covered with a film of *hygroscopic* moisture.

2. Having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a thin film of moisture, as glass, etc.

Hy′gro-sco-pic′i-ty (-skŏ-pĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture according to circumstances.

Hy′gro-stat′ics (-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός wet + στατική. See STATICS.] The science or art of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture. *Evelyn.*

Hyke (hīk), *n.* See HAIK, and HUKE.

Hy′læ-o-saur′ (hī′lē-ō-sạr′), } *n.* [NL. *hylaeosaurus,*
‖ **Hy′læ-o-sau′rus** (-sạ′rŭs), } fr. Gr. ὑλαίος belonging to a forest (fr. ὕλη wood) + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A large Wealden dinosaur from the Tilgate Forest, England. It was about twenty feet long, protected by bony plates in the skin, and armed with spines.

Hy-lar′chi-cal (hī-lär′kĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter + ἀρχικός: cf. F. *hylarchique.* See ARCHICAL.] Presiding over matter. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Hy′le-o-saur′ (hī′lē-ō-sạr′), *n.* Same as HYLÆOSAUR.

Hyl′ic (hĭl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to matter; material; corporeal; as, *hylic* influences.

Hyl′i-cist (hī′lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὑλικός, adj., material,

fr. ὕλη wood, matter.] A philosopher who treats chiefly of matter; one who adopts or teaches hylism.

Hy'lism (hī'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] (*Metaph.*) A theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil.

Hy'lo-bate (hī'lō-bāt), *n.* [Gr. ὑλοβάτης one that walks or inhabits the woods; ὕλη a wood + βαίνειν to go.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Hylobates;* a gibbon, or long-armed ape. See GIBBON.

‖ **Hy-lo'des** (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑλώδης woody, wooded, muddy; ὕλη a wood + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) The piping frog (*Hyla Pickeringii*), a small American tree frog, which in early spring, while breeding in swamps and ditches, sings with high, shrill, but musical, notes.

Hy'lo-ism (hī'lō-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as HYLOTHEISM.

Hy'lo-ist, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] Same as HYLOTHEIST.

Hy-lop'a-thism (hī-lŏp'ȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη matter + πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] The doctrine that matter is sentient. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Hy-lop'a-thist (-thĭst), *n.* One who believes in hylopathism.

Hy-loph'a-gous (hī-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕλη wood + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating green shoots, as certain insects do.

Hy'lo-the-ism (hī'lō-thē-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter + θεός God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe; pantheism. See MATERIALISM.

Hy'lo-the-ist, *n.* One who believes in hylotheism.

Hy'lo-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoism.

Hy'lo-zo'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter + ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live: cf. F. *hylozoïsme.*] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life and sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Hy'lo-zo'ist, *n.* A believer in hylozoism. *A. Tucker.*

Hy-mar' (hī-mär'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild ass of Persia.

Hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν skin, membrane.] (*Anat.*) A fold of mucous membrane often found at the orifice of the vagina; the virginal membrane.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑμήν.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A fabulous deity; according to some, the son of Apollo and Urania, according to others, of Bacchus and Venus. He was the god of marriage, and presided over nuptial solemnities.

> Till *Hymen* brought his love-delighted hour,
> There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower. *Campbell.*

2. Marriage; union as if by marriage.

> *Hymen* of element and race. *Emerson.*

Hy'me-ne'al (hī'mĕ-nē'ȧl), } *a.* [L. *hymeneius,* a.,
Hy'me-ne'an (-nē'ȧn), } also *Hymenaeus,* n., Hymen, Gr. ὑμέναιος the wedding song, also Ὑμέναιος Hymen: cf. F. *hyménéal, hyménéen.*] Of or pertaining to marriage; as, *hymeneal* rites. *Pope.*

Hy'me-ne'al, }
Hy'me-ne'an, } *n.* A marriage song. *Milton.*

‖ **Hy-me'ni-um** (hī-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYMENIA (-ȧ), E. HYMENIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑμήν a membrane.] (*Bot.*) The spore-bearing surface of certain fungi, as that on the gills of a mushroom.

Hy'me-nog'e-ny (hī'mĕ-nŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν a membrane + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] The production of artificial membranes by contact of two fluids, as albumin and fat, by which the globules of the latter are surrounded by a thin film of the former.

‖ **Hy'me-no-my-ce'tes** (-nō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑμήν a membrane + μύκης, -ητος, a mushroom.] (*Bot.*) One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species in which the hymenium is completely exposed. *M. J. Berkeley.*

Hy-men'o-phore (hī-mĕn'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν a membrane + φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) That part of a fungus which is covered with the hymenium.

Hy'me-nop'ter (hī'mĕ-nŏp'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *hyménoptère.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hymenoptera.

‖ **Hy'me-nop'te-ra** (-tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος membrane-winged; ὑμήν skin, membrane + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of insects, including the bees, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, etc.

☞ They have four membranous wings, with few reticulations, and usually with a thickened, dark spot on the front edge of the anterior wings. In most of the species, the tongue, or lingua, is converted into an organ for sucking honey, or other liquid food, and the mandibles are adapted for biting or cutting. In one large division (*Aculeata*), including the bees, wasps, and ants, the females and workers usually have a sting, which is only a modified ovipositor.

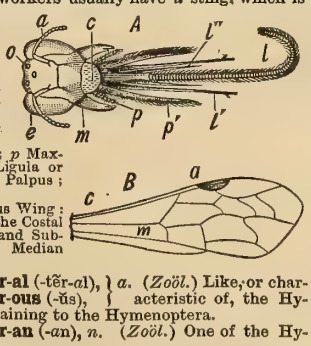

HYMENOPTERA.

A Head and Mouth Parts of a Wild Bee, much enlarged: *a* Antennæ; *o* Ocelli; *e* Compound Eye; *c* Labrum; *m* Mandible; *p'* Maxilla; *p* Maxillary Palpus; *l* Ligula or Tongue; *l''* Labial Palpus; *l'* Paraglossæ.

B Hymenopterous Wing; *a* Opaque spot on the Costal Margin; *c* Costal and Subcostal Veins; *m* Median Veins.

Hy'me-nop'ter-al (-tẽr-ȧl), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or char-
Hy'me-nop'ter-ous (-ŭs), } acteristic of, the Hymenoptera; pertaining to the Hymenoptera.

Hy'me-nop'ter-an (-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hymenoptera.

Hymn (hĭm), *n.* [OE. *hympne, ympne,* F. *hymne,* OF. also *ymne,* L. *hymnus,* Gr. ὕμνος; perh. akin to ὑφή web, ὑφαίνειν to weave, and so to E. *weave.*] An ode or song of praise or adoration; especially, a religious ode; a sacred lyric; a song of praise or thanksgiving intended to be used in religious service; as, the Homeric *hymns;* Watts's *hymns.*

> Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns.* *Col.* iii. 16.
> Where angels first should practice *hymns,* and string
> Their tuneful harps. *Dryden.*

Hymn book, a book containing a collection of hymns, as for use in churches; a hymnal.

Hymn (hĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYMNED (hĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYMNING (hĭm'ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng).] [Cf. L. *hymnire,* Gr. ὑμνεῖν.] To praise in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing.

> To *hymn* the birthright of the Lord. *Keble.*
> Their praise is *hymned* by loftier harps than mine. *Byron.*

Hymn, *v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration. *Milton.*

Hym'nal (hĭm'nȧl), *n.* A collection of hymns; a hymn book.

Hym'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hymnique.*] Relating to hymns, or sacred lyrics. *Donne.*

Hymn'ing (hĭm'ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng), *a.* Praising with hymns; singing. "The *hymning* choir." *G. West.*

Hymn'ing, *n.* The singing of hymns. *Milton.*

Hym'nist (hĭm'nĭst), *n.* A writer of hymns.

Hym'no-dy (-nō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὑμνῳδία; ὕμνος a hymn + ᾠδή a song, a singing.] Hymns, considered collectively; hymnology.

Hym-nog'ra-pher (hĭm-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One who writes on the subject of hymns.

2. A writer or composer of hymns.

Hym-nog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος hymn + *-graphy.*] The art or act of composing hymns.

Hym-nol'o-gist (hĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A composer or compiler of hymns; one versed in hymnology. *Busby.*

Hym-nol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος hymn + *-logy:* cf. F. *hymnologie.*] **1.** The hymns or sacred lyrics composed by authors of a particular country or period; as, the *hymnology* of Germany; the *hymnology* of the eighteenth century; also, the collective body of hymns used by any particular church or religious body; as, the Anglican *hymnology.*

2. A knowledge of hymns; a treatise on hymns.

Hymp'ne (hĭmp'nē), *n.* A hymn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hynd'reste (hīnd'rĕst), *a.* See HINDEREST. [*Obs.*]

Hyne (hīn), *n.* A servant. See HINE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Hy'o- (hī'ō-). [See HYOID.] A prefix used in anatomy, and generally denoting *connection with the hyoid bone* or *arch;* as, *hyo*glossal, *hyo*mandibular, *hyo*mental, etc.

‖ **Hy'o-ga-noi'de-i** (hī'ō-gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYO-, and GANOIDEI.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ganoid fishes, including the gar pikes and bowfins. — **Hy'o-ga'noid** (-gā'noid *or* -găn'oid), *a.*

Hy'o-glos'sal (-glŏs'sȧl), *a.* [*Hyo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to or connecting the tongue and hyoidean arch; as, the *hyoglossal* membrane. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the hyoglossus muscle.

‖ **Hy'o-glos'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *hyo-* hyo- + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Anat.*) A flat muscle on either side of the tongue, connecting it with the hyoid bone.

Hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, fr. the letter Υ + εἶδος form: cf. F. *hyoïde.*] **1.** Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [Υ].

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bony or cartilaginous arch which supports the tongue. Sometimes applied to the tongue itself.

> Hyoid arch (*Anat.*), the arch of cartilaginous or bony segments, which connects the base of the tongue with either side of the skull. — Hyoid bone (*Anat.*), the bone in the base of the tongue, the middle part of the hyoid arch.

Hy'oid, *n.* The hyoid bone.

Hy-oid'e-al (hī-oid'ē-ȧl), }
Hy-oid'e-an (hī-oid'ē-ȧn), } *a.* Same as HYOID, *a.*

Hy'o-man-dib'u-lar (hī'ō-măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Hyo-* + *mandibular.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to the hyoidean arch and the mandible or lower jaw; as, the *hyomandibular* bone or cartilage, a segment of the hyoid arch which connects the lower jaw with the skull in fishes. — *n.* The hyomandibular bone or cartilage.

Hy'o-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* [*Hyo-* + *mental* of the chin.] (*Anat.*) Between the hyoid bone and the lower jaw, or pertaining to them; suprahyoid; submaxillary; as, the *hyomental* region of the front of the neck.

Hy'o-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.* [*Hyo-* + *plastron.*] (*Zoöl.*) The second lateral plate in the plastron of turtles; — called also *hyosternum.*

Hy-os'cine (hī-ŏs'sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [See HYOSCYAMUS.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found with hyoscyamine (with which it is also isomeric) in henbane, and extracted as a white, amorphous, semisolid substance.

Hy'os-cy'a-mine (hī'ŏs-sī'ȧ-mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [See HYOSCYAMUS.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), and regarded as its active principle. It is also found with other alkaloids in the thorn apple and deadly nightshade. It is extracted as a white crystalline substance, with a sharp, offensive taste. *Hyoscyamine* is isomeric with atropine, is very poisonous, and is used as a medicine for neuralgia, like belladonna. Called also *hyoscyamia, duboisine,* etc.

‖ **Hy'os-cy'a-mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑοσκύαμος; ὗς a sow, hog + κύαμος a bean.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of poisonous plants of the Nightshade family; henbane.

2. (*Med.*) The leaves of the black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), used in neuralgic and pectoral troubles.

Hy'o-ster'nal (-stẽr'nal), *a.* [*Hyo-* + *sternal.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Between the hyoid bone and the sternum, or pertaining to them; infrahyoid; as, the *hyosternal* region of the neck. (*b*) Pertaining to the hyosternum of turtles.

‖ **Hy'o-ster'num** (-nŭm), *n.* [*Hyo-* + *sternum.*] (*Anat.*) See HYOPLASTRON.

Hy'o-styl'ic (-stĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Hyo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Anat.*) Having the mandible suspended by the hyomandibular, or upper part of the hyoid arch, as in fishes, instead of directly articulated with the skull as in mammals; — said of the skull.

Hyp (hĭp), *n.* An abbreviation of *hypochondria;* — usually in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

> Heaven send thou hast not got the *hyps.* *Swift.*

Hyp, *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*Colloq.*] *W. Irving.*

Hy-pæ'thral, Hy-pe'thral (hī-pē'thrȧl), *a.* [L. *hypaethrus* in the open air, uncovered, Gr. ὑπαίθριος; ὑπό under + αἰθήρ ether, the clear sky.] (*Arch.*) Exposed to the air; wanting a roof; — applied to a building or part of a building. *Gwilt.*

Hy-pal'la-ge (hī-păl'lȧ-jē; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, prop., interchange, exchange, fr. ὑπαλλάσσειν to interchange; ὑπό under + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] (*Gram.*) A figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others. Thus Virgil says, "*dare classibus austros,*" to give the winds to the fleets, instead of *dare classes austris,* to give the fleets to the winds.

> The *hypallage,* of which Virgil is fonder than any other writer, is much the gravest fault in language. *Landor.*

‖ **Hy-pan'thi-um** (hī-păn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYPANTHIA (-ȧ), E. HYPANTHIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπο beneath + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting in large part of a receptacle, enlarged below the calyx, as in the *Calycanthus,* the rose hip, and the pear.

‖ **Hy'pa-poph'y-sis** (hī'pȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* HYPAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See HYPO-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) A process, or other element, of a vertebra developed from the ventral side of the centrum, as hæmal spines, and chevron bones. — **Hy'pa-po-phys'i-al** (-pŏ-fĭz'ĭ-ȧl), *a.*

Hy'par-te'ri-al (hī'pär-tē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [*Hypo-* + *arterial.*] (*Anat.*) Situated below an artery; applied esp. to the branches of the bronchi given off below the point where the pulmonary artery crosses the bronchus.

Hy-pas'pist (hī-păs'pĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστής.] (*Gr. Antig.*) A shield-bearer or armor-bearer. *Mitford.*

Hy-pax'i-al (hī-păks'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* [*Hypo-* + *axial.*] (*Anat.*) Beneath the axis of the skeleton; subvertebral; hyposkeletal.

Hy'per- (hī'pẽr-). [Gr. ὑπέρ over, above; akin to L. *super,* E. *over.* See OVER, and cf. SUPER-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *over, above;* as, *hyper*physical, *hyper*thyrion; also, *above measure, abnormally great, excessive;* as *hyper*æmia, *hyper*bola, *hyper*critical, *hyper*secretion.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-;* as *hyper*oxide, or *per*oxide. [*Obs.*] See PER-.

‖ **Hy'per-æ'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A superabundance or congestion of blood in an organ or part of the body.

> Active hyperæmia, congestion due to increased flow of blood to a part. — Passive hyperæmia, congestion due to obstruction in the return of blood from a part.

— **Hy'per-æm'ic** (-ĕm'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Hy'per-æs-the'si-a** (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + αἴσθησις sense, perception.] (*Med. & Physiol.*) A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility of the body, or of a part of it. — **Hy'per-æs-thet'ic** (-ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Hy'per-a-poph'y-sis** (-ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* HYPERAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See HYPER-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) A lateral and backward-projecting process on the dorsal side of a vertebra. — **Hy'per-ap'o-phys'i-al** (-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ȧl), *a.*

Hy'per-as'pist (-ăs'pĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστής, fr. ὑπερασπίζειν to cover with a shield; ὑπέρ over + ἀσπίς shield.] One who holds a shield over another; hence, a defender. [*Obs.*] *Chillingworth.*

Hy'per-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

‖ **Hy-per'ba-ton** (hī-pẽr'bȧ-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπέρβατον, fr. ὑπερβατός transposed, fr. ὑπερβαίνειν to step over; ὑπέρ over + βαίνειν to step.] (*Gram.*) A figurative construction, changing or inverting the natural order of words or clauses; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

> With a violent *hyperbaton* to transpose the text. *Milton.*

Hy-per'bo-la (-bŏ-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess, *i. e.,* of the angle which the cutting plane makes with the base. See HYPERBOLE.] (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. It is a plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of it to two fixed points, called *foci,* is equal to a given distance. See FOCUS. If the cutting plane be produced so as to cut the opposite cone, another curve will be formed, which is also an hyperbola. Both curves are regarded as branches of the same hyperbola. See *Illusts.* of *Conic Sections,* and FOCUS.

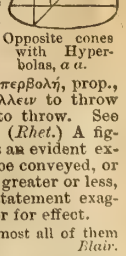

Opposite cones with Hyperbolas, *a a.*

Hy-per'bo-le (-bō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess, fr. Gr. ὑπερβάλλειν to throw over or beyond; ὑπέρ over + βάλλειν to throw. See HYPER-, PARABLE, and cf. HYPERBOLA.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration of the meaning intended to be conveyed, or by which things are represented as much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; a statement exaggerated fancifully, through excitement, or for effect.

> Our common forms of compliment are almost all of them extravagant *hyperboles.* *Blair.*
> Somebody has said of the boldest figure in rhetoric, the *hyperbole,* that it lies without deceiving. *Macaulay.*

Hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pẽr-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hyperbolicus,*
Hy'per-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Gr. ὑπερβολικός: cf. F. *hyperbolique.*] **1.** (*Math.*) Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

2. (*Rhet.*) Relating to, containing, or of the nature of, hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, an *hyperbolical* expression. "This *hyperbolical* epitaph." *Fuller.*

> Hyperbolic functions (*Math.*), certain functions which

have relations to the hyperbola corresponding to those which sines, cosines, tangents, etc., have to the circle; and hence, called *hyperbolic sines, hyperbolic cosines*, etc. — **Hyperbolic logarithms.** See LOGARITHM. — **Hyperbolic spiral** (*Math.*), a spiral curve, the law of which is, that the distance from the pole to the generating point varies inversely as the angle swept over by the radius vector.

Hy′per-bol′ic-al-ly (hī′pĕr-bŏl′ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* **1.** (*Math.*) In the form of an hyperbola.

2. (*Rhet.*) With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Hy′per-bol′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Hyperbola* + *-form.*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

Hy-per′bo-lism (hī-pĕr′bō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *hyperbolisme.*] The use of hyperbole. *Jefferson.*

Hy-per′bo-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

Hy-per′bo-lize (-līz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYPERBOLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYPERBOLIZING (-lī′zĭng).] [Cf. F. *hyperboliser.*] To speak or write with exaggeration. *Bp. Montagu.*

Hy-per′bo-lize, *v. t.* To state or represent hyperbolically. *Fotherby.*

Hy-per′bo-loid (-loid), *n.* [*Hyperbola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *hyperboloïde.*] (*Geom.*) A surface of the second order, which is cut by certain planes in hyperbolas; also, the solid, bounded in part by such a surface.

Hyperboloid of revolution, an hyperboloid described by an hyperbola revolving about one of its axes. The surface has two separate sheets when the axis of revolution is the transverse axis, but only one when the axis of revolution is the conjugate axis of the hyperbola.

Hy-per′bo-loid, *a.* (*Geom.*) Having some property that belongs to an hyperboloid or hyperbola.

Hy′per-bo′re-an (hī′pĕr-bō′rē-an), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus,* Gr. ὑπερβόρεος; ὑπέρ over, beyond + βορέας. See BOREAS.] **1.** (*Greek Myth.*) Of or pertaining to the region beyond the North wind, or to its inhabitants.

2. Northern; belonging to, or inhabiting, a region very far north; most northern; hence, very cold; frigid; as, a *hyperborean* coast or atmosphere.

The *hyperborean* or frozen sea. *C. Butler* (1633).

Hy′per-bo′re-an, *n.* **1.** (*Greek Myth.*) One of the people who lived beyond the North wind, in a land of perpetual sunshine.

2. An inhabitant of the most northern regions.

Hy′per-car′bu-ret′ed (-kär′bŭ-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having an excessive proportion of carbonic acid; — said of bicarbonates or acid carbonates. [Written also *hypercarburetted.*]

Hy′per-cat′a-lec′tic (-kăt′ă-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *hypercatalecticus, hypercatalectus,* Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος: cf. F. *hypercatalectique.* See HYPER-, and CATALECTIC.] (*Pros.*) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure; as, a *hypercatalectic* verse.

Hy′per-chlo′ric (-klō′rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See PERCHLORIC.

Hy′per-chro′ma-tism (-krō′mă-tĭz′m), *n.* The condition of having an unusual intensity of color.

Hy′per-crit′ic (-krĭt′ĭk), *n.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *critic:* cf. F. *hypercritique.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a carping critic; a captious censor. "*Hypercritics* in English poetry." *Dryden.*

Hy′per-crit′ic, *a.* Hypercritical.

Hy′per-crit′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Over critical; unreasonably or unjustly critical; carping; captious. "*Hypercritical* readers." *Swift.*

2. Excessively nice or exact. *Evelyn.*

Hy′per-crit′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

Hy′per-crit′i-cise (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To criticise with unjust severity; to criticise captiously.

Hy′per-crit′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Excessive criticism, or unjust severity or rigor of criticism; zoilism.

Hy′per-di-crot′ic (-dī-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Excessively dicrotic; as, a *hyperdicrotic* pulse.

Hy′per-di-cro′tism (-dī′krō-tĭz′m), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A hyperdicrotic condition.

Hy′per-di-cro′tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Hyperdicrotic.

‖ **Hy′per-du-li′a** (-dū-lī′ă), *n.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *dulia:* cf. F. *hyperdulie.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) Veneration or worship [illegible] Mary as the most exalted of mere [illegible]neration than dulia. *Addis & Arnold.*

[illegible]pĕr-dū′lў), *n.* Hyperdulia. [*Obs.*]

[illegible]a (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ă), *n.* Same as HYPER-[illegible]

[illegible]ĭ-pĕr′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ- [illegible]ό under, among + ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη, [illegible]*Bot.*) A genus of plants, generally [illegible]al leaves and yellow flowers; — called also *St. John's-wort.*

‖ **Hy′per-i-no′sis** (hī′pĕr-ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἴς, ἰνός, strength, fiber.] (*Med.*) A condition of the blood, characterized by an abnormally large amount of fibrin, as in many inflammatory diseases.

Hy-pe′ri-on (hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn; L. hĭp′ē-rī′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑπερίων.] (*Class. Myth.*) The god of the sun; in the later mythology identified with Apollo, and distinguished for his beauty.

So excellent a king; that was, to this,
Hyperion to a satyr. *Shak.*

‖ **Hy′per-ki-ne′sis** (hī′pĕr-kĭ-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + κίνησις motion.] (*Med.*) Abnormally increased muscular movement; spasm.

Hy′per-ki-net′ic (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hyperkinesis.

Hy′per-met′a-mor′pho-sis (-mĕt′ă-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [*Hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of metamorphosis, in certain insects, in which the larva itself undergoes remarkable changes of form and structure during its growth.

Hy-per′me-ter (hī-pĕr′mē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρμετρος beyond all measure; ὑπέρ over, beyond + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *hypermètre.*] **1.** (*Pros.*) A verse which has a redundant syllable or foot; a hypercatalectic verse.

2. Hence, anything exceeding the ordinary standard.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter.* *Addison.*

Hy′per-met′ric-al (hī′pĕr-mĕt′rĭ-kal), *a.* Having a redundant syllable; exceeding the common measure.

Hypermetrical verse (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*), a verse which contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure.

‖ **Hy′per-me-tro′pi-a** (-mē-trō′pĭ-ă), } *n.* [NL. *hy-*
Hy′per-met′ro-py (-mĕt′rō-pў), } *permetropia,* fr. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος excessive + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye. See HYPERMETER.] A condition of the eye in which, through shortness of the eyeball or fault of the refractive media, the rays of light come to a focus behind the retina; farsightedness; — called also *hyperopia.* Cf. EMMETROPIA.

☞ In *hypermetropia,* vision for distant objects, although not better absolutely, is better than that for near objects, and hence, the individual is said to be farsighted. It is corrected by the use of convex glasses.

— **Hy′per-me-trop′ic** (-mē-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Hy′per-myr′ĭ-o-ra′ma** (-mĭr′ĭ-ō-rā′mă *or* -rā′mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ beyond + μυρίος countless + ὅραμα view.] A show or exhibition having a great number of scenes or views.

‖ **Hy′per-o-ar′ti-a** (-ō-ärt′shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marsipobranchs including the lampreys. The suckerlike mouth contains numerous teeth; the nasal opening is in the middle of the head above, but it does not connect with the mouth. See CYCLOSTOMA, and LAMPREY.

‖ **Hy′per-o′pi-a** (hī′pĕr-ō′pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] Hypermetropia. — **Hy′per-op′ic** (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Hy′per-or-gan′ic (-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *organic.*] Higher than, or beyond the sphere of, the organic. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Hy′per-or′tho-dox′y (-ôr′thō-dŏks′ў), *n.* Orthodoxy pushed to excess.

‖ **Hy′per-o-tre′ta** (hī′pĕr-ō-trē′tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπερῴη the palate + τρητός perforated.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marsipobranchs, including the Myxine or hagfish and the genus *Bdellostoma.* They have barbels around the mouth, one tooth on the palate, and a communication between the nasal aperture and the throat. See HAGFISH. [Written also *Hyperotreti.*]

Hy′per-ox′ide (hī′pĕr-ŏks′īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound having a relatively large percentage of oxygen; a peroxide. [*Obs.*]

Hy′per-ox′y-gen-a′ted (-ĭ-jĕn-ā′tĕd), } *a.* (*Chem.*)
Hy′per-ox′y-gen-ized (-ĭ-jĕn-īzd), } Combined with a relatively large amount of oxygen; — said of higher oxides. [*Obs.*]

Hy′per-ox′y-mu′rĭ-ate (-ŏks′ĭ-mū′rĭ-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A perchlorate. [*Obs.*]

Hy′per-ox′y-mu′rĭ-at′ic (-mū′rĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Perchloric; as, *hyperoxymuriatic* acid. [*Obs.*]

Hy′per-phys′ic-al (-fĭz′ĭ-kal), *a.* Above or transcending physical laws; supernatural.

Those who do not fly to some *hyperphysical* hypothesis. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

‖ **Hy′per-pla′si-a** (-plā′zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + πλάσις conformation, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Med. & Biol.*) An increase in, or excessive growth of, the normal elements of any part.

☞ *Hyperplasia* relates to the formation of new elements, *hypertrophy* being an increase in bulk of preexisting normal elements. *Dunglison.*

Hy′per-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hyperplasia.

2. (*Biol.*) Tending to excess of formative action.

‖ **Hy′perp-nœ′a** (hī′pĕrp-nē′ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] (*Physiol.*) Abnormal breathing, due to slightly deficient arterialization of the blood; — in distinction from *eupnœa.* See EUPNŒA, and DYSPNŒA.

‖ **Hy′per-py-rex′i-a** (hī′pĕr-pĭ-rĕks′ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See HYPER-, and PYREXIA.] (*Med.*) A condition of excessive fever; an elevation of temperature in a disease, in excess of the limit usually observed in that disease.

Hy′per-se-cre′tion (-sē-krē′shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Morbid or excessive secretion, as in catarrh.

Hy′per-sen′si-bil′ĭ-ty (-sĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* See HYPERÆSTHESIA.

Hy′per-space (-spās), *n.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *space.*] (*Geom.*) An imagined space having more than three dimensions.

Hy′per-sthene (hī′pĕr-sthēn), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ over + σθένος strength: cf. F. *hypersthène.*] (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral of the pyroxene group, of a grayish or greenish black color, often with a peculiar bronzelike luster (schiller) on the cleavage surface.

Hy′per-sthen′ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Composed of, or containing, hypersthene.

Hy′per-thet′ic-al (-thĕt′ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὑπερθετικός; ὑπέρ over + τιθέναι to place.] Exaggerated; excessive; hyperbolical. [*Obs.*]

Hyperthetical or superlative . . . expressions. *Chapman.*

‖ **Hy′per-thyr′ĭ-on** (-thĭr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπερθύριον; ὑπέρ over + θύρα door.] (*Arch.*) That part of the architrave which is over a door or window.

Hy′per-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *hypertro-*
Hy′per-troph′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *phique.*] (*Med. & Biol.*) Of or pertaining to hypertrophy; affected with, or tending to, hypertrophy.

Hy-per′tro-phied (hī-pĕr′trō-fīd), *a.* (*Med. & Biol.*) Excessively developed; characterized by hypertrophy.

Hy-per′tro-phy (hī-pĕr′trō-fў), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ over, beyond + τροφή nourishment, fr. τρέφειν to nourish: cf. F. *hypertrophie.*] (*Med. & Biol.*) A condition of overgrowth or excessive development of an organ or part; — the opposite of *atrophy.*

‖ **Hy′phæ** (hī′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑφή a web.] (*Bot.*) The long, branching filaments of which the mycelium (and the greater part of the plant) of a fungus is formed. They are also found enveloping the gonidia of lichens, making up a large part of their structure.

Hy′phen (hī′fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑφέν, fr. ὑφ' ἕν under one, into one, together, fr. ὑπό under + ἕν, neut. of εἷς one. See HYPO-.] (*Print.*) A mark or short dash, thus [-], placed at the end of a line which terminates with a syllable of a word, the remainder of which is carried to the next line; or between the parts of many a compound word, as in *five-leaved, clear-headed.* It is also sometimes used to separate the syllables of words.

Hy′phen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYPHENED (-fĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYPHENING.] To connect with, or separate by, a hyphen, as two words or the parts of a word.

Hy′phen-a′ted (hī′fĕn-ā′tĕd), *a.* United by hyphens; hyphened; as, a *hyphenated* or hyphened word.

‖ **Hy′pho-my-ce′tes** (hī′fō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑφή a web + μύκης, -ητος, a mushroom.] (*Bot.*) One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species which have naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. *M. J. Berkeley.*

Hy-pid′i-o-mor′phic (hī-pĭd′ĭ-ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *idiomorphic.*] (*Crystallog.*) Partially idiomorphic; — said of a rock a portion only of whose constituents have a distinct crystalline form. — **Hy-pid′i-o-mor′phic-al-ly** (-fĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

‖ **Hyp′i-no′sis** (hĭp′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπό under + ἴς, ἰνός strength, fiber.] (*Med.*) A diminution in the normal amount of fibrin present in the blood.

Hyp′na-gog′ic (hĭp′nă-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + ἀγωγή a carrying away.] Leading to sleep; — applied to the illusions of one who is half asleep.

Hyp′no-bate (hĭp′nō-bāt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ὕπνος sleep + βαίνειν to go.] A somnambulist. [*R.*]

Hyp′no-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + E. *cyst.*] (*Biol.*) A cyst in which some unicellular organisms temporarily inclose themselves, from which they emerge unchanged, after a period of drought or deficiency of food. In some instances, a process of spore formation seems to occur within such cysts.

Hyp′no-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Physiol.*) Relating to the production of hypnotic sleep; as, the so-called *hypnogenic* pressure points, pressure upon which is said to cause an attack of hypnotic sleep. *De Watteville.*

Hyp-nol′o-gist (hĭp-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in hypnology.

Hyp-nol′o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + *-logy.*] A treatise on sleep; the doctrine of sleep.

‖ **Hyp-no′sis** (hĭp-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕπνος sleep.] (*Med.*) Supervention of sleep.

Hyp-not′ic (hĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. ὑπνοῦν to lull to sleep, fr. ὕπνος sleep; akin to L. *somnus,* and E. *somnolent:* cf. F. *hypnotique.*] **1.** Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.

2. Of or pertaining to hypnotism; in a state of hypnotism; liable to hypnotism; as, an *hypnotic* condition.

Hyp-not′ic, *n.* **1.** Any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic.

2. A person who exhibits the phenomena of, or is subject to, hypnotism.

Hyp′no-tism (hĭp′nō-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep: cf. F. *hypnotisme.*] A form of sleep or somnambulism brought on by artificial means, in which there is an unusual suspension of some powers, and an unusual activity of others. It is induced by an action upon the nerves, through the medium of the senses, as in persons of very feeble organization, by gazing steadily at a very bright object held up before the eyes, or by pressure upon certain points on the surface of the body.

Hyp′no-ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of producing hypnotism.

Hyp′no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYPNOTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYPNOTIZING (-tī′zĭng).] To induce hypnotism in; to place in a state of hypnotism.

Hyp′no-tĭ′zer (-tī′zĕr), *n.* One who hypnotizes.

‖ **Hyp′num** (hĭp′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕπνον moss.] (*Bot.*) The largest genus of true mosses; feather moss.

Hy′po- (hī′pō- *or* hĭp′ō-). [Gr. ὑπό under, beneath; akin to L. *sub.* See SUB-.] **1.** A prefix signifying a *less quantity,* or a *low state* or *degree,* of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or position *under* or *beneath.*

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that the element to the name of which it is prefixed enters with a *low valence,* or in a *low state of oxidation,* usually the *lowest,* into the compounds indicated; as, *hypo*sulphurous acid.

Hy′po (hī′pō), *n.* Hypochondria. [*Colloq.*]

Hy′po, *n.* [Abbrev. from *hyposulphite.*] (*Photog.*) Sodium hyposulphite, or thiosulphate, a solution of which is used as a bath to wash out the unchanged silver salts in a picture. [*Colloq.*]

Hy′po-a′rĭ-an (-ā′rĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a hypoarion. *Owen.*

‖ **Hy′po-a′rĭ-on** (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* HYPOARIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπό beneath + ᾠάριον a little egg.] (*Anat.*) An oval lobe beneath each of the optic lobes in many fishes; one of the inferior lobes. *Owen.*

Hy′po-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; — called also *endoderm, entoderm,* and sometimes *hypoderm.* See *Illusts.* of BLASTODERM, DELAMINATION, and ECTODERM.

Hy′po-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to, or connected with, the hypoblast; as, the *hypoblastic* sac.

Hy-pob′o-le (hī-pŏb′ō-lē), *n.* [Gr. ὑποβολή a throwing under, a suggesting; ὑπό under + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, each of them being refuted in order.

Hy′po-bran′chi-al (hī′pō-brăŋ′kĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *branchial.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the segment between the basibranchial and the ceratobranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* A hypobranchial bone or cartilage.

Hy′po-carp (hī′pō-kärp), } *n.* [NL. *hypo-*
‖ **Hyp′o-car′pi-um** (hĭp′ō-kär′pĭ-ŭm), } *carpium,* fr.

Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy enlargement of the receptacle, or of the stem, below the proper fruit, as in the cashew. See *Illust.* of CASHEW.

Hy′po-car′po-ge′an (hī′pō-kär′pō-jē′ăn), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *γῆ* earth.] (*Bot.*) Producing fruit below the ground.

Hyp′o-caust (hĭp′ō-kąst), *n.* [L. *hypocaustum*, Gr. *ὑπόκαυστον*; *ὑπό* under + *καίειν* to burn: cf. F. *hypocauste.*] (*Anc. Arch.*) A furnace, esp. one connected with a series of small chambers and flues of tiles or other masonry through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms above. This contrivance, first used in baths, was afterwards adopted in private houses.

Hy′po-chlo′rite (hī′pō-klō′rīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hypochlorous acid; as, calcium *hypochlorite.*

Hy′po-chlo′rous (-rŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *chlorous.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, chlorine having a valence lower than in chlorous compounds.

Hypochlorous acid (*Chem.*), an acid derived from chlorine, not known in a pure state, but forming various salts, called hypochlorites.

Hyp′o-chon′dres (hĭp′ō-kŏn′dēz), *n. pl.* [F. *hypocondres*, formerly spelt *hypochondres.*] The hypochondriac regions. See HYPOCHONDRIUM.

Hyp′o-chon′dri-a (-drī-ą; 277), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Hypochondriasis; melancholy; the blues.

Hyp′o-chon′dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός* affected in the hypochondrium: cf. F. *hypocondriaque*, formerly spelt *hypochondriaque.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to hypochondria, or the hypochondriac regions.

2. Affected, characterized, or produced, by hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriac region (*Anat.*), a region on either side of the abdomen beneath the cartilages of the false ribs, beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region.

Hyp′o-chon′dri-ac, *n.* A person affected with hypochondriasis.

He had become an incurable *hypochondriac.* *Macaulay.*

Hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cal (-kŏn-drī′ą-kal), *a.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIAC, 2. — **Hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* (*Med.*) Hypochondriasis. [*R.*]

‖ **Hyp′o-chon-dri′a-sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL. So named because supposed to have its seat in the hypochondriac regions. See HYPOCHONDRIAC, HYPOCHONDRIUM, and cf. HYP, 1st HYPO.] (*Med.*) A mental disorder in which melancholy and gloomy views torment the affected person, particularly concerning his own health.

Hyp′o-chon′dri-asm (hĭp′ō-kŏn′drī-ăz′m), *n.* (*Med.*) Hypochondriasis. [*R.*]

‖ **Hyp′o-chon′dri-um** (-drī-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYPOCHONDRIA (-ą), E. HYPOCHONDRIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, from *ὑποχόνδριος* under the cartilage of the breastbone; *ὑπό* under + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] (*Anat.*) Either of the hypochondriac regions.

Hyp′o-chon′dry (-drȳ), *n.* Hypochondriasis.

Hyp′o-cist (hĭp′ō-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκιστίς* a plant growing on the roots of the *Cistus.*] An astringent inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of a plant (*Cytinus hypocistis*) growing from the roots of the *Cistus*, a small European shrub.

‖ **Hyp′o-clei′di-um** (-klī′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYPOCLEIDIA (-ą), E. HYPOCLEIDIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *κλειδίον* a little key.] (*Anat.*) A median process on the furculum, or merrythought, of many birds, where it is connected with the sternum.

Hyp′o-co-ris′tic (-kō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός*; *ὑπό* under + *κορίζεσθαι* to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name.

The *hypocoristic* or pet form of William. *Dr. Murray.*

Hyp′o-cra-ter′i-form (-krą-tĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *κρατήρ* cup + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Hypocraterimorphous; salver-shaped. *Wood.*

Hyp′o-cra-ter′i-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *κρατήρ* bowl + *μορφή* form.] (*Bot.*) Salver-shaped; having a slender tube, expanding suddenly above into a bowl-shaped or spreading border, as in the blossom of the phlox and the lilac.

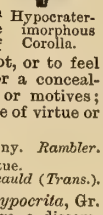

Hypocraterimorphous Corolla.

Hy-poc′ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-sȳ), *n.; pl.* HYPOCRISIES (-sĭz). [OE. *hypocrisie, ypocrisie*, OF. *hypocrisie, ypocrisie*, F. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* the playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show, fr. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* to answer on the stage, to play a part; *ὑπό* under + *κρίνειν* to decide; in the middle voice, to dispute, contend. See HYPO-, and CRITIC.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; a feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; a dissimulation, or a concealment of one's real character, disposition, or motives; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a simulation of goodness.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy. *Rambler.*

Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue.
La Rochefoucauld (Trans.).

Hyp′o-crite (hĭp′ō-krĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hypocrita*, Gr. *ὑποκριτής* one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, feigner. See HYPOCRISY.] One who plays a part; especially, one who, for the purpose of winning approbation or favor, puts on a fair outside seeming; one who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety; one who simulates virtue or piety.

The *hypocrite's* hope shall perish. *Job* viii. 13.

I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Deceiver; pretender; cheat. See DISSEMBLER.

Hyp′o-crite-ly, *adv.* Hypocritically. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Hyp′o-crit′ic (-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* See HYPOCRITICAL. *Swift.*

Hyp′o-crit′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποκριτικός*: cf. OF. *hypocritique.*] Of or pertaining to a hypocrite, or to hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* person; a *hypocritical* look; a *hypocritical* action.

Hypocritical professions of friendship and of pacific intentions were not spared. *Macaulay.*

— **Hyp′o-crit′ic-al-ly** (hĭp′ō-krĭt′ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Hyp′o-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tal-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *crystalline.*] (*Crystallog.*) Partially crystalline; — said of rock which consists of crystals imbedded in a glassy ground mass.

Hy′po-cy′cloid (hī′pō-sī′kloid), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *cycloid*: cf. F. *hypocycloïde.*] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the concave side of a fixed circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID, and TROCHOID.

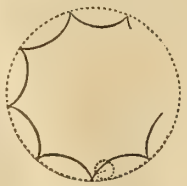

Hypocycloid.

‖ **Hyp′o-dac′ty-lum** (hĭp′ō-dăk′tĭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -TYLA (-là). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *δάκτυλος* a finger, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) The under side of the toes.

Hyp′o-derm (hĭp′ō-dĕrm), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *-derm.*] (*Biol.*) Same as HYPOBLAST.

‖ **Hyp′o-der′ma** (-dĕr′mą), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-, and DERMA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A layer of tissue beneath the epidermis in plants, and performing the physiological function of strengthening the epidermal tissue. In phanerogamous plants it is developed as *collenchyma.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An inner cellular layer which lies beneath the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates.

Hyp′o-der-mat′ic (-ō-dĕr-măt′ĭk), *a.* Hypodermic.

— **Hyp′o-der-mat′ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Hyp′o-der′mic (-dĕr′mĭk; 277), *a.* [See HYPODERMA.] Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin.

Hypodermic medication, the application of remedies under the epidermis, usually by means of a small syringe, called the hypodermic syringe.

— **Hyp′o-der′mic-al-ly** (-mĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

‖ **Hyp′o-der′mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-, and DERMA.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Same as HYPOBLAST.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Same as HYPODERMA, 2.

Hyp′o-di-crot′ic (-dī-krŏt′ĭk), } *a.* (*Physiol.*) Ex-
Hyp′o-di′cro-tous (-dī′krō-tŭs), } hibiting retarded dicrotism; as, a *hypodicrotic* pulse curve.

Hyp′o-gæ′ic (hĭp′ō-jē′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γαῖα, γῆ*, earth.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the peanut, or earthnut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

Hypogæic acid (*Chem.*), an acid in the oil of the earthnut, in which it exists as a glyceride, and from which it is extracted as a white, crystalline substance.

Hyp′o-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *hypogastrique.* See HYPOGASTRIUM.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hypogastrium or the hypogastric region.

Hypogastric region. (*a*) The lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) An arbitrary division of the abdomen below the umbilical and between the two iliac regions.

‖ **Hyp′o-gas′tri-um** (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*; *ὑπό* under + *γαστήρ* belly.] (*Anat.*) The lower part of the abdomen.

Hyp′o-ge′an (-jē′ăn), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth.] (*Bot.*) Hypogeous. [Written also *hypogæan.*]

Hyp′o-gene (hĭp′ō-jēn), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + the root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born: cf. F. *hypogène.*] (*Geol.*) Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface; — said of granite, gneiss, and other rocks, whose crystallization is believed to have taken place beneath a great thickness of overlying rocks. Opposed to *epigene.*

Hyp′o-ge′ous (-jē′ŭs), *a.* [See HYPOGEAN.] (*Bot.*) Growing under ground; remaining under ground; ripening its fruit under ground. [Written also *hypogæous.*]

‖ **Hyp′o-ge′um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* HYPOGEA (-ą). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόγαιος, ὑπόγειος*, subterranean; *ὑπό* under + *γαῖα, γῆ*, the earth.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The subterraneous portion of a building, as in amphitheaters, for the service of the games; also, subterranean galleries, as the catacombs.

Hyp′o-glos′sal (-glŏs′sal), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* the tongue.] (*Anat.*) Under the tongue; — applied esp., in the higher vertebrates, to the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the base of the tongue. — *n.* One of the hypoglossal nerves.

Hy-pog′na-thous (hī-pŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γνάθος* the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the maxilla, or lower jaw, longer than the upper, as in the skimmer.

Hyp′o-gyn (hĭp′ō-jĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) An hypogynous plant.

Hy-pog′y-nous (hī-pŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female: cf. F. *hypogyne.*] (*Bot.*) Inserted below the pistil or pistils; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens; having the sepals, petals, and stamens inserted below the pistil; — said of a flower or a plant. *Gray.*

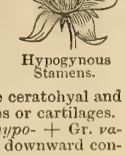

Hypogynous Stamens.

Hy′po-hy′al (hī′pō-hī′al), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Greek letter Y.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to one or more small elements in the hyoidean arch of fishes, between the ceratohyal and urohyal. — *n.* One of the hypohyal bones or cartilages.

Hy′po-nas′tic (-năs′tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *ναστός* pressed close.] (*Bot.*) Exhibiting a downward convexity caused by unequal growth. Cf. EPINASTIC.

Hy′po-nas′ty (hī′pō-năs′tȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Downward convexity, or convexity of the inferior surface.

Hy′po-ni′trite (hī′pō-nī′trīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hyponitrous acid.

Hy′po-ni′trous (-trŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *nitrous.*] (*Chem.*) Containing or derived from nitrogen having a lower valence than in nitrous compounds.

Hyponitrous acid (*Chem.*), an unstable nitrogen acid, NOH, whose salts are produced by reduction of the nitrates, although the acid itself is not isolated in the free state except as a solution in water; — called also *nitrosylic acid.*

‖ **Hy′po-phar′ynx** (hī′pō-făr′ĭnks), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-, and PHARYNX.] (*Zoöl.*) An appendage or fold on the lower side of the pharynx, in certain insects.

Hy′po-phos′phate (hī′pō-fŏs′fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

Hy′po-phos′phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hy′po-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *phosphoric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, phosphorus in a lower state of oxidation than in phosphoric compounds; as, *hypophosphoric* acid.

Hypophosphoric acid (*Chem.*), an acid, $P_2H_4O_6$, produced by the slow oxidation of moist phosphorus, and isolated only as a solution in water. It is regarded as a condensation product of one molecule of phosphoric acid with one of phosphorous acid, by partial dehydration.

Hy′po-phos′phor-ous (-fŏs′fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *phosphorous.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, phosphorus in a lower state of oxidation than in phosphoric compounds; as, *hypophosphorous* acid.

Hypophosphorous acid (*Chem.*), an acid, H_3PO_2, whose salts are produced by the action of barium hydrate on phosphorus. It may be obtained from its water solution, by evaporation and freezing, as a white crystalline substance. It is a powerful reducing agent.

Hy-poph′yl-lous (hī-pŏf′ĭl-lŭs *or* hĭp′ō-fĭl′lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Being or growing on the under side of a leaf, as the fruit dots of ferns.

Hy′po-phys′i-al (hī′pō-fĭz′ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hypophysis; pituitary.

‖ **Hy-poph′y-sis** (hī-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *φύσις* nature, origin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) See *Pituitary body*, under PITUITARY.

2. (*Med.*) Cataract.

Hy′po-plas′tron (hī′pō-plăs′trŏn), *n.; pl.* HYPOPLASTRA (-trą). [Pref. *hypo-* + *plastron.*] (*Anat.*) The third lateral plate in the plastron of turtles; — called also *hyposternum.*

‖ **Hy-pop′ti-lum** (hī-pŏp′tĭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYPOPTILA (-là), E. HYPOPTILUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *πτίλον* down.] (*Zoöl.*) An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the contour feathers of many birds; — called also *aftershaft.* See *Illust.* of FEATHER.

‖ **Hy′po-ra′di-us** (hī′pō-rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* HYPORADII (-ī). [Pref. *hypo-* + *radius.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the barbs of the hypoptilum, or aftershaft of a feather. See FEATHER.

‖ **Hy′po-rha′chis** (-rā′kĭs), *n.; pl.* HYPORHACHIDES (-răk′ĭ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *ῥάχις* spine.] (*Zoöl.*) The stem of an aftershaft or hyoptilum. [Written also *hyporachis.*]

Hy′po-skel′e-tal (-skĕl′ē-tal), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *skeletal.*] (*Anat.*) Beneath the endoskeleton; hypaxial; as, the *hyposkeletal* muscles; — opposed to *episkeletal.*

‖ **Hy′po-spa′di-as** (hī′pō-spā′dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *σπᾶν* to draw, tear.] (*Med.*) A deformity of the penis, in which the urethra opens upon its under surface.

Hy-pos′ta-sis (hī-pŏs′tą-sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* HYPOSTASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόστασις* subsistence, substance, fr. *ὑφίστασθαι* to stand under; *ὑπό* under + *ἵστασθαι* to stand, middle voice of *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand. See HYPO-, and STAND.] **1.** That which forms the basis of anything; underlying principle; a concept or mental entity conceived or treated as an existing being or thing.

2. (*Theol.*) Substance; subsistence; essense; person; personality; — used by the early theologians to denote any one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

☞ The Council of Alexandria (A. D. 362) defined *hypostasis* as synonymous with *person.* *Schaff-Herzog.*

3. Principle; an element; — used by the alchemists in speaking of salt, sulphur, and mercury, which they considered as the three principles of all material bodies.

4. (*Med.*) That which is deposited at the bottom of a fluid; sediment.

Hy-pos′ta-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To make into a distinct substance; to conceive or treat as an existing being; to hypostatize. [*R.*]

The pressed Newtonians . . . refused to *hypostasize* the law of gravitation into an ether. *Coleridge.*

Hy′po-stat′ic (hī′pō-stăt′ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ὑποστατικός*:
Hy′po-stat′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *hypostatique.*] **1.** Relating to hypostasis, or substance; hence, constitutive, or elementary.

The grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences. *Bp. Pearson.*

3. (*Med.*) Depending upon, or due to, deposition or settling; as, *hypostatic* congestion, congestion due to settling of blood by gravitation.

Hypostatic union (*Theol.*), the union of the divine with the human nature of Christ. *Tillotson.*

Hy′po-stat′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a hypostatic manner.

Hy-pos′ta-tize (hī-pŏs′tą-tīz), *v. t.* **1.** To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance.

Looked upon both species and genera as *hypostatized* universals. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

2. To attribute actual or personal existence to. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

‖ **Hy′po-ster′num** (hī′pō-stĕr′nŭm), *n.; pl.* L. HYPOSTERNA (-nà), E. HYPOSTERNUMS (-nŭmz). [Pref. *hypo-* + *sternum.*] (*Anat.*) See HYPOPLASTRON.

Hy′po-stome (hī′pō-stōm), } *n.* [NL. *hypostoma*,
‖ **Hy-pos′to-ma** (hī-pŏs′tō-mą), } fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *στόμα* a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The lower lip of trilobites, crustaceans, etc.

Hy-pos′tro-phe (hī-pŏs′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποστροφή*, fr. *ὑποστρέφειν* to turn round or back; *ὑπό* under + *στρέφειν* to turn.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The act of a patient turning himself. (*b*) A relapse, or return of a disease.

Hy′po-style (hī′pō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπόστυλος* resting on pillars; *ὑπό* under + *στῦλος* a pillar.] (*Arch.*) Resting upon columns; constructed by means of columns; — especially applied to the great hall at Karnak.

Hy′po-sul′phate (hī′pō-sŭl′fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hyposulphuric acid.

Hy′po-sul′phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid; a thiosulphate. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A salt of hyposulphurous acid proper.

Hy′po-sul-phu′ric (-sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *sulphuric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, sulphur in a lower state of oxidation than in the sulphuric compounds; as, *hyposulphuric* acid.

Hyposulphuric acid, an acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, obtained by the action of manganese dioxide on sulphur dioxide, and known only in a watery solution and in its salts; — called also *dithionic acid.* See DITHIONIC.

Hy′po-sul′phur-ous (-sŭl′fŭr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *sulphurous.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, sulphur, all, or a part, in a low state of oxidation.

Hyposulphurous acid. (*a*) Thiosulphuric acid. [*Obs.*] (*b*) An acid, H_2SO_2, obtained by the reduction of sulphurous acid. It is not obtained in the free state, but in an orange-yellow water solution, which is a strong reducing and bleaching agent. Called also *hydrosulphurous acid.*

‖ **Hy′po-tar′sus** (-tär′sŭs), *n.; pl.* HYPOTARSI (-sī). [NL. See HYPO-, and TARSUS.] (*Anat.*) A process on the posterior side of the tarsometatarsus of many birds; the calcaneal process. — **Hy′po-tar′sal** (-sal), *a.*

Hy-pot′e-nuse (hī-pŏt′ē-nūs; 277), **Hy-poth′e-nuse** (-pŏth′-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, prop., subtending (sc. *γραμμή*), fr. *ὑποτείνειν* to stretch under, subtend; *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch. See SUBTEND.] (*Geom.*) The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite to the right angle.

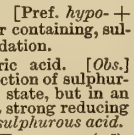

ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth′ec (hī-pŏth′ĕk), *n.* [F. *hypothèque.* See HYPOTHECA.] (*Scot. Law*) A landlord's right, independently of stipulation, over the stocking (cattle, implements, etc.), and crops of his tenant, as security for payment of rent.

‖ **Hy′po-the′ca** (hī′pō-thē′kä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑποθήκη* a thing subject to some obligation, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to put under, put down, pledge. See HYPOTHESIS.] (*Rom. Law*) An obligation by which property of a debtor was made over to his creditor in security of his debt.

☞ It differed from pledge in regard to possession of the property subject to the obligation; pledge requiring, simple hypotheca not requiring, possession of it by the creditor. The modern mortgage corresponds very closely with it. *Kent.*

Hy-poth′e-cate (hī-pŏth′ē-kāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYPOTHECATED (-kā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYPOTHECATING (-kā′tĭng).] [LL. *hypothecatus*, p. p. of *hypothecare* to pledge, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge, security. See HYPOTHECA.] (*Law*) To subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title; to pledge without delivery of possession; to mortgage, as ships, or other personal property; to make a contract by bottomry. See HYPOTHECATION, BOTTOMRY.

He had found the treasury empty and the pay of the navy in arrear. He had no power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue. Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his bare word. *Macaulay.*

Hy-poth′e-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *hypothecatio.*] **1.** (*Civ. Law*) The act or contract by which property is hypothecated; a right which a creditor has in or to the property of his debtor, in virtue of which he may cause it to be sold and the price appropriated in payment of his debt. This is a right in the thing, or *jus in re.* *Pothier. B. R. Curtis.*

There are but few cases, if any, in our law, where an *hypothecation*, in the strict sense of the Roman law, exists; that is, a pledge without possession by the pledgee. *Story.*

☞ In the modern civil law, this contract has no application to movable property, not even to ships, to which and their cargoes it is most frequently applied in England and America. See HYPOTHECATE. *B. R. Curtis. Domat.*

2. (*Law of Shipping*) A contract whereby, in consideration of money advanced for the necessities of the ship, the vessel, freight, or cargo is made liable for its repayment, provided the ship arrives in safety. It is usually effected by a bottomry bond. See BOTTOMRY.

☞ This term is often applied to mortgages of ships.

Hy-poth′e-ca′tor (-kā′tĕr), *n.* (*Law*) One who hypothecates or pledges anything as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

Hy-poth′e-nal (-ē-nal), **Hy-poth′e-nar** (-ē-nĕr), } *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *thenar.*] } (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger, or a corresponding part in the forefoot of an animal; as, the *hypothenar* eminence.

Hy-poth′e-nar (hī-pŏth′ē-nĕr), *n.* (*Anat.*) The hypothenar eminence.

Hy-poth′e-nu′sal (hī-pŏth′ē-nū′sal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an hypothenuse. [*R.*]

Hy-poth′e-nuse (-nūs), *n.* Same as HYPOTENUSE.

Hy-poth′e-sis (hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* HYPOTHESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under, *ὑπό* under + *τιθέναι* to put. See HYPO-, THESIS.] **1.** A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument, or to account for a fact or an occurrence; as, the *hypothesis* that head winds detain an overdue steamer.

An *hypothesis* being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to *hypotheses* than those of the human imagination. *J. S. Mill.*

2. (*Natural Science*) A tentative theory or supposition provisionally adopted to explain certain facts, and to guide in the investigation of others; hence, frequently called a *working hypothesis.*

Syn. — Supposition; assumption. See THEORY.

Nebular hypothesis. See under NEBULAR.

Hy′po-thet′ic (hī′pō-thĕt′ĭk; 277), } *a.* [L. *hypothet-* **Hy′po-thet′ic-al** (hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kal), } *icus*, Gr. *ὑποθετικός*: cf. F. *hypothétique.*] Characterized by, or of the nature of, an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, or of accounting for some fact or phenomenon.

Causes *hypothetical* at least, if not real, for the various phenomena of the existence of which our experience informs us. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Hypothetical baptism (*Ch. of Eng.*), baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. *Hook.*

— Hy′po-thet′ic-al-ly, *adv.* *South.*

Hy-poth′e-tist (hī-pŏth′ē-tĭst), *n.* One who proposes or supports an hypothesis. [*R.*]

‖ **Hy′po-tra-che′li-um** (hī′pō-trā-kē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον*; *ὑπό* under + *τράχηλος* neck.] (*Arch.*) Same as GORGERIN.

‖ **Hy-pot′ri-cha** (hī-pŏt′rĭ-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, a hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ciliated Infusoria in which the cilia cover only the under side of the body.

One of the Hypotricha (*Stylonychia mytilus*). Side view, much enlarged.

Hy′po-tro′choid (hī′pō-trō′koid), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *trochoid.*] (*Geom.*) A curve, traced by a point in the radius, or radius produced, of a circle which rolls upon the concave side of a fixed circle. See HYPOCYCLOID, EPICYCLOID, and TROCHOID.

‖ **Hy′po-ty-po′sis** (-tī-pō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*, fr. *ὑποτυποῦν* to sketch out; *ὑπό* under + *τυποῦν* to impress.] (*Rhet.*) A vivid, picturesque description of scenes or events.

Hy′po-xan′thin (hī′pō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *xanthin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, closely related to xanthin and uric acid, widely distributed through the animal body, but especially in muscle tissue; — called also *sarcin, sarkin.*

Hy′po-zo′ic (hī′pō-zō′ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Geol.*) Anterior in age to the lowest rocks which contain organic remains. *Lyell.*

Hyp′pish (hĭp′pĭsh), *a.* [From HYP.] Affected with hypochondria; hypped. [Written also *hippish.*]

Hyp′po-griff (-pō-grĭf), *n.* See HIPPOGRIFF.

Hyp′si-loid (hĭp′sĭ-loid), *a.* [From Y, the Greek letter called "upsilon" + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the Greek letter Y in form; hyoid.

Hyp-som′e-ter (hĭp-sŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος* height + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring heights by observation of barometric pressure; esp., one for determining heights by ascertaining the boiling point of water. It consists of a vessel for water, with a lamp for heating it, and an inclosed thermometer for showing the temperature of ebullition.

Hyp′so-met′ric (hĭp′sō-mĕt′rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining **Hyp′so-met′ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), } to hypsometry.

Hyp-som′e-try (hĭp-sŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* That branch of the science of geodesy which has to do with the measurement of heights, either absolutely with reference to the sea level, or relatively.

Hy-pu′ral (hī-pū′ral), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] (*Anat.*) Under the tail; — applied to the bones which support the caudal fin rays in most fishes.

Hy′ra-coid (hī′rà-koid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Hyracoidea. — *n.* One of the Hyracoidea.

‖ **Hyr′a-coi′de-a** (hĭr′ā-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYRAX, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of small hoofed mammals, comprising the single living genus *Hyrax.*

‖ **Hy′rax** (hī′răks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕραξ* shrew mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) Any animal of the genus *Hyrax*, of which about four species are known. They constitute the order Hyracoidea. The best known species are the daman (*H. Syriacus*) of Palestine, and the klipdas (*H. capensis*) of South Africa. Other species are *H. arboreus* and *H. Sylvestris*, the former from Southern, and the latter from Western, Africa. See DAMAN.

Hyr-ca′ni-an (hĕr-kā′nĭ-an), } *a.* Of or relating to **Hyr′can** (hĕr′kăn), } Hyrcania, an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian (which was also called the Hyrcanian) Sea. "The *Hyrcan* tiger." "*Hyrcanian* deserts." *Shak.*

Hyrse (hĕrs), *n.* [G. *hirse*, OHG. *hirsi.*] (*Bot.*) Millet.

Hyrst (hĕrst), *n.* A wood. See HURST.

Hy′son (hī′s'n), *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, lit., first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant kind of green tea.

Hyson skin, the light and inferior leaves separated from the hyson by a winnowing machine. *M'Culloch.*

Hys′sop (hĭs′sŭp; 277), *n.* [OE. *hysope, ysope*, OF. *ysope*, F. *hysope, hyssope*, L. *hysopum, hyssopum, hyssopus*, Gr. *ὕσσωπος, ὕσσωπον*, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēsov.*] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Hyssopus officinalis*). The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

☞ The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*), but probably the name was used for several different plants.

Hys′ter-an′thous (hĭs′tĕr-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὕστερος* after + *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves expand after the flowers have opened. *Henslow.*

‖ **Hys′te-re′sis** (hĭs′tē-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑστερεῖν* to be behind, to lag.] (*Physics*) A lagging or retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction; a temporary resistance to change from a condition previously induced, observed in magnetism, thermoelectricity, etc., on reversal of polarity.

Hys-te′ri-a (hĭs-tē′rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *hystérie.* See HYSTERIC.] (*Med.*) A nervous affection, occurring almost exclusively in women, in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated, and the will power correspondingly diminished, so that the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits.

☞ The chief symptoms are convulsive, tossing movements of the limbs and head, uncontrollable crying and laughing, and a choking sensation as if a ball were lodged in the throat. The affection presents the most varied symptoms, often simulating those of the gravest diseases, but generally curable by mental treatment alone.

Hys-ter′ic (-tĕr′ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *ὑστερι-* **Hys-ter′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *κός*, fr. *ὑστέρα* the womb; perh. akin to *ὕστερος* latter, later, and to E. *utter, out.*] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected, or troubled, with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

Hys-ter′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Hysteria.

Hys′ter-o-ep′i-lep′sy (hĭs′tĕr-ō-ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*Hysteria* + *epilepsy.*] (*Med.*) A disease resembling hysteria in its nature, and characterized by the occurrence of epileptiform convulsions, which can often be controlled or excited by pressure on the ovaries, and upon other definite points in the body. **— Hys′ter-o-ep′i-lep′tic** (-ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′tĭk), *a.*

Hys′ter-o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*Hysteria* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Physiol.*) Producing hysteria; as, the *hysterogenic* pressure points on the surface of the body, pressure upon which is said both to produce and arrest an attack of hysteria. *De Watteville.*

Hys′ter-ol′o-gy (hĭs′tĕr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερολογία*; *ὕστερος* the latter + *λόγος* discourse: cf. F. *hystérologie.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first; — called also *hysteron proteron.*

‖ **Hys′te-ron prot′e-ron** (hĭs′tē-rŏn prŏt′ē-rŏn). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕστερος* the latter, following + *πρότερος* before others, sooner.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed; hysterology; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives." (*b*) An inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

Hys-ter′o-phyte (hĭs-tĕr′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕστερος* following + *φυτόν* plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant, like the fungus, which lives on dead or living organic matter. **— Hys′ter-oph′y-tal** (hĭs′tĕr-ŏf′ĭ-tal *or* hĭs′tĕr-ō-fī′tal), *a.*

Hys′ter-ot′o-my (hĭs′tĕr-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τέμνειν* to cut: cf. F. *hystérotomie.*] (*Med.*) The Cæsarean section. See under CÆSAREAN.

Hys′tri-cine (hĭs′trĭ-sĭn), *a.* [See HYSTRIX.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the porcupines.

Hys′tri-co-mor′phous (-kō-môr′fŭs), *a.* [*Hystrix* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or allied to, the porcupines; — said of a group (*Hystricomorpha*) of rodents.

Hys′trix (hĭs′trĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ὕστριξ* porcupine.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodents, including the porcupine.

Hythe (hīth), *n.* A small haven. See HITHE. [*Obs.*]

I.

I (ī). **1.** I, the ninth letter of the English alphabet, takes its form from the Phœnician, through the Latin and the Greek. The Phœnician letter was probably of Egyptian origin. Its original value was nearly the same as that of the Italian I, or long *e* as in *mete*. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e*, *y*, *j*, *g*; as in *dint*, *dent*; beverage, L. *bibere*; E. *kin*, AS. *cynn*; E. *thin*, AS. *pynne*; E. *dominion*, *donjon*, *dungeon*.

In English I has two principal vowel sounds: the long sound, as in *pīne*, *īce*; and the short sound, as in *pĭn*. It has also three other sounds: (*a*) That of *e* in *term*, as in *thirst*. (*b*) That of *e* in *mete* (in words of foreign origin), as in *machine*, *pique*, *regime*. (*c*) That of consonant *y* (in many words in which it precedes another vowel), as in *bunion*, *million*, *filial*, *Christian*, etc. It enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *friend*; and with *o* often forms a proper diphthong, as in *oil*, *join*, *coin*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 98–106.

The dot which we place over the small or lower case *i* dates only from the 14th century. The sounds of I and J were originally represented by the same character, and even after the introduction of the form J into English dictionaries, words containing these letters were, till a comparatively recent time, classed together.

2. In our old authors, *I* was often used for *ay* (or *aye*), yes, which is pronounced nearly like it.

3. As a numeral, I stands for 1, II for 2, etc.

I- (ĭ-), *prefix*. See Y-.

I (ī), *pron.* [*poss.* My (mī) or Mine (mīn); *object.* Me (mē). *pl. nom.* We (wē); *poss.* Our (our) or Ours (ourz); *object.* Us (ŭs).] [OE. *i*, *ich*, *ic*, AS. *ic*; akin to OS. & D. *ik*, OHG. *ih*, G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, Sw. *jag*, Goth. *ik*, OSlav. *az'*, Russ. *ia*, W. *i*, L. *ego*, Gr. ἐγώ, ἐγών, Skr. *aham*. √179. Cf. Egoism.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word with which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

I-am'a-tol'o-gy (ī-ăm'ā-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἴαμα, ἰάματος, medicine + *-logy*.] (*Med.*) Materia Medica; that branch of therapeutics which treats of remedies.

I'amb (ī'ămb *or* ī-ăm'), *n.* [Cf. F. *iambe*. See Iambus.] An iambus or iambic. [*R.*]

I-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *iambicus*, Gr. ἰαμβικός: cf. F. *iambique*.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented; as, an *iambic* foot.

2. Pertaining to, or composed of, iambics; as, an *iambic* verse; *iambic* meter. See Iambus.

I-am'bic, *n.* **1.** (*Pros.*) (*a*) An iambic foot; an iambus. (*b*) A verse composed of iambic feet.

☞ The following couplet consists of iambic verses.

Thy gen- | ius calls | thee not | to pur- | chase fame
In keen | iam- | bics, but | mild an- | agram. *Dryden.*

2. A satirical poem (such poems having been anciently written in iambic verse); a satire; a lampoon.

I-am'bic-al (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Iambic. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

I-am'bic-al-ly, *adv.* In iambic meter; after the manner of iambics.

I-am'bize (-bīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἰαμβίζειν.] To satirize in iambics; to lampoon. [*R.*]

I-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. Iambi (-bī), E. Iambuses (-bŭs-ēz). [L. *iambus*, Gr. ἴαμβος; prob. akin to ἰάπτειν to throw, assail (the iambus being first used in satiric poetry), and to L. *jacere* to throw. Cf. Jet a shooting forth.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ămāns*, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invent*; an iambic. See the Couplet under Iambic, *n.*

‖ **I-an'thi-na** (ī-ăn'thĭ-nā), *n.*; *pl.* L. Ianthinæ (-nē), E. Ianthinas (-năz). [NL., fr. L. *ianthinus* violet-blue, Gr. ἰάνθινος; ἰον violet + ἄνθος flower.] (*Zoöl.*) Any gastropod of the genus *Ianthina*, of which various species are found living in mid ocean; — called also *purple shell*, and *violet snail*. [Written also *janthina*.]

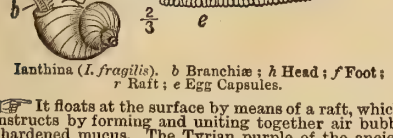

Ianthina (*I. fragilis*). *b* Branchiæ; *h* Head; *f* Foot; *r* Raft; *e* Egg Capsules.

☞ It floats at the surface by means of a raft, which it constructs by forming and uniting together air bubbles of hardened mucus. The Tyrian purple of the ancients was obtained in part from mollusks of this genus.

I-a'tra-lip'tic (ī-ā'trā-lĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰατραλειπτικός; ἰατρός physician + ἀλειπτικός belonging to the ἀλείπτης or anointer, fr. ἀλείφειν to anoint: cf. F. *iatraliptique*.] Treating diseases by anointing and friction; as, the *iatraliptic* method. [Written also *iatroleptic*.]

I-at'ric (ī-ăt'rĭk), **I-at'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἰατρικός healing, fr. ἰατρός physician, fr. ἰᾶσθαι to heal.] Of or relating to medicine, or to medical men.

I-a'tro-chem'ic-al (ī-ā'trō-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to iatrochemistry, or to the iatrochemists.

I-a'tro-chem'ist (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἰατρός physician + E. *chemist*.] A physician who explained or treated diseases upon chemical principles; one who practiced iatrochemistry.

I-a'tro-chem'is-try (ī-ā'trō-kĕm'ĭs-trў), *n.* Chemistry applied to, or used in, medicine; — used especially with reference to the doctrines of a school of physicians in Flanders, in the 17th century, who held that health depends upon the proper chemical relations of the fluids of the body, and who endeavored to explain the conditions of health or disease by chemical principles.

I-a'tro-math'e-mat'ic-al (-măth'ē-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iatromathematicians or their doctrine.

I-a'tro-math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mà-tĭsh'an), *n.* [Gr. ἰατρός physician + E. *mathematician*.] (*Hist. Med.*) One of a school of physicians in Italy, about the middle of the 17th century, who tried to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to the human body, and hence were eager students of anatomy; — opposed to the *iatrochemists*.

I-be'ri-an (ī-bē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iberia, or Spain. — *n.* One of the original people of Spain; also, the language of the Iberians.

I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Ibexes (-ĕz), L. Ibices (ĭb'ĭ-sēz). [L., a kind of goat, the chamois.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of wild goats having very large, recurved horns, transversely ridged in front; — called also *steinbok*.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).

☞ The Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) is the best known. The Spanish, or Pyrenean, ibex (*C. Hispanica*) has smoother and more spreading horns.

‖ **I-bi'dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place; — abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

I'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [L. *ibis*, Gr. ἶβις; of Egyptian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Ibis* and several allied genera, of the family *Ibididæ*, inhabiting both the Old World and the New. Numerous species are known. They are large, wading birds, having a long, curved beak, and feed largely on reptiles.

Sacred Ibis (*Ibis Æthiopica*).

☞ The sacred ibis of the ancient Egyptians (*Ibis Æthiopica*) has the head and neck black, and without feathers. The plumage of the body and wings is white, except the tertiaries, which are lengthened and form a dark purple plume. In ancient times this bird was extensively domesticated in Egypt, but it is now seldom seen so far north. The glossy ibis (*Plegadis autumnalis*), which is widely distributed both in the Old World and the New, has the head and neck feathered, except between the eyes and bill; the scarlet ibis (*Guara rubra*) and the white ibis (*G. alba*) inhabit the West Indies and South America, and are found in the Southern United States. The wood ibis (*Tantalus loculator*) of America belongs to the Stork family (*Ciconidæ*). See Wood ibis.

Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*).

-i-ble (-ĭ-b'l). See -able.

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός*: cf. F. *-ique*.] **1.** A suffix signifying, in general, *relating to*, or *characteristic of*; as, historic, hygienic, telegraphic, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) A suffix, denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds where the name of the element ends in *-ous*; as, ferric, sulphuric. It is also used in the general sense of *pertaining to*; as, hydric, sodic, calcic.

I-ca'ri-an (ī-kā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Icarius*, Gr. Ἰκάριος, fr. Ἴκαρος, the mythic son of Dædalus, who, when flying from Crete on wings cemented with wax, mounted so high that the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the sea.] Soaring too high for safety, like Icarus; adventurous in flight.

Ice (īs), *n.* [OE. *is*, *iis*, AS. *īs*; akin to D. *ijs*, G. *eis*, OHG. *īs*, Icel. *īss*, Sw. *is*, Dan. *iis*, and perh. to E. *iron*.]

1. Water or other fluid frozen or reduced to the solid state by cold; frozen water. It is a white or transparent colorless substance, crystalline, brittle, and viscoidal. Its specific gravity (0.92, that of water at 4° C. being 1.0) being less than that of water, ice floats.

☞ Water freezes at 32° F. or 0° Cent., and ice melts at the same temperature. Ice owes its cooling properties to the large amount of heat required to melt it.

2. Concreted sugar. *Johnson.*

3. Water, cream, custard, etc., sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen.

4. Any substance having the appearance of ice; as, camphor *ice*.

Anchor ice, ice which sometimes forms about stones and other objects at the bottom of running or other water, and is thus attached or *anchored* to the ground. — **Bay ice,** ice formed in bays, fiords, etc., often in extensive fields which drift out to sea. — **Ground ice,** anchor ice. — **Ice age** (*Geol.*), the glacial epoch or period. See under Glacial. — **Ice anchor** (*Naut.*), a grapnel for mooring a vessel to a field of ice. *Kane.* — **Ice blink** [Dan. *iisblink*], a streak of whiteness on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice not yet in sight. — **Ice boat.** (*a*) A boat fitted with skates or runners, and propelled on ice by sails; an ice yacht. (*b*) A strong steamboat for breaking a channel through ice. — **Ice box** *or* **chest,** a box for holding ice; a box in which things are kept cool by means of ice; a refrigerator. — **Ice brook,** a brook or stream as cold as ice. [*Poetic*] *Shak.* — **Ice cream** [for *iced cream*], cream, milk, or custard, sweetened, flavored, and frozen. — **Ice field,** an extensive sheet of ice. — **Ice float, Ice floe,** a sheet of floating ice similar to an ice field, but smaller. — **Ice foot,** shore ice in Arctic regions; an ice belt. *Kane.* — **Ice house,** a close-covered pit or building for storing ice. — **Ice machine** (*Physics*), a machine for making ice artificially, as by the production of a low temperature through the sudden expansion of a gas or vapor, or the rapid evaporation of a volatile liquid. — **Ice master.** See *Ice pilot* (below). — **Ice pack,** an irregular mass of broken and drifting ice. — **Ice paper,** a transparent film of gelatin for copying or reproducing; *papier glacé*. — **Ice petrel** (*Zoöl.*), a shearwater (*Puffinus gelidus*) of the Antarctic seas, abundant among floating ice. — **Ice pick,** a sharp instrument for breaking ice into small pieces. — **Ice pilot,** a pilot who has charge of a vessel where the course is obstructed by ice, as in polar seas; — called also *ice master*. — **Ice pitcher,** a pitcher adapted for ice water. — **Ice plow,** a large tool for grooving and cutting ice. — **Ice sludge,** bay ice broken small by the wind or waves; sludge. — **Ice spar** (*Min.*), a variety of feldspar, the crystals of which are very clear like ice; rhyacolite. — **Ice table,** a flat and horizontal mass of ice. — **Ice tongs,** large iron nippers for handling ice. — **Ice water.** (*a*) Water cooled by ice. (*b*) Water formed by the melting of ice. — **Ice yacht.** See *Ice boat* (above). — **To break the ice.** See under Break. — **Water ice,** a confection consisting of water sweetened, flavored, and frozen.

Ice (īs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Iced (īst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Icing (ī'sĭng).] **1.** To cover with ice; to convert into ice, or into something resembling ice.

2. To cover with icing, or frosting made of sugar and milk or white of egg; to frost, as cakes, tarts, etc.

3. To chill or cool, as with ice; to freeze.

Ice'berg' (īs'bĕrg'), *n.* [Prob. cf Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *iisbierg*, Sw. *isberg*, properly, a mountain of ice. See Ice, and Berg.] A large mass of ice, generally floating in the ocean.

☞ Icebergs are large detached portions of glaciers, which in cold regions often project into the sea.

Ice'bird' (īs'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Arctic sea bird, as the Arctic fulmar.

Ice'bound' (īs'bound'), *a.* Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an *icebound* vessel; also, surrounded by or fringed with ice so as to hinder easy access; as, an *icebound* coast.

Ice'-built' (īs'bĭlt'), *a.* **1.** Composed of ice.

2. Loaded with ice. "*Ice-built* mountains." *Gray.*

Iced (īst), *a.* **1.** Covered with ice; chilled with ice; as, *iced* water.

2. Covered with something resembling ice, as sugar icing; frosted; as, *iced* cake.

Iced cream. Same as *Ice cream*, under Ice.

Ice'fall' (-fäl'), *n.* A frozen waterfall, or mass of ice resembling a frozen waterfall. *Coleridge.*

Ice'land-er (īs'lănd-ẽr), *n.* A native, or one of the Scandinavian people, of Iceland.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland; relating to, or resembling, the Icelanders.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *n.* The language of the Icelanders. It is one of the Scandinavian group, and is more nearly allied to the Old Norse than any other language now spoken.

Ice'land moss' (īs'land mŏs'; 115). (*Bot.*) A kind of lichen (*Cetraria Islandica*) found from the Arctic regions to the North Temperate zone. It furnishes a nutritious jelly and other forms of food, and is used in pulmonary complaints as a demulcent.

Iceland Moss.

Ice'land spar' (spär'). (*Min.*) A transparent variety of calcite, the best of which is obtained in Iceland. It is used for the prisms of the polariscope, because of its strong double refraction. Cf. Calcite.

Ice'man (īs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* Icemen (-mĕn). **1.** A man who is skilled in traveling upon ice, as among glaciers.

2. One who deals in ice; one who retails or delivers ice.

Ice' plant' (īs' plănt'). (*Bot.*) A plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), sprinkled with pellucid, watery vesicles, which glisten like ice. It is native along

the Mediterranean, in the Canaries, and in South Africa. Its juice is said to be demulcent and diuretic; its ashes are used in Spain in making glass.

Ice'quake' (īs'kwāk'), *n.* The crash or concussion attending the breaking up of masses of ice, — often due to contraction from extreme cold.

Ich (ĭk), *pron.* I. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ In the Southern dialect of Early English this is the regular form. Cf. Ik.

Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰχνεύμων, lit., the tracker; so called because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile, fr. ἰχνεύειν to track or hunt after, fr. ἴχνος track, footstep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any carnivorous mammal of the genus *Herpestes*, and family *Viverridæ*. Numerous species are found in Asia and Africa. The Egyptian species (*H. ichneumon*), which ranges to Spain and Palestine, is noted for destroying the eggs and young of the crocodile as well as various snakes and lizards, and hence was considered sacred by the ancient Egyptians. The common species of India (*H. griseus*), known as the mongoose, has similar habits and is often domesticated. It is noted for killing the cobra.

Egyptian Ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any hymenopterous insect of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, of which several thousand species are known, belonging to numerous genera.

☞ The female deposits her eggs upon, or in, the bodies of other insects, such as caterpillars, plant lice, etc. The larva lives upon the internal tissues of the insect in which it is parasitic, and finally kills it. Hence, many of the species are beneficial to agriculture by destroying noxious insects.

Ichneumon Fly (*Ophion purgatus*). (½)

Ichneumon fly. See Ichneumon, 2.

Ich'neu-mon'i-dan (ĭk'nū-mŏn'ĭ-dan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Ichneumonidæ*, or ichneumon flies. — *n.* One of the *Ichneumonidæ*.

‖ **Ich'neu-mon'i-des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Ichneumon.] (*Zoöl.*) The ichneumon flies.

Ich'nite (ĭk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος track, footstep.] A fossil footprint; as, the *ichnites* in the Triassic sandstone. *Page.*

Ich'no-graph'ic (ĭk'nō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ichno-*
Ich'no-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Of or pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground plot.

Ich-nog'ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχνογραφία; ἴχνος track, footstep + γράφειν to describe: cf. F. *ichnographie.*] (*Drawing*) A horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground plan; a map; also, the art of making such plans.

Ich'no-lite (ĭk'nō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος track, footstep + *-lite.*] A fossil footprint; an ichnite.

Ich'no-thol'o-gy (-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος footstep + *-lith* + *-logy.*] Same as Ichnology. *Hitchcock.*

Ich'no-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ichnology.

Ich-nol'o-gy (ĭk-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος a footstep + *-logy.*] (*Geol.*) The branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

Ich-nos'co-py (ĭk-nŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος footstep + *-scopy.*] The search for the traces of anything. [*R.*]

I'chor (ī'kŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχώρ: cf. F. *ichor.*] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

2. A thin, acrid, watery discharge from an ulcer, wound, etc.

‖ **I'chor-hæ'mi-a** (ī'kŏr-hē'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχώρ ichor + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) Infection of the blood with ichorous or putrid substances.

I'chor-ous (ī'kŏr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ichoreux.*] Of or like ichor; thin; watery; serous; sanious.

Ich'thi-din (ĭk'thĭ-dĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance from the egg yolk of osseous fishes.

Ich'thin (ĭk'thĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς fish.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance resembling vitellin, present in the egg yolk of cartilaginous fishes.

Ich'thu-lin (ĭk'thŭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance from the yolk of salmon's eggs.

Ich'thus (ĭk'thŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς.] In early Christian and ecclesiastical art, an emblematic fish, or the Greek word for *fish*, which combined the initials of the Greek words Ἰησοῦς, Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, Jesus, Christ, Son of God, Savior.

Ich'thy-ic (ĭk'thĭ-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, fishes.

Ich'thy-o-col (-ō-kŏl), } *n.* [L. *ichthyocolla*, Gr.
Ich'thy-o-col'la (-kŏl'là), } ἰχθυόκολλα; ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + κόλλα glue: cf. F. *ichthyocolle.*] Fish glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of certain fishes.

Ich'thy-o-cop'ro-lite (-kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + E. *coprolite.*] (*Geol.*) Fossil dung of fishes.

Ich'thy-o-dor'u-lite (-dŏr'ū-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + δόρυ a spear + *-lite.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the spiny plates found on the back and tail of certain skates.

Ich'thy-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος + *-graphy:* cf. F. *ichthyographie.*] A treatise on fishes.

Ich'thy-oid (ĭk'thĭ-oid), } *a.* [Gr. ἰχθυοειδής; ἰχθύς,
Ich'thy-oid'al (-oid'al), } -ύος, a fish + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) Somewhat like a fish; having some of the characteristics of fishes; — said of some amphibians.

Ich'thy-ol'a-try (-ŏl'à-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + λατρεύειν to worship.] Worship of fishes, or of fish-shaped idols. *Layard.*

Ich'thy-o-lite (ĭk'thĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil fish, or fragment of a fish.

Ich'thy-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ichthyolo-*
Ich'thy-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *gique.*] Of or pertaining to ichthyology.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ichthyologiste.*] One versed in, or who studies, ichthyology.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + *-logy:* cf. F. *ichthyologie.*] The natural history of fishes; that branch of zoölogy which relates to fishes, including their structure, classification, and habits.

Ich'thy-o-man'cy (ĭk'thĭ-ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + *-mancy:* cf. F. *ichthyomancie.*] Divination by the heads or the entrails of fishes.

‖ **Ich'thy-o-mor'pha** (-môr'fà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθυόμορφος fish-shaped; ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) The Urodela.

Ich'thy-o-mor'phic (-fĭk), } *a.* [See Ichthyomor-
Ich'thy-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), } pha.] Fish-shaped; as, the *ichthyomorphic* idols of ancient Assyria.

Ich'thy-oph'a-gist (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf'à-jĭst), *n.* [See Ichthyophagous.] One who eats, or subsists on, fish.

Ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ichthyophagus*, Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος; ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish.

Ich'thy-oph'a-gy (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf'à-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθυοφαγία: cf. F. *ichthyophagie.*] The practice of eating, or living upon, fish.

Ich'thy-oph-thal'mite (-ŏf-thăl'mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + ὀφθαλμός eye.] See Apophyllite. [*R.*]

‖ **Ich'thy-oph-thi'ra** (-thĭ'rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + φθείρ a louse.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of copepod crustaceans, including numerous species parasitic on fishes.

Ichthyophthira. *a Pandarus; b Nogagus Latreillii.* From a shark.

‖ **Ich'thy-op'si-da** (-ŏp'sĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + ὄψις appearance.] (*Zoöl.*) A grand division of the Vertebrata, including the Amphibia and Fishes.

‖ **Ich'thy-op'te-ryg'i-a** (-ŏp'tĕ-rĭj'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See Ichthyopterygium.] (*Paleon.*) See Ichthyosauria.

‖ **Ich'thy-op'te-ryg'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + πτερύγιον a fin.] (*Anat.*) The typical limb, or lateral fin, of fishes.

‖ **Ich'thy-or'nis** (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + ὄρνις bird.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of toothed birds found in the American Cretaceous formation. It is remarkable for having biconcave vertebræ, and sharp, conical teeth set in sockets. Its wings were well developed. It is the type of the order Odontotormæ.

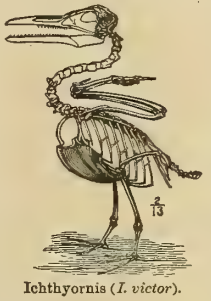

Ichthyornis (*I. victor*).

Ich'thy-o-saur (ĭk'thĭ-ō-sar), *n.* [Cf. F. *ichthyosaure.*] (*Paleon.*) One of the Ichthyosauria.

‖ **Ich'thy-o-sau'ri-a** (-sạ'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See Ichthyosaurus.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of marine reptiles, including Ichthyosaurus and allied forms; — called also *Ichthyopterygia.* They have not been found later than the Cretaceous period.

Ich'thy-o-sau'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the Ichthyosauria. — *n.* One of the Ichthyosauria.

‖ **Ich'thy-o-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.; pl.* Ichthyosauri (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + σαῦρος a lizard.]

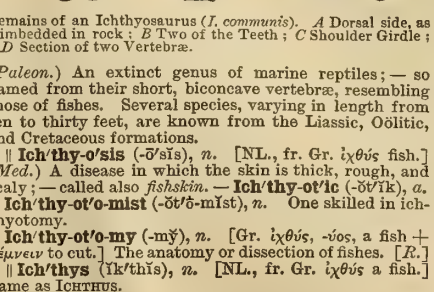

Remains of an Ichthyosaurus (*I. communis*). *A* Dorsal side, as imbedded in rock; *B* Two of the Teeth; *C* Shoulder Girdle; *D* Section of two Vertebræ.

(*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of marine reptiles; — so named from their short, biconcave vertebræ, resembling those of fishes. Several species, varying in length from ten to thirty feet, are known from the Liassic, Oölitic, and Cretaceous formations.

‖ **Ich'thy-o'sis** (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς fish.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; — called also *fishskin.* — **Ich'thy-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Ich'thy-ot'o-mist (-ŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in ichthyotomy.

Ich'thy-ot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + τέμνειν to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. [*R.*]

‖ **Ich'thys** (ĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς a fish.] Same as Ichthus.

I'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *isikel*, AS. *īsgicel; īs* ice + *gicel* icicle; akin to Icel. *jökull;* cf. Gael. *eigh* ice, Ir. *aigh.*] A pendent, and usually conical, mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water; as, the *icicles* on the eaves of a house.

I'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having icicles attached.

I'ci-ly (ī'sĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In an icy manner; coldly.

Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson.*

I'ci-ness (ī'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being icy or very cold; frigidity.

I'cing (ī'sĭng), *n.* A coating or covering resembling ice, as of sugar and milk or white of egg; frosting.

Ic'kle (ĭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *ikil.* See Icicle.] An icicle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I'con (ī'kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. εἰκών.] An image or representation; a portrait or pretended portrait.

Netherlanders whose names and *icons* are published. *Hakewill.*

I-con'ic-al (ī-kŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, images, pictures, or representations of any kind.

I'con-ism (ī'kŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *iconismus*, Gr. εἰκονισμός, fr. εἰκονίζειν to mold, delineate, fr. εἰκών an image: cf. F. *iconisme.*] The formation of a figure, representation, or semblance; a delineation or description.

Some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms. Cudworth.*

I'con-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. εἰκονίζειν.] To form an image or likeness of. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

I-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ō-klăz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *iconoclasme.* See Iconoclast.] The doctrine or practice of the iconoclasts; image breaking.

I-con'o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών image + κλᾶν to break: cf. F. *iconoclaste.*] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of images or idols; a determined enemy of idol worship.

2. One who exposes or destroys impositions or shams; one who attacks cherished beliefs; a radical.

I-con'o-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iconoclasts, or to image breaking. *Milman.*

I-con'o-dule (ī-kŏn'ō-dūl), } *n.* [Gr. εἰκών an image
I-con'o-du'list (-dū'lĭst), } + δοῦλος a slave.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who serves images; — opposed to an *iconoclast.* *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

I'co-nog'ra-pher (ī'kō-nŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* A maker of images. *Fairholt.*

I-con'o-graph'ic (ī-kŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to iconography.

2. Representing by means of pictures or diagrams; as, an *iconographic* encyclopædia.

I'co-nog'ra-phy (ī'kō-nŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία a sketch or description; εἰκών an image + γράφειν to describe: cf. F. *iconographie.*] **1.** The art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation, as of persons; as, the *iconography* of the ancients.

2. The study of representative art in general.

Christian iconography, the study of the representations in art of the Deity, the persons of the Trinity, angels, saints, virtues, vices, etc.

I'co-nol'a-ter (-nŏl'à-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών an image + λατρεύειν to worship: cf. F. *iconolâtre.*] One who worships images.

I'co-nol'a-try (-trȳ), *n.* [See Iconolater.] The worship of images as symbols; — distinguished from *idolatry*, the worship of images themselves.

I'co-nol'o-gy (-ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονολογία; εἰκών an image + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *iconologie.*] The discussion or description of portraiture or of representative images. Cf. Iconography.

I'co-nom'a-chy (-nŏm'à-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονομαχία a war against images; εἰκών an image + μάχη fight.] Hostility to images as objects of worship. [*R.*]

I'co-nom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. εἰκονομάχος; εἰκών image + μάχη fight.] Opposed to pictures or images as objects of worship. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

I'co-noph'i-list (-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών an image + φιλεῖν to love.] A student, or lover of the study, of iconography.

I'co-sa-he'dral (ī'kō-sà-hē'dral), *a.* [See Icosahedron.] (*Geom.*) Having twenty equal sides or faces.

I'co-sa-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. εἰκοσάεδρον; εἴκοσι twenty + ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by twenty sides or faces.

Regular icosahedron, one of the five regular polyhedrons, bounded by twenty equilateral triangles. Five triangles meet to form each solid angle of the polyhedron.

‖ **I'co-san'dri-a** (-săn'drĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male: cf. F. *icosandrie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

I'co-san'dri-an (-drĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to
I'co-san'drous (-drŭs), } the class Icosandria; having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

I'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron (ī'kŏ-sĭ-tĕt'rà-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + τέτρα-, combining form of τέσσαρες four + ἕδρα seat, base.] (*Crystallog.*) A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

-ics (-ĭks). A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoustics, mathematics, dynamics, statistics, politics, athletics.

☞ The names of sciences ending in *ics*, as *mathematics, mechanics, metaphysics, optics*, etc., are, with respect to their form, nouns in the plural number. The plural form was probably introduced to mark the complex nature of such sciences; and it may have been in imitation of the use of the Greek plurals τὰ φυσικά, τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, τὰ ἀναλυτικά, τὰ ἠθικά, etc., to designate parts of Aristotle's writings. Previously to the present century, nouns ending in *ics* were construed with a verb or a pronoun in the plural; but it is now generally considered preferable to treat them as singular. In German we have *die Mathematik, die Mechanik*, etc., and in French *la metaphysique, la optique*, etc., corresponding to our *mathematics, mechanics, metaphysics, optics*, etc.

Mathematics have for their object the consideration of whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *John Davidson.*

The citations subjoined will serve as examples of the best present usage.

Ethics is the science of the laws which govern our actions as moral agents. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All parts of knowledge have their origin in *metaphysics*, and finally, perhaps, revolve into *it*. *De Quincey.*

Mechanics, like pure *mathematics*, may be geometrical, or may be analytical; that is, it may treat space either by a direct consideration of its properties, or by a symbolical representation. *Whewell.*

Ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

Ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. ἰκτερικός,
Ic-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } fr. ἴκτερος jaundice: cf. F. *ictérique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

2. Good against the jaundice. *Johnson.*

Ic'ter-i'tious (ĭk'tĕr-ĭsh'ŭs), } *a.* Yellow; of the color
Ic-ter'i-tous (ĭk-tĕr'ĭ-tŭs), } of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

Ic'ter-oid (ĭk'tĕr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice + *-oid.*] Of a tint resembling that produced by jaundice; yellow; as, an *icteroid* tint or complexion.

‖ **Ic'te-rus** (ĭk'tē-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See ICTERIC, *a.*] (*Med.*) The jaundice.

Ic'tic (ĭk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *ictus* blow.] Pertaining to, or caused by, a blow; sudden; abrupt. [*R.*] *H. Bushnell.*

‖ **Ic'tus** (ĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] **1.** (*Pros.*) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word. Cf. ARSIS.

2. (*Med.*) A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke, the sting of an insect, pulsation of an artery, etc.

I'cy (ī'sy), *a.* [*Compar.* ICIER (ī'sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ICIEST.] [AS. *īsig.* See ICE.] **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. "*Icy* chains." *Shak.* "*Icy* region." *Boyle.* "*Icy* seas." *Pope.*

2. Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid; cold.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection. *Motley.*

I'cy-pearl'ed (-pẽrl'ẽd), *a.* Spangled with ice.

Mounting up in *icy-pearled* car. *Milton.*

I'd (īd). A contraction from *I would* or *I had.*

Id (ĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus* or *Idus idus*) of Europe. A domesticated variety, colored like the goldfish, is called *orfe* in Germany.

I-da'li-an (ī-dā'lĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Idalium*, a mountain city in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred. "*Idalian* Aphrodité." *Tennyson.*

Ide (īd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ID.

-ide (-īd *or* -ĭd; 104). (*Chem.*) A suffix used to denote: (*a*) The *nonmetallic*, or *negative*, element or radical in a binary compound; as, ox*ide*, sulph*ide*, chlor*ide*. (*b*) A compound which is an *anhydride;* as, glycol*ide*, phthal*ide*. (*c*) Any one of a series of derivatives; as, indogen*ide*, glucos*ide*, etc.

I-de'a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.; pl.* IDEAS (-ȧz). [L. *idea*, Gr. ἰδέα, fr. ἰδεῖν to see; akin to E. *wit*: cf. F. *idée.* See WIT.] **1.** The transcript, image, or picture of a visible object, that is formed by the mind; also, a similar image of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

Being the right *idea* of your father
Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shak.*

This representation or likeness of the object being transmitted from thence [the senses] to the imagination, and lodged there for the view and observation of the pure intelleet, is aptly and properly called its *idea.* *P. Browne.*

2. A general notion, or a conception formed by generalization.

Alice had not the slightest *idea* what latitude was. *L. Carroll.*

3. Hence: Any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of, by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought; the real object that is conceived or thought of.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or as the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea.* *Locke.*

4. A belief, opinion, or doctrine; a characteristic or controlling principle; as, an essential *idea;* the *idea* of development.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one *idea*, and that is a wrong one. *Johnson.*

What is now "*idea*" for us? How infinite the fall of this word, since the time where Milton sang of the Creator contemplating his newly-created world, —

"how it showed . . .
Answering his great *idea*," —

to its present use, when this person "has an *idea* that the train has started," and the other "had no *idea* that the dinner would be so bad!" *Trench.*

5. A plan or purpose of action; intention; design.

I shortly afterwards set off for that capital, with an *idea* of undertaking while there the translation of the work. *W. Irving.*

6. A rational conception; the complete conception of an object when thought of in all its essential elements or constituents; the necessary metaphysical or constituent attributes and relations, when conceived in the abstract.

7. A fictitious object or picture created by the imagination; the same when proposed as a pattern to be copied, or a standard to be reached; one of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed objectively from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

Thence to behold this new-created world,
The addition of his empire, how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea.* *Milton.*

☞ "In England, Locke may be said to have been the first who naturalized the term in its Cartesian universality. When, in common language, employed by Milton and Dryden, after Descartes, as before him by Sidney, Spenser, Shakespeare, Hooker, etc., the meaning is Platonic." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Abstract idea, Association of ideas, etc. See under ABSTRACT, ASSOCIATION, etc.

Syn. — Notion; conception; thought; sentiment; fancy; image; perception; impression; opinion; belief; observation; judgment; consideration; view; design; intention; purpose; plan; model; pattern. There is scarcely any other word which is subjected to such abusive treatment as is the word *idea*, in the very general and indiscriminate way in which it is employed, as it is used variously to signify almost any act, state, or content of thought.

I-de'al (ī-dē'al), *a.* [L. *idealis:* cf. F. *idéal.*] **1.** Existing in idea or thought; conceptional; intellectual; mental; as, *ideal* knowledge.

2. Reaching an imaginary standard of excellence; fit for a model; faultless; as, *ideal* beauty. *Byron.*

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

3. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal. "Planning *ideal* commonwealths." *Southey.*

4. Teaching the doctrine of idealism; as, the *ideal* theory or philosophy.

5. (*Math.*) Imaginary.

Syn. — Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal; impracticable; utopian.

I-de'al (ī-dē'al), *n.* A mental conception regarded as a standard of perfection; a model of excellence, beauty, etc.

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, excluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. Thus, the Apollo Belvedere is the *ideal* of the beauty and proportion of the human frame. *Fleming.*

Beau ideal. See BEAU IDEAL.

I-de'a-less (ī-dē'ȧ-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of an idea.

I-de'al-ism (-al-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *idéalisme.*] **1.** The quality or state of being ideal.

2. Conceptions of the ideal; imagery.

3. (*Philos.*) The system or theory that denies the existence of material bodies, and teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of anything but ideas and their relations.

I-de'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *idéaliste.*] **1.** One who idealizes; one who forms picturesque fancies; one given to romantic expectations.

2. One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I-de'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to idealists or their theories.

I-de'al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* IDEALITIES (-tĭz).

1. The quality or state of being ideal.

2. The capacity to form ideals of beauty or perfection.

3. (*Phren.*) The conceptive faculty.

I-de'al-i-za'tion (ī-dē'al-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of idealizing.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The representation of natural objects, scenes, etc., in such a way as to show their most important characteristics; the study of the ideal.

I-de'al-ize (ī-dē'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IDEALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IDEALIZING (-ī'zing).] **1.** To make ideal; to give an ideal form or value to; to attribute ideal characteristics and excellences to; as, to *idealize* real life.

2. (*Fine Arts*) To treat in an ideal manner. See IDEALIZATION, 2.

I-de'al-ize, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *idéaliser.*] To form ideals.

I-de'al-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* An idealist.

I-de'al-ly, *adv.* In an ideal manner; by means of ideas; mentally.

I-de'a-log'ic (ī-dē'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an idealogue, or to idealization.

I-de'a-logue (ī-dē'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* [*Idea* + *-logue*, as in the*ologue:* cf. F. *idéologue.*] One given to fanciful ideas or theories; a theorist; a speculator. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

I-de'at (ī-dē'ăt), } *n.* [LL. *ideatum.* See IDEA.]
I-de'ate (-ăt), } (*Metaph.*) The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea; the correlate in real existence to the idea as a thought existence.

I-de'ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To form in idea; to fancy. [*R.*]

The *ideated* man . . . as he stood in the intellect of God. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To apprehend in thought so as to fix and hold in the mind; to memorize. [*R.*]

I-de-a'tion (ī'dē-ā'shŭn), *n.* The faculty or capacity of the mind for forming ideas; the exercise of this capacity; the act of the mind by which objects of sense are apprehended and retained as objects of thought.

The whole mass of residua which have been accumulated . . . all enter now into the process of *ideation.* *J. D. Morell.*

I-de-a'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, ideation.

Certain sensational or *ideational* stimuli. *Blackw. Mag.*

I'dem (ī'dĕm), *pron.* or *adj.* [L.] The same; the same as above; — often abbreviated *id.*

I-den'tic (ī-dĕn'tĭk), *a.* Identical. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

I-den'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *identique.* See IDENTITY.] **1.** The same; the selfsame; the very same; not different; as, the *identical* person or thing.

I can not remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction . . . that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid.*

2. Uttering sameness or the same truth; expressing in the predicate what is given, or obviously implied, in the subject; tautological.

When you say body is solid, I say that you make an *identical* proposition, because it is impossible to have the idea of body without that of solidity. *Fleming.*

Identical equation (*Alg.*), an equation which is true for all values of the algebraic symbols which enter into it.

I-den'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an identical manner; with respect to identity. "*Identically* the same." *Bp. Warburton.* "*Identically* different." *Ross.*

I-den'tic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being identical; sameness.

I-den'ti-fi'a-ble (-tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being identified.

I-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *identification.*] The act of identifying, or proving to be the same; also, the state of being identified.

I-den'ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IDENTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IDENTIFYING (-fī'ing).] [Cf. F. *identifier.* See IDENTITY, and -FY.] **1.** To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to treat as being one or having the same purpose or effect; to consider as the same in any relation.

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people and of the rulers. *D. Ramsay.*

Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. *Burke.*

2. To establish the identity of; to prove to be the same with something described, claimed, or asserted; as, to *identify* stolen property.

I-den'ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public. *Burke.*

I-den'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [See IDENTITY.] (*Metaph.*) The doctrine taught by Schelling, that matter and mind, and subject and object, are identical in the Absolute; — called also the *system* or *doctrine of identity.*

I-den'ti-ty (-tĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* IDENTITIES (-tĭz). [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, fr. L. *idem* the same, from the root of *is* he, that; cf. Skr. *idam* this. Cf. ITEM.] **1.** The state or quality of being identical, or the same; sameness.

Identity is a relation between our cognitions of a thing, not between things themselves. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. The condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed; as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods.

3. (*Math.*) An identical equation.

I'de-o- (ī'dē-ō-). A combining form from the Gr. ἰδέα, an *idea.*

I'de-o-gen'ic-al (ī'dē-ō-jĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to ideogeny.

I'de-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [*Ideo-* + *-geny*, from the same root as Gr. γένεσις, birth: cf. F. *idéogénie.*] The science which treats of the origin of ideas.

I-de'o-gram (ī-dē'ō-grăm), *n.* [*Ideo-* + *-gram;* cf. F. *idéogramme.*] **1.** An original, pictorial element of writing; a kind of hieroglyph expressing no sound, but only an idea.

Ideograms may be defined to be pictures intended to represent either things or thoughts. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

You might even have a history without language written or spoken, by means of *ideograms* and gesture. *J. Peile.*

2. A symbol used for convenience, or for abbreviation; as, 1, 2, 3, +, —, ×, $, §, etc.

3. A phonetic symbol; a letter.

I-de'o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* Same as IDEOGRAM.

I'de-o-graph'ic (ī'dē-ō-grăf'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [Cf. F. *idéo-*
I'de-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Of or pertaining to an ideogram; representing ideas by symbols, independently of sounds; as, 9 represents not the word "nine," but the *idea* of the number itself. — **I'de-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

I'de-o-graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The system of writing in ideographic characters; also, anything so written.

I'de-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* The representation of ideas independently of sounds, or in an ideographic manner, as sometimes is done in shorthand writing, etc.

I'de-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *idéologique.*] Of or pertaining to ideology.

I'de-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of ideas; one who theorizes or idealizes; one versed in the science of ideas, or who advocates the doctrines of ideology.

I'de-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Ideo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *idéologie.*] **1.** The science of ideas. *Stewart.*

2. (*Metaph.*) A theory of the origin of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation.

☞ By a double blunder in philosophy and Greek, *idéologie* . . . has in France become the name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

I'de-o-mo'tion (ī'dē-ō-mō'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) An ideo-motor movement.

I'de-o-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*Ideo-* + *motor:* cf. F. *idéomoteur.*] (*Physiol.*) Applied to those actions or muscular movements, which are automatic expressions of dominant ideas, rather than the result of distinct volitional efforts, as the act of expressing the thoughts in speech, or in writing, while the mind is occupied in the composition of the sentence. *Carpenter.*

Ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus:* cf. F. *ides.*] (*Anc. Rom. Calendar*) The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months.

The *ides* of March remember. *Shak.*

☞ Eight days in each month often pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called respectively the day before the *ides*, and so on, backward, to the eighth from the *ides.*

Id'i-o- (ĭd'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from the Greek ἴδιος, meaning *private, personal, peculiar, distinct.*

Id'i-o-blast (ĭd'ĭ-ō-blăst), *n.* [*Idio-* + *-blast.*] (*Bot.*) An individual cell, differing greatly from its neighbors in regard to size, structure, or contents.

‖ **Id'i-o-cra'sis** (-krā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Idiocrasy.

Id'i-oc'ra-sy (ĭd'ĭ-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.; pl.* IDIOCRASIES (-sĭz). [*Idio-* + Gr. κρᾶσις a mixture, fr. κεραννύναι to mix: cf. F. *idiocrasie.*] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

Id'i-o-crat'ic (-ō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Peculiar in constitu-
Id'i-o-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } tion or temperament; idiosyncratic.

Id'i-o-cy (ĭd'ĭ-ō-sȳ), *n.* [From *idiot;* cf. Gr. ἰδιωτεία uncouthness, want of education, fr. ἰδιώτης. See IDIOT, and cf. IDIOTCY.] The condition or quality of being an idiot; absence, or marked deficiency, of sense and intelligence.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy*, if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. *F. W. Robertson.*

Id'i-o-cy-cloph'a-nous (ĭd'ĭ-ō-sĭ-klŏf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*Idio-* + Gr. κύκλος circle + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] (*Crystallog.*) Same as IDIOPHANOUS.

Id'i-o-e-lec'tric (-ō-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*Idio-* + *electric:* cf. F. *idioélectrique.*] (*Physics*) Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties; capable of becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *anelectric.* — *n.* An idioelectric substance.

Id'i-o-graph (ĭd'ĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιόγραφος autographic; ἴδιος one's own + γράφειν to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a trade-mark.

Id'i-o-graph'ic (Id'ĭ-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Id'i-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to an idiograph.

Id'i-ol'a-try (Id'ĭ-ŏl'à-trў), *n.* [*Idio-* + Gr. λατρεύειν to worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem.

Id'i-om (Id'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. ἰδίωμα, fr. ἰδιοῦν to make a person's own, to make proper or peculiar, fr. ἴδιος one's own, proper, peculiar; prob. akin to the reflexive pronoun οὗ, οἷ, ἑ, and to ἑός, ὅς, one's own, L. *suus*, and to E. *so*.] **1.** The syntactical or structural form peculiar to any language; the genius or cast of a language.

Idiom may be employed loosely and figuratively as a synonym of language or dialect, but in its proper sense it signifies the totality of the general rules of construction which characterize the syntax of a particular language and distinguish it from other tongues. *G. P. Marsh.*

By *idiom* is meant the use of words which is peculiar to a particular language. *J. H. Newman.*

He followed their language [the Latin], but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

2. An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language; in extended use, an expression sanctioned by usage, having a sense peculiar to itself and not agreeing with the logical sense of its structural form; also, the phrase forms peculiar to a particular author.

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

Sometimes we identify the words with the object — though by courtesy of *idiom* rather than in strict propriety of language. *Coleridge.*

Every good writer has much *idiom*. *Landor.*

It is not by means of rules that such *idioms* as the following are made current: "I can *make nothing* of it." "He *treats* his subject *home*." *Dryden.* "It is that within us that *makes for* righteousness." *M. Arnold.* *Gostwick (Eng. Gram.).*

3. Dialect; a variant form of a language.

Syn. — Dialect. — IDIOM, DIALECT. The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure; its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions. Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions, while the great *idioms* of the language are everywhere the same. See LANGUAGE.

Id'i-o-mat'ic (Id'ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός.]
Id'i-o-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to, or conforming to, the mode of expression peculiar to a language; as, an *idiomatic* meaning; an *idiomatic* phrase. — **Id'i-o-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Id'i-o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* Idiomorphous.

Id'i-o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰδιόμορφος of peculiar form; ἴδιος peculiar + μορφή form.] **1.** Having a form of its own.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Appearing in distinct crystals; — said of the mineral constituents of a rock.

Id'i-o-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Idio-* + *muscular*.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to a semipermanent contraction of a muscle, produced by a mechanical irritant.

Id'i-o-pa-thet'ic (-pà-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Idiopathic. [*R.*]

Id'i-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *idiopathique*.]
Id'i-o-path'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } (*Med.*) Pertaining to idiopathy; characterizing a disease arising primarily, and not in consequence of some other disease or injury; — opposed to *symptomatic*, *sympathetic*, and *traumatic*. — **Id'i-o-path'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Id'i-op'a-thy (Id'ĭ-ŏp'à-thў), *n.*; *pl.* IDIOPATHIES (-thĭz). [Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια; ἴδιος proper, peculiar + παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. *idiopathie*.] **1.** A peculiar, or individual, characteristic or affection.

All men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Med.*) A morbid state or condition not preceded or occasioned by any other disease; a primary disease.

Id'i-oph'a-nous (-ŏf'à-nŭs), *a.* [*Idio-* + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting interference figures without the aid of a polariscope, as certain crystals.

Id'i-o-plasm (Id'ĭ-ō-plăz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as IDIOPLASMA.

‖ **Id'i-o-plas'ma** (-plăz'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴδιος proper, peculiar + πλάσμα a form, mold.] (*Biol.*) That portion of the cell protoplasm which is the seat of all active changes, and which carries on the function of hereditary transmission; — distinguished from the other portion, which is termed *nutritive plasma*. See HYGROPLASM.

Id'i-o-re-pul'sive (-rẽ-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* [*Idio-* + *repulsive*.] Repulsive by itself; as, the *idiorepulsive* power of heat.

Id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-sĭn'krà-sў), *n.*; *pl.* IDIOSYNCRASIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἰδιοσυγκρασία; ἴδιος proper, peculiar + σύγκρασις a mixing together, fr. συγκεραννύναι to mix together; σύν with + κεραννύναι to mix; cf. F. *idiosyncrasie*. See IDIOM, and CRASIS.] A peculiarity of physical or mental constitution or temperament; a characteristic belonging to, and distinguishing, an individual; characteristic susceptibility; idiocrasy; eccentricity.

The individual mind . . . takes its tone from the *idiosyncrasies* of the body. *I. Taylor.*

Id'i-o-syn-crat'ic (-sĭn-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of peculiar tem-
Id'i-o-syn-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } per or disposition; belonging to one's peculiar and individual character.

Id'i-ot (Id'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *idiot*, L. *idiota* an uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person, Gr. ἰδιώτης, also and orig., a private person, not holding public office, fr. ἴδιος proper, peculiar. See IDIOM.] **1.** A man in private station, as distinguished from one holding a public office. [*Obs.*]

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person, as distinguished from the educated; an ignoramus. [*Obs.*]

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort, while he was rejected, despised, and persecuted even to death by the high priests, lawyers, scribes, doctors, and rabbis. *C. Blount.*

3. A human being destitute of the ordinary intellectual powers, whether congenital, developmental, or accidental; commonly, a person without understanding from birth; a natural fool; a natural; an innocent.

Life . . . is a tale
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*

4. A fool; a simpleton; — a term of reproach.

Weenest thou make an *idiot* of our dame? *Chaucer.*

Id'i-ot-cy (Id'ĭ-ŏt-sў), *n.* [Cf. IDIOCY.] Idiocy. [*R.*]

Id'i-ot-ed (-ŏt-ĕd), *a.* Rendered idiotic; befooled. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Id'i-o-ther'mic (Id'ĭ-ō-thẽr'mĭk), *a.* [*Idio-* + *thermic*.] Self-heating; warmed, as the body of an animal, by processes going on within itself.

Id'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *idioticus* ignorant, Gr.
Id'i-ot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ἰδιωτικός: cf. F. *idiotique*. See IDIOT.] **1.** Common; simple. [*Obs.*] *Blackwall.*

2. Pertaining to, or like, an idiot; characterized by idiocy; foolish; fatuous; as, an *idiotic* person, speech, laugh, or action.

Id'i-ot'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an idiotic manner.

Id'i-ot'i-con (-ŏt'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰδιωτικός belonging to a private man, private. See IDIOT.] A dictionary of a particular dialect, or of the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country; a glossary.

Id'i-ot-ish (Id'ĭ-ŏt-ĭsh), *a.* Like an idiot; foolish.

Id'i-ot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *idiotisme*, L. *idiotismus* the way or fashion of a private person, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, Gr. ἰδιωτισμός, fr. ἰδιωτίζειν to put into or use common language, fr. ἰδιώτης. See IDIOT.] **1.** An idiom; a form, mode of expression, or signification, peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms*, suitable to their native language, unto words newly invented. *M. Hale.*

2. Lack of knowledge or mental capacity; idiocy; foolishness.

Worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism*. *Shaftesbury.*

The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*. *Hammond.*

Id'i-ot-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To become stupid. [*R.*]

Id'i-ot-ry (-rў), *n.* Idiocy. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

I'dle (ī'd'l), *a.* [*Compar.* IDLER (ī'dlẽr); *superl.* IDLEST (ī'dlĕst).] [OE. *idel*, AS. *īdel* vain, empty, useless; akin to OS. *ītal*, D. *ijdel*, OHG. *ītal* vain, empty, mere, G. *eitel*, Dan. & Sw. *idel* mere, pure, and prob. to Gr. ἰθαρός clear, pure, αἴθειν to burn. Cf. ETHER.] **1.** Of no account; useless; vain; trifling; unprofitable; thoughtless; silly; barren. "Deserts *idle*." *Shak.*

Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. *Matt.* xii. 36.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*
This *idle* story became important. *Macaulay.*

2. Not called into active service; not turned to appropriate use; unemployed; as, *idle* hours.

The *idle* spear and shield were high uphung. *Milton.*

3. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing; as, *idle* workmen.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? *Matt.* xx. 6.

4. Given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; slothful; as, an *idle* fellow.

5. Light-headed; foolish. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Idle pulley (*Mach.*), a pulley that rests upon a belt to tighten it; a pulley that only guides a belt and is not used to transmit power. — **Idle wheel** (*Mach.*), a gear wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution. — In idle, in vain. [*Obs.*] "God saith, thou shalt not take the name of thy Lord God *in idle*." *Chaucer.*

C Idle Wheel.

Syn. — Unoccupied; unemployed; vacant; inactive; indolent; sluggish; slothful; useless; ineffectual; futile; frivolous; vain; trifling; unprofitable; unimportant. — IDLE, INDOLENT, LAZY. A propensity to inaction is expressed by each of these words; they differ in the cause and degree of this characteristic. *Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort; *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes a dislike of *continuous* exertion. *Lazy* is a stronger and more contemptuous term than *indolent*.

I'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDLED (ī'd'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDLING (ī'dlĭng).] To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business. *Shak.*

I'dle, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume; — often followed by *away*; as, to *idle* away an hour or a day.

I'dle-head'ed (ī'd'l-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Foolish; stupid. [*Obs.*] "The superstitious *idle-headed* eld." *Shak.*

2. Delirious; infatuated. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

I'dle-ness, *n.* [AS. *īdelnes*.] The condition or quality of being idle (in the various senses of that word); uselessness; fruitlessness; triviality; inactivity; laziness.

Syn. — Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; sloth.

I'dle-pat'ed (-păt'ĕd), *a.* Idle-headed; stupid. [*Obs.*]

I'dler (ī'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction; a lazy person; a sluggard.

2. (*Naut.*) One who has constant day duties on board ship, and keeps no regular watch. *Totten.*

3. (*Mach.*) An idle wheel or pulley. See under IDLE.

I'dless } (ī'dlĕs), *n.* Idleness. [*Archaic*] "In
I'dlesse } *yllesse*." *Spenser.*

And an *idlesse* all the day
Beside a wandering stream. *Mrs. Browning.*

I'dly (ī'dlў), *adv.* In an idle manner; ineffectually; vainly; lazily; carelessly; (*Obs.*) foolishly.

Id'o-crase (Id'ō-krās; 277), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + κρᾶσις mixture, fr. κεραννύναι to mix; cf. F. *idocrase*.] (*Min.*) Same as VESUVIANITE.

I'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* [OE. *idole*, F. *idole*, L. *idolum*, fr. Gr. εἴδωλον, fr. εἶδος that which is seen, the form, shape, figure, fr. ἰδεῖν to see. See WIT, and cf. EIDOLON.]

1. An image or representation of anything. [*Obs.*]

Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Spenser.*

2. An image of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity or any other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; a similitude of a false god.

That they should not worship devils, and *idols* of gold. *Rev.* ix. 20.

3. That on which the affections are strongly (often excessively) set; an object of passionate devotion; a person or thing greatly loved or adored.

The soldier's god and people's *idol*. *Denham.*

4. A false notion or conception; a fallacy. *Bacon.*

The *idols* of preconceived opinion. *Coleridge.*

I'do-las'tre (ī'dō-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [OF., for *idolatre*.] An idolater. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

I-dol'a-ter (ī-dŏl'à-tẽr), *n.* [F. *idolâtre*: cf. L. *idolatres*, Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης. See IDOLATRY.] **1.** A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

2. An adorer; a great admirer.

Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Bp. Hurd.*

I-dol'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

I'do-lat'ric-al (ī'dō-lăt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *idolâtrique*.] Idolatrous. [*Obs.*]

I-dol'a-trize (ī-dŏl'à-trīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDOLATRIZED (-trīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDOLATRIZING (-trī'zĭng).] To worship idols; to pay idolatrous worship.

I-dol'a-trize, *v. t.* To make an idol of; to idolize.

I-dol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry; given to idolatry or the worship of false gods; as, *idolatrous* sacrifices.

[Josiah] put down the *idolatrous* priests. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5.

2. Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

I-dol'a-trous-ly, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

I-dol'a-try (-trў), *n.*; *pl.* IDOLATRIES (-trĭz). [F. *idolâtrie*, LL. *idolatria*, L. *idolatria*, fr. Gr. εἰδωλολατρεία; εἴδωλον idol + λατρεία service.] **1.** The worship of idols, images, or anything which is not God; the worship of false gods.

His eye surveyed the dark *idolatries*
Of alienated Judah. *Milton.*

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for anything; respect or love which borders on adoration. *Shak.*

I'dol-ish (ī'dŏl-ĭsh), *a.* Idolatrous. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

I'dol-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship of idols. [*Obs.*]

I'dol-ist, *n.* A worshiper of idols. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

I'dol-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDOLIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDOLIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to; as, to *idolize* the sacred bull in Egypt.

2. To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold, children, a hero.

I'dol-ize, *v. i.* To practice idolatry. [*R.*]

To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt. *Fairbairn.*

I'dol-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who idolizes or loves to the point of reverence; an idolater.

I-dol'o-clast (ī-dŏl'ō-klăst), *n.* [Gr. εἴδωλον idol + κλᾶν to break.] A breaker of idols; an iconoclast.

I-dol'o-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Idol* + *-graph*.] Descriptive of idols. [*R.*] *Southey.*

I'dol-ous (ī'dŏl-ŭs), *a.* Idolatrous. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

I-do'ne-ous (ī-dō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *idoneus*.] Appropriate; suitable; proper; fit; adequate. [*R.*]

An ecclesiastical benefice . . . ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

Id-or'gan (Id-ôr'gan), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + E. *organ*.] (*Biol.*) A morphological unit, consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock, in distinction from the physiological organ or *biorgan*. See MORPHON.

Id'ri-a-line } (Id'rĭ-à-lĭn), } *n.* [Cf. F. *idrialine*.]
Id'ri-a-lite } (Id'rĭ-à-līt), } (*Min.*) A bituminous substance obtained from the mercury mines of *Idria*, where it occurs mixed with cinnabar.

Id'u-me'an (Id'ŭ-mē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient *Idumea*, or Edom, in Western Asia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Idumea; an Edomite.

I'dyl (ī'dĭl), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. εἰδύλλιον, fr. εἶδος form; literally, a little form or image: cf. F. *idylle*. See IDOL.] A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus; also, any poem, especially a narrative or descriptive poem, written in an elevated and highly finished style; also, by extension, any artless and easily flowing description, either in poetry or prose, of simple, rustic life, of pastoral scenes, and the like. [Written also *idyll*.]

Wordsworth's solemn-thoughted *idyl*. *Mrs. Browning.*

His [Goldsmith's] lovely *idyl* of the Vicar's home. *F. Harrison.*

I-dyl'lic (ī-dĭl'lĭk), *a.* Of or belonging to idyls.

I. e. Abbreviation of Latin *id est*, that is.

If (ĭf), *conj.* [OE. *if*, *gif*, AS. *gif*; akin to OFries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, OS. *ef*, *of*, D. *of*, or, whether, if, G. *ob* whether, if, OHG. *oba*, *ibu*, Icel. *ef*, Goth. *iba*, *ibai*, an interrogative particle; properly a case form of a noun meaning, doubt (cf. OHG. *iba* doubt, condition, Icel. *if*, *ef*, *ifi*, *efi*), and therefore orig. meaning, on condition that.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition.

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my prayer,
Assist, *if* Œdipus deserve thy care. *Pope*

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. *Matt.* iv. 3.

2. Whether; — in dependent questions.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden.*
She doubts *if* two and two make four. *Prior.*

As if, But if. See under AS, BUT.

I' faith' (ĭ fāth'). In faith; indeed; truly. *Shak.*

I-fere' (ĭ-fēr'), *adv.* [Corrupted fr. *in fere.*] Together. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ig'a-su'ric (ĭg'ȧ-sū'rĭk), *a.* [See IGASURINE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, nux vomica or St. Ignatius's bean; as, *igasuric* acid.

Ig'a-su'rine (ĭg'ȧ-sū'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [Malay *igasura* the nux vomica.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in nux vomica, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Ig'loo (ĭg'lōō), *n.* **1.** An Eskimo snow house.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A cavity, or excavation, made in the snow by a seal, over its breathing hole in the ice.

Ig-na'tius bean' (ĭg-nā'shŭs bēn'). (*Bot.*) See *Saint Ignatius's bean*, under SAINT.

Ig'ne-ous (ĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire; allied to Skr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnis*, OSlav. *ogne.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fire; containing fire; resembling fire; as, an *igneous* appearance.

2. (*Geol.*) Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; as, lavas and basalt are *igneous* rocks.

Ig-nes'cent (ĭg-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire: cf. F. *ignescent.*] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones.

Ig-nic'o-list (ĭg-nĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ignis* fire + *colere* to worship.] A worshiper of fire. [*R.*]

Ig-nif'er-ous (ĭg-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignifer; ignis* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing fire. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Ig-nif'lu-ous (-lŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignifluus; ignis* fire + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with fire. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ig'ni-fy (ĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *ignis* fire + *-fy.*] To form into fire. [*R.*] *Stukeley.*

Ig-nig'e-nous (ĭg-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ignigenus; ignis* fire + *genere, gignere*, to beget, produce.] Produced by the action of fire, as lava. [*R.*]

Ig-nip'o-tence (-nĭp'ō-tens), *n.* Power over fire. [*R.*]

Ig-nip'o-tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *ignipotens; ignis* fire + *potens* powerful.] Presiding over fire; also, fiery.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

‖ **Ig'nis fat'u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs); *pl.* IGNES FATUI (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish. So called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers.] **1.** A phosphorescent light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; — popularly called also *Will-with-the-wisp*, or *Will-o'-the-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-lantern*, or *Jack-o'-lantern.*

2. Fig.: A misleading influence; a decoy.

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ig-nite' (ĭg-nīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IGNITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IGNITING.] [L. *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, fr. *ignis* fire. See IGNEOUS.] **1.** To kindle or set on fire; as, to *ignite* paper or wood.

2. (*Chem.*) To subject to the action of intense heat; to heat strongly; — often said of incombustible or infusible substances; as, to *ignite* iron or platinum.

Ig-nite', *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

Ig-nit'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ig-ni'tion (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ignition.*] **1.** The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The state of being ignited or kindled. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ig-nit'or (ĭg-nīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, produces ignition; especially, a contrivance for igniting the powder in a torpedo or the like. [Written also *igniter.*]

Ig-niv'o-mous (ĭg-nĭv'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *ignivomus; ignis* fire + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting fire. [*R.*]

Ig'no-bil'i-ty (ĭg'nō-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *ignobilitas*: cf. F. *ignobilité.*] Ignobleness. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Ig-no'ble (ĭg-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis*; pref. *in-* not + *nobilis* noble: cf. F. *ignoble.* See IN- not, and NOBLE, *a.*] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; plebeian; common; humble.

I was not *ignoble* of descent. *Shak.*
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak.*

2. Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base.

'T is but a base, *ignoble* mind,
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shak.*
Far from the madding crowd's *ignoble* strife. *Gray.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Not a true or noble falcon; — said of certain hawks, as the goshawk.

Syn. — Degenerate; degraded; mean; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

Ig-no'ble, *v. t.* To make ignoble. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ig-no'ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ignoble.

Ig-no'bly, *adv.* In an ignoble manner; basely.

Ig'no-min'i-ous (ĭg'nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*: cf. F. *ignominieux.*] **1.** Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; dishonorable; shameful.

Then first with fear surprised and sense of pain,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable.

One single, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

3. Humiliating; degrading; as, an *ignominious* judgment or sentence. *Macaulay.*

Ig'no-min'i-ous-ly, *adv.* In an ignominious manner; disgracefully; shamefully; ingloriously.

Ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ў), *n.*; *pl.* IGNOMINIES (-ĭz). [L. *ignominia* ignominy (*i. e.*, a deprivation of one's good name); *in-* not + *nomen* name: cf. F. *ignominie.* See IN- not, and NAME.] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor; reproach; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*
Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*
Ignominy is the infliction of such evil as is made dishonorable, or the deprivation of such good as is made honorable by the Commonwealth. *Hobbes.*

2. An act deserving disgrace; an infamous act.

Syn. — Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor.

Ig'no-my (ĭg'nō-mў), *n.* Ignominy. [*R. & Obs.*]

I blush to think upon this *ignomy.* *Shak.*

Ig'no-ra'mus (ĭg'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we are ignorant. See IGNORE.] **1.** (*Law*) We are ignorant; we ignore; — being the word formerly written on a bill of indictment by a grand jury when there was not sufficient evidence to warrant them in finding it a true bill. The phrase now used is, "No bill," "No true bill," or "Not found," though in some jurisdictions "Ignored" is still used.

Wharton (Law Dict.). *Burn.*

2. (*pl.* IGNORAMUSES (-ĕz).) A stupid, ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge; a dunce.

An *ignoramus* in place and power. *South.*

Ig'no-rance (ĭg'nō-rans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ignorantia.*] **1.** The condition of being ignorant; the want of knowledge in general, or in relation to a particular subject; the state of being uneducated or uninformed.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) A willful neglect or refusal to acquire knowledge which one may acquire and it is his duty to have. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Invincible ignorance (*Theol.*), ignorance beyond the individual's control and for which, therefore, he is not responsible before God.

Ig'no-rant (-rant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis*, p. pr. of *ignorare* to be ignorant. See IGNORE.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

2. Unacquainted with; unconscious or unaware; — used with *of.*

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

3. Unknown; undiscovered. [*Obs.*]

Ignorant concealment. *Shak.*
Alas, what *ignorant* sin have I committed? *Shak.*

4. Resulting from ignorance; foolish; silly.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles! — on our terrible seas,
Like eggshells moved. *Shak.*

Syn. — Uninstructed; untaught; unenlightened; uninformed; unlearned; unlettered; illiterate. — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE. *Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or information in general; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study. In the Middle Ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate*, and yet were far from being *ignorant*, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits.

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shak.*

In the first ages of Christianity, not only the learned and the wise, but the *ignorant* and *illiterate*, embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

Ig'no-rant, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

Ig'no-rant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit of those who extol the advantage of ignorance; obscurantism.

Ig'no-rant-ist, *n.* One opposed to the diffusion of knowledge; an obscurantist.

Ig'no-rant-ly, *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge; inadvertently.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. *Acts* xvii. 23.

Ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IGNORED (-nōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IGNORING.] [L. *ignorare*; pref. *in-* not + the root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with. See KNOW, and cf. NARRATE.] **1.** To be ignorant of or not acquainted with. [*Archaic*]

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

2. (*Law*) To throw out or reject as false or ungrounded; — said of a bill rejected by a grand jury for want of evidence. See IGNORAMUS.

3. Hence: To refuse to take notice of; to shut the eyes to; not to recognize; to disregard willfully and causelessly; as, to *ignore* certain facts; to *ignore* the presence of an objectionable person.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ig-nos'ci-ble (ĭg-nŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*, fr. *ignoscere* to pardon, lit., not to wish to know; pref. *in-* not + *gnoscere, noscere*, to learn to know. See IN- not, and KNOW.] Pardonable. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ig-note' (ĭg-nōt'), *a.* [L. *ignotus*; pref. *in-* not + *gnotus, notus*, known, p. p. of *gnoscere, noscere*, to learn to know.] Unknown. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.* — *n.* One who is unknown. *Bp. Hacket.*

I-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. *iguana*, from the native name in Hayti. Cf. GUANA.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Iguana*, a genus of large American lizards of the family *Iguanidæ.* They are arboreal in their habits, usually green in color, and feed chiefly upon fruits.

Iguana (*I. tuberculata*).

☞ The common iguana (*I. tuberculata*) of the West Indies and South America is sometimes five feet long. Its flesh is highly prized as food. The horned iguana (*I. cornuta*) has a conical horn between the eyes.

I-gua'ni-an (-nĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, the iguana.

I-gua'nid (-nĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as IGUANOID.

I-gua'no-don (ĭ-gwä'nō-dŏn), *n.* [*Iguana* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs having a birdlike pelvis and large hind legs with three-toed feet capable of supporting the entire body. Its teeth resemble those of the iguana, whence its name. Several species are known, mostly from the Wealden of England and Europe. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Tooth of Iguanodon. ½

I-gua'no-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Iguanodon.

I-gua'noid (-noid), *a.* [*Iguana* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Iguanidæ.* — *n.* One of the *Iguanidæ.*

Ih-lang'-ih-lang' (ē-läng'-ē-läng'), *n.* [Malayan, flower of flowers.] A rich, powerful perfume, obtained from the volatile oil of the flowers of *Cananga odorata*, an East Indian tree. [Also written *ylang-ylang.*]

‖ **Ih-ram'** (ē-räm'), *n.* The peculiar dress worn by pilgrims to Mecca.

Ik (ĭk), *pron.* [See I.] I. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

☞ The Northern dialectic form of *I*, in Early English, corresponding to *ich* of the Southern.

Il- (ĭl-). A form of the prefixes *in-*, not, and *in-*, in, among. See IN-.

Ile (īl), *n.* [AS. *egl.*] Ear of corn. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Ile, *n.* [See AISLE.] An aisle. [*Obs.*] *H. Swinburne.*

Ile, *n.* [See ISLE.] An isle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Il'e-ac (ĭl'ē-ăk), *a.* [See ILEUM.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ileum. [Written also *iliac.*]

2. See ILIAC, 1. [*R.*]

Ileac passion. (*Med.*) See ILEUS.

Il'e-o-cæ'cal (ĭl'ē-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [*Ileum* + *cæcal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ileum and cæcum.

Il'e-o-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ileum and colon; as, the *ileocolic*, or ileocæcal, valve, a valve where the ileum opens into the large intestine.

‖ **Il'e-um** (ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *ile, ileum, ilium*, pl. *ilia*, groin, flank.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The last, and usually the longest, division of the small intestine; the part between the jejunum and large intestine. [Written also *ileon*, and *ilium.*]

2. (*Anat.*) See ILIUM. [*R.*]

☞ Most modern writers restrict *ileum* to the division of the intestine and *ilium* to the pelvic bone.

‖ **Il'e-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἰλεός, ἰλεός, fr. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction. It is characterized by complete constipation, with griping pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended, and in the later stages by vomiting of fecal matter. Called also *ileac*, or *iliac, passion.*

‖ **Ilex** (ī'lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The holm oak (*Quercus Ilex*). (*b*) A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the common holly.

Il'i-ac (ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Iliacus*, Gr. Ἰλιακός. See ILIAD.] Pertaining to ancient Ilium, or Troy. *Gladstone.*

Il'i-ac, *a.* [Cf. F. *iliaque.* See ILEUM, and cf. JADE a stone.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium, or dorsal bone of the pelvis; as, the *iliac* artery. [Written also *ileac.*]

2. See ILEAC, 1. [*R.*]

Iliac crest, the upper margin of the ilium. — **Iliac passion.** See ILEUS. — **Iliac region**, a region of the abdomen, on either side of the hypogastric regions, and below the lumbar regions.

I-li'a-cal (ĭ-lī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Iliac. [*R.*]

Il'i-ad (ĭl'ĭ-ad), *n.* [L. *Ilias, -adis*, Gr. Ἰλιάς, -άδος (sc. ποίησις), fr. Ἴλιος, Ἴλιον, Ilium, the city of Ilus, a son of Tros, founder of Ilium, which is a poetical name for Troy.] A celebrated Greek epic poem, in twenty-four books, on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy. The Iliad is ascribed to Homer.

Il'i-al (-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ilium; iliac.

I-liche' (ĭ-lĭch'), *adv.* [OE., fr. AS. *gelīc.* Cf. ALIKE.] Alike. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

I-lic'ic (ĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ilex, ilicis*, holm oak.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the holly (*Ilex*), and allied plants; as, *ilicic* acid.

Il'i-cin (ĭl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the holly.

Il'i-o- (ĭl'ĭ-ō-). [From ILIUM.] A combining form used in anatomy to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, the ilium*; as, *ilio*-femoral, *ilio*-lumbar, *ilio*-psoas, etc.

Il'i-o-fem'o-ral (-fĕm'ō-ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ilium and femur; as, *iliofemoral* ligaments.

Il'i-o-lum'bar (-lŭm'bẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions; as, the *iliolumbar* artery.

Il'i-o-pso'as (-sō'as), *n.* (*Anat.*) The great flexor muscle of the hip joint, divisible into two parts, the iliac and great psoas, — often regarded as distinct muscles.

‖ **Il'i-um** (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] (*Anat.*) The dorsal one of the three principal bones comprising either lateral half of the pelvis; the dorsal or upper part of the hip bone. See *Innominate bone*, under INNOMINATE. [Written also *ilion*, and *ileum.*]

Il'ix-an'thin (ĭl'ĭks-ăn'thĭn), *n.* [*Ilex* the genus including the holly + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow dye obtained from the leaves of the holly.

Ilk (ĭlk), *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, OE. *ilke* the same, AS. *ilca.* Cf. EACH.] Same; each; every. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Of that ilk, denoting that a person's surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant.* *Jamieson*

Il'ke (Il'ke), *a.* [See ILK.] Same. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Il-kon', **Il-koon'** (ĭl-kōn'), *pron.* [See ILK, and ONE.] Each one; every one. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ill (ĭl), *a.* [The regular comparative and superlative are wanting, their places being supplied by *worse* (wûrs) and *worst* (wûrst), from another root.] [OE. *ill, ille*, Icel. *illr*; akin to Sw. *illa*, adv., Dan. *ilde*, adv.] **1.** Contrary to good, in a physical sense; contrary or opposed

to advantage, to happiness, etc.; bad; evil; unfortunate; disagreeable; unfavorable.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbors. *Bacon.*

There 's some *ill* planet reigns. *Shak.*

2. Contrary to good, in a moral sense; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; naughty; bad; improper.

Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shak.*

3. Sick; indisposed; unwell; diseased; disordered; as, *ill* of a fever.

I am in health, I breathe, and see thee *ill.* *Shak.*

4. Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant.

That 's an *ill* phrase. *Shak.*

Ill at ease, uneasy; uncomfortable; anxious. "I am very *ill at ease*." *Shak.* — **Ill blood**, enmity; resentment. — **Ill breeding**, want of good breeding; rudeness. — **Ill fame**, ill or bad repute; as, a house of *ill fame*, a house where lewd persons meet for illicit intercourse. — **Ill humor**, a disagreeable mood; bad temper. — **Ill nature**, bad disposition or temperament; sullenness; esp., a disposition to cause unhappiness to others. — **Ill temper**, anger; moroseness; crossness. — **Ill turn.** (*a*) An unkind act. (*b*) A slight attack of illness. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Ill will**, unkindness; enmity; malevolence.

Syn. — Bad; evil; wrong; wicked; sick; unwell.

Ill (ĭl), *n.* **1.** Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success; evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain; as, the *ills* of humanity.

Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

That makes us rather bear those *ills* we have
Than fly to others that we know not of. *Shak.*

2. Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity; wrong; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill.* *Dryden.*

Ill, *adv.* In an ill manner; badly; weakly.

How *ill* this taper burns! *Shak.*

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

☞ *Ill*, like *above*, *well*, and *so*, is used before many participial adjectives, in its usual adverbial sense. When the two words are used as an epithet preceding the noun qualified they are commonly hyphened; in other cases they are written separately; as, an *ill*-educated man; he was *ill* educated; an *ill*-formed plan; the plan, however *ill* formed, was acceptable. So, also, the following: *ill*-affected or *ill* affected, *ill*-arranged or *ill* arranged, *ill*-assorted or *ill* assorted, *ill*-boding or *ill* boding, *ill*-bred or *ill* bred, *ill*-conditioned, *ill*-conducted, *ill*-considered, *ill*-devised, *ill*-disposed, *ill*-doing, *ill*-faring, *ill*-fated, *ill*-favored, *ill*-featured, *ill*-formed, *ill*-gotten, *ill*-imagined, *ill*-judged, *ill*-looking, *ill*-mannered, *ill*-matched, *ill*-meaning, *ill*-minded, *ill*-natured, *ill*-omened, *ill*-proportioned, *ill*-provided, *ill*-requited, *ill*-sorted, *ill*-starred, *ill*-tempered, *ill*-timed, *ill*-trained, *ill*-used, and the like.

I 'll (īl). Contraction for *I will* or *I shall.*

I 'll by a sign give notice to our friends. *Shak.*

Il-lab'ile (ĭl-lăb'ĭl), *a.* Incapable of falling or erring; infallible. [*Obs.*] — **Il'la-bil'i-ty** (ĭl'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Il-lac'er-a-ble (ĭl-lăs'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacerabilis*; cf. F. *illacérable.* See IN- *not*, and LACERABLE.] Not lacerable; incapable of being torn or rent. [*Obs.*]

Il-lac'ry-ma-ble (ĭl-lăk'rĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacrimabilis*; pref. *il-* not + *lacrimabilis* worthy of tears.] Incapable of weeping. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Il-laps'a-ble (ĭl-lăps'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *lapsable.*] Incapable of slipping, or of error. [*R.*]

Morally immutable and *illapsable.* *Glanvill.*

Il-lapse' (ĭl-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLAPSING.] [L. *illapsus*, p. p. of *illabi*; pref. *il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to pass; — usually followed by *into.* *Cheyne.*

Il-lapse', *n.* [L. *illapsus.* See ILLAPSE, *v. i.*] A gliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another; also, a sudden descent or attack. *Akenside.*

They sit silent . . . waiting for an *illapse* of the spirit. *Jeffrey.*

Il-la'que-a-ble (ĭl-lā'kwē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insnared or entrapped. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Il-la'que-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLAQUEATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLAQUEATING.] [L. *illaqueatus*, p. p. of *illaqueare*; pref. *il-* in + *laqueare* to insnare, fr. *laqueus*, noose, snare.] To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*R.*]

Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic *illaqueate* your good sense. *Coleridge.*

Il-la'que-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of catching or insnaring. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A snare; a trap. *Johnson.*

Il-la'tion (ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as p. p. of *inferre* to carry or bring in, but from a different root: cf. F. *illation.* See 1st IN-, and TOLERATE, and cf. INFER.] The act or process of inferring from premises or reasons; perception of the connection between ideas; that which is inferred; inference; deduction; conclusion.

Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent *illations* from a false conception of things. *Sir T. Browne.*

Il'la-tive (ĭl'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *illativus*: cf. F. *illatif.*] Relating to, dependent on, or denoting, illation; inferential; conclusive; as, an *illative* consequence or proposition; an *illative* word, as *then*, *therefore*, etc.

Illative conversion (*Logic*), a converse or reverse statement of a proposition which in that form must be true because the original proposition is true. — **Illative sense** (*Metaph.*), the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the conditions and determines upon the correctness of inferences.

Il'la-tive, *n.* An illative particle, as *for*, *because.*

Il'la-tive-ly, *adv.* By inference; as an illative; in an illative manner.

Il-laud'a-ble (ĭl-lȧd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *illaudabilis.* See IN- not, and LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not praiseworthy; worthy of censure or disapprobation. *Milton.* — **Il-laud'a-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Broome.*

Ill'-bod'ing (ĭl'bōd'ĭng), *a.* Boding evil; inauspicious; ill-omened. "*Ill-boding* stars." *Shak.*

Ill'-bred' (ĭl'brĕd'), *a.* Badly educated or brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude. See Note under ILL, *adv.*

Il-lec'e-bra'tion (ĭl-lĕs'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* [See ILLECEBROUS.] Allurement. [*R.*] *T. Brown.*

Il-lec'e-brous (ĭl-lĕs'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*, fr. *illecebra* allurement, fr. *illicere* to allure.] Alluring; attractive; enticing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Il-le'gal (ĭl-lē'gal), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *legal*: cf. F. *illégal.*] Not according to, or authorized by, law; specif., contrary to, or in violation of, human law; unlawful; illicit; hence, immoral; as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade; *illegal* love. *Bp. Burnet.*

Il'le-gal'i-ty (ĭl'lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ILLEGALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *illégalité.*] The quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; as, the *illegality* of trespass or of false imprisonment; also, an illegal act.

Il-le'gal-ize (ĭl-lē'gal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLEGALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLEGALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make or declare illegal or unlawful.

Il-le'gal-ly, *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully.

Il-le'gal-ness, *n.* Illegality; unlawfulness.

Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty (ĭl-lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being illegible.

Il-leg'i-ble (ĭl-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not legible; as, *illegible* handwriting; an *illegible* inscription. — **Il-leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

Il'le-git'i-ma-cy (ĭl'lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sȳ), *n.* The state of being illegitimate. *Blackstone.*

Il'le-git'i-mate (-mȧt), *a.* **1.** Not according to law; not regular or authorized; unlawful; improper.

2. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard; as, an *illegitimate* child.

3. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference.

4. Not authorized by good usage; not genuine; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* word.

Illegitimate fertilization, *or* **Illegitimate union** (*Bot.*), the fertilization of pistils by stamens not of their own length, in heterogonously dimorphic and trimorphic flowers. *Darwin.*

Il'le-git'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLEGITIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLEGITIMATING.] To render illegitimate; to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize; to illegitimatize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue. *Bp. Burnet.*

Il'le-git'i-mate-ly (-mȧt-lȳ), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully.

Il'le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of illegitimating; bastardizing.

2. The state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy. [*Obs.*]

Gardiner had performed his promise to the queen of getting her *illegitimation* taken off. *Bp. Burnet.*

Il'le-git'i-ma-tize (-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to bastardize.

Il-le'sive (ĭl-lē'sĭv), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + L. *laedere*, *laesum*, to injure.] Not injurious; harmless. [*R.*]

Il-lev'i-a-ble (ĭl-lĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not leviable; incapable of being imposed, or collected. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Ill'-fa'vored (ĭl'fā'vẽrd), *a.* Wanting beauty or attractiveness; deformed; ugly; ill-looking.

Ill-favored and lean-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

— **Ill'-fa'vored-ly**, *adv.* — **Ill'-fa'vored-ness**, *n.*

Il-lib'er-al (ĭl-lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *illiberalis*; pref. *il-* not + *liberalis* liberal: cf. F. *illibéral.*] **1.** Not liberal; not free or generous; close; niggardly; mean; sordid. "A thrifty and *illiberal* hand." *Mason.*

2. Indicating a lack of breeding, culture, and the like; ignoble; rude; narrow-minded; disingenuous.

3. Not well authorized or elegant; as, *illiberal* words in Latin. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Il-lib'er-al-ism (-al-ĭz'm), *n.* Illiberality. [*R.*]

Il-lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *illiberalitas*: cf. F. *illibéralité.*] The state or quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; meanness; niggardliness. *Bacon.*

Il-lib'er-al-ize (-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLIBERALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLIBERALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make illiberal.

Il-lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Il-lib'er-al-ness, *n.* The state of being illiberal; illiberality.

Il-lic'it (ĭl-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus*; pref. *il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be allowed or permitted: cf. F. *illicite.* See IN- not, and LICENSE.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse; *illicit* pleasure.

One *illicit* . . . transaction always leads to another. *Burke.*

— **Il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Il-lic'it-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Illicit. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

‖ **Il-li'ci-um** (ĭl-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [So called, in allusion to its aroma, from L. *illicium* an allurement.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Asiatic and American magnoliaceous trees, having star-shaped fruit; star anise. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum* is used as a spice in India, and its oil is largely used in Europe for flavoring cordials, being almost identical with true oil of anise.

Il-light'en (ĭl-līt'n), *v. t.* To enlighten. [*Obs.*]

Il-lim'it-a-ble (ĭl-lĭm'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *limitable*: cf. F. *illimitable.*] Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; as, *illimitable* space.

The wild, the irregular, the *illimitable*, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Boundless; limitless; unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable; infinite; immense; vast.

— **Il-lim'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Il-lim'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Il-lim'i-ta'tion (ĭl-lĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *il-* not + *limitation*: cf. F. *illimitation.*] State of being illimitable; want of, or freedom from, limitation. *Bp. Hall.*

Il-lim'it-ed (ĭl-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not limited; interminable. *Bp. Hall.* — **Il-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

Il'li-ni'tion (ĭl'lĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *illinire*, *illinere*, to besmear; pref. *il-* in, on + *linire*, *linere*, to smear.]

1. A smearing or rubbing in or on; also, that which is smeared or rubbed on, as an ointment or liniment.

2. A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. [*R.*]

A thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

Il'li-nois' (-noi'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians, which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

Il'li-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *il-* in + L. *liquare* to melt.] The melting or dissolving of one thing into another.

Ill'ish (ĭl'lĭsh), *a.* Somewhat ill. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Il-li'sion (ĭl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *illisio*, fr. *illidere*, *illisum*, to strike against; pref. *il-* in + *laedere* to strike.] The act of dashing or striking against. *Sir T. Browne.*

Il-lit'er-a-cy (ĭl-lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ILLITERACIES (-sĭz). [From ILLITERATE.] **1.** The state of being illiterate, or uneducated; want of learning, or knowledge; ignorance; specifically, inability to read and write; as, the *illiteracy* shown by the last census.

2. An instance of ignorance; a literary blunder.

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakespeare's] works. *Pope.*

Il-lit'er-al (-al), *a.* Not literal. [*R.*] *B. Dawson.*

Il-lit'er-ate (ĭl-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *illiteratus*: pref. *il-* not + *literatus* learned. See IN- not, and LITERAL.] Ignorant of letters or books; unlettered; uninstructed; uneducated; as, an *illiterate* man, or people.

Syn. — Ignorant; untaught; unlearned; unlettered; unscholarly. See IGNORANT.

— **Il-lit'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Il-lit'er-a-ture (-ȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* Want of learning; illiteracy. [*R.*] *Ayliffe. Southey.*

Ill'-judged' (ĭl'jŭjd'), *a.* Not well judged; unwise.

Ill'-lived' (ĭl'lĭvd'), *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*Obs.*]

Ill'-look'ing (ĭl'lo͝ok'ĭng), *a.* Having a bad look; threatening; ugly. See Note under ILL, *adv.*

Ill'-man'nered (ĭl'măn'nẽrd), *a.* Impolite; rude.

Ill'-mind'ed (ĭl'mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Ill-disposed. *Byron.*

Ill'-na'tured (ĭl'nā'tūrd; 135), *a.* **1.** Of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious; cross; crabbed; surly; as, an *ill-natured* person.

2. Dictated by, or indicating, ill nature; spiteful. "The *ill-natured* task refuse." *Addison.*

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture. [*R.*] "*Ill-natured* land." *J. Philips.*

— **Ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.* — **Ill'-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

Ill'ness (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* [From ILL.] **1.** The condition of being ill, evil, or bad; badness; unfavorableness. [*Obs.*] "The *illness* of the weather." *Locke.*

2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness; as, a short or a severe *illness.*

3. Wrong moral conduct; wickedness. *Shak.*

Syn. — Malady; disease; indisposition; ailment. — ILLNESS, SICKNESS. Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* in the sense of a continuous disease, disorder of health, or sickness, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach."

Ill'-nur'tured (-nûr'tûrd), *a.* Ill-bred. *Shak.*

Il'lo-cal'i-ty (ĭl'lō-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of locality or place. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Il-log'ic-al (ĭl-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference. — **Il-log'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Il-log'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-o'mened (ĭl'ō'mĕnd), *a.* Having unlucky omens; inauspicious. See Note under ILL, *adv.*

Ill'-starred' (ĭl'stärd'), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate; unlucky; as, an *ill-starred* man or day.

Ill'-tem'pered (ĭl'tĕm'pẽrd), *a.* **1.** Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful; quarrelsome.

2. Unhealthy; ill-conditioned. [*Obs.*]

So *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away. *Pepys.*

Ill'-timed' (ĭl'tīmd'), *a.* Done, attempted, or said, at an unsuitable or unpropitious time.

Ill'treat' (ĭl'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly; to ill use; to maltreat.

Il-lude' (ĭl-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUDING.] [L. *illudere*, *illusum*; pref. *il-* in + *ludere* to play: cf. OF. *illuder.* See LUDICROUS.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hopes of.

Il-lume' (ĭl-lūm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMED (-lūmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMING.] [Cf. F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINATE.] To throw or spread light upon; to make light or bright; to illuminate; to illumine. *Shak.*

The mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold. *Thomson.*

Il-lu'mi-na-ble (ĭl-lū'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being illuminated.

Il-lu'mi-nant (-nant), *n.* [L. *illuminans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *illuminare.*] That which illuminates or affords light; as, gas and petroleum are *illuminants.* *Boyle.*

Il-lu'mi-na-ry (-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Illuminative.

Il-lu'mi-nate (ĭl-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *illuminatus*, p. p. of *illuminare*; pref. *il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light. See LUMINOUS, and cf. ILLUME, ILLUMINE, ENLIMN, LIMN.]

1. To make light; to throw light on; to supply with light, literally or figuratively; to brighten.

2. To light up; to decorate with artificial lights, as a building or city, in token of rejoicing or respect.

3. To adorn, as a book or page with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures in colors and gold, as was done in manuscripts of the Middle Ages.

4. To make plain or clear; to dispel the obscurity of by knowledge or reason; to explain; to elucidate; as, to *illuminate* a text, a problem, or a duty.

Il-lu'mi-nate (ĭl-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To light up in token of rejoicing.

Il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *illuminatus*, p. p.] Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*

Il-lu'mi-nate, *n.* One who is enlightened; esp., a pretender to extraordinary light and knowledge.

‖ **Il-lu'mi-na'ti** (-nä'tī), *n. pl.* [L. *illuminatus.* See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*, and cf. ILLUMINEE.] Literally, those who are enlightened; — variously applied as follows: —

1. (*Eccl.*) Persons in the early church who had received baptism; in which ceremony a lighted taper was given them, as a symbol of the spiritual illumination they had received by that sacrament.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) Members of a sect which sprung up in Spain about the year 1575. Their principal doctrine was, that, by means of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, good works, etc.; — called also *Alumbrados*, *Perfectibilists*, etc.

3. (*Mod. Hist.*) Members of certain associations in Modern Europe, who combined to promote social reforms, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection, esp. of one originated in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, which spread rapidly for a time, but ceased after a few years.

4. Also applied to: (*a*) An obscure sect of French Familists; (*b*) The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists; (*c*) The Rosicrucians.

5. Any persons who profess special spiritual or intellectual enlightenment.

Il-lu'mi-na'ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* Giving or producing light; used for illumination.

Illuminating gas. See GAS, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

Il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illuminatio:* cf. F. *illumination.*] **1.** The act of illuminating, or supplying with light; the state of being illuminated.

2. Festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights.

3. Adornment of books and manuscripts with colored illustrations. See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*, 3.

4. That which is illuminated, as a house; also, an ornamented book or manuscript.

5. That which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendor; especially, intellectual light or knowledge.

The *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

6. (*Theol.*) The special communication of knowledge to the mind by God; inspiration.

Hymns and psalms . . . are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

Il-lu'mi-na-tism (-nā-tĭz'm), *n.* Illuminism. [*R.*]

Il-lu'mi-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *illuminatif.*] Tending to illuminate or illustrate; throwing light; illustrative. "*Illuminative* reading." *Carlyle.*

Il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an enlightener, LL. also, an illuminator of books.] **1.** One whose occupation is to adorn books, especially manuscripts, with miniatures, borders, etc. See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*, 3.

2. A condenser or reflector of light in optical apparatus; also, an illuminant.

Il-lu'mine (ĭl-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINATE.] To illuminate; to light up; to adorn.

Il-lu'mi-nee' (ĭl-lū'mĭ-nē'), *n.* [F. *illuminé.* Cf. ILLUMINATI.] One of the Illuminati.

Il-lu'mi-ner (ĭl-lū'mĭ-nẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, illuminates.

Il-lu'mi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *illuminisme.*] The principles of the Illuminati.

Il-lu'mi-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to illuminism, or the Illuminati.

Il-lu'mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ILLUMINIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ILLUMINIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

Il-lu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Bright; clear. [*R.*] *H. Taylor.*

Il-lure' (ĭl-lūr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *il-* in + *lure.*] To deceive; to entice; to lure. [*Obs.*]

The devil insnareth the souls of many men, by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world. *Fuller.*

Ill'-used' (ĭl'ūzd'), *a.* Misapplied; treated badly.

Il-lu'sion (ĭl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *illusion*, L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere*, *illusum*, to illude. See ILLUDE.] **1.** An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; a deceptive appearance; a false show; mockery; hallucination.

To cheat the eye with blear *illusions.* *Milton.*

2. Hence: Anything agreeably fascinating and charming; enchantment; witchery; glamour.

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

3. (*Physiol.*) A sensation originated by some external object, but so modified as in any way to lead to an erroneous perception; as when the rolling of a wagon is mistaken for thunder.

☞ Some modern writers distinguish between an *illusion* and a *hallucination*, regarding the former as originating with some external object, and the latter as having no objective occasion whatever.

4. A plain, delicate lace, usually of silk, used for veils, scarfs, dresses, etc.

Syn. — Delusion; mockery; deception; chimera; fallacy. See DELUSION. — ILLUSION, DELUSION. *Illusion* refers particularly to errors of the sense; *delusion* to false hopes or deceptions of the mind. An optical deception is an *illusion;* a false opinion is a *delusion.* *E. Edwards.*

Il-lu'sion-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to illusion.

Il-lu'sion-ist, *n.* One given to illusion; a visionary dreamer.

Il-lu'sive (ĭl-lū'sĭv), *a.* [See ILLUDE.] Deceiving by false show; deceitful; deceptive; false; illusory; unreal.

Truth from *illusive* falsehood to command. *Thomson.*

Il-lu'sive-ly, *adv.* In an illusive manner; falsely.

Il-lu'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being illusive; deceptiveness; false show. *Ash.*

Il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *illusoire.*] Deceiving, or tending to deceive; fallacious; illusive; as, *illusory* promises or hopes.

Il-lus'tra-ble (ĭl-lŭs'trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of illustration. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Il-lus'trate (ĭl-lŭs'trāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ILLUSTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ILLUSTRATING (-trā-tĭng).] [L. *illustratus*, p. p. of *illustrare* to illustrate, fr. *illustris* bright. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** To make clear, bright, or luminous.

Here, when the moon *illustrates* all the sky. *Chapman.*

2. To set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly or conspicuously. *Shak.*

To prove him, and *illustrate* his high worth. *Milton.*

3. To make clear, intelligible, or apprehensible; to elucidate, explain, or exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons, and examples.

4. To adorn with pictures, as a book or a subject; to elucidate with pictures, as a history or a romance.

5. To give renown or honor to; to make illustrious; to glorify. [*Obs.*]

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton.*

Il-lus'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *illustratus*, p. p.] Illustrated; distinguished; illustrious. [*Obs.*]

This most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman. *Shak.*

Il-lus-tra'tion (ĭl'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illustratio:* cf. F. *illustration.*] **1.** The act of illustrating; the act of making clear and distinct; elucidation; also, the state of being illustrated, or of being made clear and distinct.

2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example intended to make clear or apprehensible, or to remove obscurity.

3. A picture designed to decorate a volume or elucidate a literary work.

Il-lus'tra-tive (ĭl-lŭs'trȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate.

2. Making illustrious. [*Obs.*]

Il-lus'tra-tive-ly, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Il-lus'tra-tor (-trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who illustrates.

Il-lus'tra-to-ry (-trȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to illustrate.

Il-lus'tri-ous (ĭl-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illuxtris;* fr. *il-* in + the root of *lucidus* bright: cf. F. *illustre.* See LUCID.] **1.** Possessing luster or brightness; brilliant; luminous; splendid.

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, etc.; eminent; conspicuous; distinguished.

Illustrious earls, renowned everywhere. *Drayton.*

3. Conferring luster or honor; renowned; as, *illustrious* deeds or titles.

Syn. — Distinguished; famous; remarkable; brilliant; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; renowned; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious. See DISTINGUISHED, FAMOUS.

Il-lus'tri-ous-ly, *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; eminently; famously. *Milton.*

Il-lus'tri-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being eminent; greatness; grandeur; glory; fame.

Il-lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *lustrous.*] Without luster. [*Obs. & R.*]

Il'lu-ta'tion (ĭl'lū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *il-* in + L. *lutum* mud: cf. F. *illutation.*] The act or operation of smearing the body with mud, especially with the sediment from mineral springs; a mud bath.

Il'lux-u'ri-ous (ĭl'lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ŭs *or* ĭl'lŭks-), *a.* Not luxurious. [*R.*] *Orrery.*

Ill'-will' (ĭl'wĭl'). See under ILL, *a.*

Ill'-wish'er (ĭl'wĭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who wishes ill to another; an enemy.

Il'ly (ĭl'lў), *adv.* [A word not fully approved, but sometimes used for the adverb *ill.*]

Il'men-ite (ĭl'mĕn-īt), *n.* [So called from *Ilmen*, a branch of the Ural Mountains.] (*Min.*) Titanic iron. See MENACCANITE.

Il-me'ni-um (ĭl-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ILMENITE.] (*Chem.*) A supposed element claimed to have been discovered by R. Hermann.

Il'va-ite (ĭl'vȧ-īt), *n.* [From L. *Ilva*, the island now called Elba.] (*Min.*) A silicate of iron and lime occurring in black prismatic crystals and columnar masses.

I 'm (im). A contraction of *I am.*

Im- (ĭm-). A form of the prefixes *in-* not, and *in-* in. See IN-. *Im-* also occurs in composition with some words not of Latin origin; as, *im*bank, *im*bitter.

Im'age (ĭm'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago*, *imaginis*, from the root of *imitari* to imitate. See IMITATE, and cf. IMAGINE.] **1.** An imitation, representation, or similitude of any person, thing, or act, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; a visible presentation; a copy; a likeness; an effigy; a picture; a semblance.

Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shak.*

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.* xxii. 20.

This play is the *image* of a murder done in Vienna. *Shak.*

And God created man in his own *image.* *Gen.* i. 27.

2. Hence: The likeness of anything to which worship is paid; an idol. *Chaucer.*

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*, . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them. *Ex.* xx. 4, 5.

3. Show; appearance; cast.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

4. A representation of anything to the mind; a picture drawn by the fancy; a conception; an idea.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

5. (*Rhet.*) A picture, example, or illustration, often taken from sensible objects, and used to illustrate a subject; usually, an extended metaphor. *Brande & C.*

6. (*Opt.*) The figure or picture of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror, by rays of light from the several points of the object symmetrically refracted or reflected to corresponding points in such focus; this may be received on a screen, a photographic plate, or the retina of the eye, and viewed directly by the eye, or with an eyeglass, as in the telescope and microscope; the likeness of an object formed by reflection; as, to see one's *image* in a mirror.

Electrical image. See under ELECTRICAL. — **Image breaker,** one who destroys images; an iconoclast. — **Image graver, Image maker,** a sculptor. — **Image worship,** the worship of images as symbols; iconolatry distinguished from idolatry; the worship of images themselves. — **Image of Purkinje** (*Physics*), the image of the retinal blood vessels projected in, not merely on, that membrane. — **Virtual image** (*Optics*), a point or system of points, on one side of a mirror or lens, which, if it existed, would emit the system of rays which actually exists on the other side of the mirror or lens. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Im'age (ĭm'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMAGED (ĭm'ăjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMAGING (-ă-jĭng).] **1.** To represent or form an image of; as, the still lake *imaged* the shore; the mirror *imaged* her figure. "Shrines of *imaged* saints." *J. Warton.*

2. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of by the fancy or recollection; to imagine.

Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

Im'age-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be imaged. [*R.*]

Im'age-less, *a.* Having no image. *Shelley.*

Im'a-ger (ĭm'ă-jẽr; 48), *n.* One who images or forms likenesses; a sculptor. [*Obs.*]

Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager.* *Holland.*

Im'age-ry (ĭm'ăj-rў; 277), *n.* [OE. *imagerie*, F. *imagerie.*] **1.** The work of one who makes images or visible representations of objects; imitation work; images in general, or in mass. "Painted *imagery.*" *Shak.*

In those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery.* *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: Unreal show; imitation; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. The work of the imagination or fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

4. Rhetorical decoration in writing or speaking; vivid descriptions presenting or suggesting images of sensible objects; figures in discourse.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.* *Dryden.*

Im-ag'i-na-bil'i-ty (ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capacity for imagination. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Im-ag'i-na-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *imaginabilis:* cf. F. *imaginable.*] Capable of being imagined; conceivable.

Men sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable.* *Tillotson.*

— Im-ag'i-na-ble-ness, *n.* **— Im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*

Im-ag'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *imaginalis*] 1. Characterized by imagination; imaginative; also, given to the use of rhetorical figures or images.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to an image.

Imaginal disks (*Zoöl.*), masses of hypodermic cells, carried by the larvæ of some insects after leaving the egg, from which masses the wings and legs of the adult are subsequently formed.

Im-ag'i-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *imaginans*, p. pr. of *imaginari:* cf. F. *imaginant.*] Imagining; conceiving. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — *n.* An imaginer. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Im-ag'i-na-ri-ly (-nă-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In an imaginary manner; in imagination. *B. Jonson.*

Im-ag'i-na-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being imaginary; unreality.

Im-ag'i-na-ry (-nă-rў), *a.* [L. *imaginarius:* cf. F. *imaginaire.*] Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; visionary; ideal.

Wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

Imaginary calculus. See under CALCULUS. — **Imaginary expression** *or* **quantity** (*Alg.*), an algebraic expression which involves the impossible operation of taking the square root of a negative quantity; as, $\sqrt{-9}$, $a + b\sqrt{-1}$. — **Imaginary points, lines, surfaces, etc.** (*Geom.*), points, lines, surfaces, etc., imagined to exist, although by reason of certain changes of a figure they have in fact ceased to have a real existence.

Syn. — Ideal; fanciful; chimerical; visionary; fancied; unreal; illusive.

Im-ag'i-na-ry, *n.* (*Alg.*) An imaginary expression or quantity.

Im-ag'i-nate (-năt), *a.* Imaginative. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Im-ag'i-na'tion (-nă'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *imaginacioun*, F. *imagination*, fr. L. *imaginatio.* See IMAGINE.] **1.** The image-making power of the mind; the power to create or reproduce ideally an object of sense previously perceived; the power to call up mental images.

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination.* *Glanvill.*

Imagination is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present. *Bacon.*

2. The representative power; the power to reconstruct or recombine the materials furnished by direct apprehension; the complex faculty usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; the fancy.

The *imagination* of common language — the productive *imagination* of philosophers — is nothing but the representative process plus the process to which I would give the name of the "comparative." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of *imagination.* *I. Taylor.*

The business of conception is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have

moreover a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones together, so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. *Stewart.*

3. The power to recombine the materials furnished by experience or memory, for the accomplishment of an elevated purpose; the power of conceiving and expressing the ideal.

> The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
> Are of *imagination* all compact. . . .
> The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
> Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
> And as *imagination* bodies forth
> The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
> Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

4. A mental image formed by the action of the imagination as a faculty; a conception; a notion. *Shak.*

Syn. — Conception; idea; conceit; fancy; device; origination; invention; scheme; design; purpose; contrivance. — IMAGINATION, FANCY. These words have, to a great extent, been interchanged by our best writers, and considered as strictly synonymous. A distinction, however, is now made between them which more fully exhibits their nature. Properly speaking, they are different exercises of the same general power — the plastic or creative faculty. *Imagination* consists in taking parts of our conceptions and combining them into new forms and images more select, more striking, more delightful, more terrible, etc., than those of ordinary nature. It is the higher exercise of the two. It creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character. Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the imagination. *Fancy* moves on a lighter wing; it is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious. Hence the term *fanciful*, which exhibits fancy in its wilder flights. It has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, etc. Pope's Rape of the Lock is an exhibition of fancy which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country. — "This, for instance, Wordsworth did in respect of the words 'imagination' and 'fancy.' Before he wrote, it was, I suppose, obscurely felt by most that in 'imagination' there was more of the earnest, in 'fancy' of the play of the spirit; that the first was a loftier faculty and gift than the second; yet for all this the words were continually, and not without loss, confounded. He first, in the preface to his Lyrical Ballads, rendered it henceforth impossible that any one, who had read and mastered what he has written on the two words, should remain unconscious any longer of the important difference between them." *Trench.*

> The same power, which we should call *fancy* if employed on a production of a light nature, would be dignified with the title of *imagination* if shown on a grander scale. *C. J. Smith.*

Im-ag'i-na'tion-al (ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

Im-ag'i-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Idealism. *J. Grote.*

Im-ag'i-na-tive (ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *imaginatif.*]

1. Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination, generally in the highest sense of the word.

> In all the higher departments of *imaginative* art, nature still constitutes an important element. *Mure.*

2. Given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.; having a quick imagination; conceptive; creative.

> Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

3. Unreasonably suspicious; jealous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

— **Im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

Im-ag'ine (ĭm-ăj'ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMAGINED (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMAGINING.] [F. *imaginer*, L. *imaginari*, p. p. *imaginatus*, fr. *imago* image. See IMAGE.] **1.** To form in the mind a notion or idea of; to form a mental image of; to conceive; to produce by the imagination.

> In the night, *imagining* some fear,
> How easy is a bush supposed a bear! *Shak.*

2. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise; to compass; to purpose. See COMPASS, *v. t.*, 5.

> How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? *Ps.* lxii. 3.

3. To represent to one's self; to think; believe. *Shak.*

Syn. — To fancy; conceive; apprehend; think; believe; suppose; opine; deem; plan; scheme; devise.

Im-ag'ine, *v. i.* **1.** To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to devise.

2. To think; to suppose.

> My sister is not so defenseless left
> As you *imagine*. *Milton.*

Im-ag'in-er (-ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who forms ideas or conceptions; one who contrives. *Bacon.*

Im-ag'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imaginative. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **I-ma'go** (ĭ-mā'gō), *n.; pl.* IMAGOES (-gōz). [L. See IMAGE.] **1.** An image.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect. See *Illusts.* of ANT-LION, and ARMY WORM.

‖ **I-mam'** (ĭ-măm'), ‖ **I-man'** (ĭ-măn'), ‖ **I-maum'** (ĭ-mąm'), } *n.* [Ar. *imām.*] **1.** Among the Mohammedans, a minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque.

2. A Mohammedan prince who, as a successor of Mohammed, unites in his person supreme spiritual and temporal power.

I-ma'ret (ĭ-mä'rĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *'imāra.*] A lodging house for Mohammedan pilgrims. *Moore.*

Im-balm' (ĭm-bäm'), *v. t.* See EMBALM.

Im-ban' (-băn'), *v. t.* To put under a ban. [*R.*] *Barlow.*

Im-band' (ĭm-bănd'), *v. t.* To form into a band or bands. "*Imbanded* nations." *J. Barlow.*

Im-bank' (ĭm-băŋk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBANKED (-băŋkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBANKING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *bank.* Cf. EMBANK.] To inclose or defend with a bank or banks. See EMBANK.

Im-bank'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of surrounding with a bank; a bank or mound raised for defense, a roadway, etc.; an embankment. See EMBANKMENT.

Im-ban'nered (ĭm-băn'nẽrd), *a.* Having banners.

Im-bar' (ĭm-bär'), *v. t.* To bar in; to secure. [*Obs.*]

> To *imbar* their crooked titles. *Shak.*

Im-bar'go (ĭm-bär'gō), *n.* See EMBARGO.

Im-bark' (ĭm-bärk'), *v. i. & t.* See EMBARK.

Im-barn' (ĭm-bärn'), *v. t.* To store in a barn. [*Obs.*]

Im-base' (ĭm-bās'), *v. t.* See EMBASE.

Im-base', *v. i.* To diminish in value. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Im-bas'tard-ize (ĭm-bās'tẽrd-īz), *v. t.* To bastardize; to debase. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Im-bathe' (ĭm-bāth'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *bathe.* Cf. EMBATHE.] To bathe; to wash freely; to immerse.

> And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
> In nectared lavers strewed with asphodel. *Milton.*

Im-bay' (ĭm-bā'), *v. t.* See EMBAY.

Im'be-cile (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl *or* -sēl; 277), *a.* [L. *imbecillis*, and *imbecillus;* of unknown origin: cf. F. *imbécile.*] Destitute of strength, whether of body or mind; feeble; impotent; esp., mentally weak; feeble-minded; as, hospitals for the *imbecile* and insane.

Syn. — Weak; feeble; feeble-minded; idiotic.

Im'be-cile, *n.* One destitute of strength; esp., one of feeble mind.

Im'be-cile, *v. t.* To weaken; to make imbecile; as, to *imbecile* men's courage. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im'be-cil'i-tate (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken, as to the body or the mind; to enfeeble. [*R.*] *A. Wilson.*

Im'be-cil'i-ty (-tỹ), *n.; pl.* IMBECILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *imbecillitas:* cf. F. *imbécillité.*] The quality of being imbecile; weakness; feebleness, esp. of mind.

> Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind. *Sir W. Temple.*

☞ This term is used specifically to denote natural weakness of the mental faculties, affecting one's power to act reasonably or intelligently.

Syn. — Debility; infirmity; weakness; feebleness; impotence. See DEBILITY.

Im-bed' (ĭm-bĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBEDDING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *bed.* Cf. EMBED.] To sink or lay, as in a bed; to deposit in a partly inclosing mass, as of clay or mortar; to cover, as with earth, sand, etc.

Im-bel'lic (ĭm-bĕl'lĭk), *a.* [L. *imbellis;* pref. *im-* = *in-* not + *bellum* war; cf. *bellicus* warlike.] Not warlike or martial. [*Obs.*] *R. Junius.*

Im-bench'ing (ĭm-bĕnch'ĭng), *n.* [Pref. *im-* in + *bench.*] A raised work like a bench. [*Obs.*] *Parkhurst.*

Im'ber-goose' (ĭm'bẽr-gōōs'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The loon. See EMBER-GOOSE.

Im-bez'zle (ĭm-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See EMBEZZLE.

Im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBIBED (-bībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBIBING.] [L. *imbibere;* pref. *im-* in + *bibere* to drink: cf. F. *imbiber.* Cf. BIB, IMBUE, POTABLE.] **1.** To drink in; to absorb; to suck or take in; to receive as by drinking; as, a person *imbibes* drink, or a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

2. To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors.

3. To saturate; to imbue. [*Obs.*] "Earth, *imbibed* with . . . acid." *Sir I. Newton.*

Im-bib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, imbibes.

Im'bi-bi'tion (ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imbibition.*] The act or process of imbibing, or absorbing; as, the post-mortem *imbibition* of poisons. *Bacon.*

Im-bit'ter (ĭm-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBITTERING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *bitter.* Cf. EMBITTER.] [Written also *embitter.*] To make bitter; hence, to make distressing or more distressing; to make sad, morose, sour, or malignant.

> Is there anything that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

Imbittered against each other by former contests. *Bancroft.*

Im-bit'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, imbitters.

Im-bit'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imbittering; bitter feeling; embitterment.

Im-blaze' (ĭm-blāz'), *v. t.* See EMBLAZE.

Im-bla'zon (ĭm-blā'z'n), *v. t.* See EMBLAZON.

Im-bod'y (ĭm-bŏd'ỹ), *v. i.* [See EMBODY.] To become corporeal; to assume the qualities of a material body. See EMBODY.

> The soul grows clotted by contagion,
> *Imbodies*, and imbrutes. *Milton.*

Im-boil' (ĭm-boil'), *v. t. & i.* [*Obs.*] See EMBOIL.

Im-bold'en (ĭm-bōld''n), *v. t.* See EMBOLDEN.

Im-bon'i-ty (ĭm-bŏn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Pref. *im-* not + L. *bonitas* goodness.] Want of goodness. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Im-bor'der (ĭm-bôr'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBORDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBORDERING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *border.* Cf. EMBORDER.] To furnish or inclose with a border; to form a border of. *Milton.*

Im-bosk' (ĭm-bŏsk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBOSKED (-bŏskt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBOSKING.] [Cf. It. *imboscare* to imbosk, *imboscarsi* to retire into a wood; pref. *im-* in + *bosco* a wood. See BOSCAGE, and cf. AMBUSH.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Im-bosk', *v. i.* To be concealed. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Im-bos'om (ĭm-bōōz'ŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBOSOMED (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBOSOMING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *bosom.* Cf. EMBOSOM.] **1.** To hold in the bosom; to cherish in the heart or affections; to embosom.

2. To inclose or place in the midst of; to surround or shelter; as, a house *imbosomed* in a grove. "Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees." *Thomson.*

> The Father infinite,
> By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son. *Milton.*

Im-boss' (ĭm-bŏs'; 115), *v. t.* See EMBOSS.

Im-bos'ture (ĭm-bŏs'tŭr; 135), *n.* [See EMBOSS.] Embossed or raised work. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Im-bound' (ĭm-bound'), *v. t.* To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-bow' (ĭm-bō'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *bow.* Cf. EMBOW.] To make like a bow; to curve; to arch; to vault; to embow. "*Imbowed* windows." *Bacon.*

Im-bow'el (ĭm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* See EMBOWEL.

Im-bow'er (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* See EMBOWER.

Im-bow'ment (ĭm-bō'ment), *n.* Act of imbowing; an arch; a vault. *Bacon.*

Im-box' (ĭm-bŏks'), *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

Im-bra'cer-y (ĭm-brā'sẽr-ỹ), *n.* Embracery. [*Obs.*]

Im-braid' (ĭm-brād'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See EMBRAID.

Im-bran'gle (ĭm-brăŋ'g'l), *v. t.* To entangle as in a cobweb; to mix confusedly. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic. *Coleridge.*

Im-breed' (ĭm-brēd'), *v. t.* [Cf. INBREED.] To generate within; to inbreed. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

Im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, p. p. of **Im'bri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), ‖ *imbricare* to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter tile, fr. *imbrex, -icis*, a hollow tile, gutter tile, fr. *imber* rain.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.

Imbricate Scales (2).

2. Lying over each other in regular order, so as to "break joints," like tiles or shingles on a roof, the scales on the leaf buds of plants and the cups of some acorns, or the scales of fishes; overlapping each other at the margins, as leaves in æstivation.

3. In decorative art: Having scales lapping one over the other, or a representation of such scales; as, an *imbricated* surface; an *imbricated* pattern.

Im'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To lay in order, one lapping over another, so as to form an imbricated surface.

Im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imbrication.*] An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles; hence, intricacy of structure; also, a pattern or decoration representing such a structure.

Im'bri-ca-tive (ĭm'brĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* (*Bot.*) Imbricate.

Im'bro-ca'do (ĭm'brō-kä'dō), *n.; pl.* IMBROCADOES (-dōz). [See BROCADE.] Cloth of silver or of gold. [*R.*]

‖ **Im'bro-ca'ta** (ĭm'brō-kä'tä), **Im'broc-ca'ta**, *n.* [It. *imbroccata.*] A hit or thrust. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Im-brogl'io (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.; pl.* IMBROGLIOS (-yōz). [Written also *embroglio.*] [It. See 1st BROIL, and cf. EMBROIL.] **1.** An intricate, complicated plot, as of a drama or work of fiction.

2. A complicated and embarrassing state of things; a serious misunderstanding.

> Wrestling to free itself from the baleful *imbroglio*. *Carlyle.*

Im-brown' (ĭm-broun'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *brown.* Cf. EMBROWN.] To make brown; to obscure; to darken; to tan; as, features *imbrowned* by exposure.

> The mountain mass by scorching skies *imbrowned*. *Byron.*

Im-brue' (ĭm-brụ'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBRUED (-brụd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBRUING.] [Cf. OF. *embruer*, also *embruver*, *embreuver*, *embevrer*, to give to drink, soak (see pref. EN-, 1, 1st IN-, and BEVERAGE), but also OE. *enbrewen, enbrowen*, to stain, soil (cf. BREWIS).] To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench, especially in blood.

> While Darwen stream, with blood of Scots *imbrued*. *Milton.*

Im-brue'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imbruing or state of being imbrued.

Im-brute' (ĭm-brụt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBRUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBRUTING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *brute:* cf. F. *abrutir.* Cf. EMBRUTE.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to make brutal.

> And mixed with bestial slime,
> This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

Im-brute', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

> The soul grows clotted by contagion,
> Imbodies, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
> The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

Im-brute'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imbruting, or the state of being imbruted. [*R.*] *Brydges*

Im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBUED (-būd'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBUING.] [L. *imbuere;* pref. *im-* in + perh. a disused simple word akin to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. IMBIBE.] **1.** To tinge deeply; to dye; to cause to absorb; as, clothes thoroughly *imbued* with black.

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to become impressed or penetrated; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

> Thy words with grace divine
> *Imbued*, bring to their sweetness no satiety. *Milton.*

Im-bue'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imbuing; the state of being imbued; hence, a deep tincture.

Im-burse' (ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *burse:* cf. F. *embourser* to put into one's purse. See BURSE, and PURSE.] To supply or stock with money. [*Obs.*]

Im-burse'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of imbursing, or the state of being imbursed. [*Obs.*]

2. Money laid up in stock. [*Obs.*]

Im-bu'tion (ĭm-bū'shŭn), *n.* An imbuing. [*Obs.*]

I-mes'a-tin (ī-mĕs'ä-tĭn), *n.* [*Imide* + *isatin.*] (*Chem.*) A dark yellow, crystalline substance, obtained by the action of ammonia on isatin.

Im'ide (ĭm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound with, or derivative of, the imido group; specif., a compound of one or more acid radicals with the imido group, or with a monamine; hence, also, a derivative of ammonia, in which two atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by divalent basic or acid radicals; — frequently used as a combining form; as, succin*imide*.

Im'i-do (ĭm'ĭ-dō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or combined with, the radical NH, which is called the *imido group.*

Imido acid, an organic acid, consisting of one or more acid radicals so united with the imido group that it contains replaceable acid hydrogen, and plays the part of an acid; as, uric acid, succinimide, etc., are *imido acids.*

Im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭm'ĭ-tä-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See IMITABLE.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

Im'i-ta-ble (ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imitabilis:* cf. F. *imitable.* See IMITATE.] **1.** Capable of being imitated or copied.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

2. Worthy of imitation; as, *imitable* character or qualities. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Im'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being imitable; worthiness of imitation.

Im'i-tan-cy (-tan-sy), *n.* [From L. *imitans,* p. pr. of *imitare.*] Tendency to imitation. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *imitatus,* p. p. of *imitari* to imitate; of unknown origin. Cf. IMAGE.] **1.** To follow as a pattern, model, or example; to copy, or strive to copy, in acts, manners, etc.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

2. To produce a semblance or likeness of, in form, character, color, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit; to copy.

A place picked out by choice of best alive
That Nature's work by art can *imitate.* *Spenser.*
This hand appeared a shining sword to wield,
And that sustained an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

3. (*Biol.*) To resemble (another species of animal, or a plant, or inanimate object) in form, color, ornamentation, or instinctive habits, so as to derive an advantage thereby; as, when a harmless snake *imitates* a venomous one in color and manners, or when an odorless insect *imitates,* in colors, one having secretions offensive to birds.

Im'i-ta'tion (ĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imitatio:* cf. F. *imitation.*] **1.** The act of imitating.

Poesy is an art of *imitation,* . . . that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring forth. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; that which is made to resemble something else, whether for laudable or for fraudulent purposes; likeness; resemblance.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mus.*) One of the principal means of securing unity and consistency in polyphonic composition; the repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, by one or more of the other parts or voices. Cf. CANON.

4. (*Biol.*) The act or condition of imitating another species of animal, or a plant, or inanimate object. See IMITATE, *v. t.,* 3.

☞ *Imitation* is often used adjectively to characterize things which have a deceptive appearance, simulating the qualities of a superior article; — opposed to *real* or *genuine;* as, *imitation* lace; *imitation* bronze; *imitation* modesty, etc.

Im'i-ta'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, imitation; as, *imitational* propensities.

Im'i-ta-tive (ĭm'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imitativus:* cf. F. *imitatif.*] **1.** Inclined to imitate, copy, or follow; imitating; exhibiting some of the qualities or characteristics of a pattern or model; dependent on example; not original; as, man is an *imitative* being; painting is an *imitative* art.

2. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Designed to imitate another species of animal, or a plant, or inanimate object, for some useful purpose, such as protection from enemies; having resemblance to something else; as, *imitative* colors; *imitative* habits; dendritic and mammillary forms of minerals are *imitative.*

— **Im'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

Im'i-ta-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb expressive of imitation or resemblance. [*R.*]

Im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who imitates.

Im'i-ta'tor-ship, *n.* The state or office of an imitator. "Servile *imitatorship.*" *Marston.*

Im'i-ta'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who is an imitator.

Im'i-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] An imitatress.

Im-mac'u-late (ĭm-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus;* pref. *im-* not + *maculatus,* p. p. of *maculare* to spot, stain, fr. *macula* spot. See MAIL armor.] Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; clean; pure.

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilt as that, Heaven did not hold
One more *immaculate.* *Denham.*
Thou sheer, *immaculate* and silver fountain. *Shak.*

Immaculate conception (*R. C. Ch.*), the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

— **Im-mac'u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-mac'u-late-ness,** *n.*

Im-mailed' (ĭm-māld'), *a.* Wearing mail or armor; clad in armor. *W. Browne.*

Im-mal'le-a-ble (ĭm-măl'lē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not malleable.

Im-man'a-cle (ĭm-măn'ȧ-k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMANACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMANACLING (-klĭng).] To manacle; to fetter; hence, to confine; to restrain from free action.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton.*

Im'ma-na'tion (ĭm'mȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *im-* in + L. *manare* to flow; cf. *manatio* a flowing.] A flowing or entering in; — opposed to *emanation.* [*R.*] *Good.*

Im-mane' (ĭm-mān'), *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character; inhuman; atrocious; fierce. [*Obs.*] "So *immane* a man." *Chapman.* — **Im-mane'ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Im'ma-nence (ĭm'mȧ-nens), } *n.*
Im'ma-nen-cy (-nen-sy), } The condition or quality of being immanent; inherence; an indwelling.

[Clement] is mainly concerned in enforcing the *immanence* of God. Christ is everywhere presented by him as Deity indwelling in the world. *A. V. G. Allen.*

Im'ma-nent (ĭm'mȧ-nent), *a.* [L. *immanens,* p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in or near; pref. *im-* in + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *immanent.*] Remaining within; inherent; indwelling; abiding; intrinsic; internal or subjective; hence, limited in activity, agency, or effect, to the subject or associated acts; — opposed to *emanant, transitory, transitive,* or *objective.*

A cognition is an *immanent* act of mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
An *immanent* power in the life of the world. *Hare.*

Im-man'i-fest (ĭm-măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Not manifest. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-man'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] The state or quality of being immane; barbarity. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Im-man'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* See EMMANTLE. [*R.*]

Im-man'u-el (ĭm-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl,* fr. *'im* with + *ānū* us + *ēl* God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Christ. *Is.* vii. 14. *Matt.* i. 23.

Im'mar-ces'ci-ble (ĭm'măr-sĕs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immarcescibilis;* pref. *im-* not + *marcescere* to fade: cf. F. *immarcescible.*] Unfading; lasting. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im'mar-ces'ci-bly, *adv.* Unfadingly. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im-mar'gin-ate (ĭm-mär'jĭn-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Not having a distinctive margin or border. *Gray.*

Im-mar'tial (-shal), *a.* Not martial; unwarlike. [*Obs.*]

Im-mask' (ĭm-mȧsk'), *v. t.* To cover, as with a mask; to disguise or conceal. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Im-match'a-ble (ĭm-măch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Matchless; peerless. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Im'ma-te'ri-al (ĭm'mȧ-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *material:* cf. F. *immatériel.*] **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; disembodied.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual. *Hooker.*

2. Of no substantial consequence; without weight or significance; unimportant; as, it is wholly *immaterial* whether he does so or not.

Syn. — Unimportant; inconsequential; insignificant; inconsiderable; trifling.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *immatérialisme.*] **1.** The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist, or are possible.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine that external bodies may be reduced to mind and ideas in a mind; any doctrine opposed to materialism or phenomenalism, esp. a system that maintains the immateriality of the soul; idealism; esp., Bishop Berkeley's theory of idealism.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *immatérialiste.*] (*Philos.*) One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

Im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* IMMATERIALITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). [Cf. F. *immatérialité.*] The state or quality of being immaterial or incorporeal; as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ize (-tē'rĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *immatérialiser.*] To render immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterialized spirits. *Glanvill.*

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an immaterial manner; without matter or corporeal substance.

2. In an unimportant manner or degree.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being immaterial; immateriality.

Im'ma-te'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* Immaterial. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* [L. *immaturus;* pref. *im-* not + *maturus* mature, ripe. See MATURE.] **1.** Not mature; unripe; not arrived at perfection or full development; crude; unfinished; as, *immature* fruit; *immature* character; *immature* plans. "An ill-measured and *immature* counsel." *Bacon.*

2. Premature; untimely; too early; as, an *immature* death. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im'ma-tured' (-tūrd'), *a.* Immature.

Im'ma-ture'ly (-tūr'lȳ), *adv.* In an immature manner. *Warburton.*

Im'ma-ture'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being immature; immaturity. *Boyle.*

Im'ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *immaturitas:* cf. F. *immaturité.*] The state or quality of being immature or not fully developed; unripeness; incompleteness.

When the world has outgrown its intellectual *immaturity.* *Caird.*

Im'me-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'mē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *im-* not + L. *meabilis* passable, fr. *meare* to pass.] Want of power to pass, or to permit passage; impassableness.

Immeability of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

Im-meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being immeasurable; immensurability.

Im-meas'ur-a-ble (ĭm-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *measurable:* cf. F. *immesurabe.* Cf. IMMENSURABLE, UNMEASURABLE.] Incapable of being measured; indefinitely extensive; illimitable; immensurable; vast.

Of depth *immeasurable.* *Milton.*

Im-meas'ur-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being immeasurable.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone. *F. W. Robertson.*

Im-meas'ur-a-bly, *adv.* In an immeasurable manner or degree. "*Immeasurably* distant." *Wordsworth.*

Im-meas'ured (-ūrd), *a.* Immeasurable. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Im'me-chan'ic-al (ĭm'mē-kăn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not mechanical. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.* — **Im'me-chan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Im-me'di-a-cy (ĭm-mē'dĭ-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* The relation of freedom from the intervention of a medium; immediateness. *Shak.*

Im-me'di-ate (ĭm-mē'dĭ-ȧt), *a.* [F. *immédiat.* See IN- not, and MEDIATE.] **1.** Not separated in respect to place by anything intervening; proximate; close; as, *immediate* contact.

You are the most *immediate* to our throne. *Shak.*

2. Not deferred by an interval of time; present; instant. "Assemble we *immediate* council." *Shak.*

Death . . . not yet inflicted, as he feared,
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

3. Acting with nothing interposed or between, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, or agency; acting, perceived, or produced, directly; as, an *immediate* cause.

The *immediate* knowledge of the past is therefore impossible. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Immediate amputation (*Surg.*), an amputation performed within the first few hours after an injury, and before the effects of the shock have passed away.

Syn. — Proximate; close; direct; next.

Im-me'di-ate-ly (ĭm-mē'dĭ-ȧt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; without intervention of any other person or thing; proximately; directly; — opposed to *mediately;* as, *immediately* contiguous.

God's acceptance of it either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop. *South.*

2. Without interval of time; without delay; promptly; instantly; at once.

And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. *Matt.* viii. 3.

3. As soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY, 8, Note.

Syn. — Directly; instantly; quickly; forthwith; straightway; presently. See DIRECTLY.

Im-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or relation of being immediate in manner, place, or time; exemption from second or intervening causes. *Bp. Hall.*

Im-me'di-a-tism (-ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Immediateness.

Im-med'i-ca-ble (ĭm-mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immedicabilis.* See IN- not, and MEDICABLE.] Not to be healed; incurable. "Wounds *immedicable.*" *Milton.*

Im'me-lo'di-ous (ĭm'mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not melodious.

Im-mem'o-ra-ble (ĭm-mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immemorabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *memorabilis* memorable: cf. F. *immémorable.* See MEMORABLE.] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Johnson.*

Im'me-mo'ri-al-ly (ĭm'mē-mō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *memorial:* cf. F. *immémorial.*] Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient; as, existing from time *immemorial.* "*Immemorial* elms." *Tennyson.* "*Immemorial* usage or custom." *Sir M. Hale.*

Time immemorial (*Eng. Law*), a time antedating (legal) history, and beyond "legal memory" so called; formerly an indefinite time, but in 1276 this time was fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (1189). Proof of unbroken possession or use of any right since that date made it unnecessary to establish the original grant. In 1832 the plan of dating legal memory from a fixed time was abandoned and the principle substituted that rights which had been enjoyed for full twenty years (or as against the crown thirty years) should not be liable to impeachment merely by proving that they had not been enjoyed before.

Im'me-mo'ri-al-ly, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

Im-mense' (ĭm-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus;* pref. *im-* not + *mensus,* p. p. of *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *immense.* See MEASURE.] Immeasurable; unlimited. In commonest use: Very great; vast; huge. "*Immense* the power." *Pope.* "*Immense* and boundless ocean." *Daniel.*

O Goodness infinite! Goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

Syn. — Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded; unlimited; interminable; vast; prodigious; enormous; monstrous. See ENORMOUS.

Im-mense'ly, *adv.* In an immense manner or degree.

Im-mense'ness, *n.* The state of being immense.

Im-men'si-ble (-mĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*Immense* + *-ible.*] Immeasurable. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

Im-men'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* IMMENSITIES (-tĭz). [L. *immensitas:* cf. F. *immensité.*] The state or quality of being immense; unlimited or immeasurable extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity.* *Blackmore.*
The *immensity* of the material system. *I. Taylor.*

Im-men'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Huge. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Im-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being immensurable.

Im-men'su-ra-ble (ĭm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + L. *mensurabilis* measurable: cf. F. *immensurable.* Cf. IMMEASURABLE.] Immeasurable.

What an *immensurable* space is the firmament. *Derham.*

Im-men'su-rate (-rȧt), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *mensurate.*] Unmeasured; unlimited. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

Im-merge' (ĭm-mĕrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMERGED (-mĕrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMERGING (-mĕr'jĭng).] [L. *immergere;* pref. *im-* in + *mergere* to dip, plunge: cf. F. *immerger.* See MERGE, and cf. IMMERSE.] To plunge into, under, or within anything, especially a fluid; to dip; to immerse. See IMMERSE.

We took . . . lukewarm water, and in it *immerged* a quantity of the leaves of senna. *Boyle.*
Their souls are *immerged* in matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-merge', *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun. [*R.*]

Im-mer'it (ĭm-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Want of worth; demerit. [*R.*] *Suckling.*

Im-mer'it-ed, *a.* Unmerited. [*Obs.*] *Charles I.*

Im-mer'it-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *immeritus;* pref. *im-* not + *meritus,* p. p. of *merere, mereri,* to deserve.] Undeserving. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Im-mers'a-ble (ĭm-mĕrs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IMMERSIBLE.

Im-merse' (ĭm-mĕrs'), *a.* [L. *immersus,* p. p. of *immergere.* See IMMERGE.] Immersed; buried; hid; sunk. [*Obs.*] "Things *immerse* in matter." *Bacon.*

Im-merse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMERSED (-mĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMERSING.] **1.** To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid; to dip; to sink; to bury; to immerge.

Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave. *J. Warton.*
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood. *Dryden.*

2. To baptize by immersion.

3. To engage deeply; to engross the attention of; to involve; to overwhelm.

The queen *immersed* in such a trance. *Tennyson.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

Im-mersed' (ĭm-mĕrst'), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Deeply plunged into anything, especially a fluid.
2. Deeply occupied; engrossed; entangled.
3. (*Bot.*) Growing wholly under water. *Gray.*

Im-mers'i-ble (ĭm-mĕrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [From IMMERSE.] Capable of being immersed.

Im-mers'i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + L. *mersus*, p. p. of *mergere* to plunge.] Not capable of being immersed.

Im-mer'sion (ĭm-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immersio:* cf. F. *immersion.*] **1.** The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking within a fluid; a dipping; as, the *immersion* of Achilles in the Styx.
2. Submersion in water for the purpose of Christian baptism, as practiced by the Baptists.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply absorbed; deep engagedness.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. (*Astron.*) The disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another, as in the occultation of a star, or into its shadow, as in the eclipse of a satellite; — opposed to *emersion.*

Immersion lens, a microscopic objective of short focal distance designed to work with a drop of liquid, as oil, between the front lens and the slide, so that this lens is practically *immersed.*

Im-mer'sion-ist, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who holds the doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Im-mesh' (ĭm-mĕsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMESHED (-mĕsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMESHING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *mesh.* Cf. INMESH.] To catch or entangle in, or as in, the meshes of a net, or in a web; to insnare.

Im'me-thod'ic-al (ĭm'mĕ-thŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not methodical; without method or systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused. *Addison.*

Syn. — Irregular; confused; disorderly; unsystematic; desultory.

Im'me-thod'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Without method; confusedly; unsystematically.

Im'me-thod'ic-al-ness, *n.* Want of method.

Im-meth'od-ize (ĭm-mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.* To render immethodical; to destroy the method of; to confuse. [*R.*]

Im-met'ric-al (ĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Not metrical or rhythmical. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Im-mew' (ĭm-mū'), *v. t.* See EMMEW.

Im'mi-grant (ĭm'mĭ-grant), *n.* [L. *immigrans*, p. pr. of *immigrare* to go into: cf. F. *immigrant.* See IMMIGRATE.] One who immigrates; one who comes to a country for the purpose of permanent residence; — the correlative of *emigrant.*

Syn. — See EMIGRANT.

Im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMIGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMIGRATING (-grā'tĭng).] [L. *immigrare, immigratum,* to immigrate; pref. *im-* in + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To come into a country of which one is not a native, for the purpose of permanent residence. See EMIGRATE.

Im'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *immigration.*] The act of immigrating; the passing or coming into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe. *T. Warton.*

Im'mi-nence (ĭm'mĭ-nens), *n.* [Cf. F. *imminence*, L. *imminentia.* See IMMINENT.] **1.** The condition or quality of being imminent; a threatening, as of something about to happen.

The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger. "But dare all *imminence.*" *Shak.*

Im'mi-nent (ĭm'mĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project; pref. *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project. See EMINENT.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately; near at hand; impending; — said especially of misfortune or peril. "In danger *imminent.*" *Spenser.*
2. Full of danger; threatening; menacing; perilous.

Hairbreadth scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach. *Shak.*

3. (With *upon*) Bent upon; attentive to. [*R.*]

Their eyes ever *inminent* upon worldly matters. *Milton.*

Syn. — Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — IMMINENT, IMPENDING, THREATENING. *Imminent* is the strongest: it denotes that something is ready to fall or happen on the instant; as, in *imminent* danger of one's life. *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely; as, the *impending* evils of war. *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote; as, *threatening* indications for the future.

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shak.*
No story I unfold of public woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*
Fierce faces *threatening* war. *Milton.*

Im'mi-nent-ly, *adv.* In an imminent manner.

Im-min'gle (ĭm-mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to unite; to blend. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Im'mi-nu'tion (ĭm'mĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imminutio*, fr. *imminuere, imminutum,* to lessen; pref. *im-* in + *minuere.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease. [*R.*] *Ray.*

Im-mis'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭm-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *immiscibilité.*] Incapability of being mixed, or mingled.

Im-mis'ci-ble (ĭm-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *miscible:* cf. F. *immiscible.*] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

A chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles. *Cudworth.*

Im-mis'sion (ĭm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *immissio:* cf. F. *immission.* See IMMIT.] The act of immitting, or of sending or thrusting in; injection; — the correlative of *emission.*

Im-mit' (ĭm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMITTING.] [L. *immittere, immissum;* pref. *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] To send in; to inject; to infuse; — the correlative of *emit.* [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Im-mit'i-ga-ble (ĭ-gá-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis;* fr. pref. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or appeased. *Coleridge.*

Im-mit'i-ga-bly (ĭm-mĭt'ĭ-gá-blỹ), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

Im-mix' (ĭm-mĭks'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + mix.] To mix; to mingle. [*R.*]

Amongst her tears *immixing* prayers meek. *Spenser.*

Im-mix'a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Not mixable. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Im-mixed' (-mĭkst'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *mixed,* p. p. of *mix.*] Unmixed. [*Obs.*]

How pure and *immixed* the design is. *Boyle.*

Im-mix'ture (ĭm-mĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* Freedom from mixture; purity. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

Im-mo'bile (ĭm-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis:* cf. F. *immobile.* See IMMOBILITY.] Incapable of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable. *Prof. Shedd.*

Im'mo-bil'i-ty (ĭm'mō-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *immobilitas*, fr. *immobilis* immovable; pref. *im-* not + *mobilis* movable: cf. F. *immobilité.* See MOBILE.] The condition or quality of being immobile; fixedness in place or state.

Im-mob'i-lize (ĭm-mōb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *mobilize;* cf. F. *immobiliser.*] To make immovable; in surgery, to make immovable (a naturally mobile part, as a joint) by the use of splints, or stiffened bandages.

Im-mo'ble (ĭm-mō'b'l), *a.* [*Obs.*] See IMMOBILE.

Im-mod'er-a-cy (ĭm-mŏd'ĕr-á-sỹ), *n.* [From IMMODERATE.] Immoderateness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-mod'er-an-cy (*-an-*sỹ), *n.* [L. *immoderantia.*] Immoderateness; excess. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-mod'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *immoderatus;* pref. *im-* not + *moderatus* moderate. See MODERATE.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual and suitable bounds; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as, *immoderate* demands; *immoderate* grief; *immoderate* laughter.

So every scope by the *immoderate* use
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

Syn. — Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate; inordinate.

Im-mod'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an immoderate manner; excessively.

Im-mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance. *Puller.*

Im-mod'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immoderatio:* cf. F. *immodération.*] Want of moderation. *Hallywell.*

Im-mod'est (ĭm-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [F. *immodeste*, L. *immodestus* immoderate; pref. *im-* not + *modestus* modest. See MODEST.] **1.** Not limited to due bounds; immoderate.
2. Not modest; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require; indecent; indelicate; obscene; lewd; as, *immodest* persons, behavior, words, pictures, etc.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought,
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; shameful; impudent; indecent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

Im-mod'est-ly, *adv.* In an immodest manner.

Im-mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tỹ), *n.* [L. *immodestia:* cf. F. *immodestie.*] Want of modesty, delicacy, or decent reserve; indecency. "A piece of *immodesty.*" *Pope.*

Im'mo-late (ĭm'mŏ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMOLATING.] [L. *immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig., to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal; pref. *im-* in + *mola* grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt; also, mill. See MOLAR, MEAL ground grain.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, as a sacrificial victim.

Worshipers, who not only *immolate* to them [the deities] the lives of men, but . . . the virtue and honor of women. *Boyle.*

Im'mo-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immolatio:* cf. F. *immolation.*] **1.** The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated, or sacrificed. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. That which is immolated; a sacrifice.

Im'mo-la'tor (ĭm'mŏ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who offers in sacrifice; specifically, one of a sect of Russian fanatics who practice self-mutilation and sacrifice.

Im-mold' } (ĭm-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold into shape, or
Im-mould' } form. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Im-mo'ment (ĭm-mō'ment), *a.* [See IMMOMENTOUS.] Trifling. [*R.*] "*Immoment* toys." *Shak.*

Im'mo-men'tous (ĭm'mŏ-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *momentous.*] Not momentous; unimportant; insignificant. [*R.*] *A. Seward.*

Im-mor'al (ĭm-mŏr'al), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *moral:* cf. F. *immoral.*] Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude, purity, or good morals; contrary to conscience or the divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious; licentious; as, an *immoral* man; an *immoral* deed.

Syn. — Wicked; sinful; criminal; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved; impure; unchaste; profligate; dissolute; abandoned; licentious; lewd; obscene.

Im'mo-ral'i-ty (ĭm'mŏ-răl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* IMMORALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *immoralité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being immoral; vice.

The root of all *immorality.* *Sir W. Temple.*

2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them. *Milton.*

Im-mor'al-ly (ĭm-mŏr'al-lỹ), *adv.* In an immoral manner; wickedly.

Im'mo-rig'er-ous (ĭm'mŏ-rĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *morigerous.*] Rude; uncivil; disobedient. [*Obs.*] — **Im'mo-rig'er-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-mor'tal (ĭm-môr'tal), *a.* [L. *immortalis;* pref. *im-* not + *mortalis* mortal: cf. F. *immortel.* See MORTAL, and cf. IMMORTELLE.] **1.** Not mortal; exempt from liability to die; undying; imperishable; lasting forever; having unlimited, or eternal, existence.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal,* invisible. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.
For my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing *immortal* as itself? *Shak.*

2. Connected with, or pertaining to, immortality.

I have *immortal* longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Destined to live in all ages of this world; abiding; exempt from oblivion; imperishable; as, *immortal* fame.

One of the few, the *immortal* names,
That were not born to die. *Halleck.*

4. Great; excessive; grievous. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Immortal flowers, immortelles; everlastings.

Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; never-ending; ceaseless; perpetual; continual; enduring; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless; undying.

Im-mor'tal, (ĭm-môr'tal), *n.* One who will never cease to be; one exempt from death, decay, or annihilation. *Bunyan.*

Im-mor'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im'mor-tal'i-ty (ĭm'môr-tăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* IMMORTALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *immortalitas:* cf. F. *immortalité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence; as, the *immortality* of the soul.

This mortal must put on *immortality.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

2. Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; as, the *immortality* of fame.

Im-mor'tal-i-za'tion (ĭm-môr'tal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of immortalizing, or state of being immortalized.

Im-mor'tal-ize (ĭm-môr'tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMORTALIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMORTALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *immortaliser.*] **1.** To render immortal; to cause to live or exist forever. *S. Clarke.*
2. To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate in fame.

Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Dawes.*

Im-mor'tal-ize, *v. i.* To become immortal. [*R.*]

Im-mor'tal-ly, *adv.* In an immortal manner.

Im'mor-telle' (ĭm'môr-tĕl'), *n.; pl.* IMMORTELLES (-tĕlz'). [F. See IMMORTAL.] (*Bot.*) A plant with a conspicuous, dry, unwithering involucre, as the species of *Antennaria, Helichrysum, Gomphrena,* etc. See EVERLASTING.

Im-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (ĭm-môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Failure to mortify the passions. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-mōov'á-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being immovable; fixedness; steadfastness; as, *immovability* of a heavy body; *immovability* of purpose.

Im-mov'a-ble (ĭm-mōōv'á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast; — used of material things; as, an *immovable* foundation.

Immovable, infixed, and frozen round. *Milton.*

2. Steadfast; fixed; unalterable; unchangeable; — used of the mind or will; as, an *immovable* purpose, or a man who remains *immovable.*
3. Not capable of being affected or moved in feeling or by sympathy; unimpressible; impassive. *Dryden.*
4. (*Law*) Not liable to be removed; permanent in place or tenure; fixed; as, an *immovable* estate. See IMMOVABLE, *n.* *Blackstone.*

Immovable apparatus (*Med.*), an appliance, like the plaster of Paris bandage, which keeps fractured parts firmly in place. — **Immovable feasts** (*Eccl.*), feasts which occur on a certain day of the year and do not depend on the date of Easter; as, Christmas, the Epiphany, etc.

Im-mov'a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which can not be moved.
2. *pl.* (*Civil Law*) Lands and things adherent thereto by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, etc.; or by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes. *Ayliffe. Bouvier.*

Im-mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being immovable.

Im-mov'a-bly, *adv.* In an immovable manner.

Im-mund' (-mŭnd'), *a.* [L. *immundus;* pref. *im-* not + *mundus* clean.] Unclean. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Im'mun-dic'i-ty (ĭm'mŭn-dĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *immondicité*, L. *immunditia, immundities.*] Uncleanness; filthiness. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

Im-mune' (ĭm-mūn'), *a.* [L. *immunis.* See IMMUNITY.] Exempt; protected by inoculation. — **Im-mu'nize** (-mū'nīz), *v. t.* [*Rare*]

Im-mu'ni-ty (ĭm-mū'nĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* IMMUNITIES (-tĭz). [L. *immunitas*, fr. *immunis* free from a public service; pref. *im-* not + *munis* compliasant, obliging, cf. *munus* service, duty: cf. F. *immunité.* See COMMON, and cf. MEAN, *a.*] **1.** Freedom or exemption from any charge, duty, obligation, office, tax, imposition, penalty, or service; a particular privilege; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.
2. Freedom; exemption; as, *immunity* from error.

Im-mure' (ĭm-mūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMURED (-mūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMURING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *mure:* cf. F. *emmurer.*] **1.** To wall around; to surround with walls. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*
2. To inclose within walls, or as within walls; hence, to shut up; to imprison; to incarcerate.

Those tender babes
Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls. *Shak.*
This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round. *Milton.*

Im-mure', *n.* A wall; an inclosure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-mure'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

Im-mu'sic-al (ĭm-mū'zĭ-kal), *a.* Inharmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Bacon.*

Im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭm-mū'tá-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *immutabilitas:* cf. F. *immutabilité.*] The state or quality of being immutable; immutableness. *Heb.* vi. 17.

Im-mu'ta-ble (ĭm-mū'tá-b'l), *a.* [L. *immutabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *mutabilis* mutable. See MUTABLE.] Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi. 18.

Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal King. *Milton.*

— **Im-mu'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

Im-mu'tate (ĭm-mū'tāt), *a.* [L. *immutatus*, p. p. of *immutare*.] Unchanged. [*Obs.*]

Im'mu-ta'tion (ĭm'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immutatio*, from *immutare*, *immutatum*, to change. See IMMUTE.] Change; alteration; mutation. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Im-mute' (ĭm-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *immutare*, *immutatum*; pref. *im-* in + *mutare* to change: cf. OF. *immuter*.] To change or alter. [*Obs.*] *J. Salkeld.*

Imp (ĭmp), *n.* [OE. *imp* a graft, AS. *impa*; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ymp*, prob. fr. LL. *impotus*, Gr. ἔμφυτος engrafted, innate, fr. ἐμφύειν to implant; ἐν in + φύειν to produce; akin to E. *be*. See 1st IN-, BE.] **1.** A shoot; a scion; a bud; a slip; a graft. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. An offspring; progeny; child; scion. [*Obs.*]

The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*

3. A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit; a puny demon; a contemptible evil worker.

To mingle in the clamorous fray
Of squabbling *imps*. *Beattie.*

4. Something added to, or united with, another, to lengthen it out or repair it, — as, an addition to a beehive; a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird; a length of twisted hair in a fishing line. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Imp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPED (ĭmt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPING.] [AS. *impian* to imp, ingraft, plant; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ympa*, OHG. *impfōn*, *impilōn*, G. *impfen*. See IMP, *n.*] **1.** To graft; to insert as a scion. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

2. (*Falconry*) To graft with new feathers, as a wing; to splice a broken feather. Hence, Fig.: To repair; to extend; to increase; to strengthen; to equip. [*Archaic*]

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing. *Shak.*

Who lazily *imp* their wings with other men's plumes. *Fuller.*

Here no frail Muse shall *imp* her crippled wing. *Holmes.*

Help, ye tart satirists, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleveland.*

Im-pa'ca-ble (ĭm-pā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. pref. *im-* not + *pacare* to quiet. See PACATE.] Not to be appeased or quieted. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* — **Im-pa'ca-bly,** *adv.*

Im-pack'ment (ĭm-păk'ment), *n.* [Pref. *im-* in + *pack*.] The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. [*R.*] *Kane.*

Im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPACTING.] [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere* to push, strike against. See IMPINGE.] To drive close; to press firmly together: to wedge into a place. *Woodward.*

Im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* **1.** Contact or impression by touch; collision; forcible contact; force communicated.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven. *Southey.*

2. (*Mech.*) The single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

Im-pact'ed (ĭm-păkt'ĕd), *a.* Driven together or close.

Impacted fracture (*Surg.*), a fracture in which the fragments are driven into each other so as to be immovable.

Im-pac'tion (ĭm-păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impactio* a striking: cf. F. *impaction*.] **1.** (*Surg.*) The driving of one fragment of bone into another so that the fragments are not movable upon each other; as, *impaction* of the skull or of the hip.

2. An immovable packing; (*Med.*), a lodgment of something in a strait or passage of the body; as, *impaction* of the fetal head in the strait of the pelvis; *impaction* of food or feces in the intestines of man or beast.

Im-paint' (ĭm-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors. [*R.*] "To *impaint* his cause." *Shak.*

Im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPAIRED (-pârd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPAIRING.] [Written also *empair*.] [OE. *empeiren*, *enpeiren*, OF. *empeirier*, *empirier*, F. *empirer*, LL. *impejorare*; L. pref. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, fr. *pejor* worse. Cf. APPAIR.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; to deteriorate; as, to *impair* health, character, the mind, value.

Time sensibly all things *impairs*. *Roscommon.*

In years he seemed, but not *impaired* by years. *Pope.*

Syn. — To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble; debilitate; reduce; debase; deteriorate.

Im-pair', *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Milton.*

Im'pair (ĭm'pâr), *a.* [F. *impair* uneven, L. *impar*; *im-* not + *par* equal.] Not fit or appropriate. [*Obs.*]

Im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *n.* Diminution; injury. [*Obs.*]

Im-pair'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, impairs.

Im-pair'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *enpeirement*, OF. *empirement*.] The state of being impaired; injury. "The *impairment* of my health." *Dryden.*

Im-pal'a-ta-ble (ĭm-păl'ȧ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unpalatable. [*R.*]

Im-pale' (ĭm-pāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPALED (-pāld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPALING.] [See 2d EMPALE.] **1.** To pierce with a pale; to put to death by fixing on a sharp stake. See EMPALE.

Then with what life remains, *impaled*, and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

2. To inclose, as with pales or stakes; to surround.

Impale him with your weapons round about. *Shak.*

Impenetrable, *impaled* with circling fire. *Milton.*

3. (*Her.*) To join, as two coats of arms on one shield, palewise; hence, to join in honorable mention.

Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honor thereof. *Fuller.*

Im-pale'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of impaling, or the state of being impaled. *Byron.*

2. An inclosing by stakes or pales, or the space so inclosed. *H. Brooke.*

3. That which hedges in; inclosure. [*R.*] *Milton.*

4. (*Her.*) The division of a shield palewise, or by a vertical line, esp. for the purpose of putting side by side the arms of husband and wife. See IMPALE, 3.

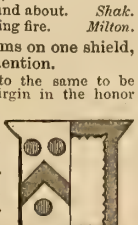

Impalement (4).

Im-pal'la (ĭm-păl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pallah deer of South Africa.

Im-pal'lid (ĭm-păl'lĭd), *v. t.* To make pallid; to blanch. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Im-palm' (ĭm-päm'), *v. t.* To grasp with or hold in the hand. [*R.*] *J. Barlow.*

Im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păl'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *impalpabilité*.] The quality of being impalpable. *Jortin.*

Im-pal'pa-ble (ĭm-păl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *palpable*: cf. F. *impalpable*.] **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; extremely fine, so that no grit can be perceived by touch. "*Impalpable* powder." *Boyle.*

2. Not material; intangible; incorporeal. "*Impalpable*, void, and bodiless." *Holland.*

3. Not apprehensible, or readily apprehensible, by the mind; unreal; as, *impalpable* distinctions.

Im-pal'pa-bly, *adv.* In an impalpable manner.

Im-pal'sy (ĭm-pȧl'zў), *v. t.* To palsy; to paralyze; to deaden. [*R.*]

Im-pa'nate (ĭm-pā'nāt), *a.* [LL. *impanatus*, p. p. of *impanare* to impanate; L. pref. *im-* in + *panis* bread.] Embodied in bread, esp. in the bread of the eucharist. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Im-pa'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPANATED (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPANATING.] To embody in bread, esp. in the bread of the eucharist. [*Obs.*]

Im'pa-na'tion (ĭm'pȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *impanation*. See IMPANATE, *a.*] (*Eccl.*) Embodiment in bread; the supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of the elements of the eucharist without a change in their nature; — distinguished from *transubstantiation*, which supposes a miraculous change of the substance of the elements. It is akin to *consubstantiation*.

Im-pa'na-tor (ĭm-pā'nā-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] (*Eccl.*) One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

Im-pan'el (ĭm-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPANELED (-ĕld) or IMPANELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPANELING or IMPANELLING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *panel*. Cf. EMPANEL.] [Written also *empanel*.] To enter in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice. *Blackstone.*

Im-pan'el-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of impaneling, or the state of being impaneled.

Im-par'a-dise (ĭm-păr'ȧ-dīs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARADISED (-dīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARADISING (-dĭ'sĭng).] [Pref. *im-* + *paradise*: cf. F. *emparadiser*.] To put in a state like paradise; to make supremely happy. "*Imparadised* in one another's arms." *Milton.*

Im-par'al-leled (-ȧl-lĕld), *a.* Unparalleled. [*Obs.*]

Im-par'don-a-ble (ĭm-păr'd'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *impardonnable*.] Unpardonable. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Im-par'i-dig'i-tate (ĭm-păr'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + *digitus* finger.] (*Anat.*) Having an odd number of fingers or toes, either one, three, or five, as in the horse, tapir, rhinoceros, etc.

Im-par'i-pin'nate (-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *pinnate*.] (*Bot.*) Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet.

Imparipinnate Leaf.

Im-par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *syllabic*: cf. F. *imparisyllabique*.] (*Gram.*) Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis*, *lapidis*; *mens*, *mentis*.

Im-par'i-ty (ĭm-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *im-* + *parity*: cf. F. *imparité*.] **1.** Inequality; disparity; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, etc. *Milton.*

2. Lack of comparison, correspondence, or suitableness; incongruity.

In this region of merely intellectual notions we are at once encountered by the *imparity* of the object and the faculty employed upon it. *I. Taylor.*

3. Indivisibility into equal parts; oddness. [*R.*]

Im-park' (ĭm-pärk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARKED (-pärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARKING.] [Cf. EMPARK.] To inclose for a park; to sever from a common; hence, to inclose or shut up.

They . . . *impark* them [the sheep] within hurdles. *Holland.*

Im-parl' (ĭm-pärl'), *v. i.* [OF. *emparler*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *parler* to speak. See IN, prep., and PARLEY.] **1.** To hold discourse; to parley. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. North.*

2. (*Law*) To have time before pleading; to have delay for mutual adjustment. *Blackstone.*

Im-par'lance (ĭm-pär'lȧns), *n.* [Cf. EMPARLANCE, PARLANCE.] [Written also *imparliance*.] **1.** Mutual discourse; conference. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Time given to a party to talk or converse with his opponent, originally with the object of effecting, if possible, an amicable adjustment of the suit. The actual object, however, has long been merely to obtain further time to plead, or answer to the allegations of the opposite party. (*b*) Hence, the delay or continuance of a suit.

☞ *Imparlance* and *continuance by imparlance* have been abolished in England. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

Im-par'son-ee' (ĭm-pär's'n-ē'), *a.* [OF. *empersoné*. See 1st IN-, and PARSON.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession. — *n.* A clergyman so inducted.

Im-part' (ĭm-pärt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARTING.] [OF. *impartir*, *empartir*, L. *impartire*, *impertire*; pref. *im-* in + *partire* to part, divide, fr. *pars*, *partis*, part, share. See PART, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a share or portion of; to give, grant, or communicate; to allow another to partake in; as, to *impart* food to the poor; the sun *imparts* warmth.

Well may he then to you his cares *impart*. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain a share of; to partake of. [*R.*] *Munday.*

3. To communicate the knowledge of; to make known; to show by words or tokens; to tell; to disclose.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you. *Shak.*

Syn. — To share; yield; confer; convey; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

Im-part' (ĭm-pärt'), *v. i.* **1.** To give a part or share.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. *Luke* iii. 11.

2. To hold a conference or consultation. *Blackstone.*

Im-part'ance (-ans), *n.* Impartation.

Im'par-ta'tion (ĭm'pär-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of imparting, or the thing imparted.

The necessity of this *impartation*. *I. Taylor.*

Im-part'er (ĭm-pärt'ẽr), *n.* One who imparts.

Im-par'tial (ĭm-pär'shȧl), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *partial*: cf. F. *impartial*.] Not partial; not favoring one more than another; treating all alike; unprejudiced; unbiased; disinterested; equitable; fair; just. *Shak.*

Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

A comprehensive and *impartial* view. *Macaulay.*

Im-par'tial-ist, *n.* One who is impartial. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Im-par'ti-al'i-ty (ĭm-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* ĭm'pär-shăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *impartialité*.] The quality of being impartial; freedom from bias or favoritism; disinterestedness; equitableness; fairness; as, *impartiality* of judgment, of treatment, etc.

Impartiality strips the mind of prejudice and passion. *South.*

Im-par'tial-ly (-shȧl-lў), *adv.* In an impartial manner.

Im-par'tial-ness, *n.* Impartiality. *Sir W. Temple.*

Im-part'i-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pärt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being impartible; communicability. *Blackstone.*

Im-part'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *impartibilité*.] The quality of being incapable of division into parts; indivisibility. *Holland.*

Im-part'i-ble (ĭm-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [From IMPART.] Capable of being imparted or communicated.

Im-part'i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *partible*: cf. F. *impartible*.] Not partible; not subject to partition; indivisible; as, an *impartible* estate. *Blackstone.*

Im-part'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imparting, or that which is imparted, communicated, or disclosed. [*R.*]

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*

Im-pass'a-ble (ĭm-pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. UNPASSABLE.] Incapable of being passed; not admitting a passage; as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf. *Milton.* — **Im-pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-pas'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *impassibilitas*: cf. F. *impassibilité*.] The quality or condition of being impassible; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Im-pas'si-ble (ĭm-păs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impassibilis*; pref. *im-* not + *passibilis* passable: cf. F. *impassible*. See PASSIBLE.] Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to harm or pain; not to be touched or moved to passion or sympathy; unfeeling, or not showing feeling; without sensation. "*Impassible* to the critic." *Sir W. Scott.*

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

Im-pas'si-ble-ness, *n.* Impassibility.

Im-pas'sion (ĭm-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *passion*. Cf. EMPASSION, IMPASSIONATE, *v.*] To move or affect strongly with passion. [*Archaic*] *Chapman.*

Im-pas'sion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Excitable; susceptible of strong emotion.

Im-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Strongly affected. *Smart.*

Im-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To affect powerfully; to arouse the passions of. *Dr. H. More.*

Im-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *passionate*.] Without passion or feeling. *Burton.*

Im-pas'sioned (ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *p. p.* & *a.* Actuated or characterized by passion or zeal; showing warmth of feeling; ardent; animated; excited; as, an *impassioned* orator or discourse.

Im-pas'sive (ĭm-păs'sĭv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; apathetic; impassible; unmoved.

Impassive as the marble in the quarry. *De Quincey.*

On the *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

— **Im-pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-pas'sive-ness,** *n.*

Im'pas-siv'i-ty (ĭm'păs-sĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering; impassiveness.

Im'pas-ta'tion (-păs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See IMPASTE.] The act of making into paste; that which is formed into a paste or mixture; specifically, a combination of different substances by means of cements.

Im-paste' (ĭm-pāst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPASTING.] [Pref. *im-* in + *paste*: cf. It. *impastare*, OF. *empaster*, F. *empâter*. See 1st IN-, and PASTE.] **1.** To knead; to make into paste; to concrete. "Blood . . . baked and *impasted*." *Shak.*

2. (*Paint.*) To lay colors on canvas by uniting them skillfully together. [*R.*] Cf. IMPASTO.

Im-past'ing, *n.* (*Paint.*) The laying on of colors to produce impasto.

Im-pas'to (ĭm-păs'tō), *n.* [It. See IMPASTE.] (*Paint.*) The thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas with especial reference to the juxtaposition of different colors and tints in forming a harmonious whole. *Fairholt.*

Im-pas'ture (ĭm-pȧs'tûr; 135), *v. t.* To place in a pasture; to foster. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Im-pat'i-ble (ĭm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impatibilis*; pref. *im-* not + *patibilis* supportable. See PATIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being borne; intolerable. [*Obs.*] *Smart.*

2. Incapable of suffering; impassible.

A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire. *Fuller.*

Im-pa'tience (ĭm-pā'shens), *n.* [OE. *impacience*, F. *impatience*, fr. L. *impatientia*.] The quality of being impatient; want of endurance of pain, suffering, opposition, or delay; eagerness for change, or for something

expected; restlessness; chafing of spirit; fretfulness; passion; as, the *impatience* of a child or of an invalid.

I then, . . .
Out of my grief and my *impatience*,
Answered neglectingly. *Shak.*

With huge *impatience* he inly swelt
More for great sorrow that he could not pass,
Than for the burning torment which he felt. *Spenser.*

Im-pa'tien-cy (ĭm-pā'shen-sў), *n.* Impatience. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Im-pa'ti-ens** (-shĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, several species of which have very beautiful flowers; — so called because the elastic capsules burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force. Called also *touch-me-not*, *jewel-weed*, and *snapweed*. *I. Balsamina* (sometimes called *lady's slipper*) is the common garden balsam.

Im-pa'tient (-shent), *a.* [OE. *impacient*, F. *impatient*, fr. L. *impatiens;* pref. *im-* not + *patiens* patient. See PATIENT.] **1.** Not patient; not bearing with composure; intolerant; uneasy; fretful; restless, because of pain, delay, or opposition; eager for change, or for something expected; hasty; passionate; — often followed by *at*, *for*, *of*, and *under*.

A violent, sudden, and *impatient* necessity. *Jer. Taylor.*

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*

Dryden was poor and *impatient* of poverty. *Macaulay.*

2. Not to be borne; unendurable. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience; as, *impatient* speeches or replies. *Shak.*

Syn. — Restless; uneasy; changeable; hot; eager; fretful; intolerant; passionate.

Im-pa'tient, *n.* One who is impatient. [*R.*]

Im-pa'tient-ly, *adv.* In an impatient manner.

Im-pat'ron-i-za'tion (ĭm-păt'rŭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Absolute seigniory or possession; the act of investing with such possession. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Im-pat'ron-ize (ĭm-păt'rŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPATRONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPATRONIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *impatroniser*. See 1st IN-, and PATRON.] To make lord or master; as, to *impatronize* one's self of a seigniory. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Im-pave' (ĭm-pāv'), *v. t.* To pave. [*Poetic*]

Impaved with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic. *Wordsworth.*

Im-pav'id (ĭm-păv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *impavidus*. See IN-not, and PAVID.] Fearless. — **Im-pav'id-ly,** *adv.*

Im-pawn' (ĭm-pan'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPAWNED (-pand'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPAWNING.] [Pref. *im-* + *pawn:* cf. EMPAWN.] To put in pawn; to pledge. *Shak.*

Im-peach' (ĭm-pēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPEACHED (-pēcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPEACHING.] [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, bar, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedicare* to entangle; pref. *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT, and cf. APPEACH, DISPATCH, IMPEDE.] **1.** To hinder; to impede; to prevent. [*Obs.*]

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land. *Sir J. Davies.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse; especially to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; to cite before a tribunal for judgment of official misconduct; to arraign; as, to *impeach* a judge. See IMPEACHMENT.

3. Hence, to charge with impropriety; to dishonor; to bring discredit on; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct.

And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) To challenge or discredit the credibility of, as of a witness, or the validity of, as of commercial paper.

☞ When used in law with reference to a witness, the term signifies, to discredit, to show or prove unreliable or unworthy of belief; when used in reference to the *credit* of a witness, the term denotes, to impair, to lessen, to disparage, to destroy. The credit of a witness may be *impeached* by showing that he has made statements out of court contradictory to what he swears at the trial, or by showing that his reputation for veracity is bad, etc.

Syn. — To accuse; arraign; censure; criminate; indict; impair; disparage; discredit. See ACCUSE.

Im-peach', *n.* Hindrance; impeachment. [*Obs.*]

Im-peach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be impeached; liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime.

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

Im-peach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who impeaches.

Im-peach'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *empêchement.*] The act of impeaching, or the state of being impeached; as: (*a*) Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. [*Obs.*]

Willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*

(*b*) A calling to account; arraignment; especially, of a public officer for maladministration.

The consequence of Coriolanus' *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

(*c*) A calling in question as to purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, credibility, etc.; accusation; reproach; as, an *impeachment* of motives. *Shak.*

☞ In England, it is the privilege or right of the House of Commons to impeach, and the right of the House of Lords to try and determine impeachments. In the United States, it is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach, and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments.

Articles of impeachment. See under ARTICLE. — **Impeachment of waste** (*Law*), restraint from, or accountability for, injury; also, a suit for damages for injury. *Abbott.*

Im-pearl' (ĭm-pẽrl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPEARLED (-pẽrld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPEARLING.] [Pref. *im-* in + pearl: cf. F. *emperler*.] **1.** To form into pearls, or into that which resembles pearls. [*Poetic*]

Dewdrops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls or with anything resembling pearls. [*Poetic*]

With morning dews *impearled*. *Mrs. Browning.*

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. *R. Digby.*

Im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕk'ka-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *impeccabilité.*] The quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin, error, or offense.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

Im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ka-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *peccare* to err, to sin: cf. F. *impeccable.*] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong. — *n.* One who is impeccable; esp., one of a sect of Gnostic heretics who asserted their sinlessness.

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect. *P. Skelton.*

Im-pec'can-cy (-kan-sў), *n.* Sinlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pec'cant (-kant), *a.* Sinless; impeccable. *Byrom.*

Im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being impecunious. *Thackeray. Sir W. Scott.*

Im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pecunia* money: cf. F. *impécunieux.*] Not having money; habitually without money; poor.

An *impecunious* creature. *B. Jonson.*

Im-pede' (ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPEDING.] [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet; pref. *im-* in + *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT, and cf. IMPEACH.] To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the advance of troops.

Whatever hinders or *impedes*
The action of the nobler will. *Longfellow.*

Im-ped'i-ble (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-b'l *or* ĭm-pēd'-), *a.* Capable of being impeded or hindered. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-ped'i-ment (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *impedimentum:* cf. F. *impédiment.*] That which impedes or hinders progress, motion, activity, or effect.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment*. *Shak.*

Impediment in speech, a defect which prevents distinct utterance.

Syn. — Hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty; incumbrance. — IMPEDIMENT, OBSTACLE, DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE. An *impediment* literally strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it. An *obstacle* rises before us in our path, and we surmount or remove it. A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it. A *hindrance* holds us back for a time, but we break away from it.

The eloquence of Demosthenes was to Philip of Macedon, a *difficulty* to be met with his best resources, an *obstacle* to his own ambition, and an *impediment* in his political career. *C. J. Smith.*

Im-ped'i-ment, *v. t.* To impede. [*R.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

Im-ped'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of the nature of an impediment; hindering; obstructing; impeditive.

Things so *impedimental* to success. *G. H. Lewes.*

Im'pe-dite (ĭm'pē-dīt), *a.* [L. *impeditus*, p. p. See IMPEDE.] Hindered; obstructed. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im'pe-dite, *v. t.* To impede. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Im'pe-di'tion (ĭm'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *impeditio.*] A hindering; a hindrance. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Im-ped'i-tive (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impéditif.*] Causing hindrance; impeding. "Cumbersome, and *impeditive* of motion." *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pel' (ĭm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPELLING.] [L. *impellere;* pref. *im-* in + *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive. See PULSE a beat, and cf. IMPULSE.] To drive or urge forward or on; to press on; to incite to action or motion in any way.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Syn. — To instigate; incite; induce; influence; force; drive; urge; actuate; move.

Im-pel'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *impellens*, p. pr. of *impellere.*] Having the quality of impelling.

Im-pel'lent, *n.* An impelling power or force. *Glanvill.*

Im-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, impels.

Im-pen' (ĭm-pĕn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPENNED (-pĕnd') and IMPENT (-pĕnt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPENNING.] To shut up or inclose, as in a pen. *Feltham.*

Im-pend' (ĭm-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *impendĕre;* pref. *im-* in + *pendĕre* to weigh out, pay.] To pay. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Im-pend', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPENDING.] [L. *impendĕre;* pref. *im-* in + *pendĕre* to hang. See PENDANT.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten from near at hand; to menace; to be imminent. See IMMINENT.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*. *Pope.*

Im-pend'ence (-ens), } *n.* The state of impending;
Im-pend'en-cy (-en-sў), } also, that which impends.
"*Impendence* of volcanic cloud." *Ruskin.*

Im-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *impendens*, p. pr. of *impendĕre.*] Impending; threatening.

Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall. *Milton.*

Im-pend'ing, *a.* Hanging over; overhanging; suspended so as to menace; imminent; threatening.

An *impending* brow. *Hawthorne.*

And nodding Ilion waits th' *impending* fall. *Pope.*

Syn. — Imminent; threatening. See IMMINENT.

Im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *impénétrabilité.*] **1.** Quality of being impenetrable.

2. (*Physics*) That property in virtue of which two portions of matter can not at the same time occupy the same portion of space.

3. Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuseness; stupidity; coldness.

Im-pen'e-tra-ble (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trà-b'l), *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *penetrabilis* penetrable: cf. F. *impénétrable.*] **1.** Incapable of being penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; not to be entered; impervious; as, an *impenetrable* shield.

Highest woods *impenetrable*
To star or sunlight. *Milton.*

2. (*Physics*) Having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same space at the same time.

3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.; unimpressible; not to be moved by arguments or motives; as, an *impenetrable* mind, or heart.

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trà-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

Im-pen'e-tra-bly, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner or state; imperviously. "*Impenetrably* armed." *Milton.* "*Impenetrably* dull." *Pope.*

Im-pen'i-tence (-ĭ-tens), *n.* [L. *impaenitentia:* cf. F. *impénitence.*] The condition of being impenitent; failure or refusal to repent; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

Im-pen'i-ten-cy (-ten-sў), *n.* Impenitence. *Milton.*

Im-pen'i-tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *impaenitens;* pref. *im-* not + *paenitens* penitent: cf. F. *impénitent.* See PENITENT.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; of a hard heart. "They . . . died *impenitent*." *Milton.* "A careless and *impenitent* heart." *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is not penitent. [*R.*]

Im-pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* Without repentance.

Im-pen'nate (-nāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins. — *n.* One of the Impennes.

‖ **Im-pen'nes** (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. pref. *im-* not + *penna* feather.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, including only the penguins, in which the wings are without quills, and not suited for flight.

Im-pen'nous (ĭm-pĕn'nŭs), *a.* [L. pref. *im-* not + *penna* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having no wings, as some insects.

Im-peo'ple (ĭm-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPEOPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPEOPLING (-plĭng).] [See EMPEOPLE.] To people; to give a population to. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast helped to *impeople* hell. *Beaumont.*

Im'pe-rant (ĭm'pē-rant), *a.* [L. *imperans*, p. pr. of *imperare* to command.] Commanding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Im'pe-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *imperatus*, p. p. of *imperare* to command.] Done by express direction; not involuntary; commanded. [*Obs.*]

Those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Sir M. Hale.*

Im-per'a-ti'val (ĭm-pĕr'à-tī'val), *a.* (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to the imperative mood.

Im-per'a-tive (ĭm-pĕr'à-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command; pref. *im-* in + *parare* to make ready, prepare: cf. F. *impératif.* See PARADE, and cf. EMPIRE.] **1.** Expressive of command; containing positive command; authoritatively or absolutely directive; commanding; authoritative; as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative*. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding; compulsory; as, an *imperative* duty or order.

3. (*Gram.*) Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood.

Im-per'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The imperative mood; also, a verb in the imperative mood.

Im-per'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an imperative manner.

‖ **Im'pe-ra'tor** (ĭm'pē-rā'tŏr), *n.* [L. See EMPEROR.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A commander; a leader; an emperor; — originally an appellation of honor by which Roman soldiers saluted their general after an important victory. Subsequently the title was conferred as a recognition of great military achievements by the senate, whence it carried with it some special privileges. After the downfall of the Republic it was assumed by Augustus and his successors, and came to have the meaning now attached to the word *emperor*.

Im-per'a-to'ri-al (ĭm-pĕr'à-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *imperatorius.*] **1.** Commanding; imperative; authoritative.

2. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator. "*Imperatorial* laurels." *C. Merivale.*

Im-per'a-to'ri-an (-an), *a.* Imperial. [*R.*] *Gauden.*

Im-per'a-to-ry (ĭm-pĕr'à-tō-rў), *a.* Imperative. [*R.*]

Im'per-ceiv'a-ble (ĭm'pẽr-sēv'à-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible. [*R.*] *South.* — **Im'per-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* *Sharp.*

Im'per-ceived' (-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived. [*Obs.*]

Im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible.

Im'per-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *perceptible:* cf. F. *imperceptible.*] Not perceptible; not to be apprehended or cognized by the senses; not discernible by the mind; not easily apprehended.

Almost *imperceptible* to the touch. *Dryden.*

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible*. *Burke.*

— **Im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im'per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Their . . . subtilty and *imperceptibleness*. *Sir M. Hale.*

Im'per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of perception.

Im'per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Unable to perceive.

The *imperceptive* part of the soul. *Dr. H. More.*

Im'per-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Not perceiving, or not able to perceive. *A. Baxter.*

Im-per'di-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pẽr'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being imperdible. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Im-per'di-ble (ĭm-pẽr'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + L. *perdere* to destroy.] Not destructible. [*Obs.*] — **Im-per'di-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Im-per'fect (-fĕkt), *a.* [L. *imperfectus;* pref. *im-* not + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *imparfait*, whence OE. *imparfit.* See PERFECT.] **1.** Not perfect; not complete in all its parts; wanting a part; defective; deficient.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state. *Shak.*

Why, then, your other senses grow *imperfect*. *Shak.*

2. Wanting in some elementary organ that is essential to successful or normal activity.

He . . . stammered like a child, or an amazed, *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Not fulfilling its design; not realizing an ideal; not

conformed to a standard or rule; not satisfying the taste or conscience; esthetically or morally defective.

Nothing *imperfect* or deficient left
Of all that he created. *Milton.*

Then say not man 's *imperfect*, Heaven in fault;
Say rather, man 's as perfect as he ought. *Pope.*

Imperfect arch, an arch of less than a semicircle; a skew arch. — **Imperfect cadence** (*Mus.*), one not ending with the tonic, but with the dominant or some other chord; one not giving complete rest; a half close. — **Imperfect consonances** (*Mus.*), chords like the third and sixth, whose ratios are less simple than those of the fifth and fourth. — **Imperfect flower** (*Bot.*), a flower wanting either stamens or pistils. *Gray.* — **Imperfect interval** (*Mus.*), one a semitone less than perfect; as, an *imperfect* fifth. — **Imperfect number** (*Math.*), a number either greater or less than the sum of its several divisors; in the former case, it is called also a *defective number;* in the latter, an *abundant number.* — **Imperfect obligations** (*Law*), obligations as of charity or gratitude, which cannot be enforced by law. — **Imperfect power** (*Math.*), a number which can not be produced by taking any whole number or vulgar fraction, as a factor, the number of times indicated by the power; thus, 9 is a perfect square, but an *imperfect* cube. — **Imperfect tense** (*Gram.*), a tense expressing past time and incomplete action.

Im-per'fect (ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt), *n.* (*Gram.*) The imperfect tense; or the form of a verb denoting the imperfect tense.

Im-per'fect, *v. t.* To make imperfect. [*Obs.*]

Im'per-fec'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfectible. [*R.*]

Im'per-fec'ti-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being made perfect. [*R.*]

Im'per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *imperfectio:* cf. F. *imperfection.* See Imperfect, *a.*] The quality or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; incompleteness; deficiency; fault or blemish.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head. *Shak.*

Syn. — Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; foible; blemish; vice.

Im-per'fect-ly (ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt-lȳ), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; incompletely.

Im-per'fect-ness, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

Im-per'fo-ra-ble (-fō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [See Imperforate.] Incapable of being perforated, or bored through.

‖**Im-per'fo-ra'ta** (ĭm-pĕr'fō-rā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Imperforate.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Foraminifera, including those in which the shell is not porous.

Im-per'fo-rate (ĭm-pĕr'fō-rāt), **Im-per'fo-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd), *a.* [L. pref. *im-* not + *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate. See Perforate.] Not perforated; having no opening or aperture. *Sir J. Banks.*

Im-per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imperforation.*] The state of being without perforation.

Im-pe'ri-al (ĭm-pē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [OE. *emperial*, OF. *emperial*, F. *impérial*, fr. L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire. See Empire.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* government; *imperial* authority or edict.

The last
That wore the *imperial* diadem of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to, or suitable to, supreme authority, or one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme. "The *imperial* democracy of Athens." *Mitford.*

Who, as Ulysses says, opinion crowns
With an *imperial* voice. *Shak.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden.*

He sounds his *imperial* clarion along the whole line of battle. *E. Everett.*

3. Of superior or unusual size or excellence; as, *imperial* paper; *imperial* tea, etc.

Imperial bushel, gallon, etc. See Bushel, Gallon, etc. — **Imperial chamber**, the sovereign court of the old German empire. — **Imperial city**, under the first German empire, a city having no head but the emperor. — **Imperial diet**, an assembly of all the states of the German empire. — **Imperial drill.** (*Manuf.*) See under 8th Drill. — **Imperial eagle.** (*Zoöl.*) See Eagle. — **Imperial green.** See *Paris green*, under Green. — **Imperial guard**, the royal guard instituted by Napoleon I. — **Imperial weights and measures**, the standards legalized by the British Parliament.

Im-pe'ri-al, *n.* [F. *impériale:* cf. Sp. *imperial.*] **1.** The tuft of hair on a man's lower lip and chin; — so called from the style of beard of Napoleon III.

2. An outside seat on a diligence. *T. Hughes.*

3. A luggage case on the top of a coach. *Simmonds.*

4. Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, a kind of large photograph, a large sheet of drawing, printing, or writing paper, etc.

5. A gold coin of Russia worth ten rubles, or about eight dollars. *McElrath.*

6. A kind of fine cloth brought into England from Greece, or other Eastern countries, in the Middle Ages.

Im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The power or character of an emperor; imperial authority; the spirit of empire.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world. *C. H. Pearson.*

Im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *impérialiste.*] One who serves an emperor; one who favors imperialism.

Im-pe'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Imperialities (-tĭz).

1. Imperial power.

2. An imperial right or privilege. See Royalty.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz., the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *W. Tooke.*

Im-pe'ri-al-ize (ĭm-pē'rĭ-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imperialized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imperializing (-ĭ'zĭng).] To invest with imperial authority, character, or style; to bring to the form of an empire. *Fuller.*

Im-pe'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Im-pe'ri-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Imperial power. [*R.*] *Sheldon.*

Im-per'il (ĭm-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imperiled (-ĭld) or Imperilled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imperiling or Imperilling.] To bring into peril; to endanger.

Im-per'il-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of imperiling, or the state of being imperiled.

Im-pe'ri-ous (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus:* cf. F. *impérieux.* See Imperial.] **1.** Commanding; ascendant; imperial; lordly; majestic. [*Obs.*] "A vast and *imperious* mind." *Tillotson.*

Therefore, great lords, be, as your titles witness,
Imperious. *Shak.*

2. Haughty; arrogant; overbearing; as, an *imperious* tyrant; an *imperious* manner.

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shak.*

His bold, contemptuous, and *imperious* spirit soon made him conspicuous. *Macaulay.*

3. Imperative; urgent; compelling.

Imperious need, which can not be withstood. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Dictatorial; haughty; domineering; overbearing; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; arrogant; imperative; authoritative; commanding; pressing. — Imperious, Lordly, Domineering. One who is *imperious* exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

Im-pe'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In an imperious manner.

Im-pe'ri-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

Im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being imperishable; indestructibility. "The *imperishability* of the universe." *Milman.*

Im-per'ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *perishable:* cf. F. *impérissable.*] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. — **Im-per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-per'i-wigged (-ĭ-wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a periwig.

Im-per'ma-nence (ĭm-pĕr'mȧ-nens), **Im-per'ma-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.* Want of permanence.

Im-per'ma-nent (-nent), *a.* Not permanent.

Im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕr'mē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *im-* not + *permeability:* cf. F. *imperméabilité.*] The quality of being impermeable.

Im-per'me-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *permeable:* cf. F. *imperméable*, L. *impermeabilis.*] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable; as, India rubber is *impermeable* to water and to air. — **Im-per'me-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-per'me-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im'per-mis'si-ble (ĭm'pĕr-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not permissible.

Im'per-scru'ta-ble (-skrų'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperscrutabilis.*] Not capable of being searched out; inscrutable. [*Obs.*] — **Im'per-scru'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Im'per-sev'er-ant (ĭm'pĕr-sĕv'ẽr-*ant*), *a.* Not persevering; fickle; thoughtless. [*Obs.*]

Im-per'son-al (ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-*al*), *a.* [L. *impersonalis;* pref. *im-* not + *personalis* personal: cf. F. *impersonnel.* See Personal.] Not personal; not representing a person; not having personality.

An almighty but *impersonal* power, called Fate. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Impersonal verb (*Gram.*), a verb used with an indeterminate subject, commonly, in English, with the impersonal pronoun *it;* as, *it rains; it snows; methinks* (it seems to me). Many verbs which are not strictly impersonal are often used impersonally; as, *it goes* well with him.

Im-per'son-al, *n.* That which wants personality; specifically (*Gram.*), an impersonal verb.

Im-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being impersonal; want or absence of personality.

Im-per'son-al-ly (ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impersonated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impersonating.] **1.** To invest with personality; to endow with the form of a living being.

2. To ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify.

3. To assume, or to represent, the person or character of; to personate; as, he *impersonated* Macbeth.

Benedict *impersonated* his age. *Milman.*

Im-per'son-a'tion (ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ā'shŭn), **Im'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (ĭm'pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of impersonating; personification; investment with personality; representation in a personal form.

Im-per'son-a'tor (ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who impersonates; an actor; a mimic.

Im-per'spi-cu'i-ty (ĭm-pĕr'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of perspicuity or clearness; vagueness; ambiguity.

Im-per'spic'u-ous (ĭm'pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure; vague; ambiguous.

Im-per'suad'a-ble (-swād'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. Impersuasible.] Not to be persuaded; obstinate; unyielding; impersuasible. — **Im'per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im'per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l *or* -zĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *persuasible:* cf. OF. *impersuasible.*] Not persuasible; not to be moved by persuasion; inflexible; impersuadable. *Dr. H. More.* — **Im'per-sua'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'ti-nence (ĭm-pĕr'tĭ-nens), *n.* [Cf. F. *impertinence.* See Impertinent.] **1.** The condition or quality of being impertinent; absence of pertinence, or of adaptedness; irrelevance; unfitness.

2. Conduct or language unbecoming the person, the society, or the circumstances; rudeness; incivility.

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

3. That which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value.

There are many subtile *impertinences* learned in schools. *Watts.*

Im-per'ti-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), *n.* Impertinence. [*R.*]

O, matter and *impertinency* mixed!
Reason in madness! *Shak.*

Im-per'ti-nent (ĭm-pĕr'tĭ-nent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impertinens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *pertinens.* See Pertinent.] **1.** Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject; not to the point; irrelevant; inapplicable.

Things that are *impertinent* to us. *Tillotson.*

How *impertinent* that grief was which served no end! *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of, or prone to, rude, unbecoming, or uncivil words or actions; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb; an *impertinent* remark.

3. Trifling; inattentive; frivolous.

Syn. — Rude; officious; intrusive; saucy; unmannerly; meddlesome; disrespectful; impudent; insolent. — Impertinent, Officious, Rude. A person is *officious* who obtrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows a want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence. A person is *rude* when he violates the proprieties of social life either from ignorance or wantonness. "An *impertinent* man will ask questions for the mere gratification of curiosity; a *rude* man will burst into the room of another, or push against his person, in violation of all decorum; one who is *officious* is quite as unfortunate as he is troublesome; when he strives to serve, he has the misfortune to annoy." *Crabb.* See Impudence, and Insolent.

Im-per'ti-nent, *n.* An impertinent person. [*R.*]

Im-per'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In an impertinent manner. "Not to betray myself *impertinently.*" *B. Jonson.*

Im'per-tran'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-trăn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being impertransible. [*R.*]

Im'per-tran'si-ble (-trăn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. pref. *im-* not + *pertransire* to go through. See Per-, and Transient.] Incapable of being passed through. [*R.*]

Im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty (-tûrb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being imperturbable.

Im'per-turb'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-tûrb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *perturbare* to disturb: cf. F. *imperturbable.* See Perturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted; as, *imperturbable* gravity.

Im'per-turb'a-bly, *adv.* In an imperturbable manner; calmly. *C. Brontë.*

Im-per'tur-ba'tion (ĭm-pĕr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imperturbatio.*] Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude. *W. Montagu.*

Im'per-turbed' (ĭm'pĕr-tûrbd'), *a.* Not perturbed.

Im-per'vi-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕr'vĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being imperviable.

Im-per'vi-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not pervious; impervious. [*R.*] — **Im-per'vi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

Im-per'vi-ous (-pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impervius;* pref. *im-* not + *per* through + *via* way. See Voyage.] Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; as, a substance *impervious* to water or air.

This gulf impassable, *impervious.* *Milton.*

The minds of these zealots were absolutely *impervious.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Impassable; pathless; impenetrable; imperviable; impermeable.

— **Im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'per-y (ĭm'pĕr-ȳ), *n.* Empery. [*Archaic*] *Joyce.*

Im-pest' (ĭm-pĕst'), *v. t.* To afflict with pestilence; to infect, as with plague. [*Obs.*]

Im-pes'ter (ĭm-pĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* See Pester. [*Obs.*]

Im'pe-tig'i-nous (ĭm'pĕ-tĭj'ĭ-nus), *a.* [L. *impetiginosus:* cf. F. *impétigineux.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, impetigo.

‖**Im'pe-ti'go** (-tī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous, pustular eruption, not attended with fever; usually, a kind of eczema with pustulation.

Im'pe-tra-ble (ĭm'pĕ-trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impetrabilis:* cf. F. *impétrable.* See Impetrate.] Capable of being obtained or moved by petition. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Im'pe-trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *impetratus*, p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; pref. *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] Obtained by entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Herbert.*

Im'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impetrated (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impetrating (-trā'tĭng).] To obtain by request or entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Usher.*

Im'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impetratio:* cf. F. *impétration.*] **1.** The act of impetrating, or obtaining by petition or entreaty. [*Obs.*]

In way of *impetration* procuring the removal or alleviation of our crosses. *Barrow.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) The obtaining of a benefice from Rome by solicitation, which benefice belonged to the disposal of the king or other lay patron of the realm.

Im'pe-tra-tive (ĭm'pĕ-trā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *impetrativus* obtained by entreaty.] Of the nature of impetration; getting, or tending to get, by entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im'pe-tra-to-ry (-trȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing or expressing entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-pet'u-os'i-ty (ĭm-pĕt'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impétuosité.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence, or furiousness of temper. *Shak.*

Im-pet'u-ous (ĭm-pĕt'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [F. *impétueux*, L. *impetuosus.* See Impetus.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence; moving with impetus; furious; forcible; violent; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.

Went pouring forward with *impetuous* speed. *Byron.*

2. Vehement in feeling; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of *impetuous* temper.

The people, on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton.*

Syn. — Forcible; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious; boisterous; violent; raging; fierce; passionate.

— **Im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'pe-tus (ĭm'pē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; pref. *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek. See Petition.] **1.** A property possessed by a moving

body in virtue of its weight and its motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

☞ *Momentum* is the technical term, *impetus* its popular equivalent, yet differing from it as applied commonly to bodies moving or moved suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness.

2. Fig.: Impulse; incentive; vigor; force. *Buckle.*

3. (*Gun.*) The altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.

Im'pey-an pheas'ant (ĭm'pĭ-*an* fĕz'*ant*). [From Lady *Impey*, who attempted to naturalize the bird in England.] (*Zoöl.*) An Indian crested pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*. Several species are known. Called also *monaul*, *monal*.

Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*).

☞ They are remarkable for the bright color and brilliant metallic hues of their plumage. The best known species (*L. Impeyanus*) has the neck of a brilliant metallic red, changing to golden yellow in certain lights.

Im'phee (ĭm'fē), *n.* (*Bot.*) The African sugar cane (*Holcus saccharatus*),—resembling the sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane.

Im-pic'tured (ĭm-pĭk'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Pictured; impressed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Im-pierce' (ĭm-pērs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *pierce.* Cf. Empierce.] To pierce; to penetrate. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Im-pierce'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being pierced; impenetrable. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Im-pi'e-ty (ĭm-pī'ē-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Impieties (-tĭz). [L. *impietas*, fr. *impius* impious: cf. F. *impiété.* See Impious, Piety.] **1.** The quality of being impious; want of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; wickedness.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness.

Those *impieties* for the which they are now visited. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ungodliness; irreligion; unrighteousness; sinfulness; profaneness; wickedness; godlessness.

Im-pig'no-rate (ĭm-pĭg'nō-rāt), *v. t.* [LL. *impignoratus*, p. p. of *impignorare* to pawn. See Pignoration.] To pledge or pawn. [*Obs.*] *Laing.*

Im-pig'no-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *impignoratio*: cf. F. *impignoration.*] The act of pawning or pledging; the state of being pawned. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Imp'ing (ĭmp'ĭng), *n.* [See Imp to graft.] **1.** The act or process of grafting or mending. [*Archaic*]

2. (*Falconry*) The process of repairing broken feathers or a deficient wing.

Im-pinge' (ĭm-pĭnj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impinged (-pĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impinging (-pĭn'jĭng).] [L. *impingere*; pref. *im-* in + *pangere* to fix, strike; prob. akin to *pacisci* to agree, contract. See Pact, and cf. Impact.] To fall or dash against; to touch upon; to strike; to hit; to clash with; — with *on* or *upon.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

But, in the present order of things, not to be employed without *impinging* on God's justice. *Bp. Warburton.*

Im-pinge'ment (-*ment*), *n.* The act of impinging.

Im-pin'gent (ĭm-pĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *impingens*, p. pr.] Striking against or upon.

Im-pin'guate (ĭm-pĭn'gwāt), *v. t.* [L. *impinguatus*, p. p. of *impinguare* to fatten; pref. *im-* in + *pinguis* fat.] To fatten; to make fat. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Im'pin-gua'tion (ĭm'pĭn-gwā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making fat, or the state of being fat or fattened. [*Obs.*]

Im'pi-ous (ĭm'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impius*; pref. *im-* not + *pius* pious. See Pious.] Not pious; wanting piety; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; profane; wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language.

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

Syn. — Impious, Irreligious, Profane. *Irreligious* is negative, *impious* and *profane* are positive. An indifferent man may be *irreligious*; a *profane* man is irreverent in speech and conduct; an *impious* man is wickedly and boldly defiant in the strongest sense. *Profane* also has the milder sense of *secular.* *C. J. Smith.*

— **Im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'pire (ĭm'pīr), *n.* See Umpire. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Imp'ish (ĭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities, or showing the characteristics, of an imp.

Imp'ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an imp.

Im-pit'e-ous (ĭm-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pitiless; cruel. [*Obs.*]

Im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *implacabilitas*: cf. F. *implacabilité.*] The quality or state of being implacable.

Im-pla'ca-ble (ĭm-plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *implacabilis*; pref. *im-* not + *placabilis*: cf. F. *implacable.* See Placable.] **1.** Not placable; not to be appeased; incapable of being pacified; inexorable; as, an *implacable* prince.

I see thou art *implacable.* *Milton.*
An object of *implacable* enmity. *Macaulay.*

2. Incapable of being relieved or assuaged; inextinguishable. [*R.*]

O! how I burn with *implacable* fire. *Spenser.*
Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton.*

Syn. — Unappeasable; inexorable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless; unyielding.

Im-pla'ca-ble-ness (ĭm-plā'kȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being implacable; implacability.

Im-pla'ca-bly, *adv.* In an implacable manner.

Im'pla-cen'tal (ĭm'plȧ-sĕn'tal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Without a placenta, as marsupials and monotremes. — *n.* A mammal having no placenta.

‖ **Im'pla-cen-ta'li-a** (-sĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See In- not, and Placental.] (*Zoöl.*) A primary division of the Mammalia, including the monotremes and marsupials, in which no placenta is formed.

Im-plant' (ĭm-plănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Implanted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Implanting.] [Pref. *im-* in + *plant*: cf. F. *implanter.*] To plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to fix deeply; to instill; to inculcate; to introduce; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge, in the minds of youth.

Minds well *implanted* with solid . . . breeding. *Milton.*

Im'plan-ta'tion (ĭm'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *implantation.*] The act or process of implanting.

Im-plate' (ĭm-plāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Implated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Implating.] To cover with plates; to sheathe; as, to *implate* a ship with iron.

Im-plau'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-plą'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of plausibility; the quality of being implausible.

Im-plau'si-ble (ĭm-plą'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *plausible*: cf. F. *implausible.*] Not plausible; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed. "*Implausible* harangues." *Swift.* — **Im-plau'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-plau'si-bly**, *adv.*

Im-pleach' (ĭm-plēch'), *v. t.* To pleach; to interweave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-plead' (ĭm-plēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impleaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impleading.] [Cf. Emplead.] (*Law*) To institute and prosecute a suit against, in court; to sue or prosecute at law; hence, to accuse; to impeach.

Im-plead', *v. i.* To sue at law.

Im-plead'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not admitting excuse, evasion, or plea; rigorous. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Im-plead'er (-ēr), *n.* (*Law*) One who prosecutes or sues another.

Im-pleas'ing (ĭm-plēz'ĭng), *a.* Unpleasing; displeasing. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

Im-pledge' (ĭm-plĕj'), *v. t.* To pledge. *Sir W. Scott.*

Im'ple-ment (ĭm'plē-ment), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, fr. L. *implere*, *impletum*, to fill up, finish, complete; pref. *im-* in + *plere* to fill. The word was perh. confused with OF. *empleier*, *emploier*, to employ, F. *employer*, whence E. *employ.* See Plenty.] That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp., an instrument, tool, or utensil, as supplying a requisite to an end; as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

Genius must have talent as its complement and *implement.* *Coleridge.*

Im'ple-ment, *v. t.* **1.** To accomplish; to fulfill. [*R.*]

Revenge . . . executed and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To provide with an implement or implements; to cause to be fulfilled, satisfied, or carried out, by means of an implement or implements.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following. *Nichol.*

3. (*Scots Law*) To fulfill or perform, as a contract or an engagement.

Im'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, implements or their use; mechanical.

Im-ple'tion (ĭm-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impletio.* See Implement.] **1.** The act of filling, or the state of being full. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge.*

Im'plex (ĭm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *implexus*, p. p. of *implectere* to infold; pref. *im-* in + *plectere* to plait: cf. F. *impleze.*] Intricate; entangled; complicated; complex.

The fable of every poem is . . . simple or *implex.* It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison.*

Im-plex'ion (ĭm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *implexio.*] Act of involving, or state of being involved; involution.

Im-pli'a-ble (ĭm-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not pliable; inflexible; unyielding.

Im'pli-cate (ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Implicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Implicating.] [L. *implicatus*, p. p. of *implicare* to involve; pref. *im-* in + *plicare* to fold. See Employ, Ply, and cf. Imply, Implicit.] **1.** To infold; to fold together; to interweave.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves. *Shelley.*

2. To bring into connection with; to involve; to connect; — applied to persons, in an unfavorable sense; as, the evidence *implicates* many in this conspiracy; to be *implicated* in a crime, a discreditable transaction, a fault, etc.

Im'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *implicatio*: cf. F. *implication.*] **1.** The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of component parts. *Boyle.*

2. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words.

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do, it was a necessary *implication* that there were other things which he could not do. *Hallam.*

Im'pli-ca-tive (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to implicate.

Im'pli-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* By implication. *Sir G. Buck.*

Im-plic'it (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, p. p. of *implicare* to entwine, entangle, attach closely: cf. F. *implicite.* See Implicate.] **1.** Infolded; entangled; complicated; involved. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*

2. Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; as, an *implicit* contract or agreement. *South.*

3. Resting on another; trusting in the word or authority of another, without doubt or reserve; unquestioning; complete; as, *implicit* confidence; *implicit* obedience.

Back again to *implicit* faith I fall. *Donne.*

Implicit function. (*Math.*) See under Function.

Im-plic'it-ly (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In an implicit manner; without reserve; with unreserved confidence.

Not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

2. By implication; impliedly; as, to deny the providence of God is *implicitly* to deny his existence. *Bentley.*

Im-plic'it-ness, *n.* State or quality of being implicit.

Im-plic'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Implicitness. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Im-plied' (-plīd'), *a.* Virtually involved or included; involved in substance; inferential; tacitly conceded; — the correlative of *express*, or *expressed.* See Imply.

Im-pli'ed-ly (ĭm-plī'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By implication or inference. *Bp. Montagu.*

Im-plod'ed (ĭm-plōd'ĕd), *a.* (*Phon.*) Formed by implosion. *Ellis.*

Im-plod'ent (-ent), *n.* (*Phon.*) An implosive sound. *Ellis.*

Im'plo-ra'tion (ĭm'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imploratio*: cf. OF. *imploration.* See Implore.] The act of imploring; earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

Im'plo-ra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who implores. [*Obs.*]

Mere *implorators* of unholy suits. *Shak.*

Im-plor'a-to-ry (ĭm-plōr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Supplicatory; entreating. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Im-plore' (ĭm-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Implored (-plōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imploring.] [L. *implorare*; pref. *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud. See Deplore.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray to, or for, earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; to beg; — followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought, or the person from whom it is sought.

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shak.*

Syn. — To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit; petition; pray; request; adjure. See Beseech.

Im-plore', *v. i.* To entreat; to beg; to pray.

Im-plore', *n.* Imploration. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Im-plor'er (-plōr'ẽr), *n.* One who implores.

Im-plor'ing, *a.* That implores; beseeching; entreating. — **Im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Im-plo'sion (ĭm-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [Formed by substitution of pref. *im-* in for pref. *ex-* in *explosion.*] **1.** A bursting inwards, as of a vessel from which the air has been exhausted; — contrasted with *explosion.*

2. (*Phon.*) A sudden compression of the air in the mouth, simultaneous with and affecting the sound made by the closure of the organs in uttering *p*, *t*, or *k*, at the end of a syllable (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 159, 189); also, a similar compression made by an upward thrust of the larynx without any accompanying explosive action, as in the peculiar sound of *b*, *d*, and *g*, heard in Southern Germany. *H. Sweet.*

Im-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* (*Phon.*) Formed by implosion. — *n.* An implosive sound; an implodent. — **Im-plo'sive-ly**, *adv.* *H. Sweet.*

Im-plumed' (ĭm-plūmd'), *a.* Not plumed; without plumes or featherless. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Im-plunge' (ĭm-plŭnj'), *v. t.* To plunge. *Fuller.*

‖ **Im-plu'vi-um** (ĭm-plū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *impluere* to rain into; pref. *im-* in + *pluere* to rain.] (*Arch.*) In Roman dwellings, a cistern or tank, set in the atrium or peristyle to receive the water from the roofs, by means of the *compluvium*; generally made ornamental with flowers and works of art around its brim.

Im-ply' (ĭm-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Implied (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Implying.] [From the same source as *employ.* See Employ, Ply, and cf. Implicate, Apply.]

1. To infold or involve; to wrap up. [*Obs.*] "His head in curls *implied.*" *Chapman.*

2. To involve in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words; to contain by implication; to include virtually; as, war *implies* fighting.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Bp. Sherlock.*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, . . . the act of hiring *implies* an obligation and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. *Blackstone.*

3. To refer, ascribe, or attribute. [*Obs.*]

Whence might this distaste arise?
If [from] neither your perverse and peevish will,
To which I most *imply* it. *J. Webster.*

Syn. — To involve; include; comprise; import; mean; denote; signify; betoken. See Involve.

Im-poi'son (ĭm-poi'z'n), *v. t.* [Cf. Empoison.] To poison; to imbitter; to impair.

Im-poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* A poisoner. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Im-poi'son-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. Empoisonment.] The act of poisoning or impoisoning. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Im-po'lar-i-ly (-pō'lẽr-ĭ-lȳ), } *adv.* Not according to,
Im-po'lar-ly (-pō'lẽr-lȳ), } or in, the direction of the poles. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* The quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; as, the *impolicy* of fraud. *Bp. Horsley.*

Im'po-lite' (ĭm'pō-līt'), *a.* [L. *impolitus* unpolished; pref. *im-* not + *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish, refine. See Polite.] Not polite; not of polished manners; wanting in good manners; discourteous; uncivil; rude. — **Im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

Im-pol'i-tic (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *politic*: cf. F. *impolitique.*] Not politic; contrary to, or wanting in, policy; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; inexpedient; as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

The most unjust and *impolitic* of all things, unequal taxation. *Burke.*

Syn. — Indiscreet; inexpedient; undiplomatic.

Im-po-lit'i-cal (ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Impolitic. [*Obs.*] — **Im-po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Im-pol'i-tic-ly (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lŷ), *adv.* In an impolitic manner.

Im-pol'i-tic-ness, *n.* The quality of being impolitic.

Im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pŏn'dĕr-a-bĭl'ĭ-tŷ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impondérabilité.*] The quality or state of being imponderable; imponderableness.

Im-pon'der-a-ble (-pŏn'dĕr-a-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *ponderable:* cf. F. *impondérable.*] Not ponderable; without sensible or appreciable weight; incapable of being weighed.

Im-pon'der-a-ble, *n.* (*Physics*) An imponderable substance or body; specifically, in the plural, a name formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, regarded as subtile fluids destitute of weight; but in modern science little used.

Im-pon'der-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being imponderable.

Im-pon'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imponderable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Im-pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Im-pone' (ĭm-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere, impositum,* to place upon; pref. *im-* in + *ponere* to place. See Position.] To stake; to wager; to pledge. [*Obs.*]

Against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*

‖ **Im-poo'fo** (-pōō'fō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The eland. [Written also *impoofoo.*]

‖ **Im-poon'** (ĭm-pōōn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The duykerbok.

Im-poor' (ĭm-pōōr'), *v. t.* To impoverish. [*Obs.*]

Im'po-ros'i-ty (ĭm'pŏ-rŏs'ĭ-tŷ), *n.* [Pref. *im-* not + *porosity:* cf. F. *imporosité.*] The state or quality of being imporous; want of porosity; compactness. "The . . . *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts." *Bacon.*

Im-por'ous (ĭm-pōr'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imported; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Importing.] [L. *importare* to bring in, to occasion, to cause; pref. *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F. *importer*, from the Latin. See Port demeanor.] **1.** To bring in from abroad; to introduce from without; especially, to bring (wares or merchandise) into a place or country from a foreign country, in the transactions of commerce; — opposed to *export.* We *import* teas from China, coffee from Brazil, etc.

2. To carry or include, as meaning or intention; to imply; to signify.

Every petition . . . doth . . . always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

3. To be of importance or consequence to; to have a bearing on; to concern.

I have a motion much *imports* your good. *Shak.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

Syn. — To denote; mean; signify; imply; indicate; betoken; interest; concern.

Im-port', *v. i.* To signify; to purport; to be of moment. "For that . . . *importeth* to the work." *Bacon.*

Im'port (ĭm'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Merchandise imported, or brought into a country from without its boundaries; — generally in the plural, opposed to *exports.*

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke.*

2. That which a word, phrase, or document contains as its signification or intention; purport; meaning; signification; hence, the application or interpretation of a word, action, event, and the like.

3. Importance; weight; consequence.

Most serious design, and of great *import.* *Shak.*

Im-port'a-ble (ĭm-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *importable.* See Import.] Capable of being imported.

Im-port'a-ble, *a.* [L. *importabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *portabilis* bearable: cf. OF. *importable.* See Portable.] Not to be endured; insupportable; intolerable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Im-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Im-por'tance (ĭm-pōr'tans; 277), *n.* [F. *importance.* See Important.] **1.** The quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

2. Subject; matter. [*Obs.*]

Upon *importance* of so slight and trivial a nature. *Shak.*

3. Import; meaning; significance. [*Obs.*]

The wisest beholder could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*

4. Importunity; solicitation. [*Obs.*]

At our *importance* hither is he come. *Shak.*

Im-por'tan-cy (-tan-sŷ), *n.* Importance; significance; consequence; that which is important. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "Careful to conceal *importancies.*" *Fuller.*

Im-por'tant (ĭm-pōr'tant), *a.* [F. *important.* See Import, *v. t.*] **1.** Full of, or burdened by, import; charged with great interests; restless; anxious. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast strength as much
As serves to execute a mind very *important.* *Chapman.*

2. Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; of valuable content or bearing; significant; weighty.

Things small as nothing . . .
He makes *important.* *Shak.*

3. Bearing on; forcible; driving. [*Obs.*]

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*

4. Importunate; pressing; urgent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Weighty; momentous; significant; essential; necessary; considerable; influential; serious.

Im-por'tant-ly, *adv.* In an important manner.

Im'por-ta'tion (ĭm'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *importation.* See Import, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of carrying, conveying, or delivering. [*R.*]

2. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing into a country or state; — opposed to *exportation.*

3. That which is imported; commodities or wares introduced into a country from abroad.

Im-port'er (ĭm-pōrt'ĕr), *n.* One who imports; the merchant who brings goods into a country or state; — opposed to *exporter.*

Im-port'ing, *a.* Full of meaning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-port'less, *a.* Void of meaning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-por'tu-na-ble (ĭm-pôr'tū-nă-b'l), *a.* Heavy; insupportable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Im-por'tu-na-cy (-sŷ), *n.* [From Importunate.] The quality of being importunate; importunateness.

Im-por'tu-nate (ĭm-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [See Importune.] **1.** Troublesomely urgent; unreasonably solicitous; overpressing in request or demand; urgent; teasing; as, an *importunate* petitioner, curiosity. *Whewell.*

2. Hard to be borne; unendurable. [*R.*] *Donne.*

— **Im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-por'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

Im-por'tu-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who importunes; an importuner. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Im'por-tune' (ĭm'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus;* pref. *im-* not + a derivative from the root of *portus* harbor, *importunus* therefore orig. meaning, hard of access. See Port harbor, and cf. Importunate.]

1. Inopportune; unseasonable. [*Obs.*]

2. Troublesome; vexatious; persistent; urgent; hence, vexatious on account of untimely urgency or pertinacious solicitation. [*Obs.*]

And their *importune* fates all satisfied. *Spenser.*

Of all other affections it [envy] is the most *importune* and continual. *Bacon.*

Im-por-tune', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Importuned (-tūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Importuning.] [From Importune, *a.:* cf. F. *importuner.*] **1.** To request or solicit, with urgency; to press with frequent, unreasonable, or troublesome application or pertinacity; hence, to tease; to irritate; to worry.

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

2. To import; to signify. [*Obs.*] "It *importunes* death." *Spenser.*

Im'por-tune', *v. i.* To require; to demand. [*Obs.*]

We shall write to you,
As time and our concernings shall *importune.* *Shak.*

Im'por-tune'ly, *adv.* In an importune manner. [*Obs.*]

Im'por-tun'er (-tūn'ĕr), *n.* One who importunes.

Im'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tŷ), *n.; pl.* Importunities (-tĭz). [L. *importunitas* unsuitableness, rudeness: cf. F. *importunité.*] The quality of being importunate; pressing or pertinacious solicitation; urgent request; incessant or frequent application; troublesome pertinacity.

O'ercome with *importunity* and tears. *Milton.*

Im-por'tu-ous (ĭm-pōr'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *importuosus;* pref. *im-* not + *portuosus* abounding in harbors, fr. *portus* harbor.] Without a port or harbor. [*R.*]

Im-pos'a-ble (ĭm-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *imposable.*] Capable of being imposed or laid on. *Hammond.*

Im-pos'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being imposable.

Im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imposing.] [F. *imposer;* pref. *im-* in + *poser* to place. See Pose, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit.

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman.*

2. To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, penalty, etc.; to enjoin; to levy; to inflict; as, to *impose* a toll or tribute.

What fates *impose*, that men must needs abide. *Shak.*
Death is the penalty *imposed.* *Milton.*
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws. *Waller.*

3. (*Eccl.*) To lay on, as the hands, in the religious rites of confirmation and ordination.

4. (*Print.*) To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of columns or pages of type, forms, etc.

Im-pose', *v. i.* To practice tricks or deception.

To impose on *or* **upon**, to pass or put a trick on; to delude. "He *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things." *Locke.*

Im-pose', *n.* A command; injunction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-pose'ment (-ment), *n.* Imposition. [*Obs.*]

Im-pos'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who imposes.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

Im-pos'ing, *a.* **1.** Laying as a duty; enjoining.

2. Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; as, an *imposing* air; an *imposing* spectacle. "Large and *imposing* edifices." *Bp. Hobart.*

3. Deceiving; deluding; misleading.

Im-pos'ing, *n.* (*Print.*) The act of imposing the columns of a page, or the pages of a sheet. See Impose, *v. t.*, 4.

Imposing stone (*Print.*), the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms; — called also *imposing table.*

Im-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

Im-pos'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being imposing.

Im'po-si'tion (ĭm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *impositio* the application of a name to a thing. See Impone.]

1. The act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, and the like. "From *imposition* of strict laws." *Milton.*

Made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. That which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; charge; burden; injunction; tax.

3. (*Eng. Univ.*) An extra exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *T. Warton.*

4. An excessive, arbitrary, or unlawful exaction; hence, a trick or deception put or laid on others; cheating; fraud; delusion; imposture.

Reputation is an idle and most false *imposition.* *Shak.*

5. (*Eccl.*) The act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination, confirmation, etc.

6. (*Print.*) The act or process of imposing pages or columns of type. See Impose, *v. t.*, 4.

Syn. — Deceit; fraud; imposture. See Deception.

Im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tŷ), *n.; pl.* Impossibilities (-tĭz). [L. *impossibilitas:* cf. F. *impossibilité.*] **1.** The quality of being impossible; impracticability.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility.* *South.*

2. An impossible thing; that which can not be thought, done, or endured.

Impossibilities! O, no, there 's none. *Cowley.*

3. Inability; helplessness. [*R.*] *Latimer.*

Logical impossibility, a condition or statement involving contradiction or absurdity; as, that a thing can be and not be at the same time. See *Principle of Contradiction*, under Contradiction.

Im-pos'si-ble (ĭm-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impossibilis;* pref. *im-* not + *possibilis* possible. See Possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done, of existing, etc.; unattainable in the nature of things, or by means at command; insuperably difficult under the circumstances; absurd or impracticable; not feasible.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. *Matt.* xix. 26.

Without faith it is *impossible* to please him. *Heb.* xi. 6.

Impossible quantity (*Math.*), an imaginary quantity. See Imaginary.

Syn. — See Impracticable.

Im-pos'si-ble, *n.* An impossibility. [*Obs.*]

"Madam," quoth he, "this were an *impossible!*" *Chaucer.*

Im-pos'si-bly, *adv.* Not possibly. *Sir T. North.*

Im'post (ĭm'pōst), *n.* [OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. of *imponere* to impose. See Impone.] **1.** That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; especially, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country.

Even the ship money . . . Johnson could not pronounce to have been an unconstitutional *impost.* *Macaulay.*

2. (*Arch.*) The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests.

☞ The impost is called *continuous*, if the moldings of the arch or architrave run down the jamb or pier without a break.

Syn. — Tribute; excise; custom; duty; tax.

Im-post'hu-mate (ĭm-pŏst'hū-māt), *v. i.* [See Imposthume.] To apostemate; to form an imposthume or abscess. *Arbuthnot.*

Im-post'hu-mate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imposthumated (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imposthumating (-mā'tĭng).] To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

Im-post'hu-mate (-māt), *a.* Imposthumated.

Im-post'hu-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of forming an abscess; state of being inflamed; suppuration.

2. An abscess; an imposthume. *Coxe.*

Im-post'hume (-hūm), *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme.* See Aposteme.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

Im-post'hume, *v. i. & t.* Same as Imposthumate.

Im-pos'tor (ĭm-pŏs'tĕr), *n.* [L. *impostor* a deceiver, fr. *imponere* to impose upon, deceive. See Impone.] One who imposes upon others; a person who assumes a character or title not his own, for the purpose of deception; a pretender. "The fraudulent *impostor* foul." *Milton.*

Syn. — Deceiver; cheat; rogue. See Deceiver.

Im-pos'tor-ship, *n.* The condition, character, or practice of an impostor. *Milton.*

Im-pos'tress (-trĕs), **Im-pos'trix** (-trĭks), } *n.* [LL. *impostrix.* See Impostor.] A woman who imposes upon or deceives others. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Im-pos'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Characterized by imposture; deceitful. "*Impostrous* pretense of knowledge." *Grote.*

Im-pos'tur-age (ĭm-pŏs'tūr-ăj; 135), *n.* Imposture; cheating. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Im-pos'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura:* cf. F. *imposture.* See Impone.] The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition; cheating.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.* *Johnson.*

Syn. — Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

Im-pos'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Done by imposture. [*Obs.*]

Im-pos'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Impostrous; deceitful.

Strictness false and *impostur*ous. *Beau. & Fl.*

Im-pos'tur-y (-ŷ), *n.* Imposture. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Im'po-tence (ĭm'pŏ-tens), **Im'po-ten-cy** (-ten-sŷ), } *n.* [L. *impotentia* inability, poverty, want of moderation. See Impotent.] **1.** The quality or condition of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*

O, *impotence* of mind in body strong! *Milton.*

2. Want of self-restraint or self-control. [*R.*] *Milton.*

3. (*Law & Med.*) Want of procreative power; inability to copulate, or to beget children; also, sometimes, sterility; barrenness.

Im'po-tent (ĭm'pŏ-tent), *a.* [F. *impotent*, L. *impotens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *potens* potent, powerful. See Potent.] **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity; destitute of force; weak; feeble; infirm.

There sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet. *Acts* xiv. 8

O most lame and *impotent* conclusion! *Shak.*
Not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of self-restraint; uncontrolled; ungovernable; violent.

Impotent of tongue, her silence broke. *Dryden.*

3. (*Med.*) Wanting the power of procreation; unable to copulate; also, sometimes, sterile; barren.

Im'po-tent, *n.* One who is impotent. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Im'po-tent-ly, *adv.* In an impotent manner.

Im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impounding.] To shut up or

place in an inclosure called a *pound;* hence, to hold in the custody of a court; as, to *impound* stray cattle; to *impound* a document for safe keeping.

But taken and *impounded* as a stray,
The king of Scots. *Shak.*

Im-pound'age (ĭm-pound'ăj), *n.* **1.** The act of impounding, or the state of being impounded.
2. The fee or fine for impounding.

Im-pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who impounds.

Im-pov'er-ish (ĭm-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPOVERISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPOVERISHING.] [OF. *empovrir;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor, F. *pauvre;* cf. OF. *apovrir*, F. *appauvrir*, where the prefix is *a-*, L. *ad.* Cf. EMPOVERISH, and see POOR, and -ISH.]
1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; as, misfortune and disease *impoverish* families.
2. To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of; to make sterile; as, to *impoverish* land.

Im-pov'er-ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, impoverishes.

Im-pov'er-ish-ly, *adv.* So as to impoverish.

Im-pov'er-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *empoverissement*, and F. *appauvrissement*.] The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished; reduction to poverty. *Sir W. Scott.*

Im-pow'er (ĭm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* See EMPOWER.

Imp'-pole' (ĭmp'pōl'), *n.* (*Building*) A pole for supporting a scaffold.

Im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* IMPRACTICABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state or quality of being impracticable; infeasibility. *Goldsmith.*
2. An impracticable thing.
3. Intractableness; stubbornness.

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being performed, or accomplished by the means employed, or at command; impossible; as, an *impracticable* undertaking.
2. Not to be overcome, persuaded, or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable; intractable; not capable of being easily dealt with; — used in a general sense, as applied to a person or thing that is difficult to control or get along with.

This tough, *impracticable* heart
Is governed by a dainty-fingered girl. *Rowe.*

Patriotic but loyal men went away disgusted afresh with the *impracticable* arrogance of a sovereign. *Palfrey.*

3. Incapable of being used or availed of; as, an *impracticable* road; an *impracticable* method.

Syn. — Impossible; infeasible. — IMPRACTICABLE, IMPOSSIBLE. A thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed; a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it. The navigation of a river may now be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed. "The barons exercised the most despotic authority over their vassals, and every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their continued petty wars with each other." *Mickle.* "With men this is *impossible*, but with God all things are possible." *Matt.* xix. 26.

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being impracticable; impracticability.

Im-prac'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

Im-prac'ti-cal (-kȧl), *a.* Not practical.

Im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRECATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPRECATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *imprecatus*, p. p. of *imprecari* to imprecate; pref. *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1.** To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous.

Imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty empire. *Mickle.*

2. To invoke evil upon; to curse; to swear at.

In vain we blast the ministers of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate.* *Rochester.*

Im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imprecatio:* cf. F. *imprécation.*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil upon any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.

Men cowered like slaves before such horrid *imprecations.* *Motley.*

Syn. — Malediction; curse; execration; anathema. See MALEDICTION.

Im'pre-ca-to-ry (ĭm'prē-kȧ-tō-rў; 277), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, imprecation; invoking evil; as, the *imprecatory* psalms.

Im'pre-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of precision. [*R.*]

Im-pregn' (ĭm-prĕn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *imprégner.* See IMPREGNATE.] To impregnate; to make fruitful. [*Obs.*]

His pernicious words, *impregned*
With reason. *Milton.*

Semele doth Bacchus bear
Impregned of Jove. *Dr. H. More.*

Im-preg'na-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being impregnable; invincibility.

Im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable;* pref. *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.* See COMPREHEND, GET to obtain.] Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; incapable of being subdued; able to resist attack; unconquerable; as, an *impregnable* fortress; *impregnable* virtue.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable.* *South.*

— Im-preg'na-ble-ness, *n.* **— Im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

Im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See IMPREGNATE.] (*Biol.*) Capable of being impregnated, as the egg of an animal, or the ovule of a plant.

Im-preg'nant (-nant), *n.* [See IMPREGNATE.] That which impregnates. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Im-preg'nant, *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *pregnant.*] Not pregnant; unfertilized or infertile. [*R.*]

Im-preg'nate (ĭm-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPREGNATED (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPREGNATING (-nā-tĭng).] [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p. of *impraegnare* to impregnate, fr. L. pref. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant. See PREGNANT.] **1.** To make pregnant; to cause to conceive; to render prolific; to get with child or young.
2. (*Biol.*) To come into contact with (an ovum or egg) so as to cause impregnation; to fertilize; to fecundate.
3. To infuse an active principle into; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; to imbue.
4. To infuse particles of another substance into; to communicate the quality of another to; to cause to be filled, imbued, mixed, or furnished (with something); as, to *impregnate* India rubber with sulphur; clothing *impregnated* with contagion; rock *impregnated* with ore.

Im-preg'nate (ĭm-prĕg'nāt), *v. i.* To become pregnant. *Addison.*

Im-preg'nate (-nāt), *a.* [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p.] Impregnated; made prolific.

The scorching ray
Here pierceth not, *impregnate* with disease. *Byron.*

Im'preg-na'tion (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imprégnation*, LL. *impraegnatio.*] **1.** The act of impregnating or the state of being impregnated; fecundation.
2. (*Biol.*) The fusion of a female germ cell (ovum) with a male germ cell (in animals, a spermatozoön) to form a single new cell endowed with the power of developing into a new individual; fertilization; fecundation.

☞ In the broadest biological sense, impregnation, or sexual generation, consists simply in the coalescence of two similar masses of protoplasmic matter, either derived from different parts of the same organism or from two distinct organisms. From the single mass, which results from the fusion, or coalescence, of these two masses, a new organism develops.

3. That with which anything is impregnated. *Derham.*
4. Intimate mixture; infusion; saturation.
5. (*Mining*) An ore deposit, with indefinite boundaries, consisting of rock impregnated with ore. *Raymond.*

Im'pre-ju'di-cate (ĭm'prē-jū'dĭ-kāt), *a.* Not prejudged; unprejudiced; impartial. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-pre'na-ble (ĭm-prē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Impregnable. [*Obs.*]

Im-prep'a-ra'tion (ĭm-prĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Want of preparation. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

‖ **Im-pre'sa** (ĕm-prā'sȧ), *n.* [It. See EMPRISE, and cf. IMPRESS, *n.*, 4.] (*Her.*) A device on a shield or seal, or used as a bookplate or the like. [Written also *imprese* and *impress.*]

My *impresa* to your lordship; a swain
Flying to a laurel for shelter. *J. Webster.*

‖ **Im'pre-sa'ri-o** (ēm'prȧ-sä'rē-ō), *n.; pl.* IMPRESARIOS (-ōz). [It., from *impresa* enterprise.] The projector, manager, or conductor, of an opera or concert company.

Im'pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *imprescriptibilité.*] The quality of being imprescriptible.

Im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *prescriptible:* cf. F. *imprescriptible.*] **1.** Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect, by disuse, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability, are *imprescriptible.* *Vattel (Trans.).*

2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority; self-evidencing; obvious.

The *imprescriptible* laws of the pure reason. *Coleridge.*

Im'pre-scrip'ti-bly, *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner; obviously.

Im-prese' (ĭm-prēs'), *n.* A device. See IMPRESA.

An *impresa*, as the Italians call it, is a device in picture with his motto or word, borne by noble or learned personages. *Camden.*

Im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPRESSING.] [L. *impressus*, p. p. of *imprimere* to impress; pref. *im-* in, on + *premere* to press. See PRESS to squeeze, and cf. IMPRINT.]
1. To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; to mark by pressure, or as by pressure; to imprint (that which bears the impression).

His heart, like an agate, with your print *impressed.* *Shak.*

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, etc.; to imprint (a mark or figure upon something).
3. Fig.: To fix deeply in the mind; to present forcibly to the attention, etc.; to imprint; to inculcate.

Impress the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts till we feel the force of them. *I. Watts.*

4. [See IMPREST, IMPRESS, *n.*, 5.] To take by force for public service; as, to *impress* sailors or money.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

Im-press', *v. i.* To be impressed; to rest. [*Obs.*]

Such fiendly thoughts in his heart *impress.* *Chaucer.*

Im'press (ĭm'prĕs), *n.; pl.* IMPRESSES (-ĕz). **1.** The act of impressing or marking.
2. A mark made by pressure; an indentation; imprint; the image or figure of anything, formed by pressure or as if by pressure; result produced by pressure or influence.

The *impresses* of the insides of these shells. *Woodward.*

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Shak.*

3. Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp. *South.*
4. A device. See IMPRESA. *Cussans.*

To describe . . . emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint. *Milton.*

5. [See IMPREST, PRESS to force into service.] The act of impressing, or taking by force for the public service; compulsion to serve; also, that which is impressed.

Why such *impress* of shipwrights? *Shak.*

Impress gang, a party of men, with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war; a press gang. — **Impress money**, a sum of money paid, immediately upon their entering service, to men who have been impressed.

Im-press'i-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being impressible; susceptibility.

Im-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *impressible.*] Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. **— Im-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.* **— Im-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

Im-pres'sion (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *impression*, L. *impressio.*] **1.** The act of impressing, or the state of being impressed; the communication of a stamp, mold, style, or character, by external force or by influence.
2. That which is impressed; stamp; mark; indentation; sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

The stamp and clear *impression* of good sense. *Cowper.*

To shelter us from *impressions* of weather, we must spin, we must weave, we must build. *Barrow.*

3. That which impresses, or exercises an effect, action, or agency; appearance; phenomenon. [*Obs.*]

Portentous blaze of comets and *impressions* in the air. *Milton.*

A fiery *impression* falling from out of Heaven. *Holland.*

4. Influence or effect on the senses or the intellect; hence, interest, concern. *Reid.*

His words *impression* left. *Milton.*

Such terrible *impression* made the dream. *Shak.*

I have a father's dear *impression,*
And wish, before I fall into my grave,
That I might see her married. *Ford.*

5. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.
6. Impressiveness; emphasis of delivery.

Which must be read with an *impression.* *Milton.*

7. (*Print.*) The pressure of the type on the paper, or the result of such pressure, as regards its appearance; as, a heavy *impression;* a clear, or a poor, *impression;* also, a single copy as the result of printing, or the whole edition printed at a given time.

Ten *impressions* which his books have had. *Dryden.*

8. In painting, the first coat of color, as the priming in house painting and the like. [*R.*]
9. (*Engraving*) A print on paper from a wood block, metal plate, or the like.

Proof impression, one of the early impressions taken from an engraving, before the plate or block is worn.

Im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being impressionable.

Im-pres'sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *impressionnable.*] Liable or subject to impression; capable of being molded; susceptible; impressible.

He was too *impressionable;* he had too much of the temperament of genius. *Motley.*

A pretty face and an *impressionable* disposition. *T. Hook.*

Im-pres'sion-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being impressionable.

Im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *impressionnisme.*] (*Fine Arts*) The theory or method of suggesting an effect or impression without elaboration of the details; — a designation of a recent fashion in painting and etching.

Im-pres'sion-ist, *n.* [F. *impressionniste.*] (*Fine Arts*) One who adheres to the theory or method of impressionism, so called.

Im-pres'sion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism.

Im-pres'sion-less, *a.* Having the quality of not being impressed or affected; not susceptible.

Im-press'ive (ĭm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impressif.*] **1.** Making, or tending to make, an impression; having power to impress; adapted to excite attention and feeling, to touch the sensibilities, or affect the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.
2. Capable of being impressed. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

— Im-press'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Im-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

Im-press'ment (ĭm-prĕs'ment), *n.* The act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service; compulsion to serve; as, the *impressment* of provisions or of sailors.

The great scandal of our naval service — *impressment* — died a protracted death. *J. H. Burton.*

Im-press'or (ĭm-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [LL., a printer.] One who, or that which, impresses. *Boyle.*

Im-pres'sure (ĭm-prĕsh'ur; 135), *n.* [Cf. OF. *impressure*, LL. *impressura.*] Dent; impression. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Im-prest' (ĭm-prĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPRESTING.] [Pref. *im-* + *prest:* cf. It. *imprestare.* See PREST, *n.*] To advance on loan. *Burke.*

Im'prest (ĭm'prĕst), *n.* [Cf. It. *impresto*, *imprestito*, LL. *impraestitum.* See IMPREST, *v. t.*, and IMPRESS compulsion to serve.] A kind of earnest money; loan; — specifically, money advanced for some public service, as in enlistment. *Burke.*

The clearing of their *imprests* for what little of their debts they have received. *Pepys.*

Im-prev'a-lence (ĭm-prĕv'ȧ-lens), **Im-prev'a-len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.* Want of prevalence. [*Obs.*]

Im'pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'prē-vĕnt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being impreventable. [*R.*]

Im'pre-vent'a-ble (ĭm'prē-vĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not preventable; inevitable.

‖ **Im'pri-ma'tur** (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let it be printed.] (*Law*) A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.; also, in countries subjected to the censorship of the press, approval of that which is published.

Im-prim'er-y (ĭm-prĭm'ẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *imprimerie*, fr. *imprimer* to imprint.] [*Obs.*] (*a*) A print; impression. (*b*) A printing establishment. (*c*) The art of printing.

Im-prim'ing (ĭm-prĭm'ĭng), *n.* A beginning. [*Obs.*] "Their springings and *imprimings.*" *Sir H. Wotton.*

‖ **Im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place; first in order.

Im-print' (ĭm-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPRINTING.] [OE. *emprenten*, F. *empreint*, p. p. of *empreindre* to imprint, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See 1st IN-, PRINT, and cf. IMPRESS.] **1.** To impress; to mark by pressure; to indent; to stamp.

And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of

type, plates, stamps, or the like; to print or mark (figures, letters, etc., upon something).

Nature *imprints* upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it, "Be free." *Cowper.*

3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as in the mind or memory; to impress.

Ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

Im'print (ĭm'prĭnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *empreinte* impress, stamp. See IMPRINT, *v. t.*] Whatever is impressed or imprinted; the impress or mark left by something; specifically, the name of the printer or publisher (usually) with the time and place of issue, in the title-page of a book, or on any printed sheet. "The *imprint* of their hands." *Buckle.*

Im-pris'on (ĭm-prĭz''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRISONED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPRISONING.] [OE. *enprisonen*, OF. *enprisoner*, F. *emprisonner*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. & OF. *prison*. See PRISON.] **1.** To put in prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody; to confine.

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless. *Spenser.*

2. To limit, restrain, or confine in any way.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To incarcerate; confine; immure.

Im-pris'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who imprisons.

Im-pris'on-ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *enprisonment*; F. *emprisonnement*.] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint.

His sinews waxen weak and raw
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *Spenser.*

Every confinement of the person is an *imprisonment*, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. *Blackstone.*

False imprisonment. (*Law*) See under FALSE.

Syn. — Incarceration; custody; confinement; durance; restraint.

Im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* IMPROBABILITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *improbabilité*.] The quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

Im-prob'a-ble (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *improbabilis*; pref. *im-* not + *probabilis* probable: cf. F. *improbable*. See PROBABLE.] Not probable; unlikely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances or in the usual course of events; as, an *improbable* story or event.

He . . . sent to Eluthérius, then bishop of Rome, an *improbable* letter, as some of the contents discover. *Milton.*

— **Im-prob'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im'pro-bate (ĭm'prō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *improbatus*, p. p. of *improbare* to disapprove; pref. *im-* not + *probare* to approve.] To disapprove of; to disallow. [*Obs.*]

Im'pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improbatio*.] **1.** The act of disapproving; disapprobation.

2. (*Scots Law*) The act by which falsehood and forgery are proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged. *Bell.*

Im'pro-ba-tive (ĭm'prō-bā-tĭv), **Im'pro-ba'to-ry** (-bā'-tō-rȳ), *a.* Implying, or tending to, improbation.

Im-prob'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *improbitas*; pref. *im-* not + *probitas* probity: cf. F. *improbité*.] Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude; dishonesty.

Persons . . . cast out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

Im'pro-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ens), } *n.* Want of proficien-
Im'pro-fi'cien-cy (-en-sȳ), } cy. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Im-prof'it-a-ble (ĭm-prŏf'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *profitable*: cf. F. *improfitable*.] Unprofitable. [*Obs.*]

Im'pro-gress'ive (ĭm'prō-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Not progressive. *De Quincey.* — **Im'pro-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Im'pro-lif'ic (-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *prolific*: cf. F. *improlifique*.] Not prolific. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Im'pro-lif'ic-ate (-lĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *prolificate*.] To impregnate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-prompt' (ĭm-prŏmt'), *a.* Not ready. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Im-promp'tu (ĭm-prŏmp'tū), *adv.* or *a.* [F. *impromptu*, fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand; *in* in + *promptus* visibility, readiness, from *promptus* visible, ready. See PROMPT.] Offhand; without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore; as, an *impromptu* verse.

Im-promp'tu, *n.* **1.** Something made or done offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition, address, or remark.

2. (*Mus.*) A piece composed or played at first thought; a composition in the style of an extempore piece.

Im-prop'er (-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [F. *impropre*, L. *improprius*; pref. *im-* not + *proprius* proper. See PROPER.] **1.** Not proper; not suitable; not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; not becoming; incongruous; inappropriate; indecent; as, an *improper* medicine; *improper* thought, behavior, language, dress.

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service,
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*

And to their proper operation still,
Ascribe all Good; to their *improper*, Ill. *Pope.*

2. Not peculiar or appropriate to individuals; general; common. [*Obs.*]

Not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *J. Fletcher.*

3. Not according to facts; inaccurate; erroneous.

Improper diphthong. See under DIPHTHONG. — **Improper feud**, an original feud, not earned by military service. *Mozley & W.* — **Improper fraction.** See under FRACTION.

Im-prop'er, *v. t.* To appropriate; to limit. [*Obs.*]

He would in like manner *improper* and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor. *Jewel.*

Im-prop'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improperare*, *improperatum*, to taunt.] The act of upbraiding or taunting; a reproach; a taunt. [*Obs.*]

Improperations and terms of scurrility. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Im'pro-pe'ri-a** (ĭm'prō-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., reproaches.] (*Mus.*) A series of antiphons and responses, expressing the sorrowful remonstrance of our Lord with his people; — sung on the morning of Good Friday in place of the usual daily Mass of the Roman ritual. *Grove.*

Im-prop'er-ly (ĭm-prŏp'ẽr-lȳ), *adv.* In an improper manner; not properly; unsuitably; unbecomingly.

Im-prop'er-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Impropriety. [*Obs.*]

Im'pro-pi'tious (-prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Unpropitious; unfavorable. [*Obs.*] "Dreams were *impropitious*." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Im'pro-por'tion-a-ble (ĭm'prŏ-pōr'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not proportionable. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Im'pro-por'tion-ate (-ȧt), *a.* Not proportionate. [*Obs.*]

Im-pro'pri-ate (ĭm-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROPRIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROPRIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *im-* in + L. *propriatus*, p. p. of *propriare* to appropriate. See APPROPRIATE.] **1.** To appropriate to one's self; to assume. [*Obs.*]

To *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon.*

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) To place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement.

Im-pro'pri-ate, *v. i.* To become an impropriator. [*R.*]

Im-pro'pri-ate (-ȧt), *a.* (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Put into the hands of a layman; impropriated.

Im-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of impropriating; as, the *impropriation* of property or tithes; also, that which is impropriated.

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) (*a*) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation. (*b*) A benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation.

Im-pro'pri-a'tor (ĭm-prō'prĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who impropriates; specifically, a layman in possession of church property.

Im-pro'pri-a'trix (ĭm-prō'prĭ-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. TRIXES, L. -TRICES (-ā-trī'sēz). A female impropriator.

Im'pro-pri'e-ty (ĭm'prō-prī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* IMPROPRIETIES (-tĭz). [L. *improprietas*: cf. F. *impropriété*. See IMPROPER.] **1.** The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, *impropriety* of behavior or manners.

2. That which is improper; an unsuitable or improper act, or an inaccurate use of language.

But every language has likewise its *improprieties* and absurdities. *Johnson.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

Im'pros-per'i-ty (ĭm'prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *improspérité*.] Want of prosperity. [*Obs.*]

Im-pros'per-ous (ĭm-prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *prosperous*: cf. F. *improspère*, L. *improsper*.] Not prosperous. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.* — **Im-pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Im-pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Im-prov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being improvable; improvableness.

Im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From IMPROVE.] **1.** Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of being made better; capable of cultivation, or of being advanced in good qualities.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Sir M. Hale.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

2. Capable of being used to advantage; profitable; serviceable; advantageous.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

— **Im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-prove' (ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* not + *prove*: cf. L. *improbare*, F. *improuver*.] **1.** To disprove or make void; to refute. [*Obs.*]

Neither can any of them make so strong a reason which another can not *improve*. *Tyndale.*

2. To disapprove; to find fault with; to reprove; to censure; as, to *improve* negligence. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

When he rehearsed his preachings and his doings unto the high apostles, they could *improve* nothing. *Tyndale.*

Im-prove', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVED (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *prove*, in *approve*. See APPROVE, PROVE.] **1.** To make better; to increase the value or good qualities of; to ameliorate by care or cultivation; as, to *improve* land. *Donne.*

I love not to *improve* the honor of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to utilize; as, to *improve* one's time; to *improve* his means. *Shak.*

We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved*. *Addison.*

The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity. *Blackstone.*

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour. *I. Watts.*

Those moments were diligently *improved*. *Gibbon.*

True policy, as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*

3. To advance or increase by use; to augment or add to; — said with reference to what is bad. [*R.*]

We all have, I fear, . . . not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Bp. Porteus.*

Syn. — To better; meliorate; ameliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify; amend; reform.

Im-prove', *v. i.* **1.** To grow better; to advance or make progress in what is desirable; to make or show improvement; as, to *improve* in health.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance or progress in bad qualities; to grow worse. "Domitian *improved* in cruelty." *Milner.*

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise in value; as, the price of cotton *improves*.

To improve on *or* **upon**, to make useful additions or amendments to, or changes in; to bring nearer to perfection; as, *to improve on* the mode of tillage.

Im-prove'ment (-prōōv'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of improving; advancement or growth; promotion in desirable qualities; progress toward what is better; melioration; as, the *improvement* of the mind, of land, roads, etc.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. *South.*

Exercise is the chief source of *improvement* in all our faculties. *Blair.*

2. The act of making profitable use or application of anything, or the state of being profitably employed; a turning to good account; practical application, as of a doctrine, principle, or theory, stated in a discourse. "A good *improvement* of his reason." *S. Clarke.*

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

3. The state of being improved; betterment; advance; also, that which is improved; as, the new edition is an *improvement* on the old.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison.*

4. Increase; growth; progress; advance.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

Those vices which more particularly receive *improvement* by prosperity. *South.*

5. *pl.* Valuable additions or betterments, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, etc., on premises.

6. (*Patent Laws*) A useful addition to, or modification of, a machine, manufacture, or composition. *Kent.*

Im-prov'er (ĭm-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, improves.

Im'pro-vid'ed (ĭm'prŏ-vīd'ĕd), *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against; unprepared. [*Obs.*]

All *improvided* for dread of death. *E. Hall.*

Im-prov'i-dence (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *improvidentia*; OF. *improvidence*. Cf. IMPRUDENCE.] The quality of being improvident; want of foresight or thrift.

The *improvidence* of my neighbor must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

Im-prov'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *provident*: cf. L. *improvidus*. See PROVIDENT, and cf. IMPRUDENT.] Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; not foreseeing or providing for the future; negligent; thoughtless; as, an *improvident* man.

Improvident soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen. *Shak.*

Syn. — Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless; shiftless; prodigal; wasteful.

Im-prov'i-den'tial-ly (-dĕn'shal-lȳ), *adv.* Improvidently. [*R.*]

Im-prov'i-dent-ly (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-dent-lȳ), *adv.* In an improvident manner. "*Improvidently* rash." *Drayton.*

Im-prov'ing (ĭm-prōōv'ĭng), *a.* Tending to improve; beneficial; growing better. — **Im-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Improving lease (*Scots Law*), an extended lease to induce the tenant to make improvements on the premises.

Im-prov'i-sate (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sāt), *a.* [See IMPROVISE.] Unpremeditated; impromptu; extempore. [*R.*]

Im-prov'i-sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVISATED (-sā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVISATING (-sā'tĭng).] To improvise; to extemporize.

Im-prov'i-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *improvisation*.] **1.** The act or art of composing and rendering music, poetry, and the like, extemporaneously; as, *improvisation* on the organ.

2. That which is improvised; an impromptu.

Im'pro-vis'a-tize (ĭm'prŏ-vīz'ȧ-tīz), *v. t. & i.* Same as IMPROVISATE.

Im-prov'i-sa'tor (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sā'tẽr), *n.* An improviser, or improvvisatore.

‖ **Im'pro-vi'sa-to're** (ēm'prŏ-vē'zȧ-tō'rā), *n.* See IMPROVVISATORE.

Im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sȧ-tō'rĭ-al), } *a.* Of or
Im-prov'i-sa-to-ry (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sȧ-tō-rȳ), } pertaining to improvisation or extemporaneous composition.

‖ **Im'pro-vi'sa-tri'ce** (ēm'prŏ-vē'zȧ-trē'chā), *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE.

Im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prŏ-vīz'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVISING.] [F. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus*; pref. *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided. See PROVISO.] **1.** To compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously, especially in verse; to extemporize; also, to play upon an instrument, or to act, extemporaneously.

2. To bring about, arrange, or make, on a sudden, or without previous preparation.

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley*

3. To invent, or provide, offhand, or on the spur of the moment; as, he *improvised* a hammer out of a stone.

Im'pro-vise', *v. i.* To produce or render extemporaneous compositions, especially in verse or in music, without previous preparation; hence, to do anything offhand.

Im'pro-vis'er (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who improvises.

Im'pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *im-* not + *provision*.] Improvidence. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im'pro-vi'so (-vī'zō), *a.* [L. *improvisus* unforeseen: cf. It. *improvviso*.] Not prepared or meditated beforehand; extemporaneous. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-to're** (ēm'prŏv-vē'zȧ-tō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* IMPROVVISATORI (-rē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] One who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously. [Written also *improvisatore*.]

‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (ēm'prŏv-vē'zȧ-trē'chā), *n.*; *pl.* IMPROVVISATRICI (-chē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] A female improvvisatore. [Written also *improvisatrice*.]

Im-pru'dence (ĭm-prū'dens), *n.* [L. *imprudentia*: cf. F. *imprudence*. Cf. IMPROVIDENCE.] The quality or state of being imprudent; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness; also, an imprudent act; as, he was guilty of an *imprudence*.

His serenity was interrupted, perhaps, by his own *imprudence*. *Mickle.*

Im-pru'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *imprudens*; pref. *im-* not

+ *prudens* prudent: cf. F. *imprudent.* See PRUDENT, and cf. IMPROVIDENT.] Not prudent; wanting in prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to consequences; improper. — **Im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Her majesty took a great dislike at the *imprudent* behavior of many of the ministers and readers. *Strype.*

Syn. — Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; ill-advised; unwise; heedless; careless; rash; negligent.

Im-pu'ber-al (ĭm-pū'bĕr-*al*), *a.* Not having arrived at puberty; immature.

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adults. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Im-pu'ber-ty (-tў), *n.* The condition of not having reached puberty, or the age of ability to reproduce one's species; want of age at which the marriage contract can be legally entered into. *Paley.*

Im'pu-dence (ĭm'pū-dens), *n.* [L. *impudentia:* cf. F. *impudence.* See IMPUDENT.] The quality of being impudent; assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the presence or opinions of others; shamelessness; forwardness; want of modesty.

Clear truths that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

Where pride and *impudence* (in fashion knit)
Usurp the chair of wit. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Shamelessness; audacity; insolence; effrontery; sauciness; impertinence; pertness; rudeness. — IMPUDENCE, EFFRONTERY, SAUCINESS. *Impudence* here more especially to the feelings as manifested in action. *Effrontery* applies to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness. *Sauciness* refers to a sudden pert outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior. *Impudence* is an unblushing kind of impertinence, and may be manifested in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. *Effrontery* rises still higher, and shows a total or shameless disregard of duty or decorum under the circumstances of the case. *Sauciness* discovers itself toward particular individuals, in certain relations; as in the case of servants who are saucy to their masters, or children who are saucy to their teachers. See IMPERTINENT, and INSOLENT.

Im'pu-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.* Impudence. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Audacious without *impudency.* *Shak.*

Im'pu-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *impudens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame: cf. F. *impudent.*] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; impertinent; wanting modesty; shameless; saucy.

More than *impudent* sauciness. *Shak.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear
Is to be *impudent.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Shameless; audacious; brazen; bold-faced; pert; immodest; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

Im'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with unbecoming assurance; shamelessly.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Im'pu-dic'i-ty (-dĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *impudicus* immodest; pref. *im-* not + *pudicus* shamefaced, modest: cf. F. *impudicité*, L. *impudicitia.*] Immodesty. *Sheldon.*

Im-pugn' (ĭm-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUGNED (-pūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUGNING.] [OE. *impugnen*, F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare;* pref. *im-* not + *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to assail; to call in question; to make insinuations against; to gainsay; to oppose.

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or overboldly affirm. *Peacham.*

Im-pugn'a-ble (ĭm-pūn'á-b'l *or* ĭm-pūg'ná-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impugned; that may be gainsaid.

Im'pug-na'tion (ĭm'pūg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impugnatio:* cf. OF. *impugnation.*] Act of impugning; opposition; attack. [*Obs.*]

A perpetual *impugnation* and self-conflict. *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pugn'er (ĭm-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who impugns.

Im-pugn'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of impugning, or the state of being impugned. *Ed. Rev.*

Im-pu'is-sance (ĭm-pū'ĭs-sans), *n.* [Cf. F. *impuissance.*] Lack of power; inability. *Bacon.*

Their own *impuissance* and weakness. *Holland.*

Im-pu'is-sant (-sant), *a.* [F., fr. pref. *im-* not + *puissant.* See PUISSANT.] Weak; impotent; feeble.

Im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere.* See IMPEL.] **1.** The act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; especially, force so communicated as to produce motion suddenly, or immediately.

All spontaneous animal motion is performed by mechanical *impulse* of matter. *S. Clarke.*

2. The effect of an impelling force; motion produced by a sudden or momentary force.

3. (*Mech.*) The action of a force during a very small interval of time; the effect of such action; as, the *impulse* of a sudden blow upon a hard elastic body.

4. A mental force which simply and directly urges to action; hasty inclination; sudden motive; momentary or transient influence of appetite or passion; propension; incitement; as, a man of good *impulses;* passion often gives a violent *impulse* to the will.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Force; incentive; influence; motive; feeling; incitement; instigation.

Im-pulse' (ĭm-pŭls'), *v. t.* [See IMPEL.] To impel; to incite. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Im-pul'sion (ĭm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio:* cf. F. *impulsion.* See IMPEL.] **1.** The act of impelling or driving onward, or the state of being impelled; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body; also, the impelling force, or impulse. "The *impulsion* of the air." *Bacon.*

2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; sudden motive or influence; impulse. "The *impulsion* of conscience." *Clarendon.* "Divine *impulsion* prompting." *Milton.*

Im-pul'sive (ĭm-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impulsif.*] **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior.*

2. Actuated by impulse or by transient feelings.

My heart, *impulsive* and wayward. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Mech.*) Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — said of forces.

Im-pul'sive, *n.* That which impels or gives an impulse; an impelling agent. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Im-pul'sive-ly, *adv.* In an impulsive manner.

Im-pul'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being impulsive.

Im-pul'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, impels; an inciter. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Im-punc'tate (ĭm-pŭnk'tāt), *a.* Not punctate or dotted.

Im-punc'tu-al (ĭm-pŭnk'tū-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *punctual:* cf. F. *imponctuel.*] Not punctual. [*R.*]

Im-punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Neglect of, or failure in, punctuality. [*R.*] *A. Hamilton.*

Im-pune' (-pūn'), *a.* [L. *impunis.*] Unpunished. [*R.*]

Im-pu'ni-bly (ĭm-pū'nĭ-blў), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity. [*Obs.*] *J. Ellis.*

Im-pu'ni-ty (ĭm-pū'nĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; pref. *im-* not + *poena* punishment: cf. F. *impunité.* See PAIN.] Exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.

Heaven, though slow to wrath,
Is never with *impunity* defied. *Cowper.*

A the *impunity* and also the recompense. *Holland.*

Im'pu-ra'tion (ĭm'pū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Defilement; obscuration. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pure' (ĭm-pūr'), *a.* [L. *impurus;* pref. *im-* not + *purus* pure: cf. F. *impur.* See PURE.] **1.** Not pure; not clean; dirty; foul; filthy; containing something which is unclean or unwholesome; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances; adulterated; as, *impure* water or air; *impure* drugs, food, etc.

2. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; unhallowed; — said of persons or things.

3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas. "*Impure* desires." *Cowper.*

4. (*Script.*) Not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses; unclean.

5. (*Language*) Not accurate; not idiomatic; as, *impure* Latin; an *impure* style.

Im-pure', *v. t.* To defile; to pollute. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im-pure'ly, *adv.* In an impure manner.

Im-pure'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity. *Milton.*

Im-pu'ri-ty (ĭm-pū'rĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* IMPURITIES (-tĭz). [L. *impuritas:* cf. F. *impureté.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being impure in any sense; defilement; foulness; adulteration.

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not wit. *Buckminster.*

2. That which is, or which renders anything, impure; foul matter, action, language, etc.; a foreign ingredient.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. (*Script.*) Want of ceremonial purity; defilement.

Im-pur'ple (ĭm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPURPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPURPLING (-plĭng).] [Pref. *im-* in + *purple.* Cf. EMPURPLE.] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish; to purple; as, a field *impurpled* with blood.

Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled. *Milton.*
The silken fleece *impurpled* for the loom. *Pope.*

Im-put'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pūt'á-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputableness.

Im-put'a-ble (ĭm-pūt'á-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *imputable.*] **1.** That may be imputed; capable of being imputed; chargeable; ascribable; attributable; referable.

A prince whose political vices, at least, were *imputable* to mental incapacity. *Prescott.*

2. Accusable; culpable. [*R.*]

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable.* *Aylife.*

Im-put'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being imputable.

Im-put'a-bly, *adv.* By imputation.

Im'pu-ta'tion (ĭm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imputatio* an account, a charge: cf. F. *imputation.*] **1.** The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription; also, anything imputed or charged.

Shylock. Antonio is a good man.
Bassanio. Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? *Shak.*

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

2. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach; insinuation.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies. *Addison.*

3. (*Theol.*) A setting of something to the account of; the attribution of personal guilt or personal righteousness on account of the sin or the righteousness of another; as, the *imputation* of the sin of Adam, or the righteousness of Christ.

4. Opinion; intimation; hint.

Im-put'a-tive (ĭm-pūt'á-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imputativus:* cf. F. *imputatif.*] Transferred by imputation; that may be imputed. — **Im-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Actual righteousness as well as *imputative.* *Bp. Warburton.*

Im-pute' (ĭm-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUTING.] [F. *imputer*, L. *imputare* to bring into the reckoning, charge, impute; pref. *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To charge; to ascribe; to attribute; to set to the account of; to charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor; — generally in a bad sense.

Nor you, ye proud, *impute* to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise. *Gray.*

One vice of a darker shade was *imputed* to him — envy. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Theol.*) To adjudge as one's own (the sin or righteousness) of another; as, the righteousness of Christ is *imputed* to us.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 22.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own, both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

3. To take account of; to consider; to regard. [*R.*]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon.*

Syn. — To ascribe; attribute; charge; reckon; consider; imply; insinuate; refer. See ASCRIBE.

Im-put'er (ĭm-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who imputes.

Im'pu-tres'ci-ble (ĭm'pū-trĕs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* + *putrescible:* cf. F. *imputrescible.*] Not putrescible.

Im'righ (ĭm'rĭh; *gh* guttural), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *eun-bhrigh* chicken soup.] A peculiar strong soup or broth, made in Scotland. [Written also *imrich.*]

In- (ĭn-). [See IN, *prep.* Cf. EM-, EN-.] A prefix from Eng. prep. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in, into, on, among;* as, *inbred, inborn, inroad; incline, inject, intrude.* In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *illusion, irruption, imbue, immigrate, impart. In-* is sometimes used with a simple intensive force.

In- (ĭn-). [L. *in-;* akin to E. *un-.* See UN-.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not, non-, un-;* as, *inactive, incapable, inapt. In-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial.

-in. A suffix. See the Note under -INE.

In, *prep.* [AS. *in;* akin to D. & G. *in*, Icel. *í*, Sw. & Dan. *i*, OIr. & L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν.* √197. Cf. 1st IN-, INN.] The specific signification of *in* is situation or place with respect to surrounding, environment, encompassment, etc. It is used with verbs signifying being, resting, or moving within limits, or within circumstances or conditions of any kind conceived of as limiting, confining, or investing, either wholly or in part. In its different applications, it approaches some of the meanings of, and sometimes is interchangeable with, *within, into, on, at, of,* and *among.* It is used: —

1. With reference to space or place; as, he lives *in* Boston; he traveled *in* Italy; castles *in* the air.

The babe lying *in* a manger. *Luke* ii. 16.
Thy sun sets weeping *in* the lowly west. *Shak.*
Situated *in* the forty-first degree of latitude. *Gibbon.*
Matter for censure *in* every page. *Macaulay.*

2. With reference to circumstances or conditions; as, he is *in* difficulties; she stood *in* a blaze of light. "Fettered *in* amorous chains." *Shak.*

Wrapt *in* sweet sounds, as *in* bright veils. *Shelley.*

3. With reference to a whole which includes or comprises the part spoken of; as, the first *in* his family; the first regiment *in* the army.

Nine *in* ten of those who enter the ministry. *Swift.*

4. With reference to physical surroundings, personal states, etc., abstractly denoted; as, I am *in* doubt; the room is *in* darkness; to live *in* fear.

When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or *in* rain? *Shak.*

5. With reference to character, reach, scope, or influence considered as establishing a limitation; as, to be *in* one's favor. "*In* sight of God's high throne." *Milton.*

Sounds inharmonious *in* themselves, and harsh. *Cowper.*

6. With reference to movement or tendency toward a certain limit or environment; — sometimes equivalent to *into;* as, to put seed *in* the ground; to fall *in* love; to end *in* death; to put our trust *in* God.

He would not plunge his brother *in* despair. *Addison.*
She had no jewels to deposit *in* their caskets. *Fielding.*

7. With reference to a limit of time; as, *in* an hour; it happened *in* the last century; *in* all my life.

In as much as, *or* **Inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since. See Synonym of BECAUSE, and cf. *For as much as*, under FOR, *prep.* — **In that**, because; for the reason that. "Some things they do *in that* they are men . . .; some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error." *Hooker.* — **In the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority; as, it was done *in the name of* the people; — often used in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like. — **To be in for it.** (*a*) To be in favor of a thing; to be committed to a course. (*b*) To be unable to escape from a danger, penalty, etc. [*Colloq.*] — **To be** (*or* **keep**) **in with.** (*a*) To be close or near; as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with; to secure and retain the favor of. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Into; within; to; on; at. See AT.

In, *adv.* **1.** Not out; within; inside. *In*, the preposition, becomes an adverb by omission of its object, leaving it as the representative of an adverbial phrase, the context indicating what the omitted object is; as, he takes *in* the situation (*i. e.*, he comprehends it *in* his mind); the Republicans were *in* (*i. e.*, *in* office); *in* at one ear and out at the other (*i. e.*, *in* or *into* the head); his side was *in* (*i. e.*, *in* the turn at the bat); he came *in* (*i. e.*, *into* the house).

Their vacation . . . falls *in* so pat with ours. *Lamb.*

☞ The sails of a vessel are said, in nautical language, to be *in* when they are furled, or when stowed.

In certain cases *in* has an adjectival sense; as, the *in* train (*i. e.*, the incoming train); compare *up* grade, *down* grade, *under*tow, *after*thought, etc.

2. (*Law*) With privilege or possession; — used to denote a holding, possession, or seisin; as, *in* by descent; *in* by purchase; *in* of the seisin of her husband. *Burrill.*

In and in breeding. See under BREEDING. — **In and out** (*Naut.*), through and through; — said of a through bolt in a ship's side. *Knight.* — **To be in**, to be at home; as, Mrs. A. *is in.* — **To come in.** See under COME.

In, *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** One who is in office; — the opposite of *out.*

2. A reëntrant angle; a nook or corner.

Ins and outs, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

All the *ins and outs* of this neighborhood. *D. Jerrold.*

In (ĭn), *v. t.* To inclose; to take in; to harvest. [*Obs.*]
He that ears my land spares my team and gives me leave to *in* the crop. *Shak.*

In'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *ability:* cf. F. *inhabileté.* See ABLE, and cf. UNABLE.] The quality or state of being unable; lack of ability; want of sufficient power, strength, resources, or capacity.
It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. *Blair.*
Syn. — Impotence; incapacity; incompetence; weakness; powerlessness; incapability. See DISABILITY.

In-a'ble (ĭn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* See ENABLE.

In-a'ble-ment (-b'l-ment), *n.* See ENABLEMENT. [*Obs.*]

In-ab'sti-nence (ĭn-ăb'stĭ-nens), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *abstinence:* cf. F. *inabstinence.*] Want of abstinence; indulgence. [*Obs.*] "The *inabstinence* of Eve." *Milton.*

In'ab-stract'ed (ĭn'ăb-străkt'ĕd), *a.* Not abstracted.

In'a-bu'sive-ly (ĭn'ȧ-bū'sĭv-lȳ), *adv.* Without abuse.

In'ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inaccessibilité.*] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibleness. "The *inaccessibility* of the precipice." *Bp. Butler.*

In'ac-cess'i-ble (-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaccessibilis:* cf. F. *inaccessible.* See IN- not, and ACCESSIBLE.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an *inaccessible* rock, fortress, document, prince, etc. — **In'ac-cess'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'ac-cord'ant (-kôrd'ȧnt), *a.* Not accordant; discordant.

In-ac'cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'kŭ-rȧ-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* INACCURACIES (-sĭz). **1.** The quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness.
2. That which is inaccurate or incorrect; mistake; fault; defect; error; as, an *inaccuracy* in speech, copying, calculation, etc.

In-ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; not according to truth; inexact; incorrect; erroneous; as, an *inaccurate* man, narration, copy, judgment, calculation, etc.
The expression is plainly *inaccurate.* *Bp. Hurd.*
Syn. — Inexact; incorrect; erroneous; faulty; imperfect; incomplete; defective.

In-ac'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; inexactly.

In'ac-quaint'ance (ĭn'ăk-kwānt'ȧns), *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Good.*

In-ac'qui-es'cent (ĭn-ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'sent), *a.* Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

In-ac'tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *action:* cf. F. *inaction.*] Want of action or activity; forbearance from labor; idleness; rest; inertness. *Berkeley.*

In-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *active:* cf. F. *inactif.*] **1.** Not active; having no power to move; that does not or can not produce results; inert; as, matter is, of itself, *inactive.*
2. Not disposed to action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; as, an *inactive* officer.
3. (*Chem. & Opt.*) Not active; inert; esp., not exhibiting any action or activity on polarized light; optically neutral; — said of isomeric forms of certain substances, in distinction from other forms which are optically active; as, racemic acid is an *inactive* tartaric acid.
Syn. — Inert; dull; sluggish; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy. See INERT.

In-ac'tive-ly, *adv.* In an inactive manner. *Locke.*

In'ac-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inactivité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being inactive; inertness; as, the *inactivity* of matter.
2. Idleness; habitual indisposition to action or exertion; want of energy; sluggishness.
The gloomy *inactivity* of despair. *Cook.*

In-ac'tose (ĭn-ăk'tōs), *n.* (*Chem.*) A variety of sugar, found in certain plants. It is optically *inactive.*

In-ac'tu-ate (ĭn-ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To put in action. [*Obs.*]

In-ac'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Operation. [*Obs.*]

In-ad'ap-ta'tion (ĭn-ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of adaptation; unsuitableness.

In-ad'e-qua-cy (ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwȧ-sȳ), *n.* [From INADEQUATE.] The quality or state of being inadequate or insufficient; defectiveness; insufficiency; inadequateness.
The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

In-ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *adequate:* cf. F. *inadéquat.*] Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient; deficient; as, *inadequate* resources, power, conceptions, representations, etc. *Dryden.*
— **In-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

In-ad'e-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* Want of exact correspondence. [*Obs.*] *Puller.*

In'ad-her'ent (ĭn'ăd-hēr'ent), *a.* **1.** Not adhering.
2. (*Bot.*) Free; not connected with the other organs.

In'ad-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Want of adhesion.

In'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty (-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inadmissibilité.*] The state or quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

In'ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *admissible:* cf. F. *inadmissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition, or explanation. — **In'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

In'ad-vert'ence (-vĕrt'ens); *pl.* -CES (-sĕz), } *n.* [Cf. F.
In'ad-vert'en-cy (-en-sȳ); *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz), } *inadvertance.*] **1.** The quality of being inadvertent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness; inattention; negligence; as, many mistakes proceed from *inadvertence.*
Inadvertency, or want of attendance to the sense and intention of our prayers. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. An effect of inattention; a result of carelessness; an oversight, mistake, or fault from negligence.
The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*
Syn. — Inattention; heedlessness; carelessness; negligence; thoughtlessness. See INATTENTION.

In'ad-vert'ent (ĭn'ăd-vĕrt'ent), *a.* [Cf. F. *inadvertant.* See 2d IN-, and ADVERT.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive.
An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path. *Cowper.*
— **In'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

In'ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable. — **In-ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-af'fa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ăf'fȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inaffabilité.*] Want of affability or sociability; reticence.

In-af'fa-ble (ĭn-ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *affable.*] Not affable; reserved in social intercourse.

In-af'fec-ta'tion (ĭn-ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *affectation:* cf. F. *inaffectation.*] Freedom from affectation; naturalness. [*R.*]

In'af-fect'ed (ĭn'ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Unaffected. [*Obs.*] — **In'af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In-aid'a-ble (ĭn-ād'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being assisted; helpless. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-āl'yen-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being inalienable.

In-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yen-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *alienable:* cf. F. *inaliénable.*] Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another; not alienable; as, an *inalienable* birthright.

In-al'ien-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inalienable; inalienability.

In-al'ien-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights *inalienably* vested.

In-al'i-men'tal (ĭn-ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tal), *a.* Affording no aliment or nourishment. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-al'ter-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ăl'tĕr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inaltérabilité.*] The quality of being unalterable or unchangeable; permanence.

In-al'ter-a-ble (ĭn-ăl'tĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *alterable:* cf. F. *inaltérable.*] Not alterable; incapable of being altered or changed; unalterable. — **In-al'ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-a'mi-a-ble (ĭn-ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unamiable. [*Obs.*] — **In-a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

In'a-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ȧ-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inamissibilis:* cf. F. *inamissible.*] Incapable of being lost. [*R.*] *Hammond.* — **In'a-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

In-a'mo-ra'ta (ĭn-ȧ'mŏ-rä'tȧ), *n.* [It. *innamorata*, fem., *innamorato*, masc., p. p. of *innamorare* to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] A woman in love; a mistress. "The fair *inamorata.*" *Sherburne.*

In-am'o-rate (ĭn-ăm'ŏ-rāt), *a.* Enamored. *Chapman.* — **In-am'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

‖ **In-a'mo-ra'to** (ĭn-ȧ'mŏ-rä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* INAMORATOS (-tōz). [See INAMORATA.] A male lover.

In'a-mov'a-ble (ĭn'ȧ-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not amovable or removable. [*R.*] *Palgrave.*

In'-and-in' (ĭn'ănd-ĭn'), *n.* An old game played with four dice. *In* signified a doublet, or two dice alike; *in-and-in*, either two doublets, or the four dice alike.

In and in, *a. & adv.* Applied to breeding from a male and female of the same parentage. See under BREEDING.

In-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis.*] Without contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence; purposeless; pointless; characterless; useless. "Vague and *inane* instincts." *I. Taylor.* — **In-ane'ly**, *adv.*

In-ane', *n.* That which is void or empty. [*R.*]
The undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space. *Locke.*

In-an'gu-lar (ĭn-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Not angular. [*Obs.*]

In'a-nil'o-quent (ĭn'ȧ-nĭl'ŏ-kwent), } *a.* [L. *inanis*
In'a-nil'o-quous (ĭn'ȧ-nĭl'ŏ-kwŭs), } empty + *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking inanely; loquacious; garrulous. [*R.*]

In-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in (or intensively) + *animate.*] To animate. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In-an'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *inanimatus;* pref. *in-* not + *animatus* animate.] Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; lifeless; dead; inactive; dull; as, stones and earth are *inanimate* substances.
Grieving, if aught *inanimate* e'er grieves. *Byron.*
Syn. — Lifeless; dead; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless. See LIFELESS.

In-an'i-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), *a.* Destitute of life; lacking animation; unanimated. *Pope.*

In-an'i-mate-ness (-māt-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being inanimate.
The deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject. *W. Montagu.*

In-an'i-ma'tion (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [See 2d INANIMATE.] Want of animation; lifelessness; dullness.

In-an'i-ma'tion, *n.* [See 1st INANIMATE.] Infusion of life or vigor; animation; inspiration. [*Obs.*]
The *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us. *Bp. Hall.*

In'a-ni'ti-ate (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To produce inanition in; to exhaust for want of nourishment. [*R.*]

In'a-ni'ti-a'tion (-nĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Inanition. [*R.*]

In'a-ni'tion (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *inanition*, L. *inanitio* emptiness, fr. *inanire* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty. Cf. INANE.] The condition of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body; hence, specifically, exhaustion from want of food, either from partial or complete starvation, or from a disorder of the digestive apparatus, producing the same result.
Feeble from *inanition*, inert from weariness. *Landor.*
Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes. *Burton.*

In-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* INANITIES (-tĭz). [L. *inanitas*, fr. *inanis* empty: cf. F. *inanité.* See INANE.]
1. Inanition; void space; vacuity; emptiness.
2. Want of seriousness; aimlessness; frivolity.
3. An inane, useless thing or pursuit; a vanity; a silly object; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *inanities* of the world.

In-an'ther-ate (ĭn-ăn'thẽr-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Not bearing anthers; — said of sterile stamens.

‖ **In an'tis** (ĭn ăn'tĭs). [L.] (*Arch.*) Between antæ; — said of a portion in classical style, where columns are set between two antæ, forming the angles of the building. See ANTA.

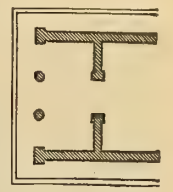
Diagram of Porch In Antis.

In-ap'a-thy (ĭn-ăp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* Sensibility; feeling; — opposed to *apathy.* [*R.*]

In'ap-peal'a-ble (ĭn'ăp-pēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not admitting of appeal; not appealable. *Coleridge.*

In'ap-peas'a-ble (-pēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being appeased or satisfied; unappeasable.

In'ap-pel'la-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ăp-pĕl'lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being inappellable; finality.
The *inappellability* of the councils. *Coleridge.*

In'ap-pel'la-ble (-pĕl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Inappealable; final.

In-ap'pe-tence (ĭn-ăp'pē-tens), } *n.* [Pref. *in-* not +
In-ap'pe-ten-cy (-ten-sȳ), } *appetence:* cf. F. *inappétence.*] Want of appetency; want of desire.

In-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ăp'plĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inapplicabilité.*] The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness; inapplicableness.

In-ap'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *applicable:* cf. F. *inapplicable.*] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not adapted; not suitable; as, the argument is *inapplicable* to the case. *J. S. Mill.*
Syn. — Unsuitable; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite; irrelevant.
— **In-ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In-ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *application:* cf. F. *inapplication.*] Want of application, attention, or diligence; negligence; indolence.

In-ap'po-site (ĭn-ăp'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent. — **In-ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.*

In'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ăp-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *appreciable:* cf. F. *inappréciable.*] Not appreciable; too small to be perceived; incapable of being duly valued or estimated. *Hallam.*

In'ap-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of appreciation.

In-ap'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-ăp'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inapprehensibilis:* cf. F. *inappréhensible.*] Not apprehensible; unintelligible; inconceivable. *Milton.*

In-ap'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of apprehension.

In-ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless; unconcerned. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'ap-proach'a-ble (ĭn'ăp-prōch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; unapproachable; inaccessible; unequaled. — **In'ap-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Not pertaining (*to*); not appropriate; unbecoming; unsuitable; not specially fitted; — followed by *to* or *for.* — **In'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

In-apt' (ĭn-ăpt'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *apt:* cf. F. *inapte.* Cf. INEPT.] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; inept. — **In-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **In-apt'ness**, *n.*

In-apt'i-tude (ĭn-ăpt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [*In-* not + *aptitude:* cf. F. *inaptitude.* Cf. INEPTITUDE.] Want of aptitude.

In-a'quate (ĭn-ā'kwāt), *a.* [L. *inaquatus*, p. p. of *inaquare* to make into water; pref. *in-* in + *aqua* water.] Embodied in, or changed into, water. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

In'a-qua'tion (ĭn'ȧ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being inaquate. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

In-ar'a-ble (ĭn-ăr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not arable. [*R.*]

In-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INARCHED (-ärcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INARCHING.] To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating either from its root before the union is complete; — also called to *graft by approach.* *P. Miller.*

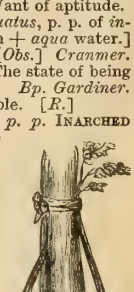
Inarching.

In-arch'ing, *n.* A method of ingrafting. See INARCH.

In'ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'ăr-tĭk'ŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *inarticulatus;* pref. *in-* not + *articulatus* articulate.] **1.** Not uttered with articulation or intelligible distinctness, as speech or words.
Music which is *inarticulate* poesy. *Dryden.*
2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. (*b*) Without a hinge; — said of an order (*Inarticulata* or *Ecardines*) of brachiopods.
3. Incapable of articulating. [*R.*]
The poor earl, who is *inarticulate* with palsy. *Walpole.*

In'ar-tic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Not articulated; not jointed or connected by a joint.

In'ar-tic'u-late-ly (-lāt-lȳ), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner. *Hammond.*

In'ar-tic'u-late-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate.

In'ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inarticulation.*] Inarticulateness. *Chesterfield.*

In-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-är'tĭ-fĭsh'ȧl), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *artificial:* cf. F. *inartificiel.*] Not artificial; not made or elaborated by art; natural; simple; artless; as, an *inartificial* argument; an *inartificial* character. — **In-ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ar'ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

In'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* [*In* + *as* + *much.*] In like degree; in like manner; seeing that; considering that; since; — followed by *as.* See *In as much as*, under IN, *prep.*
Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. *Matt.* xxv. 45.
Syn. — Because; since; for; as. See BECAUSE.

In'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *attention:* cf. F. *inattention.*] Want of attention, or failure to pay attention; disregard; heedlessness; neglect.
Novel lays attract our ravished ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*
Syn. — Inadvertence; heedlessness; negligence; carelessness; disregard; remissness; thoughtlessness; neglect. — INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE. We miss seeing a

thing through *inadvertence* when we *do not happen to look at* it; through *inattention* when we *give no heed to* it, though directly before us. The latter is therefore the worse. *Inadvertence* may be an involuntary accident; *inattention* is culpable neglect. A versatile mind is often *inadvertent;* a careless or stupid one is *inattentive.*

In'at-ten'tive (ĭn'ăt-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inattentif.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligent; remiss; inadvertent.

— In'at-ten'tive-ly, *adv.* — **In'at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

In-au'di-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ą'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being inaudible; inaudibleness.

In-au'di-ble (ĭn-ą'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaudibilis;* pref. *in-* not + *audire* to hear: cf. F. *inaudible.* See IN- not, and AUDIBLE.] Not audible; incapable of being heard; silent. — **In-au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

In-au'gur (ĭn-ą'gŭr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inaugurer.* See INAUGURATE.] To inaugurate. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

In-au'gu-ral (-gū-*ral*), *a.* [Cf. F. *inaugural.*] Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address; the *inaugural* exercises.

In-au'gu-ral, *n.* An inaugural address. [*U. S.*]

In-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *inauguratus*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens from the flight of birds (before entering upon any important undertaking); hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, or install, with such divination; pref. *in-* in + *augurare, augurari*, to augur. See AUGUR.] Invested with office; inaugurated. *Drayton.*

In-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INAUGURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INAUGURATING (-rā'tĭng).] **1.** To introduce or induct into an office with suitable ceremonies or solemnities; to invest with power or authority in a formal manner; to install; as, to *inaugurate* a president; to *inaugurate* a king. *Milton.*

2. To cause to begin, esp. with formality or solemn ceremony; hence, to set in motion, action, or progress; to initiate; — used especially of something of dignity or worth or public concern; as, to *inaugurate* a new era of things, new methods, etc.

> As if kings did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. To celebrate the completion of, or the first public use of; to dedicate, as a statue. [*Colloq.*]

4. To begin with good omens. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

In-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inauguratio* a beginning: cf. F. *inauguration.*] **1.** The act of inaugurating, or inducting into office with solemnity; investiture by appropriate ceremonies.

> At his regal *inauguration*, his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The formal beginning or initiation of any movement, course of action, etc.; as, the *inauguration* of a new system, a new condition, etc.

In-au'gu-ra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who inaugurates.

In-au'gu-ra-to-ry (-rą-tō-rў), *a.* Suitable for, or pertaining to, inauguration. *Johnson.*

In-au'rate (ĭn-ą'rāt), *a.* [L. *inauratus*, p. p. of *inaurare* to gild; pref. *in-* in + *aurum* gold.] Covered with gold; gilded.

In-au'rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To cover with gold; to gild.

In'au-ra'tion (ĭn'ą-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inauration.*] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold.

In-aus'pi-cate (ĭn-ąs'pĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *inauspicatus;* pref. *in-* not + *auspicatus*, p. p. of *auspicari.* See AUSPICATE.] Inauspicious. [*Obs.*] *Sir G. Buck.*

In'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable. "*Inauspicious* stars." *Shak.* "*Inauspicious* love." *Dryden.*

— In'aus-pi'cious-ly, *adv.* — **In'aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

In'au-thor'i-ta-tive (ĭn'ą-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Without authority; not authoritative.

In-barge' (ĭn-bärj'), *v. t. & i.* To embark; to go or put into a barge. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In'beam'ing (ĭn'bēm'ĭng), *n.* Shining in. *South.*

In'be'ing (ĭn'bē'ĭng), *n.* Inherence; inherent existence. *I. Watts.*

In-bind' (ĭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* To inclose. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

In'blown' (ĭn'blōn'), *a.* Blown in or into. [*Obs.*]

In'board' (ĭn'bōrd'), *a. & adv.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; the opposite of *outboard;* as, an *inboard* cargo; haul the boom *inboard.*

2. (*Mech.*) From without inward; toward the inside; as, the *inboard* stroke of a steam engine piston, the inward or return stroke.

In'born' (ĭn'bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate; as, *inborn* passions. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Innate; inherent; natural.

In'break' (ĭn'brāk'), } *n.* A breaking in; inroad; in-
In'break'ing, } vasion.

In-breathe' (ĭn-brēth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INBREATHED (-brēthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INBREATHING.] To infuse by breathing; to inspire. *Coleridge.*

In'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'), *a.* Bred within; innate; as, *inbred* worth. "*Inbred* sentiments." *Burke.*

In-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INBRED (-brĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INBREEDING.] [Cf. IMBREED.]

1. To produce or generate within. *Bp. Reynolds.*

> To *inbreed* and cherish . . . the seeds of virtue. *Milton.*

2. To breed in and in. See under BREED, *v. i.*

In'burn'ing (ĭn'bûrn'ĭng), *a.* Burning within.

> Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate. *Spenser.*

In'burnt' (ĭn'bûrnt'), *a.* Burnt in; ineffaceable.

> Her *inburnt*, shamefaced thoughts. *P. Fletcher.*

In'burst' (ĭn'bûrst'), *n.* A bursting in or into.

Inc (ĭnk), *n.* A Japanese measure of length equal to about two and one twelfth yards. [Written also *ink.*]

In'ca (ĭn'kà), *n.* (*a*) An emperor or monarch of Peru before, or at the time of, the Spanish conquest; any member of this royal dynasty, reputed to have been descendants of the sun. (*b*) *pl.* The people governed by the Incas, now represented by the Quichua tribe.

Inca dove (*Zoöl.*), a small dove (*Scardafella inca*), native of Arizona, Lower California, and Mexico.

In-cage' (ĭn-kāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCAGED (-kājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCAGING (-kā'jĭng).] [Cf. ENCAGE.] To confine in, or as in, a cage; to coop up. [Written also *encage.*] "*Incaged* birds." *Shak.*

In-cage'ment (-ment), *n.* Confinement in, or as in, a cage. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

In-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-là-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being incalculable.

In-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-là-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *calculable:* cf. F. *incalculable.*] Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. **— In-cal'cu-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

In'ca-les'cence (ĭn'kà-lĕs'sens), *n.* The state of being incalescent, or of growing warm. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'ca-les'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Incalescence. *Ray.*

In'ca-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *incalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot. See 1st IN-, and CALESCENCE.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

In-cam'er-a'tion (ĭn-kăm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *camera* chamber, LL., also, jurisdiction: cf. F. *incamération*, It. *incamerazione.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) The act or process of uniting lands, rights, or revenues, to the ecclesiastical chamber, *i. e.*, to the pope's domain.

In'can (ĭn'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Incas.

In'can-des'cence (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *incandescence.*] A white heat, or the glowing or luminous whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

In'can-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *incandescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become warm or hot; pref. *in-* in + *candescere* to become of a glittering whiteness, to become red hot, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness: cf. F. *incandescent.* See CANDLE.] White, glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; as, *incandescent* carbon or platinum; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.

> Holy Scripture become resplendent; or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *I. Taylor.*

Incandescent lamp *or* **light** (*Elec.*), a kind of lamp in which the light is produced by a thin filament of conducting material, usually carbon, contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current, as in the Edison lamp; — called also *incandescence lamp*, and *glowlamp.*

In'ca-nes'cent (ĭn'kà-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *incanescens*, p. pr. of *incanescere* to become gray.] Becoming hoary or gray; canescent.

In-ca'nous (ĭn-kā'nŭs), *a.* [L. *incanus;* pref. *in-* in + *canus* hoary.] (*Bot.*) Hoary with white pubescence.

In'can-ta'tion (ĭn'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one: cf. F. *incantation.* See ENCHANT.] **1.** The act or process of using formulas sung or spoken, with occult ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits, producing enchantment, or effecting other magical results; enchantment. "Mysterious ceremony and *incantation.*" *Burke.*

2. A formula of words used as above.

In-cant'a-to-ry (ĭn-kănt'à-tō-rў), *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Sir T. Herbert.*

In-can'ton (ĭn-kăn'tŭn), *v. t.* To unite to, or form into, a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

In-ca'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kā'pà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality of being incapable; incapacity. *Suckling.*

2. (*Law*) Want of legal qualifications, or of legal power; as, *incapability* of holding an office.

In-ca'pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pà-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *capable:* cf. F. *incapable*, L. *incapabilis* incomprehensible.] **1.** Wanting in ability or qualification for the purpose or end in view; not large enough to contain or hold; deficient in physical strength, mental or moral power, etc.; not capable; as, *incapable* of holding a certain quantity of liquid; *incapable* of endurance, of comprehension, of perseverance, of reform, etc.

2. Not capable of being brought to do or perform, because morally strong or well disposed; — used with reference to some evil; as, *incapable* of wrong, dishonesty, or falsehood.

3. Not in a state to receive; not receptive; not susceptible; not able to admit; as, *incapable* of pain, or pleasure; *incapable* of stain or injury.

4. (*Law*) Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; as, a man under thirty-five years of age is *incapable* of holding the office of president of the United States; a person convicted on impeachment is thereby made *incapable* of holding an office of profit or honor under the government.

5. (*Mil.*) As a term of disgrace, sometimes annexed to a sentence when an officer has been cashiered and rendered *incapable* of serving his country.

☞ *Incapable* is often used elliptically.

> Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*

Syn. — Incompetent; unfit; unable; insufficient; inadequate; deficient; disqualified. See INCOMPETENT.

In-ca'pa-ble, *n.* One who is morally or mentally weak or inefficient; an imbecile; a simpleton.

In-ca'pa-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being incapable; incapability.

In-ca'pa-bly, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

In'ca-pa'cious (ĭn'kà-pā'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *capacious:* cf. L. *incapax* incapable.] Not capacious; narrow; small; weak or foolish; as, an *incapacious* soul. *Bp. Burnet.* **— In'ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

In'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kà-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCAPACITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCAPACITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* not + *capacitate.*] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power; to disable; to render incapable or unfit; to disqualify; as, his age *incapacitated* him for war.

2. (*Law*) To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites, or of ability or competency for the performance of certain civil acts; to disqualify.

> It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. *Milman.*

In'ca-pac'i-ta'tion (ĭn'kà-păs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of incapacitating or state of being incapacitated; incapacity; disqualification. *Burke.*

In'ca-pac'i-ty (ĭn'kà-păs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* INCAPACITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incapacité.*] **1.** Want of capacity; lack of physical or intellectual power; inability.

2. (*Law*) Want of legal ability or competency to do, give, transmit, or receive something; inability; disqualification; as, the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts, etc.

Syn. — Inability; incapability; incompetency; unfitness; disqualification; disability.

In-cap'su-late (ĭn-kăp'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To inclose completely, as in a membrane.

In-cap'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The process of becoming, or the state or condition of being, incapsulated; as, *incapsulation* of the ovum in the uterus.

In-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCARCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCARCERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, fr. *carcer* prison.] **1.** To imprison; to confine in a jail or prison.

2. To confine; to shut up or inclose; to hem in.

Incarcerated hernia (*Med.*), hernia in which the constriction can not be easily reduced.

In-car'cer-ate (-ăt), *a.* Imprisoned. *Dr. H. More.*

In-car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *incarcération.*] **1.** The act of confining, or the state of being confined; imprisonment. *Glanvill.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Formerly, strangulation, as in hernia. (*b*) A constriction of the hernial sac, rendering it irreducible, but not great enough to cause strangulation.

In-car'cer-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who incarcerates.

In-carn' (ĭn-kärn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *incarner.* See INCARNATE.] To cover or invest with flesh. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

In-carn', *v. i.* To develop flesh. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

In-car'na-dine (ĭn-kär'nà-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino;* L. pref. *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. Cf. CARNATION, INCARNATE.] Flesh-colored; of a carnation or pale red color. [*Obs.*] *Lovelace.*

In-car'na-dine, *v. t.* To dye red or crimson.

> Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
> Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
> The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
> Making the green one red. *Shak.*

In-car'nate (ĭn-kär'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *carnate.*] Not in the flesh; spiritual. [*Obs.*]

> I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do. *Richardson.*

In-car'nate, *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate, pref. *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1.** Invested with flesh; embodied in a human nature and form; united with, or having, a human body.

> Here shalt thou sit *incarnate.* *Milton.*

> He represents the emperor and his wife as two devils *incarnate*, sent into the world for the destruction of mankind. *Jortin.*

2. Flesh-colored; rosy; red. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-car'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCARNATED (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCARNATING (-nā-tĭng).] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh; to invest, as spirits, ideals, etc., with a human form or nature.

> This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
> That to the height of deity aspired. *Milton.*

In-car'nate, *v. i.* To form flesh; to granulate, as a wound. [*R.*]

> My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well — 'twas just beginning to *incarnate.* *Sterne.*

In'car-na'tion (ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *incarnation*, LL. *incarnatio.*] **1.** The act of clothing with flesh, or the state of being so clothed; the act of taking, or being manifested in, a human body and nature.

2. (*Theol.*) The union of the second person of the Godhead with manhood in Christ.

3. An incarnate form; a personification; a manifestation; a reduction to apparent form; a striking exemplification in person or act.

> She is a new *incarnation* of some of the illustrious dead. *Jeffrey.*

> The very *incarnation* of selfishness. *F. W. Robertson.*

4. A rosy or red color; flesh color; carnation. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Med.*) The process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh; granulation.

In-car'na-tive (ĭn-kär'nà-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh to grow; healing; regenerative. — *n.* An incarnative medicine.

In-car'ni-fi-ca'tion (-nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See INCARNATION, and -FY.] The act of assuming, or state of being clothed with, flesh; incarnation.

In-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCASED (-kāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCASING.] [F. *encaisser;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case. See CASE a box, and cf. ENCASE, ENCHASE.] To inclose in a case; to inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

> Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase.* *Pope.*

In-case'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. CASEMENT.] **1.** The act or process of inclosing with a case, or the state of being incased.

2. That which forms a case, covering, or inclosure.

In-cask' (ĭn-kàsk'), *v. t.* To cover with a casque or as with a casque. *Sherwood*

In-cas'tel-la'ted (ĭn-kăs'tĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.

In-cas'telled (-tĕld), *a.* (*Far.*) Hoofbound. *Crabb.*

In-cat'e-na'tion (ĭn-kăt'ĕ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *incatenatio;* L. pref. *in-* in + *catena* chain. See ENCHAIN.] The act of linking together; enchaining. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

In-cau'tion (ĭn-ką'shŭn), *n.* Want of caution. *Pope.*

In-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *cautious:* cf. L. *incautus.*] Not cautious; not circumspect; not

attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; heedless; careless; as, an *incautious* step; an *incautious* remark.

You . . . *incautious* tread
On fire with faithless embers overspread. *Francis.*

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keill.*

Syn. — Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

— In-cau'tious-ly, *adv.* **— In-cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

In'ca-va'ted (ĭn'kȧ-vā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *incavatus*, p. p. of *incavare* to make hollow; pref. *in-* in + *cavare* to hollow out, fr. *cavus* hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

In'ca-va'tion (ĭn'kȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making hollow; also, a hollow; an excavation; a depression.

In-caved' (ĭn-kāvd'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *cave*. Cf. ENCAVE, INCAVATED.] Inclosed in a cave.

In-cav'erned (ĭn-kăv'ẽrnd), *a.* Inclosed or shut up as in a cavern. *Drayton.*

In-ced'ing-ly (ĭn-sēd'ĭng-lў), *adv.* [L. *incedere* to walk majestically.] Majestically. [*R.*] *C. Brontë.*

In'ce-leb'ri-ty (ĭn'sẽ-lĕb'rĭ-tў), *n.* Want of celebrity or distinction; obscurity. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

In-cend' (ĭn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *incendere*, *incensum*, to kindle, burn. See INCENSE to inflame.] To inflame; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

In-cen'di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [From INCENDIARY.] The act or practice of maliciously setting fires; arson.

In-cen'di-a-ry (-ȧ-rў; 277), *n.*; *pl.* INCENDIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *incendiarius*: cf. F. *incendiaire*. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Any person who maliciously sets fire to a building or other valuable property.

2. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels or sedition; an agitator; an exciter.

Several cities . . . drove them out as *incendiaries*. *Bentley.*

In-cen'di-a-ry, *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire, conflagration: cf. F. *incendiaire*. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Of or pertaining to incendiarism, or the malicious burning of valuable property; as, *incendiary* material; an *incendiary* crime.

2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel; inflammatory; seditious. *Paley.*

Incendiary shell, a bombshell. See CARCASS, 4.

In-cen'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incendiosus* burning, hot.] Promoting faction or contention; seditious; inflammatory. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* **— In-cen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In-cen'sant (-sant), *a.* [See INCENSE to anger.] (*Her.*) A modern term applied to animals (as a boar) when borne as raging, or with furious aspect.

In'cen-sa'tion (ĭn'sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) The offering of incense. [*R.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

In-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCENSED (-sĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCENSING.] [L. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere*; pref. *in-* in + the root of *candere* to glow. See CANDLE.] **1.** To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle; to burn. [*Obs.*]

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labor to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

2. To inflame with anger; to enkindle; to fire; to incite; to provoke; to heat; to madden.

The people are *incensed* against him. *Shak.*

Syn. — To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire; instigate.

In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCENSED (-sĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCENSING.] [LL. *incensare*: cf. F. *encenser*. See INCENSE, *n.*] **1.** To offer incense to. See ENCENSE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To perfume with, or as with, incense. "*Incensed* with wanton sweets." *Marston.*

In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *n.* [OE. *encens*, F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, fr. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** The perfume or odors exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebrating religious rites or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. *Ezek.* viii. 11.

2. The materials used for the purpose of producing a perfume when burned, as fragrant gums, spices, frankincense, etc.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. *Lev.* x. 1.

3. Also used figuratively.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride,
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame. *Gray.*

Incense tree, the name of several balsamic trees of the genus *Bursera* (or *Icica*) mostly tropical American. The gum resin is used for incense. In Jamaica the *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, a tree related to the plums, is called *incense tree*. — **Incense wood,** the fragrant wood of the tropical American tree *Bursera heptaphylla*.

In'cense-breath'ing (-brĕth'ĭng), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense. "*Incense-breathing* morn." *Gray.*

In-censed' (ĭn-sĕnst'), *a.* **1.** Angered; enraged.

2. (*Her.*) Represented as enraged, as any wild creature depicted with fire issuing from mouth and eyes.

In-cense'ment (ĭn-sĕns'ment), *n.* Fury; rage; heat; exasperation; as, implacable *incensement*. *Shak.*

In-cen'ser (-sĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who instigates or incites.

In-cen'sion (ĭn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incensio*. See INCENSE to inflame.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled or on fire. *Bacon.*

In-cen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory. *Barrow.*

In-cen'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger or enmity; an inciter.

In-cen'so-ry (-sō-rў; 277), *n.*; *pl.* INCENSORIES (-rĭz). [LL. *incensorium*: cf. F. *encensoir*. See 2d INCENSE, and cf. CENSER.] The vessel in which incense is burned and offered; a censer; a thurible. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

In-cen'sur-a-ble (-shur-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *censurable*: cf. F. *incensurable*.] Not censurable. *Dr. T. Dwight.* **— In-cen'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*

In-cen'ter (-tẽr), *n.* (*Geom.*) The center of the circle inscribed in a triangle.

In-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, from *incinere* to strike up or set the tune; pref. *in-* + *canere* to sing. See ENCHANT, CHANT.] **1.** Inciting; encouraging or moving; rousing to action; stimulative.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Serving to kindle or set on fire. [*R.*]

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch of fire. *Milton.*

In-cen'tive, *n.* [L. *incentivum*.] That which moves or influences the mind, or operates on the passions; that which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur; as, the love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two powerful *incentives* to action.

The greatest obstacles, the greatest terrors that come in their way, are so far from making them quit the work they had begun, that they rather prove *incentives* to them to go on in it. *South.*

Syn. — Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement; inducement; influence.

In-cen'tive-ly, *adv.* Incitingly; encouragingly.

In-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; pref. *in-* in + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** Beginning; commencement; initiation. *Bacon.*

Marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Rawle.*

2. Reception; a taking in. [*R.*] *Poe.*

In-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning; as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action; — called also *inchoative*. **— In-cep'tive-ly,** *adv.*

In-cep'tive, *n.* An inceptive word, phrase, or clause.

In-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Johnson.*

2. One who is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university. *Walton.*

In'cer-a'tion (ĭn'sẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incerare* to smear with wax; pref. *in-* in + *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax: cf. F. *incération*.] The act of smearing or covering with wax. *B. Jonson.*

In-cer'a-tive (ĭn-sĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Cleaving or sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

In-cer'tain (ĭn-sẽr'tĭn), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *certain*: cf. F. *incertain*, L. *incertus*. See CERTAIN.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. [*Obs.*] **— In-cer'tain-ly,** *adv.*

Very questionable and of *incertain* truth. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cer'tain-ty (-tў), *n.* Uncertainty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-cer'ti-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *incertitude*, LL. *incertitudo*, fr. L. *incertus*. See INCERTAIN.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life. *Holland.*

He fails . . . from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *I. Taylor.*

‖ **In-cer'tum** (-tŭm), *a.* [L.] Doubtful; not of definite form.

Opus incertum (*Anc. Arch.*), a kind of masonry employed in building walls, in which the stones were not squared nor laid in courses; rubblework.

In-ces'sa-ble (ĭn-sĕs'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incessabilis*; pref. *in-* not + *cessare* to cease.] Unceasing; continual. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.* **— In-ces'sa-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In-ces'san-cy (-san-sў), *n.* [From INCESSANT.] The quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

In-ces'sant (-sant), *a.* [L. *incessans*, *-antis*; pref. *in-* not + *cessare* to cease: cf. F. *incessant*. See CEASE.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors; *incessant* pain, etc.

Against the castle gate,
. . . Which with *incessant* force and endless hate,
They batter'd day and night and entrance did await. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; unremitting; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

In-ces'sant-ly, *adv.* Unceasingly; continually. *Shak.*

In-ces'sion (ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *incedere*, *incessum*, to walk.] Motion on foot; progress in walking. [*Obs.*]

The *incession* or local motion of animals. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [F. *inceste*, L. *incestum* unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus* unchaste; pref. *in-* not + *castus* chaste. See CHASTE.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. *Shak.*

Spiritual incest. (*Eccl. Law*) (*a*) The crime of cohabitation committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. (*b*) The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

In-ces'tu-ous (ĭn-sĕs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *incestuosus*: cf. F. *incestueux*.] Guilty of incest; involving, or pertaining to, the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* person or connection. *Shak.*

E'er you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

— In-ces'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* **— In-ces'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Inch (ĭnch), *n.* [Gael. *inis*.] An island; — often used in the names of small islands off the coast of Scotland, as in *Inch*colm, *Inch*keith, etc. [*Scot.*]

Inch, *n.* [OE. *inche*, *unche*, AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia* the twelfth part, inch, ounce. See OUNCE a weight.] **1.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, commonly subdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc., as among mechanics. It was also formerly divided into twelve parts, called *lines*, and originally into three parts, called *barleycorns*, its length being supposed to have been determined from three grains of barley placed end to end lengthwise. It is also sometimes called a *prime* (′), composed of twelve seconds (″), as in the duodecimal system of arithmetic.

12 seconds (″) make 1 *inch* or prime. 12 *inches* or primes (′) make 1 foot. *B. Greenleaf.*

☞ The meter, the accepted scientific standard of length, equals 39.37 inches; the inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters. See METRIC SYSTEM, and METER.

2. A small distance or degree, whether of time or space; hence, a critical moment.

Beldame, I think we watched you at an *inch*. *Shak.*

By inches, by slow degrees, gradually. — **Inch of candle.** See under CANDLE. — **Inches of pressure,** usually, the pressure indicated by so many inches of a mercury column, as on a steam gauge. — **Inch of water.** See under WATER. — **Miners' inch** (*Hydraulic Mining*), a unit for the measurement of water. See *Inch of water*, under WATER.

Inch (ĭnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCHED (ĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCHING.] **1.** To drive by inches, or small degrees. [*R.*]

He gets too far into the soldier's grace
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [*R.*]

Inch, *v. i.* To advance or retire by inches or small degrees; to move slowly.

With slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden.*

Inch, *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness; — used in composition; as, a two-*inch* cable; a four-*inch* plank.

Inch stuff, boards, etc., sawed one inch thick.

In-cham'ber (ĭn-chām'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCHAMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCHAMBERING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *chamber*: cf. OF. *enchambrer*.] To lodge in a chamber. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

In-change'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-chānj'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Unchangeableness. [*Obs.*] *Kenrick.*

In-chant' (ĭn-chănt'), *v. t.* See ENCHANT.

In-char'i-ta-ble (ĭn-chăr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *incharitable*.] Uncharitable; unfeeling. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-char'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *incharité*.] Want of charity. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In-chase' (ĭn-chās'), *v. t.* See ENCHASE.

In-chas'ti-ty (ĭn-chăs'tĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *chastity*: cf. F. *inchasteté*.] Unchastity. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Inched (ĭncht), *a.* Having or measuring (so many) inches; as, a four-*inched* bridge. *Shak.*

In-chest' (ĭn-chĕst'), *v. t.* To put into a chest.

Inch'i-pin (ĭnch'ĭ-pĭn), *n.* See INCHPIN.

Inch'meal' (-mēl'), *n.* [See MEAL a part, and cf. PIECEMEAL.] A piece an inch long.

By inchmeal, by small degrees; by inches. *Shak.*

Inch'meal', *adv.* Little by little; gradually.

In'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; partially but not fully in existence or operation; existing in its elements; incomplete. **— In'cho-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*. *Raleigh.*

In'cho-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To begin. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In'cho-a'tion (ĭn'kō-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inchoatio*, *incohatio*.] Act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts, in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them. *Sir M. Hale.*

It is now in actual progress, from the rudest *inchoation* to the most elaborate finishing. *I. Taylor.*

In-cho'a-tive (ĭn-kō'ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *inchoativus*, *incohativus*: cf. F. *inchoatif*.] Expressing or pertaining to a beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb. "Some *inchoative* or imperfect rays." *W. Montagu.* — *n.* An inchoative verb. See INCEPTIVE.

Inch'pin (ĭnch'pĭn), *n.* [Written also *inchipin*, *inche-pinne*, *inne-pinne*.] [Cf. Gael. *inne*, *innidh*, bowel, entrail.] The sweetbread of a deer. *Cotgrave.*

Inch'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any geometrid moth. See GEOMETRID.

In-cic'u-ra-ble (ĭn-sĭk'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incicur* not tame; pref. *in-* not + *cicur* tame.] Untamable. [*R.*]

In-cide' (ĭn-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *incidere*; pref. *in-* in + *caedere* to cut. See CONCISE, and cf. INCISE.] To cut; to separate and remove; to resolve or break up, as by medicines. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

In'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* [Cf. F. *incidence*.] **1.** A falling on or upon; an incident; an event. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Physics*) The direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

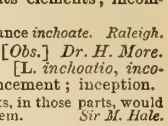

ABH Angle of Incidence; *OBH* Angle of Reflection.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Sir I. Newton.*

Angle of incidence, the angle which a ray of light, or the line of incidence of a body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface; also formerly, the complement of this angle. — **Line of incidence,** the line in the direction of which a surface is struck by a body, ray of light, and the like.

In'ci-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.* Incidence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'ci-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *incidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *incident*. See CADENCE.] **1.** Falling or striking upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.

2. Coming or happening accidentally; not in the usual course of things; not in connection with the main design; not according to expectation; casual; fortuitous.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

3. Liable to happen; apt to occur; befalling; hence, naturally happening or appertaining.

All chances *incident* to man's frail life. *Milton.*

The studies *incident* to his profession. *Milward.*

4. (*Law*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*.

Incident proposition (*Logic*), a proposition subordinate to another, and introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, etc.; as, Julius, *whose surname was Cæsar*, overcame Pompey. *I. Watts.*

In'ci-dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *incident*.] **1.** That which falls out or takes place; an event; casualty; occurrence.

2. That which happens aside from the main design; an accidental or subordinate action or event.

No person, no *incident*, in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*) Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal*. *Tomlins.*

Syn. — Circumstance; event; fact; adventure; contingency; chance; accident; casualty. See EVENT.

In'ci-den'tal (ĭn'sĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening, as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; hence, not of prime concern; subordinate; collateral; as, an *incidental* conversation; an *incidental* occurrence; *incidental* expenses.

By some, religious duties . . . appear to be regarded . . . as an *incidental* business. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent; chance; accessory; collateral. See ACCIDENTAL.

— In-ci-den'tal-ly, *adv.* **— In'ci-den'tal-ness,** *n.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors. *Boyle.*

In'ci-den'tal, *n.* An incident; that which is incidental; esp., in the plural, an aggregate of subordinate or incidental items not particularized; as, the expense of tuition and *incidentals*. *Pope.*

In'ci-dent-ly (ĭn'sĭ-dent-lў), *adv.* Incidentally. [*Obs.*]

In-cin'er-a-ble (ĭn-sĭn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being incinerated or reduced to ashes. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cin'er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ẽr-āt), *a.* [LL. *incineratus*, p. p. of *incinerare* to incinerate; L. pref. *in-* in + *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Reduced to ashes by burning; thoroughly consumed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-cin'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCINERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCINERATING (-ā'tĭng).] To burn to ashes; to consume; to burn. *Bacon.*

It is the fire only that *incinerates* bodies. *Boyle.*

In-cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *incineratio*: cf. F. *incinération*.] The act of incinerating, or the state of being incinerated; cremation.

The phenix kind,
Of whose *incineration*,
There riseth a new creation. *Skelton.*

In-cip'i-ence (-sĭp'ĭ-ens), } *n.* [LL. *incipientia*.] Be-
In-cip'i-en-cy (-en-sў), } ginning; commencement; incipient state.

In-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin. See INCEPTION.] Beginning to be, or to show itself; commencing; initial; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light of day. **— In-cip'i-ent-ly,** *adv.*

In-cir'cle (ĭn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* See ENCIRCLE.

In-cir'clet (-klĕt), *n.* [Cf. ENCIRCLET.] A small circle. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

In-cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble (-kŭm-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *circumscriptible*: cf. LL. *incircumscriptibilis*.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*

In-cir'cum-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-cir'cum-spect (ĭn-sẽr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; heedless; careless; reckless; impolitic. *Tyndale.*

In-cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *incirconspection*.] Want of circumspection. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cise' (ĭn-sīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCISED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCISING.] [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise: cf. F. *inciser*. See INCIDE.] **1.** To cut in or into with a sharp instrument; to carve; to engrave.

I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*. *T. Carew.*

2. To cut, gash, or wound with a sharp instrument; to cut off.

Incised Leaf (*Bot.*).

In-cised' (ĭn-sīzd'), *a.* **1.** Cut in; carved; engraved.

2. (*Bot.*) Having deep and sharp notches, as a leaf or a petal.

In-cise'ly (ĭn-sīs'lў), *adv.* In an incised manner.

In-ci'sion (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *incisio*: cf. F. *incision*. See INCISE.] **1.** The act of incising, or cutting into a substance. *Milton.*

2. That which is produced by incising; the separation of the parts of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

3. Separation or solution of viscid matter by medicines. [*Obs.*]

In-ci'sive (ĭn-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *incisif*.] **1.** Having the quality of incising, cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; cutting; hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting. "An *incisive*, high voice." *G. Eliot.*

And her *incisive* smile accrediting
That treason of false witness in my blush. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the incisors; incisor; as, the *incisive* bones, the premaxillaries.

In-ci'sor (ĭn-sī'zẽr; 277), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in front of the canines in either jaw; an incisive tooth. See TOOTH.

In-ci'sor, *a.* Adapted for cutting; of or pertaining to the incisors; incisive; as, the *incisor* nerve; an *incisor* foramen; an *incisor* tooth.

In-ci'so-ry (ĭn-sī'sō-rў), *a.* Having the quality of cutting; incisor; incisive.

In-cis'ure (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭr; 277), *n.* [L. *incisura*: cf. F. *incisure*.] A cut; an incision; a gash. *Derham.*

In-cit'ant (ĭn-sī'tant), *a.* [L. *incitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *incitare*. See INCITE.] Inciting; stimulating.

In-cit'ant, *n.* That which incites; an inciting agent or cause; a stimulant. *E. Darwin.*

In'ci-ta'tion (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incitatio*: cf. F. *incitation*.] **1.** The act of inciting or moving to action.

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive.

The noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler.*

In-cit'a-tive (ĭn-sī'tȧ-tĭv), *n.* A provocative; an incitant; a stimulant. [*R.*] *Jervas.*

In-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCITED (-sī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCITING.] [L. *incitare*; pref. *in-* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up: cf. F. *inciter*. See CITE.] To move to action; to stir up; to rouse; to spur or urge on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Excite; stimulate; instigate; spur; goad; arouse; move; urge; rouse; provoke; encourage; prompt; animate. See EXCITE.

In-cite'ment (ĭn-sīt'mẽnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *incitement*.] **1.** The act of inciting.

2. That which incites the mind, or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse. *Burke.*

From the long records of a distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

Syn. — Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse; encouragement.

In-cit'er (ĭn-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, incites.

In-cit'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to incite or stimulate.

In-ci'to-mo'tor (ĭn-sī'tō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [L. *incitus* incited + E. *motor*.] (*Physiol.*) Inciting to motion; — applied to that action which, in the case of muscular motion, commences in the nerve centers, and excites the muscles to contraction. Opposed to *excito-motor*.

In-ci'to-mo'to-ry (-mō'tō-rў), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Incitomotor.

In-civ'il (ĭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* [L. *incivilis*; pref. *in-* not + *civilis* civil: cf. F. *incivil*.] Uncivil; rude. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INCIVILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *incivilitas*: cf. F. *incivilité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being uncivil; want of courtesy; rudeness of manner; impoliteness. *Shak. Tillotson.*

2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.

Uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Want of civilization; a state of rudeness or barbarism. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Syn. — Impoliteness; uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect; rudeness; discourtesy.

In-civ'i-li-za'tion (ĭn-sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *civilization*.] The state of being uncivilized; want of civilization; barbarism.

In-civ'il-ly (ĭn-sĭv'ĭl-lў), *adv.* Uncivilly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-civ'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *civism*: cf. F. *incivisme*.] Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country; unfriendliness to one's state or government. [*R.*] *Macaulay.*

In'cla-ma'tion (ĭn'klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inclamatio*. See 1st IN-, and CLAIM.] Exclamation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-clasp' (ĭn-klȧsp'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *clasp*. Cf. ENCLASP.] To clasp within; to hold fast to; to embrace or encircle. [Written also *enclasp*.]

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree. *F. Beaumont.*

In-clau'dent (-klą'dent), *a.* Not closing or shutting.

In'cla-va'ted (ĭn'klȧ-vā'tĕd), *a.* [LL. *inclavatus*; L. pref. *in-* in + *clavare* to fasten with nails, fr. *clavus* nail.] Set; fast; fixed. *Dr. John Smith.*

In-clave' (ĭn-klāv'), *a.* [See INCLAVATED.] (*Her.*) Resembling a series of dovetails; — said of a line of division, such as the border of an ordinary.

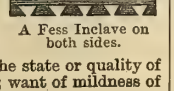

A Fess Inclave on both sides.

In'cle (ĭn'k'l), *n.* Same as INKLE.

In-clem'en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'ẽn-sў), *n.*; *pl.* INCLEMENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *inclementia*: cf. F. *inclémence*.] **1.** The state or quality of being inclement; want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; severity.

The *inclemency* of the late pope. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Physical severity or harshness (commonly in respect to the elements or weather); roughness; storminess; rigor; severe cold, wind, rain, or snow.

The *inclemencies* of morning air. *Pope.*
The rude *inclemency* of wintry skies. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Harshness; severity; cruelty; rigor; roughness; storminess; boisterousness.

In-clem'ent (ĭn-klĕm'ent), *a.* [L. *inclemens*; pref. *in-* not + *clemens* mild: cf. F. *inclément*. See CLEMENT.] **1.** Not clement; destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

2. Physically severe or harsh (generally restricted to the elements or weather); rough; boisterous; stormy; rigorously cold, etc.; as, *inclement* weather. *Cowper.*

To guard the wretched from the *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

Teach us further by what means to shun
The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow! *Milton.*

In-clem'ent-ly, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

In-clin'a-ble (ĭn-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*. See INCLINE.] **1.** Leaning; tending.

Likely and *inclinable* to fall. *Bentley.*

2. Having a propensity of will or feeling; leaning in disposition; disposed; propense; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

Whatsoever other sins he may be *inclinable* to. *South.*

The very constitution of a multitude is not so *inclinable* to save as to destroy. *Fuller.*

In-clin'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being inclinable; inclination.

In'cli-na'tion (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inclinatio*: cf. F. *inclination*.] **1.** The act of inclining, or state of being inclined; a leaning; as, an *inclination* of the head.

2. A direction or tendency from the true vertical or horizontal direction; as, the *inclination* of a column, or of a road bed.

3. A tendency towards another body or point.

4. (*Geom.*) The angle made by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of the plane of the earth's equator to the plane of the ecliptic is about 23° 28′; the *inclination* of two rays of light.

5. A leaning or tendency of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will; propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; favor; desire; love.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing. *South.*

How dost thou find the *inclination* of the people? *Shak.*

6. A person or thing loved or admired. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. (*Pharm.*) Decantation, or tipping for pouring.

Inclination compass, an inclinometer. — **Inclination of an orbit** (*Astron.*), the angle which the orbit makes with the ecliptic. — **Inclination of the needle.** See *Dip of the needle*, under DIP.

Syn. — Bent; tendency; proneness; bias; proclivity; propensity; prepossession; predilection; attachment; desire; affection; love. See BENT, and cf. DISPOSITION.

In-clin'a-to-ry (ĭn-klīn'ȧ-tō-rў; 277), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining; as, the *inclinatory* needle. **— In-clin'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLINED (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLINING.] [OE. *inclinen*, *enclinen*, OF. *encliner*, *incliner*, F. *incliner*, L. *inclinare*; pref. *in-* in + *clinare* to bend, incline; akin to E. *lean*. See LEAN to incline.] **1.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course, toward an object; to lean; to tend; as, converging lines *incline* toward each other; a road *inclines* to the north or south.

2. Fig.: To lean or tend, in an intellectual or moral sense; to favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to have a propensity or inclination; to be disposed.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. *Judges* ix. 3.
Power finds its balance, giddy motions cease
In both the scales, and each *inclines* to peace. *Parnell.*

3. To bow; to incline the head. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — To lean; slope; slant; tend; bend.

In-cline', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning, bend, or slope to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

Incline thine ear, O Lord, and hear. *Is.* xxxvii. 17.

2. To impart a tendency or propensity to, as to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose; to influence.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. *Ps.* cxix. 36.
Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Book of Com. Prayer.*

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

With due respect my body I *inclined*. *Drydea.*

In-cline', *n.* An inclined plane; an ascent or descent; a grade or gradient; a slope.

In-clined' (ĭn-klīnd'), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Having a leaning or tendency towards, or away from, a thing; disposed or moved by wish, desire, or judgment; as, a man *inclined* to virtue. "Each pensively *inclined*." *Cowper.*

2. (*Math.*) Making an angle with some line or plane; — said of a line or plane.

3. (*Bot.*) Bent out of a perpendicular position, or into a curve with the convex side uppermost.

Inclined plane. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. When used to produce pressure, or as a means of moving bodies, it is one of the mechanical powers, so called. (*b*) (*Railroad & Canal*) An inclined portion of track, on which trains or boats are raised or lowered from one level to another.

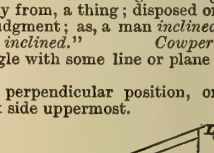

AD Inclined Plane. *DB* Height. *AB* Base.

In-clin'er (ĭn-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inclines; specifically, an inclined dial.

In-clin'ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as INCLINED, 3.

In-clin'ing, *n.* **1.** Inclination; disposition.

On the first *inclining* towards sleep. *Burke.*

2. Party or side chosen; a following.

Both you of my *inclining*, and the rest. *Shak.*

In'cli-nom'e-ter (ĭn'klĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Incline* + *-meter*.] (*Magnetism*) An apparatus to determine the inclination of the earth's magnetic force to the plane of the horizon; — called also *inclination compass*, and *dip circle*.

In-clip' (ĭn-klĭp'), *v. t.* To clasp; to inclose.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*. *Shak.*

In-clois'ter (ĭn-klois'tẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *cloister*: cf. F. *encloîtrer*. Cf. ENCLOISTER.] To confine as in a cloister; to cloister. *Lovelace.*

In-close' (ĭn-klōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLOSED (-klōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLOSING.] [See ENCLOSE, and cf. INCLUDE.] [Written also *enclose*.] **1.** To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to include; to shut up; to encompass; as, to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

How many evils have *inclosed* me round! *Milton.*

2. To put within a case, envelope, or the like; to fold (a thing) within another or into the same parcel; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

The *inclosed* copies of the treaty. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands. *Blackstone.*

4. To put into harness; to harness. [*Obs.*]

They went to coach and their horse *inclose*. *Chapman.*

In-clos'er (-klōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, incloses; one who fences off land from common grounds.

In-clo'sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [See INCLOSE, ENCLOSURE.] [Written also *enclosure*.] **1.** The act of inclosing; the state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; the separation of land from common ground by a fence.

2. That which is inclosed or placed within something; a thing contained; a space inclosed or fenced up.

Within the *inclosure* there was a great store of houses. *Hakluyt.*

3. That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

Breaking our *inclosures* every morn. *W. Browne.*

In-cloud' (ĭn-kloud'), *v. t.* To envelop as in clouds; to darken; to obscure. *Milton.*

In-clude' (ĭn-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLUDING.] [L. *includere, inclusum;* pref. *in-* in + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, and cf. ENCLOSE.] **1.** To confine within; to hold; to contain; to shut up; to inclose; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell.

2. To comprehend or comprise, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to contain; to embrace; as, this volume of Shakespeare *includes* his sonnets; he was *included* in the invitation to the family; to and *including* page twenty-five.

The whole *included* race, his purposed prey. *Milton.*
The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm. *Shak.*

3. To conclude; to end; to terminate. [*Obs.*]

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity. *Shak.*

Syn. — To contain; inclose; comprise; comprehend; embrace; involve.

In-clud'ed (ĭn-klūd'ĕd), *a.* Inclosed; confined.

Included stamens (*Bot.*), such as are shorter than the floral envelopes, or are concealed within them.

In-clud'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being included.

‖ **In-clu'sa** (ĭn-klū'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *inclusus*, p. p. of *includere* to shut in.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the closed state of the mantle which envelops the body. The ship borer (*Teredo navalis*) is an example.

In-clu'sion (ĭn-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inclusio:* cf. F. *inclusion.* See INCLUDE.] **1.** The act of including, or the state of being included; limitation; restriction; as, the lines of *inclusion* of his policy. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. (*Min.*) A foreign substance, either liquid or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in the mass of a mineral.

In-clu'sive (ĭn-klū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inclusif.*] **1.** Inclosing; encircling; surrounding.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*

2. Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday; — opposed to *exclusive.*

In-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* In an inclusive manner.

In-coach' (ĭn-kōch'), *v. t.* To put into a coach.

In'co-act' (ĭn'kō-ăkt'), } *a.* [L. *incoactus;* pref. *in-*
In'co-act'ed (-ăkt'ĕd), } not + *coactus* forced. See COACT.] Not compelled; unconstrained. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

In'co-ag'u-la-ble (-ăg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not coagulable.

In'co-a-les'cence (ĭn'kō-ȧ-lĕs'sens), *n.* The state of not coalescing.

In-coct'ed (ĭn-kŏkt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. CONCOCT.] Raw; indigestible. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'co-er'ci-ble (ĭn'kō-ĕr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *coercible:* cf. F. *incoercible.*] **1.** Not to be coerced; incapable of being compelled or forced.

2. (*Physics*) Not capable of being reduced to the form of a liquid by pressure; — said of any gas above its *critical* point; — also particularly of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide, formerly regarded as incapable of liquefaction at any temperature or pressure.

3. (*Physics*) That can not be confined in, or excluded from, vessels, like ordinary fluids, gases, etc.; — said of the imponderable fluids, heat, light, electricity, etc.

In'co-ex-ist'ence (ĭn'kō-ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* The state of not coexisting. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

In-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *adv.* Incognito. [*Colloq.*]

Depend upon it — he 'll remain *incog.* *Addison.*

In-cog'i-ta-ble (ĭn-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incogitabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *cogitabilis* cogitable.] Not cogitable; inconceivable. *Sir T. More.*

In-cog'i-tance (-tans), } *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want
In-cog'i-tan-cy (-tan-sy), } of thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness; unreasonableness.

'Tis folly and *incogitancy* to argue anything, one way or the other, from the designs of a sort of beings with whom we so little communicate. *Glanvill.*

In-cog'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *incogitans;* pref. *in-* not + *cogitans*, p. pr. of *cogitare* to think. See COGITATE.] Thoughtless; inconsiderate. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Men are careless and *incogitant.* *J. Goodman.*

In-cog'i-tant-ly, *adv.* In an incogitant manner.

In-cog'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* Not cogitative; not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being. *Locke.*

In-cog'i-ta-tiv'i-ty (-tă-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being incogitative; want of thought or of the power of thinking. *Wollaston.*

In-cog'ni-ta (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ), *n.* [See INCOGNITO.] **1.** A woman who is unknown or in disguise.

2. The state of being in disguise; — said of a woman.

In-cog'ni-tant (-tant), *a.* Ignorant. [*Obs.*]

In-cog'ni-to (-tō), *a.* or *adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *incognita*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown; pref. *in-* not + *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere:* cf. F. *incognito*, fr. It. See COGNITION.] Without being known; in disguise; in an assumed character, or under an assumed title; — said esp. of great personages who sometimes adopt a disguise or an assumed character in order to avoid notice.

'T was long ago
Since gods come down *incognito.* *Prior.*
The prince royal of Persia came thither *incognito.* *Tatler.*

In-cog'ni-to, *n.; pl.* INCOGNITOS (-tōz). [See INCOGNITO, *a.*] **1.** One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character or name.

2. The assumption of disguise or of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise or not recognized.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Sir W. Scott.*

In-cog'ni-za-ble (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l *or* ĭn-kŏn'-), *a.* Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished. *H. Spencer.*

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable.* *Tooke.*

In-cog'ni-zance (-zans), *n.* Failure to cognize, apprehend, or notice.

This *incognizance* may be explained. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In-cog'ni-zant (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* ĭn-kŏn'-), *a.* Not cognizant; failing to apprehend or notice.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In'cog-nos'ci-ble (ĭn'kŏg-nŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incognizable. — **In'cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *incohé-*
In'co-her'en-cy (-en-sy), } *rence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being incoherent; want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another; as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, etc.

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

3. That which is incoherent.

Crude *incoherencies* . . . and nauseous tautologies. *South.*

In'co-her'ent (-ent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *coherent:* cf. F. *incohérent.*] **1.** Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; physically disconnected; not fixed to each other; — said of material substances. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; logically disconnected. "The same rambling, *incoherent* manner." *Bp. Warburton.*

In'co-her'en-tif'ic (-hēr'en-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [E. *incoherent* + L. *facere* to make.] Causing incoherence. [*R.*]

In'co-her'ent-ly (-hēr'ent-lȳ), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; without due connection of parts.

In'co-her'ent-ness, *n.* Incoherence.

In'co-in'ci-dence (ĭn'kō-ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* The quality of being incoincident; want of coincidence. [*R.*]

In'co-in'ci-dent (-dent), *a.* Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

In'co-lu'mi-ty (-lū'mĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incolumitas*, fr. *incolumis* uninjured, safe; pref. *in-* not + *columis* unhurt, safe.] Safety; security. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

In-com'ber (ĭn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* See ENCUMBER.

In'com-bine' (ĭn'kŏm-bīn'), *v. i.* To be incapable of combining; to disagree; to differ. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty (-bŭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incombustibilité.*] The quality of being incombustible.

In'com-bus'ti-ble (-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *combustible:* cf. F. *incombustible.*] Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire; uninflammable; as, asbestus is an *incombustible* substance; carbon dioxide is an *incombustible* gas.

Incombustible cloth, a tissue of amianthus or asbestus; also, a fabric imbued with an incombustible substance.

— **In'com-bus'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'com-bus'ti-bly,** *adv.*

In'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1.** A coming in; entrance; admittance; ingress; infusion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

More abundant *incomes* of light and strength from God. *Bp. Rust.*
At mine *income* I louted low. *Drant.*

2. That which is caused to enter; inspiration; influence; hence, courage or zeal imparted. [*R.*]

I would then make in and steep
My *income* in their blood. *Chapman.*

3. That gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital of any kind, as the produce of a farm, the rent of houses, the proceeds of professional business, the profits of commerce or of occupation, or the interest of money or stock in funds, etc.; revenue; receipts; salary; especially, the annual receipts of a private person, or a corporation, from property; as, a large *income.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*

4. (*Physiol.*) That which is taken into the body as food; the ingesta; — sometimes restricted to the nutritive, or digestible, portion of the food. See FOOD. Opposed to *output.*

Income bond, a bond issued on the income of the corporation or company issuing it, and the interest of which is to be paid from the earnings of the company before any dividends are made to stockholders; — issued chiefly or exclusively by railroad companies. — Income tax, a tax upon a person's incomes, emoluments, profits, etc., or upon the excess beyond a certain amount.

Syn. — Gain; profit; proceeds; salary; revenue; receipts; interest; emolument; produce.

In'com'er (ĭn'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who comes in.

Outgoers and *incomers.* *Lew Wallace.*

2. One who succeeds another, as a tenant of land, houses, etc. [*Eng.*]

In'com'ing, *a.* **1.** Coming in; accruing.

A full *incoming* profit on the product of his labor. *Burke.*

2. Coming in, succeeding, or following, as occupant or possessor; as, an *incoming* tenant.

In'com'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of coming in; arrival.

The *incomings* and outgoings of the trains. *Dickens.*

2. Income; gain. [*R.*]

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

In-com'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of comity; incivility; rudeness. [*R.*]

‖ **In com-men'dam** (ĭn kŏm-mĕn'dăm). [See COMMENDAM.] (*Law*) See COMMENDAM, and *Partnership in Commendam*, under PARTNERSHIP.

In'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incommensurabilité.*] The quality or state of being incommensurable. *Reid.*

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *commensurable:* cf. F. *incommensurable.*] Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison; as, quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; the side and diagonal of a square are *incommensurable* with each other; the diameter and circumference of a circle are *incommensurable.*

They are quantities *incommensurable.* *Burke.*

— **In'com-men'su-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'com-men'su-ra-bly,** *adv.*

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (ĭn'kŏm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

In'com-men'su-rate (-rât), *a.* **1.** Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable.

2. Not of equal or sufficient measure or extent; not adequate; as, our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

Syn. — Inadequate; insufficient; disproportionate.

— **In'com-men'su-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'com-men'su-rate-ness,** *n.*

In'com-mis'ci-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommiscibilis;* pref. *in-* not + *commiscibilis* that can be mingled.] Not commiscible; not mixable.

In'com-mix'ture (ĭn'kŏm-mĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* A state of being unmixed; separateness. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-com'mo-date (ĭn-kŏm'mō-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCOMMODATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCOMMODATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *incommodatus*, p. p. of *incommodare.* See INCOMMODE.] To incommode. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being incommoded; inconvenience. [*Obs.*]

In'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCOMMODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCOMMODING.] [F. *incommoder*, L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient; pref. *in-* not + *commodus* convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] To give inconvenience or trouble to; to disturb or molest; to discommode; to worry; to put out; as, we are *incommoded* by want of room.

Syn. — To annoy; disturb; trouble; molest; disaccommodate; inconvenience; disquiet; vex; plague.

In'com-mode' *n.* An inconvenience. [*R.*] *Strype.*

In'com-mode'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of incommoding or state of being incommoded. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

In'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *commodious:* cf. LL. *incommodiosus*, L. *incommodus*, F. *incommode.*] Tending to incommode; not commodious; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble; inconvenient; annoying; as, an *incommodious* seat; an *incommodious* arrangement. — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

In'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INCOMMODITIES (-tĭz). [L. *incommoditas:* cf. F. *incommodité.* See INCOMMODIOUS.] Inconvenience; trouble; annoyance; disadvantage; encumbrance. [*Archaic*] *Bunyan.*

A great *incommodity* to the body. *Jer. Taylor.*
Buried him under a bulk of *incommodities.* *Hawthorne.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incommunicabilité.*] The quality or state of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted.

In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommunicabilis:* cf. F. *incommunicable.* See IN- not, and COMMUNICABLE.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, shared, told, or imparted, to others.

Health and understanding are *incommunicable.* *Southey.*
Those *incommunicable* relations of the divine love. *South.*

— **In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Not communicated or imparted. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca'ting, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation; reserved; silent; as, the messenger was *incommunicative;* hence, not disposed to hold fellowship or intercourse with others; exclusive.

The Chinese . . . an *incommunicative* nation. *C. Buchanan.*

— **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.* *Lamb.*

His usual *incommunicativeness.* *G. Eliot.*

In'com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (-mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incommutabilitas:* cf. F. *incommutabilité.*] The quality or state of being incommutable.

In'com-mut'a-ble (-mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommutabilis:* cf. F. *incommutable.* See IN- not, and COMMUTABLE.] Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with, or substituted for, another. *Cudworth.* — **In'com-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'com-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'com-pact' (-păkt'), } *a.* Not compact; not having
In'com-pact'ed, } the parts firmly united; not solid; incoherent; loose; discrete. *Boyle.*

In-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pȧ-ra-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomparabilis:* cf. F. *incomparable.* See IN- not, and COMPARABLE.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; unapproachably eminent; without a peer or equal; matchless; peerless; transcendent.

A merchant of *incomparable* wealth. *Shak.*
A new hypothesis . . . which hath the *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton for a patron. *Bp. Warburton.*

— **In-com'pa-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

Delights *incomparably* beyond all those corporeal things. *Bp. Wilkins.*

In'com-pared' (ĭn'kŏm-pârd'), *a.* Peerless; incomparable. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-com'pass (ĭn-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* See ENCOMPASS.

In'com-pas'sion (ĭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *compassion:* cf. F. *incompassion.*] Want of compassion or pity. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

In'com-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not compassionate; void of pity or of tenderness; remorseless. — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

In'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incompatibilité.*] The quality or state of being incompatible; inconsistency; irreconcilableness.

In'com-pat'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *compatible:* cf. F. *incompatible.*] [It was formerly sometimes written *incompetible.*] **1.** Not compatible; so differing as to be incapable of harmonious combination or coexistence; inconsistent in thought or being; irreconcilably disagreeing; as, persons of *incompatible* tempers; *incompatible* colors, desires, ambition.

A strength and obduracy of character *incompatible* with his meek and innocent nature. *Southey.*

2. (*Chem.*) Incapable of being together without mutual reaction or decomposition, as certain medicines.

Incompatible terms (*Logic*), terms which can not be combined in thought.

Syn. — Inconsistent; incongruous; dissimilar; irreconcilable; unsuitable; disagreeing; inharmonious; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. See INCONSISTENT.

In/com-pat/i-ble (ĭn/kŏm-păt/ĭ-b'l), *n.* (*Med. & Chem.*) An incompatible substance; esp., in *pl.*, things which can not be placed or used together because of a change of chemical composition or of opposing medicinal qualities; as, the *incompatibles* of iron.

In/com-pat/i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being incompatible; incompatibility.

In/com-pat/i-bly, *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

In-com/pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm/pē-tens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *in-*
In-com/pe-ten-cy (-ten-sy), } *compétence.*]

1. The quality or state of being incompetent; want of physical, intellectual, or moral ability; insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the *incompetency* of a child for hard labor, or of an idiot for intellectual efforts. "Some inherent *incompetency*." *Gladstone.*

2. (*Law*) Want of competency or legal fitness; incapacity; disqualification, as of a person to be heard as a witness, or to act as a juror, or of a judge to try a cause.

Syn. — Inability; insufficiency; inadequacy; disqualification; incapability; unfitness.

In-com/pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm/pē-tent), *a.* [L. *incompetens:* cf. F. *incompétent.* See IN- not, and COMPETENT.]

1. Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like; incapable; unable; inadequate; unfit.

Incompetent to perform the duties of the place. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Law*) Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; inadmissible; as, a person professedly wanting in religious belief is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity; *incompetent* evidence.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

3. Not lying within one's competency, capacity, or authorized power; not permissible.

Syn. — Incapable; unable; inadequate; insufficient; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; improper. — INCOMPETENT, INCAPABLE. *Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral. We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a certain task, of an *incompetent* judge, etc. We say of an idiot that he is *incapable* of learning to read; and of a man distinguished for his honor, that he is *incapable* of a mean action.

In-com/pe-tent-ly, *adv.* In an incompetent manner; inadequately; unsuitably.

In/com-pet/i-bil/i-ty (ĭn/kŏm-pĕt/ĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* See INCOMPATIBILITY.

In/com-pet/i-ble (-pĕt/ĭ-b'l), *a.* See INCOMPATIBLE.

In/com-plete/' (ĭn/kŏm-plēt/), *a.* [L. *incompletus:* cf. F. *incomplet.* See IN- not, and COMPLETE.] **1.** Not complete; not filled up; not finished; not having all its parts, or not having them all adjusted; imperfect; defective.

A most imperfect and *incomplete* divine. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) Wanting any of the usual floral organs; — said of a flower.

Incomplete equation (*Alg.*), an equation some of whose terms are wanting; or one in which the coefficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0

In/com-plete/ly, *adv.* In an incomplete manner.

In/com-plete/ness, *n.* The state of being incomplete; imperfectness; defectiveness. *Boyle.*

In/com-ple/tion (-plē/shŭn), *n.* Want of completion; incompleteness. *Smart.*

In/com-plex/ (ĭn/kŏm-plĕks/), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *complex:* cf. F. *incomplexe.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple. *Barrow.*

In/com-pli/a-ble (ĭn/kŏm-plī/ă-b'l), *a.* Not compliable; not conformable.

In/com-pli/ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being incompliant; unyielding temper; obstinacy.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humor in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal or failure to comply. *Strype.*

In/com-pli/ant (-ant), *a.* Not compliant; unyielding to request, solicitation, or command; stubborn. — **In/com-pli/ant-ly,** *adv.*

In/com-posed/' (ĭn/kŏm-pōzd/), *a.* Disordered; disturbed. [*Obs.*] *Milton.* — **In/com-pos/ed-ly** (-pōz/ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **In/com-pos/ed-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

In/com-pos/ite (-pŏz/ĭt), *a.* [L. *incompositus.* See COMPOSITE.] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.

Incomposite numbers. See *Prime numbers*, under PRIME.

In/com-pos/si-ble (-pŏs/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *compossible:* cf. F. *incompossible.*] Not capable of joint existence; incompatible; inconsistent. [*Obs.*]

Ambition and faith . . . are . . . *incompossible.* *Jer. Taylor.*

— **In/com-pos/si-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Obs.*]

In/com-pre-hense/' (ĭn-kŏm/prē-hĕns/), *a.* [L. *incomprehensus.*] Incomprehensible. [*Obs.*] "*Incomprehense* in virtue." *Marston.*

In-com/pre-hen/si-bil/i-ty (-hĕn/sĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incompréhensibilité.*] The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; incomprehensibleness; inconceivability; inexplicability.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South.*

In-com/pre-hen/si-ble (-hĕn/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomprehensibilis:* cf. F. *incompréhensible.* See IN- not, and COMPREHENSIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits.

An infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker.*

2. Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of the human intellect; inconceivable.

And all her numbered stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible.* *Milton*

— **In-com/pre-hen/si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-com/pre-hen/si-bly,** *adv.*

In-com/pre-hen/sion (ĭn-kŏm/prē-hĕn/shŭn), *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. "These mazes and *incomprehensions.*" *Bacon.*

In-com/pre-hen/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not comprehensive; not capable of including or of understanding; not extensive; limited. — **In-com/pre-hen/sive-ly,** *a.* *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **In-com/pre-hen/sive-ness,** *n.* *T. Warton.*

In/com-press/i-bil/i-ty (ĭn/kŏm-prĕs/ĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incompressibilité.*] The quality of being incompressible, or incapable of reduction in volume by pressure; — formerly supposed to be a property of liquids.

The *incompressibility* of water is not absolute. *Rees.*

In/com-press/i-ble (-prĕs/ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *compressible:* cf. F. *incompressible.*] Not compressible; incapable of being reduced by force or pressure into a smaller compass or volume; resisting compression; as, many liquids and solids appear to be almost *incompressible.* — **In/com-press/i-ble-ness,** *n.*

In/com-put/a-ble (-pūt/ă-b'l), *a.* Not computable.

In/con-ceal/a-ble (-sēl/ă-b'l), *a.* Not concealable. "*Inconcealable* imperfections." *Sir T. Browne.*

In/con-ceiv/a-bil/i-ty (-sēv/ă-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

The *inconceivability* of the Infinite. *Mansel.*

In/con-ceiv/a-ble (-sēv/ă-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *conceivable:* cf. F. *inconcevable.*] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; not explicable by the human intellect, or by any known principles or agencies; incomprehensible; as, it is *inconceivable* to us how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

It is *inconceivable* to me that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

— **In/con-ceiv/a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In/con-ceiv/a-bly,** *adv.*

The *inconceivableness* of a quality existing without any subject to possess it. *A. Tucker.*

In/con-cep/ti-ble (ĭn/kŏn-sĕp/tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inconceivable. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In/con-cern/ing (-sẽrn/ĭng), *a.* Unimportant; trifling. [*Obs.*] "Trifling and *inconcerning* matters." *Fuller.*

In/con-cinne/' (-sĭn/), *a.* [See INCONCINNOUS.] Dissimilar; incongruous; unsuitable. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

In/con-cin/ni-ty (-sĭn/nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Want of concinnity or congruousness; unsuitableness.

There is an *inconcinnity* in admitting these words. *Trench.*

In/con-cin/nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *inconcinnus.* See IN- not, and CONCINNITY.] Not concinnous; unsuitable; discordant. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

In/con-clud/ent (-klū/dent), *a.* Not inferring a conclusion or consequence; not conclusive. [*Obs.*]

In/con-clud/ing, *a.* Inferring no consequence. [*Obs.*]

In/con-clu/sive (-klū/sĭv), *a.* Not conclusive; leading to no conclusion; not closing or settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question; as, evidence is *inconclusive* when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

Arguments . . . *inconclusive* and impertinent. *South.*

— **In/con-clu/sive-ly,** *adv.* — **In/con-clu/sive-ness,** *n.*

In/con-coct/' (-kŏkt/), *a.* [L. pref. *in-* not + *concoctus,* p. p. of *concoquere.* See CONCOCT.] Inconcocted. [*Obs.*]

In/con-coct/ed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *concocted.*] Imperfectly digested, matured, or ripened. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In/con-coc/tion (-kŏk/shŭn), *n.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-con/crete (ĭn-kŏn/krēt), *a.* [L. *inconcretus* incorporeal.] Not concrete. [*R.*] *L. Andrews.*

In/con-cur/ring (ĭn/kŏn-kûr/rĭng), *a.* Not concurring; disagreeing. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In/con-cus/si-ble (-kŭs/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *concussibilis* that can be shaken. See CONCUSSION.] Not concussible; that cannot be shaken.

In/con-den/sa-bil/i-ty (-kŏn-dĕn/să-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* The
In/con-den/si-bil/i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), } quality or state of being incondensable.

In/con-den/sa-ble (-dĕn/să-b'l), } *a.* Not condensable;
In/con-den/si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), } incapable of being made more dense or compact, or reduced to liquid form.

In/con-dite (ĭn/kŏn-dīt *or* ĭn-kŏn/dĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *inconditus;* pref. *in-* not + *conditus,* p. p. of *condere* to put or join together. See CONDITION.] Badly put together; inartificial; rude; unpolished; irregular. [*Obs.*] "Carol *incondite* rhymes." *J. Philips.*

In/con-di/tion-al (ĭn/kŏn-dĭsh/ŭn-al), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *conditional:* cf. F. *inconditionnel.*] Unconditional. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In/con-di/tion-ate (-ât), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *conditionate:* cf. F. *inconditionné.*] Not conditioned; not limited; absolute. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

In/con-form/ (ĭn/kŏn-fôrm/), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *conform.*] Unconformable. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

In/con-form/a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Unconformable. [*Obs.*]

In/con-form/i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inconformité.*] Want of conformity; nonconformity. [*Obs.*]

In/con-fused/' (-fūzd/), *a.* Not confused; distinct. [*Obs.*]

In/con-fu/sion (-fū/zhŭn), *n.* Freedom from confusion; distinctness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In/con-fut/a-ble (-fūt/ă-b'l), *a.* Not confutable. — **In/con-fut/a-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

In/con-geal/a-ble (-jēl/ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *incongelabilis.* See CONGEAL.] Not congealable; incapable of being congealed or frozen. — **In/con-geal/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

In/con-gen/ial (-jēn/yal), *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial. [*R.*] — **In/con-ge/ni-al/i-ty** (-jē/nĭ-ăl/ĭ-tȳ). [*R.*]

In-con/gru-ence (ĭn-kŏn/gru-ens), *n.* [L. *incongruentia.*] Want of congruence; incongruity. *Boyle.*

In-con/gru-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *incongruens.* See IN- not, and CONGRUENT.] Incongruous. *Sir T. Elyot.*

In/con-gru/i-ty (ĭn/kŏn-gru/ĭ-tȳ *or* ĭn/kŏn-), *n.; pl.* INCONGRUITIES (-tĭz). [Pref. *in-* not + *congruity:* cf. F. *incongruité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry or of harmony. [*Obs.*]

3. That which is incongruous; want of congruity.

In-con/gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn/gru-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incongruus.* See IN- not, and CONGRUOUS.] Not congruous; reciprocally disagreeing; not capable of harmonizing or readily assimilating; inharmonious; inappropriate; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper; as, an *incongruous* remark; *incongruous* behavior, action, dress, etc. "*Incongruous* mixtures of opinions." *J. Taylor.* "Made up of *incongruous* parts." *Macaulay.*

Incongruous denotes that kind of absence of harmony or suitableness of which the taste and experience of men takes cognizance. *C. J. Smith.*

Incongruous numbers (*Arith.*), two numbers, which, with respect to a third, are such that their difference can not be divided by it without a remainder, the two numbers being said to be *incongruous* with respect to the third; as, twenty and twenty-five are *incongruous* with respect to four.

Syn. — Inconsistent; unsuitable; inharmonious; disagreeing; absurd; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See INCONSISTENT.

— **In-con/gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-con/gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

In/con-nect/ed (ĭn/kŏn-nĕkt/ĕd), *a.* Not connected; disconnected. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

In/con-nec/tion (-nĕk/shŭn), *n.* Disconnection.

In/con-nex/ed-ly (-nĕks/ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* [Pref. *in-* not + *connexed* (p. p. of *connex*) + *-ly.*] Not connectedly; without connection. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-con/scion-a-ble (ĭn-kŏn/shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Unconscionable. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-con/scious (-shŭs), *a.* Unconscious. [*Obs.*]

In/con-sec/u-tive-ness (ĭn/kŏn-sĕk/ū-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of not being consecutive. *J. H. Newman.*

In-con/se-quence (ĭn-kŏn/sē-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *inconsequentia:* cf. F. *inconséquence.*] The quality or state of being inconsequent; want of just or logical inference or argument; inconclusiveness. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Strange, that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning! *Bp. Hurd.*

In-con/se-quent (ĭn-kŏn/sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens:* cf. F. *inconséquent.* See IN- not, and CONSEQUENT.] Not following from the premises; not regularly inferred; invalid; not characterized by logical method; illogical; arbitrary; inconsistent; of no consequence.

Loose and *inconsequent* conjectures. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-con/se-quen/tial (-kwĕn/shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; hence, irrelevant; unimportant; of no consequence. *Chesterfield.* — **In-con/se-quen/tial-ly** (-kwĕn/shal-lȳ), *adv.*

In-con/se-quen/ti-al/i-ty (-kwĕn/shĭ-ăl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being inconsequential.

In-con/se-quent-ness (-kwĕnt-nĕs), *n.* Inconsequence.

In/con-sid/er-a-ble (ĭn/kŏn-sĭd/ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; as, an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quantity, degree, value, or sum. "The baser scum and *inconsiderable* dregs of Rome." *Stepney.* — **In/con-sid/er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In/con-sid/er-a-bly,** *adv.*

In/con-sid/er-a-cy (-ĕr-ă-sy), *n.* Inconsiderateness; thoughtlessness. [*Obs.*] *Chesterfield.*

In/con-sid/er-ate (ĭn/kŏn-sĭd/ĕr-ât), *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.* See IN- not, and CONSIDERATE.] **1.** Not considerate; not attentive to safety or to propriety; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally *inconsiderate;* *inconsiderate* conduct.

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Addison.*

2. Inconsiderable. [*Obs.*] *E. Terry.*

Syn. — Thoughtless; inattentive; inadvertent; heedless; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty.

In/con-sid/er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner.

In/con-sid/er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inconsiderate. *Tillotson.*

In/con-sid/er-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *inconsideratio:* cf. F. *inconsidération.*] Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness.

Blindness of mind, *inconsideration,* precipitation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Not gross, willful, deliberate, crimes; but rather the effects of *inconsideration.* *Sharp.*

In/con-sist/ence (-sĭs/tens), *n.* Inconsistency.

In/con-sist/en-cy (ĭn/kŏn-sĭs/ten-sy), *n.; pl.* INCONSISTENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *inconsistance.*] **1.** The quality or state of being inconsistent; discordance in respect to sentiment or action; such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together; disagreement; incompatibility.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; incoherence or irreconcilability in the parts of a statement, argument, or narration; that which is inconsistent.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

3. Want of stability or uniformity; unsteadiness; changeableness; variableness.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

In/con-sist/ent (ĭn/kŏn-sĭs/tent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *consistent:* cf. F. *inconsistant.*] **1.** Not consistent;

showing inconsistency; irreconcilable; discordant; at variance, esp. as regards character, sentiment, or action; incompatible; incongruous; contradictory.

Compositions of this nature . . . show that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humor. *Addison.*

2. Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; unequal; fickle; changeable.

Ah, how unjust to nature, and himself,
Is thoughtless, thankless, *inconsistent* man. *Young.*

Syn. — Incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INCOMPATIBLE. Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they *can not* coexist, and it is therefore impossible to unite them. Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman; it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness. *Incongruity* attaches to the modes and qualities of things; *incompatibility* attaches to their essential attributes; *inconsistency* attaches to the actions, sentiments, etc., of men.

In'con-sist'ent-ly (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tent-lȳ), *adv.* In an inconsistent manner.

In'con-sist'ent-ness, *n.* Inconsistency. [*R.*]

In'con-sist'ing (-sĭs'tĭng), *a.* Inconsistent. [*Obs.*]

In'con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis:* cf. F. *inconsolable.* See IN- not, and CONSOLE.] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort; disconsolate. *Dryden.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd,
And from her cheek the rose of beauty fled. *Falconer.*

— In'con-sol'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— In'con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-con'so-nance (ĭn-kŏn'sŏ-nans), } *n.* Want of con-
In-con'so-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), } sonance or harmony of sound, action, or thought; disagreement.

In-con'so-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *inconsonans.* See IN- not, and CONSONANT.] Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. — **In-con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

In'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inconspicuus.* See IN- not, and CONSPICUOUS.] Not conspicuous or noticeable; hardly discernible. — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.* *Boyle.*

In-con'stance (ĭn-kŏn'stans), *n.* [F. See INCONSTANCY.] Inconstancy. *Chaucer.*

In-con'stan-cy (ĭn-kŏn'stan-sȳ), *n.* [L. *inconstantia.*] The quality or state of being inconstant; want of constancy; mutability; fickleness; variableness.

For unto knight there was no greater shame,
Than lightness and *inconstancie* in love. *Spenser.*

In-con'stant (ĭn-kŏn'stant), *a.* [L. *inconstans:* cf. F. *inconstant.* See IN- not, and CONSTANT.] Not constant; not stable or uniform; subject to change of character, appearance, opinion, inclination, or purpose, etc.; not firm; unsteady; fickle; changeable; variable; — said of persons or things; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship. "The *inconstant* moon." *Shak.*

While we, inquiring phantoms of a day,
Inconstant as the shadows we survey! *Boyse.*

Syn. — Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable; changeable; variable; wavering; fluctuating.

In-con'stant-ly, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

In'con-sum'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not consumable; incapable of being consumed, wasted, or spent. *Paley.* — **In'con-sum'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-sum'mate (-sŭm'mȧt), *a.* [L. *inconsummatus.* See IN- not, and CONSUMMATE.] Not consummated; not finished; incomplete. *Sir M. Hale.* — **In'con-sum'mate-ness**, *n.*

In'con-sump'ti-ble (-sŭmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconsumptibilis.*] Inconsumable. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

In'con-tam'i-nate (-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *incontaminatus.* See IN- not, and CONTAMINATE.] Not contaminated; pure. *Moore.* — **In'con-tam'i-nate-ness**, *n.*

In-con'ten-ta'tion (ĭn-kŏn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See IN- not, and CONTENT.] Discontent. [*Obs.*] *Goodwin.*

In'con-test'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-tĕst'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being incontestable.

In'con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *contestable:* cf. F. *incontestable.*] Not contestable; not to be disputed; that cannot be called in question or controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts. *Locke.*

Syn. — Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable; certain.

— In'con-test'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— In'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-test'ed, *a.* Not contested. *Addison.*

In'con-tig'u-ous (-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incontiguus* that can not be touched. See IN- not, and CONTIGUOUS.] Not contiguous; not adjoining or in contact; separate. *Boyle.* — **In'con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In-con'ti-nence (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nens), } *n.* [L. *incontinentia:* cf. F. *incontinence.*]
In-con'ti-nen-cy (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nen-sȳ), }

1. Incapacity to hold; hence, incapacity to hold back or restrain; the quality or state of being incontinent; want of continence; failure to restrain the passions or appetites; indulgence of lust; lewdness.

That Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence.* *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) The inability of any of the animal organs to restrain the natural evacuations, so that the discharges are involuntary; as, *incontinence* of urine.

In-con'ti-nent (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *incontinens:* cf. F. *incontinent.* See IN- not, and CONTINENT.]

1. Not continent; uncontrolled; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging unlawful lust; unchaste; lewd.

2. (*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

In-con'ti-nent, *n.* One who is unchaste. *B Jonson.*

In-con'ti-nent, *adv.* [Cf. F. *incontinent.*] Incontinently; instantly; immediately. [*Obs.*]

He says he will return *incontinent.* *Shak.*

In-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an incontinent manner; without restraint, or without due restraint; — used esp. of the passions or appetites.

2. Immediately; at once; forthwith. [*Archaic*]

Immediately he sent word to Athens that he would *incontinently* come hither with a host of men. *Golding.*

In'con-tract'ed (ĭn'kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *a.* Uncontracted. [*Obs.*] *Blackwall.*

In'con-trol'la-ble (-trōl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *controllable:* cf. F. *incontrôlable.*] Not controllable; uncontrollable. — **In'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.* *South.*

In-con'tro-ver'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vĕr'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or condition of being incontrovertible.

In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable. *Sir T. Browne.* — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-ven'ience (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yens) *n.* [L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency: cf. OF. *inconvenience.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being inconvenient; want of convenience; unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpediency; awkwardness; as, the *inconvenience* of the arrangement.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, . . . of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. That which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness; disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success; as, one *inconvenience* of life is poverty.

A place upon the top of Mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*
Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences.* *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Incommodiousness; awkwardness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance.

In'con-ven'ience, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode; as, to *inconvenience* a neighbor.

In'con-ven'ien-cy (-yen-sȳ), *n.* Inconvenience.

In'con-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* [L. *inconveniens* unbefitting: cf. F. *inconvénient.* See IN- not, and CONVENIENT.] **1.** Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient.

2. Not convenient; giving trouble, uneasiness, or annoyance; hindering progress or success; uncomfortable; disadvantageous; incommodious; inopportune; as, an *inconvenient* house, garment, arrangement, or time.

Syn. — Unsuitable; uncomfortable; disaccommodating; awkward; unseasonable; inopportune; incommodious; disadvantageous; troublesome; cumbersome; embarrassing; objectionable.

In'con-ven'ient-ly, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; incommodiously; unsuitably; unseasonably.

In'con-vers'a-ble (-vĕrs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. [*Obs.*]

In-con'ver-sant (ĭn-kŏn'vĕr-sant), *a.* Not conversant; not acquainted; not versed; unfamiliar.

In'con-vert'ed (ĭn'kŏn-vĕrt'ĕd), *a.* Not turned or changed about. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'con-vert'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inconvertibilitas.*] The quality or state of being inconvertible; not capable of being exchanged for, or converted into, something else; as, the *inconvertibility* of an irredeemable currency, or of lead, into gold.

In'con-vert'i-ble (-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvertibilis:* cf. F. *inconvertible.* See IN- not, and CONVERTIBLE.] Not convertible; not capable of being transmuted, changed into, or exchanged for, something else; as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie. *Walsh.*

In-con-vert'i-ble-ness, *n.* Inconvertibility.

In'con-vert'i-bly, *adv.* In an inconvertible manner.

In'con-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvincibilis.* See IN- not, and CONVINCE.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.
Gov. of the Tongue.

In'con-vin'ci-bly, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being convinced.

In-co'ny (ĭn-kō'nȳ *or* ĭn-kŏn'ȳ), *a.* [Cf. CONNY, CANNY.] Unlearned; artless; pretty; delicate. [*Obs.*]

Most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit! *Shak.*

In'co-ör'di-nate (ĭn'kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not coördinate.

In'co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of coördination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action.

Incoördination of muscular movement (*Physiol.*), irregularity in movements resulting from inharmonious action of the muscles in consequence of loss of voluntary control over them.

In-cor'o-nate (ĭn-kôr'ō-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *coronate.*] Crowned. [*R.*] *Longfellow.*

In-cor'po-ral (ĭn-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [L. *incorporalis.* See IN- not, and CORPORAL, and cf. INCORPOREAL.] Immaterial; incorporeal; spiritual. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In-cor'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incorporalitas:* cf. F. *incorporalité.*] Incorporeality. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In-cor'po-ral-ly (-ral-lȳ), *adv.* Incorporeally. [*Obs.*]

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus.* See IN- not, and CORPORATE.] **1.** Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal; spiritual.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible, and *incorporate.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation; as, an *incorporate* banking association.

In-cor'po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporatus*, p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; pref. *in-* in + *corporare* to make into a body. See CORPORATE.] Corporate; incorporated; made one body, or united in one body; associated; mixed together; combined; embodied.

As if our hands, our sides, voices, and minds
Had been *incorporate.* *Shak.*
A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold. *Bacon.*

In-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCORPORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCORPORATING (-rā'tĭng).]

1. To form into a body; to combine, as different ingredients, into one consistent mass.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shak.*

2. To unite with a material body; to give a material form to; to embody.

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

3. To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver; — used with *with* and *into.*

4. To unite intimately; to blend; to assimilate; to combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental; as, to *incorporate* provinces into the realm; to *incorporate* another's ideas into one's work.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison.*

5. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation recognized by law, with special functions, rights, duties and liabilities; as, to *incorporate* a bank, a railroad company, a city or town, etc.

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. i.* To unite in one body; to unite with another body so as to make a part of it; to be mixed or blended; — usually followed by *with.*

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate* with right so far
As it might come to seem the same in show. *Daniel.*

In-cor'po-ra'ted (ĭn-kôr'pō-rā'tĕd), *a.* United in one body; formed into a corporation; made a legal entity.

In-cor'po-ra'tion (ĭn-kôr'pō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorporatio:* cf. F. *incorporation.*] **1.** The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated.

2. The union of different ingredients in one mass; mixture; combination; synthesis.

3. The union of something with a body already existing; association; intimate union; assimilation; as, the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of creating a corporation. (*b*) A body incorporated; a corporation.

In-cor'po-ra-tive (-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Incorporating or tending to incorporate; as, the *incorporative* languages (as of the Basques, North American Indians, etc.) which run a whole phrase into one word.

History demonstrates that *incorporative* unions are solid and permanent: but that a federal union is weak. *W. Belsham.*

In-cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One of a number of persons who gets a company incorporated; one of the original members of a corporation.

In'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kŏr-pō'rē-*a*l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *corporeal:* cf. L. *incorporeus.* Cf. INCORPORAL.] **1.** Not corporeal; not having a material body or form; not consisting of matter; immaterial.

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smaller forms
Reduced their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley.*

2. (*Law*) Existing only in contemplation of law; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; not being an object of sense; intangible; — opposed to *corporeal.*

Incorporeal hereditament. See under HEREDITAMENT.

Syn. — Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

In'cor-po're-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Existence without a body or material form; immateriality. *Cudworth.*

In'cor-po're-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in incorporealism. *Cudworth.*

In'cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being incorporeal or bodiless; immateriality; incorporealism. *G. Eliot.*

In'cor-po're-al-ly (-pō'rē-*a*l-lȳ), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner. *Bacon.*

In-cor'po-re'l-ty (ĭn-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *corporeity:* cf. F. *incorporéité.*] The quality of being incorporeal; immateriality. *Berkeley.*

In-corpse' (-kôrps'), *v. t.* To incorporate. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *incorrectus:* cf. F. *incorrect.* See IN- not, and CORRECT.] **1.** Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect.* *Pope.*

2. Not in accordance with the truth; inaccurate; not exact; as, an *incorrect* statement or calculation.

3. Not accordant with duty or morality; not duly regulated or subordinated; unbecoming; improper; as, *incorrect* conduct.

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

The wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

In'cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *correction:* cf. F. *incorrection.*] Want of correction, restraint, or discipline. [*Obs.*] *Arnway.*

In'cor-rect'ly (-rĕkt'lȳ), *adv.* Not correctly; inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

In'cor-rect'ness, *n.* The quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy; inexactness; as, *incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundance.

In-cor're-spond'ence (ĭn-kŏr'rē-spŏnd'ens), } *n.* Want
In-cor're-spond'en-cy (-spŏnd'en-sȳ), } of correspondence; disagreement; disproportion. [*R.*]

In-cor're-spond'ing, *a.* Not corresponding; disagreeing. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

In-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (-rĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incorrigibilité.*] The state or quality of being incorrigible.

The ingratitude, the *incorrigibility*, the strange perverseness . . . of mankind. *Barrow.*

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorrigibilis:* cf. F. *incorrigible.* See IN- not, and CORRIGIBLE.] Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; irreclaimable; as, *incorrigible* error. "*Incorrigible* fools." *Dryden.*

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *n.* One who is incorrigible;

especially, a hardened criminal; as, the perpetual imprisonment of *incorrigibles.*

In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness (ĭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Incorrigibility. *Dr. H. More.*

In-cor'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

In'cor-rod'i-ble (ĭn'kŏr-rō'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being corroded, consumed, or eaten away.

In'cor-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *incorruptus.* See IN- not, and CORRUPT.] **1.** Not affected with corruption or decay; unimpaired; not marred or spoiled.

2. Not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of bribes; upright; honest. *Milton.*

Your Christian principles . . . which will preserve you *incorrupt* as individuals. *Bp. Hurd.*

In'cor-rupt'ed (-rŭp'tĕd), *a.* Uncorrupted. [*Obs.*]

Breathed into their *incorrupted* breasts. *Sir J. Davies.*

In'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty (-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incorruptibilitas:* cf. F. *incorruptibilité.*] The quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption. *Holland.*

In'cor-rupt'i-ble (ĭn'kŏr-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorruptibilis:* cf. F. *incorruptible.* See IN- not, and CORRUPT.] **1.** Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; as, gold is *incorruptible.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2. Incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted; inflexibly just and upright.

In'cor-rupt'i-ble, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect which arose in Alexandria, in the reign of the Emperor Justinian, and which believed that the body of Christ was incorruptible, and that he suffered hunger, thirst, pain, only in appearance.

In'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being incorruptible. *Boyle.*

In'cor-rupt'i-bly, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner.

In'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorruptio:* cf. F. *incorruption.* See IN- not, and CORRUPTION.] The condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible; absence of, or exemption from, corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

The same preservation, or, rather, *incorruption,* we have observed in the flesh of turkeys, capons, etc. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'cor-rupt'ive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incorruptivus.*] Incorruptible; not liable to decay. *Akenside.*

In'cor-rupt'ly (-rŭpt'lȳ), *adv.* Without corruption.

To demean themselves *incorruptly.* *Milton.*

In'cor-rupt'ness, *n.* **1.** Freedom or exemption from decay or corruption.

2. Probity; integrity; honesty. *Woodward.*

In-cras'sate (ĭn-krăs'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCRASSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCRASSATING.] [L. *incrassatus,* p. p. of *incrassare;* pref. *in-* in + *crassus* thick.] To make thick or thicker; to thicken; especially, in pharmacy, to thicken (a liquid) by the mixture of another substance, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or *incrassate.* *Sir I. Newton.*

Liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cras'sate, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

In-cras'sate (-sāt), **In-cras'sa-ted** (-sā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *incrassatus,* p. p.] **1.** Made thick or thicker; thickened; inspissated.

2. (*Bot.*) Thickened; becoming thicker. *Martyn.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Swelled out on some particular part, as the antennæ of certain insects.

In'cras-sa'tion (ĭn'krăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *incrassation.*] **1.** The act or process of thickening or making thick; the process of becoming thick or thicker.

2. The state of being incrassated or made thick; inspissation. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-cras'sa-tive (ĭn-krăs'sā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of thickening; tending to thicken. *Harvey.*

In-cras'sa-tive, *n.* A substance which has the power to thicken; formerly, a medicine supposed to thicken the humors. *Harvey.*

In-creas'a-ble (ĭn-krēs'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being increased. *Sherwood.* — **In-creas'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

An indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas. *Bp. Law.*

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCREASED (-krēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCREASING.] [OE. *incresen, encresen, encrescen,* OF. *encreistre,* fr. L. *increscere;* pref. *in-* in + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT, and cf. DECREASE.] **1.** To become greater or more in size, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, power, authority, reputation, wealth; to grow; to augment; to advance; — opposed to *decrease.*

The waters *increased* and bare up the ark. *Gen.* vii. 17.

He must *increase,* but I must decrease. *John* iii. 30.

The heavens forbid
But that our loves and comforts should *increase,*
Even as our days do grow! *Shak.*

2. To multiply by the production of young; to be fertile, fruitful, or prolific.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. (*Astron.*) To become more nearly full; to show more of the surface; to wax; as, the moon *increases.*

Increasing function (*Math.*), a function whose value increases when that of the variable increases, and decreases when the latter is diminished.

Syn. — To enlarge; extend; multiply; expand; develop; heighten; amplify; raise; enhance; spread; aggravate; magnify; augment; advance. — To INCREASE, ENLARGE, EXTEND. *Enlarge* implies to make larger or broader in size. *Extend* marks the progress of enlargement so as to have wider boundaries. *Increase* denotes enlargement by growth and internal vitality, as in the case of plants. A kingdom is *enlarged* by the addition of new territories; the mind is *enlarged* by knowledge. A kingdom is *extended* when its boundaries are carried to a greater distance from the center. A man's riches, honors, knowledge, etc., are *increased* by accessions which are made from time to time.

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, extent, value, or amount, etc.; to add to; to extend; to lengthen; to enhance; to aggravate; as, to *increase* one's possessions, influence.

I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.* v. 16.

Make denials
Increase your services. *Shak.*

In'crease (ĭn'krēs *or* ĭn-krēs'; 277), *n.* [OE. *encres, encresse.* See INCREASE, *v. i.*] **1.** Addition or enlargement in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, substance, etc.; augmentation; growth.

As if *increase* of appetite had grown
By what it fed on. *Shak.*

For things of tender kind for pleasure made
Shoot up with swift *increase,* and sudden are decay'd. *Dryden.*

2. That which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth; produce; profit; interest.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase.* *Lev.* xxv. 36.

Let them not live to taste this land's *increase.* *Shak.*

3. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 *Sam.* ii. 33.

4. Generation. [*Obs.*] "Organs of *increase.*" *Shak.*

5. (*Astron.*) The period of increasing light, or luminous phase; the waxing; — said of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

Increase twist, the twist of a rifle groove in which the angle of twist increases from the breech to the muzzle.

Syn. — Enlargement; extension; growth; development; increment; addition; accession; production.

In-crease'ful (ĭn-krēs'fŭl), *a.* Full of increase; abundant in produce. "*Increaseful* crops." [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-crease'ment (-ment), *n.* Increase. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

In-creas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, increases.

In-creas'ing-ly, *adv.* More and more.

In'cre-ate' (ĭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCREATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCREATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *create.*] To create within. [*R.*]

In'cre-ate (ĭn'krē-āt), **In'cre-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *increatus.* See IN- not, and CREATE.] Uncreated; self-existent. [*R.*]

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.* *Milton.*

In-cred'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incredibilitas:* cf. F. *incrédibilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being incredible; incredibleness. *Dryden.*

2. That which is incredible. *Johnson.*

In-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incredibilis:* cf. OF. *incredible.* See IN- not, and CREDIBLE.] Not credible; surpassing belief; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief; unlikely; marvelous; fabulous.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8.

In-cred'i-ble-ness, *n.* Incredibility.

In-cred'i-bly, *adv.* In an incredible manner.

In-cred'it-ed (-ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Uncredited. [*Obs.*]

In'cre-du'li-ty (ĭn'krē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *incredulitas:* cf. F. *incrédulité.*] The state or quality of being incredulous; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; unbelief; disbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity,* religious unbelief is the most irrational. *Buckminster.*

In-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *incredulus.* See IN- not, and CREDULOUS.] **1.** Not credulous; indisposed to admit or accept that which is related as true; skeptical; unbelieving. *Bacon.*

A fantastical *incredulous* fool. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity. "An *incredulous* smile." *Longfellow.*

3. Incredible; not easy to be believed. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-cred'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

In-cred'u-lous-ness, *n.* Incredulity.

In-crem'a-ble (ĭn-krĕm'ā-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *cremabilis* combustible, fr. *cremare* to burn.] Incapable of being burnt; incombustible. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'cre-mate (ĭn'krē-māt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *cremate.*] To consume or reduce to ashes by burning, as a dead body; to cremate.

In'cre-ma'tion (ĭn'krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* Burning; esp., the act of burning a dead body; cremation.

In'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *incrementum:* cf. F. *incrément.* See INCREASE.] **1.** The act or process of increasing; growth in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation; enlargement.

The seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

A nation, to be great, ought to be compressed in its *increment* by nations more civilized than itself. *Coleridge.*

2. Matter added; increase; produce; production; — opposed to *decrement.* "Large *increment.*" *J. Philips.*

3. (*Math.*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value; the finite quantity, generally variable, by which a variable quantity is increased.

4. (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax, as in the following passage:

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, . . . think on these things. *Phil.* iv. 8.

Infinitesimal increment (*Math.*), an infinitesimally small variation considered in Differential Calculus. See CALCULUS. — **Method of increments** (*Math.*), a calculus founded on the properties of the successive values of variable quantities and their differences or increments. It differs from the *method of fluxions* in treating these differences as finite, instead of infinitely small, and is equivalent to the calculus of *finite differences.*

In'cre-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or resulting from, the process of growth; as, the *incremental* lines in the dentine of teeth.

In'cre-pate (ĭn'krē-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *increpatus,* p. p. of *increpare* to upbraid; pref. *in-* in, against + *crepare* to talk noisily.] To chide; to rebuke; to reprove. [*Obs.*]

In'cre-pa'tion (ĭn'krē-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *increpatio.*] A chiding; rebuke; reproof. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

In-cres'cent (ĭn-krĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis,* p. pr. of *increscere.* See INCREASE.]

Increscent (2).

1. Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling; enlarging.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Her.*) Increasing; on the increase; — said of the moon represented as the new moon, with the points turned toward the dexter side.

In-crest' (ĭn-krĕst'), *v. t.* To adorn with a crest. [*R.*] *Drummond.*

In-crim'i-nate (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCRIMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCRIMINATING.] [LL. *incriminatus,* p. p. of *incriminare; in-* in + *criminare, criminari,* to accuse one of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.

In-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of incriminating; crimination.

In-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to crimination; tending to incriminate; criminatory.

In'cru-en'tal (ĭn'krụ-ĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *incruentus.* See IN- not, and CRUENTOUS.] Unbloody; not attended with blood; as, an *incruental* sacrifice. [*Obs.*] *Brevint.*

In-crust' (ĭn-krŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCRUSTING.] [L. *incrustare;* pref. *in-* in + *crustare* to cover with a crust: cf. F. *incruster.* See CRUST.] [Written also *encrust.*] **1.** To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of; as, iron *incrusted* with rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt; a sweetmeat *incrusted* with sugar.

And by the frost refin'd the whiter snow,
Incrusted hard. *Thomson.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) To inlay into, as a piece of carving or other ornamental object.

In-crus'tate (ĭn-krŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *incrustatus,* p. p. See INCRUST.] Incrusted. *Bacon.*

In-crus'tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To incrust. [*R.*] *Cheyne.*

In'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incrustatio:* cf. F. *incrustation.* See INCRUST.] **1.** The act of incrusting, or the state of being incrusted.

2. A crust or hard coating of anything upon or within a body, as a deposit of lime, sediment, etc., from water on the inner surface of a steam boiler.

3. (*Arch.*) A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc., attached to the masonry by cramp irons or cement.

4. (*Fine Arts*) Anything inlaid or imbedded.

In-crust'ment (ĭn-krŭst'ment), *n.* Incrustation. [*R.*]

In-crys'tal-li'za-ble (ĭn-krĭs'tal-lī'zà-b'l), *a.* Not crystallizable; incapable of being formed into crystals.

In'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCUBATED (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCUBATING (-bā'tĭng).] [L. *incubatus,* p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; pref. *in-* in, on + *cubare* to lie down. Cf. CUBIT, INCUMBENT.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching; to brood; to brood upon, or keep warm, as eggs, for the purpose of hatching.

In'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incubatio:* cf. F. *incubation.*] **1.** A sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; a brooding on, or keeping warm, (eggs) to develop the life within, by any process. *Ray.*

2. (*Med.*) The development of a disease from its causes, or its period of incubation. (See below.)

3. A sleeping in a consecrated place for the purpose of dreaming oracular dreams. *Tylor.*

Period of incubation, *or* **Stage of incubation** (*Med.*), the period which elapses between exposure to the causes of a disease and the attack resulting from it; the time of development of the supposed germs or spores.

In'cu-ba-tive (ĭn'kū-bā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation, or to the period of incubation.

In'cu-ba'tor (ĭn'kū-bā'tẽr), *n.* That which incubates; especially, an apparatus by means of which eggs are hatched by artificial heat.

In-cu'ba-to-ry (ĭn-kū'bā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving for incubation.

In-cube' (ĭn-kūb'), *v. t.* To fix firmly, as in a cube; to secure or place firmly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-cu'bi-ture (ĭn-kū'bĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. L. *incubitus.*] Incubation. [*Obs.*] *J. Ellis.*

In'cu-bous (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *a.* [From L. *incubare* to lie on.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves so placed that the upper part of each one covers the base of the leaf next above it, as in hepatic mosses of the genus *Frullania.* See SUCCUBOUS.

In'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. INCUBUSES (-ĕz), L. INCUBI (-bī). [L., the nightmare. Cf. INCUBATE.] **1.** A demon; a fiend; a lascivious spirit, supposed to have sexual intercourse with women by night. *Tylor.*

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi; those who appeared like men *incubi,* though this distinction was not always preserved. *Lecky.*

2. (*Med.*) The nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.

Such as are troubled with *incubus,* or witch-ridden, as we call it. *Burton.*

3. Any oppressive encumbrance or burden; anything that prevents the free use of the faculties.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey. *J. L. Farley.*

In-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULCATING (-kā-tĭng).] [L. *inculcatus,* p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; pref. *in-* in, on + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* the heel; perh. akin to E. *heel.* Cf. 2d CALK, HEEL.] To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions; to urge on the mind; as, Christ *inculcates* on his followers humility.

The most obvious and necessary duties of life they have not yet had authority enough to enforce and *inculcate* upon men's minds. *S. Clarke.*

Syn. — To instill; infuse; implant; engraft; impress.

In'cul-ca'tion (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inculcatio:*

cf. F. *inculcation.*] A teaching and impressing by frequent repetitions. *Bp. Hall.*

In-cul'ca-tor (ĭn-kŭl'kā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who inculcates. *Boyle.*

In-culk' (ĭn-kŭlk'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculquer.* See INCULCATE.] To inculcate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

In-culp' (ĭn-kŭlp'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculper.* See INCULPATE.] To inculpate. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

In-cul'pa-ble (ĭn-kŭl'pā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inculpabilis:* cf. F. *inculpable.*] Faultless; blameless; innocent. *South.*

An innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance. *Killingbeck.*

In-cul'pa-ble-ness, *n.* Blamelessness; faultlessness.

In-cul'pa-bly, *adv.* Blamelessly. *South.*

In-cul'pate (ĭn-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULPATED (-pā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULPATING (-pā-tĭng).] [LL. *inculpatus,* p. p. of *inculpare* to blame; pref. *in-* in + *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] [A word of recent introduction.] To blame; to impute guilt to; to accuse; to involve or implicate in guilt.

That risk could only exculpate her and not *inculpate* them — the probabilities protected them so perfectly. *H. James.*

In'cul-pa'tion (ĭn'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inculpation.*] Blame; censure; crimination. *Jefferson.*

In-cul'pa-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl'pā-tō-rỹ), *a.* Imputing blame; criminatory; compromising; implicating.

In-cult' (ĭn-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *incultus;* pref. *in-* not + *cultus,* p. p. of *colere* to cultivate: cf. F. *inculte.*] Untilled; uncultivated; crude; rude; uncivilized.

Germany then, says Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid, now full of magnificent cities. *Burton.*

His style is diffuse and *incult.* *M. W. Shelley.*

In-cul'ti-va'ted (ĭn-kŭl'tĭ-vā'tĕd), *a.* Uncultivated. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

In-cul'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Want of cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Berington.*

In-cul'ture (ĭn-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *culture:* cf. F. *inculture.*] Want or neglect of cultivation or culture. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

In-cum'ben-cy (ĭn-kŭm'bĕn-sỹ), *n.; pl.* INCUMBENCIES (-sĭz). [From INCUMBENT.] **1.** The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something.

2. That which is physically incumbent; that which lies as a burden; a weight. *Evelyn.*

3. That which is morally incumbent, or is imposed, as a rule, a duty, obligation, or responsibility. "The *incumbencies* of a family." *Donne.*

4. The state of holding a benefice; the full possession and exercise of any office.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency.* *Swift.*

In-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis,* p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *cumbere* (in comp.); akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUBATE.] **1.** Lying; resting; reclining; recumbent; superimposed; superincumbent.

Two *incumbent* figures, gracefully leaning upon it. *Sir H. Wotton.*

To move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*

2. Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty or obligation; obligatory; — always with *on* or *upon.*

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat.*

3. (*Bot.*) Leaning or resting; — said of anthers when lying on the inner side of the filament, or of cotyledons when the radicle lies against the back of one of them. *Gray.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) Bent downwards so that the ends touch, or rest on, something else; as, the *incumbent* toe of a bird.

Sections of Incumbent Cotyledon (3).

In-cum'bent, *n.* A person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

The *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

In-cum'bent-ly, *adv.* In an incumbent manner; so as to be incumbent.

In-cum'ber (-bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCUMBERING.] See ENCUMBER.

In'cum-bi'tion (-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Incubation. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

In-cum'brance (ĭn-kŭm'brans), *n.* [See ENCUMBRANCE.] [Written also *encumbrance.*] **1.** A burdensome and troublesome load; anything that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; hindrance; check. *Cowper.*

2. (*Law*) A burden or charge upon property; a claim or lien upon an estate, which may diminish its value.

In-cum'bran-cer (-bran-sẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who holds an incumbrance, or some legal claim, lien, or charge on an estate. *Kent.*

In-cum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *encombros.*] Cumbersome; troublesome. [Written also *encombrous.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖**In'cu-nab'u-lum** (ĭn'kū-năb'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* INCUNABULA (-là). [L. *incunabula* cradle, birthplace, origin. See 1st IN-, and CUNABULA.] A work of art or of human industry, of an early epoch; especially, a book printed before A. D. 1500.

In-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURRED (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURRING (-kûr'rĭng).] [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; pref. *in-* in + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To meet or fall in with, as something inconvenient, harmful, or onerous; to put one's self in the way of; to expose one's self to; to become liable or subject to; to bring down upon one's self; to encounter; to contract; as, to *incur* debt, danger, displeasure, penalty, responsibility, etc.

I know not what I shall *incur* to pass it,
Having no warrant. *Shak.*

2. To render liable or subject to; to occasion. [*Obs.*]

Lest you *incur* me much more damage in my fame than you have done me pleasure in preserving my life. *Chapman.*

In-cur', *v. i.* To pass; to enter. [*Obs.*]

Light is discerned by itself because by itself it *incurs* into the eye. *South.*

In-cur'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kūr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incurabilité* incurability, LL. *incurabilitas* negligence.] The state of being incurable; irremediableness. *Harvey.*

In-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *incurable,* L. *incurabilis.* See IN- not, and CURABLE.] **1.** Not capable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine to remedy; as, an *incurable* disease.

A scirrhus is not absolutely *incurable.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not admitting or capable of remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

Rancorous and *incurable* hostility. *Burke.*

They were laboring under a profound, and, as it might have seemed, an almost *incurable* ignorance. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Syn. — Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; hopeless.

In-cur'a-ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond cure.

In-cur'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being incurable; incurability. *Boyle.*

In-cur'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable or impossible; irremediably. "*Incurably* diseased." *Bp. Hall.* "*Incurably* wicked." *Blair.*

In-cu'ri-os'i-ty (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *incuriositas:* cf. F. *incuriosité.*] Want of curiosity or interest; inattentiveness; indifference. *Sir H. Wotton.*

In-cu'ri-ous (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incuriosus:* cf. F. *incurieux.* See IN- not, and CURIOUS.] Not curious or inquisitive; without care for or interest in; inattentive; careless; negligent; heedless.

Carelessnesses and *incurious* deportments toward their children. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-cu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In an incurious manner.

In-cu'ri-ous-ness, *n.* Unconcernedness; incuriosity.

Sordid *incuriousness* and slovenly neglect. *Bp. Hall.*

In-cur'rence (ĭn-kŭr'rens), *n.* [See INCUR.] The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to (something troublesome or burdensome); as, the *incurrence* of guilt, debt, responsibility, etc.

In-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *incurrens,* p. pr. of *incurrere, incursum,* to run in; *in-* in + *currere* to run. (*Zoöl.*) Characterized by a current which flows inward; as, the *incurrent* orifice of lamellibranch Mollusca.

In-cur'sion (ĭn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio:* cf. F. *incursion.* See INCUR.] **1.** A running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; a temporary invasion; a predatory or harassing inroad; a raid.

The Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Attack; occurrence. [*Obs.*]

Sins of daily *incursion.* *South.*

Syn. — Invasion; inroad; raid; fôray; sally; attack; onset; irruption. See INVASION.

In-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making an incursion; invasive; aggressive; hostile.

In-cur'tain (-tĭn), *v. t.* To curtain. [*Obs.*]

In-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus,* p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; pref. *in-* in + *curvus* bent. See CURVE, and cf. INCURVE.] Curved; bent; crooked. *Derham.*

In-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURVATED (-vā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURVATING.] To turn from a straight line or course; to bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

In'cur-va'tion (ĭn'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incurvatio:* cf. F. *incurvation.*] **1.** The act of bending, or curving.

2. The state of being bent or curved; curvature.

An *incurvation* of the rays. *Derham.*

3. The act of bowing, or bending the body, in respect or reverence. "The *incurvations* of the knee." *Bp. Hall.*

In-curve' (ĭn-kûrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURVED (-kûrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURVING.] [See INCURVATE.] To bend; to curve; to make crooked.

In-curved' (ĭn-kûrvd'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *curved.*] (*Bot.*) Bending gradually toward the axis or center, as branches or petals.

In-cur'vi-ty (ĭn-kûr'vĭ-tỹ), *n.* [From L. *incurvus* bent. See INCURVATE.] A state of being bent or curved; incurvation; a bending inwards. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖**In'cus** (ĭn'kŭs), *n.* [L., anvil.] **1.** An anvil.

2. (*Anat.*) One of the small bones in the tympanum of the ear; the anvil bone. See EAR.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The central portion of the armature of the pharynx in the Rotifera.

In-cuse' (ĭn-kūs'), *a.* [See INCUSE, *v. t.*] (*Numismatics*) Cut or stamped in, or hollowed out by engraving. "Irregular *incuse* square." *Dr. W. Smith.*

In-cuse' (ĭn-kūz'), } *v. t.* [L. *incussus,* p. p. of *incu-*
In-cuss' (ĭn-kŭs'), } *tere* to strike. See 1st IN-, and CONCUSS.] To form, or mold, by striking or stamping, as a coin or medal.

In-cute' (ĭn-kūt'), *v. t.* [See INCUSE.] To strike or stamp in. [*Obs.*] *Becon.*

In-cyst' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. t.* See ENCYST.

In-cyst'ed, *a.* See ENCYSTED.

Ind (ĭnd), *n.* India. [*Poetical*] *Shak. Milton.*

In'da-gate (ĭn'dă-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *indagatus,* p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To seek or search out. [*Obs.*]

In'da-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indagatio:* cf. F. *indagation.*] Search; inquiry; investigation. [*Obs.*]

In'da-ga-tive (ĭn'dă-gā-tĭv), *a.* Searching; exploring; investigating. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

In'da-ga'tor (ĭn'dă-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A searcher; an explorer; an investigator. [*Obs.*]

Searched into by such skillful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

In-dam'age (ĭn-dăm'ăj; 48), *v. t.* See ENDAMAGE. [*R.*]

In-dam'aged (-ăjd), *a.* Not damaged. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-dart' (ĭn-därt'), *v. t.* To pierce, as with a dart.

In'da-zol (ĭn'dă-zōl), *n.* [*Indol* + *azote.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous compound, $C_7H_6N_2$, analogous to indol, and produced from a diazo derivative of cinnamic acid.

Inde (ĭnd *or* ĭn'dẽ), *a.* Azure-colored; of a bright blue color. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

In-dear' (ĭn-dēr'), *v. t.* See ENDEAR.

In-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDEBTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDEBTING.] [OE. *endetten,* F. *endetter;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *dette* debt. See DEBT.] To bring into debt; to place under obligation; — chiefly used in the participle *indebted.*

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none. *Daniel.*

In-debt'ed, *a.* **1.** Brought into debt; being under obligation; held to payment or requital; beholden.

By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *Milton.*

2. Placed under obligation for something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due; as, we are *indebted* to our parents for their care of us in infancy; *indebted* to friends for help and encouragement. *Cowper.*

In-debt'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being indebted.

2. The sum owed; debts, collectively.

In-debt'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *endettement.*] Indebtedness. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-de'cence (ĭn-dē'sens), *n.* See INDECENCY. [*Obs.*] "An *indecence* of barbarity." *Bp. Burnet.*

In-de'cen-cy (-sen-sỹ), *n.; pl.* INDECENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *indecentia* unseemliness: cf. F. *indécence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being indecent; want of decency, modesty, or good manners; obscenity.

2. That which is indecent; an indecent word or act; an offense against delicacy.

They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie.*

Syn. — Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity. See INDECORUM.

In-de'cent (ĭn-dē'sent), *a.* [L. *indecens* unseemly, unbecoming: cf. F. *indécent.* See IN- not, and DECENT.] Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent* language. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; improper; obscene; filthy.

In-de'cent-ly, *adv.* In an indecent manner.

In'de-cid'u-ate (ĭn'dē-sĭd'ū-āt), *a.* **1.** Indeciduous.

2. (*Anat.*) Having no decidua; nondeciduate.

In'de-cid'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Not deciduous or falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen; persistent; permanent; perennial.

The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-dec'i-ma-ble (ĭn-dĕs'ĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + LL. *decimare* to tithe: cf. F. *indécimable.* See DECIMATE.] Not decimable, or liable to be decimated; not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowell.*

In'de-ci'pher-a-ble (ĭn'dē-sī'fẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered, explained, or solved. — **In'de-ci'pher-a-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-ci'sion (ĭn'dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *decision:* cf. F. *indécision.*] Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness; indetermination; wavering of mind; irresolution; vacillation; hesitation.

The term *indecision* . . . implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

Indecision . . . is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

In'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *indécisif.*] **1.** Not decisive; not bringing to a final or ultimate issue; as, an *indecisive* battle, argument, answer.

The campaign had everywhere been *indecisive.* *Macaulay.*

2. Undetermined; prone to indecision; irresolute; unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

In'de-ci'sive-ly, *adv.* Without decision.

In'de-ci'sive-ness, *n.* The state of being indecisive; unsettled state.

In'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeclinabilis:* cf. F. *indéclinable.* See IN- not, and DECLINE.] (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not varied by inflective terminations; as, *nihil* (nothing), in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun. — *n.* An indeclinable word.

In'de-clin'a-bly, *adv.* **1.** Without variation.

2. (*Gram.*) Without variation of termination.

In-de'com-pos'a-ble (ĭn-dē'kŏm-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *decomposable:* cf. F. *indécomposable.*] Not decomposable; incapable or difficult of decomposition; not resolvable into its constituents or elements.

In-de'com-pos'a-ble-ness, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition; stability; permanence; durability.

In'de-co'rous (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭs *or* ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *indecorus.* See IN- not, and DECOROUS.] Not decorous; violating good manners; contrary to good breeding or etiquette; unbecoming; improper; out of place; as, *indecorous* conduct.

It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke.*

Syn. — Unbecoming; unseemly; unbefitting; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil; ill-bred.

In'de-co'rous-ly, *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

In'de-co'rous-ness, *n.* The quality of being indecorous; want of decorum.

In'de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *decorum:* cf. L. *indecorus* unbecoming.] **1.** Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, custom, or etiquette; indecorousness.

2. An indecorous or unbecoming action. *Young.*

Syn. — *Indecorum* is sometimes synonymous with *indecency;* but *indecency,* more frequently than *indecorum,* is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed. *Indecency* is the stronger word; *indecorum* refers to any transgression of etiquette or civility, especially in public.

In-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* [Prep. *in* + *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly; — used in a variety of senses. Esp.: (*a*) Denoting emphasis; as, *indeed,* it is so. (*b*) Denoting concession or admission; as, *indeed,* you are right. (*c*) Denoting surprise; as, *indeed,* is it you? Its meaning is not intrinsic or fixed, but

depends largely on the form of expression which it accompanies.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. *Rom.* viii. 7.

I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*

There is, *indeed*, no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war. *Addison.*

In/de-fat/i-ga-bil/i-ty (ĭn/dē-făt/ĭ-gȧ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being indefatigable.

In/de-fat/i-ga-ble (ĭn/dē-făt/ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*: cf. OF. *indefatigable*. See IN- not, and DEFATIGABLE, and cf. INFATIGABLE.] Incapable of being fatigued; not readily exhausted; unremitting in labor or effort; untiring; unwearying; not yielding to fatigue; as, *indefatigable* exertions, perseverance, application. "A constant, *indefatigable* attendance." *South.*

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

Syn. — Unwearied; untiring; persevering; persistent.

In/de-fat/i-ga-ble-ness, *n.* Indefatigable quality; unweariedness; persistency. *Parnell.*

In/de-fat/i-ga-bly, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue; persistently. *Dryden.*

In/de-fat/i-ga/tion (-gā/shŭn), *n.* Indefatigableness; unweariedness. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

In/de-fea/si-bil/i-ty (-fē/zĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being indefeasible.

In/de-fea/si-ble (-fē/zĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *defeasible*: cf. OF. *indefaisable*.] Not to be defeated; not defeasible; incapable of being annulled or made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title.

That the king had a divine and an *indefeasible* right to the regal power. *Macaulay.*

In/de-fea/si-bly, *adv.* In an indefeasible manner.

In/de-fect/i-bil/i-ty (-fĕkt/ĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *indéfectibilité*.] The quality of being indefectible. *Barrow.*

In/de-fect/i-ble (-fĕkt/ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *defectible*: cf. F. *indéfectible*.] Not defectible; unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

An *indefectible* treasure in the heavens. *Barrow.*

A state of *indefectible* virtue and happiness. *S. Clarke.*

In/de-fect/ive (-fĕk/tĭv), *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete. "Absolute, *indefective* obedience." *South.*

In/de-fei/si-ble (-fē/zĭ-b'l), *a.* Indefeasible. [*Obs.*]

In/de-fen/si-bil/i-ty (-fĕn/sĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of not being defensible. *Walsh.*

In/de-fen/si-ble (-fĕn/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *defensible*: cf. OF. *indefensible, indefensable*.] Not defensible; not capable of being defended, maintained, vindicated, or justified; unjustifiable; untenable; as, an *indefensible* fortress, position, cause, etc.

Men find that something can be said in favor of what, on the very proposal, they thought utterly *indefensible*. *Burke.*

In/de-fen/si-bly, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

In/de-fen/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Defenseless. [*Obs.*]

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager. *Sir T. Herbert.*

In/de-fi/cien-cy (-fĭsh/en-sў), *n.* The state or quality of not being deficient. [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

In/de-fi/cient (-dē-fĭsh/ent), *a.* [L. *indeficiens*. See IN- not, and DEFICIENT.] Not deficient; full. [*Obs.*]

Brighter than the sun, and *indeficient* as the light of heaven. *Jer. Taylor.*

In/de-fin/a-ble (-fīn/ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined or described; inexplicable. *Bp. Reynolds.*

In/de-fin/a-bly, *adv.* In an indefinable manner.

In-def/i-nite (ĭn-dĕf/ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *indefinitus*. See IN- not, and DEFINITE.] **1.** Not definite; not limited, defined, or specified; not explicit; not determined or fixed upon; not precise; uncertain; vague; confused; obscure; as, an *indefinite* time, plan, etc.

It were to be wished that . . . men would leave off that *indefinite* way of vouching, "the chymists say this," or "the chymists affirm that." *Boyle.*

The time of this last is left *indefinite*. *Dryden.*

2. Having no determined or certain limits; large and unmeasured, though not infinite; unlimited; as, *indefinite* space; the *indefinite* extension of a straight line.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*: though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

3. Boundless; infinite. [*R.*]

Indefinite and omnipresent God,
Inhabiting eternity. *W. Thompson* (1745).

4. (*Bot.*) Too numerous or variable to make a particular enumeration important; — said of the parts of a flower, and the like. Also, indeterminate.

Indefinite article (*Gram.*), the word *a* or *an*, used with nouns to denote any one of a common or general class. — **Indefinite inflorescence.** (*Bot.*) See *Indeterminate inflorescence*, under INDETERMINATE. — **Indefinite proposition** (*Logic*), a statement whose subject is a common term, with nothing to indicate distribution or nondistribution; as, *Man is mortal.* — **Indefinite term** (*Logic*), a negative term; as, *the not-good.*

Syn. — Inexplicit; vague; uncertain; unsettled; indeterminate; loose; equivocal; inexact; approximate.

In-def/i-nite-ly, *adv.* In an indefinite manner or degree; without any settled limitation; vaguely; not with certainty or exactness; as, to use a word *indefinitely*.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it. *Ray.*

In-def/i-nite-ness, *n.* The quality of being indefinite.

In/de-fin/i-tude (ĭn/dē-fĭn/ĭ-tūd), *n.* Indefiniteness; vagueness; also, number or quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In/de-his/cence (-hĭs/sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *indéhiscence*.] (*Bot.*) The property or state of being indehiscent.

In/de-his/cent (-sent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dehiscent*: cf. F. *indéhiscent*.] (*Bot.*) Remaining closed at maturity, or not opening along regular lines, as the acorn, or a cocoanut.

In/de-lec/ta-ble (-lĕk/tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not delectable; unpleasant; disagreeable. [*R.*] *Richardson.*

In/de-lib/er-ate (-lĭb/ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *indeliberatus*. See IN- not, and DELIBERATE.] Done without deliberation; unpremeditated. [*Obs.*] — **In/de-lib/er-ate-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In/de-lib/er-a/ted (ĭn/dē-lĭb/ĕr-ā/tĕd), *a.* Indeliberate. [*Obs.*]

In-del/i-bil/i-ty (ĭn-dĕl/ĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *indélébilité*.] The quality of being indelible. *Bp. Horsley.*

In-del/i-ble (ĭn-dĕl/ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis*; pref. *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed: cf. F. *indélébile*. See IN- not, and DELEBLE.] [Formerly written also *indeleble*, which accords with the etymology of the word.] **1.** That can not be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; incapable of being canceled, lost, or forgotten; as, *indelible* characters; an *indelible* stain; an *indelible* impression on the memory.

2. That can not be annulled; indestructible. [*R.*]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above. *Sprat.*

Indelible colors, fast colors which do not fade or tarnish by exposure. — **Indelible ink**, an ink not obliterated by washing; esp., a solution of silver nitrate.

Syn. — Fixed; fast; permanent; ineffaceable.

— In-del/i-ble-ness, *n.* — **In-del/i-bly**, *adv.*

Indelibly stamped and impressed. *J. Ellis.*

In-del/i-ca-cy (ĭn-dĕl/ĭ-kȧ-sў), *n.*; *pl.* INDELICACIES (-sĭz). [From INDELICATE.] The quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy, or of a nice sense of, or regard for, purity, propriety, or refinement in manners, language, etc.; rudeness; coarseness; also, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

The *indelicacy* of English comedy. *Blair.*

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*; they would be immoral. *Addison.*

In-del/i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *delicate*: cf. F. *indélicat*.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; coarse; rude; as, an *indelicate* word or suggestion; *indelicate* behavior. *Macaulay.* — **In-del/i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; impolite; gross; indecent; offensive; improper; unchaste; impure; unrefined.

In-dem/ni-fi-ca/tion (ĭn-dĕm/nĭ-fĭ-kā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of indemnifying, preserving, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty; the state of being indemnified.

Indemnification is capable of some estimate; dignity has no standard. *Burke.*

2. That which indemnifies.

No reward with the name of an *indemnification*. *De Quincey.*

In-dem/ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm/nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDEMNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDEMNIFYING (-fī/ĭng). [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy*. Cf. DAMN, DAMNIFY.] **1.** To save harmless; to secure against loss or damage; to insure.

The states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To make restitution or compensation for, as for that which is lost; to make whole; to reimburse; to compensate. *Beattie.*

In-dem/ni-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INDEMNITIES (-tĭz). [L. *indemnitas*, fr. *indemnis* uninjured: cf. F. *indemnité*. See INDEMNIFY.] **1.** Security; insurance; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; immunity from penalty, or the punishment of past offenses; amnesty.

Having first obtained a promise of *indemnity* for the riot they had committed. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Ld. Mahon.*

☞ Insurance is a contract of *indemnity*. *Arnould.* The owner of private property taken for public use is entitled to compensation or *indemnity*. *Kent.*

Act of indemnity (*Law*), an act or law passed in order to relieve persons, especially in an official station, from some penalty to which they are liable in consequence of acting illegally, or, in case of ministers, in consequence of exceeding the limits of their strict constitutional powers. These acts also sometimes provide compensation for losses or damage, either incurred in the service of the government, or resulting from some public measure.

In/de-mon/stra-bil/i-ty (ĭn/dē-mŏn/strȧ-bĭl/ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being indemonstrable.

In/de-mon/stra-ble (-mŏn/strȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indemonstrabilis*. See IN- not, and DEMONSTRABLE.] Incapable of being demonstrated. — **In/de-mon/stra-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-den/i-za/tion (ĭn-dĕn/ĭ-zā/shŭn), *n.* The act of naturalizing; endenization. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

In-den/ize (ĭn-dĕn/ĭz), *v. t.* To naturalize. [*R.*]

In-den/i-zen (-ĭ-z'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDENIZENED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDENIZENING.] To invest with the privileges of a denizen; to naturalize. [*R.*]

Words *indenizened*, and commonly used as English. *B. Jonson.*

In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDENTING.] [OE. *endenten* to notch, fit in, OF. *endenter*, LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* + *dens, dentis*, tooth. See TOOTH, and cf. INDENTURE.] **1.** To notch; to jag; to cut into points like a row of teeth; as, to *indent* the edge of paper.

2. To dent; to stamp or to press in; to impress; as, to *indent* a smooth surface with a hammer; to *indent* wax with a stamp.

3. [Cf. INDENTURE.] To bind out by indenture or contract; to indenture; to apprentice; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.

4. (*Print.*) To begin (a line or lines) at a greater or less distance from the margin; as, to *indent* the first line of a paragraph one em; to *indent* the second paragraph two ems more than the first. See INDENTATION, and INDENTION.

5. (*Mil.*) To make an order upon; to draw upon, as for military stores. [*India*] *Wilhelm.*

In-dent', *v. i.* **1.** To be cut, notched, or dented.

2. To crook or turn; to wind in and out; to zigzag.

3. To contract; to bargain or covenant. *Shak.*

To *indent* and drive bargains with the Almighty. *South.*

In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in the margin of anything, or a recess like a notch. *Shak.*

2. A stamp; an impression. [*Obs.*]

3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. *D. Ramsay. A. Hamilton.*

4. (*Mil.*) A requisition or order for supplies, sent to the commissariat of an army. [*India*] *Wilhelm.*

In/den-ta/tion (ĭn/dĕn-tā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of indenting or state of being indented.

2. A notch or recess, in the margin or border of anything; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, of the coast, etc.

3. A recess or sharp depression in any surface.

4. (*Print.*) (*a*) The act of beginning a line or series of lines at a little distance within the flush line of the column or page, as in the common way of beginning the first line of a paragraph. (*b*) The measure of the distance; as, an *indentation* of one em, or of two ems.

Hanging, *or* Reverse, indentation, indentation of all the lines of a paragraph except the first, which is a full line.

In-dent'ed (ĭn-dĕnt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth; jagged; notched; stamped in; dented on the surface.

2. Having an uneven, irregular border; sinuous; undulating. *Milton. Shak.*

3. (*Her.*) Notched like the part of a saw consisting of the teeth; serrated; as, an *indented* border or ordinary.

4. Bound out by an indenture; apprenticed; indentured; as, an *indented* servant.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Notched along the margin with a different color, as the feathers of some birds.

Indented line (*Fort.*), a line with alternate long and short faces, with salient and receding angles, each face giving a flanking fire along the front of the next.

In-dent'ed-ly, *adv.* With indentations.

In-dent'ing (ĭn-dĕnt'ĭng), *n.* Indentation; an impression like that made by a tooth.

In-den'tion (ĭn-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* (*Print.*) Same as INDENTATION, 4.

In-dent'ment (ĭn-dĕnt'ment), *n.* Indenture. [*Obs.*]

In-den'ture (ĭn-dĕn'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *endenture*, OF. *endenture*, LL. *indentura* a deed in duplicate, with indented edges. See the Note below. See INDENT.]

1. The act of indenting, or state of being indented.

2. (*Law*) A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a counterpart or duplicate; sometimes in the *pl.*, a short form for *indentures of apprenticeship*, the contract by which a youth is bound apprentice to a master.

The law is the best expositor of the gospel; they are like a pair of *indentures*: they answer in every part. *C. Leslie.*

☞ Indentures were originally duplicates, laid together and indented by a notched cut or line, or else written on the same piece of parchment and separated by a notched line so that the two papers or parchments corresponded to each other. But indenting has gradually become a mere form, and is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures*.

In-den'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDENTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDENTURING.] **1.** To indent; to make hollows, notches, or wrinkles in; to furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow. *Woty.*

2. To bind by indentures or written contract; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

In-den'ture, *v. i.* To run or wind in and out; to be cut or notched; to indent. *Heywood.*

In/de-pend'ence (ĭn/dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *indépendance*.] **1.** The state or quality of being independent; freedom from dependence; exemption from reliance on, or control by, others; self-subsistence or maintenance; direction of one's own affairs without interference.

Let fortune do her worst, . . . as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

2. Sufficient means for a comfortable livelihood.

Declaration of Independence (*Amer. Hist.*), the declaration of the Congress of the Thirteen United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally declared that these colonies were free and independent States, not subject to the government of Great Britain.

In/de-pend'en-cy (*-en-sў*), *n.* **1.** Independence.

"Give me," I cried (enough for me),
"My bread, and *independency!*" *Pope.*

2. (*Eccl.*) Doctrine and polity of the Independents.

In/de-pend'ent (*-ent*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dependent*: cf. F. *indépendant*.] **1.** Not dependent; free; not subject to control by others; not relying on others; not subordinate; as, few men are wholly *independent*.

A dry, but *independent* crust. *Cowper.*

2. Affording a comfortable livelihood; as, an *independent* property.

3. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind.

4. Expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; unconstrained; as, an *independent* air or manner.

5. Separate from; exclusive; irrespective.

That obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. P. Ward.*

6. (*Eccl.*) Belonging or pertaining to, or holding to the doctrines or methods of, the Independents.

7. (*Math.*) Not dependent upon another quantity in respect to value or rate of variation; — said of quantities or functions.

8. (*U. S. Politics*) Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting with either or any party.

Independent company (*Mil.*), one not incorporated in any regiment. — **Independent seconds watch**, a stop watch having a second hand driven by a separate set of wheels, springs, etc., for timing to a fraction of a second. — **Independent variable.** (*Math.*) See *Dependent variable*, under DEPENDENT.

Syn. — Free; uncontrolled; separate; uncoerced; self-reliant; bold; unconstrained; unrestricted.

In'de-pend'ent (ĭn'dĕ-pĕnd'ent), *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, competent to self-government, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority.

☞ In England the name is often applied (commonly in the *pl.*) to the Congregationalists.

2. (*Politics*) One who does not acknowledge an obligation to support a party's candidate under all circumstances; one who exercises liberty in voting.

In'de-pend'ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Independency; the church system of Independents. *Bp. Gauden.*

In'de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* In an independent manner; without control.

In'de-pos'a-ble (ĭn'dĕ-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being deposed. [*R.*]

Princes *indeposable* by the pope. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

In-dep'ra-vate (ĭn-dĕp'rȧ-vȧt), *a.* [L. *indepravatus.*] Undepraved. [*R.*] *Davies (Holy Roode).*

In-dep're-ca-ble (ĭn-dĕp'rē-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeprecabilis.* See IN- not, and DEPRECATE.] Incapable or undeserving of being deprecated. *Cockeram.*

In-dep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeprehensibilis.* See IN- not, and DEPREHENSIBLE.] Incapable of being found out. *Bp. Morton.*

In'de-priv'a-ble (ĭn'dĕ-prīv'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being deprived, or of being taken away.

In'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described. — **In'de-scrib'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-scrip'tive (-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Not descriptive.

In'de-sert' (-zĕrt'), *n.* Ill desert. [*R.*] *Addison.*

In-des'i-nent (ĭn-dĕs'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *indesinens.* See IN- not, and DESINENT.] Not ceasing; perpetual. [*Obs.*] *A. Baxter.* — **In-des'i-nent-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

In'de-sir'a-ble (ĭn'dĕ-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Undesirable.

In'de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty (-strŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indestructibilité.*] The quality of being indestructible.

In'de-struc'ti-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *destructible:* cf. F. *indestructible.*] Not destructible; incapable of decomposition or of being destroyed. — **In'de-struc'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'de-struc'ti-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeterminabilis:* cf. F. *indéterminable.* See IN- not, and DETERMINE.] Not determinable; impossible to be determined; not to be definitely known, ascertained, defined, or limited. — **In'de-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-ter'mi-na-ble, *n.* An indeterminable thing or quantity. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'de-ter'mi-nate (-nȧt), *a.* [L. *indeterminatus.*] Not determinate; not certain or fixed; indefinite; not precise; as, an *indeterminate* number of years. *Paley.*

Indeterminate analysis (*Math.*), that branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate problems. — **Indeterminate coefficients** (*Math.*), coefficients arbitrarily assumed for convenience of calculation, or to facilitate some artifice of analysis. Their values are subsequently determined. — **Indeterminate equation** (*Math.*), an equation in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values, or sets of values. A group of equations is *indeterminate* when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations. — **Indeterminate inflorescence** (*Bot.*), a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds, the terminal bud going on to grow and sometimes continuing the stem indefinitely; — called also *acropetal, botryose, centripetal,* and *indefinite inflorescence. Gray.* — **Indeterminate problem** (*Math.*), a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results. — **Indeterminate quantity** (*Math.*), a quantity which has no fixed value, but which may be varied in accordance with any proposed condition. — **Indeterminate series** (*Math.*), a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity, sometimes also with indeterminate exponents, or indeterminate coefficients.

-In'de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* **-In'de-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.*

In'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-tĕr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *determination:* cf. F. *indétermination.*] **1.** Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Want of fixed or stated direction. *Abp. Bramhall.*

In'de-ter'mined (-tĕr'mĭnd), *a.* Undetermined.

In'de-vir'gin-ate (-vĕr'jĭn-ȧt), *a.* [See IN- not, DEVIRGINATE.] Not devirginate. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In-de-vote' (-vōt'), } *a.* [L. *indevotus:* cf. F. *in-*
In'de-vot'ed (-vōt'ĕd), } *dévot.* Cf. INDEVOUT.] Not devoted. [*Obs.*] *Bentley. Clarendon.*

In'de-vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indevotio:* cf. F. *indévotion.*] Want of devotion; impiety; irreligion. "An age of *indevotion.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

In-de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *devout.* Cf. INDEVOTE.] Not devout. — **In-de-vout'ly,** *adv.*

In-dew' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.* To indue. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-ĕz), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L.: cf. F. *index.* See INDICATE, DICTION.]

1. That which points out; that which shows, indicates, manifests, or discloses.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which guides, points out, informs, or directs; a pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hand of a watch, a movable finger on a gauge, scale, or other graduated instrument. In printing, a sign [☞] used to direct particular attention to a note or paragraph; — called also *fist.*

3. A table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book; — usually alphabetical in arrangement, and printed at the end of the volume.

4. A prologue indicating what follows. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Anat.*) The second digit, that next to the pollex, in the manus, or hand; the forefinger; index finger.

6. (*Math.*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. [In this sense the plural is always *indices.*]

Index error, the error in the reading of a mathematical instrument arising from the zero of the index not being in complete adjustment with that of the limb, or with its theoretically perfect position in the instrument; a correction to be applied to the instrumental readings equal to the error of the zero adjustment. — **Index expurgatorius.** [L.] See *Index prohibitorius* (below). — **Index finger.** See INDEX, 5. — **Index glass,** the mirror on the index of a quadrant, sextant, etc. — **Index hand,** the pointer or hand of a clock, watch, or other registering machine; a hand that points to something. — **Index of a logarithm** (*Math.*), the integral part of the logarithm, and always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic.* — **Index of refraction,** *or* **Refractive index** (*Opt.*), the number which expresses the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction. Thus the *index of refraction* for sulphur is 2, because, when light passes out of air into sulphur, the sine of the angle of incidence is double the sine of the angle of refraction. — **Index plate,** a graduated circular plate, or one with circular rows of holes differently spaced; used in machines for graduating circles, cutting gear teeth, etc. — **Index prohibitorius** [L.], *or* **Prohibitory index** (*R. C. Ch.*), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the church to be read; the *index expurgatorius* [L.], or *expurgatory index,* is a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or morals must be removed before Catholics can read them. These catalogues are published with additions, from time to time, by the Congregation of the Index, composed of cardinals, theologians, etc., under the sanction of the pope. *Hook.* — **Index rerum** [L.], a tabulated and alphabetized notebook, for systematic preservation of items, quotations, etc.

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDEXED (ĭn'dĕkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDEXING.] To provide with an index or table of references; to put into an index; as, to *index* a book, or its contents.

In'dex-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an index.

In-dex'ic-al (ĭn-dĕks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an index; having the form of an index.

In-dex'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

In'dex-ter'i-ty (ĭn'dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dexterity:* cf. F. *indextérité.*] Want of dexterity or readiness, especially in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. *Harvey.*

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ *or* ĭnd'yȧ), *n.* [See INDIAN.] A country in Southern Asia; the two peninsulas of Hither and Farther India; in a restricted sense, Hither India, or Hindostan.

India ink, a nearly black pigment brought chiefly from China, used for water colors. It is in rolls, or in square cakes, and consists of lampblack or ivory black and animal glue. Called also *China ink.* The true India ink is sepia. See SEPIA. — **India matting,** floor matting made in China, India, etc., from grass and reeds; — also called *Canton,* or *China, matting.* — **India paper,** a variety of Chinese paper, of smooth but not glossy surface, used for printing from engravings, woodcuts, etc. — **India proof** (*Engraving*), a proof impression from an engraved plate, taken on India paper. — **India rubber.** See CAOUTCHOUC. — **India-rubber tree** (*Bot.*), any tree yielding caoutchouc, but especially the East Indian *Ficus elastica,* often cultivated for its large, shining, elliptical leaves.

In-di'a-dem (ĭn-dī'ȧ-dĕm), *v. t.* To place or set in a diadem, as a gem or gems.

In'di-a-man (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ-man *or* ĭnd'yȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* INDIAMEN (-men). A large vessel in the India trade. *Macaulay.*

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an *or* ĭnd'yan; 277), *a.* [From *India,* and this fr. *Indus,* the name of a river in Asia, L. *Indus,* Gr. Ἰνδός, OPers. *Hindu,* name of the land on the Indus, Skr. *sindhu* river, the Indus. Cf. HINDOO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to India proper; also to the East Indies, or, sometimes, to the West Indies.

2. Of or pertaining to the aborigines, or Indians, of America; as, *Indian* wars; the *Indian* tomahawk.

3. Made of maize or Indian corn; as, *Indian* corn, *Indian* meal, *Indian* bread, and the like. [*U. S.*]

Indian bay (*Bot.*), a lauraceous tree (*Persea Indica*). — **Indian bean** (*Bot.*), a name of the catalpa. — **Indian berry.** (*Bot.*) Same as COCCULUS INDICUS. — **Indian bread.** (*Bot.*) Same as CASSAVA. — **Indian club,** a wooden club, which is swung by the hand for gymnastic exercise. — **Indian cordage,** cordage made of the fibers of cocoanut husk. — **Indian corn** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Zea* (*Z. Mays*); the maize, a native of America. See CORN, and MAIZE. — **Indian cress** (*Bot.*), nasturtium. See NASTURTIUM, 2. — **Indian cucumber** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Medeola* (*M. Virginica*), common in woods in the United States. The white rootstock has a taste like cucumbers. — **Indian currant** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Symphoricarpus* (*S. vulgaris*), bearing small red berries. — **Indian dye,** the puccoon. — **Indian fig.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The banyan. See BANYAN. (*b*) The prickly pear. — **Indian file,** single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, especially when on the war path. — **Indian fire,** a pyrotechnic composition of sulphur, niter, and realgar, burning with a brilliant white light. — **Indian grass** (*Bot.*), a coarse, high grass (*Chrysopogon nutans*), common in the southern portions of the United States; wood grass. *Gray.* — **Indian hemp.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Apocynum* (*A. cannabinum*), having a milky juice, and a tough, fibrous bark, whence the name. The root is used in medicine and is both emetic and cathartic in properties. (*b*) The variety of common hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), from which hasheesh is obtained. — **Indian mallow** (*Bot.*), the velvet leaf (*Abutilon Avicennæ*). See ABUTILON. — **Indian meal,** ground corn or maize. [*U. S.*] — **Indian millet** (*Bot.*), a tall annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare*), having many varieties, among which are broom corn, Guinea corn, durra, and the Chinese sugar cane. It is called also *Guinea corn.* See DURRA. — **Indian ox** (*Zoöl.*), the zebu. — **Indian paint.** See BLOODROOT. — **Indian paper.** See *India paper,* under INDIA. — **Indian physic** (*Bot.*), a plant of two species of the genus *Gillenia* (*G. trifoliata,* and *G. stipulacea*), common in the United States, the roots of which are used in medicine as a mild emetic; — called also *American ipecac,* and *bowman's root. Gray.* — **Indian pink.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The Cypress vine (*Ipomœa Quamoclit*); — so called in the West Indies. (*b*) See *China pink,* under CHINA. — **Indian pipe** (*Bot.*), a low, fleshy herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), growing in clusters in dark woods, and having scalelike leaves, and a solitary nodding flower. The whole plant is waxy white, but turns black in drying. — **Indian plantain** (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of the genus *Cacalia,* tall herbs with composite white flowers, common through the United States in rich woods. *Gray.* — **Indian poke** (*Bot.*), a plant usually known as the *white hellebore* (*Veratrum viride*). — **Indian pudding,** a pudding of which the chief ingredients are Indian meal, milk, and molasses. — **Indian purple.** (*a*) A dull purple color. (*b*) The pigment of the same name, intensely blue and black. — **Indian red.** (*a*) A purplish red earth or pigment composed of a silicate of iron and alumina, with magnesia. It comes from the Persian Gulf. Called also *Persian red.* (*b*) See ALMAGRA. — **Indian rice** (*Bot.*), a reedlike water grass. See RICE. — **Indian shot** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus Canna (*C. Indica*). The hard black seeds are as large as swan shot. See CANNA. — **Indian summer,** in the United States, a period of warm and pleasant weather occurring late in autumn. See under SUMMER. — **Indian tobacco** (*Bot.*), a species of *Lobelia.* See LOBELIA. — **Indian turnip** (*Bot.*), an American plant of the genus *Arisæma. A. triphyllum* has a wrinkled farinaceous root resembling a small turnip, but with a very acrid juice. See JACK IN THE PULPIT, and WAKEROBIN. — **Indian wheat,** maize or Indian corn. — **Indian yellow.** (*a*) An intense rich yellow color, deeper than gamboge but less pure than cadmium. (*b*) See EUXANTHIN.

Indian Pipe.

Indian Corn.

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an *or* ĭnd'yan; 277), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of India.

2. One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America; — so called originally from the supposed identity of America with India.

In'di-an-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* (*Naut.*) An Indiaman.

In'di-a rub'ber (-ȧ rŭb'bẽr). See CAOUTCHOUC.

In'dic-al (ĭn'dĭ-kal), *a.* [From L. *index, indicis,* an index.] Indexical. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

In'di-can (-kan), *n.* [See INDIGO.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A glucoside obtained from woad (indigo plant) and other plants, as a yellow or light brown sirup. It has a nauseous bitter taste, and decomposes on drying. By the action of acids, ferments, etc., it breaks down into sugar and indigo. It is the source of natural indigo.

2. (*Physiol. Chem.*) An indigo-forming substance, found in urine, and other animal fluids, and convertible into red and blue indigo (*urrhodin* and *uroglaucin*). Chemically, it is indoxyl sulphate of potash, $C_8H_6NSO_4K$, and is derived from the indol formed in the alimentary canal. Called also *uroxanthin.*

In'di-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *indicans,* p. pr. of *indicare.* See INDICATE.] Serving to point out, as a remedy; indicating.

In'di-cant, *n.* That which indicates or points out; as, an *indicant* of the remedy for a disease.

In'di-cate (ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *indicatus,* p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; pref. *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim; akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION, and cf. INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** To point out; to discover; to direct to a knowledge of; to show; to make known.

That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather. *Cowper*

2. (*Med.*) To show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.

3. (*Mach.*) To investigate the condition or power of, as of a steam engine, by means of an indicator.

Syn. — To show; mark; signify; denote; discover; evidence; evince; manifest; declare; specify; explain; exhibit; present; reveal; disclose; display.

In'di-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Shown; denoted; registered; measured.

Indicated power. See *Indicated horse power,* under HORSE POWER.

In'di-ca'tion (ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indicatio:* cf. F. *indication.*] **1.** Act of pointing out or indicating.

2. That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom; evidence.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. Discovery made; information. *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. (*Med.*) Any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.

Syn. — Proof; demonstration; sign; token; mark; evidence; signal.

In-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indicativus:* cf. F. *indicatif.*] **1.** Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.

That truth is productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth, may be thus proved. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) Suggestive; representing the whole by a part, as a fleet by a ship, a forest by a tree, etc.

Indicative mood (*Gram.*), that mood or form of the verb which indicates, that is, which simply affirms or denies or inquires; as, he *writes;* he *is not writing; has* the mail *arrived?*

In-dic'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The indicative mood.

In-dic'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an indicative manner; in a way to show or signify.

In'di-ca'tor (ĭn'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *indicateur.*] **1.** One who, or that which, shows or points out; as, a fare *indicator* in a street car.

2. (*Mach.*) A pressure gauge; a water gauge, as for a steam boiler; an apparatus or instrument for showing the working of a machine or moving part; as: (*a*) (*Steam Engine*) An instrument which draws a diagram showing the varying pressure in the cylinder of an engine or pump at every point of the stroke. It consists of a small

cylinder communicating with the engine cylinder and fitted with a piston which the varying pressure drives upward more or less against the resistance of a spring. A lever imparts motion to a pencil which traces the diagram on a card wrapped around a vertical drum which is turned back and forth by a string connected with the piston rod of the engine. See *Indicator card* (below). (*b*) A telltale connected with a hoisting machine, to show, at the surface, the position of the cage in the shaft of a mine, etc.

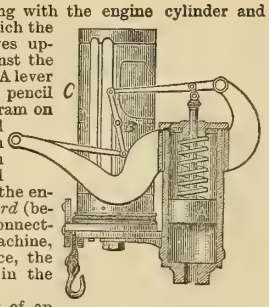

Indicator, partly in section. *A* Small Piston; *B* Pencil; *C* Drum.

3. (*Mech.*) The part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, as an index or pointer.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Indicator* and allied genera. See *Honey guide*, under HONEY.

5. (*Chem.*) That which indicates the condition of acidity, alkalinity, or the deficiency, excess, or sufficiency of a standard reagent, by causing an appearance, disappearance, or change of color, as in titration or volumetric analysis.

☞ The common indicators are litmus, tropæolin, phenol phthalein, potassic permanganate, etc.

Indicator card, the figure drawn by an engine indicator, by means of which the working of the engine can be investigated and its power calculated. The illustration shows one form of indicator card, from a steam engine, together with scales by which the pressure of the steam above or below that of the atmosphere, corresponding to any position of the engine piston in its stroke, can be measured. Called also *indicator diagram*.

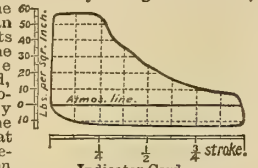

Indicator Card.

— **Indicator telegraph**, a telegraph in which the signals are the deflections of a magnetic needle, as in the trans-Atlantic system.

In'di-ca-to-ry (ĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tō-rў ; 277), *a.* Serving to show or make known; showing; indicative; signifying; implying.

In'di-ca'trix (ĭn'dĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] (*Geom. of Three Dimensions*) A certain conic section supposed to be drawn in the tangent plane to any surface, and used to determine the accidents of curvature of the surface at the point of contact. The curve is similar to the intersection of the surface with a plane parallel to the tangent plane and indefinitely near it. It is an ellipse when the curvature is synclastic, and an hyperbola when the curvature is anticlastic.

‖ **In'di-ca'vit** (-vĭt), *n.* [L., he has indicated.] (*Eng. Law*) A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases, when the suit belongs to the common-law courts. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

In'dice (ĭn'dĭs), *n.* [F. *indice* indication, index. See INDEX.] Index; indication. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

In'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* See INDEX.

‖ **In-di'ci-a** (ĭn-dĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, fr. *index* an index.] (*Law*) Discriminating marks; signs; tokens; indications; appearances. *Burrill.*

In-dic'i-ble (ĭn-dĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Unspeakable. [*Obs.*]

In-dic'o-lite (ĭn-dĭk'ō-līt *or* ĭn'dĭ-kō-līt), *n.* [L. *indicum* indigo + *-lite:* cf. F. *indicolithe.*] (*Min.*) A variety of tourmaline of an indigo-blue color.

In-dict' (-dīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDICTED (-dīt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDICTING.] [OE. *enditen.* See INDITE.]

1. To write; to compose; to dictate; to indite. [*Obs.*]

2. To appoint publicly or by authority; to proclaim or announce. [*Obs.*]

I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year. *Evelyn.*

3. (*Law*) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury; to find an indictment against; as, to *indict* a man for arson. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach*.

In-dict'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offender or offense.

In'dict-ee' (ĭn'dĭ-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) A person indicted.

In-dict'er (ĭn-dīt'ẽr), *n.* One who indicts.

In-dic'tion (ĭn-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indictio:* cf. F. *indiction.* See INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** Declaration; proclamation; public notice or appointment. [*Obs.*] "*Indiction* of a war." *Bacon.*

Secular princes did use to indict, or permit the *indiction* of, synods of bishops. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A cycle of fifteen years.

☞ This mode of reckoning time is said to have been introduced by Constantine the Great, in connection with the payment of tribute. It was adopted at various times by the Greek emperors of Constantinople, the popes, and the parliaments of France. Through the influence of the popes, it was extensively used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the Middle Ages. The number of indictions was reckoned at first from 312 A. D., but since the twelfth century it has been reckoned from the birth of Christ. The papal indiction is the only one ever used at the present day. To find the indiction and year of the indiction by the first method, subtract 312 from the given year A. D., and divide by 15; by the second method, add 3 to the given year A. D., and then divide by 15. In either case, the quotient is the number of the current indiction, and the remainder the year of the indiction. See *Cycle of indiction*, under CYCLE.

In-dic'tive (ĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *indictivus.* See INDICT.] Proclaimed; declared; public. *Kennet.*

In-dict'ment (ĭn-dīt'ment), *n.* [Cf. INDITEMENT.] **1.** The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted.

2. (*Law*) The formal statement of an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the State, and found by the grand jury.

☞ To the validity of an indictment a finding by the grand jury is essential, while an information rests only on presentation by the prosecuting authority.

3. An accusation in general; a formal accusation.

Bill of indictment. See under BILL.

In-dict'or (-ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who indicts. *Bacon.*

In'dies (ĭn'dĭz), *n. pl.* A name designating the East Indies, also the West Indies.

Our king has all the *Indies* in his arms. *Shak.*

In-dif'fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ens), *n.* [L. *indifferentia* similarity, want of difference: cf. F. *indifférence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being indifferent, or not making a difference; want of sufficient importance to constitute a difference; absence of weight; insignificance.

2. Passableness; mediocrity.

3. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias.

He is . . . far from such *indifference* and equity as ought and must be in the judges which he saith I assign. *Sir T. More.*

4. Absence of anxiety or interest in respect to what is presented to the mind; unconcernedness; as, entire *indifference* to all that occurs.

Indifference can not but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

Syn. — Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility; coldness; lukewarmness.

In-dif'fer-en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Absence of interest in, or influence from, anything; unconcernedness; equilibrium; indifferentism; indifference. *Gladstone.*

To give ourselves to a detestable *indifferency* or neutrality in this cause. *Fuller.*

Moral liberty . . . does not, after all, consist in a power of *indifferency*, or in a power of choosing without regard to motives. *Hazlitt.*

In-dif'fer-ent (ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* [F. *indifférent*, L. *indifferens.* See IN- not, and DIFFERENT.] **1.** Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; involving no preference, concern, or attention; of no account; without significance or importance.

Dangers are to me *indifferent.* *Shak.*

Everything in the world is *indifferent* but sin. *Jer. Taylor.*

His slightest and most *indifferent* acts . . . were odious in the clergyman's sight. *Hawthorne.*

2. Neither particularly good, nor very bad; of a middle state or quality; passable; mediocre.

The staterooms are in *indifferent* order. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Not inclined to one side, party, or choice more than to another; neutral; impartial.

Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

4. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything; unconcerned; inattentive; apathetic; heedless; as, to be *indifferent* to the welfare of one's family.

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*

5. (*Law*) Free from bias or prejudice; impartial; unbiased; disinterested.

In choice of committees for ripening business for the counsel, it is better to choose *indifferent* persons than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon.*

Indifferent tissue (*Anat.*), the primitive, embryonic, undifferentiated tissue, before conversion into connective, muscular, nervous, or other definite tissue.

In-dif'fer-ent, *adv.* To a moderate degree; passably; tolerably. [*Obs.*] "News *indifferent* good." *Shak.*

In-dif'fer-ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *indifférentisme.*] **1.** State of indifference; want of interest or earnestness; especially, a systematic apathy regarding what is true or false in religion or philosophy; agnosticism.

The *indifferentism* which equalizes all religions and gives equal rights to truth and error. *Cardinal Manning.*

2. (*Metaph.*) Same as IDENTISM.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A heresy consisting in an unconcern for any particular creed, provided the morals be right and good. *Gregory XVI.*

In-dif'fer-ent-ist, *n.* One governed by indifferentism.

In-dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In an indifferent manner; without distinction or preference; impartially; without concern, wish, affection, or aversion; tolerably; passably.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of thy true religion, and virtue. *Book of Com. Prayer* [*Eng. Ed.*].

Set honor in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently.* *Shak.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

In'di-ful'vin (ĭn'dĭ-fŭl'vĭn), *n.* [*Indican* + L. *fulvus* reddish yellow.] (*Chem.*) A reddish resinous substance, obtained from indican.

In'di-fus'cin (-fŭs'sĭn), *n.* [*Indican* + L. *fuscus* dusky.] (*Chem.*) A brown amorphous powder, obtained from indican.

In'di-geen (ĭn'dĭ-jēn), *n.* Same as INDIGENE. *Darwin.*

In'di-gence (ĭn'dĭ-jens), *n.* [L. *indigentia:* cf. F. *indigence.* See INDIGENT.] The condition of being indigent; want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty; as, helpless *indigence.* *Cowper.*

Syn. — Poverty; penury; destitution; want; need; privation; lack. See POVERTY.

In'di-gen-cy (ĭn'dĭ-jen-sў), *n.* Indigence.

New *indigencies* founded upon new desires. *South.*

In'di-gene (-jēn), *n.* [L. *indigena:* cf. F. *indigène.* See INDIGENOUS.] One born in a country; an aboriginal animal or plant; an autochthon. *Evelyn. Tylor.*

In-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus, indigena*, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + the root of L. *gignere* to beget, bear. See IN, and GENDER.] **1.** Native; produced, growing, or living, naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; not imported.

Negroes were all transported from Africa and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

In America, cotton, being *indigenous*, is cheap. *Lyon Playfair.*

2. Native; inherent; innate.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *I. Taylor.*

In'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jent), *a.* [F. *indigent*, L. *indigens*, p. p. of *indigere* to stand in need of, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to be needy, to need.] **1.** Wanting; void; free; destitute; — used with *of.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor; in want; necessitous.

Indigent faint souls past corporal toil. *Shak.*

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent.* *Addison.*

In'di-gent-ly, *adv.* In an indigent manner.

In'di-gest' (-jĕst'), *a.* [L. *indigestus* unarranged. See INDIGESTED.] Crude; unformed; unorganized; undigested. [*Obs.*] "A chaos rude and *indigest.*" *W. Browne.* "Monsters and things *indigest.*" *Shak.*

In'di-gest', *n.* Something indigested. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'di-gest'ed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *digested.*] **1.** Not digested; undigested. "*Indigested* food." *Dryden.*

2. Not resolved; not regularly disposed and arranged; not methodical; crude; as, an *indigested* array of facts.

In hot reformations . . . the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested.* *Burke.*

This, like an *indigested* meteor, appeared and disappeared almost at the same time. *South.*

3. (*Med.*) (*a*) Not in a state suitable for healing; — said of wounds. (*b*) Not ripened or suppurated; — said of an abscess or its contents.

4. Not softened by heat, hot water, or steam.

In'di-gest'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being undigested; crudeness. *Bp. Burnet.*

In-di-gest'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being indigestible; indigestibleness.

In'di-gest'i-ble (-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indigestibilis:* cf. F. *indigestible.* See IN- not, and DIGEST.] **1.** Not digestible; not readily soluble in the digestive juices; not easily convertible into products fitted for absorption.

2. Not digestible in the mind; distressful; intolerable; as, an *indigestible* simile. *T. Warton.*

— **In'di-gest'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In'di-gest'i-bly,** *adv.*

In'di-ges'tion (ĭn'dĭ-jĕs'chŭn ; 106), *n.* [L. *indigestio:* cf. F. *indigestion.* See IN- not, and DIGEST.] Lack of proper digestive action; a failure of the normal changes which food should undergo in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

In-dig'i-tate (ĭn-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *digitus* finger.] To communicate ideas by the fingers; to show or compute by the fingers. [*Obs.*]

In-dig'i-tate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDIGITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDIGITATING (-tā'tĭng).] To point out with the finger; to indicate. [*Obs.*]

The depressing this finger, . . . in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of pointing out as with the finger; indication. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In'di-glu'cin (ĭn'dĭ-glū'sĭn), *n.* [*Indican* + *glucin.*] (*Chem.*) The variety of sugar (glucose) obtained from the glucoside indican. It is unfermentable, but reduces Fehling's solution.

In-dign' (ĭn-dīn'), *a.* [L. *indignus;* pref. *in-* not + *dignus* worthy: cf. F. *indigne.* See DIGNITY.] Unworthy; undeserving; disgraceful; degrading. *Chaucer.*

Counts it scorn to draw
Comfort *indign* from any meaner thing. *Trench.*

In-dig'nance (ĭn-dĭg'nans), } *n.* Indignation. [*Obs.*]
In-dig'nan-cy (-nan-sў), } *Spenser.*

In-dig'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *indignans, -antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain. See INDIGN.] Affected with indignation; wrathful; passionate; irate; feeling wrath, as when a person is exasperated by unworthy or unjust treatment, by a mean action, or by a degrading accusation.

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

In-dig'nant-ly, *adv.* In an indignant manner.

In'dig-na'tion (ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *indignation*, L. *indignatio.* See INDIGN.] **1.** The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence. *Shak.*

Indignation expresses a strong and elevated disapprobation of mind, which is also inspired by something flagitious in the conduct of another. *Cogan.*

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. *Esther* v. 9.

2. The effect of anger; punishment. *Shak.*

Hide thyself . . . until the *indignation* be overpast. *Is.* xxvi. 20.

Syn. — Anger; ire; wrath; fury; rage. See ANGER.

In-dig'ni-fy (ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *indignus* unworthy + *-fy.*] To treat disdainfully or with indignity; to contemn. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-dig'ni-ty (-tў), *n.; pl.* INDIGNITIES (-tĭz). [L. *indignitas:* cf. F. *indignité.* See INDIGN.] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; an offense against personal dignity; unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great *indignities* you laid upon me? *Shak.*

A person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities.* *Hooker*

In-dign'ly (ĭn-dīn'lў), *adv.* Unworthily. [*Obs.*]

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* INDIGOES (-gōz). [F. *indigo*, Sp. *indigo, indico*, L. *indicum* indigo, fr. *Indicus* Indian. See INDIAN.] **1.** A kind of deep blue, one of the seven prismatic colors.

2. (*Chem.*) A blue dyestuff obtained from several plants belonging to very different genera and orders; as, the woad, *Isatis tinctoria*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *I. Anil*, *Nereum tinctorium*, etc. It is a dark blue earthy substance, tasteless and odorless, with a copper-violet luster when rubbed. Indigo does not exist in the plants as such, but is obtained by decomposition of the glucoside indican.

☞ Commercial indigo contains the essential coloring principle *indigo blue* or *indigotine*, with several other dyes; as, *indigo red*, *indigo brown*, etc., and various impurities. Indigo is insoluble in ordinary reagents, with the exception of strong sulphuric acid.

Chinese indigo (*Bot.*), *Isatis indigotica*, a kind of woad. —**Wild indigo** (*Bot.*), the American herb *Baptisia tinctoria*, which yields a poor quality of indigo, as do several other species of the same genus.

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *a.* Having the color of, pertaining to, or derived from, indigo.

Indigo berry (*Bot.*), the fruit of the West Indian shrub *Randia aculeata*, used as a blue dye. —**Indigo bird** (*Zoöl.*), a small North American finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*). The male is indigo blue in color. Called also *indigo bunting*. —**Indigo blue.** (*a*) The essential coloring material of commercial indigo, from which it is obtained as a dark blue earthy powder, with a reddish luster, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, which may be crystallized by sublimation. Indigo blue is also made from artificial amido cinnamic acid, and from artificial isatine; and these methods are of great commercial importance. Called also *indigotin*. (*b*) A dark, dull blue color like the indigo of commerce. —**Indigo brown** (*Chem.*), a brown resinous substance found in crude indigo. —**Indigo copper** (*Min.*), covellite. —**Indigo green**, a green obtained from indigo. —**Indigo plant** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant of several species (genus *Indigofera*), from which indigo is prepared. The different varieties are natives of Asia, Africa, and America. Several species are cultivated, of which the most important are the *I. tinctoria*, or common indigo plant, the *I. Anil*, a larger species, and the *I. disperma*. —**Indigo purple**, a purple obtained from indigo. —**Indigo red**, a dyestuff, isomeric with indigo blue, obtained from crude indigo as a dark brown amorphous powder. —**Indigo snake** (*Zoöl.*), the gopher snake. —**Indigo white**, a white crystalline powder obtained by reduction from indigo blue, and by oxidation easily changed back to it; —called also *indigogen*. —**Indigo yellow**, a substance obtained from indigo.

‖ **In'di-gof'e-ra** (ĭn'dĭ-gŏf'ē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., from E. *indigo* + L. *ferre* to bear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants having many species, mostly in tropical countries, several of them yielding indigo, esp. *Indigofera tinctoria*, and *I. Anil*.

In'di-go-gen (ĭn'dĭ-gō-jĕn), *n.* [*Indigo* + *-gen*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) See *Indigo white*, under Indigo.
2. (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as Indican, 2.

In'di-gom'e-ter (ĭn'dĭ-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Indigo* + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of an indigo solution, as in volumetric analysis. *Ure.*

In'di-gom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* The art or method of determining the coloring power of indigo.

In'di-got'ic (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *indigotique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, indigo; as, *indigotic* acid, which is also called *anilic* or *nitrosalicylic acid*.

In'di-go-tin (ĭn'dĭ-gō-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *Indigo blue*, under Indigo.

In'dig-ru'bin (ĭn'dĭg-rụ'bĭn), *n.* [*Indigo* + L. *ruber* red.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as Urrhodin.

In'di-hu'min (ĭn'dĭ-hū'mĭn), *n.* [*Indican* + *humin*.] (*Chem.*) A brown amorphous substance resembling humin, and obtained from indican.

In-dil'a-to-ry (ĭn-dĭl'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Not dilatory. [*Obs.*]

In-dil'i-gence (-ĭ-jens), *n.* [L. *indiligentia*: cf. F. *indiligence*.] Want of diligence. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

In-dil'i-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *indiligens*: cf. F. *indiligent*. See Diligent.] Not diligent; idle; slothful. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.* —**In-dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In'di-min'ish-a-ble (ĭn'dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being diminished. [*R.*] *Milton.*

In'din (ĭn'dĭn), *n.* [From Indigo.] (*Chem.*) A dark red crystalline substance, isomeric with and resembling indigo blue, and obtained from isatide and dioxindol.

In'di-rect' (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *direct*: cf. F. *indirect*.] **1.** Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; as, an *indirect* road.

2. Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the plainest course, or by obvious means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation, attack, answer, or proposal.

By what bypaths and *indirect*, crooked ways
I met this crown. *Shak.*

3. Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

4. Not resulting directly from an act or cause, but more or less remotely connected with or growing out of it; as, *indirect* results, damages, or claims.

5. (*Logic & Math.*) Not reaching the end aimed at by the most plain and direct method; as, an *indirect* proof, demonstration, etc.

Indirect claims, claims for remote or consequential damage. Such claims were presented to and thrown out by the commissioners who arbitrated the damage inflicted on the United States by the Confederate States cruisers built and supplied by Great Britain. —**Indirect demonstration**, a mode of demonstration in which proof is given by showing that any other supposition involves an absurdity (*reductio ad absurdum*), or an impossibility; thus, one quantity may be proved equal to another by showing that it can be neither greater nor less. —**Indirect discourse.** (*Gram.*) See *Direct discourse*, under Direct. —**Indirect evidence**, evidence or testimony which is circumstantial or inferential, but without witness; —opposed to *direct evidence*. —**Indirect tax**, a tax, such as customs, excises, etc., exacted directly from the merchant, but paid indirectly by the consumer in the higher price demanded for the articles of merchandise.

In'di-rect'ed, *a.* Not directed; aimless. [*Obs.*]

In'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indirection*.] Oblique course or means; dishonest practices; indirectness. "By *indirections* find directions out." *Shak.*

In'di-rect'ly (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'lȳ), *adv.* In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; not in express terms; obliquely; not by direct means; hence, unfairly; wrongly.

To tax it *indirectly* by taxing their expense. *A. Smith.*
Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held. *Shak.*

In'di-rect'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being indirect; obliquity; deviousness; crookedness.

2. Deviation from an upright or straightforward course; unfairness; dishonesty. *W. Montagu.*

In'di-re'tin (-rē'tĭn), *n.* [*Indian* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] (*Chem.*) A dark brown resinous substance obtained from indican.

In'di-ru'bin (-rụ'bĭn), *n.* [*Indigo* + L. *ruber* red.] (*Chem.*) A substance isomeric with, and resembling, indigo blue, and accompanying it as a side product, in its artificial production.

In'dis-cern'i-ble (ĭn'dĭz-zẽrn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *discernible*: cf. F. *indiscernable*.] Not to be discerned; imperceptible; not discoverable or visible.

Secret and *indiscernible* ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

—**In'dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**In'dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'dis-cerp'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'dĭs-sẽrp'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'dis-cerp'ti-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being indiscerpible. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In'dis-cerp'i-ble (-sẽrp'ĭ-b'l), **In'dis-cerp'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discerpible; inseparable. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Butler.* — **In'dis-cerp'i-ble-ness**, *n.*, **In'dis-cerp'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] — **In'dis-cerp'ti-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In'dis'ci-plin-a-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *disciplinable*: cf. F. *indisciplinable*.] Not disciplinable; undisciplinable. [*R.*]

In-dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [L. *indisciplina*: cf. F. *indiscipline*. See In- not, and Discipline.] Want of discipline or instruction. [*R.*]

In'dis-cov'er-a-ble (ĭn'dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not discoverable; undiscoverable. *J. Conybeare.*

In'dis-cov'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* Want of discovery. [*Obs.*]

In'dis-creet' (-krēt'), *a.* [OE. *indiscret*, F. *indiscret*, fr. L. *indiscretus* unseparated, indiscreet. See In- not, and Discreet, and cf. Indiscrete.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion.

So drunken, and so *indiscreet* an officer. *Shak.*

Syn. — Imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; incautious; heedless; undiscerning; foolish.

—**In'dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

In'dis-crete' (-krēt'), *a.* [L. *indiscretus* unseparated. See Indiscreet.] **1.** Indiscreet. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

2. Not discrete or separated; compact; homogeneous.

An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall.*

In'dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *discretion*: cf. F. *indiscrétion*.] **1.** The quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion; imprudence.

2. An indiscreet act; indiscreet behavior.

Past *indiscretion* is a venial crime. *Cowper.*

In'dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting discrimination; undistinguishing; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous. "Blind or *indiscriminate* forgiveness." *I. Taylor.*

The *indiscriminate* defense of right and wrong. *Junius.*

— **In'dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Cowper.*

In'dis-crim'i-na-ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* Not discriminating. — **In'dis-crim'i-na-ting-ly**, *adv.*

In'dis-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction; impartiality. *Jefferson.*

In'dis-crim'i-na-tive (-krĭm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Making no distinction; not discriminating.

In'dis-cussed' (-kŭst'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *discuss*: cf. L. *indiscussus*.] Not discussed. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In'dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty (-pĕn'sȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indispensabilité*.] Indispensableness.

In'dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dispensable*: cf. F. *indispensable*.] **1.** Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

2. (*Eccl.*) Not admitting dispensation; not subject to release or exemption. [*R.*]

The law was moral and *indispensable*. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Unavoidable; inevitable. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

In'dis-pen'sa-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary. *S. Clarke.*

In'dis-pen'sa-bly, *adv.* In an indispensable manner. "*Indispensably* necessary." *Bp. Warburton.*

In'dis-persed' (-pẽrst'), *a.* Not dispersed. [*R.*]

In'dis-pose' (ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Indisposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Indisposing.] [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See In- not, and Dispose.] **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

2. To disorder slightly as regards health; to make somewhat ill. *Shak.*

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

3. To disincline; to render averse or unfavorable; as, a love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind to severe study; the pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them to religious duties.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons, or the principles, of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

In'dis-pos'ed-ness (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-dis'po-si'tion (ĭn-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indisposition*.] **1.** The state of being indisposed; disinclination; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

A general *indisposition* towards believing. *Atterbury.*

2. A slight disorder or illness.

Rather as an *indisposition* in health than as any set sickness. *Hayward.*

In-dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ty (-pū-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indisputabilité*.] Indisputableness.

In-dis'pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs'pŭ-tȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *disputable*: cf. F. *indisputable*.] Not disputable; incontrovertible; too evident to admit of dispute.

Syn. — Incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; undeniable; irrefragable; indubitable; certain; positive; undoubted; sure; infallible.

— **In-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In'dis-put'ed (ĭn'dĭs-pūt'ĕd), *a.* Undisputed.

In-dis'si-pa-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sĭ-pȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being dissipated.

In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty (-sō-lū-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indissolubilité*.] The quality or state of being indissoluble.

In-dis'so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *indissolubilis*: cf. F. *indissoluble*. See In- not, and Dissoluble, and cf. Indissolvable.] **1.** Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; insoluble; as, few substances are *indissoluble* by heat, but many are *indissoluble* in water. *Boyle.*

2. Incapable of being rightfully broken or dissolved; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant.

To the which my duties
Are with a most *indissoluble* tie
Forever knit. *Shak.*

In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness, *n.* Indissolubility. *Sir M. Hale.*

In-dis'so-lu-bly, *adv.* In an indissoluble manner.

On they move, *indissolubly* firm. *Milton.*

In'dis-solv'a-ble (ĭn'dĭz-zŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dissolvable*. Cf. Indissoluble.] Not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved or separated; incapable of separation; perpetually firm and binding; indissoluble; as, an *indissolvable* bond of union. *Bp. Warburton.*

In'dis-solv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Indissolubleness.

In-dis'tan-cy (ĭn-dĭs'tȧn-sȳ), *n.* Want of distance or separation; nearness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

In'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *indistinctus*: cf. F. *indistinct*. See In- not, and Distinct.] **1.** Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; as, the *indistinct* parts of a substance. "*Indistinct* as water is in water." *Shak.*

2. Obscure to the mind or senses; not clear; not definite; confused; imperfect; faint; as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* sound; an *indistinct* idea or recollection.

When we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *I. Watts.*
Their views, indeed, are *indistinct* and dim. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Undefined; indistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain; confused.

In'dis-tinc'ti-ble (-tĭŋk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indistinguishable. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

In'dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indistinction*.] Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

In'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having nothing distinctive; common. — **In'dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*

In'dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lȳ), *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; dimly; as, certain ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*. *Sir I. Newton.*

In'dis-tinct'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being indistinct; want of definiteness; dimness; confusion; as, the *indistinctness* of a picture, or of comprehension; *indistinctness* of vision.

In'dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable; not capable of being perceived, known, or discriminated as separate and distinct; hence, not capable of being perceived or known; as, in the distance the flagship was *indistinguishable*; the two copies were *indistinguishable* in form or color; the difference between them was *indistinguishable*.

In'dis-tin'guish-a-bly, *adv.* In an indistinguishable manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

In'dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *a.* Indistinct. [*R.*] "That *indistinguished* mass." *Sir T. Browne.*

In'dis-tin'guish-ing (-gwĭsh-ĭng), *a.* Making no difference; indiscriminative; impartial; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

In'dis-turb'ance (-tûrb'ȧns), *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; apathy; indifference.

In-ditch' (ĭn-dĭch'), *v. t.* To bury in, or cast into, a ditch. *Bp. Hall.*

In-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Indited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Inditing.] [OE. *enditen* to indite, indict, OF. *enditer* to indicate, show, dictate, write, inform, and *endicter* to accuse; both fr. LL. *indictare* to show, to accuse, fr. L. *indicere* to proclaim, announce; pref. *in-* in + *dicere* to say. The word was influenced also by L. *indicare* to indicate, and by *dictare* to dictate. See Diction, and cf. Indict, Indicate, Dictate.] **1.** To compose; to write; to be author of; to dictate; to prompt.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. *Ps.* xlv. 1.
Could a common grief have *indited* such expressions? *South.*
Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*. *Pope.*

2. To invite or ask. [*Obs.*]

She will *indite* him to some supper. *Shak.*

3. To indict; to accuse; to censure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-dite', *v. i.* To compose; to write, as a poem.

Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite*. *Herbert.*

In-dite'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. Indictment.] The act of inditing. *Craig.*

In-dit'er (-dīt'ẽr), *n.* One who indites. *Smart.*

In'di-um (ĭn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Indigo.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, discovered in certain ores of zinc, by means of its characteristic spectrum of two indigo blue lines; hence, its name. In appearance it resembles zinc, being white or lead gray, soft, malleable,

and easily fusible, but in its chemical relation it resembles aluminium or gallium. Symbol In. Atomic weight, 113.4.

In'di-vert'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted or turned aside. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

In'di-vid'a-ble (-vĭd'â-b'l), *a.* Indivisible. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In'di-vid'ed, *a.* Undivided. [*R.*] *Bp. Patrick.*

In'di-vid'u-al (-vĭd'ū-*al* ; 135), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible ; pref. *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible, fr. *dividere* to divide : cf. F. *individuel.* See DIVIDE.] **1.** Not divided, or not to be divided ; existing as one entity, or distinct being or object ; single ; one ; as, an *individual* man, animal, or city.

Mind has a being of its own, distinct from that of all other things, and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance. *A. Tucker.*

United as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to one only ; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing ; distinctive ; as, *individual* traits of character ; *individual* exertions ; *individual* peculiarities.

In'di-vid'u-al, *n.* **1.** A single person, animal, or thing of any kind ; a thing or being incapable of separation or division, without losing its identity ; especially, a human being ; a person. *Cowper.*

An object which is in the strict and primary sense one, and can not be logically divided, is called an *individual.* *Whately.*

That *individuals* die, his will ordains. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An independent, or partially independent, zooid of a compound animal. (*b*) The product of a single egg, whether it remains a single animal or becomes compound by budding or fission.

In'di-vid'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *individualisme.*] **1.** The quality of being individual ; individuality ; personality.

2. An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest ; self-interest ; selfishness.

The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as *individualism.* *Ed. Rev.*

In'di-vid'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the individual or individualism. *London Athenæum.*

In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n. ; pl.* INDIVIDUALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *individualité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual ; separate or distinct existence ; oneness ; unity. *Arbuthnot.*

They possess separate *individualities.* *H. Spencer.*

2. The character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual ; that quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another ; the sum of characteristic traits ; distinctive character ; as, he is a person of marked *individuality.*

In'di-vid'u-al-i-za'tion (-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *individualisation.*] The act of individualizing ; the state of being individualized ; individuation.

In'di-vid'u-al-ize (-vĭd'ū-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDIVIDUALIZED (-īzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDIVIDUALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *individualiser.*] To mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar properties ; to invest with individuality.

The peculiarities which *individualize* and distinguish the humor of Addison. *N. Drake.*

In'di-vid'u-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* One who individualizes.

In'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual manner or relation ; as individuals ; separately ; each by itself. "*Individually* or collectively." *Burke.*

How should that subsist solitarily by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it ? *Hooker.*

2. In an inseparable manner ; inseparably ; incommunicably ; indivisibly ; as, *individually* the same.

[Omniscience], an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

In'di-vid'u-ate (-āt), *a.* [See INDIVIDUAL.] Undivided. [*Obs.*]

In'di-vid'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDIVIDUATED (-ā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDIVIDUATING.] To distinguish from others of the species ; to endow with individuality ; to divide into individuals ; to discriminate.

The soul, as the prime *individuating* principle, and the said reserved portion of matter as an essential and radical part of the individuation, shall . . . make up and restore the same individual person. *South.*

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Dr. H. More.*

In'di-vid'u-a'tion (-vĭd'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *individuation.*] The act of individuating or state of being individuated ; individualization. *H. Spencer.*

In'di-vid'u-a'tor (-vĭd'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, individuates. *Sir K. Digby.*

In'di-vi-du'i-ty (-vĭ-dū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *individuitas.*] Separate existence ; individuality ; oneness. *Fuller.*

In'di-vin'i-ty (-vĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *divinity :* cf. F. *indivinité.*] Want or absence of divine power or of divinity. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў),*n.* [Cf. F. *indivisibilité.*] The state or property of being indivisible or inseparable ; inseparability. *Locke.*

In'di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indivisibilis :* cf. F. *indivisible.* See IN- not, and DIVISIBLE.] **1.** Not divisible ; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken ; not separable into parts. "One *indivisible* point of time." *Dryden.*

2. (*Math.*) Not capable of exact division, as one quantity by another ; incommensurable.

In'di-vis'i-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is indivisible.

By atom, nobody will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible,* but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

2. (*Geom.*) An infinitely small quantity which is assumed to admit of no further division.

Method of indivisibles, a kind of calculus, formerly in use, in which lines were considered as made up of an infinite number of points ; surfaces, as made up of an infinite number of lines ; and volumes, as made up of an infinite number of surfaces.

In'di-vis'i-ble-ness (ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The state of being indivisible ; indivisibility. *W. Montagu.*

In'di-vis'i-bly, *adv.* In an indivisible manner.

In'di-vi'sion (ĭn'dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *division :* cf. F. *indivision,* LL. *indivisio.*] A state of being not divided ; oneness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'do- (ĭn'dŏ-). [From L. *Indus* East Indian.] A prefix signifying *Indian* (*i. e.,* East Indian) ; of or pertaining to India.

In'do-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Indigo* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of artificial blue dyes, in appearance resembling indigo, for which they are often used as substitutes.

In'do-Brit'on (-brĭt'ŭn), *n.* [*Indo-* + *Briton.*] A person born in India, of mixed Indian and British blood ; a half-caste. *Malcom.*

In'do-Chi-nese' (-chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* [*Indo-* + *Chinese.*] Of or pertaining to Indo-China (*i. e.,* Farther India, or India beyond the Ganges).

In-doc'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-dŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being indocible ; indocibleness ; indocility.

In-doc'i-ble (ĭn-dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indocibilis.* See IN- not, and DOCIBLE.] Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed ; dull in intellect ; intractable ; unteachable ; indocile. *Bp. Hall.* — **In-doc'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

In-doc'ile (ĭn-dŏs'ĭl *or* -dō'sĭl), *a.* [L. *indocilis :* cf. F. *indocile.* See IN- not, and DOCILE.] Not teachable ; indisposed to be taught, trained, or disciplined ; not easily instructed or governed ; dull ; intractable.

In'do-cil'i-ty (ĭn'dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *indocilitas :* cf. F. *indocilité.*] The quality or state of being indocile ; dullness of intellect ; unteachableness ; intractableness.

The stiffness and *indocility* of the Pharisees. *W. Montagu.*

In-doc'tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDOCTRINATED (-nā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDOCTRINATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine : cf. F. *endoctriner.*] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning ; to imbue with learning ; to instruct in, or imbue with, principles or doctrines ; to teach ; — often followed by *in.*

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young, unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

In-doc'tri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of indoctrinating, or the condition of being indoctrinated ; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science or system of belief ; information. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'do-Eng'lish (ĭn'dŏ-ĭng'glĭsh), *a.* [*Indo-* + *English.*] Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India ; Anglo-Indian.

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an (-ū'rō-pē'*an*), *a.* Aryan ; — applied to the languages of India and Europe which are derived from the prehistoric Aryan language ; also, pertaining to the people or nations who speak these languages ; as, the *Indo-European* or Aryan family.

The common origin of the *Indo-European* nations. *Tylor.*

In'do-gen (ĭn'dŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*Indigo* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A complex, nitrogenous radical, C_8H_5NO, regarded as the essential nucleus of indigo.

In'do-gen-ide (ĭn'dŏ-jĕn'īd *or* ĭn-dŏj'ĕ-nīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the derivatives of indogen, which contain that group as a nucleus.

In'do-Ger-man'ic (ĭn'dŏ-jẽr-măn'ĭk), *a.* [*Indo-* + *Germanic.*] **1.** Same as ARYAN, and INDO-EUROPEAN.

2. Pertaining to or denoting the Teutonic family of languages as related to the Sanskrit, or derived from the ancient Aryan language.

In'do-in (ĭn'dŏ-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance resembling indigo blue, obtained artificially from certain isatogen compounds.

In'dol (ĭn'dōl), *n.* [*Indigo* + *-ol* of *phenol.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, C_8H_7N, obtained from blue indigo, and almost all indigo derivatives, by a process of reduction. It is also formed from albuminous matter, together with skatol, by putrefaction, and by fusion with caustic potash, and is present in human excrement, as well as in the intestinal canal of some herbivora.

In'do-lence (ĭn'dŏ-lens), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain : cf. F. *indolence.*] **1.** Freedom from that which pains, or harasses, as toil, care, grief, etc. [*Obs.*] I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence.* *Bp. Hough.*

2. The quality or condition of being indolent ; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil ; habitual idleness ; indisposition to labor ; laziness ; sloth ; inactivity.

Life spent in *indolence,* and therefore sad. *Cowper.*

As there is a great truth wrapped up in "diligence," what a lie, on the other hand, lurks at the root of our present use of the word "*indolence*"! This is from "in" and "doleo," not to grieve ; and *indolence* is thus a state in which we have no grief or pain : so that the word, as we now employ it, seems to affirm that indulgence in sloth and ease is that which would constitute for us the absence of all pain. *Trench.*

In'do-len-cy (-len-sў), *n.* Indolence. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In'do-lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *dolens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain : cf. F. *indolent.* See DOLOROUS.] **1.** Free from toil, pain, or trouble. [*Obs.*]

2. Indulging in ease ; avoiding labor and exertion ; habitually idle ; lazy ; inactive ; as, an *indolent* man.

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope.*

3. (*Med.*) Causing little or no pain or annoyance ; as, an *indolent* tumor.

Syn. — Idle ; lazy ; slothful ; sluggish ; listless ; inactive ; inert. See IDLE.

In'do-lent-ly, *adv.* In an indolent manner.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

‖ **In'do-les** (ĭn'dŏ-lēz), *n.* [L. Cf. ADOLESCENCE.] Natural disposition ; natural quality or abilities.

In'do-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [See INDOL.] (*Chem.*) A dark resinous substance, polymeric with indol, and obtained by the reduction of indigo white.

In-dom'a-ble (ĭn-dŏm'â-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomabilis ;* pref. *in-* not + *domabilis* tamable.] Indomitable. [*Obs.*]

In-dom'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tâ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis ;* pref. *in-* not + *domitare,* intens. fr. *domare* to tame. See TAME.] Not to be subdued ; untamable ; invincible ; as, an *indomitable* will, courage, animal.

In-dom'ite (ĭn-dŏm'ĭt), *a.* [L. *indomitus.*] Not tamed ; untamed ; savage ; wild. [*Obs.*] *J. Salkeld.*

In-domp'ta-ble (ĭn-dŏmp'tâ-b'l), *a.* [F. *indomptable,* L. *indomitabilis.*] Indomitable. [*Obs.*] *Tooke.*

In'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Done or being within doors ; within a house or institution ; domestic ; as, *indoor* work.

In'doors' (ĭn'dōrz' *or* ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house ; — usually separated, *in doors.*

In'do-phe'nol (ĭn'dō-fē'nōl), *n.* [*Indigo* + *phenol.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and obtained by the action of phenol on certain nitrogenous derivatives of quinone. Simple indophenol proper has not yet been isolated.

In-dors'a-ble (ĭn-dōrs'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being indorsed ; transferable ; convertible.

In'dor-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Indorsement. [*Obs.*]

In-dorse' (ĭn-dōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDORSED (-dōrst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDORSING.] [LL. *indorsare.* See ENDORSE.] [Written also *endorse.*] **1.** To cover the back of ; to load or burden. [*Obs.*]

Elephants *indorsed* with towers. *Milton.*

2. To write upon the back or outside of a paper or letter, as a direction, heading, memorandum, or address.

3. (*Law & Com.*) To write one's name, alone or with other words, upon the back of (a paper), for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of a note, draft, or the like ; to guarantee the payment, fulfillment, performance, or validity of, or to certify something upon the back of (a check, draft, writ, warrant of arrest, etc.).

4. To give one's name or support to ; to sanction ; to aid by approval ; to approve ; as, to *indorse* an opinion.

To indorse in blank, to write one's name on the back of a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder.

In-dorsed' (ĭn-dōrst'), *a.* (*Her.*) See ADDORSED.

In'dor-see' (-dōr-sē'), *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

In-dorse'ment (ĭn-dōrs'ment), *n.* [From INDORSE ; cf. ENDORSEMENT.] [Written also *endorsement.*] **1.** The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for, or a receipt of, payment, or the return of an officer, etc. ; a writing, usually upon the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. *Story. Byles. Burrill.*

3. Sanction, support, or approval ; as, the *indorsement* of a rumor, an opinion, a course, conduct.

Blank indorsement. See under BLANK.

In-dors'er (-ẽr), *n.* The person who indorses. [Written also **In-dors'or** (-ŏr), ten also *endorser.*]

In-dow' (ĭn-dou'), *v. t.* See ENDOW.

In-dow'ment (-ment), *n.* See ENDOWMENT.

In-dox'yl (ĭn-dŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Indigo* + hydr*oxyl.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance, C_8H_7NO, isomeric with oxindol, obtained as an oily liquid.

In'dox-yl'ic (ĭn'dŏks-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to, or producing, indoxyl ; as, *indoxylic* acid.

In'draught' (ĭn'drâft'), *n.* **1.** An opening from the sea into the land ; an inlet. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. A draught of air or flow of water setting inward.

In'drawn' (ĭn'drạn'), *a.* Drawn in.

In-drench' (ĭn-drĕnch'), *v. t.* To overwhelm with water ; to drench ; to drown. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'dris (ĭn'drĭs), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*)
In'dri (ĭn'drĭ), } Any lemurine animal of the genus *Indris.*

☞ Several species are known, all of them natives of Madagascar, as the diadem indris (*I. diadema*), which has a white ruff around the forehead ; the woolly indris (*I. laniger*) ; and the short-tailed or black indris (*I. brevicaudatus*), which is black, varied with gray.

Diadem Indris (*I. diadema*).

In-du'bi-ous (ĭn-dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *indubius.* See IN- not, and DUBIOUS.] **1.** Not dubious or doubtful ; certain.

2. Not doubting ; unsuspecting. "*Indubious* confidence." *Harvey.*

In-du'bi-ta-ble (-tâ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indubitabilis :* cf. F. *indubitable.* See IN- not, and DUBITABLE.] Not dubitable or doubtful ; too evident to admit of doubt ; unquestionable ; evident ; apparently certain ; as, an *indubitable* conclusion. — *n.* That which is indubitable.

Syn. — Unquestionable ; evident ; incontrovertible ; incontestable ; undeniable ; irrefragable.

In-du'bi-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being indubitable.

In-du'bi-ta-bly, *adv.* Undoubtedly ; unquestionably ; in a manner to remove all doubt.

Oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

In-du'bi-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *indubitatus ;* pref. *in-* not + *dubitatus,* p. p. of *dubitare* to doubt.] Not questioned or doubtful ; evident ; certain. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-du'bi-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *indubitatus,* p. p. of *indubitare ;* pref. *in-* in + *dubitare* to doubt.] To bring into doubt ; to cause to be doubted. [*Obs.*]

To conceal, or *indubitate,* his exigency. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-duce' (ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUCED (-dūst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *inducere, inductum ;* pref. *in-* in + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. INDUCT.] **1.** To lead in ; to introduce. [*Obs.*]

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

2. To draw on; to overspread. [*A Latinism*] *Cowper.*

3. To lead on; to influence; to prevail on; to incite; to move by persuasion or influence. *Shak.*

He is not obliged by your offer to do it, . . . though he may be *induced*, persuaded, prevailed upon, tempted. *Paley.*

Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation. *Dryden.*

4. To bring on; to effect; to cause; as, a fever *induced* by fatigue or exposure.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves. *Bacon.*

5. (*Physics*) To produce, or cause, by proximity without contact or transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body in an opposite electric or magnetic state.

6. (*Logic*) To generalize or conclude as an inference from all the particulars; — the opposite of *deduce*.

Syn. — To move; instigate; urge; impel; incite; press; influence; actuate.

In-duce'ment (ĭn-dūs'ment), *n.* [From INDUCE.] **1.** The act of inducing, or the state of being induced.

2. That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads one to action or induces one to act; as, reward is an *inducement* to toil. "Mark the *inducement*." *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the main allegations of a pleading; a leading to.

Syn. — Motive; reason; influence. See MOTIVE.

In-du'cer (ĭn-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, induces or incites.

In-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being induced, caused, or made to take place.

2. Obtainable by induction; derivable; inferable.

In-duct' (ĭn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUCTING.] [L. *inductus*, p. p. of *inducere*. See INDUCE.] **1.** To bring in; to introduce; to usher in.

The independent orator *inducting* himself without further ceremony into the pulpit. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of the temporal rights of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

The prior, when *inducted* into that dignity, took an oath not to alienate any of their lands. *Bp. Burnet.*

In-duc'te-ous (ĭn-dŭk'tẽ-ŭs), *a.* (*Elec.*) Rendered electro-polar by induction, or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies.

In-duc'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *ductile*: cf. F. *inductile*.] Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal; inelastic; tough.

In'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being inductile.

In-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inductio*: cf. F. *induction*. See INDUCT.] **1.** The act or process of inducting or bringing in; introduction; entrance; beginning; commencement.

I know not you; nor am I well pleased to make this time, as the affair now stands, the *induction* of your acquaintance. *Beau. & Fl.*

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

2. An introduction or introductory scene, as to a play; a preface; a prologue. [*Obs.*]

This is but an *induction*: I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger.*

3. (*Philos.*) The act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; also, the result or inference so reached.

Induction is an inference drawn from all the particulars. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class, is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. *J. S. Mill.*

4. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of an official into an office, with appropriate acts or ceremonies; the giving actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities.

5. (*Math.*) A process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases, one of which is known to be true, the examination being so conducted that each case is made to depend on the preceding one; — called also *successive induction*.

6. (*Physics*) The property by which one body, having electrical or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact; an impress of electrical or magnetic force or condition from one body on another without actual contact.

Electro-dynamic induction, the action by which a variable or interrupted current of electricity excites another current in a neighboring conductor forming a closed circuit. — **Electro-magnetic induction**, the influence by which an electric current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or around which it passes. — **Electro-static induction**, the action by which a body possessing a charge of statical electricity develops a charge of statical electricity of the opposite character in a neighboring body. — **Induction coil**, an apparatus producing induced currents of great intensity. It consists of a coil or helix of stout insulated copper wire, surrounded by another coil of very fine insulated wire, in which a momentary current is induced, when a current (as from a voltaic battery), passing through the inner coil, is made, broken, or varied. The inner coil has within it a core of soft iron, and is connected at its terminals with a condenser; — called also *inductorium*, and *Ruhmkorff's coil*. — **Induction pipe, port,** *or* **valve**, a pipe, passageway, or valve, for leading or admitting a fluid to a receiver, as steam to an engine cylinder, or water to a pump. — **Magnetic induction**, the action by which magnetic polarity is developed in a body susceptible to magnetic effects when brought under the influence of a magnet. — **Magneto-electric induction**, the influence by which a magnet excites electric currents in closed circuits.

Logical induction (*Philos.*), an act or method of reasoning from all the parts separately to the whole which they constitute, or into which they may be united collectively; the operation of discovering and proving general propositions; the scientific method. — **Philosophical induction**, the inference, or the act of inferring, that what has been observed or established in respect to a part, individual, or species, may, on the ground of analogy, be affirmed or received of the whole to which it belongs. This last is the *inductive method* of Bacon. It ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience and experiment. It relates to actual existences, as in physical science or the concerns of life. *Logical induction* is founded on the necessary laws of thought; *philosophical induction*, on the interpretation of the indications or analogy of nature.

Syn. — Deduction. — INDUCTION, DEDUCTION. In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws. This is the kind of reasoning in physical science. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, which is already proven or provisionally assumed, and seek to connect it with some particular case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both. Thus, we bring down the general into the particular, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. This is the syllogistic method. By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity; by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning rods.

In-duc'tion-al (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive.

In-duct'ive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [LL. *inductivus*: cf. F. *inductif*. See INDUCE.] **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting; — usually followed by *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause. [*R.*]

They may be . . . *inductive* of credibility. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by, derived from, or using, induction; as, *inductive* reasoning.

4. (*Physics*) (*a*) Operating by induction; as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*b*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted upon by induction; as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity.

Inductive embarrassment (*Physics*), the retardation in signaling on an electric wire, produced by lateral induction. — **Inductive philosophy** *or* **method**. See *Philosophical induction*, under INDUCTION. — **Inductive sciences**, those sciences which admit of, and employ, the inductive method, as astronomy, botany, chemistry, etc.

In-duct'ive-ly, *adv.* By induction or inference.

In'duc-tom'e-ter (ĭn'dŭk-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Induction* + *-meter*.] (*Elec.*) An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction.

In-duct'or (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who stirs up or rouses. See INDUCE.] **1.** The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

2. (*Elec.*) That portion of an electrical apparatus, in which is the inducing charge or current.

In'duc-to'ri-um (ĭn'dŭk-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDUCTORIUMS (-ŭmz), L. INDUCTORIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. E. *induction*.] (*Elec.*) An induction coil.

In-duc'tric (ĭn-dŭk'trĭk), } *a.* (*Elec.*) Acting by, or
In-duc'tric-al (-trĭ-*kal*), } in a state of, induction; relating to electrical induction.

In-due' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUED (-dūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUING.] [Written also *endue*.] [L. *induere* to put on, clothe, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in-* in) + a root seen also in L. *exuere* to put off, divest, *exuviae* the skin of an animal, slough, *induviae* clothes. Cf. ENDUE to invest.] **1.** To put on, as clothes; to draw on.

The baron had *indued* a pair of jack boots. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply with moral or mental qualities.

Indu'd with robes of various hue she flies. *Dryden.*
Indued with intellectual sense and souls. *Shak.*

In-due'ment (-ment), *n.* [From INDUE; cf. INDUMENT, ENDUEMENT.] The act of induing, or state of being indued; investment; endowment. *W. Montagu.*

In-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDULGED (-dŭljd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDULGING (-dŭl'jĭng).] [L. *indulgere* to be kind or tender to one; cf. OIr. *dilgud*, equiv. to L. *remissio*, OIr. *dligeth*, equiv. to L. *lex*, Goth. *dulgs* debt.] **1.** To be complacent toward; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; (*a*) when said of a habit, desire, etc.: to give free course to; to give one's self up to; as, to *indulge* sloth, pride, selfishness, or inclinations; (*b*) when said of a person: to yield to the desire of; to gratify by compliance; to humor; to withhold restraint from; as, to *indulge* children in their caprices or willfulness; to *indulge* one's self with a rest or in pleasure.

Hope in another life implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

2. To grant as by favor; to bestow in concession, or in compliance with a wish or request.

Persuading us that something must be *indulged* to public manners. *Jer. Taylor.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos, and eternal Night! *Pope.*

☞ It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it is a habit, it has *in*; as, he indulged himself *with* a glass of wine or a new book; he indulges himself *in* idleness or intemperance. See GRATIFY.

In-dulge', *v. i.* To indulge one's self; to gratify one's tastes or desires; esp., to give one's self up (to); to practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint; — followed by *in*, but formerly, also, by *to*. "Willing to *indulge* in easy vices." *Johnson.*

In-dulge'ment (-ment), *n.* Indulgence. [*R.*] *Wood.*

In-dul'gence (ĭn-dŭl'jens), *n.* [L. *indulgentia*: cf. F. *indulgence*.] **1.** The act of indulging or humoring; the quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint or control.

If I were a judge, that word *indulgence* should never issue from my lips. *Tooke.*

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance anything less. *Hammond.*

2. An indulgent act; favor granted; gratification.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after the guilt of sin has been remitted by sincere repentance; absolution from the censures and public penances of the church. It is a payment of the debt of justice to God by the application of the merits of Christ and his saints to the contrite soul through the church. It is therefore believed to diminish or destroy for sins the punishment of purgatory.

In-dul'gence (ĭn-dŭl'jens), *v. t.* To grant an indulgence to.

In-dul'gen-cy (-jen-sў), *n.* Indulgence. *Dryden.*

In-dul'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *indulgere*: cf. F. *indulgent*. See INDULGE.] Prone to indulge; yielding to the wishes, humor, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; tolerant; mild; favorable; not severe; as, an *indulgent* parent. *Shak.*

The *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*
The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden.*

In'dul-gen'tial (ĭn'dŭl-jĕn'shal), *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church. *Brevint.*

In-dul'gent-ly (ĭn-dŭl'jent-lў), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favorably. *Dryden.*

In-dul'ger (-jẽr), *n.* One who indulges. *W. Montagu.*

In-dul'gi-ate (-jĭ-āt), *v. t.* To indulge. [*R.*] *Sandys.*

In'du-line (ĭn'dŭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Perh. fr. *indigo*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Any one of a large series of aniline dyes, colored blue or violet, and represented by aniline violet. (*b*) A dark green amorphous dyestuff, produced by the oxidation of aniline in the presence of copper or vanadium salts; — called also *aniline black*.

In-dult' (ĭn-dŭlt'), } *n.* [L. *indultum* indulgence, fa-
In-dul'to (-dŭl'tō), } vor, fr. *indultus*, p. p. of *indulgere*: cf. It. *indulto*, F. *indult*. See INDULGE.] **1.** A privilege or exemption; an indulgence; a dispensation granted by the pope.

2. (*Spain*) A duty levied on all importations.

In'du-ment (ĭn'dū-ment), *n.* [L. *indumentum* a covering. See INDUE, and cf. INDUEMENT.] (*Zoöl.*) Plumage; feathers.

In-du'pli-cate (ĭn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in æstivation. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation.

In-du'pli-ca-tive (-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having induplicate sepals or petals in æstivation. (*b*) Having induplicate leaves in vernation.

In-dur'ance (ĭn-dūr'ans), *n.* [*Obs.*] See ENDURANCE.

In'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus*, p. p. of *indurare* to harden. See ENDURE.] **1.** Hardened; not soft; indurated. *Tyndale.*

2. Without sensibility; unfeeling; obdurate.

In'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDURATING (-rā'tĭng).] **1.** To make hard; as, extreme heat *indurates* clay; some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

In'du-rate, *v. i.* To grow hard; to harden, or become hard; as, clay *indurates* by drying, and by heat.

In'du-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), *a.* Hardened; as, *indurated* clay; an *indurated* heart. *Goldsmith.*

In'du-ra'tion (ĭn'dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *induration*, LL. *induratio* hardness of heart.] **1.** The act of hardening, or the process of growing hard.

2. State of being indurated, or of having become hard.

3. Hardness of character, manner, sensibility, etc.; obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy or feeling.

A certain *induration* of character had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

In-du'sial (ĭn-dū'shal *or* -shĭ-*al*), *a.* [See INDUSIUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, the petrified cases of the larvæ of certain insects.

Indusial limestone (*Geol.*), a fresh-water limestone, largely composed of the agglomerated cases of caddice worms, or larvæ of caddice flies (*Phryganea*). It is found in Miocene strata of Auvergne, France, and some other localities.

In-du'si-ate (-shĭ-ât *or* -zhĭ-ât), } *a.* (*Bot.*)
In-du'si-a'ted (-shĭ-ā'tĕd *or* -zhĭ-ā'tĕd), } Furnished with an indusium.

‖ **In-du'si-um** (-shĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* INDUSIA (-ȧ). [L., an under garment, fr. *induere* to put on: cf. F. *indusie* the covering of the seed spots of ferns.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower. (*b*) The immediate covering of the fruit dots or sori in many ferns, usually a very thin scale attached by the middle or side to a veinlet. (*c*) A peculiar covering found in certain fungi.

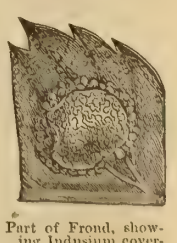

Part of Frond, showing Indusium covering Sporangia.

In-dus'tri-al (ĭn-dŭs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *industriel*, LL. *industrialis*. See INDUSTRY.] Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or the arts and products of industry; concerning those employed in labor, especially in manual labor, and their wages, duties, and rights.

The great ideas of *industrial* development and economic social amelioration. *M. Arnold.*

Industrial exhibition, a public exhibition of the various industrial products of a country, or of various countries. — **Industrial school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children, and training them to habits of industry.

In-dus'tri-al-ism (ĭn-dŭs'trĭ-*ăl*-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Devotion to industrial pursuits; labor; industry. *J. S. Mill.*

2. The principles or policy applicable to industrial pursuits or organized labor.

Industrialism must not be confounded with industriousness. *H. Spencer.*

In-dus'tri-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to industry.

In-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius, industriosus:* cf. F. *industrieux.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Given to industry; characterized by diligence; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied; busy; assiduous; not slothful or idle; — commonly implying devotion to lawful and useful labor.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Steadily and perseveringly active in a particular pursuit or aim; as, he was negligent in business, but *industrious* in pleasure; an *industrious* mischief maker.

Industrious to seek out the truth of all things. *Spenser.*

— In-dus'tri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— In-dus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trȳ), *n.*; *pl.* INDUSTRIES (-trĭz). [L. *industria*, cf. *industrius* diligent; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *industrie.*] **1.** Habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; — opposed to *sloth* and *idleness;* as, *industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

We are more industrious than our forefathers, because in the present times the funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those which are likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness, than they were two or three centuries ago. *A. Smith.*

2. Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business; especially, one which employs much labor and capital and is a distinct branch of trade; as, the sugar *industry;* the iron *industry;* the cotton *industry.*

3. (*Polit. Econ.*) Human exertion of any kind employed for the creation of value, and regarded by some as a species of capital or wealth; labor.

Syn. — Diligence; assiduity; perseverance; activity; laboriousness; attention. See DILIGENCE.

In-du'tive (ĭn-dū'tĭv), *a.* [L. *indutus*, p. p. of *induere* to put on. See INDUE.] (*Bot.*) Covered; — applied to seeds which have the usual integumentary covering.

‖ **In-du'vi-æ** (-vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, fr. *induere* to put on. See INDUE.] (*Bot.*) Persistent portions of a calyx or corolla; also, leaves which do not disarticulate from the stem, and hence remain for a long time.

In-du'vi-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with induviæ, as the upper part of the trunk of a palm tree.

In'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDWELT (-dwĕlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDWELLING.] To dwell in; to abide within; to remain in possession.

The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly *indwelt* form. *Milman.*

In'dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*

In'dwell'ing, *n.* Residence within, as in the heart.

The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers. *South.*

-ine (-ĭn, -ēn, *or* -īn; 104). **1.** (*Chem.*) A suffix, indicating that those substances of whose names it is a part are *basic*, and *alkaloidal* in their nature.

☞ All organic bases, and basic substances (especially nitrogenous substances), are systematically written with the termination *-ine;* as, quin*ine*, morph*ine*, guanid*ine*, etc. All indifferent and neutral substances, as proteids, glycerides, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in;* as, gelat*in*, amygdal*in*, etc. This rule has no application to those numerous commercial or popular names with the termination *-ine;* as, gasol*ine*, vasel*ine*, etc.

2. (*Organ. Chem.*) A suffix, used to indicate *hydrocarbons of the second degree of unsaturation;* i. e., members of the acetyline series; as, *hexine, heptine*, etc.

In-earth' (ĭn-ẽrth'), *v. t.* To inter. [*R.*] *Southey.*

In-e'bri-ant (ĭn-ē'brĭ-*ant*), *a.* [L. *inebrians*, p. pr. of *inebriare.* See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

In-e'bri-ant, *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium, alcohol, etc.; an intoxicant. *Smart.*

In-e'bri-ate (ĭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INEBRIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INEBRIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *inebriatus*, p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate; pref. *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, fr. *ebrius* drunk. See EBRIETY.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

The cups
That cheer but not *inebriate.* *Cowper.*

2. Fig.: To disorder the senses of; to exhilarate or elate as if by spirituous drink; to deprive of sense and judgment; also, to stupefy.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

In-e'bri-ate, *v. i.* To become drunk. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-e'bri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *inebriatus*, p. p.] Intoxicated; drunk; habitually given to drink; stupefied.

Thus spake Peter, as a man *inebriate* and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision, not knowing what he said. *Udall.*

In-e'bri-ate, *n.* One who is drunk or intoxicated; esp., an habitual drunkard; as, an asylum for *inebriates.*

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety. *E. Darwin.*

In-e'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inebriatio.*] The condition of being inebriated; intoxication; figuratively, deprivation of sense and judgment by anything that exhilarates, as success. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preserve him from the *inebriation* of prosperity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See DRUNKENNESS.

In'e-bri'e-ty (ĭn'ē-brī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [See INEBRIATE, EBRIETY.] Drunkenness; inebriation. *E. Darwin.*

In-e'bri-ous (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Intoxicated, or partially so; intoxicating. [*R.*] *T. Brown.*

In-ed'it-ed (ĭn-ĕd'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not edited; unpublished; as, an *inedited* manuscript. *T. Warton.*

‖ **I'née'** (ē'nā'), *n.* [F.] An arrow poison, made from an apocynaceous plant (*Strophanthus hispidus*) of the Gaboon country; — called also *onaye.*

In-ef'fa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕf'fȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ineffabilitas:* cf. F. *ineffabilité.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness; unspeakableness.

In-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis:* cf. F. *ineffable.* See IN- not, and EFFABLE, FAME.] Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven.

Contentment with our lot . . . will diffuse *ineffable* contentment over the soul. *Beattie.*

In-ef'fa-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness. *Scott.*

In-ef'fa-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably. *Milton.*

In'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕf-fās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *effaceable:* cf. F. *ineffaçable.*] Incapable of being effaced; indelible; ineradicable.

In'ef-face'a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

In'ef-fect'i-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Ineffectual; impracticable. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'ef-fect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *effective:* cf. F. *ineffectif.*] Not effective; ineffectual; futile; inefficient; useless; as, an *ineffective* appeal.

The word of God, without the spirit, [is] a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'ef-fect'ive-ly, *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; inefficiently; ineffectually.

In'ef-fect'ive-ness, *n.* Quality of being ineffective.

In'ef-fec'tu-al (-fĕk'tū-*al*; 135), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; without effect; inefficient; weak; useless; futile; unavailing; as, an *ineffectual* attempt; an *ineffectual* expedient. *Pope.*

The peony root has been much commended, . . . and yet has been by many found *ineffectual.* *Boyle.*

Syn. — Inefficient; useless; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; unavailing; futile. See USELESS, INEFFICACIOUS.

In'ef-fec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Ineffectualness. [*R.*]

In'ef-fec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

Hereford ". . had been besieged for about two months *ineffectually* by the Scots. *Ludlow.*

In'ef-fec'tu-al-ness, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

The *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wake.*

In-ef'fer-ves'cence (ĭn-ĕf'fẽr-vĕs'sens), *n.* Want of effervescence. *Kirwan.*

In-ef'fer-ves'cent (-sent), *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence; quiescent.

In-ef'fer-ves'ci-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being ineffervescible.

In-ef'fer-ves'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable or susceptible of effervescence.

In-ef'fi-ca'cious (-fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *efficacious:* cf. F. *inefficace*, L. *inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; inadequate; incompetent; inefficient; impotent. *Boyle.*

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious* . . . to restrain the growth of disorders. *Burke.*

☞ *Ineffectual*, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious* an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we can not always know whether means are *inefficacious* till experiment has proved them *ineffectual. Inefficacious* is therefore sometimes synonymous with *ineffectual.*

In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ly, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ness, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

In-ef'fi-ca-cy (ĭn-ĕf'fĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* [L. *inefficacia.* See IN- not, and EFFICACY.] Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness; futility; uselessness; fruitlessness; as, the *inefficacy* of medicines or means.

The seeming *inefficacy* of censures. *Bp. Hall.*

The *inefficacy* was soon proved, like that of many similar medicines. *James Gregory.*

In'ef-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'ĕf-fĭsh'en-sȳ), *n.* The quality of being inefficient; want of power or energy sufficient for the desired effect; inefficacy; incapacity; as, he was discharged from his position for *inefficiency.*

In'ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; not producing the effect intended or desired; inefficacious; as, *inefficient* means or measures.

2. Incapable of, or indisposed to, effective action; habitually slack or remiss; effecting little or nothing; as, *inefficient* workmen; an *inefficient* administrator.

In-ef-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* In an inefficient manner.

In'e-lab'o-rate (ĭn'ē-lăb'ŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *inelaboratus.* See IN- not, and ELABORATE.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care; unpolished; crude; unfinished.

In'e-las'tic (-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not elastic.

In'e-las-tic'i-ty (-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of elasticity.

In-el'e-gance (ĭn-ĕl'ē-gans), } *n.; pl.* INELEGANCES
In-el'e-gan-cy (-gan-sȳ), } (-gan-sĕz), INELEGANCIES (-gan-sĭz). [L. *inelegantia:* cf. F. *inélégance.*]

1. The quality of being inelegant; want of elegance or grace; want of refinement, beauty, or polish in language, composition, or manners.

The notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook.*

2. Anything inelegant; as, *inelegancies* of style in literary composition.

In-el'e-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *inelegans:* cf. F. *inélégant.* See IN- not, and ELEGANT.] Not elegant; deficient in beauty, polish, refinement, grace, or ornament; wanting in anything which correct taste requires.

What order so contrived as not to mix
Tastes, not well joined, *inelegant.* *Milton.*

It renders style often obscure, always embarrassed and *inelegant.* *Blair.*

In-el'e-gant-ly, *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

In-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inéligibilité.*] The state or quality of being ineligible.

In-el'i-gi-ble (-ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *eligible:* cf. F. *inéligible.*] Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient or desirable. *Burke.*

In-el'i-gi-bly (ĭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-blȳ), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

In-el'o-quent (-ŏ-kwent), *a.* [L. *ineloquens:* cf. F. *inéloquent.* See IN- not, and ELOQUENT.] Not eloquent; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic, not persuasive; as, *ineloquent* language.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent.* *Milton.*

In-el'o-quent-ly, *adv.* Without eloquence.

In'e-luc'ta-ble (ĭn'ē-lŭk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *eluctabilis* to be surmounted, fr. *eluctari* to struggle out of, to surmount: cf. F. *inéluctable.* See ELUCTATE.] Not to be overcome by struggling; irresistible; inevitable. *Bp. Pearson.*

The *ineluctable* conditions of matter. *Hamerton.*

In'e-lud'i-ble (-lūd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded or evaded; unavoidable.

Most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanvill.*

In-em'bry-o-nate (-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nāt), *a.* (*Biol.*) Not embryonate.

In'e-nar'ra-ble (-ē-năr'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *enarrabilis* that may be related; fr. *enarrare* to relate: cf. F. *inénarrable.* See ENARRATION.] Incapable of being narrated; indescribable; ineffable. [*Obs.*] "*Inenarrable* goodness." *Bp. Fisher.*

In-ept' (ĭn-ĕpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus;* prefix *in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit: cf. F. *inepte.* Cf. INAPT.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; unbecoming.

The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries. *Glanvill.*

2. Silly; useless; nonsensical; absurd; foolish.

To view attention as a special act of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In-ept'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *ineptitudo.*] **1.** The quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness.

That *ineptitude* for society, which is frequently the fault of us scholars. *Tatler.*

2. Absurdity; nonsense; foolishness.

In-ept'ly, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; awkwardly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly.* *Dr. H. More.*

In-ept'ness, *n.* Unfitness; ineptitude.

The feebleness and miserable *ineptness* of infancy. *Dr. H. More.*

In-e'qua-ble (-ē'kwȧ-b'l), *a.* Unequable. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

In-e'qual (-kwal), *a.* [L. *inaequalis.* See IN- not, and EQUAL.] Unequal; uneven; various. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In'e-qual'i-ty (ĭn'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INEQUALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *inaequalitas.*] **1.** The quality of being unequal; difference, or want of equality, in any respect; lack of uniformity; disproportion; unevenness; disparity; diversity; as, an *inequality* in size, stature, numbers, power, distances, motions, rank, property, etc.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

Notwithstanding which *inequality* of number, it was resolved in a council of war to fight the Dutch fleet. *Ludlow.*

Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition. *Macaulay.*

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab, etc.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison.*

3. Variableness; changeableness; inconstancy; lack of smoothness or equability; deviation; unsteadiness, as of the weather, feelings, etc.

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

4. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as, the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul. *South.*

5. (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality ($>$ or $<$) between them; as, the *inequality* $2<3$, or $4>1$.

6. (*Astron.*) An irregularity, or a deviation, in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion; the amount of such deviation.

In'e-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* (*Math.*) An inequality.

In'e-qui-dis'tant (ĭn-ē'kwĭ-dĭs'*tant*), *a.* Not equally distant; not equidistant.

In-e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* **1.** Having unequal sides; unsymmetrical; unequal-sided.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the two ends unequal, as in the clam, quahaug, and most lamellibranch shells.

In-e'qui-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *equi-* + *lobate.*] (*Biol.*) Unequally lobed; cut into lobes of different shapes or sizes.

In-eq'ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not just. *Burke.*

In-eq'ui-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *inequitatus*, p. p. of *inequitare* to ride over. See 1st IN-, and EQUITANT.] To ride over or through. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In-eq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Want of equity; injustice; wrong. "Some form of *inequity.*" *H. Spencer.*

In-e'qui-valve (ĭn-ē'kwĭ-vălv), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having
In-e'qui-val'vu-lar (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), } unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster.

In'e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭn'ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated or rooted out.

The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable.* *Ld. Lytton.*

In'e-rad'i-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicable.

In'er-get'ic (-ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *ener-*
In'er-get'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *getic, -ical.*] Having no energy; sluggish. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

In'er-get'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Without energy. [*R.*]

In-erm' (ĭn-ẽrm'), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as INERMIS.
In-er'mous (-ẽr'mŭs), }

‖ **In-er'mis** (-mĭs), *a.* [L. *inermis, inermus;* pref. *in-* not + *arma* arms: cf. F. *inerme.*] (*Bot.*) Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf. *Gray.*

In-er'ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕr'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Freedom or exemption from error; infallibility. *Eikon Basilike.*

In-er'ra-ble (ĭn-ĕr'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis.* See

In- not, and **Err.**] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. "*Inerrable* and requisite conditions." *Sir T. Browne.* "Not an *inerrable* text." *Gladstone.*

In-er'ra-ble-ness (ĭn-ĕr'rȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability; infallibility. *Hammond.*

In-er'ra-bly, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly; unerringly.

In-er'ran-cy (-ran-sy), *n.* Exemption from error. [*R.*]

The absolute *inerrancy* of the Bible. *The Century.*

In'er-rat'ic (ĭn'ĕr-răt'ĭk), *a.* Not erratic or wandering; fixed; settled; established.

In-err'ing-ly (ĭn-ĕr'ĭng-ly *or* ĭn-ĕr'-), *adv.* Without error, mistake, or deviation; unerringly. *Glanvill.*

In-ert' (ĭn-ûrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis,* unskilled, idle; pref. *in-* not + *ars* art: cf. F. *inerte.* See **Art.**] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed, as, matter is *inert.*

2. Indisposed to move or act; very slow to act; sluggish; dull; inactive; indolent; lifeless.

The *inert* and desponding party of the court. *Macaulay.*

It presently becomes extravagant, then imbecile, and at length utterly *inert.* *I. Taylor.*

3. Not having or manifesting active properties; not affecting other substances when brought in contact with them; powerless for an expected or desired effect.

Syn. — Inactive; dull; passive; indolent; sluggish; slothful; lazy; dead; lifeless; irresolute; stupid; senseless; insensible. — **Inert, Inactive, Sluggish.** A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort; but one who is *inert* has something in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion. *Sluggish* is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action. *Inert* and *inactive* are negative, *sluggish* is positive.

Even the favored isles . . .
Can boast but little virtue; and, *inert*
Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain
In manners — victims of luxurious ease. *Cowper.*

Doomed to lose four months in *inactive* obscurity. *Johnson.*

Sluggish Idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Spenser.*

In-er'ti-a (ĭn-ĕr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle. See **Inert.**] **1.** (*Physics*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by some external force; — sometimes called *vis inertiæ.*

2. Inertness; indisposition to motion, exertion, or action; want of energy; sluggishness.

Men . . . have immense irresolution and *inertia.* *Carlyle.*

3. (*Med.*) Want of activity; sluggishness; — said especially of the uterus, when, in labor, its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased.

Center of inertia. (*Mech.*) See under **Center.**

In-er'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of activity or exertion; inertness; quietude. [*R.*]

These vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *E. Darwin.*

In-ert'i-tude (ĭn-ûrt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [See **Inert.**] Inertness; inertia. [*R.*] *Good.*

In-ert'ly, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly. *Pope.*

In-ert'ness, *n.* **1.** Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness; apathy; insensibility. *Glanvill.*

Laziness and *inertness* of mind. *Burke.*

2. Absence of the power of self-motion; inertia.

In-er'u-dite (-ĕr'ū-dīt), *a.* [L. *ineruditus.* See **In-** not, and **Erudite.**] Not erudite; unlearned; ignorant.

In'es-cap'a-ble (ĭn'ĕs-kāp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not escapable.

In-es'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *inescatus,* p. p. of *inescare; in-* in + *esca* bait.] To allure; to lay a bait for. [*Obs.*]

To *inescate* and beguile young women! *Burton.*

In'es-ca'tion (ĭn'ĕs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inescatio.*] The act of baiting; allurement. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

In'es-cutch'eon (-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* (*Her.*) A small escutcheon borne within a shield.

‖ In' es'se (ĭn' ĕs'sē). [L.] In being; actually existing; — distinguished from *in posse,* or *in potentia,* which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

Shield with Inescutcheon.

In'es-sen'tial (ĭn'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *essential:* cf. F. *inessentiel.*] **1.** Having no essence or being. *H. Brooke.*

The womb of *inessential* Naught. *Shelley.*

2. Not essential; unessential.

In-es'ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaestimabilis:* cf. F. *inestimable.* See **In-** not, and **Estimate.**] Incapable of being estimated or computed; especially, too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price; as, *inestimable* rights or privileges.

But above all, for thine *inestimable* love. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Science is too *inestimable* for expression by a money standard. *Lyon Playfair.*

Syn. — Incalculable; invaluable; priceless.

In-es'ti-ma-bly, *adv.* In a manner, or to a degree, above estimation; as, things *inestimably* excellent.

In'e-va'si-ble (ĭn'ē-vā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being evaded; inevitable; unavoidable.

In-ev'i-dence (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [Cf. F. *inévidence.*] Want of evidence; obscurity. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

In-ev'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [Cf. F. *inévident.*] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure.

In-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inévitabilité.*] Impossibility to be avoided or shunned; inevitableness. *Shelford.*

In-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis:* cf. F. *inévitable.* See **In-** not, and **Evitable.**] **1.** Not evitable; incapable of being shunned; unavoidable; certain. "The *inevitable* hour." *Gray.*

It was *inevitable;* it was necessary; it was planted in the nature of things. *Burke.*

2. Irresistible. "*Inevitable* charms." *Dryden.*

In-ev'i-ta-ble-ness (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The state of being unavoidable; certainty to happen. *Prideaux.*

In-ev'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

Inevitably thou shalt die. *Milton.*

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South.*

In'ex-act' (ĭn'ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *exact:* cf. F. *inexact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true; inaccurate.

In'ex-act'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Inexactness; uncertainty; as, geographical *inexactitude.*

In'ex-act'ly, *adv.* In a manner not exact or precise; inaccurately. *R. A. Proctor.*

In'ex-act'ness, *n.* Incorrectness; want of exactness.

In'ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ĕk-sīt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being inexcitable; insusceptibility to excitement.

In'ex-cit'a-ble (-sīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexcitabilis* from which one cannot be aroused. See **In-** not, and **Excite.**] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

In'ex-cus'a-ble (-ĕks-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis:* cf. F. *inexcusable.* See **Excuse.**] Not excusable; not admitting excuse or justification; as, *inexcusable* folly.

Therefore thou art *inexcusable,* O man, whosoever thou art that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things. *Rom.* ii. 1.

In'ex-cus'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being inexcusable; enormity beyond forgiveness. *South.*

In'ex-cus'a-bly, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

Inexcusably obstinate and perverse. *Jortin.*

In-ex'e-cra-ble (-krȧ-b'l), *a.* That can not be execrated enough. [*R.*]

In-ex'e-cu'ta-ble (ĭn-ĕks'ē-kū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *executable:* cf. F. *inexécutable.*] Incapable of being executed or performed; impracticable; infeasible.

In-ex'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *execution:* cf. F. *inexécution.*] Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty. *Spence.*

In'ex-er'tion (ĭn'ĕgz-ĕr'shŭn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.

In'ex-hal'a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-hāl'ȧ-b'l *or* ĭn'ĕgz-āl'-), *a.* Incapable of being exhaled. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'ex-haust'ed (ĭn'ĕgz-ąst'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *exhausted:* cf. L. *inexhaustus.*] Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted. *Dryden.*

In'ex-haust'ed-ly, *adv.* Without exhaustion.

In'ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible; abundance.

In'ex-haust'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unfailing; not to be wasted or spent; as, *inexhaustible* stores of provisions; an *inexhaustible* stock of elegant words. *Dryden.*

An *inexhaustible* store of anecdotes. *Macaulay.*

— In'ex-haust'i-ble-ness, *n.* **— In'ex-haust'i-bly,** *adv.*

In'ex-haust'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Inexhaustible. *Thomson.*

In'ex-ist' (-ĭst'), *v. i.* [Pref. *in-* in + *exist.*] To exist within; to dwell within. [*Obs.*]

Substances *inexisting* within the divine mind. *A. Tucker.*

In'ex-ist'ant (-ant), *a.* [Cf. F. *inexistant.* See 1st **Inexistent.**] Inexistent; not existing. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

In'ex-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* [Pref. *in-* in + *existence.*] [*Obs.*] (*a*) Inherence; subsistence. *Bp. Bull.* (*b*) That which exists within; a constituent. *A. Tucker.*

In'ex-ist'ence, *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *existence:* cf. F. *inexistence.*] Want of being or existence.

In'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *existent:* cf. F. *inexistant.*] Not having being; not existing.

In'ex-ist'ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *existent.*] Inherent; innate; indwelling. *Boyle.*

In-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕks'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inexorabilitas:* cf. F. *inexorabilité.*] The quality of being inexorable, or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*

In-ex'o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕks'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis:* cf. F. *inexorable.* See **In-** not, and **Exorable, Adore.**] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; firm; determined; unyielding; unchangeable; inflexible; relentless; as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge. "*Inexorable* equality of laws." *Gibbon.* "Death's *inexorable* doom." *Dryden.*

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable,*
O, ten times more than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shak.*

In-ex'o-ra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inexorable. *Chillingworth.*

In-ex'o-ra-bly, *adv.* In an inexorable manner; inflexibly. "*Inexorably* firm." *Thomson.*

In'ex-pan'si-ble (ĭn'ĕks-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of expansion, enlargement, or extension. *Tyndall.*

In'ex-pect'a-ble (-pĕkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be expected or anticipated. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'ex-pect'ant (-ant), *a.* Not expectant. *C. Brontë.*

In-ex'pec-ta'tion (ĭn-ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Absence of expectation. *Feltham.*

In'ex-pect'ed (ĭn'ĕks-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *expected:* cf. L. *inexspectatus.*] Unexpected. [*Obs.*]

In'ex-pect'ed-ly, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [*Obs.*]

In'ex-pect'ed-ness, *n.* Unexpectedness. [*Obs.*]

In'ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-ens), } *n.* The quality or state
In'ex-pe'di-en-cy (-en-sy), } of being inexpedient; want of fitness; unsuitableness to the end or object; impropriety; as, the *inexpedience* of some measures.

It is not the rigor but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical. *Paley.*

In'ex-pe'di-ent (-ent), *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to the end desired; inadvisable; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place; as, what is expedient at one time may be *inexpedient* at another.

If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies. *Bp. Burnet.*

Syn. — Unwise; impolitic; imprudent; indiscreet; unprofitable; inadvisable; disadvantageous.

In'ex-pe'di-ent-ly (ĭn'ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent-lȳ), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

In'ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Not expensive; cheap.

In'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* [L. *inexperientia:* cf. F. *inexpérience.* See **In-** not, and **Experience.**] Absence or want of experience; lack of personal and experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Failings which are incident to youth and *inexperience.* *Dryden.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

In'ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled. "*Inexperienced* youth." *Cowper.*

In'ex-pert' (-pûrt'), *a.* [L. *inexpertus* inexperienced: cf. F. *inexpert.* See **In-** not, and **Expert.**] **1.** Destitute of experience or of much experience. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice. *Akenside.*

In'ex-pert'ness, *n.* Want of expertness or skill.

In-ex'pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpiabilis:* cf. F. *inexpiable.* See **In-** not, and **Expiable.**] **1.** Admitting of no expiation, atonement, or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense. *Pomfret.*

2. Incapable of being mollified or appeased; relentless; implacable. [*Archaic*] "*Inexpiable* hate." *Milton.*

They are at *inexpiable* war with all establishments. *Burke.*

In-ex'pi-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inexpiable.

In-ex'pi-a-bly, *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; to a degree that admits of no atonement.

In-ex'pi-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *inexpiatus.* See **In-** not, and **Expiate.**] Not appeased or placated. [*Obs.*]

To rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part. *Chapman.*

In'ex-plain'a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-plān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *explainable:* cf. L. *inexplanabilis.*] Incapable of being explained; inexplicable.

In-ex'ple-a-bly (ĭn-ĕks'plē-ȧ-blȳ), *adv.* [Cf. L. *inexplebilis;* pref. *in-* not + *explere* to fill up. See **Expletion.**] Insatiably. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

In'ex-pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ĕks-plĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inexplicabilité.*] The quality or state of being inexplicable. *H. Spencer.*

In-ex'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis:* cf. F. *inexplicable.* See **In-** not, and **Explicable.**] Not explicable; not explainable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for; as, an *inexplicable* mystery. "An *inexplicable* scratching." *Cowper.*

Their reason is disturbed; their views become vast and perplexed, to others *inexplicable,* to themselves uncertain. *Burke.*

In-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* A state of being inexplicable; inexplicability.

In-ex'pli-ca-bly, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner.

In'ex-plic'it (ĭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *inexplicitus:* cf. F. *inexplicite.* See **In-** not, and **Explicit.**] Not explicit; not clearly stated; indefinite; vague.

In'ex-plor'a-ble (-plōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being explored, searched out, or discovered. *Sir G. Buck.*

In'ex-plo'sive (-plō'sĭv), *a.* Not explosive.

In'ex-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* A state of not being exposed.

In'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of expression or utterance in language; ineffable; unspeakable; indescribable; unutterable; as, *inexpressible* grief or pleasure. "*Inexpressible* grandeur." *Blair.*

In orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood. *Milton.*

In'ex-press'i-bles (-ĭ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. [*Collog.* or *Slang*] *Ld. Lytton.*

In'ex-press'i-bly, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably. *Spectator.*

In'ex-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inexpressible. [*R.*]

2. Without expression or meaning; not expressive; dull; unintelligent; as, an *inexpressive* countenance.

In'ex-press'ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

In'ex-pug'na-ble (-pŭg'nȧ-b'l *or* -pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis:* cf. F. *inexpugnable.* See **In-** not, and **Expugnable.**] Incapable of being subdued by force; impregnable; unconquerable. *Burke.*

A fortress, *inexpugnable* by the arts of war. *Milman.*

In'ex-pug'na-bly, *adv.* So as to be inexpugnable; in an inexpugnable manner. *Dr. H. More.*

In'ex-su'per-a-ble (-sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *exsuperabilis* that may be surmounted. See **In-** not, **Ex-,** and **Superable.**] Not capable of being passed over; insuperable; insurmountable.

In'ex-tend'ed (-tĕnd'ĕd), *a.* Not extended.

In'ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extended; not elastic; as, *inextensible* fibers.

In'ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of extension; unextended state.

In'ex-ter'mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexterminabilis.* See **In-** not, and **Exterminate.**] Incapable of extermination. *Rush.*

In'ex-tinct' (-tĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *inextinctus, inexstinctus.* See **Extinct.**] Not quenched; not extinct.

In'ex-tin'gui-ble (-tĭn'gwĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstinguibilis:* cf. F. *inextinguible.* See **Inextinct.**] Inextinguishable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭn'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; not extinguishable; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, light, thirst, desire, feuds. "*Inextinguishable* rage." *Milton.*

In'ex-tin'guish-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be extinguished; in an inextinguishable manner.

In'ex-tir'pa-ble (-tĕr'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstirpabilis:* cf. F. *inextirpable.* See **In-** not, and **Extirpate.**] Not capable of being extirpated or rooted out; ineradicable.

In-ex'tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inextricabilis:* cf. F. *inextricable.* See **In-** not, and **Extricate.**]

1. Incapable of being extricated, untied, or disentangled; hopelessly intricate, confused, or obscure; as, an *inextricable* knot or difficulty; *inextricable* confusion.

Lost in the wild, *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

2. Inevitable. [*R.*] "Fate *inextricable.*" *Milton.*

In-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

In-ex'tri-ca-bly, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

In-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INEYED (-id'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INEYEING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *eye.*] To ingraft, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud or eye; to inoculate.

The arts of grafting and *ineying.* *J. Philips.*

In-fab'ri-ca'ted (ĭn-făb'rĭ-kā'tĕd), *a.* Not fabricated; unwrought; not artificial; natural. [*Obs.*]

In-fal'li-bil-ist (ĭn-făl'lĭ-bĭl-ĭst), *n.* One who accepts or maintains the dogma of papal infallibility.

In-fal'li-bil'i-ty (ĭn-făl'lĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infaillibilité.*] The quality or state of being infallible, or exempt from error; inerrability.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty. *Tillotson.*

Papal infallibility (*R. C. Ch.*), the dogma that the pope can not, when acting in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals, to be held by the church. This was decreed by the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican, July 18, 1870.

In-fal'li-ble (ĭn-făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *fallible:* cf. F. *infaillible.*] **1.** Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; unerring; inerrable. *Dryden.*

2. Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; sure; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success; an *infallible* remedy.

To whom also he showed himself alive, after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals. See *Papal infallibility*, under INFALLIBILITY.

In-fal'li-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being infallible; infallibility. *Bp. Hall.*

In-fal'li-bly, *adv.* In an infallible manner; certainly; unfailingly; unerringly. *Blair.*

In-fame' (ĭn-fām'), *v. t.* [L. *infamare*, fr. *infamis* infamous: cf. F. *infamer*, It. *infamare.* See INFAMOUS.] To defame; to make infamous. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

In'fa-mize (ĭn'fȧ-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFAMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFAMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] To make infamous; to defame. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

In'fa-mous (ĭn'fȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *famous:* cf. L. *infamis.* See INFAMY.] **1.** Of very bad report; having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence; guilty of something that exposes to infamy; base; notoriously vile; detestable; as, an *infamous* traitor; an *infamous* perjurer.

False errant knight, *infamous*, and forsworn. *Spenser.*

2. Causing or producing infamy; deserving detestation; scandalous to the last degree; as, an *infamous* act; *infamous* vices; *infamous* corruption. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Law*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime; as, at common law, an *infamous* person can not be a witness.

4. Having a bad name as being the place where an odious crime was committed, or as being associated with something detestable; hence, unlucky; perilous; dangerous. "*Infamous* woods." *P. Fletcher.*

Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

The piny shade
More *infamous* by cursed Lycaon made. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; vile; shameful; ignominious.

In'fa-mous-ly, *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

The sealed fountain of royal bounty which had been *infamously* monopolized and huckstered. *Burke.*

In'fa-mous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being infamous: infamy.

In'fa-my (ĭn'fȧ-mȳ), *n.; pl.* INFAMIES (-mīz). [L. *infamia*, fr. *infamis* infamous; pref. *in-* not + *fama* fame: cf. F. *infamie.* See FAME.] **1.** Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; dishonor; ignominy; indignity.

The afflicted queen would not yield, and said she would not . . . submit to such *infamy.* *Bp. Burnet.*

2. A quality which exposes to disgrace; extreme baseness or vileness; as, the *infamy* of an action.

3. (*Law*) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convict incurs, and by which he is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness.

In'fan-cy (ĭn'fan-sȳ), *n.* [L. *infantia:* cf. F. *enfance.* See INFANT.] **1.** The state or period of being an infant; the first part of life; early childhood.

The babe yet lies in smiling *infancy.* *Milton.*
Their love in early *infancy* began. *Dryden.*

2. The first age of anything; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of an art.

The *infancy* and the grandeur of Rome. *Arbuthnot.*

3 (*Law*) The state or condition of one under age, or under the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority.

In-fan'dous (ĭn-făn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *infandus;* pref. *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] Too odious to be expressed or mentioned. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

In-fang'thef (ĭn-făng'thĕf), *n.* [AS. *in-fangen-peóf;* *in* in, into + *fangen* taken (p. p. of *fōn* to take) + *peóf* thief.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The privilege granted to lords of certain manors to judge thieves taken within the seigniory of such lords. *Cowell.*

In'fant (ĭn'fant), *n.* [L. *infans;* pref. *in-* not + *fari* to speak: cf. F. *enfant*, whence OE. *enfaunt.* See FAME, and cf. INFANTE, INFANTA.] **1.** A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age.

And tender cries of *infants* pierce the ear. *C. Pitt.*

2. (*Law*) A person who is not of full age, or who has not attained the age of legal capacity; a person under the age of twenty-one years; a minor.

☞ An infant under seven years of age is not penally responsible; between seven and fourteen years of age, he may be convicted of a malicious offense if malice be proved. He becomes of age on the day preceding his twenty-first birthday, previous to which time an infant has no capacity to contract.

3. Same as INFANTE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In'fant (ĭn'fant), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to infancy, or the first period of life; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.

2. Intended for young children; as, an *infant* school.

In'fant, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *enfanter.*] To bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to produce, in general. [*Obs.*]

This worthy motto, "No bishop, no king," is . . . *infanted* out of the same fears. *Milton.*

‖ **In-fan'ta** (ĭn-făn'tȧ; Sp. ēn-fän'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fem. of *infante.* See INFANTE.] A title borne by every one of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.

‖ **In-fan'te** (-tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. See INFANT.] A title given to every one of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest or heir apparent.

In'fant-hood (ĭn'fant-hŏŏd), *n.* Infancy. [*R.*]

In-fan'ti-ci'dal (ĭn-făn'tĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to infanticide; engaged in, or guilty of, child murder.

In-fan'ti-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium* child murder; *infans, -antis*, child + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *infanticide.* See INFANT, and HOMICIDE.] The murder of an infant born alive; the murder or killing of a newly born or young child; child murder.

In-fan'ti-cide, *n.* [L. *infanticida:* cf. F. *infanticide.*] One who commits the crime of infanticide; one who kills an infant.

In'fan-tile (ĭn'fan-tīl *or* -tĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *infantilis:* cf. F. *infantile.* See INFANT.] Of or pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; similar to, or characteristic of, an infant; childish; as, *infantile* behavior.

In'fan-tine (-tīn *or* -tĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *enfantin.*] Infantile; childish.

A degree of credulity next to *infantine.* *Burke.*

In'fant-like' (ĭn'fant-līk'), *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*

In'fant-ly, *a.* Like an infant. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

In'fan-try (ĭn'fan-trȳ), *n.* [F. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, fr. *infante* infant, child, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans, -antis*, child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights. See INFANT.] **1.** A body of children. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers serving on foot; foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry.*

In-farce' (ĭn-färs'), *v. t.* [L. *infarcire;* pref. *in-* in + *farcire, fartum* and *farctum*, to stuff, cram.] To stuff; to swell. [*Obs.*]

The body is *infarced* with . . . watery humors. *Sir T. Elyot.*

In-farc'tion (ĭn-färk'shŭn), *n.* [See INFARCE.] The act of stuffing or filling; an overloading and obstruction of any organ or vessel of the body; constipation.

In'fare' (ĭn'fâr'), *n.* [AS. *infær* entrance.] A housewarming; especially, a reception, party, or entertainment given by a newly married couple, or by the husband upon receiving the wife to his house. [Written also *infair.*] [*Scot., & Local, U. S.*]

In-fash'ion-a-ble (ĭn-făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unfashionable. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

In-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *infatigabilis:* cf. F. *infatigable.*] Indefatigable. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In-fat'u-ate (-ū-āt; 135), *a.* [L. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare* to infatuate; pref. *in-* in + *fatuus* foolish. See FATUOUS.] Infatuated. *Bp. Hall.*

In-fat'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFATUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFATUATING.] **1.** To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people . . . ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon.*

2. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion; as, to be *infatuated* with gaming.

The people are . . . *infatuated* with the notion. *Addison.*

In-fat'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Overcome by some foolish passion or desire; affected by infatuation.

In-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infatuatio:* cf. F. *infatuation.*] The act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; folly; that which infatuates.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *I. Taylor.*

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love. *Blair.*

In-faust' (ĭn-fąst'), *a.* [L. *infaustus;* pref. *in-* not + *faustus* fortunate, lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious; sinister. [*R.*] *Ld. Lytton.*

In-faust'ing (ĭn-fąst'ĭng), *n.* The act of making unlucky; misfortune; bad luck. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-fea'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-fē'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being infeasible; impracticability.

In-fea'si-ble (ĭn-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable. *Glanvill.*

In-fea'si-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being infeasible; infeasibility. *W. Montagu.*

In-fect' (ĭn-fĕkt'), *a.* [L. *infectus:* cf. F. *infect.* See INFECT, *v. t.*] Infected. Cf. ENFECT. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-fect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFECTING.] [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; pref. *in-* in + *facere* to make: cf. F. *infecter.* See FACT.] **1.** To taint with morbid matter or any pestilential or noxious substance or effluvium by which disease is produced; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.

2. To affect with infectious disease; to communicate infection to; as, *infected* with the plague.

Them that were left alive being *infected* with this disease. *Sir T. North.*

3. To communicate to or affect with, as qualities or emotions, esp. bad qualities; to corrupt; to contaminate; to taint by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious. *Cowper.*

Infectec ...n's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

4. (*Law*) To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty.

Syn. — To poison; vitiate; pollute; defile.

In-fect'er (ĭn-fĕkt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, infects.

In-fect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being infected.

In-fec'tion (ĭn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infection*, L. *infectio* a dyeing.] **1.** The act or process of infecting.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection.* *De Foe.*

2. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease; any effluvium, miasm, or pestilential matter by which an infectious disease is caused.

And that which was still worse, they that did thus break out spread the *infection* further by their wandering about with the distemper upon them. *De Foe*

3. The state of being infected; contamination by morbific particles; the result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease; epidemic.

The danger was really very great, the *infection* being so very violent in London. *De Foe.*

4. That which taints or corrupts morally; as, the *infection* of vicious principles.

It was her chance to light
Amidst the gross *infections* of those times. *Daniel.*

5. (*Law*) Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods; implication.

6. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence.

Through all her train the soft *infection* ran. *Pope.*
Mankind are gay or serious by *infection.* *Rambler.*

Syn. — INFECTION, CONTAGION. — *Infection* is often used in a definite and limited sense of the transmission of affections without direct contact of individuals or immediate application or introduction of the morbific agent, in contradistinction to *contagion*, which then implies transmission by direct contact. *Quain.* See CONTAGIOUS.

In-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *infectieux.*] **1.** Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; pestilential; epidemic; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* vices.

Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shak.*

2. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing.

It (the court) is necessary for the polishing of manners . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*) Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

4. Capable of being easily diffused or spread; sympathetic; readily communicated; as, *infectious* mirth.

The laughter was so genuine as to be *infectious.* *W. Black*

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

In-fec'tious-ly, *adv.* In an infectious manner. *Shak.*

In-fec'tious-ness, *n.* The quality of being infectious.

In-fect'ive (ĭn-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *infectivus* pertaining to dyeing.] Infectious. *Beau. & Fl.*

True love . . . hath an *infective* power. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In-fec'und (ĭn-fĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *infecundus:* cf. F. *infécond.* See IN- not, and FECUND.] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren; infertile. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In'fe-cun'di-ty (ĭn'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *infecunditas:* cf. F. *infécondité.*] Want of fecundity or fruitfulness; barrenness; sterility; unproductiveness.

In'fe-cun'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [See INFECUND.] Unfertile; barren; unprofitable; unproductive. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

In-fee'ble (ĭn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* See ENFEEBLE.

In'fe-lic'i-tous (ĭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate; not fortunate or appropriate in application; not well said, expressed, or done; as, an *infelicitous* condition; an *infelicitous* remark; an *infelicitous* description; *infelicitous* words.

In'fe-lic'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INFELICITIES (-tĭz). [L. *infelicitas:* cf. F. *infélicité.* See IN- not, and FELICITY.] **1.** The state or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; want of suitableness or appropriateness. *I. Watts.*

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanvill.*

2. That (as an act, word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous; as, *infelicities* of speech.

In'fe-lo'ni-ous (-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not felonious, malignant, or criminal. *G. Eliot.*

In'felt' (ĭn'fĕlt'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *felt.*] Felt inwardly; heartfelt. [*R.*]

The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority. *Milman.*

In'feo-da'tion (ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) See INFEUDATION.

In-feoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* (*Law*) See ENFEOFF.

In-feoff'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Law*) See ENFEOFFMENT.

In-fer' (ĭn-fĕr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFERRED (-fĕrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFERRING.] [L. *inferre* to bring into, bring forward, occasion, infer; pref. *in-* in + *ferre* to carry, bring: cf. F. *inférer.* See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To bring on; to induce; to occasion. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

2. To offer, as violence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To bring forward, or employ as an argument; to adduce; to allege; to offer. [*Obs.*]

Full well hath Clifford played the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shak.*

4. To derive by deduction or by induction; to conclude or surmise from facts or premises; to accept or derive, as a consequence, conclusion, or probability; to imply; as, I *inferred* his determination from his silence.

To *infer* is nothing but by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke,*

Such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

5. To show; to manifest; to prove. [*Obs.*]

The first part is not the proof of the second, but rather contrariwise, the second *inferreth* well the first. *Sir T. More.*

This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him. *Shak.*

In-fer'a-ble (ĭn-fĕr'ȧ-b'l *or* ĭn-fĕr'- ; 277), *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. [Written also *inferrible.*] *H. Spencer.*

A sufficient argument . . . is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

In'fer-ence (ĭn'fẽr-ens), *n.* [From INFER.] **1.** The act or process of inferring by deduction or induction.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference.* *Glanvill.*

2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion; a deduction. *Milton.*

These *inferences,* or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — INFERENCE, CONCLUSION. An *inference* is literally that which is *brought in;* and hence, a deduction or induction from premises, — something which follows as certainly or probably true. A *conclusion* is stronger than an *inference;* it *shuts us up* to the result, and terminates inquiry. We *infer* what is particular or probable; we *conclude* what is certain. In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences,* which lead to the ultimate *conclusion.* "An *inference* is a proposition which is perceived to be true, because of its connection with some known fact." "When something is simply affirmed to be true, it is called a *proposition;* after it has been found to be true by several reasons or arguments, it is called a *conclusion.*" *I. Taylor.*

In'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. "*Inferential* proofs." *J. S. Mill.*

In'fer-en'tial-ly, *adv.* By way of inference.

‖ **In-fe'ri-æ** (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *inferus* underneath.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased heroes or friends.

In-fe'ri-or (-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath, the lower; akin to E. *under:* cf. F. *inférieur.* See UNDER.] **1.** Lower in place, rank, excellence, etc.; less important or valuable; subordinate; underneath; beneath.

A thousand *inferior* and particular propositions. *I. Watts.*

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature. *Burke.*

Whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge. *Dryden.*

2. Poor or mediocre; as, an *inferior* quality of goods.

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury or Venus. (*b*) Below the horizon; as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Situated below some other organ; — said of a calyx when free from the ovary, and therefore below it, or of an ovary with an adherent and therefore inferior calyx. (*b*) On the side of a flower which is next the bract; anterior.

5. (*Mil.*) Junior or subordinate in rank; as, an *inferior* officer.

Inferior court (*Law*), a court subject to the jurisdiction of another court known as the *superior,* or *higher, court.* — **Inferior letter, Inferior figure** (*Print.*), a small letter or figure standing at the bottom of the line (opposed to *superior letter* or *figure*), as in A_2, B_m, 2 and *n* are *inferior* characters. — **Inferior tide,** the tide corresponding to the moon's transit of the meridian, when below the horizon.

In-fe'ri-or, *n.* A person lower in station, rank, intellect, etc., than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferior* than by disdaining him. *South.*

In-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infériorité.*] The state of being inferior; a lower state or condition; as, *inferiority* of rank, of talents, of age, of worth.

A deep sense of our own great *inferiority.* *Boyle.*

In-fe'ri-or-ly (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr-lȳ), *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part.

In-fer'nal (ĭn-fẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *infernal,* L. *infernalis,* fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to or suitable for the lower regions, inhabited, according to the ancients, by the dead; pertaining to Pluto's realm of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.

The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy. *Garth.*

2. Of or pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting, hell; suitable for hell, or to the character of the inhabitants of hell; hellish; diabolical; as, *infernal* spirits, or conduct.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings. *Addison.*

Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property. — **Infernal stone** (*lapis infernalis*), lunar caustic; formerly so called. The name was also applied to caustic potash.

Syn. — Tartarean; Stygian; hellish; devilish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.

In-fer'nal, *n.* An inhabitant of the infernal regions; also, the place itself. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In-fer'nal-ly, *adv.* In an infernal manner; diabolically. "*Infernally* false." *Bp. Hacket.*

In'fe-ro-bran'chi-an (ĭn'fẽ-rō-brăn'kĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Inferobranchiata.

‖ **In'fe-ro-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INFEROBRANCHIATE.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of marine gastropod mollusks, in which the gills are between the foot and the mantle.

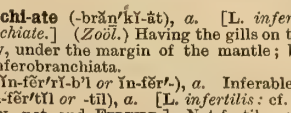

One of the Inferobranchiata (*Pleurophyllidia lineata*).

In'fe-ro-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *inferus* lower + E. *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills on the sides of the body, under the margin of the mantle; belonging to the Inferobranchiata.

In-fer'ri-ble (ĭn-fẽr'rĭ-b'l *or* ĭn-fẽr'-), *a.* Inferable.

In-fer'tile (ĭn-fẽr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* [L. *infertilis:* cf. F. *infertile.* See IN- not, and FERTILE.] Not fertile; not productive; barren; sterile; as, an *infertile* soil.

In-fer'tile-ly, *adv.* In an infertile manner.

In'fer-til'i-ty (ĭn'fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *infertilitas:* cf. F. *infertilité.*] The state or quality of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness.

The *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil. *Sir M. Hale.*

In-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *a.* [L. *infestus.* See INFEST, *v. t.*] Mischievous; hurtful; harassing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-fest', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFESTING.] [L. *infestare,* fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile, troublesome; *in* in, against + the root of *defendere:* cf. F. *infester.* See DEFEND.] To trouble greatly by numbers or by frequency of presence; to disturb; to annoy; to frequent and molest or harass; as, fleas *infest* dogs and cats; a sea *infested* with pirates.

To poison vermin that *infest* his plants. *Cowper.*

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

And the cares, that *infest* the day,
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away. *Longfellow.*

In'fes-ta'tion (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infestatio:* cf. F. *infestation.*] The act of infesting or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance. *Bacon.*

Free from the *infestation* of enemies. *Domne.*

In-fest'er (-fĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, infests.

In-fest'ive (-ĭv), *a.* [L. *infestivus.* See IN- not, and FESTIVE.] Having no mirth; not festive or merry; dull; cheerless; gloomy; forlorn. [*R.*]

In'fes-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of festivity, cheerfulness, or mirth; dullness; cheerlessness. [*R.*]

In-fes'tu-ous (ĭn-fĕs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *infestus.* See INFEST, *a.*] Mischievous; harmful; dangerous. [*Obs.*] "*Infestuous* as serpents." *Bacon.*

In'feu-da'tion (ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infeudatio,* fr. *infeudare* to enfeoff: cf. F. *inféodation.* See FEUD a fief.] **1.** (*Law*) The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The granting of tithes to laymen. *Blackstone.*

In-fib'u-la'tion (ĭn-fĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infibulare, infibulatum,* to clasp, buckle, or button together; pref. *in-* in + *fibula* clasp, buckle: cf. F. *infibulation.*] **1.** The act of clasping, or fastening, as with a buckle or padlock.

2. The act of attaching a ring, clasp, or frame, to the genital organs in such a manner as to prevent copulation.

In'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-del), *a.* [L. *infidelis;* pref. *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith: cf. F. *infidèle.* See FIDELITY.] Not holding the faith; — applied esp. to one who does not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the supernatural origin of Christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society. *V. Knox.*

In'fi-del, *n.* One who does not believe in the prevailing religious faith; especially, one who does not believe in the divine origin and authority of Christianity; a Mohammedan; a heathen; a freethinker.

☞ *Infidel* is used by English writers to translate the equivalent word used by Mohammedans in speaking of Christians and other disbelievers in Mohammedanism.

Syn. — INFIDEL, UNBELIEVER, FREETHINKER, DEIST, ATHEIST, SKEPTIC, AGNOSTIC. An *infidel,* in common usage, is one who denies Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. Some have endeavored to widen the sense of *infidel* so as to embrace atheism and every form of unbelief; but this use does not generally prevail. A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel.* An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a *dis*believer or infidel, because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind; the word, however, is more commonly used in the extreme sense. A *deist* believes in one God and a divine providence, but rejects revelation. An *atheist* denies the being of God. A *skeptic* is one whose faith in the *credibility of evidence* is weakened or destroyed, so that religion, to the same extent, has no practical hold on his mind. An *agnostic* remains in a state of suspended judgment, neither affirming nor denying the existence of a personal Deity.

In'fi-del'i-ty (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INFIDELITIES (-tĭz). [L. *infidelitas:* cf. F. *infidélité.*] **1.** Want of faith or belief in some religious system; especially, a want of faith in, or disbelief of, the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin of Christianity.

There is, indeed, no doubt but that vanity is one of the principal causes of *infidelity.* *V. Knox.*

2. Unfaithfulness to the marriage vow or contract; violation of the marriage covenant by adultery.

3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge, or to moral obligation; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a servant. "The *infidelity* of friends." *Sir W. Temple.*

In-field' (ĭn-fēld'), *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*R.*]

In'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* **1.** Arable and manured land kept continually under crop; — distinguished from *outfield.* [*Scotland*] *Jamieson.*

2. (*Baseball*) The diamond; — opposed to *outfield.* See DIAMOND, *n.*, 5.

In-file' (ĭn-fīl'), *v. t.* To arrange in a file or rank; to place in order. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-film' (ĭn-fĭlm'), *v. t.* To cover with a film; to coat thinly; as, to *infilm* one metal with another in the process of gilding; to *infilm* the glass of a mirror. [*R.*]

In-fil'ter (ĭn-fĭl'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFILTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFILTERING.] [Cf. INFILTRATE.] To filter or sift in.

In-fil'trate (-trāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFILTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFILTRATING (-trā-tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* + *filtrate:* cf. F. *s'infiltrer.* Cf. INFILTER.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to filter into or through something.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock. *Addison.*

In-fil'trate, *v. t.* To penetrate gradually; — sometimes used reflexively. *J. S. Mill.*

In'fil-tra'tion (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infiltration.*] **1.** The act or process of infiltrating, as of water into a porous substance, or of a fluid into the cells of an organ or part of the body.

2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body. *Addison.*

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities. *Kirwan.*

Fatty infiltration. (*Med.*) See under FATTY. — **Infiltration gallery,** a filter gallery.

In-fil'tra-tive (ĭn-fĭl'trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to infiltration. *Kane.*

In'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus:* cf. F. *infini.* See IN- not, and FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, in time or space; as, *infinite* duration or distance.

Whatever is finite, as finite, will admit of no comparative relation with infinity; for whatever is less than *infinite* is still infinitely distant from infinity; and lower than *infinite* distance the lowest or least can not sink. *H. Brooke.*

2. Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; immeasurably or inconceivably great; perfect; as, the *infinite* wisdom and goodness of God; — opposed to *finite.*

Great is our Lord, and of great power; his understanding is *infinite.* *Ps.* cxlvii. 5.

O God, how *infinite* thou art! *I. Watts.*

3. Indefinitely large or extensive; great; vast; immense; gigantic; prodigious. *Shak.*

Infinite riches in a little room. *Marlowe.*

Which *infinite* calamity shall cause
To human life. *Milton.*

4. (*Math.*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said of certain quantities.

5. (*Mus.*) Capable of endless repetition; — said of certain forms of the canon, called also *perpetual fugues,* so constructed that their ends lead to their beginnings, and the performance may be incessantly repeated. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Syn. — Boundless; immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unlimited; endless; eternal.

In'fi-nite, *n.* **1.** That which is infinite; boundless space or duration; infinity; boundlessness.

Not till the weight is heaved from off the air, and the thunders roll down the horizon, will the serene light of God flow upon us, and the blue *infinite* embrace us again. *J. Martineau.*

2. (*Math.*) An infinite quantity or magnitude.

3. An infinity; an incalculable or very great number.

Glittering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold. *Fanshawe.*

4. The Infinite Being; God; the Almighty.

In'fi-nite-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without bounds or limits; beyond or below assignable limits; as, an *infinitely* large or *infinitely* small quantity.

2. Very; exceedingly; vastly; highly; extremely. "*Infinitely* pleased." *Dryden.*

In'fi-nite-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being infinite; infinity; greatness; immensity. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'fin-i-tes'i-mal (ĭn'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *infinitésimal,* fr. *infinitésime* infinitely small, fr. L. *infinitus.* See INFINITE, *a.*] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity or value; very small.

Infinitesimal calculus, the differential and the integral calculus, when developed according to the method used by Leibnitz, who regarded the increments given to variables as infinitesimal.

In'fin-i-tes'i-mal, *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity.

In'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly, *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.

In-fin'i-ti'val (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tī'val), *a.* Pertaining to the infinitive mood. "*Infinitival* stems." *Fitzed. Hall.*

In-fin'i-tive (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus:* cf. F. *infinitif.* See INFINITE.] Unlimited; not bounded or restricted; undefined.

Infinitive mood (*Gram.*), that form of the verb which merely names the action, and performs the office of a verbal noun. Some grammarians make two forms in English: (*a*) The simple form, as *speak, go, hear,* before which *to* is commonly placed, as, *to speak; to go; to hear.* (*b*) The form of the imperfect participle, called the infinitive in *-ing;* as, *going* is as easy as *standing.*

With the auxiliary verbs *may, can, must, might, could, would,* and *should,* the simple infinitive is expressed without *to;* as, you *may speak;* they *must hear,* etc. The infinitive usually omits *to* with the verbs *let, dare, do, bid, make, see, hear, need,* etc.; as, let me *go;* you dare not *tell;* make him *work;* hear him *talk,* etc.

☞ In Anglo-Saxon, the simple infinitive was not preceded by *to* (the sign of the modern simple infinitive), but it had a dative form (sometimes called the gerundial infinitive) which was preceded by *to,* and was chiefly employed in expressing purpose. See GERUND, 2.

The gerundial ending (*-anne*) not only took the same form as the simple infinitive (*-an*), but it was confounded with the present participle in *-ende,* or *-inde* (later *-inge*).

In-fin'i-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) An infinitive form of the verb; a verb in the infinitive mood; the infinitive mood.

In-fin'i-tive-ly, *adv.* (*Gram.*) In the manner of an infinitive mood.

‖ **In'fi-ni'to** (ĕn'fē-nē'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Infinite; perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning. See INFINITE, *a.*, 5.

In-fin'i-tude (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being infinite, or without limits; infiniteness.

2. Infinite extent; unlimited space; immensity; infinity. "I am who fill *infinitude.*" *Milton.*

As pleasing to the fancy, as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. Boundless number; countless multitude. "An *infinitude* of distinctions." *Addison.*

In-fin'i-tu'ple (-tū'p'l), *a.* [Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied an infinite number of times. [*R.*] *Wollaston.*

In-fin'i-ty (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INFINITIES (-tĭz). [L. *infinitas;* pref. *in-* not + *finis* boundary, limit, end: cf. F. *infinité.* See FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity; boundlessness; immensity. *Sir T. More.*

There can not be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Unlimited capacity, energy, excellence, or knowledge; as, the *infinity* of God and his perfections. *Hooker.*

3. Endless or indefinite number; great multitude; as, an *infinity* of beauties. *Broome.*

4. (*Math.*) A quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

☞ Mathematically considered, infinity is always a limit of a variable quantity, resulting from a particular supposition made upon the varying element which enters it. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

5. (*Geom.*) That part of a line, or of a plane, or of space, which is infinitely distant. In modern geometry, parallel lines or planes are sometimes treated as lines or planes meeting at infinity.

Circle at infinity, an imaginary circle at infinity, through which, in geometry of three dimensions, every sphere is imagined to pass. — **Circular points at infinity.** See under CIRCULAR.

In-firm' (ĭn-fĕrm'), *a.* [L. *infirmus:* cf. F. *infirme.* See IN- not, and FIRM, *a.*] **1.** Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man. *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind or will; irresolute; vacillating. "An *infirm* judgment." *Burke.*

Infirm of purpose! *Shak.*

3. Not solid or stable; insecure; precarious.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

Syn. — Debilitated; sickly; feeble; decrepit; weak; enfeebled; irresolute; vacillating; imbecile.

In-firm', *v. t.* [L. *infirmare:* cf. F *infirmer.*] To weaken; to enfeeble. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In'fir-ma'ri-an (ĭn'fĕr-mā'rĭ-an), *n.* A person dwelling in, or having charge of, an infirmary, esp. in a monastic institution.

In-firm'a-ry (ĭn-fĕrm'ȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* INFIRMARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. OE. *fermerie*, OF. *enfermerie*, F. *infirmerie*, LL. *infirmaria.* See INFIRM.] A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed gratuitously, or where out-patients are treated.

In-firm'a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *infirmatif.*] Weakening; annulling, or tending to make void. [*Obs.*]

In-firm'a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* An infirmary. [*Obs.*]

In-firm'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INFIRMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *infirmitas:* cf. F. *infirmité.* See INFIRM, *a.*] **1.** The state of being infirm; feebleness; an imperfection or weakness; esp., an unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated state; a disease; a malady; as, *infirmity* of body or mind.

'Tis the *infirmity* of his age. *Shak.*

2. A personal frailty or failing; foible; eccentricity; a weakness or defect.

Will you be cured of your *infirmity*? *Shak.*
A friend should bear his friend's *infirmities*. *Shak.*
The house has also its *infirmities*. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Debility; imbecility; weakness; feebleness; failing; foible; defect; disease; malady. See DEBILITY.

In-firm'ly, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

In-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmity; feebleness. *Boyle.*

In-fix' (ĭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFIXING.] [L. *infixus*, p. p. of *infigere* to infix; pref. *in-* in + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *infixer.* See FIX.] **1.** To set; to fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart. *Shak.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound. *Dryden.*

2. To implant or fix; to instill; to inculcate, as principles, thoughts, or instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

In'fix (ĭn'fĭks), *n.* Something infixed. [*R.*] *Welsford.*

In-flame' (ĭn-flām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLAMED (-flāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLAMING.] [OE. *enflamen*, OF. *enflamer*, F. *enflammer*, L. *inflammare*, *inflammatum*; pref. *in-* in + *flammare* to flame, fr. *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn, flame, or glow.

We should have made retreat
By light of the *inflamed* fleet. *Chapman.*

2. Fig.: To kindle or intensify, as passion or appetite; to excite to an excessive or unnatural action or heat; as, to *inflame* desire.

Though more, it seems,
Inflamed with lust than rage. *Milton.*
But, O, *inflame* and fire our hearts. *Dryden.*

3. To provoke to anger or rage; to exasperate; to irritate; to incense; to enrage.

It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad. *Shak.*

4. (*Med.*) To put in a state of inflammation; to produce morbid heat, congestion, or swelling, of; as, to *inflame* the eyes by overwork.

5. To exaggerate; to enlarge upon. [*Obs.*]

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison.*

Syn. — To provoke; fire; kindle; irritate; exasperate; incense; enrage; anger; excite; arouse.

In-flame', *v. i.* To grow morbidly hot, congested, or painful; to become angry or incensed. *Wiseman.*

In-flamed' (ĭn-flāmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Set on fire; enkindled; heated; congested; provoked; exasperated.

2. (*Her.*) Represented as burning, or as adorned with tongues of flame.

A Bend Inflamed.

In-flam'er (ĭn-flām'ẽr), *n.* The person or thing that inflames. *Addison.*

In-flam'ma-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flăm'mȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *inflammabilité.*] Susceptibility of taking fire readily; the state or quality of being inflammable.

In-flam'ma-ble (ĭn-flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammable.*] **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; easily enkindled; combustible; as, *inflammable* oils or spirits.

2. Excitable; irritable; irascible; easily provoked; as, an *inflammable* temper.

Inflammable air, the old chemical name for hydrogen.

In-flam'ma-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability. *Boyle.*

In-flam'ma-bly (ĭn-flăm'mȧ-blў), *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

In'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflammatio:* cf. F. *inflammation.* See INFLAME.] **1.** The act of inflaming, kindling, or setting on fire; also, the state of being inflamed. "The *inflammation* of fat." *Wilkins.*

2. (*Med.*) A morbid condition of any part of the body, consisting in congestion of the blood vessels, with obstruction of the blood current, and growth of morbid tissue. It is manifested outwardly by redness and swelling, attended with heat and pain.

3. Violent excitement; heat; passion; animosity; turbulence; as, an *inflammation* of the mind, of the body politic, or of parties. *Hooker.*

In-flam'ma-tive (ĭn-flăm'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inflammatory.

In-flam'ma-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammatoire.*] **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate.

2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications. *Burke.*

3. (*Med.*) Accompanied with, or tending to cause, preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* disease.

Inflammatory crust. (*Med.*) Same as *Buffy coat*, under BUFFY. — **Inflammatory fever**, a variety of fever due to inflammation.

In-flat'a-ble (ĭn-flāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be inflated.

In-flate' (ĭn-flāt'), *p. a.* [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; pref. *in-* in + *flare* to blow. See BLOW to puff wind.] Blown in; inflated. *Chaucer.*

In-flate', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLATING.] **1.** To swell or distend with air or gas; to dilate; to expand; to enlarge; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.

When passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes.
J. Scott of Amwell.

2. Fig.: To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

Inflate themselves with some insane delight. *Tennyson.*

3. To cause to become unduly expanded or increased; as, to *inflate* the currency.

In-flate', *v. i.* To expand; to fill; to distend.

In-flat'ed (-flāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Filled, as with air or gas; blown up; distended; as, a balloon *inflated* with gas.

2. Turgid; swelling; puffed up; bombastic; pompous; as, an *inflated* style.

Inflated and astrut with self-conceit. *Cowper.*

3. (*Bot.*) Hollow and distended, as a perianth, corolla, nectary, or pericarp. *Martyn.*

4. Distended or enlarged fictitiously; as, *inflated* prices, etc.

In-flat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inflates; as, the *inflaters* of the stock exchange.

In-flat'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

In-fla'tion (ĭn-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflatio:* cf. F. *inflation.*] **1.** The act or process of inflating, or the state of being inflated, as with air or gas; distention; expansion; enlargement. *Boyle.*

2. The state of being puffed up, as with pride; conceit; vanity. *B. Jonson.*

3. Undue expansion or increase, from overissue; — said of currency. [*U. S.*]

In-fla'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors an increased or very large issue of paper money. [*U. S.*]

‖ **In-fla'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L. See INFLATE, *v. t.*] A blowing or breathing into; inflation; inspiration.

The divine breath that blows the nostrils out
To ineffable *inflatus*. *Mrs. Browning.*

In-flect' (ĭn-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLECTING.] [L. *inflectere*, *inflexum*; pref. *in-* in + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE, and cf. INFLEX.] **1.** To turn from a direct line or course; to bend; to incline; to deflect; to curve; to bow.

Are they [the rays of the sun] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Sir I. Newton.*

2. (*Gram.*) To vary, as a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

In-flect'ed, *a.* **1.** Bent; turned; deflected.

2. (*Gram.*) Having inflections; capable of, or subject to, inflection; inflective.

Inflected cycloid (*Geom.*), a prolate cycloid. See CYCLOID.

In-flec'tion (ĭn-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflexio:* cf. F. *inflexion.* See INFLECT.] [Written also *inflexion.*] **1.** The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected.

2. A bend; a fold; a curve; a turn; a twist.

3. A slide, modulation, or accent of the voice; as, the rising and the falling *inflection.*

4. (*Gram.*) The variation or change which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, comparison, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.

5. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Any change or modification in the pitch or tone of the voice. (*b*) A departure from the monotone, or reciting note, in chanting.

6. (*Opt.*) Same as DIFFRACTION.

Point of inflection (*Geom.*), the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways.

In-flec'tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection. *Max Müller.*

In-flect'ive (ĭn-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of, or pertaining to, inflection; deflecting; as, the *inflective* quality of the air. *Derham.*

2. (*Gram.*) Inflectional; characterized by variation, or change in form, to mark case, tense, etc.; subject to inflection.

Inflective language (*Philol.*), a language like the Greek or Latin, consisting largely of stems with variable terminations or suffixes which were once independent words. English is both agglutinative, as, *manlike*, *headache*, and inflective, as, *he*, *his*, *him*. Cf. AGGLUTINATIVE.

In-flesh' (ĭn-flĕsh'), *v. t.* To incarnate. [*Obs.*]

In-flex' (ĭn-flĕks'), *v. t.* [Cf. FLEX, INFLECT.] To bend; to cause to become curved; to make crooked; to deflect. *J. Philips.*

In-flexed' (ĭn-flĕkst'), *a.* **1.** Turned; bent. *Feltham.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bent or turned abruptly inwards, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.

In-flex'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flĕks'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *inflexibilité.*] The quality or state of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent or changed; unyielding stiffness; inflexibleness; rigidity; firmness of will or purpose; unbending pertinacity; steadfastness; resoluteness; unchangeableness; obstinacy.

The *inflexibility* of mechanism. *A. Baxter.*
That grave *inflexibility* of soul. *Churchill.*
The purity and *inflexibility* of their faith. *T. Warton.*

In-flex'i-ble (ĭn-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inflexibilis:* cf. F. *inflexible.* See IN- not, and FLEXIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; rigid; firm; unyielding.

2. Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined; unyielding; inexorable; stubborn. "*Inflexible* as steel." *Milton.*

A man of upright and *inflexible* temper . . . can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Incapable of change; unalterable; immutable.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.

In-flex'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inflexible; inflexibility; rigidity; firmness.

In-flex'i-bly, *adv.* In an inflexible manner.

In-flex'ion (ĭn-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Inflection.

In-flex'ive (ĭn-flĕks'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inflective. "*Inflexive* endings." *W. E. Jelf.*

2. Inflexible. [*R.*] "Foes *inflexive*." *Chapman.*

In-flex'ure (ĭn-flĕk'shụr; 135), *n.* An inflection; a bend or fold. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-flict' (ĭn-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLICTING.] [L. *inflictus*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, to inflict; pref. *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike. Cf. FLAIL.] To give, cause, or produce by striking, or as if by striking; to apply forcibly; to lay or impose; to send; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer; as, to *inflict* blows; to *inflict* a wound with a dagger; to *inflict* severe pain by ingratitude; to *inflict* punishment on an offender; to *inflict* the penalty of death on a criminal.

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict*, this dire disgrace? *Dryden.*

The persecution and the pain
That man *inflicts* on all inferior kinds. *Cowper.*

In-flict'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inflicts.

God is the sole and immediate *inflicter* of such strokes. *South.*

In-flic'tion (ĭn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflictio:* cf. F. *infliction.*] **1.** The act of inflicting or imposing; as, the *infliction* of torment, or of punishment.

2. That which is inflicted or imposed, as punishment, disgrace, calamity, etc.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

In-flict'ive (ĭn-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflictif.*] Causing infliction; acting as an infliction. *Whitehead.*

In'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; pref. *in-* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom: cf. F. *inflorescence.* See FLORESCENT.] **1.** A flowering; the putting forth and unfolding of blossoms.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The mode of flowering, or the general arrangement and disposition of the flowers with reference to the axis, and to each other. (*b*) An axis on which all the buds are flower buds.

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants. *Milne.*

Centrifugal inflorescence, determinate inflorescence. — **Centripetal inflorescence**, indeterminate inflorescence. See under DETERMINATE, and INDETERMINATE.

In-flow' (ĭn-flō'), *v. i.* To flow in. *Wiseman.*

In'flu-ence (ĭn'flŭ-ens), *n.* [F. *influence*, fr. L. *influens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See INFLUENT, and cf. INFLUENZA.] **1.** A flowing in or upon; influx. [*Obs.*]

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things. *Hooker.*

2. Hence, in general, the bringing about of an effect, physical or moral, by a gradual process; controlling power quietly exerted; agency, force, or tendency of any kind which affects, modifies, or sways; as, the *influence* which the sun exerts on animal and vegetable life; the *influence* of education on the mind; the *influence*, according to astrologers, of the stars over affairs.

Astrologers call the evil *influences* of the stars, evil aspects. *Bacon.*

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii. 31.

She said: "Ah, dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath frown'd, and poured his *influence* bad?" *Spenser.*

3. Power or authority arising from elevated station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, etc.; reputation; acknowledged ascendency; as, he is a man of *influence* in the community.

Such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. (*Elec.*) Induction.

Syn. — Control; persuasion; ascendency; sway; power; authority; supremacy; mastery; management; restraint; character; reputation; prestige.

In'flu-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLUENCED (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLUENCING (-en-sĭng).] To control or move by power, physical or moral; to affect by gentle action; to exert an influence upon; to modify, bias, or sway; to move; to persuade; to induce.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Sir I. Newton.*

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

The principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy. *Rogers.*

In'flu-en-cer (ĭn'flŭ-en-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, influences.

In'flu-en-cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to influence; influential.

In'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *influens, -entis*, p. pr. of *influere, influxum*, to flow in; pref. *in-* in + *fluere* to flow. See FLUID.] **1.** Flowing in. "With *influent* tide." *Cowper.* "*Influent* odors." *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Exerting influence; influential. [*Obs.*]

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller.*

In'flu-en'tial (ĭn'flŭ-ĕn'shal), *a.* [See INFLUENCE.] Exerting or possessing influence or power; potent; efficacious; effective; strong; having authority or ascendency; as, an *influential* man, station, argument, etc.

A very *influential* Gascon prefix. *Earle.*

In'flu-en'tial-ly, *adv.* In an influential manner.

In'flu-en'za (-zȧ), *n.* [It. *influenza* influence, an epidemic formerly attributed by astrologers to the influence of the heavenly bodies, influenza. See INFLUENCE.] (*Med.*) An epidemic affection characterized by acute nasal catarrh, or by inflammation of the throat or the bronchi, and usually accompanied by fever.

In'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere, influxum*, to flow in: cf. F. *influx*. See INFLUENT.] **1.** The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light.

2. A coming in; infusion; intromission; introduction; importation in abundance; also, that which flows or comes in; as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers. *Macaulay.*

The general *influx* of Greek into modern languages. *Earle.*

3. Influence; power. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In-flux'ion (ĭn-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *influxio*: cf. F. *influxion.*] A flowing in; infusion. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

In-flux'ious (ĭn-flŭk'shŭs), *a.* Influential. [*Obs.*]

In-flux'ive (-flŭks'ĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to flow in; having influence; influential. [*R.*] *Holdsworth.*

In-flux'ive-ly, *adv.* By influxion. [*R.*]

In-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFOLDING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *fold.*] [Written also *enfold.*] **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; to inwrap; to inclose; to involve.

Gilded tombs do worms *infold*. *Shak.*

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, . . . let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

In-fold'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of infolding; the state of being infolded.

In-fo'li-ate (ĭn-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *folium* leaf.] To cover or overspread with, or as with, leaves. [*R.*] *Howell.*

In-form' (ĭn-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *informis*; pref. *in-* not + *forma* form, shape: cf. F. *informe.*] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly; deformed. [*Obs.*] *Cotton.*

In-form', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFORMING.] [OE. *enformen*, OF. *enformer*, F. *informer*, L. *informare*; pref. *in-* in + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.] **1.** To give form or shape to; to give vital or organizing power to; to give life to; to imbue and actuate with vitality; to animate; to mold; to figure; to fashion. "The *informing* Word." *Coleridge.*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass. *Dryden.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

Breathes in our soul, *informs* our mortal part. *Pope.*

2. To communicate knowledge to; to make known to; to acquaint; to advise; to instruct; to tell; to notify; to enlighten; — usually followed by *of.*

For he would learn their business secretly,
And then *inform* his master hastily. *Spenser.*

I am *informed* thoroughly of the cause. *Shak.*

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation; to warn against anybody.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts* xxiv. 1.

Syn. — To acquaint; apprise; tell; teach; instruct; enlighten; animate; fashion.

In-form', *v. i.* **1.** To take form; to become visible or manifest; to appear. [*Obs.*]

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*

2. To give intelligence or information; to tell. *Shak.*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught. *Monthly Rev.*

To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation against; to denounce; as, two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed against* A.

In-form'al (-al), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *formal.*] **1.** Not in the regular, usual, or established form; not according to official, conventional, prescribed, or customary forms or rules; irregular; hence, without ceremony; as, an *informal* writing, proceeding, or visit.

2. Deranged in mind; out of one's senses. [*Obs.*]

These poor *informal* women. *Shak.*

In'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INFORMALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state of being informal; want of regular, prescribed, or customary form; as, the *informality* of legal proceedings.

2. An informal, unconventional, or unofficial act or proceeding; something which is not in proper or prescribed form or does not conform to the established rule.

In-form'al-ly (ĭn-fôrm'al-lў), *adv.* In an informal manner.

In-form'ant (ĭn-fôrm'ant), *n.* [L. *informans, -antis*, p. pr. of *informare.* See INFORM, *v. t.*] **1.** One who, or that which, informs, animates, or vivifies. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

2. One who imparts information or instruction.

3. One who offers an accusation; an informer. See INFORMER. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

It was the last evidence of the kind; the *informant* was hanged. *Burke.*

In'for-ma'tion (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *informatio* representation, conception. See INFORM, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of informing, or communicating knowledge or intelligence.

The active *informations* of the intellect. *South.*

2. News, advice, or knowledge, communicated by others or obtained by personal study and investigation; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction.

Larger opportunities of *information*. *Rogers.*

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

3. (*Law*) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, instituted and prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer on behalf of the government. It differs from an indictment in criminal cases chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. See INDICTMENT.

In-form'a-tive (ĭn-fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to inform, animate, or vivify. *Dr. H. More.*

In-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Full of, or conveying, information; instructive. [*R.*] *London Spectator.*

In-formed' (ĭn-fôrmd'), *a.* Unformed or ill-formed; deformed; shapeless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Informed stars. See under UNFORMED.

In-form'er (ĭn-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* [From INFORM, *v.*] **1.** One who informs, animates, or inspires. [*Obs.*] *Thomson.*

Nature, *informer* of the poet's art. *Pope.*

2. One who informs, or imparts knowledge or news.

3. (*Law*) One who informs a magistrate of violations of law; one who informs against another for violation of some law or penal statute.

Common informer (*Law*), one who habitually gives information of the violation of penal statutes, with a view to a prosecution therefor. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

In-for'mi-da-ble (ĭn-fôr'mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *informidabilis.* See IN- not, and FORMIDABLE.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. [*Obs.*] "Foe not *informidable*." *Milton.*

In-form'i-ty (ĭn-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *informitas.* See INFORM, *a.*] Want of regular form; shapelessness. [*Obs.*]

In-form'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See INFORM, *a.*] Of irregular form; shapeless. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *infortunatus.*] Unlucky; unfortunate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "A most *infortunate* chance." *Howell.* — **In-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In-for'tune (-tūn; 135), *n.* [L. *infortunium.* See INNOT, and FORTUNE.] Misfortune. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In-for'tuned (-tūnd; 135), *a.* Unfortunate. [*Obs.*]

I, woeful wretch and *infortuned* wight. *Chaucer.*

In-found' (ĭn-found'), *v. t.* [L. *infundere* to pour in. See INFUSE.] To pour in; to infuse. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

‖ **In'fra** (ĭn'frȧ), *adv.* [L. Cf. INFERIOR.] Below; beneath; under; after; — often used as a prefix.

In'fra-ax'il-la-ry (-ăks'ĭl-lȧ-rў), *a.* [*Infra* + *axillary.*] (*Bot.*) Situated below the axil, as a bud.

In'fra-bran'chi-al (-brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* [*Infra* + *branchial.*] (*Zoöl.*) Below the gills; — applied to the ventral portion of the pallial chamber in the lamellibranchs.

In'fra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Infra* + *clavicular.*] (*Anat.*) Below the clavicle; as, the *infraclavicular* fossa.

In-fract' (ĭn-frăkt'), *a.* [L. *infractus*; pref. *in-* not + *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break.] Not broken or fractured; unharmed; whole. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In-fract', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFRACTING.] [L. *infractus*, p. p. of *infringere.* See INFRINGE.] To break; to infringe. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

In-fract'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken. [*R.*]

In-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio*: cf. F. *infraction.*] The act of infracting or breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; infringement; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, rule, or law. *I. Watts.*

In-fract'or (ĭn-frăkt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *infracteur.*] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

In-fra'grant (ĭn-frā'grant), *a.* Not fragrant.

In'fra-hy'oid (ĭn'frȧ-hī'oid), *a.* [*Infra* + *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Same as HYOSTERNAL (*a*).

In'fra-la'bi-al (-lā'bĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Below the lower lip; — said of certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

In'fra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-an), *n.* [*Infra* + *lapse*: cf. F. *infralapsaire.* See LAPSE.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past and the elect as being at the time of election in a fallen and guilty state; — opposed to *Supralapsarian.* The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded the fall as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men.

In'fra-lap-sa'ri-an, *a.* (*Theol.*) Of or pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine.

In'fra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine, belief, or principles of the Infralapsarians.

In'fra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭn-al), *a.* [*Infra* + *marginal.*] Below the margin; submarginal; as, an *inframarginal* convolution of the brain.

In'fra-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-lȧ-rў), *a.* [*Infra* + *maxillary.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Under the lower jaw; submaxillary; as, the *inframaxillary* nerve. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the lower jaw.

In'fra-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-an), *a.* [*Infra* + *median.*] (*Zoölogical Geog.*) Of or pertaining to the interval or zone along the sea bottom, at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms. *E. Forbes.*

In'fra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [*Infra* + *mundane.*] Lying or situated beneath the world.

In-fran'chise (ĭn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* See ENFRANCHISE.

In-fran'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

In-fran'gi-ble (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *frangible*: cf. F. *infrangible.*] **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.

[He] link'd their fetlocks with a golden band
Infrangible. *Pope.*

2. Not to be infringed or violated.

In-fran'gi-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibility.

In'fra-oc'u-lar (ĭn'frȧ-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Infra* + *ocular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Situated below the eyes, as the antennæ of certain insects.

In'fra-or'bit-al (ĭn'frȧ-ôr'bĭt-al), *a.* [*Infra* + *orbital.*] (*Anat.*) Below the orbit; as, the *infraorbital* foramen; the *infraorbital* nerve.

In'fra-pose' (ĭn'frȧ-pōz'), *v. t.* [*Infra* + *pose.*] To place under or beneath. [*R.*]

In'fra-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*Infra* + *position.*] A situation or position beneath. *Kane.*

In'fra-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Infra* + *scapular.*] (*Anat.*) Beneath the scapula, or shoulder blade; subscapular.

In'fra-spi'nal (-spī'nal), *a.* [*Infra* + *spinal.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Below the vertebral column; subvertebral. (*b*) Below the spine; infraspinate; infraspinous.

In'fra-spi'nate (-nāt), } *a.* [*Infra* + *spinate, spi-*
In'fra-spi'nous (-nŭs), } *nous.*] (*Anat.*) Below the spine; infraspinal; esp., below the spine of the scapula; as, the *infraspinous* fossa; the *infraspinate* muscle.

In'fra-sta-pe'di-al (-stȧ-pē'dĭ-al), *a.* [*Infra* + *stapedial.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, which in many animals projects below the connection with the stapes. — *n.* The infrastapedial part of the columella.

In'fra-ster'nal (-stẽr'nal), *a.* [*Infra* + *sternal.*] (*Anat.*) Below the sternum; as, the *infrasternal* depression, or pit of the stomach.

In'fra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* [*Infra* + *temporal.*] (*Anat.*) Below the temple; below the temporal bone.

In'fra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [*Infra* + *territorial.*] Within the territory of a state. *Story.*

In'fra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lē-ẽr), *a.* [*Infra* + *trochlear.*] (*Anat.*) Below a trochlea, or pulley; — applied esp. to one of the subdivisions of the trigeminal nerve.

In-fre'quence (ĭn-frē'kwens), } *n.* [L. *infrequentia*
In-fre'quen-cy (-kwen-sў), } scantiness: cf. F. *infréquence.*] **1.** The state of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness; as, the *infrequence* of his visits.

2. The state of not being frequented; solitude; isolation; retirement; seclusion. [*R.*]

The solitude and *infrequency* of the place. *Bp. Hall.*

In-fre'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *infrequens*: cf. F. *infréquent.* See IN- not, and FREQUENT.] Seldom happening or occurring; rare; uncommon; unusual.

The act whereof is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sorts of men. *Sir T. Elyot.*

In-fre'quent-ly (ĭn-frē'kwent-lў), *adv.* Not frequently; rarely.

In-frig'i-date (ĭn-frĭj'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *infrigidatus*, p. p. of *infrigidare* to chill. See 1st IN-, and FRIGID.] To chill; to make cold; to cool. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

In-frig'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infrigidatio.*] The act of chilling or causing to become cold; a chilling; coldness; congelation. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

In-fringe' (ĭn-frĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFRINGED (-frĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFRINGING (-frĭn'jĭng).] [L. *infringere*; pref. *in-* in + *frangere* to break. See FRACTION, and cf. INFRACT.] **1.** To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to *infringe* a law or contract.

If the first that did the edict *infringe*,
Had answered for his deed. *Shak.*

The peace . . . was *infringed* by Appius Claudius. *Golding.*

2. To hinder; to destroy; as, to *infringe* efficacy; to *infringe* delight or power. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

In-fringe', *v. i.* **1.** To break, violate, or transgress some contract, rule, or law; to injure; to offend.

2. To encroach; to trespass; — followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe* upon the rights of another.

In-fringe'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of infringing; breach; violation; nonfulfillment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, law, or constitution.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

2. An encroachment on a patent, copyright, or other special privilege; a trespass.

In-frin'ger (ĭn-frĭn'jẽr), *n.* One who infringes or violates; a violator. *Strype.*

In-fruc'tu-ose' (ĭn-frŭk'tū-ōs'; 135), *a.* [L. *infructuosus.* See IN- not, and FRUIT.] Not producing fruit; unfruitful; unprofitable. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

In-fru'gal (ĭn-frū'gal), *a.* Not frugal; wasteful; as, an *infrugal* expense of time. *J. Goodman.*

In'fru-gif'er-ous (ĭn'frū-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not bearing fruit; not fructiferous.

In'fu-cate (ĭn'fū-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *infucatus* painted; pref. *in-* in + *fucare* to paint, dye. See FUCATE.] To stain; to paint; to daub.

In'fu-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of painting or staining, especially of painting the face.

‖ **In'fu-la** (ĭn'fū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* INFULÆ (-lē). [L.] A sort of fillet worn by dignitaries, priests, and others among the ancient Romans. It was generally white.

In'fu-mate (ĭn'fū-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFUMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFUMATING.] [L. *infumatus*, p. p. of *infumare* to infumate; pref. *in-* in + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To dry by exposing to smoke; to expose to smoke.

In'fu-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Clouded; having a cloudy appearance.

In'fu-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of drying in smoke.

In-fumed' (ĭn-fūmd'), *a.* Dried in smoke; smoked.

In'fun-dib'u-lar (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ŭ-lẽr), **In'fun-dib'u-late** (-dĭb'ŭ-lāt), *a.* [See INFUNDIBULUM.] Having the form of a funnel; pertaining to an infundibulum.

Infundibulate Bryozoa (*Zoöl.*), a group of marine Bryozoa having a circular arrangement of the tentacles upon the disk.

In'fun-dib'u-li-form (-ŭ-lĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel + *-form:* cf. F. *infundibuliforme.*]

1. Having the form of a funnel or cone; funnel-shaped.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as FUNNELFORM.

‖ **In'fun-dib'u-lum** (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. INFUNDIBULA (-lâ), E. INFUNDIBULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a funnel, from *infundere* to pour in or into. See INFUSE.]

1. (*Anat.*) A funnel-shaped or dilated organ or part; as, the *infundibulum* of the brain, a hollow, conical process, connecting the floor of the third ventricle with the pituitary body; the *infundibula* of the lungs, the enlarged terminations of the bronchial tubes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A central cavity in the Ctenophora, into which the gastric sac leads. (*b*) The siphon of Cephalopoda. See CEPHALOPODA.

In-fu'ner-al (ĭn-fū'nẽr-*al*), *v. t.* To inter with funeral rites; to bury. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

In'fur-ca'tion (ĭn'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *furca* fork.] A forked expansion or divergence; a bifurcation; a branching. *Craig.*

In-fu'ri-ate (ĭn-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [It. *infuriato*, p. p. of *infuriare.* See INFURIATE, *v. t.*] Enraged; raging; furiously angry; infuriated. *Milton.*

Inflamed beyond the most *infuriate* wrath. *Thomson.*

In-fu'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFURIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFURIATING.] [It. *infuriato*, p. p. of *infuriare;* pref. *in-* (L. *in*) + *furia* fury, L. *furia.* See FURY.] To render furious; to enrage; to exasperate.

Those curls of entangled snakes with which Erinys is said to have *infuriated* Athemas and Ino. *Dr. H. More.*

In-fu'ri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Enraged; furious.

In-fus'cate (ĭn-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus*, p. p. of *infuscare;* pref. *in-* in + *fuscare* to make dark, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken; to make black; to obscure.

In-fus'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Darkened with a blackish tinge.

In'fus-ca'tion (-fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of darkening, or state of being dark; darkness; obscurity. *Johnson.*

In-fuse' (ĭn-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFUSING.] [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in or into; pref. *in-* in + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *infuser.* See FOUND to cast.]

1. To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon); to shed.

That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse.* *Denham.*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce.

That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

3. To inspire; to inspirit or animate; to fill; — followed by *with.*

Infuse his breast with magnanimity. *Shak.*
Infusing him with self and vain conceit. *Shak.*

4. To steep in water or other fluid without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities; to soak.

One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*

5. To make an infusion with, as an ingredient; to tincture; to saturate. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

In-fuse', *n.* Infusion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-fus'er (-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, infuses.

In-fu'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [From INFUSE.] Capability of being infused, poured in, or instilled.

In-fu'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *fusibility:* cf. F. *infusibilité.*] Incapability or difficulty of being fused, melted, or dissolved; as, the *infusibility* of carbon.

In-fu'si-ble (ĭn-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [From INFUSE, *v.*] Capable of being infused.

Doctrines being *infusible* into all. *Hammond.*

In-fu'si-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *fusible:* cf. F. *infusible.*] Not fusible; incapable or difficult of fusion, or of being dissolved or melted. *Sir T. Browne.*

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely *infusible.* *Lavoisier (Trans.).*

In-fu'si-ble-ness, *n.* Infusibility.

In-fu'sion (ĭn-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *infusio* a pouring in: cf. F. *infusion.* See INFUSE, *v. t.*]

1. The act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardor or zeal.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms. *Addison.*

2. That which is infused; suggestion; inspiration.

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of plunging or dipping into a fluid; immersion. [*Obs.*] "Baptism by *infusion.*" *Jortin.*

4. (*Pharmacy*) (*a*) The act or process of steeping or soaking any substance in water in order to extract its virtues. (*b*) The liquid extract obtained by this process.

Sips meek *infusions* of a milder herb. *Cowper.*

In-fu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; — opposed to *traducianism* and *creationism.*

In-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; inspiring; influencing.

The *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

‖ **In'fu-so'ri-a** (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-â), *n. pl.* [NL.; — so called because found in *infusions* which are left exposed to the air for a time. See INFUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Protozoa, including a large number of species, all of minute size.

☞ They are found in all seas, lakes, ponds, and streams, as well as in infusions of organic matter exposed to the air. They are distinguished by having vibrating lashes or cilia, with which they obtain their food and swim about. They are divided into the orders Flagellata, Ciliata, and Tentaculifera. See these words in the Vocabulary.

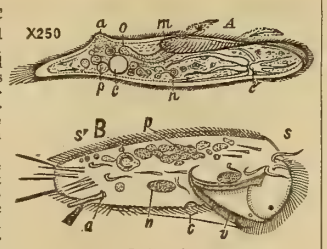

Infusoria.

A Paramecium caudatum. *m* Mouth; *a* Anal Area; *o* Digestive Organ; *p* Food Vacuoles; *n* Nucleus; *c c'* Contractile Vacuoles.
B Stylonychia mytilus. *v* Oral Cilia; *s s'* Anterior and Posterior Spines; other letters as in *A.*

Formerly the term *Infusoria* was applied to all microscopic organisms found in water, including many minute plants, belonging to the desmids and diatoms, as well as minute animals belonging to various classes, as the Rotifera, which are worms; and the Rhizopoda, which constitute a distinct class of Protozoa. Fossil Infusoria are mostly the siliceous shells of diatoms; sometimes they are siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria, or the calcareous shells of Foraminifera.

In'fu-so'ri-al (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Infusoria; composed of, or containing, Infusoria; as, *infusorial* earth.

Infusorial earth (*Geol.*), a deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous material, composed mainly of the shells of the microscopic plants called *diatoms.* It is used in polishing powder, and in the manufacture of dynamite.

Infusorial Earth. Very much enlarged.

In'fu-so'ri-an (-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Infusoria.

In-fu'so-ry (ĭn-fū'sō-rȳ), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Infusorial.

In-fu'so-ry (-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* INFUSORIES (-rĭz). (*Zoöl.*) One of the Infusoria; — usually in the *pl.*

-ing (-ĭng). **1.** [For OE. *-and, -end, -ind,* AS. *-ende;* akin to Goth. *-and-,* L. *-ant-, -ent-,* Gr. *-ovт-.*] A suffix used to form present participles; as, *singing, playing.*

2. [OE. *-ing,* AS. *-ing, -ung.*] A suffix used to form nouns from verbs, and signifying the *act of;* the *result of the act;* as, *riding, dying, feeling.* It has also a secondary collective force; as, *shipping, clothing.*

☞ The Old English ending of the present participle and verbal noun became confused, both becoming *-ing.*

3. [AS. *-ing.*] A suffix formerly used to form diminutives; as, *lording, farthing.*

Ing (ĭng), *n.* [AS. *ing.*] A pasture or meadow; generally one lying low, near a river. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

In'gan-na'tion (ĭn'găn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ingannare* to deceive.] Cheat; deception. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'gate' (ĭn'gāt'), *n.* **1.** Entrance; ingress. [*Obs.*]

Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the year. *Spenser.*

2. (*Founding*) The aperture in a mold for pouring in the metal; the gate. *Simmonds.*

In'gath'er-ing (ĭn'găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* The act or business of gathering or collecting anything; especially, the gathering of the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Thou shalt keep . . . the feast of *ingathering.* *Ex.* xxiii. 16.

In-gel'a-ble (ĭn-jĕl'â-b'l), *a.* Not congealable.

In-gem'i-nate (ĭn-jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ingeminatus,* p. p.] Redoubled; repeated. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-gem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGEMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGEMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *ingeminatus,* p. p. of *ingeminare* to double; pref. *in-* in + *geminare.* See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; to reiterate. *Clarendon.*

. . . She yet *ingeminates*
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates. *Sandys.*

In-gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition; reduplication; reiteration. *De Quincey.*

That sacred *ingemination,* Amen, Amen. *Featley.*
Happiness with an echo or *ingemination.* *Holdsworth.*

‖ **In-ge'na** (ĭn-gē'nà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gorilla.

In-gen'der (ĭn-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* See ENGENDER.

In-gen'er-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-jĕn'ẽr-â-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Incapacity of being engendered or produced. *Cudworth.*

In-gen'er-a-ble (ĭn-jĕn'ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *generable:* cf. F. *ingénérable.*] Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. *Holland.*

In-gen'er-a-bly, *adv.* In an ingenerable manner.

In-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ingeneratus,* p. p. of *ingenerare.* See ENGENDER.] Generated within; inborn; innate; as, *ingenerate* powers of body. *W. Wotton.*

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected . . . than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment. *Bacon.*

In-gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGENERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGENERATING (-ā'tĭng).] To generate or produce within; to beget; to engender; to occasion; to cause. *Mede.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul. *Sir M. Hale.*

In-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ingenerating.

In-ge'ni-ate (ĭn-jē'nĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [See INGENIOUS.] To invent; to contrive. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In'ge-nie (ĭn'jē-nĭ), *n.* [*Obs.*] See INGENY.

In-ge'ni-os'i-ty (ĭn-jē'nĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *ingeniositas.*] Ingenuity; skill; cunning. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

In-gen'ious (ĭn-jēn'yŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus,* fr. *ingenium* innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius: cf. F. *ingénieux.* See ENGINE.] **1.** Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations; as, an *ingenious* author, mechanic.

A man . . . very wise and *ingenious* in feats of war. *Hakluyt.*
Thou, king, send out
For torturers *ingenious.* *Shak.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* model, or machine; an *ingenious* scheme, contrivance, etc.

Thus men go wrong with an *ingenious* skill. *Cowper.*

3. Witty; shrewd; adroit; keen; sagacious; as, an *ingenious* reply.

4. Mental; intellectual. [*Obs.*]

A course of learning and *ingenious* studies. *Shak.*

In-gen'ious-ly (ĭn-jēn'yŭs-lȳ), *adv.* In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; skillfully; wittily; cleverly. "Too *ingeniously* politic." *Sir W. Temple.*

In-gen'ious-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ingenious; ingenuity.

In-gen'ite (ĭn-jĕn'ĭt), *a.* [L. *ingenitus,* p. p. of *ingignere* to instill by birth or nature; pref. *in-* in + *gignere* to beget.] Innate; inborn; inbred; inherent; native; ingenerate. [*Obs.*]

It is natural or *ingenite,* which comes by some defect of the organs and overmuch brain. *Burton.*

In'ge-nu'i-ty (ĭn'jĕ-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness: cf. F. *ingénuité.* See INGENUOUS.] **1.** The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill in devising or combining.

All the means which human *ingenuity* has contrived. *Blair.*

2. Curiousness, or cleverness in design or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan, or of mechanism.

He gives . . .
To artists *ingenuity* and skill. *Cowper.*

3. Openness of heart; ingenuousness. [*Obs.*]

The stings and remorses of natural *ingenuity,* a principle that men scarcely ever shake off, as long as they carry anything of human nature about them. *South.*

Syn. — Inventiveness; ingeniousness; skill; cunning; cleverness; genius. — INGENUITY, CLEVERNESS. *Ingenuity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness* of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution. Sir James Mackintosh remarks that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness,* applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability.

In-gen'u-ous (ĭn-jĕn'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, innate, freeborn, noble, frank; pref. *in-* in + the root of *gignere* to beget. See GENIUS, and cf. INGENIOUS.] **1.** Of honorable extraction; freeborn; noble; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth.

2. Noble; generous; magnanimous; honorable; upright; high-minded; as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; as, an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration, confession, etc.

Sensible in myself . . . what a burden it is for me, who would be *ingenuous,* to be loaded with courtesies which he hath not the least hope to requite or deserve. *Fuller.*

4. Ingenious. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

☞ (Formerly) printers did not discriminate between . . . *ingenuous* and *ingenious,* and these words were used or rather printed interchangeably almost to the beginning of the eighteenth century. *G. P. Marsh.*

Syn. — Open; frank; unreserved; artless; plain; sincere; candid; fair; noble; generous. — INGENUOUS, OPEN, FRANK. One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness, or dislike of self-restraint; one who is *ingenuous* is actuated by a native simplicity and artlessness, which make him willing to confess faults, and make known his sentiments without reserve. See CANDID.

In-gen'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; openly; fairly; candidly; artlessly.

Being required to explain himself, he *ingenuously* confessed. *Ludlow.*

In-gen'u-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness.

2. Ingenuity. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

In'ge-ny (ĭn'jē-nȳ), *n.* [L. *ingenium.* See INGENIOUS.] Natural gift or talent; ability; wit; ingenuity. [*Obs.*] [Written also *ingenie.*] *Becon.*

In-ger'mi-nate (ĭn-jẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To cause to germinate.

In-gest' (ĭn-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus,* p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; pref. *in-* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into, or as into, the stomach or alimentary canal. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **In-ges'ta** (ĭn-jĕs'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See INGEST.] (*Physiol.*) That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; — opposed to *egesta.*

In-ges'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *ingestio:* cf. F. *ingestion.*] (*Physiol.*) The act of taking or putting into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food.

‖ **In-ghal'la** (ĭn-găl'lâ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The reedbuck of South Africa. [Written also *ingali.*]

In-girt' (ĭn-gẽrt'), *v. t.* [See ENGIRT.] To encircle; to gird; to engirt.

The wreath is ivy that *ingirts* our beams. *Drayton.*

In-girt', *a.* Surrounded; encircled. *Fenton.*

In'gle (ĭn'g'l), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aingeal* fire; cf. L. *igniculus* spark, dim. of *ignis* fire. Cf. IGNITE.] Flame; blaze; a fire; a fireplace. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Burns.*

Ingle nook, the chimney corner. — **Ingle side, Ingle cheek,** the fireside.

In'gle, *n.* [Written also *engle, enghle:* cf. Gael. & Ir. *aingeal* an angel. Cf. ENGLE.] A paramour; a favorite; a sweetheart; an engle. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

In'gle (ĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To cajole or coax; to wheedle. See ENGLE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-glo'bate (ĭn-glō'bāt), *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere; — applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

In-globe' (ĭn-glōb'), *v. t.* To infix, as in a globe; to fix or secure firmly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-glo'ri-ous (ĭn-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inglorius;* pref. *in-* not + *gloria* glory, fame: cf. F. *inglorieux.* See GLORY.] **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame, honor, or celebrity; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease. *Shak.*

My next desire is, void of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, *inglorious* life. *Dryden.*
Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest. *Gray.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, *inglorious* flight, defeat, etc.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land. *J. Philips.*

In-glo'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In an inglorious manner; dishonorably; with shame; ignominiously; obscurely.

In-glo'ri-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being inglorious.

In-glut' (ĭn-glŭt'), *v. t.* To glut. [*R.*] *Ascham.*

In-glu'vi-al (ĭn-glū'vĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the ingluvies or crop of birds.

‖ **In-glu'vi-es** (ĭn-glū'vĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The crop, or craw, of birds.

In-glu'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Gluttonous. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

In'-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *n.* The act of going in; entrance.

In'-go'ing, *a.* Going in; entering, as upon an office or a possession; as, an *in-going* tenant.

In-gorge' (ĭn-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* See ENGORGE. *Milton.*

In'got (ĭn'gŏt), *n.* [Prob. from AS. *in* in + *geótan* to pour: cf. F. *lingot,* LL. *lingotus* a mass of gold or silver, extended in the manner of a tongue, and G. *einguss,* LG. & OE. *ingot* ingot, a mold for casting metals in. See FOUND to cast, and cf. LINGET, LINGOT, NUGGET.] **1.** That in which metal is cast; a mold. [*Obs.*]

And from the fire he took up his matter
And in the *ingot* put it with merry cheer. *Chaucer.*

2. A bar or wedge of steel, gold, or other malleable metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought cast metal.

Wrought *ingots* from Besoara's mine. *Sir W. Jones.*

Ingot mold, a box or mold in which ingots are cast. — **Ingot iron.** See *Decarbonized steel,* under DECARBONIZE.

In-grace' (ĭn-grās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *grace.*] To ingratiate. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

In-gra'cious (ĭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *gracious.*] Ungracious; unkind. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-graff' (ĭn-grăf'), *v. t.* See INGRAFT. [*Obs.*]

In-graft' (ĭn-grăft'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGRAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGRAFTING.] [Written also *engraft.*] **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant in another for propagation; as, to *ingraft* a peach scion on a plum tree; figuratively, to insert or introduce in such a way as to make a part of something.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

A custom . . . *ingrafted* into the monarchy of Rome. *Burke.*

2. To subject to the process of grafting; to furnish with grafts or scions; to graft; as, to *ingraft* a tree.

In-graft'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person who ingrafts.

In-graft'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of ingrafting. **2.** The thing ingrafted; a scion.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān'; 277), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *grain* kermes. See ENGRAIN, GRAIN.] **1.** Dyed with grain, or kermes. [*Obs.*]

2. Dyed before manufacture, — said of the material of a textile fabric; hence, in general, thoroughly inwrought; forming an essential part of the substance.

Ingrain carpet, a double or two-ply carpet. — **Triple ingrain carpet,** a three-ply carpet.

In'grain', *n.* An ingrain fabric, as a carpet.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān' *or* ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGRAINED (-grānd' *or* -grānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGRAINING.] [Written also *engrain.*] **1.** To dye with or in grain or kermes.

2. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

3. To work into the natural texture or into the mental or moral constitution of; to stain; to saturate; to imbue; to infix deeply.

Our fields *ingrained* with blood. *Daniel.*

Cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all. *Helps.*

In-grap'ple (ĭn-grăp'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To seize; to clutch; to grapple. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In'grate' (ĭn'grāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *ingratus.* See INGRATEFUL.] Ingrateful. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Bacon.*

In'grate', *n.* An ungrateful person. *Milton.*

In-grate'ful (ĭn-grāt'fŭl), *a.* [L. *ingratus* ingrateful (pref. *in-* not + *gratus* beloved, dear, grateful) + *-ful:* cf. F. *ingrat.* See GRATEFUL.] **1.** Ungrateful; thankless; unappreciative. *Milton.*

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me. *Atterbury.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense; distasteful; offensive.

He gives . . . no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

— **In-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **In-grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

In'grate'ly (ĭn'grāt'lў), *adv.* Ungratefully. [*Obs.*]

In-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGRATIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGRATIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] **1.** To introduce or commend to the favor of another; to bring into favor; to insinuate; — used reflexively, and followed by *with* before the person whose favor is sought.

Lysimachus . . . *ingratiated* himself both with Philip and his pupil. *Budgell.*

2. To recommend; to render easy or agreeable; — followed by *to.* [*Obs.*] *Dr. J. Scott.*

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond.*

In-gra'ti-ate, *v. i.* To gain favor. [*R.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

In-gra'ti-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *ingratitude,* L. *ingratitudo.* See INGRATE.] Want of gratitude; insensibility to, forgetfulness of, or ill return for, kindness or favors received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend. *Shak.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man. *L'Estrange.*

In-grave' (ĭn-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave. [*R.*] "Whose gleaming rind *ingrav'n.*" *Tennyson.*

In-grave', *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *grave.* Cf. ENGRAVE.] To bury. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

In-grav'i-date (ĭn-grăv'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *ingravidatus,* p. p. of *ingravidare* to impregnate. See 1st IN-, and GRAVIDATED.] To impregnate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

In-grav'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being pregnant or impregnated. [*Obs.*]

In-great' (ĭn-grāt'), *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to magnify. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

In-gre'di-ence (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ens), **In-gre'di-en-cy** (-dĭ-en-sў), *n.* [See INGREDIENT.] **1.** Entrance; ingress. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The quality or state of being an ingredient or component part. *Boyle.*

In-gre'di-ent (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ent), *n.* [F. *ingrédient,* L. *ingrediens, -entis,* entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi,* p. p. *ingressus,* to go into, to enter; pref. *in-* in + *gradi* to walk, go. See GRADE.] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any combination or mixture; an element; a constituent.

By way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients.* *Sir I. Newton.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

In-gre'di-ent, *a.* Entering as, or forming, an ingredient or component part.

Acts where no sin is *ingredient.* *Jer. Taylor.*

In'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus,* fr. *ingredi.* See INGREDIENT.] **1.** The act of entering; entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs.

2. Power or liberty of entrance or access; means of entering; as, all *ingress* was prohibited.

3. (*Astron.*) The entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, etc.

In-gress' (ĭn-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go in; to enter. [*R.*]

In-gres'sion (ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ingressio:* cf. F. *ingression.*] Act of entering; entrance. *Sir K. Digby.*

In-grieve' (ĭn-grēv'), *v. t.* To render more grievous; to aggravate. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

In-groove' (ĭn-grōōv'), *v. t.* To groove in; to join in or with a groove. *Tennyson.*

In-gross' (ĭn-grōs'), *v. t.* See ENGROSS.

In'grow'ing (ĭn'grō'ĭng), *a.* Growing or appearing to grow into some other substance.

Ingrowing nail, one whose edges are becoming imbedded in the adjacent flesh.

In'growth' (ĭn'grōth'), *n.* A growth or development inward. *J. LeConte.*

‖ **In'guen** (ĭn'gwĕn), *n.* [L. *inguen, inguinis.*] (*Anat.*) The groin.

In-guilt'y (ĭn-gĭlt'ў), *a.* Not guilty. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *inguinalis,* fr. *inguen, inguinis,* the groin: cf. F. *inguinal.*] (*Anat. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the inguen or groin; as, an *inguinal* canal or ligament; *inguinal* hernia.

Inguinal ring. See *Abdominal ring,* under ABDOMINAL.

In-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGULFED (-gŭlft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGULFING.] [Cf. ENGULF.] [Written also *engulf.*] To swallow up or overwhelm in, or as in, a gulf; to cast into a gulf. See ENGULF.

A river large . . .
Passed underneath *ingulfed.* *Milton.*

In-gulf'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of ingulfing, or the state of being ingulfed.

In-gur'gi-tate (ĭn-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ingurgitatus,* p. p. of *ingurgitare* to pour in; pref. *in-* in + *gurges* whirlpool, gulf.] **1.** To swallow, devour, or drink greedily or in large quantity; to guzzle. *Cleveland.*

2. To swallow up, as in a gulf. *Fotherby.*

In-gur'gi-tate, *v. i.* To guzzle; to swill. *Burton.*

In-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ingurgitatio:* cf. F. *ingurgitation.*] The act of swallowing greedily or immoderately; that which is so swallowed. *E. Darwin.*

He drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine. *Bacon.*

In-gust'a-ble (ĭn-gŭst'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *ingustabilis.* See GUSTABLE.] Tasteless; insipid. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-hab'ile (ĭn-hăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *inhabilis:* cf. F. *inhabile.*] See IN- not, and HABILE, and cf. UNABLE.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; inappropriate; unsuitable; as, *inhabile* matter. [*Obs.*]

2. Unskilled; unready; awkward; incompetent; unqualified; — said of persons. [*Obs.*] See UNABLE.

In'ha-bil'i-ty (ĭn'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhabileté, inhabilité.* See INABILITY.] Unsuitableness; unaptness; unfitness; inability. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

In-hab'it (ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHABITING.] [OE. *enhabiten,* OF. *enhabiter,* L. *inhabitare;* pref. *in-* in + *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy, as a place of settled residence; as, wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

The high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity. *Is.* lvii. 15.

O, who would *inhabit*
This bleak world alone? *Moore.*

In-hab'it, *v. i.* To have residence in a place; to dwell; to live; to abide. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*] *Shak.*

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

In-hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis.* See INHABIT.] Capable of being inhabited; habitable.

Systems of *inhabitable* planets. *Locke.*

In-hab'it-a-ble, *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis:* cf. F. *inhabitable.* See IN- not, and HABITABLE.] Not habitable; not suitable to be inhabited. [*Obs.*]

The frozen ridges of the Alps
Or other ground *inhabitable.* *Shak.*

In-hab'it-ance (ĭn-hăb'ĭt-*ans*), **In-hab'it-an-cy** (-*an*-sў), *n.* **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; the condition of an inhabitant; residence; occupancy.

Ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify a former *inhabitance.* *Carew.*

2. (*Law*) The state of having legal right to claim the privileges of a recognized inhabitant; especially, the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town; habitancy.

In-hab'it-ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *inhabitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *inhabitare.*] **1.** One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor; as, an *inhabitant* of a house, a town, a city, county, or state. "Frail *inhabitants* of earth." *Cowper.*

In this place, they report that they saw *inhabitants* which were very fair and fat people. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. (*Law*) One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a permanent resident.

In-hab'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To inhabit. [*Obs.*]

In-hab'i-ta'tion (ĭn-hăb'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inhabitatio* a dwelling.] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; indwelling.

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Abode; place of dwelling; residence. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. Population; inhabitants. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

The beginning of nations and of the world's *inhabitation.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In-hab'it-a-tive-ness (ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ā-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* (*Phrenol.*) A tendency or propensity to permanent residence in a place or abode; love of home and country.

In-hab'it-ed, *a.* Uninhabited. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*

In-hab'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant. [*R.*] *Derham.*

In-hab'it-ive-ness (-ĭv-nĕs), *n.* (*Phrenol.*) See INHABITATIVENESS.

What the phrenologists call *inhabitiveness.* *Lowell.*

In-hab'it-ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female inhabitant. [*R.*]

In-hal'ant (ĭn-hāl'*ant*), *a.* [Cf. F. *inhalant.*] Inhaling; used for inhaling.

In-hal'ant (ĭn-hāl'*ant*), *n.* An apparatus also called an *inhaler* (which see); that which is to be inhaled.

In'ha-la'tion (ĭn'hă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhalation.*] The act of inhaling; also, that which is inhaled.

In-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHALED (-hāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHALING.] [L. *inhalare* to breathe upon; pref. *in-* in + *halare* to breathe: cf. F. *inhaler.* Cf. EXHALE.] To breathe or draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; — opposed to *exhale.*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot.*

In-hal'ent (-hāl'*ent*), *a.* Used for inhaling; as, the *inhalent* end of a duct. *Dana.*

In-hal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales.

2. An apparatus for inhaling any vapor or volatile substance, as ether or chloroform, for medicinal purposes.

3. A contrivance to filter, as air, in order to protect the lungs from inhaling damp or cold air, noxious gases, dust, etc.; also, the respiratory apparatus for divers.

In-hance' (ĭn-hâns'), *v. t.* See ENHANCE.

In'har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk), **In'har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Not harmonic; inharmonious; discordant; dissonant.

In'har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *harmonious:* cf. F. *inharmonieux.*] **1.** Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant; dissonant.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh. *Cowper.*

2. Conflicting; jarring; not in harmony.

In'har-mo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* Without harmony.

In'har-mo'ni-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord.

The *inharmoniousness* of a verse. *A. Tucker.*

In-har'mo-ny (ĭn-här'mŏ-nў), *n.* Want of harmony.

In'haul' (ĭn'hạl'), **In'haul'er** (ĭn'hạl'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used to draw in the jib boom, or flying jib boom.

In-hearse' (ĭn-hẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHEARSED (-hẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHEARSING.] To put in, or as in, a hearse or coffin. *Shak.*

In-here' (ĭn-hẽr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHERED (-hẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHERING.] [L. *inhaerere;* pref. *in-* in + *haerere* to stick, hang. See HESITATE.] To be inherent; to stick (*in*); to be fixed or permanently incorporated with something; to cleave (*to*); to belong, as attributes or qualities.

They do but *inhere* in the subject that supports them. *Digby.*

In-her'ence (-hẽr'ens), **In-her'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhérence.*] The state of inhering; permanent existence in something; innateness; inseparable and essential connection. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-her'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *inhaerens, -entis,* p. pr. of *inhaerere:* cf. F. *inhérent.* See INHERE.] Permanently existing in something; inseparably attached or connected; naturally pertaining to; innate; inalienable; as, polarity is an *inherent* quality of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection. "A most *inherent* baseness." *Shak.*

The sore disease which seems *inherent* in civilization. *Southey.*

Syn. — Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought; inseparable; essential; indispensable.

In-her'ent-ly, *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

Matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy. *Bentley.*

In-her'it (ĭn-hẽr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHERITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHERITING.] [OE. *enheriten* to inherit, to give a heritage to, OF. *enheriter* to appoint as an heir, L. *inhereditare:* pref. *in-* in + *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *heres* heir. See HEIR.] **1.** (*Law*) To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by inheritance; to take as heir on the death of an ancestor or other person to whose estate one succeeds; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease; as, the heir *inherits* the land or real estate of his father;

the eldest son of a nobleman *inherits* his father's title; the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.

2. To receive or take by birth; to have by nature; to derive or acquire from ancestors, as mental or physical qualities; as, he *inherits* a strong constitution, a tendency to disease, etc.

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath . . . manured . . . with good store of fertile sherris. *Shak.*

3. To come into possession of; to possess; to own; to enjoy as a possession.

But the meek shall *inherit* the earth. *Ps.* xxxvii. 11.
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shak.*

4. To put in possession of. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-her'it (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. i.* To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house. *Judg.* xi. 2.

In-her'it-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. *Jefferson.*

In-her'it-a-ble (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible; as, an *inheritable* estate or title. *Blackstone.*

2. Capable of being transmitted from parent to child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

3. [Cf. OF. *enheritable, inheritable.*] Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent; capable of succeeding to, as an heir.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable.* *Blackstone.*
The eldest daughter of the king is also alone *inheritable* to the crown on failure of issue male. *Blackstone.*

Inheritable blood, blood or relationship by which a person becomes qualified to be an heir, or to transmit possessions by inheritance.

In-her'it-a-bly, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

In-her'it-ance (-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enheritance.*] **1.** The act or state of inheriting; as, the *inheritance* of an estate; the *inheritance* of mental or physical qualities.

2. That which is or may be inherited; that which is derived by an heir from an ancestor or other person; a heritage; a possession which passes by descent.

When the man dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter. *Shak.*

3. A permanent or valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift or without purchase; a benefaction.

To an *inheritance* incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. 1 *Pet.* i. 4.

4. Possession; ownership; acquisition. "The *inheritance* of their loves." *Shak.*

To you th' *inheritance* belongs by right
Of brother's praise; to you eke longs his love. *Spenser.*

5. (*Biol.*) Transmission and reception by animal or plant generation.

6. (*Law*) A perpetual or continuing right which a man and his heirs have to an estate; an estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir; an estate derived from an ancestor to an heir in course of law. *Blackstone.*

☞ The word *inheritance* (used simply) is mostly confined to the title to land and tenements by descent. *Mozley & W.*

Men are not proprietors of what they have, merely for themselves; their children have a title to part of it which comes to be wholly theirs when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

In-her'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir.

Born *inheritors* of the dignity. *Milton.*

In-her'it-ress (-rĕs), *n.* An heiress. *Milman.*

In-her'it-rix (-rĭks), *n.* Same as INHERITRESS. *Shak.*

In-herse' (ĭn-hẽrs'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See INHEARSE.

In-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.* See INHERE.] The state of existing, or being inherent, in something; inherence. *A. Baxter.*

Constant *inhesion* and habitual abode. *South.*

In'hi-a'tion (ĭn'hī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inhiatio,* fr. *inhiare* to gape; pref. *in-* in + *hiare* to gape.] A gaping after; eager desire; craving. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-hib'it (ĭn-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHIBITING.] [L. *inhibitus,* p. p. of *inhibere;* pref. *in-* in + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To check; to hold back; to restrain; to hinder.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited* . . . by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited,* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a Parliament. *Clarendon.*
Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

In'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inhibitio:* cf. F. *inhibition.*] **1.** The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

2. (*Physiol.*) A stopping or checking of an already present action; a restraining of the function of an organ, or an agent, as a digestive fluid or ferment, etc.; as, the *inhibition* of the respiratory center by the pneumogastric nerve; the *inhibition* of reflexes, etc.

3. (*Law*) A writ from a higher court forbidding an inferior judge from further proceedings in a cause before him; esp., a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. *Cowell.*

In-hib'i-tor (ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] That which causes inhibitory action; esp., an inhibitory nerve.

In-hib'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *inhibitorius:* cf. F. *inhibitoire.*] Of or pertaining to, or producing, inhibition; consisting in inhibition; tending or serving to inhibit; prohibitory; as, the *inhibitory* action of the pneumogastric on the respiratory center.

I would not have you consider these criticisms as *inhibitory.* *Lamb.*

Inhibitory nerves (*Physiol.*), those nerves which modify, inhibit, or suppress a motor or secretory act already in progress.

In-hib'i-to-ry-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* (*Physiol.*) A term applied to certain nerve centers which govern or restrain subsidiary centers, from which motor impressions issue. *McKendrick.*

In-hive' (ĭn-hīv'), *v. t.* To place in a hive; to hive.

In-hold' (ĭn-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHELD (-hĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHOLDING.] To have inherent; to contain in itself; to possess. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In-hold'er, *n.* An inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-hoop' (ĭn-hōōp' *or* -hōōp'), *v. t.* To inclose in a hoop, or as in a hoop. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-hos'pi-ta-ble (ĭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *hospitable:* cf. L. *inhospitalis.*] **1.** Not hospitable; not disposed to show hospitality to strangers or guests; as, an *inhospitable* person or people.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starved at your *inhospitable* door? *Cowper.*

2. Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; desert; bleak; cheerless; wild. "*Inhospitable* wastes." *Blair.*

—In-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness, *n.* **—In-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inhospitalitas:* cf. F. *inhospitalité.* See IN- not, and HOSPITALITY.] The quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitableness; lack of hospitality. *Bp. Hall.*

In-hu'man (ĭn-hū'man), *a.* [L. *inhumanus:* cf. F. *inhumain.* See IN- not, and HUMAN.] **1.** Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* person or people.

2. Characterized by, or attended with, cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act or punishment.

Syn. — Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous; brutal; ferocious; ruthless; fiendish.

In'hu-man'i-ty (ĭn'hū-măn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INHUMANITIES (-tĭz). [L. *inhumanitas:* cf. F. *inhumanité.*] The quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarity.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn. *Burns.*

In-hu'man-ly (ĭn-hū'man-lȳ), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; cruelly; barbarously.

In-hu'mate (ĭn-hū'māt), *v. t.* [L. *inhumatus,* p. p. of *inhumare* to inhume; pref. *in-* in + *humare* to cover with earth. See HUMATION, and cf. INHUME.] To inhume; to bury; to inter. *Hedge.*

In'hu-ma'tion (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhumation.*] **1.** The act of inhuming or burying; interment.

2. (*Old Chem.*) The act of burying vessels in warm earth in order to expose their contents to a steady moderate heat; the state of being thus exposed.

3. (*Med.*) Arenation.

In-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHUMED (-hūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHUMING.] [Cf. F. *inhumer.* See INHUMATE.] **1.** To deposit, as a dead body, in the earth; to bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

2. To bury or place in warm earth for chemical or medicinal purposes.

‖ **In'i-a** (ĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American freshwater dolphin (*Inia Boliviensis*). It is ten or twelve feet long, and has a hairy snout.

In'i-al (ĭn'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the inion.

In'im-ag'i-na-ble (ĭn'ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. [*R.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

In-im'i-cal (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kal; 277), *a.* [L. *inimicalis,* fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; pref. *in-* not + *amicus* friendly. See AMITY.] **1.** Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavorable; — chiefly applied to *private,* as *hostile* is to *public,* enmity.

2. Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; antagonistic; inconsistent; incompatible; adverse; repugnant.

We are at war with a system, which, by its essence, is *inimical* to all other governments. *Burke.*

In-im'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being inimical or hostile; hostility; unfriendliness. [*R.*]

In-im'i-cal-ly (-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In an inimical manner.

In-im'i-ci'tious (-sĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *inimicitia* enmity. See INIMICAL.] Inimical; unfriendly. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

In-im'i-cous (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *inimicus.*] Inimical; hurtful. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being inimitable; inimitableness. *Norris.*

In-im'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inimitabilis:* cf. F. *inimitable.* See IN- not, and IMITABLE.] Not capable of being imitated, copied, or counterfeited; beyond imitation; surpassingly excellent; matchless; unrivaled; exceptional; unique; as, an *inimitable* style; *inimitable* eloquence. "*Inimitable* force." *Dryden.*

Performing such *inimitable* feats. *Cowper.*

—In-im'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* **—In-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **In'i-on** (ĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰνίον* the back of the head.] (*Anat.*) The external occipital protuberance of the skull.

In-iq'ui-tous (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [From INIQUITY.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; as, an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding.

Demagogues . . . bribed to this *iniquitous* service. *Burke.*

Syn. — Wicked; wrong; unjust; unrighteous; nefarious; criminal. — INIQUITOUS, WICKED, NEFARIOUS. *Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention. *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations, and points more directly to the intrinsic badness of the deed.

In-iq'ui-tous-ly, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly. *Burke.*

In-iq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INIQUITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *iniquitee,* F. *iniquité,* L. *iniquitas,* inequality, unfairness, injustice. See INIQUOUS.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; want of rectitude or uprightness; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; as, the *iniquity* of bribery; the *iniquity* of an unjust judge.

Till the world from his perfection fell
Into all filth and foul *iniquity.* *Spenser.*

2. An iniquitous act or thing; a deed of injustice or unrighteousness; a sin; a crime. *Milton.*

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. *Is.* lix. 2.

3. A character or personification in the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another. See VICE.

Acts old *Iniquity,* and in the fit
Of miming gets the opinion of a wit. *B. Jonson.*

In-i'quous (ĭn-ĭ'kwŭs), *a.* [L. *iniquus;* pref. *in-* not + *aequus.* See EQUAL.] Iniquitous. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-ir'ri-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *irritable:* cf. F. *inirritable.*] Not irritable; esp. (*Physiol.*), incapable of being stimulated to action, as a muscle. **— In-ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-ir'ri-ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as, an *inirritative* fever. *E. Darwin.*

In-isle' (ĭn-īl'), *v. t.* [Cf. ENISLED.] To form into an island; to surround. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *initialis,* from *initium* a going in, entrance, beginning, fr. *inire* to go into, to enter, begin; pref. *in-* in + *ire* to go: cf. F. *initial.* See ISSUE, and cf. COMMENCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning; marking the commencement; incipient; commencing; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head, as of a list or series; as, the *initial* letters of a name.

In-i'tial, *n.* The first letter of a word or a name.

In-i'tial, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INITIALED (-shald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INITIALING.] To put an initial to; to mark with an initial or initials. [*R.*]

In-i'tial-ly, *adv.* In an initial or incipient manner or degree; at the beginning. *Barrow.*

In-i'ti-ate (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INITIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *initiatus,* p. p. of *initiare* to begin, fr. *initium* beginning. See INITIAL.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; to make a beginning with; to set afoot; to originate; to commence; to begin or enter upon.

How are changes of this sort to be *initiated?* *I. Taylor.*

2. To acquaint with the beginnings; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Dr. H. More.*
To *initiate* his pupil into any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough. *Locke.*

3. To introduce into a society or organization; to confer membership on; especially, to admit to a secret order with mysterious rites or ceremonies.

The Athenians believed that he who was *initiated* and instructed in the mysteries would obtain celestial honor after death. *Bp. Warburton.*
He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

In-i'ti-ate, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative. [*R.*] *Pope.*

In-i'ti-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *initiatus,* p. p.] **1.** Unpracticed; untried; new. [*Obs.*] "The *initiate* fear that wants hard use." *Shak.*

2. Begun; commenced; introduced to, or instructed in, the rudiments; newly admitted.

To rise in science as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies. *Young.*

Initiate tenant by courtesy (*Law*), said of a husband who becomes such in his wife's estate of inheritance by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife. *Mozley & W.*

In-i'ti-ate, *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.

In-i'ti-a'tion (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *initiatio:* cf. F. *initiation.*] **1.** The act of initiating, or the process of being initiated or introduced; as, *initiation* into a society, into business, literature, etc. "The *initiation* of courses of events." *Pope.*

2. The form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; mode of entrance into an organized body; especially, the rite of admission into a secret society or order.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome.*

In-i'ti-a-tive (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *initiatif.*] Serving to initiate; inceptive; initiatory; introductory; preliminary.

In-i'ti-a-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *initiative.*] **1.** An introductory step or movement; an act which originates or begins.

The undeveloped *initiatives* of good things to come. *I. Taylor.*

2. The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action, as in legislation; as, the *initiative* in respect to revenue bills is in the House of Representatives.

In-i'ti-a-tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who initiates.

In-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory; prefatory; as, an *initiatory* step. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies; elementary; rudimentary.

Some *initiatory* treatises in the law. *Herbert.*
Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import can not exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

In-i'ti-a-to-ry, *n.* An introductory act or rite. [*R.*]

In-i'tion (ĭn-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *inition.* See INITIAL.] Initiation; beginning. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Naunton.*

In-ject' (ĭn-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INJECTING.] [L. *injectus,* p. p. of *inicere, injicere,* to throw in; pref. *in-* in + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *injecter.* See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To throw in: to dart in; to force in; as, to *inject* cold water into a condenser; to *inject* a medicinal liquid into a cavity of the body; to *inject* morphine with a hypodermic syringe.

2. Fig.: To throw in; to offer; to propose; to instill.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs. *Milton.*

3. To cast or throw; — with *on.* [*R.*]

And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

4. (*Anat.*) To fill (a vessel, cavity, or tissue) with a fluid or other substance; as, to *inject* the blood vessels.

In-jec'tion (ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injectio:* cf. F. *injection.*] **1.** The act of injecting or throwing in; — applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or aëriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, etc.

2. That which is injected; especially, a liquid medicine thrown into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster; an enema. *Mayne.*

3. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The act or process of filling vessels, cavities, or tissues with a fluid or other substance. (*b*) A specimen prepared by injection.

4. (*Steam Eng.*) (*a*) The act of throwing cold water into a condenser to produce a vacuum. (*b*) The cold water thrown into a condenser.

Injection cock, *or* **Injection valve** (*Steam Eng.*), the cock or valve through which cold water is admitted into a condenser. — **Injection condenser.** See under CONDENSER. — **Injection pipe,** the pipe through which cold water is thrown into the condenser of a steam engine.

In-ject'or (ĭn-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, injects.

2. (*Mach.*) A contrivance for forcing feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of the steam upon the water. The water is driven into the boiler by the impulse of a jet of the steam which becomes condensed as soon as it strikes the stream of cold water it impels; — also called *Giffard's injector*, from the inventor.

In-jel'ly (ĭn-jĕl'ĭ), *v. t.* To place in jelly. [*R.*]

In-join' (ĭn-join'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See ENJOIN.

In-joint' (ĭn-joint'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *joint.*] To join; to unite. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In-joint', *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* not + *joint.*] To disjoint; to separate. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-ju-cun'di-ty (ĭn'jū-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *injucunditas.* See IN- not, and JOCUND.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

In-ju'di-ca-ble (ĭn-jū'dĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In-ju-di'cial (ĭn'jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Not according to the forms of law; not judicial. [*R.*]

In-ju-di'cious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *judicious:* cf. F. *injudicieux.*] **1.** Not judicious; wanting in sound judgment; undiscerning; indiscreet; unwise; as, an *injudicious* adviser.

An *injudicious* biographer who undertook to be his editor and the protector of his memory. *A. Murphy.*

2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.

Syn. — Indiscreet; inconsiderate; undiscerning; incautious; unwise; rash; hasty; imprudent.

In-ju-di'cious-ly, *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

In-ju-di'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being injudicious; want of sound judgment; indiscretion. *Whitlock.*

In-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere, injunctum*, to join into, to enjoin. See ENJOIN.] **1.** The act of enjoining; the act of directing, commanding, or prohibiting.

2. That which is enjoined; an order; a mandate; a decree; a command; a precept; a direction.

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered,
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*

Necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority. *South.*

3. (*Law*) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, and, in some cases, under statutes, by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ.

☞ It is more generally used as a preventive than as a restorative process, although by no means confined to the former. *Wharton. Daniell. Story.*

In'jure (ĭn'jūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INJURED (-jūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INJURING.] [L. *injuriari*, fr. *injuria* injury, perh. through F. *injurier* to insult, in OF. also, to injure; or perhaps fr. E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to impair the excellence and value of; to hurt; to damage; — used in a variety of senses; as: (*a*) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (*b*) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (*c*) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character. (*d*) To impair or diminish, as happiness or virtue. (*e*) To give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings; to grieve; to annoy. (*f*) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong? *Shak.*

Syn. — To damage; mar; spoil; harm; sully; wrong; maltreat; abuse; insult; affront; dishonor.

In'jur-er (-jūr-ẽr), *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

‖ **In-ju'ri-a** (ĭn-jū'rĭ-à), *n.; pl.* INJURIÆ (-ē). [L.] (*Law*) Injury; invasion of another's rights.

In-ju'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *injuriosus, injurius:* cf. F. *injurieux.* See INJURY.] **1.** Not just; wrongful; iniquitous; culpable. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shak.*

2. Causing injury or harm; hurful; harmful; detrimental; mischievous; as, acts *injurious* to health, credit, reputation, property, etc.

Without being *injurious* to the memory of our English Pindar. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; pernicious; mischievous; baneful; deleterious; noxious; ruinous; detrimental.

In-ju'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

In-ju'ri-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; harmfulness; injury.

In'ju-ry (ĭn'jū-rў), *n.; pl.* INJURIES (-rĭz). [OE. *iniurie*, L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, wrongful, unjust; pref. *in-* not + *jus, juris*, right, law, justice: cf. F. *injure.* See JUST, *a.*] Any damage or hurt done to a person or thing; detriment to, or violation of, the person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interests of an individual; that which injures, or occasions wrongloss, damage, or detriment; harm; hurt; loss; mischief; wrong; evil; as, his health was impaired by a severe *injury;* slander is an *injury* to the character.

For he that doeth *injury* shall receive that that he did evil.
Wyclif (*Col.* iii. 25).

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *I. Watts.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

☞ *Injury* in morals and jurisprudence is the intentional doing of wrong. *Fleming.*

Syn. — Harm; hurt; damage; loss; impairment; detriment; wrong; evil; injustice.

In-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F. *injustice*, L. *injustitia.* See IN- not, and JUSTICE, and cf. UNJUST.] **1.** Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of another or others; iniquity; wrong; unfairness; imposition.

If this people [the Athenians] resembled Nero in their extravagance, much more did they resemble and even exceed him in cruelty and *injustice.* *Burke.*

2. An unjust act or deed; a sin; a crime; a wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

Ink (ĭnk), *n.* (*Mach.*) The step, or socket, in which the lower end of a millstone spindle runs.

Ink, *n.* [OE. *enke, inke*, OF. *enque*, F. *encre*, L. *encaustum* the purple red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, fr. ἔγκαυστος burnt in, encaustic, fr. ἐγκαίειν to burn in. See ENCAUSTIC, CAUSTIC.] **1.** A fluid, or a viscous material or preparation of various kinds (commonly black or colored), used in writing or printing.

Make there a prick with *ink.* *Chaucer.*

Deformed monsters, foul and black as *ink.* *Spenser.*

2. A pigment. See *India ink*, under INDIA.

☞ Ordinarily, *black* ink is made from nutgalls and a solution of some salt of iron, and consists essentially of a tannate or gallate of iron; sometimes indigo sulphate, or other coloring matter, is added. Other black inks contain potassium chromate, and extract of logwood, salts of vanadium, etc. *Blue* ink is usually a solution of Prussian blue. *Red* ink was formerly made from carmine (cochineal), Brazil wood, etc., but potassium eosin is now used. Also red, blue, violet, and yellow inks are largely made from aniline dyes. *Indelible* ink is usually a weak solution of silver nitrate, but carbon in the form of lampblack or India ink, salts of molybdenum, vanadium, etc., are also used. *Sympathetic* inks may be made of milk, salts of cobalt, etc. See *Sympathetic ink* (below).

Copying ink, a peculiar ink used for writings of which copies by impression are to be taken. — **Ink bag** (*Zoöl.*), an ink sac. — **Ink berry.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shrub of the Holly family (*Ilex glabra*), found in sandy grounds along the coast from New England to Florida, and producing a small black berry. (*b*) The West Indian indigo berry. See INDIGO. — **Ink plant** (*Bot.*), a New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria thymifolia*), the berries of which yield a juice which forms an ink. — **Ink powder,** a powder from which ink is made by solution. — **Ink sac** (*Zoöl.*), an organ, found in most cephalopods, containing an inky fluid which can be ejected from a duct opening at the base of the siphon. The fluid serves to cloud the water, and enable these animals to escape from their enemies. See *Illust.* of DIBRANCHIATA. — **Printer's ink,** *or* **Printing ink.** See under PRINTING. — **Sympathetic ink,** a writing fluid of such a nature that what is written remains invisible till the action of a reagent on the characters makes it visible.

Ink, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INKED (ĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INKING.] To put ink upon; to supply with ink; to blacken, color, or daub with ink.

Ink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inks; especially, in printing, the pad or roller which inks the type.

Ink'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A cuttlefish. See CUTTLEFISH.

Ink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [*Ink* + *horn:* cf. F. *cornet à encre*, G. *dintenhorn.*] A small bottle of horn or other material formerly used for holding ink; an inkstand; a portable case for writing materials. "With a writer's *inkhorn* by his side." *Ezek.* ix. 2.

From his pocket the notary drew his papers and *inkhorn.*
Longfellow.

Ink'horn', *a.* Learned; pedantic; affected. [*Obs.*] "*Inkhorn* terms." *Bale.*

Ink'horn'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pedantry. *Sir T. Wilson.*

Ink'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From INKY.] The state or quality of being inky; blackness.

Ink'ing, *a.* Supplying or covering with ink.

Inking roller, a somewhat elastic roller, used to spread ink over forms of type, copperplates, etc. — **Inking trough** *or* **table,** a trough or table from which the inking roller receives its ink.

In'kle (ĭn'k'l), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *lingle*, the first *l* being mistaken for the definite article in French. See LINGLE.] A kind of tape or braid. *Shak.*

In'kle, *v. t.* [OE. *inclen* to hint; cf. Dan. *ymte* to whisper.] To guess. [*Prov. Eng.*] "She *inkled* what it was." *R. D. Blackmore.*

In'kling (ĭn'klĭng), *n.* A hint; an intimation.

The least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages. *Clarendon.*

In'knee' (ĭn'nē'), *n.* Same as KNOCK-KNEE.

In'kneed' (ĭn'nēd'), *a.* See KNOCK-KNEED.

In-knot' (ĭn-nŏt'), *v. t.* To fasten or bind, as with a knot; to knot together. *Fuller.*

Ink'stand' (ĭnk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink and writing materials.

Ink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of stone containing native vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink.

Ink'y (-ў), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black. "*Inky* blots." *Shak.* "Its *inky* blackness." *Boyle.*

In-lace' (ĭn-lās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INLACED (-lāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INLACING (-lā'sĭng).] [Pref. *in-* + *lace:* cf. OE. *enlacen* to entangle, involve, OF. *enlacier*, F. *enlacer.* See LACE, and cf. ENLACE.] To work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace; also, to lace or enlace. *P. Fletcher.*

In'la-ga'tion (ĭn'lā-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Law L. *inlagatio*, fr. *inlagare* to restore to law. See IN, and LAW.] (*Old Eng. Law*) The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law; inlawing. *Bouvier.*

In-laid' (ĭn-lād'), *p. p.* of INLAY.

In'land (ĭn'land), *a.* **1.** Within the land; more or less remote from the ocean or from open water; interior; as, an *inland* town. "This wide *inland* sea." *Spenser.*

From *inland* regions to the distant main. *Cowper.*

2. Limited to the land, or to inland routes; within the seashore boundary; not passing on, or over, the sea; as, *inland* transportation, commerce, navigation, etc.

3. Confined to a country or state; domestic; not foreign; as, an *inland* bill of exchange. See EXCHANGE.

In'land, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Shak.*

In'land, *adv.* Into, or towards, the interior; away from the coast. *Cook.*

The greatest waves of population have rolled *inland* from the east. *S. Turner.*

In'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'land-ish, *a.* Inland. [*Obs.*] *T. Reeve* (1657).

In-lap'i-date (ĭn-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *lapis, lapidis*, stone.] To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

In-lard' (ĭn-lärd'), *v. t.* See ENLARD.

In-law' (ĭn-lą'), *v. t.* [*In* + *law.* Cf. INLAGATION.] (*Old Eng. Law*) To clear of outlawry or attainder; to place under the protection of the law. *Burrill.*

In-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INLAID (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INLAYING.] To lay within; hence, to insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material; to form an ornamental surface; to diversify or adorn with insertions.

Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold. *Shak.*

But these things are . . . borrowed by the monks to *inlay* their story. *Milton.*

In'lay' (ĭn'lā'; 277), *n.* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying; that which is inserted or inlaid for ornament or variety.

Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*
Broidered the ground. *Milton.*

The sloping of the moonlit sward
Was damask work, and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms. *Tennyson.*

In-lay'er (ĭn-lā'ẽr), *n.* One who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.

In-league' (ĭn-lēg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INLEAGUED (-lēgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INLEAGUING (-lē'gĭng).] To ally, or form an alliance with; to unite; to combine.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship. *Ford.*

In-lea'guer (ĭn-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* To beleaguer. *Holland.*

In'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; a place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. A bay or recess, as in the shore of a sea, lake, or large river; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands.

3. That which is let in or inlaid; an inserted material.

☞ *Inlet* is also used adjectively, as in *inlet* pipe, *inlet* valve, etc.

In-light'en (ĭn-līt''n), *v. t.* See ENLIGHTEN.

In-list' (ĭn-lĭst'), *v. t.* See ENLIST.

In-live' (ĭn-lĭv'), *v. t.* To animate. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

In-lock' (ĭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* To lock in, or inclose.

‖ **In lo'co** (ĭn lō'kō). [L.] In the place; in the proper or natural place.

In-lu'mine (ĭn-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See ILLUMINE.

In'ly (ĭn'lў), *a.* [OE. *inlich*, AS. *inlīc.* See IN.] Internal; interior; secret.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love. *Shak.*

In'ly, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart. "Whereat he *inly* raged." *Milton.*

In'ma-cy (ĭn'má-sў), *n.* [From INMATE.] The state of being an inmate. [*R.*] *Craig.*

In'mate' (ĭn'māt'), *n.* [*In* + *mate* an associate.] One who lives in the same house or apartment with another; a fellow lodger; esp., one of the occupants of an asylum, hospital, or prison; by extension, one who occupies or lodges in any place or dwelling.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad. *Milton.*

In'mate', *a.* Admitted as a dweller; resident; internal. [*R.*] "*Inmate* guests." *Milton.*

In'meats' (ĭn'mēts'), *n. pl.* The edible viscera of animals, as the heart, liver, etc.

In-mesh' (ĭn-mĕsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INMESHED (-mĕsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INMESHING.] To bring within meshes, as of a net; to enmesh.

In-mew' (ĭn-mū'), *v. t.* [Cf. EMMEW, IMMEW.] To inclose, as in a mew or cage. [*R.*] "*Inmew* the town below." *Beau. & Fl.*

In'most' (ĭn'mōst'), *a.* [OE. *innemest*, AS. *innemest*, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. The modern form is due to confusion with *most.* See IN, and cf. AFTERMOST, FOREMOST, INNERMOST.] Deepest within; farthest from the surface or external part; innermost.

And pierce the *inmost* center of the earth. *Shak.*

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey. *Addison.*

Inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in, inn*, house, chamber, inn, from AS. *in* in; akin to Icel. *inni* house. See IN.] **1.** A place of shelter; hence, dwelling; habitation; residence; abode. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*
For this same night. *Spenser.*

2. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel.

☞ As distinguished from a private boarding house, an inn is a house for the entertainment of all travelers of

good conduct and means of payment, as guests for a brief period, not as lodgers or boarders by contract.

The miserable fare and miserable lodgment of a provincial *inn*. *W. Irving.*

3. The town residence of a nobleman or distinguished person; as, Leicester *Inn*. [*Eng.*]

4. One of the colleges (societies or buildings) in London, for students of the law and barristers; as, the *Inns* of Court; the *Inns* of Chancery; Serjeants' *Inns*.

Inns of chancery (*Eng.*), colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies, now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc. — **Inns of court** (*Eng.*), the four societies of "students and practicers of the law of England" which in London exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice at the bar; also, the buildings in which the law students and barristers have their chambers. They are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inn (ĭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNED (ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNING.] To take lodging; to lodge. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Inn, *v. t.* **1.** To house; to lodge. [*Obs.*]

When he had brought them into his city
And *inned* them, everich at his degree. *Chaucer.*

2. To get in; to in. See IN, *v. t.*

In'nate (ĭn'nāt *or* ĭn-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *innatus*; pref. *in-* in + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATIVE.] **1.** Inborn; native; natural; as, *innate* vigor; *innate* eloquence.

2. (*Metaph.*) Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opposed to acquired from experience; as, *innate* ideas. See A PRIORI, INTUITIVE.

There is an *innate* light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil. *South.*

Men would not be guilty if they did not carry in their mind common notions of morality, *innate* and written in divine letters. *Fleming (Origen).*

If I could only show, as I hope I shall . . . how men, barely by the use of their natural faculties, may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any *innate* impressions; and may arrive at certainty without any such original notions or principles. *Locke.*

3. (*Bot.*) Joined by the base to the very tip of a filament; as, an *innate* anther. *Gray.*

Innate ideas (*Metaph.*), ideas, as of God, immortality, right and wrong, supposed by some to be inherent in the mind, as a priori principles of knowledge.

In-nate' (ĭn-nāt'), *v. t.* To cause to exist; to call into being. [*Obs.*] "The first *innating* cause." *Marston.*

In'nate-ly (ĭn'nāt-lȳ *or* ĭn-nāt'lȳ), *adv.* Naturally.

In'nate-ness, *n.* The quality of being innate.

In-na'tive (ĭn-nā'tĭv), *a.* Native. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In-nav'i-ga-ble (ĭn-năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *innavigabilis*: cf. F. *innavigable*. See IN- not, and NAVIGABLE.] Incapable of being navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.* — **In-nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

Inne (ĭn), *adv. & prep.* In. [*Obs.*]

And eke in what array that they were *inne*. *Chaucer.*

In'ner (ĭn'nẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera*, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. See IN.] **1.** Further in; interior; internal; not outward; as, an *inner* chamber.

2. Of or pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part. *Milton.*

3. Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure.

Inner house (*Scot.*), the first and second divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh; also, the place of their sitting. — **Inner jib** (*Naut.*), a fore-and-aft sail set on a stay running from the fore-topmast head to the jib boom. — **Inner plate** (*Arch.*), the wall plate which lies nearest to the center of the roof, in a double-plated roof. — **Inner post** (*Naut.*), a piece brought on at the fore side of the main post, to support the transoms. — **Inner square** (*Carp.*), the angle formed by the inner edges of a carpenter's square.

In'ner-ly, *adv.* More within. [*Obs.*] *Baret.*

In'ner-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [A corruption of *inmost* due to influence of *inner*. See INMOST.] Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part; inmost; deepest within. *Prov.* xviii. 8.

In'ner-most'ly, *adv.* In the innermost place. [*R.*]

His ebon cross worn *innermostly*. *Mrs. Browning.*

In-ner'vate (ĭn-nẽr'vāt), *v. t.* [See INNERVE.] (*Anat.*) To supply with nerves; as, the heart is *innervated* by pneumogastric and sympathetic branches.

In'ner-va'tion (ĭn'nẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *innervation*.] **1.** The act of innerving or stimulating.

2. (*Physiol.*) Special activity excited in any part of the nervous system or in any organ of sense or motion; the nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life, and the functions of the various organs.

3. (*Anat.*) The distribution of nerves in an animal, or to any of its parts.

In-nerve' (ĭn-nẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNERVED (-nẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNERVING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *nerve*.] To give nervous energy or power to; to give increased energy, force, or courage to; to invigorate; to stimulate.

Inn'hold'er (ĭn'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

In'ning (ĭn'nĭng), *n.* [AS. *innung*, fr. *in* in, prep. & adv.] **1.** Ingathering; harvesting. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. The state or turn of being in; specifically, in cricket, baseball, etc., the turn or time of a player or of a side at the bat; — often in the *pl.* Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power; as, the Whigs went out, and the Democrats had their *innings*.

3. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

In-ni'ten-cy (ĭn-nī'ten-sȳ), *n.* [L. *inniti*, p. p. *innixus*, to lean upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *niti* to lean.] A leaning; pressure; weight. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-nix'ion (-nĭk'shŭn), *n.* [See INNITENCY.] Act of leaning upon something; incumbency. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Inn'keep'er (ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* An innholder.

In'no-cence (ĭn'nŏ-sens), *n.* [F. *innocence*, L. *innocentia*. See INNOCENT.] **1.** The state or quality of being innocent; freedom from that which is harmful or injurious; harmlessness.

2. The state or quality of being morally free from guilt or sin; purity of heart; blamelessness.

The silence often of pure *innocence*
Persuades when speaking fails. *Shak.*

Banished from man's life his happiest life,
Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*

3. The state or quality of being not chargeable for, or guilty of, a particular crime or offense; as, the *innocence* of the prisoner was clearly shown.

4. Simplicity or plainness, bordering on weakness or silliness; artlessness; ingenuousness. *Chaucer. Shak.*

Syn. — Harmlessness; innocuousness; blamelessness; purity; sinlessness; guiltlessness.

In'no-cen-cy (ĭn'nŏ-sen-sȳ), *n.* Innocence.

In'no-cent (ĭn'nŏ-sent), *a.* [F. *innocent*, L. *innocens, -entis*; pref. *in-* not + *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to harm, hurt. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Not harmful; free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

2. Morally free from guilt; guiltless; not tainted with sin; pure; upright.

To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb. *Shak.*

I have sinned in that I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *Matt.* xxvii. 4.

The aidless, *innocent* lady, his wished prey. *Milton.*

3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; as, a man is *innocent* of the crime charged.

Innocent from the great transgression. *Ps.* xix. 13.

4. Simple; artless; foolish. *Shak.*

5. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade.

6. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation.

Innocent party (*Law*), a party who has not notice of a fact tainting a litigated transaction with illegality.

Syn. — Harmless; innoxious; inoffensive; guiltless; spotless; immaculate; pure; unblamable; blameless; faultless; guileless; upright.

In'no-cent, *n.* **1.** An innocent person; one free from, or unacquainted with, guilt or sin. *Shak.*

2. An unsophisticated person; hence, a child; a simpleton; an idiot. *B. Jonson.*

In Scotland a natural fool was called an *innocent*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Innocents' day (*Eccl.*), Childermas day.

In'no-cent-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner.

In'no-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Innocuousness.

In-noc'u-ous (ĭn-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus*; *in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, fr. *nocere* to hurt. See INNOCENT.] Harmless; producing no ill effect; innocent.

A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man. *Burton.*

— In-noc'u-ous-ly, *adv.* — **In-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks. *Wordsworth.*

In'no-date (ĭn'nŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNODATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNODATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *innodatus*, p. p. of *innodare*; pref. *in-* in + *nodus* knot.] To bind up, as in a knot; to include. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

In-nom'i-na-ble (ĭn-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *innominabilis*; pref. *in-* not + *nominare* to name: cf. F. *innominable*.] Not to be named. [*R.*] *Testament of Love.*

In-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *innominatus*; pref. *in-* not + *nominare* to name.] **1.** Having no name; unnamed; as, an *innominate* person or place. [*R.*] *Ray.*

2. (*Anat.*) A term used in designating many parts otherwise unnamed; as, the *innominate* artery, a great branch of the arch of the aorta; the *innominate* vein, a great branch of the superior vena cava.

Innominate bone (*Anat.*), the great bone which makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals; hip bone; haunch bone; huckle bone. It is composed of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult, though separate in the fetus, as also in many adult reptiles and amphibians. — **Innominate contracts** (*Law*), in the Roman law, contracts without a specific name.

In'no-vate (ĭn'nŏ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNOVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNOVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *innovatus*, p. p. of *innovare* to renew; pref. *in-* in + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** To bring in as new; to introduce as a novelty; as, to *innovate* a word or an act. [*Archaic*]

2. To change or alter by introducing something new; to remodel; to revolutionize. [*Archaic*] *Burton.*

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

In'no-vate, *v. i.* To introduce novelties or changes; — sometimes with *in* or *on*. *Bacon.*

Every man, therefore, is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

In'no-va'tion (ĭn'nŏ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *innovatio*: cf. F. *innovation*.] **1.** The act of innovating; introduction of something new, in customs, rites, etc. *Dryden.*

2. A change effected by innovating; a change in customs; something new, and contrary to established customs, manners, or rites. *Bacon.*

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

3. (*Bot.*) A newly formed shoot, or the annually produced addition to the stems of many mosses.

In'no-va'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors innovation.

In'no-va-tive (ĭn'nŏ-vā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or introducing, innovations. *Fitzed. Hall.*

In'no-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *innovateur*.] One who innovates. *Shak.*

An *innovator* by virtue of rejecting innovations. *De Quincey.*

In-nox'ious (ĭn-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *innoxius*. See IN- not, and NOXIOUS.] **1.** Free from hurtful qualities or effect; harmless. "*Innoxious* flames." *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Pope.*

— In-nox'ious-ly, *adv.* — **In-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

In-nu'bi-lous (ĭn-nū'bĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *innubilus*. See NUBILOUS.] Cloudless. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

In'nu-en'do (ĭn'nū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* INNUENDOES (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere, innutum*, to give a nod, to intimate; pref. *in-* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod. See NUTATION.] **1.** An oblique hint; a remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory to a person or thing not named; an insinuation.

Mercury . . . owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal picking;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

2. (*Law*) An averment employed in pleading, to point the application of matter otherwise unintelligible; an interpretative parenthesis thrown into quoted matter to explain an obscure word or words; — as, the plaintiff avers that the defendant said that he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) was a thief. *Wharton.*

☞ The term is so applied from having been the introductory word of this averment or parenthetic explanation when pleadings were in Latin. The word "meaning" is used as its equivalent in modern forms.

Syn. — Insinuation; suggestion; hint; intimation; reference; allusion; implication; representation. — INNUENDO, INSINUATION. An *innuendo* is an equivocal allusion so framed as to point distinctly at something which is injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to. An *insinuation* turns on no such double use of language, but consists in artfully *winding* into the mind imputations of an injurious nature without making any direct charge.

In'nu-ent (ĭn'nū-ent), *a.* [L. *innuens*, p. pr.] Conveying a hint; significant. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

In'nu-it, *n.* [Native name.] (*Ethnol.*) An Eskimo.

In-nu'mer-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-nū'mẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *innumerabilitas*.] State of being innumerable. *Fotherby.*

In-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭn-nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*: cf. F. *innumérable*. See IN- not, and NUMERABLE.] Not capable of being counted, enumerated, or numbered, for multitude; countless; numberless; unnumbered; hence, indefinitely numerous; of great number.

Innumerable as the stars of night. *Milton.*

— In-nu'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **In-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-nu'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innumerosus, innumerus*. See NUMEROUS.] Innumerable. [*Archaic*] *Milton.*

In'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *E. Darwin.*

In'nu-tri'tious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not nutritious; not furnishing nourishment.

In-nu'tri-tive (ĭn-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Innutritious.

Inn'yard' (ĭn'yärd'), *n.* The yard adjoining an inn.

In'o-be'di-ence (ĭn'ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* [L. *inoboedientia*: cf. OF. *inobedience*.] Disobedience. [*Obs.*]

Wyclif. Chaucer.

In'o-be'di-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *inoboediens*, p. pr. of *inoboedire*: cf. OF. *inobedient*. See OBEDIENT.] Not obedient; disobedient. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **In'o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In'ob-serv'a-ble (ĭn'ŏb-zẽrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inobservabilis*: cf. F. *inobservable*. See IN- not, and OBSERVABLE.] Not observable.

In'ob-serv'ance (-ans), *n.* [L. *inobservantia*: cf. F. *inobservance*.] Want or neglect of observance. *Bacon.*

In'ob-serv'ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *inobservans*. See IN- not, and OBSERVANT.] Not observant; regardless; heedless. *Bp. Hurd.* — **In'ob-serv'ant-ly**, *adv.*

In-ob'ser-va'tion (ĭn-ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inobservation*.] Neglect or want of observation. [*R.*]

In'ob-tru'sive (-tru'sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive; unobtrusive. — **In'ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'o-car'pin (ĭn'ō-kär'pĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, muscle + καρπός fruit.] (*Chem.*) A red, gummy, coloring matter, extracted from the colorless juice of the Otaheite chestnut (*Inocarpus edulis*).

In-oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* Want of occupation.

In'o-cer'a-mus (ĭn'ō-sẽr'ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle + κέραμος an earthen vessel.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of large, fossil, bivalve shells, allied to the mussels. The genus is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

In-oc'u-la-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being inoculable.

In-oc'u-la-ble (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [See INOCULATE.] Capable of being inoculated; capable of communicating disease, or of being communicated, by inoculation.

In-oc'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Inserted in the corner of the eye; — said of the antennæ of certain insects.

In-oc'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INOCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INOCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *inoculatus*, p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; pref. *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr. *oculus* an eye, also, a bud. See OCULAR.] **1.** To bud; to insert, or graft, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant.

2. To insert a foreign bud into; as, to *inoculate* a tree.

3. (*Med.*) To communicate a disease to (a person) by inserting infectious matter in the skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the virus of smallpox, rabies, etc. See VACCINATE.

4. Fig.: To introduce into the mind; — used especially of harmful ideas or principles; to imbue; as, to *inoculate* one with treason or infidelity.

In-oc'u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds.

2. To communicate disease by inoculation.

In-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inoculatio*: cf. F. *inoculation*.] **1.** The act or art of inoculating trees or plants.

2. (*Med.*) The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh.

☞ The use was formerly limited to the intentional communication of the smallpox, but is now extended to include any similar introduction of modified virus; as, the *inoculation* of rabies by Pasteur.

3. Fig.: The communication of principles, especially false principles, to the mind.

In-oc'u-la'tor (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inoculateur*.] One who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

In-o'di-ate (ĭn-ō'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *odium* hatred.] To make odious or hateful. [*Obs.*] *South.*

In-o'dor-ate (-dēr-āt), *a.* Inodorous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inodorus.* See IN- not, and ODOROUS.] Emitting no odor; without smell; scentless; odorless. — **In-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *offensive:* cf. F. *inoffensif.*] **1.** Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no uneasiness, annoyance, or disturbance; as, an *inoffensive* man, answer, appearance.

2. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

3. Not obstructing; presenting no interruption or hindrance. [*R.*] *Milton.*

So have I seen a river gently glide
In a smooth course, and *inoffensive* tide. *Addison.*

— **In'of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'of-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official; not having official sanction or authority, not according to the forms or ceremony of official business; as, *inofficial* intelligence.

Pinckney and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business. *Pickering.*

Syn. — Private; informal; unwarranted; unauthorized; irregular; unceremonious; unprofessional.

In'of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

In'of-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *inofficiosus:* cf. F. *inofficieux.* See IN- not, and OFFICIOUS.] **1.** Indifferent to obligation or duty. [*Obs.*]

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

2. Not officious; not civil or attentive. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

3. (*Law*) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty; unkind; — commonly said of a testament made without regard to natural obligation, or by which a child is unjustly deprived of inheritance. "The *inofficious* testament." *Blackstone.* "An *inofficious* disposition of his fortune." *Paley.*

In'of-fi'cious-ly, *adv.* Not officiously.

In'o-gen (ĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) A complex nitrogenous substance, which, by Hermann's hypothesis, is continually decomposed and reproduced in the muscles, during their life.

In-op'er-a'tion (ĭn-ŏp'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inoperari* to effect; pref. *in-* in + *operari* to operate.] Agency; influence; production of effects. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *operative.*] Not operative; not active; producing no effect; as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies or processes.

In'o-per'cu-lar (ĭn'ō-pĕr'kū-lĕr), **In'o-per'cu-late** (-ō-pĕr'kū-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having no operculum; — said of certain gastropod shells.

In'o-pin'a-ble (ĭn'ō-pĭn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inopinabilis.* See INOPINATE.] Not to be expected; inconceivable. [*Obs.*] "*Inopinable*, incredible . . . sayings." *Latimer.*

In-op'i-nate (ĭn-ŏp'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *inopinatus.* See IN- not, and OPINE.] Not expected or looked for. [*Obs.*]

In-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* [L. *inopportunus:* cf. F. *inopportun.* See IN- not, and OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; as, an *inopportune* occurrence, remark, etc.

No visit could have been more *inopportune.* *T. Hook.*

In-op'por-tune'ly, *adv.* Not opportunely; unseasonably; inconveniently.

In-op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Want of opportunity; unseasonableness; inconvenience. [R.]

In'op-press'ive (ĭn'ŏp-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Not oppressive or burdensome. *O. Wolcott.*

In-op'u-lent (ĭn-ŏp'ū-lent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *opulent:* cf. F. *inopulent.*] Not opulent; not affluent or rich.

In-or'di-na-cy (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nă-sў), *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate; excessiveness; immoderateness; as, the *inordinacy* of love or desire. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *inordinatus* disordered. See IN- not, and ORDINATE.] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; excessive; immoderate; as, an *inordinate* love of the world. "*Inordinate* desires." *Milton.* "*Inordinate* vanity." *Burke.* — **In-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

In-or'di-na'tion (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inordinatio.*] Deviation from custom, rule, or right; irregularity; inordinacy. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Every *inordination* of religion that is not in defect, is properly called superstition. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *organic:* cf. F. *inorganique.*] Not organic; without the organs necessary for life; devoid of an organized structure; unorganized; lifeless; inanimate; as, all chemical compounds are *inorganic* substances.

☞ The term *inorganic* is used to denote any one of the large series of substances (as minerals, metals, etc.), which are not directly connected with vital processes, either in origin or nature, and which are broadly and relatively contrasted with *organic* substances. See ORGANIC.

Inorganic chemistry. See under CHEMISTRY.

In'or-gan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Inorganic. *Locke.*

In'or-gan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an inorganic manner.

In'or-gan'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being inorganic. [*Obs.*] "The *inorganity* of the soul." *Sir T. Browne.*

In-or'gan-i-za'tion (ĭn-ôr'gan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being without organization.

In-or'gan-ized (ĭn-ôr'gan-īzd), *a.* Not having organic structure; devoid of organs; inorganic.

In'or-thog'ra-phy (ĭn'ôr-thŏg'rā-fў), *n.* Deviation from correct orthography; bad spelling. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

In-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INOSCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INOSCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* in + *osculate.*] **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two tubular vessels at their extremities; to anastomose.

2. To intercommunicate; to interjoin.

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

In-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body. *Berkeley.*

2. To unite intimately; to cause to become as one.

They were still together, grew
(For so they said themselves) *inosculated.* *Tennyson.*

In-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inosculation.*] The junction or connection of vessels, channels, or passages, so that their contents pass from one to the other; union by mouths or ducts; anastomosis; intercommunication; as, *inosculation* of veins, etc. *Ray.*

In'o-sin'ic (ĭn'ō-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [From INOSITE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, inosite; as, *inosinic* acid.

In'o-site (ĭn'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, strength, muscle.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white crystalline substance with a sweet taste, found in certain animal tissues and fluids, particularly in the muscles of the heart and lungs, also in some plants, as in unripe pease, beans, potato sprouts, etc. Called also *phaseomannite.*

☞ Chemically, it has the composition represented by the formula, $C_6H_{12}O_6+H_2O$, and was formerly regarded as a carbohydrate, isomeric with dextrose, but is now known to be an aromatic compound (a hexacid phenol derivative of benzene).

In-ox'i-di'za-ble (ĭn-ŏks'ĭ-dī'zà-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Incapable of being oxidized; as, gold and platinum are *inoxidizable* in the air.

In-ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. i.* To prevent or hinder oxidation, rust, or decay; as, *inoxidizing* oils or varnishes.

In' pos'se (ĭn' pŏs'sē). [L.] In possibility; possible, although not yet in existence or come to pass; — contradistinguished from *in esse.*

In'quar-ta'tion (ĭn'kwar-tā'shŭn), *n.* Quartation.

In'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [OE. *enqueste*, OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête*, LL. *inquesta*, for *inquisita*, fr. L. *inquisitus*, p. p. of *inquirere.* See INQUIRE.] **1.** Inquiry; quest; search. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

The laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry; official examination, esp. before a jury; as, a coroner's *inquest* in case of a sudden death. (*b*) A body of men assembled under authority of law to inquire into any matter, civil or criminal, particularly any case of violent or sudden death; a jury, particularly a coroner's jury. The *grand jury* is sometimes called the *grand inquest.* See under GRAND. (*c*) The finding of the jury upon such inquiry.

Coroner's inquest, an inquest held by a coroner to determine the cause of any violent, sudden, or mysterious death. See CORONER. — **Inquest of office**, an inquiry made, by authority or direction of the proper officer, into matters affecting the rights and interests of the crown or of the state. *Craig. Bouvier.*

In-qui'et (ĭn-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* [L. *inquietare:* cf. F. *inquiéter.* See QUIET.] To disquiet. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

In-qui'e-ta'tion (-ē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inquietatio:* cf. F. *inquiétation.*] Disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

In-qui'et-ness, *n.* Unquietness. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

In-qui'e-tude (-ē-tūd), *n.* [L. *inquietudo:* cf. F. *inquiétude.*] Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind; restlessness; disquietude. *Sir H. Wotton.*

In'qui-line (ĭn'kwĭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *inquilinus* a tenant, lodger.] (*Zoöl.*) A gallfly which deposits its eggs in galls formed by other insects.

In'qui-nate (ĭn'kwĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *inquinatus*, p. p. of *inquinare* to defile.] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate; to befoul. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'qui-na'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inquinatio.*] A defiling; pollution; stain. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-quir'a-ble (ĭn-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *enquerable.*] Capable of being inquired into; subject or liable to inquisition or inquest. *Bacon.*

In-quir'ance (-ans), *n.* Inquiry. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

In-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INQUIRED (-kwīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INQUIRING.] [OE. *enqueren*, *inqueren*, OF. *enquerre*, F. *enquérir*, L. *inquirere*, *inquisitum;* pref. *in-* in + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST a seeking, and cf. INQUIRY.] [Written also *enquire.*] **1.** To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by putting queries.

We will call the damsel, and *inquire.* *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Then David *inquired* of the Lord yet again. And the Lord answered him. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 4.

2. To seek to learn anything by recourse to the proper means of knowledge; to make examination.

And *inquire*
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

☞ This word is followed by *of* before the person asked; as, to *inquire of* a neighbor. It is followed by *concerning*, *after*, or *about*, before the subject of inquiry; as, his friends *inquired about* or *concerning* his welfare. "Thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this." *Eccl.* vii. 10. It is followed by *into* when search is made for particular knowledge or information; as, to *inquire into* the cause of a sudden death. It is followed by *for* or *after* when a place or person is sought, or something is missing. "*Inquire* in the house of Judas *for* one called Saul of Tarsus." *Acts* ix. 11.

In-quire', *v. t.* **1.** To ask about; to seek to know by asking; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

Having thus at length *inquired* the truth concerning law and dispense. *Milton.*

And all obey and few *inquire* his will. *Byron.*

2. To call or name. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — To ask; question. See QUESTION.

In-quir'ent (-kwīr'ent), *a.* [L. *inquirens*, p. pr.] Making inquiry; inquiring; questioning. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

In-quir'er (-ĕr), *n.* [Written also *enquirer.*] One who inquires or examines; questioner; investigator. *Locke.*

Expert *inquirers* after truth. *Cowper.*

In-quir'ing, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; curious; as, an *inquiring* mind.

In-quir'ing-ly, *adv.* In an inquiring manner.

In-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ў), *n.*; *pl.* INQUIRIES (-ĭz). [See INQUIRE.] [Written also *enquiry.*] **1.** The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; a question or questioning.

He could no path nor track of foot descry,
Nor by *inquiry* learn, nor guess by aim. *Spenser.*

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts* x. 17.

2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles; research; investigation; as, physical *inquiries.*

All that is wanting to the perfection of this art will undoubtedly be found, if able men . . will make *inquiry* into it. *Dryden.*

Court of inquiry. See under COURT. — **Writ of inquiry**, a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they can not readily be ascertained by mere calculation. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Interrogation; interrogatory; question; query; scrutiny; investigation; research; examination.

In-quis'i-ble (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting judicial inquiry. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio:* cf. F. *inquisition.* See INQUIRE, and cf. INQUEST.] **1.** The act of inquiring; inquiry; search; examination; inspection; investigation.

As I could learn through earnest *inquisition.* *Latimer.*

Let not search and *inquisition* quail
To bring again these foolish runaways. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest. (*b*) The finding of a jury, especially such a finding under a writ of inquiry. *Bouvier.*

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make *inquisition* concerning them by a jury of the county. *Blackstone.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics, fully established by Pope Gregory IX. in 1235. Its operations were chiefly confined to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, and a part of Italy.

In'qui-si'tion, *v. t.* To make inquisition concerning; to inquire into. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In'qui-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* [LL. *inquisitionalis.*] Relating to inquiry or inquisition; inquisitorial; also, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Inquisition.

All the *inquisitional* rigor . . . executed upon books. *Milton.*

In'qui-si'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *inquisitionnaire.*] [*R.*] Inquisitional.

In-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OE. *inquisitif*, F. *inquisitif.*] **1.** Disposed to ask questions, especially in matters which do not concern the inquirer.

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Broome.*

2. Given to examination, investigation, or research; searching; curious.

A young, *inquisitive*, and sprightly genius. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Inquiring; prying; curious; meddling; intrusive. — INQUISITIVE, CURIOUS, PRYING. *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness*, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.

[We] *curious* are to hear,
What happens new. *Milton.*

This folio of four pages [a newspaper], happy work!
Which not even critics criticise; that holds
Inquisitive attention, while I read. *Cowper.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the Milky Way. *Creech.*

In-quis'i-tive, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Sir W. Temple.*

In-quis'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In an inquisitive manner.

The occasion that made him afterwards so *inquisitively* apply himself to the study of physic. *Boyle.*

In-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inquisitive; the disposition to seek explanation and information; curiosity to learn what is unknown; esp., uncontrolled and impertinent curiosity.

Mr. Boswell, whose *inquisitiveness* is seconded by great activity, scrambled in at a high window. *Johnson.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

In-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inquisiteur.* See INQUIRE.] **1.** An inquisitive person; one fond of asking questions. [*R.*] "*Inquisitors* are tatlers." *Feltham.*

2. (*Law*) One whose official duty it is to examine and inquire, as coroners, sheriffs, etc. *Mozley & W.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition.

In-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *inquisitorial.*] **1.** Pertaining to inquisition; making rigorous and unfriendly inquiry; searching; as, *inquisitorial* power. "Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse." *F. Blackburne.*

He conferred on it a kind of *inquisitorial* and censorious power even over the laity, and directed it to inquire into all matters of conscience. *Hume.*

2. Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices. "*Inquisitorial* robes." *C. Buchanan.*

In-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

In-quis'i-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-quis'i-tu'ri-ent (-tū'rĭ-ent), *a.* Inquisitorial. [*Obs.*] "Our *inquisiturient* bishops." *Milton.*

In-rac'i-nate (ĭn-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + F. *racine* root: cf. F. *enraciner.*] To enroot or implant.

In-rail' (ĭn-rāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INRAILED (-rāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INRAILING.] To rail in; to inclose or surround, as with rails. *Hooker.*

In-reg'is-ter (ĭn-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INREGISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INREGISTERING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *register:* cf. F. *enregistrer.* Cf. ENREGISTER.] To register; to enter, as in a register. [*R.*] *Walsh.*

In'road' (ĭn'rōd'), *n.* The entrance of an enemy into

a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden and desultory incursion or invasion; raid; encroachment.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

With perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne. *Milton.*

Syn. — Invasion; incursion; irruption. See INVASION.

In-road' (ĭn-rōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INROADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INROADING.] To make an inroad into; to invade. [*Obs.*]

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitaine. *Fuller.*

In-roll' (ĭn-rōl'), *v. t.* See ENROLL.

In'run'ning (ĭn'rŭn'nĭng), *n.* The act or the place of entrance; an inlet. *Tennyson.*

In'rush' (ĭn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rush inwards; as, the *in-rush* of the tide. *G. Eliot.*

In-rush' (ĭn-rŭsh'), *v. i.* To rush in. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

‖ **In-sab'ba-ta'ti** (ĭn-săb'bȧ-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [LL. *Insabbatati.* See 1st IN-, and SABOT.] The Waldenses; — so called from their peculiarly cut or marked *sabots*, or shoes.

In-safe'ty (ĭn-sāf'tў), *n.* Insecurity; danger. [*Obs.*]

In-sal'i-va'tion (ĭn-săl'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The mixing of the food with the saliva and other secretions of the mouth in eating.

In'sa-lu'bri-ous (ĭn'sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *salubrious:* cf. L. *insalubris*, F. *insalubre.*] Not salubrious or healthful; unwholesome; as, an *insalubrious* air or climate.

In'sa-lu'bri-ty (-brĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *insalubrité.*] Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate. *Boyle.*

In-sal'u-ta-ry (ĭn-săl'ū-tȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *insalutaris:* cf. F. *insalutaire.* See IN- not, and SALUTARY.] **1.** Not salutary or wholesome; unfavorable to health.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

In-san'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-săn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being insanable or incurable; insanableness.

In-san'a-ble (ĭn-săn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insanabilis:* cf. OF. *insanable.* See IN- not, and SANABLE.] Not capable of being healed; incurable; irremediable.

In-san'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being insanable; insanability; incurableness.

In-san'a-bly, *adv.* In an incurable manner.

In-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* [L. *insanus.* See IN- not, and SANE.] **1.** Exhibiting unsoundness or disorder of mind; not sane; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. See INSANITY, 2.

2. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital.

3. Causing insanity or madness. [*R.*]

Or have we eaten on the *insane* root
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shak.*

4. Characterized by insanity or the utmost folly; chimerical; unpractical; as, an *insane* plan, attempt, etc.

I know not which was the *insane* measure. *Southey.*

In-sane'ly, *adv.* Without reason; madly; foolishly.

In-sane'ness, *n.* Insanity; madness.

In-sa'ni-ate (ĭn-sā'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* To render unsound; to make mad. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

In-sa'nie (-nĭ), *n.* Insanity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-san'i-ta-ry (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tȧ-rў), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; as, *insanitary* conditions of drainage.

In-san'i-ta'tion (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation; careless or dangerous hygienic conditions.

In-san'i-ty (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *insanitas* unsoundness; cf. *insania* insanity, F. *insanité.*] **1.** The state of being insane; unsoundness or derangement of mind; madness; lunacy.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity.* *Johnson.*

Without grace
The heart's *insanity* admits no cure. *Cowper.*

2. (*Law*) Such a mental condition, as, either from the existence of delusions, or from incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, with regard to any matter under action, does away with individual responsibility.

Syn. — INSANITY, LUNACY, MADNESS, DERANGEMENT, ALIENATION, ABERRATION, MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY, MONOMANIA, DEMENTIA. *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease; *derangement, aberration, alienation*, are popular terms for insanity; *delirium, mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease; *dementia* denotes the loss of mental power by this means; *monomania* is insanity upon a single subject.

In-sa'po-ry (ĭn-sā'pō-rў), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *sapor.*] Tasteless; unsavory. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

In-sa'tia-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sā'shȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў *or* ĭn-sā'shĭ-ȧ-), *n.* [L. *insatiabilitas:* cf. F. *insatiabilité.*] The state or quality of being insatiable; insatiableness.

Eagerness for increase of possession deluges the soul, and we sink into the gulfs of *insatiability.* *Rambler.*

In-sa'tia-ble (ĭn-sā'shȧ-b'l *or* -shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *insatiable*, L. *insatiabilis.* See IN- not, and SATIABLE.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an *insatiable* appetite, thirst, or desire. "*Insatiable* of glory." *Milton.*

In-sa'tia-ble-ness, *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased; insatiability.

The eye of the covetous hath a more particular *insatiableness.* *Bp. Hall.*

In-sa'tia-bly, *adv.* In an insatiable manner or degree; unappeasably. "*Insatiably* covetous." *South.*

In-sa'ti-ate (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*] Insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst.

The *insatiate* greediness of his desires. *Shak.*
And still *insatiate*, thirsting still for blood. *Hook.*

In-sa'ti-ate-ly, *adv.* Insatiably. *Sir T. Herbert.*

In-sa'ti-ate-ness, *n.* The state of being insatiate.

In'sa-ti'e-ty (ĭn'sȧ-tī'ē-tў), *n.* [L. *insatietas:* cf. F. *insatiété.* See SATIETY.] Insatiableness. *T. Granger.*

In-sat'is-fac'tion (ĭn-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Insufficiency; emptiness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Dissatisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-sat'u-ra-ble (ĭn-săt'ū-rȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* [L. *insaturabilis:* cf. F. *insaturable.* See IN- not, and SATURABLE.] Not capable of being saturated or satisfied.

In'science (ĭn'shens; 277), *n.* [L. *inscientia:* cf. F. *inscience.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance. [*Obs.*]

In'scient (ĭn'shent), *a.* [L. *insciens, -entis*, ignorant. See IN- not, and SCIENT, SCIENCE.] Having little or no knowledge; ignorant; stupid; silly. [*R.*] *N. Bacon.*

In'scient, *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *sciens* knowing.] Having knowledge or insight; intelligent. [*R.*]

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun. *Mrs. Browning.*

In-sconce' (ĭn-skŏns'), *v. t.* See ENSCONCE.

In-scrib'a-ble (ĭn-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inscribed, — used specif. (*Math.*) of solids or plane figures capable of being inscribed in other solids or figures.

In-scrib'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inscribable.

In-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSCRIBING.] [L. *inscribere.* See 1st IN-, and SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave; to mark down as something to be read; to imprint.

Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark with letters, characters, or words.

O let thy once lov'd friend *inscribe* thy stone. *Pope.*

3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address; to dedicate informally; as, to *inscribe* an ode to a friend. *Dryden.*

4. To imprint deeply; to impress; to stamp; as, to *inscribe* a sentence on the memory.

5. (*Geom.*) To draw within so as to meet yet not cut the boundaries.

☞ A *line* is inscribed in a circle, or in a sphere, when its two ends are in the circumference of the circle, or in the surface of the sphere. A *triangle* is inscribed in another triangle, when the three angles of the former are severally on the three sides of the latter. A *circle* is inscribed in a polygon, when it touches each side of the polygon. A *sphere* is inscribed in a polyhedron, when the sphere touches each boundary plane of the polyhedron. The latter figure in each case is *circumscribed* about the former.

In-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*

In-scrip'ti-ble (ĭn-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inscribed; inscribable.

In-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inscriptio*, fr. *inscribere, inscriptum*, to inscribe: cf. F. *inscription.* See INSCRIBE.] **1.** The act or process of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; something written or engraved; especially, a word or words written or engraved on a solid substance for preservation or public inspection; as, *inscriptions* on monuments, pillars, coins, medals, etc.

3. (*Anat.*) A line of division or intersection; as, the tendinous *inscriptions*, or intersections, of a muscle.

4. An address, consignment, or informal dedication, as of a book to a person, as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage.

In-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Bearing inscription; of the character or nature of an inscription.

In-scroll' (ĭn-skrōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSCROLLED (-skrōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSCROLLING.] To write on a scroll; to record. [Written also *inscrol.*] *Shak.*

In-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-skrụ'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being inscrutable; inscrutableness.

In-scru'ta-ble (ĭn-skrụ'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis:* cf. F. *inscrutable.* See IN- not, and SCRUTINY.] Unsearchable; incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; impossible or difficult to be explained or accounted for satisfactorily; obscure; incomprehensible; as, an *inscrutable* design or event.

'T is not in man
To yield a reason for the will of Heaven
Which is *inscrutable.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Waiving a question so *inscrutable* as this. *De Quincey.*

In-scru'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

In-scru'ta-bly, *adv.* In an inscrutable manner.

In-sculp' (ĭn-skŭlp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere:* cf. F. *insculper.* See 1st IN-, and SCULPTOR.] To engrave; to carve; to sculpture. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Which he *insculped* in two likely stones. *Drayton.*

In-sculp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Inscription. [*Obs.*]

In-sculp'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* An engraving, carving, or inscription. [*Obs.*]

On his gravestone this *in-sculpture.* *Shak.*

In-sculp'tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* Engraved. *Glover.*

In-seam' (ĭn-sēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSEAMED (-sēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSEAMING.] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

In-search' (ĭn-sẽrch'), *v. t.* To make search after; to investigate or examine; to ensearch. [*Obs.*]

In-sec'a-ble (ĭn-sĕk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insecabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *secabilis* that may be cut: cf. F. *insécable.*] Incapable of being divided by cutting; indivisible.

In'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [F. *insecte*, L. *insectum*, fr. *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare* to cut in. See SECTION. The name was originally given to certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. Cf. ENTOMOLOGY.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insecta; esp., one of the Hexapoda. See INSECTA.

☞ The hexapod insects pass through three stages during their growth, viz., the larva, pupa, and imago or adult, but in some of the orders the larva differs little from the imago, except in lacking wings, and the active pupa is very much like the larva, except in having rudiments of wings. In the higher orders, the larva is usually a grub, maggot, or caterpillar, totally unlike the adult, while the pupa is very different from both larva and imago and is inactive, taking no food.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any air-breathing arthropod, as a spider or scorpion.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any small crustacean. In a wider sense, the word is often loosely applied to various small invertebrates.

4. Fig.: Any small, trivial, or contemptible person or thing. *Thomson.*

Insect powder, a powder used for the extermination of insects; esp., the powdered flowers of certain species of *Pyrethrum*, a genus now merged in *Chrysanthemum.* Called also *Persian powder.*

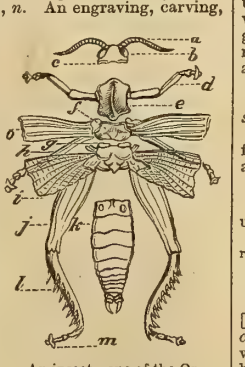

An insect; one of the Orthoptera.

a Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Posterior Wings; *o* Anterior or First Wings; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *l* Tibia; *m* Tarsus.

In'sect, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an insect or insects.

2. Like an insect; small; mean; ephemeral.

‖ **In-sec'ta** (ĭn-sĕk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INSECT.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Arthropoda, including those that have one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and breathe air by means of tracheæ, opening by spiracles along the sides of the body. In this sense it includes the Hexapoda, or six-legged insects, and the Myriapoda, with numerous legs. See INSECT, *n.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) In a more restricted sense, the Hexapoda alone. See HEXAPODA.

3. (*Zoöl.*) In the most general sense, the Hexapoda, Myriapoda, and Arachnoidea, combined.

☞ The typical Insecta, or hexapod insects, are divided into several orders, viz.: *Hymenoptera*, as the bees and ants; *Diptera*, as the common flies and gnats; *Aphaniptera*, or fleas; *Lepidoptera*, or moths and butterflies; *Neuroptera*, as the ant-lions and hellgamite; *Coleoptera*, or beetles; *Hemiptera*, as bugs, lice, aphids; *Orthoptera*, as grasshoppers and cockroaches; *Pseudoneuroptera*, as the dragon flies and termites; *Euplexoptera*, or earwigs; *Thysanura*, as the springtails, podura, and lepisma. See these words in the Vocabulary.

In'sec-ta-ry (ĭn'sĕk-tȧ-rў), *n.* A place for keeping living insects. — **In'sec-ta'ri-um** (-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.]

In'sec-ta'tion (ĭn'sĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insectatio.* See INSECTATOR.] The act of pursuing; pursuit; harassment; persecution. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

In'sec-ta'tor (ĭn'sĕk-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *insectari* to pursue, freq. fr. *insequi.* See ENSUE.] A pursuer; a persecutor; a censorious critic. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In'sect-ed (ĭn'sĕkt-ĕd), *a.* Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling, an insect. *Howell.*

In-sec'ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Insect* + L. *caedere* to kill.] An agent or preparation for destroying insects; an insect powder. — **In-sec'ti-ci'dal** (-sī'dȧl), *a.*

In-sec'tile (ĭn-sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, insects. *Bacon.*

In-sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See INSECT.] A cutting in; incisure; incision.

‖ **In'sec-tiv'o-ra** (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *insectum* an insect + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** An order of mammals which feed principally upon insects.

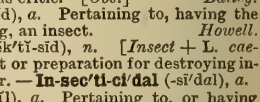

Skull of one of the Insectivora (a star-nosed Mole). Nat. size.

☞ They are mostly of small size, and their molar teeth have sharp cusps. Most of the species burrow in the earth, and many of those of cold climates hibernate in winter. The order includes the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, tanrecs, and allied animals, also the colugo.

2. A division of the Cheiroptera, including the common or insect-eating bats.

In-sec'ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.; pl.* INSECTIVORES (-vōrz). [F.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insectivora.

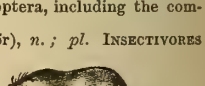

Insectivore; a Shrew (*Sorex Thomsoni*). (½)

In'sec-tiv'o-rous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [See INSECTIVORA.] Feeding or subsisting on insects; carnivorous. The term is applied: (*a*) to plants which have some special adaptation for catching and digesting insects, as the sundew, Venus's flytrap, Sarracenia, etc.; (*b*) to the Insectivora, and to many bats, birds, and reptiles.

In'sec-tol'o-ger (-tŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* An entomologist. [*Obs.*]

In'sec-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Insect* + *-logy:* cf. F. *insectologie.*] Entomology. [*Obs.*]

In'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* **1.** Not secure; not confident of safety or permanence; distrustful; suspicious; apprehensive of danger or loss.

With sorrow and *insecure* apprehensions. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss. *Bp. Hurd.*

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly *insecure* and precarious. *Mickle.*

In'se-cure'ly, *adv.* In an insecure manner.

In'se-cure'ness, *n.* Insecurity.

In'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* INSECURITIES (-tĭz). [Pref. *in-* not + *security:* cf. LL. *insecuritas*, F. *insécurité.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being insecure, want of safety; danger; hazard; as, the *insecurity* of a building liable to fire; *insecurity* of a debt.

2. The state of feeling insecure; uncertainty; want of confidence.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne.*

A time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation. *Burke.*

In'se-cu'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *insecutio*, fr. *insequi*,

p. p. *insecutus*. See ENSUE.] A following after; close pursuit. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In-sem'i-nate (ĭn-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *inseminatus*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow. See SEMINATE.] To sow; to impregnate. [*Obs.*]

In-sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sowing. [*Obs.*]

In-sen'sate (-sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *insensatus*. See IN- not, and SENSATE.] Wanting sensibility; destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

The silence and the calm
Of mute, *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

The meddling folly or *insensate* ambition of statesmen. *Buckle.*

— **In-sen'sate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-sen'sate-ness**, *n.*

In-sense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *sense*.] To make to understand; to instruct. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

In-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insensibilité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility; torpor; unconsciousness; as, the *insensibility* produced by a fall, or by opiates.

2. Want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion or passion; dullness; stupidity.

Syn. — Dullness; numbness; unfeelingness; stupidity; torpor; apathy; impassiveness; indifference.

In-sen'si-ble (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insensibilis:* cf. F. *insensible*. See IN- not, and SENSIBLE.] **1.** Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting bodily sensibility. *Milton.*

2. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; apathetic; unconcerned; indifferent; as, *insensible* to danger, fear, love, etc.; — often used with *of* or *to*.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* to his kindness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Lost in their loves, *insensible* of shame. *Dryden.*

3. Incapable of being perceived by the senses; imperceptible. Hence: Progressing by imperceptible degrees; slow; gradual; as, *insensible* motion.

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Sir T. Browne.*

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

4. Not sensible or reasonable; meaningless. [*Obs.*]

If it make the indictment be *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale.*

Syn. — Imperceptible; imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; numb; senseless; unfeeling; apathetic; stoical; impassive; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous.

In-sen'si-ble-ness, *n.* Insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

In-sen'si-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt or perceived; imperceptibly; gradually.

The hills rise *insensibly*. *Addison.*

In-sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not sensitive; wanting sensation, or wanting acute sensibility. *Tillotson. Ruskin.*

In-sen'su-ous (ĭn-sĕn'shu-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *sensuous*.] Not sensuous; not pertaining to, affecting, or addressing, the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous*. *Mrs. Browning.*

In-sen'ti-ent (-shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of perception.

The . . . attributes of an *insentient*, inert substance. *Reid.*

But there can be nothing like to this sensation in the rose, because it is *insentient*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inseparabilitas:* cf. F. *inséparabilité*.] The quality or state of being inseparable; inseparableness. *Locke.*

In-sep'a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inseparabilis:* cf. F. *inséparable*. See IN- not, and SEPARABLE.] **1.** Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined.

The history of every language is *inseparable* from that of the people by whom it is spoken. *Mure.*

Liberty and union, now and forever, one and *inseparable*. *D. Webster.*

2. (*Gram.*) Invariably attached to some word, stem, or root; as, the *inseparable* particle *un-*.

In-sep'a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inseparable: inseparability. *Bp. Burnet.*

In-sep'a-ra-bly, *adv.* In an inseparable manner or condition; so as not to be separable. *Bacon.*

And cleaves through life *inseparably* close. *Cowper.*

In-sep'a-rate (-rȧt), *a.* [L. *inseparatus*. See IN- not, and SEPARATE.] Not separate; together; united. *Shak.*

In-sep'a-rate-ly, *adv.* Inseparably. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

In-sert' (ĭn-sĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSERTING.] [L. *insertus*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert; pref. *in-* in + *serere* to join, connect. See SERIES.] To set within something; to put or thrust in; to introduce; to cause to enter, or be included, or contained; as, to *insert* a scion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

These words were very weakly *inserted* where they will be so liable to misconstruction. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

In-sert'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated upon, attached to, or growing out of, some part; — said especially of the parts of the flower; as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* upon the receptacle. *Gray.*

In-sert'ing, *n.* **1.** A setting in.

2. Something inserted or set in, as lace, etc., in garments. [*R.*]

In-ser'tion (ĭn-sĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insertio:* cf. F. *insertion*. See INSERT.] **1.** The act of inserting; as, the *insertion* of scions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings.

2. The condition or mode of being inserted or attached; as, the *insertion* of stamens in a calyx.

3. That which is set in or inserted, especially a narrow strip of embroidered lace, muslin, or cambric.

4. (*Anat.*) The point or part by which a muscle or tendon is attached to the part to be moved; — in contradistinction to its *origin*.

Epigynous insertion (*Bot.*), the insertion of stamens upon the ovary. — **Hypogynous insertion** (*Bot.*), insertion beneath the ovary.

In-serve' (ĭn-sĕrv'), *v. i.* [L. *inservire; in-* in + *servire* to serve.] To be of use to an end; to serve. [*Obs.*]

In-serv'i-ent (-ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *inserviens*, p. pr. of *inservire*.] Conducive; instrumental. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-ses'sion (ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *insessio*, fr. *insidere, insessum*, to sit in. See INSIDIOUS.] **1.** The act of sitting, as in a tub or bath. "Used by way of fomentation, *insession*, or bath." [*R.*] *Holland.*

2. That in which one sits, as a bathing tub. [*R.*]

Inssessions be bathing tubs half full. *Holland.*

‖ **In-ses'sor** (ĭn-sĕs'sŏr), *n.; pl.* INSESSORES (ĭn'sĕs-sō'rēz). [See INSESSORES.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insessores. The group includes most of the common singing birds.

‖ **In'ses-so'res** (ĭn'sĕs-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *insessor*, lit., one who sits down, fr. *insidere*. See INSESSION.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, formerly established to include the perching birds, but now generally regarded as an artificial group.

In'ses-so'ri-al (ĭn'sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Pertaining to, or having the character of, perching birds.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Insessores.

In-set' (ĭn-sĕt'), *v. t.* To infix. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* **1.** That which is inserted or set in; an insertion.

2. (*Bookbinding*) One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume before binding; as: (*a*) A portion of the printed sheet in certain sizes of books which is cut off before folding, and set into the middle of the folded sheet to complete the succession of paging; — also called *offcut*. (*b*) A page or pages of advertisements inserted.

In-sev'er-a-ble (ĭn-sĕv'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being severed; indivisible; inseparable. *De Quincey.*

In-shad'ed (ĭn-shād'ĕd), *a.* Marked with different shades. *W. Browne.*

In'shave' (ĭn'shāv'), *n.* (*Mech.*) A plane for shaving or dressing the concave or inside faces of barrel staves.

In-sheathe' (ĭn-shēth'), *v. t.* To insert as in a sheath; to sheathe. *Hughes.*

In-shell' (ĭn-shĕl'), *v. t.* To hide in a shell. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-ship' (ĭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* To embark. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'shore' (ĭn'shōr'), *a.* Being near or moving towards the shore; as, *inshore* fisheries; *inshore* currents. — *adv.* Towards the shore; as, the boat was headed *inshore*.

In-shrine' (ĭn-shrīn'), *v. t.* See ENSHRINE.

In'sic-ca'tion (ĭn'sĭk-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of drying in.

In'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior; contained within; as, *inside* a house, book, bottle, etc.

In'side', *a.* **1.** Being within; included or inclosed in anything; contained; interior; internal; as, the *inside* passengers of a stagecoach; *inside* decoration.

Kissing with *inside* lip. *Shak.*

2. Adapted to the interior.

Inside callipers (*Mech.*), callipers for measuring the diameters of holes, etc. — **Inside finish** (*Arch.*), a general term for the final work in any building necessary for its completion, but other than unusual decoration; thus, in joiner work, the doors and windows, inside shutters, door and window trimmings, paneled jambs, baseboards, and sometimes flooring and stairs; in plaster work, the finishing coat, the cornices, centerpieces, etc.; in painting, all simple painting of woodwork and plastering. — **Inside track**, the inner part of a race course; hence, colloquially, advantage of place, facilities, etc., in competition.

In'side', *n.* **1.** The part within; interior or internal portion; content.

Looked he o' the *inside* of the paper? *Shak.*

2. *pl.* The inward parts; entrails; bowels; hence, that which is within; private thoughts and feelings.

Here 's none but friends; we may speak
Our *insides* freely. *Massinger.*

3. An inside passenger of a coach or carriage, as distinguished from one upon the outside. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*. *Anti-Jacobin.*

Patent insides *or* **outsides**, a name given to newspaper sheets printed on one side with general and miscellaneous matter, and furnished wholesale to offices of small newspapers, where the blank pages are filled up with recent and local news.

In-sid'i-ate (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *insidiatus*, p. p. of *insidiare* to lie in ambush, fr. *insidiae*. See INSIDIOUS.] To lie in ambush for. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

In-sid'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who lies in ambush. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

In-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiae* an ambush, fr. *insidere* to sit in; pref. *in-* + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *insidieux*. See SIT.] **1.** Lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; — said of persons; as, the *insidious* foe. "The *insidious* witch." *Cowper.*

2. Intended to entrap; characterized by treachery and deceit; as, *insidious* arts.

The *insidious* whisper of the bad angel. *Hawthorne.*

Insidious disease (*Med.*), a disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon some slight occasion; a disease not appearing to be as bad as it really is.

Syn. — Crafty; wily; artful; sly; designing; guileful; circumventive; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive. — **In-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* **1.** A sight or view of the interior of anything; a deep inspection or view; introspection; — frequently used with *into*.

He had an *insight* into almost all the secrets of state. *Jortin.*

2. Power of acute observation and deduction; penetration; discernment; perception.

Quickest *insight*
In all things that to greatest actions lead. *Milton.*

In-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *insigne*, pl. *insignia*, fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; pref. *in-* in + *signum* a mark, sign. See ENSIGN, SIGN.] **1.** Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor; badges; tokens; decorations; as, the *insignia* of royalty or of an order.

2. Typical and characteristic marks or signs, by which anything is known or distinguished; as, the *insignia* of a trade.

In'sig-nif'i-cance (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kans), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being insignificant; want of significance, sense, or meaning; as, the *insignificance* of words or phrases.

2. Want of force or effect; unimportance; pettiness; inefficacy; as, the *insignificance* of human art.

3. Want of claim to consideration or notice; want of influence or standing; meanness.

Reduce him, from being the first person in the nation, to a state of *insignificance*. *Beattie.*

In'sig-nif'i-can-cy (-kan-sȳ), *n.* Insignificance.

In'sig-nif'i-cant (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* **1.** Not significant; void of signification, sense, or import; meaningless; as, *insignificant* words.

2. Having no weight or effect; answering no purpose; unimportant; valueless; futile.

Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments. *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. Without weight of character or social standing; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* person.

Syn. — Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; small; inferior; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

In'sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *adv.* Without significance, importance, or effect; to no purpose. "Anger *insignificantly* fierce." *Cowper.*

In'sig-nif'i-ca-tive (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *insignificativus*. See IN- not, and SIGNIFICATIVE.] Not expressing meaning; not significant.

In-sign'ment (ĭn-sīn'ment), *n.* [See INSIGNIA.] A token, mark, or explanation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

In-sim'u-late (ĭn-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *insimulatus*, p. p. of *insimulare* to accuse.] To accuse. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [L. *insincerus*. See IN- not, and SINCERE.] **1.** Not being in truth what one appears to be; not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; disingenuous; deceitful; false; — said of persons; also of speech, thought, etc.; as, *insincere* declarations.

2. Disappointing; imperfect; unsound. [*Obs.*]

To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*. *Pope.*

Syn. — Dissembling; hollow; hypocritical; deceptive; deceitful; false; disingenuous; untrustworthy.

In'sin-cere'ly, *adv.* Without sincerity.

In'sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insincérité*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness; untrustworthiness; as, the *insincerity* of a professed friend; the *insincerity* of professions of regard.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world, is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *Blair.*

In-sin'ew (ĭn-sĭn'ū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSINEWED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSINEWING.] To strengthen, as with sinews; to invigorate. [*Obs.*]

All members of our cause, . . .
That are *insinewed* to this action. *Shak.*

In-sin'u-ant (-ū-ant), *a.* [L. *insinuans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *insinuant*.] Insinuating; insinuative. [*Obs.*]

In-sin'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSINUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSINUATING.] [L. *insinuatus*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate; pref. *in-* in + *sinus* the bosom. See SINUOUS.] **1.** To introduce gently or slowly, as by a winding or narrow passage, or a gentle, persistent movement.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into, and placidly distends, the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To introduce artfully; to infuse gently; to instill.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

Horace laughs to shame all follies and *insinuates* virtue, rather by familiar examples than by the severity of precepts. *Dryden.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion; — often used derogatorily; as, did you mean to *insinuate* anything?

4. To push or work (one's self), as into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means; to ingratiate; — used reflexively.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To instill; hint; suggest; intimate.

In-sin'u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

2. To ingratiate one's self; to obtain access or favor by flattery or cunning.

He would *insinuate* with thee but to make thee sigh. *Shak.*

I hardly yet have learned
To *insinuate*, flatter, bow, and bend my limbs. *Shak.*

In-sin'u-a'ting (-ā'tĭng), *a.* Winding, creeping, or flowing in, quietly or stealthily; suggesting; winning favor and confidence insensibly. *Milton.*

His address was courteous, and even *insinuating*. *Prescott.*

In-sin'u-a'ting-ly, *adv.* By insinuation.

In-sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insinuatio:* cf. F. *insinuation*.] **1.** The act or process of insinuating; a creeping, winding, or flowing in.

By a soft *insinuation* mix'd
With earth's large mass. *Crashaw.*

2. The act of gaining favor, affection, or influence, by gentle or artful means; — formerly used in a good sense, as of friendly influence or interposition. *Sir H. Wotton.*

I hope through the *insinuation* of Lord Scarborough to keep them here till further orders. *Lady Cowper.*

3. The art or power of gaining good will by a prepossessing manner.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. That which is insinuated; a hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; as, slander may be conveyed by *insinuations*.

I scorn your coarse *insinuation*. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Hint; intimation; suggestion. See INNUENDO.

In-sin'u-a-tive (ĭn-sĭn'ŭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *insinuatif.*] **1.** Stealing on or into the confidence or affections; having power to gain favor. "Crafty, *insinuative*, plausible men." *Bp. Reynolds.*

2. Using insinuations; giving hints; insinuating; as, an *insinuative* remark.

In-sin'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an introducer.] One who, or that which, insinuates. *De Foe.*

In-sin'u-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Insinuative.

In-sip'id (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus;* pref. *in-* not + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *insipide.* See SAVOR.] **1.** Wanting in the qualities which affect the organs of taste; without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless; as, *insipid* drink or food. *Boyle.*

2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; uninteresting; weak; vapid; flat; dull; heavy; as, an *insipid* woman; an *insipid* composition.

Flat, *insipid*, and ridiculous stuff to him. *South.*

But his wit is faint, and his salt, if I may dare to say so, almost *insipid*. *Dryden.*

Syn.— Tasteless; vapid; dull; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat; stale; pointless; uninteresting.

In'si-pid'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tў), } *n.* [Cf. F. *insipidité.*]
In-sip'id-ness (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd-nĕs), } The quality or state of being insipid; vapidity. "Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's." *Pope.*

In-sip'id-ly, *adv.* In an insipid manner; without taste, life, or spirit; flatly. *Locke. Sharp.*

In-sip'i-ence (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ens), *n.* [L. *insipientia:* cf. OF. *insipience.*] Want of intelligence; stupidity; folly. [*R.*] *Blount.*

In-sip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *insipiens;* pref. *in-* not + *sapiens* wise.] Wanting wisdom; stupid; foolish. [*R.*] *Clarendon.* —*n.* An insipient person. [*R.*] *Fryth.*

In-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSISTING.] [F. *insister*, L. *insistere* to set foot upon, follow, persist; pref. *in-* in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To stand or rest; to find support; — with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. [*R.*] *Ray.*

2. To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly or determinedly; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing; to persist in demanding; — followed by *on*, *upon*, or *that;* as, he *insisted* on these conditions; he *insisted* on going at once; he *insists* that he must have money.

Insisting on the old prerogative. *Shak.*

Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace. *Dryden.*

Syn. — INSIST, PERSIST. — *Insist* implies some alleged right, as authority or claim. *Persist* may be from obstinacy alone, and either with or against rights. We *insist* as against others; we *persist* in what exclusively relates to ourselves; as, he *persisted* in that course; he *insisted* on his friend's adopting it. *C. J. Smith.*

In-sist'ence (-ens), *n.* The quality of insisting, or being urgent or pressing; the act of dwelling upon as of special importance; persistence; urgency.

In-sist'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *insistens, -entis*, p. pr. of *insistere.*] **1.** Standing or resting on something; as, an *insistent* wall. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Insisting; persistent; persevering.

3. (*Zoöl.*) See INCUMBENT.

In-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In an insistent manner.

In-sis'ture (ĭn-sĭs'tūr; 135), *n.* A dwelling or standing on something; fixedness; persistence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-si'ti-en-cy (ĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-en-sў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *sitiens*, p. pr. of *sitire* to be thirsty, fr. *sitis* thirst.] Freedom from thirst. [*Obs.*]

The *insitiency* of a camel for traveling in deserts. *Grew.*

In-si'tion (ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn *or* ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *insitio*, fr. *inserere, insitum*, to sow or plant in, to ingraft; pref. *in-* in + *serere, satum*, to sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray.*

‖ **In' si'tu** (ĭn' sī'tū). [L.] In its natural position or place; — said of a rock or fossil, when found in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

In-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSNARED (-snârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSNARING.] [Written also *ensnare.*] **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. "*Insnare* a gudgeon." *Fenton.*

2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to seduce by artifice; to inveigle; to allure; to entangle.

The *insnaring* charms
Of love's soft queen. *Glover.*

In-snar'er (-snâr'ẽr), *n.* One who insnares.

In-snarl' (ĭn-snärl'), *v. t.* To make into a snarl or knot; to entangle; to snarl. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

In'so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ĕ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *sobriety:* cf. F. *insobriété.*] Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

In-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sō'shà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *insociabilité.*] The quality of being insociable; want of sociability; unsociability. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

In-so'cia-ble (ĭn-sō'shà-b'l), *a.* [L. *insociabilis:* cf. F. *insociable.* See IN- not, and SOCIABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being associated, joined, or connected. [*Obs.*]

Lime and wood are *insociable*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Not sociable or companionable; disinclined to social intercourse or conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

This austere *insociable* life. *Shak.*

In-so'cia-bly, *adv.* Unsociably.

In-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *a.* Not associate; without a companion; single; solitary; recluse. [*Obs.*] "The *insociate* virgin life." *B. Jonson.*

In'so-late (ĭn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSOLATING.] [L. *insolatus*, p. p. of *insolare* to expose to the sun; pref. *in-* in + *sol* the sun.] To dry in, or to expose to, the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by such exposure. *Johnson.*

In'so-la'tion (ĭn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insolatio:* cf. F. *insolation.*] **1.** The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun for the purpose of drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc., or of rendering acid, as vinegar.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A sunstroke. (*b*) Exposure of a patient to the sun's rays; a sun bath.

In'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose, thin strip of leather, felt, etc., placed inside the shoe for warmth or ease.

In'so-lence (ĭn'sō-lens), *n.* [F. *insolence*, L. *insolentia.* See INSOLENT.] **1.** The quality of being unusual or novel. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. The quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; arrogant contempt; brutal impudence.

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

3. Insolent conduct or treatment; insult.

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers. *Fuller.*

In'so-lence, *v. t.* To insult. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

In'so-len-cy (-lens-sў), *n.* Insolence. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

In'so-lent (-lent), *a.* [F. *insolent*, L. *insolens, -entis*, pref. *in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Deviating from that which is customary; novel; strange; unusual. [*Obs.*]

If one chance to derive any word from the Latin which is *insolent* to their ears . . . they forthwith make a jest at it. *Pettie.*

If any should accuse me of being new or *insolent*. *Milton.*

2. Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; domineering; grossly rude or disrespectful; saucy; as, an *insolent* master; an *insolent* servant. "A paltry, *insolent* fellow." *Shak.*

Insolent is he that despiseth in his judgment all other folks as in regard of his value, of his cunning, of his speaking, and of his bearing. *Chaucer.*

Can you not see? or will ye not observe. . . .
How *insolent* of late he is become,
How proud, how peremptory? *Shak.*

3. Proceeding from or characterized by insolence; insulting; as, *insolent* words or behavior.

Their *insolent* triumph excited . . . indignation. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Overbearing; insulting; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious. — INSOLENT, INSULTING. *Insolent*, in its primitive sense, simply denoted *unusual;* and to act *insolently* was to act in violation of the established rules of social intercourse. He who did this was *insolent;* and thus the word became one of the most offensive in our language, indicating gross disregard for the feelings of others. *Insulting* denotes a personal attack, either in words or actions, indicative either of scorn or triumph. Compare IMPERTINENT, AFFRONT, IMPUDENCE.

In'so-lent-ly, *adv.* In an insolent manner.

In'so-lid'i-ty (ĭn'sō-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *solidity:* cf. F. *insolidité.*] Want of solidity; weakness; as, the *insolidity* of an argument. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In-sol'u-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'ŭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *insolubilitas:* cf. F. *insolubilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being insoluble or not dissolvable, as in a fluid.

2. The quality of being inexplicable or insolvable.

In-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ŭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insolubilis* indissoluble, that can not be loosed: cf. F. *insoluble.* See IN-not, and SOLUBLE, and cf. INSOLVABLE.] **1.** Not soluble; incapable or difficult of being dissolved, as by a liquid; as, chalk is *insoluble* in water.

2. Not to be solved or explained; insolvable; as, an *insoluble* doubt, question, or difficulty.

3. Strong. "An *insoluble* wall." [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-sol'u-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being insoluble; insolubility. *Boyle.*

In-solv'a-ble (ĭn-sŏlv'â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not solvable; insoluble; admitting no solution or explanation; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty. *I. Watts.*

2. Incapable of being paid or discharged, as debts.

3. Not capable of being loosed or disentangled; inextricable. "Bands *insolvable*." *Pope.*

In-sol'ven-cy (ĭn-sŏl'ven-sў), *n.; pl.* INSOLVENCIES (-sĭz). (*Law*) (*a*) The condition of being insolvent; the state or condition of a person who is insolvent; the condition of one who is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, or in the usual course of trade and business; as, a merchant's *insolvency.* (*b*) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

Act of insolvency. See *Insolvent law*, under INSOLVENT, *a.*

In-sol'vent (ĭn-sŏl'vent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *solvent:* cf. OF. *insolvent.*] (*Law*) (*a*) Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts; unable to pay one's debts as they fall due, in the ordinary course of trade and business; as, an *insolvent* debtor. (*b*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an *insolvent* estate. (*c*) Relating to persons unable to pay their debts.

Insolvent law, *or* **Act of insolvency,** a law affording relief,— subject to various modifications in different States, — to insolvent debtors, upon their delivering up their property for the benefit of their creditors. See *Bankrupt law*, under BANKRUPT, *a.*

In-sol'vent, *n.* (*Law*) One who is insolvent; an insolvent debtor; — in England, before 1861, especially applied to persons not traders. *Bouvier.*

In-som'ni-a (ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-â), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; pref. *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Want of sleep; inability to sleep; wakefulness; sleeplessness.

In-som'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insomniosus*, fr. *insomnia* insomnia.] Restless; sleepless. *Blount.*

In-som'no-lence (-nō-lens), *n.* Sleeplessness.

In'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So; to such a degree; in such wise; — followed by *that* or *as*, and formerly sometimes by both. Cf. INASMUCH.

Insomuch as that field is called . . . Aceldama. *Acts* i. 19.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

In'so-no'rous (-nō'rŭs), *a.* Not clear or melodious.

In-sooth' (ĭn-sōōth'), *adv.* In sooth; truly. [*Archaic*]

‖ **In'sou'ciance'** (ăn'sōō'syăNs'), *n.* [F.] Carelessness; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; unconcern.

‖ **In'sou'ciant'** (-syăN'), *a.* [F.] Careless; heedless; indifferent; unconcerned. *J. S. Mill.*

In-soul' (ĭn-sōl'), *v. t.* To set a soul in; reflexively, to fix one's strongest affections on. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

[He] could not but *insoul* himself in her. *Feltham.*

In-span' (ĭn-spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *inspannen.*] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a vehicle. [*South Africa*]

In-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPECTING.] [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; pref. *in-* in + *specere* to look at, to view: cf. F. *inspecter*, fr. L. *inspectare*, freq. fr. *inspicere.* See SPY.] **1.** To look upon; to view closely and critically, esp. in order to ascertain quality or condition, to detect errors, etc.; to examine; to scrutinize; to investigate; as, to *inspect* conduct.

2. To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered, work done for the public, etc.; to oversee; to superintend. *Sir W. Temple.*

In-spect', *n.* [L. *inspectus.* See INSPECT, *v. t.*] Inspection. [*Obs.*] *Thomson.*

In-spec'tion (ĭn-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspectio:* cf. F. *inspection.*] **1.** The act or process of inspecting or looking at carefully; a strict or prying examination; close or careful scrutiny; investigation. *Spenser.*

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Considered every creature. *Milton.*

2. The act of overseeing; official examination or superintendence.

Trial by inspection (*O. Eng. Law*), a mode of trial in which the case was settled by the individual observation and decision of the judge upon the testimony of his own senses, without the intervention of a jury. *Abbott.*

In-spect'ive (ĭn-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus.*] Engaged in inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

In-spect'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inspecteur.*] One who inspects, views, or oversees; one to whom the supervision of any work is committed; one who makes an official view or examination, as a military or civil officer; a superintendent; a supervisor; an overseer.

Inspector general (*Mil.*), a staff officer of an army, whose duties are those of inspection, and embrace everything relative to organization, recruiting, discharge, administration, accountability for money and property, instruction, police, and discipline.

In-spect'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* Inspectorship. [*R.*]

In'spec-to'ri-al (ĭn'spĕk-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inspector or to inspection. [*R.*]

In-spect'or-ship (ĭn-spĕk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** The office of an inspector.

2. The district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction.

In-spect'ress, *n.* A female inspector.

In-sperse' (ĭn-spẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *inspersus*, p. p. of *inspergere* to sprinkle upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *spargere* to sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In-sper'sion (ĭn-spẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspersio.*] The act of sprinkling. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **In-spex'i-mus** (ĭn-spĕks'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have inspected.] The first word of ancient charters in England, confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, a royal grant.

In-sphere' (ĭn-sfēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPHERED (-sfērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPHERING.] [Cf. ENSPHERE.] To place in, or as in, an orb or sphere. Cf. ENSPHERE.

Bright aërial spirits live *insphered*
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

In-spir'a-ble (ĭn-spīr'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable; respirable; admitting inspiration. *Harvey.*

In'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *inspiration*, L. *inspiratio.* See INSPIRE.] **1.** The act of inspiring or breathing in; breath; specif. (*Physiol.*), the drawing of air into the lungs, accomplished in mammals by elevation of the chest walls and flattening of the diaphragm; — the opposite of *expiration.*

2. The act or power of exercising an elevating or stimulating influence upon the intellect or emotions; the result of such influence; the influence which quickens or stimulates; as, the *inspiration* of occasion, of art, etc.

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shak.*

3. (*Theol.*) A supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate moral or religious truth with authority; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God. 2 *Tim.* iii. 16.

The age which we now live in is not an age of *inspiration* and impulses. *Sharp.*

Plenary inspiration (*Theol.*), that kind of inspiration which excludes all defect in the utterance of the inspired message. — **Verbal inspiration** (*Theol.*), that kind of inspiration which extends to the very words and forms of expression of the divine message.

In'spi-ra'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.

In'spi-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who holds to inspiration.

In'spi-ra'tor (ĭn'spĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* (*Mach.*) A kind of injector for forcing water by steam. See INJECTOR, *n.*, 2.

In-spir'a-to-ry (ĭn-spīr'â-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or aiding, inspiration; as, the *inspiratory* muscles.

In-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. t.* [OE. *enspiren*, OF. *enspirer, inspirer*, F. *inspirer*, fr. L. *inspirare;* pref. *in-* in + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe into; to fill with the breath; to animate.

When Zephirus eek, with his sweete breath,
Inspirèd hath in every holt and heath
The tender crops. *Chaucer.*

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that *inspired* into him an active soul. *Wisdom* xv. 11.

3. To draw in by the operation of breathing; to inhale; — opposed to *expire.*

Forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

4. To infuse into the mind; to communicate to the spirit; to convey, as by a divine or supernatural influence; to disclose preternaturally; to produce in, as by inspiration.

And generous stout courage did *inspire*. *Spenser.*
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shak.*

5. To infuse into; to affect, as with a superior or supernatural influence; to fill with what animates, enlivens, or exalts; to communicate inspiration to; as, to *inspire* a child with sentiments of virtue.

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*
Come, Holy Ghost, our souls *inspire*. *Keble.*

In-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRING.] **1.** To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; — opposed to *expire*.

2. To breathe; to blow gently. [*Obs.*]

And when the wind amongst them did *inspire*,
They waved like a penon wide dispread. *Spenser.*

In-spired' (ĭn-spīrd'), *a.* **1.** Breathed in; inhaled.

2. Moved or animated by, or as by, a supernatural influence; affected by divine inspiration; as, the *inspired* prophets; the *inspired* writers.

3. Communicated or given as by supernatural or divine inspiration; having divine authority; hence, sacred, holy; — opposed to *uninspired*, *profane*, or *secular*; as, the *inspired* writings, that is, the Scriptures.

In-spir'er (ĭn-spīr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inspires. "*Inspirer* of that holy flame." *Cowper.*

In-spir'ing, *a.* Animating; cheering; moving; exhilarating; as, an *inspiring* song or scene.

In-spir'it (ĭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRITING.] To infuse new life or spirit into; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

Syn. — To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage; inspire.

In-spis'sate (ĭn-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPISSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPISSATING (-sā-tĭng).] [L. *inspissatus*, p. p. of *inspissare* to thicken; pref. *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, fr. *spissus* thick.] To thicken or bring to greater consistence, as fluids by evaporation.

In-spis'sate (-sāt), *a.* [L. *inspissatus*, p. p.] Thick or thickened; inspissated. *Greenhill.*

In'spis-sa'tion (ĭn'spĭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* The act or the process of inspissating, or thickening a fluid substance, as by evaporation; also, the state of being so thickened.

In'sta-bil'i-ty (ĭn'stá-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INSTABILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *instabilitas*: cf. F. *instabilité*.] **1.** The quality or condition of being unstable; want of stability, firmness, or steadiness; liability to give way or to fail; insecurity; precariousness; as, the *instability* of a building.

2. Lack of determination or fixedness; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability; changeableness; as, *instability* of character, temper, custom, etc. *Addison.*

Syn. — Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; wavering; unsteadiness; unstableness.

In-sta'ble (ĭn-stā'b'l), *a.* [L. *instabilis*: cf. F. *instable*. See IN- not, and STABLE, *a.*, and cf. UNSTABLE.] Not stable; not standing fast or firm; unstable; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; inconstant.

In-sta'ble-ness, *n.* Instability; unstableness.

In-stall' (ĭn-stạl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTALLED (-stạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTALLING.] [F. *installer*, LL. *installare*, fr. pref. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall, G. *stall*, akin to E. *stall*: cf. It. *installare*. See STALL.] [Written also *instal*.] **1.** To set in a seat; to give a place to; to establish (one) in a place.

She *installed* her guest hospitably by the fireside. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To place in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge by the usual ceremonies; to instate; to induct; as, to *install* an ordained minister as pastor of a church; to *install* a college president.

Unworthily
Thou wast *installed* in that high degree. *Shak.*

In'stal-la'tion (ĭn'stŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *installation*, LL. *installatio*: cf. It. *installazione*. See INSTALL.] **1.** The act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the usual rites or ceremonies; as, the *installation* of an ordained minister in a parish.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Mech.*) The whole of a system of machines, apparatus, and accessories, when set up and arranged for practical working, as in electric lighting, transmission of power, etc.

In-stall'ment (ĭn-stạl'ment), *n.* [Written also *instalment*.] **1.** The act of installing; installation.

Take oaths from all kings and magistrates at their first *installment*, to do impartial justice by law. *Milton.*

2. The seat in which one is placed. [*Obs.*]

The several chairs of order, look, you scour; . . .
Each fair *installment*, coat, and several crest
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest. *Shak.*

3. A portion of a debt, or sum of money, which is divided into portions that are made payable at different times. Payment by *installment* is payment by parts at different times, the amounts and times being often definitely stipulated. *Bouvier.*

In-stamp' (ĭn-stămp'), *v. t.* See ENSTAMP.

In'stance (ĭn'stans), *n.* [F. *instance*, L. *instantia*, fr. *instans*. See INSTANT.] **1.** The act or quality of being instant or pressing; urgency; solicitation; application; suggestion; motion.

Undertook at her *instance* to restore them. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is instant or urgent; motive. [*Obs.*]

The *instances* that second marriage move
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shak.*

3. Occasion; order of occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first *instance*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring; an example.

Most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*

5. A token; a sign; a symptom or indication. *Shak.*

Causes of instance, those which proceed at the solicitation of some party. *Hallifax.* — **Court of first instance**, the court by which a case is first tried. — **For instance**, by way of example or illustration. — **Instance Court** (*Law*), the Court of Admiralty acting within its ordinary jurisdiction, as distinguished from its action as a *prize court*.

Syn. — Example; case. See EXAMPLE.

In'stance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTANCED (-stanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTANCING (-stan-sĭng).] To mention as a case or example; to refer to; to cite; as, to *instance* a fact. *H. Spencer.*

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author. *Milton.*

In'stance, *v. i.* To give an example. [*Obs.*]

This story doth not only *instance* in kingdoms, but in families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'stan-cy (ĭn'stan-sў), *n.* Instance; urgency. [*Obs.*]

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Savior with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker.*

In'stant (ĭn'stant), *a.* [L. *instans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand upon, to press upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *instant*. See STAND.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii. 12.

I am beginning to be very *instant* for some sort of occupation. *Carlyle.*

2. Closely pressing or impending in respect to time; not deferred; immediate; without delay.

Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Present; current.

The *instant* time is always the fittest time. *Fuller.*

☞ The word in this sense is now used only in dates, to indicate the current month; as, the tenth of July *instant*.

In'stant, *adv.* Instantly. [*Poetic*]

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. *Pope.*

In'stant, *n.* [F. *instant*, fr. L. *instans* standing by, being near, present. See INSTANT, *a.*] **1.** A point in duration; a moment; a portion of time too short to be estimated; also, any particular moment.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

2. A day of the present or current month; as, the sixth *instant*; — an elliptical expression equivalent to the sixth of the month *instant*, i. e., the current month. See INSTANT, *a.*, 3.

Syn. — Moment; flash; second.

In-stan'ta-ne'i-ty (ĭn-stăn'tà-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *instantanéité*.] Quality of being instantaneous. *Shenstone.*

In'stan-ta'ne-ous (ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *instantané*.] **1.** Done or occurring in an instant, or without any perceptible duration of time; as, the passage of electricity appears to be *instantaneous*.

His reason saw
With *instantaneous* view, the truth of things. *Thomson.*

2. At or during a given instant; as, *instantaneous* acceleration, velocity, etc.

Instantaneous center of rotation (*Kinematics*), in a plane or in a plane figure which has motions both of translation and of rotation in the plane, is the point which for the instant is at rest. — **Instantaneous axis of rotation** (*Kinematics*), in a body which has motions both of translation and rotation, is a line, which is supposed to be rigidly united with the body, and which for the instant is at rest. The motion of the body is for the instant simply that of rotation about the instantaneous axis.

— **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **In-stan'ter** (ĭn-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [L., vehemently, earnestly. See INSTANT, *n.* & *a.*] Immediately; instantly; at once; as, he left *instanter*.

In'stant-ly (ĭn'stant-lў), *adv.* **1.** Without the least delay or interval; at once; immediately. *Macaulay.*

2. With urgency or importunity; earnestly; pressingly. "They besought him *instantly*." *Luke* vii. 4.

Syn. — Directly; immediately; at once. See DIRECTLY.

In-star' (ĭn-stär'), *v. t.* To stud as with stars. [*R.*]

"A golden throne *instarred* with gems." *J. Barlow.*

In-state' (ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTATING.] To set, place, or establish, as in a rank, office, or condition; to install; to invest; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor. *Shak.*

In-stau'rate (ĭn-stạ'rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTAURATED (-rā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTAURATING (-rā-tĭng).] [L. *instauratus*, p. p. of *instaurare* to renew. See 1st IN-, and STORE.] To renew or renovate. [*R.*]

In'stau-ra'tion (ĭn'stạ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instauratio*: cf. F. *instauration*.] Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; renovation; renaissance.

Some great catastrophe or . . . *instauration*. *T. Burnet.*

In'stau-ra'tor (ĭn'stạ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instaurateur*.] One who renews or restores to a former condition. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

In-staure' (ĭn-stạr'), *v. t.* [See INSTAURATE.] To renew or renovate; to instaurate. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

In-stead' (ĭn-stĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *in-* + *stead* place.] **1.** In the place or room; — usually followed by *of*.

Let thistles grow *instead* of wheat. *Job* xxxi. 40.
Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead* of Joab. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 25.

2. Equivalent to; equal to; — usually with *of*. [*R.*]

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that in those times no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

In-steep' (ĭn-stēp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTEEPED (-stēpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTEEPING.] To steep or soak; to drench. [*R.*] "In gore he lay *insteeped*." *Shak.*

In'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* [Formerly also *instop*, *instup*.] **1.** The arched middle portion of the human foot next in front of the ankle joint.

2. That part of the hind leg of the horse and allied animals, between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint.

In'sti-gate (ĭn'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTIGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *instigatus*, p. p. of *instigare* to instigate; pref. *in-* in + a root akin to G. *stechen* to prick, E. *stick*. See STICK.] To goad or urge forward; to set on; to provoke; to incite; — used chiefly with reference to evil actions; as, to *instigate* one to a crime.

He hath only *instigated* his blackest agents to the very extent of their malignity. *Bp. Warburton.*

Syn. — To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; tempt; incite; impel; encourage; animate.

In'sti-ga'ting-ly, *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

In'sti-ga'tion (ĭn'stĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instigatio*: cf. F. *instigation*.] The act of instigating, or the state of being instigated; incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness.

The baseness and villainy that . . . the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

In'sti-ga'tor (ĭn'stĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instigateur*.] One who instigates or incites. *Burke.*

In-still' (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTILLED (-stĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTILLING.] [L. *instillare*, *instillatum*; pref. *in-* in + *stillare* to drop, fr. *stilla* a drop: cf. F. *instiller*. See DISTILL.] [Written also *instil*.] To drop in; to pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; to infuse slowly; to cause to be imbibed.

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instill*. *Byron.*
How hast thou *instilled*
Thy malice into thousands. *Milton.*

Syn. — To infuse; impart; inspire; implant; inculcate; insinuate.

In'stil-la'tion (ĭn'stĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instillatio*: cf. F. *instillation*.] The act of instilling; also, that which is instilled. *Johnson.*

In'stil-la'tor (ĭn'stĭl-lā'tẽr), *n.* An instiller. [*R.*]

In-stil'la-to-ry (ĭn-stĭl'là-tō-rў), *a.* Belonging to instillation. [*R.*]

In-still'er (ĭn-stĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who instills. *Skelton.*

In-still'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of instilling; also, that which is instilled. [Written also *instilment*.]

In-stim'u-late (ĭn-stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* not + *stimulate*.] Not to stimulate; to soothe; to quiet. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

In-stim'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *instimulatus*, p. p. of *instimulare* to stimulate. See 1st IN-, and STIMULATE.] To stimulate; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

In-stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Stimulation.

In-stinct' (ĭn-stĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite; cf. *instigare* to instigate. Cf. INSTIGATE, DISTINGUISH.] Urged or stimulated from within; naturally moved or impelled; imbued; animated; alive; quick; as, birds *instinct* with life.

The chariot of paternal deity . . .
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoyed
By four cherubic shapes. *Milton.*

A noble performance, *instinct* with sound principle. *Brougham.*

In'stinct (ĭn'stĭnkt), *n.* [L. *instinctus* instigation, impulse, fr. *instinguere* to instigate: cf. F. *instinct*. See INSTINCT, *a.*] **1.** Natural inward impulse; unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to any mode of action, whether bodily or mental, without a distinct apprehension of the end or object to be accomplished.

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction. *Paley.*

An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads. *Whately.*

An *instinct* is an agent which performs blindly and ignorantly a work of intelligence and knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

By a divine *instinct*, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing dangers. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Specif., the natural, unreasoning impulse by which an animal is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method.

The resemblance between what originally was a habit, and an *instinct* becomes so close as not to be distinguished. *Darwin.*

3. A natural aptitude or knack; a predilection; as, an *instinct* for order; to be modest by *instinct*.

In-stinct' (ĭn-stĭnkt'), *v. t.* To impress, as an animating power, or instinct. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

In-stinc'tion (ĭn-stĭnk'shŭn), *n.* Instinct; incitement; inspiration. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

In-stinc'tive (ĭn-stĭnk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *instinctif*.] Of or pertaining to instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; of the nature of instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity; acting or produced without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; spontaneous. "*Instinctive* motion." *Milton.* "*Instinctive* dread." *Cowper.*

With taste *instinctive* give
Each grace appropriate. *Mason.*

Have we had *instinctive* intimations of the death of some absent friends? *Bp. Hall.*

☞ The terms *instinctive belief*, *instinctive judgment*, *instinctive cognition*, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of (as far as we are concerned) an unknown cause. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Natural; voluntary; spontaneous; original; innate; inherent; automatic.

In-stinc'tive-ly, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; by natural impulse.

In'stinc-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being instinctive, or prompted by instinct. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

In-stip'u-late (ĭn-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* See EXSTIPULATE.

In'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *p. a.* [L. *institutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to place in, to institute, to instruct; pref. *in-* in + *statuere* to cause to stand, to set. See STATUTE.] Established; organized; founded. [*Obs.*]

They have but few laws. For to a people so instruct and *institute*, very few do suffice. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

In'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTITUTED (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTITUTING.] **1.** To set up; to establish; to ordain; as, to *institute* laws, rules, etc.

2. To originate and establish; to found; to organize; as, to *institute* a court, or a society.

Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to *institute* a new government. *Jefferson (Decl. of Indep.).*

3. To nominate; to appoint. [*Obs.*]

We *institute* your Grace
To be our regent in these parts of France. *Shak.*

4. To begin; to commence; to set on foot; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.

And haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenious studies. *Shak.*

5. To ground or establish in principles and rudiments; to educate; to instruct. [*Obs.*]

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More.*

6. (*Eccl. Law*) To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice, or the care of souls. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To originate; begin; commence; establish; found; erect; organize; appoint; ordain.

In'sti-tute, *n.* [L. *institutum:* cf. F. *institut.* See INSTITUTE, *v. t. & a.*] **1.** The act of instituting; institution. [*Obs.*] "Water sanctified by Christ's *institute.*" *Milton.*

2. That which is instituted, established, or fixed, as a law, habit, or custom. *Glover.*

3. Hence: An elementary and necessary principle; a precept, maxim, or rule, recognized as established and authoritative; usually in the plural, a collection of such principles and precepts; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; Coke's *Institutes* of the Laws of England. Cf. DIGEST, *n.*

They made a sort of *institute* and digest of anarchy. *Burke.*

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoics' *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

4. An institution; a society established for the promotion of learning, philosophy, art, science, etc.; a college; as, the *Institute* of France; the Massachusetts *Institute* of Technology; also, a building owned or occupied by such an institute; as, the Cooper *Institute.*

5. (*Scots Law*) The person to whom an estate is first given by destination or limitation. *Tomlins.*

Institutes of medicine, theoretical medicine; that department of medical science which attempts to account philosophically for the various phenomena of health as well as of disease; physiology applied to the practice of medicine. *Dunglison.*

In'sti-tu'ter (-tū'tĕr), *n.* An instituter. [*R.*]

In'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *institutio:* cf. F. *institution.*] **1.** The act or process of instituting; as: (*a*) Establishment; foundation; enactment; as, the *institution* of a school.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

(*b*) Instruction; education. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.* (*c*) (*Eccl. Law*) The act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. *Blackstone.*

2. That which is instituted or established; as: (*a*) Established order, method, or custom; enactment; ordinance; permanent form of law or polity.

The nature of our people,
Our city's *institutions.* *Shak.*

(*b*) An established or organized society or corporation; an establishment, especially of a public character, or affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *institution;* a charitable *institution;* also, a building or the buildings occupied or used by such organization; as, the Smithsonian *Institution.* (*c*) Anything forming a characteristic and persistent feature in social or national life or habits.

We ordered a lunch (the most delightful of English *institutions*, next to dinner) to be ready against our return. *Hawthorne.*

3. That which institutes or instructs; a textbook; a system of elements or rules; an institute. [*Obs.*]

There is another manuscript, of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn.*

In'sti-tu'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or treating of, institutions; as, *institutional* legends.

Institutional writers as Rousseau. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Instituted by authority.

3. Elementary; rudimental.

In'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* **1.** Relating to an institution, or to institutions.

2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elemental; rudimentary. *Sir T. Browne.*

In'sti-tu'tist (ĭn'stĭ-tū'tĭst), *n.* A writer or compiler of, or a commentator on, institutes. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

In'sti-tu'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish. *Barrow.*

2. Established; depending on, or characterized by, institution or order. "*Institutive* decency." *Milton.*

In'sti-tu'tive-ly, *adv.* In conformity with an institution. *Harrington.*

In'sti-tu'tor (-tū'tĕr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *instituteur.*] **1.** One who institutes, founds, ordains, or establishes.

2. One who educates; an instructor. [*Obs.*] *Walker.*

3. (*Episcopal Church*) A presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister over a parish church.

In-stop' (ĭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* To stop; to close; to make fast; as, to *instop* the seams. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

In-store' (ĭn-stōr'), *v. t.* [See INSTAURATE, STORE.] To store up; to inclose; to contain. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

In-strat'i-fied (-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Interstratified.

In-struct' (-strŭkt'), *a.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; pref. *in-* in, on + *struere* to build. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** Arranged; furnished; provided. [*Obs.*] "He had neither ship *instruct* with oars, nor men." *Chapman.*

2. Instructed; taught; enlightened. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTRUCTING.] **1.** To put in order; to form; to prepare. [*Obs.*]

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing. *Ayliffe.*

2. To form by communication of knowledge; to inform the mind of; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; to teach; to discipline.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to *instruct* her youth. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with directions; to advise; to direct; to command; as, the judge *instructs* the jury.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. *Matt.*, xiv. 8.

Take her in; *instruct* her what she has to do. *Shak.*

Syn. — To teach; educate; inform; train; discipline; indoctrinate; direct; enjoin.

In-struct'er (ĭn-strŭk'tĕr), *n.* See INSTRUCTOR.

In-struct'i-ble (ĭn-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being instructed; teachable; docible. *Bacon.*

In-struc'tion (ĭn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instructio:* cf. F. *instruction.*] **1.** The act of instructing, teaching, or furnishing with knowledge; information.

2. That which instructs, or with which one is instructed; the intelligence or information imparted; as: (*a*) Precept; information; teachings. (*b*) Direction; order; command. "If my *instructions* may be your guide." *Shak.*

Syn. — Education; teaching; indoctrination; information; advice; counsel. See EDUCATION.

In-struc'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or promoting, instruction; educational.

In-struct'ive (ĭn-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *instructif.*] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform; as, experience furnishes very *instructive* lessons. *Addison.*

In various talk the *instructive* hours they past. *Pope.*

— **In-struct'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-struct'ive-ness,** *n.*

The pregnant *instructiveness* of the Scripture. *Boyle.*

In-struct'or (-tĕr), *n.* [L., a preparer: cf. F. *instructeur.*] [Written also *instructer.*] One who instructs; one who imparts knowledge to another; a teacher.

In-struct'ress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who instructs; a preceptress; a governess. *Johnson.*

In'stru-ment (ĭn'strŭ-ment), *n.* [F. *instrument*, L. *instrumentum.* See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by means of which any work is performed, or result is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement; as, the *instruments* of a mechanic; astronomical *instruments.*

All the lofty *instruments* of war. *Shak.*

2. A contrivance or implement, by which musical sounds are produced; as, a musical *instrument.*

Praise him with stringed *instruments* and organs. *Ps.* cl. 4.

But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*) A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act; a writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, etc. *Burrill.*

4. One who, or that which, is made a means, or is caused to serve a purpose; a medium, means, or agent.

Or useful serving man and *instrument*,
To any sovereign state. *Shak.*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Tool; implement; utensil; machine; apparatus; medium; channel; agent.

In'stru-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To perform upon an instrument; to prepare for an instrument; as, a sonata *instrumented* for orchestra. [*Collog.*]

In'stru-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *instrumental.*] **1.** Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; contributing to promote; conducive; helpful; serviceable; as, he was *instrumental* in concluding the business.

The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more *instrumental* to the mouth. *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; as, *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music. "He defended the use of *instrumental* music in public worship." *Macaulay.*

Sweet voices mix'd with *instrumental* sounds. *Dryden.*

3. (*Gram.*) Applied to a case expressing means or agency; as, the *instrumental* case. This is found in Sanskrit as a separate case, but in Greek it was merged into the dative, and in Latin into the ablative. In Old English it was a separate case, but has disappeared, leaving only a few anomalous forms.

Instrumental errors, those errors in instrumental measurements, etc., which arise exclusively from want of mathematical accuracy in an instrument.

In'stru-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist.*

In'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INSTRUMENTALITIES (-tĭz). The quality or condition of being instrumental; that which is instrumental; anything used as a means or an agency; means; medium; agency.

The *instrumentality* of faith in justification. *Ep. Burnet.*

The discovery of gunpowder developed the science of attack and defense in a new *instrumentality.* *J. H. Newman.*

In'stru-men'tal-ly (-mĕn'tal-lў), *adv.* **1.** By means of an instrument or agency; as means to an end. *South.*

They will argue that the end being essentially beneficial, the means become *instrumentally* so. *Burke.*

2. With instruments of music; as, a song *instrumentally* accompanied. *Mason.*

In'stru-men'tal-ness, *n.* Usefulness or agency, as means to an end; instrumentality. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

In'stru-men'ta-ry (-tă-rў), *a.* Instrumental. [*R.*]

In'stru-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of using or adapting as an instrument; a series or combination of instruments; means; agency.

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact. *H. Bushnell.*

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The arrangement of a musical composition for performance by a number of different instruments; orchestration; instrumental composition; composition for an orchestra or military band. (*b*) The act or manner of playing upon musical instruments; performance; as, his *instrumentation* is perfect.

In'stru-men'tist (ĭn'strŭ-mĕn'tĭst), *n.* A performer on a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

In-style' (ĭn-stīl'), *v. t.* To style. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

In-suav'i-ty (ĭn-swăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *insuavitas:* cf. F. *insuavité.* See IN- not, and SUAVITY.] Want of suavity; unpleasantness. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

In'sub-jec'tion (ĭn'sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection or obedience; a state of disobedience, as to government.

In'sub-mer'gi-ble (-mĕr'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being submerged; buoyant. [*R.*]

In'sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of submission; disobedience; noncompliance.

In'sub-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not submitting to authority; disobedient; rebellious; mutinous.

In'sub-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *insubordination.*] The quality of being insubordinate; disobedience to lawful authority.

In'sub-stan'tial (-stăn'shal), *a.* Unsubstantial; not real or strong. "*Insubstantial* pageant." [*R.*] *Shak.*

In'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Unsubstantiality; unreality. [*R.*]

In'suc-ca'tion (ĭn'sŭk-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insucare, insucatum*, to soak in; pref. *in-* + *succus, sucus*, sap.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

The medicating and *insuccation* of seeds. *Evelyn.*

In'suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* Want of success. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

In-sue' (ĭn-sū'), *v. i.* See ENSUE, *v. i.*

In'sue-tude (ĭn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *insuetudo*, from *insuetus* unaccustomed; pref. *in-* not + *suetus*, p. p. of *suescere* to be accustomed.] The state or quality of being unaccustomed; absence of use or habit.

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude.* *Landor.*

In-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'fĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable; as, *insufferable* heat, cold, or pain; *insufferable* wrongs. *Locke.*

2. Offensive beyond endurance; detestable.

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

In-suf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree beyond endurance; intolerably; as, a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

In'suf-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Insufficiency. *Shak.*

In'suf-fi'cien-cy (-en-sў), *n.* [L. *insufficientia:* cf. F. *insuffisance*, whence OE. *insuffisance.* See INSUFFICIENT.] **1.** The quality or state of being insufficient; want of sufficiency; deficiency; inadequateness; as, the *insufficiency* of provisions, of an excuse, etc.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of Scripture, . . . fully supplied. *Hooker.*

2. Want of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

In'suf-fi'cient (ĭn'sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *insufficiens, -entis.* See IN- not, and SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Not sufficient; not enough; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; as, the provisions are *insufficient* in quantity, and defective in quality. "*Insufficient* for His praise." *Couper.*

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, capacity, or skill; incompetent; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

Syn. — Inadequate; scanty; incommensurate; unequal; unfit; incompetent; incapable; inefficient.

In'suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* In an insufficient manner or degree; inadequately.

In'suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insufflatio:* cf. F. *insufflation.* See IN- in, and SUFFLATION.] The act of breathing on or into anything; especially: (*a*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The breathing upon a person in the sacrament of baptism to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life. (*b*) (*Med.*) The act of blowing (a gas, powder, or vapor) into any cavity of the body.

In-suit'a-ble (ĭn-sūt'ā-b'l), *a.* Unsuitable. [*Obs.*] — **In-suit'a-bil'i-ty** (ĭn-sūt'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [*Obs.*]

In'su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lĕr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island: cf. F. *insulaire.* See ISLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an island; of the nature, or possessing the characteristics, of an island; as, an *insular* climate, fauna, etc.

2. Of or pertaining to the people of an island; narrow; circumscribed; illiberal; contracted; as, *insular* habits, opinions, or prejudices.

The penury of *insular* conversation. *Johnson.*

In'su-lar, *n.* An islander. [*R.*] *Berkeley.*

In'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *insularité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being an island or consisting of islands; insulation.

The *insularity* of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it. *Pinkerton.*

2. Narrowness or illiberality of opinion; prejudice; exclusiveness; as, the *insularity* of the Chinese or of the aristocracy.

In'su-lar-ly (-lĕr-lў), *adv.* In an insular manner.

In'su-la-ry (-lă-rў), *a.* Insular. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

In'su-late (ĭn'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island. See ISLE, and cf. ISOLATE.] **1.** To make an island of. [*Obs.*] *Pennant.*

2. To place in a detached situation, or in a state having no communication with surrounding objects; to isolate; to separate.

3. (*Elec. & Thermotics*) To prevent the transfer of electricity or heat to or from (bodies) by the interposition of nonconductors.

Insulating stool (*Elec.*), a stool with legs of glass or some

other nonconductor of electricity, used for insulating a person or any object placed upon it.

In'su-la'ted (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; separated; unconnected; isolated; as, an *insulated* house or column.

The special and *insulated* situation of the Jews. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Elec. & Thermotics*) Separated from other bodies by means of nonconductors of heat or electricity.

3. (*Astron.*) Situated at so great a distance as to be beyond the effect of gravitation; — said of stars supposed to be so far apart that the effect of their mutual attraction is insensible. *C. A. Young.*

Insulated wire, wire wound with silk, or covered with other nonconducting material, for electrical use.

In'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of insulating, or the state of being insulated; detachment from other objects; isolation.

2. (*Elec. & Thermotics*) The act of separating a body from others by nonconductors, so as to prevent the transfer of electricity or of heat; also, the state of a body so separated.

In'su-la'tor (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, insulates.

2. (*Elec. & Thermotics*) The substance or body that insulates; a nonconductor.

In'su-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Elec.*) An insulating material, usually some variety of compressed cellulose, made of sawdust, paper pulp, cotton waste, etc.

In'su-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *insulosus*, fr. *insula* island.] Abounding in islands. [*R.*]

In-sulse' (ĭn-sŭls'), *a.* [L. *insulsus*; pref. *in-* not + *salsus* salted, fr. *salire*, *salsum*, to salt.] Insipid; dull; stupid. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-sul'si-ty (ĭn-sŭl'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *insulsitas.*] Insipidity; stupidity; dullness. [*Obs.*]

The *insulsity* of mortal tongues. *Milton.*

In'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *insultus*, fr. *insilire* to leap upon: cf. F. *insulte.* See INSULT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of leaping on; onset; attack. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. Gross abuse offered to another, either by word or act; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront; an indignity.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Syn. — Affront; indignity; abuse; outrage; contumely. See AFFRONT.

In-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULTING.] [F. *insulter*, L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.] **1.** To leap or trample upon; to make a sudden onset upon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To treat with abuse, insolence, indignity, or contempt, by word or action; to abuse; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.

In-sult', *v. i.* **1.** To leap or jump.

Give me thy knife, I will *insult* on him. *Shak.*

Like the frogs in the apologue, *insulting* upon their wooden king. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To behave with insolence; to exult. [*Archaic*]

The lion being dead, even hares *insult.* *Daniel.*

An unwillingness to *insult* over their helpless fatuity. *Landor.*

In-sult'a-ble (-å-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insulted or affronted. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

In'sul-ta'tion (ĭn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insultatio*, fr. *insultare*: cf. OF. *insultation.*] **1.** The act of insulting; abusive or insolent treatment; insult. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

2. Exultation. [*Obs.*] *Is.* xiv. (*heading*).

In-sult'er (ĭn-sŭlt'ẽr), *n.* One who insults. *Shak.*

In-sult'ing, *a.* Containing, or characterized by, insult or abuse; tending to insult or affront; as, *insulting* language, treatment, etc. — **In-sult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Insolent; impertinent; saucy; rude; abusive; contemptuous. See INSOLENT.

In-sult'ment (-ment), *n.* Insolent treatment; insult. [*Obs.*] "My speech of *insultment* ended." *Shak.*

In-sume' (ĭn-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *insumere*; pref. *in-* in + *sumere* to take.] To take in; to absorb. [*Obs.*]

In-su'per-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sū'pẽr-å-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being insuperable; insuperableness.

In-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-å-b'l), *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*: cf. OF. *insuperable.* See IN- not, and SUPERABLE.] Incapable of being passed over or surmounted; insurmountable; as, *insuperable* difficulties.

And middle natures, how they long to join,
Yet never pass the *insuperable* line! *Pope.*

The difficulty is enhanced, or is . . . *insuperable.* *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Impassable; insurmountable; unconquerable.

— In-su'per-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **In-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭp-pōrt'å-b'l), *a.* [L. *insupportabilis*: cf. F. *insupportable.* See IN- not, and SUPPORT.] Incapable of being supported or borne; unendurable; insufferable; intolerable; as, *insupportable* burdens; *insupportable* pain. — **In'sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'å-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being supposed; not supposable; inconceivable.

In'sup-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can not be suppressed or concealed; irrepressible. *Young.* — **In'sup-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'sup-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Insuppressible. [*Obs.*] "The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits." *Shak.*

In-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shur'å-b'l), *a.* [From INSURE.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

In-sur'ance (ĭn-shur'*ans*), *n.* [From INSURE.] **1.** The act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage by a contingent event; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by certain specified risks. Cf. ASSURANCE, *n.*, 6.

☞ The person who undertakes to pay in case of loss is termed the *insurer*; the danger against which he undertakes, the *risk*; the person protected, the *insured*; the sum which he pays for the protection, the *premium*; and the contract itself, when reduced to form, the *policy.* *Johnson's Cyc.*

2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.

3. The sum for which life or property is insured.

4. A guaranty, security, or pledge; assurance. [*Obs.*]

The most acceptable *insurance* of the divine protection. *Mickle.*

Accident insurance, insurance against pecuniary loss by reason of accident to the person. — **Endowment insurance** *or* **assurance**, a combination of life insurance and investment such that if the person upon whose life a risk is taken dies before a certain specified time the insurance becomes due at once, and if he survives, it becomes due at the time specified. — **Fire insurance.** See under FIRE. — **Insurance broker**, a broker or agent who effects insurance. — **Insurance company**, a company or corporation whose business it is to insure against loss, damage, or death. — **Insurance policy**, a certificate of insurance; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured. — **Life insurance.** See under LIFE.

In-sur'an-cer (ĭn-shur'*an*-sẽr), *n.* One who effects insurance; an insurer; an underwriter. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame. *Blair.*

In-sur'ant (-ant), *n.* The person insured. *Champness.*

In-sure' (ĭn-shur'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSURED (-shurd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSURING.] [OE. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by a change of prefix. See 1st IN-, and SURE, and cf. ASSURE, ENSURE.] [Written also *ensure.*] **1.** To make sure or secure; as, to *insure* safety to any one.

2. Specifically, to secure against a loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium; to give or to take an insurance on or for; as, a merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; goods and buildings are *insured* against fire or water; persons are *insured* against sickness, accident, or death; and sometimes hazardous debts are *insured.*

In-sure', *v. i.* To underwrite; to make insurance; as, a company *insures* at three per cent.

In-sur'er (ĭn-shur'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, insures; the person or company that contracts to indemnify losses for a premium; an underwriter.

In-sur'gence (ĭn-sûr'jens), } *n.* A state of insurrec-
In-sur'gen-cy (-jen-sў), } tion; an uprising; an insurrection.

A moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome. *G. Eliot.*

In-sur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere* to rise up; pref. *in-* in + *surgere* to rise. See SURGE.] Rising in opposition to civil or political authority, or against an established government; insubordinate; rebellious. "The *insurgent* provinces." *Motley.*

In-sur'gent, *n.* [Cf. F. *insurgent.*] A person who rises in revolt against civil authority or an established government; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws; a rebel.

Syn. — See REBEL.

In'sur-mount'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'sûr-mount'å-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being insurmountable.

In'sur-mount'a-ble (-mount'å-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *surmountable*: cf. F. *insurmontable.*] Incapable of being passed over, surmounted, or overcome; insuperable; as, an *insurmountable* difficulty or obstacle. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is *insurmountable.* *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Insuperable; impassable; invincible.

In'sur-mount'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

In'sur-mount'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree not to be overcome.

In'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*, *insurrectum*: cf. F. *insurrection.* See INSURGENT.] **1.** A rising against civil or political authority, or the established government; open and active opposition to the execution of law in a city or state.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra* iv. 19.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — INSURRECTION, SEDITION, REVOLT, REBELLION, MUTINY. *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state, as by conspiracy, without aiming at open violence against the laws. *Insurrection* is a rising of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms. *Revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government, with a view to put it down by force, or to substitute one ruler for another. *Rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt. *Mutiny* is an insurrection on a small scale, as a *mutiny* of a regiment, or of a ship's crew.

I say again,
In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition.* *Shak.*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled, by daily *revolts.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Though of their names in heavenly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and razed
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

In'sur-rec'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *insurrectionnel.*] Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

In'sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

Their murderous *insurrectionary* system. *Burke.*

In'sur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent.

In'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (-sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of susceptibility, or of capacity to feel or perceive.

In'sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *susceptible*: cf. F. *insusceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; that can not feel, receive, or admit; as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain; a heart *insusceptible* of pity; a mind *insusceptible* to flattery. — **In'sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'sus-cep'tive (ĭn'sŭs-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Not susceptive or susceptible. [*R.*] *Rambler.*

In-su'sur-ra'tion (ĭn-sū'sŭr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insusurratio*, fr. *insusurrare* to whisper into.] The act of whispering into something. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

In-swathe' (ĭn-swāth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSWATHED (-swāthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSWATHING.] To wrap up; to infold; to swathe.

Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist. *Tennyson.*

In-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*; pref. *in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *intact.* See IN- not, and TACT, TANGENT.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undefiled; left complete or entire. *Buckle.*

When all external differences have passed away, one element remains *intact*, unchanged, — the everlasting basis of our common nature, the human soul. *F. W. Robertson.*

In-tac'ti-ble (ĭn-tăk'tĭ-b'l), **In-tac'ta-ble** (-tå-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.

In-tagl'ia-ted (ĭn-tăl'yå-tĕd), *a.* [It. *intagliato*, p. p. of *intagliare.* See INTAGLIO.] Engraved in intaglio; as, an *intagliated* stone. *T. Warton.*

In-tagl'io (ĭn-tăl'yō; It. ēn-tä'l'yô), *n.*; *pl.* E. INTAGLIOS (-yōz), It. INTAGLI (-l'yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; pref. *in-* in + *tagliare* to cut, carve. See DETAIL.] A cutting or engraving; a figure cut into something, as a gem, so as to make a design depressed below the surface of the material; hence, anything so carved or impressed, as a gem, matrix, etc.; — opposed to *cameo.* Also used adjectively.

In-tail' (ĭn-tāl'), *v. t.* See ENTAIL, *v. t.*

In'take' (ĭn'tāk'), *n.* **1.** The place where water or air is taken into a pipe or conduit; — opposed to *outlet.*

2. The beginning of a contraction or narrowing in a tube or cylinder.

3. The quantity taken in; as, the *intake* of air.

In-tam'i-na'ted (-tăm'ĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *intaminatus.* See CONTAMINATE.] Uncontaminated. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

In-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* INTANGIBILITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *intangibilité.*] The quality or state of being intangible; intangibleness.

In-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *tangible*: cf. F. *intangible.*] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch; impalpable; imperceptible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

— In-tan'gi-ble-ness, *n.* — **In-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

In-tan'gle (ĭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* See ENTANGLE.

In-tast'a-ble (ĭn-tāst'å-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being tasted; tasteless; unsavory. [*R.*] *Grew.*

In'te-ger (ĭn'tẽ-jẽr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched, whole, entire. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity; a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

Complex integer (*Theory of Numbers*), an expression of the form $a + b\sqrt{-1}$, where a and b are real integers.

In'te-gra-bil'i-ty (ĭn'tẽ-grå-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Math.*) The quality of being integrable.

In'te-gra-ble (ĭn'tẽ-grå-b'l), *a.* (*Math.*) Capable of being integrated.

In'te-gral (ĭn'tẽ-gral), *a.* [Cf. F. *intégral.* See INTEGER.] **1.** Lacking nothing of completeness; complete; perfect; uninjured; whole; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral.* *Bacon.*

2. Essential to completeness; constituent, as a part; pertaining to, or serving to form, an integer; integrant.

Ceasing to do evil, and doing good, are the two great *integral* parts that complete this duty. *South.*

3. (*Math.*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being, a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional. (*b*) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration; as, the *integral* calculus.

Integral calculus. See under CALCULUS.

In'te-gral, *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number; an individual.

2. (*Math.*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. See DIFFERENTIAL, and INTEGRATION. Cf. FLUENT.

Elliptic integral, one of an important class of integrals, occurring in the higher mathematics; — so called because one of the integrals expresses the length of an arc of an *ellipse.*

In'te-gral'i-ty (ĭn'tẽ-grăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *intégralité.*] Entireness. [*Obs.*] *Whitaker.*

In'te-gral-ly (ĭn'tẽ-gral-lў), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely; also, by integration.

In'te-grant (-grant), *a.* [L. *integrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *integrare* to make whole, renew: cf. F. *intégrant.* See INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing; integral. *Boyle.*

All these are *integrant* parts of the republic. *Burke.*

Integrant parts, *or* **particles**, of bodies, those smaller particles into which a body may be reduced without loss of its original constitution, as by mechanical division.

In'te-grate (ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTEGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTEGRATING (-grā'tĭng).] [L. *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew: cf. F. *intégrer.* See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] **1.** To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to renew; to restore; to perfect. "That conquest rounded and *integrated* the glorious empire." *De Quincey.*

Two distinct substances, the soul and body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South.*

2. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of; as, an *integrating* anemometer, one that indicates or registers the entire action of the wind in a given time.

3. (*Math.*) To subject to the operation of integration; to find the integral of.

In'te-gra'tion (ĭn'tĕ-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *integratio* a renewing, restoring: cf. F. *intégration.*] **1.** The act or process of making whole or entire.

2. (*Math.*) The operation of finding the primitive function which has a given function for its differential coefficient. See INTEGRAL.

☞ The symbol of integration is ∫ (standing for the Latin *summa* sum), and the integral ∫ is also regarded as the limiting value of the sum of great numbers of differentials, when the magnitude of the differentials decreases, and their number increases indefinitely. See LIMIT, *n.* When the summation is made between specified values of the variable, the result is a *definite integral*, and those values of the variable are the limits of the integral. When the summation is made successively for two or more variables, the result is a *multiple integral.*

3. In the theory of evolution: The process by which the manifold is compacted into the relatively simple and permanent. It is supposed to alternate with differentiation as an agent in development.

In'te-gra'tor (ĭn'tĕ-grā'tẽr), *n.* (*Math. & Mech.*) That which integrates; esp., an instrument by means of which the area of a figure can be measured directly, or its moment of inertia, or statical moment, etc., be determined.

In-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *integritas:* cf. F. *intégrité.* See INTEGER, and cf. ENTIRETY.] **1.** The state or quality of being entire or complete; wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; as, the *integrity* of an empire or territory. *Sir T. More.*

2. Moral soundness; honesty; freedom from corrupting influence or motive; — used especially with reference to the fulfillment of contracts, the discharge of agencies, trusts, and the like; uprightness; rectitude.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

Their sober zeal, *integrity*, and worth. *Cowper.*

3. Unimpaired, unadulterated, or genuine state; entire correspondence with an original condition; purity.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity.* *Sir M. Hale.*

Syn. — Honesty; uprightness, rectitude. See PROBITY.

In'te-gro-pal'li-al (ĭn'tĕ-grō-păl'lĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *integer* whole + E. *pallial.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the pallial line entire, or without a sinus, as certain bivalve shells.

In-teg'u-ma'tion (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [See INTEGUMENT.] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

In-teg'u-ment (ĭn-tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; pref. *in-* in, on + *tegere* to cover: cf. F. *intégument.* See 1st IN-, and TEGUMENT.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the testa or the tegmen of a seed; specifically (*Anat.*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.

In-teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tà-rў), *a.* Belonging to, or composed of, integuments.

In-teg'u-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of covering with integuments; the state or manner of being thus covered.

In'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere, intellectum*, to understand: cf. F. *intellect.* See INTELLIGENT.] (*Metaph.*) The part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; sometimes, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive objects in their relations; the power to judge and comprehend; the thinking faculty; the understanding.

In'tel-lect'ed (-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities. [*R.*]

In body, and in bristles, they became
As swine, yet *intellected* as before. *Cowper.*

In'tel-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intellectio* synecdoche: cf. F. *intellection.*] A mental act or process; especially: (*a*) The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; intuition. *Bentley.* (*b*) A creation of the mind itself. *Hickok.*

In'tel-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intellectif.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or produced by, the intellect or understanding; intellectual.

2. Having power to understand, know, or comprehend; intelligent; rational. *Glanvill.*

3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

Intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. *Milton.*

In'tel-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* In an intellective manner. [*R.*] "Not *intellectively* to write." *Warner.*

In'tel-lec'tu-al (-tū-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *intellectualis:* cf. F. *intellectuel.*] **1.** Belonging to, or performed by, the intellect; mental; as, *intellectual* powers, activities, etc.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason or *intellectual* powers. *I. Watts.*

2. Endowed with intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher forms of knowledge or thought; characterized by intelligence or mental capacity; as, an *intellectual* person.

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milton.*

3. Suitable for exercising the intellect; formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone; perceived by the intellect; as, *intellectual* employments.

4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as, *intellectual* philosophy, sometimes called "mental" philosophy.

In'tel-lec'tu-al, *n.* The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties.

Her husband, for I view far round, not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise. *De Quincey.*

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Intellectual power; intellectuality.

2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ist (ĭn'tĕl-lĕk'tū-*al*-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who overrates the importance of the understanding. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

2. One who accepts the doctrine of intellectualism.

In'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *intellectualitas:* cf. F. *intellectualité.*] Intellectual powers; possession of intellect; quality of being intellectual.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ize (-*al*-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To treat in an intellectual manner; to discuss intellectually; to reduce to intellectual form; to express intellectually; to idealize.

Sentiment is *intellectualized* emotion. *Lowell.*

2. To endow with intellect; to bestow intellectual qualities upon; to cause to become intellectual.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.

In-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jens), *n.* [F. *intelligence*, L. *intelligentia, intellegentia.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** The act or state of knowing; the exercise of the understanding.

2. The capacity to know or understand; readiness of comprehension; the intellect, as a gift or an endowment.

And dimmed with darkness their *intelligence.* *Spenser.*

3. Information communicated; news; notice; advice.

Intelligence is given where you are hid. *Shak.*

4. Acquaintance; intercourse; familiarity. [*Obs.*]

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favorites. *Clarendon.*

5. Knowledge imparted or acquired, whether by study, research, or experience; general information.

I write as he that none *intelligence*
Of meters hath, ne flowers of sentence. *Court of Love.*

6. An intelligent being or spirit; — generally applied to pure spirits; as, a created *intelligence.* *Milton.*

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state,
In circle round the blessed gate,
Received and gave him welcome there. *Tennyson.*

Intelligence office, an office where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

Syn. — Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; notice; notification; news; information; report.

In-tel'li-gen-cer (-jĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence or news; a messenger.

All the intriguers in foreign politics, all the spies, and all the *intelligencers* . . . acted solely upon that principle. *Burke.*

In-tel'li-gen-cing (-sĭng), *a.* Informing; giving information; talebearing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

That sad *intelligencing* tyrant. *Milton.*

In-tel'li-gen-cy (-sў), *n.* Intelligence. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In-tel'li-gent (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jent), *a.* [L. *inielligens, intellegens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere, intellegere*, to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, collect, choose: cf. F. *intelligent.* See LEGEND.] **1.** Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; as, man is an *intelligent* being.

2. Possessed of intelligence, education, or judgment; knowing; sensible; skilled; marked by intelligence; as, an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* architect; an *intelligent* answer.

3. Cognizant; aware; communicative. [*Obs.*]

Intelligent of seasons. *Milton.*

Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shak.*

Syn. — Sensible; understanding. See SENSIBLE.

In-tel'li-gen'tial (-jĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *intelligentiel.*] [*R.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the intelligence; exercising or implying understanding; intellectual. "With act *intelligential.*" *Milton.*

2. Consisting of unembodied mind; incorporeal.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require. *Milton.*

In-tel'li-gen'tia-ry (-jĕn'shà-rў), *n.* One who gives information; an intelligencer. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

In-tel'li-gent-ly (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jent-lў), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; with intelligence.

In-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *intelligibilité.*] The quality or state of being intelligible; clearness; perspicuity; definiteness.

In-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intellegibilis:* cf. F. *intelligible.* See INTELLIGENT.] Capable of being understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* account or description; *intelligible* pronunciation, writing, etc.

The *intelligible* forms of ancient poets. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

In-tel'li-gi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being intelligible; intelligibility. *Locke.*

In-tel'li-gi-bly, *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly.*

In-tem'er-ate (ĭn-tĕm'ẽr-āt), } *a.* [L. *intemeratus;*
In-tem'er-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } pref. *in-* not + *temeratus* defiled.] Pure; undefiled. [*Obs.*]

In-tem'er-ate-ness (-āt-nĕs), *n.* The state of being unpolluted; purity. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In-tem'per-a-ment (-pẽr-à-ment), *n.* A bad state; as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

In-tem'per-ance (ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ans), *n.* [F. *intempérance*, L. *intemperantia.* See IN- not, and TEMPERANCE.] **1.** The act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any immoderate indulgence of the appetites or passions.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Some, as thou sawest, by violent stroke shall die,
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks. *Milton.*

2. Specifically: Habitual or excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

In-tem'per-an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Intemperance. [*Obs.*]

In-tem'per-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *intemperans, -antis.* See IN- not, and TEMPERANT.] Intemperate. [*Obs.*]

Such as be *intemperant*, that is, followers of their naughty appetites and lusts. *Udall.*

In-tem'per-ate (ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *intemperatus.* See IN- not, and TEMPERATE.] **1.** Indulging any appetite or passion to excess; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion.

2. Specifically, addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors.

3. Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; violent; immoderate; as, *intemperate* language, zeal, etc.; *intemperate* weather.

Most do taste through fond *intemperate* thirst. *Milton.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 13.

In-tem'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To disorder. [*Obs.*]

In-tem'per-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively; without restraint.

The people . . . who behaved very unwisely and *intemperately* on that occasion. *Burke.*

In-tem'per-ate-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being intemperate; excessive indulgence of any appetite or passion; as, *intemperateness* in eating or drinking.

2. Severity of weather; inclemency. *Boyle.*

By unseasonable weather, by *intemperateness* of the air or meteors. *Sir M. Hale.*

In-tem'per-a-ture (-à-tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. OF. *intemperature.*] Intemperateness. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

In'tem-pes'tive (ĭn'tĕm-pĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *intempestivus:* cf. F. *intempestif.* See IN- not, and TEMPESTIVE.] Out of season; untimely. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Intempestive bashfulness gets nothing. *Hales.*

In'tem-pes'tive-ly, *adv.* Unseasonably. [*Obs.*]

In-tem'pes-tiv'i-ty (ĭn-tĕm'pĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *intempestivitas:* cf. F. *intempestivité.*] Unseasonableness; untimeliness. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

In-ten'a-ble (ĭn-tĕn'à-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *tenable:* cf. F. *intenable.*] Incapable of being held; untenable; not defensible; as, an *intenable* opinion, an *intenable* fortress. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

In-tend' (ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENDING.] [OE. *entenden* to be attentive, F. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere, intentum*, and *intensum*, to intend, attend, stretch out, extend; pref. *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND.] **1.** To stretch; to extend; to distend. [*Obs.*]

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To strain; to make tense. [*Obs.*]

When a bow is successively *intended* and remedied. *Cudworth.*

3. To intensify; to strengthen. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To apply with energy.

Let him *intend* his mind, without respite, without rest, in one direction. *Emerson.*

5. To bend or turn; to direct, as one's course or journey. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

6. To fix the mind on; to attend to; to take care of; to superintend; to regard. [*Obs.*]

Having no children, she did, with singular care and tenderness, *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

My soul, not being able to *intend* two things at once, abated of its fervency in praying. *Fuller.*

7. To fix the mind upon (something to be accomplished); to be intent upon; to mean; to design; to plan; to purpose; — often followed by an infinitive with *to*, or a dependent clause with *that;* as, he *intends* to go; he *intends* that she shall remain.

They *intended* evil against thee. *Ps.* xxi. 11.

To-morrow he *intends*
To hunt the boar with certain of his friends. *Shak.*

8. To design mechanically or artistically; to fashion; to mold. [*Obs.*]

Modesty was made
When she was first *intended.* *Beau. & Fl.*

9. To pretend; to counterfeit; to simulate. [*Obs.*]

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

Syn. — To purpose; mean; design; plan; conceive; contemplate.

In-tend'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.; pl.* INTENDANCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *intendance.* See INTENDANT.] **1.** The office or employment of an intendant.

2. A territorial district committed to the charge of an intendant.

In-tend'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *intendant*, fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One who has the charge, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

In-tend'ant, *a.* [See INTEND.] Attentive. [*Obs.*]

In-tend'ed, *a.* **1.** Made tense; stretched out; extended; forcible; violent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Purposed; designed; as, *intended* harm or help.

They drew a curse from an *intended* good. *Cowper.*

3. Betrothed; affianced; as, an *intended* husband.

In-tend'ed, *n.* One with whom marriage is designed; one who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

If it were not that I might appear to disparage his *intended*. . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens.*

In-tend'ed-ly, *adv.* Intentionally. [*R.*] *Milton.*

In-tend'ent (-ent), *n.* See INTENDANT, *n.* [*Obs.*]

In-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who intends. *Feltham.*

In-tend'i-ment (-ĭ-ment), *n.* [LL. *intendimentum.* See INTENDMENT.] Attention; consideration; knowledge; understanding. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-tend'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *entendement* understanding, insight, F. *entendement*, fr. LL. *intendimentum.* See INTEND.] **1.** Charge; oversight. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

2. Intention; design; purpose.

The *intendment* of God and nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Law*) The true meaning, understanding, or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument.

In-ten'er-ate (ĭn-tĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTENERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENERATING.]

[Pref. *in-* in + L. *tener* soft, tender. See TENDER, *a.*] To make tender or sensitive; to soften.

Fear *intenerates* the heart. *Bp. Hall.*

So have I seen the little purls of a stream . . . *intenerate* the stubborn pavement. *Jer. Taylor.*

In-ten'er-ate (ĭn-tĕn'ĕr-āt), *a.* Made tender or soft; softened. [*Obs.*]

In-ten'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of intenerating, or the state of being intenerated; softening. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

In-ten'i-ble (ĭn-tĕn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *tenere* to hold: cf. L. *intenibilis* not to be grasped. Cf. INTENABLE.] Incapable of holding or containing. [*Obs.*]

This captious and *intenible* sieve. *Shak.*

In-ten'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTENSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENSATING.] [See INTENSE.] To intensify. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

In-ten-sa'tion (ĭn-tĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of intensifying; intensification; climax. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

In-ten'sa-tive (ĭn-tĕn'sā-tĭv), *a.* Adding intensity; intensifying.

In-tense' (ĭn-tĕns'), *a.* [L. *intensus* stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch: cf. F. *intense*. See INTEND, and cf. INTENT, *a.*] **1.** Strained; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch; strict; very close or earnest; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.

2. Extreme in degree; excessive; immoderate; as: (*a*) Ardent; fervent; as, *intense* heat. (*b*) Keen; biting; as, *intense* cold. (*c*) Vehement; earnest; exceedingly strong; as, *intense* passion or hate. (*d*) Very severe; violent; as, *intense* pain or anguish. (*e*) Deep; strong; brilliant; as, *intense* color or light.

In this *intense* seclusion of the forest. *Hawthorne.*

In-tense'ly, *adv.* **1.** Intently. [*Obs.*] *J. Spencer.*

2. To an extreme degree; as, weather *intensely* cold.

In-tense'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being intense; intensity; as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold; the *intenseness* of study or thought.

In-ten'si-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of intensifying, or of making more intense.

In-ten'si-fi'er (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies or strengthens; in photography, an agent used to intensify the lights or shadows of a picture.

In-ten'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTENSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENSIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Intense* + *-fy.*] To render more intense; as, to *intensify* heat or cold; to *intensify* colors; to *intensify* a photographic negative; to *intensify* animosity. *Bacon.*

How piercing is the sting of pride
By want embittered and *intensified*. *Longfellow.*

In-ten'si-fy, *v. i.* To become intense, or more intense; to act with increasing power or energy.

In-ten'sion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intensio:* cf. F. *intension.* See INTEND, and cf. INTENTION.] **1.** A straining, stretching, or bending; the state of being strained; as, the *intension* of a musical string.

2. Increase of power or energy of any quality or thing; intenseness; fervency. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sounds . . . likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon.*

3. (*Logic & Metaph.*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion; the comprehension, content, or connotation; — opposed to *extension*, *extent*, or *sphere.*

This law is, that the *intension* of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its extension. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In-ten'si-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Increasing the force or intensity of; intensive; as, the *intensitive* words of a sentence. *H. Sweet.*

In-ten'si-ty (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *intensitas:* cf. F. *intensité.* See INTENSE.] **1.** The state or quality of being intense; intenseness; extreme degree; as, *intensity* of heat, cold, mental application, passion, etc.

If you would deepen the *intensity* of light, you must be content to bring into deeper blackness and more distinct and definite outline the shade that accompanies it. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. (*Physics*) The amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by results produced.

3. (*Mech.*) The magnitude of a distributed force, as pressure, stress, weight, etc., per unit of surface, or of volume, as the case may be; as, the measure of the *intensity* of a total stress of forty pounds which is distributed uniformly over a surface of four square inches area is ten pounds per square inch.

4. (*Photog.*) The degree or depth of shade in a picture.

In-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intensif.* See INTENSE.] **1.** Stretched; admitting of intension, or increase of degree; that can be intensified. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Characterized by persistence; intent; unremitted; assiduous; intense. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. (*Gram.*) Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb or preposition.

In-ten'sive, *n.* That which intensifies or emphasizes; an intensive verb or word.

In-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree. *Abp. Bramhall.*

In-ten'sive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being intensive; intensity. *Sir M. Hale.*

In-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *intentus*, p. p. of *intendere.* See INTEND, and cf. INTENSE.] **1.** Closely directed; strictly attentive; bent; — said of the mind, thoughts, etc.; as, a mind *intent* on self-improvement.

2. Having the mind closely directed to or bent on an object; sedulous; eager in pursuit of an object; — formerly with *to*, but now with *on;* as, *intent* on business or pleasure. "*Intent* on mischief." *Milton.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *I. Watts.*

In-tent', *n.* [OE. *entent, entente*, attention, purpose, OF. *entente*, F. *entente* understanding, meaning; a participial noun, fr. F. & OF. *entendre.* See INTEND.] The act of turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim.

Be thy *intents* wicked or charitable. *Shak.*

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

To all intents and purposes, in all applications or senses; practically; really; virtually; essentially. "He was miserable *to all intents and purposes.*" *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Design; purpose; intention; meaning; purport; view; drift; object; end; aim; plan.

In-ten'ta'tion (ĭn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Intention. [*Obs.*]

In-ten'tion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. *intention*, L. *intentio.* See INTEND, and cf. INTENSION.] **1.** A stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea. *Locke.*

2. A determination to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing; purpose; design; as, an *intention* to go to New York.

Hell is paved with good *intentions.* *Johnson.*

3. The object toward which the thoughts are directed; end; aim.

In [chronical distempers], the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The state of being strained. See INTENSION. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Logic*) Any mental apprehension of an object.

First intention (*Logic*), a conception of a thing formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the individual object; an idea or image; as *man, stone.* — **Second intention** (*Logic*), a conception generalized from first intuition or apprehension already formed by the mind; an abstract notion; especially, a classified notion, as *species, genus, whiteness.* — **To heal by the first intention** (*Surg.*), to cicatrize, as a wound, without suppuration. — **To heal by the second intention** (*Surg.*), to unite after suppuration.

Syn. — Design; purpose; object; aim; intent; drift; purport; meaning. See DESIGN.

In-ten'tion-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *intentionnel.*] Done by intention or design; intended; designed; as, the act was *intentional*, not accidental.

In-ten'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being intentional; purpose; design. *Coleridge.*

In-ten'tion-al-ly (-al-lȳ), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention; by design; of purpose.

In-ten'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having designs; — chiefly used in composition; as, well-*intentioned*, having good designs; ill-*intentioned*, having ill designs.

In-ten'tive (ĭn-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [OE. *ententif*, OF. *ententif*, fr. L. *intentivus* intensive. See INTENT, *n.*, and cf. INTENSIVE.] Attentive; intent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-ten'tive-ly, *adv.* Attentively; closely. [*Obs.*] "*Intentively* to observe." *Holland.*

In-ten'tive-ness, *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

In-tent'ly (ĭn-tĕnt'lȳ), *adv.* In an intent manner; as, the eyes *intently* fixed.

Syn. — Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; sedulously; diligently; eagerly.

In-tent'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being intent; close application; attention.

Extreme solicitude or *intentness* upon business. *South.*

In'ter- (ĭn'tĕr-). [L. *inter*, prep., among, between, a compar. form of *in* in; akin to *intra, intro*, within, Skr. *antar* between, in, and E. *in.* See IN, and cf. ENTRAILS, INTERIOR, ENTER-, EXTERIOR.] A prefix signifying *among, between, amid;* as, *inter*act, *inter*articular, *inter*mit.

In-ter' (ĭn-tĕr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRED (-tĕrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRING (-rĭng).] [OE. *enteren*, OF. *enterer, enterrer*, F. *enterrer*, LL. *interrare;* L. pref. *in-* + *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhume; as, to *inter* a dead body. *Shak.*

In'ter-act' (ĭn'tĕr-ăkt'), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + *act.* Cf. ENTR'ACTE.] A short act or piece between others, as in a play; an interlude; hence, intermediate employment or time. *Chesterfield.*

In'ter-act', *v. i.* To act upon each other; as, two agents mutually *interact.* *Emerson. Tyndall.*

In'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intermediate action.

2. Mutual or reciprocal action or influence; as, the *interaction* of the heart and lungs on each other.

In'ter-ad'di-tive (-ăd'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* Added or placed between the parts of another thing, as a clause inserted parenthetically in a sentence.

In'ter-a'gen-cy (-ā'jen-sȳ), *n.* Intermediate agency.

In'ter-a'gent (-ā'jent), *n.* An intermediate agent.

In'ter-all (-al), *n.* Entrail or inside. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

In'ter-al've-o-lar (-ăl'vē-ō-lĕr *or* -ăl-vē'-), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between alveoli; as, the *interalveolar* septa between adjacent air cells in the lungs.

In'ter-am'bu-la'cral (-ăm'bū-lā'kral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the interambulacra.

‖ **In'ter-am'bu-la'crum** (-krŭm), *n.; pl.* L. INTERAMBULACRA (-krâ), E. INTERAMBULACRUMS (-krŭmz). (*Zoöl.*) In echinoderms, one of the areas or zones intervening between two ambulacra. See *Illust.* of AMBULACRUM.

In'ter-am'ni-an (-ăm'nĭ-an), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *amnis* river: cf. L. *interamnus.*] Situated between rivers. [*R.*] "An *interamnian* country." *J. Bryant.*

In'ter-an'i-mate (-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate or inspire mutually. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In'ter-ar'bo-ra'tion (-ăr'bō-rā'shŭn), *n.* The interweaving of branches of trees. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'ter-ar-tic'u-lar (-ăr-tĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated between joints or articulations; as, *interarticular* cartilages and ligaments.

In'ter-a-tom'ic (-ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem. & Physics*) Between atoms; situated, or acting, between the atoms of bodies; as, *interatomic* forces.

In'ter-au'lic (-ȧ'lĭk), *a.* Existing between royal courts. [*R.*] "*Interaulic* politics." *Motley.*

In'ter-au-ric'u-lar (ĭn'tĕr-ȧ-rĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the auricles; as, the *interauricular* partition of the heart.

In'ter-ax'al (-ăks'al), *a.* (*Arch.*) Situated in an interaxis. *Gwilt.*

In'ter-ax'il-la-ry (-ăks'ĭl-lā-rȳ), *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated within or between the axils of leaves.

In'ter-ax'is (-ĭs), *n.; pl.* INTERAXES (-ēz). (*Arch.*) The space between two axes. See AXIS, 6.

The doors, windows, niches, and the like, are then placed centrally in the *interaxes.* *Gwilt.*

In'ter-bas-ta'tion (-băs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + *baste* to sew.] Patchwork. [*Obs.*] *Dr. J. Smith.*

In'ter-brach'i-al (-brāk'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Between the arms.

In'ter-brain' (ĭn'tĕr-brān'), *n.* (*Anat.*) See THALAMENCEPHALON.

In'ter-bran'chi-al (-brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Between the branchiæ.

In'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.* To breed by crossing different stocks of animals or plants.

In-ter'ca-lar (ĭn-tĕr'kȧ-lĕr), *a.* Intercalary.

In-ter'ca-la-ry (-ká-lā-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius:* cf. F. *intercalaire.* See INTERCALATE.] **1.** (*Chron.*) Inserted or introduced among others in the calendar; as, an *intercalary* month, day, etc.; — now applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in the calendar of leap year. See BISSEXTILE, *n.*

2. Introduced or inserted among others; additional; supernumerary. "*Intercalary* spines." *Owen.*

This *intercalary* line . . . is made the last of a triplet. *Beattie.*

Intercalary day (*Med.*), one on which no paroxysm of an intermittent disease occurs. *Mayne.*

In-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCALATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCALATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *intercalatus*, p. p. of *intercalare* to intercalate; *inter* between + *calare* to call, proclaim. See CALENDAR.] **1.** (*Chron.*) To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar.

2. To insert among others, as a verse in a stanza; specif. (*Geol.*), to introduce as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks.

Beds of fresh-water shells . . . are *intercalated* and interstratified with the shale. *Mantell.*

In-ter'ca-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercalatio:* cf. F. *intercalation.*] **1.** (*Chron.*) The insertion of a day, or other portion of time, in a calendar.

2. The insertion or introduction of anything among others, as the insertion of a phrase, line, or verse in a metrical composition; specif. (*Geol.*), the intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*

In'ter-ca-rot'id (ĭn'tĕr-kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries; as, an *intercarotid* ganglion.

In'ter-car'pal (-kär'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the carpal bones; as, *intercarpal* articulations, ligaments.

In'ter-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Within cartilage; endochondral; as, *intercartilaginous* ossification.

In'ter-cav'ern-ous (-kăv'ĕrn-ŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the cavernous sinuses; as, the *intercavernous* sinuses connecting the cavernous sinuses at the base of the brain.

In'ter-cede' (-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEDING.] [L. *intercedere, intercessum; inter* between + *cedere* to pass: cf. F. *intercéder.* See CEDE.] **1.** To pass between; to intervene. [*Obs.*]

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; to make intercession; to beg or plead in behalf of another; to mediate; — usually followed by *with* and *for;* as, I will *intercede with* him *for* you.

I to the lords will *intercede*, not doubting
Their favorable ear. *Milton.*

Syn. — To mediate; arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-cede', *v. t.* To be, to come, or to pass, between; to separate. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

In'ter-ced'ence (-sēd'ens), *n.* The act of interceding; intercession; intervention. [*R.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

In'ter-ced'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *intercedens*, p. pr. of *intercedere.*] Passing between; mediating; pleading. [*R.*] — **In'ter-ced'ent-ly,** *adv.*

In'ter-ced'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who intercedes; an intercessor; a mediator. *Johnson.*

In'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lĕr), *a.* Lying between cells or cellules; as, *intercellular* substance, space, or fluids; *intercellular* blood channels.

In'ter-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* Between centers.

Intercentral nerves (*Physiol.*), those nerves which transmit impulses between nerve centers, as opposed to peripheral fibers, which convey impulses between peripheral parts and nerve centers.

‖ **In'ter-cen'trum** (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* INTERCENTRA (-trâ). (*Anat.*) The median of the three elements composing the centra of the vertebræ in some fossil batrachians.

In'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEPTING.] [L. *interceptus*, p. p. of *intercipere* to intercept; *inter* between + *capere* to take, seize: cf. F. *intercepter.* See CAPABLE.] **1.** To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at the destined place; to cause to stop on the passage; as, to *intercept* a letter; a telegram will *intercept* him at Paris.

God will shortly *intercept* your breath. *Joye.*

2. To obstruct or interrupt the progress of; to stop; to hinder or oppose; as, to *intercept* the current of a river.

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition? *Shak.*

We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

3. To interrupt communication with, or progress toward; to cut off, as the destination; to blockade.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

4. (*Math.*) To include between; as, that part of the line which is *intercepted* between the points A and B.

Syn. — To cut off; stop; catch; seize; obstruct.

In'ter-cept' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕpt'), *n.* (*Math.*) A part cut off or intercepted, as a portion of a line included between two points, or cut off by two straight lines or curves.

In'ter-cept'er (-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, intercepts. *Shak.*

In'ter-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interceptio* a taking away: cf. F. *interception.*] The act of intercepting; as, *interception* of a letter; *interception* of the enemy.

In'ter-cept'ive (-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Intercepting or tending to intercept.

In'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety: cf. F. *intercession.* See INTERCEDE.] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of, or (less often) against, another or others.

But the Spirit itself maketh *intercession* for us with groanings which can not be uttered. *Rom.* viii. 26.

In'ter-ces'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession or entreaty.

In'ter-ces'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To entreat. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'sĕr), *n.* [L., a surety: cf. F. *intercesseur.*] **1.** One who goes between, or intercedes; a mediator. (*a*) One who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. (*b*) One who pleads in behalf of another. *Milton.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is installed.

In'ter-ces-so'ri-al (-sĕs-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Intercessory.

In'ter-ces'so-ry (-ses'sō-rў), *a.* [LL. *intercessorius.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession; interceding; as, *intercessory* prayer.

In'ter-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCHAINED (-chānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCHAINING.] To link together; to unite closely or firmly, as by a chain.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath. *Shak.*

In'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCHANGED (-chānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCHANGING (-chān'jĭng).] [OE. *entrechangen*, OF. *entrechangier.* See INTER-, and CHANGE.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; they *interchanged* friendly offices and services.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To cause to follow alternately; to intermingle; to vary; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

In'ter-change', *v. i.* To make an interchange; to alternate. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechange.*] **1.** The act of mutually changing; the act of mutually giving and receiving; exchange; as, the *interchange* of civilities between two persons. "*Interchange* of kindnesses." *South.*

2. The mutual exchange of commodities between two persons or countries; barter; commerce. *Howell.*

3. Alternate succession; alternation; a mingling.

The *interchanges* of light and darkness. *Holder.*
Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

In'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

In'ter-change'a-ble (-chānj'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *entrechangeable.*] **1.** Admitting of exchange or mutual substitution. "*Interchangeable* warrants." *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Holder.*

— In'ter-change'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— In'ter-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'ter-change'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechangement.*] Mutual transfer; exchange. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'ter-chap'ter (-chăp'tĕr), *n.* An intervening or inserted chapter.

In-ter'ci-dence (ĭn-tĕr'sĭ-dens *or* ĭn'tĕr-sī'dens), *n.* [See INTERCIDENT.] The act or state of coming or falling between; occurrence; incident. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-ter'ci-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *intercidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intercidere* to fall between; *inter* between + *cadere* to fall.] Falling or coming between; happening accidentally. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

In'ter-cip'i-ent (ĭn'tĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *intercipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intercipere.* See INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; stopping. — *n.* One who, or that which, intercepts or stops anything on the passage. *Wiseman.*

In'ter-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercisio* a cutting through, fr. *intercidere* to cut asunder.] A cutting off, through, or asunder; interruption. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'ter-cit'i-zen-ship (-sĭt'ĭ-z'n-shĭp), *n.* The mutual right to civic privileges, in the different States. *Bancroft.*

In'ter-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Anat.*) See EPISTERNUM.

In'ter-cla-vic'u-lar (-klā-vĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Between the clavicles; as, the *interclavicular* notch of the sternum. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the interclavicle.

In'ter-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *inter-* + *close.* See INTERCLUDE.] To shut in; to inclose. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t.* To cloud. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

In'ter-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCLUDING.] [L. *intercludere, interclusum; inter* between + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, and cf. INTERCLOSE.] To shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt. *Mitford.*

So all passage of external air into the receiver may be *intercluded.* *Boyle.*

In'ter-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *interclusio.* See INTERCLUDE.] Interception; a stopping; obstruction.

In'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏl-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Existing or carried on between colleges or universities; as, *intercollegiate* relations, rivalry, games, etc.

In'ter-col'line (ĭn'tĕr-kŏl'lĭn), *a.* (*Geol.*) Situated between hills; — applied especially to valleys lying between volcanic cones.

In'ter-co-lo'ni-al (-kŏ-lō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Between or among colonies; pertaining to the intercourse or mutual relations of colonies; as, *intercolonial* trade. **— In'ter-co-lo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

In'ter-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nĕr), *a.* Between columns or pillars; as, the *intercolumnar* fibers of Poupart's ligament; an *intercolumnar* statue.

In'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) The clear space between two columns, measured at the bottom of their shafts. *Gwilt.*

☞ It is customary to measure the intercolumniation in terms of the diameter of the shaft, taken also at the bottom. Different words, derived from the Greek, are in use to denote certain common proportions. They are: *Pycnostyle*, when the intercolumniation is of one and a half diameters; *Systyle*, of two diameters; *Eustyle*, of two and a quarter diameters; *Diastyle*, of three diameters; *Aræostyle*, of four or more, and so great that a wooden architrave has to be used instead of stone; *Aræosystyle*, when the intercolumniations are alternately systyle and aræostyle.

In'ter-com'bat (-kŏm'băt), *n.* Combat. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In'ter-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* The act of coming between; intervention; interference. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-com'mon (-kŏm'mŭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCOMMONED (-mŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCOMMONING.] [OF. *entrecommuner.* See INTER-, and COMMON, and cf. INTERCOMMUNE.] **1.** To share with others; to participate; especially, to eat at the same table. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) To graze cattle promiscuously in the commons of each other, as the inhabitants of adjoining townships, manors, etc.

In'ter-com'mon-age (-ăj), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The right or privilege of intercommoning.

In'ter-com-mune' (-kŏm-mūn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCOMMUNED (-mūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCOMMUNING.] [Cf. INTERCOMMON, INTERCOMMUNICATE, COMMUNE.] **1.** To intercommunicate. [*Obs.*]

2. To have mutual communication or intercourse by conversation. [*Scot.*]

In'ter-com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-kŏm-mū'nĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-cate, *v. t.* To communicate mutually; to interchange. *Holland.*

In'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual communication. *Owen.*

In'ter-com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion; as, an *intercommunion* of deities. *Faber.*

In'ter-com-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Intercommunication; community of possessions, religion, etc.

In consequence of that *intercommunity* of paganism . . . one nation adopted the gods of another. *Bp. Warburton.*

In'ter-com-par'i-son (-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* Mutual comparison of corresponding parts.

In'ter-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lĕr), **In'ter-con'dy-loid** (-loid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between condyles; as, the *intercondylar* fossa or notch of the femur.

In'ter-con-nect' (-kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To join together.

In'ter-con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection between; mutual connection.

In'ter-con'ti-nen'tal (-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'*tal*), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting or carried on between continents; as, *intercontinental* relations or commerce.

In'ter-con-vert'i-ble (-kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other; as, coin and bank notes are *interconvertible.*

In'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'*tal*), *a.* (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Between the ribs; pertaining to, or produced by, the parts between the ribs; as, *intercostal* respiration, in which the chest is alternately enlarged and contracted by the *intercostal* muscles.

In'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* [Formerly *entercourse*, OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, F. *entrecours* a reciprocal right on neighboring lands, L. *intercursus* a running between, fr. *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-, and COURSE.] A commingling; intimate connection or dealings between persons or nations, as in common affairs and civilities, in correspondence or trade; communication; commerce; especially, interchange of thought and feeling; association; communion.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

Sexual intercourse, sexual or carnal connection; coition.

Syn. — Communication; connection; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.

In'ter-cross' (-krŏs'; 115), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCROSSED (-krŏst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCROSSING.] **1.** To cross each other, as lines.

2. (*Biol.*) To fertilize by the impregnation of one species or variety by another; to impregnate by a different species or variety.

In'ter-cross' (ĭn'tĕr-krŏs'), *n.* The process or result of cross fertilization between different kinds of animals, or different varieties of plants.

We have reason to believe that occasional *intercrosses* take place with all animals and plants. *Darwin.*

In'ter-cru'ral (-krų'*ral*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between crura; — applied especially to the interneural plates in the vertebral column of many cartilaginous fishes.

In'ter-cur' (-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *intercurrere.* See INTERCOURSE.] To intervene; to come or occur in the meantime. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

In'ter-cur'rence (-kŭr'rens), *n.* [See INTERCURRENT.] A passing or running between; occurrence. *Boyle.*

In'ter-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *intercurrens*, p. pr. of *intercurrere*: cf. F. *intercurrent.* See INTERCUR.] **1.** Running between or among; intervening. *Boyle. Bp. Fell.*

2. *Med.*) (*a*) Not belonging to any particular season. (*b*) Said of diseases occurring in the course of another disease. *Dunglison.*

In'ter-cur'rent (ĭn'tĕr-kŭr'rent), *n.* Something intervening. *Holland.*

In'ter-cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Subcutaneous.

In'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERDASHED (-dăsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERDASHING.] To dash between or among; to intersperse. *Cowper.*

In'ter-deal' (ĭn'tĕr-dēl'), *n.* Mutual dealing; traffic; intercourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In'ter-deal', *v. i.* To intrigue. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In'ter-den'tal (-dĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Situated between teeth; as, an *interdental* space, the space between two teeth in a gear wheel.

2. (*Phon.*) Formed between the upper and lower teeth; as, *interdental* consonants.

In'ter-den'til (-tĭl), *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between two dentils. *Gwilt.*

In'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* Mutual dependence. "The *interdependence* of virtue and knowledge." *M. Arnold.*

In'ter-de-pend'en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Mutual dependence; as, *interdependency* of interests. *De Quincey.*

In'ter-de-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* Mutually dependent.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERDICTING.] [OE. *entrediten* to forbid communion, L. *interdicere, interdictum.* See INTERDICT, *n.*] **1.** To forbid; to prohibit or debar; as, to *interdict* intercourse with foreign nations.

Charged not to touch the *interdicted* tree. *Milton.*

2. (*Eccl.*) To lay under an interdict; to cut off from the enjoyment of religious privileges, as a city, a church, an individual.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *n.* [OE. *entredit, enterdit*, OF. *entredit*, F. *interdit*, fr. L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to interpose, prohibit; *inter* between + *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** A prohibitory order or decree; a prohibition.

These are not fruits forbidden; no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure. *Milton.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A prohibition of the pope, by which the clergy or laymen are restrained from performing, or from attending, divine service, or from administering the offices or enjoying the privileges of the church.

3. (*Scots Law*) An order of the court of session, having the like purpose and effect with a writ of injunction out of chancery in England and America.

In'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interdictio*: cf. F. *interdiction.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse; interdict.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Shak.*

In'ter-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Having the power to prohibit; as, an *interdictive* sentence. *Milton.*

In'ter-dict'o-ry (-dĭk'tō-rў), *a.* [L. *interdictorius.*] Belonging to an interdiction; prohibitory.

In'ter-dig'i-tal (-dĭj'ĭ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the fingers or toes; as, *interdigital* space.

In'ter-dig'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To interweave. [*R.*]

In'ter-dig'i-tate, *v. i.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *digitus* finger.] To interlock, as the fingers of two hands that are joined; to be interwoven; to commingle. *Owen.*

In'ter-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The state of interdigitating; interdigital space. *Owen.*

In'ter-dome' (ĭn'tĕr-dōm'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The open space between the inner and outer shells of a dome or cupola of masonry.

In'ter-duce (-dūs), *n.* [Cf. F. *entre-deux*, literally, between two.] (*Carp.*) An intertie.

In'ter-e-pim'er-al (-ē-pĭm'ĕr-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Between the epimeral plates of insects and crustaceans.

In'ter-e'qui-noc'tial (-ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shal), *a.* Coming between the equinoxes.

Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *F. Balfour.*

In'ter-ess (ĭn'tĕr-ĕs), *v. t.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] To interest or affect. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

In'ter-ess (-ĕs), *n.* Interest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERESTED (-ĕst-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERESTING.] [From *interess'd*, p. p. of the older form *interess*, fr. F. *intéresser*, L. *interesse.* See INTEREST, *n.*] **1.** To engage the attention of; to awaken interest in; to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; as, the subject did not *interest* him; to *interest* one in charitable work.

To love our native country . . . to be *interested* in its concerns is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

A goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison.*

2. To be concerned with or engaged in; to affect; to concern; to excite; — often used impersonally. [*Obs.*]

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford.*

3. To cause or permit to share. [*Obs.*]

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interested* in those precious blessings which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Syn. — To concern; excite; attract; entertain; engage; occupy; hold.

In'ter-est, *n.* [OF. *interest*, F. *intérêt*, fr. L. *interest* it interests, is of interest, fr. *interesse* to be between, to be different, to make a difference, to be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; cf. LL. *interesse* usury. See ESSENCE.] **1.** Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful, accompanying special attention to some object; concern.

☞ *Interest* expresses mental excitement of various kinds and degrees. It may be intellectual, or sympathetic and emotional, or merely personal; as, an *interest* in philosophical research; an *interest* in human suffering; the *interest* which an avaricious man takes in money getting.

So much *interest* have I in thy sorrow. *Shak.*

2. Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; share; portion; part; as, an *interest* in a brewery; he has parted with his *interest* in the stocks.

3. Advantage, personal or general; good, regarded as a selfish benefit; profit; benefit.

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good.
Sir W. Temple.

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

4. Premium paid for the use of money, — usually reckoned as a percentage; as, *interest* at five per cent per annum on ten thousand dollars.

They have told their money, and let out
Their coin upon large *interest*. *Shak.*

5. Any excess of advantage over and above an exact equivalent for what is given or rendered.

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shak.*

6. The persons interested in any particular business or measure, taken collectively; as, the iron *interest;* the cotton *interest*.

Compound interest, interest, not only on the original principal, but also on unpaid interest from the time it fell due. — **Simple interest**, interest on the principal sum without interest on overdue interest.

In'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] **1.** Having the attention engaged; having emotion or passion excited; as, an *interested* listener.

2. Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected or prejudiced; as, an *interested* witness.

In'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being interested; selfishness. *Richardson.*

In'ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion; as, an *interesting* story; *interesting* news. *Cowper.*

In'ter-est-ing-ly, *adv.* In an interesting manner.

In'ter-est-ing-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being interesting. *A. Smith.*

In'ter-fa'cial (-fā'shal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Included between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle.

In'ter-fas-cic'u-lar (-făs-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between fascicles or bundles; as, the *interfascicular* spaces of connective tissue.

In'ter-fer'ant (-fẽr'ant), *n.* (*Law*) One of the contestants in interference before the Patent Office. [*U. S.*]

In'ter-fere' (ĭn'tẽr-fēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERFERED (-fērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERFERING.] [OF. *entreferir* to strike each other; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + OF. *ferir* to strike, F. *férir*, fr. L. *ferire*. See FERULA.]

1. To come in collision; to be in opposition; to clash; as, *interfering* claims, or commands.

2. To enter into, or take a part in, the concerns of others; to intermeddle; to interpose.

To *interfere* with party disputes. *Swift.*

There was no room for anyone to *interfere* with his own opinions. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in using the legs; — sometimes said of a human being, but usually of a horse; as, the horse *interferes*.

4. (*Physics*) To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another; — said of waves, rays of light, heat, etc. See INTERFERENCE, 2.

5. (*Patent Law*) To cover the same ground; to claim the same invention.

Syn. — To interpose; intermeddle. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-fer'ence (-ens), *n.* [See INTERFERE.] **1.** The act or state of interfering; as, the stoppage of a machine by the *interference* of some of its parts; a meddlesome *interference* in the business of others.

2. (*Physics*) The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two streams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any kind, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silence or increased intensity in sounds; neutralization or superposition of waves generally.

☞ The term is most commonly applied to light, and the *undulatory* theory of light affords the proper explanation of the phenomena which are considered to be produced by the superposition of waves, and are thus substantially identical in their origin with the phenomena of heat, sound, waves of water, and the like.

3. (*Patent Law*) The act or state of interfering, or of claiming a right to the same invention.

Interference figures (*Optics*), the figures observed when certain sections of crystallized bodies are viewed in converging polarized light; thus, a section of a uniaxial crystal, cut normal to the vertical axis, shows a series of concentric colored rings with a single black cross; — so called because produced by the *interference* of luminous waves. — **Interference fringe.** (*Optics*) See FRINGE.

In'ter-fer'er (-fẽr'ẽr), *n.* One who interferes.

In'ter-fer'ing-ly, *adv.* By or with interference.

In'ter-flow' (-flō'), *v. i.* To flow in. [*R.*] *Holland.*

In-ter'flu-ent (ĭn-tẽr'flū-ent), } *a.* [L. *interfluens*, p.
In-ter'flu-ous (ĭn-tẽr'flū-ŭs), } pr., and *interfluus*. See INTER-, and FLUENT.] Flowing between or among; intervening. *Boyle.*

In'ter-fold'ed (ĭn'tẽr-fōld'ĕd), *p. a.* Intertwined; interlocked; clasped together. *Longfellow.*

In'ter-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *foliaceous:* cf. F. *interfoliacé*.] (*Bot.*) At the same node with opposite or whorled leaves, but occupying a position between their places of attachment.

In'ter-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *folium* leaf.] To interleave. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In'ter-fol-lic'u-lar (-fŏl-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between follicles; as, the *interfollicular* septa in a lymphatic gland.

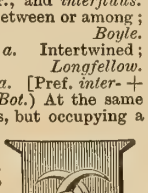

Interfretted Crescents.

In'ter-fret'ted (-frĕt'tĕd), *a.* (*Her.*) Interlaced; linked together; — said of charges or bearings. See FRETTED.

In'ter-ful'gent (ĭn'tẽr-fŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *interfulgens*, p. pr. See INTER-, and FULGENT.] Shining between.

In'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter* between + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To pour or spread between or among; to diffuse; to scatter.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

2. To spread through; to permeate; to pervade. [*R.*]

Keats, in whom the moral seems to have so perfectly *interfused* the physical man, that you might almost say he could feel sorrow with his hands. *Lowell.*

3. To mix up together; to associate. *H. Spencer.*

In'ter-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *interfusio.*] The act of interfusing, or the state of being interfused. *Coleridge.*

In'ter-gan'gli-on'ic (-găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between and uniting the nervous ganglions; as, *interganglionic* cords.

In'ter-glob'u-lar (-glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between globules; — applied esp. to certain small spaces, surrounded by minute globules, in dentine.

In'ter-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* INTERGRAVED (-grāvd'); *p. p.* INTERGRAVED or INTERGRAVEN (-grāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERGRAVING.] To grave or carve between; to engrave in the alternate sections.

The work itself of the bases, was *intergraven*.
3 Kings vii. 28 (*Douay version*).

In'ter-he'mal } (hē'mal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the
In'ter-hæ'mal } hemal arches or hemal spines. — *n.* An interhemal spine or cartilage.

In'ter-hy'al (-hī'al), *a.* [*Inter-* + the Greek letter Y.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a segment sometimes present at the proximal end of the hyoidean arch. — *n.* An interhyal ligament or cartilage.

In'ter-im (ĭn'tẽr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between + *im*, an old accusative of *is* he, this, that.] **1.** The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.

All the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*

2. (*Hist.*) A name given to each of three compromises made by the emperor Charles V. of Germany for the sake of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of Protestants and Catholics.

In-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between: cf. F. *intérieur*. See INTER-, and cf. INTIMATE.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opposed to *exterior*, or *superficial;* as, the *interior* apartments of a house; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball.

2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the *interior* parts of a region or country.

Interior angle (*Geom.*), an angle formed between two sides, within any rectilinear figure, as a polygon, or between two parallel lines by these lines and another intersecting them; — called also *internal angle.* — **Interior planets** (*Astron.*), those planets within the orbit of the earth. — **Interior screw**, a screw cut on an interior surface, as in a nut; a female screw.

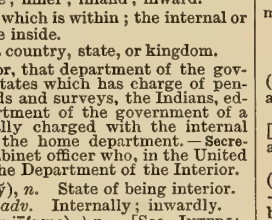

agh bgh ghc ghd Interior angles; *ega egb fhc fhd* Exterior angles.

Syn. — Internal; inside; inner; inland; inward.

In-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** That which is within; the internal or inner part of a thing; the inside.

2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

Department of the Interior, that department of the government of the United States which has charge of pensions, patents, public lands and surveys, the Indians, education, etc.; that department of the government of a country which is specially charged with the internal affairs of that country; the home department. — **Secretary of the Interior**, the cabinet officer who, in the United States, is at the head of the Department of the Interior.

In-te'ri-or-i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being interior.

In-te'ri-or-ly (-ẽr-lў), *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

In'ter-ja'cence (ĭn'tẽr-jā'sens), } *n.* [See INTERJA-
In'ter-ja'cen-cy (-jā'sen-sў), } CENT.] The state of being between; a coming or lying between or among; intervention; also, that which lies between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed. *Sir M. Hale.*

In'ter-ja'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -entis*, p. pr. of *interjacere* to lie between; *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening; as, *interjacent* isles. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In'ter-jac'u-late (-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To ejaculate parenthetically. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

In'ter-jan'gle (-jăn'g'l), *v. i.* To make a dissonant, discordant noise one with another; to talk or chatter noisily. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

In'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERJECTING.] [L. *interjectus*, p. p. of *interjicere* to interject; *inter* between + *jacēre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To throw in between; to insert; to interpose. *Sir H. Wotton.*

In'ter-ject', *v. i.* To throw one's self between or among; to come between; to interpose. *Sir G. Buck.*

In'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interjectio:* cf. F. *interjection.* See INTERJECT.] **1.** The act of interjecting or throwing between; also, that which is interjected.

The *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) A word or form of speech thrown in to express emotion or feeling, as *O! Alas! Ha ha! Begone!* etc. Compare EXCLAMATION.

An *interjection* implies a meaning which it would require a whole grammatical sentence to expound, and it may be regarded as the rudiment of such a sentence. But it is a confusion of thought to rank it among the parts of speech. *Earle.*

How now! *interjections?* Why, then, some be of laughing, as, ah, ha, he! *Shak.*

In'ter-jec'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words or phrases; parenthetical; ejaculatory; as, an *interjectional* remark.

2. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an interjection; consisting of natural and spontaneous exclamations.

Certain of the natural accompaniments of *interjectional* speech, such as gestures, grimaces, and gesticulations, are restrained by civilization. *Earle.*

In'ter-jec'tion-al-ize (ĭn'tẽr-jĕk'shŭn-al-īz), *v. t.* To convert into, or to use as, an interjection. *Earle.*

In'ter-jec'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an interjectional manner. *G. Eliot.*

In'ter-jec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Interjectional.

In'ter-join' (-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERJOINING.] [Pref. *inter-* + *join.*] To join mutually; to unite. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In'ter-joist' (ĭn'tẽr-joist'), *n.* (*Carp.*) **1.** The space or interval between two joists. *Gwilt.*

2. A middle joist or crossbeam. *De Colange.*

In'ter-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interjunctus*, p. p. of *interjungere* to join together. See INTER-, and JOIN, and cf. INTERJOIN.] A mutual joining. [*R.*]

In'ter-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t.* To knit together; to unite closely; to intertwine.

In'ter-know' (-nō'), *v. t.* To know mutually. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Mutual knowledge or acquaintance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLACED (-lāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLACING (-lā'sĭng).] [OE. *entrelacen*, F. *entrelacer*. See INTER-, and LACE.] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing within another; to intertwine; to interweave.

Severed into stripes
That *interlaced* each other. *Cowper.*

The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

Interlacing arches (*Arch.*), arches, usually circular, so constructed that their archivolts intersect and seem to be interlaced.

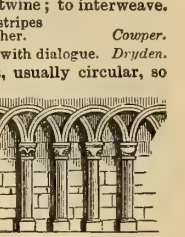

Interlacing Arches.

In'ter-lace'ment (-lās'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *entrelacement.*] The act of interlacing, or the state of being interlaced; also, that which is interlaced.

In'ter-lam'el-lar (-lăm'ĕl-lẽr),
In'ter-lam'i-nar (-ĭ-nẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between lamellæ or laminæ; as, *interlamellar* spaces.

In'ter-lam'i-na'ted (-lăm'ĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* Placed between, or containing, laminæ or plates.

In'ter-lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being interlaminated.

In'ter-lapse' (ĭn'tẽr-lăps'), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + *lapse:* cf. L. *interlabi, interlapsus*, to fall, slide, or flow, between.] The lapse or interval of time between two events. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

In'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLARDING.] [F. *entrelarder.* See INTER-, and LARD.] **1.** To place lard or bacon amongst; to mix, as fat meat with lean. [*Obs.*]

Whose grain doth rise in flakes, with fatness *interlarded*.
Drayton.

2. Hence: To insert between; to mix or mingle; especially, to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant; as, to *interlard* a conversation with oaths or allusions.

The English laws . . . [were] mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own. *Sir M. Hale.*

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *J. Philips.*

In'ter-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLAID (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLAYING.] To lay or place among or between. *Daniel.*

In'ter-leaf' (ĭn'tẽr-lēf'), *n.; pl.* INTERLEAVES (-lēvz'). [See INTERLEAVE.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted, as in a book.

In'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLEAVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLEAVING.] [Pref. *inter-* + *leaf.*] To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others; as, to *interleave* a book.

In'ter-li'bel (-lī'bĕl), *v. t.* To libel mutually.

In'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLINED (-līnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLINING.] [Pref. *inter-* + *line:* cf. LL. *interlineare*, F. *interlinéer*, OF. *entreligner.*] **1.** To write or insert between lines already written or printed, as for correction or addition; to write or print something between the lines of; as, to *interline* a page or a book. *Swift.*

2. To arrange in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English. *Locke.*

3. To mark or imprint with lines.

A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow. *Marlowe.*

In'ter-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), } *a.* [Cf. LL. *interlinearis*,
In'ter-lin'e-ar (-ẽr), } F. *interlinéaire.*] Contained between lines; written or inserted between lines already written or printed; containing interlineations; as, an *interlinear* manuscript, translation, etc. — **In'ter-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-lin'e-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Interlinear. — *n.* A book containing interlineations. [*R.*]

In'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interlinéation.*] **1.** The act of interlining.

2. That which is interlined; a passage, word, or line inserted between lines already written or printed.

In'ter-lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines; interlineation. *Bp. Burnet.*

In'ter-link' (-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To link together; to join, as one chain to another. *Dryden.*

In'ter-link' (ĭn'tẽr-lĭnk'), *n.* An intermediate or connecting link.

In'ter-lo'bar (-lō'bẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between lobes; as, the *interlobar* notch of the liver; the *interlobar* ducts of a gland.

In'ter-lob'u-lar (ĭn'tẽr-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* +

lobular: cf. F. *interlobulaire.*] (*Anat.*) Between lobules; as, the *interlobular* branches of the portal vein.

In'ter-lo-ca'tion (ĭn'tẽr-lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A placing or coming between; interposition.

In'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i.* To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into, one another; to be connected in one system; to lock into one another; to interlace firmly.

In'ter-lock', *v. t.* To unite by locking or linking together; to secure in place by mutual fastening.

My lady with her fingers *interlocked.* *Tennyson.*

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio,* from *interloqui, interlocutus,* to speak between; *inter* between + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *interlocution.* See LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Interchange of speech; dialogue; conversation; conference.

2. (*Law*) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

3. Hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

In'ter-loc'u-tor (-lŏk'ū-tẽr; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *interlocuteur.*] **1.** One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a talker, interpreter, or questioner. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Law*) An interlocutory judgment or sentence.

In'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. LL. *interlocutorius,* F. *interlocutoire.*] **1.** Consisting of, or having the nature of, dialogue; conversational.

Interlocutory discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

2. (*Law*) Intermediate; not final or definitive; made or done during the progress of an action.

☞ An order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage between the commencement and termination of a cause, is called *interlocutory.*

In'ter-loc'u-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *interlocutoire.*] Interpolated discussion or dialogue.

In'ter-loc'u-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [F.] A female interlocutor.

In'ter-lope' (ĭn'tẽr-lōp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLOPED (-lōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLOPING.] [See INTERLOPER.] To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to intrude; to forestall others; to intermeddle.

In'ter-lo'per (-lō'pẽr; 277), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + D. *looper* a runner, fr. *loopen* to run; akin to E. *leap.* See LEAP, and cf. ELOPE.] One who interlopes; one who unlawfully intrudes upon a property, a station, or an office; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions. *I. Taylor.*

In'ter-lu'cate (-lū'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *interlucatus,* p. p. of *interlucare; inter* between + *lux, lucis,* light.] To let in light upon, as by cutting away branches. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-lu-ca'tion (-lū-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlucatio.*] Act of thinning a wood to let in light. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In'ter-lu'cent (-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *interlucens,* p. pr. See INTER-, and LUCENT.] Shining between.

In'ter-lude (ĭn'tẽr-lūd), *n.* [OE. *enterlude,* LL. *interludium;* L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, fr. *ludere* to play: cf. F. *interlude.* See LUDICROUS.] **1.** A short entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to relieve the tedium of waiting.

Dreams are but *interludes,* which fancy makes
When monarch reason sleeps. *Dryden.*

2. A form of English drama or play, usually short, merry, and farcical, which succeeded the Moralities or Moral Plays in the transition to the romantic or Elizabethan drama.

3. (*Mus.*) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or cantata, or the acts of a drama; especially, in church music, a short passage played by the organist between the stanzas of a hymn, or in German chorals after each line.

In'ter-lu'ded (-lū'dĕd), *a.* Inserted in the manner of an interlude; having or containing interludes.

In'ter-lu'der (-dẽr), *n.* An actor who performs in an interlude. *B. Jonson.*

In'ter-lu'en-cy (-lū'en-sў), *n.* [L. *interluens,* p. pr. of *interluere* to flow between; *inter* + *luere.*] A flowing between; intervening water. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In'ter-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), **In'ter-lu'na-ry** (-nā-rў), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *lunar:* cf. L. *interlunis.*] Belonging or pertaining to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Milton.*

In'ter-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the mandibles; interramal; as, the *intermandibular* space.

In'ter-mar'riage (-măr'rĭj), *n.* Connection by marriage; reciprocal marriage; giving and taking in marriage, as between two families, tribes, castes, or nations.

In'ter-mar'ry (-măr'rў), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between their members; to give and take mutually in marriage; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift.*

‖ **In'ter-max-il'la** (ĭn'tẽr-măks-ĭl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* INTERMAXILLÆ (-lē). (*Anat.*) See PREMAXILLA.

In'ter-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-lā-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Between the maxillary bones. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the intermaxillæ. — *n.* An intermaxilla.

In'ter-mean' (ĭn'tẽr-mēn'), *n.* Something done in the meantime; interlude. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

In'ter-me-a'tion (-mē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intermeare, intermeatum,* to go between; *inter* between + *meare* to go.] A flowing between. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [OE. *entremedlen, entermellen,* to mix together, OF. *entremedler, entremeler, entremesler,* F. *entremêler.* See INTER-, and MEDDLE.] To meddle with the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to mix or meddle with.

The practice of Spain hath been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To interpose; interfere. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-med'dle (ĭn'tẽr-mĕd'd'l), *v. t.* To intermix; to mingle. [*Obs.*]

Many other adventures are *intermeddled.* *Spenser.*

In'ter-med'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who meddles with, or intrudes into, the affairs of others. *Swift.*

In'ter-med'dle-some (-d'l-sŭm), *a.* Inclined or disposed to intermeddle. — **In'ter-med'dle-some-ness,** *n.*

In'ter-med'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* The act of improperly interfering. *Burke.*

In'ter-mede (ĭn'tẽr-mēd; F. ăn'tăr'mȧd'), *n.* [F. *intermède,* fr. L. *inter* between + *medius,* adj., middle; cf. It. *intermedio.* Cf. INTERMEZZO.] A short musical dramatic piece, of a light and pleasing, sometimes a burlesque, character; an interlude introduced between the acts of a play or an opera.

In'ter-me'di-a-cy (-mē'dĭ-ȧ-sў), *n.* [From INTERMEDIATE.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*

‖ **In'ter-me'di-æ** (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *intermedius* intermedial.] (*Zoöl.*) The middle pair of tail feathers, or middle rectrices.

In'ter-me'di-al (-al), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *medial:* cf. L. *intermedius.*] Lying between; intervening; intermediate. "*Intermedial* colors." *Evelyn.*

In'ter-me'di-an (-an), *a.* Intermediate. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-me'di-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *intermédiaire.*] Lying, coming, or done, between; intermediate; as, an *intermediary* project.

Intermediary amputation (*Surg.*), an amputation for injury, performed after inflammation has set in.

In'ter-me'di-a-ry, *n.; pl.* INTERMEDIARIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, is intermediate; an interagent; a go-between.

In'ter-me'di-ate (ĭn'tẽr-mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *mediate:* cf. F. *intermédiat.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree, or between two extremes; coming or done between; intervening; interposed; interjacent; as, an *intermediate* space or time; *intermediate* colors.

Intermediate state (*Theol.*), the state or condition of the soul between the death and the resurrection of the body. — **Intermediate terms** (*Math.*), the terms of a progression or series between the first and the last (which are called the *extremes*); the means. — **Intermediate tie.** (*Arch.*) Same as INTERTIE.

In'ter-me'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To come between; to intervene; to interpose. *Milton.*

In'ter-me'di-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention.

In'ter-me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of coming between; intervention; interposition. *Burke.*

In'ter-me'di-a'tor (-mē'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* A mediator.

In'ter-me'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] Intermediate. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

In'ter-me'di-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. INTERMEDIUMS (-dĭ-ŭmz), L. INTERMEDIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [NL., neut. of L. *intermedius* intermediate.] **1.** Intermediate space. [*R.*]

2. An intervening agent or instrument. *Cowper.*

3. (*Anat.*) The bone or cartilage between the radiale and ulnare in the carpus, and between the tibiale and fibulare in the tarsus. It corresponds to the lunar in the carpus, and to a part of the astragalus in the tarsus of man and most mammals.

In'ter-mell' (-mĕl'), *v. i. & t.* [See INTERMEDDLE.] To intermeddle; to intermix. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

In'ter-mem'bral (-mĕm'brȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between members or limbs; as, *intermembral* homology, the correspondence of the limbs with each other.

In'ter-mem'bra-nous (-brȧ-nŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Within or beneath a membrane; as, *intermembranous* ossification.

In-ter'ment (ĭn-tẽr'ment), *n.* [OE. *enterment,* F. *enterrement.* See INTER, *v. t.*] The act or ceremony of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture; inhumation. *T. Warton.*

In'ter-men'tion (ĭn'tẽr-mĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* To mention among other things, or casually or incidentally. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-mes'en-ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Within the mesentery; as, the *intermesenteric,* or aortic, plexus.

In'ter-met'a-car'pal (-mĕt'ȧ-kär'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the metacarpal bones.

In'ter-met'a-tar'sal (-tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the metatarsal bones.

‖ **In'ter-mez'zo** (ēn'tẽr-mĕd'zō *or* ĭn'tẽr-mĕd'zō), *n.* [It. See INTERMEDE.] (*Mus.*) An interlude; an intermede. See INTERMEDE.

In'ter-mi'cate (-mī'kāt), *v. i.* [L. *intermicare; inter* between + *micare* to glitter.] To flash or shine between or among. [*R.*] *Blount.*

In'ter-mi-ca'tion (-mĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A shining between or among. [*R.*] *Smart.*

In'ter-mi-gra'tion (-mĭ-grā'shŭn), *n.* Reciprocal migration; interchange of dwelling place by migration. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *interminabilis:* cf. F. *interminable.* See TERMINATE.] Without termination; admitting no limit; boundless; endless; wearisomely protracted; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings.

That wild *interminable* waste of waves. *Grainger.*

Syn. — Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

In-ter'mi-na-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being endless.

In-ter'mi-na-bly, *adv.* Without end or limit.

In-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *interminatus; in-* not + *terminatus,* p. p. of *terminare* to terminate.] Endless; as, *interminate* sleep. *Chapman.*

In-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *interminatus,* p. p. of *interminari; inter* between + *minari* to threaten.] To menace; to threaten. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-ter'mi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Interminable; interminate; endless; unending. [*Obs.*] *Akenside.*

In-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interminatio.*] A menace or threat. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

In'ter-mine' (ĭn'tẽr-mĭn'), *v. t.* To intersect or penetrate with mines. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In'ter-min'gle (ĭn'tẽr-mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To mingle or mix together; to intermix. *Hooker.*

In'ter-min'gle, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

Party and faction will *intermingle.* *Swift.*

In'ter-mise (ĭn'tẽr-mīz), *n.* [Cf. F. *entremise.* See INTERMISSION.] Interference; interposition. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'ter-mis'sion (ĭn'tẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intermissio:* cf. F. *intermission.* See INTERMIT.] **1.** The act or the state of intermitting; the state of being neglected or disused; disuse; discontinuance. *B. Jonson.*

2. Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; an interval; a temporary pause; as, to labor without *intermission;* an *intermission* of ten minutes.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

3. (*Med.*) The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission,* or abatement of fever.

4. Intervention; interposition. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

Syn. — Cessation; interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest; suspension. See CESSATION.

In'ter-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Having temporary cessations; not continual; intermittent. "*Intermissive* miseries." *Shak.* "*Intermissive* wars." *Howell.*

In'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMITTING.] [L. *intermittere; inter* between + *mittere, missum,* to send: cf. OE. *entremeten* to busy (one's self) with, F. *s'entremettre.* See MISSILE.] To cause to cease for a time, or at intervals; to interrupt; to suspend.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague. *Shak.*

In'ter-mit', *v. i.* To cease for a time or at intervals; to moderate; to be intermittent, as a fever. *Pope.*

In'ter-mit'tence (-tens), *n.* [Cf. F. *intermittence.*] Act or state of intermitting; intermission. *Tyndall.*

In'ter-mit'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *intermittens, -entis,* p. pr. of *intermittere:* cf. F. *intermittent.*] Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic; as, an *intermittent* fever. *Boyle.*

Intermittent fever (*Med.*), a disease with fever which recurs at certain intervals; — applied particularly to fever and ague. See FEVER. — **Intermittent gearing** (*Mach.*), gearing which receives, or produces, intermittent motion. — **Intermittent springs,** springs which flow at intervals, not apparently dependent upon rain or drought. They probably owe their intermittent action to their being connected with natural reservoirs in hills or mountains by passages having the form of a siphon, the water beginning to flow when it has accumulated so as to fill the upper part of the siphon, and ceasing when, by running through it, it has fallen below the orifice of the upper part of the siphon in the reservoir.

In'ter-mit'tent, *n.* (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or disease. *Dunglison.*

In'ter-mit'tent-ly, *adv.* With intermissions; in an intermittent manner; intermittingly.

In'ter-mit'ting-ly (-tĭng-lў), *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals. *W. Montagu.*

In'ter-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mix together; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermixed*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

In'ter-mix', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

In'ter-mix'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a mixed manner.

In'ter-mix'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed. *Boyle.*

2. Admixture; an additional ingredient.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

In'ter-mo-bil'i-ty (-mō-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capacity of things to move among each other; as, the *intermobility* of fluid particles.

In'ter-mo-dil'lion (-mō-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between two modillions.

In'ter-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *montanus* belonging to a mountain, fr. *mons, montis,* mountain.] Between mountains; as, *intermontane* soil.

In'ter-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being between worlds or orbs. [*R.*] "*Intermundane* spaces." *Locke.*

In'ter-mun'di-an (-dĭ-an), *a.* Intermundane. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* Lying between walls; inclosed by walls.

In'ter-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMURED (-mūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMURING.] [Pref. *inter-* + L. *murus* wall.] To wall in; to inclose. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

In'ter-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between muscles; as, *intermuscular* septa.

In'ter-mu-ta'tion (-mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

In'ter-mu'tu-al (-mū'tū-al; 135), *a.* Mutual. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.* — **In'ter-mu'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

In-tern' (ĭn-tẽrn'), *a.* [L. *internus:* cf. F. *interne.* See INTERNAL.] Internal. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

In-tern', *v. t.* [F. *interner.* See INTERN, *a.*] To put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to confine to one locality; as, to *intern* troops which have fled for refuge to a neutral country.

In-ter'nal (ĭn-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *internus;* akin to *interior.* See INTERIOR.] **1.** Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; inclosed; — opposed to *external;* as, the *internal* parts of a body, or of the earth.

2. Derived from, or dependent on, the thing itself; inherent; as, the *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

3. Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; especially, (said of a country) domestic, as opposed to *foreign;* as, *internal* trade; *internal* troubles or war.

4. Pertaining to the inner being or the heart; spiritual.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

5. Intrinsic; inherent; real. [*R.*]

The *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

6. (*Anat.*) Lying toward the mesial plane; mesial.

Internal angle (*Geom.*), an interior angle. See under INTERIOR. — **Internal gear** (*Mach.*), a gear in which the teeth project inward from the rim instead of outward.

Syn. — Inner; interior; inward; inland; inside.

In'ter-nal'i-ty (ĭn'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being internal or within; interiority.

In-ter'nal-ly (ĭn-tĕr'nal-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; within the enveloping surface, or the boundary of a thing; within the body; beneath the surface.

2. Hence: Mentally; spiritually. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'ter-na'sal (ĭn'tĕr-nā'zal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the nasal cavities; as, the *internasal* cartilage.

In'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *national:* cf. F. *international.*] **1.** Between or among nations; pertaining to the intercourse of nations; participated in by two or more nations; common to, or affecting, two or more nations.

2. Of or concerning the association called the International.

International code (*Naut.*), a common system of signaling adopted by nearly all maritime nations, whereby communication may be had between vessels at sea. — **International copyright.** See under COPYRIGHT. — **International law,** the rules regulating the mutual intercourse of nations. International law is mainly the product of the conditions from time to time of international intercourse, being drawn from diplomatic discussion, textbooks, proof of usage, and from recitals in treaties. It is called *public* when treating of the relations of sovereign powers, and *private* when of the relations of persons of different nationalities. International law is now, by the better opinion, part of the common law of the land. Cf. *Conflict of laws,* under CONFLICT. *Wharton.*

In'ter-na'tion-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *internationale.*] **1.** The International; an abbreviated form of the title of the International Workingmen's Association, the name of an association, formed in London in 1864, which has for its object the promotion of the interests of the industrial classes of all nations.

2. A member of the International Association.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state or principles of international interests and intercourse.

2. The doctrines or organization of the International.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is versed in the principles of international law.

2. A member of the International; one who believes in, or advocates the doctrines of, the International.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make international; to cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more nations; as, to *internationalize* a principle of law, or a philanthropic enterprise.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an international manner; from an international point of view.

In-terne' (ĭn-tĕrn'), *n.* [See INTERN, *a.*] That which is within; the interior. [*Poetic*] *Mrs. Browning.*

In'ter-ne'cia-ry (ĭn'tĕr-nē'shȧ-rȳ), } *a.* Internecine.
In'ter-nec'i-nal (-nĕs'ĭ-*nal*), }

In'ter-ne'cine (-nē'sĭn or -sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, murderous, fr. *internecare* to kill, to slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill; akin to Gr. νεκρός dead. See NECROMANCY.] Involving, or accompanied by, mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

Internecine quarrels, horrible tumults, stain the streets with blood. *Motley.*

In'ter-ne'cion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction; massacre. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

In'ter-ne'cive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *internecivus.*] Internecine. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

In'ter-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *internectere* to bind together; *inter* between + *nectere* to fasten.] Intimate connection. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

In'ter-neu'ral (-nū'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the neural arches or neural spines. — *n.* An interneural spine or cartilage.

In-ter'ni-ty (ĭn-tĕr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being within; interiority. [*R.*] *H. Brooke.*

In-tern'ment (ĭn-tĕrn'ment), *n.* [F. *internement.* See INTERN.] Confinement within narrow limits, — as of foreign troops, to the interior of a country.

In'ter-no'dal (ĭn'tĕr-nō'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to internodes; intervening between nodes or joints.

In'ter-node' (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* between + *nodus* knot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves properly arise. *H. Spencer.*

2. (*Anat.*) A part between two joints; a segment; specifically, one of the phalanges.

In'ter-no'di-al (-nō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Internodal. [*R.*]

In'ter-nun'cial (-nŭn'shal), *a.* [See INTERNUNCIO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an internuncio.

2. (*Physiol.*) Communicating or transmitting impressions between different parts of the body; — said of the nervous system. *Carpenter.*

In'ter-nun'ciess (-shĕs), *n.* A female messenger. [*R.*]

In'ter-nun'ci-o (-shĭ-ō *or* -shō), *n.; pl.* INTERNUNCIOS (-ōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* between + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger: cf. It. *internunzio.* See NUNCIO.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. *Johnson.*

2. A representative, or chargé d'affaires, of the pope at a foreign court or seat of government, ranking next below a nuncio.

☞ This title was formerly given also to the Austrian envoy at Constantinople.

In'ter-nun'ci-o-ship, *n.* The office or function of an internuncio. *Richardson.*

‖ **In'ter-nun'ci-us** (-shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Internuncio.

In'ter-o'ce-an'ic (-ō'shĕ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Between oceans; connecting oceans; as, *interoceanic* communication; an *interoceanic* canal.

In'ter-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Between, or within, the eyes; as, the *interocular* distance; situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects.

In'ter-o-per'cu-lar (ĭn'tẽr-ō-pẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the interoperculum. — *n.* The interopercular bone.

‖ **In'ter-o-per'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). (*Anat.*) The postero-inferior opercular bone, in fishes.

In'ter-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the orbits; as, the *interorbital* septum.

In'ter-os'cu-lant (-ŏs'kū-lant), *a.* **1.** Mutually touching or intersecting; as, *interosculant* circles.

2. (*Biol.*) Uniting two groups; — said of certain genera which connect family groups, or of species that connect genera. See OSCULANT.

In'ter-os'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To kiss together; to touch. See OSCULATE.

2. (*Biol.*) To have the character of, or to lie between, two distinct groups.

In'ter-os'se-al (-ŏs'sē-*al*), } *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *osse-*
In'ter-os'se-ous (-ŭs), } *ous:* cf. F. *interosseux.*] (*Anat.*) Situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* ligament.

In'ter-pale' (-pāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To place pales between or among; to separate by pales.

2. To interweave or interlace. [*R.*] *Brende.*

In'ter-pa-ri'e-tal (-pȧ-rī'ẽ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the parietal bones or cartilages; as, the *interparietal* suture. — *n.* The interparietal bone or cartilage.

In'ter-pause' (ĭn'tẽr-pąz'), *n.* An intermission. [*R.*]

In'ter-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* To interpel. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-pe-dun'cu-lar (-pẽ-dŭn'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between peduncles; esp., between the peduncles, or crura, of the cerebrum.

In'ter-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *interpellare, interpellatum; inter* between + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *interpeller.* Cf. INTERPELLATE.] To interrupt, break in upon, or intercede with. [*Obs.*]

I am *interpelled* by many businesses. *Howell.*

In'ter-pel'lant (-pĕl'lant), *a.* [L. *interpellans,* p. pr. See INTERPEL.] Interpelling; interrupting. — *n.* One who, or that which, interpels.

In'ter-pel'late (-lāt), *v. t.* [See INTERPEL.] To question imperatively, as a minister, or other executive officer, in explanation of his conduct; — generally on the part of a legislative body.

In'ter-pel-la'tion (-pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpellatio:* cf. F. *interpellation.*] **1.** The act of interpelling or interrupting; interruption. "Continual *interpellations.*" *Bp. Hall.*

2. The act of interposing or interceding; intercession.

Accepted by his *interpellation* and intercession. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. An act of interpellating, or of demanding of an officer an explanation of his action; imperative or peremptory questioning; a point raised in a debate.

4. An official summons or citation. *Ayliffe.*

In'ter-pen'e-trate (-pĕn'ẽ-trāt), *v. t.* To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually.

It *interpenetrates* my granite mass. *Shelley.*

In'ter-pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To penetrate each the other; to penetrate between bodies or their parts.

Interpenetrating molding (*Arch.*), in late Gothic architecture, a decoration by means of moldings which seem to pass through solid uprights, transoms, or other members; often, two sets of architectural members penetrating one another, in appearance, as if both had been plastic when they were put together.

In'ter-pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* The act of penetrating between or within other substances; mutual penetration. *Milman.*

In'ter-pen'e-tra-tive (-pĕn'ẽ-trā-tĭv), *a.* Penetrating among or between other substances; penetrating each the other; mutually penetrative.

In'ter-pet'al-a-ry (-pĕt'*al*-ă-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Between the petals of a flower.

In'ter-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Being between petioles. Cf. INTRAPETIOLAR.

In'ter-pha-lan'ge-al (-fȧ-lăn'jẽ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between phalanges; as, *interphalangeal* articulations.

In'ter-pi-las'ter (-pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) The interval or space between two pilasters. *Elmes.*

In'ter-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* To place between or among; as, to *interplace* a name. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

In'ter-plan'et-a-ry (-plăn'ẽt-ă-rȳ), *a.* Between planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces. *Boyle.*

In'ter-play' (ĭn'tẽr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; as, the *interplay* of affection.

In'ter-plead' (ĭn'tẽr-plēd'), *v. i.* (*Law*) To plead against each other, or go to trial between themselves, as the claimants in an interpleader. See INTERPLEADER. [Written also *enterplead.*]

In'ter-plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who interpleads.

2. (*Law*) A proceeding devised to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.

In'ter-pledge' (-plĕj'), *v. t.* To pledge mutually. [*R.*]

In'ter-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To point; to mark with stops or pauses; to punctuate. [*R.*]

Her sighs should *interpoint* her words. *Daniel.*

In-ter'po-la-ble (ĭn-tẽr'pō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be interpolated; suitable to be interpolated.

A most *interpolable* clause of one sentence. *De Morgan.*

In-ter'po-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOLATING.] [L. *interpolatus,* p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, to interpolate, fr. *interpolus, interpolis,* falsified, vamped up, polished up; *inter* between + *polire* to polish. See POLISH, *v. t.*]

1. To renew; to carry on with intermission. [*Obs.*]

Motion . . . partly continued and unintermitted, . . . partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To alter or corrupt by the insertion of new or foreign matter; especially, to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new, or foreign to the purpose of the author.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated,* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions. *Bp. Barlow.*

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. (*Math.*) To fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series; to introduce, as a number or quantity, in a partial series, according to the law of that part of the series.

In-ter'po-la'ted (ĭn-tẽr'pō-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Inserted in, or added to, the original; introduced; foisted in; changed by the insertion of new or spurious matter.

2. (*Math.*) (*a*) Provided with the necessary interpolations; as, an *interpolated* table. (*b*) Introduced or determined by interpolation; as, *interpolated* quantities or numbers.

In-ter'po-la'tion (ĭn-tẽr'pō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpolatio* an alteration made here and there: cf. F. *interpolation.*] **1.** The act of introducing or inserting anything, especially that which is spurious or foreign.

2. That which is introduced or inserted, especially something foreign or spurious.

Bentley wrote a letter . . . upon the scriptural glosses in our present copies of Hesychius, which he considered *interpolations* from a later hand. *De Quincey.*

3. (*Math.*) The method or operation of finding from a few given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law of the series.

In-ter'po-la'tor (ĭn-tẽr'pō-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a corrupter: of. F. *interpolateur.*] One who interpolates; esp., one who inserts foreign or spurious matter in genuine writings.

In'ter-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *interponere; inter* between + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] To interpose; to insert or place between. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

In'ter-po'nent (-pō'nent), *n.* One who, or that which, interposes; an interloper; an opponent. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

In'ter-pos'al (-pōz'*al*), *n.* [From INTERPOSE.] The act of interposing; interposition; intervention.

In'ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOSING.] [F. *interposer.* See INTER-, and POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eye and the light.

Mountains *interposed*
Make enemies of nations. *Cowper.*

2. To thrust in; to intrude; to put between, either for aid or for troubling.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man. *Woodward.*

3. To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument. *Milton.*

In'ter-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between.

Long hid by *interposing* hill or wood. *Cowper.*

2. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; as, the prince *interposed* and made peace. *Pope.*

3. To utter a sentiment by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

Syn. — To intervene; intercede; mediate; interfere; intermeddle. — To INTERPOSE, INTERMEDDLE, INTERFERE. A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are interfered with. "In our practical use, *interference* is something offensive. It is the pushing in of himself between two parties on the part of a third who was not asked, and is not thanked for his pains, and who, as the feeling of the word implies, had no business there; while *interposition* is employed to express the friendly, peacemaking mediation of one whom the act well became, and who, even if he was not specially invited thereunto, is still thanked for what he has done." *Trench.*

In'ter-pose (ĭn'tẽr-pōz), *n.* Interposition. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, interposes or intervenes; an obstacle or interruption; a mediator or agent between parties. *Shak.*

In'ter-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *interpositus,* p. p. of *interponere.* See INTERPOSITION.] An intermediate depot or station between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

In'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *interpositio* a putting between, insertion, fr. *interponere, interpositum:* cf. F. *interposition.* See INTERPONE, POSITION.]

1. The act of interposing, or the state of being interposed; a being, placing, or coming between; mediation.

2. The thing interposed.

In'ter-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* Interposition. [*Obs.*]

In-ter'pret (ĭn-tẽr'prĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPRETING.] [F. *interpréter,* L. *interpretari,* p. p. *interpretatus,* fr. *interpres* interpreter, agent, negotiator; *inter* between + (prob.) the root of *pretium* price. See PRICE.] **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; to expound; to translate orally into intelligible or familiar language or terms; to decipher; to define; — applied esp. to language, but also to dreams, signs, conduct, mysteries, etc.; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman; to *interpret* an Indian speech.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us. *Matt.* i. 23.

And Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. *Gen.* xli. 8.

2. To apprehend and represent by means of art; to show by illustrative representation; as, an actor *interprets* the character of Hamlet; a musician *interprets* a sonata; an artist *interprets* a landscape.

Syn. — To translate; explain; solve; render; expound; elucidate; decipher; unfold; unravel.

In-ter'pret, *v. i.* To act as an interpreter. *Shak.*

In-ter'pret-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *interpretabilis:* cf. F. *interprétable.*] Admitting of interpretation; capable of being interpreted or explained.

In-ter'pre-ta-ment (-prē-tȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *interpretamentum.*] Interpretation. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-ter'pre-ta'tion (ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpretatio:* cf. F. *interprétation.*] **1.** The act of interpreting; explanation of what is obscure; translation; version; construction; as, the *interpretation* of a foreign language, of a dream, or of an enigma.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shak.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation given; meaning; as, commentators give various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture.

3. The power of explaining. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

4. (*Fine Arts*) An artist's way of expressing his thought or embodying his conception of nature.

5. (*Math.*) The act or process of applying general principles or formulæ to the explanation of the results obtained in special cases.

Syn. — Explanation; solution; translation; version; construction; sense; exposition; rendering; definition.

In-ter'pre-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *interprétatif.*] **1.** Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory. "*Interpretative* lexicography." *Johnson.*

2. According to interpretation; constructive.

An *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hamnond.*

In-ter'pre-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* By interpretation. *Ray.*

In-ter'pret-er (-prĕt-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrepreteur,* L. *interpretator.*] One who or that which interprets, explains, or expounds; a translator; especially, a person who translates orally between two parties.

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

In-ter'pre-tive (-prē-tĭv), *a.* Interpretative. [*R.*]

In'ter-pu'bic (ĭn'tẽr-pū'bĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the pubic bones or cartilages; as, the *interpubic* disk.

In'ter-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpunctio,* fr. *interpungere, interpunctum,* to interpoint. See INTER-, and POINT.] The insertion of points between words or sentences; punctuation.

In'ter-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Between the radii, or rays; — in zoölogy, said of certain parts of radiate animals; as, the *interradial* plates of a starfish.

In'ter-ra'mal (-rā'*mal*), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *ramus* a branch.] (*Anat.*) Between rami or branches; esp., between the mandibles, or rami of the lower jaw; intermandibular.

In'ter-re-ceive' (-rē-sēv'), *v. t.* To receive between or within.

In'ter-re'gen-cy (-rē'jen-sy), *n.* An interregnum. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

In'ter-re'gent (-rē'jent), *n.* A person who discharges the royal functions during an interregnum. *Holland.*

In'ter-reg'num (-rĕg'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* INTERREGNUMS (-nŭmz). [L., fr. *inter* between + *regnum* dominion, reign. See REIGN, and cf. INTERREIGN.] **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a sovereign and the accession of his successor.

2. Any period during which, for any cause, the executive branch of a government is suspended or interrupted.

In'ter-reign' (ĭn'tẽr-rān'), *n.* [Cf. F. *interrègne.*] An interregnum. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'ter-re-lat'ed (-rē-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having a mutual or reciprocal relation or parallelism; correlative.

In'ter-re-la'tion (-rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation; correlation.

In'ter-re'nal (-rē'*nal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the kidneys; as, the *interrenal* body, an organ found in many fishes. — *n.* The interrenal body.

In'ter-re-pel'lent (-rē-pĕl'*lent*), *a.* Mutually repellent. *De Quincey.*

In-ter'rer (ĭn-tẽr'rẽr), *n.* One who inters.

In'ter-rex' (ĭn'tẽr-rĕks'), *n.*; *pl.* E. INTERREXES (ĭn'tẽr-rĕks'ĕz), L. INTERREGES (-rē'jēz). [L., fr. *inter* between + *rex* king.] An interregent, or a regent.

In-ter'ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERROGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *interrogatus,* p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] To question formally; to question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

Wilt thou, uncalled, *interrogate,*
Talker! the unreplying Fate? *Emerson.*

Syn. — To question; ask. See QUESTION.

In-ter'ro-gate, *v. i.* To ask questions. *Bacon.*

In-ter'ro-gate (-gāt), *n.* An interrogation; a question. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-ter'ro-ga-tee' (-gā-tē'), *n.* One who is interrogated.

In-ter'ro-ga'tion (ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interrogatio:* cf. F. *interrogation.*] **1.** The act of interrogating or questioning; examination by questions; inquiry.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

3. A point, mark, or sign, thus [?], indicating that the sentence with which it is connected is a question. It is used to express doubt, or to mark a query. Called also *interrogation point.*

☞ In works printed in the Spanish language this mark is not only placed at the end of an interrogative sentence, but is also placed, inverted [as thus (¿)], at the beginning.

In'ter-rog'a-tive (ĭn'tẽr-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *interrogativus:* cf. F. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* sentence; an *interrogative* pronoun.

In'ter-rog'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?*

In'ter-rog'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In the form of, or by means of, a question; in an interrogative manner.

In-ter'ro-ga'tor (ĭn-tẽr'rō-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *interrogateur.*] One who asks questions; a questioner.

In'ter-rog'a-to-ry (ĭn'tẽr-rŏg'ă-tō-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* INTERROGATORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *interrogatoire.*] A formal question or inquiry; esp. (*Law*), a question asked in writing. *Macaulay.*

In'ter-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *interrogatorius.*] Containing, expressing, or implying a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

In'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tẽr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRUPTING.] [L. *interruptus,* p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* between + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.] **1.** To break into, or between; to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to interfere with the current or motion of; to cause a temporary cessation of; as, to *interrupt* the remarks of anyone speaking.

Do not *interrupt* me in my course. *Shak.*

2. To divide; to separate; to break the monotony of; as, the evenness of the road was not *interrupted* by a single hill.

In'ter-rupt', *p. a.* [L. *interruptus,* p. p.] Broken; interrupted. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In'ter-rupt'ed, *a.* **1.** Broken; intermitted; suddenly stopped.

2. (*Bot.*) Irregular; — said of any arrangement whose symmetry is destroyed by local causes, as when leaflets are interposed among the leaves in a pinnate leaf.

In'ter-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions; discontinuously.

Interruptedly pinnate (*Bot.*), pinnate with small leaflets intermixed with large ones. *Gray.*

In'ter-rupt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, interrupts.

2. (*Elec.*) A device for opening and closing an electrical circuit; a vibrating spring or tuning fork, arranged to make and break a circuit at rapidly recurring intervals, by the action of the current itself.

In'ter-rup'tion (ĭn'tẽr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interruptio:* cf. F. *interruption.*] **1.** The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon.

2. The state of being interrupted; a breach or break, caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention; interposition. *Sir M. Hale.*

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

3. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stop; hindrance; as, the author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work; the speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption.*

4. Temporary cessation; intermission; suspension.

In'ter-rupt'ive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. "*Interruptive* forces." *H. Bushnell.* — **In'ter-rupt'ive-ly,** *adv.*

In'ter-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Between the scapulæ or shoulder blades.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the upper back, or the part between the shoulders; as, the *interscapular* feathers.

In'ter-scap'u-lars (-lẽrz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The interscapular feathers of a bird.

In'ter-scend'ent (-sĕnd'ent), *a.* [See INTER-, and ASCEND.] (*Math.*) Having exponents which are radical quantities; — said of certain powers; as, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$.

Interscendent series, a series whose terms are interscendent quantities. *Hutton.*

In'ter-scind' (-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSCINDING.] [L. *interscindere; inter* between + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off. [*R.*]

In'ter-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSCRIBING.] [L. *interscribere; inter* between + *scribere* to write.] To write between. [*R.*]

In'ter-se'cant (-sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *intersecans,* p. pr. of *intersecare.* See INTERSECT.] Dividing into parts; crossing; intersecting.

In'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSECTING.] [L. *intersectus,* p. p. of *intersecare* to intersect; *inter* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts; as, any two diameters of a circle *intersect* each other at the center.

Lands *intersected* by a narrow frith
Abhor each other. *Cowper.*

In'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.*

In'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intersectio:* cf. F. *intersection.*] **1.** The act, state, or place of intersecting.

2. (*Geom.*) The point or line in which one line or surface cuts another.

In'ter-sec'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, intersections.

In'ter-sem'i-nate (-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus,* p. p. of *interseminare.* See INTER-, and SEMINATE.] To sow between or among. [*R.*]

In'ter-sep'tal (-sĕp'*tal*), *a.* (*Biol.*) Between septa; as, the *interseptal* spaces or zones, between the transparent, or septal, zones in striated muscle; the *interseptal* chambers of a shell, or of a seed vessel.

In'ter-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSERTING.] [L. *intersertus,* p. p. of *interserere* to intersert; *inter* between + *serere* to join, weave.] To put in between other things; to insert. [*Obs.*] *Brerewood.*

In'ter-ser'tion (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of interserting, or that which is interserted. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

In'ter-ses'a-moid (-sĕs'ă-moid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between sesamoid bones; as, *intersesamoid* ligaments.

In'ter-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set between or among. [*R.*]

In'ter-shock' (-shŏk'), *v. t.* To shock mutually. [*R.*]

In'ter-si-de're-al (-sĭ-dē'rē-*al*), *a.* Between or among constellations or stars; interstellar.

In'ter-so'cial (-sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual intercourse or relations of persons in society; social.

In'ter-som'ni-ous (-sŏm'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *somnus* sleep.] Between the times of sleeping; in an interval of wakefulness. [*R.*]

In'ter-space' (ĭn'tẽr-spās'), *n.* [L. *interspatium.* See INTER-, and SPACE.] Intervening space. *Bp. Hacket.*

In'ter-speech' (ĭn'tẽr-spēch'), *n.* A speech interposed between others. [*R.*] *Blount.*

In'ter-sperse' (ĭn'tẽr-spẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSPERSED (-spẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSPERSING.] [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* between, among + *spargere* to scatter. See SPARSE.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things; to insert at intervals; as, to *intersperse* pictures in a book.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

2. To diversify or adorn with things set or scattered at intervals; to place something at intervals in or among; as, to *intersperse* a book with pictures.

Which space is *interspersed* with small islands and rocks. *Cook.*

In'ter-sper'sion (-spẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of interspersing, or the state of being interspersed.

In'ter-spi'nal (-spī'*nal*), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Between spines;
In'ter-spi'nous (-nŭs), } esp., between the spinous processes of the vertebral column.

In'ter-spi-ra'tion (-spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interspiratio.* See INTER-, and SPIRIT.] Spiritual inspiration at separate times, or at intervals. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In'ter-sta-pe'di-al (-stā-pē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, between the stapes and the mediostapedial. — *n.* The interstapedial part of the columella.

In'ter-state' (ĭn'tẽr-stāt'), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States; as, *interstate* commerce. *Story.*

In'ter-stel'lar (-stĕl'lẽr), *a.* Between or among the stars; as, *interstellar* space. *Bacon.*

In'ter-stel'la-ry (-stĕl'lă-rỹ), *a.* Interstellar.

In'ter-ster'nal (-stẽr'*nal*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Between the sternal plates; — said of certain membranes or parts of insects and crustaceans.

In-ter'stice (ĭn-tẽr'stĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* INTERSTICES (-stĭ-sēz). [L. *interstitium* a pause, interval; *inter* between + *sistere* to set, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *interstice.* See STAND.] **1.** That which intervenes between one thing and another; especially, a space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body; a narrow chink; a crack; a crevice; a hole; an interval; as, the *interstices* of a wall.

2. An interval of time; specifically (*R. C. Ch.*), in the plural, the intervals which the canon law requires between the reception of the various degrees of orders.

Nonobservance of the *interstices* . . . is a sin. *Addis & Arnold.*

In-ter'sticed (-stĭst), *a.* Provided with interstices; having interstices between; situated at intervals.

In'ter-stinc'tive (ĭn'tẽr-stĭnk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *interstinctus,* p. p. of *interstinguere* to separate; *inter* + *stinguere* to extinguish.] Distinguishing. [*Obs.*] *Wallis.*

In'ter-sti'tial (-stĭsh'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; intermediate; within the tissues; as, *interstitial* cavities or spaces in the tissues of animals or plants.

In'ter-sti'tion (-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An intervening period of time; interval. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

In'ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion (ĭn'tẽr-străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Geol.*) Stratification among or between other layers or strata; also, that which is interstratified.

In'ter-strat'i-fied (-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* (*Geol.*) Stratified among or between other bodies; as, *interstratified* rocks.

In'ter-strat'i-fy (-străt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* (*Geol.*) To put or insert between other strata.

In'ter-talk' (-tąk'), *v. i.* To converse. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

In'ter-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To entangle; to intertwine. "Moss and *intertangled* vines." *Longfellow.*

In'ter-tar'sal (-tär'*sal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the tarsal bones; as, the *intertarsal* articulations.

In'ter-tex' (-tĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *intertexere; inter* between + *texere* to weave.] To intertwine; to weave or bind together. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

In'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tŭr; 135), *n.* The act of interweaving, or the state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven. "Knit in nice *intertexture.*" *Coleridge.*

Skirted thick with *intertexture* firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper.*

In'ter-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* In the thorax.

In'ter-tie' (ĭn'tẽr-tī'), *n.* (*Arch.*) In any framed work, a horizontal tie other than the sill and plate or other principal ties, securing uprights to one another.

In'ter-tis'sued (-tĭsh'ŭd), *a.* Interwoven. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In'ter-traf'fic (-trăf'fĭk), *n.* Mutual trade or traffic.

In'ter-tran-spic'u-ous (-trăn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Transpicuous within or between. [*R.*] *Shelley.*

In'ter-trans-verse' (-trănz-vẽrs'), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

‖ **In'ter-tri'go** (-trī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between + *terere, tritum,* to rub.] (*Med.*) A rubbing or chafing of the skin; especially, an abrasion or excoriation of the skin between folds, as in fat or neglected children.

In'ter-tro'chan-ter'ic (-trō'kăn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the trochanters of the femur.

In'ter-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Situated between or within the tropics. *J. Morse.*

In'ter-tu'bu-lar (-tū'bŭ-lẽr), *a.* Between tubes or tubules; as, *intertubular* cells; *intertubular* substance.

In'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t.* To unite by twining one with another; to entangle; to interlace. *Milton.*

In'ter-twine', *v. i.* To be twined or twisted together; to become mutually involved or enfolded.

In'ter-twine' (ĭn'tẽr-twīn'), *n.* The act of intertwining, or the state of being intertwined. *Coleridge.*

In'ter-twin'ing-ly (-twīn'-), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

In'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist together one with another; to intertwine.

In'ter-twist'ing-ly, *adv.* By intertwisting, or being intertwisted.

In'ter-un'gu-lar (-ŭn'gŭ-lẽr), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Between
In'ter-un'gu-late (-gū-lāt), } ungulæ; as, *interungular* glands.

In'ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-val), *n.* [L. *intervallum; inter* between + *vallum* a wall: cf. F. *intervalle.* See WALL.]

1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as, an *interval* between two houses or hills.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval.* *Milton.*

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England, and the accession of Charles II.

3. A brief space of time between the recurrence of similar conditions or states; as, the *interval* between paroxysms of pain; *intervals* of sanity or delirium.

4. (*Mus.*) Difference in pitch between any two tones.

At intervals, coming or happening with intervals between; now and then. "And Miriam watch'd and dozed *at intervals.*" *Tennyson.* — **Augmented interval** (*Mus.*), an interval increased by half a step or half a tone.

In'ter-val (-val), } *n.* A tract of low ground between
In'ter-vale (-val), } hills, or along the banks of a stream, usually alluvial land, enriched by the overflowings of the river, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. Cf. BOTTOM, *n.*, 7. [*Local, U. S.*]

The woody *intervale* just beyond the marshy land. *The Century.*

‖ **In'ter-val'lum** (-văl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. INTERVALLUMS (-lŭmz), L. INTERVALLA (-lȧ). [L.] An interval. [*R.*]

And a' shall laugh without *intervallums.* *Shak.*
In one of these *intervalla.* *Chillingworth.*

In'ter-va'ry (-vā'rў), *v. i.* To alter or vary between; to change. [*Obs.*] *Rush.*

In'ter-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* Intersected, as with veins.

In'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERVENING.] [L. *intervenire, interventum,* to intervene, to hinder; *inter* between + *venire* to come; akin to E. *come:* cf. F. *intervenir.* See COME.] **1.** To come between, or to be between, persons or things; — followed by *between;* as, the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

2. To occur, fall, or come between, points of time or events; as, an instant *intervened* between the flash and the report; nothing *intervened* (*i. e.*, between the intention and the execution) to prevent the undertaking.

3. To interpose; as, to *intervene* to settle a quarrel.

4. In a suit to which one has not been made a party, to put forward a defense of one's interest in the subject matter. *Abbott.*

In'ter-vene', *v. t.* To come between. [*R.*]

Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, etc., *intervening* the different estates. *De Quincey.*

In'ter-vene' (ĭn'tẽr-vēn'), *n.* A coming between; intervention; meeting. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

In'ter-ven'er (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who intervenes; especially (*Law*), a person who assumes a part in a suit between others.

In'ter-ven'lence (-yens), } *n.* Intervention; interference; especially, of one or more states with the affairs of another; mediation.
In'ter-ven'ien-cy (-yen-sў), }

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. (*Civil Law*) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.

In'ter-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* [L. *interveniens,* p. pr. of *intervenire.*] Being or coming between; intercedent; interposed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'ter-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [See INTERVENE.] To thwart; to obstruct. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In'ter-ven'tion (ĭn'tẽr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interventio* an interposition: cf. F. *intervention.*] **1.** The act of intervening; interposition.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane. *Holder.*

2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others; especially, of one or more states with the affairs of another; mediation.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. (*Civil Law*) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.

In'ter-ven'tor (-vĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *interventeur.*] One who intervenes; a mediator; especially (*Eccles. Hist.*), a person designated by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers. *Coleman.*

In'ter-ven-tric'u-lar (-vĕn-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between the ventricles; as, the *interventricular* partition of the heart.

In'ter-ven'ue (-vĕn'ū), *n.* [See INTERVENE, AVENUE.] Interposition. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Blount.*

In'ter-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [L. *intervertere; inter* between + *vertere* to turn.] To turn to another course or use. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

In'ter-ver'te-bral (-vẽr'tē-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Between vertebræ. — **In'ter-ver'te-bral-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-view (ĭn'tẽr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue,* fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-, and VIEW.] **1.** A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; usually, a formal or official meeting for consultation; a conference; as, the secretary had an *interview* with the President.

2. A conversation, or questioning, for the purpose of eliciting information for publication; the published statement so elicited.

☞ A recent use, originating in American newspapers, but apparently becoming general.

In'ter-view, *v. t.* To have an interview with; to question or converse with, especially for the purpose of obtaining information for publication. [*Recent*]

In'ter-view'er (-vū'ẽr), *n.* One who interviews; especially, one who obtains an interview with another for the purpose of eliciting his opinions or obtaining information for publication.

It would have made him the prince of *interviewers* in these days. *Leslie Stephen.*

In'ter-view'ing, *n.* The act or custom of holding an interview or interviews.

An article on *interviewing* in the "Nation" of January 28, 1869. . . . was the first formal notice of the practice under that name. *The American.*

In'ter-vis'i-ble (ĭn'tẽr-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* (*Surv.*) Mutually visible, or in sight, the one from the other, as stations.

In'ter-vis'it (-ĭt), *v. t.* To exchange visits. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

In'ter-vi'tal (-vī'tal), *a.* Between two lives. [*R.*]

Through all its [the spirit's] *intervital* gloom. *Tennyson.*

In'ter-vo-lu'tion (-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* The state of being intervolved or coiled up; a convolution; as, the *intervolutions* of a snake. *Hawthorne.*

In'ter-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERVOLVING.] [Pref. *inter-* + L. *volvere, volutum,* to roll.] To involve one within another; to twist or coil together. *Milton.*

In'ter-weave' (ĭn'tẽr-wēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & obs. p. p.* INTERWOVE (-wōv'); *p. p.* INTERWOVEN (-wōv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERWEAVING.] **1.** To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to intertwine; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven.*

Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven.* *Milton.*

2. To intermingle; to unite intimately; to connect closely; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood. *Dryden.*

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

In'ter-wish' (-wĭsh'), *v. t.* To wish mutually in regard to each other. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

In'ter-work'ing (-wûrk'ĭng), *n.* The act of working in together; interweaving. *Milton.*

In'ter-world' (ĭn'tẽr-wûrld'), *n.* A world between other worlds. *Holland.*

In'ter-wove' (-wōv'), } *imp. & p. p.* of INTERWEAVE.
In'ter-wov'en (-wōv''n), }

In'ter-wreathe' (-rēth'), *v. t.* To weave into a wreath; to intertwine. [*R.*] *Lovelace.*

In-tes'ta-ble (ĭn-tĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intestabilis:* cf. F. *intestable.* See IN- not, and TESTABLE.] (*Law*) Not capable of making a will; not legally qualified or competent to make a testament. *Blackstone.*

In-tes'ta-cy (-tȧ-sў), *n.* [From INTESTATE.] The state of being intestate, or of dying without having made a valid will. *Blackstone.*

In-tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus;* pref. *in-* not + *testatus,* p. p. of *testari* to make a will: cf. F. *intestat.* See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Without having made a valid will; without a will; as, to die *intestate.* *Blackstone.*

Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys. *Shak.*

2. Not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate.

In-tes'tate, *n.* (*Law*) A person who dies without making a valid will. *Blackstone.*

In-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *intestinal.*] Of or pertaining to the intestines of an animal; as, the *intestinal* tube; *intestinal* digestion; *intestinal* ferments.

Intestinal canal. Same as INTESTINE, *n.* — **Intestinal worm** (*Zoöl.*), any species of helminth living in the intestinal canal of any animal. The species are numerous.

In-tes'tine (ĭn-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus,* fr. *intus* on the inside, within, fr. *in* in: cf. F. *intestine.* See IN.] **1.** Internal; inward; — opposed to *external.*

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcers. *Milton.*

2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign; — applied usually to that which is evil; as, *intestine* disorders, calamities, etc.

Hoping here to end
Intestine war in heaven, the arch foe subdued. *Milton.*
An *intestine* struggle . . . between authority and liberty. *Hume.*

3. Depending upon the internal constitution of a body or entity; subjective.

Everything labors under an *intestine* necessity. *Cudworth.*

4. Shut up; inclosed. [*R.*] *Cowper.*

In-tes'tine, *n.; pl.* INTESTINES (-tĭnz). [L. *intestinum:* cf. F. *intestin.* See INTESTINE, *a.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) That part of the alimentary canal between the stomach and the anus. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus.*

2. *pl.* The bowels; entrails; viscera.

Large intestine (*Human Anat. & Med.*), the lower portion of the bowel, terminating at the anus. It is adapted for the retention of fecal matter, being shorter, broader, and less convoluted than the *small intestine;* it consists of three parts, the cæcum, colon, and rectum. — **Small intestine** (*Human Anat. & Med.*), the upper portion of the bowel, in which the process of digestion is practically completed. It is narrow and contorted, and consists of three parts, the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.

In'text (ĭn'tĕkst), *n.* The text of a book. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

In-tex'tine (ĭn-tĕks'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [*Intine* + *extine.*] (*Bot.*) A thin membrane existing in the pollen grains of some plants, and situated between the extine and the intine, as in *Œnothera.*

In-tex'tured (-tŭrd; 135), *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

In-thirst' (ĭn-thẽrst'), *v. t.* To make thirsty. [*Obs.*]

In-thrall' (ĭn-thrał'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTHRALLED (-thrąld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTHRALLING.] [Cf. ENTHRALL.] [Written also *inthral, enthral,* and *enthrall.*] To reduce to bondage or servitude; to make a thrall, slave, vassal, or captive of; to enslave.

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*

In-thrall'ment (-ment), *n.* [Written also *inthralment, enthrallment.*] Act of inthralling, or state of being inthralled; servitude; bondage; vassalage.

In-throne' (ĭn-thrōn'), *v. t.* Same as ENTHRONE.

In-throng' (ĭn-thrŏng'; 115), *v. i.* To throng or collect together. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

In-thron'i-za'tion (ĭn-thrŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *inthronizatio.*] Enthronement. *Bp. Warburton.*

In-thron'ize (ĭn-thrōn'ĭz), *v. t.* [LL. *inthronisare,* Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν.* See ENTHRONE.] To enthrone.

In-tice' (ĭn-tīs'), *v. t.* See ENTICE.

In'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mȧ-sў), *n.; pl.* INTIMACIES (-sĭz). [From INTIMATE.] The state of being intimate; close familiarity or association; nearness in friendship.

Syn. — Acquaintance; familiarity; fellowship; friendship. See ACQUAINTANCE.

In'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-mȧt), *a.* [Formerly *intime,* L. *intimus,* a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior:* cf. F. *intime.* The form *intimate* is due to confusion with *intimate,* v. t. See INTERIOR.] **1.** Innermost; inward; internal; deep-seated; hearty. "I knew from *intimate* impulse." *Milton.*

2. Near; close; direct; thorough; complete.

He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; confidential; as, an *intimate* friend.

Syn. — Familiar; near; friendly; confidential.

In'ti-mate, *n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

In'ti-mate (-mȧt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTIMATING.] [L. *intimatus,* p. p. of *intimare* to put, bring, drive, or press into, to announce, make known, from *intimus* the inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce; to declare; to publish; to communicate; to make known. [*Obs.*]

He, incontinent, did proclaim and *intimate* open war. *E. Hall.*

So both conspiring 'gan to *intimate*
Each other's grief. *Spenser.*

2. To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to refer to remotely; to give slight notice of; to hint; as, he *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

In'ti-mate-ly (-mȧt-lў), *adv.* In an intimate manner.

In'ti-ma'tion (ĭn'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intimatio:* cf. F. *intimation.*] **1.** The act of intimating; also, the thing intimated.

2. Announcement; declaration. *Macaulay.*

They made an edict with an *intimation* that whosoever killed a stork, should be banished. *Holland.*

3. A hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a remote or ambiguous reference; as, he had given only *intimations* of his design.

Without mentioning the king of England, or giving the least *intimation* that he was sent by him. *Bp. Burnet.*

In'time (ĭn'tĭm), *a.* [See INTIMATE, *a.*] Inward; internal; intimate. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

In-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTIMIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTIMIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [LL. *intimidatus,* p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten; pref. *in-* in + *timidus* fearful, timid: cf. F. *intimider.* See TIMID.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire or affect with fear; to deter, as by threats; to dishearten; to abash.

Now guilt, once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; abash; deter; frighten; terrify; daunt; cow.

In-tim'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intimidation.*] The act of making timid or fearful or of deterring by threats; the state of being intimidated; as, the voters were kept from the polls by *intimidation.*

The king carried his measures in Parliament by *intimidation.* *Paley.*

In-tim'i-da-to-ry (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Tending or serving to intimidate.

In-tinc'tion (ĭn-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intinctio,* fr. *intingere* to dip in; pref. *in-* in + *tingere* to tinge.] **1.** The act of tingeing or dyeing. *Blount.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A method or practice of the administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.

In'tinc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'tĭnk-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to tinge.] The want of the quality of coloring or tingeing other bodies. *Kirwan.*

In'tine (ĭn'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [L. *intus* within. Cf. EXTINE.] (*Bot.*) A transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity, which forms the innermost coating of grains of pollen.

In-tire' (ĭn-tīr'), *a.*, **In-tire'ly,** *adv.* See ENTIRE, *a.*, ENTIRELY, *adv.*

In-ti'tle (ĭn-tī't'l), *v. t.* See ENTITLE.

In-tit'ule (ĭn-tĭt'ūl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTITULED (-ūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTITULING.] [Cf. F. *intituler.* See ENTITLE.] To entitle; to give a title to. *Selden.*

In'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* [*In* + *to.*] To the inside of; within. It is used in a variety of applications.

1. Expressing entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts; — following verbs expressing motion; as, come *into* the house; go *into* the church; one stream falls or runs *into* another; water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants.

2. Expressing penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to the inside, or contents; as, to look *into* a letter or book; to look *into* an apartment.

3. Indicating insertion; as, to infuse more spirit or animation *into* a composition.

4. Denoting inclusion; as, put these ideas *into* other words.

5. Indicating the passing of a thing from one form, condition, or state to another; as, compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple; ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapor; men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance; we may reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass; men are led by evidence *into* belief of truth, and are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes; she burst *into* tears; children are sometimes frightened *into* fits; all persons are liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.

Compare IN.

In-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being intolerable; intolerableness. [*R.*]

In-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *intolérable,* L. *intolerabilis.* See IN- not, and TOLERABLE.] **1.** Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; not proper or right to be allowed; insufferable; insupportable;

unbearable; as, *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

His insolence is more *intolerable*
Than all the princes in the land beside. *Shak.*

2. Enormous.

This *intolerable* deal of sack. *Shak.*

—In-tol'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* **—In-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

In-tol'er-ance (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ans), *n.* [L. *intolerantia* impatience, unendurableness: cf. F. *intolérance.*] **1.** Want of capacity to endure; as, *intolerance* of light.

2. The quality of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; want of patience and forbearance; illiberality; bigotry; as, *intolerance* shown toward a religious sect.

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke.*

In-tol'er-an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* Intolerance. *Bailey.*

In-tol'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *intolerans, -antis:* cf. F. *intolérant.* See IN- not, and TOLERANT.] **1.** Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in religious matters; refusing to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; unjustly impatient of the opinion of those who disagree with us; not tolerant; unforbearing; bigoted.

Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe. *Cowper.*

In-tol'er-ant, *n.* An intolerant person; a bigot.

In-tol'er-ant-ly, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

In-tol'er-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Not tolerated.

In-tol'er-a'ting (-tĭng), *a.* Intolerant. [*R.*]

In-tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Intolerance; want of toleration; refusal to tolerate a difference of opinion.

In-tomb' (ĭn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTOMBED (-tōōmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTOMBING.] To place in a tomb; to bury; to entomb. See ENTOMB.

In-tomb'ment (-ment), *n.* See ENTOMBMENT.

In'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *intonatus*, p. p. of *intonare* to thunder, resound.] To thunder. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In'to-nate, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTONATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTONATING (-nā'tĭng).] [See INTONE.]

1. (*Mus.*) To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa.

2. To modulate the voice in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; to intone.

In'to-nate, *v. t.* To utter in a musical or sonorous manner; to chant; as, to *intonate* the liturgy.

In'to-na'tion (ĭn'tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See 1st INTONATE.] A thundering; thunder. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In'to-na'tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *intonation.* See INTONE.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The act of sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b*) Singing or playing in good tune or otherwise; as, her *intonation* was false. (*c*) Reciting in a musical prolonged tone; intonating, or singing of the opening phrase of a plain-chant, psalm, or canticle by a single voice, as of a priest. See INTONE, *v. t.*

In-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTONED (-tōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTONING.] [LL. *intonare, intonatum;* pref. *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone. See TONE, and cf. ENTUNE, INTONATE.] To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant; as, to *intone* the church service.

In-tone', *v. i.* To utter a prolonged tone or a deep, protracted sound; to speak or recite in a measured, sonorous manner; to intonate. *Pope.*

In-tor'sion (ĭn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intortio* a curling, crisping: cf. F. *intorsion.* See INTORT, and cf. INTORTION.] **1.** A winding, bending, or twisting.

2. (*Bot.*) The bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

In-tort' (ĭn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTORTING.] [L. *intortus*, p. p. of *intorquere* to twist; pref. *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To twist in and out; to twine; to wreathe; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

In-tor'tion (ĭn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* See INTORSION.

In-tox'i-cant (ĭn-tŏks'ĭ-kant), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent; as, alcohol, opium, and laughing gas are *intoxicants.*

In-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug or poison; pref. *in-* in + L. *toxicum* a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. τοξικόν, fr. τοξικός pertaining to a bow. See TOXIC.] **1.** Intoxicated.

2. Overexcited, as with joy or grief.

Alas, good mother, be not *intoxicate* for me;
I am well enough. *Chapman.*

In-tox'i-cate (ĭn-tŏks'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTOXICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTOXICATING (-kā'tĭng).] **1.** To poison; to drug. *South.*

2. To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite or to stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic substance.

With new wine *intoxicated* both. *Milton.*

3. To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to elate unduly or excesssively.

Intoxicated with the sound of those very bells. *G. Eliot.*

They are not *intoxicated* by military success. *Jowett (Thuc.).*

In-tox'i-ca'ted-ness (-kā'tĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being intoxicated; intoxication; drunkenness. [*R.*]

In-tox'i-ca'ting (-tĭng), *a.* Producing intoxication; fitted to intoxicate; as, *intoxicating* liquors.

In-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A poisoning, as by a spirituous or a narcotic substance.

2. The state of being intoxicated or drunk; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of intoxicating or making drunk.

2. A high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

That secret *intoxication* of pleasure. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Drunkenness; inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; infatuation; delirium. See DRUNKENNESS.

‖ **In'tra-** (ĭn'trā-). [L. *intra*, prep., within, on the inside; akin to *inter.* See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *in, within, interior;* as, *intra*ocular, within the eyeball; *intra*marginal.

In'tra-ax'il-la-ry (ĭn'trā-ăks'ĭl-lā-rў), *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated below the point where a leaf joins the stem.

In'tra-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Biol.*) Within a cell; as, the *intracellular* movements seen in the pigment cells, the salivary cells, and in the protoplasm of some vegetable cells.

In'tra-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Within the colon; as, the *intracolic* valve.

In'tra-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-al), *a.* Within the cranium or skull. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In-tract'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-trăkt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being intractable; intractableness. *Bp. Hurd.*

In-tract'a-ble (ĭn-trăkt'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *intractabilis:* cf. F. *intraitable*, formerly also *intractable.* See IN- not, and TRACTABLE.] Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper; an *intractable* child.

Syn. — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; refractory; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.

—In-tract'a-ble-ness, *n.* **—In-tract'a-bly,** *adv.*

In-tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out or extended. *Bacon.*

In-tra'dos (ĭn-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum.* Cf. EXTRADOS.] (*Arch.*) The interior curve of an arch; esp., the inner or lower curved face of the whole body of voussoirs taken together. See EXTRADOS.

In'tra-fo'li-a'ceous (ĭn'trā-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing immediately above, or in front of, a leaf; as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules.

In'tra-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Pref. *intra-* + L. *fundere, fusum*, to pour.] The act of pouring into a vessel; specif. (*Med.*), the operation of introducing a substance into a blood vessel; as, *intrafusion* of blood.

In'tra-lob'u-lar (ĭn'trā-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Within lobules; as, the *intralobular* branches of the hepatic veins.

In'tra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭn-al), *a.* Situated within the margin. *Loudon.*

In'tra-mer-cu'ri-al (-mẽr-kū'rĭ-al), *a.* (*Astron.*) Between the planet Mercury and the sun; — as the hypothetical Vulcan is *intramercurial.*

In'tra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mŏ-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Chem. & Physics*) Between molecules; situated, or acting, between the molecules of bodies.

In'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being within the material world; — opposed to *extramundane.*

In'tra-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* **1.** Being within the walls, as of a city.

2. (*Anat. & Med.*) Being within the substance of the walls of an organ; as, *intramural* pregnancy.

In'tran-quil'li-ty (ĭn'trăn-kwĭl'lĭ-tў), *n.* Unquietness; restlessness. *Sir W. Temple.*

In'trans-ca'lent (ĭn'trăns-kā'lent), *a.* Impervious to heat; adiathermic.

In'trans-gress'i-ble (-grĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intransgressibilis* that can not be crossed. See IN- not, and TRANSGRESS.] Incapable of being transgressed; not to be passed over or crossed. *Holland.*

In-tran'sient (ĭn-trăn'shent), *a.* Not transient; remaining; permanent. *Killingbeck.*

In-trans'i-gent (ĭn-trăns'ĭ-jent), *a.* [F. *intransigeant* (cf. Sp. *intransigente*); pref. *in-* not + L. *transigere* to come to an agreement; *trans* across + *agere* to lead, act.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising; irreconcilable. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

‖ **In-trans'i-gen-tes** (-jĕn-tēz; Sp. ĕn-trän'sē-hän'tās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] (*Spanish Politics*) The extreme radicals; the party of the irreconcilables.

In-tran'si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *intransitivus:* cf. F. *intransitif.* See IN- not, and TRANSITIVE.] **1.** Not passing farther; kept; detained. [*R.*]

And then it is for the image's sake and so far is *intransitive;* but whatever is paid more to the image is transitive and passes further. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Gram.*) Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action or state that is limited to the agent or subject, or, in other words, an action which does not require an object to complete the sense; as, an *intransitive* verb, *e. g.*, the bird *flies;* the dog *runs.*

☞ *Intransitive* verbs have no passive form. Some verbs which appear at first sight to be *intransitive* are in reality, or were originally, *transitive* verbs with a reflexive or other object omitted; as, he *keeps* (*i. e.*, himself) aloof from danger. *Intransitive* verbs may take a noun of kindred signification for a cognate object; as, he *died* the *death* of a hero; he *dreamed* a *dream.* Some *intransitive* verbs, by the addition of a preposition, become *transitive*, and so admit of a passive voice; as, the man *laughed* at him; he *was laughed at* by the man.

In-tran'si-tive-ly, *adv.* (*Gram.*) Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

‖ **In' tran'si-tu** (ĭn' trăn'sĭ-tū). [L.] (*Law*) In transit; during passage; as, goods *in transitu.*

In'trans-mis'si-ble (ĭn'trăns-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being transmitted.

In'trans-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (-mū'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being intransmutable.

In'trans-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

In'trant (ĭn'trant), *a.* [L. *intrans*, p. pr. of *intrare* to enter. See ENTER.] Entering; penetrating.

In'trant, *n.* One who enters; especially, a person entering upon some office or station. *Hume.*

In'tra-nu'cle-ar (ĭn'trā-nū'klē-ẽr), *a.* (*Biol.*) Within the nucleus of a cell; as, the *intranuclear* network of fibrils, seen in the first stages of karyokinesis.

In-trap' (ĭn-trăp'), *v. t.* See ENTRAP. *Spenser.*

In'tra-pa-ri'e-tal (ĭn'trā-pā-rī'ĕ-tal), *a.* Situated or occurring within an inclosure; shut off from public sight; private; secluded; retired.

I have no Turkish proclivities, and I do not think that, after all, impaling is preferable as a mode of capital punishment to *intraparietal* hanging. *Rolleston.*

In'tra-pet'i-o-lar (ĭn'trā-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated between the petiole and the stem; — said of the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole when united by those margins next the petiole, thus seeming to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch; — often confounded with *interpetiolar*, from which it differs essentially in meaning.

In'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Within the territory or a territory.

In'tra-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Within the thorax or chest.

In'tra-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Within the tropics.

In'tra-u'ter-ine (-ū'tẽr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* Within the uterus or womb; as, *intrauterine* hemorrhage.

In'tra-valv'u-lar (-văl'vū-lẽr), *a.* Between valves.

In'tra-ve'nous (-vē'nŭs), *a.* Within the veins.

In'tra-ven-tric'u-lar (-vĕn-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Within or between ventricles.

In-treas'ure (ĭn-trĕzh'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* To lay up, as in a treasury; to hoard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-treat' (ĭn-trēt'), *v. t.* See ENTREAT. *Spenser.*

In-treat'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *treatable.*] Not to be entreated; inexorable.

In-treat'ance (-ans), *n.* Entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

In-treat'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In-trench' (ĭn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRENCHED (-trĕncht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRENCHING.]

1. To cut in; to furrow; to make trenches in or upon.

It was this very sword *intrenched* it. *Shak.*

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched.* *Milton.*

2. To surround with a trench or with intrenchments, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or *intrenched* itself. "In the suburbs close *intrenched.*" *Shak.*

In-trench', *v. i.* To invade; to encroach; to infringe or trespass; to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to another; — usually followed by *on* or *upon;* as, the king was charged with *intrenching* on the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching* on the prerogatives of the crown.

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

In-trench'ant (-ant), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *trenchant.*] Not to be gashed or marked with furrows. [*Obs.*]

As easy mayest thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shak.*

In-trench'ment (-ment), *n.* [From INTRENCH.] **1.** The act of intrenching or the state of being intrenched.

2. (*Mil.*) Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench or ditch and a parapet made from the earth thrown up in making such a ditch.

On our side, we have thrown up *intrenchments* on Winter and Prospect Hills. *Washington.*

3. Any defense or protection.

4. An encroachment or infringement.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey.*

In-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus:* cf. F. *intrépide.* See IN- not, and TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; courageous; as, an *intrepid* soldier; *intrepid* spirit.

Syn. — Fearless; dauntless; resolute; brave; courageous; daring; valiant; heroic; doughty.

In'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrépidité.*] The quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; courage; resoluteness; valor.

Sir Roger had acquitted himself of two or three sentences with a look of much business and great *intrepidity.* *Addison.*

Syn. — Courage; heroism; bravery; fortitude; gallantry; valor. See COURAGE, HEROISM.

In-trep'id-ly (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd-lў), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; courageously; resolutely.

In'tri-ca-ble (ĭn'trĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* [See INTRICATE.] Entangling. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

In'tri-ca-cy (-sў), *n.; pl.* INTRICACIES (-sĭz). [From INTRICATE.] The state or quality of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; complexity; that which is intricate or involved; as, the *intricacy* of a knot; the *intricacy* of accounts; the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy; the *intricacy* of a plot.

Freed from *intricacies*, taught to live
The easiest way. *Milton.*

In'tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex. Cf. INTRIGUE, EXTRICATE.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; difficult to understand, follow, arrange, or adjust; as, *intricate* machinery, labyrinths, accounts, plots, etc.

His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

The nature of man is *intricate.* *Burke.*

Syn. — INTRICATE, COMPLEX, COMPLICATED. A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts; it is *complicated* when those parts are so many, or so arranged, as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* when it has numerous windings and confused involutions which it is hard to follow out. What is *complex* must be resolved into its parts; what is *complicated* must be drawn out and developed; what is *intricate* must be unraveled.

In'tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To entangle; to involve; to make perplexing. [*Obs.*]

It makes men troublesome, and *intricates* all wise discourses. *Jer. Taylor.*

In'tri-cate-ly (-kāt-lў), *adv.* In an intricate manner.

In'tri-cate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being intricate; intricacy.

In'tri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Entanglement. [*Obs.*]

‖ **In'tri'gante'** (ăn'trē'gänt'; E. ĭn'trĭ-gănt'), *n.* [F.] A female intriguer.

In-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRIGUED (-trēgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRIGUING.] [F. *intriguer*, OF. *intriquer*, *entriquer;* cf. It. *intrigare.* See INTRICATE, EXTRICATE.] **1.** To form a plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice.

2. To carry on a secret and illicit love or amour.

In-trigue', *v. t.* To fill with artifice and duplicity; to complicate; to embarrass. [*Obs.*]

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *Dr. J. Scott.*

In-trigue', *n.* [Cf. F. *intrigue.* See INTRIGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Intricacy; complication. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifice; conspiracy; stratagem.

Busy meddlers with *intrigues* of state. *Pomfret.*

3. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events. *Pope.*

4. A secret and illicit love affair between two persons of different sexes; an amour; a liaison.

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift.*

Syn. — Plot; scheme; conspiracy; machination.

In-trigu'er (ĭn-trēg'ẽr), *n.* One who intrigues.

In-trigu'er-y (-ẏ), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.

In-trigu'ing-ly (-ĭng-lẏ), *adv.* By means of, or in the manner of, intrigue.

In-trinse' (-trĭns'), *a.* [See INTRINSIC, and INTENSE.] Tightly drawn; or (perhaps) intricate. [*Very rare*]

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords atwain,
Which are too *intrinse* to unloose. *Shak.*

In-trin'sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus* inward, on the inside; *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second:* cf. F. *intrinsèque.* See INTER-, SECOND, and cf. EXTRINSIC.] **1.** Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental; — opposed to *extrinsic;* as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action; the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person.

He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinement. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Anat.*) Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles; — opposed to *extrinsic.*

Intrinsic energy of a body (*Physics*), the work it can do in virtue of its actual condition, without any supply of energy from without. — **Intrinsic equation of a curve** (*Geom.*), the equation which expresses the relation which the length of a curve, measured from a given point of it, to a movable point, has to the angle which the tangent to the curve at the movable point makes with a fixed line. — **Intrinsic value.** See the Note under VALUE, *n.*

Syn. — Inherent; innate; natural; real; genuine.

In-trin'sic, *n.* A genuine quality. [*Obs.*] *Warburton.*

In-trin'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* [Formerly written *intrinsecal.*] **1.** Intrinsic.

2. Intimate; closely familiar. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

In-trin'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* The quality of being intrinsic; essentialness; genuineness; reality.

In-trin'sic-al-ly (ĭn-trĭn'sĭ-kal-lẏ), *adv.* Internally; in its nature; essentially; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

In-trin'sic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being intrinsical; intrinsicality.

In-trin'si-cate (-sĭ-kāt), *a.* Intricate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In'tro- (ĭn'trō-). [L. *intro,* adv., inwardly, within. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *within, into, in, inward;* as, *introduce, introreception, introthoracic.*

In'tro-ces'sion (ĭn'trō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *introcedere, introcessum,* to go in; *intro* within + *cedere* to go.] (*Med.*) A depression, or inward sinking of parts.

In'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRODUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRODUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *introducere, introductum; intro* within + *ducere* to lead. See INTRO-, and DUKE.] **1.** To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room.

2. To put (something into a place); to insert; as, to *introduce* the finger, or a probe.

3. To lead to and make known by formal announcement or recommendation; hence, to cause to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* strangers; to *introduce* one person to another.

4. To bring into notice, practice, cultivation, or use; as, to *introduce* a new fashion, method, or plant.

5. To produce; to cause to exist; to induce. [*Obs.*]

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

6. To open to notice; to begin; to present; as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

Syn. — To bring in; usher in; insert; begin; preface.

In'tro-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* Introduction. [*Obs.*]

In'tro-du'cer (-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, introduces.

In'tro-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To introduce. [*Obs.*]

In'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *introductio:* cf. F. *introduction.* See INTRODUCE.] **1.** The act of introducing, or bringing to notice.

2. The act of formally making persons known to each other; a presentation or making known of one person to another by name; as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another.

3. That part of a book or discourse which introduces or leads the way to the main subject, or part; preliminary matter; preface; proem; exordium.

4. A formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; specifically, a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study; a guide; as, an *introduction* to English literature.

In'tro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *introductif.*] Serving to introduce; introductory. *South.* — **In'tro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

In'tro-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] An introducer. [*Obs.*]

In'tro-duc'to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lẏ), *adv.* By way of introduction.

In'tro-duc'to-ry (ĭn'trō-dŭk'tō-rẏ), *a.* [L. *introductorius:* cf. F. *introductoire.*] Serving to introduce something else; leading to the main subject or business; preliminary; prefatory; as, *introductory* proceedings; an *introductory* discourse.

In'tro-duc'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female introducer.

In'tro-flexed' (-flĕkst'), *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

In'tro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *introgressus,* p. p. of *introgredi* to go in; *intro-* within + *gradi* to step, go.] The act of going in; entrance. *Blount.*

In-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus,* fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go: cf. F. *introit.*] **1.** A going in. *Caxton.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A psalm sung or chanted immediately before the collect, epistle, and gospel, and while the priest is entering within the rails of the altar. (*b*) A part of a psalm or other portion of Scripture read by the priest at Mass immediately after ascending to the altar.

3. (*Eng. Ch.*) An anthem or psalm sung before the Communion service.

4. Any composition of vocal music appropriate to the opening of church services.

In'tro-mis'sion (ĭn'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intromission.* See INTROMIT.] **1.** The act of sending in or of putting in; insertion. *South.*

2. The act of letting go in; admission.

3. (*Scots Law*) An intermeddling with the affairs of another, either on legal grounds or without authority.

In'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTROMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTROMITTING.] [L. *intromittere, intromissum; intro-* within + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send in or put in; to insert or introduce. *Greenhill.*

2. To allow to pass in; to admit.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold. *Holder.*

In'tro-mit', *v. i.* (*Scots Law*) To intermeddle with the effects or goods of another.

In'tro-mit'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *intromittens,* p. pr.] **1.** Throwing, or allowing to pass, into or within.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Used in copulation; — said of the external reproductive organs of the males of many animals, and sometimes of those of the females.

In'tro-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who intromits.

In'tro-pres'sion (ĭn'trō-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Pressure acting within. [*R.*]

In'tro-re-cep'tion (-rē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

In-trorse' (ĭn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, contr. from *introversus.* See INTROVERT.] (*Bot.*) Turning or facing inward, or toward the axis of the part to which it belongs. *Gray.*

In'tro-spect' (ĭn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *introspectus,* p. p. of *introspicere* to look into; *intro* within + *specere* to look. See SPY.] To look into or within; to view the inside of. *Bailey.*

In'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *introspection.*] A view of the inside or interior; a looking inward; specifically, the act or process of self-examination, or inspection of one's own thoughts and feelings; the cognition which the mind has of its own acts and states; self-consciousness; reflection.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

In'tro-spec'tion-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One given to the introspective method of examining the phenomena of the soul.

In'tro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *introspectif.*] **1.** Inspecting within; seeing inwardly; capable of, or exercising, inspection; self-conscious.

2. Involving the act or results of conscious knowledge of physical phenomena; — contrasted with *associational.* *J. S. Mill.*

In'tro-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *intro-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To draw in; to swallow. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

In'tro-sus-cep'tion (-sŭs-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of receiving within.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Med.*) Same as INTUSSUSCEPTION.

In'tro-ven'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* [L. *introveniens,* p. pr. of *introvenire* to come in; *intro* within + *venire* to come.] Coming in together; entering; commingling. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'tro-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [See INTROVERT.] The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted; the act of turning the mind inward. *Berkeley.*

In'tro-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTROVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTROVERTING.] [Pref. *intro-* + L. *vertere, versum,* to turn.] **1.** To turn or bend inward. "*Introverted* toes." *Cowper.*

2. To look within; to introspect. *Lew Wallace.*

In-trude' (ĭn-trūd'), *v. i.* [L. *intrudere, intrusum;* pref. *in-* in + *trudere* to thrust, akin to E. *threat.* See THREAT.] To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation, permission, or welcome; to encroach; to trespass; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours; to *intrude* on the lands of another.

Thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am graced. *Shak.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *I. Watts.*

In-trude', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUDING.] **1.** To thrust or force (something) in or upon; especially, to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome; as, to *intrude* one's presence into a conference; to *intrude* one's opinions upon another.

2. To enter by force; to invade. [*Obs.*]

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud? *Shak.*

3. (*Geol.*) To cause to enter or force a way, as into the crevices of rocks.

Syn. — To obtrude; encroach; infringe; intrench; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

In-trud'ed (trụd'ĕd), *p. a.* (*Geol.*) Same as INTRUSIVE.

In-trud'er (ĭn-trụd'ẽr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters without right, or without leave or welcome; a trespasser.

They were all strangers and *intruders.* *Locke.*

In-trud'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female intruder.

In-trunk' (ĭn-trŭnk'), *v. t.* To inclose as in a trunk; to incase. [*R.*] *Ford.*

In-tru'sion (ĭn-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrusion.* See INTRUDE.] **1.** The act of intruding, or of forcing in; especially, the forcing (one's self) into a place without right or welcome; encroachment.

Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while in a plastic or melted state, into the cavities of another.

3. (*Law*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the person who holds in remainder or reversion has taken possession.

4. (*Scotch Ch.*) The settlement of a minister over a congregation without their consent.

In-tru'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to intrusion.

In-tru'sion-ist, *n.* One who intrudes; especially, one who favors the appointment of a clergyman to a parish, by a patron, against the wishes of the parishioners.

In-tru'sive (ĭn-trụ'sĭv), *a.* Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; entering without right or welcome.

Intrusive rocks (*Geol.*), rocks which have been forced, while in a plastic or melted state, into the cavities or between the cracks or layers of other rocks. The term is sometimes used as equivalent to *plutonic rocks.* It is then contrasted with *effusive* or *volcanic rocks.*

— **In-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

In-trust' (ĭn-trŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUSTING.] To deliver (something) to another in trust; to deliver to (another) something in trust; to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant.

Syn. — To commit; consign; confide. See COMMIT.

In'tu-ba'tion (ĭn'tū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* in + *tube.*] (*Med.*) The introduction of a tube into an organ to keep it open, as into the larynx in croup.

In'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus,* p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri:* cf. F. *intuition.* See TUITION.] **1.** A looking after; a regard to. [*Obs.*]

What, no reflection on a reward! He might have had an *intuition* at it, as the encouragement, though not the cause, of his pains. *Fuller.*

2. Direct apprehension or cognition; immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness; — distinguished from "mediate" knowledge, as in reasoning; as, the mind knows by *intuition* that black is not white, that a circle is not a square, that three are more than two, etc.; quick or ready insight or apprehension.

Sagacity and a nameless something more, — let us call it *intuition.* *Hawthorne.*

3. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; especially, a first or primary truth.

In'tu-i'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, intuition; characterized by intuition; perceived by intuition; intuitive.

In'tu-i'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the perception or recognition of primary truth is intuitive, or direct and immediate; — opposed to *sensationalism,* and *experientialism.*

In'tu-i'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of intuitionalism.

In'tu-i'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as INTUITIONALISM.

In'tu-i'tion-ist, *n.* Same as INTUITIONALIST. *Bain.*

In'tu'i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intuitif.*] **1.** Seeing clearly; as, an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision.

2. Knowing, or perceiving, by intuition; capable of knowing without deduction or reasoning.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or *intuitive.* *Milton.*

3. Received, reached, obtained, or perceived, by intuition; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge; — opposed to *deductive.* *Locke.*

In-tu'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In an intuitive manner.

In-tu'i-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the ideas of right and wrong are intuitive. *J. Grote.*

In'tu-mesce' (ĭn'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTUMESCED (-mĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTUMESCING (-mĕs'sĭng).] [L. *intumescere;* pref. *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell; specifically, to swell up or bubble up under the action of heat, as before the blowpipe.

In a higher heat, it *intumesces,* and melts into a yellowish black mass. *Kirwan.*

In'tu-mes'cence (-mĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *intumescence.*] **1.** The act or process of swelling or enlarging; also, the state of being swollen; expansion; tumidity; especially, the swelling up of bodies under the action of heat.

The *intumescence* of nations. *Johnson.*

2. Anything swollen or enlarged, as a tumor.

In'tu-mes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *intumescens,* p. pr.] Swelling up; expanding.

In-tu'mu-la'ted (ĭn-tū'mū-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *intumulatus.* See IN- not, and TUMULATE.] Unburied. [*Obs.*]

In-tune' (ĭn-tūn'), *v. t.* To intone. Cf. ENTUNE.

In-tur'bid-ate (ĭn-tûr'bĭd-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTURBIDATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTURBIDATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *turbid.*] To render turbid; to darken; to confuse. [*R.*]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge.*

In'tur-ges'cence (ĭn'tûr-jĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *inturgescens,* p. pr. of *inturgescere* to swell up. See 1st IN-, and TURGESCENT.] A swelling; the act of swelling, or state of being swelled. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'tuse (ĭn'tūs), *n.* [L. *intundere* to bruise; pref. *in-* in + *tundere*, *tusum*, to beat, bruise.] A bruise; a contusion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

In'tus-sus-cep'ted (ĭn'tŭs-sŭs-sĕp'tĕd), *a.* [See INTUSSUSCEPTION.] Received into some other thing or part, as a sword into a sheath; invaginated.

In'tus-sus-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + *susception*. Cf. INTROSUSCEPTION.] **1.** The reception of one part within another.

2. (*Med.*) The abnormal reception or slipping of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it; specifically, the reception or slipping of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower; introsusception; invagination. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Bot.*) The interposition of new particles of formative material among those already existing, as in a cell wall, or in a starch grain.

4. (*Physiol.*) The act of taking foreign matter, as food, into a living body; the process of nutrition, by which dead matter is absorbed by the living organism, and ultimately converted into the organized substance of its various tissues and organs.

Dead bodies increase by apposition; living bodies by *intussusception*. *McKendrick.*

In-twine' (ĭn-twīn'), *v. t.* [Cf. ENTWINE.] To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe; as, a wreath of flowers *intwined*. [Written also *entwine*.]

In-twine', *v. i.* To be or to become intwined.

In-twine'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of intwining, or the state of being intwined.

In-twist' (ĭn-twĭst'), *v. t.* [Cf. ENTWIST.] To twist into or together; to interweave. [Written also *entwist*.]

In'u-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.* See INNUENDO.

In'u-lin (ĭn'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Inula* Helenium, the elecampane: cf. F. *inuline*.] (*Chem.*) A substance of very wide occurrence. It is found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of many composite and other plants, as *Inula*, *Helianthus*, *Campanula*, etc., and is extracted by solution as a tasteless, white, semicrystalline substance, resembling starch, with which it is isomeric. It is intermediate in nature between starch and sugar. Called also *dahlin*, *helenin*, *alantin*, etc.

In'u-loid (-loid), *n.* [*Inulin* + *-oid*.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling inulin, found in the unripe bulbs of the dahlia.

In-um'brate (ĭn-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *inumbratus*, p. p. of *inumbrare* to shade.] To shade; to darken. [*Obs.*]

In-unc'ted (ĭn-ŭnk'tĕd), *a.* [See INUNCTION.] Anointed. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

In-unc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inungere*, *inunctum*, to anoint. See 1st IN-, and UNCTION.] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; unction; specifically (*Med.*), the rubbing of ointments into the pores of the skin, by which medicinal agents contained in them, such as mercury, iodide of potash, etc., are absorbed.

In-unc'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tў; 135), *n.* The want of unctuosity; freedom from greasiness or oiliness; as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

In-un'dant (ĭn-ŭn'dant), *a.* [L. *inundans*, p. pr. of *inundare*.] Overflowing. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

In-un'date (-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INUNDATED (-dā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INUNDATING.] [L. *inundatus*, p. p. of *inundare* to inundate; pref. *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, to overflow, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.]

1. To cover with a flood; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; as, the river *inundated* the town.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was *inundated* with bills of credit.

Syn. — To overflow; deluge; flood; overwhelm; submerge; drown.

In'un-da'tion (ĭn'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inundatio*: cf. F. *inondation*.] **1.** The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

With *inundation* wide the deluge reigns,
Drowns the deep valleys, and o'erspreads the plains. *Wilkie.*

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance; a flood; a great influx; as, an *inundation* of tourists.

To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shak.*

In-un'der-stand'ing (ĭn-ŭn'dĕr-stănd'ĭng), *a.* Void of understanding. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

In'ur-bane' (ĭn'ûr-bān'), *a.* [L. *inurbanus*. See IN- not, and URBANE.] Uncivil; unpolished; rude. *M. Arnold.* — **In'ur-bane'ly**, *adv.* — **In'ur-bane'ness**, *n.*

In'ur-ban'i-ty (-băn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *inurbanité*.] Want of urbanity or courtesy; unpolished manners or deportment; inurbaneness; rudeness. *Bp. Hall.*

In-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INURED (-ūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INURING.] [From pref. *in-* in + *ure* use, work. See URE use, practice, OPERA, and cf. MANURE.] To apply in use; to train; to discipline; to use or accustom till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; to habituate; to practice habitually. "To *inure* our prompt obedience." *Milton.*

He . . . did *inure* them to speak little. *Sir T. North.*

Inured and exercised in learning. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

The poor, *inured* to drudgery and distress. *Cowper.*

In-ure', *v. i.* To pass into use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs. [Written also *enure*.]

In-ure'ment (-ment), *n.* Use; practice; discipline; habit; custom.

In-urn' (ĭn-ûrn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INURNED (-ûrnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INURNING.] To put in an urn, as the ashes of the dead; hence, to bury; to intomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*. *Shak.*

In-u'si-tate (-ū'zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *inusitatus* unusual. See USE.] Unusual. [*R.*] *Bramhall.*

In-u'si-ta'tion (ĭn-ū'zĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of use; disuse. [*R.*] *Paley.*

In-ust' (ĭn-ŭst'), *a.* [L. *inurere*, *inustum*, to burn in; pref. *in-* in + *urere* to burn.] Burnt in. [*Obs.*]

In-us'tion (ĭn-ŭs'chŭn), *n.* The act of burning or branding. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

In-u'tile (ĭn-ū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *inutilis*: cf. F. *inutile*. See IN- not, UTILE.] Useless; unprofitable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *inutilitas*: cf. F. *inutilité*.] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

In-ut'ter-a-ble (ĭn-ŭt'tĕr-à-b'l), *a.* Unutterable; inexpressible. *Milton.*

‖**In' vac'u-o** (ĭn' văk'ū-ō). [L.] (*Physics*) In a vacuum; in empty space; as, experiments *in vacuo*.

In-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVADING.] [L. *invadere*, *invasum*; pref. *in-* in + *vadere* to go, akin to E. *wade*: cf. OF. *invader*, F. *envahir*. See WADE.] **1.** To go into or upon; to pass within the confines of; to enter; — used of forcible or rude ingress. [*Obs.*]

Which becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisly shade. *Spenser.*

2. To enter with hostile intentions; to enter with a view to conquest or plunder; to make an irruption into; to attack; as, the Romans *invaded* Great Britain.

Such an enemy
Is risen to *invade* us. *Milton.*

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate; as, the king *invaded* the rights of the people.

4. To grow or spread over; to affect injuriously and progressively; as, gangrene *invades* healthy tissue.

Syn. — To attack; assail; encroach upon. See ATTACK.

In-vade', *v. i.* To make an invasion. *Brougham.*

In-vad'er (-vād'ĕr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

In-vag'i-nate (ĭn-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To insert as in a sheath; to produce intussusception in.

In-vag'i-nate (-nāt), **In-vag'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } *a.* (*Biol.*) (*a*) Sheathed. (*b*) Having one portion of a hollow organ drawn back within another portion.

In-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. pref. *in-* + *vagina* sheath.] **1.** (*Biol.*) The condition of an invaginated organ or part.

2. (*Biol.*) One of the methods by which the various germinal layers of the ovum are differentiated.

☞ In *embolic invagination*, one half of the blastosphere is pushed in towards the other half, producing an embryonic form known as a *gastrula*. — In *epibolic invagination*, a phenomenon in the development of some invertebrate ova, the epiblast appears to grow over or around the hypoblast.

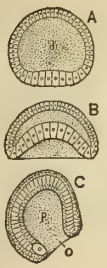

Invagination (embolic), much enlarged. *A* Blastosphere or Blastula of Amphioxus; *d* The Segmentation Cavity; *B* Invagination of the Blastosphere; *C* Gastrula, Invagination completed; the outer layer of cells is the Epiblast, the inner layer the Hypoblast; *o* Blastopore; *p* Archenteron. [Cuts after those of B. Hatschek.]

In'va-les'cence (ĭn'và-lĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *invalescens*, p. pr. of *invalescere* to become strong. See 1st IN-, and CONVALESCE.] Strength; health. [*Obs.*]

In-val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā-rў), *a.* Wanting health; valetudinary. [*R.*]

In-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *valid*: cf. F. *invalide*, L. *invalidus* infirm, weak. Cf. INVALID infirm.]

1. Of no force, weight, or cogency; not valid; weak.

2. (*Law*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

In'va-lid (ĭn'và-lĭd; 277), *n.* [F. *invalide*, n. & a., L. *invalidus*, a. See INVALID null.] A person who is weak and infirm; one who is disabled for active service; especially, one in chronic ill health.

In'va-lid (ĭn'và-lĭd), *a.* [See INVALID, *n.*] Not well; feeble; infirm; sickly; as, he had an *invalid* daughter.

In'va-lid, *v. t.* **1.** To make or render invalid or infirm. "*Invalided*, bent, and almost blind." *Dickens.*

2. To classify or enroll as an invalid.

Peace coming, he was *invalided* on half pay. *Carlyle.*

In-val'i-date (ĭn-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVALIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVALIDATING.] [From INVALID null.] To render invalid; to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the authority of; to render of no force or effect; to overthrow; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or argument.

In-val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* The act of invalidating, or the state of being invalidated.

So many *invalidations* of their right. *Burke.*

‖**In'va-lide'** (ăn'và'lēd'), *n.* [F.] See INVALID, *n.*

In'va-lid-ism (ĭn'và-lĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of an invalid; sickness; infirmity.

In'va-lid'i-ty (ĭn'và-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *invalidité*, LL. *invaliditas* want of health.] **1.** Want of validity or cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; invalidness; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

2. Want of health; infirmity. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

In-val'id-ness (ĭn-văl'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

In-val'or-ous (ĭn-ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Not valorous; cowardly.

In-val'u-a-ble (-ū-à-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; priceless; precious.

In-val'u-a-bly, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*

In-val'ued (-ūd), *a.* Inestimable. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

In-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vā'rĭ-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *invariabilité*.] The quality of being invariable; invariableness; constancy; uniformity.

In-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-à-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *variable*: cf. F. *invariable*.] Not given to variation or change; unalterable; unchangeable; always uniform.

Physical laws which are *invariable*. *I. Taylor.*

— **In-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-à-b'l), *n.* (*Math.*) An invariable quantity; a constant.

In-va'ri-ance (-ans), *n.* (*Math.*) The property of remaining invariable under prescribed or implied conditions. *J. J. Sylvester.*

In-va'ri-ant (-ant), *n.* (*Math.*) An invariable quantity; specifically, a function of the coefficients of one or more forms, which remains unaltered, when these undergo suitable linear transformations. *J. J. Sylvester.*

In-va'sion (ĭn-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *invasio*: cf. F. *invasion*. See INVADE.] **1.** The act of invading; the act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; encroachment; trespass.

2. A warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; the incursion of an army for conquest or plunder.

3. The incoming or first attack of anything hurtful or pernicious; as, the *invasion* of a disease.

Syn. — INVASION, INCURSION, IRRUPTION, INROAD. *Invasion* is the generic term, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country. *Incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden invasion. *Irruption* denotes a particularly violent invasion. *Inroad* is entry by some unusual way involving trespass and injury.

In-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [LL. *invasivus*: cf. F. *invasif*. See INVADE.] Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive. "*Invasive* war." *Hoole.*

In-vect' (-vĕkt'), *v. i.* To inveigh. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

In-vec'ted (ĭn-vĕk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *invectus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] (*Her.*) Having a border or outline composed of semicircles or arcs of circles with the convexity outward; — the opposite of *engrailed*.

Invected.

In-vec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *invectio*. See INVEIGH.] An inveighing against; invective. [*Obs.*] *Fulke.*

In-vec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *invectivus*: cf. F. *invectif*. See INVEIGH.] Characterized by invection; critical; denunciatory; satirical; abusive; railing.

In-vec'tive, *n.* [F. *invective*.] An expression which inveighs or rails against a person; a severe or violent censure or reproach; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation; — followed by *against*, having reference to the person or thing affected; as, an *invective* against tyranny.

The world will be able to judge of his [Junius'] motives for writing such famous *invectives*. *Sir W. Draper.*

Syn. — Abuse; censure; reproach; satire; sarcasm; railing; diatribe. See ABUSE.

In-vec'tive-ly, *adv.* In an invective manner. *Shak.*

In-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGHED (-vād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGHING.] [L. *invehere*, *invectum*, to carry or bring into or against, to attack with words, to inveigh; pref. *in-* in + *vehere* to carry. See VEHICLE, and cf. INVECTIVE.] To declaim or rail (against some person or thing); to utter censorious and bitter language; to attack with harsh criticism or reproach, either spoken or written; to use invectives; — with *against*; as, to *inveigh* against character, conduct, manners, customs, morals, a law, an abuse.

All men *inveighed* against him; all men, except court vassals, opposed him. *Milton.*

The artificial life against which we *inveighed*. *Hawthorne.*

In-veigh'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who inveighs.

In-vei'gle (ĭn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGLING (-glĭng).] [Prob. fr. F. *aveugler* to blind, to delude, OF. *aveugler*, *avugler*, *avegler*, fr. F. *aveugle* blind, OF. *aveugle*, *avugle*, properly, without eyes, fr. L. *ab* + *oculus* eye. The pref. *in-* seems to have been substituted for *a-* taken as the pref. F. *à*, L. *ad*. See OCULAR.] To lead astray as if blind; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to insnare; to seduce; to wheedle.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense. *Milton.*

In-vei'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of inveigling, or the state of being inveigled; that which inveigles; enticement; seduction. *South.*

In-vei'gler (-glĕr), *n.* One who inveigles.

In-veil' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To cover, as with a vail. *W. Browne.*

In-vend'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĕnd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being invendible; invendibleness; unsalableness.

In-vend'i-ble (ĭn-vĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invendibilis*. See IN- not, and VENDIBLE.] Not vendible or salable. *Jefferson.* — **In-vend'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-ven'om (ĭn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* See ENVENOM.

In-vent' (ĭn-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTING.] [L. *inventus*, p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, to find, invent; pref. *in-* in + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come*: cf. F. *inventer*. See COME.]

1. To come or light upon; to meet; to find. [*Obs.*]

And vowed never to return again,
Till him alive or dead she did *invent*. *Spenser.*

2. To discover, as by study or inquiry; to find out; to devise; to contrive or produce for the first time; — applied commonly to the discovery of some serviceable mode, instrument, or machine.

Thus first Necessity *invented* stools. *Cowper.*

3. To frame by the imagination; to fabricate mentally; to forge; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem; to *invent* a falsehood.

Whate'er his cruel malice could *invent*. *Milton.*

He had *invented* some circumstances, and put the worst possible construction on others. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To discover; contrive; devise; frame; design; fabricate; concoct; elaborate. See DISCOVER.

In-vent'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who invents.

In-vent'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of invention. *J. Gifford.*

In-vent'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented.

In-vent'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inventible.

In-ven'tion (ĭn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inventio*: cf. F. *invention*. See INVENT.] **1.** The act of finding out or

inventing; contrivance or construction of that which has not before existed; as, the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing.

As the search of it [truth] is the duty, so the *invention* will be the happiness of man. *Tatham.*

2. That which is invented; an original contrivance or construction; a device; as, this fable was the *invention* of Esop; that falsehood was her own *invention.*

We entered by the drawbridge, which has an *invention* to let one fall if not premonished. *Evelyn.*

3. Thought; idea. *Shak.*

4. A fabrication to deceive; a fiction; a forgery; a falsehood.

Filling their hearers
With strange *invention.* *Shak.*

5. The faculty of inventing; imaginative faculty; skill or ingenuity in contriving anything new; as, a man of *invention.*

They lay no less than a want of *invention* to his charge; a capital crime, . . . for a poet is a maker. *Dryden.*

6. (*Fine Arts, Rhet.*, etc.) The exercise of the imagination in selecting and treating a theme, or more commonly in contriving the arrangement of a piece, or the method of presenting its parts.

Invention of the cross (*Eccl.*), a festival celebrated May 3d, in honor of the finding of our Savior's cross by St. Helena.

In-ven'tious (ĭn-vĕn'shŭs), *a.* Inventive. [*Obs.*]

In-vent'ive (ĭn-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inventif.*] Able and apt to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an *inventive* head or genius. *Dryden.* — **In-vent'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vent'ive-ness,** *n.*

In-vent'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inventeur.*] One who invents or finds out something new; a contriver; especially, one who invents mechanical devices.

In'ven-to'ri-al (ĭn'vĕn-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **In'ven-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* *Shak.*

In'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* INVENTORIES (-rĭz). [L. *inventarium:* cf. LL. *inventorium,* F. *inventaire,* OF. also *inventoire.* See INVENT.] An account, catalogue, or schedule, made by an executor or administrator, of all the goods and chattels, and sometimes of the real estate, of a deceased person; a list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; hence, an itemized list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth; specifically, the annual account of stock taken in any business.

There take an *inventory* of all I have. *Shak.*

Syn. — List; register; schedule; catalogue. See LIST.

In'ven-to-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVENTORIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVENTORYING.] [Cf. F. *inventorier.*] To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods; as, a merchant *inventories* his stock.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried,* and every particle and utensil labeled. *Shak.*

In-vent'ress (ĭn-vĕnt'rĕs), *n.* [Cf. L. *inventrix,* F. *inventrice.*] A woman who invents. *Dryden.*

In've-rac'i-ty (ĭn'vẽ-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of veracity.

In-ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (ĭn-vẽr'ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of verisimilitude or likelihood; improbability.

In-verse' (ĭn-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *inversus,* p. p. of *invertere:* cf. F. *inverse.* See INVERT.] **1.** Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted; reciprocal; — opposed to *direct.*

2. (*Bot.*) Inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual.

3. (*Math.*) Opposite in nature and effect; — said with reference to any two operations, which, when both are performed in succession upon any quantity, reproduce that quantity; as, multiplication is the *inverse* operation to division. The symbol of an inverse operation is the symbol of the direct operation with $^{-1}$ as an index. Thus $sin^{-1} x$ means the arc whose sine is x.

Inverse figures (*Geom.*), two figures, such that each point of either figure is inverse to a corresponding point in the other figure. — **Inverse points** (*Geom.*), two points lying on a line drawn from the center of a fixed circle or sphere, and so related that the product of their distances from the center of the circle or sphere is equal to the square of the radius. — **Inverse,** *or* **Reciprocal, ratio** (*Math.*), the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **Inverse,** *or* **Reciprocal, proportion,** an equality between a direct ratio and a reciprocal ratio; thus, $4 : 2 :: \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{2}$, or $4 : 2 :: 3 : 6$, *inversely.*

In'verse, *n.* That which is inverse.

Thus the course of human study is the *inverse* of the course of things in nature. *Tatham.*

In-verse'ly (ĭn-vẽrs'lў), *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; by inversion; — opposed to *directly.*

Inversely proportional. See *Directly proportional,* under DIRECTLY, and INVERSION, 4.

In-ver'sion (ĭn-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inversio:* cf. F. *inversion.* See INVERT.] **1.** The act of inverting, or turning over or backward, or the state of being inverted.

2. A change by inverted order; a reversed position or arrangement of things; transposition.

It is just the *inversion* of an act of Parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the Lords and Commons. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mil.*) A movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

4. (*Math.*) A change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.

5. (*Geom.*) A peculiar method of transformation, in which a figure is replaced by its inverse figure. Propositions that are true for the original figure thus furnish new propositions that are true in the inverse figure. See *Inverse figures,* under INVERSE.

6. (*Gram.*) A change of the usual order of words or phrases; as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of, "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices."

7. (*Rhet.*) A method of reasoning in which the orator shows that the arguments advanced by his adversary in opposition to him are really favorable to his cause.

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Said of *intervals,* when the lower tone is placed an octave higher, so that fifths become fourths, thirds sixths, etc. (*b*) Said of a *chord,* when one of its notes, other than its root, is made the bass. (*c*) Said of a *subject,* or phrase, when the intervals of which it consists are repeated in the contrary direction, rising instead of falling, or vice versa. (*d*) Said of *double counterpoint,* when an upper and a lower part change places.

9. (*Geol.*) The folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a manner that the order of succession appears to be reversed.

10. (*Chem.*) The act or process by which cane sugar (*sucrose*), under the action of heat and acids or ferments (as *diastase*), is broken or split up into grape sugar (*dextrose*), and fruit sugar (*levulose*); also, less properly, the process by which starch is converted into grape sugar (*dextrose*).

☞ The terms *invert* and *inversion,* in this sense, owe their meaning to the fact that the plane of polarization of light, which is rotated to the right by cane sugar, is turned toward the left by levulose.

In-vert' (ĭn-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVERTING.] [L. *invertere, inversum;* pref. *in-* in + *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** To turn over; to put upside down; to upset; to place in a contrary order or direction; to reverse; as, to *invert* a cup, the order of words, rules of justice, etc.

That doth *invert* the attest of eyes and ears,
As if these organs had deceptious functions. *Shak.*

Such reasoning falls like an *inverted* cone,
Wanting its proper base to stand upon. *Cowper.*

2. (*Mus.*) To change the position of; — said of tones which form a chord, or parts which compose harmony.

3. To divert; to convert to a wrong use. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

4. (*Chem.*) To convert; to reverse; to decompose by, or subject to, inversion. See INVERSION, *n.*, 10.

In-vert', *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To undergo inversion, as sugar.

In'vert (ĭn'vẽrt), *a.* (*Chem.*) Subjected to the process of inversion; inverted; converted; as, *invert* sugar.

Invert sugar (*Chem.*), a variety of sugar, consisting of a mixture of dextrose and levulose, found naturally in fruits, and produced artificially by the inversion of cane sugar (sucrose); also, less properly, the grape sugar or dextrose obtained from starch. See INVERSION, DEXTROSE, LEVULOSE, and SUGAR.

In'vert, *n.* (*Masonry*) An inverted arch.

In-ver'te-bral (ĭn-vẽr'tẽ-brăl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as INVERTEBRATE.

‖ **In-ver'te-bra'ta** (ĭn-vẽr'tẽ-brā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *in-* not + *vertebratus* vertebrate.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive division of the animal kingdom, including all except the Vertebrata.

In-ver'te-brate (ĭn-vẽr'tẽ-brāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebræ; of or pertaining to the Invertebrata. — *n.* One of the Invertebrata.

Age of invertebrates. See AGE, and SILURIAN.

In-ver'te-bra'ted (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having no backbone; invertebrate.

In-vert'ed (ĭn-vẽrt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Changed to a contrary or counterchanged order; reversed; characterized by inversion.

2. (*Geol.*) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval.

Inverted arch (*Arch.*), an arch placed with crown downward; — much used in foundations.

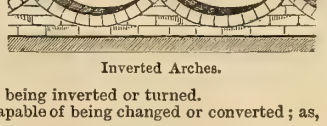

Inverted Arches.

In-vert'ed-ly, *adv.* In an inverted order. *Derham.*

In-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [From INVERT.]

1. Capable of being inverted or turned.

2. (*Chem.*) Capable of being changed or converted; as, *invertible* sugar.

In-vert'i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *vertere* to turn + *-ible.*] Incapable of being turned or changed.

An indurate and *invertible* conscience. *Cranmer.*

In-vert'in (ĭn-vẽr'tĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized ferment which causes cane sugar to take up a molecule of water and be converted into invert sugar.

In-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVESTING.] [L. *investire, investitum;* pref. *in-* in + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* clothing: cf. F. *investir.* See VEST.] **1.** To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array; — opposed to *divest.* Usually followed by *with,* sometimes by *in;* as, to *invest* one with a robe.

2. To put on. [*Obs.*]

Can not find one this girdle to *invest.* *Spenser.*

3. To clothe, as with office or authority; to place in possession of rank, dignity, or estate; to endow; to adorn; to grace; to bedeck; as, to *invest* with honor or glory; to *invest* with an estate.

I do *invest* you jointly with my power. *Shak.*

4. To surround, accompany, or attend.

Awe such as must always *invest* the spectacle of the guilt. *Hawthorne.*

5. To confer; to give. [*R.*]

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

6. (*Mil.*) To inclose; to surround or hem in with troops, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to *invest* a town.

7. To lay out (money or capital) in business with the view of obtaining an income or profit; as, to *invest* money in bank stock.

In-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. i.* To make an investment; as, to *invest* in stocks; — usually followed by *in.*

In-vest'ient (ĭn-vĕst'yent), *a.* [L. *investiens,* p. pr. of *investire.*] Covering; clothing. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

In-ves'ti-ga-ble (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [L. *investigabilis.* See INVESTIGATE.] Capable or susceptible of being investigated; admitting research. *Hooker.*

In-ves'ti-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *investigabilis.* See IN- not, and VESTIGATE.] Unsearchable; inscrutable. [*Obs.*]

So unsearchable the judgment and so *investigable* the ways thereof. *Bale.*

In-ves'ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVESTIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVESTIGATING.] [L. *investigatus,* p. p. of *investigare* to investigate; pref. *in-* in + *vestigare* to track, trace. See VESTIGE.] To follow up step by step by patient inquiry or observation; to trace or track mentally; to search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful inquisition; as, to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena.

In-ves'ti-gate, *v. i.* To pursue a course of investigation and study; to make investigation.

In-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *investigatio:* cf. F. *investigation.*] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into or following up; research; study; inquiry, esp. patient or thorough inquiry or examination; as, the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist.

In-ves'ti-ga-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive; curious; searching.

In-ves'ti-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *investigateur.*] One who searches diligently into a subject.

In-vest'i-ture (ĭn-vĕst'ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *investitura:* cf. F. *investiture.*] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing, or the state of being invested, as with an office; a giving possession; also, the right of so investing.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. (*Feudal Law*) Livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture,* or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

3. That with which anyone is invested or clothed; investment; clothing; covering.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench.*

In-vest'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Investing. [*R.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

In-vest'ment (ĭn-vĕst'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of investing, or the state of being invested.

2. That with which anyone is invested; a vestment.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence. *Shak.*

3. (*Mil.*) The act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force, or the state of being so surrounded.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort within six days after its *investment.* *Marshall.*

4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; the amount of money invested, or that in which money is invested.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *A. Hamilton.*

An *investment* in ink, paper, and steel pens. *Hawthorne.*

In-vest'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who invests.

In-ves'ture (ĭn-vĕs'tūr; 135), *n.* Investiture; investment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

In-ves'ture, *v. t.* To clothe; to invest; to install. [*Obs.*] "Monks . . . *investured* in their copes." *Fuller.*

In-vet'er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-ă-sў), *n.* [From INVETERATE.] **1.** Firm establishment by long continuance; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *invcteracy* of custom, habit, or disease; — usually in a bad sense; as, the *inveteracy* of prejudice or of error.

An *inveteracy* of evil habits that will prompt him to contract more. *A. Tucker.*

2. Malignity; spitefulness; virulency.

The rancor of pamphlets, the *inveteracy* of epigrams, and the mortification of lampoons. *Guardian.*

In-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-ăt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus,* p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; pref. *in-* in + *vetus, veteris,* old. See VETERAN.] **1.** Old; long-established. [*Obs.*]

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion. *Bacon.*

2. Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; of long standing; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse.

Heal the *inveterate* canker of one wound. *Shak.*

3. Having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual; as, an *inveterate* idler or smoker.

4. Malignant; virulent; spiteful. *H. Brooke.*

In-vet'er-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In-vet'er-ate-ly (-ăt-lў), *adv.* In an inveterate manner or degree. "*Inveterately* tough." *Hawthorne.*

In-vet'er-ate-ness, *n.* Inveteracy. *Sir T. Browne.*

In-vet'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inveteratio.*] The act of making inveterate. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

In-vict' (ĭn-vĭkt'), *a.* [L. *invictus.* See IN- not, and VICTOR.] Invincible. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

In-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus,* fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY, and cf. ENVIOUS.] **1.** Envious; malignant. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

2. Worthy of envy; desirable; enviable. [*Obs.*]

Such a person appeareth in a far more honorable and *invidious* state than any prosperous man. *Barrow.*

3. Likely to incur or produce ill will, or to provoke envy; hateful; as, *invidious* distinctions.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

— **In-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

In-vig'i-lance (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lans), } *n.* [Pref. *in-* not +
In-vig'i-lan-cy (-lan-sў), } *vigilance:* cf. OF. *invigilance.*] Want of vigilance; neglect of watching; carelessness.

In-vig'or (ĭn-vĭg'ẽr), *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Obs.*]

In-vig'or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVIGORATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVIGORATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *vigor.*] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

Christian graces and virtues they can not be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To refresh; animate; exhilarate; stimulate.

In-vig'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.

In-vile' (ĭn-vīl'), *v. t.* To render vile. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In-vil'laged (ĭn-vĭl'lĭjd; 48), *p. a.* Turned into, or reduced to, a village. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

In-vin'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *invincibilité.*] The quality or state of being invincible; invincibleness.

In-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invincibilis:* cf. F. *invincible.* See IN- not, and VINCIBLE.] Incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued; unconquerable; insuperable; as, an *invincible* army, or obstacle.

Lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible. *Milton.*

— **In-vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.*

In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inviolabilitas:* cf. F. *inviolabilité.*] The quality or state of being inviolable; inviolableness.

In-vi'o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inviolabilis:* cf. F. *inviolable.* See INVIOLATE, *a.*] **1.** Not violable; not susceptible of hurt, wound, or harm (used with respect to either physical or moral damage); not susceptible of being profaned or corrupted; sacred; holy; as, *inviolable* honor or chastity; an *inviolable* shrine.

He tried a third, a tough, well-chosen spear,
The *inviolable* body stood sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Unviolated; uninjured; undefiled; uncorrupted.

For thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milton.*

3. Not capable of being broken or violated; as, an *inviolable* covenant, agreement, promise, or vow.

Their almighty Maker first ordained
And bound them with *inviolable* bands. *Spenser.*
And keep our faiths firm and *inviolable*. *Shak.*

In-vi'o-la-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inviolable; as, the *inviolableness* of divine justice.

In-vi'o-la-bly, *adv.* Without violation.

In-vi'o-la-cy (-sȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being inviolate; as, the *inviolacy* of an oath.

In-vi'o-late (ĭn-vī'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *inviolatus.* See IN- not, and VIOLATE.] **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unhurt; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon.*

2. Not corrupted, defiled, or profaned; chaste; pure. "*Inviolate* truth." *Denham.*

There chaste Alceste lives *inviolate*. *Spenser.*

In-vi'o-late-ly (-lāt-lȳ), *adv.* In an inviolate manner.

In-vi'o-late-ness, *n.* The state of being inviolate.

In'vi-ous (ĭn'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invius;* pref. *in-* not + *via* way.] Untrodden. [*R.*] *Hudibras.* — **In'vi-ous-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

In-vi'rile (ĭn-vī'rĭl *or* ĭn-vīr'ĭl), *a.* Deficient in manhood; unmanly; effeminate. *Lowell.*

In'vi-ril'i-ty (ĭn'vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Absence of virility or manhood; effeminacy. *Prynne.*

In-vis'cate (ĭn-vĭs'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVISCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVISCATING (-kā-tĭng).] [L. *inviscatus*, p. p. of *inviscare* to birdlime; pref. *in-* in + *viscum*, *viscus*, the mistletoe, birdlime.] To daub or catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In-vis'cer-ate (-sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVISCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVISCERATING.] [L. *inviscератus*, p. p. of *inviscerare* to put into the entrails. See VISCERA.] To breed; to nourish. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

In-vis'cer-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *inviscератus*, p. p.] Deep-seated; internal. [*R.*] *W. Montagu.*

In-vis'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* INVISIBILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *invisibilitas:* cf. F. *invisibilité.*] The state or quality of being invisible; also, that which is invisible. "Atoms and *invisibilities*." *Landor.*

In-vis'i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *invisible*, L. *invisibilis.* See IN- not, and VISIBLE.] Incapable of being seen; not perceptible by vision; not visible.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

Invisible bird (*Zoöl.*), a small, shy singing bird (*Myadestes sibilans*), of St. Vincent Island. — **Invisible green**, a very dark shade of green, approaching to black, and liable to be mistaken for it.

In-vis'i-ble, *n.* **1.** An invisible person or thing; specifically, God, the Supreme Being.

2. A Rosicrucian; — so called because avoiding declaration of his craft. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those (as in the 16th century) who denied the visibility of the church. *Shipley.*

In-vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being invisible; invisibility.

In-vis'i-bly, *adv.* In an invisible manner. *Denham.*

In-vi'sion (ĭn-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of vision or of the power of seeing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

In'vi-ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *invitatio:* cf. F. *invitation.* See INVITE.] **1.** The act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company; as, an *invitation* to a party, to a dinner, or to visit a friend.

2. A document written or printed, or spoken words, conveying the message by which one is invited.

3. Allurement; enticement. [*R.*]

She gives the leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*

In-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *invitatorius:* cf. F. *invitatoire.*] Using or containing invitations.

The "Venite" [Psalm xcv.], which is also called the *invitatory* psalm. *Hook.*

In-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.; pl.* INVITATORIES (-rĭz). [LL. *invitatorium:* cf. F. *invitatoire.*] That which invites; specifically, the invitatory psalm, or a part of it used in worship.

In-vite' (ĭn-vīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVITING.] [L. *invitare:* cf. F. *inviter.* See VIE.] **1.** To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; to ask to do some act, or go to some place; esp., to ask to an entertainment or visit; to request the company of; as, to *invite* to dinner, or a wedding, or an excursion.

So many guests *invite* as here are writ. *Shak.*
I *invite* his Grace of Castle Rackrent to reflect on this. *Carlyle.*

2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope; to attract.

To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense. *Milton.*
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*
There no delusive hope *invites* despair. *Cowper.*

3. To give occasion for; as, to *invite* criticism.

Syn. — To solicit; bid; call; ask; summon; allure; attract; entice; request; persuade.

In-vite', *v. i.* To give invitation. *Milton.*

In-vite'ment (-ment), *n.* Invitation. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

In-vit'er (-vīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, invites.

In-vi'ti-ate (ĭn-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *a.* Not vitiated. *Lowell.*

In-vit'ing (-vīt'ĭng), *a.* Alluring; tempting; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *W. Irving.*

— **In-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **In-vit'ing-ness**, *n.* *Jer. Taylor.*

In-vit'ri-fi'a-ble (ĭn-vĭt'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not admitting of being vitrified, or converted into glass. *Kirwan.*

In'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOCATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare.* See INVOKE.] To invoke; to call on, or for, in supplication; to implore.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid. *Milton.*

In'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *invocation*, L. *invocatio.*] **1.** The act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of some superior being; earnest and solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being.

Sweet *invocation* of a child; most pretty and pathetical! *Shak.*

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

2. (*Law*) A call or summons; especially, a judicial call, demand, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into court.

In'vo-ca-to-ry (ĭn'vō-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Making or containing invocation; invoking.

In'voice' (ĭn'vois'), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi* a sending or things sent, fr. *envoyer* to send; cf. F. lettre *d'envoi* letter of advice of goods forwarded. See ENVOY.] **1.** (*Com.*) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices and charges annexed. *Wharton.*

2. The lot or set of goods as shipped or received; as, the merchant receives a large *invoice* of goods.

In'voice', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOICED (-voist'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOICING (-voi'sĭng).] To make a written list or account of, as goods to be sent to a consignee; to insert in a priced list; to write or enter in an invoice.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison.*

In-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOKING.] [F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare;* pref. *in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox* voice. See VOICE, and cf. INVOCATE.] To call on for aid or protection; to invite earnestly or solemnly; to summon; to address in prayer; to solicit or demand by invocation; to implore; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being, or to *invoke* His aid and blessing.

Go, my dread lord, to your great grandsire's tomb, . . .
Invoke his warlike spirit. *Shak.*

In-vol'u-cel (ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl *or* ĭn'vŏ-lū'sĕl; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, or *involucrum:* cf. F. *involucelle.*] (*Bot.*) A partial, secondary, or small involucre. See *Illust.* of INVOLUCRE.

In'vo-lu'cel-late (ĭn'vŏ-lū'sĕl-lāt *or* ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl'lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with involucels.

‖ **In'vo-lu-cel'lum** (ĭn'vŏ-lū-sĕl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* INVOLUCELLA (-lȧ). [NL.] See INVOLUCEL.

In'vo-lu'cral (ĭn'vŏ-lū'krȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *involucral.*] Pertaining to, possessing, or like, an involucrum.

In'vo-lu'crate (-lū'krāt), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having an in-
In'vo-lu'cra-ted (-krā-tĕd), } volucre; involucred.

In'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vŏ-lū'kẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *involucrum* a covering, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to wrap up, envelop: cf. F. *involucre.* See INVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head. (*b*) A continuous marginal covering of sporangia, in certain ferns, as in the common brake, or the cup-shaped processes of the filmy ferns. (*c*) The peridium or volva of certain fungi. Called also *involucrum.*

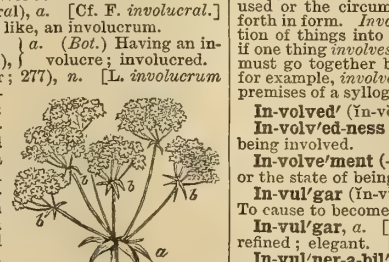

a Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

In'vo-lu'cred (ĭn'vŏ-lū'kẽrd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having an involucre, as umbels, heads, etc. *Martyn.*

In'vo-lu'cret (ĭn'vŏ-lū'krĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An involucel.

‖ **In'vo-lu'crum** (ĭn'vŏ-lū'krŭm), *n.; pl.* L. INVOLUCRA (-krȧ), E. INVOLUCRUMS (-krŭmz). [L. See INVOLUCRE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) See INVOLUCRE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sheath which surrounds the base of the lasso cells in the Siphonophora.

In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From INVOLUNTARY.] In an involuntary manner; not voluntarily; not intentionally or willingly.

In-vol'un-ta-ri-ness (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being involuntary; unwillingness; automatism.

In-vol'un-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *involuntarius.* See IN- not, and VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Not having will or the power of choice.

2. Not under the influence or control of the will; not voluntary; as, the *involuntary* movements of the body; *involuntary* muscle fibers.

3. Not proceeding from choice; done unwillingly; reluctant; compulsory; as, *involuntary* submission.

In'vo-lute (ĭn'vŏ-lūt), } *a.* [L. *involutus*, p. p. of
In'vo-lu'ted (-lū'tĕd), } *involvere.* See INVOLVE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges; — said of leaves in vernation, or of the petals of flowers in æstivation. *Gray.*

Section of an Involute Leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Turned inward at the margin, as the exterior lip of the Cyprea. (*b*) Rolled inward spirally.

In'vo-lute, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it; — called also *evolvent.* See EVOLUTE.

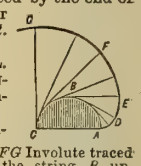

ADEFG Involute traced by the string *B* unwound from the Evolute *ABC.*

In'vo-lu'tion (ĭn'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *involutio:* cf. F. *involution.* See INVOLVE.] **1.** The act of involving or infolding.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication; entanglement.

All things are mixed, and causes blended, by mutual *involutions.* *Glanvill.*

3. That in which anything is involved, folded, or wrapped; envelope. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. (*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, in a way that involves or complicates the construction.

5. (*Math.*) The act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; — the reverse of *evolution.*

6. (*Geom.*) The relation which exists between three or more sets of points, $a.a'$, $b.b'$, $c.c'$, so related to a point O on the line, that the product $Oa.Oa' = Ob.Ob' = Oc.Oc'$ is constant. Sets of lines or surfaces possessing corresponding properties may be in *involution.*

7. (*Med.*) The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the *uterus* after pregnancy.

In-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOLVING.] [L. *involvere, involutum*, to roll about, wrap up; pref. *in-* in + *volvere* to roll: cf. OF. *involver.* See VOLUBLE, and cf. INVOLUTE.]

1. To roll or fold up; to wind round; to entwine.

Some of serpent kind . . . *involved*
Their snaky folds. *Milton.*

2. To envelop completely; to surround; to cover; to hide; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.

And leave a singèd bottom all *involved*
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

3. To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. "*Involved* discourses." *Locke.*

4. To connect with something as a natural or logical consequence or effect; to include necessarily; to imply.

He knows
His end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*
The contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

5. To take in; to gather in; to mingle confusedly; to blend or merge. [*R.*]

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*
Earth with hell
To mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

6. To envelop, infold, entangle, or embarrass; as, to *involve* a person in debt or misery.

7. To engage thoroughly; to occupy, employ, or absorb. "*Involved* in a deep study." *Sir W. Scott.*

8. (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.

Syn. — To imply; include; implicate; complicate; entangle; embarrass; overwhelm. — To INVOLVE, IMPLY. *Imply* is opposed to *express*, or *set forth;* thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, *involves* wide-spread misery and death; the premises of a syllogism *involve* the conclusion.

In-volved' (ĭn-vŏlvd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as INVOLUTE.

In-volv'ed-ness (ĭn-vŏlv'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being involved.

In-volve'ment (-vŏlv'ment), *n.* The act of involving, or the state of being involved. *Lew Wallace.*

In-vul'gar (ĭn-vŭl'gẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *vulgar.*] To cause to become or appear vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

In-vul'gar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *vulgar.*] Not vulgar; refined; elegant. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (-nẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *invulnérabilité.*] Quality or state of being invulnerable.

In-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis:* cf. F. *invulnérable.* See IN- not, and VULNERABLE.]

1. Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

Neither vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton.*

2. Unanswerable; irrefutable; that can not be refuted or convinced; as, an *invulnerable* argument.

In-vul'ner-a-ble-ness, *n.* Invulnerability.

In-vul'ner-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *invulneratus* unwounded.] Invulnerable.

In-wall' (ĭn-wal'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INWALLED (-wald'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INWALLING.] To inclose or fortify as with a wall. *Spenser.*

In'wall' (ĭn'wąl'), *n.* An inner wall; specifically (*Metal.*), the inner wall, or lining, of a blast furnace.

In'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *inweard, inneweard, innanweard*, fr. *innan, inne*, within (fr. *in* in; see IN) + the suffix *-weard*, E. *-ward.*] **1.** Being or placed within; inner; interior; — opposed to *outward.* *Milton.*

2. Seated in the mind, heart, spirit, or soul. "*Inward* beauty." *Shak.*

3. Intimate; domestic; private. [*Obs.*]

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job* xix. 19.

He had had occasion, by one very *inward* with him, to know in part the discourse of his life. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In'ward, *n.* **1.** That which is inward or within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts or organs of the body; the viscera. *Jer. Taylor.*

Then sacrificing, laid the *inwards* and their fat. *Milton.*

2. The mental faculties; — usually *pl.* [*Obs.*]

3. An intimate or familiar friend or acquaintance. [*Obs.*] "I was an *inward* of his." *Shak.*

In'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), } *adv.* [AS. *inweard.*] The
In'wards (ĭn'wĕrdz), } ending *-s* is prop. a genitive ending. See INWARD, *a.*, -WARDS.] **1.** Toward the inside; toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward.*

2. Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly; as, to turn the attention *inward.*

So much the rather, thou Celestial Light,
Shine *inward.* *Milton.*

In'ward-ly (ĭn'wĕrd-lȳ), *adv.* [AS. *inweardlice.*] **1.** In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly.* *Shak.*

2. Toward the center; inward; as, to curve *inwardly.*

3. In the heart or mind; mentally; privately; secretly; as, he *inwardly* repines.

4. Intimately; thoroughly. [*Obs.*]

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly.* *Beau. & Fl.*

In'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; essential nature; as, the *inwardness* of conduct.

Sense can not arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Intimacy; familiarity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Heartiness; earnestness.

What was wanted was more *inwardness,* more feeling. *M. Arnold.*

In'wards (ĭn'wĕrdz), *adv.* See INWARD.

In-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To weave in or together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving; to interlace.

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

In-wheel' (-hwēl'), *v. t.* To encircle. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

In'wit (ĭn'wĭt), *n.* Inward sense; mind; understanding; conscience. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

In-with' (ĭn-wĭth'), *prep.* Within. [*Obs.*]

This purse hath she *inwith* her bosom hid. *Chaucer.*

In-work' (ĭn-wûrk'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *in-* + *work.* Cf. INWROUGHT.] To work in or within.

In'worn' (ĭn'wōrn'), *p. a.* Worn, wrought, or stamped in. [*R.*] *Milton.*

In-wrap' (ĭn-răp'), *v. t.* [Written also *enwrap.*] **1.** To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold; as, to *inwrap* in a cloak, in smoke, etc.

2. To involve, as in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

In-wreathe' (ĭn-rēth'), *v. t.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath. [Written also *enwreathe.*]

Resplendent locks, *inwreathed* with beams. *Milton.*

In-wrought' (ĭn-rat'), *p. p.* or *a.* [Pref. *in-* + *wrought.* Cf. INWORK.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric so as to form a part of its texture; wrought or adorned, as with figures.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim. *Milton.*

I'o (ī'ō), *n.; pl.* Ios (ī'ōz). [L.; cf. Gr. ἰώ.] An exclamation of joy or triumph; — often interjectional.

I'od- (ī'ŏd-). (*Chem.*) See IODO-.

I'o-dal (ī'ō-dal), *n.* [*Iod-* + *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, $CI_3.CHO$, analogous to chloral and bromal.

I'o-date (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of iodic acid.

I'od-hy'drin (ī'ŏd-hī'drĭn), *n.* [*Iod-* + chlor*hydrin.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of compounds containing iodine, and analogous to the chlorhydrins.

I-od'ic (ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *iodique.* See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, iodine; specif., denoting those compounds in which it has a relatively high valence; as, *iodic* acid.

Iodic acid, a monobasic acid, consisting of iodine with three parts of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

I'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of iodine, or one which may be regarded as binary; as, potassium *iodide.*

I'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn *or* -dēn; 104), *n.* [Gr. ἰώδης violet-like; ἴον a violet + εἶδος form: cf. F. *iode, iodine.* The name was given from the violet color of its vapor. See VIOLET, IDYL.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element, of the halogen group, occurring always in combination, as in the iodides. When isolated it is in the form of dark gray metallic scales, resembling plumbago, soft but brittle, and emitting a chlorinelike odor. Symbol I. Atomic weight 126.5. If heated, iodine volatilizes in beautiful violet vapors.

☞ Iodine was formerly obtained from the ashes of seaweed (*kelp* or *varec*), but is now also extracted from certain natural brines. In the free state, iodine, even in very minute quantities, colors starch blue. Iodine and its compounds are largely used in medicine (as in liniments, antisyphilitics, etc.), in photography, in the preparation of aniline dyes, and as an indicator in titration.

Iodine green, an artificial green dyestuff, consisting of an iodine derivative of rosaniline; — called also *night green.* — **Iodine scarlet,** a pigment of an intense scarlet color, consisting of mercuric iodide. — **Iodine yellow,** a brilliant yellow pigment, consisting of plumbic iodide.

I'o-dism (ī'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid state produced by the use of iodine and its compounds, and characterized by palpitation, depression, and general emaciation, with a pustular eruption upon the skin.

I'o-dize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IODIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IODIZING (-dī'zĭng).] To treat or impregnate with iodine or its compounds; as, to *iodize* a plate for photography. *R. Hunt.*

I'o-di'zer (-dī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, iodizes.

I'o-do- (ī'ō-dō-), **I'od-** (ī'ŏd-). (*Chem.*) A prefix, or combining form, indicating *iodine* as an ingredient; as, *iodo*form.

I-od'o-form (ī-ŏd'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*Iodo-* + *formyl.* See FORMYL, and cf. CHLOROFORM.] (*Chem.*) A yellow, crystalline, volatile substance, CI_3H, having an offensive odor and sweetish taste, and analogous to chloroform. It is used in medicine as a healing and antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

I'o-do-qui'nine (ī'ō-dō-kwī'nīn *or* -kwĭ-nīn'), *n.* [*Iodo-* + *quinine.*] (*Chem.*) An iodide of quinine obtained as a brown crystalline substance. It is the base of herapathite. See HERAPATHITE.

I'o-dous (ī'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, iodine. See *-ous* (chemical suffix).

Iodous acid, a hypothetical acid, analogous to chlorous acid.

I-od'u-ret (ī-ŏd'ū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Iodide. [*Obs.*]

I-od'y-rite (-ĭ-rīt), *n.* [From IODINE.] (*Min.*) Silver iodide, a mineral of a yellowish color.

I'o-lite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἴον a violet + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, having a bright blue color and vitreous luster; cordierite. It is remarkable for its dichroism, and is also called *dichroite.*

I'o moth' (ī'ō mŏth'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) A large and handsome American moth (*Hypercchiria Io*), having a large, bright-colored spot on each hind wing, resembling the spots on the tail of a peacock. The larva is covered with prickly hairs, which sting like nettles.

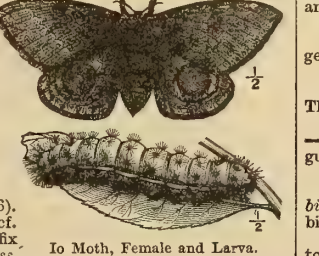

Io Moth, Female and Larva.

-ion (-yŭn; 106). [L. *-io*, acc. *-ionem:* cf. F. *-ion.*] A noun suffix denoting *act, process, result of an act or a process, thing acted upon, state,* or *condition;* as, revolu*tion*, the act or process of revolving; construc*tion*, the act or process of constructing; a thing constructed; domin*ion*, territory ruled over; subjec*tion*, state of being subject; dejec*tion;* abstrac*tion.*

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἰόν, neut. of ἰών, p. pr. of ἰέναι to go.] (*Elec. Chem.*) One of the elements which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition. Cf. ANION, CATION.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Ionius.* See IONIC.] Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians; Ionic. — *n.* A native or citizen of Ionia.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ionicus*, Gr. Ἰωνικός, fr. Ἰωνία Ionia.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

2. (*Arch.*) Pertaining to the Ionic order of architecture, one of the three orders invented by the Greeks, and one of the five recognized by the Italian writers of the sixteenth century. Its distinguishing feature is a capital with spiral volutes. See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.

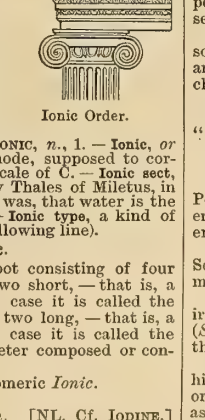

Ionic Order.

Ionic dialect (*Gr. Gram.*), a dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia. The Homeric poems are written in what is designated *old Ionic*, as distinguished from *new Ionic*, or *Attic*, the dialect of all cultivated Greeks in the period of Athenian prosperity and glory. — **Ionic foot.** (*Pros.*) See IONIC, *n.*, 1. — **Ionic,** *or* **Ionian, mode** (*Mus.*), an ancient mode, supposed to correspond with the modern major scale of C. — **Ionic sect,** a sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the original principle of all things. — **Ionic type,** a kind of heavy-faced type (as that of the following line).

☞ **This is Nonpareil Ionic.**

I-on'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Pros.*) (*a*) A foot consisting of four syllables: either two long and two short, — that is, a spondee and a pyrrhic, in which case it is called the *greater Ionic*; or two short and two long, — that is, a pyrrhic and a spondee, in which case it is called the *smaller Ionic.* (*b*) A verse or meter composed or consisting of Ionic feet.

2. The Ionic dialect; as, the Homeric *Ionic.*

3. (*Print.*) Ionic type.

‖ **I'o-nid'i-um** (ī'ō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. IODINE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of violaceous plants, chiefly found in tropical America, some species of which are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha.

I'o-qua shell' (ī'ō-kwâ shĕl'). [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The shell of a large Dentalium (*D. pretiosum*), formerly used as shell money, and for ornaments, by the Indians of the west coast of North America.

I-o'ta (ī-ō'tà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰῶτα. See JOT.] **1.** The ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (ι) corresponding with the English *i.*

2. A very small quantity or degree; a jot; a particle.

They never depart an *iota* from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation. *Burke.*

Iota subscript (*Gr. Gram.*), iota written beneath a preceding vowel, as ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, — done when iota is silent.

I-o'ta-cism (ī-ō'tà-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἰωτακισμός a laying too much stress upon the iota (ι): cf. F. *iotacisme.* See IOTA.] The frequent use of the sound of iota (that of English *e* in *be*), as among the modern Greeks; also, confusion from sounding ε, ι, η, υ, ει, etc., like ι. *Littré.*

I O U (ī ō ū). [i. e., I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters, with a sum named, and duly signed; — in use in England as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof, but not amounting to a promissory note; a due bill. *Wharton. Story.*

I'o-was (ī'ō-wàz), *n. pl.; sing.* IOWA. (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians which formerly occupied the region now included in the State of Iowa.

Ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *n.* An abbreviation of IPECACUANHA, and in more frequent use.

Ip'e-cac'u-an'ha (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'à), *n.* [Pg. *ipecacuanha* (cf. Sp. *ipecacuana*); fr. Braz. *ipe-kaa-guena*, prop., a creeping plant that causes vomiting.] (*Med. & Bot.*) The root of a Brazilian rubiaceous herb (*Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*), largely employed as an emetic; also, the plant itself; also, a medicinal extract of the root. Many other plants are used as substitutes; among them are the black or Peruvian ipecac (*Psychotria emetica*), the white ipecac (*Ionidium Ipecacuanha*), the bastard or wild ipecac (*Asclepias Curassavica*), and the undulated ipecac (*Richardsonia scabra*).

Ip'o-cras (ĭp'ō-krăs), *n.* Hippocras. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ip'o-mœ'a** (ĭp'ō-mē'à), *n.* [NL. "Named, according to Linnæus, from Gr. ἴψ, ἰπός, a bindweed [which it is not], and ὅμοιος like." *Gray.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of twining plants with showy monopetalous flowers, including the morning-glory, the sweet potato, and the cypress vine.

Ip'o-mœ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the oxidation of convolvulin (obtained from jalap, the tubers of *Ipomœa purga*), and identical in most of its properties with sebacic acid.

Ir- (ĭr-). A form of the prefix *in-.* See IN-.

I'ra-cund (ī'rà-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric. "*Iracund* people." *Carlyle.*

I-ra'de (ē-rà'dā), *n.* [Turk.] A decree of the Sultan.

I'ran' (ē'răn'), *n.* [Mod. Persian *Irân.* Cf. ARYAN.] The native name of Persia.

I-ra'ni-an (ĭ-rā'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran. — *n.* A native of Iran; also, the Iranian or Persian language, a division of the Aryan family of languages.

I-ran'ic (ĭ-răn'ĭk), *a.* Iranian.

I-ras'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭ-răs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *irascibilité.*] The quality or state of being irascible; irritability of temper; irascibleness.

I-ras'ci-ble (ĭ-răs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger: cf. F. *irascible.* See IRE.] Prone to anger; easily provoked or inflamed to anger; choleric; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper or mood. — **I-ras'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **I-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*

I-rate' (ĭ-rāt'), *a.* [L. *iratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry. See IRE.] Angry; incensed; enraged. [*Recent*]

The *irate* colonel . . . stood speechless. *Thackeray.*

Mr. Jaggers suddenly became most *irate.* *Dickens.*

Ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath. [*Poet.*]

Syn. — Anger; passion; rage; fury. See ANGER.

Ire'ful (īr'fụl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth. "The *ireful* bastard Orleans." *Shak.* — **Ire'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Ire'ful-ness, *n.* Wrathfulness. *Wyclif.*

I're-narch (ī're-närk), *n.* [L. *irenarcha, irenarches*, Gr. εἰρηνάρχης; εἰρήνη peace + ἄρχειν to rule.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer in the Greek empire having functions corresponding to those of a justice of the peace. [Written also *eirenarch.*]

I-ren'ic (ĭ-rĕn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or
I-ren'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } designed to promote peace; pacific; conciliatory; peaceful. *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **I-ren'i-con** (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. εἰρηνικός peaceful, fr. εἰρήνη peace.] A proposition or device for securing peace, especially in the church. *South.*

I-ren'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Eccl.*) That branch of Christian science which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians or harmony and union among the churches; — called also *Irenical theology. Schaff-Herzog.*

Ire'stone' (īr'stōn'), *n.* (*Mining*) Any very hard rock.

I'ri-an (ī'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris. "*Irian* nerves." *Dunglison.*

I'ri-cism (ī'rĭ-sĭz'ụm), *n.* Irishism. [*R.*] *Jeffrey.*

Ir'i-da'ceous (ĭr'ĭ-dā'shŭs), } *a.* [From NL. *Iris,*
I-rid'e-ous (ĭ-rĭd'ē-ŭs), } *Iridis*, the Iris.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a large natural order of endogenous plants (*Iridaceæ*), which includes the genera *Iris, Ixia, Crocus, Gladiolus,* and many others.

I'ri-dal (ī'rĭ-dal; 277), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow. See IRIS.] Of or pertaining to the iris or rainbow; prismatic; as, the *iridal* colors. *Whewell.*

Ir'i-dec'to-my (ĭr'ĭ-dĕk'tŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἶρις, ἴριδος, iris + ἐκτομή cutting out; ἐκ out + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris in order to form an artificial pupil.

Ir'i-des'cence (-dĕs'sens), *n.* [See IRIDESCENT.] Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow; the quality or state of being iridescent; a prismatic play of color; as, the *iridescence* of mother-of-pearl.

Ir'i-des'cent (-sent; 277), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis*, the rainbow: cf. F. *iridescent.*] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting a play of changeable colors; nacreous; prismatic; as, *iridescent* glass.

I-rid'i-an (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris or rainbow.

I-rid'i-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Iridescent.

I-rid'ic (ĭ-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye.

I-rid'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to iridium; — said specifically of those compounds in which iridium has a relatively high valence.

I-rid'i-o-scope (-ĭ-ŏ-skōp), *n.* [See IRIS, and -SCOPE.] A kind of ophthalmoscope.

I-rid'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to

iridium; — applied specifically to compounds in which iridium has a low valence.

I-rid'i-um (ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris, iridis*, the rainbow. So called from the iridescence of some of its solutions. See IRIS.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, of the same group as platinum, which it much resembles, being silver-white, but harder, and brittle, and indifferent to most corrosive agents. With the exception of osmium, it is the heaviest substance known, its specific gravity being 22.4. Symbol Ir. Atomic weight 192.5.

☞ Iridium usually occurs as a native alloy with osmium (*iridosmine* or *osmiridium*), which may occur alone or with platinum. Iridium, as an alloy with platinum, is used in bushing the vents of heavy ordnance. It is also used for the points of gold pens, and in a finely powdered condition (*iridium black*), for painting porcelain black.

Ir'i-dize (ĭr'ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRIDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRIDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] **1.** To point or tip with iridium, as a gold pen.

2. To make iridescent; as, to *iridize* glass.

I-rid'o-line (ī-rĭd'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Irid*escent + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_9N$, extracted from coal-tar naphtha, as an oily liquid. It is a member of the quinoline series, and is probably identical with *lepidine*.

Ir'i-dos'mine (ĭr'ĭ-dŏz'mĭn), } *n.* [*Iridium* + *osmi-*
Ir'i-dos'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), } *um.*] (*Min.*) The native compound of iridium and osmium. It is found in flattened metallic grains of extreme hardness, and is often used for pointing gold pens.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕz), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz). [L. *iris, iridis*, the goddess, Gr. ἶρις, ἰριδος, the rainbow, iris of the eye, the plant Iris. Cf. ORRIS.]

1. (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of the rainbow, and swift-footed messenger of the gods. *Shak.*

2. The rainbow. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. An appearance resembling the rainbow; a prismatic play of colors. *Tennyson.*

4. (*Anat.*) The contractile membrane perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored portion of the eye. See EYE.

5. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having showy flowers and bulbous or tuberous roots, of which the flower-de-luce (*fleur-de-lis*), orris, and other species of flag are examples. See *Illust.* of FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

6. (*Her.*) See FLEUR-DE-LIS, 2.

I'ris-a'ted (ī'rĭs-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See IRIS.] Exhibiting the prismatic colors; irised; iridescent. *W. Phillips.*

I'ri-scope (ī'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Iris* + *-scope.*] A philosophical toy for exhibiting the prismatic tints by means of thin films.

I'rised (ī'rĭst), *a.* [See IRIS.] Having colors like those of the rainbow; iridescent. *Holmes.*

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Īrisc*, fr. *Īras* the Irish. Cf. ARYAN, ERSE.] Of or pertaining to Ireland or to its inhabitants; produced in Ireland.

Irish elk. (*Zoöl.*) See under ELK. — **Irish moss.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) Carrageen. (*b*) A preparation of the same made into a blanc mange. — **Irish poplin.** See POPLIN. — **Irish potato,** the ordinary white potato, so called because it is a favorite article of food in Ireland. — **Irish reef,** *or* **Irishman's reef** (*Naut.*), the head of a sail tied up. — **Irish stew,** meat, potatoes, and onions, cut in small pieces and stewed.

I'rish, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Ireland, esp. the Celtic natives or their descendants.

2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.

3. An old game resembling backgammon.

I'rish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; an Hibernicism.

I'rish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* IRISHMEN (-mĕn). A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; an Hibernian.

Irishman's hurricane (*Naut.*), a dead calm. — **Irishman's reef.** (*Naut.*) See *Irish reef*, under IRISH, *a.*

I'rish-ry (-rў), *n.* The Celtic people of Ireland. "The whole *Irishry* of rebels." *Milton.*

‖ **I-ri'tis** (ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See IRIS, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irk (ĕrk), *v. t.* [OE. *irken* to tire, become tired; cf. Sw. *yrka* to urge, enforce, press, or G. *ekel* disgust, MHG. *erklich* disgusting; perh. akin to L. *urgere* to urge, E. *urge.*] To weary; to give pain to; to annoy; — used only impersonally at present.

To see this sight, it *irks* my very soul. *Shak.*
It *irketh* him to be here. *M. Arnold.*

Irk'some (ĕrk'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Wearisome; tedious; disagreeable or troublesome by reason of long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* tasks.

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight,
He made us. *Milton.*

2. Weary; vexed; uneasy. [*Obs.*]

Let us therefore learn not to be *irksome* when God layeth his cross upon us. *Latimer.*

Syn. — Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; vexatious; burdensome. — IRKSOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS. These epithets describe things which give pain or disgust. *Irksome* is applied to something which disgusts by its nature or quality; as, an *irksome* task. *Wearisome* denotes that which wearies or *wears* us out by severe labor; as, a *wearisome* employment. *Tedious* is applied to something which tires us out by the length of time occupied in its performance; as, a *tedious* speech.

Wearisome nights are appointed to me. *Job* vii. 3.
Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

— Irk'some-ly, *adv.* — **Irk'some-ness,** *n.*

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* [OE. *iren*, AS. *īren, īsen, īsern;* akin to D. *ijzer*, OS. *īsarn*, OHG. *īsarn, īsan*, G. *eisen*, Icel. *īsarn, jārn*, Sw. & Dan. *jern*, and perh. to E. *ice;* cf. Ir. *iarann*, W. *haiarn*, Armor. *houarn.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) The most common and most useful metallic element, being of almost universal occurrence, usually in the form of an oxide (as *hematite, magnetite*, etc.), or a hydrous oxide (as *limonite, turgite*, etc.). It is reduced on an enormous scale in three principal forms; viz., *cast iron, steel*, and *wrought iron*. Iron usually appears dark brown, from oxidation or impurity, but when pure, or on a fresh surface, is a gray or white metal. It is easily oxidized (rusted) by moisture, and is attacked by many corrosive agents. Symbol Fe (Latin *Ferrum*). Atomic weight 55.9. Specific gravity, pure iron, 7.86; cast iron, 7.1. In magnetic properties, it is superior to all other substances.

☞ The value of iron is largely due to the facility with which it can be worked. Thus, when heated it is malleable and ductile, and can be easily welded and forged at a high temperature. As *cast iron*, it is easily fusible; as *steel*, is very tough, and (when tempered) very hard and elastic. Chemically, iron is grouped with cobalt and nickel. *Steel* is a variety of iron containing more carbon than wrought iron, but less than cast iron. It is made either from wrought iron, by roasting in a packing of carbon (*cementation*) or from cast iron, by burning off the impurities in a Bessemer converter (then called *Bessemer steel*), or directly from the iron ore (as in the Siemens rotatory and regenerating furnace).

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; — chiefly in composition; as, a flat*iron*, a smoothing *iron*, etc.

My young soldier, put up your *iron*. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Fetters; chains; handcuffs; manacles.

Four of the sufferers were left to rot in *irons*. *Macaulay.*

4. Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility; as, to rule with a rod of *iron*.

Bar iron. See *Wrought iron* (below). — **Bog iron,** bog ore; limonite. See *Bog ore*, under BOG. — **Cast iron** (*Metal.*), an impure variety of iron, containing from three to six per cent of carbon, part of which is united with a part of the iron, as a carbide, and the rest is uncombined, as graphite. If there is little free carbon, the product is *white iron;* if much of the carbon has separated as graphite, it is called *gray iron*. See also CAST IRON, in the Vocabulary. — **Fire irons.** See under FIRE, *n.* — **Gray iron.** See *Cast iron* (above). — **In irons** (*Naut.*), said of a sailing vessel, when, in tacking, she comes up head to the wind and will not fill away on either tack. — **Magnetic iron.** See MAGNETITE. — **Malleable iron** (*Metal.*), iron sufficiently pure or soft to be capable of extension under the hammer; also, specif., a kind of iron produced by removing a portion of the carbon or other impurities from cast iron, rendering it less brittle, and to some extent malleable. — **Meteoric iron** (*Chem.*), iron forming a large, and often the chief, ingredient of meteorites. It invariably contains a small amount of nickel and cobalt. Cf. METEORITE. — **Pig iron,** the form in which cast iron is made at the blast furnace, being run into molds, called *pigs.* — **Reduced iron.** See under REDUCED. — **Specular iron.** See HEMATITE. — **Too many irons in the fire,** too many objects requiring the attention at once. — **White iron.** See *Cast iron* (above). — **Wrought iron** (*Metal.*), the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts, containing only about half of one per cent of carbon. It is made either directly from the ore, as in the Catalan forge or bloomery, or by purifying (*puddling*) cast iron in a reverberatory furnace or refinery. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. When formed into bars, it is called *bar iron.*

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *a.* [AS. *īren, īsen.* See IRON, *n.*] **1.** Of, or made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* bar, dust.

2. Resembling iron in color; as, *iron* blackness.

3. Like iron in hardness, strength, impenetrability, power of endurance, insensibility, etc.; as:

(*a*) Rude; hard; harsh; severe.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

(*b*) Firm; robust; enduring; as, an *iron* constitution.

(*c*) Inflexible; unrelenting; as, an *iron* will.

(*d*) Not to be broken; holding or binding fast; tenacious. "Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed." *Philips.*

☞ *Iron* is often used in composition, denoting *made of iron, relating to iron, of or with iron; producing iron*, etc.; *resembling* iron, literally or figuratively, in some of its properties or characteristics; as, *iron*-shod, *iron*-sheathed, *iron*-fisted, *iron*-framed, *iron*-handed, *iron*-hearted, *iron* foundry or *iron*-foundry.

Iron age. (*a*) (*Myth.*) The age following the golden, silver, and bronze ages, and characterized by a general degeneration of talent and virtue, and of literary excellence. In Roman literature the *Iron Age* is commonly regarded as beginning after the taking of Rome by the Goths, A. D. 410. (*b*) (*Archæol.*) That stage in the development of any people characterized by the use of iron implements in the place of the more cumbrous stone and bronze. — **Iron cement,** a cement for joints, composed of cast-iron borings or filings, sal ammoniac, etc. — **Iron clay** (*Min.*), a yellowish clay containing a large proportion of an ore of iron. — **Iron cross,** a Prussian order of military merit; also, the decoration of the order. — **Iron crown,** a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circle said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ. — **Iron flint** (*Min.*), an opaque, flintlike, ferruginous variety of quartz. — **Iron founder,** a maker of iron castings. — **Iron foundry,** the place where iron castings are made. — **Iron furnace,** a furnace for reducing iron from the ore, or for melting iron for castings, etc.; a forge; a reverberatory; a bloomery. — **Iron glance** (*Min.*), hematite. — **Iron hat,** a headpiece of iron or steel, shaped like a hat with a broad brim, and used as armor during the Middle Ages. — **Iron horse,** a locomotive engine. [*Colloq.*] — **Iron liquor,** a solution of an iron salt, used as a mordant by dyers. — **Iron man** (*Cotton Manuf.*), a name for the self-acting spinning mule. — **Iron mold** *or* **mould,** a yellow spot on cloth stained by rusty iron. — **Iron ore** (*Min.*), any native compound of iron from which the metal may be profitably extracted. The principal ores are magnetite, hematite, siderite, limonite, Göthite, turgite, and the bog and clay iron ores. — **Iron pyrites** (*Min.*), common pyrites, or pyrite. See PYRITES. — **Iron sand,** an iron ore in grains, usually the magnetic iron ore, formerly used to sand paper after writing. — **Iron scale,** the thin film which forms on the surface of wrought iron in the process of forging. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4. — **Iron works,** a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work, such as shafting, rails, cannon, merchant bar, etc.

I'ron, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRONED (ī'ŭrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRONING.] **1.** To smooth with an instrument of iron; especially, to smooth, as cloth, with a heated flatiron; — sometimes used with *out*.

2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. "*Ironed* like a malefactor." *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To furnish or arm with iron; as, to *iron* a wagon.

I'ron-bark' *tree'* (ī'ŭrn-bärk' trē'). (*Bot.*) The Australian *Eucalyptus Siderozylon*, used largely by carpenters and shipbuilders; — called also *ironwood*.

I'ron-bound' (-bound'), *a.* **1.** Bound as with iron; rugged; as, an *ironbound* coast.

2. Rigid; unyielding; as, *ironbound* traditions.

I'ron-cased' (-kāst'), *a.* Cased or covered with iron, as a vessel; ironclad.

I'ron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare.

2. Rigorous; severe; exacting; as, an *ironclad* oath or pledge. [*Collog.*]

I'ron-clad', *n.* A naval vessel having the parts above water covered and protected by iron or steel usually in large plates closely joined and made sufficiently thick and strong to resist heavy shot.

I'ron-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, irons.

I'ron-fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* Closefisted; stingy; mean.

I'ron-gray' (-grā'), *a.* Of a gray color, somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken. — *n.* An iron-gray color; also, a horse of this color.

I'ron-heads' (-hĕdz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European composite herb (*Centaurea nigra*); — so called from the resemblance of its knobbed head to an iron ball fixed on a long handle. *Dr. Prior.*

I'ron-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; as, an *iron-hearted* master. *Cowper.*

I-ron'ic (ī-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ironical. *Sir T. Herbert.*

I-ron'ic-al (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *ironicus*, Gr. εἰρωνικός dissembling: cf. F. *ironique.* See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to irony; containing, expressing, or characterized by, irony; as, an *ironical* remark.

2. Addicted to the use of irony; given to irony.

— I-ron'ic-al-ly, *adv.* — **I-ron'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

I'ron-ing (ī'ŭrn-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of smoothing, as clothes, with hot flatirons.

2. The clothes ironed.

Ironing board, a flat board, upon which clothes are laid while being ironed.

I'ron-ish, *a.* Resembling iron, as in taste. *Wood.*

I'ron-ist (ī'rŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who uses irony.

I'ron-mas'ter (ī'ŭrn-măs'tẽr), *n.* A manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein. *Bp. Hurd.*

I'ron-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.

I'ron-mon'ger-y (-ў), *n.* Hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron. *Gwilt.*

I'ron-sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the ironwork loose or corroded; — said of a ship when her bolts and nails are so eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

I'ron-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having iron sides, or very firm sides.

I'ron-sides' (-sīdz'), *n.* A cuirassier or cuirassiers; also, hardy veteran soldiers; — applied specifically to Cromwell's cavalry.

I'ron-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** A worker in iron; one who makes and repairs utensils of iron; a blacksmith.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian barbet (*Megalaima faber*), inhabiting the Island of Hainan. The name alludes to its note, which resembles the sounds made by a smith.

I'ron-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A hard, earthy ore of iron.

Clay ironstone. See under CLAY. — **Ironstone china,** a hard white pottery, first made in England during the 18th century.

I'ron-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles made of iron, as household utensils, tools, and the like.

I'ron-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall weed with purplish flowers (*Vernonia Noveboracensis*). The name is also applied to other plants of the same genus.

I'ron-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood.

☞ In the United States, the hornbeam and the hop hornbeam are so called; also the *Olneya Tesota*, a small tree of Arizona; in the West Indies, the *Erythroxylon areolatum*, and several other unrelated trees; in China, the *Metrosideros vera;* in India, the *Mesua ferrea*, and two species of *Inga;* in Australia, the *Eucalyptus Siderozylon*, and in many countries, species of *Siderozylon* and *Diospyros*, and many other trees.

I'ron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Anything made of iron; — a general name of such parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, etc., as consist of iron.

I'ron works'. See under IRON, *a.*

I'ron-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the Mint family (*Sideritis*), supposed to heal sword cuts; also, a species of *Galeopsis*.

I'ron-y (ī'ŭrn-ў), *a.* [From IRON.] **1.** Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

2. Resembling iron in taste, hardness, or other physical property.

I'ron-y (ī'rŭn-ў), *n.* [L. *ironia*, Gr. εἰρωνεία dissimulation, fr. εἴρων a dissembler in speech, fr. εἴρειν to speak; perh. akin to E. *word:* cf. F. *ironie.*] **1.** Dissimulation; ignorance feigned for the purpose of confounding or provoking an antagonist.

2. A sort of humor, ridicule, or light sarcasm, which adopts a mode of speech the meaning of which is contrary to the literal sense of the words.

Ir'o-quois' (ĭr'ō-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] (*Ethnol.*) A powerful and warlike confederacy of Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting Central New York and constituting most of the Five Nations. Also, any Indian of the Iroquois tribes.

I'rous (ī'rŭs), *a.* [OF. *iros*, from *ire* ire. See IRE.] Irascible; passionate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Irp } (ĕrp), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A fantastic
Irpe } grimace or contortion of the body. [*Obs.*]
Smirks and *irps* and all affected humors. *B. Jonson.*

Irp (ĕrp), *a.* Making irps. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Ir-ra'di-ance (ĭr-rā'dĭ-*ans*), } *n.* [From IRRADIANT.]
Ir-ra'di-an-cy (-*an*-sy), } **1.** The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.

2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor; irradiation; brilliancy. *Milton.*

Ir-ra'di-ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *irradians, -antis*, p. pr. See IRRADIATE.] Irradiating or illuminating; as, the *irradiant* moon. *Boyse.*

Ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRADIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRADIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *irradiatus*, p. p. of *irradiare* to irradiate. See IN- *in*, and RADIATE.] **1.** To throw rays of light upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with luster.

Thy smile *irradiates* yon blue fields. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind. *Bp. Bull.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To radiate, shed, or diffuse.

A splendid façade, . . . *irradiating* hospitality. *H. James.*

Ir-ra'di-ate, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

Ir-ra'di-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *irradiatus*, p. p.] Illuminated; irradiated. *Mason.*

Ir-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irradiation.*] **1.** Act of irradiating, or state of being irradiated.

2. Illumination; irradiance; brilliancy. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Fig.: Mental light or illumination. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. (*Opt.*) The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to the fact that the portions of the retina around the image are stimulated by the intense light; as when a dark spot on a white ground appears smaller, or a white spot on a dark ground larger, than it really is, esp. when a little out of focus.

Ir-rad'i-cate (ĭr-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To root deeply. [*R.*]

Ir-ra'tion-al (ĭr-răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* [L. *irrationalis:* cf. F. *irrationnel.* See IN- not, and RATIONAL.] **1.** Not rational; void of reason or understanding; as, brutes are *irrational* animals.

2. Not according to reason; absurd; foolish.

It seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *I. Taylor.*

3. (*Math.*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said especially of roots. See SURD.

Syn. — Absurd; foolish; preposterous; unreasonable; senseless. See ABSURD.

Ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irrational. "Brutish *irrationality.*" *South.*

Ir-ra'tion-al-ly (ĭr-răsh'ŭn-*al*-lў), *adv.* In an irrational manner. *Boyle.*

Ir-ra'tion-al-ness, *n.* Irrationality.

Ir're-but'ta-ble (ĭr'rē-bŭt'tà-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being rebutted. *Coleridge.*

Ir're-cep'tive (-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Not receiving; incapable of receiving.

Ir're-claim'a-ble (-klām'à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. *Addison.* — **Ir're-claim'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-rec'og-ni'tion (ĭr-rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *recognition.*] A failure to recognize; absence of recognition. *Lamb.*

Ir-rec'og-ni'za-ble (ĭr-rĕk'ŏg-nī'zà-b'l; 277), *a.* Not recognizable. *Carlyle.*

Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bil'i-ty (ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sĭ'là-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble (ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sĭ'là-b'l; 277), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *reconcilable:* cf. F. *irréconciliable.*] Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible; inconsistent; disagreeing; as, *irreconcilable* enemies, statements. — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-rec'on-cile' (-sīl'), *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled; to alienate or disaffect. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ir-rec'on-cile'ment (ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ment), *n.* The state or quality of being unreconciled; disagreement.

Ir-rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

Ir're-cord'a-ble (ĭr'rē-kōrd'à-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *record:* cf. L. *irrecordabilis* not to be remembered.] Not fit or possible to be recorded.

Ir're-cov'er-a-ble (-kŭv'ĕr-à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered, regained, or remedied; irreparable; as, an *irrecoverable* loss, debt, or injury.

That which is past is gone and *irrecoverable.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable; unalterable; incurable; hopeless.

— **Ir're-cov'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-cov'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-cu'per-a-ble (-kū'pĕr-à-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrecuperabilis:* cf. OF. *irrecuperable.* See IN- not, and RECUPERATE.] Irrecoverable. — **Ir-re-cu'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-cured' (-kūrd'), *a.* Incurable. [*Obs.*]

Ir're-cu'sa-ble (-kū'zà-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis;* pref. *ir-* not + *recusabilis* that should be rejected, fr. *recusare* to reject: cf. F. *irrécusable.*] Not liable to exception or rejection. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ir're-deem'a-bil'i-ty (-dēm'à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being irredeemable; irredeemableness.

Ir're-deem'a-ble (ĭr'rē-dēm'à-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable; that can not be redeemed; not payable in gold or silver, as a bond; — used especially of such government notes, issued as currency, as are not convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder. — **Ir're-deem'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-deem'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-du'ci-bil'i-ty (-dū'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being irreducible.

Ir're-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state; incapable of restoration to its proper or normal condition; as, an *irreducible* hernia.

2. (*Math.*) Incapable of being reduced to a simpler form of expression; as, an *irreducible* formula.

Irreducible case (*Alg.*), a particular case in the solution of a cubic equation, in which the formula commonly employed contains an imaginary quantity, and therefore fails in its application.

— **Ir're-du'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-du'ci-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-flec'tion (ĭr'rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of reflection.

Ir're-flect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Not reflective. *De Quincey.*

Ir're-form'a-ble (-fôrm'à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reformed; incorrigible. *Joseph Cook.*

Ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty (ĭr-rĕf'rà-gà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irrefragable; incapability of being refuted.

Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭr-rĕf'rà-gà-b'l), *a.* [F. *irréfragable,* L. *irrefragabilis.* See REFRAGABLE.] Not refragable; not to be gainsaid or denied; not to be refuted or overthrown; unanswerable; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence. — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; unquestionable; incontestable; indubitable; undeniable; irrefutable.

Ir're-fran'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rē-frăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irrefrangible; infrangibleness.

Ir're-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not refrangible; that can not be refracted in passing from one medium to another. — **Ir're-fran'gi-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ir're-fut'a-ble (ĭr'rē-fūt'à-b'l *or* ĭr-rĕf'ŭ-tà-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *irrefutabilis:* cf. F. *irréfutable.* See REFUTE.] Incapable of being refuted or disproved; indisputable. — **Ir're-fut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-gen'er-a-cy (ĭr'rē-jĕn'ĕr-à-sў), *n.* Unregeneracy.

Ir're-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An unregenerate state. [*Obs.*]

Ir-reg'u-lar (ĭr-rĕg'ū-lĕr), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *regular:* cf. F. *irrégulier.*] Not regular; not conforming to a law, method, or usage recognized as the general rule; not according to common form; not conformable to nature, to the rules of moral rectitude, or to established principles; not normal; unnatural; immethodical; unsymmetrical; erratic; not straight; not uniform; as, an *irregular* line; an *irregular* figure; an *irregular* verse; an *irregular* physician; an *irregular* proceeding; *irregular* motion; *irregular* conduct, etc. Cf. REGULAR.

Mazes intricate,
Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular
Then most when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*
Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower. *Shak.*

A flowery meadow through which a clear stream murmured in many *irregular* meanders. *Jones.*

Syn. — Immethodical; unsystematic; abnormal; unnatural; anomalous; erratic; devious; crooked; eccentric; unsettled; uneven; variable; changeable; mutable; desultory; disorderly; wild; immoderate; intemperate; inordinate; vicious.

Ir-reg'u-lar, *n.* One who is not regular; especially, a soldier not in regular service.

Ir-reg'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who is irregular. *Baxter.*

Ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* IRREGULARITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *irrégularité.*] The state or quality of being irregular; that which is irregular.

Ir-reg'u-lar-ly (-lĕr-lў), *adv.* In an irregular manner.

Ir-reg'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ir-reg'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Lawless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ir're-ject'a-ble (ĭr'rē-jĕkt'à-b'l), *a.* That can not be rejected; irresistible. *Boyle.*

Ir're-laps'a-ble (-lăps'à-b'l), *a.* Not liable to relapse; secure. *Dr. H. More.*

Ir're-late (ĭr'rē-lāt), *a.* Irrelative; unconnected.

Ir're-la'tion (ĭr'rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being irrelative; want of connection or relation.

Ir-rel'a-tive (ĭr-rĕl'à-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. — **Ir-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Irrelative chords (*Mus.*), those having no common tone. — Irrelative repetition (*Biol.*), the multiplication of parts that serve for a common purpose, but have no mutual dependence or connection. *Owen.*

Ir-rel'e-vance (-ē-*vans*), *n.* Irrelevancy.

Ir-rel'e-van-cy (-ē-van-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being irrelevant; as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument.

Ir-rel'e-vant (-*vant*), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing upon or serving to support; foreign; extraneous; as, testimony or arguments *irrelevant* to a case. — **Ir-rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

Ir're-liev'a-ble (ĭr'rē-lēv'à-b'l), *a.* Not admitting relief; incurable; hopeless.

Ir're-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [L. *irreligio:* cf. F. *irréligion.* See IN- not, and RELIGION.] The state of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety.

Ir're-li'gion-ist, *n.* One who is irreligious.

Ir're-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus:* cf. F. *irréligieux.*] **1.** Destitute of religion; not controlled by religious motives or principles; ungodly. Cf. IMPIOUS.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Indicating a want of religion; profane; wicked; as, *irreligious* speech.

Ir're-li'gious-ly, *adv.* In an irreligious manner.

Ir're-li'gious-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; ungodliness.

Ir-re'me-a-ble (ĭr-rē'mē-à-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis;* pref. *ir-* not + *remeabilis* returning, fr. *remeare:* cf. F. *irréméable.* See REMEANT.] Admitting no return; as, an *irremeable* way. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ir're-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'rē-mē'dĭ-à-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremediabilis:* cf. F. *irrémédiable.* See IN- not, and REMEDIABLE.] Not to be remedied, corrected, or redressed; incurable; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil.

Ir're-me'di-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being irremediable.

Ir're-me'di-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner, or to a degree, that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Ir're-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremissibilis:* cf. F. *irrémissible.* See IN- not, and REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; unpardonable; as, *irremissible* crimes. *Burke.*
— **Ir're-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Refusal of pardon.

Ir're-mis'sive (ĭr'rē-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Not remitting; unforgiving.

Ir're-mit'ta-ble (-mĭt'tà-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being remitted; irremissible. *Holinshed.*

Ir're-mov'a-bil'i-ty (-mōōv'à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable; immovableness.

Ir're-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'à-b'l), *a.* Not removable; immovable; inflexible. *Shak.* — **Ir're-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-mov'al (-*al*), *n.* Absence of removal.

Ir're-mu'ner-a-ble (-mū'nĕr-à-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremunerabilis:* cf. F. *irrémunérable.* See REMUNERATE.] Not remunerable; not capable of remuneration.

Ir're-nowned' (-nound'), *a.* Not renowned. [*Obs.*]

Ir-rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭr-rĕp'à-rà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *irréparabilité.*] The quality or state of being irreparable; irreparableness. *Sterne.*

Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕp'à-rà-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreparabilis:* cf. F. *irréparable.* See IN- not, and REPARABLE.] Not reparable; not capable of being repaired, recovered, regained, or remedied; irretrievable; irremediable; as, an *irreparable* breach; an *irreparable* loss. *Shak.*

Ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being irreparable.

Ir-rep'a-ra-bly, *adv.* In an irreparable manner.

Ir're-peal'a-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rē-pēl'à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being irrepealable.

Ir're-peal'a-ble (-pēl'à-b'l), *a.* Not repealable; not capable of being repealed or revoked, as a law. — **Ir're-peal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-peal'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-pent'ance (-pĕnt'*ans*), *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence. *Bp. Montagu.*

Ir're-plev'i-a-ble (-plĕv'ĭ-à-b'l), } *a.* (*Law*) Not ca-
Ir're-plev'i-sa-ble (-sà-b'l), } pable of being replevied.

Ir-rep're-hen'si-ble (ĭr-rĕp'rē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreprehensibilis:* cf. F. *irrépréhensible.* See REPREHENSIBLE.] Not reprehensible; blameless; innocent. — **Ir-rep're-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir-rep're-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-rep're-sent'a-ble (-zĕnt'à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being represented or portrayed.

Ir're-press'i-ble (ĭr'rē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; as, *irrepressible* joy; an *irrepressible* conflict. *W. H. Seward.*

Ir're-press'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that can not be repressed.

Ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'à-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *reproachable:* cf. F. *irréprochable.*] Not reproachable; above reproach; not deserving reproach; blameless.

He [Berkeley] erred, — and who is free from error? — but his intentions were *irreproachable.* *Beattie.*

Ir're-proach'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable; integrity; innocence.

Ir're-proach'a-bly, *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly.

Ir're-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; irreproachable; blameless; upright. — **Ir're-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ir're-prov'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-rep-ti'tious (ĭr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *irrepere, irreptum,* to creep in; pref. *ir-* in + *repere* to creep.] Surreptitious; spurious. [*R.*] *Dr. Castell* (1673).

Ir-rep'u-ta-ble (-rĕp'ŭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Disreputable. [*Obs.*]

Ir're-sil'i-ent (ĭr'rē-zĭl'ĭ-*ent or* -yent), *a.* Not resilient; not recoiling or rebounding; inelastic.

Ir're-sist'ance (ĭr'rē-zĭst'*ans*), *n.* Nonresistance; passive submission.

Ir're-sist'i-bil'i-ty (-zĭst'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *irrésistibilité.*] The quality or state of being irresistible; irresistibleness.

Ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *resistible:* cf. F. *irrésistible.*] That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless; overpowering; as, an *irresistible* attraction.

An *irresistible* law of our nature impels us to seek happiness. *J. M. Mason.*

Ir're-sist'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

Ir're-sist'i-bly, *adv.* In an irresistible manner.

Ir're-sist'less, *a.* Irresistible. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Ir-res'o-lu-ble (ĭr-rĕz'ŏ-lŭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irresolubilis:* cf. F. *irrésoluble.* See RESOLUBLE, and cf. IRRESOLVABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being dissolved or resolved into parts; insoluble. *Boyle.*

2. Incapable of being relieved or assisted. [*Obs.*]

The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin is committed. *Bp. Hall.*

Ir-res'o-lu-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being irresoluble; insolubility.

Ir-res'o-lute (-lūt), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *resolute:* cf. F. *irrésolu,* L. *irresolutus* not loosened.] Not resolute; not decided or determined; wavering; given to doubt or irresolution.

Weak and *irresolute* is man. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; undecided; unsettled; fickle; changeable; inconstant.

— **Ir-res'o-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **Ir-res'o-lute-ness,** *n.*

Ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irrésolution.*] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

Ir're-solv'a-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rē-zŏlv'à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being irresolvable; irresolvableness.

Ir're-solv'a-ble (-zŏlv'à-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *resolvable.* Cf. IRRESOLUBLE.] Incapable of being resolved; not separable into component parts.

Irresolvable nebulæ (*Astron.*), nebulæ of a cloudlike appearance, which have not yet been resolved by the telescope into stars. *Sir W. Herschel.*

Ir're-solv'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being irresolvable; irresolvability.

Ir're-solv'ed-ly, *adv.* Without settled determination; in a hesitating manner; doubtfully. [*R.*]

Ir're-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Without regard for

conditions, circumstances, or consequences; unbiased; independent; impartial; as, an *irrespective* judgment.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

2. Disrespectful. [*Obs.*] *Sir C. Cornwallis.*

Irrespective of, regardless of; without regard to; as, *irrespective of* differences.

Ir're-spec'tive-ly (ĭr'rē-spĕk'tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* Without regard to conditions; not taking circumstances into consideration.

Prosperity, considered absolutely and *irrespectively*, is better and more desirable than adversity. *South.*

Ir-res'pi-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l *or* ĭr'rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrespirabilis:* cf. F. *irrespirable.* See RESPIRABLE.] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities necessary to support animal life; as, *irrespirable* air.

Ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *irresponsabilité.*] Want of, or freedom from, responsibility or accountability.

Ir're-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *responsible:* cf. F. *irresponsable.*] **1.** Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; innocent.

2. Not to be trusted; unreliable.

Ir're-spon'si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.

Ir're-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not responsive; not able, ready, or inclined to respond.

Ir're-sus'ci-ta-ble (-sŭs'sĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being resuscitated or revived. — **Ir're-sus'ci-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ir're-ten'tion (-rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of retaining power; forgetfulness. *De Quincey.*

Ir're-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not retentive; as, an *irretentive* memory.

Ir're-trace'a-ble (-trās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being retraced; not retraceable.

Ir're-tract'ile (-trăkt'ĭl), *a.* **1.** Not retractile.

2. Not tractile or ductile. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ir're-triev'a-ble (-trēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.

Syn. — Irremediable; incurable; irrecoverable.

Ir're-triev'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being irretrievable.

Ir're-triev'a-bly, *adv.* In an irretrievable manner.

Ir're-turn'a-ble (-tûrn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be returned.

Ir're-veal'a-ble (-vēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revealed. — **Ir're-veal'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-rev'er-ence (ĭr-rĕv'ẽr-ens), *n.* [L. *irreverentia:* cf. F. *irrévérence.*] The state or quality of being irreverent; want of proper reverence; disregard of the authority and character of a superior.

Ir-rev'er-end (-end), *a.* Irreverent. [*Obs.*]

Immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture. *Strype.*

Ir-rev'er-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *irreverens, -entis:* cf. F. *irrévérent.* See IN- not, and REVERENT.] Not reverent; showing a want of reverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* babbler; an *irreverent* jest.

Ir-rev'er-ent-ly, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

Ir're-vers'i-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rē-vẽrs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible; irreversibleness.

Ir're-vers'i-ble (-vẽrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reversed or turned about or back; incapable of being made to run backward; as, an *irreversible* engine.

2. Incapable of being reversed, recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* sentence or decree.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible.* *Jortin.*

Syn. — Irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable.

Ir're-vers'i-ble-ness (-vẽrs'ĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible.

Ir're-vers'i-bly, *adv.* In an irreversible manner.

Ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭr-rĕv'ō-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *irrévocabilité.*] The state or quality of being irrevocable; irrevocableness.

Ir-rev'o-ca-ble (ĭr-rĕv'ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis:* cf. F. *irrévocable.* See IN- not, and REVOKE, and cf. IRREVOKABLE.] Incapable of being recalled or revoked; unchangeable; irreversible; unalterable; as, an *irrevocable* promise or decree; *irrevocable* fate.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom. *Shak.*

— **Ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Ir're-vok'a-ble (ĭr'rē-vōk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *revoke.*] Irrevocable. [*R.*]

Ir-rev'o-lu-ble (ĭr-rĕv'ō-lŭ-b'l), *a.* That has no finite period of revolution; not revolving. [*R.*]

The dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton.*

Ir'rhe-tor'ic-al (ĭr'rē-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not rhetorical.

Ir'ri-gate (ĭr'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRIGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *irrigatus*, p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water; prob. akin to E. *rain.* See RAIN.] **1.** To water; to wet; to moisten with running or dropping water; to bedew.

2. (*Agric.*) To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon, over, or through it, as in artificial channels.

Ir'ri-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *irrigatio:* cf. F. *irrigation.*] The act or process of irrigating, or the state of being irrigated; especially, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.

Ir-rig'u-ous (ĭr-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.] **1.** Watered; watery; moist; dewy. [*Obs.*]

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Gently penetrating or pervading. [*Obs.*] *J. Philips.*

Ir-ris'i-ble (ĭr-rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *ir-* not + *risible.* See IRRISION.] Not risible. [*R.*]

Ir-ri'sion (ĭr-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *irrisio*, fr. *irridere, irrisum*, to laugh at; pref. *ir-* in + *ridere* to laugh: cf. F. *irrision.*] The act of laughing at another; derision.

This being spoken *scepticè*, or by way of *irrision.* *Chapman.*

Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *irritabilitas:* cf. F. *irritabilité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being irritable; quick excitability; petulance; fretfulness; as, *irritability* of temper.

2. (*Physiol.*) A natural susceptibility, characteristic of all living organisms, tissues, and cells, to the influence of certain stimuli, response being manifested in a variety of ways, — as that quality in plants by which they exhibit motion under suitable stimulation; esp., the property which living muscle possesses, of responding either to a direct stimulus of its substance, or to the stimulating influence of its nerve fibers, the response being indicated by a change of form, or contraction; contractility.

3. (*Med.*) A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body; undue susceptibility to the influence of stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 3.

Ir'ri-ta-ble (ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis:* cf. F. *irritable.* See IRRITATE.] **1.** Capable of being irritated.

2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an *irritable* temper.

Vicious, old, and *irritable.* *Tennyson.*

3. (*Physiol.*) Endowed with irritability; susceptible of irritation; capable of being excited to action by the application of certain stimuli.

4. (*Med.*) Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 3.

Syn. — Excitable; irascible; touchy; fretful; peevish.

Ir'ri-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Irritability.

Ir'ri-ta-bly, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

Ir'ri-tan-cy (-*tan*-sȳ), *n.* [From 1st IRRITANT.] (*Scots Law*) The state or quality of being null and void; invalidity; forfeiture. *Burrill.*

Ir'ri-tan-cy, *n.* [From 2d IRRITANT.] The state or quality of being irritant or irritating.

Ir'ri-tant (-tant), *a.* [LL. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare* to make null, fr. L. *irritus* void; pref. *ir-* not + *ratus* established.] (*Scots Law*) Rendering null and void; conditionally invalidating.

The states elected Harry, Duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant;* that, if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. *Hayward.*

Ir'ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare:* cf. F. *irritant.* See IRRITATE to excite.] Irritating; producing irritation or inflammation.

Ir'ri-tant, *n.* [Cf. F. *irritant.*] **1.** That which irritates or excites.

2. (*Physiol. & Med.*) Any agent by which irritation is produced; as, a chemical *irritant;* a mechanical or electrical *irritant.*

3. (*Toxicology*) A poison that produces inflammation.

Counter irritant. See under COUNTER. — **Pure irritant** (*Toxicology*), a poison that produces inflammation without any corrosive action upon the tissues.

Ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [See 1st IRRITANT.] To render null and void. [*R.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Ir'ri-tate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *irritatus*, p. p. of *irritare.* Of doubtful origin.] **1.** To increase the action or violence of; to heighten excitement in; to intensify; to stimulate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

2. To excite anger or displeasure in; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate; to annoy; to vex; as, the insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.

Dismiss the man, nor *irritate* the god:
Prevent the rage of him who reigns above. *Pope.*

3. (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in; to stimulate; to cause to contract. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 2.

4. (*Med.*) To make morbidly excitable, or oversensitive; to fret; as, the skin is *irritated* by friction; to *irritate* a wound by a coarse bandage.

Syn. — To fret; inflame; excite; provoke; tease; vex; exasperate; anger; incense; enrage. — To IRRITATE, PROVOKE, EXASPERATE. These words express different stages of excited or angry feeling. *Irritate* denotes an excitement of quick and slightly angry feeling which is only momentary; as, *irritated* by a hasty remark. To *provoke* implies the awakening of some open expression of decided anger; as, a *provoking* insult. *Exasperate* denotes a provoking of anger at something unendurable. Whatever comes across our feelings *irritates;* whatever excites anger *provokes;* whatever raises anger to a high point *exasperates.* "Susceptible and nervous people are most easily *irritated;* proud people are quickly *provoked;* hot and fiery people are soonest *exasperated.*" *Crabb.*

Ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *a.* Excited; heightened. [*Obs.*]

Ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *irritatio:* cf. F. *irritation.*] **1.** The act of irritating, or exciting, or the state of being irritated; excitement; stimulation, usually of an undue and uncomfortable kind; especially, excitement of anger or passion; provocation; annoyance; anger.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The act of exciting, or the condition of being excited to action, by stimulation; — as the condition of an organ of sense, when its nerve is affected by some external body; esp., the act of exciting muscle fibers to contraction, by artificial stimulation; as, the *irritation* of a motor nerve by electricity; also, the condition of a muscle and nerve, under such stimulation.

3. (*Med.*) A condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body; a state in which the application of ordinary stimuli produces pain or excessive or vitiated action.

Ir'ri-ta-tive (ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritating; as, an *irritative* agent.

2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever. *E. Darwin.*

Ir'ri-ta-to-ry (-tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Exciting; producing irritation; irritating. [*R.*] *Hales.*

Ir'ro-rate (ĭr'rō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRORATING.] [L. *irroratus*, p. p. of *irrorare* to bedew; pref. *ir-* in + *ros, roris*, dew.] To sprinkle or moisten with dew; to bedew. [*Obs.*]

Ir'ro-rate (-rāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Covered with minute grains, appearing like fine sand.

Ir'ro-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irroration.*] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

Ir'ro-ta'tion-al (ĭr'rō-tā'shŭn-*al*), *a.* (*Physics*) Not rotatory; passing from one point to another by a movement other than rotation; — said of the movement of parts of a liquid or yielding mass. *Sir W. Thomson.*

Ir-ru'bric-al (ĭr-rụ'brĭ-kal), *a.* Contrary to the rubric; not rubrical.

Ir'ru-gate (ĭr'rụ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *irrugatus*, p. p. of *irrugare* to wrinkle.] To wrinkle. [*Obs.*]

Ir-rupt'ed (ĭr-rŭpt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere* to break in; pref. *ir-* in + *rumpere* to break or burst. See RUPTURE.] Broken with violence.

Ir-rup'tion (ĭr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio:* cf. F. *irruption.* See IRRUPTED.] **1.** A bursting in; a sudden, violent rushing into a place; as, *irruptions* of the sea.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

2. A sudden and violent inroad, or entrance of invaders; as, the *irruptions* of the Goths into Italy. *Addison.*

Syn. — Invasion; incursion; inroad. See INVASION.

Ir-rup'tive (ĭr-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Ir'ving-ite (ẽr'vĭng-ĭt), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The common designation of one of a sect founded by the Rev. Edward Irving (about 1830), who call themselves the Catholic Apostolic Church. They are highly ritualistic in worship, have an elaborate hierarchy of apostles, prophets, etc., and look for the speedy coming of Christ.

Is- (ĭs-). See ISO-.

Is (ĭz), *v. i.* [AS. *is;* akin to G. & Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. ἐστί, Skr. *asti.* √9. Cf. AM, ENTITY, ESSENCE, ABSENT.] The third person singular of the substantive verb *be*, in the indicative mood, present tense; as, he *is;* he *is* a man. See BE.

☞ In some varieties of the Northern dialect of Old English, *is* was used for all persons of the singular.

For thy *is* I come, and eke Alain. *Chaucer.*
Aye *is* thou merry. *Chaucer.*

☞ The idiom of using the present for future events sure to happen is a relic of Old English in which the present and future had the same form; as, this year Christmas *is* on Friday.

To-morrow *is* the new moon. 1 *Sam.* xx. 5.

Is'a-bel (ĭz'ȧ-bĕl), *n.*, **Is'a-bel col'or** (kŭl'ẽr). [F. *isabelle.*] See ISABELLA.

Is'a-bel'la (ĭz'ȧ-bĕl'lȧ), *n.*, **Is'a-bel'la col'or** (kŭl'ẽr). [Said to be named from the Spanish princess *Isabella*, daughter of King Philip II., in allusion to the color assumed by her shift, which she wore without change from 1601 to 1604, in consequence of a vow made by her.] A brownish yellow color.

Is'a-bel'la grape' (grāp'). (*Bot.*) A favorite sweet American grape of a purple color. See *Fox grape*, under FOX.

Is'a-bel'la moth' (mŏth'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) A common American moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*), of an isabella color. The larva, called *woolly bear* and *hedgehog caterpillar*, is densely covered with hairs, which are black at each end of the body, and red in the middle part.

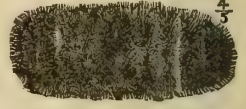

Larva of Isabella Moth.

Is'a-bel'line (-lĭn), *a.* Of an isabel or isabella color.

I'sa-goge (ī'sȧ-gō); L. ī'sȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. εἰσαγωγή, fr. εἰσάγειν to introduce; εἰς into + ἄγειν to lead.] An introduction. [*Obs.*] *Harris.*

I'sa-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **I'sa-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *isagogicus*, Gr. εἰσαγωγικός.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the study of theology.

I'sa-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Theol.*) That part of theological science directly preliminary to actual exegesis, or interpretation of the Scriptures.

I'sa-gon (ī'sȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἴσος equal + γωνία angle: cf. F. *isagone*, a.] (*Math.*) A figure or polygon whose angles are equal.

Is-ap'os-tol'ic (ĭs-ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσαπόστολος.] Having equal, or almost equal, authority with the apostles or their teachings.

I-sat'ic (ĭ-săt'ĭk), **I'sa-tin'ic** (ī'sȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, isatin; as, *isatic* acid, which is also called *trioxindol.*

I'sa-tide (ī'sȧ-tīd *or* -tĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained by the partial reduction of isatin. [Written also *isatyde.*]

I'sa-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See ISATIS.] (*Chem.*) An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_8H_5NO_2$, obtained by the oxidation of indigo blue. It is also produced from certain derivatives of benzoic acid, and is one important source of artificial indigo. [Written also, less properly, *isatine.*]

I'sa-tis (ī'sȧ-tĭs; 277), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ἰσάτις woad.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, some species of which, especially the *Isatis tinctoria*, yield a blue dye similar to indigo; woad.

I-sat'o-gen (ĭ-săt'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Isatin* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous radical, $C_8H_4NO_2$, regarded as the essential residue of a series of compounds, related to isatin, which easily pass by reduction to indigo blue. — **I-sat'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

I'sa-trop'ic (ī'sȧ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Is-* + *atropine.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from atropine and isomeric with cinnamic acid.

Is'chi-ac (ĭs'kĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) See ISCHIAL.

Is'chi-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, fr. ἰσχίον the hip joint, hip or loin. Cf. SCIATIC.] (*Anat.*) Ischial. [*R.*]

Ischiadic passion *or* **disease** (*Med.*), a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip joint; — called also *sciatica.*

Is'chi-al (ĭs'kĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ischium or hip; ischiac; ischiadic; ischiatic.

Ischial callosity (*Zoöl.*), one of the patches of thickened,

hairless, and often bright-colored skin, on the buttocks of many apes, as the drill.

Is/chi-at'ic (ĭs-kĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as Ischial.

Is/chi-o-cap'su-lar (-ō-kăp'sŭ-lẽr; 135), *a.* [*Ischium* + *capsular.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ischium and the capsule of the hip joint; as, the *ischiocapsular* ligament.

Is/chi-o-ce'rite (ĭs/kĭ-ō-sē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον* the hip + *κέρας* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) The third joint of the antennæ of the Crustacea.

‖ **Is/chi-on** (ĭs'kĭ-ŏn), ‖ **Is/chi-um** (-ŭm), } *n.* [L., Gr. *ἰσχίον.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The ventral and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis; seat bone; the huckle bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the pleuræ of insects.

Is/chi-op'o-dite (-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον* the hip joint + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The third joint of the typical appendages of Crustacea.

Is/chi-o-rec'tal (ĭs/kĭ-ō-rĕk'tal), *a.* [*Ischium* + *rectal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the region between the rectum and ischial tuberosity.

Is/chu-ret'ic (ĭs/kū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury. — *n.* An ischuretic medicine.

Is/chu-ry (ĭs'kū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *ischuria*, Gr. *ἰσχουρία*; *ἴσχειν* to hold, check + *οὖρον* urine: cf. F. *ischurie.*] (*Med.*) A retention or suppression of urine.

-ise (-īz). See -ize.

I'sen-trop'ic (ī'sĕn-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Is-* + *entropy* + *-ic.*] (*Physics*) Having equal entropy.

Isentropic lines, lines which pass through points having equal entropy.

I-seth'i-on'ic (ī-sĕth'ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Is-* + *ethionic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid, $HO.C_2H_4.SO_3H$, obtained as an oily or crystalline substance, by the action of sulphur trioxide on alcohol or ether. It is a derivative of sulphuric acid.

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, OHG. *-isc*, Goth. & Dan. *-isk*, Gr. *-ισκος*. Cf. -esque.] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns and from adjectives. It denotes *relation*, *resemblance*, *similarity*, and sometimes has a *diminutive* force; as, self*ish*, boy*ish*, brut*ish*; whit*ish*, somewhat white.

-ish. [OE. *-issen*, fr. F. *-is-*, *-iss-* (found in the present participle, etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish), corresponding to L. *-escere*, an inchoative ending.] A verb ending, originally appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as, abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, furn*ish*, garn*ish*, impover*ish*.

Ish'ma-el-ite (ĭsh'mā-ĕl-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael (the son of Abraham and Hagar), of whom it was said, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. One at enmity with society; a wanderer; a vagabond; an outcast. *Thackeray.*

3. See Ismaelian.

Ish'ma-el-i'tish (-ī'tĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an Ishmaelite or the Ishmaelites.

I'si-ac (ī'sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*, Gr. 'Ισιακός, fr. *Ἶσις.*] Pertaining to the goddess Isis; as, *Isiac* mysteries.

I'si-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* An icicle. [*Obs.*]

Is/i-do'ri-an (ĭz/ĭ-dō'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining, or ascribed, to Isidore; as, the *Isidorian* decretals, a spurious collection of decretals published in the ninth century.

I'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glȧs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. D. *huizenblas* (akin to G. *hausenblase*), lit., bladder of the huso, or large sturgeon; *huizen* sturgeon + *blas* bladder. Cf. Bladder, Blast a gust of wind.] **1.** A semitransparent, whitish, and very pure form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air bladders of various species of sturgeons (as the *Acipenser huso*) found in the rivers of Western Russia. It is used for making jellies, as a clarifier, etc. Cheaper forms of gelatin are not unfrequently so called. Called also *fish glue.*

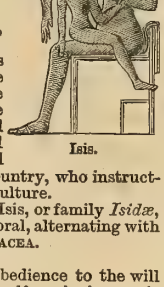

Isis.

2. (*Min.*) A popular name for mica, especially when in thin sheets.

I'sis (ī'sĭs), *n.* [L., the goddess Isis, fr. Gr. *Ἶσις.*] **1.** (*Myth.*) The principal goddess worshiped by the Egyptians. She was regarded as the mother of Horus, and the sister and wife of Osiris. The Egyptians adored her as the goddess of fecundity, and as the great benefactress of their country, who instructed their ancestors in the art of agriculture.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any coral of the genus Isis, or family *Isidæ*, composed of joints of white, stony coral, alternating with flexible, horny joints. See Gorgoniacea.

3. (*Astron.*) One of the asteroids.

Is'lam (ĭz'lâm), *n.* [Ar. *islām* obedience to the will of God, submission, humbling one's self, resigning one's self to the divine disposal. Cf. Moslem.] **1.** The religion of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism; Islamism. Their formula of faith is: There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.

2. The whole body of Mohammedans, or the countries which they occupy.

Is'lam-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *islamisme.*] The faith, doctrines, or religious system of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism; Islam.

Is'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mohammedan.

Is'lam-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Is'lam-ize (-īz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Islamized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Islamizing (-ī'zĭng).] To conform, or cause to conform, to the religion of Islam.

Is'land (ī'land), *n.* [OE. *iland*, *yland*, AS. *īgland*, *ēgland*, *ēglond*; *īg*, *ēg*, island + *land*, *lond*, land. AS. *īg*, *ēg*, is akin to AS. *eá* water, river, OHG. *ouwa*, G. *au* meadow, Icel. *ey* island, Dan. & Sw. *ö*, Goth. *ahwa* a stream, water, L. *aqua* water. The *s* is due to confusion with *isle*. Cf. Ait, Eyot, Ewer, Aquatic.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. Cf. Continent.

2. Anything regarded as resembling an island; as, an *island* of ice.

3. (*Zoöl.*) See Isle, *n.*, 2.

Islands of the blessed (*Myth.*), islands supposed to lie in the Western Ocean, where the favorites of the gods are conveyed at death, and dwell in everlasting joy.

Is'land (ī'land), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become or to resemble an island; to make an island or islands of; to isle. *Shelley.*

2. To furnish with an island or with islands; as, to *island* the deep. *Southey.*

Is'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Is'land-y (-ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave.*

Isle (īl), *n.* [Obs.] See Aisle.

Isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle*, F. *île*, L. *insula*; cf. Lith. *sala.* Cf. Insulate.] **1.** An island. [Poetic]

Imperial rule of all the seagirt *isles.* *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spot within another of a different color, as upon the wings of some insects.

Isle, *v. t.* To cause to become an island, or like an island; to surround or encompass; to island. [Poetic]

Isled in sudden seas of light. *Tennyson.*

Is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette* (cf. F. *îlot*), dim. of *isle.*] A little island.

-ism (-ĭz'm). [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, Gr. *-ισμός.*] A suffix indicating an *act*, a *process*, the *result of an act or a process*, a *state*; also, a *characteristic* (as a theory, doctrine, idiom, etc.); as, bapt*ism*, galvan*ism*, organ*ism*, hypnot*ism*, social*ism*, sensual*ism*, Anglic*ism*.

Ism, *n.* [See -ism, above.] A doctrine or theory; especially, a wild or visionary theory. *E. Everett.*

The world grew light-headed, and forth came a spawn of *isms* which no man can number. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Is'ma-e'li-an (ĭz'mȧ-ē'lĭ-an), } *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a
Is'ma-el-ite (ĭz'mȧ-ĕl-īt), } sect of Mohammedans who favored the pretensions of the family of Mohammed ben Ismael, of the house of Ali.

I'so- (ī'sō-), **Is-** (ĭs-). [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] A prefix or combining form, indicating *identity*, or *equality; the same numerical value*; as in *iso*pod, *iso*morphous, *iso*chromatic. Specif.: (*a*) (*Chem.*) Applied to certain compounds having the same composition but different properties; as in *iso*cyanic. (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) Applied to compounds of certain isomeric series in whose structure one carbon atom, at least, is connected with three other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *neo-* and *normal*; as in *iso*paraffine, *iso*pentane.

I'so-bar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting or marking places upon the surface of the earth where the height of the barometer reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time, or for a certain period (mean height), as for a year; an isopiestic line. [Written also *isobare.*]

I'so-bar'ic (ī'sō-băr'ĭk), *a.* (*Phys. Geog.*) Denoting equal pressure; as, an *isobaric* line; specifically, of or pertaining to isobars.

I'so-bar-ism (ī'sō-bär-ĭz'm *or* ī-sŏb'ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being equal in weight, especially in atmospheric pressure. Also, the theory, method, or application of isobaric science.

I'so-bar'o-met'ric (ī'sō-băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *barometric.*] (*Phys. Geog.*) Indicating equal barometric pressure.

I'so-bath'y-therm (-băth'ĭ-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *θέρμη* heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting the points on the surface of the earth where a certain temperature is found at the same depth.

I'so-bath'y-ther'mic (-thẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isobathytherm; possessing or indicating the same temperature at the same depth.

I'so-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *ἰσοκέφαλος* like-headed. See Iso-, and Cephalon.] (*Art*) A peculiarity in the design of bas-relief by which the heads of human figures are kept at the same height from the ground, whether the personages are seated, standing, or mounted on horseback; — called also *isokephaleia.*

I'so-chasm (ī'sō-kăz'm), *n.* [*Iso-* + *chasm.*] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting places on the earth's surface at which there is the same mean frequency of auroras.

I'so-chas'mic (-kăz'mĭk), *a.* Indicating equal auroral display; as, an *isochasmic* line.

I'so-cheim (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *χεῖμα, χειμών*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. Isotherm.

I'so-chei'mal } (-kī'mal), *a.* Pertaining to, having
I'so-chi'mal } the nature of, or marking, isocheims; as, an *isocheimal* line; an *isocheimal* chart.

I'so-chei'me-nal } (-kī'mē-nal), *a.* The same as Iso-
I'so-chi'me-nal } cheimal.

I'so-chei'mic (-kī'mĭk), *a.* The same as Isocheimal.

I'so-chi'mene (-kī'mēn), *n.* The same as Isocheim.

I'so-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *chromatic.*] (*Opt.*) Having the same color; connecting parts having the same color, as lines drawn through certain points in experiments on the chromatic effects of polarized light in crystals.

I-soch'ro-nal (ī-sŏk'rō-nal), *a.* [See Isochronous.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times; recurring at regular intervals; as, *isochronal* vibrations or oscillations.

I'so-chron'ic (ī'sō-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* Isochronal.

I-soch'ro-nism (ī-sŏk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being isochronous.

I-soch'ro-non (-nŏn), *n.* [NL. See Isochronous.] A clock that is designed to keep very accurate time.

I-soch'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*; *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Same as Isochronal.

I'so-chro'us (ī'sō-krō'ŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] (*Bot.*) Having the same tint or color throughout; uniformly or evenly colored.

I'so-cli'nal (ī'sō-klī'nal), } *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to
I'so-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), } incline.] Of or pertaining to, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip; having equal inclination or dip.

Isoclinal lines (*Magnetism*), lines on the earth's surface connecting places at which a dipping needle indicates the same inclination or dip.

I'so-cry'mal (-krī'mal), *a.* (*Phys. Geog.*) Pertaining to, having the nature of, or illustrating, an isocryme; as, an *isocrymal* line; an *isocrymal* chart.

I'so-cryme (ī'sō-krim), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *κρυμός* cold.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature in the coldest month of the year.

I'so-crym'ic (-krĭm'ĭk), *a.* Isocrymal.

I'so-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *cyanic.*] (*Chem.*) Designating an acid isomeric with cyanic acid.

Isocyanic acid, an acid metameric with cyanic acid, and resembling it in its salts. It is obtained as a colorless, mobile, unstable liquid by heating cyanuric acid. Called technically *carbimide.*

I'so-cy'a-nu'ric (-sī'ȧ-nū'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *cyanuric.*] (*Chem.*) Designating, or pertaining to, an acid isomeric with cyanuric acid, and called also *fulminuric acid.* See under Fulminuric.

I'so-di'a-bat'ic (-dī'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *διαβαίνειν* to pass through.] (*Physics*) Pertaining to the reception or the giving out of equal quantities of heat by a substance. *Rankine.*

Isodiabatic lines *or* **curves**, a pair of lines or curves exhibiting, on a diagram of energy, the law of variation of the pressure and density of a fluid, the one during the lowering, and the other during the raising, of its temperature, when the quantity of heat given out by the fluid during any given stage of the one process is equal to the quantity received during the corresponding stage of the other. Such lines are said to be *isodiabatic* with respect to each other. Compare Adiabatic.

I'so-di'a-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *diametric.*] **1.** (*Crystallog.*) Developed alike in the directions of the several lateral axes; — said of crystals of both the tetragonal and hexagonal systems.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the several diameters nearly equal; — said of the cells of ordinary parenchyma.

I'so-di-mor'phic (-dī-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *dimorphic.*] Isodimorphous.

I'so-di-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* Isomorphism between the two forms severally of two dimorphous substances.

I'so-di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + *dimorphous.*] Having the quality of isodimorphism.

I'so-dul'cite (-dŭl'sīt), *n.* [*Iso-* + *dulcite.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, sugarlike substance, obtained by the decomposition of certain glucosides, and intermediate in nature between the hexacid alcohols (*dulcite*, *mannite*, etc.) and the glucoses.

I'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *dynamic.*] Of, pertaining to, having, or denoting, equality of force.

Isodynamic foods (*Physiol.*), those foods that produce a similar amount of heat. — **Isodynamic lines** (*Magnetism*), lines on the earth's surface connecting places at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

I'so-dy'na-mous (-dī'nȧ-mŭs *or* -dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος.* See Isodynamic.] Of equal force or size.

I'so-ge'o-therm (-jē'ō-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth + *θέρμη* heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

I'so-ge'o-ther'mal (-thẽr'mal), } *a.* Pertaining to,
I'so-ge'o-ther'mic (-thẽr'mĭk), } having the nature of, or marking, isogeotherms; as, an *isogeothermal* line or surface; an *isogeothermal* chart. — *n.* An isogeotherm.

I'so-gon'ic (-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles.

Isogonic lines (*Magnetism*), lines traced on the surface of the globe, or upon a chart, connecting places at which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

I'so-gon'ic, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Characterized by isogonism.

I-sog'o-nism (ī-sŏg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *γονή* offspring, generative parts.] (*Zoöl.*) The quality of having similar sexual zooids or gonophores and dissimilar hydranths; — said of certain hydroids.

I'so-graph'ic (ī'sō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to isography.

I-sog'ra-phy (ī-sŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Iso-* + *-graphy.*] Imitation of another's handwriting.

I'so-hy'e-tose' (ī'sō-hī'ē-tōs'), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *ὑετός* rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Of or pertaining to lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have a mean annual rainfall. — *n.* An isohyetose line.

I'so-la-ble (ī'sō-lȧ-b'l *or* ĭs'ō-), *a.* [See Isolate.] (*Chem.*) Capable of being isolated, or of being obtained in a pure state; as, gold is *isolable.*

I'so-late (ī'sō-lāt *or* ĭs'ō-; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Isolated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Isolating (-lā'tĭng).] [It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, fr. *isola* island, L. *insula.* See 2d Isle, and cf. Insulate.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to place by itself or alone; to insulate; to separate from others.

Short *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. (*Elec.*) To insulate. See Insulate.

3. (*Chem.*) To separate from all foreign substances; to make pure; to obtain in a free state.

I'so-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Placed or standing alone; detached; separated from others.

Isolated point of a curve. (*Geom.*) See Acnode.

I'so-la'ted-ly (-lā'tĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In an isolated manner.

I'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *isolation.*] The act of isolating, or the state of being isolated; insulation; separation; loneliness. *Milman.*

I'so-la'tor (ī'sō-lā'tẽr *or* ĭs'ō-), *n.* One who, or that which, isolates.

I-sol'o-gous (ī-sŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. λόγος proportion.] (*Chem.*) Having similar proportions, similar relations, or similar differences of composition; — said specifically of groups or series which differ by a constant difference; as, ethane, ethylene, and acetylene, or their analogous compounds, form an *isologous* series.

I'so-mer (ī'sō-mẽr), *n.* [See Isomeric.] (*Chem.*) A body or compound which is isomeric with another body or compound; a member of an isomeric series.

I'so-mer'ic (-mẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. μέρος part: cf. F. *isomérique.*] (*Chem.*) Having the same percentage composition; — said of two or more different substances which contain the same ingredients in the same proportions by weight, often used with *with.* Specif.: (*a*) Polymeric; *i. e.*, having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but with different molecular weights; as, acetylene and benzine are *isomeric* (*polymeric*) with each other in this sense. See Polymeric. (*b*) Metameric; *i. e.*, having the same elements united in the same proportions by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but with a different structure or arrangement of the ultimate parts; as, ethyl alcohol and methyl ether are *isomeric* (*metameric*) with each other in this sense. See Metameric.

I-som'er-ide (ī-sŏm'ẽr-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An isomer. [*R.*]

I-som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Chem.*) The state, quality, or relation, of two or more isomeric substances.

Physical isomerism (*Chem.*), the condition or relation of certain allied (*metameric*) substances, which, while chemically identical (in that they have the same composition, the same molecular weights, and the same ultimate constitution), are yet physically different, as in their action on polarized light, as dextro- and lævo-tartaric acids. In such compounds there is usually at least one unsymmetrical carbon atom. See Unsymmetrical.

I'so-mer'o-mor'phism (ī'sō-mẽr'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*Isomer* + Gr. μορφή form + *-ism.*] (*Crystallog.*) Isomorphism between substances that are isomeric.

I'so-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **I'so-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), } *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. μέτρον measure.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Noting, or conforming to, that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length and at right angles to each other; monometric; regular; cubic. Cf. Crystallization.

Isometric lines (*Thermodynamics*), lines representing in a diagram the relations of pressure and temperature in a gas, when the volume remains constant. — Isometrical perspective. See under Perspective. — Isometrical projection, a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used. It is so named from the fact that the projections of three equal lines, parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, are equal to one another. This kind of projection is principally used in delineating buildings or machinery, in which the principal lines are parallel to three rectangular axes, and the principal planes are parallel to three rectangular planes passing through the three axes.

I'so-morph (ī'sō-môrf), *n.* [See Isomorphous.] A substance which is similar to another in crystalline form and composition.

I'so-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* Isomorphous.

I'so-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *isomorphisme.*] (*Crystallog.*) A similarity of crystalline form between substances of similar composition, as between the sulphates of barium ($BaSO_4$) and strontium ($SrSO_4$). It is sometimes extended to include similarity of form between substances of unlike composition, which is more properly called *homœomorphism.*

I'so-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + *-morphous.*] Having the quality of isomorphism.

‖ **I'so-nan'dra** (ī'sō-năn'drà), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male.] (*Bot.*) A genus of sapotaceous trees of India. *Isonandra Gutta* is the principal source of gutta-percha.

I'so-ne-phel'ic (-nē-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. νεφέλη a cloud.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having, or indicating, an equal amount of cloudiness for a given period; as, *isonephelic* regions; an *isonephelic* line.

I'so-nic'o-tine (-nĭk'ō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [*Iso-* + *nicotine.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline, nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with nicotine.

I'so-nic'o-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or derived from, isonicotine. (*b*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid isomeric with nicotinic acid.

I'so-ni-tro'so- (-nī-trō'sō-). [*Iso-* + *nitroso-.*] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), signifying: Pertaining to, or designating, the characteristic, nitrogenous radical, NOH, called the *isonitroso* group.

I'so-nom'ic (ī'sō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόνομος; ἴσος equal + νόμος law.] The same, or equal, in law or right; one in kind or origin; analogous; similar. *Dana.*

I-son'o-my (ī-sŏn'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. ἰσονομία: cf. F. *isonomie.* See Isonomic.] Equal law or right; equal distribution of rights and privileges; similarity.

I-sop'a-thy (ī-sŏp'ā-thỹ), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The system which undertakes to cure a disease by means of the virus of the same disease. (*b*) The theory of curing a diseased organ by eating the analogous organ of a healthy animal. *Mayne.* (*c*) The doctrine that the power of therapeutics is equal to that of the causes of disease.

I'so-pep'sin (ī'sō-pĕp'sĭn), *n.* [*Iso-* + *pepsin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pepsin modified by exposure to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C.

I'so-per'i-met'ric-al (ī'sō-pẽr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἰσοπερίμετρος; ἴσος equal + περίμετρον circumference: cf. F. *isopérimètre.* See Perimeter.] (*Geom.*) Having equal perimeters or circumferences; as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

I'so-per-im'e-try (-pẽr-ĭm'ē-trỹ), *n.* (*Geom.*) The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

I'so-pi-es'tic (ī'sō-pī-ĕs'tĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. πιέζειν to press.] (*Thermodynamics*) Having equal pressure.

Isopiestic lines, lines showing, in a diagram, the relations of temperature and volume, when the elastic force is constant; — called also *isobars.*

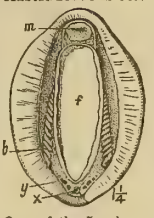

One of the Isopleura (*Trachydermon rubber*). *f* Foot; *b* Gills; *m* Mouth; *y* Fenestra; *x* Anus.

‖ **I'so-pleu'ra** (-plū'rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Iso-, and Pleura.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Gastropoda, in which the body is symmetrical, the right and left sides being equal.

☞ The intestine terminates at the posterior end of the body, and the gills and circulatory and reproductive organs are paired. It includes the chitons (*Polyplacophora*), together with *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*, which are wormlike forms without a shell.

I'so-pod (ī'sō-pŏd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the legs similar in structure; belonging to the Isopoda. — *n.* One of the Isopoda.

‖ **I-sop'o-da** (ī-sŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Iso-, and -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sessile-eyed Crustacea, usually having seven pairs of legs, which are all similar in structure.

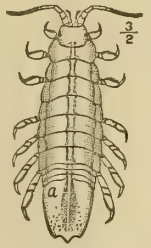

One of the Isopoda (*Idotea irrorata*). *a* Pygidium, consisting of the last four abdominal segments, consolidated.

☞ The body is usually depressed, with the abdominal segments short, and often consolidated in part. The branchiæ are on the abdominal appendages. The group includes the terrestrial pill bugs and sow bugs, with numerous marine forms. See Arthrostraca, Gribble.

I'so-pod'i-form (ī'sō-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Isopod* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the shape of an isopod; — said of the larvæ of certain insects.

I-sop'o-dous (ī-sŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* Same as Isopod.

I'so-pog'o-nous (ī'sō-pŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the two webs equal in breadth; — said of feathers.

I'so-prene (ī'sō-prēn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Chem.*) An oily, volatile hydrocarbon, obtained by the distillation of caoutchouc or gutta-percha.

I'so-pyc'nic, *n.* (*Physics*) A line or surface passing through those points in a medium, at which the density is the same.

I-sor'cin (ī-sôr'sĭn), *n.* [*Iso-* + *orcin.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline hydrocarbon derivative, metameric with orcin, but produced artificially; — called also *cresorcin.*

I'sor-rop'ic (ī'sŏr-rŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόρροπος in equipoise; ἴσος equal + ῥοπή downward inclination or momentum.] Of equal value.

Isorropic line (in a diagram) (*Geom.*), the locus of all the points for which a specified function has a constant value. *Newcomb.*

I-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'sē-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰσοσκελής; ἴσος equal + σκέλος leg.] (*Geom.*) Having two legs or sides that are equal; — said of a triangle.

Isosceles Triangle.

‖ **I'so-spon'dy-li** (ī'sō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴσος equal + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of fishes, including the salmons, herrings, and many allied forms.

I'so-spon'dy-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Isospondyli; having the anterior vertebræ separate and normal.

I'so-spor'ic (-spôr'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. σπόρος fruit.] (*Bot.*) Producing but one kind of spore, as the ferns and Equiseta. Cf. Heterosporic.

I'so-stem'o-nous (ī'sō-stĕm'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. στήμων thread.] (*Bot.*) Having exactly as many stamens as petals.

I'so-stem'o-ny (-nỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being isostemonous.

I'so-sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sŭl'fō-sī'ā-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of isosulphocyanic acid.

I'so-sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sŭl'fō-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HNCS, isomeric with sulphocyanic acid.

I-soth'er-al (ī-sŏth'ẽr-*al*), *a.* Having the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of temperature by means of an isothere; as, an *isotheral* chart or line.

I'so-there (ī'sō-thẽr), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. θέρος summer, θέρειν to heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature.

I'so-therm (-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. θέρμη heat, fr. θερμός hot.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting or marking points on the earth's surface having the same temperature. This may be the temperature for a given time of observation, or the mean temperature for a year or other period. Also, a similar line based on the distribution of temperature in the ocean.

I'so-ther'mal (ī'sō-thẽr'mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *isotherme.*] (*a*) Relating to equality of temperature. (*b*) (*Phys. Geog.*) Having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; as, an *isothermal* line; an *isothermal* chart.

Isothermal line. (*a*) An isotherm. (*b*) A line drawn on a diagram of energy such that its ordinates represent the pressures of a substance corresponding to various volumes, while the absolute temperature is maintained at a constant value. — Isothermal zones, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

I'so-ther'mo-bath (ī'sō-thẽr'mō-băth), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. θερμός hot + βάθος depth.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean.

I'so-ther'mo-bath'ic (-băth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isothermobath; possessing or indicating equal temperatures in a vertical section, as of the ocean.

I-soth'er-om'brose (ī-sŏth'ẽr-ŏm'brōs), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. θέρος summer + ὄμβρος rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting or marking points on the earth's surface, which have the same mean summer rainfall.

I'so-ton'ic (ī'sō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *tonic.*] Having, or indicating, equal tones, or tension.

Isotonic system (*Mus.*), a system consisting of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

I'so-tri-mor'phic (-trī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Isotrimorphous.

I'so-tri-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. τρίς thrice + μορφή form.] Isomorphism between the three forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances.

I'so-tri-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Having the quality of isotrimorphism; isotrimorphic.

I'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. τροπή a turning, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Physics*) Having the same properties in all directions; specifically, equally elastic in all directions.

I-sot'ro-pism (ī-sŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* Isotropy.

I-sot'ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Isotropic.

I-sot'ro-py (-pỹ), *n.* (*Physics*) Uniformity of physical properties in all directions in a body; absence of all kinds of polarity; specifically, equal elasticity in all directions.

I'so-u'ric (ī'sō-ū'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *uric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid, isomeric with uric acid.

Is'ra-el-ite (ĭz'rā-ĕl-īt), *n.* [L. *Israëlites*, Gr. Ἰσραηλίτης, fr. Ἰσραήλ, Ἰσράηλος, Israel, Heb. *Yisrāēl*, i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.

Is'ra-el-it'ic (ĭz'rā-ĕl-ĭt'ĭk), **Is'ra-el-i'tish** (ĭz'rā-ĕl-ī'tĭsh), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel, or to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

Is'su-a-ble (ĭsh'ū-à-b'l), *a.* [From Issue.] **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law. *Burrill.*

2. Lawful or suitable to be issued; as, a writ *issuable* on these grounds.

Issuable plea (*Law*), a plea to the merits, on which the adverse party may take issue and proceed to trial.

Is'su-a-bly (ĭsh'ū-à-blỹ), *adv.* In an issuable manner; by way of issue; as, to plead *issuably.*

Is'su-ance (-ans), *n.* The act of issuing, or giving out; as, the *issuance* of an order; the *issuance* of rations, and the like.

Is'su-ant (-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Issuing or coming up; — a term used to express a charge or bearing rising or coming out of another.

Lion Issuant.

Is'sue (ĭsh'ū), *n.* [OF. *issue, eissue*, F. *issue*, fr. OF. *issir, eissir*, to go out, L. *exire*; *ex* out of, from + *ire* to go, akin to Gr. ἰέναι, Skr. *i*, Goth. *iddja* went, used as perfect of *gaggan* to go. Cf. Ambition, Count a nobleman, Commence, Errant, Exit, Eyre, Initial, Yede went.] **1.** The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out from any inclosed place; egress; as, the *issue* of water from a pipe, of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows, of people from a house.

2. The act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer; the *issue* of money from a treasury.

3. That which passes, flows, or is sent out; the whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; as, an *issue* of bank notes; the daily *issue* of a newspaper.

4. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. In law, sometimes, in a general sense, all persons descended from a common ancestor; all lineal descendants.

> If the king
> Should without *issue* die. *Shak.*

5. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; as, A conveyed to B all his right for a term of years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.

6. A discharge or flux, as of blood. *Matt.* ix. 20.

7. (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer, usually made in the fleshy part of the arm or leg, to produce the secretion and discharge of pus for the relief of some affected part.

8. The final outcome or result; upshot; conclusion; event; hence, contest; test; trial.

> Come forth to view
> The *issue* of the exploit. *Shak.*
>
> While it is hot, I 'll put it to the *issue*. *Shak.*

9. A point in debate or controversy on which the parties take affirmative and negative positions; a presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide.

10. (*Law*) In pleading, a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, which, being affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, is presented for determination. See *General issue*, under General, and *Feigned issue*, under Feigned. *Blount. Cowell.*

At issue, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent.

> As much *at issue* with the summer day
> As is you brought a candle out of doors. *Mrs. Browning.*

— Bank of issue, Collateral issue, etc. See under Bank, Collateral, etc. — Issue pea, a pea, or a similar round body, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus. — To join, *or* take, issue, to take opposing sides in a matter in controversy.

Is'sue, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Issued (ĭsh'ūd); *p. pr. &*

vb. n. ISSUING.] **1.** To pass or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place.

From it *issued* forced drops of blood. *Shak.*

2. To go out; to rush out; to sally forth; as, troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers.

3. To proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; light *issues* from the sun.

4. To proceed, as progeny; to be derived; to be descended; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 *Kings* xx. 18.

5. To extend; to pass or open; as, the path *issues* into the highway.

6. To be produced as an effect or result; to grow or accrue; to arise; to proceed; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.

7. To close; to end; to terminate; to turn out; as, we know not how the cause will *issue*.

8. (*Law*) In pleading, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join issue.

Is'sue (ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To send out; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* notes from a bank.

2. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* provisions.

3. To send out officially; to deliver by authority; as, to *issue* an order; to *issue* a writ.

Is'sue-less, *a.* Having no issue or progeny; childless. "The heavens . . . have left me *issueless*." *Shak.*

Is'su-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who issues, emits, or publishes.

-ist (-ĭst). [Gr. *-ιστής*: cf. F. *-iste.*] A noun suffix denoting an *agent*, or *doer*, *one who practices*, a *believer in*; as, theor*ist*, one who theorizes; social*ist*, one who holds to socialism; sensual*ist*, one given to sensuality.

Is 't (ĭst). A contraction of *is it*. *Shak.*

Isth'mi-an (ĭs'mĭ-an *or* ĭst'-), *a.* [L. *Isthmius*, Gr. Ἰσθμιος. See ISTHMUS.] Of or pertaining to an isthmus, especially to the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece.

Isthmian games (*Gr. Antiq.*), one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth in the spring of every alternate year. They consisted of all kinds of athletic sports, wrestling, boxing, racing on foot and in chariots, and also contests in music and poetry. The prize was a garland of pine leaves.

Isth'mus (ĭs'mŭs *or* ĭst'- ; 277), *n.; pl.* ISTHMUSES (-ĕz). [L. *isthmus*, Gr. ἰσθμός a neck, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, especially the Isthmus of Corinth; prob. from the root of ἰέναι to go; cf. Icel. *eiðr* isthmus. See ISSUE.] (*Geog.*) A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland; as, the *Isthmus* of Panama; the *Isthmus* of Suez, etc.

Isthmus of the fauces. (*Anat.*) See FAUCES.

Is'tle (ĭs'tlē), *n.* Same as IXTLE.

I-su'ret (ī-sū'rĕt), *n.* [*Iso-* + *urea.*] (*Chem.*) An artificial nitrogenous base, isomeric with urea, and forming a white crystalline substance; — called also *isuretine.*

It (ĭt), *pron.* [OE. *it, hit*, AS. *hit;* cf. D. *het.* √181. See HE.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*).

☞ The possessive form *its* is modern, being rarely found in the writings of Shakespeare and Milton, and not at all in the original King James's version of the Bible. During the transition from the regular *his* to the anomalous *its*, *it* was to some extent employed in the possessive without the case ending. See HIS, and HE. In Dryden's time *its* had become quite established as the regular form.

The day present hath ever inough to do with *it* owne grief. *Genevan Test.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child. *Shak.*

It knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

☞ In the course of time, the nature of the neuter sign *t* in *it*, the form being found in but a few words, became misunderstood. Instead of being looked upon as an affix, it passed for part of the original word. Hence was formed from *it* the anomalous genitive *its*, superseding the Saxon *his*. *Latham.*

The fruit tree yielding fruit after *his* (its) kind. *Gen.* i. 11.

It is used, —

1. As a substitute for any noun of the neuter gender; as, here is the book, take *it* home.

2. As a demonstrative, especially at the beginning of a sentence, pointing to that which is about to be stated, named, or mentioned, or referring to that which is apparent or well known; as, I saw *it* was John.

It is I; be not afraid. *Matt.* xiv. 27.

Peter heard that *it* was the Lord. *John* xxi. 7.

Often, in such cases, as a substitute for a sentence or clause; as, *it* is thought *he will come; it* is wrong *to do this.*

3. As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb; as, *it* snows; *it* rains.

4. As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the condition of things, and the like; as, how is *it* with the sick man?

Think on me when *it* shall be well with thee. *Gen.* xl. 14.

5. As an indefinite object after some intransitive verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb; as, to foot *it* (*i. e.*, to walk).

The Lacedemonians, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

Its self. See ITSELF.

I'ta-cism (ē'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *itacisme.* See ETACISM, and cf. IOTACISM.] (*Greek Gram.*) Pronunciation of *η* (eta) as the modern Greeks pronounce it, that is, like *e* in the English word *be*. This was the pronunciation advocated by Reuchlin and his followers, in opposition to the etacism of Erasmus. See ETACISM.

In all such questions between ɛ and *αι* the confusing element of *itacism* comes in. *Alford.*

I'ta-cist (ē'tȧ-sĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *itaciste.*] One who is in favor of itacism.

It'a-col'u-mite (ĭt'ȧ-kŏl'ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] (*Min.*) A laminated, granular, siliceous rock, often occurring in regions where the diamond is found.

It'a-con'ic (ĭt'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From *aconitic*, by transposition of the letters.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance by decomposing aconitic and other organic acids.

It'a-la (ĭt'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Fem. of L. *Italus* Italian.] An early Latin version of the Scriptures (the Old Testament was translated from the Septuagint, and was also called the *Italic version*).

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'yan), *a.* [Cf. F. *italien*, It. *italiano.* Cf. ITALIC.] Of or pertaining to Italy, or to its people or language.

Italian cloth, a light material of cotton and worsted; — called also *farmer's satin.* — **Italian iron**, a heater for fluting frills. — **Italian juice**, Calabrian liquorice.

I-tal'ian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Italy.

2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

I-tal'ian-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *italianare.*] To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs; to Italianize. [*R.*] *Ascham.*

I-tal'ian-ate (-āt), *a.* Italianized; Italianated. "Apish, childish, and *Italianate*." *Marlowe.*

I-tal'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians; an Italicism.

2. Attachment to, or sympathy for, Italy.

I-tal'ian-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITALIANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITALIANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *italianiser*, It. *italianizzare.*] **1.** To play the Italian; to speak Italian. *Cotgrave.*

2. To render Italian in any respect; to Italianate. "An Englishman *Italianized*." *Lowell.*

I-tal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Italicus:* cf. F. *italique.* Cf. ITALIAN.] **1.** Relating to Italy or to its people.

2. Applied especially to a kind of type in which the letters do not stand upright, but slope toward the right; — so called because dedicated to the States of Italy by the inventor, Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500.

Italic languages, the group or family of languages of ancient Italy. — **Italic order** (*Arch.*), the composite order. See COMPOSITE. — **Italic school**, a term given to the Pythagorean and Eleatic philosophers, from the country where their doctrines were first promulgated. — **Italic version.** See ITALA.

I-tal'ic, *n.; pl.* ITALICS (-ĭks). (*Print.*) An Italic letter, character, or type (see ITALIC, *a.*, 2); — often in the plural; as, the *Italics* are the author's. Italic letters are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc. Also, collectively, Italic letters.

I-tal'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language; an Italianism.

2. The use of Italics.

I-tal'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITALICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITALICIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To print in Italic characters; to underline written letters or words with a single line; as, to *Italicize* a word; he *Italicizes* too much.

I'ta palm' (ē'tȧ pȧm'). (*Bot.*) A magnificent species of palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*), growing near the Orinoco. The natives eat its fruit and buds, drink its sap, and make thread and cord from its fiber.

Itch (ĭch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITCHED (ĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITCHING.] [OE. *icchen, yicchen*, AS. *giccan;* akin to D. *jeuken, joken*, G. *jucken*, OHG. *juchhen.*]

1. To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected.

My mouth hath *itched* all this long day. *Chaucer.*

2. To have a constant desire or teasing uneasiness; to long for; as, *itching* ears. "An *itching* palm." *Shak.*

Itch, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An eruption of small, isolated, acuminated vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic mite (the *Sarcoptes scabei*), and attended with itching. It is transmissible by contact.

2. Any itching eruption.

3. A sensation in the skin occasioned (or resembling that occasioned) by the itch eruption; — called also *scabies*, *psora*, etc.

4. A constant irritating desire.

An *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

Baker's itch. See under BAKER. — **Barber's itch**, sycosis. — **Bricklayer's itch**, an eczema of the hands attended with much itching, occurring among bricklayers. — **Grocer's itch**, an itching eruption, being a variety of eczema, produced by the sugar mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*). — **Itch insect** (*Zoöl.*), a small, parasitic mite (*Sarcoptes scabei*) which burrows and breeds beneath the human skin, thus causing the disease known as the itch. See *Illust.* in Append. — **Itch mite.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Itch insect*, above. Also, other similar mites affecting the lower animals, as the horse and ox. — **Sugar baker's itch**, a variety of eczema, due to the action of sugar upon the skin. — **Washerwoman's itch**, eczema of the hands and arms, occurring among washerwomen.

Itch'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being itchy.

Itch'less, *a.* Free from itching.

Itch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Infected with the itch, or with an itching sensation. *Cowper.*

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. *-ιτης, -ῖτις.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *one of a party*, a *sympathizer with* or *adherent of*, and the like, and frequently used in ridicule; as, a Millerite; a Benthamite.

2. A suffix used in naming minerals; as, chlor*ite*, from its characteristic green color; barite, from its heaviness; graphite, from its use in writing.

3. (*Chem.*) A suffix used to denote the salts formed from those acids whose names end in *-ous;* as, sulphite, from sulphur*ous* acid; nitrite, from nitr*ous* acid, etc.

I'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L. See ITERATE.] Also; as an additional article.

I'tem (ī'tĕm), *n.* [From ITEM, *adv.*] **1.** An article; a separate particular in an account; as, the *items* in a bill.

2. A hint; an innuendo. [*Obs.*]

A secret *item* was given to some of the bishops . . . to absent themselves. *Fuller.*

3. A short article in a newspaper; a paragraph; as, an *item* concerning the weather.

I'tem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITEMED (ī'tĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITEMING.] To make a note or memorandum of.

I have *itemed* it in my memory. *Addison*

I'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To state in items, or by particulars; as, to *itemize* the cost of a railroad. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖ **I'ter** (ī'tẽr), *n.* [L. See EYRE.] (*Anat.*) A passage; esp., the passage between the third and fourth ventricles in the brain; the aqueduct of Sylvius.

It'er-a-ble (ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *iterabilis.* See ITERATE.] Capable of being iterated or repeated. [*Obs.*]

It'er-ance (-ans), *n.* Iteration. [*Obs.*]

It'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *iterans*, p. pr. of *iterare.*] Repeating; iterating; as, an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

It'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *iteratus*, p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, fr. *iterum* again, prop. a compar. from the stem of *is* he, that; cf. L. *ita* so, *item* likewise, also, Skr. *itara* other, *iti* thus. Cf. IDENTITY, ITEM.] Uttered or done again; repeated. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

It'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITERATING.] To utter or do a second time or many times; to repeat; as, to *iterate* advice.

Nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass feared. *Milton.*

It'er-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* By way of iteration.

It'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *iteratio.*] Recital or performance a second time; repetition. *Bacon.*

What needs this *iteration*, woman? *Shak.*

It'er-a-tive (ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *iterativus:* cf. F. *itératif.*] Repeating. *Cotgrave.* — **It'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ith'y-phal'lic (ĭth'ĭ-făl'lĭk), *a.* [L. *ithyphallicus*, fr. *ithyphallus*, Gr. ἰθύφαλλος, *membrum virile erectum*, or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] Lustful; lewd; salacious; indecent; obscene.

I-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ẽr-ȧ-sў), *n.* The act or practice of itinerating; itinerancy.

I-tin'er-an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* [See ITINERANT.] **1.** A passing from place to place. *Dr. H. More.*

2. A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; the custom or practice of discharging official duty in this way; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.

I-tin'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to make a journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, a walk, way, journey. See ERRANT, ISSUE.] Passing or traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering; not settled; as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* peddler.

The king's own courts were then *itinerant*, being kept in the king's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made. *Blackstone.*

I-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

Glad to turn *itinerant*,
To stroll and teach from town to town. *Hudibras.*

I-tin'er-ant-ly, *adv.* In an itinerant manner.

I-tin'er-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *itinerarius:* cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERANT.] Itinerant; traveling; passing from place to place; done on a journey.

It was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon.*

I-tin'er-a-ry, *n.; pl.* ITINERARIES (-rĭz). [L. *itinerarium:* cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERARY, *a.*] An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers; as, the *Itinerary* of Antoninus.

I-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ITINERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ITINERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *itineratus*, p. p. of *itinerari, itinerare.* See ITINERANT.] To wander without a settled habitation; to travel from place to place or on a circuit, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, etc.

-i'tis (-ī'tĭs). [Gr. *-ῖτις*, orig. fem. adjective suffix.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote an *inflammatory disease of;* as, arthr*itis*, bronch*itis*, phren*itis.*

Its (ĭts). Possessive form of the pronoun *it.* See IT.

It-self' (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun of IT; as, the thing is good in *itself;* it stands by *itself.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

It'tri-a (ĭt'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See YTTRIA.

It'tri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] See YTTRIUM.

It'zi-bu (ĭt'sĭ-bōō), *n.* [Jap. *ichibu.*] (*Numis.*) A silver coin of Japan, worth about thirty-four cents. [Written also *itzebu, ichebu, itcheboo*, etc.]

I-u'li-dan (ī-ū'lĭ-dan), *n.* [See IULUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Iulidæ*, a family of myriapods, of which the genus *Iulus* is the type. See IULUS.

‖ **I-u'lus** (ī-ū'lŭs), *n.* [L., down, Gr. ἴουλος down, centipede.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of chilognathous myriapods. The body is long and round, consisting of numerous smooth, equal segments, each of which bears two pairs of short legs. It includes the galleyworms. See CHILOGNATHA.

I-van' I-van'o-vitch (ē-vän' ē-vän'ō-vĭch). An ideal personification of the typical Russian or of the Russian people; — used as "John Bull" is used for the typical Englishman.

I 've (īv). Colloquial contraction of *I have.*

-ive (-ĭv). [L. *-ivus.*] An adjective suffix signifying *relating* or *belonging to*, *of the nature of*, *tending to;* as affirmat*ive*, act*ive*, conclus*ive*, correct*ive*, diminut*ive.*

I'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* [From IVY.] Overgrown with ivy.

I'vo-ride (ī'vō-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* A composition resembling ivory in appearance and used as a substitute for it.

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rў), *n.; pl.* IVORIES (-rĭz). [OE. *ivori,*

F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory, cf. Skr. *ibha* elephant. Cf. EBURNEAN.] **1.** The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant. It is a variety of dentine, characterized by the minuteness and close arrangement of the tubes, as also by their double flexure. It is used in manufacturing articles of ornament or utility.

☞ *Ivory* is the name commercially given not only to the substance constituting the tusks of the elephant, but also to that of the tusks of the hippopotamus and walrus, the hornlike tusk of the narwhal, etc.

2. The tusks themselves of the elephant, etc.

3. Any carving executed in ivory. *Mollett.*

4. *pl.* Teeth; as, to show one's *ivories*. [*Slang*]

Ivory black. See under BLACK, *n.* — **Ivory gull** (*Zoöl.*), a white Arctic gull (*Larus eburneus*). — **Ivory nut** (*Bot.*), the nut of a species of palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, often as large as a hen's egg. When young the seed contains a fluid, which gradually hardens into a whitish, closegrained, albuminous substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, whence it is called *vegetable ivory*. It is wrought into various articles, as buttons, chessmen, etc. The palm is found in New Grenada. A smaller kind is the fruit of the *Phytelephas microcarpa*. The nuts are known in commerce as *Corosso* nuts. — **Ivory palm** (*Bot.*), the palm tree which produces ivory nuts. — **Ivory shell** (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Eburna*, a genus of marine gastropod shells, having a smooth surface, usually white with red or brown spots. — **Vegetable ivory**, the meat of the ivory nut. See *Ivory nut* (above).

I'vo-ry-bill' (ī'vŏ-rỹ-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsome, North American woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), having a large, sharp, ivory-colored beak. Its general color is glossy black, with white secondaries, and a white dorsal stripe. The male has a large, scarlet crest. It is now rare, and found only in the Gulf States.

I'vo-ry-type' (ī'vŏ-rỹ-tīp'), *n.* (*Photog.*) A picture produced by superposing a very light print, rendered translucent by varnish, and tinted upon the back, upon a stronger print, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colors; — called also *hellenotype*. *Knight.*

I'vy (ī'vỹ), *n.*; *pl.* IVIES (ī'vĭz). [AS. *īfig*; akin to OHG. *ebawi*, *ebah*, G. *epheu*.] (*Bot.*)
A plant of the genus *Hedera* (*H. helix*), common in Europe. Its leaves are evergreen, dark, smooth, shining, and mostly five-pointed; the flowers yellowish and small; the berries black or yellow. The stem clings to walls and trees by rootlike fibers.

Ivy.

Direct
The clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*
Ye myrtles brown, with *ivy* never sere. *Milton.*

American ivy. (*Bot.*) See VIRGINIA CREEPER. — **English ivy** (*Bot.*), a popular name in America for the ivy proper (*Hedera helix*). — **German ivy** (*Bot.*), a creeping plant, with smooth, succulent stems, and fleshy, light-green leaves; a species of *Senecio* (*S. scandens*). — **Ground ivy.** (*Bot.*) Gill (*Nepeta Glechoma*). — **Ivy bush.** (*Bot.*) See *Mountain laurel*, under MOUNTAIN. — **Ivy owl** (*Zoöl.*), the barn owl. — **Ivy tod** (*Bot.*), the ivy plant. *Tennyson.* — **Japanese ivy** (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*), closely related to the Virginia creeper. — **Poison ivy** (*Bot.*), an American woody creeper (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), with trifoliate leaves, and greenish-white berries. It is exceedingly poisonous to the touch for most persons. — **To pipe in an ivy leaf**, to console one's self as best one can. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **West Indian ivy**, a climbing plant of the genus *Maregravia*.

I'vy-man'tled (-măn't'ld), *a.* Covered with ivy.

I-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* Indeed; truly. See YWIS. [Written also *iwys*, *iwisse*, etc.] [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Ix'i-a (ĭks'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰξός birdlime. So called because of the viscid nature of some of the species.] (*Bot.*) A South African bulbous plant of the Iris family, remarkable for the brilliancy of its flowers.

‖ **Ix-o'des** (ĭks-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰξώδης like birdlime; ἰξός birdlime + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parasitic Acarina, which includes various species of ticks. See TICK, the insect.

Ix-o'di-an (-dĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tick of the genus *Ixodes*, or the family *Ixodidæ*.

Ix'tle } (ĭks'tlē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Mexican name for a
Ix'til } variety of *Agave rigida*, which furnishes a strong coarse fiber; also, the fiber itself, which is called also *pita*, and *Tampico fiber*. [Written also *istle*.]

Iz'ard (ĭz'ērd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the chamois found in the Pyrenees.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. *-ίζειν*.] A verb suffix signifying *to make, to do, to practice;* as apologize, baptize, theorize, tyrannize.

☞ In the case of certain words the spelling with *-ise* (after analogy with F. *-iser*) is the usual form; as, catechise, criticise. With regard to most words, however, which have this suffix there is a diversity of usage, some authorities spelling *-ise*, others (as in this book) *-ize*.

Iz'e-di (ĭz'ē-dē), *n.* One of an Oriental religious sect which worships Satan or the Devil.

The *Izedis* or Yezdis, the so-called Devil worshipers, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries. *Tylor.*

Iz'e-dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Izedis.

Iz'zard (ĭz'zērd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See IZARD.

Iz'zard (ĭz'zērd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*, prob. fr. F. *et zède* and z.] The letter *z*; — formerly so called.

J.

J (jā). J is the tenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a later variant form of the Roman letter I, used to express a consonantal sound, that is, originally, the sound of English *y* in *yet*. The forms J and I have, until a recent time, been classed together, and they have been used interchangeably.

In medical prescriptions *j* is still used in place of *i* at the end of a number, as a Roman numeral; as, vj, xij.

J is etymologically most closely related to *i*, *y*, *g*; as in *jot*, *iota*; *jest*, *gesture*; *join*, *jugular*, *yoke*. See I.

J is a compound vocal consonant, nearly equivalent in sound to *dzh*. It is exactly the same as *g* in *gem*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 179, 211, 239.

Jaal' goat' (jāl' gōt'). (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild goat (*Capra Nubiana*) found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Arabia; — called also *beden*, and *jaela*.

Jaal Goat, or Beden.

Jab (jăb), *v. t.* [Cf. JOB.] To thrust; to stab; to punch. See JOB, *v. t.* [*Scot.* & *Colloq. U. S.*]

Jab, *n.* A thrust or stab. [*Scot.* & *Colloq. U. S.*]

Jab'ber (jăb'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JABBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JABBERING.] [Cf. GIBBER, GABBLE.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to utter gibberish or nonsense; to chatter. *Swift.*

Jab'ber, *v. t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; to gabble; as, to *jabber* French. *Addison.*

Jab'ber, *n.* Rapid or incoherent talk, with indistinct utterance; gibberish. *Swift.*

Jab'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Jab'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

Jab'ber-ment (-ment), *n.* Jabber. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Jab'ber-nowl' (-noul'), *n.* Same as JOBBERNOWL.

Jab'i-ru (jăb'ĭ-rōō; Pg. zhȧ'bē-rōō'), *n.* [Braz. *jabirú*, *jaburú*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several large wading birds of the genera *Mycteria* and *Xenorhynchus*, allied to the storks in form and habits.

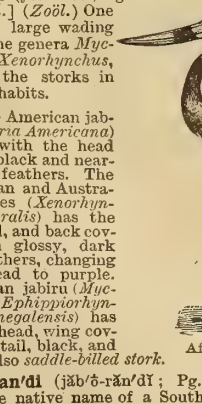
African Jabiru.

☞ The American jabiru (*Mycteria Americana*) is white, with the head and neck black and nearly bare of feathers. The East Indian and Australian species (*Xenorhynchus Australis*) has the neck, head, and back covered with glossy, dark green feathers, changing on the head to purple. The African jabiru (*Mycteria, or Ephippiorhynchus, Senegalensis*) has the neck, head, wing coverts, and tail, black, and is called also *saddle-billed stork*.

Jab'o-ran'di (jăb'ō-răn'dĭ; Pg. zhȧ'bō-rȧn-dē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The native name of a South American rutaceous shrub (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*). The leaves are used in medicine as an active diaphoretic and sialogogue.

Jab'o-rine (jăb'ō-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [From JABORANDI.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in jaborandi leaves, from which it is extracted as a white amorphous substance. In its action it resembles atropine.

‖ **Jab'ot** (jăb'ō; F. zhȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Originally, a kind of ruffle worn by men on the bosom of the shirt.

2. An arrangement of lace or tulle, looped ornamentally, and worn by women on the front of the dress.

Jac'a-mar' (jăk'ȧ-mär'), *n.* [F. *jacamar*, Braz. *jacamarica*; cf. Sp. *jacamar*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of tropical American birds of the genus *Galbula* and allied genera. They are allied to the kingfishers, but climb on tree trunks like nuthatches, and feed upon insects. Their colors are often brilliant.

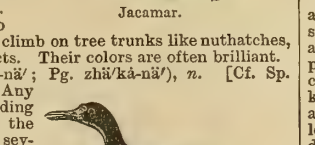
Jacamar.

Jac'a-na' (jăk'ȧ-nȧ'; Pg. zhȧ'kȧ-nȧ'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jacania*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several wading birds belonging to the genus *Jacana* and several allied genera, all of which have spurs on the wings. They are able to run about over floating water weeds by means of their very long, spreading toes. Called also *surgeon bird*.

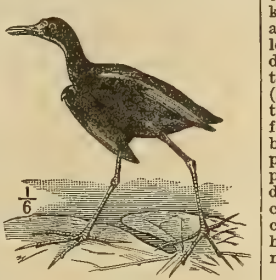
South American Jacana
(*J. spinosa*).

☞ The most common South American species is *Jacana spinosa*. The East Indian or pheasant jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) is remarkable for having four very long, curved, middle tail feathers.

Jac'a-ran'da (jăk'ȧ-răn'dȧ; Pg. zhȧ'kȧ-rȧn-dȧ'), *n.* [Braz.; cf. Sp. & Pg. *jacaranda*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The native Brazilian name for certain leguminous trees, which produce the beautiful woods called *king wood*, *tiger wood*, and *violet wood*. (*b*) A genus of bignoniaceous Brazilian trees with showy trumpet-shaped flowers.

Jac'a-re' (jăk'ȧ-rā'; Pg. zhȧ'kȧ-rā'), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré*; of Brazilian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A cayman. See YACARE.

Jac'chus (jăk'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Jacchus* a mystic name of Bacchus, Gr. Ἴακχος.] (*Zoöl.*) The common marmoset (*Hapale vulgaris*). Formerly, the name was also applied to other species of the same genus.

Jac'co-net (-kŏ-nĕt'), *n.* See JACONET.

Ja'cent (jā'sent), *a.* [L. *jacens*, p. pr. of *jacere* to lie: cf. F. *jacent*.] Lying at length; as, the *jacent* posture. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*. See HYACINTH.] See HYACINTH. *Tennyson.*

Jack (jăk), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, Malayalam *tsjaka*.] (*Bot.*) A large tree, the *Artocarpus integrifolia*, common in the East Indies, closely allied to the breadfruit, from which it differs in having its leaves entire. The fruit is of great size, weighing from thirty to forty pounds, and through its soft fibrous matter are scattered the seeds, which are roasted and eaten. The wood is of a yellow color, fine grain, and rather heavy, and is much used in cabinetwork. It is also used for dyeing a brilliant yellow. [Written also *jak*.]

Jack (jăk), *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Heb. *Ya 'aqōb* Jacob; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter. Cf. JACOBITE, JOCKEY.] **1.** A familiar nickname of, or substitute for, *John*.

You are John Rugby, and you are *Jack* Rugby. *Shak.*

2. An impertinent or silly fellow; a simpleton; a boor; a clown; also, a servant; a rustic. "*Jack* fool." *Chaucer.*

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There 's many a gentle person made a *Jack*. *Shak.*

3. A popular colloquial name for a sailor; — called also *Jack tar*, and *Jack afloat*.

4. A mechanical contrivance, an auxiliary machine, or a subordinate part of a machine, rendering convenient service, and often supplying the place of a boy or attendant who was commonly called *Jack;* as: (*a*) A device to pull off boots. (*b*) A sawhorse or sawbuck. (*c*) A machine or contrivance for turning a spit; a smoke *jack*, or kitchen *jack*. (*d*) (*Mining*) A wooden wedge for separating rocks rent by blasting. (*e*) (*Knitting Machine*) A lever for depressing the sinkers which push the loops down on the needles. (*f*) (*Warping Machine*) A grating to separate and guide the threads; a heck box. (*g*) (*Spinning*) A machine for twisting the sliver as it leaves the carding machine. (*h*) A compact, portable machine for planing metal. (*i*) A machine for slicking or pebbling leather. (*k*) A system of gearing driven by a horse power, for multiplying speed. (*l*) A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe, to prevent a back draught. (*m*) In the harpsichord, an intermediate piece communicating the action of the key to the quill; — called also *hopper*. (*n*) In hunting, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night; also, the light itself. *C. Hallock.*

5. A portable machine variously constructed, for exerting great pressure, or lifting or moving a heavy body through a small distance. It consists of a lever, screw, rack and pinion, hydraulic press, or any simple combination of mechanical powers, working in a compact pedestal or support and operated by a lever, crank, capstan bar, etc. The name is often given to a jackscrew, which is a kind of jack.

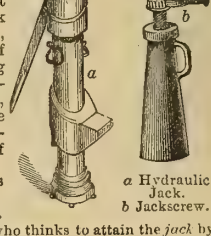

a Hydraulic Jack.
b Jackscrew.

6. The small bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. *Shak.*

Like an uninstructed bowler who thinks to attain the *jack* by delivering his bowl straight forward upon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. The male of certain animals, as of the ass.

8. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young pike; a pickerel. (*b*) The jurel. (*c*) A large, California rock fish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*); — called also *boccaccio*, and *mérou*. (*d*) The wall-eyed pike.

9. A drinking measure holding half a pint; also, one holding a quarter of a pint. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

10. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A flag, containing only the union, without the fly, usually hoisted on a jack staff at the

bowsprit cap; — called also *union jack*. The American *jack* is a small blue flag, with a star for each State

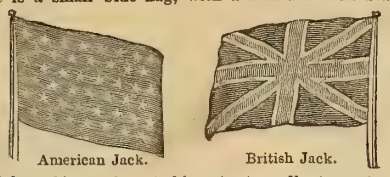

American Jack. British Jack.

(*b*) A bar of iron athwart ships at a topgallant masthead, to support a royal mast, and give spread to the royal shrouds; — called also *jack crosstree*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

11. The knave of a suit of playing cards.

☞ *Jack* is used adjectively in various senses. It sometimes designates something *cut short* or *diminished in size:* as, a *jack* timber; a *jack* rafter; a *jack* arch, etc.

Jack arch, an arch of the thickness of one brick. — **Jack back** (*Brewing & Malt Vinegar Manuf.*), a cistern which receives the wort. See under 1st BACK. — **Jack block** (*Naut.*), a block fixed in the topgallant or royal rigging, used for raising and lowering light masts and spars. — **Jack boots**, boots reaching above the knee; — worn in the 17th century by soldiers; afterwards by fishermen, etc. — **Jack crosstree.** (*Naut.*) See 10, *b*, above. — **Jack curlew** (*Zoöl.*), the whimbrel. — **Jack frame.** (*Cotton Spinning*) See 4 (*g*), above. — **Jack Frost**, frost personified as a mischievous person. — **Jack hare**, a male hare. *Cowper.* — **Jack lamp**, a lamp for still hunting and camp use. See def. 4 (*n*), above. — **Jack plane**, a joiner's plane used for coarse work. — **Jack post**, one of the posts which support the crank shaft of a deep-well-boring apparatus. — **Jack pot** (*Poker Playing*), the name given to the stakes, contributions to which are made by each player successively, till such a hand is turned as shall take the "pot," which is the sum total of all the bets. — **Jack rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large American hares, having very large ears and long legs. The California species (*Lepus Californicus*), and that of Texas and New Mexico (*L. callotis*), have the tail black above, and the ears black at the tip. They do not become white in winter. The more northern prairie hare (*L. campestris*) has the upper side of the tail white, and in winter its fur becomes nearly white. — **Jack rafter** (*Arch.*), in England, one of the shorter rafters used in constructing a hip or valley roof; in the United States, any secondary roof timber, as the common rafters resting on purlins in a trussed roof; also, one of the pieces simulating extended rafters, used under the eaves in some styles of building. — **Jack salmon** (*Zoöl.*), the wall-eyed pike, or glasseye. — **Jack sauce**, an impudent fellow. [*Colloq. & Obs.*] — **Jack shaft** (*Mach.*), the first intermediate shaft, in a factory or mill, which receives power, through belts or gearing, from a prime mover, and transmits it, by the same means, to other intermediate shafts or to a line shaft. — **Jack sinker** (*Knitting Mach.*), a thin iron plate operated by the jack to depress the loop of thread between two needles. — **Jack snipe.** (*Zoöl.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Jack staff** (*Naut.*), a staff fixed on the bowsprit cap, upon which the jack is hoisted. — **Jack timber** (*Arch.*), any timber, as a rafter, rib, or studding, which, being intercepted, is shorter than the others. — **Jack towel**, a towel hung on a roller for common use. — **Jack truss** (*Arch.*), in a hip roof, a minor truss used where the roof has not its full section. — **Jack tree.** (*Bot.*) See 1st JACK, *n.* — **Jack yard** (*Naut.*), a short spar to extend a topsail beyond the gaff.

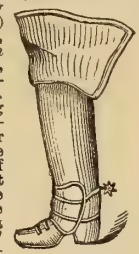

Jack Boot.

Blue jack, blue vitriol; sulphate of copper. — **Hydraulic jack**, a jack used for lifting, pulling, or forcing, consisting of a compact portable hydrostatic press, with its pump and a reservoir containing a supply of liquid, as oil. — **Jack-at-a-pinch.** (*a*) One called upon to take the place of another in an emergency. (*b*) An itinerant parson who conducts an occasional service for a fee. — **Jack-at-all-trades**, one who can turn his hand to any kind of work. — **Jack-by-the-hedge** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Erysimum* (*E. alliaria*, or *Alliaria officinalis*), which grows under hedges. It bears a white flower and has a taste not unlike garlic. Called also, in England, *sauce-alone*. *Eng. Cyc.* — **Jack-in-a-box.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) A tropical tree (*Hernandia sonora*), which bears a drupe that rattles when dry in the inflated calyx. (*b*) A child's toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs. (*c*) (*Mech.*) An epicyclic train of bevel gears for transmitting rotary motion to two parts in such a manner that their relative rotation may be variable; applied to driving the wheels of tricycles, road locomotives, and to cotton machinery, etc.; an equation box; a jack frame; — called also *compensating gearing*. (*d*) A large wooden screw turning in a nut attached to the crosspiece of a rude press. — **Jack-in-office**, an insolent fellow in authority. *Wolcott.* — **Jack-in-the-bush** (*Bot.*), a tropical shrub with red fruit (*Cordia cylindrostachya*). — **Jack-in-the-green**, a chimney sweep inclosed in a framework of boughs, carried in Mayday processions. — **Jack-in-the-pulpit** (*Bot.*), the American plant *Arisæma triphyllum*, or Indian turnip, in which the upright spadix is inclosed by an overhanging spathe. — **Jack-of-the-buttery** (*Bot.*), the stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). — **Jack-of-the-clock**, a figure, usually of a man, on old clocks, which struck the time on the bell. — **Jack-on-both-sides**, one who is or tries to be neutral. — **Jack-out-of-office**, one who has been in office and is turned out. *Shak.* — **Jack the Giant Killer**, the hero of a well-known nursery story. — **Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o'-lantern.** (*a*) An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. "[Newspaper speculations] supplying so many more *jack-o'-lanterns* to the future historian." *Lowell.* (*b*) A lantern made of a pumpkin so prepared as to show in illumination the features of a human face, etc. — **Yellow Jack** (*Naut.*), the yellow fever; also, the quarantine flag. See *Yellow flag*, under FLAG.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

Jack (jăk), *n.* [F. *jaque, jacque*, perh. from the proper name *Jacques*. Cf. JACQUERIE.] A coarse and cheap mediæval coat of defense, esp. one made of leather.

Their horsemen are with *jacks* for most part clad.
Sir J. Harrington.

Jack (jăk), *n.* [Named from its resemblance to a *jack boot*.] A pitcher or can of waxed leather; — called also *black jack*. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Jack, *v. i.* To hunt game at night by means of a jack. See 2d JACK, *n.*, 4, *n.*

Jack, *v. t.* To move or lift, as a house, by means of a jack or jacks. See 2d JACK, *n.*, 5.

Jack'-a-dan'dy (jăk'ȧ-dăn'dy), *n.* A little dandy; a little, foppish, impertinent fellow.

Jack'al' (jăk'ăl'), *n.* [Pers. *shaghāl:* cf. OF. *jackal*, F. *chacal;* cf. Skr. *çṛgāla*.]

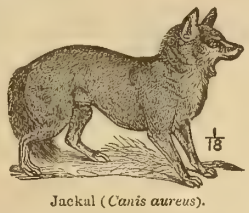

Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of carnivorous animals inhabiting Africa and Asia, related to the dog and wolf. They are cowardly, nocturnal, and gregarious. They feed largely on carrion, and are noted for their piercing and dismal howling.

☞ The common species of Southern Asia (*Canis aureus*) is yellowish gray, varied with brown on the shoulders, haunches, and legs. The common African species (*C. anthus*) is darker in color.

2. One who does mean work for another's advantage, as jackals were once thought to kill game which lions appropriated. [*Colloq.*] *Ld. Lytton.*

Jack'-a-lent (jăk'ȧ-lĕnt), *n.* A small stuffed puppet to be pelted in Lent; hence, a simple fellow.

Jack'a-napes' (jăk'ȧ-nāps'), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *apes;* prop., a man who exhibits apes.] [Written also *jackanape*.] **1.** A monkey; an ape. *Shak.*

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

A young upstart *jackanapes*. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack'ass' (-ȧs'), *n.* [2d *jack* + *ass*.] **1.** The male ass; a donkey.

2. A conceited dolt; a perverse blockhead.

Jackass bark (*Naut.*), a three-masted vessel, with only the foremast square-rigged; a barkentine. — **Jackass deer** (*Zoöl.*), the koba. — **Jackass hare, Jackass rabbit** (*Zoöl.*). See *Jack rabbit*, under 2d JACK, *n.* — **Jackass penguin** (*Zoöl.*), any species of penguin of the genus *Spheniscus*, of which several are known. One species (*S. demersus*) inhabits the islands near the Cape of Good Hope; another (*S. Magellanicus*) is found at the Falkland Islands. They make a noise like the braying of an ass; — hence the name. — **Laughing jackass.** (*Zoöl.*) See under LAUGHING.

Jack'daw' (-dȧ'), *n.* [Prob. 2d *jack* + *daw*, n.] (*Zoöl.*) See DAW, *n.*

Jack-een' (jăk-ēn'), *n.* A drunken, dissolute fellow. [*Ireland*] *S. C. Hall.*

Jack'et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*. See 3d JACK, *n.*] **1.** A short upper garment, extending downward to the hips; a short coat without skirts.

2. An outer covering for anything, esp. a covering of some nonconducting material such as wood or felt, used to prevent radiation of heat, as from a steam boiler, cylinder, pipe, etc.

3. (*Mil.*) In ordnance, a strengthening band surrounding and reënforcing the tube in which the charge is fired.

4. A garment resembling a waistcoat lined with cork, to serve as a life preserver; — called also *cork jacket*.

Blue jacket. (*Naut.*) See under BLUE. — **Steam jacket**, a space filled with steam between an inner and an outer cylinder, or between a casing and a receptacle, as a kettle. — **To dust one's jacket**, to give one a beating. [*Colloq.*]

Jack'et, *v. t.* **1.** To put a jacket on; to furnish, as a boiler, with a jacket.

2. To thrash; to beat. [*Low*]

Jack'et-ed, *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a jacket.

Jack'et-ing, *n.* The material of a jacket; as, nonconducting *jacketing*.

Jack' Ketch' (kĕch'). [Perh. fr. *Jack*, the proper name + Prov. E. *ketch* a hangman, fr. *ketch*, for *catch* to seize; but see the citations below.] A public executioner, or hangman. [*Eng.*]

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard *Jaquett*, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS., British Museum.*

[Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay.*

Jack'knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket; a pocket knife.

Jack'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* JACKMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One wearing a jack; a horse soldier; a retainer. See 3d JACK, *n.*

Christie . . . the laird's chief *jackman*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A cream cheese. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Jack'-o'-lan'tern (-ŏ-lăn'tẽrn), *n.* See *Jack-with-a-lantern*, under 2d JACK.

Jack'pud'ding (-pụd'dĭng), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Milton.*

Jack'saw' (-sạ'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The merganser.

Jack'screw' (-skrụ'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used for lifting, or exerting pressure. See *Illust.* of 2d JACK, *n.*, 5.

Jack'slave' (-slāv'), *n.* A low servant; a mean fellow. *Shak.*

Jack'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A smith who makes jacks. See 2d JACK, 4, *c*. *Dryden.*

Jack'snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*); — called also *judcock, jedcock, juddock, jed*, and *half snipe*. (*b*) A small American sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*); — called also *pectoral sandpiper*, and *grass snipe*.

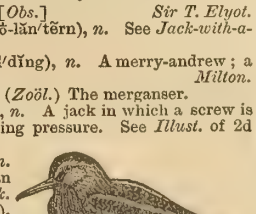

European Jacksnipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

Jack'stay' (jăk'stā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail of wood or iron stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened.

Jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*a*) One of the pebbles or pieces used in the game of jackstones. (*b*) *pl.* A game played with five small stones or pieces of metal. See 6th CHUCK.

Jack'straw' (-strạ'), *n.* **1.** An effigy stuffed with straw; a scarecrow; hence, a man without property or influence. *Milton.*

2. One of a set of straws or of strips of ivory, bone, wood, etc., for playing a child's game, the jackstraws being thrown confusedly together on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument, without touching or disturbing the rest of the pile. See SPILIKIN.

Jack'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Wood of the jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), used in cabinetwork.

Ja'cob (jā'kŏb), *n.* [Cf. F. *Jacob*. See 2d JACK.] A Hebrew patriarch (son of Isaac, and ancestor of the Jews), who in a vision saw a ladder reaching up to heaven (*Gen.* xxviii. 12); — also called *Israel*.

And *Jacob* said . . . with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands. *Gen.* xxxii. 9, 10.

Thy name shall be called no more *Jacob*, but Israel. *Gen.* xxxii. 28.

Jacob's ladder. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A perennial herb of the genus *Polemonium* (*P. cæruleum*), having corymbs of drooping flowers, usually blue. *Gray.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) A rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* (*c*) (*Naut.*) A succession of short cracks in a defective spar. — **Jacob's membrane.** See RETINA. — **Jacob's staff.** (*a*) A name given to many forms of staff or weapon, especially in the Middle Ages; a pilgrim's staff. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* (*b*) (*Surveying*) See under STAFF.

Jac'o-bæ'an lil'y (jăk'ŏ-bē'ȧn lĭl'y). [See JACOBEAN.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis*, or *Sprekelia, formosissima*) from Mexico. It bears a single, large, deep red, lilylike flower. [Written also *Jacobean*.]

Ja-co'be-an (jȧ-kō'bē-ȧn; 277), **Jac-o'bi-an** (-bĭ-ȧn), *a.* [From L. *Jacobus* James. See 2d JACK.] Of or pertaining to a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in the time of James the First, of England. "A *Jacobean* table." *C. L. Eastlake.*

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ŏ-bĭn), *n.* [F. See 2d JACK, JACOBITE.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Dominican friar; — so named because, before the French Revolution, that order had a convent in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris.

2. One of a society of violent agitators in France, during the revolution of 1789, who held secret meetings in the Jacobin convent in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris, and concerted measures to control the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence: A plotter against an existing government; a turbulent demagogue.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A fancy pigeon, in which the feathers of the neck form a hood, — whence the name. The wings and tail are long, and the beak moderately short.

Jac'o-bin, *a.* Same as JACOBINIC.

Jac'o-bine (-bĭn), *n.* A Jacobin.

Jac'o-bin'ic (-bĭn'ĭk), **Jac'o-bin'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobins of France; revolutionary; of the nature of, or characterized by, Jacobinism. *Burke.* — **Jac'o-bin'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bin-ism' (jăk'ŏ-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Jacobinisme*.] The principles of the Jacobins; violent and factious opposition to legitimate government.

Under this new stimulus, Burns's previous Jacobitism passed towards the opposite, but not very distant, extreme of *Jacobinism*. *J. C. Shairp.*

Jac'o-bin-ize' (-īz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JACOBINIZED (-īzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JACOBINIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *Jacobiniser*.] To taint with, or convert to, Jacobinism.

France was not then *jacobinized*. *Burke.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *Jacobus* James: cf. F. *Jacobite*. See 2d JACK.] **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after his abdication, or of his descendants; an opposer of the revolution in 1688 in favor of William and Mary. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Eccl.*) One of the sect of Syrian Monophysites. The sect is named after *Jacob* Baradæus, its leader in the sixth century.

Jac'o-bite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites.

Jac'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), **Jac'o-bit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites; characterized by Jacobitism. — **Jac'o-bit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bit-ism' (jăk'ŏ-bĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Jacobites. *Mason.*

Ja-co'bus (jȧ-kō'bŭs), *n.; pl.* JACOBUSES (-ĕz). [See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin, of the value of twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

Jac'o-net (jăk'ŏ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *jaconas*.] A thin cotton fabric, between cambric and muslin, used for dresses, neckcloths, etc. [Written also *jacconet*.]

Jac-quard' (jăk-kärd'; F. zhȧ'kär'), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, *Jacquard*, a French mechanician, who died in 1834.

Jacquard apparatus *or* **arrangement**, a device applied to looms for weaving figured goods, consisting of mechanism controlled by a chain of variously perforated cards, which cause the warp threads to be lifted in the proper succession for producing the required figure. — **Jacquard card**, one of the perforated cards of a Jacquard apparatus. — **Jacquard loom**, a loom with Jacquard apparatus.

‖ **Jacque'mi-not** (jăk'mĭ-nō; F. zhȧk'mē'nō'), *n.* A half-hardy, deep crimson rose of the remontant class; — so named after General *Jacqueminot*, of France.

‖ **Jacque'rie'** (zhȧk'rē'), *n.* [F.] The name given to a revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358, the leader assuming the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

Jac'tan-cy (jăk'tȧn-sy), *n.* [L. *jactantia*, fr. *jactans*, p. pr. of *jactare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *jactance*.] A boasting; a bragging. [*Obs.*]

Jac-ta'tion (jăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactatio*, fr. *jactare*: cf. F. *jactation*. See JACTANCY.] A throwing or tossing of the body; a shaking or agitation. *Sir W. Temple.*

Jac'ti-tā'tion (jăk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactitare* to utter in public, freq. from *jactare*. See JACTANCY.] **1.** (*Law*) Vain boasting or assertions repeated to the prejudice of another's right; false claim. *Mozley & W.*

2. (*Med.*) A frequent tossing or moving of the body; restlessness, as in delirium. *Dunglison.*

Jactitation of marriage (*Eng. Eccl. Law*), a giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. *Blackstone.*

Jac'u-la-ble (jăk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for throwing. [*Obs.*]

Jac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JACULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JACULATING.] [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari*. See EJACULATE.] To throw or cast, as a dart; to throw out; to emit.

Jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jaculatio*.] The act of tossing, throwing, or hurling, as spears.

Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

Jac'u-la'tor (jăk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who throws or casts. [*R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The archer fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

Jac'u-la-to-ry (jăk'ū-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*: cf. F. *jaculatoire*.] Darting or throwing out suddenly; also, suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory; as, *jaculatory* prayers. *Smart.*

Jad'ding (jăd'dĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) See HOLING.

Jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jade*, fr. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* flank, side, pain in the side, the stone being so named because it was supposed to cure this pain. Sp. *ijada* is derived fr. L. *ilia* flanks. Cf. ILIAC.] (*Min.*) A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color but sometimes whitish. It is very hard and compact, capable of a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes and for implements, esp. in Eastern countries and among many early peoples.

☞ The general term *jade* includes nephrite, a compact variety of tremolite with a specific gravity of 3, and also the mineral jadeite, a silicate of alumina and soda, with a specific gravity of 3.3. The latter is the more highly prized and includes the feitsui of the Chinese. The name has also been given to other tough green minerals capable of similar use.

Jade, *n.* [OE. *jade;* cf. Prov. E. *yaud*, Scot. *yade*, *yad*, *yaud*, Icel. *jalda* a mare.] **1.** A mean or tired horse; a worthless nag. *Chaucer.*

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A disreputable or vicious woman; a wench; a quean; also, sometimes, a worthless man. *Shak.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; — generally so called in irony or slight contempt.

A souple *jade* she was, and strang. *Burns.*

Jade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JADING.] **1.** To treat like a jade; to spurn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make ridiculous and contemptible. [*Obs.*]

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

3. To exhaust by overdriving or long-continued labor of any kind; to tire or wear out by severe or tedious tasks; to harass.

The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, . . . checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

Syn. — To fatigue; tire; weary; harass. — To JADE, FATIGUE, TIRE, WEARY. *Fatigue* is the generic term; *tire* denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary* implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort. A little exertion will *tire* a child or a weak person; a severe or protracted task *wearies* equally the body and the mind; the most powerful horse becomes *jaded* on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles. *Wearied* with labor of body or mind; *tired* of work, *tired* out by importunities; *jaded* by incessant attention to business.

Jade, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit.

They . . . fail, and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

Jade'ite (jād'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) See JADE, the stone.

Jad'er-y (jād'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The tricks of a jade.

Jad'ish, *a.* **1.** Vicious; ill-tempered; resembling a jade; — applied to a horse.

2. Unchaste; — applied to a woman. *L'Estrange.*

‖ **Jae'ger** (yā'gẽr), *n.* See JAGER.

Jag (jăg), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gag* aperture, cleft, chink; akin to Ir. & Gael. *gag*.] [Written also *jagg*.] **1.** A notch; a cleft; a barb; a ragged or sharp protuberance; a denticulation.

Arethusa arose . . .
From rock and from *jag*. *Shelley.*
Garments thus beset with long *jags*. *Holland.*

2. A part broken off; a fragment. *Bp. Hacket.*

3. (*Bot.*) A cleft or division.

Jag bolt, a bolt with a nicked or barbed shank which resists retraction, as when leaded into stone.

Jag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAGGED (jăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAGGING (-gĭng).] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch. [Written also *jagg*.]

Jagging iron, a wheel with a zigzag or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

Jag, *n.* [Scot. *jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket. Cf. JAG a notch.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw, or of ore. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] [Written also *jagg*.] *Forby.*

Jag, *v. t.* To carry, as a load; as, to *jag* hay, etc. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

‖ **Jag'a-nath** (jŭg'ŭ-nät), ‖ **Jag'a-nat'ha** (-nät'hȧ), } *n.* See JUGGERNAUT.

Ja'ger (yā'gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter, a sportsman. Cf. YAGER.] [Written also *jaeger*.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A sharpshooter. See YAGER.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of gull of the genus *Stercorarius*. Three species occur on the Atlantic coast. The jagers pursue other species of gulls and force them to disgorge their prey. The two middle tail feathers are usually decidedly longer than the rest. Called also *boatswain*, and *marline-spike bird*. The name is also applied to the skua, or Arctic gull (*Megalestris skua*).

Parasitic Jager (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

Jagg (jăg), *v. t. & n.* See JAG.

Jag'ged (jăg'gĕd), *a.* Having jags; having rough, sharp notches, protuberances, or teeth; cleft; laciniate; divided; as, *jagged* rocks. "*Jagged* vine leaves' shade." *Trench.* — **Jag'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **Jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

Jag'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who carries about a small load; a peddler. See 2d JAG. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Jag'ger, *n.* [From 4th JAG.] One who, or that which, jags; specifically: (*a*) A jagging iron, used for crimping pies, cakes, etc. (*b*) A toothed chisel. See JAG, *v. t.*

Jagger spring, a spring beneath a seat, and resting on cleats or blocks in the body of a vehicle. *Knight.*

Jag'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*. Cf. SUGAR.] Raw palm sugar, made in the East Indies by evaporating the fresh juice of several kinds of palm trees, but especially that of the palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*). [Written also *jaggery*.]

Jag'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Having jags; set with teeth; notched; uneven; as, *jaggy* teeth. *Addison.*

‖ **Ja'ghir** (jä'gẽr), *n.* [Per. *jāgīr*.] A village or district the government and revenues of which are assigned to some person, usually in consideration of some service to be rendered, esp. the maintenance of troops. [Written also *jaghire*, *jagir*, etc.] [*India*] *Whitworth.*

‖ **Ja'ghir-dar'** (-där'), *n.* [Per. *jāgīr-dār*.] The holder of a jaghir.

Ja'gua palm' (jä'gwȧ päm'; Pg. zhä'gwȧ). [Sp. *jagua* the fruit of the jagua palm.] (*Bot.*) A great Brazilian palm (*Maximiliana regia*), having immense spathes which are used for baskets and tubs.

Ja-guar' (jȧ-gwär' *or* jăg'wär; Pg. zhȧ-gwär'), *n.* [Braz. *yagoára:* cf. F. & Pg. *jaguar*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful feline animal (*Felis onca*), ranging from Texas and Mexico to Patagonia. It is usually brownish yellow, with large, dark, somewhat angular rings, each generally inclosing one or two dark spots. It is chiefly arboreal in its habits. Called also the *American tiger*.

Jaguar.

‖ **Ja'gua-ron'di** (jä'gwȧ-rŏn'-dĭ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American wild cat (*Felis jaguarondi*), having a long, slim body and very short legs. Its color is grayish brown, varied with a blackish hue. It is arboreal in its habits and feeds mostly on birds.

Jah (jä), *n.* [Heb. *yāh*.] Jehovah. *Ps.* lxviii. 4.

Jail (jāl), *n.* [OE. *jaile*, *gail*, *gayhol*, OF. *gaole*, *gaiole*, *jaiole*, F. *geôle*, LL. *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia* cage, for L. *cavea* cavity, cage. See CAGE.] A kind of prison; a building for the confinement of persons held in lawful custody, especially for minor offenses or with reference to some future judicial proceeding. [Written also *gaol*.]

This *jail* I count the house of liberty. *Milton.*

Jail bird, a prisoner; one who has been confined in prison. [*Slang*] — Jail delivery, the release of prisoners from jail, either legally or by violence. — Jail delivery commission. See under GAOL. — Jail fever (*Med.*), typhus fever, or a disease resembling it, generated in jails and other places crowded with people; — called also *hospital fever*, and *ship fever*. — Jail liberties, *or* Jail limits, a space or district around a jail within which an imprisoned debtor was, on certain conditions, allowed to go at large. *Abbott.* — Jail lock, a peculiar form of padlock; — called also *Scandinavian lock*.

Jail, *v. t.* To imprison. [*R.*] *T. Adams* (1614).

[Bolts] that *jail* you from free life. *Tennyson.*

Jail'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *jailer*, *gailer*, OF. *geolier*, F. *geôlier*. See JAIL.] The keeper of a jail or prison. [Written also *jailor*, *gaoler*.]

Jain (jīn), ‖ **Jai'na** (jī'nȧ), } *n.* [Skr. *Jaina*, fr. *Jina*, a proper name, fr. *jina* victorious.] One of a numerous sect in British India, holding the tenets of Jainism.

Jain'ism (jīn'ĭz'm), *n.* The heterodox Hindoo religion, of which the most striking features are the exaltation of saints or holy mortals, called *jins*, above the ordinary Hindoo gods, and the denial of the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas. It is intermediate between Brahmanism and Buddhism, having some things in common with each.

‖ **Jai-rou'** (yī-rōō'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The ahu or Asiatic gazelle.

Jak (jăk), *n.* (*Bot.*) See 1st JACK.

Jakes (jāks), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Jacques*, the proper name. See 2d JACK.] A privy. *Shak.*

Ja'kle (jä'kĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American striped frog (*Pseudis paradoxa*), remarkable for having a tadpole larger than the adult, and hence called also *paradoxical frog*.

Jak'o (jăk'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), very commonly kept as a cage bird; — called also *gray parrot*.

Jako.

Jak'wood' (jăk'wōōd'), *n.* See JACKWOOD.

Jal'ap (jăl'ap), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa;* — so called from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first obtained.] (*Med.*) The tubers of the Mexican plant *Ipomœa purga* (or *Exogonium purga*), a climber much like the morning-glory. The abstract, extract, and powder, prepared from the tubers, are well known purgative medicines. Other species of Ipomœa yield several inferior kinds of jalap, as the *I. Orizabensis*, and *I. tuberosa*.

False jalap, the root of *Mirabilis Jalapa*, four-o'clock, or marvel of Peru.

Ja-lap'ic (jȧ-lăp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to jalap.

Jal'a-pin (jăl'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the stems of the jalap plant and scammony. It is a strong purgative.

‖ **Ja'lons'** (zhȧ'lôN'), *n. pl.* [F. Of unknown origin.] (*Mil.*) Long poles, topped with wisps of straw, used as landmarks and signals. *Farrow.*

‖ **Ja'lou'sie'** (zhȧ'lōō'zē'), *n.* [F. See JEALOUSY.] A Venetian or slatted inside window blind.

Ja'lou'sied' (-zĭd'), *a.* Furnished with jalousies; as, *jalousied* porches.

Jam (jăm), *n.* [Per. or Hind. *jāmah* garment, robe.] A kind of frock for children.

Jam, *n.* (*Mining*) See JAMB.

Jam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAMMED (jămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAMMING.] [Either fr. *jamb*, as if squeezed between *jambs*, or more likely from the same source as *champ*. See CHAMP.] **1.** To press into a close or tight position; to crowd; to squeeze; to wedge in.

The ship . . . *jammed* in between two rocks. *De Foe.*

2. To crush or bruise; as, to *jam* a finger in the crack of a door. [*Colloq.*]

3. (*Naut.*) To bring (a vessel) so close to the wind that half her upper sails are laid aback. *W. C. Russell.*

Jam, *n.* **1.** A mass of people or objects crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd; a crush; as, a *jam* in a street; a *jam* of logs in a river.

2. An injury caused by jamming. [*Colloq.*]

Jam, *n.* [Prob. fr. *jam*, v.; but cf. also Ar. *jamad* ice, jelly, *jāmid* congealed, *jamd* congelation, ice.] A preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water; as, raspberry *jam;* currant *jam;* grape *jam*.

Jam nut. See *Check nut*, under CHECK. — Jam weld (*Forging*), a butt weld. See under BUTT.

‖ **Jam'a-ci'na** (jăm'ȧ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] Jamaicine.

‖ **Jam'a-dar** (jăm'ȧ-där'), *n.* Same as JEMIDAR.

Ja-mai'ca (jȧ-mā'kȧ), *n.* One of the West India islands.

Jamaica ginger, a variety of ginger, called also *white ginger*, prepared in Jamaica from the best roots, which are deprived of their epidermis and dried separately. — Jamaica pepper, allspice. — Jamaica rose (*Bot.*), a West Indian melastomaceous shrub (*Blakea trinervis*), with showy pink flowers.

Ja-mai'can (-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jamaica. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

Ja-ma'i-cine (jȧ-mā'ĭ-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [From *Jamaica*.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid said to be contained in the bark of *Geoffroya inermis*, a leguminous tree growing in Jamaica and Surinam; — called also *jamacina*. *Watts.*

Jamb (jăm), *n.* [Prov. E. *jaumb*, *jaum*, F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter. See GAMBOL.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The vertical side of any opening, as a door or fireplace; hence, less properly, any narrow vertical surface of wall, as the side of a chimney-breast or of a pier, as distinguished from its face. *Gwilt.*

2. (*Mining*) Any thick mass of rock which prevents miners from following the lode or vein.

Jamb (jăm), *v. t.* See JAM, *v. t.*

Jam-bee' (jăm-bē'), *n.* [See JAMB, *n.*: cf. OF. *jamboier* to walk.] A fashionable cane. [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

Jambes (jămz), ‖ **Jam'beux** (zhăm'bōō), } *n. pl.* [From F. *jambe* a leg: cf. OF. *jambiere*. See JAMB, *n.*] (*Ancient Armor*) In the Middle Ages, armor for the legs below the knees. [Written also *giambeux*.] *Chaucer.*

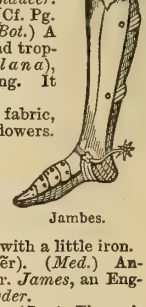

Jambes.

‖ **Jam'bo-la'na** (jăm'bō-lä'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *jambolão* a kind of tropical fruit.] (*Bot.*) A myrtaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical America (*Calyptranthes Jambolana*), with astringent bark, used for dyeing. It bears an edible fruit.

‖ **Jam'da-ni** (jăm'dȧ-nē), *n.* A silk fabric, with a woven pattern of sprigs of flowers. [Written also *jamdanee*.] *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Ja'me-son-ite (jā'mē-sŭn-īt), *n.* [From Prof. *Jameson*, of Edinburgh.] (*Min.*) A steel-gray mineral, of metallic luster, commonly fibrous massive. It is a sulphide of antimony and lead, with a little iron.

James''s pow'der (jāmz'ĕz pou'dẽr). (*Med.*) Antimonial powder, first prepared by Dr. *James*, an English physician; — called also *fever powder*.

James'town' weed' (-toun' wēd'). (*Bot.*) The poisonous thorn apple or stramonium (*Datura stramonium*),

a rank weed early noticed at *Jamestown*, Virginia. See DATURA.

☞ This name is often corrupted into *jimson*, *jimpson*, and *gympsum*.

Jan (jăn), *n.* [Ar.] (*Moham. Myth.*) One of an intermediate order between angels and men.

Jane (jān), *n.* [LL. *Janua* Genoa, L. *Genua*, also OE. *Jean.*] **1.** A coin of Genoa; any small coin. *Chaucer.*

2. A kind of twilled cotton cloth. See JEAN.

Jane'-of-apes' (jān'ŏv-āps'), *n.* A silly, pert girl; — corresponding to *jackanapes.* *Massinger.*

Jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JANGLING (-glĭng).] [OE. *janglen* to quarrel, OF. *jangler* to rail, quarrel; of Dutch or German origin; cf. D. *jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel.] **1.** To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune.

2. To talk idly; to prate; to babble; to chatter; to gossip. "Thou *janglest* as a jay." *Chaucer.*

3. To quarrel in words; to altercate; to wrangle.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles, agree. *Shak.*

Prussian Trenck . . . jargons and *jangles* in an unmelodious manner. *Carlyle.*

Jan'gle, *v. t.* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to produce discordant sounds with.

Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune, and harsh. *Shak.*

Jan'gle, *n.* [Cf. OF. *jangle.*] **1.** Idle talk; prate; chatter; babble. *Chaucer.*

2. Discordant sound; wrangling.

The musical *jangle* of sleigh bells. *Longfellow.*

Jan'gler (-glẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *jangleor.*] **1.** An idle talker; a babbler; a prater. *Chaucer.*

2. A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jan'gler-ess, *n.* A female prater or babbler.

Jan'gler-y (-ў), *n.* [Cf. OF. *janglerie* chattering, talk.] Jangling. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jan'gling (-glĭng), *a.* Producing discordant sounds. "A *jangling* noise." *Milton.*

Jan'gling, *n.* **1.** Idle babbling; vain disputation.

From which some, having swerved, have turned aside unto vain *jangling.* 1 *Tim.* i. 6.

2. Wrangling; altercation. *Lamb.*

Jan'is-sa-ry (jăn'ĭs-sā-rў), *n.* See JANIZARY.

Jan'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter; one who has the care of a public building, or a building occupied for offices, suites of rooms, etc.

Jan'i-tress (-trĕs), } *n.* [L. *janitrix.* See JANITOR.]
Jan'i-trix (-trĭks), } A female janitor.

Jan'i-zar' (-zär'), *n.* A janizary. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Jan'i-za'ri-an (-zā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the janizaries, or their government. *Burke.*

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zā-rў), *n.; pl.* JANIZARIES (-rĭz). [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk. *yeñi-ĭsheri* new soldiers or troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826. [Written also *janissary.*]

Jan'ker (jăn'kẽr), *n.* A long pole on two wheels, used in hauling logs. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Jan'sen-ism (jăn'sen-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *Jansénisme.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of Jansen regarding free will and divine grace.

Jan'sen-ist, *n.* [F. *Janséniste.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Cornelius *Jansen*, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, in the 17th century, who taught certain doctrines denying free will and the possibility of resisting divine grace.

Jant (jănt), *v. i.* See JAUNT.

‖ **Jan'thi-na** (jăn'thĭ-nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See IANTHINA.

Jan'ti-ly (jăn'tĭ-lў), *adv.* See JAUNTILY.

Jan'ti-ness, *n.* See JAUNTINESS.

‖ **Jan'tu** (jăn'tōō), *n.* A machine of great antiquity, used in Bengal for raising water to irrigate land. *Knight.*

Jan'ty (jăn'tў), *a.* See JAUNTY.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ā-rў), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus* an old Latin deity, the god of the sun and the year, to whom the month of January was sacred; cf. *janua* a door, Skr. *yā* to go.] The first month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

☞ Before the adoption of New Style, the commencement of the year was usually reckoned from March 25.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See JANUARY.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Latin deity represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. Numa is said to have dedicated to Janus the covered passage at Rome, near the Forum, which is usually called the Temple of Janus. This passage was open in war and closed in peace. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Janus cloth, a fabric having both sides dressed, the sides being of different colors, — used for reversible garments.

Ja'nus-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Double-faced; deceitful.

Janus-faced lock, one having duplicate faces so as to go upon a right or a left hand door, the key entering on either side indifferently. *Knight.*

Ja'nus-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Double-headed.

Ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *n.* [From *Japan*, the country.] Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; also, the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

Ja-pan', *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or to the lacquered work of that country; as, *Japan* ware.

Japan allspice (*Bot.*), a spiny shrub from Japan (*Chimonanthus fragrans*), related to the Carolina allspice. — Japan black (*Chem.*), a quickly drying black lacquer or varnish, consisting essentially of asphaltum dissolved in naphtha or turpentine, and used for coating ironwork; — called also *Brunswick black*, *Japan lacquer*, or simply *Japan.* — Japan camphor, ordinary camphor brought from China or Japan, as distinguished from the rare variety called *borneol* or *Borneo camphor.* — Japan clover, *or* Japan pea (*Bot.*), a cloverlike plant (*Lespedeza striata*) from Eastern Asia, useful for fodder, first noticed in the Southern United States about 1860, but now become very common. During the Civil War it was called variously *Yankee clover* and *Rebel clover.* — Japan earth. See CATECHU. — Japan ink, a kind of writing ink, of a deep, glossy black when dry. — Japan varnish, a varnish prepared from the milky juice of the *Rhus vernix*, a small Japanese tree related to the poison sumac.

Ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAPANNED (jȧ-păn'd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAPANNING.] **1.** To cover with a coat of hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese; to lacquer.

2. To give a glossy black to, as shoes. [*R.*] *Gay.*

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ȧ-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or its inhabitants.

Jap'a-nese', *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Japan; collectively, the people of Japan.

2. *sing.* The language of the people of Japan.

Ja-panned' (jȧ-păn'd'), *a.* Treated, or coated, with varnish in the Japanese manner.

Japanned leather, leather treated with coatings of Japan varnish, and dried in a stove. *Knight.*

Ja-pan'ner (jȧ-păn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

2. A bootblack. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Ja-pan'ning (-nĭng), *n.* The art or act of varnishing in the Japanese manner.

Ja-pan'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* After the manner of the Japanese; resembling japanned articles. *Carlyle.*

Jape (jāp), *v. i.* [Prob. from the same source as *gab*, influenced by F. *japper* to yelp. See GAB to deceive.] To jest; to play tricks; to jeer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jape, *v. t.* To mock; to trick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jape, *n.* A jest; a jibe; a trick. *Chaucer.*

I have not been putting a *jape* upon you. *Sir W. Scott.*

The coy giggle of the young lady to whom he has imparted his latest merry *jape.* *W. Besant.*

Jap'er (jāp'ẽr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jap'er-y (-ў), *n.* [Cf. OF. *japerie* a yelping.] Jesting; buffoonery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ja'pheth-ite (jā'fĕth-īt), *n.* A Japhetite. *Kitto.*

Ja-phet'ic (jȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; as, *Japhetic* nations, the nations of Europe and Northern Asia; *Japhetic* languages.

Ja'phet-ite (jā'fĕt-īt), *n.* A descendant of Japheth.

Ja-pon'i-ca (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan.] (*Bot.*) A species of Camellia (*Camellia Japonica*), a native of Japan, bearing beautiful red or white flowers. Many other genera have species of the same name.

Jar (jär), *n.* [See AJAR.] A turn. [Only in phrase.]

On the jar, on the turn, ajar, as a door.

Jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, from Ar. *jarrah* ewer; cf. Pers. *jarrah.*] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass, for holding fruit, preserves, etc., or for ornamental purposes; as, a *jar* of honey; a rose *jar.* *Dryden.*

2. The measure of what is contained in a jar; as, a *jar* of oil; a *jar* of preserves.

Bell jar, Leyden jar. See in the Vocabulary.

Jar, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JARRED (järd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JARRING (-rĭng).] [Cf. OE. *charken* to creak, AS. *cearcian* to gnash, F. *jars* a gander, L. *garrire* to chatter, prate, OHG. *kerran* to chatter, croak, G. *quarren* to grumble, and E. *jargon*, *ajar.*] **1.** To give forth a rudely quivering or tremulous sound; to sound harshly or discordantly; as, the notes *jarred* on my ears.

When such strings *jar*, what hope of harmony? *Shak.*

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand. *Roscommon.*

2. To act in opposition or disagreement; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel; to dispute.

When those renownèd noble peers of Greece
Through stubborn pride among themselves did *jar.* *Spenser.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

Jar, *v. t.* **1.** To cause a short, tremulous motion of; to cause to tremble, as by a sudden shock or blow; to shake; to shock; as, to *jar* the earth; to *jar* one's faith.

2. To tick; to beat; to mark or tell off. [*Obs.*]

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*
Their watches on unto mine eyes. *Shak.*

Jar, *n.* **1.** A rattling, tremulous vibration or shock; a shake; a harsh sound; a discord; as, the *jar* of a train; the *jar* of harsh sounds.

2. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; slight disagreement.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar.* *Spenser.*

Cease, cease these *jars*, and rest your minds in peace. *Shak.*

3. A regular vibration, as of a pendulum.

I love thee not a *jar* of the clock. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* In deep well boring, a device resembling two long chain links, for connecting a percussion drill to the rod or rope which works it, so that the drill is driven down by impact and is jerked loose when jammed.

‖ **Jar'a-ra'ca** (jär'ȧ-rȧ'kȧ; Pg. zhȧ'rȧ-rȧ'kȧ), *n.* [Pg., from the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops jararaca*), about eighteen inches long, and of a dusky, brownish color, variegated with red and black spots.

Jar'ble (jär'b'l), *v. t.* To wet; to bemire. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Jar'di'nière'** (zhär'dē'nyâr'), *n.* [F., fem. of *jardinier* gardener. See GARDEN.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc., used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

Jards (järdz), *n.* [F. *jarde*, *jardon.*] (*Far.*) A callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the hock.

Jar'gle (jär'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. OSw. *jerga* to repeat angrily, to brawl, Icel. *jarg* tedious iteration, F. *jargonner* to talk jargon. See JARGON gabble.] To emit a harsh or discordant sound. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [F. *jargon*, OF. also *gargon*, perh. akin to E. *garrulous*, or *gargle.*] Confused, unintelligible language; gibberish; hence, an artificial idiom or dialect; cant language; slang. "A barbarous *jargon.*" *Macaulay.* "All *jargon* of the schools." *Prior.*

The *jargon* which serves the traffickers. *Johnson.*

Jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JARGONED (-gŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JARGONING.] To utter jargon; to emit confused or unintelligible sounds; to talk unintelligibly, or in a harsh and noisy manner.

The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food. *Longfellow.*

Jar'gon, *n.* [F. *jargon*, It. *giargone;* perh. fr. Pers. *zargūn* gold-colored, fr. *zar* gold. Cf. ZIRCON.] (*Min.*) A variety of zircon. See ZIRCON.

Jar'go-nelle' (jär'gō-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *jargonelle* a very gritty variety of pear. See JARGON zircon.] A variety of pear which ripens early.

Jar-gon'ic (jär-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mineral jargon.

Jar'gon-ist (jär'gŏn-ĭst), *n.* One addicted to jargon; one who uses cant or slang. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Jarl** (yärl), *n.* [Icel., nobleman, chief. See EARL.] A chief; an earl; in English history, one of the leaders in the Danish and Norse invasions. *Longfellow.*

Jar'nut' (jär'nŭt'), *n.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *jordnöd.*] (*Bot.*) An earthnut. *Dr. Prior.*

Ja-ro'site (hȧ-rō'sīt), *n.* [From Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] (*Min.*) An ocher-yellow mineral occurring in minute rhombohedral crystals. It is a hydrous sulphate of iron and potash.

Jar'-owl' (jär'oul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The goatsucker.

Jar'rah (jär'rȧ), *n.* The mahoganylike wood of the Australian *Eucalyptus marginata.* See EUCALYPTUS.

Jar'ring (jär'rĭng), *a.* [See JAR.] Shaking; disturbing; discordant. "A *jarring* sound." *Dryden.*

Jar'ring, *n.* **1.** A shaking; a tremulous motion; as, the *jarring* of a steamship, caused by its engines.

2. Discord; a clashing of interests. "Endless *jarrings* and immortal hate." *Dryden.*

Jar'ring-ly, *adv.* In a jarring or discordant manner.

Jar'vey } (jär'vў), *n.* **1.** The driver of a hackney
Jar'vy } coach. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Carlyle.*

2. A hackney coach. [*Slang, Eng.*]

The litter at the bottom of the *jarvy.* *T. Hook.*

Ja'sey (jā'zў), *n.* A wig; — so called, perhaps, from being made of, or resembling, *Jersey* yarn. *Thackeray.*

Jas'hawk' (jăs'hȧk'), *n.* [A corruption of *eyas hawk.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young hawk. *Booth.*

Jas'mine (jăs'mĭn; 277), *n.* [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jazmin*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Pers. *yāsmīn;* cf. It. *gesmino*, *gelsomino.* Cf. JESSAMINE.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant of the genus *Jasminum*, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor. The *J. officinale*, common in the south of Europe, bears white flowers. The Arabian jasmine is *J. Sambac*, and, with *J. angustifolia*, comes from the East Indies. The yellow false jasmine is the *Gelsemium sempervirens* (see GELSEMIUM). Several other plants are called *jasmine* in the West Indies, as species of *Calotropis* and *Faramea.* [Written also *jessamine.*]

Jasmine (*J. officinale*).

Cape jasmine, *or* Cape jessamine, the *Gardenia florida*, a shrub with fragrant white flowers, a native of China, and hardy in the Southern United States.

Jasp (jăsp), *n.* Jasper. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jas'pa-chate (jăs'pȧ-kāt), *n.* [L. *iaspachates*, Gr. *ἰασπαχάτης.*] (*Min.*) Agate jasper. [*Obs.*]

Jas'per (-pẽr), *n.* [OE. *jaspre*, *jaspe*, OF. *jaspre*, *jaspe*, F. *jaspe*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. *ἴασπις*; cf. Per. *yashp*, *yashf*, Ar. *yashb*, *yasb*, *yasf*, Heb. *yāshpheh.* Cf. DIAPER.] (*Min.*) An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff boxes, etc. When the colors are in stripes or bands, it is called *striped* or *banded jasper.* The Egyptian pebble is a brownish yellow jasper.

Jasper opal, a yellow variety of opal resembling jasper. — Jasper ware, a delicate kind of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood. It is usually white, but is capable of receiving color.

Jas'per-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, *jasperated* agate.

Jas'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Usually *p. p.* JASPERIZED (-īzd).] To convert into, or make to resemble, jasper.

Polished specimens of *jasperized* and agatized woods. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Jas'per-y (-ў), *a.* Of the nature of jasper; mixed with jasper.

Jas-pid'e-an (jăs-pĭd'ē-ăn), } *a.* [L. *iaspideus.* See
Jas-pid'e-ous (-ŭs), } JASPER.] Consisting of jasper, or containing jasper; jaspery; jasperlike.

Jas'pi-lite (jăs'pĭ-līt), *n.* [*Jasper* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A compact siliceous rock resembling jasper.

Jas'poid (-poid), *a.* [F. *jaspoïde; jaspe* jasper + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] Resembling jasper. [*R.*]

Jasp'o'nyx (jăsp'ō'nĭks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, Gr. *ἰασπόνυξ.* See JASPER, and ONYX.] (*Min.*) An onyx, part or all of whose layers consist of jasper.

Ja-troph'ic (jȧ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to physic nuts, the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha.*

Jaunce (jăns), *v. i.* [OF. *jancer.* Cf. JOUNCE, JAUNT.] To ride hard; to jounce. [*Obs.*]

Spurr'd, galled and tired by *jauncing* Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

Jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; 277), *n.* [OE. *jaunis*, F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, orig. *jalne*, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the faces, constipation, uneasiness in the region of the stomach, loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude. It is caused usually by obstruction of the biliary

passages and consequent damming up, in the liver, of the bile, which is then absorbed into the blood.

Blue jaundice. See CYANOPATHY.

Jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; 277), *v. t.* To affect with jaundice; to color by prejudice or envy; to prejudice.

The envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Ld. Lytton.*

Jaun'diced (-dĭst), *a.* **1.** Affected with jaundice.

Jaundiced eyes seem to see all objects yellow. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Prejudiced; envious; as, a *jaundiced* judgment.

Jaunt (jänt; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAUNTING.] [Cf. Scot. *jaunder* to ramble, *jaunt* to taunt, jeer, dial. Sw. *ganta* to play the buffoon, romp, jest; perh. akin to E. *jump*. Cf. JAUNCE.] **1.** To ramble here and there; to stroll; to make an excursion.

2. To ride on a jaunting car.

Jaunting car, a kind of low-set open vehicle, used in Ireland, in which the passengers ride sidewise, sitting back to back. [Written also *jaunty car*.] *Thackeray.*

Jaunt, *v. t.* To jolt; to jounce. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Jaunt, *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. [*R.*]

Our Savior, meek, and with untroubled mind
After his aëry *jaunt*, though hurried sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

2. A short excursion for pleasure or refreshment; a ramble; a short journey.

Jaun'ti-ly (jän'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

Jaun'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

That *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison.*

Jaun'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* JAUNTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* JAUNTIEST.] [Formerly spelt *janty*, fr. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE, and cf. GENTY.] Airy; showy; finical; hence, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner.

Ja'va (jä'vȧ), *n.* **1.** One of the islands of the Malay Archipelago belonging to the Netherlands.

2. Java coffee, a kind of coffee brought from Java.

Java Sparrow. (⅓)

Java cat (*Zoöl.*), the musang. — Java sparrow (*Zoöl.*), a species of finch (*Padda oryzivora*), native of Java, but very commonly kept as a cage bird; — called also *ricebird*, and *paddy bird*. In the male the upper parts are glaucous gray, the head and tail black, the under parts delicate rose, and the cheeks white. The bill is large and red. A white variety is also kept as a cage bird.

Jav'a-nese' (jăv'ȧ-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Java, or to the people of Java. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Java.

Jav'el (jăv'ĕl), *n.* A vagabond. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jave'lin (jăv'lĭn), *n.* [F. *javeline*; akin to Sp. *jabalina*, It. *giavelina*, and F. *javelot*, OF. *gavlot*. Cf. GAVELOCK.] A sort of light spear, to be thrown or cast by the hand; anciently, a weapon of war used by horsemen and foot soldiers; now used chiefly in hunting the wild boar and other fierce game.

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launched by the vigor of a Roman arm? *Addison.*

Jave'lin, *v. t.* To pierce with a javelin. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Jave'lin-ier' (jăv'lĭn-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a javelin. *Holland.*

Javelin.

Jaw (jȧ), *n.* [A modification of *chaw*, formed under the influence of F. *joue* the cheek. See CHAW, CHEW.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) One of the bones, usually bearing teeth, which form the framework of the mouth. (*b*) Hence, also, the bone itself with the teeth and fleshy covering. (*c*) In the plural, the mouth.

2. Fig.: Anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or way of entrance; as, the *jaws* of a pass; the *jaws* of darkness; the *jaws* of death. *Shak.*

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A notch or opening. (*b*) A notched or forked part, adapted for holding an object in place; as, the *jaw* of a railway-car pedestal. See AXLE GUARD. (*b*) One of a pair of opposing parts which are movable towards or from each other, for grasping or crushing anything between them; as, the *jaws* of a vise, or the *jaws* of a stone-crushing machine.

4. (*Naut.*) The inner end of a boom or gaff, hollowed in a half circle so as to move freely on a mast.

5. Impudent or abusive talk. [*Slang*] *H. Kingsley.*

Jaw bit (*Railroad*), a bar across the jaws of a pedestal underneath an axle box. — Jaw breaker, a word difficult to pronounce. [*Slang*] — Jaw rope (*Naut.*), a rope which holds the jaws of a gaff to the mast. — Jaw tooth, a molar or grinder; a back tooth.

Jaw, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAWED (jȧd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAWING.] To scold; to clamor. [*Low*] *Smollett.*

Jaw, *v. t.* To assail or abuse by scolding. [*Low*]

Jaw'bone' (jȧ'bōn'), *n.* The bone of either jaw; a maxilla or a mandible.

Jawed (jȧd), *a.* Having jaws; — chiefly in composition; as, lantern-*jawed*. "*Jawed* like a jetty." *Skelton.*

Jaw'-fall' (jȧ'fȧl'), *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith* (1660).

Jaw'-fall'en (-n), *a.* Dejected; chopfallen.

Jaw'foot' (jȧ'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MAXILLIPED.

Jaw'ing, *n.* Scolding; clamorous or abusive talk. [*Slang*] *H. Kingsley.*

Jawn (jȧn), *v. i.* See YAWN. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Jaw'y (jȧ'ȳ), *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

Jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai*, *jai*, perh. fr. OHG. *gāhi*. Cf. GAY.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the numerous species of birds belonging to *Garrulus*, *Cyanocitta*, and allied genera. They are allied to the crows, but are smaller, more graceful in form, often handsomely colored, and usually have a crest.

☞ The European jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) is a large and handsomely colored species, having the body pale reddish brown, lighter beneath; tail and wing quills blackish; the primary coverts barred with bright blue and black; throat, tail coverts, and a large spot on the wings, white. Called also *jay pie*, *Jenny jay*, and *kæ*. The common blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and the related species, are brilliantly colored, and have a large erectile crest. The California jay (*Aphelocoma Californica*), the Florida jay (*A. Floridana*), and the green jay (*Xanthoura luxuosa*), of Texas and Mexico, are large, handsome, crested species. The Canada jay (*Perisoreus Canadensis*), and several allied species, are much plainer and have no crest. See BLUE JAY, and WHISKY JACK.

European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*). 1/7

Jay thrush (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Asiatic singing birds, of the genera *Garrulax*, *Grammatoptila*, and related genera of the family *Crateropodidæ*; as, the white-throated *jay thrush* (*G. albogularis*), of India.

Jay'et (jā'ĕt), *n.* (*Min.*) See JET. [*Obs.*]

Jay'hawk'er (jā'hȧk'ẽr), *n.* A name given to a free-booting, unenlisted, armed man or guerrilla. [A term of opprobrium used in the war of 1861–65, U. S.]

Ja'zel (jā'zĕl), *n.* A gem of an azure color. [*Obs.*]

Jaz'er-ant (jȧz'ẽr-ȧnt), *n.* [OF. *jazerant*, *jaseran*, Sp. *jacerina*, cota *jacerina*, fr. *jazarino* Algerine, fr. Ar. *jazāīr* Algiers.] A coat of defense made of small plates of metal sewed upon linen or the like; also, this kind of armor taken generally; as, a coat of *jazerant*.

Jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [OE. *jalous*, *gelus*, OF. *jalous*, F. *jaloux*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, fr. *zelus* emulation, zeal, jealousy, Gr. ζῆλος. See ZEAL, and cf. ZEALOUS.]

1. Zealous; solicitous; vigilant; anxiously watchful.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts.
1 *Kings* xix. 10.

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute!
Dr. H. More.

2. Apprehensive; anxious; suspiciously watchful.

'T is doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous* and disturbs our peace. *Waller.*

The people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition. *Swift.*

3. Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry.

Thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a *jealous* God. *Ex.* xxxiv. 14.

4. Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection; apprehensive regarding the motives of possible rivals, or the fidelity of friends; distrustful; having morbid fear of rivalry in love or preference given to another; painfully suspicious of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover.

If the spirit of jealousy come upon him, and he be *jealous* of his wife. *Num.* v. 14.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shak.*

It is one of the best bonds, both of chastity and obedience, in the wife, if she think her husband wise; which she will never do if she find him *jealous*. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Suspicious; anxious; envious. — JEALOUS, SUSPICIOUS. *Suspicious* is the wider term. We *suspect* a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Iago began by awakening the *suspicions* of Othello, and converted them at last into *jealousy*. "*Suspicion* may be excited by some kind of accusation, not supported by evidence sufficient for conviction, but sufficient to trouble the repose of confidence." "*Jealousy* is a painful apprehension of rivalship in cases that are peculiarly interesting to us." *Cogan.*

Jeal'ous-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Jealousy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Jeal'ous-ly, *adv.* In a jealous manner.

Jeal'ous-ness, *n.* State or quality of being jealous.

Jeal'ous-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* JEALOUSIES (-ĭz). [F. *jalousie*. See JEALOUS, and cf. JALOUSIE.] The quality of being jealous; earnest concern or solicitude; painful apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness; painful suspicion of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover.

I was jealous for Zion with great *jealousy*. *Zech.* viii. 2.

Jealousy is the . . . apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*

Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. *Rambler.*

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* [Corrup. of *James*.] A footman; a flunky. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Thackeray.*

Jean (jān), *n.* [Prob. named from *Genoa*. See JANE.] A twilled cotton cloth.

Satin jean, a kind of jean woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

Jears (jērz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See 1st JEER (*b*).

Jeat (jēt), *n.* (*Min.*) See JET. [*Obs.*]

Jed'ding ax' (jĕd'dĭng ăks'), *n.* A stone mason's tool, having a flat face and a pointed part. *Knight.*

Jee (jē), *v. t. & i.* See GEE.

Jeel (jēl), *n.* [Hind. *jhīl*.] A morass; a shallow lake. [Written also *jhil*.] [*India*] *Whitworth.*

Jeer (jēr), *n.* [Cf. GEAR.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A gear; a tackle. (*b*) *pl.* An assemblage or combination of tackles, for hoisting or lowering the lower yards of a ship.

Jeer capstan (*Naut.*), an extra capstan usually placed between the foremast and mainmast.

Jeer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEERED (jērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEERING.] [Perh. a corrup. of *cheer* to salute with cheers, taken in an ironical sense; or more prob. fr. D. *gekscheren* to jeer, lit., to shear the fool; *gek* a fool (see 1st GECK) + *scheren* to shear. See SHEAR, *v.*] To utter sarcastic or scoffing reflections; to speak with mockery or derision; to use taunting language; to scoff; as, to *jeer* at a speaker.

But when he saw her toy and gibe and *jeer*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To sneer; scoff; flout; gibe; mock.

Jeer (jēr), *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to address with jeers; to taunt; to flout; to mock at.

And if we can not *jeer* them, we *jeer* ourselves. *B. Jonson.*

Jeer, *n.* A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a flout; a jibe; mockery.

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

Jeer'er (-ẽr), *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a mocker.

Jeer'ing, *a.* Mocking; scoffing. — *n.* A mocking utterance. — **Jeer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Jeers (jērs), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See 1st JEER (*b*).

‖ **Jef'fer-so'ni-a** (jĕf'fẽr-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Thomas *Jefferson*.] (*Bot.*) An American herb with a pretty, white, solitary blossom, and deeply two-cleft leaves (*Jeffersonia diphylla*); twinleaf.

Jef'fer-so'ni-an (-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson or his policy or political doctrines. *Lowell.*

Jef'fer-son-ite (jĕf'fẽr-sŭn-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Jefferson*.] (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene of olive-green color passing into brown. It contains zinc.

Jeg (jĕg), *n.* (*Mach.*) See JIG, 6.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vȧ), *n.* [Heb. usually *yĕhōvāh* (with the vowel points of *ădōnāi* Lord), sometimes (to avoid repetition) *yĕhōvih* (with the vowel points of *ĕlōhīm* God); but only the four Heb. consonants *yhvh* are conceded to be certainly known.] A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, by which he was revealed to the Jews as their covenant God or Sovereign of the theocracy; the "ineffable name" of the Supreme Being, which was not pronounced by the Jews.

Je-ho'vist (jē-hō'vĭst), *n.* **1.** One who maintains that the vowel points of the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of that word; — opposed to *adonist*.

2. The writer of the passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is styled *Jehovah*. See ELOHIST.

The characteristic manner of the *Jehovist* differs from that of his predecessor [the Elohist]. He is fuller and freer in his descriptions; more reflective in his assignment of motives and causes; more artificial in mode of narration. *S. Davidson.*

Je'ho-vis'tic (jē'hō-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or containing, Jehovah, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which *Jehovah* appears as the name of the Deity. See ELOHISTIC.

Je'hu (jē'hū), *n.* [From *Jehu*, son of Nimshi. 2 *Kings* ix. 20.] A coachman; a driver; especially, one who drives furiously. [*Collog.*]

Je-ju'nal (jē-jū'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the jejunum.

Je-june' (jē-jūn'; 277), *a.* [L. *jejunus* fasting, hungry, dry, barren, scanty; of unknown origin.] **1.** Lacking matter; empty; void of substance.

2. Void of interest; barren; meager; dry; as, a *jejune* narrative. *Boyle.*

— **Je-june'ly,** *adv.* — **Je-june'ness,** *n.* *Bacon.*

Je-ju'ni-ty (jē-jū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being jejune; jejuneness. *Burton.*

‖ **Je-ju'num** (jē-jū'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *jejunus* empty, dry.] (*Anat.*) The middle division of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because usually found empty after death.

‖ **Jel'er-ang** (jĕl'ẽr-ăng), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsome squirrel (*Sciurus Javensis*), native of Java and Southern Asia; — called also *Java squirrel*.

Jell (jĕl), *v. i.* To jelly. [*Colloq.*]

Jel'lied (jĕl'lĭd), *a.* Brought to the state or consistence of jelly.

Jel'ly (-lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* JELLIES (-lĭz). [Formerly *gelly*, *gely*, F. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*; akin to *gelu* frost. See GELID.] **1.** Anything brought to a gelatinous condition; a viscous, translucent substance in a condition between liquid and solid; a stiffened solution of gelatin, gum, or the like.

2. The juice of fruits or meats boiled with sugar to an elastic consistence; as, currant *jelly*; calf's-foot *jelly*.

Jelly bag, a bag through which the material for jelly is strained. — Jelly mold, a mold for forming jelly in ornamental shapes. — Jelly plant (*Bot.*), the Australian name of an edible seaweed (*Eucheuma speciosum*), from which an excellent jelly is made. *J. Smith.* — Jelly powder, an explosive, composed of nitroglycerin and collodion cotton; — so called from its resemblance to calf's-foot jelly.

Jel'ly, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JELLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JELLYING.] To become jelly; to come to the state or consistency of jelly.

Jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the acalephs, esp. one of the larger species, having a jellylike appearance. See MEDUSA.

‖ **Jem'i-dar'** (jĕm'ĭ-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *jama-dār*.] The chief or leader of a band or body of persons; esp., in the native army of India, an officer of a rank corresponding to that of lieutenant in the English army. [Written also *jemadar*, *jamadar*.]

Jem'lah goat' (jĕm'lȧ gōt'). (*Zoöl.*) The jharal.

Jem'mi-ness (jĕm'mĭ-nĕs), *n.* Spruceness. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Pegge* (1814).

Jem'my (-mȳ), *a.* [Cf. GIM, and GIMP, *a.*] Spruce. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Smart.*

Jem'my, *n.* **1.** A short crowbar. See JIMMY.

2. A baked sheep's head. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

‖ **Je-ni'quen** (hā-nē'kăn), *n.* [Sp. *jeniquen*.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican name for the Sisal hemp (*Agave rigida, var. Sisalana*); also, its fiber. [Written also *henīquen*.]

Je'nite (jē'nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See YENITE.

Jen'kins (jĕn'kĭnz), *n.* A name of contempt for a

flatterer of persons high in social or official life; as, the *Jenkins* employed by a newspaper. [*Colloq. Eng. & U. S.*] *G. W. Curtis.*

Jen'net (jĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier, Ar. *zenāta* a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse; a genet.

Jen'net-ing, *n.* [Prob. fr. a dim. of F. *Jean* John, so named as becoming ripe about St. *John's* day, June 24. F. *Jean* is fr. L. *Johannes*. See ZANY.] A variety of early apple. See JUNEATING. [Written also *geniting.*]

Jen'ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* JENNIES (-nĭz). **1.** A familiar or pet form of the proper name *Jane*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A familiar name of the European wren.

Jenny ass (*Zoöl.*), a female ass.

Jen'ny, *n.* [A corruption of *gin* an engine; influenced by *Jenny*, the proper name. See GIN an engine, and cf. GINNY-CARRIAGE.] A machine for spinning a number of threads at once, — used in factories.

Jent'ling (jĕnt'lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Leuciscus;* the blue chub of the Danube.

Jeof'ail (jĕf'āl), *n.* [F. *j'ai failli* I have failed.] (*Law*) An oversight in pleading, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or oversight. *Blackstone.*

Jeop'ard (jĕp'ĕrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEOPARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEOPARDING.] [From JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss or injury; to imperil; to hazard. *Sir T. North.*

A people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judg.* v. 18.

Syn. — To hazard; risk; imperil; endanger; expose.

Jeop'ard-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who puts in jeopardy. [*R.*]

Jeop'ard-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEOPARDIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEOPARDIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To expose to loss or injury; to risk; to jeopard.

That he should *jeopardize* his willful head
Only for spite at me. *H. Taylor.*

Jeop'ard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Perilous; hazardous.

His goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise. *Fuller.*

— Jeop'ard-ous-ly, *adv.* *Huloet.*

Jeop'ard-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OE. *jupartie, juperti, jeuparti,* OF. *jeu parti* an even game, a game in which the chances are even; OF. *jeu, ju,* F. *jeu* (L. *jocus* jest) + F. *partier* to divide, L. *partire* to divide. See JOKE, and PART.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger.

There came down a storm of wind on the lake; and they were filled with water, and were in *jeopardy.* *Luke* viii. 23.

Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See DANGER.

Jeop'ard-y, *v. t.* To jeopardize. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū'.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any small jumping rodent of the genus *Dipus*, esp. *D. Ægyptius*, which is common in Egypt and the adjacent countries. The jerboas have very long hind legs and a long tail. [Written also *gerboa.*]

Jerboa (*Dipus Ægyptius*).

☞ The name is also applied to other small jumping rodents, as the *Pedetes Caffer*, of the Cape of Good Hope.

Jerboa kangaroo (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian kangaroo (*Bettongia penicillata*), about the size of a common hare.

Jer-eed' (jĕr-ēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jerīd.* Cf. DJEREED.] A blunt javelin used by the people of the Levant, especially in mock fights. [Written also *jerreed, jerid.*] *Byron.*

Jer'e-mi'ad } (jĕr'ē-mī'ăd), *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the
Jer'e-mi'ade } prophet: cf. F. *jérémiade.*] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint; a doleful story; a dolorous tirade; — generally used satirically.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad. Lamb.*

Jer'fal'con (jĕr'fa/k'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gyrfalcon.

Jer'guer (jĕr'gẽr), *n.* See JERQUER.

Jer-id' (jĕr-ēd'), *n.* Same as JEREED.

Jerk (jĕrk), *v. t.* [Corrupted from Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut into long slices or strips and dry in the sun; as, to *jerk* beef. See CHARQUI.

Jerk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JERKED (jĕrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JERKING.] [Akin to *yerk*, and perh. also to *yard* a measure.] **1.** To beat; to strike. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

2. To give a quick and suddenly arrested thrust, push, pull, or twist, to; to yerk; as, to *jerk* one with the elbow; to *jerk* a coat off.

3. To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion of the hand; as, to *jerk* a stone.

Jerk, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sudden motion; to move with a start, or by starts. *Milton.*

2. To flout with contempt.

Jerk, *n.* **1.** A short, sudden pull, thrust, push, twitch, jolt, shake, or similar motion.

His jade gave him a *jerk.* *B. Jonson.*

2. A sudden start or spring.

Lobsters . . . swim backwards by *jerks* or springs. *Grew.*

Jerk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A beater. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. One who jerks or moves with a jerk.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A North American river chub (*Hybopsis biguttatus*).

Jer'kin (jĕr'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk* a frock.] A jacket or short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak.*

Jer'kin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A male gyrfalcon.

Jerk'ing (jĕrk'ĭng), *n.* The act of pulling, pushing, or throwing, with a jerk. — **Jerk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Jer'kin-head' (jĕr'kĭn-hĕd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The hipped part of a roof which is hipped only for a part of its height, leaving a truncated gable.

Jerk'y (jĕrk'ĭ), *a.* Moving by jerks and starts; characterized by abrupt transitions; as, a *jerky* vehicle; a *jerky* style.

Jer-moon'al (jĕr-mōōn'al), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Himalayan snow partridge.

Je-ron'y-mite (jĕ-rŏn'ĭ-mīt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One belonging to either of the mediæval religious orders called *Hermits of St. Jerome.* [Written also *Hieronymite.*]

Jer'o-pig'i-a (jĕr'ō-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* See GEROPIGIA.

Jer'quer (jĕr'kẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chercher* to search, E. *search.*] A customhouse officer who searches ships for unentered goods. [*Eng.*] [Written also *jerguer.*]

Jer'quing (-kĭng), *n.* The searching of a ship for unentered goods. [*Eng.*]

Jer'ry-built' (jĕr'rĭ-bĭlt'), *a.* Built hastily and of bad materials; as, *jerry-built* houses. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Jer'sey (jĕr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* JERSEYS (-zĭz). [From *Jersey*, the largest of the Channel Islands.] **1.** The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool; also, fine yarn of wool.

2. A kind of knitted jacket; hence, in general, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment made of an elastic fabric (as stockinet).

3. One of a breed of cattle in the Island of Jersey. Jerseys are noted for the richness of their milk.

Je-ru'sa-lem (jĕ-rụ'sȧ-lĕm), *n.* [Gr. Ἱερουσαλήμ, fr. Heb. *Yĕrūshālaim.*] The chief city of Palestine, intimately associated with the glory of the Jewish nation, and the life and death of Jesus Christ.

Jerusalem artichoke. [Perh. a corrupt. of It. *girasole*, i. e., sunflower, or turnsole. See GYRE, SOLAR.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American plant, a perennial species of sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), whose tubers are sometimes used as food. (*b*) One of the tubers themselves. — Jerusalem cherry (*Bot.*), the popular name of either of two species of *Solanum* (*S. Pseudo-capsicum* and *S. capsicastrum*), cultivated as ornamental house plants. They bear bright red berries of about the size of cherries. — Jerusalem oak (*Bot.*), an aromatic goosefoot (*Chenopodium Botrys*), common about houses and along roadsides. — Jerusalem sage (*Bot.*), a perennial herb of the Mint family (*Phlomis tuberosa*). — Jerusalem thorn (*Bot.*), a spiny, leguminous tree (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), widely dispersed in warm countries, and used for hedges. — The New Jerusalem, Heaven; the Celestial City.

Jer'vine (jĕr'vĭn *or* -vēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *yerba* herb, OSp., the poison of the veratrum.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid resembling veratrine, and found with it in white hellebore (*Veratrum album*); — called also *jervina.*

Jess (jĕs), *n.; pl.* JESSES (-ĕz). [OF. *gies, giez*, prop. pl. of *giet, get, jet,* F. *jet*, a throwing, jess. See JET a shooting forth.] (*Falconry*) A short strap of leather or silk secured round the leg of a hawk, to which the leash or line, wrapped round the falconer's hand, was attached when used. See *Illust.* of FALCON.

Like a hawk, which feeling herself freed
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight. *Spenser.*

Jes'sa-mine (jĕs'sȧ-mĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as JASMINE.

Jes'sant (-sant), *a.* (*Her.*) Springing up or emerging; — said of a plant or animal.

Jes'se (jĕs'sē), *n.* [LL. *Jesse*, the father of David, fr. Gr. Ἰεσσαί, fr. Heb. *Yishai.*] Any representation or suggestion of the genealogy of Christ, in decorative art; as: (*a*) A genealogical tree represented in stained glass. (*b*) A candlestick with many branches, each of which bears the name of some one of the descendants of Jesse; — called also *tree of Jesse.*

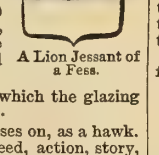

A Lion Jessant of a Fess.

Jesse window (*Arch.*), a window of which the glazing and tracery represent the tree of Jesse.

Jessed (jĕst), *a.* (*Her.*) Having jesses on, as a hawk.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* [OE. *jeste, geste*, deed, action, story, tale, OF. *geste*, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, neut. pl. from L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to bear, carry, accomplish, perform; perh. orig., to make to come, bring, and perh. akin to E. *come.* Cf. GEST a deed, REGISTER, *n.*] **1.** A deed; an action; a gest. [*Obs.*]

The *jests* or actions of princes or captains. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. A mask; a pageant; an interlude. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

He promised us, in honor of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest.* *Kyd.*

3. Something done or said in order to amuse; a joke; a witticism; a jocose or sportive remark or phrase. See Synonyms under JEST, *v. i.*

I must be sad . . . and smile at no man's *jests.* *Shak.*

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his *jests*, and to his imagination for his facts. *Sheridan.*

4. The object of laughter or sport; a laughingstock.

Then let me be your *jest;* I deserve it. *Shak.*

In jest, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

And given in earnest what I begged *in jest.* *Shak.*

— Jest book, a book containing a collection of jests, jokes, and amusing anecdotes; a Joe Miller.

Jest, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JESTING.] **1.** To take part in a merrymaking; — especially, to act in a mask or interlude. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to make light of anything.

He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound. *Shak.*

Syn. — To joke; sport; rally. — To JEST, JOKE. One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* to please himself. A *jest* is usually at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object. "*Jests* are, therefore, seldom harmless; *jokes* frequently allowable. The most serious subject may be degraded by being turned into a *jest.*" *Crabb.*

Jest'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. GESTOUR.] **1.** A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a court fool.

This . . . was Yorick's skull, the king's *jester.* *Shak.*

Dressed in the motley garb that *jesters* wear. *Longfellow.*

2. A person addicted to jesting, or to indulgence in light and amusing talk.

He ambled up and down
With shallow *jesters.* *Shak.*

Jest'ful (jĕst'fụl), *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

Jest'ing, *a.* Sportive; not serious; fit for jests.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters. *Macaulay.*

Jest'ing, *n.* The act or practice of making jests; joking; pleasantry. *Eph.* v. 4.

Jest'ing-ly, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [F. *Jésuite*, Sp. *Jesuita:* cf. It. *Gesuita.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, and approved in 1540, under the title of The Society of Jesus.

☞ The order consists of Scholastics, the Professed, the Spiritual Coadjutors, and the Temporal Coadjutors or Lay Brothers. The Jesuit novice after two years becomes a Scholastic, and takes his first vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience simply. Some years after, at the close of a second novitiate, he takes his second vows and is ranked among the Coadjutors or Professed. The Professed are bound by a fourth vow, from which only the pope can dispense, requiring them to go wherever the pope may send them for missionary duty. The Coadjutors teach in the schools, and are employed in general missionary labors. The Society is governed by a General who holds office for life. He has associated with him "Assistants" (five at the present time), representing different provinces. The Society was first established in the United States in 1807. The Jesuits have displayed in their enterprises a high degree of zeal, learning, and skill, but, by their enemies, have been generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their purposes, whence the words *Jesuit, Jesuitical*, and the like, have acquired an opprobrious sense.

2. Fig.: A crafty person; an intriguer.

Jesuits' bark, Peruvian bark, or the bark of certain species of *Cinchona;* — so called because its medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to South America. — Jesuits' drops. See *Friar's balsam*, under FRIAR. — Jesuits' nut, the European water chestnut. — Jesuits' powder, powdered cinchona bark. — Jesuits' tea, a Chilian leguminous shrub, used as a tea and medicinally.

Jes'u-it-ed, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *Milton.*

Jes'u-it-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *Jésuitesse.*] (*R. C. Hist.*) One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban in 1633.

Jes'u-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *jésuitique.*] **1.** Of
Jes'u-it'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pertaining to the Jesuits, or to their principles and methods.

2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; crafty; — an opprobrious use of the word. *Dryden.*

Jes'u-it'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a jesuitical manner.

Jes'u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *jésuitisme.*] **1.** The principles and practices of the Jesuits.

2. Cunning; deceit; deceptive practices to effect a purpose; subtle argument; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*Jesuit* + *-cracy*, as in *aristocracy.*] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Jes'u-it-ry (jĕz'ū-ĭt-rĭ), *n.* Jesuitism; subtle argument. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [L. *Jesus*, Gr. Ἰησοῦς, from Heb. *Yēshūa'; Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshīa'* to help.] THE SAVIOR; the name of the Son of God as announced by the angel to his parents; the personal name of Our Lord, in distinction from Christ, his official appellation. *Luke* i. 31.

Thou shalt call his name *Jesus;* for he shall save his people from their sins. *Matt.* i. 21.

☞ The form *Jesu* is often used, esp. in the vocative.

Jesu, do thou my soul receive. *Keble.*

The Society of Jesus. See JESUIT.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* Same as 2d GET. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jet, *n.* [OF. *jet, jayet*, F. *jaïet, jais*, L. *gagates*, fr. Gr. γαγάτης; — so called from Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] [Written also *jeat, jayet.*] (*Min.*) A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture and velvet black color, susceptible of a good polish, and often wrought into mourning jewelry, toys, buttons, etc. Formerly called also *black amber.*

Jet ant (*Zoöl.*), a blackish European ant (*Formica fuliginosa*), which builds its nest of a paperlike material in the trunks of trees.

Jet, *n.* [F. *jet*, OF. *get, giet*, L. *jactus* a throwing, a throw, fr. *jacere* to throw. Cf. ABJECT, EJACULATE, GIST, JESS, JUT.] **1.** A shooting forth; a spouting; a spurt; a sudden rush or gush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; also, that which issues in a jet.

2. Drift; scope; range, as of an argument. [*Obs.*]

3. The sprue of a type, which is broken from it when the type is cold. *Knight.*

Jet propeller (*Naut.*), a device for propelling vessels by means of a forcible jet of water ejected from the vessel, as by a centrifugal pump. — Jet pump, a device in which a small jet of steam, air, water, or other fluid, in rapid motion, lifts or otherwise moves, by its impulse, a larger quantity of the fluid with which it mingles.

Jet, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JETTING.] [F. *jeter*, L. *jactare*, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw. See 3d JET, and cf. JUT.] **1.** To strut; to walk with a lofty or haughty gait; to be insolent; to obtrude. [*Obs.*]

How he *jets* under his advanced plumes! *Shak.*

To *jet* upon a prince's right. *Shak.*

2. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

3. To shoot forward or out; to project; to jut out.

Jet, *v. t.* To spout; to emit in a stream or jet.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam. *Tennyson.*

Jet'-black' (-blăk'), *a.* Black as jet; deep black.

‖ **Jet' d'eau'** (zhā' dō'), *pl.* JETS D'EAU (zhā' dō'). [F., a throw of water. See JET a shooting forth.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe (especially from one arranged to throw water upward), in a public place or in a garden, for ornament.

‖ **Jet'e-rus** (jĕt'ē-rŭs), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellowness of the parts of plants which are normally green; yellows.

Jet'sam (-sam), } *n.* [F. *jeter* to throw: cf. OF. *getai-*
Jet'son (-sŭn), } *son* a throwing. Cf. FLOTSAM, JETTISON.] **1.** (*Mar. Law*) Goods which sink when cast

into the sea, and remain under water; — distinguished from *flotsam*, goods which float, and *ligan*, goods which are sunk attached to a buoy.

2. Jettison. See JETTISON, 1.

Jet'teau (jĕt'tō), *n.* See JET D'EAU. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Jet'tee (-tē), *n.* See JETTY, *n.* *Burke.*

Jet'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who struts; one who bears himself jauntily; a fop. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

Jet'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being jetty; blackness. *Pennant.*

Jet'ti-son (-sŭn), *n.* [See JETSAM.] **1.** (*Mar. Law*) The throwing overboard of goods from necessity, in order to lighten a vessel in danger of wreck.

2. See JETSAM, 1.

Jet'ton (-tŭn), *n.* [F. *jeton*.] A metal counter used in playing cards.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tў), *a.* Made of jet, or like jet in color.

The people . . . are of a *jetty* black. *Sir T. Browne.*

Jet'ty, *n.; pl.* JETTIES (-tĭz). [F. *jetée* a pier, a jetty, a causeway. See JET a shooting forth, and cf. JUTTY.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below.

2. A wharf or pier extending from the shore.

3. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A structure of wood or stone extended into the sea to influence the current or tide, or to protect a harbor; a mole; as, the Eads system of *jetties* at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Jetty head (*Naut.*), a projecting part at the end of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

Jet'ty, *v. i.* To jut out; to project. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

‖ **Jeu' d'es'prit'** (zhē' dĕs'prē'). [F., play of mind.] A witticism.

Jew (jū *or* jų; 277), *n.* [OF. *Juis*, pl., F. *Juif*, L. *Judæus*, Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Ἰουδαία the country of the Jews, Judea, fr. Heb. *Yĕhûdāh* Judah, son of Jacob. Cf. JUDAIC.] Originally, one belonging to the tribe or kingdom of Judah; after the return from the Babylonish captivity, any member of the new state; a Hebrew; an Israelite.

Jew's frankincense, gum styrax, or benzoin. — Jew's mallow (*Bot.*), an annual herb (*Corchorus olitorius*) cultivated in Syria and Egypt as a pot herb, and in India for its fiber. — Jew's pitch, asphaltum; bitumen. — The Wandering Jew, an imaginary personage, who, for his cruelty to the Savior during his passion, is doomed to wander on the earth till Christ's second coming.

Jew'bush' (-bŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous shrub of the genus *Pedilanthus* (*P. tithymaloides*), found in the West Indies, and possessing powerful emetic and drastic qualities.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl *or* jų'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *juel*, *jowel*, OF. *jouel*, *juel*, *joiel*, F. *joyau*, dim. of OF. *joie* joy, jewel, F. *joie* joy. See JOY.] **1.** An ornament of dress usually made of a precious metal, and having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design.

Plate of rare device, and *jewels*
Of rich and exquisite form. *Shak.*

2. A precious stone; a gem. *Shak.*

3. An object regarded with special affection; a precious thing. "Our prince (*jewel* of children)." *Shak.*

4. A bearing for a pivot in a watch, formed of a crystal or precious stone, as a ruby.

Jewel block (*Naut.*), a block at the extremity of a yard, through which the halyard of a studding sail is rove.

Jew'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEWELED (-ĕld), or JEWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEWELING, or JEWELLING.] To dress, adorn, deck, or supply with jewels, as a dress, a sword hilt, or a watch; to bespangle, as with jewels.

The long gray tufts . . . are *jeweled* thick with dew. *M. Arnold.*

Jew'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *joaillier*.] One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, and similar ornaments. [Written also *jeweller*.]

Jeweler's gold. See under GOLD.

Jew'el-ler-y (-lẽr-ў), *n.* See JEWELRY. *Burke.*

Jew'el-ry (-rў), *n.* [Cf. F. *joaillerie*.] **1.** The art or trade of a jeweler. *Cotgrave.*

2. Jewels, collectively; as, a bride's *jewelry*.

Jew'el-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See IMPATIENS.

Jew'ess, *n., fem.* of JEW. A Hebrew woman.

Jew'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A very large serranoid fish (*Promicrops itaiara*) of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. It often reaches the weight of five hundred pounds. Its color is olivaceous or yellowish, with numerous brown spots. Called also *guasa*, and *warsaw*.

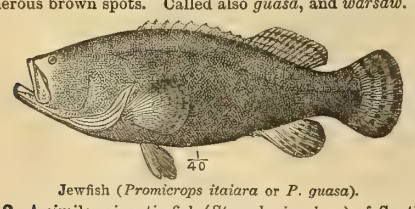

Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara* or *P. guasa*).

2. A similar gigantic fish (*Stereolepis gigas*) of Southern California, valued as a food fish.

3. The black grouper of Florida and Texas.

4. A large herringlike fish; the tarpum.

Jew-ise' (jū-ĭz'), *n.* Same as JUISE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jew'ish (jū'ĭsh *or* jų'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; characteristic of or resembling the Jews or their customs; Israelitish. — **Jew'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Jew'ish-ness,** *n.*

Jew'ry (jū'rў *or* jų'rў), *n.* [OE. *Jewerie*, OF. *Juierie*, F. *Juiverie*.] Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; a Jews' quarter. *Chaucer.*

Teaching throughout all *Jewry*. *Luke* xxiii. 5.

Jew's'-ear' (jūz'ēr' *or* jųz'ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of fungus (*Hirneola Auricula-Judæ*, or *Auricula*), bearing some resemblance to the human ear.

Jew's'-harp' (jūz'härp' *or* jųz'-), *n.* [*Jew* + *harp*; or possibly a corrupt. of *jaw's harp*; cf. G. *maultrommel*, lit., mouth-drum.] **1.** An instrument of music, which, when placed between the teeth, gives, by means of a bent metal tongue struck by the finger, a sound which is modulated by the breath; — called also *Jew's-trump*.

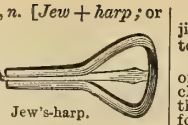

Jew's-harp.

2. (*Naut.*) The shackle for joining a chain cable to an anchor.

Jew's'-stone' (-stōn'), **Jew'stone'** (jū'stōn'), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A large clavate spine of a fossil sea urchin.

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n.* [From *Jezebel*, Heb. *Îzebel*, the wife of Ahab king of Israel.] A bold, vicious woman; a termagant. *Spectator.*

Jha'ral (jä'ral), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild goat (*Capra Jemlaica*) which inhabits the loftiest mountains of India. It has long, coarse hair, forming a thick mane on its head and neck.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* [Named from its shifting from side to side. See JIB, *v. i.*, JIBE.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A triangular sail set upon a stay or halyard extending from the foremast or fore-topmast to the bowsprit or the jib boom. Large vessels often carry several jibs; as, inner *jib*; outer *jib*; flying *jib*; etc.

2. (*Mach.*) The projecting arm of a crane, from which the load is suspended.

Jib boom (*Naut.*), a spar or boom which serves as an extension of the bowsprit. It is sometimes extended by another spar called the *flying jib boom*. [Written also *gib boom*.] — Jib crane (*Mach.*), a crane having a horizontal jib on which a trolley moves, bearing the load. — Jib door (*Arch.*), a door made flush with the wall, without dressings or moldings; a disguised door. — Jib header (*Naut.*), a gaff-topsail, shaped like a jib; a jib-headed topsail. — Jib topsail (*Naut.*), a small jib set above and outside of all the other jibs. — **The cut of one's jib,** one's outward appearance. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Jib (jĭb), *v. i.* [Connected with *jibe*; cf. OF. *giber* to shake.] To move restively backward or sidewise, — said of a horse; to balk. [Written also *jibb*.] [*Eng.*]

Jib'ber (jĭb'bẽr), *n.* A horse that jibs. [*Eng.*]

Jibe (jīb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JIBED (jībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JIBING (jīb'ĭng).] [Cf. Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, v. i., and dial. Sw. *gippa* to jerk. Cf. JIB, *n. & v. i.*] (*Naut.*) To shift, as the boom of a fore-and-aft sail, from one side of a vessel to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter. See GYBE.

Jibe, *v. i.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To change a ship's course so as to cause a shifting of the boom. See JIBE, *v. t.*, and GYBE.

2. To agree; to harmonize. [*Colloq.*] *Bartlett.*

Jif'fy (jĭf'fў), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. *gliff*.] [Written also *giffy*.] A moment; an instant; as, I will be ready in a *jiffy*. [*Colloq.*] *J. & H. Smith.*

Jig (jĭg), *n.* [OF. *gigue* a stringed instrument, a kind of dance, F. *gigue* dance, tune, gig; of German origin; cf. MHG. *gige* fiddle, G. *geige*. Cf. GIG a fiddle, GIG a whirligig.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A light, brisk musical movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six-eighths.

2. A lively dance, to such a movement.

Hot and hasty, like a Scotch *jig*. *Shak.*

3. A light, humorous piece of writing, esp. in rhyme; a farce in verse; a ballad. [*Obs.*]

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
Praised and applauded. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank. [*Obs.*]

Is 't not a fine *jig*,
A precious cunning, in the late Protector? *Beau. & Fl.*

5. A trolling bait, consisting of a bright spoon and a hook attached.

6. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A small machine or handy tool; esp.: (*Metal Working*) A contrivance fastened to or inclosing a piece of work, and having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or templet to work to, as in filing. (*b*) (*Mining*) An apparatus or a machine for jigging ore.

Drill jig, a jig for guiding a drill. See JIG, 6 (*a*). — Jig drilling, Jig filing (*Metal Working*), a process of drilling or filing in which the action of the tool is directed or limited by a jig. — Jig saw, a sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw; — called also *gig saw*.

Jig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JIGGED (jĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JIGGING (jĭg'gĭng).] **1.** To sing to the tune of a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end. *Shak.*

2. To trick or cheat; to cajole; to delude. *Ford.*

3. (*Mining*) To sort or separate, as ore in a jigger or sieve. See JIGGING, *n.*

4. (*Metal Working*) To cut or form, as a piece of metal, in a jigging machine.

Jig, *v. i.* To dance a jig; to skip about.

You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp. *Shak.*

Jig'ger (jĭg'gẽr), *n.* [A corrupt. of *chigre*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of flea (*Sarcopsylla*, or *Pulex*, *penetrans*), which burrows beneath the skin. See CHIGOE.

Jig'ger, *n.* [See JIG, *n. & v.*] **1.** One who, or that which, jigs; specifically, a miner who sorts or cleans ore by the process of jigging; also, the sieve used in jigging.

2. (*Pottery*) (*a*) A horizontal table carrying a revolving mold, on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion; a potter's wheel. (*b*) A templet or tool by which vessels are shaped on a potter's wheel.

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A light tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a topsail sheet in hauling it home; the watch tackle. *Totten.* (*b*) A small fishing vessel, rigged like a yawl. [*New Eng.*] (*c*) A supplementary sail. See DANDY, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

4. A pendulum rolling machine for slicking or graining leather; same as JACK, 4 (*i*).

Jigger mast. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The after mast of a four-masted vessel. (*b*) The small mast set at the stern of a yawl-rigged boat.

Jig'ging (jĭg'gĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) The act of using a jig; the act of separating ore with a jigger, or wire-bottomed sieve, which is moved up and down in water.

Jigging machine. (*a*) (*Mining*) A machine for separating ore by the process of jigging. (*b*) (*Metal Working*) A machine with a rotary milling cutter and a templet by which the action of the cutter is guided or limited; — used for forming the profile of an irregularly shaped piece; a profiling machine.

Jig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or suitable for, a jig, or lively movement. *Tatler.*

2. Playful; frisky. [*R.*]

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*. *Habington.*

Jig'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*.] To wriggle or frisk about; to move awkwardly; to shake up and down.

Jig'jog' (-jŏg'), *n.* A jolting motion; a jogging pace.

Jig'jog', *a.* Having a jolting motion.

Jill (jĭl), *n.* [See GILL sweetheart.] A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL. *Beau. & Fl.*

Jill'-flirt' (-flẽrt'), *n.* A light, giddy, or wanton girl or woman. See GILL-FLIRT.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* [Contr. fr. Scot. *jillet* a giddy girl, a jill-flirt, dim. of *jill* a jill.] A woman who capriciously deceives her lover; a coquette; a flirt. *Otway.*

Jilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JILTING.] To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover; to deceive in love. *Locke.*

Jilt, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love; to discard lovers capriciously. *Congreve.*

Jim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* See GIMCRACK.

Jim'-crow' (-krō'), *n.* (*Mach.*) **1.** A machine for bending or straightening rails.

2. A planing machine with a reversing tool, to plane both ways.

Jim'my (-mў), *n.; pl.* JIMMIES (-mĭz). [Cf. JEMMY.] A short crowbar used by burglars in breaking open doors. [Written also *jemmy*.]

Jimp (jĭmp), *a.* [Cf. GIMP, *a.*] Neat; handsome; elegant. See GIMP.

Jim'son weed' (jĭm'sŭn wēd'). See JAMESTOWN WEED. [*Local, U. S.*]

Jin, Jinn (jĭn), *n.* See JINNEE. "Solomon is said to have had power over the *jin*." *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Jin-gal' (jĭn-gal'), *n.* [Hind. *jangāl* a swivel, a large musket.] A small portable piece of ordnance, mounted on a swivel. [Written also *gingal* and *jingall*.] [*India*]

Jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i.* [OE. *gingelen*, *ginglen*; prob. akin to E. *chink*; cf. also E. *jangle*.] **1.** To sound with a fine, sharp, rattling, clinking, or tinkling sound; as, sleigh bells *jingle*. [Written also *gingle*.]

2. To rhyme or sound with a jingling effect. "*Jingling* street ballads." *Macaulay.*

Jin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JINGLING (-glĭng).] To cause to give a sharp metallic sound, as a little bell, or as coins shaken together; to tinkle.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

Jin'gle, *n.* **1.** A rattling, clinking, or tinkling sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

2. That which makes a jingling sound, as a rattle.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

3. A correspondence of sound in rhymes, especially when the verse has little merit; hence, the verse itself. "The least *jingle* of verse." *Guardian.*

Jingle shell. See *Gold shell* (*b*), under GOLD.

Jin'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, jingles.

Jin'gling (-glĭng), *n.* The act or process of producing a jingle; also, the sound itself; a clink. "The *jingling* of the guinea." *Tennyson.*

Jin'gling-ly, *adv.* So as to jingle. *Lowell.*

Jin'go (jĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* JINGOES (-gōz). [Said to be a corruption of *St. Gingoulph*.] **1.** A word used as a jocular oath. "By the living *jingo*." *Goldsmith.*

2. A statesman who pursues, or who favors, an aggressive, domineering policy in foreign affairs. [*Cant, Eng.*]

☞ This sense arose from a doggerel song which was popular during the Turco-Russian war of 1877 and 1878. The first two lines were as follows: —

We don't want to fight, but by *Jingo* if we do,
We 've got the ships, we 've got the men, we 've got the money too.

Jin'go-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy of the Jingoes, so called. See JINGO, 2. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Jin'nee (jĭn'nē), *n.; pl.* JINN (jĭn). [Ar.] (*Arabian & Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon; one of the fabled genii, good and evil spirits, supposed to be the children of fire, and to have the power of assuming various forms. [Written also *jin*, *djinnee*, etc.]

☞ *Jinn* is also used as *sing.*, with *pl. jinns* (jĭnz).

Jin'ny road' (jĭn'nў rōd'). [Cf. GIN an engine, GINNY-CARRIAGE.] (*Mining*) An inclined road in a coal mine, on which loaded cars descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones. *Knight.*

Jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small, two-wheeled, hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men. [*Japan*]

Jip'po (jĭp'pō), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *juppon*.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for women.

Jo (jō), *n.; pl.* JOES (jōz). [Etymol. uncertain.] A sweetheart; a darling. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Job (jŏb), *n.* [Prov. E. *job*, *gob*, n., a small piece of wood, v., to stab, strike; cf. E. *gob*, *gobbet*; perh. influenced by E. *chop* to cut off, to mince. See GOB.]

1. A sudden thrust or stab; a jab.

2. A piece of chance or occasional work; any definite work undertaken in gross for a fixed price; as, he did the *job* for a thousand dollars.

3. A public transaction done for private profit; something performed ostensibly as a part of official duty, but really for private gain; a corrupt official business.

4. Any affair or event which affects one, whether fortunately or unfortunately. [*Colloq.*]

5. A situation or opportunity of work; as, he lost his *job*. [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Job* is used adjectively to signify *doing jobs*, *used for jobs*, or *let on hire to do jobs*; as, *job* printer; *job* master; *job* horse; *job* wagon, etc.

By the job, at a stipulated sum for the work, or for each piece of work done; — distinguished from *time work*; as, the house was built *by the job*. — **Job lot**, a quantity of goods, usually miscellaneous, sold out of the regular course of trade, at a certain price for the whole; as, these articles were included in a *job lot*. — **Job master**, one who lets out horses and carriages for hire, as for family use. [*Eng.*] — **Job printer**, one who does miscellaneous printing, esp. circulars, cards, billheads, etc. — **Odd jobs**, miscellaneous work of a petty kind; occasional work, of various kinds, or for various people.

Job (jŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOBBED (jŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOBBING.] **1.** To strike or stab with a pointed instrument. *L'Estrange.*

2. To thrust in, as a pointed instrument. *Mozon.*

3. To do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots; to sublet (work); as, to *job* a contract.

4. (*Com.*) To buy and sell, as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers for the purpose of selling to retailers; as, to *job* goods.

5. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to *job* a carriage. *Thackeray.*

Job, *v. i.* **1.** To do chance work for hire; to work by the piece; to do petty work.

Authors of all work, to *job* for the season. *Moore.*

2. To seek private gain under pretense of public service; to turn public matters to private advantage.

And judges *job*, and bishops bite the town. *Pope.*

3. To carry on the business of a jobber in merchandise or stocks.

Job (jōb), *n.* The hero of the book of that name in the Old Testament; the typical patient man.

Job's comforter. (*a*) A false friend; a tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes. (*b*) A boil. [*Colloq.*] — **Job's news**, bad news. *Carlyle.* — **Job's tears** (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Coix Lacryma*), with hard, shining, pearly grains.

Jo-ba'tion (jō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Prov. E. *job* to scold, to reprove, perh. fr. *Job*, the proper name.] A scolding; a long, tedious reproof. [*Low*] *Grose.*

Job'ber (jŏb'bĕr), *n.* **1.** One who works by the job.

2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; a stockjobber. [*Eng.*]

3. One who buys goods from importers, wholesalers, or manufacturers, and sells to retailers.

4. One who turns official or public business to private advantage; hence, one who performs low or mercenary work in office, politics, or intrigue.

Job'ber-nowl' (-noul'), *n.* [OE. *jobbernoule*, fr. *jobarde* a stupid fellow; cf. E. *noll*.] A blockhead. [*Colloq. & Obs.*] *H. Taylor.*

Job'ber-y (-y), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of jobbing.

2. Underhand management; official corruption; as, municipal *jobbery*. *Mayhew.*

Job'bing (jŏb'bĭng), *a.* **1.** Doing chance work or odd jobs; as, a *jobbing* carpenter.

2. Using opportunities of public service for private gain; as, a *jobbing* politician. *London Sat. Rev.*

Jobbing house, a mercantile establishment which buys from importers, wholesalers or manufacturers, and sells to retailers. [*U. S.*]

Jo'cant-ry (jō'kant-rў), *n.* [L. *jocans*, p. pr. of *jocare* to jest, fr. *jocus* a jest.] The act or practice of jesting. [*Obs.*]

Jock'ey (jŏk'ў), *n.*; *pl.* JOCKEYS (-ĭz). [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*; orig., a boy who rides horses. See 2d JACK.]

1. A professional rider of horses in races. *Addison.*

2. A dealer in horses; a horse trader. *Macaulay.*

3. A cheat; one given to sharp practice in trade.

Jock'ey, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOCKEYED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOCKEYING.] **1.** "To jostle by riding against one." *Johnson.*

2. To play the jockey toward; to cheat; to trick; to impose upon in trade; as, to *jockey* a customer.

Jock'ey, *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; to cheat.

Jock'ey-ing (jŏk'ĭ-ĭng), *n.* The act or management of one who jockeys; trickery. *Beaconsfield.*

Jock'ey-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of jockeys.

Jock'ey-ship, *n.* The art, character, or position, of a jockey; the personality of a jockey.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*. *Chatterton.*
Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire? *Cowper.*

Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke, or abounding in jokes; merry; sportive; humorous.

To quit their austerity and be *jocose* and pleasant with an adversary. *Shaftesbury.*

All . . . *jocose* or comical airs should be excluded. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Jocular; facetious; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive; funny; comical.

— Jo-cose'ly, *adv.* **— Jo-cose'ness**, *n.*

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

He must beware lest his letter should contain anything like *jocoseness*; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life. *Buckle.*

Jo'co-se'ri-ous (jō'kō-sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Jocose* + *serious*.] Mingling mirth and seriousness. *M. Green.*

Jo-cos'i-ty (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* A jocose act or saying; jocoseness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] **1.** Given to jesting; jocose; as, a *jocular* person.

2. Sportive; merry. "*Jocular* exploits." *Cowper.*

The style is partly serious and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Joc'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Jesting; merriment.

Joc'u-lar-ly (jŏk'ū-lĕr-lў), *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth; jocosely.

Joc'u-la-ry (jŏk'ū-lā-rў), *a.* [L. *jocularius*. Cf. JOCULAR.] Jocular; jocose; sportive. *Bacon.*

Joc'u-la'tor (jŏk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L. See JUGGLER.] A jester; a joker. [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

Joc'u-la-to-ry (jŏk'ū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *joculatorius*.] Droll; sportive. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Jo'cund (jō'kŭnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help. See AID.] Merry; cheerful; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

Night's candles are burnt out, and *jocund* day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*
Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

— Jo'cund-ly (jō'kŭnd-lў), *adv.* **— Jo'cund-ness**, *n.*

Jo'cund, *adv.* Merrily; cheerfully. *Gray.*

Jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *jocunditas*, *jucunditas*. See JOCUND, and cf. JUCUNDITY.] The state or quality of being jocund; gayety; sportiveness.

Joe (jō), *n.* See JOHANNES.

Joe' Mil'ler (jō' mĭl'lĕr). [From *Joseph Miller*, a comic actor, whose name was attached, after his death, to a popular jest book published in 1739.] A jest book; a stale jest; a worn-out joke. [*Colloq.*]

It is an old *Joe Miller* in whist circles, that there are only two reasons that can justify you in not returning trumps to your partner's lead; *i. e.*, first, sudden illness; secondly, having none. *Pole.*

Joe'-Pye' weed' (jō'pī' wēd'). (*Bot.*) A tall composite plant of the genus *Eupatorium* (*E. purpureum*), with purplish flowers, and whorled leaves.

Jog (jŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOGGED (jŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOGGING (-gĭng).] [OE. *joggen*; cf. W. *gogi* to shake, and also E. *shog*, *shock*, v.] **1.** To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to jostle; esp., to push or touch, in order to give notice, to excite one's attention, or to warn.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me, and cries: Do you see
Yonder well-favored youth? *Donne.*
Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope.*

2. To suggest to; to notify; to remind; to call the attention of; as, to *jog* the memory.

3. To cause to jog; to drive at a jog, as a horse. See JOG, *v. i.*

Jog, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously; — usually with *on*, sometimes with *over*.

Jog on, *jog* on, the footpath way. *Shak.*
So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely over. *R. Browning.*

Jog, *n.* **1.** A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; a push; a jolt.

To give them by turns an invisible *jog*. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a slight stop; an obstruction; hence, an irregularity in motion or form; a hitch; a break in the direction of a line or the surface of a plane. *Glanvill.*

Jog trot, a slow, regular, jolting gait; hence, a routine habit or method, persistently adhered to. *T. Hook.*

Jog'ger (jŏg'gĕr), *n.* One who jogs. *Dryden.*

Jog'ging (-gĭng), *n.* The act of giving a jog or jogs; traveling at a jog.

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to push suddenly but slightly, so as to cause to shake or totter; to jostle; to jog.

2. (*Arch.*) To join by means of joggles, so as to prevent sliding apart; sometimes, loosely, to dowel.

The struts of a roof are *joggled* into the truss posts. *Gwilt.*

Jog'gle, *v. i.* To shake or totter; to slip out of place.

Jog'gle, *n.* (*Arch.*) A notch or tooth in the joining surface of any piece of building material to prevent slipping; sometimes, but incorrectly, applied to a separate piece fitted into two adjacent stones, or the like.

Joggle joint (*Arch.*), a joint in any kind of building material, where the joining surfaces are made with joggles.

Jo'han-ne'an (jō'hăn-nē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to John, esp. to the Apostle John or his writings. *M. Stuart.*

Jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'nēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἰωάννης, Heb. *Yĕhōkhānān*, *Yōkhānān*, i. e., one whom Jehovah has blessed; hence F. *Jean*, E. *John*.] (*Numis.*) A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars, named from the figure of King John which it bears; — often contracted into *joe*; as, a *joe*, or a half *joe*.

Jo-han'nis-ber'ger (jō-hăn'nĭs-bĕr'gĕr), *n.* [G.] A fine white wine produced on the estate of Schloss (or Castle) *Johannisberg*, on the Rhine.

John (jŏn), *n.* [See JOHANNES.] A proper name of a man.

John-apple, a sort of apple ripe about St. John's Day. Same as APPLE-JOHN. — **John Bull**, an ideal personification of the typical characteristics of an Englishman, or of the English people. — **John Bullism**, English character. *W. Irving.* — **John Doe** (*Law*), the name formerly given to the fictitious plaintiff in an action of ejectment. *Mozley & W.* — **John Doree**, **John Dory**. [*John* (or F. *jaune* yellow) + *Dorée*, *Dory*.] (*Zoöl.*) An oval, compressed, European food fish (*Zeus faber*). Its color is yellow and olive, with golden, silvery, and blue reflections. It has a round dark spot on each side. Called also *dory*, *doree*, and *St. Peter's fish*.

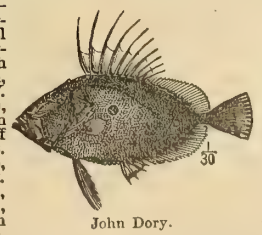
John Dory.

John'a-dreams' (jŏn'ă-drēmz'), *n.* A dreamy, idle fellow. *Shak.*

John'ny (jŏn'nў), *n.*; *pl.* JOHNNIES (-nĭz). **1.** A familiar diminutive of JOHN.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sculpin. [*Local cant*]

Johnny Crapaud (krā-pō'), a jocose designation of a Frenchman, or of the French people, collectively.

John'ny-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of maize (Indian corn), mixed with water or milk, etc., and baked. [*U. S.*] *J. Barlow.*

John'son-ese' (jŏn'sŭn-ēz' *or* -ēs'), *n.* The literary style of Dr. Samuel *Johnson*, or one formed in imitation of it; an inflated, stilted, or pompous style, affecting classical words. *E. Everett.*

John'son grass' (jŏn'sŭn grăs'). [Named after W. *Johnson* of Alabama, who planted it about 1840–1845.] (*Bot.*) A tall perennial grass (*Sorghum Halepense*), valuable in the Southern and Western States for pasture and hay. The rootstocks are large and juicy and are eagerly sought by swine. Called also *Cuba grass*, *Means grass*, *Evergreen millet*, and *Arabian millet*.

John-so'ni-an (jŏn-sō'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Dr. *Johnson* or his style; pompous; inflated.

John-so'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A manner of acting or of writing peculiar to, or characteristic of, Dr. *Johnson*. [Written also *Johnsonism*.]

John's'-wort' (jŏnz'wûrt'), *n.* See ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Join (join), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINED (joind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINING.] [OE. *joinen*, *joignen*, F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, bind together, join; akin to *jugum* yoke. See YOKE, and cf. CONJUGAL, JUNCTION, JUNTA.]

1. To bring together, literally or figuratively; to place in contact; to connect; to couple; to unite; to combine; to associate; to add; to append.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house. *Is.* v. 8.
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches *joined*. *Shak.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.*

2. To associate one's self to; to be or become connected with; to league one's self with; to unite with; as, to *join* a party; to *join* the church.

We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

3. To unite in marriage.

He that *joineth* his virgin in matrimony. *Wyclif.*
What, therefore, God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. *Matt.* xix. 6.

4. To enjoin upon; to command. [*Obs. & R.*]

They *join* them penance, as they call it. *Tyndale.*

5. To accept, or engage in, as a contest; as, to *join* encounter, battle, issue. *Milton.*

To join battle, To join issue. See under BATTLE, ISSUE.

Syn. — To add; annex; unite; connect; combine; consociate; couple; link; append. See ADD.

Join, *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to come together; to unite; to mingle; to form a union; as, the bones of the skull *join*; two rivers *join*.

Whose house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? *Ezra* ix. 14.
Nature and fortune *joined* to make thee great. *Shak.*

Join, *n.* (*Geom.*) The line joining two points; the point common to two intersecting lines. *Henrici.*

Join'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. & F. *joignant*, p. pr. of *joindre* to join.] Adjoining. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Join'der (-dĕr), *n.* [F. *joindre*. See JOIN, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of joining; a putting together; conjunction.

Confirmed by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit. (*b*) Acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact. (*c*) A joining of causes of action or defense in civil suits or criminal prosecutions.

Join'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, joins.

2. One whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood; a mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings. "One Snug, the *joiner*." *Shak.*

3. A wood-working machine, for sawing, planing, mortising, tenoning, grooving, etc.

Syn. — See CARPENTER.

Join'er-y (-ў), *n.* The art, or trade, of a joiner; the work of a joiner.

A piece of *joinery* . . . whimsically dovetailed. *Burke.*

Join'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; — distinguished from writing in single letters. *Addison.*

Joint (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, fr. *joindre*, p. p. *joint*. See JOIN.] **1.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; the union of two or more smooth or even surfaces admitting of a close fitting or junction; junction; as, a *joint* between two pieces of timber; a *joint* in a pipe.

2. A joining of two things or parts so as to admit of motion; an articulation, whether movable or not; a hinge; as, the knee *joint*; a node or *joint* of a stem; a ball and socket *joint*. See ARTICULATION.

A scaly gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*
To tear thee *joint* by *joint*. *Milton.*

3. The part or space included between two joints, knots, nodes, or articulations; as, a *joint* of cane or of a grass stem; a *joint* of the leg.

4. Any one of the large pieces of meat, as cut into portions by the butcher for roasting.

5. (*Geol.*) A plane of fracture, or divisional plane, of a rock transverse to the stratification.

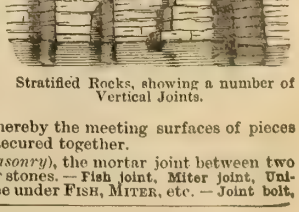
Stratified Rocks, showing a number of Vertical Joints.

6. (*Arch.*) The space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together, as by means of cement, mortar, etc.; as, a thin *joint*.

7. The means whereby the meeting surfaces of pieces in a structure are secured together.

Coursing joint (*Masonry*), the mortar joint between two courses of bricks or stones. — **Fish joint**, **Miter joint**, **Universal joint**, etc. See under FISH, MITER, etc. — **Joint bolt**,

a bolt for fastening two pieces, as of wood, one endwise to the other, having a nut embedded in one of the pieces. — **Joint chair** (*Railroad*), the chair that supports the ends of abutting rails. — **Joint coupling**, a universal joint for coupling shafting. See under UNIVERSAL. — **Joint hinge**, a hinge having long leaves; a strap hinge. — **Joint splice**, a reënforce at a joint, to sustain the parts in their true relation. — **Joint stool.** (*a*) A stool consisting of jointed parts; a folding stool. *Shak.* (*b*) A block for supporting the end of a piece at a joint; a joint chair. — **Out of joint**, out of place; dislocated, as when the head of a bone slips from its socket; hence, not working well together; disordered. "The time is *out of joint*." *Shak.*

Joint (joint), *a.* [F., p. p. of *joindre*. See JOIN.] **1.** Joined; united; combined; concerted; as, *joint* action.

2. Involving the united activity of two or more; done or produced by two or more working together.

I read this *joint* effusion twice over. *T. Hook.*

3. United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; not solitary in interest or action; holding in common with an associate, or with associates; acting together; as, *joint* heir; *joint* creditor; *joint* debtor, etc. "*Joint* tenants of the world." *Donne.*

4. Shared by, or affecting, two or more; held in common; as, *joint* property; a *joint* bond.

A *joint* burden laid upon us all. *Shak.*

Joint committee (*Parliamentary Practice*), a committee composed of members of the two houses of a legislative body, for the appointment of which concurrent resolutions of the two houses are necessary. *Cushing.* — **Joint meeting**, *or* **Joint session**, the meeting or session of two distinct bodies as one; as, a *joint meeting* of committees representing different corporations; a *joint session* of both branches of a State legislature to choose a United States senator. "Such *joint meeting* shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared." *Joint Rules of Congress, U. S.* — **Joint resolution** (*Parliamentary Practice*), a resolution adopted concurrently by the two branches of a legislative body. "By the constitution of the United States and the rules of the two houses, no absolute distinction is made between bills and *joint resolutions*." *Barclay (Digest).* — **Joint rule** (*Parliamentary Practice*), a rule of proceeding adopted by the concurrent action of both branches of a legislative assembly. "Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the sixteenth and seventeenth *joint rules* be suspended for the remainder of the session." *Journal H. of R., U. S.* — **Joint and several** (*Law*), a phrase signifying that the debt, credit, obligation, etc., to which it is applied is held in such a way that the parties in interest are engaged both together and individually; thus a *joint and several* debt is one for which all the debtors may be sued together or either of them individually. — **Joint stock**, stock held in company. — **Joint-stock company** (*Law*), a species of partnership, consisting generally of a large number of members, having a capital divided, or agreed to be divided, into shares, the shares owned by any member being usually transferable without the consent of the rest. — **Joint tenancy** (*Law*), a tenure by two or more persons of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole. *Blackstone.* — **Joint tenant** (*Law*), one who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

Joint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINTING.] **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to prepare so as to fit together; as, to *joint* boards.

Pierced through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Pope.*

2. To join; to connect; to unite; to combine.

Jointing their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*

3. To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion. *Ray.*

4. To separate the joints of; to divide at the joint or joints; to disjoint; to cut up into joints, as meat. "He *joints* the neck." *Dryden.*

Quartering, *jointing*, seething, and roasting. *Holland.*

Joint, *v. i.* To fit as if by joints; to coalesce as joints do; as, the stones *joint* neatly.

Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints; articulated; full of nodes; knotty; as, a *jointed* doll; *jointed* structure. "The *jointed* herbage." *J. Philips.* — **Joint'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Joint'er (joint'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, joints.

2. A plane for smoothing the surfaces of pieces which are to be accurately joined; especially: (*a*) The longest plane used by a joiner. (*b*) (*Coopering*) A long stationary plane, for planing the edges of barrel staves.

3. (*Masonry*) (*a*) A bent piece of iron inserted to strengthen the joints of a wall. (*b*) A tool for pointing the joints in brickwork.

Joint'-fir' (-fẽr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Ephedra*) of leafless shrubs, with the stems conspicuously jointed; — called also *shrubby horsetail*. There are about thirty species, of which two or three are found from Texas to California.

Joint'ing, *n.* The act or process of making a joint; also, the joints thus produced.

Jointing machine, a planing machine for wood used in furniture and piano factories, etc. — **Jointing plane.** See JOINTER, 2. — **Jointing rule** (*Masonry*), a long, straight rule, used by bricklayers for securing straight joints and faces.

Joint'less, *a.* Without a joint; rigid; stiff.

Joint'ly, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert; not separately.

Then *jointly* to the ground their knees they bow. *Shak.*

Joint'ress (-rẽs), *n.* (*Law*) A woman who has a jointure. [Written also *jointuress*.] *Blackstone.*

Join'ture (join'tûr; 135), *n.* [F. *jointure* a joint, orig., a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. JUNCTURE.] **1.** A joining; a joint. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) An estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, for her own life at least, in satisfaction of dower.

The *jointure* that your king must make,
Which with her dowry shall be counterpoised. *Shak.*

Join'ture (join'tûr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINTURED (-tûrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINTURING.] To settle a jointure upon.

Join'ture-less, *a.* Having no jointure.

Join'tur-ess, *n.* See JOINTRESS. *Bouvier.*

Joint'weed' (joint'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A slender, nearly leafless, American herb (*Polygonum articulatum*), with jointed spikes of small flowers.

Joint'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a small, hymenopterous fly (*Eurytoma hordei*), which is found in gall-like swellings on the stalks of wheat, usually at or just above the first joint. In some parts of America it does great damage to the crop.

Adult Fly (*Eurytoma hordei*) of Joint-worm.

Joist (joist), *n.* [OE. *giste*, OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, fr. *gesir* to lie, F. *gésir*. See GIST.] (*Arch.*) A piece of timber laid horizontally, or nearly so, to which the planks of the floor, or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling, are nailed; — called, according to its position or use, *binding joist*, *bridging joist*, *ceiling joist*, *trimming joist*, etc. See *Illust.* of *Double-framed floor*, under DOUBLE, *a.*

Joist, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOISTING.] To fit or furnish with joists. *Johnson.*

Joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus*. Cf. JEOPARDY, JOCULAR, JUGGLER.] **1.** Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive (commonly indicating more of hilarity or humor than *jest*); a jest; a witticism; as, to crack good-natured *jokes*.

And gentle dullness ever loves a *joke*. *Pope.*
Or witty *joke* our airy senses moves
To pleasant laughter. *Gay.*

2. Something not said seriously, or not actually meant; something done in sport.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*. *Pope.*

In joke, in jest; sportively; not meant seriously. — **Practical joke.** See under PRACTICAL.

Joke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOKED (jōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOKING.] To make merry with; to make jokes upon; to rally; to banter; as, to *joke* a comrade.

Joke, *v. i.* [L. *jocari*.] To do something for sport, or as a joke; to be merry in words or actions; to jest.

He laughed, shouted, *joked*, and swore. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To jest; sport; rally; banter. See JEST.

Jok'er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes jokes or jests.

2. (*Card Playing*) See *Best bower*, under 2d BOWER.

Jok'ing-ly, *adv.* In a joking way; sportively.

Jole } **Joll** } (jōl), *v. t. & n.* Same as JOWL. *Shak.*

Jol-if' (jŏl-ĭf'), *a.* [See JOLLY.] Joyful; merry; pleasant; jolly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Jolly* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] A merrymaking; noisy festivity. [*Colloq.*]

We have had a *jollification* or so together. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jol'li-ly (jŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a jolly manner.

Jol'li-ment (-ment), *n.* Jollity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jol'li-ness, *n.* Jollity; noisy mirth. *Chaucer.*

Jol'li-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [From JOLLY: cf. OF. *jolieté*, *jolivelé*.] Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity; boisterous enjoyment. *Chaucer.*

All now was turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — Merriment; mirth; gayety; festivity; hilarity.

Jol'ly (jŏl'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* JOLLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* JOLLIEST.] [OF. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry, F. *joli* pretty; of Scand. origin, akin to E. *yule*; cf. Icel. *jōl* yule, Christmas feast. See YULE.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry; mirthful.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Shak.*

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now: the spot is cursed." *Wordsworth.*

2. Expressing mirth, or inspiring it; exciting mirth and gayety.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*
Their *jolly* notes they chanted loud and clear. *Fairfax.*

3. Of fine appearance; handsome; excellent; lively; agreeable; pleasant. "A *jolly* cool wind." *Sir T. North.* [*Now mostly colloq.*]

Full *jolly* knight he seemed, and fair did sit. *Spenser.*
The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions. *W. Irving.*

Jol'ly-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [A corruption of Dan. *jolle* yawl, or of D. *jol* yawl + E. *boat*. See YAWL the boat.] (*Naut.*) A boat of medium size belonging to a ship.

Jol'ly-head (-hĕd), *n.* Jollity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jolt (jōlt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOLTING.] [Prob. fr. *jole*, *joll*, *jowl*, and orig. meaning, to knock on the head. See JOWL.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground; as, the coach *jolts*.

Jolt, *v. t.* To cause to shake with a sudden up and down motion, as in a carriage going over rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse; as, the horse *jolts* the rider; fast driving *jolts* the carriage and the passengers.

Jolt, *n.* A sudden shock or jerk; a jolting motion, as in a carriage moving over rough ground.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out. *Swift.*

Jolt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, jolts.

Jolt'er-head' } **Jolt'head'** } (-hĕd'), *n.* [See JOLT, JOWL.] A dunce; a blockhead. *Sir T. North.*

Jolt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

Jolt'y (-ȳ), *a.* That jolts; as, a *jolty* coach. [*Colloq.*]

Jo'nah (jō'nȧ), *n.* The Hebrew prophet, who was cast overboard as one who endangered the ship; hence, any person whose presence is unpropitious.

Jonah crab (*Zoöl.*), a large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of the United States, sometimes found between tides, but usually in deep water.

Jo-ne'sian (jō-nē'zhan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jones.

The Jonesian system, a system of transliterating Oriental words by English letters, invented by Sir William Jones.

Jon'gleur (jŏn'glẽr; F. zhôn'glẽr') } **Jon'gler** (jŏn'glẽr), } *n.* [F. *jongleur*. See JUGGLER.]

1. In the Middle Ages, a court attendant or other person who, for hire, recited or sang verses, usually of his own composition. See TROUBADOUR.

Vivacity and picturesqueness of the *jongleur's* verse. *J. R. Green.*

2. A juggler; a conjuror. See JUGGLER. *Milman.*

Jon'quil } **Jon'quille** } (jŏn'kwĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *juncus* a rush, because it has rushlike leaves.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus Narcissus (*N. Jonquilla*), allied to the daffodil. It has long, rushlike leaves, and yellow or white fragrant flowers. The root has emetic properties. It is sometimes called the *rush-leaved daffodil*. See *Illust.* of CORONA.

Jonquil (*N. Jonquilla*).

Jo'ram (jō'rȧm), *n.* See JORUM.

Jor'dan (jôr'dȧn) } **Jor'den** (jôr'dĕn), } *n.* [Prob. fr. the river *Jordan*, and shortened fr. *Jordan bottle* a bottle of water from the Jordan, brought back by pilgrims.]

1. A pot or vessel with a large neck, formerly used by physicians and alchemists. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A chamber pot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

Jo'rum (jō'rŭm), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. *jorden* an earthen pot.] A large drinking vessel; also, its contents. [*Colloq. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Jo'seph (jō'zĕf), *n.* An outer garment worn in the 18th century; esp., a woman's riding habit, buttoned down the front. *Fairholt.*

Jo'seph's flow'er (jō'zĕfs flou'ẽr). (*Bot.*) A composite herb (*Tragopogon pratensis*), of the same genus as the salsify.

Jo'so (jō'sō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small gudgeon.

Joss (jŏs), *n.* [Chinese, corrupt. fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus*.] A Chinese household divinity; a Chinese idol. "Critic in jars and *josses*." *Colman* (1761).

Joss house, a Chinese temple or house for the Chinese mode of worship. — **Joss stick**, a reed covered with a paste made of the dust of odoriferous woods, or a cylinder made wholly of the paste; — burned by the Chinese before an idol.

Jos'sa (jŏs'sȧ), *interj.* A command to a horse, probably meaning "stand still." [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOSTLED (-ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOSTLING (-lĭng).] [A dim. of *joust*, *just*, v. See JOUST, and cf. JUSTLE.] [Written also *justle*.] To run against and shake; to push out of the way; to elbow; to hustle; to disturb by crowding; to crowd against. "Bullies *jostled* him." *Macaulay.*

Systems of movement, physical, intellectual, and moral, which are perpetually *jostling* each other. *I. Taylor.*

Jos'tle, *v. i.* To push; to crowd; to hustle.

None *jostle* with him for the wall. *Lamb.*

Jos'tle, *n.* A conflict by collisions; a crowding or bumping together; interference.

The *jostle* of South African nationalities and civilization. *The Nation.*

Jos'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* Crowding; hustling.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. ἰῶτα the name of the letter ι (E. *i*, Heb. *yōd*), the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet. Cf. IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the smallest particle. Cf. BIT, *n.*

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. *Matt.* v. 18.

Neither will they bate
One *jot* of ceremony. *Shak.*

Jot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOTTING.] To set down; to make a brief note of; — usually followed by *down*.

Jot'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jots down memoranda.

2. A memorandum book.

Jougs (jugz), *n.* [F. *joug* a yoke, L. *jugum*. See YOKE.] An iron collar fastened to a wall or post, formerly used in Scotland as a kind of pillory. [Written also *juggs*.] See JUKE. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jou'is-sance (jōō'ĭs-sȧns; F. zhōō'ē'sȧns'), *n.* [F., fr. *jouir* to enjoy, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] Jollity; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jouk (jōōk), *v. i.* See JUKE.

Joul (joul), *v. t.* See JOWL.

Joule (joul), *n.* [From the distinguished English physicist, James P. *Joule*.] (*Elec.*) A unit of heat or work, proposed by Dr. C. W. Siemens, being the amount of work done, or heat generated, in one second by one watt, that is, by a current of one ampère traversing a resistance of one ohm, or through a difference of potential of one volt.

Joule's equivalent. See under EQUIVALENT, *n.*

Jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOUNCED (jounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOUNCING (joun'sĭng).] [Cf. JAUNCE.] To jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding or by driving over obstructions.

Jounce, *n.* A jolt; a shake; a hard trot.

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, fr. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. See DIURNAL.] Daily; diurnal. [*Obs.*]

Whiles from their *journal* labors they did rest. *Spenser.*

Jour'nal, *n.* [F. *journal*. See JOURNAL, *a.*] **1.** A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specifically: (*a*) (*Bookkeeping*) A book of accounts, in

which is entered a condensed and grouped statement of the daily transactions. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, incidents of the voyage, etc. (*c*) (*Legislature*) The record of daily proceedings, kept by the clerk. (*d*) A newspaper published daily; by extension, a weekly newspaper or any periodical publication, giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, etc.; a periodical; a magazine.

2. That which has occurred in a day; a day's work or travel; a day's journey. [*Obs. & R.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Mach.*) That portion of a rotating piece, as a shaft, axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing or box. See *Illust.* of AXLE BOX.

Journal box, *or* **Journal bearing** (*Mach.*), the carrier of a journal; the box in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin turns.

Jour'nal-ism (jûr'nal-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *journalisme.*] **1.** The keeping of a journal or diary. [*Obs.*]

2. The periodical collection and publication of current news; the business of managing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers; as, political *journalism.*

Journalism is now truly an estate of the realm. *Ed. Rev.*

Jour'nal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *journaliste.*] **1.** One who keeps a journal or diary. [*Obs.*] *Mickle.*

2. The conductor of a public journal, or one whose business it is to write for a public journal; an editorial or other professional writer for a periodical. *Addison.*

Jour'nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to journals or to journalists; contained in, or characteristic of, the public journals; as, *journalistic* literature or enterprise.

Jour'nal-ize (jûr'nal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To enter or record in a journal or diary. *Johnson.*

Jour'nal-ize, *v. i.* To conduct or contribute to a public journal; to follow the profession of a journalist.

Jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.; pl.* JOURNEYS (-nĭz). [OE. *jornee, journee,* prop., a day's journey, OF. *jornée, journée,* a day, a day's work or journey, F. *journée,* fr. OF. *jorn, jurn, jor* a day, F. *jour,* fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] **1.** The travel or work of a day. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

We have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finished half his *journey.* *Milton.*

2. Travel or passage from one place to another; hence, figuratively, a passage through life.

The good man . . . is gone a long *journey.* *Prov.* vii. 19.

We must all have the same *journey's* end. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — Tour; excursion; trip; expedition; pilgrimage. — JOURNEY, TOUR, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. The word *journey* suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged traveling for a specific object, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a *tour,* we take a roundabout course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes on business. An *excursion* is usually a brief tour or trip for pleasure, health, etc. In a *pilgrimage* we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations. A *journey* on important business; the *tour* of Europe; an *excursion* to the lakes; a *pilgrimage* to the Holy Land.

Jour'ney, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNEYED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place; to go from home to a distance.

Abram *journeyed,* going on still toward the south. *Gen.* xii. 9.

Jour'ney, *v. t.* To traverse; to travel over or through. [*R.*] "I *journeyed* many a land." *Sir W. Scott.*

Jour'ney-bat'ed (-bāt'ĕd), *a.* Worn out with journeying. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Jour'ney-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who journeys.

Jour'ney-man (-man), *n.; pl.* JOURNEYMEN (-men). Formerly, a man hired to work by the day; now, commonly, one who has mastered a handicraft or trade; — distinguished from *apprentice* and from *master workman.*

I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shak.*

Jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Originally, work done by the day; work done by a journeyman at his trade.

Joust (jŭst; 277), *v. i.* [OE. *justen, jousten,* OF. *juster, jouster, joster,* F. *jouter,* fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh, from the root of *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. JOSTLE.] To engage in mock combat on horseback, as two knights in the lists; to tilt. [Written also *just.*]

For the whole army to *joust* and tourney. *Holland.*

Joust, *n.* [OE. *juste, jouste,* OF. *juste, jouste, joste,* F. *joute.* See JOUST, *v. i.*] A tilting match; a mock combat on horseback between two knights in the lists or inclosed field. [Written also *just.*]

Gorgeous knights at *joust* and tournament. *Milton.*

Joust'er, *n.* One who jousts or tilts.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jupiter,* gen. *Jovis,* OL. *Jovis,* nom. & gen. for *Djovis;* akin to E. *Tuesday.* See TUESDAY, and cf. JUPITER.] **1.** The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter.

2. (*Astron.*) The planet Jupiter. [*R.*] *Pope.*

3. (*Alchemy*) The metal tin.

Bird of Jove, the eagle.

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pertaining to Jove. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial. See JOVE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the god, or the planet, Jupiter. [*Obs.*]

Our *jovial* star reigned at his birth. *Shak.*

The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colors whereby they answer these planets. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Sunny; serene. [*Obs.*] "The heavens always *joviall.*" *Spenser.*

3. Gay; merry; joyous; jolly; mirth-inspiring; hilarious; characterized by mirth or jollity; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* company; a *jovial* poem.

Be bright and *jovial* among your guests. *Shak.*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral; the rest are *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

☞ This word is a relic of the belief in planetary influence. Other examples are *saturnine, mercurial, martial, lunatic,* etc.

Syn. — Merry; joyous; gay; festive; mirthful; gleeful; jolly; hilarious.

Jo'vi-al-ist (jō'vĭ-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One who lives a jovial life. *Bp. Hall.*

Jo'vi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *jovialité.*] The quality or state of being jovial. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Jo'vi-al-ly (jō'vĭ-*al*-lў), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gayly. *B. Jonson.*

Jo'vi-al-ness, *n.* Noisy mirth; joviality. *Hewyt.*

Jo'vi-al-ty (-tў), *n.* Joviality. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Jo'vi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jove, or Jupiter (either the deity or the planet).

Jo'vi-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [See JOVE, and CENTER.] (*Astron.*) Revolving around the planet Jupiter; appearing as viewed from Jupiter. [*R.*] *J. R. Hind.*

Jo-vin'ian-ist (jō-vĭn'yan-ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent to the doctrines of Jovinian, a monk of the fourth century, who denied the virginity of Mary, and opposed the asceticism of his time.

Jowl (jōl), *n.* [For older *chole, chaul,* AS. *ceaſl* jaw. Cf. CHAPS.] The cheek; the jaw. [Written also *jole, choule, chowle,* and *geoule.*]

Cheek by jowl, with the cheeks close together; side by side; in close proximity. "I will go with thee *cheek by jole.*" *Shak.* "Sits *cheek by jowl.*" *Dryden.*

Jowl, *v. t.* To throw, dash, or knock. [*Obs.*]

How the knave *jowls* it to the ground. *Shak.*

Jowl'er (jōl'ẽr *or* joul'ẽr; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dog with large jowls, as the beagle.

Jow'ter (jou'tẽr), *n.* A mounted peddler of fish; — called also *jouster.* [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Joy (joi), *n.* [OE. *joye,* OF. *joye, joie, goie,* F. *joie,* L. *gaudia,* pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice, to be glad; cf. Gr. γαίειν to rejoice, γαῦρος proud. Cf. GAUD, JEWEL.] **1.** The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; pleasurable feelings or emotions caused by success, good fortune, and the like, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; delight.

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her *joy.* *Dryden.*
Glides the smooth current of domestic *joy.* *Johnson.*

Who, for the *joy* that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame. *Heb.* xii. 2.

Tears of true *joy* for his return. *Shak.*

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

2. That which causes joy or happiness.

For ye are our glory and *joy.* 1 *Thess.* ii. 20.
A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats.*

3. The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity.

Such *joy* made Una, when her knight she found. *Spenser.*
The roofs with *joy* resound. *Dryden.*

☞ *Joy* is used in composition, esp. with participles, to form many self-explaining compounds; as, *joy*-bells, *joy*-bringing, *joy*-inspiring, *joy*-resounding, etc.

Syn. — Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity; hilarity.

Joy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOYED (joid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOYING.] [OF. *joir,* F. *jouir.* See JOY, *n.*] To rejoice; to be glad; to delight; to exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.
In whose sight all things *joy.* *Milton.*

Joy, *v. t.* **1.** To give joy to; to congratulate. [*Obs.*]
"*Joy* us of our conquest." *Dryden.*
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to make joyful; to exhilarate. [*Obs.*]
Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits. *Shak.*

3. To enjoy. [*Obs.*] See ENJOY.
Who might have lived and *joyed* immortal bliss. *Milton.*

Joy'ance (-ans), *n.* [OF. *joiance.*] Enjoyment; gayety; festivity; joyfulness. *Spenser.*
Some days of *joyance* are decreed to all. *Byron.*
From what hid fountains doth thy *joyance* flow? *Trench.*

Joy'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Joyance. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Joy'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of joy; having or causing joy; very glad; as, a *joyful* heart. "*Joyful* tidings." *Shak.*
My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Is.* lxi. 10.
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope.*

— Joy'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

Joy'less, *a.* Not having joy; not causing joy; unenjoyable. **— Joy'less-ly,** *adv.* **— Joy'less-ness,** *n.*
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat. *Dryden.*
Youth and health and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*
[He] pining for the lass,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryden.*

Joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *joyous, joious, joios,* F. *joyeux.* See JOY.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful; also, affording or inspiring joy; with *of* before the word or words expressing the cause of joy.

Is this your *joyous* city? *Is.* xxiii. 7.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime. *Spenser.*
And *joyous* of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; sportive; festive; joyful; happy; blissful; charming; delightful.

— Joy'ous-ly, *adv.* **— Joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

Joy'some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing joyfulness. [*R.*]
This all *joysome* grove. *W. Browne.*

Jub (jŭb), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. *jug.*] A vessel for holding ale or wine; a jug. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ju'ba** (jū'bȧ), *n.; pl.* JUBÆ (-bē). [L., a mane.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The mane of an animal.

2. (*Bot.*) A loose panicle, the axis of which falls to pieces, as in certain grasses.

Ju'bate (jū'bāt), *a.* [L. *jubatus* having a mane.] (*Zoöl.*) Fringed with long, pendent hair.

‖ **Ju'bé'** (zhy'bā'; E. jū'bĕ), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A chancel screen or rood screen. (*b*) The gallery above such a screen, from which certain parts of the service were formerly read. See *Rood loft,* under ROOD.

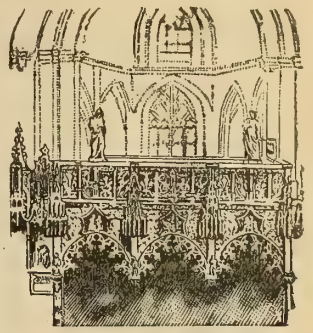

Jubé of the Church of the Madeleine, Troyes.

Ju'bi-lant (jū'bĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *jubilans, -antis,* p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy: cf. F. *jubilant.* See JUBILATE.] Uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy; triumphant; exulting. "The *jubilant* age." *Coleridge.*
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.* *Milton.*

Ju'bi-lant-ly, *adv.* In a jubilant manner.

Ju'bi-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *jubilaire.*] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a jubilee. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē *or* -lā'tĕ), *n.* [L., imperat. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The third Sunday after Easter; — so called because the introit is the 66th Psalm, which, in the Latin version, begins with the words, "Jubilate Deo."

2. A name of the 100th Psalm; — so called from its opening word in the Latin version.

Ju'bi-late (jū'bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *jubilatus,* p. p. of *jubilare.*] To exult; to rejoice. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Ju'bi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jubilatio:* cf. F. *jubilation.*] A triumphant shouting; rejoicing; exultation. "*Jubilations* and hallelujahs." *South.*

Ju'bi-lee (jū'bĭ-lē), *n.* [F. *jubilé,* L. *jubilaeus,* Gr. ἰωβηλαῖος, fr. Heb. *yōbel* the blast of a trumpet, also the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.] **1.** (*Jewish Hist.*) Every fiftieth year, being the year following the completion of each seventh sabbath of years, at which time all the slaves of Hebrew blood were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. [In this sense spelled also, in some English Bibles, *jubile.*] *Lev.* xxv. 8–17.

2. The joyful commemoration held on the fiftieth anniversary of any event; as, the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria's reign; the *jubilee* of the American Board of Missions.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, originally of one hundred years, but latterly of twenty-five; a plenary and extraordinary indulgence granted by the sovereign pontiff to the universal church. One invariable condition of granting this indulgence is the confession of sins and receiving of the eucharist.

4. A season of general joy.

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

5. A state of joy or exultation. [*R.*] "In the *jubilee* of his spirits." *Sir W. Scott.*

Ju-cun'di-ty (jū-kŭn'dĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *jucunditas,* from *jucundus.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness. See JOCUNDITY. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ju'dah-ite (jū'dȧ-īt), *n.* One of the tribe of Judah; a member of the kingdom of Judah; a Jew. *Kitto.*

Ju-da'ic (jū-dā'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Judaïcus,* fr. *Judaea,*
Ju-da'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the country Judea: cf. F. *Judaïque.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to the Jews. "The natural or *Judaical* [religion]." *South.*

Ju-da'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*

Ju'da-ism (jū'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Judaïsmus:* cf. F. *judaïsme.*] **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews as enjoined in the laws of Moses. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Ju'da-ist, *n.* One who believes and practices Judaism.

Ju'da-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Judaism.

Ju'da-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of Judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. [*R.*]

Ju'da-ize (jū'dā-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUDAIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUDAIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *judaïser.*] To conform to the doctrines, observances, or methods of the Jews; to inculcate or impose Judaism.

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *Judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

They were *Judaizing* doctors, who taught the observation of the Mosaic law. *Bp. Bull.*

Ju'da-ize, *v. t.* To impose Jewish observances or rites upon; to convert to Judaism.

The heretical Theodotion, the *Judaized* Symmachus. *Milton.*

Ju'da-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who conforms to or inculcates Judaism; specifically, *pl.* (*Ch. Hist.*), those Jews who accepted Christianity but still adhered to the law of Moses and worshiped in the temple at Jerusalem.

Ju'das (jū'das), *n.* The disciple who betrayed Christ. Hence: A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship. **—** *a.* Treacherous; betraying.

Judas hole, a peephole or secret opening for spying. — **Judas kiss,** a deceitful and treacherous kiss. — **Judas tree** (*Bot.*), a leguminous tree of the genus *Cercis,* with pretty, rose-colored flowers in clusters along the branches. Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of this genus (*C. Siliquastrum*). *C. Canadensis* and *C. occidentalis* are the American species, and are called also *redbud.*

Ju'das-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Red; — from a tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard.

There 's treachery in that *Judas-colored* beard. *Dryden.*

Jud'dock (jŭd'dŏk), *n.* [For *judcock; jud* (equiv. to Prov. E. *gid* a jacksnipe, W. *giach* snipe) + *cock.*] (*Zoöl.*) See JACKSNIPE.

Ju-de'an (jū-dē'an), *a.* [L. *Judacus.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to Judea. — *n.* A native of Judea; a Jew.

Judge (jŭj), *n.* [OE. *juge*, OF. & F. *juge*, fr. OF. *jugier*, F. *juger*, to judge. See JUDGE, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Law*) A public officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine litigated causes, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for that purpose.

The parts of a *judge* in hearing are four: to direct the evidence; to moderate length, repetition, or impertinency of speech; to recapitulate, select, and collate the material points of that which hath been said; and to give the rule or sentence. *Bacon.*

2. One who has skill, knowledge, or experience, sufficient to decide on the merits of a question, or on the quality or value of anything; one who discerns properties or relations with skill and readiness; a connoisseur; an expert; a critic.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry, or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more parties; an umpire; as, a *judge* in a horse race.

4. (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the supreme magistrates, with both civil and military powers, who governed Israel for more than four hundred years.

5. *pl.* The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament; the Book of Judges.

Judge Advocate (*Mil. & Nav.*), a person appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial: he acts as the representative of the government, as the responsible adviser of the court, and also, to a certain extent, as counsel for the accused, when he has no other counsel. — **Judge-Advocate General**, in the United States, the title of two officers, one attached to the War Department and having the rank of brigadier general, the other attached to the Navy Department and having the rank of colonel of marines or captain in the navy. The first is chief of the Bureau of Military Justice of the army, the other performs a similar duty for the navy. In England, the designation of a member of the ministry who is the legal adviser of the secretary of state for war, and supreme judge of the proceedings of courts-martial.

Syn. — JUDGE, UMPIRE, ARBITRATOR, REFEREE. A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment. *Arbitrations* and *references* are sometimes voluntary, sometimes appointed by a court.

Judge, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUDGED (jŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUDGING.] [OE. *jugen*, OF. *jugier*, F. *juger*, L. *judicare*, fr. *judex* judge; *jus* law or right + *dicare* to proclaim, pronounce, akin to *dicere* to say. See JUST, *a.*, and DICTION, and JUDICIAL.] **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to decide as a judge; to give judgment; to pass sentence.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen.* xvi. 5.

Father, who art judge
Of all things made, and *judgest* only right! *Milton.*

2. To assume the right to pass judgment on another; to sit in judgment or condemnation; to criticise or pass adverse judgment upon others. See JUDGE, *v. t.*, 3.

Forbear to *judge*, for we are sinners all. *Shak.*

3. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their relations and attributes, and thus distinguish truth from falsehood; to determine; to discern; to distinguish; to form an opinion about.

Judge not according to the appearance. *John* vii. 24.

She is wise if I can *judge* of her. *Shak.*

Judge, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court, or a controversy between two parties. "Chaos [shall] *judge* the strife." *Milton.*

2. To examine and pass sentence on; to try; to doom.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. *Eccl.* iii. 17.

To bring my whole cause 'fore his holiness,
And to be *judged* by him. *Shak.*

3. To arrogate judicial authority over; to sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matt.* vii. 1.

4. To determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. *Acts* xvi. 15.

5. To exercise the functions of a magistrate over; to govern. [*Obs.*]

Make us a king to *judge* us. 1 *Sam.* viii. 5.

Judg'er (jŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who judges. *Sir K. Digby.*

Judge'ship (jŭj'shĭp), *n.* The office of a judge.

Judg'ment (jŭj'ment), *n.* [OE. *jugement*, F. *jugement*, LL. *judicamentum*, fr. L. *judicare*. See JUDGE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which a knowledge of the values and relations of things, whether of moral qualities, intellectual concepts, logical propositions, or material facts, is obtained; as, by careful *judgment* he avoided the peril; by a series of wrong *judgments* he forfeited confidence.

I oughte deme, of skillful *jugement*,
That in the salte sea my wife is deed. *Chaucer.*

2. The power or faculty of performing such operations (see 1); esp., when unqualified, the faculty of judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely; good sense; as, a man of *judgment;* a politician without *judgment.*

He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with *judgment.* *Ps.* lxxii. 2.

Hermia. I would my father look'd but with my eyes.
Theseus. Rather your eyes must with his *judgment* look. *Shak.*

3. The conclusion or result of judging; an opinion; a decision.

She in my *judgment* was as fair as you. *Shak.*

Who first his *judgment* asked, and then a place. *Pope.*

4. The act of determining, as in courts of law, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the determination, decision, or sentence of a court, or of a judge; the mandate or sentence of God as the judge of all.

In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Jer. Taylor.*

Most heartily I do beseech the court
To give the *judgment.* *Shak.*

5. (*Philos.*) (*a*) That act of the mind by which two notions or ideas which are apprehended as distinct are compared for the purpose of ascertaining their agreement or disagreement. See 1. The comparison may be threefold: (1) Of individual objects forming a concept. (2) Of concepts giving what is technically called a judgment. (3) Of two judgments giving an inference. Judgments have been further classed as analytic, synthetic, and identical. (*b*) That power or faculty by which knowledge dependent upon comparison and discrimination is acquired. See 2.

A *judgment* is the mental act by which one thing is affirmed or denied of another. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The power by which we are enabled to perceive what is true or false, probable or improbable, is called by logicians the faculty of *judgment.* *Stewart.*

6. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed; a providential punishment. "*Judgments* are prepared for scorners." *Prov.* xix. 29. "This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble." *Shak.*

7. (*Theol.*) The final award; the last sentence.

☞ *Judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment,* and *lodgment* are in England sometimes written *judgement, abridgement, acknowledgement,* and *lodgement.*

☞ *Judgment* is used adjectively in many self-explaining combinations; as, *judgment* hour; *judgment* throne.

Judgment day (*Theol.*), the last day, or period when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government. — **Judgment debt** (*Law*), a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order. — **Judgment hall**, a hall where courts are held. — **Judgment seat**, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal. "We shall all stand before the *judgment seat* of Christ." *Rom.* xiv. 10. — **Judgment summons** (*Law*), a proceeding by a judgment creditor against a judgment debtor upon an unsatisfied judgment.

Arrest of judgment. (*Law*) See under ARREST, *n.* — **Judgment of God**, a term formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, etc.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence. See under ORDEAL.

Syn. — Discernment; decision; determination; award; estimate; criticism; taste; discrimination; penetration; sagacity; intelligence; understanding. See TASTE.

Ju'di-ca-ble (jū'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *judicabilis.* See JUDGE, *v. i.*] Capable of being judged; capable of being tried or decided upon. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ju'di-ca-tive (jū'dĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge; judicial; as, the *judicative* faculty. *Hammond.*

Ju'di-ca-to-ry (jū'dĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *judicatorius.*] Pertaining to the administration of justice; dispensing justice; judicial; as, *judicatory* tribunals. *T. Warton.*

Power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way. *Bp. Hall.*

Ju'di-ca-to-ry (277), *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*] **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. *Milton.*

2. Administration of justice.

The supreme court of *judicatory.* *Clarendon.*

Ju'di-ca-ture (jū'dĭ-kȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *judicatura.*] **1.** The state or profession of those employed in the administration of justice; also, the dispensing or administration of justice.

The honor of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honor. *Bacon.*

2. A court of justice; a judicatory. *South.*

3. The right of judicial action; jurisdiction; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Our Savior disputes not here the *judicature*, for that was not his office, but the morality, of divorce. *Milton.*

Ju-di'cial (jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* judge: cf. OF. *judicial.* See JUDGE.] **1.** Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge; practiced or conformed to in the administration of justice; sanctioned or ordered by a court; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings; a *judicial* sale. "*Judicial* massacres." *Macaulay.*

Not a moral but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated. *Milton.*

2. Fitted or apt for judging or deciding; as, a *judicial* mind.

3. Belonging to the judiciary, as distinguished from *legislative, administrative,* or *executive.* See EXECUTIVE.

4. Judicious. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ju-di'cial-ly, *adv.* In a judicial capacity or judicial manner. "The Lords . . . sitting *judicially.*" *Macaulay.*

Ju-di'cia-ry (-ȧ-rў *or* -I-ȧ-rў; 277), *a.* [L. *judiciarius*, fr. *judicium* judgment: cf. F. *judiciare.* See JUDICIAL.] Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals; judicial; as, a *judiciary* proceeding. *Bp. Burnet.*

Ju-di'cia-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *judiciaria*, F. *judiciaire.*] That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges, taken collectively; as, an independent *judiciary;* the senate committee on the *judiciary.*

Ju-di'cious (jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *judicieux*, fr. L. *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1.** Of or relating to a court; judicial. [*Obs.*]

His last offenses to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Shak.*

2. Directed or governed by sound judgment; having sound judgment; wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet.

He is noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' the season. *Shak.*

Syn. — Prudent; discreet; rational; wise; skillful; discerning; sagacious; well-advised.

Ju-di'cious-ly, *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; wisely.

Ju-di'cious-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being judicious; sagacity; sound judgment.

Jug (jŭg), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Jug*, a corruption of, or nickname for, *Joanna;* cf. 2d *Jack*, and *Jill.* See JOHANNES.] **1.** A vessel, usually of coarse earthenware, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, and having a handle on one side.

2. A pitcher; a ewer. [*Eng.*]

3. A prison; a jail; a lockup. [*Slang*] *Gay.*

Jug (jŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUGGED (jŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To seethe or stew, as in a jug or jar placed in boiling water; as, to *jug* a hare.

2. To commit to jail; to imprison. [*Slang*]

Jug, *v. i.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

2. To nestle or collect together in a covey; — said of quails and partridges.

Ju'gal (jū'gal), *a.* [L. *jugalis*, fr. *jugum* yoke.] **1.** Relating to a yoke, or to marriage. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the malar, or cheek bone.

‖ **Ju-ga'ta** (jū-gā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] (*Numis.*) The figures of two heads on a medal or coin, either side by side or joined.

Ju'ga-ted (jū'gā-tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Coupled together.

Juge (jūj), *n.* A judge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jug'e-ment (-*e*-ment), *n.* Judgment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ju'ger (jū'jẽr), *n.* [L. *jugerum.*] A Roman measure of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth.

Jug'ger (jŭg'gẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian falcon. See LUGGER.

Jug'ger-naut' (jŭg'gẽr-nȧt'), *n.* [Skr. *jagannātha* lord of the world.] One of the names under which Vishnu, in his incarnation as Krishna, is worshiped by the Hindoos. [Written also *Juggernath, Jaganath, Jaganatha,* etc.]

☞ The principal seat of the worship of Juggernaut is at Pûrî in Orissa. At certain times the idol is drawn from the temple by the multitude, on a high car with sixteen wheels. Formerly, fanatics sometimes threw themselves under the wheels to be crushed as a sacrifice to the god.

Jug'gle (jŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUGGLING (-glĭng).] [OE. *juglen;* cf. OF. *jogler, jugler,* F. *jongler.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** To play tricks by sleight of hand; to cause amusement and sport by tricks of skill; to conjure.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

Jug'gle, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Is 't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mysteries? *Shak.*

Jug'gle, *n.* **1.** A trick by sleight of hand.

2. An imposture; a deception. *Tennyson.*

A *juggle* of state to cozen the people. *Tillotson.*

3. A block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split. *Knight.*

Jug'gler (jŭg'glẽr), *n.* [OE. *jogelour, juglur,* OF. *jogleor, jugleor, jongleor,* F. *jongleur,* fr. L. *joculator* a jester, joker, fr. *joculari* to jest, joke, fr. *joculus* a little jest or joke, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke. See JOKE, and cf. JONGLEUR, JOCULATOR.] **1.** One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one skilled in legerdemain; a conjurer.

As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye. *Shak.*

Jugglers and impostors do daily delude them. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A deceiver; a cheat. *Shak.*

Jug'gler-ess, *n.* A female juggler. *T. Warton.*

Jug'gler-y (-ў), *n.* [OE. & OF. *joglerie,* F. *jongleurie.*] **1.** The art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand.

2. Trickery; imposture; as, political *jugglery.*

Jug'gling (jŭg'glĭng), *a.* Cheating; tricky. — **Jug'gling-ly**, *adv.*

Jug'gling, *n.* Jugglery; underhand practice.

Juggs (jŭgz), *n. pl.* See JOUGS. [*Scot.*]

Jug'lan-din (jŭg'lăn-dĭn), *n.* [L. *juglans, -andis,* a walnut: cf. F. *juglandine.*] (*Chem.*) An extractive matter contained in the juice of the green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used medicinally as an alterative, and also as a black hair dye.

Jug'lan-dine (-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* An alkaloid found in the leaves of the walnut (*Juglans regia*).

‖ **Ju'glans** (jū'glănz), *n.* [L., walnut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of valuable trees, including the true walnut of Europe, and the American black walnut, and butternut.

Ju'glone (jū'glōn), *n.* [L. *juglans* the walnut + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance resembling quinone, extracted from green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*); — called also *nucin.*

Ju'gu-lar (jū'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jugulum* the collar bone, which joins together the shoulders and the breast, the throat, akin to *jungere* to yoke, to join: cf. F. *jugulaire.* See JOIN.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the throat or neck; as, the *jugular* vein. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the jugular vein; as, the *jugular* foramen.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the ventral fins beneath the throat; — said of certain fishes.

Ju'gu-lar, *n.* [Cf. F. *jugulaire.* See JUGULAR, *a.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the large veins which return the blood from the head to the heart through two chief trunks, an external and an internal, on each side of the neck; — called also the *jugular vein.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any fish which has the ventral fins situated forward of the pectoral fins, or beneath the throat; one of a division of fishes (*Jugulares*).

Ju'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUGULATED (-lā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUGULATING (-lā-tĭng).] [L. *jugulatus*, p. p. of *jugulare*, fr. *jugulum.* See JUGULAR.] To cut the throat of. [*R.*] *Jacob Bigelow.*

‖ **Ju'gu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* JUGULA (-lȧ). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The lower throat, or that part of the neck just above the breast.

‖ **Ju'gum** (jū'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. JUGA (jū'gȧ), E. JUGUMS (-gŭmz). [L., a yoke, ridge.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the ridges commonly found on the fruit of umbelliferous plants. (*b*) A pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate plant.

Juice (jūs), *n.* [OE. *juse*, F. *jus* broth, gravy, juice, L. *jus*; akin to Skr. *yūsha*.] The characteristic fluid of any vegetable or animal substance; the sap or part which can be expressed from fruit, etc.; the fluid part which separates from meat in cooking.

An animal whose *juices* are unsound. *Arbuthnot.*
The *juice* of July flowers. *B. Jonson.*
The *juice* of Egypt's grape. *Shak.*

Letters which Edward Digby wrote in lemon *juice*. *Macaulay.*
Cold water draws the *juice* of meat. *Mrs. Whitney.*

Juice (jūs), *v. t.* To moisten; to wet. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Juice'less, *a.* Lacking juice; dry. *Dr. H. More.*
Jui'ci-ness (jū'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being juicy; succulence in plants.
Jui'cy (jū'sy), *a.* [*Compar.* JUICIER; *superl.* JUICIEST.] Abounding with juice; succulent. *Bacon.*
Ju-ise' (jū-īz'), *n.* [OF. *juise*, L. *judicium*. See JUDICIAL.] Judgment; justice; sentence. [*Obs.*]

Up[on] pain of hanging and of high *juise*. *Chaucer.*

Ju'jube (jū'jūb), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr. ζίζυφον, Per. *zīzfūn*, *zīzafūn*, *zayzafūn*.] The sweet and edible drupes (fruits) of several Mediterranean and African species of small trees, of the genus *Zizyphus*, especially the *Z. jujuba*, *Z. vulgaris*, *Z. mucronata*, and *Z. Lotus*. The last named is thought to have furnished the lotus of the ancient Libyan *Lotophagi*, or lotus eaters.

Jujube paste, the dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; also, a confection made of gum arabic sweetened.

Juke (jūk), *v. i.* [From Scottish *jouk* to bow.] To bend the neck; to bow or duck the head. [Written also *jook* and *jouk*.]

The money merchant was so proud of his trust that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

Juke, *n.* The neck of a bird. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Juke, *v. i.* [F. *juc* a roost, perch, *jucher* to roost, to perch.] To perch on anything, as birds do. [*Obs.*]
Ju-la'ceous (jū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See JULUS.] (*Bot.*) Like an ament, or bearing aments; amentaceous.
Ju'lep (jū'lĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb*, *jullāb*, fr. Per. *gulāb* rose water and julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp. (*Med.*), a sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture, used as a vehicle. *Milton.*

Honey in woods, *juleps* in brooks. *H. Vaughan.*

2. A beverage composed of brandy, whisky, or some other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep*. [*U. S.*]
Jul'ian (jūl'yan; 277), *a.* [L. *Julianus*, fr. *Julius*. Cf. JULY, GILLIAN.] Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.

Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth year having 366 days. — **Julian epoch**, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B. C. — **Julian period**, a chronological period of 7,980 years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles ($28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7{,}980$), being reckoned from the year 4713 B. C., when the first years of these several cycles would coincide, so that if any year of the period be divided by 28, 19, or 15, the remainder will be the year of the corresponding cycle. The Julian period was proposed by Scaliger, to remove or avoid ambiguities in chronological dates, and was so named because composed of Julian years. — **Julian year**, the year of 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar, and in use until superseded by the Gregorian year, as established in the reformed or Gregorian calendar.

‖ **Ju'li-enne'** (jū'lĭ-ĕn'; F. zhu'lyĕn'), *n.* [F.] A kind of soup containing thin slices or shreds of carrots, onions, etc.
Ju'li-form (jū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Julus* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the shape or appearance of a julus or catkin.
‖ **Ju'lus** (jū'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* JULI (-lī). [Of the same origin as *iulus*.] (*Bot.*) A catkin or ament. See AMENT.
Ju-ly' (jū-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* JULIES (-līz'). [L. *Julius*; — named from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month: cf. F. *Juillet*.] The seventh month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

☞ This month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

Ju-ly'-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* See GILLYFLOWER.
Ju'mart (jū'märt), *n.* [F.] The fabled offspring of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*
Jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMBLING (-blĭng).] [Prob. fr. *jump*, i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; — often followed by *together* or *up*.

Why dost thou blend and *jumble* such inconsistencies together? *Burton.*
Every clime and age
Jumbled together. *Tennyson.*

Jum'ble, *v. i.* To meet or unite in a confused way; to mix confusedly. *Swift.*
Jum'ble, *n.* **1.** A confused mixture; a mass or collection without order; as, a *jumble* of words.
2. A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.
Jum'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* Confused mixture. [*Low*]
Jum'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One who confuses things.
Jum'bling-ly (-blĭng-lў), *adv.* In a confused manner.
Ju'ment (jū'ment), *n.* [L. *jumentum* a beast of burden: cf. F. *jument* a mare, OF., a beast of burden.] A beast; especially, a beast of burden. [*Obs.*]

Fitter for *juments* than men to feed on. *Burton.*

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *jupe* a long petticoat, a skirt. Cf. JUPPON.] (*a*) A kind of loose jacket for men. (*b*) *pl.* A bodice worn instead of stays by women in the 18th century.
Jump, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMPED (jŭmt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMPING.] [Akin to OD. *gumpen*, dial. G. *gumpen*, *jumpen*.] **1.** To spring free from the ground by the muscular action of the feet and legs; to project one's self through the air; to spring; to bound; to leap.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the square. *Shak.*

2. To move as if by jumping; to bounce; to jolt.

"The *jumping* chariots." *Nahum* iii. 2.

A flock of geese *jump* down together. *Dryden.*

3. To coincide; to agree; to accord; to tally; — followed by *with*. "It *jumps* with my humor." *Shak.*

To jump at, to spring to; hence, fig., to accept suddenly or eagerly; as, a fish *jumps at* a bait; to *jump at* a chance.

Jump (jŭmp), *v. t.* **1.** To pass by a spring or leap; to overleap; as, to *jump* a stream.
2. To cause to jump; as, he *jumped* his horse across the ditch.
3. To expose to danger; to risk; to hazard. [*Obs.*]

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic. *Shak.*

4. (*Smithwork*) (*a*) To join by a butt weld. (*b*) To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows; to upset.
5. (*Quarrying*) To bore with a jumper.

To jump a claim, to enter upon and take possession of land to which another has acquired a claim by prior entry and occupation. [*Western U. S.* & *Australia*] See CLAIM, *n.*, 3. — **To jump one's bail**, to abscond while at liberty under bail bonds. [*Slang*, *U. S.*]

Jump, *n.* **1.** The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. "To advance by *jumps*." *Locke.*
2. An effort; an attempt; a venture. [*Obs.*]

Our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shak.*

3. The space traversed by a leap.
4. (*Mining*) A dislocation in a stratum; a fault.
5. (*Arch.*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry.

From the jump, from the start or beginning. [*Collog.*] — **Jump joint.** (*a*) A butt joint. (*b*) A flush joint, as of plank in carvel-built vessels. — **Jump seat.** (*a*) A movable carriage seat. (*b*) A carriage constructed with a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second or extra seat. Also used adjectively; as, a *jump-seat* wagon.

Jump Seat.
One-seat form.

Jump Seat.
Two-seat form.

Jump, *a.* Nice; exact; matched; fitting; as, a *jump* coat. "*Jump* names." *B. Jonson.* [*Obs.*]
Jump, *adv.* Exactly; pat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Jump'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, jumps.
2. A long drilling tool used by masons and quarrymen.
3. A rude kind of sleigh; — usually, a simple box on runners which are in one piece with the poles that form the thills. [*U. S.*] *J. F. Cooper.*
4. (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the cheese fly. See *Cheese fly*, under CHEESE.
5. (*Eccl.*) A name applied in the 18th century to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales whose worship was characterized by violent convulsions.
6. (*Horology*) A spring to impel the star wheel, also a pawl to lock fast a wheel, in a repeating timepiece.

Baby jumper. See in the Vocabulary. — **Bounty jumper.** See under BOUNTY.

Jump'er, *n.* [See 1st JUMP.] A loose upper garment; as: (*a*) A sort of blouse worn by workmen over their ordinary dress to protect it. (*b*) A fur garment worn in Arctic journeys.
Jump'ing, *p. a.* & *vb. n.* of JUMP, to leap.

Jumping bean, a seed of a Mexican *Euphorbia*, containing the larva of a moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*). The larva by its sudden movements causes the seed to roll and jump about. — **Jumping deer** (*Zoöl.*), the black-tailed deer of the Western United States. See DEER. — **Jumping hare** (*Zoöl.*), a South African rodent (*Pedetes Caffer*), allied to the jerboa. — **Jumping jack**, a toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings. — **Jumping louse** (*Zoöl.*), any of the numerous species of plant lice belonging to the family *Psyllidæ*, several of which are injurious to fruit trees. — **Jumping mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a North American mouse (*Zapus Hudsonius*), having a long tail and large hind legs. It is noted for its jumping powers. Called also *kangaroo mouse*. — **Jumping mullet** (*Zoöl.*), a gray mullet. — **Jumping shrew** (*Zoöl.*), any African insectivore of the genus *Macroscelides*. They are allied to the shrews, but have large hind legs adapted for jumping. — **Jumping spider** (*Zoöl.*), any spider of the genus *Salticus* and other related genera; one of the Saltigradæ; — so called because it leaps upon its prey.

Jump'weld' (-wĕld'), *v. t.* See BUTTWELD, *v. t.*
Jun-ca'ceous (jŭn-kā'shŭs), *a.* [See JUNCATE.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Juncaceæ*), of which the common rush (*Juncus*) is the type.
Jun'cate (jŭn'kāt), *n.* See JUNKET. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Jun'cite (jŭn'sīt), *n.* [L. *juncus* a rush.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil rush.
Jun'co (jŭn'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Junco*, which includes several species of North American finches; — called also *snowbird*, or *blue snowbird*.

Junco (*J. hyemalis*). (¼)

Jun'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *juncosus*, fr. *juncus* a rush.] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; junciform. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
Junc'tion (jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join: cf. F. *jonction*. See JOIN.]
1. The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union; combination; coalition; as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments; the *junction* of paths.
2. The place or point of union, meeting, or junction; specifically, the place where two or more lines of railway meet or cross.

Junction plate (*Boilers*), a covering or break-joint plate riveted to and uniting the edges of sheets which make a butt joint. — **Junction rails** (*Railroads*), the switch, or movable, rails, connecting one line of track with another.

Junc'ture (jŭnk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOINTURE.] **1.** A joining; a union; an alliance. [*Obs.*] "Devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts." *Eikon Basilike.*
2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint; an articulation; a seam; as, the *junctures* of a vessel or of the bones. *Boyle.*
3. A point of time; esp., one made critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; hence, a crisis; an exigency. "Extraordinary *junctures*." *Addison.*

In such a *juncture*, what can the most plausible and refined philosophy offer? *Berkeley.*

June (jūn), *n.* [L. *Junius*: cf. F. *Juin*. So called either from *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens, or from *Juno*, the goddess.] The sixth month of the year, containing thirty days.

And what is so rare as a day in *June*?
Then, if ever, come perfect days. *Lowell.*

June beetle, June bug (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large brown beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna* and related genera; — so called because they begin to fly, in the Northern United States, about the first of June. The larvæ of the June beetles live under ground, and feed upon the roots of grasses and other plants. Called also *May bug* or *May beetle*. — **June grass** (*Bot.*), a New England name for Kentucky blue grass. See BLUE GRASS, and *Illustration* in Appendix.
June'a-ting (jūn'ā-tĭng), *n.* A kind of early apple. [Written also *jenneting*.]
June'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The small apple-like berry of American trees of the genus *Amelanchier*; — also called *service berry*. (*b*) The shrub or tree which bears this fruit; — also called *shad bush*, and *shad tree*.
‖ **Jun'ger-man'ni-a** (jŭn'gĕr-măn'nĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* JUNGERMANNIÆ (-ē). [NL. Named after Ludwig *Jungermann*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of hepatic mosses, now much circumscribed, but formerly comprising most plants of the order, which is sometimes therefore called *Jungermanniaceæ*.
Jun'gle (jŭn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal* desert, forest, jungle; Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] A dense growth of brushwood, grasses, reeds, vines, etc.; an almost impenetrable thicket of trees, canes, and reedy vegetation, as in India, Africa, Australia, and Brazil.

The *jungles* of India are of bamboos, canes, and other palms, very difficult to penetrate. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Jungle bear (*Zoöl.*), the aswail or sloth bear. — **Jungle cat** (*Zoöl.*), the chaus. — **Jungle cock** (*Zoöl.*), the male of a jungle fowl. — **Jungle fowl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any wild species of the genus *Gallus*, of which several species inhabit India and the adjacent islands; as, the fork-tailed *jungle fowl* (*G. varius*) of Java, *G. Stanleyi* of Ceylon, and *G. Bankiva* of India. The latter, which resembles the domestic gamecock, is supposed to be one of the original species from which the domestic fowl was derived. (*b*) An Australian grallatorial bird (*Megapodius tumulus*) which is allied to the brush turkey, and, like the latter, lays its eggs in mounds of vegetable matter, where they are hatched by the heat produced by decomposition.

Jun'gly (-glў), *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles; of the nature of a jungle.
Jun'ior (jūn'yĕr; 277), *a.* [L., contr. fr. *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis* young. See JUVENILE.] **1.** Less advanced in age than another; younger.

☞ *Junior* is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in the same family, and is opposed to *senior* or *elder*. Commonly applied to a son who has the same Christian name as his father.

2. Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner; *junior* counsel; *junior* captain.
3. Composed of juniors, whether younger or of a lower standing; as, the *junior* class; of or pertaining to juniors or to a junior class. See JUNIOR, *n.*, 2.
4. Belonging to a younger person, or an earlier time of life.

Our first studies and *junior* endeavors. *Sir T. Browne.*

Jun'ior, *n.* **1.** A younger person.

His *junior* she, by thirty years. *Byron.*

2. Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specifically, in American colleges, one in the third year of his course, one in the fourth or final year being designated a *senior*; in some seminaries, one in the first year, in others, one in the second year, of a three years' course.
Jun-ior'i-ty (jūn-yŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being junior.
Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pĕr), *n.* [L. *juniperus*, prop., youth-producing, and so called from its evergreen appearance, from the roots of E. *juvenile*, and *parent*. Cf. GIN the liquor.] (*Bot.*) Any evergreen shrub or tree, of the genus *Juniperus* and order *Coniferæ*.

☞ The common juniper (*J. communis*) is a shrub of a low, spreading form, having awl-shaped, rigid leaves in whorls of threes, and bearing small purplish blue berries (or galbuli), of a warm, pungent taste, used as a diuretic and in flavoring gin. A resin exudes from the bark, which has erroneously been considered identical with sandarach, and is used as pounce. The oil of juniper is acrid, and used for various purposes, as in medicine, for making varnish, etc. The wood of several species is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinetwork under the names of *red cedar*, *Bermuda cedar*, etc.

Juniper worm (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a geometrid moth (*Drepanodes varus*). It feeds upon the leaves of the juniper, and mimics the small twigs both in form and color, in a remarkable manner.

Ju'ni-per-in (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow amorphous substance extracted from juniper berries.
Ju'ni-per-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the fossil *Coniferæ*, evidently allied to the juniper.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* A fragment of any solid substance; a thick piece. See CHUNK. [*Colloq.*] *Lowell.*

Junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *juncus* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. Cf. JUNKET.]

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making gaskets, mats, swabs, etc., and when picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships.

2. Old iron, or other metal, glass, paper, etc., bought and sold by junk dealers.

3. (*Naut.*) Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk bottle, a stout bottle made of thick dark-colored glass. — **Junk dealer,** a dealer in old cordage, old metal, glass, etc. — **Junk hook** (*Whaling*), a hook for hauling heavy pieces of blubber on deck. — **Junk ring.** (*a*) A packing of soft material round the piston of a steam engine. (*b*) A metallic ring for retaining a piston packing in place; (*c*) A follower. — **Junk shop,** a shop where old cordage, and ship's tackle, old iron, old bottles, old paper, etc., are kept for sale. — **Junk vat** (*Leather Manuf.*), a large vat into which spent tan liquor or ooze is pumped. — **Junk wad** (*Mil.*), a wad used in proving cannon; also used in firing hot shot.

Junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco;* cf. Jav. & Malay *jong, ajong,* Chin. *chwan.*] (*Naut.*) A large vessel, without keel or prominent stem, and with huge masts in one piece, used by the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Malays, etc., in navigating their waters.

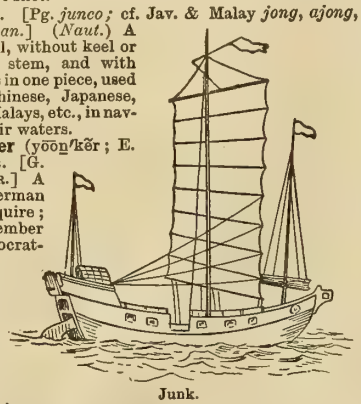

Junk.

‖ **Jun'ker** (yo͝on'kĕr; E. jŭn'kẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. YONKER.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

Jun'ker-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

Jun'ket (jŭn'kĕt), *n.* [Formerly also *juncate,* fr. It. *giuncata* cream cheese, made in a wicker or rush basket, fr. L. *juncus* a rush. See 2d JUNK, and cf. JUNCATE.]

1. A cheese cake; a sweetmeat; any delicate food.

How Faery Mab the *junkets* eat. *Milton.*

Victuals varied well in taste,
And other *junkets.* *Chapman.*

2. A feast; an entertainment.

A new jaunt or *junket* every night. *Thackeray.*

Jun'ket, *v. i.* To feast; to banquet; to make an entertainment; — sometimes applied opprobriously to feasting by public officers at the public cost.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

Jun'ket, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUNKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUNKETING.] To give entertainment to; to feast.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in such a hurry to *junket* her neighbors. *Walpole.*

Jun'ket-ing, *n.* A feast or entertainment; a revel.

All those snug *junketings* and public gormandizings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous with their modern successors. *W. Irving.*

The apostle would have no reveling or *junketing* upon the altar. *South.*

Jun'ket-ries (-rĭz), *n. pl.* Sweetmeats. [*Obs.*]

Ju'no (jū'nō), *n.; pl.* JUNOS (-nōz). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The sister and wife of Jupiter, the queen of heaven, and the goddess who presided over marriage. She corresponds to the Greek Hera.

Sweeter than the lids of *Juno's* eyes. *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) One of the early discovered asteroids.

Bird of Juno, the peacock.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.; pl.* JUNTAS (-tȧz). [Sp., fr. L. *junctus* joined, p. p. of *jungere* to join. See JOIN, and cf. JUNTO.] A council; a convention; a tribunal; an assembly; esp., the grand council of state in Spain.

Jun'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* JUNTOS (-tōz). [Sp. *junto* united. See JUNTA.] A secret council to deliberate on affairs of government or politics; a number of men combined for party intrigue; a faction; a cabal; as, a *junto* of ministers; a *junto* of politicians.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met. *Thomson.*

Jup'ar-tie' (jŭp'ăr-tē'), *n.* Jeopardy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ju'pa-ti' palm' (jo͞o'pȧ-tē' pȧm'). (*Bot.*) A great Brazilian palm tree (*Raphia tædigera*), used by the natives for many purposes.

Jupe (jūp), *n.* Same as JUPON.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *Jovis pater.* See JOVE.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity, king of gods and men, and reputed to be the son of Saturn and Rhea; Jove. He corresponds to the Greek Zeus.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets, being the brightest except Venus, and the largest of them all, its mean diameter being about 85,000 miles. It revolves about the sun in 4,332.6 days, at a mean distance of 5.2028 from the sun, the earth's mean distance being taken as unity.

Jupiter's beard. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A South European herb, with cymes of small red blossoms (*Centranthus ruber*). (*b*) The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*); — so called from its massive inflorescence, like the sculptured beard of Jove. *Prior.* (*c*) The cloverlike *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis.* — **Jupiter's staff** (*Bot.*), the common mullein; — so called from its long, rigid spike of yellow blossoms.

Ju-pon' (ju-pŏn'; F. zhy-pôN'), **Jup-pon'** (jŭp-pŏn'), *n.* [F. *jupon,* fr. *jupe* skirt, Sp. *aljuba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubba.*] [Written variously *jupe, jump, juppo,* etc.] **1.** A sleeveless jacket worn over the armor in the 14th century. It fitted closely, and descended below the hips. *Dryden.*

2. A petticoat. *Halliwell.*

Ju'ra (jū'rȧ; F. zhy-rȧ'), *n.* [F. & L.] **1.** A range of mountains between France and Switzerland.

2. (*Geol.*) The Jurassic period. See JURASSIC.

Ju'ral (jū'ral), *a.* [L. *jus, juris,* right.] **1.** Pertaining to natural or positive right. [*R.*]

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties. *Whewell.*

2. (*Law*) Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

‖ **Ju'ra-men'tum** (jū'rȧ-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* JURAMENTA (-tȧ). [L.] (*Roman & Old Eng. Law*) An oath.

Ju-ras'sic (jū-răs'sĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the middle Mesozoic, including, as divided in England and Europe, the Lias, Oölite, and Wealden; — named from certain rocks of the *Jura* mountains. — *n.* The Jurassic period or formation; — called also the *Jura.*

Ju'rat (jū'rȧt), *n.* [Prov. F. *jurat,* fr. L. *juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear. See JURY, *n.*] **1.** A person under oath; specifically, an officer of the nature of an alderman, in certain municipal corporations in England. *Burrill.*

2. (*Law*) The memorandum or certificate at the end of an affidavit, or a bill or answer in chancery, showing when, before whom, and (in English practice), where, it was sworn or affirmed. *Wharton. Bouvier.*

Ju'ra-to-ry (jū'rȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *juratorius,* fr. *jurare* to swear: cf. F. *juratoire.*] Relating to or comprising an oath; as, *juratory* caution. *Ayliffe.*

Ju'ra-tri'as (-trī'ăs), *n.* (*Geol.*) A term applied to many American Mesozoic strata, in which the characteristics of the Jurassic and Triassic periods appear to be blended. — **Ju'ra-tri-as'sic** (-trī-ăs'sĭk), *a.*

Jur-dic'ci-on (jŭr-dĭk'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* Jurisdiction. [*Obs.*]

Jur'don (jûr'dŏn), *n.* Jordan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ju'rel (jū'rĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A yellow carangoid fish of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (*Caranx chrysus*), most abundant southward, where it is valued as a food fish; — called also *hardtail, horse crevallé, jack, buffalo jack, skipjack, yellow mackerel,* and sometimes, improperly, *horse mackerel.* Other species of *Caranx* (as *C. fallax*) are also sometimes called *jurel.*

Ju-rid'ic (jū-rĭd'ĭk), **Ju-rid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *juridicus* relating to the administration of justice; *jus, juris,* right, law + *dicare* to pronounce: cf. F. *juridique.* See JUST, *a.*, and DICTION.] Pertaining to a judge or to jurisprudence; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of law; according to law; legal; as, *juridical* law. "This *juridical* sword." *Milton.*

The body corporate of the kingdom, in *juridical* construction, never dies. *Burke.*

Juridical days, days on which courts are open.

Ju-rid'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a juridical manner.

Ju'ris-con'sult (jū'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus; jus, juris,* right + *consulere, consultum,* to consult: cf. F. *jurisconsulte.*] (*Law*) A man learned in the civil law; an expert in juridical science; a professor of jurisprudence; a jurist.

Ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris,* right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking: cf. OF. *jurisdiction,* F. *juridiction.* See JUST, *a.*, and DICTION.]

1. (*Law*) The legal power, right, or authority of a particular court to hear and determine causes, to try criminals, or to execute justice; judicial authority over a cause or class of causes; as, certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, are within the *jurisdiction* of a particular court, that is, within the limits of its authority or commission.

2. The authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; the right of making or enforcing laws; the power or right of exercising authority.

To live exempt
From Heaven's high *jurisdiction.* *Milton.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shak.*

3. Sphere of authority; the limits within which any particular power may be exercised, or within which a government or a court has authority.

☞ *Jurisdiction,* in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare, or apply the law. When confined to the *judiciary department,* it is what we denominate the *judicial power,* the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *Jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects. *Duponceau.*

Ju'ris-dic'tion-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. LL. *jurisdictionalis,* F. *juridictionnel.*] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights. *Barrow.*

Ju'ris-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

Ju'ris-pru'dence (-pro͞o'dens), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia; jus, juris,* right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter, prudence: cf. F. *jurisprudence.* See JUST, *a.*, and PRUDENCE.] The science of juridical law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, *jurisprudence,* philosophy. *J. Warton.*

Medical jurisprudence, that branch of juridical law which concerns questions of medicine.

Ju'ris-pru'dent (-dent), *a.* [See JURISPRUDENCE.] Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence. *G. West.*

Ju'ris-pru'dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *jurisprudent.*] One skilled in law or jurisprudence. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Ju'ris-pru-den'tial (-pro͞o-dĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisprudence. *Stewart.*

Ju'rist (jū'rĭst), *n.* [F. *juriste,* LL. *jurista,* fr. L. *jus, juris,* right, law. See JUST, *a.*] One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, especially in the civil law; a writer on civil and international law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations, from the principles of law which prevail in civil community. *Burke.*

Ju-ris'tic (jū-rĭs'tĭk), **Ju-ris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a jurist, to the legal profession, or to jurisprudence. [*R.*] "*Juristic* ancestry." *Lowell.*

Ju'ror (jū'rẽr), *n.* [F. *jureur* one who takes oath, L. *jurator* a swearer, fr. *jurare, jurari,* to swear. See JURY, *n.*] **1.** (*Law*) A member of a jury; a juryman.

I shall both find your lordship judge and *juror.* *Shak.*

2. A member of any jury for awarding prizes, etc.

Ju'ry (jū'rў), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) For temporary use; — applied to a temporary contrivance.

Jury mast, a temporary mast, in place of one that has been carried away, or broken. — **Jury rudder,** a rudder constructed for temporary use.

Ju'ry (jū'rў), *n.; pl.* JURIES (-rĭz). [OF. *jurée* an assize, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare, jurari;* akin to *jus, juris,* right, law. See JUST, *a.*, and cf. JURAT, ABJURE.]

1. (*Law*) A body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law, impaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to render their true verdict according to the evidence legally adduced. See *Grand jury* under GRAND, and INQUEST.

The *jury,* passing on the prisoner's life. *Shak.*

2. A committee for determining relative merit or awarding prizes at an exhibition or competition; as, the art *jury* gave him the first prize.

Jury of inquest, a coroner's jury. See INQUEST.

Ju'ry-man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* JURYMEN (-men). One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Ju'ry-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Rigged for temporary service. See JURY, *a.*

Jus'si (jŭs'sĭ), *n.* A delicate fiber, produced in the Philippine Islands from an unidentified plant, of which dresses, etc., are made.

Just (jŭst), *a.* [F. *juste,* L. *justus,* fr. *jus* right, law, justice; orig., that which is fitting; akin to Skr. *yu* to join. Cf. INJURY, JUDGE, JURY, GIUSTO.] **1.** Conforming or conformable to rectitude or justice; not doing wrong to any; violating no right or obligation; upright; righteous; honest; true; — said both of persons and things. "O *just* but severe law!" *Shak.*

There is not a *just* man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. *Eccl.* vii. 20.

Just balances, *just* weights, . . . shall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job* ix. 2.

We know your grace to be a man
Just and upright. *Shak.*

2. Not transgressing the requirement of truth and propriety; conformed to the truth of things, to reason, or to a proper standard; exact; normal; reasonable; regular; due; as, a *just* statement; a *just* inference.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere. *Pope.*

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace *just* distance 'tween our armies. *Shak.*

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*

Fire fitted with *just* materials casts a constant heat. *Jer. Taylor.*

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array. *Addison.*

Their names alone would make a *just* volume. *Burton.*

3. Rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable; fair; impartial; as, a *just* judge.

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness as to praise it in others, even when they do not practice it themselves. *Tillotson.*

Just intonation. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The correct sounding of notes or intervals; true pitch. (*b*) The giving all chords and intervals in their purity or their exact mathematical ratio, or without *temperament;* a process in which the number of notes and intervals required in the various keys is much greater than the twelve to the octave used in systems of temperament. *H. W. Poole.*

Syn. — Equitable; upright; honest; true; fair; impartial; proper; exact; normal; orderly; regular.

Just, *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; — in place, time, or degree; neither more nor less than is stated.

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sir P. Sidney.*

To-night, at Herne's oak, *just* 'twixt twelve and one. *Shak.*

2. Closely; nearly; almost.

Just at the point of death. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Barely; merely; scarcely; only; by a very small space or time; as, he *just* missed the train; *just* too late.

A soft Etesian gale
But *just* inspired and gently swelled the sail. *Dryden.*

Just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

Just, *v. i.* [See JOUST.] To joust. *Fairfax.*

Just, *n.* A joust. *Dryden.*

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *justitia,* fr. *justus* just. See JUST, *a.*] **1.** The quality of being just; conformity to the principles of righteousness and rectitude in all things; strict performance of moral obligations; practical conformity to human or divine law; integrity in the dealings of men with each other; rectitude; equity; uprightness.

Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne. *Ps.* lxxxix. 14.

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice,* verity, temperance, stableness, . . .
I have no relish of them. *Shak.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality in expressing opinions and in conduct; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; honesty; fidelity; impartiality; as, the *justice* of a description or of a judgment; historical *justice.*

3. The rendering to every one his due or right; just treatment; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment; that which is due to one's conduct or motives.

This even-handed *justice*
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*

Examples of *justice* must be made for terror to some. *Bacon.*

4. Agreeableness to right; equity; justness; as, the *justice* of a claim.

5. A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice.

☞ This title is given to the judges of the common law courts in England and in the United States, and extends to judicial officers and magistrates of every grade.

Bed of justice. See under BED. — **Chief justice.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Justice of the peace** (*Law*), a judicial officer or subordinate magistrate appointed for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, with other incidental powers specified in his commission. In the United States a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to adjudicate certain minor cases, commit offenders, etc.

Syn. — Equity; law; right; rectitude; honesty; integrity; uprightness; fairness; impartiality. — JUSTICE, EQUITY, LAW. *Justice* and *equity* are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly *legal* is at times far from being *equitable* or *just*. Here a court of *equity* comes in to redress the grievances. It does so, as distinguished from courts of *law;* and as the latter are often styled courts of *justice*, some have fancied that there is in this case a conflict between *justice* and *equity*. The real conflict is against the *working* of the *law;* this a court of *equity* brings into accordance with the claims of *justice*. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have *justice* on his side while practicing iniquity (*inequity*).

JUSTICE, RECTITUDE. *Rectitude*, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists as of three kinds: (1) *Commutative* justice, which gives every man his own property, including things pledged by promise. (2) *Distributive* justice, which gives every man his exact deserts. (3) *General* justice, which carries out all the *ends* of law, though not in every case through the precise channels of commutative or distributive justice; as we see often done by a parent or a ruler in his dealings with those who are subject to his control.

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *v. t.* To administer justice to. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Jus'tice-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to trial in a court of justice. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Jus'tice-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Justiceship. *B. Jonson.*

Jus'tice-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Administration of justice; procedure in courts of justice. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Jus'ti-cer (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who administers justice; a judge. [*Obs.*] "Some upright *justicer*." *Shak.*

Jus'tice-ship (-tĭs-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a justice. *Holland.*

Jus-ti'ci-a-ble (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-b'l *or* -tĭsh'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *justitiabilis*, F. *justiciable.*] Proper to be examined in a court of justice. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Jus-ti'ci-ar (-tĭsh'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* Same as JUSTICIARY.

Jus-ti'ci-a-ry (-ĭ-ȧ-rў *or* -ȧ-rў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *justitiarius*, F. *justicier.* See JUSTICE.] (*Old Eng. Law*) An old name for the judges of the higher English courts.

☞ The *chief justiciary*, or *justiciar*, in early English history, was not only the chief justice of the kingdom, but also *ex officio* regent in the king's absence.

Court of justiciary (*Scots Law*), the supreme criminal court, having jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland.

Jus'ti-co (jŭs'tĭ-kō), **Jus'ti-coat'** (jŭs'tĭ-kōt'), *n.* [F. *justaucorps*, lit., close to the body.] Formerly, a close coat or waistcoat with sleeves.

Jus'ti-fi'a-ble (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *justifiable.* See JUSTIFY.] Capable of being justified, or shown to be just.

> Just are the ways of God,
> And *justifiable* to men. *Milton.*

Syn. — Defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable; exculpable; authorizable.

— Jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.*

Jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *justificatio:* cf. F. *justification.* See JUSTIFY.] **1.** The act of justifying or the state of being justified; a showing or proving to be just or conformable to law, justice, right, or duty; defense; absolution; vindication; support; as, arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct; his disobedience admits no *justification*.

> I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) The showing in court of a sufficient lawful reason why a party charged or accused did that for which he is called to answer.

3. (*Theol.*) The act of justifying, or the state of being justified, in respect to God's requirements.

> Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our *justification*. *Rom.* iv. 25.
>
> In such righteousness
> To them by faith imputed, they may find
> *Justification* toward God, and peace
> Of conscience. *Milton.*

4. (*Print.*) Adjustment of type by spacing it so as to make it exactly fill a line, or of a cut so as to hold it in the right place; also, the leads, quads, etc., used for making such adjustment.

Jus-tif'i-ca-tive (jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *justificatif.*] Having power to justify; justificatory.

Jus'ti-fi-ca'tor (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *justificator:* cf. F. *justificateur.*] One who justifies or vindicates; a justifier. *Johnson.*

Jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry (jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў; 277), *a.* Vindicatory; defensory; justificative.

Jus'ti-fi'er (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, defends, or absolves.

> *Justifiers* of themselves and hypocrites. *Strype.*
>
> That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

Jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUSTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUSTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare; justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See JUST, *a.*, and -FY.] **1.** To prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty.

> That to the height of this great argument
> I may assert eternal providence,
> And *justify* the ways of God to men. *Milton.*
>
> Unless the oppression is so extreme as to *justify* revolution, it would not *justify* the evil of breaking up a government. *E. Everett.*

2. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to declare or prove to have done that which is just, right, proper, etc.; to absolve; to exonerate; to clear.

> I can not *justify* whom the law condemns. *Shak.*

3. (*Theol.*) To treat as if righteous and just; to pardon; to exculpate; to absolve.

> By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts* xiii. 39.

4. To prove; to ratify; to confirm. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Print.*) To make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing; to adjust, as type. See JUSTIFICATION, 4.

Syn. — To defend; maintain; vindicate; excuse; exculpate; absolve; exonerate.

Jus'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** (*Print.*) To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly.

2. (*Law*) To take oath to the ownership of property sufficient to qualify one's self as bail or surety.

Jus-tin'i-an (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Institutes or laws of the Roman emperor Justinian.

Jus'tle (jŭs''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *joust, just*, v. i. See JOUST, *v. i.*, and cf. JOSTLE.] To run or strike against each other; to encounter; to clash; to jostle. *Shak.*

> The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nahum* ii. 4.

Jus'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUSTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUSTLING (-lĭng).] To push; to drive; to force by running against; to jostle.

> We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a great while. *Addison.*

Just'le, *n.* An encounter or shock; a jostle.

Just'ly (jŭst'lў), *adv.* [From JUST, *a.*] In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right; honestly; fairly; accurately. "In equal balance *justly* weighed." *Shak.*

> Nothing can *justly* be despised that can not *justly* be blamed; where there is no choice there can be no blame. *South.*

Just'ness, *n.* The quality of being just; conformity to truth, propriety, accuracy, exactness, and the like; justice; reasonableness; fairness; equity; as, *justness* of proportions; the *justness* of a description or representation; the *justness* of a cause.

> I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

☞ *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.

Syn. — Accuracy; exactness; correctness; propriety; fitness; reasonableness; equity; uprightness; justice.

Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUTTING.] [A corruption of *jet.*] **1.** To shoot out or forward; to project beyond the main body; as, the *jutting* part of a building. "In *jutting* rock and curved shore." *Wordsworth.*

> It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To butt. [*Obs.*] "The *jutting* steer." *Mason.*

Jut, *n.* **1.** That which projects or juts; a projection.

2. A shove; a push. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Jute (jo͞ot), *n.* [Hind. *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair; cf. *jaṭa* matted hair, fibrous roots.] The coarse, strong fiber of the East Indian *Corchorus olitorius*, and *C. capsularis;* also, the plant itself. The fiber is much used for making mats, gunny cloth, cordage, hangings, paper, etc.

Jutes (jo͞ots), *n. pl.; sing.* JUTE. (*Ethnol.*) Jutlanders; one of the Low German tribes, a portion of which settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century.

Jut'land-er (jŭt'lănd-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jutland in Denmark.

Jut'land-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

Jut'ting (-tĭng), *a.* Projecting, as corbels, cornices, etc. — **Jut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Jut'ty (-tў), *n.* [See JETTY, JUT, JET.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. *Shak.*

Jut'ty, *v. t. & i.* To project beyond. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ju've-nal (jo͞o'vē-nal), *n.* [L. *juvenalis* youthful, juvenile, fr. *juvenis* young.] A youth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'ens), *n.* A growing young.

Ju've-nes'cent (-ent), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, from *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young.

Ju've-nile (jo͞o'vē-nīl; 277), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis* young; akin to E. *young:* cf. F. *juvénile, juvénil.* See YOUNG.] **1.** Young; youthful; as, a *juvenile* appearance. "A *juvenile* exercitation." *Glanvill.*

2. Of or pertaining to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.

Syn. — Puerile; boyish; childish. See YOUTHFUL.

Ju've-nile, *n.* A young person or youth; — used sportively or familiarly. *C. Brontë.*

Ju've-nile-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being juvenile; juvenility.

Ju've-nil'i-ty (-nĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* JUVENILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *juvenilitas:* cf. F. *juvénilité.*] **1.** Youthfulness, adolescence. *Glanvill.*

2. The manners or character of youth; immaturity. *Glanvill.*

Ju'vi-a (jo͞o'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Brazilian name for the lofty myrtaceous tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) which produces the large seeds known as Brazil nuts.

‖ **Ju-wan'sa** (jo͞o-wän'sȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The camel's thorn. See under CAMEL.

Ju-wise' (jo͞o-wīz'), *n.* [*Obs.*] Same as JUISE. *Chaucer.*

Jux'ta-pose' (jŭks'tȧ-pōz'), *v. t.* [Cf. JUXTAPOSIT, POSE.] To place in juxtaposition. *Huxley.*

Jux'ta-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUXTAPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUXTAPOSITING.] [L. *juxta* near + *positus*, p. p. of *ponere* to put.] To place in close connection or contiguity; to juxtapose. *Derham.*

Jux'ta-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *juxta* near + *positio* position: cf. F. *juxtaposition.* See JUST, *v. i.*, and POSITION.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words.

> Parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanvill.*
>
> *Juxtaposition* is a very unsafe criterion of continuity. *Hare.*

Jym'old (jĭm'ŏld), *a.* [*Obs.*] See GIMMAL.

K.

K (kā), the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant. The form and sound of the letter K are from the Latin, which used the letter but little except in the early period of the language. It came into the Latin from the Greek, which received it from a Phœnician source, the ultimate origin probably being Egyptian. Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c*, *g*, *h* (which see).

In many words of one syllable *k* is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking;* since without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*. Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick;* but now it is omitted.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 240, 178, 179, 185.

‖ **Ka-a'ba** (kä-ä'bä), *n.* See CAABA.

Kaa'ma (kä'mä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hartbeest.

Kab'a-la (kăb'ä-lä), *n.* See CABALA.

Ka-bas'sou (kä-băs'sōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CABASSOU.

Ka-bob' (kä-bŏb'), *n.* & *v. t.* See CABOB, *n.* & *v. t.*

Ka-book' (kä-bōōk'), *n.* (*Min.*) A clay ironstone found in Ceylon.

Ka-byle' (kä-bēl' *or* -bīl'), *n.* [Ar. *qabīla.*] (*Ethnol.*) A Berber, as in Algiers or Tunis. See BERBER.

Kad'der (kăd'dĕr), *n.* [Cf. CADDOW.] (*Zoöl.*) The jackdaw.

Ka'di (kä'dĭ; Turk. kä'dē), *n.* A Turkish judge.

Ka'di-as'ter (kä'dĭ-ăs'tĕr), } See CADI.

Ka-fal' (kä-făl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Arabian name of two trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, which yield a gum resin and a red aromatic wood.

Kaf'fir (kăf'fĕr), } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan, fr.

Ka'fir (kä'fĕr), } *kafara* to be skeptical in religious matters; — a name given to certain infidel races by the Mohammedans. Cf. GIAOUR.] (*Ethnol.*) (*a*) One of a race which, with the Hottentots and Bushmen, inhabit South Africa. They inhabit the country north of Cape Colony, the name being now specifically applied to the tribes living between Cape Colony and Natal; but the Zulus of Natal are true Kaffirs. (*b*) One of a race inhabiting Kafiristan in Central Asia. [Spelt also *Caffre.*]

Kaffir corn (*Bot.*), a Cape Colony name for Indian millet.

Kaf'fle (kăf'f'l), *n.* See COFFLE.

‖ **Ka'fi-lah** (kä'fē-lä), *n.* See CAFILA.

Kaf'tan (kăf'tan), *n.* & *v.* See CAFTAN.

Kage (kāj), *n.* A chantry chapel inclosed with lattice or screen work. *Parker.*

‖ **Ka'gu** (kä'gōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular, crested, grallatorial bird (*Rhinochetos jubatus*), native of New Caledonia. It is gray above, paler beneath, and the feathers of the wings and tail are handsomely barred with brown, black, and gray. It is allied to the sun bittern.

Ka'gu-an' (kä'gōō-ăn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The colugo.

‖ **Ka-ha'ni** (kä-hä'nĭ), *n.* A kind of notary public, or attorney, in the Levant. *Wharton.*

Ka-hau' (kä-hą'), *n.* [Native name, from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) A long-nosed monkey (*Semnopithecus nasalis*), native of Borneo. The general color of the body is bright chestnut, with the under parts, shoulders, and sides of the head, golden yellow, and the top of the head and upper part of the back brown. Called also *proboscis monkey.* [Written also *kaha.*]

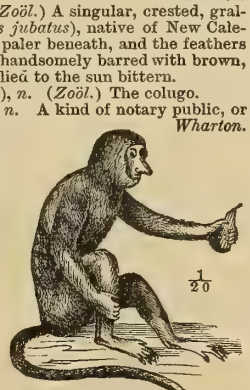

Kahau (*Semnopithecus nasalis*).

Kail (kāl), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of headless cabbage. Same as KALE, 1.

2. Any cabbage, greens, or vegetables. [*OE.* or *Scot.*]

3. A broth made with kail or other vegetables; hence, any broth; also, a dinner. [*Scot.*]

Kail yard, a kitchen garden. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Kai'ma-cam'** (kāĭ'mä-kăm'), *n.* Same as CAIMACAM.

Kain (kān), *n.* (*Scots Law*) Poultry, etc., required by the lease to be paid in kind by a tenant to his landlord. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

Kai'nit (kī'nĭt), *n.* [Trade name, fr. *kainite.*] Salts of potassium used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Kai'nite (kī'nīt), *n.* [Gr. καινός recent.] (*Min.*) A compound salt consisting chiefly of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate, occurring at the Stassfurt salt mines in Prussian Saxony.

Kai'no-zo'ic (kī'nō-zō'ĭk), *a.* See CENOZOIC.

Ka-ique' (kä-ēk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAIQUE.

Kai'rine (kī'rĭn *or* kī'rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A pale buff or white crystalline alkaloid derived from quinoline, and used as an antipyretic in medicine.

Kai'ro-line (kī'rō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base obtained from quinoline. It is used as a febrifuge, and resembles kairine.

Kai'ser (kī'zĕr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar.* Cf. KESAR, and CZAR.] The ancient title of emperors of Germany, assumed by King William of Prussia when crowned sovereign of the new German empire in 1871.

Ka'ka (kä'kä), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, especially the *brown parrot* (*Nestor meridionalis*).

Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*).

☞ The *mountain kaka*, or *kea* (*N. notabilis*), is remarkable for having recently acquired carvivorous habits. It attacks and kills lambs and pigs, sometimes doing great damage.

Night kaka. (*Zoöl.*) The kakapo.

Ka'ka-po' (kä'kä-pō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular nocturnal parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*), native of New Zealand. It lives in holes during the day, but is active at night. It resembles an owl in its colors and general appearance. It has large wings, but can fly only a short distance. Called also *owl parrot*, *night parrot*, and *night kaka.*

Kakapo or Owl Parrot.

Kak'a-ral'li (kăk'ä-răl'lĭ), *n.* A kind of wood common in Demerara, durable in salt water, because not subject to the depredations of the sea worm and barnacle.

Kak'is-toc'ra-cy (kăk'Ĭs-tŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κάκιστος worst + κρατεῖν to rule.] Government by the worst men.

Kak'o-dyl (kăk'ō-dĭl), *n.* See CACODYL.

Ka-kox'ene (kä-kŏks'ēn), *n.* See CACOXENE.

Ka-lan' (kä-län'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sea otter.

Ka'la-sie' (kä'lä-sē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed monkey of Borneo (*Semnopithecus rubicundus*). It has a tuft of long hair on the head.

Kale (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, colewort, Gael. *cal;* akin to Ir. *cal*, W. *cawl*, Armor. *kaol.* See COLE.]

1. (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage in which the leaves do not form a head, being nearly the original or wild form of the species. [Written also *kail*, and *cale.*]

2. See KAIL, 2.

Sea kale (*Bot.*), a European cruciferous herb (*Crambe maritima*), often used as a pot herb; sea cabbage.

Ka-leege' (kä-lēj'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of large, crested, Asiatic pheasants, belonging to the genus *Euplocamus*, and allied to the firebacks.

Ka-lei'do-phon (-lī'dŏ-fŏn), } *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful

Ka-lei'do-phone (-fōn), } + εἶδος appearance, form + φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, consisting of a reflecting knob at the end of a vibrating rod or thin plate, for making visible, in the motion of a point of light reflected from the knob, the paths or curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

Ka-lei'do-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] An instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which contains loose fragments of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged that changes of position exhibit its contents in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. It has been much employed in arts of design.

Shifting like the fragments of colored glass in the *kaleidoscope.* *G. W. Cable.*

Ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to,

Ka-lei'do-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or formed by, a kaleidoscope; variegated.

Kal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* See CALENDAR.

Kal'en-da'ri-al (-dā'rĭ-al), *a.* See CALENDARIAL.

Kal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* See 3d CALENDER.

Kal'ends (-ĕndz), *n.* Same as CALENDS.

‖ **Ka'li** (kä'lē), *n.* [Skr. *kali.*] (*Hind. Cosmog.*) The last and worst of the four ages of the world; — considered to have begun B. C. 3102, and to last 432,000 years.

‖ **Ka'li**, *n.* [Skr. *kālī.*] (*Hind. Myth.*) The black, destroying goddess; — called also *Doorga*, *Anna Purna.*

Ka'li (kā'lĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qali.* See ALKALI.] (*Bot.*) The glasswort (*Salsola Kali*).

Ka'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

Ka'li-form (kā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Kali* + *-form.*] Formed like kali, or glasswort.

Ka-lig'e-nous (kä-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Kali* + *-genous.* See ALKALI.] Forming alkalies with oxygen, as some metals.

Ka'li-um (kā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KALI.] (*Chem.*) Potassium; — so called by the German chemists.

‖ **Kal'ki** (kăl'kĭ), *n.* [Skr.] The name of Vishnu in his tenth and last avatar. *Whitworth.*

‖ **Kal'mi-a** (kăl'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. Named in honor of Peter *Kalm*, a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of North American shrubs with poisonous evergreen foliage and corymbs of showy flowers. Called also *mountain laurel*, *ivy bush*, *lamb kill*, *calico bush*, etc.

Kal'muck (kăl'mŭk), *n.* **1.** *pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See CALMUCKS.

2. A kind of shaggy cloth, resembling bearskin.

3. A coarse, dyed, cotton cloth, made in Prussia.

Ka-long' (kä-lŏng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fruit bat, esp. the Indian edible fruit bat (*Pteropus edulis*).

Ka-loy'er (kä-loi'ĕr), *n.* See CALOYER.

‖ **Kal'pa** (kăl'pä), *n.* [Skr.] (*Hind. Myth.*) One of the Brahmanic eons, a period of 4,320,000,000 years. At the end of each Kalpa the world is annihilated.

Kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn), *n.* & *v. t.* Same as CALCIMINE.

Kam (kăm), *a.* [From Celtic; cf. Gael., Ir., & W. *cam.* Cf. JAMB, *n.*] Crooked; awry. [*Obs.*] "This is clean *kam.*" *Shak.*

‖ **Ka'ma** (kä'mä), *n.* [Skr. *kāma* love, the god of love.] The Hindoo Cupid. He is represented as a beautiful youth, with a bow of sugar cane or flowers.

Ka-ma'la (kä-mä'lä), *n.* (*Bot.*) The red dusty hairs of the capsules of an East Indian tree (*Mallotus Philippinensis*) used for dyeing silk. It is violently emetic, and is used in the treatment of tapeworm. [Written also *kameela.*]

Kame (kām), *n.* A low ridge. [*Scot.*] See ESCHAR.

‖ **Ka'mi** (kä'mē), *n. pl.* [Japanese.] A title given to the celestial gods of the first mythical dynasty of Japan and extended to the demigods of the second dynasty, and then to the long line of spiritual princes still represented by the mikado.

Ka'mi-chi (-chē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A curious South American bird (*Anhima*, or *Palamedea*, *cornuta*), often domesticated by the natives and kept with poultry, which it defends against birds of prey. It has a long, slender, hornlike ornament on its head, and two sharp spurs on each wing. Although its beak, feet, and legs resemble those of gallinaceous birds, it is related in anatomical characters to the ducks and geese (*Anseres*). Called also *horned screamer.* The name is sometimes applied also to the chaja. See CHAJA, and SCREAMER.

Kamichi (*Anhima cornuta*).

Kamp-tu'li-con (kăm-tū'lĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. κάμπτειν to bend + ὑλικός material, fr. ὕλη wood, matter.] A kind of elastic floor cloth, made of India rubber, gutta-percha, linseed oil, and powdered cork.

Kam'py-lite (kăm'pĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. καμπύλος bent, curved, fr. κάμπτειν to bend.] (*Min.*) A variety of mimetite or arseniate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange yellow. [Written also *campylite.*]

Kam-sin' } (kâm-sēn'), *n.* [Ar. *khamsīn*, fr. *kham-*

Kham-sin' } *sūn*, oblique case *khamsīn*, fifty; — so called because it blows for about fifty days, from April till June.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara. [Written also *Khamseen.*]

Kam'tscha-dales (kăm'chä-dälz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) An aboriginal tribe inhabiting the southern part of Kamtschatka.

Kan (kăn), *v. t.* To know; to ken. [*Obs.*] See KEN.

Kan (kän), *n.* See KHAN.

Ka-nack'a (kä-năk'ä), } *n.* [Native name, prop., a

Ka-na'ka (kä-nä'kä), } man.] A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kan'chil (kăn'chĭl), *n.* [Malay *kanchīl.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small chevrotain of the genus *Tragulus*, esp. *T. pygmæus*, or *T. kanchil*, inhabiting Java, Sumatra, and adjacent islands; a deerlet. It is noted for its agility and cunning.

Kanchil (*Tragulus kanchil*).

Kand (kănd), *n.* (*Mining*) Fluor spar; — so called by Cornish miners.

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gä-rōō'), *n.* [Said to be the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of jumping marsupials of the family *Macropodidæ*. They inhabit Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands. They have long and strong hind legs and a large tail, while the fore legs are comparatively short and feeble. The giant

kangaroo (*Macropus major*) is the largest species, sometimes becoming twelve or fourteen feet in total length. The tree kangaroos, belonging to the genus *Dendrolagus*, live in trees; the rock kangaroos, of the genus *Petrogale*, inhabit rocky situations; and the brush kangaroos, of the genus *Halmaturus*, inhabit wooded districts. See WALLABY.

Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

Kangaroo apple (*Bot.*), the edible fruit of the Tasmanian plant *Solanum laciniatum*. — **Kangaroo grass** (*Bot.*), a perennial Australian forage grass (*Anthistiria australis*). — **Kangaroo hare** (*Zoöl.*), the hare kangaroo. See under HARE. — **Kangaroo jerboa** (*Zoöl.*), the jerboa kangaroo. See under JERBOA. — **Kangaroo mouse.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Jumping mouse*, under JUMPING. — **Kangaroo rat** (*Zoöl.*), the potoroo.

Kan'sas (kăn'sas), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians allied to the Winnebagoes and Osages. They formerly inhabited the region which is now the State of Kansas, but were removed to the Indian Territory.

Kant'i-an (kănt'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Immanuel *Kant*, the German philosopher; conformed or relating to any or all of the philosophical doctrines of Immanuel Kant.

Kant'i-an, Kant'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or theory of Kant; the Kantian philosophy.

Kant'ist, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

Kan'try (kăn'trĭ), *n.* Same as CANTRED.

Ka'o-lin, Ka'o-line (kā'ŏ-lĭn), *n.* [Chin. *kao-ling.*] (*Min.*) A very pure white clay, ordinarily in the form of an impalpable powder, and used to form the paste of porcelain; China clay; porcelain clay. It is chiefly derived from the decomposition of common feldspar.

☞ The name is now applied to all porcelain clays which endure the fire without discoloration.

Ka'o-lin'i-za'tion (-lĭn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process by which feldspar is changed into kaolin.

Ka'o-lin-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To convert into kaolin.

‖ **Ka-pel'le** (kä-pĕl'lä), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) A chapel; hence, the choir or orchestra of a prince's chapel; now, a musical establishment, usually orchestral. *Grove.*

‖ **Ka-pell'meis'ter** (-mīs'tẽr), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) See CAPELLMEISTER.

Ka'pi-a (kā'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Min.*) The fossil resin of the kauri tree of New Zealand.

Kap'no-mar (kăp'nō-măr), *n.* (*Chem.*) See CAPNOMOR.

Kar'a-gan (kăr'ȧ-găn), *n.* [Russ. *karagan'.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of gray fox found in Russia.

Ka'ra-ism (kā'rā-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of the Karaites.

Ka'ra-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Heb. *qārā* to read.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Jews who adhere closely to the letter of the Scriptures, rejecting the oral law, and allowing the Talmud no binding authority; — opposed to the *Rabbinists.*

Ka-ra'tas (kä-rä'tăs), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian plant of the Pineapple family (*Nidularium Karatas*).

Kar'ma (kăr'mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] (*Buddhism*) One's acts considered as fixing one's lot in the future existence. (*Theos.*) The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the theory of inevitable consequence.

Kar-ma'thi-an (kär-mä'thĭ-an), *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect founded in the ninth century by Karmat.

Karn (kärn), *n.* [Cornish. Cf. CAIRN.] (*Mining*) A pile of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock. See CAIRN.

Ka'rob (kā'rŏb), *n.* [Cf. CARAT.] The twenty-fourth part of a grain; — a weight used by goldsmiths. *Crabb.*

Kar'pho-lite (kär'fō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κάρφος rice straw + *-lite:* cf. F. *carpholithe.*] (*Min.*) A fibrous mineral occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow color. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese.

Kar-roo' (kär-rōō'), *n.; pl.* KARROOS (-rōōz'). One of the dry table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terracelike to considerable elevations. [Also *karoo.*]

The Great Karroo, *or* **The Karroo,** a vast plateau, in Cape Colony, stretching through five degrees of longitude, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet.

Kar'sten-ite (kär'stĕn-īt), *n.* Same as ANHYDRITE.

Kar'vel (-vĕl), *n.* [*Obs.*] See CARVEL, and CARAVEL.

‖ **Kar'y-o-ki-ne'sis** (kăr'ĭ-ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρυον a nut, kernel + κινεῖν to move.] (*Biol.*) The indirect division of cells in which, prior to division of the cell protoplasm, complicated changes take place in the nucleus, attended with movement of the nuclear fibrils; — opposed to *karyostenosis.* The nucleus becomes enlarged and convoluted, and finally the threads are separated into two groups which ultimately become disconnected and constitute the *daughter nuclei.* Called also *mitosis.* See *Cell development*, under CELL.

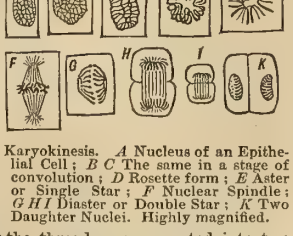

Karyokinesis. *A* Nucleus of an Epithelial Cell; *B C* The same in a stage of convolution; *D* Rosette form; *E* Aster or Single Star; *F* Nuclear Spindle; *G H I* Diaster or Double Star; *K* Two Daughter Nuclei. Highly magnified.

Kar'y-o-ki-net'ic (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to karyokinesis; as, *karyokinetic* changes of cell division.

‖ **Kar'y-om'i-ton** (-ŏm'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρυον a nut + μίτος a thread.] (*Biol.*) The reticular network of fine fibers, of which the *nucleus* of a cell is in part composed; — in opposition to *kytomyton*, or the network in the *body* of the cell. *W. Flemming.*

‖ **Kar'y-o-plas'ma** (kăr'ĭ-ō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρυον a nut + πλάσμα a thing molded.] (*Biol.*) The protoplasmic substance of the nucleus of a cell; nucleoplasm; — in opposition to *kytoplasma*, the protoplasm of the cell.

‖ **Kar'y-o-ste-no'sis** (-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρυον a nut, kernel + στένωσις a being straitened.] (*Biol.*) Direct cell division (in which there is first a simple division of the nucleus, without any changes in its structure, followed by division of the protoplasm of the cell); — in opposition to *karyokinesis.*

Kar'y-o-ste-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, karyostenosis; as, the *karyostenotic* mode of nuclear division.

Ka-sack' (kȧ-săk'), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) Same as COSSACK.

Kat (kăt), *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAT, *n.*, 2.

Kat (kăt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Arabian shrub (*Catha edulis*) the leaves of which are used as tea by the Arabs.

Kat'a-bol'ic (kăt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to katabolism; as, *katabolic* processes, which give rise to substances (katastates) of decreasing complexity and increasing stability.

Ka-tab'o-lism (kȧ-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Physiol.*) Destructive or downward metabolism; regressive metamorphism; — opposed to *anabolism.* See DISASSIMILATION.

Kat'a-state (kăt'ȧ-stāt), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] (*Physiol.*) A substance formed by a katabolic process; — opposed to *anastate.* See KATABOLIC.

Kate (kāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The brambling finch.

Kath'e-tal (kăth'ē-tal), *a.* [Gr. κάθετος a perpendicular line. See CATHETUS.] (*Math.*) Making a right angle; perpendicular, as two lines or two sides of a triangle, which include a right angle.

Kath'e-tom'e-ter (kăth'ē-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Same as CATHETOMETER.

Kat'ti-mun'doo (kăt'tĭ-mŭn'dōō), *n.* A caoutchouc-like substance obtained from the milky juice of the East Indian *Euphorbia Kattimundoo.* It is used as a cement.

Ka'ty-did' (kā'tỹ-dĭd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, green, arboreal, orthopterous insect (*Cyrtophyllus concavus*) of the family *Locustidæ*, common in the United States. The males have stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings. During the summer and autumn, in the evening, the males make a peculiar, loud, shrill sound, resembling the combination *Katy-did*, whence the name.

Katydid. (⅔)

‖ **Ka'u-ri** (kä'u-rē), *n.* [Native name.] (*Bot.*) A lofty coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Dammara australis*), furnishing valuable timber and yielding one kind of dammar resin. [Written also *kaudi*, *cowdie*, and *cowrie.*]

Ka'va (kä'vȧ), *n.* [Polynesian.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Macropiper* (*M. methysticum*), the long pepper, from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians, by a process of mastication; also, the beverage itself. [Written also *kawa*, *kava*, and *ava.*]

Ka-vass' (kȧ-văs'; Turk. kä-väs'), *n.; pl.* KAVASSES (-ĕz). [Turk. *kāvvās.*] An armed constable; also, a government servant or courier. [*Turkey*]

Kaw (ką), *v. i.* & *n.* See CAW.

Ka-wa'ka (kȧ-wä'kȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree, the Cypress cedar (*Libocedrus Doniana*), having a valuable, fine-grained, reddish wood.

Kawn (kąn), *n.* An inn. [*Turkey*] See KHAN.

Kay'ak (kā'ăk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A light canoe, made of skins stretched over a frame, and usually capable of carrying but one person, who sits amidships and uses a double-bladed paddle. It is peculiar to the Eskimos and other Arctic tribes.

Kay'ak-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a kayak.

Kay'ko (kā'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dog salmon.

Kayles (kālz), *n. pl.* [Akin to Dan. *kegle*, Sw. *kegla*, D. & G. *kegel*, OHG. *kegil*, whence F. *quille.*] A game; ninepins. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Carew.*

Kay'nard (kā'nẽrd), *n.* [F. *cagnard.*] A lazy or cowardly person; a rascal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ka'zi-as-kier'** (kä'zĭ-ȧs-kẽr'), *n.* [Turk.] A title given in Turkey to two of the principal officers of the ulema, one having jurisdiction in Asia, and the other in Europe.

Kearn (kẽrn), *n.* See KERN. *Hallam.*

Keb (kĕb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sheep tick. [*Scotch*]

Keb'lah (kĕb'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca. [Written also *kiblah.*]

Kech'il (kĕch'ĭl), *n.* [AS. *cicel.*] A little cake. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Keck (kĕk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KECKED (kĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KECKING.] [Cf. dial. G. *köcken*, *köken.*] To heave or to retch, as in an effort to vomit. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Keck, *n.* An effort to vomit; queasiness. [*R.*]

Kec'kle (kĕk'k'l), *v. i.* & *n.* See KECK, *v. i.* & *n.*

Kec'kle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KECKLING (-klĭng).] (*Naut.*) To wind old rope around, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains around, to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. *Totten.*

Kec'kling (-klĭng), *n.* Old rope or iron chains wound around a cable. See KECKLE, *v. t.*

Kec'klish (kĕk'lĭsh), *a.* [From *keck*, *keckle.*] Inclined to vomit; squeamish. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Keck'sy (kĕk'sỹ), *n.; pl.* KECKSIES (-sĭz). [Properly pl. of *kex.* See KEX.] (*Bot.*) The hollow stalk of an umbelliferous plant, such as the cow parsnip or the hemlock. [Written also *kex*, and in *pl.*, *kecks*, *kexes.*]

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs. *Shak.*

Keck'y (-ỹ), *a.* Resembling a kecksy. *Grew.*

Kedge (kĕj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEDGED (kĕjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEDGING.] [Cf. dial. Sw. *keka* to tug, to drag one's self slowly forward; or perh. fr. *keg*, and *kedge*, n., for *keg anchor*, named from the *keg* or cask fastened to the anchor to show where it lies.] (*Naut.*) To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

Kedge, *n.* [See KEDGE, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) A small anchor used whenever a large one can be dispensed with. See KEDGE, *v. t.*, and ANCHOR, *n.*

Kedg'er (kĕj'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor; a kedge.

Ked'lock (kĕd'lŏk), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *köddik*, *küdik*, *kettich*, *keek*, Dan. *kidike*, E. *charlock*, and AS. *cedelc* the herb mercury.] (*Bot.*) See CHARLOCK.

Kee (kē), *n.*, *pl.* of COW. [AS. *cȳ*, pl. of *cū* cow. See KINE.] See KIE, KY, and KINE. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Gay.*

Keech (kēch), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *keech* a cake.] A mass or lump of fat rolled up by the butcher. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Keel (kēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *cēlan* to cool, fr. *cōl* cool. See COOL.] To cool; to skim or stir. [*Obs.*]

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shak.*

Keel, *n.* A brewer's cooling vat; a keelfat.

Keel, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ceól* ship; akin to D. & G. *kiel* keel, OHG. *chiol* ship, Icel. *kjǫll*, and perh. to Gr. γαῦλος a round-built Phœnician merchant vessel, γαυλός bucket; cf. Skr. *gōla* ball, round water vessel. But the meaning of the English word seems to come from Icel. *kjölr* keel, akin to Sw. *köl*, Dan. *kjöl.*] **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) A longitudinal timber, or series of timbers scarfed together, extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a vessel. It is the principal timber of the vessel, and, by means of the ribs attached on each side, supports the vessel's frame. In an iron vessel, a combination of plates supplies the place of the keel of a wooden ship. See *Illust.* of KEELSON.

2. Fig.: The whole ship. *Shak.*

3. A barge or lighter, used on the Tyne for carrying coal from Newcastle; also, a barge load of coal, twenty-one tons, four cwt. [*Eng.*]

4. (*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower, united and inclosing the stamens and pistil; a carina. See CARINA.

Keel (*Bot.*).

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curved surface.

Bilge keel (*Naut.*), a keel peculiar to ironclad vessels, extending only a portion of the length of the vessel under the bilges. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **False keel.** See under FALSE. — **Keel boat.** (*a*) A covered freight boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on Western rivers. [*U. S.*] (*b*) A low, flat-bottomed freight boat. See KEEL, *n.*, 3. — **Keel piece,** one of the timbers or sections of which a keel is composed. — **On even keel,** in a level or horizontal position, so that the draught of water at the stern and the bow is the same. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Keel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEELED (kēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEELING.] **1.** To traverse with a keel; to navigate.

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

To keel over, to upset; to capsize. [*Colloq.*]

Keel'age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *quillage*, fr. *quille* keel; of German or Scand. origin. See 3d KEEL.] The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a port; also, the duty or toll. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Keeled (kēld), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Keel-shaped; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as, a *keeled* leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a median ridge; carinate; as, a *keeled* scale.

Keel'er (kēl'ẽr), *n.* [See 3d KEEL.] **1.** One employed in managing a Newcastle keel; — called also *keelman.*

2. A small or shallow tub; esp., one used for holding materials for calking ships, or one used for washing dishes, etc.

Keel'fat' (kēl'făt'), *n.* [*Keel* to cool + *fat* a large tub, a vat.] (*Brewing*) A cooler; a vat for cooling wort, etc. [Written also *keelvat.*] *Johnson.*

Keel'haul' (-hąl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEELHAULED (-hąld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEELHAULING.] [3d *keel* + *haul:* cf. LG. & D. *kielhalen*, G. *kielholen.*] [Written also *keelhale.*] (*Naut.*) To haul under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side. It was formerly practiced as a punishment in the Dutch and English navies. *Totten.*

Kee'ling (kē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *keila*, Sw. *kolja*, Dan. *kulle.*] (*Zoöl.*) A cod.

Kee'li-vine (kē'lĭ-vīn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A pencil of black or red lead; — called also *keelyvine pen.* [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Keel'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). See KEELER, 1.

Keel'rake' (-rāk'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) Same as KEELHAUL.

Keels (kēlz), *n. pl.* Ninepins. See KAYLES.

Keel'son (kēl'sŭn; 277), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjölsviin*, G. *kielschwein;* apparently compounded of the words *keel* and *swine;* but cf. Norweg. *kjölsvill*, where *svill* is akin to E. *sill*, n.] (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel; in iron vessels, a structure of plates, situated like the keelson of a timber ship.

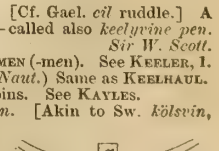

a Keelson; *b* Keel; *c* False Keel.

Cross keelson, a similar structure lying athwart the main keelson, to support the engines and boilers.

Keel'vat' (kēl'văt'), *n.* See KEELFAT.

Keen (kēn), *a.* [*Compar.* KEENER (-ẽr); *superl.* KEENEST.] [OE. *kene* sharp, bold, AS. *cēne* bold; akin to D. *koen*, OHG. *kuoni*, G. *kühn*, OSw. *kyn*, *kön*, Icel. *kænn*, for *kænn* wise; perh. akin to E. *ken*, *can* to be able. √45.] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge.

A bow he bare and arwes [arrows] bright and *kene*. *Chaucer.*

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shak.*

2. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; having or expressing mental acuteness; as, a man of *keen* understanding; a *keen* look; *keen* features.

To make our wits more *keen*. *Shak.*

Before the *keen* inquiry of her thought. *Cowper.*

3. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; cutting; stinging; severe; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen
To my *keen* curses. *Shak.*

4. Piercing; penetrating; cutting; sharp; — applied to cold, wind, etc.; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen*.

Breasts the *keen* air, and carols as he goes. *Goldsmith.*

5. Eager; vehement; fierce; as, a *keen* appetite. "Of full *kene* will." *Piers Plowman.*

So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shak.*

☞ *Keen* is often used in the composition of words, most of which are of obvious signification; as, *keen*-edged, *keen*-eyed, *keen*-sighted, *keen*-witted, etc.

Syn. — Prompt; eager; ardent; sharp; acute; cutting; penetrating; biting; severe; sarcastic; satirical; piercing; shrewd.

Keen, *v. t.* To sharpen; to make cold. [*R.*]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomson.*

Keen, *n.* [Ir. *caoine.*] A prolonged wail for a deceased person. Cf. CORANACH. [*Ireland*] *Froude.*

Keen, *v. i.* To wail as a keener does. [*Ireland*]

Keen'er (-ẽr), *n.* A professional mourner who wails at a funeral. [*Ireland*]

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner.

Keen'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being keen.

Keep (kēp), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEPING.] [OE. *kēpen*, AS. *cēpan* to keep, regard, desire, await, take, betake; cf. AS. *copenere* lover, OE. *copnien* to desire.] **1.** To care; to desire. [*Obs.*]

I *kepe* not of armes for to yelp [boast]. *Chaucer.*

2. To hold; to restrain from departure or removal; not to let go of; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose; to retain; to detain.

If we lose the field,
We can not *keep* the town. *Shak.*

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

If we would weigh and *keep* in our minds what we are considering, that would instruct us. *Locke.*

3. To cause to remain in a given situation or condition; to maintain unchanged; to hold or preserve in any state or tenor.

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on. *Addison.*

☞ In this sense it is often used with prepositions and adverbs, as to *keep away*, to *keep down*, to *keep from*, to *keep in*, *out*, or *off*, etc. "To *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior." *Addison.*

4. To have in custody; to have in some place for preservation; to take charge of.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

5. To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard.

Behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

6. To preserve from discovery or publicity; not to communicate, reveal, or betray, as a secret.

Great are thy virtues . . . though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

7. To attend upon; to have the care of; to tend.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

In her girlish age, she *kept* sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

8. To record transactions, accounts, or events in; as, to *keep* books, a journal, etc.; also, to enter (as accounts, records, etc.) in a book.

9. To maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to conduct; to manage; as, to *keep* store.

Like a pedant that *keeps* a school. *Shak.*

Every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*

10. To supply with necessaries of life; to entertain; as, to *keep* boarders.

11. To have in one's service; to have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a mistress, a horse, etc.

I *keep* but three men and a boy. *Shak.*

12. To have habitually in stock for sale.

13. To continue in, as a course or mode of action; not to intermit or fall from; to hold to; to maintain; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* one's word; to *keep* possession.

Both day and night did we *keep* company. *Shak.*

Within this portal as I *kept* my watch. *Smollett.*

14. To observe; to adhere to; to fulfill; not to swerve from or violate; to practice or perform, as duty; not to neglect; to be faithful to.

I have *kept* the faith. 2 *Tim.* iv. 7.

Him whom to love is to obey, and *keep*
His great command. *Milton.*

15. To confine one's self to; not to quit; to remain in; as, to *keep* one's house, room, bed, etc.; hence, to haunt; to frequent. *Shak.*

'T is hallowed ground;
Fairies, and fawns, and satyrs do it *keep*. *J. Fletcher.*

16. To observe duly, as a festival, etc.; to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *keep* a feast.

I went with them to the house of God . . . with a multitude that *kept* holyday. *Ps.* xlii. 4.

To keep at arm's length. See under ARM, *n.* — **To keep back.** (*a*) To reserve; to withhold. "I will *keep* nothing *back* from you." *Jer.* xlii. 4. (*b*) To restrain; to hold back. "*Keep back* thy servant also from presumptuous sins." *Ps.* xix. 13. — **To keep company with.** (*a*) To frequent the society of; to associate with; as, let youth *keep company with* the wise and good. (*b*) To accompany; to go with; as, to *keep company with* one on a voyage; also, to pay court to, or accept attentions from, with a view to marriage. [*Colloq.*] — **To keep counsel.** See under COUNSEL, *n.* — **To keep down.** (*a*) To hold in subjection; to restrain; to hinder. (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) To subdue in tint or tone, as a portion of a picture, so that the spectator's attention may not be diverted from the more important parts of the work. — **To keep good** (*or* **bad**) **hours,** to be customarily early (or late) in returning home or in retiring to rest. — **To keep house.** (*a*) To occupy a separate house or establishment, as with one's family, as distinguished from *boarding;* to manage domestic affairs. (*b*) (*Eng. Bankrupt Law*) To seclude one's self in one's house in order to evade the demands of creditors. — **To keep one's hand in,** to keep in practice. — **To keep open house,** to be hospitable. — **To keep the peace** (*Law*), to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace. — **To keep school,** to govern, manage and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor. — **To keep a stiff upper lip,** to keep up one's courage. [*Slang*] — **To keep term.** (*a*) (*Eng. Universities*) To reside during a term. (*b*) (*Inns of Court*) To eat a sufficient number of dinners in hall to make the term count for the purpose of being called to the bar. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.* — **To keep touch.** See under TOUCH, *n.* — **To keep under,** to hold in subjection; hence, to oppress. — **To keep up.** (*a*) To maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit. (*b*) To maintain; to continue; to prevent from ceasing. "In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it." *Locke.*

Syn. — To retain; detain; reserve; preserve; hold; restrain; maintain; sustain; support; withhold. — To KEEP, RETAIN, PRESERVE. *Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning; as, to *keep* silence, etc. *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things, as against influences which might deprive us of them, or reasons which might lead us to give them up; as, to *retain* vivacity in old age; to *retain* counsel in a lawsuit; to *retain* one's servant after a reverse of fortune. *Preserve* denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon; as, to *preserve* one's health; to *preserve* appearances.

Keep (kēp), *v. i.* **1.** To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* aloft; to *keep* near; to *keep* in the house; to *keep* before or behind; to *keep* in favor; to *keep* out of company, or out of reach.

2. To last; to endure; to remain unimpaired.

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer.*

3. To reside for a time; to lodge; to dwell. [Now disused except locally or colloquially.]

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*. *Shak.*

4. To take care; to be solicitous; to watch. [*Obs.*]

Keep that the lusts choke not the word of God that is in us. *Tyndale.*

5. To be in session; as, school *keeps* to-day. [*Colloq.*]

To keep from, to abstain or refrain from. — **To keep in with,** to keep on good terms with; as, *to keep in with* an opponent. — **To keep on,** to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. — **To keep to,** to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from; as, *to keep to* old customs; *to keep to* a rule; *to keep to* one's word or promise. — **To keep up,** to remain unsubdued; also, not to be confined to one's bed.

Keep, *n.* **1.** The act or office of keeping; custody; guard; care; heed; charge. *Chaucer.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest *keep*. *Spenser.*

2. The state of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; case; as, to be in good *keep*.

3. The means or provisions by which one is kept; maintenance; support; as, the *keep* of a horse.

Grass equal to the *keep* of seven cows. *Carlyle.*

I performed some services to the college in return for my *keep*. *T. Hughes.*

4. That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a fortress; a castle; specifically, the strongest and securest part of a castle, often used as a place of residence by the lord of the castle, especially during a siege; the donjon. See *Illust.* of CASTLE.

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid. *Dryden.*

The lower chambers of those gloomy *keeps*. *Hallam.*

I think . . . the *keep*, or principal part of a castle, was so called because the lord and his domestic circle *kept*, abode, or lived there. *M. A. Lower.*

5. That which is kept in charge; a charge. [*Obs.*]

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring. *Spenser.*

6. (*Mach.*) A cap for retaining anything, as a journal box, in place.

To take keep, to take care; to heed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, keeps; one who, or that which, holds or has possession of anything.

2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the charge of prisoners.

3. One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, of sheep, of a gate, etc.; the *keeper* of attached property; hence, one who saves from harm; a defender; a preserver.

The Lord is thy *keeper*. *Ps.* cxxi. 6.

4. One who remains or keeps in a place or position.

Discreet; chaste; *keepers* at home. *Titus* ii. 5.

5. A ring, strap, clamp, or any device for holding an object in place; as: (*a*) The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes, when shot. (*b*) A ring serving to keep another ring on the finger. (*c*) A loop near the buckle of a strap to receive the end of the strap.

6. A fruit that keeps well; as, the Roxbury Russet is a good *keeper*. *Downing.*

Keeper of the forest (*O. Eng. Law*), an officer who had the principal government of all things relating to the forest. — **Keeper of the great seal,** a high officer of state, who has custody of the great seal. The office is now united with that of lord chancellor. [*Eng.*] — **Keeper of the King's conscience,** the lord chancellor; — a name given when the chancellor was an ecclesiastic. [*Eng.*] — **Keeper of the privy seal** (styled also *lord privy seal*), a high officer of state, through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, etc., before they come to the great seal. He is a privy councillor, and was formerly called *clerk of the privy seal.* [*Eng.*] — **Keeper of a magnet,** a piece of iron which connects the two poles, for the purpose of keeping the magnetic power undiminished; an armature.

Keep'er-ship (kēp'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of a keeper. *Carew.*

Keep'ing, *n.* **1.** A holding; restraint; custody; guard; charge; care; preservation.

His happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South.*

2. Maintenance; support; provision; feed; as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.*

3. Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency; as, these subjects are in *keeping* with each other.

4. (*Paint.*) Harmony or correspondence between the different parts of a work of art; as, the foreground of this painting is not in *keeping*.

Keeping room, a family sitting room. [*New Eng. & Prov. Eng.*]

Syn. — Care; guardianship; custody; possession.

Keep'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keesh (kēsh), *n.* See KISH.

Keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf*, fr. L. *cupa* a tub, cask; also, F. *cuve.* Cf. KIVE, COOP.] **1.** (*Brewing*) A vat or tub in which the mash is made; a mash tub. *Ure.*

2. (*Bleaching*) A bleaching vat; a kier.

3. (*Mining*) A large vat used in dressing ores.

Keeve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEEVED (kēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEVING.] **1.** To set in a keeve, or tub, for fermentation.

2. To heave; to tilt, as a cart. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Keev'er (kēv'ẽr), *n.* See KEEVE, *n.*

Kef'fe-kil (kĕf'fê-kĭl), *n.* (*Min.*) See KIEFEKIL.

Keg (kĕg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*, Icel. *kaggi;* akin to Sw. *kagge.*] A small cask or barrel.

Kell'hau-ite (kĭl'hou-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brownish black color, related to titanite in form. It consists chiefly of silica, titanium dioxide, lime, and yttria.

Keir (kēr), *n.* See KIER.

‖**Keit-lo'a** (kīt-lō'â), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A black, two-horned, African rhinoceros (*Atelodus keitloa*). It has the posterior horn about as long as the anterior one, or even longer.

Head of Keitloa. 1/60

Keld (kĕld), *a.* [Cf. CAUL.] Having a kell or covering; webbed. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Kele (kēl), *v. t.* [See KEEL to cool.] To cool. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kell (kĕl), *n.* A kiln. [*Obs.*]

Kell, *n.* [A modification of *kale.*] A sort of pottage; kale. See KALE, 2. *Ainsworth.*

Kell, *n.* [Cf. CAUL.] **1.** The caul; that which covers or envelops as a caul; a net; a fold; a film. [*Obs.*]

I 'll have him cut to the *kell*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The cocoon or chrysalis of an insect. *B. Jonson.*

Ke'loid (kē'loid), *a.* [Gr. κήλη tumor + -*oid.*] (*Med.*) Applied to a variety of tumor forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

Ke-lot'o-my (kē-lŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) See CELOTOMY.

Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* [Formerly *kilpe;* of unknown origin.] **1.** The calcined ashes of seaweed, — formerly much used in the manufacture of glass, now used in the manufacture of iodine.

Kelp (*Bot.*) (*Laminaria saccharina*).

2. (*Bot.*) Any large blackish seaweed.

☞ *Laminaria* is the common kelp of Great Britain; *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *Nereocystis Lutkeana* are the great kelps of the Pacific Ocean.

Kelp crab (*Zoöl.*), a California spider crab (*Epialtus productus*), found among seaweeds, which it resembles in color. — **Kelp salmon** (*Zoöl.*), a serranoid food fish (*Serranus clathratus*) of California. See CABRILLA.

Kelp'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small California food fish (*Heterostichus rostratus*), living among kelp. The name is also applied to species of the genus *Platyglossus.*

Kel'pie } (kĕl'pȳ), *n.; pl.* KELPIES (-pīz). [Cf. Gael.
Kel'py } *cailpeach*, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, steer, colt, *colpa* a cow or horse.] (*Scotch Myth.*) An imaginary spirit of the waters, horselike in form, vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned. *Jamieson.*

Kelp'ware' (kĕlp'wâr'), *n.* Same as KELP, 2.

Kel'son (kĕl'sŭn), *n.* See KEELSON. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* See KILT, *n.* *Jamieson.*

Kelt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kult* quilt.] Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Kelt, *n.* A salmon after spawning. [*Scot.*]

Kelt, *n.* Same as CELT, one of Celtic race.

Kel'ter (kĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *cealt* clothes, Gael. *cealltair* spear, castle, cause, Prov. E. *kilter* tool, instrument. Cf. KILT.] Regular order or proper condition. [Written also *kilter.*] [*Colloq.*]

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow.*

Kelt'ic (kĕlt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* Same as CELTIC, *a.* & *n.*

Kemb (kĕm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEMBED (kĕmd) or KEMPT (kĕmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEMBING.] [OE. *kembe*n, AS. *cembian*, fr. *camb* comb.] To comb. [*Obs.*]

His longe hair was *kembed* behind his back. *Chaucer.*

Kem'e-lin (kĕm'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *kemlin*, *kimlin*, *kimmel*, a salting tub, any tub, *kembing* a brewing tub, G. *kumme* bowl, basin, W. *cwmman* a tub, brewing tub.] A tub; a brewer's vessel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kemp (kĕmp), } *n.* Coarse, rough hair in wool or
Kemp'ty (-tȳ), } fur, injuring its quality.
Kem'pe (kĕm'pē), *a.* Rough; shaggy. [*Obs.*] "*Kempe* hairs." *Chaucer.*

Kemps (kĕmps), *n. pl.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The long flower stems of the ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). *Dr. Prior.*

Kempt (kĕmt; 215), *p. p.* of KEMB. *B. Jonson.*

Ken (kĕn), *n.* [Perh. from *kennel*.] A house; esp., one which is a resort for thieves. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Ken, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KENNED (kĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KENNING.] [OE. *kennen* to teach, make known, know, AS. *cennan* to make known, proclaim, or rather from the related Icel. *kenna* to know; akin to D. & G. *kennen* to know, Goth. *kannjan* to make known; orig., a causative corresponding to AS. *cunnan* to know, Goth. *kunnan* √45. See CAN to be able, KNOW.] **1.** To know; to understand; to take cognizance of. [*Archaic* or *Scot.*]

2. To recognize; to descry; to discern. [*Archaic* or *Scot.*] "We *ken* them from afar." *Addison.*

'T is he. I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shak.*

Ken, *v. i.* To look around. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Ken, *n.* Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge. "Beyond his *ken*." *Longfellow.*

Above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension. *South.*

It was relief to quit the *ken*
And the inquiring looks of men. *Trench.*

Ken'dal green' (kĕn'dal grēn'), *or* **Ken'dal.** A cloth colored green by dye obtained from the woad-waxen, formerly used by Flemish weavers at *Kendal*, in Westmoreland, England. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

How couldst thou know these men in *Kendal green*? *Shak.*

Ken'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [See CHANNEL, CANAL.] The water course of a street; a little canal or channel; a gutter; also, a puddle. *Bp. Hall.*

Ken'nel, *n.* [OE. *kenel*, (assumed) OF. *kenil*, F. *chenil*, LL. *canile*, fr. L. *canis* a dog. Cf. CANINE.] **1.** A house for a dog or for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A pack of hounds, or a collection of dogs. *Shak.*

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

Ken'nel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KENNELED (-nĕld) or KENNELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KENNELING or KENNELLING.] To lie or lodge; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

Ken'nel, *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel. *Thomson.*

Ken'nel coal' (kōl'). See CANNEL COAL.

Ken'ning (-nĭng), *n.* [See KEN, *v. t.*] **1.** Range of sight. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. The limit of vision at sea, being a distance of about twenty miles.

Ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* [F. *quine* five winning numbers, fr. L. *quini* five each, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A gambling game, a variety of the game of lotto, played with balls or knobs, numbered, and cards also numbered. [*U. S.*]

Ken'o-gen'e-sis (kĕn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. καινός new + E. *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Modified evolution, in which nonprimitive characters make their appearance in consequence of a secondary adaptation of the embryo to the peculiar conditions of its environment; — distinguished from *palingenesis*. [Written also *cænogenesis*.]

Ken'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to kenogenesis; as, *kenogenetic* processes. — **Ken'o-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Ken'spec'kle (kĕn'spĕk'k'l), *a.* Having so marked an appearance as easily to be recognized. [*Scot.*]

Kent' bu'gle (kĕnt' bū'g'l). [Probably named after a Duke of *Kent*.] (*Mus.*) A curved bugle, having six finger keys or stops, by means of which the performer can play upon every key in the musical scale; — called also *keyed bugle*, and *key bugle*. *Moore.*

Ken'tle (kĕn't'l), *n.* [From QUINTAL.] (*Com.*) A hundred weight; a quintal.

Kent'ledge (kĕnt'lĕj), *n.* [OF. *cant* edge, corner, D. *kant*. See CANT edge, angle.] (*Naut.*) Pigs of iron used for ballast. [Written also *kintlidge*.]

Ken-tuck'y (kĕn-tŭk'ȳ), *n.* One of the United States.

Kentucky blue grass (*Bot.*), a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), found in both Europe and America. See under BLUE GRASS. — **Kentucky coffee tree** (*Bot.*), a tall North American tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*) with bipinnate leaves. It produces large woody pods containing a few seeds which have been used as a substitute for coffee. The timber is very valuable.

Keph'a-lin (kĕf'a-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή the head.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a group of nitrogenous phosphorized principles, supposed by Thudichum to exist in brain tissue.

Kept (kĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of KEEP.

Kept mistress, a concubine; a woman supported by a man as his paramour.

Ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Same as CERAMIC.

Ke-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Same as CERAMICS.

Ker'a-mo-graph'ic (kĕr'a-mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κέραμος tile + *-graph* + *-ic*.] Suitable to be written upon; capable of being written upon, as a slate; — said especially of a certain kind of globe. *Scudamore.*

Ke-ra'na (kā-rä'nà), *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of long trumpet, used among the Persians. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Ke-rar'gy-rite (kē-rär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* See CERARGYRITE.

Ker'a-sin (kĕr'a-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance free from phosphorus, supposed to be present in the brain; a body closely related to cerebrin.

Ker'a-sine (kĕr'a-sĭn), *a.* [Gr. κέρας horn.] Resembling horn; horny; corneous.

Ker'a-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance, or mixture of substances, containing sulphur in a loose state of combination, and forming the chemical basis of epidermal tissues, such as horn, hair, nails, feathers, and the like. It is an insoluble substance, and, unlike elastin, is not dissolved even by gastric or pancreatic juice. By decomposition with sulphuric acid it yields leucin and tyrosin, as does albumin. Called also *epidermose*.

‖ **Ker'a-ti'tis** (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cornea.

Ker'a-tode (kĕr'a-tōd), *n.* See KERATOSE.

Ker'a-tog'e-nous (kĕr'a-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn + *-genous*.] Producing horn; as, the *keratogenous* membrane within the horny hoof of the horse.

‖ **Ker'a-toi'de-a** (-toi'dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as KERATOSA.

Ker'a-tome (kĕr'a-tōm), *n.* [Gr. κέρας horn + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for dividing the cornea in operations for cataract.

‖ **Ker'a-to-nyx'is** (-tō-nĭks'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn + νύξις puncture.] (*Med.*) The operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye, and breaking up the opaque mass.

Ker'a-to-phyte (kĕr'a-tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, a horn + φυτόν a plant.] (*Zoöl.*) A gorgonian coral having a horny axis.

‖ **Ker'a-to'sa** (-tō'sà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sponges having a skeleton composed of hornlike fibers. It includes the commercial sponges.

Ker'a-tose' (kĕr'a-tōs'), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A tough, horny animal substance entering into the composition of the skeleton of sponges, and other invertebrates; — called also *keratode*.

Ker'a-tose', *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Containing hornlike fibers or fibers of keratose; belonging to the Keratosa.

Ke-rau'no-graph (kē-rą'nō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + *-graph*.] A figure or picture impressed by lightning upon the human body or elsewhere. — **Ker'au-nog'ra-phy** (kĕr'ą-nŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.*

Kerb (kĕrb), *n.* See CURB.

Kerb'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* See CURBSTONE.

Ker'cher (kĕr'chĕr), *n.* A kerchief. [*Obs.*]

He became . . . white as a *kercher*. *Sir T. North.*

Ker'chered (kĕr'chĕrd), *a.* Covered, or bound round, with a kercher. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Ker'chief (kĕr'chĭf), *n.; pl.* KERCHIEFS (-chĭfs). [OE. *coverchef*, OF. *cuevrechief*, *couvrechef*, F. *couvrechef*, a head covering, fr. *couvrir* to cover + OF. *chief* head, F. *chef*. See COVER, CHIEF, and cf. CURFEW.] **1.** A square of fine linen worn by women as a covering for the head; hence, anything similar in form or material, worn for ornament on other parts of the person; — mostly used in compounds; as, neck*kerchief*; breast*kerchief*; and later, hand*kerchief*.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a *kerchief*, and so escape. *Shak.*

Her black hair strained away
To a scarlet *kerchief* caught beneath her chin. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. A lady who wears a kerchief. *Dryden.*

Ker'chiefed } (-chĭft), *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered;
Ker'chieft } wearing a kerchief. *Milton.*

Kerf (kĕrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan* to cut, carve. See CARVE.] A notch, channel, or slit made in any material by cutting or sawing.

Ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. κέρας horn.] A compound in which tar or asphaltum combined with animal or vegetable oils is vulcanized by sulphur, the product closely resembling rubber; — used principally as an insulating material in telegraphy. *Knight.*

Kerl (kĕrl), *n.* See CARL.

Ker'mes (kĕr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *qirmiz*. See CRIMSON, and cf. ALKERMES.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The dried bodies of the females of a scale insect (*Coccus ilicis*), allied to the cochineal insect, and found on several species of oak near the Mediterranean. They are round, about the size of a pea, contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing. They were anciently thought to be of a vegetable nature, and were used in medicine. [Written also *chermes*.]

2. (*Bot.*) A small European evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which the kermes insect (*Coccus ilicis*) feeds. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Kermes mineral. (*a*) (*Old Chem.*) An artificial amorphous trisulphide of antimony; — so called on account of its red color. (*b*) (*Med. Chem.*) A compound of the trioxide and trisulphide of antimony, used in medicine. This substance occurs in nature as the mineral *kermesite*.

Ker'messe (kĕr'mĕs), *n.* [F.] See KIRMESS.

Kern (kĕrn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach*. Cf. CATERAN.] **1.** A light-armed foot soldier of the ancient militia of Ireland and Scotland; — distinguished from *gallowglass*, and often used as a term of contempt. *Macaulay.*

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough, rug-headed *kerns*. *Shak.*

2. Any kind of boor or low-lived person. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) An idler; a vagabond. *Wharton.*

Kern, *n.* (*Type Founding*) A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

Kern, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KERNED (kĕrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KERNING.] (*Type Founding*) To form with a kern. See 2d KERN.

Kern, *n.* [See CHURN.] A churn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Kern, *n.* [AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*. See QUERN.] A hand mill. See QUERN. *Johnson.*

Kern, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *kern* kernel, grain; akin to E. *corn*. See CORN, KERNEL.] **1.** To harden, as corn in ripening. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

2. To take the form of kernels; to granulate. [*Obs.*]

It is observed that rain makes the salt *kern*. *Dampier.*

Kerned (kĕrnd), *a.* (*Print.*) Having part of the face projecting beyond the body or shank; — said of type. "In Roman, *f* and *j* are the only *kerned* letters." *MacKellar.*

Ker'nel (kĕr'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *kernel*, *kirnel*, *curnel*, AS. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn* grain. See CORN, and cf. KERN to harden.] **1.** The essential part of a seed; all that is within the seed walls; the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; hence, anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; as, the *kernel* of a nut. See *Illust.* of ENDOCARP.

'A were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel*. *Shak.*

2. A single seed or grain; as, a *kernel* of corn.

3. A small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; a concretion or hard lump in the flesh.

4. The central, substantial or essential part of anything; the gist; the core; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

Ker'nel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KERNELED (-nĕld) *or* KERNELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KERNELING *or* KERNELLING.] To harden or ripen into kernels; to produce kernels.

Ker'neled, Ker'nelled (-nĕld), *a.* Having a kernel.

Ker'nel-ly (-nĕl-lȳ), *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels; of the nature of kernels. *Holland.*

Kern'ish (kĕrn'ĭsh), *a.* [From KERN a boor.] Clownish; boorish. [*Obs.*] "A petty *kernish* prince." *Milton.*

Ker'o-lite (kĕr'ō-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CEROLITE.

Ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An oil used for illuminating purposes, formerly obtained from the distillation of mineral wax, bituminous shale, etc., and hence called also *coal oil*. It is now produced in immense quantities, chiefly by the distillation and purification of petroleum. It consists chiefly of several hydrocarbons of the methane series.

Kers, Kerse (kĕrs), *n.* A cress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Not worth a kers. See under CRESS.

Ker'sey (kĕr'zȳ), *n.; pl.* KERSEYS (-zĭz). [Prob. from the town of *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.] A kind of coarse, woolen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from wool of long staple.

Ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [For *cassimere*, confounded with *kersey*.] See CASSIMERE.

Ker'sey-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* See CASSINETTE.

Kerve (kĕrv), *v. t.* To carve. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kerv'er (kĕrv'ĕr), *n.* A carver. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ke'sar (kē'zĕr), *n.* See KAISER. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Kes'lop (kĕs'lŏp), *n.* [AS. *cēselīb*, or *cȳslyb*, milk curdled; cf. G. *käselab*, *käselippe*. See CHEESE, and cf. CHEESELEP.] The stomach of a calf, prepared for rennet. *Halliwell.*

Kess (kĕs), *v. t.* To kiss. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kest (kĕst), *imp.* of CAST. [*Obs.*]

Kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* [See CASTREL.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, slender European hawk (*Falco alaudarius*), allied to the sparrow hawk. Its color is reddish fawn, streaked and spotted with white and black. Also called *windhover* and *stannel*. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Kestrel (*Falco alaudarius*). (⅛)

☞ This word is often used in contempt, as of a mean kind of hawk. "Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks." *Bacon.*

Ket (kĕt), *n.* [Icel. *kjöt* flesh; akin to Sw. *kött*, Dan. *kjød*.] Carrion; any filth. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Ketch (kĕch), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. Turk. *qāïq*; cf. F. *caiche*. Cf. CAÏQUE.] (*Naut.*) An almost obsolete form of vessel, with a mainmast and a mizzenmast,—usually from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden.

Bomb ketch. See under BOMB.

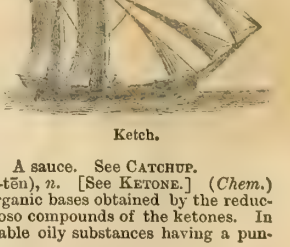

Ketch.

Ketch, *n.* A hangman. See JACK KETCH.

Ketch, *v. t.* [See CATCH.] To catch. [Now *obs.* in spelling, and *colloq.* in pronunciation.]

To *ketch* him at a vantage in his snares. *Spenser.*

Ketch'up (-ŭp), *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Ke'tine (kē'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [See KETONE.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of organic bases obtained by the reduction of certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones. In general they are unstable oily substances having a pungent aromatic odor.

‖ **Ket'mie'** (kăt'mē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of certain African species of *Hibiscus*, cultivated for the acid of their mucilage. [Written also *ketmia*.]

Ke'tol (kē'tōl), *n.* [*Ket*one + indol.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of complex nitrogenous substances, represented by methyl ketol and related to indol.

Methyl ketol, a weak organic base, obtained as a white crystalline substance having the odor of fæces.

Ke'tone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Cf. ACETONE.] (*Chem.*) One of a large class of organic substances resembling the aldehydes, obtained by the distillation of certain salts of organic acids and consisting of carbonyl (CO) united with two hydrocarbon radicals. In general the ketones are colorless volatile liquids having a pungent ethereal odor.

☞ The ketones are named by adding the suffix *-one* to the stems of the organic acids from which they are

respectively derived; thus, *acetic* acid gives *acetone; butyric* acid, *butyrone*, etc.

Ke-ton'ic (kē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, a ketone; as, a *ketonic* acid.

Ket'tle (kĕt't'l), *n.* [OE. *ketel*; cf. AS. *cetel, cetil, cytel*; akin to D. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, OHG. *chezzil*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kittel*, Dan. *kjedel*, Goth. *katils*; all perh. fr. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a deep vessel, bowl; but cf. also OHG. *chezzī* kettle, Icel. *kati* small ship.] A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, often without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquids.

Kettle pins, ninepins; skittles. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.* — **Kettle stitch** (*Bookbinding*), the stitch made in sewing at the head and tail of a book. *Knight.*

Ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A drum made of thin copper in the form of a hemispherical kettle, with parchment stretched over the mouth of it.

Kettledrum.

☞ *Kettledrums*, in pairs, were formerly used in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras, where they are called *tympani*.

2. An informal social party at which a light collation is offered, held in the afternoon or early evening. Cf. DRUM, *n.*, 4 and 5.

Ket'tle-drum'mer (-mĕr), *n.* One who plays on a kettledrum.

‖ **Keu'per** (koi'pĕr), *n.* [G.] (*Geol.*) The upper division of the European Triassic. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Kev'el (kĕv'ĕl), *n.* [Prov. E. *kevil, cavel*, rod, pole, a large hammer, a horse's bit; cf. Icel. *kefli* cylinder, a stick, mangle, and Dan. *kievle* a roller.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A strong cleat to which large ropes are belayed.

2. A stone mason's hammer. [Written also *cavil.*]

Kevel head (*Naut.*), a projecting end of a timber, used as a kevel.

Kev'el, Kev'in (kĕv'ĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gazelle.

Kev'er (kĕv'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To cover. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kev'er-chief (-chĭf), *n.* A kerchief. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kex (kĕks), *n.* [W. *cecys*, pl., hollow stalks.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A weed; a kecksy. *Bp. Gauden.*

Though the rough *kex* break
The starred mosaic. *Tennyson.*

2. A dry husk or covering.

When the *kex*, or husk, is broken, he proveth a fair flying butterfly. *Holland.*

Key (kē), *n.* [F. *quai* a bank or wharf on the side of a river, OF. *caye* sandbank, rock, or islet in the sea; both of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cae* hedge, an inclosure, *cau* to shut up, to inclose, Armor. *kae* inclosure, quay.] **1.** A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a low island, as in the West Indies.

2. A bank or wharf built on the side of a river, harbor, etc., for the convenience of loading or unloading vessels, and securing them in their stations; a quay.

Key (kē), *n.* [OE. *keye, key, kay*, AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn; usually, a removable metal instrument fitted to the mechanism of a particular lock and operated by turning in its place.

2. An instrument which is turned like a key in fastening or adjusting any mechanism; as, a watch *key;* a bed *key*, etc.

3. That part of an instrument or machine which serves as the means of operating it; as, a telegraph *key;* the *keys* of a pianoforte, or of a typewriter.

4. A position or condition which affords entrance, control, or possession, etc.; as, the *key* of a line of defense; the *key* of a country; the *key* of a political situation. Hence, that which serves to unlock, open, discover, or solve something unknown or difficult; as, the *key* to a riddle; the *key* to a problem.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

Who keeps the *keys* of all the creeds. *Tennyson.*

5. That part of a mechanism which serves to lock up, make fast, or adjust to position.

6. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A piece of wood used as a wedge. (*b*) The last board or a floor when laid down.

7. (*Masonry*) (*a*) A keystone. (*b*) That part of the plastering which is forced through between the laths and holds the rest in place.

8. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A wedge to unite two or more pieces, or adjust their relative position; a cotter; a forelock. See *Illust.* of COTTER, and GIB. (*b*) A bar, pin, or wedge, to secure a crank, pulley, coupling, etc., upon a shaft, and prevent relative turning; sometimes holding by friction alone, but more frequently by its resistance to shearing, being usually embedded partly in the shaft and partly in the crank, pulley, etc.

9. (*Bot.*) An indehiscent, one-seeded fruit furnished with a wing, as the fruit of the ash and maple; a samara; — called also *key fruit.*

10. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A family of tones whose regular members are called diatonic tones, and named key tone (or tonic) or one (or eight), mediant or three, dominant or five, subdominant or four, submediant or six, supertonic or two, and subtonic or seven. Chromatic tones are temporary members of a key, under such names as "sharp four," "flat seven," etc. Scales and tunes of every variety are made from the tones of a key. (*b*) The fundamental tone of a movement to which its modulations are referred, and with which it generally begins and ends; keynote.

Both warbling of one song, both in one *key.* *Shak.*

11. Fig: The general pitch or tone of a sentence or utterance.

You fall at once into a lower *key.* *Cowper.*

Key bed. Same as *Key seat.* — **Key bolt**, a bolt which has a mortise near the end, and is secured by a cotter or wedge instead of a nut. — **Key bugle.** See KENT BUGLE. — **Key of a position** *or* **country.** (*Mil.*) See KEY, 4. — **Key seat** (*Mach.*), a bed or groove to receive a key which prevents one part from turning on the other. — **Key way**, a channel for a key, in the hole of a piece which is keyed to a shaft; an internal key seat; — called also *key seat.* — **Key wrench** (*Mach.*), an adjustable wrench in which the movable jaw is made fast by a key. — **Power of the keys** (*Eccl.*), the authority claimed by the ministry in some Christian churches to administer the discipline of the church, and to grant or withhold its privileges; — so called from the declaration of Christ, "I will give unto thee the *keys* of the kingdom of heaven." *Matt.* xvi. 19.

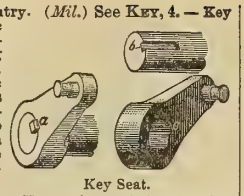

a Key as inserted for securing a crank on a shaft; *b* Key Seat in shaft; *c* Key Way in crank.

Key Seat.

Key (kē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEYED (kēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEYING.] To fasten or secure firmly; to fasten or tighten with keys or wedges. *Francis.*

To key up. (*a*) (*Arch.*) To raise (the whole ring of an arch) off its centering, by driving in the keystone forcibly. (*b*) (*Mus.*) To raise the pitch of. (*c*) Hence, fig., to produce nervous tension in.

Key'age (kē'ăj), *n.* [OF. *caiage*, F. *quayage.* See 1st KEY, QUAY.] Wharfage; quayage.

Key'board' (kē'bōrd'), *n.* The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.

Key'-cold' (kē'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a metallic key; lifeless. [Formerly, a proverbial expression.] *Shak. Milton.*

Keyed (kēd), *a.* Furnished with keys; as, a *keyed* instrument; also, set to a key, as a tune.

Keyed bugle. See KENT BUGLE.

Key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

2. (*a*) (*Carp.*) A hole or excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. (*b*) (*Mach.*) A mortise for a key or cotter.

Keyhole limpet (*Zoöl.*), a marine gastropod of the genus Fissurella and allied genera. See FISSURELLA. — **Keyhole saw**, a narrow, slender saw, used in cutting keyholes, etc., as in doors; a kind of compass saw or fret saw. — **Keyhole urchin** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous clypeastroid sea urchins, of the genera *Melitta, Rotula*, and *Encope;* — so called because they have one or more perforations resembling keyholes.

Key'note' (kē'nōt'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written; the fundamental tone of the chord, to which all the modulations of the piece are referred; — called also *key tone.*

2. The fundamental fact or idea; that which gives the key; as, the *keynote* of a policy or a sermon.

Key'seat' (kē'sēt'), *v. t.* To form a key seat, as by cutting. See *Key seat*, under KEY.

Key'stone' (kē'stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The central or topmost stone of an arch. This in some styles is made different in size from the other voussoirs, or projects, or is decorated with carving. See *Illust.* of ARCH.

K Keystone.

Keystone State, the State of Pennsylvania; — so called from its having been the central State of the Union at the formation of the Constitution.

Key' tone' (kē' tōn'). (*Mus.*) See KEYNOTE.

Key'way' (kē'wā'), *n.* See *Key way*, under KEY.

Kha'liff (kā'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

Kham-sin' (kăm-sēn'), *n.* Same as KAMSIN.

Khan (kän; kh = *h* guttural; 277), *n.* [Pers. & Tart. *khān.*] [Also *kan, kaun.*] A king; a prince; a chief; a governor; — so called among the Tartars, Turks, and Persians, and in countries now or formerly governed by them.

Khan, *n.* [Per. *khān, khānah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary. [Written also *kawn.*]

Khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Kha'ya (kā'yá), *n.* (*Bot.*) A lofty West African tree (*Khaya Senegalensis*), related to the mahogany, which it resembles in the quality of the wood. The bark is used as a febrifuge.

‖ **Khe'dive'** (kā'dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Pers. *khediw* a prince.] A governor or viceroy; — a title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the ruler of Egypt.

Khen'na (kĕn'nà), *n.* See HENNA.

Kho'lah (kō'lá), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Indian jackal.

Khol'sun (kōl'sŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dhole.

Khut'bah (kōōt'bá), *n.* [Ar.] An address or public prayer read from the steps of the pulpit in Mohammedan mosques, offering glory to God, praising Mohammed and his descendants, and the ruling princes.

Ki'a-boo'ca wood' (kī'á-bōō'ká). See KYABOCA WOOD.

Ki-ang' (kē-ăng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dziggetai.

Kib'ble (kĭb'b'l), *v. t.* To bruise; to grind coarsely; as, *kibbled* oats. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Kib'ble, *n.* A large iron bucket used in Cornwall and Wales for raising ore out of mines. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *kibbal.*]

Kib'blings (-blĭngz), *n. pl.* Portions of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

Kibe (kīb), *n.* [W. *cib* a vessel or cup, a shell or husk; *cibwst* chilblains; *cib* + *gwst* pain, sickness.] A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. "He galls his *kibe.*" *Shak.*

Kibed (kībd), *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels. *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Ki-bit'ka** (kĭ-bĭt'ká), *n.; pl.* KIBITKAS (-káz). [Russ.] **1.** A tent used by the Kirghiz Tartars.

2. A rude kind of Russian vehicle, on wheels or on runners, sometimes covered with cloth or leather, and often used as a movable habitation.

Kib'lah (kĭb'lá), *n.* See KEBLAH.

Kib'y (kīb'ý), *a.* Affected with kibes. *Skelton.*

Kich'il (kĭch'ĭl), *n.* [*Obs.*] See KECHIL. *Chaucer.*

Kick (kĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KICKED (kĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KICKING.] [W. *cicio*, fr. *cic* foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a groom; a man *kicks* a dog.

He [Frederick the Great] *kicked* the shins of his judges. *Macaulay.*

To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam; — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. *Milton.* — **To kick the bucket**, to lose one's life; to die. [*Colloq. & Low*]

Kick, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to strike out with the foot or feet, as in defense or in bad temper; esp., to strike backward, as a horse does, or to have a habit of doing so. Hence, figuratively: To show ugly resistance, opposition, or hostility; to spurn.

I should *kick*, being kicked. *Shak.*

2. To recoil; — said of a musket, cannon, etc.

Kick, *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust with the foot.

A *kick*, that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine. *Cowper.*

2. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket knife, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. See *Illust.* of POCKETKNIFE.

3. (*Brickmaking*) A projection in a mold, to form a depression in the surface of the brick.

4. The recoil of a musket or other firearm, when discharged.

Kick'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable or deserving of being kicked. "A *kickable* boy." *G. Eliot.*

Kick'a-poos' (kĭk'á-pōōz'), *n. pl.; sing.* KICKAPOO (-pōō'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians which formerly occupied the region of Northern Illinois, allied in language to the Sacs and Foxes.

Kick'er, *n.* One who, or that which, kicks.

Kick'shaw' (kĭk'shạ'), *n.* See KICKSHAWS, the correct singular.

Kick'shaws' (-shạz'), *n.; pl.* KICKSHAWSES (-ĕz). [Corrupt. fr. F. *quelque chose* something, fr. L. *qualis* of what kind (akin to E. *which*) + suffix *-quam* + *causa* cause, in LL., a thing. See WHICH, and CAUSE.] **1.** Something fantastical; any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy.

Art thou good at these *kickshawses?* *Shak.*

2. A fancy dish; a titbit; a delicacy.

Some pigeons, . . . a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws.* *Shak.*

Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-maigre. *Fenton.*

Kick'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A kickshaws. *Milton.*

Kick'sy-wick'sy (kĭk'sў-wĭk'sў), **Kick'y-wick'y** (-ў-wĭk'ў), *n.* That which is restless and uneasy.

☞ *Kicky-wicky*, or, in some editions, *Kicksy-wicksy*, is applied contemptuously to a wife by Shakespeare, in "All's Well that Ends Well," ii. 3, 297.

Kick'sy-wick'sy, *a.* Fantastic; restless; as, *kicksy-wicksy* flames. *Nares.*

Kick'up (kĭk'ŭp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The water thrush or accentor. [*Local, West Indies*]

Kid (kĭd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kið*, Dan. & Sw. *kid;* akin to OHG. *kizzi*, G. *kitz, kitzchen, kitzlein.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young goat.

The . . . leopard shall lie down with the *kid.* *Is.* xi. 6.

2. A young child or infant; hence, a simple person, easily imposed on. [*Slang*] *Charles Reade.*

3. A kind of leather made of the skin of the young goat, or of the skin of rats, etc.

4. *pl.* Gloves made of kid. [*Colloq. & Low*]

5. A small wooden mess tub; — a name given by sailors to one in which they receive their food. *Cooper.*

Kid, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KIDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIDDING.] To bring forth a young goat.

Kid, *n.* [Cf. W. *cidysen.*] A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Kid, *p. p.* of KYTHE. [*Obs.*] *Gower. Chaucer.*

Kid, *v. t.* See KIDDY, *v. t.* [*Slang*]

Kid'de (kĭd'de), *imp.* of KYTHE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kid'der-min'ster (kĭd'dĕr-mĭn'stĕr), *n.* A kind of ingrain carpeting, named from the English town where formerly most of it was manufactured.

Kid'di-er (-dĭ-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *kyta* to truck.] A huckster; a cadger. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Kid'dle (-d'l), *n.* [Cf. LL. *kidellus*, Armor. *kidel.*] A kind of basketwork wear in a river, for catching fish. [Improperly spelled *kittle.*]

Kid'dow (-dŏ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The guillemot. [Written also *kiddaw.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Kid'dy (-dў), *v. t.* To deceive; to outwit; to hoax. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Kid'dy, *n.* A young fellow; formerly, a low thief. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Kid'dy-ish, *a.* Frolicsome; sportive. [*Slang*]

Kid' fox' (fŏks'). (*Zoöl.*) A young fox. *Shak.*

Kid'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Kid* + *-ling:* cf. Sw. *kidling.*] A young kid.

Kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KIDNAPED (-năpt') or KIDNAPPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIDNAPING or KIDNAPPING.] [*Kid* a child + Prov. E. *nap* to seize, to grasp. Cf. KNAB, KNAP, NAB.] To take (any one) by force or fear, and against one's will, with intent to carry to another place. *Abbott.*

You may reason or expostulate with the parents, but never attempt to *kidnap* their children, and to make proselytes of them. *Whately.*

☞ Originally used only of stealing children, but now extended in application to any human being, involuntarily abducted.

Kid'nap'er (-ĕr), *or* **Kid'nap'per**, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a manstealer.

Kid'ney (-nў), *n.; pl.* KIDNEYS (-nĭz). [OE. *kidnei, kidnere*, from Icel. *koiðr* belly, womb (akin to Goth. *qipus*, AS. *cwiþ* womb) + OE. *nere* kidney; akin to D. *nier*, G. *niere*, OHG. *nioro*, Icel. *nýra*, Dan. *nyre*, Sw. *njure*, and probably to Gr. *νεφρός.* Cf. KITE belly.]

1. (*Anat.*) A glandular organ which excretes urea and other waste products from the animal body; a urinary gland.

☞ In man and in other mammals there are two kidneys, one on each side of the vertebral column in the back part of the abdomen, each kidney being connected with the bladder by a long tube, the ureter, through which the urine is constantly excreted into the bladder to be periodically discharged.

2. Habit; disposition; sort; kind. *Shak.*

There are in later times other decrees, made by popes of another *kidney*. *Barrow.*

Millions in the world of this man's *kidney*. *L'Estrange.*

Your poets, spendthrifts, and other fools of that *kidney*, pretend, forsooth, to crack their jokes on prudence. *Burns.*

☞ This use of the word perhaps arose from the fact that the *kidneys* and the fat about them are an easy test of the condition of an animal as to fatness. "Think of that, — a man of my *kidney*; — . . . as subject to heat as butter." *Shak.*

3. A waiter. [*Old Cant*] *Tatler.*

Floating kidney. See *Wandering kidney*, under Wandering. — **Kidney bean** (*Bot.*), a sort of bean; — so named from its shape. It is of the genus *Phaseolus* (*P. vulgaris*). See under Bean. — **Kidney ore** (*Min.*), a variety of hematite or iron sesquioxide, occurring in compact kidney-shaped masses. — **Kidney stone.** (*Min.*) See Nephrite, and Jade. — **Kidney vetch** (*Bot.*), a leguminous herb of Europe and Asia (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), with cloverlike heads of red or yellow flowers, once used as a remedy for renal disorders, and also to stop the flow of blood from wounds; lady's-fingers.

Kid'ney-form' (kĭd'nĭ-fôrm'), } *a.* Having the form
Kid'ney-shaped' (-shāpt'), } or shape of a kidney; reniform; as, a *kidney-shaped* leaf. *Gray.*

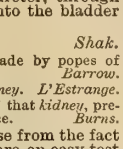

Kidney-Shaped Leaf.

Kid'ney-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*). (*b*) The navelwort.

Kie (kī), *n. pl.* [Cf. Kee.] Kine; cows. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Kie'fe-kil (kē'fē-kĭl), *n.* [Per. *keff* foam, scum + *gil* clay, mud.] (*Min.*) A species of clay; meerschaum. [Also written *keffekil*.]

Kier (kēr), *n.* [Icel. *ker* a tub.] (*Bleaching*) A large tub or vat in which goods are subjected to the action of hot lye or bleaching liquor; — also called *keeve*.

‖ **Kie'sel-guhr'** (kē'zĕl-gōōr'), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* an earthy deposit or sediment in water.] Siliceous earth; specifically, porous infusorial earth, used as an absorbent of nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite.

Kie'ser-ite (kē'zĕr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Kieser*, of Jena.] (*Min.*) Hydrous sulphate of magnesia found at the salt mines of Stassfurt, Prussian Saxony.

Kieve (kēv), *n.* See Keeve, *n.*

Kike (kīk), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *kijken*, Sw. *kika*.] To gaze; to stare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kike (kīk), *v. t.* & *i.* To kick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kil'der-kin (kĭl'dĕr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, a small barrel, orig., a little child, fr. *kind* child; akin to G. *kind*, and to E. *kin*.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing eighteen English beer gallons, or nearly twenty-two gallons, United States measure. [Written also *kinderkin*.]

Kill (kĭl), *n.* A kiln. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Kill, *n.* [D. *kil*.] A channel or arm of the sea; a river; a stream; as, the channel between Staten Island and Bergen Neck is the *Kill* van Kull, or the *Kills*; — used also in composition; as, Schuy*lkill*, Cats*kill*, etc.

Kill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Killed (kĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Killing.] [OE. *killen*, *kellen*, *cullen*, to kill, strike; perh. the same word as *cwellen*, *quellen*, to kill (cf. Quell), or perh. rather akin to Icel. *kolla* to hit in the head, harm, *kollr* top, summit, head, Sw. *kulle*, D. *kollen* to kill with the ax.] **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay.

Ah, *kill* me with thy weapon, not with words! *Shak.*

2. To destroy; to ruin; as, to *kill* one's chances; to *kill* the sale of a book. "To *kill* thine honor." *Shak.*

Her lively color *kill'd* with deadly cares. *Shak.*

3. To cause to cease; to quell; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

Be comforted, good madam; the great rage,
You see, is *killed* in him. *Shak.*

4. To destroy the effect of; to counteract; to neutralize; as, alkali *kills* acid.

To kill time, to busy one's self with something which occupies the attention, or makes the time pass without tediousness.

Syn. — To murder; assassinate; slay; butcher; destroy. — To Kill, Murder, Assassinate. To *kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. A man may *kill* another by accident or in self-defense, without the imputation of guilt. To *murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. To *assassinate* is to *murder* suddenly and by stealth. The sheriff may *kill* without *murdering;* the duelist *murders*, but does not *assassinate* his antagonist; the assassin *kills* and *murders*.

Kill'dee' (kĭl'dē'), } *n.* [So named from its notes.]
Kill'deer' (-dēr'), } (*Zoöl.*) A small American plover (*Ægialitis vocifera*).

☞ It is dark grayish brown above; the rump and upper tail coverts are yellowish rufous; the belly, throat, and a line over the eyes, white; a ring round the neck and band across the breast, black.

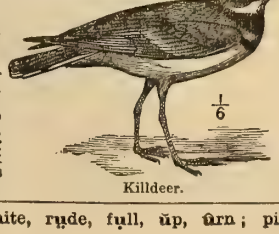

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Killdeer.

Kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deprives of life; one who, or that which, kills.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A voracious, toothed whale of the genus *Orca*, of which several species are known.

☞ The *killers* have a high dorsal fin, and powerful jaws armed with large, sharp teeth. They capture, and swallow entire, large numbers of seals, porpoises, and dolphins, and are celebrated for their savage, combined attacks upon the right whales, which they are said to mutilate and kill. The common Atlantic species (*Orca gladiator*), is found both on the European and the American coast. Two species (*Orca ater* and *O. rectipinna*) occur on the Pacific coast.

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Killer (*Zoöl.*) (*Orca gladiator*).

Kil-lesse' (kĭl-lĕs'), *n.* [Cf. Coulisse.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A gutter, groove, or channel. (*b*) A hipped roof. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Parker.*

Kil'li-fish' (kĭl'lĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus *Fundulus* and allied genera. They live equally well in fresh and brackish water, or even in the sea. They are usually striped or barred with black. Called also *minnow*, and *brook fish*. See Minnow.

Kil'li-grew (kĭl'lĭ-grŭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cornish chough. See under Chough. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Kil'li-ki-nick' (-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* See Kinnikinic.

Kill'ing (kĭl'ĭng), *a.* Literally, that kills; having power to kill; fatal; in a colloquial sense, conquering; captivating; irresistible. — **Kill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Those eyes are made so *killing*. *Pope.*

Nothing could be more *killingly* spoken. *Milton.*

Kill'-joy' (-joi'), *n.* One who causes gloom or grief; a dispiriting person. *W. Black.*

Kil'lock (kĭl'lŏk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *killick* "the flue [fluke] of an anchor." *Jamieson.*] A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together. [Written also *killick*.]

Kil'low (-lō), *n.* [Prov. E. *kollow* the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue color. *Woodward.*

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* [OE. *kilne*, *kulne*, AS. *cyln*, *cylen;* akin to Icel. *kylna;* prob. from the same source as *coal*. See Coal.] **1.** A large stove or oven; a furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain, meal, lumber, etc.; a *kiln* for calcining limestone.

2. A furnace for burning bricks; a brickkiln.

Kiln'-dry' (kĭl'drī'), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain. *Mortimer.*

Kiln'hole' (kĭl'hōl'), *n.* The mouth or opening of an oven or kiln. *Shak.*

Ki'lo (kē'lō), *n.; pl.* Kilos (-lōz). [F.] An abbreviation of Kilogram.

Kil'o-gram (kĭl'ō-grăm), **Kil'o-gramme**, *n.* [F. *kilogramme;* pref. *kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme*. See 3d Gram.] A measure of weight, being a thousand grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). It is equal to the weight of a cubic decimeter of distilled water at the temperature of maximum density, or 39° Fahrenheit.

Kil'o-gram-me'ter (kĭl'ō-grăm-mē'tẽr *or* kĭl'ō-grăm'-mē-tẽr), **Kil'o-gram-me'tre**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A measure of energy or work done, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram through the height of one meter, in the latitude of Paris.

Kil'o-li'ter (kĭl'ō-lē'tẽr *or* kĭ-lō'lĭ-tẽr), **Kil'o-li'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilolitre*. See Kilogram, and Liter.] A measure of capacity equal to a cubic meter, or a thousand liters. It is equivalent to 35.315 cubic feet, and to 220.04 imperial gallons, or 264.18 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

Kil'o-me'ter (kĭl'ō-mē'tẽr *or* kĭ-lŏm'ẽ-tẽr), **Kil'o-me'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilomètre*. See Kilogram, and Meter.] A measure of length, being a thousand meters. It is equal to 3,280.8 feet, or .62137 of a mile.

Kil'o-stere' (kĭl'ō-stēr' *or* -stâr'), *n.* [F. *kilostère*. See Kilogram, and Stere.] A cubic measure containing 1000 cubic meters, and equivalent to 35,315 cubic feet.

Kil'o-watt (-wŏt), *n.* [See Kilogram and Watt.] (*Elec.*) One thousand watts.

Kilt (kĭlt), *p. p.* from Kill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Kilt, *n.* [OGael. *cealt* clothes, or rather perh. fr. Dan. *kilte op* to truss, tie up, tuck up.] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; a filibeg. [Written also *kelt*.]

Kilt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Kilted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Kilting.] To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Kilt'ed, *a.* **1.** Having on a kilt.

2. Plaited after the manner of kilting.

3. Tucked or fastened up; — said of petticoats, etc.

Kil'ter (kĭl'tẽr), *n.* See Kelter.

Kilt'ing (kĭlt'ĭng), *n.* (*Dressmaking*) A perpendicular arrangement of flat, single plaits, each plait being folded so as to cover half the breadth of the preceding one.

Kim'bo (kĭm'bō), *a.* [Cf. Akimbo.] Crooked; arched; bent. [Written also *kimbow*.] *Dryden.*

Kim-me'ri-an (kĭm-mē'rĭ-an), *a.* See Cimmerian.

Kim'nel (kĭm'nĕl), *n.* A tub. See Kemelin. [*Obs.*]

She knew not what a *kimnel* was. *Beau. & Fl.*

Kim'ry (-rỹ), *n.* See Cymry.

-kin (-kĭn). [Of Low German origin; cf. G. *-chen*, LG. *-ken*.] A diminutive suffix; as, mani*kin;* lamb*kin*.

Kin (kĭn), *n.* (*Mus.*) A primitive Chinese instrument of the cittern kind, with from five to twenty-five silken strings. *Riemann.*

Kin, *n.* [OE. *kin*, *cun*, AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people; akin to *cennan* to beget, D. *kunne* sex, OS. & OHG. *kunni* kin, race, Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, G. & D. *kind* a child, L. *genus* kind, race, L. *gignere* to beget, Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, Skr. *jan* to beget. √44. Cf. Kind, King, Gender kind, Nation.] **1.** Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

2. Relatives; persons of the same family or race.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

You are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons. *Bacon.*

Kin, *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred. "*Kin* to the king." *Shak.*

Kin'æs-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk *or* kī'nē-), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Kinesodic.

‖ **Kin'æs-the'sis** (kĭn'ēs-thē'sĭs *or* kī'nēs-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κινεῖν to move + αἴσθησις perception.] (*Physiol.*) The perception attendant upon the movements of the muscles. *Bastian.*

Ki'nate (kī'nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *kinate*.] (*Chem.*) See Quinate. [*Obsolescent*]

Kin'cob (kĭn'kob), *n.* India silk brocaded with flowers in silver or gold. — *a.* Of the nature of kincob; brocaded. *Thackeray.*

Kind (kīnd), *a.* [*Compar.* Kinder (-ẽr); *superl.* Kindest.] [AS. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, innate, prop. an old p. p. from the root of E. *kin*. See Kin kindred.] **1.** Characteristic of the species; belonging to one's nature; natural; native. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste. *Holland.*

2. Having feelings befitting our common nature; congenial; sympathetic; as, a *kind* man; a *kind* heart.

Yet was he *kind*, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was his fault. *Goldsmith.*

3. Showing tenderness or goodness; disposed to do good and confer happiness; averse to hurting or paining; benevolent; benignant; gracious.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil. *Luke* vi. 35.

O cruel Death, to those you take more *kind*
Than to the wretched mortals left behind. *Waller.*

A fellow feeling makes one wondrous *kind*. *Garrick.*

4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence; as, a *kind* act. "Manners so *kind*, yet stately." *Tennyson.*

5. Gentle; tractable; easily governed; as, a horse *kind* in harness.

Syn. — Benevolent; benign; beneficent; bounteous; gracious; propitious; generous; forbearing; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; bland; obliging; friendly; amicable. See Obliging.

Kind, *n.* [OE. *kinde*, *cunde*, AS. *cynd*. See Kind, *a.*] **1.** Nature; natural instinct or disposition. [*Obs.*]

He knew by *kind* and by no other lore. *Chaucer.*

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

2. Race; genus; species; generic class; as, in man*kind* or human*kind*. "Come of so low a *kind*." *Chaucer.*

Every *kind* of beasts, and of birds. *James* iii. 7.

She follows the law of her *kind*. *Wordsworth.*

Here to sow the seed of bread,
That man and all the *kinds* be fed. *Emerson.*

3. Nature; style; character; sort; fashion; manner; variety; description; class; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence, of style, and of music; many *kinds* of government; various *kinds* of soil, etc.

How diversely Love doth his pageants play,
And shows his power in variable *kinds!* *Spenser.*

There is one *kind* of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds. 1 *Cor.* xv. 39.

Diogenes was asked in a *kind* of scorn: What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? *Bacon.*

A kind of, something belonging to the class of; something like to; — said loosely or slightingly. — **In kind**, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money.

Tax on tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Sort; species; class; genus; nature; style; character; breed; set.

Kind, *v. t.* [See Kin.] To beget. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden; *kinder* (pl. of *kind* child, akin to E. *kin* kindred) + *garten* garden.] A school for young children, conducted on the theory that education should be begun by gratifying and cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction; — a name given by Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, who introduced this method of training, in rooms opening on a garden.

Kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nẽr), *n.* One who teaches in a kindergarten.

Kind'-heart'ed (kīnd'härt'ĕd), *a.* Having kindness of nature; sympathetic; characterized by a humane disposition; as, a *kind-hearted* landlord.

To thyself at least *kind-hearted* prove. *Shak.*

Kind'-heart'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being kind-hearted; benevolence.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *kindlen*, *cundlen*. See Kind.] To bring forth young. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*. *Holland.*

Kin'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Kindled (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Kindling (-dl'ĭng).] [Icel. *kyndill* candle, torch; prob. fr. L. *candela;* cf. also Icel. *kynda* to kindle. Cf. Candle.] **1.** To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to ignite; to cause to begin burning; to start; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire; to *kindle* a match, or shavings.

His breath *kindleth* coals. *Job* xii. 21.

2. Fig.: To inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to

provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; to incite; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious man to *kindle* strife. *Prov.* xxvi. 21.
Nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither. *Shak.*
Kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. *Milton.*
Could swell the soul to rage, or *kindle* soft desire. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Enkindle; light; ignite; inflame; provoke; excite; arouse; stir up.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to start as a flame.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is.* xliii. 2.

2. Fig.: To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions where forbearance might be called for, the Briton *kindles*, and the Christian gives way. *I. Taylor.*

Kin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, kindles, stirs up, or sets on fire. "*Kindlers* of riot." *Gay.*

Kind'less (kīnd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural. [*Obs.*] "*Kindless* villain." *Shak.*

Kind'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Natural inclination; natural course. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. The quality or state of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; gentleness; tenderness; as, *kindliness* of disposition, of treatment, or of words.

In kind a father, but not in *kindliness*. *Sackville.*

3. Softness; mildness; propitiousness; as, *kindliness* of weather, or of a season.

Fruits and corn are much advanced by temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons. *Whitlock.*

Kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of causing to burn, or of exciting or inflaming the passions.

2. *pl.* Materials, easily lighted, for starting a fire.

Kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Kindlier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Kindliest.] [AS. *cyndelic.* See Kind, *n.*]

1. According to the kind or nature; natural. [*R.*]

The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Book of Com. Prayer.*
An herd of bulls whom *kindly* rage doth sting. *Spenser.*
Whatsoever as the Son of God he may do, it is *kindly* for Him as the Son of Man to save the sons of men. *L. Andrewes.*

2. Humane; congenial; sympathetic; hence, disposed to do good to; benevolent; gracious; kind; helpful; as, *kindly* affections, words, acts, etc.

The shade by which my life was crossed, . . .
Has made me *kindly* with my kind. *Tennyson.*

3. Favorable; mild; gentle; auspicious; beneficent.

In soft silence shed the *kindly* shower. *Pope.*
Should e'er a *kindlier* time ensue. *Wordsworth.*

☞ "Nothing ethical was connoted in *kindly* once: it was simply the adjective of *kind*. But it is God's ordinance that *kind* should be *kindly*, in our modern sense of the word as well; and thus the word has attained this meaning." *Trench.*

Kind'ly, *adv.* **1.** Naturally; fitly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison.*

2. In a kind manner; congenially; with good will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love. *Rom.* xii. 10.

Kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* [From Kind, *a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being kind, in any of its various senses; manifestation of kind feeling or disposition; beneficence.

I do fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human *kindness*
To catch the nearest way. *Shak.*
Unremembered acts
Of *kindness* and of love. *Wordsworth.*

2. A kind act; an act of good will; as, to do a great *kindness*.

Syn. — Good will; benignity; grace; tenderness; compassion; humanity; clemency; mildness; gentleness; goodness; generosity; beneficence; favor.

Kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [OE. *kinrede, kynrede, kunreden* (with excrescent *d*), fr. AS. *cynn* kin, race + the termination *-rædden*, akin to AS. *rædan* to advise, G. *rathen*. Cf. Hatred.] **1.** Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; affinity; kin.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations; persons related to each other.

I think there 's no man is secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Kin; kinsfolk; relatives; kinsmen; relations; relationship; affinity.

Kin'dred, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies; *kindred* propositions.

True to the *kindred* points of heaven and home. *Wordsworth.*

Kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen*, formed like *oxen*, fr. AS. *cȳ*, itself pl. of *cū* cow. See Cow, and cf. Kee, Kie.] Cows. "A herd of fifty or sixty *kine*." *Macaulay.*

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kine*. *Milton.*

Kin'e-mat'ic (kĭn'ẽ-măt'ĭk *or* kī'nẽ-; 277), } *a.* Of or
Kin'e-mat'ic-al (kĭn'ẽ-măt'ĭ-kal *or* kī'nẽ-), } pertaining to kinematics.

Kinematic curves, curves produced by machinery, or a combination of motions, as distinguished from mathematical curves.

Kin'e-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος*, motion, fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] (*Physics*) The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes; the comparison and relation of motions.

☞ Kinematics forms properly an introduction to mechanics, as involving the mathematical principles which are to be applied to its data of forces. *Nichol.*

Kine'pox' (kīn'pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) See Cowpox.

Kin'e-scope (kĭn'ẽ-skōp *or* kī'nẽ-), *n.* See Kinetoscope.

Kin'e-si-at'rics (kĭn'ẽ-sĭ-ăt'rĭks *or* kī-nẽ'sĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *κινησις* motion (fr. *κινεῖν* to move) + *ἰατρικός* pertaining to medicine, fr. *ἰατρός* a physician.] (*Med.*) A mode of treating disease by appropriate muscular movements; — also termed *kinesitherapy, kinesipathy, lingism*, and the *movement cure*.

Kin'e-sip'a-thy (kĭn'ẽ-sĭp'ă-thў *or* kī'nẽ-), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *πάθος* suffering.] (*Med.*) See Kinesiatrics.

Kin'e-si-ther'a-py (kĭn'ẽ-sĭ-thĕr'ă-pў *or* kī-nẽ'sĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *θεραπεύειν* to heal.] (*Med.*) See Kinesiatrics.

Kin'e-sod'ic (kĭn'ẽ-sŏd'ĭk *or* kī'nẽ-), *a.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *ὁδός* way: cf. F. *kinésodique*.] (*Physiol.*) Conveying motion; as, *kinesodic* substance; — applied esp. to the spinal cord, because it is capable of conveying both voluntary and reflex motor impulses, without itself being affected by motor impulses applied to it directly.

Ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk *or* kī-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός*, from *κινεῖν* to move.] (*Physics*) Moving or causing motion; motory; active, as opposed to latent.

Kinetic energy. See Energy, *n.*, 4.

Ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) Same as Kinematics.

Ki-ne'to-gen'e-sis (kĭ-nē'tō-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + E. *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) The doctrine or hypothesis that animal structures have been produced, directly or indirectly, by animal movements. *Cope.*

Ki-ne'to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp; 277), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-scope*.] An instrument for producing curves by the combination of circular movements; — called also *kinescope*.

King (kĭng), *n.* A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of resonant stones or metal plates, arranged according to their tones in a frame of wood, and struck with a hammer.

King, *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning;* akin to OS. *kuning*, D. *koning*, OHG. *kuning*, G. *könig*, Icel. *konungr*, Sw. *konung*, Dan. *konge;* formed with a patronymic ending, and fr. the root of E. *kin;* cf. Icel. *konr* a man of noble birth. √44. See Kin.] **1.** A chief ruler; a sovereign; one invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe, usually by hereditary succession; a monarch; a prince. "Ay, every inch a *king*." *Shak.*

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*
There was a State without *king* or nobles. *R. Choate.*
But yonder comes the powerful *King* of Day,
Rejoicing in the east. *Thomson.*

2. One who, or that which, holds a supreme position or rank; a chief among competitors; as, a railroad *king;* a money *king;* the *king* of the lobby; the *king* of beasts.

3. A playing card having the picture of a *king;* as, the *king* of diamonds.

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.

5. A crowned man in the game of draughts.

6. *pl.* The title of two historical books in the Old Testament.

☞ *King* is often used adjectively, or in combination, to denote *preëminence* or *superiority* in some particular; as, *king*bird; *king* crow; *king* vulture.

Apostolic king. See Apostolic. — **King-at-arms,** *or* **King-of-arms,** the chief heraldic officer of a country. In England the *king-at-arms* was formerly of great authority. His business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three principal kings-at-arms, viz., Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. The latter (literally *north roy* or *north king*) officiates north of the Trent. — **King auk** (*Zoöl.*), the little auk or sea dove. — **King bird of paradise.** (*Zoöl.*) See Bird of paradise. — **King card,** in whist, the best unplayed card of each suit; thus, if the ace and king of a suit have been played, the queen is the *king card* of the suit. — **King Cole,** a legendary king of Britain, who is said to have reigned in the third century. — **King conch** (*Zoöl.*), a large and handsome univalve shell (*Cassis cameo*), found in the West Indies. It is used for making cameos. See *Helmet shell*, under Helmet. — **King Cotton,** a popular personification of the great staple production of the Southern United States. — **King crab.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The limulus or horseshoe crab. See Limulus. (*b*) The large European spider crab or thornback (*Maia squinado*). — **King crow.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A black drongo shrike (*Buchanga atra*) of India; — so called because, while breeding, they attack and drive away hawks, crows, and other large birds. (*b*) The *Dicrurus macrocercus* of India, a crested bird with a long, forked tail. Its color is black, with green and blue reflections. Called also *devil bird.* — **King duck** (*Zoöl.*), a large and handsome eider duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), inhabiting the arctic regions of both continents. — **King eagle** (*Zoöl.*), an eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) found in Asia and Southeastern Europe. It is about as large as the golden eagle. Some writers believe it to be the imperial eagle of Rome. — **King hake** (*Zoöl.*), an American hake (*Phycis regius*), found in deep water along the Atlantic coast. — **King monkey** (*Zoöl.*), an African monkey (*Colobus polycomus*), inhabiting Sierra Leone. — **King mullet** (*Zoöl.*), a West Indian red mullet (*Upeneus maculatus*); — so called on account of its great beauty. Called also *goatfish.* — **King of terrors,** death. — **King parrakeet** (*Zoöl.*), a handsome Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus scapulatus*), often kept in a cage. Its prevailing color is bright red, with the back and wings bright green, the rump blue, and tail black. — **King penguin** (*Zoöl.*), any large species of penguin of the genus *Aptenodytes;* esp., *A. longirostris*, of the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land, and *A. Patagonica*, of Patagonia. — **King rail** (*Zoöl.*), a small American rail (*Rallus elegans*), living in fresh-water marshes. The upper parts are fulvous brown, striped with black; the breast is deep cinnamon color. — **King salmon** (*Zoöl.*), the quinnat. See Quinnat. — **King's,** *or* **Queen's, counsel** (*Eng. Law*), barristers learned in the law, who have been called within the bar, and selected to be the king's or queen's counsel. They answer in some measure to the advocates of the revenue (*advocati fisci*) among the Romans. They can not be employed against the crown without special license. *Wharton's Law Dict.* — **King's cushion,** a temporary seat made by two persons crossing their hands. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* — **The king's English,** correct or current language of good speakers; pure English. *Shak.* — **King's,** *or* **Queen's, evidence,** testimony in favor of the Crown by a witness who confesses his guilt as an accomplice. See under Evidence. [*Eng.*] — **King's evil,** scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king. — **King snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large, nearly black, harmless snake (*Ophiobolus getulus*) of the Southern United States; — so called because it kills and eats other kinds of snakes, including even the rattlesnake. — **King's spear** (*Bot.*), the white asphodel (*Asphodelus albus*). — **King's yellow,** a yellow pigment, consisting essentially of sulphide and oxide of arsenic; — called also *yellow orpiment.* — **King tody** (*Zoöl.*), a small fly-catching bird (*Eurylaimus serilophus*) of tropical America. The head is adorned with a large, spreading, fan-shaped crest, which is bright red, edged with black. — **King vulture** (*Zoöl.*), a large species of vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. The general color is white. The wings and tail are black, and the naked carunculated head and the neck are briliantly colored with scarlet, yellow, orange, and blue. So called because it drives away other vultures while feeding. — **King wood,** a wood from Brazil, called also *violet wood*, beautifully streaked in violet tints, used in turning and small cabinetwork. The tree is probably a species of *Dalbergia*. See Jacaranda.

King Tody.

King (kĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Kinged (kĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Kinging.] To supply with a king; to make a king of; to raise to royalty. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead. *South.*

King'bird (-bẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small American bird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*, or *T. Carolinensis*), noted for its courage in attacking larger birds, even hawks and eagles, especially when they approach its nest in the breeding season. It is a typical tyrant flycatcher, taking various insects upon the wing. It is dark ash above, and blackish on the head and tail. The quills and wing coverts are whitish at the edges. It is white beneath, with a white terminal band on the tail. The feathers on the head of the adults show a bright orange basal spot when erected. Called also *bee bird*, and *bee martin*. Several Southern and Western species of *Tyrannus* are also called kingbirds.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).

2. The king tody. See under King.

King'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A vertical iron bolt, by which the forward axle and wheels of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts.

King Charles span'iel (kĭng chärlz spăn'yĕl). (*Zoöl.*) A variety of small pet dogs, having long, drooping ears, a high, dome-shaped forehead, pug nose, large, prominent eyes, and long, wavy hair. The color is usually black and tan.

King'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing as a sovereign; royal policy. *Prescott.*

King'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common buttercup.

King'dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cyningdōm*. See 2d King, and -dom.] **1.** The rank, quality, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority; sovereign power; rule; dominion; monarchy.

Thy *kingdom* is an everlasting *kingdom*. *Ps.* cxlv. 13.
When Jehoram was risen up to the *kingdom* of his father, he strengthened himself. 2 *Chron.* xxi. 4.

2. The territory or country subject to a king or queen; the dominion of a monarch; the sphere in which one is king or has control.

Unto the *kingdom* of perpetual night. *Shak.*
You 're welcome,
Most learned reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shak.*

3. An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics; a principal division; a department; as, the mineral *kingdom*. "The animal and vegetable *kingdoms*." *Locke.*

Animal kingdom. See under Animal. — **Kingdom of God.** (*a*) The universe. (*b*) That spiritual realm of which God is the acknowledged sovereign. (*c*) The authority or dominion of God. — **Mineral kingdom.** See under Mineral. — **United Kingdom.** See under United. — **Vegetable kingdom.** See under Vegetable.

Syn. — Realm; empire; dominion; monarchy; sovereignty; domain.

King'domed (-dŭmd), *a.* Having a kingdom or the dignity of a king; like a kingdom. [*R.*]

'Twixt his mental and his active parts,
Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages
And batters down himself. *Shak.*

King'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American marine food fish of the genus *Menticirrus*, especially *M. saxatilis*, or *M. nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast; — called also *whiting, surf whiting*, and *barb*. (*b*) The opah. (*c*) The common cero; also, the spotted cero. See Cero. (*d*) The queenfish.

King Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*).

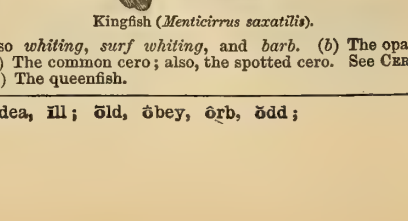
Kingfish (*Menticirrus saxatilis*).

King'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds constituting the family *Alcedinidæ*. Most of them feed upon fishes which they capture by diving and seizing them with the beak; others feed only upon reptiles, insects, etc. About one hundred and fifty species are known. They are found in nearly all parts of the world, but are particularly abundant in the East Indies.

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

☞ The belted kingfisher of the United States (*Ceryle alcyon*) feeds upon fishes. It is slate-blue above, with a white belly and breast, and a broad white ring around the neck. A dark band crosses the breast. The common European species (*Alcedo ispida*), which is much smaller and brighter colored, is also a fisher. See ALCEDO. The wood kingfishers (*Halcyones*), which inhabit forests, especially in Africa, feed largely upon insects, but also eat reptiles, snails, and small Crustacea, as well as fishes. The giant kingfisher of Australia feeds largely upon lizards and insects. See *Laughing jackass*, under LAUGHING.

King'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a king; the attributes of a king; kingship. *Gower.*

King'less, *a.* Having no king. *F. Lieber.*

King'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little king; a weak or insignificant king. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small singing birds of the genus *Regulus* and family *Sylviidæ*.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*).

☞ The golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), and the ruby-crowned kinglet (*R. calendula*), are the most common American species. The common English kinglet (*R. cristatus*) is also called *golden-crested wren*, *moonie*, and *marigold finch*. The kinglets are often popularly called *wrens*, both in America and England.

King'li-hood (-lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Kingliness. *Tennyson.*

King'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being kingly.

King'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Same as KINGLET, 1. *Churchill.*

King'ly (kĭng'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* KINGLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KINGLIEST.] Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king; characteristic of, or resembling, a king; directed or administered by a king; monarchical; royal; sovereign; regal; august; noble; grand. "*Kingly* magnificence." *Sir P. Sidney.* "A *kingly* government." *Swift.* "The *kingly* couch." *Shak.*

The *kingliest* kings are crowned with thorn. *G. Massey.*

Leave *kingly* backs to cope with *kingly* cares. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Regal; royal; monarchical; imperial; august; sovereign; noble; splendid. — KINGLY, REGAL. *Kingly* is Anglo-Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office. The former is chiefly used of dispositions, feelings, and purposes which are *kinglike*; as, *kingly* sentiments; *kingly* condescension; "a *kingly* heart for enterprises." *Sir P. Sidney.* The latter is oftener applied to external state, pomp, etc.; as, *regal* state, *regal* title, etc. This distinction is not observed by our early writers, but is gaining ground.

King'ly, *adv.* In a kingly or kinglike manner. *Shak.*

Low bowed the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope.*

☞ Although this citation, one from Paradise Lost, and one from Shakespeare's 114th Sonnet are given by lexicographers as examples of adverbial use, it is by no means clear that the word is not an adjective in each instance.

King'-post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A member of a common form of truss, as a roof truss. It is strictly a tie, intended to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle. If there are struts, supporting the main rafters, they often bear upon the foot of the king-post. Called also *crown-post*.

K King-post.

King's Bench (kĭngz bĕnch). (*Law*) Formerly, the highest court of common law in England; — so called because the king used to sit there in person. It consisted of a chief justice and four puisne, or junior, justices. During the reign of a queen it was called the *Queen's Bench*. Its jurisdiction was transferred by the judicature acts of 1873 and 1875 to the high court of justice created by that legislation.

King'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty. *Landor.*

King'ston (-stŭn), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black angel fish.
King'stone' (-stōn'), } See *Angel fish*, under ANGEL.

King'ston met'al (kĭng'stŭn mĕt'al). An alloy of tin, copper, and mercury, sometimes used for the bearings and packings of machinery. *McElrath.*

King'ston valve' (văl'v). (*Marine Steam Engin.*) A conical valve, opening outward, to close the mouth of a pipe which passes through the side of a vessel below the water line.

King' truss' (trŭs'). (*Carp.*) A truss, framed with a king-post; — used in roofs, bridges, etc.

Ki'nic (kī'nĭk *or* kĭn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *kinique*.] (*Chem.*) See QUINIC.

Kink (kĭnk), *n.* [D. *kink* a bend or turn, or Sw. *kink*.] **1.** A twist or loop in a rope or thread, caused by a spontaneous doubling or winding upon itself; a close loop or curl; a doubling in a cord.

2. An unreasonable notion; a crotchet; a whim; a caprice. [*Colloq.*] *Cozzens.*

Kink (kĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KINKED (kĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KINKING.] To wind into a kink; to knot or twist spontaneously upon itself, as a rope or thread.

Kink, *n.* [Cf. CHINCOUGH, KINKHAUST.] A fit of coughing; also, a convulsive fit of laughter. [*Scot.*]

Kinkajou.

Kin'ka-jou' (kĭn'kȧ-jōō'), *n.* [F. *kinkajou*, *quincajou*, from the native American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal carnivorous mammal (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*) of South America, about as large as a full-grown cat. It has a prehensile tail and lives in trees. It is the only representative of a distinct family (*Cercoleptidæ*) allied to the raccoons. Called also *potto*, and *honey bear*.

Kink'haust' (kĭnk'hast'), *n.* [*Kink* a coughing + *haust:* cf. D. *kinkhoest*.] The chin cough, or the whooping cough. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Kin'kle (kĭn'k'l), *n.* Same as 3d KINK.

Kink'y (kĭnk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of kinks; liable to kink or curl; as, *kinky* hair.

2. Queer; eccentric; crotchety. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Kin'ni-ki-nic' (kĭn'nĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* [Indian, literally, a mixture.] Prepared leaves or bark of certain plants; — used by the Indians of the Northwest for smoking, either mixed with tobacco or as a substitute for it. Also, a plant so used, as the osier cornel (*Cornus stolonifera*), and the bearberry (*Arctostaphylus Uva-ursi*). [Spelled also *kinnickinnick* and *killikinick*.]

Ki'no (kī'nō), *n.* The dark red dried juice of certain plants, used variously in tanning, in dyeing, and as an astringent in medicine.

☞ The chief supply is from an East Indian leguminous tree, the *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. Other sources are the African *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, the tropical American sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), and several Australian Eucalypti. See *Botany bay kino*, under BOTANY BAY, *Gum butea*, under GUM, and EUCALYPTUS.

Ki-nol'o-gy (kĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ *or* kī-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-logy*.] That branch of physics which treats of the laws of motion, or of moving bodies.

Ki'none (kī'nōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See QUINONE.

Ki'noyl (kī'noil), *n.* (*Chem.*) [*Obs.*] See QUINOYL.

Kin'rede (kĭn'rēd), *n.* Kindred. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relatives; kindred; kin; persons of the same family or closely related families.

They sought him among their *kinsfolk* and acquaintance. *Luke* ii. 44.

Kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Family relationship.

Kins'man (kĭnz'man), *n.*; *pl.* KINSMEN (-men). A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

Kins'man-ship, *n.* Kinship. *Thackeray.*

Kins'wom'an (kĭnz'wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* KINSWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A female relative. *Shak.*

Kint'lidge (kĭnt'lĭj), *n.* (*Naut.*) See KENTLEDGE.

Ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk*, *kiöshk*, Per. *kūshk*.] A Turkish open summer house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

Ki'o-ways' (kī'ō-wāz'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* KIOWAY (-wā'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians distantly related to the Shoshones. They formerly inhabited the region about the head waters of the North Platte.

Kip (kĭp), *n.* The hide of a young or small beef creature, or leather made from it; kipskin.

Kip leather. See KIPSKIN.

Kipe (kīp), *n.* [Cf. OE. *kippen* to catch, Icel. *kippa* to pull, snatch. Cf. KIPPER.] An osier basket used for catching fish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Kip'per (kĭp'pẽr), *n.* [D. *kippen* to hatch, snatch, seize. Cf. KIPE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A salmon after spawning.

2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked; — so called because salmon after spawning were usually so cured, not being good when fresh. [*Scot.*]

Kipper time, the season in which fishing for salmon is forbidden. [*Eng. & Scot.*]

Kip'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KIPPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIPPERING.] To cure, by splitting, salting, and smoking. "*Kippered* salmon." *Dickens.*

Kip'per, *a.* Amorous; also, lively; light-footed; nimble; gay; sprightly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Kip'per-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to earthnuts of several kinds.

Kip'skin' (kĭp'skĭn'), *n.* [*Kip* + *skin*.] Leather prepared from the skin of young or small cattle, intermediate in grade between calfskin and cowhide.

Kirk (kẽrk), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Icel. *kirkja*, of Greek origin. See CHURCH.] A church or the church, in the various senses of the word; esp., the Church of Scotland as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from the Roman Catholic Church. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Kirked (kẽrkt), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Turned upward; bent. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Kirk'man (kẽrk'man), *n.*; *pl.* KIRKMEN (-men). **1.** A clergyman or officer in a kirk. [*Scot.*]

2. A member of the Church of Scotland, as distinguished from a member of another communion. [*Scot.*]

Kirk'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A churchyard. [*Scot.*]

Kir'mess (kẽr'mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis*; cf. G. *kirmes*; prop., church mass. See CHURCH, and MASS a religious service.] In Europe, particularly in Belgium and Holland, an outdoor festival and fair; in the United States, generally an indoor entertainment and fair combined.

Kirsch'was'ser (kẽrsh'vŭs'sẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic liquor, obtained by distilling the fermented juice of the small black cherry.

Kir'some (kẽr'sŭm), *a.* [Corrupted from *chrisom*.] Christian; christened. [*Obs.*]

I am a true *kirsome* woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

Kir'tle (kẽr't'l), *n.* [OE. *kirtel*, *curtel*, AS. *cyrtel*; akin to Icel. *kyrtill*, Sw. *kjortel*, Dan. *kiortel*, *kiole*.] A garment varying in form and use at different times, and worn both by men and women.

Wearing her Norman cap, and her *kirtle* of blue. *Longfellow.*

☞ The term is still retained in the provinces, in the sense of "an outer petticoat." *Halliwell.*

Kir'tled (-t'ld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Byron.*

Ki-rum'bo (kē-rōōm'bō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Madagascar (*Leptosomus discolor*), the only living type of a family allied to the rollers. It has a pair of loral plumes. The male is glossy green above, with metallic reflections; the female is spotted with brown and black.

Kish (kĭsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *kies* gravel, pyrites.] (*Min.*) A workman's name for the graphite which forms incidentally in iron smelting.

Kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [Per. *qismat*.] Destiny; fate. [Written also *kismat*.] [*Oriental*]

Kiss (kĭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KISSED (kĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KISSING.] [OE. *kissen*, *cussen*, AS. *cyssan*, fr. *coss* a kiss; of uncertain origin; akin to D. *kus*, G. *kuss*, Icel. *koss*.] **1.** To salute with the lips, as a mark of affection, reverence, submission, forgiveness, etc.

He . . . *kissed* her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That at the parting all the church echoed. *Shak.*

2. To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

Kiss, *v. i.* **1.** To make or give salutation with the lips in token of love, respect, etc.; as, *kiss* and make friends.

2. To meet; to come in contact; to touch fondly.

Like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss* consume. *Shak.*

Rose, rose and clematis,
Trail and twine and clasp and *kiss*. *Tennyson.*

Kissing comfit, a perfumed sugarplum to sweeten the breath. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak.*

Kiss, *n.* [OE. *kiss*, derived under the influence of the verb from the older form *coss*, AS. *coss*. See KISS, *v.*]

1. A salutation with the lips, as a token of affection, respect, etc.; as, a parting *kiss*; a *kiss* of reconciliation.

Last with a *kiss*, she took a long farewell. *Dryden.*
Dear as remembered *kisses* after death. *Tennyson.*

2. A small piece of confectionery.

Kiss'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who kisses. *Beau. & Fl.*

Kiss'ing-crust' (-krŭst'), *n.* (*Cookery*) The portion of the upper crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking. *Lamb.*

A massy fragment from the rich *kissingcrust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf. *W. Howitt.*

Kist (kĭst), *n.* [See CHEST.] A chest; hence, a coffin. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *Jamieson. Halliwell.*

Kist, *n.* [Ar. *gist*.] A stated payment, especially a payment of rent for land; hence, the time for such payment. [*India*]

Kist'vaen (kĭst'vān), *n.* [W. *cist-faen*.] (*Archæol.*) A Celtic monument, commonly known as a *dolmen*.

Kit (kĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* KITTE.] To cut. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kit, *n.* [See KITTEN.] A kitten.

Kit fox (*Zoöl.*), a small burrowing fox (*Vulpes velox*), inhabiting the region of the Rocky Mountains. It is brownish gray, reddish on the breast and flanks, and white below. Called also *swift fox*.

Kit, *n.* [Cf. AS. *cytere* harp, L. *cithara*. Cf. GUITAR.] A small violin. "A dancing master's *kit*." *Grew.*

Prince Turveydrop then tinkled the strings of his *kit* with his fingers, and the young ladies stood up to dance. *Dickens.*

Kit, *n.* [Cf. D. *kit* a large bottle, OD. *kitte* beaker, decanter.] **1.** A large bottle.

2. A wooden tub or pail, smaller at the top than at the bottom; as, a *kit* of butter, or of mackerel. *Wright.*

3. A straw or rush basket for fish; also, any kind of basket. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. A box for working implements; hence, a working outfit, as of a workman, a soldier, and the like.

5. A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; — used with *whole*, and generally contemptuously; as, the whole *kit* of them.

Kit'cat' (-kăt'), *a.* **1.** Designating a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; — so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies.

2. Designating a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, viz., twenty-eight or twenty-nine inches by thirty-six; — so called because that size was adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the members of the *Kitcat* Club. *Fairholt.*

Kit'cat', *n.* A game played by striking with a stick a small piece of wood, called a *cat*, shaped like two cones united at their bases; tipcat. *Cotton.*

Kitcat roll (*Agric.*), a roller somewhat in the form of two cones set base to base. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* [OE. *kichen*, *kichene*, *kuchene*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*, equiv. to *culina* a kitchen, fr. *coquinus* pertaining to cooking, fr. *coquere* to cook. See COOK to prepare food, and cf. CUISINE.] **1.** A cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

Cool was his *kitchen*, though his brains were hot. *Dryden.*
A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. A utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin *kitchen*.

Kitchen garden. See under GARDEN. — **Kitchen lee**, dirty soapsuds. [*Obs.*] "A brazen tub of *kitchen lee*." *Ford.* — **Kitchen stuff**, fat collected from pots and pans. *Donne.*

Kitch'en, *v. t.* To furnish food to; to entertain with the fare of the kitchen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Kitch'en-er, *n.* A kitchen servant; a cook. *Carlyle.*

Kitch'en-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen. *Shak.*

Kitch'en mid'dens (kĭch'ĕn mĭd'd'nz). [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings; cf. Scot. *midden* a dunghill.] Relics of neolithic man found on the coast of Denmark, consisting of shell mounds, some of which are ten feet high, one thousand feet long, and two hundred feet wide. The name is applied also to similar mounds found on the American coast from Canada to Florida, made by the North American Indians.

Kitch'en-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The body of servants employed in the kitchen. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Kite (kīt), *n.* [OE. *kyte*, AS. *cȳta;* cf. W. *cud, cut.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any raptorial bird of the subfamily *Milvinæ*, of which many species are known. They have long wings, adapted for soaring, and usually a forked tail.

☞ The European species are *Milvus ictinus* and *M. migrans;* the pariah kite of India is *M. govinda;* the sacred or Brahmany kite of India is *Haliastur Indus;* the American fork-tailed kite is the *Nauclerus furcatus.*

European Kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

2. Fig.: One who is rapacious.

Detested *kite*, thou liest. *Shak.*

3. A light frame of wood or other material covered with paper or cloth, for flying in the air at the end of a string.

4. (*Naut.*) A lofty sail, carried only when the wind is light.

5. (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral, one of whose diagonals is an axis of symmetry. *Henrici.*

6. Fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit, as a check which represents no deposit in bank, or a bill of exchange not sanctioned by sale of goods; an accommodation check or bill. [*Cant.*]

7. (*Zoöl.*) The brill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Flying kites. (*Naut.*) See under FLYING. — **Kite falcon** (*Zoöl.*), an African falcon of the genus *Avicida*, having some resemblance to a kite.

Kite, *v. i.* To raise money by "kites;" as, *kiting* transactions. See KITE, 6. [*Cant.*]

Kite, *n.* The belly. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Kite'fly'ing (-flī'ĭng), *n.* A mode of raising money, or sustaining one's credit, by the use of paper which is merely nominal; — called also *kiting.* — **Kite'fli'er,** *n.* See KITE, *n.*, 6. [*Cant.*] *McElrath. Thackeray.*

Kith (kĭth), *n.* [OE. *kith, cuð*, AS. *cȳððe, cȳð*, native land, fr. *cūð* known. √45. See UNCOUTH, CAN, and cf. KYTHE.] Acquaintance; kindred.

And my near *kith* for that will sore me shend. *W. Browne.*
The sage of his *kith* and the hamlet. *Longfellow.*

Kith and kin, kindred more or less remote.

‖ **Kith'a-ra** (-ȧ-rȧ), *n.* See CITHARA.

Kithe (kīth), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See KYTHE. *Chaucer.*

Kit'lsh (kīt'ĭsh), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or relating to a kite.

Kit'ling (kĭt'lĭng), *n.* [*Kit* a kitten + *-ling:* cf. Icel. *ketlingr.*] A young kitten; a whelp. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *B. Jonson.*

Kit'te (kĭt't*e*), *imp.* of KIT to cut. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Kit'tel (kĭt't'l), *v. t.* See KITTLE, *v. t.*

Kit'ten (-t'n), *n.* [OE. *kiton*, a dim. of *cat;* cf. G. *kitze* a young cat, also a female cat, and F. *chaton*, dim. of *chat* cat, also E. *kitling.* See CAT.] A young cat.

Kit'ten, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KITTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KITTENING.] To bring forth young, as a cat; to bring forth, as kittens. *Shak. H. Spencer.*

Kit'ten-ish, *a.* Resembling a kitten; playful; as, a *kittenish* disposition. *Richardson.*

Kit'ti-wake (-tĭ-wāk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A northern gull (*Rissa tridactyla*), inhabiting the coasts of Europe and America. It is white, with black tips to the wings, and has but three toes.

Kittiwake.

Kit'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [Cf. KIT a kitten.] (*Zoöl.*) To bring forth young, as a cat; to kitten; to litter. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Kit'tle, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *citelian;* akin to D. *kittelen*, G. *kitzeln*, Icel. *kitla*, Sw. *kittla, kittsla*, Dan. *kildre* Cf. TICKLE.] To tickle. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] [Written also *kittel.*] *Halliwell. Jamieson.*

Kit'tle, *a.* Ticklish; not easily managed; troublesome; difficult; variable. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell. Sir W. Scott.*

Kit'tlish (-tlĭsh), *a.* Ticklish; kittle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Kit-ty-sol' (kĭt-tĭ-sŏl'), *n.* [Sp. *quitasol.*] The Chinese paper parasol.

Kive (kīv), *n.* A mash vat. See KEEVE. [*Obs.*]

Kiv'er (kĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover. — *n.* A cover. [Disused except in illiterate speech.]

Ki'vi-ki'vi (kē'vĭ-kē'vĭ), **Ki'wi-ki'wi** (kē'wĭ-kē'wĭ), *n.; pl.* KIVIKIVIES (-vĭz), KIWIKIWIES (-wĭz). (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Apteryx, esp. *A. australis;* — so called in imitation of its notes. Called also *kiwi.* See APTERYX.

‖ **Kjoek'ken moed'dings** (kyĕk'ken mĕd'dĭngz). [Dan.] See KITCHEN MIDDENS.

Kla'maths (klȧ'mȧts), *n. pl.; sing.* KLAMATH. (*Ethnol.*) A collective name for the Indians of several tribes formerly living along the Klamath river, in California and Oregon, but now restricted to a reservation at Klamath Lake; — called also *Clamets* and *Hamati.*

Kleene'boc' (klēn'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *kleen* little, small + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) An antelope (*Cephalophus pygmæus*), found in South Africa. It is of very small size, being but one foot high at the shoulder. It is remarkable for its activity, and for its mild and timid disposition. Called also *guevi*, and *pygmy antelope.*

Kleeneboc. (1/6)

Klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'-tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + E. *mania.*] A propensity to steal, claimed to be irresistible. This does not constitute legal irresponsibility. *Wharton.*

Klep'to-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected with kleptomania.

Klick (klĭk), *n. & v.* See CLICK.

Klick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. CLICKET.] (*Mil.*) A small postern or gate in a palisade, for the passage of sallying parties. [Written also *klinket.*]

Klink'stone' (klĭnk'stōn'), *n.* See CLINKSTONE.

Kli-nom'e-ter (klĭ-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* See CLINOMETER.

Klip'das (klĭp'dȧs), **Klip'dachs'** (-dȧks'), *n.* [D. *klip* cliff + *das* badger, akin to G. *dachs.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small mammal (*Hyrax Capensis*), found in South Africa. It is of about the size of a rabbit, and closely resembles the daman. Called also *rock rabbit.*

Klip'fish' (klĭp'fĭsh'), *n.* Dried cod, exported from Norway. [Written also *clipfish.*]

Klip'spring'er (-sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* [D., lit., cliff springer.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, graceful South African antelope (*Nanotragus oreotragus*), which, like the chamois, springs from one crag to another with great agility; — called also *kainsi.* [Written also *klippspringer.*]

‖ **Kloof** (klōf), *n.* [D. See CLOVE a cleft.] A glen; a ravine closed at its upper end. [*South Africa*]

Klo'pe-ma'ni-a (klō'pĕ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κλοπή theft + E. *mania.*] See KLEPTOMANIA.

Knab (năb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNABBED (năbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNABBING.] [See NAB, *v. t.*, and cf. KNAP, *v. t.*] **1.** To seize with the teeth; to gnaw. "*Knabbing* crusts." [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To nab. See NAB, *v. t.* [*Colloq.*]

Knab'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *knab.*] To bite or nibble. [*Obs.*]

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Sir T. Browne.*

Knack (năk), *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *knacken* to break, Dan. *knage* to crack, crash, and E. *knock.*] **1.** To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise; to chink. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To speak affectedly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Knack, *n.* **1.** A petty contrivance; a toy; a plaything; a knickknack.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shak.*

2. A readiness in performance; aptness at doing something; skill; facility; dexterity.

The fellow . . . has not the *knack* with his shears. *B. Jonson.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. Something performed, or to be done, requiring aptness and dexterity; a trick; a device. "The *knacks* of japers." *Chaucer.*

For how should equal colors do the *knack?* *Pope.*

Knack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes knickknacks, toys, etc. *Mortimer.*

2. One of two or more pieces of bone or wood held loosely between the fingers, and struck together by moving the hand; — called also *clapper.* *Halliwell.*

Knack'er, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *knakkr* a saddle.] **1.** A harness maker. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. One who slaughters worn-out horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat. [*Eng.*]

Knack'ish, *a.* Trickish; artful. [*Obs.*] — **Knack'ish-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Knack'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* See KNOCK-KNEED.

Knack'y (-ỹ), *a.* Having a knack; cunning; crafty; trickish. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Knag (năg), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *knagge* a knot in wood, Sw. *knagg*, Dan. *knag* a hook to hang clothes on, a bracket; Gael. & Ir. *cnag* peg, knob.] **1.** A knot in wood; a protuberance. *Wright.*

2. A wooden peg for hanging things on. *Wright.*

3. The prong of an antler. *Holland.*

4. The rugged top of a hill. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Knag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Full of knots; knaggy.

Knag'gy (năg'gỹ), *a.* Knotty; rough; figuratively, rough in temper. *Fuller.* — **Knag'gi-ness** (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Knap (năp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp, cnæpp*, top, knob, button; cf. Icel. *knappr* knob, Sw. *knapp*, Dan. *knap* button, W., Gael., & Ir. *cnap* knob, button, and E. *knop.*] A protuberance; a swelling; a knob; a button; hence, rising ground; a summit. See KNOB, and KNOP.

The highest part and *knap* of the same island. *Holland.*

Knap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNAPPED (năpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNAPPING.] [D. *knappen* to chew, bite, crack, take hold of; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

He will *knap* the spears apieces with his teeth. *Dr. H. More.*
He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Ps.* xlvi. 9 (*Book of Common Prayer*).

2. To strike smartly; to rap; to snap. *Bacon.*

Knap, *v. i.* To make a sound of snapping. *Wiseman.*

Knap, *n.* A sharp blow or slap. *Halliwell.*

Knap'bot'tle (năp'bŏt't'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bladder campion (*Silene inflata*).

Knap'pish (năp'pĭsh), *a.* [See KNAP to strike.] Snappish; peevish. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Knap'ple (năp'p'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *knap*, v.; cf. D. *knabbelen* to gnaw.] To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise; to bite; to nibble. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Knap'py (năp'pỹ), *a.* Having knaps; full of protuberances or humps; knobby. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Knap'sack' (-săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak; knappen* to eat + *zak* a bag. See KNAP, *v. t.*, and SACK.] A case of canvas or leather, for carrying on the back a soldier's necessaries, or the clothing, etc., of a traveler.

Knapsack.

And each one fills his *knapsack* or his scrip
With some rare thing that on the field is found. *Drayton.*

Knap'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The black centaury (*Centaurea nigra*); — so called from the knoblike heads of flowers. Called also *bullweed.*

Knar (när), *n.* See GNAR. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Knarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood. See GNARL.

Knarled (närld), *a.* Knotted. See GNARLED.

Knarred (närd), *a.* Knotty; gnarled.

The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees. *Longfellow.*

Knar'ry (när'rỹ), *a.* Knotty; gnarled. *Chaucer.*

Knave (nāv), *n.* [OE., boy, servant, knave, AS. *cnafa* boy, youth; cf. AS. *cnapa* boy, youth, D. *knaap*, G. *knabe* boy, *knappe* esquire, Icel. *knapi*, Sw. *knape* esquire, *knäfvel* knave.] **1.** A boy; especially, a boy servant. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif. Chaucer.*

O murderous slumber,
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy
That plays thee music? Gentle *knave*, good night. *Shak.*

2. Any male servant; a menial. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

He 's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will. *Shak.*

3. A tricky, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; a rogue; a villain. "A pair of crafty *knaves.*" *Shak.*

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*

☞ "How many serving lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest before *knave* — which meant at first no more than boy — acquired the meaning which it has now!" *Trench.*

4. A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

Knave child, a male child. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Villain; cheat; rascal; rogue; scoundrel; miscreant.

Knav'er-y (nāv'ẽr-ỹ), *n.; pl.* KNAVERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The practices of a knave; petty villainy; fraud; trickery; a knavish action.

This is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Roguish or mischievous tricks. *Shak.*

Knave'ship, *n.* A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the under miller. [*Scot.*]

Knav'ess (nāv'ĕs), *n.* A knavish woman. *Carlyle.*

Knav'ish, *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a knave; given to knavery; trickish; fraudulent; dishonest; villainous; as, a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick. "*Knavish* politicians." *Macaulay.*

2. Mischievous; roguish; waggish.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*

Knav'ish-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a knavish manner; dishonestly; fraudulently. *Holland.*

2. Mischievously; waggishly; roguishly. "*Knavishly* witty." *Gayton.*

Knav'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being knavish; knavery; dishonesty.

Knaw (nạ), *v. t.* See GNAW. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Knaw'el (nạ'ĕl), *n.* [Akin to G. *knauel, knäuel*, prop., a ball of thread, coil. Cf. CLEW.] (*Bot.*) A low, spreading weed (*Scleranthus annuus*), common in sandy soil.

Knead (nēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNEADED: *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNEADING.] [OE. *kneden*, AS. *cnedan;* akin to D. *kneden*, G. *kneten*, Sw. *knåda*, Icel. *knoða;* cf. OSlav. *gnesti.*] **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; esp., to work, as by repeated pressure with the knuckles, into a well mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, etc.; as, to *knead* dough.

The *kneading*, the making of the cake, the heating of the oven, and the baking. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To treat or form as by kneading; to beat.

I will *knead* him: I'll make him supple. *Shak.*

Kneading trough, a trough or tray in which dough is kneaded. *Ex.* viii. 3.

Knead'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be kneaded; capable of being worked into a mass.

Knead'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who kneads.

Knead'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of one kneading.

Kne'bel-ite (nē'bĕl-īt), *n.* [From Major von *Knebel.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a gray, red, brown, or green color, and glistening luster. It is a silicate of iron and manganese.

Kneck (nĕk), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) The twisting of a rope or cable, as it is running out. [*Eng.*]

Knee (nē), *n.* [OE. *kne, cneo*, AS. *cneó, cneów;* akin to OS. *knio, kneo*, OFries. *knī*, G. & D. *knie*, OHG. *chniu, chneo*, Icel. *knē*, Sw. *knä*, Dan. *knæ*, Goth. *kniu*, L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jānu.* √231. Cf. GENUFLECTION.] **1.** In man, the joint in the middle part of the leg.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The joint, or region of the joint, between the thigh and leg. (*b*) In the horse and allied animals, the carpal joint, corresponding to the wrist in man.

3. (*Mech. & Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber or metal formed with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent.

4. A bending of the knee, as in respect or courtesy.

Give them title, *knee*, and approbation. *Shak.*

Knee breeches. See under BREECHES. — **Knee holly, Knee holm** (*Bot.*), butcher's broom. — **Knee jerk** (*Physiol.*), a jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee, which causes a sudden contraction of the quadriceps muscle; one of the so-called tendon reflexes. — **Knee joint.** See in the Vocabulary. —

Knee timber, timber with knees or angles in it. — **Knee tribute**, or **Knee worship**, tribute paid by kneeling; worship by genuflection. [*Obs.*] "*Knee tribute* yet unpaid." *Milton.*

Knee (nē), *v. t.* To supplicate by kneeling. [*Obs.*]
Falldown, and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shak.*

Knee brush (nē′brŭsh′), *n.* 1. (*Zoöl.*) A tuft or brush of hair on the knees of some species of antelopes and other animals; — chiefly used in the plural.
2. (*Zoöl.*) A thick mass or collection of hairs on the legs of bees, by aid of which they carry the collected pollen to the hive or nest; — usually in the plural.

Knee cap (nē′kăp′), *n.* 1. (*Anat.*) The kneepan.
2. A cap or protection for the knee.

Knee′–crooking (nē′krŏŏk′ĭng), *a.* Obsequious; fawning. "*Knee-crooking* knave." *Shak.*

Kneed (nēd), *a.* 1. Having knees; — used chiefly in composition; as, *in-kneed*; *out-kneed*; *weak-kneed*.
2. (*Bot.*) Geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like a knee when a little bent; as, *kneed* grass.

Knee′deep (nē′dēp′), *a.* 1. Rising to the knees; knee-high; as, water or snow *knee-deep*.
Grass *knee-deep* within a month. *Milton.*
2. Sunk to the knees; as, men *knee-deep* in water.
Where *knee-deep* the trees were standing. *Longfellow.*

Knee′–high (nē′hī′), *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees; as, the water is *knee-high*.

Knee joint (nē′joint′), *n.* 1. The joint of the knee.
2. (*Mech.*) A toggle or toggle joint; — so called because consisting of two pieces jointed to each other end to end, forming an angle like the knee when bent.

Kneed′ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Geniculate; kneed. See KNEED, *a.*

Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNEELING.] [OE. *knelen, cneolien*; akin to D. *knielen*, Dan. *knæle*. See KNEE.] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees; — sometimes with *down*.
And he *kneeled* down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. *Acts* vii. 60.
As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

Kneel′er (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who kneels or who worships by or while kneeling. *Tennyson.*
2. A cushion or stool to kneel on.
3. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to certain catechumens and penitents who were permitted to join only in parts of church worship.

Kneel′ing-ly, *adv.* In a kneeling position.

Knee pan (nē′păn′), *n.* (*Anat.*) A roundish, flattened, sesamoid bone in the tendon in front of the knee joint; the patella; the kneecap.

Knee piece (-pēs′), *n.* A piece shaped like a knee; as, the *kneepieces* or ears of a boat.

Knell (nĕl), *n.* [OE. *knel, cnul*, AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnyllan* to sound a bell; cf. D. & G. *knallen* to clap, crack, G. & Sw. *knall* a clap, crack, loud sound, Dan. *knalde* to clap, crack. Cf. KNOLL, *n.* & *v.*] The stroke of a bell tolled at a funeral or at the death of a person; a death signal; a passing bell; hence, figuratively, a warning of, or a sound indicating the passing away of anything.
The dead man's *knell*
Is there since asked for who. *Shak.*
The curfew tolls the *knell* of parting day. *Gray.*

Knell, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNELLED (nĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNELLING.] [OE. *knellen, knillen, knullen*, AS. *cnyllan*. See KNEL, *n.*] To sound as a knell; especially, to toll at a death or funeral; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.
Not worth a blessing, or a bell to *knell* for thee. *Beau. & Fl.*
Yet all that pausing, and grief hath known,
Of hopes laid waste, *knells* in that word, "alone." *Ld. Lytton.*

Knell, *v. t.* To summon, as by a knell.
Each tinkling bell, the baron saith,
Knells back to a world of death. *Coleridge.*

Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of KNOW.

Knick′er (nĭk′ẽr), *n.* [D. *knikker*.] A small ball of clay, baked hard and oiled, used as a marble by boys in playing. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*] *Halliwell. Bartlett.*

Knick′er-bock′ers (-bŏk′ẽrz), *n. pl.* The name for a style of short breeches; smallclothes.

Knick′knack (nĭk′năk′), *n.* [See KNACK.] A trifle or toy; a bawble; a gewgaw.

Knick′knack′a-ry (-ă-tŏ-rў), *n.* A collection of knickknacks. *Richardson.*

Knick′knack′y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Knickknacks.

Knife (nīf), *n. pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [OE. *knif*, AS. *cnīf*; akin to D. *knijf*, Icel. *knīfr*, Sw. *knif*, Dan. *kniv*.]
1. An instrument consisting of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle, but of many different forms and names for different uses; as, a *knife*, drawing *knife*, putty *knife*, pallet *knife*, pocket*knife*, pen*knife*, chopping *knife*, etc.
2. A sword or dagger.
The cold conquest of a wretch's *knife*. *Shak.*

Knife grass (*Bot.*) a tropical American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*), having leaves with a very sharp and hard edge, like a knife. — **To the knife**, mortal combat; a conflict carried to last extremity.

Knife, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIFED (nīft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIFING (nīf).] 1. (*Hort.*) To prune with the knife.
2. To cut or stab with a knife. [*Low*]

Knife′board (-bōrd′), *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned or shed.

Knife′–edge (-ĕj′), *n.* (*Mech.*) A piece of steel sharpened to an acute edge or angle, and resting on a smooth surface, serving as the axis of motion of a pendulum, scale beam, or other piece required to oscillate with the least possible friction.

Knife-edge file. See *Illust.* of FILE.

Knight (nīt), *n.* [OE. *knight, cniht*, knight, soldier, AS. *cniht, cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to D. & G. *knecht* servant; perh. akin to E. *kin*.] 1. A young servant or follower; a military attendant. [*Obs.*]

Knight in full Armor. 2 (*a*).

2. (*a*) In feudal times, a man-at-arms serving on horseback and admitted to a certain military rank with special ceremonies, including an oath to protect the distressed, maintain the right, and live a stainless life. (*b*) One on whom knighthood, a dignity next below that of baronet, is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*; as, Sir John. [*Eng.*] Hence: (*c*) A champion; a partisan; a lover. "Give this ring to my true *knight*." *Shak.* "In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*." *Tennyson.*
Knights, by their oaths, should right
poor ladies' harms. *Shak.*

☞ Formerly, when a knight's name was not known, it was customary to address him as *Sir Knight*. The rank of a knight is not hereditary.

3. A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head.
4. A playing card bearing the figure of a knight; the knave or jack. [*Obs.*]

Carpet knight. See under CARPET. — **Knight of industry**. See *Chevalier d'industrie*, under CHEVALIER. — **Knight of Malta, Knight of Rhodes, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem**. See HOSPITALER. — **Knight of the post**, one who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials, or false bail; hence, a sharper in general. *Nares.* "A *knight of the post*, . . . quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve pence." *Nash.* — **Knight of the shire**, in England, one of the representatives of a county in Parliament, in distinction from the representatives of cities and boroughs. — **Knights commanders, Knights companions, Knights grand cross**, different classes of the Order of the Bath. See under BATH, and COMPANION. — **Knights of labor**, a secret organization whose professed purpose is to secure and maintain the rights of workingmen as respects their relations to their employers. [*U. S.*] — **Knights of Pythias**, a secret order, founded in Washington, D. C., in 1864, for social and charitable purposes. — **Knights of the Round Table**, knights belonging to an order which, according to the legendary accounts, was instituted by the mythical King Arthur. They derived their common title from the table around which they sat on certain solemn days. *Brande & C.*

Knight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIGHTING.] To dub or create (one) a knight; — done in England by the sovereign only, who taps the kneeling candidate with a sword, saying: Rise, Sir ———.
A soldier, by the honor-giving hand
Of Cœur-de-Lion *knighted* in the field. *Shak.*

Knight′age (-āj), *n.* The body of knights, taken collectively.

Knight′ bach′e-lor (nīt′ băch′ẽ-lẽr); *pl.* KNIGHTS BACHELORS (nīts′ băch′ẽ-lẽrz). A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry. See BACHELOR, 4.

Knight′ ban′ner-et (băn′nẽr-ĕt); *pl.* KNIGHTS BANNERETS. A knight who carried a banner, who possessed fiefs to a greater amount than the knight bachelor, and who was obliged to serve in war with a greater number of attendants. The dignity was sometimes conferred by the sovereign in person on the field of battle.

Knight′ bar′o-net (băr′ō-nĕt). See BARONET.

Knight′–er′rant (-ẽr′rant), *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTS, or KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity

Knight′–er′rant-ry (-rў), *n.*; KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-rĭz). The character or actions of wandering knights; the practice of wandering in quest of adventures; chivalry; a quixotic or romantic adventure or scheme.
The rigid guardian [*i. e.*, conscience] of a blameless heart
Is weak with rank *knight-errantries* o'errun. *Young.*

Knight′–er-rat′ic (-ẽr-răt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a knight-errant or to knight-errantry. [*R.*] *Quart. Rev.*

Knight′head (nīt′hĕd′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bollard timber. See under BOLLARD.

Knight′hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*Knight* + *-hood*: cf. AS. *cnihthād* youth.] 1. The character, dignity, or condition of a knight, or of knights as a class; hence, chivalry. "O shame to *knighthood*." *Shak.*
If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise;
You 'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*
2. The whole body of knights.
The *knighthood* nowadays are nothing like the *knighthood* of old time. *Chapman.*

☞ "When the order of *knighthood* was conferred with full solemnity in the leisure of a court or city, imposing preliminary ceremonies were required of the candidate. He prepared himself by prayer and fasting, watched his arms at night in a chapel, and was then admitted with the performance of religious rites. *Knighthood* was conferred by the *accolade*, which, from the derivation of the name, would appear to have been originally an embrace; but afterward consisted, as it still does, in a blow of the flat of a sword on the back of the kneeling candidate." *Brande & C.*

Knight′less, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. [*Obs.*]
"*Knightless* guile." *Spenser.*

Knight′li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The character or bearing suitable for a knight; chivalry. *Spenser.*

Knight′ly, *a.* [AS. *cnihtlic* boyish.] Of or pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous; as, a *knightly* combat, a *knightly* spirit.
For *knightly* jousts and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*
[Excuses] full *knightly* without scorn. *Tennyson.*

Knight′ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.
And why thou comest thus *knightly* clad in arms. *Shak.*

Knight′ mar′shal (nīt′ mär′shal). (*Eng. Law*) An officer in the household of the British sovereign, who has cognizance of transgressions within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there, a member of the household being one of the parties. *Wharton.*

Knight′ serv′ice (sẽrv′ĭs). (*Eng. Feud. Law*) A tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service. See CHIVALRY, *n.*, 4.

Knight′ Tem′plar (tĕm′plẽr); *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (nīts′ tĕm′plẽrz). See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 3, and also TEMPLAR, *n.*, 1 and 3.

Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIT or KNITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNITTING.] [OE. *knitten, knutten*, AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot; akin to Icel. *knȳta*, Sw. *knyta*, Dan. *knytte*. See KNOT.] 1. To form into a knot, or into knots; to tie together, as cord; to fasten by tying.
A great sheet *knit* at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.
When your head did but ache,
I *knit* my handkercher about your brows. *Shak.*
2. To form, as a textile fabric, by the interlacing of yarn or thread in a series of connected loops, by means of needles, either by hand or by machinery; as, to *knit* stockings.
3. To join; to cause to grow together.
Nature can not *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*
4. To unite closely; to connect; to engage; as, hearts *knit* together in love.
Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*. *Shak.*
Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic round. *Milton.*
A link among the days, to *knit*
The generations each to each. *Tennyson.*
5. To draw together; to contract into wrinkles.
He *knits* his brow and shows an angry eye. *Shak.*

Knit, *v. i.* 1. To form a fabric by interlacing yarn or thread; to weave by making knots or loops.
2. To be united closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

To knit up, to wind up; to conclude; to come to a close. "It remaineth *to knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas." [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Knit, *n.* Union by knitting; texture. *Shak.*

Knit′back (-băk′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant comfrey; — so called from its use as a restorative. *Dr. Prior.*

Knitch (nĭch), } *n.* [Cf. KNIT.] A number of things
Knitch′et (-ĕt), } tied or knit together; a bundle; a fagot. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
When they [stems of asphodel] be dried, they ought to be made up into *knitchets*, or handfuls. *Holland.*

Knits (nĭts), *n. pl.* [Prob. same word as *nit* a louse's egg.] (*Mining*) Small particles of ore. *Raymond.*

Knit′ster (nĭt′stẽr), *n.* A woman who knits. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Knit′ter (nĭt′tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, knits, joins, or unites; a knitting machine. *Shak.*

Knit′ting (nĭt′tĭng), *n.* 1. The work of a knitter; the network formed by knitting.
2. Union formed by knitting, as of bones.
Knitting machine, one of a number of contrivances for mechanically knitting stockings, jerseys, and the like. — **Knitting needle**, a stiff rod, as of steel wire, with rounded ends, used for knitting yarn or threads into a fabric, as in stockings. — **Knitting sheath**, a sheath to receive the end of a needle in knitting.

Knit′tle (nĭt′t'l), *n.* [From KNIT.] 1. A string that draws together a purse or bag. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*
2. *pl.* (*Naut.*) See NETTLES.

Knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of KNIFE. See KNIFE.

Knob (nŏb), *n.* [A modification of *knop*. Cf. NOB.]
1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; a lump; as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone.
2. A knoblike ornament or handle; as, the *knob* of a lock, door, or drawer. *Chaucer.*
3. A rounded hill or mountain; as, the Pilot *Knob*. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
4. (*Arch.*) See KNOP.
Knob latch, a latch which can be operated by turning a knob, without using a key.

Knob, *v. i.* To grow into knobs or bunches; to become knobbed. [*Obs.*] *Drant.*

Knobbed (nŏbd), *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs; ending in a nob. See *Illust.* of ANTENNA.
The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

Knob′ber (nŏb′bẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KNOBBLER.

Knob′bi-ness (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From KNOBBY.] The quality or state of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

Knob′bing (-bĭng), *n.* (*Stone Quarrying*) Rough dressing by knocking off knobs or projections.

Knob′bler (-blẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hart in its second year; a young deer. [Written also *knobber*.] *Halliwell.*
He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobbler*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Knob′bling fire′ (-blĭng fīr′). A bloomery fire. See BLOOMERY.

Knob′by (-bў), *a.* [From KNOB.] 1. Full of, or covered with, knobs or hard protuberances. *Dr. H. More.*
2. Irregular; stubborn in particulars. [*Obs.*]
The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy. *Howell.*
3. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Knob′stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* One who refuses to join, or withdraws from, a trades union. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Knock (nŏk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOCKED (nŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOCKING.] [OE. *knoken*, AS. *cnocian, cnucian*; prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *knacka*. Cf. KNACK.] 1. To drive or be driven against something; to strike against something; to clash; as, one heavy body *knocks* against another. *Bacon.*

2. To strike or beat with something hard or heavy; to rap; as, to *knock* with a club; to *knock* on the door.

For harbor at a thousand doors they *knocked*. *Dryden.*

Seek, and ye shall find; *knock*, and it shall be opened unto you. *Matt.* vii. 7.

To knock about, to go about, taking knocks or rough usage; to wander about; to saunter. [*Colloq.*] "*Knocking about* town." *W. Irving.* — **To knock up**, to fail of strength; to become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out. "The horses were beginning *to knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service." *De Quincey.* — **To knock off**, to cease, as from work; to desist. — **To knock under**, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered; — an expression probably borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table* with the knuckles, when conquered. "Colonel Esmond *knocked under* to his fate." *Thackeray.*

Knock (nŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike with something hard or heavy; to move by striking; to drive (a thing) against something; as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* the head against a post; to *knock* a lamp off the table.

When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together. *Rowe.*

2. To strike for admittance; to rap upon, as a door.

Master, *knock* the door hard. *Shak.*

To knock down. (*a*) To strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, *to knock down* an assailant. (*b*) To assign to a bidder at an auction, by a blow or knock; to knock off. — **To knock in the head**, *or* **on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; hence, to put an end to; to defeat, as a scheme or project; to frustrate; to quash. [*Colloq.*] — **To knock off.** (*a*) To force off by a blow or by beating. (*b*) To assign to a bidder at an auction, by a blow on the counter. (*c*) To leave off (work, etc.). [*Colloq.*] — **To knock out**, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains. — **To knock up.** (*a*) To arouse by knocking. (*b*) To beat or tire out; to fatigue till unable to do more; as, the men were entirely *knocked up*. [*Colloq.*] "The day being exceedingly hot, the want of food had *knocked up* my followers." *Pethérick.* (*c*) (*Bookbinding*) To make even at the edges, or to shape into book form, as printed sheets.

Knock, *n.* **1.** A blow; a stroke with something hard or heavy; a jar.

2. A stroke, as on a door for admittance; a rap. "A *knock* at the door." *Longfellow.*

A loud cry or some great *knock*. *Holland.*

Knock off, a device in a knitting machine to remove loops from the needles.

Knock'down' (nŏk'doun'), *n.* A felling by a knock, as of a combatant, or of an animal.

Knock'down', *a.* Of force sufficient to fell or completely overthrow; as, a *knockdown* blow; a *knockdown* argument. [*Colloq.*]

Knock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, knocks; specifically, an instrument, or kind of hammer, fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admittance.

Knocker.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said;
Tie up the *knocker;* say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

Knock'ing, *n.* A beating; a rap; a series of raps.

The . . . repeated *knockings* of the head upon the ground by the Chinese worshiper. *H. Spencer.*

Knock'ings (nŏk'ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Mining*) Large lumps picked out of the sieve, in dressing ore.

Knock'-knee' (-nē'), *n.* (*Med.*) A condition in which the knees are bent in so as to touch each other in walking; inknee.

Knock'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having the legs bent inward so that the knees touch in walking. [Written also *knack-kneed.*]

Knock'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Mining*) A block upon which ore is broken up.

Knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll;* akin to G. *knolle, knollen*, clod, lump, knob, bunch, OD. *knolle* ball, bunch, Sw. *knöl*, Dan. *knold.*] A little round hill; a mound; a small elevation of earth; the top or crown of a hill.

On *knoll* or hillock rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak. *Sir W. Scott.*

Knoll (nōl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOLLED (nōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOLLING.] [OE. *knollen*, AS. *cnyllan.* See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; to strike a knell upon; to toll; to proclaim, or summon, by ringing. "*Knolled* to church." *Shak.*

Heavy clocks *knolling* the drowsy hours. *Tennyson.*

Knoll, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to knell. *Shak.*

For a departed being's soul
The death hymn peals, and the hollow bells *knoll*. *Byron.*

Knoll, *n.* The tolling of a bell; a knell. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Knoll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Knop (nŏp), *n.* [OE. *knop, knoppe;* cf. D. *knop, knoop*, G. *knopf*, Dan. *knap, knop*, Sw. *knapp, knopp*, button, bud, Icel. *knappr*, and E. *knap*, n. Cf. KNAP, KNOB.] **1.** A knob; a bud; a bunch; a button.

Four bowls made like unto almonds, with their *knops* and their flowers. *Ex.* xxv. 31.

2. (*Arch.*) Any boldly projecting sculptured ornament; esp., the ornamental termination of a pinnacle, and then synonymous with *finial;* — called also *knob*, and *knosp.*

Knop sedge (*Bot.*), the bur reed (*Sparganium*); — so called from its globular clusters of seed vessels. *Prior.*

Knopped (nŏpt), *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Knop'pern (nŏp'pẽrn), *n.* [Cf. G. *knopper.* See KNOP.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of gall produced by a gallfly on the cup of an acorn, — used in tanning and dyeing.

Knop'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Same as KNAPWEED.

Knor (nôr), *n.* See KNUR. [*Obs.*]

Knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [Cf. G. *knospe* bud, E. *knop, knar.*] (*Arch.*) Same as KNOP, 2. *Milman.*

Knot (nŏt), *n.* [OE. *knot, knotte*, AS. *cnotta;* akin to D. *knot*, OHG. *chnodo, chnoto*, G. *knoten*, Icel. *knūtr*, Sw. *knut*, Dan. *knude*, and perh. to L. *nodus.* Cf. KNOUT, KNIT.] **1.** (*a*) A fastening together of the parts or ends of one or more threads, cords, ropes, etc., by any one of various ways of tying or entangling. (*b*) A lump or loop formed in a thread, cord, rope, etc., as at the end, by tying or interweaving it upon itself. (*c*) An ornamental tie, as of a ribbon.

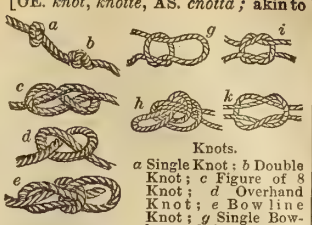

Knots.

a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bowline Knot; *g* Single Bowknot; *h* Loop Knot; *i* Granny Knot; *k* Square or Reef Knot.

☞ The names of knots vary according to the manner of their making, or the use for which they are intended; as, *bow*knot, *reef* knot, *stopper* knot, *diamond* knot, etc.

2. A bond of union; a connection; a tie. "With nuptial *knot*." *Shak.*

Ere we knit the *knot* that can never be loosed. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Something not easily solved; an intricacy; a difficulty; a perplexity; a problem.

Knots worthy of solution. *Cowper.*

A man shall be perplexed with *knots*, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. *South.*

4. A figure the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven, as in embroidery, gardening, etc. "Garden *knots*." *Bacon.*

Flowers worthy of paradise, which, not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

5. A cluster of persons or things; a collection; a group; a band; a clique; as, a *knot* of politicians. "*Knots* of talk." *Tennyson.*

His ancient *knot* of dangerous adversaries. *Shak.*

Palms in cluster, *knots* of Paradise. *Tennyson.*

As they sat together in small, separate *knots*, they discussed doctrinal and metaphysical points of belief. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. A portion of a branch of a tree that forms a mass of woody fiber running at an angle with the grain of the main stock and making a hard place in the timber. A loose knot is generally the remains of a dead branch of a tree covered by later woody growth.

7. A knob, lump, swelling, or protuberance.

With lips serenely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat. *Tennyson.*

8. A protuberant joint in a plant.

9. The point on which the action of a story depends; the gist of a matter. [*Obs.*]

I shoulde to the *knotte* condescend,
And maken of her walking soon an end. *Chaucer.*

10. (*Mech.*) See NODE.

11. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. Each knot on the line bears the same proportion to a mile that thirty seconds do to an hour. The number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute, therefore, shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour. Hence: (*b*) A nautical mile, or 6080.27 feet; as, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, her speed is said to be eight *knots.*

12. A kind of epaulet. See SHOULDER KNOT.

13. (*Zoöl.*) A sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*), found in the northern parts of all the continents, in summer. It is grayish or ashy above, with the rump and upper tail coverts white, barred with dusky. The lower parts are pale brown, with the flanks and under tail coverts white. When fat it is prized by epicures. Called also *dunne.*

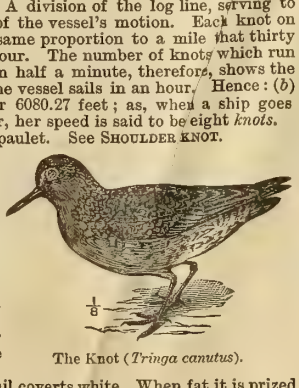

The Knot (*Tringa canutus*).

☞ The name is said to be derived from King Canute, this bird being a favorite article of food with him.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old,
Of that great king of Danes his name that still doth hold,
His appetite to please that far and near was sought. *Drayton.*

Knot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOTTING.] **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots; to form a knot on, as a rope; to entangle. "*Knotted* curls." *Drayton.*

As tight as I could *knot* the noose. *Tennyson.*

2. To unite closely; to knit together. *Bacon.*

3. To entangle or perplex; to puzzle. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Knot, *v. i.* **1.** To form knots or joints, as in a cord, a plant, etc.; to become entangled.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer.*

2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming.

3. To copulate; — said of toads. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Knot'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*); — so called from its knotted stems.

Knot'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A common weed with jointed stems (*Polygonum aviculare*); knotweed. (*b*) The dog grass. See under DOG.

☞ An infusion of *Polygonum aviculare* was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence it was called, as by Shakespeare, "hindering *knotgrass.*"

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knotgrass*. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Knot'less, *a.* Free from knots; without knots. "Silver firs with *knotless* trunks." *Congreve.*

Knot'ted (nŏt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Full of knots; having knots; knurled; as, a *knotted* cord; the *knotted* oak. *Dryden.*

2. Interwoven; matted; entangled.

Make . . . thy *knotted* and combined locks to part. *Shak.*

3. Having intersecting lines or figures.

The west corner of thy curious *knotted* garden. *Shak.*

4. (*Geol.*) Characterized by small, detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weathered surface; as, *knotted* rocks. *Percival.*

5. Entangled; puzzling; knotty. [*R.*]

They're catched i' *knotted* lawless nets. *Hudibras.*

Knot'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From KNOTTY.] **1.** The quality or state of being knotty or full of knots.

2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication. "*Knottiness* of his style." *Hare.*

Knot'ty (-tў), *a.* [*Compar.* KNOTTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KNOTTIEST.] **1.** Full of knots; knotted; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber; a *knotty* rope.

2. Hard; rugged; as, a *knotty* head. [*R.*] *Rowe.*

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed.

A *knotty* point to which we now proceed. *Pope.*

Knot'weed' (nŏt'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See KNOTGRASS.

Knot'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, herbaceous, trailing plant, of the genus *Illecebrum* (*I. verticillatum*).

Knout (nout *or* nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut';* prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *knut* knot, knout, Icel. *knūtr* knot, cf. F. *knout.* See KNOT.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals, formerly much used in Russia. The lash is a tapering bundle of leather thongs twisted with wire and hardened, so that it mangles the flesh.

Knout, *v. t.* To punish with the knout. *Brougham.*

Know (nō), *n.* Knee. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Know (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOWING.] [OE. *knowen, knawen*, AS. *cnāwan;* akin to OHG. *chnāan* (in comp.), Icel. *knā* to be able, Russ. *znate* to know, L. *noscere, noscere*, Gr. γιγνώσκειν, Skr. *jñā;* fr. the root of E. *can*, v. i., *ken*, √45. See KEN, CAN to be able, and cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION, GNOME, IGNORE, NOBLE, NOTE.] **1.** To perceive or apprehend clearly and certainly; to understand; to have full information of; as, to *know* one's duty.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shak.*

There is a certainty in the proposition . . . we *know* it. *Dryden.*

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

2. To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of; as, to *know* things from information.

3. To be acquainted with; to be no stranger to; to be more or less familiar with the person, character, etc., of; to possess experience of; as, to *know* an author; to *know* the rules of an organization.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin. *2 Cor.* v. 21.

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown. *Milton.*

4. To recognize; to distinguish; to discern the character of; as, to *know* a person's face or figure.

Ye shall *know* them by their fruits. *Matt.* vii. 16.

And their eyes were opened, and they *knew* him. *Luke* xxiv. 31.

To *know*
Faithful friend from flattering foe. *Shak.*

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead. *Flatman.*

5. To have sexual commerce with.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 1.

☞ *Know* is often followed by an objective and an infinitive (with or without *to*) or a participle, a dependent sentence, etc.

And I *knew* that thou heareste always. *John* xi. 42.

The monk he instantly *knew* to be prior. *Sir W. Scott.*

In other hands I have *known* mey do good. *Dickens.*

To know how, to understand the manner, way, or means; to have requisite information, intelligence, or sagacity. *How* is sometimes omitted. "If we fear to die, or *know* not to be patient." *Jer. Taylor.*

Know, *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; to have a clear and certain perception; to possess wisdom, instruction, or information; — often with *of.*

Israel doth not *know*, my people do not consider. *Is.* i. 3.

If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. *John* vii. 17.

The peasant folklore of Europe still *knows* of willows that bleed and weep and speak when hewn *Tylor.*

2. To be assured; to feel confident.

To know of, to ask, to inquire. [*R.*] "*Know of* your youth, examine well your blood." *Shak.*

Know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be known; capable of being discovered, understood, or ascertained.

Thus mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Know'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being knowable. *Locke.*

Know'-all' (nō'ȧl'), *n.* One who knows everything; hence, one who makes pretension to great knowledge; a wiseacre; — usually ironical. [*Colloq.* or *R.*]

Know'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who knows. *Shak.*

Know'ing, *a.* **1.** Skillful; well informed; intelligent; as, a *knowing* man; a *knowing* dog.

The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

2. Artful; cunning; as, a *knowing* rascal. [*Colloq.*]

Know'ing, *n.* Knowledge; hence, experience. "In my *knowing*." *Shak.*

This sore night
Hath trifled former *knowings*. *Shak.*

Know'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** With knowledge; in a knowing manner; intelligently; consciously; deliberately; as, he would not *knowingly* offend. *Strype.*

2. By experience. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Know'ing-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or intelligent; shrewdness; skillfulness.

Knowl'eche (nōl'ĕch), *n.* & *v.* [.] See KNOWLEDGE.

We consider and *knowleche* that we haffended. *Chaucer.*

Knowl'ech-ing (nŏl'ĕch-ĭng), *n.* Knowledge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* [OE. *knowlage, knowlege, knowleche, knawleche.* The last part is the Icel. suffix *-leikr*, forming abstract nouns, orig. the same as Icel. *leikr* game, play, sport, akin to AS. *lāc*, Goth. *laiks* dance. See KNOW, and cf. LAKE, *v. i.*, LARK a frolic.]

1. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; certain apprehension; familiar cognizance; cognition.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

2. That which is or may be known; the object of an act of knowing; a cognition; — chiefly used in the plural.

There is a great difference in the delivery of the mathematics, which are the most abstracted of *knowledges*. *Bacon.*

Knowledges is a term in frequent use by Bacon, and, though now obsolete, should be revived, as without it we are compelled to borrow "cognitions" to express its import. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

To use a word of Bacon's, now unfortunately obsolete, we must determine the relative value of *knowledges*. *H. Spencer.*

3. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; instruction; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning; scholarship; erudition.

Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth. 1 *Cor.* viii. 1.

Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge, the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

4. That familiarity which is gained by actual experience; practical skill; as, a *knowledge* of life.

Shipmen that had *knowledge* of the sea. 1 *Kings* ix. 27.

5. Scope of information; cognizance; notice; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me? *Ruth* ii. 10.

6. Sexual intercourse; — usually preceded by *carnal*; as, *carnal knowledge*.

Syn. — See WISDOM.

Knowl'edge, *v. t.* To acknowledge. [*Obs.*] "Sinners which *knowledge* their sins." *Tyndale.*

Known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW.

Know'-noth'ing (nō'nŭth'ĭng), *n.* A member of a secret political organization in the United States, the chief objects of which were the proscription of foreigners by the repeal of the naturalization laws, and the exclusive choice of native Americans for office.

☞ The party originated in 1853, and existed for about three years. The members of it were called *Know-nothings*, because they replied "I don't know," to any questions asked them in reference to the party.

Know'-noth'ing-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practices, of the Know-nothings.

Knubs (nŭbz), *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *knokel, knokil*, AS. *cuncel;* akin to D. *knokkel*, OFries. *knokele, knokle*, G. *knöchel*, Sw. *knoge*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knochen* bone, and perh. to E. *knock.*] **1.** The joint of a finger, particularly when made prominent by the closing of the fingers. *Davenant.*

2. The kneejoint, or middle joint, of either leg of a quadruped, especially of a calf; — formerly used of the kneejoint of a human being.

With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she kneeled sadly down. *Golding.*

3. The joint of a plant. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. (*Mech.*) The joining parts of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; a knuckle joint.

5. (*Shipbuilding*) A convex portion of a vessel's figure where a sudden change of shape occurs, as in a canal boat, where a nearly vertical side joins a nearly flat bottom.

6. A contrivance, usually of brass or iron, and furnished with points, worn to protect the hand, to add force to a blow, and to disfigure the person struck; as, brass *knuckles*; — called also *knuckle duster*. [*Slang*]

Knuckle Joint.

Knuckle joint (*Mach.*), a hinge joint, in which a projection with an eye, on one piece, enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes, on another piece, and is retained by a pin which passes through the eyes and forms the pivot. — Knuckle of veal (*Cookery*), the lower part of a leg of veal, from the line of the body to the knuckle.

Knuc'kle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNUCKLING (-klĭng).] To yield; to submit; — used with *down*, *to*, or *under*.

To knuckle to. (*a*) To submit to in a contest; to yield to. [*Collog.*] See *To knock under*, under KNOCK, *v. i.* (*b*) To apply one's self vigorously or earnestly to; as, *to knuckle to* work. [*Colloq.*]

Knuc'kle, *v. t.* To beat with the knuckles; to pommel. [*R.*] *Horace Smith.*

Knuc'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Jointed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Knuff (nŭf), *n.* [Cf. GNOF a churl.] A lout; a clown. [*Obs.*]

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and flouted shoon. *Hayward.*

Knur (nûr), *n.* [See KNURL.] A knurl. *Woodward.*

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* [See KNAR, GNAR.] **1.** A contorted knot in wood; a cross-grained protuberance; a nodule; a boss or projection.

2. One who, or that which, is crossgrained.

Knurl (nûrl), *v. t.* To provide with ridges, to assist the grasp, as in the edge of a flat knob, or coin; to mill.

Knurled (nûrld), *a.* **1.** Full of knots; gnarled.

2. Milled, as the head of a screw, or the edge of a coin.

Knurl'y (nûrl'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* KNURLIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KNURLIEST.] See KNUR, and cf. GNARLY.] Full of knots; hard; tough; hence, capable of enduring or resisting much.

Knur'ry (nûr'ў), *a.* Full of knots. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Ko-ai'ta (kō-āĭ'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as COAITA.

Ko-a'la (kō-ä'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tailless marsupial (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), found in Australia. The female carries her young on the back of her neck. Called also *Australian bear, native bear*, and *native sloth.*

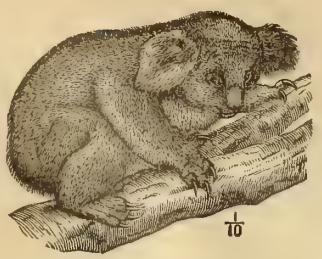

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

Kob (kōb), **Ko'ba** (kō'bȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of African antelopes of the genus *Kobus*, esp. the species *Kobus sing-sing.*

Ko'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* See COBALT.

Ko'bel-lite (kō'bĕl-līt), *n.* [From Franz von *Kobell*, of Munich.] (*Min.*) A blackish gray mineral, a sulphide of antimony, bismuth, and lead.

Ko'bold (kō'bōld; G. kō'bôlt), *n.* [G., perh. orig., house god, house protector. See COBALT.] A kind of domestic spirit in German mythology, corresponding to the Scottish brownie and the English Robin Goodfellow.

Ko'dak (kō'dăk), *n.* A kind of portable camera.

‖ **Ko'el** (kō'ĕl), *n.* [Native name in India.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamys*, found in India, the East Indies, and Australia. They deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds.

Koff (kŏf), *n.* [D. *kof.*] A two-masted Dutch vessel.

Koh'i-noor' } (kō'ĭ-nōōr'), *n.* [Per. *koh-i-nūr*, lit.,
Koh'i-nur' } mountain of light.] A famous diamond, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab. According to Hindoo legends, it was found in a Golconda mine, and has been the property of various Hindoo and Persian rulers.

Kohl (kōl), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] A mixture of soot and other ingredients, used by Egyptian and other Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

Kohl'-ra'bi (kōl'rä'bĭ), *n.; pl.* KOHL-RABIES (-bĭz). [G. Cf. COLE, RAPE the plant.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage, in which the edible part is a large, turnip-shaped swelling of the stem, above the surface of the ground.

Vienna Kohl-rabi.

‖ **Ko-ka'ma** (kō-kä'mȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gemsbok.

Ko'klass (kō'klȧs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any pheasant of the genus *Pucrasia*. The birds of this genus inhabit India and China, and are distinguished by having a long central and two lateral crests on the head. Called also *pucras.*

Ko-koon' (kō-kōn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gnu.

Ko-la'ri-an (kō-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) An individual of one of the races of aboriginal inhabitants which survive in Hindostan. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kolarians.

Ko-me'nic (kō-mē'nĭk), *a.* [Prob. G. *mekonin* (by transposition of letters) + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating, an acid derived from meconic acid. [Written also *comenic.*]

Kom'tok (kŏm'tŏk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African freshwater fish (*Protopterus annectens*), belonging to the Dipnoi. It can breathe air by means of its lungs, and when the waters dry up, it encases itself in a nest of hard mud, where it remains till the rainy season. It is used as food.

Kon (kŏn), *v. t.* To know. See CAN, and CON. [*Obs.*]

Ye *konnen* thereon as much as any man. *Chaucer.*

Ko'nite (kō'nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See CONITE.

Konze (kōnz), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large African antelope (*Alcelaphus Lichtensteini*), allied to the hartbeests, but having shorter and flatter horns, and lacking a black patch on the face.

Koo'doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South African antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*). The males have graceful spiral horns, sometimes four feet long. The general color is reddish or grayish brown, with eight or nine white bands on each side, and a pale dorsal stripe. The old males become dark bluish gray, due to the skin showing through the hair. The females are hornless. Called also *nellut.* [Written also *kudu.*]

Koodoo (*Strepsiceros kudu*).

Koo'koom (kōō'kōm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The oryx or gemsbok. [Written also *kookaam.*]

Koo'lo-kam'ba (kōō'lō-kăm'bȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West African anthropoid ape (*Troglodytes koolokamba*, or *T. Aubryi*), allied to the chimpanzee and gorilla, and, in some respects, intermediate between them.

Kool'slaa' (kōl'slä'), *n.* See COLESLAW.

Koord (kōōrd), *n.* See KURD.

Koord'ish, *a.* See KURDISH.

Koo-ril'i-an (kōō-rĭl'ĭ-an), *a. & n.* Same as KURILIAN.

Ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeika.*] A small Russian coin. One hundred kopecks make a rouble, worth about sixty cents. [Written also *kopek, copec*, and *copeck.*]

Ko'ran (kō'ran *or* kō-răn'; 277), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.* See ALCORAN.] The Scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed; — called also *Alcoran.* [Written also *Kuran* or *Quran.*]

Ko'rin (kō'rĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gazelle.

‖ **Kor'ri-gum** (kŏr'rĭ-gŭm), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African antelope (*Damalis Senegalensis*), allied to the sassaby. It is reddish gray, with a black face, and a black stripe on the outside of the legs above the knees.

Kos'mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* See COSMOS. *Gladstone.*

Ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *n.* [Chinese, knock head.] The prostration made by mandarins and others to their superiors, either as homage or worship, by knocking the forehead on the ground. There are degrees in the rite, the highest being expressed by three knockings. [*China*] *S. W. Williams.*

Ko-tow', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KOTOWED (kō-toud'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KOTOWING.] To perform the kotow.

‖ **Kou'lan** (kōō'lȧn), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild horse (*Equus*, or *Asinus, onager*) inhabiting the plains of Central Asia; — called also *gour, khur*, and *onager.* [Written also *kulan.*]

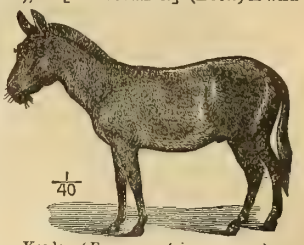

Koulan (*Equus*, or *Asinus, onager*).

☞ It is sometimes confounded with the dziggetai, to which it is closely related. It is gray in winter, but fulvous in summer. It has a well defined, dark, dorsal stripe, and a short, erect mane. In size, it is intermediate between the horse and ass.

Kou'miss (-mĭs), *n.* [Russ. *kumys;* of Mongolian origin.] An intoxicating fermented or distilled liquor originally made by the Tartars from mare's or camel's milk. It can be obtained from any kind of milk, and is now largely made in Europe. [Written also *koumyss, kumiss, kumish*, and *kumys.*]

Koumiss has from time immemorial served the Tartar instead of wine or spirits. *J. H. Newman.*

Kous'so (kōōs'sō), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Abyssinian rosaceous tree (*Brayera anthelmintica*), the flowers of which are used as a vermifuge. [Written also *cusso* and *kosso.*]

Kow-tow' (kou-tou'), *n. & v. i.* The same as KOTOW.

I have salaamed and *kowtowed* to him. *H. James.*

Kra (krä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed ape (*Macacus cynomolgus*) of India and Sumatra. It is reddish olive, spotted with black, and has a black tail.

Kraal (krȧl *or* krąl; 277), *n.* [D., a village, inclosure, park, prob. fr. Pg. *curral* a cattle pen; the same word as Sp. *corral.* See CORRAL.] **1.** A collection of huts within a stockade; a village; sometimes, a single hut. [*South Africa*]

2. An inclosure into which are driven wild elephants which are to be tamed and educated. [*Ceylon*]

‖ **Krait** (krāt), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A very venomous snake of India (*Bungarus cæruleus*), allied to the cobra. Its upper parts are bluish or brownish black, often with narrow white streaks; the belly is whitish.

Kra'ken (krä'kĕn), *n.* [Prob. from OSw. *krake*, or ODan. *krage* the trunk of a tree, the branches of which are not entirely cut off, to which it was likened by the Norwegian mariners.] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster, often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes as resembling an immense octopus.

To believe all that has been said of the sea serpent or *kraken*, would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.

Like a *kraken* huge and black.

Kra-ko'wi-ak (krȧ-kō'vĭ-ăk), *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively Polish dance. See CRACOVIENNE.

Kra-me'ri-a (krȧ-mē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called after the German botanists, J. G. H. & W. H. *Kramer.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of spreading shrubs with many stems, from one species of which (*K. triandra*), found in Peru, rhatany root, used as a medicine, is obtained.

Kra-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, *Krameria* (rhatany); as, *krameric* acid, usually called *rhatania-tannic* acid.

Krang (krăng), *n.* [Cf. D. *kreng* a carcass.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed. [Written also *crang* and *kreng.*]

Krang'ing hook' (krăng'ĭng hŏŏk'). (*Whaling*) A hook for holding the blubber while cutting it away. [Written also *cranging hook.*]

Kre-at'ic (krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* See CREATIC.

Kre'a-tin (krē'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See CREATIN.

Kre-at'i-nin (krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See CREATININ.

Kreel (krēl), *n.* See CREEL.

Krem'lin (krĕm'lĭn), *n.* [Russ. *kremle.*] The citadel of a town or city; especially, the citadel of Moscow, a large inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathedrals, churches, an arsenal, etc. [*Russia*]

Krems (krĕmz), *n.* A small sounding lead. See *Krems lead*, under LEAD, *n.*

Kreng (krĕng), *n.* See KRANG.

Kre'o-sote (krē'ŏ-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Kreut'zer (kroit'sẽr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer.*] A small copper coin formerly used in South Germany; also, a small Austrian copper coin. [Written also *kreuser.*]

‖ **Kriegs'spiel'** (krēgz'spēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *krieg* war + *spiel* play.] A game of war, played for practice, on map. *Farrow.*

Kris (krēs), *n.* A Malay dagger. See CREESE.

‖ **Krish'na** (krĭsh'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kyshna.*] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The most popular of the Hindoo divinities, usually held to be the eighth incarnation of the god Vishnu.

Kri'tarch-y (krĭ'tärk-ў), *n.* [Gr. κριτής judge + ἀρχή beginning, government.] The rule of the judges over Israel.

Samson, Jepthhah, Gideon, and other heroes of the *kritarchy*. *Southey.*

Kro-kid'o-lite (krō-kĭd'ō-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) See CROCIDOLITE.

‖ **Kro'ne** (krō'nŭ), *n.* [Dan.] A coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, of the value of about twenty-eight cents. See CROWN, *n.*, 9.

Kroo'man (krōō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* KROOMEN (-mĕn). One of a negro tribe of Liberia and the adjacent coast, whose members are much employed on shipboard.

Krul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n* See CRULLER.

Krumm'horn } (krōōm'hôrn'), *n.* [G. *krummhorn* **Krum'horn'** } cornet; *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A reed instrument of music of the cornet kind, now obsolete (see CORNET, 1, *a*). (*b*) A reed stop in the organ; — sometimes called *cremona*.

Krupp' gun' (krōōp' gŭn'). A breech-loading steel cannon manufactured at the works of Friedrich *Krupp*, at Essen in Prussia. Guns of over eight-inch bore are made up of several concentric cylinders; those of a smaller size are forged solid. *Knight.*

Kry'o-lite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) See CRYOLITE.

Ksar (zär), *n.* See CZAR.

Ksha'tri-ya (kshá'trẽ-yá), } *n.* [Skr. *kshatriya* one **Ksha'tru-ya** (-trụ-yá), } belonging to the military caste.] The military caste, the second of the four great Hindoo castes; also, a member of that caste. See CASTE. [*India*]

‖ **Ku'da** (kōō'dá), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The East Indian tapir. See TAPIR.

‖ **Ku'dos** (kū'dŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῦδος glory.] Glory; fame; renown; praise. *W. H. Russell.*

Ku'dos, *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to glorify. "*Kudos'd* egregiously." [*R.*] *Southey.*

‖ **Ku'du** (kōō'dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KOODOO.

Ku'fic (kū'fĭk), *a.* See CUFIC.

‖ **Ku-kang'** (kōō-käng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Native name.] The slow lemur. See LEMUR.

Ku'klux' (kū'klŭks'), *n.* The name adopted in the southern part of the United States by a secret political organization, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and having for its aim the repression of the political power of the freedmen; — called also *Ku-klux Klan*.

Ku'lan (kōō'lán), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KOULAN.

Ku'mish (kōō'mĭsh), } *n.* See KOUMISS.
Ku'miss (kōō'mĭs), }

Kum'mel (kụm'mĕl), *n.* [G. *kümmel* cumin, caraway seed, L. *cuminum*. Cf. CUMIN.] A Russian and German liqueur, consisting of a sweetened spirit flavored with caraway seeds.

‖ **Kup'fer-nick'el** (kōōp'fẽr-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* [G. See COPPER, and NICKEL.] (*Min.*) Copper-nickel; niccolite. See NICCOLITE.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of a mountainous region of Western Asia belonging to the Turkish and Persian monarchies. [Written also *Koord*.]

Kurd'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurds. [Written also *Koordish*.]

Ku-ril'i-an (kōō-rĭl'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Yesso. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands. [Written also *Koorilian*.]

‖ **Kur'saal'** (kōōr'säl'), *n.* [G.] A public hall or room, for the use of visitors at watering places and health resorts in Germany.

Ku'si-man'se (kōō'sẽ-măn'sā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal (*Crossarchus obscurus*) of tropical Africa. It is allied to the civets. Called also *kusimansel*, and *mangue*.

Kus'kus (kŭs'kŭs), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *khaskhas*.] (*Bot.*) See VETIVER.

Kus'si-er (-sĭ-ẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A Turkish instrument of music, with a hollow body covered with skin, over which five strings are stretched. [Written also *kussir*.]

Ku-tauss' (kụ-tous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*).

Kutch (kŭch), *n.* (*Goldbeating*) The packet of vellum leaves in which the gold is first beaten into thin sheets.

Kutch, *n.* See CATECHU.

Ky (kī), *n. pl.* Kine. [*Scot.*] See KEE, KIE, and KINE.

Ky'a-bo'ca wood' (kī'á-bō'ká wōōd'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) Amboyna wood. (*b*) Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

Ky'a-nite (kī'á-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See CYANITE.

Ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KYANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KYANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [From Mr. *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks, or under pressure.

Ky'a-nol (kī'á-nŏl), *n.* [See CYANITE.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Aniline. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A base obtained from coal tar. *Ure.*

Ky-an'o-phyll (kī-ăn'ō-fĭl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CYANOPHYLL.

Kyar (kyär), *n.* Cocoanut fiber, or the cordage made from it. See COIR.

Kyaw (kyạ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A daw. [*Scot.*]

Kyd (kĭd), *p. p.* of KYTHE; **Kyd'de** (kĭd'de), *imp.* of KYTHE, to show. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ Spenser erroneously uses *kydst* to mean "knowest."

Kyke (kīk), *v. i.* [See 1st KIKE.] To look steadfastly; to gaze. [*Obs.*] [Written also *kike*, *keke*.]

This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright,
As he had *kyked* on the newe moon. *Chaucer.*

Ky'ley (kī'lў), *n.* A variety of the boomerang. See BOOMERANG.

Ky'loes (kī'lōz), *n. pl.* The cattle of the Hebrides, or of the Highlands. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Kym'nel (kĭm'nĕl), *n.* See KIMNEL. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ky'mo-graph (kī'mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring, and recording graphically, the pressure of the blood in any of the blood vessels of a living animal; — called also *kymographion*.

Ky'mo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to a kymograph; as, a *kymographic* tracing.

Kym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* & *n.* See CYMRIC, *a.* & *n.*

Kym'ry (-rў), *n.* See CYMRY.

Kyn'rede (kĭn'rĕd), *n.* Kindred. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ky'nu-ren'ic (kī'nū-rĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + οὖρον urine.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from the urine of dogs. By decomposition the acid yields a nitrogenous base (called *kynurin*) and carbonic acid. [Written also *cy-, nurenic*.]

Kyr'i-e (kĭr'Ĭ-ē), *n.* See KYRIE ELEISON.

Kyr'i-e e-lei'son (ē-lī'sŏn). [Gr. κύριε ἐλείσον.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Greek words, meaning "Lord, have mercy upon us," used in the Mass, the breviary offices, the litany of the saints, etc. *Addis & Arnold.*

2. The name given to the response to the Commandments, in the service of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Kyr'i-elle' (kĭr'Ĭ-ĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *kyrielle*.] A litany beginning with the words, "Kyrie eleison." *Shipley.*

Kyr'i-o-lex'y (kĭr'Ĭ-ō-lĕk'sў), } *n.* [Gr. κυριολεξία,
Kyr'i-ol'o-gy (kĭr'Ĭ-ŏl'ō-jў), } κυριολογία. See CURIOLOGIC.] The use of literal or simple expressions, as distinguished from the use of figurative or obscure ones. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Kyr'i-o-log'ic (kĭr'Ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [See CURIOLOGIC.]
Kyr'i-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters; as, the original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic*, because it represented the sure elementary sounds. See CURIOLOGIC. [Written also *curiologic* and *kuriologic*.]

☞ The term is also applied, as by Warburton, to those Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which a part is put conventionally for the whole, as in depicting a battle by two hands, one holding a shield and the other a bow.

Kythe, Kithe (kīth), *v. t.* [*imp.* KYDDE, KIDDE (kĭd'de); *p. p.* KYTHED (kīthd), KID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KYTHING.] [OE. *kythen*, *kithen*, *cuðen*, to make known, AS. *cȳðan*, fr. *cūð* known. √45. See UNCOUTH, CAN to be able, and cf. KITH.] To make known; to manifest; to show; to declare. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

For gentle hearte *kytheth* gentilesse. *Chaucer.*

Kythe, *v. i.* To come into view; to appear. [*Scot.*]

It *kythes* bright, . . . because all is dark around it. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Ky-tom'y-ton** (kī-tŏm'Ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel + μίτος a thread.] (*Biol.*) See KARYOMITON.

‖ **Ky'to-plas'ma** (kī'tō-plăz'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel + πλάσμα thing molded.] (*Biol.*) See KARYOPLASMA.

L.

L (ĕl). **1.** L is the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. It is usually called a *semivowel* or *liquid*. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin prob. Egyptian. Etymologically, it is most closely related to *r* and *u;* as in *pilgrim*, *peregrine*, *couch* (fr. *collocare*), *auburn* (fr. LL. *alburnus*).

At the end of monosyllables containing a single vowel, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell;* but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* is preceded by a voice glide, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *ā′b′l*, *ē′g′l*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 241.

2. As a numeral, L stands for fifty in the English, as in the Latin language.

For 50 the Romans used the Chalcidian *chi*, Ψ, which assumed the less difficult lapidary type, ⊥, and was then easily assimilated to L. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

L (ĕl), *n.* **1.** An extension at right angles to the length of a main building, giving to the ground plan a form resembling the letter L; sometimes less properly applied to a narrower, or lower, extension in the direction of the length of the main building; a wing. [Written also *ell*.]

2. (*Mech.*) A short right-angled pipe fitting, used in connecting two pipes at right angles. [Written also *ell*.]

La (lä), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music in solmization. (*b*) The tone A; — so called among the French and Italians.

La (lạ), *interj.* [Cf. Lo.] **1.** Look; see; behold; — sometimes followed by *you*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. An exclamation of surprise; — commonly followed by *me;* as, *La* me! [*Low*]

Laas (läs), *n.* A lace. See Lace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lab (lăb), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *labben* to babble.] To prate; to gossip; to babble; to blab. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lab, *n.* A telltale; a prater; a blabber. [*Obs.*] "I am no *lab*." *Chaucer.*

Lab′a-dist (lăb′ȧ-dĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Jean de *Labadie*, a religious teacher of the 17th century, who left the Roman Catholic Church and taught a kind of mysticism, and the obligation of community of property among Christians.

La-bar′raque's′ so-lu′tion (lȧ-bär′räks′ sō-lū′shŭn). [From *Labarraque*, a Parisian apothecary.] (*Med.*) An aqueous solution of hypochlorite of sodium, extensively used as a disinfectant.

‖ **Lab′a-rum** (lăb′ȧ-rŭm), *n.; pl.* Labara (-rȧ). [L.] The standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It is described as a pike bearing a silk banner hanging from a crosspiece, and surmounted by a golden crown. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name of Christ in its Greek form. Later, the name was given to various modifications of this standard.

Lab′da-num (-dȧ-nŭm), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ladanum.

Lab′e-fac′tion (-ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See Labefy.] The act of labefying or making weak; the state of being weakened; decay; ruin.

There is in it such a *labefaction* of all principles as may be injurious to morality. *Johnson.*

Lab′e-fy (lăb′ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *labefacere; labare* to totter + *facere* to make.] To weaken or impair. [*R.*]

La′bel (lā′bĕl), *n.* [OF. *label* sort of ribbon or fringe, label in heraldry, F. *lambeau* shred, strip, rag; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *labellum*, dim. of *labrum* lip, edge, margin, G. *lappen* flap, patch, rag, tatter (cf. Lap of a dress), W. *llab*, *llabed*, label, flap, Gael. *leab*, *leob*, slice, shred, hanging lip.] **1.** A tassel. [*Obs.*] *Huloet. Fuller.*

2. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating, usually by an inscription, the contents, ownership, destination, etc.; as, the *label* of a bottle or a package.

3. A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., attached to a document to hold the appended seal; also, the seal.

4. A writing annexed by way of addition, as a codicil added to a will.

5. (*Her.*) A barrulet, or, rarely, a bendlet, with pendants, or points, usually three, especially used as a mark of cadency to distinguish an eldest or only son while his father is still living.

6. A brass rule with sights, formerly used, in connection with a circumferentor, to take altitudes. *Knight.*

7. (*Gothic Arch.*) The name now generally given to the projecting molding by the sides, and over the tops, of openings in mediæval architecture. It always has a square form, as in the illustration. *Arch. Pub. Soc.*

Doorway, with Label (*Arch.*).

8. In mediæval art, the representation of a band or scroll containing an inscription. *Fairholt.*

La′bel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Labeled (-bĕld) or Labelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Labeling or Labelling.] **1.** To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc.; as, to *label* a bottle or a package.

2. To affix in or on a label. [*R.*] *Shak.*

La′bel-er (lā′bĕl-ẽr), *n.* One who labels. [Written also *labeller*.]

‖ **La-bel′lum** (lȧ-bĕl′lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Labella (-lȧ), E. Labellums (-lŭmz). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The lower or apparently anterior petal of an orchidaceous flower, often of a very curious shape.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small appendage beneath the upper lip or labrum of certain insects.

La′bent (lā′bent), *a.* [L. *labens*, p. pr. of *labi* to slide, glide.] Slipping; sliding; gliding. [*R.*]

‖ **La′bi-a** (lā′bĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* See Labium.

La′bi-al (-al), *a.* [LL. *labialis*, fr. L. *labium* lip: cf. F. *labial*. See Lip.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lips or labia; as, *labial* veins.

2. (*Mus.*) Furnished with lips; as, a *labial* organ pipe.

3. (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b*, *p*, *m*, *w*. (*b*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, as o͞o (fo͞od), ō (ōld), etc., and as *eu* and *u* in French, and *ö*, *ü* in German. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 11, 178.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the labium; as, the *labial* palpi of insects. See Labium.

La′bi-al, *n.* **1.** (*Phonetics*) A letter or character representing an articulation or sound formed or uttered chiefly with the lips, as *b*, *p*, *w*.

2. (*Mus.*) An organ pipe that is furnished with lips; a flue pipe.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile.

La′bi-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* (*Phonetics*) The quality of being labial; as, the *labialism* of an articulation; conversion into a labial, as of a sound which is different in another language. *J. Peile.*

La′bi-al-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* (*Phonetics*) The modification of an articulation by contraction of the lip opening.

La′bi-al-ize (lā′bĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* (*Phonetics*) To modify by contraction of the lip opening.

La′bi-al-ly, *adv.* In a labial manner; with, or by means of, the lips.

La′bi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To labialize. *Brewer.*

La′bi-ate (-ăt), *a.* [NL. *labiatus*, fr. L. *labium* lip.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the snapdragon, sage, and catnip. (*b*) Belonging to a natural order of plants (*Labiatæ*), of which the mint, sage, and catnip are examples. They are mostly aromatic herbs.

Labiate Corolla.

La′bi-ate, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Labiatæ*.

La′bi-a′ted (-ā′tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as Labiate, *a.* (*a*).

La′bi-a′ti-flo′ral (lā′bĭ-ā′tĭ-flō′ral), **La′bi-a′ti-flo′rous** (-rŭs), } *a.* [*Labiate* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having labiate flowers, as the snapdragon.

Lab′i-dom′e-ter (lăb′ĭ-dŏm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, a forceps + *-meter:* cf. F. *labidomètre*.] (*Med.*) A forceps with a measuring attachment for ascertaining the size of the fetal head.

La′bile (lā′bĭl *or* lăb′ĭl), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] Liable to slip, err, fall, or apostatize. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

La-bil′i-ty (lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Liability to lapse, err, or apostatize. [*Archaic*] *Coleridge.*

La-bim′e-ter (lȧ-bĭm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] (*Med.*) See Labidometer.

La′bi-o-den′tal (lā′bĭ-ō-dĕn′tal), *a.* [*Labium* + *dental*.] (*Phonetics*) Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental sound or letter.

La′bi-o-na′sal (lā′bĭ-ō-nā′zal), *a.* [*Labium* + *nasal*.] (*Phonetics*) Formed by the lips and the nose. — *n.* A labionasal sound or letter.

La′bi-ose′ (lā′bĭ-ōs′), *a.* [From Labium.] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance of being labiate; — said of certain polypetalous corollas.

‖ **La′bi-pal′pus** (-păl′pŭs), *n.; pl.* Labipalpi (-pī). [NL. See Labium, and Palpus.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the labial palpi of an insect. See *Illust.* under Labium.

‖ **La′bi-um** (lā′bĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Labia (-ȧ), E. Labiums (-ŭmz). [L.] **1.** A lip, or liplike organ.

2. The lip of an organ pipe.

3. *pl.* (*Anat.*) The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The organ of insects which covers the mouth beneath, and serves as an under lip. It consists of the second pair of maxillæ, usually closely united in the middle line, but bearing a pair of palpi in most insects. It often consists of a thin anterior part (*ligula* or *palpiger*) and a firmer posterior plate (*mentum*). (*b*) Inner margin of the aperture of a shell.

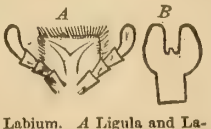

Labium. *A* Ligula and Labial Palpi of a Beetle; *B* Mentum of the same. Enlarged.

Lab′lab (lăb′lăb), *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian name for several twining leguminous plants related to the bean, but commonly applied to the hyacinth bean (*Dolichos Lablab*).

La′bor (lā′bẽr), *n.* [OE. *labour*, OF. *labour*, *labor*, *labur*, F. *labeur*, L. *labor;* cf. Gr. λαμβάνειν to take, Skr. *labh* to get, seize.] [Written also *labour*.] **1.** Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable, in distinction from sportive exercise; hard, muscular effort directed to some useful end, as agriculture, manufactures, and the like; servile toil; exertion; work.

God hath set
Labor and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual exertion; mental effort; as, the *labor* of compiling a history.

3. That which requires hard work for its accomplishment; that which demands effort.

Being a *labor* of so great a difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

4. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.

The queen's in *labor*,
They say, in great extremity; and feared
She'll with the *labor* end. *Shak.*

5. Any pang or distress. *Shak.*

6. (*Naut.*) The pitching or tossing of a vessel which results in the straining of timbers and rigging.

7. [Sp.] A measure of land in Mexico and Texas, equivalent to an area of 177⅐ acres. *Bartlett.*

Syn. — Work; toil; drudgery; task; exertion; effort; industry; painstaking. See Toil.

La′bor, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Labored (lā′bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Laboring.] [OE. *labouren*, F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*. See Labor, *n.*] [Written also *labour*.] **1.** To exert muscular strength; to exert one's strength with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.

Adam, well may we *labor* still to dress
This garden. *Milton.*

2. To exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.

3. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to do one's work under conditions which make it especially hard, wearisome, or grievous; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden; to be burdened; — often with *under*, and formerly with *of*.

The stone that *labors* up the hill. *Granville.*
The line too *labors*, and the words move slow. *Pope.*
To cure the disorder under which he *labored*. *Sir W. Scott.*
Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Matt.* xi. 28.

4. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.

5. (*Naut.*) To pitch or roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. *Totten.*

La′bor, *v. t.* [F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*.] **1.** To work at; to work; to till; to cultivate by toil.

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *labored* by children. *W. Tooke.*

2. To form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care.
"To *labor* arms for Troy." *Dryden.*

3. To prosecute, or perfect, with effort; to urge strenuously; as, to *labor* a point or argument.

4. To belabor; to beat. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Lab′o-rant (lăb′ō-rant), *n.* [L. *laborans*, p. pr. of *laborare* to labor.] A chemist. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Lab′o-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rў), *n.; pl.* Laboratories (-rĭz). [Shortened fr. *elaboratory;* cf. OF. *elaboratoire*, F. *laboratoire*. See Elaborate, Labor.] [Formerly written also *elaboratory*.] The workroom of a chemist; also, a place devoted to experiments in any branch of natural science; as, a chemical, physical, or biological *laboratory*. Hence, by extension, a place where something is prepared, or some operation is performed; as, the liver is the *laboratory* of the bile.

La′bored (lā′bẽrd), *a.* Bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, *labored* poetry; a *labored* style.

La′bored-ly, *adv.* In a labored manner; with labor.

La′bor-er (lā′bẽr-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *labourer*.] One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a person who does work that requires strength rather than skill, as distinguished from that of an *artisan*.

La′bor-ing, *a.* **1.** That labors; performing labor; esp., performing coarse, heavy work, not requiring skill; also, set apart for labor; as, *laboring* days.

The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet. *Eccl.* v. 12.

2. Suffering pain or grief. *Pope.*

Laboring oar, the oar which requires most strength and exertion; often used figuratively; as, to have, or pull, the *laboring oar* in some difficult undertaking.

La-bo′ri-ous (lȧ-bō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor: cf. F. *laborieux*.] **1.** Requiring labor, perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; tiresome.

Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

2. Devoted to labor; diligent; industrious; as, a *laborious* mechanic.

— **La-bo′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **La-bo′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

La′bor-less (lā′bẽr-lĕs), *a.* Not involving labor; not laborious; easy.

La'bor-ous (lā'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* Laborious. [*Obs.*] *Wyatt.* — **La'bor-ous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

La'bor-sav'ing (-sāv'ĭng), *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men; as, *labor-saving* machinery.

La'bor-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Made with, or requiring, great labor, pains, or diligence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) Likely or inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea; having a tendency to labor.

Lab'ra-dor' (lăb'rȧ-dôr'), *n.* A region of British America on the Atlantic coast, north of Newfoundland.

Labrador duck (*Zoöl.*), a sea duck (*Camtolaimus Labradorius*) allied to the eider ducks. It was formerly common on the coast of New England, but is now supposed to be extinct, no specimens having been reported since 1878. — **Labrador feldspar.** See LABRADORITE. — **Labrador tea** (*Bot.*), a name of two low, evergreen shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (*L. palustre* and *L. latifolium*), found in Northern Europe and America. They are used as tea in British America, and in Scandinavia as a substitute for hops.

Lab'ra-dor'ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of feldspar commonly showing a beautiful play of colors, and hence much used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens come from Labrador. See FELDSPAR.

La'bras (lā'brăz), *n. pl.* [L. *labrum*; cf. It. *labbro*, pl. *labbra*.] Lips. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Shak.*

La'broid (lā'broid), *a.* [*Labrus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like the genus Labrus; belonging to the family *Labridæ*, an extensive family of marine fishes, often brilliantly colored, which are very abundant in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The tautog and cunner are American examples.

La'brose' (lā'brōs'), *a.* [L. *labrosus*, fr. *labrum* lip.] Having thick lips.

‖ **La'brum** (lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. LABRA (-brȧ), E. LABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L.] **1.** A lip or edge, as of a basin.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An organ in insects and crustaceans covering the upper part of the mouth, and serving as an upper lip. See *Illust.* of HYMENOPTERA. (*b*) The external margin of the aperture of a shell. See UNIVALVE.

‖ **La'brus** (lā'brŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LABRI (-brī). [L., a sort of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine fishes, including the wrasses of Europe. See WRASSE.

La-bur'nic (lȧ-bûr'nĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the laburnum.

La-bur'nine (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid found in the unripe seeds of the laburnum.

La-bur'num (-nŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A small leguminous tree (*Cytisus Laburnum*), native of the Alps. The plant is reputed to be poisonous, esp. the bark and seeds. It has handsome racemes of yellow blossoms.

☞ Scotch laburnum (*Cytisus alpinus*) is similar, but has smooth leaves; purple laburnum is *C. purpureus.*

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. λαβύρινθος: cf. F. *labyrinthe.*] **1.** An edifice or place full of intricate passageways which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; as, the Egyptian and Cretan *labyrinths.*

2. Any intricate or involved inclosure; especially, an ornamental maze or inclosure in a park or garden.

3. Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form, or having a very complicated nature.

> The serpent . . . fast sleeping soon he found,
> In *labyrinth* of many a round self-rolled. *Milton.*
> The *labyrinth* of the mind. *Tennyson.*

4. An inextricable or bewildering difficulty.

> I' the maze and winding *labyrinths* o' the world. *Denham.*

5. (*Anat.*) The internal ear. See Note under EAR.

6. (*Metal.*) A series of canals through which a stream of water is directed for suspending, carrying off, and depositing at different distances, the ground ore of a metal. *Ure.*

7. (*Arch.*) A pattern or design representing a maze, — often inlaid in the tiled floor of a church, etc.

Syn. — Maze; confusion; intricacy; windings. — LABYRINTH, MAZE. *Labyrinth*, originally the name of an edifice or excavation, carries the idea of design, and construction in a permanent form, while *maze* is used of anything confused or confusing, whether fixed or shifting. *Maze* is less restricted in its figurative uses than *labyrinth.* We speak of the *labyrinth* of the ear, or of the mind, and of a *labyrinth* of difficulties; but of the *mazes* of the dance, the *mazes* of political intrigue, or of the mind being in a *maze.*

Lab'y-rin'thal (lăb'ĭ-rĭn'thȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a labyrinth; intricate; labyrinthian.

Lab'y-rin'thi-an (-thĭ-ȧn), *a.* Intricately winding; like a labyrinth; perplexed; labyrinthal.

Lab'y-rin'thi-branch (-thĭ-brăngk), *a.* [See LABYRINTH, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Labyrinthici. — *n.* One of the Labyrinthici.

Lab'y-rin'thic (-thĭk), **Lab'y-rin'thic-al** (-thĭ-kȧl), *a.* [L. *labyrinthicus*: cf. F. *labyrinthique.*] Like or pertaining to a labyrinth.

‖ **Lab'y-rin'thi-ci** (-thĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTH.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of teleostean fishes, including the Anabas, or climbing perch, and other allied fishes.

☞ They have, connected with the gill chamber, a special cavity in which a labyrinthiform membrane is arranged so as to retain water to supply the gills while the fish leaves the water and travels about on land, or even climbs trees.

Head of one of the Labyrinthici, a climbing perch (*Anabas*), opened so as to expose the Labyrinth.

Lab'y-rin'thi-form (-thĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Labyrinth* + *-form*: cf. F. *labyrinthiforme.*] Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

Lab'y-rin'thine (lăb'ĭ-rĭn'thĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth; labyrinthal.

Lab'y-rin'tho-don (-rĭn'thŏ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος labyrinth + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of very large fossil amphibians, of the Triassic period, having bony plates on the under side of the body. It is the type of the order Labyrinthodonta. Called also *Mastodonsaurus.*

Lab'y-rin'tho-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the Labyrinthodonta. — *n.* One of the Labyrinthodonta.

‖ **Lab'y-rin'tho-don'ta** (-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTHODON.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of Amphibia, including the typical genus Labyrinthodon, and many other allied forms, from the Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic formations. By recent writers they are divided into two or more orders. See STEGOCEPHALA.

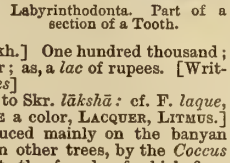

Labyrinthodonta. Part of a section of a Tooth.

Lac (lăk), ‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* a mark, sign, lakh.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number; as, a *lac* of rupees. [Written also *lack.*] [*East Indies*]

Lac, *n.* [Per. *lak*; akin to Skr. *lākshā*: cf. F. *laque*, It. & NL. *lacca.* Cf. LAKE a color, LACQUER, LITMUS.] A resinous substance produced mainly on the banyan tree, but to some extent on other trees, by the *Coccus lacca*, a scale-shaped insect, the female of which fixes herself on the bark, and exudes from the margin of her body this resinous substance.

☞ *Stick-lac* is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs. When broken off, and the coloring matter partly removed, the granular residuum is called *seed-lac.* When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called *shell-lac* or *shellac.* Lac is an important ingredient in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.

Ceylon lac, a resinous exudation of the tree *Croton laciferum*, resembling lac. — **Lac dye,** a scarlet dye obtained from stick-lac. — **Lac lake,** the coloring matter of lac dye when precipitated from its solutions by alum. — **Mexican lac,** an exudation of the tree *Croton Draco.*

Lac'cic (lăk'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *laccique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic* acid.

Lac'cin (-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *laccine.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow amorphous substance obtained from lac.

Lac'co-lite (lăk'kŏ-līt), **Lac'co-lith** (lăk'kŏ-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. λάκκος a cistern + *-lite, -lith.*] (*Geol.*) A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a mammiform bulging of the overlying strata. — **Lac'co-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Lace (lās), *n.* [OE. *las*, OF. *laz*, F. *lacs*, dim. *lacet*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare; prob. akin to *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, ELICIT, LASSO, LATCHET.] **1.** That which binds or holds, especially by being interwoven; a string, cord, or band, usually one passing through eyelet or other holes, and used in drawing and holding together parts of a garment, of a shoe, of a machine belt, etc.

> His hat hung at his back down by a *lace.* *Chaucer.*
> For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
> Himself he tied. *Spenser.*

2. A snare or gin, especially one made of interwoven cords; a net. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

> Vulcanus had caught thee [Venus] in his *lace.* *Chaucer.*

3. A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., often ornamented with figures; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress.

> Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces.* *Bacon.*

4. Spirits added to coffee or some other beverage. [*Old Slang*] *Addison.*

Alençon lace, a kind of point lace, entirely of needlework, first made at Alençon in France, in the 17th century. It is very durable and of great beauty and cost. — **Bone lace, Brussels lace,** etc. See under BONE, BRUSSELS, etc. — **Gold lace,** *or* **Silver lace,** lace having warp threads of silk, or silk and cotton, and a weft of silk threads covered with gold (or silver), or with gilt. — **Lace leather,** thin, oil-tanned leather suitable for cutting into lacings for machine belts. — **Lace lizard** (*Zoöl.*), a large, aquatic, Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus giganteus*), allied to the monitors. — **Lace paper,** paper with an openwork design in imitation of lace. — **Lace piece** (*Shipbuilding*), the main piece of timber which supports the beak or head projecting beyond the stem of a ship. — **Lace pillow,** *and* **Pillow lace.** See under PILLOW.

Lace, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACED (lāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACING (lā'sĭng).] **1.** To fasten with a lace; to draw together with a lace passed through eyelet holes; to unite with a lace or laces, or, figuratively, with anything resembling laces. *Shak.*

> When Jenny's stays are newly *laced.* *Prior.*

2. To adorn with narrow strips or braids of some decorative material; as, cloth *laced* with silver. *Shak.*

3. To beat; to lash; to make stripes on. [*Colloq.*]

> I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

4. To add spirits to (a beverage). [*Old Slang*]

Lace, *v. i.* To be fastened with a lace, or laces; as, these boots *lace.*

Lace'-bark' (lās'bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub in the West Indies (*Lagetta lintearia*); — so called from the lacelike layers of its inner bark.

Laced (lāst), *a.* **1.** Fastened with a lace or laces; decorated with narrow strips or braid. See LACE, *v. t.*

2. Decorated with the fabric lace.

> A shirt with *laced* ruffles. *Fielding.*

Laced mutton, a prostitute. [*Old Slang*] *Shak.* — **Laced stocking,** a strong stocking which can be tightly laced; — used in cases of weak legs, varicose veins, etc. *Dunglison.*

Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an (lăs'ē-dē-mō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *Lacedæmonius*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, fr. Λακεδαίμων Lacedæmon.] Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia in the Peloponnesus. — *n.* A Spartan. [Written also *Lacedemonian.*]

Lace'man (lās'măn), *n.*; *pl.* LACEMEN (-mĕn). A man who deals in lace.

Lac'er-a-ble (lăs'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lacerabilis*: cf. F. *lacérable.*] That can be lacerated or torn.

Lac'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, fr. *lacer* mangled, lacerated; cf. Gr. λακίς a rent, rending, λακίζειν to tear; perh. akin to E. *slay.*] To tear; to rend; to separate by tearing; to mangle; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. Hence: To afflict; to torture; as, to *lacerate* the heart.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ẽr-āt), *p. a.* [L. *laceratus*, p. p.] **Lac'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Rent; torn; mangled; as, a *lacerated* wound.

> By each other's fury *lacerate.* *Southey.*

2. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Jagged, or slashed irregularly, at the end, or along the edge.

Lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laceratio*: cf. F. *lacération.*] **1.** The act of lacerating.

2. A breach or wound made by lacerating. *Arbuthnot.*

Lac'er-a-tive (lăs'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or having the power to lacerate; as, *lacerative* humors. *Harvey.*

La'cert (lā'sẽrt), *n.* [OF. *lacerte.* See LACERTUS.] A muscle of the human body. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

La-cer'ta (lȧ-sẽr'tȧ), *n.* [L. *lacertus* the arm.] A fathom. [*Obs.*] *Domesday Book.*

La-cer'ta, *n.* [L., a lizard. See LIZARD.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards. See LIZARD.

☞ Formerly it included nearly all the known lizards. It is now restricted to certain diurnal Old World species, like the green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) and the sand lizard (*L. agilis*), of Europe.

2. (*Astron.*) The Lizard, a northern constellation.

La-cer'tian (-shan *or* -shĭ-ȧn), *a.* [Cf. F. *lacertien.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like a lizard; of or pertaining to the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia.

‖ **Lac'er-til'i-a** (lăs'ẽr-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lacertus* a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Reptilia, which includes the lizards.

☞ They are closely related to the snakes, and, like the latter, usually have the body covered with scales or granules. They usually have eyelids, and most of them have well-formed legs; but in some groups (amphisbæna, glass-snake, etc.) the legs are wanting and the body is serpentlike. None are venomous, unless *Heloderma* be an exception. The order includes the chameleons, the *Cionocrania*, or typical lizards, and the amphisbænas. See AMPHISBÆNA, GECKO, GILA MONSTER, and LIZARD.

Lac'er-til'i-an (-ȧn), *a.* & *n.* Same as LACERTIAN.

La-cer'ti-loid (lȧ-sẽr'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*Lacertilia* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Lacertilia.

La-cer'tine (-tĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Lacertian.

‖ **La-cer'tus** (lȧ-sẽr'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LACERTI (-tī). [L., the upper arm.] (*Anat.*) A bundle or fascicle of muscular fibers.

Lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus *Chrysopa* and allied genera. They have delicate, lacelike wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvæ are useful in destroying aphids. Called also *lace-winged fly*, and *golden-eyed fly.*

Lacewing (*Chrysopa oculata*). *a* Mature Fly; *b* Eggs; *c* Larva. Somewhat enlarged.

Lace'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having thin, transparent, reticulated wings; as, the *lace-winged* flies.

Lach'es (lăsh'ĕz), **Lache** (lăsh), *n.* [OF. *lachesse*, fr. *lache* lax, indolent, F. *lâche*, ultimately fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax. See LAX.] (*Law*) Neglect; negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time; delay to assert a claim.

> It ill became him to take advantage of such a *laches* with the eagerness of a shrewd attorney. *Macaulay.*

Lach'ry-ma-ble (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lacrimabilis*, fr. *lacrima* a tear.] Lamentable. *Martin Parker.*

‖ **Lach'ry-mæ Chris'ti** (lăk'rĭ-mē krĭs'tī). [L., lit., Christ's tears.] A rich, sweet, red Neapolitan wine.

Lach'ry-mal (-mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *lacrymal.* See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to tears; as, *lachrymal* effusions.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or secreting, tears; as, the *lachrymal* gland. (*b*) Pertaining to the lachrymal organs; as, *lachrymal* bone; *lachrymal* duct.

Lach'ry-mal, **Lac'ry-mal** (lăk'rĭ-mal), *n.* See LACHRYMATORY.

Lach'ry-ma-ry (-mȧ-rў), *a.* Containing, or intended to contain, tears; lachrymal. *Addison.*

Lach'ry-mate (-māt), *v. i.* To weep. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Lach'ry-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lacrimatio*, from *lacrimare* to shed tears, fr. *lacrima* tear.] The act of shedding tears; weeping.

Lach'ry-ma-to-ry (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-tŏ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *lacrymatoire.*] (*Antiq.*) A "tear-bottle;" a narrow-necked vessel found in sepulchers of the ancient Romans; — so called from a former notion that the tears of the deceased person's friends were collected in it. Called also *lachrymal* or *lacrymal.*

Lach'ry-mi-form (-mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lacrima* tear + *-form*; cf. F. *lacrymiforme.*] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

Lach'ry-mose' (-mōs'), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, better *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima*, *lacruma* (also badly spelt *lachryma*) a tear, for older *dacrima*, akin to E. *tear.* See

Tear the secretion.] Generating or shedding tears; given to shedding tears; suffused with tears; tearful.

You should have seen his *lachrymose* visnomy. *Lamb.*

—Lach'ry-mose'ly, *adv.*

La'cing (lā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of securing, fastening, or tightening, with a lace or laces.

2. A lace; specifically (*Mach.*), a thong of thin leather for uniting the ends of belts.

3. A rope or line passing through eyelet holes in the edge of a sail or an awning to attach it to a yard, gaff, etc.

4. (*Bridge Building*) A system of bracing bars, not crossing each other in the middle, connecting the channel bars of a compound strut. *Waddell.*

La-cin'i-a (lā-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Laciniæ** (-ē), E. **Lacinias** (-ȧz). [L., the lappet or flap of a garment.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the narrow, jagged, irregular pieces or divisions which form a sort of fringe on the borders of the petals of some flowers. (*b*) A narrow, slender portion of the edge of a monophyllous calyx, or of any irregularly incised leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The posterior, inner process of the stipes on the maxillæ of insects.

La-cin'i-ate (-ȧt), **La-cin'i-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See **Lacinia.**] **1.** Fringed; having a fringed border.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Cut into deep, narrow, irregular lobes; slashed.

La-cin'i-o-late (-ĭ-ō-lȧt), *a.* [See **Lacinia.**] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or abounding in, very minute laciniæ.

‖ **La-cin'u-la** (-ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Lacinulæ** (-lē), E. **Lacinulas** (-lȧz). [NL.] (*Bot.*) A diminutive lacinia.

Lack (lăk), *n.* [OE. *lak*; cf. D. *lak* slander, *laken* to blame, OHG. *lahan*, AS. *leán.*] **1.** Blame; cause of blame; fault; crime; offense. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Deficiency; want; need; destitution; failure; as, a *lack* of sufficient food.

She swooneth now and now for *lakke* of blood. *Chaucer.*

Let his *lack* of years be no impediment. *Shak.*

Lack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lacked (lăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lacking.] **1.** To blame; to find fault with. [*Obs.*]

Love them and *lakke* them not. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To be without or destitute of; to want; to need.

If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God. *James* i. 5.

Lack, *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting; often, impersonally, with *of*, meaning, to be less than, short, not quite, etc.

What hour now?
I think it *lacks* of twelve. *Shak.*

Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty. *Gen.* xviii. 28.

2. To be in want.

The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger. *Ps.* xxxiv. 10.

Lack, *interj.* [Cf. **Alack.**] Exclamation of regret or surprise. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Cowper.*

Lack'a-dai'si-cal (lăk'ȧ-dā'zĭ-kal), *a.* [From **Lackadaisy,** *interj.*] Affectedly pensive; languidly sentimental. **—Lack'a-dai'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Lack'a-dai'sy (lăk'ȧ-dā'zy), *interj.* [From **Lackaday,** *interj.*] An expression of languor.

Lack'a-dai'sy, *a.* Lackadaisical.

Lack'a-day' (lăk'ȧ-dā'), *interj.* [Abbreviated from *alackaday.*] Alack the day; alas!—an expression of sorrow, regret, dissatisfaction, or surprise.

Lack'brain' (lăk'brān'), *n.* One who is deficient in understanding; a witless person. *Shak.*

Lack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lacks or is in want.

Lack'er, *n. & v.* See **Lacquer.**

Lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **Lackeys** (-Iz). [F. *laquais*; cf. Sp. & PG. *lacayo*; of uncertain origin; perh. of German origin, and akin to E. *lick*, v.] An attending male servant; a footman; a servile follower.

Like a Christian footboy or a gentleman's *lackey.* *Shak.*

Lackey caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the caterpillar, or larva, of any bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa*;—so called from its party-colored markings. The common European species (*C. neustria*) is striped with blue, yellow, and red, with a white line on the back. The American species (*C. Americana* and *C. sylvatica*) are commonly called *tent caterpillars.* See *Tent caterpillar,* under Tent. —**Lackey moth** (*Zoöl.*), the moth which produces the lackey caterpillar.

Lack'ey, *v. t.* To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.

A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her. *Milton.*

Lack'ey, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lackeyed (-Id); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lackeying.] To act or serve as lackey; to pay servile attendance.

Lack'lus'ter (-lŭs'tẽr), *n.* A want of luster. —*a.* **Lack'lus'tre** Wanting luster or brightness. "*Lack-luster* eye." *Shak.*

Lac'mus (lăk'mŭs), *n.* See **Litmus.**

La-co'ni-an (lȧ-kō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Laconia, a division of ancient Greece; Spartan. —*n.* An inhabitant of Laconia; esp., a Spartan.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'Ik), **La-con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *Laconicus* Laconian, Gr. Λακωνικός, fr. Λάκων a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, or Spartan: cf. F. *laconique.*] **1.** Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Laconians or Spartans; brief and pithy; brusque; epigrammatic. In this sense *laconic* is the usual form.

I grow *laconic* even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope.*

His sense was strong and his style *laconic.* *Welwood.*

2. Laconian; characteristic of, or like, the Spartans; hence, stern or severe; cruel; unflinching.

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod; all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; succinct; sententious; pointed; pithy. — Laconic, Concise. *Concise* means without irrelevant or superfluous matter; it is the opposite of *diffuse.* *Laconic* means concise with the additional quality of pithiness, sometimes of brusqueness.

La-con'ic, *n.* Laconism. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

La-con'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See **Laconic,** *a.*

La-con'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a laconic manner.

La-con'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Same as **Laconism.** *Pope.*

Lac'o-nism (lăk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Λακωνισμός, fr. λακωνίζειν to imitate Lacedæmonian manners, to speak laconically: cf. F. *laconisme.*] **1.** A vigorous, brief manner of expression; laconic style.

2. An instance of laconic style or expression.

Lac'o-nize (lăk'ō-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Laconized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Laconizing (-nī'zĭng).] [Gr. λακωνίζειν. See **Laconic.**] To imitate the manner of the Laconians, especially in brief, pithy speech, or in frugality and austerity.

Lac'quer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lacquered (lăk'ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lacquering.] To cover with lacquer.

"*Lacquer'd* chair." *Pope.*

Lac'quer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lacquers, especially one who makes a business of lacquering.

Lac'quer-ing, *n.* The act or business of putting on lacquer; also, the coat of lacquer put on.

‖ **La'cri-mo'so** (lȧ'krē-mō'zō), *a.* [It. See **Lachrymose.**] (*Mus.*) Plaintive;—a term applied to a mournful or pathetic movement or style. *Moore.*

La-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'; 115), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick. Cf. **Crosier.**] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada, and played also in England and the United States. Each player carries a long-handled racket, called a "*crosse.*" The ball is not handled but caught with the crosse and carried on it, or tossed from it, the object being to carry it or throw it through one of the goals placed at opposite ends of the field.

Lac'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-mal), *n. & a.* See **Lachrymatory,** *n.*, and **Lachrymal,** *a.*

Lac'ry-ma-ry, Lac'ry-ma-to-ry, Lac'ry-mose. See **Lachrymary, Lachrymatory, Lachrymose.**

Lac'tage (lăk'tāj; 48), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *laitage.* See **Lacteal.**] The produce of animals yielding milk; milk and that which is made from it.

Lac'tam (-tăm), *n.* [*Lactone* + *amido.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of anhydrides of an amido type, analogous to the lactones, as oxindol.

Lac-tam'ic (lăk-tăm'Ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an amido acid related to lactic acid, and called also *amido-propionic* acid.

Lac-tam'ide (lăk-tăm'Id *or* -īd), *n.* [*Lactic* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) An acid amide derived from lactic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance having a neutral reaction. It is metameric with alanine.

Lac'tant (lăk'tant), *a.* [L. *lactans*, p. pr. of *lactare* to suck, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk.] Suckling; giving suck.

Lac'ta-rene (-tȧ-rēn), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

Lac'ta-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactaire.*] Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Obs.*] "*Lactary* or milky plants." *Sir T. Browne.*

Lac'ta-ry, *n.* A dairyhouse. [*R.*]

Lac'tate (-tāt), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of lactic acid.

Lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck; the secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland.

Lac'te-al (lăk'tẽ-al), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk. Cf. **Galaxy, Lettuce.**] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky; as, the *lacteal* fluid.

2. (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or containing, chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels.

Lac'te-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the small intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct; a chyliferous vessel.

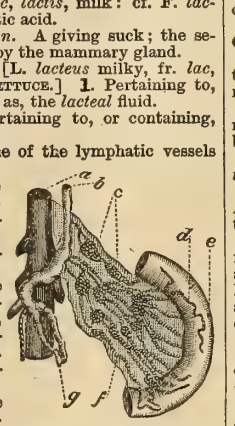

Lacteals and Adjacent Parts.
a Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic or Lacteal Glands lying in the Mesentery and connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicals of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

Lac'te-al-ly, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

Lac'te-an (*-an*), *a.* [See **Lacteal.**] **1.** Milky; consisting of, or resembling, milk. "This *lactean* whiteness." *Moxon.*

2. (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Lacteal; conveying chyle.

Lac'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See **Lacteal.**] **1.** Milky; resembling milk. "The *lacteous* circle." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as, *lacteous* vessels.

Lac'te-ous-ly, *adv.* In a lacteous manner; after the manner of milk.

Lac-tes'cence (lăk-tĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *lactescence.*] **1.** The state or quality of producing milk, or milklike juice; resemblance to milk; a milky color.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue when . . . fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle.*

2. (*Bot.*) The latex of certain plants. See **Latex.**

Lac-tes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, p. pr. of *lactescere* to turn to milk, incho. fr. *lactere* to be milky, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactescent.*] **1.** Having a milky look; becoming milky. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Bot.*) Producing milk or a milklike juice or fluid, as the milkweed. See **Latex.**

Lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactique.* See **Lacteal,** and cf. **Galactic.**] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* acid; *lactic* fermentation, etc.

Lactic acid (*Physiol. Chem.*), a sirupy, colorless fluid, soluble in water, with an intensely sour taste and a strong acid reaction. There are at least three isomeric modifications all having the formula $C_3H_6O_3$. *Sarcolactic* or *paralactic acid* occurs chiefly in dead muscle tissue, while *ordinary lactic acid* results from fermentation. The two acids are alike in having the same constitution (expressed by the name *ethylidene lactic acid*), but the latter is optically inactive, while sarcolactic acid rotates the plane of polarization to the right. The third acid, *ethylene lactic acid*, accompanies sarcolactic acid in the juice of flesh, and is optically inactive. —**Lactic ferment,** an organized ferment (*Bacterium lacticum* or *lactis*), which produces lactic fermentation, decomposing the sugar of milk into carbonic and lactic acids, the latter of which renders the milk sour, and precipitates the casein, thus giving rise to the so-called spontaneous coagulation of milk. —**Lactic fermentation.** See under **Fermentation.**

Lac'tide (lăk'tĭd *or* -tīd), *n.* [*Lactic* + anhyd*ride.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, obtained from lactic acid by distillation, and regarded as an anhydride; also, by extension, any similar substance.

Lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-ferous*: cf. F. *lactifère.*] Bearing or containing milk or a milky fluid; as, the *lactiferous* vessels, cells, or tissue of various vascular plants.

Lac-tif'ic (-tĭf'Ik), **Lac-tif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-fere* to make.] Producing or yielding milk.

Lac'ti-fuge (lăk'tĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *fugare* to expel.] (*Med.*) A medicine to check the secretion of milk, or to dispel a supposed accumulation of milk in any part of the body.

Lac'tim (-tĭm), *n.* [*Lactic* + *imido.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of anhydrides resembling the lactams, but of an imido type; as, isatine is a *lactim.* Cf. **Lactam.**

Lac-tim'ide (lăk-tĭm'Id *or* -īd), *n.* [*Lactic* + *imide.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance obtained as an anhydride of alanine, and regarded as an imido derivative of lactic acid.

Lac'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactine.* Cf. **Galactin.**] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See **Lactose.**

Lac'to-al-bu'min (lăk'tō-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + E. *albumin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The albumin present in milk, apparently identical with ordinary serum albumin. It is distinct from the casein of milk.

Lac'to-bu'ty-rom'e-ter (-bū'tĭ-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + E. *butyrometer.*] An instrument for determining the amount of butter fat contained in a given sample of milk.

Lac'to-den-sim'e-ter (-dĕn-sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + E. *densimeter.*] A form of hydrometer, specially graduated, for finding the density of milk, and thus discovering whether it has been mixed with water or some of the cream has been removed.

Lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-meter*: cf. F. *lactomètre.* Cf. **Galactometer.**] An instrument for estimating the purity or richness of milk, as a measuring glass, a specific gravity bulb, or other apparatus.

Lac'tone (lăk'tōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of organic compounds, regarded as anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids. In general, they are colorless liquids, having a weak aromatic odor. They are so called because the typical lactone is derived from *lactic* acid.

Lac-ton'ic (lăk-tŏn'Ik), *a.* [From **Lactone.**] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, lactone.

Lac-ton'ic, *a.* [From **Lactose.**] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the oxidation of milk sugar (*lactose*).

Lac'to-pro'te-in (lăk'tō-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + E. *protein.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A peculiar albuminous body considered a normal constituent of milk.

Lac'to-ry (lăk'tō-rў), *a.* Lactiferous. [*Obs.*] "*Lactory* or milky plants." *Sir T. Browne.*

Lac'to-scope (lăk'tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis* + *-scope.*] An instrument for estimating the amount of cream contained in milk by ascertaining its relative opacity.

Lac'tose' (-tōs'), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) Sugar of milk or milk sugar; a crystalline sugar present in milk, and separable from the whey by evaporation and crystallization. It has a slightly sweet taste, is dextrorotary, and is much less soluble in water than either cane sugar or glucose. Formerly called *lactin.*

2. (*Chem.*) See **Galactose.**

‖ **Lac-tu'ca** (lăk-tū'kȧ), *n.* [L., lettuce. See **Lettuce.**] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite herbs, several of which are cultivated for salad; lettuce.

‖ **Lac'tu-ca'ri-um** (lăk'tŭ-kā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of the common lettuce, sometimes used as a substitute for opium.

Lac-tu'cic (lăk-tū'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*;—said of certain acids.

Lac-tu'cin (lăk-tū'sĭn), *n.* [From **Lactuca**: cf. F. *lactucine.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, having a bitter taste and a neutral reaction, and forming one of the essential ingredients of lactucarium.

Lac-tu'cone (lăk-tū'kōn), *n.* [From **Lactuca.**] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, tasteless substance, found in the milky sap of species of Lactuca, and constituting an essential ingredient of lactucarium.

Lac'tu-ram'ic (lăk'tŭ-răm'Ik), *a.* [*Lactic* + *urea* + *-amic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic amido acid, which is regarded as a derivative of lactic acid and urea.

Lac'tyl (lăk'tĭl), *n.* [*Lactic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) An organic residue or radical derived from lactic acid.

‖ **La-cu'na** (lȧ-kū'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Lacunæ** (-nē); E. **Lacunas** (-nȧz). [L., ditch, pit, lake, orig., anything hollow. See **Lagoon.**] **1.** A small opening; a small pit or depression; a small blank space; a gap or vacancy; a hiatus.

2. (*Biol.*) A small opening; a small depression or cavity; a space, as a vacant space between the cells of plants, or one of the spaces left among the tissues of

the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids, or the cavity or sac, usually of very small size, in a mucous membrane.

La-cu'nal (lȧ-kū'nȧl), **La-cu'nar** (lȧ-kū'nẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, lacunæ; as, a *lacunar* circulation.

La-cu'nar, *n.; pl.* E. LACUNARS (-nẽrz), L. LACUNARIA (lăk'ū-nā'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The ceiling or under surface of any part, especially when it consists of compartments, sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands between the panels. *Gwilt.* (*b*) One of the sunken panels in such a ceiling.

La-cune' (lȧ-kūn'), *n.* [F.] A lacuna. [*R.*] *Landor.*

Lac'u-nose' (lăk'ū-nōs'), **La-cu'nous** (lȧ-kū'nŭs), *a.* [L. *lacunosus* full of holes or hollows: cf. F. *lacuneux.* See LACUNA.] (*Biol.*) Furrowed or pitted; having shallow cavities or lacunæ; as, a *lacunose* leaf.

La-cus'tral (lȧ-kŭs'trȧl), **La-cus'trine** (-trĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake: cf. F. *lacustral, lacustre.*] Found in, or pertaining to, lakes or ponds, or growing in them; as, *lacustrine* flowers.

Lacustrine deposits (*Geol.*), the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas. — Lacustrine dwellings. See *Lake dwellings*, under LAKE.

Lac'work' (lăk'wẽrk'), *n.* Ornamentation by means of lacquer painted or carved, or simply colored, sprinkled with gold or the like; — said especially of Oriental work of this kind.

Lad (lăd), *obs. p. p.* of LEAD, to guide. *Chaucer.*

Lad (lăd), *n.* [OE. *ladde*, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *llawd*, Ir. *lath.* √123. Cf. LASS.] **1.** A boy; a youth; a stripling. "Cupid is a knavish *lad.*" *Shak.*

There is a *lad* here, which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes. *John* vi. 9.

2. A companion; a comrade; a mate.

Lad's love. (*Bot.*) See *Boy's love*, under BOY.

Lad'a-num (lăd'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *ladanum, ledanum*, Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον name of a shrub, mastic; cf. Per. *lādan, lāden.* Cf. LAUDANUM.] A gum resin gathered from certain Oriental species of *Cistus.* It has a pungent odor and is chiefly used in making plasters, and for fumigation. [Written also *labdanum.*]

Lad'de (lăd'dẽ), *obs. imp.* of LEAD, to guide. *Chaucer.*

Lad'der (-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *laddre*, AS. *hlæder, hlæd-der;* akin to OFries. *hladder*, D. *ladder*, OHG. *leitara*, G. *leiter*, and from the root of E. *lean*, v. √40. See LEAN, *v. i.*, and cf. CLIMAX.] **1** A frame, usually portable, of wood, metal, or rope, for ascent and descent, consisting of two side pieces to which are fastened cross strips or rounds forming steps.

Some the engines play,
And some, more bold, mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

2. That which resembles a ladder in form or use; hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder.* *Shak.*

Fish ladder. See under FISH. — Ladder beetle (*Zoöl.*), an American leaf beetle (*Chrysomela scalaris*). The elytra are silvery white, striped and spotted with green; the under wings are rose-colored. It feeds upon the linden tree. — Ladder handle, an iron rail at the side of a vertical fixed ladder, to grasp with the hand in climbing. — Ladder shell (*Zoöl.*), a spiral marine shell of the genus Scalaria. See SCALARIA.

Ladder Beetle, slightly enlarged.

Lad'die (lăd'dĭ), *n.* A lad; a male sweetheart. [*Scot.*]

Lade (lād), *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LADING.] [AS. *hladan* to heap, load, draw (water); akin to D. & G. *laden* to load, OHG. *hladan, ladan*, Icel. *hlaða*, Sw. *ladda*, Dan. *lade*, Goth. *afhlaþan.* Cf. LOAD, LADLE, LATHE for turning, LAST a load.] **1.** To load; to put a burden or freight on or in; — generally followed by that which receives the load, as the direct object.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn. *Gen.* xlii. 26.

2. To throw in or out, with a ladle or dipper; to dip; as, to *lade* water out of a tub, or into a cistern.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shak.*

3. (*Plate Glass Manuf.*) To transfer (the molten glass) from the pot to the forming table.

Lade, *v. i.* [See LADE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw water. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Naut.*) To admit water by leakage, as a ship, etc.

Lade, *n.* [Prov. E., a ditch or drain. Cf. LODE, LEAD to conduct.] **1.** The mouth of a river. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Gibson.*

2. A passage for water; a ditch or drain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lade'man (-măn), *n.* One who leads a pack horse; a miller's servant. [*Obs.* or *Local*]

Lad'en (lād'n), *p. & a.* Loaded; freighted; burdened; as, a *laden* vessel; a *laden* heart.

Ah sinful nation, a people *laden* with iniquity. *Is.* i. 4.
A ship *laden* with gold. *Shak.*

La'died (lā'dĭd), *a.* Ladylike; not rough; gentle. [*Obs.*] "Stroked with a *ladied* hand." *Feltham.*

La'dies' ear'drops' (lā'dĭz ēr'drŏps'). (*Bot.*) The small-flowered Fuchsia (*F. coccinea*), and other closely related species.

La'di-fy (lā'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Lady* + *-fy.*] To make a lady of; to make ladylike. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

La-din' (lȧ-dēn'), *n.* [From L. *Latinus* Latin. See LATIN.] A Romansch dialect spoken in some parts of Switzerland and the Tyrol.

Lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of loading.

2. That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship.

Bill of lading. See under BILL.

‖**La-di'no** (lȧ-dē'nō), *n.; pl.* LADINOS (-nōz). [Sp.] One of the half-breed descendants of whites and Indians; a mestizo; — so called throughout Central America. They are usually of a yellowish orange tinge. *Am. Cyc.*

Lad'kin (lăd'kĭn), *n.* A little lad. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain. See LADE, *v. t.*] **1.** A cuplike spoon, often of large size, with a long handle, used in lading or dipping.

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles.* *Boyle.*

2. (*Founding*) A vessel to carry liquid metal from the furnace to the mold.

3. The float of a mill wheel; — called also *ladle board.*

4. (*Gun.*) (*a*) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. (*b*) A ring, with a handle or handles fitted to it, for carrying shot.

Ladle wood (*Bot.*), the wood of a South African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*), used for carving.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LADLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LADLING (-dlĭng).] To take up and convey in a ladle; to dip with, or as with, a ladle; as, to *ladle* out soup; to *ladle* oatmeal into a kettle.

La'dle-ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* LADLEFULS (-fụlz). A quantity sufficient to fill a ladle.

La-drone' (lȧ-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladron*, L. *latro* servant, robber, Gr. λάτρις a servant.] A robber; a pirate; hence, loosely, a rogue or rascal.

La'dy (lā'dỹ), *n.; pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). [OE. *ladi, lædi*, AS. *hlæfdige, hlæfdie;* AS. *hlāf* loaf + a root of uncertain origin, possibly akin to E. *dairy.* See LOAF, and cf. LORD.] **1.** A woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family; a mistress; the female head of a household.

Agar, the handmaiden of Sara, whence comest thou, and whither goest thou? The which answered, Fro the face of Sara my *lady.* *Wyclif* (*Gen.* xvi. 8).

2. A woman having proprietary rights or authority; mistress; — a feminine correlative of *lord.* "Lord or *lady* of high degree." *Lowell.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, . . .
We make thee *lady.* *Shak.*

3. A woman to whom the particular homage of a knight was paid; a woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart.

The soldier here his wasted store supplies,
And takes new valor from his *lady's* eyes. *Waller.*

4. A woman of social distinction or position. In England, a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a baron, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl. The wife of a baronet or knight has the title of *Lady* by courtesy, but not by right.

5. A woman of refined or gentle manners; a well-bred woman; — the feminine correlative of *gentleman.*

6. A wife; — not now in approved usage. *Goldsmith.*

7. (*Zoöl.*) The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster; — so called from a fancied resemblance to a seated female figure. It consists of calcareous plates.

Ladies' man, a man who affects the society of ladies. — Lady altar, an altar in a lady chapel. *Shipley.* — Lady chapel, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. — Lady court, the court of a lady of the manor. — Lady crab (*Zoöl.*), a handsomely spotted swimming crab (*Platyonichus ocellatus*) very common on the sandy shores of the Atlantic coast of the United States. — Lady fern. (*Bot.*) See *Female fern*, under FEMALE, and *Illust.* of FERN. — Lady in waiting, a lady of the queen's household, appointed to wait upon or attend the queen. — Lady Mass, a Mass said in honor of the Virgin Mary. *Shipley.* — Lady of the manor, a lady having jurisdiction of a manor; also, the wife of a manor lord. — Lady's maid, a maidservant who dresses and waits upon a lady. *Thackeray.* — Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

La'dy, *a.* Belonging or becoming to a lady; ladylike. "Some *lady* trifles." *Shak.*

La'dy-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small beetles of the genus *Coccinella* and allied genera (family *Coccinellidæ*); — called also *ladybug, ladyclock, lady cow, lady fly*, and *lady beetle. Coccinella septempunctata* is one of the common European species. See COCCINELLA.

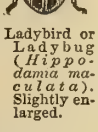

Ladybird or Ladybug (*Hippodamia maculata*). Slightly enlarged.

☞ The ladybirds are usually more or less hemispherical in form, with a smooth, polished surface, and often colored red, brown, or black, with small spots of brighter colors. Both the larvæ and the adult beetles of most species feed on aphids, and for this reason they are very beneficial to agriculture and horticulture.

La'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LADYBIRD.

La'dy-clock' (-klŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LADYBIRD.

La'dy Day' (dā'). The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. See ANNUNCIATION.

La'dy-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large, handsome oceanic fish (*Albula vulpes*), found both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; — called also *bonefish, grubber, French mullet*, and *macabé.* (*b*) A labroid fish (*Harpe rufa*) of Florida and the West Indies.

La'dy-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or quality of being a lady; the personality of a lady.

La'dy-kill'er (-kĭl'ẽr), *n.* A gallant who captivates the hearts of women. "A renowned dandy and *lady-killer.*" *Blackw. Mag.*

La'dy-kill'ing, *n.* The art or practice of captivating the hearts of women.

Better for the sake of womankind that this dangerous dog should leave off *lady-killing.* *Thackeray.*

La'dy-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*Lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady; — applied by the writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

☞ The diminutive does not refer to size, but is equivalent to "dear." *Brewer.*

La'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Like a lady in appearance or manners; well-bred.

She was *ladylike*, too, after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days. *Hawthorne.*

2. Becoming or suitable to a lady; as, *ladylike* manners. "With fingers *ladylike.*" *Warner.*

3. Delicate; tender; feeble; effeminate.

Too *ladylike* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

La'dy-like'ness (lā'dĭ-lĭk'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being ladylike.

La'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

La'dy's bed'straw' (lā'dĭz bĕd'strȧ'). (*Bot.*) The common bedstraw (*Galium verum*); also, a slender-leaved East Indian shrub (*Pharnaceum Mollugo*), with white flowers in umbels.

La'dy's bow'er (bou'ẽr). (*Bot.*) A climbing plant with fragrant blossoms (*Clematis vitalba*).

☞ This term is sometimes applied to other plants of the same genus.

La'dy's comb' (kōm'). (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*), its clusters of long slender fruits remotely resembling a comb.

La'dy's cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn). (*Bot.*) An herb growing in dense tufts; the thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*).

La'dy's fin'ger (fĭn'gẽr). **1.** *pl.* (*Bot.*) The kidney vetch.

2. (*Cookery*) A variety of small cake of about the dimensions of a finger.

3. A long, slender variety of the potato.

4. (*Zoöl.*) One of the branchiæ of the lobster.

La'dy's gar'ters (gär'tẽrz). (*Bot.*) Ribbon grass.

La'dy's hair' (hâr'). (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Briza* (*B. media*); a variety of quaking grass.

La'dy-ship (lā'dĭ-shĭp), *n.* The rank or position of a lady; — given as a title (preceded by *her* or *your*).

Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity. *B. Jonson.*

La'dy's la'ces (lā'dĭz lā'sĕz). (*Bot.*) A slender climbing plant; dodder.

La'dy's look'ing-glass' (lŏŏk'ĭng-glȧs'). (*Bot.*) See *Venus's looking-glass*, under VENUS.

La'dy's man'tle (măn't'l). (*Bot.*) A genus of rosaceous herbs (*Alchemilla*), esp. the European *A. vulgaris*, which has leaves with rounded and finely serrated lobes.

La'dy's seal' (sēl'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) The European Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum verticillatum*). (*b*) The black bryony (*Tamus communis*).

La'dy's slip'per (slĭp'pẽr). (*Bot.*) Any orchidaceous plant of the genus *Cypripedium*, the labellum of which resembles a slipper. Less commonly, in the United States, the garden balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*).

Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*). 1/4

La'dy's smock' (smŏk'). (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cardamine* (*C. pratensis*); cuckoo flower.

La'dy's thim'ble (thĭm'b'l). (*Bot.*) The harebell.

La'dy's thumb' (thŭm'). (*Bot.*) An annual weed (*Polygonum Persicaria*), having a lanceolate leaf with a dark spot in the middle.

La'dy's tra'ces (trā'sĕz), **La'dies' tress'es** (trĕs'ĕz). (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of the orchidaceous genus *Spiranthes*, in which the white flowers are set in spirals about a slender axis and remotely resemble braided hair.

‖**Læ'laps** (lē'lăps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαῖλαψ a dark, furious storm.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of huge, carnivorous, dinosaurian reptiles from the Cretaceous formation of the United States. They had very large hind legs and tail, and are supposed to have been bipedal. Some of the species were about eighteen feet high.

Laem'mer-gey'er (lĕm'mẽr-gī'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAMMERGEIR.

Læ-mod'i-pod (lē-mŏd'ĭ-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Læmodipoda.

‖**Læ'mo-dip'o-da** (lē'mō-dĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. λαιμός throat + δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of amphipod Crustacea, in which the abdomen is small or rudimentary and the legs are often reduced to five pairs. The whale louse, or *Cyamus*, and *Caprella* are examples.

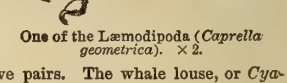

One of the Læmodipoda (*Caprella geometrica*). × 2.

Læ'mo-dip'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Læmodipoda.

Læ-ta're Sun'day (lē-tā'rē sŭn'dā; 48). The fourth Sunday of Lent; — so named from the Latin word *Lætare* (rejoice), the first word in the antiphone of the introit sung that day in the Roman Catholic service.

Læv'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *a.* [See LEVIGATE.] (*Biol.*) Having a smooth surface, as if polished.

Læ'vo- (lē'vō-). A prefix. See LEVO.

Læ'vo-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *a.* See LEVOGYRATE.

Læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Same as LEVOROTATORY. Cf. DEXTROROTATORY.

Læv'u-lose' (lĕv'ū-lōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) See LEVULOSE.

La'fa'yette' (lä'fȧ'yĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dollar fish. (*b*) A market fish, the goody, or spot (*Liostomus xanthurus*), of the southern coast of the United States.

Laft (lăft), *obs. p. p.* of LEAVE. *Chaucer.*

Laf'te (lăf'te), *obs. imp.* of LEAVE. *Chaucer.*

Lag (lăg), *a.* [Of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. & Ir. *lag* weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag, llac*, slack, loose, remiss, sluggish; prob. akin to E. *lax, languid.*] **1.** Coming tardily after or behind; slow; tardy [*Obs.*]

Came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shak.*

2. Last; long-delayed; — obsolete, except in the phrase *lag end.* "The *lag end* of my life." *Shak.*

3. Last made; hence, made of refuse; inferior. [*Obs.*] "*Lag* souls." *Dryden.*

Lag (lăg), *n.* **1.** One who lags; that which comes in last. [*Obs.*] "The *lag* of all the flock." *Pope.*

2. The fag-end; the rump; hence, the lowest class.

The common *lag* of people. *Shak.*

3. The amount of retardation of anything, as of a valve in a steam engine, in opening or closing.

4. A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; especially (*Mach.*), one of the narrow boards or staves forming the covering of a cylindrical object, as a boiler, or the cylinder of a carding machine or a steam engine.

Lag Screw.

5. (*Zoöl.*) See Graylag.

Lag of the tide, the interval by which the time of high water falls behind the mean time, in the first and third quarters of the moon; — opposed to *priming* of the tide, or the acceleration of the time of high water, in the second and fourth quarters; depending on the relative positions of the sun and moon. — **Lag screw**, an iron bolt with a square head, a sharp-edged thread, and a sharp point, adapted for screwing into wood; a screw for fastening lags.

Lag, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lagged (lăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lagging (-gĭng).] To walk or move slowly; to stay or fall behind; to linger or loiter. "I shall not *lag* behind." *Milton.*

Syn. — To loiter; linger; saunter; delay; be tardy.

Lag, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to lag; to slacken. [*Obs.*] "To *lag* his flight." *Heywood.*

2. (*Mach.*) To cover, as the cylinder of a steam engine, with lags. See Lag, *n.*, 4.

Lag, *n.* One transported for a crime. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Lag, *v. t.* To transport for crime. [*Slang, Eng.*]

She *lags* us if we poach. *De Quincey.*

La'gan (lā'gan), *n. & v.* See Ligan.

La-gar'to (lȧ-gär'tō), *n.* [See Alligator.] An alligator. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

‖ **La-ge'na** (lȧ-jē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. Lagenæ (-nē), E. Lagenas (-nȧz). [L., a flask; cf. Gr. λάγηνος, λάγυνος.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the cochlea in birds and most reptiles; an appendage of the sacculus, corresponding to the cochlea, in fishes and amphibians.

La-ge'ni-an (-nĭ-an), *a.* [See Lagena.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, *Lagena*, a genus of Foraminifera having a straight, chambered shell.

La-ge'ni-form (-nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See Lagena, and -form.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a bottle or flask; flag-shaped.

La'ger (lä'gĕr), *n.* Lager beer.

La'ger beer' (bēr'). [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer. See Lair, and Beer.] Originally a German beer, but now also made in immense quantities in the United States; — so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

La'ger wine' (wīn'). Wine which has been kept for some time in the cellar. *Simmonds.*

Lag'gard (lăg'gĕrd), *a.* [*Lag* + *-ard.*] Slow; sluggish; backward.

Lag'gard, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lag'ger (-gĕr), *n.* A laggard.

Lag'ging (-gĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Mach.*) The clothing (esp., an outer, wooden covering), as of a steam cylinder, applied to prevent the radiation of heat; a covering of lags; — called also *deading* and *cleading.*

2. Lags, collectively; narrow planks extending from one rib to another in the centering of arches.

Lag'ging-ly, *adv.* In a lagging manner; loiteringly.

Lag'ly (lăg'lȳ), *adv.* Laggingly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lag'o-morph (lăg'ō-môrf), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Lagomorpha.

‖ **Lag'o-mor'pha** (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαγῶς a hare + μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of rodents, including the hares. They have four incisors in the upper jaw. Called also *Duplicidentata.*

La-goon' (lȧ-gōōn'), *n.* [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake. See Lake, and cf. Lacuna.] [Written also *lagune.*] **1.** A shallow sound, channel, pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows; as, the *lagoons* of Venice.

2. A lake in a coral island, often occupying a large portion of its area, and usually communicating with the sea. See Atoll.

Lagoon island, a coral island consisting of a narrow reef encircling a lagoon.

‖ **Lag'oph-thal'mi-a** (lăg'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), ‖ *n.* [NL. *lagophthalmos*, fr. Gr. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye; — so called from the notion that a hare sleeps with his eyes open.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which the eye stands wide open, giving a peculiar staring appearance.

La-go'pous (lȧ-gō'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαγῶς a hare + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having a dense covering of long hair, like the foot of a hare.

La-gune' (lȧ-gūn'), *n.* See Lagoon.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [L. *laicus*: cf. F. *laïque.* See Lay

La'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), ‖ laïc.] Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity. "*Laical* literature." *Lowell.*

An unprincipled, unedified, and *laic* rabble. *Milton.*

La'ic, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton.*

La'ic-al'i-ty (lā'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being laic; the state or condition of a layman.

La'ic-al-ly (lā'ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* As a layman; after the manner of a layman; as, to treat a matter *laically.*

Laid (lād), *imp. & p. p.* of Lay.

Laid paper, paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold. It is called *blue laid*, *cream laid*, etc., according to its color.

Laid'ly, *a.* Ugly; loathsome. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

This *laidly* and loathsome worm. *W. Howitt.*

Lain (lān), *p. p.* of Lie, *v. i.*

Lain'ere (lān'ĕr), *n.* See Lanier. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lair (lâr), *n.* [OE. *leir*, AS. *leger;* akin to D. *leger*, G. *lager* couch, lair, OHG. *legar*, Goth. *ligrs*, and to E. *lie.* See Lie to be prostrate, and cf. Layer, Leaguer.]

1. A place in which to lie or rest; especially, the bed or couch of a wild beast. *Milton.*

2. A burying place. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

3. A pasture; sometimes, food. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Laird (lârd), *n.* [See Lord.] A lord; a landholder, esp. one who holds land directly of the crown. [*Scot.*]

Laird'ship, *n.* The state of being a laird; an estate; landed property. [*Scot.*] *Ramsay.*

La'ism (lā'ĭz'm), *n.* See Lamaism. [*R.*]

‖ **Lais'sez' faire'** (lā'sā' fâr'). [F., let alone.] Non-interference; — an axiom of some political economists, deprecating interference of government by attempts to foster or regulate commerce, manufactures, etc., by bounty or by restriction; as, the doctrine of *laissez faire;* the *laissez faire* system of government.

La'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See Lay, *a.*] **1.** The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders.

A rising up of the *laity* against the sacerdotal caste. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of a layman. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

3. Those who are not of a certain profession, as law or medicine, in distinction from those belonging to it.

‖ **La-ka'o** (lȧ-kä'ō), *n.* Sap green. [*China*]

Lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. Per. See Lac.] A pigment formed by combining some coloring matter, usually by precipitation, with a metallic oxide or earth, esp. with aluminium hydrate; as, madder *lake;* Florentine *lake;* yellow *lake*, etc.

Lake, *n.* [Cf. G. *laken.*] A kind of fine white linen, formerly in use. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lake (lāk), *v. i.* [AS. *lācan, læcan*, to spring, jump, *lāc* play, sport, or fr. Icel. *leika* to play, sport; both akin to Goth. *laikan* to dance. √120. Cf. Knowledge.] To play; to sport. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lake, *n.* [AS. *lac*, L. *lacus;* akin to AS. *lagu* lake, sea, Icel. *lögr*, OIr. *loch;* cf. Gr. λάκκος pond, tank. Cf. Loch, Lough.] A large body of water contained in a depression of the earth's surface, and supplied from the drainage of a more or less extended area.

☞ Lakes are for the most part of fresh water; the salt lakes, like the Great Salt Lake of Utah, have usually no outlet to the ocean.

Lake dwellers (*Ethnol.*), people of a prehistoric race, or races, which inhabited different parts of Europe. Their dwellings were built on piles in lakes, a short distance from the shore. Their relics are common in the lakes of Switzerland. — **Lake dwellings** (*Archæol.*), dwellings built over a lake, sometimes on piles, and sometimes on rude foundations kept in place by piles; specifically, such dwellings of prehistoric times. Lake dwellings are still used by many savage tribes. Called also *lacustrine dwellings.* See Crannog. — **Lake fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of dipterous flies of the genus *Chironomus.* In form they resemble mosquitoes, but they do not bite. The larvæ live in lakes. — **Lake herring** (*Zoöl.*), the cisco (*Coregonus Artedii*). — **Lake poets, Lake school**, a collective name originally applied in contempt, but now in honor, to Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, who lived in the lake country of Cumberland, England. Lamb and a few others were classed with these by hostile critics. Called also *lakers* and *lakists.* — **Lake sturgeon** (*Zoöl.*), a sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*), of moderate size, found in the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. It is used as food. — **Lake trout** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of trout and salmon; in Europe, esp. *Salmo fario;* in the United States, esp. *Salvelinus namaycush* of the Great Lakes, and of various lakes in New York, Eastern Maine, and Canada. A large variety of brook trout (*S. fontinalis*), inhabiting many lakes in New England, is also called *lake trout.* See Namaycush. — **Lake whitefish.** (*Zoöl.*) See Whitefish. — **Lake whiting** (*Zoöl.*), an American whitefish (*Coregonus Labradoricus*), found in many lakes in the Northern United States and Canada. It is more slender than the common whitefish.

Lake'–dwell'er (-dwĕl'ĕr), *n.* See *Lake dwellers*, under Lake.

Lake'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little lake. *Southey.*

Lake'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The water pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*), an aquatic plant of Europe and North America.

‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* Same as Lac, one hundred thousand.

La'kin (lā'kĭn), *n.* See Ladykin. *Shak.*

Lak'ke (lăk'ke), *n. & v.* See Lack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lak'y (lāk'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to a lake. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lak'y, *a.* [From Lake the pigment.] Transparent; — said of blood rendered transparent by the action of some solvent agent on the red blood corpuscles.

Lal-la'tion (lăl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby: cf. F. *lallation.*] An imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l.*

La'lo (lä'lō), *n.* The powdered leaves of the baobab tree, used by the Africans to mix in their soup, as the southern negroes use powdered sassafras. Cf. Couscous.

Lam (lăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lammed (lămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lamming.] [Icel. *lemja* to beat, or *lama* to bruise, both fr. *lami, lama*, lame. See Lame.] To beat soundly; to thrash. [*Obs.* or *Low*] *Beau. & Fl.*

La'ma (lä'mȧ; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Llama.

La'ma, *n.* [Thibet. *blama* (pronounced *lä'ma*) a chief, a high priest.] In Thibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called Lamaism.

The Grand Lama, *or* **Dalai Lama** [lit., Ocean Lama], the supreme pontiff in the lamaistic hierarchy. See Lamaism.

La'ma-ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lamaism.

La'ma-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A modified form of Buddhism which prevails in Thibet, Mongolia, and some adjacent parts of Asia; — so called from the name of its priests. See 2d Lama.

La'ma-ist (-ĭst), ‖ *n.* One who believes in Lamaism.

La'ma-ite (-ĭt), ‖

La'ma-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lamaism.

La-man'tin (lȧ-măn'tĭn), *n.* [F. *lamantin, lamentin*, prob. from the name of the animal in the Antilles. Cf. Manatee.] (*Zoöl.*) The manatee. [Written also *lamentin*, and *lamantine.*]

La-marck'i-an (lȧ-märk'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or involved in, the doctrines of Lamarckianism.

La-marck'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) Lamarckism.

La-marck'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Lamarck*, a distinguished French naturalist.] (*Biol.*) The theory that structural variations, characteristic of species and genera, are produced in animals and plants by the direct influence of physical environments, and esp., in the case of animals, by effort, or by use or disuse of certain organs.

La'ma-ser-y (lä'mȧ-sĕr-ȳ), *n.* [See 2d Lama.] A monastery or convent of lamas, in Thibet, Mongolia, etc.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS. *lamb;* akin to D. & Dan. *lam*, G. & Sw. *lamm*, OS., Goth., & Icel. *lamb.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The young of the sheep.

2. Any person who is as innocent or gentle as a lamb.

3. A simple, unsophisticated person; in the cant of the Stock Exchange, one who ignorantly speculates and is victimized.

Lamb of God, The Lamb (*Script.*), the Savior Jesus Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb.

The twelve apostles of *the Lamb.* *Rev.* xxi. 14.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world. *John* i. 29.

— **Lamb's lettuce** (*Bot.*), an annual plant with small obovate leaves (*Valerianella olitoria*), often used as a salad; corn salad. [Written also *lamb lettuce.*] — **Lamb's tongue**, a carpenter's plane with a deep narrow bit, for making curved grooves. *Knight.* — **Lamb's wool.** (*a*) The wool of a lamb. (*b*) Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples; — probably from the resemblance of the pulp of roasted apples to lamb's wool. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

Lamb (lăm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lambed (lămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lambing.] To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.

Lamb'ale' (lăm'āl'), *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. [*Eng.*]

Lam-baste' (lăm-bāst'), *v. t.* [*Lam* + *baste* to beat.] To beat severely. [*Low*] *Nares.*

Lam'ba-tive (lăm'bā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lambere* to lick. See Lambent.] Taken by licking with the tongue. "Sirups and *lambative* medicines." *Sir T. Browne.*

Lam'ba-tive, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue; a lincture. *Wiseman.*

‖ **Lamb'da** (lăm'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμβδα.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter Λ, λ, corresponding with the English letter L, l.

2. (*Anat.*) The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull.

Lambda moth (*Zoöl.*), a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the Greek letter lambda (Λ).

Lamb'da-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *lambdacismus*, Gr. λαμβδακισμός, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ).] **1.** A fault in speaking or in composition, which consists in too frequent use of the letter *l*, or in doubling it erroneously.

2. A defect in pronunciation of the letter *l* when doubled, which consists in giving it a sound as if followed by *y*, similar to that of the letters *lli* in *billion.*

3. The use of the sound of *l* for that of *r* in pronunciation; lallation; as, Amelican for American.

Lamb'doid (-doid), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ) + εἶδος shape.] Shaped like the Greek letter lambda (Λ); as, the *lambdoid* suture between the occipital and parietal bones of the skull.

Lamb-doid'al (lăm-doid'al), *a.* Same as Lambdoid.

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* [L. *lambens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick; akin to E. *lap.* See Lap to drink by licking.] **1.** Playing on the surface; touching lightly; gliding over. "A *lambent* flame." *Dryden.* "A *lambent* style." *Beaconsfield.*

2. Twinkling or gleaming; flickering. "The *lambent* purity of the stars" *W. Irving.*

Lam'bert pine' (lăm'bĕrt pīn'). [So called from *Lambert*, an English botanist.] (*Bot.*) The gigantic sugar pine of California and Oregon (*Pinus Lambertiana*). It has the leaves in fives, and cones a foot long. The timber is soft, and like that of the white pine of the Eastern States.

Lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A small lamb.

Lamb'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek; inoffensive.

Lam'boys (lăm'boiz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *lambeau.* Cf. Label.] (*Anc. Armor*) Same as Base, *n.*, 19.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bĕr-kĭn), *n.* [F. Cf. Lamboys, Label.] **1.** A kind of pendent scarf or covering attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat.

2. A leather flap hanging from a cuirass. *Wilhelm.*

3. A piece of ornamental drapery or short decorative hanging, pendent from a shelf or from the casing above a window, hiding the curtain fixtures, or the like.

Lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a lamb; especially, a skin dressed with the wool on, and used as a mat. Also used adjectively.

2. A kind of woolen cloth.

Lamb'skin'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* See Lansquenet.

Lamb's'–quar'ters (lămz'kwär'tĕrz), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants of the Goosefoot family, sometimes used as pot herbs, as *Chenopodium album* and *Atriplex patula.*

Lam-doid'al (lăm-doid'al), *a.* Lambdoid. [*R.*]

Lame (lām), *a.* [*Compar.* Lamer (-ẽr); *superl.* Lamest.] [OE. *lame*, AS. *lama;* akin to D. *lam*, G. *lahm*, OHG., Dan., & Sw. *lam*, Icel. *lami*, Russ. *lomate* to break, *lomota* rheumatism.] **1.** (*a*) Moving with pain or difficulty on account of injury, defect, or temporary obstruction of a function; as, a *lame* leg, arm, or muscle. (*b*) To some degree disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb; crippled; as, a *lame* man. "*Lame* of one leg." *Arbuthnot.* "*Lame* in both his feet." 2 *Sam.* ix. 13. "He fell, and became *lame.*" 2 *Sam.* iv. 4.

2. Hence, hobbling; limping; inefficient; imperfect. "A *lame* endeavor." *Barrow.*

O, most *lame* and impotent conclusion! *Shak.*

Lame duck (*Stock Exchange*), a person who can not fulfill his contracts. [*Cant*]

Lame (lām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMED (lāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMING.] To make lame.

If you happen to let the child fall and *lame* it. *Swift.*

Lam'el (lăm'ĕl), *n.* See LAMELLA.

La-mel'la (lȧ-mĕl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LAMELLÆ (-lē), E. LAMELLAS (-lȧz). [L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer: cf. F. *lamelle*. Cf. LAMINA, OMELET.] A thin plate or scale of anything, as a thin scale growing from the petals of certain flowers; or one of the thin plates or scales of which certain shells are composed.

Lam'el-lar (lăm'ĕl-lẽr; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *lamellaire*.] Flat and thin; lamelliform; composed of lamellæ. — **Lam'el-la-ry**, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

Lam'el-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lamella or to lamellæ; lamellar.

Lam'el-late (lăm'ĕl-lāt), **La-mel'la-ted** (-lȧ'tĕd), *a.* [See LAMELLA.] Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates or scales. See *Illust.* of ANTENNÆ.

La-mel'li-branch (lȧ-mĕl'lĭ-brăŋk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Lamellibranchia. Also used adjectively.

‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a** (-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), ‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA, and BRANCHIA, BRANCHIATE.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Mollusca including all those that have bivalve shells, as the clams, oysters, mussels, etc.

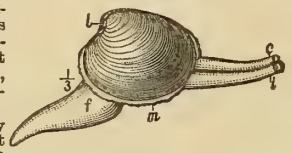

One of the Lamellibranchiata (*Callista convexa*). *c* Excurrent Opening of Siphon; *i* Incurrent Opening; *f* Foot; *m* Mantle; *l* Lunule.

☞ They usually have two (rarely but one) flat, lamelliform gills on each side of the body. They have an imperfectly developed head, concealed within the shell, whence they are called *Acephala*. Called also *Conchifera*, and *Pelecypoda*. See BIVALVE.

Lam'el-li-bran'chi-ate (lăm'ĕl-lĭ-brăn'kĭ-ât), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having lamellar gills; belonging to the Lamellibranchia. — *n.* One of the Lamellibranchia.

La-mel'li-corn (lȧ-mĕl'lĭ-kôrn), *a.* [*Lamella* + L. *cornu* a horn: cf. F. *lamellicorne*. See LAMELLA.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having antennæ terminating in a group of flat lamellæ; — said of certain coleopterous insects. (*b*) Terminating in a group of flat lamellæ; — said of antennæ. — *n.* A lamellicorn insect.

Lamellicorn Antenna of a Beetle. Enlarged.

‖ **La-mel'li-cor'ni-a** (-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLICORN.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of lamellicorn, plant-eating beetles; — called also *Lamellicornes*.

Lam'el-lif'er-ous (lăm'ĕl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lamella* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *lamellifère*.] Bearing, or composed of, lamellæ, or thin layers, plates, or scales; foliated.

La-mel'li-form (lȧ-mĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lamella* + *-form*: cf. F. *lamelliforme*.] Thin and flat; scalelike; lamellar.

Lam'el-li-ros'tral (lăm'ĕl-lĭ-rŏs'tral), *a.* [*Lamella* + *rostral*: cf. F. *lamellirostre*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a lamellate bill, as ducks and geese.

‖ **La-mel'li-ros'tres** (lȧ-mĕl'lĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA, and ROSTRUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds embracing the Anseres and flamingoes, in which the bill is lamellate.

Lam'el-lose' (lăm'ĕl-lōs'), *a.* [Cf. F. *lamelleux*.] Composed of, or having, lamellæ; lamelliform.

Lame'ly (lām'lў), *adv.* [See LAME.] In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner; as, to walk *lamely*; a figure *lamely* drawn.

Lame'ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being lame; as, the *lameness* of a cripple; the *lameness* of an excuse or an argument.

La-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* [F. *lamenter*, L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; to weep or wail; to mourn.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. *2 Chron.* xxxv. 25.

Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John* xvi. 20.

La-ment', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMENTING.] To mourn for; to bemoan; to bewail.

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To deplore; mourn; bewail. See DEPLORE.

La-ment', *n.* [L. *lamentum*. Cf. LAMENT, *v.*] **1.** Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a wailing; a moaning; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

2. An elegy or mournful ballad, or the like.

Lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*: cf. F. *lamentable*.] **1.** Mourning, sorrowful; expressing grief; as, a *lamentable* countenance. "*Lamentable* eye." *Spenser.*

2. Fitted to awaken lament; to be lamented; sorrowful; pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* misfortune, or error. "*Lamentable* helplessness." *Burke.*

3. Miserable; pitiful; paltry; — in a contemptuous or ridiculous sense. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

— **Lam'en-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *lamentation*, L. *lamentatio*.] **1.** The act of bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; wailing; moaning.

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping. *Matt.* ii. 18.

2. *pl.* (*Script.*) A book of the Old Testament attributed to the prophet Jeremiah, and taking its name from the nature of its contents.

La-ment'ed (lȧ-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Mourned for; bewailed.

This humble praise, *lamented* shade! receive. *Pope.*

La-ment'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who laments.

La-men'tin (lȧ-mĕn'tĭn), *n.* See LAMANTIN.

La-ment'ing (lȧ-mĕnt'ĭng), *n.* Lamentation.

Lamentings heard i' the air. *Shak.*

La-ment'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lamenting manner.

Lames (lāmz), *n. pl.* [F. *lame* a thin plate, L. *lamina*.] (*Armor*) Small steel plates combined together so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.

‖ **La-met'ta** (lȧ-mĕt'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *lametta*, dim. of *lama* a thin plate.] Foil or wire made of gold, silver, or brass. *De Colange.*

La'mi-a (lā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάμια.] (*Class. Myth.*) A monster capable of assuming a woman's form, who was said to devour human beings or suck their blood; a vampire; a sorceress; a witch.

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LAMINÆ (-nē), E. LAMINAS (-nȧz). [L. Cf. LAMELLA.] **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; — said of thin plates or platelike substances, as of bone or minerals.

2. (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf; the broad, expanded portion of a petal or sepal of a flower. *Gray.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A thin plate or scale; specif., one of the thin, flat processes composing the vane of a feather.

Lam'i-na-bil'i-ty (lăm'ĭ-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being laminable.

Lam'i-na-ble (lăm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being split into laminæ or thin plates, as mica; capable of being extended under pressure into a thin plate or strip.

When a body can be readily extended in all directions under the hammer, it is said to be malleable; and when into fillets under the rolling press, it is said to be *laminable*. *Ure.*

Lam'i-nar (-nẽr), **Lam'i-nal** (-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *laminaire*. See LAMINA.] In, or consisting of, thin plates or layers; having the form of a thin plate or lamina.

‖ **Lam'i-na'ri-a** (lăm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LAMINA.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great seaweeds with long and broad fronds; kelp, or devil's apron. The fronds commonly grow in clusters, and are sometimes from thirty to fifty feet in length. See *Illust.* of KELP.

Lam'i-na'ri-an (-an), *a.* Pertaining to seaweeds of the genus Laminaria, or to that zone of the sea (from two to ten fathoms in depth) where the seaweeds of this genus grow.

Lam'i-na-rite (lăm'ĭ-nȧ-rīt), *n.* [See LAMINA.] (*Paleon.*) A broad-leafed fossil alga.

Lam'i-na-ry (-nȧ-rў), *a.* Laminar.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [See LAMINA.] Consisting of, or covered with, laminæ, or thin plates, scales, or layers, one over another; laminated.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [See LAMINA.] **1.** To cause to separate into thin plates or layers; to divide into thin plates.

2. To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling.

Lam'i-nate, *v. i.* To separate into laminæ.

Lam'i-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Laminate.

Laminated arch (*Arch.*), a timber arch made of layers of bent planks secured by treenails.

Lam'i-na'ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* Forming, or separating into, scales or thin layers.

Lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The process of laminating, or the state of being laminated.

Lam'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lamina* + *-ferous*.] Having a structure consisting of laminæ, or thin layers.

Lam'i-ni-plan'tar (-nĭ-plăn'tẽr), *a.* [*Lamina* + L. *planta* sole of the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the tarsus covered behind with a horny sheath continuous on both sides, as in most singing birds, except the larks.

‖ **Lam'i-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See LAMINA, and -ITIS.] (*Far.*) Inflammation of the laminæ or fleshy plates along the coffin bone of a horse; founder. *Youatt.*

Lam'ish (lām'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat lame. *Wood.*

Lamm (lăm), *v. t.* See LAM.

Lam'mas (lăm'mȧs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse*, *hlāfmæsse*, loaf mass, bread feast, or feast of first fruits; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* mass. See LOAF, and MASS religious service.] The first day of August; — called also *Lammas day*, and *Lammastide*.

Lam'mer-geir (lăm'mẽr-gīr), **Lam'mer-gei'er** (-gī'ẽr), *n.* [G. *lämmergeier*; *lamm*, pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large vulture (*Gypaëtus barbatus*), which inhabits the mountains of Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. When full-grown it is nine or ten feet in extent of wings. It is brownish black above, with the under parts and neck rusty yellow; the forehead and crown white; the sides of the head and beard black. It feeds partly on carrion and partly on small animals, which it kills. It has the habit of carrying tortoises and marrow bones to a great height, and dropping them on stones to obtain the contents, and is therefore called *bonebreaker* and *ossifrage*. It is supposed to be the *ossifrage* of the Bible. Called also *bearded vulture* and *bearded eagle*. [Written also *lammergeyer*.]

Lammergeir or Bearded Vulture. 1/20

‖ **Lam-nun'gui-a** (lăm-nŭn'gwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lamina* a scale + *unguis* a nail.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as HYRACOIDEA.

Lamp (lămp), *n.* [OE. (with excrescent *p*), fr. F. *lame*, L. *lamina*. See LAMINA.] A thin plate or lamina. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to give light, to shine. Cf. LAMPAD, LANTERN.] **1.** A light-producing vessel, instrument, or apparatus; especially, a vessel with a wick, used for the combustion of oil or other inflammable liquid, for the purpose of producing artificial light.

2. Figuratively, anything which enlightens intellectually or morally; anything regarded metaphorically as performing the uses of a lamp.

Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet, and a light unto my path. *Ps.* cxix. 105.

Ages elapsed ere Homer's *lamp* appeared. *Cowper.*

3. (*Elec.*) A device or mechanism for producing light by electricity. See *Incandescent lamp*, under INCANDESCENT.

Æolipile lamp, a hollow ball of copper containing alcohol which is converted into vapor by a lamp beneath, so as to make a powerful blowpipe flame when the vapor is ignited. *Weale.* — **Arc lamp** (*Elec.*), a form of lamp in which the voltaic arc is used as the source of light. — **Döbereiner's lamp**, an apparatus for the instantaneous production of a flame by the spontaneous ignition of a jet of hydrogen on being led over platinum sponge; — named after the German chemist *Döbereiner*, who invented it. Called also *philosopher's lamp*. — **Flameless lamp**, an aphlogistic lamp. — **Lamp burner**, the part of a lamp where the wick is exposed and ignited. *Knight.* — **Lamp fount**, a reservoir for oil, in a lamp. — **Lamp jack**. See 2d JACK, *n.*, 4 (*l*) & (*n*). — **Lamp shade**, a screen, as of paper, glass, or tin, for softening or obstructing the light of a lamp. — **Lamp shell** (*Zoöl.*), any brachiopod shell of the genus Terebratula and allied genera. The name refers to the shape, which is like that of an antique lamp. See TEREBRATULA. — **Safety lamp**, a miner's lamp in which the flame is surrounded by fine wire gauze, preventing the kindling of dangerous explosive gases; — called also, from Sir Humphry *Davy* the inventor, *Davy lamp*. — **To smell of the lamp**, to bear marks of great study and labor, as a literary composition.

Lam'pad (lăm'păd), *n.* [Gr. λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. See LAMP.] A lamp or candlestick. [*R.*]

By him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went. *Trench.*

Lam'pa-dist (lăm'pȧ-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδιστής, fr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch. See LAMP.] (*Gr Antiq.*) One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.

Lam'pa-drome (-drōm), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία; λαμπάς, -άδος, torch + δρόμος course, race, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A race run by young men with lighted torches in their hands. He who reached the goal first, with his torch unextinguished, gained the prize.

Lam'pas (lăm'pas), *n.* [F. *lampas*.] An inflammation and swelling of the soft parts of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse; — called also *lampers*.

Lam'pate (-pāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *lampate*.] (*Chem.*) A supposed salt of lampic acid. [*Obs.*]

Lamp'black' (lămp'blăk'), *n.* [*Lamp* + *black*.] The fine impalpable soot obtained from the smoke of carbonaceous substances which have been only partly burnt, as in the flame of a smoking lamp. It consists of finely divided carbon, with sometimes a very small proportion of various impurities. It is used as an ingredient of printers' ink, and various black pigments and cements.

Lam'per eel' (lăm'pẽr ēl'). (*Zoöl.*) See LAMPREY.

Lam'pern (-pẽrn), *n.* [See LAMPREY.] (*Zoöl.*) The river lamprey (*Ammocœtes*, or *Lampetra*, *fluviatilis*).

☞ The name is also applied to other river lampreys.

Lam'pers (lăm'pẽrz), *n.* See LAMPAS.

Lam'pic (-pĭk), *a.* [F. *lampique*, fr. *lampe* lamp. See LAMP.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or produced by, a lamp; — formerly said of a supposed acid.

Lamp'ing (lămp'ĭng), *a.* Shining; brilliant. [*Obs.*]

"*Lamping* eyes." *Spenser.*

Lamp'less, *a.* Being without a lamp, or without light; hence, being without appreciation; dull.

Your ladies' eyes are *lampless* to that virtue. *Beau. & Fl.*

Lamp'light' (-līt'), *n.* Light from a lamp.

This world's artificial *lamplights*. *Owen Meredith.*

Lamp'light'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lights a lamp; esp., a person who lights street lamps.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The calico bass.

Lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *lampon* a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink, — the burden of such a song, fr. *lamper* to guzzle, to drink much and greedily; of German origin, and akin to E. *lap* to drink. Prob. so called because drinking songs often contain personal slander or satire.] A personal satire in writing; usually, malicious and abusive censure written only to reproach and distress.

Like her who missed her name in a *lampoon*,
And grieved to find herself decayed so soon. *Dryden.*

Lam-poon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMPOONED (-pōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMPOONING.] To subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing; to make the subject of a lampoon.

Ribald poets had *lampooned* him. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To libel; defame; satirize; lash.

Lam-poon'er (-ẽr), *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

"Libelers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers." *Tatler.*

Lam-poon'ry (-rў), *n.* The act of lampooning; a lampoon, or lampoons.

Lamp'-post' (lămp'pōst'), *n.* A post (generally a pillar of iron) supporting a lamp or lantern for lighting a street, park, etc.

Lam'prel (lăm'prĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAMPREY.

Lam'prey (lăm'prў), *n.*; *pl.* LAMPREYS (-prĭz). [OE. *lampreie*, F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda*, *lampetra*, from L. *lambere* to lick + *petra* rock, stone. The lampreys are so called because they attach themselves with their circular mouths to rocks and stones, whence they are also called *rocksuckers*. See LAP to drink, PETRIFY.] (*Zoöl.*) An eel-like marsipobranch of the genus *Petromyzon*, and allied genera. The lampreys have a round, sucking mouth, without jaws, but set with numerous minute teeth, and one to three larger

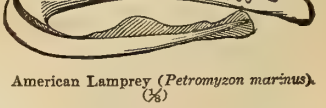

American Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). (⅛)

teeth on the palate (see *Illust.* of CYCLOSTOMI). There are seven small branchial openings on each side. [Written also *lamper eel*, *lamprel*, and *lampron*.]

☞ The common or sea lamprey of America and Europe (*Petromyzon marinus*), which in spring ascends rivers to spawn, is considered excellent food by many, and is sold as a market fish in some localities. The smaller river lampreys mostly belong to the genus *Ammocœtes*, or *Lampetra*, as *A. fluviatilis*, of Europe, and *A. æpypterus* of America. All lampreys attach themselves to other fishes, as parasites, by means of the suckerlike mouth.

Lam'pron (lăm'prŏn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lampreon*. See LAMPREY.] (*Zoöl.*) See LAMPREY.

Lam-py'rine (lăm-pī'rĭn), *n.* [See LAMPYRIS.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genus Lampyris, or family *Lampyridæ*. See LAMPYRIS.

‖ **Lam-py'ris** (-rĭs), *n.* [L., glowworm, Gr. λαμπυρίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, including the glowworms.

Lan'ark-ite (lăn'ărk-īt), *n.* [From *Lanark*shire, a county in Scotland.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lead, occurring either massive or in long slender prisms, of a greenish white or gray color.

La'na-ry (lā'nā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *lanaria*, fr. *lanarius* belonging to wool, *lana* wool.] A place for storing wool.

La'nate (lā'nāt), } *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool,
La'na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.

Lan'ca-shire boil'er (lăn'kā-shēr boil'ẽr). A steam boiler having two flues which contain the furnaces and extend through the boiler from end to end.

Lan'cas-te'ri-an (lăn'kăs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the monitorial system of instruction followed by Joseph *Lancaster*, of England, in which advanced pupils in a school teach pupils below them.

Lance (lăns), *n.* [OE. *launce*, F. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*; cf. Gr. λόγχη. Cf. LAUNCH.] **1.** A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle and a steel blade or head; a spear carried by horsemen, and often decorated with a small flag; also, a spear or harpoon used by whalers and fishermen.

A braver soldier never couched *lance*. *Shak.*

Lance.

2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

3. (*Founding*) A small iron rod which suspends the core of the mold in casting a shell.

4. (*Mil.*) An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home.

5. (*Pyrotech.*) One of the small paper cases filled with combustible composition, which mark the outlines of a figure.

Free lance, in the Middle Ages, and subsequently, a knight or roving soldier, who was free to engage for any state or commander that purchased his services; hence, a person who assails institutions or opinions on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority. — **Lance bucket** (*Cavalry*), a socket attached to a saddle or stirrup strap, in which to rest the but of a lance. — **Lance corporal**, same as LANCEPESADE. — **Lance knight**, a lansquenet. *B. Jonson.* — **Lance snake** (*Zoöl.*), the fer-de-lance. — **Stink-fire lance** (*Mil.*), a kind of fuse filled with a composition which burns with a suffocating odor; — used in the counter operations of miners. — **To break a lance**, to engage in a tilt or contest.

Lance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANCED (lånst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANCING (lăn'sĭng).] **1.** To pierce with a lance, or with any similar weapon.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To open with a lancet; to pierce; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

3. To throw in the manner of a lance. See LANCH.

Lance' fish' (lăns' fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A slender marine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, especially *Ammodytes tobianus* of the English coast; — called also *sand lance*.

Lance Fish (*Ammodytes tobianus*).

Lance'gay' } (-gā'), *n.* [OF. *lancegaie*, corrupted
Lance'gaye' } from the same source as E. *assagai*, under the influence of F. *lance* lance. See ASSAGAI.] A kind of spear anciently used. Its use was prohibited by a statute of Richard II. *Nares.*

In his hand a *launcegay*,
A long sword by his side. *Chaucer.*

Lance'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Lance* + *-let.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small fishlike animal (*Amphioxus lanceolatus*), remarkable for the rudimentary condition of its organs. It is the type of the class Leptocardia. See AMPHIOXUS, LEPTOCARDIA.

Lance'ly, *a.* Like a lance. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Lan'ce-o-lar (lăn'sē-ō-lẽr), *a.* [L. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance: cf. F. *lancéolaire*.] (*Bot.*) Lanceolate.

Lan'ce-o-late (-lāt; 277), } *a.* [L. *lanceola-*
Lan'ce-o-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } *tus*: cf. F. *lancéolé*. See LANCEOLAR.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Rather narrow, tapering to a point at the apex, and sometimes at the base also; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.

Lanceolate Leaf.

Lance'pe-sade' (lăns'pē-sād'), *n.* [F. *lancepessade*, *lanspessade*, *anspessade*, It. *lancia spezzata* a broken lance or demilance, a demilance man, a light horseman, bodyguard.] An assistant to a corporal; a private performing the duties of a corporal; — called also *lance corporal*.

Lan'cer (lăn'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *lancier*.] **1.** One who lances; one who carries a lance; especially, a member of a mounted body of men armed with lances, attached to the cavalry service of some nations. *Wilhelm.*

2. A lancet. [*Obs.*]

3. *pl.* (*Dancing*) A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement. [Written also *lanciers*.]

Lan'cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** A surgical instrument of various forms, commonly sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening abscesses, etc.

2. (*Metal.*) An iron bar used for tapping a melting furnace. *Knight.*

Lancet arch (*Arch.*), a pointed arch, of which the width, or span, is narrow compared with the height. — **Lancet architecture**, a name given to a style of architecture, in which lancet arches are common; — peculiar to England and the 13th century. — **Lancet fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large, voracious, deep-sea fish (*Alepidosaurus ferox*), having long, sharp, lancetlike teeth. (*b*) The doctor, or surgeon fish.

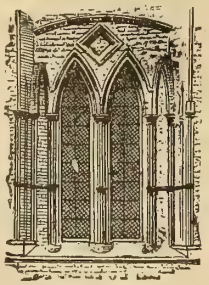

Lancet Arches.

Lance'wood' (lăns'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tough, elastic wood, often used for the shafts of gigs, archery bows, fishing rods, and the like. Also, the tree which produces this wood, *Duguetia Quitarensis* (a native of Guiana and Cuba), and several other trees of the same family (*Anonaceæ*).

Australian lancewood, a myrtaceous tree (*Backhousia Australis*).

Lanch (lânch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANCHED (lânchtˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANCHING. See LAUNCH, LANCE.] To throw, as a lance; to let fly; to launch.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt. *Dryden & Lee.*

Lan-cif'er-ous (lăn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lance* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a lance.

Lan'ci-form (lăn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lance* + *-form*: cf. F. *lanciforme*.] Having the form of a lance.

Lan'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANCINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANCINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *lancinatus*, p. p. of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear; to lacerate; to pierce or stab. *De Quincey.*

Lan'ci-na'ting, *a.* Piercing; seeming to pierce or stab; as, *lancinating* pains (*i. e.*, severe, darting pains).

Lan'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A tearing; laceration. "*Lancinations* of the spirit." *Jer. Taylor.*

Land (lănd), *n.* Urine. See LANT. [*Obs.*]

Land, *n.* [AS. *land*, *lond*; akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., Dan., and Goth. *land*.] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth; — opposed to water as constituting a part of such surface, especially to oceans and seas; as, to sight *land* after a long voyage.

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*. *Dryden.*

2. Any portion, large or small, of the surface of the earth, considered by itself, or as belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, farm, or tract.

Go view the *land*, even Jericho. *Josh.* ii. 1.

Ill fares the *land*, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

☞ In the expressions "to be, or dwell, upon *land*," "to go, or fare, on *land*," as used by Chaucer, *land* denotes the country as distinguished from the town.

A poor parson dwelling upon *land* [*i. e.*, in the country]. *Chaucer.*

3. Ground, in respect to its nature or quality; soil; as, wet *land*; good or bad *land*.

4. The inhabitants of a country; a nation or people.

These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed. *Dryden.*

5. The mainland, in distinction from islands.

6. The ground or floor. [*Obs.*]

Herself upon the *land* she did prostrate. *Spenser.*

7. (*Agric.*) The ground left unplowed between furrows; any one of several portions into which a field is divided for convenience in plowing.

8. (*Law*) Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, etc., and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, etc.; real estate. *Kent. Bouvier. Burrill.*

9. (*Naut.*) The lap of the strakes in a clinker-built boat; the lap of plates in an iron vessel; — called also *landing*. *Knight.*

10. In any surface prepared with indentations, perforations, or grooves, that part of the surface which is not so treated, as the level part of a millstone between the furrows, or the surface of the bore of a rifled gun between the grooves.

Land agent, a person employed to sell or let land, to collect rents, and to attend to other money matters connected with land. — **Land boat**, a vehicle on wheels propelled by sails. — **Land blink**, a peculiar atmospheric brightness seen from sea over distant snow-covered land in arctic regions. See ICE BLINK. — **Land breeze.** See under BREEZE. — **Land chain.** See GUNTER'S CHAIN. — **Land crab** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various species of crabs which live much on the land, and resort to the water chiefly for the purpose of breeding. They are abundant in the West Indies and South America. Some of them grow to a large size. — **Land fish**, a fish on land; a person quite out of place. *Shak.* — **Land force**, a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force. — **Land, ho!** (*Naut.*), a sailor's cry in announcing sight of land. — **Land ice**, a field of ice adhering to the coast, in distinction from a floe. — **Land leech** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of blood-sucking leeches, which, in moist, tropical regions, live on land, and are often troublesome to man and beast. — **Land measure**, the system of measurement used in determining the area of land; also, a table of areas used in such measurement. — **Land**, *or* **House**, **of bondage**, in Bible history, Egypt; by extension, a place or condition of special oppression. — **Land o' cakes**, Scotland. — **Land of Nod**, sleep. — **Land of promise**, in Bible history, Canaan; by extension, a better country or condition of which one has expectation. — **Land of steady habits**, a nickname sometimes given to the State of Connecticut. — **Land office**, a government office in which the entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered, and other business respecting the public lands is transacted. [*U. S.*] — **Land pike.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The gray pike, or sauger. (*b*) The Menobranchus. — **Land service**, military service as distinguished from naval service. — **Land rail.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The crake or corncrake of Europe. See CRAKE. (*b*) An Australian rail (*Hypotænidia Phillipensis*); — called also *pectoral rail*. — **Land scrip**, a certificate that the purchase money for a certain portion of the public land has been paid to the officer entitled to receive it. [*U. S.*] — **Land shark**, a swindler of sailors on shore. [*Sailors' Cant*] — **Land side.** (*a*) That side of anything in or on the sea, as of an island or ship, which is turned toward the land. (*b*) The side of a plow which is opposite to the moldboard and which presses against the unplowed land. — **Land snail** (*Zoöl.*), any snail which lives on land, as distinguished from the aquatic snails. The common land snails are Pulmonifera, and belong to the Geophila; but the operculated land snails of warm countries are Dicœcia, and belong to the Tænioglossa. See GEOPHILA, and HELIX. — **Land spout**, a descent of cloud and water in a conical form during the occurrence of a tornado and heavy rainfall on land. — **Land steward**, a person who acts for another in the management of land, collection of rents, etc. — **Land tortoise**, **Land turtle** (*Zoöl.*), any tortoise that habitually lives on dry land, as the box tortoise. See TORTOISE. — **Land urchin** (*Zoöl.*), a hedgehog. — **Land warrant**, a certificate from the Land Office, authorizing a person to assume ownership of a tract of public land. [*U. S.*] — **Land wind.** Same as *Land breeze* (above). — **To make land** (*Naut.*), to sight land. — **To set the land**, to see by the compass how the land bears from the ship. — **To shut in the land**, to hide the land, as when fog, or an intervening island, obstructs the view.

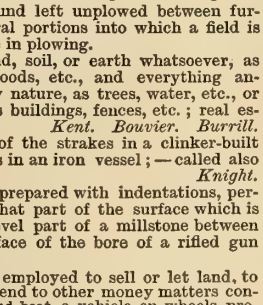

Land Crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*). ⅙

Land (lănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANDING.] **1.** To set or put on shore from a ship or other water craft; to disembark; to debark.

I'll undertake to *land* them on our coast. *Shak.*

2. To catch and bring to shore; to capture; as, to *land* a fish.

3. To set down after conveying; to cause to fall, alight, or reach; to bring to the end of a course; as, he *landed* the quoit near the stake; to be thrown from a horse and *landed* in the mud; to *land* one in difficulties or mistakes.

Land, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to come to the end of a course.

Lan'dam-man (lăn'dăm-măn), *n.* [G. *landamman*; *land* land, country + *ammann* for *amtmann* bailiff. See LAND, and AMBASSADOR.] **1.** A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

Lan'dau (lăn'dą; 277), *n.* [From the town *Landau* in Germany; cf. F. *landau*. See LAND, ISLAND.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle, the top of which is divided into two sections which can be let down, or thrown back, in such a manner as to make an open carriage. [Written also *landaw*.]

Lan'dau-let' (-lĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *landaulet*, dim. of *landau*. See LANDAU.] A small landau.

Land'ed (lănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land.

The House of Commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison.*

2. Consisting in real estate or land; as, *landed* property; *landed* security.

Land'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lands, or makes a landing. "The *lander* in a lonely isle." *Tennyson.*

2. (*Mining*) A person who waits at the mouth of the shaft to receive the kibble of ore.

Land'fall' (lănd'fąl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner.

2. (*Naut.*) Sighting or making land when at sea.

A good **landfall** (*Naut.*), the sighting of land in conformity with the navigator's reckoning and expectation.

Land'flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* An overflowing of land by a river; an inundation; a freshet. *Clarendon.*

Land'grave' (-grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf*; *land* land + *graf* earl, count; cf. D. *landgraaf*, F. *landgrave*.] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England and of a count in France.

☞ The title was first adopted by some German counts in the twelfth century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three of them were princes of the empire.

Land-gra'vi-ate (lănd-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *landgraviat*.] **1.** The territory held by a landgrave.

2. The office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

Land'gra-vine (lănd'grȧ-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin*; cf. D. *landgravin*.] The wife of a landgrave.

Land'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — **Land'hold'ing**, *n. & a.*

Land'ing, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used for, setting, bringing, or going, on shore.

Landing charges, charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel. — **Landing net**, a small, bag-shaped net, used in fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked. — **Landing stage**, a floating platform attached at one end to a wharf in such a manner as to rise and fall with the tide, and thus facilitate passage between the wharf and a vessel lying beside the stage. — **Landing waiter**, a customhouse officer who oversees the landing of goods, etc., from vessels; a landwaiter.

Land'ing, *n.* **1.** A going or bringing on shore.

2. A place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc.

3. (*Arch.*) The level part of a staircase, at the top of a flight of stairs, or connecting one flight with another.

Landing place. Same as LANDING, *n.*, 2 and 3.

Land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LANDLADIES (-dĭz).

[Cf. LANDLORD.] **1.** A woman having real estate which she leases to a tenant or tenants.

2. The mistress of an inn or lodging house.

Land'leap'er (lănd'lēp'ẽr), *n.* See LANDLOUPER.

Land'less (lănd'lĕs), *a.* Having no property in land.

Land'lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* To inclose, or nearly inclose, as a harbor or a vessel, with land.

Land'locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Confined to a fresh-water lake by reason of waterfalls or dams; — said of fishes that would naturally seek the sea, after spawning; as, the *landlocked* salmon.

Land'lo'per (-lō'pẽr), *n.* Same as LANDLOUPER.

Land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* [See LAND, and LORD.] **1.** The lord of a manor, or of land; the owner of land or houses which he leases to a tenant or tenants.

2. The master of an inn or of a lodging house.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*. *Addison.*

Land'lord'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being a landlord; the characteristics of a landlord; specifically, in Great Britain, the relation of landlords to tenants, especially as regards leased agricultural lands. *J. S. Mill.*

Land'lord'ry (-rў), *n.* The state of a landlord. [*Obs.*]

Land'loup'er (-lōop'ẽr), *n.* [D. *landlooper*, lit., *land-runner; land* land + *loopen* to run. See LAND, and LEAP.] A vagabond; a vagrant. [Written also *landleaper* and *landloper*.] "Bands of *landloupers*." *Motley.*

Land'loup'ing, *a.* Vagrant; wandering about.

Land'lub'ber (-lŭb'bẽr), *n.* [Prop. fr. *land* + *lubber*, or possibly corrupted fr. *landlouper*.] (*Naut.*) One who passes his life on land; — so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule.

Land'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* LANDMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to *seaman*.

2. (*Eng.*) An occupier of land. *Cowell.*

Land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* [AS. *landmearc*. See LAND, and MARK a sign.] **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object (as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark*. *Deut.* xix. 14.

2. Any conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide; some prominent object, as a hill or steeple.

Landmarks of history, important events by which eras or conditions are determined.

Land'own'er (-ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of land.

Land'own'ing, *n.* The owning of land. — *a.* Having property in land; of or pertaining to landowners.

Land'-poor' (-pōor'), *a.* Pecuniarily embarrassed through owning much unprofitable land. [*Colloq.*]

Land'reeve' (-rēv'), *n.* [*Land* + *reeve* an officer.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the steward.

Land'scape (-skāp), *n.* [Formerly written also *landskip*.] [D. *landschap; land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship;* akin to G. *landschaft*, Sw. *landskap*, Dan. *landskab*. See LAND, and -SHIP.] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains.

2. A picture representing a scene by land or sea, actual or fancied, the chief subject being the general aspect of nature, as fields, hills, forests, water, etc.

3. The pictorial aspect of a country.

The *landscape* of his native country had taken hold on his heart. *Macaulay.*

Landscape gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, etc., in such a manner as to produce a picturesque effect.

Land'scap'ist (-skāp'ĭst), *n.* A painter of landscapes.

Land'skip (-skĭp), *n.* [See LANDSCAPE.] A landscape. [*Obs.* except in poetry.]

Straight my eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures. *Milton.*

Land'slip' (slĭp'), **Land'slide'** (-slīd'), *n.* **1.** The slipping down of a mass of land from a mountain, hill, etc.

2. The land which slips down.

Lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* LANDSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*.

2. (*Naut.*) A sailor on his first voyage.

Land'streight' (lănd'strāt'), *n.* [See STRAIT.] A narrow slip of land. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Land'sturm'** (länt'stoorm'), *n.* [G. See LAND, and STORM.] That part of the reserve force in Germany which is called out last.

‖ **Land'tag'** (-täg'), *n.* [G. See LAND, and DAY.] The diet or legislative body; as, the *Landtag* of Prussia.

Land'wait'er (lănd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* See *Landing waiter*, under LANDING, *a.*

Land'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* & *a.* Toward the land.

‖ **Land'wehr'** (länt'vār'), *n.* [G., fr. *land* land, country + *wehr* defense.] That part of the army, in Germany and Austria, which has completed the usual military service and is exempt from duty in time of peace, except that it is called out occasionally for drill.

Lane (lān), *a.* [See LONE.] Alone. [*Scot.*]

His lane, by himself; himself alone.

Lane (lān), *n.* [OE. *lane*, *lone*, AS. *lane*, *lone;* akin to D. *laan*, OFries. *lana*, *lona*.] A passageway between fences or hedges which is not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; a narrow way among trees, rocks, and other natural obstructions; hence, in a general sense, a narrow passageway; as, a *lane* between lines of men, or through a field of ice.

It is become a turn-again *lane* unto them which they can not go through. *Tyndale.*

Lang (lăng), *a.* & *adv.* Long. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Lan'ga-ha (län'gä-hä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A curious colubriform snake of the genus *Xyphorhynchus*, from Madagascar. It is brownish red, and its nose is prolonged in the form of a sharp blade.

Lan'ga-rey' (lăn'gä-rā'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of long-winged, shrikelike birds of Australia and the East Indies, of the genus *Artamus*, and allied genera; — called also *wood swallow*.

Lan'gate (lăn'gāt), *n.* (*Surg.*) A linen roller used in dressing wounds.

Lang'dak' (läng'däk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wolf (*Canis pallipes*), found in India, allied to the jackal.

Lan'grage (lăn'grāj), **Lan'grel** (lăn'grĕl), *n.* A kind of shot formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together or inclosed in a canister.

Lan'gret (-grĕt), *n.* A kind of loaded die. [*Obs.*]

Lan'gridge (-grĭj), *n.* See LANGRAGE. [Sometimes compounded with *shot*.]

Lang'syne' (lăng'sīn'), *adv.* & *n.* [Scot. *lang* long + *syne* since.] Long since; long ago. [*Scot.*]

Lang'ter-a-loo' (lăng'tẽr-ȧ-lōō'), *n.* [See LOO.] An old game at cards. See LOO (*a*). *Tatler.*

Lan'guage (lăn'gwāj; 48), *n.* [OE. *langage*, F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* the tongue, hence speech, language; akin to E. *tongue*. See TONGUE, and cf. LINGUAL.]

1. Any means of conveying or communicating ideas; specifically, human speech; the expression of ideas by the voice; sounds, expressive of thought, articulated by the organs of the throat and mouth.

☞ *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented to the eye by letters, marks, or characters, which form words.

2. The expression of ideas by writing, or any other instrumentality.

3. The forms of speech, or the methods of expressing ideas, peculiar to a particular nation.

4. The characteristic mode of arranging words, peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; manner of expression; style.

Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which animals inferior to man express their feelings or their wants.

6. The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith; as, the *language* of flowers.

There was . . . *language* in their very gesture. *Shak.*

7. The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge; as, medical *language;* the *language* of chemistry or theology.

8. A race, as distinguished by its speech. [*R.*]

All the people, the nations, and the *languages*, fell down and worshiped the golden image. *Dan.* iii. 7.

Language master, a teacher of languages. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect; phraseology; diction; discourse; conversation; talk. — LANGUAGE, SPEECH, TONGUE, IDIOM, DIALECT. *Language* is generic, denoting, in its most extended use, any mode of conveying ideas; *speech* is the language of articulate sounds; *tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon term for language, esp. for spoken language; as, the English *tongue*. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a particular language; *dialects* are varieties of expression which spring up in different parts of a country among people speaking substantially the same *language*.

Lan'guage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANGUAGED (-gwăjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANGUAGING (-gwă-jĭng).] To communicate by language; to express in language.

Others were *languaged* in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense. *Fuller.*

Lan'guaged (-gwăjd), *a.* Having a language; skilled in language; — chiefly used in composition. "Many-*languaged* nations." *Pope.*

Lan'guage-less (-gwăj-lĕs), *a.* Lacking or wanting language; speechless; silent. *Shak.*

Langued (lăngd), *a.* [F. *langue* tongue. See LANGUAGE.] (*Her.*) Tongued; having the tongue visible.

Lions . . . represented as armed and *langued* gules. *Cussans.*

‖ **Langue' d'oc'** (läng' dŏk'). [F., language of *oc* yes.] The dialect, closely akin to French, formerly spoken south of the Loire (in which the word for "yes" was *oc*); provençal.

‖ **Langue' d'oïl'** (läng' dwĕl'). [F., language of *oïl* yes.] The dialect formerly spoken north of the Loire (in which the word for "yes" was *oïl*, F. *oui*).

‖ **Lan-guen'te** (län-gwĕn'tä), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *languire*. See LANGUISH.] (*Mus.*) In a languishing manner; pathetically.

Lan'guet (lăn'gwĕt), *n.* [F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue, L. *lingua*.] **1.** Anything resembling the tongue in form or office; specif., the slip of metal in an organ pipe which turns the current of air toward its mouth.

2. That part of the hilt, in certain kinds of swords, which overlaps the scabbard.

Lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be faint or languid: cf. F. *languide*. See LANGUISH.]

1. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; without animation; weak; weary; heavy; dull. "*Languid*, powerless limbs." *Armstrong.*

Fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

2. Slow in progress; tardy. "No motion so swift or *languid*." *Bentley.*

3. Promoting or indicating weakness or heaviness; as, a *languid* day.

Feebly she laugheth in the *languid* moon. *Keats.*

Their idleness, aimless flirtations, and *languid* airs. *W. Black.*

Syn. — Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; weary; listless; heavy; dull; heartless.

— **Lan'guid-ly**, *adv.* — **Lan'guid-ness**, *n.*

Lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANGUISHED (-gwĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANGUISHING.] [OE. *languishen*, *languissen*, F. *languir*, L. *languere;* cf. Gr. λαγγάζειν to slacken, λαγαρός slack, Icel. *lakra* to lag behind; prob. akin to E. *lag*, *lax*, and perh. to E. *slack*. See -ISH.] **1.** To become languid or weak; to lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine away; to wither or fade.

We . . . do *languish* of such diseases. 2 *Esdras* viii. 31.

Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me *languish* into life. *Pope.*
For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. *Is.* xvi. 8.

2. To assume an expression of weariness or tender grief, appealing for sympathy. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

Lan'guish (lăn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

Lan'guish, *n.* See LANGUISHMENT. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

What, of death, too,
That rids our dogs of *languish*? *Shak.*
And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Lan'guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who languishes.

Lan'guish-ing, *a.* **1.** Becoming languid and weak; pining; losing health and strength.

2. Amorously pensive; as, *languishing* eyes, or look.

Lan'guish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a languishing manner.

Lan'guish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The state of languishing. "Lingering *languishment*." *Shak.*

2. Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

Lan'guish-ness, *n.* Languishment. [*Obs.*]

Lan'guor (-gwẽr), *n.* [OE. *langour*, OF. *langour*, F. *langueur*, L. *languor*. See LANGUISH.] **1.** A state of the body or mind which is caused by exhaustion of strength and characterized by a languid feeling; feebleness; lassitude; laxity.

2. Any enfeebling disease. [*Obs.*]

Sick men with divers *languors*. *Wyclif* (*Luke* iv. 40).

3. Listless indolence; dreaminess. *Pope.* "German dreams, Italian *languors*." *The Century.*

Syn. — Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness.

Lan'guor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [From LANGUOR: cf. F. *langoureux*.] Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser.*

To wile the length from *languorous* hours, and draw
The sting from pain. *Tennyson.*

Lan'gure (-gŭr), *v. i.* To languish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lan'gya (lăn'gyȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Native name Anglicized.] One of several species of East Indian and Asiatic fresh-water fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus*, remarkable for their power of living out of water, and for their tenacity of life; — called also *walking fishes*.

Lan'iard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* See LANYARD.

La'ni-ar'i-form (lā'nĭ-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Laniary* + *-form*.] (*Anat.*) Shaped like a laniary, or canine, tooth. *Owen.*

La'ni-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* [L. *laniarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces: cf. F. *laniaire*.] (*Anat.*) Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* or canine teeth.

La'ni-a-ry, *n.* [L. *laniarium*. See LANIARY, *a.*] **1.** The shambles; a place of slaughter. [*R.*]

2. (*Anat.*) A laniary, or canine, tooth.

La'ni-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *laniatus*, p. p. of *laniare*.] To tear in pieces. [*R.*]

La'ni-a'tion (lā'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laniatio*.] A tearing in pieces. [*R.*]

Lan'ier (lăn'yẽr), *n.* [F. *lanière*. See LANYARD.] [Written also *lanner*, *lanyer*.] **1.** A thong of leather; a whip lash. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A strap used to fasten together parts of armor, to hold the shield by, and the like. *Fairholt.*

La-nif'er-ous (lȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer; lana* wool + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *lanifère*.] Bearing or producing wool.

La-nif'i-cal (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lanificus; lana* wool + *facere* to make.] Working in wool.

Lan'i-fice (lăn'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *lanificium:* cf. OF. *lanifice*.] Anything made of wool. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

La-nig'er-ous (lȧ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laniger; lana* wool + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

La'ni-oid (lā'nĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Lanius* (fr. L. *lanius* a butcher), the typical genus + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the shrikes (family *Laniidæ*).

Lank (lăngk), *a.* [*Compar.* LANKER (-ẽr); *superl.* LANKEST.] [AS. *hlanc;* cf. G. *lenken* to turn, *gelenk* joint, OHG. *hlanca* hip, side, flank, and E. *link* of a chain.] **1.** Slender and thin; not well filled out; not plump; shrunken; lean.

Meager and *lank* with fasting grown. *Swift.*

Who would not choose . . . to have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain? *Barrow.*

2. Languid; drooping. [*Obs.*]

Who, piteous of her woes, reared her *lank* head. *Milton.*

Lank hair, long, thin hair. *Macaulay.*

Lank, *v. i.* & *t.* To become lank; to make lank. [*Obs.*] *Shak. G. Fletcher.*

Lank'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being lanky.

Lank'ly, *adv.* In a lank manner.

Lank'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lank.

Lank'y (-ў), *a.* Somewhat lank. *Thackeray.*

The *lanky* Dinka, nearly seven feet in height. *The Century.*

Lan'ner (lăn'nẽr), *n. f.* [F. *lanier*, OF. also, *lasnier*.]

Lan'ner-et (-ĕt), *n. m.* Cf. LANYARD.] (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed falcon (*Falco lanarius*), of Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, resembling the American prairie falcon.

Lan'o-lin (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *lana* wool + *oleum* oil.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A peculiar fatlike body, made up of cholesterin and certain fatty acids, found in feathers, hair, wool, and keratin tissues generally.

☞ Under the same name, it is prepared from wool for

commercial purposes, and forms an admirable basis for ointments, being readily absorbed by the skin.

‖ **Lan'seh** (län'sĕ), *n.* The small, whitish brown fruit of an East Indian tree (*Lansium domesticum*). It has a fleshy pulp, with an agreeable subacid taste. *Balfour.*

Lans'que-net (länsˈkĕ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. G. *landsknecht* a foot soldier, also a game of cards introduced by these foot soldiers; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant. See LAND, and KNIGHT.] **1.** A German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th and 16th centuries; a soldier of fortune; — a term used in France and Western Europe.

2. A game at cards, vulgarly called *lambskinnet.*

[They play] their little game of *lansquenet.* *Longfellow.*

Lant (länt), *n.* Urine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Nares.*

Lant, *n.* [Cf. LANCE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small, slender, marine fishes of the genus *Ammodytes.* The common European species (*A. tobianus*) and the American species (*A. Americanus*) live on sandy shores, buried in the sand, and are caught in large quantities for bait. Called also *launce,* and *sand eel.*

Lant (*Ammodytes Americanus*). 1/3

Lant, *n.* See LANTERLOO. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Lan-ta'ni-um (länˌtā'nĭ-ŭm), } *n.* (*Chem.*) See LAN-
Lan'ta-num (länˈtā-nŭm), } THANUM.

Lan'ta-nu'ric (länˌtā-nūˈrĭk), *a.* [Formed by transposition of the letters of *allantoin* and *-uric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous organic acid of the uric acid group, obtained by the decomposition of allantoin, and usually called *allanturic acid.*

Lan'ter-loo' (länˈtĕr-lōōˈ), *n.* An old name of *loo* (*a*).

Lan'tern (länˈtĕrn), *n.* [F. *lanterne,* L. *lanterna, laterna,* from Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch. See LAMP.] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc.; — sometimes portable, as a closed vessel or case of horn, perforated tin, glass, oiled paper, or other material, having a lamp or candle within; sometimes fixed, as the glazed inclosure of a street light, or of a lighthouse light.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) An open structure of light material set upon a roof, to give light and air to the interior. (*b*) A cage or open chamber of rich architecture, open below into the building or tower which it crowns. (*c*) A smaller and secondary cupola crowning a larger one, for ornament, or to admit light; such as the lantern of the cupola of the Capitol at Washington, or that of the Florence cathedral.

3. (*Mach.*) A lantern pinion or trundle wheel. See *Lantern pinion* (below).

4. (*Steam Engine*) A kind of cage inserted in a stuffing box and surrounding a piston rod, to separate the packing into two parts and form a chamber between for the reception of steam, etc.; — called also *lantern brass.*

5. (*Founding*) A perforated barrel to form a core upon.

6. (*Zoöl.*) See ARISTOTLE'S LANTERN.

☞ Fig. 1 represents a *hand lantern;* fig. 2, an *arm lantern;* fig. 3, a *breast lantern;* — so named from the positions in which they are carried.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.
Lanterns.

Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light; — called also *bull's-eye.* — **Lantern fly,** **Lantern carrier** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large, handsome, hemipterous insects of the genera *Laternaria, Fulgora,* and allies, of the family *Fulgoridæ.* The largest species is *Laternaria phosphorea* of Brazil. The head of some species has been supposed to be phosphorescent. — **Lantern jaws,** long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. — **Lantern pinion, Lantern wheel** (*Mach.*), a kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles, instead of teeth, inserted at their ends in two parallel disks or plates; — so called as resembling a lantern in shape; — called also *wallower,* or *trundle.* — **Lantern shell** (*Zoöl.*), any translucent, marine, bivalve shell of the genus *Anatina,* and allied genera. — **Magic lantern,** an optical instrument consisting of a case inclosing a light, and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens.

Great Lantern Fly (*Laternaria phosphorea*). 1/3

Lantern Pinion and Spur Wheel.

Lan'tern, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANTERNED (-tĕrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANTERNING.] [Cf. F. *lanterner* to hang at the lamp post, fr. *lanterne.* See LANTERN.] To furnish with a lantern; as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

Lan'tern-jawed' (-jąd'), *a.* Having lantern jaws or long, thin jaws; as, a *lantern-jawed* person.

Lan'tha-nite (länˈthȧ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in tabular white crystals.

Lan'tha-num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid, to be concealed.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the group of the earth metals, allied to aluminium. It occurs in certain rare minerals, as cerite, gadolinite, orthite, etc., and was so named from the difficulty of separating it from cerium, didymium, and other rare elements with which it is usually associated. Atomic weight 138.5. Symbol La. [Formerly written also *lanthanium.*]

Lan'tho-pine (länˈthō-pīn *or* -pēn), *n.* [Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid + E. *opium.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium in small quantities, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Lan'thorn (länˈthôrn), *n.* See LANTERN. [*Obs.*]

La-nu'gi-nose' (lȧ-nūˈjĭ-nōsˈ), } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus,*
La-nu'gi-nous (lȧ-nūˈjĭ-nŭs), } fr. *lanugo, -ginis,* woolly substance, down, fr. *lana* wool: cf. F. *lanugineux.*] Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy.

‖ **La-nu'go** (-gō), *n.* [See LANUGINOSE.] (*Anat.*) The soft woolly hair which covers most parts of the mammal fetus, and in man is shed before or soon after birth.

Lan'yard (länˈyĕrd), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere,* fr. *lasne* strap, thong, L. *lacinia* lappet, flap, edge of a garment. Cf. LANIER.] [Written also *laniard.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; as, the *lanyards* of the gun ports, of the buoy, and the like; esp., pieces passing through the dead-eyes, and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc.

2. (*Mil.*) A strong cord, about twelve feet long, with an iron hook at one end and a handle at the other, used in firing cannon with a friction tube.

Lan'yer (länˈyĕr), *n.* See LANIER.

La-oc'o-ön (lā-ŏkˈō-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοκόων.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A priest of Apollo, during the Trojan war. (See 2.)

2. (*Sculp.*) A marble group in the Vatican at Rome, representing the priest Laocoön, with his sons, infolded in the coils of two serpents, as described by Virgil.

La-od'i-ce'an (lā-ŏdˈĭ-sēˈan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Laodicea,* a city in Phrygia Major; like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion. *Rev.* iii. 14–16.

Lap (lăp), *n.* [OE. *lappe,* AS. *læppa;* akin to D. *lap* patch, piece, G. *lappen,* OHG. *lappa,* Dan. *lap,* Sw. *lapp.*] **1.** The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely; a skirt; an apron. *Chaucer.*

2. An edge; a border; a hem, as of cloth. *Chaucer.*

If he cuts off but a *lap* of truth's garment, his heart smites him. *Fuller.*

3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees or thighs when one sits down; that part of the person thus covered; figuratively, a place of rearing and fostering; as, to be reared in the *lap* of luxury.

Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps.* *Tillotson.*

4. That part of any substance or fixture which extends over, or lies upon, or by the side of, a part of another; as, the *lap* of a board; also, the measure of such extension over or upon another thing.

☞ The *lap* of shingles or slates in roofing is the distance one course extends over the second course below, the distance over the course immediately below being called the *cover.*

5. (*Steam Engine*) The amount by which a slide valve at its half stroke overlaps a port in the seat, being equal to the distance the valve must move from its mid stroke position in order to begin to open the port. Used alone, *lap* refers to outside lap. See *Outside lap* (below).

6. The state or condition of being in part extended over or by the side of something else; or the extent of the overlapping; as, the second boat got a *lap* of half its length on the leader.

7. One circuit around a race track, esp. when the distance is a small fraction of a mile; as, to run twenty *laps;* to win by three *laps.* See LAP, to fold, 2.

8. In card playing and other games, the points won in excess of the number necessary to complete a game; — so called when they are counted in the score of the following game.

9. (*Cotton Manuf.*) A sheet, layer, or bat, of cotton fiber prepared for the carding machine.

10. (*Mach.*) A piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass, gems, and the like, or in polishing cutlery, etc. It is usually in the form of a wheel or disk, which revolves on a vertical axis.

Lap joint, a joint made by one layer, part, or piece, overlapping another, as in the scarfing of timbers. — **Lap weld,** a lap joint made by welding together overlapping edges or ends. — **Inside lap** (*Steam Engine*), lap of the valve with respect to the exhaust port. — **Outside lap,** lap with respect to the admission, or steam, port.

Lap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAPPED (lăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAPPING.] **1.** To rest or recline in a lap, or as in a lap.

To *lap* his head on lady's breast. *Praed.*

2. To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, etc. See 1st LAP, 10.

Lap, *v. t.* [OE. *lappen* to fold (see LAP, *n.*); cf. also OE. *wlappen,* perh. another form of *wrappen,* E. *wrap.*] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay over or on something; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.

2. To wrap or wind around something.

About the paper . . . I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Sir I. Newton.*

3. To infold; to hold as in one's lap; to cherish.

Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds. *Dryden.*

4. To lay or place over anything so as to partly or wholly cover it; as, to *lap* one shingle over another; to lay together one partly over another; as, to *lap* weatherboards; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something); as, the hinder boat *lapped* the foremost one.

5. (*Carding & Spinning*) To lay together one over another, as fleeces or slivers for further working.

To lap boards, shingles, etc., to lay one partly over another. — **To lap timbers,** to unite them in such a way as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as by scarfing. *Weale.*

Lap, *v. i.* To be turned or folded; to lie partly upon or by the side of something, or of one another; as, the cloth *laps* back; the boats *lap;* the edges *lap.*

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

Lap (lăp), *v. i.* [OE. *lappen, lapen,* AS. *lapian;* akin to LG. *lappen,* OHG. *laffan,* Icel. *lepja,* Dan. *labe,* Sw. *läppja,* L. *lambere;* cf. Gr. λάπτειν, W. *llepio.* Cf. LAMBENT.] **1.** To take up drink or food with the tongue; to drink or feed by licking up something.

The dogs by the River Nilus's side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag. *Tennyson.*

Lap, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up with a quick motion of the tongue.

They 'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

Lap, *n.* **1.** The act of lapping with, or as with, the tongue; as, to take anything into the mouth with a *lap.*

2. The sound of lapping.

Lap'a-ro-cele' (lăpˈȧ-rō-sēlˈ), *n.* [Gr. λαπάρα loins + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture or hernia in the lumbar regions.

Lap'a-rot'o-my (lăpˈȧ-rŏtˈō-mў), *n.* [Gr. λαπάρα loins + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) A cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as in the Cæsarean section.

Lap'board' (lăpˈbōrdˈ), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors.

Lap'dog' (-dŏgˈ), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

La-pel' (lȧ-pĕlˈ), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specifically, the lap, or fold, of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar. [Written also *lappel* and *lapelle.*]

La-pelled' (lȧ-pĕldˈ), *a.* Furnished with lapels.

Lap'ful (lăpˈfo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* LAPFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'i-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *lapicida,* fr. *lapis* stone + *caedere* to cut.] A stonecutter. [*Obs.*]

Lap'i-da'ri-an (-dāˈrĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to stone; inscribed on stone; as, a *lapidarian* record.

Lap'i-da'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lapidarius,* fr. *lapis, -idis,* stone.] Consisting of stones.

Lap'i-da-ry (lăpˈĭ-dȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDARIES (-rĭz). [L. *lapidarius,* fr. *lapidarius* pertaining to stone: cf. F. *lapidaire.*] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; hence, a dealer in precious stones.

2. A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work.

Lapidary's lathe, mill, *or* **wheel,** a machine consisting essentially of a revolving lap on a vertical spindle, used by a lapidary for grinding and polishing.

Lap'i-da-ry, *a.* [L. *lapidarius* pertaining to stone: cf. F. *lapidaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of cutting stones, or engraving on stones, either gems or monuments; as, *lapidary* ornamentation.

2. Of or pertaining to monumental inscriptions; as, *lapidary* adulation.

Lapidary style, that style which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions; terse; sententious.

Lap'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *lapidatus,* p. p. of *lapidare,* fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone. [*Obs.*]

Lap'i-da'tion (-dāˈshŭn), *n.* [L. *lapidatio:* cf. F. *lapidation.*] The act of stoning. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

La-pid'e-ous (lȧ-pĭdˈē-us), *a.* [L. *lapideus,* fr. *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Lap'i-des'cence (lăpˈĭ-dĕsˈsens), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being lapidescent.

2. A hardening into a stony substance.

3. A stony concretion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Lap'i-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *lapidescens,* p. pr. of *lapidescere* to become stone, fr. *lapis, -idis,* stone: cf. F. *lapidescent.*] Undergoing the process of becoming stone; having the capacity of being converted into stone; having the quality of petrifying bodies.

Lap'i-des'cent, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying other bodies, or of converting or being converted into stone.

Lap'i-dif'ic (-dĭfˈĭk), } *a.* [L. *lapis, -idis,* stone +
Lap'i-dif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *facere* to make: cf. F. *lapidifique.*] Forming or converting into stone.

La-pid'i-fi-ca'tion (lȧ-pĭdˈĭ-fĭ-kāˈshŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lapidification.*] The act or process of lapidifying; fossilization; petrifaction.

La-pid'i-fy (lȧ-pĭdˈĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAPIDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAPIDIFYING (-fīˈĭng).] [Cf. F. *lapidifier.* See LAPIDIFIC, and -FY.] To convert into stone or stony material; to petrify.

La-pid'i-fy, *v. i.* To become stone or stony.

Lap'i-dist (lăpˈĭ-dĭst), *n.* [L. *lapis, -idis,* a stone.] A lapidary. *Ray.*

Lap'il-la'tion (lăpˈĭl-lāˈshŭn), *n.* [See LAPILLI.] The state of being, or the act of making, stony.

‖ **La-pil'li** (lȧ-pĭlˈlī), *n. pl.* [L. *lapillus* a little stone, dim. of *lapis* stone.] (*Min.*) Volcanic ashes, consisting of small, angular, stony fragments or particles.

‖ **La'pis** (lāˈpĭs), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDES (lăpˈĭ-dēz). [L.] A stone.

Lapis calaminaris (kăl'ȧ-mĭ-nāˈrĭs). [NL.] (*Min.*) Calamine. — **Lapis infernalis** (ĭn'fĕr-nāˈlĭs). [L.] Fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic.

La'pis laz'u-li (lāzˈo͞o-lī). (*Min.*) An aluminous mineral of a rich blue color. Same as LAZULI, which see.

Lap'-joint'ed (lăpˈjoint'ĕd), *a.* Having a lap joint. or lap joints, as many kinds of woodwork and metal work.

Lap'land-er (lăpˈlănd-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lapland; — called also *Lapp.*

Lap'land-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland.

Lap'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Lap* of a garment + *-ling.*] One who has been fondled to excess; one fond of ease and sensual delights; — a term of contempt.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* Same as LAPLANDER. Cf. LAPPS.

Lap-pa'ceous (lăp-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *lappaceus* burlike, fr. *lappa* a bur.] (*Bot.*) Resembling the capitulum of a burdock; covered with forked points.

Lap'per (lăp'pẽr), *n.* [From Lap to fold.] One who, or that which, wraps or folds.

Lap'per, *n.* [From Lap to drink.] One who takes up food or liquid with his tongue.

Lap'pet (lăp'pĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] A small decorative fold or flap, esp. of lace or muslin, in a garment or headdress. *Swift.*

Lappet moth (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of bombycid moths, which have stout, hairy caterpillars, flat beneath. Two common American species (*Gastropacha Americana*, and *Tolype velleda*) feed upon the apple tree.

Lappet Moth (*Tolype velleda*). Female.

Lap'pet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lappeted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lappeting.] To decorate with, or as with, a lappet. [*R.*] *Landor.*

Lap'pic (-pĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland, or the Lapps. — *n.* The language of the Lapps. See Lappish.

Lap'ping (-pĭng), *n.* A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico printers. *Ure.*

Lapping engine, Lapping machine (*Textile Manuf.*), a machine for forming fiber into a lap. See 1st Lap, 9.

Lap'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps; Laplandish. — *n.* The language spoken by the Lapps in Lapland. It is related to the Finnish and Hungarian, and is not an Aryan language.

Lap-po'ni-an (lăp-pō'nĭ-an), *a.* Laplandish; **Lap-pon'ic** (lăp-pŏn'ĭk), pish.

Lapps (lăps), *n. pl.; sing.* Lapp (lăp). (*Ethnol.*) A branch of the Mongolian race, now living in the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and the adjacent parts of Russia.

Laps'a-ble (lăps'ă-b'l), *a.* Lapsible. *Cudworth.*

Lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, p. p. *lapsus*, to slide, to fall: cf. F. *laps*. See Sleep.] **1.** A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; an unobserved or imperceptible progress or passing away; — restricted usually to immaterial things, or to figurative uses.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible. *Rambler.*

Bacon was content to wait the *lapse* of long centuries for his expected revenue of fame. *I. Taylor.*

2. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.

To guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

3. (*Law*) The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency; hence, the devolution of a right or privilege.

4. (*Theol.*) A fall or apostasy.

Lapse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lapsed (lăpst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lapsing.] **1.** To pass slowly and smoothly downward, backward, or away; to slip downward, backward, or away; to glide; — mostly restricted to figurative uses.

A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended. *Swift.*

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character. *Addison.*

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to fall from virtue; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake.

To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, or from the original destination, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc. (*b*) To become ineffectual or void; to fall.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

Lapse, *v. t.* **1.** To let slip; to permit to devolve on another; to allow to pass.

An appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law. *Ayliffe.*

2. To surprise in a fault or error; hence, to surprise or catch, as an offender. [*Obs.*]

For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear. *Shak.*

Lapsed (lăpst), *a.* **1.** Having slipped downward, backward, or away; having lost position, privilege, etc., by neglect; — restricted to figurative uses.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit. *Milton.*

2. Ineffectual, void, or forfeited; as, a *lapsed* policy of insurance; a *lapsed* legacy.

Lapsed devise, Lapsed legacy (*Law*), a devise, or legacy, which fails to take effect in consequence of the death of the devisee, or legatee, before that of the testator, or for other cause. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

Laps'i-ble (lăps'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to lapse.

Lap'sid'ed (lŏp'sĭd'ĕd), *a.* See Lopsided.

Lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lap'streak' (-strēk'), **Lap'strake'** (-strāk'), *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinker-built, — said of boats.

La-pu'tan (lă-pū'tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Laputa, an imaginary flying island described in *Gulliver's Travels* as the home of chimerical philosophers. Hence, fanciful; preposterous; absurd in science or philosophy. "*Laputan* ideas." *G. Eliot.*

Lap'-weld'ed (lăp'wĕld'ĕd), *a.* Having edges or ends united by a lap weld; as, a *lap-welded* pipe.

Lap'wing' (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* [OE. *lapwynke*, *leepwynke*, AS. *hleápewince; hleápan* to leap, jump + (prob.) a word akin to AS. *wincian* to wink, E. *wink*, AS. *wancol* wavering; cf. G. *wanken* to stagger, waver. See Leap, and Wink.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European bird of the Plover family (*Vanellus cristatus*, or *V. vanellus*). It has long and broad wings, and is noted for its rapid, irregular flight, upwards, downwards, and in circles. Its back is coppery or greenish bronze. Its eggs are the "plover's eggs" of the London market, esteemed a delicacy. It is called also *peewit*, *bastard plover*, and *wype*. The *gray lapwing* is the *Squatarola cinerea*.

Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

Lap'work' (lăp'wûrk'), *n.* Work in which one part laps over another. *Grew.*

Laq'uay (lăk'ĭ), *n.* A lackey. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

La'que-ar (lā'kwē-ăr), *n.; pl.* Laquearia (-ā'rĭ-ă). [L.] (*Arch.*) A lacunar.

Laq'ue-a-ry (lăk'wē-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *laqueus* a noose.] Using a noose, as a gladiator. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Retiary and *laqueary* combatants. *Sir T. Browne.*

Lar (lär), *n.; pl.* Lares (lā'rēz), sometimes Lars (lärz). [L.] (*Rom. Myth.*) A tutelary deity; a deceased ancestor regarded as a protector of the family. The domestic Lares were the tutelar deities of a house; household gods. Hence, Fig.: Hearth or dwelling house.

Nor will she her dear *Lar* forget,
Victorious by his benefit. *Lovelace.*

The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

Looking backward in vain toward their *Lares* and lands. *Longfellow.*

Lar (lär), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of gibbon (*Hylobates lar*), found in Burmah. Called also *white-handed gibbon.*

Lar'a-mie group' (lăr'ă-mē grōōp'). (*Geol.*) An extensive series of strata, principally developed in the Rocky Mountain region, as in the *Laramie* Mountains, and formerly supposed to be of the Tertiary age, but now generally regarded as Cretaceous, or of intermediate and transitional character. It contains beds of lignite, often valuable for coal, and is hence also called the *lignitic group*. See *Chart* of Geology.

Lar'board' (lär'bōrd' *or* -bẽrd), *n.* [*Lar-* is of uncertain origin, possibly the same as *lower*, i. e., humbler in rank, because the starboard side is considered by mariners as higher in rank; cf. D. *laag* low, akin to E. *low*. See Board, *n.*, 8.] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opposed to *starboard*.

☞ *Larboard* is a nearly obsolete term, having been superseded by *port* to avoid liability of confusion with *starboard*, owing to similarity of sound.

Lar'board', *a.* On or pertaining to the left-hand side of a vessel; port; as, the *larboard* quarter.

Lar'ce-ner (lär'sẽ-nẽr), **Lar'ce-nist** (lär'sẽ-nĭst), *n.* One who commits larceny.

Lar'ce-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *larrecinos*. See Larceny.] Having the character of larceny; as, a *larcenous* act; committing larceny. "The *larcenous* and burglarious world." *Sydney Smith.* — **Lar'ce-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Lar'ce-ny (-nў), *n.; pl.* Larcenies (-nĭz). [F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin*, L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber, mercenary, hired servant; cf. Gr. λάτρις hired servant. Cf. Latrociny.] (*Law*) The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft. Cf. Embezzlement.

Grand larceny *and* **Petit larceny** are distinctions having reference to the nature or value of the property stolen. They are abolished in England. — **Mixed,** *or* **Compound, larceny,** that which, under statute, includes in it the aggravation of a taking from a building or the person. — **Simple larceny,** that which is not accompanied with any aggravating circumstances.

Larch (lärch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *larege* (Cotgrave), It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, *alerce*, G. *lärche*; all fr. L. *larix*, *-icis*, Gr. λάριξ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, having deciduous leaves, in fascicles (see *Illust.* of Fascicle). The European larch is *Larix Europæa*. The American or black larch is *L. Americana*, the hackmatack or tamarack. The trees are generally of a drooping, graceful appearance.

European Larch.

Larch'en (-ĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the larch. *Keats.*

Lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum*, *laridum*; cf. Gr. λαρινός fattened, fat.] **1.** Bacon; the flesh of swine. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. The fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen; also, this fat melted and strained.

Lard oil, an illuminating and lubricating oil expressed from lard. — **Leaf lard,** the internal fat of the hog, separated in leaves or masses from the kidneys, etc.; also, the same melted.

Lard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Larded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Larding.] [F. *larder*. See Lard, *n.*] **1.** To stuff with bacon; to dress or enrich with lard; esp., to insert lardons of bacon or pork in the surface of, before roasting; as, to *lard* poultry.

And *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*

2. To fatten; to enrich.

[The oak] with his nuts *larded* many a swine. *Spenser.*

Falstaff sweats to death
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shak.*

3. To smear with lard or fat.

In his buff doublet *larded* o'er with fat
Of slaughtered brutes. *Somerville.*

4. To mix or garnish with something, as by way of improvement; to interlard. *Shak.*

Let no alien Sedley interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

Lard (lärd), *v. i.* To grow fat. [*Obs.*]

Lar'da-ce'in (lär'dā-sē'ĭn), *n.* [See Lardaceous.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A peculiar amyloid substance, colored blue by iodine and sulphuric acid, occurring mainly as an abnormal infiltration into the spleen, liver, etc.

Lar-da'ceous (lär-dā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *lardacé*.] Consisting of, or resembling, lard.

Lardaceous degeneration (*Med.*), amyloid degeneration.

Lard'er (lärd'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *lardier*. See Lard, *n.*] A room or place where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked. *Shak.*

Lard'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One in charge of the larder.

Lard'er-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *larderie*.] A larder. [*Obs.*]

Lar'don (lär'dŏn), **Lar-doon'** (lär-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *lardon*, fr. *lard* lard.] A bit of fat pork or bacon used in larding.

Lard'ry (lärd'rў), *n.* [See Lardery.] A larder. [*Obs.*]

Lard'y (-ў), *a.* Containing, or resembling, lard; of the character or consistency of lard.

Lare (lâr), *n.* [See Lore.] Lore; learning. [*Obs.*]

Lare, *n.* Pasture; feed. See Lair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lare, *v. t.* To feed; to fatten. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **La'res** (lā'rēz), *n. pl.* See 1st Lar.

Large (lärj), *a.* [*Compar.* Larger (lär'jẽr); *superl.* Largest.] [F., fr. L. *largus*. Cf. Largo.] **1.** Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units; big; great; capacious; extensive; — opposed to *small*; as, a *large* horse; a *large* house or room; a *large* lake or pool; a *large* jug or spoon; a *large* vineyard; a *large* army; a *large* city.

☞ For linear dimensions, and mere extent, *great*, and not *large*, is used as a qualifying word; as, *great* length, breadth, depth; a *great* distance; a *great* height.

2. Abundant; ample; as, a *large* supply of provisions.

We have yet *large* day. *Milton.*

3. Full in statement; diffuse; full; profuse.

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*

4. Having more than usual power or capacity; having broad sympathies and generous impulses; comprehensive; — said of the mind and heart.

5. Free; unembarrassed. [*Obs.*]

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large*. *Fairfax.*

6. Unrestrained by decorum; — said of language. [*Obs.*] "Some *large* jests he will make." *Shak.*

7. Prodigal in expending; lavish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

8. (*Naut.*) Crossing the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction; — said of the wind when it is abeam, or between the beam and the quarter.

At large. (*a*) Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*; to be left *at large*. (*b*) Diffusely; fully: in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject *at large*. — **Common at large.** See under Common, *n.* — **Electors at large,** Representative **at large,** electors, or a representative, as in Congress, chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent particular districts in a State. [*U. S.*] — **To give, go, run,** *or* **sail large** (*Naut.*), to have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sails feel its full force, and the vessel gains its highest speed. See Large, *a.*, 8.

Syn. — Big; bulky; huge; capacious; comprehensive; ample; abundant; plentiful; populous; copious; diffusive; liberal.

Large, *adv.* Freely; licentiously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Large, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical note, formerly in use, equal to two longs, four breves, or eight semibreves.

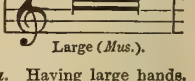

Large (*Mus.*).

Large'-a'cred (-ā'kẽrd), *a.* Possessing much land.

Large'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having large hands. Fig.: Taking, or giving, in large quantities; rapacious or bountiful.

Large'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a large or generous heart or disposition; noble; liberal. — **Large'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Large'ly, *adv.* In a large manner. *Dryden. Milton.*

Large'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being large.

Lar'gess (lär'jĕs), **Lar'gesse** Large, *a.*] **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. [*Obs.*]

Fulfilled of *largesse* and of all grace. *Chaucer.*

2. A present; a gift; a bounty bestowed.

The heralds finished their proclamation with their usual cry of "*Largesse, largesse*, gallant knights!" and gold and silver pieces were showered on them from the galleries. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lar'get (-jĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *larget*.] A short piece of bar iron for rolling into a sheet; a small billet.

‖ **Lar-ghet'to** (lär-gĕt'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., dim. of *largo* largo.] (*Mus.*) Somewhat slow or slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*, and rather more so than *andante*.

Lar-gif'i-cal (lär-jĭf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *largificus; largus* large + *facere*.] Generous; ample; liberal. [*Obs.*]

Lar-gif'lu-ous (-lŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *largifluus; large* abundantly + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing copiously. [*Obs.*]

Lar-gil'o-quent (lär-jĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [Cf. L. *largiloquus*.] Grandiloquent. [*Obs.*]

Lar'gish (lär'jĭsh), *a.* Somewhat large. [*Colloq.*]

Lar-gi'tion (lär-jĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *largitio*, fr. *largiri*, p. p. *largitus*, to give bountifully.] The bestowment of a largess or gift. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Lar'go** (lär'gō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., large, L. *largus*. See Large.] (*Mus.*) Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio*; next in slowness to *grave*, which is also weighty and solemn. — *n.* A movement or piece in *largo* time.

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope; *la* the + *reata* rope. Cf. Reata.] A long, slender rope made

of hemp or strips of hide, esp. one with a noose; — used as a lasso for catching cattle, horses, etc., and for picketing a horse so that he can graze without wandering. [*Mexico & Western U. S.*]

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LARIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LARIATING.] To secure with a lariat fastened to a stake, as a horse or mule for grazing; also, to lasso or catch with a lariat. [*Western U. S.*]

La'rine (lā'rĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Gull family (*Laridæ*).

Lar'ix-in'ic (lăr'ĭks-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or derived from, the larch (*Larix*); as, *larixinic* acid.

Lark (lärk), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *lāc* play, sport. Cf. LAKE, *v. i.*] A frolic; a jolly time. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Lark, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LARKED (lärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LARKING.] To sport; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

Lark, *n.* [OE. *larke, laverock,* AS. *lāwerce;* akin to D. *leeuwerik,* LG. *lewerke,* OHG. *lērahha,* G. *lerche,* Sw. *lärka,* Dan. *lerke,* Icel. *lævirki.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of singing birds of the genus *Alauda* and allied genera (family *Alaudidæ*). They mostly belong to Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. In America they are represented by the shore larks, or horned larks, of the genus *Otocoris.* The true larks have holaspidean tarsi, very long hind claws, and, usually, dull, sandy brown colors.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

☞ The European skylark, or lark of the poets (*Alauda arvensis*), is of a brown mottled color, and is noted for its clear and sweet song, uttered as it rises and descends almost perpendicularly in the air. It is considered a table delicacy, and immense numbers are killed for the markets. Other well-known European species are the crested, or tufted, lark (*Alauda cristata*), and the wood lark (*A. arborea*). The pipits, or titlarks, of the genus *Anthus* (family *Motacillidæ*) are often called larks. See PIPIT. The American meadow larks, of the genus *Sturnella,* are allied to the starlings. See MEADOW LARK. The Australian bush lark is *Mirafra Horsfieldii.* See SHORE LARK.

Lark bunting (*Zoöl.*), a fringilline bird (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) found on the plains of the Western United States. — **Lark sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), a sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), found in the Mississippi Valley and the Western United States.

Lark, *v. i.* To catch larks; as, to go *larking.*

Lark'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Having the sandy brown color of the European larks.

Lark'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See 3d LARK, for sense 1, and 1st LARK, for sense 2.] **1.** A catcher of larks.

2. One who indulges in a lark or frolic. [*Colloq.*]

Lark's'-heel' (lärks'hēl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Indian cress.

Lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants (*Delphinium*), having showy flowers, and a spurred calyx. They are natives of the North Temperate zone. The commonest larkspur of the gardens is *D. Consolida.* The flower of the bee larkspur (*D. elatum*) has two petals bearded with yellow hairs, and looks not unlike a bee.

Lar'mi-er (lär'mĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *larme* tear, drop, L. *lacrima.* See LACHRYMOSE.] (*Anat.*) See TEARPIT.

La'roid (lā'roid), *a.* [*Larus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Gull family (*Laridæ*).

Lar'rup (lăr'rŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LARRUPED (-rŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LARRUPING.] [Perh. a corrupt. of *lee rope,* used by sailors in beating the boys; but cf. D. *larpen* to thresh, *larp* a whip, blow.] To beat or flog soundly. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Forby.*

Lar'ry (-rĭ), *n.* Same as LORRY, or LORRIE.

Lar'um (lăr'ŭm; 277), *n.* See ALARUM, and ALARM.

Lar'va (lär'vä), *n.; pl.* L. LARVÆ (-vē), E. LARVAS (-väz). [L. *larva* ghost, specter, mask.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any young insect from the time that it hatches from the egg until it becomes a pupa, or chrysalis. During this time it usually molts several times, and may change its form or color each time. The larvæ of many insects are much like the adults in form and habits, but have no trace of wings, the rudimentary wings appearing only in the pupa stage. In other groups of insects the larvæ are totally unlike the parents in structure and habits, and are called *caterpillars, grubs, maggots,* etc.

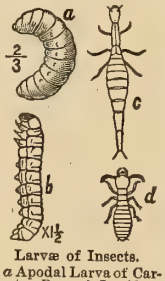

Larvæ of Insects.

a Apodal Larva of Carpenter Bee; *b* Lepidopterous Larva of Currant Borer; *c* Larva of a Beetle (*Acilius*); *d* Larva of White Ant (*Termes*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The early, immature form of any animal when more or less of a metamorphosis takes place, before the assumption of the mature shape.

Lar'val (-val), *a.* [L. *larvalis* ghostly. See LARVA.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a larva.

‖ **Lar-va'li-a** (lär-vā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARVAL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Tunicata, including Appendicularia, and allied genera; — so called because certain larval features are retained by them through life. Called also *Copelata.* See APPENDICULARIA.

Lar'va-ted (lär'vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See LARVA.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

Larve (lärv), *n.; pl.* LARVES (lärvz). [F.] A larva.

Lar'vi-form (lär'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Larva* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form or structure of a larva.

Lar-vip'a-rous (lär-vĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [*Larva* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Depositing living larvæ, instead of eggs; — said of certain insects.

La'ry (lā'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *lare* a sea gull, L. *larus* a sort of sea bird, Gr. λάρος.] A guillemot; — called also *lavy.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lar'yn-ge'al (lăr'ĭn-jē'*al or* lă-rĭn'jē-*al*), *a.* [From LARYNX.] Of or pertaining to the larynx; adapted to operations on the larynx; as, *laryngeal* forceps.

Lar'yn-ge'an (-*an*), *a.* See LARYNGEAL.

‖ **Lar'yn-gis'mus** (lăr'ĭn-jĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαρυγγισμός a croaking. See LARYNX.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic state of the glottis, giving rise to contraction or closure of the opening.

‖ **Lar'yn-gi'tis** (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See LARYNX, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the larynx.

La-ryn'go-log'ic-al (lă-rĭn'gō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to laryngology.

Lar'yn-gol'o-gist (lăr'ĭn-gŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who applies himself to laryngology.

Lar'yn-gol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Larynx* + *-logy.*] Systematized knowledge of the action and functions of the larynx; in pathology, the department which treats of the diseases of the larynx.

Lar'yn-goph'o-ny (-gŏf'ō-nỹ), *n.* [*Larynx* + Gr. φωνή voice.] The sound of the voice as heard through a stethoscope when the latter is placed upon the larynx.

La-ryn'go-scope (lă-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* [*Larynx* + *-scope.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument, consisting of an arrangement of two mirrors, for reflecting light upon the larynx, and for examining its image.

La-ryn'go-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the inspection of the larynx.

Lar'yn-gos'co-pist (lăr'ĭn-gŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One skilled in laryngoscopy.

Lar'yn-gos'co-py (-pỹ), *n.* The art of using the laryngoscope; investigations made with the laryngoscope.

La-ryn'go-tome (lă-rĭn'gō-tōm), *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

Lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. λαρυγγοτομία; λάρυγξ, -υγγος, the larynx + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *laryngotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies.

La-ryn'go-tra'che-al (lă-rĭn'gō-trā'kē-*al*), *a.* [*Larynx* + *tracheal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both larynx and trachea; as, the *laryngotracheal* cartilage in the frog.

La-ryn'go-tra'che-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [*Larynx* + *tracheotomy.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the larynx and the upper part of the trachea, — a frequent operation for obstruction to breathing.

Lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks; 277), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος.] (*Anat.*) The expanded upper end of the windpipe or trachea, connected with the hyoid bone or cartilage. It contains the vocal cords, which produce the voice by their vibrations, when they are stretched and a current of air passes between them. The larynx is connected with the pharynx by an opening, the glottis, which, in mammals, is protected by a lidlike epiglottis.

☞ In the framework of the human larynx, the thyroid cartilage, attached to the hyoid bone, makes the prominence on the front of the neck known as *Adam's apple,* and is articulated below to the ringlike cricoid cartilage. This is narrow in front and high behind, where, within the thyroid, it is surmounted by the two arytenoid cartilages, from which the vocal cords pass forward to be attached together to the front of the thyroid. See SYRINX.

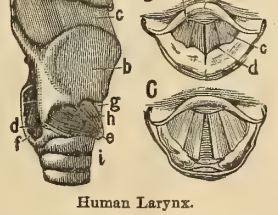

Description of Illustration: *A* Outside view from the right. *a* Hyoid Bone; *b* Thyroid Cartilage; *c* Thyrohyoid Ligament; *d* Lower Horn of Thyroid articulating with Cricoid Cartilage; *e f* Cricoid Cartilage; *g* Cricothyroid Membrane; *h* Cricothyroid Muscle, which pulls the Cricoid and Thyroid Cartilages together in front, and stretches the Vocal Cords; *i* The three upper Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.

B View from above, as seen by the aid of the laryngoscope while the voice is being produced. *a* Root of Tongue; *b* Epiglottis, very much foreshortened; *c* False Vocal Cords, or Folds of Mucous Membrane, above the Vocal Cords, *d.*

C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

Human Larynx.

Las (lăs), *n.* A lace. See LACE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Las, *a. & adv.* Less. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Las'car (lăs'kär *or* lăs-kär'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army, an inferior artillery man, a cooly, a native sailor.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels; also, a menial employed about arsenals, camps, etc.; a camp follower. [*East Indies*]

Las'ci-ous (lăs'shĭ-ŭs), *a.* Loose; lascivious. [*Obs.*] "To depaint *lascious* wantonness." *Holland.*

Las-civ'i-en-cy (lăs-sĭv'ĭ-*en*-sỹ), *n.* [See LASCIVIENT.] Lasciviousness; wantonness. [*Obs.*]

Las-civ'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *lasciviens,* p. pr. of *lascivire* to be wanton, fr. *lascivus.* See LASCIVIOUS.] Lascivious. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Las-civ'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton; cf. Gr. λάσταυρος lecherous, λάν to wish, Skr. *lash* to desire.] **1.** Wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men: *lascivious* desires. *Milton.*

2. Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

— **Las-civ'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Las-civ'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

La'ser-wort' (lā'sẽr-wûrt'), *n.* [L. *laser* the juice of the laserwort.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Laserpitium,* of several species (as *L. glabrum,* and *L. siler*), the root of which yields a resinous substance of a bitter taste. The genus is mostly European.

Lash (lăsh), *n.* [OE. *lasche;* cf. D. *lasch* piece set in, joint, seam, G. *lasche* latchet, a bit of leather, gusset, stripe, *laschen* to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap, Icel. *laski* gusset, flap, *laska* to break.] **1.** The thong or braided cord of a whip, with which the blow is given.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

2. A leash in which an animal is caught or held; hence, a snare. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

3. A stroke with a whip, or anything pliant and tough; as, the culprit received thirty-nine *lashes.*

4. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain; a cut.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

5. A hair growing from the edge of the eyelid; an eyelash.

6. In carpet weaving, a group of strings for lifting simultaneously certain yarns, to form the figure.

Lash (lăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LASHED (lăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LASHING.] **1.** To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge with a lash, or with something like one.

We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To strike forcibly and quickly, as with a lash; to beat, or beat upon, with a motion like that of a lash; as, a whale *lashes* the sea with his tail.

And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Dryden.*

3. To throw out with a jerk or quickly.

He falls, and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

4. To scold; to berate; to satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

Lash, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike; to utter censure or sarcastic language.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

To lash out, to strike out wildly or furiously.

Lash, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lasschen* to fasten together, *lasch* piece, joint, Sw. *laska* to stitch, Dan. *laske* stitch. See LASH, *n.*] To bind with a rope, cord, thong, or chain, so as to fasten; as, to *lash* something to a spar; to *lash* a pack on a horse's back.

Lash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who whips or lashes.

Lash'er, *n.* **1.** A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another; — called also *lashing.*

2. A weir in a river. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Lash'ing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, lashes; castigation; chastisement. *South.*

Lashing out, a striking out; also, extravagance.

Lash'ing, *n.* See 2d LASHER.

Lask (lăsk), *n.* A diarrhea or flux. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Las'ket (lăs'kĕt), *n.* [Cf. LASH, LATCHING.] (*Naut.*) A latching.

Lass (lăs), *n.* [OE. *lasse;* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *llodes* girl, fem. of *llawd* lad. √123. See LAD a youth.] A young woman; a girl; a sweetheart.

Lasse (lăs), *a. & adv.* Less. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Las'sie (lăs'sĭ), *n.* A young girl; a lass. [*Scot.*]

Las'si-tude (lăs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo,* fr. *lassus* faint, weary; akin to E. *late:* cf. F. *lassitude.* See LATE.] A condition of the body, or mind, when its voluntary functions are performed with difficulty, and only by a strong exertion of the will; languor; debility; weariness.

The corporeal instruments of action being strained to a high pitch . . . will soon feel a *lassitude.* *Barrow.*

Lass'lorn' (lăs'lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by a lass. *Shak.*

Las'so (lăs'sō), *n.; pl.* LASSOS (-sōz). [Sp. *lazo,* L. *laqueus.* See LACE.] A rope or long thong of leather with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc.

Lasso cell (*Zoöl.*), one of a peculiar kind of defensive and offensive stinging cells, found in great numbers in all cœlenterates, and in a few animals of other groups. They are most highly developed in the tentacles of jellyfishes, hydroids, and Actiniæ. Each of these cells is filled with fluid, and contains a long, slender, often barbed, hollow thread coiled up within it. When the cell contracts the thread is quickly ejected, being at the same time turned inside out. The thread is able to penetrate the flesh of various small, soft-bodied animals, and carries a subtle poison by which they are speedily paralyzed and killed. The threads, at the same time, hold the prey in position, attached to the tentacles. Some of the jellyfishes, as the Portuguese man-of-war, and *Cyanea,* are able to penetrate the human skin, and inflict painful stings in the same way. Called also *nettling cell, cnida, cnidocell.*

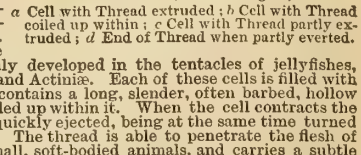

Lasso Cells. (Much enlarged.)

a Cell with Thread extruded; *b* Cell with Thread coiled up within; *c* Cell with Thread partly extruded; *d* End of Thread when partly everted.

Las'so, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LASSOED (-sōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LASSOING.] To catch with a lasso.

Last (låst), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of LAST, to endure, contracted from *lasteth.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Last (låst), *a.* [OE. *last, latst,* contr. of *latest,* superl. of *late;* akin to OS. *lezt, lazt, last,* D. *laatst,* G. *letzt.* See LATE, and cf. LATEST.] **1.** Being after all the others, similarly classed or considered, in time, place, or order of succession; following all the rest; final; hindmost; farthest; as, the *last* year of a century; the *last* man in a line of soldiers; the *last* page in a book; his *last* chance.

Also day by day, from the first day unto the *last* day, he read in the book of the law of God. *Neh.* viii. 18.

Fairest of stars, *last* in the train of night. *Milton.*

2. Next before the present; as, I saw him *last* week.

3. Supreme; highest in degree; utmost.

Contending for principles of the *last* importance. *R. Hall.*

4. Lowest in rank or degree; as, the *last* prize. *Pope.*

5. Farthest of all from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; having least fitness; as, he is the *last* person to be accused of theft.

At last, at the end of a certain period; after delay. "The duke of Savoy felt that the time had *at last* arrived." *Motley.* — **At the last.** [Prob. fr. AS. *on lāste* behind, following behind, fr. *lāst* race, track, footstep. See LAST mold of the foot.] At the end; in the conclusion. [*Obs.*] "Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at the last*." *Gen.* xlix. 19. — **Last heir,** the person to whom lands escheat for want of an heir. [*Eng.*] *Abbott.* — **On one's last legs,** at, or near, the end of one's resources; hence, on the verge of failure or ruin, especially in a financial sense. [*Colloq.*] — **To breathe one's last,** to die. — **To the last,** to the end; till the conclusion.

And blunder on in business *to the last.* *Pope.*

Syn. — AT LAST, AT LENGTH. These phrases both denote that some delayed end or result has been reached. *At length* implies that a long period was spent in so doing; as, after a voyage of more than three months, we *at length* arrived safe. *At last* commonly implies that something has occurred (as interruptions, disappointments, etc.) which leads us to emphasize the idea of having reached the end; as, in spite of every obstacle, we have *at last* arrived.

Last (lăst), *adv.* [See LAST, *a.*] **1.** At a time or on an occasion which is the latest of all those spoken of or which have occurred; the last time; as, I saw him *last* in New York.

2. In conclusion; finally.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last*, the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

3. At a time next preceding the present time.

How long is 't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask? *Shak.*

Last, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LASTING.] [OE. *lasten,* AS. *læstan* to perform, execute, follow, last, continue, fr. *lāst, lāst,* trace, footstep, course; akin to G. *leisten* to perform, Goth. *laistjan* to follow. See LAST mold of the foot.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence.

[I] proffered me to be slave in all that she me would ordain
while my life *lasted.* *Testament of Love.*

2. To endure use, or continue in existence, without impairment or exhaustion; as, this cloth *lasts* better than that; the fuel will *last* through the winter.

Last, *n.* [AS. *lāst* trace, track, footstep; akin to D. *leest* a last, G. *leisten,* Sw. *läst,* Dan. *læst,* Icel. *leistr* the foot below the ankle, Goth. *laists* track, way; from a root signifying, to go. Cf. LAST, *v. i.*, LEARN, DELIRIUM.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots and shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last.* *L'Estrange.*

Darning last, a smooth, hard body, often egg-shaped, put into a stocking to preserve its shape in darning.

Last, *v. t.* To shape with a last; to fasten or fit to a last; to place smoothly on a last; as, to *last* a boot.

Last, *n.* [AS. *hlæst,* fr. *hladan* to lade; akin to OHG. *hlast,* G., D., Dan., & Sw. *last:* cf. F. *laste, last,* a last, of German or Dutch origin. See LADE.] **1.** A load; a heavy burden; hence, a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4,000 lbs., but varying for different articles and in different countries. In England, a *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, or ashes, is twelve barrels; a *last* of corn, ten quarters, or eighty bushels, in some parts of England, twenty-one quarters; of gunpowder, twenty-four barrels, each containing 100 lbs.; of red herrings, twenty cades, or 20,000; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs.

2. The burden of a ship; a cargo.

Last'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [F. *lestage* ballasting, fr. *lest* ballast, or LL. *lastagium, lestagium.* See LAST a load.] **1.** A duty exacted, in some fairs or markets, for the right to carry things where one will. [*Obs.*]

2. A tax on wares sold by the last. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

3. The lading of a ship; also, ballast. *Spelman.*

4. Room for stowing goods, as in a ship.

Last'e (lăst'e), *obs. imp.* of LAST, to endure. *Chaucer.*

Last'er (-ẽr), *n.* A workman whose business it is to shape boots or shoes, or place leather smoothly, on lasts; a tool for stretching leather on a last.

Last'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* A red color. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Last'ing, *a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

Syn. — Durable; permanent; undecaying; perpetual; unending. — LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE. *Lasting* commonly means merely continuing in existence; *permanent* carries the idea of continuing in the same state, position, or course; *durable* means lasting in spite of agencies which tend to destroy.

Last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. *Locke.*

2. A species of very durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes; everlasting.

3. The act or process of shaping on a last.

Last'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lasting manner.

Last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place; in conclusion.

2. At last; finally.

Lat (lăt), *v. t.* To let; to allow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lat'a-ki'a (lăt'ȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.* [Turk.] A superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea.

Latch (lăch), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *lécher* to lick (of German origin). Cf. LICK.] To smear; to anoint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Latch, *n.* [OE. *lacche,* fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan.*] **1.** That which fastens or holds; a lace; a snare. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

2. A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; specifically, the catch which holds a door or gate when closed, though it be not bolted.

3. (*Naut.*) A latching.

4. A crossbow. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Latch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATCHED (lăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATCHING.] [OE. *lacchen.* See LATCH, *n.*] **1.** To catch so as to hold. [*Obs.*]

Those that remained threw darts at our men, and *latching*
our darts, sent them again at us. *Golding.*

2. To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

The door was only *latched.* *Locke.*

Latch'et (lăch'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *lachet,* from an OF. dialect form of F. *lacet* plaited string, lace, dim of *lacs.* See LACE.] The string that fastens a shoe; a shoestring.

Latch'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A loop or eye formed on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is attached to the foot of a sail; — called also *latch* and *lasket.* [Usually in *pl.*]

Latch'key' (-kē'), *n.* A key used to raise, or throw back, the latch of a door, esp. a night latch.

Latch'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string for raising the latch of a door by a person outside. It is fastened to the latch and passed through a hole above it in the door.

To find the latchstring out, to meet with hospitality; to be welcome. (Intrusion is prevented by drawing in the latchstring.) [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Late (lāt), *a.* [*Compar.* LATER (lāt'ẽr), or LATTER (lăt'tẽr); *superl.* LATEST (lāt'ĕst), or LAST (lăst).] [OE. *lat* slow, slack, AS. *læt;* akin to OS. *lat,* D. *laat* late, G. *lass* weary, lazy, slack, Icel. *latr,* Sw. *lat,* Dan. *lad,* Goth. *lats,* and to E. *let,* v. See LET to permit, and cf. ALAS, LASSITUDE.] **1.** Coming after the time when due, or after the usual or proper time; not early; slow; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* spring.

2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life.

3. Existing or holding some position not long ago, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office; as, the *late* bishop of London; the *late* administration.

4. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains; we have received *late* intelligence.

5. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour of the night; as, *late* revels; a *late* watcher.

Late, *adv.* [AS. *late.* See LATE, *a.*] **1.** After the usual or proper time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late;* — opposed to *early.*

2. Not long ago; lately.

3. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie abed *late;* to sit up *late* at night.

Of late, in time not long past, or near the present; lately; as, the practice is *of late* uncommon. — **Too late,** after the proper or available time; when the time or opportunity is past.

Lat'ed (lāt'ĕd), *a.* Belated; too late. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

La-teen' (lȧ-tēn'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Of or pertaining to a peculiar rig used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, esp. on the northern coast of Africa. See below.

Lateen sail. [F. voile *latine* a sail in the shape of a right-angled triangle; cf. It. & Sp. vela *latina;* properly *Latin* sail. See LATIN.] (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung at about one fourth of its length from the lower end, to a low mast, this end being brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about forty-five degrees; — used in small boats, feluccas, xebecs, etc., especially in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters. Some lateen sails have also a boom on the lower side.

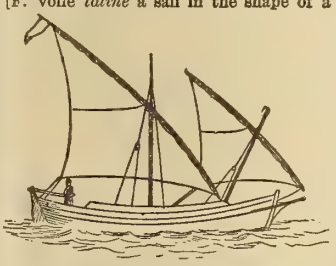

Vessel with Lateen Sails.

Late'ly (lāt'lỹ), *adv.* Not long ago; recently; as, he has *lately* arrived from Italy.

La'tence (lā'tens), *n.* Latency. *Coleridge.*

La'ten-cy (lā'ten-sỹ), *n.* [See LATENT.] The state or quality of being latent.

To simplify the discussion, I shall distinguish three degrees
of this *latency.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* The state, condition, or quality, of being late; as, the *lateness* of his arrival; the *lateness* of the hour; the *lateness* of the season.

La'tent (lā'tent), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis,* p. pr. of *latere* to lie hid or concealed; cf. Gr. λανθάνειν, E. *lethargy:* cf. F. *latent.*] Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed; secret; dormant; as, *latent* motives; *latent* springs of action.

The evils *latent* in the most promising contrivances are pro-
vided for as they arise. *Burke.*

Latent buds (*Bot.*), buds which remain undeveloped or dormant for a long time, but may at length grow. — **Latent heat** (*Physics*), that quantity of heat which disappears or becomes concealed in a body while producing some change in it other than rise of temperature, as fusion, evaporation, or expansion, the quantity being constant for each particular body and for each species of change. — **Latent period.** (*a*) (*Med.*) The regular time in which a disease is supposed to be existing without manifesting itself. (*b*) (*Physiol.*) One of the phases in a simple muscular contraction, in which invisible preparatory changes are taking place in the nerve and muscle. (*c*) (*Biol.*) One of those periods or resting stages in the development of the ovum, in which development is arrested prior to renewed activity.

La'tent-ly, *adv.* In a secret or concealed manner; invisibly.

‖ **La'ter** (lā'tẽr), *n.; pl.* LATERES (lăt'ê-rēz). [L.] A brick or tile. *Knight.*

Lat'er (lăt'ẽr), *a.* Compar. of LATE, *a. & adv.*

Lat'er-ad (lăt'ẽr-ăd), *adv.* [L. *latus, lateris,* side + *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward the side; away from the mesial plane; — opposed to *mesiad.*

Lat'er-al (-ȧl), *a.* [L. *lateralis,* fr. *latus, lateris,* side: cf. F. *latéral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sides; as, the *lateral* walls of a house; the *lateral* branches of a tree

2. (*Anat.*) Lying at, or extending toward, the side; away from the mesial plane; external; — opposed to *mesial.*

3. Directed to the side; as, a *lateral* view of a thing.

Lateral cleavage (*Crystallog.*), cleavage parallel to the lateral planes. — **Lateral equation** (*Math.*), an equation of the first degree. [*Obs.*] — **Lateral line** (*Anat.*), in fishes, a line of sensory organs along either side of the body, often marked by a distinct line of color. — **Lateral pressure** *or* **stress** (*Mech.*), a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge; — distinguished from *longitudinal pressure* or *stress.* — **Lateral strength** (*Mech.*), strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. — **Lateral system** (*Bridge Building*), the system of horizontal braces (as between two vertical trusses) by which lateral stiffness is secured.

Lat'er-al'i-ty (lăt'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or condition of being lateral.

Lat'er-al-ly (lăt'ẽr-ȧl-lỹ), *adv.* By the side; sidewise; toward, or from, the side.

Lat'er-an (-an), *n.* The church and palace of St. John Lateran, the church being the cathedral church of Rome, and the highest in rank of all churches in the Catholic world.

☞ The name is said to have been derived from that of the *Laterani* family, who possessed a palace on or near the spot where the church now stands. In this church several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran* councils, have been held.

Lat'ered (lăt'ẽrd), *a.* Inclined to delay; dilatory. [*Obs.*] "When a man is too *latered.*" *Chaucer.*

Lat'er-i-fo'li-ous (lăt'ẽr-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latus, lateris,* side + *folium* leaf: cf. F. *latérifolié.*] (*Bot.*) Growing from the stem by the side of a leaf; as, a *laterifolious* flower.

Lat'er-ite (lăt'ẽr-īt), *n.* [L. *later* brick, tile: cf. F. *latérite.*] (*Geol.*) An argillaceous sandstone, of a red color, and much seamed; — found in India.

Lat'er-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or characterized by, laterite; as, *lateritic* formations.

Lat'er-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *lateritius,* fr. *later* a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of red bricks.

Lateritious sediment (*Med.*), a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms. It usually consists of uric acid or urates with some coloring matter.

‖ **La'tes** (lā'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάτος a fish of the Nile.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large percoid fishes, of which one species (*Lates Niloticus*) inhabits the Nile, and another (*L. calcarifer*) is found in the Ganges and other Indian rivers. They are valued as food fishes.

La-tes'cence (lȧ-tĕs'sens), *n.* A slight withdrawal from view or knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

La-tes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *latescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Slightly withdrawn from view or knowledge; as, a *latescent* meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Late'wake' (lāt'wāk'), *n.* See *Lich wake,* under LICH.

Late'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Somewhat late; backward. [*Obs.*] "*Lateward* lands." *Holland.*

‖ **La'tex** (lā'tĕks), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A milky or colored juice in certain plants in cavities (called *latex cells* or *latex tubes*). It contains the peculiar principles of the plants, whether aromatic, bitter, or acid, and in many instances yields caoutchouc upon coagulation.

Lath (lăth; 59), *n.; pl.* LATHS (lăthz). [OE. *laththe, latthe, latte,* AS. *lætta;* akin to D. *lat,* G. *latte,* OHG. *latta;* cf. W. *llath* a rod, staff, yard. Cf. LATTICE, LATTEN.] A thin, narrow strip of wood, nailed to the rafters, studs, or floor beams of a building, for the purpose of supporting the tiles, plastering, etc. A corrugated metallic strip or plate is sometimes used.

Lath brick, a long, slender brick, used in making the floor on which malt is placed in the drying kiln. — **Lath nail,** a slender nail for fastening laths.

Lath (lăth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATHED (lăthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATHING.] To cover or line with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* [AS. *læð.* Of uncertain origin.] Formerly, a part or division of a county among the Anglo-Saxons. At present it consists of four or five hundreds, and is confined to the county of Kent. [Written also *lath.*] *Brande & C.*

Lathe (lāth), *n.* [OE. *lathe* a granary; akin to G. *lade* a chest, Icel. *hlaða* a storehouse, barn; but cf. also Icel. *löð* a smith's lathe. Senses 2 and 3 are perh. of the same origin as *lathe* a granary, the original meaning being, a frame to hold something. If so, the word is from an older form of E. *lade* to load. See LADE to load.]

1. A granary; a barn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Mach.*) A machine for turning, that is, for shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material, by causing them to revolve while acted upon by a cutting tool.

3. The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft; — called also *lay* and *batten.*

Blanchard lathe, a lathe for turning irregular forms after a given pattern, as lasts, gunstocks, and the like. — **Drill lathe,** *or* **Speed lathe,** a small lathe which, from its high speed, is adapted for drilling; a hand lathe. — **Engine lathe,** a turning lathe in which the cutting tool has an automatic feed; — used chiefly for turning and boring metals, cutting screws, etc.

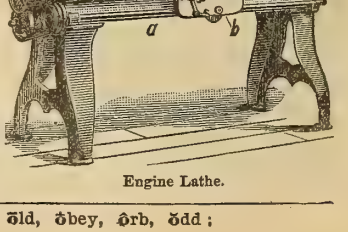

Engine Lathe.

Description of Illustration: *a* Bed or Shears; *b* Carriage, with Cutting Tool; *c* Headstock; *d* Back Gear; *e* Cone; *f* Face Plate; *g* Tailstock; *h* Feed Screw, or Lead Screw.

— **Foot lathe,** a lathe which is driven by a treadle worked by the foot. — **Geometric lathe.** See under GEOMETRIC. — **Hand lathe,** a lathe operated by hand; a power turning lathe without an automatic feed for the tool. — **Slide lathe,** an engine lathe. — **Throw lathe,** a small lathe worked by one hand, while the cutting tool is held in the other.

Lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *leáðor* niter, in *leáðorwyrt* soapwort; cf. Icel. *lauðr;* perh. akin to E. *lye.*]
1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.
2. Foam from profuse sweating, as of a horse.

Lath'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATHERING.] [AS. *lēðrian* to lather, anoint. See LATHER, *n.*] To spread over with lather; as, to *lather* the face. *Smollett.*

Lath'er, *v. i.* To form lather, or a froth like lather; to accumulate foam from profuse sweating, as a horse.

Lath'er, *v. t.* [Cf. LEATHER.] To beat severely with a thong, strap, or the like; to flog. [*Low*]

Lathe'reeve' (lāth'rēv'), } *n.* Formerly, the head
Lath'reeve' (lāth'rēv'), } officer of a lathe. See 1st LATHE. *Blackstone.*

Lath'ing (lāth'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of covering with laths; laths, collectively; a covering of laths.

Lath'-shaped' (lāth'shāpt'), *a.* Having a slender elongated form, like a lath; — said of the feldspar of certain igneous rocks, as diabase, as seen in microscopic sections.

Lath'work' (lāth'wûrk'), *n.* Same as LATHING.

Lath'y (lāth'ȳ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender.

A *lathy* horse, all legs and length. *R. Browning.*

La'tian (lā'shan), *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Latium, a country of ancient Italy. See LATIN.

La-tib'u-lize (lă-tĭb'ū-līz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATIBULIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATIBULIZING (-lī-zĭng).] [L. *latibulum* hiding place, fr. *latere* to lie hid.] To retire into a den, or hole, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid. [*R.*] *G. Shaw.*

‖ **La-tib'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* LATIBULA (-lȧ). [L.] A concealed hiding place; a burrow; a lair; a hole.

Lat'i-cif'er-ous (lăt'ĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latex, laticis,* a liquid + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Containing the latex; — applied to the tissue or tubular vessels in which the latex of the plant is found.

Lat'i-clave (lăt'ĭ-klāv), *n.* [L. *laticlavus, laticlavium; latus* broad + *clavus* nail, a purple stripe on the tunica: cf. F. *laticlave.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, worn by senators in ancient Rome as an emblem of office.

Lat'i-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *costate.*] Broad-ribbed.

Lat'i-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *dentate.*] Broad-toothed.

Lat'i-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [L. *latifolius; latus*
Lat'i-fo'li-ous (-ŭs), } broad + *folium* leaf: cf. F. *latifolié.*] (*Bot.*) Having broad leaves.

Lat'i-mer (lăt'ĭ-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *latinier, latimier,* prop., one knowing Latin.] An interpreter. [*Obs.*] *Coke.*

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Latinus* belonging to Latium, Latin, fr. *Latium* a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated. Cf. LADIN, *Lateen sail,* under LATEEN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Latium, or to the Latins, a people of Latium; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.
2. Of, pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins; as, a *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* composition or idiom.

Latin Church (*Eccl. Hist.*), the Western or Roman Catholic Church, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church. — **Latin cross.** See *Illust.* 1 of CROSS. — **Latin races,** a designation sometimes loosely given to certain nations, esp. the French, Spanish, and Italians, who speak languages principally derived from Latin. — **Latin Union,** an association of states, originally comprising France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, which, in 1865, entered into a monetary agreement, providing for an identity in the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins of those countries, and for the amounts of each kind of coinage by each. Greece, Servia, Roumania, and Spain subsequently joined the Union.

Lat'in, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Latium; a Roman.
2. The language of the ancient Romans.
3. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*
4. (*Eccl.*) A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dog Latin, barbarous Latin; a jargon in imitation of Latin; as, the *dog Latin* of schoolboys. — **Late Latin, Low Latin,** terms used indifferently to designate the latest stages of the Latin language; low Latin (and, perhaps, late Latin also), including the barbarous coinages from the French, German, and other languages into a Latin form made after the Latin had become a dead language for the people. — **Law Latin,** that kind of late, or low, Latin, used in statutes and legal instruments; — often barbarous.

Lat'in, *v. t.* To write or speak in Latin; to turn or render into Latin. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Lat'in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *latinisme.*] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to Latin; also, a mode of speech in another language, as English, formed on a Latin model.

☞ The term is also sometimes used by Biblical scholars to designate a Latin word in Greek letters, or the Latin sense of a Greek word in the Greek Testament.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *latiniste.*] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar. *Cowper.*
He left school a good *Latinist.* *Macaulay.*

Lat'in-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Latin; in the Latin style or idiom. "*Latinistic* words." *Fitzed. Hall.*

La-tin'i-tas'ter (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. POETASTER.] One who has but a smattering of Latin. *Walker.*

La-tin'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *latinitas:* cf. F. *latinité.*] The Latin tongue, style, or idiom, or the use thereof; specifically, purity of Latin style or idiom. "His elegant *Latinity.*" *Motley.*

Lat'in-i-za'tion (lăt'ĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of Latinizing, as a word, language, or country.
The Germanization of Britain went far deeper than the *Latinization* of France. *M. Arnold.*

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATINIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATINIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [L. *latinizare:* cf. F. *latiniser.*] **1.** To give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words, in writing Latin.
2. To bring under the power or influence of the Romans or Latins; to affect with the usages of the Latins, especially in speech. "*Latinized* races." *Lowell.*
3. To make like the Roman Catholic Church or diffuse its ideas in; as, to *Latinize* the Church of England.

Lat'in-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
2. To come under the influence of the Romans, or of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat'in-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the Latin language; in correct Latin. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

La'tion (lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *latio,* fr. *latus* borne. See TOLERATE.] Transportation; conveyance. [*Obs.*]

Lat'i-ros'tral (lăt'ĭ-rŏs'trăl), } *a.* [Cf. F. *latirostre.*
Lat'i-ros'trous (-rŏs'trŭs), } See LATIROSTRES.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a broad beak. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Lat'i-ros'tres** (lăt'ĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *latus* broad + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) The broad-billed singing birds, such as the swallows, and their allies.

Lat'ish (lāt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat late. [*Colloq.*]

Lat'i-ster'nal (lăt'ĭ-stẽr'năl), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *sternal.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a broad breastbone, or sternum; — said of anthropoid apes.

Lat'i-tan-cy (lăt'ĭ-tan-sȳ), *n.* [See LATITANT.] Act or state of lying hid, or of lurking. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Lat'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *latitans,* p. pr. of *latitare* to lie hid, to lurk, v. intens. fr. *latere* to be hid: cf. F. *latitant.*] Lying hid; concealed; latent. [*R.*]

‖ **Lat'i-tat** (-tăt), *n.* [L., he lies hid.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A writ based upon the presumption that the person summoned was hiding. *Blackstone.*

Lat'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *latitatio.*] A lying in concealment; hiding. [*Obs.*]

Lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *latitude,* L. *latitudo,* fr. *latus* broad, wide, for older *stlatus;* perh. akin to E. *strew.*] **1.** Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width.
Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. Room; space; freedom from confinement or restraint; hence, looseness; laxity; independence.
In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Extent or breadth of signification, application, etc.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, etc.
No discreet man will believe Augustine's miracles, in the *latitude* of monkish relations. *Fuller.*
4. Extent; size; amplitude; scope.
I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude.* *Locke.*
5. (*Geog.*) Distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian.
6. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

Ascending latitude, Circle of latitude, Geographical latitude, etc. See under ASCENDING, CIRCLE, etc. — **High latitude,** that part of the earth's surface near either pole, esp. that part within either the arctic or the antarctic circle. — **Low latitude,** that part of the earth's surface which is near the equator.

Lat'i-tu'di-nal (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire.*] **1.** Not restrained; not confined by precise limits.
2. Indifferent to a strict application of any standard of belief or opinion; hence, deviating more or less widely from such standard; lax in doctrine; as, *latitudinarian* divines; *latitudinarian* theology.
Latitudinarian sentiments upon religious subjects. *Allibone.*
3. Lax in moral or religious principles.

Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.
2. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) A member of the Church of England, in the time of Charles II., who adopted more liberal notions in respect to the authority, government, and doctrines of the church than generally prevailed.
They were called "men of latitude;" and upon this, men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians.* *Bp. Burnet.*
3. (*Theol.*) One who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A latitudinarian system or condition; freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief.
Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism.* *De Quincey.*
He [Ammonius Saccas] plunged into the wildest *latitudinarianism* of opinion. *J. S. Harford.*

Lat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having latitude, or wide extent.

Lat'on (lăt'ŏn), }
Lat'oun (-ōōn), } *n.* Latten, 1. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

La'trant (lā'trant), *a.* [L. *latrans,* p. pr. of *latrare.* See LATRATE.] Barking. [*Obs.*] *Tickell.*

La'trate (lā'trāt), *v. i.* [L. *latratus,* p. p. of *latrare* to bark.] To bark as a dog. [*Obs.*]

La-tra'tion (lă-trā'shŭn), *n.* A barking. [*Obs.*]

La-treu'tic-al (lă-trụ'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. λατρευτικός, fr. λατρεύειν to serve, to worship.] **1.** Acting as a hired servant; serving; ministering; assisting. [*Obs.*]
2. Of or pertaining to latria. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **La-tri'a** (lă-trī'ȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λατρεία, fr. λατρεύειν to serve, fr. λάτρις servant.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; — distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia,* or the inferior worship paid to saints.

La-trine' (lă-trēn'), *n.* [L. *latrina:* cf. F. *latrines.*] A privy, or water-closet, esp. in a camp, hospital, etc.

Lat'ro-cin'y (lăt'rō-sĭn'ȳ), *n.* [L. *latrocinium.* Cf. LARCENY.] Theft; larceny. [*Obs.*]

Lat'ten (-tĕn), *n.* [OE. *latoun, laton,* OF. *laton,* F. *laiton,* prob. fr. OF. *late* lath, F. *latte;* — because made in thin plates; cf. It. *latta* a sheet of tinned iron, tin plate. F. *latte* is of German origin. See LATH a thin board.]
1. A kind of brass hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for making church utensils, as candlesticks, crosses, etc.; — called also *latten brass.*
He had a cross of *latoun* full of stones. *Chaucer.*
2. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin; also, any metal in thin sheets; as, gold *latten.*

Black latten, brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire. — **Roll latten,** latten polished on both sides ready for use. — **Shaven latten,** a thinner kind than black latten. — **White latten,** a mixture of brass and tin.

Lat'ter (lăt'tẽr), *a.* [OE. *later, lætter,* compar. of *lat* late. See LATE, and cf. LATER.] **1.** Later; more recent; coming or happening after something else; — opposed to *former;* as, the former and *latter* rain.
2. Of two things, the one mentioned second.
The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *I. Watts.*
3. Recent; modern.
Hath not navigation discovered in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*
4. Last; latest; final. [*R.*] "My *latter* gasp." *Shak.*

Latter harvest, the last part of the harvest. — **Latter spring,** the last part of the spring of the year. *Shak.*

Lat'ter-day' saint' (-dā' sānt'). A Mormon; — the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints being the name assumed by the whole body of Mormons.

Lat'ter-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A pointed wooden tool used in glazing leaden lattice.

Lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; of late; recently; at a later, as distinguished from a former, period.
Latterly Milton was short and thick. *Richardson.*

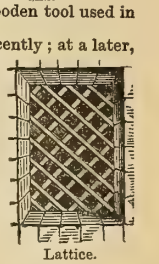
Lattice.

Lat'ter-math (-măth), *n.* [Cf. AFTERMATH.] The latter, or second, mowing; the aftermath.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* [OE. *latis,* F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath. See LATTEN, 1st LATH.] **1.** Any work of wood or metal, made by crossing laths, or thin strips, and forming a network; as, the *lattice* of a window; — called also *latticework.*
The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice.* *Judg.* v. 28.
2. (*Her.*) The representation of a piece of latticework used as a bearing, the bands being vertical and horizontal.

Lattice (*Her.*).

Lattice bridge, a bridge supported by lattice girders, or latticework trusses. — **Lattice girder** (*Arch.*), a girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces crossing each other in the manner of latticework. — **Lattice plant** (*Bot.*), an aquatic plant of Madagascar (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*), whose leaves have interstices between their ribs and cross veins, so as to resemble latticework. A second species is *O. Berneriana.* The genus is merged in *Aponogeton* by recent authors.

Lat'tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATTICED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATTICING (-tĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To make a lattice of; as, to *lattice* timbers.
2. To close, as an opening, with latticework; to furnish with a lattice; as, to *lattice* a window.

To lattice up, to cover or inclose with a lattice.
Therein it seemeth he [Alexander] hath *latticed up* Cæsar. *Sir T. North.*

Lat'tice-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Same as LATTICE, *n.*, 1.

Lat'ti-cing (lăt'tĭ-sĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a lattice of, or of fitting a lattice to.
2. (*Bridge Building*) A system of bars crossing in the middle to form braces between principal longitudinal members, as of a strut.

‖ **La'tus rec'tum** (lā'tŭs rĕk'tŭm). [L., the right side.] (*Conic Sections*) The line drawn through a focus of a conic section parallel to the directrix and terminated both ways by the curve. It is the parameter of the principal axis. See FOCUS, and PARAMETER.

Laud (lạd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** High commendation; praise; honor; exaltation; glory. "*Laud* be to God." *Shak.*
So do well and thou shalt have *laud* of the same. *Tyndale.*
2. A part of divine worship, consisting chiefly of praise; — usually in the *pl.*

☞ In the Roman Catholic Church, the prayers used at daybreak, between those of matins and prime, are called *lauds.*

3. Music or singing in honor of any one.

Laud, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUDING.] [L. *laudare,* fr. *laus, laudis,* praise. Cf. ALLOW.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate; to extol.
With all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Laud'a-bil'i-ty (lạd'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *laudabilitas.*] Laudableness; praiseworthiness.

Laud'a-ble (lạd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *laudabilis:* cf. OF. *laudable.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions; *laudable* ambition.
2. (*Med.*) Healthy; salubrious; normal; having a disposition to promote healing; not noxious; as, *laudable* juices of the body; *laudable* pus. *Arbuthnot.*

Laud'a-ble-ness (lạd'ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness; commendableness.

Laud'a-bly (lạd'ȧ-blȳ), *adv.* In a laudable manner.

Lau'da-nine (lạ'dȧ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [From LAUDANUM.] (*Chem.*) A white organic base, resembling morphine, and obtained from certain varieties of opium.

Lau'da-num (lạ'dȧ-nŭm; 277), *n.* [Orig. the same word as *ladanum*, *labdanum*: cf. F. *laudanum*, It. *laudano*, *ladano*. See LADANUM.] Tincture of opium, used for various medical purposes.

☞ A fluid ounce of American laudanum should contain the soluble matter of one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois of powdered opium with equal parts of alcohol and water. English laudanum should have ten grains less of opium in the fluid ounce. *U. S. Disp.*

Dutchman's laudanum. (*Bot.*) See under DUTCHMAN.

Lau-da'tion (lạ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laudatio*: cf. OF. *laudation*. See LAUD, *v. t.*] The act of lauding; praise; high commendation.

Laud'a-tive (lạd'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *laudativus* laudatory: cf. F. *laudatif*.] Laudatory.

Laud'a-tive, *n.* A panegyric; a eulogy. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Lau-da'tor** (lạ-dā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who lauds.
2. (*Law*) An arbitrator. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Laud'a-to-ry (lạd'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *laudatorius*: cf. OF. *laudatoire*.] Of or pertaining to praise, or to the expression of praise; as, *laudatory* verses; the *laudatory* powers of Dryden. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Laud'a-to-ry, *n.* That which contains praise. *Milton.*

Laud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lauds.

Laugh (lăf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUGHED (lăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUGHING.] [OE. *laughen*, *laghen*, *lauhen*, AS. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, *hlyhhan*, *hliehhan*; akin to OS. *hlahan*, D. & G. *lachen*, OHG. *hlahhan*, *lahhan*, *lahhēn*, Icel. *hlæja*, Dan. *lee*, Sw. *le*, Goth. *hlahjan*; perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, causing a lighting up of the face and eyes, and usually accompanied by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the chest and throat; to indulge in laughter.

Queen Hecuba *laughed* that her eyes ran o'er. *Shak.*
He *laugheth* that winneth. *Heywood's Prov.*

2. Fig.: To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, mirthful, lively, or brilliant; to sparkle; to sport.

Then *laughs* the childish year, with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*
In Folly's cup still *laughs* the bubble Joy. *Pope.*

To laugh at, to make an object of laughter or ridicule; to make fun of; to deride.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

—To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at. — **To laugh out,** to laugh in spite of some restraining influence; to laugh aloud. — **To laugh out of the other corner** (*or* **side**) **of the mouth,** to weep or cry; to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment after hilarity or exaltation. [*Slang*]

Laugh, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or influence by means of laughter or ridicule.

Will you *laugh* me asleep, for I am very heavy? *Shak.*
I shall *laugh* myself to death. *Shak.*

2. To express by, or utter with, laughter; — with *out*.

From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shak.*

To laugh away. (*a*) To drive away by laughter; as, *to laugh away* regret. (*b*) To waste in hilarity. "Pompey doth this day *laugh away* his fortune." *Shak.* — **To laugh down.** (*a*) To cause to cease or desist by laughter; as, *to laugh down* a speaker. (*b*) To cause to be given up on account of ridicule; as, *to laugh down* a reform. — **To laugh one out of,** to cause one by laughter or ridicule to abandon or give up; as, *to laugh one out of* a plan or purpose. — **To laugh to scorn,** to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn; to despise.

Laugh (lăf), *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; the sound heard in laughing; laughter. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind. *Goldsmith.*
That man is a bad man who has not within him the power of a hearty *laugh*. *F. W. Robertson.*

Laugh'a-ble (lăf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

Syn. — Droll; ludicrous; mirthful; comical. See DROLL, LUDICROUS.

— Laugh'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Laugh'a-bly,** *adv.*

Laugh'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who laughs.
2. A variety of the domestic pigeon.

Laugh'ing (lăf'ĭng), *a. & n.* from LAUGH, *v. i.*

Laughing falcon (*Zoöl.*), a South American hawk (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*); — so called from its notes, which resemble a shrill laugh. — **Laughing gas** (*Chem.*), hyponitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen; — so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it sometimes produces when inhaled. It is much used as an anæsthetic agent. — **Laughing goose** (*Zoöl.*), the European white-fronted goose. — **Laughing gull.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European gull (*Xema ridibundus*); — called also *pewit*, *black cap*, *red-legged gull*, and *sea crow*. (*b*) An American gull (*Larus atricilla*). In summer the head is nearly black, the back slate color, and the five outer primaries black. — **Laughing hyena** (*Zoöl.*), the spotted hyena. See HYENA. — **Laughing jackass** (*Zoöl.*), the great brown kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*), of Australia; — called also *giant kingfisher*, and *gogobera*. — **Laughing owl** (*Zoöl.*), a peculiar owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*) of New Zealand, said to be on the verge of extinction. The name alludes to its notes.

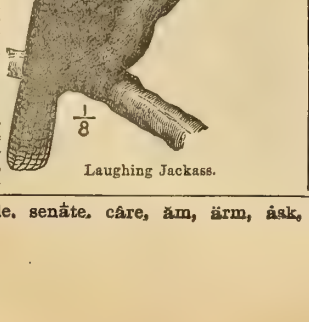
Laughing Jackass.

Laugh'ing-ly (lăf'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* With laughter or merriment.

Laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport. *Shak.*
When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughingstock* of his hearers. *Macaulay.*

Laugh'some (lăf'sŭm), *a.* Exciting laughter; also, addicted to laughter; merry. [*R.*]

Laugh'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor*; akin to OHG. *hlahtar*, G. *gelächter*, Icel. *hlātr*, Dan. *latter*. See LAUGH, *v. i.*] A movement (usually involuntary) of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, with a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne.*
Archly the maiden smiled, and with eyes overrunning with *laughter*. *Longfellow.*

Laugh'ter-less, *a.* Not laughing; without laughter.

Laugh'wor'thy (lăf'wûr'thȳ), *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Lau'mont-ite (lạ'mŏnt-īt), *n.* [From Dr. *Laumont*, the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A mineral, of a white color and vitreous luster. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime. Exposed to the air, it loses water, becomes opaque, and crumbles. [Written also *laumonite*.]

Launce (länsˌ), *n.* A lance. [*Obs.*]

Launce, *n.* [It. *lance*, L. *lanx*, *lancis*, plate, scale of a balance. Cf. BALANCE.] A balance. [*Obs.*]

Fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway. *Spenser.*

Launce, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LANT, the fish.

Launce'gaye' (-gā'), *n.* See LANCEGAYE. [*Obs.*]

Launch (länch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUNCHED (länchtˌ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUNCHING.] [OE. *launchen* to throw as a lance, OF. *lanchier*, another form of *lancier*, F. *lancer*, fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] [Written also *lanch*.] **1.** To throw, as a lance or dart; to hurl; to let fly.

2. To strike with, or as with, a lance; to pierce. [*Obs.*]

Launch your hearts with lamentable wounds. *Spenser.*

3. To cause to move or slide from the land into the water; to set afloat; as, to *launch* a ship.

With stays and cordage last he rigged the ship,
And rolled on levers, *launched* her in the deep. *Pope.*

4. To send out; to start (one) on a career; to set going; to give a start to (something); to put in operation; as, to *launch* a son in the world; to *launch* a business project or enterprise.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery in England. *Eikon Basilike.*

Launch, *v. i.* To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding from the stocks into the water; to plunge; to make a beginning; as, to *launch* into the current of a stream; to *launch* into an argument or discussion; to *launch* into lavish expenditures; — often with *out*.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke* v. 4.
He [Spenser] *launches* out into very flowery paths. *Prior.*

Launch, *n.* **1.** The act of launching.
2. The movement of a vessel from the land into the water; especially, the sliding on ways from the stocks on which it is built.
3. [Cf. Sp. *lancha*.] (*Naut.*) The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war; also, an open boat of large size used in any service, — often driven by steam.

Launching ways. (*Naut.*) See WAY, *n.* (*Naut.*).

Laund (lạnd), *n.* [See LAWN of grass.] A plain sprinkled with trees or underbrush; a glade. [*Obs.*]

In a *laund* upon an hill of flowers. *Chaucer.*
Through this *laund* anon the deer will come. *Shak.*

Laun'der (län'dẽr), *n.* [Contracted fr. OE. *lavender*, F. *lavandière*, LL. *lavandena*, from L. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** A washerwoman. [*Obs.*]
2. (*Mining*) A trough used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten, or for carrying water to the stamps, or other apparatus, for comminuting, or sorting, the ore.

Laun'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUNDERING.] **1.** To wash, as clothes; to wash, and to smooth with a flatiron or mangle; to wash and iron; as, to *launder* shirts.
2. To lave; to wet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Laun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who follows the business of laundering.

Laun'der-ing, *n.* The act, or occupation, of one who launders; washing and ironing.

Laun'dress (-drĕs), *n.* A woman whose employment is laundering.

Laun'dress, *v. i.* To act as a laundress. [*Obs.*]

Laun'dry (-drȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LAUNDRIES (-drīz). [OE. *lavendrie*, OF. *lavanderie*. See LAUNDER.] **1.** A laundering; a washing.
2. A place or room where laundering is done.

Laun'dry-man (-mạn), *n.*; *pl.* LAUNDRYMEN (-mẽn). A man who follows the business of laundering.

Lau'ra (lạ'rȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. λαύρα lane, defile, also, a kind of monastery.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A number of hermitages or cells in the same neighborhood occupied by anchorites who were under the same superior. *C. Kingsley.*

Lau-ra'ceous (lạ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [From LAURUS.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a natural order (*Lauraceæ*) of trees and shrubs having aromatic bark and foliage, and including the laurel, sassafras, cinnamon tree, true camphor tree, etc.

Lau'rate (lạ'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of lauric acid.

Lau're-ate (lạ'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, fr. *laureus* of laurel, fr. *laurus* laurel: cf. F. *lauréat*. Cf. LAUREL.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel. *Chaucer.*

To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies. *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

Poet laureate. (*a*) One who received an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, at the English universities; — so called as being presented with a wreath of laurel. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Formerly, an officer of the king's household, whose business was to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and other suitable occasions; now, a poet officially distinguished by such honorary title, the office being a sinecure. It is said this title was first given in the time of Edward IV. [*Eng.*]

Lau're-ate, *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. "A learned *laureate*." *Cleveland.*

Lau're-ate (lạ'rē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUREATED (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUREATING (-ā-tĭng).] To honor with a wreath of laurel, as formerly was done in bestowing a degree at the English universities.

Lau're-ate-ship, *n.* State, or office, of a laureate.

Lau're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lauréation*.] The act of crowning with laurel; the act of conferring an academic degree, or honorary title.

Lau'rel (lạ'rĕl; 277), *n.* [OE. *lorel*, *laurer*, *lorer*, OF. *lorier*, *laurier*, F. *laurier*, (assumed) LL. *laurarius*, fr. L. *laurus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, of the genus *Laurus* (*L. nobilis*), having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish white flowers in their axils; — called also *sweet bay*. The fruit is a purple berry. It is found about the Mediterranean, and was early used by the ancient Greeks to crown the victor in the games of Apollo. At a later period, academic honors were indicated by a crown of laurel, with the fruit. The leaves and tree yield an aromatic oil, used to flavor the bay water of commerce.

☞ The name is extended to other plants which in some respect resemble the true laurel. See Phrases, below.

2. A crown of laurel; hence, honor; distinction; fame; — especially in the plural; as, to win *laurels*.
3. An English gold coin made in 1619, and so called because the king's head on it was crowned with laurel.

Laurel water, water distilled from the fresh leaves of the cherry laurel, and containing prussic acid and other products carried over in the process.

American laurel, *or* **Mountain laurel,** *Kalmia latifolia*. See under MOUNTAIN. — **California laurel,** *Umbellularia Californica*. — **Cherry laurel** (in England called *laurel*). See under CHERRY. — **Great laurel,** the rosebay (*Rhododendron maximum*). — **Ground laurel,** trailing arbutus. — **New Zealand laurel,** *Laurelia Novæ Zelandiæ*. — **Portugal laurel,** the *Prunus Lusitanica*. — **Rose laurel,** the oleander. See OLEANDER. — **Sheep laurel,** a poisonous shrub, *Kalmia angustifolia*, smaller than the mountain laurel, and with smaller and redder flowers. — **Spurge laurel,** *Daphne Laureola*. — **West Indian laurel,** *Prunus occidentalis*.

Lau'reled (-rĕld), *a.* Crowned with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate. [Written also *laurelled*.]

Lau-ren'tian (lạ-rĕn'shạn), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the St. Lawrence River; as, the *Laurentian* hills.

Laurentian period (*Geol.*), the lower of the two divisions of the Archæan age; — called also *the Laurentian*.

Lau'rer (lạ'rẽr), *n.* Laurel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lau'res-tine (lạ'rĕs-tĭn), *n.* [NL *laurus tinus*, fr. L. *laurus* the laurel + *tinus* laurestine. See LAUREL.] (*Bot.*) The *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months. [Written also *laurustine* and *laurestina*.]

Lau'ric (lạ'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the European bay or laurel (*Laurus nobilis*).

Lauric acid (*Chem.*), a white, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, resembling palmitic acid, and obtained from the fruit of the bay tree, and other sources.

Lau-rif'er-ous (lạ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laurifer*; *laurus* + *ferre* to bear.] Producing, or bringing, laurel.

Lau'rin (lạ'rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *laurine*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance extracted from the fruit of the bay (*Laurus nobilis*), and consisting of a complex mixture of glycerin ethers of several organic acids.

Lau'ri-nol (lạ'rĭ-nōl), *n.* [*Laurin* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) Ordinary camphor; — so called in allusion to the family name (*Lauraceæ*) of the camphor trees. See CAMPHOR.

Lau'ri-ol (-ōl), *n.* Spurge laurel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lau'rite (lạ'rīt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Min.*) A rare sulphide of osmium and ruthenium found with platinum in Borneo and Oregon.

Lau'rone (lạ'rōn), *n.* [*Lauric* + *-one*.] (*Chem.*) The ketone of lauric acid.

‖ **Lau'rus** (lạ'rŭs), *n.* [L., laurel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including, according to modern authors, only the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), and the larger *L. Canariensis* of Madeira and the Canary Islands. Formerly the sassafras, the camphor tree, the cinnamon tree, and several other aromatic trees and shrubs, were also referred to the genus *Laurus*.

Laus (lạs), *a.* Loose. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

La'va (lä'vȧ; 277), *n.* [It. *lava* lava, orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano from its top or fissured sides. It flows out in streams sometimes miles in length. It also issues from fissures in the earth's surface, and forms beds covering many square miles, as in the Northwestern United States.

☞ Lavas are classed, according to their structure, as scoriaceous or cellular, glassy, stony, etc., and, according to the material of which they consist, as doleritic, trachytic, etc.

Lava millstone, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone from the neighborhood of the Rhine. — **Lava ware,** a kind of cheap pottery made of iron slag cast into tiles, urns, table tops, etc., resembling lava in appearance.

Lav'a-ret (lăv'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A European whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*), found in the mountain lakes of Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland.

La-vat'ic (lȧ-văt'ĭk), *a.* Like lava, or composed of lava; lavic.

La-va'tion (lȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lavatio:* cf. OF. *lavation.*] A washing or cleansing. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

Lav'a-to-ry, *n.; pl.* LAVATORIES (-rĭz). [L. *lavatorium:* cf. F. *lavatoire.* See LAVE to wash, and cf. LAVER.] **1.** A place for washing.

2. A basin or other vessel for washing in.

3. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

4. A place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lav'a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* A wash or lotion. [*Obs.*]

Lave (lāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVED (lāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAVING.] [F. *laver,* L. *lavare,* akin to *luere* to wash, Gr. λούειν. Cf. ABLUTION, DELUGE, LAVENDER, LAVA, LOTION.] To wash; to bathe; as, to *lave* a bruise.

His feet the foremost breakers *lave.* *Byron.*

Lave, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves.* *Pope.*

Lave, *v. t.* [OE. *laven.* See LAVISH.] To lade, dip, or pour out. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Lave, *n.* [AS. *lāf* the remainder, what is left. √119. See LEAVE.] The remainder; others. [*Scot.*]

Lave, *v. i.* [Cf. LAVE-EARED.] To droop; to hang down. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Lave'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* [Cf. W. *llaf* that extends round, *llipa* flaccid, flapping, G. *lapp* flabby, *lappohr* flap ear.] Having large, pendent ears. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

La-veer' (lȧ-vēr'), *v. i.* [D. *laveren.*] (*Naut.*) To beat against the wind; to tack. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Lave'ment (lāv'ment), *n.* [F. *lavement,* fr. *laver* to wash.] A washing or bathing; also, a clyster.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *lavendre,* F. *lavande,* It. *lavanda* lavender, a washing, fr. L. *lavare* to wash; cf. It. *lavendola,* LL. *lavendula.* So called because it was used in bathing and washing. See LAVE to wash, and cf. LAUNDER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula* (*L. vera*), common in the south of Europe. It yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery. The *Spike lavender* (*L. Spica*) yields a coarser oil (oil of spike), used in the arts.

2. The pale, purplish color of lavender flowers, paler and more delicate than lilac.

Lavender cotton (*Bot.*), a low, twiggy, aromatic shrub (*Santolina Chamæcyparissias*) of the Mediterranean region, formerly used as a vermifuge, etc., and still used to keep moths from wardrobes. Also called *ground cypress.* — **Lavender water,** a perfume composed of alcohol, essential oil of lavender, essential oil of bergamot, and essence of ambergris. — **Sea lavender.** (*Bot.*) See MARSH ROSEMARY. — **To lay in lavender.** (*a*) To lay away, as clothing, with sprigs of lavender. (*b*) To pawn. [*Obs.*]

Lav'er (lā'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *lavour,* F. *lavoir,* L. *lavatorium* a washing place. See LAVATORY.] **1.** A vessel for washing; a large basin.

2. (*Script. Hist.*) (*a*) A large brazen vessel placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet. (*b*) One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed.

3. That which washes or cleanses. *J. H. Newman.*

Lav'er, *n.* [From LAVE to wash.] One who laves; a washer. [*Obs.*]

La'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* The fronds of certain marine algæ used as food, and for making a sauce called laver sauce. Green *laver* is the *Ulva latissima;* purple *laver, Porphyra laciniata* and *P. vulgaris.* It is prepared by stewing, either alone or with other vegetables, and with various condiments; — called also *sloke,* or *sloakan.*

Mountain laver (*Bot.*), a reddish gelatinous alga of the genus *Palmella,* found on the sides of mountains.

La'ver-ock (lā'vẽr-ŏk), *n.* [See LARK the bird.] The lark. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*] [Written also *lavrock.*] *Gower.*

La'vic (lā'vĭk), *a.* See LAVATIC.

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [Akin to E. *lave* to lade out; cf. AS. *gelafian* to refresh, G. *laben.*] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; profuse; prodigal; as, *lavish* of money; *lavish* of praise.

2. Superabundant; excessive; as, *lavish* spirits.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish,* means. *Shak.*

Syn. — Profuse; prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; exuberant; immoderate. See PROFUSE.

Lav'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAVISHING.] To expend or bestow with profusion; to use with prodigality; to squander; as, to *lavish* money or praise.

Lav'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lavishes.

Lav'ish-ly, *adv.* In a lavish manner.

Lav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of lavishing.

Lav'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being lavish.

‖ **La-voi'si-um** (lȧ-vē'zhĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Lavoisier,* the celebrated French chemist.] (*Chem.*) A supposed new metallic element. It is said to have been discovered in pyrites, and some other minerals, and to be of a silver-white color, and malleable.

La-volt' (lȧ-vōlt'), } *n.* [It. *la volta* the turn, turn-
La-vol'ta (lȧ-vōl'tȧ), } ing, whirl. Cf. VOLT of a horse, VOLTA.] An old dance, for two persons, being a kind of waltz, in which the woman made a high spring or bound. *Shak.*

La-vol'ta-teer' (-tēr'), *n.* A dancer of the lavolta.

Lav'our (lā'vẽr), *n.* A laver. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

La'vrock (lā'vrŏk), *n.* Same as LAVEROCK.

Law (lą), *n.* [OE. *lawe, laghe,* AS. *lagu,* from the root of E. *lie;* akin to OS. *lag,* Icel. *lög,* Sw. *lag,* Dan. *lov;* cf. L. *lex,* E. *legal.* A *law* is that which is *laid,* set, or fixed; like *statute,* fr. L. *statuere* to make to stand. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** In general, a rule of being or of conduct, established by an authority able to enforce its will; a controlling regulation; the mode or order according to which an agent or a power acts.

☞ A law may be universal or particular, written or unwritten, published or secret. From the nature of the highest laws a degree of permanency or stability is always implied; but the power which makes a law, or a superior power, may annul or change it.

These are the statutes and judgments and *laws,* which the Lord made. *Lev.* xxvi. 46.

The *law* of thy God, and the *law* of the King. *Ezra* vii. 26.

As if they would confine the Interminable . . .
Who made our *laws* to bind us, not himself. *Milton.*
His mind his kingdom, and his will his *law.* *Cowper.*

2. In morals: The will of God as the rule for the disposition and conduct of all responsible beings toward him and toward each other; a rule of living, conformable to righteousness; the rule of action as obligatory on the conscience or moral nature.

3. The Jewish or Mosaic code, and that part of Scripture where it is written, in distinction from the *gospel;* hence, also, the Old Testament.

What things soever the *law* saith, it saith to them who are under the *law.* . . . But now the righteousness of God without the *law* is manifested, being witnessed by the *law* and the prophets. *Rom.* iii. 19, 21.

4. In human government: (*a*) An organic rule, as a constitution or charter, establishing and defining the conditions of the existence of a state or other organized community. (*b*) Any edict, decree, order, ordinance, statute, resolution, judicial decision, usage, etc., made, or recognized, and enforced, by the controlling authority.

5. In philosophy and physics: A rule of being, operation, or change, so certain and constant that it is conceived of as imposed by the will of God or by some controlling authority; as, the *law* of gravitation; the *laws* of motion; the *laws* of heredity; the *laws* of thought; the *laws* of cause and effect; *law* of self-preservation.

6. In mathematics: The rule according to which anything, as the change of value of a variable, or the value of the terms of a series, proceeds; mode or order of sequence.

7. In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure, conforming to the conditions of success; a principle, maxim, or usage; as, the *laws* of poetry, of architecture, of courtesy, or of whist.

8. Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; — including usually the writings pertaining to them, and judicial proceedings under them; as, divine *law;* English *law;* Roman *law;* the *law* of real property; insurance *law.*

9. Legal science; jurisprudence; the principles of equity; applied justice.

Reason is the life of the *law;* nay, the common *law* itself is nothing else but reason. *Coke.*

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke.*

And sovereign *Law,* that state's collected will
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill. *Sir W. Jones.*

10. Trial by the laws of the land; judicial remedy; litigation; as, to go to *law.*

When every case in *law* is right. *Shak.*
He found *law* dear and left it cheap. *Brougham.*

11. An oath, as in the presence of a court. [*Obs.*] See *Wager of law,* under WAGER.

Avogadro's law (*Chem.*), a fundamental conception, according to which, under similar conditions of temperature and pressure, all gases and vapors contain in the same volume the same number of ultimate molecules; — so named after *Avogadro,* an Italian scientist. Sometimes called *Ampère's law.* — **Bode's law** (*Astron.*), an approximative empirical expression of the distances of the planets from the sun, as follows: —

Mer.	Ven.	Earth.	Mars.	Aste.	Jup.	Sat.	Uran.	Nep.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3.9	7.3	10	15.2	27.4	52	95.4	192	300

where each distance (line third) is the sum of 4 and a multiple of 3 by the series 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, etc., the true distances being given in the lower line. — **Boyle's law** (*Physics*), an expression of the fact, that when an elastic fluid is subjected to compression, and kept at a constant temperature, the product of the pressure and volume is a constant quantity, *i. e.,* the volume is inversely proportioned to the pressure; — known also as *Mariotte's law,* and the *law of Boyle and Mariotte.* — **Brehon laws.** See under BRLHON. — **Canon law,** the body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the Christian Church, certain portions of which (for example, the law of marriage as existing before the Council of Trent) were brought to America by the English colonists as part of the common law of the land. *Wharton.* — **Civil law,** a term used by writers to designate Roman law, with the modifications thereof which have been made in the different countries into which that law has been introduced. The civil law, instead of the common law, prevails in the State of Louisiana. *Wharton.* — **Commercial law.** See *Law merchant* (below). — **Common law.** See under COMMON. — **Criminal law,** that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes. — **Ecclesiastical law.** See under ECCLESIASTICAL. — **Grimm's law** (*Philol.*), a statement (propounded by the German philologist Jacob *Grimm*) of certain regular changes which the primitive Indo-European mute consonants, so-called (most plainly seen in Sanskrit and, with some changes, in Greek and Latin), have undergone in the Teutonic languages. Examples: Skr. *bhrāti,* L. *frater,* E. *brother,* G. *bruder;* L. *tres,* E. *three,* G. *drei;* Skr. *go,* E. *cow,* G. *kuh;* Skr. *dhā* to put, Gr. τι-θέ-ναι, E. *do,* OHG. *tuon,* G. *thun.* — **Kepler's laws** (*Astron.*), three important laws or expressions of the order of the planetary motions, discovered by John *Kepler.* They are these: (1) The orbit of a planet with respect to the sun is an ellipse, the sun being in one of the foci. (2) The areas swept over by a vector drawn from the sun to a planet are proportioned to the times of describing them. (3) The squares of the times of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the cubes of their mean distances. — **Law binding,** a plain style of leather binding, used for law books; — called also *law calf.* — **Law book,** a book containing, or treating of, laws. — **Law calf.** See *Law binding* (above). — **Law day.** (*a*) Formerly, a day of holding court, esp. a court-leet. (*b*) The day named in a mortgage for the payment of the money to secure which it was given. [*U. S.*] — **Law French,** the dialect of Norman French, which was used in judicial proceedings and law books in England from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III. — **Law language,** the language used in legal writings and forms. — **Law Latin.** See under LATIN. — **Law lords,** peers in the British Parliament who have held high judicial office, or have been noted in the legal profession. — **Law merchant,** *or* **Commercial law,** a system of rules by which trade and commerce are regulated; — deduced from the custom of merchants, and regulated by judicial decisions, as also by enactments of legislatures. — **Law of Charles** (*Physics*), the law that the volume of a given mass of gas increases, or decreases, by a definite fraction of its value for a given rise or fall of temperature; — sometimes less correctly styled *Gay Lussac's law,* or *Dalton's law.* — **Law of nations.** See *International law,* under INTERNATIONAL. — **Law of nature.** (*a*) A broad generalization expressive of the constant action, or effect, of natural conditions; as, death is a *law of nature;* self-defense is a *law of nature.* See LAW, 4. (*b*) A term denoting the standard, or system, of morality deducible from a study of the nature and natural relations of human beings independent of supernatural revelation or of municipal and social usages. — **Law of the land,** due process of law; the general law of the land. — **Laws of honor.** See under HONOR. — **Laws of motion** (*Physics*), three laws defined by Sir Isaac Newton: (1) Every body perseveres in its state of rest or of moving uniformly in a straight line, except so far as it is made to change that state by external force. (2) Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction in which the force is impressed. (3) Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. — **Marine law,** *or* **Maritime law,** the law of the sea; a branch of the law merchant relating to the affairs of the sea, such as seamen, ships, shipping, navigation, and the like. *Bouvier.* — **Mariotte's law.** See *Boyle's law* (above). — **Martial law.** See under MARTIAL. — **Military law,** a branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained for the government of the military force of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts martial. *Kent. Warren's Blackstone.* — **Moral law,** the law of duty as regards what is right and wrong in the sight of God; specifically, the ten commandments given by Moses. See LAW, 2. — **Mosaic,** *or* **Ceremonial, law.** (*Script.*) See LAW, 3. — **Municipal,** *or* **Positive, law,** a rule prescribed by the supreme power of a state, declaring some right, enforcing some duty, or prohibiting some act; — distinguished from *international* and *constitutional* law. See LAW, 1. — **Periodic law.** (*Chem.*) See under PERIODIC. — **Roman law,** the system of principles and laws found in the codes and treatises of the lawmakers and jurists of ancient Rome, and incorporated more or less into the laws of the several European countries and colonies founded by them. See *Civil law* (above). — **Statute law,** the law as stated in statutes or positive enactments of the legislative body. — **Sumptuary law.** See under SUMPTUARY. — **To go to law,** to seek a settlement of any matter by bringing it before the courts of law; to sue or prosecute some one. — **To take,** *or* **have, the law of,** to bring the law to bear upon; as, *to take the law of* one's neighbor. *Addison.* — **Wager of law.** See under WAGER.

Syn. — Justice; equity. — LAW, STATUTE, COMMON LAW, REGULATION, EDICT, DECREE. *Law* is generic, and, when used with reference to, or in connection with, the other words here considered, denotes whatever is commanded by one who has a right to require obedience. A *statute* is a particular law drawn out in form, and distinctly enacted and proclaimed. *Common law* is a rule of action founded on long usage and the decisions of courts of justice. A *regulation* is a limited and often temporary law, intended to secure some particular end or object. An *edict* is a command or law issued by a sovereign, and is peculiar to a despotic government. A *decree* is a permanent order either of a court or of the executive government. See JUSTICE.

Law (lą), *v. t.* Same as LAWE, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]

Law, *interj.* [Cf. LA.] An exclamation of mild surprise. [*Archaic* or *Low*]

Law'-a-bid'ing (lą'ȧ-bīd'ĭng), *a.* Abiding the law; waiting for the operation of law for the enforcement of rights; also, abiding by the law; obedient to the law; as, *law-abiding* people.

Law'break'er (lą'brāk'ẽr), *n.* One who disobeys the law; a criminal. — **Law'break'ing,** *n. & a.*

Lawe (lą), *v. t.* [See 2d LAWING.] To cut off the claws and balls of, as of a dog's fore feet. *Wright.*

Law'er (lą'ẽr), *n.* A lawyer. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Law'ful (lą'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; competent.

2. Constituted or authorized by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner of lands.

Lawful age, the age when the law recognizes one's right of independent action; majority; — generally the age of twenty-one years.

☞ In some of the States, and for some purposes, a woman attains *lawful age* at eighteen. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Legal; constitutional, allowable; regular; rightful. — LAWFUL, LEGAL. *Lawful* means conformable to the principle, spirit, or essence of the law, and is applicable to moral as well as juridical law. *Legal* means conformable to the letter or rules of the law as it is administered in the courts; conformable to juridical law. *Legal* is often used as antithetical to *equitable,* but *lawful* is seldom used in that sense.

— **Law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'ful-ness,** *n.*

Law'giv'er (lą'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or system of laws; a legislator.

Law'giv'ing, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative.

Law'ing, *n.* Going to law; litigation. *Holinshed.*

Law'ing, *n.* [So called because done in compliance with an English forest *law.*] Expeditation. *Blackstone.*

Law'less, *a.* **1.** Contrary to, or unauthorized by, law; illegal; as, a *lawless* claim.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course. *Shak.*

2. Not subject to, or restrained by, the law of morality or of society; as, *lawless* men or behavior.

3. Not subject to the laws of nature; uncontrolled.

Or, meteorlike, flame *lawless* through the void. *Pope.*

— **Law'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'less-ness,** *n.*

Law'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

Law'mak'ing (lạ'mā/kĭng), *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* The enacting of laws; legislation.

Law'mon'ger (lạ'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A trader in law; one who practices law as if it were a trade. *Milton.*

Lawn (lạn), *n.* [OE. *laund*, *launde*, F. *lande* heath, moor; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *llan* an open, clear place, *llawnt* a smooth rising hill, lawn, Armor. *lann* or *lan* territory, country, *lann* a prickly plant, pl. *lannou* heath, moor.] **1.** An open space between woods. *Milton.* "Orchard *lawns* and bowery hollows." *Tennyson.*

2. Ground (generally in front of or around a house) covered with grass kept closely mown.

Lawn mower, a machine for clipping the short grass of lawns. — **Lawn tennis**, a variety of the game of tennis, played in the open air, sometimes upon a lawn, instead of in a tennis court. See TENNIS.

Lawn, *n.* [Earlier *laune lynen*, i. e., *lawn linen*; prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture. Lawn is used for the sleeves of a bishop's official dress in the English Church, and, figuratively, stands for the office itself.

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

Lawnd (lạnd), *n.* [*Obs.*] See LAUND.

Lawn'y (lạn'ў), *a.* Having a lawn; characterized by a lawn or by lawns; like a lawn.

Musing through the *lawny* park. *T. Warton.*

Lawn'y, *a.* Made of lawn or fine linen. *Bp. Hall.*

Law-so'ni-a (lạ-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Asiatic and North African shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*), with smooth oval leaves, and fragrant white flowers. Henna is prepared from the leaves and twigs. In England the shrub is called *Egyptian privet*, and in the West Indies, *Jamaica mignonette.*

Law'suit' (lạ'sūt'), *n.* An action at law; a suit in equity or admiralty; any legal proceeding before a court for the enforcement of a claim.

Law'yer (lạ'yẽr), *n.* [From LAW, like *bowyer*, fr. *bow*.] **1.** One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients, or to advise as to the prosecution or defense of lawsuits, or as to legal rights and obligations in other matters. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black-necked stilt. See STILT. (*b*) The bowfin (*Amia calva*). (*c*) The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Law'yer-like' (-līk'), **Law'yer-ly** (-lў), *a.* Like, or becoming, a lawyer; as, *lawyerlike* sagacity. "*Lawyerly* mooting of this point." *Milton.*

Lax (lăks), *a.* [*Compar.* LAXER (-ẽr); *superl.* LAXEST.] [L. *laxus*. Cf. LACHES, LANGUISH, LEASE, *v. t.*, LEASH.] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; as, a *lax* bandage; *lax* fiber.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax* and spongy. *Ray.*

2. Not strict or stringent; not exact; loose; weak; vague; equivocal.

The discipline was *lax*. *Macaulay.*

Society at that epoch was lenient, if not *lax*, in matters of the passions. *J. A. Symonds.*

The word "æternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification. *Jortin.*

3. Having a looseness of the bowels; diarrheal.

Syn. — Loose; slack; vague; unconfined; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious.

Lax, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

Lax-a'tion (lăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio*, fr. *laxare* to loosen, fr. *laxus* loose, slack.] The act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loosened or slackened.

Lax'a-tive (lăks'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *laxativus* mitigating, assuaging: cf. F. *laxatif*. See LAX, *a.*] **1.** Having a tendency to loosen or relax. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) Having the effect of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation; — opposed to *astringent.* — *n.* (*Med.*) A laxative medicine. See the Note under CATHARTIC.

Lax'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being laxative.

‖ **Lax-a'tor** (lăks-ā'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *laxare*, *laxatum*, to loosen.] (*Anat.*) That which loosens; — esp., a muscle which by its contraction loosens some part.

Lax'i-ty (lăks'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *laxitas*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack: cf. F. *laxité*. See LAX, *a.*] The state or quality of being lax; want of tenseness, strictness, or exactness.

Lax'ly, *adv.* In a lax manner.

Lax'ness, *n.* The state of being lax; laxity.

Lay (lā), *imp.* of LIE, to recline.

Lay, *a.* [F. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. λαϊκός of or from the people, lay, from λαός, λεώς, people. Cf. LAIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher; a *lay* brother.

2. Not educated or cultivated; ignorant. [*Obs.*]

3. Not belonging to, or emanating from, a particular profession; unprofessional; as, a *lay* opinion regarding the nature of a disease.

Lay baptism (*Eccl.*), baptism administered by a lay person. *F. G. Lee.* — **Lay brother** (*R. C. Ch.*), one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders. — **Lay clerk** (*Eccl.*), a layman who leads the responses of the congregation, etc., in the church service. *Hook.* — **Lay days** (*Com.*), time allowed in a charter party for taking in and discharging cargo. *McElrath.* — **Lay elder.** See 2d ELDER, 3, note.

Lay (lā), *n.* The laity; the common people. [*Obs.*]

The learned have no more privilege than the *lay*. *B. Jonson.*

Lay, *n.* A meadow. See LEA. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Lay, *n.* [OF. *lei* faith, law, F. *loi* law. See LEGAL.] **1.** Faith; creed; religious profession. [*Obs.*]

Of the sect to which that he was born
He kept his *lay*, to which that he was sworn. *Chaucer.*

2. A law. [*Obs.*] "Many goodly *lays*." *Spenser.*

3. An obligation; a vow. [*Obs.*]

They bound themselves by a sacred *lay* and oath. *Holland.*

Lay (lā), *n.* [OF. *lai*, *lais*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *laoi*, *laoidh*, song, poem, OIr. *laid*, Gael. *laoidh* poem, verse; but cf. also AS. *lāc* play, sport, G. *leich* a sort of poem (cf. LAKE to sport). √120.] **1.** A song; a simple lyrical poem; a ballad. *Spenser. Sir W. Scott.*

2. A melody; any musical utterance.

The throstle cock made eke his *lay*. *Chaucer.*

Lay (lā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID (lād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAYING.] [OE. *leggen*, AS. *lecgan*, causative, fr. *licgan* to lie; akin to D. *leggen*, G. *legen*, Icel. *leggja*, Goth. *lagjan*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** To cause to lie down, to be prostrate, or to lie against something; to put or set down; to deposit; as, to *lay* a book on the table; to *lay* a body in the grave; a shower *lays* the dust.

A stone was brought, and *laid* upon the mouth of the den. *Dan.* vi. 17.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. *Milton.*

2. To place in position; to establish firmly; to arrange with regularity; to dispose in ranks or tiers; as, to *lay* a corner stone; to *lay* bricks in a wall; to *lay* the covers on a table.

3. To prepare; to make ready; to contrive; to provide; as, to *lay* a snare, an ambush, or a plan.

4. To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint.

5. To cause to be still; to calm; to allay; to suppress; to exorcise, as an evil spirit.

After a tempest when the winds are *laid*. *Waller.*

6. To cause to lie dead or dying.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*

7. To deposit, as a wager; to stake; to risk.

I dare *lay* mine honor
He will remain so. *Shak.*

8. To bring forth and deposit; as, to *lay* eggs.

9. To apply; to put.

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle. *Prov.* xxxi. 19.

10. To impose, as a burden, suffering, or punishment; to assess, as a tax; as, to *lay* a tax on land.

The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. *Is.* liii. 6.

11. To impute; to charge; to allege.

God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job* xxiv. 12.
Lay the fault on us. *Shak.*

12. To impose, as a command or a duty; as, to *lay* commands on one.

13. To present or offer; as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county; to *lay* a scheme before one.

14. (*Law*) To state; to allege; as, to *lay* damages; to *lay* the venue. *Bouvier.*

15. (*Mil.*) To point; to aim; as, to *lay* a gun.

16. (*Rope Making*) To put the strands of (a rope, a cable, etc.) in their proper places and twist or unite them; as, to *lay* a cable or rope.

17. (*Print.*) (*a*) To place and arrange (pages) for a form upon the imposing stone. (*b*) To place (new type) properly in the cases.

To lay asleep, to put to sleep; to make unobservant or careless. *Bacon.* — **To lay bare**, to make bare; to strip.

And *laid* those proud roofs *bare* to summer's rain. *Byron.*

— **To lay before**, to present to; to submit for consideration; as, the papers are *laid before* Congress. — **To lay by.** (*a*) To save. (*b*) To discard.

Let brave spirits . . . not be *laid by*. *Bacon.*

— **To lay by the heels**, to put in the stocks. *Shak.* — **To lay down.** (*a*) To stake as a wager. (*b*) To yield; to relinquish; to surrender; as, *to lay down* one's life; *to lay down* one's arms. (*c*) To assert or advance, as a proposition or principle. — **To lay forth.** (*a*) To extend at length; (reflexively) to exert one's self; to expatiate. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To lay out (as a corpse). [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To lay hands on**, to seize. — **To lay hands on one's self**, *or* **To lay violent hands on one's self**, to injure one's self; specif., to commit suicide. — **To lay heads together**, to consult. — **To lay hold of**, *or* **To lay hold on**, to seize; to catch. — **To lay in**, to store; to provide. — **To lay it on**, to apply without stint. *Shak.* — **To lay on**, to apply with force; to inflict; as, *to lay on* blows. — **To lay on load**, to lay on blows; to strike violently. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] — **To lay one's self out**, to strive earnestly.

No selfish man will be concerned *to lay out himself* for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

— **To lay one's self open to**, to expose one's self to, as to an accusation. — **To lay open**, to open; to uncover; to expose; to reveal. — **To lay over**, to spread over; to cover. — **To lay out.** (*a*) To expend. *Macaulay.* (*b*) To display; to discover. (*c*) To plan in detail; to arrange; as, *to lay out* a garden. (*d*) To prepare for burial; as, *to lay out* a corpse. (*e*) To exert; as, *to lay out* all one's strength. — **To lay siege to.** (*a*) To besiege; to encompass with an army. (*b*) To beset pertinaciously. — **To lay the course** (*Naut.*), to sail toward the port intended without jibing. — **To lay the land** (*Naut.*), to cause it to disappear below the horizon, by sailing away from it. — **To lay to.** (*a*) To charge upon; to impute. (*b*) To apply with vigor. (*c*) To attack or harass. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.* (*d*) (*Naut.*) To check the motion of (a vessel) and cause it to be stationary. — **To lay to heart**, to feel deeply; to consider earnestly. — **To lay under**, to subject to; as, *to lay* one *under* obligation or restraint. — **To lay unto.** (*a*) Same as *To lay to* (above). (*b*) To put before. *Hos.* xi. 4. — **To lay up.** (*a*) To store; to reposit for future use. (*b*) To confine; to disable. (*c*) To dismantle, and retire from active service, as a ship. — **To lay wait for**, to lie in ambush for. — **To lay waste**, to destroy; to make desolate; as, *to lay waste* the land.

Syn. — See PUT, *v. t.*, and the Note under 4th LIE.

Lay, *v. i.* **1.** To produce and deposit eggs.

2. (*Naut.*) To take a position; to come or go; as, to *lay* forward; to *lay* aloft.

3. To lay a wager; to bet.

To lay about, *or* **To lay about one**, to strike vigorously in all directions. *J. H. Newman.* — **To lay at**, to strike or strike at. *Spenser.* — **To lay for**, to prepare to capture or assault; to lay wait for. [*Colloq.*] *Bp. Hall.* — **To lay in for**, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. [*Obs.*] "I have *laid in for* these." *Dryden.*

— **To lay on**, to strike; to beat; to attack. *Shak.* — **To lay out**, to purpose; to plan; as, he *lays out* to make a journey.

Lay (lā), *n.* **1.** That which lies or is laid or is conceived of as having been laid or placed in its position; a row; a stratum; a layer; as, a *lay* of stone or wood.

Addison.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire strings below. *Bacon.*

☞ The *lay* of a rope is right-handed or left-handed according to the way the hemp or strands are laid up. See LAY, *v. t.*, 16. The *lay* of land is its topographical situation, esp. its slope and its surface features.

2. A wager. "My fortunes against any *lay* worth naming." *Shak.*

3. (*a*) A job, price, or profit. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.* (*b*) A share of the proceeds or profits of an enterprise; as, when a man ships for a whaling voyage, he agrees for a certain *lay*. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Textile Manuf.*) (*a*) A measure of yarn; a lea. See 1st LEA (*a*). (*b*) The lathe of a loom. See LATHE, 3.

5. A plan; a scheme. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Lay figure. (*a*) A jointed model of the human body that may be put in any attitude; — used for showing the disposition of drapery, etc. (*b*) A mere puppet; one who serves the will of others without independent volition. — **Lay race**, that part of a lay on which the shuttle travels in weaving; — called also *shuttle race.*

Lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* [See LAY to cause to lie flat.] **1.** One who, or that which, lays.

2. [Prob. a corruption of *lair*.] That which is laid; a stratum; a bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand in the earth; a *layer* of bricks, or of plaster; the *layers* of an onion.

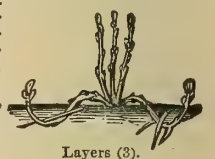

Layers (3).

3. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.

4. An artificial oyster bed.

Lay'er-ing, *n.* A propagating by layers. *Gardner.*

Lay'ing (lā'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, lays.

2. The act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid for one incubation; a clutch.

3. The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work.

Lay'land' (lā'lănd'), *n.* [*Lay* a meadow + *land*.] Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Lay'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* LAYMEN (-men). [*Lay*, adj. + *man*.] **1.** One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; one of the laity; sometimes, a man not belonging to some particular profession, in distinction from those who do.

Being a *layman*, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

2. A lay figure. See under LAY, *n.* (above). *Dryden.*

Lay'ner (lā'nẽr), *n.* [See LANIER.] A whiplash. [*Obs.*]

Lay'ship (lā'shĭp), *n.* The condition of being a layman. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Lay'stall' (lā'stạl'), *n.* **1.** A place where rubbish, dung, etc., are laid or deposited. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Smithfield was a *laystall* of all ordure and filth. *Bacon.*

2. A place where milch cows are kept, or cattle on the way to market are lodged. [*Eng.*]

La'zar (lā'zär), *n.* [OF. *lazare*, fr. *Lazarus* the beggar. *Luke* xvi. 20.] A person infected with a filthy or pestilential disease; a leper. *Chaucer.*

Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser.*

Lazar house, a lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

Laz'a-ret' (lăz'ȧ-rĕt'), **Laz'a-ret'to** (-tō), *n.* [F. *lazaret*, or It. *lazzeretto*, fr. *Lazarus*. See LAZAR.] A public building, hospital, or pesthouse for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious diseases.

Laz'a-rist (lăz'ȧ-rĭst), **Laz'a-rite** (lăz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, a religious institute founded by Vincent de Paul in 1624, and popularly called Lazarists or Lazarites from the College of St. Lazare in Paris, which was occupied by them until 1792.

La'zar-like' (lā'zär-līk'), **La'zar-ly** (lā'zär-lў), *a.* Full of sores; leprous. *Shak. Bp. Hall.*

Laz'a-ro'ni (lăz'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n. pl.* See LAZZARONI.

La'zar-wort' (lā'zär-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Laserwort.

Laze (lāz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAZED (lāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAZING.] [See LAZY.] To be lazy or idle. [*Colloq.*] *Middleton.*

Laze, *v. t.* To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness; as, to *laze* away whole days. [*Colloq.*]

La'zi-ly (lā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a lazy manner. *Locke.*

La'zi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy.

Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

Laz'u-li (lăz'ū-lī), *n.* [F. & NL. *lapis lazuli*, LL. *lazulus*, *lazurius*, *lazur*, from the same Oriental source as E. *azure*. See AZURE.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a fine azure-blue color, usually in small rounded masses. It is essentially a silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, with some sodium sulphide, is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphide of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. Called also *lapis lazuli*, and *Armenian stone.*

Laz'u-lite (-līt), *n.* [From *lazuli*: cf. F. *lazulite*, G. *lazulith*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a light indigo-blue color, occurring in small masses, or in monoclinic crystals; blue spar. It is a hydrous phosphate of alumina and magnesia.

La'zy (lā'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* LAZIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LAZIEST.] [OE. *lasie*, *laesie*, of uncertain origin; cf. F. *las* tired, L. *lassus*, akin to E. *late*; or cf. LG. *losig*, *lesig*.] **1.** Disinclined to action or exertion; averse to labor; idle; shirking work. *Bacon.*

2. Inactive; slothful; slow; sluggish; as, a *lazy* stream. "The night owl's *lazy* flight." *Shak.*

3. Wicked; vicious. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *B. Jonson.*

Lazy tongs, a system of jointed bars capable of great extension, originally made for picking up something at a distance, now variously applied in machinery.

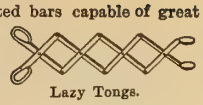
Lazy Tongs.

Syn. — Idle; indolent; sluggish; slothful. See IDLE.

La'zy-back' (lā'zy-băk'), *n.* A support for the back, attached to the seat of a carriage. [*Colloq.*]

La'zy-bones' (-bōnz'), *n.* A lazy person. [*Colloq.*]

Laz'za-ro'ni (lăz'zȧ-rō'nĭ ; It. lät'sȧ-rō'nē), *n. pl.* [It. *lazzarone*, pl. *lazzaroni*.] The homeless idlers of Naples who live by chance work or begging; — so called from the Hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge. [Written also, but improperly, *lazaroni*.]

Lea (lē), *n.* [Cf. LAY, *n.* (that which is laid), 4.] (*Textile Manuf.*) (*a*) A measure of yarn; for linen, 300 yards; for cotton, 120 yards; a lay. (*b*) A set of warp threads carried by a loop of the heddle.

Lea, *n.* [OE. *ley*, *lay*, AS. *leáh*, *leá*; akin to Prov. G. *loh* bog, morass, grove, and perh. to L. *lucus* grove, E. *light*, n.] A meadow or sward land; a grassy field. "Plow-torn *leas*." *Shak.*

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*

Leach (lēch), *n.* (*Naut.*) See 3d LEECH.

Leach, *n.* [Written also *letch*.] [Cf. AS. *leáh* lye, G. *lauge*. See LYE.] **1.** A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

2. A tub or vat for leaching ashes, bark, etc.

Leach tub, a wooden tub in which ashes are leached.

Leach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEACHED (lēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEACHING.] [Written also *leech* and *letch*.] **1.** To remove the soluble constituents from by subjecting to the action of percolating water or other liquid; as, to *leach* ashes or coffee.

2. To dissolve out; — often used with *out*; as, to *leach* out alkali from ashes.

Leach, *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation.

Leach, *n.* See LEECH, a physician. [*Obs.*]

Leach'y (-y), *a.* Permitting liquids to pass by percolation; not capable of retaining water; porous; pervious; — said of gravelly or sandy soils, and the like.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* [OE. *led*, *leed*, *lead*, AS. *leád*; akin to D. *lood*, MHG. *lôt*, G. *loth* plummet, sounding lead, small weight, Sw. & Dan. *lod*. √123.] **1.** (*Chem.*) One of the elements, a heavy, pliable, inelastic metal, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnished. It is both malleable and ductile, though with little tenacity, and is used for tubes, sheets, bullets, etc. Its specific gravity is 11.37. It is easily fusible, forms alloys with other metals, and is an ingredient of solder and type metal. Atomic weight, 206.4. Symbol Pb (L. *Plumbum*). It is chiefly obtained from the mineral galena, lead sulphide.

2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: (*a*) A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea. (*b*) (*Print.*) A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing. (*c*) Sheets or plates of lead used as a covering for roofs; hence, *pl.*, a roof covered with lead sheets or terne plates.

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top. *Bacon.*

3. A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils.

Black lead, graphite or plumbago; — so called from its leadlike appearance and streak. [*Colloq.*] — **Coasting lead**, a sounding lead intermediate in weight between a hand lead and deep-sea lead. — **Deep-sea lead**, the heaviest of sounding leads, used in water exceeding a hundred fathoms in depth. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Hand lead**, a small lead used for sounding in shallow water. — **Krems lead**, **Kremnitz lead** [so called from *Krems* or *Kremnitz*, in Austria], a pure variety of white lead, formed into tablets, and called also *Krems*, or *Kremnitz*, *white*, and *Vienna white*. — **Lead arming**, tallow put in the hollow of a sounding lead. See *To arm the lead* (below). — **Lead colic**. See under COLIC. — **Lead color**, a deep bluish gray color, like tarnished lead. — **Lead glance**. (*Min.*) Same as GALENA. — **Lead line**. (*a*) (*Med.*) A dark line along the gums produced by a deposit of metallic lead, due to lead poisoning. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A sounding line. — **Lead mill**, a leaden polishing wheel, used by lapidaries. — **Lead ocher** (*Min.*), a massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead. Same as MASSICOT. — **Lead pencil**, a pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead). — **Lead plant** (*Bot.*), a low leguminous plant, genus *Amorpha* (*A. canescens*), found in the Northwestern United States, where its presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. *Gray.* — **Lead tree**. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for the tropical, leguminous tree, *Leucæna glauca*; — probably so called from the glaucous color of the foliage. (*b*) (*Chem.*) Lead crystallized in arborescent forms from a solution of some lead salt, as by suspending a strip of zinc in lead acetate. — **Mock lead**, a miner's term for blende. — **Red lead**, a scarlet, crystalline, granular powder, consisting of minium when pure, but commonly containing several of the oxides of lead. It is used as a paint or cement and also as an ingredient of flint glass. — **Red lead ore** (*Min.*), crocoite. — **Sugar of lead**, acetate of lead. — **To arm the lead**, to fill the hollow in the bottom of a sounding lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **To cast**, *or* **heave, the lead**, to cast the sounding lead for ascertaining the depth of water. — **White lead**, hydrated carbonate of lead, obtained as a white, amorphous powder, and much used as an ingredient of white paint.

Lead, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEADING.] **1.** To cover, fill, or affect with lead; as, continuous firing *leads* the grooves of a rifle.

2. (*Print.*) To place leads between the lines of; as, to *lead* a page; *leaded* matter.

Lead (lĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LED (lĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEADING.] [OE. *leden*, AS. *lǣdan* (akin to OS. *lēdian*, D. *leiden*, G. *leiten*, Icel. *leiða*, Sw. *leda*, Dan. *lede*), properly a causative fr. AS. *liðan* to go; akin to OHG. *līdan*, Icel. *líða*, Goth. *leiþan* (in comp.). Cf. LODE, LOATH.] **1.** To guide or conduct with the hand, or by means of some physical contact or connection; as, a father *leads* a child; a jockey *leads* a horse with a halter; a dog *leads* a blind man.

If a blind man *lead* a blind man, both fall down in the ditch. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xv. 14).

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke* iv. 29.

In thy right hand *lead* with thee
The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty. *Milton.*

2. To guide or conduct in a certain course, or to a certain place or end, by making the way known; to show the way, esp. by going with or going in advance of. Hence, figuratively: To direct; to counsel; to instruct; as, to *lead* a traveler; to *lead* a pupil.

The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to *lead* them the way. *Ex.* xiii. 21.

He *leadeth* me beside the still waters. *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

This thought might *lead* me through the world's vain mask,
Content, though blind, had I no better guide. *Milton.*

3. To conduct or direct with authority; to have direction or charge of; as, to *lead* an army, an exploring party, or a search; to *lead* a political party.

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

4. To go or to be in advance of; to precede; hence, to be foremost or chief among; as, the big sloop *led* the fleet of yachts; the Guards *led* the attack; Demosthenes *leads* the orators of all ages.

As Hesperus, that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*
And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest. *Leigh Hunt.*

5. To draw or direct by influence, whether good or bad; to prevail on; to induce; to entice; to allure; as, to *lead* one to espouse a righteous cause.

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigor of actions. *Eikon Basilike.*

Silly women, laden with sins, *led* away by divers lusts.
2 *Tim.* iii. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).

6. To guide or conduct one's self in, through, or along (a certain course); hence, to proceed in the way of; to follow the path or course of; to pass; to spend. Also, to cause (one) to proceed or follow in (a certain course).

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life. 1 *Tim.* ii. 2.
Nor thou with shadowed hint confuse
A life that *leads* melodious days. *Tennyson.*

You remember . . . the life he used to *lead* his wife and daughter. *Dickens.*

7. (*Cards & Dominoes*) To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to *lead* trumps; the double five was *led*.

To lead astray, to guide in a wrong way, or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude. — **To lead captive**, to carry or bring into captivity. — **To lead the way**, to show the way by going in front; to act as guide. *Goldsmith.*

Lead (lēd), *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct, as by accompanying, going before, showing, influencing, directing with authority, etc.; to have precedence or preëminence; to be first or chief; — used in most of the senses of *lead*, v. t.

2. To tend or reach in a certain direction, or to a certain place; as, the path *leads* to the mill; gambling *leads* to other vices.

The mountain foot that *leads* towards Mantua. *Shak.*

To lead off *or* **out**, to go first; to begin.

Lead, *n.* **1.** The act of leading or conducting; guidance; direction; as, to take the *lead*; to be under the *lead* of another.

At the time I speak of, and having a momentary *lead*, . . . I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke.*

2. Precedence; advance position; also, the measure of precedence; as, the white horse had the *lead*; a *lead* of a boat's length, or of half a second.

3. (*Cards & Dominoes*) The act or right of playing first in a game or round; the card, suit, or piece, so played; as, your partner has the *lead*.

4. An open way in an ice field. *Kane.*

5. (*Mining*) A lode.

6. (*Naut.*) The course of a rope from end to end.

7. (*Steam Engine*) The width of port opening which is uncovered by the valve, for the admission or release of steam, at the instant when the piston is at the end of its stroke.

☞ When used alone it means *outside lead*, or lead for the admission of steam. *Inside lead* refers to the release or exhaust.

8. (*Civil Engineering*) The distance of haul, as from a cutting to an embankment.

9. (*Horology*) The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or a pallet. *Saunier.*

Lead angle (*Steam Engine*), the angle which the crank makes with the line of centers, in approaching it, at the instant when the valve opens to admit steam. — **Lead screw** (*Mach.*), the main longitudinal screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the carriage.

Lead'ed (lĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows.

2. (*Print.*) Separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

Lead'en (lĕd''n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead; as, a *leaden* ball.

2. Like lead in color, etc.; as, a *leaden* sky.

3. Heavy; dull; sluggish. "*Leaden* slumber." *Shak.*

Lead'er (lēd'ẽr) *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor. Especially: (*a*) One who goes first. (*b*) One having authority to direct; a chief; a commander. (*c*) (*Mus.*) A performer who leads a band or choir in music; also, in an orchestra, the principal violinist; the one who plays at the head of the first violins. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A block of hard wood pierced with suitable holes for leading ropes in their proper places. (*e*) (*Mach.*) The principal wheel in any kind of machinery. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *G. Francis.* (*f*) A horse placed in advance of others; one of the forward pair of horses.

He forgot to pull in his *leaders*, and they gallop away with him at times. *Hare.*

(*g*) A pipe for conducting rain water from a roof to a cistern or to the ground; a conductor. (*h*) (*Fishing*) A net for leading fish into a pound, weir, etc.; also, a line of gut, to which the snell of a fly hook is attached. (*i*) (*Mining*) A branch or small vein, not important in itself, but indicating the proximity of a better one.

2. The first, or the principal, editorial article in a newspaper; a leading or main editorial article.

3. (*Print.*) (*a*) A type having a dot or short row of dots upon its face. (*b*) *pl.* A row of dots, periods, or hyphens, used in tables of contents, indexes, etc., to lead the eye across a space to the right word or number.

Syn. — Chief; chieftain; commander. See CHIEF.

Lead'er-ship (lēd'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a leader.

Lead'hill-ite (lĕd'hĭl-it), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a yellowish or greenish white color, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead; — so called from having been first found at *Leadhills*, Scotland.

Lead'ing (lĕd'ĭng), *n.* Lead, or articles of lead, collectively; lead work.

Lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *a.* Guiding; directing; controlling; foremost; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man; a *leading* example. — **Lead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Leading case (*Law*), a reported decision which has come to be regarded as settling the law of the question involved. *Abbott.* — **Leading motive** [a translation of G. *leitmotif*] (*Mus.*), a guiding theme; in the modern music drama of Wagner, a marked melodic phrase or short passage which always accompanies the reappearance of a certain person, situation, abstract idea, or allusion in the course of the play; a sort of musical label. — **Leading note** (*Mus.*), the seventh note or tone in the ascending major scale; the sensible note. — **Leading question**, a question so framed as to guide the person questioned in making his reply. — **Leading strings**, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. — **To be in leading strings**, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the guidance of others. — **Leading wheel**, a wheel situated before the driving wheels of a locomotive engine.

Lead'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of guiding, directing, governing, or enticing; guidance. *Shak.*

2. Suggestion; hint; example. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

Lead'man (lēd'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* LEADMEN (-mĕn). One who leads a dance. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Leads'man (lĕdz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* LEADSMEN (-mĕn). (*Naut.*) The man who heaves the lead. *Totten.*

Lead'wort' (lĕd'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of maritime herbs (*Plumbago*). *P. Europæa* has lead-colored spots on the leaves, and nearly lead-colored flowers.

Lead'y (-y), *a.* Resembling lead. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [OE. *leef*, *lef*, *leaf*, AS. *leáf*; akin to S. *lōf*, OFries. *laf*, D. *loof* foliage, G. *laub*, OHG. *loub* leaf, foliage, Icel. *lauf*, Sw. *löf*, Dan. *löv*, Goth. *laufs*; cf. Lith. *lapas*. Cf. LODGE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A colored, usually green, expansion growing from the side of a stem or rootstock, in which the sap for the use of the plant is elaborated under the influence of light; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

☞ Such leaves usually consist of a blade, or *lamina*, supported upon a leafstalk or *petiole*, which, continued through the blade as the *midrib*, gives off woody *ribs* and *veins* that support the cellular texture. The petiole has usually some sort of an appendage on each side of its base, which is called the *stipule*. The green parenchyma of the leaf is covered with a thin epiderm pierced with closable microscopic openings, known as *stomata*.

2. (*Bot.*) A special organ of vegetation in the form of a lateral outgrowth from the stem, whether appearing as a part of the foliage, or as a cotyledon, a scale, a bract, a spine, or a tendril.

☞ In this view every part of a plant, except the root and the stem, is either a leaf, or is composed of leaves more or less modified and transformed.

3. Something which is like a leaf in being wide and thin and having a flat surface, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: (*a*) A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages upon its opposite sides. (*b*) A side, division, or part, that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. (*c*) The movable side of a table. (*d*) A very thin plate; as, gold *leaf*. (*e*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (*f*) One of the teeth of a pinion, especially when small.

Leaf beetle (*Zoöl.*), any beetle which feeds upon leaves; esp., any species of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, as the potato beetle and helmet beetle. — **Leaf bridge**, a drawbridge having a platform or leaf which swings vertically on hinges. — **Leaf bud** (*Bot.*), a bud which develops into leaves or a leafy branch. — **Leaf butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), any butterfly which, in the form and colors of its wings, resembles the leaves of plants upon which it rests; esp., butterflies of the genus *Kallima*, found in Southern Asia and the East Indies. — **Leaf crumpler** (*Zoöl.*), a small moth (*Phycis indigenella*), the larva of which feeds upon leaves of the apple tree, and forms its nest by crumpling and fastening leaves together in clusters. — **Leaf cutter** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various species of wild bees of the genus *Megachile*, which cut rounded pieces from the edges of leaves, or the petals of flowers, to be used in the construction of their nests, which are made in holes and crevices, or in a leaf rolled up for the purpose. Among the common American species are *M. brevis* and *M. centuncularis*. Called also *rose-cutting bee*. — **Leaf fat**, the fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal. — **Leaf flea** (*Zoöl.*), a jumping plant louse of the family *Psyllidæ*. — **Leaf**

Leaf Cutter of the Rose (*Megachile centuncularis*).

frog (*Zoöl.*), any tree frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa*. — **Leaf green.** (*Bot.*) See CHLOROPHYLL. — **Leaf hopper** (*Zoöl.*), any small jumping hemipterous insect of the genus *Tettigonia*, and allied genera. They live upon the leaves and twigs of plants. See VINE HOPPER. — **Leaf insect** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several genera and species of orthopterous insects, esp. of the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings, and sometimes the legs, resemble leaves in color and form. They are common in Southern Asia and the East Indies. — **Leaf lard**, lard from leaf fat. See under LARD. — **Leaf louse** (*Zoöl.*), an aphid. — **Leaf metal**, metal in thin leaves, as gold, silver, or tin. — **Leaf miner** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various small lepidopterous and dipterous insects, which, in the larval stages, burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves; as, the pear-tree *leaf miner* (*Lithocolletis geminatella*). — **Leaf notcher** (*Zoöl.*), a pale bluish green beetle (*Artipus Floridanus*), which, in Florida, eats the edges of the leaves of orange trees. — **Leaf roller** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of any tortricid moth which makes a nest by rolling up the leaves of plants. See TORTRIX. — **Leaf scar** (*Bot.*), the cicatrix on a stem whence a leaf has fallen. — **Leaf sewer** (*Zoöl.*), a tortricid moth, whose caterpillar makes a nest by rolling up a leaf and fastening the edges together with silk, as if sewn; esp., *Phoxopteris nubeculana*, which feeds upon the apple tree. — **Leaf sight**, a hinged sight on a firearm, which can be raised or folded down. — **Leaf trace** (*Bot.*), one or more fibrovascular bundles, which may be traced down an endogenous stem from the base of a leaf. — **Leaf tier** (*Zoöl.*), a tortricid moth whose larva makes a nest by fastening the edges of a leaf together with silk; esp., *Teras cinderella*, found on the apple tree. — **Leaf valve**, a valve which moves on a hinge. — **Leaf wasp** (*Zoöl.*), a sawfly. — **To turn over a new leaf**, to make a radical change for the better in one's way of living or doing. [*Colloq.*]

Leaf Insect (*Phyllium siccifolium*).

They were both determined *to turn over a new leaf*. *Richardson.*

Leaf (lēf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAFED (lēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAFING.] To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves; to leave; as, the trees *leaf* in May. *Sir T. Browne.*

Leaf'age (lēf'ăj; 48), *n.* Leaves, collectively; foliage.

Leaf'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse American composite weed (*Polymnia Uvedalia*).

Leafed (lēft), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition; as, broad-*leafed*; four-*leafed*.

Leaf'et (lēf'ĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leaflet.

Leaf'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having leaflike expansions on the legs; — said of certain insects; as, the *leaf-footed* bug (*Leptoglossus phyllopus*).

Leaf'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being leafy.

Leaf'less, *a.* Having no leaves or foliage; bearing no foliage. "*Leafless* groves." *Cowper.* — **Leaf'less-ness**, *n.*

Leafless plants, plants having no foliage, though leaves may be present in the form of scales and bracts. See LEAF, *n.*, 1 and 2.

Leaf'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little leaf; also, a little printed leaf or a tract.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A leaflike organ or part; as, a *leaflet* of the gills of fishes.

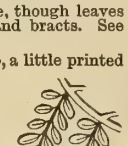

Leaflets (*Bot.*).

Leaf'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a leaflike membrane on the nose; — said of certain bats, esp. of the genera *Phyllostoma* and *Rhinonycteris*. See VAMPIRE.

Leaf'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk or petiole which supports a leaf.

Leaf'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* LEAFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LEAFIEST.] **1.** Full of leaves; abounding in leaves; as, the *leafy* forest. "The *leafy* month of June." *Coleridge.*

2. Consisting of leaves. "A *leafy* bed." *Byron.*

League (lēg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *legue*, *lieue*, a measure of length, F. *lieue*, Pr. *lega*, *legua*, It. & LL. *lega*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *legoa*, *legua*; all fr. LL. *leuga*, *leuca*, of Celtic origin: cf. Arm. *leo*, *lev* (perh. from French), Ir. *leige* (perh. from English); also Ir. & Gael. *leac* a flag, a broad, flat stone, W. *llech*, — such stones having perh. served as a sort of milestone (cf. CROMLECH).] **1.** A measure of length or distance, varying in different countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 English statute miles of 5,280 feet each, and used (as a land measure) chiefly on the continent of Europe, and in the Spanish parts of America. The *marine league* of England and the United States is equal to three marine, or geographical, miles of 6080 feet each.

☞ The English land league is equal to three English statute miles. The Spanish and French leagues vary in each country according to usage and the kind of measurement to which they are applied. The Dutch and German leagues contain about four geographical miles, or about 4.6 English statute miles.

2. A stone erected near a public road to mark the distance of a league. [*Obs.*]

League (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue*, LL. *liga*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind; cf. Sp. *liga*. Cf. ALLY a confederate, LIGATURE.] An alliance or combination of two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of a purpose which requires a continued course of action, as for mutual defense, or for furtherance of commercial, religious, or political interests, etc.

And let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham.*

☞ A *league* may be *offensive* or *defensive*, or both; *offensive*, when the parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; *defensive*, when they agree to a mutual defense of each other against an enemy.

The Holy League, an alliance of Roman Catholics formed in 1576 by the influence of the Duke of Guise for the exclusion of Protestants from the throne of France. — **Solemn League and Covenant.** See COVENANT, 2. — **The land league**, an association, organized in Dublin in 1879, to promote the interests of the Irish tenantry, its avowed objects being to secure fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale of the tenants' interest. It was declared illegal by Parliament, but vigorous prosecutions have failed to suppress it.

Syn. — Alliance; confederacy; confederation; coalition; combination; compact; coöperation.

League (lēg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAGUED (lēgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAGUING (lē'gĭng).] [Cf. F. *se liguer*. See 2d LEAGUE.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to combine for mutual support; to confederate. *South.*

League, *v. t.* To join in a league; to cause to combine for a joint purpose; to combine; to unite; as, common interests will *league* heterogeneous elements.

Lea'guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* One who belongs to or supports a league. *Bacon. W. Irving.*

Lea'guer, *n.* [D. *leger* camp, bed, couch, lair. See LAIR, and cf. BELEAGUER.] **1.** The camp of a besieging army; a camp in general. *B. Jonson.*

2. A siege or beleaguering. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Lea'guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to beleaguer. [*Obs.*]

Lea'guer-er (-ẽr), *n.* A besieger. [*R.*] *J. Webster.*

Leak (lēk), *n.* [Akin to D. *lek* leaky, a leak, G. *leck*, Icel. *lekr* leaky, Dan. *læk* leaky, a leak, Sw. *läck*; cf. AS. *hlec* full of cracks or leaky. Cf. LEAK, *v.*] **1.** A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole which admits water or other fluid, or lets it escape; as, a *leak* in a roof; a *leak* in a boat; a *leak* in a gas pipe. "One *leak* will sink a ship." *Bunyan.*

2. The entrance or escape of a fluid through a crack, fissure, or other aperture; as, the *leak* gained on the ship's pumps.

To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water; as, the ship *sprung a leak*.

Leak, *a.* Leaky. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Leak, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAKED (lēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAKING.] [Akin to D. *lekken*, G. *lecken*, *lechen*, Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lække*, Sw. *läcka*, AS. *leccan* to wet, moisten. See LEAK, *n.*] **1.** To let water or other fluid in or out through a hole, crevice, etc.; as, the cask *leaks*; the roof *leaks*; the boat *leaks*.

2. To enter or escape, as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc.; to pass gradually into, or out of, something; — usually with *in* or *out*.

To leak out, to be divulged gradually or clandestinely; to become public; as, the facts *leaked out*.

Leak, *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak; as, to *leak* water or gas. *Hooke.*

Leak'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. D. *lekkage*, for sense 1.] **1.** A leaking; also, the quantity that enters or issues by leaking.

2. (*Com.*) An allowance of a certain rate per cent for the leaking of casks, or waste of liquors by leaking.

Leak'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being leaky.

Leak'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* LEAKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LEAKIEST.] **1.** Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out; as, a *leaky* roof or cask.

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. [*Colloq.*]

Leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial*, another form of *loial*, F. *loyal*. See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true.

All men true and *leal*, all women pure. *Tennyson.*

Land of the leal, the place of the faithful; heaven.

Leam (lēm), *n. & v. i.* See LEME. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Leam, *n.* [See LEAMER, LIEN.] A cord or strap for leading a dog. *Sir W. Scott.*

Leam'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *limier*, OF. *liemier*, fr. L. *ligamen* band, bandage. See LIEN.] A dog held by a leam.

Lean (lēn), *v. t.* [Icel. *leyna*; akin to G. *läugnen* to deny, AS. *lȳgnian*, also E. *lie* to speak falsely.] To conceal. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Lean (lēn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEANING.] [OE. *lenen*, AS. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, v. i.; akin to OS. *hlinōn*, D. *leunen*, OHG. *hlinēn*, *linēn*, G. *lehnen*, L. *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, L. *clivus* hill, slope. √40. Cf. DECLIVITY, CLIMAX, INCLINE, LADDER.] **1.** To incline, deviate, or bend, from a vertical position; to be in a position thus inclining or deviating; as, she *leaned* out at the window; a *leaning* column. "He *leant* forward." *Dickens.*

2. To incline in opinion or desire; to conform in conduct; — with *to*, *toward*, etc.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*

3. To rest or rely, for support, comfort, and the like; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

He *leaned* not on his fathers but himself. *Tennyson.*

Lean, *v. t.* [From LEAN, *v. i.*; AS. *hlænan*, v. t., fr. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, v. i.] To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest. *Mrs. Browning.*

His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*. *Dryden.*

Lean (lēn), *a.* [*Compar.* LEANER (-ẽr); *superl.* LEANEST.] [OE. *lene*, AS. *hlæne*; prob. akin to E. *lean* to incline. See LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** Wanting flesh; destitute of or deficient in fat; not plump; meager; thin; lank; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man; *lean* cattle.

2. Wanting fullness, richness, sufficiency, or productiveness; deficient in quality or contents; slender; scant; barren; bare; mean; — used literally and figuratively; as, the *lean* earth; a *lean* harvest; a *lean* purse; a *lean* discourse; *lean* wages. "No *lean* wardrobe." *Shak.*

Their *lean* and flashy songs. *Milton.*

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean*. *Num.* xiii. 20.

Out of my *lean* and low ability
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*

3. (*Typog.*) Of a character which prevents the compositor from earning the usual wages; — opposed to *fat*; as *lean* copy, matter, or type.

Syn. — Slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt.

Lean (lēn), *n.* **1.** That part of flesh which consists principally of muscle without the fat.

The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy. *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Typog.*) Unremunerative copy or work.

Lean'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Having a thin face.

2. (*Typog.*) Slender or narrow; — said of type the letters of which have thin lines, or are unusually narrow in proportion to their height. *W. Savage.*

Lean'ing, *n.* The act, or state, of inclining; inclination; tendency; as, a *leaning* towards Calvinism.

Lean'ly, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

Lean'ness, *n.* [AS. *hlænnes.*] The condition or quality of being lean.

Lean'-to' (lēn'to͞o'), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having only one slope or pitch; — said of a roof. — *n.* A shed or slight building placed against the wall of a larger structure and having a single-pitched roof; — called also *penthouse*, and *to-fall*.

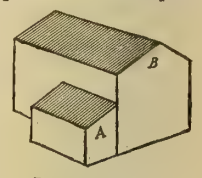

B Main Building; *A* Lean-to.

The outer circuit was covered as a *lean-to*, all round this inner apartment. *De Foe.*

Lean'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness. *Shak.*

Lean'y (-ĭ), *a.* Lean. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lep (lēp), *n.* [AS. *leáp.*] **1.** A basket. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. A weel or wicker trap for fish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAPED (lēpt; 277), rarely LEAPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAPING.] [OE. *lepen*, *leapen*, AS. *hleápan* to leap, jump, run; akin to OS. *āhlōpan*, OFries. *hlapa*, D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, OHG. *louffan*, *hlauffan*, Icel. *hlaupa*, Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *löbe*, Goth. *ushlaupan*. Cf. ELOPE, LOPE, LAPWING, LOAF to loiter.] **1.** To spring clear of the ground, with the feet; to jump; to vault; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse. *Bacon.*

Leap in with me into this angry flood. *Shak.*

2. To spring or move suddenly, as by a jump or by jumps; to bound; to move swiftly. Also Fig.

My heart *leaps* up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

Leap, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump; as, to *leap* a wall, or a ditch.

2. To copulate with (a female beast); to cover.

3. To cause to leap; as, to *leap* a horse across a ditch.

Leap, *n.* **1.** The act of leaping, or the space passed by leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, . . . and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

Changes of tone may proceed either by *leaps* or glides. *H. Sweet.*

2. Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.

3. (*Mining*) A fault.

4. (*Mus.*) A passing from one note to another by an interval, especially by a long one, or by one including several other and intermediate intervals.

Leap'er (lēp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleápere.*] One who, or that which, leaps.

Leap'er, *n.* [See 1st LEAP.] A kind of hooked instrument for untwisting old cordage.

Leap'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

Leap'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* [See 1st LEAP.] A basketful. [*Obs.*]

Leap'ing, *a. & n.* from LEAP, to jump.

Leaping house, a brothel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Leaping pole**, a pole used in some games of leaping. — **Leaping spider** (*Zoöl.*), a jumping spider; one of the Saltigradæ.

Leap'ing-ly, *adv.* By leaps.

Leap' year' (yēr'). Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty-nine days. See BISSEXTILE.

☞ Every year whose number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the full centuries, which, to be leap years, must be divisible by 400 without a remainder. If not so divisible they are common years. 1900, therefore, is not a leap year.

Lear (lēr), *v. t.* To learn. See LERE, to learn. [*Obs.*]

Lear, *n.* Lore; lesson. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lear, *a.* See LEER, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Lear, *n.* An annealing oven. See LEER, *n.*

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEARNED (lẽrnd), or LEARNT (lẽrnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEARNING.] [OE. *lernen*, *leornen*, AS. *leornian*; akin to OS. *linōn*, for *lirnōn*, OHG. *lirnēn*, *lernēn*, G. *lernen*, fr. the root of AS. *lǣran* to teach, OS. *lērian*, OHG. *lēran*, G. *lehren*, Goth. *laisjan*, also Goth. *lais* I know, *leis* acquainted (in comp.); all prob. from a root meaning, to go, go over, and hence, to learn; cf. AS. *leoran* to go. Cf. LAST a mold of the foot, LORE.] **1.** To gain knowledge or information of; to ascertain by inquiry, study, or investigation; to receive instruction concerning; to fix in the mind; to acquire understanding of, or skill in; as, to *learn* the way; to *learn* a lesson; to *learn* dancing; to *learn* to skate; to *learn* the violin; to *learn* the truth about something. "*Learn* to do well." *Is.* i. 17.

Now *learn* a parable of the fig tree. *Matt.* xxiv. 32.

2. To communicate knowledge to; to teach. [*Obs.*]

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

☞ *Learn* formerly had also the sense of *teach*, in accordance with the analogy of the French and other languages, and hence we find it with this sense in Shakespeare, Spenser, and other old writers. This usage has now passed away. To *learn* is to receive instruction, and to *teach* is to give instruction. He who is *taught* learns, not he who *teaches*.

Learn, *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to make progress in acquiring knowledge or skill; to receive information or instruction; as, this child *learns* quickly.

Take my yoke upon you and *learn* of me. *Matt.* xi. 29.

To learn by heart. See *By heart*, under HEART. — **To**

learn by rote, to memorize by repetition without exercise of the understanding.

Learn'a-ble (lĕrn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be learned.

Learn'ed (lĕrn'ĕd), *a.* Of or pertaining to learning; possessing, or characterized by, learning, esp. scholastic learning; erudite; well-informed; as, a *learned* scholar, writer, or lawyer; a *learned* book; a *learned* theory.

The *learned* lover lost no time. *Spenser.*

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

Words of *learned* length and thundering sound. *Goldsmith.*

The learned, learned men; men of erudition; scholars. — **Learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

Learn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who learns; a scholar.

Learn'ing, *n.* [AS. *leornung.*] **1.** The acquisition of knowledge or skill; as, the *learning* of languages; the *learning* of telegraphy.

2. The knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science; as, he is a man of great *learning.*

Book learning. See under Book.

Syn. — Literature; erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters. See Literature.

Leas'a-ble (lēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From 2d Lease.] Such as can be leased.

Lease (lēz), *v. i.* [AS. *lesan* to gather; akin to D. *lezen* to gather, read, G. *lesen*, Goth. *lisan* to gather; cf. Lith. *lesti* to peck.] To gather what harvesters have left behind; to glean. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Leased (lēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leasing.] [F. *laisser*, OF. *laissier*, *lessier*, to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, slacken, from *laxus* loose, wide. See Lax, and cf. Lessee.] **1.** To grant to another by lease the possession of, as of lands, tenements, and hereditaments; to let; to demise; as, a landowner *leases* a farm to a tenant; — sometimes with *out.*

There were some [houses] that were *leased* out for three lives. *Addison.*

2. To hold under a lease; to take a lease of; as, a tenant *leases* his land from the owner.

Lease (lēs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lais.* See Lease, *v. t.*] **1.** A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than that which the lessor has in the property, usually for a specified rent or compensation.

2. The contract for such letting.

3. Any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good; allotted time.

Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shak.*

Lease and release, a mode of conveyance of freehold estates, formerly common in England and in New York. Its place is now supplied by a simple deed of grant. *Burrill. Warren's Blackstone.*

Lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease.

Lease'hold', *n.* A tenure by lease; specifically, land held as personalty under a lease for years.

Lease'hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* A tenant under a lease. — **Lease'hold'ing**, *a. & n.*

Leas'er (lēz'ẽr), *n.* [From 1st Lease.] One who leases or gleans. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Leas'er, *n.* A liar. [*Obs.*] See Leasing.

Leash (lēsh), *n.* [OE. *lese*, *lees*, *leece*, OF. *lesse*, F. *laisse*, LL. *laxa*, fr. L. *laxus* loose. See Lax.] **1.** A thong of leather, or a long cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog.

Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash.* *Shak.*

2. (*Sporting*) A brace and a half; a tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, the number three in general.

[I] kept my chamber a *leash* of days. *B. Jonson.*

Then were I wealthier than a *leash* of kings. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Weaving*) A string with a loop at the end for lifting warp threads, in a loom.

Leash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Leashed (lēsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leashing.] To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

Leas'ing (lēz'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *leásung*, fr. *leás* loose, false, deceitful. See -less, Loose, *a.*] The act of lying; falsehood; a lie or lies. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing.* *Ps.* v. 6.
Blessed be the lips that such a *leasing* told. *Fairfax.*

Leasing making (*Scots Law*), the uttering of lies or libels upon the personal character of the sovereign, his court, or his family. *Bp. Burnet.*

Lea'sow (lē'sō), *n.* [AS. *lesu*, *læsu.*] A pasture. [*Obs.*]

Least (lēst), *a.* [OE. *last*, *lest*, AS. *lǽsast*, *lǽsest*, superl. of *lǽssa* less. See Less, *a.*] [Used as the superlative of *little.*] Smallest, either in size or degree; shortest; lowest; most unimportant; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy; the *least* space.

☞ *Least* is often used with *the*, as if a noun.

I am the *least* of the apostles. 1 *Cor.* xv. 9.

At least, *or* **At the least**, at the least estimate, consideration, chance, etc.; hence, at any rate; at all events; even. See However.

He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonor. *Milton.*

Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sir P. Sidney.*

— **In least**, *or* **In the least**, in the least degree, manner, etc. "He that is unjust *in the least* is unjust also in much." *Luke* xvi. 10. — **Least squares** (*Math.*), a method of deducing from a number of carefully made yet slightly discordant observations of a phenomenon the most probable values of the unknown quantities. It takes as its fundamental principle that the most probable values are those which make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observation a minimum.

Least, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

Least, *conj.* See Lest, *conj.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Least'ways' (lēst'wāz'), **Least'wise'** (lēst'wiz'), *adv.* At least; at all events. [*Colloq.*]

At leastways, *or* At leastwise, at least. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Lea'sy (lē'zy), *a.* [AS. *leás* void, loose, false. Cf. Leasing.] Flimsy; vague; deceptive. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Leat (lēt), *n.* [Cf. Lead to conduct.] An artificial water trench, esp. one to or from a mill. *C. Kingsley.*

Leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *lether*, AS. *leðer*; akin to D. *leder*, *leêr*, G. *leder*, OHG. *ledar*, Icel. *leðr*, Sw. *läder*, Dan. *læder.*] **1.** The skin of an animal, or some part of such skin, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use; also, dressed hides, collectively.

2. The skin. [*Ironical* or *Sportive*]

☞ *Leather* is much used adjectively in the sense of *made of*, *relating to*, or *like*, *leather.*

Leather board, an imitation of sole leather, made of leather scraps, rags, paper, etc. — Leather carp (*Zoöl.*), a variety of carp in which the scales are all, or nearly all, absent. See *Illust.* under Carp. — Leather jacket. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A California carangoid fish (*Oligoplites saurus*). (*b*) A trigger fish (*Balistes Carolinensis*). — Leather flower (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Clematis Viorna*) of the Middle and Southern States, having thick, leathery sepals of a purplish color. — Leather leaf (*Bot.*), a low shrub (*Cassanda calyculata*), growing in Northern swamps, and having evergreen, coriaceous, scurfy leaves. — Leather plant (*Bot.*), one or more New Zealand plants of the composite genus *Celmisia*, which have white or buff tomentose leaves. — Leather turtle. (*Zoöl.*) See Leatherback. — Vegetable leather. (*a*) An imitation of leather made of cotton waste. (*b*) Linen cloth coated with India rubber. *Ure.*

Leath'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Leathered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leathering.] To beat, as with a thong of leather. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

Leath'er-back' (-bȧk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large sea turtle (*Sphargis coriacea*), having no bony shell on its back. It is common in the warm and temperate parts of the Atlantic, and sometimes weighs over a thousand pounds; — called also *leather turtle*, *leathery turtle*, *leather-backed tortoise*, etc.

Leatherback (*Sphargis coriacea*).

Leath'er-et (lĕth'ẽr-ĕt), **Leath'er-ette'** (lĕth'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*Leather* + *-et*, F. *-ette.*] An imitation of leather, made of paper and cloth.

Leath'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The friar bird.

Leath'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse. "A *leathern* girdle about his loins." *Matt.* iii. 4.

Leath'er-neck' (lĕth'ẽr-nĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sordid friar bird of Australia (*Tropidorhynchus sordidus*).

Leath'er-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small branching shrub (*Dirca palustris*), with a white, soft wood, and a tough, leathery bark, common in damp woods in the Northern United States; — called also *moosewood*, and *wicopy.* *Gray.*

Leath'er-y (-y), *a.* Resembling leather in appearance or consistence; tough. "A *leathery* skin." *Grew.*

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Leaved (lēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leaving.] To send out leaves; to leaf; — often with *out.* *G. Fletcher.*

Leave, *v. t.* [See Levy.] To raise; to levy. [*Obs.*]

An army strong she *leaved.* *Spenser.*

Leave, *n.* [OE. *leve*, *leave*, AS. *leáf*; akin to *leóf* pleasing, dear, E. *lief*, D. oor*lof* leave, G. ur*laub*, and er*lauben* to permit, Icel. *leyfi.* √124. See Lief.] **1.** Liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed; permission; allowance; license.

David earnestly asked *leave* of me. 1 *Sam.* xx. 6.
No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

2. The act of leaving or departing; a formal parting; a leaving; farewell; adieu; — used chiefly in the phrase, *to take leave*, i. e., literally, to take permission to go.

A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave.* *Shak.*

And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his *leave* of the brethren. *Acts* xviii. 18.

French leave. See under French.

Syn. — See Liberty.

Leave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Left (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leaving.] [OE. *leven*, AS. *lǽfan*, fr. *lâf* remnant, heritage; akin to *lifian*, *libban*, to live, orig., to remain; cf. be*lifan* to remain, G. *bleiben*, Goth. bi*leiban.* √119. See Live, *v.*] **1.** To withdraw one's self from; to go away from; to depart from; as, to *leave* the house.

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

2. To let remain unremoved or undone; to let stay or continue, in distinction from what is removed or changed.

If grape gatherers come to thee, would they not *leave* some gleaning grapes? *Jer.* xlix. 9.

These ought ye to have done, and not to *leave* the other undone. *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

Besides it *leaveth* a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

3. To cease from; to desist from; to abstain from.

Now *leave* complaining and begin your tea. *Pope.*

4. To desert; to abandon; to forsake; hence, to give up; to relinquish.

Lo, we have *left* all, and have followed thee. *Mark* x. 28.
The heresies that men do *leave.* *Shak.*

5. To let be or do without interference; as, I *left* him to his reflections; I *leave* my hearers to judge.

I will *leave* you now to your gossiplike humor. *Shak.*

6. To put; to place; to deposit; to deliver; to commit; to submit; — with a sense of withdrawing one's self from; as, *leave* your hat in the hall; we *left* our cards; to *leave* the matter to arbitrators.

Leave there thy gift before the altar and go thy way. *Matt.* v. 24.
The foot
That *leaves* the print of blood where'er it walks. *Shak.*

7. To have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath; as, he *left* a large estate; he *left* a good name; he *left* a legacy to his niece.

To leave alone. (*a*) To leave in solitude. (*b*) To desist or refrain from having to do with; as, *to leave* dangerous chemicals *alone.* — To leave off. (*a*) To desist from; to forbear; to stop; as, *to leave off* work at six o'clock. (*b*) To cease wearing or using; to omit to put in the usual position; as, *to leave off* a garment; *to leave off* the tablecloth. (*c*) To forsake; as, *to leave off* a bad habit. — To leave out, to omit; as, *to leave out* a word or name in writing. — To leave to one's self, to let (one) be alone; to cease caring for (one).

Syn. — To quit; depart from; forsake; abandon; relinquish; deliver; bequeath; give up; forego; resign; surrender; forbear. See Quit.

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* **1.** To depart; to set out. [*Colloq.*]

By the time I *left* for Scotland. *Carlyle.*

2. To cease; to desist; to leave off. "He . . . began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest." *Gen.* xliv. 12.

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.

Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

Leaved (lēvd), *a.* [From Leaf.] Bearing, or having, a leaf or leaves; having folds; — used in combination; as, a four-*leaved* clover; a two-*leaved* gate; long-*leaved.*

Leave'less (lēv'lĕs), *a.* Leafless. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Leav'en (lĕv''n ; 277), *n.* [OE. *levain*, *levein*, F. *levain*, L. *levamen* alleviation, mitigation; but taken in the sense of, a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise. See Lever, *n.*] **1.** Any substance that produces, or is designed to produce, fermentation, as in dough or liquids; esp., a portion of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough, produces a general change in the mass, and renders it light; yeast; barm.

2. Anything which makes a general assimilating (especially a corrupting) change in the mass.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. *Luke* xii. 1.

Leav'en, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Leavened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Leavening (-'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make light by the action of leaven; to cause to ferment.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

2. To imbue; to infect; to vitiate.

With these and the like deceivable doctrines, he *leavens* also his prayer. *Milton.*

Leav'en-ing (-'n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of making light, or causing to ferment, by means of leaven.

2. That which leavens or makes light. *Bacon.*

Leav'en-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Containing leaven. *Milton.*

Leav'er (lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who leaves, or withdraws.

Leaves (lēvz), *n. ; pl.* of Leaf.

Leave'-tak'ing (lēv'tāk'ĭng), *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments. *Shak.*

Leav'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Fr. Leaf.] Leafiness. [*Obs.*]

Leav'ings, *n. pl.* **1.** Things left; remnants; relics.

2. Refuse; offal.

Leav'y (lēv'y), *a.* Leafy. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Leb'an (lĕb'an), *n.* Coagulated sour milk diluted with water; — a common beverage among the Arabs. Also, a fermented liquor made of the same.

Le-ca'ma (lā-kä'mä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hartbeest.

Le-can'o-man'cy (lē-kăn'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. λεκάνη bowl or basin + *-mancy.*] Divination practiced with water in a basin, by throwing three stones into it, and invoking the demon whose aid was sought.

Lec'a-no'ric (lĕk'ȧ-nō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid which is obtained from several varieties of lichen (*Lecanora*, *Roccella*, etc.), as a white, crystalline substance, and is called also *orsellic*, or *diorsellinic acid*, *lecanorin*, etc.

Lec'a-no'rin (-nō'rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Lecanoric.

Lech (lĕch), *v. t.* [F. *lécher.* See Lick.] To lick. [*Obs.*]

Le-che' (lē-chē'), *n.* See *Water buck*, under 3d Buck.

Lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *lechur*, *lechour*, OF. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, gormand, glutton, libertine, parasite, fr. *lechier* to lick, F. *lécher*; of Teutonic origin. See Lick.] A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an excessive degree, to the indulgence of sexual desire, or to illicit commerce with women.

Lech'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lechered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lechering.] To practice lewdness.

Lech'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* See Lecher, *n.* *Marston.*

Lech'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a lecher; addicted to lewdness; lustful; also, lust-provoking. "A *lecherous* thing is wine." *Chaucer.* — **Lech'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lech'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lech'er-y (-y), *n.* [OE. *lecherie*, OF. *lecherie.* See Lecher.] **1.** Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

2. Selfish pleasure; delight. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Lec'i-thin (lĕs'ĭ-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A complex, nitrogenous phosphorized substance widely distributed through the animal body, and especially conspicuous in the brain and nerve tissue, in yolk of eggs, and in the white blood corpuscles.

Lec'tern (lĕk'tẽrn), *n.* See Lecturn.

‖ **Lec-ti'ca** (lĕk-tī'kȧ), *n. ; pl.* Lecticæ (-sē). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of litter or portable couch.

Lec'tion (lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere*, *lectum*, to read. See Lesson, Legend.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

2. A reading; a variation in the text.

We ourselves are offended by the obtrusion of the new *lections* into the text. *De Quincey.*

Lec'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *n. ; pl.* -ries (-rĭz). [LL. *lectionarium*, *lectionarius*: cf. F. *lectionnaire.*] (*Eccl.*) A book, or a list, of lections, for reading in divine service.

Lec'tor (lĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L. See LECTION.] (*Eccl.*) A reader of lections; formerly, a person designated to read lessons to the illiterate.

Lec'tu-al (-tū-*al*), *a.* [LL. *lectualis*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] (*Med.*) Confining to the bed; as, a *lectual* disease.

Lec'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *lecture*, LL. *lectura*, fr. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read. See LEGEND.] **1.** The act of reading; as, the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [*Obs.*]

2. A discourse on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; sometimes, a familiar discourse, in contrast with a sermon.

3. A reprimand or formal reproof from one having authority.

4. (*Eng. Universities*) A rehearsal of a lesson.

Lec'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LECTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LECTURING.] **1.** To read or deliver a lecture to.

2. To reprove formally and with authority.

Lec'ture, *v. i.* To deliver a lecture or lectures.

Lec'tur-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who lectures; an assistant preacher.

Lec'ture-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

Lec'trum (lĕk'trŭm), *n.* [LL. *lectrinum*, fr. *lectrum*; cf. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A choir desk, or reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read; hence, a reading desk. [Written also *lectern* and *lettern*.] *Fairholt.*

Lectrum.

‖ **Lec'y-this** (lĕs'ĭ-thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λήκυθος an oil flask.] (*Bot.*) A genus of gigantic trees, chiefly Brazilian, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, having woody capsules opening by an apical lid. *Lecythis Zabucajo* yields the delicious sapucaia nuts. *L. Ollaria* produces the monkey-pots, its capsules. Its bark separates into thin sheets, like paper, used by the natives for cigarette wrappers.

Led (lĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Led captain. An obsequious follower or attendant. [*Obs.*] *Swift.* — **Led horse,** a sumpter horse, or a spare horse, that is led along.

Led'en (lĕd'n), **Led'den** (-d'n), *n.* [AS. *lēden*, *lȳden*, language, speech; voice; cry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Ledge (lĕj), *n.* [Akin to AS. *licgan* to lie, Icel. *liggja*; cf. Icel. *lögg* the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask. See LIE to be prostrate.] [Formerly written *lidge*.]

1. A shelf on which articles may be laid; also, that which resembles such a shelf in form or use, as a projecting ridge or part, or a molding or edge in joinery.

2. A shelf, ridge, or reef, of rocks.

3. A layer or stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be of stone. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. (*Mining*) A lode; a limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral.

5. (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber to support the deck, placed athwartship between beams.

Ledge'ment (lĕj'ment), *n.* See LEDGMENT.

Ledg'er (lĕj'ĕr), *n.* [Akin to D. *legger* layer, day-book (fr. *leggen* to lay, *liggen* to lie), E. *ledge*, *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved; the final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from the journal, etc., are placed under appropriate heads. [Written also *leger*.]

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. *Oxf. Gloss.* (*b*) A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights and supporting floor timbers, a staircase, scaffolding, or the like. It differs from an *intertie* in being intended to carry weight. [Written also *ligger*.]

Ledger bait, fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank of a stream, pond, etc. *Walton. J. H. Walsh.* — **Ledger blade,** a stationary shearing blade in a machine for shearing the nap of cloth. — **Ledger line.** See *Leger line*, under 3d LEGER, *a.* — **Ledger wall** (*Mining*), the wall under a vein; the foot wall. *Raymond.*

Ledg'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) A string-course or horizontal suit of moldings, such as the base moldings of a building. *Oxf. Gloss.* (*b*) The development of the surface of a body on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. *Gwilt.* [Written also *ledgement*, *legement*, and *ligement*.]

Ledg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge or reef; as, a *ledgy* island.

Lee (lē), *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lee, *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). [F. *lie*, perh. fr. L. *levare* to lift up, raise. Cf. LEVER.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — used now only in the plural. [*Lees* occurs also as a form of the singular.] "The *lees* of wine." *Holland.*

A thousand demons lurk within the *lee*. *Young.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere *lees*
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak.*

Lee, *n.* [OE. *lee* shelter, Icel. *hlē*, akin to AS. *hleó*, *hleów*, shelter, protection, OS. *hleo*, D *lij* lee, Sw. *lä*, Dan. *læ*.] **1.** A sheltered place; esp., a place protected from the wind by some object; the side sheltered from the wind; shelter; protection; as, the *lee* of a mountain, an island, or a ship.

We lurked under *lee*. *Morte d'Arthure.*

Desiring me to take shelter in his *lee*. *Tyndall.*

2. (*Naut.*) That part of the hemisphere, as one stands on shipboard, toward which the wind blows. See LEE, *a.*

By the lee, To bring by the lee. See under BY, and BEING. — **Under the lee of,** on that side which is sheltered from the wind; as, to be *under the lee of* a ship.

Lee, *a.* (*Naut.*) Of or pertaining to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows; — opposed to *weather*; as, the *lee* side or *lee* rail of a vessel.

Lee gauge. See GAUGE, *n.* (*Naut.*). — **Lee shore,** the shore on the lee side of a vessel. — **Lee tide,** a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. — **On the lee beam,** directly to the leeward; in a line at right angles to the length of the vessel and to the leeward.

Lee'board' (lē'bōrd'), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the side of a vessel to lessen her leeway when closehauled, by giving her greater draught.

Leech (lēch), *n.* See 2d LEACH.

Leech, *v. t.* See LEACH, *v. t.*

Leech, *n.* [Cf. LG. *leik*, Icel. *līk*, Sw. *lik* boltrope, stående *liken* the leeches.] (*Naut.*) The border or edge at the side of a sail. [Written also *leach*.]

Leech line, a line attached to the leech ropes of sails, passing up through blocks on the yards, to haul the leeches by. *Totten.* — **Leech rope,** that part of the boltrope to which the side of a sail is sewed.

Leech, *n.* [OE. *leche*, *læche*, physician, AS. *lǣce*; akin to Fries. *lētza*, OHG. *lāhhī*, Icel. *læknari*, Sw. *läkare*, Dan. *læge*, Goth. *lēkeis*, AS. *lācnian* to heal, Sw. *läka*, Dan. *læge*, Icel. *lækna*, Goth. *lēkinōn*.] **1.** A physician or surgeon; a professor of the art of healing. [Written also *leach*.] [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Leech, heal thyself. *Wyclif* (*Luke* iv. 23).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous genera and species of annulose worms, belonging to the order *Hirudinea*, or Bdelloidea, esp. those species used in medicine, as *Hirudo medicinalis* of Europe, and allied species.

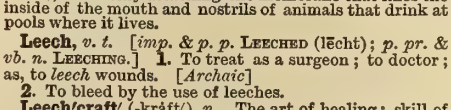

Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). *a* Ocelli; *b* Ventral side; *c* Acetabulum.

☞ In the mouth of bloodsucking leeches are three convergent, serrated jaws, moved by strong muscles. By the motion of these jaws a stellate incision is made in the skin, through which the leech sucks blood till it is gorged, and then drops off. The stomach has large pouches on each side to hold the blood. The common large bloodsucking leech of America (*Macrobdella decora*) is dark olive above, and red below, with black spots. Many kinds of leeches are parasitic on fishes; others feed upon worms and mollusks, and have no jaws for drawing blood. See BDELLOIDEA, HIRUDINEA, and CLEPSINE.

3. (*Surg.*) A glass tube of peculiar construction, adapted for drawing blood from a scarified part by means of a vacuum.

Horse leech, a less powerful European leech (*Hæmopis vorax*), commonly attacking the membrane that lines the inside of the mouth and nostrils of animals that drink at pools where it lives.

Leech, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEECHED (lēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEECHING.] **1.** To treat as a surgeon; to doctor; as, to *leech* wounds. [*Archaic*]

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leech'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* The art of healing; skill of a physician. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Leed, Leede (lēd), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A caldron; a copper kettle. [*Obs.*] "A furnace of a *leed*." *Chaucer.*

Leef (lēf), *a. & adv.* See LIEF. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *leác*; akin to D. *look*, G. *lauch*, OHG. *louh*, Icel. *laukr*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *løg*. Cf. GARLIC.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Allium* (*A. Porrum*), having broadly linear succulent leaves rising from a loose oblong cylindrical bulb. The flavor is stronger than that of the common onion.

Wild leek, in America, a plant (*Allium tricoccum*) with a cluster of ovoid bulbs and large oblong elliptical leaves.

Leeme (lēm), *v. & n.* See LEME. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leep (lēp), *obs. strong imp.* of LEAP. Leaped.

Leer (lēr), *v. t.* To learn. [*Obs.*] See LERE, to learn.

Leer, *a.* [OE. *lere*; akin to G. *leer*, OHG. & OS. *lāri*.] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] Empty; destitute; wanting; as: (*a*) Empty of contents. "A *leer* stomach." *Gifford.* (*b*) Destitute of a rider; and hence, led, not ridden; as, a *leer* horse. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) Wanting sense or seriousness; trifling; frivolous; as, *leer* words.

Leer, *n.* An oven in which glassware is annealed.

Leer, *n.* [OE. *lere* cheek, face, look, AS. *hleór* cheek, face; akin to OS. *hlear*, *hlior*, OD. *lier*, Icel. *hlȳr*.]

1. The cheek. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

2. Complexion; aspect; appearance. [*Obs.*]

A Rosalind of a better *leer* than you. *Shak.*

3. A distorted expression of the face, or an indirect glance of the eye, conveying a sinister or immodest suggestion.

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance. *Milton.*

She gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shak.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

Leer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEERED (lērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEERING.] To look with a leer; to look askance with a suggestive expression, as of hatred, contempt, lust, etc.; to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look.

I will *leer* upon him as a' comes by. *Shak.*

The priest, above his book,
Leering at his neighbor's wife. *Tennyson.*

Leer, *v. t.* To entice with a leer, or leers; as, to *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

Leere (lēr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Tape or braid; an ornament. *Halliwell.*

Leere side, the left side, as that on which a leere or ornament was worn. *B. Jonson.*

Leer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a leering manner.

Lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 2d LEE.

Lees (lēs), *n.* A leash. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leese (lēz), *v. t.* [See LOSE.] To lose. [*Obs.*]

They would rather *leese* their friend than their jest. *Lord Burleigh.*

Leese, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *léser*, L. *laesus*, p. p. of *laedere*.] To hurt. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Leet (lēt), *obs. imp.* of LET, to allow. *Chaucer.*

Leet, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlēt* share, lot.] A portion; a list, esp. a list of candidates for an office. [*Scot.*]

Leet, *n.* [LL. *leta*. Cf. F. *lit de justice* a solemn sitting of the king in Parliament, L. *lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit, It., Sp., & Pg. *lite*.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A court-leet; the district within the jurisdiction of a court-leet; the day on which a court-leet is held. *Shak.*

☞ The original intent of the court-leet was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty; hence called *the view of frankpledge*. Latterly it has fallen into almost entire disuse. *Burrill. Warren's Blackstone.*

Leet ale, a feast or merrymaking in time of leet. [*Obs.*]

Leet, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European pollock.

Leet'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* LEETMEN (-men). One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

Lee'ward (lē'wĕrd *or* lū'ĕrd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part or side toward which the wind blows; — opposed to *windward*; as, a *leeward* berth; a *leeward* ship. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; drift.

Left (lĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

Left, *a.* [OE. *left*, *lift*, *luft*; akin to Fries. *leeft*, OD. *lucht*, *luft*; cf. AS. *left* (equiv. to L. *inanis*), *lyftādl* palsy; or cf. AS. *lēf* weak.] Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action of the limbs is usually weaker than on the other side; — opposed to *right*, when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *left* hand, or arm; the *left* ear. Also said of the corresponding side of the lower animals.

Left bank of a river, that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is turned downstream. — **Left bower.** See under 2d BOWER. — **Left center,** the members whose sympathies are, in the main, with the members of the Left, but who do not favor extreme courses, and on occasions vote with the government. They sit between the Center and the extreme Left. — **Over the left shoulder,** *or* **Over the left,** an old but still current colloquialism, or slang expression, used as an aside to indicate insincerity, negation, or disbelief; as, he said it, and it is true, — *over the left*.

Left, *n.* **1.** That part of surrounding space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; as, the house is on the *left* when you face North.

Put that rose a little more to the *left*. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. Those members of a legislative assembly (as in France) who are in the opposition; the advanced republicans and extreme radicals. They have their seats at the left-hand side of the presiding officer. See CENTER, and RIGHT.

Left'-hand' (lĕft'hănd'), *a.* Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right; as, the *left-hand* side; the *left-hand* road.

Left-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted over from right to left, or against the sun; — called also *water-laid rope*.

Left'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger and more dexterous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.

2. Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; sinister; malicious; as, a *left-handed* compliment.

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and detractive. *Landor.*

3. Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch when seen in front, — said of a twist, a rotary motion, etc., looked at from a given direction.

Left-handed marriage, a morganatic marriage. See MORGANATIC. — **Left-handed screw,** a screw constructed to advance away from the observer, when turned, as in a nut, with a left-handed rotation. An ordinary wood screw is right-handed.

Left'-hand'ed-ness, Left'-hand'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being left-handed; awkwardness.

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*

Left'-off' (-ôf'; 115), *a.* Laid aside; cast-off.

Left'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward or on the left side.

Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks. *Southey.*

Le'ful (lē'fŭl), *a.* See LEVEFUL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leg (lĕg), *n.* [Icel. *leggr*; akin to Dan. *læg* calf of the leg, Sw. *lägg*.] **1.** A limb or member of an animal used for supporting the body, and in running, climbing, and swimming; esp., that part of the limb between the knee and foot.

2. That which resembles a leg in form or use; especially, any long and slender support on which any object rests; as, the *leg* of a table; the *leg* of a pair of compasses or dividers.

3. The part of any article of clothing which covers the leg; as, the *leg* of a stocking or of a pair of trousers.

4. A bow, esp. in the phrase *to make a leg*; probably from drawing the leg backward in bowing. [*Obs.*]

He that will give a cap and make a *leg* in thanks for a favor he never received. *Fuller.*

5. A disreputable sporting character; a blackleg. [*Slang, Eng.*]

6. (*Naut.*) The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack or between tacks.

7. (*Steam Boiler*) An extension of the boiler downward, in the form of a narrow space between vertical plates, sometimes nearly surrounding the furnace and ash pit, and serving to support the boiler; — called also *water leg*.

8. (*Grain Elevator*) The case containing the lower part of the belt which carries the buckets.

9. (*Cricket*) A fielder whose position is on the outside, a little in rear of the batter.

A good leg (*Naut.*), a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course. — **Leg bail,** escape from custody by flight. [*Slang*] — **Legs of an hyperbola** (or other curve) (*Geom.*), the branches of the curve which extend outward

indefinitely. — **Legs of a triangle**, the sides of a triangle; — a name seldom used unless one of the sides is first distinguished by some appropriate term; as, the hypothenuse and two *legs* of a right-angled triangle. — **On one's legs**, standing to speak. — **On one's last legs**. See under LAST. — **To have legs** (*Naut.*), to have speed. — **To stand on one's own legs**, to support one's self; to be independent.

Leg (lĕg), *v. t.* To use as a leg, with *it* as object: (*a*) To bow. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To run. [*Low*]

Leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sȳ), *n.; pl.* LEGACIES (-sĭz). [L. (assumed) *legatia*, for *legatum*, from *legare* to appoint by last will, to bequeath as a legacy, to depute: cf. OF. *legat* legacy. See LEGATE.] **1.** A gift of property by will, esp. of money or personal property; a bequest. Also Fig.; as, a *legacy* of dishonor or disease.

2. A business with which one is intrusted by another; a commission; — obsolete, except in the phrases *last legacy*, *dying legacy*, and the like.

My *legacy* and message wherefore I am sent into the world. *Tyndale.*

He came and told his *legacy*. *Chapman.*

Legacy duty, a tax paid to government on legacies. *Wharton.* — **Legacy hunter**, one who flatters and courts any one for the sake of a legacy.

Le'gal (lē'gal), *a.* [L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law; prob. orig., that which lies or is fixed (cf. L. *lectus* bed), and if so akin to E. *lie*, *law*: cf. F. *légal*. Cf. LIE to be prostrate, LOYAL, LEAL.] **1.** Created by, permitted by, in conformity with, or relating to, law; as, a *legal* obligation; a *legal* standard or test; a *legal* procedure; a *legal* claim; a *legal* trade; anything is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.

2. (*Theol.*) (*a*) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. (*b*) According to the old or Mosaic dispensation; in accordance with the law of Moses.

3. (*Law*) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from the rules of equity; as, *legal* estate; *legal* assets. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Legal cap. See under CAP. — **Legal tender.** (*a*) The act of tendering in the performance of a contract or satisfaction of a claim that which the law prescribes or permits, and at such time and place as the law prescribes or permits. (*b*) That currency, or money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive. It differs in different countries.

Syn. — Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized. See LAWFUL.

Le'gal-ism (lē'gal-ĭz'm), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law.

Le'gal-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates strict conformity to law; in theology, one who holds to the law of works. See LEGAL, 2 (*a*).

Le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *legalitas*, F. *légalité*. Cf. LOYALTY.] **1.** The state or quality of being legal; conformity to law.

2. (*Theol.*) A conformity to, and resting upon, the letter of the law.

Le'gal-i-za'tion (lē'gal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making legal.

Le'gal-ize (lē'gal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *légaliser*.] **1.** To make legal.

2. (*Theol.*) To interpret or apply in a legal spirit.

Le'gal-ly, *adv.* In a legal manner.

Le-gan'tine (lē-găn'tĭn), *a.* [*Obs.*] See LEGATINE.

Leg'a-ta-ry (lĕg'ȧ-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *legatarius*, fr. *legatarius* enjoined by a last will: cf. F. *légataire*. See LEGACY.] A legatee. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Leg'ate (lĕg'ȧt), *n.* [OE. *legat*. L. *legatus*, fr. *legare* to send with a commission or charge, to depute, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law: cf. F. *légat*, It. *legato*. See LEGAL.] **1.** An ambassador or envoy.

2. An ecclesiastic representing the pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See.

☞ Legates are of three kinds: (*a*) *Legates a latere*, now always cardinals. They are called *ordinary* or *extraordinary* legates, the former governing provinces, and the latter class being sent to foreign countries on extraordinary occasions. (*b*) *Legati missi*, who correspond to the ambassadors of temporal governments. (*c*) *Legati nati*, or *legates by virtue of their office*, as the archbishops of Salzburg and Prague.

3. (*Rom. Hist.*) (*a*) An official assistant given to a general or to the governor of a province. (*b*) Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province.

Leg'a-tee' (lĕg'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [See LEGACY.] (*Law*) One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Leg'ate-ship (lĕg'ȧt-shĭp), *n.* The office of a legate.

Leg'a-tine (-ȧ-tīn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power. *Holinshed.*

2. Made by, proceeding from, or under the sanction of, a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

Le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio*: cf. F. *légation*, It. *legazione*. See LEGATE.] **1.** The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another. "The Divine *legation* of Moses." *Bp. Warburton.*

2. A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission; an embassy; or, in stricter usage, a diplomatic minister and his suite; a deputation.

3. The official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

4. A district under the jurisdiction of a legate.

‖ **Le-ga'to** (lē-gä'tō), *a.* [It., tied, joined, fr. *legare* to tie, bind, L. *ligare*.] (*Mus.*) Connected; tied; — a term used when successive tones are to be produced in a closely connected, smoothly gliding manner. It is often indicated by a *tie*, thus ⁀, ⌣, or ——, written over or under the notes to be so performed; — opposed to *staccato*.

‖ **Leg'a-tor'** (lĕg'ȧ-tôr'), *n.* [L., fr. *legare*: cf. OF. *legateur*. See LEGACY.] (*Law*) A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. *Dryden.*

‖ **Le'ga-tu'ra** (lā'gȧ-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [It. See LIGATURE.] (*Mus.*) A tie or brace; a syncopation.

Leg'a-ture (lĕg'ȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* Legateship. [*Obs.*]

Lege (lĕj), *v. t.* [Abbrev. fr. *allege* to assert.] To allege; to assert. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

Lege'ment (-ment), *n.* See LEDGMENT.

Leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd *or* lē'jĕnd; 277), *n.* [OE. *legende*, OF. *legende*, F. *légende*, LL. *legenda*, fr. L. *legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read, gather; akin to Gr. λέγειν to gather, speak. Cf. COLLECT, DIALOGUE, LESSON, LOGIC.]

1. That which is appointed to be read; especially, a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and in the refectories of religious houses.

2. A story respecting saints; especially, one of a marvelous nature. *Addison.*

3. Any wonderful story coming down from the past, but not verifiable by historical record, a myth; a fable.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you. *Fairfax.*

4. An inscription, motto, or title, esp. one surrounding the field in a medal or coin, or placed upon an heraldic shield or beneath an engraving or illustration.

Golden legend. See under GOLDEN.

Leg'end, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Bp. Hall.*

Leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dā-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legend or to legends; consisting of legends; like a legend; fabulous. "*Legendary* writers." *Bp. Lloyd.*

Legendary stories of nurses and old women. *Bourne.*

Leg'end-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *legendaire*, LL. *legendarius*.] **1.** A book of legends; a tale or narrative.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant *legendary* full of pleasurable accidents. *James I.*

2. One who relates legends. *Bp. Lavington.*

Leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* [See LEDGER.] **1.** Anything that lies in a place; that which, or one who, remains in a place. [*Obs.*]

2. A minister or ambassador resident at a court or seat of government. [Written also *lieger*, *leiger*.] [*Obs.*]

Sir Edward Carne, the queen's *leger* at Rome. *Fuller.*

3. A ledger.

Leg'er, *a.* Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident; as, *leger* ambassador.

Leg'er, *a.* [F. *léger*, fr. LL. (assumed) *leviarius*, fr. L. *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.] Light; slender; slim; trivial. [*Obs.* except in special phrases.] *Bacon.*

Leger line (*Mus.*), a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass; — called also *added line*.

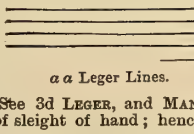

a a Leger Lines.

Leg'er-de-main' (lĕj'ẽr-dẽ-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light, nimble + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus*. See 3d LEGER, and MANUAL.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick.

He of *legierdemayne* the mysteries did know. *Spenser.*

The tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls. *South.*

Leg'er-de-main'ist, *n.* One who practices sleight of hand; a prestidigitator.

Le-ger'i-ty (lē-jĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *légèreté*. See 3d LEGER.] Lightness; nimbleness. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Legge (lĕg), *v. t.* [See LAY, *v. t.*] To lay. [*Obs.*]

Legge, *v. t.* [Abbrev. fr. *alegge*.] To lighten; to allay. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Legged (lĕgd *or* lĕg'gĕd), *a.* [From LEG.] Having (such or so many) legs; — used in composition; as, a long-*legged* man; a two-*legged* animal.

Leg'gi-a'dro (lăd'jē-ä'drō), ‖ *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*)

‖ **Leg'gi-e'ro** (lăd'jē-ā'rō), Light or graceful; in a light, delicate, and brisk style.

Leg'ging (lĕg'gĭng), ‖ *n.* [From LEG.] A cover for

Leg'gin (lĕg'gĭn), the leg, like a long gaiter.

Legging, *a. & vb. n.*, from LEG, *v. t.*

Leg'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Having long legs. *Thackeray.*

Leg'horn (-hôrn), *n.* A straw plaiting used for bonnets and hats, made from the straw of a particular kind of wheat, grown for the purpose in Tuscany, Italy; — so called from Leghorn, the place of exportation.

Leg'i-bil'i-ty (lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being legible; legibleness. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read: cf. OF. *legible*. See LEGEND.] **1.** Capable of being read or deciphered; distinct to the eye; plain; — used of writing or printing; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

The stone with moss and lichens so overspread,
Nothing is *legible* but the name alone. *Longfellow.*

2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications; as, the thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

Leg'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being legible.

Leg'i-bly, *adv.* In a legible manner.

Le-gif'ic (lē-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Of or pertaining to making laws.

Practically, in many cases, authority or *legific* competence has begun in bare power. *J. Grote.*

Le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [OE. *legioun*, OF. *legion*, F. *légion*, fr. L. *legio*, fr. *legere* to gather, collect. See LEGEND.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of foot soldiers and cavalry consisting of different numbers at different periods, — from about four thousand to about six thousand men, — the cavalry being about one tenth.

2. A military force; an army; military bands.

3. A great number; a multitude.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

4. (*Taxonomy*) A group of orders inferior to a class.

Legion of honor, an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for merit, both civil and military.

Le'gion-a-ry (-ŭ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *legionarius*: cf. F. *légionnaire*.] Belonging to a legion; consisting of a legion or legions, or of an indefinitely great number; as, *legionary* soldiers; a *legionary* force. "The *legionary* body of error." *Sir T. Browne.*

Le'gion-a-ry (lē'jŭn-ŭ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* LEGIONARIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion. *Milton.*

Le'gioned (lē'jŭnd), *a.* Formed into a legion or legions; legionary. *Shelley.*

Le'gion-ry (lē'jŭn-rȳ), *n.* A body of legions; legions, collectively. [*R.*] *Pollok.*

Leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGISLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGISLATING (-lā'tĭng).] [See LEGISLATOR.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. *Bp. Watson* (1805).

Leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *législation*, L. *legis latio*. See LEGISLATOR.] The act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; the laws enacted.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Lyttelton.*

Leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *législatif*.] **1.** Making, or having the power to make, a law or laws; lawmaking; — distinguished from *executive*; as, a *legislative* act; a *legislative* body.

The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the king and great council, or what was afterwards called the Parliament. *Hume.*

2. Of or pertaining to the making of laws; suitable to legislation; as, the transaction of *legislative* business; the *legislative* style.

Leg'is-la-tive-ly, *adv.* In a legislative manner.

Leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator*, prop., a proposer of a law; *lex*, *legis*, law + *lator* a proposer, bearer, fr. *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *législateur*. See LEGAL, and TOLERATE.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative body.

The *legislators* in ancient and heroical times. *Bacon.*

Many of the *legislators* themselves had taken an oath of abjuration of his Majesty's person and family. *E. Phillips.*

Leg'is-la-to'ri-al (-lȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature.

Leg'is-la'tor-ship (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a legislator. *Halifax.*

Leg'is-la'tress (-trĕs), ‖ *n.* A woman who makes

Leg'is-la'trix (-trĭks), laws. *Shaftesbury.*

Leg'is-la'ture (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *législature*.] The body of persons in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; a legislative body.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be, made. *Sir M. Hale.*

☞ The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the Lords and Commons, with the king or queen, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the United States consist of two houses or branches; but the sanction or consent of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses after he has refused his sanction and assigned his objections.

Le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* [F. *légiste*, LL. *legista*, fr. L. *lex*, *legis*, law. See LEGAL.] One skilled in the laws; a writer on law. *Milman. J. Morley.*

Le-git'im (lē-jĭt'ĭm), *n.* [See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] (*Scots Law*) The portion of movable estate to which the children are entitled upon the death of the father.

Le-git'i-ma-cy (-ĭ-mȧ-sȳ), *n.* [See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] The state, or quality, of being legitimate, or in conformity with law; hence, the condition of having been lawfully begotten, or born in wedlock.

The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of *Legitimacy*. *Macaulay.*

Le-git'i-mate (-mȧt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate. See LEGAL.] **1.** Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; lawful; as, *legitimate* government; *legitimate* rights; the *legitimate* succession to the throne; a *legitimate* proceeding of an officer; a *legitimate* heir.

2. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock.

3. Authorized; real; genuine; not false, counterfeit, or spurious; as, *legitimate* poems of Chaucer; *legitimate* inscriptions.

4. Conforming to known principles, or accepted rules; as, *legitimate* reasoning; a *legitimate* standard, or method; a *legitimate* combination of colors.

Tillotson still keeps his place as a *legitimate* English classic. *Macaulay.*

5. Following by logical sequence; reasonable; as, a *legitimate* result; a *legitimate* inference.

Le-git'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGITIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGITIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] To make legitimate, lawful, or valid; esp., to put in the position or state of a legitimate person before the law, by legal means; as, to *legitimate* a bastard child.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice. *Milton.*

Le-git'i-mate-ly (-mȧt-lȳ), *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely.

Le-git'i-mate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate; lawfulness; genuineness.

Le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimation*.] **1.** The act of making legitimate.

The coining or *legitimation* of money. *East.*

2. Lawful birth. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Le-git'i-ma-tist (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* See LEGITIMIST.

Le-git'i-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

Le-git'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* The principles or plans of legitimists.

Le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimiste*.] **1.** One who supports legitimate authority; esp., one who believes in hereditary monarchy, as a divine right.

2. Specifically, a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France.

Le-git'i-mize (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGITIMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGITIMIZING.] To legitimate.

Leg'less (lĕg'lĕs), *a.* Not having a leg.

Le'go-lit'er-a-ry (lē'gō-lĭt'ĕr-ă-rў), *a.* [See LEGAL, and LITERARY.] Pertaining to the literature of law.

Le'gu-le'ian (lē'gŭ-lē'yan), *a.* [L. *leguleius* pettifogger, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] Lawyerlike; legal. [*R.*] "*Leguleian* barbarism." *De Quincey.* — *n.* A lawyer.

Leg'ume (lĕg'ūm *or* lē-gūm'), *n.* [F. *légume*, L. *legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather. So called because they may be gathered without cutting. See LEGEND.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea.

Legume after Dehiscence.

☞ In the latter circumstance, it differs from a *siliqua*, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a *legume* is called a *pod*, or *cod*; as, pea *pod*, or peas *cod*.

2. *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants, as peas, beans, lupines; pulse.

‖ **Le-gu'men** (lē-gū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. LEGUMINA (-mĭ-nȧ), E. LEGUMENS (-mĕnz). [L.] Same as LEGUME.

Le-gu'min (-mĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *légumine*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous substance resembling casein, found as a characteristic ingredient of the seeds of leguminous and grain-bearing plants.

Le-gu'mi-nous (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *légumineux*.] **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.

2. (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a very large natural order of plants (*Leguminosæ*), which bear legumes, including peas, beans, clover, locust trees, acacias, and mimosas.

Lei'ger (lē'jĕr), *n.* [See LEGER, and LEDGER.] See LEGER, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lei-ot'ri-chan (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Leiotrichi. — *n.* One of the Leiotrichi.

‖ **Lei-ot'ri-chi** (-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεῖος smooth + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Anthropol.*) The division of mankind which embraces the smooth-haired races.

Lei-ot'ri-chous (-kŭs), *a.* [See LEIOTRICHI.] (*Anthropol.*) Having smooth, or nearly smooth, hair.

‖ **Lei-po'a** (lī-pō'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Australian gallinaceous birds including but a single species (*Leipoa ocellata*), about the size of a turkey. Its color is variegated, brown, black, white, and gray. Called also *native pheasant*.

Leipoa (*L. ocellata*) (1/16)

☞ It makes large mounds of sand and vegetable material, in which its eggs are laid to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass.

Lei'po-thym'ic (lī'pō-thĭm'ĭk), *a.* See LIPOTHYMIC.

Leis'ter } (līs'tĕr), *n.* A spear armed with three or
Lis'ter } more prongs, for striking fish. [*Scotland*]

Lei'sur-a-ble (lē'zhŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* [See LEISURE.] **1.** Leisurely. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. Vacant of employment; not occupied; idle; leisure; as, *leisurable* hours. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Lei'sur-a-bly, *adv.* At leisure. [*Obs.*]

Lei'sure (lē'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *leisere, leiser*, OF. *leisir*, F. *loisir*, orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted. See LICENSE.] **1.** Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Time at one's command, free from engagement; convenient opportunity; hence, convenience; ease.

He sighed, and had no *leisure* more to say. *Dryden.*

At leisure. (*a*) Free from occupation; not busy. (*b*) In a leisurely manner; at a convenient time.

Lei'sure, *a.* Unemployed; as, *leisure* hours.

Lei'sured (lē'zhŭrd), *a.* Having leisure. "The *leisured* classes." *Gladstone.*

Lei'sure-ly (lē'zhŭr-lў), *a.* Characterized by leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried; as, a *leisurely* manner; a *leisurely* walk.

Lei'sure-ly, *adv.* In a leisurely manner. *Addison.*

‖ **Leit'mo-tif'** (līt'mō-tēf'), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) See *Leading motive*, under LEADING, *a.*

Le'man (lē'man *or* lĕm'an; 277), *n.* [OE. *lemman, lefman*; AS. *leóf* dear + *mann* man. See LIEF, and MAN.] A sweetheart, of either sex; a gallant, or a mistress; — usually in a bad sense. [*Archaic*]

Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.

Leme (lēm), *n.* [OE. *leem, leme, leam*, AS. *leóma* light, brightness; akin to E. *light*, n. √122.] A ray or glimmer of light; a gleam. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leme, *v. i.* To shine. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Lem'ma (lĕm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LEMMATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. LEMMAS (-mȧz). [L. *lemma*, Gr. λῆμμα anything received, an assumption or premise taken for granted, fr. λαμβάνειν to take, assume. Cf. SYLLABLE.] A preliminary or auxiliary proposition demonstrated or accepted for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition, as in mathematics or logic.

Lem'man (lĕm'man), *n.* A leman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lem'ming (lĕm'mĭng), *n.* [Nor. *lemming, lemende*; cf. Sw. *lemel*, Lapp. *lummik*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small arctic rodents of the genera *Myodes* and *Cuniculus*, resembling the meadow mice in form. They are found in both hemispheres.

Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

☞ The common Northern European lemming (*Myodes lemmus*) is remarkable for making occasional devastating migrations in enormous numbers from the mountains into the lowlands.

Lem'ni-an (lĕm'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Lemnius*, fr. *Lemnus*, Gr. Λῆμνος.] Of or pertaining to the isle of Lemnos.

Lemnian bole, Lemnian earth, an aluminous earth of a grayish yellow color; sphragide; — formerly sold as medicine, having astringent properties. — **Lemnian reddle**, a reddle of firm consistence and deep red color; — used by artificers in coloring.

Lem'nis-ca'ta (lĕm'nĭs-kā'tȧ), } *n.* [L. *lemniscatus*
Lem-nis'cate (lĕm-nĭs'kāt), } adorned with ribbons, fr. *lemniscus* a ribbon hanging down, Gr. λημνίσκος.] (*Geom.*) A curve in the form of the figure 8, with both parts symmetrical, generated by the point in which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the center.

‖ **Lem-nis'cus** (lĕm-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LEMNISCI (-sī). [L. See LEMNISCATA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of two oval bodies hanging from the interior walls of the body in the Acanthocephala.

Lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *līmūn*; cf. Ar. *laimūn*, Sp. *limon*, It. *limone*. Cf. LIME a fruit.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing a pulp usually intensely acid. It is produced by a tropical tree of the genus *Citrus*, the common fruit known in commerce being that of the species *C. Limonum* or *C. Medica* (var. *Limonum*). There are many varieties of the fruit, some of which are sweet.

2. The tree which bears lemons; the lemon tree.

Lemon grass (*Bot.*), a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*, and perhaps other allied species), which yields the grass oil used in perfumery. — **Lemon sole** (*Zoöl.*), a yellow European sole (*Solea aurantiaca*). — **Salts of lemon** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, inappropriately named, as it consists of an acid potassium oxalate and contains no citric acid, which is the characteristic acid of lemon; — called also *salts of sorrel*. It is used in removing ink stains. See *Oxalic acid*, under OXALIC. [*Colloq.*]

Lem'on-ade' (lĕm'ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*; cf. Sp. *limonada*, It. *limonata*. See LEMON.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter. So called on account of its habit of going abroad by night.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family (*Lemuridæ*) of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp and foxlike muzzle, and large eyes. They feed upon birds, insects, and fruit, and are mostly natives of Madagascar and the neighboring islands, one genus (*Galago*) occurring in Africa. The slow lemur or kukang of the East Indies is *Nycticebus tardigradus*. See GALAGO, INDRIS, and COLUGO.

White-fronted Lemur (*Lemur albifrons*). (1/16)

‖ **Lem'u-res** (lĕm'ū-rēz; E. lē'mūrz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] Spirits or ghosts of the departed; specters.

The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

Le-mu'ri-a (lē-mū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [So named from the supposition that it was the original home of the *lemurs*.] A hypothetical land, or continent, supposed by some to have existed formerly in the Indian Ocean, of which Madagascar is a remnant. *Herschel.*

Lem'u-rid (lĕm'ū-rĭd), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEMUROID.

Le-mu'ri-dous (lē-mū'rĭ-dŭs), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Lemu-
Lem'u-rine (lĕm'ū-rĭn *or* -rīn), } roid.

Lem'u-roid (lĕm'ū-roid), *a.* [*Lemur* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — *n.* One of the Lemuroidea.

‖ **Lem'u-roi'de-a** (lĕm'ū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEMUR, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of primates, including the lemurs, the aye-aye, and allied species. [Written also *Lemuroida*.]

‖ **Le'na** (lē'nȧ), *n.* [L.] A procuress. *J. Webster.*

Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LENDING.] [OE. *lenen*, AS. *lǣnan*, fr. *lǣn* loan; akin to G. *lehnen* to lend. See LOAN.] **1.** To allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to grant the temporary use of; as, to *lend* a book; — opposed to *borrow*.

Give me that ring.
I 'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power
To give it from me. *Shak.*

2. To allow the possession and use of, on condition of the return of an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* money or some article of food.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Levit.* xxv. 37.

3. To afford; to grant or furnish in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* one's name or influence.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

Mountain lines and distant horizons *lend* space and largeness to his compositions. *J. A. Symonds.*

4. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig.

☞ This use of the word is rare in the United States, except with reference to money.

To lend a hand, to give assistance; to help. [*Colloq.*] — **To lend an ear** *or* one's ears, to give attention.

Lend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lent. *Sherwood.*

Lend'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who lends.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*. *Prov.* xxii. 7.

Lend'es (lĕnd'ĕz), *n. pl.* See LENDS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who lends.

2. That which is lent or furnished.

Lends (lĕndz), *n. pl.* [AS. *lend, lenden*; akin to D. & G. *lende*, OHG. *lenti*, Icel. *lend*, and perh. to E. *loin*.] Loins. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Lene (lēn), *v. t.* [See LEND.] To lend; to grant; to permit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Le'ne (lē'nē), *a.* [L. *lenis* smooth.] (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Smooth; as, the *lene* breathing. (*b*) Applied to certain mute consonants, as *p*, *k*, and *t* (or Gr. π, κ, τ). *W. E. Jelf.*

Le'ne, *n.* (*Phonetics*) (*a*) The smooth breathing (spiritus lenis). (*b*) Any one of the lene consonants, as *p*, *k*, or *t* (or Gr. π, κ, τ). *W. E. Jelf.*

Leng'er (lĕng'ĕr), **Leng'est,** *a.* Longer; longest; — obsolete compar. and superl. of *long*. *Chaucer.*

Length (lĕngth), *n.* [OE. *lengthe*, AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang, long*, long; akin to D. *lengte*, Dan. *længde*, Sw. *längd*, Icel. *lengd*. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent of anything from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as, the *length* of a church, or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line.

2. A portion of space or of time considered as measured by its length; — often in the plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores. *Shak.*
The future but a *length* behind the past. *Dryden.*

3. The quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration; as, some sea birds are remarkable for the *length* of their wings; he was tired by the *length* of the sermon, and the *length* of his walk.

4. A single piece or subdivision of a series, or of a number of long pieces which may be connected together; as, a *length* of pipe; a *length* of fence.

5. Detail or amplification; unfolding; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

May Heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

6. Distance. [*Obs.*]

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. *Clarendon.*

At length. (*a*) At or in the full extent; without abbreviation; as, let the name be inserted *at length*. (*b*) At the end or conclusion; after a long period. See SYN. of *At last*, under LAST. — **At arm's length.** See under ARM.

Length, *v. t.* To lengthen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Length'en (-'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LENGTHENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LENGTHENING (-'n-ĭng).] To extend in length; to make longer in extent or duration; as, to *lengthen* a line or a road; to *lengthen* life; — sometimes followed by *out*.

What if I please to *lengthen* out his date. *Dryden.*

Length'en, *v. i.* To become longer. *Locke.*

Length'ful (-fụl), *a.* Long. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Length'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent.

Length'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

Length'ways' (-wāz'), } *adv.* In the direction of the
Length'wise' (-wīz'), } length; in a longitudinal direction.

Length'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LENGTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LENGTHIEST.] Having length; rather long or too long; prolix; not brief; — said chiefly of discourses, writings, and the like. "*Lengthy* periods." *Washington.* "Some *lengthy* additions. *Byron.* "These would be details too *lengthy*." *Jefferson.* "To cut short *lengthy* explanations." *Trench.*

Le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ens *or* lēn'yens; 106), } *n.* The qual-
Le'ni-en-cy (lē'nĭ-en-sў *or* lēn'yen-sў), } ity or state of being lenient; lenity; clemency.

Le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ent *or* lēn'yent), *a.* [L. *leniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild. Cf. LITHE.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening; assuasive; — sometimes followed by *of*. "*Lenient* of grief." *Milton.*

Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient*, balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand. *Pope.*

2. Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe; as, a *lenient* disposition; a *lenient* judge or sentence.

Le'ni-ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A lenitive; an emollient.

Le'ni-ent-ly, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

Len'i-fy (lĕn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + *-fy*: cf. F. *lénifier*.] To assuage; to soften; to mitigate; to alleviate. *Bacon. Dryden.*

Len'i-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *lenimentum*: cf. OF. *leniment*. See LENIENT.] An assuasive. [*Obs.*]

Len'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *lénitif*. See LENIENT.] Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

Len'i-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *lénitif*.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain or protecting from the action of irritants. (*b*) A mild purgative; a laxative.

2. That which softens or mitigates; that which tends to allay passion, excitement, or pain; a palliative.

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. *Sterne.*

Len'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being lenitive.

Len'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *lenitudo*.] The quality or habit of being lenient; lenity. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Len'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild: cf. OF. *lenité*. See LENIENT.] The state or quality of being lenient; mildness of temper or disposition; gentleness of treatment; softness; tenderness; clemency; — opposed to *severity* and *rigor*.

His exceeding *lenity* disposes us to be somewhat too severe. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Gentleness; kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy.

Len'ni-Len-a'pe (lĕn'nĭ-lĕn-ā'pē), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A general name for a group of Algonquin tribes which

formerly occupied the coast region of North America from Connecticut to Virginia. They included the Mohicans, Delawares, Shawnees, and several other tribes.

Le'no (lē'nŏ), *n.* [Cf. It. *leno* weak, flexible.] A light open cotton fabric used for window curtains.

Le-noc'i-nant (lē-nŏs'ĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *lenocinans*, p. pr. of *lenocinari* to pander, cajole; akin to *leno* pimp.] Given to lewdness. [*Obs.*]

Lens (lĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* LENSES (-ĕz). [L. *lens* a lentil. So named from the resemblance in shape of a double convex lens to the seed of a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] (*Opt.*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, and commonly used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision. In practice, the curved surfaces are usually spherical, though rarely cylindrical, or of some other figure.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures herewith given: viz., *a* plano-concave; *b* double-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double-convex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concave-convex, or diverging meniscus.

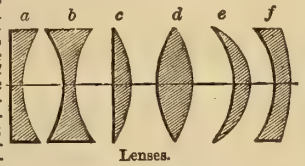

Lenses.

Crossed lens (*Opt.*), a double-convex lens with one radius equal to six times the other. — **Crystalline lens.** (*Anat.*) See EYE. — **Fresnel lens** (*Opt.*), a compound lens formed by placing around a central convex lens rings of glass so curved as to have the same focus; used, especially in lighthouses, for concentrating light in a particular direction; — so called from the inventor. — **Multiplying lens** *or* **glass** (*Opt.*), a lens one side of which is plane and the other convex, but made up of a number of plane faces inclined to one another, each of which presents a separate image of the object viewed through it, so that the object is, as it were, multiplied. — **Polyzonal lens.** See POLYZONAL.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEND.

Lent, *n.* [OE. *lente*, *lenten*, *leynte*, AS. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, lent; akin to D. *lente*, OHG. *lenzin*, *langiz*, G. *lenz*, and perh. fr. AS. *lang* long, E. *long*, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] (*Eccl.*) A fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed by some Christian churches as commemorative of the fast of our Savior.

Lent lily (*Bot.*), the daffodil; — so named from its blossoming in spring.

Lent, *a.* [L. *lentus*; akin to *lenis* soft, mild: cf. F. *lent*. See LENIENT.] **1.** Slow; mild; gentle; as, *lenter* heats. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Mus.*) See LENTO.

‖ **Len'ta-men'te** (lăn'tä-mĕn'tē; E. lĕn'tä-mĕn'tē), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slowly; in slow time.

‖ **Len-tan'do** (lăn-tăn'dō; E. lĕn-tăn'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *lentare* to make slow. See LENT, *a.*] (*Mus.*) Slackening; retarding. Same as RALLENTANDO.

Lent'en (lĕnt"n), *n.* Lent. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Lent'en, *a.* [From OE. *lenten* lent. See LENT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the fast called Lent; used in, or suitable to, Lent; as, the *Lenten* season.

She quenched her fury at the flood,
And with a *Lenten* salad cooled her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Spare; meager; plain; somber; unostentatious; not abundant or showy. "*Lenten* entertainment." "*Lenten* answer." *Shak.* "*Lenten* suit." *Beau. & Fl.*

Lenten color, black or violet. *F. G. Lee.*

Lent'en-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The season of Lenten or Lent.

Len'ti-cel (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the small, oval, rounded spots upon the stem or branch of a plant, from which the underlying tissues may protrude or roots may issue, either in the air, or more commonly when the stem or branch is covered with water or earth. (*b*) A small, lens-shaped gland on the under side of some leaves.

Len'ti-cel'late (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl'lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing lenticels; dotted with lenticels.

Len'ti-celle' (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Lenticel.

‖ **Len-tic'u-la** (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. LENTICULAS (-lȧz), L. LENTICULÆ (-lē). [L. See LENTICEL.] **1.** (*Med.*) A kind of eruption upon the skin; lentigo; freckle.

2. (*Opt.*) A lens of small size.

3. (*Bot.*) A lenticel.

Len-tic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *lenticularis*: cf. F. *lenticulaire*. See LENTICEL.] Resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens.

Len-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

Len'ti-form (lĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil + *-form*: cf. F. *lentiforme*.] Lenticular.

Len-tig'i-nose' (lĕn-tĭj'ĭ-nōs'), *a.* [See LENTIGINOUS.] (*Bot.*) Bearing numerous dots resembling freckles.

Len-tig'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *lentiginosus*. See LENTIGO.] Of or pertaining to lentigo; freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

‖ **Len-ti'go** (lĕn-tī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil] (*Med.*) A freckly eruption on the skin; freckles.

Len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil. Cf. LENS.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Ervum* (*Ervum Lens*), of small size, common in the fields in Europe. Also, its seed, which is used for food on the continent.

☞ The *lentil* of the Scriptures probably included several other vetchlike plants.

Lentil shell (*Zoöl.*), a small bivalve shell of the genus *Ervillia*, family *Tellinidæ*.

Len-tis'cus (lĕn-tĭs'kŭs), } *n.* [L. *lentiscus*, *lentis-*
Len'tisk (lĕn'tĭsk), } *cum*: cf. F. *lentisque*.] (*Bot.*) A tree; the mastic. See MASTIC.

Len'ti-tude (lĕn'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lentitudo*, fr. *lentus* slow: cf. OF. *lentitude*. See LENT, *a.*] Slowness; sluggishness. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Len'to** (lăn'tō; E. lĕn'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow; in slow time; slowly; — rarely written *lente*.

Len'toid (lĕn'toid), *a.* [*Lens* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a lens; lens-shaped.

‖ **Len'tor** (-tôr), *n.* [L., fr. *lentus* pliant, tough, slow. See LENT, *a.*] **1.** Tenacity; viscidity, as of fluids.

2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. *Arbuthnot.*

Len'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *lentus*. See LENTOR.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

Spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **L'en'voi'**, *or* **L'en'voy'** (lăn'vwä'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending. See ENVOY.] **1.** One or more detached verses at the end of a literary composition, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person; — orig. employed in old French poetry. *Shak.*

2. A conclusion; a result. *Massinger.*

‖ **Le'o** (lē'ō), *n.* [L. See LION.] (*Astron.*) **1.** The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♌] in almanacs.

2. A northern constellation east of Cancer, containing the bright star Regulus at the end of the handle of the Sickle.

The Sickle in the Constellation Leo.

Leo Minor, a small constellation between Leo and the Great Bear.

Le'od (lē'ŏd), *n.* [AS. *leód* people, nation, man, chief; akin to OS. *liud*, OHG. *liut*, pl. *liuti*, G. *leute*, pl., fr. AS. *leódan* to grow, akin to Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OHG. *liotan* to grow; cf. Skr. *ruh.* √123.] People; a nation; a man. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Bp. Gibson.*

Le'on (lē'ŏn), *n.* A lion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Le'onced (lē'ŏnst), *a.* (*Her.*) See LIONCED.

Le'o-nese' (lē'ō-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leon, in Spain. — *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or natives of Leon.

Le'o-nid (lē'ō-nĭd), *n.* [From LEO: cf. F. *léonides*, pl.] (*Astron.*) One of the shooting stars which constitute the star shower that recurs near the fourteenth of November at intervals of about thirty-three years; — so called because these shooting stars appear on the heavens to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo*, *leonis*, lion: cf. F. *léonin*. See LION.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion; as, a *leonine* look; *leonine* rapacity. — **Le'o-nine-ly,** *adv.*

Leonine verse, a kind of verse, in which the end of the line rhymes with the middle; — so named from *Leo*, or *Leoninus*, a Benedictine and canon of Paris in the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure, though he was not the inventor. The following line is an example:

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum.*

Le-on'to-don (lē-ŏn'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. Cf. LION'S-TOOTH, DANDELION.] (*Bot.*) A genus of liguliflorous composite plants, including the fall dandelion (*L. autumnale*), and formerly the true dandelion; — called also *lion's tooth.*

Leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [OE. *leopart*, *leparde*, *lebarde*, *libbard*, OF. *leopard*, *liepart*, F. *léopard*, L. *leopardus*, fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος; λέων lion + πάρδος pard. See LION, and PARD.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, savage, carnivorous mammal (*Felis leopardus*). It is of a yellow or fawn color, with rings or roselike clusters of black spots along the back and sides. It is found in Southern Asia and Africa. By some the panther (*Felis pardus*) is regarded as a variety of leopard.

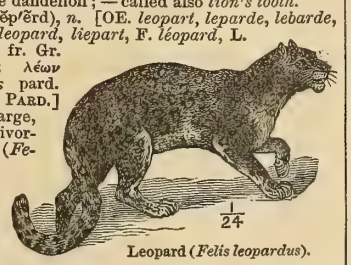
Leopard (*Felis leopardus*).

Hunting leopard. See CHEETAH. — **Leopard cat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species or varieties of small, spotted cats found in Africa, Southern Asia, and the East Indies; esp., *Felis Bengalensis.* — **Leopard marmot.** See GOPHER, 2.

Leop'ard's bane' (lĕp'ẽrdz bān'). (*Bot.*) A name of several harmless plants, as *Arnica montana*, *Senecio Doronicum*, and *Paris quadrifolia.*

Leop'ard-wood', *n.* (*Bot.*) See LETTERWOOD.

Lep (lĕp), *obs. strong imp.* of LEAP. Leaped. *Chaucer.*

Lep'a-dite (-ȧ-dīt), *n.* [L. *lepas*, *lepadis*, limpet, Gr. λεπάς, λεπάδος.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEPADOID.

Lep'a-doid (-ȧ-doid), *n.* [*Lepas* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) A stalked barnacle of the genus Lepas, or family *Lepadidæ*; a goose barnacle. Also used adjectively.

Lep'al (lĕp'al), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς a scale: cf. F. *lépale*.] (*Bot.*) A sterile transformed stamen.

‖ **Le'pas** (lē'păs), *n.* [L., a limpet, fr. Gr. λεπάς.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of *Lepas*, a genus of pedunculated barnacles found attached to floating timber, bottoms of ships, Gulf weed, etc.; — called also *goose barnacle.* See BARNACLE.

Lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *lepre* leprosy, F. *lèpre*, L. *leprae*, *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, fr. λέπος scale, λέπειν to peel.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lep'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Affected or tainted with leprosy.

Lep'er-ize (lĕp'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To affect with leprosy.

Lep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Leprous; infectious; corrupting; poisonous. "The *leperous* distillment." *Shak.*

Lep'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose. [*R.*]

The joyous and *lepid* consul. *Sydney Smith.*

Lep'i-dine (lĕp'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base, $C_9H_9.N.CH_3$, metameric with quinaldine, and obtained by the distillation of cinchonine.

Lep'i-do-den'drid (lĕp'ĭ-dō-dĕn'drĭd), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct family of trees allied to the modern club mosses, and including Lepidodendron and its allies.

Lep'i-do-den'droid (-droid), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Allied to, or resembling, Lepidodendron. — *n.* A lepidodendrid.

‖ **Lep'i-do-den'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + δένδρον tree.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil trees of the Devonian and Carboniferous ages, having the exterior marked with scars, mostly in quincunx order, produced by the separation of the leafstalks.

Portion of surface of Lepidodendron (*L. modulatum*). Reduced.

Lep'i-do-ga'noid (lĕp'ĭ-dō-gā'noid *or* -găn'oid), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + E. *ganoid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a division (*Lepidoganoidei*) of ganoid fishes, including those that have scales forming a coat of mail. Also used adjectively.

Le-pid'o-lite (lē-pĭd'ō-līt; 277), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + *-lite*: cf. F. *lépidolithe*.] (*Min.*) A species of mica, of a lilac or rose-violet color, containing lithia. It usually occurs in masses consisting of small scales. See MICA.

Lep'i-dom'e-lane (lĕp'ĭ-dŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + μέλας, μέλαινα, black.] (*Min.*) An iron-potash mica, of a raven-black color, usually found in granitic rocks in small six-sided tables, or as an aggregation of minute opaque scales. See MICA.

Lep'i-dop'ter (lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *lépidoptère*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Lepidoptera.

‖ **Lep'i-dop'te-ra** (-dŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + πτερόν a feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects, which includes the butterflies and moths. They have broad wings, covered with minute overlapping scales, usually brightly colored.

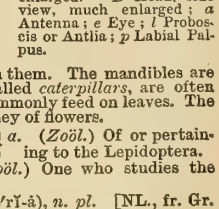

Lepidoptera. *A* Portion of a Wing, showing the attachment of the Scales, much enlarged. *B* Head, side view, much enlarged; *a* Antenna; *e* Eye; *l* Proboscis or Antlia; *p* Labial Palpus.

☞ They have a tubular proboscis, or haustellum, formed by the two slender maxillæ. The labial palpi are usually large, and the proboscis, when not in use, can be coiled up spirally between them. The mandibles are rudimentary. The larvæ, called *caterpillars*, are often brightly colored, and they commonly feed on leaves. The adults feed chiefly on the honey of flowers.

Lep'i-dop'ter-al (-tẽr-al), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertain-
Lep'i-dop'ter-ous (-ŭs), } ing to the Lepidoptera.

Lep'i-dop'ter-ist, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One who studies the Lepidoptera.

‖ **Lep'i-do-sau'ri-a** (-dō-są'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of reptiles, including the serpents and lizards; the Plagiotremata.

Lep'i-do-si'ren (-sī'rĕn), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale + σειρήν a siren.] (*Zoöl.*) An eel-shaped ganoid fish of the order Dipnoi, having both gills and lungs. It inhabits the rivers of South America. The name is also applied to a related African species (*Protopterus annectens*). The lepidosirens grow to a length of from four to six feet. Called also *doko.*

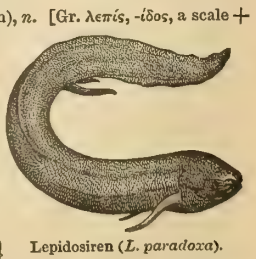
Lepidosiren (*L. paradoxa*).

Lep'i-dote (lĕp'ĭ-dōt), }
Lep'i-do'ted (-dō'tĕd), } *a.* [Gr. λεπιδωτός covered with scales, fr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale.] (*Bot.*) Having a coat of scurfy scales, as the leaves of the oleaster.

‖ **Le-pis'ma** (lē-pĭz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπισμα peel, fr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of wingless thysanurous insects having an elongated flattened body, covered with shining scales and terminated by seven unequal bristles. A common species (*Lepisma saccharina*) is found in houses, and often injures books and furniture. Called also *shiner*, *silver witch*, *silver moth*, and *furniture bug.*

Lepisma (*L. saccharina*). Much enlarged.

Le-pis'moid (-moid), *a.* [*Lepisma* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Lepisma.

Lep'o-rine (lĕp'ō-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare. See LEVERET.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a hare; like or characteristic of, a hare.

‖ **Le'pra** (lē'prȧ), *n.* [L. See LEPER.] (*Med.*) Leprosy.

☞ The term *lepra* was formerly given to various skin diseases, the leprosy of modern authors being *Lepra Arabum.* See LEPROSY.

Lep're (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* Leprosy. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
Lep'rose' (lĕp'rōs'), *a.* [See LEPROUS.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Covered with thin, scurfy scales.
Le-pros'i-ty (lē-prŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being leprous or scaly; also, a scale. *Bacon.*
Lep'ro-sy (lĕp'rō-sȳ), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease which first appears as blebs or as reddish, shining, slightly prominent spots, with spreading edges. These are often followed by an eruption of dark or yellowish prominent nodules, frequently producing great deformity. In one variety of the disease, anæsthesia of the skin is a prominent symptom. In addition there may be wasting of the muscles, falling out of the hair and nails, and distortion of the hands and feet with destruction of the bones and joints. It is incurable, and is probably contagious.

☞ The disease now called leprosy, also designated as *Lepra* or *Lepra Arabum*, and *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, is not the same as the leprosy of the ancients. The latter was, indeed, a generic name for many varieties of skin disease (including our modern leprosy, psoriasis, etc.), some of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. A variety of leprosy of the Hebrews (probably identical with modern leprosy) was characterized by the presence of smooth, shining, depressed white patches or scales, the hair on which participated in the whiteness, while the skin and adjacent flesh became insensible. It was an incurable disease.

Lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *leprous*, *lepros*, F. *lépreux*, fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*, *leprae*, leprosy. See LEPER.]
1. Infected with leprosy; pertaining to or resembling leprosy. "His hand was *leprous* as snow." *Ex.* iv. 6.
2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Leprose.
— Lep'rous-ly, *adv.* — **Lep'rous-ness,** *n*
Lep'ry (-rȳ), *n.* Leprosy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*
Lep'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Leptus* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a form somewhat like leptus; — said of active insect larvæ having three pairs of legs. See LARVA.
‖ **Lep'to-car'di-a** (lĕp'tō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός small + καρδία the heart.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest class of Vertebrata, including only the Amphioxus. The heart is represented only by a simple pulsating vessel. The blood is colorless; the brain, renal organs, and limbs are wanting, and the backbone is represented only by a simple, unsegmented notochord. See AMPHIOXUS. [Written also *Leptocardii.*]

Leptocardia (*Amphioxus*). *b* Notochord; *c* Oral Cirri and Mouth; *e* Branchial Sack; *f* Liver; *i* Intestine; *l* Abdominal Pore; *oo* Ovary; *v* Aorta.

Lep'to-car'di-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the LEPTOCARDIA. — *n.* One of the Leptocardia.
Lep'to-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. λεπτός small, thin + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird or other animal having slender toes. [Written also *lepodactyle.*]
Lep'to-dac'tyl-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having slender toes.
Lep-tol'o-gy (lĕp-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. λεπτολογία; λεπτός small, subtile + λόγος discourse.] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.
‖ **Lep'to-men'in-gi'tis** (lĕp'tō-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός small + *meningitis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the *pia mater* or of the arachnoid membrane.
Lep'to-rhine (lĕp'tō-rīn *or* -rĭn), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός small + ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] (*Anat.*) Having the nose narrow; — said esp. of the skull. Opposed to *platyrhine.*
‖ **Lep-tos'tra-ca** (lĕp-tŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός thin, slender + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea, including Nebalia and allied forms.
‖ **Lep'to-thrix** (lĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός small + θρίξ hair.] (*Biol.*) A genus of bacteria, characterized by having their filaments very long, slender, and indistinctly articulated.
‖ **Lep'to-thrix,** *a.* [See LEPTOTHRIX, *n.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a little chain; — applied to bacteria when, as in multiplication by fission, they form a chain of filiform individuals.
‖ **Lep'tus** (lĕp'tŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λεπτός thin, small.] (*Zoöl.*) The six-legged young, or larva, of certain mites; — sometimes used as a generic name. See *Harvest mite*, under HARVEST.
Lep'ty-nite (lĕp'tĭ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See GRANULITE.
Lere (lēr), *n.* [See LORE knowledge.] Learning; lesson; lore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Lere, *v. t. & i.* [OE. *leeren*, *leren*, AS. *lǣran.* See LORE, LEARN.] To learn; to teach. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Lere, *a.* Empty. [*Obs.*] See LEER, *a.*
Lere, *n.* [AS. *lira* flesh; cf. Icel. *lær* thigh.] Flesh; skin. [*Obs.*] "His white *leer.*" *Chaucer.*
Ler'ed (lēr'ĕd), *a.* [From *lere*, v. t.] Learned. [*Obs.*] "Lewed man or *lered.*" *Chaucer.*
‖ **Ler-næ'a** (lẽr-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Lernaeus* Lernæan, fr. *Lerna*, Gr. Λέρνη, a forest and marsh near Argos, the mythological abode of the hydra.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of parasitic Entomostraca, — the same as the family *Lernæidæ.*

☞ The genus is restricted by modern zoölogists to a limited number of species similar to *Lernæa branchialis* found on the gills of the cod.

‖ **Ler'næ-a'ce-a** (lẽr'nē-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LERNÆA.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of copepod Crustacea, including a large number of remarkable forms, mostly parasitic on fishes. The young, however, are active and swim freely. See *Illustration* in Appendix.
Ler-ne'an (lẽr-nē'ȧn), *n.* [See LERNÆA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family (*Lernæidæ*) of parasitic Crustacea found attached to fishes and other marine animals. Some species penetrate the skin and flesh with the elongated head, and feed on the viscera. See *Illust.* in Appendix.
‖ **Lé'rot'** (lā'rō'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European rodent (*Eliomys nitela*), allied to the dormouse.
Les (lēs), *n.* A leash. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Les'bi-an (lĕs'bĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island anciently called *Lesbos*, now Mitylene, in the Grecian Archipelago.
Lese (lēz), *v. t.* To lose. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Lese'-maj'es-ty (-măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.* See LEZE MAJESTY.
Le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere*, *laesum*, to hurt, injure.] A hurt; an injury. Specifically: (*a*) (*Civil Law*) Loss sustained from failure to fulfill a bargain or contract. *Burrill.* (*b*) (*Med.*) Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs. *Dunglison.*
-less (-lĕs). [AS. *leás* loose, false; akin to OS. *lōs* loose, false, D. *los* loose, *loos* false, sly, G. *los* loose, Icel. *lauss* loose, vacant, Goth. *laus* empty, vain, and also to E. *loose*, *lose.* √127. See LOSE, and cf. LOOSE, LEASING.] A privative adjective suffix, denoting *without*, *destitute of*, *not having*; as witless, childless, fatherless.
Less (lĕs), *conj.* Unless. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Less, *a.* [OE. *lesse*, AS. *lǣssa*; akin to OFries. *lēssa*; a compar. from a lost positive form. Cf. LESSER, LEST, LEAST. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little.*] Smaller; not so large or great; not so much; shorter; inferior; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value; in *less* time than before.

☞ The substantive which *less* qualifies is often omitted; as, the purse contained *less* (money) than ten dollars. See LESS, *n.*

Thus in *less* [time] than a hundred years from the coming of Augustine, all England became Christian. *E. A. Freeman.*

Less, *adv.* [AS. *lǣs.* See LESS, *adj.*, and cf. LEST.] Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful.
Less, *n.* **1.** A smaller portion or quantity.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some *less.* *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. The inferior, younger, or smaller.

The *less* is blessed of the better. *Heb.* vii. 7.

Less, *v. t.* To make less; to lessen. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* [F. *laissé*, p. p. of *laisser.* See LEASE, *v. t.*] (*Law*) The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease. *Blackstone.*
Less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LESSENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LESSENING.] [From LESS, *a.*] To make less; to reduce; to make smaller, or fewer; to diminish; to lower; to degrade; as, to *lessen* a kingdom, or a population; to *lessen* speed, rank, fortune.

Charity . . . shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To diminish; reduce; abate; decrease; lower; impair; weaken; degrade.

Less'en, *v. i.* To become less; to shrink; to contract; to decrease; to be diminished; as, the apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them; his care, or his wealth, *lessened.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this: there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

Less'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lessens.

His wife . . . is the *lessener* of his pain, and the augmenter of his pleasure. *J. Rogers* (1839).

Less'er (-ẽr), *a.* [This word is formed by adding anew the compar. suffix *-er* (in which *r* is from an original *s*) to *less.* See LESS, *a.*] Less; smaller; inferior.

God made . . . the *lesser* light to rule the night. *Gen.* i. 15.

☞ *Lesser* is used for *less*, now the compar. of *little*, in certain special instances in which its employment has become established by custom; as, *Lesser* Asia (*i. e.*, Asia Minor), the *lesser* light, and some others; also in poetry, for the sake of the meter, and in prose where its use renders the passage more euphonious.

The more my prayer, the *lesser* is my grace. *Shak.*
The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs. *Pope.*

By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of the law. *Locke.*

Less'er, *adv.* Less. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Les'ses (lĕs'sĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *laissées*, from *laisser* to leave. See LEASE, *v. t.*] The leavings or dung of beasts.
Les'son (lĕs's'n), *n.* [OE. *lessoun*, F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, fr. *legere* to read, collect. See LEGEND, and cf. LECTION.] **1.** Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; something, as a portion of a book, assigned to a pupil to be studied or learned at one time.
2. That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction derived from precept, experience, observation, or deduction; a precept; a doctrine; as, to take or give a *lesson* in drawing. "A smooth and pleasing *lesson.*" *Milton.*

Emprinteth well this *lesson* in your mind. *Chaucer.*

3. A portion of Scripture read in divine service for instruction; as, here erdeth the first *lesson.*
4. A severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; warning.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. (*Mus.*) An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose; a study.
Les'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LESSONED (-s'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LESSONING.] To teach; to instruct. *Shak.*

To rest the weary, and to soothe the sad,
Doth *lesson* happier men, and shame at least the bad. *Byron.*

Les'sor (lĕs'sôr *or* lĕs-sôr'), *n.* [See LESSEE, LEASE, *v. t.*] (*Law*) One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone.*
Lest (lĕst), *v. i.* To listen. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*
Lest, *n.* [See LIST to choose.] Lust; desire; pleasure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Lest, *a.* Last; least. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Lest, *conj.* [OE. *leste*, fr. AS. *ðȳ lǣs ðē* the less that, where *ðȳ* is the instrumental case of the definite article, and *ðē* is an indeclinable relative particle, *that*, *who*, *which.* See THE, LESS, *a.*] **1. For fear that; that . . . not**; in order that . . . not.

Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty. *Prov.* xx. 13.
Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed *lest* he fall. 1 *Cor.* x. 12.

2. That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension.*

I feared
Lest I might anger thee. *Shak.*

-let (-lĕt). [From two French dim. endings *-el* (L. *-ellus*) and *-et*, as in bracel*et.*] A noun suffix having a diminutive force; as in streaml*et*, wavel*et*, arml*et.*
Let (lĕt), *v. t.* [OE. *letten*, AS. *lettan* to delay, to hinder, fr. *læt* slow; akin to D. *letten* to hinder, G. *verletzen* to hurt, Icel. *letja* to hold back, Goth. *latjan.* See LATE.] To retard; to hinder; to impede; to oppose. [*Archaic*]

He was so strong that no man might him *let.* *Chaucer.*
He who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 *Thess.* ii. 7.
Mine ancient wound is hardly whole,
And *lets* me from the saddle. *Tennyson.*

Let, *n.* **1.** A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay; — common in the phrase *without let or hindrance*, but elsewhere archaic. *Keats.*

Consider whether your doings be to the *let* of your salvation or not. *Latimer.*

2. (*Lawn Tennis*) A stroke in which a ball touches the top of the net in passing over.
Let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LET (LETTED (lĕt'tĕd), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTING.] [OE. *leten*, *læten* (past tense *lat*, *let*, p. p. *laten*, *leten*, *lete*), AS. *lǣtan* (past tense *lēt*, p. p. *lǣten*); akin to OFries. *lēta*, OS. *lātan*, D. *laten*, G. *lassen*, OHG. *lāzzan*, Icel. *láta*, Sw. *låta*, Dan. *lade*, Goth. *lētan*, and L. *lassus* weary. The original meaning seems to have been, to let loose, let go, let drop. Cf. ALAS, LATE, LASSITUDE, LET to hinder.] **1.** To leave; to relinquish; to abandon. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*, except when followed by *alone* or *be.*]

He . . . prayed him his voyage for to *let.* *Chaucer.*
Yet neither spins nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *lets.* *Spenser.*
Let me alone in choosing of my wife. *Chaucer.*

2. To consider; to think; to esteem. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
3. To cause; to make; — used with the infinitive in the active form but in the passive sense; as, *let* make, *i. e.*, cause to be made; *let* bring, *i. e.*, cause to be brought. [*Obs.*]

This irous, cursed wretch
Let this knight's son anon before him fetch. *Chaucer.*
He . . . thus *let* do slay hem all three. *Chaucer.*
Anon he *let* two coffers make. *Gower.*

4. To permit; to allow; to suffer; — either affirmatively, by positive act, or negatively, by neglecting to restrain or prevent.

☞ In this sense, when followed by an infinitive, the latter is commonly without the sign *to*; as, to *let* us walk, *i. e.*, to permit or suffer us to walk. Sometimes there is entire omission of the verb; as, to *let* [to be or to go] loose.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go. *Ex.* viii. 28.
If your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shak.*

5. To allow to be used or occupied for a compensation; to lease; to rent; to hire out; — often with *out*; as, to *let* a farm; to *let* a house; to *let* out horses.
6. To give, grant, or assign, as a work, privilege, or contract; — often with *out*; as, to *let* the building of a bridge; to *let* out the lathing and the plastering.

☞ The active form of the infinitive of *let*, as of many other English verbs, is often used in a passive sense; as, a house *to let* (*i. e.*, for letting, or to be let). This form of expression conforms to the use of the Anglo-Saxon gerund with *to* (dative infinitive) which was commonly so employed. See GERUND, 2. "Your elegant house in Harley Street is *to let.*" *Thackeray.*

In the imperative mood, before the first person plural, *let* has a hortative force. "Rise up, *let* us go." *Mark* xiv. 42. "*Let* us seek out some desolate shade." *Shak.*

To let alone, to leave; to withdraw from; to refrain from interfering with. — **To let blood,** to cause blood to flow; to bleed. — **To let down.** (*a*) To lower. (*b*) To soften in tempering; as, *to let down* tools, cutlery, and the like. — **To let drive** *or* **fly,** to discharge with violence, as a blow, an arrow, or stone. See under DRIVE, and FLY. — **To let in** *or* **into.** (*a*) To permit or suffer to enter; to admit. (*b*) To insert, or imbed, as a piece of wood, in a recess formed in a surface for the purpose. — **To let loose,** to remove restraint from; to permit to wander at large. — **To let off.** (*a*) To discharge; to let fly, as an arrow; to fire the charge of, as a gun. (*b*) To release, as from an engagement or obligation. [*Colloq.*] — **To let out.** (*a*) To allow to go forth; as, *to let out* a prisoner. (*b*) To extend or loosen, as the folds of a garment; to enlarge; to suffer to run out, as a cord. (*c*) To lease; to give out for performance by contract, as a job. (*d*) To divulge. — **To let slide,** to let go; to cease to care for. [*Colloq.*] "*Let* the world *slide.*" *Shak.*

Let, *v. i.* **1.** To forbear. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year. See note under LET, *v. t.*

To let on, to tell; to tattle; to divulge something. [*Low*] — **To let up,** to become less severe; to diminish; to cease; as, when the storm *lets up.* [*Colloq.*]

Let'-a-lone' (lĕt'ȧ-lōn'), *a.* Letting alone.

The let-alone principle, doctrine, *or* **policy.** (*Polit. Econ.*) See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

Letch (lĕch), *v. & n.* See LEACH.
Letch, *n.* [See LECH, LECHER.] Strong desire; passion. [*Archaic*]

Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. *De Quincey.*

Letch'y (-ȳ), *a.* See LEACHY.
Lete (lēt), *v. t.* To let; to leave. [*Obs.*]
Let'en (lĕt'ĕn), *obs. p. p.* of LETE. *Chaucer.*
Leth'al (lĕth'ăl), *n.* [Lauric + *ether* + *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) One of the higher alcohols of the paraffine series obtained from spermaceti as a white crystalline solid. It is so called because it occurs in the ethereal salt of lauric acid.

Le'thal (lē'thal), *a.* [L. *lethalis, letalis,* fr. *lethum, letum,* death: cf. F. *léthal.*] Deadly; mortal; fatal. "The *lethal* blow." *W. Richardson.* — **Le'thal-ly,** *adv.*

Le-thal'i-ty (lē-thăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *léthalité.*] The quality of being lethal; mortality.

Le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), **Le-thar'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lethargicus,* Gr. ληθαργικός: cf. F. *léthargique.* See LETHARGY.] Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy. — **Le-thar'gic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Le-thar'gic-al-ness,** *n.* — **Le-thar'gic-ness,** *n.*

Leth'ar-gize (lĕth'ar-jīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LETHARGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETHARGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To make lethargic.

All bitters are poison, and act by stilling, and depressing, and *lethargizing* the irritability. *Coleridge.*

Leth'ar-gy (-jȳ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [F. *léthargie,* L. *lethargia,* Gr. λήθαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, fr. λήθη forgetfulness. See LETHE.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked.

2. A state of inaction or indifference.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy.* *Atterbury.*

Leth'ar-gy, *v. t.* To lethargize. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Le'the (lē'thē *or* lēth), *n.* [See LETHAL.] Death. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη, prop., forgetfulness, akin to λανθάνεσθαι to forget, λανθάνειν to escape notice.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A river of Hades whose waters when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past.

2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

Le-the'an (lē-thē'an), *a.* [L. *Lethaeus,* Gr. λήθαιος or ληθαῖος.] Of or pertaining to Lethe; resembling in effect the water of Lethe. *Milton. Barrow.*

Le'theed (lē'thēd), *a.* Caused by Lethe. "*Letheed* dullness." [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Le'the-on (lē'thē-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λήθη.] (*Med.*) Sulphuric ether used as an anæsthetic agent. [*R.*]

Le'the-on-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To subject to the influence of letheon. [*R.* or *Obs.*]

Le-thif'er-ous (lē-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer, letifer,* fr. *lethum, letum,* death + *ferre* to bear, to bring: cf. F. *léthifère.*] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Le'thy (lē'thȳ), *a.* Lethean. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Let'-off' (lĕt'ôf'; 115), *n.* (*Mach.*) A device for letting off, releasing, or giving forth, as the warp from the cylinder of a loom.

Let'te (lĕt't'e), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LETTED.] To let; to hinder. See LET, to hinder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Let'ter (lĕt't'ẽr), *n.* [From LET to permit.] One who lets or permits; one who lets anything for hire.

Let'ter, *n.* [From LET to hinder.] One who retards or hinders. [*Archaic*]

Let'ter, *n.* [OE. *lettre,* F. *lettre,* OF. *letre,* fr. L. *littera, litera,* a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature, fr. *linere, litum,* to besmear, to spread or rub over; because one of the earliest modes of writing was by graving the characters upon tablets smeared over or covered with wax. *Pliny,* xiii. 11. See LINIMENT, and cf. LITERAL.] **1.** A mark or character used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech; a first element of written language.

And a superscription also was written over him in *letters* of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke* xxiii. 38.

2. A written or printed communication; a message expressed in intelligible characters on something adapted to conveyance, as paper, parchment, etc.; an epistle.

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural. *Walsh.*

3. A writing; an inscription. [*Obs.*]

None could expound what this *letter* meant. *Chaucer.*

4. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact signification or requirement.

We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law and the intention of the lawgiver. *Jer. Taylor.*

I broke the *letter* of it to keep the sense. *Tennyson.*

5. (*Print.*) A single type; type, collectively; a style of type.

Under these buildings . . . was the king's printing house, and that famous *letter* so much esteemed. *Evelyn.*

6. *pl.* Learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters.*

7. *pl.* A letter; an epistle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dead letter, Drop letter, etc. See under DEAD, DROP, etc. — **Letter book,** a book in which copies of letters are kept. — **Letter box,** a box for the reception of letters to be mailed or delivered. — **Letter carrier,** a person who carries letters; a postman; specif., an officer of the post office who carries letters to the persons to whom they are addressed, and collects letters to be mailed. — **Letter cutter,** one who engraves letters or letter punches. — **Letter lock,** a lock that can not be opened when fastened, unless certain movable lettered rings or disks forming a part of it are in such a position (indicated by a particular combination of the letters) as to permit the bolt to be withdrawn.

A strange lock that opens with AMEN. *Beau. & Fl.*

— **Letter paper,** paper for writing letters on; especially, a size of paper intermediate between note paper and foolscap. See PAPER. — **Letter punch,** a steel punch with a letter engraved on the end, used in making the matrices for type. — **Letters of administration** (*Law*), the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person. — **Letter of attorney, Letter of credit,** etc. See under ATTORNEY, CREDIT, etc. — **Letter of license,** a paper by which creditors extend a debtor's time for paying his debts. — **Letters close** *or* **clause** (*Eng. Law.*), letters or writs directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and hence *closed* or sealed on the outside; — distinguished from *letters patent. Burrill.* — **Letters of orders** (*Eccl.*), a document duly signed and sealed, by which a bishop makes it known that he has regularly ordained a certain person as priest, deacon, etc. — **Letters patent, overt,** *or* **open** (*Eng. Law*), a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as, *letters patent* under the seal of England. — **Letter-sheet envelope,** a stamped sheet of letter paper issued by the government, prepared to be folded and sealed for transmission by mail without an envelope. — **Letters testamentary** (*Law*), an instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor after probate of a will, authorizing him to act as executor. — **Letter writer.** (*a*) One who writes letters. (*b*) A machine for copying letters. (*c*) A book giving directions and forms for the writing of letters.

Let'ter (lĕt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTERING.] To impress with letters; to mark with letters or words; as, a book gilt and *lettered.*

Let'tered (lĕt'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Literate; educated; versed in literature. "Are you not *lettered?*" *Shak.*

The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the *lettered* clergy, still chiefly of Roman birth, to reduce to writing the institutes of their forefathers. *Milman.*

2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. "A *lettered* education." *Collier.*

3. Inscribed or stamped with letters. *Addison.*

Let'ter-er (lĕt'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, inscribes, or engraves, alphabetical letters.

Let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or business of making, or marking with, letters, as by cutting or painting.

2. The letters made; as, the *lettering* of a sign.

Let'ter-less (lĕt'tẽr-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not having a letter.

2. Illiterate. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Let'tern (lĕt'tẽrn), *n.* See LECTURN.

Let'ter-press' (-tẽr-prĕs'), *n.* Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types; — often used of the reading matter in distinction from the illustrations.

Letterpress printing, printing directly from type, in distinction from printing from plates.

Let'ter-ure (-ûr), *n.* Letters; literature. [*Obs.*] "To teach him *letterure* and courtesy." *Chaucer.*

Let'ter-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The beautiful and highly elastic wood of a tree of the genus *Brosimum* (*B. Aubletii*), found in Guiana; — so called from black spots in it which bear some resemblance to hieroglyphics; also called *snakewood,* and *leopardwood.* It is much used for bows and for walking sticks.

Let'tic (lĕt'tĭk), *a.* (*a*) Of or pertaining to the Letts; Lettish. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a branch of the Slavic family, subdivided into Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian. — *n.* (*a*) The language of the Letts; Lettish. (*b*) The language of the Lettic race, including Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian.

Let'tish (lĕt'tĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts. — *n.* The language spoken by the Letts. See LETTIC.

Let'trure (-trụr), *n.* See LETTERURE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Letts (lĕts), *n. pl.; sing.* LETT (lĕt). (*Ethnol.*) An Indo-European people, allied to the Lithuanians and Old Prussians, and inhabiting a part of the Baltic provinces of Russia.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* [OE. *letuce,* prob. through Old French from some Late Latin derivative of L. *lactuca* lettuce, which, according to Varro, is fr. *lac, lactis,* milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when it is cut: cf. F. *laitue.* Cf. LACTEAL, LACTUCIC.] (*Bot.*) A composite plant of the genus *Lactuca* (*L. sativa*), the leaves of which are used as salad. Plants of this genus yield a milky juice, from which lactucarium is obtained. The commonest wild lettuce of the United States is *L. Canadensis.*

Hare's lettuce, Lamb's lettuce. See under HARE, and LAMB. — **Lettuce opium.** See LACTUCARIUM. — **Sea lettuce,** certain papery green seaweeds of the genus *Ulva.*

Let'u-a-ry (lĕt'ū-ā-rȳ), *n.* Electuary. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Let'-up' (lĕt'ŭp'), *n.* [See LET to forbear.] Abatement; also, cessation; as, it blew a gale for three days without any *let-up.* [*Colloq.*]

Leuc- (lūk-). Same as LEUCO-.

Leu'ca-den'dron (lū'kā-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκός white + δένδρον tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, having handsome foliage. *Leucadendron argenteum* is the *silverboom* of the colonists.

Leu-can'i-line (lū-kăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Leuc-* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, crystalline, organic base, obtained from rosaniline by reduction, and also from other sources. It forms colorless salts.

Leu-chæ'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκός white + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. — **Leu-chæm'ic** (lū-kĕm'ĭk), *a.*

[Written also *leukæmia, leukæmic.*]

Leu'cic (lū'sĭk), **Leu-cin'ic** (lū-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from leucin, and called also *oxycaproic acid.*

Leu'cin (lū'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance formed in the decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion, by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid, and by putrefaction. It is also found as a constituent of various tissues and organs, as the spleen, pancreas, etc., and likewise in the vegetable kingdom. Chemically it is to be considered as amido-caproic acid.

Leu'cite (lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white: cf. F. *leucite.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral having a glassy fracture, occurring in translucent trapezohedral crystals. It is a silicate of alumina and potash. It is found in the volcanic rocks of Italy, especially at Vesuvius.

2. (*Bot.*) A leucoplast.

Leu-cit'ic (lū-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing leucite; as, *leucitic* rocks.

Leu'ci-toid (lū'sĭ-toid), *n.* [*Leucite* + *-oid.*] (*Crystallog.*) The trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; — so called as being the form of the mineral leucite.

Leu'co- (lū'kō-), **Leuc-** (lūk-). [Gr. λευκός white.] A combining form signifying *white, colorless;* specif. (*Chem.*), denoting an extensive series of *colorless* organic compounds, obtained by reduction from certain other *colored* compounds; as, *leucaniline, leucaurin,* etc.

Leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) A colorless corpuscle, as one of the white blood corpuscles, or those found in lymph, marrow of bone, connective tissue, etc.

☞ They all consist of more or less spherical masses of protoplasm, without any surrounding membrane or wall, and are capable of motion.

‖ **Leu'co-cy-thæ'mi-a** (lū'kō-sī-thē'mĭ-ā), ‖ **Leu'co-cy-the'mi-a** *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκός white + κύτος a hollow vessel + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are largely increased in number, and there is enlargement of the spleen, or the lymphatic glands; leuchæmia.

Leu'co-cy-the'sis (-sī'tō-jēn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Leucocyte* + *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) The formation of leucocytes.

Leu'co-e'thi-op'ic (-ē'thĭ-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Leuco-* + *Ethiopic.*] White and black; — said of a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race.

Leu'co-e'thi-ops (-ē'thĭ-ŏps), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *Aethiops.*] An albino. [Also written *leucœthiops.*]

Leu'co-line (lū'kō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Leuc-* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous organic base from coal tar, and identical with quinoline. Cf. QUINOLINE.

‖ **Leu-co'ma** (lū-kō'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεύκωμα, fr. λευκός white.] (*Med.*) A white opacity in the cornea of the eye; — called also *albugo.*

Leu-co'ma-ine (lū-kō'mā-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *-maine,* as in *ptomaine.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An animal base or alkaloid, appearing in the tissue during life; hence, a vital alkaloid, as distinguished from a *ptomaine* or cadaveric poison.

Leu-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Leuc-* + *croconic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex organic acid, obtained as a yellowish white gum by the oxidation of croconic acid.

Leu-cop'a-thy (lū-kŏp'ā-thȳ), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] The state of an albino, or of a white child of black parents.

Leu'co-phane (lū'kō-fān), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφανής appearing bright or white; λευκός white + φαίνειν to show: cf. G. *leukophan.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish yellow color; it is a silicate of glucina, lime, and soda with fluorine. Called also *leucophanite.*

Leu'co-phleg'ma-cy (lū'kō-flĕg'mā-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφλεγματία; λευκός white + φλέγμα phlegm: cf. F. *leucophlegmasie.*] (*Med.*) A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.

Leu'co-phleg-mat'ic (-flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *leucophlegmatique,* Gr. λευκοφλέγματος.] Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white bloated skin.

Leu'co-phyll (lū'kō-fĭl), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. φύλλον a leaf.] (*Chem.*) A colorless substance isomeric with chlorophyll, contained in parts of plants capable of becoming green. *Watts.*

Leu-coph'yl-lous (lū-kŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* lū'kō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* Gr. λευκόφυλλος; λευκός white + φύλλον a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having white or silvery foliage.

Leu'co-plast (lū'kō-plăst), **Leu'co-plas'tid** (-plăs'tĭd), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Bot.*) One of certain very minute whitish or colorless granules occurring in the protoplasm of plants and supposed to be the nuclei around which starch granules will form.

Leu-cop'y-rite (lū-kŏp'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *pyrites.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a color between white and steel-gray, with a metallic luster, and consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron.

Leu'cor-rhœ'a (lū'kŏr-rē'ā), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish, viscid mucus, resulting from inflammation or irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female; the whites. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Leu'co-ryx** (lū'kō-rĭks), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λευκός + ὄρυξ a kind of gazelle.] (*Zoöl.*) A large antelope of North Africa (*Oryx leucoryx*), allied to the gemsbok.

Leu'co-scope (lū'kō-skōp), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument, devised by Professor Helmholtz, for testing the color perception of the eye, or for comparing different lights, as to their constituent colors or their relative whiteness.

Leu'co-soid (-soid), *a.* [NL. *Leucosia,* the typical genus (fr. Gr. λευκός white) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the *Leucosoidea,* a tribe of marine crabs including the box crab or *Calappa.*

Leu'co-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *sphere.*] (*Astron.*) The inner corona. [*R.*]

Leu'co-tu'ric (lū'kō-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*Leuco-* + allantoic + *uric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous organic substance of the uric acid group, called *leucoturic* acid or *oxalantin.* See OXALANTIN.

Leu'cous (lū'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. λευκός.] White; — applied to albinos, from the whiteness of their skin and hair.

Leu-cox'ene (lū-kŏks'ēn), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. ξένος stranger.] (*Min.*) A nearly opaque white mineral, in part identical with titanite, observed in some igneous rocks as the result of the alteration of titanic iron.

Leu-kæ'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ā), *n.* Leucocythæmia.

Leuke (lūk), *a.*, **Leuke'ness,** *n.* See LUKE, etc.

Leu'ko-plast (lū'kō-plăst), *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEUCOPLAST.

‖ **Le-va'na** (lē-vā'nā), *n.* [L., fr. *levare* to raise.] (*Rom. Myth.*) A goddess who protected newborn infants.

Le'vant (lē'vant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *lever* to raise.] (*Law*) Rising or having risen from rest; — said of cattle. See *Couchant and levant,* under COUCHANT.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* the point where the sun rises, the east, the Levant, fr. *levare* to raise, *levarsi* to rise: cf. F. *levant.* See LEVER.] **1.** The countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

2. A levanter (the wind so called).

Le'vant (lē'vant; 277), *a.* Eastern. [*Obs.*]

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *levantar* to raise, go from one place to another.] To run away from one's debts; to decamp. [*Colloq. Eng.*] *Thackeray.*

Le-vant'er (lĕ-vănt'ẽr), *n.* [From LEVANT, *v.*] One who levants, or decamps. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Le-vant'er, *n.* [From LEVANT, *n.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean. *W. H. Russell.*

Le-vant'ine (lĕ-vănt'ĭn *or* lĕv'ănt-ĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *levantin*, or It. *levantino*. See LEVANT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the Levant. *J. Spencer.*

Le-vant'ine, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Levant.

2. [F. *levantine*, or It. *levantina*.] A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

‖ **Le-va'ri fa'ci-as** (lĕ-vā'rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [Law L., cause to be levied.] A writ of execution at common law.

Le-va'tion (lĕ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *levatio*.] The act of raising; elevation; upward motion, as that produced by the action of a *levator* muscle.

Le-va'tor (lĕ-vā'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.

2. (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Leve (lēv), *a.* Dear. See LIEF. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leve, *n.* & *v.* Same as 3d & 4th LEAVE. [*Obs.*]

Leve, *v. i.* To live. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leve, *v. t.* [OE., fr. AS. *lēfan*, abbrev. fr. *gelēfan*. See BELIEVE.] To believe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leve, *v. t.* [OE. *leven*, AS. *lēfan*, *lȳfan*. See LEAVE permission.] To grant; — used esp. in exclamations or prayers followed by a dependent clause. [*Obs.*]

God *leve* all be well. *Chaucer.*

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē; *often* lĕv-ē' in U. S.), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, *se lever* to rise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** The act of rising. "The sun's *levee*." *Gray.*

2. A morning assembly or reception of visitors, — in distinction from a *soirée*, or evening assembly; a *matinée;* hence, also, any general or somewhat miscellaneous gathering of guests, whether in the daytime or evening; as, the president's *levee*.

☞ In England a ceremonious day reception, when attended by both ladies and gentlemen, is called a *drawing-room*.

Lev'ee, *v. t.* To attend the levee or levees of.

He *levees* all the great. *Young.*

Lev'ee, *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER, and cf. LEVY.] An embankment to prevent inundation; as, the *levees* along the Mississippi; sometimes, the steep bank of a river. [*U. S.*]

Lev'ee, *v. t.* To keep within a channel by means of levees; as, to *levee* a river. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Le-vée' en' masse'** (*le*-vē' ăN' más'). [F.] See *Levy in mass*, under LEVY, *n.*

Leve'ful (lēv'fụl), *a.* [*Leve*, n. + *-ful*.] Allowable; permissible; lawful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *level*, *livel*, OF. *livel*, F. *niveau*, fr. L. *libella* level, water level, a plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, balance, water poise, level. Cf. LIBRATE, LIBELLA.] **1.** A line or surface to which, at every point, a vertical or plumb line is perpendicular; a line or surface which is everywhere parallel to the surface of still water; — this is the *true level*, and is a curve or surface in which all points are equally distant from the center of the earth, or rather would be so if the earth were an exact sphere.

2. A horizontal line or plane; that is, a straight line or a plane which is tangent to a true level at a given point and hence parallel to the horizon at that point; — this is the *apparent level* at the given point.

3. An approximately horizontal line or surface at a certain degree of altitude, or distance from the center of the earth; as, to climb from the *level* of the coast to the *level* of the plateau and then descend to the *level* of the valley or of the sea.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonshire. *Sir M. Hale.*
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun. *Shak.*

4. Hence, figuratively, a certain position, rank, standard, degree, quality, character, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation.

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a *level*. *Addison.*
Somebody there of his own *level*. *Swift.*
Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid
As temperance wills and prudence may persuade. *Prior.*

5. A uniform or average height; a normal plane or altitude; a condition conformable to natural law or which will secure a level surface; as, moving fluids seek a *level*.

When merit shall find its *level*. *F. W. Robertson.*

6. (*Mech. & Surv.*) (*a*) An instrument by which to find a horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to a horizontal line. (*b*) A measurement of the difference of altitude of two points, by means of a level; as, to take a *level*.

7. A horizontal passage, drift, or adit, in a mine.

Air level, a spirit level. See *Spirit level* (below). — **Box level,** a spirit level in which a glass-covered box is used instead of a tube. — **Carpenter's level, Mason's level,** either the *plumb level* or a straight bar of wood, in which is imbedded a small spirit level. — **Level of the sea,** the imaginary level from which heights and depths are calculated, taken at a mean distance between high and low water. — **Line of levels,** a connected series of measurements, by means of a level, along a given line, as of a railroad, to ascertain the profile of the ground. — **Plumb level,** one in which a horizontal bar is placed in true position by means of a plumb line, to which it is at right angles. — **Spirit level,** one in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether contained in a nearly horizontal glass tube, or a circular box with a glass cover. —

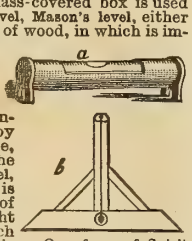

a One form of Spirit Level (*a* is near the Air Bubble); *b* One form of Mason's Level or Plumb Level.

Surveyor's level, a telescope, with a spirit level attached, and with suitable screws, etc., for accurate adjustment, the whole mounted on a tripod, for use in leveling; — called also *leveling instrument*. — **Water level,** an instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in upright tubes connected by a pipe.

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* **1.** Even; flat; having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the curvature which belongs to the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface; as, a *level* field; *level* ground; the *level* surface of a pond or lake.

Ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton.*

2. Coinciding or parallel with the plane of the horizon; horizontal; as, the telescope is now *level*.

3. Even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; on the same footing; of equal importance; — followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Young boys and girls
Are *level* now with men; the odds is gone. *Shak.*
Everything lies *level* to our wish. *Shak.*

4. Straightforward; direct; clear; open.

A very plain and *level* account. *M. Arnold.*

5. Well balanced; even; just; steady; impartial; as, a *level* head; a *level* understanding. [*Colloq.*] "A *level* consideration." *Shak.*

6. (*Phonetics*) Of even tone; without rising or falling inflection. *H. Sweet.*

Level line (*Shipbuilding*), the outline of a section which is horizontal crosswise, and parallel with the rabbet of the keel lengthwise. — **Level surface** (*Physics*), an equipotential surface at right angles at every point to the lines of force.

Lev'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVELED (-ĕld) or LEVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVELING or LEVELLING.] **1.** To make level; to make horizontal; to bring to the condition of a level line or surface; hence, to make flat or even; as, to *level* a road, a walk, or a garden.

2. To bring to a lower level; to overthrow; to topple down; to reduce to a flat surface; to lower.

And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*
He *levels* mountains and he raises plains. *Dryden.*

3. To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to point in taking aim; to aim; to direct.

Bertram de Gordon, standing on the castle wall, *leveled* a quarrel out of a crossbow. *Stow.*

4. Figuratively, to bring to a common level or plane, in respect of rank, condition, character, privilege, etc.; as, to *level* all the ranks and conditions of men.

5. To adjust or adapt to a certain level; as, to *level* remarks to the capacity of children.

For all his mind on honor fixed is,
To which he *levels* all his purposes. *Spenser.*

Lev'el, *v. i.* **1.** To be level; to be on a level with, or on an equality with, something; hence, to accord; to agree; to suit. [*Obs.*]

With such accommodation and besort
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shak.*

2. To aim a gun, spear, etc., horizontally; hence, to aim or point a weapon in direct line with the mark; fig., to direct the eye, mind, or effort, directly to an object.

The foeman may with as great aim *level* at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*
The glory of God and the good of his church . . . ought to be the mark whereat we also *level*. *Hooker.*
She *leveled* at our purposes. *Shak.*

Lev'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *leveller*.] **1.** One who, or that which, levels.

2. One who would remove social inequalities or distinctions; a socialist.

Lev'el-ing, *n.* [Written also *levelling*.] **1.** The act or operation of making level.

2. (*Surveying*) The art or operation of using a leveling instrument for finding a horizontal line, for ascertaining the differences of level between different points of the earth's surface included in a survey, for establishing grades, etc., as in finding the descent of a river, or locating a line of railroad.

Leveling instrument. See *Surveyor's level*, under LEVEL, *n.* — **Leveling staff,** a graduated rod or staff used in connection with a leveling instrument for measuring differences of level between points.

Lev'el-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The disposition or endeavor to level all distinctions of rank in society.

Lev'el-ly, *adv.* In an even or level manner.

Lev'el-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being level.

Lev'en (lĕv'en), *n.* [See LEVIN.] Lightning. [*Obs.*]

Wild thunder dint and fiery *leven*. *Chaucer.*

Lev'er (lē'vẽr), *a.* [Old compar. of *leve* or *lief*.] More agreeable; more pleasing. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To be lever than. See *Had as lief*, under HAD.

Lev'er, *adv.* Rather. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

For *lever* had I die than see his deadly face. *Spenser.*

Le'ver (lē'vẽr *or* lĕv'ẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *levour*, OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare;* akin to *levis* light in weight, E. *levity*, and perh. to E. *light* not heavy: cf. F. *levier*. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ELEVATE, LEAVEN, LEGERDEMAIN, LEVEE, LEVY, *n.*] **1.** (*Mech.*) A rigid piece which is capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied; — used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*. It is usually named as the first of the six mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, according as either the *fulcrum* F, the *weight* W, or the *power* P, respectively, is situated between the other two, as in the figures.

Lever.

2. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bar, as a capstan bar, applied to a rotatory piece to turn it. (*b*) An arm on a rock shaft, to give motion to the shaft or to obtain motion from it.

Compound lever, a machine consisting of two or more levers acting upon each other. — **Lever escapement.** See ESCAPEMENT. — **Lever jack.** See JACK, *n.*, 5. — **Lever watch,** a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance. — **Universal lever,** a machine formed by a combination of a lever with the wheel and axle, in such a manner as to convert the reciprocating motion of the lever into a continued rectilinear motion of some body to which the power is applied.

Lev'er-age (lĕv'ẽr-ăj *or* lē'vẽr-ăj), *n.* The action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

Leverage of a couple (*Mech.*), the perpendicular distance between the lines of action of two forces which act in parallel and opposite directions. — **Leverage of a force,** the perpendicular distance from the line in which a force acts upon a body to a point about which the body may be supposed to turn.

Lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre* hare, L. *lepus*. Cf. LEPORINE.] (*Zoöl.*) A hare in the first year of its age.

Lev'er-ock (-ŏk), *n.* [See LARK.] A lark. [*Scot.*]

Lev'er-wood' (lĕv'ẽr-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The American hop hornbeam (*Ostrya Virginica*), a small tree with very tough wood.

Lev'e-sel (lĕv'ĕ-sĕl), *n.* [AS. *leáf* a leaf + *sæl*, *sel*, a room, a hall.] A leafy shelter; a place covered with foliage. [*Obs.*]

Behind the mill, under a *levesel*. *Chaucer.*

Lev'et (lĕv'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *lever* to raise.] A trumpet call for rousing soldiers; a reveille. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [From LEVY to assess.] Fit to be levied; capable of being assessed and collected; as, sums *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon.*

Le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ă-thăn), *n.* [Heb. *livyāthān*.] **1.** An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli., and mentioned in other passages of Scripture.

☞ It is not certainly known what animal is intended, whether the crocodile, the whale, or some sort of serpent.

2. The whale, or a great whale. *Milton.*

Lev'i-er (lĕv'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who levies. *Cartwright.*

Lev'i-ga-ble (lĕv'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [See LEVIGATE, *v. t.*] Capable of being levigated.

Lev'i-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to lighten, fr. *lēvis* light.] Made less harsh or burdensome; alleviated. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Lev'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVIGATING.] [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, fr. *lēvis* smooth; akin to Gr. λεῖος.] To make smooth in various senses: (*a*) To free from grit; to reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. (*b*) To mix thoroughly, as liquids or semi-liquids. (*c*) To polish. (*d*) To make smooth in action. "When use hath *levigated* the organs." *Barrow.* (*e*) Technically, to make smooth by rubbing in a moist condition between hard surfaces, as in grinding pigments.

Lev'i-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p.] Made smooth, as if polished.

Lev'i-ga'tion (lĕv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *levigatio* a smoothing: cf. F. *lévigation*.] The act or operation of levigating.

Lev'in (lĕv'ĭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. Cf. LEVEN.] Lightning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Levin brand, a thunderbolt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lev'in-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A swift hound.

Le'vir (lē'vẽr), *n.* [L.] A husband's brother; — used in reference to levirate marriages.

Lev'i-rate (lĕv'ĭ-rāt), } *a.* [L. *levir* a husband's
Lev'i-rat'ic-al (-răt'ĭ-kal), } brother, brother-in-law; akin to Gr. δαήρ: cf. F. *lévirat* leviration.] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, a law of the ancient Israelites and other tribes and races, according to which a woman, whose husband died without issue, was married to the husband's brother.

The firstborn son of a *leviratical* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother. *Alford.*

Lev'i-ra'tion (lĕv'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Levirate marriage or marriages. *Kitto.*

‖ **Lev'i-ros'tres** (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *levis* light + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds, including the hornbills, kingfishers, and related forms.

Lev'i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *levitas*, *-atis*, lightness. See LEVITY.] To rise, or tend to rise, as if lighter than the surrounding medium; to become buoyant; — opposed to *gravitate*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Lev'i-tate, *v. t.* (*Spiritualism*) To make buoyant; to cause to float in the air; as, to *levitate* a table. [*Cant*]

Lev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *levis* light in weight.]
1. Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light. *Paley.*
2. The act or process of making buoyant.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* [L. *Levites*, Gr. Λευίτης, fr. Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] **1.** (*Bib. Hist.*) One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; esp., one subordinate to the priests (who were of the same tribe) and employed in various duties connected with the tabernacle first, and afterward the temple, such as the care of the building, bringing of wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices, the music of the services, etc.

2. A priest; — so called in contempt or ridicule.

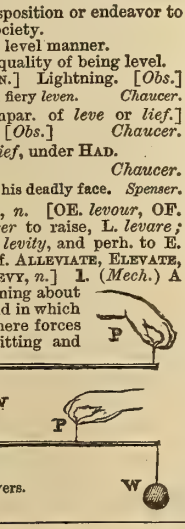

Levers.

Le-vit'ic-al (lĕ-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *Leviticus*, Gr. Λευϊτικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a Levite or the Levites.

2. Priestly. "*Levitical* questions." *Milton.*

3. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus. *Ayliffe.*

Levitical degrees, degrees of relationship named in Leviticus, within which marriage is forbidden.

Le-vit'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites; in accordance with the levitical law.

Le-vit'i-cus (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [See LEVITICAL.] The third canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites among the Hebrews, or the body of the ceremonial law.

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight; akin to *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** The quality of weighing less than something else of equal bulk; relative lightness, especially as shown by rising through, or floating upon, a contiguous substance; buoyancy. — opposed to *gravity.*

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

This bubble by reason of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that incloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; trifling gayety; frivolity; sportiveness; vanity. "A spirit of *levity* and libertinism." *Atterbury.*

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity.* *Calamy.*

3. Lack of steadiness or constancy; disposition to change; fickleness; volatility.

The *levity* that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. *Burke.*

Syn. — Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness. — LEVITY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS. All these words relate to outward conduct. *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place. *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness. *Levity* of deportment, of conduct, of remark; *volatility* of temper, of spirits; *flightiness* of mind or disposition.

Le'vo- (lē'vō-). A prefix from L. *laevus*, meaning: (*a*) *Pertaining to, or toward, the left;* as, *levo*rotatory. (*b*) (*Chem. & Opt.*) *Turning the plane of polarized light to the left;* as, *levo*tartaric acid; *levo*racemic acid; *levo*gyratory crystals, etc. [Written also *lævo-.*]

Le'vo-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *a.* [*Levo-* + *gyrate.*] (*Chem. & Physics*) Turning or twisting the plane of polarization towards the left, as levulose, levotartaric acid, etc. [Written also *lævogyrate.*]

Le'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [*Levo-* + *rotatory.*] (*Chem. & Physics*) Turning or rotating the plane of polarization towards the left; levogyrate, as levulose, left-handed quartz crystals, etc. [Written also *lævorotatory.*]

Lev'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the bulbs of the dahlia, the artichoke, and other sources, as a colorless, spongy, amorphous material. It is so called because by decomposition it yields *levulose.* [Written also *lævulin.*]

Lev'u-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or denoting, an acid (called also *acetyl-propionic acid*), $C_6H_8O_3$, obtained by the action of dilute acids on various sugars (as levulose). [Written also *lævulinic.*]

Lev'u-lo'san (-lō'sạn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unfermentable carbohydrate obtained by gently heating levulose.

Lev'u-lose' (lĕv'ū-lōs'), *n.* [See LEVO-.] (*Chem.*) A sirupy variety of sugar, rarely obtained crystallized, occurring widely in honey, ripe fruits, etc., and hence called also *fruit sugar.* It is called *levulose*, because it rotates the plane of polarization to the left. [Written also *lævulose.*]

☞ It is obtained, together with an equal quantity of dextrose, by the inversion of ordinary cane or beet sugar, and hence, as being an ingredient of *invert sugar*, is often so called. It is fermentable, nearly as sweet as cane sugar, and is metameric with dextrose. Cf. DEXTROSE.

Lev'y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LEVIES (-ĭz). [A contr. of *elevenpence* or *elevenpenny bit.*] A name formerly given in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to the Spanish real of one eighth of a dollar (or 12½ cents), valued at eleven pence when the dollar was rated at 7*s.* 6*d.*

Lev'y, *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER, and cf. LEVEE.] **1.** The act of levying or collecting by authority; as, the *levy* of troops, taxes, etc.

A *levy* of all the men left under sixty. *Thirlwall.*

2. That which is levied, as an army, force, tribute, etc. "The Irish *levies.*" *Macaulay.*

3. (*Law*) The taking or seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution.

Levy in mass [F. *levée en masse*], a requisition of all able-bodied men for military service.

Lev'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVIED (lĕv'ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVYING.] **1.** To raise, as a siege. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. To raise; to collect; said of troops, to form into an army by enrollment, conscription, etc.

Augustine . . . inflamed Ethelbert, king of Kent, to *levy* his power, and to war against them. *Fuller.*

3. To raise or collect by assessment; to exact by authority; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions.

If they do this . . . my ransom, then,
Will soon be *levied.* *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) To gather or exact; as, to *levy* money. (*b*) To erect, build, or set up; to make or construct; to raise or cast up; as, to *levy* a mill, dike, ditch, a nuisance, etc. [*Obs.*] *Cowell. Blackstone.* (*c*) To take or seize on execution; to collect by execution.

To levy a fine, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. *Blackstone.* — To levy war, to make or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.

Lev'y, *v. i.* To seize property, real or personal, or subject it to the operation of an execution; to make a levy; as, to *levy* on property; the usual mode of *levying*, in England, is by seizing the goods.

To levy on goods and chattels, to take into custody or seize specific property in satisfaction of a writ.

Lev'yne (lĕv'ĭn), **Lev'yn-ite** (-ĭn-īt), *n.* [From Mr. *Levy*, an English mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A whitish, reddish, or yellowish, transparent or translucent mineral, allied to chabazite.

Lew (lū), *a.* [Cf. *lee* a calm or sheltered place, *lukewarm.*] Lukewarm; tepid. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Lewd (lūd), *a.* [*Compar.* LEWDER (-ẽr); *superl.* LEWDEST.] [OE. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwed* laical, belonging to the laity.] **1.** Not clerical; laic; laical; hence, unlearned; simple. [*Obs.*]

For if a priest be foul, on whom we trust,
No wonder is a *lewed* man to rust. *Chaucer.*

So these great clerks their little wisdom show
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Belonging to the lower classes, or the rabble; idle and lawless; bad; vicious. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

But the Jews, which believed not, . . . took unto them certain *lewd* fellows of the baser sort, . . . and assaulted the house of Jason. *Acts* xvii. 5.

Too *lewd* to work, and ready for any kind of mischief. *Southey.*

3. Given to the promiscuous indulgence of lust; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. *Dryden.*

4. Suiting, or proceeding from, lustfulness; involving unlawful sexual desire; as, *lewd* thoughts, conduct, or language.

Syn. — Lustful; libidinous; licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious; lecherous; rakish; debauched.

— **Lewd'ly,** *adv.* — **Lewd'ness,** *n.*

Lewd'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A lewd person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lew'is, Lew'is-son (-sŭn), *n.* **1.** An iron dovetailed tenon, made in sections, which can be fitted into a dovetail mortise; — used in hoisting large stones, etc.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth.

Lewis hole, a hole wider at the bottom than at the mouth, into which a *lewis* is fitted. *De Foe.*

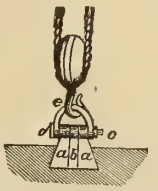

Lewis, or Lewisson. *a a* Dovetail sections; *b* Key; *cd* Bolt; *e* Clevis.

‖ **Lex** (lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* LEGES (lē'jēz). [L. See LEGAL.] Law; as, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation; *lex terræ*, the law of the land; *lex fori*, the law of the forum or court; *lex loci*, the law of the place; *lex mercatoria*, the law or custom of merchants.

Lex'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lexicon, to lexicography, or words; according or conforming to a lexicon. — **Lex'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-ĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *lexicographe.* See LEXICON.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Every other author may aspire to praise; the *lexicographer* can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few. *Johnson.*

Lex'i-co-graph'ic (-kō-grăf'ĭk), **Lex'i-co-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *lexicographique.*] Of or pertaining to, or according to, lexicography. — **Lex'i-co-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lex'i-cog'ra-phist (-kŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A lexicographer. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Lex'i-cog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *lexicographie.*] The art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary; the principles which are applied in making dictionaries.

Lex'i-col'o-gist (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in lexicology.

Lex'i-col'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν lexicon + *-logy:* cf. F. *lexicologie.*] The science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the signification and application of words.

Lex'i-con (lĕks'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός of or belonging to words, fr. λέξις a speaking, speech, a way of speaking, a single word or phrase, fr. λέγειν to say, to speak. See LEGEND.] A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language or of a considerable number of them, with the definition of each; a dictionary; especially, a dictionary of the Greek, Hebrew, or Latin language.

Lex'i-con-ist, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*R.*]

Lex'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *lexigraphique.*] Of or pertaining to lexigraphy.

Lex-ig'ra-phy (lĕks-ĭg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. λέξις word + *-graphy:* cf. F. *lexigraphie.*] The art or practice of defining words; definition of words.

Lex'i-phan'ic (lĕks'ĭ-făn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λεξιφάνης a phrase monger; λέξις speech + φαίνειν to show.] Using, or interlarded with, pretentious words; bombastic; as, a *lexiphanic* writer or speaker; *lexiphanic* writing.

Lex'i-phan'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The use of pretentious words, language, or style.

Lex'i-phar'mic (-fär'mĭk), *a.* See ALEXIPHARMIC.

Ley (lā), *v. t. & i.* To lay; to wager. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ley *n.* [OF.] Law. *Abbott.*

Ley (lī), *n.* [*Obs.*] See LYE.

Ley (lē), *n.* Grass or meadow land; a lea.

Ley, *a.* Fallow; unseeded. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ley'den jar' (lī'd'n jär'; 277). (*Elec.*) A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity. It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob which communicates with the inner coating, for the purpose of charging it with electricity. It is so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

Ley'ser (lā'zẽr), *n.* Leisure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Leze' maj'es-ty (lēz' măj'ĕs-tȳ). [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus*, fem. *laesa*, injured (see LESION) + *majestas* majesty; that is, *crimen laesae majestatis.*] [Written also *lese majesty.*] (*Law*) Any crime committed against the sovereign power.

Lher'zo-lite (lẽr'zō-līt), *n.* [From *Lherz*, a place in the Pyrenees + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) An igneous rock consisting largely of chrysolite, with pyroxene and picotite (a variety of spinel containing chromium).

Li (lē), *n.* **1.** A Chinese measure of distance, being a little more than one third of a mile.

2. A Chinese copper coin; a cash. See CASH.

Li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LIABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state of being liable; as, the *liability* of an insurer; *liability* to accidents; *liability* to the law.

2. That which one is under obligation to pay, or for which one is liable. Specifically, in the *pl.*, the sum of one's pecuniary obligations; — opposed to *assets.*

Limited liability. See *Limited company*, under LIMITED.

Li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare.* Cf. ALLY, *v. t.*, LIGATURE.] **1.** Bound or obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable; as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal.

2. Exposed to a certain contingency or casualty, more or less probable; — with *to* and an infinitive or noun; as, *liable* to slip; *liable* to accident.

Syn. — Accountable; responsible; answerable; bound; subject; obnoxious; exposed. — LIABLE, SUBJECT. *Liable* refers to a future possible or probable happening which may not actually occur; as, horses are *liable* to slip; even the sagacious are *liable* to make mistakes. *Subject* refers to any actual state or condition belonging to the nature or circumstances of the person or thing spoken of, or to that which often befalls one. One whose father was *subject* to attacks of the gout is himself *liable* to have that disease. Men are constantly *subject* to the law, but *liable* to suffer by its infraction.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton.*
All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

Li'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being liable; liability.

Li'age (lī'āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *liage* a bond. See LIABLE.] Union by league; alliance. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Li'ai'son'** (lē'ā'zôn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. See LIGATURE, and cf. LIGATION.] A union, or bond of union; an intimacy; especially, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Li-ane' (lĭ-ān'), **Li-a'na** (lĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [F. *liane;* prob. akin to *lien* a band, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIEN, *n.*] (*Bot.*) A luxuriant woody plant, climbing high trees and having ropelike stems. The grapevine often has the habit of a liane. Lianes are abundant in the forests of the Amazon region.

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *liere.* See LIE to falsify.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Li'ard (lī'ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *liart*, LL. *liardus* gray, dapple.] Gray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ Used by Chaucer as an epithet of a gray or dapple gray horse. Also used as a name for such a horse.

‖ **Liard** (lyär), *n.* [F.] A French copper coin of one fourth the value of a sou.

Li'as (lī'ạs), *n.* [Cf. F. *lias*, fr. *liais* sort of limestone, OF. also *liois;* perh. of Celtic origin, cf. Armor. *liach*, *leach*, a stone, Gael. *leac*, W. *llech.* Cf. CROMLECH.] (*Geol.*) The lowest of the three divisions of the Jurassic period; a name given in England and Europe to a series of marine limestones underlying the Oölite. See the Chart of GEOLOGY.

Li-as'sic (lī-ăs'sĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the Lias; pertaining to the Lias formation. — *n.* Same as LIAS.

Lib (lĭb), *v. t.* [Cf. GLIB to geld.] To castrate. [*Obs.*]

Lib'a-ment (lĭb'ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *libamentum.*] Libation. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Li'bant (lī'bant), *a.* [L. *libans*, p. pr. of *libare* to taste, touch.] Sipping; touching lightly. [*R.*] *Landor.*

Li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to take a little from anything, to taste, to pour out as an offering: cf. F. *libation.*] The act of pouring a liquid or liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity; also, the wine or liquid thus poured out. *Dryden.*

A heathen sacrifice or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon.*

Li'ba-to-ry (lī'bȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to libation.

Lib'bard (lĭb'bẽrd), *n.* [See LEOPARD.] A leopard. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Spenser. Keats.*

Lib'bard's bane' (-bẽrdz bān'). Leopard's bane. [*Obs.*]

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* the liber or inner bark of a tree; also (because the ancients wrote on this bark), paper, parchment, or a roll of any material used to write upon, and hence, a book or treatise: cf. F. *libelle.*]

1. A brief writing of any kind, esp. a declaration, bill, certificate, request, supplication, etc. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A *libel* of forsaking [divorcement]. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* v. 31).

2. Any defamatory writing; a lampoon; a satire.

3. (*Law*) A malicious publication expressed either in print or in writing, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. Such publication is indictable at common law.

☞ The term, in a more extended sense, includes the publication of such writings, pictures, and the like, as are of a blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or obscene character. These also are indictable at common law.

4. (*Law*) The crime of issuing a malicious defamatory publication.

5. (*Civil Law & Courts of Admiralty*) A written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks.

Li'bel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIBELED (-bĕld) or LIBELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIBELING or LIBELLING.] **1.** To defame, or expose to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, by a writing, picture, sign, etc.; to lampoon.

Some wicked wits have *libeled* all the fair. *Pope.*

2. (*Law*) To proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed; — with *against*. [*Obs.*]

What 's this but *libeling* against the senate? *Shak.*
[He] *libels* now 'gainst each man. *Donne.*

Li'bel-ant (-ant), *n.* One who libels, one who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. [Written also *libellant*.] *Cranch.*

Li'bel-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who libels. [Written also *libeller*.] "*Libelers* of others." *Buckminster.*

Li'bel-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A libeler.

‖ **Li-bel'la** (lī-bĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *libra* balance. See Level, *n.*] **1.** A small balance.

2. A level, or leveling instrument.

Li-bel'lu-lid (lī-bĕl'lŭ-lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dragon fly.

Li-bel'lu-loid (-loid), *a.* [NL. *Libellula*, the name of the typical genus + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the dragon flies.

Li'bel-ous (lī'bĕl-ŭs), *a.* Containing or involving a libel; defamatory; containing that which exposes some person to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; as, a *libelous* pamphlet. [Written also *libellous*.] — **Li'bel-ous-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Li'ber** (lī'bẽr), *n.* [L. See Libel.] (*Bot.*) The inner bark of plants, lying next to the wood. It usually contains a large proportion of woody, fibrous cells, and is, therefore, the part from which the fiber of the plant is obtained, as that of hemp, etc.

Liber cells, elongated woody cells found in the liber.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, from *liber* free; perh. akin to *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, E. *lief*. Cf. Deliver.] **1.** Free by birth; hence, befitting a freeman or gentleman; refined; noble; independent; free; not servile or mean; as, a *liberal* ancestry; a *liberal* spirit; *liberal* arts or studies. "*Liberal* education." *Macaulay.* "A *liberal* tongue." *Shak.*

2. Bestowing in a large and noble way, as a freeman; generous; bounteous; open-handed; as, a *liberal* giver. "*Liberal* of praise." *Bacon.*

Infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free as infinite. *Milton.*

3. Bestowed in a large way; hence, more than sufficient; abundant; bountiful; ample; profuse; as, a *liberal* gift; a *liberal* discharge of matter or of water.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*

4. Not strict or rigorous; not confined or restricted to the literal sense; free; as, a *liberal* translation of a classic, or a *liberal* construction of law or of language.

5. Not narrow or contracted in mind; not selfish; enlarged in spirit; catholic.

6. Free to excess; regardless of law or moral restraint; licentious. "Most like a *liberal* villain." *Shak.*

7. Not bound by orthodox tenets or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; friendly to great freedom in the constitution or administration of government; having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms; as, *liberal* thinkers; *liberal* Christians; the *Liberal* party.

I confess I see nothing *liberal* in this "order of thoughts," as Hobbes elsewhere expresses it. *Hazlitt.*

☞ *Liberal* has *of*, sometimes *with*, before the thing bestowed, *in* before a word signifying action, and *to* before a person or object on which anything is bestowed; as, to be *liberal of* praise or censure; *liberal with* money; *liberal in* giving; *liberal to* the poor.

The liberal arts. See under Art. — **Liberal education**, education that enlarges and disciplines the mind and makes it master of its own powers, irrespective of the particular business or profession one may follow.

Syn. — Generous; bountiful; munificent; beneficent; ample; large; profuse; free. — Liberal, Generous. *Liberal* is *freeborn*, and *generous* is *highborn*. The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, etc. The latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank, — a spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others. *Generosity* is measured by the extent of the sacrifices it makes; *liberality*, by the warmth of feeling which it manifests.

Lib'er-al, *n.* One who favors greater freedom in political or religious matters; an opponent of the established systems; a reformer; in English politics, a member of the Liberal party, so called. Cf. Whig.

Lib'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *libéralisme*.] Liberal principles; the principles and methods of the liberals in politics or religion; specifically, the principles of the Liberal party.

Lib'er-al-ist, *n.* A liberal.

Lib'er-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, liberalism; as, *liberalistic* opinions.

Lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Liberalities (-tĭz). [L. *liberalitas*: cf. F. *libéralité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being liberal; liberal disposition or practice; freedom from narrowness or prejudice; generosity; candor; charity.

That *liberality* is but cast away
Which makes us borrow what we can not pay. *Denham.*

2. A gift; a gratuity; — sometimes in the plural; as, a prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.

Lib'er-al-i-za'tion (-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of liberalizing.

Lib'er-al-ize (lĭb'ẽr-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Liberalized (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liberalizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *libéraliser*.] To make liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

To open and to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke.*

Lib'er-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, liberalizes. *Emerson.*

Lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* In a liberal manner.

Lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* Liberated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liberating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, fr. *liber* free. See Liberal, *a.*, and cf. Deliver.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to manumit; to disengage; as, to *liberate* a slave or prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from prejudice; to *liberate* gases.

Syn. — To deliver; free; release. See Deliver.

Lib'er-a'tion (lĭb'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liberatio*: cf. F. *libération*. Cf. Livraison.] The act of liberating or the state of being liberated.

This mode of analysis requires perfect *liberation* from all prejudged system. *Pownall.*

Lib'er-a'tor (lĭb'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, liberates; a deliverer.

Lib'er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending, or serving, to liberate. [*R.*]

Lib'er-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* [See Liberty.] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

Lib'er-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will.

Lib'er-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Libertarian principles or doctrines.

Lib'er-ti-cide (lĭb'ẽr-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *libertas* liberty + *caedere* to kill: cf. (for sense 2) F. *libericide*.] **1.** The destruction of civil liberty.

2. A destroyer of civil liberty. *B. F. Wade.*

Lib'er-tin-age (-tĭn-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *libertinage*. See Libertine.] Libertinism; license. [*R.*]

Lib'er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, from *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free: cf. F. *libertin*. See Liberal.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A manumitted slave; a freedman; also, the son of a freedman.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Anabaptists, in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, who rejected many of the customs and decencies of life, and advocated a community of goods and of women.

3. One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and desires; now, specifically, one who gives rein to lust; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puffed and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads. *Shak.*

4. A defamatory name for a freethinker. [*Obsoles.*]

Lib'er-tine, *a.* [L. *libertinus* of a freedman: cf. F. *libertin*. See Libertine, *n.*] **1.** Free from restraint; uncontrolled. [*Obs.*]

You are too much *libertine*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Dissolute; licentious; profligate; loose in morals; as, *libertine* principles or manners. *Bacon.*

Lib'er-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of a libertine or freedman. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

2. Licentious conduct; debauchery; lewdness.

3. Licentiousness of principle or opinion.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ẽr-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Liberties (-tĭz). [OE. *liberte*, F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free. See Liberal.] **1.** The state of a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom; — opposed to slavery, serfdom, bondage, or subjection.

But ye . . . caused every man his servant, and every man his handmaid whom he had set at *liberty* at their pleasure, to return, and brought them into subjection. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Delivered fro the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the sons of God. *Bible*, 1551. *Rom.* viii. 21.

2. Freedom from imprisonment, bonds, or other restraint upon locomotion.

Being pent from *liberty*, as I am now. *Shak.*

3. A privilege conferred by a superior power; permission granted; leave; as, *liberty* given to a child to play, or to a witness to leave a court, and the like.

4. Privilege; exemption; franchise; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

His majesty gave not an entire county to any; much less did he grant . . . any extraordinary *liberties*. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. The place within which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. [*Eng.*]

Brought forth into some public or open place within the *liberty* of the city, and there . . . burned. *Fuller.*

6. A certain amount of freedom; permission to go freely within certain limits; also, the place or limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison.

7. A privilege or license in violation of the laws of etiquette or propriety; as, to permit, or take, a *liberty*.

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him. *Macaulay.*

8. The power of choice; freedom from necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

The idea of *liberty* is the idea of a power in any agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

This *liberty* of judgment did not of necessity lead to lawlessness. *J. A. Symonds.*

9. (*Manege*) A curve or arch in a bit to afford room for the tongue of the horse.

10. (*Naut.*) Leave of absence; permission to go on shore.

At liberty. (*a*) Unconfined; free. (*b*) At leisure. — **Civil liberty**, exemption from arbitrary interference with person, opinion, or property, on the part of the government under which one lives, and freedom to take part in modifying that government or its laws. — **Liberty bell.** See under Bell. — **Liberty cap.** (*a*) The Roman *pileus* which was given to a slave at his manumission. (*b*) A limp, close-fitting cap with which the head of representations of the goddess of liberty is often decked. It is sometimes represented on a spear or a liberty pole. — **Liberty of the press**, freedom to print and publish without official supervision. — **Liberty party**, the party, in the American Revolution, which favored independence of England; in more recent usage, a party which favored the emancipation of the slaves. — **Liberty pole**, a tall flagstaff planted in the ground, often surmounted by a liberty cap. [*U. S.*] — **Moral liberty**, that liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. — **Religious liberty**, freedom of religious opinion and worship.

Syn. — Leave; permission; license. — Liberty, Freedom. These words, though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications. *Liberty* has reference to previous restraint; *freedom*, to the simple, unrepressed exercise of our powers. A slave is set at *liberty*; his master had always been in a state of *freedom*. A prisoner under trial may ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with *freedom* (the spontaneous and bold utterance of his feelings). The *liberty* of the press is our great security for *freedom* of thought.

Li-beth'en-ite (lĭ-bĕth'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Libethen*, in Hungary, where it was first found.] (*Min.*) A mineral of an olive-green color, commonly in orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous phosphate of copper.

Li-bid'i-nist (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See Libidinous.] One given to lewdness.

Li-bid'i-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; libidinousness. *Skelton.*

Li-bid'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases: cf. F. *libidineux*. See Lief.] Having lustful desires; characterized by lewdness; sensual; lascivious. — **Li-bid'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-bid'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; sensual; licentious; lecherous; salacious.

Lib'ken (lĭb'kĕn), } *n.* [AS. *libban*, E. *live*, v. i. +
Lib'kin (lĭb'kĭn), } *-kin*.] A house or lodging. [*Old Slang*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Li'bra** (lī'brȧ), *n.; pl.* Libræ (lī'brē). [L., a balance.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September, marked thus [♎] in almanacs, etc. (*b*) A southern constellation between Virgo and Scorpio.

Li'bral (lī'brȧl), *a.* [L. *libralis*, fr. *libra* the Roman pound.] Of a pound weight. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Li-bra'ri-an (lī-brā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [See Library.] **1.** One who has the care or charge of a library.

2. One who copies manuscript books. [*Obs.*] *Broome.*

Li-bra'ri-an-ship, *n.* The office of a librarian.

Li'bra-ry (lī'brā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Libraries (-rĭz). [OE. *librairie*, F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, book trade, formerly, a library, fr. *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, from *liber* book; cf. *libraria* bookseller's shop, *librarium* bookcase, It. *libreria*. See Libel.] **1.** A considerable collection of books kept for use, and not as merchandise; as, a private *library*; a public *library*.

2. A building or apartment appropriated for holding such a collection of books. *Holland.*

Li'brate (lī'brāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Librated (lī'brā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Librating.] [L. *libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, to make even, fr. *libra*. Cf. Level, Deliberate, Equilibrium.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium; hence, to be poised.

Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

Li'brate, *v. t.* To poise; to balance.

Li-bra'tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libratio*: cf. F. *libration*.] **1.** The act or state of librating. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

Libration of the moon, any one of those small periodical changes in the position of the moon's surface relatively to the earth, in consequence of which narrow portions at opposite limbs become visible or invisible alternately. It receives different names according to the manner in which it takes place; as: (*a*) *Libration in longitude*, that which, depending on the place of the moon in its elliptic orbit, causes small portions near the eastern and western borders alternately to appear and disappear each month. (*b*) *Libration in latitude*, that which depends on the varying position of the moon's axis in respect to the spectator, causing the alternate appearance and disappearance of either pole. (*c*) *Diurnal* or *parallactic libration*, that which brings into view on the upper limb, at rising and setting, some parts not in the average visible hemisphere.

Li'bra-to-ry (lī'brȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'tĭst), *n.* One who makes a libretto.

Li-bret'to (lĭ-brĕt'tō; It. lē-brȧt'tō), *n.; pl.* E. Librettos (-tōz), It. Libretti (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book, L. *liber*. See Libel.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music. (*b*) The words themselves.

Li'bri-form (lī'brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Liber* + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of liber, or resembling liber.

Libriform cells, peculiar wood cells which are very slender and relatively thick-walled, and occasionally are furnished with bordered pits. *Goodale.*

Lib'y-an (lĭb'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of that part of Africa between Egypt and the Atlantic Ocean, or of Africa as a whole.

Lice (līs), *n.; pl.* of Louse.

Li'cens-a-ble (lī'sens-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be licensed.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* [Written also *licence*.] [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted, prob. orig., to be left free to one; akin to *linquere* to leave. See Loan, and cf. Illicit, Leisure.] **1.** Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; especially, a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business, which without such permission would be illegal; a grant of permission; as, a *license* to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder or intoxicating liquors.

To have a *license* and a leave at London to dwell. *P. Plowman.*

2. The document granting such permission. *Addison.*

3. Excess of liberty; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; disregard of law or propriety.

License they mean when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

4. That deviation from strict fact, form, or rule, in which an artist or writer indulges, assuming that it will

be permitted for the sake of the advantage or effect gained; as, poetic *license;* grammatical *license*, etc.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; permission.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICENSED (lī'senst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICENSING.] To permit or authorize by license; to give license to; as, to *license* a man to preach. *Milton. Shak.*

Li'censed (lī'senst), *a.* Having a license; permitted or authorized by license; as, a *licensed* victualer; a *licensed* traffic.

Licensed victualer, one who has a license to keep an inn or eating house; esp., a victualer who has a license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Li'cen-see' (lī'sen-sē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a license is given.

Li'cens-er (lī'sens-ẽr), *n.* One who gives a license; as, a *licenser* of the press.

Li'cen-sure (lī'sen-shūr; 135), *n.* A licensing. [*R.*]

Li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt *or* -shāt; 106), *n.* [LL. *licentiatus*, fr. *licentiare* to allow to do anything, fr. L. *licentia* license. See LICENSE, *n.*] **1.** One who has a license to exercise a profession; as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology.

The college of physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiates*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighboring poor. *Johnson.*

2. A friar authorized to receive confessions and grant absolution in all places, independently of the local clergy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. One who acts without restraint, or takes a liberty, as if having a license therefor. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

4. On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

Li-cen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To give a license to. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *licentiosus:* cf. F. *licencieux.* See LICENSE.] **1.** Characterized by license; passing due bounds; excessive; abusive of freedom; wantonly offensive; as, a *licentious* press.

A wit that no *licentious* pertness knows. *Savage.*

2. Unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral; dissolute; lewd; lascivious; as, a *licentious* man; a *licentious* life. "*Licentious* wickedness." *Shak.*

Syn. — Unrestrained; uncurbed; uncontrolled; unruly; riotous; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; lax; loose; sensual; impure; unchaste; lascivious; immoral.

— **Li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

Lich (lĭch), *a.* Like. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *līc* body. See LIKE, *a.*] A dead body; a corpse. [*Obs.*]

Lich fowl (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker; — called also *lich owl.* — Lich gate, a covered gate through which the corpse was carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier was placed to await the clergyman; a corpse gate. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* — Lich wake, the wake, or watching, held over a corpse before burial. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.* — Lich wall, the wall of a churchyard or burying ground. — Lich way, the path by which the dead are carried to the grave. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Li'chen (lī'kĕn; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a class of cellular, flowerless plants, (technically called *Lichenes*), having no distinction of leaf and stem, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms, but sometimes erect or pendulous and variously branched. They derive their nourishment from the air, and generate by means of spores. The species are very widely distributed, and form irregular spots or patches, usually of a greenish or yellowish color, upon rocks, trees, and various bodies, to which they adhere with great tenacity. They are often improperly called *rock moss* or *tree moss.*

Lichens.

1 *Usnea barbata;* 2 3 *Cladonia pyxidata;* 4 *Parmelia pallescens.* All nat. size.

☞ A favorite modern theory of lichens (called after its inventor the *Schwendener hypothesis*), is that they are not autonomous plants, but that they consist of ascigerous fungi, parasitic on algæ. Each lichen is composed of white filaments and green, or greenish, rounded cells, and it is argued that the two are of different nature, the one living at the expense of the other. See HYPHÆ, and GONIDIA.

2. (*Med.*) A name given to several varieties of skin disease, esp. to one characterized by the eruption of small, conical or flat, reddish pimples, which, if unchecked, tend to spread and produce great and even fatal exhaustion.

Li'chened (lī'kĕnd), *a.* Belonging to, or covered with, lichens. *Tennyson.*

Li-chen'ic (lī-kĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, lichens.

Lichenic acid. (*a*) An organic acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_3$, obtained from Iceland moss. (*b*) An old name of fumaric acid.

Li-chen'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a lichen.

Li'chen-in (lī'kĕn-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance isomeric with starch, extracted from several species of moss and lichen, esp. from Iceland moss.

Li'chen-o-graph'ic (lī'kĕn-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Li'chen-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. F. *lichénographique.*] Of or pertaining to lichenography.

Li'chen-og'ra-phist (-ŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* One who describes lichens; one versed in lichenography.

Li'chen-og'ra-phy (lī'kĕn-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [*Lichen* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *lichénographie.*] A description of lichens; the science which illustrates the natural history of lichens.

Li'chen-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in lichenology.

Li'chen-ol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Lichen* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of lichens.

Li'chen-ous (lī'kĕn-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, lichens; abounding in lichens; covered with lichens. *G. Eliot.*

Li'chi (lē'chē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See LITCHI.

Lich'wale' (lĭch'wāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The gromwell.

Lich'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb, the wall pellitory. See PELLITORY.

Lic'it (lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, from *licere:* cf. F. *licite.* See LICENSE.] Lawful. "*Licit* establishments." *Carlyle.* — **Lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Lic'i-ta'tion (lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *licitatio*, fr. *licitari, liceri*, to bid, offer a price.] The act of offering for sale to the highest bidder. [*R.*]

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICKED (lĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICKING.] [AS. *liccian;* akin to OS. *likkōn*, D. *likken*, OHG. *lecchōn*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *bi-laigōn*, Russ. *lizate*, L. *lingere*, Gr. λείχειν, Skr. *lih, rih.* √121. Cf. LECHER, RELISH.] **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over; as, a dog *licks* his master's hand. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in with the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk. *Shak.*

To lick the dust, to be slain; to fall in battle. "His enemies shall *lick the dust.*" *Ps.* lxxii. 9. — To lick into shape, to give proper form to; — from a notion that the bear's cubs are born shapeless and subsequently formed by licking. *Budibras.* — To lick the spittle of, to fawn upon. *South.* — To lick up, to take all of by licking; to devour; to consume entirely. *Shak. Num.* xxii. 4.

Lick, *n.* [See LICK, *v.*] **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. "A *lick* at the honey pot." *Dryden.*

2. A quick and careless application of anything, as if by a stroke of the tongue, or of something which acts like a tongue; as, to put on colors with a *lick* of the brush. Also, a small quantity of any substance so applied. [*Colloq.*]

A *lick* of court whitewash. *Gray.*

3. A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up; — often, but not always, near salt springs. [*U. S.*]

Lick, *v. t.* [Cf. OSw. *lägga* to place, strike, prick.] To strike with repeated blows for punishment; to flog; to whip or conquer, as in a pugilistic encounter. [*Colloq.* or *Low*] *Carlyle. Thackeray.*

Lick, *n.* A slap; a quick stroke. [*Colloq.*] "A *lick* across the face." *Dryden.*

Lick'er (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LECHER.] One who, or that which, licks.

Licker in (*Carding Machine*), the drum, or cylinder, by which the lap is taken from the feed rollers.

Lick'er-ish, *a.* [Cf. LECHEROUS.] **1.** Eager; craving; urged by desire; eager to taste or enjoy; greedy. "The *lickerish* palate of the glutton." *Bp. Hall.*

2. Tempting the appetite; dainty. "*Lickerish* baits, fit to insnare a brute." *Milton.*

3. Lecherous; lustful. *Robert of Brunne.*

— **Lick'er-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lick'er-ish-ness**, *n.*

Lick'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Lickerish; eager; lustful. [*Obs.*] — **Lick'er-ous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lick'ing, *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue.

2. A flogging or castigation. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Lick'pen'ny (-pĕn'nỹ), *n.* A devourer or absorber of money. "Law is a *lickpenny.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

Lick'-spig'ot (-spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A tapster. [*Obs.*]

Lick'-spit'tle (-spĭt't'l), *n.* An abject flatterer or parasite. *Theodore Hook.*

Lic'o-rice (lĭk'ŏ-rĭs), *n.* [OE. *licoris*, through Old French, fr. L. *liquiritia*, corrupted fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. Cf. GLYCERIN, GLYCYRRHIZA, WORT.] [Written also *liquorice.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Glycyrrhiza* (*G. glabra*), the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions.

2. The inspissated juice of licorice root, used as a confection and for medicinal purposes.

Licorice fern (*Bot.*), a name of several kinds of polypody which have rootstocks of a sweetish flavor. — Licorice sugar. (*Chem.*) See GLYCYRRHIZIN. — Licorice weed (*Bot.*), the tropical plant *Scapania dulcis.* — Mountain licorice (*Bot.*), a kind of clover (*Trifolium alpinum*), found in the Alps. It has large purplish flowers and a sweetish perennial rootstock. — Wild licorice. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The North American perennial herb *Glycyrrhiza lepidota.* (*b*) Certain broad-leaved cleavers (*Galium circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum*). (*c*) The leguminous climber *Abrus precatorius*, whose scarlet and black seeds are called *black-eyed Susans.* Its roots are used as a substitute for those of true licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

Lic'o-rous (lĭk'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* See LICKERISH. — **Lic'o-rous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Lic'our (lĭk'ŭr), *n.* Liquor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lic'tor (lĭk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. His duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them, also to apprehend and punish criminals.

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlid*, fr. *hlīdan* (in comp.) to cover, shut; akin to OS. *hlīdan* (in comp.), D. *lid* lid, OHG. *hlit*, G. augen*lid* eyelid, Icel. *hliðr* gate, gateway. √40.] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel or box, etc.; a movable cover; as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk.

2. The cover of the eye; an eyelid. *Shak.*

Tears, big tears, gushed from the rough soldier's *lid.* *Byron.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The cover of the spore cases of mosses. (*b*) A calyx which separates from the flower, and falls off in a single piece, as in the Australian *Eucalypti.* (*c*) The top of an ovary which opens transversely, as in the fruit of the purslane and the tree which yields Brazil nuts.

Lid'ded (lĭd'dĕd), *a.* Covered with a lid. *Keats.*

Lidge (lĭj), *n.* Same as LEDGE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lid'less (lĭd'lĕs), *a.* Having no lid, or not covered with the lids, as the eyes; hence, sleepless; watchful.

A *lidless* watcher of the public weal. *Tennyson.*

Lie (lī), *n.* See LYE.

Lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge;* akin to D. *leugen*, OHG. *lugi*, G. *lüge*, *lug*, Icel. *lygi*, Dan. & Sw. *løgn*, Goth. *liugn.* See LIE to utter a falsehood.] **1.** A falsehood uttered or acted for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth; an untruth spoken with the intention to deceive.

The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavoring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so. *S. Clarke.*

It is willful deceit that makes a *lie.* A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction when a traveler inquires of him his road. *Paley.*

2. A fiction; a fable; an untruth. *Dryden.*

3. Anything which misleads or disappoints.

Wishing this *lie* of life was o'er. *Trench.*

To give the lie to. (*a*) To charge with falsehood; as, the man *gave* him *the lie.* (*b*) To reveal to be false; as, a man's actions may *give the lie to* his words. — White lie, a euphemism for such lies as one finds it convenient to tell, and excuses himself for telling.

Syn. — Untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. — LIE, UNTRUTH. A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception; hence, to impute an *untruth* to one is not necessarily the same as charging him with a *lie.* Every *lie* is an *untruth*, but not every *untruth* is a *lie.* Cf. FALSITY.

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIED (līd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING (lī'ĭng).] [OE. *lien, liȝen, leȝen, leoȝen*, AS. *leógan;* akin to D. *liegen*, OS. & OHG. *liogan*, G. *lügen*, Icel. *ljūga*, Sw. *ljuga*, Dan. *lyve*, Goth. *liugan*, Russ. *lgate.*] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do that which is intended to deceive another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān), (LIEN (lī'ĕn), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING.] [OE. *lien, liggen*, AS. *licgan;* akin to D. *liggen*, OHG. *ligen, licken*, G. *liegen*, Icel. *liggja*, Sw. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan*, Russ. *lejate*, L. *lectus* bed, Gr. λέχος bed, λέξασθαι to lie. Cf. LAIR, LAW, LAY, *v. t.*, LITTER, LOW, *adj.*] **1.** To rest extended on the ground, a bed, or any support; to be, or to put one's self, in an horizontal position, or nearly so; to be prostrate; to be stretched out; — often with *down*, when predicated of living creatures; as, the book *lies* on the table; the snow *lies* on the roof; he *lies* in his coffin.

The watchful traveler . . .
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

2. To be situated; to occupy a certain place; as, Ireland *lies* west of England; the meadows *lie* along the river; the ship *lay* in port.

3. To abide; to remain for a longer or shorter time; to be in a certain state or condition; as, to *lie* waste; to *lie* fallow; to *lie* open; to *lie* hid; to *lie* grieving; to *lie* under one's displeasure; to *lie* at the mercy of the waves; the paper does not *lie* smooth on the wall.

4. To be or exist; to belong or pertain; to have an abiding place; to consist; — with *in.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier.*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labor, forgets the early rising and hard riding of huntsmen. *Locke.*

5. To lodge; to sleep.

Whiles I was now trifling at home, I saw London, . . . where I *lay* one night only. *Evelyn.*

Mr. Quinion *lay* at our house that night. *Dickens.*

6. To be still or quiet, like one lying down to rest.

The wind is loud and will not *lie.* *Shak.*

7. (*Law*) To be sustainable; to be capable of being maintained. "An appeal *lies* in this case." *Parsons.*

☞ Through ignorance or carelessness speakers and writers often confuse the forms of the two distinct verbs *lay* and *lie.* *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid;* as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay;* as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie;* as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say incorrectly, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book was *laying* on the shelf, etc. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie.*

To lie along the shore (*Naut.*), to coast, keeping land in sight. — To lie at the door of, to be imputable to; as, the sin, blame, etc., *lies at your door.* — To lie at the heart, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety. *Sir W. Temple.* — To lie at the mercy of, to be in the power of. — To lie by. (*a*) To remain with; to be at hand; as, he has the manuscript *lying by* him. (*b*) To rest; to intermit labor; as, we *lay by* during the heat of the day. — To lie hard *or* heavy, to press or weigh; to bear hard. — To lie in, to be in childbed; to bring forth young. — To lie in one, to be in the power of; to belong to. "As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men." *Rom.* xii. 18. — To lie in the way, to be an obstacle or impediment. — To lie in wait, to wait in concealment; to lie in ambush. — To lie on *or* upon. (*a*) To depend on; as, his life *lies on* the result. (*b*) To bear, rest, press, or weigh on. — To lie low, to remain in concealment or inactive. [*Slang*] — To lie on hand, To lie on one's hands, to remain unsold or unused; as, the goods are still *lying on his hands;* they have too much time *lying on their hands.* — To lie on the head of, to be imputed to.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head.* *Shak.*

— To lie over. (*a*) To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due, as a note in bank. (*b*) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a resolution in a public

deliberative body. — **To lie to** (*Naut.*), to stop or delay; especially, to head as near the wind as possible as being the position of greatest safety in a gale; — said of a ship. Cf. *To bring to*, under BRING. — **To lie under**, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by. — **To lie with**. (*a*) To lodge or sleep with. (*b*) To have sexual intercourse with. (*c*) To belong to; as, it *lies with* you to make amends.

Lie (lī), *n.* The position or way in which anything lies; the lay, as of land or country. *J. H. Newman.*

He surveyed with his own eyes . . . the *lie* of the country on the side towards Thrace. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Lie'ber-kühn (lē'bĕr-kŭn), *n.* [Named after a German physician and instrument maker, J. N. *Lieberkühn.*] (*Optics*) A concave metallic mirror attached to the object-glass end of a microscope, to throw down light on opaque objects; a reflector.

Lie'ber-kühn's glands' (lē'bĕr-kŭnz glăndz'). [See LIEBERKÜHN.] (*Anat.*) The simple tubular glands of the small intestines; — called also *crypts of Lieberkühn.*

‖ **Lied** (lēt), *n.; pl.* LIEDER (lē'dĕr). [G.] (*Mus.*) A lay; a German song. It differs from the French *chanson*, and the Italian *canzone*, all three being national.

The German *Lied* is perhaps the most faithful reflection of the national sentiment. *Grove.*

‖ **Lie'der-ta'fel** (lē'dĕr-tä'f'l), *n.* [G., lit., a song table.] (*Mus.*) A popular name for any society or club which meets for the practice of male part songs.

Lief (lēf), *n.* Same as LIF.

Lief (lēf), *a.* [Written also *lieve.*] [OE. *leef*, *lef*, *leof*, AS. *leóf*; akin to OS. *liof*, OFries. *liaf*, D. *lief*, G. *lieb*, OHG. *liob*, Icel. *ljūfr*, Sw. *ljuf*, Goth. *liubs*, and E. *love.* √124. See LOVE, and cf. BELIEVE, LEAVE, *n.*, FURLOUGH, LIBIDINOUS.] **1.** Dear; beloved. [*Obs.*, except in poetry.] "My *liefe* mother." *Chaucer.* "My *liefest* liege." *Shak.*

As thou art *lief* and dear. *Tennyson.*

2. (Used with a form of the verb *to be*, and the dative of the personal pronoun.) Pleasing; agreeable; acceptable; preferable. [*Obs.*] See LIEF, *adv.*, and *Had as lief*, under HAD.

Full *lief* me were this counsel for to hide. *Chaucer.*
Death me *liefer* were than such despite. *Spenser.*

3. Willing; disposed. [*Obs.*]

I am not *lief* to gab. *Chaucer.*
He up arose, however *lief* or loth. *Spenser.*

Lief, *n.* A dear one; a sweetheart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lief, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now used only in the phrases, *had as lief*, and *would as lief;* as, I had, or would, as *lief* go as not.

All women *liefest* would
Be sovereign of man's love. *Gower.*
I had as *lief* the town crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*
Far *liefer* by his dear hand had I die. *Tennyson.*

☞ The comparative *liefer* with *had* or *would*, and followed by the infinitive, either with or without the sign *to*, signifies *prefer*, *choose as preferable*, *would* or *had rather.* In the 16th century *rather* was substituted for *liefer* in such constructions in literary English, and has continued to be generally so used. See *Had as lief*, *Had rather*, etc., under HAD.

Lief'some (lēf'sŭm), *a.* Pleasing; delightful. [*Obs.*]

Lieg'ance (lē'jans), *n.* Same as LIGEANCE.

Liege (lēj), *a.* [OE. *lige*, *lege*, F. *lige*, LL. *ligius*, *legius*, liege, unlimited, complete, prob. of German origin; cf. G. *ledig* free from bonds and obstacles, MHG. *ledec*, *ledic*, *lidic*, freed, loosed, and Charta Ottonis de Benthem, ann. 1253, "*ligius homo* quod Teutonicè dicitur *ledigman*," i. e., uni soli homagio obligatus, free from all obligations to others; influenced by L. *ligare* to bind. G. *ledig* perh. orig. meant, free to go where one pleases, and is perh. akin to E. *lead* to conduct. Cf. LEAD to guide.] **1.** Sovereign; independent; having authority or right to allegiance; as, a *liege* lord. *Chaucer.*

She looked as grand as doomsday and as grave;
And he, he reverenced his *liege* lady there. *Tennyson.*

2. Serving an independent sovereign or master; bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; faithful; loyal; as, a *liege* man; a *liege* subject.

3. (*Old Law*) Full; perfect; complete; pure. *Burrill.*

Liege homage (*Feudal Custom*), that homage of one sovereign or prince to another which acknowledged an obligation of fealty and services. — **Liege poustie** [L. *legitima potestas*] (*Scots Law*), perfect, *i. e.*, legal, power; specif., having health requisite to do legal acts. — **Liege widowhood**, perfect, *i. e.*, pure, widowhood. [*Obs.*]

Liege (lēj), *n.* **1.** A free and independent person; specif., a lord paramount; a sovereign. *Mrs. Browning.*

The anointed sovereign of sighs and groans,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents. *Shak.*

2. The subject of a sovereign or lord; a liegeman.

A liege lord seems to have been a lord of a free band; and his *lieges*, though serving under him, were privileged men, free from all other obligations, their name being due to their freedom, not to their service. *Skeat.*

Liege'man (-man), *n.; pl.* LIEGEMEN (-men). Same as LIEGE, *n.*, 2. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Lie'ger (lē'jĕr), *n.* [See LEGER, LEDGER.] A resident ambassador. [*Obs.*] See LEGER. *Denham.*

Lie'gian-cy (lē'jan-sy), *n.* See LIGEANCE.

Li'en (lī'ĕn), *obs. p. p.* of LIE. See LAIN. *Ps.* lxviii. 13.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn; 277), *n.* [F. *lien* band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LEAGUE a union, LEAM a string, LEAMER, LIGAMENT.] (*Law*) A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; a right in one to control or hold and retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.

Li-e'nal (lī-ē'nal), *a.* [L. *lien* the spleen.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

‖ **Li-en'cu-lus** (lī-ĕn'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* LIENCULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *lien* the spleen.] (*Anat.*) One of the small nodules sometimes found in the neighborhood of the spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen.

Li-e'no-in-tes'ti-nal (lī-ē'nŏ-ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *lien* the spleen + E. *intestinal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the spleen and intestine; as, the *lieno-intestinal* vein of the frog.

Li'en-ter'ic (lī'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lientericus*, Gr. λειεντερικός: cf. F. *lientérique.* See LIENTERY.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a lientery. — *n.* (*Med.*) A lientery. *Grew.*

Li'en-ter-y (lī'ĕn-tĕr-y), *n.* [Gr. λειεντερία; λεῖος smooth, soft + ἔντερον an intestine: cf. F. *lientérie.*] (*Med.*) A diarrhea, in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested, or with but little change. *Dunglison.*

Li'er (lī'ĕr), *n.* [From LIE.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains, as in concealment.

There were *liers* in ambush against him. *Josh.* viii. 14.

Lierne' rib' (lyârn' rĭb'). [F. *lierne.*] (*Arch.*) In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss or intersection of the principal ribs to another.

Lieu (lū), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu*, *leu*, *lou*, fr. L. *locus* place. See LOCAL, LOCUS.] Place; room; stead; — used only in the phrase *in lieu of*, that is, *instead of.*

The plan of extortion had been adopted in *lieu* of the scheme of confiscation. *Burke.*

Lieu-ten'an-cy (lū-tĕn'an-sy; 277), *n.* **1.** The office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant.

2. The body of lieutenants or subordinates. [*Obs.*]

The list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton.*

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ant), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See LIEU, and TENANT, and cf. LOCUM TENENS.] **1.** An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a representative of, or substitute for, another in the performance of any duty.

The lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. (*a*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b*) A commissioned officer in the British navy, in rank next below a commander. (*c*) A commissioned officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a lieutenant commander.

☞ *Lieutenant* is often used, either adjectively or in hyphened compounds, to denote an officer, in rank next below another, especially when the duties of the higher officer may devolve upon the lower one; as, *lieutenant* general, or *lieutenant*-general; *lieutenant* colonel, or *lieutenant*-colonel; *lieutenant* governor, etc.

Deputy lieutenant, the title of any one of the deputies or assistants of the lord lieutenant of a county. [*Eng.*] — **Lieutenant colonel**, an army officer next in rank above major, and below colonel. — **Lieutenant commander**, an officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant. — **Lieutenant general**. See in Vocabulary. — **Lieutenant governor**. (*a*) An officer of a State, being next in rank to the governor, and, in case of the death or resignation of the latter, himself acting as governor. [*U. S.*] (*b*) A deputy governor acting as the chief civil officer of one of several colonies under a governor general. [*Eng.*]

Lieu-ten'ant gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-al). An army officer in rank next below a general and next above a major general.

☞ In the United States, before the civil war, this rank had been conferred only on George Washington and (in brevet) on Winfield Scott. In 1864 it was revived by Congress and conferred on Ulysses S. Grant, and subsequently, by promotion, on William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, each of whom was advanced to the rank of *general of the army.* When Sheridan was made general (in 1888) the rank of lieutenant general was suffered to lapse. See GENERAL.

Lieu-ten'ant-ry (-rỹ), *n.* See LIEUTENANCY. [*Obs.*]

Lieu-ten'ant-ship, *n.* Same as LIEUTENANCY, 1.

Lieve (lēv), *a.* Same as LIEF.

Lif (lĭf), *n.* [Written also *lief.*] The fiber by which the petioles of the date palm are bound together, from which various kinds of cordage are made.

Life (līf), *n.; pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf;* akin to D. *lijf* body, G. *leib* body, MHG. *lîp* life, body, OHG. *lîb* life, Icel. *líf*, life, body, Sw. *lif*, Dan. *liv*, and E. *live*, v. √119. See LIVE, and cf. ALIVE.] **1.** The state of being which begins with generation, birth, or germination, and ends with death; also, the time during which this state continues; that state of an animal or plant in which all or any of its organs are capable of performing all or any of their functions; — used of all animal and vegetable organisms.

2. Of human beings: The union of the soul and body; also, the duration of their union; sometimes, the deathless quality or existence of the soul; as, man is a creature having an immortal *life.*

She shows a body rather than a *life.* *Shak.*

3. (*Philos.*) The potential principle, or force, by which the organs of animals and plants are started and continued in the performance of their several and coöperative functions; the vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual.

4. Figuratively: The potential or animating principle, also, the period of duration, of anything that is conceived of as resembling a natural organism in structure or functions; as, the *life* of a state, a machine, or a book; authority is the *life* of government.

5. A certain way or manner of living with respect to conditions, circumstances, character, conduct, occupation, etc.; hence, human affairs; also, lives, considered collectively, as a distinct class or type; as, low *life;* a good or evil *life;* the *life* of Indians, or of miners.

That which before us lies in daily *life.* *Milton.*
By experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*
Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our *lives* sublime. *Longfellow.*
'T is from high *life* high characters are drawn. *Pope.*

6. Animation; spirit; vivacity; vigor; energy.

No notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Felton.*
That gives thy gestures grace and *life.* *Wordsworth.*

7. That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor; that upon which enjoyment or success depends; as, he was the *life* of the company, or of the enterprise.

8. The living or actual form, person, thing, or state; as, a picture or a description from the *life.*

9 A person; a living being, usually a human being; as, many *lives* were sacrificed.

10. The system of animal nature; animals in general, or considered collectively.

Full nature swarms with *life.* *Thomson.*

11. An essential constituent of life, esp. the blood.

The words that I speak unto you . . . they are *life.* *John* vi. 63.
The warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

12. A history of the acts and events of a life; a biography; as, Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton.

13. Enjoyment in the right use of the powers; especially, a spiritual existence; happiness in the favor of God; heavenly felicity.

14. Something dear to one as one's existence; a darling; — used as a term of endearment.

☞ *Life* forms the first part of many compounds, for the most part of obvious meaning; as, *life*-giving, *life*-sustaining, etc.

Life annuity, an annuity payable during one's life. — **Life arrow**, **Life rocket**, **Life shot**, an arrow, rocket, or shot, for carrying an attached line to a vessel in distress in order to save life. — **Life assurance**. See *Life insurance*, below. — **Life buoy**. See BUOY. — **Life car**, a water-tight boat or box, traveling on a line from a wrecked vessel to the shore. In it persons are hauled through the waves and surf. — **Life drop**, a drop of vital blood. *Byron.* — **Life estate** (*Law*), an estate which is held during the term of some certain person's life, but does not pass by inheritance. — **Life everlasting** (*Bot.*), a plant with white or yellow persistent scales about the heads of the flowers, as *Antennaria*, and *Gnaphalium;* cudweed. — **Life of an execution** (*Law*), the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires. — **Life guard**. (*Mil.*) See under GUARD. — **Life insurance**, the act or system of insuring against death; a contract by which the insurer undertakes, in consideration of the payment of a premium (usually at stated periods), to pay a stipulated sum in the event of the death of the insured or of a third person in whose life the insured has an interest. — **Life interest**, an estate or interest which lasts during one's life, or the life of another person, but does not pass by inheritance. — **Life land** (*Law*), land held by lease for the term of a life or lives. — **Life line**. (*a*) (*Naut.*) A line along any part of a vessel for the security of sailors. (*b*) A line attached to a life boat, or to any life saving apparatus, to be grasped by a person in the water. — **Life rate**, the rate of premium for insuring a life. — **Life rent**, the rent of a life estate; rent or property to which one is entitled during one's life. — **Life school**, a school for artists in which they model, paint, or draw from living models. — **Life table**, a table showing the probability of life at different ages. — **To lose one's life**, to die. — **To seek the life of**, to seek to kill. — **To the life**, so as closely to resemble the living person or the subject; as, the portrait was drawn *to the life.*

Life'blood' (lĭf'blŭd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: That which gives strength and energy.

Money [is] the *lifeblood* of the nation. *Swift.*

Life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of shipwrecked people.

Life'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of vitality. *Spenser.*

Life'-giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.

Life'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* Land held by a life estate.

Life'less, *a.* Destitute of life, or deprived of life; not containing, or inhabited by, living beings or vegetation; dead, or apparently dead; spiritless; powerless; dull; as, a *lifeless* carcass; *lifeless* matter; a *lifeless* desert; a *lifeless* wine; a *lifeless* story. — **Life'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Life'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; inactive; dull; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; vapid; flat; tasteless. — LIFELESS, DULL, INANIMATE, DEAD. In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes a want of vital energy; *inanimate*, a want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; *dull* implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity; *dead* supposes a destitution of feeling. A person is said to be *lifeless* who has lost the spirits which he once had; he is said to be *inanimate* when he is naturally wanting in spirits; one is *dull* from an original deficiency of mental power; he who is *dead* to moral sentiment is wholly bereft of the highest attribute of his nature.

Life'like' (lĭf'līk'), *a.* [Cf. LIVELY.] Like a living being; resembling life; giving an accurate representation; as, a *lifelike* portrait. — **Life'like'ness**, *n.* *Poe.*

Life'long' (-lông'), *a.* [*Life* + *long.* Cf. LIVELONG.] Lasting or continuing through life. *Tennyson.*

Life'ly, *adv.* [Cf. LIVELY, *a.*] In a lifelike manner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Life'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Companion for life. *Hawthorne.*

Lif'en (lĭf''n), *v. t.* To enliven. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Life'-pre-serv'er (lĭf'prē-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* An apparatus, made in very various forms, and of various materials, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water. — **Life'-pre-serv'ing**, *a.*

Life'-sav'ing (-sāv'ĭng), *a.* That saves life, or is suited to save life, esp. from drowning; as, the *life-saving* service; a *life-saving* station.

Life'-size' (-sīz'), *a.* Of full size; of the natural size.

Life'some (-sŭm), *a.* Animated; sprightly. [*Poetic*] *Coleridge.* — **Life'some-ness**, *n.*

Life'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* Spring or source of life.

Life'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve, or string, that is imagined to be essential to life. *Daniel.*

Life'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time that life continues.

Life'-wea'ry (-wē'rỹ), *a.* Weary of living. *Shak.*

Lif'lode (lĭf'lōd), *n.* Livelihood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lift (lĭft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air. See LOFT.] The sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIFTING.] [Icel. *lypta*, fr. *lopt* air; akin to Sw. *lyfta* to lift, Dan. *löfte*, G. *lüften;* — prop., to raise into the air. See LOFT, and cf. 1st LIFT.] **1.** To move in a direction

opposite to that of gravitation; to raise; to elevate; to bring up from a lower place to a higher; to upheave; sometimes implying a continued support or holding in the higher place; — said of material things; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* a chair or a burden.

2. To raise, elevate, exalt, improve, in rank, condition, estimation, character, etc.; — often with *up*.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison.*

Lest, being *lifted* up with pride. 1 *Tim.* iii. 6.

3. To bear; to support. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. To collect, as moneys due; to raise. [*Scot.*]

5. [Perh. a different word, and akin to Goth. *hliftus* thief, *hlifan* to steal, L. *clepere*, Gr. κλέπτειν. Cf. Shoplifter.] To steal; to carry off by theft (esp. cattle); as, to *lift* a drove of cattle. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

☞ In old writers, *lift* is sometimes used for *lifted*.

He ne'er *lift* up his hand but conquered. *Shak.*

To lift up, to raise or elevate; in the Scriptures, specifically, to elevate upon the cross. *John* viii. 28. — **To lift up the eyes.** To look up; to raise the eyes, as in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi. 1. — **To lift up the feet**, to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps.* lxxiv. 3. — **To lift up the hand.** (*a*) To take an oath. *Gen.* xiv. 22. (*b*) To pray. *Ps.* xxviii. 2. (*c*) To engage in duty. *Heb.* xii. 12. — **To lift up the hand against**, to rebel against; to assault; to attack; to injure; to oppress. *Job* xxxi. 21. — **To lift up one's head**, to cause one to be exalted or to rejoice. *Gen.* xl. 13. *Luke* xxi. 28. — **To lift up the heel against**, to treat with insolence or unkindness. *John* xiii. 18. — **To lift up the voice**, to cry aloud; to call out. *Gen.* xxi. 16.

Lift (lĭft), *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something; to exert the strength for raising or bearing.

Strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke.*

2. To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated; as, the fog *lifts;* the land *lifts* to a ship approaching it.

3. [See Lift, *v. t.*, 5.] To live by theft. *Spenser.*

Lift, *n.* **1.** Act of lifting; also, that which is lifted.

2. The space or distance through which anything is lifted; as, a long *lift*. *Bacon.*

3. Help; assistance, as by lifting; as, to give one a *lift* in a wagon. [*Colloq.*]

The goat gives the fox a *lift*. *L'Estrange.*

4. That by means of which a person or thing lifts or is lifted; as: (*a*) A hoisting machine; an elevator; a dumb waiter. (*b*) A handle. (*c*) An exercising machine.

5. A rise; a degree of elevation; as, the *lift* of a lock in canals.

6. A lift gate. See *Lift gate*, below. [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. (*Naut.*) A rope leading from the masthead to the extremity of a yard below; — used for raising or supporting the end of the yard.

8. (*Mach.*) One of the steps of a cone pulley.

9. (*Shoemaking*) A layer of leather in the heel.

10. (*Horology*) That portion of the vibration of a balance during which the impulse is given. *Saunier.*

Dead lift. See under Dead. *Swift.* — **Lift bridge**, a kind of drawbridge, the movable part of which is lifted, instead of being drawn aside. — **Lift gate**, a gate that is opened by lifting. — **Lift hammer.** See Tilt hammer. — **Lift lock**, a canal lock. — **Lift pump**, a lifting pump. — **Lift tenter** (*Windmills*), a governor for regulating the speed by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed. — **Lift wall** (*Canal Lock*), the cross wall at the head of the lock.

Lift'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lifted.

Lift'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lifts.

2. (*Founding*) A tool for lifting loose sand from the mold; also, a contrivance attached to a cope, to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted.

Lift'ing, *a.* Used in, or for, or by, lifting.

Lifting bridge, a lift bridge. — **Lifting jack.** See 2d Jack, 5. — **Lifting machine.** See *Health lift*, under Health. — **Lifting pump.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A kind of pump having a bucket, or valved piston, instead of a solid piston, for drawing water and lifting it to a high level. (*b*) A pump which lifts the water only to the top of the pump, or delivers it through a spout; a lift pump. — **Lifting rod**, a vertical rod lifted by a rock shaft, and imparting motion to a puppet valve; — used in the engines of river steamboats. — **Lifting sail** (*Naut.*), one which tends to lift a vessel's bow out of water, as jibs and square foresails.

Lig (lĭg), *v. i.* [See Lie to be prostrate.] To recline; to lie still. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind: cf. F. *ligament*. Cf. Lien, *n.*, Ligature.]

1. Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bandage; a bond. *Hawthorne.*

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts. *Washington.*

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) A tough band or plate of dense, fibrous, connective tissue or fibrocartilage serving to unite bones or form joints. (*b*) A band of connective tissue, or a membranous fold, which supports or retains an organ in place; as, the gastrophrenic *ligament*, connecting the diaphragm and stomach.

Lig'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), **Lig'a-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ligamenteux*.] Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as, a strong *ligamentous* membrane.

Li'gan (lī'gan), *n.* [Cf. L. *ligare* to bind, to tie, *ligamen* band, bandage, E. *ligament*, or *ligsam*.] (*Law*) Goods sunk in the sea, with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. See Jetsam and Flotsam. [Written also *lagan*.] *Blackstone.*

Li'gate (lī'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare*.] To tie with a ligature; to bind around; to bandage.

Li-ga'tion (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. Liaison.] **1.** The act of binding, or the state of being bound.

2. That which binds; bond; connection.

Tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and *ligation*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Li-ga'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [See Ligate.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for ligating, or for placing and fastening a ligature.

Lig'a-ture (lĭg'ȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare*, *ligatum*, to bind: cf. F. *ligature*. Cf. Ally, League, Legatura, Liable, Ligament.] **1.** The act of binding.

2. Anything that binds; a band or bandage.

3. (*Surg.*) (*a*) A thread or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc.

4. The state of being bound or stiffened; stiffness; as, the *ligature* of a joint.

5. Impotence caused by magic or charms. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Mus.*) A curve or line connecting notes; a slur.

7. (*Print.*) A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *æ*, *fi*, *ffl*.

Lig'a-ture (lĭg'ȧ-tūr), *v. t.* (*Surg.*) To ligate; to tie.

Lig'e (lĭj'e), *v. t. & i.* To lie; to tell lies. [*Obs.*]

Li'geance (lē'jans), *n.* [OF. *ligeance*, *ligance*. See Liege.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The connection between sovereign and subject by which they were mutually bound, the former to protection and the securing of justice, the latter to faithful service; allegiance. [Written also *ligeancy* and *liegance*.] *Chaucer.*

Lige'ment (lĭj'ment), *n.* See Ledgment.

Lig'ge (lĭg'ge), *v. i.* To lie or recline. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lig'ger (lĭg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** A baited line attached to a float, for night fishing. See Leger, *a.*

2. See Ledger, 2.

Light (līt), *n.* [OE. *light*, *liht*, AS. *leóht;* akin to OS. *lioht*, D. & G. *licht*, OHG. *lioht*, Goth. *liuhap*, Icel. *ljōs*, L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. λευκός white, Skr. *ruc* to shine. √122. Cf. Lucid, Lunar, Luminous, Lynx.] **1.** That agent, force, or action in nature by the operation of which upon the organs of sight, objects are rendered visible or luminous.

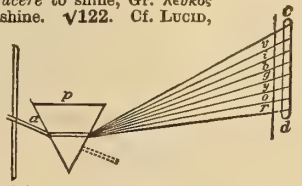

Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors.

a Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

☞ *Light* was regarded formerly as consisting of material particles, or corpuscules, sent off in all directions from luminous bodies, and traversing space, in right lines, with the known velocity of about 186,300 miles per second; but it is now generally understood to consist, not in any actual transmission of particles or substance, but in the propagation of vibrations or undulations in a subtile, elastic medium, or ether, assumed to pervade all space, and to be thus set in vibratory motion by the action of luminous bodies, as the atmosphere is by sonorous bodies. This view of the nature of light is known as the *undulatory* or *wave theory;* the other, advocated by Newton (but long since abandoned), as the *corpuscular*, *emission*, or *Newtonian theory*. A more recent theory makes light to consist in electrical oscillations, and is known as the *electro-magnetic theory* of light.

2. That which furnishes, or is a source of, light, as the sun, a star, a candle, a lighthouse, etc.

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in. *Acts* xvi. 29.

And God made two great *lights;* the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. *Gen.* i. 16.

3. The time during which the light of the sun is visible; day; especially, the dawn of day.

The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy. *Job* xxiv. 14.

4. The brightness of the eye or eyes.

He seemed to find his way without his eyes;
For out o' door he went without their helps,
And, to the last, bended their *light* on me. *Shak.*

5. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or window pane; a skylight; in architecture, one of the compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions.

There were windows in three rows, and *light* was against *light* in three ranks. 1 *Kings* vii. 4.

6. Life; existence.

O, spring t *light*, auspicious Babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. Open view; a visible state or condition; public observation; publicity.

The duke yet would have dark deeds darkly answered; he would never bring them to *light*. *Shak.*

8. The power of perception by vision.

My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of my eyes, it also is gone from me. *Ps.* xxxviii. 10.

9. That which illumines or makes clear to the mind; mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; knowledge; information.

He shall never know
That I had any *light* of this from thee. *Shak.*

10. Prosperity; happiness; joy; felicity.

Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth speedily. *Is.* lviii. 8.

11. (*Paint.*) The manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; that part of a picture which represents those objects upon which the light is supposed to fall; the more illuminated part of a landscape or other scene; — opposed to *shade*. Cf. Chiaroscuro.

12. Appearance due to the particular facts and circumstances presented to view; point of view; as, to state things fairly and put them in the right *light*.

Frequent consideration of a thing . . . shows it in its several *lights* and various ways of appearance. *South.*

13. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example; as, the *lights* of the age or of antiquity.

Joan of Arc,
A *light* of ancient France. *Tennyson.*

14. (*Pyrotech.*) A firework made by filling a case with a substance which burns brilliantly with a white or colored flame; as, a Bengal *light*.

☞ *Light* is used figuratively to denote that which resembles physical light in any respect, as illuminating, benefiting, enlightening, or enlivening mankind.

Ancient lights (*Law*), **Calcium light**, **Flash light**, etc. See under Ancient, Calcium, etc. — **Light ball** (*Mil.*), a ball of combustible materials, used to afford light; — sometimes made so as to be fired from a cannon or mortar, or to be carried up by a rocket. — **Light barrel** (*Mil.*), an empty powder barrel pierced with holes and filled with shavings soaked in pitch, used to light up a ditch or a breach. — **Light dues** (*Com.*), tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses. — **Light iron**, a candlestick. [*Obs.*] — **Light keeper**, a person appointed to take care of a lighthouse or light-ship. — **Light money**, charges laid by government on shipping entering a port, for the maintenance of lighthouses and light-ships. — **The light of the countenance**, favor; kindness; smiles.

Lord, lift thou up *the light of thy countenance* upon us. *Ps.* iv. 6.

— **Northern lights.** See *Aurora borealis*, under Aurora. — **To bring to light**, to cause to be disclosed. — **To come to light**, to be disclosed. — **To see the light**, to come into the light; hence, to come into the world or into public notice; as, his book never *saw the light*. — **To stand in one's own light**, to take a position which is injurious to one's own interest.

Light (līt), *a.* [AS. *leóht.* See Light, *v.*] [*Compar.* Lighter (-ẽr); *superl.* Lightest.] **1.** Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; clear; as, the apartment is *light*.

2. White or whitish; not intense or very marked; not of a deep shade; moderately colored; as, a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

Light, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lighted (-ĕd) or Lit (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lighting.] [AS. *lȳhtan*, *līhtan*, to shine. √122. See Light, *n.*] **1.** To set fire to; to cause to burn; to set burning; to ignite; to kindle; as, to *light* a candle or lamp; to *light* the gas; — sometimes with *up*.

If a thousand candles be all *lighted* from one. *Hakewill.*

And the largest lamp is *lit*. *Macaulay.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison.*

2. To give light to; to illuminate; to fill with light; to spread over with light; — often with *up*.

Ah, hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead. *Pope.*

One hundred years ago, to have *lit* this theater as brilliantly as it is now *lighted* would have cost, I suppose, fifty pounds. *F. Harrison.*

The sun has set, and Vesper, to supply
His absent beams, has *lighted* up the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To attend or conduct with a light; to show the way to by means of a light.

His bishops lead him forth, and *light* him on. *Landor.*

To light a fire, to kindle the material of a fire.

Light, *v. i.* **1.** To become ignited; to take fire; as, the match will not *light*.

2. To be illuminated; to receive light; to brighten; — with *up;* as, the room *lights* up very well.

Light, *a.* [*Compar.* Lighter (-ẽr); *superl.* Lightest.] [OE. *light*, *liht*, AS. *lēht*, *leóht;* akin to D. *ligt*, G. *leicht*, OHG. *līhti*, Icel. *lēttr*, Dan. *let*, Sw. *lätt*, Goth. *leihts*, and perh. to L. *levis* (cf. Levity), Gr. ἐλαχύς small, Skr. *laghu* light. √125.] **1.** Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not tending to the center of gravity with force; not heavy.

These weights did not exert their natural gravity, . . . insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength; as, a *light* burden, or load.

Ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is *light*. *Matt.* xi. 29, 30.

3. Easy to be endured or performed; not severe; not difficult; as, a *light* affliction or task. *Chaucer.*

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain. *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as, *light* food; also, containing little nutriment.

5. Not heavily armed; armed with light weapons; as, *light* troops; a troop of *light* horse.

6. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble; swift.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters . . . but not always best subjects, for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

7. Not heavily burdened; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted; as, the ship returned *light*.

8. Slight; not important; as, a *light* error. *Shak.*

9. Well leavened; not heavy; as, *light* bread.

10. Not copious or heavy; not dense; not inconsiderable; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow; *light* vapors.

11. Not strong or violent; moderate; as, a *light* wind.

12. Not pressing heavily or hard upon; hence, having an easy, graceful manner; delicate; as, a *light* touch; a *light* style of execution.

13. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; as, a *light*, vain person; a *light* mind.

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

14. Indulging in, or inclined to, levity; wanting dignity or solemnity; trifling; gay; frivolous; airy; unsubstantial.

Seneca can not be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*

Specimens of New England humor laboriously *light* and lamentably mirthful. *Hawthorne.*

15. Not quite sound or normal; somewhat impaired or deranged; dizzy; giddy.

Are his wits safe? Is he not *light* of brain? *Shak.*

16. Easily bestowed; inconsiderately rendered.

To a fair semblance doth *light* faith annex. *Spenser.*

17. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* character.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

18. Not of the legal, standard, or usual weight; clipped; diminished; as, *light* coin.

19. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.

Light cavalry, **Light horse** (*Mil.*), light-armed soldiers mounted on strong and active horses. — **Light eater**, one

who eats but little. — **Light infantry**, infantry soldiers selected and trained for rapid evolutions. — **Light of foot.** (*a*) Having a light step. (*b*) Fleet. — **Light of heart**, gay, cheerful. — **Light oil** (*Chem.*), the oily product, lighter than water, forming the chief part of the first distillate of coal tar, and consisting largely of benzene and toluene. — **Light sails** (*Naut.*), all the sails above the topsails, with, also, the studding sails and flying jib. *Dana.* — **Light sleeper**, one easily wakened. — **Light weight**, a prize fighter, boxer, wrestler, or jockey, who is below a standard medium weight. Cf. *Feather weight*, under FEATHER. [*Cant*] — **To make light of**, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard. — **To set light by**, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.

Light (līt), *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

Light, *v. t.* [See LIGHT not heavy, and cf. LIGHT to alight, and LIGHTEN to make less heavy.] To lighten; to ease of a burden; to take off. [*Obs.*]

From his head the heavy burgonet did *light.* *Spenser.*

Light, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTED (-ĕd) *or* LIT (lĭt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTING.] [AS. *lihtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider's burden, to make less heavy, fr. *lēht* light. See LIGHT not heavy, and cf. ALIGHT, LIGHTEN to make light.] **1.** To dismount; to descend, as from a horse or carriage; to alight; — with *from*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *at*, *in*.

When she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

Slowly rode across a withered heath,
And *lighted* at a ruined inn. *Tennyson.*

2. To feel light; to be made happy. [*Obs.*]

It made all their hearts to *light.* *Chaucer.*

3. To descend from flight, and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird or insect.

[The bee] *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all. *Sir J. Davies.*

On the tree tops a crested peacock *lit.* *Tennyson.*

4. To come down suddenly and forcibly; to fall; — with *on* or *upon*.

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton.*

5. To come by chance; to happen; — with *on* or *upon;* formerly with *into*.

The several degrees of vision, which the assistance of glasses (casually at first *lit* on) has taught us to conceive. *Locke.*

They shall *light* into atheistical company. *South.*

And here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth,
And Lilia with the rest. *Tennyson.*

Light'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lighted.

Light'-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* Armed with light weapons or accouterments.

Light'-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* Light-ship.

Light'e (līt'e), *obs. imp.* of LIGHT, to alight. *Chaucer.*

Light'en (līt''n), *v. i.* [See LIGHT to alight.] To descend; to light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us.
Book of Common Prayer [*Eng. Ed.*].

Light'en (līt''n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTENING.] [OE. *lightenen.* See LIGHT to kindle, illuminate.] **1.** To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with, or like, lightning; to display a flash or flashes of lightning; to flash.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering; to brighten; to clear, as the sky.

Light'en, *v. t.* [See LIGHT to illuminate.] **1.** To make light or clear; to light; to illuminate; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets. [In this sense less common than *light.*]

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; to enlighten. [In this sense less common than *enlighten.*]

Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To emit or disclose in, or as in, lightning; to flash out, like lightning.

His eye . . . *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

4. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

They looked unto him, and were *lightened.* *Ps.* xxxiv. 5.

Light'en, *v. t.* [See LIGHT not heavy.] **1.** To make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight; to relieve of part of a load or burden; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.

2. To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life or the burden of grief.

3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

Lightens my humor with his merry jests. *Shak.*

Light'er (līt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.

Light'er, *n.* [D. *ligter*, fr. *ligt* light. See LIGHT not heavy.] (*Naut.*) A large boat or barge, mainly used in unloading or loading vessels which can not reach the wharves at the place of shipment or delivery.

Lighter screw (*Mach.*), a screw for adjusting the distance between the stones in a grinding mill by raising or lowering the bridgetree.

Light'er, *v. t.* To convey by a lighter, as to or from the shore; as, to *lighter* the cargo of a ship.

Light'er-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The price paid for conveyance of goods on a lighter.

2. The act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

Light'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* LIGHTERMEN (-mĕn). A person employed on, or who manages, a lighter.

Light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; pilfering; addicted to petty thefts. *Fuller.*

Light'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), } *a.* Having a light, springy
Light'-foot'ed, } step; nimble in running or dancing; active; as, *light-foot* Iris. *Tennyson.*

Light'ful (līt'fụl), *a.* Full of light; bright. [*R.*]
"*Lightful* presence." *Marston.*

Light'-hand'ed (līt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Not having a full complement of men; as, a vessel *light-handed.*

Light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious. *Walpole.*

2. Thoughtless; heedless; volatile; unsteady; fickle; loose. "*Light-headed*, weak men." *Clarendon.*

— **Light'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Light'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. — **Light'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Light'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Light'-heeled' (-hēld'), *a.* Lively in walking or running; brisk; light-footed.

Light'-horse'man (-hôrs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier who serves in the light horse. See under 5th LIGHT.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A West Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus*, remarkable for its high dorsal fin and brilliant colors.

Light'house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* LIGHTHOUSES (-houz'ĕz). A tower or other building with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night; a pharos.

Lighthouse.

Light'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) A name sometimes applied to the process of annealing metals.

Light'-legged' (līt'-lĕgd'), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Light'less, *a.* Destitute of light; dark. *Shak.*

Light'ly, *adv.* **1.** With little weight; with little force; as, to tread *lightly;* to press *lightly.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green turf lie *lightly* on thy breast. *Pope.*

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
Touched *lightly.* *Milton.*

2. Swiftly; nimbly; with agility.

So mikle was that barge, it might not *lightly* sail. *R. of Brunne.*

Watch what thou seest and *lightly* bring me word. *Tennyson.*

3. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

4. In a small degree; slightly; not severely.

At the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun . . . and afterward did more grievously afflict her. *Is.* ix. 1.

5. With little effort or difficulty; easily; readily.

That *lightly* come, shall *lightly* go. *Old Proverb.*

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it.
Sir W. Scott.

6. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. Commonly; usually. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown. *B. Jonson.*

8. Without dejection; cheerfully. "Seeming to bear it *lightly*." *Shak.*

9. Without heed or care; with levity; gayly; airily.

Matrimony . . . is not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand, unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly.
Book of Common Prayer [*Eng. Ed.*].

10. Not chastely; wantonly. *Swift.*

Light'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who carries or takes care of a light. *T. Brown.*

Light'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate. — **Light'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Light'ness, *n.* [From LIGHT not heavy.] The state, condition, or quality, of being light or not heavy; buoyancy; levity; fickleness; nimbleness; delicacy; grace.

Syn. — Levity; volatility; instability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; giddiness; flightiness; airiness; gayety; liveliness; agility; nimbleness; sprightliness; briskness; swiftness; ease; facility.

Light'ness, *n.* [From LIGHT bright.] **1.** Illumination, or degree of illumination; as, the *lightness* of a room. *Chaucer.*

2. Absence of depth or of duskiness in color; as, the *lightness* of a tint; *lightness* of complexion.

Light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] **1.** A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light, commonly from one cloud to another, sometimes from a cloud to the earth. The sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the atmosphere constitutes thunder.

2. The act of making bright, or the state of being made bright; enlightenment; brightening, as of the mental powers. [*R.*]

Ball lightning, a rare form of lightning sometimes seen as a globe of fire moving from the clouds to the earth. — **Chain lightning**, lightning in angular, zigzag, or forked flashes. — **Heat lightning**, more or less vivid and extensive flashes of electric light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. — **Lightning arrester** (*Telegraphy*), a device, at the place where a wire enters a building, for preventing injury by lightning to an operator or instrument. It consists of a short circuit to the ground interrupted by a thin nonconductor over which lightning jumps. Called also *lightning discharger.* — **Lightning bug** (*Zoöl.*), a luminous beetle. See FIREFLY. — **Lightning conductor**, a lightning rod. — **Lightning glance**, a quick, penetrating glance of a brilliant eye. — **Lightning rod**, a metallic rod set up on a building, or on the mast of a vessel, and connected with the earth or water below, for the purpose of protecting the building or vessel from lightning. — **Sheet lightning**, a diffused glow of electric light flashing out from the clouds, and illuming their outlines. The appearance is sometimes due to the reflection of light from distant flashes of lightning by the nearer clouds.

Light'ning (līt'nĭng), *vb. n.* Lightening. [*R.*]

Light'-o'-love' (līt'ō-lŭv'), *n.* **1.** An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. *Nares.* "Best sing it to the tune of *light-o'-love.*" *Shak.*

2. Hence: A light or wanton woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

Light'room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* A small room from which the magazine of a naval vessel is lighted, being separated from the magazine by heavy glass windows.

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*] The lungs of an animal or bird; — sometimes coarsely applied to the lungs of a human being.

Light'-ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel carrying at the masthead a brilliant light, and moored off a shoal or place of dangerous navigation as a guide for mariners.

Light'some (līt'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Having light; lighted; not dark or gloomy; bright.

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon*

2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker.*

— **Light'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Light'some-ness,** *n.*

Happiness may walk soberly in dark attire, as well as dance *lightsomely* in a gala dress. *Hawthorne*

Light'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having light and active wings; volatile; fleeting. *Shak.*

Light'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Pine wood abounding in pitch, used for torches in the Southern United States; pine knots, dry sticks, and the like, for kindling a fire quickly or making a blaze.

Light'y (-ȳ), *a.* Illuminated. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Lign'-al'oes (līn'ăl'ōz *or* lĭg-năl'ōz), *n.* [OE. *ligne aloes*, fr. L. *lignum* wood + *aloe* aloe.] **1.** Aloes wood, or agallochum. See AGALLOCHUM.

2. A fragrant tree mentioned in the Bible. *Num.* xxiv. 6.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood. Cf. LIGNOUS.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; of the nature of, or resembling, wood; woody.

It should be tried with shoots of vines and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon.*

Ligneous marble, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

Lig-nif'er-ous (lĭg-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lignifer; lignum* wood + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *lignifère.*] Yielding or producing wood.

Lig'ni-fi-ca'tion (lĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lignification.* See LIGNIFY.] (*Bot.*) A change in the character of a cell wall, by which it becomes harder. It is supposed to be due to an incrustation of lignin.

Lig'ni-form (lĭg'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lignum* wood + *-form:* cf. F. *ligniforme.*] Like wood.

Lig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *lignum* wood + *-fy:* cf. F. *lignifier.*] (*Bot.*) To convert into wood or into a ligneous substance.

Lig'ni-fy, *v. i.* (*Bot.*) To become wood.

Lig'nin (lĭg'nĭn), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood: cf. F. *lignine.*] (*Bot.*) A substance characterizing wood cells and differing from cellulose in its conduct with certain chemical reagents.

☞ Recent authors have distinguished four forms of this substance, naming them *lignose*, *lignin*, *lignone*, and *lignireose.*

Lig'ni-per'dous (lĭg'nĭ-pẽr'dŭs), *a.* [L. *lignum* wood + *perdere* to destroy: cf. F. *ligniperde.*] (*Zoöl.*) Wood-destroying; — said of certain insects.

Lig-nir'e-ose' (lĭg-nĭr'ē-ōs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGNIN.

Lig'nite (lĭg'nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood: cf. F. *lignite.*] (*Min.*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor. It is of more recent origin than the anthracite and bituminous coal of the proper coal series. Called also *brown coal*, *wood coal.*

Lig-nit'ic (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing lignite; resembling, or of the nature of, lignite; as, *lignitic* clay.

Lignitic group. See LARAMIE GROUP.

Lig'ni-tif'er-ous (lĭg'nĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lignite* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing lignite; lignitic.

Lig'no-cer'ic (-nō-sẽr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lignum* wood + *cera* wax.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the formic acid series, found in the tar, wax, or paraffine obtained by distilling certain kinds of wood, as the beech.

Lig'none' (lĭg'nōn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGNIN.

Lig-nose' (lĭg-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *lignosus*, fr. *lignum*
Lig'nous (lĭg'nŭs), } wood: cf. F. *ligneux.* Cf. LIGNEOUS.] Ligneous. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Lig'nose' (lĭg'nōs'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) See LIGNIN.

2. (*Chem.*) An explosive compound of wood fiber and nitroglycerin. See NITROGLYCERIN.

‖ **Lig'num rho'di-um** (lĭg'nŭm rō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. L. *lignum* wood + Gr. ῥόδον a rose.] (*Bot.*) The fragrant wood of several shrubs and trees, especially of species of *Rhodorhiza* from the Canary Islands, and of the West Indian *Amyris balsamifera.*

‖ **Lig'num-vi'tae** (-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita*, genitive *vitæ*, life.] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Guaiacum officinale*) found in the warm latitudes of America, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured. Its wood is very hard and heavy, and is used for various mechanical purposes, as for the wheels of ships' blocks, cogs, bearings, and the like. See GUAIACUM.

☞ In New Zealand the *Metrosideros buxifolia* is called lignum-vitæ, and in Australia a species of *Acacia.* The bastard lignum-vitæ is a West Indian tree (*Sarcomphalus laurinus*).

Lig'ro-in (lĭg'rō-ĭn), *n.* A trade name applied somewhat indefinitely to some of the volatile products obtained in refining crude petroleum. It is a complex and

variable mixture of several hydrocarbons, generally boils below 170° Fahr., and is more inflammable than safe kerosene. It is used as a solvent, as a carburetant for air gas, and for illumination in special lamps.

Lig'sam (lĭg'sȧm), *n.* [Cf. D. *liggen* to lie, E. *lie* to be prostrate, and E. *flotsam*, *jetsam*, or *ligan*.] Same as LIGAN. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Lig'u-la** (lĭg'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LIGULÆ (-lē), E. LIGULAS (-lȧz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) See LIGULE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The central process, or front edge, of the labium of insects. It sometimes serves as a tongue or proboscis, as in bees. [See *Illust.* under LABIUM, and HYMENOPTERA.] (*b*) A tongue-shaped lobe of the parapodia of annelids. See PARAPODIUM.

Lig'u-late (lĭg'ū-lāt), **Lig'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ligulé*. See LIGULE, and cf. LINGULATE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Like a bandage, or strap; strap-shaped.

2. Composed of ligules.

Ligulate flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular.

Lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, *lingula*, little tongue, dim. of *lingua* tongue: cf. F. *ligule*.]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The thin and scarious projection from the upper end of the sheath of a leaf of grass. (*b*) A strap-shaped corolla of flowers of Compositæ.

2. (*Anat.*) A band of white matter in the wall of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Ligule, 1 (*b*).

Lig'u-li-flo'rous (lĭg'ū-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*Ligule* + L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing only ligulate flowers; — said of a large suborder of composite plants, such as the dandelion, lettuce, hawkweed, etc.

Lig'ure (lĭg'ūr; 277), *n.* [L. *ligurius*, Gr. λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον, equiv. to Heb. *leshem*.] A kind of precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst.
Ex. xxviii. 19.

Li-gus'trin (lĭ-gŭs'trĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter principle found in the bark of the privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), and extracted as a white crystalline substance with a warm, bitter taste; — called also *ligustron*.

Lik'a-ble (līk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be liked; such as to attract liking; as, a *likable* person. *Thackeray.*

Like (līk), *a.* [*Compar.* LIKER (līk'ẽr); *superl.* LIKEST.] [OE. *lik*, *ilik*, *gelic*, AS. *gelīc*, fr. pref. *ge-* + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body, shape, or appearance, and hence, like; akin to OS. *gilīk*, D. *gelijk*, G. *gleich*, OHG. *gilīh*, Icel. *līkr*, *glīkr*, Dan. *lig*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *galeiks*, OS. *lik* body, D. *lijk*, G. *leiche*, Icel. *lík*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *leik*. The English adverbial ending *-ly* is from the same adjective. Cf. EACH, SUCH, WHICH.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; resembling; similar to; similar; alike; — often with *in* and the particulars of the resemblance; as, they are *like* each other in features, complexion, and many traits of character.

'T is as *like* you
As cherry is to cherry. *Shak.*
Like master, *like* man. *Old Prov.*
He giveth snow *like* wool; he scattereth the hoar-frost *like* ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

☞ *To*, which formerly often followed *like*, is now usually omitted.

2. Equal, or nearly equal; as, fields of *like* extent.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

3. Having probability; affording probability; probable; likely. [*Likely* is more used now.] *Shak.*

But it is *like* the jolly world about us will scoff at the paradox of these practices. *South.*
Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

4. Inclined toward; disposed to; as, to feel *like* taking a walk.

Had like (followed by the infinitive), had nearly; came little short of.

Had like to have been my utter overthrow. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
Ramona *had like* to have said the literal truth, . . . but recollected herself in time. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

Like figures (*Geom.*), similar figures.

☞ *Like* is used as a suffix, converting nouns into adjectives expressing resemblance to the noun; as, man*like*, like a man; child*like*, like a child; god*like*, like a god, etc. Such compounds are readily formed whenever convenient, and several, as *crescentlike*, *serpentlike*, *hair-like*, etc., are used in this book, although, in some cases, not entered in the vocabulary. Such combinations as *bell-like*, *ball-like*, etc., are hyphened.

Like, *n.* **1.** That which is equal or similar to another; the counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2. A liking; a preference; inclination; — usually in *pl.*; as, we all have *likes* and dislikes.

Like, *adv.* [AS. *gelīce*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** In a manner like that of; in a manner similar to; as, do not act *like* him.

He maketh them to stagger *like* a drunken man. *Job* xii. 25.

☞ *Like*, as here used, is regarded by some grammarians as a preposition.

2. In a like or similar manner. *Shak.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

3. Likely; probably. "*Like* enough it will." *Shak.*

Like, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIKED (līkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIKING.] [OE. *liken* to please, AS. *lician*, *gelīcian*, fr. *gelīc*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To suit; to please; to be agreeable to. [*Obs.*]

Cornwall him *liked* best, therefore he chose there.
R. of Gloucester.

I willingly confess that it *likes* me much better when I find virtue in a fair lodging than when I am bound to seek it in an ill-favored creature. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To liken; to compare. [*Obs.*]

Like me to the peasant boys of France. *Shak.*

Like (līk), *v. i.* **1.** To be pleased; to choose.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

2. To have an appearance or expression; to look; to seem to be (in a specified condition). [*Obs.*]

You *like* well, and bear your years very well. *Shak.*

3. To come near; to avoid with difficulty; to escape narrowly; as, he *liked* to have been too late. Cf. *Had like*, under LIKE, *a.* [*Colloq.*]

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington Garden. *Walpole.*

To like of, to be pleased with. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Like'a-ble (līk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See LIKABLE.

Like'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Likelihood. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Like'li-hood (-lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*Likely* + *-hood*.] **1.** Appearance; show; sign; expression. [*Obs.*]

What of his heart perceive you in his face
By any *likelihood* he showed to-day? *Shak.*

2. Likeness; resemblance. [*Obs.*]

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude. *Tennyson.*

Like'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Likelihood; probability.

2. Suitableness; agreeableness. [*Obs.*]

Like'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* LIKELIER (līk'lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LIKELIEST.] [That is, *like-like*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Worthy of belief; probable; credible; as, a *likely* story.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous. *Johnson.*

2. Having probability; having or giving reason to expect; — followed by the infinitive; as, it is *likely* to rain.

3. Similar; like; alike. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Such as suits; good-looking; pleasing; agreeable; handsome. *Shak. Milton.*

5. Having such qualities as make success probable; well adapted to the place; promising; as, a *likely* young man; a *likely* servant.

Like'ly, *adv.* In all probability; probably.

While man was innocent he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanvill.*

Like'–mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; of the same mind. *Tillotson.*

Lik'en (līk''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIKENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIKENING.] [OE. *liknen*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To allege, or think, to be like; to represent as like; to compare; as, to *liken* life to a pilgrimage.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock. *Matt.* vii. 24.

2. To make or cause to be like. [*R.*] *Brougham.*

Like'ness, *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes*.] **1.** The state or quality of being like; similitude; resemblance; similarity; as, the *likeness* of the one to the other is remarkable.

2. Appearance or form; guise.

An enemy in the *likeness* of a friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. That which closely resembles; a portrait.

[How he looked] the *likenesses* of him which still remain enable us to imagine. *Macaulay.*

4. A comparison; parable; proverb. [*Obs.*]

He said to them, Soothly ye shall say to me this *likeness*, Leech, heal thyself. *Wyclif* (*Luke* iv. 23).

Syn. — Similarity; parallel; similitude; representation; portrait; effigy.

Lik'er-ous (lĭk'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*, **Lik'er-ous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] See LICKERISH, LICKERISHNESS. *Chaucer.*

Like'wise' (līk'wīz'), *adv.* & *conj.* [See WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. See ALSO.

Go, and do thou *likewise*. *Luke* x. 37.

For he seeth that wise men die; *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish. *Ps.* xlix. 10.

Lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *p. a.* Looking; appearing; as, better or worse *liking*. See LIKE, to look. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? *Dan.* i. 10.

Lik'ing, *n.* **1.** The state of being pleasing; a suiting. See *On liking*, below. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. The state of being pleased with, or attracted toward, some thing or person; hence, inclination; desire; pleasure; preference; — often with *for*, formerly with *to*; as, it is an amusement I have no *liking* for.

If the human intellect hath once taken a *liking* to any doctrine, . . . it draws everything else into harmony with that doctrine, and to its support. *Bacon.*

3. Appearance; look; figure; state of body as to health or condition. [*Archaic*]

I shall think the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of men's *liking*. *Shak.*
Their young ones are in good *liking*. *Job* xxxix. 4.

On liking, on condition of being pleasing to or suiting; also, on condition of being pleased with; as, to hold a place of service *on liking*; to engage a servant *on liking*. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line . . . to be a king *on liking* and on sufferance? *Hazlitt.*

Li'lac (lī'lak), *n.* [Also *lilach*.] [Sp. *lilac*, *lila*, Ar. *līlak*, fr. Per. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, *lilang*, *nīlaj*, *nīl*, the indigo plant, or from the kindred *līlak* bluish, the flowers being named from the color. Cf. ANIL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Syringa*. There are six species, natives of Europe and Asia. *Syringa vulgaris*, the common lilac, and *S. Persica*, the Persian lilac, are frequently cultivated for the fragrance and beauty of their purplish or white flowers. In the British colonies various other shrubs have this name.

2. A light purplish color like that of the flower of the purplish lilac.

California lilac (*Bot.*), a low shrub with dense clusters of purplish flowers (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*).

Lil'a-cin (lĭl'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See SYRINGIN.

Lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily. See LILY.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of which the lily, tulip, and hyacinth are well-known examples. (*b*) Like the blossom of a lily in general form.

Lil'i-al (lĭl'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a general resemblance to lilies or to liliaceous plants.

Lil'ied (lĭl'ĭd), *a.* Covered with, or having many, lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

Lill (lĭl), *v. i.* To loll. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *Spenser.*

Lil'li-pu'tian (lĭl'lĭ-pū'shan), *n.* **1.** One belonging to a very diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput."

2. Hence: A person or thing of very small size.

Lil'li-pu'tian, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the imaginary island of *Lilliput* described by Swift, or to its inhabitants.

2. Hence: Of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed.

Lil'ly-pil'ly (lĭl'lĭ-pĭl'lĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia Smithii*), having smooth ovate leaves, and panicles of small white flowers. The wood is hard and fine-grained.

Lilt (lĭlt), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. *lilla*, *lirla*, to sing in a high tone.] **1.** To do anything with animation and quickness, as to skip, fly, or hop. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wordsworth.*

2. To sing cheerfully. [*Scot.*]

Lilt, *v. t.* To utter with spirit, animation, or gayety; to sing with spirit and liveliness.

A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,
With scraps of thundrous epic *lilted* out
By violet-hooded doctors. *Tennyson.*

Lilt, *n.* **1.** Animated, brisk motion; spirited rhythm; sprightliness.

The movement, the *lilt*, and the subtle charm of the verse. *F. Harrison.*

2. A lively song or dance; a cheerful tune.

The housewife went about her work, or spun at her wheel, with a *lilt* upon her lips. *J. C. Shairp.*

Lil'y (lĭl'ў), *n.*; *pl.* LILIES (-ĭz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE.]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of the genus *Lilium*, endogenous bulbous plants, having a regular perianth of six colored pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary.

Lily (*Lilium candidum*). (1/40)

☞ There are nearly fifty species, all found in the North Temperate zone. *Lilium candidum* and *L. longiflorum* are the common white lilies of gardens; *L. Philadelphicum* is the wild red lily of the Atlantic States; *L. Chalcedonicum* is supposed to be the "lily of the field" in our Lord's parable; *L. auratum* is the great gold-banded lily of Japan.

2. (*Bot.*) A name given to handsome flowering plants of several genera, having some resemblance in color or form to a true lily, as *Pancratium*, *Crinum*, *Amaryllis*, *Nerine*, etc.

3. That end of a compass needle which should point to the north; — so called as often ornamented with the figure of a lily or fleur-de-lis.

But sailing further, it veers its *lily* to the west. *Sir T. Browne.*

African lily (*Bot.*), the blue-flowered *Agapanthus umbellatus*. — **Atamasco lily** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Zephyranthes* (*Z. Atamasco*), having a white and pink funnelform perianth, with six petal-like divisions resembling those of a lily. *Gray.* — **Blackberry lily** (*Bot.*), the *Pardanthus Chinensis*, the black seeds of which form a dense mass like a blackberry. — **Bourbon lily** (*Bot.*), *Lilium candidum*. See *Illust.* — **Butterfly lily.** (*Bot.*) Same as MARIPOSA LILY, in the Vocabulary. — **Lily beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a European beetle (*Crioceris merdigera*) which feeds upon the white lily. — **Lily daffodil** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Narcissus*, and its flower. — **Lily encrinite** (*Paleon.*), a fossil encrinite, esp. *Encrinus liliiformis*. See ENCRINITE. — **Lily hyacinth** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*. — **Lily iron**, a kind of harpoon with a detachable head of peculiar shape, used in capturing swordfish.

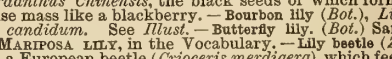

Lily Iron.

— **Lily of the valley** (*Bot.*), a low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*), having a raceme of nodding, fragrant, white flowers. — **Lily pad**, the large floating leaf of the water lily. [*U. S.*] *Lowell.* — **Tiger lily** (*Bot.*), *Lilium tigrinum*, the sepals of which are blotched with black. — **Turk's-cap lily** (*Bot.*), *Lilium Martagon*, a red lily with recurved sepals; also, the similar American lily, *L. superbum*. — **Water lily** (*Bot.*), the *Nymphæa*, a plant with floating roundish leaves, and large flowers having many petals, usually white, but sometimes pink, red, blue, or yellow. [See *Illust.* of NYMPHÆA.]

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

Lil'y-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having white, delicate hands.

Lil'y-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Lil'y-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the Lily family or order. *Lindley.*

Lim (lĭm), *n.* [See LIMB.] A limb. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Li'ma (lē'mȧ *or* lī'mȧ), *n.* The capital city of Peru, in South America.

Lima bean. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A variety of climbing or pole bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), which has very large flattish seeds. (*b*) The seed of this plant, much used for food. — **Lima wood** (*Bot.*), the beautiful dark wood of the South American tree *Cæsalpinia echinata*.

Li-ma'ceous (lī-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *limax, limacis*, slug, snail: cf. F. *limacé.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or like, Limax, or the slugs.

‖ **Lim'a-ci'na** (lĭm'ă-sī'nă), *n.* [NL., from L. *limax, limacis*, a slug.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small spiral pteropods, common in the Arctic and Antarctic seas. It contributes to the food of the right whales.

Limacina (*L. antarctica*). Nat. size.

‖ **Li'ma'çon'** (lē'mă'sôN'), *n.* [F. *limaçon*, lit., a snail.] (*Geom.*) A curve of the fourth degree, invented by Pascal. Its polar equation is $r = a \cos \theta + b$.

Li'maille (lĭ'mā'l; F. lē'mä'y'), *n.* [F., fr. *limer* to file. See Limation.] Filings of metal. [*Obs.*] "An ounce . . . of silver *lymaille.*" *Chaucer.*

Li'man (lĭ'măn), *n.* [F. *limon*, fr. L. *limus* slime.] The deposit of slime at the mouth of a river; slime.

Li-ma'tion (lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limatus*, p. p. of *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file: cf. F. *limation.*] The act of filing or polishing.

Li'ma-ture (lĭ'mă-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *limatura.* See Limation.] **1.** The act of filing.

2. That which is filed off; filings. *Johnson.*

‖ **Li'max** (lī'măks), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of air-breathing mollusks, including the common garden slugs. They have a small rudimentary shell. The breathing pore is on the right side of the neck. Several species are troublesome in gardens. See Slug.

Limax (*L. campestris*). Nat. size.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* [OE. *lim*, AS. *lim*; akin to Icel. *limr* limb, *lim* branch of a tree, Sw. & Dan. *lem* limb; cf. also AS. *lið*, OHG. *lid, gilid*, G. *glied*, Goth. *lipus.* Cf. Lith, Limber.] **1.** A part of a tree which extends from the trunk and separates into branches and twigs; a large branch.

2. An arm or a leg of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal.

A second Hector for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong-knit *limbs.* *Shak.*

3. A thing or person regarded as a part or member of, or attachment to, something else. *Shak.*

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. An elementary piece of the mechanism of a lock.

Limb of the law, a lawyer or an officer of the law. [*Colloq.*] *Landor.*

Limb, *v. t.* **1.** To supply with limbs. [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border. Cf. Limbo, Limbus.] A border or edge, in certain special uses. (*a*) (*Bot.*) The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. (*b*) (*Astron.*) The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, especially of the sun and moon. (*c*) The graduated margin of an arc or circle, in an instrument for measuring angles.

Lim'bat (lĭm'băt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A cooling periodical wind in the Isle of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock, A. M., to the middle of the day or later.

Lim'bate (lĭm'bāt), *a.* [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge. See Limbus.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.

Lim'bec (-bĕk), *n.* [Abbrev. of *alembic.*] An alembic; a still. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

Lim'bec, *v. t.* To distill. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — much used in composition; as, large-*limbed*; short-*limbed.*

Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbed and full grown. *Milton.*

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* [For *limmer*, Icel. *limar* branches, boughs, pl. of *lim*; akin to E. *limb.* See Limb a branch.] **1.** *pl.* The shafts or thills of a wagon or carriage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. (*Mil.*) The detachable fore part of a gun carriage, consisting of two wheels, an axle, and a shaft to which the horses are attached. On top is an ammunition box upon which the cannoneers sit.

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well.

Limber boards (*Naut.*), short pieces of plank forming part of the lining of a ship's floor immediately above the timbers, so as to prevent the limbers from becoming clogged. — **Limber box** *or* **chest** (*Mil.*), a box on the limber for carrying ammunition. — **Limber rope, Limber chain,** *or* **Limber clearer** (*Naut.*), a rope or chain passing through the limbers of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt that chokes them. *Totten.* — **Limber strake** (*Shipbuilding*), the first course of inside planking next the keelson.

Lim'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Limbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Limbering.] (*Mil.*) To attach to the limber; as, to *limber* a gun.

To limber up, to change a gun carriage into a four-wheeled vehicle by attaching the limber.

Lim'ber, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, a. √125. See Limp, *a.*] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. *Milton.*

The bargeman that doth row with long and *limber* oar. *Turbervile.*

Lim'ber, *v. t.* To cause to become limber; to make flexible or pliant. *Richardson.*

Lim'ber-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being limber; flexibleness. *Boyle.*

Limb'less (lĭm'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Limb'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [See Limb, and Piecemeal.] Piecemeal. [*Obs.*] "To tear her *limbmeal.*" *Shak.*

Lim'bo (lĭm'bō), } *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in*
Lim'bus (-bŭs), } *limbo* on the border. Cf. Limb a border.] **1.** (*Scholastic Theol.*) An extramundane region where certain classes of souls were supposed to await the judgment.

As far from help as *Limbo* is from bliss. *Shak.*
A *Limbo* large and broad, since called
The Paradise of fools. *Milton.*

☞ The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men who lived before the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantium* was said to be a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the *limbus fatuorum*, or fools' paradise, regarded as a receptacle of all vanity and nonsense.

2. Hence: Any real or imaginary place of restraint or confinement; a prison; as, to put a man in *limbo.*

3. (*Anat.*) A border or margin; as, the *limbus* of the cornea.

Lim'bous (lĭm'bŭs), *a.* [See Limbus.] (*Anat.*) With slightly overlapping borders; — said of a suture.

Lime (līm), *n.* [See Leam a string.] A thong by which a dog is led; a leash. *Halliwell.*

Lime, *n.* [Formerly *line*, for earlier *lind.* See Linden.] (*Bot.*) The linden tree. See Linden.

Lime, *n.* [F. *lime*; of Persian origin. See Lemon.] (*Bot.*) A fruit allied to the lemon, but much smaller; also, the tree which bears it. There are two kinds; *Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*, which is intensely sour, and the sweet lime (*C. Medica*, var. *Limetta*) which is only slightly sour.

Lime (*Bot.*).

Lime, *n.* [AS. *līm*; akin to D. *lijm*, G. *leim*, OHG. *līm*, Icel. *līm*, Sw. *lim*, Dan. *liim*, L. *limus* mud, *linere* to smear, and E. *loam.* √126. Cf. Loam, Liniment.] **1.** Birdlime.

Like the *lime*
That foolish birds are caught with. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Chem.*) Oxide of calcium; the white or gray, caustic substance, usually called *quicklime*, obtained by calcining limestone or shells, the heat driving off carbon dioxide and leaving lime. It develops great heat when treated with water, forming slacked lime, and is an essential ingredient of cement, plastering, mortar, etc.

☞ Lime is the principal constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, bones, shells, etc.

Caustic lime, calcium hydrate or slacked lime; also, in a less technical sense, calcium oxide or quicklime. — **Lime burner**, one who burns limestone, shells, etc., to make lime. — **Lime light.** See *Calcium light*, under Calcium. — **Lime pit**, a limestone quarry. — **Lime rod, Lime twig**, a twig smeared with birdlime; hence, that which catches; a snare. *Chaucer.*

Lime, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Limed (līmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liming.] [Cf. AS. *gelīman* to glue or join together. See Lime a viscous substance.] **1.** To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime.

These twigs, in time, will come to be *limed.* *L'Estrange.*

2. To entangle; to insnare.

We had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance. *Tennyson.*

3. To treat with lime, or oxide or hydrate of calcium; to manure with lime; as, to *lime* hides for removing the hair; to *lime* sails in order to whiten them.

Land may be improved by draining, marling, and *liming.* *Sir J. Child.*

4. To cement. "Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together." *Shak.*

Lime'hound' (līm'hound'), *n.* [*Lime* a leash + *hound.*] A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a leamer. *Spenser.*

Lime'kiln' (līm'kĭl'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

Li-men'e-an (lē-mĕn'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lima, or to the inhabitants of Lima, in Peru. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

Lim'er (līm'ẽr), *n.* A limehound; a limmer. *Chaucer.*

Lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate, and is then called *magnesian* or *dolomitic limestone.* Crystalline limestone is called *marble.*

Lime twig. See under 4th Lime.

Lime'-twigged' (-twĭgd'), *a.* Beset with snares; insnared, as with birdlime. *L. Addison.*

Lime'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime; esp., an artificial solution of lime for medicinal purposes.

‖ **Li-mic'o-læ** (lī-mĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of shore birds, embracing the plovers, sandpipers, snipe, curlew, etc.; the Grallæ.

Li-mic'o-line (-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Shore-inhabiting; of or pertaining to the Limicolæ.

Li'me-ness (līm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being limy.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *limes, limitis*; cf. F. *limite*; or from E. *limit*, v. See Limit, *v. t.*] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; the bound, border, or edge; the utmost extent; as, the *limit* of a walk, of a town, of a country; the *limits* of human knowledge or endeavor.

As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant *limits* strayed. *Pope.*

2. The space or thing defined by limits.

The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three *limits* very equally. *Shak.*

3. That which terminates a period of time; hence, the period itself; the full time or extent.

The dateless *limit* of thy dear exile. *Shak.*
The *limit* of your lives is out. *Shak.*

4. A restriction; a check; a curb; a hindrance.

I prithee, give no *limits* to my tongue. *Shak.*

5. (*Logic & Metaph.*) A determining feature; a distinguishing characteristic; a differentia.

6. (*Math.*) A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, and may differ from it by less than any given difference, but to which, under the law of variation, the variable can never become exactly equivalent.

Elastic limit. See under Elastic. — **Prison limits**, a definite extent of space in or around a prison, within which a prisoner has liberty to go and come.

Syn. — Boundary; border; edge; termination; restriction; bound; confine.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Limited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Limiting.] [F. *limiter*, L. *limitare*, fr. *limes, limitis*, limit; prob. akin to *limen* threshold, E. *eliminate*; cf. L. *limus* sidelong.] To apply a limit to, or set a limit for; to terminate, circumscribe, or restrict, by a limit or limits; as, to *limit* the acreage of a crop; to *limit* the issue of paper money; to *limit* one's ambitions or aspirations; to *limit* the meaning of a word.

Limiting parallels (*Astron.*), those parallels of latitude between which only an occultation of a star or planet by the moon, in a given case, can occur.

Lim'it, *v. i.* To beg, or to exercise functions, within a certain limited region; as, a *limiting* friar. [*Obs.*]

Lim'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being limited.

Lim'i-ta'ne-ous (lĭm'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *limitaneus.* See Limit, *v. t.*] Of or pertaining to a limit. [*Obs.*]

Lim'i-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-an), *a.* Tending to limit.

Lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *limitaris.* See Limit, *v. t.*] **1.** Placed at the limit, as a guard. "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milton.*

2. Confined within limits; limited in extent, authority, power, etc. "The *limitary* ocean." *Trench.*

The poor, *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world. *De Quincey.*

3. Limiting, or tending to limit; restrictive.

Doctrines *limitary*, if not subversive of the papal power. *Milman.*

Lim'i-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). **1.** That which serves to limit; a boundary; border land. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A limiter. See Limiter, 2.

Lim'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *limitatus*, p. p. of *limitare* to limit. See Limit, *v. t.*] Bounded by a distinct line.

Lim'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limitatio*: cf. F. *limitation.* See Limit, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of limiting; the state or condition of being limited; as, the *limitation* of his authority was approved by the council.

They had no right to mistake the *limitation* . . . of their own faculties, for an inherent *limitation* of the possible modes of existence in the universe. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which limits; a restriction; a qualification; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought.

The cause of error is ignorance what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

3. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their functions; also, the time during which they were permitted to exercise their functions in such a district. *Chaucer. Latimer.*

4. A limited time within or during which something is to be done.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. (*b*) A settling of an estate or property by specific rules. (*c*) A restriction of power; as, a constitutional *limitation.* *Wharton. Bouvier.*

To know one's own limitations, to know the reach and limits of one's abilities. *A. R. Wallace.*

Lim'it-ed (lĭm'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; restricted; as, our views of nature are very *limited.*

Limited company, a company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited by the number of shares he has taken, so that he can not be called on to contribute beyond the amount of his shares. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

Lim'it-ed-ly, *adv.* With limitation.

Lim'it-ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being limited.

Lim'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, limits.

2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district. [Formerly written also *limitour.*] *Chaucer.*

A *limitour* of the Gray Friars, in the time of his limitation, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. *Latimer.*

Lim'it-ive (-ĭv), *a.* Involving a limit; as, a *limitive* law, one designed to limit existing powers. [*R.*]

Lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless. *Davies* (*Wit's Pilgr.*).

Lim'it-our (-ōor), *n.* See Limiter, 2.

Lim'mer (-mẽr), *a.* Limber. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lim'mer, *n.* [F. *limier.* See Leamer.] **1.** A limehound; a leamer.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A mongrel, as a cross between the mastiff and hound.

3. A low, base fellow; also, a prostitute. [*Scot.*]

Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Naut.*) A man rope at the side of a ladder.

Limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Limned (lĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Limning (lĭm'nĭng *or* lĭm'ĭng).] [OE. *limnen*, fr. *luminen*, for *enluminen*, F. *enluminer* to illuminate, to limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint. √122. See Illuminate, Luminous.] **1.** To draw or paint; especially, to represent in an artistic way with pencil or brush.

Let a painter carelessly *limn* out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To illumine, as books or parchments, with ornamental figures, letters, or borders.

‖ Lim-næ'a (lĭm-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμναῖος pertaining to a marsh, fr. λίμνη a marsh.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water air-breathing mollusks, abundant in ponds and streams; — called also *pond snail.* [Written also *Lymnæa.*]

Limnæa (*L. columella*). Nat. size.

Lim'ner (lĭm'nẽr), *n.* [F. *enlumineur*, LL. *illuminator.* See LIMN, and cf. ALLUMINOR.] A painter; an artist; esp.: (*a*) One who paints portraits. (*b*) One who illuminates books. [*Archaic*]

Lim'ni-ad (-nĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη a pool.] (*Myth.*) See LIMONIAD.

Lim'ning (lĭm'nĭng *or* lĭm'ĭng), *n.* The act, process, or art of one who limns; the picture or decoration so produced.

Adorned with illumination which we now call *limning.* *Wood.*

Li-moges' (lē-mōzh'), *n.* A city of Southern France.

Limoges enamel, a kind of enamel ware in which the enamel is applied to the whole surface of a metal plaque, vase, or the like, and painted in enamel colors. The art was brought to a high degree of perfection in Limoges in the 16th century. — **Limoges ware.** (*a*) Articles decorated with Limoges enamel. (*b*) Articles of porcelain, etc., manufactured at Limoges.

Li-mo'ni-ad (lĭ-mō'nĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *limoniades*, pl., Gr. λειμωνιάδες, fr. λειμών meadow.] (*Class. Myth.*) A nymph of the meadows; — called also *Limniad.*

Li-mo'nin (lĭ-mō'nĭn), *n.* [From NL. Citrus Medica, var. *Limonum*, the scientific name of the lemon.] (*Chem.*) A bitter, white, crystalline substance found in orange and lemon seeds.

Li'mon-ite (lī'mŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. λειμών any moist grassy place, a meadow: cf. F. *limonite*, G. *limonit.*] (*Min.*) Hydrous sesquioxide of iron, an important ore of iron, occurring in stalactitic, mammillary, or earthy forms, of a dark brown color, and yellowish brown powder. It includes bog iron. Also called *brown hematite.*

‖ Li-mo'sis (lĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμός hunger.] (*Med.*) A ravenous appetite caused by disease; excessive and morbid hunger.

Li'mous (lī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *limosus*, fr. *limus* slime, mud.] Muddy; slimy; thick. *Sir T. Browne.*

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMPED (lĭmt, 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMPING.] [Cf. AS. *lemphealt* lame, OHG. *limphen* to limp, be weak; perh. akin to E. *lame*, or to *limp*, *a.* √120.] To halt; to walk lamely. Also used figuratively. *Shak.*

Limp, *n.* A halt; the act of limping.

Limp, *n.* (*Ore Washing*) A scraper for removing poor ore or refuse from the sieve.

Limp, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *limpa* limpness, weakness, and E. *lap*, n., *lop*, v. t. Cf. LIMBER, *a.*] **1.** Flaccid; flabby, as flesh. *Walton.*

2. Lacking stiffness; flimsy; as, a *limp* cravat.

Limp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who limps.

Limp'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* [Prob. through French fr. L. *lepas*, *-adis*, Gr. λεπάς, -άδος.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** In a general sense, any hat-shaped, or conical, gastropod shell.

Limpet (*Acmæa testudinalis*). Nat. size.

a b Side and Dorsal View of a small variety (*alveus*).
c A larger specimen with the living animal; *b* Gill; *f* Foot; *t* Tentacle.

2. Any one of many species of marine shellfish of the order Docoglossa, mostly found adhering to rocks, between tides.

☞ The common European limpets of the genus *Patella* (esp. *P. vulgata*) are extensively used as food. The common New England species is *Acmæa testudinalis.* Numerous species of limpets occur on the Pacific coast of America, some of them of large size.

3. Any species of *Siphonaria*, a genus of limpet-shaped Pulmonifera, living between tides, on rocks.

4. A keyhole limpet. See FISSURELLA.

Lim'pid (-pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus*; akin to Gr. λάμπειν to shine: cf. F. *limpide.* Cf. LAMP.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; clear; as, a *limpid* stream.

Springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid.* *Woodward.*

Syn. — Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent; bright.

Lim-pid'i-ty (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *limpiditas*: cf. F. *limpidité.*] The quality or state of being limpid.

Lim'pid-ness (lĭm'pĭd-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being limpid; limpidity.

Lim'pin (-pĭn), *n.* A limpet. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Limp'ing-ly (lĭmp'-), *adv.* In a limping manner.

Limp'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Limpidity. [*Obs.*]

Limp'kin (lĭmp'kĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of wading birds of the genus *Aramus*, intermediate between the cranes and rails. The limpkins are remarkable for the great length of the toes. One species (*A. giganteus*) inhabits Florida and the West Indies; the other (*A. scolopaceus*) is found in South America. Called also *courlan*, and *crying bird.*

Limp'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being limp.

Limp'sy (-sў), **Lim'sy** (lĭm'sў), } *a.* [See LIMP, *a.*, and cf. W. *llymsi* having a fickle motion, weak. Cf. FLIMSY.] Limp; flexible; flimsy. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖ Li'mu (lē'mōō), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hawaiian name for seaweeds. Over sixty kinds are used as food, and have special names, as *Limu Lipoa*, *Limu palawai*, etc.

Lim'ule (lĭm'ūl), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A limulus.

‖ Lim'u-loi'de-a (lĭm'ŭ-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See LIMULUS, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Merostomata, including among living animals the genus Limulus, with various allied fossil genera, mostly of the Carboniferous period. Called also *Xiphosura.*

☞ There are six pairs of leglike organs, surrounding the mouth, most of which terminate in claws; those of the first pair (probably mandibles) are the smallest; the others have the basal joints thickened and spinose, to serve as jaws, while the terminal joints serve as legs.

This group is intermediate, in some characteristics, between crustaceans and certain arachnids (scorpions), but the respiration is by means of lamellate gills borne upon the five posterior abdominal appendages, which are flat and united in pairs by their inner edges, and are protected by the lidlike anterior pair, which also bear the genital orifices.

‖ Lim'u-lus (lĭm'ŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] (*Zoöl.*) The only existing genus of Merostomata. It includes only a few species from the East Indies, and one (*Limulus polyphemus*) from the Atlantic coast of North America. Called also *Molucca crab*, *king crab*, *horseshoe crab*, and *horsefoot.*

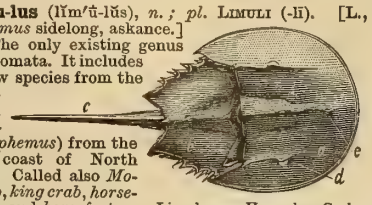

Limulus, or Horseshoe Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*). (1/6)

a Cephalothorax; *b* Abdomen; *c* Pygidium or Tail; *d* Compound Eye; *e* Simple Eyes.

Lim'y (līm'ў), *a.* [See 4th LIME.] **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. "*Limy* snares." *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.

3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

Lin (lĭn), *v. i.* [AS. *linnan.* See LITHE.] To yield; to stop; to cease. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Marston.*

Lin, *v. t.* To cease from. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Lin, *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne*; akin to W. *llyn* a pool, pond, lake, but in senses 2 and 3 prob. from AS. *hlynn* torrent. Cf. DUNLIN.] **1.** A pool or collection of water, particularly one above or below a fall of water.

2. A waterfall, or cataract; as, a roaring *lin.*

3. A steep ravine.

☞ Written also *linn* and *lyn.*

Lin'age (lĭn'ăj), *n.* See LINEAGE. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lin'a-ment (-ä-ment), *n.* [L. *linamentum*, fr. *linum* flax.] (*Surg.*) Lint; esp., lint made into a tent for insertion into wounds or ulcers.

Li-nar'ite (lē-när'īt), *n.* [So called because formerly supposed to occur at *Linares*, in Spain.] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of lead and copper occurring in bright blue monoclinic crystals.

Linch (lĭnch), *n.* [AS. *hlinc* a hill.] A ledge; a right-angled projection.

‖ Lin'chi (lĭn'chĭ), *n.* [Native Chinese name.] (*Zoöl.*) An esculent swallow.

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* the axletree; akin to D. *luns* linchpin, OS. *lunisa*, LG. *lunse*, G. *lünse*, OHG. *lun* peg, bolt.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from sliding off the axletree.

Lin'coln green' (lĭn'kŭn grēn'). A color of cloth formerly made in *Lincoln*, England; the cloth itself.

Linc'ture (lĭnk'tūr; 135), **Linc'tus** (lĭnk'tŭs), } *n.* [L. *lingere*, *linctum*, to lick.] Medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

Lind (lĭnd), *n.* The linden. See LINDEN. *Chaucer.*

Lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind*; akin to D. & G. *linde*, OHG. *linta*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *lind.* Cf. LIME linden.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A handsome tree (*Tilia Europæa*), having cymes of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves. The tree is common in Europe. (*b*) In America, the basswood, or *Tilia Americana.*

‖ Lin'di-a (lĭn'dĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar genus of rotifers, remarkable for the absence of ciliated disks. By some zoölogists it is thought to be like the ancestral form of the Arthropoda.

Lindia (*L. torulosa*). Much enlarged.

Lin'di-form (-dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lindia* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the genus Lindia; — said of certain apodous insect larvæ. [See *Illust.* under LARVA.]

Line (līn), *n.* [OE. *lin.* See LINEN.] **1.** Flax; linen. [*Obs.*] "Garments made of *line*." *Spenser.*

2. The longer and finer fiber of flax.

Line, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINED (līnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINING.] [See LINE flax.] **1.** To cover the inner surface of; as, to *line* a cloak with silk or fur; to *line* a box with paper or tin.

The inside *lined* with rich carnation silk. *W. Browne.*

2. To put something in the inside of; to fill; to supply, as a purse with money.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*

Till coffee has her stomach *lined.* *Swift.*

3. To place persons or things along the side of for security or defense; to strengthen by adding anything; to fortify; as, to *line* works with soldiers.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage and with means defendant. *Shak.*

4. To impregnate; — applied to brute animals. *Creech.*

Lined gold, gold foil having a lining of another metal.

Line, *n.* [OE. *line*, AS. *līne* cable, hawser, prob. from L. *linea* a linen thread, string, line, fr. *linum* flax, thread, linen, cable; but the English word was influenced by F. *ligne* line, from the same L. word *linea.* See LINEN.] **1.** A linen thread or string; a slender, strong cord; also, a cord of any thickness; a rope; a hawser; as, a fishing *line*; a *line* for snaring birds; a clothes*line*; a tow*line.*

Who so layeth *lines* for to latch fowls. *Piers Plowman.*

2. A more or less threadlike mark of pen, pencil, or graver; any long mark; as, a chalk *line.*

3. The course followed by anything in motion; hence, a road or route; as, the arrow descended in a curved *line*; the place is remote from *lines* of travel.

4. Direction; as, the *line* of sight or vision.

5. A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed; esp., a row of words extending across a page or column.

6. A short letter; a note; as, a *line* from a friend.

7. (*Poet.*) A verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.

In the preceding *line* Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa. *Broome.*

8. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy; method of argument; department of industry, trade, or intellectual activity.

He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man. *Coleridge.*

9. (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness.

10. The exterior limit of a figure, plat, or territory; boundary; contour; outline.

Eden stretched her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton.*

11. A threadlike crease marking the face or the hand; hence, characteristic mark.

Though on his brow were graven *lines* austere. *Byron.*

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleveland.*

12. Lineament; feature; figure. "The *lines* of my boy's face." *Shak.*

13. A straight row; a continued series or rank; as, a *line* of houses, or of soldiers; a *line* of barriers.

Unite thy forces and attack their *lines.* *Dryden.*

14. A series or succession of ancestors or descendants of a given person; a family or race; as, the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.

Of his lineage am I, and his offspring
By very *line*, as of the stock real. *Chaucer.*

15. A connected series of public conveyances, and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise, etc.; as, a *line* of stages; an express *line.*

16. (*Geog.*) (*a*) A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. (*b*) The equator; — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line*; as, to cross *the line.*

17. A long tape, or a narrow ribbon of steel, etc., marked with subdivisions, as feet and inches, for measuring; a tapeline.

18. (*Script.*) (*a*) A measuring line or cord.

He marketh it out with a *line.* *Is.* xliv. 13.

(*b*) That which was measured by a line, as a field or any piece of land set apart; hence, allotted place of abode.

The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. *Ps.* xvi. 6.

(*c*) Instruction; doctrine.

Their *line* is gone out through all the earth. *Ps.* xix. 4.

19. (*Mach.*) The proper relative position or adjustment of parts, not as to design or proportion, but with reference to smooth working; as, the engine is in *line* or out of *line.*

20. The track and roadbed of a railway; railroad.

21. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A row of men who are abreast of one another, whether side by side or some distance apart; — opposed to *column.* (*b*) The regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, etc.

22. (*Fort.*) (*a*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and present a front in but one direction to an enemy.

23. *pl.* (*Shipbuilding*) Form of a vessel as shown by the outlines of vertical, horizontal, and oblique sections.

24. (*Mus.*) One of the straight horizontal and parallel prolonged strokes on and between which the notes are placed.

25. (*Stock Exchange*) A number of shares taken by a jobber.

26. (*Trade*) A series of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles; as, a full *line* of hosiery; a *line* of merinos, etc. *McElrath.*

27. The wire connecting one telegraphic station with another, or the whole of a system of telegraph wires under one management and name.

28. *pl.* The reins with which a horse is guided by his driver. [*U. S.*]

29. A measure of length; one twelfth of an inch.

Hard lines, hard lot. *C. Kingsley.* [See Def. 18.] — **Line breeding** (*Stockbreeding*), breeding by a certain family line of descent, especially in the selection of the dam or mother. — **Line conch** (*Zoöl.*), a spiral marine shell (*Fasciolaria distans*), of Florida and the West Indies. It is marked by narrow, dark, revolving lines. — **Line engraving.** (*a*) Engraving in which the effects are produced by lines of different width and closeness, cut with the burin upon copper or similar material; also, a plate so engraved. (*b*) A picture produced by printing from such an engraving. — **Line of battle.** (*a*) (*Mil. Tactics*) The position of troops drawn up in their usual order without any determined maneuver. (*b*) (*Naval*) The line or arrangement formed by vessels of war in an engagement. — **Line of battle ship.** See *Ship of the line*, below. — **Line of beauty** (*Fine Arts*), an abstract line supposed to be beautiful in itself and absolutely; — differently represented by different authors, often as a kind of elongated *S* (like the one drawn by Hogarth). — **Line of centers.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A line joining two centers, or fulcra, as of wheels or levers. (*b*) A line which determines a dead center. See *Dead center*, under DEAD. — **Line of dip** (*Geol.*), a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. — **Line of fire** (*Mil.*), the direction of fire. — **Line of force** (*Physics*), any line

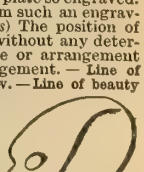

Line of Beauty (delineated on a palette).

in a space in which forces are acting, so drawn that at every point of the line its tangent is the direction of the resultant of all the forces. It cuts at right angles every equipotential surface which it meets. Specifically (*Magnetism*), a line in proximity to a magnet so drawn that any point in it is tangential with the direction of a short compass needle held at that point. *Faraday.* — **Line of life** (*Palmistry*), a line on the inside of the hand, curving about the base of the thumb, supposed to indicate, by its form or position, the length of a person's life. — **Line of lines.** See GUNTER'S LINE. — **Line of march.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) Arrangement of troops for marching. (*b*) Course or direction taken by an army or body of troops in marching. — **Line of operations,** that portion of a theater of war which an army passes over in attaining its object. *H. W. Halleck.* — **Line of sight** (*Firearms*), the line which passes through the front and rear sight, at any elevation, when they are sighted at an object. — **Line tub** (*Naut.*), a tub in which the line carried by a whaleboat is coiled. — **Mason and Dixon's line,** the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, as run before the Revolution (1764–1767) by two English astronomers named Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. In an extended sense, the line between the free and the slave States. — **On the line,** on a level with the eye of the spectator; — said of a picture, as hung in an exhibition of pictures. — **Right line,** a straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points. — **Ship of the line,** formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel superior to a frigate; usually, a seventy-four, or three-decker; — called also *line of battle ship. Totten.* — **To cross the line,** to cross the equator, as a vessel at sea. — **To give a person line,** to allow him more or less liberty until it is convenient to stop or check him, like a hooked fish that swims away with the line. — **Water line** (*Shipbuilding*), the outline of a horizontal section of a vessel, as when floating in the water.

Line (līn), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines; as, to *line* a copy book.

> He had a healthy color in his cheeks, and his face, though *lined*, bore few traces of anxiety. *Dickens.*

2. To represent by lines; to delineate; to portray. [*R.*] "Pictures fairest *lined*." *Shak.*

3. To read or repeat line by line; as, to *line* out a hymn.

> This custom of reading or *lining*, or, as it was frequently called, "deacoining" the hymn or psalm in the churches, was brought about partly from necessity. *N. D. Gould.*

4. To form into a line; to align; as, to *line* troops.

To line bees, to track wild bees to their nest by following their line of flight. — **To line up** (*Mach.*), to put in alignment; to put in correct adjustment for smooth running. See 3d LINE, 19.

Lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-āj; 48), *n.* [OE. *linage*, F. *lignage*, fr. L. *linea* line. See 3d LINE.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; progeny; race; descending line of offspring or ascending line of parentage.

> Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
> From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenser.*

Lin'e-al (lĭn'ē-al), *a.* [L. *linealis* belonging to a line, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéal*. See 3d LINE.] **1.** Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; — opposed to *collateral*; as, a *lineal* descent or a *lineal* descendant.

> The prime and ancient right of *lineal* succession. *Locke.*

2. Inheriting by direct descent; having the right by direct descent to succeed (*to*).

> For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

3. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs.

4. In the direction of a line; of or pertaining to a line; measured on, or ascertained by, a line; linear; as, *lineal* magnitude.

Lineal measure, the measure of length; — usually written *linear measure.*

Lin'e-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being lineal.

Lin'e-al-ly (lĭn'ē-al-lў), *adv.* In a lineal manner; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

Lin'e-a-ment (-à-ment), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéament*. See 3d LINE.] One of the outlines, exterior features, or distinctive marks, of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; mark; — usually in the *plural.* "The *lineaments* of the body." *Locke.* "*Lineaments* in the character." *Swift.*

> Man he seems
> In all his *lineaments.* *Milton.*

Lin'e-ar (-ē-ẽr), *a.* [L. *linearis, linearius*, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéaire*. See 3d LINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; lineal.

2. (*Bot.*) Like a line; narrow; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.

Linear differential equation (*Math.*), an equation which is of the first degree, when the expression which is equated to zero is regarded as a function of the dependent variable and its differential coefficients. — **Linear equation** (*Math.*), an equation of the first degree between two variables; — so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line. — **Linear measure,** the measurement of length. — **Linear numbers** (*Math.*), such numbers as have relation to length only: such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a *root.* — **Linear problem** (*Geom.*), a problem which may be solved geometrically by the use of right lines alone. — **Linear transformation** (*Alg.*), a change of variables where each variable is replaced by a function of the first degree in the new variable.

Lin'e-ar-en'sate (-ĕn'sāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a sword, but very long and narrow.

Lin'e-ar-ly, *adv.* In a linear manner; with lines.

Lin'e-ar-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Of a linear shape.

Lin'e-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Linear. *Holland.*

Lin'e-ate (lĭn'ē-āt), } *a.* [L. *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare*
Lin'e-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } to reduce to a straight line, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Marked with lines.

2. (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.

Lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lineatio* the drawing of a line, fr. *lineare.*] Delineation; a line or lines.

Lin'e-a-ture (lĭn'ē-à-tŭr; 135), *n.* Anything having outline. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Line'man (līn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* LINEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc.

2. A man employed to examine the rails of a railroad to see if they are in good condition; also, a man employed to repair telegraph lines.

Lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *a.* [OE., fr. *lin* linen. See LINEN, *n.*] **1.** Made of linen; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Lin'en, *n.* [Prop. an adj. from OE. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *līnen* made of flax; akin to OS., Icel., & MHG. *līn* flax and linen, G. *lein, leinen*, linen, Sw. *lin* flax, Goth. *lein* linen, L. *linum* flax, linen, Gr. λίνον. Cf. LINE, LINSEED.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp; — used in a general sense to include cambric, shirting, sheeting, towels, tablecloths, etc. "In *linen* white as milk." *Robert of Brunne.*

2. Underclothing, esp. the shirt, as being, in former times, chiefly made of linen.

Linen Scroll.

Linen draper, a dealer in linen. — **Linen prover,** a small microscope for counting the threads in a given space in linen fabrics. — **Linen scroll, Linen pattern** (*Arch.*), an ornament for filling panels, copied from the folds of a piece of stuff symmetrically disposed.

Lin'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in linen; a linen draper. [*Obs.*]

Lin'e-o-late (lĭn'ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Marked with little lines.

2. (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with fine lines. *Gray.*

Lin'er (līn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lines; as, a *liner* of shoes.

2. A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; also, a line-of-battle ship; a ship of the line.

3. (*Mach.*) A thin piece placed between two parts to hold or adjust them, fill a space, etc.; a shim.

4. (*Steam Engine*) A lining within the cylinder, in which the piston works and between which and the outer shell of the cylinder a space is left to form a steam jacket.

5. A slab on which small pieces of marble, tile, etc., are fastened for grinding.

6. (*Baseball*) A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.

-ling (-lĭng). [AS. *-ling.*] A noun suffix, commonly having a *diminutive* or a *depreciatory* force; as in duck*ling*, gos*ling*, hire*ling*, foster*ling*, first*ling*, under*ling.*

-ling. An adverbial suffix; as, dark*ling*, flat*ling.*

Ling (lĭng), *n.* [OE. *lenge;* akin to D. *leng*, G. *länge*, Dan. *lange*, Sw. *långa*, Icel. *langa.* So named from its being *long.* See LONG, *a.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) So a large, marine, gadoid fish (*Molva vulgaris*) of Northern Europe and Greenland. It is valued as a food fish and is largely salted and dried. Called also *drizzle.* (*b*) The burbot of Lake Ontario. (*c*) An American hake of the genus *Phycis.* [*Canada*] (*d*) A New Zealand food fish of the genus *Genypterus.* The name is also locally applied to other fishes, as the cultus cod, the mutton fish, and the cobia.

European Ling (*Molva vulgaris*).

Ling, *n.* [Icel. *lyng;* akin to Dan. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung.*] (*Bot.*) Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

Ling honey, a sort of wild honey, made from the flowers of the heather. *Holland.*

‖ **Lin'ga** (lĭn'gà), } *n.* [Skr. *liṅga.*] The phallic
Lin'gam (lĭn'găm), } symbol under which Siva is principally worshiped in his character of the creative and reproductive power. *Whitworth. E. Arnold.*

Ling'-bird' (lĭng'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European meadow pipit; — called also *titling.*

Lin'gel (lĭn'gĕl), *n.* [F. *ligneul*, dim. of L. *linea* a linen thread.] **1.** A shoemaker's thread. [*Obs.*]

2. A little tongue or thong of leather; a lacing for belts. *Crabb.*

Lin'gence (lĭn'jens), *n.* [L. *lingere* to lick.] A linctus. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Lin'ger (lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINGERING.] [OE. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, fr. *lang* long. √125. See LONG, *a.*] To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow or reluctant in parting or moving; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense; to hesitate.

> Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*
> Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thoughts detained. *Milton.*

Syn. — To loiter; lag; saunter; delay; tarry; stop; hesitate.

Lin'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To protract; to draw out. [*Obs.*]

> She *lingers* my desires. *Shak.*

2. To spend or pass in a lingering manner; — with *out;* as to *linger* out one's days on a sick bed. *Dryden.*

Lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lingers. *Guardian.*

Lin'ger-ing, *a.* **1.** Delaying.

2. Drawn out in time; remaining long; protracted; as, a *lingering* disease.

> To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*

Lin'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

Lin'get (lĭn'gĕt), *n.* [F. *lingot*, perh. fr. L. *lingua* tongue (see TONGUE). Cf. INGOT.] An ingot. [Written also *lingot.*] *Camden.*

Ling'ism (lĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A mode of treating certain diseases, as obesity, by gymnastics; — proposed by Pehr Henrik *Ling*, a Swede. See KINESIATRICS.

Lin'gle (lĭn'g'l), *n.* See LINGEL.

Lin'go (lĭn'gō), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Language; speech; dialect. [*Slang*]

Lin-go'a wood' (lĭn-gō'à wŏŏd'). Amboyna wood.

Lin'got (lĭn'gŏt), *n.* A linget or ingot; also, a mold for casting metals. See LINGET.

‖ **Lin'gua** (lĭn'gwà), *n.*; *pl.* LINGUÆ (-gwē). [L., the tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A tongue. (*b*) A median process of the labium, at the under side of the mouth in insects, and serving as a tongue.

Lin-gua'cious (lĭn-gwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *linguax, -acis*, loquacious, fr. *lingua* tongue.] Given to the use of the tongue; loquacious. [*Obs.*]

Lin'gua-den'tal (lĭn'gwà-dĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *dental.*] (*Phonetics*) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or rather that part of the gum just above the front teeth; dentolingual, as the letters *d* and *t.*

Lin'gua-den'tal, *n.* (*Phonetics*) An articulation pronounced by the aid or use of the tongue and teeth.

Lin'gua Fran'ca (lĭn'gwà frăn'kà). [It., prop., language of the Franks.] The commercial language of the Levant, — a mixture of the languages of the people of the region and of foreign traders.

Lin'gual (lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue: cf. F. *lingual.* See TONGUE, and cf. LANGUAGE.] Of or pertaining to the tongue; uttered by the aid of the tongue; glossal; as, the *lingual* nerves; a *lingual* letter.

Lingual ribbon. (*Zoöl.*) See ODONTOPHORE.

Lin'gual, *n.* A consonant sound formed by the aid of the tongue; — a term especially applied to certain articulations (as those of *t, d, th,* and *n*) and to the letters denoting them.

☞ In Sanskrit grammar certain letters, as *ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ*, are called linguals, cerebrals, or cacuminals. They are uttered with the tip of the tongue turned up and drawn back into the dome of the palate.

Lin-gual'i-ty (lĭn-gwăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being lingual.

‖ **Lin'gua-tu'li-da** (lĭn'gwà-tū'lĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LINGUATULINA.

‖ **Lin-guat'u-li'na** (lĭn-gwăt'ū-lī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of worm-like, degraded, parasitic arachnids. They have two pairs of retractile hooks, near the mouth. Called also *Pentastomida.*

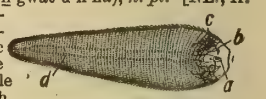

One of the Linguatulina (*Pentastomum tænioides*, young). *a* Mouth; *b c* Hooks; *d* Intestine. Enlarged.

☞ The adults of some species inhabit the nostrils and nasal sinuses of dogs and other carnivores. The young, after being swallowed by sheep, rabbits, etc., find their way to the lungs and liver and become encysted. These, when eaten by carnivores, develop into the adult forms.

Lin'gui-den'tal (lĭn'gwĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* & *n.* Linguadental.

Lin'gui-form (lĭn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form:* cf. F. *linguiforme.*] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.

Lin'guist (lĭn'gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language: cf. F. *linguiste.*] **1.** A master of the use of language; a talker. [*Obs.*]

> I'll dispute with him;
> He 's a rare *linguist.* *J. Webster.*

2. A person skilled in languages.

> There too were Gibbon, the greatest historian, and Jones, the greatest *linguist*, of the age. *Macaulay.*

Lin-guis'tic (lĭn-gwĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*]
Lin-guis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to language; relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

Lin-guis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a linguistic manner; from the point of view of a linguist. *Tylor.*

Lin-guis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*] The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words; glossology.

‖ **Lin'gu-la** (lĭn'gū-là), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., a little tongue.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A tonguelike process or part.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of brachiopod shells belonging to the genus *Lingula*, and related genera. See BRACHIOPODA, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Lingula flags (*Geol.*), a group of strata in the lower Silurian or Cambrian system of Wales, in which some of the layers contain vast numbers of a species of Lingula.

Lin'gu-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, fr. *lingula* a little tongue. Cf. LIGULATE.] Shaped like the tongue or a strap; ligulate.

Li-nig'er-ous (lĭ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *linum* flax + *-gerous.*] Bearing flax; producing linen.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire, linere*, to besmear, anoint: cf. F. *liniment.* Cf. LETTER, LIME a viscous substance.] A liquid or semiliquid preparation of a consistence thinner than an ointment, applied to the skin by friction, esp. one used as a sedative or a stimulant.

Lin'ing (lĭn'ĭng), *n.* [See LINE to cover the inside.] **1.** The act of one who lines; the act or process of making lines, or of inserting a lining.

2. That which covers the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box; also, the contents of anything.

> The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
> To deck our soldiers. *Shak.*

Link (lĭnk), *n.* [Prob. corrupted from *lint* and this for *lunt* a torch, match, D. *lont* match; akin to G. *lunte*, cf. MHG. *lînden* to burn. Cf. LUNT, LINSTOCK.] A torch made of tow and pitch, or the like. *Shak.*

Link, *n.* [OE. *linke*, AS. *hlence;* akin to Sw. *länk* ring of a chain, Dan. *lænke* chain, Icel. *hlekkr;* cf. G. *gelenk* joint, link, ring of a chain, *lenken* to bend.] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain.

2. Hence: Anything, whether material or not, which

binds together, or connects, separate things; a part of a connected series; a tie; a bond. "*Links* of iron." *Shak.*

The *link* of brotherhood, by which
One common Maker bound me to the kind. *Cowper.*

And so by double *links* enchained themselves in lover's life. *Gascoigne.*

3. Anything doubled and closed like a link; as, a *link* of horsehair. *Mortimer.*

4. (*Kinematics*) Any one of the several elementary pieces of a mechanism, as the fixed frame, or a rod, wheel, mass of confined liquid, etc., by which relative motion of other parts is produced and constrained.

5. (*Mach.*) Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion, especially a short connecting rod with a bearing at each end; specifically (*Steam Engine*), the slotted bar, or connecting piece, to the opposite ends of which the eccentric rods are jointed, and by means of which the movement of the valve is varied, in a *link motion*.

6. (*Surveying*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being the hundredth part of it, or 7.92 inches, the chain being 66 feet in length. Cf. CHAIN, *n.*, 4.

7. (*Chem.*) A bond of affinity, or a unit of valence between atoms; — applied to a unit of chemical force or attraction.

8. *pl.* Sausages; — because linked together. [*Colloq.*]

Link (lĭnk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINKED (lĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINKING.] To connect or unite with a link or as with a link; to join; to attach; to unite; to couple.

All the tribes and nations that composed it [the Roman Empire] were *linked* together, not only by the same laws and the same government, but by all the facilities of commodious intercourse, and of frequent communication. *Eustace.*

Link, *v. i.* To be connected.

No one generation could *link* with the other. *Burke.*

Link'age (lĭnk'ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of linking; the state of being linked; also, a system of links.

2. (*Chem.*) Manner of linking or of being linked; — said of the union of atoms or radicals in the molecule.

3. (*Geom.*) A system of straight lines or bars, fastened together by joints, and having certain of their points fixed in a plane. It is used to describe straight lines and curves in the plane.

Link'boy' (-bo͞i), **Link'man** (-măn), *n.* [See 1st LINK.] A boy or man that carried a link or torch to light passengers.

Link' mo'tion (mō'shŭn). (*Steam Engine*) A valve gear, consisting of two eccentrics with their rods, giving motion to a slide valve by an adjustable connecting bar, called the *link*, in such a way that the motion of the engine can be reversed, or the cut-off varied, at will; — used very generally in locomotives and marine engines.

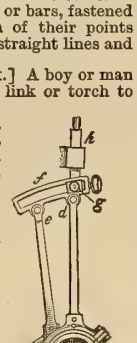

Link Motion.

☞ The illustration shows a link motion for a vertical engine, *e* representing the shaft carrying two eccentrics, *a* and *b*, for making the engine run forward and backward, respectively, their rods *e* and *d* being jointed to opposite ends of the slotted link *f*, in the opening of which is a pin *g* which is attached to the valve rod *h*. The valve will receive the motion of the forward eccentric when the link is in the position shown, and the motion of the backward eccentric when the link is shifted so far to the right as to bring *e* in line with *h*, or a compound motion derived from both eccentrics when the link is shifted to intermediate positions, the compound motion causing the valve to cut off the steam at a point determined by the position to which the link may have been shifted.

Link'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric consisting of links made of metal or other material fastened together; also, a chain.

And thou shalt make hooks of gold, and two chains of fine gold; *linkwork* and wreathed. *Udall.*

2. Mechanism in which links, or intermediate connecting pieces, are employed to transmit motion from one part to another.

‖ Lin-næ'a bo're-a'lis (lĭn-nē'ȧ bō'rē-ā'lĭs). [NL. *Linnaeus* Linnæan + L. *borealis* northern.] (*Bot.*) The twin flower which grows in cold northern climates.

Lin-næ'an (lĭn-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Linnæus*, the celebrated Swedish botanist.

Linnæan system (*Bot.*), the system in which the classes are founded mainly upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

Lin-næ'ite (-īt), *n.* [See LINNÆAN.] (*Min.*) A mineral of pale steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring in isometric crystals, and also massive. It is a sulphide of cobalt containing some nickel or copper.

Linne (lĭn), *n.* Flax. See LINEN. [*Obs.*]

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *linot, linotte*, from L. *linum* flax; or perh. shortened from AS. *linetwige*, fr. AS. *lin* flax; — so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp. See LINEN.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fringilline birds of the genera *Linota, Acanthis*, and allied genera, esp. the common European species (*L. cannabina*), which, in full summer plumage, is chestnut brown above, with the breast more or less crimson. The feathers of its head are grayish brown, tipped with crimson. Called also *gray linnet, red linnet, rose linnet, brown linnet, lintie, lintwhite, gorse thatcher, linnet finch*, and *greater redpoll*. The American redpoll linnet (*Acanthis linaria*) often has the crown and throat rosy. See REDPOLL, and TWITE.

American Redpoll Linnet (*Acanthis linaria*).

Green linnet (*Zoöl.*), the European green finch.

Li-no'le-ate (lĭ-nō'lē-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of linoleic acid.

Li-no'le-ic (lĭ-nō'lē-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, linoleum, or linseed oil; specifically (*Chem.*), designating an organic acid, a thin yellow oil, found combined as a salt of glycerin in oils of linseed, poppy, hemp, and certain nuts.

Li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil brought to various degrees of hardness by some oxidizing process, as by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with chloride of sulphur. In this condition it is used for many of the purposes to which India rubber has been applied.

2. A kind of floor cloth made by laying hardened linseed oil mixed with ground cork on a canvas backing.

Li-nox'in (lĭ-nŏks'ĭn), *n.* [*Lin*oleic + *ox*ygen.] (*Chem.*) A resinous substance obtained as an oxidation product of linoleic acid. [Written also *linoxyn.*]

Lin-sang' (lĭn-săng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any viverrine mammal of the genus *Prionodon*, inhabiting the East Indies and Southern Asia. The common East Indian linsang (*P. gracilis*) is white, crossed by broad, black bands. The Guinea linsang (*Porana Richardsonii*) is brown with black spots.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [OE. *lin* flax + *seed*. See LINEN.] (*Bot.*) The seeds of flax, from which linseed oil is obtained. [Written also *lintseed.*]

Linseed cake, the solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. — **Linseed meal**, linseed cake reduced to powder. — **Linseed oil**, oil obtained by pressure from flaxseed.

Lin'sey (lĭn'sĭ), *n.* [See LINEN.] Linsey-woolsey.

Lin'sey-wool'sey (-wo͝ol'sĭ; 277), *n.* **1.** Cloth made of linen and wool, mixed.

2. Jargon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lin'sey-wool'sey, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, of different and unsuitable parts; mean. *Johnson.*

Lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *luntstock*, D. *lontstok; lont* lunt + *stok* stock, stick. See LINK a torch, LUNT, and STOCK.] A pointed forked staff, shod with iron at the foot, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. [Written also *lintstock.*]

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* [AS. *līnet* flax, hemp, fr. *līn* flax; or, perh. borrowed fr. L. *linteum* a linen cloth, linen, from *linteus* linen, a., fr. *linum* flax, lint. See LINEN.] **1.** Flax.

2. Linen scraped or otherwise made into a soft, downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds and sores; also, fine ravelings, down, fluff, or loose short fibers from yarn or fabrics.

Lint doctor (*Calico-printing Mach.*), a scraper to remove lint from a printing cylinder.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF. *lintel*, F. *linteau*, LL. *lintellus*, for *limitellus*, a dim. fr. L. *limes* limit. See LIMIT.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal member spanning an opening, and carrying the superincumbent weight by means of its strength in resisting crosswise fracture.

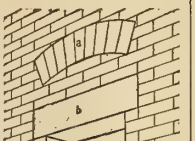

Doorway in Brick Wall. *a* Discharging Arch. *b* Lintel. The under side of the Lintel is the Soffit.

Lin'tie (lĭn'tĭ), **Lint'white'** (lĭnt'hwīt'), *n.* [AS. *līnetwige*. See LINNET.] (*Zoöl.*) See LINNET. *Tennyson.*

Lint'seed' (lĭnt'sēd'), *n.* See LINSEED.

‖ Li'num (lī'nŭm), *n.* [L., flax.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants including the flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *lion*, L. *leo, -onis*, akin to Gr. λέων. Cf. CHAMELEON, DANDELION, LEOPARD.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large carnivorous feline mammal (*Felis leo*), found in Southern Asia and in most parts of Africa, distinct varieties occurring in the different countries. The adult male, in most varieties, has a thick mane of long shaggy hair that adds to his apparent size, which is less than that of the largest tigers. The length, however, is sometimes eleven feet to the base of the tail. The color is a tawny yellow or yellowish brown; the mane is darker, and the terminal tuft of the tail is black. In one variety, called the *maneless lion*, the male has only a slight mane.

African Lion.

2. (*Astron.*) A sign and a constellation; Leo.

3. An object of interest and curiosity, especially a person who is so regarded; as, he was quite a *lion* in London at that time.

Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here he was not a *lion*, but a man. *Prof. Wilson.*

American lion (*Zoöl.*), the puma or cougar. — **Lion ant** (*Zoöl.*), the ant-lion. — **Lion dog** (*Zoöl.*), a fancy dog with a flowing mane, usually clipped to resemble a lion's mane. — **Lion lizard** (*Zoöl.*), the basilisk. — **Lion's share**, all, or nearly all; the best or largest part; — from Æsop's fable of the lion hunting in company with certain smaller beasts, and appropriating to himself all the prey.

Li'onced (lī'ŭnst), *a.* (*Her.*) Adorned with lions' heads; having arms terminating in lions' heads; — said of a cross. [Written also *leonced.*]

Li'on-cel (lī'ŭn-sĕl), *n.* [OF., F. *lionceau*, dim. of *lion.*] (*Her.*) A small lion, especially one of several borne in the same coat of arms.

Li'on-el (-ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] (*Zoöl.*) The whelp of a lioness; a young lion.

Li'on-ess, *n.* [OF. *lionesse.*] (*Zoöl.*) A female lion.

Lioness and Whelps.

Li'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young or small lion.

Li'on-heart' (-härt'), *n.* A very brave person.

Li'on-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Very brave; brave and magnanimous. *Sir W. Scott.*

Li'on-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a lion. *Carlyle.*

Li'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An attracting of attention, as a lion; also, the treating or regarding as a lion.

Li'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To treat or regard as a lion or object of great interest. *J. D. Forbes.*

2. To show the lions or objects of interest to; to conduct about among objects of interest. *Macaulay.*

Li'on-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lion; brave as a lion.

Li'on-ly, *a.* Like a lion; fierce. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Li'on's ear' (lī'ŭnz ēr'). (*Bot.*) A name given in Western South America to certain plants with shaggy tomentose leaves, as species of *Culcitium*, and *Espeletia*.

Li'on's foot' (fo͝ot'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) A composite plant of the genus *Prenanthes*, of which several species are found in the United States. (*b*) The edelweiss.

Li'on-ship (lī'ŭn-shĭp), *n.* The state of being a lion.

Li'on's leaf' (lī'ŭnz lēf'). (*Bot.*) A South European plant of the genus *Leontice* (*L. leontopetalum*), the tuberous roots of which contain so much alkali that they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap.

Li'on's tail' (tāl'). (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate plants (*Leonurus*); — so called from a fancied resemblance of its flower spikes to the tuft of a lion's tail. *L. Cardiaca* is the common *motherwort*.

Li'on's tooth' (to͞oth'); *pl.* LIONS' TEETH (tēth'). (*Bot.*) See LEONTODON.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* [OE. *lippe*, AS. *lippa;* akin to D. *lip*, G. *lippe, lefze*, OHG. *lefs*, Dan. *læbe*, Sw. *läpp*, L. *labium, labrum*. Cf. LABIAL.] **1.** One of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man the lips are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence, by a figure they denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself.

Thine own *lips* testify against thee. *Job* xv. 6.

2. An edge of an opening; a thin projecting part of anything; a kind of short open spout; as, the *lip* of a vessel.

3. The sharp cutting edge on the end of an auger.

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corolla. (*b*) The odd and peculiar petal in the *Orchis* family. See ORCHIDACEOUS.

5. (*Zoöl.*) One of the edges of the aperture of a univalve shell.

Lip bit, a pod auger. See AUGER. — **Lip comfort**, comfort that is given with words only. — **Lip comforter**, one who comforts with words only. — **Lip labor**, unfelt or insincere speech; hypocrisy. *Bale.* — **Lip reading**, the catching of the words or meaning of one speaking by watching the motion of his lips without hearing his voice. *Carpenter.* — **Lip salve**, a salve for sore lips. — **Lip service**, expression by the lips of obedience and devotion without the performance of acts suitable to such sentiments. — **Lip wisdom**, wise talk without practice, or unsupported by experience. — **Lip work.** (*a*) Talk. (*b*) Kissing. [*Humorous*] *B. Jonson.* — **To make a lip**, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.* — **To shoot out the lip** (*Script.*), to show contempt by protruding the lip.

Lip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIPPED (lĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIPPING (-pĭng).] **1.** To touch with the lips; to put the lips to; hence, to kiss.

The bubble on the wine which breaks
Before you *lip* the glass. *Praed.*

A hand that kings
Have *lipped* and trembled kissing. *Shak.*

2. To utter; to speak. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Lip, *v. t.* To clip; to trim. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

‖ Li-pæ'mi-a (lĭ-pē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίπος fat + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A condition in which fat occurs in the blood.

Li-pans' (lē-pänz'), *n. pl.; sing.* LIPAN (-pän'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting the northern part of Mexico. They belong to the Tinneh stock, and are closely related to the Apaches.

Li-pa'ri-an (lĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a family (*Liparidæ*) of destructive bombycid moths, as the tussock moths.

Lip'a-rite (lĭp'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [So called from *Lipari*, the island.] (*Min.*) A quartzose trachyte; rhyolite.

Lip'ic (lĭp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fat. The word was formerly

used specifically to designate a supposed acid obtained by the oxidation of oleic acid, tallow, wax, etc.

Li-pin'ic (lĭ-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Lipic.

Lip'less (lĭp'lĕs), *a.* Having no lips.

Lip'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little lip.

‖ **Lip'o-ceph'a-la** (lĭp'ō-sĕf'ă-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λειπέσθαι to be lacking + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Lamellibranchia.

Lip'o-chrin (lĭp'ō-krĭn), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat + χρόα color.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter, soluble in ether, contained in the small round fat drops in the retinal epithelium cells. It is best obtained from the eyes of frogs.

Lip'o-gram (lĭp'ō-grăm; 277), *n.* [Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, to leave, omit + *-gram.*] A writing composed of words not having a certain letter or letters; — as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on.

Lip'o-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λιπογράμματος: cf. F. *lipogrammatique.*] Omitting a letter; composed of words not having a certain letter or letters; as, *lipogrammatic* writings.

Lip'o-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *lipogrammatiste.*] One who makes a lipogram.

‖ **Li-po'ma** (lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λίπος fat + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A tumor consisting of fat or adipose tissue. — **Li-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ă-tŭs), *a.*

Li'po-thym'ic (lī'pō-thĭm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λειποθυμικός, λιποθυμικός.] Tending to swoon; fainting. [Written also *leipothymic.*]

Li-poth'y-mous (lī-pŏth'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. λείπειν to leave, to lack + θυμός soul, life.] Pertaining, or given, to swooning; fainting.

Li-poth'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία: cf. F. *lipothymie.*] A fainting; a swoon. *Jer. Taylor.*

Lipped (lĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having a lip or lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip; — often used in composition; as, thick-*lipped*, thin-*lipped*, etc.

2. (*Bot.*) Labiate.

Lip'pi-tude (lĭp'pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, fr. *lippus* blear-eyed: cf. F. *lippitude.*] Soreness of eyes; the state of being blear-eyed; bleariedness.

Lipse (lĭps), *v. i.* To lisp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lip'yl (lĭp'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical of glycerin. [*Obs.*] *Berzelius.*

Liq'ua-ble (lĭk'wȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquabilis.* See Liquate, *v. i.*] Capable of being melted.

Li'quate (lī'kwāt), *v. i.* [L. *liquatus*, p. p. of *liquare* to melt.] To melt; to become liquid. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Li'quate, *v. t.* (*Metal.*) To separate by fusion, as a more fusible from a less fusible material.

Li-qua'tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquatio*: cf. F. *liquation.*] **1.** The act or operation of making or becoming liquid; also, the capacity of becoming liquid.

2. (*Metal.*) The process of separating, by heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible; eliquation.

Liq'ue-fa'cient (lĭk'wē-fā'shent), *n.* [L. *liquefaciens*, p. pr. of *liquefacere.* See Liquefy.] **1.** That which serves to liquefy.

2. (*Med.*) An agent, as mercury, iodine, etc., which promotes the liquefying processes of the system, and increases the secretions.

Liq'ue-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*: cf. F. *liquéfaction.* See Liquefy.] **1.** The act or operation of making or becoming liquid; especially, the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat.

2. The state of being liquid.

3. (*Chem. Physics*) The act, process, or method, of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid by means of cold or pressure; as, the *liquefaction* of oxygen or hydrogen.

Liq'ue-fi'a-ble (lĭk'wē-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *liquéfiable.* See Liquefy.] Capable of being changed from a solid to a liquid state.

Liq'ue-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* That which liquefies.

Liq'ue-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Liquefied (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liquefying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *liquéfier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *facere*, *-ficare* (in comp.), to make. See Liquid, and *-fy.*] To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt; to dissolve; and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat.

Liq'ue-fy, *v. i.* To become liquid.

Li-ques'cen-cy (lĭ-kwĕs'sen-sy), *n.* [See Liquescent.] The quality or state of being liquescent. *Johnson.*

Li-ques'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, p. pr. of *liquescere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt; melting.

‖ **Li'queur'** (lĭ'kẽr'), *n.* [F. See Liquor.] An aromatic alcoholic cordial.

☞ Some *liqueurs* are prepared by infusing certain woods, fruits, or flowers, in either water or alcohol, and adding sugar, etc. Others are distilled from aromatic or flavoring agents.

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid; cf. Skr. *rī* to ooze, drop, *lī* to melt.] **1.** Flowing freely like water; fluid; not solid.

Yea, though he go upon the plane and *liquid* water which will receive no step. *Tyndale.*

2. (*Physics*) Being in such a state that the component parts move freely among themselves, but do not tend to separate from each other as the particles of gases and vapors do; neither solid nor aëriform; as, *liquid* mercury, in distinction from mercury solidified or in a state of vapor.

3. Flowing or sounding smoothly or without abrupt transitions or harsh tones. "*Liquid* melody." *Crashaw.*

4. Pronounced without any jar or harshness; smooth; as, *l* and *r* are *liquid* letters.

5. Fluid and transparent; as, the *liquid* air.

6. Clear; definite in terms or amount. [*Obs.*] "Though the debt should be entirely *liquid.*" *Ayliffe.*

Liquid glass. See *Soluble glass*, under Glass.

Liq'uid, *n.* **1.** A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and therefore retain no definite form; any substance in the state of liquidity; a fluid that is not aëriform.

☞ *Liquid* and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification. All liquids are fluids, but many fluids, as air and the gases, are not liquids.

2. (*Phon.*) A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as, *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*. *M* and *n* also are called *liquids.*

Liquid measure, a measure, or system of measuring, for liquids, by the gallon, quart, pint, gill, etc.

Liq'uid-am'bar (lĭk'wĭd-ăm'bẽr), *n.* [*Liquid* + *amber.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus consisting of two species of tall trees having star-shaped leaves, and woody burlike fruit. *Liquidambar styraciflua* is the North American *sweet gum*, and *L. Orientalis* is found in Asia Minor.

2. The balsamic juice which is obtained from these trees by incision. The liquid balsam of the Oriental tree is *liquid storax.*

Liq'uid-am'ber, *n.* See Liquidambar.

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Liquidated (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liquidating.] [LL. *liquidatus*, p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, fr. L. *liquidus* liquid, clear. See Liquid.] **1.** (*Law*) To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness); or, where there is an indebtedness to more than one person, to determine the precise amount of (each indebtedness); to make the amount of (an indebtedness) clear and certain.

A debt or demand is *liquidated* whenever the amount due is agreed on by the parties, or fixed by the operation of law. 15 *Ga. Rep.* 321.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I believe you would be brought in considerable debtor. *Chesterfield.*

2. In an extended sense: To ascertain the amount, or the several amounts, of, and apply assets toward the discharge of (an indebtedness). *Abbott.*

3. To discharge; to pay off, as an indebtedness.

Friburg was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *W. Coxe.*

4. To make clear and intelligible.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *A. Hamilton.*

5. To make liquid. [*Obs.*]

Liquidated damages (*Law*), damages the amount of which is fixed or ascertained. *Abbott.*

Liq'ui-da'tion (lĭk'wĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *liquidation.*] The act or process of liquidating; the state of being liquidated.

To go into liquidation (*Law*), to turn over to a trustee one's assets and accounts, in order that the several amounts of one's indebtedness may be authoritatively ascertained, and that the assets may be applied toward their discharge.

Liq'ui-da'tor (lĭk'wĭ-dā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *liquidateur.*] **1.** One who, or that which, liquidates.

2. An officer appointed to conduct the winding up of a company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the company. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

Li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *liquiditas*, fr. *liquidus* liquid: cf. F. *liquidité.*] The state or quality of being liquid.

Liq'uid-ize (lĭk'wĭd-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Liquidized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liquidizing (-ī'zĭng).] To render liquid.

Liq'uid-ly, *adv.* In a liquid manner; flowingly.

Liq'uid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being liquid; liquidity; fluency.

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *licour*, *licur*, OF. *licur*, F. *liqueur*, fr. L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere* to be liquid. See Liquid, and cf. Liqueur.] **1.** Any liquid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, or the like.

2. Specifically, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented, as brandy, wine, whisky, beer, etc.

3. (*Pharm.*) A solution of a medicinal substance in water; — distinguished from *tincture* and *aqua.*

☞ The U. S. Pharmacopœia includes, in this class of preparations, all *aqueous* solutions without sugar, in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in the aquæ or waters. *U. S. Disp.*

Labarraque's liquor (*Old Chem.*), a solution of an alkaline hypochlorite, as sodium hypochlorite, used in bleaching and as a disinfectant. — Liquor of flints, *or* Liquor silicum (*Old Chem.*), soluble glass; — so called because formerly made from powdered flints. See *Soluble glass*, under Glass. — Liquor of Libavius. (*Old Chem.*) See *Fuming liquor of Libavius*, under Fuming. — Liquor sanguinis (săn'gwĭn-ĭs) (*Physiol.*), the blood plasma. — Liquor thief, a tube for taking samples of liquor from a cask through the bung hole. — To be in liquor, to be intoxicated.

Liq'uor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Liquored (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Liquoring.] **1.** To supply with liquor. [*R.*]

2. To grease. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Liquor fishermen's boots. *Shak.*

Liq'uor-ice (lĭk'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* See Licorice.

Liq'uor-ish, *a.* See Lickerish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Liq'uor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Eagerly desirous. See Lickerish. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

‖ **Li'ra** (lē'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Lire (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* the Roman pound. Cf. Livre.] An Italian coin equivalent in value to the French franc.

‖ **Li-rel'la** (lī-rĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira* a furrow.] (*Bot.*) A linear apothecium furrowed along the middle; the fruit of certain lichens.

Li-rel'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lirella* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Like a lirella. [Written also *lirellæform.*]

‖ **Lir'i-o-den'dron** (lĭr'ĭ-ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* Liriodendra (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large and very beautiful trees of North America, having smooth, shining leaves, and handsome, tuliplike flowers; tulip tree; whitewood; — called also *canoewood.* *Liriodendron tulipifera* is the only extant species, but there were several others in the Cretaceous epoch.

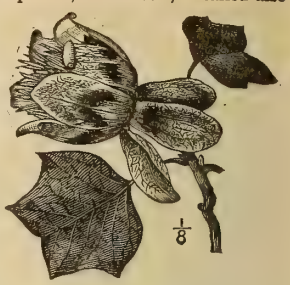

Flower and Leaf of the Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

Lir'i-pipe (lĭr'ĭ-pīp), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Liripoop.

Lir'i-poop (lĭr'ĭ-pōōp), *n.* [OF. *liripipion*, *liripion*, LL. *liripipium.* Said to be corrupted from L. *cleri ephippium*, lit., the clergy's caparison.] **1.** A pendent part of the old clerical tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf; — worn also by doctors, learned men, etc. [*Obs.*]

2. Acuteness; smartness; also, a smart trick or stratagem. [*Obs.*] *Stanihurst.*

3. A silly person. [*Obs.*]

A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard. *Milles. MS. Devon Gloss.*

Li-roc'o-nite (lī-rŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder.] (*Min.*) A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green color.

Lis'bon (lĭz'bŏn), *n.* A sweet, light-colored species of wine, produced in the province of Estremadura, and so called as being shipped from Lisbon, in Portugal.

Lisle (līl), *n.* A city of France celebrated for certain manufactures.

Lisle glove, a fine summer glove, made of Lisle thread. — Lisle lace, a fine handmade lace, made at Lisle. — Lisle thread, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle.

Lisne (līn), *n.* [Prov. E. *lissen*, *lisne*, a cleft in a rock.] A cavity or hollow. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lisped (lĭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lisping.] [OE. *lispen*, *lipsen*, AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping; akin to D. & OHG. *lispen* to lisp, G. *lispeln*, Sw. *läspa*, Dan. *lespe.*] **1.** To pronounce the sibilant letter *s* imperfectly; to give *s* and *z* the sound of *th*; — a defect common among children.

2. To speak with imperfect articulation; to mispronounce, as a child learning to talk.

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

3. To speak hesitatingly with a low voice, as if afraid.

Lest when my *lisping*, guilty tongue should halt. *Drayton.*

Lisp, *v. t.* **1.** To pronounce with a lisp.

2. To utter with imperfect articulation; to express with words pronounced imperfectly or indistinctly, as a child speaks; hence, to express by the use of simple, childlike language.

To speak unto them after their own capacity, and to *lisp* the words unto them according as the babes and children of that age might sound them again. *Tyndale.*

3. To speak with reserve or concealment; to utter timidly or confidentially; as, to *lisp* treason.

Lisp, *n.* The habit or act of lisping. See Lisp, *v. i.*, 1.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, "O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature." *Tatler.*

Lisp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lisps.

Lisp'ing-ly, *adv.* With a lisp; in a lisping manner.

Liss (lĭs), *n.* [AS. *liss.*] Release; remission; ease; relief. [*Obs.*] "Of penance had a *lisse*." *Chaucer.*

Liss, *v. t.* [AS. *lissan.*] To free, as from care or pain; to relieve. [*Obs.*] "*Lissed* of his care." *Chaucer.*

‖ **Lis'sen-ceph'a-la** (lĭs'sĕn-sĕf'ă-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λισσός smooth + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] (*Zoöl.*) A general name for all those placental mammals that have a brain with few or no cerebral convolutions, as Rodentia, Insectivora, etc.

Lis'som } (lĭs'sŭm), *a.* [For *lithesome.*] **1.** Lim-
Lis'some } ber; supple; flexible; lithe; lithesome.

Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand. *Tennyson.*

2. Light; nimble; active. *Halliwell.*

— **Lis'some-ness,** *n.*

List (lĭst), *n.* [F. *lice*, LL. *liciae*, pl., from L. *licium* thread, girdle.] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, in the plural (*lists*), the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. *Chaucer.*

In measured *lists* to toss the weighty lance. *Pope.*

To enter the lists, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.

List, *v. t.* To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field.

List, *v. i.* [See Listen.] To hearken; to attend; to listen. [*Obs.* except in poetry.]

Stand close, and *list* to him. *Shak.*

List, *v. t.* To listen or hearken to.

Then weigh what loss your honor may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs. *Shak.*

List, *v. i.* [OE. *listen*, *lusten*, AS. *lystan*, from *lus* pleasure. See Lust.] **1.** To desire or choose; to please.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *John* iii. 8.

Them that add to the Word of God what them *listeth*. *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*. *Whitgift.*

2. (*Naut.*) To lean; to incline; as, the ship *lists* to port.

List, *n.* **1.** Inclination; desire. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to starboard.

List, *n.* [AS. *līst* a list of cloth; akin to D. *lijst*, G. *leiste*, OHG. *līsta*, Icel. *lista*, *listi*, Sw. *list*, Dan. *liste.* In sense 5 from F. *liste*, of German origin, and thus ultimately the same word.] **1.** A strip forming the woven

border or selvedge of cloth, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it; hence, a strip of cloth; a fillet. "Gartered with a red and blue *list*." *Shak.*

2. A limit or boundary; a border.

The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
Of all our fortunes. *Shak.*

3. The lobe of the ear; the ear itself. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. A stripe. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; a record of names; as, a *list* of names, books, articles; a *list* of ratable estate.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *list*. *Bacon.*

6. (*Arch.*) A little square molding; a fillet; — called also *listel*.

7. (*Carp.*) A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board.

8. (*Rope Making*) A piece of woolen cloth with which the yarns are grasped by a workman.

9. (*Tin-plate Manuf.*) (*a*) The first thin coat of tin. (*b*) A wirelike rim of tin left on an edge of the plate after it is coated.

Civil list (*Great Britain & U. S.*), the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, etc. Hence, the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers. More recently, the *civil list*, in England, embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch's household. — **Free list.** (*a*) A list of articles admitted to a country free of duty. (*b*) A list of persons admitted to any entertainment, as a theater or opera, without payment, or to whom a periodical, or the like, is furnished without cost.

Syn. — Roll; catalogue; register; inventory; schedule. — LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE. A *list* is properly a simple series of names, etc., in a brief form, such as might naturally be entered in a narrow strip of paper. A *roll* was originally a list containing the names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, etc.), which was *rolled* up and laid aside among its archives. A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order, and usually containing some description of the same, more or less extended. A *register* is designed for record or preservation. An *inventory* is a list of articles, found on hand in a store of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person, or under similar circumstances. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes.

List (lĭst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LISTING.] [From *list* a roll.] **1.** To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a show of colors, or form a border. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To cover with list, or with strips of cloth; to put list on; as, to *list* a door; to stripe as if with list.

The tree that stood white-*listed* through the gloom. *Tennyson.*

3. To enroll; to place or register in a list.

Listed among the upper serving men. *Milton.*

4. To engage, as a soldier; to enlist.

I will *list* you for my soldier. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. (*Carp.*) To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of; as, to *list* a board.

To list a stock (*Stock Exchange*), to put it in the list of stocks called at the meeting of the board.

List, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

List'el (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F. *listel*, dim. of *liste* fillet, list. See LIST the edge.] (*Arch.*) Same as LIST, *n.*, 6.

Lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LISTENING.] [OE. *listnen, listen, lustnen, lusten*, AS. *hlystan*; akin to *hlyst* hearing, OS. *hlust*, Icel. *hlusta* to listen, *hlust* ear, AS. *hlosnian* to wait in suspense, OHG. *hlosĕn* to listen, Gr. κλύειν, and E. *loud*. √41. See LOUD, and cf. LIST to listen.] **1.** To give close attention with the purpose of hearing; to give ear; to hearken; to attend.

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder.*

2. To give heed; to yield to advice; to follow admonition; to obey.

Listen to me, and by me be ruled. *Tennyson.*

To listen after, to take an interest in. [*Obs.*]

Soldiers note forts, armories, and magazines; scholars *listen after* libraries, disputations, and professors. *Fuller.*

Syn. — To attend; hearken. See ATTEND.

Lis'ten, *v. t.* To attend to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lis't'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

Lis't'er (lĭst'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

Lis'ter (lĭs'tẽr), *n.* Same as LEISTER.

Lis-te'ri-an (lĭs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to listerism.

Lis'ter-ism (lĭs'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The systematic use of antiseptics in the performance of operations and the treatment of wounds; — so called from Joseph *Lister*, an English surgeon.

List'ful (lĭst'ful), *a.* Attentive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

List'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who lists (in any sense of the verb); as, the *listing* of a door; the *listing* of a stock at the Stock Exchange.

2. The selvedge of cloth; list.

3. (*Carp.*) The sapwood cut from the edge of a board.

4. (*Agric.*) The throwing up of the soil into ridges, — a method adopted in the culture of beets and some garden crops. [*Local, U. S.*]

List'less, *a.* [OE. *listles, lustles*. See LUST.] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; heedless; spiritless. "A *listless* unconcern." *Thomson.*

Benumbed with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*

I was *listless*, and desponding. *Swift.*

Syn. — Heedless; careless; indifferent; vacant; uninterested; languid; spiritless; supine; indolent.

— **List'less-ly,** *adv.* — **List'less-ness,** *n.*

Lit (lĭt), a form of the *imp. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

Li'a-ny (lĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LITANIES (-nĭz). [OE. *letanie*, OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie*, L. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray, akin to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, to pray, λιτή prayer.] A solemn form of supplication in the public worship of various churches, in which the clergy and congregation join, the former leading and the latter responding in alternate sentences. It is usually of a penitential character.

Supplications . . . for the appeasing of God's wrath were of the Greek church termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Lit'arge (lĭt'ărj), *n.* Litharge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree native to China (*Nephelium Litchi*). It is nutlike, having a rough but tender shell, containing an aromatic pulp, and a single large seed. In the dried fruit which is exported the pulp somewhat resembles a raisin in color and form. [Written also *lichi*, and *lychee*.]

-lite (-līt). See -LITH.

Lite (līt), *a.*, *adv.*, *& n.* Little. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Li'ter } (lē'tẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *litre*, Gr. λίτρα a silver
Li'tre } coin.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.022 cubic inches, or 2.113 American pints, or 1.76 English pints.

Lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.

Lit'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *littéral, littéral*, L. *litteralis, literalis*, fr. *littera, litera*, a letter. See LETTER.] **1.** According to the letter or verbal expression; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

It hath but one simple *literal* sense whose light the owls can not abide. *Tyndale.*

2. Following the letter or exact words; not free.

A middle course between the rigor of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of, or expressed by, letters.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

4. Giving a strict or literal construction; unimaginative; matter-of-fact; — applied to persons.

Literal contract (*Law*), a contract of which the whole evidence is given in writing. *Bouvier.* — **Literal equation** (*Math.*), an equation in which known quantities are expressed either wholly or in part by means of letters; — distinguished from a *numerical equation*.

Lit'er-al, *n.* Literal meaning. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** That which accords with the letter; a mode of interpreting literally; adherence to the letter.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The tendency or disposition to represent objects faithfully, without abstraction, conventionalities, or idealization.

Lit'er-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

Lit'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *littéralité*.] The state or quality of being literal. *Sir T. Browne.*

Lit'er-al-i-za'tion (lĭt'ẽr-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of literalizing; reduction to a literal meaning.

Lit'er-al-ize (lĭt'ẽr-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LITERALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LITERALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make literal; to interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words; — opposed to *spiritualize*; as, to *literalize* Scripture.

Lit'er-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* A literalist.

Lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; as, a man and his wife can not be *literally* one flesh.

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

So wild and ungovernable a poet can not be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

Lit'er-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being literal; literal import.

Lit'er-a-ry (lĭt'ẽr-ă-rў), *a.* [L. *litterarius, literarius*, fr. *littera, litera*, a letter: cf. F. *littéraire*. See LETTER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to letters or literature; pertaining to learning or learned men; as, *literary* fame; a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit. *Johnson.*

2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature; occupied with literature as a profession; connected with literature or with men of letters; as, a *literary* man.

In the *literary* as well as fashionable world. *Mason.*

Literary property. (*a*) Property which consists in written or printed compositions. (*b*) The exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

Lit'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *litteratus, literatus*. See LETTER.] Instructed in learning, science, or literature; learned; lettered.

The *literate* now chose their emperor, as the military chose theirs. *Landor.*

Lit'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One educated, but not having taken a university degree; especially, such a person who is prepared to take holy orders. [*Eng.*]

2. A literary man.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt'ẽ-rā'tī), *n. pl.* [See LITERATUS.] Learned or literary men. See LITERATUS.

Shakespearean commentators, and other *literati*. *Craik.*

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *littera, litera*, letter.] Letter for letter.

Lit'er-a'tion (lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *littera, litera*, letter.] The act or process of representing by letters.

Lit'er-a'tor (lĭt'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *litterator, literator*. See LETTER.] **1.** One who teaches the letters or elements of knowledge; a petty schoolmaster. *Burke.*

2. A person devoted to the study of literary trifles, esp. trifles belonging to the literature of a former age.

That class of subjects which are interesting to the regular *literator* or black-letter "bibliomane," simply because they have once been interesting. *De Quincey.*

3. A learned person; a literatus. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ă-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *litteratura, literatura*, learning, grammar, writing, fr. *littera, litera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.

2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also, the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference to a particular science or branch of knowledge, or of a given country or period; as, the *literature* of Biblical criticism; the *literature* of chemistry.

3. The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain positive knowledge; belles-lettres.

4. The occupation, profession, or business of doing literary work. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Science; learning; erudition; belles-lettres. See SCIENCE. — LITERATURE, LEARNING, ERUDITION. *Literature*, in its widest sense, embraces all compositions in writing or print which preserve the results of observation, thought, or fancy; but those upon the positive sciences (mathematics, etc.) are usually excluded. It is often confined, however, to *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, etc., excluding abstract discussions and mere erudition. A man of *literature* (in this narrowest sense) is one who is versed in *belles-lettres*; a man of *learning* excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge, especially in respect to the past; a man of *erudition* is one who is skilled in the more recondite branches of learned inquiry.

The origin of all positive science and philosophy, as well as of all *literature* and art, in the forms in which they exist in civilized Europe, must be traced to the Greeks. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosophical terms. *Swift.*

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ẽ-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LITERATI (-tī). [L. *litteratus, literatus*.] A learned man: a man acquainted with literature; — chiefly used in the *plural*.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*

-lith (-lĭth), **-lite** (-līt). Combining forms from Gr. λίθος, *a stone*; — used chiefly in naming minerals.

Lith (lĭth), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of LIE, to recline, for *lieth*. *Chaucer.*

Lith (lĭth), *n.* [AS. *liđ*.] A joint or limb; a division; a member; a part formed by growth, and articulated to, or symmetrical with, other parts. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Li-thæ'mi-a** (lĭ-thē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A condition in which uric (lithic) acid is present in the blood.

Lith'a-gogue (lĭth'ă-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone + ἀγωγός leading.] (*Med.*) A medicine having, or supposed to have, the power of expelling calculous matter with the urine. *Hooper.*

Lith'arge (lĭth'ărj), *n.* [OE. *litarge*, F. *litharge*, L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος the scum or foam of silver; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver. Litharge is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] (*Chem.*) Lead monoxide; a yellowish red substance, obtained as an amorphous powder, or crystallized in fine scales, by heating lead moderately in a current of air or by calcining lead nitrate or carbonate. It is used in making flint glass, in glazing earthenware, in making red lead or minium, etc. Called also *massicot*.

‖ **Li-thar'gy-rum** (lĭ-thär'jĭ-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See LITHARGE.] (*Old Chem.*) Crystallized litharge, obtained by fusion in the form of fine yellow scales.

Lith'ate (lĭth'ăt), *n.* (*Old Med. Chem.*) A salt of lithic or uric acid; a urate. [*Obs.*] [Written also *lithiate*.]

Lithe (līth), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *hlўđa*. See LISTEN.] To listen or listen to; to hearken to. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Lithe, *a.* [AS. *līđe*, for *linđe* tender, mild, gentle; akin to G. *lind, gelind*, OHG. *lindi*, Icel. *linr*, L. *lenis* soft, mild, *lentus* flexible, and AS. *linnan* to yield. Cf. LENIENT.] **1.** Mild; calm; as, *lithe* weather. [*Obs.*]

2. Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

Lithe, *v. t.* [AS. *līđian*. See LITHE, *a.*] To smooth; to soften; to palliate. [*Obs.*]

Lithe'ly, *adv.* In a lithe, pliant, or flexible manner.

Lithe'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Li'ther (lī'thẽr), *a.* [AS. *lўđer* bad, wicked.] Bad; wicked; false; worthless; slothful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Not *lither* in business, fervent in spirit. *Bp. Woolton.*

☞ Professor Skeat thinks "the *lither* sky" as found in Shakespeare's Henry VI. (Part I. IV. VII., 21) means the stagnant or pestilential sky.

— **Li'ther-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Li'ther-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Li'ther-ly, *a.* Crafty; cunning; mischievous; wicked; treacherous; lazy. [*Archaic*]

He [the dwarf] was waspish, arch, and *litherly*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* [See LITHE, *a.*, and cf. LISSOM.] Pliant; limber; flexible; supple; nimble; lissom. — **Lithe'some-ness,** *n.*

Lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λίθος stone.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of lithium; a strong alkaline caustic similar to potash and soda, but weaker. See LITHIUM.

Lithia emerald. See HIDDENITE.

‖ **Li-thi'a-sis** (lĭ-thī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθίασις, fr. λίθος stone.] (*Med.*) The formation of stony concretions or calculi in any part of the body, especially in the bladder and urinary passages. *Dunglison.*

Lith'ic (lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λιθικός of or belonging to stones, fr. λίθος stone: cf. F. *lithique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stone; as, *lithic* architecture.

2. (*Med.*) Pertaining to the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone) in the bladder and other parts of the body; as, *lithic* diathesis.

Lithic acid (*Old Med. Chem.*), uric acid. See *Uric acid*, under URIC.

Lith'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which tends to prevent stone in the bladder.

Lith'ic, *a.* [From LITHIUM.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to or denoting lithium or some of its compounds. *Frankland.*

Lith'i-oph'i-lite (lĭth'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*Lithium* + Gr. φίλος friend.] (*Min.*) A phosphate of manganese and lithium; a variety of triphylite.

Lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λίθειος of stone, fr. λίθος stone.] (*Chem.*) A metallic element of the alkaline group, occurring in several minerals, as petalite, spodumene, lepidolite, triphylite, etc., and otherwise widely disseminated, though in small quantities.

☞ When isolated it is a soft, silver white metal, tarnishing and oxidizing very rapidly in the air. It is the lightest solid element known, its specific gravity being 0.59. Symbol Li. Atomic weight 7.0. So called from having been discovered in a mineral.

Lith'o- (lĭth'ŏ). A combining form from Gr. λίθος, *stone.*

Lith'o-bil'ic (-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Litho-* + *bile.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to or designating an organic acid of the tartaric acid series, distinct from lithofellic acid, but, like it, obtained from certain bile products, as bezoar stones.

Lith'o-carp (lĭth'ŏ-kärp), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *lithocarpe.*] (*Paleon.*) Fossil fruit; a fruit petrified; a carpolite.

Lith'o-chro-mat'ics (-krō-măt'ĭks), *n.* See Lithochromics.

Lith'o-chro'mics (-krō'mĭks), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The art of printing colored pictures on canvas from oil paintings on stone.

Lith'o-clast (lĭth'ŏ-klăst), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for crushing stones in the bladder.

Lith'o-cyst (lĭth'ŏ-sĭst), *n.* [*Litho-* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sac containing small, calcareous concretions (*otoliths*). They are found in many Medusæ, and other invertebrates, and are supposed to be auditory organs.

Lith'o-dome (-dōm), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. δόμος house: cf. F. *lithodome.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of bivalves, which form holes in limestone, in which they live; esp., any species of the genus *Lithodomus.*

Li-thod'o-mous (lĭ-thŏd'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, Lithodomus; lithophagous.

‖ **Li-thod'o-mus** (lĭ-thŏd'ŏ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. See Lithodome.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of elongated bivalve shells, allied to the mussels, and remarkable for their ability to bore holes for shelter, in solid limestone, shells, etc. Called also *Lithophagus.*

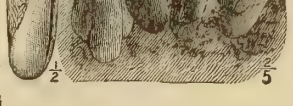

a Shell of *L. plumula*, from Panama; b Piece of Limestone, containing cavities (*ll*) bored by a similar species; *ss* Borings made by a Sponge.

☞ These holes are at first very small and shallow, but are enlarged with the growth of the shell, sometimes becoming two or three inches deep and nearly an inch in diameter.

Lith'o-fel'ic (lĭth'ŏ-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*Litho-* + L. *fel, fellis*, gall.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline, organic acid, resembling cholic acid, found in the biliary intestinal concretions (bezoar stones) common in certain species of antelope.

‖ **Lith'o-frac'teur** (-frăk'tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. λίθος stone + L. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] An explosive compound of nitroglycerin. See Nitroglycerin.

Lith'o-gen'e-sy (-jĕn'ĕ-sy), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. γένεσις origin, generation: cf. F. *lithogénésie.* See Genesis.] The doctrine or science of the origin of the minerals composing the globe.

Li-thog'e-nous (lĭ-thŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*Litho-* + *-genous.*] Stone-producing; — said of polyps which form coral.

Lith'o-glyph (lĭth'ŏ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. λιθογλυφία; λίθος stone + γλύφειν to engrave.] An engraving on a gem.

Li-thog'ly-pher (lĭ-thŏg'lĭ-fẽr), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones.

Lith'o-glyph'ic (lĭth'ŏ-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of cutting and engraving precious stones.

Lith'o-glyp'tics (-glĭp'tĭks), *n.* The art of cutting and engraving gems.

Lith'o-graph (lĭth'ŏ-grâf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lithographed (-grâft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lithographing (-grâf'ĭng).] [*Litho-* + *-graph:* cf. F. *lithographier.*] To trace on stone by the process of lithography so as to transfer the design to paper by printing; as, to *lithograph* a design; to *lithograph* a painting. See Lithography.

Lith'o-graph, *n.* A print made by lithography.

Li-thog'ra-pher (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who lithographs; one who practices lithography.

Lith'o-graph'ic (lĭth'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Lith'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *lithographique.*] Of or pertaining to lithography; made by lithography; as, the *lithographic* art; a *lithographic* picture.

Lithographic limestone (*Min.*), a compact, fine-grained limestone, obtained largely from the Lias and Oölite, esp. of Bavaria, and extensively used in lithography.

— **Lith'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Cf. F. *lithographie.*] The art or process of putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone, and of producing printed impressions therefrom. The process depends, in the main, upon the antipathy between grease and water, which prevents a printing ink containing oil from adhering to wetted parts of the stone not covered by the design. See *Lithographic limestone*, under Lithographic.

Lith'oid (lĭth'oid), **Li-thoid'al** (lĭ-thoid'al), *a.* [*Litho-* + *-oid:* cf. F. *lithoïde.*] Like a stone; having a stony structure.

Li-thol'a-try (lĭ-thŏl'ȧ-trỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. λατρία worship.] The worship of a stone or stones.

Lith'o-log'ic (lĭth'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Lith'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *lithologique.*] **1.** (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents. **2.** Of or pertaining to lithology.

Lith'o-log'ic-al-ly (lĭth'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* From a lithological point of view; as, to consider a stratum *lithologically.*

Li-thol'o-gist (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in lithology.

Li-thol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *lithologie.*] **1.** The science which treats of rocks, as regards their mineral constitution and classification, and their mode of occurrence in nature.

2. (*Med.*) A treatise on stones found in the body.

Lith'o-man'cy (lĭth'ŏ-măn'sỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-mancy:* cf. F. *lithomancie.*] Divination by means of stones.

Lith'o-marge (-märj), *n.* [*Litho-* + L. *marga* marl.] A clay of a fine smooth texture, and very sectile.

Lith'on-thrip'tic (-ŏn-thrĭp'tĭk), **Lith'on-thryp'tic** + Gr. θρύπτειν to crush. Same as Lithontriptic.

Lith'on-trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίθος, acc. λίθον, a stone + τρίβειν to rub, grind: cf. F. *lithontriptique.*] (*Med.*) Having the quality of, or used for, dissolving or destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys; as, *lithontriptic* forceps. — *n.* A lithontriptic remedy or agent, as distilled water.

Lith'on-trip'tist, *n.* Same as Lithotriptist.

Lith'on-trip'tor (-tẽr), *n.* (*Surg.*) See Lithotriptor.

Li-thoph'a-gous (lĭ-thŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich. (*b*) Eating or destroying stone; — applied to various animals which make burrows in stone, as many bivalve mollusks, certain sponges, annelids, and sea urchins. See Lithodomus.

Lith'o-phane (lĭth'ŏ-fān), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show, reveal.] Porcelain impressed with figures which are made distinct by transmitted light, — as when hung in a window, or used as a lamp shade.

Lith'o-phos'phor (-fŏs'fẽr), *n.* [*Litho-* + *phosphor.*] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.

Lith'o-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

Lith'o-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *photography.*] Same as Photolithography.

Lith'o-phyll (lĭth'ŏ-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. λίθος a stone + φύλλον a leaf: cf. F. *lithophylle.*] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf.

Lith'o-physe (lĭth'ŏ-fīs), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φῦσα a flatus, air bubble.] (*Min.*) A spherulitic cavity often with concentric chambers, observed in some volcanic rocks, as in rhyolitic lavas. It is supposed to be produced by expanding gas, whence the name.

Lith'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φυτόν plant: cf. F. *lithophyte.*] (*Zoöl.*) A hard, or stony, plantlike organism, as the gorgonians, corals, and corallines, esp. those gorgonians having a calcareous axis. All the lithophytes except the corallines are animals.

Lith'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to lithophytes.

Li-thoph'y-tous (lĭ-thŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Lithophytic.

Li-tho'sian (lĭ-thō'shan), *n.* [From NL. *Lithosia*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. λίθος a stone, a rock.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of moths belonging to the family *Lithosidæ.* Many of them are beautifully colored.

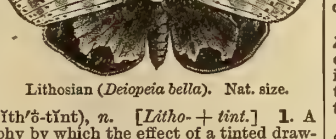

Lithosian (*Deiopeia bella*). Nat. size.

Lith'o-tint (lĭth'ŏ-tĭnt), *n.* [*Litho-* + *tint.*] **1.** A kind of lithography by which the effect of a tinted drawing is produced, as if made with India ink.

2. A picture produced by this process.

Lith'o-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. λιθοτόμος cutting stones; λίθος stone + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *lithotome.*] **1.** A stone so formed by nature as to appear as if cut by art.

2. (*Surg.*) An instrument used for cutting the bladder in operations for the stone.

Lith'o-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), **Lith'o-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. λιθοτομικός stone cutting: cf. F. *lithotomique.*] Pertaining to, or performed by, lithotomy.

Li-thot'o-mist (lĭ-thŏt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *lithotomiste.*] One who performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder, or one who is skilled in the operation.

Li-thot'o-my (-mỹ), *n.* [L. *lithotomia*, Gr. λιθοτομία: cf. F. *lithotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

Lith'o-trip'sy (lĭth'ŏ-trĭp'sỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind: cf. F. *lithotripsie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder with an instrument called *lithotriptor* or *lithotrite;* lithotrity.

Lith'o-trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *a. & n.* Same as Lithontriptic.

Lith'o-trip'tist (lĭth'ŏ-trĭp'tĭst), *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

Lith'o-trip'tor (-tẽr), *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder; a lithotrite.

Lith'o-trite (lĭth'ŏ-trīt), **Lith'o-tri'tor** (-trĭ'tẽr), *n.* [See Lithotrity.] (*Surg.*) A lithotriptor.

Li-thot'ri-tist (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tĭst), *n.* A lithotriptist.

Li-thot'ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tỹ; 277), *n.* [*Litho-* + L. *terere, tritum*, to rub, grind.] (*Surg.*) The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

Lith'o-type (lĭth'ŏ-tīp), *n.* A kind of stereotype plate made by lithotypy; also, that which is printed from it. See Lithotypy.

Lith'o-type, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lithotyped (-tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lithotyping (-tī'pĭng).] To prepare for printing with plates made by the process of lithotypy. See Lithotypy.

Lith'o-typ'ic (lĭth'ŏ-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, lithotypy.

Li-thot'y-py (lĭ-thŏt'ĭ-pỹ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-typy.*] The art or process of making a kind of hard, stereotype plate, by pressing into a mold, taken from a page of type or other matter, a composition of gum shell-lac and sand of a fine quality, together with a little tar and linseed oil, all in a heated state.

Li-thox'yl (lĭ-thŏks'ĭl), *n.* [Written also *lithoxyle.*] [*Litho-* + Gr. ξύλον wood: cf. F. *lithoxyle*] Petrified wood. [*Obs.*]

Lith'u-a'ni-an (lĭth'ū-ā'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania (formerly a principality united with Poland, but now Russian and Prussian territory).

Lith'u-a'ni-an, *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Lithuania; also, the language of the Lithuanian people.

Lith'y (lĭth'ỹ), *a.* [See Lithe.] Easily bent; pliable.

Lithy tree (*Bot.*), a European shrub (*Viburnum Lantana*); — so named from its tough and flexible stem.

Lit'i-ga-ble (lĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

Lit'i-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *litigans, -antis*, p. pr. of *litigare:* cf. F. *litigant.* See Litigate.] Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as, the parties *litigant.* *Ayliffe.*

Lit'i-gant, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Litigated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Litigating.] [See Litigation.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate in a court; as, to *litigate* a cause.

Lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *litigatio*, fr. *litigare* to dispute, litigate; *lis, litis*, dispute, lawsuit (OL. *stlis*) + *agere* to carry on. See Agent.] The act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

Lit'i-ga'tor (lĭt'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who litigates.

Li-tig'ious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, quarrel, fr. *litigare:* cf. F. *litigieux.* See Litigation.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. "A pettifogging attorney or a *litigious* client." *Macaulay.*

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

2. Subject to contention; disputable; controvertible; debatable; doubtful; precarious. *Shak.*

No fences, parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguished acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

3. Of or pertaining to legal disputes.

Nor brothers cite to the *litigious* bar. *Young.*

Li-tig'ious-ly, *adv.* In a litigious manner.

Li-tig'ious-ness, *n.* The state of being litigious; disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits.

Lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes; lak* lacker + *moes* a thick preparation of fruit, pap, prob. akin to E. *meat:* cf. G. *lackmus.* See Lac a resinous substance.] (*Chem.*) A dyestuff extracted from certain lichens (*Roccella tinctoria, Lecanora tartarea*, etc.), as a blue amorphous mass which consists of a compound of the alkaline carbonates with certain coloring matters related to orcin and orcein.

☞ Litmus is used as a dye, and being turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies, is a common indicator or test for acidity and alkalinity.

Litmus paper (*Chem.*), unsized paper saturated with blue or red litmus, — used in testing for acids or alkalies.

‖ **Li'to-tes** (lī'tō-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιτότης, from λιτός plain, simple.] (*Rhet.*) A diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure or increasing the effect by contrast with the moderation shown in the form of expression; as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, of an illustrious city.

Li-tram'e-ter (lĭ-trăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λίτρα + *-meter.* See Liter.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

Li'tre (lē'tẽr; 277), *n.* [F.] Same as Liter.

Lit'ter (lĭt'tẽr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* couch, bed. See Lie to be prostrated, and cf. Coverlet.] **1.** A bed or stretcher so arranged that a person, esp. a sick or wounded person, may be easily carried in or upon it.

There is a *litter* ready; lay him in't. *Shak.*

2. Straw, hay, etc., scattered on a floor, as bedding for animals to rest on; also, a covering of straw for plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shak.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*

3. Things lying scattered about in a manner indicating slovenliness; scattered rubbish.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

4. Disorder or untidiness resulting from scattered rubbish, or from things lying about uncared for; as, a room in a state of *litter.*

5. The young brought forth at one time, by a sow or other multiparous animal, taken collectively. Also Fig.

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter.* *L'Estrange.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions that crawl about the world. *South.*

Lit'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Littered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Littering.] **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle; to cover with litter, as the floor of a stall.

Tell them how they *litter* their jades. *Bp. Hacket.*
For his ease, well *littered* was the floor. *Dryden.*

2. To put into a confused or disordered condition; to strew with scattered articles; as, to *litter* a room.

The room with volumes *littered* round. *Swift.*

3. To give birth to; to bear; — said of brutes, esp. those which produce more than one at a birth, and also of human beings, in abhorrence or contempt.

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us. *Sir T. Browne.*

The son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp hagborn. *Shak.*

Lit'ter (lĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To be supplied with litter as bedding; to sleep or make one's bed in litter. [*R.*]

The inn
Where he and his horse *littered*. *Habington.*

2. To produce a litter.

A desert . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Lit'té'ra'teur'** (lĕ'tă'rà'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literary man; a literatus. "Befriended by one kind-hearted *littérateur* after another." *C. Kingsley.*

Lit'ter-y (lĭt'tẽr-ў), *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter; consisting of or constituting litter.

Lit'tle (-t'l), *a.* [The regular comparative of this word is wanting, its place being supplied by *less*, or, rarely, *lesser*. See LESSER. For the superlative *least* is used, the regular form, *littlest*, occurring very rarely, except in some of the English provinces, and occasionally in colloquial language. "Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear." *Shak.*] [OE. *litel*, *lutel*, AS. *lȳtel*, *lĭtel*, *lȳt*; akin to OS. *luttil*, D. *luttel*, LG. *lütt*, OHG. *luzzil*, MHG. *lützel*; and perh. to AS. *lytig* deceitful, *lot* deceit, Goth. *liuts* deceitful, *lutōn* to deceive; cf. also Icel. *litill* little, Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden*, *lille*, Goth. *leitils*, which appear to have a different root vowel.] **1.** Small in size or extent; not big; diminutive; — opposed to *big* or *large*; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.

He sought to see Jesus who he was; and could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke* xix. 3.

2. Short in duration; brief; as, a *little* sleep.

Beat him enough: after a *little* time,
I 'll beat him too. *Shak.*

3. Small in quantity or amount; not much; as, a *little* food; a *little* air or water.

Conceited of their *little* wisdoms, and doting upon their own fancies. *Barrow.*

4. Small in dignity, power, or importance; not great; insignificant; contemptible.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

5. Small in force or efficiency; not strong; weak; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention or exertion; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence.

By sad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

6. Small in extent of views or sympathies; narrow; shallow; contracted; mean; illiberal; ungenerous.

The long-necked geese of the world that are ever hissing dispraise,
Because their natures are *little*. *Tennyson.*

Little chief. (*Zoöl.*) See CHIEF HARE. — **Little finger**, the fourth and smallest finger of the hand. — **Little go** (*Eng. Universities*), a public examination about the middle of the course, which is less strict and important than the final one; — called also *smalls*. Cf. *Great go*, under GREAT. *Thackeray.* — **Little hours** (*R. C. Ch.*), the offices of prime, tierce, sext, and nones. Vespers and compline are sometimes included. — **Little ones**, young children.

The men, and the women, and the *little ones*. *Deut.* ii. 34.

Lit'tle, *n.* **1.** That which is little; a small quantity, amount, space, or the like.

Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

2. A small degree or scale; miniature. "His picture in *little*." *Shak.*

A little, to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; somewhat; for a short time. "Stay *a little*." *Shak.*

The painter flattered her *a little*. *Shak.*

— **By little and little**, *or* **Little by little**, by slow degrees; piecemeal; gradually.

Lit'tle, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; somewhat; — often with *a* preceding it. "The poor sleep *little*." *Otway.*

Lit'tle-ease' (-ēz'), *n.* An old slang name for the pillory, stocks, etc., of a prison. [*Eng.*] *Latimer.*

Lit'tle-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being little; as, *littleness* of size, thought, duration, power, etc.

Syn. — Smallness; slightness; inconsiderableness; narrowness; insignificance; meanness; penuriousness.

Lit'to-ral (lĭt'tŏ-ral), *a.* [L. *littoralis*, *litoralis*, from *littus*, *litus*, the seashore: cf. F. *littoral*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea.

2. (*Biol.*) Inhabiting the seashore, esp. the zone between high-water and low-water mark.

‖ **Lit'to-ri'na** (lĭt'tŏ-rī'nâ), *n.* [NL. See LITTORAL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small pectinibranch mollusks, having thick spiral shells, abundant between tides on nearly all rocky seacoasts. They feed on seaweeds. The common periwinkle is a well-known example. See PERIWINKLE.

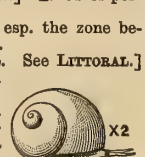

Littorina (*L. palliata*).
Shell with living animal; *o* Operculum; *r* Rostrum or Snout.

Lit'tress (lĭt'trĕs), *n.* A smooth kind of cartridge paper used for making cards. *Knight.*

Lit'u-ate (lĭt'ū-āt; 135), *a.* [See LITUUS.] (*Bot.*) Forked, with the points slightly curved outward.

Lit'u-i-form (lĭt'ū-ĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [*Lituus* + *-form.*] Having the form of a lituus; like a lituite.

Lit'u-ite (lĭt'ū-īt; 135), *n.* [See LITUUS.] (*Paleon.*) Any species of ammonites of the genus *Lituites*. They are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Lit'u-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *lituratus*, p. p. of *liturare* to erase, fr. *litura* a blur.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having indistinct spots, paler at their margins.

2. (*Bot.*) Spotted, as if from abrasions of the surface.

Li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk), ‖ *a.* [Gr. λειτουργικός: cf. F. **Li-tur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), } *liturgique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a liturgy; of or pertaining to public prayer and worship. *T. Warton.*

Li-tur'gic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a liturgy.

Li-tur'gics (lĭ-tûr'jĭks), *n.* The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

Li-tur'gi-ol'o-gist (-jĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in liturgiology.

Li-tur'gi-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Liturgy* + *-logy.*] The science treating of liturgical matters; a treatise on, or description of, liturgies. *Shipley.*

Lit'ur-gist (lĭt'ŭr-jĭst), *n.* One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. *Milton.*

Lit'ur-gy (-jў), *n.*; *pl.* LITURGIES (-jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, LL. *liturgia*, Gr. λειτουργία a public service, the public service of God, public worship; (assumed) λεῖτος, λεῖτος, belonging to the people, public (fr. λαός, λεώς, the people) + the root of ἔργον work. See LAY, *a.*, and WORK.] An established formula for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in a church which uses prescribed forms; a formulary for public prayer or devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church it includes all forms and services in any language, in any part of the world, for the celebration of Mass.

‖ **Lit'u-us** (lĭt'ū-ŭs; 135), *n.*; *pl.* LITUI (-ī). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. (*b*) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet of a somewhat curved form and shrill note.

2. (*Math.*) A spiral whose polar equation is $r^2\theta = a$; that is, a curve the square of whose radius vector varies inversely as the angle which the radius vector makes with a given line.

Liv'a-ble (lĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be lived.

2. Such as is pleasant to live in; fit or suitable to live in. [*Colloq.*]

A more delightful or *livable* region is not easily to be found. *T. Arnold.*

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIVED (lĭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIVING.] [OE. *liven*, *livien*, AS. *libban*, *lifian*; akin to OS. *libbian*, D. *leven*, G. *leben*, OHG. *lebēn*, Dan. *leve*, Sw. *lefva*, Icel. *lifa* to live, to be left, to remain, Goth. *liban* to live; akin to E. *leave* to forsake, and *life*, Gr. λιπαρεῖν to persist, λιπαρός oily, shining, sleek, λίπος fat, lard, Skr. *lip* to anoint, smear; — the first sense prob. was, to cleave to, stick to; hence, to remain, stay; and hence, to live.] **1.** To be alive; to have life; to have, as an animal or a plant, the capacity of assimilating matter as food, and to be dependent on such assimilation for a continuance of existence; as, animals and plants that *live* to a great age are long in reaching maturity.

Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones; Behold, I will . . . lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall *live*. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 5, 6.

2. To pass one's time; to pass life or time in a certain manner, as to habits, conduct, or circumstances; as, to *live* in ease or affluence; to *live* happily or usefully.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest in his possessions! *Ecclus.* xli. 1.

3. To make one's abiding place or home; to abide; to dwell; to reside.

Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt seventeen years. *Gen.* xlvii. 28.

4. To be or continue in existence; to exist; to remain; to be permanent; to last; — said of inanimate objects, ideas, etc.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*

5. To enjoy or make the most of life; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

6. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished or supported; — with *on*; as, horses *live* on grass and grain.

7. To have a spiritual existence; to be quickened, nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

The just shall *live* by faith. *Gal.* iii. 11.

8. To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood; to subsist; — with *on* or *by*; as, to *live* on spoils.

Those who *live* by labor. *Sir W. Temple.*

9. To outlast danger; to float; — said of a ship, boat, etc.; as, no ship could *live* in such a storm.

A strong mast that *lived* upon the sea. *Shak.*

To live out, to be at service; to live away from home as a servant. [*U. S.*] — **To live with.** (*a*) To dwell or to be a lodger with. (*b*) To cohabit with; to have intercourse with, as male with female.

Live (lĭv), *v. t.* **1.** To spend, as one's life; to pass; to maintain; to continue in, constantly or habitually; as, to *live* an idle or a useful life.

2. To act habitually in conformity with; to practice.

To *live* the Gospel. *Foxe.*

To live down, to live so as to subdue or refute; as, *to live down* slander.

Live (lĭv), *a.* [Abbreviated from *alive*. See ALIVE, LIFE.] **1.** Having life; alive; living; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another's, that he die; then they shall sell the *live* ox, and divide the money of it. *Ex.* xxi. 35.

2. Being in a state of ignition; burning; having active properties; as, a *live* coal; *live* embers. "The *live* ether." *Thomson.*

3. Full of earnestness; active; wide awake; glowing; as, a *live* man, or orator.

4. Vivid; bright. "The *live* carnation." *Thomson.*

5. (*Engin.*) Imparting power; having motion; as, the *live* spindle of a lathe.

Live birth, the condition of being born in such a state that acts of life are manifested after the extrusion of the whole body. *Dunglison.* — **Live box**, a cell for holding living objects under microscopical examination. *P. H. Gosse.* — **Live feathers**, feathers which have been plucked from the living bird, and are therefore stronger and more elastic. — **Live gang.** (*Sawing*) See under GANG. — **Live grass** (*Bot.*), a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*. — **Live load** (*Engin.*), a suddenly applied load; a varying load; a moving load; as a moving train of cars on a bridge, or wind pressure on a roof. — **Live oak** (*Bot.*), a species of oak (*Quercus virens*), growing in the Southern States, of great durability, and highly esteemed for ship timber. In California the *Q. chrysolepis* and some other species are also called *live oaks*. — **Live ring** (*Engin.*), a circular train of rollers upon which a swing bridge, or turntable, rests, and which travels around a circular track when the bridge or table turns. — **Live steam**, steam direct from the boiler, used for any purpose, in distinction from *exhaust steam*. — **Live stock**, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept on a farm.

Live (lĭv), *n.* Life. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

On live, in life; alive. [*Obs.*] See ALIVE. *Chaucer.*

Lived (lĭvd), *a.* Having life; — used only in composition; as, long-*lived*; short-*lived*.

Live'-for-ev'er (lĭv'fôr-ĕv'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Sedum Telephium*) with fleshy leaves, which has extreme powers of resisting drought; garden ox-pine.

Live'li-hed (līv'lĭ-hĕd), *n.* See LIVELIHOOD. [*Obs.*]

Live'li-hood (-hōōd), *n.* [OE. *livelode*, *liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance, fr. AS. *līf* life + *lād* road, way, maintenance. Confused with *livelihood* liveliness. See LIFE, and LODE.] Subsistence or living, as dependent on some means of support; support of life; maintenance.

The opportunities of gaining an honest *livelihood*. *Addison.*

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

Live'li-hood, *n.* [*Lively* + *-hood.*] Liveliness; appearance of life. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Live'li-ly, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Obs.*] *Lamb.*

Live'li-ness, *n.* [From LIVELY.] **1.** The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as, the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age. *B. Jonson.*

2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit; as, the *liveliness* of the eye or the countenance in a portrait.

3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

Syn. — Sprightliness; gayety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity. — LIVELINESS, GAYETY, ANIMATION, VIVACITY. *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest; *gayety* refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of something which strongly affects the mind; *vivacity* is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other. *Liveliness* of imagination; *gayety* of heart; *animation* of countenance; *vivacity* of gesture or conversation.

Live'lode' (lĭv'lōd'), *n.* [See 1st LIVELIHOOD.] Course of life; means of support; livelihood. [*Obs.*]

Live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'; 115), *a.* [For *lifelong*. Cf. LIFELONG.] **1.** Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, as day or night, in adverbial phrases, and usually with a sense of tediousness.

The obscure bird
Clamored the *livelong* night. *Shak.*

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift*

2. Lasting; durable. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

Live'ly (lĭv'lў), *a.* [*Compar.* LIVELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LIVELIEST.] [For *lifely*. Cf. LIFELIKE.] **1.** Endowed with or manifesting life; living.

Chaplets of gold and silver resembling *lively* flowers and leaves. *Holland.*

2. Brisk; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.

But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,
With youthful steps? Much *livelier* than erewhile
He seems. *Milton.*

3. Gay; airy; animated; spirited.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

4. Representing life; lifelike. [*Obs.*]

I spied the *lively* picture of my father. *Massinger.*

5. Bright; vivid; glowing; strong; vigorous.

The colors of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively* than those of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too. *South.*

Lively stones (*Script.*), saints, as being quickened by the Spirit, and active in holiness.

Syn. — Brisk; vigorous; quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; sprightly; animated; spirited; prompt; earnest; strong; energetic; vivid; vivacious; blithe; gleeful; airy; gay; jocund.

Live'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a brisk, active, or animated manner; briskly; vigorously. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life. [*Obs.*]

Thou counterfeitest most *lively*. *Shak.*

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lives.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

2. A resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Brooklyn.

3. One whose course of life has some marked characteristic (expressed by an adjective); as, a free *liver*.

Fast liver, one who lives in an extravagant and dissipated way. — **Free liver**, **Good liver**, one given to the pleasures of the table. — **Loose liver**, a person who lives a somewhat dissolute life.

Liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer*; akin to D. *lever*, G. *leber*, OHG. *lebara*, Icel. *lifr*, Sw. *lefver*, Dan. *lever*, and perh. to Gr. λίπος fat, E. *live*, v.] (*Anat.*) A very large glandular and vascular organ in the visceral cavity of all vertebrates.

☞ Most of the venous blood from the alimentary canal passes through it on its way back to the heart; and it secretes the bile, produces glycogen, and in other ways changes the blood which passes through it. In man it is situated immediately beneath the diaphragm and mainly on the right side. See BILE, DIGESTIVE, and GLYCOGEN. The liver of invertebrate animals is usually made up of cæcal tubes, and differs materially, in form and function, from that of vertebrates.

Floating liver. See *Wandering liver*, under WANDERING. — **Liver of antimony**, **Liver of sulphur.** (*Old Chem.*) See HEPAR. — **Liver brown**, **Liver color**, the color of liver, a dark, reddish brown. — **Liver shark** (*Zoöl.*), a very large shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), inhabiting the northern

coasts both of Europe and North America. It sometimes becomes forty feet in length, being one of the largest sharks known; but it has small simple teeth, and is not dangerous. It is captured for the sake of its liver, which often yields several barrels of oil. It has gill rakers, resembling whalebone, by

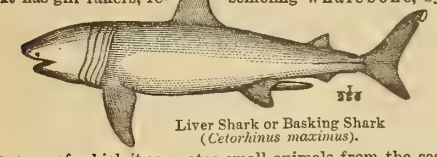

Liver Shark or Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

means of which it separates small animals from the sea water. Called also *basking shark*, *bone shark*, *hoemother*, *homer*, and *sailfish*. — **Liver spots**, yellowish brown patches or spots of chloasma.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The glossy ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*); — said to have given its name to the city of Liverpool.

Liv'er-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Having a color like liver; dark reddish brown.

Liv'ered (lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Having (such) a liver; — used in composition; as, white-*livered*.

Liv'er-grown' (lĭv'ẽr-grōn'), *a.* Having an enlarged liver. *Dunglison.*

Liv'er-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 3.

The *liveried* servants wait. *Parnell.*

Liv'er-ing, *n.* A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Liv'er-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as LIVERWORT.

Liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) **1.** A ranunculaceous plant (*Anemone Hepatica*) with pretty white or bluish flowers and a three-lobed leaf; — called also *squirrel cups*.

2. A flowerless plant (*Marchantia polymorpha*), having an irregularly lobed, spreading, and forking frond.

☞ From this plant many others of the same order (*Hepaticæ*) have been vaguely called liverworts, esp. those of the tribe *Marchantiaceæ*. See *Illust.* of HEPATICA.

Liv'er-y (-ẏ), *n.*; *pl.* LIVERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *livere*, F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a thing delivered, fr. *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free, in LL., to deliver up. See LIBERATE.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. (*b*) The writ by which possession is obtained.

☞ It is usual to say, *livery of seizin*, which is a feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod, or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee. In the United States, and now in Great Britain, no such ceremony is necessary, the delivery of a deed being sufficient.

2. Release from wardship; deliverance.

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. *Milton.*

3. That which is delivered out statedly or formally, as clothing, food, etc.; especially: (*a*) The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers and serving as a badge when in military service. (*b*) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished; as, a claret-colored *livery*. (*c*) Hence, also, the peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; as, the *livery* of the London tradesmen, of a priest, of a charity school, etc.; also, the whole body or company of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association; as, the whole *livery* of London.

A Haberdasher and a Carpenter,
A Webbe, a Dyer, and a Tapicer,
And they were clothed all in one *livery*
Of a solempne and a gret fraternite. *Chaucer.*

From the periodical deliveries of these characteristic articles of servile costume (blue coats) came our word *livery*. *De Quincey.*

(*d*) Hence, any characteristic dress or outward appearance. "April's *livery*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

(*e*) An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.

The emperor's officers every night went through the town from house to house whereat any English gentleman did repast or lodge, and served their *liveries* for all night: first, the officers brought into the house a cast of fine manchet [white bread], and of silver two great pots, and white wine, and sugar. *Cavendish.*

(*f*) The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for compensation; boarding; as, to keep one's horses at *livery*.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that is, allowance of horse meat, as to keep horses at *livery*, the which word, I guess, is derived of livering or delivering forth their nightly food. *Spenser.*

It need hardly be observed that the explanation of *livery* which Spenser offers is perfectly correct, but . . . it is no longer applied to the ration or stated portion of food delivered at stated periods. *Trench.*

(*g*) The keeping of horses in readiness to be hired temporarily for riding or driving; the state of being so kept.

Pegasus does not stand at *livery* even at the largest establishment in Moorfields. *Lowell.*

4. A low grade of wool.

Livery gown, the gown worn by a liveryman in London.

Liv'er-y, *v. t.* To clothe in, or as in, livery. *Shak.*

Liv'er-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* LIVERYMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant.

2. A freeman of the city, in London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right of voting in an election for the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.

3. One who keeps a livery stable.

Liv'er-y sta'ble (stā'b'l). A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided. See LIVERY, *n.*, 3 (*e*) (*f*) & (*g*).

Lives (līvz), *n.*; *pl.* of LIFE.

Lives (līvz), *a.* & *adv.* [Orig. a genitive sing. of *life*.] Alive; living; with life. [*Obs.*] "Any *lives* creature." *Chaucer.*

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *livere* to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue: cf. F. *livide*.] Black and blue; grayish blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion. *Cowper.*

There followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Li-vid'i-ty (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* [Cf. F. *lividité*.] The state or quality of being livid.

Liv'id-ness (lĭv'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Lividity. *Walpole.*

Liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *a.* [From LIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** Being alive; having life; as, a *living* creature.

2. Active; lively; vigorous; — said esp. of states of the mind, and sometimes of abstract things; as, a *living* faith; a *living* principle. "*Living* hope." *Wyclif.*

3. Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring; — opposed to *stagnant*.

4. Producing life, action, animation, or vigor; quickening. "*Living* light." *Shak.*

5. Ignited; glowing with heat; burning; live.

Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

Living force. See *Vis viva*, under VIS. — **Living gale** (*Naut.*), a heavy gale. — **Living rock** *or* **stone**, rock in its native or original state or location; rock not quarried. "I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the *living rock*." *Moore.* — **The living**, those who are alive, or one who is alive.

Liv'ing, *n.* **1.** The state of one who, or that which, lives; life; existence. "Health and *living*." *Shak.*

2. Manner of life; as, riotous *living*; penurious *living*; earnest *living*. "A vicious *living*." *Chaucer.*

3. Means of subsistence; sustenance; estate.

She can spin for her *living*. *Shak.*
He divided unto them his *living*. *Luke* xv. 12.

4. Power of continuing life; the act of living, or living comfortably.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

5. The benefice of a clergyman; an ecclesiastical charge which a minister receives. [*Eng.*]

He could not get a deanery, a prebend, or even a *living*. *Macaulay.*

Living room, the room most used by the family.

Liv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a living state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Liv'ing-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being alive; possession of energy or vigor; animation; quickening.

Li-vo'ni-an (lĭ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia, a district of Russia near the Baltic Sea.

Li-vo'ni-an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Livonia; the language (allied to the Finnish) of the Livonians.

‖ **Li'vor** (lī'vôr), *n.* [L.] Malignity. [*R.*] *Burton.*

‖ **Li'vrai'son'** (lē'vrā'zôN'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *liberatio* a setting free, in LL., a delivering up. See LIBERATION.] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered by itself; a number; a part.

Li'vre (lē'vẽr; F. lē'vr'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces. Cf. LIRA.] A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous. It is not now in use, having been superseded by the franc.

Lix-iv'i-al (lĭks-ĭv'ĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *lixivius*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye ashes, lye: cf. F. *lixiviel*.] **1.** Impregnated with, or consisting of, alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes; impregnated with a salt or salts like a lixivium. *Boyle.*

2. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.

3. Having the qualities of alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes.

Lixivial salts (*Old Chem.*), salts which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

Lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), **Lix-iv'i-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [From LIXIVIUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes. *Boyle.*

Lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIXIVIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIXIVIATING (-ā'tĭng).] To subject to a washing process for the purpose of separating soluble material from that which is insoluble; to leach, as ashes, for the purpose of extracting the alkaline substances.

Lix-iv'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lixiviation*.] Lixiviating; the process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by washing with some solvent, as water; leaching.

Lix-iv'i-ous (lĭks-ĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* See LIXIVIAL.

Lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *lixivium*, *lixivia*. See LIXIVIAL.] A solution of alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes; hence, any solution obtained by lixiviation.

Lixt (lĭkst), *obs. 2d pers. sing. pres.* of LIE, to lie, to tell lies, — contracted for *ligest*. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Li'za** (lī'zȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American white mullet (*Mugil curema*).

Liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [OE. *lesarde*, OF. *lesarde*, F. *lézard*, L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*. Cf. ALLIGATOR, LACERTA.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the numerous species of reptiles belonging to the order Lacertilia; sometimes, also, applied to reptiles of other orders, as the Hatteria.

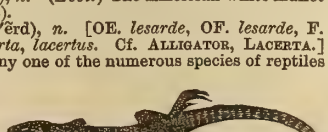

Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*). (¼)

☞ Most lizards have an elongated body, with four legs, and a long tail; but there are some without legs, and some with a short, thick tail. Most have scales, but some are naked; most have eyelids, but some do not. The tongue is varied in form and structure. In some it is forked, in others, as the chameleons, club-shaped, and very extensible. See AMPHISBÆNA, CHAMELEON, GECKO, GILA MONSTER, HORNED TOAD, IGUANA, and DRAGON, 6.

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope with a thimble or block spliced into one or both of the ends. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

3. A piece of timber with a forked end, used in dragging a heavy stone, a log, or the like, from a field.

Lizard fish (*Zoöl.*), a marine scopeloid fish of the genus *Synodus*, or *Saurus*, esp. *S. fœtens* of the Southern United States and West Indies; — called also *sand pike*. — **Lizard snake** (*Zoöl.*), the garter snake (*Eutænia sirtalis*). — **Lizard stone** (*Min.*), a kind of serpentine from near Lizard Point, Cornwall, England, — used for ornamental purposes.

Lizard's Tail.

Liz'ard's tail' (lĭz'ẽrdz tāl'). (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Saururus* (*S. cernuus*), growing in marshes, and having white flowers crowded in a slender terminal spike, somewhat resembling in form a lizard's tail; — whence the name. *Gray.*

Lla'ma (lä'mȧ; Sp. lyä'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American ruminant (*Auchenia llama*), allied to the camels, but much smaller and without a hump. It is supposed to be a domesticated variety of the guanaco. It was formerly much used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

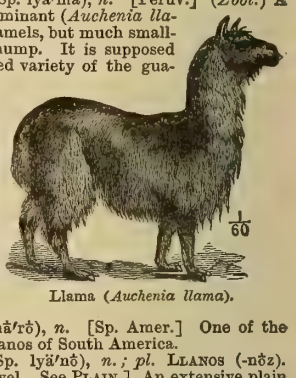

Llama (*Auchenia llama*).

Llan-dei'lo group' (lăn-dī'lō grōōp'). (*Geol.*) A series of strata in the lower Silurian formations of Great Britain; — so named from *Llandeilo* in Southern Wales. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

‖ **Lla-ne'ro** (lyä-nä'rō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] One of the inhabitants of the llanos of South America.

Lla'no (lä'nō; Sp. lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* LLANOS (-nōz). [Sp., plain, even, level. See PLAIN.] An extensive plain with or without vegetation. [*Spanish America*]

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* **1.** An association of underwriters and others in London, for the collection and diffusion of marine intelligence, the insurance, classification, registration, and certifying of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping.

2. A part of the Royal Exchange, in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers; — called also *Lloyd's Rooms*.

☞ The name is derived from *Lloyd's* Coffee House, in Lombard Street, where there were formerly rooms for the same purpose. The name *Lloyd* or *Lloyd's* has been taken by several associations, in different parts of Europe, established for purposes similar to those of the original association.

Lloyd's agents, persons employed in various parts of the world, by the association called Lloyd's, to serve its interests. — **Lloyd's list**, a publication of the latest news respecting shipping matters, with lists of vessels, etc., made under the direction of Lloyd's. *Brande & C.* — **Lloyd's register**, a register of vessels rated according to their quality, published yearly.

Lo (lō), *interj.* [OE. *lo*, *low*; perh. akin to E. *look*, v.] Look; see; behold; observe. "*Lo*, here is Christ." *Matt.* xxiv. 23. "*Lo*, we turn to the Gentiles." *Acts* xiii. 46.

Loach (lōch), *n.* [OE. *loche*, F. *loche*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small, freshwater, cyprinoid fishes of the genera *Cobitis*, *Nemachilus*, and allied genera, having six or more barbules around the mouth. They are found in Europe and Asia. The common European species (*N. barbatulus*) is used as a food fish.

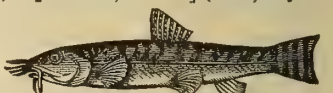

Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*). (¼)

Load (lōd), *n.* [OE. *lode* load, way; properly the same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*, *load*, v. See LADE, LEAD, *v.*, LODE.] **1.** A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; that which is borne or sustained; a weight; as, a heavy *load*.

He might such a *load*
To town with his ass carry. *Gower.*

2 The quantity which can be carried or drawn in some specified way; the contents of a cart, barrow, or vessel; that which will constitute a cargo; lading.

3. That which burdens, oppresses, or grieves the mind or spirits; as, a *load* of care. "A . . . *load* of guilt." *Ray.* "Our life 's a *load*." *Dryden.*

4. A particular measure for certain articles, being as much as may be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used for the article measured; as, a *load* of wood; a *load* of hay; specifically, five quarters.

5. The charge of a firearm; as, a *load* of powder.

6. Weight or violence of blows. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

7. (*Mach.*) The work done by a steam engine or other prime mover when working.

Load line, *or* **Load water line** (*Naut.*), the line on the outside of a vessel indicating the depth to which it sinks in the water when loaded.

Syn. — Burden; lading; weight; cargo. See BURDEN.

Load, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOADING. *Loaden* is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*.] **1.** To lay a load or burden on or in, as on a horse or in a cart; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a lading or cargo, as a ship; hence, to add weight to, so as to oppress or embarrass; to heap upon.

I strive all in vain to *load* the cart. *Gascoigne.*
I have *loaden* me with many spoils. *Shak.*
Those honors deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house. *Shak.*

2. To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. [*Cant*]
3. To magnetize. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Loaded dice, dice with one side made heavier than the others, so that the number on the opposite side will come up oftenest.

Load'er (lōd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, loads; a mechanical contrivance for loading, as a gun.

Load'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of putting a load on or into.
2. A load; cargo; burden. *Shak.*

Load'man-age, Lode'man-age (-măn-ăj), *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot or loadsman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Loads'man, Lodes'man (lōdz'măn), *n.* [*Load, lode* + *man.* See LODE.] A pilot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Load'star', Lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*Load, lode* + *star.* See LODE.] A star that leads; a guiding star; esp., the polestar; the cynosure. *Chaucer.* "Your eyes are *lodestars.*" *Shak.*

The pilot can no *loadstar* see. *Spenser.*

Load'stone', Lode'stone (-stōn'), *n.* [*Load, lode* + *stone.*] (*Min.*) A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE.

Loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [OE. *lof, laf,* AS. *hlāf;* akin to G. *laib,* OHG. *hleip,* Icel. *hleifr,* Goth. *hlaifs,* Russ. *khlieb',* Lith. *klėpas.* Cf. LADY, LAMMAS, LORD.] Any thick lump, mass, or cake; especially, a large regularly shaped or molded mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake. *Bacon.*

Loaf sugar, refined sugar that has been formed into a conical loaf in a mold.

Loaf, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOAFED (lōft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOAFING.] [G. *laufen* to run, Prov. G. *loofen.* See LEAP.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter about. "*Loafing* vagabonds." *W. Black.*

Loaf, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; — with *away;* as, to *loaf* time away.

Loaf'er (-ẽr), *n.* [G. *läufer* a runner, Prov. G. *laufer, lofer,* fr. *laufen* to run. See LEAP.] One who loafs; a lazy lounger. *Lowell.*

Loam (lōm), *n.* [AS. *lām;* akin to D. *leem,* G. *lehm,* and E. *lime.* See 4th LIME.] **1.** A kind of soil; an earthy mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter to which its fertility is chiefly due.

We wash a wall of *loam;* we labor in vain. *Hooker.*

2. (*Founding*) A mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used in making molds for large castings, often without a pattern.

Loam mold (*Founding*), a mold made with loam. See LOAM, *n.*, 2. — **Loam molding**, the process or business of making loam molds. — **Loam plate**, an iron plate upon which a section of a loam mold rests, or from which it is suspended. — **Loam work**, loam molding or loam molds.

Loam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOAMED (lōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOAMING.] To cover, smear, or fill with loam.

Loam'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam; resembling loam. *Bacon.*

Loan (lōn), *n.* [See LAWN.] A loanin. [*Scot.*]

Loan, *n.* [OE. *lone, lane,* AS. *lān, lǣn,* fr. *león* to lend; akin to D. *leen* loan, fief, G. *lehen* fief, Icel. *lān,* G. *leihen* to lend, OHG. *līhan,* Icel. *ljā,* Goth. *leihwan,* L. *linquere* to leave, Gr. λείπειν, Skr. *ric.* √119. Cf. DELINQUENT, ECLIPSE, ELEVEN, ELLIPSE, LEND, LICENSE, RELIC.] **1.** The act of lending; a lending; permission to use; as, the *loan* of a book, money, services.

2. That which one lends or borrows, esp. a sum of money lent at interest; as, he repaid the *loan.*

Loan office. (*a*) An office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender. (*b*) A pawnbroker's shop.

Loan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOANED (lōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOANING.] To lend; — sometimes with *out. Kent.*

By way of location or *loaning* them out. *J. Langley* (1644).

Loan'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lent; available for lending; as, *loanable* funds; — used mostly in financial business and writings.

Loan'in (-ĭn), } *n.* [From Scotch *loan,* E. *lawn.*] An
Loan'ing, } open space between cultivated fields through which cattle are driven, and where the cows are sometimes milked; also, a lane. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Loan'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in, or negotiator of, loans.

The millions of the *loanmonger.* *Beaconsfield.*

Loath (lōth), *a.* [OE. *looth, loth,* AS. *lāð* hostile, odious; akin to OS. *lēð,* G. *leid,* Icel. *leiðr,* Sw. *led,* G. *leiden* to suffer, OHG. *līdan* to suffer, go, cf. AS. *līðan* to go, Goth. *leipan,* and E. *lead* to guide.] **1.** Hateful; odious; disliked. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling; reluctant; as, *loath* to part.

Full *loth* were him to curse for his tithes. *Chaucer.*

Why, then, though *loath,* yet must I be content. *Shak.*

Loathe (lōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOATHED (lōthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOATHING.] [AS. *lāðian* to hate. See LOATH.] **1.** To feel extreme disgust at, or aversion for.

Loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley.*

2. To dislike greatly; to abhor; to hate.

The secret which I *loathe.* *Waller.*
She *loathes* the vital air. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To hate; abhor; detest; abominate. See HATE.

Loathe, *v. i.* To feel disgust or nausea. [*Obs.*]

Loath'er (lōth'ẽr), *n.* One who loathes.

Loath'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of loathing; hating; abhorring. "*Loathful* eyes." *Spenser.*

2. Causing a feeling of loathing; disgusting.

Above the reach of *loathful,* sinful lust. *Spenser.*

Loath'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust; a feeling of aversion, nausea, abhorrence, or detestation.

The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races. *Macaulay.*

Loath'ing-ly, *adv.* With loathing.

Loath'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Loathsomeness. [*Obs.*]

Loath'ly (lōth'lȳ), *a.* [AS. *lāðlic.*] Loathsome. [*Obs.*] "*Loathly* mouth." *Spenser.*

Loath'ly (lōth'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** Unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

2. (lōth'lȳ) So as to cause loathing. [*Obs.*]

With dust and blood his locks were *loathly* dight. *Fairfax.*

Loath'ness (lōth'nĕs), *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

A general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon.*

Loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; exciting disgust; disgusting.

The most *loathsome* and deadly forms of infection. *Macaulay.*

— Loath'some-ly, *adv.* — **Loath'some-ness,** *n.*

Loath'y (-ȳ), *a.* Loathsome. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Loaves (lōvz), *n.*; *pl.* of LOAF.

Lob (lŏb), *n.* [W. *llob* an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, a blockhead. Cf. LOOBY, LUBBER.] **1.** A dull, heavy person. "Country *lobs.*" *Gauden.*

2. Something thick and heavy.

Lob, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOBBED (lŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOBBING.] To let fall heavily or lazily.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

To lob a ball (*Lawn Tennis*), to strike a ball so as to send it up into the air.

Lob, *v. t.* (*Mining*) See COB, *v. t.*

Lob, *n.* [Dan. *lubbe.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European pollock.

Lo'bar (lō'bẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lobe; characterized by, or like, a lobe or lobes.

Lo'bate (lō'bāt), } *a.* [See LOBE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Con-
Lo'ba-ted (-bā-tĕd), } sisting of, or having, lobes; lobed; as, a *lobate* leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having lobes; — said of the tails of certain fishes having the integument continued to the bases of the fin rays. (*b*) Furnished with membranous flaps, as the toes of a coot. See *Illust.* (*m*) under AVES.

Lobate Leaf.

Lo'bate-ly (lō'bāt-lȳ), *adv.* As a lobe; so as to make a lobe; in a lobate manner.

Lob'bish (lŏb'bĭsh), *a.* Like a lob; consisting of lobs. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Lob'by (-bȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LOBBIES (-bĭz). [LL. *lobium, lobia, laubia,* a covered portico fit for walking, fr. OHG. *louba,* G. *laube,* arbor. See LODGE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A passage or hall of communication, especially when large enough to serve also as a waiting room. It differs from an *antechamber* in that a *lobby* communicates between several rooms, an *antechamber* to one only; but this distinction is not carefully preserved.

2. That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, the persons, collectively, who frequent such a place to transact business with the legislators; any persons, not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency. [*U. S.*]

3. (*Naut.*) An apartment or passageway in the fore part of an old-fashioned cabin under the quarter-deck.

4. (*Agric.*) A confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farmyard.

Lobby member, a lobbyist. [*Humorous cant, U. S.*]

Lob'by, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOBBIED (-bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOBBYING.] To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere, with the purpose to influence their votes. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Lob'by, *v. t.* To urge the adoption or passage of by soliciting members of a legislative body; as, to *lobby* a bill. [*U. S.*]

Lob'by-ist, *n.* A member of the lobby; a person who solicits members of a legislature for the purpose of influencing legislation. [*U. S.*]

Lob'cock' (lŏb'kŏk'), *n.* A dull, sluggish person; a lubber; a lob. [*Low*]

Lobe (lōb), *n.* [F. *lobe,* Gr. λοβός.] Any projection or division, especially one of a somewhat rounded form; as: (*a*) (*Bot.*) A rounded projection or division of a leaf. *Gray.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A membranous flap on the sides of the toes of certain birds, as the coot. (*c*) (*Anat.*) A round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, etc. See *Illust.* of BRAIN. (*d*) (*Mach.*) The projecting part of a cam wheel or of a non-circular gear wheel.

Lobe of the ear, the soft, fleshy prominence in which the human ear terminates below. See *Illust.* of EAR.

Lobed (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

Lobe'foot' (lōb'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird having lobate toes; esp., a phalarope.

Lobe'-foot'ed, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Lobiped.

Lobe'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small lobe; a lobule.

Lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ *or* lō-bēl'yȧ; 106), *n.* [NL. So called from *Lobel,* botanist to King James I.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including a great number of species. *Lobelia inflata,* or Indian tobacco, is an annual plant of North America, whose leaves contain a poisonous white viscid juice, of an acrid taste. It has often been used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, etc. *L. cardinalis* is the cardinal flower, remarkable for the deep and vivid red color of its flowers.

Lo-be'li-a'ceous (lō-bē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants of which the genus *Lobelia* is the type.

Lo-be'lin (lō-bē'lĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) A yellowish green resin from *Lobelia,* used as an emetic and diaphoretic.

Lo-be'line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous narcotic alkaloid extracted from the leaves of Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*) as a yellow oil, having a tobaccolike taste and odor.

Lo'bi-ped (lō'bĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*Lobe* + L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having lobate toes, as a coot.

Lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'lȳ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Gruel; porridge; — so called among seamen.

Loblolly bay (*Bot.*), an elegant white-flowered evergreen shrub or small tree, of the genus *Gordonia* (*G. Lasianthus*), growing in the maritime parts of the Southern United States. Its bark is sometimes used in tanning. Also, a similar West Indian tree (*Laplacea hæmatoxylon*).

— Loblolly boy, a surgeon's attendant on shipboard. *Smollett.* — **Loblolly pine** (*Bot.*), a kind of pitch pine found from Delaware southward along the coast; old field pine (*Pinus Tæda*). Also, *P. Bahamensis,* of the West Indies. — **Loblolly tree** (*Bot.*), a name of several West Indian trees, having more or less leathery foliage, but alike in no other respect; as *Pisonia subcordata, Cordia alba,* and *Cupania glabra.*

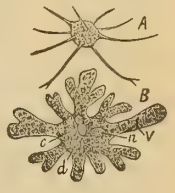

Lobosa. *A Amœba radiosa. B Amœba proteus. c* Contractile Vacuole; *d* Food Vacuole; *n* Nucleus; *v* One of the Pseudopodia. Much enlarged.

‖ **Lo-bo'sa** (lō-bō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LOBE.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Rhizopoda, in which the pseudopodia are thick and irregular in form, as in the *Amœba.*

Lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* [Written also *lobscourse,* from which *lobscouse* is corrupted.] [*Lob* + *course.*] (*Naut.*) A combination of meat with vegetables, bread, etc., usually stewed, sometimes baked; an olio.

Lob'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* See LOPSIDED.

Lobs'pound' (lŏbz'pound'), *n.* [*Lob* + *pound* a prison.] A prison. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre, lopystre,* prob. corrupted fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish, a kind of lobster, a locust. Cf. LOCUST.] (*Zoöl.*) Any large macrurous crustacean used as food, esp. those of the genus *Homarus;* as the American lobster (*H. Americanus*), and the European lobster (*H. vulgaris*). The Norwegian lobster (*Nephrops Norvegicus*) is similar in form. All these have a pair of large unequal claws. The spiny lobsters of more southern waters, belonging to *Palinurus, Panulirus,* and allied genera, have no large claws. The fresh-water crayfishes are sometimes called *lobsters.*

American Lobster (*Homarus Americanus*).

Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

Lobster caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the caterpillar of a European bombycid moth (*Stauropus fagi*); — so called from its form. — **Lobster louse** (*Zoöl.*), a copepod crustacean (*Nicothoë astaci*) parasitic on the gills of the European lobster.

Lob'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *lobulaire.*] Like a lobule; pertaining to a lobule or lobules.

Lob'u-late (-lāt), } *a.* Made up of, or divided
Lob'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } into, lobules; as, a *lobulated* gland.

Lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *lobule,* dim. of *lobe.* See LOBE.] A small lobe; a subdivision of a lobe.

Lobule of the ear. (*Anat.*) Same as *Lobe of the ear.*

Lob'u-lette' (lŏb'ū-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *lobule.*] (*Anat.*) A little lobule, or subdivision of a lobule.

Lob'worm' (lŏb'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lugworm.

Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* [L. *localis,* fr. *locus* place: cf. F. *local.* See LIEU, LOCUS.] Of or pertaining to a particular place, or to a definite region or portion of space; restricted to one place or region; as, a *local* custom.

Gives to airy nothing
A *local* habitation and a name. *Shak.*

Local actions (*Law*), actions such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises; — distinguished from *transitory actions.* — **Local affection** (*Med.*), a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system. — **Local attraction** (*Magnetism*), an attraction near a compass, causing its needle to deviate from its proper direction, especially on shipboard. — **Local battery** (*Teleg.*), the battery which actuates the recording instruments of a telegraphic station, as distinguished from the battery furnishing a current for the line. — **Local circuit** (*Teleg.*), the circuit of the local battery. — **Local color.** (*a*) (*Paint.*) The color which belongs to an object, and is not caused by accidental influences, as of reflection, shadow, etc. (*b*) (*Literature*) Peculiarities of the place and its inhabitants where the scene of an action or story is laid. — **Local option**, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within certain districts, as in each county, city, or town, whether the sale of alcoholic beverages within the district shall be allowed.

Lo'cal, *n.* **1.** (*Railroad*) A train which receives and deposits passengers or freight along the line of the road; a train for the accommodation of a certain district. [*U. S.*]

2. In newspaper cant, an item of news relating to the place where the paper is published. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Lo'cale'** (lō'kal'), *n.* [F. *local.*] **1.** A place, spot, or location.

2. A principle, practice, form of speech, or other thing of local use, or limited to a locality.

Lo'cal-ism (lō'kal-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being local; affection for a particular place.

2. A method of speaking or acting peculiar to a certain district; a local idiom or phrase.

Lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LOCALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *localitas:* cf. F. *localité.*] **1.** The state, or condition, of belonging to a definite place, or of being contained within definite limits.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity

and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*. *Glanvill.*

2. Position; situation; a place; a spot; esp., a geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.

3. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial. *Blackstone.*

4. (*Phren.*) The perceptive faculty concerned with the ability to remember the relative positions of places.

Lo'cal-i-za'tion (lō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *localisation.*] Act of localizing, or state of being localized.

Cerebral localization (*Physiol.*), the localization of the control of special functions, as of sight or of the various movements of the body, in special regions of the brain.

Lo'cal-ize (lō'kal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOCALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOCALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *localiser.* See LOCAL.] To make local; to fix in, or assign to, a definite place. *H. Spencer. Wordsworth.*

Lo'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

Lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOCATING.] [L. *locatus*, p. p. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCAL.] **1.** To place; to set in a particular spot or position.

The captives and emigrants whom he brought with him were *located* in the trans-Tiberine quarter. *B. F. Westcott.*

2. To designate the site or place of; to define the limits of; as, to *locate* a public building; to *locate* a mining claim; to *locate* (the land granted by) a land warrant.

That part of the body in which the sense of touch is *located*. *H. Spencer.*

Lo'cate, *v. i.* To place one's self; to take up one's residence; to settle. [*Colloq.*]

Lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locatio*, fr. *locare.*] **1.** The act or process of locating.

2. Situation; place; locality. *Locke.*

3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Law*) (*a*) (*Civil Law*) A leasing on rent. (*b*) (*Scots Law*) A contract for the use of a thing, or service of a person, for hire. *Wharton.* (*c*) (*Amer. Law*) The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the place or site of, a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, etc. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Loc'a-tive (lŏk'ā-tĭv; 277), *a.* (*Gram.*) Indicating place, or the place where, or wherein; as, a *locative* adjective; *locative* case of a noun. — *n.* The locative case.

Lo'ca-tor (lō'kā-tẽr), *n.* One who locates, or is entitled to locate, land or a mining claim. [*U. S.*]

Lo-cel'late (lō-sĕl'lāt), *a.* [L. *locellus* a compartment, dim. of *locus* a place.] (*Bot.*) Divided into secondary compartments or cells, as where one cavity is separated into several smaller ones.

Loch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. & OIr. *loch.* See LAKE of water.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [*Scot.*]

Loch (lŏk), *n.* [F. *looch*, Ar. *la'ūq*, an electuary, or any medicine which may be licked or sucked, fr. *la'ūq* to lick.] (*Med.*) A kind of medicine to be taken by licking with the tongue; a lambative; a lincture.

Loch-a'ber ax' } (lŏk-ă'bẽr ăks'). [So called from
Loch-a'ber axe' } *Lochaber*, in Scotland.] A weapon of war, consisting of a pole armed with an axhead at its end, formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

Loch'age (lŏk'ăj), *n.* [Gr. λοχαγός.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer who commanded a company; a captain. *Milford.*

Loch'an (-an), *n.* [Gael. See 1st LOCH.] A small lake; a pond. [*Scot.*]

A pond or *lochan* rather than a lake. *H. Miller.*

Loche (lōch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOACH.

‖ **Lo-chi'a** (lō-kī'ȧ *or* lō'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. λόχια, pl., fr. λόχιος belonging to childbirth, λόχος a lying in, childbirth.] (*Med.*) The discharge from the womb and vagina which follows childbirth.

Lo'chi-al (lō'kĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *lochial.*] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *locc;* akin to D. *lok*, G. *locke*, OHG. *loc*, Icel. *lokkr*, and perh. to Gr. λυγίζειν to bend, twist.] A tuft of hair; a flock or small quantity of wool, hay, or other like substance; a tress or ringlet of hair.

These gray *locks*, the pursuivants of death. *Shak.*

Lock, *n.* [AS. *loc* inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, fr. *lūcan* to lock, fasten; akin to OS. *lūkan* (in comp.), D. *luiken*, OHG. *lūhhan*, Icel. *lūka*, Goth. *lūkan* (in comp.); cf. Skr. *ruj* to break. Cf. LOCKET.] **1.** Anything that fastens; specifically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, a drawer, and the like, in which a bolt is moved by a key so as to hold or to release the thing fastened.

2. A fastening together or interlacing; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable.

Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages. *De Quincey.*

3. A place from which egress is prevented, as by a lock. *Dryden.*

4. The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal; — called also *weir* or *guard lock.*

5. An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another; — called also *lift lock.*

6. That part or apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded; as, a match*lock*, flint*lock*, percussion *lock*, etc.

7. A device for keeping a wheel from turning.

8. A grapple in wrestling. *Milton.*

Detector lock, a lock containing a contrivance for showing whether it has been tampered with. — Lock bay (*Canals*), the body of water in a lock chamber. — Lock chamber, the inclosed space between the gates of a canal lock. — Lock nut. See *Check nut*, under CHECK. — Lock plate, a plate to which the mechanism of a gunlock is attached. — Lock rail (*Arch.*), in ordinary paneled doors, the rail nearest the lock. — Lock rand (*Masonry*), a range of bond stone. *Knight.* — Mortise lock, a door lock inserted in a mortise. — Rim lock, a lock fastened to the face of a door, thus differing from a *mortise lock.*

Lock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOCKED (lŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOCKING.] **1.** To fasten with a lock, or as with a lock; to make fast; to prevent free movement of; as, to *lock* a door, a carriage wheel, a river, etc.

2. To prevent ingress or access to, or exit from, by fastening the lock or locks of; — often with *up;* as, to *lock*, or *lock* up, a house, jail, room, trunk, etc.

3. To fasten in or out, or to make secure by means of, or as with, locks; to confine, or to shut in or out; — often with *up;* as, to *lock* one's self in a room; to *lock* up the prisoners; to *lock* up one's silver; to *lock* intruders out of the house; to *lock* money into a vault; to *lock* a child in one's arms; to *lock* a secret in one's breast.

4. To link together; to clasp closely; as, to *lock* arms. "*Lock* hand in hand." *Shak.*

5. (*Canals*) To furnish with locks; also, to raise or lower (a boat) in a lock.

6. (*Fencing*) To seize, as the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, to disarm him.

Lock (lŏk), *v. i.* To become fast, as by means of a lock or by interlacing; as, the door *locks* close.

When it *locked* none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

To lock into, to fit or slide into; as, they *lock into* each other. *Boyle.*

Lock'age (lŏk'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Materials for locks in a canal, or the works forming a lock or locks.

2. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.

3. Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet. *De Witt Clinton.*

Lock'–down' (-doun'), *n.* A contrivance to fasten logs together in rafting; — used by lumbermen. [*U. S.*]

Locked'–jaw' (lŏkt'jạ'), *n.* See LOCKJAW.

Lock'en (lŏk'en), *obs. p. p.* of LOCK. *Chaucer.*

Lock'en, *n.* (*Bot.*) The globeflower (*Trollius*).

Lock'er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, locks.

2. A drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest, esp. one in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

Chain locker (*Naut.*), a compartment in the hold of a vessel, for holding the chain cables. — Davy Jones's locker, *or* Davy's locker. See DAVY JONES. — Shot locker, a compartment where shot are deposited. *Totten.*

Lock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* latch, lock; of German origin. See LOCK a fastening.] **1.** A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

2. A little case for holding a miniature or lock of hair, usually suspended from a necklace or watch chain.

Lock' hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭt-al). A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. [*Eng.*]

Lock'jaw' (-jạ'), *n.* (*Med.*) A contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

Lock'less, *a.* Destitute of a lock.

Lock'man (-man), *n.* A public executioner. [*Scot.*]

Lock'out' (-out'), *n.* The closing of a factory or workshop by an employer, usually in order to bring the workmen to satisfactory terms by a suspension of wages.

Lock'ram (-ram), *n.* [F. *locrenan, locronan;* from *Locronan*, in Brittany, where it is said to have been made.] A kind of linen cloth anciently used in England, originally imported from Brittany. *Shak.*

Lock'smith' (lŏk'smĭth'), *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Lock' step' (stĕp'). A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with the corresponding leg of the person before him.

Lock' stitch' (stĭch'). A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work done by some sewing machines. See STITCH.

Lock'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a watchhouse.

Lock'–weir' (-wēr'), *n.* A waste weir for a canal, discharging into a lock chamber.

Lock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having locks or tufts. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

‖ **Lo'co** (lō'kō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction in written or printed music to return to the proper pitch after having played an octave higher.

Lo'co, *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Astragalus Hornii*) growing in the Southwestern United States, which is said to poison horses and cattle, first making them insane. The name is also given vaguely to several other species of the same genus. Called also *loco weed.*

Lo'co-fo'co (-fō'kō), *n.* [Of uncertain etymol.; perh. for L. *loco foci* instead of fire; or, according to Bartlett, it was called so from a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, invented in 1834 by John Marck of New York, and called by him *locofoco cigar*, in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the uneducated was supposed to mean, self-moving.] **1.** A friction match. [*U. S.*]

2. A nickname formerly given to a member of the Democratic party. [*U. S.*]

☞ The name was first applied, in 1834, to a portion of the Democratic party, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, in which there was great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, for the purpose of dissolving the meeting; when those who were opposed to an adjournment produced *locofoco* matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their object.

Lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion: cf. F. *locomotion.* See LOCAL, and MOTION.] **1.** The act of moving from place to place. "Animal *locomotion*." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The power of moving from place to place, characteristic of the higher animals and some of the lower forms of plant life.

Lo'co-mo'tive (lō'kō-mō'tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *locomotif.* See LOCOMOTION.] **1.** Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *locomotive* animal.

2. Used in producing motion; as, the *locomotive* organs of an animal.

Lo'co-mo'tive, *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelling wheel carriage, especially one which bears a steam boiler and one or more steam engines which communicate motion to the wheels and thus propel the carriage, — used to convey goods or passengers, or to draw wagons, railroad cars, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Consolidation locomotive, a locomotive having four pairs of connected drivers. — Locomotive car, a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine. [*U. S.*] — Locomotive engine. Same as LOCOMOTIVE, above. — Mogul locomotive. See MOGUL.

Lo'co-mo'tive-ness (-mō'tĭv-nĕs), } *n.* [Cf. F. *loco-*
Lo'co-mo-tiv'i-ty (-mō-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), } *motivité.*] The power of changing place.

Lo'co-mo'tor (lō'kō-mō'tŏr), *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] Of or pertaining to movement or locomotion.

Locomotor ataxia, *or* Progressive locomotor ataxy (*Med.*), a disease of the spinal cord characterized by peculiar disturbances of gait, and difficulty in coördinating voluntary movements.

Loc'u-la-ment (lŏk'ū-lȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *loculamentum* case, box, fr. *loculus* a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] (*Bot.*) The cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

Loc'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *locularis.*] (*Bot.*) Of or relating to the cell or compartment of an ovary, etc.; in composition, having cells; as tri*locular.* *Gray.*

Loc'u-late (lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *loculatus.*] (*Bot.*) Divided into compartments.

Loc'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *locule.* See LOCULUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A little hollow; a loculus.

Loc'u-li-ci'dal (-ū-lĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *loculus* cell + *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *loculicide.*] (*Bot.*) Dehiscent through the middle of the back of each cell; — said of capsules.

Loc'u-lose' (-lōs'), } *a.* [L. *loculosus.* See LOCULA-
Loc'u-lous (-lŭs), } MENT.] (*Bot.*) Divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the pokeweed.

Loc'u-lus (lŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* LOCULI (-lī). [L., little place, a compartment.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the spaces between the septa in the Anthozoa.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the compartments of a several-celled ovary; loculament.

‖ **Lo'cum te'nens** (lō'kŭm tē'nĕnz). [L., holding the place; *locus* place + *tenens*, p. pr. of *tenere* to hold. Cf. LIEUTENANT.] A substitute or deputy; one filling an office for a time.

Lo'cus (lō'kŭs), *n.; pl.* LOCI (lō'sī), & LOCA (lō'kȧ). [L., place. Cf. ALLOW, COUCH, LIEU, LOCAL.] **1.** A place; a locality.

2. (*Math.*) The line traced by a point which varies its position according to some determinate law; the surface described by a point or line that moves according to a given law.

Plane locus, a locus that is a straight line, or a circle. — Solid locus, a locus that is one of the conic sections.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta* locust, grasshopper. Cf. LOBSTER.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged, migratory, orthopterous insects, of the family *Acrydidæ*, allied to the grasshoppers; esp., *Œdipoda*, or *Pachytylus, migratoria*, and *Acridium peregrinum*, of Southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. In the United States the related species with similar habits are usually called *grasshoppers.* See GRASSHOPPER.

Migratory Locust (*Œdipoda migratoria*).

☞ These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the south of Asia as to devour every green thing; and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud. In the United States the harvest flies are improperly called *locusts.* See CICADA.

Locust beetle (*Zoöl.*), a longicorn beetle (*Cyllene robiniæ*), which, in the larval state, bores holes in the wood of the locust tree. Its color is brownish black, barred with yellow. Called also *locust borer.* — Locust bird (*Zoöl.*), the rose-colored starling or pastor of India. See PASTOR. — Locust hunter (*Zoöl.*), an African bird; the beefeater.

2. [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The locust tree. See LOCUST TREE (definition, note, and phrases).

Locust bean (*Bot.*), a commercial name for the sweet pod of the carob tree.

Lo-cus'ta (lō-kŭs'tȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *locuste.*] (*Bot.*) The spikelet or flower cluster of grasses. *Gray.*

Lo'cus-tel'la (lō'kŭs-tĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *locusta* a locust.] (*Zoöl.*) The European cricket warbler.

Lo-cus'tic (lō-kŭs'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the locust; — formerly used to designate a supposed acid.

Lo'cust-ing (lō'kŭst-ĭng), *p. a.* Swarming and devastating like locusts. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Lo'cust tree' (trē'). [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A large North American tree of the genus *Robinia* (*R. Pseudacacia*), producing large slender racemes of white, fragrant, papilionaceous flowers, and often cultivated as an ornamental tree. In England it is called *acacia.*

☞ The name is also applied to other trees of different genera, especially to those of the genus *Hymenæa*, of which *H. Courbaril* is a lofty, spreading tree of South America; also to the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), a tree growing in the Mediterranean region.

Honey locust tree (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus *Gleditschia* (*G. triacanthus*), having pinnate leaves and strong branching thorns; — so called from a sweet pulp found between the seeds in the pods. Called also simply *honey locust.* — Water locust tree (*Bot.*), a small swamp tree (*Gleditschia monosperma*), of the Southern United States.

Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *locution*.] Speech, or discourse; a phrase; a form or mode of expression. "Stumbling *locutions*." *G. Eliot.*

I hate these figures in *locution*,
These about phrases forced by ceremony. *Marston.*

Loc'u-to-ry (lŏk'ū-tō-rȳ), *n.* A room for conversation; especially, a room in monasteries, where the monks were allowed to converse.

Lod'de (lŏd'dĕ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The capelin.

Lode (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, journey, fr. *līðan* to go. See LEAD to guide, and cf. LOAD a burden.] **1.** A water course or way; a reach of water.

Down that long, dark *lode* . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *C. Kingsley.*

2. (*Mining*) A metallic vein; any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not.

Lode'man-age (lōd'man-āj), *n.* [OE. *lodemenage*. *Chaucer.*] Pilotage. [*Obs.*]

Lode'-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* An old name for a pilot boat.

Lodes'man (lōdz'măn), *n.* Same as LOADSMAN. [*Obs.*]

Lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* Same as LOADSTAR.

Lode'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as LOADSTONE.

Lodge (lŏj), *n.* [OE. *loge*, *logge*, F. *loge*, LL. *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor, bower, fr. *laub* foliage. See LEAF, and cf. LOBBY, LOGGIA.] **1.** A shelter in which one may rest; as: (*a*) A shed; a rude cabin; a hut; as, an Indian's *lodge*. *Chaucer.*

Their *lodges* and their tentis up they gan bigge [to build]. *Robert of Brunne.*

O for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness! *Cowper.*

(*b*) A small dwelling house, as for a gamekeeper or gatekeeper of an estate. *Shak.* (*c*) A den or cave. (*d*) The meeting room of an association; hence, the regularly constituted body of members which meets there; as, a masonic *lodge*. (*e*) The chamber of an abbot, prior, or head of a college.

2. (*Mining*) The space at the mouth of a level next the shaft, widened to permit wagons to pass, or ore to be deposited for hoisting; — called also *platt*. *Raymond.*

3. A collection of objects lodged together.

The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands. *De Foe.*

4. A family of North American Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge, — as a unit of enumeration, reckoned from four to six persons; as, the tribe consists of about two hundred *lodges*, that is, of about a thousand individuals.

Lodge gate, a park gate, or entrance gate, near the lodge. See LODGE, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

Lodge, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LODGED (lŏjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LODGING (lŏj'ĭng).] **1.** To rest or remain in a lodge house, or other shelter; to rest; to stay; to abide; esp., to sleep at night; as, to *lodge* in York Street. *Chaucer.*

Stay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shak.*
Something holy *lodges* in that breast. *Milton.*

2. To fall or lie down, as grass or grain, when overgrown or beaten down by the wind. *Mortimer.*

3. To come to a rest; to stop and remain; as, the bullet *lodged* in the bark of a tree.

Lodge, *v. t.* [OE. *loggen*, OF. *logier*, F. *loger*. See LODGE, *n.*] **1.** To give shelter or rest to; especially, to furnish a sleeping place for; to harbor; to shelter; hence, to receive; to hold.

Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

2. To drive to shelter; to track to covert.

The deer is *lodged;* I have tracked her to her covert. *Addison.*

3. To deposit for keeping or preservation; as, the men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.

4. To cause to stop or rest in; to infix; to implant.

He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*

5. To lay down; to prostrate.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down. *Shak.*

To lodge an information, to enter a formal complaint.

Lodge'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *logeable*.] **1.** That may be or can be lodged; as, so many persons are not *lodgeable* in this village.

2. Capable of affording lodging; fit for lodging in. [*R.*] "The *lodgeable* area of the earth." *Jeffrey.*

Lodged (lŏjd), *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down; — used of beasts of the chase, as *couchant* is of beasts of prey.

A Stag Lodged.

Lodge'ment (lŏj'ment), *n.* See LODGMENT.

Lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lodges; one who occupies a hired room in another's house.

Lodg'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, lodges.

2. A place of rest, or of temporary habitation; esp., a sleeping apartment; — often in the plural with a singular meaning. *Gower.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

3. Abiding place; harbor; cover.

Fair bosom . . . the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*

Lodging house, a house where lodgings are provided and let. — **Lodging room**, a room in which a person lodges, esp. a hired room.

Lodg'ment (lŏj'ment), *n.* [Written also *lodgement*.] [Cf. F. *logement*. See LODGE, *v.*] **1.** The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged.

Any particle which is of size enough to make a *lodgment* afterwards in the small arteries. *Paley.*

2. A lodging place; a room. [*Obs.*]

3. An accumulation or collection of something deposited in a place or remaining at rest.

4. (*Mil.*) The occupation and holding of a position, as by a besieging party; an intrenchment thrown up in a captured position; as, to effect a *lodgment*.

Lod'i-cule (lŏd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix*, *lodicis*, a coverlet: cf. F. *lodicule*.] (*Bot.*) One of the two or three delicate membranous scales which are next to the stamens in grasses.

Loel'ing-ite (lēl'lĭng-īt), *n.* [So called from *Lölling*, in Austria.] (*Min.*) A tin-white arsenide of iron, isomorphous with arsenopyrite.

Loess (lĕs), *n.* [G. *löss*.] (*Geol.*) A quaternary deposit, usually consisting of a fine yellowish earth, on the banks of the Rhine and other large rivers.

Loev'en's lar'va (lēv'ĕnz lär'vȧ). [Named after the Swedish zoölogist, S. F. *Lövenl*, who discovered it.] (*Zoöl.*) The peculiar larva of Polygordius. See POLYGORDIUS.

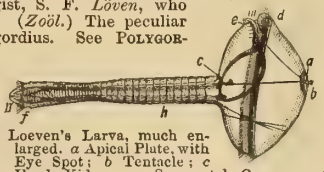

Loeven's Larva, much enlarged. *a* Apical Plate, with Eye Spot; *b* Tentacle; *c* Head Kidney or Segmental Organ; *m* Mouth; *d e f* Preoral, Postoral, and Anal Bands of Cilia; *h* Metameres of Body; *n* Anus.

Loffe (lŏf), *v. i.* To laugh. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Loft (lŏft; 115), *n.* [Icel. *lopt* air, heaven, loft, upper room; akin to AS. *lyft* air, G. *luft*, Dan. *loft* loft, Goth. *luftus* air. Cf. LIFT, *v.* & *n.*] That which is lifted up; an elevation. Hence, especially: (*a*) The room or space under a roof and above the ceiling of the uppermost story. (*b*) A gallery or raised apartment in a church, hall, etc.; as, an organ *loft*. (*c*) A floor or room placed above another; a story.

Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft*. *Acts* xx. 9.

On loft, aloft; on high. Cf. ONLOFT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Loft, *a.* Lofty; proud. [*R.* & *Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Loft'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From LOFTY.] In a lofty manner or position; haughtily.

Loft'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lofty.

Loft'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* LOFTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LOFTIEST.] [From LOFT.] **1.** Lifted high up; having great height; towering; high.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*

2. Fig.: Elevated in character, rank, dignity, spirit, bearing, language, etc.; exalted; noble; stately; characterized by pride; haughty.

The high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity. *Is.* lvii. 15.
Lofty and sour to them that loved him not. *Shak.*
He knew
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

Syn. — Tall; high; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; sublime; proud; haughty. See TALL.

Log (lŏg), *n.* [Heb. *lōg.*] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing 2.37 gills. *W. H. Ward.*

Log (lŏg), *n.* [Icel. *lāg* a felled tree, log; akin to E. *lie*. See LIE to lie prostrate.] **1.** A bulky piece of wood which has not been shaped by hewing or sawing.

2. [Prob. the same word as in sense 1; cf. LG. *log*, *lock*, Dan. *log*, Sw. *logg*.] (*Naut.*) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water.

☞ The *common log* consists of the *log-chip*, or *log-ship*, often exclusively called the *log*, and the *log line*, the former being commonly a thin wooden quadrant of five or six inches' radius, loaded with lead on the arc to make it float with the point up. It is attached to the log line by cords from each corner. This line is divided into equal spaces, called *knots*, each bearing the same proportion to a mile that half a minute does to an hour. The line is wound on a reel which is so held as to let it run off freely. When the log is thrown, the log-chip is kept by the water from being drawn forward, and the speed of the ship is shown by the number of knots run out in half a minute. There are improved logs, consisting of a piece of mechanism which, being towed astern, shows the distance actually gone through by the ship, by means of the revolutions of a fly, which are registered on a dial plate.

3. Hence: The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the full nautical record of a ship's cruise or voyage; a log slate; a log book.

4. A record and tabulated statement of the work done by an engine, as of a steamship, of the coal consumed, and of other items relating to the performance of machinery during a given time.

5. (*Mining*) A weight or block near the free end of a hoisting rope to prevent it from being drawn through the sheave.

Log board (*Naut.*), a board consisting of two parts shutting together like a book, with columns in which are entered the direction of the wind, course of the ship, etc., during each hour of the day and night. These entries are transferred to the log book. A folding slate is now used instead. — **Log book**, *or* **Logbook** (*Naut.*), a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage; the contents of the log board. — **Log cabin, Log house**, a cabin or house made of logs. — **Log canoe**, a canoe made by shaping and hollowing out a single log. — **Log glass** (*Naut.*), a small sandglass used to time the running out of the log line. — **Log line** (*Naut.*), a line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms long, fastened to the log-chip. See Note under 2d LOG, *n.*, 2. — **Log perch** (*Zoöl.*), an ethiostomoid fish, or darter (*Percina caprodes*); — called also *hogfish* and *rockfish*. — **Log reel** (*Naut.*), the reel on which the log line is wound. — **Log slate.** (*Naut.*) See *Log board* (above). — **Rough log** (*Naut.*), a first draught of a record of the cruise or voyage. — **Smooth log** (*Naut.*), a clean copy of the rough log. In the case of naval vessels this copy is forwarded to the proper officer of the government. — **To heave the log** (*Naut.*), to cast the log-chip into the water; also, the whole process of ascertaining a vessel's speed by the log.

Log, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOGGED (lŏgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOGGING (-gĭng).] (*Naut.*) To enter in a ship's log book; as, to *log* the miles run. *J. F. Cooper.*

Log, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in the business of cutting or transporting logs for timber; to get out logs. [*U. S.*]

2. To move to and fro; to rock. [*Obs.*]

Log'an (-an), *n.* A rocking or balanced stone. *Gwilt.*

Log'a-œd'ic (lŏg'ă-ĕd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός; λόγος discourse, prose + ἀοιδή song.] (*Gr. Pros.*) Composed of dactyls and trochees so arranged as to produce a movement like that of ordinary speech.

Log'a-rithm (lŏg'ă-rĭth'm; 277), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word, account, proportion + ἀριθμός number: cf. F. *logarithme*.] (*Math.*) One of a class of auxiliary numbers, devised by John Napier, of Merchiston, Scotland (1550-1617), to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division. The relation of *logarithms* to common numbers is that of numbers in an arithmetical series to corresponding numbers in a geometrical series, so that sums and differences of the former indicate respectively products and quotients of the latter; thus,

0	1	2	3	4	Indices or logarithms.
1	10	100	1,000	10,000	Numbers in geometrical progression.

Hence, the logarithm of any given number is the exponent of a power to which another given invariable number, called the *base*, must be raised in order to produce that given number. Thus, let 10 be the base, then 2 is the logarithm of 100, because $10^2 = 100$, and 3 is the logarithm of 1,000, because $10^3 = 1{,}000$.

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, the difference between a logarithm and the number ten. — **Binary logarithms.** See under BINARY. — **Common logarithms**, *or* **Briggs's logarithms**, logarithms of which the base is 10; — so called from Henry *Briggs*, who invented them. — **Gauss's logarithms**, tables of logarithms constructed for facilitating the operation of finding the logarithm of the sum or difference of two quantities from the logarithms of the quantities, one entry of those tables and two additions or subtractions answering the purpose of three entries of the common tables and one addition or subtraction. They were suggested by the celebrated German mathematician Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (died in 1855), and are of great service in many astronomical computations. — **Hyperbolic**, *or* **Napierian, logarithms**, those logarithms of which the base is 2.7182818; — so called from *Napier*, the inventor of logarithms. — **Logistic**, *or* **Proportional, logarithms.** See under LOGISTIC.

Log'a-rith-met'ic (-rĭth-mĕt'ĭk), **Log'a-rith-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See LOGARITHMIC.

Log'a-rith-met'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Logarithmically.

Log'a-rith'mic (lŏg'ă-rĭth'mĭk), **Log'a-rith'mic-al** (-rĭth'mĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *logarithmique*.] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

Logarithmic curve (*Math.*), a curve which, referred to a system of rectangular coördinate axes, is such that the ordinate of any point will be the logarithm of its abscissa. — **Logarithmic spiral**, a spiral curve such that radii drawn from its pole or eye at equal angles with each other are in continual proportion. See SPIRAL.

Log'a-rith'mic-al-ly, *adv.* By the use of logarithms.

Log'-chip' (lŏg'chĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A thin, flat piece of board in the form of a quadrant of a circle attached to the log line; — called also *log-ship*. See 2d LOG, *n.*, 2.

Log'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* The pileated woodpecker.

Loge (lŏj; F. lôzh), *n.* [F. See LODGE.] A lodge; a habitation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Log'gan (lŏg'gan), *n.* See LOGAN.

Log'gat (-găt), *n.* [Also written *logget*.] **1.** A small log or piece of wood. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. *pl.* An old game in England, played by throwing pieces of wood at a stake set in the ground. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Logge (lŏj), *n.* & *v.* See LODGE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Logged (lŏgd), *a.* Made slow and heavy in movement; water-logged. *Beaconsfield.*

Log'ger (lŏg'gẽr), *n.* One engaged in logging. See LOG, *v. i.* [*U. S.*] *Lowell.*

Log'ger-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Log* + *head*.] **1.** A blockhead; a dunce; a numskull. *Shak. Milton.*

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar.

3. (*Naut.*) An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, over which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine turtle (*Thalassochelys caretta*, or *caouana*), common in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean, from Brazil to Cape Cod; — called also *logger-headed turtle*.

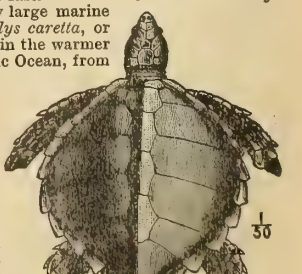

Loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*).

5. (*Zoöl.*) An American shrike (*Lanius Ludovicianus*), similar to the butcher bird, but smaller. See SHRIKE.

To be at loggerheads, **To fall to loggerheads**, *or* **To go to loggerheads**, to quarrel; to be at strife. *L'Estrange.*

Log'ger-head'ed, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

A rabble of *loggerheaded* physicians. *Urquhart.*

Log'ger-heads' (-hĕdz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The knapweed.

‖**Log'gia** (lŏd'jâ), *n.* [It. See LODGE.] (*Arch.*) A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* in being more architectural, and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice to which it is attached; from a *porch*, in being intended not for entrance but for an out-of-door sitting-room.

Log'ging (lŏg'gĭng), *n.* The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and transporting the logs to sawmills or to market.

Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [OE. *logike*, F. *logique*, L. *logica*, *logice*, Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, fr. λόγος speech, reason, λέγειν to say, speak. See LEGEND.] **1.** The science or art of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the processes of pure thinking should

be conducted; the science of the formation and application of general notions; the science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement; correct reasoning.

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, as thought; that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought, considered in itself, is subject. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ *Logic* is distinguished as *pure* and *applied*. "*Pure logic* is a science of the form, or of the formal laws, of thinking, and not of the matter. *Applied logic* teaches the application of the forms of thinking to those objects about which men do think." *Abp. Thomson.*

2. A treatise on logic; as, Mill's *Logic.*

Log'ic-al (lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *logique*, L. *logicus*, Gr. λογικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to logic; used in logic; as, *logical* subtilties. *Bacon.*

2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference; the reasoning is *logical*. *Prior.*

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; as, he is a *logical* thinker. *Addison.*

Log'i-cal'i-ty (lŏj'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Logicalness.

Log'ic-al-ly (lŏj'ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a logical manner; as, to argue *logically.*

Log'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being logical.

Lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *logicien.*] A person skilled in logic. *Bacon.*

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

Log'ics (lŏj'ĭks), *n.* See Logic.

Lo-gis'tic (lō-jĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. λογιστικός skilled in
Lo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } calculating, λογίζεσθαι to calculate, fr. λόγος word, number, reckoning: cf. F. *logistique.*] **1.** Logical. [*Obs.*] *Berkeley.*

2. (*Math.*) Sexagesimal, or made on the scale of 60; as, *logistic*, or sexagesimal, arithmetic.

Logistic, *or* Proportional, logarithms, certain logarithmic numbers used to shorten the calculation of the fourth term of a proportion of which one of the terms is a given constant quantity, commonly one hour, while the other terms are expressed in minutes and seconds; — not now used.

Lo-gis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) That branch of the military art which embraces the details of moving and supplying armies. The meaning of the word is by some writers extended to include *strategy.* *H. L. Scott.*

2. (*Math.*) A system of arithmetic, in which numbers are expressed in a scale of 60; logistic arithmetic.

Log'man (lŏg'măn), *n.; pl.* Logmen (-mĕn). A man who carries logs. *Shak.*

Log'o-dæd'a-ly (lŏg'ō-dĕd'ă-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. λογοδαιδαλία. See Logos, and Dædal.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Log'o-gram (lŏg'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word + *-gram.*] A word letter; a phonogram, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, I, i. e., *I*, for *it.* Cf. Grammalogue.

Lo-gog'ra-pher (lō-gŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* **1.** A chronicler; one who writes history in a condensed manner with short simple sentences.

2. One skilled in logography.

Log'o-graph'ic (lŏg'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. λογογραφικός
Log'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of writing speeches: cf. F. *logographique.*] Of or pertaining to logography.

Lo-gog'ra-phy (lō-gŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία a writing of speeches; λόγος word, speech + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *logographie.*] **1.** A method of printing in which whole words or syllables, cast as single types, are used.

2. A mode of reporting speeches without using shorthand, — a number of reporters, each in succession, taking down three or four words. *Brande & C.*

Log'o-griph (lŏg'ō-grĭf), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word + γρῖφος a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle: cf. F. *logogriphe.*] A sort of riddle in which it is required to discover a chosen word from various combinations of its letters, or of some of its letters, which form other words; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat*, *hat*, *rat*, *hate*, *rate*, etc. *B. Jonson.*

Lo-gom'a-chist (lō-gŏm'ā-kĭst), *n.* [See Logomachy.] One who contends about words.

Lo-gom'a-chy (-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. λογομαχία; λόγος word + μάχη fight, battle, contest: cf. F. *logomachie.*] **1.** Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

The discussion concerning the meaning of the word "justification" . . . has largely been a mere *logomachy.* *L. Abbott.*

2. A game of word making.

Log'o-met'ric (lŏg'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. λόγος word, ratio + μέτρον measure.] (*Chem.*) Serving to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents; stoichiometric. [*R.*]

‖**Log'os** (lŏg'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόγος the word or form which expresses a thought, also, the thought, fr. λέγειν to speak.] **1.** A word; reason; speech. *H. Bushnell.*

2. The divine Word; Christ.

Log'o-thete (lŏg'ō-thēt), *n.* [LL. *logotheta*, fr. Gr. λογοθέτης; λόγος word, account + τιθέναι to put.] An accountant; under Constantine, an officer of the empire; a receiver of revenue; an administrator of a department.

Log'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word + *-type.*] (*Print.*) A single type, containing two or more letters; as, æ, Æ, fi, fl, ffl, etc.; — called also *ligature.*

Log'roll' (-rōl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling; to accomplish by logrolling. [*Political cant, U. S.*]

Log'roll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in logrolling. [*Political cant, U. S.*]

The jobbers and *logrollers* will all be against it. *The Nation.*

Log'roll'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Logging*) The act or process of rolling logs from the place where they were felled to the stream which floats them to the sawmill or to market. In this labor neighboring camps of loggers combine to assist each other in turn. [*U. S.*]

2. Hence: A combining to assist another in consideration of receiving assistance in return; — sometimes used of a disreputable mode of accomplishing political schemes or ends. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Log'-ship' (lŏg'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of the log. See Log-chip, and 2d Log, *n.*, 2.

Log'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [So called from being imported in *logs.*] The heartwood of a tree (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*), a native of South America. It is a red, heavy wood, containing a crystalline substance called *hæmatoxylin*, and is used largely in dyeing. An extract from this wood is used in medicine as an astringent. Also called *Campeachy wood*, and *bloodwood.*

-lo-gy (-lŏ-jȳ). [Gr. -λογία, fr. λόγος word, discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak. See Logic.] A combining form denoting a *discourse*, *treatise*, *doctrine*, *theory*, *science;* as, the*ology*, geo*logy*, bio*logy*, miner*alogy.*

Lo'gy (lō'gȳ), *a.* [From D. *log.*] Heavy or dull in respect to motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. [*U. S.*]

Porcupines are . . . *logy*, sluggish creatures. *C. H. Merriam.*

Lo'hock (lō'hŏk), *n.* (*Med.*) See Loch, a medicine.

Loi'mic (loi'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοιμικός, fr. λοιμός plague.] Of or pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders.

Loin (loin), *n.* [OE. *loine*, OF. *logne*, F. *longe*, from (assumed) LL. *lumbea*, L. *lumbus* loin. Cf. Lends, Lumbar, NomBles.] That part of a human being or quadruped, which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs. In human beings the loins are also called the reins. See *Illust.* of Beef.

‖**Loir** (lwär), *n.* [F., fr. L. *glis*, *gliris.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large European dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

Loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loitered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loitering.] [D. *leuteren* to delay, loiter; cf. Prov. G. *lottern* to be loose, *lotter* loose, slack, unsettled, vagrant, OHG. *lotar.*] **1.** To be slow in moving; to delay; to linger; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to saunter; to lag behind.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long. *Shak.*

If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

2. To wander as an idle vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — To linger; delay; lag; saunter; tarry.

Loi'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loiters; an idler.

2. An idle vagrant; a tramp. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Loi'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

Lok (lŏk), } *n.* [Icel. *Loki*, perh. akin to *lokka*,
Lo'ki (lō'kĭ), } *locka* to allure, entice.] (*Scandinavian Myth.*) The evil deity, the author of all calamities and mischief, answering to the *Ahriman* of the Persians.

‖**Lo-ka'o** (lō-kä'ō), *n.* A green vegetable dye imported from China.

Loke (lōk), *n.* [See Lock a fastening.] A private path or road; also, the wicket or hatch of a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lok'o-rys (lŏk'ō-rĭs), *n.* Liquorice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖**Lo-li'go** (lō-lī'gō), *n.* [L., cuttle fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cephalopods, including numerous species of squids, common on the coasts of America and Europe. They are much used for fish bait.

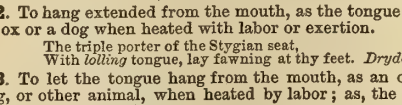

American Loligo (*L. Pealei*) in its natural position when at rest. *s* Siphon.

Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lolled (lŏld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lolling.] [Cf. Icel. *lolla* to act lazily, *loll*, *lolla*, laziness, OD. *lollen* to sit over the fire, and E. *lull.* Cf. Lill, Lull.] **1.** To act lazily or indolently; to recline; to lean; to throw one's self down; to lie at ease.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue, lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

3. To let the tongue hang from the mouth, as an ox, dog, or other animal, when heated by labor; as, the ox stood *lolling* in the furrow.

Loll, *v. t.* To let hang from the mouth, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around and *lolled* their fawning tongues. *Dryden.*

Lol'lard (lŏl'lẽrd), *n.* [LL. *Lollardi*, *Lullardi*, from Walter *Lolhardus*, a German; cf. LG. & D. *lollen* to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain; hence, OD. *lollaerd* a mumbler, *i. e.*, of prayers or psalms, which was prob. the origin of the name. See Loll, Lull.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) One of a sect of early reformers in Germany. (*b*) One of the followers of Wyclif in England. [Called also *Loller.*]

By *Lollards* all know the Wycliffites are meant, so called from Walter Lollardus, one of their teachers in Germany. *Fuller.*

Lol'lard-ism (-ĭz'm), } *n.* The doctrines or principles
Lol'lard-y (-ȳ), } of the Lollards.

Loll'er (lŏl'ẽr), *n.* [See Loll.] **1.** One who lolls.

2. An idle vagabond. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

3. A Lollard.

Loll'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lolling manner. *Buckle.*

Lol'li-pop (lŏl'lĭ-pŏp), *n.* [Perhaps fr. Prov. E. *loll* to soothe + *pope* a mixed liquor.] A kind of sugar confection which dissolves easily in the mouth. *Thackeray.*

Lol'lop (-lŭp), *v. i.* [From Loll.] To move heavily; to lounge or idle; to loll. [*Low*] *Charles Reade.*

‖**Lo'ma** (lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* Lomata (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. λῶμα, λώματος, a fringe.] (*Zoöl.*) A lobe; a membranous fringe or flap.

Lo-mat'i-nous (lō-măt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See Loma.] (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with lobes or flaps.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bẽrd; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy, or the inhabitants of Lombardy.

Lom'bard, *n.* [F. *Lombard*, fr. the *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*, i. e., Longbeards, a people of Northern Germany, west of the Elbe, and afterward in Northern Italy. See Long, and Beard, and cf. Lumber.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Lombardy.

2. A money lender or banker; — so called because the business of banking was first carried on in London by *Lombards.*

3. Same as Lombard-house.

A *Lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns. *Fuller.*

4. (*Mil.*) A form of cannon formerly in use. *Prescott.*

Lombard Street, the principal street in London for banks and the offices of note brokers; hence, the money market and interest of London.

Lom'bard-eer' (lŏm'bẽrd-ēr'; 277), *n.* A pawnbroker. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Lom'bard-house' (-hous'), } [F. or D. *lombard.* See
Lom'bar-house' (-bẽr-), } Lombard, *n.*] **1.** A bank or a pawnbroker's shop.

2. A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged; — called also *mont de piété.*

Lom-bar'dic (lŏm-bär'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Lombardic alphabet, an ancient alphabet derived from the Roman, and employed in the manuscripts of Italy. — Lombardic architecture, the debased Roman style of architecture as found in parts of Northern Italy. *F. G. Lee.* — Lombardy poplar. (*Bot.*) See Poplar.

Lo'ment (lō'ment), *n.* [L. *lomentum* a mixture of bean meal and rice, used as a cosmetic wash, bean meal, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] (*Bot.*) An elongated pod, consisting, like the legume, of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

Loment.

Lo'men-ta'ceous (lō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [From Loment.] (*Bot.*) Of the nature of a loment; having fruits like loments.

Lom'o-nite (lŏm'ō-nīt), *n.* Same as Laumontite.

Lomp'ish (lŏmp'ĭsh), *a.* Lumpish. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lond (lŏnd), *n.* Land. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lon'don (lŭn'dŭn), *n.* The capital city of England.

London paste (*Med.*), a paste made of caustic soda and unslacked lime; — used as a caustic to destroy tumors and other morbid enlargements. — London pride. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A garden name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*, a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, a native of high lands in Great Britain. (*b*) A name anciently given to the Sweet William. *Dr. Prior.* — London rocket (*Bot.*), a cruciferous plant (*Sisymbrium Irio*) which sprung up in London abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1667.

Lon'don-er (-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of London. *Shak.*

Lon'don-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic of Londoners; a mode of speaking peculiar to London.

Lon'don-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To impart to (one) a manner or character like that which distinguishes Londoners.

Lon'don-ize, *v. i.* To imitate the manner of the people of London.

Lone (lōn), *n.* A lane. See Loanin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lone, *a.* [Abbrev. fr. *alone.*] **1.** Being without a companion; being by one's self; also, sad from lack of companionship; lonely; as, a *lone* traveler or watcher.

When I have on those pathless wilds appeared,
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheered.
Shenstone.

2. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. [*Archaic*]

Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman.
Collection of Records (1642).

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shak.*

3. Being apart from other things of the kind; being by itself; also, apart from human dwellings and resort; as, a *lone* house. "A *lone* isle." *Pope.*

By a *lone* well a *lonelier* column rears. *Byron.*

4. Unfrequented by human beings; solitary.

Thus vanish scepters, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

Lone'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The condition of being lonely; solitude; seclusion.

2. The state of being unfrequented by human beings; as, the *loneliness* of a road.

3. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness.* *Shak.*

4. A feeling of depression resulting from being alone.

Syn. — Solitude; seclusion. See Solitude.

Lone'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* Lonelier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Loneliest.] [Shortened fr. *alonely.*] **1.** Sequestered from company or neighbors; solitary; retired; as, a *lonely* situation; a *lonely* cell.

2. Alone, or in want of company; forsaken.

To the misled and *lonely* traveler. *Milton.*

3. Not frequented by human beings; as, a *lonely* wood.

4. Having a feeling of depression or sadness resulting from the consciousness of being alone; lonesome.

I am very often alone. I don't mean I am *lonely.* *H. James.*

Syn. — Solitary; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded.

Lone'ness, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* Lonesomer (-ẽr); *superl.* Lonesomest.] **1.** Secluded from society; not frequented by human beings; solitary.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread. *Coleridge.*

2. Conscious of, and somewhat depressed by, solitude; as, to feel *lonesome.*

—Lone'some-ly, *adv.* **—Lone'some-ness,** *n.*

Long (lŏng; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* Longer (lŏŋ'gẽr); *superl.* Longest (-gĕst).] [AS. *long*, *lang;* akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Sw. *lång*, Dan. *lang*, Goth. *laggs*, L. *longus.* √125. Cf. Length, Ling a fish, Linger, Lunge, Purloin.] **1.** Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; protracted; extended; as, a

long line; — opposed to *short*, and distinguished from *broad* or *wide*.

2. Drawn out or extended in time; continued through a considerable time, or to a great length; as, a *long* series of events; a *long* debate; a *long* drama; a *long* history; a *long* book.

3. Slow in passing; causing weariness by length or duration; lingering; as, *long* hours of watching.

4. Occurring or coming after an extended interval; distant in time; far away.

That we may us reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament, which is not *long*. *Spenser.*

5. Extended to any specified measure; of a specified length; as, a span *long;* a yard *long;* a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, etc.

6. Far-reaching; extensive. "*Long* views." *Burke.*

7. (*Phonetics*) Prolonged, or relatively more prolonged, in utterance; — said of vowels and syllables. See SHORT, *a.*, 13, and *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 22, ' `.

☞ *Long* is used as a prefix in a large number of compound adjectives which are mostly of obvious meaning; as, *long*-armed, *long*-beaked, *long*-haired, *long*-horned, *long*-necked, *long*-sleeved, *long*-tailed, *long*-worded, etc.

In the long run, in the whole course of things taken together; in the ultimate result; eventually. — **Long clam** (*Zoöl.*), the common clam (*Mya arenaria*) of the Northern United States and Canada; — called also *soft-shell clam* and *long-neck clam*. See MYA. — **Long cloth**, a kind of cotton cloth of superior quality. — **Long clothes**, clothes worn by a young infant, extending below the feet. — **Long division.** (*Math.*) See DIVISION. — **Long dozen**, one more than a dozen; thirteen. — **Long home**, the grave. — **Long measure, Long meter.** See under MEASURE, METER. — **Long Parliament** (*Eng. Hist.*), the Parliament which assembled Nov. 3, 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. — **Long price**, the full retail price. — **Long purple** (*Bot.*), a plant with purple flowers, supposed to be the *Orchis mascula*. *Dr. Prior.* — **Long suit** (*Whist*), a suit of which one holds originally more than three cards. *R. A. Proctor.* — **Long tom.** (*a*) A pivot gun of great length and range, on the deck of a vessel. (*b*) A long trough for washing auriferous earth. [*Western U. S.*] (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed titmouse. — **Long wall** (*Coal Mining*), a working in which the whole seam is removed and the roof allowed to fall in, as the work progresses, except where passages are needed. — **Of long**, a long time. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.* — **To be, *or* go, long of the market.** **To be on the long side of the market**, etc. (*Stock Exchange*), to hold stock for a rise in price, or to have a contract under which one can demand stock on or before a certain day at a stipulated price; — opposed to *short* in such phrases as, *to be short of stock, to sell short*, etc. [*Cant*] See SHORT. — **To have a long head**, to have a farseeing or sagacious mind.

Long (lŏng; 115), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A note formerly used in music, one half the length of a large, twice that of a breve.

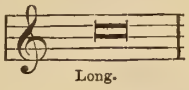

Long.

2. (*Phonetics*) A long sound, syllable, or vowel.

3. The longest dimension; the greatest extent; — in the phrase, *the long and the short of it*, that is, the sum and substance of it. *Addison.*

Long, *adv.* [AS. *lange.*] **1.** To a great extent in space; as, a *long* drawn out line.

2. To a great extent in time; during a long time.

They that tarry *long* at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.
When the trumpet soundeth *long*. *Ex.* xix. 13.

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the Conquest.

4. Through the whole extent or duration.

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*. *Shak.*

5. Through an extent of time, more or less; — only in question; as, how *long* will you be gone?

Long, *prep.* [Abbreviated fr. *along*. See 3d ALONG.] By means of; by the fault of; because of. [*Obs.*] See *Along of*, under 3d ALONG.

Long, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LONGED (lŏngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LONGING.] [AS. *langian* to increase, to lengthen, to stretch out the mind after, to long, to crave, to belong to, fr. *lang* long. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** To feel a strong or morbid desire or craving; to wish for something with eagerness; — followed by an infinitive, or by *after* or *for*.

I *long* to see you. *Rom.* i. 11.
I have *longed* after thy precepts. *Ps.* cxix. 40.
I have *longed* for thy salvation. *Ps.* cxix. 174.

Nicomedes, *longing* for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones . . . at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To belong; — used with *to*, *unto*, or *for*. [*Obs.*]

The labor which that *longeth* unto me. *Chaucer.*

Lon'gan (lŏn'gan), *n.* (*Bot.*) A pulpy fruit related to the litchi, and produced by an evergreen East Indian tree (*Nephelium Longan*).

Lon'ga-nim'i-ty (lŏn'gȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *longanimitas; longus* long + *animus* mind: cf. F. *longanimité*.] Disposition to bear injuries patiently; forbearance; patience. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Long'-armed' (lŏng'ärmd'; 115), *a.* Having long arms; as, the *long-armed* ape or gibbon.

Long'beak' (-bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American red-bellied snipe (*Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*); — called also *long-billed dowitcher*.

Long'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Formerly, the largest boat carried by a merchant vessel, corresponding to the launch of a naval vessel.

Long'bow' (-bō'), *n.* The ordinary bow, not mounted on a stock; — so called in distinction from the *crossbow* when both were used as weapons of war. Also, sometimes, such a bow of about the height of a man, as distinguished from a much shorter one.

To draw the longbow, to tell large stories.

Long'-breathed' (-brĕthd'), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; long-winded.

Long'-drawn' (lŏng'drạn'), *a.* Extended to a great length.

The cicadæ hushed their *long-drawn*, ear-splitting strains. *G. W. Cable.*

Longe (lŭnj), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *allonge*. See LUNGE.] **1.** A thrust. See LUNGE. *Smollett.*

2. The training ground for a horse. *Farrow.*

Longe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 4th LUNGE.

Long'er (lŏng'ẽr), *n.* One who longs for anything.

Lon-ge'val (lŏn-jē'val), *a.* Long-lived; longevous. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jev'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *longaevitas*. See LONGEVOUS.] Long duration of life; length of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

Lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus; longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age. See LONG, and AGE.] Living a long time; of great age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* The written characters used in the common method of writing; — opposed to *shorthand*.

Long'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having unusual foresight or sagacity. — **Long'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Long'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long-horned animal, as a cow, goat, or beetle. See LONG-HORNED.

Long'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a long horn or horns; as, a *long-horned* goat, or cow; having long antennæ, as certain beetles (*Longicornia*).

Lon'gi-corn (lŏn'jĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *longus* long + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *longicorne*.] (*Zoöl.*) Long-horned; pertaining to the Longicornia. — *n.* One of the Longicornia.

‖**Lon'gi-cor'ni-a** (-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *longus* long + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of beetles, including a large number of species, in which the antennæ are very long. Most of them, while in the larval state, bore into the wood or beneath the bark of trees, and some species are very destructive to fruit and shade trees. See *Apple borer*, under APPLE, and *Locust beetle*, under LOCUST.

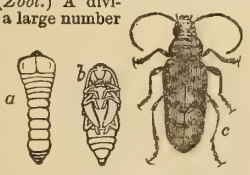

One of the Longicornia (*Clytus flexuosus*). Natural size. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Mature Beetle.

Lon'gi-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [L. *longus* long + *lateralis* lateral, fr. *latus* side.] Having long sides; especially, having the form of a long parallelogram.

Nineveh . . . was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad, and a hundred and fifty long. *Sir T. Browne.*

Lon-gil'o-quence (lŏn-jĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *longus* long + *loquentia* a talking.] Long-windedness.

American *longiloquence* in oratory. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Lon-gim'a-nous (lŏn-jĭm'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *longus* long + *manus* hand.] Having long hands. *Sir T. Browne.*

Lon-gim'e-try (-ĕ-trȳ), *n.* [L. *longus* long + *-metry*: cf. F. *longimétrie*.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths. *Cheyne.*

Long'ing (lŏng'ĭng; 115), *n.* An eager desire; a craving; a morbid appetite; an earnest wish; an aspiration.

Put on my crown; I have
Immortal *longings* in me. *Shak.*

Long'ing-ly, *adv.* With longing. *Dryden.*

Lon-gin'qui-ty (lŏn-jĭn'kwĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *longinquitas*, fr. *longinquus* extensive, remote, fr. *longus* long.] Greatness of distance; remoteness. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Lon'gi-palp (lŏn'jĭ-pălp), *n.* [F. *longipalpe*, fr. L. *longus* long + F. *palpe* a feeler, a palp.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles, having long maxillary palpi.

Lon'gi-pen'nate (lŏn'jĭ-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [L. *longus* long + E. *pennate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having long wings, or quills.

‖**Lon'gi-pen'nes** (-pĕn'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *longus* long + *penna* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of long-winged sea birds, including the gulls, petrels, etc.

Lon'gi-pen'nine (-nĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Longipennes; longipennate.

Lon'gi-ros'ter (-rŏs'tẽr), *n.; pl.* L. LONGIROSTRES (-trēz), E. LONGIROSTERS (-tẽrz). [L. *longus* long + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *longirostre*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Longirostres.

Lon'gi-ros'tral (-trȧl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a long bill; of or pertaining to the Longirostres.

‖**Lon'gi-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *longus* long + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds characterized by having long slender bills, as the sandpipers, curlews, and ibises. It is now regarded as an artificial division.

Longirostres.
a Glossy Ibis; *b* Godwit; *c* Stilt.

Long'ish (lŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long.] **1.** Length; measure or distance along the longest line; — distinguished from *breadth* or *thickness;* as, the *longitude* of a room; rare now, except in a humorous sense. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The *longitude* of their cloaks. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mine [shadow] spindling into *longitude* immense. *Cowper.*

2. (*Geog.*) The arc or portion of the equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned, as from Greenwich, England, or sometimes from the capital of a country, as from Washington or Paris. The longitude of a place is expressed either in degrees or in time; as, that of New York is 74° or 4 h. 56 min. west of Greenwich.

3. (*Astron.*) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated; as, the *longitude* of Capella is 79°.

Geocentric longitude (*Astron.*), the longitude of a heavenly body as seen from the earth. — **Heliocentric longitude**, the longitude of a heavenly body, as seen from the sun's center. — **Longitude stars**, certain stars whose position is known, and the data in regard to which are used in observations for finding the longitude, as by lunar distances.

Lon'gi-tu'di-nal (lŏn'jĭ-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *longitudinal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance.

2. Extending in length; in the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse;* as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body. *Cheyne.*

Lon'gi-tu'di-nal, *n.* A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail.

Lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Long'legs' (lŏng'lĕgz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A daddy longlegs.

Long'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Having a long life; having constitutional peculiarities which make long life probable; lasting long; as, a *long-lived* tree; they are a *long-lived* family; *long-lived* prejudices.

Long'ly, *adv.* **1.** With longing desire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. For a long time; hence, wearisomely.

Long'mynd rocks' (lŏng'mĭnd rŏks'). (*Geol.*) The sparingly fossiliferous conglomerates, grits, schists, and slates of Great Britain, which lie at the base of the Cambrian system; — so called, because typically developed in the *Longmynd* Hills, Shropshire.

Long'ness, *n.* Length.

Long'nose' (-nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European garfish.

Long' prim'er (lŏng' prĭm'ẽr). (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is printed in *long primer.*

Long'shanks' (-shăngks'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The stilt.

Long'shore' (-shōr'), *a.* [Abbrev. from *alongshore*.] Belonging to the seashore or a seaport; along and on the shore. "*Longshore* thieves." *R. Browning.*

Long'shore'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* LONGSHOREMEN (-mĕn). [Abbrev. fr. *alongshoreman*.] One of a class of laborers employed about the wharves of a seaport, especially in loading and unloading vessels.

Long'-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

Long'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having great foresight; sagacious; farseeing.

2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

Long'-sight'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being long-sighted; hence, sagacity; shrewdness.

2. (*Med.*) See HYPERMETROPIA.

Long'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *langsum*.] Extended in length; tiresome. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall. Prior.* — **Long'some-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Long'spun' (-spŭn'), *a.* Spun out, or extended, to great length; hence, long-winded; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below. *Addison.*

Long'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* [So called from the length of the hind claw.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fringilline birds of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Plectrophanes*), and allied genera. The Lapland longspur (*C. Lapponicus*), the chestnut-colored longspur (*C. ornatus*), and other species, inhabit the United States.

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius Lapponicus*).

Long'-stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* (*Cricket*) One who is set to stop balls which pass the wicket keeper.

Long'-suf'fer-ance (-sŭf'fẽr-ans), *n.* Forbearance to punish or resent.

Long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness and truth. *Ex.* xxxiv. 6.

Long'-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Long patience of offense.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and *long-suffering?* *Rom.* ii. 4.

Long'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. Cf. CURTAIL DOG.

☞ A *longtail* was a gentleman's dog, or the dog of one qualified to hunt, other dogs being required to have their tails cut.

Cut and longtail, all, gentlefolks and others, as they might come. *Shak.*

Long'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wryneck.

Long'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* **1.** Having a long tongue.

2. Talkative; babbling; loquacious. *Shak.*

Lon'gu-lite (lŏn'gū-līt), *n.* [L. *longus* long + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A kind of crystallite having a (slender) acicular form.

Long'-waist'ed (lŏng'wāst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a long waist; long from the armpits to the bottom of the waist; — said of persons.

2. Long from the part about the neck or shoulder, or from the armpits, to the bottom of the waist, or to the skirt; — said of garments; as, a *long-waisted* coat.

Long'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise. *Addison.*

Long'-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tediously long in speaking; consuming much time; as, a *long-winded* talker. — **Long'-wind'ed-ness,** *n.*

A tedious, *long-winded* harangue. *South.*

Long'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

Loo (lōō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu, lanturlu*, name of the game; orig., the refrain of a vaudeville.] (*a*) An old game played with five, or three, cards dealt to each player from a full pack. When five cards are used the highest card is the knave of clubs or (if so

agreed upon) the knave of trumps; — formerly called *lanterloo*. (*b*) A modification of the game of "all fours" in which the players replenish their hands after each round by drawing each a card from the pack.

Loo table, a round table adapted for a circle of persons playing loo.

Loo (lo͞o), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looed (lo͞od); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looing.] To beat in the game of loo by winning every trick. [Written also *lu.*] *Goldsmith.*

Loob (lo͞ob), *n.* [Corn., slime, sludge] (*Mining*) The clay or slimes washed from tin ore in dressing.

Loo'bi-ly (lo͞o'bĭ-lў), *a.* [From Looby.] Loobylike; awkward. *Fuller.*

Loo'bi-ly, *adv.* Awkwardly. *L'Estrange.*

Loo'by (-bў), *n.*; *pl.* Loobies (-bĭz). [Cf. Lob.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. *Swift.*

Looch (lo͞ok), *n.* See 2d Loch.

Loof (lo͞of), *n.* (*Bot.*) The spongelike fibers of the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Luffa Ægyptiaca*); — called also *vegetable sponge*.

Loof (lo͞of *or* lu̇f; 277), *n.* [See Luff.] [Also written *luff*.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) Formerly, some appurtenance of a vessel which was used in changing her course; — probably a large paddle put over the lee bow to help bring her head nearer to the wind. (*b*) The part of a ship's side where the planking begins to curve toward bow and stern.

Loof, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) See Luff. *Shak.*

Look (lo͝ok), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looked (lo͝okt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looking.] [OE. *loken*, AS. *lōcian*; akin to G. *lugen*, OHG. *luogēn*.] **1.** To direct the eyes for the purpose of seeing something; to direct the eyes toward an object; to observe with the eyes while keeping them directed; — with various prepositions, often in a special or figurative sense. See Phrases below.

2. To direct the attention (to something); to consider; to examine; as, to *look* at an action.

3. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance; as, the patient *looks* better; the clouds *look* rainy.

It would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *I. Watts.*

4. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

The inner gate that *looketh* toward the north. *Ezek.* viii. 3.

The east gate . . . which *looketh* eastward. *Ezek.* xi. 1.

5. In the imperative: see; behold; take notice; take care; observe; — used to call attention.

Look, how much we thus expel of sin, so much we expel of virtue. *Milton.*

☞ *Look*, in the imperative, may be followed by a dependent sentence, but *see* is oftener so used.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shak.*

Look if it be my daughter. *Talfourd.*

6. To show one's self in looking, as by leaning out of a window; as, *look* out of the window while I speak to you. Sometimes used figuratively.

My toes *look* through the overleather. *Shak.*

7. To await the appearance of anything; to expect; to anticipate.

Looking each hour into death's mouth to fall. *Spenser.*

To look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions. — **To look about one**, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded. — **To look after.** (*a*) To attend to; to take care of; as, *to look after* children. (*b*) To expect; to be in a state of expectation.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke* xxi. 26.

(*c*) To seek; to search.

My subject does not oblige me *to look after* the water, or point forth the place whereto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

— **To look at**, to direct the eyes toward so that one sees, or as if to see; as, *to look at* a star; hence, to observe, examine, consider; as, *to look at* a matter without prejudice. — **To look black**, to frown; to scowl; to have a threatening appearance.

The bishops thereat repined, and *looked black*. *Holinshed.*

— **To look down on** *or* **upon**, to treat with indifference or contempt; to regard as an inferior; to despise. — **To look for.** (*a*) To expect; as, *to look for* news by the arrival of a ship. "*Look* now *for* no enchanting voice." *Milton.* (*b*) To seek for; to search for; as, *to look for* lost money, or lost cattle. — **To look forth.** (*a*) To look out of something, as from a window. (*b*) To threaten to come out. *Jer.* vi. 1 (*Rev. Ver.*). — **To look into**, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, *to look into* the works of nature; *to look into* one's conduct or affairs. — **To look on.** (*a*) To regard; to esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

(*b*) To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think of.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To be a mere spectator.

I'll be a candleholder, and *look on*. *Shak.*

— **To look out**, to be on the watch; to be careful; as, the seaman *looks out* for breakers. — **To look through.** (*a*) To see through. (*b*) To search; to examine with the eyes. — **To look to** *or* **unto.** (*a*) To watch; to take care of. "*Look* well *to* thy herds." *Prov.* xxvii. 23. (*b*) To resort to with expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from; as, the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment. "*Look unto* me, and be ye saved." *Is.* xlv. 22. — **To look up**, to search for or find out by looking; as, *to look up* the items of an account. — **To look up to**, to respect; to regard with deference.

Look, *v. t.* **1.** To look at; to turn the eyes toward.

2. To seek; to search for. [*Obs.*]

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser.*

3. To expect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence; as, to *look* down opposition.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*

5. To express or manifest by a look.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes which spake again. *Byron.*

To look daggers. See under Dagger. — **To look in the face**, to face or meet with boldness or confidence; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. — **To look out**, to seek for; as, prudent persons *look out* associates of good reputation.

Look (lo͝ok), *n.* **1.** The act of looking; a glance; a sight; a view; — often in certain phrases; as, to have, get, take, throw, or cast, a *look*.

Threw many a northward *look* to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shak.*

2. Expression of the eyes and face; manner; as, a proud or defiant *look*. "Gentle *looks*." *Shak.*

Up! up! my friends, and clear your *looks*. *Wordsworth.*

3. Hence: Appearance; aspect; as, the house has a gloomy *look*; the affair has a bad *look*.

Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frighted *looks*. *Locke.*

There was something that reminded me of Dante's Hell in the *look* of this. *Carlyle.*

Look'down′ (-doun′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Moonfish (*b*).

Look'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who looks.

Looker-on, a spectator; one that looks on, but has no agency or part in an affair.

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker-on*? *Fairfax.*

Look'ing, *a.* Having a certain look or appearance; — often compounded with adjectives; as, good-*looking*, grand-*looking*, etc.

Look'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who looks; a glance.

2. The manner in which one looks; appearance; countenance; face. [*Obs.*]

All dreary was his cheer and his *looking*. *Chaucer.*

Looking for, anticipation; expectation. "A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment." *Heb.* x. 27.

Look'ing-glass′ (-glȧs′), *n.* A mirror made of glass on which has been placed a backing of some reflecting substance, as quicksilver.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

Look'out′ (-out′), *n.* **1.** A careful looking or watching for any object or event.

2. The place from which such observation is made.

3. A person engaged in watching.

4. Object or duty of forethought and care; responsibility. [*Colloq.*]

Lool (lo͞ol), *n.* (*Metal.*) A vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

Loom (lo͞om), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Loon, the bird.

Loom, *n.* [OE. *lome*, AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread; a machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric, as in knitting or lace making.

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler.*

2. (*Naut.*) That part of an oar which is near the grip or handle and inboard from the rowlock. *Totten.*

Loom, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loomed (lo͞omd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looming.] [OE. *lumen* to shine, Icel. *ljoma*; akin to AS. *leóma* light, and E. *light*; or cf. OF. *lumer* to shine, L. *luminare* to illumine, *lumen* light; akin to E. *light*. √122. See Light not dark.] **1.** To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms* large; the land *looms* high.

Awful she *looms*, the terror of the main. *H. J. Pye.*

2. To rise and to be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled, in a moral sense.

On no occasion does he [Paul] *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason.*

Loom, *n.* The state of looming; esp., an unnatural and indistinct appearance of elevation or enlargement of anything, as of land or of a ship, seen by one at sea.

Loom'-gale′ (-gāl′), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

Loom'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. See Mirage.

Loon (lo͞on), *n.* [Scot. *loun*, *lown*, *loon*; akin to OD. *loen* a stupid man; prob. for an older *lown*, and akin to E. *lame*.] A sorry fellow; a worthless person; a rogue.

Loon, *n.* [For older *loom*, Icel. *lōmr*; akin to Dan. & Sw. *lom*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several aquatic, web-footed, northern birds of the genus *Urinator* (formerly *Colymbus*), noted for their expertness in diving and swimming under water. The common loon, or great northern diver (*Urinator imber*, or *Colymbus torquatus*), and the red-throated loon or diver (*U. septentrionalis*), are the best known species. See Diver.

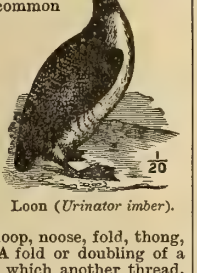

Loon (*Urinator imber*).

Loon'y (-ў), *a.* See Luny.

Loop (lo͞op), *n.* [G. *luppe* an iron lump. Cf. Looping.] (*Iron Works*) A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls. [Written also *loup*.]

Loop, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub* loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, *lub* to bend, incline.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, cord, rope, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed, or which a hook can be hooked into; an eye, as of metal; a staple; a noose; a bight.

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*

2. A small, narrow opening; a loophole.

And stop all sight-holes, every *loop* from whence
The eye of Reason may pry in upon us. *Shak.*

3. A curve of any kind in the form of a loop.

4. (*Telegraphy*) A wire forming part of a main circuit and returning to the point from which it starts.

5. (*Acoustics*) The portion of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between two nodes; — called also *ventral segment*.

Loop knot, a single knot tied in a doubled cord, etc., so as to leave a loop beyond the knot. See *Illust.* of Knot.

Loop (lo͞op), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looped (lo͞opt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looping.] To make a loop of or in; to fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up*; as, to *loop* a string; to *loop* up a curtain.

Looped (lo͞opt), *a.* **1.** Bent, folded, or tied, so as to make a loop; as, a *looped* wire or string.

2. Full of holes. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Loop'er (lo͞op'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument, as a bodkin, for forming a loop in yarn, a cord, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any species of geometrid moths. See Geometrid.

Loop'hole′ (lo͞op'hōl′), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A small opening, as in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons may be discharged at an enemy.

2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or the means of escape or evasion.

Loop'holed′ (-hōld′), *a.* Provided with loopholes.

Loop'ie (-ĭ), *a.* Deceitful; cunning; sly. [*Scot.*]

Loop'ing, *n.* [Cf. D. *loopen* to run. Cf. Loop a mass of iron, Leap.] (*Metal.*) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

Loop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of Loop.

Looping snail (*Zoöl.*), any species of land snail of the genus *Truncatella*; — so called because it creeps like the measuring worms.

Loop'light′ (-līt′), *n.* A small narrow opening or window in a tower or fortified wall; a loophole.

Loord (lo͞ord), *n.* [F. *lourd* heavy, dull.] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Loos (lo͞s), *n.* [OE. *los*, fr. OF. *los*, L. *laus*.] Praise; fame; reputation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Good conscience and good *loos*. *Chaucer.*

Loose (lo͞os), *a.* [*Compar.* Looser (-ẽr); *superl.* Loosest.] [OE. *loos*, *lous*, *laus*, Icel. *lauss*; akin to OD. *loos*, D. *los*, AS. *leás* false, deceitful, G. *los* loose, Dan. & Sw. *lös*, Goth. *laus*, and E. *lose*. √127. See Lose, and cf. Leasing falsehood.] **1.** Unbound; untied; unsewed; not attached, fastened, fixed, or confined; as, the *loose* sheets of a book.

Her hair, nor *loose*, nor tied in formal plat. *Shak.*

2. Free from constraint or obligation; not bound by duty, habit, etc.; — with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

3. Not tight or close; as, a *loose* garment.

4. Not dense, close, compact, or crowded; as, a cloth of *loose* texture.

With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array. *Milton.*

5. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as, a *loose* style, or way of reasoning.

The comparison employed . . . must be considered rather as a *loose* analogy than as an exact scientific explanation. *Whewell.*

6. Not strict in matters of morality; not rigid according to some standard of right.

The *loose* morality which he had learned. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. Unconnected; rambling.

Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *I. Watts.*

8. Lax; not costive; having lax bowels. *Locke.*

9. Dissolute; unchaste; as, a *loose* man or woman.

Loose ladies lapped in delight. *Spenser.*

10. Containing or consisting of obscene or unchaste language; as, a *loose* epistle. *Dryden.*

At loose ends, not in order; in confusion; carelessly managed. — **Fast and loose.** See under Fast. — **To break loose.** See under Break. — **Loose pulley.** (*Mach.*) See *Fast and loose pulleys*, under Fast. — **To let loose**, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty.

Loose, *n.* **1.** Freedom from restraint. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

2. A letting go; discharge. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

To give a loose, to give freedom.

Vent all its griefs, and *give a loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*

Loose (lo͞os), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loosed (lo͞ost); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loosing.] [From Loose, *a.*] **1.** To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to remove the shackles or fastenings of; to set free; to relieve.

Canst thou . . . *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii. 31.

Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; *loose* them, and bring them unto me. *Matt.* xxi. 2.

2. To release from anything obligatory or burdensome; to disengage; hence, to absolve; to remit.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. 1 *Cor.* vii. 27.

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 19.

3. To relax; to loosen; to make less strict.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Dan.* v. 6.

4. To solve; to interpret. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Loose, *v. i.* To set sail. [*Obs.*] *Acts* xiii. 13.

Loose'ly, *adv.* In a loose manner.

Loos'en (lo͞os''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loosened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loosening.] [See Loose, *v. t.*] **1.** To make loose; to free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; to make less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* a string, or a knot; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon.*

2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.

It *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

3. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase the alvine discharges of. *Bacon.*

Loos'en, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact. *S. Sharp.*

Loos'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, loosens.

Loose'ness, *n.* The state, condition, or quality, of being loose; as, the *looseness* of a cord; *looseness* of style; *looseness* of morals or of principles.

Loose'strife′ (-strīf′), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The name of

several species of plants of the genus *Lysimachia*, having small star-shaped flowers, usually of a yellow color. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Lythrum*, having purple, or, in some species, crimson flowers. *Gray.*

Loosestrife (*b*).

False loosestrife, a plant of the genus *Ludwigia*, which includes several species, most of which are found in the United States. — **Tufted loosestrife**, the plant *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, found in the northern parts of the United States and in Europe. *Gray.*

Loos'ish (lōōs'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat loose.

Loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ*, fr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōptra*, booty, *lup* to break, spoil; prob. akin to E. *rob*.] **1.** The act of plundering.

2. Plunder; booty; especially, the booty taken in a conquered or sacked city.

Loot, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOOTING.] To plunder; to carry off as plunder or a prize lawfully obtained by war.

Looting parties . . . ransacking the houses. *L. Oliphant.*

Loot'er (lōōt'ẽr), *n.* A plunderer.

Loo'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* See LOUVER.

Lop (lŏp), *n.* [AS. *loppe*.] A flea. [*Obs.*] *Cleveland.*

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOPPED (lŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOPPING (-pĭng).] [Prov. G. *luppen*, *lubben*, to cut, geld, or OD. *luppen*, D. *lubben*.] **1.** To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; to cut off, or remove, as superfluous parts; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches. "With branches *lopped*, in wood or mountain felled." *Milton.*

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

2. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* bushes in a hedge.

Lop, *n.* That which is lopped from anything, as branches from a tree. *Shak. Mortimer.*

Lop, *v. i.* To hang downward; to be pendent; to lean to one side.

Lop, *v. t.* To let hang down; as, to *lop* the head.

Lop, *a.* Hanging down; pendent; as, *lop* ears; — used also in compound adjectives; as, *lop*eared; *lop*sided.

Lope (lōp), *imp.* of LEAP. [*Obs.*]

And, laughing, *lope* into a tree. *Spenser.*

Lope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOPED (lōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOPING.] [See LEAP.] **1.** To leap; to dance. [*Prov. Eng.*] "He that *lopes* on the ropes." *Middleton.*

2. To move with a lope, as a horse. [*U. S.*]

Lope, *n.* **1.** A leap; a long step. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. An easy gait, consisting of long running strides or leaps. [*U. S.*]

The mustang goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal *lope*, . . . a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. *T. B. Thorpe.*

Lop'eared' (lŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having ears which lop or hang down.

Lope'man (lōp'mạn), *n.* Leaper; ropedancer. [*Obs.*]

Lop'er (lōp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lopes; esp., a horse that lopes. [*U. S.*]

2. (*Rope Making*) A swivel at one end of a ropewalk, used in laying the strands.

Loph'ine (lŏf'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. λόφος a tuft or crest of feathers.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous organic base obtained by the oxidation of amarine, and regarded as a derivative of benzoic aldehyde. It is obtained in long white crystalline tufts, — whence its name.

‖ Lo-phi'o-mys (lō-fĭ'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λοφιά a mane, bristly ridge + μῦς a mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A very singular rodent (*Lophiomys Imhausi*) of Northeastern Africa. It is the only known representative of a special family (*Lophiomyidæ*), remarkable for the structure of the skull. It has handlike feet, and the hair is peculiar in structure and arrangement.

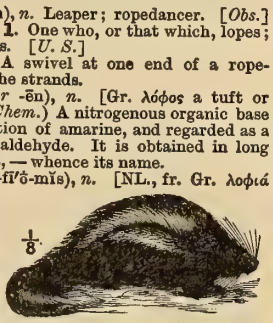

Lophiomys (*L. Imhausi*).

Loph'o-branch (lŏf'ō-brăngk), *a.* [Gr. λοφιά crest or tuft + βράγχιον gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Lophobranchii. — *n.* One of the Lophobranchii.

Loph'o-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Lophobranchii.

‖ Loph'o-bran'chi-i (-kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόφος a crest or tuft + βράγχιον gill.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of teleostean fishes, having the gills arranged in tufts on the branchial arches, as the Hippocampus and pipefishes.

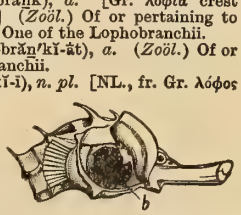

Head of one of the Lophobranchii (*Hippocampus*) with the gill cavity opened. *b* Gill.

Loph'o-phore (lŏf'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. λόφος a crest or tuft + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A disk which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacles of the Bryozoa. See PHYLACTOLEMATA.

‖ Lo-phop'o-da (lō-fŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. λόφος a crest or tuft + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PHYLACTOLEMATA.

‖ Lo-phos'te-on (lō-fŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. LOPHOSTEA (-à), E. LOPHOSTEONS (-ŏnz). [NL., from Gr. λόφος a crest + ὀστέον a bone.] (*Anat.*) The central keel-bearing part of the sternum in birds.

Lop'pard (lŏp'pẽrd), *n.* [*Lop* + *-ard*.] A tree, the top of which has been lopped off. [*Eng.*]

Lop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who lops or cuts off.

Lop'per, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOPPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOPPERING.] [Cf. Prov. G. *lübbern*, *leuern*, OHG. *giliberōn*, G. *luppe*, *lab*, rennet.] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

Lop'ping (lŏp'pĭng), *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings.

The *loppings* made from that stock whilst it stood. *Burke.*

Lop'py (-pĭ), *a.* Somewhat lop; inclined to lop.

Lop'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb (*Phryma Leptostachya*), having slender seedlike fruits.

Lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* [*Lop* + *side*. Cf. LOBSIDED.] **1.** Leaning to one side because of some defect of structure; as, a *lopsided* ship. *Marryat.*

2. Unbalanced; poorly proportioned; full of idiosyncrasies. *J. S. Mill.*

Lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax*, *-acis*, talkative, fr. *loqui* to speak; cf. Gr. λάσκειν to rattle, shriek, shout.] **1.** Given to continual talking; talkative; garrulous.

Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; expressive. [*R.*] *J. Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

Syn. — Garrulous; talkative. See GARRULOUS.

Lo-qua'cious-ly, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

Lo-qua'cious-ness, *n.* Loquacity.

Lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *loquacitas*: cf. F. *loquacité*.] The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively; inclination to talk too much; talkativeness; garrulity.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

Lo'quat (lō'kwăt), *n.* [Chinese name.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the Japanese medlar (*Photinia Japonica*). It is as large as a small plum, but grows in clusters, and contains four or five large seeds. Also, the tree itself.

Lo'ral (-ral), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the lores.

Lo'rate (lō'rāt), *a.* [L. *loratus*, fr. *lorum* thong.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a thong or strap; ligulate.

Lor'cha (lôr'chà), *n.* [Pg.] (*Naut.*) A kind of light vessel used on the coast of China, having the hull built on a European model, and the rigging like that of a Chinese junk. *Admiral Foote.*

Lord (lôrd), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λορδός bent so as to be convex in front.] A hump-backed person; — so called sportively. [*Eng.*] *Richardson* (*Dict.*).

Lord, *n.* [OE. *lord*, *laverd*, *loverd*, AS. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weardian* to look after, to take care of, to ward. See LOAF, and WARD to guard, and cf. LAIRD, LADY.] **1.** One who has power and authority; a master; a ruler; a governor; a prince; a proprietor, as of a manor.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

Man over men
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*

2. A titled nobleman, whether a peer of the realm or not; a bishop, as a member of the House of Lords; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; in a restricted sense, a baron, as opposed to noblemen of higher rank. [*Eng.*]

3. A title bestowed on the persons above named; and also, for honor, on certain official persons; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief justice, etc. [*Eng.*]

4. A husband. "My *lord* being old also." *Gen.* xviii. 12.

Thou worthy *lord*
Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee. *Shak.*

5. (*Feudal Law*) One of whom a fee or estate is held; the male owner of feudal land; as, the *lord* of the soil; the *lord* of the manor.

6. The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

☞ When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in small capitals, it is usually equivalent to *Jehovah*, and might, with more propriety, be so rendered.

7. The Savior; Jesus Christ.

House of Lords, one of the constituent parts of the British Parliament, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal. — **Lord high chancellor**, **Lord high constable**, etc. See CHANCELLOR, CONSTABLE, etc. — **Lord justice clerk**, the second in rank of the two highest judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland. — **Lord justice general**, *or* **Lord president**, the highest in rank of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland. — **Lord keeper**, an ancient officer of the English crown, who had the custody of the king's great seal, with authority to affix it to public documents. The office is now merged in that of the chancellor. — **Lord lieutenant**, a representative of British royalty: the *lord lieutenant of Ireland* being the representative of royalty there, and exercising supreme administrative authority; the *lord lieutenant of a county* being a deputy to manage its military concerns, and also to nominate to the chancellor the justices of the peace for that county. — **Lord of misrule**, the master of the revels at Christmas in a nobleman's or other great house. *Eng. Cyc.* — **Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords. — **Lords temporal**, the peers of England; also, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage. — **Our Lord**, Jesus Christ; the Savior. — **The Lord's Day**, Sunday; the Christian Sabbath, on which the Lord Jesus rose from the dead. — **The Lord's Prayer**, the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13. — **The Lord's Supper.** (*a*) The paschal supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. (*b*) The sacrament of the eucharist; the holy communion. — **The Lord's Table.** (*a*) The altar or table from which the sacrament is dispensed. (*b*) The sacrament itself.

Lord, *v. t.* **1.** To invest with the dignity, power, and privileges of a lord. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To rule or preside over as a lord. [*R.*]

Lord, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LORDING.] To play the lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; — sometimes with *over*; and sometimes with *it* in the manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss. *Spenser.*
I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shak.*
And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton.*

Lord'ing, *n.* [*Lord* + *-ing*, 3.] **1.** The son of a lord; a person of noble lineage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A little lord; a lordling; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

☞ In the plural, a common ancient mode of address equivalent to "Sirs" or "My masters."

Therefore, *lordings* all, I you beseech. *Chaucer.*

Lord'kin (lôrd'kĭn), *n.* A little lord. *Thackeray.*

Lord'like' (-līk'), *a.* [2d *lord* + *like*. Cf. LORDLY.] **1.** Befitting or like a lord; lordly.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent; arrogant.

Lord'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From LORDLY.] The state or quality of being lordly. *Shak.*

Lord'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Lord* + *-ling*.] A little or insignificant lord. *Goldsmith.*

Lord'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* LORDLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LORDLIEST.] [*Lord* + *-ly*. Cf. LORDLIKE.] **1.** Suitable for a lord; of or pertaining to a lord; resembling a lord; hence, grand; noble; dignified; honorable.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. *Judges* v. 25.
Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
The maidens gathered strength and grace
And presence, *lordlier* than before. *Tennyson.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton.*

Syn. — Imperious; haughty; overbearing; tyrannical; despotic; domineering; arrogant. See IMPERIOUS.

Lord'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner.

Lord-ol'a-try (-ŏl'à-trў), *n.* [*Lord* + *-olatry*, as in *idolatry*.] Worship of, or reverence for, a lord as such. [*Jocose*]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *lordolatry* is part of our creed? *Thackeray.*

‖ Lor-do'sis (lôr-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός bent so as to be convex in front.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A curvature of the spine forwards, usually in the lumbar region. (*b*) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

Lords' and La'dies (lôrdz' *and* lā'dĭz). (*Bot.*) The European wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*), — those with purplish spadix the lords, and those with pale spadix the ladies. *Dr. Prior.*

Lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being a lord; hence (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc.

2. Seigniory; domain; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

3. Dominion; power; authority.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Mark* x. 42.

Lore (lōr), *n.* [F. *lore*, L. *lorum* thong.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The space between the eye and bill, in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes. (*b*) The anterior portion of the cheeks of insects.

Lore, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of LOSE. [See LORN.] Lost.

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*. *Spenser.*

Lore, *n.* [OE. *lore*, *lare*, AS. *lār*, fr. *lǣran* to teach; akin to D. *leer* teaching, doctrine, G. *lehre*, Dan. *lære*, Sw. *lära*. See LEARN, and cf. LERE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is or may be learned or known; the knowledge gained from tradition, books, or experience; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people or class of people, or pertaining to a particular subject; as, the *lore* of the Egyptians; priestly *lore*; legal *lore*; folk*lore*. "The *lore* of war." *Fairfax.*

His fair offspring, nursed in princely *lore*. *Milton.*

2. That which is taught; hence, instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel. *Chaucer.*

If please ye, listen to my *lore*. *Spenser.*

3. Workmanship. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lor'e-al (lōr'ē-al), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the
Lor'al (lōr'al), } lore; — said of certain feathers of birds, scales of reptiles, etc.

Lor'el (lŏr'ĕl), *n.* [√127. Cf. LOSEL.] A good for nothing fellow; a vagabond. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lor'en (lōr'ĕn), *obs. strong p. p.* of LOSE. *Chaucer.*

Lores'man (lōrz'man), *n.* [*Lore* learning + *man*.] An instructor. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

‖ Lo'rette' (lō'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] In France, a name for a woman who is supported by her lovers, and devotes herself to idleness, show, and pleasure; — so called from the church of Notre Dame de *Lorette*, in Paris, near which many of them resided.

Lo'ret-tine' (lō'rĕt-tēn'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 at *Loretto*, in Kentucky. The members of the order (called also *Sisters of Loretto*, or *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*) devote themselves to the cause of education and the care of destitute orphans, their labors being chiefly confined to the Western United States.

Lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt' *or* lôrn-yĕt'), *n.* [F.] An opera glass; *pl.* elaborate double eyeglasses.

Lo'ri (lō'rĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LORY.

Lo-ri'ca (lŏ-rī'kà), *n.*; *pl.* LORICÆ (-sē). [L., lit., a corselet of thongs, fr. *lorum* thong.] **1.** (*Anc. Armor*) A cuirass, originally of leather, afterward of plates of metal or horn sewed on linen or the like.

2. (*Chem.*) Lute for protecting vessels from the fire.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The protective case or shell of an infusorian or rotifer.

‖ Lor'i-ca'ta (lŏr'ĭ-kā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A suborder of edentates, covered with bony plates, including the armadillos. (*b*) The crocodilia.

One of the Loricata. Ball Armadillo, or Mataco (*Tolypeutes tricinctus* or *apar*). *A* Walking; *B* Rolled up.

Lor'i-cate (lŏr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LORICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LORICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *loricatus*, p. p. of *loricare* to clothe in mail, to cover with plastering, fr. *lorica* a leather cuirass, a plastering, fr. *lorum* thong.] To cover with some protecting substance, as with lute, a crust, coating, or plates.

Lor'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [See LORICATE, *v.*] Covered with a shell or exterior made of plates somewhat like a coat of mail, as in the armadillo.

Lor'i-cate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal covered with bony scales, as crocodiles among reptiles, and the pangolins among mammals.

Lor'i-ca'tion (lŏr'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *loricatio.*] The act of loricating; the protecting substance put on; a covering of scales or plates.

Lor'i-keet (lŏr'ĭ-kēt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small brush-tongued parrots or lories, found mostly in Australia, New Guinea and the adjacent islands, with some forms in the East Indies. They are arboreal in their habits and feed largely upon the honey of flowers. They belong to *Trichoglossus*, *Loriculus*, and several allied genera.

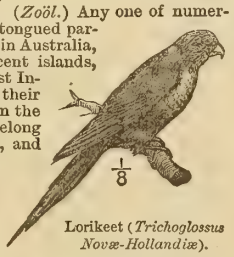

Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus Novæ-Hollandiæ*).

Lor'i-mer (-mē̆r), } *n.*
Lor'i-ner (-nē̆r), }
[OF. *lormier*, *loremier*, fr. LL. *loranum* bridle, L. *lorum* thong, the rein of a bridle.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Lor'ing (lōr'ĭng), *n.* [See 3d LORE.] Instructive discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lo'ri-ot (lō'rĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *loriou*, for *l'oriol*, *oriol*, *l'* being the article. The same word as *oriole.* See ORIOLE.] (*Zoöl.*) The golden oriole of Europe. See ORIOLE.

Lo'ris (-rĭs), *n.* [*Loris*, or *lori*, the indigenous East Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small lemurs of the genus *Stenops.* They have long, slender limbs and large eyes, and are arboreal in their habits. The slender loris (*S. graeilis*), of Ceylon, is one of the best known species. [Written also *lori.*]

The Slender Loris. (¼)

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* [Strong p. p. of LOSE. See LOSE, FORLORN.] **1.** Lost; undone; ruined. [*Archaic*]

If thou readest, thou art *lorn.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Forsaken; abandoned; solitary; bereft; as, a lone, *lorn* woman.

Lor'rie } (lŏr'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LORRIES (-rĭz). [Prob.
Lor'ry } from *lurry* to pull or lug.] A small cart or wagon, as those used on the tramways in mines to carry coal or rubbish; also, a barrow or truck for shifting baggage, as at railway stations.

Lo'ry (lō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LORIES (-rĭz). [Hind. & Malay. *lūrī*, *nūrī.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of small parrots of the family Trichoglossidæ, generally having the tongue papillose at the tip, and the mandibles straighter and less toothed than in common parrots. They are found in the East Indies, Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands. They feed mostly on soft fruits and on the honey of flowers.

☞ The lory, or louri, of South Africa is the white-crested plantain eater or turacou. See TURACOU.

Los (lŏs), *n.* Praise. See LOOS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Los'a-ble (lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lost.

Los'ange (lŏz'ănj), *n.* See LOZENGE.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOST (lŏst; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOSING (lōōz'ĭng).] [OE. *losien* to loose, be lost, lose, AS. *losian* to become loose; akin to OE. *leosen* to lose, p. p. *loren*, *lorn*, AS. *leósan*, p. p. *loren* (in comp.), D. *verliezen*, G. *verlieren*, Dan. *forlise*, Sw. *förlisa*, *förlora*, Goth. *fraliusan*, also to E. *loose*, a. & v., L. *luere* to loose, Gr. λύειν, Skr. *lū* to cut. √127. Cf. ANALYSIS, PALSY, SOLVE, FORLORN, LEASING, LOOSE, LOSS.]

1. To part with unintentionally or unwillingly, as by accident, misfortune, negligence, penalty, forfeit, etc.; to be deprived of; as, to *lose* money from one's purse or pocket, or in business or gaming; to *lose* an arm or a leg by amputation; to *lose* men in battle.

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her favorite dove. *Prior.*

2. To cease to have; to possess no longer; to suffer diminution of; as, to *lose* one's relish for anything; to *lose* one's health.

If the salt hath *lost* his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matt.* v. 13.

3. Not to employ or enjoy; to employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste; to squander; as, to *lose* a day; to *lose* the benefits of instruction.

The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose.* *Dryden.*

4. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; to go astray from; as, to *lose* one's way.

He hath *lost* his fellows. *Shak.*

5. To ruin; to destroy; as, the ship was *lost* on the ledge.

The woman that deliberates is *lost.* *Addison.*

6. To be deprived of the view of; to cease to see or know the whereabouts of; as, he *lost* his companion in the crowd.

Like following life thro' creatures you dissect,
You *lose* it in the moment you detect. *Pope.*

7. To fail to obtain or enjoy; to fail to gain or win; hence, to fail to catch with the mind or senses; to miss; as, I *lost* a part of what he said.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. *Matt.* x. 42.
I fought the battle bravely which I *lost,*
And *lost* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

8. To cause to part with; to deprive of. [*R.*]

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion? *Sir W. Temple.*

9. To prevent from gaining or obtaining.

O false heart! thou hadst almost betrayed me to eternal flames, and *lost* me this glory. *Baxter.*

To lose ground, to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss or disadvantage. — **To lose heart,** to lose courage; to become timid. "The mutineers *lost heart.*" *Macaulay.* — **To lose one's head,** to be thrown off one's balance; to lose the use of one's good sense or judgment.

In the excitement of such a discovery, many scholars *lost their heads.* *Whitney.*

— **To lose one's self.** (*a*) To forget or mistake the bearing of surrounding objects; as, *to lose one's self* in a great city. (*b*) To have the perceptive and rational powers temporarily suspended; as, we *lose ourselves* in sleep. — **To lose sight of.** (*a*) To cease to see; as, *to lose sight of* the land. (*b*) To overlook; to forget; to fail to perceive; as, he *lost sight of* the issue.

Lose (lōōz), *v. i.* To suffer loss, disadvantage, or defeat; to be worse off, esp. as the result of any kind of contest.

We 'll . . . hear poor rogues
Talk of court news; and we 'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who 's in, who 's out. *Shak.*

Los'el (lōōz'ĕl), *n.* [From the root of *lose*, *loss.* √127. Cf. LOREL.] One who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person; a lorel. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

One sad *losel* soils a name for aye. *Byron.*

Los'el, *a.* Wasteful; slothful.

Los'en-ger (lŏz'en-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *losengier*, *losengeor*, fr. *losengier* to deceive, flatter, *losenge* flattery, Pr. *lauzenga*, fr. L. *laus* praise. Cf. LOZENGE.] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cozener. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To a fair pair of gallows, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers* had done. *Holinshed.*

Los'en-ger-ie (-jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF.] Flattery; deceit; trickery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Los'er (lōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who loses. *South.*

Lo'sing (lō'zĭng), *a.* [See LOSENGER.] Given to flattery or deceit; flattering; cozening. [*Obs.*]

Amongst the many simoniacal prelates that swarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Losing*, that is, the Flatterer. *Fuller.*

Los'ing (lōōz'ĭng), *a.* [See LOSE, *v. t.*] Causing or incurring loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

Who strive to sit out *losing* hands are lost. *Herbert.*

Los'ing-ly (lōōz'-), *adv.* In a manner to incur loss.

Loss (lŏs; 115), *n.* [AS. *los* loss, losing, fr. *leósan* to lose. √127. See LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of losing; failure; destruction; privation; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation.

Assured *loss* before the match be played. *Shak.*

2. The state of losing or having lost; the privation, defect, misfortune, harm, etc., which ensues from losing.

Though thou repent, yet I have still the *loss.* *Shak.*

3. That which is lost or from which one has parted; waste; — opposed to *gain* or *increase;* as, the *loss* of liquor by leakage was considerable.

4. The state of being lost or destroyed; especially, the wreck or foundering of a ship or other vessel.

5. Failure to gain or win; as, *loss* of a race or battle.

6. Failure to use advantageously; as, *loss* of time.

7. (*Mil.*) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property.

8. (*Insurance*) Destruction or diminution of value, if brought about in a manner provided for in the insurance contract (as destruction by fire or wreck, damage by water or smoke), or the death or injury of an insured person; also, the sum paid or payable therefor; as, the *losses* of the company this year amount to a million of dollars.

To bear a loss, to make a loss good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it. — **To be at a loss,** to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Syn. — Privation; detriment; injury; damage.

Loss'ful (-fụl), *a.* Detrimental. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Loss'less, *a.* Free from loss. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Lost (lŏst; 115), *a.* [Prop. p. p. of OE. *losien.* See LOSE, *v. i.*] **1.** Parted with unwillingly or unintentionally; not to be found; missing; as, a *lost* book or sheep.

2. Parted with; no longer held or possessed; as, a *lost* limb; *lost* honor.

3. Not gained or won; as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* battle.

4. Not employed or enjoyed; thrown away; employed ineffectually; wasted; squandered; as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity or benefit.

5. Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way; bewildered; perplexed; as, a child *lost* in the woods; a stranger *lost* in London.

6. Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally; past help or hope; as, a ship *lost* at sea; a woman *lost* to virtue; a *lost* soul.

7. Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; alienated; insensible; as, *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honor.

8. Not perceptible to the senses; no longer visible; as, an island *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.

9. Occupied with, or under the influence of, something, so as to be insensible of external things; as, to be *lost* in thought.

Lost motion (*Mach.*), the difference between the motion of a driver and that of a follower, due to the yielding of parts or looseness of joints.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot;* akin to *hleótan* to cast lots, OS. *hlōt* lot, D. *lot*, G. *loos*, OHG. *lōz*, Icel. *hlutr*, Sw. *lott*, Dan. *lod*, Goth. *hlauts.* Cf. ALLOT, LOTTO, LOTTERY.]

1. That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune; fate.

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay. *Spenser.*

2. Anything (as a die, pebble, ball, or slip of paper) used in determining a question by chance, or without man's choice or will; as, to cast or draw *lots.*

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.
If we draw *lots*, he speeds. *Shak.*

3. The part, or fate, which falls to one, as it were, by chance, or without his planning.

O visions ill foreseen! Each day's *lot's* Enough to bear. *Milton.*
He was but born to try
The *lot* of man — to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

4. A separate portion; a number of things taken collectively; as, a *lot* of stationery; — colloquially, sometimes of people; as, a sorry *lot;* a bad *lot.*

I, this winter, met with a very large *lot* of English heads, chiefly of the reign of James I. *Walpole.*

5. A distinct portion or plot of land, usually smaller than a field; as, a building *lot* in a city.

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York. *Kent.*

6. A large quantity or number; a great deal; as, to spend a *lot* of money; *lots* of people think so. [*Colloq.*]

He wrote to her . . . he might be detained in London by a *lot* of business. *W. Black.*

7. A prize in a lottery. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

To cast in one's lot with, to share the fortunes of. — **To cast lots,** to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined. — **To draw lots,** to determine an event, or make a decision, by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer. — **To pay scot and lot,** to pay taxes according to one's ability. See SCOT.

Lot (lŏt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOTTING (-tĭng).] To allot; to sort; to portion. [*R.*]

To lot on *or* **upon,** to count or reckon upon; to expect with pleasure. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Lote (lōt), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός. Cf. LOTUS.] (*Bot.*) A large tree (*Celtis australis*), found in the south of Europe. It has a hard wood, and bears a cherrylike fruit. Called also *nettle tree.* *Eng. Cyc.*

Lote, *n.* [F. *lotte.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European burbot.

Lote (lōt), *v. i.* [AS. *lutian.*] To lurk; to lie hid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Loth (lōth), *a.*, **Loth'ly,** *a. & adv.*, **Loth'some** (lōth'-sŭm), *a.*, etc. See LOATH, LOATHLY, etc.

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō), *n.* [Name of a character in Rowe's drama, "The Fair Penitent."] A gay seducer of women; a libertine.

Lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash: cf. F. *lotion.* See LAVE to wash.] **1.** A washing, especially of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair.

2. A liquid preparation for bathing the skin, or an injured or diseased part, either for a medicinal purpose, or for improving its appearance.

Lo'to (lō'tō), *n.* See LOTTO.

‖ **Lo-tong'** (lō-tŏng'), *n.* [Malay *lūtong.*] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian monkey (*Semnopithecus femoralis*).

‖ **Lo-toph'a-gi** (lō-tŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. λωτοφάγοι; λωτός the lotus + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Class. Myth.*) A people visited by Ulysses in his wanderings. They subsisted on the lotus. See LOTUS (*b*), and LOTUS-EATER.

Lo'tos (lō'tŏs), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) See LOTUS.

Lot'ter-y (lŏt'tĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). [*Lot* + *-ery*, as in brew*ery*, bindⁿ*ery.*] **1.** A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance; esp., a gaming scheme in which one or more tickets bearing particular numbers draw prizes, and the rest of the tickets are blanks. Fig.: An affair of chance.

☞ The laws of the United States and of most of the States make lotteries illegal.

2. Allotment; thing allotted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lot'to (lŏt'tō), *n.* [F. *loto* or It. *lotto*, prop., a lot; of German origin. See LOT.] A game of chance, played with cards, on which are inscribed numbers, and any contrivance (as a wheel containing numbered balls) for determining a set of numbers by chance. The player holding a card having on it the set of numbers drawn from the wheel takes the stakes after a certain percentage of them has been deducted for the dealer. A variety of *lotto* is called *keno.* [Often written *leto.*]

Lo'ture (lō'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *lotura.* See LOTION.] See LOTION. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός. Cf. LOTE.]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A name of several kinds of water lilies; as *Nelumbium speciosum*, used in religious ceremonies, anciently in Egypt, and to this day in Asia; *Nelumbium luteum*, the American lotus; and *Nymphæa Lotus* and *N. cærulea*, the respectively white-flowered and blue-flowered lotus of modern Egypt, which, with *Nelumbium speciosum*, are figured on its ancient monuments. (*b*) The *lotus* of the *lotus-eaters*, probably a tree found in Northern Africa, Sicily, Portugal, and Spain (*Zizyphus Lotus*), the fruit of which is mildly sweet. It was fabled by the ancients to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country, or lose all desire to return to it. (*c*) The lote, or nettle tree. See LOTE. (*d*) A genus (*Lotus*) of leguminous plants much resembling clover. [Written also *lotos.*]

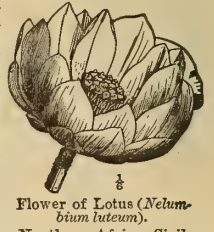

Flower of Lotus (*Nelumbium luteum*).

European lotus, a small tree (*Diospyros Lotus*) of Southern Europe and Asia; also, its rather large bluish black berry, which is called also the *date plum.*

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament much used in Egyptian architecture, generally asserted to have been suggested by the Egyptian water lily.

Lo'tus-eat'er (lō'tŭs-ēt'ẽr), **Lo'tos-eat'er** (lō'tŏs-ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Class. Myth.*) One who ate the fruit or leaf of the lotus, and, as a consequence, gave himself up to indolence and daydreams; one of the Lotophagi.

The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters.* *Tennyson.*

‖ **Lou-chettes'** (lōō-shĕts'), *n. pl.* [F.] Goggles intended to rectify strabismus by permitting vision only directly in front. *Knight.*

Loud (loud), *a.* [*Compar.* LOUDER (-ẽr); *superl.* LOUDEST.] [OE. *loud, lud,* AS. *hlūd;* akin to OS. *hlūd,* D. *luid,* OHG. *lūt,* G. *laut,* L. *-clutus,* in *inclutus, inclitus,* celebrated, renowned, *cluere* to be called, Gr. κλυτός heard, loud, famous, κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru.* √41. Cf. CLIENT, LISTEN, SLAVE a serf.] **1.** Having, making, or being a strong or great sound; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as, a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 23.

2. Clamorous; boisterous.

She is *loud* and stubborn. *Prov.* vii. 11.

3. Emphatic; impressive; urgent; as, a *loud* call for united effort. [*Colloq.*]

4. Ostentatious; likely to attract attention; gaudy; as, a *loud* style of dress; *loud* colors. [*Slang*]

Syn. — Noisy; boisterous; vociferous; clamorous; obstreperous; turbulent; blustering; vehement.

Loud, *adv.* [AS. *hlūde.*] With loudness; loudly.

To speak *loud* in public assemblies. *Addison.*

Loud'ful (-fụl), *a.* Noisy. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Loud'ly, *adv.* In a loud manner. *Denham.*

Loud'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having a loud voice; talking or sounding noisily; noisily impudent.

Loud'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being loud.

Loud'-voiced' (-voist'), *a.* Having a loud voice; noisy; clamorous. *Byron.*

Lough (lŏk), *n.* [See 1st LOCH.] A loch or lake; — so spelt in Ireland.

Lough (lŏf), *obs. strong imp.* of LAUGH. *Chaucer.*

Lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dōr'). [F., gold louis.] Formerly, a gold coin of France nominally worth twenty shillings sterling, but of varying value; — first struck in 1640.

Lou'is qua-torze' (lōō'ĭ kȧ-tôrz'). [F., Louis fourteenth.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the art or style of the times of Louis XIV. of France; as, *Louis quatorze* architecture.

Louk (louk), *n.* An accomplice; a "pal." [*Obs.*]

There is no thief without a *louk.* *Chaucer.*

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOUNGED (lounjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOUNGING (loun'jĭng).] [OE. *lungis* a tall, slow, awkward fellow, OF. *longis, longin,* said to be fr. *Longinus,* the name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ, but with reference also to L. *longus* long. Cf. LONG, *a.*] To spend time lazily, whether lolling or idly sauntering; to pass time indolently; to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner.

We *lounge* over the sciences, dawdle through literature, yawn over politics. *J. Hannay.*

Lounge, *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; the state of reclining indolently; a place of lounging.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge.* *Miss Edgeworth.*

2. A piece of furniture resembling a sofa, upon which one may lie or recline.

Loun'ger (loun'jẽr), *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

Loup (lōōp), *n.* (*Iron Works*) See 1st LOOP.

‖ **Loup'-cer'vier'** (lōō'sẽr'vyā'), *n.* [F. Cf. LUSERN.] (*Zoöl.*) The Canada lynx. See LYNX.

‖ **Loup'-loup'** (lōō'lōō'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The Pomeranian or Spitz dog.

Loups (lōōps), *n. pl.; sing.* LOUP. [F., prop., a wolf.] (*Ethnol.*) The Pawnees, a tribe of North American Indians whose principal totem was the wolf.

‖ **Lour** (lōōr), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic sardine (*Clupea Neohowii*), valued for its oil.

Lour (lour), *v. i.* See LOWER.

Lou'ri (lou'rĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LORY.

Louse (lous), *n.; pl.* LICE (līs). [OE. *lous,* AS. *lūs,* pl. *lȳs;* akin to D. *luis,* G. *laus,* OHG. *lūs,* Icel. *lūs,* Sw. *lus,* Dan. *luus;* perh. so named because it is destructive, and akin to E. *lose, loose.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous species of small, wingless, suctorial, parasitic insects belonging to a tribe (*Pediculina*), now usually regarded as degraded Hemiptera. To this group belong most of the lice of man and other mammals; as, the head *louse* of man (*Pediculus capitis*), the body *louse* (*P. vestimenti*), and the crab *louse* (*Phthirius pubis*), and many others. See *Crab louse, Dog louse, Cattle louse,* etc., under CRAB, DOG, etc.

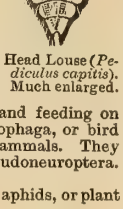

Head Louse (*Pediculus capitis*). Much enlarged.

2. Any one of numerous small mandibulate insects, mostly parasitic on birds, and feeding on the feathers. They are known as Mallophaga, or bird lice, though some occur on the hair of mammals. They are usually regarded as degraded Pseudoneuroptera. See MALLOPHAGA.

3. Any one of the numerous species of aphids, or plant lice. See APHID.

4. Any small crustacean parasitic on fishes. See BRANCHIURA, and ICHTHYOPHTHIRA.

☞ The term is also applied to various other parasites; as, the whale *louse,* bee *louse,* horse *louse.*

Louse fly (*Zoöl.*), a parasitic dipterous insect of the group Pupipara. Some of them are wingless, as the bee louse. — **Louse mite** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of mites which infest mammals and birds, clinging to the hair and feathers like lice. They belong to *Myobia, Dermaleichus, Mycoptes,* and several other genera.

Louse (louz), *v. t.* To clean from lice. "You sat and *loused* him." *Swift.*

Louse'wort' (lous'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any species of *Pedicularis,* a genus of perennial herbs. It was said to make sheep that fed on it lousy.

Yellow lousewort, a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus.*

Lous'i-ly (louz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From LOUSY.] In a lousy manner; in a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. [*Vulgar*]

Lous'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lousy.

Lous'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Infested with lice.

Louse Mite of the Sparrow (*Dermaleichus chelopus*). Male, much enlarged.

2. Mean; contemptible; as, a *lousy* knave. [*Vulgar*]

Such *lousy* learning as this is. *Bale.*

Lout (lout), *v. i.* [OE. *louten, luten,* AS. *lūtan;* akin to Icel. *lūta,* Dan. *lude,* OHG. *lūzēn* to lie hid.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Longfellow.*

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low. *Spenser.*

Lout, *n.* [Formerly also written *lowt.*] A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Lout, *v. t.* To treat as a lout or fool; to neglect; to disappoint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. "*Loutish* clown." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **Lout'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Lout'ish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Lou-tou'** (lōō-tōō'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A crested black monkey (*Semnopithecus maurus*) of Java.

Lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *lover,* OF. *lover, lovier;* **Lou'vre** or *l'ouvert* the opening, fr. *overt, ouvert,* p. p. of *ovrir, ouvrir,* to open, F. *ouvrir.* Cf. OVERT.] (*Arch.*) A small lantern. See LANTERN, 2 (*a*). [Written also *lover, loover, lovery,* and *luffer.*]

Louver boards *or* **boarding,** the sloping boards set to shed rainwater outward in openings which are to be left otherwise unfilled; as belfry windows, the openings of a louver, etc. — **Louver work,** slatted work.

Louver Boarding.

Lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love.

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *lovable,*
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Lov'age (lŭv'ăj), *n.* [F. *livèche,* fr. L. *levisticum, ligusticum,* a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, from *Ligusticus* Ligustine, Ligurian, *Liguria* a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Levisticum officinale*), sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love (lŭv), *n.* [OE. *love, luve,* AS. *lufe, lufu;* akin to E. *lief, believe,* L. *lubet, libet,* it pleases, Skr. *lubh* to be lustful. See LIEF.] **1.** A feeling of strong attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration; preëminent kindness or devotion to another; affection; tenderness; as, the *love* of brothers and sisters.

Of all the dearest bonds we prove
Thou countest sons' and mothers' *love*
Most sacred, most Thine own. *Keble.*

2. Especially, devoted attachment to, or tender or passionate affection for, one of the opposite sex.

He on his side
Leaning half-raised, with looks of cordial *love*
Hung over her enamored. *Milton.*

3. Courtship; — chiefly in the phrase *to make love,* i. e., to court, to woo, to solicit union in marriage.

Demetrius . . .
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter, Helena,
And won her soul. *Shak.*

4. Affection; kind feeling; friendship; strong liking or desire; fondness; good will; — opposed to *hate;* often with *of* and an object.

Love, and health to all. *Shak.*
Smit with the *love* of sacred song. *Milton.*
The *love* of science faintly warmed his breast. *Fenton.*

5. Due gratitude and reverence to God.

Keep yourselves in the *love* of God. *Jude* 21.

6. The object of affection; — often employed in endearing address. "Trust me, *love.*" *Dryden.*

Open the temple gates unto my *love.* *Spenser.*

7. Cupid, the god of love; sometimes, Venus.

Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *Loves* bestow. *Dryden.*
Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw *Love.* *Shak.*

8. A thin silk stuff. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

9. (*Bot.*) A climbing species of Clematis (*C. Vitalba*).

10. Nothing; no points scored on one side; — used in counting score at tennis, etc.

He won the match by three sets to *love.* *The Field.*

☞ *Love* is often used in the formation of compounds, in most of which the meaning is very obvious; as, *love*-cracked, *love*-darting, *love*-killing, *love*-linked, *love*-taught, etc.

A labor of love, a labor undertaken on account of regard for some person, or through pleasure in the work itself, without expectation of reward. — **Free love,** the doctrine or practice of consorting with one of the opposite sex, at pleasure, without marriage. See FREE LOVE. — **Free lover,** one who avows or practices free love. — **In love,** in the act of loving; — said esp. of the love of the sexes; as, to be *in love*; to fall *in love.* — **Love apple** (*Bot.*), the tomato. — **Love bird** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small, short-tailed parrots, or parrakeets, of the genus *Agapornis,* and allied genera. They are mostly from Africa. Some species are often kept as cage birds, and are celebrated for the affection which they show for their mates. — **Love broker,** a person who for pay acts as agent between lovers, or as a go-between in a sexual intrigue. *Shak.* — **Love charm,** a charm for exciting love. *Ld. Lytton.* — **Love child,** an illegitimate child. *Jane Austen.* — **Love day,** a day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Chaucer.* — **Love drink,** a love potion; a philter. *Chaucer.* — **Love favor,** something given to be worn in token of love. — **Love feast,** a religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations, as the Moravians and Methodists, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians. — **Love feat,** the gallant act of a lover. *Shak.* — **Love game,** a game, as in tennis, in which the vanquished person or party does not score a point. — **Love grass.** [G. *liebesgras.*] (*Bot.*) Any grass of the genus *Eragrostis.* — **Love-in-a-mist.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An herb of the Buttercup family (*Nigella Damascena*) having the flowers hidden in a maze of finely cut bracts. (*b*) The West Indian *Passiflora fœtida,* which has similar bracts. — **Love-in-idleness** (*Bot.*), a kind of violet; the small pansy.

A little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness.* *Shak.*

— **Love juice,** juice of a plant supposed to produce love. *Shak.* — **Love knot,** a knot or bow, as of ribbon; — so called from being used as a token of love, or as a pledge of mutual affection. *Milman.* — **Love lass,** a sweetheart. — **Love letter,** a letter of courtship. *Shak.* — **Love-lies-bleeding** (*Bot.*), a species of amaranth (*Amarantus melancholicus*). — **Love match,** a marriage brought about by love alone. — **Love potion,** a compounded draught intended to excite love, or venereal desire. — **Love rites,** sexual intercourse. *Pope.* — **Love scene,** an exhibition of love, as between lovers on the stage. — **Love suit,** courtship. *Shak.* — **Of all loves,** for the sake of all love; by all means. [*Obs.*] "Mrs. Arden desired him *of all loves* to come back again." *Holinshed.* — **The god of love,** *or* **Love god,** Cupid. — **To make love to,** to express affection for; to woo. "If you will marry, *make* your *loves to* me." *Shak.* — **To play for love,** to play a game, as at cards, without stakes. "A game at piquet *for love.*" *Lamb.*

Syn. — Affection; friendship; kindness; tenderness; fondness; delight.

Love (lŭv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOVED (lŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOVING.] [AS. *lufian.* √124. See LOVE, *n.*] **1.** To have a feeling of love for; to regard with affection or good will; as, to *love* one's children and friends; to *love* one's country; to *love* one's God.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. *Matt.* xxii. 37.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt.* xxii. 39.

2. To regard with passionate and devoted affection, as that of one sex for the other.

3. To take delight or pleasure in; to have a strong liking or desire for, or interest in; to be pleased with; to like; as, to *love* books; to *love* adventures.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *loved.* *Cowley.*

Love, *v. i.* To have the feeling of love; to be in love.

Love'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See LOVABLE.

Love'-dru'ry (-drụ'rȳ), *n.* [*Love* + OF. *druerie.* Cf. DRUERY.] Affection. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lov-ee' (lŭv-ē'), *n.* One who is loved. [*Humorous*] "The lover and *lovee.*" *Richardson.*

Love'ful (lŭv'fụl), *a.* Full of love. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Love'less, *a.* **1.** Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness. *Milton. Shelton.*

2. Not attracting love; unattractive.

These are ill-favored to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinable virtues. *Holland.*

Love'li-ly (lŭv'lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From LOVELY.] In a manner to excite love; amiably. [*R.*] *Otway.*

Love'li-ness, *n.* [From LOVELY.] The state or quality of being lovely.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth! *Spectator.*

Love'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself; an earlock; — worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Burton.*

A long *lovelock* and long hair he wore. *Sir W. Scott.*

Love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

The *lovelorn* nightingale. *Milton.*

Love'ly (lŭv'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* LOVELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LOVELIEST.] [AS. *luflic.*] **1.** Having such an appearance as excites, or is fitted to excite, love; beautiful; charming; very pleasing in form, looks, tone, or manner. "*Lovely* to look on." *Piers Plowman.*

Not one so fair of face, of speech so *lovely.* *Robert of Brunne.*
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as *lovely* as is this of hers. *Shak.*

2. Lovable; amiable; having qualities of any kind which excite, or are fitted to excite, love or friendship.

A most *lovely* gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*

3. Loving; tender. [*Obs.*] "A *lovely* kiss." *Shak.*

Many a *lovely* look on them he cast. *Chaucer.*

4. Very pleasing; — applied loosely to almost anything which is not grand or merely pretty; as, a *lovely* view; a *lovely* valley; a *lovely* melody.

Indeed these fields
Are *lovely; lovelier* not the Elysian lawns. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Beautiful; charming; delightful; delectable; enchanting; lovable; amiable.

Love'ly, *adv.* In a manner to please, or to excite love. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Tyndale.*

Love'-mak'ing (lŭv'māk'ĭng), *n.* Courtship. *Bacon.*

Love'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who deals in affairs of love. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loves; one who is in love; — usually limited, in the singular, to a person of the male sex. *Gower.*

Love is blind, and *lovers* can not see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shak.*

2. A friend; one strongly attached to another; one who greatly desires the welfare of any person or thing; as, a *lover* of his country.

I slew my best *lover* for the good of Rome. *Shak.*

3. One who has a strong liking for anything, as books, science, or music. "A *lover* of knowledge." *T. Burnet.*

Lo'ver (lō'vẽr), **Lo'ver-y** (-y), *n.* See LOUVER. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Lov'er-wise' (lŭv'ẽr-wīz'), *adv.* As lovers do.
As they sat down here *loverwise*. *W. D. Howells.*

Love'-sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* **1.** Languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.
To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*
2. Originating in, or expressive of, languishing love.
Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

Love'-sick'ness, *n.* The state of being love-sick.

Love'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *lufsum.*] Lovely. [*Obs.*]

Lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Affectionate.
The fairest and most *loving* wife in Greece. *Tennyson.*
2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

Lov'ing-kind'ness (-kīnd'nĕs), *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor. *Ps.* lxxxix. 33.

Lov'ing-ly, *adv.* With love; affectionately.

Lov'ing-ness, *n.* Affection; kind regard.
The only two bands of good will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Lov'yer (lŭv'yẽr), *n.* A lover. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Low (lŏh), *obs. strong imp.* of LAUGH. *Chaucer.*

Low (lō), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWED (lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWING.] [OE. *lowen*, AS. *hlōwan;* akin to D. *loeijen*, OHG. *hlōjan*, *hluojan.*] To make the calling sound of cows and other bovine animals; to moo.
The *lowing* herd wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

Low, *n.* The calling sound ordinarily made by cows and other bovine animals.
Talking voices and the *low* of herds. *Wordsworth.*

Low, *n.* [AS. *hlāw;* akin to Goth. *hlaiw* a grave, *hlains* a hill, and to E. *lean* to incline.] A hill; a mound; a grave. [*Obs.* except in place names.] *Skeat.*

Low (lō; *Scot.* lou), *n.* [Icel. *log*, *logi;* akin to E. *light*, n.] Fire; a flame; a light. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Low, *v. i.* To burn; to blaze. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Burns.*

Low (lō), *a.* [*Compar.* LOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* LOWEST.] [OE. *low*, *louh*, *lah*, Icel. *lāgr;* akin to Sw. *låg*, Dan. *lav*, D. *laag*, and E. *lie.* See LIE to be prostrate.]
1. Occupying an inferior position or place; not high or elevated; depressed in comparison with something else; as, *low* ground; a *low* flight.
2. Not rising to the usual height; as, a man of *low* stature; a *low* fence.
3. Near the horizon; as, the sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.
4. Sunk to the farthest ebb of the tide; as, *low* tide.
5. Beneath the usual or remunerative rate or amount, or the ordinary value; moderate; cheap; as, the *low* price of corn; *low* wages.
6. Not loud; as, a *low* voice; a *low* sound.
7. (*Mus.*) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave; as, a *low* pitch; a *low* note.
8. (*Phon.*) Made, as a vowel, with a low position of part of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ă (ăm), ą (all). See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 5, 10, 11.
9. Near, or not very distant from, the equator; as, in the *low* northern latitudes.
10. Numerically small; as, a *low* number.
11. Wanting strength or animation; depressed; dejected; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits.
12. Depressed in condition; humble in rank; as, men of *low* condition; the *lower* classes.
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*
13. Mean; vulgar; base; dishonorable; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick or stratagem.
14. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison.
In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*
15. Submissive; humble. "*Low* reverence." *Milton.*
16. Deficient in vital energy; feeble; weak; as, a *low* pulse; made *low* by sickness.
17. Moderate; not intense; not inflammatory; as, *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever.
18. Smaller than is reasonable or probable; as, a *low* estimate.
19. Not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing; plain; simple; as, a *low* diet.

☞ *Low* is often used in the formation of compounds which require no special explanation; as, *low*-arched, *low*-browed, *low*-crowned, *low*-heeled, *low*-lying, *low*-priced, *low*-roofed, *low*-toned, *low*-voiced, and the like.

Low Church. See *High Church*, under HIGH.—**Low Countries,** the Netherlands.—**Low German, Low Latin,** etc. See under GERMAN, LATIN, etc.—**Low life,** humble life.—**Low milling,** a process of making flour from grain by a single grinding and by siftings.—**Low relief.** See BAS-RELIEF.—**Low side window** (*Arch.*), a peculiar form of window common in mediæval churches, and of uncertain use. Windows of this sort are narrow, near the ground, and out of the line of the other windows, and in many different situations in the building.—**Low spirits,** despondency.—**Low steam,** steam having a low pressure.—**Low steel,** steel which contains only a small proportion of carbon, and can not be hardened greatly by sudden cooling.—**Low Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter;—popularly so called.—**Low tide,** the farthest ebb of the tide; the tide at its lowest point; low water.—**Low water.** (*a*) The lowest point of the ebb tide; a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. (*b*) (*Steam Boiler*) The condition of an insufficient quantity of water in the boiler.—**Low water alarm** *or* **indicator** (*Steam Boiler*), a contrivance of various forms attached to a boiler for giving warning when the water is low.—**Low water mark,** that part of the shore to which the waters recede when the tide is the lowest. *Bouvier.*—**Low wine,** a liquor containing about 20 per cent of alcohol, produced by the first distillation of wash; the first run of the still;—often in the plural.

Low, *n.* (*Card Playing*) The lowest trump, usually the deuce; the lowest trump dealt or drawn.

Low, *adv.* **1.** In a low position or manner; not aloft; not on high; near the ground.
2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price; cheaply; as, he sold his wheat *low.*
3. In a low or mean condition; humbly; meanly.
4. In time approaching our own.
In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*
5. With a low voice or sound; not loudly; gently; as, to speak *low.* *Addison.*
The . . . odorous wind
Breathes *low* between the sunset and the moon. *Tennyson.*
6. With a low musical pitch or tone.
Can sing both high and *low.* *Shak.*
7. In subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice. *Spenser.*
8. (*Astron.*) In a path near the equator, so that the declination is small, or near the horizon, so that the altitude is small;—said of the heavenly bodies with reference to the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs *low*, that is, is comparatively near the horizon when on or near the meridian.

Low (lō), *v. t.* To depress; to lower. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Low'bell' (lō'bĕl'), *n.* [*Low* a flame + *bell.*] **1.** A bell used in fowling at night, to frighten birds, and, with a sudden light, to make them fly into a net.
The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep. *King.*
2. A bell to be hung on the neck of a sheep.
A *lowbell* hung about a sheep's . . . neck. *Howell.*

Low'bell', *v. t.* To frighten, as with a lowbell.

Low'born' (lō'bôrn'), *a.* Born in a low condition or rank;—opposed to *highborn.*

Low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; characteristic or indicative of such breeding; rude; impolite; vulgar; as, a *lowbred* fellow; a *lowbred* remark.

Low'-church' (lō'chûrch'), *a.* Not placing a high estimate on ecclesiastical organizations or forms;—applied especially to Episcopalians, and opposed to *high-church.* See *High Church*, under HIGH.

Low'-church'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the low-church party.

Low'-church'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who holds low-church principles.

Low'-church'man-ship, *n.* The state of being a low-churchman.

Low'er (lō'ẽr), *a.* *Compar. of* LOW, *a.*

Low'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWERED (lō'ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWERING.] [From LOW, *a.*] **1.** To let descend by its own weight, as something suspended; to let down; as, to *lower* a bucket into a well; to *lower* a sail or a boat; sometimes, to pull down; as, to *lower* a flag.
Lowered softly with a threefold cord of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson.*
2. To reduce the height of; as, to *lower* a fence or wall; to *lower* a chimney or turret.
3. To depress as to direction; as, to *lower* the aim of a gun; to make less elevated as to object; as, to *lower* one's ambition, aspirations, or hopes.
4. To reduce the degree, intensity, strength, etc., of; as, to *lower* the temperature of anything; to *lower* one's vitality; to *lower* distilled liquors.
5. To bring down; to humble; as, to *lower* one's pride.
6. To reduce in value, amount, etc.; as, to *lower* the price of goods, the rate of interest, etc.

Low'er, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less; to diminish; to decrease; as, the river *lowered* as rapidly as it rose.

Low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWERING.] [OE. *lowren*, *luren;* cf. D. *loeren*, LG. *luren*, G. *lauern* to lurk, to be on the watch, and E. *leer*, *lurk.*] **1.** To be dark, gloomy, and threatening, as clouds; to be covered with dark and threatening clouds, as the sky; to show threatening signs of approach, as a tempest.
All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house. *Shak.*
2. To frown; to look sullen.
But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

Low'er, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. A frowning; sullenness.

Low'er-case' (lō'ẽr-kās'), *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case;—used to denote the small letters, in distinction from capitals and small capitals. See the Note under 1st CASE, *n.*, 3.

Low'er-ing (lou'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Dark and threatening; gloomy; sullen; as, *lowering* clouds or sky.

Low'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

Low'er-most' (lō'ẽr-mōst'), *a.* [Irreg. *superl.* of LOW. Cf. UPPERMOST, FOREMOST, etc.] Lowest.

Low'er-y (lou'ẽr-y), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering; as, a *lowery* sky; *lowery* weather.

Lowgh (lŏh), **Lowh,** *obs. strong imp.* of LAUGH. [Cf. 1st Low and 2d LOUGH.] *Chaucer.*

Low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n.* The calling sound made by cows and other bovine animals.

Low'ish, *a.* Somewhat low. [*Colloq.*] *Richardson.*

Lowk (louk), *n.* See LOUK. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Low'land (lō'land), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country;—opposed to *highland.*

The Lowlands, Belgium and Holland; the Netherlands; also, the southern part of Scotland.

Low'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of the Lowlands of Scotland, as distinguished from *Highlander.*

Low'li-hood (lō'lĭ-hŏŏd), **Low'li-head** (-hĕd), *n.* A lowly state. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Low'li-ly, *adv.* In a lowly place or manner; humbly. [*Obs.* or *R.*]
Thinking *lowlily* of himself and highly of those better than himself. *J. C. Shairp.*

Low'li-ness, *n.* [From LOWLY.] **1.** The state or quality of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.
Walk . . . with all *lowliness* and meekness. *Eph.* iv. 1, 2.
2. Low condition, especially as to manner of life.
The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice. *Dryden.*

Low'-lived' (lō'līvd'), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, one bred in a low and vulgar condition of life; mean; dishonorable; contemptible; as, *low-lived* dishonesty.

Low'ly (lō'lỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* LOWLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LOWLIEST.] [*Low*, a. + *-ly.*] **1.** Not high; not elevated in place; low. "*Lowly* lands" *Dryden.*
2. Low in rank or social importance.
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*
4. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.

Low'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. "Be *lowly* wise." *Milton.*
2. In a low condition; meanly.
I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

Low'-mind'ed (lō'mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Inclined in mind to low or unworthy things; showing a base mind.
Low-minded and immoral. *Macaulay.*
All old religious jealousies were condemned as *low-minded* infirmities. *Bancroft.*

Low'-mind'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being low-minded; meanness; baseness.

Lown (loun), *n.* [See LOON.] A low fellow. [*Obs.*]

Low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté;—said of a woman's dress.

Low'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being low.

Low'-pres'sure (lō'prĕsh'ụr), *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure.
Low-pressure steam engine, a steam engine in which low steam is used; often applied to a condensing engine even when steam at high pressure is used. See STEAM ENGINE.

Low'ry (lou'rỹ), *n.* An open box car used on railroads. Compare LORRY.

Low'-spir'it-ed (lō'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Deficient in animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not sprightly.—**Low'-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Low'-stud'ded (lō'stŭd'dĕd), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs; as, a *low-studded* house or room.

Low'-thought'ed (lō'thạt'ĕd), *a.* Having one's thoughts directed toward mean or insignificant subjects.

Lox'o-drom'ic (lŏks'ō-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός slanting, oblique + δρόμος a running, course: cf. F. *loxodromique.*] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines; as, *loxodromic* tables.
Loxodromic curve *or* **line** (*Geom.*), a line on the surface of a sphere, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line. It is the line on which a ship sails when her course is always in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

Lox'o-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or method of sailing on the loxodromic or rhumb line.

Lox-od'ro-mism (lŏks-ŏd'rō-mĭz'm), *n.* The act or process of tracing a loxodromic curve; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

Lox-od'ro-my (-mỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *loxodromie.*] The science of loxodromics. [*R.*]

Loy (loi), *n.* A long, narrow spade for stony lands.

Loy'al (loi'al), *a.* [F. *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law. See LEGAL, and cf. LEAL.]
1. Faithful to law; upholding the lawful authority; faithful and true to the lawful government; faithful to the prince or sovereign to whom one is subject; unswerving in allegiance.
Welcome, sir John! But why come you in arms?—
To help King Edward in his time of storm,
As every *loyal* subject ought to do. *Shak.*
2. True to any person or persons to whom one owes fidelity, especially as a wife to her husband, lovers to each other, and friend to friend; constant; faithful to a cause or a principle.
Your true and *loyal* wife. *Shak.*
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

Loy'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority; especially, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or government, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

Loy'al-ly, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loy'al-ness, *n.* Loyalty. [*R.*] *Stow.*

Loy'al-ty (loi'al-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *loyauté.* See LOYAL, and cf. LEGALITY.] The state or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, etc.
He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*
Notwithstanding all the subtle bait
With which those Amazons his love still craved,
To his one love his *loyalty* he saved. *Spenser.*
☞ "*Loyalty* . . . expresses, properly, that fidelity which one owes according to law, and does not necessarily include that attachment to the royal person, which, happily, we in England have been able further to throw into the word." *Trench.*
Syn. — Allegiance; fealty. See ALLEGIANCE.

Loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* [F. *lozange*, *losange;* perh. the same as OF. *losenge* flattery, praise, the heraldic sense being the oldest (cf. E. *hatchment*, *blazon*). Cf. LOSENGER, LAUDABLE.] **1.** (*Her.*) (*a*) A diamond-shaped figure usually with the upper and lower angles slightly acute, borne upon a shield or escutcheon. Cf. FUSIL. (*b*) A form of the escutcheon used by women instead of the shield which is used by men.
2. A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.
3. Anything in the form of a lozenge.
4. A small cake of sugar and starch, flavored, and often medicated, — originally in the form of a lozenge.

Lozenge.

Lozenge coach, the coach of a dowager, having her coat of arms painted on a lozenge. [*Obs.*] *Walpole.*—

Lozenge molding (*Arch.*), a kind of molding, used in Norman architecture, characterized by lozenge-shaped ornaments.

Lozenge Molding.

Loz'enged (lŏz'ĕnjd), **Loz'enge-shaped'** (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.

The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window. *C. Brontë.*

Loz'en-gy (-ĕn-jў), *a.* [F. *losangé.* See LOZENGE.] (*Her.*) Divided into lozenge-shaped compartments, as the field or a bearing, by lines drawn in the direction of the bend and bend sinister.

Lozengy.

Lu (lū), *n. & v. t.* See LOO.

Lub'bard (lŭb'bĕrd), *n.* [See LUBBER.] A lubber. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Lub'bard, *a.* Lubberly.

Lub'ber (-bĕr), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *lubber.* See LOOBY, LOB.] A heavy, clumsy, or awkward fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

Lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

Land lubber, a name given in contempt by sailors to a person who lives on land. — **Lubber grasshopper** (*Zoöl.*), a large, stout, clumsy grasshopper; esp., *Brachystola magna,* from the Rocky Mountain plains, and *Romalea microptera,* which is injurious to orange trees in Florida. — **Lubber's hole** (*Naut.*), a hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which sailors may go aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds. It is considered by seamen as only fit to be used by lubbers. *Totten.* — **Lubber's line, point,** *or* **mark,** a line or point in the compass case indicating the head of the ship, and consequently the course which the ship is steering.

Lub'ber-ly, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.

A great *lubberly* boy. *Shak.*

Lub'ber-ly, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Dryden.*

Lu'bric (lū'brĭk), **Lu'bric-al** (-brĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lubricus:* cf. F. *lubrique.*] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery. [*R.*]

2. Lascivious; wanton; lewd. [*R.*]

This *lubric* and adulterate age. *Dryden.*

Lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *lubricans,* p. pr. of *lubricare.* See LUBRICATE.] Lubricating.

Lu'bri-cant, *n.* That which lubricates; specifically, a substance, as oil, grease, plumbago, etc., used for reducing the friction of the working parts of machinery.

Lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *lubricatus,* p. p. of *lubricare* to lubricate. See LUBRIC.] **1.** To make smooth or slippery; as, mucilaginous and saponaceous remedies *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied. *S. Sharp.*

Supples, *lubricates,* and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine. *Young.*

2. To apply a lubricant to, as oil or tallow.

Lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of lubricating; the act of making slippery.

Lu'bri-ca'tor (lū'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lubricates. "*Lubricator* of the fibers." *Burke.*

2. A contrivance, as an oil cup, for supplying a lubricant to machinery.

Lu-bric'i-tate (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* See LUBRICATE.

Lu-bric'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *lubricitas:* cf. F. *lubricité.*] **1.** Smoothness; freedom from friction; also, property which diminishes friction; as, the *lubricity* of oil. *Ray.*

2. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange.*

3. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency. *Sir T. Herbert.*

As if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem. *Dryden.*

Lu'bri-cous (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] Lubric.

Lu'bri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), **Lu'bri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lubricus* lubric + *facere* to make.] The act of lubricating, or making smooth. *Ray. Bacon.*

‖ **Lu'carne'** (lu'kárn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lucerna* a lamp. See LUTHERN.] (*Arch.*) A dormer window.

Luc-chese' (lŭk-kēz' *or* -kēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* [It. *Lucchese.*] A native or inhabitant of Lucca, in Tuscany; in the plural, the people of Lucca.

Luce (lūs), *n.* [OF. *lus,* L. *lucius* a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A pike when full grown. *Halliwell.*

Lu'cen-cy (lū'sen-sў), *n.* The quality of being lucent.

Lu'cent (lū'sent), *a.* [L. *lucens,* p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux, lucis,* light.] Shining; bright; resplendent. "The sun's *lucent* orb." *Milton.*

Lu'cern (lū'sẽrn), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] [*Obs.*] **1.** A sort of hunting dog; — perhaps from *Lucerne,* in Switzerland.

My *lucerns,* too, or dogs inured to hunt
Beasts of most rapine. *Chapman.*

2. An animal whose fur was formerly much in request (by some supposed to be the lynx). [Written also *lusern* and *luzern.*]

The polecat, mastern, and the richskinned *lucern*
I know to chase. *Beau. & Fl.*

Lu'cern, *n.* [F. *luzerne.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Medicago sativa*), having bluish purple cloverlike flowers, cultivated for fodder; — called also *alfalfa.* [Written also *lucerne.*]

Lucern (*Medicago sativa*), reduced.

Lu'cern, *n.* [L. *lucerna.*] A lamp. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

Lu-cer'nal (lū-sẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *lucerna* a lamp.] Of or pertaining to a lamp.

Lucernal microscope, a form of the microscope in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp, and its image is thrown upon a plate of ground glass connected with the instrument, or on a screen independent of it.

‖ **Lu'cer-na'ri-a** (lū'sẽr-nā'rĭ-á), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lucerna* a lamp.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acalephs, having a bell-shaped body with eight groups of short tentacles around the margin. It attaches itself by a sucker at the base of the pedicel.

Lucernaria (*L. quadricornis*).

Lu'cer-na'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Lucernaridæ. — *n.* One of the Lucernaridæ.

‖ **Lu'cer-nar'i-da** (-năr'ĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See LUCERNARIA.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of acalephs, including *Lucernaria* and allied genera; — called also *Calycozoa.* (*b*) A more extensive group of acalephs, including both the true Lucernaridæ and the Discophora.

Lu'cerne (lū'sẽrn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See LUCERN, the plant.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus,* fr. *lux, lucis,* light. See LIGHT, *n.*] **1.** Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven.

Lucid, like a glowworm. *Sir I. Newton.*
A court compact of *lucid* marbles. *Tennyson.*

2. Clear; transparent. "*Lucid* streams." *Milton.*

3. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; clear.

A *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate. *Macaulay.*

4. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, a *lucid* interval.

Syn. — Luminous; bright; clear; transparent; sane; reasonable. See LUMINOUS.

Lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *lucidité.* See LUCID.] The quality or state of being lucid.

Lu'cid-ly (lū'sĭd-lў), *adv.* In a lucid manner.

Lu'cid-ness, *n.* The quality of being lucid; lucidity.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star, fr. *lux, lucis,* light + *ferre* to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — applied in Isaiah by a metaphor to a king of Babylon.

How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer,* son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground which didst weaken the nations! *Is.* xiv. 12.

Tertullian and Gregory the Great understood this passage of Isaiah in reference to the fall of Satan; in consequence of which the name *Lucifer* has since been applied to Satan. *Kitto.*

2. Hence, Satan.

How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors! . . .
When he falls, he falls like *Lucifer,*
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

3. A match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction; — called also *lucifer match,* and *locofoco.* See LOCOFOCO.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of free-swimming macruran Crustacea, having a slender body and long appendages.

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an (-fē'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer; having the pride of Lucifer; satanic; devilish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Luciferians or their leader.

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go as far as he did in opposing the Arians.

Lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See LUCIFER.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

Lu-cif'er-ous-ly, *adv.* In a luciferous manner.

Lu-cif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucificus; lux, lucis,* light + *facere* to make.] Producing light. *Grew.*

Lu'ci-form (lū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lux, lucis,* light + *-form.*] Having, in some respects, the nature of light; resembling light. *Berkeley.*

Lu-cif'ri-an (lū-sĭf'rĭ-an), *a.* Luciferian; satanic. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Lu-cim'e-ter (lū-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lux, lucis,* light + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

Luck (lŭk), *n.* [Akin to D. *luk,* geluk, G. *glück,* Icel. *lukka,* Sw. *lycka,* Dan. *lykke,* and perh. to G. *locken* to entice. Cf. 3d GLECK.] That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting one's interests or happiness, and which is deemed casual; a course or series of such events regarded as occurring by chance; chance; hap; fate; fortune; often, one's habitual or characteristic fortune; as, good, bad, ill, or hard *luck. Luck* is often used for *good luck;* as, *luck* is better than skill.

If thou dost play with him at any game,
Thou art sure to lose; and of that natural *luck,*
He beats thee 'gainst the odds. *Shak.*

Luck penny, a small sum given back for luck to one who pays money. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **To be in luck,** to receive some good, or to meet with some success, in an unexpected manner, or as the result of circumstances beyond one's control; to be fortunate.

Luck'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* [From LUCKY.] In a lucky manner; by good fortune; fortunately; — used in a good sense; as, they *luckily* escaped injury.

Luck'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being lucky; as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

2. Good fortune; favorable issue or event. *Locke.*

Luck'less, *a.* Being without luck; unpropitious; unfortunate; unlucky; meeting with ill success or bad fortune; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

— **Luck'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Luck'less-ness,** *n.*

Luck'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LUCKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LUCKIEST.] **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success or good fortune; — said of persons; as, a *lucky* adventurer. "*Lucky* wight." *Spenser.*

2. Producing, or resulting in, good by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious; fortunate; as, a *lucky* mistake; a *lucky* cast; a *lucky* hour.

We doubt not of a fair and *lucky* war. *Shak.*

Syn. — Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

Luck'y proach' (lŭk'ў prōch'). (*Zoöl.*) See FATHER-LASHER.

Lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus,* fr. *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum* gain: cf. F. *lucratif.* See LUCRE.] **1.** Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* business or office.

The trade of merchandise being the most *lucrative,* may bear usury at a good rate. *Bacon.*

2. Greedy of gain. [*Obs.*]

Such diligence as the most part of our *lucrative* lawyers do use, in deferring and prolonging of matters and actions from term to term. *Latimer.*

Lu'cra-tive-ly, *adv.* In a lucrative manner.

Lu'cre (lū'kẽr), *n.* [F. *lucre,* L. *lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — often in an ill sense.

The lust of *lucre* and the dread of death. *Pope.*

Lu-crif'er-ous (lū-krĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lucrum* gain + *-ferous.*] Gainful; profitable. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Lu-crif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucrificus; lucrum* gain + *facere* to make.] Producing profit; gainful. [*Obs.*]

Luc-ta'tion (lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luctatio,* fr. *luctari* to wrestle, strive.] Effort to overcome in contest; struggle; endeavor. [*R.*] *Farindon.*

Luc'tu-al (lŭk'tū-al; 135), *a.* [L. *luctus* mourning, sorrow, fr. *lugere, luctum,* to mourn.] Producing grief; saddening. [*Obs.*] *Sir G. Buck.*

Lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUCUBRATED (-brā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUCUBRATING (-brā'tĭng).] [L. *lucubratus,* p. p. of *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, fr. *lux* light. See LIGHT, *n.*] To study by candlelight or a lamp; to study by night.

Lu'cu-brate, *v. t.* To elaborate, perfect, or compose, by night study or by laborious endeavor.

Lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lucubratio:* cf. F. *lucubration.*] **1.** The act of lucubrating, or studying by candlelight; nocturnal study; meditation.

After long *lucubration* I have hit upon such an expedient. *Goldsmith.*

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement; hence (loosely) any literary composition.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

Lu'cu-bra'tor (lū'kū-brā'tẽr), *n.* One who studies by night; also, one who produces lucubrations.

Lu'cu-bra-to-ry (-brā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *lucubratorius.*] Composed by candlelight, or by night; of or pertaining to night studies; laborious or painstaking. *Pope.*

Lu'cule (lū'kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *lux, lucis,* light.] (*Astron.*) A spot or fleck on the sun brighter than the surrounding surface.

Lu'cu-lent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *luculentus,* from *lux, lucis,* light.] **1.** Lucid; clear; transparent. *Thomson.*

2. Clear; evident; luminous. "Most *luculent* testimonies." *Hooker.*

3. Bright; shining in beauty. [*Obs.*]

Most debonair and *luculent* lady. *B. Jonson.*

Lu'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a luculent manner; clearly.

Lu-cul'lite (lū-kŭl'līt), *n.* [From *Lucullus,* a Roman consul, famous for his great wealth and luxury: cf. F. *lucullite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes.

‖ **Lu-cu'ma** (lŭ-kū'má), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American genus of sapotaceous trees bearing sweet and edible fruits.

☞ *Lucuma mammosum* is called *natural marmalade* in the West Indies; *L. Caimito,* of Peru, furnishes a delicious fruit called *lucuma* and *caimito.*

Lud'dite (lŭd'dīt), *n.* One of a number of riotous persons in England, who for six years (1811–17) tried to prevent the use of labor-saving machinery by breaking it, burning factories, etc.; — so called from Ned *Lud,* a half-witted man who some years previously had broken stocking frames. *J. & H. Smith. H. Martineau.*

Lu-dib'ri-ous (lū-dĭb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ludibrium* mockery, derision, from *ludere* to play, sport.] Sportive; ridiculous; wanton. [*Obs.*] *Tooker.*

Lu'di-bund (lū'dĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *ludibundus.*] Sportive. [*Obs.*] — **Lu'di-bund-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Lu'di-crous (-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus,* or *ludicer,* from *ludus* play, sport, fr. *ludere* to play.] Adapted to excite laughter, without scorn or contempt; sportive. *Broome.*

A chapter upon German rhetoric would be in the same *ludicrous* predicament as Van Troil's chapter on the snakes of Iceland, which delivers its business in one summary sentence, announcing, that snakes in Iceland — there are none. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Laughable; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous. — LUDICROUS, LAUGHABLE, RIDICULOUS. We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; as *laughable* when the impression is somewhat stronger; as *ridiculous* when more or less contempt is mingled with the merriment created.

— **Lu'di-crous-ly,** *adv.* — **Lu'di-crous-ness,** *n.*

Lu'di-fi-ca'tion (lū'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ludificatio,* fr. *ludificare* to make sport of; *ludus* sport + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] The act of deriding.

Lu-dif'i-ca-to-ry (lū-dĭf'ĭ-kà-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *ludificatorius.*] Making sport; tending to excite derision. [*Obs.*]

Lud'lam-ite (lŭd'lam-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Ludlam,* of London.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small, green, transparent, monoclinic crystals. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron.

Lud'low group' (lŭd'lō grōop'). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the British Upper Silurian lying below the Old Red Sandstone; — so named from the *Ludlow,* in Western England. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Lud'wig-ite (lŭd'wĭg-īt), *n.* [Named after the chemist *Ludwig.*] (*Min.*) A borate of iron and magnesia, occurring in fibrous masses of a blackish green color.

‖ **Lu'es** (lū'ēz), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Disease, especially of a contagious kind.

Lues venerea, syphilis; — called also simply *lues.*

Luff (lŭf), *n.* [OE. *lof,* prob. a sort of timber by which the course of a ship was directed, perh. a sort of

paddle; cf. D. *loef* luff, *loeven* to luff. The word is perh. akin to E. *glove*. Cf. ALOOF.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b*) The act of sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d*) The forward or weather leech of a sail, especially of the jib, spanker, and other fore-and-aft sails.

Luff tackle, a purchase composed of a double and single block and fall, used for various purposes. *Totten.* — **Luff upon luff**, a luff tackle attached to the fall of another luff tackle. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Luff (lŭf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUFFED (lŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUFFING.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind; to turn the tiller so as to make the vessel sail nearer the wind.

To luff round, *or* **To luff alee**, to make the extreme of this movement, for the purpose of throwing the ship's head into the wind.

Luf'fer (lŭf'fẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) See LOUVER.

Lug (lŭg), *n.* [Sw. *lugg* the forelock.] **1.** The ear, or its lobe. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

2. That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported, carried, or grasped, or to which a support is fastened; an ear; as, the *lugs* of a kettle; the *lugs* of a founder's flask; the *lug* (handle) of a jug.

3. (*Mach.*) A projecting piece to which anything, as a rod, is attached, or against which anything, as a wedge or key, bears, or through which a bolt passes, etc.

Lug (3). *A A* Lugs.

4. (*Harness*) The leather loop or ear by which a shaft is held up.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The lugworm.

Lug bolt (*Mach.*), a bolt terminating in a long, flat extension which takes the place of a head; a strap bolt.

Lug, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUGGED (lŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUGGING (lŭg'gĭng).] [OE. *luggen*, Sw. *lugga* to pull by the hair, fr. *lugg* the forelock.] To pull with force; to haul; to drag along; to carry with difficulty, as something heavy or cumbersome. *Dryden.*

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

Lug, *v. i.* To move slowly and heavily. [*Obs.*]

Lug, *n.* **1.** The act of lugging; as, a hard *lug;* that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy *lug.* [*Colloq.*]

2. Anything which moves slowly. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Lug, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A rod or pole. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

2. A measure of length, being 16½ feet; a rod, pole, or perch. [*Obs.*] "Eight *lugs* of ground." *Spenser.*

Chimney lug, *or* **Lug pole**, a pole on which a kettle is hung over the fire, either in a chimney or in the open air. [*Local, U. S.*] *Whittier.*

Lug'gage (lŭg'gĕj; 48), *n.* [From 4th LUG.] That which is lugged; anything cumbrous and heavy to be carried; especially, a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc., or their contents.

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage?* *Shak.*

Syn. — Plunder; baggage.

Luggage van, a vehicle for carrying luggage; a railway car, or compartment of a car, for carrying luggage. [*Eng.*]

Lug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel having two or three masts, and a running bowsprit, and carrying lugsails. See *Illustration* in Appendix. *Totten.*

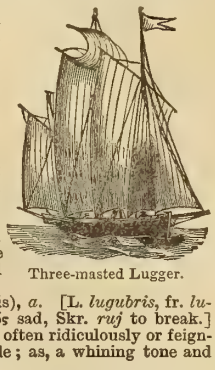

Three-masted Lugger.

Lug'ger, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Indian falcon (*Falco jugger*), similar to the European lanner and the American prairie falcon.

Lug'mark' (lŭg'märk'), *n.* [From LUG an ear.] A mark cut into the ear of an animal to identify it; an earmark.

Lug'sail' (-sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast and is raised or lowered with the sail. *Totten.*

Lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn; cf. Gr. λυγρός sad, Skr. *ruj* to break.] Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly; doleful; woful; pitiable; as, a whining tone and a *lugubrious* look.

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other *lugubrious* emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

— **Lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lug'worm' (lŭg'wûrm'), *n.* [1st *lug* + *worm.*]

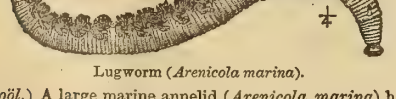

Lugworm (*Arenicola marina*).

(*Zoöl.*) A large marine annelid (*Arenicola marina*) having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back. It is found burrowing in sandy beaches, both in America and Europe, and is used for bait by European fishermen. Called also *lobworm*, and *baitworm.*

Luke (lūk), *a.* [Prob. fr. *lew*, perh. influenced by AS. *wlæc* warm, lukewarm, remiss. Cf. LEW.] Moderately warm; not hot; tepid. — **Luke'ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Nine penn'orth o' brandy and water *luke.* *Dickens.*

Luke'warm' (-wąrm'), *a.* [See LUKE.] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent. "*Lukewarm* blood." *Spenser.* "*Lukewarm* patriots." *Addison.*

An obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

— **Luke'warm'ly**, *adv.* — **Luke'warm'ness**, *n.*

Lull (lŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LULLED (lŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LULLING.] [Akin to OD. *lullen* to sing to sleep, G. *lullen*, Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla;* all of imitative origin. Cf. LOLL, LOLLARD.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to compose; to calm; to soothe; to quiet. "To *lull* him soft asleep." *Spenser.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

Lull, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside; to cease or abate for a time; as, the storm *lulls.*

Lull, *n.* **1.** The power or quality of soothing; that which soothes; a lullaby. [*R.*] *Young.*

2. A temporary cessation of storm or confusion.

Lull'a-by (lŭl'ȧ-bī), *n.* [From LULL, *v. t.*] **1.** A song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep; that which quiets. *Shak.*

2. Hence: Good night; good-by. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lull'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lulls.

Lull'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lulling manner; soothingly.

Lum (lŭm), *n.* [W. *llumon* chimney, *llum* that shoots up or ends in a point.] **1.** A chimney. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Burns.*

2. A ventilating chimney over the shaft of a mine.

3. A woody valley; also, a deep pool. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lu'ma-chel (lū'mȧ-kĕl), } *n.* [F. *lumachelle*, It. *lu-*
‖ **Lu'ma-chel'la** (-kĕl'lȧ), } *machella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. L. *limax, -acis.*] (*Min.*) A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors. It is also called *fire marble*, from its fiery reflections.

Lum-bag'i-nous (lŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to lumbago.

Lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin. See LUMBAR.] (*Med.*) A rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back.

Lum'bar (lŭm'bẽr), } *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin. See LOIN.]
Lum'bal (lŭm'bal), } (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or near, the loins; as, the *lumbar* arteries.

Lumbar region (*Anat.*), the region of the loin; specifically, a region between the hypochondriac and iliac regions, and outside of the umbilical region.

Lum'ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Lombard*, the Lombards being the money lenders and pawnbrokers of the Middle Ages. A *lumber* room was, according to Trench, originally a *Lombard* room, or room where the Lombard pawnbroker stored his pledges. See LOMBARD.] **1.** A pawnbroker's shop, or room for storing articles put in pawn; hence, a pledge, or pawn. [*Obs.*]

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it, till the ships came. *Lady Murray.*

2. Old or refuse household stuff; things cumbrous, or bulky and useless, or of small value.

3. Timber sawed or split into the form of beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, etc.; esp., that which is smaller than heavy timber. [*U. S.*]

Lumber kiln, a room in which timber or lumber is dried by artificial heat. [*U. S.*] — **Lumber room**, a room in which unused furniture or other lumber is kept. [*U. S.*] — **Lumber wagon**, a heavy rough wagon, without springs, used for general farmwork, etc.

Lum'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUMBERING.] **1.** To heap together in disorder. "Stuff *lumbered* together." *Rymer.*

2. To fill or encumber with lumber; as, to *lumber* up a room.

Lum'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To move heavily, as if burdened.

2. [Cf. dial. Sw. *lomra* to resound.] To make a sound as if moving heavily or clumsily; to rumble. *Cowper.*

3. To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One employed in lumbering, cutting, and getting logs from the forest for lumber; a lumberman. [*U. S.*]

Lumberers have a notion that he (the woodpecker) is harmful to timber. *Lowell.*

Lum'ber-ing, *n.* The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* LUMBERMEN (-mĕn). One who is engaged in lumbering as a business or employment. [*U. S.*]

Lum'bo-sa'cral (lŭm'bō-sā'krȧl), *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin + E. *sacral.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the loins and sacrum; as, the *lumbosacral* nerve, a branch of one of the lumbar nerves which passes over the sacrum.

Lum'bric (lŭm'brĭk), *n.* [L. *lumbricus.*] (*Zoöl.*) An earthworm, or a worm resembling an earthworm.

Lum'bric-al (-brĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *lombrical.* See LUMBRIC.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a worm; as, the *lumbrical* muscles of the hands and feet. — *n.* A lumbrical muscle.

Lum-bric'i-form (lŭm-brĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lumbricus* worm + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an earthworm; vermiform.

Lum'bri-coid (lŭm'brĭ-koid), *a.* [*Lumbricus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like an earthworm; belonging to the genus Lumbricus, or family *Lumbricidæ.*

‖ **Lum'bri-cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [L. See LUMBRIC.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of annelids, belonging to the Oligochæta, and including the common earthworms. See EARTHWORM.

Lu'mi-nant (lū'mĭ-nant), *a.* Luminous. [*R.*]

Lu'mi-na-ry (-nȧ-rў), *n.; pl.* LUMINARIES (-rĭz). [F. *luminaire*, L. *luminare* a light or lamp, which was lighted in the churches, a luminary, fr. *lumen, luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to be light, to shine, *lux, lucis*, light. See LIGHT.]

1. Any body that gives light, especially one of the heavenly bodies. "Radiant *luminary.*" *Skelton.*

Where the great *luminary* . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

2. One who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Newton was a distinguished *luminary.*

Lu'mi-nate (lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *luminatus*, p. p. of *luminare* to illumine, fr. *lumen* light. See LIMN.] To illuminate. [*Obs.*]

Lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Illumination. [*Obs.*]

Lu'mine (lū'mĭn), *v. t.* To illumine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lu'mi-nif'er-ous (lū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *-ferous.*] Producing light; yielding light; transmitting light; as, the *luminiferous* ether.

Lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being luminous; luminousness.

Lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light: cf. F. *lumineux.* See LUMINARY, ILLUMINATE.]

1. Shining; emitting or reflecting light; brilliant; bright; as, the sun is a *luminous* body; a *luminous* color.

Fire burneth wood, making it . . . *luminous.* *Bacon.*
The mountains lift . . . their lofty and *luminous* heads. *Longfellow.*

2. Illuminated; full of light; bright; as, many candles made the room *luminous.*

Up the staircase moved a *luminous* space in the darkness. *Longfellow.*

3. Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible; as, a *luminous* mind. "*Luminous* eloquence." *Macaulay.* "A *luminous* statement." *Brougham.*

Luminous paint, a paint made up with some phosphorescent substance, as sulphide of calcium, which after exposure to a strong light is luminous in the dark for a time.

Syn. — Lucid; clear; shining; perspicuous.

— **Lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Lum'mox (lŭm'mŭks), *n.* A fat, ungainly, stupid person; an awkward bungler. [*Low*]

Lump (lŭmp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *lompe* piece, mass. Cf. LUNCH.] **1.** A small mass of matter of irregular shape; an irregular or shapeless mass; as, a *lump* of coal; a *lump* of iron ore. "A *lump* of cheese." *Piers Plowman.* "This *lump* of clay." *Shak.*

2. A mass or aggregation of things.

3. (*Firearms*) A projection beneath the breech end of a gun barrel.

In the lump, In a lump, the whole together; in gross.

They may buy them *in the lump.* *Addison.*

— **Lump coal**, coal in large lumps; — the largest size brought from the mine. — **Lump sum**, a gross sum without a specification of items; as, to award a *lump sum* in satisfaction of all claims and damages.

Lump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUMPED (lŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUMPING.] **1.** To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe.*

2. To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Not forgetting all others, . . . whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all together. *Sterne.*

3. To get along with as one can, although displeased; as, if he does'n't like it, he can *lump* it. [*Low*]

Lump'er (lŭmp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LAMPER EEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The European eelpout; — called also *lumpen.*

Lump'er, *n.* **1.** One who lumps.

2. A laborer who is employed to load or unload vessels when in harbor.

Lump'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [From LUMP, on account of its bulkiness: cf. G. & D. *lump*, F. *lompe.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, thick, clumsy, marine fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) of Europe and America. The color is usually translucent sea green, sometimes purplish. It has a dorsal row of spiny tubercles, and three rows on each side, but has no scales. The ventral fins unite and form a ventral sucker for adhesion to stones and seaweeds. Called also *lumpsucker, cock-paddle, sea owl.*

Lumpfish. (⅙)

Lump'ing, *a.* Bulky; heavy. *Arbuthnot.*

Lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull; spiritless. "*Lumpish*, heavy, melancholy." *Shak.*

— **Lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lump'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lumpfish.

Lump'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LUMPIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LUMPIEST.] Full of lumps, or small compact masses.

‖ **Lu'na** (lū'nȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to *lucere* to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*, and cf. LUNE.] **1.** The moon.

2. (*Alchemy*) Silver.

Luna cornea (*Old Chem.*), horn silver, or fused silver chloride, a tough, brown, translucent mass; — so called from its resemblance to horn. — **Luna moth** (*Zoöl.*), a very

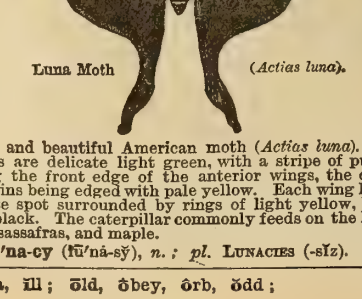

Luna Moth (*Actias luna*).

large and beautiful American moth (*Actias luna*). Its wings are delicate light green, with a stripe of purple along the front edge of the anterior wings, the other margins being edged with pale yellow. Each wing has a lunate spot surrounded by rings of light yellow, blue, and black. The caterpillar commonly feeds on the hickory, sassafras, and maple.

Lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sў), *n.; pl.* LUNACIES (-sĭz). [See

Lunatic.] **1.** Insanity or madness; properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason, — formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; any form of unsoundness of mind, except idiocy; mental derangement or alienation. *Brande. Burrill.*

Your kindred shuns your house
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shak.*

2. A morbid suspension of good sense or judgment, as through fanaticism. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Derangement; craziness; mania. See Insanity.

Lu'nar (lū'nẽr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon. See Luna, and cf. Lunary.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon; as, *lunar* observations.

2. Resembling the moon; orbed. *Dryden.*

3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, a *lunar* month.

4. Influenced by the moon, as in growth, character, or properties; as, *lunar* herbs. *Bacon.*

Lunar caustic (*Med. Chem.*), silver nitrate prepared to be used as a cautery; — so named because silver was called *luna* by the ancient alchemists. — **Lunar cycle.** Same as *Metonic cycle*. See under Cycle. — **Lunar distance**, the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a star, or a planet, employed for determining longitude by the *lunar method*. — **Lunar method**, the method of finding a ship's longitude by comparing the local time of taking (by means of a sextant or circle) a given lunar distance, with the Greenwich time corresponding to the same distance as ascertained from a nautical almanac, the difference of these times being the longitude. — **Lunar month.** See Month. — **Lunar observation**, an observation of a lunar distance by means of a sextant or circle, with the altitudes of the bodies, and the time, for the purpose of computing the longitude. — **Lunar tables.** (*a*) (*Astron.*) Tables of the moon's motions, arranged for computing the moon's true place at any time past or future. (*b*) (*Navigation*) Tables for correcting an observed lunar distance on account of refraction and parallax. — **Lunar year**, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34.38 seconds.

Lu'nar, *n.* **1.** (*Astron.*) A lunar distance.

2. (*Anat.*) The middle bone of the proximal series of the carpus; — called also *semilunar*, and *intermedium*.

Lu-na'ri-an (lū-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [See Lunar, Luna.] An inhabitant of the moon.

Lu'na-ry (lū'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *lunaire*. See Lunar.] Lunar. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Lu'na-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *lunaire*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The herb moonwort or "honesty." (*b*) A low fleshy fern (*Botrychium Lunaria*) with lunate segments of the leaf or frond.

Lu'nate (lū'nāt), **Lu'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *lunatus* crescent-shaped, p. p. of *lunare* to bend like a crescent, fr. *luna* the moon.] Crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* leaf; a *lunate* beak; a *lunated* cross. *Gray.*

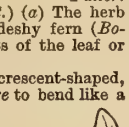

Lunate Leaf.

Lu'na-tic (lū'nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [F. *lunatique*, L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* the moon. See Lunar.] **1.** Affected by lunacy; insane; mad.

Lord, have mercy on my son; for he is *lunatic*. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xvii. 15).

2. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, an insane person; evincing lunacy; as, *lunatic* gibberish; a *lunatic* asylum.

Lu'na-tic, *n.* A person affected by lunacy; an insane person, esp. one who has lucid intervals; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact. *Shak.*

Lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. Lunated.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next; varying in length, at different times, from about 29½ to 29⅝ days, the average length being 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* [Of uncertain etymol. Cf. Prov. Eng. *nunc* a lump.] A luncheon; specifically, a light repast between breakfast and dinner.

Lunch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lunched (lŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lunching.] To take luncheon. *Smart.*

Lunch'eon (lŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [Prov. E. *luncheon, lunchion, lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. *lunch*. See Lunch.]

1. A lump of food. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal; an informal or light repast, as between breakfast and dinner.

Lunch'eon, *v. i.* To take luncheon. *Beaconsfield.*

Lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna* moon: cf. F. *lune*. See Luna.] **1.** Anything in the shape of a half moon. [*R.*]

2. (*Geom.*) A figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles.

3. A fit of lunacy or madness; a period of frenzy; a crazy or unreasonable freak. [*Obs.*]

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* i' the king. *Shak.*

Lu'net (lū'nĕt), *n.* [See Lunette.] A little moon or satellite. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon, L. *luna*. See Lune a crescent.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks. See Bastion.

2. (*Far.*) A half horseshoe, which wants the sponge.

3. A kind of watch crystal which is more than ordinarily flattened in the center; also, a species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles.

4. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.

5. (*Arch.*) Any surface of semicircular or segmental form; especially, the piece of wall between the curves of a vault and its springing line.

6. An iron shoe at the end of the stock of a gun carriage.

Lunette window (*Arch.*), a window which fills or partly fills a lunette.

Lung (lŭng), *n.* [OE. *lunge*, AS. *lunge*, pl. *lungen*; akin to D. *long*, G. *lunge*, Icel. & Sw. *lunga*, Dan. *lunge*, all prob. from the root of E. *light*. √125. See Light not heavy.] (*Anat.*) An organ for aërial respiration; — commonly in the plural.

My *lungs* began to crow like chanticleer. *Shak.*

Description of Illustration:

The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

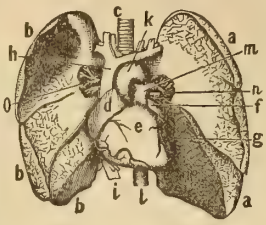

Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

☞ In all air-breathing vertebrates the lungs are developed from the ventral wall of the esophagus as a pouch which divides into two sacs. In amphibians and many reptiles the lungs retain very nearly this primitive saclike character, but in the higher forms the connection with the esophagus becomes elongated into the windpipe and the inner walls of the sacs become more and more divided, until, in the mammals, the air spaces become minutely divided into tubes ending in small air cells, in the walls of which the blood circulates in a fine network of capillaries. In mammals the lungs are more or less divided into lobes, and each lung occupies a separate cavity in the thorax. See Respiration.

Lung fever (*Med.*), pneumonia. — **Lung flower** (*Bot.*), a species of gentian (*G. Pneumonanthe*). — **Lung lichen** (*Bot.*), tree lungwort. See under Lungwort. — **Lung sac** (*Zoöl.*), one of the breathing organs of spiders and snails.

Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [Also spelt *longe*, fr. *allonge*. See Allonge, Long.] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.

Lunge, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lunged (lŭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lunging (lŭn'jĭng).] To make a lunge.

Lunge, *v. t.* To cause to go round in a ring, as a horse, while holding his halter. *Thackeray.*

Lunge, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Namaycush.

Lunged (lŭngd), *a.* Having lungs, or breathing organs similar to lungs.

Lung'fish' (lŭng'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish belonging to the Dipnoi; — so called because they have both lungs and gills.

Lung'-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* (*Med.*) Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

Lun'gie (lŭn'jĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A guillemot. [Written also *longie*.] [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Lun'gis (lŭn'jĭs), *n.* [OF. *longis*. See Lounge.] A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow. [*Obs.*]

Lung'less (lŭng'lĕs), *a.* Being without lungs.

‖ **Lun'goor** (lŭn'gōōr), *n.* [Hind. *langūr*.] (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed monkey (*Semnopithecus schistaceus*), from the mountainous districts of India.

Lung'worm' (lŭng'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of parasitic nematoid worms which infest the lungs and air passages of cattle, sheep, and other animals, often proving fatal. The lungworm of cattle (*Strongylus micrurus*) and that of sheep (*S. filaria*) are the best known.

Lung'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An herb of the genus *Pulmonaria* (*P. officinalis*), of Europe; — so called because the spotted appearance of the leaves resembles that of a diseased lung. (*b*) Any plant of the genus *Mertensia* (esp. *M. Virginica* and *M. Sibirica*) plants nearly related to *Pulmonaria*. The American lungwort is *Mertensia Virginica*, Virginia cowslip. *Gray.*

Cow's lungwort, mullein. — **Sea lungwort,** *Mertensia maritima*, found on the seacoast of Northern Europe and America. — **Tree lungwort,** a lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) growing on trees and rocks. The thallus is lacunose, and in appearance somewhat resembles the lungs, for diseases of which it was once thought a remedy.

Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*).

Lu'ni-cur'rent (lū'nĭ-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *current*.] Having relation to changes in currents that depend on the moon's phases. *Bache.*

Lu'ni-form (lū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-form*: cf. F. *luniforme*.] Resembling the moon in shape.

Lu'ni-so'lar (lū'nĭ-sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *solar*: cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of the sun and moon.

Lunisolar precession (*Astron.*), that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon. — **Lunisolar year**, a period of time, at the end of which, in the Julian calendar, the new and full moons and the eclipses recur on the same days of the week and month and year as in the previous period. It consists of 532 common years, being the least common multiple of the numbers of years in the cycle of the sun and the cycle of the moon.

Lu'ni-stice (lū'nĭ-stĭs), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *sistere* to cause to stand. Cf. Solstice.] (*Astron.*) The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution. [*Obs.*]

Lu'ni-tid'al (lū'nĭ-tīd'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to tidal movements dependent on the moon. *Bache.*

Lunitidal interval. See Retard, *n.*

Lunt (lŭnt), *n.* [D. *lont*; akin to Dan. & G. *lunte*, Sw. *lunta*. Cf. Link a torch.] **1.** The match cord formerly used in firing cannon.

2. A puff of smoke. [*Scotch*] *Burns.*

‖ **Lu'nu-la** (lū'nŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Lunulæ (-lē). [L., prop., a little moon. See Lunule.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Same as Lunule.

Lu'nu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *lunulaire*. See Lunula.] (*Bot.*) Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a crescent.

Lu'nu-late (-lāt), **Lu'nu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* [See Lunula.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Resembling a small crescent. *Gray.*

Lu'nule (lū'nūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Anything crescent-shaped; a crescent-shaped part or mark; a lunula; a lune.

2. (*Geom.*) A lune. See Lune.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small or narrow crescent. (*b*) A special area in front of the beak of many bivalve shells. It sometimes has the shape of a double crescent, but is oftener heart-shaped. See *Illust.* of Bivalve.

Lu'nu-let (lū'nū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lunule*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small spot, shaped like a half-moon or crescent; as, the *lunulet* on the wings of many insects.

Lu'nu-lite (lū'nū-līt), *n.* [*Lunule* + *-lite*: cf. F. *lunulithe*. See Lunula.] (*Paleon.*) Any bryozoan of the genus *Lunulites*, having a more or less circular form.

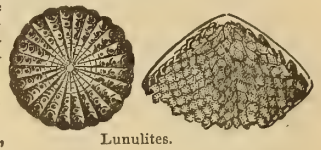

Lunulites.

Lu'ny (lū'nȳ), *a.* [Shortened fr. *lunatic*.] Crazy; mentally unsound. [Written also *loony*.] [*Low, U. S.*]

Lu-per'cal (lū-pẽr'*kal or* lū'pẽr-kăl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lupercalia.

Lu-per'cal, *n.* A grotto on the Palatine Hill sacred to *Lupercus*, the Lycean Pan.

‖ **Lu'per-ca'li-a** (lū'pẽr-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *lupercalis*, fr. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, so called fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off the wolves.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A feast of the Romans in honor of Lupercus, or Pan.

Lu'pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* [L. *lupinus, lupinum*, apparently fr. *lupinus* belonging to a wolf, fr. *lupus* a wolf; perh. so called because it was supposed to exhaust the soil: cf. F. *lupin*. Cf. Wolf.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Lupinus*, especially *L. albus*, the seeds of which have been used for food from ancient times. The common species of the Eastern United States is *L. perennis*. There are many species in California.

Lu'pine (lū'pĭn), *a.* [See Lupine, *n.*] Wolfish; ravenous. *Gauden.*

Lu'pin-in (lū'pĭn-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the seeds of several species of lupine, and extracted as a yellowish white crystalline substance.

Lu'pin-ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in several species of lupine (*Lupinus luteus, L. albus*, etc.), and extracted as a bitter crystalline substance.

Lu'pu-lin (lū'pŭ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lupulin*. See Lupuline.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A bitter principle extracted from hops.

2. The fine yellow resinous powder found upon the strobiles or fruit of hops, and containing this bitter principle. [Written also *lupuline*.]

Lu'pu-line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. L. *lupus* the hop: cf. F. *lupuline*.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from hops as a colorless volatile liquid.

Lu'pu-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, hops; specifically, designating an acid obtained by the decomposition of lupulin.

‖ **Lu'pus** (lū'pŭs), *n.* [L., a wolf. See Wolf.] **1.** (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease occurring under two distinct forms.

☞ *Lupus erythematosus* is characterized by an eruption of red patches, which become incrusted, leaving superficial scars. *L. vulgaris* is marked by the development of nodules which often ulcerate deeply and produce great deformity. Formerly the latter was often confounded with cancer, and some varieties of cancer were included under Lupus.

2. (*Astron.*) The Wolf, a constellation situated south of Scorpio.

Lur-ca'tion (lŭr-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See 1st Lurch.] Gluttony; gormandizing. [*Obs.*]

Lurch (lûrch), *v. t.* [L. *lurcare, lurcari*.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour; hence, to swallow up. [*Obs.*]

Too far off from great cities, which may hinder business; too near them, which *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh everything dear. *Bacon.*

Lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game; as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] **1.** An old game played with dice and counters; a variety of the game of tables.

2. A double score in cribbage for the winner when his adversary has been left in the *lurch*.

Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch*. *Walpole.*

To leave one in the lurch. (*a*) In the game of cribbage, to leave one's adversary so far behind that the game is won before he has scored thirty-one. (*b*) To leave one behind; hence, to abandon, or fail to stand by, a person in a difficulty. *Denham.*

But though thou 'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave thee in the lurch*. *Hudibras.*

Lurch, *v. t.* **1.** To leave in the lurch; to cheat. [*Obs.*]

Never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

2. To steal; to rob. [*Obs.*]

And in the brunt of seventeen battles since
He *lurched* all swords of the garland. *Shak.*

Lurch, *n.* [Cf. W. *llerch, llerc*, a frisk, a frisking backward or forward, a loitering, a lurking, *llercian, llerciaw*, to be idle, to frisk, to lurk; or perh. fr. E. *lurch* to lurk.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side, as in heavy weather; hence, a swaying or staggering

movement to one side, as that by a drunken man. Fig.: A sudden and capricious inclination of the mind.

Lurch (lûrch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURCHED (lûrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURCHING.] To roll or sway suddenly to one side, as a ship or a drunken man.

Lurch, *v. i.* [A variant of *lurk.*] **1.** To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lurk. *L'Estrange.*

2. To dodge; to shift; to play tricks.

I . . . am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shak.*

Lurch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See LURCH to lurk.] **1.** One that lurches or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of a mongrel breed of dogs said to have been a cross between the sheep dog, greyhound, and spaniel. It hunts game silently, by scent, and is often used by poachers.

Lurch'er, *n.* [L. *lurco, lurcho*, a glutton. See 1st LURCH.] A glutton; a gormandizer. [*Obs.*]

Lurch'line′ (-līn′), *n.* The line by which a fowling net was pulled over so as to inclose the birds.

Lur'dan (lûr'dan), *a.* Stupid; blockish. [*Obs.*]

Lur'dan, *n.* [OF. *lourdin*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull, thick-headed. See LOORD.] A blockhead. [*Obs.*]

Lure (lūr), *n.* [OF. *loire, loirre, loerre*, F. *leurre* lure, decoy; of German origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* lure, carrion.] **1.** A contrivance somewhat resembling a bird, and often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks. *Shak.*

2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; a decoy. *Milton.*

3. (*Hat Making*) A velvet smoothing brush. *Knight.*

Lure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURED (lūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURING.] [OF. *loirer, loirier*, F. *leurrer.* See LURE, *n.*] To draw to the lure; hence, to allure or invite by means of anything that promises pleasure or advantage; to entice; to attract.

I am not *lured* with love. *Piers Plowman.*

And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

Lure, *v. i.* To recall a hawk or other animal.

Lurg (lûrg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large marine annelid (*Nephthys cæca*), inhabiting the sandy shores of Europe and America. It is whitish, with a pearly luster, and grows to the length of eight or ten inches.

Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus.*] **1.** Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

Fierce o'er their beauty blazed the *lurid* flame. *Thomson.*

Wrapped in drifts of *lurid* smoke
On the misty river tide. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having a brown color tinged with red, as of flame seen through smoke.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Of a color tinged with purple, yellow, and gray.

Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURKED (lûrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURKING.] [OE. *lurken, lorken*, prob. a dim. from the source of E. *lower* to frown. See LOWER, and cf. LURCH, a sudden roll, LURCH to lurk.] **1.** To lie hid; to lie in wait.

Like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den. *Spenser.*

Let us . . . *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

2. To keep out of sight.

The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*

Lurk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lurks.

2. A small fishing boat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lur'ry (lŭr'rў), *n.* [W. *llwry* precipitant, a provision.] A confused heap; a throng, as of persons; a jumble, as of sounds. [*Obs.*]

To turn prayer into a kind of *lurry*. *Milton.*

Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Prob. for *lustious*, fr. *lusty*, or perh. a corruption of *luxurious.* Cf. LUSH, LUSTY.] **1.** Sweet; delicious; very grateful to the taste; toothsome; excessively sweet or rich.

And raisins keep their *luscious*, native taste. *Dryden.*

2. Cloying; fulsome.

He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking. *Jeffrey.*

3. Gratifying a depraved sense; obscene. [*R.*] *Steele.*

— Lus'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Lus'cious-ness**, *n.*

Lu'sern (lū'sẽrn), *n.* [F. *loup-cervier*, L. *lupus cervarius.*] (*Zoöl.*) A lynx. See 1st LUCERN and LOUP-CERVIER.

Lush (lŭsh), *a.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *lushious*, or *luscious.*] Full of juice or succulence. *Tennyson.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*

Lush'burg (lŭsh'bûrg), *n.* See LUSSHEBURGH. [*Obs.*]

Lu'si-ta'ni-an (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, the ancient name of the region almost coinciding with Portugal. **—** *n.* One of the people of Lusitania.

Lusk (lŭsk), *a.* Lazy; slothful. [*Obs.*]

Lusk, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [*Obs.*] *T. Kendall.*

Lusk, *v. i.* To be idle or unemployed. [*Obs.*]

Lusk'ish, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.* — **Lusk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lusk'ish-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lu-so'ri-ous (lŭ-sō'rĭ-ŭs), } *a.* [L. *lusorius.* See IL-
Lu'so-ry (lū'sō-rў), } LUSORY.] Used in play; sportive; playful. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Lus'she-burgh (lŭs'shẽ-bûrg), *n.* A spurious coin of light weight imported into England from *Luxemburg*, or Lussheburgh, as it was formerly called. [*Obs.*]

God wot, no *Lussheburghes* payen ye. *Chaucer.*

Lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust, lyst*, pleasure, longing; akin to OS., D., G., & Sw. *lust*, Dan. & Icel. *lyst*, Goth *lustus*, and perh. to Skr. *lash* to desire, or to E. *loose.* Cf. LIST to please, LISTLESS.] **1.** Pleasure. [*Obs.*] "*Lust* and jollity." *Chaucer.*

2. Inclination; desire. [*Obs.*]

For little *lust* had she to talk of aught. *Spenser.*

My *lust* to devotion is little. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — in a bad sense; as, the *lust* of gain.

The *lust* of reigning. *Milton.*

4. Licentious craving; sexual appetite. *Milton.*

5. Hence: Virility; vigor; active power. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Lust (lŭst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUSTING.] [AS. *lystan.* See LUST, *n.*, and cf. LIST to choose.] **1.** To list; to like. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

"Do so if thou *lust*." *Latimer.*

☞ In earlier usage *lust* was impersonal.

In the water vessel he it cast
When that him *luste*. *Chaucer.*

2. To have an eager, passionate, and especially an inordinate or sinful desire, as for the gratification of the sexual appetite or of covetousness; — often with *after.*

Whatsoever thy soul *lusteth* after. *Deut.* xii. 15.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. *Matt.* v. 28.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *James* iv. 5.

Lust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lusts.

Lus'ter } (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *lustrum:* cf. F. *lustre.* A
Lus'tre } period of five years; a lustrum.

Both of us have closed the tenth *luster*. *Bolingbroke.*

Lus'ter, } *n.* [F. *lustre;* cf. It. *lustro;* both fr. L.
Lus'tre, } *lustrare* to purify, go about (like the priests at the lustral sacrifice), traverse, survey, illuminate, fr. *lustrum* a purificatory sacrifice; perh. akin to E. *loose.* But *lustrare* to illuminate is perh. a different word, and akin to L. *lucere* to be light or clear, to shine. See LUCID, and cf. ILLUSTRIOUS, LUSTRUM.] **1.** Brilliancy; splendor; brightness; glitter.

The right mark and very true *luster* of the diamond. *Sir T. More.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *luster*, to the noonday sky. *Addison.*

☞ There is a tendency to limit the use of *luster*, in this sense, to the brightness of things which do not shine with their own light, or at least do not blaze or glow with heat. One speaks of the *luster* of a diamond, or of silk, or even of the stars, but not often now of the *luster* of the sun, a coal of fire, or the like.

2. Renown; splendor; distinction; glory.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *luster*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. A candlestick, chandelier, girandole, or the like, generally of an ornamental character. *Pope.*

4. (*Min.*) The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, peculiarities of its reflecting qualities.

☞ The principal kinds of luster recognized are: *metallic, adamantine, vitreous, resinous, greasy, pearly,* and *silky.* With respect to intensity, *luster* is characterized as *splendent, shining, glistening, glimmering,* and *dull.*

5. A substance which imparts luster to a surface, as plumbago and some of the glazes.

6. A fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface, — used for women's dresses.

Luster ware, earthenware decorated by applying to the glazing metallic oxides, which acquire brilliancy in the process of baking.

Lus'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUSTERED, *or* LUSTRED
Lus'tre, } (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUSTERING, *or* LUSTRING.] To make lustrous. [*R. & Poetic*]

Flooded and *lustered* with her loosened gold. *Lowell.*

Lus'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of imparting a luster, as to pottery.

2. The brightening of a metal in the crucible when it becomes pure, as in certain refining processes.

Lus'ter-less, } *a.* Destitute of luster; dim; dull.
Lus'tre-less, }

Lust'ful (lŭst'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of lust; excited by lust. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

2. Exciting lust; characterized by lust or sensuality. "*Lustful* orgies." *Milton.*

3. Strong; lusty. [*Obs.*] "*Lustful* health." *Sackville.*

Syn. — Sensual; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

— Lust'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Lust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Lus'tic (lŭs'tĭk), *a.* Lusty; vigorous. [*Obs.*]

Lus'ti-head (lŭs'tĭ-hĕd), *n.* [*Lusty* + *-head.*] See LUSTIHOOD. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lus'ti-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*Lusty* + *-hood.*] State of being lusty; vigor of body. "Full of *lustihood*." *Tennyson.*

Lus'ti-ly, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner.

Lus'ti-ness, *n.* State of being lusty; vigor; strength.

Lust'less (lŭst'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. LISTLESS.] **1.** Lacking vigor; weak; spiritless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Free from sexual lust.

Lus'tral (lŭs'tral), *a.* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum:* cf. F. *lustral.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification; as, *lustral* days; *lustral* water.

2. Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

Lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUSTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUSTRATING (-trā-tĭng).] [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] To make clear or pure by means of a propitiatory offering; to purify.

We must purge, and cleanse, and *lustrate* the whole city. *Hammond.*

Lus-tra'tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lustratio:* cf. F. *lustration.*] **1.** The act of lustrating or purifying.

And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. (*Antig.*) A sacrifice, or ceremony, by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, pestilence, or other cause of uncleanness, were purified.

Lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* Same as LUSTER.

Lus'tri-cal (-trĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lustricus*, fr. *lustrum* See LUSTRUM.] Pertaining to, or used for, purification.

Lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng; 277), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*, fr. *lustrare* to polish, L. *lustrare.* See 3d LUSTER, and cf. LUTESTRING.] A kind of glossy silk fabric. See LUTESTRING.

Lus'trous (lŭs'trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *lustreux.* See 3d LUSTER.] Bright; shining; luminous. "Good sparks and *lustrous*." *Shak.* **— Lus'trous-ly**, *adv.*

Lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LUSTRUMS (-trŭmz), L. LUSTRA (-trà). [L. Cf. 2d & 3d LUSTER.] A lustration or purification, especially the purification of the whole Roman people, which was made by the censors once in five years. Hence: A period of five years.

Lust'wort′ (lŭst'wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SUNDEW.

Lust'y (lŭst'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LUSTIEST.] [From LUST. See LUST, and cf. LUSCIOUS.] **1.** Exhibiting lust or vigor; stout; strong; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body.

Neither would their old men, so many as were yet vigorous and *lusty*, be left at home. *Milton.*

2. Beautiful; handsome; pleasant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Of large size; big. [*Obs.*] "Three *lusty* vessels." *Evelyn.* Hence, sometimes, pregnant. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

4. Lustful; lascivious. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Lu'sus na-tu'ræ** (lū'sŭs nā-tū'rē). [L., fr. *lusus* sport + *naturæ*, gen. of *natura* nature.] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

Lut'a-nist (lūt'á-nĭst), *n.* [LL. *lutanista*, fr. *lutana* lute. See LUTE the instrument.] A person that plays on the lute. *Johnson.*

Lu-ta'ri-ous (lū-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lutarius*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Of, pertaining to, or like, mud; living in mud. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

Lu-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *lutare, lutatum*, to bedaub with mud, fr. *lutum* mud: cf. F. *lutation.*] The act or method of luting vessels.

Lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay: cf. OF. *lut.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A cement of clay or other tenacious infusible substance for sealing joints in apparatus, or the mouths of vessels or tubes, or for coating the bodies of retorts, etc., when exposed to heat; — called also *luting.*

2. A packing ring, as of rubber, for fruit jars, etc.

3. (*Brick Making*) A straight-edged piece of wood for striking off superfluous clay from a mold.

Lute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUTING.] To close or seal with lute; as, to *lute* on the cover of a crucible; to *lute* a joint.

Lute, *n.* [OF. *leut*, F. *luth;* akin to Pr. *laút*, It. *liúto, leúto*, Sp. *laúd*, Pg. *alaude;* all fr. Ar. *al'ūd; al* the + *'ūd* wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute or harp.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use. It consists of four parts, namely, the table or front, the body, having nine or ten ribs or "sides," arranged like the divisions of a melon, the neck, which has nine or ten frets or divisions, and the head, or cross, in which the screws for tuning are inserted. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.

Lute.

Lute, *v. i.* To sound, as a lute. *Piers Plowman. Keats.*

Lute, *v. t.* To play on a lute, or as on a lute.

Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness. *Tennyson.*

Lute'-backed′ (-bākt′), *a.* Having a curved spine.

Lu-te'ic (lū-tē'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or derived from, weld (*Reseda luteola*). (*b*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid resembling luteolin, but obtained from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias.*

Lu'te-in (lū'tē-ĭn), *n.* [From corpus *luteum.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance of a strongly marked yellow color, extracted from the yelk of eggs, and from the tissue of the corpus luteum.

Lut'e-nist (lūt'ē-nĭst), *n.* Same as LUTANIST.

Lu'te-o- (lū'tē-ō-). [L. *luteus.*] (*Chem.*) A combining form signifying *orange yellow* or *brownish yellow.*

Lu'te-o-co-balt'ic (-kō-bŏl'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of cobalt having a yellow color. Cf. COBALTIC.

Luteocobaltic chloride (*Chem.*), a brilliant reddish yellow crystalline compound, $Co_2Cl_6(NH_3)_{12}$, obtained by the action of ammonium chloride on an ammoniacal solution of cobaltic chloride.

Lu'te-o-lin (lū'tē-ō-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. Reseda *luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, fr. *luteus:* cf. F. *luteoline.* See LUTEOUS.] (*Chem.*) A yellow dyestuff obtained from the foliage of the dyer's broom (*Reseda luteola*).

Lu'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* dyer's broom, weld, which is used as a yellow dye.] Yellowish; more or less like buff.

Lut'er (lūt'ẽr), *n.* [From 3d LUTE.] One who plays on a lute.

Lut'er, *n.* [From 1st LUTE.] One who applies lute.

Lu-tes'cent (lū-tĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *luteus* yellow.] Of a yellowish color.

Lute'string′ (lūt'strĭng′), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *lustring.*] A plain, stout, lustrous silk, used for ladies' dresses and for ribbon. *Goldsmith.*

Luth (lut), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The leatherback.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-an), *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to *Luther;* adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who accepts or adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an-ism } (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines taught by
Lu'ther-ism } Luther or held by the Lutheran Church.

Lu'thern (lū'thẽrn), *n.* [F. *lucarne* a dormer, dormer window, garret window, L. *lucerna* lamp, fr. *lucere* to be light or clear, fr. *lux* light. See LIGHT, *n.*, and cf. LUCARNE.] (*Arch.*) A dormer window. See DORMER.

Lu'ti-dine (lū'tĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [From *toluidine*, by transposition.] (*Chem.*) Any one of several metameric alkaloids, $C_5H_9N.(CH_3)_2$, of the pyridine series, obtained from bone oil as liquids, and having peculiar pungent odors. These alkaloids are also called respectively *dimethyl pyridine, ethyl pyridine*, etc.

Lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* (*Chem.*) See **Lute**, a cement.

Lut'ist, *n.* One who plays on a lute.

Lu-tose' (lū-tōs'), *a.* [L. *lutosus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Covered with clay; miry.

Lu'tu-lence (lū'tū-lens), *n.* The state or quality of being lutulent.

Lu'tu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick. [*Obs.*]

Lu-wack' (lō-wäk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See **Paradoxure**.

Lux (lŭks), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *luxer*. See **Luxate**.] To put out of joint; to luxate. [*Obs.*]

Lux'ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *luxatus*, p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] Luxated. [*Obs.*]

Lux'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Luxated** (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Luxating** (-ā-tĭng).] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lux-a'tion (lŭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luxatio:* cf. F. *luxation*.] The act of luxating, or the state of being luxated; a dislocation.

Luxe (lŭks), *n.* [L. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxe*.] Luxury. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

‖ **Édition de luxe** (ā'dē'syŏn' de lŭks'). [F.] (*Printing*) A sumptuous edition as regards paper, illustrations, binding, etc.

Lux'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous. [*Obs.*]

Lux-ul'ĭ-an-ite (lŭks-ŭl'ĭ-an-īt), *n.* [So called from *Luxullian*, in Cornwall.] (*Min.*) A kind of granite from Luxullian, Cornwall, characterized by the presence of radiating groups of minute tourmaline crystals.

Lux-u'ri-ance (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ans *or* lŭks-; 132), *n.* [Cf. F. *luxuriance*.] The state or quality of being luxuriant; rank, vigorous growth; excessive abundance produced by rank growth. "Tropical *luxuriance*." *B. Taylor.*

Lux-u'ri-an-cy (-an-sy), *n.* The state or quality of being luxuriant; luxuriance.

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

Lux-u'ri-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare:* cf. F. *luxuriant*. See **Luxuriate**.] Exuberant in growth; rank; excessive; very abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass; *luxuriant* foliage.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*

Luxuriant flower (*Bot.*), one in which the floral envelopes are overdeveloped at the expense of the essential organs.

Lux-u'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.

Lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Luxuriated** (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Luxuriating**.] [L. *luxuriatus*, p. p. of *luxuriari*, *-are*, to luxuriate. See **Luxury**.]

1. To grow exuberantly; to grow to superfluous abundance. "Corn *luxuriates* in a better mold." *Burton.*

2. To feed or live luxuriously; as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.

3. To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

Lux-u'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of luxuriating.

Lux'u-ri'e-ty (lŭks'ŭ-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Luxuriance. [*Obs.*]

Lux-u'ri-ous (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ŭs *or* lŭks-; 132), *a.* [L. *luxuriosus:* cf. F. *luxurieux*. See **Luxury**.] Of or pertaining to luxury; ministering to luxury; supplied with the conditions of luxury; as, a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table; *luxurious* ease. "*Luxurious* cities." *Milton.* — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lux'u-rist (lŭk'shu-rĭst), *n.* One given to luxury. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shu-rȳ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* **Luxuries** (-rĭz). [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxure*.] 1. A free indulgence in costly food, dress, furniture, or anything expensive which gratifies the appetites or tastes.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*. *Spectator.*

2. Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain; an expensive rarity; as, silks, jewels, and rare fruits are *luxuries;* in some countries ice is a great *luxury*.

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

3. Lechery; lust. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Luxury is in wine and drunkenness. *Chaucer.*

4. Luxuriance; exuberance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; lasciviousness; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

Luz (lŭz), *n.* A bone of the human body which was supposed by certain Rabbinical writers to be indestructible. Its location was a matter of dispute. *Brande & C.*

-ly (-lȳ). [OE. *-lich*, AS. *-lic*, orig. the same word as E. *like*, a. See **Like**, a.] A suffix forming adjectives and adverbs, and denoting *likeness* or *resemblance*.

Ly'am (lī'am), *n.* [See **Leam**.] A leash. [*Obs.*]

Ly'can-thrope (lī'kan-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος; λύκος a wolf + ἄνθρωπος a man.] 1. A human being fabled to have been changed into a wolf; a werewolf.

2. One affected with lycanthropy.

‖ **Ly'can-thro'pi-a** (lī'kan-thrŏ'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See **Lycanthropy**, 2.

Ly'can-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to lycanthropy.

Ly-can'thro-pist (lī-kăn'thrŏ-pĭst), *n.* One affected by the disease lycanthropy.

Ly-can'thro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Lycanthropic.

Ly-can'thro-py (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπία: cf. F. *lycanthropie*.] 1. The supposed act of turning one's self or another person into a wolf. *Lowell.*

2. (*Med.*) A kind of erratic melancholy, in which the patient imagines himself a wolf, and imitates the actions of that animal.

Ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Lyceums** (-ŭmz), L. **Lycea** (-ȧ). [L. *lyceum*, Gr. λύκειον, so named after the neighboring temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer, prob. fr. λύκειος belonging to a wolf, fr. λύκος wolf. See **Wolf**.] 1. A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.

3. A higher school, in Europe, which prepares youths for the university.

4. An association for debate and literary improvement.

Lyche (līk), *a.* Like. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ly'chee' (lē'chē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **Litchi**.

Lych' gate' (lĭch' gāt'). See under **Lich**.

‖ **Lych'nis** (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς; cf. λύχνος a lamp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Old World plants belonging to the Pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*). Most of the species have brilliantly colored flowers and cottony leaves, which may have anciently answered as wicks for lamps. The botanical name is in common use for the garden species. The corn cockle (*Lychnis Githago*) is a common weed in wheat fields.

Lych'no-bite (-nŏ-bīt), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + βίος life.] One who labors at night and sleeps in the day.

Lych'no-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος + *-scope*.] (*Arch.*) Same as *Low side window*, under **Low**, *a.*

Ly'cine (lī'sĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A weak base identical with betaine; — so called because found in the boxthorn (*Lycium barbarum*). See **Betaine**.

‖ **Ly'co-per'don** (lī'kŏ-pĕr'dŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λύκος wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi, remarkable for the great quantity of spores, forming a fine dust, which is thrown out like smoke when the plant is compressed or burst; puffball.

Ly'co-pod (lī'kŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *lycopode*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus Lycopodium.

Ly'co-pode (lī'kŏ-pōd), *n.* [F.] Same as *Lycopodium powder*. See under **Lycopodium**.

Ly'co-po'di-a'ceous (-pō'dĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging, or relating, to the *Lycopodiaceæ*, an order of cryptogamous plants (called also *club mosses*) with branching stems, and small, crowded, one-nerved, and usually pointed leaves.

Ly-cop'o-dite (lī-kŏp'ŏ-dīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) An old name for a fossil club moss.

Ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kŏ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς, ποδός, a foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mosslike plants, the type of the order *Lycopodiaceæ;* club moss.

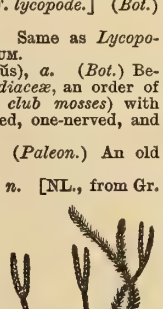

Lycopodium (*L. clavatum*).

Lycopodium powder, a fine powder or dust composed of the spores of Lycopodium, and other plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*. It is highly inflammable, and is sometimes used in the manufacture of fireworks, and the artificial representation of lightning.

Ly-cot'ro-pous (lī-kŏt'rŏ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. λύκος hook + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) Campylotropous.

Lyd'en (lĭd'ĕn), *n.* See **Leden**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Lydius*, fr. *Lydia*, Gr. Λυδία.] Of or pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate; — said especially of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic, or voluptuous character.

Softly sweet in *Lydian* measures,
Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. *Dryden.*

Lydian stone, a flint slate used by the ancients to try gold and silver; a touchstone. See **Basanite**.

Lyd'ine (lĭd'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Dyeing*) A violet dye derived from aniline. *Watts.*

Lye (lī), *n.* [Written also *lie* and *ley*.] [AS. *leáh;* akin to D. *loog*, OHG. *louga*, G. *lauge;* cf. Icel. *laug* a bath, a hot spring.] A strong caustic alkaline solution of potassium salts, obtained by leaching wood ashes. It is much used in making soap, etc.

Lye, *n.* (*Railroad*) A short side line, connected with the main line; a turn-out; a siding. [*Eng.*]

Lye, *n.* A falsehood. [*Obs.*] See **Lie**.

‖ **Ly'en-ceph'a-la** (lī'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύειν to loose + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Mammalia, including the marsupials and monotremes; — so called because the corpus callosum is rudimentary.

Ly'en-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Lyencephala.

Ly'er-man (lī'ĕr-man), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cicada.

Ly-go'dĭ-um (lī-gō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυγώδης flexible; λύγος a willow twig + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns with twining or climbing fronds, bearing stalked and variously-lobed divisions in pairs.

Lygodium (*L. palmatum*). Reduced.

☞ *Lygodium palmatum*, much prized for indoor ornament, inhabits shaded and moist grassy places, from Massachusetts to Virginia and Kentucky, and sparingly southwards.

Ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **Lie**, to tell a falsehood.

Ly'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **Lie**, to be supported horizontally.

Lying panel (*Arch.*), a panel in which the grain of the wood is horizontal. [*R.*] — **Lying to** (*Naut.*), having the sails so disposed as to counteract each other.

Ly'ing-in' (-ĭn'), *n.* 1. The state attending, and consequent to, childbirth; confinement.

2. The act of bearing a child.

Ly'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely.

Ly'ken (lī'k'n), *v. t.* [See **Like**, *v. t.*] To please; — chiefly used impersonally. [*Obs.*] "Sith it *lyketh* you." *Chaucer.*

Lym (lĭm), *or* **Lym'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A dog held in a leam; a bloodhound; a limehound. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ly-mail' (lī-māl'), *n.* See **Limaille**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lyme' grass' (līm' grȧs'). (*Bot.*) A coarse perennial grass of several species of *Elymus*, esp. *E. Canadensis*, and the European *E. arenarius*.

Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha:* cf. F. *lymphe*.] 1. A spring of water; hence, water, or a pure, transparent liquid like water.

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthly mixture might distain. *Trench.*

2. (*Anat.*) An alkaline colorless fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels, coagulable like blood, but free from red blood corpuscles. It is absorbed from the various tissues and organs of the body, and is finally discharged by the thoracic and right lymphatic ducts into the great veins near the heart.

3. (*Med.*) A fibrinous material exuded from the blood vessels in inflammation. In the process of healing it is either absorbed, or is converted into connective tissue binding the inflamed surfaces together.

Lymph corpuscles (*Anat.*), finely granular nucleated cells, identical with the colorless blood corpuscles, present in the lymph and chyle. — **Lymph duct** (*Anat.*), a lymphatic. — **Lymph heart**. See Note under **Heart**, *n.*, 1.

‖ **Lym'pha-de-ni'tis** (lĭm'fȧ-dĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See **Lymph**, and **Adenitis**.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic glands; — called also *lymphitis*.

‖ **Lym'pha-de-no'ma** (-nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See **Lymph**, **Aden-**, and **-oma**.] (*Med.*) See **Lymphoma**.

‖ **Lym-phan'ge-i'tis** (lĭm-făn'jē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from L. *lympha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. [Written also *lymphangitis*.]

Lym-phan'gi-al (lĭm-făn'jĭ-al), *a.* [See **Lymphangeitis**.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the lymphatics, or lymphoid tissue; lymphatic.

Lymph'ate (lĭmf'āt), } *a.* [L. *lymphatus*, p. p. of
Lymph'a-ted (-ā-tĕd), } *lymphare* to water, dilute with water, to drive out of one's senses, to make mad.] Frightened into madness; raving. [*Obs.*]

Lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lymphaticus* distracted, frantic: cf. F. *lymphatique* pertaining to lymph. See **Lymph**, **Lymphate**.] 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph.

2. Madly enthusiastic; frantic. [*Obs.*] "*Lymphatic* rapture." *Sir T. Herbert.* [See **Lymphate**.]

Lymphatic gland (*Anat.*), one of the solid glandlike bodies connected with the lymphatics or the lacteals; — called also *lymphatic ganglion*, and *conglobate gland*. — **Lymphatic temperament** (*Old Physiol.*), a temperament in which the lymphatic system seems to predominate, that is, a system in which the complexion lacks color and the tissues seem to be of loose texture; hence, a temperament lacking energy, inactive, indisposed to exertion or excitement. See **Temperament**.

Lym-phat'ic, *n.* 1. (*Anat.*) One of the lymphatic or absorbent vessels, which carry lymph and discharge it into the veins; lymph duct; lymphatic duct.

2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Lym-phi'tis** (lĭm-fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) See **Lymphadenitis**.

Lym'pho-gen'ic (lĭm'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Lymph* + root of L. *gignere* to produce.] (*Physiol.*) Connected with, or formed in, the lymphatic glands.

Lym-phog'ra-phy (lĭm-fŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Lymph* + *-graphy*.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

Lymph'oid (lĭmf'oid), *a.* [*Lymph* + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling lymph; also, resembling a lymphatic gland; adenoid; as, *lymphoid* tissue.

‖ **Lym-pho'ma** (lĭm-fō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See **Lymph**, and **-oma**.] (*Med.*) A tumor having a structure resembling that of a lymphatic gland; — called also *lymphadenoma*.

Malignant lymphoma, a fatal disease characterized by the formation in various parts of the body of new growths resembling lymphatic glands in structure.

Lymph'y (lĭmf'ȳ), *a.* Containing, or like, lymph.

Lyn (lĭn), *n.* A waterfall. See **Lin**. [*Scot.*]

Lyn-ce'an (lĭn-sē'an), *a.* [See **Lynx**.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Lynched** (lĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Lynching**.] [See Note under **Lynch law**.] To inflict punishment upon, especially death, without the forms of law, as when a mob captures and hangs a suspected person. See **Lynch law**.

Lynch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assists in lynching.

Lynch' law' (lą'). The act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

☞ The term *Lynch law* is said to be derived from a Virginian named Lynch, who took the law into his own hands. But the origin of the term is very doubtful.

Lynde (lĭnd), **Lyn'den** (lĭn'den), *n.* See **Linden**.

Lyne (lĭn), *n.* Linen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lynx (lĭnks), *n.* [L. *lynx*, *lyncis*, Gr. λύγξ; akin to AS. *lox*, G. *luchs*, prob. named from its sharp sight, and akin to E. *light*. See **Light**, *n.*, and cf. **Ounce** an animal.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of feline animals of the genus *Felis*, and subgenus *Lynx*. They

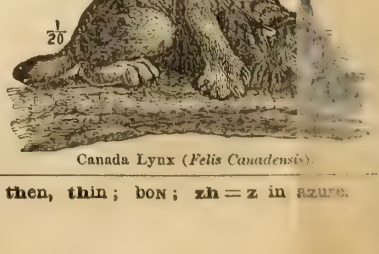

Canada Lynx (*Felis Canadensis*).

have a short tail, and usually a pencil of hair on the tip of the ears.

☞ Among the well-known species are the European lynx (*Felis borealis*); the Canada lynx or loup-cervier (*F. Canadensis*); the bay lynx of America (*F. rufa*), and its western spotted variety (*var. maculata*); and the pardine lynx (*F. pardina*) of Southern Europe.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the northern constellations.

Lynx'-eyed' (lĭnks'īd'), *a.* Having acute sight.

Ly'on-naise' (lē'ō'nāz'), *a.* [F. *lyonnaise*, fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] (*Cookery*) Applied to boiled potatoes cut into small pieces and heated in oil or butter. They are usually flavored with onion and parsley.

‖ **Ly'o-po'ma-ta** (lī'ō-pō'mâ-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύειν to loose + πῶμα, πώματος, a lid.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of brachiopods, in which the valves of the shell are not articulated by a hinge. It includes the Lingula, Discina, and allied forms. [Written also *Lyopoma.*]

‖ **Ly'ra** (lī'rá), *n.* [L. *lyra*, Gr. λύρα. See LYRE.]

1. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, the Harp, containing a white star of the first magnitude, called *Alpha Lyræ*, or *Vega*.

2. (*Anat.*) The middle portion of the ventral surface of the fornix of the brain; — so called from the arrangement of the lines with which it is marked in the human brain.

Ly'ra-id (lī'râ-ĭd), *n.* (*Astron.*) Same as LYRID.

Ly'rate (lī'rāt), **Ly'ra-ted** (-râ-tĕd), *a.* [NL. *lyratus*. See LYRE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base; as, a *lyrate* leaf.

Lyrate Leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a lyre, as the tail of the blackcock, or that of the lyre bird.

Lyre (līr), *n.* [OE. *lire*, OF. *lire*, F. *lyre*, L. *lyra*, Gr. λύρα. Cf. LYRA.]

1. (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients, as an accompaniment to poetry.

☞ The lyre was the peculiar instrument of Apollo, the tutelary god of music and poetry It gave name to the species of verse called lyric, to which it originally furnished an accompaniment.

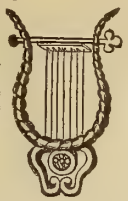
Lyre (*Mus.*).

2. (*Astron.*) One of the constellations; Lyra. See LYRA.

Lyre bat (*Zoöl.*), a small bat (*Megaderma lyra*), inhabiting India and Ceylon. It is remarkable for the enormous size and curious shape of the nose membrane and ears. — **Lyre turtle** (*Zoöl.*), the leatherback.

Lyre' bird' (līr' bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of two or three species of Australian birds of the genus *Menura*. The male is remarkable for having the sixteen tail feathers very long and, when spread, arranged in the form of a lyre. The common lyre bird (*Menura superba*), inhabiting New South Wales, is about the size of a grouse. Its general color is brown, with rufous color on the throat, wings, tail coverts and tail. Called also *lyre pheasant* and *lyre-tail.*

Lyre Bird (*Menura superba*).

Lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk), **Lyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lyricus*, Gr. λυρικός: cf. F. *lyrique*. See LYRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp.

2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence, also, appropriate for song; — said especially of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet. "Sweet *lyric* song." *Milton.*

Lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem; a lyrical composition.

2. A composer of lyric poems. [*R.*] *Addison.*

3. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry; — used chiefly in the *plural.*

Lyr'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* In a lyrical manner.

Lyr'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A lyric composition. *Gray.*

Ly'rid (lī'rĭd), *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the group of shooting stars which come into the air in certain years on or about the 19th of April; — so called because the apparent path among the stars if produced backwards crosses the constellation *Lyra*.

Ly'rie (lī'rĭ), *n.* [Icel. *hlýri* a sort of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A European fish (*Peristethus cataphractum*), having the body covered with bony plates, and having three spines projecting in front of the nose; — called also *noble, pluck, pogge, sea poacher,* and *armed bullhead.*

Ly-rif'er-ous (lī-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lyre* + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a lyre-shaped shoulder girdle, as certain fishes.

Lyr'ism (lĭr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λυρισμός.] The act of playing on a lyre or harp. *G. Eliot.*

Lyr'ist, *n.* [L. *lyristes*, Gr. λυριστής: cf. F. *lyriste*.] A musician who plays on the harp or lyre; a composer of lyrical poetry. *Shelley.*

Ly-sim'e-ter (lī-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the water that percolates through a certain depth of soil. *Knight.*

‖ **Ly'sis** (lī'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύσις.] (*Med.*) The resolution or favorable termination of a disease, coming on gradually and not marked by abrupt change.

☞ It is usually contrasted with *crisis*, in which the improvement is sudden and marked; as, pneumonia ends by *crisis*, typhoid fever by *lysis*.

‖ **Lys'sa** (lĭs'sâ), *n.* [NL. See LYTTA.] (*Med.*) Hydrophobia.

☞ The plural (*Lyssæ*) has been used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

Ly-te'ri-an (lī-tē'rĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. λυτήριος healing, fr. λυτήρ a deliverer, fr. λύειν to loosen.] (*Med.*) Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

Lythe (līth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European pollack; — called also *laith*, and *leet.* [*Scot.*]

Lythe (līth), *a.* [See LITHE, *a.*] Soft; flexible. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lyth'on-thrip'tic (lĭth'ŏn-thrĭp'tĭk), **Lyth'on-trip'tic** (-trĭp'tĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) See LITHONTRIPTIC.

‖ **Lyt'ta** (lĭt'tâ), *n.*; *pl.* LYTTÆ (-tē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, fr. Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] (*Anat.*) A fibrous and muscular band lying within the longitudinal axis of the tongue in many mammals, as the dog.

M.

M (ĕm). **1.** M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant, and, from the manner of its formation, is called the *labio-nasal* consonant. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178–180, 242.

The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, it is believed, from the Egyptian. Etymologically M is related to *n*, as in *lime, linden*; *emmet, ant*; also to *b*.

M is readily followed by *b* and *p*, the position of the lips in the formation of both letters being the same. The relation of *b* and *p* to *m* is the same as that of *d* and *t* to *n*, and that of *g* and *k* to *ng*.

2. As a numeral, M stands for one thousand, both in English and Latin.

M, *n.* **1.** (*Print.*) A quadrat, the face or top of which is a perfect square; also, the size of such a square in any given size of type, used as the unit of measurement for that type: 500 m's of pica would be a piece of matter whose length and breadth in pica m's multiplied together produce that number. [Written also *em.*]

2. (*Law*) A brand or stigma, having the shape of an M, formerly impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.

M Roof.

M roof (*Arch.*), a kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, so that the section resembles the letter M.

Ma (mä), *n.* [Cf. MAMMA.] **1.** A child's word for *mother*.

2. [Hind.] In Oriental countries, a respectful form of address given to a woman; mother. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

‖ **Ma,** *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) But; — used in cautionary phrases; as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto" (i. e., lively, *but* not too quick). *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Maa (mä), *n.* [See MEW a gull.] (*Zoöl.*) The common European gull (*Larus canus*); — called also *mar.* See MEW, a gull.

Maad (mäd), *obs. p. p.* of MAKE. Made. *Chaucer.*

Maa'lin (mä'lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The sparrow hawk. (*b*) The kestrel.

Ma'am (măm *or* mäm; 277), *n.* Madam; my lady; — a colloquial contraction of *madam* often used in direct address, and sometimes as an appellation.

Ma'a-ra shell' (mä'á-rá shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) A large, pearly, spiral, marine shell (*Turbo margaritaceus*), from the Pacific Islands. It is used as an ornament.

Ma-ash'a (má-ăsh'á), *n.* An East Indian coin, of about one tenth of the weight of a rupee.

Mate (māt), *a.* [See MATE, *a.*] Dejected; sorrowful; downcast. [*Obs.*] "So piteous and so *maat*." *Chaucer.*

Mab (măb), *n.* [Cf. W. *mab* a male child, a boy.] **1.** A slattern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. The name of a female fairy, esp. the queen of the fairies; and hence, sometimes, any fairy. *Shak.*

Mabble (măb'b'l), *v. t.* To wrap up. [*Obs.*]

Mabby (măb'bĭ), *n.* A spirituous liquor or drink distilled from potatoes; — used in the Barbadoes.

‖ **Ma-bo'lo** (mâ-bō'lō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of persimmon tree (*Diospyros discolor*) from the Philippine Islands, now introduced into the East and West Indies. It bears an edible fruit as large as a quince.

Mac (măk). [Gael., son.] A prefix, in names of Scotch origin, signifying *son.*

‖ **Ma-ca'co** (má-kā'kō), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *macaco.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of lemurs, as the ruffed lemur (*Lemur macaco*), and the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*).

‖ **Ma-ca'cus** (má-kā'kŭs), *n.* [NL., a word of African origin. Cf. MACACO, MACAQUE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of monkeys, found in Asia and the East Indies. They have short tails and prominent eyebrows.

Mac-ad'am-i-za'tion (măk-ăd'am-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process or act of macadamizing.

Mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'am-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACADAMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACADAMIZING.] [From John Loudon *Macadam*, who introduced the process into Great Britain in 1816.] To cover, as a road, or street, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard, convex surface.

Mac-ad'am road' (rōd'). [See MACADAMIZE.] A macadamized road.

Ma-ca'o (má-kā'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A macaw.

‖ **Ma'caque'** (mä'kăk'), *n.* [F. See MACACUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of short-tailed monkeys of the genus *Macacus*; as, *M. maurus*, the moor *macaque* of the East Indies.

Mac'a-ran'ga gum' (măk'á-răn'gâ gŭm'). A gum of a crimson color obtained from a tree (*Macaranga Indica*) that grows in the East Indies. It is used in taking impressions of coins, medallions, etc., and sometimes as a medicine. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Mac'a-rize (măk'á-rīz), *v. t.* [Gr. μακαρίζειν to bless.] To congratulate. [*Oxford Univ. Cant.*] *Whately.*

Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'á-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MACARONIS (-nĭz), or MACARONIES. [Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, fr. Gr. μακαρία happiness, later, a funeral feast, fr. μάκαρ blessed, happy. Prob. so called because eaten at such feasts in honor of the dead; cf. Gr. μάκαρες blessed, i. e., dead. Cf. MACAROON.] **1.** Long slender tubes made of a paste chiefly of wheat flour, and used as an article of food; Italian or Genoese paste.

☞ A paste similarly prepared is largely used as food in Persia, India, and China, but is not commonly made tubular like the Italian *macaroni*. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

2. A medley; something droll or extravagant.

3. A sort of droll or fool. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

4. A finical person; a fop; — applied especially to English fops of about 1775. *Goldsmith.*

5. *pl.* (*U. S. Hist.*) The designation of a body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War, distinguished by a rich uniform. *W. Irving.*

Mac'a-ro'ni-an (-rō'nĭ-an), **Mac'a-ron'ic** (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. It. *maccheronico*, F. *macaronique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, macaroni (originally a dish of mixed food); hence, mixed; confused; jumbled.

2. Of or pertaining to the burlesque composition called macaronic; as, *macaronic* poetry.

Mac'a-ron'ic (măk'á-rŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A heap of things confusedly mixed together; a jumble.

2. A kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

Mac'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone.* See MACARONI.] **1.** A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, almonds, and sugar.

2. A finical fellow, or macaroni. [*Obs.*]

Ma-cart'ney (mâ-kärt'nĭ), *n.* [From Lord *Macartney.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fire-backed pheasant. See FIREBACK.

Ma-cas'sar oil' (mâ-kăs'sẽr oil'). A kind of oil formerly used in dressing the hair; — so called because originally obtained from *Macassar*, a district of the Island of Celebes. Also, an imitation of the same, of perfumed castor oil and olive oil.

‖ **Ma-cau'co** (mâ-kạ'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small lemurs, as *Lemur murinus*, which resembles a rat in size.

‖ **Ma'ca-va'hu** (mä'kâ-vä'hōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Brazilian monkey (*Callithrix torquatus*); — called also *collared teetee.*

Ma-caw' (mâ-kạ'), *n.* [From the native name in the Antilles.] (*Zoöl.*) Any parrot of the genus *Sittace*, or *Macrocercus*. About eighteen species are known, all of them American. They are large and have a very long tail, a strong hooked bill, and a naked space around the eyes. The voice is harsh, and the colors are brilliant and strongly contrasted.

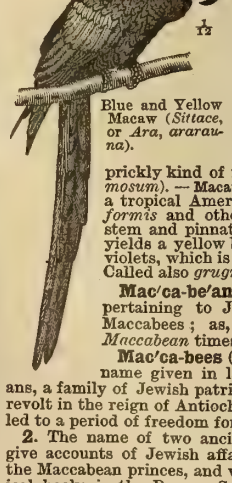
Blue and Yellow Macaw (*Sittace*, or *Ara, ararauna*).

Macaw bush (*Bot.*), a West Indian name for a prickly kind of nightshade (*Solanum mammosum*). — **Macaw palm, Macaw tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical American palm (*Acrocomia fusiformis* and other species) having a prickly stem and pinnately divided leaves. Its nut yields a yellow butter, with the perfume of violets, which is used in making violet soap. Called also *grugru palm.*

Mac'ca-be'an (măk'kâ-bē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or to the Maccabees; as, the *Maccabean* princes; *Maccabean* times.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'kâ-bēz), *n. pl.* **1.** The name given in later times to the Asmonæans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., 168–161 B. C., which led to a period of freedom for Israel. *Schaff-Herzog.*

2. The name of two ancient historical books, which give accounts of Jewish affairs in or about the time of the Maccabean princes, and which are received as canonical books in the Roman Catholic Church, but are included in the Apocrypha by Protestants. Also applied

to three other books, two of which are found in some MSS. of the Septuagint.

Mac'ca-boy (măk'kȧ-boi), } *n.* [From a district in the
Mac'co-boy (măk'kō-boi), } Island of Martinique, where it is made: cf. F. *macouba.*] A kind of snuff.

Mac'co (măk'kō), *n.* A gambling game in vogue in the eighteenth century. *Thackeray.*

Mace (mās), *n.* [Jav. & Malay. *mās*, fr. Skr. *māsha* a bean.] A money of account in China equal to one tenth of a tael; also, a weight of 57.98 grains. *S. W. Williams.*

Mace (mās), *n.* [F. *macis*, L. *macis, macir*, Gr. *μάκερ*; cf. Skr. *makaranda* the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango.] (*Bot.*) A kind of spice; the aril which partly covers nutmegs. See NUTMEG.

☞ *Red mace* is the aril of *Myristica tingens*, and *white mace* that of *M. Otoba*, — East Indian trees of the same genus with the nutmeg tree.

Mace, *n.* [OF. *mace*, F. *masse*, from (assumed) L. *matea*, of which the dim. *mateola* a kind of mallet or beetle, is found.] **1.** A heavy staff or club of metal; a spiked club; — used as a weapon in war before the general use of firearms, especially in the Middle Ages, for breaking metal armor. *Chaucer.*

Death with his *mace* petrific . . . smote. *Milton.*

2. Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate as an ensign of his authority. "Swayed the royal *mace*." *Wordsworth.*

3. An officer who carries a mace as an emblem of authority. *Macaulay.*

4. A knobbed mallet used by curriers in dressing leather to make it supple.

5. (*Billiards*) A rod for playing billiards, having one end suited to resting on the table and pushed with one hand.

Mace, 2.

Mace bearer, an officer who carries a mace before persons in authority.

Mac'e-do'ni-an (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Macedonius*, Gr. *Μακεδόνιος*.] (*Geog.*) Belonging, or relating, to Macedonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

Mac'e-do'ni-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain religious sect, followers of *Macedonius*, Bishop of Constantinople, in the fourth century, who held that the Holy Ghost was a creature, like the angels, and a servant of the Father and the Son.

Mac'e-do'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Macedonius.

Ma'cer (mā'sẽr), *n.* [F. *massier*. See MACE staff.] A mace bearer; an officer of a court. *P. Plowman.*

Mac'er-ate (măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACERATING.] [L. *maceratus*, p. p. of *macerare* to make soft, weaken, enervate; cf. Gr. *μάσσειν* to knead.] **1.** To make lean; to cause to waste away. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Harvey.*

2. To subdue the appetites of by poor and scanty diet; to mortify. *Baker.*

3. To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the parts of by steeping; as, to *macerate* animal or vegetable fiber.

Mac'er-a'ter (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, macerates; an apparatus for converting paper or fibrous matter into pulp.

Mac'er-a'tion (măs'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maceratio*: cf. F. *macération.*] The act or process of macerating.

Ma-chæ'ro-dus (mȧ-kē'rō-dŭs), } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr.
Ma-chai'ro-dus (mȧ-kī'rō-dŭs), } *μάχαιρα* dagger + *ὀδούς* tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct mammals allied to the cats, and having in the upper jaw canine teeth of remarkable size and strength; — hence called *saber-toothed tigers.*

Ma-che'te (mȧ-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A large heavy knife resembling a broadsword, often two or three feet in length, — used by the inhabitants of Spanish America as a hatchet to cut their way through thickets, and for various other purposes. *J. Stevens.*

Mach'i-a-vel'ian (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vēl'yan; 106), *a.* [From *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.] Of or pertaining to Machiavel, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; characterized by duplicity or bad faith; crafty.

Mach'i-a-vel'ian, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel; a cunning and unprincipled politician.

Mach'i-a-vel-ism (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vĕl-ĭz'm), } *n.* [Cf. F.
Mach'i-a-vel'ian-ism (-vēl'yan-ĭz'm),} *machiavélisme*, It. *machiavellismo.*] The supposed principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.

Ma-chic'o-la'ted (mȧ-chĭk'ō-lā'tĕd), *a.* [LL. *machicolatus*, p. p. of *machicolare, machicollare.* See MACHICOLATION.] Having machicolations. "*Machicolated* turrets." *C. Kingsley.*

Mach'i-co-la'tion (măch'ĭ-kō-lā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. LL. *machicolamentum, machacolladura*, F. *mâchicoulis, mâchecoulis*; perh. fr. F. *mèche* match, combustible matter + OF. *coulis, couleis*, flowing, fr. OF. & F. *couler* to flow. Cf. MATCH for making fire, and CULLIS.]

1. (*Mil. Arch.*) An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for shooting or dropping missiles upon assailants attacking the base of the walls. Also, the construction of such defenses; defenses, in general, when of this character. See *Illusts.* of BATTLEMENT and CASTLE.

2. The act of discharging missiles or pouring burning or melted substances upon assailants through such apertures.

Ma'chi'cou'lis' (mȧ'shē'kōō'lē'), *n.* [F. *mâchicoulis.*] (*Mil. Arch.*) Same as MACHICOLATION.

Ma-chin'al (mȧ-shēn'ȧl; 277), *a.* [L. *machinalis*: cf. F. *machinal.*] Of or pertaining to machines.

Mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACHINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACHINATING (-nā'ting).] [L. *machinatus*, p. p. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; esp., to form a scheme with the purpose of doing harm; to contrive artfully; to plot. "How long will you *machinate!*" *Sandys.*

Mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To contrive, as a plot; to plot; as, to *machinate* evil.

Mach'i-na'tion (măk'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *machinatio*: cf. F. *machination.*] **1.** The act of machinating. *Shak.*

2. That which is devised; a device; a hostile or treacherous scheme; an artful design or plot.

Devilish *machinations* come to naught. *Milton.*
His ingenious *machinations* had failed. *Macaulay.*

Mach'i-na'tor (măk'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who machinates, or forms a scheme with evil designs; a plotter or artful schemer. *Glanvill. Sir W. Scott.*

Ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, trick, Gr. *μηχανή*, from *μῆχος* means, expedient. Cf. MECHANIC.] **1.** In general, any combination of bodies so connected that their relative motions are constrained, and by means of which force and motion may be transmitted and modified, as a screw and its nut, or a lever arranged to turn about a fulcrum or a pulley about its pivot, etc.; especially, a construction, more or less complex, consisting of a combination of moving parts, or simple mechanical elements, as wheels, levers, cams, etc., with their supports and connecting framework, calculated to constitute a prime mover, or to receive force and motion from a prime mover or from another machine, and transmit, modify, and apply them to the production of some desired mechanical effect or work, as weaving by a loom, or the excitation of electricity by an electrical machine.

☞ The term *machine* is most commonly applied to such pieces of mechanism as are used in the industrial arts, for mechanically shaping, dressing, and combining materials for various purposes, as in the manufacture of cloth, etc. Where the effect is chemical, or other than mechanical, the contrivance is usually denominated an *apparatus*, not a machine; as, a *bleaching apparatus.* Many large, powerful, or specially important pieces of mechanism are called *engines*; as, a *steam engine, fire engine, graduating engine*, etc. Although there is no well-settled distinction between the terms *engine* and *machine* among practical men, there is a tendency to restrict the application of the former to contrivances in which the operating part is not distinct from the motor.

2. Any mechanical contrivance, as the wooden horse with which the Greeks entered Troy; a coach; a bicycle. *Dryden. Southey. Thackeray.*

3. A person who acts mechanically or at the will of another.

4. A combination of persons acting together for a common purpose, with the agencies which they use; as, the social *machine.*

The whole *machine* of government ought not to bear upon the people with a weight so heavy and oppressive. *Landor.*

5. A political organization arranged and controlled by one or more leaders for selfish, private or partisan ends. [*Political Cant*]

6. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced to perform some exploit. *Addison.*

Elementary machine, a name sometimes given to one of the simple mechanical powers. See under MECHANICAL. — **Infernal machine.** See under INFERNAL. — **Machine gun.** See under GUN. — **Machine screw**, a screw or bolt adapted for screwing into metal, in distinction from one which is designed especially to be screwed into wood. — **Machine shop**, a workshop where machines are made, or where metal is shaped by cutting, filing, turning, etc. — **Machine tool**, a machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool; especially, a machine, as a lathe, planer, drilling machine, etc., designed for a more or less general use in a machine shop, in distinction from a machine for producing a special article as in manufacturing. — **Machine twist**, silken thread especially adapted for use in a sewing machine. — **Machine work**, work done by a machine, in contradistinction to that done by hand labor.

Ma-chine', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACHINED (mȧ-shēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACHINING.] To subject to the action of machinery; to effect by aid of machinery; to print with a printing machine.

Ma-chin'er (mȧ-shēn'ẽr), *n.* One who tends or operates a machine; a machinist. [*R.*]

Ma-chin'er-y (-ẏ), *n.* [From MACHINE: cf. F. *machinerie.*] **1.** Machines, in general, or collectively.

2. The working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument; as, the *machinery* of a watch.

3. The supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on and brought to a catastrophe; in an extended sense, the contrivances by which the crises and conclusion of a fictitious narrative, in prose or verse, are effected.

The *machinery*, madam, is a term invented by the critics, to signify that part which the deities, angels, or demons, are made to act in a poem. *Pope.*

4. The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained; a complex system of parts adapted to a purpose.

An indispensable part of the *machinery* of state. *Macaulay.*
The delicate inflexional *machinery* of the Aryan languages. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

Ma-chin'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to the machinery of a poem; acting or used as a machine. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ma-chin'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *machiniste.*] **1.** A constructer of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines.

2. One skilled in the use of machine tools.

3. A person employed to shift scenery in a theater.

Ma'cho (mȧ'chō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) The striped mullet of California (*Mugil cephalus*, or *Mexicanus*).

Mac'i-len-cy (măs'ĭ-len-sy), *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Mac'i-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *macilentus*, fr. *macies* leanness, *macere* to be lean.] Lean; thin. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Mac'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* Same as MACKINTOSH.

Mack'er-el (măk'ẽr-el), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau*, fr. D. *makelaar* mediator, agent, fr. *makelen* to act as agent.] A pimp; also, a bawd. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Mack'er-el (măk'ẽr-el), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau* (LL. *macarellus*), prob. for *maclereau*, fr. L. *macula* a spot, in allusion to the markings on the fish. See MAIL armor.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Scomber*, and of several related genera. They are finely formed and very active oceanic fishes. Most of them are highly prized for food.

☞ The common mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), which inhabits both sides of the North Atlantic, is one of the most important food fishes. It is mottled with green and blue. The Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), of the American coast, is covered with bright yellow circular spots.

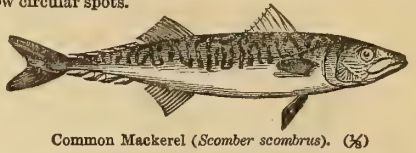
Common Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*). (⅛)

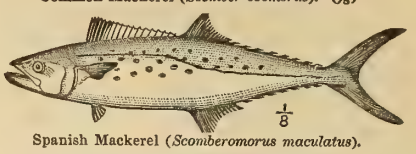
Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

Bull mackerel, Chub mackerel. (*Zoöl.*) See under CHUB. — **Frigate mackerel.** See under FRIGATE. — **Horse mackerel.** See under HORSE. — **Mackerel bird** (*Zoöl.*), the wryneck; — so called because it arrives in England at the time when mackerel are in season. — **Mackerel cock** (*Zoöl.*), the Manx shearwater; — so called because it precedes the appearance of the mackerel on the east coast of Ireland. — **Mackerel guide.** (*Zoöl.*) See GARFISH (*a*). — **Mackerel gull** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of gulls which feed upon or follow mackerel, as the kittiwake. — **Mackerel midge** (*Zoöl.*), a very small oceanic gadoid fish of the North Atlantic. It is about an inch and a half long and has four barbels on the upper jaw. It is now considered the young of the genus *Onos*, or *Motella.* — **Mackerel plow**, an instrument for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to improve their appearance. *Knight.* — **Mackerel shark** (*Zoöl.*), the porbeagle. — **Mackerel sky**, *or* **Mackerel-back sky**, a sky flecked with small white clouds; a cirro-cumulus. See CLOUD.

Mackerel sky and mare's-tails
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rhyme.*

Mack'i-naw blan'ket (măk'ĭ-nạ blăn'kĕt), **Mack'i-naw.** [From *Mackinac*, in the State of Michigan, where blankets and other stores were distributed to the Indians.] A thick blanket formerly in common use in the western part of the United States.

Mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment; — so called from the name of the inventor.

Mac'kle (măk'k'l), *n.* [See MACLE.] Same as MACULE.

Mac'kle, *v. t. & i.* To blur, or be blurred, in printing, as if there were a double impression.

Ma'cle (mȧk''l), *n.* [L. *macula* a spot: cf. F. *macle.* Cf. MACKLE, MASCLE.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Chiastolite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. See CHIASTOLITE. (*b*) A crystal having a similar tessellated appearance. (*c*) A twin crystal.

Ma'cled (mȧk''ld), *a.* **1.** (*Min.*) (*a*) Marked like macle (chiastolite). (*b*) Having a twin structure. See TWIN, *a.*

2. See MASCLED.

Ma-clu're-a (mȧ-klū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named from William *Maclure*, the geologist.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of spiral gastropod shells, often of large size, characteristic of the lower Silurian rocks.

Maclurea (*M. Logani*). (½)

Ma-clu'rin (-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See MORINTANNIC.

Mac'ra-mé lace' (măk'rȧ-mā lās'). A coarse lace made of twine, used especially in decorating furniture.

Mac'ren-ce-phal'ic (-rĕn-sĕ-făl'ĭk), } *a.* [*Macro-* +
Mac'ren-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), } *encephalic, encephalous.*] Having a large brain.

Mac'ro- (măk'rō-). [Gr. *μακρός*, adj.] A combining form signifying *long, large, great*; as *macro*diagonal, *macro*spore.

Mac'ro-bi-ot'ic (măk'rō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μακροβίοτος* long-lived; *μακρός* long + *βίος* life: cf. F. *macrobiotique.*] Long-lived. *Dunglison.*

Mac'ro-bi-ot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The art of prolonging life.

Mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (măk'rō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*Macro-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* the head.] **1.** Having a large head.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body. *Henslow.*

Mac'ro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trў), *n.* [*Macro-* + *chemistry.*] (*Chem.*) The science which treats of the chemical properties, actions, or relations of substances in quantity; — distinguished from *micro-chemistry.*

Mac'ro-chi'res (măk'rō-kī'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μακρός* long + *χείρ* hand.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including the swifts and humming birds. So called from the length of the distal part of the wing.

Mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm; 277), *n.* [*Macro-* + Gr. *κόσμος* the world: cf. F. *macrocosme.*] The great world; that part of the universe which is exterior to man; — contrasted with *microcosm*, or man. See MICROCOSM.

Mac'ro-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the macrocosm. *Tylor.*

Mac'ro-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MACRO- and CYST.] (*Bot.*) An immensely long blackish seaweed of the Pacific (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), having numerous almond-shaped air vessels.

Mac'ro-dac'tyl (măk'rō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. μακροδάκτυλος long-fingered; μακρός long + δάκτυλος finger: cf. F. *macrodactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of wading birds (*Macrodactyli*) having very long toes. [Written also *macrodactyle.*]

Mac'ro-dac-tyl'ic (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Hav-
Mac'ro-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), } ing long toes.

Mac'ro-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-ăg'ō-nal), *n.* [*Macro-* + *diagonal.*] (*Crystallog.*) The longer of two diagonals, as of a rhombic prism. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Mac'ro-dome (măk'rō-dōm), *n.* [*Macro-* + *dome.*] (*Crystallog.*) A dome parallel to the longer lateral axis of an orthorhombic crystal. See DOME, *n.*, 4.

Mac'ro-dont (măk'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*Macro-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having large teeth. — *n.* A macrodont animal.

Mac'ro-far'ad (-făr'ăd), *n.* [*Macro-* + *farad.*] (*Elec.*) See MEGAFARAD. [*R.*]

‖ **Mac'ro-glos'sĭ-a** (măk'rō-glŏs'sĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-, and GLOSSA.] (*Med.*) Enlargement or hypertrophy of the tongue.

Mac'rog-nath'ic (măk'rŏg-năth'ĭk), *a.* [*Macro-* + *gnathic.*] (*Anthropol.*) Long-jawed. *Huxley.*

Ma-crol'o-gy (mȧ-krŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [L. *macrologia*, Gr. μακρολογία; μακρός long + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *macrologie.*] Long and tedious talk without much substance; superfluity of words.

Ma-crom'e-ter (mȧ-krŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Macro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the size or distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

Ma'cron (mā'krŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρός long.] (*Pron.*) A short, straight, horizontal mark [–], placed over vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced with a long sound; as, ā, in *dāme*; ē, in *sēam*, etc.

Mac'ro-pet'al-ous (măk'rō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Macro-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having long or large petals.

Ma-croph'yl-lous (mȧ-krŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* măk'rō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Macro-* + Gr. φύλλον a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having long or large leaves.

Mac'ro-pin'a-coid (măk'rō-pĭn'ȧ-koid), *n.* [*Macro-* + *pinacoid.*] (*Crystallog.*) One of the two planes of an orthorhombic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and longer lateral (macrodiagonal) axes.

Mac'ro-pod (măk'rō-pŏd), *n.* [*Macro-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a group of maioid crabs remarkable for the length of their legs; — called also *spider crab.*

Ma-crop'o-dal (mȧ-krŏp'ō-dal), *a.* Having long or large feet, or a long stem.

Mac'ro-po'di-an (măk'rō-pō'dĭ-an), *n.* A macropod.

Ma-crop'o-dous (mȧ-krŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having long legs or feet.

Mac'ro-prism (măk'rō-prĭz'm), *n.* [*Macro-* + *prism.*] (*Crystallog.*) A prism of an orthorhombic crystal between the macropinacoid and the unit prism; the corresponding pyramids are called *macropyramids.*

‖ **Ma-crop'te-res** (mȧ-krŏp'tē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρός long + πτερόν feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds; the Longipennes.

Ma-crop'ter-ous (-tēr-ŭs), *a.* [See MACROPTERES.] (*Zoöl.*) Having long wings.

‖ **Mac'ro-pus** (măk'rō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See MACROPOD.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marsupials including the common kangaroo.

Mac'ro-pyr'a-mid (măk'rō-pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [*Macro-* + *pyramid.*] (*Crystallog.*) See MACROPRISM.

Mac'ro-scop'ic (măk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [*Macro-* + Gr.
Mac'ro-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } σκοπεῖν to view.] Visible to the unassisted eye; — as opposed to *microscopic.* — **Mac'ro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Mac'ro-spo-ran'gi-um** (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-, and SPORANGIUM.] (*Bot.*) A sporangium or conceptacle containing only large spores; — opposed to *microsporangium.* Both are found in the genera *Selaginella*, *Isoctes*, and *Marsilia*, plants remotely allied to ferns.

Mac'ro-spore (măk'rō-spōr), *n.* [*Macro-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) One of the specially large spores of certain flowerless plants, as *Selaginella*, etc.

Mac'ro-spor'ic (măk'rō-spŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to macrospores.

Mac'ro-tone (-tōn), *n.* [Gr. μακρότονος stretched out. See MACRO-, and TONE.] (*Pron.*) Same as MACRON.

Ma-cro'tous (mȧ-krō'tŭs), *a.* [*Macro-* + Gr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, the ear.] (*Zoöl.*) Large-eared.

‖ **Ma-crou'ra** (mȧ-krou'rȧ), *n. pl.*, **Ma-crou'ral** (-ral), *a.*, etc. (*Zoöl.*) Same as MACRURA, MACRURAL, etc.

Mac'ro-zo'ō-spore (măk'rō-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [*Macro-* + *zoöspore.*] (*Bot.*) A large motile spore having four vibratile cilia; — found in certain green algæ.

‖ **Ma-cru'ra** (mȧ-krụ'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρός long + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of decapod Crustacea, having the abdomen largely developed. It includes the lobster, prawn, shrimp, and many similar forms. Cf. DECAPODA.

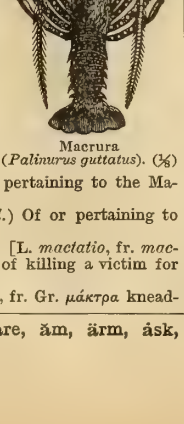

Macrura (*Palinurus guttatus*). (⅛)

Ma-cru'ral (-ral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MACRUROUS.

Ma-cru'ran (-ran), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Macrura.

Ma-cru'roid (-roid), *a.* [*Macrura* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Macrura.

Ma-cru'rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Macrura; having a long tail.

Mac-ta'tion (măk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrifice.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mac'tra** (măk'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάκτρα kneading trough, fr. μάσσειν to knead.] (*Zoöl.*) Any marine bivalve shell of the genus *Mactra*, and allied genera. Many species are known. Some of them are used as food, as *Mactra stultorum*, of Europe. See *Surf clam*, under SURF.

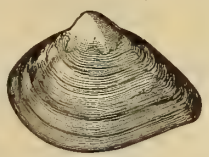

Mactra (*M. lateralis*). Nat. size.

‖ **Mac'u-la** (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain, blot. See MAIL armor, and cf. MACKLE, MACULE.]

1. A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or of some other luminous orb.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A rather large spot or blotch of color.

Mac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot. See MACULA, and cf. MACULE, *v.*] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Maculate the honor of their people. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Mac'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *maculatus*, p. p.] Marked with spots or maculæ; blotched; hence, defiled; impure; as, most *maculate* thoughts. *Shak.*

Mac'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having spots or blotches; maculate.

Mac'u-la'tion (măk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish. *Shak.*

Mac'u-la-to-ry (măk'ū-lȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Causing a spot or stain. *T. Adams.*

Mac'u-la-ture (-tūr), *n.* Blotting paper. [*Obs.*]

Mac'ule (-ūl), *n.* [F. *macule.* See MACULA.] **1.** A spot. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Print.*) A blur, or an appearance of a double impression, as when the paper slips a little; a mackle.

Mac'ule, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *maculer.* See MACULATE, *v.*] To blur; especially (*Print.*), to blur or double an impression from type. See MACKLE.

Mac'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *maculosus.*] Of or pertaining to spots upon a surface; spotted; maculate.

Mad (măd), *obs. p. p.* of MAKE. Made. *Chaucer.*

Mad (măd), *a.* [*Compar.* MADDER (-dĕr); *superl.* MADDEST (-dĕst).] [AS. *gemād*, *gemād*, mad; akin to OS. *gemēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, Icel. *meiða* to hurt, Goth. *gamáids* weak, broken. √100.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane.

I have heard my grandsire say full oft,
Extremity of griefs would make men *mad.* *Shak.*

2. Excited beyond self-control or the restraint of reason; inflamed by violent or uncontrollable desire, passion, or appetite; as, to be *mad* with terror, lust, or hatred; *mad* against political reform.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. *Acts* xxvi. 11.

3. Proceeding from, or indicating, madness; expressing distraction; prompted by infatuation, fury, or extreme rashness. "*Mad* demeanor." *Milton.*

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

The *mad* promise of Cleon was fulfilled. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

4. Extravagant; immoderate. "Be *mad* and merry." *Shak.* "Fetching *mad* bounds." *Shak.*

5. Furious with rage, terror, or disease; — said of the lower animals; as, a *mad* bull; esp., having hydrophobia; rabid; as, a *mad* dog.

6. Angry; out of patience; vexed; as, to get *mad* at a person. [*Colloq.*]

7. Having impaired polarity; — applied to a compass needle. [*Colloq.*]

Like mad, like a mad person; in a furious manner; as, to run *like mad.* *L'Estrange.* — **To run mad.** (*a*) To become wild with excitement. (*b*) To run wildly about under the influence of hydrophobia; to become affected with hydrophobia. — **To run mad after**, to pursue under the influence of infatuation or immoderate desire. "The world is *running mad after* farce." *Dryden.*

Mad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MADDING.] To make mad or furious; to madden.

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me. *Shak.*

Mad, *v. i.* To be mad; to go mad; to rave. See MADDING. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Festus said with great voice, Paul thou *maddest.* *Wyclif* (*Acts*).

Mad, *n.* [AS. *mađa*; akin to D. & G. *made*, Goth. *maþa*, and prob. to E. *moth.*] (*Zoöl.*) An earthworm. [Written also *made.*]

Mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.*; *pl.* MADAMS, or MESDAMES (E. mĕz'dam). [See MADAME.] A gentlewoman; — an appellation or courteous form of address given to a lady, especially an elderly or a married lady; — much used in the address, at the beginning of a letter, to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is *Sir.*

‖ **Ma'dame'** (mȧ'dăm'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā'dăm'), [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame. See DAME, and cf. MADONNA.] My lady; — a French title formerly given to ladies of quality; now, in France, given to all married women. *Chaucer.*

Mad'-ap'ple (măd'ăp'p'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) See EGGPLANT.

Mad'brain' (măd'brān'), *a.* Hot-headed; rash. *Shak.* — *n.* A rash or hot-headed person.

Mad'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed. *Shak.*

Mad'cap' (-kăp'), *a.* **1.** Inclined to wild sports; delighting in rash, absurd, or dangerous amusements. "The merry *madcap* lord." *Shak.*

2. Wild; reckless. "*Madcap* follies." *Beau. & Fl.*

Mad'cap', *n.* A person of wild behavior; an excitable, rash, violent person. *Shak.*

Mad'den (măd'd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MADDENING.] To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to excite violently with passion; to make very angry; to enrage.

Mad'den, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

Mad'der (măd'dĕr), *n.* [OE. *mader*, AS. *mædere*; akin to Icel. *maðra.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rubia* (*R. tinctorum*). The root is much used in dyeing red, and formerly was used in medicine. It is cultivated in France and Holland. See RUBIACEOUS.

☞ Madder is sometimes used in forming pigments, as lakes, etc., which receive their names from their colors; as, *madder brown*, *madder carmine*, *madder orange*, *madder purple*, and *madder yellow.*

Field madder, an annual European weed (*Sherardia arvensis*) resembling madder. — **Indian madder**, the East Indian *Rubia cordifolia*, used in the East for dyeing; — called also *munjeet.* — **Wild madder**, *Rubia peregrina* of Europe; also the *Galium Mollugo*, a kind of bedstraw.

Mad'der-ing (măd'dĕr-ĭng), *n.* The art or process of dyeing with madder, or of subjecting to the action of madder.

Mad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name proposed for any plant of the same natural order (Rubiaceæ) as the madder.

Mad'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Affected with madness; raging; furious. — **Mad'ding-ly**, *adv.* [*Archaic*]

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife. *Gray.*

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots raged. *Milton.*

Mad'dish (-dĭsh), *a.* Somewhat mad. *Beau. & Fl.*

Made (mād), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MAD, *n.*

Made (mād), *imp. & p. p.* of MAKE.

Made, *a.* Artificially produced; pieced together; formed by filling in; as, *made* ground; a *made* mast, in distinction from one consisting of a single spar.

Made up. (*a*) Complete; perfect. "A *made up* villain." *Shak.* (*b*) Falsely devised; fabricated; as, a *made up* story. (*c*) Artificial; as, a *made up* figure or complexion.

Mad'e-cass (măd'ē-kăs), } *n.* A native or inhabitant
Mad'e-cas'see (-kăs'sē), } of Madagascar, or Madecassee; the language of the natives of Madagascar. See MALAGASY.

Mad'e-cas'see, *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

Mad'e-fac'tion (măd'ē-făk'shŭn), } *n.* [L. *madefa-*
Mad'e-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), } *cere* to make wet; *madere* to be wet + *facere* to make: cf. F. *madéfaction.*] The act of madefying, or making wet; the state of that which is made wet. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Mad'e-fy (măd'ē-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MADEFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [Cf. F. *madéfier*, L. *madefacere.* See MADEFACTION.] To make wet or moist. [*R.*]

Mad'e-gas'sy (-găs'sỹ), *n. & a.* See MADECASSEE.

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; Pg. mȧ-dā'ē-rá), *n.* [Pg., the Island Madeira, properly, wood, fr. L. *materia* stuff, wood. The island was so called because well wooded. See MATTER.] A rich wine made on the Island of Madeira.

A cup of *Madeira*, and a cold capon's leg. *Shak.*

Madeira nut (*Bot.*), the European walnut; the nut of the *Juglans regia.*

‖ **Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧ'd'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'-). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady, equivalent to the English *Miss.* *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish (*Scisena chrysura*), of the Southern United States; — called also *yellowtail*, and *silver perch.*

Madge (măj), *n.* [Cf. OF. & Prov. F. *machette.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The barn owl. (*b*) The magpie.

Mad'-head'ed (măd'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Wild; crack-brained.

Mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* A house where insane persons are confined; an insane asylum; a bedlam.

‖ **Ma'di-a** (mā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *madi*, fr. Chilian *madi*, the native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, of which one species (*Madia sativa*) is cultivated for the oil yielded from its seeds by pressure. This oil is sometimes used instead of olive oil for the table.

Mad'id (măd'ĭd), *a.* [L. *madidus*, fr. *madere* to be wet.] Wet; moist; as, a *madid* eye. [*R.*] *Beaconsfield.*

‖ **Mad'is-te'ri-um** (măd'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαδιστήριον.] (*Surg.*) An instrument to extract hairs.

‖ **Mad'joun** (măd'jōōn), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *ma'jūn.*] An intoxicating confection from the hemp plant; — used by the Turks and Hindoos. [Written also *majoun.*]

Mad'ly (măd'lỹ), *adv.* [From MAD, *a.*] In a mad manner; without reason or understanding; wildly.

Mad'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* MADMEN (-men). A man who is mad; a lunatic; a crazy person.

When a man mistakes his thoughts for persons and things, he is mad. A *madman* is properly so defined. *Coleridge.*

Mad'nep (-nĕp), *n.* (*Bot.*) The masterwort (*Peucedanum Ostruthium*).

Mad'ness, *n.* [From MAD, *a.*] **1.** The condition of being mad; insanity; lunacy.

2. Frenzy; ungovernable rage; extreme folly.

Syn. — Insanity; distraction; derangement; craziness; lunacy; mania; frenzy; franticness; rage; aberration; alienation; monomania. See INSANITY.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady. See DAME, DONNA, and cf. MADAME, MONKEY.] **1.** My lady; — a term of address in Italian formerly used as the equivalent of *Madame*, but for which *Signora* is now substituted. Sometimes introduced into English. *Shak.*

2. [*pl.* MADONNAS (-nàz).] A picture of the Virgin Mary (usually with the babe).

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses. *Rymer.*

‖ **Ma'do-qua** (mā'dō-kwȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Abyssinian antelope (*Neotragus Saltiana*), about the size of a hare.

‖ **Ma'drague'** (mȧ'drȧg'), *n.* [F.] A large fish pound used for the capture of the tunny in the Mediterranean; also applied to the seines used for the same purpose.

Ma'dre-perl (mā'drā-pĕrl), *n.* [It. *madreperla.*] Mother-of-pearl.

‖ Mad′re-po′ra (măd′rē-pō′rȧ), *n.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reef corals abundant in tropical seas. It includes more than one hundred and fifty species, most of which are elegantly branched. — **Mad′re-po′ral** (-rȧl), *a.*

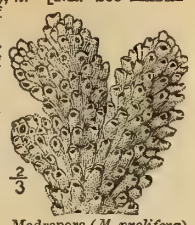

Madrepora (*M. prolifera*) of Florida. End of a Branch.

‖ Mad′re-po-ra′ri-a (măd′rē-pō-rā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Anthozoa, including most of the species that produce stony corals. See *Illust.* of ANTHOZOA. — **Mad′re-po-ra′ri-an** (-an), *a.* & *n.*

Mad′re-pore (măd′rē-pōr), *n.* [F. *madrépore*, perh. fr. *madré* spotted, fr. OF. *madre*, *mazre*, a kind of knotty wood with brown spots, fr. OHG. *masar* a knot, grain, or vein in wood, a speck, G. *maser* + *pore* (see PORE); or perh. F. *madrépore* is rather from It. *madrepora*, and this perh. fr. It. *madre* mother (see MOTHER) + Gr. *πῶρος* a soft stone.] (*Zoöl.*) Any coral of the genus Madrepora; formerly, often applied to any stony coral.

One of the Madreporaria. Part of living Coral of *Astrangia Danæ*. *a b c* Three Polyps, expanded, partly expanded, and contracted.

Mad′re-po′ri-an (-pō′rĭ-an), **Mad′re-po′ric** (-pō′rĭk), ‖ *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, the genus Madrepora.

Madreporic plate (*Zoöl.*), a perforated plate in echinoderms, through which water is admitted to the ambulacral tubes; — called also *madreporic tubercule*.

Mad′re-po′ri-form (-pō′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Madrepore* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a madreporian coral in form or structure.

Mad′re-po-rite (măd′rē-pō-rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *madréporite.*] 1. (*Paleon.*) A fossil coral.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The madreporic plate of echinoderms.

Ma-drier′ (mȧ-drēr′ *or* măd′rĭ-ēr; 277), *n.* [F., from Sp. *madero*, or Pg. *madeiro*, fr. Sp. *madera* wood for building, timber, Pg. *madeira*, L. *materia* stuff, materials, lumber. See MATTER.] A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes; especially: (*a*) A plank to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to anything intended to be broken down. (*b*) A plank or beam used for supporting the earth in mines or fortifications.

Mad′ri-gal (măd′rĭ-gal), *n.* [It. *madrigale*, OIt. *madriale*, *mandriale* (cf. LL. *matriale*); of uncertain origin, possibly fr. It. *mandra* flock, L. *mandra* stall, herd of cattle, Gr. *μάνδρα* fold, stable; hence, *madrigal*, originally, a pastoral song.] 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, containing some tender and delicate, though simple, thought.

Whose artful strains have oft delayed
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) An unaccompanied polyphonic song, in four, five, or more parts, set to secular words, but full of counterpoint and imitation, and adhering to the old church modes. Unlike the freer glee, it is best sung with several voices on a part. See GLEE.

Mad′ri-gal-er (-ēr), *n.* A madrigalist.

Mad′ri-gal-ist, *n.* A composer of madrigals.

Mad′ri-le′ni-an (măd′rĭ-lē′nĭ-an), *a.* [Sp. *Madrileño.*] Of or pertaining to Madrid in Spain, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

‖ Ma-dri′na (mȧ-drē′nȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., a godmother.] An animal (usually an old mare), wearing a bell and acting as the leader of a troop of pack mules. [*S. America*]

Ma-dro′ña (mȧ-drō′nyȧ), *n.* [Sp. *madroño.*] (*Bot.*) A small evergreen tree or shrub (*Arbutus Menziesii*), of California, having a smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries, which are often called *madroña apples*. [Written also *madroño.*]

Mad′wort′ (măd′wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants (*Alyssum*) with white or yellow flowers and rounded pods. *A. maritimum* is the commonly cultivated sweet alyssum, a fragrant white-flowered annual.

Mæg′bote′ ⎫ (măg′bōt′), *n.* [AS. *mǣg* kinsman + **Mag′bote′** ⎭ *bōt* compensation.] (*Anglo-Saxon Law*) Compensation for the injury done by slaying a kinsman. *Spelman.*

Mael′strom (māl′strŭm), *n.* [Norw., a whirlpool.] 1. A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

2. Also Fig.; as, a *maelstrom* of vice.

‖ Mæ′nad (mē′năd), *n.* [L. *Maenas*, *-adis*, Gr. *μαινάς*, *-άδος*, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] 1. A Bacchante; a priestess or votary of Bacchus.

2. A frantic or frenzied woman.

‖ Ma-es-to′so (mȧ-ĕs-tō′zō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Majestic or majestically; — a direction to perform a passage or piece of music in a dignified manner.

Maes′tricht mon′i-tor (mäs′trĭkt mŏn′ĭ-tẽr). [So called from *Maestricht*, a town in Holland.] (*Paleon.*) The *Mosasaurus Hofmanni*. See MOSASAURUS.

‖ Ma-es′tro (mȧ-ĕs′trō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *magister*. See MASTER.] A master in any art, especially in music; a composer.

Maf′fle (măf′f'l), *v. i.* [Akin to OD. *maffelen* to stammer. Cf. MUFFLE to mumble.] To stammer. [*Obs.*]

Maf′fler (-flẽr), *n.* A stammerer. [*Obs.*]

Mag′a-zine (măg′ȧ-zēn′), *n.* [F. *magasin*, It. *magazzino*, or Sp. *magacen*, *almagacen*, *almacen*; all fr. Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] 1. A receptacle in which anything is stored, especially military stores, as ammunition, arms, provisions, etc. "Armories and *magazines*." *Milton.*

2. The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or a ship.

3. A chamber in a gun for holding a number of cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece.

4. A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

Magazine dress, clothing made chiefly of woolen, without anything metallic about it, to be worn in a powder magazine. — Magazine gun, a portable firearm, as a rifle, with a chamber carrying cartridges which are brought automatically into position for firing. — Magazine stove, a stove having a chamber for holding fuel which is supplied to the fire by some self-feeding process, as in the common base-burner.

Mag′a-zine′ (măg′ȧ-zēn′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGAZINED (-zēnd′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGAZINING.] To store in, or as in, a magazine; to store up for use.

Mag′a-zin′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

Mag′a-zin′ing, *n.* The act of editing, or writing for, a magazine. [*Colloq.*] *Byron.*

Mag′a-zin′ist, *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. [*R.*]

Mag′bote′ (măg′bōt′), *n.* See MÆGBOTE.

Mag′da-la (măg′dȧ-lȧ), *a.* Designating an orange-red dyestuff obtained from naphthylamine, and called *magdala red*, *naphthalene red*, etc.

Mag′da-len (măg′dȧ-lĕn), *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ. See *Luke* vii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

Mag-da′le-on (măg-dā′lê-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαγδαλία* crumb of bread, fr. *μάσσειν* to knead.] (*Med.*) A medicine in the form of a roll, esp. a roll of plaster.

Mag′de-burg (măg′dē-bûrg), *n.* A city of Saxony.

Magdeburg centuries, Magdeburg hemispheres. See under CENTURY, and HEMISPHERE.

Mage (māj), *n.* [F. *mage*. See MAGI.] A magician. [*Archaic*] *Spenser. Tennyson.*

Mag′el-lan′ic (măj′ĕl-lăn′ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, *Magellan*, the navigator.

Magellanic clouds (*Astron.*), three conspicuous nebulæ near the south pole, resembling thin white clouds.

Ma-gen′ta (mȧ-jĕn′tȧ), *n.* (*Chem.*) An aniline dye obtained as an amorphous substance having a green bronze surface color, which dissolves to a shade of red; also, the color; — so called from *Magenta*, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered. Called also *fuchsine*, *rosëine*, etc.

Magged (măgd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Worn; fretted; as, a *magged* brace. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

‖ Mag′gio′re (măd′jō′rā), *a.* [It., from L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR.] (*Mus.*) Greater, in respect to scales, intervals, etc., when used in opposition to *minor*; major. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Mag′got (măg′gŭt), *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a worm or grub; cf. *magu* to breed.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) The footless larva of any fly. See LARVA.

2. A whim; an odd fancy. *Hudibras. Tennyson.*

Mag′got-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being maggoty.

Mag′got-ish, *a.* Full of whims or fancies; maggoty.

Mag′got-pie′ (-pī′), *n.* A magpie. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mag′got-y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Infested with maggots.

2. Full of whims; capricious. *Norris.*

Ma′ghet (mä′gĕt), *n.* [Cf. Fl. *maghet* maid.] (*Bot.*) A name for daisies and camomiles of several kinds.

‖ Ma′gi (mā′jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. *Μάγος*; of Per. origin. Cf. MAGE, MAGIC.] A caste of priests, philosophers, and magicians, among the ancient Persians; hence, any holy men or sages of the East.

The inspired *Magi* from the Orient came. *Sandys.*

Ma′gi-an (mā′jĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Magi.

Ma′gi-an, *n.* One of the Magi, or priests of the Zoroastrian religion in Persia; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion. — **Ma′gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mag′ic (măj′ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, L. *magice*, Gr. *μαγική* (sc. *τέχνη*), fr. *μαγικός*. See MAGIC, *a.*, and MAGI.] A comprehensive name for all of the pretended arts which claim to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings, or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature attained by a study of occult science, including enchantment, conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery, necromancy, incantation, etc.

An appearance made by some *magic*. *Chaucer.*

Celestial magic, a supposed supernatural power which gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men. — Natural magic, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. — Superstitious, *or* Geotic, magic, the invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.

Syn. — Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment.

Mag′ic (măj′ĭk), ⎫ *a.* [L. *magicus*, Gr. *μαγικός*, fr. **Mag′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ⎭ *μάγος*: cf. F. *magique*. See MAGI.] 1. Pertaining to the hidden wisdom supposed to be possessed by the Magi; relating to the occult powers of nature, and the producing of effects by their agency.

2. Performed by, or proceeding from, occult and superhuman agencies; done by, or seemingly done by, enchantment or sorcery. Hence: Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural or very extraordinary; having extraordinary properties; as, a *magic* lantern; a *magic* square or circle.

The painter's *magic* skill. *Cowper.*

☞ Although with certain words *magic* is used more than *magical*, — as, *magic* circle, *magic* square, *magic* wand, — we may in general say *magic* or *magical*; as, a *magic* or *magical* effect; a *magic* or *magical* influence, etc. But when the adjective is predicative, *magical*, and not *magic*, is used; as, the effect was *magical*.

Magic circle, a series of concentric circles containing the numbers 12 to 75 in eight radii, and having somewhat similar properties to the magic square. — Magic humming bird (*Zoöl.*), a Mexican humming bird (*Iache magica*), having white downy thigh tufts. — Magic lantern. See LANTERN. — Magic square, numbers so disposed in parallel and equal rows in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, the same product, or an harmonical series, according as the numbers taken are in arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical progression. — Magic wand, a wand used by a magician in performing feats of magic.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

Mag′ic-al-ly (măj′ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a magical manner; by magic, or as if by magic.

Ma-gi′cian (mȧ-jĭsh′an), *n.* [F. *magicien*. See MAGIC, *n.*] One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress; a conjurer.

Ma-gilp′ (mȧ-gĭlp′), ⎫ *n.* (*Paint.*) See MEGILP.
Ma-gilph′ (mȧ-gĭlf′), ⎭

‖ Ma-gis′ter (mȧ-jĭs′tẽr), *n.* [L. See MASTER.] Master; sir; — a title of the Middle Ages, given to a person in authority, or to one having a license from a university to teach philosophy and the liberal arts.

Mag′is-te′ri-al (măj′ĭs-tē′rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial. See MASTER.] 1. Of or pertaining to a master or magistrate, or one in authority; having the manner of a magister; official; commanding; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic.

When *magisterial* duties from his home
Her father called. *Glover.*

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*Alchem.* & *Old Chem.*) Pertaining to, produced by, or of the nature of, magistery. See MAGISTERY, 2.

Syn. — Authoritative; stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; commanding; imperious; lordly; proud; haughty; domineering; despotic; dogmatical; arrogant. — MAGISTERIAL, DOGMATICAL, ARROGANT. One who is *magisterial* assumes the air of a master toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority. Those who have long been teachers sometimes acquire, unconsciously, a manner which borders too much on the *magisterial*, and may be unjustly construed as *dogmatical*, or even *arrogant*.

Mag′is-te′ri-al′i-ty (-tē′rĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Magisterialness; authoritativeness. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Mag′is-te′ri-al-ly (-tē′rĭ-al-lȳ), *adv.* In a magisterial manner.

Mag′is-te′ri-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being magisterial.

Mag′is-ter-y (măj′ĭs-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE.] 1. Mastery; powerful medical influence; renowned efficacy; a sovereign remedy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. A magisterial injunction. [*R.*] *Brougham.*

3. (*Chem.*) A precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; — applied in the old chemistry to certain white precipitates from metallic solutions; as, *magistery* of bismuth. *Ure.*

Mag′is-tra-cy (măj′ĭs-trȧ-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MAGISTRACIES (-sĭz). [From MAGISTRATE.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. *Blackstone.*

2. The collective body of magistrates.

Mag′is-tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *magistralis*: cf. F. *magistral*. See MAGISTRATE.] 1. Pertaining to a master; magisterial; authoritative; dogmatic.

2. Commanded or prescribed by a magister, esp. by a doctor; hence, effectual; sovereign; as, a *magistral* sirup. "Some *magistral* opiate." *Bacon.*

3. (*Pharmacy*) Formulated extemporaneously, or for a special case; — opposed to *officinal*, and said of prescriptions and medicines. *Dunglison.*

Magistral line (*Fort.*), the guiding line, or outline, by which the form of the work is determined. It is usually the crest line of the parapet in fieldworks, or the top line of the escarp in permanent fortifications.

Mag′is-tral, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A sovereign medicine or remedy. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

2. (*Fort.*) A magistral line.

3. (*Metal.*) Powdered copper pyrites used in the amalgamation of ores of silver, as at the Spanish mines of Mexico and South America.

Mag′is-tral′i-ty (măj′ĭs-trăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Magisterialness; arbitrary dogmatism. *Bacon.*

Mag′is-tral-ly (măj′ĭs-tral-lȳ), *adv.* In a magistral manner. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Mag′is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master: cf. F. *magistrat*. See MASTER.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer; a public civil officer invested with the executive government, or some branch of it. "All Christian rulers and *magistrates*." *Book of Com. Prayer.*

Of *magistrates* some also are supreme, in whom the sovereign power of the state resides; others are subordinate. *Blackstone.*

Mag′is-trat′ic (-trăt′ĭk), ⎫ *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Mag′is-trat′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), ⎭ proceeding from, a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. *Jer. Taylor.*

Mag′is-tra-ture (-trā-tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *magistrature*.] Magistracy. [*Obs.*]

‖ Mag′ma (măg′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάγμα*, fr. *μάσσειν* to squeeze, knead.] 1. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste. *Ure.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A thick residuum obtained from certain substances after the fluid parts are expressed from them; the grounds which remain after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol. (*b*) A salve or confection of thick consistency. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Geol.*) (*a*) The molten matter within the earth, the source of the material of lava flows, dikes of eruptive rocks, etc. (*b*) The glassy base of an eruptive rock.

4. (*Chem.*) The amorphous or homogeneous matrix or ground mass, as distinguished from well-defined crystals; as, the *magma* of porphyry.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ). [L., great charter.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I.

2. Hence, a fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges.

Mag-nal'i-ty (măg-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *magnalis* mighty, fr. *magnus* great.] A great act or event; a great attainment. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mag'na-nim'i-ty (măg'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *magnanimité*, L. *magnanimitas.*] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul; that quality or combination of qualities, in character, which enables one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

Mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus; magnus* great + *animus* mind. See MAGNATE, and ANIMUS.] **1.** Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty and courageous spirit; as, a *magnanimous* character; a *magnanimous* conqueror.

Be *magnanimous* in the enterprise. *Shak.*

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous* than to assume. *Milton.*

2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable; noble; not selfish.

Both strived for death; *magnanimous* debate. *Stirling.*

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

Mag-nan'i-mous-ly, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with greatness of mind.

Mag'nase black' (măg'nās blăk'). (*Paint.*) A black pigment which dries rapidly when mixed with oil, and is of intense body. *Fairholt.*

Mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [F. *magnat*, L. (pl.) *magnates, magnati*, fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER.] **1.** A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of influence or distinction in any sphere. *Macaulay.*

2. One of the nobility, or certain high officers of state belonging to the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland.

Mag'nes (-nēz), *n.* [L.] Magnet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *Magnesia*, fem. of *Magnesius* of the country Magnesia, Gr. ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος a magnet. Cf. MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) A light earthy white substance, consisting of magnesium oxide, and obtained by heating magnesium hydrate or carbonate, or by burning magnesium. It has a slightly alkaline reaction, and is used in medicine as a mild antacid laxative. See MAGNESIUM.

Magnesia alba [L.] (*Med. Chem.*), a bulky white amorphous substance, consisting of a hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium, and used as a mild cathartic.

Mag-ne'sian (-zhȧn *or* -shȧn), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or containing, magnesia or magnesium.

Magnesian limestone. (*Min.*) See DOLOMITE.

Mag-ne'sic (-sĭk *or* -zĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, magnesium; as, *magnesic* oxide.

Mag'ne-site (măg'nē-sīt *or* -zīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnésite.*] (*Min.*) Native magnesium carbonate occurring in white compact or granular masses, and also in rhombohedral crystals.

Mag-ne'si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. & F. See MAGNESIA.] (*Chem.*) A light silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, quite permanent in dry air but tarnishing in moist air. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with the production of a blinding light (the so-called *magnesium light*) which is used in signaling, in pyrotechny, or in photography where a strong actinic illuminant is required. Its compounds occur abundantly, as in dolomite, talc, meerschaum, etc. Symbol Mg. Atomic weight, 24.4. Specific gravity, 1.75.

Magnesium sulphate. (*Chem.*) Same as EPSOM SALTS.

Mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* [OE. *magnete*, OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes, -etis*, Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone, fr. Gr. Μαγνησία, a country in Thessaly. Cf. MAGNESIA, MANGANESE.]

1. The loadstone; a species of iron ore (the ferrosoferric or magnetic ore, Fe_3O_4) which has the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles; — called also *natural magnet.*

Dinocrates began to make the arched roof of the temple of Arsinoë all of *magnet*, or this loadstone. *Holland.*

Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

2. (*Physics*) A bar or mass of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted; — called, in distinction from the loadstone, an *artificial magnet.*

☞ An artificial magnet, produced by the action of a voltaic or electrical battery, is called an *electro-magnet.*

Field magnet (*Physics & Elec.*), a magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field; — used especially of the stationary or exciting magnet of a dynamo or electromotor in distinction from that of the moving portion or armature.

Mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *magneticus:* cf.
Mag-net'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } F. *magnétique.*] **1.** Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron: a *magnetic* needle.

2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* north; the *magnetic* meridian.

3. Capable of becoming a magnet; susceptible to magnetism; as, the *magnetic* metals.

4. Endowed with extraordinary personal power to excite the feelings and to win the affections; attractive; inducing attachment.

She that had all *magnetic* force alone. *Donne.*

5. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magnetism, so called; as, a *magnetic* sleep. See MAGNETISM.

Magnetic amplitude, attraction, dip, induction, etc. See under AMPLITUDE, ATTRACTION, etc. — **Magnetic battery,** a combination of bar or horseshoe magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together with great power. — **Magnetic compensator,** a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effect of the iron of the ship upon the needle. — **Magnetic curves,** curves indicating lines of magnetic force, as in the arrangement of iron filings between the poles of a powerful magnet. — **Magnetic elements.** (*a*) (*Chem. Physics*) Those elements, as iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, etc., which are capable of becoming magnetic. (*b*) (*Physics*) In respect to terrestrial magnetism, the declination, inclination, and intensity. (*c*) See under ELEMENT. — **Magnetic equator,** the line around the equatorial parts of the earth at which there is no dip, the dipping needle being horizontal. — **Magnetic field,** *or* **Field of magnetic force,** any space through which a magnet exerts its influence. — **Magnetic fluid,** the hypothetical fluid whose existence was formerly assumed in the explanations of the phenomena of magnetism. — **Magnetic iron,** *or* **Magnetic iron ore.** (*Min.*) Same as MAGNETITE. — **Magnetic needle,** a slender bar of steel, magnetized and suspended at its center on a sharp-pointed pivot, or by a delicate fiber, so that it may take freely the direction of the magnetic meridian. It constitutes the essential part of a compass, such as the mariner's and the surveyor's. — **Magnetic poles,** the two points in the opposite polar regions of the earth at which the direction of the dipping needle is vertical. — **Magnetic pyrites.** See PYRRHOTITE. — **Magnetic storm** (*Terrestrial Physics*), a disturbance of the earth's magnetic force characterized by great and sudden changes. — **Magnetic telegraph,** a telegraph acting by means of a magnet. See TELEGRAPH.

Mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A magnet. [*Obs.*]

As the *magnetic* hardest iron draws. *Milton.*

2. Any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive, by any means, the properties of the loadstone, and which then, when suspended, fixes itself in the direction of a magnetic meridian.

Mag-net'ic-al, *n.* A magnetic. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mag-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By, or as by, magnetism.

Mag-net'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being magnetic.

Mag'ne-ti'cian (măg'nē-tĭsh'ȧn), *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetist.

Mag-net'ic-ness, *n.* Magneticalness. [*Obs.*]

Mag-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of magnetism.

Mag'net-if'er-ous (măg'nĕt-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *magnes, -etis* + *-ferous.*] Producing or conducting magnetism.

Mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnétisme.*]

1. The property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; the manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet.

2. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena.

3. Power of attraction; power to excite the feelings and to gain the affections. "By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted." *Glanvill.*

Animal magnetism, a force, more or less analogous to magnetism, which, it has been alleged, is produced in animal tissues, and passes from one body to another with or without actual contact. The existence of such a force, and its potentiality for the cure of disease, were asserted by Mesmer in 1775. His theories and methods were afterwards called *mesmerism*, a name which has been popularly applied to theories and claims not put forward by Mesmer himself. See MESMERISM, BIOLOGY, OD, HYPNOTISM. — **Terrestrial magnetism,** the magnetic force exerted by the earth, and recognized by its effect upon magnetized needles and bars.

Mag'net-ist, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

Mag'net-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4) occurring in isometric crystals, also massive, of a black color and metallic luster. It is readily attracted by a magnet and sometimes possesses polarity, being then called *loadstone.* It is an important iron ore. Called also *magnetic iron.*

Mag'net-i-za-ble (-ĭ'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being magnetized.

Mag'net-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized.

Mag'net-ize (măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAGNETIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAGNETIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *magnétiser.*] **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; to move; to influence.

Fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character. *Motley.*

3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

Mag'net-ize, *v. i.* To become magnetic. [*R.*]

Mag'net-i-zee' (-ĭ-zē'), *n.* A person subjected to the influence of animal magnetism. [*R.*]

Mag'net-i'zer (măg'nĕt-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, imparts magnetism.

Mag'net-o- (măg'nĕt-ŏ-). [See MAGNET.] A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by,* or in some way *connected with,* magnetism.

Mag'net-o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), } *a.* (*Physics*) Per-
Mag'net-o-e-lec'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } taining to, or characterized by, electricity developed by the action of magnets; as, *magneto-electric* induction.

Magneto-electric machine, a form of dynamo-electric machine in which the field is maintained by permanent steel magnets instead of electro-magnets.

Mag'net-o-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.

2. (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of the development of electricity by the action of magnets; — the counterpart of *electro-magnetism.*

Mag-net'o-graph (măg-nĕt'ō-gráf), *n.* [*Magneto-* + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An automatic instrument for registering, by photography or otherwise, the states and variations of any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

Mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nĕt-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Magneto-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *magnétomètre.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; also, less frequently, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip and declination.

Mag'net-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the measurement of magnetic forces; obtained by means of a magnetometer; as, *magnetometric* instruments; *magnetometric* measurements.

Mag'net-o-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* A voltaic series of two or more large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, and hence adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena. [*R.*]

Mag'net-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pў), *n.* (*Med.*) The treatment of disease by the application of magnets to the surface of the body.

Mag'ni-fi'a-ble (măg'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From MAGNIFY.] Such as can be magnified, or extolled.

Mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *magnificus; magnus* great + *facere* to
Mag-nif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } make: cf. F. *magnifique.* See MAGNITUDE, FACT, and cf. MAGNIFICENT.] Grand; splendid; illustrious; magnificent. [*Obs.*] 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5. "Thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton.* — **Mag-nif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mag-nif'i-cat** (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] The song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46; — so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.

Mag-nif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *magnificatus*, p. p. of *magnificare.*] To magnify or extol. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of magnifying; enlargement; exaggeration. [*R.*]

Mag-nif'i-cence (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sens), *n.* [F. *magnificence*, L. *magnificentia.* See MAGNIFIC.] The act of doing what is magnificent; the state or quality of being magnificent. *Acts* xix. 27. "Then cometh *magnificence.*" *Chaucer.*

And, for the heaven's wide circuit, let it speak
The Maker's high *magnificence*, who built
So spacious. *Milton.*

The noblest monuments of Roman *magnificence.* *Eustace.*

Mag-nif'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** Doing grand things; admirable in action; displaying great power or opulence, especially in building, way of living, and munificence.

A prince is never so *magnificent*
As when he 's sparing to enrich a few
With the injuries of many. *Massinger.*

2. Grand in appearance; exhibiting grandeur or splendor; splendid; pompous.

When Rome's exalted beauties I descry
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

Syn. — Glorious; majestic; sublime. See GRAND.

Mag-nif'i-cent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Mag-nif'i-co (-kō), *n.; pl.* MAGNIFICOES (-kōz). [It. See MAGNIFIC.] **1.** A grandee or nobleman of Venice; — so called in courtesy. *Shak.*

2. A rector of a German university.

Mag'ni-fi'er (măg'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, magnifies.

Mag'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OE. *magnifien*, F. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFIC.] **1.** To make great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of; to amplify; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope *magnifies* the object by a thousand diameters.

The least error in a small quantity . . . will in a great one . . . be proportionately *magnified.* *Grew.*

2. To increase the importance of; to augment the esteem or respect in which one is held.

On that day the Lord *magnified* Joshua in the sight of all Israel. *Joshua* iv. 14.

3. To praise highly; to laud; to extol. [*Archaic*]

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. *Ps.* xxxiv. 3.

4. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss or a difficulty.

To magnify one's self (*Script.*), to exhibit pride and haughtiness; to boast. — **To magnify one's self against** (*Script.*), to oppose with pride.

Mag'ni-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they really are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, some lenses *magnify* but little.

2. To have effect; to be of importance or significance. [*Cant & Obs.*] *Spectator.*

Magnifying glass, a lens which magnifies the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it.

Mag-nil'o-quence (măg-nĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *magniloquentia.*] The quality of being magniloquent; pompous discourse; grandiloquence.

Mag-nil'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak. See MAGNITUDE, LOQUACIOUS.] Speaking pompously; using swelling discourse; bombastic; tumid in style; grandiloquent. — **Mag-nil'o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

Mag-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *magniloquus.*] Magniloquent. [*Obs.*]

Mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus* great. See MASTER, and cf. MAXIM.] **1.** Extent of dimensions; size; — applied to things that have length, breadth, and thickness.

Conceive those particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them . . . *Sir I. Newton.*

2. (*Geom.*) That which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.

3. Anything of which greater or less can be predicated, as time, weight, force, and the like.

4. Greatness; grandeur. "With plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind." *Milton.*

5. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance; as, an affair of *magnitude*.

The *magnitude* of his designs. *Bp. Horsley.*

Apparent magnitude (*Opt.*), the angular breadth of an object viewed as measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye of the observer; — called also *apparent diameter*. — **Magnitude of a star** (*Astron.*), the rank of a star with respect to brightness. About twenty very bright stars are said to be of the first magnitude, the stars of the sixth magnitude being just visible to the naked eye. Telescopic stars are classified down to the twelfth magnitude or lower. The scale of the magnitudes is quite arbitrary, but by means of photometers, the classification has been made to tenths of a magnitude.

Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17th century.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American and Asiatic trees, with aromatic bark and large sweet-scented whitish or reddish flowers.

Magnolia Branch, Leaf, and Blossom (*Magnolia glauca*).

☞ *Magnolia grandiflora* has coriaceous shining leaves and very fragrant blossoms. It is common from North Carolina to Florida and Texas, and is one of the most magnificent trees of the American forest. The sweet bay (*M. glauca*) is a small tree found sparingly as far north as Cape Ann. Other American species are *M. Umbrella*, *M. macrophylla*, *M. Fraseri*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. cordata*. *M. conspicua* and *M. purpurea* are cultivated shrubs or trees from Eastern Asia. *M. Campbellii*, of India, has rose-colored or crimson flowers.

Magnolia warbler (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful North American wood warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*). The rump and under parts are bright yellow; the breast and belly are spotted with black; the under tail coverts are white; the crown is ash.

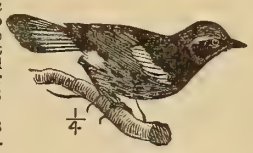

Magnolia Warbler.

Mag-no'li-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a natural order (*Magnoliaceæ*) of trees of which the magnolia, the tulip tree, and the star anise are examples.

‖ **Mag'num** (măg'nŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] **1.** A large wine bottle.

They passed the *magnum* to one another freely. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Anat.*) A bone of the carpus at the base of the third metacarpal bone.

Mag'ot (-ŏt), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The Barbary ape.

Mag'ot-pie' (-pī'), *n.* A magpie. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *magot pie*, *maggoty pie*, fr. *Mag*, *Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and fr. F. *Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*, and common name of the magpie. *Marguerite* is fr. L. *margarita* pearl, Gr. μαργαρίτης, prob. of Eastern origin. See Pie magpie, and cf. the analogous names Tomtit, and Jackdaw.]

European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

(*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of the genus *Pica* and related genera, allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail.

☞ The common European magpie (*Pica pica*, or *P. caudata*) is a black and white noisy and mischievous bird. It can be taught to speak. The American magpie (*P. Hudsonica*) is very similar. The yellow-billed magpie (*P. Nuttalli*) inhabits California. The blue magpie (*Cyanopolius Cooki*) inhabits Spain. Other allied species are found in Asia. The Tasmanian and Australian magpies are crow shrikes, as the white magpie (*Gymnorhina organicum*), the black magpie (*Strepera fuliginosa*), and the Australian magpie (*Cracticus picatus*).

Magpie lark (*Zoöl.*), a common Australian bird (*Grallina picata*), conspicuously marked with black and white; — called also *little magpie*. — **Magpie moth** (*Zoöl.*), a black and white European geometrid moth (*Abraxas grossularia*); the harlequin moth. Its larva feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

‖ **Ma'gua-ri'** (mȧ'gwȧ-rē'), *n.* [From native name: cf. Pg. *magoari*.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American stork (*Euxenura maguari*), having a forked tail.

Mag'uey (măg'wā; Sp. mȧ-gā'ē), *n.* [Sp. *maguey*, Mexican *maguei* and *metl*.] (*Bot.*) The century plant, a species of *Agave* (*A. Americana*). See Agave.

Mag'yar (măg'yär; Hung. mŏd'yŏr'), *n.* [Hung.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of the dominant people of Hungary, allied to the Turks and the Finns; a Hungarian.

2. The language of the Magyars.

‖ **Ma'ha** (mä'hȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of baboon; the wanderoo.

‖ **Ma-ha-ba'ra-ta** (mȧ-hä-bä'rȧ-tȧ), } *n.* [Skr. *mahā-*
‖ **Ma-ha-bha'ra-tam** (-tam), } *bhārata*.] A celebrated epic poem of the Hindoos. It is of great length, and is chiefly devoted to the history of a civil war between two dynasties of ancient India.

‖ **Ma-ha'leb** (mȧ-hä'lĕb), *n.* [Ar. *mahleb*.] (*Bot.*) A cherry tree (*Prunus Mahaleb*) of Southern Europe. The wood is prized by cabinetmakers, the twigs are used for pipe stems, the flowers and leaves yield a perfume, and from the fruit a violet dye and a fermented liquor (like kirschwasser) are prepared.

‖ **Ma-ha-ra'jah** (mȧ-hä-rä'jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*; *mahat* great + *rāja* king.] A sovereign prince in India; — a title given also to other persons of high rank.

‖ **Ma'ha-rif'** (mä'hȧ-rēf'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African antelope (*Hippotragus Bakeri*). Its face is striped with black and white.

‖ **Ma-har'mah** (mȧ-här'mȧ), *n.* A muslin wrapper for the head and the lower part of the face, worn by Turkish and Armenian women when they go abroad.

Mah'di (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar., guide, leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last *imam* or leader of the faithful. The Sunni, the largest sect of the Mohammedans, believe that he is yet to appear.

☞ The title has been taken by several persons in countries where Mohammedanism prevails, — notably by Mohammed Ahmed, who overran the Egyptian Soudan, and in 1885 captured Khartoum, his soldiers killing General Gordon, an Englishman, who was then the Egyptian governor of the region.

Mahl'-stick' (mäl'stĭk'), *n.* See Maul-stick.

Ma'hoe (mä'hō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several malvaceous trees (species of *Hibiscus*, *Ochroma*, etc.), and to their strong fibrous inner bark, which is used for strings and cordage.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* [From the South American name.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A large tree of the genus *Swietenia* (*S. Mahogoni*), found in tropical America.

☞ Several other trees, with wood more or less like mahogany, are called by this name; as, African mahogany (*Khaya Senegalensis*), Australian mahogany (*Eucalyptus marginatus*), Bastard mahogany (*Ratonia apetala* of the West Indies), Indian mahogany (*Cedrela Toona* of Bengal, and trees of the genera *Soymida* and *Chickrassia*), Madeira mahogany (*Persea Indica*), Mountain mahogany, the black or cherry birch (*Betula lenta*), also, the several species of *Cercocarpus* of California and the Rocky Mountains.

2. The wood of the *Swietenia Mahogoni*. It is of a reddish brown color, beautifully veined, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is used in the manufacture of furniture.

3. A table made of mahogany wood. [*Colloq.*]

To be under the mahogany, to be so drunk as to have fallen under the table. [*Eng.*] — **To put one's legs under some one's mahogany**, to dine with him. [*Slang*]

‖ **Ma-ho'li** (mȧ-hō'lĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South African lemur (*Galago maholi*), having very large ears. [Written also *moholi*.]

Ma-hom'ed-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕd-an), } *n.* See Mohamme-
Ma-hom'et-an (-ĕt-an), } dan.

Ma-hom'et-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See Mohammedanism.

Ma-hom'et-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mahometanized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mahometanizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] To convert to the religion of Mohammed; to Mohammedanize.

Ma-hom'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See Mohammedanism.

Ma-hom'et-ist, *n.* A Mohammedan. [*R.*]

Ma-hom'et-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Mohammedanism. [*Obs.*]

Ma-hone' (mȧ-hōn'), *n.* A large Turkish ship. *Crabb.*

Ma-ho'ni-a (mȧ-hō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Named after Bernard McMahon.] (*Bot.*) The Oregon grape, a species of barberry (*Berberis Aquifolium*), often cultivated for its hollylike foliage.

Ma-hon' stock' (mȧ-hŏn' stŏk'). (*Bot.*) An annual cruciferous plant with reddish purple or white flowers (*Malcolmia maritima*). It is called in England *Virginia stock*, but the plant comes from the Mediterranean.

‖ **Ma-hoo'hoo** (mȧ-hōō'hōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The African white two-horned rhinoceros (*Atelodus simus*).

Ma'ho-ri (mä'hō-rē), *n.* [Native name. Cf. Maori.] (*Ethnol.*) One of the dark race inhabiting principally the islands of Eastern Polynesia. Also used adjectively.

Ma'hound (mä'hound), *n.* A contemptuous name for Mohammed; hence, an evil spirit; a devil. [*Obs.*]

Who's this, my *mahound* cousin? *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Ma-hout'** (mȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat*, Skr. *mahāmātra*; *mahat* great + *mātrā* measure.] The keeper and driver of an elephant. [*East Indies*]

Ma-ho'vo (mȧ-hō'vō), *n.* (*Mach.*) A device for saving power in stopping and starting a railroad car, by means of a heavy fly wheel.

Mah-rat'i (mȧ-rät'ē), *n.* The language of the Mahrattas; the language spoken in the Deccan and Concan. [Written also *Marathi*.]

Mah-rat'ta (-tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *Marhaṭā*, *Marhāṭṭā*, the name of a famous Hindoo race, from the old Skr. name *Mahā-rāshṭra*.] One of a numerous people inhabiting the southwestern part of India. Also, the language of the Mahrattas; Mahrati. It is closely allied to Sanskrit. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mahrattas. [Written also *Maratha*.]

Ma-hu'met-an (mȧ-hōō'mĕt-an), **Ma-hu'met-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See Mohammedan, Mohammedanism.

Mah'wa tree' (mä'wȧ trē'). (*Bot.*) An East Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bassia latifolia*, and also *B. butyracea*), whose timber is used for wagon wheels, and the flowers for food and in preparing an intoxicating drink. It is one of the butter trees. The oil, known as *mahwa* and *yallah*, is obtained from the kernels of the fruit.

‖ **Ma'i-a** (mā'ĭ-ȧ *or* mä'yȧ), *n.* [From L. *Maia*, a goddess.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of spider crabs, including the common European species (*Maia squinado*). (*b*) A beautiful American bombycid moth (*Eucronia maia*).

Ma'ian (mā'yan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any spider crab of the genus Maia, or family *Maiadæ*.

Maid (mād), *n.* [Shortened from *maiden*. √103. See Maiden.] **1.** An unmarried woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; esp., a girl; a virgin; a maiden.

Would I had died a *maid*,
And never seen thee, never borne thee son. *Shak.*

Can a *maid* forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire? Yet my people have forgotten me. *Jer.* ii. 32.

2. A man who has not had sexual intercourse. [*Obs.*]

Christ was a *maid* and shapen as a man. *Chaucer.*

3. A female servant.

Spinning amongst her *maids*. *Shak.*

☞ *Maid* is used either adjectively or in composition, signifying *female*, as in *maid* child, *maid*servant.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The female of a ray or skate, esp. of the gray skate (*Raia batis*), and of the thornback (*R. clavata*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fair maid. (*Zoöl.*) See under Fair, *a.* — **Maid of honor**, a female attendant of a queen or royal princess; — usually of noble family, and having to perform only nominal or honorary duties. — **Old maid.** See under Old.

Maid'en (mād'n), *n.* [OE. *maiden*, *meiden*, AS. *mægden*, dim. of AS. *mægð*, fr. *mago* son, servant; akin to G. *magd*, *mädchen*, maid, OHG. *magad*, Icel. *mögr* son, Goth. *magus* boy, child, *magaþs* virgin, and perh. to Zend. *magu* youth. Cf. Maid a virgin.] **1.** An unmarried woman; a girl or woman who has not experienced sexual intercourse; a virgin; a maid.

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

A *maiden* of our century, yet most meek. *Tennyson.*

2. A female servant. [*Obs.*]

3. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. *Wharton.*

Maiden (3).

4. A machine for washing linen.

Maid'en, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidens; suitable to, or characteristic of, a virgin; as, *maiden* innocence. "Amid the *maiden* throng." *Addison.*

Have you no modesty, no *maiden* shame? *Shak.*

2. Never having been married; not having had sexual intercourse; virgin; — said usually of the woman, but sometimes of the man; as, a *maiden* aunt. "A surprising old *maiden* lady." *Thackeray.*

3. Fresh; innocent; unpolluted; pure; hitherto unused. "*Maiden* flowers." *Shak.*

Full bravely hast thou fleshed
Thy *maiden* sword. *Shak.*

4. Used of a fortress, signifying that it has never been captured, or violated. *T. Warton. Macaulay.*

Maiden assize (*Eng. Law*), an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution; an assize which is unpolluted with blood. It was usual, at such an assize, for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves. *Smart.* — **Maiden name**, the surname of a woman before her marriage. — **Maiden pink.** (*Bot.*) See under Pink. — **Maiden plum** (*Bot.*), a West Indian tree (*Comocladia integrifolia*) with purplish drupes. The sap of the tree is glutinous, and gives a persistent black stain. — **Maiden speech**, the first speech made by a person, esp. by a new member in a public body. — **Maiden tower**, the tower most capable of resisting an enemy.

Maid'en, *v. t.* To act coyly like a maiden; — with *it* as an indefinite object.

For had I *maiden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse. *Bp. Hall.*

Maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Adiantum* (*A. pedatum*), having very slender graceful stalks. It is common in the United States, and is sometimes used in medicine. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, as to the Venus-hair.

Maidenhair grass, the smaller quaking grass. — **Maidenhair tree.** See Ginkgo.

Maid'en-head (-hĕd), *n.* [See Maidenhood.] **1.** The state of being a maiden; maidenhood; virginity. *Shak.*

2. The state of being unused or uncontaminated; freshness; purity. [*Obs.*]

The *maidenhead* of their credit. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. The hymen, or virginal membrane.

Maid'en-hood (-hōōd), *n.* [AS. *mægdenhād*. See Maid, and -hood.] **1.** The state of being a maid or a virgin; virginity. *Shak.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

The *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight. *Shak.*

Maid'en-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a maiden; modest; coy.

Maid'en-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being maidenly; the behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

Maid'en-ly, *a.* Like a maid; suiting a maid; maidenlike; gentle, modest, reserved.

Must you be blushing? . . .
What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become! *Shak.*

Maid'en-ly, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. "*Maidenly* demure." *Skelton.*

Maid'en-ship, *n.* Maidenhood. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Maid'hood (mād'hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *mægðhād*. See Maid, and -hood.] Maidenhood. *Shak.*

Maid'ma'ri-an (mād'mā'rĭ-an), *n.* [*Maid* + *Marian*, relating to *Mary*, or the Virgin *Mary*.] **1.** The lady of the May games; one of the characters in a morris dance; a May queen. Afterward, a grotesque character personated in sports and buffoonery by a man in woman's clothes.

2. A kind of dance. *Sir W. Temple.*

Maid'pale' (mād'pāl'), *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*

Maid'serv'ant (-sĕrv'ant), *n.* A female servant.

Maid's' hair' (mādz' hâr'). (*Bot.*) The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

Ma-ieu'tic (mā-ū'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. μαιευτικός, fr. μαῖα
Ma-ieu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } midwife.] **1.** Serving to assist childbirth. *Cudworth.*

2. Fig.: Aiding, or tending to, the definition and interpretation of thoughts or language. *Payne.*

Ma-ieu'tics (mā-ū'tĭks), *n.* The art of giving birth (*i. e.*, clearness and conviction) to ideas, which are conceived as struggling for birth. *Payne.*

Mai'ger (mā'gĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The meagre.

Mai'gre (mā'gĕr), *a.* [F. See Meager.] Belonging to a fast day or fast; as, a *maigre* day. *Walpole.*

Maigre food (*R. C. Ch.*), food allowed to be eaten on fast days.

Mai'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* See MAIM, and MAYHEM.

‖ **Mai-kel'** (mäĭ-kāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American carnivore of the genus *Conepatus*, allied to the skunk, but larger, and having a longer snout. The tail is not bushy.

‖ **Mai-kong'** (mäĭ-kŏng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American wild dog (*Canis cancrivorus*); the crab-eating dog.

Mail (māl), *n.* A spot. [*Obs.*]

Mail, *n.* [F. *maille*, OF. also *maaille*, LL. *medalia*. See MEDAL.] **1.** A small piece of money; especially, an English silver half-penny of the time of Henry V. [*Obs.*] [Written also *maile*, and *maille*.]

2. Rent; tribute. [*Obs.*, except in certain compounds and phrases, as blackmail, *mails* and duties, etc.]

Mails and duties (*Scots Law*), the rents of an estate, in whatever form paid.

Mail, *n.* [OE. *maile*, *maille*, F. *maille* a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, a mesh of a net. Cf. MACLE, MACULA, MASCLE.] **1.** A flexible fabric made of metal rings interlinked. It was used especially for defensive armor. *Chaucer.*

Chain mail, Coat of mail. See under CHAIN, and COAT.

2. Hence generally, armor, or any defensive covering.

3. (*Naut.*) A contrivance of interlinked rings, for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any hard protective covering of an animal, as the scales and plates of reptiles, shell of a lobster, etc.

We . . . strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail.* *Gay.*

Mail, *v. t.* **1.** To arm with mail.

2. To pinion. [*Obs.*]

Mail, *n.* [OE. *male* bag, OF. *male*, F. *malle* bag, trunk, mail, OHG. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet; akin to D. *maal*, *male*; cf. Gael. & Ir. *mala*, Gr. μολγός hide, skin.] **1.** A bag; a wallet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. The bag or bags with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another; the whole system of appliances used by government in the conveyance and delivery of mail matter.

There is a *mail* come in to-day, with letters dated Hague. *Tatler.*

3. That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office.

4. A trunk, box, or bag, in which clothing, etc., may be carried. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Mail bag, a bag in which mailed matter is conveyed under public authority. — **Mail boat**, a boat that carries the mail. — **Mail catcher**, an iron rod, or other contrivance, attached to a railroad car for catching a mail bag while the train is in motion. — **Mail coach**, a coach that carries the mail. — **Mail guard**, an officer whose duty it is to guard the public mails. [*Eng.*] — **Mail train**, a railroad train carrying the mail.

Mail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAILED (māld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAILING.] To deliver into the custody of the post-office officials, or place in a government letter box, for transmission by mail; to post; as, to *mail* a letter. [*U. S.*]

☞ In the United States *to mail* and *to post* are both in common use; as, to *mail* or *post* a letter. In England *post* is the commoner usage.

Mail'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Admissible lawfully into the mail. [*U. S.*]

Mail'clad' (-klăd'), *a.* Protected by a coat of mail; clad in armor. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mailed (māld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Protected by an external coat, or covering, of scales or plates.

Mailed, *a.* [See 1st MAIL.] Spotted; speckled.

Mail'ing (māl'ĭng), *n.* [Scot., fr. *mail* tribute, rent. See 2d MAIL.] A farm. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Mail'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A chiton.

Maim (mām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAIMED (māmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAIMING.] [OE. *maimen*, OF. *mahaignier*, *mehaignier*, *meshaignier*, cf. It. *magagnare*, LL. *mahemiare*, *mahennare*; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Armor. *mac'haña* to mutilate, *māc'ha* to crowd, press; or cf. OHG. *mangōn* to lack, perh. akin to E. *mangle* to lacerate. Cf. MAYHEM.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person in fighting less able either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

By the ancient law of England he that *maimed* any man whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone.*

2. To mutilate; to cripple; to injure; to disable; to impair.

My late *maimed* limbs lack wonted might. *Spenser.*

You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

Syn. — To mutilate; mangle; cripple.

Maim, *n.* [Written in law language *maihem*, and *mayhem*.] [OE. *mehaing*. See MAIM, *v.*] **1.** The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, by which one is rendered less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling; mutilation; injury; deprivation of something essential. See MAYHEM.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim* than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of Parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*

Maim'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a maimed manner.

Maim'ed-ness, *n.* State of being maimed. *Bolton.*

Main (mān), *n.* [F. *main* hand, L. *manus*. See MANUAL.] **1.** A hand or match at dice. *Prior. Thackeray.*

2. A stake played for at dice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. The largest throw in a match at dice; a throw at dice within given limits, as in the game of hazard.

4. A match at cockfighting. "My lord would ride twenty miles . . . to see a *main* fought." *Thackeray.*

5. A main-hamper. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force; akin to OHG. *magan*, Icel. *megin*, and to E. *may*, v. √103. See MAY, *v.*] **1.** Strength; force; might; violent effort. [*Obs.*, except in certain phrases.]

These were in this battle of most might and *main.* *R. of Gl.*

He 'gan advance,
With huge force, and with importable *main.* *Spenser.*

2. The chief or principal part; the main or most important thing. [*Obs.*, except in special uses.]

Resolved to rest upon the title of Lancaster as the *main*, and to use the other two . . . but as supporters. *Bacon.*

3. Specifically: (*a*) The great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, etc.; the high sea; the ocean. "Struggling in the *main*." *Dryden.* (*b*) The continent, as distinguished from an island; the mainland. "Invaded the *main* of Spain." *Bacon.* (*c*) A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp. (*Engin.*), a principal pipe leading to or from a reservoir; as, a fire *main*.

Forcing main, the delivery pipe of a pump. — **For the main**, *or* **In the main**, for the most part; in the greatest part. — **With might and main**, *or* **With all one's might and main**, with all one's strength; with violent effort.

With might and main they chased the murderous fox. *Dryden.*

Main (mān), *a.* [From MAIN strength, possibly influenced by OF. *maine*, *magne*, great, L. *magnus*. Cf. MAGNATE.] **1.** Very or extremely strong. [*Obs.*]

That current with *main* fury ran. *Daniel.*

2. Vast; huge. [*Obs.*] "The *main* abyss." *Milton.*

3. Unqualified; absolute; entire; sheer. [*Obs.*] "It 's a *main* untruth." *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can. *Tillotson.*

5. Important; necessary. [*Obs.*]

That which thou aright
Believest so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milton.*

By main force, by mere force or sheer force; by violent effort; as, to subdue insurrection *by main force.*

That Maine which *by main force* Warwick did win. *Shak.*

— **By main strength**, by sheer strength; as, to lift a heavy weight *by main strength.* — **Main beam** (*Steam Engine*), working beam. — **Main boom** (*Naut.*), the boom which extends the foot of the mainsail in a fore and aft vessel. — **Main brace.** (*a*) (*Mech.*) The brace which resists the chief strain. Cf. COUNTER BRACE. (*b*) (*Naut.*) The brace attached to the main yard. — **Main center** (*Steam Engine*), a shaft upon which a working beam or side lever swings. — **Main chance.** See under CHANCE. — **Main couple** (*Arch.*), the principal truss in a roof. — **Main deck** (*Naut.*), the deck next below the spar deck; the principal deck. — **Main keel** (*Naut.*), the principal or true keel of a vessel, as distinguished from the false keel.

Syn. — Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

Main, *adv.* [See MAIN, *a.*] Very.; extremely; as, *main* heavy. "I 'm *main* dry." *Foote.* [*Obs.* or *Low*]

Maine (mān), *n.* One of the New England States.

Maine law, any law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, esp. one resembling that enacted in the State of Maine.

Main'-gauche' (măn'-gōsh'), *n.* [F., the left hand.] (*Ancient Armor*) The dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in the right; — used to parry thrusts of the adversary's rapier.

Main'-ham'per (mān'hăm'pẽr), *n.* [F. *main* hand (see MAIN a hand at dice) + E. *hamper*.] A hamper to be carried in the hand; a hand basket used in carrying grapes to the press.

Main'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — opposed to *island*, or *peninsula.* *Dryden.*

After the two wayfarers had crossed from the peninsula to the *mainland.* *Hawthorne.*

Main'ly (mān'lў), *adv.* [From *main* strong. See MAIN strength.] Very strongly; mightily; to a great degree. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Shak.*

Main'ly, *adv.* [From *main* principal, chief.] Principally; chiefly.

Main'mast' (-măst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

Main'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Anglo-Norm. *meinoure*, OF. *manuevre*. See MANEUVER.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A thing stolen found on the person of the thief.

☞ A thief was said to be "taken with the *mainor*," when he was taken with the thing stolen upon him, that is, *in his hands.* *Wharton. Bouvier.*

Main'per-na-ble (-pẽr-nā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *main* hand + *pernable*, for *prenable*, that may be taken, pregnable. See MAINPERNOR.] (*Law*) Capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; able to be mainprised.

Main'per-nor (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *main* hand + *pernor*, for *preneor*, a taker, F. *preneur*, fr. *prendre* to take.] (*Law*) A surety, under the old writ of mainprise, for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.

☞ *Mainpernors* differ from *bail* in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. *Blackstone.*

Main'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* (*Vehicles*) A kingbolt.

Main'prise (mān'prīz), *n.* [F. *main* hand + *prise* a taking, fr. *prendre*, p. p. *pris* to take, fr. L. *prehendere*, *prehensum*.] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called *mainpernors*, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. This writ is now obsolete. *Wharton.* (*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Main'prise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAINPRISED (-prīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAINPRISING.] (*Law*) To suffer to go at large, on his finding sureties, or mainpernors, for his appearance at a day; — said of a prisoner.

Mains (mānz), *n.* [Scot. See MANSE.] The farm attached to a mansion house. [*Scot.*]

Main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *among seamen* mān's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail in a ship or other vessel.

[They] hoised up the *mainsail* to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40.

☞ The *mainsail* of a ship is extended upon a yard attached to the mainmast, and that of a sloop or schooner upon the boom.

Main'sheet' (mān'shēt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the ropes by which the mainsail is hauled aft and trimmed.

Main'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, especially the moving spring of a watch or clock or the spring in a gunlock which impels the hammer. Hence: The chief or most powerful motive; the efficient cause of action.

Main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop.

2. Main support; principal dependence.

The great *mainstay* of the Church. *Buckle.*

Main'swear' (-swâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *mānswerian* to forswear; *mān* sin, crime + *swerian* to swear.] To swear falsely. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAINTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAINTAINING.] [OE. *maintenen*, F. *maintenir*, properly, to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + F. *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*). See MANUAL, and TENABLE.] **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; to uphold; to keep up; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* a fence or a railroad; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present reputation.

2. To keep possession of; to hold and defend; not to surrender or relinquish.

God values . . . every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew.*

3. To continue; not to suffer to cease or fail.

Maintain talk with the duke. *Shak.*

4. To bear the expense of; to support; to keep up; to supply with what is needed.

Glad, by his labor, to *maintain* his life. *Stirling.*

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

5. To affirm; to support or defend by argument.

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be maintained by it. *South.*

Syn. — To assert; vindicate; allege. See ASSERT.

Main-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be maintained.

Main-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who maintains.

Main-tain'or (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mainteneor*, F. *mainteneur*.] (*Crim. Law*) One who, not being interested, maintains a cause depending between others, by furnishing money, etc., to either party. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Main'te-nance (mān'tē-nans), *n.* [OF. *maintenance*. See MAINTAIN.] **1.** The act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

2. That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance; supply of necessaries and conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance.* *Swift.*

3. (*Crim. Law*) An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means to carry it on. See CHAMPERTY. *Wharton.*

Cap of maintenance. See under CAP.

Main'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

Main' yard' (yärd'). (*Naut.*) The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

Mai'oid (mā'oid), *a.* [*Maia* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus Maia, or family *Maiadeæ*.

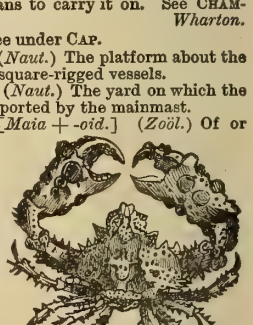

Maioid Crab (*Parthenope horrida*). (⅝)

Mais'ter (mās'tẽr), *n.* Master. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Mais'ter, *a.* Principal; chief. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mais'tre (-tẽr), **Mais'trie, Mais'try** (-trĭ), *n.* Mastery; superiority; art. See MASTERY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mais'tress (-trĕs), *n.* Mistress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mai'thes (mā'thēs), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as MAGHET.

Maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, fr. *mahiz* or *mahis*, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] (*Bot.*) A large species of American grass of the genus *Zea* (*Z. Mays*), widely cultivated as a forage and food plant; Indian corn. Also, its seed, growing on cobs, and used as food for men and animals.

Maize (*Zea Mays*).

Maize eater (*Zoöl.*), a South American bird of the genus *Pseudoleistes*, allied to the troupials. — **Maize yellow**, a delicate pale yellow.

Maj'es-tat'ic (măj'ĕs-tăt'ĭk), **Maj'es-tat'ic-al** (-tăt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Majestic. [*Obs.*] *E. Pocock. Dr. J. Scott.*

Ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [From MAJESTY.] Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur; lofty; noble; grand. "The *majestic* world." *Shak.* "Tethys' grave *majestic* pace." *Milton.*

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestic*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

Syn. — August; splendid; grand; sublime; magnifi-

cent; imperial; regal; royal; pompous; stately; lofty; dignified; elevated.

Ma-jes'tic-al (mȧ-jĕs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Majestic. *Cowley.*

An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more *majestical.* *M. Arnold.*

— Ma-jes'tic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Ma-jes'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ma-jes'tic-ness (-tĭk-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being majestic. *Oldenburg.*

Maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.; pl.* MAJESTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *magestee*, F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR, MASTER.] **1.** The dignity and authority of sovereign power; quality or state which inspires awe or reverence; grandeur; exalted dignity, whether proceeding from rank, character, or bearing; imposing loftiness; stateliness; — usually applied to the rank and dignity of sovereigns.

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty.* *Ps.* xciii. 1.

No sovereign has ever represented the *majesty* of a great state with more dignity and grace. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of an emperor, king or queen; — in this sense taking a plural; as, their *majesties* attended the concert.

In all the public writs which he [Emperor Charles V.] now issued as King of Spain, he assumed the title of *Majesty*, and required it from his subjects as a mark of respect. Before that time all the monarchs of Europe were satisfied with the appellation of *Highness* or *Grace.* *Robertson.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner or style. *Dryden.*

Ma-jol'i-ca (mȧ-jŏl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration, which reached its greatest perfection in Italy in the 16th century.

☞ The term is said to be derived from Majorca, which was an early seat of this manufacture. *Heyse.*

Ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* [L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great: cf. F. *majeur.* Cf. MASTER, MAYOR, MAGNITUDE, MORE, *a.*] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.

2. Of greater dignity; more important. *Shak.*

3. Of full legal age. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Mus.*) Greater by a semitone, either in interval or in difference of pitch from another tone.

Major axis (*Geom.*), the greater axis. See FOCUS, *n.*, 2. — **Major key** (*Mus.*), a key in which one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven, make major seconds, and three and four, and seven and eight, make minor seconds. — **Major offense** (*Law*), an offense of a greater degree which contains a lesser offense, as murder and robbery include assault. — **Major premise** (*Logic*), that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — **Major scale** (*Mus.*), the natural diatonic scale, which has semitones between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth degrees; the scale of the major mode, of which the third is major. See SCALE, and DIATONIC. — **Major second** (*Mus.*), a second between whose tones is a difference in pitch of a step. — **Major sixth** (*Mus.*), a sixth of four steps and a half step. In major keys the third and sixth from the key tone are major. Major keys and intervals, as distinguished from minors, are more cheerful. — **Major term** (*Logic*), that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion. — **Major third** (*Mus.*), a third of two steps.

Ma'jor, *n.* [F. *major.* See MAJOR, *a.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer.

2. (*Law*) A person of full age.

3. (*Logic*) That premise which contains the major term. It is the first proposition of a regular syllogism; as: No unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven [the major]. Every man in his natural state is unholy [minor]. Therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven [conclusion or inference].

☞ In hypothetical syllogisms, the hypothetical premise is called the *major.*

4. [LL. See MAYOR.] A mayor. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Ma'jo'rat'** (mȧ'zhō'rȧ'), *n.* [F. *majorat*, LL. *majoratus.* See MAJOR, *a.*, and cf. MAJORATE.] **1.** The right of succession to property according to age; — so termed in some of the countries of continental Europe.

2. (*French Law*) Property, landed or funded, so attached to a title of honor as to descend with it.

Ma'jor-ate (mā'jẽr-āt), *n.* The office or rank of a major.

Ma'jor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *majorare* to augment. See MAJOR, *a.*] To augment; to increase. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Ma'jor-a'tion (mā'jẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Increase; enlargement. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ma-jor'can (mȧ-jôr'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

Ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jẽr-dō'mō), *n.* [Sp. *mayordomo*, or It. *maggiordomo*; both fr. LL. *majordomus*; L. *major* greater + *domus* house.] A man who has authority to act, within certain limits, as master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister or officer.

Ma'jor gen'er-al (jĕn'ẽr-al). An officer of the army holding a rank next above that of brigadier general and next below that of lieutenant general, and who usually commands a division or a corps.

Ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* MAJORITIES (-tĭz). [F. *majorité.* See MAJOR.] **1.** The quality or condition of being major or greater; superiority. Specifically: (*a*) The military rank of a major. (*b*) The condition of being of full age, or authorized by law to manage one's own affairs.

2. The greater number; more than half; as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of the votes cast.

3. [Cf. L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry. [*Obs.*]

4. The amount or number by which one aggregate exceeds all other aggregates with which it is contrasted; especially, the number by which the votes for a successful candidate exceed those for all other candidates; as, he is elected by a *majority* of five hundred votes. See PLURALITY.

To go over to, *or* **To join, the majority,** to die.

Ma'jor-ship (mā'jẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of major.

Maj'oun (măj'ōōn), *n.* See MADJOUN.

‖ **Ma-jus'cu-læ** (mȧ-jŭs'kŭ-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. fr. *majusculus* somewhat greater or great, dim. of *major*, *majus.* See MAJOR.] (*Palæography*) Capital letters, as found in manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier.

Ma-jus'cule (-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *majuscule.* See MAJUSCULÆ.] A capital letter; especially, one used in ancient manuscripts. See MAJUSCULÆ.

Majuscule writing, writing composed wholly of capital letters, especially the style which prevailed in Europe from the third to the sixth century.

Mak'a-ble (māk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being made.

Mak'a-ron (măk'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* See MACAROON, 2. [*Obs.*]

Make (māk), *n.* [AS. *maca*, *gemaca.* See MATCH.] A companion; a mate; often, a husband or a wife. [*Obs.*]

For in this world no woman is
Worthy to be my *make.* *Chaucer.*

Make, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAKING.] [OE. *maken*, *makien*, AS. *macian*; akin to OS. *makōn*, OFries. *makia*, D. *maken*, G. *machen*, OHG. *mahhōn* to join, fit, prepare, make, Dan. *mage.* Cf. MATCH an equal.] **1.** To cause to exist; to bring into being; to form; to produce; to frame; to fashion; to create. Hence, in various specific uses or applications: (*a*) To form of materials; to cause to exist in a certain form; to construct; to fabricate.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Ex.* xxxii. 4.

(*b*) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural, or false; — often with *up;* as, to *make* up a story.

And Art, with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

(*c*) To bring about; to bring forward; to be the cause or agent of; to effect, do, perform, or execute; — often used with a noun to form a phrase equivalent to the simple verb that corresponds to such noun; as, to *make* complaint, for to complain; to *make* record of, for to record; to *make* abode, for to abide, etc.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judg.* xvi. 25.
Wealth *maketh* many friends. *Prov.* xix. 4.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made.* *Dryden.*

(*d*) To execute with the requisite formalities; as, to *make* a bill, note, will, deed, etc. (*e*) To gain, as the result of one's efforts; to get, as profit; to make acquisition of; to have accrue or happen to one; as, to *make* a large profit; to *make* an error; to *make* a loss; to *make* money.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

(*f*) To find, as the result of calculation or computation; to ascertain by enumeration; to find the number or amount of, by reckoning, weighing, measurement, and the like; as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds. (*g*) To pass over the distance of; to travel over; as, the ship *makes* ten knots an hour; he *made* the distance in one day. (*h*) To put in a desired or desirable condition; to cause to thrive.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition which is expressed by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective; to constitute; as, to *make* known; to *make* public; to *make* fast.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Ex.* ii. 14.
See, I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Ex.* vii. 1.

☞ When used reflexively with an adjective, the reflexive pronoun is often omitted; as, to *make* merry; to *make* bold; to *make* free, etc.

3. To cause to appear to be; to constitute subjectively; to esteem, suppose, or represent.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

4. To require; to constrain; to compel; to force; to cause; to occasion; — followed by a noun or pronoun and infinitive.

☞ In the active voice the *to* of the infinitive is usually omitted.

I will *make* them hear my words. *Deut.* iv. 10.
They should be *made* to rise at their early hour. *Locke.*

5. To become; to be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; to do the part or office of; to furnish the material for; as, he will *make* a good musician; sweet cider *makes* sour vinegar; wool *makes* warm clothing.

An old cloak *makes* a new jerkin. *Shak.*

6. To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; to form; to amount to.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

7. To be engaged or concerned in. [*Obs.*]

Gomez, what *makest* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? *Dryden.*

8. To reach; to attain; to arrive at or in sight of. "And *make* the Libyan shores." *Dryden.*

They that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Sir T. Browne.*

To make a bed, to prepare a bed for being slept on, or to put it in order. — **To make a card** (*Card Playing*), to take a trick with it. — **To make account.** See under ACCOUNT, *n.* — **To make account of,** to esteem; to regard. — **To make away.** (*a*) To put out of the way; to kill; to destroy. [*Obs.*]

If a child were crooked or deformed in body or mind, they *made* him *away.* *Burton.*

(*b*) To alienate; to transfer; to make over. [*Obs.*] *Waller.* — **To make believe,** to pretend; to feign; to simulate. — **To make bold,** to take the liberty; to venture. — **To make the cards** (*Card Playing*), to shuffle the pack. — **To make choice of,** to take by way of preference; to choose. — **To make danger,** to make experiment. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.* — **To make default** (*Law*), to fail to appear or answer. — **To make the doors,** to shut the door. [*Obs.*]

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*

— **To make free with.** See under FREE, *a.* — **To make good.** See under GOOD. — **To make head,** to make headway. — **To make light of.** See under LIGHT, *a.* — **To make little of.** (*a*) To belittle. (*b*) To accomplish easily. — **To make love to.** See under LOVE, *n.* — **To make meat,** to cure meat in the open air. [*Colloq. Western U. S.*] — **To make merry,** to feast; to be joyful or jovial. — **To make much of,** to treat with much consideration, attention, or fondness; to value highly. — **To make no bones.** See under BONE, *n.* — **To make no difference,** to have no weight or influence; to be a matter of indifference. — **To make no doubt,** to have no doubt. — **To make no matter,** to have no weight or importance; to make no difference. — **To make oath** (*Law*), to swear, as to the truth of something, in a prescribed form of law. — **To make of.** (*a*) To understand or think concerning; as, not to know what *to make of* the news. (*b*) To pay attention to; to cherish; to esteem; to account. "*Makes* she no more *of* me than *of* a slave." *Dryden.* — **To make one's law** (*Old Law*), to adduce proof to clear one's self of a charge. — **To make out.** (*a*) To find out; to discover; to decipher; as, *to make out* the meaning of a letter. (*b*) To prove; to establish; as, the plaintiff was unable *to make out* his case. (*c*) To make complete or exact; as, he was not able *to make out* the money. — **To make over,** to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee. — **To make sail.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To increase the quantity of sail already extended. (*b*) To set sail. — **To make shift,** to manage by expedients; as, they *made shift* to do without it. [*Colloq.*] — **To make sternway,** to move with the stern foremost; to go or drift backward. — **To make strange,** to act in an unfriendly manner or as if surprised; to treat as strange; as, *to make strange* of a request or suggestion. — **To make suit to,** to endeavor to gain the favor of; to court. — **To make sure.** See under SURE. — **To make up.** (*a*) To collect into a sum or mass; as, *to make up* the amount of rent; *to make up* a bundle or package. (*b*) To reconcile; to compose; as, *to make up* a difference or quarrel. (*c*) To supply what is wanting in; to complete; as, a dollar is wanted *to make up* the stipulated sum. (*d*) To compose, as from ingredients or parts; to shape, prepare, or fabricate; as, *to make up* a mass into pills; *to make up* a story.

He was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*

(*e*) To compensate; to make good; as, *to make up* a loss. (*f*) To adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, *to make up* accounts. (*g*) To dress and paint for a part, as an actor; as, he was well *made up.* — **To make up a face,** to distort the face as an expression of pain or derision. — — **To make up one's mind,** to reach a mental determination; to resolve. — **To make water.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To leak. (*b*) To urinate. — **To make way,** *or* **To make one's way.** (*a*) To make progress; to advance. (*b*) To open a passage; to clear the way. — **To make words,** to multiply words.

Make (māk), *v. i.* **1.** To act in a certain manner; to have to do; to manage; to interfere; to be active; — often in the phrase *to meddle or make.* [*Obs.*]

A scurvy, jack-a-nape priest to meddle or *make.* *Shak.*

2. To proceed; to tend; to move; to go; as, he *made* toward home; the tiger *made* at the sportsmen.

☞ Formerly, authors used *to make on, to make forth, to make about;* but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, *to make at, to make away, to make for, to make off, to make toward,* etc.

3. To tend; to contribute; to have effect; — with *for* or *against;* as, it *makes* for his advantage. *M. Arnold.*

Follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.* xiv. 19.

Considerations infinite
Do *make* against it. *Shak.*

4. To increase; to augment; to accrue.

5. To compose verses; to write poetry; to versify. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Tennyson.*

To solace him some time, as I do when I *make.* *P. Plowman.*

To make as if, *or* **To make as though,** to pretend that; to make show that; to make believe (see under MAKE, *v. t.*).

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

My lord of London *maketh as though* he were greatly displeased with me. *Latimer.*

— **To make at,** to go toward hastily, or in a hostile manner; to attack. — **To make away with.** (*a*) To carry off. (*b*) To transfer or alienate; hence, to spend; to dissipate. (*c*) To kill; to destroy. — **To make off,** to go away suddenly. — **To make out,** to succeed; to be able at last; to make shift; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties. — **To make up,** to become reconciled or friendly. — **To make up for,** to compensate for; to supply an equivalent for. — **To make up to.** (*a*) To approach; as, a suspicious boat *made up to* us. (*b*) To pay addresses to; to make love to. — **To make up with,** to become reconciled to. [*Colloq.*] — **To make with,** to concur or agree with. *Hooker.*

Make, *n.* Structure, texture, constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

On the make, bent upon making great profits; greedy of gain. [*Low, U. S.*]

Make'bate' (māk'bāt'), *n.* [*Make*, v. + *bate* a quarrel.] One who excites contentions and quarrels. [*Obs.*]

Make'-be-lief' (-bĕ-lēf'), *n.* A feigning to believe; make-believe. *J. H. Newman.*

Make'-be-lieve' (-bĕ-lēv'), *n.* A feigning to believe, as in the play of children; a mere pretense; a fiction; an invention. "Childlike *make-believe.*" *Tylor.*

To forswear self-delusion and *make-believe.* *M. Arnold.*

Make'-be-lieve', *a.* Feigned; insincere. "*Make-believe* reverence." *G. Eliot.*

Mak'ed (māk'ĕd), *obs. p. p.* of MAKE. Made. *Chaucer.*

Make'-game' (māk'gām'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt. *Godwin.*

Make'less, *a.* [See 1st MAKE, and cf. MATCHLESS, MATELESS.] **1.** Matchless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Without a mate. *Shak.*

Make'-peace' (-pēs'), *n.* A peacemaker. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mak'er (māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, forms, or molds; a manufacturer; specifically, the Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) The person who makes a promissory note.

3. One who writes verses; a poet. [*Obs.*]

☞ "The Greeks named the poet ποιητής, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word ποιεῖν, *to make;* wherein, I know not whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

Make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* That with which one makes shift; a temporary expedient. *James Mill.*

I am not a model clergyman, only a decent *makeshift.* *G. Eliot.*

Make'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* The way in which the parts of anything are put together; often, the way in which an actor is dressed, painted, etc., in personating a character.

The unthinking masses are necessarily teleological in their mental *make-up.* *L. F. Ward.*

Make'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.

‖ **Ma'ki** (mä'kē), *n.* [F., from native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A lemur. See LEMUR.

Ring-tailed Maki (*Lemur catta*). (⅛)

Mak'ing (māk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who makes; workmanship; fabrication; construction; as, this is cloth of your own *making;* the *making* of peace or war was in his power.

2. Composition, or structure.

3. A poem. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

4. That which establishes or places in a desirable state or condition; the material of which something may be made; as, early misfortune was the *making* of him.

5. External appearance; form. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mak'ing-i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* A tool somewhat like a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

Mak'ing-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* **1.** The act of bringing spirits to a certain degree of strength, called *proof.*

2. The act of becoming reconciled or friendly.

Mal- (măl-). A prefix in composition denoting *ill,* or *evil,* F. *mal,* L. *male,* adv., fr. *malus,* bad, ill. In some words it has the form *male-,* as in *male*diction, *male*volent. See MALICE.

☞ The form *male-* is chiefly used in cases where the *e,* either alone or with other letters, is pronounced as a separate syllable, as in *male*diction, *male*factor, *male*ficent, etc. Where this is not the case, as in *mal*feasance or *male*-feasance, *mal*formation or *male*-formation, etc., as also where the word to which it is prefixed commences with a vowel, as in *mal*administration, etc., the form *mal-* is to be preferred, and is the one commonly employed.

‖ **Ma'la** (mā'lä), *n.; pl.* of MALUM. [L.] Evils; wrongs; offenses against right and law.

Mala in se [L.] (*Law*), offenses which are such from their own nature, at common law, irrespective of statute. — Mala prohibita [L.] (*Law*), offenses prohibited by statute, as distinguished from *mala in se,* which are offenses at common law.

Mal'a-bar' (măl'ä-bär'), *n.* A region in the western part of the Peninsula of India, between the mountains and the sea.

Malabar nut (*Bot.*), the seed of an East Indian acanthaceous shrub, the *Adhatoda Vasica,* sometimes used medicinally.

Mal'a-ca-tune' (măl'ä-kä-tūn'), *n.* See MELOCOTON.

Ma-lac'ca (mä-lăk'kä), *n.* A town and district upon the seacoast of the Malay Peninsula.

Malacca cane (*Bot.*), a cane obtained from a species of palm of the genus *Calamus* (*C. Scipionum*), and of a brown color, often mottled. The plant is a native of Cochin China, Sumatra, and Malaya.

Mal'a-chite (măl'ä-kīt), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *μαλάχη* a mallow, from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows: cf. F. *malachite.* Cf. MALLOW.] (*Min.*) Native hydrous carbonate of copper, usually occurring in green mammillary masses with concentric fibrous structure.

☞ *Green malachite,* or malachite proper, admits of a high polish, and is sometimes used for ornamental work. *Blue malachite,* or azurite, is a related species of a deep blue color.

Malachite green. See *Emerald green,* under GREEN, *n.*

Mal'a-cis'sant (măl'ä-sĭs'sant), *a.* [See MALACISSATION.] Softening; relaxing. [*Obs.*]

Mal'a-cis-sa'tion (-sĭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *malacissare* to make soft, Gr. *μαλακίζειν.*] The act of making soft or supple. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Mal'a-cob-del'la** (măl'ä-kŏb-dĕl'lä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *βδέλλα* a leech.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nemertean worms, parasitic in the gill cavity of clams and other bivalves. They have a large posterior sucker, like that of a leech. See *Illust.* of BDELLOMORPHA.

Mal'a-co-derm (măl'ä-kō-dĕrm), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles (*Malacodermata*), with a soft and flexible body, as the fireflies.

Mal'a-co-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene.

Mal'a-col'o-gist (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the science of malacology.

Mal'a-col'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-logy:* cf. F. *malacologie.*] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks.

‖ **Mal'a-cop'o-da** (-kŏp'ŏ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of air-breathing Arthropoda; — called also *Protracheata,* and *Onychophora.*

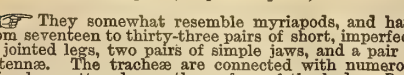

One of the Malacopoda (*Peripatus Capensis*). Nat. size.

☞ They somewhat resemble myriapods, and have from seventeen to thirty-three pairs of short, imperfectly jointed legs, two pairs of simple jaws, and a pair of antennæ. The trachеæ are connected with numerous spiracles scattered over the surface of the body. *Peripatus* is the only known genus. See PERIPATUS.

Mal'a-cop'ter-yg'i-an (măl'ä-kŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *malacoptérygien.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Malacopterygii.

‖ **Mal'a-cop'te-ryg'i-i** (-tē-rĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *πτέρυξ* wing, fin, fr. *πτερόν* feather.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes in which the fin rays, except the anterior ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins, are closely jointed, and not spiny. It includes the carp, pike, salmon, shad, etc. Called also *Malacopteri.*

Mal'a-cop'ter-yg'i-ous (-tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Malacopterygii.

Mal'a-cos'te-on (-kŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL., Gr. fr. *μαλακός* soft + *ὀστέον* bone.] (*Med.*) A peculiar disease of the bones, in consequence of which they become softened and capable of being bent without breaking.

Mal'a-cos'to-mous (-tŏ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.

‖ **Mal'a-cos'tra-ca** (-trä-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Crustacea, including Arthrostraca and Thoracostraca, or all those higher than the Entomostraca.

Mal'a-cos'tra-can (-trä-kan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Malacostraca.

Mal'a-cos'tra-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Malacostraca* + *-logy.*] That branch of zoölogical science which relates to the crustaceans; — called also *carcinology.*

Mal'a-cos'tra-cous (-kŏs'trā-kŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Malacostraca.

‖ **Mal'a-co-zo'a** (măl'ä-kŏ-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of Invertebrata, including the Mollusca, Brachiopoda, and Bryozoa. Called also *Malacozoaria.*

Mal'a-co-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Malacozoa.

Mal'ad-dress' (măl'ăd-drĕs'), *n.* [*Mal-* + *address.*] Bad address; an awkward, tactless, or offensive way of accosting one or talking with one. *W. D. Howells.*

Mal'ad-just'ment (-jŭst'ment), *n.* [*Mal-* + *adjustment.*] A bad adjustment.

Mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *administration.*] Bad administration; bad management of any business, especially of public affairs. [Written also *maleadministration.*]

Mal'a-droit' (măl'ä-droit'), *a.* [F. See MALICE, and ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **Mal'a-droit'ly,** *adv.* — **Mal'a-droit'ness,** *n.*

Mal'a-dy (măl'ä-dy), *n.; pl.* MALADIES (-dĭz). [F. *maladie,* fr. *malade* ill, sick, OF. also, *malabde,* fr. L. *male habitus,* i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition. See MALICE, and HABIT.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; especially, a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. A moral or mental defect or disorder.

Love 's a *malady* without a cure. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness. See DISEASE.

Mal'a-ga (măl'ä-gä; Sp. mä'lä-gä), *n.* A city and a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean. Hence, *Malaga* grapes, *Malaga* raisins, *Malaga* wines.

‖ **Mal'a-gash'** (măl'ä-găsh'), *n.* Same as MALAGASY.

Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ä-găs'ў), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Madagascar; also (*sing.*), the language.

‖ **Ma'laise'** (mä'lāz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] (*Med.*) An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or of being sick or ill at ease.

Ma-lam'ate (mä-lăm'āt *or* măl'ä-māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of malamic acid.

‖ **Ma-lam'bo** (mä-lăm'bŏ), *n.* [Pg.] A yellowish aromatic bark, used in medicine and perfumery, said to be from the South American shrub *Croton Malambo.*

Mal'am-eth'ane (măl'ăm-ĕth'ān), *n.* [*Malamic* + *ethane.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance forming the ethyl salt of malamic acid.

Ma-lam'ic (mä-lăm'ĭk), *a.* [*Malic* + *amic.*] (*Chem.*) Of or designating an acid intermediate between malic acid and malamide, and known only by its salts.

Ma-lam'ide (-īd *or* -id), *n.* [*Malic* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) The acid amide derived from malic acid, as a white crystalline substance metameric with asparagine.

Mal'an-ders (măl'an-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres,* fr. L. *malandria* blisters or pustules on the neck, especially in horses.] (*Far.*) A scurfy eruption in the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse. See SALLENDERS. [Written also *mallenders.*]

Mal'a-pert (-ä-pĕrt), *a.* [OF. *malapert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* open, adroit, intelligent, L. *apertus,* p. p. of *aperire* to open. See MALICE, and APERIENT.] Bold; forward; impudent; saucy; pert. *Shak.* — *n.* A malapert person.

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me to make use of my authority? *Dryden.*

— **Mal'a-pert'ly,** *adv.* — **Mal'a-pert'ness,** *n.*

Mal'a-prop-ism (măl'ä-prŏp-ĭz'm), *n.* [From Mrs. *Malaprop,* a character in Sheridan's drama, "The Rivals," who makes amusing blunders in her use of words. See MALAPROPOS.] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used.

Mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rŏ-pō'), *a. & adv.* [F. *mal à propos; mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable or unseasonably; unsuitable or unsuitably.

‖ **Mal-ap'te-ru'rus** (măl-ăp'tē-ru'rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *πτερόν* wing + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of African siluroid fishes, including the electric catfishes. See *Electric cat,* under ELECTRIC.

Ma'lar (mā'lĕr), *a.* [L. *mala* the cheek: cf. F. *malaire.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the region of the cheek bone, or to the malar bone; jugal.

Ma'lar (mā'lĕr), *n.* (*Anat.*) The cheek bone, which forms a part of the lower edge of the orbit.

Ma-la'ri-a (mä-lā'rĭ-ä; 277), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air. See MALICE, and AIR.] **1.** Air infected with some noxious substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as marshy or wet lands, producing fevers; miasma.

☞ The morbific agent in malaria is supposed by some to be a vegetable microbe or its spores, and by others to be a very minute animal blood parasite (an *infusorian*).

2. (*Med.*) A morbid condition produced by exhalations from decaying vegetable matter in contact with moisture, giving rise to fever and ague and many other symptoms characterized by their tendency to recur at definite and usually uniform intervals.

Ma-la'ri-al (-al), **Ma-la'ri-an** (-an), **Ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Malarial fever (*Med.*), a fever produced by malaria, and characterized by the occurrence of chills, fever, and sweating in distinct paroxysms, at intervals of definite and often uniform duration, in which these symptoms are wholly absent (*intermittent fever*), or only partially so (*remittent fever*); fever and ague; chills and fever.

Ma'la-sha'ga-nay (mä'lä-shä'gä-nā), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The fresh-water drumfish (*Haploidonotus grunniens*).

Mal'as-sim'i-la'tion (măl'ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *assimilation.*] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Imperfect digestion of the several leading constituents of the food. (*b*) An imperfect elaboration by the tissues of the materials brought to them by the blood.

Ma'late (mā'lāt), *n.* [L. *malum* apple: cf. F. *malate.* See MALIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of malic acid.

Ma'lax, Ma-lax'ate (mā-lăks', -lăks'āt), *v. t.* [L. *malaxare, malaxatum,* cf. Gr. *μαλάσσειν,* fr. *μαλακός* soft: cf. F. *malaxer.*] To soften by kneading or stirring with some thinner substance. [*R.*]

Mal'ax-a'tion (măl'ăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *malaxatio:* cf. F. *malaxation.*] The act of softening by mixing with a thinner substance; the formation of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [*R.*]

Mal'ax-a'tor (măl'ăks-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, malaxates; esp., a machine for grinding, kneading, or stirring into a pasty or doughy mass. [*R.*]

Ma-lay' (mä-lā'), *n.* One of a race of a brown or copper complexion in the Malay Peninsula and the western islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Ma-lay' (mä-lā'), **Ma-lay'an** (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays or their country. — *n.* The Malay language.

Malay apple (*Bot.*), a myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia Malaccensis*) common in India; also, its applelike fruit.

Ma'la-ya'lam (mä'lä-yä'lam), *n.* The name given to one of the cultivated Dravidian languages, closely related to the Tamil. *Yule.*

‖ **Mal'brouck** (măl'brŏŏk), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African arboreal monkey (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*).

Mal-con'for-ma'tion (măl-kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *conformation.*] Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation; ill form; disproportion of parts.

Mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *content.* See MALICE, CONTENT.] Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied; especially, dissatisfied with the government. [Written also *malecontent.*]

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester. *Milner.*

Mal'con-tent', *n.* [F. *malcontent.*] One who is discontented; especially, a discontented subject of a government; one who expresses his discontent by words or overt acts. *Spenser. Berkeley.*

Mal'con-tent'ed (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Malcontent. — **Mal'con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Mal'con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

Mal-da'ni-an (măl-dā'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine annelids of the genus *Maldane,* or family *Maldanidæ.* They have a slender, round body, and make tubes in the sand or mud.

Male- (măl- *or* māl-ē-). See MAL-.

Male (māl), *a.* [L. *malus.* See MALICE.] Evil; wicked; bad. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Male, *n.* Same as MAIL, a bag. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Male, *a.* [F. *mâle,* OF. *masle, mascle,* fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male; possibly akin to E. *man.* Cf. MASCULINE, MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, or (in a wider sense) to the sex that produces spermatozoa, by which the ova are fertilized; not female; as, *male* organs.

2. (*Bot.*) Capable of producing fertilization, but not of bearing fruit; — said of stamens and antheridia, and of the plants, or parts of plants, which bear them.

3. Suitable to the male sex; characteristic or suggestive of a male; masculine; as, *male* courage.

4. Consisting of males; as, a *male* choir.

5. (*Mech.*) Adapted for entering another corresponding piece (the *female* piece) which is hollow and which it fits; as, a *male* gauge, for gauging the size or shape of a hole; a *male* screw, etc.

Male berry (*Bot.*), a kind of coffee. See PEA BERRY. — Male fern (*Bot.*), a fern of the genus *Aspidium* (*A. Filix-mas*), used in medicine as an anthelmintic, esp. against the tapeworm. *Aspidium marginale* in America, and *A. athamanticum* in South Africa, are used as good substitutes for the male fern in medical practice. See *Female fern,* under FEMALE. — Male rhyme, a rhyme in which only the last syllables agree, as *laid, afraid, dismayed.* See *Female rhyme,* under FEMALE. — Male screw (*Mech.*), a screw having threads upon its exterior which enter the grooves upon the inside of a corresponding nut or female screw. — Male thread, the thread of a male screw.

Male, *n.* **1.** An animal of the male sex.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant bearing only staminate flowers.

Male'ad-min'is-tra'tion (măl'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Maladministration.

Ma-le'ate (mā-lē'āt), *n.* A salt of maleic acid.

Male-branch'ism (māl-brănsh'ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Malebranche, an eminent French

metaphysician. The fundamental doctrine of his system is that the mind can not have knowledge of anything external to itself except in its relation to God.

Male-con-for-ma'tion (măl-kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Malconformation.

Mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Malcontent.

Mal'e-di'cen-cy (-ē-dī'sen-sy), *n.* [L. *maledicentia.* See MALEDICENT.] Evil speaking. [*Obs.*] *Atterbury.*

Mal'e-di'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *maledicens*, p. pr. of *maledicere* to speak ill; *male* ill + *dicere* to say, speak. See MALICE, and DICTION.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Mal'e-dict (măl'ē-dĭkt), *a.* [L. *maledictus*, p. p. of *maledicere.*] Accursed; abominable. [*R.*]

Mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*: cf. F *malédiction.* See MALEDICENT.] A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; imprecation; a curse or execration; — opposed to *benediction.*

No *malediction* falls from his tongue. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Cursing; curse; execration; imprecation; denunciation; anathema. — MALEDICTION, CURSE, IMPRECATION, EXECRATION. *Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach, or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is literally the praying down of evil upon a person. *Execration* is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God. In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing, *execration* being the strongest.

Mal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See MALEFACTOR.] A crime; an offense; an evil deed. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ē-făk'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill, evil + *facere* to do. See MALICE, and FACT.] **1.** An evil doer; one who commits a crime; one subject to public prosecution and punishment; a criminal.

2. One who does wrong by injuring another, although not a criminal. [*Obs.*] *H. Brooke. Fuller.*

Syn. — Evil doer; criminal; culprit; felon; convict.

Mal'e-fac'tress (măl'ē-făk'trĕs), *n.* A female malefactor. *Hawthorne.*

Male-fea'sance (măl-fē'zans), *n.* See MALFEASANCE.

Ma-lef'ic (mā-lĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *maleficus*: cf. F. *maléfique.* See MALEFACTION.] Doing mischief; causing harm or evil; nefarious; hurtful. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Mal'e-fice (măl'ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *maleficium*: cf. F. *maléfice.* See MALEFACTOR.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [*Obs.*]

Ma-lef'i-cence (mā-lĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* [L. *maleficentia.* Cf. MALFEASANCE.] Evil doing, esp. to others.

Ma-lef'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [See MALEFIC.] Doing evil to others; harmful; mischievous.

Mal'e-fi'cial (măl'ē-fĭsh'al), *a.* Injurious. *Fuller.*

Mal'e-fi'ci-ate (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *maleficiatus*, p. p. of *maleficiare* to bewitch, fr. L. *maleficium.* See MALEFICE.] To bewitch; to harm. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Mal'e-fi'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A bewitching. [*Obs.*]

Mal'e-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ens), *n.* [See MALEFICENCE.] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

Mal'e-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [See MALEFICENT.] Doing evil, harm, or mischief.

Male'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* See MALFORMATION.

Ma-le'ic (mā-lē'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *maléique.* See MALIC.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the ethylene series, metameric with fumaric acid and obtained by heating malic acid.

Ma-len'gine (mā-lĕn'jĭn), *n.* [OF. *malengin*; L. *malus* bad, evil + *ingenium* natural capacity. See ENGINE.] Evil machination; guile; deceit. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ma'le-o (mā'lē-ō), *n.* [From its native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Celebes (*Megacephalon maleo*), allied to the brush turkey. It makes mounds in which to lay its eggs.

Male-o'dor (măl-ō'dẽr), *n.* See MALODOR.

Male-prac'tice (-prăk'tĭs), *n.* See MALPRACTICE.

Male'-spir'it-ed (măl'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Having the spirit of a male; vigorous; courageous. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mal'et (măl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *mallette*, dim. of *malle.* See MAIL a bag.] A little bag or budget. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Male-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* See MALTREAT.

Ma-lev'o-lence (mā-lĕv'ō-lens), *n.* [L. *malevolentia.* See MALEVOLENT.] The quality or state of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another; inclination to injure others; ill will. See Synonym of MALICE.

Ma-lev'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *malevolens, -entis*; *male* ill + *volens*, p. pr. of *velle* to be willing or disposed, to wish. See MALICE, and VOLUNTARY.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune.

Syn. — Ill-disposed; envious; mischievous; evil-minded; spiteful; malicious; malignant; rancorous.

Ma-lev'o-lent-ly, *adv.* In a malevolent manner.

Ma-lev'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *malevolus*; fr. *male* ill + *velle* to be disposed.] Malevolent. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Mal-ex'e-cu'tion (măl-ĕks'ē-kū'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *execution.*] Bad execution. *D. Webster.*

Ma-le'yl (mā-lē'ĭl), *n.* [*Maleic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical derived from maleic acid.

Mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zans; 277), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* injurious, doing ill; *mal* ill, evil + *faisant* doing, p. pr. of *faire* to do. See MALICE, FEASIBLE, and cf. MALEFICENCE.] (*Law*) The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil conduct; an illegal deed. [Written also *malefeasance.*]

Mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *formation.*] Ill formation; irregular or anomalous formation; abnormal or wrong conformation or structure.

Mal-gra'cious (măl-grā'shŭs), *a.* [F. *malgracieux.*] Not graceful; displeasing. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Mal'gre (ma'gẽr), *prep.* See MAUGER.

Ma'lic (mā'lĭk), *a.* [L. *malum* an apple: cf. F. *malique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, apples; as, *malic* acid.

Malic acid, a hydroxy acid obtained as a substance which is sirupy or crystallized with difficulty, and has a strong but pleasant sour taste. It occurs in many fruits, as in green apples, currants, etc. It is levorotatory or dextrorotatory according to the temperature and concentration. An artificial variety is a derivative of succinic acid, but has no action on polarized light, and thus malic acid is a remarkable case of physical isomerism.

Mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *malice*, fr. L. *malitia*, from *malus* bad, ill, evil, prob. orig., dirty, black; cf. Gr. μέλας black, Skr. *mala* dirt. Cf. MAUGER.] **1.** Enmity of heart; malevolence; ill will; a spirit delighting in harm or misfortune to another; a disposition to injure another; a malignant design of evil "Nor set down aught in *malice.*" *Shak.*

Envy, hatred, and *malice* are three distinct passions of the mind. *Ld. Holt.*

2. (*Law*) Any wicked or mischievous intention of the mind; a depraved inclination to mischief; an intention to vex, annoy, or injure another person, or to do a wrongful act without just cause or excuse; a wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others; willfulness.

Malice aforethought *or* **prepense**, malice previously and deliberately entertained.

Syn. — Spite; ill will; malevolence; grudge; pique; bitterness; animosity; malignity; maliciousness; rancor; virulence. See SPITE. — MALICE, MALEVOLENCE, MALIGNITY, MALIGNANCY. *Malice* is a stronger word than *malevolence*, which may imply only a desire that evil may befall another, while *malice* desires, and perhaps intends, to bring it about. *Malignity* is intense and deep-seated *malice.* It implies a natural delight in hating and wronging others. One who is *malignant* must be both *malevolent* and *malicious*; but a man may be *malicious* without being *malignant.*

Proud tyrants who *maliciously* destroy
And ride o'er ruins with *malignant* joy. *Somerville.*

In some connections, *malignity* seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malignancy* to indications of this depravity, in temper and conduct in particular instances. *Cogan.*

Mal'ice, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill will. [*Obs.*]

Mal'i-cho (-ĭ-chō), *n.* [Sp. *malhecho*; *mal* bad + *hecho* deed, L. *factum.* See FACT.] Mischief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ma-li'cious (mā-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *malicius*, F. *malicieux*, fr. L. *malitiosus.* See MALICE.] **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity.

I grant him bloody, . . .
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report; *malicious* mischief.

3. (*Law*) With wicked or mischievous intentions or motives; wrongful and done intentionally without just cause or excuse; as, a *malicious* act.

Malicious abandonment, the desertion of a wife or husband without just cause. *Burrill.* — **Malicious mischief** (*Law*), malicious injury to the property of another; — an offense at common law. *Wharton.* — **Malicious prosecution** *or* **arrest** (*Law*), a wanton prosecution or arrest, by regular process in a civil or criminal proceeding, without probable cause. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed; evil-minded; mischievous; envious; malevolent; invidious; spiteful; bitter; malignant; rancorous; malign.

— Ma-li'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ma-lign' (mā-lĭn'), *a.* [L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature; *malus* bad + the root of *genus* birth, race, kind: cf. F. *malin*, masc., *maligne*, fem. See MALICE, GENDER, and cf. BENIGN, MALIGNANT.] **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; harboring violent enmity; malevolent; malicious; spiteful; — opposed to *benign.*

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure; as, a *malign* aspect of planets.

3. Malignant; as, a *malign* ulcer. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ma-lign', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALIGNED (-līnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALIGNING.] [Cf. L. *malignare.* See MALIGN, *a.*] **1.** To treat with malice; to show hatred toward; to abuse; to wrong; to injure. [*Obs.*]

The people practice what mischiefs and villainies they will against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To speak great evil of; to traduce; to defame; to slander; to vilify; to asperse.

To be envied and shot at; to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling. *South.*

Ma-lign', *v. i.* To entertain malice. [*Obs.*]

Ma-lig'nance (mā-lĭg'nans), } *n.* [See MALIGNANT.]
Ma-lig'nan-cy (-nan-sy), } **1.** The state or quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart.

2. Unfavorableness; evil nature.

The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours. *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) Virulence; tendency to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

4. The state of being a malignant.

Syn. — Malice; malevolence; malignity. See MALICE.

Ma-lig'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *malignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *malignare*, *malignari*, to or make maliciously. See MALIGN, and cf. BENIGNANT.] **1.** Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; actuated by extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; bent on evil; malicious.

A *malignant* and a turbaned Turk. *Shak.*

2. Characterized or caused by evil intentions; pernicious. "*Malignant* care." *Macaulay.*

Some *malignant* power upon my life. *Shak.*

Something deleterious and *malignant* as his touch. *Hawthorne.*

3. (*Med.*) Tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue; virulent; as, *malignant* diphtheria.

Malignant pustule (*Med.*), a very contagious disease, transmitted to man from animals, characterized by the formation, at the point of reception of the virus, of a vesicle or pustule which first enlarges and then breaks down into an unhealthy ulcer. It is marked by profound exhaustion and is usually fatal. Called also *charbon*, and sometimes, improperly, *anthrax.*

Ma-lig'nant (mā-lĭg'nant), *n.* **1.** A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. *Hooker.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the adherents of Charles I. or Charles II.; — so called by the opposite party.

Ma-lig'nant-ly, *adv.* In a malignant manner.

Ma-lign'er (mā-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who maligns.

Ma-lig'ni-fy (mā-lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALIGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALIGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *malignus* malign + *-fy.*] To make malign or malignant. [*R.*] "A strong faith *malignified.*" *Southey.*

Ma-lig'ni-ty (-tỹ), *n.* [F. *malignité*, L. *malignitas.*] **1.** The state or quality of being malignant; disposition to do evil; virulent enmity; malignancy; malice; spite.

2. Virulence; deadly quality.

His physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

3. Extreme evilness of nature or influence; perniciousness; heinousness; as, the *malignity* of fraud. [*R.*]

Syn. — See MALICE.

Ma-lign'ly (mā-līn'lỹ), *adv.* In a malign manner; with malignity.

Ma-lin'ger (mā-lĭn'gẽr; 277), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALINGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALINGERING.] To act the part of a malingerer; to feign illness or inability.

Ma-lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly, prob. from *mal* ill + OF. *heingre*, *haingre*, thin, lean, infirm, fr. L. *aeger.*] In the army, a soldier who feigns himself sick, or who induces or protracts an illness, in order to avoid doing his duty; hence, in general, one who shirks his duty by pretending illness or inability.

Ma-lin'ger-y (-ỹ), *n.* The spirit or practices of a malingerer; malingering.

Mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *maleiçon*, L. *maledictio.* See MALEDICTION, and cf. BENISON.] Malediction; curse; execration. [*Poetic*]

God's *malison* on his head who this gainsays. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mal'kin (mạ'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *Maud*, the proper name. Cf. GRIMALKIN.] [Written also *maukin.*] **1.** Originally, a kitchenmaid; a slattern. *Chaucer.*

2. A mop made of clouts, used by the kitchen servant.

3. A scarecrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. (*Mil.*) A mop or sponge attached to a jointed staff for swabbing out a cannon.

Mall (mạl; 277), *n.* [Written also *maul.*] [OE. *malle*, F. *mail*, L. *malleus.* Cf. MALLEUS.] **1.** A large heavy wooden beetle; a mallet for driving anything with force; a maul. *Addison.*

2. A heavy blow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. An old game played with *malls* or mallets and balls. See PALL-MALL. *Cotton.*

4. (măl; 277) A place where the game of *mall* was played. Hence: A public walk; a level shaded walk.

Part of the area was laid out in gravel walks, and planted with elms; and these convenient and frequented walks obtained the name of the City *Mall.* *Southey.*

Mall (mạl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLED (mạld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLING.] [Cf. OF. *mailler.* See MALL a beetle, and cf. MALLEATE.] To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise; to maul.

Mall (măl), *n.* [LL. *mallum* a public assembly; cf. OHG. *mahal* assembly, transaction; akin to AS. *mæðel*, *meðel*, assembly, *mælan* to speak, Goth. *mapl* market place.] Formerly, among Teutonic nations, a meeting of the notables of a state for the transaction of public business, such meeting being a modification of the ancient popular assembly. Hence: (*a*) A court of justice. (*b*) A place where justice is administered. (*c*) A place where public meetings are held.

Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *malls*, ceased. *Milman.*

Mal'lard (măl'lẽrd), *n.* [F. *malart*, fr. *mâle* male + *-art* = *-ard.* See MALE, *a.*, and -ARD.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A drake; the male of *Anas boschas.*

Mallard (*Anas boschas*). Male. 1/10

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large wild duck (*Anas boschas*) inhabiting both America and Europe. The domestic duck has descended from this species. Called also *greenhead.*

Mal'le-a-bil'i-ty (-lē-à-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *malléabilité.*] The quality or state of being malleable; — opposed to *friability* and *brittleness.* *Locke.*

Mal'le-a-ble (măl'lē-à-b'l), *a.* [F. *malléable*, fr. LL. *malleare* to hammer. See MALLEATE.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers; — applied to metals.

Malleable iron, iron that is capable of extension or of being shaped under the hammer; decarbonized cast iron. See under IRON. — **Malleable iron castings**, articles cast from pig iron and made malleable by heating them for several days in the presence of some substance, as hematite, which deprives the cast iron of some of its carbon.

Mal'le-a-ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make malleable.

Mal'le-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being malleable.

Mal'le-al (-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the malleus.

Mal'le-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLEATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLEATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleus* a hammer. See MALL, *v. t.*] To hammer; to beat into a plate or leaf.

Mal'le-a'tion (măl'lē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *malleatio*: cf. OF. *malléation.*] The act or process of beating into a plate, sheet, or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

Mal'le-cho (măl'lē-chō), *n.* Same as MALICHO.

Mal-lee' bird' (măl-lē' bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) [From native name.] The leipoa. See LEIPOA.

Mal'le-mock (măl'lē-mŏk), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOLLE-
Mal'le-moke (-mōk), } MOKE.

Mal'len-ders (-lĕn-dĕrz), *n. pl.* (*Far.*) Same as MALANDERS.

Mal-le'o-lar (măl-lē'ō-lēr), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the malleolus; in the region of the malleoli of the ankle joint.

‖ **Mal-le'o-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* MALLEOLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *malleus* hammer.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A projection at the distal end of each bone of the leg at the ankle joint. The malleolus of the tibia is the internal projection, that of the fibula the external.

2. "A layer," a shoot partly buried in the ground, and there cut halfway through.

Mal'let (măl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See MALL a beetle.] A small maul with a short handle, — used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel or the like; also, a light beetle with a long handle, — used in playing croquet.

‖ **Mal'le-us** (măl'lē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer. See MALL a beetle.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The outermost of the three small auditory bones, or ossicles; the hammer. It is attached to the tympanic membrane by a long process, the handle or manubrium. See *Illust.* of EAR.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the hard lateral pieces of the mastax of Rotifera. See MASTAX.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve shells; the hammer shell.

‖ **Mal-loph'a-ga** (măl-lŏf'ă-gà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of insects which are parasitic on birds and mammals, and feed on the feathers and hair; — called also *bird lice*. See *Bird louse*, under BIRD.

‖ **Mal-lo'tus** (măl-lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλλωτός fleecy.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Arctic fishes. One American species, the capelin (*Mallotus villosus*), is extensively used as bait for cod.

The Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*).

Mal'low (măl'lō), } *n.* [OE. *malwe*, AS. *mealwe*, fr.
Mal'lows (-lōz), } L. *malva*, akin to Gr. μαλάχη; cf. μαλάσσειν to soften, μαλακός soft. Named either from its softening or relaxing properties, or from its soft downy leaves. Cf. MAUVE, MALACHITE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Malva*) having mucilaginous qualities. See MALVACEOUS.

☞ The flowers of the common mallow (*M. sylvestris*) are used in medicine. The dwarf mallow (*M. rotundifolia*) is a common weed, and its flattened, disk-shaped fruits are called *cheeses* by children. Tree mallow (*M. Mauritiana* and *Lavatera arborea*), musk mallow (*M. moschata*), rose mallow or hollyhock, and curled mallow (*M. crispa*), are less commonly seen.

Indian mallow. See ABUTILON. — **Jew's mallow**, a plant (*Corchorus olitorius*) used as a pot herb by the Jews of Egypt and Syria. — **Marsh mallow.** See under MARSH.

Mal'low-wort' (măl'lō-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Malvaceæ*.

Malm (mäm), } *n.* [Cf. AS. *mealm* sand.]
Malm'brick' (-brĭk'), } A kind of brick of a light brown or yellowish color, made of sand, clay, and chalk.

Mal'ma (măl'mà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spotted trout (*Salvelinus malma*), inhabiting Northern America, west of the Rocky Mountains; — called also *Dolly Varden trout*, *bull trout*, *red-spotted trout*, and *golet*.

Malma (*Salvelinus malma*).

‖ **Mal'mag** (măl'măg), *n.* [F., from native name in Madagascar.] (*Zoöl.*) The tarsius, or spectral lemur.

Malm'sey (mäm'zy), *n.* [OE. *malvesie*, F. *malvoisie*, It. *malvasia*, *malvagia*, fr. *Malvasia*, or Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A kind of sweet wine from Crete, the Canary Islands, etc. *Shak.*

Mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *nutrition*.] (*Physiol.*) Faulty or imperfect nutrition.

Mal-ob'ser-va'tion (măl-ŏb'zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *observation*.] Erroneous observation. *J. S. Mill.*

Mal-o'dor (-ō'dĕr), *n.* An offensive odor.

Mal-o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Offensive to the sense of smell; ill-smelling. — **Mal-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.* *Carlyle.*

Mal'o-nate (-ō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of malonic acid.

Ma-lon'ic (mà-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid produced artificially as a white crystalline substance, $CH_2.(CO_2H)_2$, and so called because obtained by the oxidation of *malic* acid.

Mal'o-nyl (măl'ō-nĭl), *n.* (*Malonic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, $CH_2.(CO)_2$, from malonic acid.

‖ **Mal-pi'ghi-a** (măl-pē'gĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See MALPIGHIAN.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical American shrubs with opposite leaves and small white or reddish flowers. The drupes of *Malpighia urens* are eaten under the name of *Barbadoes cherries*.

Mal-pi'ghi-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of tropical trees and shrubs (*Malpighiaceæ*), some of them climbing plants, and their stems forming many of the curious lianes of South American forests.

Mal-pi'ghi-an (măl-pē'gĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Marcello Malpighi, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century.

Malpighian capsules *or* **corpuscles**, the globular dilatations, containing the glomeruli or Malpighian tufts, at the extremities of the urinary tubules of the kidney. — **Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen**, masses of adenoid tissue connected with branches of the splenic artery.

Mal'po-si'tion (măl'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *position*.] A wrong position.

Mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* [*Mal-* + *practice*.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules; specifically, the treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner which is contrary to accepted rules and productive of unfavorable results. [Written also *malepractice*.]

Malt (mâlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt*; akin to D. *mout*, G. *malz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *malt*, and E. *melt*. √108. See MELT.] Barley or other grain, steeped in water and dried in a kiln, thus forcing germination until the saccharine principle has been evolved. It is used in brewing and in the distillation of whisky.

Malt, *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with, malt.

Malt liquor, an alcoholic liquor, as beer, ale, porter, etc., prepared by fermenting an infusion of malt. — **Malt dust**, fine particles of malt, or of the grain used in making malt; — used as a fertilizer. "*Malt dust* consists chiefly of the infant radicle separated from the grain." *Sir H. Davy.* — **Malt floor**, a floor for drying malt. — **Malt house**, *or* **Malthouse**, a house in which malt is made. — **Malt kiln**, a heated chamber for drying malt.

Malt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALTING.] To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

Malt, *v. i.* To become malt; also, to make grain into malt. *Mortimer.*

Mal'ta-lent (măl'tà-lent), *n.* [F. See MALICE, and TALENT.] Ill will; malice. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R. Spenser.*

Mal-tese' (mâl-tēz' *or* -tēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Malta* or to its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Malta; the people of Malta.

Maltese cat (*Zoöl.*), a mouse-colored variety of the domestic cat. — **Maltese cross.** See *Illust.* 5, of CROSS. — **Maltese dog** (*Zoöl.*), a breed of small terriers, having long silky white hair. The breed originated in Malta.

‖ **Mal'tha** (măl'thà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάλθα.] **1.** A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch, unctuous to the touch, and exhaling a bituminous odor.

2. Mortar. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Mal-thu'sian (măl-thū'zhan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the political economist, the Rev. T. R. *Malthus*, or conforming to his views; as, *Malthusian* theories.

☞ Malthus held that population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and hence that the lower classes must necessarily suffer more or less from lack of food, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint or otherwise.

Mal-thu'sian, *n.* A follower of Malthus.

Mal-thu'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of Malthusian doctrines relating to population.

Malt'in (mâlt'ĭn), } *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) The fer-
Malt'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), } mentative principle of malt; malt diastase; also, a name given to various medicinal preparations made from or containing malt.

Malt'ing (mâlt'ĭng), *n.* The process of making, or of becoming, malt.

Malt'man (-man), *n.; pl.* MALTMEN (-men). A man whose occupation is to make malt.

Mal-ton'ic (mal-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, maltose; specif., designating an acid called also *gluconic* or *dextronic* acid. See GLUCONIC.

Malt'ose' (mâlt'ōs'), *n.* [From MALT.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline sugar formed from starch by the action of diastase of malt, and the amylolytic ferment of saliva and pancreatic juice. It resembles dextrose, but rotates the plane of polarized light further to the right and possesses a lower cupric oxide reducing power.

Mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALTREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALTREATING.] [*Mal-* + *treat:* cf. F. *maltraiter*.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly.

Mal-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *maltraitement*.] Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

Malt'ster (mâlt'stĕr), *n.* A maltman. *Swift.*

Malt'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A tippler. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Malt'y (-y), *a.* Containing, or like, malt. *Dickens.*

‖ **Ma'lum** (mā'lŭm), *n.; pl.* MALA (-là). [L.] An evil. See MALA.

Mal-va'ceous (măl-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malvaceus*, from *malva* mallows. See MALLOW.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Malvaceæ*), of which the mallow is the type. The cotton plant, hollyhock, and abutilon are of this order, and the baobab and the silk-cotton trees are now referred to it.

Mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to move about, to occupy one's self, *vertere* to turn. See MALICE, and VERSE.] Evil conduct; fraudulent practices; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

Mal've-sie (măl'vē-sĭ), *n.* Malmsey wine. See MALMSEY. "A jub of *malvesye*." *Chaucer.*

Mam (măm), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *mamma*.] Mamma.

Ma-ma' (mà-mä' *or* mä'mà), *n.* See MAMMA.

Mam'a-luke (măm'à-lūk), *n.* Same as MAMELUKE.

‖ **Mam'e-lon** (măm'ē-lŏn), *n.* [F.] A rounded hillock; a rounded elevation or protuberance. *Westmin. Rev.*

‖ **Mam'e-lu'co** (măm'ē-lū'kō), *n.* [Pg.] A child born of a white father and an Indian mother. [*S. Amer.*]

Mam'e-luke (-ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk*, cf. Sp. *mameluco*, It. *mammalucco;* all fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive; lit., possessed or in one's power, p. p. of *malaka* to possess.] One of a body of mounted soldiers recruited from slaves converted to Mohammedanism, who, during several centuries, had more or less control of the government of Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811.

Mam'il-la'ted (măm'ĭl-lā'tĕd), *a.* See MAMMILLATED.

Mam-ma' (mà-mä' *or* mä'mà; 277), *n.* [Reduplicated from the infantine word *ma*, influenced in spelling by L. *mamma* breast: cf. F. *maman*.] Mother; — a word of tenderness and familiarity. [Written also *mama*.]

Tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift.*

Mam'ma (măm'mà), *n.; pl.* MAMMÆ (-mē). [L. *mamma* breast.] (*Anat.*) A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but usually rudimentary in the male; a mammary gland; a breast; udder; bag.

Mam'mal (-mal), *n.; pl.* MAMMALS (-malz). [L. *mammalis* belonging to the breast, fr. *mamma* the breast or pap: cf. F. *mammal*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Mammalia.

Age of mammals. See under AGE, *n.*, 8.

‖ **Mam-ma'li-a** (măm-mā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *mammalis*. See MAMMAL.] (*Zoöl.*) The highest class of Vertebrata. The young are nourished for a time by milk, or an analogous fluid, secreted by the mammary glands of the mother.

☞ Mammalia are divided into three subclasses: —

I. *Placentalia.* This subclass embraces all the higher orders, including man. In these the fetus is attached to the uterus by a placenta.

II. *Marsupialia.* In these no placenta is formed, and the young, which are born at an early stage of development, are carried for a time attached to the teats, and usually protected by a marsupial pouch. The opossum, kangaroo, wombat, and koala are examples.

III. *Monotremata.* In this group, which includes the genera *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*, the female lays large eggs resembling those of a bird or lizard, and the young, which are hatched like those of birds, are nourished by a watery secretion from the imperfectly developed mammæ.

Mam-ma'li-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mammalia or mammals.

Mam'ma-lif'er-ous (măm'mà-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Mammal* + *-ferous.*] (*Geol.*) Containing mammalian remains; — said of certain strata.

Mam'ma-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to mammalogy.

Mam-mal'o-gist (măm-măl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *mammalogiste.*] One versed in mammalogy.

Mam-mal'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Mamma* breast + *-logy:* cf. F. *mammalogie.*] The science which relates to mammals or the Mammalia. See MAMMALIA.

Mam'ma-ry (măm'mà-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *mammaire.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mammæ or breasts; as, the *mammary* arteries and veins.

Mam-mee' (măm-mē'), *n.* [Haytian *mamey.*] (*Bot.*) A fruit tree of tropical America, belonging to the genus *Mammea* (*M. Americana*); also, its fruit. The latter is large, covered with a thick, tough rind, and contains a bright yellow pulp of a pleasant taste and fragrant scent. It is often called *mammee apple.*

Mam'mer (măm'mĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *memme* coward, poltroon.] To hesitate; to mutter doubtfully. [*Obs.*]

Mam'met (-mĕt), *n.* [See MAWMET.] An idol; a puppet; a doll. [*Obs.*] *Selden. Shak.*

Mam'met-ry (-rў), *n.* See MAWMETRY. [*Obs.*]

Mam'mi-fer (-mĭ-fĕr), *n.* [NL. See MAMMIFEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal. See MAMMALIA.

Mam-mif'er-ous (măm-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Mamma* breast + *-ferous:* cf. F. *mammifère.*] Having breasts; of, pertaining to, or derived from, the Mammalia.

Mam'mi-form (măm'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Mamma* breast + *-form:* cf. F. *mammiforme.*] Having the form of a mamma (breast) or mammæ.

‖ **Mam-mil'la** (măm-mĭl'là), *n.; pl.* MAMMILLÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *mamma* a breast.] (*Anat.*) The nipple.

Mam'mil-la-ry (măm'mĭl-là-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *mamillaire.* See MAMMILLA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mammilla, or nipple, or to the breast; resembling a mammilla; mammilloid.

2. (*Min.*) Composed of convex concretions, somewhat resembling the breasts in form; studded with small mammiform protuberances.

Mam'mil-late (-lāt), } *a.* [See MAMMILLA.]
Mam'mil-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } **1.** Having small nipples, or small protuberances like nipples or mammæ.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Rounded like a nipple; — said of the apex of some shells.

Mam-mil'li-form (măm-mĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Mammilla* + *-form.*] Having the form of a mammilla.

Mam'mil-loid (măm'mĭl-loid), *a.* [*Mammilla* + *-oid.*] Like a mammilla or nipple; mammilliform.

Mam'mock (-mŭk), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mam* a round hill + *-ock.*] A shapeless piece; a fragment. [*Obs.*]

Mam'mock, *v. t.* To tear to pieces. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mam'mo-dis (-mŏ-dĭs), *n.* [F. *mamoudis*, fr. Hind. *mahmūdī* a muslin.] Coarse plain India muslins.

Mam-mol'o-gy (măm-mŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Mamma* + *-logy.*] Mastology. See MAMMALOGY.

Mam'mon (măm'mŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches, Syr. *mamōnā;* cf. Heb. *matmōn* a hiding place, subterranean storehouse, treasury, fr. *tāman* to hide.] Riches; wealth; the god of riches; riches, personified.

Ye can not serve God and *Mammon*. *Matt.* vi. 24.

Mam'mon-ish, *a.* Actuated or prompted by a devotion to money getting or the service of Mammon. *Carlyle.*

Mam'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; worldliness. *Carlyle.*

Mam'mon-ist, *n.* A mammonite.

Mam'mon-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One devoted to the acquisition of wealth or the service of Mammon. *C. Kingsley.*

Mam'mon-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of making mammonish; the state of being under the influence of mammonism.

Mam'mon-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make mammonish.

Mam-mose' (măm-mōs'), *a.* [L. *mammosus* having large breasts, *mamma* breast.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of the breast; breast-shaped.

Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont*, *mámant*, fr. Tartar *mamma* the earth. Certain Tartar races, the Tungooses and Yakoots, believed that the mammoth worked its way in the earth like a mole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct, hairy, maned elephant (*Elephas primigenius*), of enormous size, remains of which are found in the northern parts of both continents. The last of the race, in Europe, were coeval with prehistoric man.

Restoration of Mammoth. 1/120

☞ Several specimens have been found in Siberia preserved entire, with the flesh and hair remaining. They were imbedded in the ice cliffs at a remote period, and became exposed by the melting of the ice.

Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* ox.

Mam'mo-thrept (-mō-thrĕpt), *n.* [Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος; μάμμα grandmother + τρέφειν to nourish.] A child brought up by its grandmother; a spoiled child. [*R.*]

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment. *B. Jonson.*

Mam'my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAMMIES (-mĭz). A child's name for *mamma*, mother.

‖ **Mam'zer** (-zĕr), *n.* [Heb. *mamzēr*.] A person born of relations between whom marriage was forbidden by the Mosaic law; a bastard. *Deut.* xxiii. 2 (*Douay version*).

Man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*; akin to OS., D., & OHG. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, for *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Sw. *man*, Goth. *manna*, Skr. *manu*, *mānus*, and perh. to Skr. *man* to think, and E. *mind*. √104. Cf. MINX a pert girl.] **1.** A human being; — opposed to *beast*.

These *men* went about wide, and *man* found they none,
But fair country, and wild beast many [a] one. *R. of Glouc.*

The king is but a *man*, as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me. *Shak.*

2. Especially: An adult male person; a grown-up male person, as distinguished from a woman or a child.

When I became a *man*, I put away childish things.
1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*. *Dryden.*

3. The human race; mankind.

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion. *Gen.* i. 26.

The proper study of mankind is *man*. *Pope.*

4. The male portion of the human race.

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper.*

5. One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; one having manly excellence of any kind. *Shak.*

This was the noblest Roman of them all: . . . the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a *man!*" *Shak.*

6. An adult male servant; also, a vassal; a subject.

Like master, like *man*. *Old Proverb.*

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone.*

7. A term of familiar address often implying on the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or haste; as, Come, *man*, we 've no time to lose!

8. A married man; a husband; — correlative to *wife*.

I pronounce that they are *man* and wife.
Book of Com. Prayer.

Every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison.*

9. One, or any one, indefinitely; — a modified survival of the Saxon use of *man*, or *mon*, as an indefinite pronoun.

A *man* can not make him laugh. *Shak.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

10. One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played.

☞ *Man* is often used as a prefix in composition, or as a separate adjective, its sense being usually self-explaining; as, *man* child, *man* eater or *man*eater, *man*-eating, *man* hater or *man*hater, *man*-hating, *man*hunter, *man*-hunting, *man*killer, *man*-killing, *man* midwife, *man* pleaser, *man* servant, *man*-shaped, *man*slayer, *man*-stealer, *man*-stealing, *man*thief, *man* worship, etc.

Man is also used as a suffix to denote a person of the male sex having a business which pertains to the thing spoken of in the qualifying part of the compound; ash*man*, butter*man*, laundry*man*, lumber*man*, milk*man*, fire*man*, show*man*, water*man*, wood*man*. Where the combination is not familiar, or where some specific meaning of the compound is to be avoided, *man* is used as a separate substantive in the foregoing sense; as, apple *man*, cloth *man*, coal *man*, hardware *man*, wood *man* (as distinguished from wood*man*).

Man ape (*Zoöl.*), an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla. — **Man at arms**, a designation of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for a soldier fully armed. — **Man engine**, a mechanical lift for raising or lowering people through considerable distances; specifically (*Mining*), a contrivance by which miners ascend or descend in a shaft. It consists of a series of landings in the shaft and an equal number of shelves on a vertical rod which has an up and down motion equal to the distance between the successive landings. A man steps from a landing to a shelf and is lifted or lowered to the next landing, upon which he then steps, and so on, traveling by successive stages. — **Man Friday**, a person wholly subservient to the will of another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday. — **Man of straw**, a puppet; one who is controlled by others; also, one who is not responsible pecuniarily. — **Man-of-the-earth** (*Bot.*), a twining plant (*Ipomœa pandurata*) with leaves and flowers much like those of the morning-glory, but having an immense tuberous farinaceous root. — **Man of war**. (*a*) A warrior; a soldier. *Shak.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **To be one's own man**, to have command of one's self; not to be subject to another.

Man (măn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANNED (măndˊ); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANNING.] **1.** To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, or the like; to guard; as, to *man* a ship, boat, or fort.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall! *Shak.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

2. To furnish with strength for action; to prepare for efficiency; to fortify. "Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections." *Addison.*

3. To tame, as a hawk. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. To furnish with a servant, or servants. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To wait on as a manservant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

☞ In "Othello," V. ii. 270, the meaning is uncertain, being, perhaps: To point, to aim, or to manage.

To man a yard (*Naut.*), to send men upon a yard, as for furling or reefing a sail. — **To man the yards** (*Naut.*), to station men on the yards as a salute or mark of respect.

Man'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Marriageable. [*Obs.*]

Man'ace (măn'ăs), *n.* & *v.* Same as MENACE. [*Obs.*]

Man'a-cle (-ȧ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *manicle*, OF. *manicle*, F. *manicle* sort of glove, manacle, L. *manicula* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand; cf. L. *manica* sleeve, manacle, fr. *manus*. See MANUAL.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; — usually in the plural.

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclus.* xxi. 19.

Man'a-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANACLING (-klĭng).] To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, for confining the hands; to shackle; to confine; to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot.*

Man'age (măn'ăj), *n.* [F. *manège*, It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. L. *manus* hand. Perhaps somewhat influenced by F. *ménage* housekeeping, OF. *mesnage*, akin to E. *mansion*. See MANUAL, and cf. MANEGE.] The handling or government of anything, but esp. of a horse; management; administration. See MANEGE. [*Obs.*]

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon.*

Down, down I come; like glistering Phaëthon
Wanting the *manage* of unruly jades. *Shak.*

The unlucky *manage* of this fatal brawl. *Shak.*

☞ This word, in its limited sense of management of a horse, has been displaced by *manege;* in its more general meaning, by *management*.

Man'age (măn'ăj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [From MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** To have under control and direction; to conduct; to guide; to administer; to treat; to handle.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Sir I. Newton.*

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. Hence: Esp., to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to wield with address; to make subservient by artful conduct; to bring around cunningly to one's plans.

It was so much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison.*

It was not her humor to *manage* those over whom she had gained an ascendant. *Bp. Hurd.*

3. To train in the manege, as a horse; to exercise in graceful or artful action.

4. To treat with care; to husband. *Dryden.*

5. To bring about; to contrive. *Shak.*

Syn. — To direct; govern; control; wield; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact.

Man'age, *v. i.* To direct affairs; to carry on business or affairs; to administer.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

Man'age-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being manageable; manageableness.

Man'age-a-ble (măn'ăj-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed or used; suffering control; governable; tractable; subservient; as, a *manageable* horse.

Syn. — Governable; tractable; controllable; docile. — **Man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Man'age-a-bly**, *adv.*

Man'age-less, *a.* Unmanageable. [*R.*]

Man'age-ment (-ment), *n.* [From MANAGE, *v.*] **1.** The act or art of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using, for a purpose; conduct; administration; guidance; control; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs. "The *management* of the voice." *E. Porter.*

2. Business dealing; negotiation; arrangement.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics. *Addison.*

3. Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; conduct directed by art or address; skillful treatment; cunning practice; — often in a bad sense.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

4. The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest; the board of managers.

Syn. — Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

Man'a-ger (-ă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director; as, the *manager* of a theater.

A skillful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*

2. A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality; a good economist.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A contriver; an intriguer. *Shak.*

Man'a-ge'ri-al (măn'ă-jē'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to management or a manager; as, *managerial* qualities. "*Managerial* responsibility." *C. Brontë.*

Man'a-ger-ship (măn'ă-jĕr-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of a manager.

Man'age-ry (-ăj-rў), *n.* [Cf. OF. *menagerie*, *mesnagerie*. See MANAGE, *n.*, and cf. MENAGERIE.] **1.** Management; manner of using; conduct; direction.

2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. *Bp. Burnet.*

Man'a-kin (-ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *manakin;* prob. the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small birds belonging to *Pipra*, *Manacus*, and other genera of the family *Pipridæ*. They are mostly natives of Central and South America. Some are bright-colored, and others have the wings and tail curiously ornamented. The name is sometimes applied to related birds of other families.

Golden-winged Manakin (*Pipra chrysoptera*). 1/7

Man'a-kin, *n.* A dwarf. See MANIKIN. *Shak.*

Man'a-tee' (măn'ă-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, from the native name in Hayti. Cf. LAMANTIN.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Trichechus*, a genus of sirenians; — called also *sea cow*. [Written also *manaty*, *manati*.]

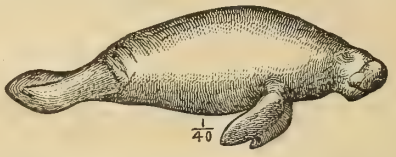

American Manatee (*T. Americanus*). 1/40

☞ One species (*Trichechus Senegalensis*) inhabits the west coast of Africa; another (*T. Americanus*) inhabits the east coast of South America, and the West Indies. The Florida manatee (*T. latirostris*) is by some considered a distinct species, by others it is thought to be a variety of *T. Americanus*. It sometimes becomes fifteen feet or more in length, and lives both in fresh and salt water. It is hunted for its oil and flesh.

Ma-na'tion (mȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manatio*, fr. *manare* to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Obs.*]

Man'bote' (măn'bōtˊ), *n.* [AS. *man* man, vassal + *bōt* recompense.] (*Anglo-Saxon Law*) A sum paid to a lord as a pecuniary compensation for killing his man (that is, his vassal, servant, or tenant). *Spelman.*

Man'ca (măn'kȧ), *n.* [LL.] See MANCUS.

Manche (mănsh), *n.* [Also *maunch*.] [F. *manche*, fr. L. *manica*. See MANACLE.] A sleeve. [*Obs.*]

Man'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* Fine white bread; a loaf of fine bread. [*Archaic*] *Bacon. Tennyson.*

Man'chi-neel' (măn'chĭ-nēlˊ), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manzana* an apple, fr. L. *malum Matianum* a kind of apple. So called because its fruit resembles an apple.] (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*) of tropical America, having a poisonous and blistering milky juice, and poisonous acrid fruit somewhat resembling an apple.

Bastard manchineel, a tree (*Cameraria latifolia*) of the East Indies, having similar poisonous properties. *Lindley.*

Man-choo' (măn-chōōˊ), *n.* & *a.* See MANTCHOO.

Man'ci-pate (măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p. of *mancipare* to sell. Cf. EMANCIPATE.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.] Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [From OF. *mancipe* slave, servant (with *l* inserted, as in *participle*), fr. L. *mancipium*. See MANCIPATE.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college or Inn of Court. *Chaucer.*

Man-co'na bark' (măn-kōˊnȧ bärkˊ). (*Bot.*) See SASSY BARK.

Man'cus (măn'kŭs), *n.* [AS.] An old Anglo Saxon coin both of gold and silver, and of variously estimated values. The silver *mancus* was equal to about one shilling of modern English money.

-man'cy (-măn'sў). [Gr. μαντεία divination: cf. F. *-mancie*.] A combining form denoting *divination;* as, aleuro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy*, etc.

Mand (mănd), *n.* A demand. [*Obs.*] See DEMAND.

‖ **Man-da'mus** (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] (*Law*) A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Man'da-rin' (măn'dȧ-rēnˊ), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, from Malay *mantrī* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantrin* a counselor, *mantra* a counsel, *man* to think.] **1.** A Chinese public officer or nobleman; a civil or military official in China and Annam.

2. (*Bot.*) A small orange, with easily separable rind. It is thought to be of Chinese origin, and is counted a distinct species (*Citrus nobilis*).

Mandarin duck (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful Asiatic duck (*Dendronessa galericulata*), often domesticated, and regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal affection. — **Mandarin language**, the spoken or colloquial language of educated people in China. — **Mandarin yellow** (*Chem.*), an artificial aniline dyestuff used for coloring silk and wool, and regarded as a complex derivative of quinoline.

Man'da-rin'ate (-ăt), *n.* The collective body of officials or persons of rank in China. *S. W. Williams.*

Man'da-rin'ic (măn'dȧ-rēn'ĭk *or* -rĭn'ĭk), *a.* Appropriate or peculiar to a mandarin.

Man'da-rin'ing, *n.* (*Dyeing*) The process of giving an orange color to goods formed of animal tissue, as silk or wool, not by coloring matter, but by producing a certain change in the fiber by the action of dilute nitric acid. *Tomlinson.*

Man'da-rin'ism (-rēn'ĭz'm), *n.* A government by mandarins; character or spirit of the mandarins. *F. Lieber.*

Man'da-ta-ry (măn'dȧ-tȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *mandatarius*, fr. *mandatum* a charge, commission, order: cf. F. *mandataire*. See MANDATE.] **1.** One to whom a command or charge is given; hence, specifically, a person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Law*) One who undertakes to discharge a specific business commission; a mandatory. *Wharton.*

Man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand; *manus* hand + *dare* to give: cf. F. *mandat*. See MANUAL, DATE a time, and cf. COMMEND, MAUNDY THURSDAY.] **1.** An official or authoritative command; an order or injunction; a commission; a judicial precept.

> This dream all-powerful Juno sends: I bear
> Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

2. (*Canon Law*) A rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.

3. (*Scots Law*) A contract by which one employs another to manage any business for him. By the Roman law, it must have been gratuitous. *Erskine.*

‖ **Man-da'tor** (măn-dā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A director; one who gives a mandate or order. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Rom. Law*) The person who employs another to perform a mandate. *Bouvier.*

Man'da-to-ry (măn'dȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *mandatorius*.] Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

Man'da-to-ry, *n.* Same as MANDATARY.

Man'del-ate (măn'dĕl-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mandelic acid.

Man-del'ic (măn-dĕl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mandel* almond.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an acid first obtained from benzoic aldehyde (oil of bitter almonds), as a white crystalline substance; — called also *phenyl glycolic acid*.

Man'der (măn'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* See MAUNDER.

Man'der-il (-ĭl), *n.* A mandrel.

Man'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANGER.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The bone, or principal bone, of the lower jaw; the inferior maxilla; — also applied to either the upper or the lower jaw in the beak of birds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The anterior pair of mouth organs of insects, crustaceans, and related animals, whether adapted for biting or not. See *Illust.* of DIPTERA.

Man-dib'u-lar (măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *mandibulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a mandible; like a mandible. — *n.* The principal mandibular bone; the mandible.

Mandibular arch (*Anat.*), the most anterior visceral arch, — that in which the mandible is developed.

Man-dib'u-late (-ū-lāt), **Man-dib'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Provided with mandibles adapted for biting, as many insects.

Man-dib'u-late (-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect having mandibles.

Man'di-bu'li-form (măn'dĭ-bū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of a mandible; — said especially of the maxillæ of an insect when hard and adapted for biting.

Man-dib'u-lo-hy'oid (măn-dĭb'ū-lō-hī'oid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to the mandibular and the hyoid arch, or situated between them.

Man'dil (măn'dĭl), *n.* [OF. *mandil*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *mandil* a coarse apron, a haircloth; all from Ar. *mandīl* tablecloth, handkerchief, mantle, fr. LGr. μανδήλιον, fr. L. *mantile*, *mantele*. See MANTLE.] A loose outer garment worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Man-dil'ion (măn-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* See MANDIL. *Chapman.*

Man-din'gos (măn-dĭn'gōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MANDINGO. (*Ethnol.*) An extensive and powerful tribe of West African negroes.

Man'di-oc (măn'dĭ-ŏk), ‖ **Man'di-o'ca** (măn'dē-ō'kȧ), } *n.* (*Bot.*) See MANIOC.

Man'dle-stone' (măn'd'l-stōn'), *n.* [G. *mandelstein* almond stone.] (*Min.*) Amygdaloid.

Mand'ment (mănd'ment), *n.* Commandment. [*Obs.*]

Man'do-lin (măn'dō-lĭn), **Man'do-line** } *n.* [F. *mandoline*, It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. L. *pandura*. See BANDORE.] (*Mus.*) A small and beautifully shaped instrument resembling the lute.

Man'dore (-dōr), *n.* [See MANDOLIN, and BANDORE.] (*Mus.*) A kind of four-stringed lute.

Man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., *mandragoras* the mandrake.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the mandrake. See MANDRAKE, 1.

Man-drag'o-rite (-rīt), *n.* One who habitually intoxicates himself with a narcotic obtained from mandrake.

Man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. μανδραγόρας: cf. F. *mandragore*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A low plant (*Mandragora officinarum*) of the Nightshade family, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man. It was therefore supposed to have animal life, and to cry out when pulled up. All parts of the plant are strongly narcotic. It is found in the Mediterranean region.

Root and Branch of Mandrake.

> And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
> That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shak.*

☞ The mandrake of Scripture was perhaps the same plant, but proof is wanting.

2. (*Bot.*) The May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). See *May apple* under MAY, and PODOPHYLLUM. [*U. S.*]

Man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* [F. *mandrin*, prob. through (assumed) LL. *mamphurinum*, fr. L. *mamphur* a bow drill.] (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bar of metal inserted in the work to shape it, or to hold it, as in a lathe, during the process of manufacture; an arbor. (*b*) The live spindle of a turning lathe; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. It is usually driven by a pulley. [Written also *manderil*.]

Mandrel lathe, a lathe with a stout spindle, adapted esp. for chucking, as for forming hollow articles by turning or spinning.

Man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandrille*, Sp. *mandril*, It. *mandrillo*; prob. the native name in Africa. Cf. DRILL an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A large West African baboon (*Cynocephalus*, or *Papio*, *mormon*). The adult male has, on the sides of the nose, large, naked, grooved swellings, conspicuously striped with blue and red.

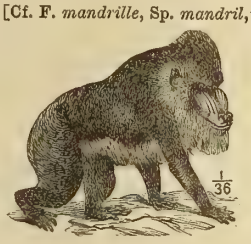

Mandrill.

Man'du-ca-ble (măn'dū-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *manducable*. See MANDUCATE.] Such as can be chewed; fit to be eaten. [*R.*]

> Any *manducable* creature. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Man'du-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANDUCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANDUCATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *manducatus*, p. p. of *manducare* to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; to chew; to eat. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Man'du-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manducatio*: cf. F. *manducation*.] The act of chewing. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Man'du-ca-to-ry (măn'dū-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, chewing. *Owen.*

‖ **Man-du'cus** (măn-dū'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *manducare* to chew.] (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) A grotesque mask, representing a person chewing or grimacing, worn in processions and by comic actors on the stage.

Mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu*; akin to OD. *mane*, D. *maan*, G. *mähne*, OHG. *mana*, Icel. *mön*, Dan. & Sw. *man*, AS. *mene* necklace, Icel. *men*, L. *monile*, Gr. μάνος, μάννος, Skr. *manyā* neck muscles. √275.] The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See *Illust.* of HORSE.

Man'-eat'er (măn'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One who, or that which, has an appetite for human flesh; specifically, one of certain large sharks (esp. *Carcharodon Rondeleti*); also, a lion or a tiger which has acquired the habit of feeding upon human flesh.

Maned (mānd), *a.* Having a mane.

Maned seal (*Zoöl.*), the sea lion. — **Maned sheep** (*Zoöl.*), the aoudad.

Ma-nege' (mȧ-nāzh'; 277), *n.* [F. *manège*. See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** Art of horsemanship, or of training horses.

2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses. *Chesterfield.*

‖ **Ma'neh** (mā'nē), *n.* [Heb. *māneh*.] A Hebrew weight for gold or silver, being one hundred shekels of gold and sixty shekels of silver. *Ezek.* xlv. 12.

Mane'less (mān'lĕs), *a.* Having no mane.

Maneless lion (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the lion having a short, inconspicuous mane. It inhabits Arabia and adjacent countries.

Man'e-quin (măn'ē-kĭn), *n.* [See MANIKIN.] An artist's model of wood or other material.

Ma-ne'ri-al (mȧ-nē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* See MANORIAL.

‖ **Ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The benevolent spirits of the dead, especially of dead ancestors, regarded as family deities and protectors.

> Hail, O ye holy *manes!* *Dryden.*

Mane'sheet' (mān'shēt'), *n.* A covering placed over the upper part of a horse's head.

Ma-neu'ver } (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. **Ma-nœu'vre** } *manuevre*, LL. *manopera*, lit., hand work, manual labor; L. *manus* hand + *opera*, fr. *opus* work. See MANUAL, OPERATE, and cf. MAINOR, MANURE.]

1. Management; dexterous movement; specif., a military or naval evolution, movement, or change of position.

2. Management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem.

Ma-neu'ver, } *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANEUVERED **Ma-nœu'vre,** } (-vẽrd), or MANŒUVRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANEUVERING (-vẽr-ĭng), or MANŒUVRING (-vrĭng).] [Cf. F. *manœuvrer*. See MANEUVER, *n.*] **1.** To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes in position with reference to getting advantage in attack or defense.

2. To manage with address or art; to scheme.

Ma-neu'ver, } *v. t.* To change the positions of, as of **Ma-nœu'vre,** } troops or ships.

Ma-neu'ver-er (-vẽr-ẽr), **Ma-nœu'vrer** (-vrẽr), } *n.* One who maneuvers.

> This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*. We can't well make an English word of it. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Man'ful (măn'fụl), *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave, courageous, resolute, noble. "*Manful* hardiness." *Chaucer.* — **Man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'ful-ness**, *n.*

Man'ga-bey (măn'gȧ-bў), *n.* [So called by Buffon from *Mangaby*, in Madagascar, where he erroneously supposed them to be native.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several African monkeys of the genus *Cercocebus*, as the sooty mangabey (*C. fuliginosus*), which is sooty black. [Also written *mangaby*.]

Man'gan (măn'gan), *n.* See MANGONEL.

Man'ga-nate (măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *manganate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of manganic acid.

☞ The manganates are usually green, and are well-known compounds, though derived from a hypothetical acid.

Man'ga-ne'sate (măn'gȧ-nē'sāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A manganate. [*Obs.*]

Man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēs'), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, It. *manganese*, sasso *magnesio*; prob. corrupted from L. *magnes*, because of its resemblance to the magnet. See MAGNET, and cf. MAGNESIA.] (*Chem.*) An element obtained by reduction of its oxide, as a hard, grayish white metal, fusible with difficulty, but easily oxidized. Its ores occur abundantly in nature as the minerals pyrolusite, manganite, etc. Symbol Mn. Atomic weight 54.8.

☞ An alloy of manganese with iron (called *ferromanganese*) is used to increase the density and hardness of steel.

Black oxide of manganese, Manganese dioxide *or* peroxide, *or* Black manganese (*Chem.*), a heavy black powder, MnO_2, occurring native as the mineral pyrolusite, and valuable as a strong oxidizer; — called also familiarly *manganese*. It colors glass violet, and is used as a decolorizer to remove the green tint of impure glass. — **Manganese bronze**, an alloy made by adding from one to two per cent of manganese to the copper and zinc used in brass.

Man'ga-ne'sian (-nē'zhȧn), *a.* [Cf. F. *manganésien*.] (*Chem.*) Manganic. [*R.*]

Man'ga-ne'sic (măn'gȧ-nē'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *manganésique*.] (*Chem.*) Manganic. [*Obs.*]

Man'ga-ne'sious (-shŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Manganous.

Man'ga-ne'si-um (-zhĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese.

Man'ga-ne'sous (-sŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Manganous.

Man-gan'ic (măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *manganique*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds. Cf. MANGANOUS.

Manganic acid, an acid, H_2MnO_4, formed from manganese, analogous to sulphuric acid.

Man'ga-nif'er-ous (măn'gȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Manganese* + *-ferous*.] Containing manganese.

Man'ga-nite (măn'gȧ-nīt), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) One of the oxides of manganese; — called also *gray manganese ore*. It occurs in brilliant steel-gray or iron-black crystals, also massive.

2. (*Chem.*) A compound of manganese dioxide with a metallic oxide; so called as though derived from the hypothetical *manganous* acid.

Man-ga'ni-um (măn-gā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese.

Man'ga-nous (măn'gȧ-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds; as, *manganous* oxide.

Manganous acid, a hypothetical compound analogous to sulphurous acid, and forming the so-called *manganites*.

Mang'corn' (măng'kôrn'), *n.* [OE. *mengen* to mix. See MINGLE, and CORN.] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mange (mānj), *n.* [See MANGY.] (*Vet.*) The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Mange Insect of Cattle. Much enlarged.

Mange insect (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small parasitic mites, which burrow in the skin of cattle, horses, dogs, and other animals, causing the mange. The mange insect of the horse (*Psoroptes*, or *Dermatodectes*, *equi*), and that of cattle (*Symbiotes*, or *Dermatophagus*, *bovis*) are the most important species. See ACARINA.

Man'gel-wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G., corrupted fr. *mangoldwurzel*; *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] (*Bot.*) A kind of large field beet (*B. macrorhiza*), used as food for cattle, — by some considered a mere variety of the ordinary beet. See BEET. [Written also *mangold-wurzel*.]

Mangel-wurzel.

Man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, fr. L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANDIBLE, MANDUCATE.] **1.** A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat.

2. (*Naut.*) The fore part of the deck, having a bulkhead athwart ships high enough to prevent water which enters the hawse holes from running over it.

Man'gi-ly (-jĭ-lў), *adv.* In a mangy manner; scabbily.

Man'gi-ness, *n.* [From MANGY.] The condition or quality of being mangy.

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANGLING (-glĭng).] [A frequentative fr. OE. *manken* to maim, AS. *mancian*, in *bemancian* to mutilate, fr. L. *mancus* maimed; perh. akin to G. *mangeln* to be wanting.] **1.** To cut or bruise with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate.

> *Mangled* with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

2. To mutilate or injure, in making, doing, or performing; as, to *mangle* a piece of music or a recitation.

> To *mangle* a play or a novel. *Swift.*

Man'gle, *n.* [D. *mangel*, fr. OF. *mangonel* a machine for throwing stones, LL. *manganum*, Gr. μάγγανον a machine for defending fortifications, axis of a pulley. Cf. MANGONEL.] A machine for smoothing linen or cotton cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, napkins, and clothing, by roller pressure.

Mangle rack (*Mach.*), a contrivance for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion, by means of a rack and pinion, as in the mangle. The pinion is held to the rack by a groove in such

a manner that it passes alternately from one side of the rack to the other, and thus gives motion to it in opposite directions, according to the side in which its teeth are engaged. — **Mangle wheel**, a wheel in which the teeth, or pins, on its face, are interrupted on one side, and the pinion, working in them, passes from inside to outside of the teeth alternately, thus converting the continuous circular motion of the pinion into a reciprocating circular motion of the wheel.

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *mangelen*. See MANGLE, *n.*] To smooth with a mangle, as damp linen or cloth.

Man'gler (-glẽr), *n.* [See 1st MANGLE.] One who mangles or tears in cutting; one who mutilates any work in doing it.

Man'gler, *n.* [See 3d MANGLE.] One who smooths with a mangle.

Man'go (măn'gō), *n.; pl.* MANGOES (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy*.] **1.** The fruit of the mango tree. It is rather larger than an apple, and of an ovoid shape. Some varieties are fleshy and luscious, and others tough and tasting of turpentine. The green fruit is pickled for market.

2. A green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

Mango bird (*Zoöl.*), an oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India. — **Mango fish** (*Zoöl.*), a fish of the Ganges (*Polynemus risua*), highly esteemed for food. It has several long, slender filaments below the pectoral fins. It appears about the same time with the mango fruit, in April and May, whence the name. — **Mango tree** (*Bot.*), an East Indian tree of the genus *Mangifera* (*M. Indica*), related to the cashew and the sumac. It grows to a large size, and produces the mango of commerce. It is now cultivated in tropical America.

Mango Tree.

Man'gold-wur'zel (-gōld-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G.] (*Bot.*) See MANGEL-WURZEL.

Man'go-nel (măn'gō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *mangonel*, LL. *manganellus*, *manganum*, fr. Gr. μάγγανον. See MANGLE, *n.*] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones and javelins.

Man'go-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* The art of mangonizing, or setting off to advantage. [*Obs.*]

Man'go-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One who mangonizes. [*Obs.*]

2. A slave dealer; also, a strumpet. [*Obs.*]

Man'go-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *mangonizare*, fr. *mango* a dealer in slaves or wares, to which he tries to give an appearance of greater value by decking them out or furbishing them up.] To furbish up for sale; to set off to advantage. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Man'go-steen (-stēn), } *n.* [Malay *mangusta*, *man-*
Man'go-stan (-stăn), } *gis.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies of the genus *Garcinia* (*G. Mangostana*). The tree grows to the height of eighteen feet, and bears fruit also called *mangosteen*, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food.

Man'grove (măn'grōv; 277), *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The name of one or two trees of the genus *Rhizophora* (*R. Mangle*, and *R. mucronata*, the last doubtfully distinct) inhabiting muddy shores of tropical regions, where they spread by emitting aërial roots, which fasten in the saline mire and eventually become new stems. The seeds also send down a strong root while yet attached to the parent plant.

☞ The fruit has a ruddy brown shell, and a delicate white pulp which is sweet and eatable. The bark is astringent, and is used for tanning leather. The black and the white mangrove (*Avicennia nitida* and *A. tomentosa*) have much the same habit.

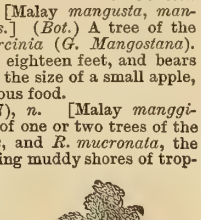

Common Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*), with aërial roots descending from trunk and branches.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The mango fish.

‖ **Mangue** (măng), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The kusimanse.

Man'gy (mān'jy), *a.* [*Compar.* MANGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MANGIEST.] [F. *mangé*, p. p. of *manger* to eat. See MANGER.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Man-ha'den (măn-hā'd'n), *n.* See MENHADEN.

Man'head (-hĕd), *n.* Manhood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which a man may descend or creep into a drain, sewer, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., for cleaning or repairing.

Man'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [*Man-* + *-hood.*] **1.** The state of being man as a human being, or man as distinguished from a child or a woman.

2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus. *Shak.*

Ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *mania*, Gr. μανία, fr. μαίνεσθαι to rage; cf. OE. *manie*, F. *manie*. Cf. MIND, *n.*, NECROMANCY.] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity. Cf. DELIRIUM.

2. Excessive or unreasonable desire; insane passion affecting one or many people; as, the tulip *mania*.

Mania a potu [L.], madness from drinking; delirium tremens.

Syn. — Insanity; derangement; madness; lunacy; alienation; aberration; delirium; frenzy. See INSANITY.

Ma'ni-a-ble (măn'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *manier* to manage, fr. L. *manus* hand.] Manageable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ma'ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *maniaque*. See MANIA.] Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; affected with mania; mad.

Ma'ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman.

Ma-ni'a-cal (mȧ-nī'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **Ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Man'i-cate (măn'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *manicatus* sleeved, fr. *manica* a sleeve.] (*Bot.*) Covered with hairs or pubescence so platted together and interwoven as to form a mass easily removed.

Man'i-chæ'an (măn'ĭ-kē'an), **Man'i-che'an, Man'i-chee** (măn'ĭ-kē), *n.* [LL. *Manichaeus:* cf. F. *manichéen.*] A believer in the doctrines of Manes, a Persian of the third century A. D., who taught a dualism in which Light is regarded as the source of Good, and Darkness as the source of Evil.

The *Manichæans* stand as representatives of dualism pushed to its utmost development. *Tylor.*

Man'i-chæ'an, Man'i-che'an (-kē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manichæans.

Man'i-chæ-ism, Man'i-che-ism (măn'ĭ-kē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *manichéisme.*] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichæans.

Man'i-che-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *manichéiste.*] Manichæan.

Man'i-chord (măn'ĭ-kôrd), } *n.* [F. *manichordion*,
Man'i-chor'don (-kôr'dŏn), } L. *monochordon*, Gr. μονόχορδον; — so called because it orig. had only one string. See MONOCHORD.] (*Mus.*) The clavichord or clarichord; — called also *dumb spinet.*

Man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *curare* to cure.] A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails.

[Men] who had taken good care of their hands by wearing gloves and availing themselves of the services of a *manicure.* *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Ma'nid (mā'nĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus Manis, or family *Manidæ*.

Ma'nie' (mā'nē'), *n.* [F. See MANIA.] Mania; insanity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Man'i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* [F. *manifeste*, L. *manifestus*, lit., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; *manus* hand + *fendere* (in comp.) to strike. See MANUAL, and DEFEND.] **1.** Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding; apparent to the mind; easily apprehensible; plain; not obscure or hidden.

Neither is there any creature that is not *manifest* in his sight. *Heb.* iv. 13.

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them. *Rom.* i. 19.

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. Detected; convicted; — with *of.* [*R.*]

Calistho there stood *manifest* of shame. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Open; clear; apparent; evident; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious. — MANIFEST, CLEAR, PLAIN, OBVIOUS, EVIDENT. What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings; what is *plain* can be seen readily; what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and necessarily arrests our attention; what is *evident* is seen so clearly as to remove doubt; what is *manifest* is very distinctly evident.

So *clear*, so shining, and so *evident*,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye. *Shak.*

Entertained with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty erewhile appeared unsought. *Milton.*

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

Man'i-fest, *n.; pl.* MANIFESTS (-fĕsts). [Cf. F. *manifeste.* See MANIFEST, *a.*, and cf. MANIFESTO.] **1.** A public declaration; an open statement; a manifesto. See MANIFESTO. [*Obs.*]

2. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, containing a description by marks, numbers, etc., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse. *Bouvier.*

Man'i-fest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANIFESTED (-fĕst-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANIFESTING.] **1.** To show plainly; to make to appear distinctly, — usually to the mind; to put beyond question or doubt; to display; to exhibit.

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested.* *Mark* iv. 22.

Thy life did *manifest* thou lovedst me not. *Shak.*

2. To exhibit the manifests or prepared invoices of; to declare at the customhouse.

Syn. — To reveal; declare; evince; make known; disclose; discover; display.

Man'i-fest'a-ble (măn'ĭ-fĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be manifested.

Man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manifestatio:* cf. F. *manifestation.*] The act of manifesting or disclosing, or the state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; revelation; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

Man'i-fest'i-ble (-fĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Manifestable.

Man'i-fest-ly (-fĕst-lȳ), *adv.* In a manifest manner.

Man'i-fest-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being manifest; obviousness.

Man'i-fes'to (măn'ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.; pl.* MANIFESTOES (-tōz). [It. *manifesto.* See MANIFEST, *n.* & *a.*] A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him; as, a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. *Bouvier.*

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

Frederick, in a public *manifesto*, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the pope. *Milman.*

Man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY, and FOLD.] **1.** Various in kind or quality; many in number; numerous; multiplied; complicated.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps.* civ. 24.

I know your *manifold* transgressions. *Amos* v. 12.

2. Exhibited at divers times or in various ways; — used to qualify nouns in the singular number. "The *manifold* wisdom of God." *Eph.* iii. 10. "The *manifold* grace of God." 1 *Pet.* iv. 10.

Manifold writing, a process or method by which several copies, as of a letter, are simultaneously made, sheets of coloring paper being interfolded with thin sheets of plain paper upon which the marks made by a stylus or a typewriter are transferred.

Man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *n.* **1.** A copy of a writing made by the manifold process.

2. (*Mech.*) A cylindrical pipe fitting, having a number of lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with several others.

Manifold (2).

3. *pl.* The third stomach of a ruminant animal. [*Local, U. S.*]

Man'i-fold, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANIFOLDED (-fōld'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANIFOLDING.] To take copies of by the process of manifold writing; as, to *manifold* a letter.

Man'i-fold'ed, *a.* Having many folds, layers, or plates; as, a *manifolded* shield. [*Obs.*]

Man'i-fold'ly, *adv.* In a manifold manner.

Man'i-fold'ness, *n.* **1.** Multiplicity. *Sherwood.*

2. (*Math.*) A generalized concept of magnitude.

Man'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *manus* hand + *-form.*] Shaped like the hand.

Ma-ni'glion (mȧ-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, bracelet, handle. Cf. MANILIO.] (*Gun.*) Either one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

Man'i-hoc (măn'ĭ-hŏk), } *n.* See MANIOC.
Man'i-hot (măn'ĭ-hŏt), }

Man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man. See MAN, and -KIN.] **1.** A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy; a manakin.

2. A model of the human body, made of papier-maché or other material, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the different parts and organs, their relative position, etc.

Ma-nil'a (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *a.* Same as MANILLA.

Ma-nil'io (mȧ-nĭl'yō), *n.* See MANILLA, 1. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ma-nil'la (-lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *manilla;* cf. It. *maniglio*, *maniglia;* F. *manille;* Pg. *manilha;* all fr. L. *manus* hand, and formed after the analogy of L. *monile*, pl. *monilia*, necklace: cf. F. *manille.*] **1.** A ring worn upon the arm or leg as an ornament, especially among the tribes of Africa.

2. A piece of copper of the shape of a horseshoe, used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

Ma-nil'la (mȧ-nĭl'lȧ), **Ma-nil'a,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Manilla or Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands; made in, or exported from, that city.

Manilla cheroot *or* **cigar,** a cheroot or cigar made of tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands. — **Manilla hemp,** a fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant allied to the banana, growing in the Philippine and other East India islands; — called also by the native name *abaca.* From it matting, canvas, ropes, and cables are made. — **Manilla paper,** a durable brown or buff paper made of Manilla hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fiber.

‖ **Ma-nille'** (mȧ-nĭl'), *n.* [F.] See 1st MANILLA, 1.

Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* [Pg. *mandioca*, fr. Braz.] (*Bot.*) The tropical plants (*Manihot utilissima*, and *M. Aipi*), from which cassava and tapioca are prepared; also, cassava. [Written also *mandioc*, *manihoc*, *manihot.*]

Man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill, *plenus* full: cf. F. *maniple.* See MANUAL, and FULL, *a.*] **1.** A handful. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. A division of the Roman army numbering sixty men exclusive of officers; any small body of soldiers; a company. *Milton.*

3. Originally, a napkin; later, an ornamental band or scarf worn upon the left arm as a part of the vestments of a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. It is sometimes worn in the English Church service.

Ma-nip'u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *manipularis:* cf. F. *manipulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the maniple, or company.

2. Manipulatory; as, *manipular* operations.

Ma-nip'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANIPULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANIPULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [LL. *manipulatus*, p. p. of *manipulare* to lead by the hand, fr. L. *manipulus.* See MANIPLE.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, especially when knowledge and dexterity are required; to manage in hand work; to handle; as, to *manipulate* scientific apparatus.

2. To control the action of, by management; as, to *manipulate* a convention of delegates; to *manipulate* the stock market; also, to manage artfully or fraudulently; as, to *manipulate* accounts, or election returns.

Ma-nip'u-late, *v. i.* To use the hands in dexterous operations; to do hand work; specifically, to manage the apparatus or instruments used in scientific work, or in artistic or mechanical processes; also, specifically, to use the hand in mesmeric operations.

Ma-nip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *manipulation.*] **1.** The act or process of manipulating, or the state of being manipulated; the act of handling work by hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art.

Manipulation is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind. *Whewell.*

2. The use of the hands in mesmeric operations.

3. Artful management; as, the *manipulation* of political bodies; sometimes, a management or treatment for purposes of deception or fraud.

Ma-nip'u-la-tive (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation; performed by manipulation.

Ma-nip'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who manipulates.

Ma-nip'u-la-to-ry (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation.

‖ **Ma'nis** (mā'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manes* the ghosts or shades of the dead. So called from its dismal appearance, and because it seeks for its food by night.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of edentates, covered with large, hard, triangular scales, with sharp edges that overlap each other like tiles on a roof. They inhabit the warmest parts of Asia and Africa, and feed on ants. Called also *Scaly ant-eater*. See PANGOLIN.

Man'i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), **Man'i-tou** (-tōō), **Man'i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* A name given by some tribes of American Indians to a great spirit, whether good or evil, or to any object of worship. *Tylor.*

Gitche *Manito* the mighty,
The Great Spirit, the creator,
Smiled upon his helpless children! *Longfellow.*

Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted. *Longfellow.*

Man'i-trunk (măn'ĭ-trŭnk), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + E. *trunk*.] (*Zoöl.*) The anterior segment of the thorax in insects. See INSECT.

Man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *n.* [AS. *mancynn*. See KIN kindred, KIND, *n.*] **1.** The human race; man, taken collectively.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. Men, as distinguished from women; the male portion of the human race. *Lev.* xviii. 22.

3. Human feelings; humanity. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *a.* Manlike; not womanly; masculine; bold; fierce; cruel. [*Obs.*]

Are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?
Beau. & Fl.

Be not too *mankind* against your wife. *Chapman.*

Manks (măngks), *a.* Of or pertaining to the language or people of the Isle of Man. — *n.* The language spoken in the Isle of Man. See MANX.

Man'less (măn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of men. *Bacon.*

2. Unmanly; inhuman. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Man'less-ly, *adv.* Inhumanly. [*Obs.*]

Man'like' (-līk'), *a.* [*Man* + *like*. Cf. MANLY.] Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; having the qualities of a man, esp. the nobler qualities; manly. "Gentle, *manlike* speech." *Testament of Love.* "A right *manlike* man." *Sir P. Sidney.*

In glaring Chloe's *manlike* taste and mien. *Shenstone.*

Man'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being manly.

Man'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little man. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Man'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* MANLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MANLIEST.] [*Man* + *-ly*. Cf. MANLIKE.] Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish; manlike, esp. brave, courageous, resolute, noble.

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness. *Shak.*

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Bold; daring; brave; courageous; firm; undaunted; hardy; dignified; stately.

Man'ly, *adv.* In a manly manner; with the courage and fortitude of a manly man; as, to act *manly*.

Man'na (măn'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάννα, Heb. *mān*; cf. Ar. *mann*, properly, gift (of heaven).] **1.** (*Script.*) The food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; hence, divinely supplied food. *Ex.* xvi. 15.

2. (*Bot.*) A name given to lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, sometimes blown into heaps in the deserts of Arabia and Africa, and gathered and used as food.

3. (*Bot. & Med.*) A sweetish exudation in the form of pale yellow friable flakes, coming from several trees and shrubs and used in medicine as a gentle laxative, as the secretion of *Fraxinus Ornus*, and *F. rotundifolia*, the manna ashes of Southern Europe.

☞ *Persian manna* is the secretion of the camel's thorn (see *Camel's thorn*, under CAMEL); *Tamarisk manna*, that of the *Tamarix mannifera*, a shrub of Western Asia; *Australian manna*, that of certain species of eucalyptus; *Briançon manna*, that of the European larch.

Manna grass (*Bot.*), a name of several tall slender grasses of the genus *Glyceria*. They have long loose panicles, and grow in moist places. *Nerved manna grass* is *Glyceria nervata*, and *Floating manna grass* is *G. fluitans*. — **Manna insect** (*Zoöl.*), a scale insect (*Gossyparia mannipara*), which causes the exudation of manna from the tamarix tree in Arabia.

Man'na croup' (krōōp'). [*Manna* + Russ. & Pol. *krupa* groats, grits.] **1.** The portions of hard wheat kernels not ground into flour by the millstones; a kind of semolina prepared in Russia and used for puddings, soups, etc. — called also *manna groats*.

2. The husked grains of manna grass.

Man'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OE. *manere*, F. *manière*, from OF. *manier*, adj., manual, skillful, handy, fr. (assumed) LL. *manarius*, for L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus* the hand. See MANUAL.] **1.** Mode of action; way of performing or effecting anything; method; style; form; fashion.

The nations which thou hast removed, and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the God of the land. 2 *Kings* xvii. 26.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*

2. Characteristic mode of acting, conducting, carrying one's self, or the like; bearing; habitual style.

Specifically: (*a*) Customary method of acting; habit.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Acts* xvii. 2.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

(*b*) *pl.* Carriage; behavior; deportment; also, becoming behavior; well-bred carriage and address.

Good *manners* are made up of petty sacrifices. *Emerson.*

(*c*) The style of writing or thought of an author; characteristic peculiarity of an artist.

3. Certain degree or measure; as, it is in a *manner* done already.

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

4. Sort; kind; style; — in this application sometimes having the sense of a plural, sorts or kinds.

Ye tithe mint, and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. *Luke* xi. 42.

I bid thee say,
What *manner* of man art thou? *Coleridge.*

☞ In old usage, *of* was often omitted after *manner*, when employed in this sense. "A *manner* Latin corrupt was her speech." *Chaucer.*

By any manner of means, in any way possible; by any sort of means. — **To be taken in**, *or* **with, the manner**. [A corruption of *to be taken in the mainor*. See MAINOR.] To be taken in the very act. [*Obs.*] See MAINOR. — **To make one's manners**, to make a bow or courtesy; to offer salutation. — **Manners bit**, a portion left in a dish for the sake of good manners. *Halliwell.*

Syn. — Method; mode; custom; habit; fashion; air; look; mien; aspect; appearance. See METHOD.

Man'nered (măn'nẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having a certain way, esp. a polite way, of carrying and conducting one's self.

Give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

2. Affected with mannerism; marked by excess of some characteristic peculiarity.

His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined. *Hazlitt.*

Man'ner-ism (-nẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniérisme*.] Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess, especially in literature or art.

Mannerism is pardonable and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. . . . But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. *Macaulay.*

Man'ner-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *maniériste*.] One addicted to mannerism; a person who, in action, bearing, or treatment, carries characteristic peculiarities to excess. See citation under MANNERISM.

Man'ner-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being mannerly; civility; complaisance. *Sir M. Hale.*

Man'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shak.*

Man'ner-ly, *adv.* With good manners. *Shak.*

Mann'heim gold' (măn'hīm gōld'). [From *Mannheim* in Germany, where much of it was made.] A kind of brass made in imitation of gold. It contains eighty per cent of copper and twenty of zinc. *Ure.*

Man'nide (măn'nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* [*Mannite* + anhydride.] (*Chem.*) A white amorphous or crystalline substance, obtained by dehydration of mannite, and distinct from, but convertible into, mannitan.

Man'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* [*Man* + *-ish*: cf. AS. *mennisc*, *menisc*.] **1.** Resembling a human being in form or nature; human. *Chaucer.*

But yet it was a figure
Most like to *mannish* creature. *Gower.*

2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; manlike; masculine. *Chaucer.*

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

3. Fond of men; — said of a woman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

— **Man'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'nish-ness**, *n.*

Man'ni-tan (-nĭ-tăn), *n.* [*Mannite* + anhydrite.] (*Chem.*) A white amorphous or crystalline substance obtained by the partial dehydration of mannite.

Man'ni-tate (-tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mannitic acid.

Man'nite (-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *mannite*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance of a sweet taste obtained from a so-called *manna*, the dried sap of the flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*); — called also *mannitol*, and *hydroxy hexane*. Cf. DULCITE.

2. (*Bot.*) A sweet white efflorescence from dried fronds of kelp, especially from those of the *Laminaria saccharina*, or devil's apron.

Man-nit'ic (măn-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or derived from, mannite.

Mannitic acid (*Chem.*), a white amorphous substance, intermediate between saccharic acid and mannite, and obtained by the partial oxidation of the latter.

Man'ni-tol (măn'nĭ-tōl), *n.* [*Mannite* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) The technical name of mannite. See MANNITE.

Man'ni-tose' (-tōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A variety of sugar obtained by the partial oxidation of mannite, and closely resembling levulose.

Ma-nœu'vre (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *n.* & *v.* See MANEUVER.

Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A government vessel employed for the purposes of war, esp. one of large size; a ship of war.

Man-of-war bird (*Zoöl.*), the frigate bird; also applied to the skua gulls, and to the wandering albatross. — **Man-of-war hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the frigate bird. — **Man-of-war's man**, a sailor serving in a ship of war. — **Portuguese man-of-war** (*Zoöl.*), any species of the genus *Physalia*. See PHYSALIA.

Ma-nom'e-ter (mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μανός thin, rare + *-meter*: cf. F. *manomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the tension or elastic force of gases, steam, etc., constructed usually on the principle of allowing the gas to exert its elastic force in raising a column of mercury in an open tube, or in compressing a portion of air or other gas in a closed tube, with mercury or other liquid intervening, or in bending a metallic or other spring so as to set in motion an index; a pressure gauge. See PRESSURE, and *Illust.* of AIR PUMP.

Man'o-met'ric (măn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Man'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *manométrique*.] Of or pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

Man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *maner*, OF. *maneir* habitation, village, F. *manoir* manor, prop. the OF. inf. *maneir* to stay, remain, dwell, L. *manere*, and so called because it was the permanent residence of the lord and of his tenants. See MANSION, and cf. REMAIN.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands, for the use and subsistence of his family.

My *manors*, rents, revenues, I forego. *Shak.*

☞ In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site, for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging.

2. (*American Law*) A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes by performing certain stipulated services. *Burrill.*

Manor house, *or* **Manor seat**, the house belonging to a manor.

Ma-no'ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a manor. "*Manorial* claims." *Paley.*

Man'o-scope (măn'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. μανός thin, rare + *-scope*.] Same as MANOMETER.

Ma-nos'co-py (mȧ-nŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* The science of the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Ma-no'ver-y (mȧ-nō'vẽr-ў), *n.* [See MANEUVER.] (*Eng. Law*) A contrivance or maneuvering to catch game illegally.

Man'quell'er (măn'kwĕl'ẽr), *n.* A killer of men; a manslayer. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Man'red (-rĕd), **Man'rent'** (-rĕnt'), *n.* Homage or service rendered to a superior, as to a lord; vassalage. [*Obs.* or *Scots Law*] *Jamieson.*

Man'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the side ropes to the gangway of a ship. *Totten.*

Man'sard roof' (măn'särd rōōf'). [So called from its inventor, François *Mansard*, or *Mansart*, a distinguished French architect, who died in 1666.] (*Arch.*) A hipped curb roof; that is, a roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper one.

Mansard Roof.

Manse (mănss), *n.* [LL. *mansa*, *mansus*, *mansum*, a farm, fr. L. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell. See MANSION, MANOR.] **1.** A dwelling house, generally with land attached.

2. The parsonage; a clergyman's house. [*Scot.*]

Capital manse, the manor house, or lord's court.

Man'serv'ant (măn'sẽrv'ȧnt), *n.* A male servant.

Man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mansion*, F. *maison*, fr. L. *mansio* a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, fr. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell; akin to Gr. μένειν. Cf. MANSE, MANOR, MENAGERIE, MENIAL, PERMANENT.] **1.** A dwelling place, — whether a part or whole of a house or other shelter. [*Obs.*]

In my Father's house are many *mansions*. *John* xiv. 2.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

2. The house of the lord of a manor; a manor house; hence: Any house of considerable size or pretension.

3. (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens; a house. See 1st HOUSE, 8. *Chaucer.*

4. The place in the heavens occupied each day by the moon in its monthly revolution. [*Obs.*]

The eight and twenty *mansions*
That longen to the moon. *Chaucer.*

Mansion house, the house in which one resides; specifically, in London and some other cities, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. *Blackstone.*

Man'sion, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

Man'sion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Resident; residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons.

Man'sion-ry (-rў), *n.* The state of dwelling or residing; occupancy as a dwelling place. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Man'slaugh'ter (măn'slą'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The slaying of a human being; destruction of men. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) The unlawful killing of a man, either in negligence or incidentally to the commission of some unlawful act, but without specific malice, or upon a sudden excitement of anger.

Man'slay'er (-slā'ẽr), *n.* One who kills a human being; one who commits manslaughter.

Man'steal'er (-stēl'ẽr), *n.* A person who steals or kidnaps a human being or beings.

Man'steal'ing, *n.* The act or business of stealing or kidnaping human beings, esp. with a view to enslave them.

Man'suete (măn'swēt), *a.* [L. *mansuetus*, p. p. of *mansuescere* to tame; *manus* hand + *suescere* to accustom: cf. F. *mansuet*.] Tame; gentle; kind. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Man'sue-tude (măn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*: cf. F. *mansuétude*.] Tameness; gentleness. [*Archaic*]

Man'swear' (-swâr'), *v. i.* Same as MAINSWEAR.

‖ **Man'ta** (măn'tȧ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) See CEPHALOPTERA.

Mant-choo' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mantchooria, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantchooria; also, the language spoken by the Mantchoos and at the court of China.

‖ **Man'teau'** (măn'tō'; E. măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* F. MANTEAUX (măn'tō'), E. MANTEAUS (măn'tōz). [F. See MANTLE, *n.*] **1.** A woman's cloak or mantle.

2. A gown worn by women. [*Obs.*]

Man'tel (măn't'l), *n.* [The same word as *mantle* a garment; cf. F. *manteau de cheminée*. See MANTLE.] (*Arch.*) The finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney-breast in front and sometimes on both sides; especially, a shelf above the fireplace, and its supports. [Written also *mantle*.]

Man'tel-et (măn't'l-ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau*, OF. *mantel*. See MANTLE.] **1.** (*a*) A short cloak formerly worn by knights. (*b*) A short cloak or mantle worn by women.

A *mantelet* upon his shoulders hanging. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Fort.*) A musket-proof shield of rope, wood, or metal, which is sometimes used for the protection of sappers or riflemen while attacking a fortress, or of gunners at embrasures; — now commonly written *mantlet*.

Man'tel-piece' (măn't'l-pēs'), *n.* Same as MANTEL.
Man'tel-shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.* The shelf of a mantel.
Man'tel-tree' (-trē'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The lintel of a fireplace when of wood, as frequently in early houses.
Man'tic (măn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or pertaining to divination, or to the condition of one inspired, or supposed to be inspired, by a deity; prophetic. [*R.*]
"*Mantic* fury." *Trench.*
Man-til'la (măn-tĭl'lä), *n.* [Sp. See MANTLE.] **1.** A lady's light cloak or cape of silk, velvet, lace, or the like.
2. A kind of veil, covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.
‖ **Man'tis** (măn'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of voracious orthopterous insects of the genus *Mantis*, and allied genera. They are remarkable for their slender grotesque forms, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a manner suggesting hands folded in prayer. The common American species is *M. Carolina.*

Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*). Nat. size.

Mantis shrimp. (*Zoöl.*) See SQUILLA.
Man-tis'pid (măn-tĭs'pĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any neuropterous insect of the genus *Mantispa*, and allied genera. The larvæ feed on plant lice. Also used adjectively. See *Illust.* under NEUROPTERA.
Man-tis'sa (măn-tĭs'sä), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight; of Tuscan origin.] (*Math.*) The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic.*
Man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* [OE. *mantel*, OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, fr. L. *mantellum*, *mantelum*, a cloth, napkin, cloak, mantle (cf. *mantele*, *mantile*, towel, napkin); prob. from *manus* hand + the root of *tela* cloth. See MANUAL, TEXTILE, and cf. MANDIL, MANTEL, MANTILLA.]
1. A loose garment to be worn over other garments; an enveloping robe; a cloak. Hence, figuratively, a covering or concealing envelope.
[The] children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*
The green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shak.*
Now Nature hangs her *mantle* green
On every blooming tree. *Burns.*
2. (*Her.*) Same as MANTLING.
3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The external fold, or folds, of the soft, exterior membrane of the body of a mollusk. It usually forms a cavity inclosing the gills. See *Illusts.* of BUCCINUM, and BYSSUS. (*b*) Any free, outer membrane. (*c*) The back of a bird together with the folded wings.
4. (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.
5. The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth. *Raymond.*
6. (*Hydraulic Engin.*) A penstock for a water wheel.
Man'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANTLING (-tlĭng).] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; to hide; to disguise. *Shak.*
Man'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To unfold and spread out the wings, like a mantle; — said of hawks. Also used figuratively.
Ne is there hawk which *mantleth* on her perch. *Spenser.*
Or tend his sparhawk *mantling* in her mew. *Bp. Hall.*
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. *Spenser.*
2. To spread out; — said of wings.
The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling* proudly, rows. *Milton.*
3. To spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread; as, the scum *mantled* on the pool.
Though *mantled* in her cheek the blood. *Sir W. Scott.*
4. To gather, assume, or take on, a covering, as froth, scum, etc.
There is a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. *Shak.*
Nor bowl of wassail *mantle* warm. *Tennyson.*
Man'tlet (-tlĕt), *n.* See MANTELET.
Man'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* (*Her.*) The representation of a mantle, or the drapery behind and around a coat of arms; — called also *lambrequin.*
Man'to (-tō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *manto*, abbrev. from L. *mantelum.* See MANTLE.] See MANTEAU. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
Man-tol'o-gist (măn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in mantology; a diviner. [*R.*]
Man-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μάντις* prophet + *-logy.*] The act or art of divination. [*R.*]
‖ **Man'tra** (măn'trä), *n.* [Skr.] A prayer; an invocation; a religious formula; a charm. [*India*]
☞ Among the Hindoos each caste and tribe has a *mantra* peculiar to itself; as, the *mantra* of the Brahmans. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*
Man'trap' (măn'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching trespassers. [*Eng.*]
2. A dangerous place, as an open hatch, into which one may fall.
Man'tu-a (măn'tụ-ȧ *or* măn'tū; 277), *n.* **1.** A superior kind of rich silk formerly exported from Mantua in Italy. [*Obs.*] *Beck (Draper's Dict.).*
2. A woman's cloak or mantle; also, a woman's gown. [*Obs.*]
Man'tu-a-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women; a dressmaker.
Man'tu-an (măn'tū-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mantua. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.
‖ **Ma'nu** (mä'noo), *n.* [Skr.] (*Hind. Myth.*) One of a series of progenitors of human beings, and authors of human wisdom.
Man'u-al (măn'ụ-al), *a.* [OE. *manuel*, F. *manuel*, L. *manualis*, fr. *manus* hand; prob. akin to AS. *mund* hand, protection, OHG. *munt*, G. *mündel* a ward, vormund guardian, Icel. *mund* hand. Cf. EMANCIPATE, LEGERDEMAIN, MAINTAIN, MANAGE, MANNER, MANURE, MOUND a hill.] Of or pertaining to the hand; done or made by the hand; as, *manual* labor; the king's sign *manual.*
"*Manual* and ocular examination." *Tatham.*
Manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY. — **Manual exercise** (*Mil.*) the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms. — **Seal manual,** the impression of a seal worn on the hand as a ring. — **Sign manual.** See under SIGN.
Man'u-al (măn'ụ-al), *n.* [Cf. F. *manuel*, LL. *manuale.* See MANUAL, *a.*] **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a handbook; specifically, the service book of the Roman Catholic Church.
This *manual* of laws, styled the Confessor's Laws. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. (*Mus.*) A keyboard of an organ or harmonium for the fingers, as distinguished from the pedals; a clavier, or set of keys. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*
3. (*Mil.*) A prescribed exercise in the systematic handling of a weapon; as, the *manual* of arms; the *manual* of the sword; the *manual* of the piece (cannon, mortar, etc.).
Man'u-al-ist, *n.* One who works with the hands; an artificer.
Man'u-al-ly, *adv.* By hand.
Man'u-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* [L. *manuarius*, fr. *manus* hand.] Manual. — *n.* An artificer. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*
Ma-nu'bi-al (mȧ-nū'bĭ-al), *a.* [L. *manubialis*, fr. *manubiae* money obtained from the sale of booty, booty.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
Ma-nu'bri-al (-brĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a manubrium; shaped like a manubrium; handlelike.
‖ **Ma-nu'bri-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MANUBRIA (-ȧ), E. MANUBRIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., handle, fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A handlelike process or part; esp., the anterior segment of the sternum, or presternum, and the handlelike process of the malleus.
2. (*Zoöl.*) The proboscis of a jellyfish; — called also *hypostoma.* See *Illust.* of HYDROMEDUSA.
Man'u-code (măn'ū-kōd), *n.* [Javanese *manukdewata* the bird of the gods: cf. F. *manucode.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Manucodia*, of Australia and New Guinea. They are related to the bird of paradise.
Man'u-du'cent (măn'ū-dū'sent), *n.* One who leads by the hand; a manuductor. [*Obs.*]
Man'u-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + *ductio* a leading, *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *manuduction.*] Guidance by the hand. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill. South.*
Man'u-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + *ductor* a leader, *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *manuducteur.*] (*Mus.*) A conductor; an officer in the ancient church who gave the signal for the choir to sing, and who beat time with the hand, and regulated the music.
Moore (Encyc. of Music).
Man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. L. *factorium* an oil press, prop., place where something is made. See MANUFACTURE.] **1.** Manufacture. [*Obs.*]
2. A building or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.
Man'u-fac'to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to manufacturing.
Man'u-fac'tur-al (-tŭr-al; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to manufactures. [*R.*]
Man'u-fac'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make: cf. F. *manufacture.* See MANUAL, and FACT.] **1.** The operation of making wares or any products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency.
2. Anything made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, machinery, saddlery, etc.
Man'u-fac'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANUFACTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANUFACTURING.] [Cf. F. *manufacturer.*] **1.** To make wares or other products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, glass, etc.
2. To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.
Man'u-fac'ture, *v. i.* To be employed in manufacturing something.
Man'u-fac'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures.
Man'u-fac'tur-ing, *a.* **1.** Employed, or chiefly employed, in manufacture; as, a *manufacturing* community; a *manufacturing* town.
2. Pertaining to manufacture; as, *manufacturing* projects.
‖ **Ma'nul** (mä'nōōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wild cat (*Felis manul*), having long, soft, light-colored fur. It is found in the mountains of Central Asia, and dwells among rocks.
Man'u-mise' (măn'ụ-mīz'), *v. t.* [See MANUMIT.] To manumit. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
Man'u-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *manumissio*: cf. F. *manumission.* See MANUMIT.] The act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage. "Given to slaves at their *manumission.*" *Arbuthnot.*
Man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANUMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANUMITTING.] [L. *manumittere*, *manumissum*; *manus* the hand + *mittere* to send, to send off. See MANUAL, and MISSILE.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave. "*Manumitted* slaves." *Hume.*
Man'u-mo'tive (măn'ū-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motive.*] Movable by hand. [*R.*]
Man'u-mo'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motor.*] A small wheel carriage, so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it.
Ma-nur'a-ble (mȧ-nūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Capable of receiving a fertilizing substance.
Ma-nur'age (-ăj), *n.* Cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*
Ma-nur'ance (-ans), *n.* Cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANURED (-nūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANURING.] [Contr. from OF. *manuvrer*, *manovrer*, to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor, F. *manœuvrer.* See MANUAL, URE, OPERA, and cf. INURE.] **1.** To cultivate by manual labor; to till; hence, to develop by culture. [*Obs.*]
To whom we gave the strand for to *manure.* *Surrey.*
Manure thyself then; to thyself be improved;
And with vain, outward things be no more moved. *Donne.*
2. To apply manure to; to enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.
The blood of English shall *manure* the ground. *Shak.*
Ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *n.* Any matter which makes land productive; a fertilizing substance, as the contents of stables and barnyards, dung, decaying animal or vegetable substances, etc. *Dryden.*
Ma-nure'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *manouvrement.*] Cultivation. [*Obs.*] *W. Wotton.*
Ma-nur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who manures land.
Ma-nu'ri-al (mȧ-nū'rĭ-al), *a.* Relating to manures.
Ma-nur'ing (mȧ-nūr'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of applying manure; also, the manure applied.
‖ **Ma'nus** (mā'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MANUS. [L., the hand.] (*Anat.*) The distal segment of the fore limb, including the carpus and fore foot or hand.
Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL, and SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand; not printed; as, a *manuscript* volume.
Man'u-script, *n.* [LL. *manuscriptum*, lit., something written with the hand. See MANUSCRIPT, *a.*] **1.** A literary or musical composition written with the hand, as distinguished from a printed copy.
2. Writing, as opposed to print; as, the book exists only in *manuscript.* *Craik.*
☞ The word is often abbreviated to *MS.*, plural *MSS.*
Man'u-script'al (-al), *a.* Manuscript. [*Obs.*]
Man'u-ten'en-cy (-tĕn'en-sў), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + *tenere* to hold.] Maintenance. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Sancroft.*
Man'way' (măn'wā'), *n.* A small passageway, as in a mine, that a man may pass through. *Raymond.*
Manx (măngks), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, or its inhabitants; as, the *Manx* language.
Manx cat (*Zoöl.*), a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail, containing only about three vertebræ. — **Manx shearwater** (*Zoöl.*), an oceanic bird (*Puffinus anglorum*, or *P. puffinus*), called also *Manx petrel*, *Manx puffin.* It was formerly abundant in the Isle of Man.

Manx Cat.

Manx, *n.* The language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic.
Ma'ny (mĕn'ў), *n.* [See MEINE, MANSION.] A retinue of servants; a household. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Ma'ny, *a.* or *pron.* [It has no variation to express degrees of comparison; *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.] [OE. *mani*, *moni*, AS. *manig*, *mænig*, *monig*; akin to D. *menig*, OS. & OHG. *manag*, G. *manch*, Dan. *mange*, Sw. *många*, Goth. *manags*, OSlav. *mnog'*, Russ. *mnogii*; cf. Icel. *margr*, Prov. E. *mort.* √103.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few.
Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations. *Gen.* xvii. 4.
Not *many* wise men after the flesh, not *many* mighty, not *many* noble, are called. *1 Cor.* i. 26.
☞ *Many* is freely prefixed to participles, forming compounds which need no special explanation; as, *many*-angled, *many*-celled, *many*-colored, *many*-eyed, *many*-footed, *many*-handed, *many*-leaved, *many*-lettered, *many*-named, *many*-peopled, *many*-petaled, *many*-seeded, *many*-syllabled (polysyllabic), *many*-tongued, *many*-voiced, *many*-wived, and the like.
Comparison is often expressed by *many* with *as* or *so.* "As *many* as were willing hearted . . . brought bracelets." *Exod.* xxxv. 22. "So *many* laws argue so *many* sins." *Milton.*
Many stands with a singular substantive with *a* or *an.*
Many a, a large number taken distributively; each one of many. "For thy sake have I shed *many a* tear." *Shak.* "Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene." *Gray.* — **Many one,** many a one; many persons. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.* — **The many,** the majority; — opposed to *the few.* See MANY, *n.* — **Too many,** too numerous; hence, too powerful; as, they are *too many* for us. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Numerous; multiplied; frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry.
Ma'ny, *n.* [AS. *menigeo*, *menigo*, *menio*, multitude; akin to G. *menge*, OHG. *managī*, *menigī*, Goth. *managei.* See MANY, *a.*] **1.** The populace; the common people; the majority of people, or of a community.
After him the rascal *many* ran. *Spenser.*
2. A large or considerable number.
A *many* of our bodies shall no doubt
Find native graves. *Shak.*
Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns. *Addison.*
It will be concluded by *many* that he lived like an honest man. *Fielding.*
☞ In this sense, *many* is connected immediately with another substantive (without *of*) to show of what the *many* consists; as, a good *many* [of] people think so.
He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences. *Tillotson.*
Ma'ny-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having many faculties; versatile; many-sided.
Ma'ny-plies (-plīz), *n.* [*Many*, adj. + *plies*, pl. of *ply* a fold.] (*Anat.*) The third division, or that between the reticulum, or honeycomb stomach, and the abomasum, or rennet stomach, in the stomach of ruminants; the omasum; the psalterium. So called from the numerous folds in its mucous membrane. See *Illust.* of RUMINANT.
Ma'ny-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having many sides; — said of figures. Hence, presenting many questions or subjects for consideration; as, a *many-sided* topic.
2. Interested in, and having an aptitude for, many unlike pursuits or objects of attention; versatile. — **Ma'ny-sid'ed-ness,** *n.*

Ma'ny-ways' (mĕn'ў-wāz'), } *adv.* In many differ-
Ma'ny-wise' (mĕn'ў-wīz'), } ent ways; variously.

Man'za-ni'ta (măn'zȧ-nē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of *Arctostaphylos*, but mostly to *A. glauca* and *A. pungens*, shrubs of California, Oregon, etc., with reddish smooth bark, ovate or oval coriaceous evergreen leaves, and bearing clusters of red berries, which are said to be a favorite food of the grizzly bear.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rē), *n.* ; *pl.* MAORIS (-rēz). (*Ethnol.*) One of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand; also, the original language of New Zealand. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Maoris or to their language.

Map (măp), *n.* [From F. *mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth; — a Punic word. Cf. APRON, NAPKIN, NAPPE.] **1.** A representation of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative position of the parts represented; — usually on a flat surface. Also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it.

☞ There are five principal kinds of projection used in making maps: the *orthographic*, the *stereographic*, the *globular*, the *conical*, and the *cylindrical*, or *Mercator's projection*. See PROJECTION.

2. Anything which represents graphically a succession of events, states, or acts; as, an historical *map*.

Thus is his cheek the *map* of days outworn. *Shak.*

Map lichen (*Bot.*), a lichen (*Lecidea geographica*) growing on stones in curious maplike figures. *Dr. Prior.*

Map, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAPPED (măpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAPPING (-pĭng).] To represent by a map; — often with *out*; as, to survey and *map*, or *map out*, a county. Hence, figuratively: To represent or indicate systematically and clearly; to sketch; to plan; as, to *map*, or *map out*, a journey; to *map out* business.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly. *Shak.*

‖ **Ma-pach'** (mȧ-päch'), *n.* [Mexican.] The raccoon.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder*, *mapulder*, *mapol*; akin to Icel. *möpurr*; cf. OHG. *mazzaltra*, *mazzoltra*, G. *massholder*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, including about fifty species. *A. saccharinum* is the rock maple, or sugar maple, from the sap of which sugar is made, in the United States, in great quantities, by evaporation; the red or swamp maple is *A. rubrum*; the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, having fruit woolly when young; the striped maple, *A. Pennsylvanium*, called also *moosewood*. The common maple of Europe is *A. campestre*, the sycamore maple is *A. Pseudo-platanus*, and the Norway maple is *A. platanoides*.

☞ *Maple* is much used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound; as, *maple* tree, *maple* leaf, etc.

Bird's-eye maple, Curled maple, varieties of the wood of the rock maple, in which a beautiful lustrous grain is produced by the sinuous course of the fibers. — **Maple honey, Maple molasses,** *or* **Maple sirup,** maple sap boiled to the consistency of molasses. — **Maple sugar,** sugar obtained from the sap of the sugar maple by evaporation.

Map'like' (măp'lik'), *a.* Having or consisting of lines resembling a map; as, the *maplike* figures in which certain lichens grow.

Map'per-y (măp'pĕr-ў), *n.* [From MAP.] The making, or study, of maps. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ma'qui (mä'kwē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Chilian shrub (*Aristotelia Maqui*). Its bark furnishes strings for musical instruments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries.

Mar (mär), *n.* A small lake. See MERE. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARRED (märd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARRING.] [OE. *marren*, *merren*, AS. *merran*, *myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate; akin to OS. *merrian*, OHG. *marrjan*, *merran*; cf. D. *marren*, *meeren*, to moor a ship, Icel. *merja* to bruise, crush, and Goth. *marzjan* to offend. Cf. MOOR, *v.*] **1.** To make defective; to do injury to, esp. by cutting off or defacing a part; to damage; to impair; to disfigure; to deface.

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing love songs in their barks. *Shak.*

But mirth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

Ire, envy, and despair
Which *marred* all his borrowed visage. *Milton.*

2. To spoil; to ruin. "It makes us, or it *mars* us." "Striving to mend, to *mar* the subject." *Shak.*

Mar, *n.* A mark or blemish made by bruising, scratching, or the like; an injury; a disfigurement.

‖ **Ma'ra** (mä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *māra*.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The principal or ruling evil spirit. *E. Arnold.*

‖ **Ma'ra,** *n.* [Icel. *mara* nightmare, an ogress. See NIGHTMARE.] (*Norse Myth.*) A female demon who torments people in sleep by crouching on their chests or stomachs, or by causing terrifying visions.

‖ **Ma'ra,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Patagonian cavy (*Dolichotis Patagonicus*).

Mar'a-bou' (măr'ȧ-bōō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large stork of the genus *Leptoptilos* (formerly *Ciconia*), esp. the African species (*L. crumenifer*), which furnishes plumes worn as ornaments. The Asiatic species (*L. dubius*, or *L. argala*) is the adjutant. See ADJUTANT. [Written also *marabu*.]

2. One having five eighths negro blood; the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. [*Louisiana*] *Bartlett.*

Mar'a-bout' (-bōōt'), *n.* [F., from Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *morābit*. Cf. MARAVEDI.] A Mohammedan saint; especially, one who claims to work cures supernaturally.

Mar'a-can (măr'ȧ-kăn), *n.* [Braz. *maracaná*.] (*Zoöl.*) A macaw.

‖ **Ma-rai'** (mȧ-rāĭ'), *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple; — so called by the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

Mar'a-nath'a (măr'ȧ-năth'ȧ; 277), *n.* [Aramaic *mārān athā*.] "Our Lord cometh;" — an expression used by St. Paul at the conclusion of his first Epistle to the Corinthians (xvi. 22). This word has been used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes." See *Anathema maranatha*, under ANATHEMA.

Ma-ran'ta (mȧ-răn'tȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants found in tropical America, and some species also in India. They have tuberous roots containing a large amount of starch, and from one species (*Maranta arundinacea*) arrowroot is obtained. Many kinds are cultivated for ornament.

‖ **Ma'ra-schi'no** (mä'rȧ-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from fermented cherry juice, and flavored with the pit of a variety of cherry which grows in Dalmatia.

Ma-ras'mus (mȧ-răz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαρασμός, fr. μαραίνειν to quench, as fire; pass., to die away.] (*Med.*) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption; atrophy; phthisis.

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

Marasmus senilis [L.], progressive atrophy of the aged.

Ma-raud' (mȧ-rȧd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARAUDING.] [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, OF. *marault*; of uncertain origin, perh. for *malault*, fr. (assumed) LL. *malaldus*; fr. L. *malus* bad, ill + a suffix of German origin (cf. HERALD). Cf. MALICE.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder. "*Marauding* hosts." *Milman.*

Ma-raud', *n.* An excursion for plundering.

Ma-raud'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From MARAUD, *v.*; cf. F. *maraudeur*.] A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; one who pillages. *De Quincey.*

Mar'a-ve'di (măr'ȧ-vē'dĭ; Sp. măr'ȧ-vā-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *maravedí*; — so called from the *Morābitīn* (lit., the steadfast), an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain. Cf. MARABOUT.] (*Numis.*) A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling. Also, an ancient Spanish gold coin.

Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [OE. *marbel*, *marbre*, F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. μάρμαρος, fr. μαρμαίρειν to sparkle, flash. Cf. MARMOREAL.] **1.** A massive, compact limestone; a variety of calcite, capable of being polished and used for architectural and ornamental purposes. The color varies from white to black, being sometimes yellow, red, and green, and frequently beautifully veined or clouded. The name is also given to other rocks of like use and appearance, as serpentine or verd antique marble, and less properly to polished porphyry, granite, etc.

☞ **Breccia marble** consists of limestone fragments cemented together. — **Ruin marble,** when polished, shows forms resembling ruins, due to disseminated iron oxide. — **Shell marble** contains fossil shells. — **Statuary marble** is a pure, white, fine-grained kind, including *Parian* (from Paros) and *Carrara* marble. If coarsely granular it is called *saccharoidal*.

2. A thing made of, or resembling, marble, as a work of art, or record, in marble; or, in the plural, a collection of such works; as, the Arundel or Arundelian *marbles*; the Elgin *marbles*.

3. A little ball of marble, or of some other hard substance, used as a plaything by children; or, in the plural, a child's game played with marbles.

☞ *Marble* is also much used in self-explaining compounds; when used figuratively in compounds it commonly means, hard, cold, destitute of compassion or feeling; as, *marble*-breasted, *marble*-faced, *marble*-hearted.

Mar'ble, *a.* **1.** Made of, or resembling, marble; as, a *marble* mantel; *marble* paper.

2. Cold; hard; unfeeling; as, a *marble* breast or heart.

Mar'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. F. *marbrer*. See MARBLE, *n.*] To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; as, to *marble* the edges of a book, or the surface of paper.

Mar'bled (-b'ld), *a.* **1.** Made of, or faced with, marble. [*Obs.*] "The *marbled* mansion." *Shak.*

2. Made to resemble marble; veined or spotted like marble. "*Marbled* paper." *Boyle.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Varied with irregular markings, or with a confused blending of irregular spots and streaks.

Mar'ble-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having the edge veined or spotted with different colors like marble, as a book.

Mar'ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARBLEIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARBLEIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To stain or grain in imitation of marble; to cover with a surface resembling marble; as, to *marbleize* slate, wood, or iron.

Mar'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works upon marble or other stone. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

2. One who colors or stains in imitation of marble.

Mar'bling (-blĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.

2. An intermixture of fat and lean in meat, giving it a marbled appearance.

3. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Distinct markings resembling the variegations of marble, as on birds and insects.

Mar'bly, *a.* Containing, or resembling, marble.

‖ **Mar-bri'nus** (mär-brī'nŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. OF. & F. *marbre* marble. See MARBLE.] A cloth woven so as to imitate the appearance of marble; — much used in the 15th and 16th centuries. *Beck* (*Draper's Dict.*).

Marc (märk), *n.* [F.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes.

Marc, *n.* [AS. *marc*; akin to G. *mark*, Icel. *mörk*, perh. akin to E. *mark* a sign. √106, 273.] [Written also *mark*.] **1.** A weight of various commodities, esp. of gold and silver, used in different European countries. In France and Holland it was equal to eight ounces.

2. A coin formerly current in England and Scotland, equal to thirteen shillings and four pence.

3. A German coin and money of account. See MARK.

Mar'can-tant (mär'kăn-tănt), *n.* [It. *mercatante*. See MERCHANT.] A merchant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mar'ca-site (mär'ka-sīt), *n.* [F. *marcassite*; cf. It. *marcassita*, Sp. *marquesita*, Pg. *marquezita*; all fr. Ar. *marqashītha*.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of iron resembling pyrite or common iron pyrites in composition, but differing in form; white iron pyrites.

Golden marcasite, tin. [*Obs.*]

Mar'ca-sit'ic (mär'ka-sĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Containing, or
Mar'ca-sit'ic-al (-ka-sĭt'ĭ-kal), } having the nature of, marcasite.

Mar-cas'sin (mär-kăs'sĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Her.*) A young wild boar.

‖ **Mar-ca'to** (mär-kä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a marked, emphatic manner; — used adverbially as a direction.

Mar'cel-ine (mär'sĕl-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *marcidus* withered, fr. *marcere* to wither, shrivel.] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in ladies' dresses.

Mar-ces'cent (mär-sĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop: cf. F. *marcescent*.] (*Bot.*) Withering without falling off; fading; decaying.

Mar-ces'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *marcescible*.] Liable to wither or decay.

March (märch), *n.* [L. *Martius mensis* Mars' month, fr. *Martius* belonging to *Mars*, the god of war: cf. F. *mars*. Cf. MARTIAL.] The third month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

The stormy *March* is come at last,
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies. *Bryant.*

As mad as a March hare, an old English saying derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent. *Wright.*

March, *n.* [OE. *marche*, F. *marche*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *marcha*, G. *mark*; akin to OS. *marka*, AS. *mearc*, Goth. *marka*, L. *margo* edge, border, margin, and possibly to E. *mark* a sign. √106. Cf. MARGIN, MARGRAVE, MARQUE, MARQUIS.] A territorial border or frontier; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine; — used chiefly in the plural, and in English history applied especially to the border land on the frontiers between England and Scotland, and England and Wales.

Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions — France, Savoy, and Switzerland. *Fuller.*

Lords of waste *marches*, kings of desolate isles. *Tennyson.*

March, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *marchir*. See 2d MARCH.] To border; to be contiguous; to lie side by side. [*Obs.*]

That was in a strange land
Which *marcheth* upon Chimerie. *Gower.*

To march with, to have the same boundary for a greater or less distance; — said of an estate.

March, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARCHED (märcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARCHING.] [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer. Cf. MORTAR.] **1.** To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to advance steadily. *Shak.*

2. To proceed by walking in a body or in military order; as, the German army *marched* into France.

March, *v. t.* To cause to move with regular steps in the manner of a soldier; to cause to move in military array, or in a body, as troops; to cause to advance in a steady, regular, or stately manner; to cause to go by peremptory command, or by force.

March them again in fair array. *Prior.*

March, *n.* [F. *marche*.] **1.** The act of marching; a movement of soldiers from one stopping place to another; military progress; advance of troops.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*. *Bacon.*

2. Hence: Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers moving in order; stately or deliberate walk; steady onward movement.

With solemn *march*
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shak.*

This happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs. *Buckle.*

3. The distance passed over in marching; as, an hour's *march*; a *march* of twenty miles.

4. A piece of music designed or fitted to accompany and guide the movement of troops; a piece of music in the march form.

The drums presently striking up a *march*. *Knolles.*

To make a march (*Card Playing*), to take all the tricks of a hand, in the game of euchre.

March'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who marches.

March'er, *n.* [See 2d MARCH.] The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.

Mar'chet (mär'chĕt), **Mer'chet** (mẽr'-), *n.* [LL. *marcheta*; of uncertain origin.] In old English and in Scots law, a fine paid to the lord of the soil by a tenant upon the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters.

March'ing (märch'ĭng), *a. & n.*, fr. MARCH, *v.*

Marching money (*Mil.*), the additional pay of an officer or soldier when his regiment is marching. — **In marching order** (*Mil.*), equipped for a march. — **Marching regiment.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A regiment in active service. (*b*) In England, a regiment liable to be ordered into other quarters, at home or abroad; a regiment of the line.

Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [LL. *marchionissa*, fr. *marchio* a marquis. See MARQUIS.] The wife or the widow of a marquis; a woman who has the rank and dignity of a marquis. *Spelman.*

March'-mad' (märch'măd'), *a.* Extremely rash; foolhardy. See under MARCH, the month. *Sir W. Scott.*

March'man (-măn), *n.* A person living in the marches between England and Scotland or Wales.

March'pane' (-pān'), *n.* [Cf. It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, F. *massepain*, prob. fr. L. *maza* frumenty (Gr. μᾶζα) + L. *panis* bread; but perh. the first part of the word is from the name of the inventor.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; a cake of pounded almonds and sugar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

March'-ward' (-wȧrd'), *n.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

Mar'cian (mär'shan), *a.* Under the influence of Mars; courageous; bold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mar'cid (mär'sĭd), *a.* [L. *marcidus*, fr. *marcere* to wither, pine.] **1.** Pining; lean; withered. *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by emaciation, as a fever. *Harvey.*

Mar-cid'i-ty (mär-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *marciditas*.] The state or quality of being withered or lean. [*R.*]

Mar'cion-ite (mär'shŭn-īt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Marcion*, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles, and imagined that between them there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor evil, the Creator of the world and of man, and the God of the Jewish dispensation. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Mar'co-brun'ner** (mär'kō-brōōn'nẽr), *n.* [G. *Markobrunner.*] A celebrated Rhine wine.

‖ **Mar'cor** (mär'kôr), *n.* [L., fr. *marcere* to wither.] A wasting away of flesh; decay. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mar-co'sian (mär-kō'zhăn), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from *Marcus*, an Egyptian, who was reputed to be a magician.

‖ **Mar'di gras'** (mär'dē' grä'), *n.* [F., literally, fat Tuesday.] The last day of Carnival; Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a great day of carnival and merrymaking.

Mare (mâr), *n.* [OE. *mere*, AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse, akin to D. *merrie* mare, G. *mähre*, OHG. *marah* horse, *meriha* mare, Icel. *marr* horse, OCelt. *marka* (Pausan. 10, 19, 4), Ir. *marc*, W. *march*. Cf. Marshal.] The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.

Mare, *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus; akin to OHG. & Icel. *mara*; cf. Pol. *mora*, Bohem. *můra*.] (*Med.*) Sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep; the incubus; — obsolete, except in the compound *nightmare*.

I will ride thee o' nights like the *mare*. *Shak.*

Mare'chal Niel' (mär'shal nēl'; F. mà'rà'shàl' nē'ēl'). [F.] A kind of large yellow rose. [Written also *Marshal Niel.*]

Mar'els (mär'lz), *n.* A marsh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ma-re'na (mà-rē'nà), *n.* [NL. *Salmo maraena*, G. *maräne*, *moräne*; — so called from Lake *Morin*, in the March of Brandenburg, in Prussia.] (*Zoöl.*) A European whitefish of the genus *Coregonus*.

Mare'schal (mär'shal), *n.* [OF. *mareschal*, F. *maréchal*. See Marshal.] A military officer of high rank; a marshal. [*Obs.*]

Mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* A supposed discovery which turns out to be a hoax; something grossly absurd.

Mare's'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A long streaky cloud, spreading out like a horse's tail, and believed to indicate rain; a cirrus cloud. See Cloud.

Mackerel sky and *mare's-tails*
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rhyme.*

2. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris* (*H. vulgaris*), having narrow leaves in whorls.

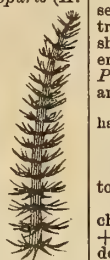

Common Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

Mar'ga-rate (mär'gà-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *margarate*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A compound of the so-called margaric acid with a base.

Mar-gar'ic (mär-găr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *margarique*. See Margarite.] Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl; pearly.

Margaric acid. (*a*) (*Physiol. Chem.*) A fatty body, crystallizing in pearly scales, and obtained by digesting saponified fats (soaps) with an acid. It was formerly supposed to be an individual fatty acid, but is now known to be simply an intimate mixture of stearic and palmitic acids. (*b*) (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, of the fatty acid series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, and obtained from the wax of certain lichens, from cetyl cyanide, and other sources.

Mar'ga-rin (mär'gà-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *margarine*. See Margarite.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A fatty substance, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils, formerly supposed to be a definite compound of glycerin and margaric acid, but now known to be simply a mixture or combination of tristearin and tripalmitin.

Mar'ga-ri-ta'ceous (mär'gà-rĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl; pearly.

Mar'ga-rite (mär'gà-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. μαργαρίτης a pearl; cf. F. *marguerite*.] **1.** A pearl. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

2. (*Min.*) A mineral related to the micas, but low in silica and yielding brittle folia with pearly luster.

Mar'ga-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *margaritique*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Margaric.

Mar'ga-ri-tif'er-ous (-rĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *margaritifer*; *margarita* pearl + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *margaritifère*.] Producing pearls.

Mar-gar'o-dite (mär-găr'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. μαργαρώδης pearl-like.] (*Min.*) A hydrous potash mica related to muscovite.

Mar'ga-rone (mär'gà-rōn), *n.* [*Margaric* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) The ketone of margaric acid.

Mar'ga-rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Margaric; — formerly designating a supposed acid. [*Obs.*]

Mar'gate fish' (mär'gāt fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A sparoid fish (*Diabasis aurolineatus*) of the Gulf of Mexico, esteemed as a food fish; — called also *red-mouth grunt*.

Mar'gay (-gā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American wild cat (*Felis tigrina*), ranging from Mexico to Brazil. It is spotted with black. Called also *long-tailed cat*.

Margay.

Marge (märj), *n.* [F. *marge*. See Margin.] Border; margin; edge; verge. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

Along the river's stony *marge*. *Wordsworth.*

Mar'gent (mär'jent), *n.* [OE. See Margin.] A margin; border; brink; edge. [*Obs.*]

The beached *margent* of the sea. *Shak.*

Mar'gent, *v. t.* To enter or note down upon the margin of a page; to margin. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Mar'gin (-jĭn), *n.* [OE. *margine*, *margent*, L. *margo*, *-ginis*. Cf. March a border, Marge.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a river or lake.

2. Specifically: The part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing.

3. (*Com.*) The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article.

4. Something allowed, or reserved, for that which can not be foreseen or known with certainty.

5. (*Brokerage*) Collateral security deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, as in the speculative buying and selling of stocks, wheat, etc. *N. Biddle.*

Margin draft (*Masonry*), a smooth cut margin on the face of hammer-dressed ashlar, adjacent to the joints. — **Margin of a course** (*Arch.*), that part of a course, as of slates or shingles, which is not covered by the course immediately above it. See 2d Gauge.

Syn. — Border; brink; verge; brim; rim.

Mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Margined (-jĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Margining.] **1.** To furnish with a margin.

2. To enter in the margin of a page.

Mar'gin-al (*-al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *marginal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a margin.

2. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

‖ **Mar'gi-na'li-a** (mär'jĭ-nā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] Marginal notes.

Mar'gin-al-ly, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

Mar'gin-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *marginatus*, p. p. of *marginare* to margin. See Margin, *n.*] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure.

Mar'gin-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To furnish with a distinct margin; to margin. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Mar'gin-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Same as Marginate, *a.*

Mar'gined (-jĭnd), *a.* **1.** Having a margin. *Hawthorne.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Bordered with a distinct line of color.

‖ **Mar'gi-nel'la** (mär'jĭ-nĕl'là), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *margo*, *marginis*, a margin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small, polished, marine univalve shells, native of all warm seas.

Marginella (*M. nubeculata*). Nat. size.

Mar'gin-i-ci'dal (-jĭn-ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *margo*, *-ginis*, margin + *caedere* to cut.] (*Bot.*) Dehiscent by the separation of united carpels; — said of fruits.

Mar-go'sa (mär-gō'sà), *n.* [Pg. *amargoso* bitter.] (*Bot.*) A large tree of the genus *Melia* (*M. Azadirachta*) found in India. Its bark is bitter, and used as a tonic. A valuable oil is expressed from its seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk. The *M. Azedarach* is a much more showy tree, and is cultivated in the Southern United States, where it is known as *Pride of India*, *Pride of China*, or *bead tree*. Various parts of the tree are considered anthelmintic.

The *margosa* oil . . . is a most valuable balsam for wounds, having a peculiar smell which prevents the attacks of flies. *Sir S. Baker.*

Mar'gra-vate (mär'grà-vāt), **Mar-gra'vi-ate** (mär-grā'vĭ-āt), } *n.* [Cf. F. *margraviat*.] The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Mar'grave (mär'grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, prop., lord chief justice of the march; *mark* bound, border, march + *graf* earl, count, lord chief justice; cf. Goth. *gagrēfts* decree: cf. D. *markgraaf*, F. *margrave*. See March border, and cf. Landgrave, Graff.] **1.** Originally, a lord or keeper of the borders or marches in Germany.

2. The English equivalent of the German title of nobility, *markgraf*; a marquis.

Mar'gra-vine (-grà-vēn), *n.* [G. *markgräfin*: cf. F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [F., a pearl, a daisy. See Margarite.] (*Bot.*) The daisy (*Bellis perennis*). The name is often applied also to the ox-eye daisy and to the China aster. *Longfellow.*

Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or sometimes to Mary, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman. *Fuller.*

Maid Marian. See Maidmarian in the Vocabulary.

Mar'ie (măr'ĭ), *interj.* Marry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mar'i-et (-ĭ-ĕt), *n.* [F. *mariette*, prop. dim. of *Marie* Mary.] (*Bot.*) A kind of bellflower, *Campanula Trachelium*, once called *Viola Mariana*; but it is not a violet.

Ma-rig'e-nous (mà-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mare* the sea + *-genous.*] Produced in or by the sea.

Mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold.*] (*Bot.*) A name for several plants with golden yellow blossoms, especially the *Calendula officinalis* (see Calendula), and the cultivated species of *Tagetes*.

☞ There are several yellow-flowered plants of different genera bearing this name; as, the *African* or *French marigold* of the genus *Tagetes*, of which several species and many varieties are found in gardens. They are mostly strong-smelling herbs from South America and Mexico; *bur marigold*, of the genus *Bidens*; *corn marigold*, of the genus *Chrysanthemum* (*C. segetum*, a pest in the cornfields of Italy); *fig marigold*, of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*; *marsh marigold*, of the genus *Caltha* (*C. palustris*), commonly known in America as the *cowslip*. See Marsh Marigold.

Marigold window. (*Arch.*) See *Rose window*, under Rose.

Mar'i-kī'na (-kē'nà), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Pg. *mariquinha*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small marmoset (*Midas rosalia*); the silky tamarin.

‖ **Ma-rim'ba** (mà-rĭm'bà), *n.* [Pg.] A musical instrument of percussion, consisting of bars yielding musical tones when struck. *Knight.*

‖ **Mar'i-mon'da** (măr'ĭ-mŏn'dà), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*) of Central and South America.

Mar'i-nade' (măr'ĭ-nād'), *n.* [F.: cf. It. *marinato* marinade, F. *mariner* to preserve food for use at sea. See Marinate.] (*Cookery*) A brine or pickle containing wine and spices, for enriching the flavor of meat and fish.

Mar'i-nate (măr'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [See Marine, and cf. Marinade.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; to prepare by the use of marinade.

Ma-rine' (mà-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *marin*. See Mere a pool.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea; having to do with the ocean, or with navigation or naval affairs; naval; nautical; as, *marine* productions or bodies; *marine* shells; a *marine* engine.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea; as, *marine* deposits.

Marine acid (*Chem.*), hydrochloric acid. [*Obs.*] — **Marine barometer.** See under Barometer. — **Marine corps**, a corps formed of the officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines. — **Marine engine** (*Mech.*), a steam engine for propelling a vessel. — **Marine glue.** See under Glue. — **Marine insurance**, insurance against the perils of the sea, including also risks of fire, piracy, and barratry. — **Marine interest**, interest at any rate agreed on for money lent upon respondentia and bottomry bonds. — **Marine law.** See under Law. — **Marine league**, three geographical miles. — **Marine metal**, an alloy of lead, antimony, and mercury, made for sheathing ships. *McElrath.* — **Marine soap**, cocoanut oil soap; — so called because, being quite soluble in salt water, it is much used on shipboard. — **Marine store**, a store where old canvas, ropes, etc., are bought and sold; a junk shop. [*Eng.*]

Ma-rine', *n.* [F. *marin* a sea soldier, *marine* naval economy, a marine picture, fr. L. *marinus*. See Marine, *a.*] **1.** A soldier serving on shipboard; a sea soldier; one of a body of troops trained to do duty in the navy.

2. The sum of naval affairs; naval economy; the department of navigation and sea forces; the collective shipping of a country; as, the mercantile *marine*.

3. A picture representing some marine subject.

Tell that to the marines, an expression of disbelief, the *marines* being regarded by sailors as credulous. [*Colloq.*]

Ma-rined' (mà-rēnd'), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariné*.] (*Her.*) Having the lower part of the body like a fish. *Crabb.*

Mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius*. See Marine.] One whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships; a seaman or sailor. *Chaucer.*

Mariner's compass. See under Compass.

Mar'i-ner-ship, *n.* Seamanship. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Mar'i-no-ra'ma (măr'ĭ-nō-rä'mà), *n.* [NL., from L. *marinus* marine + Gr. ὅραμα view.] A representation of a sea view.

Ma'ri-ol'a-ter (mā'rĭ-ŏl'à-tẽr), *n.* [See Mariolatry.] One who worships the Virgin Mary.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + λατρεία worship.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *marionnette*, prop. a dim. of *Marie* Mary.] **1.** A puppet moved by strings, as in a puppet show.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The buffel duck.

Ma'ri-otte's' law' (mà'rē-ŏts' lạ'). (*Physics*) See *Boyle's law*, under Law.

Ma'ri-po'sa lil'y (mà'rĭ-pō'sà lĭl'ў). [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly + E. *lily*. So called from the gay appearance of the blossoms.] (*Bot.*) One of a genus (*Calochortus*) of tuliplike bulbous herbs with large, and often gay-colored, blossoms. Called also *butterfly lily*. Most of them are natives of California.

Mar'i-put (măr'ĭ-pŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of civet; the zoril.

Mar'ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *marais*, LL. *mariscus*. See Marsh.] Low, wet ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog; a moor. [*Archaic*] *Milton. Tennyson.*

Mar'ish, *a.* **1.** Moory; fenny; boggy. [*Archaic*]

2. Growing in marshes. "*Marish* flowers." *Tennyson.*

Mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* belonging to marriage, n., a husband. See Marry, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a husband; as, *marital* rights, duties, authority. "*Marital* affection." *Ayliffe.*

Mar'i-ta'ted (măr'ĭ-tā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *maritatus* married.] Having a husband; married. [*Obs.*]

Ma-rit'i-mal } (mà-rĭt'ĭ-mal), *a.* See Maritime.
Ma-rit'i-male } [*Obs.*]

Mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm; 277), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *maritime*. See Mere a pool.] **1.** Bordering on, or situated near, the ocean; connected with the sea by site, interest, or power; having shipping and commerce or a navy; as, *maritime* states. "A *maritime* town." *Addison.*

2. Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine; pertaining to navigation and naval affairs, or to shipping and commerce by sea. "*Maritime* service." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Maritime law. See Law. — **Maritime loan**, a loan secured by bottomry or respondentia bonds. — **Maritime nations**, nations having seaports, and using the sea more or less for war or commerce.

Mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-ram), *n.* [OE. *majoran*, F. *marjolaine*, LL. *majoraca*, fr. L. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mintlike plants (*Origanum*) comprising about twenty-five species. The sweet marjoram (*O. Majorana*) is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The wild marjoram of Europe and America is *O. vulgare*, far less fragrant than the other.

Mark (märk), *n.* A license of reprisals. See Marque.

Mark, *n.* [See 2d Marc.] **1.** An old weight and coin. See Marc. "Lend me a *mark*." *Chaucer.*

2. The unit of monetary account of the German Empire, equal to 23.8 cents of United States money; the equivalent of one hundred pfennigs. Also, a silver coin of this value.

Mark, *n.* [OE. *marke*, *merke*, AS. *mearc*; akin to D. *merk*, MHG. *marc*, G. *marke*, Icel. *mark*, Dan. *mærke*; cf. Lith. *margas* party-colored. √106, 273. Cf. Remark.] **1.** A visible sign or impression made or left upon anything; esp., a line, point, stamp, figure, or the like, drawn or impressed, so as to attract the attention and convey some information or intimation; a token; a trace.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. *Gen.* iv. 15.

2. Specifically: (*a*) A character or device put on an article of merchandise by the maker to show by whom it was made; a trade-mark. (*b*) A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who can not write.

The *mark* of the artisan is found upon the most ancient fabrics that have come to light. *Knight.*

3. A fixed object serving for guidance, as of a ship, a traveler, a surveyor, etc.; as, a sea*mark*, a land*mark*.

4. A trace, dot, line, imprint, or discoloration, although not regarded as a token or sign; a scratch, scar, stain, etc.; as, this pencil makes a fine *mark*.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate. *Shak.*

5. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence; a significative token; a symptom; a trace; specifically, a permanent impression of one's activity or character.

The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. *Bacon.*

6. That toward which a missile is directed; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*
Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the *mark*. *Young.*

7. Attention, regard, or respect.

As much in mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

8. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the *mark;* to come up to the *mark*.

9. Badge or sign of honor, rank, or official station.

In the official *marks* invested, you
Anon do meet the Senate. *Shak.*

10. Preëminence; high position; as, patricians of *mark;* a fellow of no *mark*.

11. (*Logic*) A characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.

12. A number or other character used in registering; as, examination *marks;* a *mark* for tardiness.

13. Image; likeness; hence, those formed in one's image; children; descendants. [*Obs.*] "All the *mark* of Adam." *Chaucer.*

14. (*Naut.*) One of the bits of leather or colored bunting which are placed upon a sounding line at intervals of from two to five fathoms. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps."

A man of mark, a conspicuous or eminent man. — **To make one's mark.** (*a*) To sign, as a letter or other writing, by making a cross or other mark. (*b*) To make a distinct or lasting impression on the public mind, or on affairs; to gain distinction.

Syn. — Impress; impression; stamp; print; trace; vestige; track; characteristic; evidence; proof; token; badge; indication; symptom.

Mark (märk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARKED (märkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARKING.] [OE. *marken, merken*, AS. *mearcian*, from *mearc*. See MARK the sign.] **1.** To put a mark upon; to affix a significant mark to; to make recognizable by a mark; as, to *mark* a box or bale of merchandise; to *mark* clothing.

2. To be a mark upon; to designate; to indicate; — used literally and figuratively; as, this monument *marks* the spot where Wolfe died; his courage and energy *marked* him for a leader.

3. To leave a trace, scratch, scar, stain, or other mark, upon, or any evidence of action; as, a pencil *marks* paper; his hobnails *marked* the floor.

4. To keep account of; to enumerate and register; as, to *mark* the points in a game of billiards or cards.

5. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; to heed; to regard. "*Mark* the perfect man." *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.

To mark out. (*a*) To designate, as by a mark; to select; as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment. (*b*) To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to *mark out* an item in an account. — **To mark time** (*Mil.*), to keep the time of a marching step by moving the legs alternately without advancing.

Syn. — To note; remark; notice; observe; regard; heed; show; evince; indicate; point out; betoken; denote; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

Mark, *v. i.* To take particular notice; to observe critically; to note; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 *Kings* xx. 7.

Mark'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Remarkable. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Marked (märkt), *a.* Designated or distinguished by, or as by, a mark; hence, noticeable; conspicuous; as, a *marked* card; a *marked* coin; a *marked* instance. — **Mark'ed-ly** (märk'ĕd-lȳ), *adv. J. S. Mill.*

A marked man, a man who is noted by a community, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity; — usually with an unfavorable suggestion.

Mar-kee' (mär-kē'), *n.* See MARQUEE.

Mark'er (märk'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which marks. Specifically: (*a*) One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards. (*b*) A counter used in card playing and other games. (*c*) (*Mil.*) The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. (*d*) An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it.

Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* [Akin to D. *markt*, OHG. *markāt, merkāt*, G. *markt;* all fr. L. *mercatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, p. p. *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx, mercis*, ware, merchandise, prob. akin to *merere* to deserve, gain, acquire: cf. F. *marché*. See MERIT, and cf. MERCHANT, MART.] **1.** A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and not by auction; as, a *market* is held in the town every week.

He is wit's peddler; and retails his wares
At wakes, and wassails, meetings, *markets*, fairs. *Shak.*
Three women and a goose make a *market*. *Old Saying.*

2. A public place (as an open space in a town) or a large building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold.

There is at Jerusalem by the sheep *market* a pool. *John* v. 2.

3. An opportunity for selling anything; demand, as shown by price offered or obtainable; a town, region, or country, where the demand exists; as, to find a *market* for one's wares; there is no *market* for woolen cloths in that region; India is a *market* for English goods.

There is a third thing to be considered: how a *market* can be created for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. *J. S. Mill.*

4. Exchange, or purchase and sale; traffic; as, a dull *market;* a slow *market*.

5. The price for which a thing is sold in a market; market price. Hence: Value; worth.

What is a man
If his chief good and *market* of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? *Shak.*

6. (*Eng. Law*) The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

☞ *Market* is often used adjectively, or in forming compounds of obvious meaning; as, *market* basket, *market* day, *market* folk, *market* house, *market*man, *market* place, *market* price, *market* rate, *market* wagon, *market* woman, and the like.

Market beater, a swaggering bully; a noisy braggart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Market bell,** a bell rung to give notice that buying and selling in a market may begin. [*Eng.*] *Shak.* — **Market cross,** a cross set up where a market is held. *Shak.* — **Market garden,** a garden in which vegetables are raised for market. — **Market gardening,** the raising of vegetables for market. — **Market place,** an open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held. — **Market town,** a town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARKETING.] To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

Mar'ket, *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market, and in an extended sense, to sell in any manner; as, most of the farmers have *marketed* their crops.

Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth. *Southey.*

Mar'ket-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully sold; as, decayed provisions are not *marketable*.

2. Current in market; as, *marketable* value.

3. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not *marketable* in that country.

Mar'ket-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being marketable.

Mar'ket-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

Mar'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of selling or of purchasing in, or as in, a market.

2. Articles in, or from, a market; supplies.

Mar'ket-stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*Market* + *stead* a place.] A market place. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

‖ **Mark'hoor'** (märk'hōōr'), *n.* [Per. *mār-khōr* snake eater.] (*Zoöl.*) A large wild goat (*Capra megaceros*), having huge flattened spiral horns. It inhabits the mountains of Northern India and Cashmere.

Mark'ing (märk'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who, or that which, marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; as, the *marking* of a bird's plumage.

Marking ink, indelible ink, because used in marking linen. — **Marking nut** (*Bot.*), the nut of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, an East Indian tree. The shell of the nut yields a blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and an oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism.

Mar'kis (mär'kĭs), *n.* A marquis. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mar'kis-esse (-ĕs), *n.* A marchioness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mark'man (märk'man), *n.* A marksman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Marks'man (märks'man), *n.; pl.* MARKSMEN (-men). [Earlier *markman; mark* + *man*.] **1.** One skillful to hit a mark with a missile; one who shoots well.

2. (*Law*) One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. *Burrill.*

Marks'man-ship, *n.* Skill of a marksman.

Marl (märl), *v. t.* [See MARLIN.] (*Naut.*) To cover, as part of a rope, with marline, making a peculiar hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding.

Marling spike. (*Naut.*) See under MARLINE.

Marl, *n.* [OF. *marle*, F. *marne*, LL. *margila*, dim. of L. *marga* marl. Originally a Celtic word, according to Pliny, xvii. 7; "Quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni *margam* vocant." √274.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand, in very variable proportions, and accordingly designated as calcareous, clayey, or sandy. See GREENSAND.

Marl, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARLED (märld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARLING.] [Cf. F. *marner*. See MARL, *n.*] To overspread or manure with marl; as, to *marl* a field.

Mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

Mar'lin (mär'lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American great marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). Applied also to the red-breasted godwit (*Limosa hæmatica*).

Hook-billed marlin, a curlew.

Mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien, marling*, or D. *marling, marlijn*, fr. D. *marren* to tie, prob. akin to E. *moor*, v., and *lijn* line: cf. F. *merlin*. See MOOR, *v.*, LINE.] (*Naut.*) A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding around ropes and cables, to prevent their being weakened by fretting.

Marline spike, Marling spike (*Naut.*), an iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing and in marling. It has an eye in the thick end to which a lanyard is attached. See FID. [Written also *marlin spike*.] — **Marline-spike bird.** [The name alludes to the long middle tail feathers.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A tropic bird. (*b*) A jager, or skua gull.

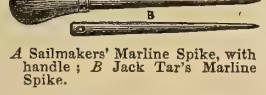

A Sailmakers' Marline Spike, with handle; *B* Jack Tar's Marline Spike.

Mar'line (mär'lĭn), *v. t.* [F. *merliner*.] (*Naut.*) To wind marline around; as, to *marline* a rope.

Marl'ite (märl'īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *marlite*. See MARL, *n.*] (*Min.*) A variety of marl.

Mar-lit'ic (mär-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

Marl'pit' (märl'pĭt'), *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

Marl'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A sandy calcareous stratum, containing, or impregnated with, iron, and lying between the upper and lower Lias of England.

Marl'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* MARLIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MARLIEST.] Consisting or partaking of marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

Mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, fr. *marmélo* a quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. μελίμηλον a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince; μέλι honey + μῆλον apple. Cf. MELLIFLUOUS, MELON.] A preserve or confection made of the pulp of fruit, as the quince, pear, apple, orange, etc., boiled with sugar, and brought to a jamlike consistence.

Marmalade tree (*Bot.*), a sapotaceous tree (*Lucuma mammosa*) of the West Indies and Tropical America. It has large obovate leaves and an egg-shaped fruit from three to five inches long, containing a pleasant-flavored pulp and a single large seed. The fruit is called *marmalade*, or *natural marmalade*, from its consistency and flavor.

Mar'ma-let' (-lĕt'), *n.* See MARMALADE. [*Obs.*]

Mar'ma-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *marmatite*.] (*Min.*) A ferruginous variety of sphalerite or zinc blende, nearly black in color.

Mar'mo-lite (-mō-līt), *n.* [Gr. μαρμαίρειν to sparkle + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A thin, laminated variety of serpentine, usually of a pale green color.

Mar'mo-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

Mar'mo-rate (mär'mō-rāt), **Mor'mo-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *marmoratus*, p. p. of *marmorare* to overlay with marble, fr. *marmor* marble.] Variegated like marble; covered or overlaid with marble. [*R.*]

Mar'mo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *marmoratio*.] A covering or incrusting with marble; a casing of marble; a variegating so as to resemble marble. [*R.*]

‖ **Mar'mo-ra'tum o'pus** (-rā'tŭm ō'pŭs). [L. See MARMORATE, and OPUS.] (*Arch.*) A kind of hard finish for plasterwork, made of plaster of Paris and marble dust, and capable of taking a high polish.

Mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-*al*), **Mar-mo're-an** (mär-mō'rē-*an*), } *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, fr. *marmor* marble: cf. F. *marmoréen*. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble.

‖ **Mar'mo-ro'sis** (mär'mō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Geol.*) The metamorphism of limestone, that is, its conversion into marble. *Geikie.*

Marmoset (*Midas chrysomelas*). (⅛)

Mar'mose' (mär'mōs'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of small opossum (*Didelphys murina*) ranging from Mexico to Brazil.

Mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, prob. fr. LL. *marmoretum*, fr. L. *marmor* marble. Perhaps confused with *marmot*. See MARBLE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small South American monkeys of the genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, family *Hapalidæ*. They have long soft fur, and a hairy, nonprehensile tail. They are often kept as pets. Called also *squirrel monkey*.

Mar'mot (mär'mŏt; 277), *n.* [It. *marmotta, marmotto*, prob. fr. L. *mus montanus*, or *mus montis*, lit., mountain mouse or rat. See MOUNTAIN, and MOUSE.]

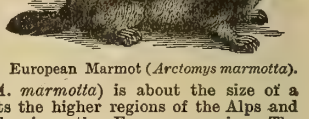

European Marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any rodent of the genus *Arctomys*. The common European marmot (*A. marmotta*) is about the size of a rabbit, and inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. The bobac is another European species. The common American species (*A. monax*) is the woodchuck.

2. Any one of several species of ground squirrels or gophers of the genus *Spermophilus;* also, the prairie dog.

Marmot squirrel (*Zoöl.*), a ground squirrel or spermophile. — **Prairie marmot.** See PRAIRIE DOG.

Mar'mottes oil' (mär'mŏts oil'). A fine oil obtained from the kernel of *Prunus brigantiaca*. It is used instead of olive or almond oil. *De Colange.*

Mar'mo-zet' (-mō-zĕt'), *n.* See MARMOSET.

Ma-rone' (mȧ-rōn'), *n.* See MAROON, the color.

Mar'o-nite (mär'ō-nīt), *n.; pl.* MARONITES (-nīts). (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a body of nominal Christians, who speak the Arabic language, and reside on Mount Lebanon and in different parts of Syria. They take their name from one *Maron* of the 6th century.

Ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [Written also *maroon*.] [F. *marron*, abbrev. fr. Sp. *cimarron* wild, unruly, from *cima* the summit of a mountain; hence, *negro cimarron* a runaway negro that lives in the mountains.] In the West Indies and Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro, living in the mountains.

Ma-roon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAROONED (-rōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAROONING.] [See MAROON a fugitive slave.] To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave him to his fate.

Marooning party, a social excursion party that sojourns

several days on the shore or in some retired place; a prolonged picnic. [*Southern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *a.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a large French chestnut, It. *marrone*; cf. LGr. *μάραον*. Cf. MARRON.] Having the color called maroon. See 4th MAROON.

Maroon lake, lake prepared from madder, and distinguished for its transparency and the depth and durability of its color.

Ma-roon', *n.* **1.** A brownish or dull red of any description, esp. of a scarlet cast rather than approaching crimson or purple.

2. An explosive shell. See MARRON, 3.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design or plot.

Marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, a commission with which the commandant of every armed vessel was obliged to be provided, under penalty of being considered a pirate or corsair; *marque* here prob. meaning, border, boundary (the letter of marque being a permission to go beyond the border), and of German origin. See MARCH border.] (*Law*) A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, or boundary of a country, for the purpose of making reprisals.

Letters of marque, Letters of marque and reprisal, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a government to a private person to fit out a privateer or armed ship to cruise at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise. The ship so commissioned is sometimes called a *letter of marque*.

Mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness. See MARQUIS.] A large field tent; esp., one adapted to the use of an officer of high rank. [Written also *markee*.]

Mar'quess (mär'kwĕs), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *marques*. See MARQUIS.] A marquis.

Lady marquess, a marchioness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mar'quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rў), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark, sign; of German origin. See MARK a sign.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, and the like, of several colors.

Mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* [F. *marquis*, OF. *markis*, *marchis*, LL. *marchensis*; of German origin; cf. G. *mark* bound, border, march, OHG. *marcha*. See MARCH border, and cf. MARCHIONESS, MARQUEE, MARQUESS.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and the name is now a mere title conferred by patent.

Mar'quis-ate (-kwĭz-āt *or* -kwĭs-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *marquisat*.] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis; the territory governed by a marquis.

Mar'quis-dom (-kwĭs-dŭm), *n.* A marquisate. [*Obs.*]
"Nobles of the *marquisdom* of Saluce." *Holinshed.*

‖ **Mar'quise'** (mȧr'kēz'), *n.* [F. See MARQUIS, and cf. MARQUEE.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

Mar'quis-ship (mär'kwĭs-shĭp), *n.* A marquisate.

Mar'ram (mär'ram), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse grass found on sandy beaches (*Ammophila arundinacea*). See *Beach grass*, under BEACH.

Mar'rer (mär'rẽr), *n.* One who mars or injures.

Mar'ri-a-ble (mär'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariable*.] Marriageable. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Mar'riage (mär'rĭj), *n.* [OE. *mariage*, F. *mariage*. See MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of marrying, or the state of being married; legal union of a man and a woman for life, as husband and wife; wedlock; matrimony.

Marriage is honorable in all. *Heb.* xiii. 4.

2. The marriage vow or contract. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a *marriage* for his son. *Matt.* xxii. 2.

4. Any intimate or close union.

Marriage brokage. (*a*) The business of bringing about marriages. (*b*) The payment made or demanded for the procurement of a marriage. — **Marriage favors**, knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings. — **Marriage settlement** (*Law*), a settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage.

Syn. — Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials. — MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK. *Marriage* is properly the *act* which unites the two parties, and *matrimony* the *state* into which they enter. *Marriage* is, however, often used for the state as well as the act. *Wedlock* is the old Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony*.

Mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being marriageable.

Mar'riage-a-ble (mär'rĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or capable of, marriage; of an age at which marriage is allowable. — **Mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Mar'ried (-rĭd), *a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man or woman.

2. Of or pertaining to marriage; connubial; as, the *married* state.

Mar'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who marries.

Mar-ron' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [See MAROON, *a.*] **1.** A large chestnut. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. A chestnut color; maroon.

3. (*Pyrotechny & Mil.*) A paper or pasteboard box or shell, wound about with strong twine, filled with an explosive, and ignited with a fuse, — used to make a noise like a cannon. [Written also *maroon*.]

Mar-roon' (mȧr-rōōn'), *n.* & *a.* Same as 1st MAROON.

Mar'rot (mär'rŏt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The razor-billed auk. See AUK. (*b*) The common guillemot. (*c*) The puffin. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *marrott*, and *morrot*.]

Mar'row (-rō), *n.* [OE. *marou*, *mary*, *maruh*, AS. *mearg*, *mearh*; akin to OS. *marg*, D. *merg*, G. *mark*, OHG. *marg*, *marag*, Icel. *mergr*, Sw. *merg*, Dan. *marv*, Skr. *majjan*; cf. Skr. *majj* to sink, L. *mergere*. √274. Cf. MERGE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. In the larger cavities it is commonly very fatty, but in the smaller cavities it is much less fatty, and red or reddish in color.

2. The essence; the best part.

It takes from our achievements . . .
The pith and *marrow* of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. [OE. *maru*, *maro*; — perh. a different word; cf. Gael. *maraon* together.] One of a pair; a match; a companion; an intimate associate. [*Scot.*]

Chopping and changing I can not commend,
With thief or his *marrow*, for fear of ill end. *Tusser.*

Marrow squash (*Bot.*), a name given to several varieties of squash, esp. to the *Boston marrow*, an ovoid fruit, pointed at both ends, and with reddish yellow flesh, and to the *vegetable marrow*, a variety of an ovoid form, and having a soft texture and fine grain resembling marrow. — **Spinal marrow.** (*Anat.*) See *Spinal cord*, under SPINAL.

Mar'row (mär'rō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARROWED (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARROWING.] To fill with, or as with, marrow or fat; to glut.

Mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A bone containing marrow; *pl.* ludicrously, knee bones or knees; as, to get down on one's *marrowbones*, *i. e.*, to kneel.

Mar'row-fat (-făt), *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Mar'row-ish, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, marrow.

Mar'row-less, *a.* Destitute of marrow.

Mar'row-y (-ў), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

‖ **Mar-ru'bi-um** (mär-rụ'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bitter aromatic plants, sometimes used in medicine; hoarhound.

Mar'ry (mär'rў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARRYING.] [OE. *marien*, F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband, fr. *mas*, *maris*, a male. See MALE, and cf. MARITAL.] **1.** To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to perform the ceremony of joining, as a man and a woman, for life; to constitute (a man and a woman) husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the place.

Tell him that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To join according to law, (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband. See the Note to def. 4.

A woman who had been *married* to her twenty-fifth husband, and being now a widow, was prohibited to marry. *Evelyn.*

3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give away as wife.

Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him [Augustus] that he must either *marry* his daughter [Julia] to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

4. To take for husband or wife. See the Note below.

☞ We say, a man is *married to* or *marries* a woman; or, a woman is *married to* or *marries* a man. Both of these uses are equally well authorized; but *given in marriage* is said only of the woman.

They got him [the Duke of Monmouth] . . . to declare in writing that the last king [Charles II.] told him he was never *married* to his mother. *Bp. Lloyd.*

5. Figuratively, to unite in the closest and most endearing relation.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am *married* unto you. *Jer.* iii. 14.

To marry ropes. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To place two ropes along side of each other so that they may be grasped and hauled on at the same time. (*b*) To join two ropes end to end so that both will pass through a block. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Mar'ry, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife.

I will, therefore, that the younger women *marry*. 1 *Tim.* v. 14.

Marrying man, a man disposed to marry. [*Colloq.*]

Mar'ry, *interj.* Indeed! in truth! — a term of asseveration said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars*, gen. *Martis*, archaic *Mavors*, gen. *Mavortis*.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of war and husbandry.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4,200 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 141,000,000 miles. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

3. (*Alchemy*) The metallic element iron, the symbol of which (♂) was the same as that of the planet Mars. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Mars brown, a bright, somewhat yellowish, brown.

Mar-sa'la (mär-sä'lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *Marsala*, in Sicily.] A kind of wine exported from Marsala in Sicily.

‖ **Mars-de'ni-a** (märz-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. From W. *Marsden*, an English author.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Milkweed family, mostly woody climbers with fragrant flowers, several species of which furnish valuable fiber, and one species (*Marsdenia tinctoria*) affords indigo.

‖ **Mar'sei'llais'** (mär'sā'yā'), *a. m.* } [F.] Of or per-
‖ **Mar'sei'llaise'** (-yāz'), *a. f.* } taining to Marseilles, in France, or to its inhabitants.

Marseillaise hymn, *or* **The Marseillaise**, the national anthem of France, popularly so called. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer then stationed at Strasburg. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who came from Marseilles to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792; whence the name.

‖ **Mar'sei'llais'**, *n. m.* } [F.] A native or inhabitant
‖ **Mar'sei'llaise'**, *n. f.* } of Marseilles.

Mar-seilles' (mär-sālz'), *n.* A general term for certain kinds of fabrics, which are formed of two series of threads interlacing each other, thus forming double cloth, quilted in the loom; — so named because first made in *Marseilles*, France.

Marsh (märsh), *n.* [OE. *mersch*, AS. *mersc*, fr. *mere* lake. See MERE pool, and cf. MARISH, MORASS.] A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partially or wholly with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass. [Written also *marish*.]

Marsh asphodel (*Bot.*), a plant (*Narthecium ossifragum*) with linear equitant leaves, and a raceme of small white flowers; — called also *bog asphodel*. — **Marsh cinquefoil** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Potentilla palustris*) having purple flowers, and found growing in marshy places; marsh five-finger. — **Marsh elder.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The guelder-rose or cranberry tree (*Viburnum Opulus*). (*b*) In the United States, a composite shrub growing in salt marshes (*Iva frutescens*). — **Marsh five-finger.** (*Bot.*) See *Marsh cinquefoil* (above). — **Marsh gas.** (*Chem.*) See under GAS. — **Marsh grass** (*Bot.*), a genus (*Spartina*) of coarse grasses growing in marshes; — called also *cord grass*. The tall *S. cynosuroides* is not good for hay unless cut very young. The low *S. juncea* is a common component of salt hay. — **Marsh harrier** (*Zoöl.*), a European hawk or harrier (*Circus æruginosus*); — called also *marsh hawk*, *moor hawk*, *moor buzzard*, *puttock*. — **Marsh hawk.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A hawk or harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), native of both America and Europe. The adults are bluish slate above, with a white rump. Called also *hen harrier*, and *mouse hawk*. (*b*) The marsh harrier. — **Marsh hen** (*Zoöl.*), a rail; esp., *Rallus elegans* of fresh-water marshes, and *R. longirostris* of salt-water marshes. — **Marsh mallow** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Althæa* (*A. officinalis*) common in marshes near the seashore, and whose root is much used in medicine as a demulcent. — **Marsh marigold.** (*Bot.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Marsh pennywort** (*Bot.*), any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Hydrocotyle*; low herbs with roundish leaves, growing in wet places; — called also *water pennywort*. — **Marsh quail** (*Zoöl.*), the meadow lark. — **Marsh rosemary** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Statice* (*S. Limonium*), common in salt marshes. Its root is powerfully astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine. Called also *sea lavender*. — **Marsh samphire** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Salicornia herbacea*) found along seacoasts. See GLASSWORT. — **Marsh St. John's-wort** (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Elodes Virginica*) with small opposite leaves and flesh-colored flowers. — **Marsh tea.** (*Bot.*) Same as LABRADOR TEA. — **Marsh trefoil.** (*Bot.*) Same as BUCKBEAN. — **Marsh wren** (*Zoöl.*), any species of small American wrens of the genus *Cistothorus*, and allied genera. They chiefly inhabit salt marshes.

European Marsh Harrier. 1/14

Mar'shal (mär'shal), *n.* [OE. *mareschal*, OF. *mareschal*, F. *maréchal*, LL. *mariscalcus*, from OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*); *marah* horse + *scalc* servant (akin to AS. *scealc*, Goth. *skalks*). F. *maréchal* signifies, a marshal, and a farrier. See MARE horse, and cf. SENESCHAL.] **1.** Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. [*Obs.*]

Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*). 1/5

2. An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specifically: (*a*) One who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment; a harbinger; a pursuivant. (*b*) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like. (*c*) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it was, in ancient times, to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.* (*d*) (*France*) The highest military officer. In other countries of Europe a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field marshal*. (*e*) (*Am. Law*) A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States, and perform various duties, similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city

Earl marshal of England, the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Brande & C.* — **Earl marshal of Scotland**, an officer who had command of the cavalry under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. — **Knight marshal**, *or* **Marshal of the King's house**, formerly, in England, the marshal of the king's house, who was authorized to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown, to punish faults committed within the verge, etc. His court was called the Court of Marshalsea. — **Marshal of the Queen's Bench**, formerly the title of the officer who had the custody of the Queen's bench prison in Southwark. *Mozley & W.*

Mar'shal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARSHALED (-shald) or MARSHALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARSHALING or MARSHALLING.] **1.** To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* troops or an army.

And *marshaling* the heroes of his name
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To direct, guide, or lead.

Thou *marshalest* me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

3. (*Her.*) To dispose in due order, as the different quarterings on an escutcheon, or the different crests when several belong to an achievement.

Mar'shal-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *marshaller*.] One who marshals.

Mar'shal-ing, *n.* [Written also *marshalling*.] **1.** The act of arranging in due order.

2. (*Her.*) The arrangement of an escutcheon to exhibit the alliances of the owner.

Marshaling of assets (*Law*), the arranging or ranking of assets in due order of administration.

Mar'shal-sea (-sē), *n.* [*Marshal* + OE. *se* a seat. See SEE a seat.] The court or seat of a marshal; hence, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. [*Eng.*]

Court of Marshalsea, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Blackstone.*

Mar'shal-ship, *n.* The office of a marshal.

Marsh'bank'er (märsh'bănk'ẽr), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The
Marse'bank'er (märs'bănk'ẽr), } menhaden.

Marsh'i-ness (märsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or condition of being marshy.

Marsh mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld). (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Caltha* (*C. palustris*), growing in wet places and bearing bright yellow flowers. In the United States it is used as a pot herb under the name of *cowslip*. See COWSLIP.

Marsh Marigold, reduced.

Marsh'y (-ĭ), *a.* [E. MARSH.] **1.** Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny.

2. Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes; as, a *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

Mar'si-po-branch' (măr'sĭ-pō-brăŋk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Marsipobranchia.

‖ **Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a** (măr'sĭ-pō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάρσιπος a pouch + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Vertebrata, lower than fishes, characterized by their purse-like gill cavities, cartilaginous skeletons, absence of limbs, and a suckerlike mouth destitute of jaws. It includes the lampreys and hagfishes. See CYCLOSTOMA, and LAMPREY. Called also *Marsipobranchiata*, and *Marsipobranchii*.

Mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *marsupial*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; of or pertaining to the Marsupialia.

2. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a marsupium; as, the *marsupial* bones.

Marsupial frog. (*Zoöl.*) See NOTOTREMA.

Mar-su'pi-al, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Marsupialia.

‖ **Mar-su'pi-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, bag, purse, Gr. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος, μάρσιπος.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Mammalia, including nearly all the mammals of Australia and the adjacent islands, together with the opossums of America. They differ from ordinary mammals in having the corpus callosum very small, in being implacental, and in having their young born while very immature. The female generally carries the young for some time after birth in an external pouch, or marsupium. Called also *Marsupiata*.

Mar-su'pi-a'li-an (-ā'lĭ-*an*), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the
Mar-su'pi-an (-sū'pĭ-*an*), } Marsupialia.

Mar-su'pi-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Related to or resembling the marsupials; furnished with a pouch for the young, as the marsupials, and also some fishes and Crustacea.

‖ **Mar-su'pi-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Same as MARSUPIUM.

Mar'su-pite (măr'sū-pīt), *n.* [See MARSUPIAL.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil crinoid of the genus *Marsupites*, resembling a purse in form.

‖ **Mar-su'pi-um** (mär-sū'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* MARSUPIA (-ȧ). [L., a pouch.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pouch, formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen, in which marsupials carry their young; also, a pouch for similar use in other animals, as certain Crustacea. (*b*) The pecten in the eye of birds and reptiles. See PECTEN.

Mart (märt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *market*.] **1.** A market.

Where has commerce such a *mart* . . . as London? *Cowper.*

2. A bargain. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mart, *v. i.* To buy or sell in, or as in, a mart. [*Obs.*]

To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shak.*

Mart, *v. i.* To traffic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mart, *n.* [See MARS.] **1.** The god Mars. [*Obs.*]

2. Battle; contest. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Mar'ta-gon (mär'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. & Sp. *martagon*, It. *martagone*.] (*Bot.*) A lily (*Lilium Martagon*) with purplish red flowers, found in Europe and Asia.

Mar'tel (-tĕl), *v. i.* [F. *marteler*, fr. *martel*, *marteau*, hammer, a dim. fr. L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus* hammer. Cf. MARCH to step.] To make a blow with, or as with, a hammer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mar'tel' de fer' (mär'tĕl' de fâr'). [OF., hammer of iron.] A weapon resembling a hammer, often having one side of the head pointed; — used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor. *Fairholt.*

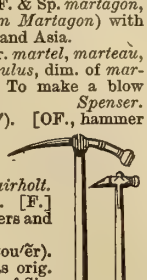
Two Forms of Martel de Fer.

Mar'te-line (mär'tē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [F.] A small hammer used by marble workers and sculptors.

Mar-tel'lo tow'er (mär-tĕl'lō tou'ẽr). [It. *martello* hammer. The name was orig. given to towers erected on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia for protection against the pirates in the time of Charles the Fifth, which prob. orig. contained an alarm bell to be struck with a hammer. See MARTEL.] (*Fort.*) A building of masonry, generally circular, usually erected on the seacoast, with a gun on the summit mounted on a traversing platform, so as to be fired in any direction.

☞ The English borrowed the name of the tower from Corsica in 1794.

Mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird. See MARTIN.

Mar'ten, *n.* [From older *martern*, *marter*, *martre*, F. *martre*, *marte*, LL. *martures* (pl.), fr. L. *martes*; akin to AS. *mearð*, *meard*, G. *marder*, OHG. *mardar*, Icel. *mörðr*. Cf. FOUMART.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several fur-bearing carnivores of the genus *Mustela*, closely allied to the sable. Among the more important species are the European beech, or stone, marten (*Mustela foina*); the pine marten (*M. martes*); and the American marten, or sable (*M. Americana*), which some zoölogists consider only a variety of the Russian sable.

2. The fur of the marten, used for hats, muffs, etc.

Mar'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MARTEN. [*Obs.*]

Mar'-text' (mär'tĕkst'), *n.* A blundering preacher.

Mar'tial (mär'shal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *martialis* of or belonging to *Mars*, the god of war. Cf. MARCH the month.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; military; as, *martial* music; a *martial* appearance. "*Martial* equipage." *Milton.*

2. Practiced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave.

But peaceful kings, o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poise and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

3. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; — opposed to *civil*; as, *martial* law; a court-*martial*.

4. Pertaining to, or resembling, the god, or the planet, Mars. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. (*Old Chem. & Old Med.*) Pertaining to, or containing, iron; chalybeate; as, *martial* preparations. [*Archaic*]

Martial flowers (*Med.*), a reddish crystalline salt of iron; the ammonio-chloride of iron. [*Obs.*] — **Martial law,** the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It is distinguished from *military law*, the latter being the code of rules for the regulation of the army and navy alone, either in peace or in war.

Syn. — MARTIAL, WARLIKE. *Martial* refers more to war in *action*, its array, its attendants, etc.; as, *martial* music, a *martial* appearance, a *martial* array, courts-*martial*, etc. *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts of war; as, a *warlike* nation, *warlike* preparations, a *warlike* indication, etc. The two words are often used without discrimination.

Mar'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being warlike; exercises suitable for war. [*Obs.*]

Mar'tial-ist, *n.* A warrior. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Mar'tial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARTIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARTIALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To render warlike; as, to *martialize* a people.

Mar'tial-ly, *adv.* In a martial manner.

Mar'tial-ness, *n.* The quality of being martial.

Mar'tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Stone Working*) [Etymol. uncertain.] A perforated stone-faced runner for grinding.

Mar'tin, *n.* [F. *martin*, from the proper name *Martin*. Cf. MARTLET.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of swallows, usually having the tail less deeply forked than the tail of the common swallows. [Written also *marten*.]

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

☞ The American purple martin, or bee martin (*Progne subis*, or *purpurea*), and the European house, or window, martin (*Hirundo*, or *Chelidon*, *urbica*), are the best known species.

Bank martin. (*a*) The bank swallow. See under BANK. (*b*) The fairy martin. See under FAIRY. — **Bee martin.** (*a*) The purple martin. (*b*) The kingbird. — **Sand martin,** the bank swallow.

Mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'; 277), *n.* [So called from an officer of that name in the French army under Louis XIV. Cf. MARTIN the bird, MARTLET.] In military language, a strict disciplinarian; in general, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods. [Hence, the word is commonly employed in a depreciatory sense.]

Mar'ti-net', *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The martin.

Mar'ti-ne'ta (-nē'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *martinete*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*), having a long slender crest.

Mar'ti-net'ism (-nĕt'ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of a martinet; rigid adherence to discipline, etc.

Mar'tin-gale (-tĭn-gāl), } *n.* [F. *martingale*; cf. It.
Mar'tin-gal (-gal), } *martingala* a sort of hose, martingale, Sp. *martingala* a greave, cuish, martingale, Sp. *almártaga* a kind of bridle.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing.

2. (*Naut.*) A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom, fastened to, or reeved through, the dolphin striker. Also, the dolphin striker itself.

3. (*Gambling*) The act of doubling, at each stake, that which has been lost on the preceding stake; also, the sum so risked; — metaphorically derived from the bifurcation of the *martingale* of a harness. [*Cant*] *Thackeray.*

Mar'tin-mas (-mas), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *mass* religious service.] (*Eccl.*) The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November; — often called *martlemas*.

Martinmas summer, a period of calm, warm weather often experienced about the time of Martinmas; Indian summer. *Percy Smith.*

Mar'tite (mär'tīt), *n.* [L. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god Mars, the alchemical name of iron.] (*Min.*) Iron sesquioxide in isometric form, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite.

Mar'tle-mas (-t'l-mas), *n.* See MARTINMAS. [*Obs.*]

Mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *martinet*. See MARTIN the bird, and cf. MARTINET a disciplinarian.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The European house martin.

2. [Cf. F. *merlette*.] (*Her.*) A bird without beak or feet; — generally assumed to represent a *martin*. As a mark of cadency it denotes the fourth son.

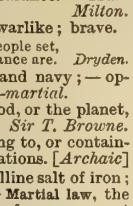
Martlet (2).

Mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [AS., from L. *martyr*, Gr. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, prop., a witness; cf. Skr. *smṛ* to remember, E. *memory*.] **1.** One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel; one who is put to death for his religion; as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr*. *Chaucer.*

To be a *martyr*, signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South.*

2. Hence, one who sacrifices his life, his station, or what is of great value to him, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.

Then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed *martyr!* *Shak.*

Mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARTYRED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARTYRING.] **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. To persecute; to torment; to torture. *Chaucer.*

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser.*
Racked with sciatics, *martyred* with the stone. *Pope.*

Mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*Martyr* + *-dom*.] **1.** The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause. *Bacon.*

I came from *martyrdom* unto this peace. *Longfellow.*

2. Affliction; torment; torture. *Chaucer.*

Mar'tyr-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of martyrizing, or state of being martyrized; torture. *B. Jonson.*

Mar'tyr-ize (mär'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *martyriser*, LL. *martyrizare*.] To make a martyr of. *Spenser.*

Mar'tyr-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a martyr.

Mar'tyr-o-loge (-ō-lōj), *n.* [LL. *martyrologium*: cf. F. *martyrologe*.] A martyrology. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mar'tyr-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to mar-
Mar'tyr-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } tyrology or martyrs; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

Mar'tyr-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *martyrologiste*.] A writer of martyrology; an historian of martyrs. *T. Warton.*

Mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-jy), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*Martyr* + *-logy*.] A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Mar'tyr-ship, *n.* Martyrdom. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Mar'vel (-vĕl), *n.* [OE. *mervaile*, F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder or marvel at. See ADMIRE, SMILE, and cf. MIRACLE.] **1.** That which causes wonder; a prodigy; a miracle.

I will do *marvels* such as have not been done. *Ex.* xxxiv. 10.
Nature's sweet *marvel* undefiled. *Emerson.*

2. Wonder. [*R.*] "Use lessens *marvel*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Marvel of Peru. (*Bot.*) See FOUR-O'CLOCK.

Mar'vel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARVELED (-vĕld) or MARVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARVELING or MARVELLING.] [OE. *merveilen*, OF. *merveillier*.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder; to wonder.

Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you. 1 *John* iii. 13.

Mar'vel, *v. t.* **1.** To marvel at. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. To cause to marvel, or be surprised; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*]

But much now me *marveleth*. *Rich. the Redeless.*

Mar'vel-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *merveillous*, OF. *merveillos*, F. *merveilleux*. See MARVEL, *n.*] [Written also *marvellous*.] **1.** Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; wonderful.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvelous* in our eyes. *Ps.* cxviii. 23.

2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible.

The *marvelous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

The marvelous, that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; that which is wonderful; — opposed to *the probable*.

Syn. — Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. — MARVELOUS, WONDERFUL. We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible.

Mar'vel-ous-ly, *adv.* In a marvelous manner; wonderfully; strangely.

Mar'vel-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being marvelous; wonderfulness; strangeness.

Mar'ver (-vẽr), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. OE. or F. *marbre* marble.] (*Glass Making*) A stone, or cast-iron plate, or former, on which hot glass is rolled to give it shape.

Ma'ry (mā'rў), *n.* Marrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ma'ry (mā'rў), *interj.* See MARRY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ma'ry-bud' (mā'rў-bŭd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The marigold; a blossom of the marigold. *Shak.*

Ma'ry-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trў), *n.* Mariolatry.

Ma'ry-sole (-sōl), *n.* [*Mary*, the proper name + *sole* the fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A large British fluke, or flounder (*Rhombus megastoma*); — called also *carter*, and *whiff*.

Mas-ca'gnin (mȧs-kȧ'nyĭn), } *n.* [Cf. F. *mascagnin*.]
Mas-ca'gnite (-nyīt), } (*Min.*) Native sulphate of ammonia, found in volcanic districts; — so named from *Mascagni*, who discovered it.

Mas'cle (măs'k'l), *n.* [OF. *mascle*, F. *macle*, L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net, LL. *macula*, *macla*, *mascla*, a scale of a coat of mail. See MAIL armor.] (*Her.*) A lozenge voided.

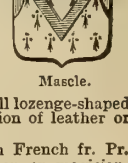
Mascle.

Mas'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Composed of, or covered with, lozenge-shaped scales; having lozenge-shaped divisions.

Mascled armor, armor composed of small lozenge-shaped scales of metal fastened on a foundation of leather or quilted cloth.

Mas'cot } (măs'kŏt), *n.* [Through French fr. Pr.
Mas'cotte } *mascot* a little sorcerer or magician, *mascotto* witchcraft, sorcery.] A person who is supposed to bring good luck to the household to which he or she belongs; anything that brings good luck.

Mas'cu-late (-kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *masculus* male, masculine.] To make strong. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Mas'cu-line (măs'kŭ-lĭn), *a.* [L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male : cf. F. *masculin*. See MALE masculine.] **1.** Of the male sex; not female.

Thy *masculine* children, that is to say, thy sons. *Chaucer.*

2. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate; strong; robust.

That lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a *masculine* energy. *Hallam.*

3. Belonging to males; appropriated to, or used by, males. [*R.*] "A *masculine* church." *Fuller.*

4. (*Gram.*) Having the inflections of, or construed with, words pertaining especially to male beings, as distinguished from *feminine* and *neuter*. See GENDER. — **Mas'cu-line-ly**, *adv.* — **Mas'cu-line-ness**, *n.*

Mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being masculine; masculineness.

Mase (māz), *n.* & *v.* See MAZE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mas'e-lyn (măs'ē-lĭn), *n.* A drinking cup. See 1st MASLIN, 2. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ma'ser (mā'zēr), *n.* Same as MAZER.

Mash (măsh), *n.* A mesh. [*Obs.*]

Mash, *n.* [Akin to G. *meisch, maisch, meische, maische*, mash, wash, and prob. to AS. *miscian* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** A mass of mixed ingredients reduced to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; a mass of anything in a soft pulpy state. Specifically (*Brewing*), ground or bruised malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, or other grain (or a mixture of malt and meal) steeped and stirred in hot water for making the wort.

2. A mixture of meal or bran and water fed to animals.

3. A mess; trouble. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Mash tun, a large tub used in making mash and wort.

Mash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASHED (măsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASHING.] [Akin to G. *meischen, maischen*, to mash, mix, and prob. to *mischen*, E. *mix*. See 2d MASH.] To convert into a mash; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to crush; as, to *mash* apples in a mill, or potatoes with a pestle. Specifically (*Brewing*), to convert, as malt, or malt and meal, into the mash which makes wort.

Mashing tub, a tub for making the mash in breweries and distilleries; — called also *mash tun*, and *mash vat*.

Mash'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mashes; also (*Brewing*), a machine for making mash.

2. A charmer of women. [*Slang*] *London Punch.*

Mash'lin (-lĭn), *n.* See MASLIN.

Mash'y (-ȳ), *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

Mask (måsk), *n.* [F. *masque*, LL. *masca, mascha, mascus*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *máscara*, It. *maschera*; all fr. Ar. *maskharat* buffoon, fool, pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, fr. *sakhira* to ridicule, to laugh at. Cf. MASQUE, MASQUERADE.] **1.** A cover, or partial cover, for the face, used for disguise or protection; as, a dancer's *mask*; a fencer's *mask*; a ball player's *mask*.

2. That which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge.

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, where all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; a frolic; a delusive show. *Bacon.*

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*. *Milton.*

4. A dramatic performance, formerly in vogue, in which the actors wore masks and represented mythical or allegorical characters.

Mask (*Arch.*).

5. (*Arch.*) A grotesque head or face, used to adorn keystones and other prominent parts, to spout water in fountains, and the like; — called also *mascaron*.

6. (*Fort.*) (*a*) In a permanent fortification, a redoubt which protects the caponiere. (*b*) A screen for a battery.

7. (*Zoöl.*) The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, modified so as to form a prehensile organ.

Mask house, a house for masquerades. [*Obs.*]

Mask, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASKED (måskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASKING.] **1.** To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.

They must all be *masked* and vizarded. *Shak.*

2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

3. (*Mil.*) (*a*) To conceal; also, to intervene in the line of. (*b*) To cover or keep in check; as, to *mask* a body of troops or a fortress by a superior force, while some hostile evolution is being carried out.

Mask, *v. i.* **1.** To take part as a masker in a masquerade. *Cavendish.*

2. To wear a mask; to be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

Masked (måskt), *a.* **1.** Wearing a mask or masks; characterized by masks; concealed; hidden.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as PERSONATE.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior part of the head differing decidedly in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds.

Masked ball, a ball in which the dancers wear masks. — **Masked battery** (*Mil.*), a battery so placed as not to be seen by an enemy until it opens fire. *H. L. Scott.* — **Masked crab** (*Zoöl.*), a European crab (*Corystes cassivelaunus*) with markings on the carapace somewhat resembling a human face. — **Masked pig** (*Zoöl.*), a Japanese domestic hog (*Sus pliciceps*). Its face is deeply furrowed.

Mask'er (måsk'ēr), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

Mask'er, *v. t.* To confuse; to stupefy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Mask'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker; masquerade. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Mas'ki-nonge (măs'kĭ-nŏnj), *n.* The muskellunge.

Mask' shell' (måsk' shĕl'). (*Zoöl.*) Any spiral marine shell of the genus *Persona*, having a curiously twisted aperture.

Mas'lach (măs'lăk), *n.* [Ar. *maslaq*: cf. F. *masloc.*] (*Med.*) An excitant containing opium, much used by the Turks. *Dunglison.*

Mas'lin (măz'lĭn *or* măs'-; 277), *n.* [OE. *missellane, misceline, miscelin, meslin*, fr. *miscellane*. See MISCELLANE.] **1.** A mixture composed of different materials; especially: (*a*) A mixture of metals resembling brass. (*b*) A mixture of different sorts of grain, as wheat and rye. [Written also *meslin, mislin, maselyn, mastlin*.]

2. A vessel made of maslin, 1 (*a*). [*Obs.*]

Mead eke in a *maselyn*. *Chaucer.*

Mas'lin, *a.* Composed of different sorts; as, *maslin* bread, which is made of rye mixed with a little wheat. [Written also *meslin, mislin*, etc.]

Ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio, machio, mattio, mactio, marcio, macerio*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** One whose occupation is to build with stone or brick; also, one who prepares stone for building purposes.

2. A member of the fraternity of Freemasons. See FREEMASON.

Mason bee (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of solitary bees of the genus *Osmia*. They construct curious nests of hardened mud and sand. — **Mason moth** (*Zoöl.*), any moth whose larva constructs an earthen cocoon under the soil. — **Mason shell** (*Zoöl.*), a marine univalve shell of the genus *Phorus*; — so called because it cements other shells and pebbles upon its own shell; a carrier shell. — **Mason wasp** (*Zoöl.*), any wasp that constructs its nest, or brood cells, of hardened mud. The female fills the cells with insects or spiders, paralyzed by a sting, and thus provides food for its larvæ.

Ma'son, *v. t.* To build stonework or brickwork about, under, in, over, etc.; to construct by masons; — with a prepositional suffix; as, to *mason* up a well or terrace; to *mason* in a kettle or boiler.

Ma-son'ic (mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or to their craft or mysteries.

Ma'son-ry (mā's'n-rȳ), *n.* [F. *maçonnerie.*] **1.** The art or occupation of a mason.

2. The work or performance of a mason; as, good or bad *masonry*; skillful *masonry*.

3. That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, such as stone, brick, tiles, or the like. *Dry masonry* is applied to structures made without mortar.

4. The craft, institution, or mysteries of Freemasons; freemasonry.

Ma-soo'la boat' (mā-sōō'lā bōt'). A kind of boat used on the coast of Madras, India. The planks are sewed together with strands of coir which cross over a wadding of the same material, so that the shock on taking the beach through surf is much reduced. [Written also *masula, masulah*, etc.]

‖ **Ma-so'ra** (mā-sō'rā), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition.] A Jewish critical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, composed by several learned rabbis of the school of Tiberias, in the eighth and ninth centuries. [Written also *Masorah, Massora*, and *Massorah*.]

Mas'o-ret (măs'ŏ-rĕt), *n.* A Masorite. [Written also *Masorete*, and *Massorete*.]

Mas'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **Mas'o-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. F. *massorétique*.] Of or relating to the Masora, or to its authors.

Masoretic points and accents, the vowel points and accents of the Hebrew text of the Bible, of which the first mention is in the Masora.

Mas'o-rite (măs'ŏ-rīt), *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.

Masque (måsk), *n.* A mask; a masquerade.

Mas'quer-ade' (măs'kĕr-ād'), *n.* [F. *mascarade*, fr. Sp. *mascarada*, or It. *mascherata*. See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, or other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*. *Pope.*

2. A dramatic performance by actors in masks; a mask. See 1st MASK, 4. [*Obs.*]

3. Acting or living under false pretenses; concealment of something by a false or unreal show; pretentious show; disguise.

That *masquerade* of misrepresentation which invariably accompanied the political eloquence of Rome. *De Quincey.*

4. A Spanish diversion on horseback.

Mas'quer-ade', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASQUERADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASQUERADING.] **1.** To assemble in masks; to take part in a masquerade.

2. To frolic or disport in disguise; to make a pretentious show of being what one is not.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

Mas'quer-ade', *v. t.* To conceal with masks; to disguise. "To *masquerade* vice." *Killingbeck.*

Mas'quer-ad'er (-ād'ēr), *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mass (mās), *n.* [OE. *masse, messe*, AS. *mæsse*, LL. *missa*, from L. *mittere, missum*, to send, dismiss: cf. F. *messe*. In the ancient churches, the public services at which the catechumens were permitted to be present were called *missa catechumenorum*, ending with the reading of the Gospel. Then they were *dismissed* with these words: "Ite, missa est" [*sc.* ecclesia], the congregation is dismissed. After that the sacrifice proper began. At its close the same words were said to those who remained. So the word gave the name of *Mass* to the sacrifice in the Catholic Church. See MISSILE, and cf. CHRISTMAS, LAMMAS, MESS a dish, MISSAL.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The sacrifice in the sacrament of the Eucharist, or the consecration and oblation of the host.

2. (*Mus.*) The portions of the Mass usually set to music, considered as a musical composition; — namely, the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, the *Credo*, the *Sanctus*, and the *Agnus Dei*, besides sometimes an *Offertory* and the *Benedictus*.

Canon of the Mass. See CANON. — **High Mass**, Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, subdeacon, etc. — **Low Mass**, Mass which is said by the priest throughout, without music. — **Mass bell**, the sanctus bell. See SANCTUS. — **Mass book**, the missal or Roman Catholic service book.

Mass (mās), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASSED (māst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASSING.] To celebrate Mass. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Mass, *n.* [OE. *masse*, F. *masse*, L. *massa*; akin to Gr. μάζα a barley cake, fr. μάσσειν to knead. Cf. MACERATE.] **1.** A quantity of matter cohering together so as to make one body, or an aggregation of particles or things which collectively make one body or quantity, usually of considerable size; as, a *mass* of ore, metal, sand, or water.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Sir I. Newton.*

A deep *mass* of continual sea is slower stirred
To rage. *Savile.*

2. (*Phar.*) A medicinal substance made into a cohesive, homogeneous lump, of consistency suitable for making pills; as, blue *mass*.

3. A large quantity; a sum.

All the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. Bulk; magnitude; body; size.

This army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak.*

5. The principal part; the main body.

Night closed upon the pursuit, and aided the *mass* of the fugitives in their escape. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

6. (*Physics*) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume.

☞ *Mass* and *weight* are often used, in a general way, as interchangeable terms, since the *weight* of a body is proportional to its *mass* (under the same or equal gravitative forces), and the *mass* is usually ascertained from the *weight*. Yet the two ideas, *mass* and *weight*, are quite distinct. *Mass* is the quantity of matter in a body; *weight* is the comparative force with which it tends towards the center of the earth. A *mass* of sugar and a *mass* of lead are assumed to be equal when they show an equal *weight* by balancing each other in the scales.

Blue mass. See under BLUE. — **Mass center** (*Geom.*), the center of gravity of a triangle. — **Mass copper**, native copper in a large mass. — **Mass meeting**, a large or general assembly of people, usually a meeting having some relation to politics. — **The masses**, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

Mass, *v. t.* To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collective body; to bring together into masses; to assemble.

But *mass* them together and they are terrible indeed. *Coleridge.*

Mas'sa-cre (măs'sà-kēr), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mazacrium*; cf. Prov. G. *metzgern, metzgen*, to kill cattle, G. *metzger* a butcher, and LG. *matsken* to cut, hew, OHG. *meizan* to cut, Goth. *máitan*.] **1.** The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the *massacre* on St. Bartholomew's Day.

2. Murder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. *Massacre* denotes the promiscuous slaughter of *many* who can not make resistance, or much resistance. *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in the killing of men as if they were brute beasts. *Carnage* points to slaughter as producing the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

I 'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shak.*
If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shak.*
Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! *Milton.*

Mas'sa-cre, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASSACRED (-kērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASSACRING (-krĭng).] [Cf. F. *massacrer*. See MASSACRE, *n.*] To kill in considerable numbers where much resistance can not be made; to kill with indiscriminate violence, without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher; to slaughter; — limited to the killing of human beings.

If James should be pleased to *massacre* them all, as Maximian had *massacred* the Theban legion. *Macaulay.*

Mas'sa-crer (-krēr), *n.* One who massacres. [*R.*]

Mas'sage (măs'sâj; F. mà'sàzh'), *n.* [F.] A rubbing or kneading of the body, especially when performed as a hygienic or remedial measure.

Mas'sa-sau'ga (măs'sà-sạ'gâ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black rattlesnake (*Crotalus*, or *Caudisona, tergemina*), found in the Mississippi Valley.

Massé, *or* **Massé shot** (măs-sā'), *n.* (*Billiards*) A stroke made with the cue held vertically.

Mass'er, *n.* A priest who celebrates Mass. [*R.*] *Bale.*

Mas'se-ter (măs'sē-tēr; L. măs-sē'tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μασητήρ a chewer, μῦς μασητήρ a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, from μασᾶσθαι to chew: cf. F. *masséter*.] (*Anat.*) The large muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in mastication.

Mas'se-ter'ic (măs'sē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the masseter.

Mas'se-ter'ine (măs'sē-tĕr'ĭn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Masseteric.

‖ **Mas'seur'** (mà'sēr'), *n. m.* } [F., or formed in imita-
‖ **Mas'seuse'** (mà'sēz'), *n. f.* } tion of French. See MASSAGE.] (*Med.*) One who performs massage.

Mas'si-cot (măs'sĭ-kŏt), *n.* [F. *massicot*; E. *masticot* is a corruption.] (*Chem.*) Lead protoxide, PbO, obtained as a yellow amorphous powder, the fused and crystalline form of which is called *litharge*; lead ocher. It is used as a pigment.

☞ *Massicot* is sometimes used by painters, and also as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters.

Mass'i-ness (măs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From MASSY.] The state or quality of being massy; ponderousness.

Mass'ive (mȧs'ĭv), *a.* [F. *massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy. "*Massive* armor." *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Min.*) In mass; not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form; as, a mineral occurs *massive.*

Massive rock (*Geol.*), a compact crystalline rock not distinctly schistose, as granite; also, with some authors, an eruptive rock.

Mass'ive-ly, *adv.* In a heavy mass.

Mass'ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being massive; massiness.

Mas-soo'la boat'. See Masoola boat.

Mas-so'ra (mȧs-sō'rȧ), *n.* Same as Masora.

Mas'so-ret (mȧs'sō-rĕt), *n.* Same as Masorite.

Mass'y (mȧs'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Massier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Massiest.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy; weighty; heavy; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock.

Your swords are now too *massy* for your strengths,
And will not be uplifted. *Shak.*
Yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*

Mast (mȧst), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.; akin to G. *mast*, and E. *meat.* See Meat.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Oak *mast*, and beech, . . . they eat. *Chapman.*

Swine under an oak filling themselves with the *mast. South.*

Mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, and perh. to L. *malus.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A pole, or long, strong, round piece of timber, or spar, set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc. A mast may also consist of several pieces of timber united by iron bands, or of a hollow pillar of iron or steel.

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral. *Milton.*

☞ The most common general names of *masts* are *foremast*, *mainmast*, and *mizzenmast*, each of which may be made of separate spars.

2. (*Mach.*) The vertical post of a derrick or crane.

Afore the mast, Before the mast. See under Afore, and Before. — **Mast coat.** See under Coat. — **Mast hoop**, one of a number of hoops attached to the fore edge of a boom sail, which slip on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered; also, one of the iron hoops used in making a made mast. See Made.

Mast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Masted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Masting.] To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the masts of in position; as, to *mast* a ship.

‖ **Mas'tax** (mȧs'tȧks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάσταξ* mouth, jaws.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains four horny pieces. The two central ones form the incus, against which the mallei, or lateral ones, work so as to crush the food. (*b*) The lore of a bird.

Mast'ed (mȧst'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts; — chiefly in composition; as, a three-*masted* schooner.

Mast'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel having (so many) masts; — used only in compounds; as, a two-*master.*

Mas'ter (mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *maistre*, *maister*, OF. *maistre*, *mestre*, F. *maître*, fr. L. *magister*, orig. a double comparative from the root of *magnus* great, akin to Gr. *μέγας.* Cf. Maestro, Magister, Magistrate, Magnitude, Major, Mister, Mistress, Mickle.] **1.** A male person having another living being so far subject to his will, that he can, in the main, control his or its actions; — formerly used with much more extensive application than now. (*a*) The employer of a servant. (*b*) The owner of a slave. (*c*) The person to whom an apprentice is articled. (*d*) A sovereign, prince, or feudal noble; a chief, or one exercising similar authority. (*e*) The head of a household. (*f*) The male head of a school or college. (*g*) A male teacher. (*h*) The director of a number of persons performing a ceremony or sharing a feast. (*i*) The owner of a docile brute, — especially a dog or horse. (*j*) The controller of a familiar spirit or other supernatural being.

2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; as, to be *master* of one's time. *Shak.*

Master of a hundred thousand drachms. *Addison.*
We are *masters* of the sea. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

3. One who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything; as, a *master* of oratorical art.

Great *masters* of ridicule. *Macaulay.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand and be *masters* of it. *Locke.*

4. A title given by courtesy, now commonly pronounced *mĭster*, except when given to boys; — sometimes written *Mister*, but usually abbreviated to *Mr.*

5. A young gentleman; a lad, or small boy.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

6. (*Naut.*) The commander of a merchant vessel; — usually called *captain.* Also, a commissioned officer in the navy ranking next above ensign and below lieutenant; formerly, an officer on a man-of-war who had immediate charge, under the commander, of sailing the vessel.

7. A person holding an office of authority among the Freemasons, esp. the presiding officer; also, a person holding a similar office in other civic societies.

Little **masters**, certain German engravers of the 16th century, so called from the extreme smallness of their prints. — **Master in chancery**, an officer of courts of equity, who acts as an assistant to the chancellor or judge, by inquiring into various matters referred to him, and reporting thereon to the court. — **Master of arts**, one who takes the second degree at a university; also, the degree or title itself, indicated by the abbreviation M. A., or A. M. — **Master of the horse**, the third great officer in the British court, having the management of the royal stables, etc. In ceremonial cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign. — **Master of the rolls**, in England, an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery, and acts as assistant judge of the court. *Bouvier. Wharton.* — **Past master**, one who has held the office of *master* in a lodge of Freemasons or in a society similarly organized. — **The old masters**, distinguished painters who preceded modern painters; especially, the celebrated painters of the 16th and 17th centuries. — **To be master of one's self**, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. — **To be one's own master**, to be at liberty to act as one chooses without dictation from anybody.

☞ *Master*, signifying *chief*, *principal*, *masterly*, *superior*, *thoroughly skilled*, etc., is often used adjectively or in compounds; as, *master* builder or *master*-builder, *master* chord or *master*-chord, *master* mason or *master*-mason, *master* workman or *master*-workman, *master* mechanic, *master* mind, *master* spirit, *master* passion, etc.

Throughout the city by the *master* gate. *Chaucer.*

Master joint (*Geol.*), a quarryman's term for the more prominent and extended joints traversing a rock mass. — **Master key**, a key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; figuratively, a rule or principle of general application in solving difficulties. — **Master lode** (*Mining*), the principal vein of ore. — **Master mariner**, an experienced and skilled seaman who is certified to be competent to command a merchant vessel. — **Master sinew** (*Far.*), a large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are usually seated. — **Master singer.** See Mastersinger. — **Master stroke**, a capital performance; a masterly achievement; a consummate action; as, a *master stroke* of policy. — **Master tap** (*Mech.*), a tap for forming the thread in a screw cutting die. — **Master touch.** (*a*) The touch or skill of a master. *Pope.* (*b*) Some part of a performance which exhibits very skillful work or treatment. "Some *master touches* of this admirable piece." *Tatler.* — **Master work**, the most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a work which shows the skill of a master; a masterpiece. — **Master workman**, a man specially skilled in any art, handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer.

Mas'ter (mȧs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mastered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mastering.] **1.** To become the master of; to subject to one's will, control, or authority; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Obstinacy and willful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke.*

2. To gain the command of, so as to understand or apply; to become an adept in; as, to *master* a science.

3. To own; to possess. [*Obs.*]

The wealth
That the world *masters.* *Shak.*

Mas'ter, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel. [*Obs.*]

Mas'ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*Master* + *-dom.*] Dominion; rule; command. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mas'ter-ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering; imperious; arbitrary. *Dryden.*

2. Having the skill or power of a master; indicating or expressing power or mastery.

His *masterful*, pale face. *Mrs. Browning.*

Mas'ter-ful-ly, *adv.* In a masterful manner; imperiously.

A lawless and rebellious man who held lands *masterfully* and in high contempt of the royal authority. *Macaulay.*

Mas'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a master; hence, disposition to command or hector. *C. Brontë.*

Mas'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned or ungovernable. — **Mas'ter-less-ness,** *n.*

Mas'ter-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being masterly; ability to control wisely or skillfully.

Mas'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power; showing a master's hand; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* policy. "A wise and *masterly* inactivity." *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2. Imperious; domineering; arbitrary.

Mas'ter-ly, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly.* *Shak.*

Mas'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Masterly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mas'ter-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre; a supreme achievement.

The top and *masterpiece* of art. *South.*
Dissimulation was his *masterpiece.* *Clarendon.*

Mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1.** The state or office of a master.

2. Mastery; dominion; superior skill; superiority.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work; masterpiece. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

4. An ironical title of respect.

How now, seignior Launce! what news with your *mastership?* *Shak.*

Mas'ter-sing'er (-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [A translation of G. *meistersänger.*] One of a class of poets which flourished in Nuremberg and some other cities of Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries. They bound themselves to observe certain arbitrary laws of rhythm.

Mas'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tall and coarse European umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum Ostruthium*, formerly *Imperatoria*). (*b*) The *Astrantia major*, a European umbelliferous plant with a showy colored involucre. (*c*) Improperly, the cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*).

Mas'ter-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* Masteries (-ĭz). [OF. *maistrie.*] **1.** The position or authority of a master; dominion; command; supremacy; superiority.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Superiority in war or competition; victory; triumph; preëminence.

The voice of them that shout for *mastery.* *Ex.* xxxii. 18.
Every man that striveth for the *mastery* is temperate in all things. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.
O, but to have gulled him
Had been a *mastery.* *B. Jonson.*

3. Contest for superiority. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

4. A masterly operation; a feat. [*Obs.*]

I will do a *maistrie* ere I go. *Chaucer.*

5. Specifically, the philosopher's stone. [*Obs.*]

6. The act or process of mastering; the state of having mastered.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Tillotson.*

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

Mast'ful (mȧst'fụl), *a.* [See 1st Mast.] Abounding in mast; producing mast in abundance; as, the *mastful* forest; a *mastful* chestnut. *Dryden.*

Mast'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The top or head of a mast; the part of a mast above the hounds.

Mast-head', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To cause to go to the masthead as a punishment. *Marryat.*

Mast'house' (mȧst'hous'), *n.* A building in which vessels' masts are shaped, fitted, etc.

Mas'tic (mȧs'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. *μαστίχη*, fr. *μασᾶσθαι* to chew, because of its being used in the East for chewing.] [Written also *mastich.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A low shrubby tree of the genus *Pistacia* (*P. Lentiscus*), growing upon the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin; — called also *mastic tree.*

2. A resin exuding from the mastic tree, and obtained by incision. The best is in yellowish white, semitransparent tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic, also as an ingredient in varnishes.

3. A kind of cement composed of burnt clay, litharge, and linseed oil, used for plastering walls, etc.

Barbary mastic (*Bot.*), the *Pistachia Atlantica.* — **Peruvian mastic tree** (*Bot.*), a small tree (*Schinus Molle*) with peppery red berries; — called in California *pepper tree.* — **West Indian mastic** (*Bot.*), a lofty tree (*Bursera gummifera*) full of gum resin in every part.

Mas'ti-ca-ble (mȧs'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being masticated.

Mas'ti-ca'dor (mȧs'tĭ-kā'dŏr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mastigador.* See Masticate.] (*Man.*) A part of a bridle, the slavering bit. [Written also *mastigador.*]

Mas'ti-cate (mȧs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Masticated (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Masticating (-kā-tĭng).] [L. *masticatus*, p. p. of *masticare* to chew, prob. fr. *mastiche* mastic. See Mastic.] To grind or crush with, or as with, the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew; as, to *masticate* food.

Mas'ti-ca'ter (mȧs'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who masticates.

Mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masticatio*: cf. F. *mastication.*] The act or operation of masticating; chewing, as of food.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Mas'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who masticates.

2. A machine for cutting meat into fine pieces for toothless people; also, a machine for cutting leather, India rubber, or similar tough substances, into fine pieces, in some processes of manufacture.

Mas'ti-ca-to-ry (mȧs'tĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *masticatoire.*] Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

Mas'ti-ca-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). (*Med.*) A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. *Bacon.*

Mas'tich (-tĭk), *n.* See Mastic.

Mas'ti-cin (-tĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, amorphous, tenacious substance resembling caoutchouc, and obtained as an insoluble residue of mastic.

Mas'ti-cot (-kŏt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Massicot. [*Obs.*]

Mas'tiff (mȧs'tĭf), *n.*; *pl.* Mastiffs (-tĭfs). [*Mastives* is irregular and unusual.] [Prob. fr. Prov. E. *masty*, adj., large, n., a great dog, prob. fr. *mast* fruit, and hence, lit., fattened with mast. There is perh. confusion with OF. *mestif* mongrel; cf. also F. *mâtin* mastiff, OF. *mastin.*] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of large dogs noted for strength and courage. There are various strains, differing in form and color, and characteristic of different countries.

Mastiff.

Mastiff bat (*Zoöl.*), any bat of the genus *Molossus*; — so called because the face somewhat resembles that of a mastiff.

Mas'ti-go-pod (mȧs'tĭ-gō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Mastigopoda.

‖ **Mas'ti-gop'o-da** (-gŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάστιξ*, *-ιγος*, a whip + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The Infusoria.

Mas'ti-gure (mȧs'tĭ-gūr), *n.* [Gr. *μάστιξ*, *-ιγος*, a scourge + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large spiny-tailed lizards of the genus *Uromastix.* They inhabit Southern Asia and North Africa.

Mast'ing (mȧst'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) The act or process of putting a mast or masts into a vessel; also, the scientific principles which determine the position of masts, and the mechanical methods of placing them.

Masting house (*Naut.*), a large building, with suitable mechanism overhanging the water, used for stepping and unstepping the masts of vessels.

‖ **Mas-ti'tis** (mȧs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μαστός* breast + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the breast.

Mast'less (mȧst'lĕs), *a.* [See 1st Mast.] Bearing no mast; as, a *mastless* oak or beech. *Dryden.*

Mast'less, *a.* [See 2d Mast.] Having no mast; as, a *mastless* vessel.

Mast'lin (măst'lĭn), *n.* See MASLIN.

Mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. μαστός the breast + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth. So called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of mammals closely allied to the elephant, but having less complex molar teeth, and often a pair of lower, as well as upper, tusks, which are incisor teeth. The species were mostly larger than elephants, and their remains occur in nearly all parts of the world in deposits ranging from Miocene to late Quaternary time.

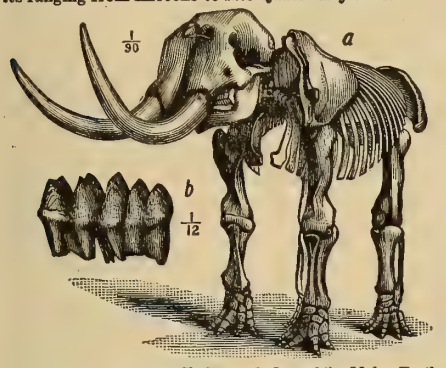

American Mastodon. *a* Skeleton; *b* One of the Molar Teeth.

‖ **Mas'to-don-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *Mastodon* + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A large extinct genus of labyrinthodonts, found in the European Triassic rocks.

Skull of Mastodonsaurus (*M. Jægeri*).

Mas'to-don'tic (-dŏn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a mastodon; as, *mastodontic* dimensions. *Everett.*

‖ **Mas'to-dyn'i-a** (măs'tō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), **Mas-tod'y-ny** (măs-tŏd'ĭ-nў), *n.* [NL. *mastodynia*, fr. Gr. μαστός the breast + ὀδύνη pain.] (*Med.*) Pain occurring in the mamma or female breast, — a form of neuralgia.

Mas'toid (măs'toid), *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός the breast + εἶδος form: cf. F. *mastoïde.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Resembling the nipple or the breast; — applied specifically to a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. (*b*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process; mastoidal.

Mas-toid'al (măs-toid'ȧl), *a.* Same as MASTOID.

Mas-tol'o-gy (măs-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. μαστός the breast + *-logy*: cf. F. *mastologie.*] The natural history of Mammalia.

Mas'tress (măs'trĕs), *n.* Mistress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mas'tur-ba'tion (măs'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbatus*, p. p. of *masturbari* to practice onanism: cf. F. *masturbation.*] Onanism; self-pollution.

Mast'y (măst'ў), *a.* [See 1st MAST.] Full of mast; abounding in acorns, etc.

Ma-su'la boat' (mȧ-sōō'lȧ bōt'). Same as MASOOLA BOAT.

Mat (măt), *n.* [Cf. MATTE.] A name given by coppersmiths to an alloy of copper, tin, iron, etc., usually called *white metal.* [Written also *matt.*]

Mat, *a.* [OF. See 4th MATE.] Cast down; dejected; overthrown; slain. [*Obs.*]

When he saw them so piteous and so *mat.* *Chaucer.*

Mat, *n.* [AS. *matt*, *meatt*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A fabric of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, hemp, or similar material, used for wiping and cleaning shoes at the door, for covering the floor of a hall or room, and for other purposes.

2. Any similar fabric for various uses, as for covering plant houses, putting beneath dishes or lamps on a table, securing rigging from friction, and the like.

3. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat in form or texture; as, a *mat* of weeds; a *mat* of hair.

4. An ornamental border made of paper, pasteboard, metal, etc., put under the glass which covers a framed picture; as, the *mat* of a daguerreotype.

Mat grass. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A low, tufted, European grass (*Nardus stricta*). (*b*) Same as MATWEED. — **Mat rush** (*Bot.*), a kind of rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) used in England for making mats.

Mat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATTED (măt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATTING.] **1.** To cover or lay with mats. *Evelyn.*

2. To twist, twine, or felt together; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

Mat, *v. i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven or felted together like a mat.

‖ **Ma'ta-chin'** (mȧ'tȧ-chĕn'), *n.* [Sp.] An old dance with swords and bucklers; a sword dance.

Mat'a-co (măt'ȧ-kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The three-banded armadillo (*Tolypeutis tricinctus*). See *Illust.* under LORICATA.

Mat'a-dore } (măt'ȧ-dōr; Sp. mȧ'tȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.
Mat'a-dor } *matador*, prop., a killer, fr. *matar* to kill, L. *mactare* to sacrifice, kill.] **1.** The killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

2. (*Card Playing*) In the game of quadrille or omber, the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being the first, the ace of clubs the third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one.

When Lady Tricksey played a four,
You took it with a *matadore.* *Swift.*

Mat'a-gasse' (măt'ȧ-găs'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shrike or butcher bird; — called also *mattages.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ma'ta-ma'ta** (mä'tȧ-mä'tȧ), *n.* [Pg.] (*Zoöl.*) The bearded tortoise (*Chelys fimbriata*) of South American rivers.

Matamata or Bearded Tortoise.

Ma-tan'za (mȧ-tăn'zȧ; Sp. mȧ-tän'thȧ), *n.* [Sp., slaughter, fr. *matar* to kill.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. [*Western U. S.*]

Match (măch), *n.* [OE. *macche*, F. *mèche*, fr. L. *myxa* a lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα mucus, nostril, a lamp nozzle. Cf. MUCUS.] Anything used for catching and retaining or communicating fire, made of some substance which takes fire readily, or remains burning some time; esp., a small strip or splint of wood dipped at one end in a substance which can be easily ignited by friction, as a preparation of phosphorus or chlorate of potassium.

Match box, a box for holding matches. — **Match tub**, a tub with a perforated cover for holding slow matches for firing cannon, esp. on board ship. The tub contains a little water in the bottom, for extinguishing sparks from the lighted matches. — **Quick match**, threads of cotton or cotton wick soaked in a solution of gunpowder mixed with gum arabic and boiling water and afterwards strewed over with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds, and is used as priming for heavy mortars, fireworks, etc. — **Slow match**, slightly twisted hempen rope soaked in a solution of limewater and saltpeter or washed in a lye of water and wood ashes. It burns at the rate of four or five inches an hour, and is used for firing cannon, fireworks, etc.

Match, *n.* [OE. *macche*, AS. *gemæcca;* akin to *gemaca*, and to OS. *gimako*, OHG. *gimah* fitting, suitable, convenient, Icel. *makr* suitable, *maki* mate, Sw. *make*, Dan. *mage;* all from the root of E. *make*, v. See MAKE mate, and MAKE, *v.*, and cf. MATE an associate.] **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate.

Government . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow subjects. *Addison.*

2. A bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; as, specifically: (*a*) A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority; an emulous struggle. "Many a warlike *match*." *Drayton.*

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A matrimonial union; a marriage.

3. An agreement, compact, etc. "Thy hand upon that *match*." *Shak.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

4. A candidate for matrimony; one to be gained in marriage. "She . . . was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West." *Clarendon.*

5. Equality of conditions in contest or competition.

It were no *match*, your nail against his horn. *Shak.*

6. Suitable combination or bringing together; that which corresponds or harmonizes with something else; as, the carpet and curtains are a *match.*

7. (*Founding*) A perforated board, block of plaster, hardened sand, etc., in which a pattern is partly imbedded when a mold is made, for giving shape to the surfaces of separation between the parts of the mold.

Match boarding (*Carp.*), boards fitted together with tongue and groove, or prepared to be so fitted. — **Match game**, a game arranged as a test of superiority. — **Match plane** (*Carp.*), either of the two planes used to shape the edges of boards which are joined by grooving and tonguing. — **Match plate** (*Founding*), a board or plate on the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are fastened, to facilitate molding. *Knight.* — **Match wheel** (*Mach.*), a cogwheel of suitable pitch to work with another wheel; specifically, one of a pair of cogwheels of equal size.

Match, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATCHED (măcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATCHING.] **1.** To be a mate or match for; to be able to compete with; to rival successfully; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal; to contend successfully against.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; as, to *match* a vase or a horse; to *match* cloth. "*Matching* of patterns and colors." *Swift.*

5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing *to* another).

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*

6. To marry; to give in marriage.

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *matched* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

7. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specifically, to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards.

Matching machine, a planing machine for forming a tongue or a groove on the edge of a board.

Match, *v. i.* **1.** To be united in marriage; to mate.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

2. To be of equal, or similar, size, figure, color, or quality; to tally; to suit; to correspond; as, these vases *match.*

Match'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched; comparable on equal conditions; adapted to being joined together; correspondent. — **Match'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Sir Walter Raleigh . . . is *matchable* with the best of the ancients. *Hakewill.*

Match'-cloth' (măch'klŏth'; 115), *n.* A coarse cloth.

Match'-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A coat made of match-cloth.

Match'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, matches; a matching machine. See under 3d MATCH.

Match'less, *a.* [Cf. MATELESS.] **1.** Having no equal; unequaled. "A *matchless* queen." *Waller.*

2. Unlike each other; unequal; unsuited. [*Obs.*] "*Matchless* ears." *Spenser.*

— **Match'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Match'less-ness**, *n.*

Match'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock containing a match for firing the priming; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Match'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes matches for burning or kindling.

2. One who tries to bring about marriages.

Match'mak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making matches for kindling or burning.

2. The act or process of trying to bring about a marriage for others.

Match'mak'ing, *a.* Busy in making or contriving marriages; as, a *matchmaking* woman.

‖ **Ma'te** (mä'tā), *n.* [Sp.] The Paraguay tea, being the dried leaf of the Brazilian holly (*Ilex Paraguensis*). The infusion has a pleasant odor, with an agreeable bitter taste, and is much used for tea in South America.

Mate (māt), *n.* [F. *mat*, abbrev. fr. échec et *mat.* See CHECKMATE.] (*Chess*) Same as CHECKMATE.

Mate, *a.* See 2d MAT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mate, *v. t.* [F. *mater* to fatigue, enfeeble, humiliate, checkmate. See MATE checkmate.] **1.** To confuse; to confound. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To checkmate.

Mate, *n.* [Perhaps for older *make* a companion; cf. also OD. *maet* companion, mate, D. *maat.* Cf. MAKE a companion, MATCH a mate.] **1.** One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an associate; any object which is associated or combined with a similar object.

2. Hence, specifically, a husband or wife; and among the lower animals, one of a pair associated for propagation and the care of their young.

3. A suitable companion; a match; an equal.

Ye knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*

4. (*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain. If there are more than one bearing the title, they are called, respectively, *first mate*, *second mate*, *third mate*, etc. In the navy, a subordinate officer or assistant; as, master's *mate;* surgeon's *mate.*

Mate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATING.] **1.** To match; to marry.

If she be *mated* with an equal husband. *Shak.*

2. To match one's self against; to oppose as equal; to compete with.

There is no passion in the mind of man so weak but it *mates* and masters the fear of death. *Bacon.*

I, . . . in the way of loyalty and truth, . . .
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

Mate, *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates, especially in sexual companionship; as, some birds *mate* for life; this bird will not *mate* with that one.

Mate'less, *a.* [Cf. MATCHLESS.] Having no mate.

Mat'e-lote (măt'ē-lōt), *n.* [F., fr. *matelot* a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Ma'te-ol'o-gy (mā'tē-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. ματαιολογία; μάταιος useless, vain + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *matéologie.*] A vain, unprofitable discourse or inquiry. [*R.*]

Ma'te-o-tech'ny (mā'tē-ō-tĕk'nў), *n.* [Gr. ματαιοτεχνία; μάταιος vain + τέχνη art, science.] Any unprofitable science. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ma'ter** (mā'tẽr), *n.* [L., mother. See MOTHER.] See ALMA MATER, DURA MATER, and PIA MATER.

Ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter: cf. F. *matériel.* See MATTER, and cf. MATÉRIEL.] **1.** Consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; physical; as, *material* substance or bodies.

The *material* elements of the universe. *Whewell.*

2. Hence: Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the mental or moral nature; relating to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts.

3. Of solid or weighty character; not insubstantial; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important.

Discourse, which was always *material*, never trifling. *Evelyn.*

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*

4. (*Logic*) Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing. See MATTER.

Material cause. See under CAUSE. — **Material evidence** (*Law*), evidence which conduces to the proof or disproof of a relevant hypothesis. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Corporeal; bodily; important; weighty; momentous; essential.

Ma-te'ri-al, *n.* The substance or matter of which anything is made or may be made.

Raw material, any crude, unfinished, or elementary materials that are adapted to use only by processes of skilled labor. Cotton, wool, ore, logs, etc., are *raw material.*

Ma-te'ri-al, *v. t.* To form from matter; to materialize. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *matérialisme.*] **1.** The doctrine of materialists; materialistic views and tenets.

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buckminster.*

2. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.

3. Material substances in the aggregate; matter. [*R. & Obs.*] *A. Chalmers.*

Ma-te'ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *matérialiste.*] **1.** One who denies the existence of spiritual substances or agents, and maintains that spiritual phenomena, so called, are the result of some peculiar organization of matter.

2. One who holds to the existence of matter, as distinguished from the idealist, who denies it. *Berkeley.*

Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to materialism or materialists; of the nature of materialism.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *C. Kingsley.*

Ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *matérialité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being material; material existence; corporeity.

2. Importance; as, the *materiality* of facts.

Ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of materializing, or the state of being materialized.

Ma-te'ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATERIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATERIALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *matérialiser.*] **1.** To invest with material characteristics; to make perceptible to the senses; hence, to present to the mind through the medium of material objects.

Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images. *Tatler.*

2. To regard as matter; to consider or explain by the laws or principles which are appropriate to matter.

3. To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things; to occupy with material interests; as, to *materialize* thought.

4. (*Spiritualism*) To make visible in, or as in, a material form; — said of spirits.

A female spirit form temporarily *materialized*, and not distinguishable from a human being. *Epes Sargent.*

Ma-te'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape. [*Colloq.*]

Ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the state of matter.

I do not mean that anything is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* preëxistent in it. *Boyle.*

2. In its essence; substantially.

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil . . . an act in itself *materially* good. *South.*

3. In an important manner or degree; essentially; as, it *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.

Ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* The state of being material.

‖ Ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ mĕd'ĭ-kȧ). [L. See MATTER, and MEDICAL.] **1.** Material or substance used in the composition of remedies; — a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances that are employed for the cure of diseases.

Ma-te'ri-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [L. *materiarius.*] See MATERIALIST. [*Obs.*]

Ma-te'ri-ate (mȧ-tē'rĭ-āt), **Ma-te'ri-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *materiatus*, p. p. of *materiare* to build of wood.] Consisting of matter. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ma-te'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *materiatio* woodwork.] Act of forming matter. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ Ma'té'ri'el' (mȧ'tā'rē'ĕl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, in distinction from the *personnel*, or men; as, the baggage, munitions, provisions, etc., of an army; or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.

Ma-te'ri-ous (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* See MATERIAL. [*Obs.*]

Ma-ter'nal (mȧ-tĕr'nȧl), *a.* [F. *maternel*, L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] Of or pertaining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

Syn. — See MOTHERLY.

Ma-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In a motherly manner.

Ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *maternité*, LL. *maternitas.*] The state of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother.

Mat'fel-on (măt'fĕl-ŭn), *n.* [W. *madfelen.*] (*Bot.*) The knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

Math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mǽð*; akin to *māwan* to mow, G. *mahd* math. See MOW to cut (grass).] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing; — chiefly used in composition; as, an after*math.* [*Obs.*]

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math.* *Bp. Hall.*

Math'e-mat'ic (măth'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *mathématique*, L. *mathematicus*, Gr. μαθηματικός disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, especially to mathematics, fr. μάθημα that which is learned, learning, pl. μαθήματα things learned, learning, science, especially mathematical science, fr. μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn; akin to E. *mind.* See MIND.] See MATHEMATICAL.

Math'e-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [See MATHEMATIC.] Of or pertaining to mathematics; according to mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate; as, *mathematical* geography; *mathematical* instruments; *mathematical* exactness. — **Math'e-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mȧ-tĭsh'ȧn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mathématicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

Math'e-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* [F. *mathématiques*, pl., L. *mathematica*, sing., Gr. μαθηματική (sc. ἐπιστήμη) science. See MATHEMATIC, and -ICS.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from other quantities known or supposed; the science of spatial and quantitative relations.

☞ *Mathematics* embraces three departments, namely: 1. *Arithmetic.* 2. *Geometry*, including *Trigonometry* and *Conic Sections.* 3. *Analysis*, in which letters are used, including *Algebra*, *Analytical Geometry*, and *Calculus.* Each of these divisions is divided into *pure* or *abstract*, which considers magnitude or quantity abstractly, without relation to matter; and *mixed* or *applied*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations.

Math'er (măth'ĕr), *n.* See MADDER.

Math'es (măth'ĕz), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. L. *anthemis* camomile, Gr. ἀνθεμίς.] (*Bot.*) The mayweed. Cf. MAGHET.

‖ Ma-the'sis (mȧ-thē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάθησις, from μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] Learning; especially, mathematics. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Math'u-rin (măth'ū-rĭn), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) See TRINITARIAN.

Ma-ti'co (mȧ-tē'kō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Peruvian plant (*Piper*, or *Artanthe*, *elongatum*), allied to the pepper, the leaves of which are used as a styptic and astringent.

Mat'ie (măt'ĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fat herring with undeveloped roe. [Written also *matty.*] [*Eng. & Scot.*]

‖ Mâ'tin' (mȧ'tăN'), *n.* [F. *mâtin.*] (*Zoöl.*) A French mastiff.

Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *matutinum* the morning, *matutinus* of the morning, *Matuta* the goddess of the morning. See MATUTINAL.] **1.** Morning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. *pl.* [F. *matines.* See Etymol. above.] Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins.* *Cleveland.*

3. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic Church.

Mat'in, *a.* Of or pertaining to the morning, or to matins; used in the morning; matutinal.

Mat'in-al (-ȧl), *a.* Relating to the morning, or to matins; matutinal.

Mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā'; F. mȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., from *matin.* See MATIN.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime. See SOIRÉE.

Ma-trass' (mȧ-trăs' *or* măt'rȧs), *n.* [F. *matras*; perh. so called from its long narrow neck; cf. OF. *matras* large arrow, L. *materis*, *mataris*, *matara*, a Celtic javelin, pike; of Celtic origin.] (*Chem.*) A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck; a bolthead.

Mat'ress (-rĕs), *n.* See MATTRESS.

Ma'tri-arch (mā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-arch.*] The mother and ruler of a family or of her descendants; a ruler by maternal right.

Ma'tri-ar'chal (-är'kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a matriarch; governed by a matriarch.

Ma'tri-ar'chate (-kāt), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a matriarch; a matriarchal form of government.

Ma'trice (mā'trĭs *or* măt'rĭs), *n.* [Cf. F. *matrice.* See MATRIX.] See MATRIX.

Mat'ri-ci'dal (măt'rĭ-sī'dȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.

Mat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill, slay: cf. F. *matricide.* See MOTHER, and cf. HOMICIDE.] **1.** The murder of a mother by her son or daughter.

2. [L. *matricida*: cf. F. *matricide.*] One who murders one's own mother.

Ma-tric'u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATRICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATRICULATING.] [L. *matricula* a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix* a mother, in respect to propagation, also, a public register. See MATRIX.] To enroll; to enter in a register; specifically, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ma-tric'u-late, *v. i.* To go through the process of admission to membership, as by examination and enrollment, in a society or college.

Ma-tric'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Matriculated. *Skelton.* — *n.* One who is matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*

Ma-tric'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of matriculating; the state of being matriculated.

Mat'ri-moine (măt'rĭ-moin), *n.* Matrimony. [*Obs.*]

Mat'ri-mo'ni-al (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *matrimonialis*: cf. F. *matrimonial.* See MATRIMONY.] Of or pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; spousal; nuptial; hymeneal.

Mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a matrimonial manner.

Mat'ri-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Matrimonial. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [OE. *matrimoine*, through Old French, fr. L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** The union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state; marriage; wedlock.

If either of you know any impediment, why ye may not be lawfully joined together in *matrimony*, ye do now confess it. *Book of Com. Prayer (Eng. Ed.).*

2. A kind of game at cards played by several persons.

Matrimony vine (*Bot.*), a climbing thorny vine (*Lycium barbarum*) of the Potato family. *Gray.*

Syn. — Marriage; wedlock. See MARRIAGE.

Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER, and cf. MATRICE.]

1. (*Anat.*) The womb.

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine. *Ex.* xxxiv. 19.

2. Hence, that which gives form or origin to anything; as: (*a*) (*Mech.*) The cavity in which anything is formed, and which gives it shape; a die; a mold, as for the face of a type. (*b*) (*Min.*) The earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystallized minerals are found; the gangue. (*c*) *pl.* (*Dyeing*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

3. (*Biol.*) The lifeless portion of tissue, either animal or vegetable, situated between the cells; the intercellular substance.

4. (*Math.*) A rectangular arrangement of symbols in rows and columns. The symbols may express quantities or operations.

Ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** A wife or a widow, especially, one who has borne children; a woman of staid or motherly manners.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons*, and your maids. *Shak.*

Grave from her cradle, insomuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother. *Fuller.*

2. A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution; a head nurse in a hospital; as, the *matron* of a school or hospital.

Jury of matrons (*Law*), a jury of experienced women called to determine the question of pregnancy when set up in bar of execution, and for other cognate purposes.

Mat'ron-age (măt'rŭn-ăj *or* mā'trŭn-ăj), *n.* **1.** The state of a matron.

2. The collective body of matrons. *Burke.*

Can a politician slight the feelings and convictions of the whole *matronage* of his country? *Hare.*

Mat'ron-al (măt'rŭn-ȧl *or* mā'trŭn-ȧl; 277), *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

Ma'tron-hood (mā'trŭn-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a matron.

Mat'ron-ize (măt'rŭn-īz *or* mā'trŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATRONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATRONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make a matron of; to make matronlike.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson.*

2. To act the part of a matron toward; to superintend; to chaperone; as, to *matronize* an assembly.

Ma'tron-like' (mā'trŭn-līk'), *a.* Like a matron; sedate; grave; matronly.

Ma'tron-ly, *a.* **1.** Advanced in years; elderly.

2. Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.

Mat'ro-nym'ic (măt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-nymic*, as in *patronymic.*] See METRONYMIC.

Ma-tross' (mȧ-trŏs'; 115), *n.* [D. *matroos*, fr. F. *matelot.*] (*Mil.*) Formerly, in the British service, a gunner or a gunner's mate; one of the soldiers in a train of artillery, who assisted the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. [*Obs.*]

Matt (măt), *n.* See MATTE. *Knight.*

Mat'ta-ges' (măt'tȧ-gĕs'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shrike or butcher bird; — written also *matagasse.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mat'ta-more' (măt'tȧ-mōr'), *n.* [F. *matamore*, from Ar. *maṭmūra.*] A subterranean repository for wheat.

Matte (măt), *n.* [F. *matte*; cf. F. *mat*, masc., *matte*, fem., faint, dull, dim; — said of metals. See MATE checkmate.] **1.** (*Metallurgy*) A partly reduced copper sulphide, obtained by alternately roasting and melting copper ore in separating the metal from associated iron ores, and called *coarse metal*, *fine metal*, etc., according to the grade of fineness. On the exterior it is dark brown or black, but on a fresh surface is yellow or bronzy in color.

2. A dead or dull finish, as in gilding where the gold leaf is not burnished, or in painting where the surface is purposely deprived of gloss.

Mat'ted (măt'tĕd), *a.* [See MATTE.] Having a dull surface; unburnished; as, *matted* gold leaf or gilding.

Matted glass, glass ornamented with figures on a dull ground.

Mat'ted, *a.* [See 3d MAT.] **1.** Covered with a mat or mats; as, a *matted* floor.

2. Tangled closely together; having its parts adhering closely together; as, *matted* hair.

Mat'ter (-tĕr), *n.* [OE. *matere*, F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*; perh. akin to L. *mater* mother. Cf. MOTHER, MADEIRA, MATERIAL.] **1.** That of which anything is composed; constituent substance; material; the material or substantial part of anything; the constituent elements of conception; that into which a notion may be analyzed; the essence; the pith; the embodiment.

He is the *matter* of virtue. *B. Jonson.*

2. That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; anything which has extension, occupies space, or is perceptible by the senses; body; substance.

☞ *Matter* is usually divided by philosophical writers into three kinds or classes: *solid*, *liquid*, and *aëriform.* *Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone. *Liquids* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Aëriform* substances are elastic fluids, called *vapors* and *gases*, as air and oxygen gas.

3. That with regard to, or about which, anything takes place or is done; the thing aimed at, treated of, or treated; subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, or the like; theme. "If the *matter* should be tried by duel." *Bacon.*

Son of God, Savior of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

Every great *matter* they shall bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge. *Ex.* xviii. 22.

4. That which one has to treat, or with which one has to do; concern; affair; business.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

5. Affair worthy of account; thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment; — chiefly in the phrases *what matter? no matter*, and the like.

A prophet some, and some a poet, cry;
No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

6. Inducing cause or occasion, especially of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty; trouble.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters upon that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story, that the prophet took a harlot to wife. *Milton.*

7. Amount; quantity; portion; space; — often indefinite.

Away he goes, . . . a *matter* of seven miles. *L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.*

No small *matter* of British forces were commanded over sea the year before. *Milton.*

8. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance.

9. (*Metaph.*) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or physical processes and relations; — opposed to *form*. *Mansel.*

10. (*Print.*) Written manuscript, or anything to be set in type; copy; also, type set up and ready to be used, or which has been used, in printing.

Dead matter (*Print.*), type which has been used, or which is not to be used, in printing, and is ready for distribution. — Live matter (*Print.*), type set up, but not yet printed from. — Matter in bar, Matter of fact. See under BAR, and FACT. — Matter of record, anything recorded. — Upon the matter, *or* Upon the whole matter, considering the whole; taking all things into view.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Mat'ter (măt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATTERING.] **1.** To be of importance; to import; to signify.

It *matters* not how they were called. *Locke.*

2. To form pus or matter, as an abscess; to maturate. [*R.*] "Each slight sore *mattereth*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mat'ter, *v. t.* To regard as important; to take account of; to care for. [*Obs.*]

He did not *matter* cold nor hunger. *H. Brooke.*

Mat'ter-less, *a.* **1.** Not being, or having, matter; as, *matterless* spirits. *Davies (Wit's Pilgr.).*

2. Unimportant; immaterial. [*Obs.*]

Mat'ter-of-fact' (-ŏv-făkt'), *a.* Adhering to facts; not turning aside from absolute realities; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace; dry.

Mat'ter-y (-ẏ), *a.* **1.** Generating or containing pus; purulent.

2. Full of substance or matter; important. *B. Jonson.*

Mat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [From MAT, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** The act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat; the process of becoming matted.

2. Mats, in general, or collectively; mat work; a matlike fabric, for use in covering floors, packing articles, and the like; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

3. Materials for mats.

4. An ornamental border. See 3d MAT, 4.

Mat'ting, *n.* [See MATTE.] A dull, lusterless surface in certain of the arts, as gilding, metal work, glassmaking, etc.

Mat'tock (-tŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc;* cf. W. *matog.*] An implement for digging and grubbing. The head has two long steel blades, one like an adz and the other like a narrow ax or the point of a pickax.

'T is you must dig with *mattock* and with spade. *Shak.*

Mat'to-wac'ca (măt'tō-wăk'kȧ), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) An American clupeoid fish (*Clupea mediocris*), similar to the shad in habits and appearance, but smaller and less esteemed for food; — called also *hickory shad, tailor shad, fall herring,* and *shad herring.*

Mat'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas,* F. *matelas,* LL. *matratium;* cf. Sp. & Pg. al*madraque,* Pr. al*matrac;* all from Ar. *maṭraḥ* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraha* to throw.] **1.** A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material, and quilted or otherwise fastened. [Written also *matress.*]

2. (*Hydraulic Engin.*) A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from being worn away by currents or waves.

Mat'u-rant (măt'ū-rant), *n.* [L. *maturans,* p. pr. See MATURATE.] (*Med.*) A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

Mat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATURATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *maturatus,* p. p. of *maturare* to make ripe, fr. *maturus* ripe, mature. See MATURE, *v. & a.*] **1.** To bring to ripeness or maturity; to ripen.

A tree may be *maturated* artificially. *Fuller.*

2. To promote the perfect suppuration of (an abscess).

Mat'u-rate, *v. i.* To ripen; to become mature; specifically, to suppurate.

Mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maturatio* a hastening: cf. F. *maturation.*] The process of bringing, or of coming, to maturity; hence, specifically, the process of suppurating perfectly; the formation of pus or matter.

Mat'u-ra-tive (măt'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *maturatif.*] Conducing to ripeness or maturity; hence, conducing to suppuration.

Mat'u-ra-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy promoting maturation; a maturant.

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.* [*Compar.* MATURER (-ẽr); *superl.* MATUREST.] [L. *maturus;* prob. akin to E. *matin.*] **1.** Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development; fitted by growth and development for any function, action, or state, appropriate to its kind; full-grown; ripe.

Now is love *mature* in ear. *Tennyson.*

How shall I meet, or how accost, the sage,
Unskilled in speech, nor yet *mature* of age? *Pope.*

2. Completely worked out; fully digested or prepared; ready for action; made ready for destined application or use; perfected; as, a *mature* plan.

This lies glowing, . . . and is almost *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shak.*

3. Of or pertaining to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years.

4. Come to, or in a state of, completed suppuration.

Syn. — Ripe; perfect; completed; prepared; digested; ready. — MATURE, RIPE. Both words describe *fullness* of growth. *Mature* brings to view the progressiveness of the process; *ripe* indicates the result. We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive *stages* through which it has passed; as *ripe,* when our attention is directed merely to its state. A *mature* judgment; *mature* consideration; *ripe* fruit; a *ripe* scholar.

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* MATURED (-tūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATURING.] [See MATURATE, MATURE, *a.*] To bring or hasten to maturity; to promote ripeness in; to ripen; to complete; as, to *mature* one's plans. *Bacon.*

Ma-ture', *v. i.* **1.** To advance toward maturity; to become ripe; as, wine *matures* by age; the judgment *matures* by age and experience.

2. Hence, to become due, as a note.

Ma-ture'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.

2. With caution; deliberately. *Dryden.*

3. Early; soon. [*A Latinism, little used*] *Bentley.*

Ma-ture'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mature; maturity.

Ma-tur'er (-tūr'ẽr), *n.* One who brings to maturity.

Mat'u-res'cent (măt'ū-rĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *maturescens,* p. pr. of *maturescere* to become ripe, v. incho. from *maturus.* See MATURE, *a.*] Approaching maturity.

Ma-tur'ing (mȧ-tūr'ĭng), *a.* Approaching maturity; as, *maturing* fruits; *maturing* notes of hand.

Ma-tu'ri-ty (mȧ-tū'rĭ-tẏ), *n.* [L. *maturitas:* cf. F. *maturité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development; as, the *maturity* of corn or of grass; *maturity* of judgment; the *maturity* of a plan.

2. Arrival of the time fixed for payment; a becoming due; termination of the period a note, etc., has to run.

Mat'u-ti'nal (măt'ū-tī'nal), *a.* [L. *matutinalis, matutinus:* cf. F. *matutinal.* See MATIN.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early.

Ma-tu'ti-na-ry (mȧ-tū'tĭ-nā-rẏ), *a.* Matutinal. [*R.*]

Mat'u-tine (măt'ū-tīn), *a.* Matutinal. [*R.*]

Mat'weed' (măt'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of several maritime grasses, as the sea sand-reed (*Ammophila arundinacea*) which is used in Holland to bind the sand of the seacoast dikes (see *Beach grass,* under BEACH); also, the *Lygeum Spartum,* a Mediterranean grass of similar habit.

Mat'y (măt'ẏ), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A native house servant in India. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

‖ **Matz'oth** (măts'ōth), *n.* [Heb. *matstsōth,* pl. of *matstsāh* unleavened.] A cake of unleavened bread eaten by the Jews at the feast of the Passover.

‖ **Mau-ca'co** (mą-kā'kō), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A lemur; — applied to several species, as the white-fronted, the ruffed, and the ring-tailed lemurs.

Maud (mąd), *n.* A gray plaid; — used by shepherds in Scotland.

Mau'dle (mą'd'l), *v. t.* To throw into confusion or disorder; to render maudlin. [*Obs.*]

Maud'lin (mąd'lĭn), *a.* [From *Maudlin,* a contr. of *Magdalen,* OE. *Maudeleyne,* who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearful; easily moved to tears; exciting to tears; excessively sentimental; weak and silly. "*Maudlin* eyes." *Dryden.* "*Maudlin* eloquence." *Roscommon.* "A *maudlin* poetess." *Pope.* "*Maudlin* crowd." *Southey.*

2. Drunk, or somewhat drunk; fuddled; given to drunkenness.

Maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt. *Byron.*

Maud'lin, Maude'line (mąd'lĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic composite herb, the costmary; also, the South European *Achillea Ageratum,* a kind of yarrow.

Maud'lin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A maudlin state. *Dickens.*

Maud'lin-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The oxeye daisy.

Mau'ger } (mą'gẽr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré, malgré,* F.
Mau'gre } *malgré.* See MAL-, MALICE, and AGREE.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

A man must needs love *maugre* his heed. *Chaucer.*

This *mauger* all the world will I keep safe. *Shak.*

Mau'gre, *v. t.* To defy. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*

Mau'kin (mą'kĭn), *n.* **1.** See MALKIN.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A hare. [*Scot.*]

Maul (mąl), *n.* [See MALL a hammer.] A heavy wooden hammer or beetle. [Written also *mall.*]

Maul, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAULED (mąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAULING.] **1.** To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul.* *Pope.*

2. To injure greatly; to do much harm to.

It *mauls* not only the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South.*

Maule (mąl), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common mallow.

Maul'ing (mąl'ĭng), *n.* A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the fist.

Maul'-stick' (mąl'stĭk'), *n.* [G. *malerstock; maler* a painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working. [Written also *mahl-stick.*]

Mau'met (mą'mĕt), *n.* See MAWMET. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Maunch (mąnch), *v. t.* To munch. [*Obs.*]

Maunch (mąnsh), *n.* See MANCHE.

Maund (mänd *or* mąnd), *n.* [AS. *mand, mond.*] A hand basket. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Maund, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *man.*] An East Indian weight, varying in different localities from 25 to about 82 pounds avoirdupois.

Maund (mänd *or* mąnd), } *v. i.* [Cf. F. *mendier* to
Maund'er (-ẽr; 277), } beg, E. *mendicant.*] **1.** To beg. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson. Beau. & Fl.*

2. To mutter; to mumble; to grumble; to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to talk incoherently.

He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils. *Sir W. Scott.*

Maund'er, *v. t.* To utter in a grumbling manner; to mutter.

Maund'er, *n.* A beggar. [*Obs.*]

Maund'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who maunders.

Maun'dril (mąn'drĭl), *n.* [Cf. MANDREL.] (*Coal Mining*) A pick with two prongs, to pry with.

Maun'dy Thurs'day (mąn'dẏ thûrz'dā; 48). [OE. *maunde* a command, OF. *mandé,* L. *mandatum,* from *mandare* to command. So called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment," *John* xiii. 5, 34.] (*Eccl.*) The Thursday in Passion week, or next before Good Friday.

Maun'gy (mąn'jẏ), *a.* Mangy. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Mau-resque' (mą-rĕsk'), *a. & n.* See MORESQUE.

Maur'ist (mąr'ĭst), *n.* [From *Maurus,* the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of Saint Maur, an offshoot of the Benedictines, originating in France in the early part of the seventeenth century. The *Maurists* have been distinguished for their interest in literature.

Mau'so-le'an (mą'sō-lē'an), *a.* [L. *Mausoleus.* See MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mau'so-le'um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. MAUSOLEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L. *mausoleum,* Gr. μαυσωλεῖον, fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

Mau'ther (mą'thẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mægþ* a maid.] [Also spelled *mawther, mother.*] A girl; esp., a great, awkward girl; a wench. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mauv'an'i-line (mōv'ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *Mauve aniline,* under MAUVE.

Mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva.* So named from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* See MALLOW.] A color of a delicate purple, violet, or lilac.

Mauve aniline (*Chem.*), a dyestuff produced artificially by the oxidation of commercial aniline, and the first discovered of the so-called *coal-tar,* or *aniline, dyes.* It consists of the sulphate of mauveïne, and is a dark brown or bronze amorphous powder, which dissolves to a beautiful purple color. Called also *aniline purple, violine,* etc.

Mauve'ine (mōv'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An artificial organic base, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, and valuable for the dyestuffs it forms. [Written also *mauvine.*]

Mauv'ine (mōv'ĭn *or* -ēn), *a.* Mauve-colored.

Mav'er-ick (măv'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* In the southwestern part of the United States, a bullock or heifer that has not been branded, and is unclaimed or wild; — said to be from *Maverick,* the name of a cattle owner in Texas who neglected to brand his cattle.

Ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* [F. *mauvis,* Arm. *milvid, milfid, milc'hhouid,* Corn. *melhuez.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European throstle or song thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

Maw (mą), *n.* [See MEW a gull.] (*Zoöl.*) A gull.

Maw, *n.* [OE. *mawe,* AS. *maga* stomach; akin to D. *maag,* OHG. *mago,* G. *magen,* Icel. *magi,* Sw. *mage,* Dan. *mave.* √103.] **1.** A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the craw; — now used only of the lower animals, except humorously or in contempt. *Chaucer.*

Bellies and *maws* of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. Appetite; inclination. [*Obs.*]

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fish maw. (*Zoöl.*) See under FISH.

Maw, *n.* An old game at cards. *Sir A. Weldon.*

Mawk (mąk), *n.* [OE. *mauk, maðck,* Icel. *maðkr;* akin to Dan. *maddik,* and E. *mad* an earthworm. See MAD, *n.*] **1.** A maggot. [*Scot.*]

2. A slattern; a mawks. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Maw'kin (mą'kĭn), *n.* See MALKIN, and MAUKIN.

Mawk'ing-ly (mąk'ĭng-lẏ), *adv.* Slatternly. [*Obs.*]

Mawk'ish, *a.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

So sweetly *mawkish,* and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

2. Easily disgusted; squeamish; sentimentally fastidious. *J. H. Newman.*

Mawk'ish-ly, *adv.* In a mawkish way.

Mawk'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mawkish. *J. H. Newman.*

Mawks (mąks), *n.* A slattern; a mawk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mawk'y (mąk'ẏ), *a.* Maggoty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Maw'met (mą'mĕt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet.*] A puppet; a doll; originally, an idol, because in the Middle Ages it was generally believed that the Mohammedans worshiped images representing Mohammed. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif. Beau. & Fl.*

Maw'met-ry (-rẏ), *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. See MAWMET. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Maw'mish (mą'mĭsh), *a.* [Prov. E. *maum* soft, mellow, rotten; cf. OD. *molm* rotten wood, G. *mulm.*] Nauseous. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Maw'seed' (mą'sēd'), *n.* [Cf. G. *magsamen.*] (*Bot.*) The seed of the opium poppy.

Maw'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* [*Maw* the belly + *worm.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any intestinal worm found in the stomach, esp. the common round worm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), and allied species. (*b*) One of the larvæ of botflies of horses; a bot.

‖ **Max-il'la** (măks-ĭl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* MAXILLÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *mala* jaw, jawbone.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bone of either the upper or the under jaw. (*b*) The bone, or principal bone, of the upper jaw, the bone of the lower jaw being the *mandible.* [Now commonly used in this restricted sense.]

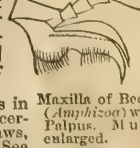

Maxilla of Beetle (*Amphicoma*) with Palpus. Much enlarged.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the lower or outer jaws of arthropods.

☞ There are usually two pairs in Crustacea and one pair in insects. In certain insects they are not used as jaws, but may form suctorial organs. See *Illust.* under LEPIDOPTERA, and DIPTERA.

Max'il-lar (măks'ĭl-lẽr ; 277), } *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, fr.
Max'il-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), } *maxilla* jawbone, jaw : cf. F. *maxillaire*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to either the upper or the lower jaw, but now usually applied to the upper jaw only. — *n.* The principal maxillary bone ; the maxilla.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a maxilla.

Max-il'li-form (măks-ĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Maxilla* + *-form :* cf. F. *maxilliforme*.] Having the form, or structure, of a maxilla.

Max-il'li-ped (-pĕd), *n.* [*Maxilla* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillæ. Crabs have three pairs, but many of the lower Crustacea have but one pair of them. Called also *jawfoot*, and *foot jaw*.

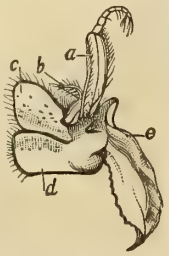

First Maxilliped of Crawfish ; *a* Exopodite ; *b* Endopodite ; *c* Basipodite ; *d* Coxa, or Coxopodite ; *e* Epipodite.

Max-il'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-lō-măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Maxilla* + *mandibular*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the maxilla and mandible ; as, the *maxillo-mandibular* nerve.

Max-il'lo-pal'a-tine (-păl'ȧ-tīn), *a.* [*Maxilla* + *palatine*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the maxillary and palatine regions of the skull ; as, the *maxillo-palatine* process of the maxilla. Also used as *n.*

Max-il'lo-tur'bi-nal (-tûr'bĭ-nal), *a.* [*Maxilla* + *turbinal*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the maxillary and turbinal regions of the skull. — *n.* The maxillo-turbinal, or inferior turbinate, bone.

Max'im (măks'ĭm), *n.* [F. *maxime*, L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great. See Magnitude, and cf. Maximum.] **1.** An established principle or proposition ; a condensed proposition of important practical truth ; an axiom of practical wisdom ; an adage ; a proverb ; an aphorism.

'T is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) The longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves ; a large.

Syn. — Axiom ; aphorism ; apothegm ; adage ; proverb ; saying. See Axiom.

Max'i-mil'ian (măks'ĭ-mĭl'yan), *n.* [From the proper name.] A gold coin of Bavaria, of the value of about 13s. 6d. sterling, or about three dollars and a quarter.

Max'i-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of increasing to the highest degree. *Bentham.*

Max'i-mize (măks'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree. *Bentham.*

Max'i-mum (-mŭm), *n. ; pl.* Maxima (-mȧ). [L., neut. from *maximus* the greatest. See Maxim.] The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case ; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease ; the highest point or degree ; — opposed to *minimum*.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery. *P. Colquhoun.*

Maximum thermometer, a thermometer that registers the highest degree of temperature attained in a given time, or since its last adjustment.

Max'i-mum, *a.* Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained ; as, a *maximum* consumption of fuel ; *maximum* pressure ; *maximum* heat.

May (mā), *v.* [*imp.* Might (mīt).] [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte ;* akin to D. *mogen*, G. *mögen*, OHG. *mugan, magan*, Icel. *mega*, Goth. *magan*, Russ. *moche*. √103. Cf. Dismay, Main strength, Might. The old imp. *mought* is obsolete, except as a provincial word.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing : (*a*) Ability, competency, or possibility ; — now oftener expressed by *can*.

How *may* a man, said he, with idle speech,
Be won to spoil the castle of his health ! *Spenser.*

For what he [the king] *may* do is of two kinds ; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

For of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these : "It *might* have been." *Whittier.*

(*b*) Liberty ; permission ; allowance.

Thou *mayst* be no longer steward. *Luke* xvi. 2.

(*c*) Contingency or liability ; possibility or probability.

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance. *Pope.*

(*d*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark.

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask. *Prior.*

(*e*) Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like. "*May* you live happily." *Dryden.*

May be, *and* **It may be**, are used as equivalent to *possibly, perhaps, by chance, peradventure*. See 1st Maybe.

May, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mær*, Goth. *mawi ;* akin to E. *maiden*. √103.] A maiden. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

May, *n.* [F. *Mai*, L. *Maius ;* so named in honor of the goddess *Maia* (Gr. Μαῖα), daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.] **1.** The fifth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. *Chaucer.*

2. The early part or springtime of life.

His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) The flowers of the hawthorn ; — so called from their time of blossoming ; also, the hawthorn.

The palm and *may* make country houses gay. *Nash.*
Plumes that mocked the *may*. *Tennyson.*

4. The merrymaking of May Day. *Tennyson.*

Italian may (*Bot.*), a shrubby species of *Spiræa* (*S. hypericifolia*) with many clusters of small white flowers along the slender branches. — **May apple** (*Bot.*), the fruit of an American plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*). Also, the plant itself (popularly called *mandrake*), which has two lobed leaves, and bears a single egg-shaped fruit at the forking. The root and leaves, used in medicine, are powerfully drastic. — **May beetle, May bug** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of large lamellicorn beetles that appear in the winged state in May. They belong to *Melolontha*, and allied genera. Called also *June beetle*. — **May Day**, the first day of May ; — celebrated in the rustic parts of England by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and by dancing about a May pole. — **May dew**, the morning dew of the first day of May, to which magical properties were attributed. — **May flower** (*Bot.*), a plant that flowers in May ; also, its blossom. See Mayflower, in the vocabulary. — **May fly** (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Ephemera*, and allied genera ; — so called because the mature flies of many species appear in May. See *Ephemeral fly*, under Ephemeral. — **May game**, any May-day sport. — **May lady**, the queen or lady of May, in old May games. — **May lily** (*Bot.*), the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*). — **May pole**. See Maypole in the Vocabulary. — **May queen**, a girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day. — **May thorn**, the hawthorn.

‖ **Ma'ya** (mä'yä), *n.* (*Hindoo Philos.*) The name for the doctrine of the unreality of matter, called, in English, *idealism ;* hence, nothingness ; vanity ; illusion.

May'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be*.] Perhaps ; possibly ; peradventure.

Maybe the amorous count solicits her. *Shak.*
In a liberal and, *maybe*, somewhat reckless way. *Tylor.*

May'be, *a.* Possible ; probable, but not sure. [*R.*]

Then add those *maybe* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

May'be, *n.* Possibility ; uncertainty. [*R.*]

What they offer is mere *maybe* and shift. *Creech.*

May'bird' (mā'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The whimbrel ; — called also *May fowl, May curlew*, and *May whaap*. (*b*) The knot. [*Southern U. S.*] (*c*) The bobolink.

May'bloom' (mā'blōom'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hawthorn.

May'bush' (mā'bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hawthorn.

May'duke' (mā'dūk'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Médoc*, a province in France, where it is supposed to have originated.] A large dark-red cherry of excellent quality.

May'fish' (mā'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common American minnow (*Fundulus majalis*). See Minnow.

May'flow'er (mā'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) In England, the hawthorn ; in New England, the trailing arbutus (see Arbutus) ; also, the blossom of these plants.

May'hap (mā'hăp), *adv.* Perhaps ; peradventure. [*Prov.* or *Dialectic*]

May'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* [The same as *maim*. See Maim.] (*Law*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense or protection. See Maim.

May'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* The celebrating of May Day.

"He met her once a-*Maying*." *Milton.*

Ma'yon'naise' (mȧ'yŏ'nāz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil to the consistency of a syrup, and seasoned with vinegar, pepper, salt, etc. ; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. Also, a dish dressed with this sauce.

May'or (mā'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *maire*, F. *maire*, fr. L. *major* greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus* great ; cf. Sp. *mayor*. See Major, and cf. Merino.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough ; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. In some American cities there is a city court of which the mayor is chief judge.

‖ **May'or-al** (*-al*), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mayor* greater, L. *major*.] The conductor of a mule team ; also, a head shepherd.

May'or-al-ty (-ăl-tў), *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.

May'or-ess (mā'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May'or-ship, *n.* The office of a mayor.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers, about which the rustic May-day sports were had.

May'pop (mā'pŏp), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. *maracock*.] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a passion flower, especially that of the North American *Passiflora incarnata*, an oval yellowish berry as large as a small apple.

May'weed' (mā'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A composite plant (*Anthemis Cotula*), having a strong odor ; dog's fennel. It is a native of Europe, now common by the roadsides in the United States. (*b*) The feverfew.

Ma-za'ma (mȧ-zä'mȧ), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A goatlike ante-
Ma-za'me (mȧ-zä'mā), } lope (*Haplocerus montanus*) which inhabits the Rocky Mountains, frequenting the highest parts ; — called also *mountain goat*.

Mazama.

Maz'ard, *n.* [Prob. fr. *mazer*, the head being compared to a large goblet.] The jaw ; the head or skull. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Maz'ard, *n.* [Cf. F. *merise* a wild cherry.] (*Bot.*) A kind of small black cherry.

Maz'ard, *v. t.* To knock on the head. [*Obs.*]

Maz'a-rine' (măz'ȧ-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cardinal *Mazarin*, prime minister of France, 1643-1661.

Mazarine Bible, the first Bible, and perhaps the first complete book, printed with movable metal types ; — printed by Gutenberg at Mentz, 1450-55 ; — so called because a copy was found in the Mazarine Library, at Paris, about 1760. — **Mazarine blue**, a deep blue color, named in honor of Cardinal Mazarin.

Maz'a-rine', *n.* Mazarine blue.

Maz'de-an (măz'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ahura-*Mazda*, or Ormuzd, the beneficent deity in the Zoroastrian dualistic system ; hence, Zoroastrian.

Maz'de-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The Zoroastrian religion.

Maze (māz), *n.* [OE. *mase ;* cf. OE. *masen* to confuse, puzzle, Norweg. *masast* to fall into a slumber, *masa* to be continually busy, prate, chatter, Icel. *masa* to chatter, dial. Sw. *masa* to bask, be slow, work slowly and lazily, *mas* slow, lazy.] **1.** A wild fancy ; a confused notion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Confusion of thought ; perplexity ; uncertainty ; state of bewilderment.

3. A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages ; an intricacy ; a labyrinth. "Quaint *mazes* on the wanton green." *Shak.*

Or down the tempting *maze* of Shawford brook. *Wordsworth.*
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes*, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

Syn. — Labyrinth ; intricacy. See Labyrinth.

Maze (māz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Mazed (māzd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Mazing.] To perplex greatly ; to bewilder ; to astonish and confuse ; to amaze. *South.*

Maze, *v. i.* To be bewildered. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Maz'ed-ness (māz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The condition of being mazed ; confusion ; astonishment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Maze'ful (māz'fụl), *a.* Mazy. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Maz'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *maser*, akin to OD. *maser* an excrescence on a maple tree, OHG. *masar*, G. *maser* spot, Icel. *mösurr* maple.] A large drinking bowl ; — originally made of maple. [*Obs.*]

Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring. *Drayton.*

Ma'zi-ly (mā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a mazy manner.

Ma'zi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mazy.

Maz'o-log'ic-al (măz'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to mazology.

Ma-zol'o-gist (mȧ-zŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in mazology or mastology.

Ma-zol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. μαζός the breast + *-logy*.] Same as Mastology.

Ma-zour'ka (mȧ-zōor'kȧ), } *n.* A Polish dance, or the
Ma-zur'ka (mȧ-zûr'kȧ), } music which accompanies it, usually in 3-4 or 3-8 measure, with a strong accent on the second beat.

Ma'zy (mā'zў), *a.* [From Maze.] Perplexed with turns and windings ; winding ; intricate ; confusing ; perplexing ; embarrassing ; as, *mazy* error. *Milton.*

To range amid the *mazy* thicket. *Spenser.*
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

Me (mē), *pron.* One. See Men, *pron.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc., *mec*, acc. only ; akin to D. *mij*, G. *mich*, Icel. & Goth. *mik*, L. *me*, Gr. *μέ, ἐμέ*, Skr. *mā, mām*. √187. Cf. 2d Mine.] The person speaking, regarded as an object ; myself ; a pronoun of the first person used as the objective and dative case of the pronoun I ; as, he struck *me ;* he gave *me* the money, or he gave the money to *me ;* he got *me* a hat, or he got a hat for *me*.

☞ In *methinks*, *me* is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal, the construction being, *it appears to me*. In early use *me* was often placed before forms of the verb *to be* with an adjective ; as, *me* were lief.

Me rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy. *Shak.*

Meach (mēch), *v. i.* To skulk ; to cower. See Mich.

Mea'cock (mē'kŏk), *n.* [Prob. fr. *meek* + *cock*.] An uxorious, effeminate, or spiritless man. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Mead (mēd), *n.* [OE. *mede*, AS. *meodo ;* akin to D. *mede*, G. *met, meth*, OHG. *metu, mitu*, Icel. *mjöðr*, Dan. *miöd*, Sw. *mjöd*, Russ. *med'*, Lith. *midus*, W. *medd*, Gr. *μέθυ* wine, Skr. *madhu* honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet. √270. Cf. Metheglin.] **1.** A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc. ; metheglin ; hydromel. *Chaucer.*

2. A drink composed of sirup of sarsaparilla or other flavoring extract, and water. It is sometimes charged with carbonic acid gas. [*U. S.*]

Mead, *n.* [AS. *mæd*. See Meadow.] A meadow.

A *mede*
All full of freshe flowers, white and reede. *Chaucer.*

To fertile vales and dewy *meads*
My weary, wandering steps he leads. *Addison.*

Mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *meadu ;* akin to *mæd*, and to G. *matte ;* prob. also to E. *mow*. See Mow to cut (grass), and cf. 2d Mead.] **1.** A tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay ; any field on which grass is grown for hay.

2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near rivers and in marshy places by the sea ; as, the salt *meadows* near Newark Bay.

Mead'ow, *a.* Of or pertaining to a meadow ; of the nature of a meadow ; produced, growing, or living in, a meadow. "Fat *meadow* ground." *Milton.*

☞ For many names of plants compounded with *meadow*, see the particular word in the Vocabulary.

Meadow beauty. (*Bot.*) Same as Deergrass. — **Meadow foxtail** (*Bot.*), a valuable pasture grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*) resembling timothy, but with softer spikes. — **Meadow grass** (*Bot.*), a name given to several grasses of the genus *Poa*, common in meadows, and of great value for hay and for pasture. See Grass. — **Meadow hay**, a coarse grass, or true sedge, growing in uncultivated swamp or river meadow ; — used as fodder or bedding for cattle, packing for ice, etc. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Meadow hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American bittern. See Stake-driver. (*b*) The American coot (*Fulica*). (*c*) The clapper rail. — **Meadow lark** (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Sturnella*, a genus of American birds allied to the starlings. The common species (*S. magna*) has a yellow breast with a black crescent. —

Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*).

Meadow mouse (*Zoöl.*), any mouse of the genus *Arvicola*, as the common American species *A. riparia*; — called also *field mouse*, and *field vole*. — **Meadow mussel** (*Zoöl.*), an American ribbed mussel (*Modiola plicatula*), very abundant in salt marshes. — **Meadow ore** (*Min.*), bog-iron ore, a kind of limonite. — **Meadow parsnip.** (*Bot.*) See under Parsnip. — **Meadow pink.** (*Bot.*) See under Pink. — **Meadow pipit** (*Zoöl.*), a small singing bird of the genus *Anthus*, as *A. pratensis*, of Europe. — **Meadow rue** (*Bot.*), a delicate early plant, of the genus *Thalictrum*, having compound leaves and numerous white flowers. There are many species. — **Meadow saffron.** (*Bot.*) See under Saffron. — **Meadow sage.** (*Bot.*) See under Sage. — **Meadow saxifrage** (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant of Europe (*Silaus pratensis*), somewhat resembling fennel. — **Meadow snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the common or jack snipe.

Mead'ow-sweet' (mĕd'ō-swēt'), **Mead'ow-wort'** (mĕd'ō-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several plants of the genus *Spiræa*, especially the white- or pink-flowered *S. salicifolia*, a low European and American shrub, and the herbaceous *S. Ulmaria*, which has fragrant white flowers in compound cymes.

Mead'ow-y (mĕd'ō-ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

Mea'ger, Mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *a.* [OE. *megre*, F. *maigre*, L. *macer*; akin to D. & G. *mager*, Icel. *magr*, and prob. to Gr. μακρός long. Cf. Emaciate, Maigre.]

1. Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean.

Meager were his looks;
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren; scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery. "*Meager* soil." *Dryden.*

Of secular habits and *meager* religious belief. *I. Taylor.*
His education had been but *meager*. *Motley.*

3. (*Min.*) Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

Syn. — Thin; lean; lank; gaunt; starved; hungry; poor; emaciated; scanty; barren.

Mea'ger, Mea'gre, *v. t.* To make lean. [*Obs.*]

Mea'ger-ly, Mea'gre-ly, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

Mea'ger-ness, Mea'gre-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being meager; leanness; scantiness; barrenness.

Mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *n.* [F. *maigre*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large European sciænoid fish (*Sciæna umbra* or *S. aquila*), having white bloodless flesh. It is valued as a food fish. [Written also *maigre*.]

Meagre.

Meak (mēk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mēce* sword, OS. *māki*, Icel. *mækir*.] A hook with a long handle. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Meak'ing, *n.* [See Meak.] (*Naut.*) The process of picking out the oakum from the seams of a vessel which is to be recalked.

Meaking iron (*Naut.*), the tool with which old oakum is picked out of a vessel's seams.

Meal (mēl), *n.* [OE. *mele*, AS. *mǣl* part, portion, portion of time; akin to E. *meal* a repast. Cf. Piecemeal.] A part; a fragment; a portion. [*Obs.*]

Meal, *n.* [OE. *mel*; akin to E. *meal* a part, and to D. *maal* time, meal, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal, Icel. *māl* measure, time, meal, Goth. *mēl* time, and to E. *measure*. See Measure.] The portion of food taken at a particular time for the satisfaction of appetite; the quantity usually taken at one time with the purpose of satisfying hunger; a repast; the act or time of eating a meal; as, the traveler has not eaten a good *meal* for a week; there was silence during the *meal*.

What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shak.*

Meal, *n.* [OE. *mele*, AS. *melu*, *melo*; akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, OHG. *melo*, Icel. *mjöl*, Sw. *mjöl*, Dan. *meel*, also to D. *malen* to grind, G. *mahlen*, OHG., OS., & Goth. *malan*, Icel. *mala*, W. *malu*, L. *molere*, Gr. μύλη mill, and E. *mill*. √108. Cf. Mill, Mold soil, Mole an animal, Immolate, Molar.] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) that is coarsely ground and unbolted; also, a kind of flour made from beans, pease, etc.; sometimes, any flour, esp. if coarse.

2. Any substance that is coarsely pulverized like meal, but not granulated.

Meal beetle (*Zoöl.*), the adult of the meal worm. See *Meal worm*, below. — **Meal moth** (*Zoöl.*), a lepidopterous insect (*Asopia farinalis*), the larvæ of which feed upon meal, flour, etc. — **Meal worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) which infests granaries, bakehouses, etc., and is very injurious to flour and meal.

Meal Worm.
a Larva; *b* Adult Beetle. Nat. size.

Meal, *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with, or as with, meal. *Shak.*

2. To pulverize; as, *mealed* powder.

Meal'ies (-iz), *n. pl.* [From Mealy.] (*Bot.*) Maize or Indian corn; — the common name in South Africa.

Meal'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being mealy.

Meal'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* See Mealy-mouthed.

Meal'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

Meal'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Mealier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Mealiest.] **1.** Having the qualities of meal; resembling meal; soft, dry, and friable; easily reduced to a condition resembling meal; as, a *mealy* potato.

2. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as, the *mealy* wings of an insect. *Shak.*

Mealy bug (*Zoöl.*), a scale insect (*Coccus adonidum*, and related species), covered with a white powderlike substance. It is a common pest in hothouses.

Mealy Bugs on plant. Nat. size.

Meal'y-mouthed' (mēl'ȳ-mouthd'), *a.* Using soft words; plausible; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language. "*Mealy-mouthed* philanthropies." *Tennyson.*

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*

— **Meal'y-mouth'ed-ness** (-mouth'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

Mean (mēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Meant (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Meaning.] [OE. *menen*, AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to OS. *mênian* to have in mind, mean, D. *meenen*, G. *meinen*, OHG. *meinan*, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Dan. *mene*, and to E. *mind*. √104. See Mind, and cf. Moan.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to intend; to purpose; to design; as, what do you *mean* to do?

What *mean* ye by this service? *Ex.* xii. 26.
Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good. *Gen.* l. 20.
I am not a Spaniard
To say that it is yours and not to *mean* it. *Longfellow.*

2. To signify; to indicate; to import; to denote.

What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? *Gen.* xxi. 29.
Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth*. *Matt.* ix. 13.

Mean, *v. i.* To have a purpose or intention. [*Rare*, except in the phrase *to mean well*, or *ill*.] *Shak.*

Mean (mēn), *a.* [*Compar.* Meaner (-ẽr); *superl.* Meanest.] [OE. *mene*, AS. *mǣne* wicked; akin to *mān*, a., wicked, n., wickedness, OS. *mēn* wickedness, OHG. *mein*, G. *meineid* perjury, Icel. *mein* harm, hurt, and perh. to AS. *gemǣne* common, general, D. *gemeen*, G. *gemein*, Goth. *gamáins*, and L. *communis*. The AS. *gemǣne* prob. influenced the meaning.] **1.** Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; low; vulgar; humble. "Of *mean* parentage." *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *mean* man boweth down, and the great man humbleth himself. *Is.* ii. 9.

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless; as, a *mean* motive.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

3. Of little value or account; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *J. Philips.*

4. Of poor quality; as, *mean* fare.

5. Penurious; stingy; close-fisted; illiberal; as, *mean* hospitality.

☞ *Mean* is sometimes used in the formation of compounds, the sense of which is obvious without explanation; as, *mean*born, *mean*-looking, etc.

Syn. — Base; ignoble; abject; beggarly; wretched; degraded; degenerate; vulgar; vile; servile; menial; spiritless; groveling; slavish; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; despicable; contemptible; paltry; sordid. See Base.

Mean, *a.* [OE. *mene*, OF. *meiien*, F. *moyen*, fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, fr. *medius*; akin to E. *mid*. See Mid.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; middle; being about midway between extremes.

Being of middle age and a *mean* stature. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Intermediate in excellence of any kind.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. (*Math.*) Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion; *mean* solar day.

Mean distance (of a planet from the sun) (*Astron.*), the average of the distances throughout one revolution of the planet, equivalent to the semi-major axis of the orbit. — **Mean error** (*Math. Phys.*), the average error of a number of observations found by taking the mean value of the positive and negative errors without regard to sign. — **Mean-square error,** *or* **Error of the mean square** (*Math. Phys.*), the error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the errors; — called also, especially by European writers, *mean error*. — **Mean line.** (*Crystallog.*) Same as Bisectrix. — **Mean noon,** noon as determined by mean time. — **Mean proportional** (between two numbers) (*Math.*), the square root of their product. — **Mean sun,** a fictitious sun supposed to move uniformly in the equator so as to be on the meridian each day at mean noon. — **Mean time,** time as measured by an equable motion, as of a perfect clock, or as reckoned on the supposition that all the days of the year are of a mean or uniform length, in contradistinction from *apparent* time, or that actually indicated by the sun, and from *sidereal* time, or that measured by the stars.

Mean, *n.* **1.** That which is mean, or intermediate, between two extremes of place, time, or number; the middle point or place; middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium; absence of extremes or excess; moderation; measure.

But to speak in a *mean*, the virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. *Bacon.*
There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*

The extremes we have mentioned, between which the well-instructed Christian holds the *mean*, are correlatives. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the simple average, formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number, which is called an *arithmetical mean*. A *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities.

3. That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or coagent; instrument.

Their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. *Hooker.*
You may be able, by this *mean*, to review your own scientific acquirements. *Coleridge.*
Philosophical doubt is not an end, but a *mean*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ In this sense the word is usually employed in the plural form *means*, and often with a singular attribute or predicate, as if a singular noun.

By *this means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*
What other *means* is left unto us. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Hence: Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command for effecting any purpose; disposable force or substance.

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shak.*

5. (*Mus.*) A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediate between the soprano and base; a middle part. [*Obs.*]

The *mean* is drowned with your unruly base. *Shak.*

6. Meantime; meanwhile. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

7. A mediator; a go-between. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

He wooeth her by *means* and by brokage. *Chaucer.*

By all means, certainly; without fail; as, go, *by all means*. — **By any means,** in any way; possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection of the dead. *Phil.* iii. 11.

— **By no means,** *or* **By no manner of means,** not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison.*

Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *Maeander*, orig., a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings, Gr. Μαίανδρος: cf. F. *méandre*.] **1.** A winding, crooked, or involved course; as, the *meanders* of the veins and arteries. *Sir M. Hale.*

While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. A tortuous or intricate movement.

3. (*Arch.*) Fretwork. See Fret.

Me-an'der, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or twist; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*

Me-an'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Meandered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Meandering.] To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate.

Five miles *meandering* with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran. *Coleridge.*

Me-an'dri-an (-drĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Maeandrius*: cf. F. *méandrien*.] Winding; having many turns.

‖ **Me'an-dri'na** (mē'ăn-drī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *méandrine*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of corals with meandering grooves and ridges, including the brain corals.

Me-an'drous (mē-ăn'drŭs), **Me-an'dry** (mē-ăn'drȳ), *a.* Winding; flexuous.

Mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object; as, a mischievous *meaning* was apparent.

If there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

2. That which is signified, whether by act or language; signification; sense; import; as, the *meaning* of a hint.

3. Sense; power of thinking. [*R.*]

— **Mean'ing-less,** *a.* — **Mean'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mean'ly, *adv.* [Mean middle.] Moderately. [*Obs.*]

A man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others. *Ascham.*

Mean'ly, *adv.* [From Mean low.] In a mean manner; unworthily; basely; poorly; ungenerously.

While the heaven-born child
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*
Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*

We can not bear to have others think *meanly* of them [our kindred]. *I. Watts.*

Mean'ness, *n.* **1.** The condition, or quality, of being mean; want of excellence; poorness; lowness; baseness; sordidness; stinginess.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

2. A mean act; as, to be guilty of *meanness*. *Goldsmith.*

Mean'-spir'it-ed (mēn'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Of a mean spirit; base; groveling. — **Mean'-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Meant (mĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Mean.

Mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), **Mean'while'** (-hwīl'), *n.* The intervening time; as, in the *meantime* (or *mean time*).

Mean'time', Mean'while', *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval.

Mear (mēr), *n.* A boundary. See Mere. [*Obs.*]

Mease (mēs *or* mēz), *n.* [Cf. G. *mass* measure.] Five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mea'sel-ry (mē'z'l-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *meselrie*, OF. *meselerie*. See 1st Measle.] Leprosy. [*Obs.*] *R. of Brunne.*

Mea'sle (mē'z'l), *n.* [OE. *mesel*, OF. *mesel*, LL. *misellus*, L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim. of *miser*. See Miser.] A leper. [*Obs.*] [Written also *meazel*, and *mesel*.] *Wyclif* (*Matt.* x. 8).

Mea'sle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tapeworm larva. See 2d Measles, 4.

Mea'sled (mē'z'ld), *a.* [See 2d Measles.] Infected or spotted with measles, as pork. — **Mea'sled-ness,** *n.*

Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* [From 1st Measle.] Leprosy; also, a leper. [*Obs.*]

Mea'sles, *n.; pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1, 2, & 3. [D. *mazelen*; akin to G. *masern*, pl., and E. *mazer*, and orig. meaning, little spots. See Mazer.] **1.** (*Med.*) A contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised above the surface, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubeola.

Measles commences with the ordinary symptoms of fever. *Am. Cyc.*

2. (*Veter. Med.*) A disease of cattle and swine in which the flesh is filled with the embryos of different varieties of the tapeworm.

3. A disease of trees. [*Obs.*]

4. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of any tapeworm (*Tænia*) in the cysticercus stage, when contained in meat. Called also *bladder worms.*

Measles (Young of Tapeworm) in a small piece of Ham. Somewhat enlarged.

Mea'sly (mē'zlў), *a.* **1.** Infected with measles.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Containing larval tapeworms; —said of pork and beef.

Meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *mesurable*, L. *mensurabilis.* See MEASURE, and cf. MENSURABLE.]

1. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

2. Moderate; temperate; not excessive.

Of his diet *measurable* was he. *Chaucer.*

— Meas'ur-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Meas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

Yet do it *measurably*, as it becometh Christians. *Latimer.*

Meas'ure (mĕzh'ŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *mesure*, F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri, mensus*, to measure; akin to *metrum* poetical measure, Gr. *μέτρον*, E. *meter.* Cf. IMMENSE, MENSURATION, METE to measure.] **1.** A standard of dimension; a fixed unit of quantity or extent; an extent or quantity in the fractions or multiples of which anything is estimated and stated; hence, a rule by which anything is adjusted or judged.

2. An instrument by means of which size or quantity is measured, as a graduated line, rod, vessel, or the like.

False ells and *measures* be brought all clean adown. *R. of Gloucester.*

3. The dimensions or capacity of anything, reckoned according to some standard; size or extent, determined and stated; estimated extent; as, to take one's *measure* for a coat.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea. *Job* xi. 9.

4. The contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured; a quantity determined by a standard; a stated or limited quantity or amount.

It is like leaven which a woman took and hid in three *measures* of meal. *Luke* xiii. 21.

5. Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds; moderation; due restraint; esp. in the phrases, *in measure; with measure; without* or *beyond measure.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure.* *Is.* v. 14.

6. Determined extent, not to be exceeded; limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like; due proportion.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days. *Ps.* xxxix. 4.

7. The quantity determined by measuring, especially in buying and selling; as, to give good or full *measure.*

8. Undefined quantity; extent; degree.

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. Regulated division of movement: (*a*) (*Dancing*) A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the accompanying music is performed; but, especially, a slow and stately dance, like the minuet. (*b*) (*Mus.*) (1) The group or grouping of beats, caused by the regular recurrence of accented beats. (2) The space between two bars. See BEAT, TRIPLE, QUADRUPLE, SEXTUPLE, *Compound time*, under COMPOUND, *a.*, and FIGURE. (*c*) (*Poetry*) The manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or long and short syllables; meter; rhythm; hence, a foot; as, a poem in iambic *measure.*

10. (*Arith.*) A number which is contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder; as in the phrases, the *common measure*, the *greatest common measure*, etc., of two or more numbers.

11. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end; an act designed for the accomplishment of an object; as, political *measures;* prudent *measures;* an inefficient *measure.*

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

12. The act of measuring; measurement. *Shak.*

13. *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata; as, coal *measures;* lead *measures.*

Lineal, *or* **Long, measure,** measure of length; **the measure** of lines or distances. **— Liquid measure,** the measure of liquids. **— Square measure,** the measure of the superficial area of surfaces in square units, as inches, feet, miles, etc. **— To have hard measure,** to have harsh treatment meted out to one; to be harshly or oppressively dealt with. **— To take measures,** to make preparations; to provide means. **— To take one's measure,** to measure one, as for a garment; hence, to form an opinion of one's disposition, character, ability, etc. **— To tread a measure,** to dance in the style so called. See 9 (*a*).

Say to her, we have measured many miles
To tread a measure with her on this grass. *Shak.*

Meas'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEASURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEASURING.] [F. *mesurer*, L. *mensurare.* See MEASURE, *n.*] **1.** To ascertain by use of a measuring instrument; to compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a certain rule or standard; to take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; to judge of; to value; to appraise.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee? *Milton.*

2. To serve as the measure of; as, the thermometer *measures* changes of temperature.

3. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shak.*

4. To adjust by a rule or standard.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To allot or distribute by measure; to set off or apart by measure; — often with *out* or *off.*

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matt.* vii. 2.

That portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun. *Addison.*

To measure swords with one, to try another's skill in the use of the sword; hence, figuratively, to match one's abilities against an antagonist's.

Meas'ure (mĕzh'ŭr; 135), *v. i.* **1.** To make a measurement or measurements.

2. To result, or turn out, on measuring; as, the grain *measures* well; the pieces *measure* unequally.

3. To be of a certain size or quantity, or to have a certain length, breadth, or thickness, or a certain capacity according to a standard measure; as, cloth *measures* three fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* three feet in diameter.

Meas'ured (mĕzh'ŭrd), *a.* Regulated or determined by a standard; hence, equal; uniform; graduated; limited; moderated; as, he walked with *measured* steps; he expressed himself in no *measured* terms. **— Meas'ured-ly,** *adv.*

Meas'ure-less (-ŭr-lĕs), *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. **— Meas'ure-less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Boundless; limitless; endless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

Meas'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act or result of measuring; mensuration; as, *measurement* is required.

2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring; as, its *measurement* is five acres.

Meas'ur-er (-ŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

Meas'ur-ing, *a.* Used in, or adapted for, ascertaining measurements, or dividing by measure.

Measuring faucet, a faucet which permits only a given quantity of liquid to pass each time it is opened, or one by means of which the liquid which passes can be measured. **— Measuring worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of any geometrid moth. See GEOMETRID.

Meat (mēt), *n.* [OE. *mete*, AS. *mete;* akin to OS. *mat*, *meti*, D. *met* hashed meat, G. *mettwurst* sausage, OHG. *maz* food, Icel. *matr*, Sw. *mat*, Dan. *mad*, Goth. *mats.* Cf. MAST fruit, MUSH.] **1.** Food, in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast. Hence, the edible part of anything; as, the *meat* of a lobster, a nut, or an egg. *Chaucer.*

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, . . . to you it shall be for *meat.* *Gen.* i. 29.

Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you. *Gen.* ix. 3.

2. The flesh of animals used as food; esp., animal muscle; as, a breakfast of bread and fruit without *meat.*

3. Specifically, dinner; the chief meal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Meat biscuit. See under BISCUIT. **— Meat earth** (*Mining*), vegetable mold. *Raymond.* **— Meat fly.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Flesh fly*, under FLESH. **— Meat offering** (*Script.*), an offering of food, esp. of a cake made of flour with salt and oil. **— To go to meat,** to go to a meal. [*Obs.*] **— To sit at meat,** to sit at the table in taking food.

Meat, *v. t.* To supply with food. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

His shield well lined, his horses *meated* well. *Chapman.*

Me-a'tal (mē-ā'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a meatus; resembling a meatus. *Owen.*

Meat'ed (mēt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Fed; fattened. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

2. Having (such) meat; — used chiefly in composition; as, thick-*meated.*

Meath, Meathe (mēth), *n.* [See MEAD.] A sweet liquor; mead. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Milton.*

Meat'i-ness (mēt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being meaty.

Meat'less, *a.* Having no meat; without food. "Leave these beggars *meatless.*" *Sir T. More.*

Me-at'o-scope (mē-ăt'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Meatus* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) A speculum for examining a natural passage, as the urethra.

Me-at'o-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*Meatus* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for cutting into the urethra so as to enlarge its orifice.

‖ **Me-a'tus** (mē-ā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.;* E. *pl.* MEATUSES (-ĕz). [L., a going, passage, fr. *meare* to go.] (*Anat.*) A natural passage or canal; as, the external auditory *meatus.* See *Illust.* of EAR.

Meat'y (mēt'ў), *a.* Abounding in meat.

Meaw (mū), *n.* The sea mew. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Meaw, *v. i.* See MEW, to cry as a cat.

Meawl (mūl), *v. i.* See MEWL, and MIAUL.

Mea'zel (mē'z'l), *n.* See 1st MEASLE. [*Obs.*]

Meaz'ling (mēz'lĭng), *a.* Falling in small drops; mistling; mizzling. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Me'bles (mē'bl'z), *n. pl.* See MOEBLES. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Me-ca'te** (mȧ-kȧ'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A rope of hair or of maguey fiber, for tying horses, etc. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Mec'ca-wee' (mĕk'kȧ-wē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mecca, in Arabia. **—** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mecca.

Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mécanique* mechanics. See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1.** The art of the application of the laws of motion or force to construction. [*Obs.*]

2. A mechanician; an artisan; an artificer; one who practices any mechanic art; one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools, or instruments.

An art quite lost with our *mechanics.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *mécanique*, L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*, fr. *μηχανή* a machine. See MACHINE.] **1.** Having to do with the application of the laws of motion in the art of constructing or making things; of or pertaining to mechanics; mechanical; as, the *mechanic* arts. "These *mechanic* philosophers." *Ray.*

Mechanic slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a mechanic or artificer, or to the class of artisans; hence, rude; common; vulgar.

To make a god, a hero, or a king
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

Sometimes he ply'd the strong, *mechanic* tool. *Thomson.*

3. Base. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Me-chan'ic-al (mē-kăn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [From MECHANIC, *a.*]

1. Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; pertaining to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as distinguished from *mental, vital, chemical*, etc.; as, *mechanical* principles; a *mechanical* theory; *mechanical* deposits.

2. Of or pertaining to a machine or to machinery or tools; made or formed by a machine or with tools; as, *mechanical* precision; *mechanical* products.

We have also divers *mechanical* arts. *Bacon.*

3. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or emotion; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; as, *mechanical* singing; *mechanical* verses; *mechanical* service.

4. Made and operated by interaction of forces without a directing intelligence; as, a *mechanical* universe.

5. Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. See the 2d Note under GEOMETRIC.

Mechanical effect, effective power; useful work exerted, as by a machine, in a definite time. **— Mechanical engineering.** See the Note under ENGINEERING. **— Mechanical maneuvers** (*Mil.*), the application of mechanical appliances to the mounting, dismounting, and moving of artillery. *Farrow.* **— Mechanical philosophy,** the principles of mechanics applied to the investigation of physical phenomena. **— Mechanical powers,** certain simple instruments, such as the lever and its modifications (the wheel and axle and the pulley), the inclined plane with its modifications (the screw and the wedge), which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*, and are used separately or in combination. **— Mechanical solution** (*Math.*), a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses, or other instruments.

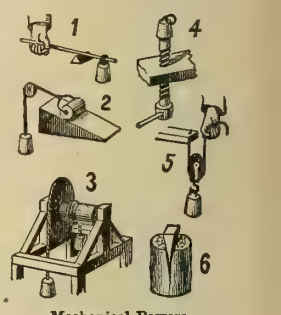

Mechanical Powers.

1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

Me-chan'ic-al, *n.* A mechanic. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Me-chan'ic-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become mechanical.

Me-chan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a mechanical manner.

Me-chan'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mechanical.

Mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanicien.* See MECHANIC.] One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist. *Boyle.*

Me-chan'i-co-chem'ic-al (mē-kăn'ĭ-kō-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry; — said especially of those sciences which treat of such phenomena as seem to depend on the laws both of mechanics and chemistry, as electricity and magnetism.

Me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique.*] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

☞ That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics;* that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics.* The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous. It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often, used distinctively of *solid* bodies only. The mechanics of *liquid* bodies is called also *hydrostatics*, or *hydrodynamics*, according as the laws of rest or of motion are considered. The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics.* The mechanics of fluids in motion, with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results, constitutes *hydraulics.*

Animal mechanics (*Physiol.*), that portion of physiology which has for its object the investigation of the laws of equilibrium and motion in the animal body. The most important mechanical principle is that of the lever, the bones forming the arms of the levers, the contractile muscles the power, the joints the fulcra or points of support, while the weight of the body or of the individual limbs constitutes the weight or resistance. **— Applied mechanics,** the principles of abstract mechanics applied to human art; also, the practical application of the laws of matter and motion to the construction of machines and structures of all kinds.

Mech'an-ism (mĕk'an-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanisme*, L. *mechanisma.* See MECHANIC.] **1.** The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the *mechanism* of a watch; the *mechanism* of a sewing machine; the *mechanism* of a seed pod.

2. Mechanical operation or action.

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident. *Bentley.*

3. (*Kinematics*) An ideal machine; a combination of movable bodies constituting a machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements.

Mech'an-ist, *n.* **1.** A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.

2. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.

Mech'an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MECHANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MECHANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *mécaniser.*] To cause to be mechanical. *Shelley.*

Mech'an-o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *μηχανή* machine

+ *-graph.*] One of a number of copies of anything multiplied mechanically.

Mech'an-e-graph'ic (mĕk'ăn-ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Treating of mechanics. [*R.*]

2. Written, copied, or recorded by machinery; produced by mechanography; as, a *mechanographic* record of changes of temperature; *mechanographic* prints.

Mech'an-og'ra-phist (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of works of art.

Mech'an-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The art of mechanically multiplying copies of a writing, or any work of art.

Mech'an-ur'gy (mĕk'ăn-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + the root of ἔργον work.] That branch of science which treats of moving machines.

Mech'i-tar-ist (mĕk'ĭ-tär-ĭst), *n.* [From *Mechitar*, an Armenian, who founded the congregation in the early part of the eighteenth century.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious congregation of the Roman Catholic Church devoted to the improvement of Armenians.

Mech'lin (mĕk'lĭn), *n.* A kind of lace made at, or originating in, *Mechlin*, in Belgium.

Me-cho'a-can (mē-chō'ȧ-kăn; Sp. mȧ-chō'ȧ-kän'), *n.* A species of jalap, of very feeble properties, said to be obtained from the root of a species of *Convolvulus* (*C. Mechoacan*); — so called from *Michoacan*, in Mexico, whence it is obtained.

Meck-e'li-an (mĕk-ē'lĭ-*an*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or discovered by, J. F. *Meckel*, a German anatomist.

Meckelian cartilage, the cartilaginous rod which forms the axis of the mandible; — called also *Meckel's cartilage.*

Mec'o-nate (mĕk'ō-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *méconate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of meconic acid.

Me-con'ic (mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μηκωνικός belonging to the poppy, fr. μήκων the poppy: cf. F. *méconique.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the poppy or opium; specif. (*Chem.*), designating an acid related to aconitic acid, found in opium and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Me-con'i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium, and extracted as a yellow amorphous substance which is easily decomposed.

‖ **Mec'o-nid'i-um** (mĕk'ō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. μήκων a poppy. So called in allusion to the shape of the seed capsules of the poppy.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of gonophore produced by hydroids of the genus *Gonothyræa.* It has tentacles, and otherwise resembles a free medusa, but remains attached by a pedicel.

Mec'o-nin (mĕk'ō-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *méconine.*] (*Chem.*) A substance regarded as an anhydride of meconinic acid, existing in opium and extracted as a white crystalline substance. Also erroneously called *meconina*, *meconia*, etc., as though it were an alkaloid.

Mec'o-nin'ic (mĕk'ō-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid which occurs in opium, and which may be obtained by oxidizing narcotine.

‖ **Me-co'ni-um** (mē-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μηκώνιον, fr. μήκων poppy.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Opium. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The contents of the fetal intestine; hence, first excrement.

Med'al (mĕd'*al*), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, through (assumed) LL. *metalleus* made of metal. See Metal, and cf. Mail a piece of money.] A piece of metal in the form of a coin, struck with a device, and intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward.

Med'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Medaled (*-ald or -l'd*), or Medalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Medaling or Medalling.] To honor or reward with a medal. "*Medaled* by the king." *Thackeray.*

Med'al-et (*-al*-ĕt), *n.* A small medal.

Med'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *médailliste*, It. *medaglista.*] [Written also *medallist.*] **1.** A person that is skilled or curious in medals; a collector of medals. *Addison.*

2. A designer of medals. *Macaulay.*

3. One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

Me-dal'lic (mē-dăl'lĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a medal, or to medals. "Our *medallic* history." *Walpole.*

Me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia.* See Medal.] **1.** A large medal or memorial coin.

2. A circular or oval (or, sometimes, square) tablet bearing a figure or figures represented in relief.

Med'al-ur'gy (mĕd'*al*-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*Medal* + the root of Gr. ἔργον work.] The art of making and striking medals and coins. [Written also *medallurgy.*]

Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Meddled (*-d'ld*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Meddling (*-dlĭng*).] [OE. *medlen* to mix, OF. *medler*, *mesler*, F. *mêler*, LL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix. √271. See Mix, and cf. Medley, Mellay.] **1.** To mix; to mingle. [*Obs.*]

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Shak.*

2. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do; — in a good sense. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Study to be quiet, and to *meddle* with your own business. *Tyndale.*

3. To interest or engage one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs; specifically, to handle or disturb another's property without permission; — often followed by *with* or *in.*

Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 *Kings* xiv. 10.

The civil lawyers . . . have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

To meddle and make, to intrude one's self into another person's concerns. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To interpose; interfere; intermeddle.

Med'dle, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
"Wine *meddled* with gall." *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xxvii. 34).

Med'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

Med'dle-some (mĕd'd'l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive. — **Med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

Med'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Meddlesome. *Macaulay.*

Med'dling-ly, *adv.* In a meddling manner.

Mede (mēd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Media in Asia.

Mede, *n.* See 1st & 2d Mead, and Meed. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Me'di-a** (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of Medium.

‖ **Me'di-a**, *n.*; *pl.* Mediæ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.] (*Phonetics*) One of the sonant mutes β, δ, γ (*b*, *d*, *g*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages, so named as intermediate between the *tenues*, π, τ, κ (*p*, *t*, *k*), and the *aspiratæ* (aspirates) φ, θ, χ (*ph* or *f*, *th*, *ch*). Also called *middle mute*, or *medial*, and sometimes *soft mute.*

Me'di-a-cy (mē'dĭ-ȧ-sy), *n.* The state or quality of being mediate. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'val; 277), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age. See Middle, and Age.] Of or relating to the Middle Ages; as, *mediæval* architecture. [Written also *medieval.*]

Me'di-æ'val-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions and practices of the Middle Ages; a survival from the Middle Ages. [Written also *medievalism.*]

Me'di-æ'val-ist, *n.* One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with the spirit or forms of the Middle Ages. [Written also *medievalist.*]

Me'di-æ'val-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the Middle Ages; in accordance with mediævalism.

Me'di-æ'vals (-vȧlz), *n. pl.* The people who lived in the Middle Ages. *Ruskin.*

Me'di-al (mē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle: cf. F. *médial.* See Middle.] Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean; as, *medial* alligation.

Me'di-al, *n.* (*Phonetics*) See 2d Media.

‖ **Me'di-a-lu'na** (mē'dē-ȧ-lōō'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *media luna* half-moon.] (*Zoöl.*) See Half-moon.

Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius* middle. See Medial.] **1.** Being in the middle; running through the middle; as, a *median* groove.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Situated in the middle; lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves; — said of unpaired organs and parts; as, *median* coverts.

Median line. (*a*) (*Anat.*) Any line in the mesial plane; specif., either of the lines in which the mesial plane meets the surface of the body. (*b*) (*Geom.*) The line drawn from an angle of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side; any line having the nature of a diameter. — Median plane (*Anat.*), the mesial plane. — Median point (*Geom.*), the point where the three median lines of a triangle mutually intersect.

Me'di-an, *n.* (*Geom.*) A median line or point.

Me'di-ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *medians*, p. p. of *mediare* to halve: cf. It. *mediante*, F. *médiante.*] (*Mus.*) The third above the keynote; — so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Me'di-as-ti'nal (mē'dĭ-ăs-tī'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a mediastinum.

Me'di-as'tine (mē'dĭ-ăs'tĭn), } *n.* [NL. *mediasti-*
‖ **Me'di-as-ti'num** (-ăs-tī'nŭm), } *num*, fr. L. *medius* middle; cf. *mediastinus* helper, a menial servant, LL. *mediastinus* equiv. to *medius*: cf. F. *médiastin.*] (*Anat.*) A partition; a septum; specifically, the folds of the pleura (and the space included between them) which divide the thorax into a right and left cavity. The space included between these folds of the pleura, called the *mediastinal space*, contains the heart and gives passage to the esophagus and great blood vessels.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle. See Mid, and cf. Moiety.] **1.** Being between the two extremes; middle; interposed; intervening; intermediate. *Prior.*

2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument; not direct or immediate; acting or suffering through an intervening agent or condition.

3. Gained or effected by a medium or condition. *Bacon.*

An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Me'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mediated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mediating.] [LL. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare* to mediate. See Mediate, *a.*] **1.** To be in the middle, or between two; to intervene. [*R.*]

2. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each, esp. for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation or agreement; as, to *mediate* between nations.

Me'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To effect by mediation or interposition; to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means; as, to *mediate* a peace.

2. To divide into two equal parts. [*R.*] *Holder.*

Me'di-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause or agent; not directly or primarily; by means; — opposed to *immediately.*

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B. In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone.*

Me'di-ate-ness, *n.* The state of being mediate.

Me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *mediacioun*, F. *médiation.* See Mediate, *a.*] **1.** The act of mediating; action or relation of anything interposed; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument; interposition; intervention.

The soul [acts] by the *mediation* of these passions. *South.*

2. Hence, specifically, agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another; intercession. *Bacon.*

Me'di-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to mediation; used in mediation; as, *mediative* efforts. *Beaconsfield.*

Me'di-at'i-za'tion (-āt'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *médiatisation.*] The act of mediatizing.

Me'di-a-tize (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mediatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mediatizing.] [Cf. F. *médiatiser.*] To cause to act through an agent or to hold a subordinate position; to annex; — specifically applied to the annexation during the former German empire of a smaller German state to a larger, while allowing it a nominal sovereignty, and its prince his rank.

The misfortune of being a *mediatized* prince. *Beaconsfield.*

Me'di-a'tor (mē'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *mediator*: cf. F. *médiateur.*] One who mediates; especially, one who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them; hence, an intercessor.

For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 *Tim.* ii. 5.

Me'di-a-to'ri-al (-ȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mediator, or to mediation; mediatory; as, a *mediatorial* office. — **Me'di-a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

My measures were . . . healing and *mediatorial*. *Burke.*

Me'di-a'tor-ship (mē'dĭ-ā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or character of a mediator.

Me'di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Mediatorial.

Me'di-a'tress (-ā'trĕs), } *n.* [L. *mediatrix*, f. of *me-*
Me'di-a'trix (-trĭks), } *diator*: cf. F. *médiatrice.*] A female mediator.

Med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, Gr. μηδική (sc. πόα) a kind of clover introduced from *Media*, from Μηδικός Median.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Medicago.* The black medic is the *Medicago lupulina*; the purple medic, or lucern, is *M. sativa.*

Med'ic, *a.* [L. *medicus.*] Medical. [*R.*]

Med'i-ca-ble (mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis*, from *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal, fr. *medicus* physician. See Medical.] Capable of being medicated; admitting of being cured or healed.

Med'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, fr. *mederi* to heal; cf. Zend *madha* medical science, wisdom, Gr. μανθάνειν to learn, E. *mind*: cf. F. *médical.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, the art of healing disease, or the science of medicine; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services; a *medical* dictionary; *medical* jurisprudence.

2. Containing medicine; used in medicine; medicinal; as, the *medical* properties of a plant.

Med'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical manner; with reference to healing, or to the principles of the healing art.

Med'i-ca-ment (-ĭ-kȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal: cf. F. *médicament.* See Medicable.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

Med'i-ca-men'tal (-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to medicaments or healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments. — **Med'i-ca-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Med'i-cas'ter (mĕd'ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *médicastre.* See Medical.] A quack. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

Med'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Medicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Medicating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *medicatus*, p. p. of *medicare*, *medicari.* See Medicable.] **1.** To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal: to drug. "*Medicated* waters." *Arbuthnot.*

2. To treat with medicine.

Med'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *medicatio*: cf. F. *médication.*] The act or process of medicating.

Med'i-ca-tive (mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Medicinal; acting like a medicine.

Med'i-ce'an (mĕd'ĭ-sē'*an*), *a.* Of or relating to the Medici, a noted Italian family; as, the *Medicean* Venus.

Medicean planets (*Astron.*), a name given by Galileo to the satellites of Jupiter.

Me-dic'i-na-ble (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Medicinal; having the power of healing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Me-dic'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *medicinalis*: cf. F. *médicinal.* See Medicine.] **1.** Having curative or palliative properties; used for the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* tinctures, plants, or springs.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to medicine; medical.

Me-dic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a medicinal manner.

Med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; 277), *n.* [L. *medicina* (sc. *ars*), fr. *medicinus* medical, fr. *medicus*: cf. F. *médecine.* See Medical.] **1.** The science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease.

2. Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; a remedial agent; a remedy; physic.

By *medicine*, life may be prolonged. *Shak.*

3. A philter or love potion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. [F. *médecin.*] A physician. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Medicine bag, a charm; — so called among the North American Indians, or in works relating to them. — Medicine man (among the North American Indians), a person who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and regulate the weather by the arts of magic. — Medicine seal, a small gem or paste engraved with reversed characters, to serve as a seal. Such seals were used by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines.

Med'i-cine, *v. t.* To give medicine to; to affect as a medicine does; to remedy; to cure. "*Medicine* thee to that sweet sleep." *Shak.*

Med'i-co-le'gal (mĕd'ĭ-kō-lē'*gal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to law as affected by medical facts.

Med'i-com'mis-sure (-kŏm'mĭ-shụr), *n.* [L. *medius* middle + E. *commissure.*] (*Anat.*) A large transverse commissure in the third ventricle of the brain; the middle or soft commissure. *B. G. Wilder.*

‖ **Med'i-cor'nu** (-kôr'nū), *n.*; *pl.* Medicornua (-nū-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle + *cornu* horn.] (*Anat.*) The middle or inferior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

Med'ics (mĕd'ĭks), *n.* Science of medicine. [*Obs.*]

Me-dī'e-ty (mē-dī'ē-tў), *n.* [L. *medietas.*] The middle part; half; moiety. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Me'di-e'val, Me'di-e'val-ism, Me'di-e'val-ist. Same as Mediæval, Mediævalism, etc.

Me-di'na op'och (mē-dī'nȧ ŏp'ŏk). [From *Medina* in New York.] (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Niagara

period in the American upper Silurian, characterized by the formations known as the Oneida conglomerate, and the Medina sandstone. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Me-dī'no (mē-dē'nō), *n.* Same as PARA.

Me'di-o'cral (mē'dĭ-ō'kral), *a.* Mediocre. [*R.*]

Me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kĕr), *a.* [F. *médiocre*, L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle. See MID.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; ordinary. "A very *mediocre* poet." *Pope.*

Me'di-o'cre, *n.* **1.** A mediocre person. [*R.*]

2. A young monk who was excused from performing a portion of a monk's duties. *Shipley.*

Me'di-o'crist (-krĭst), *n.* A mediocre person. [*R.*]

Me'di-oc'ri-ty (-ŏk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *médiocrité*, L. *mediocritas*.] **1.** The quality of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. "A *mediocrity* of success." *Bacon.*

2. Moderation; temperance. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Me'di-o-sta-pe'di-al (-ō-stā-pē'dĭ-al), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + E. *stapedial*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to that part of the columella of the ear which, in some animals, connects the stapes with the other parts of the columella. — *n.* The mediostapedial part of the columella.

Me'di-ox'u-mous (-ŏks'ū-mŭs), *a.* [L. *medioxumus* middlemost.] Intermediate. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Med'i-tance (mĕd'ĭ-tans), *n.* Meditation. [*Obs.*]

Med'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEDITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEDITATING.] [L. *meditatus*, p. p. of *meditari* to meditate; cf. Gr. *μανθάνειν* to learn, E. *mind*.] To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell on anything in thought; to think seriously; to muse; to cogitate; to reflect *Jer. Taylor.*

In his law doth he *meditate* day and night. *Ps.* i. 2.

Med'i-tate, *v. t.* **1.** To contemplate; to keep the mind fixed upon; to study. "Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things." *Ecclus.* xiv. 20.

2. To purpose; to intend; to design; to plan by revolving in the mind; as, to *meditate* a war.

I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington.*

Syn. — To consider; ponder; weigh; revolve; study. — To MEDITATE, CONTEMPLATE, INTEND. We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made. To *intend* is stronger, implying that we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer. A general *meditates* an attack upon the enemy; he *contemplates* or *intends* undertaking it at the earliest convenient season.

Med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *meditacioun*, F. *méditation*, fr. L. *meditatio*.] **1.** The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation; reflection; musing.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight. *Ps.* xix. 14.

2. Thought; — without regard to kind. [*Obs.*]

With wings as swift
As *meditation* or the thoughts of love. *Shak.*

Med'i-ta'tist, *n.* One who is given to meditation.

Med'i-ta-tive (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *meditativus*: cf. F. *méditatif*.] Disposed to meditate, or to meditation; as, a *meditative* man; a *meditative* mood. — **Med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Med'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (mĕd'ĭ-tĕr-rā'nē-an), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus*; *medius* middle + *terra* land. See MID, and TERRACE.] **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.

2. Inland; remote from the ocean. [*Obs.*]

Cities, as well *mediterranean* as maritime. *Holland.*

3. Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea; as, *Mediterranean* trade; a *Mediterranean* voyage.

Med'i-ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inland. *Sir T. Browne.*

Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MEDIA (-à), E. MEDIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. *medium* the middle, fr. *medius* middle. See MID, and cf. MEDIUS.] **1.** That which lies in the middle, or between other things; intervening body or quantity. Hence, specifically: (*a*) Middle place or degree; mean.

The just *medium* . . . lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

(*b*) (*Math.*) See MEAN. (*c*) (*Logic*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection.

2. A substance through which an effect is transmitted from one thing to another; as, air is the common *medium* of sound. Hence: The condition upon which any event or action occurs; necessary means of motion or action; that through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; specifically, in animal magnetism, spiritualism, etc., a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*. *Denham.*

3. An average. [*R.*]

A *medium* of six years of war, and six years of peace. *Burke.*

4. A trade name for printing and writing paper of certain sizes. See PAPER.

5. (*Paint.*) The liquid vehicle with which dry colors are ground and prepared for application.

Circulating medium, a current medium of exchange, whether coin, bank notes, or government notes. — Ethereal medium (*Physics*), the ether. — Medium of exchange, that which is used for effecting an exchange of commodities — money or current representatives of money.

Me'di-um, *a.* Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial; as, a horse of *medium* size; a decoction of *medium* strength.

Me'di-um-sized' (-sīzd'), *a.* Having a medium size; as, a *medium-sized* man.

‖ **Me'di-us** (mē'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MEDII (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle. See MEDIUM.] (*Anat.*) The third or middle finger; the third digit, or that which corresponds to it.

Med'lar (mĕd'lĕr), *n.* [OE. *medler* medlar tree, OF. *meslier*, F. *néflier*, L. *mespilum*, *mespilus*, Gr. *μέσπιλον*, *μεσπίλη*. Cf. NASEBERRY.] A tree of the genus *Mespilus* (*M. Germanica*); also, the fruit of the tree. The fruit is something like a small apple, but has a bony endocarp. When first gathered the flesh is hard and austere, and it is not eaten until it has begun to decay.

Medlar. *a* Leaves and Flower; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

Japan medlar (*Bot.*), the loquat. See LOQUAT. — **Neapolitan medlar** (*Bot.*), a kind of thorn tree (*Cratægus Azarolus*); also, its fruit.

Med'le (-lĕ), *v. t.* [See MEDDLE.] To mix; to mingle; to meddle. [Written also *medly*.] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Med'ley (-lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). [OE. *medlee*, OF. *meslée*, *medlée*, *mellée*, F. *mêlée*. See MEDDLE, and cf. MÊLÉE, MELLAY.] **1.** A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients, usually inharmonious; a jumble; a hodgepodge; — often used contemptuously.

This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, reconcilements, wars. *W. Walsh.*

2. The confusion of a hand to hand battle; a brisk, hand to hand engagement; a mêlée. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. (*Mus.*) A composition of passages detached from several different compositions; a potpourri.

☞ *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, *potpourri* to instrumental, compositions.

4. A cloth of mixed colors. *Fuller.*

Med'ley, *a.* **1.** Mixed; of mixed material or color. [*Obs.*] "A *medlé* coat." *Chaucer.*

2. Mingled; confused. *Dryden.*

Med'ly (-lȳ), *v. t.* See MEDLE. *Johnson.*

‖ **Mé'doc'** (F. mā'dŏk'; E. mā-dŏk'), *n.* [Cf. MAYDUKE.] A class of claret wines, including several varieties, from the district of Médoc in the department of Gironde.

Med're-gal (mĕd'rē-găl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BONITO, 3.

Med'rick (mĕd'rĭk), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of gull or tern. [*Prov.*] *Lowell.*

Me-dul'la (mē-dŭl'là), *n.* [L.] **1.** Marrow; pith; hence, essence. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. (*Anat.*) The marrow of bones; the deep or inner portion of an organ or part; as, the *medulla*, or medullary substance, of the kidney; specifically, the medulla oblongata.

3. (*Bot.*) A soft cellular tissue, occupying the center of the stem or branch of a plant; pith.

‖ **Medulla oblongata** [L., oblong medulla] (*Anat.*), the posterior part of the brain connected with the spinal cord. It includes all the hindbrain except the cerebellum and pons, and from it a large part of the cranial nerves arise. It controls very largely respiration, circulation, swallowing, and other functions, and is the most vital part of the brain; — called also *bulb of the spinal cord*. See BRAIN.

Me-dul'lar (-lĕr), *a.* See MEDULLARY.

Med'ul-la-ry (mĕd'ŭl-lā-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *medullaris*, fr. *medulla* marrow: cf. F. *médullaire*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or medulla. (*b*) Pertaining to the medulla oblongata.

2. (*Bot.*) Filled with spongy pith; pithy.

Medullary groove (*Anat.*), a groove, in the epiblast of the vertebrate blastoderm, the edges of which unite, making a tube (the medullary canal) from which the brain and spinal cord are developed. — Medullary rays (*Bot.*), the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, which pass from the pith to the bark. — Medullary sheath (*Anat.*), the layer of white semifluid substance (myelin), between the primitive sheath and axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber.

Me-dul'la-ted (me-dŭl'lā-tĕd), *a.* (*Anat.*) Furnished with a medulla or marrow, or with a medullary sheath; as, a *medullated* nerve fiber.

Me-dul'lin (mē-dŭl'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *médulline*.] (*Bot. Chem.*) A variety of lignin or cellulose found in the medulla, or pith, of certain plants. Cf. LIGNIN, and CELLULOSE.

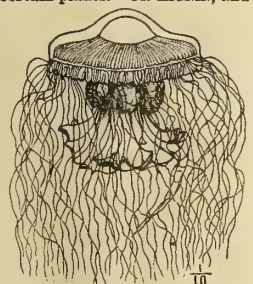
Covered-eyed Medusa (*Callinema ornata*) of the New England coast.

‖ **Me-du'sa** (mē-dū'sà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Gorgon; or one of the Gorgons whose hair was changed into serpents, after which all who looked upon her were turned into stone.

2. [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] (*Zoöl.*) Any free-swimming acaleph; a jellyfish.

☞ The larger *medusæ* belong to the Discophora, and are sometimes called *covered-eyed medusæ*; others, known as *naked-eyed medusæ*, belong to the Hydroidea, and are usually developed by budding from hydroids. See DISCOPHORA, HYDROIDEA, and HYDROMEDUSA.

Medusa bud (*Zoöl.*), one of the buds of a hydroid, destined to develop into a gonophore or medusa. See ATHECATA, and GONOTHECA. — Medusa's head. (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) An astrophyton. (*b*) (*Astron.*) A cluster of stars in the constellation Perseus. It contains the bright star Algol.

Me-du'si-an (-sĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A medusa.

Me-du'si-form (mē-dū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Medusa* + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a medusa in shape or structure.

Me-du'soid (-soid), *a.* [*Medusa* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like a medusa; having the fundamental structure of a medusa, but without a locomotive disk; — said of the sessile gonophores of hydroids. — *n.* A sessile gonophore. See *Illust.* under GONOSOME.

Meech (mēch), *v. i.* See MICH. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Meed (mēd), *n.* [OE. *mede*, AS. *mēd*, *meord*; akin to OS. *mēda*, OHG. *miata*, *mieta*, G. *miethe* hire, Goth. *mizdō* reward, Bohem. & Russ. *mzda*, Gr. *μισθός*, Skr. *mīdha*. √276.] **1.** That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Spenser.*

2. Merit or desert; worth.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*

3. A gift; also, a bribe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Meed, *v. t.* **1.** To reward; to repay. [*Obs.*] *Wyatt.*

2. To deserve; to merit. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Meed'ful (-fụl), *a.* Worthy of meed, reward, or recompense; meritorious. "*Meedful* works." *Wyclif.*

Meed'ful-ly, *adv.* According to merit; suitably.

Meek (mēk), *a.* [*Compar.* MEEKER (-ẽr); *superl.* MEEKEST.] [OE. *mek*, *meoc*; akin to Icel. *mjūkr* mild, soft, Sw. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*, D. *muik*, Goth. *mukamōdei* gentleness.] **1.** Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; forbearing; submissive.

Now the man Moses was very *meek*. *Num.* xii. 3.

2. Evincing mildness of temper, or patience; characterized by mildness or patience; as, a *meek* answer; a *meek* face. "Her *meek* prayer." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Gentle; mild; soft; yielding; pacific; unassuming; humble. See GENTLE.

Meek, Meek'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make meek; to nurture in gentleness and humility. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Meek'ly, *adv.* In a meek manner. *Spenser.*

Meek'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being meek.

Meer (mēr), *a.* Simple; unmixed. See MERE, *a.* [*Obs.*]

Meer, *n.* See MERE, a lake.

Meer, *n.* A boundary. See MERE.

‖ **Meer'kat** (mēr'kăt), *n.* [D.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African carnivore (*Cynictis penicillata*), allied to the ichneumons.

Meer'schaum (mēr'shạm; 277), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam; *meer* sea + *schaum* foam; but it perh. is a corruption of the Tartaric name *myrsen*. Cf. MERE a lake, and SCUM.] **1.** (*Min.*) A fine white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when in dry masses to float in water. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, and is obtained chiefly in Asia Minor. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc. Also called *sepiolite*.

2. A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

Meet (mēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEETING.] [OE. *meten*, AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to OS. *mōtian* to meet, Icel. *mæta*, Goth. *gamōtjan*. See MOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** To join, or come in contact with; esp., to come in contact with by approach from an opposite direction; to come upon or against, front to front, as distinguished from contact by following and overtaking.

2. To come in collision with; to confront in conflict; to encounter hostilely; as, they *met* the enemy and defeated them; the ship *met* opposing winds and currents.

3. To come into the presence of without contact; to come close to; to intercept; to come within the perception, influence, or recognition of; as, to *meet* a train at a junction; to *meet* carriages or persons in the street; to *meet* friends at a party; sweet sounds *met* the ear.

His daughter came out to *meet* him. *Judg.* xi. 34.

4. To perceive; to come to a knowledge of; to have personal acquaintance with; to experience; to suffer; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*

5. To come up to; to be even with; to equal; to match; to satisfy; to answer; as, to *meet* one's expectations; the supply *meets* the demand.

To meet half way, literally, to go half the distance between in order to meet (one); hence, figuratively, to yield or concede half of the difference in order to effect a compromise or reconciliation with.

Meet, *v. i.* **1.** To come together by mutual approach; esp., to come in contact, or into proximity, by approach from opposite directions; to join; to come face to face; to come in close relationship; as, we *met* in the street; two lines *meet* so as to form an angle.

O, when *meet* now
Such pairs in love and mutual honor joined! *Milton.*

2. To come together with hostile purpose; to have an encounter or conflict.

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us and worse our foes. *Milton.*

3. To assemble together; to congregate; as, Congress *meets* on the first Monday of December.

They . . . appointed a day to *meet* together. 2 *Macc.* xiv. 21.

4. To come together by mutual concessions; hence, to agree; to harmonize; to unite.

To meet with. (*a*) To light upon; to find; to come to; — often with the sense of unexpectedness.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To join; to unite in company. *Shak.* (*c*) To suffer unexpectedly; as, to *meet with* a fall; to *meet with* a loss. (*d*) To encounter; to be subjected to.

Prepare *to meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

(*e*) To obviate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Meet, *n.* An assembling together; esp., the assembling of huntsmen for the hunt; also, the persons who so assemble, and the place of meeting.

Meet, *a.* [OE. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS.

mæte moderate; akin to *gemet* fit, meet, *metan* to mete, and G. *mässig* moderate, *gemäss* fitting. See METE.] Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; qualified; convenient.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. *Luke* xv. 32.

To be meet with, to be even with; to be equal to. [*Obs.*]

Meet (mēt), *adv.* Meetly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Meet'en (-'n), *v. t.* To render fit. [*R.*]

Meet'er (-ēr), *n.* One who meets.

Meeth (mēth), *n.* Mead. See MEATHE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Meet'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming together; an assembling; as, the *meeting* of Congress.

2. A junction, crossing, or union; as, the *meeting* of the roads or of two rivers.

3. A congregation; a collection of people; a convention; as, a large *meeting;* an harmonious *meeting.*

4. An assembly for worship; as, to attend *meeting* on Sunday; — in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to the worshiping assemblies of Dissenters.

Syn. — Conference; assembly; company; convention; congregation; junction; confluence; union.

Meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house used as a place of worship; a church; — in England, applied only to a house so used by Dissenters.

Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

Meg- (měg-), **Meg'a-** (měg'ă-), **Meg'a-lo-** (-lō-). [Gr. μέγας, gen. μεγάλου, great.] Combining forms signifying: (*a*) *Great, extended, powerful;* as, *mega*scope, *mega*cosm. (*b*) (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.,* etc.) *A million times, a million of;* as, *mega*meter, a million meters; *mega*farad, a million farads; *meg*ohm, a million ohms.

Meg'a-ce-phal'ic (měg'ă-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*Mega-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] (*Biol.*) Large headed; — applied to animals, and to plants when they have large flower heads.

‖ **Me-gac'e-ros** (mē-găs'ē-rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέγας great + κέρας horn.] (*Paleon.*) The Irish elk.

Meg'a-chile (měg'ă-kīl), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. χείλος lip.] (*Zoöl.*) A leaf-cutting bee of the genus *Megachilus.* See *Leaf cutter,* under LEAF.

Meg'a-cosm (-kŏz'm), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. κόσμος world.] See MACROCOSM. *Croft.*

Meg'a-cou'lomb' (-kōō'lôn'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *coulomb.*] (*Elec.*) A million coulombs.

Meg'a-derm (měg'ă-dĕrm), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Old World blood-sucking bats of the genus *Megaderma.*

Meg'a-dyne (-dīn), *n.* [*Mega-* + *dyne.*] (*Physics*) One of the larger measures of force, amounting to one million dynes.

Meg'a-far'ad (měg'ă-făr'ăd), *n.* [*Mega-* + *farad.*] (*Elec.*) One of the larger measures of electrical capacity, amounting to one million farads; a macrofarad.

Meg'a-lerg (měg'ă-lĕrg), *n.* [*Megalo-* + *erg.*] (*Physics*) A million ergs; a megerg.

Meg'a-le'sian (-lē'shan), *a.* [L. *Megalesius,* fr. Gr. Μεγάλη the Great, a surname of Cybele, the Magna Mater.] Pertaining to, or in honor of, Cybele; as, the *Megalesian* games at Rome.

Meg'a-leth'o-scope (-lĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Mega-* + *alethoscope.*] An optical apparatus in which pictures are viewed through a large lens with stereoptical effects. It is often combined with the stereoscope.

Meg'a-lith (měg'ă-lĭth), *n.* [*Mega-* + *-lith:* cf. F. *mégalithe.*] A large stone; especially, a large stone used in ancient building. — **Meg'a-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Meg'a-lo- (měg'ă-lŏ-). See MEG-.

Meg'a-lo-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*Megalo-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) A large, flattened corpuscle, twice the diameter of the ordinary red corpuscle, found in considerable numbers in the blood in profound anæmia.

Meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (měg'ă-lō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + *mania.*] (*Pathol.*) A form of mental alienation in which the patient has grandiose delusions.

‖ **Meg'a-lon'yx** (měg'ă-lŏn'ĭks), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μέγας, μεγάλη, great + ὄνυξ claw.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct quaternary mammal, of great size, allied to the sloth.

Meg'a-loph'o-nous (měg'ă-lŏf'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [*Megalo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] Having a loud voice.

Meg'a-lop'o-lis (-lŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεγαλόπολις; μέγας, μεγάλη, great + πόλις city.] A chief city; a metropolis. [*R.*]

Meg'a-lops (měg'ă-lŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέγας, -άλου, large + ὤψ eye.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A larva, in a stage following the zoëa, in the development of most crabs. In this stage the legs and abdominal appendages have appeared, the abdomen is relatively long, and the eyes are large. Also used adjectively.

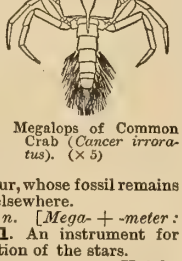

Megalops of Common Crab (*Cancer irroratus*). (× 5)

2. A large fish; the tarpum.

Meg'a-lop'sy-chy (-lŏp'sĭ-kĭ), *n.* [*Megalo-* + Gr. ψυχή soul, mind.] Greatness of soul. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Meg'a-lo-saur' (-ă-lō-sar'), ‖ **Meg'a-lo-sau'rus** (-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL. *megalosaurus,* fr. Gr. μέγας, μεγάλη, great + σαῦρος lizard: cf. F. *mégalosaure.*] (*Paleon.*) A gigantic carnivorous dinosaur, whose fossil remains have been found in England and elsewhere.

Me-gam'e-ter (mē-găm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Mega-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *mégamètre.*] (*Physics*) **1.** An instrument for determining longitude by observation of the stars.

2. A micrometer. [*R.*] *Knight.*

Meg'a-me'ter (měg'ă-mē'tĕr *or* mē-găm'ē-tĕr), *n.* **Meg'a-me'tre** [*Mega-* + *meter, metre,* n., 2.] In the metric system, one million meters, or one thousand kilometers.

Meg'am'père' (měg'ăm'pâr'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *ampère.*] (*Elec.*) A million ampères.

Meg'a-phone (měg'ă-fōn), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] A device to assist hearing, especially for conversation at long distances, consisting of large funnels connected with the ears by tubes. *Knight.*

‖ **Me-gaph'y-ton** (mē-găf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μέγας great + φυτόν plant.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of tree ferns with large, two-ranked leaves, or fronds.

Meg'a-pode (měg'ă-pōd), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large-footed, gallinaceous birds of the genera *Megapodius* and *Leipoa,* inhabiting Australia and other Pacific islands. See *Jungle fowl* (*b*) under JUNGLE, and LEIPOA.

Me-gap'o-lis (mē-găp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέγας great + πόλις city.] A metropolis. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Me-ga'ri-an (mē-gā'rĭ-an), **Me-gar'ic** (mē-găr'ĭk), *a.* Belonging, or pertaining, to Megara, a city of ancient Greece.

Megarian, *or* **Megaric, school,** a school of philosophy established at Megara, after the death of Socrates, by his disciples, and remarkable for its logical subtlety.

Meg'a-scope (měg'ă-skōp), *n.* [*Mega-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *mégascope.*] A modification of the magic lantern, used esp. for throwing a magnified image of an opaque object on a screen, solar or artificial light being used.

Meg'a-seme (měg'ă-sēm), *a.* [*Mega-* + Gr. σῆμα sign, mark: cf. F. *mégasème.*] (*Anat.*) Having the orbital index relatively large; having the orbits narrow transversely; — opposed to *microseme.*

Me-gass' (mē-găs'), **Me-gasse',** *n.* See BAGASSE.

Meg'as-thene (měg'ăs-thēn), *n.* [Gr. μέγας great + σθένος strength.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group which includes the higher orders of mammals, having a large size as a typical characteristic.

Meg'as-then'ic (-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a typically large size; belonging to the megasthenes.

Meg'a-stome (měg'ă-stōm), *n.* [Gr. μέγας great + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of univalve shells, having a large aperture or mouth.

Meg'a-there (měg'ă-thēr), ‖ **Meg'a-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *megatherium,* fr. Gr. μέγας great + θηρίον beast.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct gigantic quaternary mammal, allied to the ant-eaters and sloths. Its remains are found in South America.

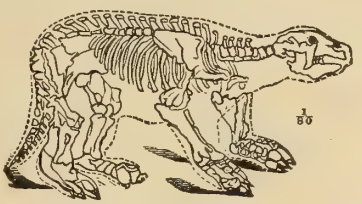

Megatherium Cuvieri.

Meg'a-the'roid (měg'ă-thē'roid), *n.* [*Megatherium* + *-oid.*] (*Paleon.*) One of a family of extinct edentates found in America. The family includes the megatherium, the megalonyx, etc.

Meg'a-volt' (měg'ă-vōlt'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *volt.*] (*Elec.*) One of the larger measures of electro-motive force, amounting to one million volts.

Meg'a-we'ber (-vā'bĕr), *n.* [*Mega-* + *weber.*] (*Elec.*) A million webers.

Meg'erg' (měg'ĕrg'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *erg.*] (*Physics*) One of the larger measures of work, amounting to one million ergs; — called also *megalerg.*

Me-gilp' (mē-gĭlp'), **Me-gilph'** (mē-gĭlf'), *n.* (*Paint.*) A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. [Written also *magilp,* and *magilph.*]

Meg'ohm' (měg'ōm'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *ohm.*] (*Elec.*) One of the larger measures of electrical resistance, amounting to one million ohms.

Me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [OE. *migrim, migrene,* F. *migraine,* LL. *hemigrania,* L. *hemicrania, hemicranium,* Gr. ἡμικρανία; ἡμι- half + κρανίον skull. See HEMI-, and CRANIUM, and cf. HEMICRANIA, MIGRAINE.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head.

2. A fancy; a whim; a freak; a humor; esp., in the plural, lowness of spirits.

These are his *megrims,* firks, and melancholies. *Ford.*

3. *pl.* (*Far.*) A sudden vertigo in a horse, succeeded sometimes by unconsciousness, produced by an excess of blood in the brain; a mild form of apoplexy. *Youatt.*

Me'grim, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The British smooth sole, or scaldfish (*Psetta arnoglossa*).

Mei-bo'mi-an (mī-bō'mĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, *Meibomius.*

Meibomian glands, the slender sebaceous glands of the eyelids, which discharge, through minute orifices in the edges of the lids, a fatty secretion serving to lubricate the adjacent parts.

Meine (mēn), *v. t.* See MENGE.

Mein'e (mēn'ē), **Mein'y** *n.* [OF. *maisniée, maisnie.* See MENIAL.] **1.** A family, including servants, etc.; household; retinue; train. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

2. Company; band; army. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mei'o-cene (mī'ŏ-sēn), *a.* (*Geol.*) See MIOCENE.

Mei'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller. So called in allusion to the low pyramids of the crystals.] (*Min.*) A member of the scapolite group, occurring in glassy crystals on Monte Somma, near Naples.

‖ **Mei-o'sis** (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μείωσις, fr. μειοῦν to make smaller, from μείων. See MEIONITE.] (*Rhet.*) Diminution; a species of hyperbole, representing a thing as being less than it really is.

Mei'o-stem'o-nous (mī'ŏ-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μείων smaller + στήμων warp, thread.] (*Bot.*) Having fewer stamens than the parts of the corolla.

‖ **Meis'ter-sing'er** (mīs'tĕr-sĭng'ĕr), *n.* [G.] See MASTERSINGER.

Mekh'i-tar-ist (mĕk'ĭ-tär-ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See MECHITARIST.

Me-lac'o-nite (mē-lăk'ŏ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust.] (*Min.*) An earthy black oxide of copper, arising from the decomposition of other ores.

‖ **Me-la'da** (mā-lä'dä), ‖ **Me-la'do** (mā-lä'dō), *n.* [Sp., prop. p. p. of *melar* to sugar, candy, fr. L. *mel* honey. See MOLASSES.] A mixture of sugar and molasses; crude sugar as it comes from the pans without being drained.

‖ **Me-læ'na** (mē-lē'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, m., μέλαινα, f., black.] (*Med.*) A discharge from the bowels of black matter, consisting of altered blood.

Mel'ain (mĕl'ăn), *n.* [See MELÆNA.] The dark coloring matter of the liquid of the cuttlefish.

Me-lai'no-type (mē-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* See MELANOTYPE.

Me'lam (mē'lăm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélam.*] (*Chem.*) A white or buff-colored granular powder, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, obtained by heating ammonium sulphocyanate.

Me-lam'ine (mē-lăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A strong nitrogenous base, $C_3H_6N_6$, produced from several cyanogen compounds, and obtained as a white crystalline substance, — formerly supposed to be produced by the decomposition of *melam.* Called also *cyanuramide.*

Mel'am-pode (-ăm-pōd), *n.* [Gr. μελαμπόδιον; of uncertain origin.] The black hellebore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mel'am-py'rin (mĕl'ăm-pī'rĭn), **Mel'am-py'rite** (-pī'rīt), *n.* [NL. *Melampyrum,* Gr. μέλας black + πυρός wheat.] (*Chem.*) The saccharine substance dulcite; — so called because found in the leaves of cowwheat (*Melampyrum*). See DULCITE.

‖ **Mel'a-næ'mi-a** (-ă-nē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which the blood contains black pigment either floating freely or imbedded in the white blood corpuscles.

Me-lan'a-gogue (mē-lăn'ă-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + ἀγωγός leading, driving, ἀγειν to lead.] (*Med.*) A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mel'an-cho'li-a** (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ä), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] (*Med.*) A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits, ill-grounded fears, delusions, and brooding over one particular subject or train of ideas.

Mel'an-cho'li-an (-an), *n.* A person affected with melancholy; a melancholic. [*Obs.*] *Dr. J. Scott.*

Mel'an-chol'ic (mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *melancholicus,* Gr. μελαγχολικός: cf. F. *mélancholique.*] Given to melancholy; depressed; melancholy; dejected; unhappy.

Just as the *melancholic* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

Mel'an-chol'ic, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** One affected with a gloomy state of mind. *J. Spencer.*

2. A gloomy state of mind; melancholy. *Clarendon.*

Mel'an-chol'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a melancholy manner.

Mel'an-chol'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being melancholy. *Hallywell.*

Mel'an-cho'li-ous (-kō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *melancholieux.*] Melancholy. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Mel'an-chol-ist (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭst), *n.* One affected with melancholy or dejection. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Mel'an-cho-lize (-kŏ-līz), *v. i.* To become gloomy or dejected in mind. *Barrow.*

Mel'an-cho-lize, *v. t.* To make melancholy.

Mel'an-chol-y (-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [OE. *melancolie,* F. *mélancolie,* L. *melancholia,* fr. Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, -ανος, black + χολή gall, bile. See MALICE, and 1st GALL.]

1. Depression of spirits; a gloomy state continuing a considerable time; deep dejection; gloominess. *Shak.*

2. Great and continued depression of spirits, amounting to mental unsoundness; melancholia.

3. Pensive meditation; serious thoughtfulness. [*Obs.*]

"Hail, divinest *Melancholy!*" *Milton.*

4. Ill nature. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mel'an-chol-y, *a.* **1.** Depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy; dismal. *Shak.*

2. Producing great evil and grief; causing dejection; calamitous; afflictive; as, a *melancholy* event.

3. Somewhat deranged in mind; having the judgment impaired. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

4. Favorable to meditation; somber.

A pretty, *melancholy* seat, well wooded and watered. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; dispirited; low-spirited; downhearted; unhappy; hypochondriac; disconsolate; heavy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive.

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ă-nē'shan *or* -zhan), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + νῆσος island. *Melanesia* was so called from the dark complexion of the natives.] Of or pertaining to Melanesia.

‖ **Mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.* [F. See MELL, MEDDLE.] A mixture; a medley.

Me-la'ni-an (mē-lā'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate mollusks, having a turret-shaped shell.

American Melanian. Nat. size.

Me-lan'ic (mē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] **1.** Melanotic.

2. (*Ethnol.*) Of or pertaining to the black-haired races. *Prichard.*

Me-lan'i-line (-ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous hydrocarbon obtained artificially (as by the action of cyanogen chloride on aniline) as a white, crystalline substance; — called also *diphenyl guanidin.*

Mel'a-nin (mĕl'ă-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] (*Physiol.*) A black pigment found in the pigment-bearing cells of the skin (particularly in the skin of the negro), in the epithelial cells of the external layer of the retina (then called *fuscin*), in the outer layer of the

choroid, and elsewhere. It is supposed to be derived from the decomposition of hemoglobin.

Mel'a-nism (mĕl'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black.] **1.** An undue development of dark-colored pigment in the skin or its appendages; — the opposite of *albinism*.

2. (*Med.*) A disease; black jaundice. See MELÆNA.

Mel'a-nite (mĕl'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black: cf. F. *mélanite*.] (*Min.*) A black variety of garnet.

‖ **Mel'a-noch'ro-i** (-nŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELANOCHROIC.] (*Ethnol.*) A group of the human race, including the dark whites.

Mel'a-no-chro'ic (-nō-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μελανόχροος*; *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *χροά* color.] Having a dark complexion; of or pertaining to the Melanochroi.

Mel'a-no-chro'ite (-īt), *n.* [See MELANOCHROIC.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a red, or brownish or yellowish red color. It is a chromate of lead; — called also *phœnicocroite*.

Mel'a-noc'o-mous (-nŏk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *κομή* hair.] Having very dark or black hair; black-haired. *Prichard.*

‖ **Mel'a-nor-rhœ'a** (-nŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Bot.*) An East Indian genus of large trees. *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* is the lignum-vitæ of Pegu, and yields a valuable black varnish.

Me-lan'o-scope (mē-lăn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *-scope*.] (*Opt.*) An instrument containing a combination of colored glasses such that they transmit only red light, so that objects of other colors, as green leaves, appear black when seen through it. It is used for viewing colored flames, to detect the presence of potassium, lithium, etc., by the red light which they emit.

‖ **Mel'a-no'sis** (mĕl'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μελάνωσις* a growing black, fr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black.] (*Med.*) The morbid deposition of black matter, often of a malignant character, causing pigmented tumors.

Me-lan'o-sperm (mē-lăn'ō-spĕrm), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) An alga of any kind that produces blackish spores, or seed dust. The melanosperms include the rockweeds and all kinds of kelp. — **Mel'a-no-sper'mous** (mĕl'ȧ-nō-spĕr'mŭs), *a.*

Mel'a-not'ic (mĕl'ȧ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Melanistic.

Me-lan'o-type (mē-lăn'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *-type*.] (*Photog.*) A positive picture produced with sensitized collodion on a smooth surface of black varnish, coating a thin plate of iron; also, the process of making such a picture. [Written also *melainotype*.]

Me-lan'ter-ite (-tĕr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate or iron of a green color and vitreous luster; iron vitriol.

Mel'a-nure (mĕl'ȧ-nūr), *n.* [NL. *melanurus*, fr. Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish of the Mediterranean; a gilthead. See GILTHEAD (*a*).

Mel'a-nu'ric (-nū'rĭk), *a.* [*Melam* + *urea*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid obtained by decomposition of melam, or of urea, as a white crystalline powder; — called also *melanurenic acid*.

Mel'a-phyre (mĕl'ȧ-fīr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black + porphyre porphyry.] (*Min.*) A term variously applied to some dark-colored augitic, eruptive rocks allied to basalt.

‖ **Me-las'ma** (mē-lăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέλασμα* black spot.] (*Med.*) A black spot or ecchymosis on the lower extremities, especially on those of old people.

Me-las'ses (mē-lăs'sĕz), *n.* See MOLASSES.

Me-las'sic (-sĭk), *a.* [See MOLASSES.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from molasses or glucose, and probably identical with saccharic acid. See SACCHARIC.

‖ **Me-las'to-ma** (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέλας* black + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen tropical shrubs; — so called from the black berries of some species, which stain the mouth.

Mel'a-sto-ma'ceous (mĕl'ȧ-stō-mā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the order of which Melastoma is the type.

Mel'chite (mĕl'kīt), *n.* [Heb. *melek* king.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the authority of the pope, but adheres to the liturgy and ceremonies of the Eastern Church.

Mel'e-a'grine (mĕl'ē-ā'grĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus Meleagris.

‖ **Mel'e-a'gris** (mĕl'ē-ā'grĭs), *n.* [L., the Guinea fowl.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of American gallinaceous birds, including the common and the wild turkeys.

‖ **Mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE, MELL, and cf. MELLAY.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand to hand conflict; an affray.

‖ **Me-le'na** (mē-lē'nȧ), *n.* (*Med.*) See MELÆNA.

Mel'ene (mĕl'ēn), *n.* [*Melissic* + ethylene.] (*Chem.*) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{60}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from beeswax as a white, scaly, crystalline wax; — called also *melissene*, and *melissylene*.

Mel'e-nite (mĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι* honey.] An explosive of great destructive power; — so called from its color, which resembles honey.

Mel'e-tin (-ē-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See QUERCITIN.

Me-lez'i-tose' (mē-lĕz'ĭ-tōs'), *n.* [F. *mélèze* the larch + *melitose*.] (*Chem.*) A variety of sugar, isomeric with sucrose, extracted from the manna of the larch (*Larix*). [Written also *melicitose*.]

Me'li-a'ceous (mē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a natural order (*Meliaceæ*) of plants of which the genus *Melia* is the type. It includes the mahogany and the Spanish cedar.

Mel'i-be'an (mĕl'ĭ-bē'ȧn), **Mel'i-bœ'an**, *a.* [From L. *Meliboeus*, one of the interlocutors in Virgil's first Eclogue.] (*Rhet.*) Alternately responsive, as verses.

Mel'ic (mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μελικός*, fr. *μέλος* song.] Of or pertaining to song; lyric; tuneful. [*Obs.*]

Me-lic'er-ous (mē-lĭs'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *meliceris* a kind of tumor, fr. Gr. *μελικηρίς*; *μέλι* honey + *κηρός* wax.] (*Med.*) Consisting of or containing matter like honey; — said of certain encysted tumors.

Mel'ic grass' (mĕl'ĭk grȧs'). (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses (*Melica*) of little agricultural importance.

Mel'i-co-toon' (-ĭ-kō-tōōn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELOCOTON.

Me-lic'ra-to-ry (mē-lĭk'rȧ-tō-rў), *n.* [Gr. *μελίκρατον*.] A meadlike drink. [*Obs.*]

Mel'i-lite (mĕl'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι* honey + *-lite*; cf. F. *mélilithe*.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small yellow crystals, found in the lavas (*melilite basalt*) of Vesuvius, and elsewhere. [Written also *mellilite*.]

Mel'i-lot (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotus*, fr. Gr. *μελίλωτος*, *μελίλωτον*, a kind of clover containing honey; *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* lotus.] (*Bot.*) Any species of *Melilotus*, a genus of leguminous herbs having a vanillalike odor; sweet clover; hart's clover. The blue melilot (*Melilotus cærulea*) is used in Switzerland to give color and flavor to sapsago cheese.

Mel'i-lot'ic (mĕl'ĭ-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sweet clover or melilot; specifically, designating an acid of the aromatic series, obtained from melilot as a white crystalline substance.

Mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELIORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELIORATING.] [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, fr. *melior* better; akin to Gr. *μᾶλλον* rather, *μάλα* very. Cf. AMELIORATE.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to soften; to make more tolerable.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind. *Washington.*

Mel'io-rate, *v. i.* To grow better.

Mel'io-ra'ter (-rā'tĕr), *n.* Same as MELIORATOR.

Mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *melioratio*.] The act or operation of meliorating, or the state of being meliorated; improvement. *Bacon.*

Mel'io-ra'tor (mēl'yō-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who meliorates.

Mel'io-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *melior* better.] The doctrine that there is a tendency throughout nature toward improvement. *J. Sully.*

Mel-ior'i-ty (mēl-yŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *melioritas*, fr. L. *melior*. See MELIORATE.] The state or quality of being better; melioration. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Me-liph'a-gan (mē-lĭf'ȧ-gan), *a.* [Gr. *μέλι* honey + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the genus *Meliphaga*.

Me-liph'a-gan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Meliphaga* and allied genera; a honey eater; — called also *meliphagidan*.

Me-liph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [See MELIPHAGAN.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating, or feeding upon, honey.

‖ **Me-lis'ma** (mē-lĭs'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MELISMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *μέλισμα* a song.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A piece of melody; a song or tune, — as opposed to *recitative* or musical declamation. (*b*) A grace or embellishment.

‖ **Me-lis'sa** (mē-lĭs'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέλισσα* a bee, honey.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate herbs, including the balm, or bee balm (*Melissa officinalis*).

Me-lis'sic (-sĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέλισσα* a bee, honey.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, beeswax; specif., denoting an acid obtained by oxidation of myricin.

Me-lis'syl (-sĭl), *n.* [*Melissic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) See MYRICYL.

Me-lis'sy-lene (-sĭ-lēn), *n.* [*Melissic* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] (*Chem.*) See MELENE.

Mel'i-tose' (mĕl'ĭ-tōs'), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι* honey.] (*Chem.*) A variety of sugar isomeric with sucrose, extracted from cotton seeds and from the so-called Australian manna (a secretion of certain species of Eucalyptus).

Mell (mĕl), *v. i. & t.* [F. *mêler*, OF. *meller*, *mesler*. See MEDDLE.] To mix; to meddle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mell, *n.* [See MELLIFLUOUS.] Honey. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Mell, *n.* A mill. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mel'late (mĕl'lāt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey. Cf. MELLITATE.] (*Chem.*) A mellitate. [*R.*]

Mel'lay (-lā), *n.* A mêlée; a conflict. *Tennyson.*

Mel'lic (-lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See MELLITIC. [*R.*]

Mel-lif'er-ous (mĕl-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer*; *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing honey.

Mel-lif'ic (-lĭk), *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Producing honey.

Mel'li-fi-ca'tion (mĕl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mellificare* to make honey: cf. F. *mellification*. See MELLIFIC.] The making or production of honey.

Mel-lif'lu-ence (mĕl-lĭf'lū-ens), *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

Mel-lif'lu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *mellifluens*. See MELLIFLUOUS.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; mellifluous.

Mel-lif'lu-ent-ly, *adv.* In a mellifluent manner.

Mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus*; *mel*, *mellis*, honey (akin to Gr. *μέλι*, Goth. *milip*) + *fluere* to flow. See MILDEW, FLUENT, and cf. MARMALADE.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; flowing sweetly or smoothly; as, a *mellifluous* voice. — **Mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Mel-lig'e-nous (mĕl-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis* + *-genous*.] Having the qualities of honey. [*R.*]

‖ **Mel-li'go** (mĕl-lī'gō), *n.* [L.] Honeydew.

Mel-li'o-quent (-lĭ'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *loquens* speaking, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly or harmoniously.

Mel-liph'a-gan (mĕl-lĭf'ȧ-gan), *n.* See MELIPHAGAN.

Mel-liph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* See MELIPHAGOUS.

Mel'li-tate (-lĭ-tāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *mellitate*. See MELLITIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of mellitic acid.

Mel'lite (mĕl'līt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey: cf. F. *mellite*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a honey color, found in brown coal, and partly the result of vegetable decomposition; honeystone. It is a mellitate of alumina.

Mel-lit'ic (mĕl-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mellitique*. See MELLITE.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Containing saccharine matter; marked by saccharine secretions; as, *mellitic* diabetes. (*b*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the mineral mellite.

Mellitic acid (*Chem.*), a white, crystalline, organic substance, $C_6(CO_2H)_6$, occurring naturally in combination with aluminium in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by the oxidation of coal, graphite, etc., and hence called also *graphitic acid*.

Mel'lone (mĕl'lōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow powder, $C_6H_3N_9$, obtained from certain sulphocyanates. It has acid properties and forms compounds called *mellonides*.

Mel'lon-ide (-lŏn-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* See MELLONE.

Mel'low (mĕl'lō), *a.* [*Compar.* MELLOWER (-ēr); *superl.* MELLOWEST.] [OE. *melwe*; cf. AS. *mearu* soft, D. *murw*, Prov. G. *mollig* soft, D. *malsch*, and E. *meal* flour.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp; as, a *mellow* apple.

2. Hence: (*a*) Easily worked or penetrated; not hard or rigid; as, a *mellow* soil. "*Mellow* glebe." *Drayton.* (*b*) Not coarse, rough, or harsh; subdued; soft; rich; delicate; — said of sound, color, flavor, style, etc. "The *mellow* horn." *Wordsworth.* "The *mellow*-tasted Burgundy." *Thomson.*

The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

3. Well matured; softened by years; genial; jovial.

May health return to *mellow* age. *Wordsworth.*

As merry and *mellow* an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. *W. Irving.*

4. Warmed by liquor; slightly intoxicated. *Addison.*

Mel'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELLOWING.] To make mellow. *Shak.*

If the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it [the ground], they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer.*

The fervor of early feeling is tempered and *mellowed* by the ripeness of age. *J. C. Shairp.*

Mel'low, *v. i.* To become mellow; as, ripe fruit soon *mellows*. "Prosperity begins to *mellow*." *Shak.*

Mel'low-ly, *adv.* In a mellow manner.

Mel'low-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mellow.

Mel'low-y (-ў), *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*

‖ **Mel-lu'co** (mĕl-lū'kō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant (*Ullucus officinalis*) of the Andes, having tuberous roots which are used as a substitute for potatoes.

Mel'ne (mĕl'nē), *n.* A mill. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mel'o-co-ton' } (mĕl'ō-kō-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*
Mel'o-co-toon' } a kind of peach tree and its fruit, L. *malum cotonium*, or *cotonea*, or *Cydonia*, a quince, or quince tree, lit., apple of *Cydonia*, Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον*. See QUINCE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A quince. (*b*) A kind of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow. [Written also *malacatoon*, *malacotune*.]

Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μελῳδός* musical. See MELODY, and cf. ODEON.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of small reed organ; — a portable form of the seraphine.

2. A music hall.

Me-lod'ic (mē-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *melodicus*, Gr. *μελῳδικός*: cf. F. *mélodique*.] Of the nature of melody; relating to, containing, or made up of, melody; melodious.

Me-lod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The department of musical science which treats of the pitch of tones, and of the laws of melody.

Me-lo'di-o-graph (mē-lō'dĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Melody* + *-graph*.] A contrivance for preserving a record of music by recording the action of the keys of a musical instrument when played upon.

Me-lo'di-ous (mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mélodieux*. See MELODY.] Containing, or producing, melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a *melodious* voice. "A *melodious* undertone." *Longfellow.* — **Me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélodiste*.] A composer or singer of melodies.

Mel'o-dize (mĕl'ō-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELODIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELODIZING (-dī'zĭng).] To make melodious; to form into, or set to, melody.

Mel'o-dize, *v. i.* To make melody; to compose melodies; to harmonize.

Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ *or* -drā'mȧ), *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gr. *μέλος* song + *δρᾶμα* drama.] Formerly, a kind of drama having a musical accompaniment to intensify the effect of certain scenes. Now, a drama abounding in romantic sentiment and agonizing situations, with a musical accompaniment only in parts which are especially thrilling or pathetic. In opera, a passage in which the orchestra plays a somewhat descriptive accompaniment, while the actor speaks; as, the *melodrama* in the gravedigging scene of Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Mel'o-dra-mat'ic (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mélodramatique*.] Of or pertaining to melodrama; like or suitable to a melodrama; unnatural in situation or action. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Mel'o-dram'a-tist (-drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who acts in, or writes, melodramas.

Mel'o-drame (mĕl'ō-drām; 277), *n.* [F.] Melodrama.

Mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dў), *n.*; *pl.* MELODIES (-dīz). [OE. *melodie*, F. *mélodie*, L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. *μελῳδία* a singing, choral song, fr. *μελῳδός* musical, melodious; *μέλος* song, tune + *ᾠδή* song. See ODE.] **1.** A sweet or agreeable succession of sounds.

Lulled with sound of sweetest *melody*. *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones, ranging for the most part within a given key, and so related together as to form a musical whole, having the unity of what is technically called a musical thought, at once pleasing to the ear and characteristic in expression.

☞ *Melody* consists in a succession of single tones; *harmony* is a consonance or agreement of tones, also a succession of consonant musical combinations or chords.

3. The air or tune of a musical piece.

Syn. — See HARMONY.

‖ **Mel'o-e** (mĕl'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μηλοῦν* to probe a wound.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of beetles without wings, but having short oval elytra; the oil beetles. These beetles are sometimes used instead of cantharides for raising blisters. See *Oil beetle*, under OIL.

Mel'o-graph (mĕl'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *μέλος* a song + *-graph:* cf. F. *mélographe.*] Same as MELODIOGRAPH.

Mel'o-lon-thid'i-an (mĕl'ŏ-lŏn-thĭd'ĭ-*an*), *n.* [Gr. *μηλολόνθη* the cockchafer.] (*Zoöl.*) A beetle of the genus *Melolontha*, and allied genera. See *May beetle*, under MAY.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *μηλοπέπων*; *μῆλον* apple + *πέπων* a species of large melon; cf. L. *malum* apple. Cf. MARMALADE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The juicy fruit of certain cucurbitaceous plants, as the muskmelon, watermelon, and citron melon; also, the plant that produces the fruit.

A Muskmelon.
B Watermelon.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large, ornamental, marine, univalve shell of the genus *Melo.*

Melon beetle (*Zoöl.*), a small leaf beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), which damages the leaves of melon vines. — **Melon cactus, Melon thistle.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants (*Melocactus*) having a fleshy and usually globose stem with the surface divided into spiny longitudinal ridges, and bearing at the top a prickly and woolly crown in which the small pink flowers are half concealed. *M. communis*, from the West Indies, is often cultivated, and sometimes called *Turk's cap.* (*b*) The related genus *Mamillaria*, in which the stem is tubercled rather than ribbed, and the flowers sometimes large. See *Illust.* under CACTUS.

Mel'o-pi-a'no (mĕl'ŏ-pĭ-ä'nō), *n.* [Gr. *μέλος* song + E. *piano.*] A piano having a mechanical attachment which enables the player to prolong the notes at will.

‖ **Mel'o-pœ'ia** (mĕl'ŏ-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μελοποιία*; *μέλος* song + *ποιεῖν* to make.] (*Mus.*) The art of forming melody; melody; — now often used for a melodic passage, rather than a complete melody.

Mel'o-type (mĕl'ŏ-tīp), *n.* (*Photog.*) A picture produced by a process in which development after exposure may be deferred indefinitely, so as to permit transportation of exposed plates; also, the process itself.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελπομένη, lit., the songstress, fr. *μέλπειν*, *μέλπεσθαι*, to sing.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse of tragedy.

2. (*Astron.*) The eighteenth asteroid.

Mel'rose (mĕl'rōz), *n.* Honey of roses.

Melt (mĕlt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 2d MILT.

Melt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELTED (*obs. p. p.* MOLTEN (mōl'tn)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELTING.] [AS. *meltan*; akin to Gr. *μέλδειν*, E. *malt*, and prob. to E. *smelt*, v. √108. Cf. SMELT, *v.*, MALT, MILT the spleen.] **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, as by heat; to liquefy; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, or lead; to *melt* ice or snow.

2. Hence: To soften, as by a warming or kindly influence; to relax; to render gentle or susceptible to mild influences; sometimes, in a bad sense, to take away the firmness of; to weaken.

Thou would'st have . . . *melted* down thy youth. *Shak.*
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To liquefy; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften.

Melt, *v. i.* **1.** To be changed from a solid to a liquid state under the influence of heat; as, butter and wax *melt* at moderate temperatures.

2. To dissolve; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth.

3. Hence: To be softened; to become tender, mild, or gentle; also, to be weakened or subdued, as by fear.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness. *Ps.* cxix. 28.
Melting with tenderness and kind compassion. *Shak.*

4. To lose distinct form or outline; to blend.

The soft, green, rounded hills, with their flowing outlines, overlapping and *melting* into each other. *J. C. Shairp.*

5. To disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; as, the fog *melts* away. *Shak.*

Melt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted.

Melt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, melts.

Melt'ing, *n.* Liquefaction; the act of causing (something) to melt, or the process of becoming melted.

Melting point (*Chem.*), the degree of temperature at which a solid substance melts or fuses; as, the *melting point* of ice is 0° Centigrade or 32° Fahr., that of urea is 132° Centigrade. — **Melting pot,** a vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible.

Melt'ing, *a.* Causing to melt; becoming melted; — used literally or figuratively; as, a *melting* heat; a *melting* appeal; a *melting* mood. — **Melt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of stout woolen cloth with unfinished face and without raised nap. A commoner variety has a cotton warp.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [See REMEMBER.] To remember; to cause to remember; to mention. [*Obs.*]

Mem'ber, *n.* [OE. *membre*, F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum*; cf. Goth. *mimz* flesh, Skr. *mamsa.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A part of an animal capable of performing a distinct office; an organ; a limb.

We have many *members* in one body, and all *members* have not the same office. *Rom.* xii. 4.

2. Hence, a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body; as: (*a*) A part of a discourse or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (*b*) (*Math.*) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality. (*c*) (*Engin.*) Any essential part, as a post, tie rod, strut, etc., of a framed structure, as a bridge truss. (*d*) (*Arch.*) Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, column, lintel, or the like, or decorative, as a molding, or group of moldings. (*e*) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; an individual forming part of an association; as, a *member* of the society of Friends.

Compression member, Tension member (*Engin.*), a member, as a rod, brace, etc., which is subjected to compression or tension, respectively.

Mem'bered (mĕm'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having limbs; — chiefly used in composition.

2. (*Her.*) Having legs of a different tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird in heraldic representations.

Mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a member.

2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem'bral (-brȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to a member.

Mem'bra-na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *membranaceus.*] **1.** Same as MEMBRANOUS. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Bot.*) Thin and rather soft or pliable, as the leaves of the rose, peach tree, and aspen poplar.

Mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *membrana* the skin that covers the separate members of the body, fr. L. *membrum.* See MEMBER.] (*Anat.*) A thin layer or fold of tissue, usually supported by a fibrous network, serving to cover or line some part or organ, and often secreting or absorbing certain fluids.

☞ The term is also often applied to the thin, expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables.

Adventitious membrane, a membrane connecting parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary connection; as, the membrane of a cicatrix. — **Jacob's membrane.** See under RETINA. — **Mucous membranes** (*Anat.*), the membranes lining passages and cavities which communicate with the exterior, as well as ducts and receptacles of secretion, and habitually secreting mucus. — **Schneiderian membrane.** (*Anat.*) See SCHNEIDERIAN. — **Serous membranes** (*Anat.*), the membranes, like the peritoneum and pleura, which line, or lie in, cavities having no obvious outlet, and secrete a serous fluid.

Mem-bra'ne-ous (mĕm-brā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *membraneus* of parchment.] See MEMBRANOUS.

Mem'bra-nif'er-ous (mĕm'brȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Membrane* + *-ferous.*] Having or producing membranes.

Mem-bra'ni-form (mĕm-brā'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Membrane* + *-form:* cf. F. *membraniforme.*] Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

Mem'bra-nol'o-gy (mĕm'brȧ-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Membrane* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of membranes.

Mem'bra-nous (mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *membraneux.*] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, membrane; as, a *membranous* covering or lining.

2. (*Bot.*) Membranaceous.

Membranous croup (*Med.*), true croup. See CROUP.

Me-men'to (mẽ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MEMENTOS (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse* to remember. See MENTION.] A hint, suggestion, token, or memorial, to awaken memory; that which reminds or recalls to memory; a souvenir.

Seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

‖ **Me-min'na** (mẽ-mĭn'nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small deerlet, or chevrotain, of India.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., from Gr. Μέμνων, lit., the Steadfast, Resolute, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians, killed by Achilles.] (*Antiq.*) A celebrated Egyptian statue near Thebes, said to have the property of emitting a harplike sound at sunrise.

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr *or* mĕm'-; 277), or *pl.* **Mem'oirs** (-wŏrz), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** A memorial account; a history composed from personal experience and memory; an account of transactions or events (usually written in familiar style) as they are remembered by the writer. See HISTORY, 2.

2. A memorial of any individual; a biography; often, a biography written without special regard to method and completeness.

3. An account of something deemed noteworthy; an essay; a record of investigations of any subject; the journals and proceedings of a society.

Mem'oir-ist, *n.* A writer of memoirs.

‖ **Mem'o-ra-bil'i-a** (mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *memorabilis* memorable. See MEMORABLE.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

Mem'o-ra-bil'i-ty (-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being memorable.

Mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful, remembering. See MEMORY, and cf. MEMORABILIA.] Worthy to be remembered; very important or remarkable. — **Mem'o-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

Surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Sir J. Davies.*

Mem'o-ran'dum (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MEMORANDUMS (-dŭmz), L. MEMORANDA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. p. of *memorare.* See MEMORABLE.] **1.** A record of something which it is desired to remember; a note to help the memory.

I . . . entered a *memorandum* in my pocketbook. *Guardian.*
I wish you would, as opportunity offers, make *memorandums* of the regulations of the academies. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

2. (*Law*) A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form.

Memorandum check, a check given as an acknowledgment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it will not be presented at bank unless the maker fails to take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It usually has *Mem.* written on its face.

Mem'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *memoratus*, p. p. of *memorare.* See MEMORABLE.] To commemorate. [*Obs.*]

Mem'o-ra-tive (-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *mémoratif.*] Commemorative. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

‖ **Me-mo'ri-a** (mẽ-mō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Memory.

Memoria technica, technical memory; a contrivance for aiding the memory.

Me-mo'ri-al (-*al*), *a.* [F. *mémorial*, L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a *memorial* building.

There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory; as, a *memorial* possession.

3. Mnemonic; assisting the memory.

This succession of Aspirate, Soft, and Hard, may be expressed by the *memorial* word ASH. *Skeat.*

Memorial Day. Same as DECORATION DAY. [*U. S.*]

Me-mo'ri-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *mémorial.*] **1.** Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; something which serves to keep something else in remembrance; a monument. *Macaulay.*

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself. *Hooker.*

2. A memorandum; a record. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Hayward.*

3. A written representation of facts, addressed to the government, or to some branch of it, or to a society, etc., — often accompanied with a petition.

4. Memory; remembrance. [*Obs.*]

Precious is the *memorial* of the just. *Evelyn.*

5. (*Diplomacy*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation.

Me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *mémorialiste.*] One who writes or signs a memorial.

Me-mo'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEMORIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEMORIALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to; as, to *memorialize* the legislature. *T. Hook.*

Me-mo'ri-al-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who petitions by a memorial. *T. Hook.*

Mem'o-rist (mĕm'ŏ-rĭst), *n.* [See MEMORIZE.] One who, or that which, causes to be remembered. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Me-mor'i-ter** (mẽ-mōr'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By, or from, memory.

Mem'o-rize (mĕm'ŏ-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEMORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEMORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] [See MEMORY.] **1.** To cause to be remembered; hence, to record. [*Obs.*]

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest. *Spenser.*
They meant to . . . *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

Mem'o-ry (-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* MEMORIES (-rĭz). [OE. *memorie*, OF. *memoire*, *memorie*, F. *mémoire*, L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful; cf. *mora* delay. Cf. DEMUR, MARTYR, MEMOIR, REMEMBER.] **1.** The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts, impressions, or events.

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

2. The reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; the strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and represent or to recall the past; as, his *memory* was never wrong.

3. The actual and distinct retention and recognition of past ideas in the mind; remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth; *memories* of foreign lands.

4. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man.

And what, before thy *memory*, was done
From the beginning. *Milton.*

5. Something, or an aggregate of things, remembered; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; posthumous fame; as, the war became only a *memory.*

The *memory* of the just is blessed. *Prov.* x. 7.
That ever-living man of *memory*, Henry the Fifth. *Shak.*
The Nonconformists . . . have, as a body, always venerated her [Elizabeth's] *memory.* *Macaulay.*

6. A memorial. [*Obs.*]

These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours. *Shak.*

Syn. — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. *Memory* is the generic term, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts. In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to *collect again*, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that full and varied reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection.* "When an idea again recurs without the operation of the like object on the external sensory, it is *remembrance*; if it be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavor found, and brought again into view, it is *recollection.*" *Locke.*

To draw to memory, to put on record; to record. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Gower.*

Mem'phi-an (mĕm'fĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian, as, *Memphian* darkness.

Men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

Men, *pron.* [OE. *me*, *men.* "Not the plural of *man*, but a weakened form of the word *man* itself." *Skeat.*] A man; one; — used with a verb in the singular, and corresponding to the present indefinite *one* or *they.* [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Men moot give silver to the poure friars. *Chaucer.*
A privy thief, *men* clepeth death. *Chaucer.*

Me-nac'can-ite (mẽ-năk'kăn-īt), *n.* [From *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, where it was first found.] (*Min.*) An iron-black or steel-gray mineral, consisting chiefly of the oxides of iron and titanium. It is commonly massive, but occurs also in rhombohedral crystals. Called also *titanic iron ore*, and *ilmenite.*

Men'ace (mĕn'ŭs; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minaciae* threats, menaces, fr. *minax*, *-acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points or pinnacles, threats. Cf. AMENABLE, DEMEAN, IMMINENT, MINATORY.] The show of an

intention to inflict evil; a threat or threatening; indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

His [the pope's] commands, his rebukes, his *menaces*. *Milman.*
The dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

Men'ace (mĕn'ăs; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENACED (-ăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENACING (-ă-sĭng).] [OF. *menacier*, F. *menacer*. See MENACE, *n.*] **1.** To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten; — usually followed by *with* before the harm threatened; as, to *menace* a country with war.

My master . . . did *menace* me with death. *Shak.*

2. To threaten, as an evil to be inflicted.

By oath he *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal. *Shak.*

Men'ace, *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; to wear a threatening aspect.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shak.*

Men'a-cer (-ă-sẽr), *n.* One who menaces.
Men'a-cing-ly, *adv.* In a threatening manner.
‖ **Mé'nage'** (mā'nązh'), *n.* See MANEGE.
‖ **Mé'nage'** (mā'nązh'), *n.* [See MENAGERIE.] A collection of animals; a menagerie. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*
Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ẽr-ĭ *or* mē-năj'ẽr-ĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, fr. *ménager* to keep house, *ménage* household. See MENIAL, MANSION.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained.

2. A collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

Men'a-gogue (mĕn'ă-gŏg), *n.* [F. *ménagogue*, fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *ἀγωγός* leading.] (*Med.*) Emmenagogue.
‖ **Me-na'ion** (mē-nā'yŏn), *n.; pl.* MENAIA (-yă). [NL., from Gr. *μηναῖος* monthly.] (*Eccl.*) A work of twelve volumes, each containing the offices in the Greek Church for a month; also, each volume of the same. *Shipley.*
Men'ald (mĕn'ăld), } *a.* Covered with spots; speckled;
Men'ild (mĕn'ĭld), } variegated. [*Obs.*]
Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENDING.] [Abbrev. fr. *amend*. See AMEND.] **1.** To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore from partial decay, injury, or defacement; to patch up; to put in shape or order again; to re-create; as, to *mend* a garment or a machine.

2. To alter for the better; to set right; to reform; hence, to quicken; as, to *mend* one's manners or pace.

The best service they could do the state was to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To help; to advance; to further; to add to.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*
You *mend* the jewel by the wearing it. *Shak.*

Syn. — To improve; help; better; emend; amend; correct; rectify; reform.

Mend, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to become improved. *Shak.*
Mend'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mended.
Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis*, lying, cf. *mentiri* to lie.] **1.** Given to deception or falsehood; lying; as, a *mendacious* person.

2. False; counterfeit; containing falsehood; as, a *mendacious* statement.

— **Men-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Men-da'cious-ness,** *n.*
Men-dac'i-ty (mĕn-dăs'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* MENDACITIES (-tĭz). [L. *mendacitas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being mendacious; a habit of lying. *Macaulay.*

2. A falsehood; a lie. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — Lying; deceit; untruth; falsehood.

Mend'er (mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who mends or repairs.
Men'di-ant (mĕn'dĭ-ant), *n.* See MENDINANT. [*Obs.*]
Men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kan-sў), *n.* The condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging. *Burke.*
Men'di-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar, indigent.] Practicing beggary; begging; living on alms; as, *mendicant* friars.

Mendicant orders (*R. C. Ch.*), certain monastic orders which are forbidden to acquire landed property and are required to be supported by alms, esp. the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians.

Men'di-cant, *n.* A beggar; esp., one who makes a business of begging; specifically, a begging friar.
Men'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mendicatus*, p. p. of *mendicare* to beg.] To beg. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
Men'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or practice of begging; beggary; mendicancy. *Sir T. Browne.*
Men-dic'i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *mendicitas:* cf. F. *mendicité*. See MENDICANT.] The practice of begging; the life of a beggar; mendicancy. *Rom. of R.*
Men'di-nant (mĕn'dĭ-nant), *n.* A mendicant or begging friar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Mend'ment (mĕnd'ment), *n.* Amendment. [*Obs.*]
Men'dole (mĕn'dōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mendol, mendole.*] (*Zoöl.*) The cackerel.
Men'dre-gal (mĕn'drẽ-gal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Medregal.
Mends (mĕndz), *n.* See AMENDS. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Menge (mĕnj), *v. i.* [*imp.* MENTE, MEINTE; *p. p.* MENT, MEINT.] [See MINGLE.] To mix. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American marine fish of the Herring family (*Brevoortia tyrannus*), chiefly valuable for its oil and as a component of fertilizers; — called also *mossbunker, bony fish, chebog, pogy, hardhead, whitefish*, etc.

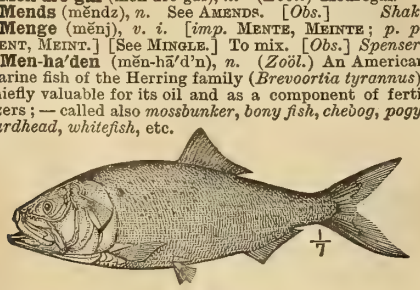

Menhaden.

Men'hir (mĕn'hẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Armor. *men* stone + *hir* high.] A large stone set upright in olden times as a memorial or monument. Many, of unknown date, are found in Brittany and throughout Northern Europe.
Men'ial (mĕn'yal *or* mē'nĭ-al; 106), *a.* [OE. *meneal*, fr. *meine, maine*, household, OF. *maisniée, maisnie*, LL. *mansionaticum*. See MANSION, and cf. MEINE, *n.*, MEINY.] **1.** Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; performing servile office; serving.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; low; mean. "*Menial* offices." *Swift.*
Men'ial, *n.* **1.** A domestic servant or retainer, esp. one of humble rank; one employed in low or servile offices.

2. A person of a servile character or disposition.

Mé'nière's' dis-ease' (mā'nyârz' dĭz-ēz'). (*Med.*) A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo, resulting in incoördination of movement. It is supposed to depend upon a morbid condition of the semicircular canals of the internal ear. Named after *Ménière*, a French physician.
Men'i-lite (mĕn'ĭ-līt), *n.* [F. *ménilite;* — so called because it is found at *Ménil*montant, near Paris.] (*Min.*) See OPAL.
Me-nin'ge-al (mē-nĭn'jē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the meninges.
Me-nin'ges (-jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MENINX (-nĭnks'). [NL., fr. Gr. *μῆνιγξ, -ιγγος*, a membrane.] (*Anat.*) The three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord; the pia mater, dura mater, and arachnoid membrane.
Men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENINGES, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis. See under CEREBRO-SPINAL.

Me-nis'cal (mē-nĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a meniscus.
Me-nis'coid (-koid), *a.* [*Meniscus* + *-oid.*] Concavo-convex, like a meniscus.
Me-nis'cus (-kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. MENISCI (-sī), E. MENISCUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). [NL., from Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη* the moon.] **1.** A crescent.

Meniscus (1).

2. (*Opt.*) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

3. (*Anat.*) An interarticular synovial cartilage or membrane; esp., one of the intervertebral synovial disks in some parts of the vertebral column of birds.

Converging meniscus, Diverging meniscus. See LENS.

Men'i-sper-ma'ceous (mĕn'ĭ-spẽr-mā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μήνη* the moon + *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a natural order (*Menispermaceæ*) of climbing plants of which moonseed (*Menispermum*) is the type.
Men'i-sper'mic (-spẽr'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, moonseed (*Menispermum*), or other plants of the same family, as the *Anamirta Cocculus.*
Men'i-sper'mine (-mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ménispermine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid distinct from picrotoxin and obtained from the cocculus indicus (the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*, formerly *Menispermum Cocculus*) as a white, crystalline, tasteless powder; — called also *menispermina.*
Men'i-ver (mĕn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menuver, menuveir, menuvair*, a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur. See MINUTE, *a.*, and VAIR.] Same as MINIVER.
Men'non-ist (mĕn'nŏn-ĭst), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of
Men'non-ite (mĕn'nŏn-ĭt), } a small denomination of Christians, so called from *Menno* Simons of Friesland, their founder. They believe that the New Testament is the only rule of faith, that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptized, and that Christians ought not to take oath, hold office, or render military service.
Men'o-branch (mĕn'ō-brăngk), } *n.*
‖ **Men'o-bran'chus** (-brăng'kŭs), } [NL. *menobranchus*, fr. Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A large aquatic American salamander of the genus *Necturus*, having permanent external gills.

Menobranch (*Necturus maculatus*).

‖ **Men'o-lo'gi-um** (mĕn'ō-lō'jĭ-ŭm), } *n.; pl.* L. MENOLOGIA (-ă), E. MENOLOGIES (-jĭz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *λόγος* discourse: cf. F. *ménologe.*] **1.** A register of months. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. (*Gr. Church*) A brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written.

Men'o-nol'o-gy (mĕ-nŏl'ō-jў),
Men'o-pause (mĕn'ō-pąz), *n.* [Gr. *μήν* month + *παύειν* to cause to cease. See MENSES.] (*Med.*) The period of natural cessation of menstruation. See *Change of life*, under CHANGE.
‖ **Men'o-po'ma** (-pō'mă), } *n.* [NL. *menopoma*, fr.
Men'o-pome (mĕn'ō-pōm), } Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *πῶμα* lid.] (*Zoöl.*) The hellbender.
‖ **Men'or-rha'gi-a** (mĕn'ōr-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Profuse menstruation. (*b*) Any profuse bleeding from the uterus, metrorrhagia.
‖ **Me-nos'ta-sis** (mē-nŏs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *ἱστάναι* to stop.] (*Med.*) Stoppage of the menses.
Men'os-ta'tion (mĕn'ŏs-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as MENOSTASIS.
Men'ow (mĕn'ŏ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A minnow.
Men'-pleas'er (-plēz'ẽr), *n.* One whose motive is to please men or the world, rather than God. *Eph.* vi. 6.
Men'sal (mĕn'sal), *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table; as, *mensal* conversation.
Men'sal (mĕn'sal), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly.
Mense (mĕns), *n.* [OE. *menske*, AS. *mennisc* human, man. See MAN.] Manliness; dignity; comeliness; civility. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] — **Mense'ful** (-fụl), *a.* — **Mense'less,** *a.*
Mense, *v. t.* To grace. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
‖ **Men'ses** (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses* months, and the monthly courses of women. Cf. MONTH.] (*Med.*) The catamenial or menstrual discharge, a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the uterus or female generative organs.
Men'stru-al (mĕn'strụ-al), *a.* [L. *menstrualis:* cf. F. *menstruel.* See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through in a month; as, the *menstrual* revolution of the moon; pertaining to monthly changes; as, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place.

2. Of or pertaining to the menses; as, *menstrual* discharges; the *menstrual* period.

3. Of or pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
Men'stru-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *menstruans*, p. pr. of *menstruare* to have a monthly term, fr. *menstruus.* See MENSTRUOUS.] Subject to monthly flowing or menses.
Men'stru-ate (-āt), *a.* Menstruous. [*Obs.*]
Men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENSTRUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENSTRUATING (-ā'tĭng).] To discharge the menses; to have the catamenial flow.
Men'stru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The discharge of the menses; also, the state or the period of menstruating.
Men'strue (mĕn'strụ), *n.* [Cf. F. *menstrues.* See MENSTRUOUS.] The menstrual flux; menses. [*Obs.*]
Men'stru-ous (-strụ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month. Cf. MENSTRUUM.] **1.** Having the monthly flow or discharge; menstruating.

2. Of or pertaining to the monthly flow; catamenial.

Men'stru-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. MENSTRUUMS (-ŭmz), L. MENSTRUA (-ă). [L. *menstruus.* See MENSTRUOUS.] Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

The proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal. *Bacon.*

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

☞ The use is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. *Johnson.*

Men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (mĕn'shụ-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *mensurabilité.*] The quality of being mensurable.
Men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shụ-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure: cf. F. *mensurable.* See MEASURABLE, MEASURE.] Capable of being measured; measurable.
Men'su-ra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mensurable; measurableness.
Men'su-ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *mensuralis.*] Of or pertaining to measure.
Men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare.* See MEASURE, *v.*] To measure. [*Obs.*]
Men'su-ra'tion (mĕn'shụ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mensuratio:* cf. F. *mensuration.*] **1.** The act, process, or art, of measuring.

2. That branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the length of lines, the areas of surfaces, or the volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

-ment (-ment). [F. *-ment*, L. *-mentum.*] A suffix denoting *that which does* a thing; *an act* or *process; the result of an act* or *process; state* or *condition;* as, ali*ment*, that which nourishes, orna*ment*, increa*ment;* frag*ment*, piece broken, seg*ment;* abridg*ment*, act of abridging, imprison*ment*, move*ment*, adjourn*ment;* amaze*ment*, state of being amazed, astonish*ment.*
Ment (mĕnt), *p. p.* of MENGE.
‖ **Men'ta-gra** (mĕn'tā-grā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mentum* chin + Gr. *ἄγρα* a catching.] (*Med.*) Sycosis.
Men'tal (-tal), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the chin; genian; as, the *mental* nerve; the *mental* region.
Men'tal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plate or scale covering the mentum or chin of a fish or reptile.
Men'tal, *a.* [F., fr. L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens, mentis*, the mind; akin to E. *mind.* See MIND.] Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties; *mental* operations, conditions, or exercise.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth! *Shak.*

Mental alienation, insanity. — **Mental arithmetic,** the art or practice of solving arithmetical problems by mental processes, unassisted by written figures.
Men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of mind. "The same hard *mentality.*" *Emerson.*
Men'tal-ly (mĕn'tal-lў), *adv.* In the mind; in thought or meditation; intellectually; in idea.
‖ **Men'tha** (-thă), *n.* [L. See MINT the plant.] (*Bot.*) A widely distributed genus of fragrant herbs, including the peppermint, spearmint, etc. The plants have small flowers, usually arranged in dense axillary clusters.
Men'thene (mĕn'thēn), *n.* [*Menthol* + terpene.] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon resembling oil of turpentine, obtained by dehydrating menthol. It has an agreeable odor and a cooling taste.
Men'thol (mĕn'thōl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, aromatic substance resembling camphor, extracted from oil of peppermint (*Mentha*); — called also *mint camphor* or *peppermint camphor.*
Men'thyl (-thĭl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical forming the base of menthol.
Men'ti-cul'tur-al (mĕn'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-al; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to mental culture; serving to improve or strengthen the mind. [*R.*]
Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *mencioun*, F. *mention*, L. *mentio*, from the root of *meminisse* to remember. See MIND.] A speaking or notice of anything, — usually

in a brief or cursory manner. Used especially in the phrase *to make mention of.*

I will make *mention* of thy righteousness. *Ps.* lxxi. 16.
And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*
Of me more must be heard of. *Shak.*

Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENTIONING.] [Cf. F. *mentionner.*] To make mention of; to speak briefly of; to name.

I will *mention* the loving-kindnesses of the Lord. *Is.* lxiii. 7.

Men'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be mentioned.

Men-to-meck-e'll-an (mĕn'tō-mĕk-ē'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [1st *mental* + *Meckelian.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the chin and lower jaw. — *n.* The bone or cartilage forming the anterior extremity of the lower jaw in some adult animals and the young of others.

Men'tor (mĕn'tôr), *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counselor of Telemachus, Gr. Μέντωρ, prop., counselor. Cf. MONITOR.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

Men-to'ri-al (mĕn-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [From MENTOR.] Containing advice or admonition.

‖ **Men'tum** (mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L., chin.] (*Zoöl.*) The front median plate of the labium in insects. See LABIUM.

‖ **Me-nu'** (*me*-nu'), *n.* [F., slender, thin, minute. See 4th MINUTE.] The details of a banquet; a bill of fare.

Me'nuse (mē'nūz), *v. i.* See AMENUSE. [*Obs.*]

Me-ow' (mē-ou'), *v. i. & n.* See 6th and 7th MEW.

Meph'is-to-phe'li-an (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fē'lĭ-*an* *or* -fēl'*yan*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles, "a crafty, scoffing, relentless fiend;" devilish; crafty.

Me-phit'ic (mē-fĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mephiticus*, fr. *me-*
Me-phit'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *phitis* mephitis: cf. F. *méphitique.*] **1.** Tending to destroy life; poisonous; noxious; as, *mephitic* exhalations; *mephitic* regions.

2. Offensive to the smell; as, *mephitic* odors.

Mephitic air (*Chem.*), carbon dioxide; — so called because of its deadly suffocating power. See *Carbonic acid*, under CARBONIC.

‖ **Me-phi'tis** (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L. *mephitis:* cf. F. *méphitis.*] **1.** Noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mammals, including the skunks.

Meph'i-tism (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Same as MEPHITIS, 1.

Me-ra'cious (mē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *meracus*, fr. *merus* pure, unmixed.] Being without mixture or adulteration; hence, strong; racy. [*Obs.*]

Mer'ca-ble (mĕr'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mercabilis*, fr. *mercari* to trade, traffic, buy. See MERCHANT.] Capable of being bought or sold. [*Obs.*]

Mer'can-tile (mĕr'kăn-tĭl; 277), *a.* [F. *mercantile*, It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic. See MERCHANT.] Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; having to do with trade, or the buying and selling of commodities; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

Mercantile agency, an agency for procuring information of the standing and credit of merchants in different parts of the country, for the use of dealers who sell to them. — **Mercantile marine**, the persons and vessels employed in commerce, taken collectively. — **Mercantile paper**, the notes or acceptances given by merchants for goods bought, or received on consignment; drafts on merchants for goods sold or consigned. *McElrath.*

Syn. — MERCANTILE, COMMERCIAL. *Commercial* is the wider term, being sometimes used to embrace *mercantile.* In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country (whether external or internal), that is, the exchange of commodities; while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market. As the two employments are to some extent intermingled, the two words are often interchanged.

Mer-cap'tal (mĕr-kăp'*tal*), *n.* [*Mercaptan* + *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of compounds of mercaptans with aldehydes.

Mer-cap'tan (-*tan*), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *mercurius* mercury + L. *captans*, p. pr. of *captare* to seize, v. intens. fr. *capere.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of compounds, hydrosulphides of alcohol radicals, in composition resembling the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, and hence called also the *sulphur alcohols.* In general, they are colorless liquids having a strong, repulsive, garlic odor. The name is specifically applied to ethyl mercaptan, C_2H_5SH. So called from its avidity for *mercury*, and other metals.

Mer-cap'tide (-tīd *or* -tĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of mercaptan formed by replacing its sulphur hydrogen by a metal; as, potassium *mercaptide*, C_2H_5SK.

Mer'cat (mĕr'kăt), *n.* [L. *mercatus:* cf. It. *mercato.* See MARKET.] Market; trade. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sprat.*

Mer'ca-tan'te (mĕr'kȧ-tăn'tē; It. mȧr'kȧ-tän'tā), *n.* [It. See MERCHANT.] A foreign trader. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mer-ca'tor's chart' (mĕr-kā'tẽrz chärt'). See under CHART, and see *Mercator's projection*, under PROJECTION.

Mer'ca-ture (mĕr'kȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *mercatura* commerce.] Commerce; traffic; trade. [*Obs.*]

Merce (mẽrs), *v. t.* [See AMERCE.] To subject to fine or amercement; to mulct; to amerce. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mer'ce-na'ri-a** (mẽr'sē-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MERCENARY.] (*Zoöl.*) The quahog.

Mer'ce-na'ri-an (-*an*), *n.* A mercenary. [*Obs.*]

Mer'ce-na'ri-ly (mẽr'sē-nā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

Mer'ce-na-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mercenary; venality. *Boyle.*

Mer'ce-na-ry (-nā-rў), *a.* [OE. *mercenarie*, F. *mercenaire*, fr. L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward. See MERCY.] **1.** Acting for reward; serving for pay; paid; hired; hireling; venal; as, *mercenary* soldiers.

2. Hence: Moved by considerations of pay or profit; greedy of gain; sordid; selfish. *Shak.*

For God forbid I should my papers blot
With *mercenary* lines, with servile pen. *Daniel.*

Syn. — See VENAL.

Mer'ce-na-ry (mẽr'sē-nā-rў), *n.; pl.* MERCENARIES (-rĭz). One who is hired; a hireling; especially, a soldier hired into foreign service. *Milman.*

Mer'cer (-sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx, mercis*, wares, merchandise. See MERCHANT.] Originally, a dealer in any kind of goods or wares; now restricted to a dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. [*Eng.*]

Mer'cer-ship, *n.* The business of a mercer.

Mer'cer-y (-ў), *n.* [F. *mercerie.*] The trade of mercers; the goods in which a mercer deals.

Mer'chand (mẽr'chand), *v. i.* [F. *marchander.* See MERCHANT.] To traffic. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mer'chan-di'sa-ble (mẽr'chan-dī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be used or transferred as merchandise.

Mer'chan-dise (-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise*, OF. *marcheandise.*] **1.** The objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants; wares; goods; commodities. *Spenser.*

2. The act or business of trading; trade; traffic.

Mer'chan-dise, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MERCHANDISED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MERCHANDISING (-dī'zĭng).] To trade; to carry on commerce. *Bacon.*

Mer'chan-dise, *v. t.* To make merchandise of; to buy and sell. "Love is *merchandised.*" *Shak.*

Mer'chan-di'ser (-dī'zẽr), *n.* A trader. *Bunyan.*

Mer'chand-ry (mẽr'chand-rў), *n.* [See MERCHANT.] Trade; commerce. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Mer'chant (-chant), *n.* [OE. *marchant*, OF. *marcheant, marchant*, F. *marchand*, fr. LL. *mercatans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, wares. See MARKET, MERIT, and cf. COMMERCE.] **1.** One who traffics on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a trafficker; a trader.

Others, like *merchants*, venture trade abroad. *Shak.*

2. A trading vessel; a merchantman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. One who keeps a store or shop for the sale of goods; a shopkeeper. [*U. S. & Scot.*]

Mer'chant, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise; as, the *merchant* service.

Merchant bar, Merchant iron *or* **steel**, certain common sizes of wrought iron and steel bars. — **Merchant service**, the mercantile marine of a country. *Am. Cyc.* — **Merchant ship**, a ship employed in commerce. — **Merchant tailor**, a tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments which he makes.

Mer'chant, *v. i.* To be a merchant; to trade. [*Obs.*]

Mer'chant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat; sometimes, a technical designation for a particular kind or class.

Mer'chant-ly, *a.* Merchantlike; suitable to the character or business of a merchant. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Mer'chant-man (-*man*), *n.; pl.* MERCHANTMEN (-*men*). **1.** A merchant. [*Obs.*] *Matt.* xiii. 45.

2. A trading vessel; a ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a man-of-war.

Mer'chant-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** The body of merchants taken collectively; as, the *merchantry* of a country.

2. The business of a merchant; merchandise. *Walpole.*

Mer'ci-a-ble (-sĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.] Merciful. [*Obs.*]

Mer'ci-ful (-fụl), *a.* [*Mercy* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity and spare offenders; unwilling to punish.

The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious. *Ex.* xxxiv. 6.
Be *merciful*, great duke, to men of mold. *Shak.*

2. Unwilling to give pain; compassionate.

A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast. *Old Proverb.*

Syn. — Compassionate; tender; humane; gracious; kind; mild; clement; benignant.

— **Mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

Mer'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To pity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; cruel; unsparing; — said of animate beings, and also, figuratively, of things; as, a *merciless* tyrant; *merciless* waves.

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cruel; unmerciful; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless; barbarous; savage.

— **Mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

Mer'cur-am-mo'ni-um (mẽr'kŭr-ăm-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Mercuric* + *ammonium.*] (*Chem.*) A radical regarded as derived from ammonium by the substitution of mercury for a portion of the hydrogen.

Mer-cu'ri-al (mẽr-kū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *mercurialis*, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury: cf. F. *mercuriel.*] **1.** Having the qualities fabled to belong to the god Mercury; swift; active; sprightly; fickle; volatile; changeable; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* temperament.

A *mercurial* man
Who fluttered over all things like a fan. *Byron.*

2. Having the form or image of Mercury; — applied to ancient guideposts. [*Obs.*] *Chillingworth.*

3. Of or pertaining to Mercury as the god of trade; hence, money-making; crafty.

The *mercurial* wand of commerce. *J. Q. Adams.*

4. Of or pertaining to, or containing, mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations, barometer. See MERCURY, 2.

5. (*Med.*) Caused by the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* sore mouth.

Mer-cu'ri-al, *n.* **1.** A person having mercurial qualities. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) A preparation containing mercury.

Mer-cu'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in character.

2. (*Med.*) A physician who uses much mercury, in any of its forms, in his practice.

Mer-cu'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MERCURIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MERCURIALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** (*Med.*) To affect with mercury.

2. (*Photography*) To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapor of mercury.

Mer-cu'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To be sprightly, fantastic, or capricious. [*Obs.*]

Mer-cu'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a mercurial manner.

Mer-cu'ric (mẽr-kū'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, mercury; containing mercury; — said of those compounds of mercury into which this element enters in its lowest proportion.

Mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate. See CORROSIVE.

Mer-cu'ri-fi-ca'tion (mẽr-kū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mercurification.* See MERCURIFY.] **1.** (*Metal.*) The process or operation of obtaining the mercury, in its fluid form, from mercuric minerals.

2. (*Chem.*) The act or process of compounding, or the state of being compounded, with mercury. [*R.*]

Mer-cu'ri-fy (mẽr-kū'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MERCURIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MERCURIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Mercury* + *-fy.*] **1.** To obtain mercury from, as mercuric minerals, which may be done by any application of intense heat that expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterward condensed. [*R.*]

2. To combine or mingle mercury with; to impregnate with mercury; to mercurialize. [*R.*]

Mer'cu-rism (mẽr'kū-rĭz'm), *n.* A communication of news; an announcement. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mer-cu'rous (mẽr-kū'rŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, mercury; containing mercury; — said of those compounds of mercury in which it is present in its highest proportion.

Mercurous chloride. (*Chem.*) See CALOMEL.

Mer'cu-ry (mẽr'kū-rў), *n.* [L. *Mercurius;* akin to *merx* wares.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) A Latin god of commerce and gain; — treated by the poets as identical with the Greek Hermes, messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence.

2. (*Chem.*) A metallic element mostly obtained by reduction from cinnabar, one of its ores. It is a heavy, opaque, glistening liquid (commonly called *quicksilver*), and is used in barometers, thermometers, etc. Specific gravity 13.6. Symbol Hg (*Hydrargyrum*). Atomic weight 199.8. Mercury has a molecule which consists of only one atom. It was named by the alchemists after the god Mercury, and designated by his symbol, ☿.

☞ Mercury forms alloys, called *amalgams*, with many metals, and is thus used in applying tin foil to the backs of mirrors, and in extracting gold and silver from their ores. It is poisonous, and is used in medicine in the free state as in blue pill, and in its compounds as calomel, corrosive sublimate, etc. It is the only metal which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and it solidifies at about —39° Centigrade to a soft, malleable, ductile metal.

3. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, being the one nearest the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter 3,000 miles.

4. A carrier of tidings; a newsboy; a messenger; hence, also, a newspaper. *Sir J. Stephen.* "The monthly *Mercuries.*" *Macaulay.*

5. Sprightly or mercurial quality; spirit; mutability; fickleness. [*Obs.*]

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Bp. Burnet.*

6. (*Bot.*) A plant (*Mercurialis annua*), of the Spurge family, the leaves of which are sometimes used for spinach, in Europe.

☞ The name is also applied, in the United States, to certain climbing plants, some of which are poisonous to the skin, esp. to the *Rhus Toxicodendron*, or poison ivy.

Dog's mercury (*Bot.*), *Mercurialis perennis*, a perennial plant differing from *M. annua* by having the leaves sessile. — **English mercury** (*Bot.*), a kind of goosefoot formerly used as a pot herb; — called *Good King Henry.* — **Horn mercury** (*Min.*), a mineral chloride of mercury, having a semitranslucent, hornlike appearance.

Mer'cu-ry, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mer'cy (mẽr'sў), *n.; pl.* MERCIES (-sĭz). [OE. *merci*, F. *merci*, L. *merces, mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy. L. *merces* is prob. akin to *merere* to deserve, acquire. See MERIT, and cf. AMERCE.] **1.** Forbearance to inflict harm under circumstances of provocation, when one has the power to inflict it; compassionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others. *Bacon.*

2. Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate and helpless; sometimes, favor, beneficence. *Luke* x. 37.

3. Disposition to exercise compassion or favor; pity; compassion; willingness to spare or to help.

In whom *mercy* lacketh and is not founden. *Sir T. Elyot.*

4. A blessing regarded as a manifestation of compassion or favor.

The Father of *mercies* and the God of all comfort. 2 *Cor.* i. 3.

Mercy seat (*Bib.*), the golden cover or lid of the Ark of the Covenant. See ARK, 2. — **Sisters of Mercy** (*R. C. Ch.*), a religious order founded in Dublin in the year 1827. Communities of the same name have since been established in various American cities. The duties of those belonging to the order are, to attend lying-in hospitals, to superintend the education of girls, and protect decent women out of employment, to visit prisoners and the sick, and to attend persons condemned to death. — **To be at the mercy of**, to be wholly in the power of.

Syn. — See GRACE.

Merd (mẽrd), *n.* [F. *merde*, L. *merda.*] Ordure; dung. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

-mere (-mẽr). [Gr. μέρος part.] A combining form meaning *part, portion;* as, blasto*mere*, epi*mere.*

Mere (mēr), *n.* [Written also *mar.*] [OE. *mere*, AS. *mere* mere, sea; akin to D. *meer* lake, OS. *meri* sea, OHG. *meri, mari*, G. *meer*, Icel. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, Russ. *more*, W. *mor*, Ir. & Gael. *muir*, L. *mare*, and perh. to L. *mori* to die, and meaning originally, that which is dead, a waste. Cf. MORTAL, MARINE, MARSH, MERMAID, MOOR.] A pool or lake. *Drayton. Tennyson.*

Mere, *n.* [Written also *meer* and *mear.*] [AS. *gemǣre.* √269.] A boundary. *Bacon.*

Mere (mēr), *v. t.* To divide, limit, or bound. [*Obs.*]
Which *meared* her rule with Africa. *Spenser.*

Mere, *n.* A mare. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mere (mēr), *a.* [*Superl.* MEREST. The comparative is rarely or never used.] [L. *merus.*] **1.** Unmixed; pure; entire; absolute; unqualified.
Then entered they the *mere*, main sea. *Chapman.*
The sorrows of this world would be *mere* and unmixed. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple; bare; as, a *mere* boy; a *mere* form.
From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favor of any nation. *Atterbury.*

Mere'ly, *adv.* **1.** Purely; unmixedly; absolutely.
Ulysses was to force forth his access,
Though *merely* naked. *Chapman.*

2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; only.
Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

Syn. — Solely; simply; purely; barely; scarcely.

‖ **Me-ren'chy-ma** (mē-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέρος* a part + *-enchyma*, as in *parenchyma.*] (*Bot.*) Tissue composed of spheroidal cells.

Meres'man (mērz'măn), *n.* An officer who ascertains meres or boundaries. [*Eng.*]

Mere'stead (mēr'stĕd), *n.* [*Mere* boundary + *stead* place.] The land within the boundaries of a farm; a farmstead or farm. [*Archaic*] *Longfellow.*

Mere'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone designating a limit or boundary; a landmark. *Bacon.*

Mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ē-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, *-icis*, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, *i. e.*, by prostitution, fr. *merere* to earn, gain. See MERIT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prostitutes; having to do with harlots; lustful; as, *meretricious* traffic.

2. Resembling the arts of a harlot; alluring by false show; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

— **Mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Mer-gan'ser (mēr-găn'sēr), *n.* [Sp. *mergánsar*, fr. *mergo* a diver (L. *mergus*, fr. *mergere* to dip, dive) + *ánsar* goose, L. *anser.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Merganser*, and allied genera. They are allied to the ducks, but have a sharply serrated bill.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). 1/8

☞ The red-breasted merganser (*Merganser servator*) inhabits both hemispheres. It is called also *sawbill*, *harle*, and *sheldrake*. The American merganser (*M. Americanus*) and the hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) are well-known species. — **White merganser**, the smew or white nun.

Merge (mērj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MERGED (mērjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MERGING (mēr'jĭng).] [L. *mergere*, *mersum*. Cf. EMERGE, IMMERSE, MARROW.] To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to sink; to absorb.
To *merge* all natural . . . sentiment in inordinate vanity. *Burke.*
Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendent duties of patriots. *De Quincey.*

Merge, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.
Native irresolution had *merged* in stronger motives. *I. Taylor.*

Mer'ger (mēr'jēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, merges.

2. (*Law*) An absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another, or of a minor offense in a greater.

Mer'i-carp (mĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* a part + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) One carpel of an umbelliferous fruit. See CREMOCARP.

Mer'ide (mĕr'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* a part.] (*Biol.*) A permanent colony of cells or plastids which may remain isolated, like Rotifer, or may multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates, termed *zoides*. *Perrier.*

Me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [F. *méridien*, L. *meridianus* pertaining to noon, fr. *meridies* noon, midday, for older *medidies*; *medius* mid, middle + *dies* day. See MID, and DIURNAL.] **1.** Being at, or pertaining to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by the sun in its diurnal course. "*Meridian* hour." *Milton.*
Tables . . . to find the altitude *meridian*. *Chaucer.*

2. Pertaining to the highest point or culmination; as, *meridian* splendor.

Me-rid'i-an, *n.* [F. *méridien*. See MERIDIAN, *a.*] **1.** Midday; noon.

2. Hence: The highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination.
I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*

3. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the sun at midday.

4. (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; as, the *meridian* of Greenwich.

☞ The planes of the geographical and astronomical meridians coincide. Meridians, on a map or globe, are lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles.

Calculated for, *or* **fitted to**, *or* **adapted to, the meridian of**, suited to the local circumstances, capabilities, or special requirements of.
All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is *fitted to the meridian* thereof. *Sir M. Hale.*

— **First meridian**, the meridian from which longitudes are reckoned. The meridian of Greenwich is the one commonly employed in calculations of longitude by geographers, and in actual practice, although in various countries other and different meridians, chiefly those which pass through the capitals of the countries, are occasionally used; as, in France, the meridian of Paris; in the United States, the meridian of Washington, etc. — **Guide meridian** (*Public Land Survey*), a line, marked by monuments, running North and South through a section of country between other more carefully established meridians called *principal meridians*, used for reference in surveying. [*U. S.*] — **Magnetic meridian**, a great circle, passing through the zenith and coinciding in direction with the magnetic needle, or a line on the earth's surface having the same direction. — **Meridian circle** (*Astron.*), an instrument consisting of a telescope attached to a large graduated circle and so mounted that the telescope revolves like the transit instrument in a meridian plane. By it the right ascension and the declination of a star may be measured in a single observation. — **Meridian instrument** (*Astron.*), any astronomical instrument having a telescope that rotates in a meridian plane. — **Meridian of a globe**, *or* **Brass meridian**, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.

Me-rid'i-o-nal (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nal), *a.* [F. *méridional*, L. *meridionalis*, fr. *meridies* midday. See MERIDIAN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the meridian.

2. Having a southern aspect; southern; southerly.
Offices that require heat . . . should be *meridional*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Meridional distance, the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing. — **Meridional parts**, parts of the meridian in Mercator's projection, corresponding to each minute of latitude from the equator up to 70 or 80 degrees; tabulated numbers representing these parts used in projecting charts, and in solving cases in Mercator's sailing.

Me-rid'i-o-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The state of being in the meridian.

2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

Me-rid'i-o-nal-ly (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nal-lў), *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

Mer'ils (mĕr'ĭlz), *n.* [F. *mérelle*, *marelle*, *marelles*, LL. *marella*, *marrella*. Cf. MORRIS the game.] A boy's play, called also *fivepenny morris*. See MORRIS.

‖ **Me'ringue'** (F. mē'răŋ'g'; E. mē-răŋg'), *n.* [F.] A delicate pastry made of powdered sugar and the whites of eggs whipped up, — with jam or cream added.

Me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp. *merino* moving from pasture to pasture, fr. *merino* a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep walks, LL. *merinus*, fr. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ, fr. L. *major* greater. See MAYOR. Merino sheep are driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a variety of sheep with very fine wool, originally bred in Spain.

2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

Me-ri'no, *n.; pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). [Sp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A breed of sheep originally from Spain, noted for the fineness of its wool.

2. A fine fabric of merino wool.

Mer'is-mat'ic (mĕr'ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μερισμός* division, fr. *μέρος* part.] (*Biol.*) Dividing into cells or segments; characterized by separation into two or more parts or sections by the formation of internal partitions; as, *merismatic* growth, where one cell divides into many.

Mer'i-stem (mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. *μεριστός* divisible.] (*Bot.*) A tissue of growing cells, or cells capable of further division.

Mer'it (-ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere*, *mereri*, to deserve, merit; prob. originally, to get a share; akin to Gr. *μέρος* part, *μόρος* fate, doom, *μείρεσθαι* to receive as one's portion. Cf. MARKET, MERCHANT, MERCER, MERCY.] **1.** The quality or state of deserving well or ill; desert.
Here may men see how sin hath his *merit*. *Chaucer.*
Be it known, that we, the greatest, are misthought
For things that others do; and when we fall,
We answer other's *merits* in our name. *Shak.*

2. Esp. in a good sense: The quality or state of deserving well; worth; excellence.
Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit*, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's *merit*, but his own. *Pope.*

3. Reward deserved; any mark or token of excellence or approbation; as, his teacher gave him ten *merits*.
Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth. *Prior.*

Mer'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MERITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MERITING.] [F. *mériter*, L. *meritare*, v. intens. fr. *merere*. See MERIT, *n.*] **1.** To earn by service or performance; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve in a bad sense; as, to *merit* punishment. "This kindness *merits* thanks." *Shak.*

2. To reward. [*R. & Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Mer'it, *v. i.* To acquire desert; to gain value; to receive benefit; to profit. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Mer'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of reward. [*R.*]

Mer'it-ed-ly, *adv.* By merit; deservedly.

Mer'i-thal (mĕr'ĭ-thăl), } *n.* [NL. *merithallus*, fr.
‖ **Mer'i-thal'lus** (-thăl'lŭs), } Gr. *μέρος*, or *μερίς*, a part + *θαλλός* a young shoot.] (*Bot.*) Same as INTERNODE.

Mer'it-mon'ger (mĕr'ĭt-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* One who depends on merit for salvation. [*Obs.*] *Milner.*

Mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] Possessing merit; deserving of reward or honor; worthy of recompense; valuable.
And *meritorious* shall that hand be called,
Canonized, and worshiped as a saint. *Shak.*

— **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mer'i-to-ry (mĕr'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Meritorious. [*Obs.*]

Mer'i-tot (-tŏt), *n.* A play of children, in swinging on ropes, or the like, till they are dizzy.

Merk (mĕrk), *n.* [See MARC.] An old Scotch silver coin; a mark or marc. [*Scot.*]

Merk, *n.* A mark; a sign. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Merke (mĕrk), *a.* Murky. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Mer'kin (mĕr'kĭn), *n.* Originally, a wig; afterwards, a mop for cleaning cannon.

Merl } (mĕrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula*, *merulus*.
Merle } Cf. OUSEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The European blackbird. See BLACKBIRD. *Drayton.*

Mer'lin (mĕr'lĭn), *n.* [OE. *merlion*, F. *émerillon*; cf. OHG. *smirl*, G. *schmerl*; prob. fr. L. *merula* blackbird. Cf. MERLE.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European falcon (*Falco lithofalco*, or *F. æsalon*).

Merlin. (1/6)

Mer'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European whiting.

Mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., perh. fr. L. *moerus*, for *murus* a wall, through (assumed) dim. *moerulus.*] (*Fort.*) One of the solid parts of a battlemented parapet; a battlement. See *Illust.* of BATTLEMENT.

Mer'luce (-lūs), *n.* [F. *merluche*, *merlus.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European hake; — called also *herring hake* and *sea pike*.

Mer'maid (mĕr'mād), *n.* [AS. *mere* lake, sea. See MERE lake, and MAID.] A fabled marine creature, typically represented as having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish; a sea nymph, sea woman, or woman fish.

Typical Mermaid.

☞ Chaucer uses this word as equivalent to the *siren* of the ancients.

Mermaid fish (*Zoöl.*) the angel fish (*Squatina*). — **Mermaid's glove** (*Zoöl.*), a British branched sponge somewhat resembling a glove. — **Mermaid's head** (*Zoöl.*), a European spatangoid sea urchin (*Echinocardium cordatum*) having some resemblance to a skull. — **Mermaid weed** (*Bot.*), an aquatic herb with dentate or pectinate leaves (*Proserpinaca palustris* and *P. pectinacea*).

Mer'man (-man), *n.; pl.* MERMEN (-men). The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a sea man, or man fish.

Mer'o-blast (mĕr'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) An ovum, as that of a mammal, only partially composed of germinal matter, that is, consisting of both a germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one; — opposed to *holoblast*.

Mer'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Consisting only in part of germinal matter; characterized by partial segmentation only; as, *meroblastic* ova, in which a portion of the yolk only undergoes fission; *meroblastic* segmentation; — opposed to *holoblastic*.

Me'ro-cele (mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *κήλη* tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia in the thigh; femoral hernia.

Mer'o-is'tic (mĕr'ō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *ᾠόν* an egg.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the ovaries of insects when they secrete vitelligenous cells, as well as ova.

Me-rop'i-dan (mē-rŏp'ĭ-dan), *n.* [L. *merops* a bee-eating bird, Gr. *μέροψ*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of birds (*Meropidæ*), including the bee-eaters.

Me-rop'o-dite (mē-rŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The fourth joint of a typical appendage of Crustacea.

Mer-or'gan-i-za'tion (mĕr-), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + E. *organization.*] Organization in part. [*R.*]

‖ **Me'ros** (mē'rŏs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μέρος* part.] (*Arch.*) The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph. [Written also *merus*.] *Weale.*

‖ **Me'ros**, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μηρός* the thigh.] (*Anat.*) The proximal segment of the hind limb; the thigh.

Mer'o-some (mĕr'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the serial segments, or metameres, of which the bodies of vertebrate and articulate animals are composed.

‖ **Mer'o-stom'a-ta** (-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Arthropoda, allied to the Crustacea. It includes the trilobites, Eurypteroidea, and Limuloidea. All are extinct except the horseshoe crabs of the last group. See LIMULUS.

‖ **Mé'rou'** (mā'rōō'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) See JACK, 8 (*c*).

Mer'o-vin'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-an), *a.* [From *Merovaeus*, the Latin name of a king of the Franks.] Of or pertaining to the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France. — *n.* One of the kings of this dynasty.

Mer'ri-ly (mĕr'rĭ-lў), *adv.* [From MERRY.] In a merry manner; with mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. See MIRTH, and MERRY.
Merrily sing, and sport, and play. *Granville.*

Mer'ri-make' (-māk'), *n.* See MERRYMAKE, *n.*

Mer'ri-make', *v. i.* See MERRYMAKE, *v.* *Gay.*

Mer'ri-ment (-ment), *n.* Gayety, with laughter; mirth; frolic. "Follies and light *merriment*." *Spenser.*
Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton.*

Mer'ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being merry; merriment; mirth; gayety, with laughter.

Mer'ry (mĕr'rў), *a.* [*Compar.* MERRIER (-rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MERRIEST.] [OE. *merie*, *mirie*, *murie*, merry, pleasant, AS. *merge*, *myrige*, pleasant; cf. *murge*, adv.; prob. akin to OHG. *murg*, short, Goth. *gamaúrgjan* to shorten; cf. L. *murcus* a coward, who cuts off his thumb to escape military service; the Anglo-Saxon and English meanings coming from the idea of making the time seem short. Cf. MIRTH.] **1.** Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits; jovial; inclined to laughter or play; sportive.
They drank, and were *merry* with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.
I am never *merry* when I hear sweet music. *Shak*

2. Cheerful; joyous; not sad; happy.

Is any *merry?* let him sing psalms. *Jas.* v. 13.

3. Causing laughter, mirth, gladness, or delight; as, a *merry* jest. "*Merry* wind and weather." *Spenser.*

Merry dancers. See under DANCER. — **Merry men,** followers; retainers. [*Obs.*]

His *merie men* commanded he
To make him bothe game and glee. *Chaucer.*

— **To make merry,** to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judg.* ix. 27.

Syn. — Cheerful; blithe; lively; sprightly; vivacious; gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive; hilarious.

Mer'ry (mĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of wild red cherry.

Mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drụ), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a zany; especially, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

☞ This term is said to have originated from one Andrew Borde, an English physician of the 16th century, who gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.

Mer'ry-go'-round' (-gō'round'), *n.* Any revolving contrivance for affording amusement; esp., a ring of flying hobbyhorses.

Mer'ry-make' (-māk'), *n.* Mirth; frolic; a meeting for mirth; a festival. [Written also *merrimake.*]

Mer'ry-make', *v. i.* To make merry; to be jolly; to feast. [Written also *merrimake.*]

Mer'ry-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes merriment or indulges in conviviality; a jovial comrade.

Mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Making or producing mirth; convivial; jolly.

Mer'ry-mak'ing, *n.* The act of making merry; conviviality; merriment; jollity. *Wordsworth.*

Mer'ry-meet'ing (-mēt'ĭng), *n.* A meeting for mirth.

Mer'ry-thought' (-thạt'), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast; — called also *wishbone.* See FURCULUM.

☞ It is a sportive custom for two persons to break this bone by pulling the ends apart to see who will get the longer piece, the securing of which is regarded as a lucky omen, signifying that the person holding it will obtain the gratification of some secret wish.

Mer'sion (mĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mersio.* See MERGE.] Immersion. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Me-ru'li-dan (mẽ-rụ'lĭ-dăn), *n.* [L. *merula, merulus,* blackbird. See MERLE.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Thrush family.

‖ **Me'rus** (mē'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Arch.*) See MEROS.

Mer'vaille' (mẽr'vāl'), *n.* Marvel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mes- (mĕs-). See MESO-.

‖ **Me'sa** (mā'sȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A high tableland; a plateau on a hill. [*Southwestern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Mes-ac'o-nate (mĕs-ăk'ō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mesaconic acid.

Mes'a-con'ic (mĕs'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mes-* + *-aconic,* as in *citraconic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, one of several isomeric acids obtained from citric acid.

Mes'ad (mĕs'ăd), *adv.* Same as MESIAD.

Mes'al (*-al*), *a.* Same as MESIAL.

‖ **Mé'sal'li'ance'** (mā'zȧ'lē'ȧNs'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

Mes'al-ly (mĕs'*al*-lȳ), *adv.* Same as MESIALLY.

Mes'a-mœ'boid (mĕs'ȧ-mē'boid), *n.* [*Mes-* + *amœboid.*) (*Biol.*) One of a class of independent, isolated cells found in the mesoderm, while the germ layers are undergoing differentiation.

Mes'a-ra'ic (-rā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεσάραιον mesentery; μέσος middle + ἀραιά flank.] (*Anat.*) Mesenteric.

Mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic (mĕs'ȧ-tĭ-sẽ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέσατος midmost + E. *cephalic.*] (*Anat.*) Having the ratio of the length to the breadth of the cranium a medium one; neither brachycephalic nor dolichocephalic.

Mes'a-ti-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Mesaticephalic.

‖ **Mes-cal'** (mȧs-kăl'), *n.* [Sp.] A distilled liquor prepared in Mexico from a species of agave. See AGAVE.

‖ **Mes'dames'** (F. mā'dàm', E. mĕz'damz), *n., pl.* of MADAME and MADAM.

Me-seems' (mẽ-sēmz'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* MESEEMED (-sēmd').] It seems to me. [*Poetic*]

Me'sel (mē'zĕl), *n.* [See MEASLE.] A leper. [*Obs.*]

Me'sel-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Leprosy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Me-sem'bry-an'the-mum** (mẽ-sĕm'brĭ-ăn'thẽ-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεσημβρία midday + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous or suffruticose plants, chiefly natives of South Africa. The leaves are opposite, thick, and fleshy. The flowers usually open about midday, whence the name.

Fig Marigold (*Mesembryanthemum albidum*). Reduced.

Mes'en-ce-phal'ic (mĕs'ĕn-sẽ-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mesencephalon or midbrain.

‖ **Mes'en-ceph'a-lon** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO- and ENCEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) The middle segment of the brain; the midbrain. Sometimes abbreviated to *mesen.* See BRAIN.

‖ **Mes-en'chy-ma** (mĕs-ĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + *-enchyma,* as in E. *parenchyma.*] (*Biol.*) A portion of the mesoderm of the developing embryo.

Mes'en-ter'ic (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mésentérique.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a mesentery; mesaraic; as, the *mesenteric* arteries.

‖ **Mes-en'te-ron** (mĕs-ĕn'tẽ-rŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and ENTERON.] (*Anat.*) All that part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the primitive enteron and is lined with hypoblast. It is distinguished from the *stomodæum,* a part at the anterior end of the canal, including the cavity of the mouth, and the *proctodæum,* a part at the posterior end, which are formed by invagination and are lined with epiblast.

Mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ȳ; 277), *n.* [Gr. μεσεντέριον; μέσος + ἔντερον intestine: cf. F. *mésentère.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The membranes, or one of the membranes (consisting of a fold of the peritoneum and inclosed tissues), which connect the intestines and their appendages with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. The mesentery proper is connected with the jejunum and ilium, the other mesenteries being called *mesocæcum, mesocolon, mesorectum,* etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the vertical muscular radiating partitions which divide the body cavity of Anthozoa into chambers.

Mes'e-ra'ic (mĕs'ẽ-rā'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Mesaraic.

Mes-eth'moid (mĕs-ĕth'moid), *a.* [*Mes-* + *ethmoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the middle of the ethmoid region or ethmoid bone. — *n.* (*Anat.*) The median vertical plate, or median element, of the ethmoid bone.

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [AS. *masc, max, mæscre;* akin to D. *maas, masche,* OHG. *masca,* Icel. *möskvi;* cf. Lith. *mazgas* a knot, *megsti* to weave nets, to knot.] **1.** The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot, or the threads inclosing such a space; network; a net.

A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men. *Shak.*

2. (*Gearing*) The engagement of the teeth of wheels, or of a wheel and rack.

Mesh stick, a stick on which the mesh is formed in netting.

Mesh, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MESHED (mĕsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MESHING.] To catch in a mesh. *Surrey.*

Mesh, *v. i.* (*Gearing*) To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.

Meshed (mĕsht), *a.* Mashed; brewed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mesh'y (mĕsh'ȳ), *a.* Formed with meshes; netted.

Mes'i-ad (mĕs'ĭ-ăd), *adv.* [Gr. μέσος middle + L. *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward, or on the side toward, the mesial plane; mesially; — opposed to *laterad.*

Me'sial (mē'zhȧl; 277), *a.* [Gr. μέσος middle.] (*Anat.*) Middle; median; in, or in the region of, the mesial plane; internal; — opposed to *lateral.*

Mesial plane. (*Anat.*) See MESON.

Me'sial-ly, *adv.* (*Anat.*) In, near, or toward, the mesial plane; mesiad.

Mes'i-tyl (mĕs'ĭ-tĭl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical formerly supposed to exist in mesityl oxide.

Mesityl oxide (*Chem.*), a volatile liquid having the odor of peppermint, obtained by certain dehydrating agents from acetone; — formerly called also *dumasin.*

Me-sit'y-le-nate (mẽ-sĭt'ĭ-lē-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mesitylenic acid.

Me-sit'y-lene (mẽ-sĭt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, fragrant liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, of the benzene series of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling acetone with sulphuric acid. — **Me-sit'y-len'ic** (mẽ-sĭt'ĭ-lēn'ĭk), *a.*

Me-sit'y-lol (-lōl), *n.* [*Mesityl*ene + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance obtained from mesitylene.

Mes'lin (mĕz'lĭn *or* mĕs'-), *n.* See MASLIN.

Mes'mer-ee' (mĕz'mẽr-ē'), *n.* A person subjected to mesmeric influence; one who is mesmerized. [*R.*]

Mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mẽr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mesmérique.*]

Mes-mer'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism; as, *mesmeric* sleep.

Mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Mesmer,* who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775: cf. F. *mesmérisme.*] The art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient. See *Animal magnetism,* under MAGNETISM.

Mes'mer-ist, *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism.

Mes'mer-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of mesmerizing; the state of being mesmerized.

Mes'mer-ize (mĕz'mẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MESMERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MESMERIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mes'mer-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who mesmerizes.

Mesne (mēn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] (*Law*) Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person, in which case he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and hence is called the *mesne* lord.

Mesne process, intermediate process; process intervening between the beginning and end of a suit, sometimes understood to be the whole process preceding the execution. *Blackstone. Burrill.* — **Mesne profits,** profits of premises during the time the owner has been wrongfully kept out of the possession of his estate. *Burrill.*

Mes'o- (mĕs'ō-), **Mes-** (mĕs-). [Gr. μέσος in the middle.] A combining form denoting *in the middle, intermediate;* specif. (*Chem.*), denoting *a type of hydrocarbons* which are regarded as *methenyl derivatives.* Also used adjectively.

‖ **Mes'o-a'ri-um** (mĕs'ō-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μέσος middle + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum which suspends the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body cavity.

Mes'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The mesoderm. (*b*) The cell nucleus; mesoplast.

Mes'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to the mesoblast; as, the *mesoblastic* layer.

Mes'o-bran'chi-al (-brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Meso-* + *branchial.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a region of the carapace of a crab covering the middle branchial region.

‖ **Mes'o-bron'chi-um** (-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* MESOBRONCHIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESO-, and BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) The main bronchus of each lung.

‖ **Mes'o-cæ'cum** (-sē'kŭm), *n.* (*Anat.*) [NL. See MESO-, and CÆCUM.] The fold of peritoneum attached to the cæcum. — **Mes'o-cæ'cal** (-kal), *a.*

Mes'o-carp (mĕs'ō-kärp), *n.* [*Meso-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) The middle layer of a pericarp which consists of three distinct or dissimilar layers. *Gray.*

Mes'o-ce-phal'ic (-sẽ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + *cephalic.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the middle of the head; as, the *mesocephalic* flexure. (*b*) Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity; neither megacephalic nor microcephalic. (*c*) Having the ratio of the length to the breadth of the cranium a medium one; mesaticephalic.

‖ **Mes'o-ceph'a-lon** (mĕs'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and CEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) The pons Varolii.

Mes'o-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Mesocephalic.

Mes'o-cœ'le (mĕs'ō-sē'lē), ‖ *n.* [NL. *mesocoelia.* See **Mes'o-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), MESO-, and CŒLIA.] (*Anat.*) The cavity of the mesencephalon; the iter.

Mes'o-co'lon (mĕs'ō-kō'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεσόκωλον; μέσος middle + κῶλον the colon: cf. F. *mésocôlon.*] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, attached to the colon. — **Mes'o-col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.*

Mes'o-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *n.* [*Meso-* + *coracoid.*] (*Anat.*) A process from the middle of the coracoid in some animals.

Mes'o-cu-ne'i-form (-kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), ‖ *n.* [*Meso-* + **Mes'o-cu'ni-form** (-kū'nĭ-fôrm), *cuneiform, cuniform.*] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the tarsus. See 2d CUNEIFORM.

Mes'o-derm (mĕs'ō-dẽrm), *n.* [*Meso-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The layer of the blastoderm, between the ectoderm and endoderm; mesoblast. See *Illusts.* of BLASTODERM and ECTODERM. (*b*) The middle body layer in some invertebrates. (*c*) The middle layer of tissue in some vegetable structures.

Mes'o-der'mal (-dẽr'*mal*), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the mesoderm; as, *mesodermal* tissues.

Mes'o-der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Same as MESODERMAL.

Mes'o-dont (mĕs'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having teeth of moderate size.

‖ **Mes'o-gas'ter** (-găs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + γαστήρ belly.] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity; the mesogastrium.

Mes'o-gas'tric (mĕs'ō-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + *gastric.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the middle region of the abdomen, or of the stomach. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the middle gastric lobe of the carapace of a crab.

‖ **Mes'o-gas'tri-um** (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MESOGASTER.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The umbilical region. (*b*) The mesogaster.

‖ **Mes'o-glœ'a** (mĕs'ō-glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + γλοιός a glutinous substance.] (*Zoöl.*) A thin gelatinous tissue separating the ectoderm and endoderm in certain cœlenterates. — **Mes'o-glœ'al** (-glē'*al*), *a.*

Me-sog'na-thous (mẽ-sŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the jaws slightly projecting; between prognathous and orthognathous. See *Gnathic index,* under GNATHIC.

‖ **Mes'o-he'par** (mĕs'ō-hē'pär), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and HEPAR.] (*Anat.*) A fold of the peritoneum connecting the liver with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity.

‖ **Mes'o-hip'pus** (-hĭp'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + ἵππος a horse.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct mammal of the Horse family, but not larger than a sheep, and having three toes on each foot.

Mes'o-labe (mĕs'ō-lāb), *n.* [L. *mesolabium,* Gr. μεσόλαβος; μέσος middle + λαμβάνειν to take.] An instrument of the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, required in solving the problem of the duplication of the cube. *Brande & C.*

Mes'ole (mĕs'ōl), *n.* [Gr. μέσος middle.] (*Min.*) Same as THOMSONITE.

Mes'o-lite (-ō-līt; 277), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral, grayish white or yellowish, occurring in delicate groups of crystals, also fibrous massive. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

Mes'o-log'a-rithm (-lŏg'ȧ-rĭthm), *n.* [*Meso-* + *logarithm:* cf. F. *mésologarithme.*] (*Math.*) A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. [*Obs.*] *Kepler. Hutton.*

‖ **Mes'o-me'tri-um** (-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and METRIUM.] (*Anat.*) The fold of the peritoneum supporting the oviduct.

Mes'o-my-o'di-an (-mī-ō'dĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird having a mesomyodous larynx.

Mes'o-my'o-dous (-mī'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the intrinsic muscles of the larynx attached to the middle of the semirings.

‖ **Mes'on** (mĕs'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσον middle, neut. of μέσος, a., middle.] (*Anat.*) The mesial plane dividing the body of an animal into similar right and left halves. The line in which it meets the dorsal surface has been called the *dorsimeson,* and the corresponding ventral edge the *ventrimeson.* *B. G. Wilder.*

Mes'o-na'sal (mĕs'ō-nā'*zal*), *a.* [*Meso-* + *nasal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the middle portion of the nasal region.

Mes'o-neph'ric (-nĕf'rĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mesonephros; as, the *mesonephric,* or Wolffian, duct.

‖ **Mes'o-neph'ros** (-rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + νεφρός kidney.] (*Anat.*) The middle one of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in most vertebrates; the Wolffian body.

‖ **Mes'o-nō'tum** (-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + νῶτον the back.] (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal portion of the mesothorax of insects.

‖ **Mes'o-phlœ'um** (-flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + φλοιός bark.] (*Bot.*) The middle bark of a tree; the green layer of bark, usually soon covered by the outer or corky layer, and obliterated.

‖ **Me-soph'ry-on** (mẽ-sŏf'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μεσόφρυον.] (*Anat.*) See GLABELLA.

‖ **Mes'o-phyl'lum** (mĕs'ō-fĭl'lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) The parenchyma of a leaf between the skin of the two surfaces. *Gray.*

Mes'o-plast (mĕs'ō-plăst), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-plast.*] (*Biol.*) The nucleus of a cell; mesoblast. *Agassiz.*

Mes'o-po'di-al (mĕs'ō-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia or to the parts of the limbs to which they belong.

‖ **Mes'o-po'di-a'le** (-pō'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.; pl.* MESOPODIALIA (-lĭ-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of either the carpus or tarsus.

‖ **Mes'o-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MESOPODIALE.] (*Zoöl.*) The middle portion of the foot in the Gastropoda and Pteropoda.

‖ **Me-sop'te-ryg'i-um** (mē-sŏp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + πτερύγιον a fin.] (*Anat.*) The middle one of the three principal basal cartilages in the fins of fishes. — ‖ **Me-sop'ter-yg'i-al** (-tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-al), *a.*

‖ **Mes-sor'chi-um** (mĕs-sôr'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + ὄρχις a testicle.] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum which attaches the testis to the dorsal wall of the body cavity or scrotal sac.

‖ **Mes'o-rec'tum** (mĕs'ō-rĕk'tŭm), *n.* [*Meso-* + *rectum.*] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, attached to the rectum. — **Mes'o-rec'tal** (-tal), *a.*

Mes'o-rhine (mĕs'ō-rīn), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] (*Anat.*) Having the nose of medium width; between leptorhine and platyrhine.

‖ **Mes'o-sau'ri-a** (-sạ'rĭ-ā), *n.* Same as MOSASAURIA.

‖ **Mes'o-scap'u-la** (-skăp'ū-lā), *n.* [*Meso-* + *scapula.*] (*Anat.*) A process from the middle of the scapula in some animals; the spine of the scapula.

Mes'o-scap'u-lar (-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mesoscapula.

‖ **Mes'o-scu'tum** (-skū'tŭm), *n.* [*Meso-* + *scutum.*] (*Zoöl.*) The scutum or dorsal plate of the middle thoracic segment of an insect. See *Illust.* of BUTTERFLY.

Mes'o-seme (mĕs'ō-sēm), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. σῆμα sign, mark; cf. F. *mésosème.*] (*Anat.*) Having a medium orbital index; having orbits neither broad nor narrow; between megaseme and microseme.

Mes'o-sid'er-ite (mĕs'ō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [*Meso-* + *siderite.*] (*Min.*) See the Note under METEORITE.

Mes'o-sperm (mĕs'ō-spĕrm), *n.* [*Meso-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. F. *mésosperme.*] (*Bot.*) A membrane of a seed. See SECUNDINE.

Mes'o-state (-stāt), *n.* [*Meso-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] (*Physiol.*) A product of metabolic action.

☞ Every *mesostate* is either an *anastate* or *katastate*, according as it is formed by an anabolic or katabolic process. See METABOLISM.

Mes'o-ster'nal (mĕs'ō-stĕr'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mesosternum.

‖ **Mes'o-ster'num** (-nŭm), *n.* [*Meso-* + *sternum.*]

1. (*Anat.*) The middle portion, or body, of the sternum.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ventral piece of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

Mes'o-tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + *tartaric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid called also *inactive tartaric acid.*

‖ **Mes'o-the'ca** (-thē'kà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + θήκη box.] (*Zoöl.*) The middle layer of the gonophore in the Hydrozoa.

‖ **Mes'o-the'li-um** (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + E. *epithelium.*] (*Biol.*) Epithelial mesoderm; a layer of cuboidal epithelium cells, formed from a portion of the mesoderm during the differentiation of the germ layers. It constitutes the boundary of the cœlum.

Mes'o-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the mesothorax.

Mes'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*Meso-* + *thorax:* cf. F. *mésothorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) The middle segment of the thorax in insects. See *Illust.* of COLEOPTERA.

Mes'o-tro'chal (mĕs'ō-trō'kal), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. τροχός anything round, a hoop.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the middle of the body surrounded by bands of cilia; — said of the larvæ of certain marine annelids.

Mes'o-type (mĕs'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-type:* cf. F. *mésotype.*] (*Min.*) An old term covering natrolite or *soda mesolite*, scolecite or *lime mesotype*, and mesolite or *lime-soda mesotype.*

‖ **Mes'o-va'ri-um** (-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and OVARY.] (*Anat.*) The fold of peritoneum connecting the ovary with the wall of the abdominal cavity.

Mes-ox'a-late (mĕs-ŏks'ā-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mesoxalic acid.

Mes'ox-al'ic (mĕs'ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* [*Mes-* + *oxalic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $CH_2O_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained from amido malonic acid.

‖ **Mes'o-zo'a** (mĕs'ō-zō'à), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESOZOIC.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of very lowly organized, worm-like parasites, including the Dicyemata. They are found in cephalopods. See DICYEMATA.

Mes'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] (*Geol.*) Belonging, or relating, to the secondary or reptilian age, or the era between the Paleozoic and Cenozoic. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Mes'o-zo'ic, *n.* The Mesozoic age or formation.

Mes-prise' (mĕs-prīz'), *n.* [OF. *mespris*, F. *mépris.* See MISPRIZE.] **1.** Contempt; scorn. [*Obs.*]

2. [Perh. for F. *méprise* mistake. Cf. MISPRISION.] Misadventure; ill-success. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mes-qui'te (mĕs-kē'tā), **Mes-quit'** (mĕs-kēt'), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite;* said to be a Mexican Indian word.] (*Bot.*) A name for two trees of the southwestern part of North America, the honey mesquite, and screw-pod mesquite.

Honey mesquite. See ALGAROBA (*b*). — **Screw-pod mesquite,** a smaller tree (*Prosopis pubescens*), having spiral pods used as fodder and sometimes as food by the Indians. — **Mesquite grass,** a rich native grass in Western Texas (*Bouteloua oligostachya*, and other species); — so called from its growing in company with the mesquite tree; — called also *muskit grass, gramma grass.*

Mess (mĕs), *n.* Mass; church service. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mess (mĕs), *n.* [OE. *mes*, OF. *mes*, F. *mets*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (*e. g.*, on the table), L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION, and cf. MASS religious service.] **1.** A quantity of food set on a table at one time; provision of food for a person or party for one meal; as, a *mess* of pottage; also, the food given to a beast at one time.

At their savory dinner set
Of herbs and other country *messes.* *Milton.*

2. A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common; especially, persons in the military or naval service who eat at the same table; as, the wardroom *mess.* *Shak.*

3. A set of four; — from the old practice of dividing companies into sets of four at dinner. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

4. The milk given by a cow at one milking. [*U. S.*]

5. [Perh. corrupt. fr. OE. *mesh* for *mash:* cf. *muss.*] A disagreeable mixture or confusion of things; hence, a situation resulting from blundering or from misunderstanding; as, he made a *mess* of it. [*Colloq.*]

Mess (mĕs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MESSED (mĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MESSING.] To take meals with a mess; to belong to a mess; to eat (with others); as, I *mess* with the wardroom officers. *Marryat.*

Mess, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

Mes'sage (mĕs'sāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send. See MISSION, and cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee. *Judg.* iii. 20.

2. Hence, specifically, an official communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger; as, the President's *message.*

Message shell. See SHELL.

Mes'sage, *v. t.* To bear as a message. [*Obs.*]

Mes'sage, *n.* [OE., fr. OF. *message*, fr. LL. *missaticus.* See 1st MESSAGE.] A messenger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mes'sa-ger (-sā-jēr), *n.* [OE.] A messenger. [*Obs.*]

Mes'sen-ger (-sĕn-jēr), *n.* [OE. *messager*, OF. *messagier*, F. *messager.* See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body; specifically, an office servant who bears messages.

2. One who, or that which, foreshows, or foretells.

Yon gray lines
That fret the clouds are *messengers* of day. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A hawser passed round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together to form an endless rope or chain; — formerly used for heaving in the cable.

4. (*Law*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent. *Bouvier. Tomlins.*

Syn. — Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; forerunner; precursor; herald.

Messenger bird, the secretary bird, from its swiftness.

Mes'set (-sĕt), *n.* A dog. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Mes-si'ad (mĕs-sī'ăd), *n.* A German epic poem on the Messiah, by Klopstock.

Mes-si'ah (mĕs-sī'à), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed, fr. *māshakh* to anoint. Cf. MESSIAS.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Savior; Christ.

And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton.*

Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* The state or office of the Messiah.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the Messiah; as, the *Messianic* office or character.

Mes-si'as (mĕs-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. Μεσσίας. See MESSIAH.] The Messiah.

I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John* iv. 25.

‖ **Mes'si'dor'** (F. mā'sē'dôr'; E. mĕs'sĭ-dôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest.] The tenth month of the French republican calendar dating from September 22, 1792. It began June 19, and ended July 18. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Mes'sieurs (mĕsh'yērz; F. mā'syĕ'; 277), *n. pl.* [F.; pl. of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen; — abbreviated to *Messrs.*, which is used as the plural of *Mr.*

Mes'si-nese' (mĕs'sĭ-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Messina, or its inhabitants.

Mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

Mes'suage (mĕs'swāj; 48), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesuage, masnage*, LL. *messuagium, mansionaticum*, fr. L. *mansio, -onis*, a staying, remaining, dwelling, fr. *manere, mansum*, to stay, remain, E. *mansion, manse.*] (*Law*) A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. *Cowell. Bouvier.*

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York. *Tennyson.*

Mest (mĕst), *a.* Most. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; — so called in the West Indies. [Written also *mustee.*]

Mes'ter (mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [*Obs.*] See MISTER, a trade.

Mes-ti'no (mĕs-tē'nō), *n.; pl.* MESTINOS (-nōz). See MESTIZO.

Mes-ti'zo (-zō), *n.; pl.* MESTIZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *mestizo;* akin to OF. *mestis*, F. *métis;* all fr. (assumed) LL. *mixtitius*, fr. L. *mixtus* mixed, p. p. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX, and cf. MESTEE, MÉTIF, MÉTIS, MUSTEE.] The offspring of an Indian or a negro and a European or person of European stock. [*Spanish America*]

Mestizo wool, wool imported from South America, and produced by mixed breeds of sheep.

Mest'ling (mĕst'lĭng), *n.* A kind of brass. See MASLIN. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Me-sym'ni-cum** (mē-sĭm'nĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέσος middle + ὕμνος a festive song. See HYMN.] (*Anc. Poetry*) A repetition at the end of a stanza.

Met (mĕt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEET.

Met, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of METE, to measure. *Chapman.*

Met, *obs. p. p.* of METE, to dream. *Chaucer.*

Met'a- (mĕt'ā-), **Met-** (mĕt-). [Gr. μετά between, with, after; akin to AS. *mid* with, G. *mit*, Goth. *mip*, E. *mid*, in *midwife.*] **1.** A prefix meaning *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely;* as, *meta*chronism, the error of placing after the correct time; *meta*phor, lit., a carrying over; *meta*thesis, a placing reversely.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (*a*) *Other; duplicate; corresponding to; resembling;* hence, *metameric;* as, *meta*-arabinic, *meta*ldehyde. (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) That two replacing radicals, in the benzene nucleus, occupy the *relative positions* of 1 and 3, 2 and 4, 3 and 5, 4 and 6, 5 and 1, or 6 and 2; as, *meta*cresol, etc. See ORTHO-, and PARA-. (*c*) (*Inorganic Chem.*) Having *less than the highest number* of hydroxyl groups; — said of acids; as, *meta*phosphoric acid. Also used adjectively.

Me-tab'a-sis (mē-tăb'ā-sĭs), *n.; pl.* METABASES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. μετάβασις, fr. μεταβαίνειν to pass over; μετά beyond, over + βαίνειν to go.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A transition from one subject to another.

2. (*Med.*) Same as METABOLA.

‖ **Me-tab'o-la** (-ŏ-lā), ‖ *n.* [NL., from Gr. μεταβολή change; μετά beyond + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Med.*) A change or mutation; a change of disease, symptoms, or treatment.

‖ **Me-tab'o-la** (mē-tăb'ŏ-lā), ‖ *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st ‖ **Met'a-bo'li-a** (mĕt'ā-bō'lĭ-ā), ‖ METABOLA.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of insects, including those that undergo a metamorphosis.

Met'a-bo'li-an (mĕt'ā-bō'lĭ-an), *n.* [See METABOLA.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.

Met'a-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβολικός. See METABOLA.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to metamorphosis; pertaining to, or involving, change.

2. (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to metabolism; as, *metabolic* activity; *metabolic* force.

‖ **Met'a-bol'i-sis** (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Metabolism. [*R.*]

Me-tab'o-lism (mē-tăb'ŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act or process, by which living tissues or cells take up and convert into their own proper substance the nutritive material brought to them by the blood, or by which they transform their cell protoplasm into simpler substances, which are fitted either for excretion or for some special purpose, as in the manufacture of the digestive ferments. Hence, metabolism may be either constructive (*anabolism*), or destructive (*katabolism*).

Me-tab'o-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A product of metabolism; a substance produced by metabolic action, as urea.

Me-tab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* (*Physiol.*) To change by a metabolic process. See METABOLISM.

Met'a-bran'chi-al (mĕt'ā-brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* [*Meta-* + *branchial.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the lobe of the carapace of crabs covering the posterior branchiæ.

Met'a-car'pal (mĕt'ā-kär'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *n.* A metacarpal bone.

Met'a-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετακάρπιον; μετά beyond, between + καρπός the wrist.] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton of the hand or forefoot between the carpus and phalanges. In man it consists of five bones. See *Illust.* of ARTIODACTYLA.

Met'a-cen'ter (-sĕn'tĕr) *or* **-tre,** *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *center.*] (*Hydrostatics*) The point of intersection of a vertical line through the center of gravity of the fluid displaced by a floating body which is tipped through a small angle from its position of equilibrium, and the inclined line which was vertical through the center of gravity of the body when in equilibrium.

☞ When the metacenter is above the center of gravity, the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable.

Me-tac'e-tone (mē-tăs'ē-tōn), *n.* [Pref. *met-* + *acetone.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid of an agreeable odor, $C_6H_{10}O$, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar and lime; — so called because formerly regarded as a polymeric modification of acetone.

Met'a-chlo'ral (mĕt'ā-klō'ral), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *chloral.*] (*Chem.*) A white, amorphous, insoluble substance regarded as a polymeric variety of chloral.

Me-tach'ro-nism (mē-tăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μετάχρονος, μετάχρονιος, after the time, happening afterward; μετά beyond + χρόνος time: cf. F. *métachronisme.*] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

‖ **Met'a-chro'sis** (mĕt'ā-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μετά beyond + χρῶσις a coloring.] (*Biol.*) The power of changing color at will by the expansion of special pigment cells, under nerve influence, as seen in many reptiles, fishes, etc. *Cope.*

Met'a-cin'na-bar-ite (-sĭn'nā-bär-īt), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *cinnabar.*] (*Min.*) Sulphide of mercury in isometric form and black in color.

Met'a-cism (mĕt'ā-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *metacismus*, Gr. μυτακισμός fondness for the letter μ.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*, or a too frequent use of it.

Met'a-cro'le-in (mĕt'ā-krō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [Pref. *met-* + *acrolein.*] (*Chem.*) A polymeric modification of acrolein obtained by heating it with caustic potash. It is a crystalline substance having an aromatic odor.

‖ **Met'a-cro'mi-on** (-krō'mī-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A process projecting backward and downward from the acromion of the scapula of some mammals.

Met'a-dis-coid'al (-dĭs-koid'al), *a.* [*Meta-* + *discoidal.*] (*Anat.*) Discoidal by derivation; — applied especially to the placenta of man and apes, because it is supposed to have been derived from a diffused placenta.

Met'a-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *gastric.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the two posterior gastric lobes of the carapace of crabs.

Met'age (mēt'āj; 48), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] **1.** Measurement, especially of coal. *De Foe.*

2. Charge for, or price of, measuring. *Simmonds.*

Met'a-gen'e-sis (mĕt'ā-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *genesis.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The change of form which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to the final perfected individual. Hence, metagenesis involves the production of sexual individu-

als by nonsexual means, either directly or through intervening sexless generations. Opposed to *monogenesis*. See *Alternate generation*, under GENERATION.

2. (*Biol.*) Alternation of sexual and asexual or gemmiparous generations; — in distinction from *heterogamy*.

Met'a-ge-net'ic (mĕt'ȧ-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to metagenesis.

Met'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Metagenetic.

Me-tag'na-thous (mē-tăg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Cross-billed; — said of certain birds, as the crossbill.

Met'a-gram'ma-tism (mĕt'ȧ-grăm'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Anagrammatism.

Met'a-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* By or pertaining to metagraphy.

Me-tag'ra-phy (mē-tăg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *-graphy*.] The art or act of rendering the letters of the alphabet of one language into the possible equivalents of another; transliteration. *Stormonth.*

Met'al (mĕt'ȧl *or* mĕt''l; 277), *n.* [F. *métal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. μέταλλον mine; cf. Gr. μεταλλᾶν to search after. Cf. METTLE, MEDAL.] **1.** (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, as sodium, calcium, or copper, whose oxide or hydroxide has basic rather than acid properties, as contrasted with the nonmetals, or metalloids. No sharp line can be drawn between the metals and nonmetals, and certain elements partake of both acid and basic qualities, as chromium, manganese, bismuth, etc.

☞ Popularly, the name is applied to certain hard, fusible metals, as gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, etc., and also to the mixed metals, or metallic alloys, as brass, bronze, steel, bell metal, etc.

2. Ore from which a metal is derived; — so called by miners. *Raymond.*

3. A mine from which ores are taken. [*Obs.*]

> Slaves . . . and persons condemned to *metals*. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. The substance of which anything is made; material; hence, constitutional disposition; character; temper.

> Not till God make men of some other *metal* than earth. *Shak.*

5. Courage; spirit; mettle. See METTLE. *Shak.*

☞ The allusion is to the temper of the metal of a sword blade. *Skeat.*

6. The broken stone used in macadamizing roads and ballasting railroads.

7. The effective power or caliber of guns carried by a vessel of war.

8. Glass in a state of fusion. *Knight.*

9. *pl.* The rails of a railroad. [*Eng.*]

Base metal (*Chem.*), any one of the metals, as iron, lead, etc., which are readily tarnished or oxidized, in contrast with the noble metals. In general, a metal of small value, as compared with gold or silver. — **Fusible metal** (*Metal.*), a very fusible alloy, usually consisting of bismuth with lead, tin, or cadmium. — **Heavy metals** (*Chem.*), the metallic elements not included in the groups of the alkalies, alkaline earths, or the earths; specifically, the heavy metals, as gold, mercury, platinum, lead, silver, etc. — **Light metals** (*Chem.*), the metallic elements of the alkali and alkaline earth groups, as sodium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, etc.; also, sometimes, the metals of the earths, as aluminium. — **Muntz metal**, an alloy for sheathing and other purposes, consisting of about sixty per cent of copper, and forty of zinc. Sometimes a little lead is added. It is named from the inventor. — **Prince's metal** (*Old Chem.*), an alloy resembling brass, consisting of three parts of copper to one of zinc; — also called *Prince Rupert's metal*.

Met'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METALED (*-ȧld or -'ld*) or METALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* METALING or METALLING.] To cover with metal; as, to *metal* a ship's bottom; to *metal* a road.

Met'al-am-mo'ni-um (-ăm-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Metal* + *ammonium*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical derived from ammonium by the substitution of metallic atoms in place of hydrogen.

Met'al-bu'min (mĕt'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [Pref. *met-* + *albumin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A form of albumin found in ascitic and certain serous fluids. It is sometimes regarded as a mixture of albumin and mucin.

Me-tal'de-hyde (mē-tăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [Pref. *met-* + *aldehyde*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance isomeric with, and obtained from, acetic aldehyde by polymerization, and reconvertible into the same.

‖ **Met'a-lep'sis** (mĕt'ȧ-lĕp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METALEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάληψις participation, alteration, fr. μεταλαμβάνειν to partake, to take in exchange; μετά beyond + λαμβάνειν to take.] (*Rhet.*) The continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word.

Met'a-lep'sy (mĕt'ȧ-lĕp'sy), *n.* (*Chem.*) Exchange; replacement; substitution; metathesis. [*R.*]

Met'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταληπτικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a metalepsis.

2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

3. (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, concerned in, or occurring by, metalepsy.

Met'a-lep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Metaleptic. — **Met'a-lep'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Me-tal'lic (mē-tăl'lĭk), *a.* [L. *metallicus*, fr. *metallum*: cf. F. *métallique*. See METAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a metal; of the nature of metal; resembling metal; as, a *metallic* appearance; a *metallic* alloy.

2. (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, the essential and implied properties of a metal, as contrasted with a nonmetal or metalloid; basic; antacid; positive.

Metallic iron, iron in the state of the metal, as distinguished from its ores, as magnetic iron. — **Metallic paper**, paper covered with a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size. When written upon with a pewter or brass pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced. — **Metallic tinkling** (*Med.*), a sound heard in the chest, when a cavity communicating with the air passages contains both air and liquid.

Me-tal'lic-al (-lĭ-kal), *a.* See METALLIC. [*Obs.*]

Me-tal'lic-ly (mē-tăl'lĭk-lỹ), *adv.* In a metallic manner; by metallic means.

Me-tal'li-fac'ture (-făk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] The production and working or manufacture of metals. [*R.*] *R. Park.*

Met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ȧl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer*; *metallum* metal + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *métallifère*.] Producing metals; yielding metals.

Me-tal'li-form (mē-tăl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-form*: cf. F. *métalliforme*.] Having the form or structure of a metal.

Met'al-line (mĕt'ȧl-līn), *a.* [Cf. F. *métallin*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic; as, *metalline* properties. (*b*) Impregnated with metallic salts; chalybeate; as, *metalline* water. [*R.*]

Met'al-line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance of variable composition, but resembling a soft, dark-colored metal, used in the bearings of machines for obviating friction, and as a substitute for lubricants.

Met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

Met'al-li-za'tion (mĕt'ȧl-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métallisation*.] The act or process of metallizing. [*R.*]

Met'al-lize (-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METALLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METALLIZING (-lĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *métalliser*.] To impart metallic properties to; to impregnate with a metal. [*R.*]

Me-tal'lo-chrome (mē-tăl'lō-krōm), *n.* [See METALLOCHROMY.] A coloring produced by the deposition of some metallic compound; specifically, the prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel by electricity.

Me-tal'lo-chro'my (mē-tăl'lō-krō'mỹ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The art or process of coloring metals.

Me-tal'lo-graph (mē-tăl'lō-grăf), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-graph*.] A print made by metallography.

Me-tal'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or by means of, metallography.

Met'al-log'ra-phist (mĕt'ȧl-lŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One who writes on the subject of metals.

Met'al-log'ra-phy (-fỹ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-graphy*: cf. F. *métallographie*.] **1.** The science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on metals.

2. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of wood to metallic surfaces by chemical action. *Knight.*

3. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone. *Knight.*

Met'al-loid (mĕt'ȧl-loid), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-oid*: cf. F. *métalloïde*.] (*a*) Formerly, the metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth; — applied by Sir H. Davy to sodium, potassium, and some other metallic substances whose metallic character was supposed to be not well defined. (*b*) Now, one of several elementary substances which in the free state are unlike metals, and whose compounds possess or produce acid, rather than basic, properties; a nonmetal; as, boron, carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, etc., are *metalloids*.

Met'al-loid, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal.

2. (*Chem.*) Having the properties of a nonmetal; nonmetallic; acid; negative.

Met'al-loid'al (-loid'ȧl), *a.* Metalloid.

Met'al-lor-gan'ic (-lôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Metalorganic.

Me-tal'lo-ther'a-py (mē-tăl'lō-thĕr'ȧ-pỹ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + E. *therapy*.] (*Med.*) Treatment of disease by applying metallic plates to the surface of the body.

Met'al-lur'gic (mĕt'ȧl-lûr'jĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *métallurgique*.] Of or pertaining to metallurgy.
Met'al-lur'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), }

Met'al-lur'gist (mĕt'ȧl-lûr'jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *métallurgiste*.] One who works in metals, or prepares them for use; one who is skilled in metallurgy.

Met'al-lur'gy (-jỹ), *n.* [F. *métallurgie*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, Gr. μέταλλον a mine + the root of ἔργον work. See METAL, and WORK.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, and parting them; sometimes, in a narrower sense, only the process of extracting metals from their ores.

Met'al-man (mĕt'ȧl-man), *n.*; *pl.* METALMEN (-men). A worker in metals.

Met'a-log'ic-al (mĕt'ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Beyond the scope or province of logic.

Met'al-or-gan'ic (mĕt'ȧl-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*Metal*, L. *metallum* + E. *organic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or denoting, any one of a series of compounds of certain metallic elements with organic radicals; as, zinc methyl, sodium ethyl, etc. [Written also *metallorganic*.]

Met'a-mer (mĕt'ȧ-mĕr), *n.* [See METAMERE.] (*Chem.*) Any one of several metameric forms of the same substance, or of different substances having the same composition; as, xylene has three *metamers*, viz., orthoxylene, metaxylene, and paraxylene.

Met'a-mere (-mēr), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *-mere*.] (*Biol.*) One of successive or homodynamous parts in animals and plants; one of a series of similar parts that follow one another in a vertebrate or articulate animal, as in an earthworm; a segment; a somite. See *Illust.* of LOEVEN'S LARVA.

Met'a-mer'ic (mĕt'ȧ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **1.** (*Chem.*) Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but possessing a different structure and different properties; as, methyl ether and ethyl alcohol are *metameric* compounds. See ISOMERIC.

☞ The existence of metameric compounds is due to the different arrangement of the same constituents in the molecule.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a metamere or its formation; as, *metameric* segmentation.

Met'a-mer'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a metameric manner.

Me-tam'er-ism (mē-tăm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) The symmetry of a metameric structure; serial symmetry; the state of being made up of metameres.

2. (*Chem.*) The state or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

Met'a-mor'phic (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭk), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] **1.** Subject to change; changeable; variable.

2. Causing a change of structure.

3. (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, certain changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition; — especially applied to the recrystallization which sedimentary rocks have undergone through the influence of heat and pressure, after which they are called *metamorphic* rocks.

Met'a-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* (*Geol.*) The state or quality of being metamorphic; the process by which the material of rock masses has been more or less recrystallized by heat, pressure, etc., as in the change of sedimentary limestone to marble. *Murchison.*

Met'a-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that the body of Christ was merged into the Deity when he ascended.

Met'a-mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t.* To metamorphose.

Met'a-mor'phose (-fōs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METAMORPHOSED (-fōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METAMORPHOSING.] [Cf. F. *métamorphoser*.] To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute.

> And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

Met'a-mor'phose (-fōs), *n.* [Cf. F. *métamorphose*. See METAMORPHOSIS.] Same as METAMORPHOSIS.

Met'a-mor'pho-ser (-fō-sẽr), *n.* One who metamorphoses. [*R.*] *Gascoigne.*

Met'a-mor'pho-sic (-sĭk), *a.* Changing the form; transforming. [*R.*] *Pownall.*

Met'a-mor'pho-sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METAMORPHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, fr. μεταμορφοῦσθαι to be transformed; μετά beyond, over + μορφή form.]

1. Change of form, or structure; transformation.

2. (*Biol.*) A change in the form or function of a living organism, by a natural process of growth or development; as, the *metamorphosis* of the yolk into the embryo, of a tadpole into a frog, or of a bud into a blossom. Especially, that form of sexual reproduction in which an embryo undergoes a series of marked changes of external form, as the chrysalis stage, pupa stage, etc., in insects. In these intermediate stages sexual reproduction is usually impossible, but they ultimately pass into final and sexually developed forms, from the union of which organisms are produced which pass through the same cycle of changes. See TRANSFORMATION.

3. (*Physiol.*) The change of material of one kind into another through the agency of the living organism; metabolism.

Vegetable metamorphosis (*Bot.*), the doctrine that flowers are homologous with leaf buds, and that the floral organs are transformed leaves.

‖ **Met'a-nau'pli-us** (-nạ'plĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See META- and NAUPLIUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A larval crustacean in a stage following the nauplius, and having about seven pairs of appendages.

Met'a-ne-phrit'ic (-nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metanephros.

‖ **Met'a-neph'ros** (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά behind + νεφρός kidney.] (*Anat.*) The most posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in many vertebrates.

‖ **Met'a-no'tum** (-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά behind + νῶτον back.] (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal portion of the metathorax of insects.

Met'an-ti-mo'nate (mĕt'ăn-tĭ-mō'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metantimonic acid.

Met'an-ti-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *met-* + *antimonic*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (formerly called *antimonic acid*) analogous to metaphosphoric acid, and obtained as a white amorphous insoluble substance, ($HSbO_3$). (*b*) Formerly, designating an acid, which is now properly called *pyroantimonic acid*, and analogous to *pyrophosphoric acid*.

Met'a-pec'tic (mĕt'ȧ-pĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *pectic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a supposed acid obtained from pectin.

Met'a-pec'tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from, and resembling, pectin, and occurring in overripe fruits.

Met'a-pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *peptone*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An intermediate product formed in the gastric digestion of albuminous matter.

Met'a-phor (mĕt'ȧ-fẽr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. μεταφορά, fr. μεταφέρειν to carry over, transfer; μετά beyond, over + φέρειν to bring, bear.] (*Rhet.*) The transference of the relation between one set of objects to another set for the purpose of brief explanation; a compressed simile; *e. g.*, the ship plows the sea. *Abbott & Seeley.* "All the world 's a stage." *Shak.*

☞ The statement, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a simile, similitude, or comparison.

Met'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. μεταφορικός: cf.
Met'a-phor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } F. *métaphorique*.] Of or pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; figurative; tropical; as, a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* sense. — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Met'a-phor-ist (mĕt'ȧ-fẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who makes metaphors.

Met'a-phos'phate (-fŏs'fât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

Met'a-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *phosphoric*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a monobasic acid, HPO_3, analogous to nitric acid, and, by heating phosphoric acid, obtained as a crystalline substance, commonly called *glacial phosphoric acid*.

Met'a-phrase (mĕt'ȧ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. μετάφρασις, from μεταφράζειν to paraphrase; μετά beyond, over + φράζειν

to speak: cf. F. *métaphrase.*] **1.** A verbal translation; a version or translation from one language into another, word for word; — opposed to *paraphrase.* *Dryden.*

2. An answering phrase; repartee. *Mrs. Browning.*

Met'a-phrased (mĕt'ȧ-frāzd), *a.* Translated literally.

Me-taph'ra-sis (mē-tăf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See METAPHRASE.] Metaphrase.

Met'a-phrast (mĕt'ȧ-frăst), *n.* [Gr. μεταφράστης: cf. F. *métaphraste.*] A literal translator.

Met'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), **Met'a-phras'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. μεταφραστικός.] Close, or literal.

Met'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique.*] See METAPHYSICS. *Pope.*

Met'a-phys'ic, *a.* Metaphysical.

Met'a-phys'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique.* See METAPHYSICS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to metaphysics.

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.

3. Preternatural or supernatural. [*Obs.*]

The golden round
Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal. *Shak.*

Met'a-phys'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician. *South.*

Met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh'ȧn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysicien.*] One who is versed in metaphysics.

Met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. μετά beyond, after + φυσικός relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. φύσις nature: cf. F. *métaphysique.* See PHYSICS. The term was first used by the followers of Aristotle as a name for that part of his writings which came *after*, or followed, the part which treated of *physics.*] **1.** The science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; ontology; also, the science of being, with reference to its abstract and universal conditions, as distinguished from the science of determined or concrete being; the science of the conceptions and relations which are necessarily implied as true of every kind of being; philosophy in general; first principles, or the science of first principles.

☞ *Metaphysics* is distinguished as *general* and *special.* *General metaphysics* is the science of all being as being. *Special metaphysics* is the science of one kind of being; as, the *metaphysics* of chemistry, of morals, or of politics. According to Kant, a systematic exposition of those notions and truths, the knowledge of which is altogether independent of experience, would constitute the science of metaphysics.

Commonly, in the schools, called *metaphysics*, as being part of the philosophy of Aristotle, which hath that for title; but it is in another sense; for there it signifieth as much as "books written or placed after his natural philosophy." But the schools take them for "books of supernatural philosophy;" for the word *metaphysic* will bear both these senses. *Hobbes.*

Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or *metaphysics* proper. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Metaphysics are [is] the science which determines what can and what can not be known of being, and the laws of being, a priori. *Coleridge.*

2. Hence: The scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology.

Metaphysics, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science or complement of sciences exclusively occupied with mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Whether, after all,
A larger *metaphysics* might not help
Our physics. *Mrs. Browning.*

‖ **Me-taph'y-sis** (mē-tăf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά after + φύσις nature.] Change of form; transformation.

Met'a-plasm (mĕt'ȧ-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *metaplasmus*, Gr. μεταπλασμός; μετά beyond, over + πλάσσειν to mold: cf. F. *métaplasme.*] (*Gram.*) A change in the letters or syllables of a word.

Met'a-plast (-plăst), *n.* [See METAPLASM.] (*Gram.*) A word having more than one form of the root.

Met'a-pode (mĕt'ȧ-pōd), *n.* [NL. *metapodium*, from Gr. μετά behind + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The posterior division of the foot in the Gastropoda and Pteropoda.

Met'a-po'di-al (-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metapodialia, or to the parts of the limbs to which they belong.

‖ **Met'a-po'di-a'le** (-pō'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* METAPODIALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See METAPODE.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of either the metacarpus or metatarsus.

‖ **Met'a-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* METAPODIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as METAPODE.

‖ **Met'a-poph'y-sis** (mĕt'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See META-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) A tubercle projecting from the anterior articular processes of some vertebræ; a mammillary process.

‖ **Me-tap'te-ryg'i-um** (mē-tăp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά after + πτερύγιον fin.] (*Anat.*) The posterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the fins of fishes. — **Me-tap'ter-yg'i-al** (-tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-al), *a.*

Met'a-sil'i-cate (mĕt'ȧ-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metasilicic acid.

Met'a-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *silicic.*] (*Chem.*) Designating an acid derived from silicic acid by the removal of water; of or pertaining to such an acid.

☞ The salts of metasilicic acid are often called *bisilicates*, in mineralogy, as Wollastonite ($CaSiO_3$).

Metasilicic acid (*Chem.*), a gelatinous substance, or white amorphous powder, analogous to carbonic acid, and forming many stable salts.

Met'a-so'ma-tism (-sō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] (*Geol.*) An alteration in a mineral or rock mass when involving a chemical change of the substance, as of chrysolite to serpentine; — opposed to ordinary *metamorphism*, as implying simply a recrystallization. — **Met'a-so-mat'ic** (-sō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Met'a-some (mĕt'ȧ-sōm), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the component segments of the body of an animal.

Met'a-stan'nate (mĕt'ȧ-stăn'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metastannic acid.

Met'a-stan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a compound of tin (metastannic acid), obtained, as an isomeric modification of stannic acid, in the form of a white amorphous substance.

Me-tas'ta-sis (mē-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METASTASES (-sēz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. μετάστασις, fr. μεθιστάναι to place in another way; μετά after + ἱστάναι to place.]

1. (*Theol.*) A spiritual change, as during baptism.

2. (*Med.*) A change in the location of a disease, as from one part to another. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The act or process by which matter is taken up by cells or tissues and is transformed into other matter; in plants, the act or process by which are produced all of those chemical changes in the constituents of the plant which are not accompanied by a production of organic matter; metabolism.

Met'a-stat'ic (mĕt'ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess; the *metastatic* processes of growth.

Met'a-ster'nal (-stĕr'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the metasternum.

‖ **Met'a-ster'num** (-stĕr'nŭm), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *sternum.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The most posterior element of the sternum; the ensiform process; xiphisternum.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ventral plate of the third or last segment of the thorax of insects.

‖ **Me-tas'to-ma** (mē-tăs'tō-mȧ), **Met'a-stome** (mĕt'ȧ-stōm), *n.* [NL. *metastoma*, from Gr. μετά behind + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A median elevation behind the mouth in the arthropods.

Met'a-tar'sal (mĕt'ȧ-tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

Met'a-tarse (mĕt'ȧ-tärs), *n.* (*Anat.*) Metatarsus.

Met'a-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* METATARSI (-sī). [NL. See META-, and TARSUS.] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton of the hind or lower limb between the tarsus and phalanges; metatarse. It consists, in the human foot, of five bones. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Me-tath'e-sis (mē-tăth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; METATHESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάθεσις, fr. μετατιθέναι to place differently, to transpose; μετά beyond, over + τιθέναι to place, set. See THESIS.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Transposition, as of the letters or syllables of a word; as, *pistris* for *pristis; meagre* for *meager.*

2. (*Med.*) A mere change in place of a morbid substance, without removal from the body. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of exchange, substitution, or replacement of atoms and radicals; thus, by *metathesis* an acid gives up all or part of its hydrogen, takes on an equivalent amount of a metal or base, and forms a salt.

Met'a-thet'ic (mĕt'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **Met'a-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to metathesis.

Met'a-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the metathorax.

Met'a-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *métathorax.* See META-, and THORAX.] (*Zoöl.*) The last or posterior segment of the thorax in insects. See *Illust.* of COLEOPTERA.

Met'a-ti-tan'ic (-tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *titanic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid of titanium analogous to metasilicic acid.

Met'a-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metatungstic acid.

Met'a-tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *tungstic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid known only in its salts (the *metatungstates*), and properly called *polytungstic*, or *pyrotungstic*, acid.

Met'a-van'a-date (-văn'ȧ-dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of metavanadic acid.

Met'a-va-nad'ic (-vȧ-năd'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + *vanadic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a vanadic acid analogous to metaphosphoric acid.

Met'a-xy'lene (-zī'lēn), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *xylene.*] (*Chem.*) That variety of xylene, or dimethyl benzene, in which the two methyl groups occupy the meta position with reference to each other. It is a colorless inflammable liquid.

‖ **Mé'ta'yage'** (mȧ'tȧ'yȧzh'), *n.* [F. See MÉTAYER.] A system of farming on halves. [*France & Italy*] *Milman.*

‖ **Mé'ta'yer'** (F. mā'tȧ'yā'; E. mē-tā'yĕr), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *medietarius*, fr. L. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.*] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, and seed from the landlord. [*France & Italy*] *Milman.*

‖ **Met'a-zo'a** (mĕt'ȧ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά after + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Those animals in which the protoplasmic mass, constituting the egg, is converted into a multitude of cells, which are metamorphosed into the tissues of the body. A central cavity is commonly developed, and the cells around it are at first arranged in two layers, — the *ectoderm* and the *endoderm.* The group comprises nearly all animals except the Protozoa.

Met'a-zo'an (-an), *n.*; *pl.* METAZOANS (-anz). (*Zoöl.*) One of the Metazoa.

Met'a-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Metazoa.

‖ **Met'a-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Metazoa.

Mete (mēt), *n.* Meat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mete, *v. t. & i.* To meet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mete, *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* METTE (mĕt); *p. p.* MET.] [AS. *mētan.*] To dream; also impersonally; as, *me mette*, I dreamed. [*Obs.*] "I *mette* of him all night." *Chaucer.*

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* METING.] [AS. *metan;* akin to D. *meten*, G. *messen*, OHG. *mezzan*, Icel. *meta*, Sw. *mäta*, Goth. *mitan*, L. *modus* measure, moderation, *modius* a corn measure, Gr. μέδειν to rule, μέδιμνος a corn measure, and ultimately from the same root as E. *measure*, L. *metiri* to measure; cf. Skr. *mā* to measure. √99. Cf. MEASURE, MEET, *a.*, MODE.] To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.

Mete (mēt), *v. i.* To measure. [*Obs.*] *Mark* iv. 24.

Mete, *n.* [AS. *met.* See METE to measure.] Measure; limit; boundary; — used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase *metes and bounds.*

Mete'corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* A quantity of corn formerly given by the lord to his customary tenants, as an encouragement to, or reward for, labor and faithful service.

Mete'ly, *a.* According to measure or proportion; proportionable; proportionate. [*Obs.*]

Met'em-pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), **Met'em-pir'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *met-* + *empiric, -ical.*] (*Metaph.*) Related, or belonging, to the objects of knowledge within the province of metempirics.

If then the empirical designates the province we include within the range of science, the province we exclude may be fitly styled the *metempirical.* *G. H. Lewes.*

Met-em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The science that is concerned with metempirics.

Met'em-pir'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained by experience.

Me-temp'sy-chose (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kōs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METEMPSYCHOSED (-kōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METEMPSYCHOSING (-kō'sĭng).] [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer, as the soul, from one body to another. [*R.*] *Peacham.*

Me-temp'sy-cho'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετεμψύχωσις; μετά beyond, over + ἐμψυχοῦν to animate; ἐν in + ψυχή soul. See PSYCHOLOGY.] The passage of the soul, as an immortal essence, at the death of the animal body it had inhabited, into another living body, whether of a brute or a human being; transmigration of souls. *Sir T. Browne.*

Met'emp-to'sis (mĕt'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μετά beyond, after + ἔμπτωσις a falling upon, fr. ἐμπίπτειν to fall in or upon; ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] (*Chron.*) The suppression of a day in the calendar to prevent the date of the new moon being set a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile day once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2,400 years.

Met'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕt'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [*Met-* + *encephalon.*] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain, including the medulla; the afterbrain. Sometimes abbreviated to *meten.*

‖ **Met'en-so'ma-to'sis** (-sō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [L., a change of body (by the soul), fr. Gr. μετενσωμάτωσις.] (*Biol.*) The assimilation by one body or organism of the elements of another.

Me'te-or (mē'tē-ẽr), *n.* [F. *météore*, Gr. μετέωρον, pl. μετέωρα things in the air, fr. μετέωρος high in air, raised off the ground; μετά beyond + ἠώρα, αἰώρα, a suspension or hovering in the air, fr. ἀείρειν to lift, raise up.]

1. Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, etc.

Hail, an ordinary *meteor.* *Bp. Hall.*

2. Specif.: A transient luminous body or appearance seen in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning *meteors.* *Shak.*

☞ The term is especially applied to fireballs, and the masses of stone or other substances which sometimes fall to the earth; also to shooting stars and to ignes fatui. Meteors are often classed as: *aerial meteors*, winds, tornadoes, etc.; *aqueous meteors*, rain, hail, snow, dew, etc.; *luminous meteors*, rainbows, halos, etc.; and *igneous meteors*, lightning, shooting stars, and the like.

Me'te-or'ic (-ôr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *météorique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor, or to meteors; atmospheric; as, *meteoric* phenomena; *meteoric* stones.

2. Influenced by the weather; as, *meteoric* conditions.

3. Flashing; brilliant; transient; like a meteor; as, *meteoric* fame. "*Meteoric* politician." *Craik.*

Meteoric iron, Meteoric stone. (*Min.*) See METEORITE. — **Meteoric paper,** a substance of confervoid origin found floating in the air, and resembling bits of coarse paper; — so called because formerly supposed to fall from meteors. — **Meteoric showers,** periodical exhibitions of shooting stars, occurring about the 9th or 10th of August and 13th of November, more rarely in April and December, and also at some other periods.

Me'te-or'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Meteoric.

Me'te-or-ism (mē'tē-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Flatulent distention of the abdomen; tympanites.

Me'te-or-ite (-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorite.*] (*Min.*) A mass of stone or iron which has fallen to the earth from space; an aërolite.

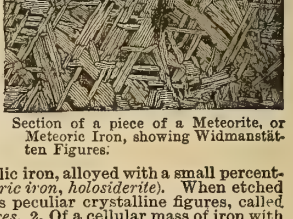

Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron, showing Widmanstätten Figures.

☞ Meteorites usually show a pitted surface with a fused crust, caused by the heat developed in their rapid passage through the earth's atmosphere. A meteorite may consist: 1. Of metallic iron, alloyed with a small percentage of nickel (*meteoric iron*, *holosiderite*). When etched this usually exhibits peculiar crystalline figures, called *Widmanstätten figures.* 2. Of a cellular mass of iron with imbedded silicates (*mesosiderite* or *siderolite*). 3. Of a stony mass of silicates with little iron (*meteoric stone*, *sporadosiderite*). 4. Of a mass without iron (*asiderite*).

Me'te-or-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [Gr. μετεωρίζειν to raise to a height.] To ascend in vapors; to take the form of a meteor. *Evelyn.*

Me'te-or'o-graph (mē'tē-ôr'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-graph.*] An instrument which registers meteorologic phases or conditions.

Me'te-or'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to meteorography.

Me'te-or-og'ra-phy (-ẽr-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-graphy.*] The registration of meteorological phenomena.

Me'te-or-oid (mē'tē-ẽr-oid), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-oid.*] (*Astron.*) A small body moving through space, or revolving about the sun, which on entering the earth's atmosphere would be deflagrated and appear as a meteor.

These bodies [small, solid bodies] before they come into the air, I call *meteoroids.* *H. A. Newton.*

Me'te-or-oid'al (-oid'*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a meteoroid or to meteoroids.

Me'te-or'o-lite (mē'tē-ŏr'ō-līt; 277), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-lite:* cf. F. *météorolithe.*] A meteoric stone; an aërolite; a meteorite.

Me'te-or'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Me'te-or'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. μετεωρολογικός: cf. F. *météorologique.*] Of or pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or to meteorology.

Meteorological table, Meteorological register, a table or register exhibiting the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, moisture, motion, etc.

Me'te-or-ol'o-gist (mē'tē-ẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorologiste.*] A person skilled in meteorology.

Me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία; μετέωρος + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *météorologie.* See METEOR.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc.

Me'te-or'o-man'cy (-ŏr'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-mancy:* cf. F. *météoromancie.*] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning, which was held in high estimation by the Romans.

Me'te-or-om'e-ter (mē'tē-ẽr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-meter.*] An apparatus which transmits automatically to a central station atmospheric changes as marked by the anemometer, barometer, thermometer, etc.

Me'te-or'o-scope (mē'tē-ŏr'ō-skōp; 277), *n.* [Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον, fr. μετεωροσκόπος observing the heavenly bodies; μετέωρος + σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *météoroscope.* See METEOR.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) An astrolabe; a planisphere. [*Obs.*] (*b*) An instrument for measuring the position, length, and direction, of the apparent path of a shooting star.

Me-te'o-rous (mē-tē'ō-rŭs *or* mē'tē-ō'rŭs), *a.* [See METEOR.] Of the nature or appearance of a meteor.

-me'ter (-mē'tẽr). [L. *metrum* measure, or the allied Gr. μέτρον. See METER rhythm.] A suffix denoting *that by which anything is measured;* as, baro*meter*, chrono*meter*, dynamo*meter*.

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), *n.* [From METE to measure.] **1.** One who, or that which, metes or measures. See COAL-METER.

2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically, the quantity measured.

Dry meter, a gas meter having measuring chambers, with flexible walls, which expand and contract like bellows and measure the gas by filling and emptying. — **Wet meter,** a gas meter in which the revolution of a chambered drum in water measures the gas passing through it.

Me'ter, *n.* A line above or below a hanging net, to which the net is attached in order to strengthen it.

Me'ter / **Me'tre** (mē'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *metre*, F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. μέτρον; akin to Skr. *mā* to measure. See METE to measure.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words into verses, stanzas, strophes, etc.; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; rhythm; measure; verse; also, any specific rhythmical arrangements; as, the Horatian *meters;* a dactylic *meter.*

The only strict antithesis to prose is *meter.* *Wordsworth.*

2. A poem. [*Obs.*] *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. A measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures. It was intended to be, and is very nearly, the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of a meridian. See *Metric system,* under METRIC.

Common meter (*Hymnol.*), four iambic verses, or lines, making a stanza, the first and third having each four feet, and the second and fourth each three feet; — usually indicated by the initials C. M. — **Long meter** (*Hymnol.*), iambic verses or lines of four feet each, four verses usually making a stanza; — commonly indicated by the initials L. M. — **Short meter** (*Hymnol.*), iambic verses or lines, the first, second, and fourth having each three feet, and the third four feet. The stanza usually consists of four lines, but is sometimes doubled. *Short meter* is indicated by the initials S. M.

Me'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* [See 1st METER.] The act of measuring, or the cost of measuring.

Me'ter-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* (*Mech.*) A measure of energy or work done; the power exerted in raising one gram through the distance of one meter against gravitation.

Mete'wand' (mēt'wŏnd'), *n.* [*Mete* to measure + *wand.*] A measuring rod. *Ascham.*

Mete'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* [AS. *metgeard.* See METE to measure, and YARD stick.] A yard, staff, or rod, used as a measure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Meth (mĕth), *n.* See MEATHE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Met'hæm-o-glo'bin (mĕt'hĕm-ō-glō'bĭn *or* mĕt'hē-mō-), *n.* [Pref. *met-* + *hæmoglobin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A stable crystalline compound obtained by the decomposition of hemoglobin. It is found in old blood stains.

Meth'al (mĕth'ăl), *n.* [*Myristic* + *ether* + *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance, found in small quantities in spermaceti as an ethereal salt of several fatty acids, and regarded as an alcohol of the methane series.

Meth'ane (-ān), *n.* [See METHAL.] (*Chem.*) A light, colorless, gaseous, inflammable hydrocarbon, CH_4; marsh gas. See *Marsh gas,* under GAS.

Methane series (*Chem.*), a series of saturated hydrocarbons, of which methane is the first member and the type, and (because of their general chemical inertness and indifference) called also the *paraffin (little affinity) series.* The lightest members are gases, as methane, ethane; intermediate members are liquids, as hexane, heptane, etc. (found in benzine, kerosene, etc.); while the highest members are white, waxy, or fatty solids, as paraffin proper.

Me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn; medd* mead + *llyn* liquor, juice. See MEAD a drink.] A fermented beverage made of honey and water; mead. *Gay.*

Meth'ene (mĕth'ēn), *n.* [*Methyl* + ethyl*ene.*] (*Chem.*) See METHYLENE.

Meth'e-nyl (-ē-nĭl), *n.* [*Methene* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical CH, regarded as an essential residue of certain organic compounds.

Meth'ide (-īd *or* -id), *n.* [See METHYL.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of methyl with some element; as, aluminium *methide*, $Al_2(CH_3)_6$.

Me-thinks' (mē-thĭnks'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT (-thąt').] [AS. *pyncan* to seem, *mē pynceð, mē þūhte,* OE. *me thinketh, me thoughte;* akin to G. *dünken* to seem, *denken* to think, and E. *think.* See ME, and THINK.] It seems to me; I think. See ME. [*R.*, except in poetry.]

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks,* not without great cause. *Spenser.*

Me-thi'on-ate (mē-thī'ŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of methionic acid.

Meth'i-on'ic (mĕth'ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Methyl* + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sulphonic (*thionic*) acid derivative of methane, obtained as a stable white crystalline substance, $CH_2{\cdot}(SO_3H)_2$, which forms well defined salts.

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode*, L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. μέθοδος method, investigation following after; μετά after + ὁδός way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process; regular manner of doing anything; hence, manner; way; mode; as, a *method* of teaching languages; a *method* of improving the mind. *Addison.*

2. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; clear and lucid exhibition; systematic arrangement peculiar to an individual.

Though this be madness, yet there 's *method* in it. *Shak.*

All *method* is a rational progress, a progress toward an end. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Classification; a mode or system of classifying natural objects according to certain common characteristics; as, the *method* of Theophrastus; the *method* of Ray; the Linnæan *method.*

Syn. — Order; system; rule; regularity; way; manner; mode; course; process; means. — METHOD, MODE, MANNER. *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a *series* of acts which tend to secure it; *mode* relates to a single action, or to the form which a series of acts, viewed as a whole, exhibits. *Manner* is literally the *handling* of a thing, and has a wider sense, embracing both *method* and *mode.* An instructor may adopt a good *method* of teaching to write; the scholar may acquire a bad *mode* of holding his pen; the *manner* in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure.

Me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), **Me-thod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *methodicus*, Gr. μεθοδικός: cf. F. *méthodique.*] **1.** Arranged with regard to method; disposed in a suitable manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical observations; as, the *methodical* arrangement of arguments; a *methodical* treatise. "*Methodical* regularity." *Addison.*

2. Proceeding with regard to method; systematic. "Aristotle, strict, *methodic*, and orderly." *Harris.*

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient school of physicians called methodists. *Johnson.*

— **Me-thod'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Me-thod'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Me-thod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art and principles of method.

Meth'o-dism (mĕth'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The system of doctrines, polity, and worship, of the sect called Methodists. *Bp. Warburton.*

Meth'o-dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *méthodiste.* See METHOD.] **1.** One who observes method. [*Obs.*]

2. One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their practice on reasoning and theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Theol.*) One of a sect of Christians, the outgrowth of a small association called the "Holy Club," formed at Oxford University, A. D. 1729, of which the most conspicuous members were John Wesley and his brother Charles; — originally so called from the methodical strictness of members of the club in all religious duties.

4. A person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties; — sometimes so called in contempt or ridicule.

Meth'o-dist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sect of Methodists; as, *Methodist* hymns; a *Methodist* elder.

Meth'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), **Meth'o-dis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to methodists, or to the Methodists. — **Meth'o-dis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Meth'od-i-za'tion (mĕth'ŭd-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of methodizing, or the state of being methodized.

Meth'od-ize (mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METHODIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METHODIZING (-ī'zing).] To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner; as, to *methodize* one's work or thoughts. *Spectator.*

Meth'od-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who methodizes.

Meth'od-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to methodology.

Meth'od-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. μέθοδος method + *-logy.*] The science of method or arrangement; a treatise on method. *Coleridge.*

Meth'ol (mĕth'ōl), *n.* [Gr. μέθυ wine + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) The technical name of methyl alcohol or wood spirit; also, by extension, the class name of any of the series of alcohols of the methane series of which *methol* proper is the type. See *Methyl alcohol,* under METHYL.

Me-thought' (mē-thąt'), *imp.* of METHINKS.

Meth-ox'yl (mĕth-ŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Methyl* + hydr*oxyl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical, CH_3O, analogous to hydroxyl.

Meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [See METHYLENE.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, CH_3, not existing alone but regarded as an essential residue of methane, and appearing as a component part of many derivatives; as, *methyl* alcohol, *methyl* ether, *methyl* amine, etc. [Formerly written also *methule, methyle,* etc.]

Methyl alcohol (*Chem.*), a light, volatile, inflammable liquid, $CH_3.OH$, obtained by the distillation of wood, and hence called *wood spirit;* — called also *methol, carbinol,* etc. — **Methyl amine** (*Chem.*), a colorless, inflammable, alkaline gas, $CH_3.NH_2$, having an ammoniacal, fishy odor. It is produced artificially, and also occurs naturally in herring brine and other fishy products. It is regarded as ammonia in which a third of its hydrogen is replaced by methyl, and is a type of the class of *substituted ammonias.* — **Methyl ether** (*Chem.*), a light, volatile ether $CH_3.O.CH_3$, obtained by the etherification of methyl alcohol; — called also *methyl oxide.* — **Methyl green.** (*Chem.*) See under GREEN, *n.* — **Methyl orange.** (*Chem.*) See HELIANTHIN. — **Methyl violet** (*Chem.*), an artificial dye, consisting of certain methyl halogen derivatives of rosaniline.

Meth'yl-al (mĕth'ĭl-ăl), *n.* [*Methyl*ene + alcohol.] (*Chem.*) A light, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, regarded as a complex ether, and having a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol. Called also *formal.*

Meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *Methyl amine,* under METHYL.

Meth'yl-ate (mĕth'ĭl-āt), *n.* [*Methyl* + alcohol*ate.*] (*Chem.*) An alcoholate of methyl alcohol in which the hydroxyl hydrogen is replaced by a metal, after the analogy of a hydrate; as, sodium *methylate*, CH_3ONa.

Meth'yl-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate or mix with methyl or methyl alcohol.

Meth'yl-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Impregnated with, or containing, methyl alcohol or wood spirit; as, *methylated* spirits.

Meth'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. μέθυ wine + ὕλη wood; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, not known in the free state, but regarded as an essential residue and component of certain derivatives of methane; as, *methylene* bromide, CH_2Br_2; — formerly called also *methene.*

Methylene blue (*Chem.*), an artificial dyestuff consisting of a complex sulphur derivative of diphenyl amine; — called also *pure blue.*

Me-thyl'ic (mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, methyl; specifically, designating methyl alcohol. See under METHYL.

Me-thys'ti-cin (mē-thĭs'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, silky, crystalline substance extracted from the thick rootstock of a species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*) of the South Sea Islands; — called also *kanakin.*

Met'ic (mĕt'ĭk *or* mē'tĭk; 277), *n.* [Gr. μέτοικος, prop., changing one's abode; μετά, indicating change + οἶκος house, abode: cf. L. *metoecus*, F. *métèque.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A sojourner; an immigrant; an alien resident in a Grecian city, but not a citizen. *Mitford.*

The whole force of Athens, *metics* as well as citizens, and all the strangers who were then in the city. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Me-tic'u-lous (mē-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear: cf. F. *méticuleux.*] Timid; fearful. [*Obs.*]

— **Me-tic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Mé'tif'** (mā'tēf'), *n. m.* / **Mé'tive'** (mā'tēv'), *n. f.* / **Mé'tis'** (mā'tēs'), *n. m.* / **Mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. f.* [F.; akin to Sp. *mestizo.* See MESTIZO.] **1.** The offspring of a white person and an American Indian.

2. The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; an octoroon. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Met'o-che (mĕt'ō-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετοχή a sharing, fr. μετέχειν to share in; μετά with + ἔχειν to have.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The space between two dentils. (*b*) The space between two triglyphs.

Me-ton'ic (mē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *métonique.*] Pertaining to, or discovered by, *Meton*, the Athenian.

Metonic cycle *or* **year.** (*Astron.*) See under CYCLE.

Met'o-nym'ic (mĕt'ō-nĭm'ĭk), **Met'o-nym'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See METONYMY.] Used by way of metonymy. — **Met'o-nym'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mỹ; 277), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. μετωνυμία; μετά, indicating change + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα a name: cf. F. *métonymie.* See NAME.] (*Rhet.*) A trope in which one word is put for another that suggests it; as, we say, a man keeps a good *table* instead of good *provisions;* we read *Virgil*, that is, his *poems;* a man has a warm *heart*, that is, warm *affections.*

Met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετόπη; μετά with, between + ὀπή opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work. See *Illust.* of ENTABLATURE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The face of a crab.

☞ In the Parthenon, groups of centaurs and heroes in high relief occupy the metopes.

Me-top'ic (mē-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέτωπον the forehead.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the forehead or frontal bones; frontal; as, the *metopic* suture.

Met'o-po-man'cy (mĕt'ō-pō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. μέτωπον the forehead + *-mancy.*] Fortune telling by physiognomy. [*R.*] *Urquhart.*

Met'o-po-scop'ic (mĕt'ō-pō-skŏp'ĭk), **Met'o-po-scop'ic-al** (-skŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to metoposcopy.

Met'o-pos'co-pist (-pŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One versed in metoposcopy.

Met'o-pos'co-py (-pỹ), *n.* [Gr. μετωποσκόπος observing the forehead; μέτωπον the forehead + σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *métoposcopie.*] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character of persons by their features, or the lines of the face.

‖ **Me-tos'te-on** (mē-tŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετά after + ὀστέον bone.] (*Anat.*) The postero-lateral ossification in the sternum of birds; also, the part resulting from such ossification.

Me'tre (mē'tẽr), *n.* See METER.

Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός: cf. F. *métrique*. See METER rhythm.] **1.** Relating to measurement; involving, or proceeding by, measurement.

2. Of or pertaining to the meter as a standard of measurement; of or pertaining to the decimal system of measurement of which a meter is the unit; as, the *metric* system; a *metric* measurement.

Metric analysis (*Chem.*), analysis by volume; volumetric analysis. — **Metric system**, a system of weights and measures originating in France, the use of which is required by law in many countries, and permitted in many others, including the United States and England. The principal unit is the *meter* (see METER). From this are formed the *are*, the *liter*, the *stere*, the *gram*, etc. These units, and others derived from them, are divided decimally, and larger units are formed from multiples by 10, 100, 1,000, and 10,000. The successive multiples are designated by the prefixes, *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, and *myria-*; the successive parts by *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively. See the words formed with these prefixes **in the** Vocabulary. For *metric tables*, see p. 1632.

Met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to meter; arranged in meter; consisting of verses; as, *metrical* compositions.

2. Of or pertaining to measurement; as, the inch, foot, yard, etc., are *metrical* terms; esp., of or pertaining to the metric system.

Met'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In a metrical manner.

Me-tri'cian (mē-trĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *métricien*. See METER rhythm.] A composer of verses. [*Obs.*]

Met'ric sys'tem (mĕt'rĭk sĭs'tĕm). See METRIC, *a.*

Met'ri-fi-ca'tion (mĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Composition in metrical form; versification. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Met'ri-fy (mĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. i.* [L. *metrum* meter + *-fy*: cf. F. *métrifier*.] To make verses. [*R.*] *Skelton.*

Me'trist (mē'trĭst), *n.* A maker of verses. *Bale.*

Spenser was no mere *metrist*, but a great composer. *Lowell.*

‖ **Me-tri'tis** (mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήτρα womb + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the womb.

Met'ro-chrome (mĕt'rō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον + χρῶμα color.] An instrument for measuring colors.

Met'ro-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-graph*.] An instrument attached to a locomotive for recording its speed and the number and duration of its stops.

Met'ro-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *métrologique*.] Of or pertaining to metrology.

Me-trol'o-gy (mē-trŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-logy*: cf. F. *métrologie*.] The science of, or a system of, weights and measures; also, a treatise on the subject.

Met'ro-ma'ni-a (mĕt'rō-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + E. *mania*.] A mania for writing verses.

Met'ro-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One who has metromania.

Me-trom'e-ter (mē-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μήτρα womb + *-meter*.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the size of the womb. *Knight.*

Met'ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + νέμειν to distribute, assign: cf. F. *métronome*, It. *metronomo*.] An instrument consisting of a short pendulum with a sliding weight. It is set in motion by clockwork, and serves to measure time in music.

Me-tron'o-my (mē-trŏn'ō-mў), *n.* [See METRONOME.] Measurement of time by an instrument.

Met'ro-nym'ic (mĕt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μητρωνυμικός; μήτηρ mother + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name.] Derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor; as, a *metronymic* name or appellation. — *n.* A metronymic appellation.

Met'ro-pole (mĕt'rō-pōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *métropole*. See METROPOLIS.] A metropolis. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L. *metropolis*, Gr. μητρόπολις, prop., the mother city (in relation to colonies); μήτηρ mother + πόλις city. See MOTHER, and POLICE.] **1.** The mother city; the chief city of a kingdom, state, or country.

[Edinburgh] gray *metropolis* of the North. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Eccl.*) The seat, or see, of the metropolitan, or highest church dignitary.

The great *metropolis* and see of Rome. *Shak.*

Met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tan; 277), *a.* [L. *metropolitanus*: cf. F. *métropolitain*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the capital or principal city of a country; as, *metropolitan* luxury.

2. (*Eccl.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a metropolitan or the presiding bishop of a country or province, his office, or his dignity; as, *metropolitan* authority. "Bishops *metropolitan*." *Sir T. More.*

Met'ro-pol'i-tan, *n.* [LL. *metropolitanus*.] **1.** The superior or presiding bishop of a country or province.

2. (*Lat. Church*) An archbishop.

3. (*Gr. Church*) A bishop whose see is a civil metropolis. His rank is intermediate between that of an archbishop and a patriarch. *Hook.*

Met'ro-pol'i-tan-ate (-ăt), *n.* The see of a metropolitan bishop. *Milman.*

Me-trop'o-lite (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭt), *n.* [L. *metropolita*, Gr. μητροπολίτης.] A metropolitan. *Barrow.*

Met'ro-po-lit'ic-al (mĕt'rō-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a metropolis; being a metropolis; metropolitan; as, the *metropolitical* chair. *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Met'ror-rha'gi-a** (mĕt'rŏr-rā'jĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήτρα womb + ῥηγνύναι to break.] (*Med.*) Profuse bleeding from the womb, esp. such as does not occur at the menstrual period.

Met'ro-scope (mĕt'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. μήτρα womb + *-scope*.] A modification of the stethoscope, for directly auscultating the uterus from the vagina.

‖ **Met'ro-si-de'ros** (-sĭ-dē'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήτρα heart of a tree + σίδηρος iron.] (*Bot.*) A myrtaceous genus of trees or shrubs, found in Australia and the South Sea Islands, and having very hard wood. *Metrosideros vera* is the true ironwood.

Met'ro-tome (mĕt'rō-tōm), *n.* [See METROTOMY.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for cutting or scarifying the uterus or the neck of the uterus.

Me-trot'o-my (mē-trŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. μήτρα womb + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *métrotomie*.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the uterus; hysterotomy; the Cæsarean section.

-me-try (-mē-trў). [See -METER.] A suffix denoting the *art*, *process*, or *science*, *of measuring*; as, acidi*metry*, chloro*metry*, chrono*metry*.

Mette (mĕt), *obs. imp.* of METE, to dream. *Chaucer.*

Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in a tropical sense in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade. See METAL.] Substance or quality of temperament; spirit, esp. as regards honor, courage, fortitude, ardor, etc.; disposition; — usually in a good sense.

A certain critical hour which shall . . . try what *mettle* his heart is made of. *South.*

Gentlemen of brave *mettle*. *Shak.*

The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

To put one on one's mettle, to cause or incite one to use one's best efforts.

Met'tled (-t'ld), *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; ardent; full of fire. *Addison.*

Met'tle-some (mĕt't'l-sŭm), *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse. — **Met'tle-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Met'tle-some-ness**, *n.*

Meute (mūt), *n.* A cage for hawks; a mew. See 4th MEW, 1. *Milman.*

Meve (mēv), *v. t. & i.* To move. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mæw*, akin to D. *meeuw*, G. *möwe*, OHG. *mēh*, Icel. *mār*.] (*Zoöl.*) A gull, esp. the common British species (*Larus canus*); — called also *sea mew*, *maa*, *mar*, *mow*, and *cobb*.

Mew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEWED (mūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEWING.] [OE. *muen*, F. *muer*, fr. L. *mutare* to change, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE, and cf. MEW a cage, MOLT.] To shed or cast; to change; to molt; as, the hawk *mewed* his feathers.

Nine times the moon had *mewed* her horns. *Dryden.*

Mew, *v. i.* To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance.

Now everything doth *mew*,
And shifts his rustic winter robe. *Turbervile.*

Mew, *n.* [OE. *mue*, F. *mue* change of feathers, scales, skin, the time or place when the change occurs, fr. *muer* to molt, mew, L. *mutare* to change. See 2d MEW.]

1. A cage for hawks while mewing; a coop for fattening fowls; hence, any inclosure; a place of confinement or shelter; — in the latter sense usually in the plural.

Full many a fat partrich had he in *mewe*. *Chaucer.*
Forthcoming from her darksome *mew*. *Spenser.*
Violets in their secret *mews*. *Wordsworth.*

2. A stable or range of stables for horses; — chiefly used in the plural, and so called from the royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks.

Mew, *v. t.* [From MEW a cage.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

More pity that the eagle should be *mewed*. *Shak.*
Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

Mew, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *miauen*.] To cry as a cat. [Written also *meaw*, *meow*.] *Shak.*

Mew, *n.* The common cry of a cat. *Shak.*

Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEWLED (mūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEWLING.] [Cf. F. *miauler* to mew, E. *mew* to cry as a cat. Cf. MIAUL.] To cry, as a young child; to squall. [Written also *meawl*.] *Shak.*

Mewl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mewls.

Mews (mūz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prop. pl. of *mew*. See MEW a cage.] An alley where there are stables; a narrow passage; a confined place. [*Eng.*]

Mr. Turveydrop's great room . . . was built out into a *mews* at the back. *Dickens.*

‖ **Mex-cal'** (måks-käl'), **Mex'i-cal** (mĕks'ĭ-kal), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal*.] See MESCAL.

Mex'i-can (mĕks'ĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mexican poppy (*Bot.*), a tropical American herb of the Poppy family (*Argemone Mexicana*) with much the look of a thistle, but having large yellow or white blossoms. — **Mexican tea** (*Bot.*), an aromatic kind of pigweed from tropical America (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*).

Mex'i-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to be like the Mexicans, or their country, esp. in respect of frequent revolutions of government.

Mex'i-can-ize, *v. i.* To become like the Mexicans, or their country or government.

Meyn'e (mĕn'ē), *n.* [*Obs.*] Same as MEINE.

Mez-cal' (mäs-käl'), *n.* Same as MESCAL.

Me-ze're-on (mē-zē'rē-ŏn), *n.* [F. *mézéréon*, Per. *māzriyūn*.] (*Bot.*) A small European shrub (*Daphne Mezereum*), whose acrid bark is used in medicine.

‖ **Mez-qui'ta** (mäth-kē'tà), *n.* [Sp.] A mosque.

Mez'u-zoth (mĕz'ū-zŏth), *n.* [Heb. *mĕzūzōth*, pl. of *mĕzūzāh* doorpost.] A piece of parchment bearing the Decalogue and attached to the doorpost; — in use among orthodox Hebrews.

Mez'za-nine (mĕz'zà-nĭn; F. mäd'zà'nēn'), *n.* [F. *mezzanine*, It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half. See MEZZO.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) Same as ENTRESOL. (*b*) A partial story which is not on the same level with the story of the main part of the edifice, as of a back building, where the floors are on a level with landings of the staircase of the main house.

‖ **Mez'za vo'ce** (mĕd'zà vō'chē). [It., fr. *mezzo*, fem. *mezza* middle, half + *voce* voice, L. *vox*.] (*Mus.*) With a medium fullness of sound.

‖ **Mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., from L. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.*] (*Mus.*) Mean; not extreme.

Mez'zo-re-lie'vo (mĕz'zō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* Mezzo-rilievo.

‖ **Mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (mĕd'zō-rē-lyă'vō), *n.* [It.] (*a*) A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief. (*b*) Sculpture in this kind of relief. See under ALTO-RILIEVO.

Mez'zo-so-pra'no (mĕd'zō-sō-prä'no), *a.* (*Mus.*) Having a medium compass between the soprano and contralto; — said of the voice of a female singer. — *n.* (*a*) A mezzo-soprano voice. (*b*) A person having such a voice.

Mez'zo-tint (mĕz'zō-tĭnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *mezzo-tinto*.] A manner of engraving on copper or steel by drawing upon a surface previously roughened, and then removing the roughness in places by scraping, burnishing, etc., so as to produce the requisite light and shade. Also, an engraving so produced.

Mez'zo-tint, *v. t.* To engrave in mezzotint.

Mez'zo-tint'er (-tĭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who engraves in mezzotint.

Mez'zo-tin'to (mĕz'zō-tĭn'tō; It. mĕd'zō-tēn'tō), *n.* [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, p. p. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge, L. *tingere*. See MEZZO.] Mezzotint.

Mez'zo-tin'to, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEZZOTINTED (-tō'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEZZOTINTOING (-tō-ĭng).] To engrave in mezzotint; to represent by mezzotint.

Mhorr (mōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOHR.

Mi (mē), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the third tone of the scale of C, *i. e.*, to E, in European solmization, but to the third tone of any scale in the American system.

Mi-a'mis (mĭ-ā'mĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* MIAMI (-mĭ). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians that formerly occupied the country between the Wabash and Maumee rivers.

Mi-ar'gy-rite (mĭ-är'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. μείων less + ἄργυρος silver. So called because it contains less silver than some kindred ores.] (*Min.*) A mineral of an iron-black color, and very sectile, consisting principally of sulphur, antimony, and silver.

Mi'as (mī'ăs), *n.* [Malayan.] The orang-outang.

Mi-asc'ite (mĭ-ăsk'īt), *n.* [Named from *Miask*, in the Ural Mountains.] (*Min.*) A granitoid rock containing feldspar, biotite, elæolite, and sodalite.

Mi'asm (mī'ăz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *miasme*.] Miasma.

Mi-as'ma (mĭ-ăz'mà), *n.; pl.* MIASMATA (-mà-tà). [NL., fr. Gr. μίασμα defilement, fr. μιαίνειν to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air; air made noxious by the presence of such particles or germs; noxious effluvia; malaria.

Mi-as'mal (-mal), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

Mi'as-mat'ic (mī'ăz-măt'ĭk), **Mi'as-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *miasmatique*.] Containing, or relating to, miasma; caused by miasma; as, *miasmatic* diseases.

Mi-as'ma-tist (mĭ-ăz'mà-tĭst), *n.* One who has made a special study of miasma.

Mi'as-mol'o-gy (mī'ăz-mŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Miasma* + *-logy*.] That department of medical science which treats of miasma.

Mi-aul' (mē-oul'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIAULED (-ould'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIAULING.] [Cf. F. *miauler*, of imitative origin, and E. *mew*. Cf. MEWL.] To cry as a cat; to mew; to caterwaul. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mi-aul', *n.* The crying of a cat.

Mi'ca (mī'kà), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain, particle: cf. F. *mica*.] (*Min.*) The name of a group of minerals characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic. They differ widely in composition, and vary in color from pale brown or yellow to green or black. The transparent forms are used in lanterns, the doors of stoves, etc., being popularly called *isinglass*. Formerly called also *cat-silver*, and *glimmer*.

☞ The important species of the *mica group* are: *muscovite*, common or potash mica, pale brown or green, often silvery, including *damourite* (also called *hydromica*); *biotite*, iron-magnesia mica, dark brown, green, or black; *lepidomelane*, iron mica, black; *phlogopite*, magnesia mica, colorless, yellow, brown; *lepidolite*, lithia mica, rose-red, lilac.

Mica (usually muscovite, also biotite) is an essential constituent of granite, gneiss, and mica slate; *biotite* is common in many eruptive rocks; *phlogopite* in crystalline limestone and serpentine.

Mica diorite (*Min.*), an eruptive rock allied to diorite but containing mica (biotite) instead of hornblende. — **Mica powder**, a kind of dynamite containing fine scales of mica. — **Mica schist, Mica slate** (*Geol.*), a schistose rock, consisting of mica and quartz with, usually, some feldspar.

Mi-ca'ce-o-cal-ca're-ous (mĭ-kā'shē-ō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime; — applied to a mica schist containing carbonate of lime.

Mi-ca'ceous (mĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *micacé*.] Pertaining to, or containing, mica; splitting into laminæ or leaves like mica.

Mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.

‖ **Mi-cel'la** (mĭ-sĕl'là), *n.; pl.* MICELLÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *mica* a morsel, grain.] (*Biol.*) A theoretical aggregation of molecules constituting a structural particle of protoplasm, capable of increase or diminution without change in chemical nature.

Mich, **Miche** (mĭch), *v. i.* [OE. *michen*; cf. OF. *muchier*, *mucier*, to conceal, F. *musser*, and OHG. *mūhhen* to waylay. Cf. MICHER, CURMUDGEON, MUSET.] To lie hid; to skulk; to act, or carry one's self, sneakingly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] [Written also *meach* and *meech*.] *Spenser.*

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mas), *n.* [*Michael* + *mass* religious service; OE. *Mighelmesse*.] The feast of the archangel Michael, a church festival, celebrated on the 29th of September. Hence, colloquially, autumn.

Michaelmas daisy. (*Bot.*) See under DAISY.

Mich'er (mĭch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *michare*, *muchare*. See MICH.] One who skulks, or keeps out of sight; hence, a truant; an idler; a thief, etc. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mich'er-y (-ў), *n.* Theft; cheating. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Mich'ing, *a.* Hiding; skulking; cowardly. [*Colloq.*] [Written also *meaching* and *meeching*.]

Mic'kle (mĭk'k'l), *a.* [OE. *mikel, muchel, mochel, mukel*, AS. *micel, mycel;* akin to OS. *mikil*, OHG. *mihil, mihhil*, Icel. *mikill, mykill*, Goth. *mikils*, L. *magnus*, Gr. *μέγας*, gen. *μεγάλου*; cf. Skr. *mahat.* √103. Cf. Much, Muckle, Magnitude.] Much; great. [Written also *muckle* and *mockle.*] [*Old Eng. & Scot.*] "A man of *mickle* might." *Spenser.*

Mic'macs (mĭk'măks), *n. pl.; sing.* Micmac (-măk). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians inhabiting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. [Written also *Mikmaks.*]

Mi'co (mī'kō; Sp. mē'kō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *mico.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American monkey (*Mico melanurus*), allied to the marmoset. The name was originally applied to an albino variety.

Mi'cra-cous'tic (mī'krȧ-), *a.* Same as Microcoustic.

‖ **Mi-cras'ter** (mĭ-krăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *ἀστήρ* star.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of sea urchins, similar to Spatangus, abounding in the chalk formation; — from the starlike disposal of the ambulacral furrows.

Mi'cren-ceph'a-lous (mī'krĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*Micr-* + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] Having a small brain.

Mi'cro- (mī'krō- *or* mĭk'rō-), **Mi'cr-.** [Gr. *μικρός* small.] A combining form signifying: (*a*) *Small, little, trivial, slight;* as, *microcosm, microscope.* (*b*) (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.*, etc.) *A millionth part of;* as, *microfarad, microhm, micrometer.*

Mi'cro-am'père' (-ăm'pẽr'), *n.* [*Micr-* + *ampère.*] (*Elec.*) One of the smaller measures of electrical currents; the millionth part of one ampère.

‖ **Mi'cro-bac-te'ri-a** (-băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Micro-, and Bacterium.] (*Biol.*) In the classification of Cohn, one of the four tribes of Bacteria.

☞ In this classification bacteria are divided into four tribes: 1. *Spherobacteria*, or spherical bacteria, as the genus *Micrococcus.* 2. *Microbacteria*, or bacteria in the form of short rods, including the genus *Bacterium.* 3. *Desmobacteria*, or bacteria in straight filaments, of which the genus *Bacillus* is a type. 4. *Spirobacteria*, or bacteria in spiral filaments, as the genus *Vibrio.*

Mi'crobe (mī'krōb *or* mĭk'rōb), **Mi-cro'bi-on** (mī-krō'bĭ-ŏn *or* mĭ-), *n.* [NL. *microbion*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* little + *βίος* life.] (*Biol.*) A microscopic organism; — particularly applied to bacteria and especially to pathogenic forms; as, the *microbe* of fowl cholera.

Mi-cro'bi-an (-an), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or caused by, microbes; as, the *microbian* theory; a *microbian* disease.

Mi-crob'ic (mī-krŏb'ĭk *or* mĭ-), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a microbe.

Mi-crob'i-cide (-krŏb'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Microbe* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Biol.*) Any agent detrimental to, or destructive of, the life of microbes or bacterial organisms.

Mi'cro-ce-phal'ic (mī'krō-sē-făl'ĭk *or* mĭk-), **Mi'cro-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*Micro-* + *cephalic, cephalous.*] (*Anat.*) Having a small head; having the cranial cavity small; — opposed to *megacephalic.*

Mi'cro-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to micro-chemistry; as, a *micro-chemical* test.

Mi'cro-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trȳ), *n.* [*Micro-* + *chemistry.*] The application of chemical tests to minute objects or portions of matter, magnified by the use of the microscope; — distinguished from *macro-chemistry.*

Mi'cro-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A chronoscope.

Mi'cro-cline (-klīn), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form.

Mi'cro-coc'cal (-kŏk'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to micrococci; caused by micrococci. *Nature.*

‖ **Mi'cro-coc'cus** (-kŭs), *n.; pl.* Micrococci (-sī). [NL. See Micro-, and Coccus.] (*Biol.*) A genus of *Spherobacteria*, in the form of very small globular or oval cells, forming, by transverse division, filaments, or chains of cells, or in some cases single organisms shaped like dumb-bells (*Diplococcus*), all without the power of motion. See *Illust.* of Ascococcus.

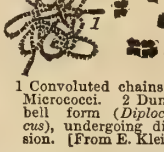

1 Convoluted chains of Micrococci. 2 Dumb-bell form (*Diplococcus*), undergoing division. [From E. Klein.]

☞ Physiologically, micrococci are divided into three groups; *chromogenic*, characterized by their power of forming pigment; *zymogenic*, including those associated with definite chemical processes; and *pathogenic*, those connected with disease.

Mi'cro-cosm (-kŏz'm), *n.* [F. *microcosme*, L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *κόσμος* the world.] A little world; a miniature universe. Hence (so called by Paracelsus), a man, as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world. Opposed to *macrocosm. Shak.*

Mi'cro-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), **Mi'cro-cos'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *microcosmique.*] Of or pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmic salt (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance obtained by mixing solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate, and also called *hydric-sodic-ammonic-phosphate.* It is a powerful flux, and is used as a substitute for borax as a blowpipe reagent in testing for the metallic oxides. Originally obtained by the alchemists from human urine, and called *sal microcosmicum.*

Mi'cro-cos-mog'ra-phy (-kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Microcosm* + *-graphy.*] Description of man as a microcosm.

Mi'cro-cou'lomb' (-kōō'lôn'), *n.* [*Micro-* + *coulomb.*] (*Elec.*) A measure of electrical quantity; the millionth part of one coulomb.

Mi'cro-cous'tic (-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'tĭk), *a.* [*Micro-* + *acoustic:* cf. F. *microcoustique, micracoustique.*] Pertaining, or suited, to the audition of small sounds; fitted to assist hearing.

Mi'cro-cous'tic, *n.* An instrument for making faint sounds audible, as to a partially deaf person.

Mi'cro-crith' (-krĭth'), *n.* [*Micro-* + *crith.*] (*Chem.*) The weight of the half hydrogen molecule, or of the hydrogen atom, taken as the standard in comparing the atomic weights of the elements; thus, an atom of oxygen weighs sixteen *microcriths.* See Crith. *J. P. Cooke.*

Mi'cro-crys'tal-line (mī'krō- (*or* mĭk'rō-) krĭs'tal-līn *or* -lĭn), *a.* [*Micro-* + *crystalline.*] (*Crystallog.*) Crystalline on a fine, or microscopic, scale; consisting of fine crystals; as, the ground mass of certain porphyrics is *microcrystalline.*

Mi'cro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) One of the elementary granules found in blood. They are much smaller than an ordinary corpuscle, and are particularly noticeable in disease, as in anæmia.

Mi'cro-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*Micr-* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having small teeth.

Mi'cro-far'ad (-făr'ăd), *n.* [*Micro-* + *farad.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of a farad.

Mi'cro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*Micro-* + *form*, n.] (*Biol.*) A microscopic form of life; an animal or vegetable organism of microscopic size.

Mi'cro-ge'o-log'ic-al (-jē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to micro-geology.

Mi'cro-ge-ol'o-gy (-jē-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Micro-* + *geology.*] The part of geology relating to structure and organisms which require to be studied with a microscope.

Mi'cro-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [See Micrography.] An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving.

Mi'cro-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to micrography.

Mi-crog'ra-phy (mī-krŏg'rȧ-fȳ *or* mĭ'-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *micrographie.*] The description of microscopic objects.

Mi-crohm' (mī-krōm' *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micr-* + *ohm.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of an ohm.

‖ **Mi'cro-lep'i-dop'te-ra** (mī'krō-lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tē-rȧ *or* mĭk'rō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See Micro-, and Lepidoptera.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Lepidoptera, including a vast number of minute species, as the plume moth, clothes moth, etc.

‖ **Mi'cro-les'tes** (-lĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μικρός* small + *λῃστής* a robber.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of small Triassic mammals, the oldest yet found in European strata.

Mi'cro-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) **1.** A rare mineral of resinous luster and high specific gravity. It is a tantalate of calcium, and occurs in octahedral crystals usually very minute.

2. (*Min.*) A minute inclosed crystal, often observed when minerals or rocks are examined in thin sections under the microscope.

Mi'cro-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-lith.*] (*Min.*) Same as Microlite, 2.

Mi'cro-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Formed of small stones.

Mi'cro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Mi'cro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to micrology; very minute; as, *micrologic* examination. — **Mi'cro-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mi-crol'o-gy (mī-krŏl'ō-jȳ *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of science which treats of microscopic objects, or depends on microscopic observation.

2. Attention to petty items or differences. *W. Taylor.*

Mi'cro-mere (mī'krō-mēr *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-mere.*] (*Zoöl.*) The smaller of the two portions into which the yolk of a lamellibranch ovum divides during development.

Mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *micromètre.*] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend minute angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass.

Circular, *or* Ring, micrometer, a metallic ring fixed in the focus of the object glass of a telescope, and used to determine differences of right ascension and declination between stars by observations of the times at which the stars cross the inner or outer periphery of the ring. — Double image micrometer, a micrometer in which two images of an object are formed in the field, usually by the two halves of a bisected lens which are movable along their line of section by a screw, and distances are determined by the number of screw revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. When the two images are formed by a bisected object glass, it is called a *divided-object-glass micrometer*, and when the instrument is large and equatorially mounted, it is known as a *heliometer.* — Double refraction micrometer, a species of double image micrometer, in which the two images are formed by the double refraction of rock crystal. — Filar, *or* Bifilar, micrometer. See under Bifilar. — Micrometer caliper *or* gauge (*Mech.*), a caliper or gauge with a micrometer screw, for measuring dimensions with great accuracy. — Micrometer head, the head of a micrometer screw. — Micrometer microscope, a compound microscope combined with a filar micrometer, used chiefly for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments. — Micrometer screw, a screw with a graduated head used in some forms of micrometers. — Position micrometer. See under Position. — Scale, *or* Linear, micrometer, a minute and very delicately graduated scale of equal parts used in the field of a telescope or microscope, for measuring distances by direct comparison.

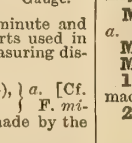

Micrometer Gauge.

Mi'cro-met'ric (mī'krō-mĕt'rĭk *or* mĭk'rō-), **Mi'cro-met'ric-al** (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *micrométrique.*] Belonging to micrometry; made by the micrometer. — **Mi'cro-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mi-crom'e-try (mī-krŏm'ē-trȳ *or* mĭ-), *n.* The art of measuring with a micrometer.

Mi'cro-mil'li-me'ter (mī'krō-mĭl'lĭ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *millimeter.*] The millionth part of a meter.

Mic'ron (mĭk'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small.] (*Physics.*) A measure of length; the thousandth part of one millimeter; the millionth part of a meter.

Mi'cro-ne'sian (mī'krō-nē'shan *or* mĭk'rō-), *n. pl.; sing.* Micronesian. (*Ethnol.*) A dark race inhabiting the Micronesian Islands. They are supposed to be a mixed race, derived from Polynesians and Papuans.

Mi'cro-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Micro-* + chronometer.] An instrument for noting minute portions of time.

Mi'cro-ôr'gan-ism (-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Micro-* + *organism.*] (*Biol.*) Any microscopic form of life; — particularly applied to bacteria and similar organisms, esp. such as are supposed to cause infectious diseases.

Mi'cro-pan'to-graph (-păn'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*Micro-* + *pantograph.*] A kind of pantograph which produces copies microscopically minute.

Mi'cro-peg'ma-tite (-pĕg'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [*Micro-* + *pegmatite.*] (*Min.*) A rock showing under the microscope the structure of a graphic granite (pegmatite). — **Mi'cro-peg'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice: cf. F. *microphone.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds. It produces its effects by the changes of intensity in an electric current, occasioned by the variations in the contact resistance of conducting bodies, especially of imperfect conductors, under the action of acoustic vibrations.

Mi'cro-phon'ics (-fŏn'ĭks), *n.* [See Microphone.] The science which treats of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds, or of the microphone.

Mi-croph'o-nous (mī-krŏf'ō-nŭs *or* mĭ-), *a.* Serving to augment the intensity of weak sounds; microcoustic.

Mi'cro-pho'to-graph (mī'krō-fō'tō-grȧf *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *photograph.*] **1.** A microscopically small photograph of a picture, writing, printed page, etc.

2. An enlarged representation of a microscopic object, produced by throwing upon a sensitive plate the magnified image of an object formed by a microscope or other suitable combination of lenses.

☞ A picture of this kind is preferably called a *photomicrograph.*

Mi'cro-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* The art of making microphotographs.

Mi'croph-thal'mi-a (mī'krŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ *or* mĭk'rŏf-), **Mi'croph-thal'my** (mī'krŏf-thăl'mȳ *or* mĭk'rŏf-), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] An unnatural smallness of the eyes, occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development.

Mi-croph'yl-lous (mī-krŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* mī'krō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Small-leaved.

Mi-croph'y-tal (mī-krŏf'ĭ-tal *or* mī'krō-fī'tal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, microphytes.

Mi'cro-phyte (mī'krō-fīt *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *φυτόν* a plant: cf. F. *microphyte.*] (*Bot.*) A very minute plant, one of certain unicellular algæ, such as the germs of various infectious diseases are believed to be.

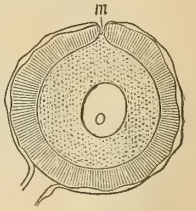

Ripe Ovum of *Holothuria Bodadschia* with thickened Zona pellucida. *m* Narrow Micropyle. Enlarged.

Mi-cro'pyle (-pīl), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice: cf. F. *micropyle.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) An opening in the membranes surrounding the ovum, by which nutrition is assisted and the entrance of the spermatozoa permitted. (*b*) An opening in the outer coat of a seed, through which the fecundating pollen enters the ovule. — **Mi-crop'y-lar** (mī-krŏp'ĭ-lẽr *or* mĭ-), *a.*

Mi-cros'co-pal (mī-krŏs'kō-pal *or* mĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to microscopy, or to the use of the microscope. *Huxley.*

Mi'cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for making an enlarged image of an object which is too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.

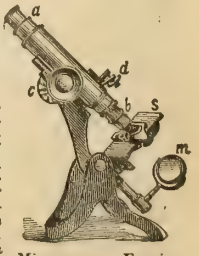

Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Compound microscope, an instrument consisting of a combination of lenses such that the image formed by the lens or set of lenses nearest the object (called the *objective*) is magnified by another lens called the *ocular* or *eyepiece.* — Oxyhydrogen microscope, and Solar microscope. See under Oxyhydrogen, and Solar. — Simple, *or* Single, microscope, a single convex lens used to magnify objects placed in its focus.

Mi'cro-sco'pi-al (-skō'pĭ-al), *a.* Microscopic. [*R.*] *Berkeley.*

Mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *microscopique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the microscope or to microscopy; made with a microscope; as, *microscopic* observation.

2. Able to see extremely minute objects.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope.*

3. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic* insect.

Mi'cro-scop'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection; in a microscopic manner.

Mi-cros'co-pist (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭst *or* mī'krō-skō'pĭst; 277), *n.* One skilled in, or given to, microscopy.

Mi-cros'co-py (-pȳ), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

Mi'cro-seme (mī'krō-sēm *or* mĭk'rō-), *a.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *σῆμα* sign, mark: cf. F. *microsème.*] (*Anat.*) Having

the orbital index relatively small; having the orbits broad transversely; — opposed to *megaseme*.

Mī'cro-spec'tro-scope (mī'krō-spĕk'trō-skōp *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *spectroscope*.] (*Physics*) A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for observation of the spectrum of light from minute portions of any substance.

‖**Mī'cro-spo-ran'gi-um** (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-, and SPORANGIUM.] (*Bot.*) A sporangium or conceptacle containing only very minute spores. Cf. MACROSPORANGIUM.

Mī'cro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *spore*.] (*Bot.*) One of the exceedingly minute spores found in certain flowerless plants, as *Selaginella* and *Isoetes*, which bear two kinds of spores, one very much smaller than the other. Cf. MACROSPORE.

Mī'cro-spor'ic (-spôr'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to microspores.

Mī'cro-sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *σθένος* might, strength.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of mammals having a small size as a typical characteristic. It includes the lower orders, as the Insectivora, Cheiroptera, Rodentia, and Edentata.

Mī'cro-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a typically small size; of or pertaining to the microsthenes.

Mī'cro-ta-sim'e-ter (-tā-sĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *tasimeter*.] (*Physics*) A tasimeter, especially when arranged for measuring very small extensions. See TASIMETER.

Mī'cro-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] An instrument for making very thin sections for microscopical examination.

Mī-crot'o-mist (mī-krŏt'ō-mĭst *or* mĭ-), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices microtomy.

Mī-crot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* The art of using the microtome; investigation carried on with the microtome.

Mī'cro-volt' (mī'krō-vōlt' *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *volt*.] (*Elec.*) A measure of electro-motive force; the millionth part of one volt.

Mī'cro-we'ber (-vā'bēr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *weber*.] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of one weber.

‖**Mī'cro-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The Infusoria.

Mī'cro-zo'ō-spore (-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *zoöspore*.] (*Bot.*) A small motile spore furnished with two vibratile cilia, found in certain green algæ.

Mī'cro-zyme (-zīm), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] (*Biol.*) A microörganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

Mic'tu-ri'tion (mĭk'tŭ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to make water, v. desid. fr. *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] The act of voiding urine; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine, in consequence of disease.

Mid (mĭd), *a.* [*Compar. wanting; superl.* MIDMOST.] [AS. *midd;* akin to OS. *middi*, D. *mid* (in comp.), OHG. *mitti*, Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midjis*, L. *medius*, Gr. *μέσος*, Skr. *madhya*. √271. Cf. AMID, MIDDLE, MIDST, MEAN, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MERIDIAN, MIZZEN, MOIETY.]

1. Denoting the middle part; as, in *mid* ocean.

> No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
> Shall list'ning in *mid* air suspend their wings. *Pope.*

2. Occupying a middle position; middle; as, the *mid* finger; the *mid* hour of night.

3. (*Phon.*) Made with a somewhat elevated position of some certain part of the tongue, in relation to the palate; midway between the *high* and the *low;* — said of certain vowel sounds; as, ā (āle), ĕ (ĕll), ō (ōld). See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 10, 11.

☞ *Mid* is much used as a prefix, or combining form, denoting the *middle* or *middle part* of a thing; as, *mid*-air, *mid*-channel, *mid*-age, *mid*day, *mid*land, etc. Also, specifically, in geometry, to denote a circle inscribed in a triangle (a *mid*circle), or relation to such a circle; as, *mid*-center, *mid*radius.

Mid, *n.* Middle. [*Obs.*]

> About the *mid* of night come to my tent. *Shak.*

Mid, *prep.* See AMID.

Mī'da (mī'dȧ), *n.* [Gr. *μίδας* a destructive insect in pulse.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the bean fly.

Mī'das (mī'dăs), *n.* [So called from L. *Midas*, a man fabled to have had ass's ears.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long-eared South American monkeys, including numerous species of marmosets. See MARMOSET.

Mī'das's ear' (mī'dăs-ĕz ēr'). [See MIDAS.] (*Zoöl.*) A pulmonate mollusk (*Auricula*, or *Ellobium*, *auris-midæ*); — so called from resemblance to a human ear.

Mid'brain' (mĭd'brān'), *n.* [*Mid*, a. + *brain*.] (*Anat.*) The middle segment of the brain; the mesencephalon. See BRAIN.

Mid'day' (mĭd'dā'), *n.* [AS. *middæg*. See MID, *a.*, and DAY.] The middle part of the day; noon.

Mid'day', *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional; as, the *midday* sun.

Mid'den (-d'n), *n.* [Also *midding*.] [Cf. Dan. *møgdynge*, E. *muck*, and *dung*.] **1.** A dunghill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place; especially, an accumulation of shells or of cinders, bones, and other refuse on the supposed site of the dwelling places of prehistoric tribes, — as on the shores of the Baltic Sea and in many other places. See KITCHEN MIDDENS.

Mid'den crow' (krō'). (*Zoöl.*) The common European crow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mid'dest (-dĕst), *a.; superl.* of MID. [See MIDST.] Situated most nearly in the middle; middlemost; midmost. [*Obs.*] "'Mongst the *middest* crowd." *Spenser.*

Mid'dest, *n.* Midst; middle. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Mid'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Same as MIDDEN.

Mid'dle (-d'l), *a.* [OE. *middel*, AS. *middel;* akin to D. *middel*, OHG. *mittil*, G. *mittel*. √271. See MID, *a.*]

1. Equally distant from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house in a row; a *middle* rank or station in life; flowers of *middle* summer; men of *middle* age.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

> Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies.*

☞ *Middle* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *middle*-sized, *middle*-witted.

Middle Ages, the period of time intervening between the decline of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as beginning with the sixth and ending with the fifteenth century. — **Middle class,** in England, people who have an intermediate position between the aristocracy and the artisan class. It includes professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors.

> The *middle-class* electorate of Great Britain. *M. Arnold.*

— **Middle distance.** (*Paint.*) See MIDDLE-GROUND. — **Middle English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **Middle Kingdom,** China. — **Middle oil** (*Chem.*), that part of the distillate obtained from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° Centigrade; — distinguished from the *light*, and the *heavy* or *dead*, *oil*. — **Middle passage,** in the slave trade, that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies. — **Middle post.** (*Arch.*) Same as KING-POST. — **Middle States,** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States. [*U. S.*] — **Middle term** (*Logic*), that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion. *Brande.* — **Middle tint** (*Paint.*), a subdued or neutral tint. *Fairholt.* — **Middle voice.** (*Gram.*) See under VOICE. — **Middle watch,** the period from midnight to four A. M.; also, the men on watch during that time. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Middle weight,** a pugilist, boxer, or wrestler classed as of medium weight, *i. e.*, over 140 and not over 160 lbs., in distinction from those classed as *light weights*, *heavy weights*, etc.

Mid'dle (mĭd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *middel*. See MIDDLE, *a.*] The point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order of series; the midst; central portion; specif., the waist. *Chaucer.* "The *middle* of the land." *Judg.* ix. 37.

> In this, as in most questions of state, there is a *middle*. *Burke.*

Syn. — See MIDST.

Mid'dle-age' (-āj'), *a.* [*Middle* + *age*. Cf. MEDIÆVAL.] Of or pertaining to the Middle Ages; mediæval.

Mid'dle-aged' (-ājd'), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; between 30 and 50 years old.

Mid'dle-earth' (-ĕrth'), *n.* The world, considered as lying between heaven and hell. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mid'dle-ground' (-ground'), *n.* (*Paint.*) That part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

Mid'dle-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* MIDDLEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; any dealer between the producer and the consumer; in Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry.

2. A person of intermediate rank; a commoner.

3. (*Mil.*) The man who occupies a central position in a file of soldiers.

Mid'dle-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [Cf. MIDMOST.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Mid'dler (mĭd'dlẽr), *n.* One of a middle or intermediate class in some schools and seminaries.

Mid'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; medium; moderate; mediocre; ordinary. "A town of but *middling* size." *Hallam.*

> Plainly furnished, as beseemed the *middling* circumstances of its inhabitants. *Hawthorne.*

— **Mid'dling-ly,** *adv.* — **Mid'dling-ness,** *n.*

Mid'dlings (-dlĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting; — formerly regarded as valuable only for feed; but now, after separation of the bran, used for making the best quality of flour. *Middlings* contain a large proportion of gluten.

2. In the southern and western parts of the United States, the portion of the hog between the ham and the shoulder; bacon; — called also *middles*. *Bartlett.*

Mid'dy (-dĭ), *n.; pl.* MIDDIES (-dĭz). A colloquial abbreviation of *midshipman*.

Mid'feath'er (mĭd'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Steam Boilers*) A vertical water space in a fire box or combustion chamber.

2. (*Mining*) A support for the center of a tunnel.

Mid'gard' (-gärd'), *n.* [Icel. *miðgarðr*.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The middle space or region between heaven and hell; the abode of human beings; the earth.

Midge (mĭj), *n.* [OE. *migge*, AS. *mycge;* akin to OS. *muggia*, D. *mug*, G. *mücke*, OHG. *mucca*, Icel. *mý*, Sw. *mygga*, *mygg*, Dan. *myg;* perh. named from its buzzing; cf. Gr. *μυκᾶσθαι* to low, bellow.] (*Zoöl.*)

1. Any one of many small, delicate, long-legged flies of the genus *Chironomus*, and allied genera, which do not bite. Their larvæ are usually aquatic.

2. A very small fly, abundant in many parts of the United States and Canada, noted for the irritating quality of its bite.

☞ The name is also applied to various other small flies. See *Wheat midge*, under WHEAT.

Midg'et (mĭj'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *midge*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute bloodsucking fly. [*Local, U. S.*]

2. A very diminutive person.

Mid'gut' (mĭd'gŭt'), *n.* [*Mid*, a. + *gut*.] (*Anat.*) The middle part of the alimentary canal from the stomach, or entrance of the bile duct, to, or including, the large intestine.

Mid'heav'en (mĭd'hĕv'n), *n.* **1.** The midst or middle part of heaven or the sky.

2. (*Astron.*) The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

Mid'land (-land), *a.* **1.** Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; as, *midland* towns or inhabitants. *Howell.*

2. Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

> And on the *midland* sea the French had awed. *Dryden.*

Mid'land (mĭd'land), *n.* The interior or central region of a country; — usually in the plural. *Drayton.*

Mid'main' (-mān'), *n.* The middle part of the main or sea. [*Poetic*] *Chapman.*

Mid'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [OE. *middemiste*. Cf. FOREMOST.] Middle; middlemost.

> Ere night's *midmost*, stillest hour was past. *Byron.*

Mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* [AS. *midniht*.] The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

> The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve. *Shak.*

Mid'night', *a.* Being in, or characteristic of, the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies; *midnight* gloom. "*Midnight* shout and revelry." *Milton.*

‖**Mid-rash'** (mĭd-räsh'), *n.; pl.* MIDRASHIM (-rä'shēm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth). [Heb., explanation.] A talmudic exposition of the Hebrew law, or of some part of it.

Mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Leaf, showing Midrib.

Mid'riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif;* *midd* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb; akin to OFries. *midref* midriff, *rif*, *ref*, belly, OHG. *href* body, and to L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] (*Anat.*) See DIAPHRAGM, *n.*, 2.

> Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone. *Milton.*

Mid' sea', *or* **Mid'-sea'** (-sē'). The middle part of the sea or ocean. *Milton.*

The Mid-sea, the Mediterranean Sea. [*Obs.*]

Mid'ship' (-ship'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or being in, the middle of a ship.

Midship beam (*Naut.*), the beam or timber upon which the broadest part of a vessel is formed. — **Midship bend,** the broadest frame in a vessel. *Weale.*

Mid'ship'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* MIDSHIPMEN (-mĕn). **1.** (*a*) Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in a ship of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages, reports, etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle, and render other services as required. (*b*) In the English naval service, the second rank attained by a combatant officer after a term of service as naval cadet. Having served three and a half years in this rank, and passed an examination, he is eligible to promotion to the rank of lieutenant. (*c*) In the United States navy, the lowest grade of officers in line of promotion, being graduates of the Naval Academy awaiting promotion to the rank of ensign.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An American marine fish of the genus *Porichthys*, allied to the toadfish.

Cadet midshipman, formerly a title distinguishing a cadet line officer from a cadet engineer at the U. S. Naval Academy. See under CADET. — **Passed midshipman,** formerly, a naval cadet who had served his time, passed his examinations, and was awaiting promotion; — now called, in the United States, *midshipman;* in England, *sublieutenant*.

Mid'ships' (-ships'), *adv.* [For *amidships*.] (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship; — properly *amidships*.

Mid'ships' (-ships'), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest*, *in the middest*, for older *in middes*, where *-s* is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive), or still older *a midde*, *a midden*, *on midden*. See MID, and cf. AMIDST.] **1.** The interior or central part or place; the middle; — used chiefly in the objective case after *in;* as, in the *midst* of the forest.

> And when the devil had thrown him in the *midst*, he came out of him. *Luke* iv. 35.
>
> There is nothing . . . in the *midst* [of the play] which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, figuratively, the condition of being surrounded or beset; the press; the burden; as, in the *midst* of official duties; in the *midst* of secular affairs.

☞ The expressions *in our midst*, *in their midst*, etc., are avoided by some good writers, the forms *in the midst of us*, *in the midst of them*, etc., being preferred.

Syn. — MIDST, MIDDLE. *Midst* in present usage commonly denotes a part or place surrounded or enveloped by or among other parts or objects (see AMIDST); while *middle* is used of the center of length, or surface, or of a solid, etc. We say in the *midst* of a thicket; in the *middle* of a line, or the *middle* of a room; in the *midst* of darkness; in the *middle* of the night.

Midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst. *Shak.*

Midst, *adv.* In the middle. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mẽr), *n.* [AS. *midsumor*.] The middle of summer. *Shak.*

Midsummer daisy (*Bot.*), the oxeye daisy.

Mid'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Situated in the middle.

Mid'ward, *adv.* In or toward the midst.

Mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* The middle of the way or distance; a middle way or course. *Shak.*

> Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton.*

Mid'way', *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air. *Shak.*

Mid'way', *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half way. "She met his glance *midway*." *Dryden.*

Mid'week' (-wēk'), *n.* The middle of the week. Also used adjectively.

Mid'wife' (-wīf'), *n.; pl.* MIDWIVES (-wīvz'). [OE. *midwif*, fr. AS. *mid* with (akin to Gr. *μετά*) + *wīf* woman, wife. Properly, the woman or wife who is attendant upon a woman in childbirth. See META-, and WIFE.] A woman who assists other women in childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art.

Mid'wife', *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.

Mid'wife', *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

Mid'wife'ry (-wīf'rĭ *or* -wĭf-rĭ; 277), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

2. Assistance at childbirth; help or coöperation in production.

Mid'win'ter (-wĭn'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *midwinter*.] The middle of winter. *Dryden.*

Mid'wive' (mĭd'wīv'), *v. t.* To midwife. [*Obs.*]

Mien (mēn), *n.* [F. *mine;* perh. from same source as *mener* to lead; cf. E. *demean, menace, mine,* n.] Aspect; air; manner; demeanor; carriage; bearing.

Vice is a monster of so frightful *mien,*
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen. *Pope.*

Miff (mĭf), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *muff* sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen* to be sulky, *muffig* sullen, pouting.] A petty falling out; a tiff; a quarrel; offense. *Fielding.*

Miff, *v. t.* To offend slightly. [*Colloq.*]

Might (mīt), *imp.* of MAY. [AS. *meahte, mihte.*]

Might, *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht,* from the root of *magan* to be able, E. *may;* akin to D. *magt,* OS. *maht,* G. *macht,* Icel. *mātt,* Goth. *mahts.* √103. See MAY, *v.*] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; energy or intensity of purpose, feeling, or action; means or resources to effect an object; strength; force; power; ability; capacity.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might?* *Spenser.*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy *might.* *Deut.* vi. 5.

With might and main. See under 2d MAIN.

Might'ful (-fụl), *a.* Mighty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Might'i-ly (mīt'ĭ-lў), *adv.* [From MIGHTY.] **1.** In a mighty manner; with might; with great earnestness; vigorously; powerfully.

Whereunto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me *mightily.* *Col.* i. 29.

2. To a great degree; very much.

Practical jokes amused us *mightily.* *Hawthorne.*

Might'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being mighty; possession of might; power; greatness; high dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shak.*

2. Highness; excellency; — with a possessive pronoun, a title of dignity; as, their high *mightinesses.*

Might'less, *a.* Without might; weak. [*Obs.*]

Might'y (mīt'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* MIGHTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MIGHTIEST.] [AS. *meahtig, mihtig;* akin to G. *mächtig,* Goth. *mahteigs.* See MIGHT, *n.*] **1.** Possessing might; having great power or authority.

Wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job* ix. 4.

2. Accomplished by might; hence, extraordinary; wonderful. "His *mighty* works." *Matt.* xi. 20.

3. Denoting an extraordinary degree or quality in respect of size, character, importance, consequences, etc. "A *mighty* famine." *Luke* xv. 14. "Giants of *mighty* bone." *Milton.*

Mighty was their fuss about little matters. *Hawthorne.*

Might'y, *n.; pl.* MIGHTIES (-ĭz). A warrior of great force and courage. [*R. & Obs.*] 1 *Chron.* xi. 12.

Might'y, *adv.* In a great degree; very. [*Colloq.*] "He was *mighty* methodical." *Jeffrey.*

We have a *mighty* pleasant garden. *Doddridge.*

Mign'iard (mĭn'yẽrd), *a.* [F. *mignard,* akin to *mignon.* See MINION.] Soft; dainty. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mign'iard-ise (-īz), *n.* [F. *mignardise.*] Delicate fondling. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mi'gnon (mĭn'yŏn; F. mē'nyôN'), *a.* [F.] See 3d MINION.

Mi'gnon, *v. t.* To flatter. [*R. & Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette,* dim. of *mignon* darling. See 2d MINION.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Reseda odorata*) having greenish flowers with orange-colored stamens, and exhaling a delicious fragrance. In Africa it is a low shrub, but further north it is usually an annual herb.

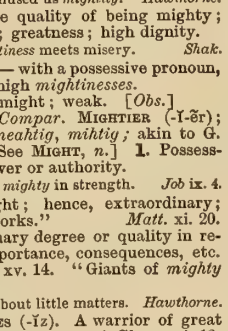

Mignonette. Reduced.

Mignonette pepper, coarse pepper.

Mi-graine' (mĭ-grān'), *n.* [F.] Same as MEGRIM. — **Mi-grain'ous,** *a.*

Mi'grant (mī'grant), *a.* [L. *migrans,* p. pr. of *migrare.* See MIGRATE.] Migratory. *Sir T. Browne.*

— *n.* A migratory bird or other animal.

Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIGRATED (-grā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIGRATING (-grā-tĭng).] [L. *migratus,* p. p. of *migrare* to migrate, transfer.] **1.** To remove from one country or region to another, with a view to residence; to change one's place of residence; to remove; as, the Moors who *migrated* from Africa into Spain; to *migrate* to the West.

2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding; — said of certain birds, fishes, and quadrupeds.

Mi-gra'tion (mĭ-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *migratio:* cf. F. *migration.*] The act of migrating.

Mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *migratoire.*] **1.** Removing regularly or occasionally from one region or climate to another; as, *migratory* birds.

2. Hence, roving; wandering; nomad; as, *migratory* habits; a *migratory* life.

Migratory locust. (*Zoöl.*) See LOCUST. — **Migratory thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the American robin. See ROBIN.

Mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap.] The popular designation of the hereditary sovereign of Japan.

Mik'maks (mĭk'măks), *n.* Same as MICMACS.

Mil'age (mīl'āj; 48), *n.* Same as MILEAGE.

Mil'an-ese' (mĭl'ăn-ēz' *or* -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Milan in Italy, or to its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; people of Milan.

Milch (mĭlch), *a.* [OE. *milche;* akin to G. *melk,* Icel. *milkr, mjǫlkr,* and to E. *milk.* See MILK,] **1.** Giving milk; — now applied only to beasts. "*Milch* camels." *Gen.* xxxii. 15. "*Milch* kine." *Shak.*

2. Tender; pitiful; weeping. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mild (mīld), *a.* [*Compar.* MILDER (-ẽr); *superl.* MILDEST.] [AS. *milde;* akin to OS. *mildi,* D. & G. *mild,* OHG. *milti,* Icel. *mildr,* Sw. & Dan. *mild,* Goth. *milds;* cf. Lith. *melas* dear, Gr. μείλια gladdening gifts.] Gentle; pleasant; kind; soft; bland; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; — the opposite of *harsh, severe, irritating, violent, disagreeable,* etc.; — applied to persons and things; as, a *mild* disposition; a *mild* eye; a *mild* air; a *mild* medicine; a *mild* insanity.

The rosy morn resigns her light
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*
Adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

Mild, *or* **Low, steel,** steel that has but little carbon in it and is not readily hardened.

Syn. — Soft; gentle; bland; calm; tranquil; soothing; pleasant; placid; meek; kind; tender; indulgent; clement; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive. See GENTLE.

Mild'en (-n), *v. t.* To make mild, or milder. *Lowell.*

Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledeáw;* akin to OHG. *militou,* G. *mehlthau, mehltau;* prob. orig. meaning, honeydew; cf. Goth. *milip* honey. See MELLIFLUOUS, and DEW.] (*Bot.*) A growth of minute powdery or webby fungi, whitish or of different colors, found on various diseased or decaying substances.

Mil'dew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILDEWED (-dūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILDEWING.] To taint with mildew.

He . . . *mildews* the white wheat. *Shak.*

Mil'dew, *v. i.* To become tainted with mildew.

Mild'ly (mīld'lў), *adv.* In a mild manner.

Mild'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mild; as, *mildness* of temper; the *mildness* of the winter.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl,* fr. L. *millia, milia,* pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces. Cf. MILL the tenth of a cent, MILLION.] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent in England and the United States to 320 poles or rods, or 5,280 feet.

☞ The distance called a *mile* varies greatly in different countries. Its length in yards is, in Norway, 12,182; in Brunswick, 11,816; in Sweden, 11,660; in Hungary, 9,139; in Switzerland, 8,548; in Austria, 8,297; in Prussia, 8,238; in Poland, 8,100; in Italy, 2,025; in England and the United States, 1,760; in Spain, 1,522; in the Netherlands, 1,094.

Geographical, *or* **Nautical mile,** one sixtieth of a degree of a great circle of the earth, or 6080.27 feet. — **Mile run.** Same as *Train mile.* See under TRAIN. — **Roman mile,** a thousand paces, equal to 1,614 yards English measure. — **Statute mile,** a mile conforming to statute, that is, in England and the United States, a mile of 5,280 feet, as distinguished from any other mile.

Mile'age (mīl'āj; 48), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile.

2. Aggregate length or distance in miles; esp., the sum of lengths of tracks or wires of a railroad company, telegraph company, etc. [Written also *milage.*]

Constructive mileage, a mileage allowed for journeys supposed to be made, but not actually made. *Bartlett.*

Mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post, or one of a series of posts, set up to indicate spaces of a mile each or the distance in miles from a given place.

Mi-le'sian (mĭ-lē'zhăn *or* mĭ-lē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Milesius,* Gr. Μιλήσιος.] **1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

2. (*Irish Legendary Hist.*) Descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B. C.; of or pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Irish.

Mi-le'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

2. A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving the same purpose as a milepost.

Mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [F. *mille-feuille,* L. *millefolium; mille* thousand + *folium* leaf. See FOIL a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A common composite herb (*Achillea Millefolium*) with white flowers and finely dissected leaves; yarrow.

Water milfoil (*Bot.*), an aquatic herb with dissected leaves (*Myriophyllum*).

‖ **Mil'i-a'ri-a** (mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] (*Med.*) A fever accompanied by an eruption of small, isolated, red pimples, resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever.

Mil'ia-ry (mĭl'yȧ-rў; 277), *a.* [L. *miliarius,* fr. *milium* millet: cf. F. *miliaire.*] **1.** Like millet seeds; as, a *miliary* eruption.

2. (*Med.*) Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as, a *miliary* fever.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Small and numerous; as, the *miliary* tubercles of Echini.

Mil'ia-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the small tubercles of Echini.

‖ **Mi'lice'** (mē'lēs'), *n.* [F.] Militia. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mil'i-o'la** (mĭl'ĭ-ō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *milium* millet. So named from its resemblance to millet seed.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Foraminifera, having a porcelanous shell with several longitudinal chambers.

Mil'i-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus Miliola.

Mil'i-o-lite, *a.* The same as MILIOLITIC.

Miliolite limestone (*Geol.*), a building stone, one of the group of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of many-chambered microscopic shells.

Mil'i-o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus Miliola; containing miliolites.

Mil'i-tan-cy (-*tan*-sў), *n.* [See MILITANT.] **1.** The state of being militant; warfare.

2. A military spirit or system; militarism. *H. Spencer.*

Mil'i-tant (-*tant*), *a.* [L. *militans, -antis,* p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier: cf. F. *militant.* See MILITATE.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. — **Mil'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

At which command the powers *militant* . . .
Moved on in silence. *Milton.*

Church militant, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies, and is thus distinguished from the *church triumphant,* in heaven.

Mil'i-tar (mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *a.* Military. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mil'i-ta-ri-ly (-tă-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a military manner.

Mil'i-ta-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *militarisme.*] **1.** A military state or condition; reliance on military force in administering government; a military system.

2. The spirit and traditions of military life. *H. Spencer.*

Mil'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A military man. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mil'i-ta-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *militaris, militarius,* from *miles, militis,* soldier: cf. F. *militaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; as, a *military* parade; *military* discipline; *military* bravery; *military* conduct; *military* renown.

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of *military* men. *Shak.*

2. Performed or made by soldiers; as, a *military* election; a *military* expedition. *Bacon.*

Military law. See *Martial law,* under MARTIAL. — **Military order.** (*a*) A command proceeding from a military superior. (*b*) An association of military persons under a bond of certain peculiar rules; especially, such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership of which confers some distinction. — **Military tenure,** tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

Mil'i-ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *militaire.*] The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; troops; the army.

Mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *militare, militatum,* to be a soldier, fr. *miles, militis,* soldier.] To make war; to fight; to contend; — usually followed by *against* and *with.*

These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other. *Burke.*

The invisible powers of heaven seemed to *militate* on the side of the pious emperor. *Gibbon.*

Mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles, militis,* soldier: cf. F. *milice.*] **1.** In the widest sense, the whole military force of a nation, including both those engaged in military service as a business, and those competent and available for such service; specifically, the body of citizens enrolled for military instruction and discipline, but not subject to be called into actual service except in emergencies.

The king's captains and soldiers fight his battles, and yet . . . the power of the *militia* is his. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Military service; warfare. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Mi-li'tia-man (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ-măn), *n.; pl.* MILITIAMEN (-mĕn). One who belongs to the militia.

Mi-li'ti-ate (mĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To carry on, or prepare for, war. [*Obs.*] *Walpole.*

Milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc;* akin to OFries. *meloc,* D. *melk,* G. *milch,* OHG. *miluh,* Icel. *mjǫlk,* Sw. *mjölk,* Dan. *melk,* Goth. *miluks,* G. *melken* to milk, OHG. *melchan,* Lith. *milszti,* L. *mulgere,* Gr. ἀμέλγειν. √107. Cf. MILCH, EMULSION, MILT soft roe of fishes.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution of casein, albumin, milk sugar, and inorganic salts. "White as morne *milk.*" *Chaucer.*

2. (*Bot.*) A kind of juice or sap, usually white in color, found in certain plants; latex. See LATEX.

3. An emulsion made by bruising seeds; as, the *milk* of almonds, produced by pounding almonds with sugar and water.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster.

Condensed milk. See under CONDENSE, *v. t.* — **Milk crust** (*Med.*), vesicular eczema occurring on the face and scalp of nursing infants. See ECZEMA. — **Milk fever.** (*a*) (*Med.*) A fever which accompanies or precedes the first lactation. It is usually transitory. (*b*) (*Vet. Surg.*) A form of puerperal peritonitis in cattle; also, a variety of meningitis occurring in cows after calving. — **Milk glass,** glass having a milky appearance. — **Milk knot** (*Med.*), a hard lump forming in the breast of a nursing woman, due to obstruction to the flow of milk and congestion of the mammary glands. — **Milk leg** (*Med.*), a swollen condition of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation of veins, and characterized by a white appearance occasioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimes of pus in the cellular tissue. — **Milk meats,** food made from milk, as butter and cheese. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.* — **Milk mirror.** Same as ESCUTCHEON, 2. — **Milk molar** (*Anat.*), one of the deciduous molar teeth which are shed and replaced by the premolars. — **Milk of lime** (*Chem.*), a watery emulsion of calcium hydrate, produced by macerating quicklime in water. — **Milk parsley** (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum palustre*) of Europe and Asia, having a milky juice. — **Milk pea** (*Bot.*), a genus (*Galactia*) of leguminous and, usually, twining plants. — **Milk sickness** (*Med.*), a peculiar malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the Western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm stock (esp. cows), and persons who make use of the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its chief symptoms in man are uncontrollable vomiting, obstinate constipation, pain, and muscular tremors. Its origin in cattle has been variously ascribed to the presence of certain plants in their food, and to polluted drinking water. — **Milk snake** (*Zoöl.*), a harmless American snake (*Ophibolus triangulus,* or *O. eximius*). It is variously marked with white, gray, and red. Called also *milk adder, chicken snake, house snake,* etc. — **Milk sugar.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) See LACTOSE, and *Sugar of milk* (below). — **Milk thistle** (*Bot.*), an esculent European thistle (*Silybum marianus*), having the veins of its leaves of a milky whiteness. — **Milk thrush.** (*Med.*) See THRUSH. — **Milk tooth** (*Anat.*), one of the temporary first set of teeth in young mammals; in man there are twenty. — **Milk tree** (*Bot.*), a tree yielding a milky juice, as the cow tree of South America (*Brosimum Galactodendron*), and the *Euphorbia balsamifera* of the Canaries, the milk of both of which is wholesome food. — **Milk vessel** (*Bot.*), a special cell in the inner bark of a plant, or a series of cells, in which the milky juice is contained. See LATEX. — **Rock milk.** See *Agaric mineral,* under AGARIC. — **Sugar of milk.** The sugar characteristic of milk; a hard white crystalline slightly sweet substance obtained by evaporation of the whey of milk.

It is used in pellets and powder as a vehicle for homeopathic medicines, and as an article of diet. See LACTOSE.

Milk (mĭlk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILKED (mĭlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILKING.] **1.** To draw or press milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth; to withdraw the milk of. "*Milking* the kine." *Gay.*

I have given suck, and know
How tender 't is to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak.*

2. To draw from the breasts or udder; to extract, as milk; as, to *milk* wholesome milk from healthy cows.

3. To draw anything from, as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to plunder. *Tyndale.*

They [the lawyers] *milk* an unfortunate estate as regularly as a dairyman does his stock. *London Spectator.*

To milk the street, to squeeze the smaller operators in stocks and extract a profit from them, by alternately raising and depressing prices within a short range; — said of the large dealers. [*Cant*] — **To milk a telegram,** to use for one's own advantage the contents of a telegram belonging to another person. [*Cant*]

Milk, *v. i.* To draw or to yield milk.

Milk'en (mĭlk''n), *a.* Consisting of milk. [*Obs.*]

Milk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who milks; also, a mechanical apparatus for milking cows.

2. A cow or other animal that gives milk.

Milk'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of milk; abounding with food. [*R.*] "*Milkful* vales." *Sylvester.*

Milk'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a milky manner.

Milk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being milky.

Milk'-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly; timorous. *Shak.*

Milk'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in the dairy.

Milk'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* MILKMEN (-mĕn). A man who sells milk or delivers it to customers.

Milk'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; figuratively, an effeminate or weak-minded person. *Shak.*

To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*

Milk' vetch' (vĕch'). (*Bot.*) A leguminous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) of Europe and Asia, supposed to increase the secretion of milk in goats.

☞ The name is sometimes taken for the whole genus *Astragalus*, of which there are about two hundred species in North America, and even more elsewhere.

Milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genera *Asclepias* and *Acerates*, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long silky down; silkweed. The name is also applied to several other plants with a milky juice, as to several kinds of spurge.

Milk'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Polygala*) of many species. The common European *P. vulgaris* was supposed to have the power of producing a flow of milk in nurses.

☞ The species of *Campanula*, or bellflower, are sometimes called *milkwort*, from their milky juice.

Milk'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or containing, milk.

Pails high foaming with a *milky* flood. *Pope.*

2. Like, or somewhat like, milk; whitish and turbid; as, the water is *milky*. "*Milky* juice." *Arbuthnot.*

3. Yielding milk. "*Milky* mothers." *Roscommon.*

4. Mild; tame; spiritless.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart? *Shak.*

Milky Way. (*Astron.*) See GALAXY, 1.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand. Cf. MILE.] A money of account of the United States, having the value of the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

Mill, *n.* [OE. *mille, melle, mulle, milne*, AS. *myln, mylen*; akin to D. *molen*, G. *mühle*, OHG. *mulī, mulīn*, Icel. *mylna*; all prob. from L. *molina*, fr. *mola* millstone; prop., that which grinds, akin to *molere* to grind, Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, and to E. *meal*. √108. See MEAL flour, and cf. MOLINE.] **1.** A machine for grinding or comminuting any substance, as grain, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, rough, or indented surfaces; as, a grist*mill*; a coffee *mill*; a bone *mill*.

2. A machine used for expelling the juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, or by pressure in combination with a grinding, tearing, or cutting process; as, a cider *mill*; a cane *mill*.

3. A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary *mill*.

4. A common name for various machines which produce a manufactured product, or change the form of a raw material by the continuous repetition of some simple action; as, a saw*mill*; a stamping *mill*, etc.

5. A building or collection of buildings with machinery by which the processes of manufacturing are carried on; as, a cotton *mill*; a powder *mill*; a rolling *mill*.

6. (*Die Sinking*) A hardened steel roller having a design in relief, used for imprinting a reversed copy of the design in a softer metal, as copper.

7. (*Mining*) (*a*) An excavation in rock, transverse to the workings, from which material for filling is obtained. (*b*) A passage underground through which ore is shot.

8. A milling cutter. See *Illust.* under MILLING.

9. A pugilistic encounter. [*Cant*] *R. D. Blackmore.*

Edge mill, Flint mill, etc. See under EDGE, FLINT, etc. — Mill bar (*Iron Works*), a rough bar rolled or drawn directly from a bloom or puddle bar for conversion into merchant iron in the mill. — Mill cinder, slag from a puddling furnace. — Mill head, the head of water employed to turn the wheel of a mill. — Mill pick, a pick for dressing millstones. — Mill pond, a pond that supplies the water for a mill. — Mill race, the canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current of water which drives the wheel. — Mill tail, the water which flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows. — Mill tooth, a grinder or molar tooth. — Mill wheel, the water wheel that drives the machinery of a mill. — Roller mill, a mill in which flour or meal is made by crushing grain between rollers. — Stamp mill (*Mining*), a mill in which ore is crushed by stamps. — **To go through** the mill, to experience the suffering or discipline necessary to bring one to a certain degree of knowledge or skill, or to a certain mental state.

Mill (mĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILLED (mĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILLING.] [See MILL, *n.*, and cf. MULLER.] **1.** To reduce to fine particles, or to small pieces, in a mill; to grind; to comminute.

2. To shape, finish, or transform by passing through a machine; specifically, to shape or dress, as metal, by means of a rotary cutter.

3. To make a raised border around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of, as of a coin, or a screw head; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin.

4. To pass through a fulling mill; to full, as cloth.

5. To beat with the fists. [*Cant*] *Thackeray.*

6. To roll into bars, as steel.

To mill chocolate, to make it frothy, as by churning.

Mill, *v. i.* (*Zoöl.*) To swim under water; — said of air-breathing creatures.

Mill'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A kind of stout pasteboard.

Mill'-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the form of a dense mass or cake, ready to be subjected to the process of granulation.

Mill'dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill wheel.

Milled (mĭld), *a.* Having been subjected to some process of milling.

Milled cloth, cloth that has been beaten in a fulling mill. — **Milled lead,** lead rolled into sheets.

Mil'le-fi-o're glass' (mĭl'lē-fĭ-ō'rē glȧs'). [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower.] Slender rods or tubes of colored glass fused together and embedded in clear glass; — used for paperweights and other small articles.

Mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'lē-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [See MILLENARY.] Consisting of a thousand years; of or pertaining to the millennium, or to the Millenarians.

Mil'le-na'ri-an, *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years; a Chiliast.

Mil'le-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **Mil'le-na-rism** (mĭl'lē-nā-rĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of Millenarians.

Mil'le-na-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *millenarius*, fr. *millenī* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand: cf. F. *millénaire*. See MILE.] Consisting of a thousand; millennial.

Mil'le-na-ry, *n.* The space of a thousand years; a millennium; also, a Millenarian. "During that *millenary*." *Hare.*

Mil-len'ni-al (mĭl-lĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as, a *millennial* period; *millennial* happiness.

Mil-len'ni-al-ist, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years; a Chiliast; also, a believer in the universal prevalence of Christianity for a long period.

Mil-len'ni-an-ism (-*an*-ĭz'm), **Mil-len'ni-a-rism** (-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or expectation of, the millennium; millenarianism.

Mil'len-nist (mĭl'lĕn-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in the millennium. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Mil-len'ni-um (mĭl-lĕn'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *mille* a thousand + *annus* a year. See MILE, and ANNUAL.] A thousand years; especially, the thousand years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelation, during which holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world. Some believe that, during this period, Christ will reign on earth in person with his saints.

Mil'le-ped (mĭl'lē-pĕd), *n.* [L. *millepeda; mille* a thousand + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *mille-pieds*.] (*Zoöl.*) A myriapod with many legs, esp. a chilognath, as the galleyworm. [Written also *millipede* and *milliped*.]

Mil-le-po'ra (mĭl-lē-pō'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Hydrocorallia, which includes the millepores.

Millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*) of Florida.

Mil'le-pore (mĭl'lē-pōr), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *porus* pore: cf. F. *millépore*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any coral of the genus Millepora, having the surface nearly smooth, and perforated with very minute unequal pores, or cells. The animals are hydroids, not Anthozoa. See HYDROCORALLIA.

Mil'le-po-rite (-pō-rīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil millepore.

Mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps or attends a flour mill or gristmill.

2. A milling machine.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A moth or lepidopterous insect; — so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. Called also *moth miller*. (*b*) The eagle ray. (*c*) The hen harrier. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Miller's thumb. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* (formerly *Cottus*), as the European species (*U. gobio*), and the American (*U. gracilis*); — called also *bullhead*. (*b*) A small bird, as the gold-crest, chiff-chaff, and long-tailed tit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

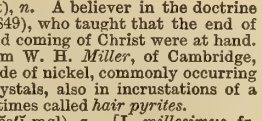

Miller's Thumb (*Uranidea gobio*).

Mil'ler-ite (mĭl'lẽr-īt), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William *Miller* (d. 1849), who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand.

Mil'ler-ite, *n.* [From W. H. *Miller*, of Cambridge, Eng.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of nickel, commonly occurring in delicate capillary crystals, also in incrustations of a bronze yellow; — sometimes called *hair pyrites*.

Mil-les'i-mal (mĭl-lĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, *millesimal* fractions.

Mil'let (mĭl'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium*; akin to Gr. μελίνη, AS. *mil*.] (*Bot.*) The name of several cereal and forage grasses which bear an abundance of small roundish grains. The common millets of Germany and Southern Europe are *Panicum miliaceum*, and *Setaria Italica*.

☞ **Arabian millet** is *Sorghum Halepense*. — **Egyptian,** *or* **East Indian, millet** is *Penicillaria spicata*. — **Indian millet** is *Sorghum vulgare*. (See under INDIAN.) — **Italian millet** is *Setaria Italica*, a coarse, rank-growing annual grass, valuable for fodder when cut young, and bearing nutritive seeds; — called also *Hungarian grass*. — **Texas millet** is *Panicum Texanum*. — **Wild millet,** *or* **Millet grass,** is *Milium effusum*, a tall grass growing in woods.

Mil'li- (mĭl'lĭ-). [From L. *mille* a thousand.] (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.*, etc.) A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of*; as, *milli*meter, *milli*gram, *milli*ampère.

Mil'li-am'père' (mĭl'lĭ-ăm'pâr'), *n.* [*Milli-* + *ampère*.] (*Elec.*) The thousandth part of one ampère.

‖ **Mil'liard'** (F. mē'lyȧr'; E. mĭl'lĭ-ȧrd), *n.* [F., from *mille, mil*, thousand, L. *mille*.] A thousand millions; — called also *billion*. See BILLION.

Mil'li-a-ry (mĭl'lĭ-ȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand: cf. F. *milliaire* milliary. See MILE.] Of or pertaining to a mile, or to distances by miles; denoting a mile or miles.

A *milliary* column, from which they used to compute the distance of all the cities and places of note. *Evelyn.*

Mil'li-a-ry, *n.; pl.* MILLIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *milliarium*. See MILLIARY, *a.*] A milestone.

‖ **Mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mille* thousand.] A weight of the metric system, being one million grams; a metric ton.

Mil'li-fold' (mĭl'lĭ-fōld'), *a.* [L. *mille* thousand + E. *fold* times.] Thousandfold. [*R.*] *Davies* (*Holy Roode*).

Mil'li-gram (-grăm), **Mil'li-gramme** } *n.* [F. *milligramme; milli-* milli- + *gramme*. See 3d GRAM.] A measure of weight, in the metric system, being the thousandth part of a gram, equal to the weight of a cubic millimeter of water, or .01543 of a grain avoirdupois.

Mil'li-li'ter (mĭl'lĭ-lē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭl'ĭ-tẽr), **Mil'li-li'tre** } *n.* [F. *millilitre; milli-* milli- + *litre*. See LITER.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, containing the thousandth part of a liter. It is a cubic centimeter, and is equal to .061 of an English cubic inch, or to .0338 of an American fluid ounce.

Mil'li-me'ter (mĭl'lĭ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭm'ẽ-tẽr), **Mil'li-me'tre** } *n.* [F. *millimètre; milli-* milli- + *mètre*. See 3d METER.] A lineal measure in the metric system, containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 of an inch. See 3d METER.

Mil'li-ner (mĭl'lĭ-nẽr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** Formerly, a man who imported and dealt in small articles of a miscellaneous kind, especially such as please the fancy of women. [*Obs.*]

No *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

2. A person, usually a woman, who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

Man milliner, a man who makes or deals in millinery; hence, contemptuously, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments.

Mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners, as headdresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.

2. The business or work of a milliner.

Mil'li-net' (mĭl'lĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A stiff cotton fabric used by milliners for lining bonnets.

Mill'ing (mĭl'lĭng), *n.* The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; the process of fulling cloth; the process of making a raised or indented edge upon coin, etc.; the process of dressing surfaces of various shapes with rotary cutters. See MILL.

High milling, milling in which grain is reduced to flour by a succession of crackings, or of slight and partial crushings, alternately with sifting and sorting the product. — **Low milling,** milling in which the reduction is effected in a single crushing or grinding. — **Milling cutter,** a fluted, sharp-edged rotary cutter for dressing surfaces, as of metal, of various shapes. — **Milling machine,** a machine tool for dressing surfaces by rotary cutters. — **Milling tool,** a roller with indented edge or surface, for producing like indentations in metal by rolling pressure, as in turning; a knurling tool; a milling cutter.

Milling Cutter.

Mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., from LL. *millio*, fr. L. *mille* a thousand. See MILE.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. See the Note under HUNDRED.

2. A very great number; an indefinitely large number.

Millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. The mass of common people; — with the article *the*.

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million*. *Shak.*

Mil'lion-aire' (mĭl'yŭn-âr'; 277), *n.* [F. *millionnaire*.] One whose wealth is counted by millions of francs, dollars, or pounds; a very rich person; a person worth a million or more. [Written also *millionnaire*.]

Mil'lion-air'ess, *n.* A woman who is a millionaire, or the wife of a millionaire. [*Humorous*] *Holmes.*

Mil'lion-a-ry (mĭl'yŭn-ȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the pundits. *Pinkerton.*

Mil'lioned (mĭl'yŭnd), *a.* Multiplied by millions; innumerable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Mil'lion'naire'** (mĕ'lyō'nâr'), *n.* [F.] Millionaire.

Mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Being the last one of a million of units or objects counted in regular order from the first of a series or succession; being one of a million.

Mil'lionth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts.

Mil'li-ped (-lĭ-pĕd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The same as MILLEPED.

Mil'li-stere (-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *millistère*, from *milli-* milli- + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mil'li-we'ber (-vā'bẽr), *n.* [*Milli-* + *weber*.] (*Physics*) The thousandth part of one weber.

Mill'rea' (mĭl'rē'), **Mill'ree'**, **Mill'reis'** (-rēs'), *n.* See MILREIS.

Mill'rind' (-rīnd'), **Mill'rynd'** (-rīnd'), *n.* [*Mill* + *rynd.*] (*Her.*) A figure supposed to represent the iron which holds a millstone by being set into its center.

Mill'-six'pence (mĭl'sĭks'pens), *n.* A milled sixpence; — the sixpence being one of the first English coins milled (1561).

Mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* One of two circular stones used for grinding grain or other substance.

No man shall take the nether or the upper *millstone* to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

☞ The cellular siliceous rock called buhrstone is usually employed for millstones; also, some kinds of lava, as that of Niedermendig, or other firm rock with rough texture. The surface of a millstone has usually a series of radial grooves in which the powdered material collects.

Millstone grit (*Geol.*), a hard and coarse, gritty sandstone, dividing the Carboniferous from the Subcarboniferous strata. See *Farewell rock*, under FAREWELL, *a.*, and *Chart* of GEOLOGY. — **To see into, *or* through, a millstone,** to see into or through a difficult matter. (*Colloq.*)

Mill'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills.

2. The business of setting up or of operating mill machinery.

Mill'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A mechanic whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery.

Mil'reis' (mĭl'rēs'; Pg. mêl'rā'ēs), *n.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand reis; *mil* a thousand + *reis*, pl. of *real* a rei.] A Portuguese money of account rated in the treasury department of the United States at one dollar and eight cents; also, a Brazilian money of account rated at fifty-four cents and six mills.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte*; akin to D. *milt*, G. *milz*, OHG. *milzi*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *milt*, Sw. *mjälte*, and prob. to E. *malt*, *melt*. √108. See MALT the grain.] (*Anat.*) The spleen.

Milt, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *melk*, Sw. *mjölke*, G. *milch*, and E. *milk*. See MILK.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The spermatic fluid of fishes. (*b*) The testes, or spermaries, of fishes when filled with spermatozoa.

Milt, *v. t.* To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt.

Milt'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *milter*, G. *milcher*, *milchner*. See 2d MILT.] (*Zoöl.*) A male fish.

Mil-to'ni-an (mĭl-tō'nĭ-an), *a.* Miltonic. *Lowell.*

Mil-ton'ic (mĭl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Milton, or his writings; as, *Miltonic* prose.

Milt'waste' (mĭlt'wāst'), *n.* [1st *milt* + *waste.*] (*Bot.*) A small European fern (*Asplenium Ceterach*) formerly used in medicine.

Mil'vine (mĭl'vĭn *or* -vīn), *a.* [L. *milvus* kite.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or resembling birds of the kite kind.

Mil'vine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird related to the kite.

‖ **Mil'vus** (-vŭs), *n.* [L., a kite.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of raptorial birds, including the European kite.

Mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. μῖμος, akin to μιμεῖσθαι to imitate, to mimic: cf. F. *mime*. Cf. MIMOSA.]

1. A kind of drama in which real persons and events were generally represented in a ridiculous manner.

2. An actor in such representations.

Mime, *v. i.* To mimic. [*Obs.*] — **Mim'er** (mīm'ẽr), *n.*

Mim'e-o-graph (mĭm'ē-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. μιμεῖσθαι to imitate + *-graph.*] An autographic stencil copying device invented by Edison.

‖ **Mi-me'sis** (mĭ-mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μίμησις imitation.] (*Rhet.* & *Biol.*) Imitation; mimicry.

Mim'e-tene (mĭm'ē-tēn), *n.* (*Min.*) See MIMETITE.

Mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός, fr.
Mi-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } μιμεῖσθαι to imitate.]

1. Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative.

2. (*Biol.*) Characterized by mimicry; — applied to animals and plants; as, *mimetic* species; *mimetic* organisms. See MIMICRY.

Mim'e-tism (mĭm'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. μιμεῖσθαι to mimic.] (*Biol.*) Same as MIMICRY.

Mim'e-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. μιμητής an imitator. So called because it resembles pyromorphite.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in pale yellow or brownish hexagonal crystals. It is an arseniate of lead.

Mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. μιμικός, fr.
Mim'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } μῖμος mime: cf. F. *mimique*. See MIME.] **1.** Imitative; mimetic.

Oft, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her. *Milton.*

Man is, of all creatures, the most *mimical*. *W. Wotton.*

2. Consisting of, or formed by, imitation; imitated; as, *mimic* gestures. "*Mimic* hootings." *Wordsworth.*

3. (*Min.*) Imitative; characterized by resemblance to other forms; — applied to crystals which by twinning resemble simple forms of a higher grade of symmetry.

☞ *Mimic* often implies something droll or ludicrous, and is less dignified than *imitative*.

Mimic beetle (*Zoöl.*), a beetle that feigns death when disturbed, esp. the species of *Hister* and allied genera.

Mim'ic, *n.* One who imitates or mimics, especially one who does so for sport; a copyist; a buffoon. *Burke.*

Mim'ic, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIMICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIMICKING.] **1.** To imitate or ape for sport; to ridicule by imitation.

The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

2. (*Biol.*) To assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a totally different nature, or some surrounding object), as a means of protection or advantage.

Syn. — To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.

Mim'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In an imitative manner.

Mim'ick-er (-ĭk-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mimics; a mimic.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An animal which imitates something else, in form or habits.

Mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rў), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of one who mimics; ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.

2. (*Biol.*) Protective resemblance; the resemblance which certain animals and plants exhibit to other animals and plants or to the natural objects among which they live, — a characteristic which serves as their chief means of protection against enemies; imitation; mimesis: mimetism.

Mi-mog'ra-pher (mĭ-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *mimographus*, Gr. μιμογράφος; μῖμος a mime + γρᾰ́φειν to write: cf. F. *mimographe*.] A writer of mimes. *Sir T. Herbert.*

‖ **Mi-mo'sa** (mĭ-mō'sȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μῖμος imitator. Cf. MIME.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, containing many species, and including the sensitive plants (*Mimosa sensitiva*, and *M. pudica*).

☞ The term *mimosa* is also applied in commerce to several kinds of bark imported from Australia, and used in tanning; — called also *wattle bark*. *Tomlinson.*

Mi'mo-tan'nic (mī'mō-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [*Mimosa* + *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a variety of tannin or tannic acid found in Acacia, Mimosa, etc.

‖ **Mi'na** (mī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. MINÆ (-nē), E. MINAS (-nȧz). [L., fr. Gr. μνᾶ.] An ancient weight or denomination of money, of varying value. The Attic mina was valued at a hundred drachmas.

Mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYNA.

Min'a-ble (mĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be mined; as, *minable* earth. *Sir T. North.*

Mi-na'cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *minax*, *-acis*. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. [*R.*]

Mi-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Disposition to threaten. [*R.*]

Min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Sp. *minarete*, Ar. *manārat* lamp, lantern, lighthouse, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] (*Arch.*) A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin.

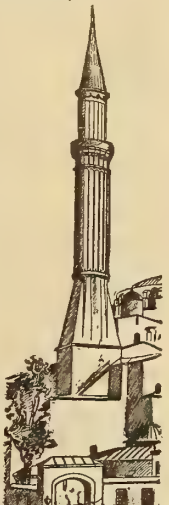

Minaret of the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Min-ar'gent (mĭn-är'jent), *n.* [Prob. contr. from aluminium + L. *argentum* silver.] An alloy consisting of copper, nickel, tungsten, and aluminium; — used by jewelers.

Min'a-to'ri-al-ly (mĭn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-al-lў), **Min'a-to-ri-ly** (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

Min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. *Bacon.*

Mi-naul' (mĭ-nal'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MANUL.

Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINCED (mĭnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINCING (mĭn'sĭng).] [AS. *minsian* to grow less, dwindle, fr. *min* small; akin to G. *minder* less, Goth. *minniza* less, *mins* less, adv., L. *minor*, adj. (cf. MINOR); or more likely fr. F. *mincer* to mince, prob. from (assumed) LL. *minutiare*. √101. See MINISH.] **1.** To cut into very small pieces; to chop fine; to hash; as, to *mince* meat. *Bacon.*

2. To suppress or weaken the force of; to extenuate; to palliate; to tell by degrees, instead of directly and frankly; to clip, as words or expressions; to utter half and keep back half of.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say — "I love you." *Shak.*

Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase. *Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

3. To affect; to make a parade of. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mince, *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps; to walk in a prim, affected manner.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes, . . . *mincing* as they go. *Is.* iii. 16.

I 'll . . . turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

2. To act or talk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

Mince, *n.* A short, precise step; an affected manner.

Mince'-meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Minced meat; meat chopped very fine; a mixture of boiled meat, suet, apples, etc., chopped very fine, to which spices and raisins are added; — used in making mince pie.

Mince' pie' (pī'). A pie made of mince-meat.

Min'cer (mĭn'sẽr), *n.* One who minces.

Min'cing (mĭn'sĭng), *a.* That minces; characterized by primness or affected nicety.

Min'cing-ly, *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully; with affected nicety.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *mynd*, *gemynd*; akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, G. *minne* love, Dan. *minde* mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw. *minne* memory, Icel. *minni*, Goth. *gamunds*, L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, Gr. μένος, Skr. *manas* mind, *man* to think. √104, 278. Cf. COMMENT, MAN, MEAN, *v.*, 3d MENTAL, MIGNONETTE, MINION, MNEMONIC, MONEY.] **1.** The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; the intellect; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons; also, the entire spiritual nature; the soul; — often in distinction from the *body*.

By the *mind* of man we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills. *Reid.*

What we mean by *mind* is simply that which perceives, thinks, feels, wills, and desires. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own *mind*. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

The *mind* shall banquet, though the body pine. *Shak.*

2. The state, at any given time, of the faculties of thinking, willing, choosing, and the like; psychical activity or state; as: (*a*) Opinion; judgment; belief.

A fool uttereth all his *mind*. *Prov.* xxix. 11.

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*, I fear she 'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shak.*

(*b*) Choice; inclination; liking; intent; will.

If it be your *minds*, then let none go forth. 2 *Kings* ix. 15.

(*c*) Courage; spirit. *Chapman.*

3. Memory; remembrance; recollection; as, to have or keep in *mind*, to call to *mind*, to put in *mind*, etc.

To have a mind *or* **great mind**, to be inclined or strongly inclined in purpose; — used with an infinitive. "Sir Roger de Coverly . . . told me that he *had a great mind* to see the new tragedy with me." *Addison.* — **To lose one's mind**, to become insane, or imbecile. — **To make up one's mind**, to come to an opinion or decision; to determine. — **To put in mind**, to remind. "Regard us simply as *putting you in mind* of what you already know to be good policy." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Mind (mīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINDING.] [AS. *myndian*, *gemyndīan*, to remember. See MIND, *n.*] **1.** To fix the mind or thoughts on; to regard with attention; to treat as of consequence; to consider; to heed; to mark; to note. "*Mind* not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16.

My lord, you nod: you do not *mind* the play. *Shak.*

2. To occupy one's self with; to employ one's self about; to attend to; as, to *mind* one's business.

Bidding him be a good child, and *mind* his book. *Addison.*

3. To obey; as, to *mind* parents; the dog *minds* his master.

4. To have in mind; to purpose. *Beaconsfield.*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

5. To put in mind; to remind. [*Archaic*] *M. Arnold.*

He *minded* them of the mutability of all earthly things. *Fuller.*

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it. *Shak.*

Never mind, do not regard it; it is of no consequence; no matter.

Syn. — To notice; mark; regard; obey. See ATTEND.

Mind, *v. i.* To give attention or heed; to obey; as, the dog *minds* well.

Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; having a mind.

Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily. *Matt.* i. 19.

If men were *minded* to live virtuously. *Tillotson.*

☞ *Minded* is much used in composition; as, high-*minded*, feeble-*minded*, sober-*minded*, double-*minded*.

Mind'er (mīnd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who minds, tends, or watches something, as a child, a machine, or cattle; as, a *minder* of a loom.

2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child intrusted to the care of a private person. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Mind'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

— **Mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mind'ing, *n.* Regard; mindfulness.

Mind'less, *a.* **1.** Not indued with mind or intellectual powers; stupid; unthinking.

2. Unmindful; inattentive; heedless; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

Mine (mēn), *n.* [F.] See MIEN. [*Obs.*]

Mine (mīn), *pron.* & *a.* [OE. *min*, fr. AS. *mīn*; akin to D. *mijn*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *mīn*, G. *mein*, Sw. & Dan. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins* my, mine, *meina* of me, and E. *me*. √187. See MY, and cf. MY.] Belonging to me; my. Used as a pronominal adjective in the predicate; as, "Vengeance is *mine*; I will repay." *Rom.* xii. 19. Also, in the old style, used attributively, instead of *my*, before a noun beginning with a vowel.

I kept myself from *mine* iniquity. *Ps.* xviii. 23.

☞ *Mine* is often used absolutely, the thing possessed being understood; as, his son is in the army, *mine* in the navy.

When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is *mine*. *Bp. Horne.*

This title honors me and *mine*. *Shak.*

She shall have me and *mine*. *Shak.*

Mine, *v. i.* [F. *miner*, L. *minare* to drive animals, in LL. also, to lead, conduct, dig a mine (cf. E. *lode*, and *lead* to conduct), akin to L. *minari* to threaten; cf. Sp. *mina* mine, conduit, subterraneous canal, a spring or source of water, It. *mina*. See MENACE, and cf. MIEN.]

1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to dig in the earth for minerals; to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.

2. To form a subterraneous tunnel or hole; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth; as, the *mining* cony.

Mine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINED (mīnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINING.] **1.** To dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

They *mined* the walls. *Hayward.*

Too lazy to cut down these immense trees, the spoilers . . . had *mined* them, and placed a quantity of gunpowder in the cavity. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To dig into, for ore or metal.

Lead veins have been traced . . . but they have not been *mined*. *Ure.*

3. To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging.

The principal ore *mined* there is the bituminous cinnabar. *Ure.*

Mine, *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mina*. See MINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage; especially: (*a*) A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, precious stones, coal, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; — distinguished from the pits from which stones for architectural purposes are taken, and which are called *quarries*. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A cavity or tunnel made under

a fortification or other work, for the purpose of blowing up the superstructure with some explosive agent.

2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil; as, a placer *mine.*

3. Fig.: A rich source of wealth or other good. *Shak.*

Mine dial, a form of magnetic compass used by miners. — **Mine pig,** pig iron made wholly from ore; in distinction from *cinder pig,* which is made from ore mixed with forge or mill cinder. *Raymond.*

Min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *mineur.*] **1.** One who mines; a digger for metals, etc.; one engaged in the business of getting ore, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; one who digs military mines; as, armies have sappers and *miners.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous insects which, in the larval state, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves. They are mostly minute moths and dipterous flies. (*b*) The chattering, or garrulous, honey eater of Australia (*Myzantha garrula*).

Miner's elbow (*Med.*), a swelling on the back of the elbow due to inflammation of the bursa over the olecranon; — so called because of frequent occurrence in miners. — **Miner's inch,** in hydraulic mining, the amount of water flowing under a given pressure in a given time through a hole one inch in diameter. It is a unit for measuring the quantity of water supplied.

Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-al), *n.* [F. *minéral,* LL. *minerale,* fr. *minera* mine. See MINE, *v. i.*] **1.** An inorganic species or substance occurring in nature, having a definite chemical composition and usually a distinct crystalline form. Rocks, except certain glassy igneous forms, are either simple minerals or aggregates of minerals.

2. A mine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the most general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

Min'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of a mineral or of minerals; as, a *mineral* substance.

2. Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters.

Mineral acids (*Chem.*), inorganic acids, as sulphuric, nitric, phosphoric, hydrochloric, acids, etc., as distinguished from the *organic acids.* — **Mineral blue,** the name usually given to azurite, when reduced to an impalpable powder for coloring purposes. — **Mineral candle,** a candle made of paraffine. — **Mineral caoutchouc,** an elastic mineral pitch, a variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness. See CAOUTCHOUC, and ELATERITE. — **Mineral chameleon.** (*Chem.*) See *Chameleon mineral,* under CHAMELEON. — **Mineral charcoal.** See under CHARCOAL. — **Mineral cotton.** See *Mineral wool* (below). — **Mineral green,** a green carbonate of copper; malachite. — **Mineral kingdom** (*Nat. Sci.*), that one of the three grand divisions of nature which embraces all inorganic objects, as distinguished from plants or animals. — **Mineral oil.** See NAPHTHA, and PETROLEUM. — **Mineral paint,** a pigment made chiefly of some natural mineral substance, as red or yellow iron ocher. — **Mineral pitch.** See BITUMEN, and ASPHALT. — **Mineral right,** the right of taking minerals from land. — **Mineral salt** (*Chem.*), a salt of a mineral acid. — **Mineral tallow,** a familiar name for *hatchettite,* from its fatty or spermaceti-like appearance. — **Mineral water.** See under WATER. — **Mineral wax.** See OZOCERITE. — **Mineral wool,** a fibrous wool-like material, made by blowing a powerful jet of air or steam through melted slag. It is a poor conductor of heat.

Min'er-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *minéraliste.*] One versed in minerals; mineralogist. [*R.*]

Min'er-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *minéralisation.*] **1.** The process of mineralizing, or forming a mineral by combination of a metal with another element; also, the process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.

2. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

3. (*Bot.*) The conversion of a cell wall into a material of a stony nature.

Min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ẽr-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINERALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINERALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *minéraliser.*] **1.** To transform into a mineral.

In these caverns the bones are not *mineralized.* *Buckland.*

2. To impregnate with a mineral; as, *mineralized* water.

Min'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize.

Min'er-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* An element which is combined with a metal, thus forming an ore. Thus, in galena, or lead ore, sulphur is a *mineralizer;* in hematite, oxygen is a *mineralizer.*

Min'er-al-og'ic-al (-ŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *minéralogique.* See MINERALOGY.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; as, a *mineralogical* table.

Min'er-al-og'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

Min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *minéralogiste.*] **1.** One versed in mineralogy; one devoted to the study of minerals.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A carrier shell (*Phorus*).

Min'er-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To study mineralogy by collecting and examining minerals. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Min'er-al'o-gy (-jў), *n.; pl.* MINERALOGIES (-jĭz). [*Mineral* + *-logy:* cf. F. *minéralogie.*] **1.** The science which treats of minerals, and teaches how to describe, distinguish, and classify them.

2. A treatise or book on this science.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nẽr'vȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of wisdom, of war, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving; — identified with the Grecian Pallas Athene.

Mi-nette' (mĭ-nĕt'), *n.* The smallest of regular sizes of portrait photographs.

Min'e-ver (mĭn'ẽ-vẽr), *n.* Same as MINIVER.

Minge (mĭnj), *v. t.* [AS. *myngian;* akin to E. *mind.*] To mingle; to mix. [*Obs.*]

Minge, *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *midge.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small biting fly; a midge. [*Local, U. S.*]

Min'gle (mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINGLING (-glĭng).] [From OE. *mengen,* AS. *mengan;* akin to D. & G. *mengen,* Icel. *menga,* also to E. *among,* and possibly to *mix.* Cf. AMONG, MONGREL.] **1.** To mix; to intermix; to combine or join, as an individual or part, with other parts, but commonly so as to be distinguishable in the product; to confuse; to confound.

There was . . . fire *mingled* with the hail. *Ex.* ix. 24.

2. To associate or unite in society or by ties of relationship; to cause or allow to intermarry; to intermarry.

The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. *Ezra* ix. 2.

3. To deprive of purity by mixture; to contaminate.

A *mingled,* imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*

4. To put together; to join. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of.

[He] proceeded to *mingle* another draught. *Hawthorne.*

Min'gle, *v. i.* To become mixed or blended.

Min'gle, *n.* A mixture. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Min'gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be mingled. *Boyle.*

Min'gled-ly (-g'ld-lў), *adv.* Confusedly.

Min'gle-man'gle (mĭn'g'l-măn'g'l), *v. t.* [Reduplicated fr. *mingle.*] To mix in a disorderly way; to make a mess of. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Min'gle-man'gle, *n.* A hotchpotch. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Min'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of mingling, or the state of being mixed.

Min'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who mingles.

Min'gling-ly (-glĭng-lў), *adv.* In a mingling manner.

Min'i-a'ceous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of the color of minium or red lead; miniate.

Min'iard (mĭn'yẽrd), *a.* Migniard. [*Obs.*]

Min'iard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render delicate or dainty. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Min'i-ate (mĭn'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *miniatus,* p. p. of *miniare.* See MINIUM.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as the page of a manuscript. *T. Warton.*

Min'i-ate (-ăt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the color of red lead or vermilion; painted with vermilion.

Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr *or* mĭn'ĭ-tūr; 277), *n.* [It. *miniatura,* fr. L. *miniare:* cf. F. *miniature.* See MINIATE, *v.*, MINIUM.] **1.** Originally, a painting in colors such as those in mediæval manuscripts; in modern times, any very small painting, especially a portrait.

2. Greatly diminished size or form; reduced scale.

3. Lettering in red; rubric distinction. [*Obs.*]

4. A particular feature or trait. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Min'i-a-ture, *a.* Being on a small scale; much reduced from the reality; as, a *miniature* copy.

Min'i-a-ture, *v. t.* To represent or depict in a small compass, or on a small scale.

Min'i-a-tur'ist (-tūr'ĭst), *n.* A painter of miniatures.

Min'i-bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L. *minor* less + *-bus,* as in *omnibus.*] A kind of light passenger vehicle, carrying four persons.

Min'ie ball' (mĭn'ĭ bal'). [From the inventor, Captain *Minié,* of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a piece of iron, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the grooves of the barrel.

Min'ie ri'fle (rī'f'l). A rifle adapted to minie balls.

Min'i-fy (mĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] **1.** To make small, or smaller; to diminish the apparent dimensions of; to lessen.

2. To degrade by speech or action.

Min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, dim. of *minne* love; akin to G. *minne,* and to E. *mind.*] **1.** A little darling; a favorite; a minion. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

2. A little pin. [*Obs.*]

Min'i-kin, *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shak.*

Min'im (-ĭm), *n.* [F. *minime,* L. *minimus* the least, smallest, a superl. of *minor:* cf. It. *minima* a note in music. See MINOR, and cf. MINIMUM.] **1.** Anything very minute; as, the *minims* of existence; — applied to animalcula, and the like.

2. The smallest liquid measure, equal to about one drop; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A small fish; a minnow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A little man or being; a dwarf. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

5. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an austere order of mendicant hermits or friars founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola.

6. (*Mus.*) A time note, formerly the shortest in use; a half note, equal to half a semibreve, or two quarter notes or crotchets.

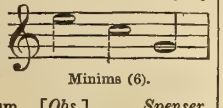

Minims (6).

7. A short poetical encomium. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Min'im, *a.* Minute. "*Minim* forms." *J. R. Drake.*

Min'i-ment (mĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *monument.*] A trifle; a trinket; a token. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Min'i-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of minimizing. *Bentham.*

Min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINIMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINIMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; to reduce to a minimum. *Bentham.*

Min'i-mum (-mŭm), *n.; pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ). [L., fr. *minimus.* See MINIM.] The least quantity assignable, admissible, or possible, in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle; — opposed to *maximum.*

Minimum thermometer, a thermometer for recording the lowest temperature since its last adjustment.

‖ **Min'i-mus** (-mŭs), *n.; pl.* MINIMI (-mī). [L. See MINIM.] **1.** A being of the smallest size. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Anat.*) The little finger; the fifth digit, or that corresponding to it, in either the manus or pes.

Min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *n.* [See MINE, *v. i.*] The act or business of making mines or of working them.

Min'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to mines; as, *mining* engineer; *mining* machinery; a *mining* region.

Mining engineering. See the Note under ENGINEERING.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* Minium. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Min'ion, *n.* [F. *mignon,* fr. OHG. *minni* love, G. *minne;* akin to E. *mind.* See MIND, and cf. MIGNONETTE.] **1.** A loved one; one highly esteemed and favored; — in a good sense. [*Obs.*]

God's disciple and his dearest *minion.* *Sylvester.*

Is this the Athenian *minion* whom the world
Voiced so regardfully? *Shak.*

2. An obsequious or servile dependent or agent of another; a fawning favorite. *Sir J. Davies.*

Go, rate thy *minions,* proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*

3. (*Print.*) A small kind of type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type.

4. An ancient form of ordnance, the caliber of which was about three inches. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Min'ion, *a.* [See 2d MINION.] Fine; trim; dainty. [*Obs.*] "Their . . . *minion* dancing." *Fryth.*

Min'ion-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *a.* Small; delicate. [*Obs.*] "His *minionette* face." *Walpole.*

Min'ion-ette, *n.* (*Print.*) A size of type between nonpareil and minion; — used in ornamental borders, etc.

Min'ion-ing (mĭn'yŭn-ĭng), *n.* Kind treatment. [*Obs.*]

Min'ion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To favor. [*Obs.*]

Min'ion-like' (-līk'), } *a. & adv.* Like a minion;
Min'ion-ly, } daintily. *Camden.*

Min'ion-ship, *n.* State of being a minion. [*R.*]

Min'ious (mĭn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *minium* red lead.] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *menusen,* F. *menuiser* to make small, cut small, fr. (assumed) LL. *minutiare,* for *minutare,* fr. L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE, *a.*, and cf. DIMINISH, MINCE.] To diminish; to lessen. [*Obs.*]

The living of poor men thereby *minished.* *Latimer.*

Min'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of diminishing, or the state of being diminished; diminution. [*Obs.*]

Min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [OE. *ministre,* F. *ministre,* fr. L. *minister,* orig. a double comparative from the root of *minor* less, and hence meaning, an inferior, a servant. See 1st MINOR, and cf. MASTER, MINSTREL.]

1. A servant; a subordinate; an officer or assistant of inferior rank; hence, an agent, an instrument.

Moses rose up, and his *minister* Joshua. *Ex.* xxiv. 13.

I chose
Camillo for the *minister,* to poison
My friend Polixenes. *Shak.*

2. An officer of justice. [*Obs.*]

I cry out on the *ministres,* quod he,
That shoulde keep and rule this cité. *Chaucer.*

3. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs.

Ministers to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

4. A representative of a government, sent to the court, or seat of government, of a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business.

☞ Ambassadors are classed (in the diplomatic sense) in the first rank of public ministers, ministers plenipotentiary in the second. "The United States diplomatic service employs two classes of ministers, — ministers plenipotentiary and ministers resident." *Abbott.*

5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. *Addison.*

Syn. — Delegate; official; ambassador; clergyman; parson; priest.

Min'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINISTERING.] [OE. *ministren,* OF. *ministrer,* fr. L. *ministrare.* See MINISTER, *n.*] To furnish or apply; to afford; to supply; to administer.

He that *ministereth* seed to the sower. 2 *Cor.* ix. 10.

We *minister* to God reason to suspect us. *Jer. Taylor.*

Min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

The Son of man came not to be *ministered* unto, but to *minister.* *Matt.* xx. 28.

2. To supply or do things needful; esp., to supply consolation or remedies. *Matt.* xxv. 44.

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

Min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *ministerialis:* cf. F. *ministériel.* See MINISTER, and cf. MINSTREL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service; serving; attendant.

Enlightening spirits and *ministerial* flames. *Prior.*

2. Of or pertaining to the office of a minister or to the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. "*Ministerial* offices." *Bacon.* "A *ministerial* measure." *Junius.* "*Ministerial* garments." *Hooker.*

3. Tending to advance or promote; contributive. "*Ministerial* to intellectual culture." *De Quincey.*

The ministerial benches, the benches in the House of Commons occupied by members of the cabinet and their supporters; — also, the persons occupying them. "Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish *the ministerial benches.*" *Burke.*

Syn. — Official; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

Min'is-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the ministers, or the party in power.

Min'is-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a ministerial manner; in the character or capacity of a minister.

Min'is-ter-y (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr-ў), *n.* See MINISTRY. *Milton.*

Min'is-tra-cy (-trȧ-sў), *n.* Ministration. [*Obs.*]

Min'is-tral (-tral), *a.* Ministerial. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Min'is-trant (-trant), *a.* [L. *ministrans, -antis,* p. pr.

of *ministrare* to minister.] Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command; subordinate. "Princedoms and dominations *ministrant*." *Milton.* — *n.* One who ministers.

Min'is-tra'tion (mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ministratio*, fr. *ministrare*.] The act of ministering; service; ministry. "The days of his *ministration*." *Luke* i. 23.

Min'is-tra-tive (mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to aid; ministering.

Min'is-tress (mĭn'ĭs-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. L. *ministrix*.] A woman who ministers. *Akenside.*

Min'is-try (-trỹ), *n.*; *pl.* MINISTRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium*. See MINISTER, *n.*, and cf. MYSTERY a trade.] **1.** The act of ministering; ministration; service. "With tender *ministry*." *Thomson.*

2. Hence: Agency; instrumentality.

The ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*
The wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

3. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, servant, or agent; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or profession.

4. The body of ministers of state; also, the clergy, as a body.

5. Administration; rule; term in power; as, the *ministry* of Pitt.

Min'is-try-ship, *n.* The office of a minister. *Swift.*

Min'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.* [L. *minium*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain; cf. Basque *armineá*.] (*Chem.*) A heavy, brilliant red pigment, consisting of an oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, obtained by exposing lead or massicot to a gentle and continued heat in the air. It is used as a cement, as a paint, and in the manufacture of flint glass. Called also *red lead*.

Min'i-ver (mĭn'ĭ-vĕr), *n.* [See MENIVER.] A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. It is uncertain whether it was the fur of one animal only or of different animals.

Min'i-vet (mĭn'ĭ-vĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singing bird of India of the family *Campephagidæ*.

Mink (mĭnk), *n.* [Cf. 2d MINX.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Putorius*, allied to the weasel. The European mink is *Putorius lutreola*. The common American mink (*P. vison*) varies from yellowish brown to black. Its fur is highly valued. Called also *minx*, *nurik*, and *vison*.

American Mink (*Putorius vison*). ($\frac{1}{10}$)

Min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'-nĕ-sĭng'ĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] A love-singer; specifically, one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished from about the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the fourteenth century. They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses.

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* [OE. *menow*, cf. AS. *myne*; also OE. *menuse*, OF. *menuise* small fish; akin to E. *minish*, *minute*.] [Written also *minow*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus lævis*, formerly *Leuciscus phoxinus*); sometimes applied also to the young of larger kinds; — called also *minim* and *minny*. The name is also applied to several allied American species, of the genera *Phoxinus*, *Notropis*, or *Minnilus*, and *Rhinichthys*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus *Fundulus*, and related genera. They live both in fresh and in salt water. Called also *killifish*, *minny*, and *mummichog*.

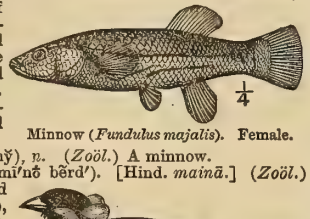

Minnow (*Fundulus majalis*). Female. $\frac{1}{4}$

Min'ny (mĭn'nỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A minnow.

Mi'no bird' (mī'nō bĕrd'). [Hind. *mainā*.] (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic bird (*Gracula musica*), allied to the starlings. It is black, with a white spot on the wings, and a pair of flat yellow wattles on the head. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.

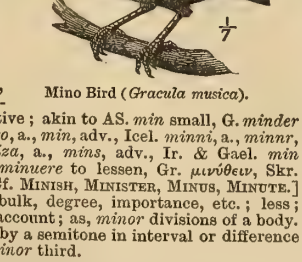

Mino Bird (*Gracula musica*). $\frac{1}{7}$

Mi'nor (mī'nĕr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive; akin to AS. *min* small, G. *minder* less, OHG. *minniro*, a., *min*, adv., Icel. *minni*, a., *minnr*, adv., Goth. *minniza*, a., *mins*, adv., Ir. & Gael. *min* small, tender, L. *minuere* to lessen, Gr. *μινύθειν*, Skr. *mi* to damage. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE.]

1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; of little account; as, *minor* divisions of a body.

2. (*Mus.*) Less by a semitone in interval or difference of pitch; as, a *minor* third.

Asia Minor (*Geog.*), the Lesser Asia; that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine, or Black Sea, on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south. — **Minor mode** (*Mus.*), that mode, or scale, in which the third and sixth are minor, — much used for mournful and solemn subjects. — **Minor orders** (*Eccl.*), the rank of persons employed in ecclesiastical offices who are not in holy orders, as doorkeepers, acolytes, etc. — **Minor scale.** (*Mus.*) The form of the minor scale is various. The strictly correct form has the third and sixth minor, with a semitone between the seventh and eighth, which involves an augmented second interval, or three semitones, between the sixth and seventh, as, $^{6}_{\mathrm{F}}$, $^{7}_{\mathrm{G}\sharp}$, $^{8}_{\mathrm{A}}$. But, for melodic purposes, both the sixth and the seventh are sometimes made major in the ascending, and minor in the descending, scale, thus: —

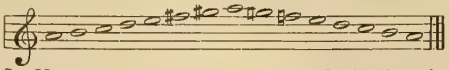

See MAJOR. — **Minor term of a syllogism** (*Logic*), the subject of the conclusion.

Mi'nor (mī'nĕr), *n.* **1.** A person of either sex who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded; an infant; in England and the United States, one under twenty-one years of age.

☞ In hereditary monarchies, the minority of a sovereign ends at an earlier age than that of a subject. The minority of a sovereign of Great Britain ends upon the completion of the eighteenth year of his age.

2. (*Logic*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following: Every act of injustice partakes of meanness; to take money from another by gaming is an act of injustice; therefore, the taking of money from another by gaming partakes of meanness.

3. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Mi'nor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *minoratus*, p. p. of *minorare* to diminish, fr. *minor*, a. See 1st MINOR.] To diminish. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mi'nor-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *minoratio*: cf. F. *minoration*.] A diminution. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mi'nor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* See *Franciscan Nuns*, under FRANCISCAN, *a.*

Mi'nor-ite (mī'nĕr-īt), *n.* [L. *minor* less. Cf. 2d MINOR, 3.] A Franciscan friar.

Mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* MINORITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *minorité*. See MINOR, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** The state of being a minor, or under age.

2. State of being less or small. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

3. The smaller number; — opposed to *majority*; as, the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. Μίνως.] (*Class. Myth.*) A king and lawgiver of Crete, fabled to be the son of Jupiter and Europa. After death he was made a judge in the Lower Regions.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tar), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. Μινώταυρος; Μίνως, the husband of Pasiphaë + ταῦρος a bull, the Minotaur being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull: cf. F. *minotaure*.] (*Class. Myth.*) A fabled monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus in Crete.

Min'ow (-ō), *n.* See MINNOW.

Min'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium*. See MONASTERY.] (*Arch.*) A church of a monastery. The name is often retained and applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist (as Beverly *Minster*, Southwell *Minster*, etc.), and is also improperly used for any large church.

Minster house, the official house in which the canons of a cathedral live in common or in rotation. *Shipley.*

Min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* [OE. *minstrel*, *menestral*, OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministerialis* servant, workman (cf. *ministrellus* harpist), fr. L. *ministerium* service. See MINISTRY, and cf. MINISTERIAL.] In the Middle Ages, one of an order of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang verses to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument; in modern times, a poet; a bard; a singer and harper; a musician. *Chaucer.*

Min'strel-sy (-sỹ), *n.* **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels; the singing and playing of a minstrel.

2. Musical instruments. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A collective body of minstrels, or musicians; also, a collective body of minstrels' songs. *Chaucer.* "The *minstrelsy* of heaven." *Milton.*

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *mentha*, Gr. *μίνθα*, *μίνθη*.] (*Bot.*) The name of several aromatic labiate plants, mostly of the genus *Mentha*, yielding odoriferous essential oils by distillation. See MENTHA.

☞ **Corn mint** is *Mentha arvensis*. — **Horsemint** is *M. sylvestris*, and in the United States *Monarda punctata*, which differs from the true mints in several respects. — **Mountain mint** is any species of the related genus *Pycnanthemum*, common in North America. — **Peppermint** is *M. piperita*. — **Spearmint** is *M. viridis*. — **Water mint** is *M. aquatica*.

Mint camphor. (*Chem.*) See MENTHOL. — **Mint julep.** See JULEP. — **Mint sauce**, a sauce flavored with spearmint, for meats.

Mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; akin to *monere* to warn, admonish, AS. *manian*, and to E. *mind*. See MIND, and cf. MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** A place where money is coined by public authority.

2. Hence: Any place regarded as a source of unlimited supply; the supply itself.

A *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shak.*

Mint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINTING.] [AS. *mynetian*.] **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to make and stamp into money.

2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

Titles . . . of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon.*

Minting mill, a coining press.

Mint'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The coin, or other production, made in a mint.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage*. *Sterling.*

2. The duty paid to the mint for coining.

Mint'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mints.

Mint'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* MINTMEN (-mĕn). One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner.

Mint'-mas'ter (mĭnt'mâs'tĕr), *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint. Also used figuratively.

Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen, diminish. See MINISH.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'u-et (-ū-ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus* small. So called on account of the short steps of the dance. See 4th MINUTE.] **1.** A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance.

2. (*Mus.*) A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement in suites, sonatas, symphonies, etc., having the dance form, and commonly in 3-4, sometimes 3-8, time.

Min'um (-ŭm), *n.* [See 2d MINION, MINIM, 6.] [*Obs.*] **1.** A small kind of printing type; minion.

2. (*Mus.*) A minim.

Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L. See MINOR, and cf. MIS-, pref. from the French.] (*Math.*) Less; requiring to be subtracted; negative; as, a *minus* quantity.

Minus sign (*Math.*), the sign [—] denoting *minus*, or *less*, prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted. See *Negative sign*, under NEGATIVE.

Mi-nus'cule (mĭ-nŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less: cf. F. *minuscule*.] **1.** Any very small, minute object.

2. A small Roman letter which is neither capital nor uncial; a manuscript written in such letters. — *a.* Of the size and style of minuscules; written in minuscules.

These *minuscule* letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

Min'u-ta-ry (mĭn'ū-tā-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, minutes. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Min'ute (mĭn'ĭt; 277), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, small coin, fr. L. *minutus* small: cf. F. *minute*. See 4th MINUTE.] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. (Abbrev. *m.*; as, 4 h. 30 *m.*)

Four *minutes*, that is to say, *minutes* of an hour. *Chaucer.*

2. The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds. (Marked thus (′); as, 10° 20′.)

3. A nautical or a geographic mile.

4. A coin; a half farthing. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Mark* xii. 42).

5. A very small part of anything, or anything very small; a jot; a tittle. [*Obs.*]

Minutes and circumstances of his passion. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. A point of time; a moment.

I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

7. A memorandum; a record; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate.

8. (*Arch.*) A fixed part of a module. See MODULE.

☞ Different writers take as the minute one twelfth, one eighteenth, one thirtieth, or one sixtieth part of the module.

Min'ute, *a.* Of or pertaining to a minute or minutes; occurring at or marking successive minutes.

Minute bell, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute, as to give notice of a death or a funeral. — **Minute book**, a book in which written minutes are entered. — **Minute glass**, a glass for measuring a minute or minutes by the running of sand. — **Minute gun**, a discharge of a cannon repeated every minute as a sign of distress or mourning. — **Minute hand**, the long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit of the dial in an hour, and marks the minutes.

Mi'nute, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINUTING.] To set down a short sketch or note of; to jot down; to make a minute or a brief summary of.

The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal tolerance. *Bancroft.*

Mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen. See MINISH, MINOR, and cf. MENU, MINUET.] **1.** Very small; little; tiny; fine; slight; slender; inconsiderable. "*Minute* drops." *Milton.*

2. Attentive to small things; paying attention to details; critical; particular; precise; as, a *minute* observer; *minute* observation.

Syn. — Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; particular; detailed. — MINUTE, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR. A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a *minute* account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, etc.

Min'ute-jack' (mĭn'ĭt-jăk'), *n.* **1.** A figure which strikes the hour on the bell of some fanciful clocks; — called also *jack of the clock house*.

2. A timeserver; an inconstant person. *Shak.*

Mi-nute'ly (mĭ-nūt'lỹ), *adv.* [From 4th MINUTE.] In a minute manner; with minuteness; exactly; nicely.

Min'ute-ly (mĭn'ĭt-lỹ), *a.* [From 1st MINUTE.] Happening every minute; continuing; unceasing. [*Obs.*]

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence. *Hammond.*

Min'ute-ly, *adv.* At intervals of a minute; very often and regularly. *J. Philips.*

Minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond.*

Min'ute-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* MINUTEMEN (-mĕn). A militiaman who was to be ready to march at a moment's notice; — a term used in the American Revolution.

Mi-nute'ness (mĭ-nūt'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being minute.

‖ **Mi-nu'ti-a** (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MINUTIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small, minute. See 4th MINUTE.] A minute particular; a small or minor detail; — used chiefly in the plural.

Minx (mĭnks), *n.* [Prob. of Low German origin; cf. LG. *minsk* wench, jade, hussy, D. *mensch*: prop. the same word as D. & G. *mensch* man, human being, OHG. *mennisco*, AS. *mennisc*, fr. *man*. See MAN.] **1.** A pert or a wanton girl. *Shak.*

2. A she puppy; a pet dog. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Minx, *n.* [See MINK.] (*Zoöl.*) The mink; — called also *minx otter*. [*Obs.*]

Min'y (mīn'ȳ), *a.* Abounding with mines; like a mine. "*Miny* caverns." *Thomson.*

Mi'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. μείων less + καινός new, fresh, recent.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary. — *n.* The Miocene period. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

‖ **Mi'o-hip'pus** (mī'ō-hĭp'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μείων less + ἵππος horse.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct Miocene mammal of the Horse family, closely related to the genus *Anhithecrium*, and having three usable hoofs on each foot.

Miq'ue-let (mĭk'wē-lĕt), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete.*] (*Mil.*) An irregular or partisan soldier; a bandit.

Mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ. *mir'.*] A Russian village community. *D. M. Wallace.*

Mir, *n.* [Per. *mīr.*] Same as EMIR.

‖ **Mi'ra** (mī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *mirus* wonderful.] (*Astron.*) A remarkable variable star in the constellation Cetus (o *Ceti*).

Mi-rab'i-la-ry (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lȧ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MIRABILARIES (-rīz). One who, or a work which, narrates wonderful things; one who writes of wonders. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Mi-rab'i-lis** (-lĭs), *n.* [L., wonderful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See FOUR-O'CLOCK.

Mi-rab'i-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.

Mi'ra-ble (mī'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mirabilis*, fr. *mirari* to wonder: cf. OF. *mirable.* See MARVEL.] Wonderful; admirable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL, and cf. MIRROR.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing.

That *miracle* and queen of gems. *Shak.*

2. Specifically: An event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event, or one transcending the ordinary laws by which the universe is governed.

They considered not the *miracle* of the loaves. *Mark* vi. 52.

3. A miracle play.

4. A story or legend abounding in miracles. [*Obs.*]

When said was all this *miracle.* *Chaucer.*

Miracle monger, an impostor who pretends to work miracles. — **Miracle play**, one of the old dramatic entertainments founded on legends of saints and martyrs or (see 2d MYSTERY, 2) on events related in the Bible.

Mir'a-cle, *v. t.* To make wonderful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mi-rac'u-lize (mĭ-răk'ū-līz), *v. t.* To cause to seem to be a miracle. [*R.*] *Shaftesbury.*

Mi-rac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux.* See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes.

2. Supernatural; wonderful.

3. Wonder-working. "The *miraculous* harp." *Shak.* — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Mir'a-dor' (mĭr'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view. See MIRROR.] (*Arch.*) Same as BELVEDERE.

Mi'rage' (mē'rȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical effect, sometimes seen on the ocean, but more frequently in deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated. The reflected image is seen, commonly in an inverted position, while the real object may or may not be in sight. When the surface is horizontal, and below the eye, the appearance is that of a sheet of water in which the object is seen reflected; when the reflecting surface is above the eye, the image is seen projected against the sky. The *fata Morgana* and *looming* are species of *mirage.*

By the *mirage* uplifted the land floats vague in the ether,
Ships and the shadows of ships hang in the motionless air.
Longfellow.

Mir'bane (mĭr'bān), *n.* See NITROBENZENE.

Mire (mīr), *n.* [AS. *mīre, mȳre;* akin to D. *mier*, Icel. *maurr*, Dan. *myre*, Sw. *myra;* cf. also Ir. *moirbh*, Gr. μύρμηξ.] An ant. [*Obs.*] See PISMIRE.

Mire, *n.* [OE. *mire, myre;* akin to Icel. *mȳrr* swamp, Sw. *myra* marshy ground, and perh. to E. *moss.*] Deep mud; wet, spongy earth. *Chaucer.*

He his rider from the lofty steed
Would have cast down and trod in dirty *mire.* *Spenser.*

Mire crow (*Zoöl.*), the pewit, or laughing gull. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Mire drum**, the European bittern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIRED (mīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIRING.] **1.** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire; to plunge or fix in mud; as, to *mire* a horse or wagon.

2. To soil with mud or foul matter.

Smirched thus and *mired* with infamy. *Shak.*

Mire, *v. i.* To stick fast in mire. *Shak.*

Mi-rif'ic (mĭ-rĭf'ĭk), **Mi-rif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *mirificus; mirus* wonderful + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Working wonders; wonderful.

Mi-rif'i-cent (-ĭ-sent), *a.* Wonderful. [*Obs.*]

Mir'i-ness (mĭr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being miry.

Mirk (mĕrk), *a.* [See MURKY.] Dark; gloomy; murky. *Spenser. Mrs. Browning.*

Mirk, *n.* Darkness; gloom; murk. "In *mirk* and mire." *Longfellow.*

Mirk'some (-sŭm), *a.* Dark; gloomy; murky. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.* — **Mirk'some-ness**, *n.* [*Archaic*]

Mirk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Dark; gloomy. See MURKY.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *n.* [OE. *mirour*, F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, fr. (assumed) LL. *miratorium*, fr. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL, and cf. MIRACLE, MIRADOR.] **1.** A looking-glass or a speculum; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.

And in her hand she held a *mirror* bright,
Wherein her face she often viewèd fair. *Spenser.*

2. That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; hence, a pattern; an exemplar.

She is *mirour* of all courtesy. *Chaucer.*
O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) See SPECULUM.

Mirror carp (*Zoöl.*), a domesticated variety of the carp, having only three or four rows of very large scales on each side. — **Mirror plate.** (*a*) A flat glass mirror without a frame. (*b*) Flat glass used for making mirrors. — **Mirror writing**, a manner or form of backward writing, making manuscript resembling in slant and order of letters the reflection of ordinary writing in a mirror. The substitution of this manner of writing for the common manner is a symptom of some kinds of nervous disease.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIRRORED (-rẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIRRORING.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mirth (mẽrth), *n.* [OE. *mirthe, murthe, merthe*, AS. *myrð, myrgð, merhð, mirhð.* See MERRY.] **1.** Merriment; gayety accompanied with laughter; jollity.

Then will I cause to cease . . . from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of *mirth.* *Jer.* vii. 34.

2. That which causes merriment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity. See GLADNESS.

Mirth'ful (-ful), *a.* **1.** Full of mirth or merriment; merry; as, *mirthful* children.

2. Indicating or inspiring mirth; as, a *mirthful* face.

Mirthful, comic shows. *Shak.*

— **Mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mirth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mirth'less, *a.* Without mirth. — **Mirth'less-ness**, *n.*

Mir'y (mīr'ȳ), *a.* [From 2d MIRE.] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; muddy; as, a *miry* road.

Mir'za (mẽr'zȧ; Per. mẽr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbrev. fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince; *mīr* prince (Ar. *amīr, emīr*) + *zādeh* son.] The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince.*

Mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-;* akin to D. *mis-*, G. *miss-*, OHG. *missa-, missi-*, Icel. & Dan. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-;* orig., a p. p. from the root of G. *meiden* to shun, OHG. *mīdan*, AS. *mīðan* (√100. Cf. MISS to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-, mes-*, fr. L. *minus* less (see MINUS). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix used adjectively and adverbially in the sense of *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly, unsuitably;* as, *mis*deed, *mis*lead, *mis*chief, *mis*creant.

Mis (mĭs), *a.* & *adv.* [See AMISS.] Wrong; amiss. [*Obs.*] "To correcten that [which] is *mis.*" *Chaucer.*

Mis-ac'cep-ta'tion (mĭs-ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong acceptation; understanding in a wrong sense.

Mis'ac-compt' (mĭs'ăk-kount'), *v. t.* To account or reckon wrongly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis'ad-just' (mĭs'ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust wrongly or unsuitably; to throw out of adjustment. *I. Taylor.*

Mis'ad-just'ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong adjustment; unsuitable arrangement.

Mis'ad-ven'ture (-vĕn'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *mesaventure*, F. *mésaventure.*] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; unlucky accident; ill adventure. *Chaucer.*

Homicide by misadventure (*Law*), homicide which occurs when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another; — called also *excusable homicide.* See HOMICIDE. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Mischance; mishap; misfortune; disaster; calamity.

Mis'ad-ven'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* Unfortunate. [*Obs.*]

Mis'ad-ven'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Unfortunate.

Mis'ad-vert'ence (-vẽrt'ens), *n.* Inadvertence.

Mis'ad-vice' (-vīs'), *n.* Bad advice.

Mis'ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.

Mis'ad-vised' (-vīzd'), *a.* Ill advised. — **Mis'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Mis'af-fect' (-ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To dislike. [*Obs.*]

Mis'af-fect'ed, *a.* Ill disposed. [*Obs.*]

Mis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* An evil or wrong affection; the state of being ill affected. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'af-firm' (-fẽrm'), *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

Mis-aimed' (-āmd'), *a.* Not rightly aimed. *Spenser.*

Mis'al-le-ga'tion (-ăl'lĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* An erroneous statement or allegation. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'al-lege' (mĭs'ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

Mis'al-li'ance (-lī'ans), *n.* [F. *mésalliance.*] A marriage with a person of inferior rank or social station; an improper alliance; a mesalliance.

A Leigh had made a *misalliance*, and blushed
A Howard should know it. *Mrs. Browning.*

Mis'al-lied' (-līd'), *a.* Wrongly allied or associated.

Mis'al-lot'ment (-lŏt'ment), *n.* A wrong allotment.

Mis-al'ter (mĭs-ăl'tẽr), *v. t.* To alter wrongly; esp., to alter for the worse. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν to hate + ἄνθρωπος a man: cf. F. *misanthrope.* Cf. MISER.] A hater of mankind; a misanthropist.

Mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), **Mis'an-throp'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *misanthropique.*] Hating or disliking mankind.

Mis-an'thro-pist (-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

Mis-an'thro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* [NL. See MISANTHROPE.] A misanthrope. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-an'thro-py (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. μισανθρωπία: cf. F. *misanthropie.*] Hatred of, or dislike to, mankind; — opposed to *philanthropy.* *Orrery.*

Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion (mĭs-ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A wrong application. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISAPPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* public money.

Mis'ap-pre'ci-a'ted (-prē'shĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Improperly appreciated.

Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand. *Locke.*

Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact; misconception; misunderstanding.

Mis-ap'pre-hen'sive-ly (-sĭv-lȳ), *adv.* By, or with, misapprehension.

Mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose.

Mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong appropriation; wrongful use.

Mis'ar-range' (-ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISARRANGED (-rānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISARRANGING (-rān'jĭng).] To place in a wrong order, or improper manner.

Mis'ar-range'ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong arrangement.

Mis'as-cribe' (-ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* To ascribe wrongly.

Mis'as-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To assay, or attempt, improperly or unsuccessfully. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Mis'as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign wrongly.

Mis'at-tend' (-ăt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand; to disregard. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis'a-ven'ture (-ȧ-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* Misadventure. [*Obs.*]

Mis'a-vize' (-ȧ-vīz'), *v. t.* To misadvise. [*Obs.*]

Mis-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* To carry improperly; to carry (one's self) wrongly; to misbehave. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis'be-come' (mĭs'bĕ-kŭm'), *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit or be adapted to. *Macaulay.*

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

Mis'be-com'ing, *a.* Unbecoming. *Milton.* — **Mis'be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis'be-com'ing-ness**, *n.* *Boyle.*

Mis-bede' (mĭs-bēd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISBODE (-bōd'); *p. p.* MISBODEN (-bō'd'n).] [AS. *mis-beôdan.*] To wrong; to do injury to. [*Obs.*]

Who hath you *misboden* or offended? *Chaucer.*

Mis'be-fit'ting (mĭs'bĕ-fĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not befitting.

Mis'be-got' (-bĕ-gŏt'), **Mis'be-got'ten** (-t'n), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; of bad origin; pernicious. "Valor *misbegot.*" *Shak.*

Mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISBEHAVED (-hāvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISBEHAVING.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly; — often used with a reciprocal pronoun.

Mis'be-haved' (-hāvd'), *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude. "A *misbehaved* and sullen wench." *Shak.*

Mis'be-hav'ior (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill conduct. *Addison.*

Mis'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief.

Mis'be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.* To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. "That *misbelieving* Moor." *Shak.*

Mis'be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Shak.*

Mis'be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. t.* To suit ill.

Mis'be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

Mis'be-stow'al (-*al*), *n.* The act of misbestowing.

Mis'bi-leve' (-bĭ-lēv'), *n.* Misbelief; unbelief; suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-bode' (mĭs-bōd'), *imp.* of MISBEDE.

Mis-bo'den (mĭs-bō'd'n), *p. p.* of MISBEDE.

Mis'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born to misfortune. *Spenser.*

Mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To calculate erroneously; to judge wrongly. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Mis-call' (mĭs-kal'), *v. t.* **1.** To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.

2. To call by a bad name; to abuse. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Mis-car'riage (mĭs-kăr'rĭj), *n.* **1.** Unfortunate event or issue of an undertaking; failure to attain a desired result or reach a destination.

When a counselor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. *Dryden.*

2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; as, the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous. *Rogers.*

3. The act of bringing forth before the time; premature birth.

Mis-car'riage-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of miscarrying; liable to fail. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-car'ry (-rȳ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISCARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISCARRYING.] **1.** To carry, or go, wrong; to fail of reaching a destination, or fail of the intended effect; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat.

My ships have all *miscarried.* *Shak.*
The cardinal's letters to the pope *miscarried.* *Shak.*

2. To bring forth young before the proper time.

Mis-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* To cast or reckon wrongly.

Mis-cast', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

Mis'ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs'sē-jē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + the root of *genus* race.] A mixing of races; amalgamation, as by intermarriage of black and white.

Mis'cel-la-na'ri-an (mĭs'sĕl-lă-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [See MISCELLANY.] Of or pertaining to miscellanies. *Shaftesbury.* — *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

Mis'cel-lane (mĭs'sĕl-lān), *n.* [See MISCELLANEOUS, and cf. MASLIN.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; — now called *maslin* and *meslin.* *Bacon.*

‖ **Mis'cel-la'ne-a** (mĭs'sĕl-lā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; matters of various kinds.

Mis'cel-la'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus* mixed, miscellaneous, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere* to mix. See MIX, and cf. MISCELLANY.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several things; of diverse sorts; promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* collection. "A *miscellaneous* rabble." *Milton.* — **Mis'cel-la'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis-cel-la'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mis'cel-la-nist (mĭs'sĕl-lă-nĭst), *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

Mis'cel-la-ny (-nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MISCELLANIES (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus:* cf. F. *miscellanée*, pl. *miscellanées.* See MISCELLANEOUS.] A mass or mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of compositions on various subjects.

'T is but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin; sins original, and sins actual. *Hewyt.*

Miscellany madam, a woman who dealt in various fineries; a milliner. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'sĕl-lā-nў), *a.* Miscellaneous; het erogeneous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mis-cen'sure (-sĕn'shur), *v. t.* To misjudge. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.* — *n.* Erroneous judgment. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Mis-chance' (-chăns'), *n.* [OE. *meschance*, OF. *meschéance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; mishap. *Chaucer.*

Never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shak.*

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune: misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster. See CALAMITY.

Mis-chance', *v. i.* To happen by mischance. *Spenser.*

Mis-chance'ful (-ful), *a.* Unlucky. *R. Browning.*

Mis-char'ac-ter-ize (-kăr'ăk-tẽr-īz), *v. t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

They totally *mischaracterize* the action. *Eton.*

Mis-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge erroneously, as in an account. — *n.* A mistake in charging.

Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [OE. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*; pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head, F. *chef* chief. See MINUS, and CHIEF.] **1.** Harm; damage; esp., disarrangement of order; trouble or vexation caused by human agency or by some living being, intentionally or not; often, calamity, mishap; trivial evil caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport. *Chaucer.*

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs.* *Ps.* lii. 2.

The practice whereof shall, I hope, secure me from many *mischiefs.* *Fuller.*

2. Cause of trouble or vexation; trouble. *Milton.*

The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To be in mischief, to be doing harm or causing annoyance. — **To make mischief**, to do mischief, especially by exciting quarrels. — **To play the mischief**, to cause great harm; to throw into confusion. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Damage; harm; hurt; injury; detriment; evil; ill. — MISCHIEF, DAMAGE, HARM. *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; *harm* is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; *mischief* is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things. We often suffer *damage* or *harm* from accident, but *mischief* always springs from perversity or folly.

Mis'chief, *v. t.* To do harm to. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis'chief-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Mischievous. [*R.*] *Lydgate.*

Mis'chief-ful (-ful), *a.* Mischievous. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*

Mis'chief-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

Mis'chief-mak'ing, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. *Rowe.* — *n.* The act or practice of making mischief, inciting quarrels, etc.

Mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĕ-vŭs), *a.* Causing mischief; harmful; hurtful; — now often applied where the evil is done carelessly or in sport; as, a *mischievous* child. "Most *mischievous* foul sin." *Shak.*

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

— Mis'chie-vous-ly, *adv.* **— Mis'chie-vous-ness,** *n.*

Misch'na (mĭsh'nä), *n.* See MISHNA.

Misch'nic (-nĭk), *a.* See MISHNIC.

Mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISCHOSE (-chōz'); *p. p.* MISCHOSEN (-chō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISCHOOSING.] To choose wrongly. *Milton.*

Mis-choose', *v. i.* To make a wrong choice.

Mis-chris'ten (-krĭs''n), *v. t.* To christen wrongly.

Mis'ci-bil'i-ty (mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *miscibilité.*] Capability of being mixed.

Mis'ci-ble (mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *miscible*, fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; mixable; as, water and alcohol are *miscible* in all proportions. *Burke.*

Mis'ci-ta'tion (mĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous citation.

Mis-cite' (mĭs-sīt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously.

Mis-claim' (mĭs-klām'), *n.* A mistaken claim.

Mis-cog'ni-zant (mĭs-kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* mĭs-kŏn'-), *a.* (*Law*) Not cognizant; ignorant; not knowing.

Mis-cog'nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To fail to apprehend; to misunderstand. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Mis-col'lo-ca'tion (mĭs-kŏl'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong collocation. *De Quincey.*

Mis-col'or (mĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; figuratively, to set forth erroneously or unfairly; as, to *miscolor* facts. *C. Kingsley.*

Mis-com'fort (mĭs-kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* Discomfort. [*Obs.*]

Mis-com'pre-hend' (mĭs-kŏm'prẽ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To get a wrong idea of or about; to misunderstand.

Mis-com'pu-ta'tion (-pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

Mis'com-pute' (mĭs'kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* [Cf. MISCOUNT.] To compute erroneously. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mis'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Misconception. [*Obs.*]

Mis'con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISCONCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISCONCEIVING.] To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly; to receive a false notion of; to misjudge; to misapprehend.

Those things which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived.* *Hooker.*

Syn. — To misapprehend; misunderstand; mistake.

Mis'con-ceiv'er (-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who misconceives.

Mis'con-cep'tion (-sẽp'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong understanding. *Harvey.*

Mis'con-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An erroneous inference or conclusion. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct; bad behavior; mismanagement. *Addison.*

Syn. — Misbehavior; misdemeanor; mismanagement; misdeed; delinquency; offense.

Mis'con-duct' (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage. *Johnson.*

To misconduct one's self, to behave improperly.

Mis'con-duct', *v. i.* To behave amiss.

Mis-con'fi-dent (mĭs-kŏn'fĭ-dent), *a.* Having a mistaken confidence; wrongly trusting. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'con-jec'ture (mĭs'kŏn-jĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mis'con-jec'ture (mĭs'kŏn-jĕk'tŭr), *v. t. & i.* To conjecture wrongly.

Mis-con'se-crate (mĭs-kŏn'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* To consecrate amiss. "*Misconsecrated* flags." *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-con'se-cra'tion, *n.* Wrong consecration.

Mis-con'se-quence (mĭs-kŏn'sẽ-kwĕns), *n.* A wrong consequence; a false deduction.

Mis-con'stru-a-ble (-strụ-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be misconstrued, as language or conduct. *R. North.*

Mis'con-struct' (mĭs'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct wrongly; to construe or interpret erroneously.

Mis'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strụ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISCONSTRUED (-strụd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISCONSTRUING.] To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously.

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*

Much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued.* *Addison.*

Mis-con'stru-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misconstrues.

Mis'con-tent' (mĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Discontent. [*Obs.*]

Mis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ans), *n.* (*Law*) Discontinuance; also, continuance by undue process.

Mis-cop'y (mĭs-kŏp'ў), *v. t.* To copy amiss.

Mis-cop'y, *n.* A mistake in copying. *North Am. Rev.*

Mis'cor-rect' (mĭs'kŏr-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To fail or err in attempting to correct. "Scaliger *miscorrects* his author." *Dryden.*

Mis-coun'sel (mĭs-koun'sĕl), *v. t.* To counsel or advise wrongly. *Spenser.*

Mis-count' (-kount'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *mesconter*, F. *mécompter.* Cf. MISCOMPUTE.] To count erroneously.

Mis-count', *n.* [Cf. F. *mécompte* error, OF. *mesconte.*] An erroneous counting.

Mis-cov'et (-kŭv'ĕt), *v. t.* To covet wrongfully. [*Obs.*]

Mis'cre-ance (mĭs'krẽ-ans), } *n.* [OF. *mescreance*,
Mis'cre-an-cy (*-an-sў*), } F. *mécréance* incredulity.] The quality of being miscreant; adherence to a false religion; false faith. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Ayliffe.*

Mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krẽ-ant), *n.* [OF. *mescreant*, F. *mécréant*; pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe. See CREED.] **1.** One who holds a false religious faith; a misbeliever. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. De Quincey.*

Thou oughtest not to be slothful to the destruction of the *miscreants*, but to constrain them to obey our Lord God. *Rivers.*

2. One not restrained by Christian principles; an unscrupulous villain; a vile wretch. *Addison.*

Mis'cre-ant, *a.* **1.** Holding a false religious faith.

2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous. *Pope.*

Mis'cre-ate' (mĭs'krẽ-āt'), *a.* Miscreated; illegitimate; forged; as, *miscreate* titles. [*Obs.* or *Poet.*] *Shak.*

Mis'cre-ate' (-āt'), *v. t.* To create badly or amiss.

Mis'cre-at'ed (-krẽ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed. *Spenser. Milton.*

Mis'cre-a'tive (-ā'tĭv), *a.* Creating amiss. [*R.*]

Mis-cre'dent (mĭs-krē'dent), *n.* [Pref. *mis-* + *credent.* Cf. MISCREANT.] A miscreant, or believer in a false religious doctrine. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Mis'cre-du'li-ty (mĭs'krẽ-dū'lĭ-tў), *n.* Wrong credulity or belief; misbelief. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-cue' (mĭs-kū'), *n.* (*Billiards*) A false stroke with a billiard cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired.

Mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date.

Mis-date', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISDATING.] To date erroneously. *Young.*

Mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISDEALT (-dĕlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISDEALING.] To deal or distribute wrongly, as cards; to make a wrong distribution.

Mis-deal', *n.* The act of misdealing; a wrong distribution of cards to the players.

Mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* [AS. *misdǣd.* See DEED, *n.*] An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*

Syn. — Misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; offense; trespass; transgression; crime.

Mis-deem' (-dēm'), *v. t.* To misjudge. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dẽ-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill; — with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *misdemean* one's self.

Mis'de-mean'ant (-ant), *n.* One guilty of a misdemeanor. *Sydney Smith.*

Mis'de-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) A crime less than a felony. *Wharton.*

☞ As a rule, in the old English law, offenses capitally punishable were felonies; all other indictable offenses were misdemeanors. In common usage, the word *crime* is employed to denote the offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors.* *Blackstone.*

The distinction, however, between felonies and misdemeanors is purely arbitrary, and is in most jurisdictions either abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical value. Cf. FELONY. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

Mis-dempt' (-dĕmt'), *obs. p. p.* of MISDEEM. *Spenser.*

Mis'de-part', *v. t.* To distribute wrongly. [*Obs.*]

He *misdeparteth* riches temporal. *Chaucer.*

Mis'de-rive' (mĭs'dẽ-rīv'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn or divert improperly; to misdirect. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To derive erroneously.

Mis'de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* To describe wrongly.

Mis'de-sert' (-zẽrt'), *n.* Ill desert. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis'de-vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* Mistaken devotion.

Mis-di'et (-dī'ĕt), *n.* Improper diet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-di'et, *v. t.* To diet improperly.

Mis-dight' (mĭs-dīt'), *a.* Arrayed, prepared, or furnished, unsuitably. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a passenger, or a letter; to *misdirect* one's energies. *Shenstone.*

Mis'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of directing wrongly, or the state of being so directed.

2. (*Law*) An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law. *Mozley & W.*

Mis-dis'po-si'tion (mĭs-dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Erroneous disposal or application. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'dis-tin'guish (mĭs'dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions in or concerning. *Hooker.*

Mis'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* To divide wrongly.

Mis'di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong division.

Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* MISDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISDOING.] [AS. *misdōn.* See Do, *v.*] **1.** To do wrongly.

Afford me place to show what recompense
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.* *Milton.*

2. To do wrong to; to illtreat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-do', *v. i.* To do wrong; to commit a fault.

I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart. *Dryden.*

Mis-do'er (-ẽr), *n.* A wrongdoer. *Spenser.*

Mis-do'ing, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense; as, it was my *misdoing.*

Mis-doubt' (mĭs-dout'), *v. t. & i.* To be suspicious of; to have suspicion. [*Obs.*]

I do not *misdoubt* my wife. *Shak.*

Mis-doubt', *n.* **1.** Suspicion. [*Obs.*]

2. Irresolution; hesitation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-doubt'ful (-ful), *a.* Misgiving; hesitating. [*Obs.*] "Her *misdoubtful* mind." *Spenser.*

Mis-dread' (-drĕd'), *n.* Dread of evil. [*Obs.*]

Mise (mēz), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, expense, fr. *mis*, *mise*, p. p. of *mettre* to put, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** (*Law*) The issue in a writ of right.

2. Expense; cost; disbursement. [*Obs.*]

3. A tax or tallage; in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid, in the county palatine of Chester, England, at the change of the owner of the earldom. [*Obs.*]

Mis-ease' (mĭs-ēz'), *n.* [OE. *mesaise*, OF. *mesaise.*] Want of ease; discomfort; misery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-eased' (-ēzd'), *a.* Having discomfort or misery; troubled. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-eas'y (-ēz'ў), *a.* Not easy; painful. [*Obs.*]

Mis'e-di'tion (mĭs'ẽ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An incorrect or spurious edition. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-ed'u-cate (mĭs-ĕd'ū-kāt; 135), *v. t.* To educate in a wrong manner.

Mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ amiss; as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, etc.

Their frugal father's gains they *misemploy.* *Dryden.*

Mis'em-ploy'ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong or mistaken employment. *Johnson.*

Mis-en'ter (mĭs-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* To enter or insert wrongly, as a charge in an account.

Mis'en-treat' (mĭs'ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat wrongfully. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Mis-en'try (mĭs-ĕn'trў), *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

Mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable; cf. Gr. μῖσος hate, μισεῖν to hate: cf. It. & Sp. *misero* wretched, avaricious.] **1.** A wretched person; a person afflicted by any great misfortune. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

The woeful words of a *miser* now despairing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A despicable person; a wretch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth, who lives miserably for the sake of saving and increasing his hoard.

As some lone *miser*, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. *Goldsmith.*

4. A kind of large earth auger. *Knight.*

Mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched. See MISER.] **1.** Very unhappy; wretched.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What 's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

3. Worthless; mean; despicable; as, a *miserable* fellow; a *miserable* dinner.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job* xvi. 2.

4. Avaricious; niggardly; miserly. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Syn. — Abject; forlorn; pitiable; wretched.

Mis'er-a-ble, *n.* A miserable person. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Mis'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being miserable.

Mis'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a miserable manner; unhappily; calamitously; wretchedly; meanly.

They were *miserably* entertained. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

Mis'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Commiseration. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mis'e-re're** (mĭz'ẽ-rē'rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, fr. *miser.* See MISER.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The psalm usually appointed for penitential acts, being the 50th psalm in the Latin version. It commences with the word *miserere.*

2. A musical composition adapted to the 50th psalm.

Where only the wind sings *miserere.* *Lowell.*

3. (*Arch.*) A small projecting boss or bracket, on the under side of the hinged seat of a church stall (see STALL). It was intended, the seat being turned up, to give some support to a worshiper when standing. Called also *misericordia.*

4. (*Med.*) Same as ILEUS.

Mis'er-i-corde' (mĭz'ẽr-ĭ-kôrd'), *n.* [F. *miséricorde.* See MISERICORDIA.] **1.** Compassion; pity; mercy. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Anc. Armor.*) Same as MISERICORDIA, 2.

‖ **Mis'e-ri-cor'di-a** (mĭz'ẽ-rĭ-kôr'dĭ-ă), *n.* [L., mercy, compassion; *miser* wretched + *cor, cordis*, heart.]

1. (*O. Law*) An amercement. *Burrill.*

2. (*Anc. Armor*) A thin-bladed dagger; — so called, in the Middle Ages, because used to give the death wound or "mercy" stroke to a fallen adversary.

3. (*Eccl.*) An indulgence as to food or dress granted to a member of a religious order. *Shipley.*

Mi'ser-ly (mī'zĕr-lȳ), *a.* [From MISER.] Like a miser; very covetous; sordid; niggardly.

Syn. — Avaricious; niggardly; sordid; parsimonious; penurious; covetous; stingy; mean. See AVARICIOUS.

Mis'er-y (mĭz'ĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MISERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *miserie*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched: cf. F. *misère*, OF. also, *miserie*.] **1.** Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness; distress; woe. *Chaucer.*

Destruction and *misery* are in their ways. *Rom.* iii. 16.

2. Cause of misery; calamity; misfortune.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shak.*

3. Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Wretchedness; torture; agony; torment; anguish; distress; calamity; misfortune.

Mis'es-teem' (mĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésestime.*] Want of esteem; disrespect. *Johnson.*

Mis-es'ti-mate (mĭs-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate erroneously. *J. S. Mill.*

Mis-ex'pla-na'tion (mĭs-ĕks'plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An erroneous explanation.

Mis-ex'pli-ca'tion (-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong explication.

Mis-ex'po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong exposition.

Mis'ex-pound' (mĭs'ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* To expound erroneously.

Mis'ex-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong expression.

Mis-faith' (mĭs-fāth'), *n.* Want of faith; distrust. "[Anger] born of your *misfaith*." *Tennyson.*

Mis-fall' (mĭs-fąl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISFELL; *p. p.* MISFALLEN (-fąl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISFALLING.] To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-fare' (-fâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *misfaran.*] To fare ill. [*Obs.*] — *n.* Misfortune. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-fash'ion (-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To form wrongly.

Mis-fea'sance (-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* wrong (L. *minus* less) + *faisance* doing, fr. *faire* to do, L. *facere*. Cf. MALFEASANCE.] (*Law*) A trespass; a wrong done; the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Mis-fea'ture (-fē'tūr), *n.* Ill feature. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Mis-feel'ing (-fēl'ĭng), *a.* Insensate. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Mis-feign' (-fān'), *v. i.* To feign with an evil design. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* **1.** The act or the state of fitting badly; as, a *misfit* in making a coat; a ludicrous *misfit.*

2. Something that fits badly, as a garment.

I saw an uneasy change in Mr. Micawber, which sat tightly on him, as if his new duties were a *misfit*. *Dickens.*

Mis-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISFORMING.] To make in an ill form. *Spenser.*

Mis'for-ma'tion (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Malformation.

Mis-for'tu-nate (mĭs-fôr'tū-nāt; 135), *a.* Producing misfortune. [*Obs.*]

Mis-for'tune (-tūn), *n.* Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You 'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison.*

Syn. — Calamity; mishap; mischance; misadventure; ill; harm; disaster. See CALAMITY.

Mis-for'tune, *v. i.* To happen unluckily or unfortunately; to miscarry; to fail. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Mis-for'tuned (-tūnd), *a.* Unfortunate. [*Obs.*]

Mis-frame' (-frām'), *v. t.* To frame wrongly.

Mis-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* To get wrongfully. [*Obs.*]

Mis-gie' (-gī' *or* -gē'), *v. t.* See MISGYE. [*Obs.*]

Mis-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISGAVE (-gāv'); *p. p.* MISGIVEN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGIVING.] **1.** To give or grant amiss. [*Obs.*] *Laud.*

2. Specifically: To give doubt and apprehension to, instead of confidence and courage; to impart fear to; to make irresolute; — usually said of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun.

So doth my heart *misgive* me in these conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm and ours. *Shak.*

Such whose consciences *misgave* them, how ill they had deserved of the people. *Milton.*

3. To suspect; to dread. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-give', *v. i.* To give out doubt and apprehension; to be fearful or irresolute. "My mind *misgives*." *Shak.*

Mis-giv'ing, *n.* Evil premonition; doubt; distrust. "Suspicions and *misgivings*." *South.*

Mis-go' (-gō'), *v. i.* To go astray. *Spenser.*

Mis-got'ten (-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly gotten. *Spenser.*

Mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; as, to *misgovern* a country. *Knolles.*

Mis-gov'ern-ance (-ans), *n.* Misgovernment; misconduct; misbehavior. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Mis-gov'erned (-ĕrnd), *a.* Ill governed, as a people; ill directed. "Rude, *misgoverned* hands." *Shak.*

Mis-gov'ern-ment (-ĕrn-ment), *n.* Bad government; want of government. *Shak.*

Mis-gra'cious (-grā'shŭs), *a.* Not gracious. [*Obs.*]

Mis-graff' (-grȧf'), *v. t.* To misgraft. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-graft' (-grȧft'), *v. t.* To graft wrongly.

Mis-ground' (-ground'), *v. t.* To found erroneously. "*Misgrounded* conceit." *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-growth' (-grōth'), *n.* Bad growth; an unnatural or abnormal growth.

Mis-guess' (-gĕs'), *v. t.* & *i.* To guess wrongly.

Mis-guid'ance (-gīd'ans), *n.* Wrong guidance.

Mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly; to lead astray; as, to *misguide* the understanding.

Mis-guide', *n.* Misguidance; error. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-guid'ing, *a.* Misleading. — **Mis-guid'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mis-gye' (-gī' *or* -gē'), *v. t.* To misguide. [*Obs.*]

Mis-han'dle (mĭs-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle ill or wrongly; to maltreat.

Mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Evil accident; ill luck; misfortune; mischance. *Chaucer.*

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*. *Shak.*

Mis-hap' (mĭs-hăp'), *v. i.* To happen unluckily; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*] "If that me *mishap*." *Chaucer.*

Mis-hap'pen (mĭs-hăp'p'n), *v. i.* To happen ill or unluckily. *Spenser.*

Mis-hap'py (-pȳ), *a.* Unhappy. [*Obs.*]

Mish-cup' (mĭsh-kŭp'), *n.* [See SCUP.] (*Zoöl.*) The scup. [*Local, U. S.*]

Mis-hear' (mĭs-hēr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To hear incorrectly.

Mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* [Cf. G. *misch-masch*, fr. *mischen* to mix.] A hotchpotch. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Mish'na (-nȧ), *n.* [NHeb. *mishnāh*, i. e., repetition, doubling, explanation (of the divine law), fr. Heb. *shānāh* to change, to repeat.] A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, forming the text of the Talmud. [Written also *Mischna.*]

Mish'nic (-nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mishna.

Mis'im-ag'i-na'tion (mĭs'ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong imagination; delusion. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'im-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages, etc. *South.*

Mis'im-prove'ment (-ment), *n.* Ill use or employment; use for a bad purpose.

Mis'in-cline' (-ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To cause to have a wrong inclination or tendency; to affect wrongly.

Mis'in-fer' (-ĭn-fĕr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To infer incorrectly.

Mis'in-form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue information to; to inform wrongly.

Mis'in-form', *v. i.* To give untrue information; (with *against*) to calumniate. [*R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Mis'in-form'ant (-ant), *n.* A misinformer.

Mis-in'for-ma'tion (mĭs-ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue or incorrect information. *Bacon.*

Mis'in-form'er (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'ĕr), *n.* One who gives untrue or incorrect information.

Mis'in-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mis'in-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Wrong or improper instruction.

Mis'in-tel'li-gence (-tĕl'lĭ-jens), *n.* **1.** Wrong information; misinformation.

2. Disagreement; misunderstanding. [*Obs.*]

Mis'in-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To aim amiss. [*Obs.*]

Mis'in-ter'pret (-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

Mis'in-ter'pret-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being misinterpreted; liable to be misunderstood.

Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion (-tĕr'prē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously; a mistaken interpretation.

Mis'in-ter'pret-er (-tĕr'prĕt-ĕr), *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Mis-join' (-join'), *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly.

Mis-join'der (-dĕr), *n.* (*Law*) An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a procedure, criminal or civil. *Wharton.*

Mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly; to err in judgment; to misconstrue.

Mis-judg'ment (-jŭj'ment), *n.* [Written also *misjudgement.*] A wrong or unjust judgment.

Mis-keep' (-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep wrongly. *Chaucer.*

Mis-ken' (-kĕn'), *v. t.* Not to know. [*Obs.*]

Mis'kin (mĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. for *music* + *-kin.*] (*Mus.*) A little bagpipe. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Mis-kin'dle (mĭs-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose; to excite wrongly.

Mis-know' (-nō'), *v. t.* To have a mistaken notion of or about. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'lac-ta'tion (mĭs'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Defective flow or vitiated condition of the milk.

Mis-lay' (mĭs-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLAID (-lād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLAYING.] **1.** To lay in a wrong place; to ascribe to a wrong source.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

The . . . charter, indeed, was unfortunately *mislaid;* and the prayer of their petition was to obtain one of the like import in its stead. *Hallam.*

Mis-lay'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mislays.

Mi'sle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLING (-lĭng).] [Prop. *mistle*, fr. *mist.* Cf. MISTLE, MIZZLE.] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist; to mizzle.

Mi'sle, *n.* A fine rain; a thick mist; mizzle.

Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED (-lĕd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLEADING.] [AS. *mislǣdan.* See MIS-, and LEAD to conduct.] To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

To give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveler. *Milton.*

Syn. — To delude; deceive. See DECEIVE.

Mis-lead'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who leads into error.

Mis-lead'ing, *a.* Leading astray; delusive.

Mis-learn' (-lĕrn'), *v. t.* To learn wrongly.

Mis-led' (-lĕd'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of MISLEAD.

Mis'len (mĭz'lĕn *or* mĭs'-), *n.* See MASLIN.

Mis'le-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mis-light' (mĭs-līt'), *v. t.* To deceive or lead astray with a false light. *Herrick.*

Mis-like' (-līk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLIKED (-līkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLIKING.] [AS. *mislīcian* to displease. See LIKE, *v.*] To dislike; to disapprove of; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man.

Who may like or *mislike* what he says. *I. Taylor.*

Mis-like', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

Mis-lik'er (-līk'ĕr), *n.* One who dislikes.

Mis-lik'ing, *n.* Dislike; aversion.

Mis'lin (mĭz'lĭn *or* mĭs'-), *n.* & *a.* See MASLIN.

Mis-live' (mĭs-lĭv'), *v. i.* To live amiss.

Mis-lodge' (-lŏj'), *v. t.* To lodge amiss. [*Obs.*]

Mis-luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.

Mis'ly (mĭz'lȳ), *a.* Raining in very small drops.

Mis-make' (mĭs-māk'), *v. t.* To make or form amiss; to spoil in making. "Limping possibilities of *mismade* human nature." *Mrs. Browning.*

Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'āj), *v. t.* & *i.* To manage ill or improperly; as, to *mismanage* public affairs.

Mis-man'age-ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong or bad management; as, he failed through *mismanagement.*

Mis-man'a-ger (-ȧ-jĕr), *n.* One who manages ill.

Mis-mark' (-märk'), *v. t.* To mark wrongly.

Mis-match' (-măch') *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

Mis-mate' (-māt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or unsuitably; as, to *mismate* gloves or shoes; a *mismated* couple.

Mis-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* To measure or estimate incorrectly.

Mis-meas'ure-ment, *n.* Wrong measurement.

Mis-me'ter (-mē'tĕr), *v. t.* To give the wrong meter to, as to a line of verse. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name; to give a wrong or inappropriate name to.

Mis-no'mer (-nō'mĕr), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + F. *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument, as in a complaint or indictment; any misnaming of a person or thing; a wrong or inapplicable name or title.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called parliamentary "reforms." *Burke.*

The word "synonym" is in fact a *misnomer.* *Whately.*

Mis-no'mer, *v. t.* To misname. [*R.*]

Mis-num'ber (-nŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To number wrongly.

Mis-nur'ture (-nûr'tūr; 135), *v. t.* To nurture or train wrongly; as, to *misnurture* children. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'o-be'di-ence (mĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* Mistaken obedience; disobedience. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis'ob-serve' (-ŏb-zĕrv'), *v. t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. *Locke.*

Mis'ob-serv'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who misobserves; one who fails to observe properly.

Mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + γάμος marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Mi-sog'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *misogamie.*] Hatred of marriage.

Mi-sog'y-nist (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης, μισογύναιος; μισεῖν to hate + γυνή woman: cf. F. *misogyne.*] A woman hater. *Fuller.*

Mi-sog'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Hating women.

Mi-sog'y-ny (-nȳ; 277), *n.* [Gr. μισογυνία: cf. F. *misogynie.*] Hatred of women. *Johnson.*

Mi-sol'o-gy (mĭ-sŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. μισολογία; μισεῖν to hate + λόγος discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion; hatred of enlightenment. *G. H. Lewes.*

Mis'o-pin'ion, *n.* Wrong opinion. [*Obs.*]

Mis-or'der (mĭs-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously; to conduct badly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-or'der, *n.* Irregularity; disorder. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Mis-or'der-ly, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. [*Obs.*]

Mis-or'di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong ordination.

Mis'o-the'ism (mĭs'ō-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + θεός god.] Hatred of God. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Mis-paint' (mĭs-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint ill, or wrongly.

Mis-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong passion or feeling. [*Obs.*]

Mis-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* [Cf. APPAY.] To dissatisfy. [*Obs.*]

Mis-pell' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*, **Mis-pend'** (-pĕnd'), *v. t.*, etc. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND, etc.

Mis-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* See MISSPENSE. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'per-cep'tion (mĭs'pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous perception.

Mis'per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.

Mis'per-sua'sion (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. *Dr. H. More.*

Mis-pick'el (mĭs-pĭk'el), *n.* [G.] (*Min.*) Arsenical iron pyrites; arsenopyrite.

Mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPLACED (-plāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPLACING (-plā'sĭng).] To put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper or unworthy object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence.

Mis-place'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of misplacing, or the state of being misplaced.

Mis-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* To err in pleading.

Mis-plead'ing, *n.* (*Law*) An error in pleading.

Mis-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To point improperly; to punctuate wrongly.

Mis-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy.

Mis-prac'tice (-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Wrong practice.

Mis-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise amiss.

Mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong.

Mis-print', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy; as, a book full of *misprints.*

Mis-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* See MISPRIZE. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-prise', *v. t.* [OF. *mesprise* mistake, F. *méprise*, fr. *mespris*, masc., *mesprise*, fem., pp. of *mesprendre* to mistake; F. *méprendre;* pref. *mes-* amiss + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.*] To mistake. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio*, or OF. *mesprison*, prop., a mistaking, but confused with OF. *mespris* contempt, F. *mépris.* See 2d MISPRISE, MISPRIZE, PRISON.] **1.** The act of misprising; misapprehension; misconception; mistake. [*Archaic*] *Fuller.*

The *misprision* of this passage has aided in fostering the delusive notion. *Hare.*

2. Neglect; undervaluing; contempt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) A neglect, negligence, or contempt.

☞ In its larger and older sense it was used to signify "every considerable misdemeanor which has not a certain name given to it in the law." *Russell.*

In a more modern sense it is applied exclusively to two offenses: —

1. Misprision of treason, which is omission to notify the authorities of an act of treason by a person cognizant thereof. *Stephen.* 2. Misprision of felony, which is a concealment of a felony by a person cognizant thereof. *Stephen.*

Mis-prize' (mĭs-prīz'), *v. t.* [OF. *mesprisier* to despise, F. *mépriser;* pref. *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to prize, value, L. *pretium* price. See PRICE, PRIZE, *v.*] To slight or undervalue.

O, for those vanished hours, so much *misprized!* *Hillhouse.*
I do not blame them, madam, nor *misprize.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Mis'pro-ceed'ing (mĭs'prō-sēd'ĭng), *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.

Mis'pro-fess' (-fĕs'), *v. i.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.

Mis'pro-fess', *v. t.* To make a false profession of.

Mis'pro-nounce' (-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPRONOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPRONOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] To pronounce incorrectly.

Mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Mis'pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* To give wrong proportions to; to join without due proportion.

Mis-proud', *a.* Viciously proud. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-punc'tu-ate (mĭs-pŭnk'tū-āt; 135), *v. t.* To punctuate wrongly or incorrectly.

Mis'quo-ta'tion (mĭs'kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.

Mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously or incorrectly. *Shak.*

Mis-raise' (-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise or excite unreasonably. "*Misraised* fury." *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate erroneously.

Mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISREAD (-rĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISREADING (mĭs-rēd'ĭng).] To read amiss; to misunderstand in reading.

Mis're-ceive' (mĭs'rē-sēv'), *v. t.* To receive wrongly.

Mis're-cit'al (-sīt'al), *n.* An inaccurate recital.

Mis're-cite' (-sīt'), *v. t. & i.* To recite erroneously.

Mis-reck'on (mĭs-rĕk''n), *v. t. & i.* To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate. *Swift.*

Mis-reck'on-ing, *n.* An erroneous computation.

Mis-rec'ol-lect' (-rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To have an erroneous remembrance of; to suppose erroneously that one recollects. *Hitchcock.*

Mis-rec'ol-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate recollection.

Mis're-form' (mĭs'rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* To reform wrongly or imperfectly.

Mis're-gard' (-gärd'), *n.* Wrong understanding; misconstruction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-reg'u-late (mĭs-rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To regulate wrongly or imperfectly; to fail to regulate.

Mis're-hearse' (mĭs'rē-hĕrs'), *v. t.* To rehearse or quote incorrectly. *Sir T. More.*

Mis're-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* To relate inaccurately.

Mis're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous relation or narration. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Mis're-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* False religion. [*R.*]

Mis're-mem'ber (-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly. *Sir T. More.*

Mis-ren'der (mĭs-rĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* To render wrongly; to translate or recite wrongly. *Boyle.*

Mis're-peat' (mĭs'rē-pēt'), *v. t.* To repeat wrongly; to give a wrong version of. *Gov. Winthrop.*

Mis're-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. *Locke.*

Mis're-port', *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given. *Denham. South.*

Mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To represent incorrectly (almost always, unfavorably); to give a false or erroneous representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly. *Swift.*

Mis-rep're-sent', *v. i.* To make an incorrect or untrue representation. *Milton.*

Mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue representation; false or incorrect statement or account; —usually unfavorable to the thing represented; as, a *misrepresentation* of a person's motives. *Sydney Smith.*

☞ In popular use, this word often conveys the idea of intentional untruth.

Mis-rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to convey a wrong impression; misrepresenting.

Mis-rep're-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

Mis're-pute' (mĭs'rē-pūt'), *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation; to repute or estimate erroneously.

Mis-rule' (mĭs-rūl'), *v. t. & i.* To rule badly; to misgovern.

Mis-rule', *n.* **1.** The act, or the result, of misruling.
2. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

Enormous riot and *misrule* surveyed. *Pope.*

Abbot, *or* Lord, of Misrule. See under ABBOT, and LORD.

Mis-rul'y (-rul'ĭ), *a.* Unruly. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Miss (mĭs), *n.; pl.* MISSES (-sĕz). [Contr. fr. *mistress.*] **1.** A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a girl or a woman who has not been married. See MISTRESS, 5.

☞ There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same name. We may write either *the Miss Browns* or *the Misses Brown.*

2. A young unmarried woman or a girl; as, she is a *miss* of sixteen.

Gay vanity, with smiles and kisses,
Was busy 'mongst the maids and misses. *Cawthorn.*

3. A kept mistress. See MISTRESS, 4. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

4. (*Card Playing*) In the game of three-card loo, an extra hand, dealt on the table, which may be substituted for the hand dealt to a player.

Miss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSED (mĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSING.] [AS. *missan;* akin to D. & G. *missen,* OHG. *missan,* Icel. *missa,* Sw. *mista,* Dan. *miste.* √100. See MIS-, pref.] **1.** To fail of hitting, reaching, getting, finding, seeing, hearing, etc.; as, to *miss* the mark one shoots at; to *miss* the train by being late; to *miss* opportunities of getting knowledge; to *miss* the point or meaning of something said.

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

2. To omit; to fail to have or to do; to go without; to dispense with; — now seldom applied to persons.

She would never *miss,* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*

3. To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of; to mourn the loss of; to want. *Shak.*

Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained unto him. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15, 21.

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss.* *Milton.*

To miss stays. (*Naut.*) See under STAY.

Miss (mĭs), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss.* *Bacon.*

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss,* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; — with *of.*

Upon the least reflection, we can not *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

3. To go wrong; to err. [*Obs.*]

Amongst the angels, a whole legion
Of wicked sprites did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder then if one, of women all, did *miss?* *Spenser.*

4. To be absent, deficient, or wanting. [*Obs.*] See MISSING, *a.*

What here shall *miss,* our toil shall strive to mend. *Shak.*

Miss, *n.* **1.** The act of missing; failure to hit, reach, find, obtain, etc.
2. Loss; want; felt absence. [*Obs.*]

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*

3. Mistake; error; fault. *Shak.*

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham.*

4. Harm from mistake. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Mis'sa** (mĭs'sȧ), *n.; pl.* MISSÆ (-sē). [LL. See 1st MASS.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The service or sacrifice of the Mass.

Mis'sal (-sal), *n.* [LL. *missale,* liber *missalis,* from *missa* mass: cf. F. *missel.* See 1st MASS.] The book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year; a Mass book.

Mis'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mass, or to a missal or Mass book. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-say' (mĭs-sā'), *v. t.* **1.** To say wrongly.
2. To speak evil of; to slander. [*Obs.*]

Mis-say', *v. i.* To speak ill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-seek' (-sēk'), *v. t.* To seek for wrongly. [*Obs.*]

Mis-seem' (-sēm'), *v. i.* **1.** To make a false appearance. [*Obs.*]
2. To misbecome; to be misbecoming. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis'sel (mĭz'zĕl), *n.* Mistletoe. [*Obs.*]

Missel bird, Missel thrush (*Zoöl.*), a large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe; — called also *mistletoe thrush* and *missel.*

Mis'sel-dine (-dīn), *n.* [See MISTLETOE.] [Written also *misselden.*] The mistletoe. [*Obs.*] *Baret.*

Mis'sel-toe (-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mis-sem'blance (mĭs-sĕm'blȧns), *n.* False resemblance or semblance. [*Obs.*]

Mis-send' (-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Mis-serve' (-sĕrv'), *v. t. & i.* To serve unfaithfully.

Mis-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set or place wrongly.

Mis-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; to give an ill or unnatural form to; to deform. "Figures monstrous and *misshaped.*" *Pope.*

Mis-shap'en (-shāp''n), *a.* Having a bad or ugly form. "The mountains are *misshapen.*" *Bentley.* — **Mis-shap'-en-ly,** *adv.* — **Mis-shap'en-ness,** *n.*

Mis-sheathed' (-shēthd'), *a.* Sheathed by mistake; wrongly sheathed; sheathed in a wrong place. *Shak.*

Mis-sif'i-cate (-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [LL. *missa* Mass + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To perform Mass. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis'sile (mĭs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis,* fr. *mittere, missum,* to cause to go, to send, to throw; cf. Lith. *mesti* to throw: cf. F. *missile.* Cf. ADMIT, DISMISS, Mass the religious service, MESSAGE, MISSION.] Capable of being thrown; adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine, so as to strike an object at a distance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

Mis'sile, *n.* [L. *missile.*] A weapon thrown, or projected or intended to be projected, as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

Miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *a.* [From MISS, *v. i.*] Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; lost; wanting; not present when called or looked for.

Neither was there aught *missing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long. *Milton.*

Miss'ing-ly, *adv.* With a sense of loss. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio,* fr. *mittere, missum,* to send: cf. F. *mission.* See MISSILE.] **1.** The act of sending, or the state of being sent; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves. *Shak.*

2. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; an errand; business or duty on which one is sent; a commission.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

3. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed to perform any service; a delegation; an embassy.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the fellows or brethren of Solomon's house. *Bacon.*

4. An association or organization of missionaries; a station or residence of missionaries.

5. An organization for worship and work, dependent on one or more churches.

6. A course of extraordinary sermons and services at a particular place and time for the special purpose of quickening the faith and zeal of the participants, and of converting unbelievers. *Addis & Arnold.*

7. Dismission; discharge from service. [*Obs.*]

Mission school. (*a*) A school connected with a mission and conducted by missionaries. (*b*) A school for the religious instruction of children not having regular church privileges.

Syn. — Message; errand; commission; deputation.

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To send on a mission. [Mostly used in the form of the past participle.] *Keats.*

Mis'sion-a-ry (mĭsh'ŭn-ā-rў), *n.; pl.* MISSIONARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *missionnaire.* See MISSION, *n.*] One who is sent on a mission; especially, one sent to propagate religion. *Swift.*

Missionary apostolic, a Roman Catholic missionary sent by commission from the pope.

Mis'sion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to missions; as, a *missionary* meeting; a *missionary* fund.

Mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A missionary; an envoy; one who conducts a mission. See MISSION, *n.*, 6. "Like mighty *missioner* you come." *Dryden.*

Mis'sis (mĭs'sĭs), *n.* A mistress; a wife; — so used by the illiterate. *G. Eliot.*

Miss'ish, *a.* Like a miss; prim; affected; sentimental. — **Miss'ish-ness,** *n.*

Mis-sit' (mĭs-sĭt'), *v. t.* To sit badly or imperfectly upon; to misbecome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis'sive (mĭs'sĭv), *a.* [See MISSIVE, *n.*] **1.** Specially sent; intended or prepared to be sent; as, a letter *missive.* *Ayliffe.*
2. Missile. "The *missive* weapons fly." *Dryden.*

Letters missive, letters conveying the permission, command, or advice of a superior authority, as a sovereign. They are addressed and sent to some certain person or persons, and are distinguished from *letters patent,* which are addressed to the public.

Mis'sive, *n.* [F. lettre *missive.* See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** That which is sent; a writing containing a message.
2. One who is sent; a messenger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-sound' (mĭs-sound'), *v. t.* To sound wrongly; to utter or pronounce incorrectly. *E. Hall.*

Mis-speak' (-spēk'), *v. i.* To err in speaking.

Mis-speak', *v. t.* To utter wrongly.

Mis-speech' (-spēch'), *n.* Wrong speech. [*Obs.*]

Mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSPELLED (-spĕld'), or MISSPELT (-spĕlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSPELLING.] To spell incorrectly.

Mis-spell'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.

Mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSPENT (-spĕnt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to waste; as, to *misspend* time or money. *J. Philips.*

Mis-spend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misspends.

Mis-spense' (-spĕns'), *n.* A spending improperly; a wasting. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Mis-spent' (-spĕnt'), *imp. & p. p.* of MISSPEND.

Mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly; as, to *misstate* a question in debate. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Mis-state'ment (-ment), *n.* An incorrect statement.

Mis-stayed' (-stād'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having missed stays; — said of a ship.

Mis-step', *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.

Mis-step', *v. i.* To take a wrong step; to go astray.

Mis'suc-cess' (mĭs'sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* Failure. [*Obs.*]

Mis'sug-ges'tion (-sŭg-jĕs'chŭn *or* -sŭd-jĕs'-), *n.* Wrong or evil suggestion. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis'sum-ma'tion, *n.* Wrong summation.

Mis-swear' (mĭs-swâr'), *v. i.* To swear falsely.

Mis'sy (mĭs'sў), *n.* (*Min.*) See MISY.

Mis'sy, *n.* An affectionate, or contemptuous, form of *miss;* a young girl; a miss. — *a.* Like a miss, or girl.

Mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS. *mist;* akin to D. & Sw. *mist,* Icel. *mistr,* G. *mist* dung, Goth. *maihstus,* AS. *mīgan* to make water, Icel. *mīga,* Lith. *migla* mist, Russ. *mgla,* L. *mingere, meiere,* to make water, Gr. ὀμίχλη to make water, ὀμίχλη mist, Skr. *mih* to make water, n., a mist, *mēgha* cloud. √102. Cf. MISLE, MIZZLE, MIXEN.] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog.
2. Coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain; as, Scotch *mist.*
3. Hence, anything which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

Mist flower (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*), having heart-shaped leaves, and corymbs of lavender-blue flowers. It is found in the Western and Southern United States.

Mist, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTING.] To cloud; to cover with mist; to dim. *Shak.*

Mist, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; as, it *mists.*

Mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken; capable of being misconceived. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & obs. p. p.* MISTOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* MISTAKEN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTAKING.] [Pref. *mis-* + *take:* cf. Icel. *mistaka.*] **1.** To take or choose wrongly. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Shak.*
2. To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; as, to *mistake* a remark; to *mistake* one's meaning. *Locke.*

My father's purposes have been *mistook.* *Shak.*

3. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, to *mistake* one person for another.

A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it. *Johnson.*

4. To have a wrong idea of in respect of character, qualities, etc.; to misjudge.

Mistake me not so much,
To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak.*

Mis-take', *v. i.* To err in knowledge, perception, opinion, or judgment; to commit an unintentional error.

Servants *mistake,* and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

Mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *n.* **1.** An apprehending wrongly; a misconception; a misunderstanding; a fault in opinion or judgment; an unintentional error of conduct.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake.* *Tillotson.*

2. (*Law*) Misconception, error, which when non-negligent may be ground for rescinding a contract, or for refusing to perform it.

No mistake, surely; without fail; as, it will happen at the appointed time, and *no mistake.* [*Low*]

Syn. — Blunder; error; bull. See BLUNDER.

Mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* **1.** Being in error; judging wrongly; having a wrong opinion or a misconception; as, a *mistaken* man; he is *mistaken.*

2. Erroneous; wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion.

Mis-tak'en-ly, *adv.* By mistake. *Goldsmith.*

Mis-tak'en-ness, *n.* Erroneousness.

Mis-tak'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mistakes.

Well meaning ignorance of some *mistakers.* *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-tak'ing, *n.* An error; a mistake. *Shak.*

Mis-tak'ing-ly, *adv.* Erroneously.

Mis-taught' (mĭs-tạt'), *a.* [See MISTEACH.] Wrongly taught; as, a *mistaught* youth. *L'Estrange.*

Mis-teach' (-tēch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTAUGHT (-tạt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTEACHING.] [AS. *mistǣcan.*] To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously.

Mis-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTOLD (-tōld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTELLING.] To tell erroneously.

Mis-tem'per (-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder; as, to *mistemper* one's head. *Warner.*

This inundation of *mistempered* humor. *Shak.*

Mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [See MASTER, and cf. MISTRESS.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man or youth. It is usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*

To call your name, inquire your where,
Or what you think of *Mister* Some-one's book,
Or *Mister* Other's marriage or decease. *Mrs. Browning.*

Mis'ter, *v. t.* To address or mention by the title Mr.; as, he *mistered* me in a formal way. [*Colloq.*]

Mis'ter, *n.* [OF. *mestier* trade, office, ministry, need, F. *métier* trade, fr. L. *ministerium* service, office, ministry. See MINISTRY, MYSTERY trade.] [Written also *mester.*] **1.** A trade, art, or occupation. [*Obs.*]

In youth he learned had a good *mester.* *Chaucer.*

2. Manner; kind; sort. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

But telleth me what *mester* men ye be. *Chaucer.*

3. Need; necessity. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Mis'ter, *v. i.* To be needful or of use. [*Obs.*]

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*

Mis-term' (mĭs-tẽrm'), *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to miscall. *Shak.*

Mis'ter-y (mĭs'tẽr-ỹ), *n.* See MYSTERY, a trade.

Mist'ful (mĭst'fụl), *a.* Clouded with, or as with, mist.

Mis-think' (mĭs-thĭnk'), *v. i.* [See THINK.] To think wrongly. [*Obs.*] "Adam *misthought* of her." *Milton.*

Mis-think', *v. t.* To have erroneous thoughts or judgment of; to think ill of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-thought' (-thạt'), *n.* Erroneous thought; mistaken opinion; error. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-thrive' (-thrīv'), *v. i.* To thrive poorly; to be not thrifty or prosperous. [*Obs.*]

Mis-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw wrongly.

Mis'tic (mĭs'tĭk), } *n.* [Sp. *mistico.*] A kind of small
Mis'ti-co (-tĭ-kō), } sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean. It is rigged partly like a xebec, and partly like a felucca.

Mis-tide' (mĭs-tīd'), *v. i.* [AS. *mistīdan.* See TIDE.] To happen or come to pass unfortunately; also, to suffer evil fortune. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mis'ti'gris'** (mĕs'tē'grē'), ‖ **Mis'ti'gri',** *n.* [F. *mistigri.*] A variety of the game of poker in which the joker is used, and called *mistigris* or *mistigri.*

Mist'i-head (mĭst'ĭ-hĕd), *n.* Mistiness. [*Obs.*]

Mist'i-ly, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

Mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.* [AS. *mistīmian* to turn out ill.] To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

Mist'i-ness (mĭst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being misty.

Mis'tion (mĭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *mistio, mixtio.* See MIX, and cf. MIXTION.] Mixture. [*Obs.*]

Mis-ti'tle (mĭs-tī't'l), *v. t.* To call by a wrong title.

Mis'tle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* [Eng. *mist.* See MISLE, and MIZZLE.] To fall in very fine drops, as rain.

Mis'tle-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* [AS. *mistelt ān; mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig. AS. *mistel* is akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mistel,* OHG. *mistil,* Icel. *mistilteinn*; and AS. *tān* to D. *teen,* OHG. *zein,* Icel. *teinn,* Goth. *tains.* Cf. MISSEL.] (*Bot.*) A parasitic evergreen plant of Europe (*Viscum album*), bearing a glutinous fruit. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids. A bird lime is prepared from its fruit. [Written also *misletoe, missel-toe,* and *mistleto.*]

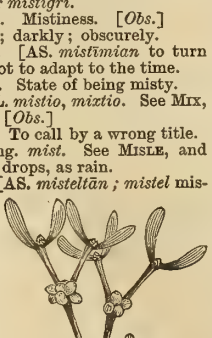

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

Lindley. Loudon.

☞ The mistletoe of the United States is *Phoradendron flavescens,* having broader leaves than the European kind. In different regions various similar plants are called by this name.

‖ **Mis'to-nusk** (mĭs'tō-nŭsk), *n.* [From the Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The American badger.

Mis-took' (mĭs-tōōk'), *imp.* & *obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.

Mis'tra-di'tion (mĭs'trā-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A wrong tradition. "Monsters of *mistradition.*" *Tennyson.*

Mis-train' (mĭs-trān'), *v. t.* To train amiss.

Mis'tral (mĭs'tral), *n.* [F., fr. Provençal.] A violent and cold northwest wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

Mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trănz-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate erroneously.

Mis'trans-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong translation.

Mis'trans-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry away or mislead wrongfully, as by passion. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-tread'ing (mĭs-trĕd'ĭng), *n.* Misstep; misbehavior. "To punish my *mistreadings.*" *Shak.*

Mis-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat amiss; to abuse.

Mis-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong treatment.

Mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* [OE. *maistress,* OF. *maistresse,* F. *maîtresse,* LL. *magistrissa,* for L. *magistra,* fem. of *magister.* See MASTER, MISTER, and cf. MISS a young woman.] **1.** A woman having power, authority, or ownership; a woman who exercises authority, is chief, etc.: the female head of a family, a school, etc.

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress!* *Shak.*

2. A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery over it.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Addison.*

3. A woman regarded with love and devotion; she who has command over one's heart; a beloved object; a sweetheart. [*Poetic*] *Clarendon.*

4. A woman filling the place, but without the rights, of a wife; a concubine; a loose woman with whom one consorts habitually. *Spectator.*

5. A title of courtesy formerly prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried, but now superseded by the contracted forms, *Mrs.*, for a married, and *Miss,* for an unmarried, woman.

Now *Mistress* Gilpin (careful soul). *Cowper.*

6. A married woman; a wife. [*Scot.*]

Several of the neighboring *mistresses* had assembled to witness the event of this memorable evening. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. The old name of the jack at bowls. *Beau. & Fl.*

To be one's own mistress, to be exempt from control by another person.

Mis'tress, *v. i.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Mis'tress-ship, *n.* **1.** Female rule or dominion.

2. Ladyship, a style of address; — with the personal pronoun. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'al), *n.* (*Law*) A false or erroneous trial; a trial which has no result.

Mis-trist' (-trĭst'), *v. t.* To mistrust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-trow' (-trō'), *v. i.* To think wrongly. [*Obs.*]

Mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust. *Milton.*

Mis-trust', *v. t.* **1.** To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt the integrity of; to distrust.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again. *Shak.*

2. To forebode as near, or likely to occur; to surmise.

By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing dangers. *Shak.*

Mis-trust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mistrusts.

Mis-trust'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having or causing mistrust, suspicions, or forebodings.

Their light blown out in some *mistrustful* wood. *Shak.*

— Mis-trust'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Mis-trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

Mis-trust'ing-ly, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

Mis-trust'less, *a.* Having no mistrust or suspicion.

The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face. *Goldsmith.*

Mis-tune' (-tūn'), *v. t.* To tune wrongly.

‖ **Mis-tu'ra** (-tū'rà), *n.* [L. See MIXTURE.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A mingled compound in which different ingredients are contained in a liquid state; a mixture. See MIXTURE, *n.*, 4. (*b*) Sometimes, a liquid medicine containing very active substances, and which can only be administered by drops. *Dunglison.*

Mis-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn amiss; to pervert.

Mis-tu'tor (-tū'tẽr), *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mist'y (mĭst'ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* MISTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MISTIEST.] [AS. *mistig.* See MIST. In some senses *misty* has been confused with *mystic.*] **1.** Accompanied with mist; characterized by the presence of mist; obscured by, or overspread with, mist; as, *misty* weather; *misty* mountains; a *misty* atmosphere.

2. Obscured as if by mist; dim; obscure; clouded; as, *misty* sight.

The more I muse therein [theology],
The *mistier* it seemeth. *Piers Plowman.*

Mis-un'der-stand' (mĭs-ŭn'dẽr-stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUNDERSTOOD (-stōōd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUNDERSTANDING.] To misconceive; to mistake; to misconprehend; to take in a wrong sense.

Mis-un'der-stand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misunderstands. *Sir T. More.*

Mis-un'der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of the meaning; error; misconception. *Bacon.*

2. Disagreement; difference of opinion; dissension; quarrel. "*Misunderstandings* among friends." *Swift.*

‖ **Mi'su-ra'to** (mē'sōō-rä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Measured; — a direction to perform a passage in strict or measured time.

Mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésusage.*] Bad treatment; abuse. *Spenser.*

Mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* [F. *mésuser.* See MIS-, prefix from French, and USE.] **1.** To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply; as, to *misuse* one's talents. *South.*

The sweet poison of *misused* wine. *Milton.*

2. To abuse; to treat ill.

O, she *misused* me past the endurance of a block. *Shak.*

Syn. — To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis-use' (mĭs-ūs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong use; misapplication; erroneous or improper use.

Words little suspected for any such *misuse.* *Locke.*

2. Violence, or its effects. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis-use'ment (-ūz'ment), *n.* Misuse. [*Obs.*]

Mis-us'er (-ūz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who misuses. "Wretched *misusers* of language." *Coleridge.*

2. (*Law*) Unlawful use of a right; use in excess of, or varying from, one's right. *Bouvier.*

Mis-val'ue (mĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value wrongly or too little; to undervalue.

But for I am so young, I dread my work
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and young. *W. Browne.*

Mis-vouch' (-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch falsely.

Mis-wan'der (-wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* To wander in a wrong path; to stray; to go astray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-way' (-wā'), *n.* A wrong way. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.* To wear ill. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mis-wed' (-wĕd'), *v. t.* To wed improperly.

Mis-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* To ween amiss; to misjudge; to distrust; to be mistaken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mis-wend' (-wĕnd'), *v. i.* To go wrong; to go astray. [*Obs.*] "The world is *miswent.*" *Gower.*

Mis-word' (-wûrd'), *v. t.* To word wrongly; as, to *misword* a message, or a sentence.

Mis-word', *n.* A word wrongly spoken; a cross word. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester. Breton.*

Mis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* Wrong or false worship; mistaken practices in religion. *Bp. Hall.*

Such hideous jungle of *misworships.* *Carlyle.*

Mis-wor'ship, *v. t.* To worship wrongly. *Bp. Hall.*

Mis-wor'ship-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who worships wrongly.

Mis-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* To write incorrectly.

Mis-wrought' (-rạt'), *a.* Badly wrought. *Bacon.*

Mi'sy (mī'sỹ), *n.* [Cf. L. *misy* a mineral, perh. copperas, Gr. *μίσυ.*] (*Min.*) An impure yellow sulphate of iron; yellow copperas or copiapite.

Mis-yoke' (mĭs-yōk'), *v. t.* To yoke improperly.

Mis-zeal'ous (-zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Mistakenly zealous. [*Obs.*]

Mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1); akin to LG. *mite,* D. *mijt,* G. *miete,* OHG. *mīza*; cf. Goth. *maitan* to cut.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute arachnid, of the order Acarina, of which there are many species; as, the cheese *mite,* sugar *mite,* harvest *mite,* etc. See ACARINA.

2. [D. *mijt*; prob. the same word.] A small coin formerly circulated in England, rated at about a third of a farthing. The name is also applied to a small coin used in Palestine in the time of Christ.

Two *mites,* which make a farthing. *Mark* **xii. 42.**

3. A small weight; one twentieth of a grain.

4. Anything very small; a minute object; a very little quantity or particle.

For in effect they be not worth a *myte.* *Chaucer.*

The Pope's Miter.

Mi'ter } (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre,* fr.
Mi'tre } L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα.*] **1.** A covering for the head, worn on solemn occasions by church dignitaries. It has been made in many forms, the present form being a lofty cap with two points or peaks. *Fairholt.*

2. The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made; also, a joint formed or a junction effected by two beveled ends or edges; a miter joint.

Miter Joints.

3. (*Numis.*) A sort of base money or coin.

Miter box (*Carp. & Print.*), an apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint; esp., a wooden or metal trough with vertical kerfs in its upright sides, for guides. — **Miter dovetail** (*Carp.*), a kind of dovetail for a miter joint in which there is only one joint line visible, and that at the angle. — **Miter gauge** (*Carp.*), a gauge for determining the angle of a miter. — **Miter joint,** a joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction, as by the beveled ends of two pieces of molding or brass rule, etc. The term is used especially when the pieces form a right angle.

Miter Wheels.

See MITER, 2. — **Miter shell** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of marine univalve shells of the genus *Mitra.* — **Miter square** (*Carp.*), a bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45°, for striking lines on stuff to be mitered; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle. — **Miter wheels,** a pair of bevel gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together, usually with their axes at right angles.

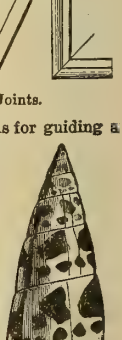

Miter Shell (*Mitra episcopalis*). (⅓)

Mi'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITERED (-tẽrd) or MI-
Mi'tre, } TRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or MITRING (-trĭng).] **1.** To place a miter upon; to adorn with a miter. "*Milered* locks." *Milton.*

2. To match together, as two pieces of molding or brass rule on a line bisecting the angle of junction; to bevel the ends or edges of, for the purpose of matching together at an angle.

Mi'ter, } *v. i.* To meet and match together, as two
Mi'tre, } pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction.

Mi'ter-wort' (mī'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Mitella,* — slender, perennial herbs with a pod slightly resembling a bishop's miter; bishop's cap.

False miterwort, a white-flowered perennial herb of the United States (*Tiarella cordifolia*).

Mith'ic (mĭth'ĭk), *a.* See MYTHIC.

‖ **Mi'thras** (mī'thrăs), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Μίθρας.*] The sun god of the Persians.

Mith'ri-date (mĭth'rĭ-dāt), *n.* (*Med.*) An antidote

against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison; an alexipharmic; — so called from King *Mithridates*, its reputed inventor.

[Love is] a drop of the true elixir; no *mithridate* so effectual against the infection of vice. *Southey.*

Mith'ri-dat'ic (mĭth'rĭ-dăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Mithridates, or to a mithridate.

Mit'i-ga-ble (mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of mitigation; that may be mitigated.

Mit'i-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *mitigans*, p. pr. of *mitigare*. See MITIGATE.] Tending to mitigate; mitigating; lenitive. *Johnson.*

Mit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MITIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MITIGATING.] [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare* to soften, mitigate; *mitis* mild, soft + the root of *agere* to do, drive.] **1.** To make less severe, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; to meliorate; to alleviate; to diminish; to lessen; as, to *mitigate* heat or cold; to *mitigate* grief.

2. To make mild and accessible; to mollify; — applied to persons. [*Obs.*]

This opinion . . . *mitigated* kings into companions. *Burke.*

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; allay. See ALLEVIATE.

Mit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *mitigacioun*, F. *mitigation*, fr. L. *mitigatio.*] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment, or penalty.

Syn. — Alleviation; abatement; relief.

Mit'i-ga-tive (mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mitigativus*: cf. F. *mitigatif.*] Tending to mitigate; alleviating.

Mit'i-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mitigates.

Mit'i-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate; mitigative.

Mit'ling (mĭt'lĭng), *n.* [From MITE.] A little one; — used as a term of endearment. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Mi'tome (mī'tōm), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος* a thread.] (*Biol.*) The denser part of the protoplasm of a cell.

‖ **Mi-to'sis** (mī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μίτος* a thread.] (*Biol.*) See KARYOKINESIS.

‖ **Mi'traille'** (mē'trâ'y'), *n.* [F. See MITRAILLEUR.] Shot or bits of iron used sometimes in loading cannon.

‖ **Mi'tra'illeur'** (mē'trâ'yẽr'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) One who serves a mitrailleuse.

‖ **Mi'tra'illeuse'** (mē'trâ'yẽz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, dim. of OF. *mite* a mite.] (*Mil.*) A breech-loading machine gun consisting of a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously, or successively, and rapidly.

Mi'tral (mī'trȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *mitral.* See MITER.] Pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter; as, the *mitral* valves between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart.

Mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n. & v.* See MITER.

Mit'ri-form (mĭt'rĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [*Miter* + *-form*: cf. F. *mitriforme.*] Having the form of a miter, or a peaked cap; as, a *mitriform* calyptra. *Gray.*

Mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *mitten.*] A mitten; also, a covering for the wrist and hand and not for the fingers.

Mit'ten (mĭt'tĕn; 277), *n.* [OE. *mitaine*, *meteyn*, F. *mitaine*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *miotog*, Gael. *miotag*, Ir. & Gael. *mutan* a muff, a thick glove. Cf. MITT.] **1.** A covering for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate sheath for each finger. *Chaucer.*

2. A cover for the wrist and forearm.

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of. [*Colloq.*] — **To handle without mittens**, to treat roughly; to handle without gloves. [*Colloq.*]

Mit'tened (-tĕnd), *a.* Covered with a mitten or mittens. "*Mittened* hands." *Whittier.*

Mit'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *mittens*, p. pr. of *mittere* to send.] Sending forth; emitting. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

‖ **Mit'ti-mus** (-tĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] (*Law*) (*a*) A precept or warrant granted by a justice for committing to prison a party charged with crime; a warrant of commitment to prison. *Burrill.* (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another. *Brande & C.*

Mit'tler's green' (mĭt'tlẽrz grēn'). (*Chem.*) A pigment of a fine green color, the chief constituent of which is oxide of chromium.

Mit'ty (mĭt'tў), *n.* The stormy petrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mi'tu (mī'tū), *n.* [Braz. *mitu poranga.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South American curassow of the genus *Mitua.*

Mit'y (mīt'ў), *a.* [From MITE.] Having, or abounding with, mites. *Smart.*

Mix (mĭks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIXED (mĭkst) (less properly MIXT); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIXING.] [AS. *miscan*; akin to OHG. *misken*, G. *mischen*, Russ. *mieshate*, W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, L. *miscere*, *mixtum*, Gr. *μίσγειν*, *μιγνύναι*, Skr. *miçra* mixed. The English word has been influenced by L. *miscere*, *mixtum* (cf. MIXTURE), and even the AS. *miscan* may have been borrowed fr. L. *miscere*. Cf. ADMIX, MASH to bruise, MEDDLE.] **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; to mingle; to blend; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines.

Fair persuasions *mixed* with sugared words. *Shak.*

2. To unite with in company; to join; to associate.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.

3. To form by mingling; to produce by the stirring together of ingredients; to compound of different parts.

Hast thou no poison *mixed*? *Shak.*

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

Mix (mĭks), *v. i.* **1.** To become united into a compound; to be blended promiscuously together.

2. To associate; to mingle.

He had *mixed*
Again in fancied safety with his kind. *Byron.*

Mix'a-ble (mĭks'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mixed.

Mixed (mĭkst), *a.* Formed by mixing; united; mingled; blended. See MIX, *v. t. & i.*

Mixed action (*Law*), a suit combining the properties of a real and a personal action. — **Mixed angle**, a mixtilineal angle. — **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin. — **Mixed marriage**, a marriage between persons of different races or religions; specifically, one between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. — **Mixed number**, a whole number and a fraction taken together. — **Mixed train**, a railway train containing both passenger and freight cars. — **Mixed voices** (*Mus.*), voices of both males and females united in the same performance.

Mix'ed-ly (mĭks'ĕd-lў *or* mĭkst'lў), *adv.* In a mixed or mingled manner.

Mix'en (mĭks'n), *n.* [AS. *mixen*, *myxen*, fr. *meoħx*, *meox*, dung, filth; akin to E. *mist.* See MIST.] A compost heap; a dunghill. *Chaucer. Tennyson.*

Mix'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mixes.

Mix-og'a-mous (mĭks-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μίξις* a mixing + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Zoöl.*) Pairing with several males; — said of certain fishes of which several males accompany each female during spawning.

Mix'o-lyd'i-an mode' (mĭks'ō-lĭd'ĭ-an mōd'). [Gr. *μίξις* a mixing + E. *Lydian.*] (*Mus.*) The seventh ecclesiastical mode, whose scale commences on G.

Mix'ti-lin'e-al (-tĭ-lĭn'ē-ȧl), } *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed
Mix'ti-lin'e-ar (-tĭ-lĭn'ē-ẽr), } (p. p. of *miscere* to mix) + E. *lineal*, *linear.*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like; as, a *mixtilinear* angle, that is, an angle contained by a straight line and a curve. [*R.*]

Mix'tion (mĭks'chŭn), *n.* [L. *mixtio*, *mistio*: cf. F. *mixtion.* See MISTION, MIX.] **1.** Mixture. [*Obs.*]

2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as a mordant for gold leaf.

Mixt'ly (mĭkst'lў), *adv.* With mixture; in a mixed manner; mixedly. *Bacon.*

Mix'ture (mĭks'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix: cf. F. *mixture.* See MIX.] **1.** The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed; as, made by a *mixture* of ingredients. *Hooker.*

2. That which results from mixing different ingredients together; a compound; as, to drink a *mixture* of molasses and water; — also, a medley.

There is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

3. An ingredient entering into a mixed mass; an additional ingredient.

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

4. (*Med.*) A kind of liquid medicine made up of many ingredients; esp., as opposed to *solution*, a liquid preparation in which the solid ingredients are not completely dissolved.

5. (*Physics & Chem.*) A mass of two or more ingredients, the particles of which are separate, independent, and uncompounded with each other, no matter how thoroughly and finely commingled; — contrasted with a *compound*; thus, gunpowder is a mechanical *mixture* of carbon, sulphur, and niter.

6. (*Mus.*) An organ stop, comprising from two to five ranges of pipes, used only in combination with the foundation and compound stops; — called also *furniture stop.* It consists of high harmonics, or overtones, of the ground tone.

Syn. — Union; admixture; intermixture; medley.

Miz'maze' (mĭz'māz'), *n.* A maze or labyrinth. [*Obs.*]

Miz'zen (mĭz'z'n), *a.* [It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half: cf. F. *misaine* foresail. See MEZZO.] (*Naut.*) Hindmost; nearest the stern; as, the *mizzen* shrouds, sails, etc.

Miz'zen, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a three-masted vessel; also, the spanker.

Miz'zen-mast (-mȧst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel, or of a yawl-rigged vessel.

Miz'zle (mĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [See MISLE, and cf. MISTLE.] **1.** To rain in very fine drops. *Spenser.*

2. To take one's self off; to go. [*Slang*]

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned,
And then he *mizzled.* *Epigram, quoted by Wright.*

Miz'zle, *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Miz'zy (-zў), *n.* [Cf. F. *moisi* moldy, musty, p. p. of *moisir* to mold, fr. L. *mucere* to be moldy.] A bog or quagmire. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr.
Mne-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *μνήμων* mindful, remembering, *μνήμη* memory, *μνᾶσθαι* to think on, remember; akin to E. *mind.*] Assisting the memory.

Mne'mo-ni'cian (nē'mō-nĭsh'an), *n.* One who instructs in the art of improving or using the memory.

Mne-mon'ics (nē-mŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *τὰ μνημονικά*: cf. F. *mnémonique.*] The art of memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory; artificial memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μνημοσύνη* remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of memory and the mother of the Muses.

Mne'mo-tech'ny (nē'mō-tĕk'nў), *n.* [Gr. *μνήμη* memory + *τέχνη* art: cf. F. *mnémotechnie.*] Mnemonics.

Mo (mō), *a., adv., & n.* [Written also *moe.*] [AS. *mā.* See MORE.] More; — usually, more in number. [*Obs.*]

An hundred thousand *mo.* *Chaucer.*

Likely to find *mo* to commend than to imitate it. *Fuller.*

-mo (-mō). A suffix added to the names of certain numerals or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper; as, sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*; eighteen*mo* or 18*mo*. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used; as, *duodecimo*, *sexto-decimo*, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for *-mo*; as, 16°, 18°, etc.

Mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several very large extinct species of wingless birds belonging to *Dinornis*, and other related genera, of the suborder *Dinornithes*, found in New Zealand. They are allied to the apteryx and the ostrich. They were probably exterminated by the natives before New Zealand was discovered by Europeans. Some species were much larger than the ostrich.

a Moa (*Dinornis ingens*); *b c* Apteryx, to show relative size.

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-īt), *n.* One of the posterity of Moab, the son of Lot. (*Gen.* xix. 37.) Also used adjectively.

Mo'ab-i'tess (-ĭ'tĕs), *n.* A female Moabite. *Ruth* i. 22.

Mo'ab-i'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Moabite. *Ruth* ii. 6.

Moan (mōn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOANED (mōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOANING.] [AS. *mānan* to moan, also, to mean; but in the latter sense perh. a different word. Cf. MEAN to intend.] **1.** To make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, whether articulate or not; to groan softly and continuously.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans.* *Thomson.*

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances,
To make him *moan.* *Shak.*

2. To emit a sound like a moan; — said of things inanimate; as, the wind *moans.*

Moan, *v. t.* **1.** To bewail audibly; to lament.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo, dead and gone. *Prior.*

2. To afflict; to distress. [*Obs.*]

Which infinitely *moans* me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Moan, *n.* [OE. *mone.* See MOAN, *v. i.*] **1.** A low prolonged sound, articulate or not, indicative of pain or of grief; a low groan.

Sullen *moans*, hollow groans. *Pope.*

2. A low mournful or murmuring sound; — of things.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan.* *Byron.*

Moan'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of moaning; expressing sorrow. — **Moan'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Barrow.*

Moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank, F. *motte* clod, turf: cf. Sp. & Pg. *mota* bank or mound of earth, It. *motta* clod, LL. *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike, Prov. G. *mott* bog earth heaped up; or perh. F. *motte*, and OF. *mote*, are from a LL. p. p. of L. *movere* to move (see MOVE). The name of *moat*, properly meaning, bank or mound, was transferred to the ditch adjoining: cf. E. *dike* and *ditch.*] (*Fort.*) A deep trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water; a ditch.

Moat, *v. t.* To surround with a moat. *Dryden.*

Moate (mōt), *v. i.* [See MUTE to molt.] To void the excrement, as a bird; to mute. [*Obs.*]

Mob (mŏb), *n.* [See MOBCAP.] A mobcap. *Goldsmith.*

Mob, *v. t.* To wrap up in, or cover with, a cowl. [*R.*]

Mob, *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE, *n.*] **1.** The lower classes of a community; the populace, or the lowest part of it.

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

2. Hence: A throng; a rabble; esp., an unlawful or riotous assembly; a disorderly crowd.

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease. *Pope.*

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob.* *Madison.*

Confused by brainless *mobs.* *Tennyson.*

Mob law, law administered by the mob; lynch law. — **Swell mob,** well dressed thieves and swindlers, regarded collectively. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Mob, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOBBED (mŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOBBING.] To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; as, to *mob* a house or a person.

Mob'bish (-bĭsh), *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; lawless; as, a *mobbish* act. *Bp. Kennet.*

Mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* [D. *mop-muts*; OD. *mop* a woman's coif + D. *muts* cap.] A plain cap or headdress for women or girls; especially, one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself. *Thackeray.*

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, fr. *movere* to move: cf. F. *mobile.* See MOVE.] **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed in place or condition; movable. "Fixed or else *mobile.*" *Skelton.*

2. Characterized by an extreme degree of fluidity; moving or flowing with great freedom; as, benzine and mercury are *mobile* liquids; — opposed to *viscous*, *viscoidal*, or *oily.*

3. Easily moved in feeling, purpose, or direction; excitable; changeable; fickle. *Testament of Love.*

The quick and *mobile* curiosity of her disposition. *Hawthorne.*

4. Changing in appearance and expression under the influence of the mind; as, *mobile* features.

5. (*Physiol.*) Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited; capable of spontaneous movement.

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl; L. mō'bĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus.*

See MOBILE, *a.*, and cf. 3d MOB.] The mob; the populace. [*Obs.*] "The unthinking *mobile*." *South.*

Mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *mobilitas*: cf. F. *mobilité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being mobile; as, the *mobility* of a liquid, of an army, of the populace, of features, of a muscle. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The mob; the lower classes. [*Humorous*] *Dryden.*

Mob'i-li-za'tion (mŏb'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *mobilisation*.] The act of mobilizing.

Mob'i-lize (mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOBILIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOBILIZING (-lī'zĭng).] [F. *mobiliser*.] To put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army corps.

Mo'ble (mŏb''l; 277), *v. t.* [From MOB to wrap up.] To wrap the head of in a hood. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mo'bles (mō'b'lz), *n. pl.* See MOEBLES. [*Obs.*]

Mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [*Mob* rabble + *-cracy*, as in *democracy*.] A condition in which the lower classes of a nation control public affairs without respect to law, precedents, or vested rights.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one can not call it a government), a *mobocracy*. *Walpole.*

Mob'o-crat (mŏb'ō-krăt), *n.* One who favors a form of government in which the unintelligent populace rules without restraint. *Bayne.*

Mob'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, or relating to, mobocracy.

Moc'ca-sin (mŏk'kȧ-sĭn), *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquin *makisin*.] [Sometimes written *moccason*.] **1.** A shoe made of deerskin, or other soft leather, the sole and upper part being one piece. It is the customary shoe worn by the American Indians.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous snake of the Southern United States. The water moccasin (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*) is usually found in or near water. Above, it is olive brown, barred with black; beneath, it is brownish yellow, mottled with darker. The upland moccasin is *Ancistrodon atrofuscus*. They resemble rattlesnakes, but are without rattles.

Moccasin Flower.

Moccasin flower (*Bot.*), a species of lady's slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) found in North America. The lower petal is two inches long, and forms a rose-colored moccasin-shaped pouch. It grows in rich woods under coniferous trees.

Moc'ca-sined (-sĭnd), *a.* Covered with, or wearing, a moccasin or moccasins. "*Moccasined* feet." *Harper's Mag.*

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* **1.** A seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea.

2. A variety of coffee brought from Mocha.

3. An Abyssinian weight, equivalent to a Troy grain.

Mocha stone (*Min.*), moss agate.

‖ **Moche** (mōsh), *n.* [F.] A bale of raw silk.

Moche (mōch), *a.* Much. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Moch'el (mōch'ĕl), *a. & adv.* Much. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Mo-chi'la** (mō-chē'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A large leather flap which covers the saddletree. [*Western U. S.*]

Mock (mŏk; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOCKED (mŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOCKING.] [F. *moquer*, of uncertain origin; cf. OD. *mocken* to mumble, G. *mucken*, OSw. *mucka*.] **1.** To imitate; to mimic; esp., to mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; to deride by mimicry.

To see the life as lively *mocked* as ever
Still sleep *mocked* death. *Shak.*
Mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shak.*

2. To treat with scorn or contempt; to deride.

Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.
Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil. *Gray.*

3. To disappoint the hopes of; to deceive; to delude; to tantalize; as, to *mock* expectation.

Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies. *Judg.* xvi. 13.
He will not . . .
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*

Syn. — To deride; ridicule; taunt; jeer; tantalize; disappoint. See DERIDE.

Mock, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; to speak in a scornful or jeering manner.

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi. 3.
She had *mocked* at his proposal. *Froude.*

Mock, *n.* **1.** An act of ridicule or derision; a scornful or contemptuous act or speech; a sneer; a jibe; a jeer.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

2. Imitation; mimicry. [*R.*] *Crashaw.*

Mock, *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed; sham.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

Mock bishop's-weed (*Bot.*), a genus of slender umbelliferous herbs (*Discopleura*) growing in wet places. — Mock heroic, burlesquing the heroic; as, a *mock heroic* poem. — Mock lead. See BLENDE (*a*). — Mock nightingale (*Zoöl.*), the European blackcap. — Mock orange (*Bot.*), a genus of American and Asiatic shrubs (*Philadelphus*), with showy white flowers in panicled cymes. *P. coronarius*, from Asia, has fragrant flowers; the American kinds are nearly scentless. — Mock sun. See PARHELION. — Mock turtle soup, a soup made of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup. — Mock velvet, a fabric made in imitation of velvet. See MOCKADO.

Mock'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be mocked. *Shak.*

Mock'a-do (-ȧ-dō), *n.* A stuff made in imitation of velvet; — probably the same as *mock velvet*. [*Obs.*]

Our rich *mockado* doublet. *Ford.*

Mock'a-dour (-dōōr), *n.* See MOKADOUR. [*Obs.*]

Mock'age (-ăj), *n.* Mockery. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Mock'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European sedge warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

Mock'er (mŏk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

2. A deceiver; an impostor.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A mocking bird.

Mocker nut (*Bot.*), a kind of hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) and its fruit, which is far inferior to the true shagbark hickory nut.

Mock'er-y (mŏk'ĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MOCKERIES (-ĭz). [F. *moquerie*.] **1.** The act of mocking, deriding, and exposing to contempt, by mimicry, by insincere imitation, or by a false show of earnestness; a counterfeit appearance.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shak.*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion than any solemn application of the mind to God. *Law.*

And bear about the *mockery* of woe. *Pope.*

2. Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule.

The laughingstock of fortune's *mockeries*. *Spenser.*

3. Subject of laughter, derision, or sport.

The cruel handling of the city whereof they made a *mockery*. 2 *Macc.* viii. 17.

Mock'ing, *a.* Imitating, esp. in derision, or so as to cause derision; mimicking; derisive.

Mocking bird (*Zoöl.*), a North American singing bird (*Mimus polyglottos*), remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds. Its back is gray; the tail and wings are blackish, with a white patch on each wing;

Mocking Bird (*Mimus polyglottos*). 1/5

the outer tail feathers are partly white. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, found in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. — Mocking thrush (*Zoöl.*), any species of the genus *Harporhynchus*, as the brown thrush (*H. rufus*). — Mocking wren (*Zoöl.*), any American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, esp. *T. Ludovicianus*.

Mock'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of derision; in a contemptuous or mocking manner.

Mock'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A butt of sport; an object of derision. [*R.*]

Mock'ish, *a.* Mock; counterfeit; sham. [*Obs.*]

Moc'kle (mŏk'k'l), *a.* See MICKLE.

Mo'co (mō'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American rodent (*Cavia rupestris*), allied to the Guinea pig, but larger; — called also *rock cavy*.

Mo'dal (mō'dal), *a.* [Cf. F. *modal*. See MODE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality. *Glanvill.*

2. (*Logic & Metaph.*) Indicating, or pertaining to, some mode of conceiving existence, or of expressing thought.

Mo'dal-ist, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who regards Father, Son, and Spirit as modes of being, and not as persons, thus denying personal distinction in the Trinity. *Eadie.*

Mo-dal'i-ty (mō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *modalité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being modal.

2. (*Logic & Metaph.*) A modal relation or quality; a mode or point of view under which an object presents itself to the mind. According to Kant, the quality of propositions, as assertory, problematical, or apodeictic.

Mo'dal-ly (mō'dal-lȳ), *adv.* In a modal manner.

A compound proposition, the parts of which are united *modally* . . . by the particles "as" and "so." *Gibbs.*

Mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form; akin to E. *mete*: cf. F. *mode*. See METE, and cf. COMMODIOUS, MOOD in grammar, MODUS.] **1.** Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion; custom; way; style; as, the *mode* of speaking; the *mode* of dressing.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Jer. Taylor.*
A table richly spread in regal *mode*. *Milton.*

2. Prevailing popular custom; fashion, especially in the phrase *the mode*.

The easy, apathetic graces of a man of the *mode*. *Macaulay.*

3. Variety; gradation; degree. *Pope.*

4. (*Metaph.*) Any combination of qualities or relations, considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation; form, as opposed to *matter*.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of, substances. *Locke.*

5. (*Logic*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion; the form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions; mood.

6. (*Gram.*) Same as MOOD.

7. (*Mus.*) The scale as affected by the various positions in it of the minor intervals; as, the Dorian *mode*, the Ionic *mode*, etc., of ancient Greek music.

☞ In modern music, only the major and the minor mode, of whatever key, are recognized.

8. A kind of silk. See ALAMODE, *n.*

Syn. — Method; manner. See METHOD.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, fr. (assumed) L. *modellus*, fr. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE, and cf. MODULE.] **1.** A miniature representation of a thing, with the several parts in due proportion; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size.

In charts, in maps, and eke in *models* made. *Gascoigne.*
I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal. *Shak.*
You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

2. Something intended to serve, or that may serve, as a pattern of something to be made; a material representation or embodiment of an ideal; sometimes, a drawing; a plan; as, the clay *model* of a sculpture; the inventor's *model* of a machine.

[The application for a patent] must be accompanied by a full description of the invention, with drawings and a *model* where the case admits of it. *Am. Cyc.*
When we mean to build
We first survey the plot, then draw the *model*. *Shak.*

3. Anything which serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; as, a government formed on the *model* of the American constitution; a *model* of eloquence, virtue, or behavior.

4. That by which a thing is to be measured; standard.

He that despairs measures Providence by his own little, contracted *model*. *South.*

5. Any copy, or resemblance, more or less exact.

Thou seest thy wretched brother die,
Who was the *model* of thy father's life. *Shak.*

6. A person who poses as a pattern to an artist.

A professional *model*. *H. James.*

Working model, a model of a machine which can do on a small scale the work which the machine itself does, or is expected to do.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *a.* Suitable to be taken as a model or pattern; as, a *model* house; a *model* husband.

Mod'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODELED (-ĕld) or MODELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODELING or MODELLING.] [Cf. F. *modeler*, It. *modellare*.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; to form a model or pattern for; to shape; to mold; to fashion; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.

Mod'el, *v. i.* (*Fine Arts*) To make a copy or a pattern; to design or imitate forms; as, to *model* in wax.

Mod'el-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who models; hence, a worker in plastic art. [Written also *modeller*.]

Mod'el-ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts*) The act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed; the formation of a work of art from some plastic material. Also, in painting, drawing, etc., the expression or indication of solid form. [Written also *modelling*.]

Modeling plane, a small plane for planing rounded objects. — Modeling wax, beeswax melted with a little Venice turpentine, or other resinous material, and tinted with coloring matter, usually red, — used in modeling.

Mod'el-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To model. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Mod'e-na** (mŏd'ā-nȧ *or* mō-dē'nȧ), *n.* [From *Modena*, in Italy.] A certain crimsonlike color. *Good.*

Mod'e-nese' (mŏd'ē-nēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Modena or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena; the people of Modena.

Mo'der (mō'dĕr), *n.* [OE. See MOTHER female parent.] **1.** A mother. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. The principal piece of an astrolabe, into which the others are fixed. [*Obs.*]

Mod'er (mŏd'ĕr), *v. t.* To moderate. [*Obs.*]

Mod'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *moderabilis*.] Moderate; temperate. [*Obs.*]

Mod'er-ance (-ans), *n.* Moderation. [*Obs.*] *Caxton.*

Mod'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate, control, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: (*a*) Limited in quantity; sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in eating or drinking; a *moderate* table. (*b*) Limited in degree of activity, energy, or excitement; reasonable; calm; slow; as, *moderate* language; *moderate* endeavors. (*c*) Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, and the like; as, a *moderate* Calvinist.

A number of *moderate* members managed . . . to obtain a majority in a thin house. *Swift.*

(*d*) Not violent or rigorous; temperate; mild; gentle; as, a *moderate* winter. "*Moderate* showers." *Waller.* (*e*) Limited as to degree of progress; as, to travel at *moderate* speed. (*f*) Limited as to the degree in which a quality, principle, or faculty appears; as, an infusion of *moderate* strength; a man of *moderate* abilities. (*g*) Limited in scope or effects; as, a reformation of a *moderate* kind. *Hooker.*

Mod'er-ate, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century, and part of the 19th, professing moderation in matters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine.

Mod'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODERATING.] **1.** To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to lessen; to allay; to repress; to temper; to qualify; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, etc.; to *moderate* heat or wind.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*
To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive. *Spenser.*

2. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting; as, to *moderate* a synod.

Mod'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the wind has *moderated*.

2. To preside as a moderator.

Dr. Barlow [was] engaged . . . to *moderate* for him in the divinity disputations. *Bp. Barlow's Remains* (1693).

Mod'er-ate-ly (-ăt-lȳ), *adv.* In a moderate manner or degree; to a moderate extent.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair. *Waller.*

Mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being moderate; temperateness; moderation.

Mod'er-a'tion (mŏd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *moderatio*: cf. F. *modération*.] **1.** The act of moderating, or of imposing due restraint.

2. The state or quality of being moderate.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory. *Pope.*

3. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear adversity with *moderation*.

The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange. *Motley.*

4. *pl.* The first public examinations for degrees at the University of Oxford; — usually contracted to *mods*.

Mod'er-a-tism (mŏd'ĕr-ā-tĭz'm), *n.* Moderation in doctrines or opinions, especially in politics or religion.

‖ **Mod'e-ra'to** (mŏd'ĕ-rä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It. See MODERATE.] (*Mus.*) With a moderate degree of quickness; moderately.

Allegro moderato, a little slower than allegro. — **Andante moderato**, a little faster than andante.

Mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *modérateur*.] **1.** One who, or that which, moderates, restrains, or pacifies. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Angling was . . . a *moderator* of passions. *Walton.*

2. The officer who presides over an assembly to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the votes.

3. In the University of Oxford, an examiner for moderations; at Cambridge, the superintendent of examinations for degrees; at Dublin, either the first (senior) or second (junior) in rank in an examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

4. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a machine, or producing equality of effect.

Mod'er-a'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator.

Mod'er-a'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female moderator. *Fuller.*

Mod'er-a'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female moderator.

Mod'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*; akin to *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure; hence, by measure, just now. See MODE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent period; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice. *Bacon.*

2. New and common; trite; commonplace. [*Obs.*]

We have our philosophical persons, to make *modern* and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. *Shak.*

Modern English. See the Note under ENGLISH.

Mod'ern, *n.* A person of modern times; — opposed to *ancient*. *Pope.*

Mod'ern-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date; esp., a modern usage or mode of expression.

Mod'ern-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *moderniste*.] One who admires the moderns, or their ways and fashions.

Mo-der'ni-ty (mō-dẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.* Modernness; something modern. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Mod'ern-i-za'tion (mŏd'ẽrn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of rendering modern in style; the act or process of causing to conform to modern modes of thinking or acting.

Mod'ern-ize (mŏd'ẽrn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODERNIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODERNIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *moderniser*.] To render modern; to adapt to modern persons or things; to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste. *Percy.*

Mod'ern-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who modernizes.

Mod'ern-ly, *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

Mod'ern-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being modern; recentness; novelty. *M. Arnold.*

Mod'est (-ĕst), *a.* [F. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] **1.** Restrained within due limits of propriety; not forward, bold, boastful, or presumptuous; rather retiring than pushing one's self forward; not obtrusive; as, a *modest* youth; a *modest* man.

2. Observing the proprieties of the sex; not unwomanly in act or bearing; free from undue familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; decent in speech and demeanor; — said of a woman.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*

The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

3. Evincing modesty in the actor, author, or speaker; not showing presumption; not excessive or extreme; moderate; as, a *modest* request; *modest* joy.

Syn. — Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

Mod'est-ly, *adv.* In a modest manner.

Mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tў), *n.* [L. *modestia*: cf. F. *modestie*. See MODEST.] **1.** The quality or state of being modest; that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, and presumption; humility respecting one's own merit.

2. Natural delicacy or shame regarding personal charms and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manners; due regard for propriety in speech or action.

Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shak.*

Modesty piece, a narrow piece of lace worn by women over the bosom. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Syn. — Bashfulness; humility; diffidence; shyness. See BASHFULNESS, and HUMILITY.

Mo-dic'i-ty (mō-dĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *modicitas*; cf. F. *modicité*.] Moderateness; smallness; meanness. [*Obs.*]

Mod'i-cum (mŏd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus*. See MODE.] A little; a small quantity; a measured supply. "*Modicums* of wit." *Shak.*

Her usual *modicum* of beer and punch. *Thackeray.*

Mod'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty (mŏd'ĭ-fī'a-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being modified; state or quality of being modifiable.

Mod'i-fi'a-ble (mŏd'ĭ-fī'a-b'l), *a.* [From MODIFY.] Capable of being modified; liable to modification.

Mo-dif'i-ca-ble (mō-dĭf'ĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* Modifiable. [*Obs.*]

Mod'i-fi-cate (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See MODIFY.] To qualify. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Mod'i-fi-ca'tion (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *modificatio* a measuring: cf. F. *modification*. See MODIFY.] The act of modifying, or the state of being modified; a modified form or condition; state as modified; a change; as, the *modification* of an opinion, or of a machine; the various *modifications* of light. *Bentley.*

Mod'i-fi-ca-tive (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *n.* That which modifies or qualifies, as a word or clause.

Mod'i-fi-ca'to-ry (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rў), *a.* Tending or serving to modify; modifying. *Max Müller.*

Mod'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, modifies. *Hume.*

Mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare, modificari*; *modus* limit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MODE, and -FY.] **1.** To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter somewhat; as, to *modify* a contrivance adapted to some mechanical purpose; to *modify* the terms of a contract.

2. To limit or reduce in extent or degree; to moderate; to qualify; to lower.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Mo-dil'lion (mō-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*. Cf. MODULE, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, less ornamented, in the Ionic and other orders; — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances.

Modillion.

Mo-dī'o-lar (mō-dī'ō-lẽr; 277), *a.* [L. *modiolus*, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] Shaped like a bushel measure.

‖ **Mo-dī'o-lus** (mō-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODIOLI (-lī). [L., a small measure.] (*Anat.*) The central column in the osseous cochlea of the ear.

Mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode, or customary manner; conformed to the fashion; fashionable; hence, conventional; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. *Dryden.* "*Modish* forms of address." *Barrow.* — **Mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mod'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mod'ist (mōd'ĭst), *n.* One who follows the fashion.

‖ **Mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F. See MODE, and cf. MODIST.] A female maker of, or dealer in, articles of fashion, especially of the fashionable dress of ladies; a woman who gives direction to the style or mode of dress.

‖ **Mo'di-us** (mō'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODII (-ī). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A dry measure, containing about a peck.

Mo'docs (mō'dŏks), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MODOC (-dŏk). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of warlike Indians formerly inhabiting Northern California. They are nearly extinct.

Mod'u-lar (mŏd'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to mode, modulation, module, or modius; as, *modular* arrangement; *modular* accent; *modular* measure.

Mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, to modulate, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion.

2. To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner; as, the organs of speech *modulate* the voice in reading or speaking.

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many? *Broome.*

Mod'u-late, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key into another.

Mod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *modulatio*: cf. F. *modulation*.] **1.** The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated; as, the *modulation* of the voice.

2. Sound modulated; melody. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

3. (*Mus.*) A change of key, whether transient, or until the music becomes established in the new key; a shifting of the tonality of a piece, so that the harmonies all center upon a new keynote or tonic; the art of transition out of the original key into one nearly related, and so on, it may be, by successive changes, into a key quite remote. There are also sudden and unprepared modulations.

Mod'u-la'tor (mŏd'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, modulates. *Derham.*

Mod'ule (mŏd'ūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE, and cf. MODEL, MODULUS, MOLD a matrix.] **1.** A model or measure.

2. (*Arch.*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of the composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semi-diameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called *minutes* (see MINUTE), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection.

Mod'ule, *v. t.* [See MODULE, *n.*, MODULATE.] To model; also, to modulate. [*Obs.*] *Sandys. Drayton.*

‖ **Mod'u-lus** (-ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODULI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE, *n.*] (*Math., Mech., & Physics*) A quantity or coefficient, or constant, which expresses the measure of some specified force, property, or quality, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc.; a parameter.

Modulus of a machine, a formula expressing the work which a given machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction; the relation between the work done upon a machine by the moving power, and that yielded at the working points, either constantly, if its motion be uniform, or in the interval of time which it occupies in passing from any given velocity to the same velocity again, if its motion be variable; — called also the *efficiency* of the machine. *Moseley. Rankine.* — **Modulus of a system of logarithms** (*Math.*), a number by which all the Napierian logarithms must be multiplied to obtain the logarithms in another system. — **Modulus of elasticity.** (*a*) The measure of the elastic force of any substance, expressed by the ratio of a stress on a given unit of the substance to the accompanying distortion, or strain. (*b*) An expression of the force (usually in terms of the height in feet or weight in pounds of a column of the same body which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body) of a transverse section equal to a given unit, as a square inch or foot, to double, or to compress it to half, its original length, were that degree of elongation or compression possible, or within the limits of elasticity; — called also *Young's modulus*. — **Modulus of rupture**, the measure of the force necessary to break a given substance across, as a beam, expressed by eighteen times the load which is required to break a bar of one inch square, supported flatwise at two points one foot apart, and loaded in the middle between the points of support. *Rankine.*

‖ **Mo'dus** (mō'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODI (-dī). [L. See MODE.] (*Old Law*) **1.** The arrangement of, or mode of expressing, the terms of a contract or conveyance.

2. (*Law*) A qualification involving the idea of variation or departure from some general rule or form, in the way of either restriction or enlargement, according to the circumstances of the case, as in the will of a donor, an agreement between parties, and the like. *Bracton.*

3. (*Law*) A fixed compensation or equivalent given instead of payment of tithes in kind, expressed in full by the phrase *modus decimandi*. *Blackstone.*

They, from time immemorial, had paid a *modus*, or composition. *Landor.*

‖ **Modus operandi** (ŏp'ẽ-răn'dī) [L.], manner of operating.

Mod'y (mōd'ў), *a.* [From MODE.] Fashionable. [*R.*]

Moe (mō), *n.* A wry face or mouth; a mow. [*Obs.*]

Moe, *v. i.* To make faces; to mow. [*Obs.*]

Moe, *a., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā*. See MORE.] More. See Mo. [*Obs.*] "Sing no more ditties, sing no *moe*." *Shak.*

Moe'bles (mō'b'lz), *n. pl.* [OE., fr. OF. *moeble, mueble*, movable, from L. *mobilis*.] Movables; furniture; — also used in the singular (*moeble*). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mo'el-line (mō'ĕl-lĭn), *n.* [F. *moelle*, fr. L. *medulla* marrow.] An unguent for the hair.

Mo'el-lon (mō'ĕl-lŏn), *n.* [F.] Rubble masonry.

Mœ'so-goth'ic (mē'sō-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the Mœsogoths, a branch of the Goths who settled in Mœsia.

Mœ'so-goth'ic, *n.* The language of the Mœsogoths; — also called *Gothic*.

Moeve (mōōv), *v. t. & i.* To move. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Moff (mŏf), *n.* A thin silk stuff made in Caucasia.

Mog'gan (mŏg'gan), *n.* A closely fitting knit sleeve; also, a legging of knitted material. [*Scot.*]

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [From the Mongolian.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race.

2. (*Railroad*) A heavy locomotive for freight traffic, having three pairs of connected driving wheels and a two-wheeled truck.

Great, or Grand, Mogul, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongols under Baber in the sixteenth century. Hence, a very important personage; a lord; — sometimes only *mogul*. *Dryden.*

Mo'ha (mō'hä) *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of millet (*Setaria Italica*); German millet.

Mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [F. *moire*, perh. from Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camelot or haircloth; but prob. fr. L. *marmoreus* of marble, resembling marble. Cf. MOIRE, MARBLE.] The long silky hair or wool of the Angora goat of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material, or an imitation of such fabric.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'mĕd-an), *a.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *muhámmad* praiseworthy, highly praised.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed. [Written also *Mahometan, Mahomedan, Muhammadan*, etc.]

Mo-ham'med-an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism or Islamism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism } (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion, or
Mo-ham'med-ism } doctrines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ize } (-īz), *v. t.* To make conforma-
Mo-ham'med-ize } ble to the principles, or customs and rites, of Mohammedanism. [Written also *Mahometanize*.]

Mo'hawk (mō'hąk), *n.* **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of a tribe of Indians who formed part of the Five Nations. They formerly inhabited the valley of the Mohawk River.

2. One of certain ruffians who infested the streets of London in the time of Addison, and took the name from the Mohawk Indians. [*Slang*] *Spectator. Macaulay.*

Mo-hi'cans (mō-hē'kanz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MOHICAN (-kan). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Lenni-Lenape Indians who formerly inhabited Western Connecticut and Eastern New York. [Written also *Mohegans*.]

‖ **Mo'ho** (mō'hō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A gallinule (*Notornis Mantelli*) formerly inhabiting New Zealand, but now supposed to be extinct. It was incapable of flight. See NOTORNIS.

Mo'hock (mō'hŏk), *n.* See MOHAWK.

‖ **Mo-ho'li** (mō-hō'lĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MAHOLI.

Mohr (mōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West African gazelle (*Gazella mohr*), having horns on which are eleven or twelve very prominent rings. It is one of the species which produce bezoar. [Written also *mhorr*.]

Mohr, male.

Mo'hur (mō'hŭr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *muhur, muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, seal ring.] A British Indian gold coin, of the value of fifteen silver rupees, or $7.21. *Malcom.*

‖ **Mo-hur'rum** (mō-hŭr'rŭm), ‖ **Mu-har'ram** (mōō-här'ram), *n.* [Ar. *muharram*, prop., sacred, forbidden, n., the first month of the Mohammedan lunar year.] **1.** The first month of the Mohammedan year. *Whitworth.*

2. A festival of the Shiah sect of the Mohammedans held during the first ten days of the month Moharrum.

Moi'der (moi'dẽr), *v. i.* To toil. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin

of gold. Cf. Money, and Aureate.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at about 27s. sterling.

Moi'e-ty (moi'ē-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Moieties (-tĭz). [F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half. See Mid, *a.*, and cf. Mediate, Mediety.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury, or of a nation. *Shak.*

The more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects. *Addison.*

2. An indefinite part; a small part. *Shak.*

Moil (moil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moiled (moild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moiling.] [OE. *moillen* to wet, OF. *moillier, muiller*, F. *mouiller*, fr. (assumed) LL. *molliare*, fr. L. *mollis* soft. See Mollify.] To daub; to make dirty; to soil; to defile.

Thou . . . doest thy mind in dirty pleasures *moil*. *Spenser.*

Moil, *v. i.* [From Moil to daub; prob. from the idea of struggling through the wet.] To soil one's self with severe labor; to work with painful effort; to labor; to toil; to drudge.

Moil not too much under ground. *Bacon.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

Moil, *n.* A spot; a defilement.

The *moil* of death upon them. *Mrs. Browning.*

Moile (moil), *n.* [F. *mule* a slipper.] A kind of high shoe anciently worn. [Written also *moyle*.]

Moiles of velvet, to save thy shoes of leather. *J. Heywood.*

‖ **Moi'neau** (moi'nō), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) A small flat bastion, raised in the middle of an overlong curtain.

‖ **Moi'ra** (moi'rȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. Μοῖρα.] (*Greek Myth.*) The deity who assigns to every man his lot.

‖ **Moire** (mwär), *n.* [F. Cf. Mohair.] **1.** Originally, a fine textile fabric made of the hair of an Asiatic goat; afterwards, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance is given in the process of calendering.

2. A watered, clouded, or frosted appearance produced upon either textile fabrics or metallic surfaces.

Moire antique, a superior kind of thick silk moire.

‖ **Moi'ré' mé'tal'lique'** (mwȧ'rȧ' mȧ'tȧl'lēk'). [F.] A crystalline or frosted appearance produced by some acids on tin plate; also, the tin plate thus treated.

Moist (moist), *a.* [OE. *moiste*, OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, fr. L. *muccidus*, for *mucidus*, moldy, musty. Cf. Mucus, Mucid.] **1.** Moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. "*Moist* eyes." *Shak.*

2. Fresh, or new. [*Obs.*] "Shoes full *moist* and new." "A draught of *moist* and corny ale." *Chaucer.*

Moist, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mois'ten (mois''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moistened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moistening.] **1.** To make damp; to wet in a small degree.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside. *Bacon.*

2. To soften by making moist; to make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity. *Fuller.*

Mois'ten-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, moistens. *Johnson.*

Moist'ful (moist'ful), *a.* Full of moisture. [*R.*]

Moist'less, *a.* Without moisture; dry. [*R.*]

Moist'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being moist.

Mois'ture (mois'tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. OF. *moistour*, F. *moiteur*.] **1.** A moderate degree of wetness. *Bacon.*

2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet; exuding fluid; liquid in small quantity.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak.*

Mois'ture-less, *a.* Without moisture.

Moist'y (moist'ỹ), *a.* Moist. [*Obs.*]

Moi'ther (moi'ther), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To perplex; to confuse. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Lamb.*

Moi'ther, *v. i.* To toil; to labor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mok'a-dour (mŏk'ȧ-dōōr), *n.* [Sp. *mocador* handkerchief.] A handkerchief. [*Obs.*]

Moke (mōk), *n.* A donkey. [*Cant*] *Thackeray.*

Moke (mōk), *n.* A mesh of a net, or of anything resembling a net. *Halliwell.*

Mo'ky (mō'kỹ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *mökkvi* cloud, mist, *mökkr* a dense cloud, W. *mwg* smoke, and E. *muggy, muck*.] Misty; dark; murky; muggy. [*Obs.*]

Mo'la (mō'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Sunfish, 1.

Mo'lar (mō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] (*Mech.*) Of or pertaining to a mass of matter; — said of the properties or motions of masses, as distinguished from those of molecules or atoms. *Carpenter.*

Mo'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, fr. *molere* to grind in a mill. See Mill the machine.] Having power to grind; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth; also, of or pertaining to the molar teeth. *Bacon.*

Mo'lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) Any one of the teeth back of the incisors and canines. The molars which replace the deciduous or milk teeth are designated as *premolars*, and those which are not preceded by deciduous teeth are sometimes called *true molars*. See Tooth.

Mo'la-ry (-lȧ-rỹ), *a.* Same as 2d Molar.

Mo-lasse' (mō-lȧs'), *n.* [F. *molasse*, prob. fr. *mollasse* flabby, flimsy, fr. L. *mollis* soft.] (*Geol.*) A soft Tertiary sandstone; — applied to a rock occurring in Switzerland. See *Chart* of Geology.

Mo-las'ses (-sĕz), *n.* [F. *mélasse*, cf. Sp. *melaza*, Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, honey-sweet, *mel, mellis*, honey. See Mellifluous, and cf. Melasses.] The thick, brown or dark colored, viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture; any thick, viscid, sweet sirup made from vegetable juice or sap, as of the sorghum or maple. See Treacle.

Mold (mōld), *n.* [See Mole a spot.] A spot; a blemish; a mole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mold (mōld), *n.* [OE. *molde*, AS. *molde;* akin to **Mould** D. *mul*, G. *mull, mulm*, OHG. *molt, molta*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Sw. *mull*, Goth. *mulda*, and E. *meal* flour. See Meal, and cf. Mole an animal, Mull, *v.*] [The prevalent spelling is, perhaps, *mould;* but as the *u* has not been inserted in the other words of this class, as *bold, gold, old, cold*, etc., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it from this word, thus spelling it as Spenser, South, and many others did. The omission of the *u* is now very common in America.]

1. Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants; soil.

2. Earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material.

The ethereal *mold*,
Incapable of stain. *Milton.*
Nature formed me of her softest *mold*. *Addison.*

Mold (mōld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Molded or Moulded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Molding or Moulding.] To cover with mold or soil. [*R.*]

Mold, *n.* [From the p. p. of OE. *moulen* to become moldy, to rot, prob. fr. Icel. *mygla* to grow musty, *mugga* mugginess; cf. Sw. *mögla* to grow moldy. See Muggy, and cf. Moldy.] (*Bot.*) A growth of minute fungi of various kinds, esp. those of the great groups *Hyphomycetes*, and *Physomycetes*, forming on damp or decaying organic matter.

☞ The common blue mold of cheese, the brick-red cheese mold, and the scarlet or orange strata which grow on tubers or roots stored up for use, when commencing to decay, are familiar examples. *M. J. Berkeley.*

Mold, *v. t.* To cause to become moldy; to cause mold to grow upon.

Mold, *v. i.* To become moldy; to be covered or filled, in whole or in part, with a mold.

Mold, *n.* [OE. *molde*, OF. *mole*, F. *moule*, fr. L. *modulus*. See Model.] [For spelling, see 2d Mold, above.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity; as, a sand *mold;* a jelly *mold*. *Milton.*

2. That on which, or in accordance with which, anything is modeled or formed; anything which serves to regulate the size, form, etc., as the pattern or templet used by a shipbuilder, carpenter, or mason.

The glass of fashion and the *mold* of form. *Shak.*

3. Cast; form; shape; character.

Crowned with an architrave of antique *mold*. *Pope.*

4. (*Arch.*) A group of moldings; as, the arch *mold* of a porch or doorway; the pier *mold* of a Gothic pier, meaning the whole profile, section, or combination of parts.

5. (*Anat.*) A fontanel.

6. (*Paper Making*) A frame with a wire cloth bottom, on which the pulp is drained to form a sheet, in making paper by hand.

Mold, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mouler*, OF. *moler, moller*. See Mold the matrix.] **1.** To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.

He forgeth and *moldeth* metals. *Sir M. Hale.*
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mold* me man? *Milton.*

2. To ornament by molding or carving the material of; as, a *molded* window jamb.

3. To knead; as, to *mold* dough or bread.

4. (*Founding*) To form a mold of, as in sand, in which a casting may be made.

Mold'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being molded or formed.

Mould'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A curved plate of iron (originally of wood) back of the share of a plow, which turns over the earth in plowing.

2. (*Founding*) A follow board.

Mold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, molds or forms into shape; specifically (*Founding*), one skilled in the art of making molds for castings.

Mold'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moldered (-ẽrd) or Mouldered; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moldering or Mouldering.] [From Mold fine soft earth: cf. Prov. G. *multern*.] To crumble into small particles; to turn to dust by natural decay; to lose form, or waste away, by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble away.

The *moldering* of earth in frosts and sun. *Bacon.*
When statues *molder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *moldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

Mold'er, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to cause to crumble; to cause to waste away.

[Time's] gradual touch
Has *moldered* into beauty many a tower. *Mason.*

Mold'er-y (-ỹ), *a.* Covered or filled with mold; consisting of, or resembling, mold.

Mold'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From Moldy.] The state of being moldy.

Mold'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds; the art or occupation of a molder.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so, as grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.

3. (*Arch.*) A plane, or curved, narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration by means of the lights and shades upon its surface. Moldings vary greatly in pattern, and are generally used in groups, the different members of each group projecting or retreating, one beyond another. See Cable, *n.*, 3, and *Crenelated molding*, under Crenelate, *v. t.*

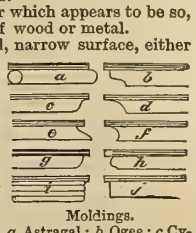

Moldings.

a Astragal; *b* Ogee; *c* Cymatium; *d* Cavetto; *e* Scotia, or Casement; *f* Apophyges; *g* Ovolo, or Quarter Round; *h* Torus; *i* Reeding; *j* Band.

Mold'ing, *p. a.* Used in making a mold or moldings; used in shaping anything according to a pattern.

Molding, *or* **Moulding, board.** (*a*) See *Follow board*, under Follow, *v. t.* (*b*) A board on which bread or pastry is kneaded and shaped. — **Molding,** *or* **Moulding, machine.** (*a*) (*Woodworking*) A planing machine for making moldings. (*b*) (*Founding*) A machine to assist in making molds for castings. — **Molding,** *or* **Moulding, mill,** a mill for shaping timber. — **Molding,** *or* **Moulding, sand** (*Founding*), a kind of sand containing clay, used in making molds.

Mold'warp' (mōld'wȧrp'), *n.* [OE. *moldwerp;* AS. *molde* soil + *weorpan* to throw up; cf. OD. *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*, Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*. See Mold soil, Warp, and cf. Mole the animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See Mole, the animal. *Spenser.*

Mold'y (-ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Moldier (-ĭ-ẽr) or Mouldier; *superl.* Moldiest or Mouldiest.] [From Mold the growth of fungi.] Overgrown with, or containing, mold; as, *moldy* cheese or bread.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl;* akin to OHG. *meil*, Goth. *mail*. Cf. Mail a spot.] **1.** A spot; a stain; a mark which discolors or disfigures. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; esp., a spot which is dark-colored, from which commonly issue one or more hairs.

Mole, *n.* [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in the uterus.

Mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, L. *moles*. Cf. Demolish, Emolument, Molest.] A mound or massive work formed of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, often extended either in a right line or an arc of a circle before a port which it serves to defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor; also, sometimes, the harbor itself. *Brande & C.*

Mole, *n.* [OE. *molle*, either shortened fr. *moldwerp*, or from the root of E. *mold* soil: cf. D. *mol*, OD. *molworp*. See Moldwarp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any insectivore of the family *Talpidæ*. They have minute eyes and ears, soft fur, and very large and strong fore feet.

American Mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

☞ The common European mole, or moldwarp (*Talpa Europæa*), is noted for its extensive burrows. The common American mole, or shrew mole (*Scalops aquaticus*), and the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*) have similar habits.

☞ In the Scriptures, the name is applied to two unidentified animals, perhaps the chameleon and mole rat.

2. A plow of peculiar construction, for forming underground drains. [*U. S.*]

Duck mole. See under Duck. — **Golden mole.** See Chrysochlore. — **Mole cricket** (*Zoöl.*), an orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, which excavates subterranean

European Mole Cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), male. (½)

galleries, and throws up mounds of earth resembling those of the mole. It is said to do damage by injuring the roots of plants. The common European species (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), and the American (*G. borealis*), are the best known. — **Mole rat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World rodents of the genera *Spalax, Georychus*, and several allied genera. They are molelike in appearance and habits, and their eyes are small or rudimentary. — **Mole shrew** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of short-tailed American shrews of the genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda*. — **Water mole,** the duck mole.

Mole, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moled (mōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moling.] **1.** To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate; as, to *mole* the earth.

2. To clear of molehills. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge.*

Mole'but (-bŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sunfish (*Orthagoriscus*, or *Mola*). [Written also *molebat*.]

Mole'cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole; a molehill. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lech (mō'lĕk), *n.* [Heb. *molek* king.] (*Script.*) The fire god of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered; Moloch. *Lev.* xviii. 21.

Mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *moléculaire*. See Molecule.] (*Phys. & Chem.*) Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules; as, *molecular* forces; *molecular* groups of atoms, etc.

Molecular attraction (*Phys.*), attraction acting between the molecules of bodies, and at insensible distances. — **Molecular weight** (*Chem.*), the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with the hydrogen atom as a standard; the sum of the atomic weights of the constituents of a molecule; thus, the *molecular weight* of water (H_2O) is 18.

Mo-lec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Phys. & Chem.*) The state of consisting of molecules; the state or quality of being molecular.

Mo-lec'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.* (*Phys. & Chem.*) With molecules; in the manner of molecules. *W. R. Grove.*

Mol'e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass: cf. F. *molécule*. See 3d Mole.] **1.** One of the very small invisible particles of which all matter is supposed to consist. *Paley.*

2. (*Physics*) The smallest part of any substance which possesses the characteristic properties and qualities of that substance, and which can exist alone in a free state.

3. (*Chem.*) A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state; as, a *molecule* of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Cf. Atom.

Mole'-eyed' (mōl'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of the mole; having imperfect sight.

Mole'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A little hillock of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South.*

Mo-len'di-na'ceous (mō-lĕn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), } *a.* [L. *mo-*
Mo-len'di-na'ri-ous (mō-lĕn'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), } *lendinarius*, fr. *molendinum* a mill, fr. *molere* to grind.] (*Bot.*) Resembling the sails of a windmill.

Mole'skin' (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* Any fabric having a thick soft shag, like the fur of a mole; esp., a kind of strong twilled fustian.

Mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Molested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Molesting.] [F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome, fr. *moles* a heavy mass, load, burden. See 3d Mole.] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy; to interfere with; to vex.

They have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

Syn. — To trouble; disturb; incommode; inconvenience; annoy; vex; tease.

Mo-lest', *n.* Molestation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mol'es-ta'tion (mŏl'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* mō'lĕs-), *n.* [Cf. F. *molestation*.] The act of molesting, or the state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance.

Mo-lest'er (mō-lĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who molests.

Mo-lest'ful (-fụl), *a.* Troublesome; vexatious. [*R.*]

Mo-les'tie, Mo-les'ty (mō-lĕs'tĭ), *n.* [L. *molestia*.] Molestation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mole'warp' (mōl'wąrp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Moldwarp.

Mo-lim'i-nous (mō-lĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *molimen* a great exertion; *moles* a heavy mass.] Of great bulk or consequence; very important. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Mo'line (mō'lĭn), *n.* [L. *molina* mill, fr. *molere* to grind. See Mill.] The crossed iron that supports the upper millstone by resting on the spindle; a millrind.

Cross moline (*Her.*), a cross each arm of which is divided at the end into two rounded branches or divisions.

Mo'lin-ism (mō'lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Arminians.

Mo'lin-ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit (in respect to grace); an opposer of the Jansenists.

‖ **Moll** (mŏl), *a.* [G., fr. L. *mollis* soft, tender, elegiac. Cf. Molle.] (*Mus.*) Minor; in the minor mode; as, A *moll*, that is, A minor.

‖ **Mol'lah** (mŏl'là), *n.* [Ar. *maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] One of the higher order of Turkish judges; also, a Turkish title of respect for a religious and learned man. [Written also *moolah*.]

Mol'le (mŏl'lē), *a.* [See Moll.] (*Mus.*) Lower by a semitone; flat; as, E *molle*, that is, E flat.

Mol'le-bart (-bärt), *n.* An agricultural implement used in Flanders, consisting of a kind of large shovel drawn by a horse and guided by a man. [Written also *mollebært* and *mouldebært*.] *Simmonds.*

Mol'le-moke' (-mōk'), *n.* [Sw. *mallemucke* the stormy petrel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large pelagic petrels and fulmars, as *Fulmarus glacialis*, of the North Atlantic, and several species of *Æstrelata*, of the Southern Ocean. See Fulmar. [Written also *molly-mawk*, *malmock*, *mollemock*, *mallemocke*, etc.]

Mol'lient (mŏl'yent *or* mŏl'lĭ-ent; 277), *a.* [L. *molliens*, p. pr. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

Mol'lient-ly, *adv.* Assuagingly.

Mol'li-fi'a-ble (mŏl'lĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mollified.

Mol'li-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mollificatio*; cf. F. *mollification*.] The act of mollifying, or the state of being mollified; a softening. *Chaucer.*

Mol'li-fi'er (mŏl'lĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies. *Bacon.*

Mol'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mollified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mollifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*; *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See Emollient, Moil, *v. t.*, and -fy.] **1.** To soften; to make tender; to reduce the hardness, harshness, or asperity of; to qualify; as, to *mollify* the ground.

With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

2. To assuage, as pain or irritation; to appease, as excited feeling or passion; to pacify; to calm.

Mol'li-net (-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. Moline.] A little mill.

Mol'li-pi-lose' (mŏl'lĭ-pĭ-lōs'), *a.* [L. *mollis* soft + *pilosus* hairy.] (*Zoöl.*) Having soft hairs; downy.

‖ **Mol-li'ti-es** (mŏl-lĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., softness.] (*Med.*) Unnatural softness of any organ or part. *Dunglison.*

Mol'li-tude (mŏl'lĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *mollitudo*, fr. *mollis* soft.] Softness; effeminacy; weakness. [*R.*]

Mol'lusc (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Mollusk.

‖ **Mol-lus'ca** (mŏl-lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Mollusk.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including the classes Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, Scaphopoda, and Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera. These animals have an unsegmented bilateral body, with most of the organs and parts paired, but not repeated longitudinally. Most of them develop a mantle, which incloses either a branchial or a pulmonary cavity. They are generally more or less covered and protected by a calcareous shell, which may be univalve, bivalve, or multivalve.

☞ Formerly the Brachiopoda, Bryozoa, and Tunicata were united with the Lamellibranchiata in an artificial group called Acephala, which was also included under Mollusca. See Molluscoidea.

Mol-lus'can (-kan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the mollusks. — *n.* A mollusk; one of the Mollusca.

Mol-lus'coid (-koid), *a.* [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the true mollusks; belonging to the Molluscoidea. — *n.* One of the Molluscoidea.

Mol'lus-coid'al (-koi'dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Molluscoid.

‖ **Mol'lus-coi'de-a** (-koi'dĕ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Mollusk, and -oid.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Invertebrata which includes the classes Brachiopoda and Bryozoa; — called also *Anthoid Mollusca*.

☞ Originally the Tunicata were included under Molluscoidea, from which they are now known to differ widely in structure and embryology. Molluscoidea were formerly considered a subdivision of Mollusca, but they are now known to have more relationship with Annelida than with Mollusca.

Mol-lus'cous (mŏl-lŭs'kŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Molluscan.

‖ **Mol-lus'cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. See Mollusk.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease characterized by numerous tumors, of various forms, filled with a thick matter; — so called from the resemblance of the tumors to some molluscous animals. *Dunglison.*

Mol'lusk (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, fr. *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft. See Mollify.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Mollusca. [Written also *mollusc*.]

Mol'ly (mŏl'lĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Mollemoke.

Mol'ly, *n.* A pet or colloquial name for *Mary*.

Molly cottontail. (*Zoöl.*) See Cottontail. — **Molly Maguire** (mȧ-gwir'); *pl.* Molly Maguires (-gwirz'). (*a*) A member of a secret association formed among the tenantry in Ireland about 1843, principally for the purpose of intimidating law officers and preventing the service of legal writs. Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. (*b*) A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, for the purpose of intimidating employers and officers of the law, and for avenging themselves by murder on persons obnoxious to them. The society was broken up by criminal prosecutions in 1876.

Mol'ly-mawk' (-mąk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Mollemoke.

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [Heb. *molek* king.] **1.** (*Script.*) The fire god of the Ammonites in Canaan, to whom human sacrifices were offered; Molech. Also applied figuratively.

Moloch (*Moloch horridus*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spiny Australian lizard (*Moloch horridus*). The horns on the head and numerous spines on the body give it a most formidable appearance.

Mo-losse' (mō-lŏs'), *n.* See Molossus.

Mo-los'ses (mō-lŏs'sĕz), *n.* Molasses. [*Obs.*]

Mo-los'sine (-sĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bat of the genus *Molossus*, as the monk bat.

‖ **Mo-los'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολοσσός, prop., Molossian, belonging to the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A foot of three long syllables. [Written also *molosse*.]

Molt (mōlt), *obs. imp.* of Melt. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Molt } (mōlt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Molted or
Moult } Moulted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Molting or Moulting.] [OE. *mouten*, L. *mutare*. See Mew to molt, and cf. Mute, *v. t.*] [The prevalent spelling is, perhaps, *moult*; but as the *u* has not been inserted in the other words of this class, as, *bolt*, *colt*, *dolt*, etc., it is desirable to complete the analogy by the spelling *molt*.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, or the like, as an animal or a bird. *Bacon.*

Molt, } *v. t.* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers, or
Moult, } the like; to shed.

Molt, } *n.* The act or process of changing the feath-
Moult, } ers, hair, skin, etc.; molting.

Molt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of assuming a molten state; meltable; fusible. [*Obs.*]

Mol'ten (mōl't'n), *a.* [See Melt.] **1.** Melted; being in a state of fusion, esp. when the liquid state is produced by a high degree of heat; as, *molten* iron.

2. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a *molten* image.

‖ **Mol'to** (mŏl'tō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Much; very; as, *molto* adagio, very slow.

Mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μῶλυ.] **1.** A fabulous herb of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A kind of garlic (*Allium Moly*) with large yellow flowers; — called also *golden garlic*.

Mo-lyb'date (mō-lĭb'dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of molybdic acid.

Mol'yb-de'na (mŏl'ĭb-dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. μολύβδαινα, fr. μόλυβδος lead.] (*Min.*) See Molybdenite.

Mo-lyb'de-nite (mō-lĭb'dē-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *molybdénite*. See Molybdena.] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in soft, lead-gray, foliated masses or scales, resembling graphite; sulphide of molybdenum.

Mo-lyb'de-nous (-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) See Molybdous.

Mol'yb-de'num (mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *molybdène*. See Molybdena.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the chromium group, occurring in nature in the minerals molybdenite and wulfenite, and when reduced obtained as a hard, silver-white, difficultly fusible metal. Symbol Mo. Atomic weight 95.9.

Mo-lyb'dic (mō-lĭb'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *molybdique*. See Molybdena.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence, as contrasted with *molybdous* compounds; as, *molybdic* oxide.

Mo-lyb'dite (-dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Molybdic ocher.

Mo-lyb'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [See Molybdena.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which molybdenum has a lower valence as contrasted with *molybdic* compounds.

Mome (mōm), *n.* [Cf. Mumm, Momus.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mo'ment (mō'ment), *n.* [F. *moment*, L. *momentum*, for *movimentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move. See Move, and cf. Momentum, Movement.]

1. A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant; as, at that very *moment*.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

2. Impulsive power; force; momentum.

The *moments* or quantities of motion in bodies. *Berkeley.*

Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will. *Milton.*

3. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value; consideration.

Matters of great *moment*. *Shak.*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others. *Bentley.*

4. An essential element; a deciding point, fact, or consideration; an essential or influential circumstance.

5. (*Math.*) An infinitesimal change in a varying quantity; an increment or decrement. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Mech.*) Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. motion about a fixed point or axis.

Moment of a couple (*Mech.*), the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them. — **Moment of a force.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) *With respect to a point*, the product of the intensity of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line of direction of the force. (*b*) *With respect to a line*, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application of the force, into the shortest distance between the line and this point. (*c*) *With respect to a plane that is parallel to the force*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane. — **Moment of inertia**, of a rotating body, the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of matter of the body into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation; — called also *moment of rotation* and *moment of the mass*. — **Statical moment**, the product of a force into its leverage; the same as *moment of a force* with respect to a point, line, etc. — **Virtual moment.** See under Virtual.

Syn. — Instant; twinkling; consequence; weight; force; value; consideration; signification; avail.

Mo-men'tal (mō-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. OF. *momental*.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Lasting but a moment; brief.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve. *Breton.*

2. Important; momentous.

3. (*Mech.*) Of or pertaining to moment or momentum.

Mo-men'tal-ly, *adv.* For a moment. [*Obs.*]

Mo'men-ta'ne-ous (mō'mĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), } *a.* [L. *mo-*
Mo'men-ta-ny (mō'mĕn-tā-nȳ), } *mentaneus*: cf. F. *momentané*.] Momentary. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

"*Momentany* as a sound." *Shak.*

Mo'men-ta-ri-ly (-tā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment. *Shenstone.*

Mo'men-ta-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being momentary; shortness of duration.

Mo'men-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *momentarius*. See Moment.] Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as, a *momentary* pang.

This *momentary* joy breeds months of pain. *Shak.*

Mo'ment-ly (mō'ment-ly), *adv.* **1.** For a moment.

2. In a moment; every moment; momentarily.

Mo-men'tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] Of moment or consequence; very important; weighty; as, a *momentous* decision; *momentous* affairs. — **Mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-men'tous-ness,** *n.*

Mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Momenta (-tȧ), E. Momentums (-tŭmz). [L. See Moment.] **1.** (*Mech.*) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity; impetus.

2. Essential element, or constituent element.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Mom'i-er (mŭm'ĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *mômier*, fr. OF. *momer*, *mommer*, to mumm, to mask one's self.] A name given in contempt to strict Calvinists in Switzerland, France, and some parts of Germany, in the early part of the 19th century.

Mom'mer-y (mŭm'mẽr-ȳ), *n.* See Mummery. *Rowe.*

Mo'mot (mō'mŏt), *n.* [*Momot* and *motmot*, the native American name.] (*Zoöl.*) See Motmot.

‖ **Mo'mus** (mō'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule, Momus.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The god of mockery and censure.

Mon- (mŏn-). Same as Mono-.

‖ **Mo'na** (mō'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. & Pg. *mona*, fem. of *mono* a monkey, ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, handsome, long-tailed West African monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*). The body is dark olive, with a spot of white on the haunches.

Mon'a-chal (mŏn'ȧ-kal), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk: cf. F. *monacal*. See Monk.] Of or pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *monachisme*.] The system and influences of a monastic life; monasticism.

Mon-ac'id (mŏn-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*Mon-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of neutralizing a monobasic acid; — said of bases, and of certain metals.

Mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; 277), *n.* [L. *monas*, *-adis*, a unit, Gr. μονάς, *-άδος*, fr. μόνος alone.] **1.** An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point; something ultimate and indivisible.

2. (*Philos. of Leibnitz*) The elementary and indestructible units which were conceived of as endowed with the power to produce all the changes they undergo, and thus determine all physical and spiritual phenomena.

Monads (*Zoöl.*). 1 *Monas guttula*, A B × 150, C × 1000; 2 *Uvella glaucoma*, A C × 150, B × 400.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; esp., the species of the genus Monas, and allied genera.

4. (*Biol.*) A simple, minute organism; a primary cell germ, or plastid.

5. (*Chem.*) An atom or radical whose valence is one

or which can combine with, be replaced by, or exchanged for, one atom of hydrogen.

Monad dome (*Biol.*), in tectology, a unit of the first order of individuality.

‖ **Mon'a-da'ri-a** (mŏn'ā-dā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONAD.] (*Zoöl.*) The Infusoria.

‖ **Mon'a-del'phi-a** (mŏn'ā-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *μόνος* alone + *ἀδελφός* brother.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having the stamens united into a tube, or ring, by the filaments, as in the Mallow family.

Mon'a-del'phi-an (-an), } *a.* [Cf. F. *monadelphe.*]
Mon'a-del'phous (-fŭs), } (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Monadelphia; having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

Mo-nad'ic (mō-năd'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like,
Mo-nad'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } a monad, in any of its senses. See MONAD, *n.* *Dr. H. More.*

Mo-nad'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Monad* + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a monad; resembling a monad in having one or more filaments of vibratile protoplasm; as, *monadiform* young.

Mon'ad-ol'o-gy (mŏn'ăd-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Monad* + *-logy.*] (*Philos.*) The doctrine or theory of monads.

Mo-nal' (mō-näl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, as the Impeyan pheasant.

Mon-am'ide (mŏn-ăm'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Mon-* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) An amido compound with only one amido group.

Mon-am'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Mon-* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A basic compound containing one amido group; as, methyl amine is a *monamine.*

Mo-nan'der (mō-năn'dĕr), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the Monandria.

‖ **Mo-nan'dri-a** (-drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *μόνος* alone + *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a man.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants embracing those having but a single stamen.

Mo-nan'dri-an (-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *monandre.*] (*Bot.*) Same as MONANDROUS.

Mo-nan'dric (-drĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to monandry; practicing monandry as a system of marriage.

Mo-nan'drous (-drŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the monandria; having but one stamen.

Mo-nan'dry (-drў), *n.* [See MONANDRIA.] The possession by a woman of only one husband at the same time; — contrasted with *polyandry.*

Mo-nan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*Mon-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having but one flower; one-flowered. *Gray.*

Mon'arch (mŏn'ärk), *n.* [F. *monarque*, L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *μονάρχης, μόναρχος*; *μόνος* alone + *ἄρχειν* to be first, rule, govern. See ARCHI-.] **1.** A sole or supreme ruler; a sovereign; the highest ruler; an emperor, king, queen, prince, or chief.

> He who reigns
> *Monarch* in heaven, . . . upheld by old repute. *Milton.*

2. One superior to all others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest.

3. A patron deity or presiding genius.

> Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
> Plumpy Bacchus. *Shak.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A very large red and black butterfly (*Danais Plexippus*); — called also *milkweed butterfly.*

Mon'arch, *a.* Superior to others; preëminent; supreme; ruling. "*Monarch* savage." *Pope.*

Mo-nar'chal (mō-när'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

> Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
> Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride. *Milton.*

Mon'arch-ess, *n.* A female monarch. [*Obs.*]

Mo-nar'chi-al (mō-när'kĭ-al), *a.* Monarchic. *Burke.*

Mo-nar'chi-an (-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the early Christian church which rejected the doctrine of the Trinity; — called also *patripassian.*

Mo-nar'chic (mō-när'kĭk), } *a.* [F. *monarchique*, Gr.
Mo-nar'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } *μοναρχικός.*] Of or pertaining to a monarch, or to a monarchy. *Burke.* — **Mo-nar'chic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mon'arch-ism (mŏn'ärk-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of, or preference for, monarchy.

Mon'arch-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *monarchiste.*] An advocate of, or believer in, monarchy.

Mon'arch-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MONARCHIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MONARCHIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To play the sovereign; to act the monarch. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mon'arch-ize, *v. t.* To rule; to govern. [*R.*]

Mon'arch-i'zer (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* One who monarchizes; also, a monarchist.

Mo-nar'cho (mō-när'kō), *n.* The nickname of a crack-brained Italian who fancied himself an emperor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mon'arch-y (mŏn'ärk-ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONARCHIES (-ĭz). [F. *monarchie*, L. *monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία.* See MONARCH.] **1.** A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch.

2. A system of government in which the chief ruler is a monarch.

> In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy.* *Macaulay.*

3. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom.

> What scourge for perjury
> Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Fifth monarchy, a universal monarchy, supposed to be the subject of prophecy in Daniel ii.; the four preceding monarchies being the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman. See *Fifth Monarchy men,* under FIFTH.

‖ **Mo'nas** (mō'năs), *n.* [NL. See MONAD.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute flagellate Infusoria of which there are many species, both free and attached. See *Illust.* under MONAD.

Mon'as-te'ri-al (mŏn'ăs-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *monasterialis*, fr. *monasterium.*] Of or pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life. — **Mon'as-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONASTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστής* a solitary, a monk, fr. *μονάζειν* to be alone, live in solitude, fr. *μόνος* alone. Cf. MINSTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, especially for monks; — more rarely applied to such a house for females.

Syn. — Convent; abbey; priory. See CLOISTER.

Mo-nas'tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *n.* A monk.

Mo-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *μοναστής* monk: cf.
Mo-nas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } F. *monastique.* See MONASTERY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to monasteries, or to their occupants, rules, etc.; as, *monastic* institutions or rules.

2. Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion; recluse. "A life *monastic.*" *Denham.*

Mo-nas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a monastical manner.

Mo-nas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The monastic life, system, or condition. *Milman.*

Mo-nas'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See MONASTIC.] A book giving an account of monasteries.

Mon'a-tom'ic (mŏn'ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Mon-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or containing, one atom; as, the molecule of mercury is *monatomic.* (*b*) Having the equivalence or replacing power of an atom of hydrogen; univalent; as, the methyl radical is *monatomic.*

Mo-nax'i-al (mō-năks'ĭ-al), *a.* [*Mon-* + *axial.*] (*Biol.*) Having only one axis; developing along a single line or plane; as, *monaxial* development.

Mon'a-zite (mŏn'ā-zīt), *n.* [From Gr. *μονάζειν* to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring usually in small isolated crystals, — a phosphate of the cerium metal.

Mon'day (mŭn'dā; 48), *n.* [OE. *moneday, monenday*, AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of the moon, day sacred to the moon; akin to D. *maandag*, G. *montag*, OHG. *mānatag*, Icel. *mānadagr*, Dan. *mandag*, Sw. *måndag.* See MOON, and DAY.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

‖ **Monde** (mōnd), *n.* [F. See MUNDANE.] The world; a globe as an ensign of royalty. [*R.*] *A. Drummond.*

‖ **Le beau monde** [F.], fashionable society. See BEAU MONDE. — ‖ **Demi monde.** See DEMIMONDE.

Mone (mōn), *n.* The moon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mone, *n.* A moan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mo-ne'cian (mō-nē'shan), } *a.* (*Bot.*) See MONŒCIAN,
Mo-ne'cious (-shŭs), } and MONŒCIOUS.

Mon-em'bry-o-ny (mŏn-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nў), *n.* [See MONO-, and EMBRYO.] (*Bot.*) The condition of an ovule having but a single embryo. — **Mon-em'bry-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Mo'ner (mō'nĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Monera.

‖ **Mo-ne'ra** (mō-nē'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μονήρης* single.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest division of rhizopods, including those which resemble the amœbas, but are destitute of a nucleus.

Mo-ne'ral (-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Monera.

Mo-ne'ran (-ran), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Monera. — *n.* One of the Monera.

‖ **Mo-ne'ron** (-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. MONERA (-rȧ); E. MONERONS (-rŏnz). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Monera.

‖ **Mo-ner'u-la** (mō-nĕr'ŭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *moner.* See MONERA.] (*Biol.*) A germ in that stage of development in which its form is simply that of a non-nucleated mass of protoplasm. It precedes the one-celled germ. So called from its likeness to a moner. *Haeckel.*

Mo-ne'sia (mō-nē'shȧ), *n.* (*Pharm.*) The bark, or a vegetable extract brought in solid cakes from South America and believed to be derived from the bark, of the tree *Chrysophyllum glycyphlœum.* It is used as an alterative and astringent.

Mo-ne'sin (-sĭn), *n.* The acrid principle of Monesia, sometimes used as a medicine.

Mo-nest' (mō-nĕst'), *v. t.* [See ADMONISH.] To warn; to admonish; to advise. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (2 *Cor.* v. 20).

Mon'e-ta-ry (mŭn'ē-tā-rў; 277), *a.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint. See MONEY.] Of or pertaining to money, or consisting in money; pecuniary. "The *monetary* relations of Europe." *E. Everett.*

Monetary unit, the standard of a national currency, as the dollar in the United States, the pound in England, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

Mon'eth (mŭn'ĕth), *n.* A month. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mon'e-ti-za'tion (mŭn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of converting into money, or of adopting as money; as, the *monetization* of silver.

Mon'e-tize (mŭn'ē-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into money; to adopt as current money; as, to *monetize* silver.

Mon'ey (mŭn'ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-ĭz). [OE. *moneie*, OF. *moneie*, F. *monnaie*, fr. L. *moneta.* See MINT place where coin is made, MIND, and cf. MOIDORE, MONETARY.]

1. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, etc., coined, or stamped, and issued by the sovereign authority as a medium of exchange in financial transactions between citizens and with the government; also, any number of such pieces; coin.

> To prevent such abuses, . . . it has been found necessary . . . to affix a public stamp upon certain quantities of such particular metals, as were in those countries commonly made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined *money*, and of those public offices called mints. *A. Smith.*

2. Any written or stamped promise, certificate, or order, as a government note, a bank note, a certificate of deposit, etc., which is payable in standard coined money and is lawfully current in lieu of it; in a comprehensive sense, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling.

☞ Whatever, among barbarous nations, is used as a medium of effecting exchanges of property, and in the terms of which values are reckoned, as sheep, wampum, copper rings, quills of salt or of gold dust, shovel blades, etc., is, in common language, called their *money.*

3. In general, wealth; property; as, he has much *money* in land, or in stocks; to make, or lose, *money.*

> The love of *money* is a root of all kinds of evil.
> 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Money bill (*Legislation*), a bill for raising revenue. — **Money broker,** a broker who deals in different kinds of money; one who buys and sells bills of exchange; — called also *money changer.* — **Money cowrie** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of *Cypræa* (esp. *C. moneta*) formerly much used as money by savage tribes. See COWRIE. — **Money of account,** a denomination of value used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; *e. g.*, the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin. — **Money order,** an order for the payment of money; specifically, a government order for the payment of money, issued at one post office and payable at another; — called also *postal money order.* — **Money scrivener,** a person who procures the loan of money to others. [*Eng.*] — **Money spider, Money spinner** (*Zoöl.*), a small spider; — so called as being popularly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will be fortunate in money matters. — **Money's werth,** a fair or full equivalent for the money which is paid. — **A piece of money,** a single coin. — **Ready money,** money held ready for payment, or actually paid, at the time of a transaction; cash. — **To make money,** to gain or acquire money or property; to make a profit in dealings.

Mon'ey (mŭn'ў), *v. t.* To supply with money. [*Obs.*]

Mon'ey-age (-āj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *monnayage* coinage.]
1. A tax paid to the first two Norman kings of England to prevent them from debasing the coin. *Hume.*
2. Mintage; coinage. [*Obs.*]

Mon'eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; having money; wealthy; as, *moneyed* men. *Bacon.*
2. Converted into money; coined.

> If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed.* *Locke.*

3. Consisting in, or composed of, money. *A. Hamilton.*

Mon'ey-er (mŭn'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From MONEY: cf. OF. *monoier*, F. *monnayeur*, L. *monetarius* a master of the mint. Cf. MONETARY.] **1.** A person who deals in money; a banker or broker. [*Obs.* or *R.*]
2. An authorized coiner of money. *Sir M. Hale.*

The Company of Moneyers, the officials who formerly coined the money of Great Britain, and who claimed certain prescriptive rights and privileges.

Mon'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless; impecunious. *Swift.*

Mon'ey-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who coins or prints money; also, a counterfeiter of money. [*R.*]
2. One who accumulates money or wealth; specifically, one who makes money-getting his governing motive.

Mon'ey-mak'ing, *n.* The act or process of making money; the acquisition and accumulation of wealth.

> Obstinacy in *money-making.* *Milman.*

Mon'ey-mak'ing, *a.* **1.** Affording profitable returns; lucrative; as, a *money-making* business.
2. Successful in gaining money, and devoted to that aim; as, a *money-making* man.

Mon'ey-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant (*Lysimachia Nummularia*), with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils.

Mong'corn' (mŭng'kôrn'), *n.* See MANGCORN.

Mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade; akin to Icel. *manga* to trade, *mangari* a trader, OHG. *mangari, mengari*; cf. L. *mango* a dealer in slaves.] **1.** A trader; a dealer; — now used chiefly in composition; as, fish*monger*, iron*monger*, news*monger.*
2. A small merchant vessel. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Mon'ger, *v. t.* To deal in; to make merchandise of; to traffic in; — used chiefly of discreditable traffic.

Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), *n.* One of the Mongols. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mon-go'li-an (mŏn-gō'lĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols. — *n.* One of the Mongols.

Mon-gol'ic (mŏn-gŏl'ĭk), *a.* See MONGOLIAN.

Mon'go-loid (mŏn'gō-loid), *a.* [*Mongol* + *-oid.*] Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; having race characteristics, such as color, hair, and features, like those of the Mongols. *Huxley.*

Mon'gols (mŏn'gŏlz), **Mon-go'li-ans** (mŏn-gō'lĭ-anz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) One of the great races of man, including the greater part of the inhabitants of China, Japan, and the interior of Asia, with branches in Northern Europe and other parts of the world. By some the American Indians are considered a branch of the Mongols. In a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of Mongolia and adjacent countries, including the Burats and the Kalmuks.

Mon'goose } (mŏn'gōos), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of ich-
Mon'goos } neumon (*Herpestes griseus*), native of India. Applied also to other allied species, as the African banded mongoose (*Crossarchus fasciatus*). [Written also *mungoose, mungoos, mongous, mungous.*]

Mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *mongerel*, and akin to AS. *mengan* to mix, and E. *mingle.* See MINGLE.] The progeny resulting from a cross between two breeds, as of domestic animals; anything of mixed breed. *Drayton.*

Mon'grel, *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Not of a pure breed.
2. Of mixed kinds; as, *mongrel* language.

Mon'grel-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To cause to be mongrel; to cross breeds, so as to produce mongrels.

'Mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* See AMONGST.

Mon'ied (mŭn'ĭd), *a.* See MONEYED.

Mo-nil'i-fer (mō-nĭl'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *monile* necklace + *ferre* to bear.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil fish.

Mo-nil'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form:* cf. F. *moniliforme.*] (*Biol.*) Jointed or constricted, at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads; as, a *moniliform* root; a *moniliform* antenna. See *Illust.* of ANTENNA.

Moniliform Root (*Bot.*).

Mon'i-ment (mŏn'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *monimentum, monumentum.* See MONUMENT.] Something to preserve memory; a reminder; a monument; hence, a mark; an image; a superscription; a record. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mon'ish (mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *monesten.* See ADMONISH, MONITION.] To admonish; to warn. See ADMONISH. [*Archaic*] *Ascham.*

Mon'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who monishes; an admonisher. [*Archaic*]

Mon'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Admonition. [*Archaic*]

Mon'ism (mŏn'ĭz'm *or* mō'nĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. μόνος single.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) That doctrine which refers all phenomena to a single ultimate constituent or agent; — the opposite of *dualism*.

☞ The doctrine has been held in three generic forms: matter and its phenomena have been explained as a modification of mind, involving an idealistic *monism;* or mind has been explained by and resolved into matter, giving a materialistic *monism;* or, thirdly, matter, mind, and their phenomena have been held to be manifestations or modifications of some one substance, like the substance of Spinoza, or a supposed unknown something of some evolutionists, which is capable of an objective and subjective aspect.

2. (*Biol.*) See Monogenesis, 1.

Mon'ist, *n.* A believer in monism.

Mo-nis'tic (mō-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism.

Mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio,* from *monere* to warn, bring to mind; akin to E. *mind.* See Mind, and cf. Admonish, Money, Monster.] **1.** Instruction or advice given by way of caution; an admonition; a warning; a caution.

Sage *monitions* from his friends. *Swift.*

2. Information; indication; notice; advice.

We have no visible *monition* of . . . other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

3. (*Admiralty Practice*) A process in the nature of a summons to appear and answer.

4. (*Eccl. Law*) An order monishing a party complained against to obey under pain of the law. *Shipley.*

Mon'i-tive (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory. *Barrow.*

Mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere.* See Monition, and cf. Mentor.] **1.** One who admonishes; one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. Hence, specifically, a pupil selected to look to the school in the absence of the instructor, to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any large Old World lizard of the genus *Varanus;* esp., the Egyptian species (*V. Niloticus*), which is useful because it devours the eggs and young of the crocodile. It is sometimes five or six feet long.

4. [So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] An ironclad war vessel, very low in the water, and having one or more heavily-armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns.

The Monitor.

5. (*Mach.*) A tool holder, as for a lathe, shaped like a low turret, and capable of being revolved on a vertical pivot so as to bring successively the several tools it holds into proper position for cutting.

Monitor top, the raised central portion, or clearstory, of a car roof, having low windows along its sides.

Mon'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors.

2. Done or performed by a monitor; as, *monitorial* work; conducted or taught by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* instruction.

Mon'i-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a monitorial manner.

Mon'i-tor-ship (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The post or office of a monitor.

Mon'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *monitorius.*] Giving admonition; instructing by way of caution; warning.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

Mon'i-to-ry, *n.* Admonition; warning; especially, a monition proceeding from an ecclesiastical court, but not addressed to any one person. *Bacon.*

Mon'i-tress (-trĕs), **Mon'i-trix** (-trĭks), } *n.* A female monitor.

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc, munec, munc,* L. *monachus,* Gr. μοναχός, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. Monachism.] **1.** A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion; one of a religious community of men inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of chastity, obedience, and poverty. "A *monk* out of his cloister." *Chaucer.*

Monks in some respects agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Print.*) A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page, caused by the ink not being properly distributed. It is distinguished from a *friar,* or white spot caused by a deficiency of ink.

3. A piece of tinder made of agaric, used in firing the powder hose or train of a mine.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American monkey (*Pithecia monachus*); also applied to other species, as *Cebus xanthocephalus.* (*b*) The European bullfinch.

Monk bat (*Zoöl.*), a South American and West Indian bat (*Molossus nasutus*); — so called because the males live in communities by themselves. — Monk bird (*Zoöl.*), the friar bird. — Monk seal (*Zoöl.*), a species of seal (*Monachus albiventer*) inhabiting the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. — Monk's rhubarb (*Bot.*), a kind of dock; — also called *patience* (*Rumex Patientia*).

Monk'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* Monkeries (-ĭz). **1.** The life of monks; monastic life; monastic usage or customs; — now usually applied by way of reproach.

Miters, and wretched dead mediæval *monkeries.* *Carlyle.*

2. A collective body of monks. [*Obs.*]

Though he have a whole *monkery* to sing for him. *Latimer.*

Mon'key (mŭn'kў), *n.; pl.* Monkeys (-kĭz). [Cf. Olt. *monicchio,* It. *monnino,* dim. of *monna* an ape, also dame, mistress, contr. fr. *madonna.* See Madonna.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In the most general sense, any one of the Quadrumana, including apes, baboons, and lemurs. (*b*) Any species of Quadrumana, except the lemurs. (*c*) Any one of numerous species of Quadrumana (esp. such as have a long tail and prehensile feet) exclusive of apes and baboons.

☞ The monkeys are often divided into three groups: (*a*) *Catarrhines,* or *Simiadæ.* These have an oblong head, with the oblique flat nostrils near together. Some have no tail, as the apes. All these are natives of the Old World. (*b*) *Platyrhines,* or *Cebidæ.* These have a round head, with a broad nasal septum, so that the nostrils are wide apart and directed downward. The tail is often prehensile, and the thumb is short and not opposable. These are natives of the New World. (*c*) *Strepsorhines,* or *Lemuroidea.* These have a pointed head with curved nostrils. They are natives of Southern Asia, Africa, and Madagascar.

Heads of Monkeys.
a Simiadæ; *b* Cebidæ; *c* Lemuroidea.

2. A term of disapproval, ridicule, or contempt, as for a mischievous child.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shak.*

3. The weight or hammer of a pile driver, that is, a very heavy mass of iron, which, being raised on high, falls on the head of the pile, and drives it into the earth; the falling weight of a drop hammer used in forging.

4. A small trading vessel of the sixteenth century.

Monkey boat. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small boat used in docks. (*b*) A half-decked boat used on the River Thames. — Monkey block (*Naut.*), a small single block strapped with a swivel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — Monkey flower (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Mimulus;* — so called from the appearance of its gaping corolla. *Gray.* — Monkey gaff (*Naut.*), a light gaff attached to the topmast for the better display of signals at sea. — Monkey jacket, a short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors. — Monkey rail (*Naut.*), a second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter rail of a ship. — Monkey shine, monkey trick. [*Slang, U. S.*] — Monkey trick, a mischievous prank. *Saintsbury.* — Monkey wheel. See *Gin block,* under 5th Gin. — Monkey wrench, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

Monkey Wrench.

Mon'key, *v. t. & i.* To act or treat as a monkey does; to ape; to act in a grotesque or meddlesome manner.

To monkey with, to handle in a meddlesome manner. [*Colloq.*]

Mon'key-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Adansonia digitata;* also, the tree. See Adansonia.

Mon'key-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nepenthes.

Mon'key-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of two South American trees (*Lecythis Ollaria,* and *L. Zabucajo*), which have for their fruit large, pot-shaped, woody capsules containing delicious nuts, and opening almost explosively by a circular lid at the top. Vases and pots are made of this capsule.

Mon'key's puz'zle (mŭn'kĭz pŭz'z'l). (*Bot.*) A lofty coniferous Chilian tree (*Araucaria imbricata*), the branches of which are so crowded and intertwisted "as to puzzle a monkey to climb." The edible nuts are over an inch long, and are called *piñon* by the Chilians.

Mon'key-tail' (mŭn'kў-tāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A short, round iron bar or lever used in naval gunnery. *Totten.*

Monk'fish' (mŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The angel fish (*Squatina*). (*b*) The angler (*Lophius*).

Monk'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of certain curious orchids which bear three kinds of flowers formerly referred to three genera, but now ascertained to be sexually different forms of the same genus (*Catasetum tridentatum,* etc.).

Monk'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*Monk* + *-hood.*] **1.** The character or condition of a monk. *Atterbury.*

2. Monks, regarded collectively. *Longfellow.*

Monk'ing, *a.* Monkish. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Monk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* dress; *monkish* solitude. — **Monk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Monk'ly, *a.* Like, or suitable to, a monk. [*R.*]

Monks'hood' (mŭnks'hŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Aconitum;* aconite. See Aconite.

Monk's' seam' (sēm'). (*Naut.*) An extra middle seam made at the junction of two breadths of canvas, ordinarily joined by only two rows of stitches.

Mon'o- (mŏn'ŏ-), **Mon-** (mŏn-). [Gr. μόνος.] A prefix signifying *one, single, alone;* as, *monocarp, monopoly;* (*Chem.*) indicating that a compound contains *one atom, radical,* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *monoxide, monosulphide, monatomic,* etc.

‖ **Mo'no** (mō'nō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) The black howler of Central America (*Mycetes villosus*).

Mon'o-ba'sic (mŏn'ŏ-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of being neutralized by a univalent base or basic radical; having but one acid hydrogen atom to be replaced; — said of acids; as, acetic, nitric, and hydrochloric acids are *monobasic.*

Mon'o-car-bon'ic (mŏn'ŏ-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + *carbonic.*] (*Chem.*) Containing one carboxyl group; as, acetic acid is a *monocarbonic* acid.

Mon'o-car'di-an (-kär'dĭ-an), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a single heart, as fishes and amphibians. — *n.* An animal having a single heart.

Mon'o-carp (mŏn'ŏ-kärp), *n.* (*Bot.*) A monocarpic plant.

Mon'o-car'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-lă-rў), *a.* [*Mono-* + *carpellary.*] (*Bot.*) Consisting of a single carpel, as the fruit of the pea, cherry, and almond.

Mon'o-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), **Mon'o-car'pous** (-pŭs), } *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *monocarpe.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as beans, maize, mustard, etc.

☞ Annual and biennial herbs are monocarpic, so also some plants of longer duration, as the century plant.

Mon'o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] (*Bot.*) Having a solitary head; — said of unbranched composite plants.

‖ **Mo-noc'e-ros** (mō-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μονοκέρως; μόνος alone, single + κέρας horn.] **1.** A one-horned creature; a unicorn; a sea monster with one horn.

Mighty *monoceroses* with immeasured tails. *Spenser.*

2. (*Astron.*) The Unicorn, a constellation situated to the east of Orion.

Mon'o-chla-myd'e-ous (mŏn'ŏ-klă-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak: cf. F. *monochlamydé.*] (*Bot.*) Having a single floral envelope, that is, a calyx without a corolla, or, possibly, in rare cases, a corolla without a calyx.

Mon'o-chord (mŏn'ŏ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *monochordon,* Gr. μονόχορδον, fr. μονόχορδος with but one string; μόνος only, single + χορδή string: cf. F. *monocorde.* See Chord, and cf. Manichord.] (*Mus.*) An instrument for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single string stretched between two bridges, one or both of which are movable, and which stand upon a graduated rule for the purpose of readily changing and measuring the length of the part of the string between them.

Mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monochromatique.* See Monochrome.] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

Monochromatic lamp (*Opt.*), a lamp whose flame yields rays of some one homogeneous light. It is of great importance in optical experiments.

Mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ŏ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. μονόχρωμος of one color; μόνος single + χρῶμα color: cf. F. *monochrome.*] A painting or drawing in a single color; a picture made with a single color.

Mon'o-chro'mic (mŏn'ŏ-krō'mĭk), *a.* Made, or done, with a single color; as, a *monochromic* picture.

Mon'o-chro'my (mŏn'ŏ-krō'mў), *n.* The art of painting or drawing in monochrome.

Mon'o-chron'ic (-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

Mon'o-cil'i-a'ted (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [*Mono-* + *ciliated.*] (*Biol.*) Having but one cilium.

Mon'o-cle (mŏn'ŏ-k'l), *n.* [F. See Monocular.] An eyeglass for one eye. *Simmonds.*

Mon'o-cli'nal (mŏn'ŏ-klī'nal), *a.* [See Monoclinic.] (*Geol.*) Having one oblique inclination; — applied to strata that dip in only one direction from the axis of elevation.

Mon'o-cline (-klīn), *n.* (*Geol.*) A monoclinal fold.

Mon'o-clin'ic (mŏn'ŏ-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] (*Crystallog.*) Having one oblique intersection; — said of that system of crystallization in which the vertical axis is inclined to one, but at right angles to the other, lateral axis. See Crystallization.

Mo-noc'li-nous (mŏ-nŏk'lĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. κλίνη couch, fr. κλίνειν to lie down: cf. F. *monocline.*] (*Bot.*) Hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

‖ **Mon'o-con'dy-la** (mŏn'ŏ-kŏn'dĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See Mono-, and Condyle.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital condyle; the Sauropsida.

Mon'o-co-tyl (mŏn'ŏ-kŏ-tĭl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any monocotyledonous plant.

Mon'o-co-tyle (-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *monocotyle.*] (*Bot.*) Monocotyledonous.

Mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*Mono-* + *cotyledon:* cf. F. *monocotylédone.*] (*Bot.*) A plant with only one cotyledon, or seed lobe.

☞ The plural, *monocotyledons,* is used as the name of a large class of plants, and is generally understood to be equivalent to the term *endogens.*

Mon'o-cot'y-led'on-ous (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *monocotylédoné.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one cotyledon, seed lobe, or seminal leaf. *Lindley.*

Mo-noc'ra-cy (mŏ-nŏk'rā-sў), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-cracy,* as in *democracy.*] Government by a single person; undivided rule. *Sydney Smith.*

Mon'o-crat (mŏn'ŏ-krăt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μονοκρατής ruling alone.] One who governs alone.

Mon'o-crot'ic (mŏn'ŏ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of, pertaining to, or showing, monocrotism; as, a *monocrotic* pulse; a pulse of the *monocrotic* type.

Mo-noc'ro-tism (mŏ-nŏk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μόνος alone + κρότος a beating.] (*Physiol.*) That condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve or sphygmogram shows but a single crest, the dicrotic elevation entirely disappearing.

Mo-noc'u-lar (mŏ-nŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *monoculus;* Gr. μόνος single + L. *oculus* eye: cf. F. *monoculaire.*] **1.** Having only one eye; with one eye only; as, *monocular* vision.

2. Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time; as, a *monocular* microscope.

Mon'o-cule (mŏn'ŏ-kūl), *n.* [See MONOCULAR.] (*Zoöl.*) A small crustacean with one median eye.

Mo-noc'u-lous (mŏ-nŏk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Monocular. *Glanvill.*

Mon'o-cys'tic (mŏn'ŏ-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [See MONO-, and CYST.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a division (*Monocystidea*) of Gregarinida, in which the body consists of one sac.

Mon'o-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*; *μόνος* single + *δάκτυλος* finger: cf. F. *monodactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having but one finger or claw.

Mon'o-delph (mŏn'ŏ-dĕlf), **Mon'o-del'phi-an** (-dĕl'fĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ‖ **Mon'o-del'phi-a** (mŏn'ŏ-dĕl'fĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *δελφύς* the womb.] (*Zoöl.*) The group that includes all ordinary or placental mammals; the Placentalia. See MAMMALIA.

Mon'o-del'phic (-fĭk), **Mon'o-del'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Monodelphia.

Mo-nod'ic (mŏ-nŏd'ĭk), **Mo-nod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *μονῳδικός.*] **1.** Belonging to a monody.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) For one voice; monophonic. (*b*) Homophonic; — applied to music in which the melody is confined to one part, instead of being shared by all the parts as in the style called *polyphonic.*

Mon'o-di-met'ric (mŏn'ŏ-dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + *dimetric.*] (*Crystallog.*) Dimetric.

Mon'o-dist (mŏn'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a monody.

Mon'o-dra'ma (-drä'mà), **Mon'o-drame** (-drām), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *δρᾶμα* drama.] A drama acted, or intended to be acted, by a single person.

Mon'o-dra-mat'ic (mŏn'ŏ-drà-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a monodrama.

Mon'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONODIES (-dĭz). [L. *monodia*, Gr. *μονῳδία*, fr. *μονῳδός* singing alone; *μόνος* single + *ᾠδή* song: cf. F. *monodie.* See ODE.] A species of poem of a mournful character, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation; a song for one voice.

Mon'o-dy-nam'ic (mŏn'ŏ-dĭ-năm'ĭk *or* mŏn'ŏ-dĭ-), *a.* [*Mono-* + *dynamic.*] Possessing but one capacity or power. "*Monodynamic* men." *De Quincey.*

Mon'o-dy'na-mism (-dī'nà-mĭz'm *or* -dĭn'à-mĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the various forms of activity in nature are manifestations of the same force. *G. H. Lewes.*

‖ **Mo-noe'ci-a** (mŏ-nē'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *οἰκία* house.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants, whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same plant.

Mo-noe'cian (-shan), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Monœcia; monœcious. — *n.* One of the Monœcia.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A monœcious animal, as certain mollusks.

Mo-noe'cious (-shŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having the sexes united in one individual, as when male and female flowers grow upon the same individual plant; hermaphrodite; — opposed to *diœcious.*

Mo-noe'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The state or condition of being monœcious.

Mon'o-gam (mŏn'ŏ-găm), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the Monogamia.

‖ **Mon'o-ga'mi-a** (-gā'mĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGAMOUS.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in the genus *Lobelia.*

Mon'o-ga'mi-an (-an), **Mon'o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See MONOGAMOUS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or involving, monogamy.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Monogamia; having a simple flower with united anthers.

Mo-nog'a-mist (mŏ-nŏg'à-mĭst), *n.* One who practices or upholds monogamy. *Goldsmith.*

Mo-nog'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *monogamus* having but one wife, Gr. *μονόγαμος*; *μόνος* single + *γάμος* marriage.] **1.** Upholding, or practicing, monogamy.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as MONOGAMIAN.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Mating with but one of the opposite sex; — said of birds and mammals.

Mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *monogamia*, Gr. *μονογαμία*: cf. F. *monogamie.*] **1.** Single marriage; marriage with but one person, husband or wife, at the same time; — opposed to *polygamy.* Also, one marriage only during life; — opposed to *deuterogamy.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) State of being paired with a single mate.

Mon'o-gas'tric (mŏn'ŏ-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] Having but a single stomach.

Mon'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*Mono-* + *genesis.*] **1.** Oneness of origin; esp. (*Biol.*), development of all beings in the universe from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis.* Called also *monism.* *Dana. Haeckel.*

2. (*Biol.*) That form of reproduction which requires but one parent, as in reproduction by fission or in the formation of buds, etc., which drop off and form new individuals; asexual reproduction. *Haeckel.*

3. (*Biol.*) The direct development of an embryo, without metamorphosis, into an organism similar to the parent organism; — opposed to *metagenesis.* *E. van Beneden.*

Mon'o-ge-net'ic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See MONOGENESIS.] **1.** (*Geol.*) One in genesis; resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range. *Dana.*

2. (*Biol.*) Relating to, or involving, monogenesis; as, the *monogenetic* school of physiologists, who admit but one cell as the source of all beings.

Mon'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to monogenesis.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Producing only one kind of germs, or young; developing only in one way.

Mo-nog'e-nism (mŏ-nŏj'ĕ-nĭz'm), *n.* (*Anthropol.*) The theory or doctrine that the human races have a common origin, or constitute a single species.

Mo-nog'e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* (*Anthropol.*) One who maintains that the human races are all of one species; — opposed to *polygenist.*

Mon'o-ge-nis'tic (mŏn'ŏ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Monogenic.

Mo-nog'e-nous (mŏ-nŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to monogenesis; as, *monogenous*, or asexual, reproduction.

Mo-nog'e-ny (mŏ-nŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Monogenesis.

2. (*Anthropol.*) The doctrine that the members of the human race have all a common origin.

Mon'o-go-neu'tic (mŏn'ŏ-gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *γονή* offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Having but one brood in a season.

Mon'o-gram (mŏn'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*; Gr. *μόνος* single + *γράμμα* letter, fr. *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *monogramme.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined so as to represent a name, or a part of it (usually the initials). Monograms are often used on seals, ornamental pins, rings, buttons, and by painters, engravers, etc., to distinguish their works.

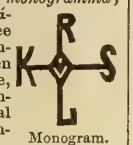

Monogram.

☞ The monogram above, combining the letters of the name KAROLVS, was used by Charlemagne.

2. A picture in lines; a sketch. [*R.*]

3. An arbitrary sign for a word. [*R.*]

Mon'o-gram'mal (-grăm'mal), *a.* See MONOGRAMMIC.

Mon'o-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Monogrammic.

Mon'o-gram'mic (-grăm'mĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a monogram.

Mon'o-gram'mous (-grăm'mŭs), *a.* Monogrammic.

Mon'o-graph (mŏn'ŏ-grâf), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-graph.*] A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range.

Mo-nog'ra-pher (mŏ-nŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* A writer of a monograph.

Mon'o-graph'ic (mŏn'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Mon'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *monographique.*] Of or pertaining to a monograph, or to a monography; as, a *monographic* writing; a *monographic* picture. — **Mon'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mo-nog'ra-phist (mŏ-nŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* One who writes a monograph.

Mo-nog'ra-phous (-fŭs), *a.* Monographic. [*Obs.*]

Mo-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *monographie.*] **1.** Representation by lines without color; an outline drawing.

2. A monograph. [*Obs.*]

Mon'o-gyn (-jĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the Monogynia.

‖ **Mon'o-gyn'i-a** (-jĭn'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *γυνή* woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, including those which have only one style or stigma.

Mon'o-gyn'i-an (-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the Monogynia; monogynous. — *n.* One of the Monogynia.

Mo-nog'y-nous (mŏ-nŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *monogyne.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

Mo-nog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [See MONOGYNIA.] **1.** Marriage with one woman only.

2. (*Bot.*) The state or condition of being monogynous.

Mon'o-hem'er-ous (mŏn'ŏ-hĕm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *ἡμέρα* day.] (*Med.*) Lasting but one day.

Mo-nœ'cous (mŏ-noi'kŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Monœcious.

Mo-nol'a-try (mŏ-nŏl'à-trĭ), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *λατρεία* worship.] Worship of a single deity.

Mon'o-lith (mŏn'ŏ-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, L. *monolithus* consisting of a single stone, Gr. *μονόλιθος*; *μόνος* single + *λίθος* stone.] A single stone, especially one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.

Mon'o-lith'al (-lĭth'al), *a.* Monolithic.

Mon'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monolith; consisting of a single stone.

Mo-nol'o-gist (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [See MONOLOGUE.] One who soliloquizes; esp., one who monopolizes conversation in company. *De Quincey.*

Mon'o-logue (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [F. *monologue*, Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone; *μόνος* alone, single, sole + *λόγος* speech, discourse, *λέγειν* to speak. See LEGEND.] **1.** A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy; as, an account in *monologue.* *Dryden.*

2. A dramatic composition for a single performer.

Mo-nol'o-gy (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μονολογία.*] The habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Mon'o-ma'chi-a** (mŏn'ŏ-mā'kĭ-à), **Mo-nom'a-chy** (mŏ-nŏm'à-kĭ), *n.* [L. *monomachia*, Gr. *μονομαχία*, fr. *μονομάχος* fighting in single combat; *μόνος* single, alone + *μάχεσθαι* to fight.] A duel; single combat. "The duello or *monomachia*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Mo-nom'a-chist (-kĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist.

Mon'o-mane (mŏn'ŏ-mān), *n.* A monomaniac. [*R.*]

Mon'o-ma'ni-a (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [*Mono-* + *mania.*] Derangement of the mind in regard to a single subject only; also, such a concentration of interest upon one particular subject or train of ideas as to show mental derangement.

Syn. — Insanity; madness; alienation; aberration; derangement; mania. See INSANITY.

Mon'o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mon'o-ma'ni-ac, **Mon'o-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mà-nĭ'ă-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *monomaniaque.*] Affected with monomania, or partial derangement of intellect; caused by, or resulting from, monomania; as, a *monomaniacal* delusion.

Mon'ome (-ōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *-nome*, as in *binome.* See BINOMIAL.] (*Math.*) A monomial.

Mo-nom'er-ous (mŏ-nŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονομερής* single; *μόνος* alone + *μέρος* part.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Composed of solitary parts, as a flower with one sepal, one petal, one stamen, and one pistil.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having but one joint; — said of the foot of certain insects.

Mon'o-met'al-lic (mŏn'ŏ-mĕt'al-lĭk), *a.* Consisting of one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

Mon'o-met'al-lism (mŏn'ŏ-mĕt'al-lĭz'm), *n.* [*Mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only, as gold or silver, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values. See BIMETALLISM.

Mon'o-met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in monometallism as opposed to bimetallism, etc.

Mo-nom'e-ter (mŏ-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μονόμετρος* of one meter; *μόνος* single + *μέτρον* measure.] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single meter.

Mon'o-met'ric (mŏn'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monométrique.*] (*Crystallog.*) Same as ISOMETRIC.

Mo-no'mi-al (mŏ-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [See MONOME, BINOMIAL.] (*Alg.*) A single algebraic expression; that is, an expression unconnected with any other by the sign of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

Mo-no'mi-al, *a.* (*Alg.*) Consisting of but a single term or expression.

Mon'o-mor'phic (mŏn'ŏ-môr'fĭk), **Mon'o-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Biol.*) Having but a single form; retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development; of the same or of an essentially similar type of structure; — opposed to *dimorphic*, *trimorphic*, and *polymorphic.*

‖ **Mo-nom'pha-lus** (mŏ-nŏm'fà-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* alone + *ὀμφαλός* the navel.] A form of double monster, in which two individuals are united by a common umbilicus.

‖ **Mo-no'my-a** (mŏ-nō'mĭ-à), **Mon'o-my-a'ri-a** (mŏn'ŏ-mĭ-ā'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of lamellibranchs having but one muscle for closing the shell, as the oyster.

Mon'o-my-a'ri-an (mŏn'ŏ-mĭ-ā'rĭ-an), **Mon'o-my'a-ry** (-mī'à-rĭ), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Monomya. — *n.* One of the Monomya.

Mon'o-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* & *a.* Monomial.

Mon'o-ou'si-an (-ou'sĭ-an), **Mon'o-ou'si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *οὐσία* being, substance, essence.] (*Theol.*) Having but one and the same nature or essence.

Mo-nop'a-thy (mŏ-nŏp'à-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μονοπάθεια*; *μόνος* alone + *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] Suffering or sensibility in a single organ or function. — **Mon'o-path'ic**, *a.*

Mon'o-per'son-al (mŏn'ŏ-pẽr'sŭn-al), *a.* [*Mono-* + *personal.*] Having but one person, or form of existence.

Mon'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *petal*: cf. F. *monopétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube or bowl; gamopetalous.

☞ The most recent authors restrict this form to flowers having a solitary petal, as in species of *Amorpha*, and use *gamopetalous* for a corolla of several petals combined into one piece. See *Illust. of* GAMOPETALOUS.

Mo-noph'a-nous (mŏ-nŏf'à-nŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] Having one and the same appearance; having a mutual resemblance.

Mon'o-phon'ic (mŏn'ŏ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *φωνή* a voice.] (*Mus.*) Single-voiced; having but one part; as, a *monophonic* composition; — opposed to *polyphonic.*

Mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng; 277), *n.* [Gr. *μονόφθογγος* with one sound; *μόνος* alone + *φθόγγος* sound, voice.] **1.** A single uncompounded vowel sound.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one; a digraph.

Mon'oph-thon'gal (mŏn'ŏf-thŏn'gal), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong.

Mon'o-phy-let'ic (mŏn'ŏ-fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μονόφυλος* of one tribe, fr. *μόνος* single + *φυλή* clan.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a single family or stock, or to development from a single common parent form; — opposed to *polyphyletic*; as, *monophyletic* origin.

Mo-noph'yl-lous (mŏ-nŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* mŏn'ŏ-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. *μονόφυλλος*; *μόνος* alone + *φύλλον* leaf: cf. F. *monophylle.*] (*Bot.*) One-leaved; composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* involucre or calyx.

Mon'o-phy'o-dont (mŏn'ŏ-fī'ŏ-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. *μονοφυής* single (*μόνος* alone + *φύειν* to produce) + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having but one set of teeth; — opposed to *diphyodont.*

Mo-noph'y-site (mŏ-nŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μονοφυσίτης*; *μόνος* single + *φύσις* nature: cf. F. *monophysite.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect, in the ancient church, who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. Also used adjectively.

Mon'o-phy-sit'ic-al (mŏn'ŏ-fĭ-sĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, or their doctrines.

Mon'o-plast (mŏn'ŏ-plăst), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-plast.*] (*Biol.*) A monoplastic element.

Mon'o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + *-plastic.*] (*Biol.*) That has one form, or retains its primary form; as, a *monoplastic* element.

‖ **Mon'o-ple'gi-a** (-plē'jĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *πληγή* a stroke.] (*Med.*) Paralysis affecting a single limb.

‖ **Mon'op-neu'mo-na** (mŏn'ŏp-nū'mŏ-nà), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONO-, and PNEUMONIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Dipnoi, including the Ceratodus. [Written also *monopneumonia.*]

Mon'o-pode (mŏn'ŏ-pōd), *n.* **1.** One of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopians having but one leg and foot. *Sir J. Mandeville. Lowell.*

2. (*Bot.*) A monopodium.

Mon'o-po'di-al (-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a monopodium or a single and continuous axis, as a birchen twig or a cornstalk.

‖ **Mon'o-po'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MONOPODIA (-à), E. -UMS (-ŭmz). [L. See MONOPODY.] (*Bot.*) A single and continuous vegetable axis; — opposed to *sympodium.*

Mo-nop'o-dy (mŏ-nŏp'ŏ-dĭ), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot: cf. *μονόπους*, *-ποδος*, one-footed.] (*Pros.*) A measure of but a single foot.

Mo-nop'o-ler (mŏ-nŏp'ŏ-lẽr), *n.* A monopolist. [*Obs.*]

Mo-nop'o-list (mŏ-nŏp'ŏ-lĭst), *n.* One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly; one who favors monopoly.

Mo-nop'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monopolist. [*R.*] *North Am. Rev.*

Mo-nop'o-lite (-līt), *n.* A monopolist. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Mo-nop'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MONOPOLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MONOPOLIZING (-lĭ'zĭng).] [From MONOPOLY.] To acquire a monopoly of; to have or get the exclusive privilege or means of dealing in, or the exclusive possession of; to engross the whole of; as, to *monopolize* the coffee trade; to *monopolize* land.

Mo-nop'o-li'zer (-lĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who monopolizes.

Mo-nop'o-ly (-lў), *n.*; *pl.* MONOPOLIES (-lĭz). [L. *monopolium*, Gr. μονοπολία, μονοπώλιον; μόνος alone + πωλεῖν to sell.] **1.** The exclusive power, right, or privilege of selling a commodity; the exclusive power, right, or privilege of dealing in some article, or of trading in some market; sole command of the traffic in anything, however obtained; as, the proprietor of a patented article is given a *monopoly* of its sale for a limited time; chartered trading companies have sometimes had a *monopoly* of trade with remote regions; a combination of traders may get a *monopoly* of a particular product.

Raleigh held a *monopoly* of cards, Essex a *monopoly* of sweet wines. *Macaulay.*

2. Exclusive possession; as, a *monopoly* of land.

If I had a *monopoly* out, they would have part on 't. *Shak.*

3. The commodity or other material thing to which the monopoly relates; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in France. [*Colloq.*]

Mon'o-pol'y-logue (mŏn'ŏ-pŏl'ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. πολύς many + λόγος speech.] An exhibition in which an actor sustains many characters.

Mon'o-psy'chism (-sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. ψυχή soul.] The doctrine that there is but one immortal soul or intellect with which all men are endowed.

Mo-nop'ter-al (mŏ-nŏp'tẽr-*a*l), *a.* [Gr. μονόπτερος with a row of pillars only; μόνος alone, only + πτερόν feather, wing, also, a row of pillars: cf. F. *monoptère.*] (*Arch.*) Round and without a cella; consisting of a single ring of columns supporting a roof; — said esp. of a temple.

‖ **Mo-nop'ter-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* MONOPTERA. [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] (*Arch.*) A circular temple consisting of a roof supported on columns, without a cella.

Mon'op-tote (mŏn'ŏp-tōt *or* mŏ-nŏp'-; 277), *n.* [L. *monoptotum*, Gr. μονόπτωτος; μόνος single + πτωτός apt to fall, fallen, fr. πίπτειν to fall; cf. πτῶσις case.] (*Gram.*) **1.** A noun having only one case. *Andrews.*

2. A noun having only one ending for the oblique cases.

Mon'o-py-re'nous (mŏn'ŏ-pī-rē'nŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *pyrene.*] (*Bot.*) Having but a single stone or kernel.

Mon'or-gan'ic (mŏn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mon-* + *organic.*] (*Biol. & Med.*) Belonging to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.

‖ **Mon'o-rhi'na** (mŏn'ŏ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) The Marsipobranchiata.

Mon'o-rhyme (mŏn'ŏ-rīm), *n.* [*Mono-* + *rhyme:* cf. F. *monorime.*] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Mon'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *sepal:* cf. F. *monosépale.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one sepal, or the calyx in one piece or composed of the sepals united into one piece; gamosepalous.

Monosepalous Flower.

☞ The most recent writers restrict this term to flowers having a solitary sepal, and use *gamosepalous* for a calyx formed by several sepals combined into one piece. Cf. MONOPETALOUS.

Mon'o-sperm (mŏn'ŏ-spẽrm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A monospermous plant.

Mon'o-sper'mal (mŏn'ŏ-spẽr'mal), } *a.*
Mon'o-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), } [*Mono-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. F. *monosperme.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one seed.

Mon'o-spher'ic-al (mŏn'ŏ-sfĕr'ĭ-*k*al), *a.* [*Mono-* + *spherical.*] Consisting of one sphere only.

Mon'o-stich (mŏn'ŏ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. μονόστιχον, from μονόστιχος consisting of one verse; μόνος single + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Mo-nos'ti-chous (mŏ-nŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See MONOSTICH.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in a single row on one side of an axis, as the flowers in grasses of the tribe *Chlorideæ.*

Mo-nos'tro-phe (mŏ-nŏs'trŏ-fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μονόστροφος monostrophic.] A metrical composition consisting of a single strophe.

Mon'o-stroph'ic (mŏn'ŏ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονοστροφικός; μόνος single + στροφή strophe.] (*Pros.*) Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure. *Milton.*

Mon'o-sul'phide (mŏn'ŏ-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* [*Mono-* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphide containing one atom of sulphur, and analogous to a monoxide; — contrasted with a *polysulphide;* as, galena is a *monosulphide.*

Mon'o-sul'phu-ret (-fŭ-rĕt), *n.* [*Mono-* + *sulphuret.*] (*Chem.*) See MONOSULPHIDE.

Mon'o-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monosyllabique.*] Being a monosyllable, or composed of monosyllables; as, a *monosyllabic* word; a *monosyllabic* language. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-*k*al-lў), *adv.*

Mon'o-syl'la-bism (-sĭl'lȧ-bĭz'm), *n.* The state of consisting of monosyllables, or having a monosyllabic form; frequent occurrence of monosyllables.

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ŏ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. μονοσύλλαβος: cf. F. *monosyllabe.* See MONO-, SYLLABLE.] A word of one syllable.

Mon'o-syl'la-bled (-b'ld), *a.* Formed into, or consisting of, monosyllables. *Cleveland.*

Mon'o-sym-met'ric (mŏn'ŏ-sĭm-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [*Mono-*
Mon'o-sym-met'ric-al (-sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-*k*al), } + *symmetric, -ical.*] (*Crystallog.*) Same as MONOCLINIC.

Mon'o-tes'sa-ron (mŏn'ŏ-tĕs'sȧ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + τέσσαρες four.] A single narrative framed from the statements of the four evangelists; a gospel harmony. [*R.*]

‖ **Mon'o-thal'a-ma** (-thăl'ȧ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + θάλαμος a chamber.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Foraminifera including those that have only one chamber.

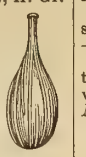
Monothalamous Shell of a Foraminifer (*Lagena*). Much enlarged.

Mon'o-thal'a-man (-*m*an), *n.* [See MONOTHALAMOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A foraminifer having but one chamber.

Mon'o-thal'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber: cf. F. *monothalame.*] (*Zoöl.*) One-chambered.

Mon'o-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [See MONOTHALAMOUS.] (*Bot.*) Formed from one pistil; — said of fruits. *R. Brown.*

Mon'o-the'cal (-thē'k*a*l), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. θήκη box.] (*Bot.*) Having a single loculament.

Mon'o-the-ism (mŏn'ŏ-thē-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. θεός god: cf. F. *monothéisme.*] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Mon'o-the-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *monothéiste.*] One who believes that there is but one God.

Mon'o-the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to monotheism. *Grote.*

Mo-noth'e-lism (mŏ-nŏth'ē-lĭz'm), } *n.* [Cf. F. *mo-*
Mo-noth'e-li-tism (-ē-lĭ-tĭz'm), } *nothélisme, monothélitisme.*] The doctrine of the Monothelites.

Mo-noth'e-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. μονοθελήτης; μόνος alone, only + θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, to will, be willing: cf. F. *monothélite.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will as he had but one nature. Cf. MONOPHYSITE. *Gibbon.*

Mon'o-the-lit'ic (mŏn'ŏ-thē-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Monothelites, or their doctrine.

Mo-not'o-cous (mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-kŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. τόκος birth, offspring.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once; monocarpic.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Uniparous; laying a single egg.

Mo-not'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. τομός cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Min.*) Having a distinct cleavage in a single direction only.

Mon'o-tone (mŏn'ŏ-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS, MONOTONY.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A single unvaried tone or sound.

2. (*Rhet.*) The utterance of successive syllables, words, or sentences, on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Mon'o-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ut-
Mon'o-ton'ic-al (-ĭ-*k*al), } tered in, a monotone; monotonous. "*Monotonical* declamation." *Chesterfield.*

Mo-not'o-nist (mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* One who talks in the same strain or on the same subject until weariness is produced. *Richardson.*

Mo-not'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος alone, single + τόνος tone. See TONE.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity; characterized by monotony; without change or variety; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.*

Mo-not'o-ny (-nў), *n.* [Gr. μονοτονία: cf. F. *monotonie.* See MONOTONOUS.] **1.** A frequent recurrence of the same tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity; absence of variety, as in speaking or singing.

2. Any irksome sameness, or want of variety.

At sea, everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *W. Irving.*

‖ **Mon'o-trem'a-ta** (mŏn'ŏ-trĕm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + τρῆμα hole.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Mammalia, having a cloaca in which the ducts of the urinary, genital, and alimentary systems terminate, as in birds. The female lays eggs like a bird. See *Duck mole,* under DUCK, and ECHIDNA.

Mon'o-trem'a-tous (mŏn'ŏ-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Monotremata.

Mon'o-treme (mŏn'ŏ-trēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *monotrème.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Monotremata.

Mon'o-tri'glyph (-trī'glĭf), *n.* [*Mono-* + *triglyph:* cf. F. *monotriglyphe.*] (*Arch.*) A kind of intercolumniation in an entablature, in which only one triglyph and two metopes are introduced.

‖ **Mo-not'ro-pa** (mŏ-nŏt'rŏ-pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + τρόπος turn, from τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of parasitic or saprophytic plants including the Indian pipe and pine sap. The name alludes to the drooping end of the stem.

Mon'o-type (mŏn'ŏ-tīp), } *a.* [*Mono-* + *-type:* cf. F.
Mon'o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), } *monotype.*] (*Biol.*) Having but one type; containing but one representative; as, a *monotypic* genus, which contains but one species.

Mo-nov'a-lent (mŏ-nŏv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Mono-* + L. *valens,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of one; univalent. See UNIVALENT. [*Obsolescent*]

Mo-nox'ide (mŏ-nŏks'īd *or* -id), *n.* [*Mon-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule; as, barium *monoxide.*

‖ **Mo-nox'y-lon** (mŏ-nŏks'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μονόξυλον, fr. μονόξυλος made from one piece of wood; μόνος alone + ξύλον wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

Mo-nox'y-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See MONOXYLON.] Made of one piece of wood.

‖ **Mon'o-zo'a** (mŏn'ŏ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. μόνος single + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Radiolaria; — called also *Monocyttaria.* — **Mon'o-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

Mon-roe' doc'trine. See under DOCTRINE.

‖ **Mon'sei'gneur'** (F. môn'sĕn'nyĕr'; E. mŏn-sēn'yẽr), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (F. mā'sĕ'nyĕr'; E. mĕs-sēn'yẽrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older. See SENIOR, and cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord; — a title in France of a person of high birth or rank; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Archbishop. It was given, specifically, to the dauphin, before the Revolution of 1789. (Abbrev. *Mgr.*)

Mon'sel's salt' (mŏn'sĕlz sąlt'). (*Med.*) A basic sulphate of iron; — so named from *Monsel,* a Frenchman.

Mon'sel's so-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn). [See MONSEL'S SALT.] (*Med.*) An aqueous solution of Monsel's salt, having valuable styptic properties.

‖ **Mon-sieur'** (F. mō-syĕ'; E. mŏ-sēr'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (F. mā'syĕ'; E. mĕsh'yẽrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur,* abbrev. of *seigneur* lord. See MONSEIGNEUR.]

1. The common title of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man; Mr. or Sir. [Represented by the abbreviation *M.* or *Mons.* in the singular, and by *MM.* or *Messrs.* in the plural.]

2. The oldest brother of the king of France.

3. A Frenchman. [*Contemptuous*] *Shak.*

‖ **Mon'si-gno're** (mŏn'sē-nyŏ'rā), *n.*; *pl.* MONSIGNORI (-rē). [It., my lord. Cf. MONSEIGNEUR.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the pope, entitling the bearer to social and domestic rank at the papal court. (Abbrev. *Mgr.*)

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *mūsim,* fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season: cf. F. *monson, mousson,* Sp. *monzon,* Pg. *monção,* It. *monsone.*] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; — a term applied particularly to periodical winds of the Indian Ocean, which blow from the southwest from the latter part of May to the middle of September, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to the middle of December.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stẽr), *n.* [OE. *monstre,* F. *monstre,* fr. L. *monstrum,* orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune; akin to *monstrare* to show, point out, indicate, and *monere* to warn. See MONITION, and cf. DEMONSTRATE, MUSTER.] **1.** Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel.

A *monster* or marvel. *Chaucer.*

2. Specifically, an animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type, as by having too many limbs.

3. Any thing or person of unnatural or excessive ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or cruelty.

Mon'ster, *a.* Monstrous in size. *Pope.*

Mon'ster, *v. t.* To make monstrous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mon'strance (-strans), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia,* fr. L. *monstrare* to show: cf. OF. *monstrance.* See MONSTER.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated host is exposed to view.

Monstrance.

Mon-stra'tion (mŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *monstratio.*] The act of demonstrating; proof. [*Obs.*]

A certain *monstration.* *Grafton.*

Mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* MONSTROSITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *monstruosité.* See MONSTROUS.] The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature; that which is monstrous; a monster. *South.*

A *monstrosity* never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species. *Adanson (Trans.).*

Mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [OE. *monstruous,* F. *monstrueux,* fr. L. *monstruosus,* fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Marvelous; strange. [*Obs.*]

2. Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form or character; abnormal; as, a *monstrous* birth. *Locke.*

He, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love . . . is unnatural and *monstrous* in his affections. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, dislike, apprehension, etc.; — said of size, appearance, color, sound, etc.; as, a *monstrous* height; a *monstrous* ox; a *monstrous* story.

4. Extraordinary on account of ugliness, viciousness, or wickedness; hateful; horrible; dreadful.

So bad a death argues a *monstrous* life. *Shak.*

5. Abounding in monsters. [*R.*]

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide
Visitest the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton.*

Mon'strous, *adv.* Exceedingly; very; very much. "A *monstrous* thick oil on the top." *Bacon.*

And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

Mon'strous-ly, *adv.* In a monstrous manner; unnaturally; extraordinarily; as, *monstrously* wicked. "Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love." *Dryden.*

Mon'strous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, unnatural, or extraordinary. *Shak.*

Mon'stru-os'i-ty (mon'strụ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Monstrosity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mon'stru-ous (mŏn'stru-ŭs), *a.* Monstrous. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Mont** (môN), *n.* [F. See MOUNT, *n.*] Mountain.

Mon'taigne (mŏn'tān), *n.* A mountain. [*Obs.*]

Mon-tan'ic (mŏn-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *montanus,* fr. *mons, montis,* mountain. See MOUNT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Mon'ta-nist (-tȧ-nĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the second century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life. — **Mon'ta-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **Mon'ta-nis'tic-al** (-tĭ-*k*al), *a.*

Mon'tant (mŏn'tant), *n.* [F., prop., mounting, fr. *monter* to mount, fr. L. *mons, montis,* mountain. See MOUNT.] **1.** (*Fencing*) An upward thrust or blow. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) An upright piece in any framework; a mullion or muntin; a stile. [*R.*] See STILE.

‖ **Mont' de pi'é'té'** (môN' de pē'ā'tā'). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* mount of piety.] One of certain public pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need; — called also *mount of piety.* The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France. See LOMBARD-HOUSE. *Eng. Cyc.*

‖ **Mon'te** (mŏn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock of cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] A favorite gambling game among Spaniards, played with dice or cards.

Monte'-ac'id (mŏnt'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [F. *monter* to raise + *acide* acid.] (*Chem.*) An acid elevator, as a tube through which acid is forced to some height in a sulphuric acid manufactory.

Mon-teith' (mŏn-tēth'), *n.* See Monteth.

Mon'tem (mŏn'tĕm), *n.* [L. *ad montem* to the hillock. See Mount, *n.*] A custom, formerly practiced by the scholars at Eton school, England, of going every third year, on Whittuesday, to a hillock near the Bath road, and exacting money from all passers-by, to support at the university the senior scholar of the school.

Mon-te'ro (mŏn-tē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *montera* a hunting cap, fr. *montero* a huntsman, *monte* a mountain, forest, L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See Mount, *n.*] An ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen or huntsmen. *Bacon.*

Mon-teth' (mŏn-tēth'), **Mon-teith'** (-tēth'), *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; — so called from the name of the inventor.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel saved his name from death. *King.*

‖ **Mont'gol'fier'** (F. môN'gôl'fyā'; E. mŏnt-gōl'fĭ-ēr), *n.* A balloon which ascends by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire; a fire balloon; — so called from two brothers, Stephen and Joseph *Montgolfier*, of France, who first constructed and sent up a fire balloon.

Month (mŭnth), *n.* [OE. *month, moneth*, AS. *mōnð, mōnað*; akin to *mōna* the moon, and to D. *maand* month, G. *monat*, OHG. *mānōd*, Icel. *mānuðr, mānaðr*, Goth. *mēnōps.* √271. See Moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodic revolution of the moon, — whence the name. In popular use, a period of four weeks is often called a *month.*

☞ In the common law, a *month* is a lunar month, or twenty-eight days, unless otherwise expressed. *Blackstone.* In the United States the rule of the common law is generally changed, and a *month* is declared to mean a calendar month. *Cooley's Blackstone.*

A month's mind. (*a*) A strong or abnormal desire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* (*b*) A celebration made in remembrance of a deceased person a month after death. *Strype.* — **Calendar months**, the months as adjusted in the common or Gregorian calendar; April, June, September, and November, containing 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which, in common years, has 28, and in leap years 29. — **Lunar month**, the period of one revolution of the moon, particularly a synodical revolution; but several kinds are distinguished, as the *synodical month*, or period from one new moon to the next, in mean length 29 d. 12 h. 44 m. 2.87 s.; the *nodical month*, or time of revolution from one node to the same again, in length 27 d. 5 h. 5 m. 36 s.; the *sidereal*, or time of revolution from a star to the same again, equal to 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 11.5 s.; the *anomalistic*, or time of revolution from perigee to perigee again, in length 27 d. 13 h. 18 m. 37.4 s.; and the *tropical*, or time of passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same again, equal to 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 4.7 s. — **Solar month**, the time in which the sun passes through one sign of the zodiac, in mean length 30 d. 10 h. 29 m. 4.1 s.

Month'ling (-lĭng), *n.* That which is a month old, or which lives for a month. [*R.*] *Wordsworth.*

Month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued a month, or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.

2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* visit; *monthly* charges; a *monthly* installment; a *monthly* magazine.

Monthly nurse, a nurse who serves for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends women after childbirth.

Month'ly, *n.; pl.* Monthlies (-lĭz). A publication which appears regularly once a month.

Month'ly, *adv.* **1.** Once a month; in every month; as, the moon changes *monthly.* *Shak.*

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. [*Obs.*] *Middleton.*

Mon'ti-cle (mŏn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons, montis*, mountain: cf. F. *monticule.* See Mount, *n.*] A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence. [Written also *monticule.*]

Mon-tic'u-late (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Furnished with monticles or little elevations.

Mon'ti-cule (mŏn'tĭ-kūl), *n.* See Monticle.

Mon-tic'u-lous (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Monticulate.

Mon'ti-form (mŏn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mons, montis*, mountain + *-form.*] Resembling a mountain in form.

Mon-tig'e-nous (mŏn-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *montigena; mons, montis*, mountain + the root of *gignere* to beget.] Produced on a mountain.

‖ **Mon'toir'** (F. môN'twăr'; E. mŏn'twŏr), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to mount. See Montant.] A stone used in mounting a horse; a horse block.

Mon'ton (mŏn'tŏn), *n.* [Sp.] (*Mining*) A heap of ore; a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation.

Mon-tross' (mŏn-trŏs'), *n.* See Matross. [*Obs.*]

Mon'ture (mŏn'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to mount. See Montoir.] That on which anything is mounted; a setting; hence, a saddle horse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mon'u-ment (-ū-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind, admonish. See Monition, and cf. Moniment.] **1.** Something which stands, or remains, to keep in remembrance what is past; a memorial.

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument.* *Philips.*

Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments.* *Shak.*

2. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington *monument;* the Bunker Hill *monument.* Also, a tomb, with memorial inscriptions.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shak.*

3. A stone or other permanent object, serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary.

4. A saying, deed, or example, worthy of record.

Acts and *Monuments* of these latter and perilous days. *Foxe.*

Syn. — Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

Mon'u-men'tal (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *monumentalis:* cf. F. *monumental.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription.

2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory. "Of pine, or *monumental* oak." *Milton.*

A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

Mon'u-men'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** By way of memorial.

2. By means of monuments.

Mon-u're-id (mŏn-ū'rē-ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Mon-* + *ureid.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of complex nitrogenous substances regarded as derived from one molecule of urea; as, alloxan is a *monureid.* [Written also *monureide.*]

Moo (mō), *a., adv., & n.* See Mo. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mooed (mōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mooing.] [Of imitative origin.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word.

Moo, *n.* The lowing of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* [The same word as *mode*, perh. influenced by *mood* temper. See Mode.] **1.** Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; manner of action or being. See Mode (which is the preferable form).

2. (*Gram.*) Manner of conceiving and expressing action or being, as positive, possible, hypothetical, etc., without regard to other accidents, such as time, person, number, etc.; as, the indicative *mood;* the infinitive *mood;* the subjunctive *mood.* Same as Mode.

Mood, *n.* [OE. *mood, mod*, AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. & OFries. *mōd*, D. *moed*, OHG. *muot*, G. *muth*, *mut*, courage, Dan. & Sw. *mod*, Icel. *mōðr* wrath, Goth. *mōds.*] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; as, a melancholy *mood;* a suppliant *mood.*

Till at the last aslakèd was his *mood.* *Chaucer.*

Fortune is merry,
And in this *mood* will give us anything. *Shak.*

The desperate recklessness of her *mood.* *Hawthorne.*

Moo'der (mōō'dĕr), *n.* Mother. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mood'i-ly (mōōd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a moody manner.

Mood'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being moody; specifically, liability to strange or violent moods.

‖ **Moo'dir** (mōō'dĕr), *n.* [Ar. *mudīr.*] The governor of a province in Egypt, etc. [Written also *mudir.*]

Mood'ish (mōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Moody. [*Obs.*]

Mood'ish-ly, *adv.* Moodily. [*Obs.*]

Mood'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Moodier (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* Moodiest.] [AS. *mōdig* courageous.] **1.** Subject to varying moods, especially to states of mind which are unamiable or depressed.

2. Hence: Out of humor; peevish; angry; fretful; also, abstracted and pensive; sad; gloomy; melancholy. "Every peevish, *moody* malcontent." *Rowe.*

Arouse thee from thy *moody* dream! *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Gloomy; pensive; sad; fretful; capricious.

Moo'lah (mōō'lä), **Mool'lah**, *n.* See Mollah.

Mool'ley (mōōl'lĭ), *n.* Same as Mulley.

Moon (mōōn), *n.* [OE. *mone*, AS. *mōna;* akin to D. *maan*, OS. & OHG. *māno*, G. *mond*, Icel. *māni*, Dan. *maane*, Sw. *måne*, Goth. *mēna*, Lith. *menů*, L. *mensis* month, Gr. *μήνη* moon, *μήν* month, Skr. *mās* moon, month; prob. from a root meaning to measure (cf. Skr. *mā* to measure), from its serving to measure the time. √271. Cf. Mete to measure, Menses, Monday, Month.]

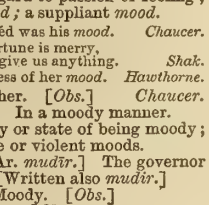

Phases of the Moon.

1. The celestial orb which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth; a secondary planet, whose light, borrowed from the sun, is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of night. The diameter of the moon is 2,160 miles, its mean distance from the earth is 240,000 miles, and its mass is one eightieth that of the earth. See *Lunar month*, under Month.

The crescent *moon*, the diadem of night. *Cowper.*

2. A secondary planet, or satellite, revolving about any member of the solar system; as, the *moons* of Jupiter or Saturn.

3. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolution in her orbit; a month. *Shak.*

4. (*Fort.*) A crescentlike outwork. See Half-moon.

Moon blindness. (*a*) (*Far.*) A kind of ophthalmia liable to recur at intervals of three or four weeks. (*b*) (*Med.*) Hemeralopia. — **Moon dial**, a dial used to indicate time by moonlight. — **Moon face**, a round face like a full moon. — **Moon madness**, lunacy. [*Poetic*] — **Moon month**, a lunar month. — **Moon trefoil** (*Bot.*), a shrubby species of medic (*Medicago arborea*). See Medic. — **Moon year**, a lunar year, consisting of lunar months, being sometimes twelve and sometimes thirteen.

Moon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mooned (mōōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mooning.] To expose to the rays of the moon.

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they seethe it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and *mooned.* *Holland.*

Moon, *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; to wander or gaze about in an abstracted manner.

Elsley was *mooning* down the river by himself. *C. Kingsley.*

Moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

Moon'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Dim-sighted; purblind.

Moon'blink' (-blĭngk'), *n.* A temporary blindness, or impairment of sight, said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight; — sometimes called *nyctalopia.*

Moon'calf' (-kăf'), *n.* **1.** A monster; a false conception; a mass of fleshy matter, generated in the uterus.

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

Moon'-cul'mi-na'ting (mōōn'kŭl'mĭ-nā'tĭng), *a.* Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; — said of a star or stars, esp. of certain stars selected beforehand, and named in an ephemeris (as the Nautical Almanac), as suitable to be observed in connection with the moon at culmination, for determining terrestrial longitude.

Mooned (mōōnd *or* mōōn'ĕd), *a.* Of or resembling the moon; symbolized by the moon. "Sharpening in *mooned* horns." "*Moonèd* Ashtaroth." *Milton.*

Moon'er (mōōn'ĕr), *n.* One who abstractedly wanders or gazes about, as if moonstruck. [*R.*] *Dickens.*

Moon'er-y (-ĕ-ĭ), *n.* Conduct of one who moons. [*R.*]

Moon'et (-ĕt), *n.* A little moon. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Moon'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* **1.** An eye affected by the moon; also, a disease in the eye of a horse.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of American fresh-water fishes of the genus *Hyodon*, esp. *H. tergisus* of the Great Lakes and adjacent waters. (*b*) The cisco.

Moon'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes affected by the moon; moonblind; dim-eyed; purblind.

Moon'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a round, full face.

Moon'fish' (mōōn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American marine fish (*Vomer setipennis*); — called also *bluntnosed shiner, horsefish*, and *sunfish.* (*b*) A broad, thin, silvery marine fish (*Selene vomer*); — called also *lookdown*, and *silver moonfish.* (*c*) The mola. See Sunfish, 1.

Moonfish (*Vomer setipennis*).

Moon'flow'er (mōōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The ox-eye daisy; — called also *moon daisy.* (*b*) A kind of morning glory (*Ipomœa Bona-nox*) with large white flowers opening at night.

Moong (mōōng), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Mung.

Moon'glade' (-glād'), *n.* The bright reflection of the moon's light on an expanse of water. [*Poetic*]

Moo'nie (mōō'nĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European goldcrest.

Moon'ish (mōōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like the moon; variable.

Being but a *moonish* youth. *Shak.*

Moon'less, *a.* Being without a moon or moonlight.

Moon'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of the moon. — *a.* Occurring during or by moonlight; characterized by moonlight.

Moon'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A simpleton; a lunatic. [*Obs.*]

Moon'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Illumined by the moon. "The *moonlit* sea." *Moore.* "*Moonlit* dells." *Lowell.*

Moon'rak'er (-rāk'ĕr), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Moonsail.

Moon'rise' (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon above the horizon; also, the time of its rising.

Moon'sail' (-sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a skysail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Moon'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum;* — so called from the crescent-like form of the seeds.

Moon'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* The descent of the moon below the horizon; also, the time when the moon sets.

‖ **Moon'shee** (-shē), *n.* [Hind. *munshī*, fr. Ar. *munshī* a writer, author, secretary, tutor.] A Mohammedan professor or teacher of language. [*India*]

Moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon.

2. Hence, show without substance or reality.

3. A month. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. A preparation of eggs for food. [*Obs.*]

Moon'shine', *a.* Moonlight. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

Moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit distilling; — so called because the work is largely done at night. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Moon'shin'y (-ĭ), *a.* Moonlight. [*Colloq.*]

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

Moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within. It is used as a gem. The best specimens come from Ceylon.

Moon'strick'en (-strĭk'n), *a.* See Moonstruck.

Moon'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* **1.** Mentally affected or deranged by the supposed influence of the moon; lunatic.

2. Produced by the supposed influence of the moon. "*Moonstruck* madness." *Milton.*

3. Made sick by the supposed influence of the moon, as a human being; made unsuitable for food, as fishes, by such supposed influence.

Moon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The herb lunary or honesty. See Honesty. (*b*) Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, esp. *B. Lunaria;* — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond.

Moon'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon.

Soft and pale as the *moony* beam. *J. R. Drake.*

2. Furnished with a moon; bearing a crescent.

But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

3. Silly; weakly sentimental. [*Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

Moor (mōōr), *n.* [F. *More, Maure*, L. *Maurus* a Moor, a Mauritanian, an inhabitant of Mauritania, Gr. *Μαῦρος*; cf. *μαῦρος* black, dark. Cf. Morris a dance, Morocco.]

1. One of a mixed race inhabiting Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, chiefly along the coast and in towns.

2. (*Hist.*) Any individual of the swarthy races of Africa or Asia which have adopted the Mohammedan religion. "In Spanish history the terms *Moors*, Saracens, and Arabs are synonymous." *Internat. Cyc.*

Moor, *n.* [OE. *mor*, AS. *mōr* moor, morass; akin to D. *moer* moor, G. *moor*, and perh. to Goth. *marei* sea, E. *mere.* See Mere a lake.] **1.** An extensive waste covered with patches of heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor.* *Carew.*

2. A game preserve consisting of moorland.

Moor buzzard (*Zoöl.*), the marsh harrier. [*Prov. Eng.*]

—**Moor coal** (*Geol.*), a friable variety of lignite. —**Moor cock** (*Zoöl.*), the male of the moor fowl or red grouse of Europe. —**Moor coot.** (*Zoöl.*) See GALLINULE. —**Moor fowl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European ptarmigan, or red grouse (*Lagopus Scoticus*). (*b*) The European heath grouse. See under HEATH. —**Moor game.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Moor fowl* (above). — **Moor grass** (*Bot.*), a tufted perennial grass (*Sesleria cærulea*), found in mountain pastures of Europe. —**Moor hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the marsh harrier. — **Moor hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The female of the moor fowl. (*b*) A gallinule, esp. the European species. See GALLINULE. (*c*) An Australian rail (*Tribonyx ventralis*). —**Moor monkey** (*Zoöl.*), the black macaque of Borneo (*Macacus maurus*). — **Moor titling** (*Zoöl.*), the European stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

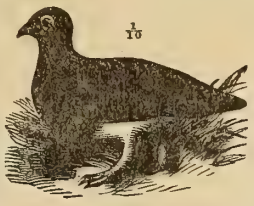

Moor Fowl (*Lagopus Scoticus*).

Moor (mo͝or), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOORED (mo͝ord); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOORING.] [Prob. fr. D. *marren* to tie, fasten, or moor a ship. See MAR.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To fix or secure, as a vessel, in a particular place by casting anchor, or by fastening with cables or chains; as, the vessel was *moored* in the stream; they *moored* the boat to the wharf.

2. Fig.: To secure, or fix firmly. *Brougham.*

Moor, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to become fast.

On oozy ground his galleys *moor.* *Dryden.*

Moor'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fresh-water alga (*Cladophora Ægagropila*) which forms a globular mass.

Moor'band' (-bănd'), *n.* See MOORPAN.

Moor'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female Moor; a Moorish woman.

Moor'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of confining a ship to a particular place, by means of anchors or fastenings.

2. That which serves to confine a ship to a place, as anchors, cables, bridles, etc.

3. *pl.* The place or condition of a ship thus confined.

And the tossed bark in *moorings* swings. *Moore.*

Mooring block (*Naut.*), a heavy block of cast iron sometimes used as an anchor for mooring vessels.

Moor'ish, *a.* [From 2d MOOR.] Having the characteristics of a moor or heath. "*Moorish* fens." *Thomson.*

Moor'ish, *a.* [See 1st MOOR, and cf. MORRIS, MORESQUE.] Of or pertaining to Morocco or the Moors; in the style of the Moors.

Moorish architecture, the style developed by the Moors in the later Middle Ages, esp. in Spain, in which the arch had the form of a horseshoe, and the ornamentation admitted no representation of animal life. It has many points of resemblance to the Arabian and Persian styles, but should be distinguished from them. See *Illust.* under MORESQUE.

Moor'land (-lănd), *n.* [AS. *mōrland.*] Land consisting of a moor or moors.

Moor'pan' (-păn'), *n.* [Cf. *Hard pan*, under HARD.] A clayey layer or pan underlying some moors, etc.

Moor'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A species of English granite, used as a building stone.

‖ **Moo'ruk** (mo͞o'rŭk), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of cassowary (*Casuarius Bennetti*) found in New Britain, and noted for its agility in running and leaping. It is smaller and has stouter legs than the common cassowary. Its crest is bilobed; the neck and breast are black; the back, rufous mixed with black; and the naked skin of the neck, blue.

Moor'y (mo͝or'ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; moorish. *Mortimer.*

As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

Moor'y, *n.* A kind of blue cloth made in India. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Moose (mo͞os), *n.* [A native Indian name; Knisteneaux *mouswah;* Algonquin *monse. Mackenzie.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large cervine mammal (*Alces machlis*, or *A. Americanus*), native of the Northern United States and Canada. The adult male is about as large as a horse, and has very large, palmate antlers. It closely resembles the European elk, and by many zoölogists is considered the same species. See ELK.

American Moose (*Alces machlis*).

Moose bird (*Zoöl.*), the Canada jay or whisky jack. See WHISKY JACK.—**Moose deer.** Same as MOOSE. —**Moose yard** (*Zoöl.*), a locality where moose, in winter, herd together in a forest to feed and for mutual protection.

Moose'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The striped maple (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*). (*b*) Leatherwood.

Moot (mo͝ot), *v.* See 1st MOT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Moot (mo͝ot), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A ring for gauging wooden pins.

Moot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOOTING.] [OE. *moten, motien,* AS. *mōtian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss, dispute, fr. *mōt, gemōt,* a meeting, an assembly; akin to Icel. *mōt,* MHG. *muoz.* Cf. MEET to come together.] **1.** To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss; to propose for discussion.

A problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted,* in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Specifically: To discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court.

First a case is appointed to be *mooted* by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Moot (mo͝ot), *v. i.* To argue or plead in a supposed case.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson.*

Moot, *n.* [AS. *mōt, gemōt,* a meeting; —usually in comp.] [Written also *mote.*] **1.** A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., a meeting of the people of a village or district, in Anglo-Saxon times, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest; —usually in composition; as, folk-*moot.* *J. R. Green.*

2. [From MOOT, *v.*] A discussion or debate; especially, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

The pleading used in courts and chancery called *moots.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

Moot case, a case or question to be mooted; a disputable case; an unsettled question. *Dryden.* —**Moot court,** a mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of law cases. —**Moot point,** a point or question to be debated; a doubtful question.

Moot, *a.* Subject, or open, to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable; mooted. *Locke.*

Moot'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mooted.

Moot'er (-ẽr), *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

Moot'-hall' (-hąl'), } *n.* [AS. *mōthūs.*] A hall for
Moot'-house' (-hous'), } public meetings; a hall of judgment. [*Obs.*] "The *moot-hall* of Herod." *Wyclif.*

Moot'-hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A hill of meeting or council; an elevated place in the open air where public assemblies or courts were held by the Saxons; —called, in Scotland, *mute-hill.* *J. R. Green.*

Moot'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* MOOTMEN (-mĕn). (*O. Eng. Law*) One who argued moot cases in the inns of court.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* [See MOPE.] A made-up face; a grimace. "What *mops* and mowes it makes!" *Beau. & Fl.*

Mop, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mop, *n.* [Cf. W. *mop, mopa,* Ir. *moipal,* Gael. *moibeal, moibean;* or OF. *mappe* a napkin (see MAP, NAPKIN).] **1.** An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle. *Swift.*

2. A fair where servants are hired. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. The young of any animal; also, a young girl; a moppet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Mop head. (*a*) The end of a mop, to which the thrums or rags are fastened. (*b*) A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop. [*U. S.*]

Mop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOPPED (mŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOPPING.] To rub or wipe with a mop, or as with a mop; as, to *mop* a floor; to *mop* one's face with a handkerchief.

Mop'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A narrow board nailed against the wall of a room next to the floor, skirting board; baseboard. See BASEBOARD.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOPED (mōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOPING.] [Cf. D. *moppen* to pout, Prov. G. *muffen* to sulk.] To be dull and spiritless. "*Moping* melancholy." *Milton.*

A sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Shak.*

Mope, *v. t.* To make spiritless and stupid. [*Obs.*]

Mope, *n.* A dull, spiritless person. *Burton.*

Mope'-eyed' (mōp'id'), *a.* Shortsighted; purblind.

Mope'ful (mōp'fụl), *a.* Mopish. [*R.*]

Mop'ish (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected. —**Mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**Mop'ish-ness,** *n.*

Mop'lah (mŏp'lȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *māppila.*] One of a class of Mohammedans in Malabar.

Mop'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [From 3d MOP.] **1.** A rag baby; a puppet made of cloth; hence, also, in fondness, a little girl, or a woman.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A long-haired pet dog.

Mop'sey } (mŏp'sy), *n.* **1.** A moppet.
Mop'sy } **2.** A slatternly, untidy woman. *Halliwell.*

Mop'si-cal (-kȧl), *a.* Shortsighted; mope-eyed.

Mop'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* The long handle of a mop.

Mo'pus (mō'pŭs), *n.* A mope; a drone. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

‖ **Mo-quette'** (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet having a short velvety pile.

‖ **Mor'a** (mŏr'ȧ), *n.* [It.] A game of guessing the number of fingers extended in a quick movement of the hand, —much played by Italians of the lower classes.

Mo'ra (mō'rȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous tree of Guiana and Trinidad (*Dimorphandra excelsa*); also, its timber, used in shipbuilding and making furniture.

‖ **Mo'ra,** *n.* [L.] (*Rom. & Civil Law*) Delay; esp., culpable delay; postponement.

Mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F. Cf. Prov. G. *mur* stones broken off, It. *mora* a heap of stones, hillock, G. *mürbe* soft, broken up, OHG. *muruwi,* AS. *mearu* tender, Gr. μαραίνειν to cause to wither, Skr. *mlā* to relax.] (*Geol.*) An accumulation of earth and stones carried forward and deposited by a glacier. *Lyell.*

☞ If the moraine is at the extremity of the glacier it is a *terminal moraine;* if at the side, a *lateral moraine;* if parallel to the side on the central portion of the glacier, a *medial moraine.* See *Illust.* of GLACIER. In the last case it is formed by the union of the lateral moraines of the branches of the glacier. A *ground moraine* is one beneath the mass of ice.

Mo-rain'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a moraine.

Mor'al (mŏr'ȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis,* fr. *mos, moris,* manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct.] **1.** Relating to duty or obligation; pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated, or to the rules by which such intentions and actions ought to be directed; relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, as respects right and wrong, so far as they are properly subject to rules.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*

She had wandered without rule or guidance in a *moral* wilderness. *Hawthorne.*

2. Conformed to accepted rules of right; acting in conformity with such rules; virtuous; just; as, a *moral* man. Used sometimes in distinction from *religious;* as, a *moral* rather than a religious life.

The wiser and more *moral* part of mankind. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right; subject to the law of duty.

A *moral* agent is a being capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a *moral* sense. *J. Edwards.*

4. Acting upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right, or suited to act in such a manner; as, *moral* arguments; *moral* considerations. Sometimes opposed to *material* and *physical;* as, *moral* pressure or support.

5. Supported by reason or probability; practically sufficient; —opposed to *legal* or *demonstrable;* as, *moral* evidence; a *moral* certainty.

6. Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a *moral* lesson; *moral* tales.

Moral agent, a being who is capable of acting with reference to right and wrong. —**Moral certainty,** a very high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability of so high a degree that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life; as, there is a *moral certainty* of his guilt. —**Moral insanity,** insanity, so called, of the moral system; badness alleged to be irresponsible. —**Moral philosophy,** the science of duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a moral being, of the duties which result from his moral relations, and the reasons on which they are founded. —**Moral play,** an allegorical play; a morality. [*Obs.*] —**Moral sense,** the power of moral judgment and feeling; the capacity to perceive what is right or wrong in moral conduct, and to approve or disapprove, independently of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law.—**Moral theology,** theology applied to morals; practical theology; casuistry.

Mor'al (mŏr'ȧl), *n.* **1.** The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; manner of living as regards right and wrong; conduct; behavior; — usually in the plural.

Corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them. *South.*

2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc.; the practical lesson which anything is designed or fitted to teach; the doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction; a maxim.

Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
And make a *moral* of the devil himself. *Shak.*

To point a *moral,* or adorn a tale. *Johnson.*

We protest against the principle that the world of pure comedy is one into which no *moral* enters. *Macaulay.*

3. A morality play. See MORALITY, 5.

Mor'al, *v. i.* To moralize. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Mo'rale'** (mō'rȧl'), *n.* [F. See MORAL, *a.*] The moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

Mor'al-er (mŏr'ȧl-ẽr), *n.* A moralizer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mor'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth. *Farrar.*

Mor'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *moraliste.*] **1.** One who moralizes; one who teaches or animadverts upon the duties of life; a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties. *Addison.*

2. One who practices moral duties; a person who lives in conformity with moral rules; one of correct deportment and dealings with his fellow-creatures; —sometimes used in contradistinction to one whose life is controlled by religious motives.

The love (in the *moralist* of virtue, but in the Christian) of God himself. *Hammond.*

Mo-ral'i-ty (mō-rȧl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* MORALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *moralitas:* cf. F. *moralité.*] **1.** The relation of conformity or nonconformity to the moral standard or rule; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

2. The quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the accepted standard of right.

Of *moralitee* he was the flower. *Chaucer.*

I am bold to think that *morality* is capable of demonstration. *Locke.*

3. The doctrines or rules of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it. *Bacon.*

The system of *morality* to be gathered out of . . . ancient sages falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

4. The practice of the moral and social duties; rectitude of life; conformity to the standard of right; virtue; as, we often admire the politeness of men whose *morality* we question.

5. A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, Vice, etc. Such plays were occasionally exhibited as late as the reign of Henry VIII. *Strutt.*

6. Intent; meaning; moral. [*Obs.*]

Taketh the *morality* thereof, good men. *Chaucer.*

Mor'al-i-za'tion (mŏr'ȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *moralisation.*] **1.** The act of moralizing; moral reflections or discourse.

2. Explanation in a moral sense. *T. Warton.*

Mor'al-ize (mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *moraliser.*] **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, or examples; to lend a moral to.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To render moral; to correct the morals of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *D. Ramsay.*

4. To give a moral quality to; to affect the moral quality of, either for better or worse.

Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mor'al-ize (mŏr'al-īz), *v. i.* To make moral reflections; to regard acts and events as involving a moral.

Mor'al-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who moralizes.

Mor'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, good *morally* so called, "bonum honestum" ought chiefly to be understood. *South.*

2. According to moral rules; virtuously. "To live *morally*." *Dryden.*

3. In moral qualities; in disposition and character; as, one who physically and *morally* endures hardships.

4. In a manner calculated to serve as the basis of action; according to the usual course of things and human judgment; according to reason and probability.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

Mo-rass' (mō-răs'), *n.* [OE. *marras, mareis* (perh. through D. *moeras*), fr. F. *marais*, prob. from L. *mare* sea, in LL., any body of water; but perh. influenced by some German word. See MERE a lake, and cf. MARSH.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

Morass ore. (*Min.*) See *Bog ore*, under BOG.

Mo-rass'y (-ĭ), *a.* Marshy; fenny. [*R.*] *Pennant.*

Mo'rate (mō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of moric acid.

Mo-ra'tion (mō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *moratio.*] A delaying or tarrying; delay. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Mo-ra'vi-an (-vĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren. See MORAVIAN, *n.*

Mo-ra'vi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren* (an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia), which formed a separate church in Moravia, a northern district of Austria, about the middle of the 15th century. After being nearly extirpated by persecution, the society, under the name of *The Renewed Church of the United Brethren*, was reëstablished in 1722–35 on the estates of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Called also *Herrnhuter.*

Mo-ra'vi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system of the Moravians.

Mor'ay (môr'ā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A muræna.

Mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease; prob. akin to *mori* to die: cf. F. *morbide*, It. *morbido.* See MORTAL.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; induced by a diseased or abnormal condition; diseased; sickly; as, *morbid* humors; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant. "Her sick and *morbid* heart." *Hawthorne.*

2. Of or pertaining to disease or diseased parts; as, *morbid* anatomy.

Syn. — Diseased; sickly; sick. — MORBID, DISEASED. *Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature; as, a *morbid* condition of the nervous system; a *morbid* sensibility, etc.

‖ **Mor'bi-dez'za** (môr'bē-dät'sà), *n.* [It., softness, delicacy. See MORBID.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) Delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh.

2. (*Mus.*) A term used as a direction in execution, signifying, with extreme delicacy. *Ludden.*

Mor-bid'i-ty (môr-bĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being morbid.

2. Morbid quality; disease; sickness. *C. Kingsley.*

3. Amount of disease; sick rate.

Mor'bid-ly (môr'bĭd-lў), *adv.* In a morbid manner.

Mor'bid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being morbid; morbidity.

Mor-bif'ic (môr-bĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *morbus* disease +
Mor-bif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *morbifique.* See -FY.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as, *morbific* matter.

Mor-bil'lous (-bĭl'lŭs), *a.* [LL. *morbilli* measles, dim. of L. *morbus* disease: cf. F. *morbilleux.*] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease; measly.

Mor-bose' (-bōs'), *a.* [L. *morbosus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Morbose tumors and excrescences of plants. *Ray.*

Mor-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *morbositas.*] A diseased state; unhealthiness. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Mor'ceau'** (môr'sō'), *n.* [F.] A bit; a morsel.

Mor-da'cious (môr-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax, -acis*, fr. *mordere, morsum*, to bite. See MORSEL.] Biting; given to biting; hence, figuratively, sarcastic; severe; scathing. — **Mor-da'cious-ly,** *adv.*

Mor-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *mordacitas:* cf. F. *mordacité.* See MORDACIOUS.] The quality of being mordacious; biting severity, or sarcastic quality. *Bacon.*

Mor'dant (môr'dant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere.* See MORSEL.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; severe.

2. (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) Serving to fix colors.

Mor'dant, *n.* [F., originally, biting.] **1.** Any corroding substance used in etching.

2. (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) Any substance, as alum or copperas, which, having a twofold attraction for organic fibers and coloring matter, serves as a bond of union, and thus gives fixity to, or *bites in*, the dyes.

3. (*Gilding*) Any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

Mor'dant (môr'dant), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORDANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORDANTING.] To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant; as, to *mordant* goods for dyeing.

Mor'dant-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

‖ **Mor-den'te** (môr-dĕn'tā), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An embellishment resembling a trill.

Mor'di-can-cy (môr'dĭ-kan-sў), *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Mor'di-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *mordicans*, p. pr. of *mordicare* to bite, fr. *mordere:* cf. F. *mordicant.*] Biting; acrid; as, the *mordicant* quality of a body. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Mor'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mordicatio.*] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Mor'di-ca-tive (môr'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mordicativus.*] Biting; corrosive. [*R.*] *Holland.*

More (mōr), *n.* [AS. *mōr.* See MOOR a waste.] A hill. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

More, *n.* [AS. *more, moru;* akin to G. *möhre* carrot, OHG. *moraha, morha.*] A root. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

More, *a., compar.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* MOST (mōst).] [OE. *more, mare*, and (orig. neut. and adv.) *mo, ma*, AS. *māra*, and (as neut. and adv.) *mā;* akin to D. *meer*, OS. *mēr*, G. *mehr*, OHG. *mēro, mēr*, Icel. *meiri, meirr*, Dan. *meere, meer*, Sw. *mera, mer*, Goth. *maiza*, a., *mais*, adv., and perh. to L. *major* greater, compar. of *magnus* great, and *magis*, adv., more. √103. Cf. MOST, MUCH, MAJOR.] **1.** Greater; superior; increased; as: (*a*) Greater in quantity, amount, degree, quality, and the like; — with the singular.

He gat *more* money. *Chaucer.*
If we procure not to ourselves *more* woe. *Milton.*

☞ *More*, in this sense, was formerly used in connection with some other qualifying word,— *a, the, this, their*, etc., — which now requires the substitution of *greater, further*, or the like, for *more.*

Whilst sisters nine, which dwell on Parnasse height,
Do make them music for their *more* delight. *Spenser.*

The *more* part knew not wherefore they were come together. *Acts* xix. 32.

Wrong not that wrong with a *more* contempt. *Shak.*

(*b*) Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; — with the plural.

The people of the children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. *Ex.* i. 9.

2. Additional; other; as, he wept because there were no *more* worlds to conquer.

With open arms received one poet *more.* *Pope.*

More, *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses in any way what it is compared with.

And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more*, some less. *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. That which is in addition; something other and further; an additional or greater amount.

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough. *L'Estrange.*

O! That pang where *more* than madness lies. *Byron.*

Any more. (*a*) Anything or something additional or further; as, I do not need *any more.* (*b*) Adverbially: Further; beyond a certain time; as, do not think *any more* about it. — **No more,** not anything more; nothing in addition. — **The more and less,** the high and low. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "All cried, both *less and more.*" *Chaucer.*

More, *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree. (*a*) With a verb or participle.

Admiring *more*
The riches of Heaven's pavement. *Milton.*

(*b*) With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more* durable; *more* active; *more* actively; *more* sweetly.

Happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

☞ Double comparatives were common among writers of the Elizabethan period, and for some time later; as, *more* brighter; *more* dearer.

The duke of Milan
And his *more* braver daughter. *Shak.*

2. In addition; further; besides; again.

Yet once *more*, O ye laurels, and once *more*,
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

More and more, with continual increase. "Amon trespassed *more and more.*" 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 23. — **The more,** to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — **The more** — **the more,** by how much more — by so much more. "*The more* he praised it in himself, *the more* he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." *Milton.* — **To be no more,** to have ceased to be; as, Cassius *is no more;* Troy *is no more.*

Those oracles which set the world in flames,
Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were *no more.* *Byron.*

More, *v. t.* To make more; to increase. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Mo-reen' (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. MOHAIR.] A thick woolen fabric, watered or with embossed figures; — used in upholstery, for curtains, etc.

Mor'el (mŏr'ĕl), *n.* [See MOREL.] (*Bot.*) An edible fungus (*Morchella esculenta*), the upper part of which is covered with a reticulated and pitted hymenium. It is used as food, and for flavoring sauces. [Written also *moril.*]

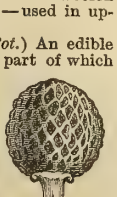

Morel (*Morchella esculenta*).

Mor'el, *n.* [See MORELLE.] (*Bot.*) **1.** Nightshade; — so called from its blackish purple berries. [Written also *morelle.*]

2. A kind of cherry. See MORELLO.

Great morel, the deadly nightshade. — **Petty morel,** the black nightshade. See NIGHTSHADE.

More'land (mōr'lănd), *n.* Moorland.

Mo-relle' (mō-rĕl'), *n.* [F., orig. fem. of *moreau* black, OF. *morel*, fr. LL. *morellus.* Cf. MORELLO, MURREY.] (*Bot.*) Nightshade. See 2d MOREL.

Mo-rel'lo (mō-rĕl'lō), *n.* [Cf. It. *morello* blackish, OF. *morel.* Cf. MORELLE.] (*Bot.*) A kind of nearly black cherry with dark red flesh and juice, — used chiefly for preserving.

‖ **Mo-ren'do** (mō-rĕn'dō), *a. & n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Dying; a gradual decrescendo at the end of a strain or cadence.

More'ness (mōr'nĕs), *n.* Greatness. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

More-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* [*More* + *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition; furthermore; also; likewise.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shak.*

Syn. — BESIDES, MOREOVER. Of the two words, *moreover* is the stronger and is properly used in solemn discourse, or when what is added is important to be considered. See BESIDES.

More'pork' (mōr'pōrk'), *n.* [So named from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The Australian crested goatsucker (*Ægotheles Novæ-Hollandiæ*). Also applied to other allied birds, as *Podargus Cuvieri.*

Mo-resk' (mō-rĕsk'), *a. & n.* Moresque. [*Obs.*]

Mo-resque' (mō-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *moresco*, or Sp. *morisco.* See MORRIS.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque style of architecture or decoration. See *Moorish architecture*, under MOORISH. [Written also *mauresque.*]

Moresque Archway.

Mor'ga-nat'ic (mŏr'gȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift, G. *morgengabe.* See MORN.] Pertaining to, in the manner of, or designating, a kind of marriage, called also *left-handed marriage*, between a man of superior rank and a woman of inferior, in which it is stipulated that neither the latter nor her children shall enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. *Brande & C.* — **Mor'ga-nat'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Mor'gay (môr'gā), *n.* [W. *morgi* dogfish, shark, *mor* sea + *ci* dog.] (*Zoöl.*) The European small-spotted dogfish, or houndfish. See the Note under HOUNDFISH.

Mor'glay (-glā), *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A sword. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Morgue (môrg), *n.* [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by their friends; a deadhouse.

‖ **Mo'ri-a** (mō'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μωρία* folly.] Idiocy; imbecility; fatuity; foolishness.

Mo'ri-an (-an), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) A Moor. [*Obs.*]

In vain the Turks and *Morians* armed be. *Fairfax.*

Mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, from *moriri* to die. See MORTAL.] In a dying state; dying; at the point of death.

The patient was comatose and *moribund.* *Copland.*

Mor'i-bund, *n.* A dying person. [*R.*]

Mo'ric (mō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fustic (see MORIN); as, *moric* acid.

Mor'ice (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* See MORISCO, *n.*

Mo-rig'er-ate (mō-rĭj'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *morigeratus*, p. p. of *morigerari* to comply with. See MORIGEROUS.] Obedient. [*Obs.*]

Mo-rig'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *morigeratio.*] Obsequiousness; obedience. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Mo-rig'er-ous (mō-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *morigerus; mos, moris*, custom, manner + *gerere* to bear, conduct.] Obedient; obsequious. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*

Mor'il (mŏr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *morille;* cf. OHG. *morhila*, G. *morchel*, OHG. *morha* carrot. See MORE a root.] (*Bot.*) An edible fungus. Same as 1st MOREL.

Mo'rin (mō'rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance of acid properties extracted from fustic (*Maclura tinctoria*, formerly called *Morus tinctoria*); — called also *moric acid.*

Mo-rin'da (mō-rĭn'dà), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs, mostly East Indian, many species of which yield valuable red and yellow dyes. The wood is hard and beautiful, and used for gunstocks.

Mo-rin'din (-dĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow dyestuff extracted from the root bark of an East Indian plant (*Morinda citrifolia*).

Mor'i-nel' (mŏr'ĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *morinelle.*] (*Zoöl.*) The dotterel.

Mo-rin'ga (mō-rĭn'gà), *n.* [Malayan. *murunggi.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of Southern India and Northern Africa. One species (*Moringa pterygosperma*) is the horse-radish tree, and its seeds, as well as those of *M. aptera*, are known in commerce as *ben* or *ben nuts*, and yield the oil called *oil of ben.*

Mo-rin'gic (mō-rĭn'jĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Designating an organic acid obtained from oil of ben. See MORINGA.

Mo'rin-tan'nic (mō'rĭn-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [NL. *Morus* fustic + E. *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a variety of tannic acid extracted from fustic (*Maclura*, formerly *Morus, tinctoria*) as a yellow crystalline substance; — called also *maclurin.*

Mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn *or* mōr'ĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.* [F. *morion*-Sp. *morrion;* cf. Sp. *morra* the upper part of the head, *morro* anything that is round.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, and somewhat resembling a hat.

A battered *morion* on his brow. *Sir W. Scott.*

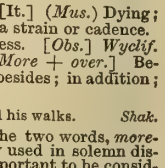

Morion with a Comb Crest.

Mo'ri-on, *n.* [G.] (*Min.*) A dark variety of smoky quartz.

Mo'ri-o-plas'ty (mō'rĭ-ō-plăs'tў), *n.* [Gr. *μόριον* piece (dim. of *μόρος*

a part) + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The restoration of lost parts of the body.

Mo-ris'co (mŏ-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Moresque.

Mo-ris'co, *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish.] A thing of Moorish origin; as: (*a*) The Moorish language. (*b*) A Moorish dance, now called *morris dance. Marston.* (*c*) One who dances the Moorish dance. *Shak.* (*d*) Moresque decoration or architecture.

Mo'risk (mō'rĭsk), *n.* Same as MORISCO.

Mor'kin (môr'kĭn), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *murken* putrefied, Icel. *morkinn* putrid.] A beast that has died of disease or by mischance. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mor'land (môr'lănd), *n.* Moorland. [*Obs.*]

Mor'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *mort* dead, L. *mortuus*, fr. *morire* to die.] Mortling. [*Eng.*] *Ainsworth.*

Mor'mal (-măl), *n.* [F. *mort-mal* a deadly evil. *Nares.*] A bad sore; a gangrene; a cancer. [*Obs.*] [Written also *morrimal* and *mortmal.*] *Chaucer.*

Mor'mal, *a.* Grievous; dangerous; bad. [*Obs.*]

Mor'mo (-mō), *n.* [Gr. μορμώ a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] A bugbear; false terror. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Mor'mon** (-mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μορμών monster, bugbear.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of sea birds, having a large, thick bill; the puffin. (*b*) The mandrill.

Mor'mon (-mŭn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect in the United States, followers of Joseph Smith, who professed to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*, first published in 1830. The Mormons believe in polygamy, and their hierarchy of apostles, etc., has control of civil and religious matters.

☞ The Mormons call their religious organization The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Its head claims to receive revelations of God's will, and to have certain supernatural powers.

Mor'mon, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons; as, the *Mormon* religion; *Mormon* practices.

Mor'mon-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The country inhabited by the Mormons; the Mormon people.

Mor'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine, system, and practices of the Mormons.

Mor'mon-ite (-ĭt), *n.* A Mormon. — *a.* Mormon. "*Mormonite* religion." *F. W. Newman.*

Morn (môrn), *n.* [OE. *morwen, morgen*, AS. *morgen;* akin to D. *morgen*, OS. *morgan*, G. *morgen*, Icel. *morginn, morgunn*, Sw. *morgon*, Dan. *morgen*, Goth. *maúrgins.* Cf. MORROW, MORNING.] The first part of the day; the morning; — used chiefly in poetry.

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve. *Milton.*

Mor'ne (môr'ne), *a.* Of or pertaining to the morn; morning. [*Obs.*] "White as *morne* milk." *Chaucer.*

‖ **Morne** (môrn), *n.* [F., fr. *morne* sad, sorrowful. See MOURN.] A ring fitted upon the head of a lance to prevent wounding an adversary in tilting.

‖ **Mor'né'** (môr'nā'), *a.* [F., fr. *morne* a morne.] (*Her.*) Without teeth, tongue, or claws; — said of a lion represented heraldically.

Morn'ing (môrn'ĭng), *n.* [OE. *morning, morwening.* See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise; the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, etc.

2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life.

3. The goddess Aurora. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Morn'ing, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

Morning gown, a gown worn in the morning before one is dressed for the day. — **Morning gun,** a gun fired at the first stroke of reveille at military posts. — **Morning sickness** (*Med.*), nausea and vomiting, usually occurring in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy. — **Morning star.** (*a*) Any one of the planets (Venus, Jupiter, Mars, or Saturn) when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. Cf. *Evening star*, under EVENING. (*b*) Satan. See LUCIFER.

Since he miscalled the *morning star,*
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far. *Byron.*

(*c*) A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes, either attached to a staff or suspended from one by a chain. — **Morning watch** (*Naut.*), the watch between four A. M. and eight A. M.

Morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant (*Ipomœa purpurea*) having handsome, funnel-shaped flowers, usually red, pink, purple, white, or variegated, sometimes pale blue. See DEXTROSAL.

Morn'ing-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Morning time. [*Poetic*]

Morn'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Towards the morn. [*Poetic*]

And *mornward* now the starry hands move on. *Lowell.*

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.* [Cf. It. *mora* mulberry, L. *morum.*] (*Med.*) A small abscess or tumor having a resemblance to a mulberry. *Dunglison.*

Mo-roc'can (mŏ-rŏk'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco, or its inhabitants.

Mo-roc'co (-kō), *n.* [Named from *Morocco*, the country. Cf. MORRIS the dance.] A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (though an inferior kind is made of sheepskin), and tanned with sumac and dyed of various colors; — said to have been first made by the Moors.

Mo-rol'o-gy (mŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. μωρολογία foolish talk; μῶρος foolish + λόγος discourse.] Foolish talk; nonsense; folly. [*Obs.*]

Mo-rone' (mŏ-rōn'), *n.* Maroon; the color of an unripe black mulberry.

‖ **Mo'ro-sau'rus** (mō'rō-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. μῶρος stupid + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of large herbivorous dinosaurs, found in Jurassic strata in America.

Mo-rose' (mŏ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus*, prop., excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, fr. *mos, moris,* manner, habit, way of life: cf. F. *morose.*] **1.** Of a sour temper; sullen and austere; ill-humored; severe. "A *morose* and affected taciturnity." *I. Watts.*

2. Lascivious; brooding over evil thoughts. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored.

Mo-rose'ly (mŏ-rōs'lȳ), *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

Mo-rose'ness, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.

Learn good humor, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness.* *I. Watts.*

☞ *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness,* though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity, or ill-humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes *peevishness.*

‖ **Mo-ro'sis** (mŏ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μώρωσις, fr. μῶρος silly, foolish.] (*Med.*) Idiocy; fatuity; stupidity.

Mo-ros'i-ty (mŏ-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *morositas:* cf. F. *morosité.*] Moroseness. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Mo'ro-soph (mō'rō-sŏf), *n.* [Gr. μῶρος foolish + σοφός wise.] A philosophical or learned fool. [*Obs.*]

Mo-ro'sous (mŏ-rō'sŭs), *a.* Morose. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

Mo-rox'ite (mŏ-rŏks'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μόροξος, μοροχθος, a sort of pipe clay.] (*Min.*) A variety of apatite of a greenish blue color.

Mo-rox'y-late (-ĭ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A morate.

Mor'ox-yl'ic (mŏr'ŏks-ĭl'ĭk *or* mō'rŏks-), *a.* [L. *morus* a mulberry tree + Gr. ξύλον wood.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the mulberry; moric.

Mor'phe-an (môr'fē-an), *a.* Of or relating to Morpheus, to dreams, or to sleep. *Keats.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs *or* -fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μορφεύς, prop., the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, fr. μορφή form, shape.] (*Class. Myth.*) The god of dreams.

Mor'phew (môr'fū), *n.* [F. *morphée,* LL. *morphea;* cf. It. *morfea.*] A scurfy eruption. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Mor'phew, *v. t.* To cover with a morphew. [*Obs.*]

Mor'phi-a (-fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Morphine.

Mor'phine (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* [From MORPHEUS: cf. F. *morphine.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline alkaloid found in opium, possessing strong narcotic properties, and much used as an anodyne; — called also *morphia,* and *morphina.*

Mor'phin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid condition produced by the excessive or prolonged use of morphine.

‖ **Mor'pho** (-fō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Μορφώ, an epithet of Venus.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, handsome, tropical American butterflies of the genus *Morpho.* They are noted for the very brilliant metallic luster and bright colors (often blue) of the upper surface of the wings. The lower surface is usually brown or gray, with eyelike spots.

Morpho (*M. Helenor*).

Mor-phog'e-ny (môr-fŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) History of the evolution of forms; that part of ontogeny that deals with the germ history of forms; — distinguished from *physiogeny.* *Haeckel.*

Mor'pho-log'ic (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *morpho-*
Mor'pho-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *logique.*] (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or according to, the principles of morphology. — **Mor'pho-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mor-phol'o-gist (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who is versed in the science of morphology.

Mor-phol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-logy:* cf. F. *morphologie.*] (*Biol.*) That branch of biology which deals with the structure of animals and plants, treating of the forms of organs and describing their varieties, homologies, and metamorphoses. See TECTOLOGY, and PROMORPHOLOGY.

Mor'phon (môr'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. μορφῶν, p. pr. of μορφοῦν to form.] (*Biol.*) A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form, in distinction from *bion,* a physiological individual. See TECTOLOGY. *Haeckel.*

☞ Of morphons there are six orders or categories: 1. Plastids or elementary organisms. 2. Organs, homoplastic or heteroplastic. 3. Antimeres (opposite or symmetrical or homotypic parts). 4. Metameres (successive or homodynamous parts). 5. Personæ (shoots or buds of plants, individuals in the narrowest sense among the higher animals). 6. Corms (stocks or colonies). For orders 2, 3, and 4 the term *idorgan* has been recently substituted. See IDORGAN.

Mor-phon'o-my (môr-fŏn'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + νόμος a law.] (*Biol.*) The laws of organic formation.

Mor'pho-phy'ly (môr'fō-fī'lȳ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + φυλή a clan.] (*Biol.*) The tribal history of forms; that part of phylogeny which treats of the tribal history of forms, in distinction from the tribal history of functions. *Haeckel.*

‖ **Mor-pho'sis** (môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόρφωσις form, fr. μορφή form.] (*Biol.*) The order or mode of development of an organ or part.

Mor-phot'ic (-fŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μορφωτικός fit for forming.] (*Physiol.*) Connected with, or becoming an integral part of, a living unit or of the morphological framework; as, *morphotic,* or tissue, proteids. *Foster.*

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). [Gr. μορφή form.] A combining form denoting *form, shape;* as, iso*morphous.*

Mor'pi-on (môr'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *mordre* to bite + L. *pedis* louse.] (*Zoöl.*) A louse. *Hudibras.*

Mor'rice (môr'rĭs), *n.* Same as 1st MORRIS.

Mor'rice, *a.* Dancing the morrice; dancing.

In shoals and bands, a *morrice* train. *Wordsworth.*

Mor'ri-cer (-rĭs-ẽr), *n.* A morris dancer. [*Obs.*]

Mor'ri-mal (-rĭ-mal), *n.* & *a.* See MORMAL.

Mor'ris (mŏr'rĭs), *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor: cf. F. *moresque,* It. *moresca.*] **1.** A Moorish dance, usually performed by a single dancer, who accompanies the dance with castanets.

2. A dance formerly common in England, often performed in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers, grotesquely dressed and ornamented, took the parts of Robin Hood, Maidmarian, and other fictitious characters.

3. An old game played with counters, or men, which are placed at the angles of a figure drawn on a board or on the ground; also, the board or ground on which the game is played.

The nine-men's *morris* is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

☞ The figure consists of three concentric squares, with lines from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner. The game is played by two persons with nine or twelve pieces each (hence called *nine-men's morris* or *twelve-men's morris*). The pieces are placed alternately, and each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from making a straight row of three. Should either succeed in making a row, he may take up one of his opponent's pieces, and he who takes off all of his opponent's pieces wins the game.

Mor'ris (mŏr'rĭs), *n.* [So called from its discoverer.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish having a very slender, flat, transparent body. It is now generally believed to be the young of the conger eel or some allied fish.

Mor'ris-pike' (-pīk'), *n.* A Moorish pike. [*Obs.*]

Mor'rot (mŏr'rŏt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MARROT.

Mor'row (-rō), *n.* [OE. *morwe, morwen,* AS. *morgen.* See MORN.] **1.** Morning. [*Obs.*] "White as *morrow's* milk." *Bp. Hall.*

Well loved he by the *morwe* a sop in wine. *Chaucer.*

2. The next following day; the day subsequent to any day specified or understood. *Lev.* vii. 16.

Till this stormy night is gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn. *Crashaw.*

3. The day following the present; to-morrow.

Good morrow, good morning; — a form of salutation. — **To morrow.** See TO-MORROW in the Vocabulary.

Morse (môrs), *n.* [F. *morse,* Russ. *morj';* perh. akin to E. *mere* lake; cf. Russ. *more* sea.] (*Zoöl.*) The walrus. See WALRUS.

Morse, *n.* [L. *morsus* a biting, a clasp, fr. *mordere* to bite.] A clasp for fastening garments in front. *Fairholt.*

Morse' al'pha-bet (ăl'fȧ-bĕt). A telegraphic alphabet in very general use, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of Morse's telegraph. The letters are represented by dots and dashes impressed or printed on paper, as, ·— (A), —··· (B), —·· (D), · (E), ·· (O) ··· (R), — (T), etc., or by sounds, flashes of light, etc., with greater or less intervals between them.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *morsel,* F. *morceau,* LL. *morsellus,* a dim. fr. L. *morsus* a biting, bite, fr. *mordere* to bite; prob. akin to E. *smart.* See SMART, and cf. MORCEAU, MORDANT, MUSE, *v.*, MUZZLE, *n.*] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. *Chaucer.*

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. A small quantity; a little piece; a fragment.

Mor'sing horn' (môr'sĭng hôrn'). A horn or flask for holding powder, as for priming. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Mor'si-ta'tion (môr'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of biting or gnawing. [*Obs.*]

Mor'sure (môr'shur), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mordere, morsum,* to bite.] The act of biting. *Swift*

Mort (môrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *margt,* neut. of *margr* many.] A great quantity or number. [*Prov. Eng.*]

There was a *mort* of merrymaking. *Dickens.*

Mort, *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A woman; a female. [*Cant*]

Male gypsies all, not a *mort* among them. *B. Jonson.*

Mort, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A salmon in its third year. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mort, *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors, mortis.*] **1.** Death; esp., the death of game in the chase.

2. A note or series of notes sounded on a horn at the death of game.

The sportsman then sounded a treble *mort.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The skin of a sheep or lamb that has died of disease. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Mort cloth, the pall spread over a coffin; black cloth indicative of mourning; funeral hangings. *Carlyle.* — **Mort stone,** a large stone by the wayside on which the bearers rest a coffin. [*Eng.*] *H. Taylor.*

Mor'tal (môr'tal), *a.* [F. *mortel,* L. *mortalis,* from *mors, mortis,* death, fr. *moriri* to die; akin to E. *murder.* See MURDER, and cf. FILEMOT, MERE a lake, MORTGAGE.] **1.** Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is *mortal.*

2. Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; terminating life; exposing to or deserving death; deadly; as, a *mortal* wound; a *mortal* sin.

3. Fatally vulnerable; vital.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton.*

4. Of or pertaining to the time of death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

5. Affecting as if with power to kill; deathly.

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright. *Dryden.*

6. Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Very painful or tedious; wearisome; as, a sermon lasting two *mortal* hours. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Mortal foe, Mortal enemy, an inveterate, desperate, or implacable enemy; a foe bent on one's destruction.

Mor'tal, *n.* A being subject to death; a human being; man. "Warn poor *mortals* left behind." *Tickell.*

Mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *mortalitas:* cf. F.

mortalité.] **1.** The condition or quality of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew.*

2. Human life; the life of a mortal being.

From this instant
There 's nothing serious in *mortality;*
All is but toys. *Shak.*

3. Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity; human nature.

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*

4. Death; destruction. *Shak.*

5. The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community; also, the proportion of deaths to population, or to a specific number of the population; death rate; as, a time of great, or of low, *mortality;* the *mortality* among the settlers was alarming.

Bill of mortality. See under BILL. — **Law of mortality,** a mathematical relation between the numbers living at different ages, so that from a given large number of persons alive at one age, it can be computed what number are likely to survive a given number of years. — **Table of mortality,** a table exhibiting the average relative number of persons who survive, or who have died, at the end of each year of life, out of a given number supposed to have been born at the same time.

Mor'tal-ize (môr'tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make mortal. [*R.*]

Mor'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a mortal manner; so as to cause death; as, *mortally* wounded.

2. In the manner of a mortal or of mortal beings.

I was *mortally* brought forth. *Shak.*

3. In an extreme degree; to the point of dying or causing death; desperately; as, *mortally* jealous.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

Mor'tal-ness, *n.* Quality of being mortal; mortality.

Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *morter,* AS. *mortēre,* L. *mortarium:* cf. F. *mortier* mortar. Cf. sense 2 (below), also 2d MORTAR, MARTEL, MORTER.] **1.** A strong vessel, commonly in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle.

2. [F. *mortier,* fr. L. *mortarium* mortar (for triturating).] (*Mil.*) A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, etc., at high angles of elevation, as 45°, and even higher; — so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.

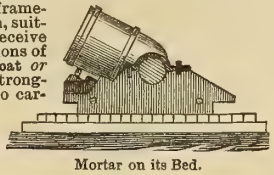

Mortar on its Bed.

Mortar bed (*Mil.*), a framework of wood and iron, suitably hollowed out to receive the breech and trunnions of a mortar. — **Mortar boat** *or* **vessel** (*Naut.*), a boat strongly built and adapted to carrying a mortar or mortars for bombarding; a bomb ketch. — **Mortar piece,** a mortar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mor'tar, *n.* [OE. *mortier,* F. *mortier,* L. *mortarium* mortar, a large basin or trough in which mortar is made, a mortar (in sense 1, above). See 1st MORTAR.] (*Arch.*) A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials; — used in masonry for joining stones, bricks, etc., also for plastering, and in other ways.

Mortar bed, a shallow box or receptacle in which mortar is mixed. — **Mortar board.** (*a*) A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; a hawk. (*b*) A cap with a broad, projecting, square top; — worn by students in some colleges. [*Slang*]

Mor'tar, *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

Mor'ter (môr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mortier.* See MORTAR a vessel.] A chamber lamp or light. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mort'gage (môr'gāj; 48), *n.* [F. *mort-gage; mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge. See MORTAL, and GAGE.] **1.** (*Law*) A conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms; also, the written instrument by which the conveyance is made.

☞ It was called a *mortgage* (or *dead pledge*) because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or *dead* to the mortgager upon breach of the condition. But in equity a *right of redemption* is an inseparable incident of a mortgage until the mortgager is debarred by his own laches, or by judicial decree. *Cowell. Kent.*

2. State of being pledged; as, lands given in *mortgage.*

Chattel mortgage. See under CHATTEL. — **To foreclose a mortgage.** See under FORECLOSE. — **Mortgage deed** (*Law*), a deed given by way of mortgage.

Mort'gage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTGAGED (-gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTGAGING (-gā-jĭng).] **1.** (*Law*) To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption.

2. Hence: To pledge, either literally or figuratively; to make subject to a claim or obligation.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser.*
I myself am *mortgaged* to thy will. *Shak.*

Mort'ga-gee' (môr'gā-jē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom property is mortgaged, or to whom a mortgage is made or given.

Mort'gage-or (môr'gā-jẽr *or* môr'gā-jôr'), *n.* (*Law*) **Mort'ga-gor** One who gives a mortgage.

☞ The letter *e* is required analogically after the second *g* in order to soften it; but the spelling *mortgagor* is in fact the prevailing form. When the word is contradistinguished from *mortgagee* it is accented on the last syllable (-jôr').

Mort'ga-ger (môr'gā-jẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who gives a mortgage.

Mor-tif'er-ous (môr-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mortifer; mors, mortis,* death + *ferre* to bring: cf. F. *mortifère.*] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive; as, a *mortiferous* herb. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mortificatio* a killing. See MORTIFY.] **1.** The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; especially: (*a*) (*Med.*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; gangrene. *Dunglison.* (*b*) (*Alchem. & Old Chem.*) Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* (*c*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

(*d*) Hence: Deprivation or depression of self-approval; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation.

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Scots Law*) A gift to some charitable or religious institution; — nearly synonymous with *mortmain.*

Syn. — Chagrin; vexation; shame. See CHAGRIN.

Mor'ti-fied (môr'tĭ-fīd), *imp. & p. p.* of MORTIFY.

Mor'ti-fied'ness (-fīd'nĕs), *n.* The state of being mortified; humiliation; subjection of the passions. [*R.*]

Mor'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mortifies.

Mor'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OE. *mortifien,* F. *mortifier,* fr. L. *mortificare;* L. *mors, mortis,* death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MORTAL, and -FY.]

1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of; to produce gangrene in.

2. To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of; to change by chemical action. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon.*
He *mortified* pearls in vinegar. *Hakewill.*

3. To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to bring into subjection; to abase; to humble.

With fasting *mortified,* worn out with tears. *Harte.*
Mortify thy learned lust. *Prior.*

Mortify, therefore, your members which are upon the earth. *Col.* iii. 5.

4. To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation; to humble; to depress.

The news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought! *Addison.*

Mor'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; to gangrene.

2. To practice penance from religious motives; to deaden desires by religious discipline.

This makes him . . . give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify.* *Law.*

3. To be subdued; to decay, as appetites, desires, etc.

Mor'ti-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Tending to mortify; affected by, or having symptoms of, mortification; as, a *mortifying* wound; *mortifying* flesh.

2. Subduing the appetites, desires, etc.; as, *mortifying* penances.

3. Tending to humble or abase; humiliating; as, a *mortifying* repulse.

Mor'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* In a mortifying manner.

Mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise;* cf. Sp. *mortaja,* Ar. *murtazz* fixed, or W. *mortais,* Ir. *mortis, moirtis,* Gael. *moirteis.*] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive something (as the end of another piece) made to fit it, and called a *tenon.*

Mortise and tenon (*Carp.*), made with a mortise and tenon; joined or united by means of a mortise and tenon; — used adjectively. — **Mortise joint,** a joint made by a mortise and tenon. — **Mortise lock.** See under LOCK. — **Mortise wheel,** a cast-iron wheel, with wooden clogs inserted in mortises on its face or edge; — also called *mortise gear,* and *core gear.*

Mor'tise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTISED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTISING.] **1.** To cut or make a mortise in.

2. To join or fasten by a tenon and mortise; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joint into a girder.

Mort'ling (-môrt'-), *n.* [See MORLING.] **1.** An animal, as a sheep, dead of disease or privation; a morling. [*Eng.*]

2. Wool plucked from a dead sheep; morling.

Mort'main' (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort, morte,* dead + *main* hand; F. *main-morte.* See MORTAL, and MANUAL.] (*Law*) Possession of lands or tenements in, or conveyance to, dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

☞ The term was originally applied to conveyances of land made to ecclesiastical bodies; afterward to conveyances made to *any* corporate body. *Burrill.*

Mort'mal (-măl), *n.* See MORMAL. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mort'pay' (môrt'pā'), *n.* [F. *mort* dead + E. *pay.*] Dead pay; the crime of taking pay for the service of dead soldiers, or for services not actually rendered by soldiers. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mor'tress (môr'trĕs), **Mor'trew** (môr'trụ), *n.* [See MORTAR.] A dish of meats and other ingredients, cooked together; an ollapodrida. *Chaucer. Bacon.*

Mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rў; 135), *n.; pl.* MORTUARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *mortuarium.* See MORTUARY, *a.*] **1.** A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty.

2. A burial place; a place for the dead. *Whitlock.*

3. A place for the reception of the dead before burial; a deadhouse; a morgue.

Mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rў; 135), *a.* [L. *mortuarius,* fr. *mortuus* dead: cf. F. *mortuaire.* See MORTAL.] Of or pertaining to the dead; as, *mortuary* monuments.

Mortuary urn, an urn for holding the ashes of the dead.

‖ **Mor'u-la** (môr'ū-lá), *n.; pl.* MORULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.] (*Biol.*) The sphere or globular mass of cells (*blastomeres*), formed by the cleavage of the ovum or egg in the first stages of its development; — called also *mulberry mass, segmentation sphere,* and *blastosphere.* See SEGMENTATION.

Morula of Starfish (*Asterias Forbesii*), much enlarged.

Mor'u-la'tion (môr'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The process of cleavage, or segmentation, of the ovum, by which a morula is formed.

‖ **Mo'rus** (mō'rŭs), *n.* [L., mulberry tree. See MULBERRY.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, some species of which produce edible fruit; the mulberry. See MULBERRY.

☞ **Morus alba** is the white mulberry, a native of India or China, the leaves of which are extensively used for feeding silkworms, for which it furnishes the chief food. — **Morus multicaulis,** the many-stemmed or Chinese mulberry, is only a form of white mulberry, preferred on account of its more abundant leaves. — **Morus nigra,** the black mulberry, produces a dark-colored fruit, of an agreeable flavor.

Mor'we (môr'we), *n.* See MORROW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mor'wen-ing (-wen-ĭng), *n.* Morning. [*Obs.*]

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mosaïque;* cf. Pr. *mozaic, musec,* Sp. & Pg. *mosaico,* It. *mosaico, musaico,* LGr. μουσαϊκόν, μουσεῖον, L. *musivum;* all fr. Gr. Μούσειος belonging to the Muses. See MUSE the goddess.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored glass, stone, or other material; — called also *mosaic work.*

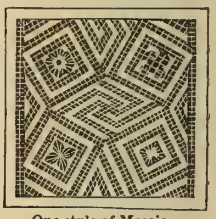

One style of Mosaic.

2. A picture or design made in mosaic; an article decorated in mosaic.

Mo-sa'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; formed by uniting pieces of different colors; variegated; tessellated; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.

A very beautiful *mosaic* pavement. *Addison.*

Florentine mosaic. See under FLORENTINE. — **Mosaic gold.** (*a*) See ORMOLU. (*b*) Stannic sulphide, SnS_2, obtained as a yellow scaly crystalline powder, and used as a pigment in bronzing and gilding wood and metal work. It was called by the alchemists *aurum musivum,* or *aurum mosaicum.* Called also *bronze powder.* — **Mosaic work.** See MOSAIC, *n.*

Mo-sa'ic, *a.* [From *Moses.*] Of or pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or established through his agency; as, the *Mosaic* law, rites, or institutions.

Mo-sa'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Mosaic (in either sense). "A *mosaical* floor." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mo-sa'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mosaic.

Mo'sa-ism (mō'zā-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to the system or doctrines of Moses; that which is peculiar to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

Mos'a-saur (mŏs'ā-sạr *or* mō'sā-), **Mos'a-sau'ri-an** (-sạ'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct order of reptiles, including Mosasaurus and allied genera. See MOSASAURIA.

‖ **Mos'a-sau'ri-a** (mŏs'ā-sạ'rĭ-ā *or* mōs'ā-), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOSASAURUS.] (*Paleon.*) An order of large, extinct, marine reptiles, found in the Cretaceous rocks, especially in America. They were serpentlike in form and in having loosely articulated and dilatable jaws, with large recurved teeth, but they had paddlelike feet. Some of them were over fifty feet long. They are, essentially, fossil sea serpents with paddles. Called also *Pythonomorpha,* and *Mesosauria.*

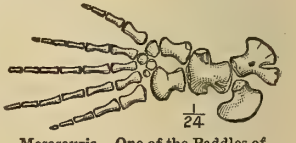

Mosasauria. One of the Paddles of *Lestosaurus.*

‖ **Mos'a-sau'rus** (-rŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Mosa* the River Meuse (on which Maestricht is situated) + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct marine reptiles allied to the lizards, but having the body much elongated, and the limbs in the form of paddles. The first known species, nearly fifty feet in length, was discovered in Cretaceous beds near Maestricht, in the Netherlands. [Written also *Mososaurus.*]

Mos'cha-tel' (mŏs'kà-tĕl'), *n.* [Gr. μόσχος musk: cf. F. *moscatelline.* See MUSCADEL, MUSK.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Adoxa* (*A. moschatellina*), the flowers of which are pale green, and have a faint musky smell. It is found in woods in all parts of Europe, and is called also *hollow root* and *musk crowfoot.* *Loudon.*

Mos'chine (-kĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to *Moschus,* a genus including the musk deer.

Mos'el (mŏz'ĕl), *n. & v.* See MUZZLE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mo-selle' (mō-zĕl'), *n.* A light wine, usually white, produced in the vicinity of the river Moselle.

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz), *n.* A large flatboat, used in the West Indies for taking freight from shore to ship.

Mosk (mŏsk), *n.* See MOSQUE.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *n.; pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God, to resign

one's self to the divine will. Cf. ISLAM, MUSSULMAN.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. [Written also *muslim.*] "Heaps of slaughtered *Moslem.*" *Macaulay.*

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain. *Halleck.*

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan; as, *Moslem* lands; the *Moslem* faith.

Mos'lings (mŏz'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Thin shreds of leather shaved off in dressing skins. *Simmonds.*

‖**Mos'o-sau'rus** (mŏs'ō-sạ'rŭs *or* mō'sō-), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as MOSASAURUS.

Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* [F. *mosquée*, Sp. *mezquita*, Ar. *masjid*, from *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan church or place of religious worship. [Written also *mosk.*]

Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). [Sp. *mosquito*, fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca*. Cf. MUSKET.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of gnats of the genus *Culex* and allied genera. The females have a proboscis containing, within the sheathlike labium, six fine, sharp, needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of man and animals to suck the blood. These bites, when numerous, cause, in many persons, considerable irritation and swelling, with some pain. The larvæ and pupæ, called *wigglers*, are aquatic. [Written also *musquito.*]

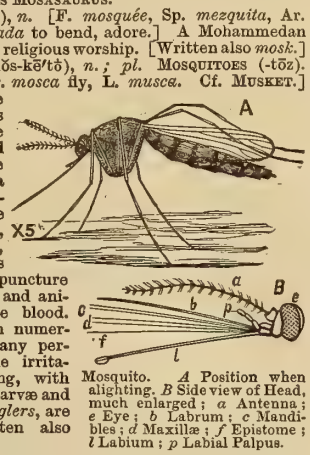

Mosquito. *A* Position when alighting. *B* Side view of Head, much enlarged; *a* Antenna; *e* Eye; *b* Labrum; *c* Mandibles; *d* Maxillæ; *f* Epistome; *l* Labium; *p* Labial Palpus.

Mosquito bar, Mosquito net, a net or curtain for excluding mosquitoes, — used for beds and windows. — **Mosquito fleet,** a fleet of small vessels. — **Mosquito hawk** (*Zoöl.*), a dragon fly; — so called because it captures and feeds upon mosquitoes. — **Mosquito netting,** a loosely-woven gauzelike fabric for making mosquito bars.

Moss (mŏs; 115), *n.* [OE. *mos*; akin to AS. *meós*, D. *mos*, G. *moos*, OHG. *mos, mios*, Icel. *mosi*, Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Russ. *mokh'*, L. *muscus*. Cf. MUSCOID.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with distinct stem and simple leaves. The fruit is a small capsule usually opening by an apical lid, and so discharging the spores. There are many species, collectively termed *Musci*, growing on the earth, on rocks, and trunks of trees, etc., and a few in running water.

☞ The term *moss* is also popularly applied to many other small cryptogamic plants, particularly *lichens*, species of which are called *tree moss, rock moss, coral moss*, etc. *Fir moss* and *club moss* are of the genus *Lycopodium*. See *Club moss*, under CLUB, and LYCOPODIUM.

2. A bog; a morass; a place containing peat; as, the *mosses* of the Scottish border.

☞ *Moss* is used with participles in the composition of words which need no special explanation; as, *moss*-capped, *moss*-clad, *moss*-covered, *moss*-grown, etc.

Black moss. See under BLACK, and TILLANDSIA. — **Bog moss.** See SPHAGNUM. — **Feather moss,** any moss branched in a feathery manner, esp. several species of the genus *Hypnum*. — **Florida moss, Long moss,** *or* **Spanish moss.** See TILLANDSIA. — **Iceland moss,** a lichen. See ICELAND MOSS. — **Irish moss,** a seaweed. See CARRAGEEN. — **Moss agate** (*Min.*), a variety of agate, containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide of manganese. Called also *Mocha stone*. — **Moss animal** (*Zoöl.*), a bryozoan. — **Moss berry** (*Bot.*), the small cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*). — **Moss campion** (*Bot.*), a kind of mosslike catchfly (*Silene acaulis*), with mostly purplish flowers, found on the highest mountains of Europe and America, and within the Arctic circle. — **Moss land,** land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores. — **Moss pink** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Phlox* (*P. subulata*), growing in patches on dry rocky hills in the Middle United States, and often cultivated for its handsome flowers. *Gray.* — **Moss rose** (*Bot.*), a variety of rose having a mosslike growth on the stalk and calyx. It is said to be derived from the Provence rose. — **Moss rush** (*Bot.*), a rush of the genus *Juncus* (*J. squarrosus*). — **Scale moss.** See HEPATICA.

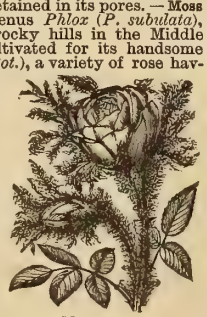

Moss Rose.

Moss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOSSED (mŏst; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOSSING.] To cover or overgrow with moss.

An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age. *Shak.*

Moss'back' (mŏs'băk'), *n.* A veteran partisan; one who is so conservative in opinion that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss. [*Political Slang, U. S.*]

Moss'bank'er (-băngk'ĕr), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The men-
Moss'bunk'er (-bŭngk'ĕr), } haden.

Moss'-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Moss'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being mossy.

Moss'troop'er (-trōop'ĕr), *n.* [*Moss* + *trooper.*] One of a class of marauders or bandits that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland; — so called in allusion to the *mossy* or boggy character of much of the border country.

Moss'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* MOSSIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* MOSSIEST.] **1.** Overgrown with moss; abounding with or edged with moss; as, *mossy* trees; *mossy* streams.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling moss; as, *mossy* green.

Most (mōst), *a., superl.* of MORE. [OE. *most, mast, mest*, AS. *mæst*; akin to D. *meest*, OS. *mēst*, G. *meist*, Icel. *mestr*, Goth. *maists*; a superl. corresponding to E. *more.* √103. See MORE, *a.*] **1.** Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greater in number or quantity than all the rest; nearly all. "*Most* men will proclaim every one his own goodness." *Prov.* xx. 6.

The cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. *Matt.* xi. 20.

2. Greatest in degree; as, he has the *most* need of it. "In his *moste* pride." *Chaucer.*

3. Highest in rank; greatest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

☞ *Most* is used as a noun, the words *part, portion, quantity*, etc., being omitted, and has the following meanings: 1. The greatest value, number, or part; preponderating portion; highest or chief part. 2. The utmost; greatest possible amount, degree, or result; especially in the phrases *to make the most of, at the most, at most.*

A quarter of a year, or some months *at the most.* *Bacon.*

A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has. *L'Estrange.*

For the most part, in reference to the larger part of a thing, or to the majority of the persons, instances, or things referred to; as, human beings, *for the most part*, are superstitious; the view, *for the most part*, was pleasing. — **Most an end,** generally. See *An end*, under END, *n.* [*Obs.*] "She sleeps *most an end.*" *Massinger.*

Most, *adv.* [AS. *mæst.* See MOST, *a.*] In the greatest or highest degree.

Those nearest to this king, and *most* his favorites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton.*

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est*; as, *most* vile; *most* wicked; *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. Formerly, and until after the Elizabethan period of our literature, the use of the double superlative was common. See MORE, *adv.*

The *most unkindest* cut of all. *Shak.*

The *most straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5.

Mos'ta-hi'ba (mŏs'tȧ-hē'bȧ), *n.* See MUSTAIBA.

Mos'te (mōs'te), *obs. imp.* of MOTE. *Chaucer.*

Mos'tic } (mŏs'tĭk), *n.* [See MAUL-STICK.] A paint-
Mos'tick } er's maul-stick.

Most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; in the main.

‖**Mos'tra** (mŏs'trȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See DIRECT, *n.*

Most'what' (mōst'hwŏt'), *adv.* For the most part. [*Obs.*] "All the rest do *mostwhat* far amiss." *Spenser.*

Mot (mŏt), *v.* [*Sing. pres. ind.* MOT, MOTE, MOOT (mōt), *pl.* MOT, MOTE, MOOTE, *pres. subj.* MOTE; *imp.* MOSTE.] [See MUST, *v.*] [*Obs.*] May; must; might.

He *moot* as well say one word as another. *Chaucer.*

The wordes *mote* be cousin to the deed. *Chaucer.*

Men *moot* [i. e., one may] give silver to the poore frestne. *Chaucer.*

So mote it be, so be it; amen; — a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons.

Mot (mŏt; mō, def. 2), *n.* [F. See MOTTO.] **1.** A word; hence, a motto; a device. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar. *Shak.*

2. A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. [*A Gallicism*]

Here and there turns up a . . . savage *mot.* *N. Brit. Rev.*

3. A note or brief strain on a bugle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mot'a-cil (mŏt'ȧ-sĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *motacille.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any singing bird of the genus *Motacilla*; a wagtail.

Mo-ta'tion (mō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *motare, motatum*, to keep moving.] The act of moving; motion. [*Obs.*]

Mote (mōt), *v.* See 1st MOT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mote, *n.* [See MOOT, a meeting.] [*Obs.*, except in a few combinations or phrases.] **1.** A meeting of persons for discussion; as, a ward*mote* in the city of London.

2. A body of persons who meet for discussion, esp. about the management of affairs; as, a folk*mote.*

3. A place of meeting for discussion.

Mote bell, the bell rung to summon to a *mote.* [*Obs.*]

Mote, *n.* The flourish sounded on a horn by a huntsman. See MOT, *n.*, 3, and MORT. *Chaucer.*

Mote, *n.* [OE. *mot*, AS. *mot.*] A small particle, as of floating dust; anything proverbially small; a speck.

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Bacon.*

We are *motes* in the midst of generations. *Landor.*

Mot'ed (mōt'ĕd), *a.* Filled with motes, or fine floating dust, as the air. "*Moted* sunbeam." *Tennyson.*

Mo-tet' (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [F., a dim. of *mot* word; cf. It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto* word, device. See MOT, MOTTO.] (*Mus.*) A composition adapted to sacred words in the elaborate polyphonic church style; an anthem.

Moth (mŏth; 115), *n.* A mote. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Moth, *n.*; *pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz; 115). [OE. *mothe*, AS. *moððe*; akin to D. *mot*, G. *motte*, Icel. *motti*, and prob. to E. *mad* an earthworm. Cf. MAD, *n.*, MAWK.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any nocturnal lepidopterous insect, or any not included among the butterflies; as, the luna *moth*; Io *moth*; hawk *moth.*

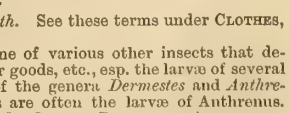

Salt-marsh Moth (*Leucarctia acræa*). Nat. size.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any lepidopterous insect that feeds upon garments, grain, etc.; as, the clothes *moth*; grain *moth*; bee *moth.* See these terms under CLOTHES, GRAIN, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various other insects that destroy woolen and fur goods, etc., esp. the larvæ of several species of beetles of the genera *Dermestes* and *Anthrenus.* Carpet moths are often the larvæ of Anthrenus. See *Carpet beetle*, under CARPET, DERMESTES, ANTHRENUS.

4. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.

Moth blight (*Zoöl.*), any plant louse of the genus *Aleurodes*, and related genera. They are injurious to various plants. — **Moth gnat** (*Zoöl.*), a dipterous insect of the genus *Bychoda*, having fringed wings. — **Moth hunter** (*Zoöl.*), the goatsucker. — **Moth miller** (*Zoöl.*), a clothes moth. See MILLER, 3, (*a*). — **Moth mullein** (*Bot.*), a common herb of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. blattaria*), having large wheel-shaped yellow or whitish flowers.

Moth'-eat' (mŏth'ēt'; 115), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. [Rarely used except in the form *moth-eaten*, p. p. or a.]

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Moth'en (-'n), *a.* Full of moths. [*Obs.*] *Fulke.*

Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *moder*, AS. *mōdor*; akin to D. *moeder*, OS. *mōdar*, G. *mutter*, OHG. *muotar*, Icel. *mōðir*, Dan. & Sw. *moder*, OSlav. *mati*, Russ. *mate*, Ir. & Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. μήτηρ, Skr. *mātṛ*; cf. Skr. *mā* to measure. √268. Cf. MATERNAL, MATRIX, METROPOLIS, FATHER.] **1.** A female parent; especially, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child.

2. That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin; generatrix.

Alas! poor country! . . . it can not
Be called our *mother*, but our grave. *Shak.*

I behold . . . the solitary majesty of Crete, *mother* of a religion, it is said, that lived two thousand years. *Landor.*

3. An old woman or matron. [*Familiar*]

4. The female superior or head of a religious house, as an abbess, etc.

5. Hysterical passion; hysteria. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mother Carey's chicken (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small petrels, as the stormy petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*), and Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), both of the Atlantic, and *O. furcata* of the North Pacific. — **Mother Carey's goose** (*Zoöl.*), the giant fulmar of the Pacific. See FULMAR. — **Mother's mark** (*Med.*), a congenital mark upon the body; a nævus.

Moth'er, *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; as, *mother* language; also, acting the part, or having the place, of a mother; producing others; originating.

It is the *mother* falsehood from which all idolatry is derived. *T. Arnold.*

Mother cell (*Biol.*), a cell which, by endogenous division, gives rise to other cells (daughter cells); a parent cell. — **Mother church,** the original church; a church from which other churches have sprung; as, the *mother church* of a diocese. — **Mother country,** the country of one's parents or ancestors; the country from which the people of a colony derive their origin. — **Mother liquor** (*Chem.*), the impure or complex residual solution which remains after the salts readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed. — **Mother queen,** the mother of a reigning sovereign; a queen mother. — **Mother tongue.** (*a*) A language from which another language has had its origin. (*b*) The language of one's native land; native tongue. — **Mother water.** See *Mother liquor* (above). — **Mother wit,** natural or native wit or intelligence.

Moth'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOTHERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOTHERING.] To adopt as a son or daughter; to perform the duties of a mother to.

The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell.*

Moth'er, *n.* [Akin to D. *modder* mud, G. *moder* mold, mud, Dan. *mudder* mud, and to E. *mud.* See MUD.] A film or membrane which is developed on the surface of fermented alcoholic liquids, such as vinegar, wine, etc., and acts as a means of conveying the oxygen of the air to the alcohol and other combustible principles of the liquid, thus leading to their oxidation.

☞ The film is composed of a mass of rapidly developing microörganisms of the genus *Mycoderma*, and in the *mother of vinegar* the microörganisms (*Mycoderma aceti*) composing the film are the active agents in the conversion of the alcohol into vinegar. When thickened by growth, the film may settle to the bottom of the fluid. See *Acetous fermentation*, under FERMENTATION.

Moth'er, *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother, or thick matter, as vinegar.

Moth'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Thick, like mother; viscid.

They oint their naked limbs with *mothered* oil. *Dryden.*

Moth'er-hood (mŭth'ĕr-hōōd), *n.* The state of being a mother; the character or office of a mother.

Moth'er-ing, *n.* A rural custom in England, of visiting one's parents on Midlent Sunday, — supposed to have been originally visiting the mother church to make offerings at the high altar.

Moth'er-in-law' (-ĭn-lạ'), *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

Moth'er-land' (-lănd'), *n.* The country of one's ancestors; — same as *fatherland.*

Moth'er-less, *a.* [AS. *mōdorleás.*] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

Moth'er-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being motherly.

Moth'er-ly, *a.* [AS. *mōdorlic.*] Of or pertaining to a mother; like, or suitable for, a mother; tender; maternal; as, *motherly* authority, love, or care. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Maternal; parental. — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL. *Motherly*, being Anglo-Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, *maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her *own* children, whereas *motherly* has a secondary sense, denoting a care *like* that of a mother for her offspring. There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining *motherly* to the latter signification. "They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Moth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Moth'er-na'ked (-nā'kĕd), *a.* Naked as when born.

Moth'er-of-pearl' (-ŏv-pĕrl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre. See PEARL.

Moth'er-of-thyme' (-tīm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant (*Thymus Serpyllum*); — called also *wild thyme.*

Moth'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A labiate herb (*Leonurus Cardiaca*), of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine; lion's tail. (*b*) The mugwort. See MUGWORT.

Moth'er-y (mŭth'ĕr-ў), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).

Moth'y (mŏth'ў), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten. "An old *mothy* saddle." *Shak.*

Mo'tif (mō'tĭf), *n.* [F.] Motive. *Chaucer.*

Mo-tif'ic (mō-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *motus* motion (fr. *movere* to move) + *facere* to make.] Producing motion. [*R.*]

Mo'tile (mō'tĭl), *a.* [See Motive.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious; as, the *motile* spores of certain seaweeds.

2. Producing motion; as, *motile* powers.

Mo-til'i-ty (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *motilité.*] (*Physiol.*) Capability of motion; contractility.

Mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See Move.] **1.** The act, process, or state of changing place or position; movement; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; — opposed to *rest.*

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attends thee, and each word, each *motion*, forms. *Milton.*

2. Power of, or capacity for, motion.

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton.*

3. Direction of movement; course; tendency; as, the *motion* of the planets is from west to east.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

4. Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of a machine with respect to the relative movement of its parts.

This is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Dr. H. More.*

5. Movement of the mind, will, desires, or passions; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

6. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress; esp., a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly; as, a *motion* to adjourn.

Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shak.*

7. (*Law*) An application made to a court or judge orally in open court. Its object is to obtain an order or rule directing some act to be done in favor of the applicant. *Mozley & W.*

8. (*Mus.*) Change of pitch in successive sounds, whether in the same part or in groups of parts.

The independent *motions* of different parts sounding together constitute counterpoint. *Grove.*

☞ *Conjunct motion* is that by single degrees of the scale. *Contrary motion* is that when parts move in opposite directions. *Disjunct motion* is motion by skips. *Oblique motion* is that when one part is stationary while another moves. *Similar* or *direct motion* is that when parts move in the same direction.

9. A puppet show or puppet. [*Obs.*]

What *motion*'s this? the model of Nineveh? *Beau. & Fl.*

☞ Motion, in mechanics, may be simple or compound. **Simple motions** are: (*a*) *Straight translation*, which, if of indefinite duration, must be reciprocating. (*b*) *Simple rotation*, which may be either continuous or reciprocating, and when reciprocating is called *oscillating.* (*c*) *Helical*, which, if of indefinite duration, must be reciprocating. **Compound motion** consists of combinations of any of the simple motions.

Center of motion, Harmonic motion, etc. See under Center, Harmonic, etc. — **Motion block** (*Steam Engine*), a crosshead. — **Perpetual motion** (*Mech.*), an incessant motion conceived to be attainable by a machine supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without.

Syn. — See Movement.

Mo'tion, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Motioned (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Motioning.] **1.** To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.

2. To make proposal; to offer plans. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mo'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head; as, to *motion* one to a seat.

2. To propose; to move. [*Obs.*]

I want friends to *motion* such a matter. *Burton.*

Mo'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes a motion; a mover. *Udall.*

Mo'tion-ist, *n.* A mover. [*Obs.*]

Mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [F. *motif*, LL. *motivum*, from *motivus* moving, fr. L. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See Move.] **1.** That which moves; a mover. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. That which incites to action; anything prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will; cause; reason; inducement; object.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctively. *J. Edwards.*

3. (*Mus.*) The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure, or melodic germ, out of which a whole movement is developed. See also *Leading motive*, under Leading. [Written also *motivo.*]

4. (*Fine Arts*) That which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist in undertaking his subject; the guiding or controlling idea manifested in a work of art, or any part of one.

Syn. — Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulus; cause. — Motive, Inducement, Reason. *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature. We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

Mo'tive, *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move; as, a *motive* argument; *motive* power. "*Motive* faculty." *Bp. Wilkins.*

Motive power (*Mech.*), a natural agent, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover.

Mo'tive, (mō'tĭv), *v. t.* To prompt or incite by a motive or motives; to move.

Mo'tive-less, *a.* Destitute of a motive; not incited by a motive. — **Mo'tive-less-ness,** *n.* *G. Eliot.*

Mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [See Motive, *n.*] **1.** The power of moving or producing motion.

2. The quality of being influenced by motives. [*R.*]

‖ **Mo-ti'vo** (mō-tē'vō), *n.* [It. See Motive, *n.*] See Motive, *n.*, 3, 4.

Mot'ley (mŏt'lў), *a.* [OE. *mottelee*, *motle;* cf. OF. *mattelé* clotted, curdled, OF. ciel *mattonné* a mottled sky, *mate*, *maton*, curdled milk, Prov. G. *matte* curd. Cf. Mottle.] **1.** Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; party-colored; as, a *motley* coat.

2. Wearing motley or party-colored clothing. See Motley, *n.*, 1. "A *motley* fool." *Shak.*

3. Composed of different or various parts; heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite; as, *motley* style. "The *motley* scene." *Byron.*

Mot'ley, *n.* **1.** A combination of distinct colors; esp., the party-colored cloth, or clothing, worn by the professional fool. *Chaucer.* "*Motley*'s the only wear." *Shak.*

2. Hence, a jester; a fool. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Man of motley, a fool. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Mot'ley-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having the mind of a jester; foolish. *Shak.*

Mot'mot (-mŏt), *n.* [Cf. Momot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of long-tailed, passerine birds of the genus *Momotus*, having a strong serrated beak. In most of the species the two long middle tail feathers are racket-shaped at the tip, when mature. The bird itself is said by some writers to trim them into this shape. They feed on insects, reptiles, and fruit, and are found from Mexico to Brazil. The name is derived from its note. [Written also *momot.*]

a Motmot (*Momotus momota*); *b* Central Tail Feathers of *Momotus Lessoni.*

‖ **Mo'to** (mō'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Movement; manner of movement; particularly, movement with increased rapidity; — used especially in the phrase *con moto*, directing to a somewhat quicker movement; as, *andante con moto*, a little more rapidly than *andante*, etc.

Mo'ton (mō'tŏn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Anc. Armor*) A small plate covering the armpit in armor of the 14th century and later.

Mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] **1.** One who, or that which, imparts motion; a source of mechanical power.

2. (*Mach.*) A prime mover; a machine by means of which a source of power, as steam, moving water, electricity, etc., is made available for doing mechanical work.

Mo'tor, Mo'to-ry, *a.* [L. *motorius* that has motion. See Motor, *n.*]

Mo-to'ri-al (mō-tō'rĭ-al), Causing or setting up motion; pertaining to organs of motion; — applied especially in physiology to those nerves or nerve fibers which only convey impressions from a nerve center to muscles, thereby causing motion.

Mo'tor-man' (mō'tĕr-măn'), *n.* A man who controls a motor.

Mo'tor-path'ic (mō'tĕr-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to motorpathy.

Mo-tor'pa-thy (mō-tôr'pa-thў), *n.* [L. *motor* a mover + Gr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] (*Med.*) Kinesiatrics.

Motte (mŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *motte* a clod, clump, or hillock.] A clump of trees in a prairie. [*Local, U. S.*]

Mot'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mottled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mottling (-tlĭng).] [From Mottled.] To mark with spots of different color, or shades of color, as if stained; to spot; to maculate.

Mot'tle, *n.* A mottled appearance.

Mot'tled (-t'ld), *a.* [From Motley.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted; as, *mottled* wood. "The *mottled* meadows." *Drayton.*

Mot'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* Mottoes (-tōz). [It. *motto* a word, a saying, L. *muttum* a mutter, grunt, cf. *muttire*, *mutire*, to mutter, mumble; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Mot a word.] **1.** (*Her.*) A sentence, phrase, or word, forming part of an heraldic achievement.

2. A sentence, phrase, or word, prefixed to an essay, discourse, chapter, canto, or the like, suggestive of its subject matter; a short, suggestive expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works, . . . "Serve God, and be cheerful." *Addison.*

Mot'toed (-tōd), *a.* Bearing or having a motto; as, a *mottoed* coat or device.

Mot'ty (-tў), *a.* Full of, or consisting of, motes. [Written also *mottie.*] [*Scot.*]

The *motty* dust reek raised by the workmen. *H. Miller.*

‖ **Mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

Mou-ez'zin (mōō-ĕz'-zĭn), *n.* [F.] See Muezzin.

Mouf'lon (mōōf'lŏn), *n.* [F. *mouflon.*] (*Zoöl.*) A wild sheep (*Ovis musimon*), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia, Corsica, etc. Its horns are very large, with a triangular base and rounded angles. It is supposed by some to be the original of the domestic sheep. Called also *musimon* or *musmon.* [Written also *moufflon.*]

Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*).

Mought (mout), *obs. imp.* of May. Might.

‖ **Mouil-la'tion** (mōōl-yā'shŭn), *n.* [See Mouillé.] (*Phon.*) The act of uttering the sound of a mouillé letter.

‖ **Mouil'lé'** (mōō'lyā'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] (*Phon.*) Applied to certain consonants having a "liquid" or softened sound; *e. g.*, in French, *l* or *ll* and *gn* (like the *lli* in *million* and *ni* in *minion*); in Italian, *gl* and *gn;* in Spanish, *ll* and *ñ;* in Portuguese, *lh* and *nh.*

Mould (mōld), **Mould'er** (-ĕr), **Mould'y** (-ў), etc. See Mold, Molder, Moldy, etc.

Moule (mōl), *v. i.* [OE. *moulen.* See Mold.] To contract mold; to grow moldy; to mold. [*Obs.*]

Let us not *moulen* thus in idleness. *Chaucer.*

Mou-line' (mōō-lēn'), **Mou'li-net** (mōō'lĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *moulinet*, orig., a little mill, dim. of *moulin* mill. See Mill.] **1.** The drum upon which the rope is wound in a capstan, crane, or the like.

2. A machine formerly used for bending a crossbow by winding it up.

3. In sword and saber exercises, a circular swing of the weapon. *Farrow.*

Moult (mōlt), *v. & n.* See Molt.

Moult'en (-'n), *a.* Having molted. [*Obs.*] "A *moulten* raven." *Shak.*

Moun (moun), *v., pl.* of Mow, may. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Mounch (mounch), *v. t.* To munch. [*Obs.*]

Mound (mound), *n.* [F. *monde* the world, L. *mundus.* See Mundane.] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign. It is encircled with bands, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted with a cross; — called also *globe.*

Mound, *n.* [OE. *mound*, *mund*, protection, AS. *mund* protection, hand; akin to OHG. *munt*, Icel. *mund* hand, and prob. to L. *manus.* See Manual.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; an embankment thrown up for defense; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up artificially; a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds.* *Dryden.*

Mound bird. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Mound maker* (below). — **Mound builders** (*Ethnol.*), the tribe, or tribes, of North American aborigines who built, in former times, extensive mounds of earth, esp. in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Formerly they were supposed to have preceded the Indians, but later investigations go to show that they were, in general, identical with the tribes that occupied the country when discovered by Europeans. — **Mound maker** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the megapodes. — **Shell mound,** a mound of refuse shells, collected by aborigines who subsisted largely on shellfish. See Midden, and Kitchen middens.

Mound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mounding.] To fortify or inclose with a mound.

Mount (mount), *n.* [OE. *munt*, *mont*, *mount*, AS. *munt*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis;* cf. L. *minae* projections, E. *eminent*, *menace:* cf. F. *mont.* Cf. Mount, *v.*, Mountain, Mont, Monte, Montem.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain; a high hill; — used always instead of *mountain*, when put before a proper name; as, *Mount* Sinai; *Mount* Washington; otherwise, chiefly in poetry.

2. A bulwark for offense or defense; a mound. [*Obs.*]

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. *Jer.* vi. 6.

3. [See Mont de piété.] A bank; a fund. [*Obs.*]

Mount of piety. See Mont de piété.

Mount, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mounted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mounting.] [OE. *mounten*, *monten*, F. *monter*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain. See Mount, *n.* (above).] **1.** To rise on high; to go up; to be upraised or uplifted; to tower aloft; to ascend; — often with *up.*

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. *Jer.* li. 53.
The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high. *Cowley.*

2. To get up on anything, as a platform or scaffold; especially, to seat one's self on a horse for riding.

3. To attain in value; to amount.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount.* *Pope.*

Mount, *v. t.* **1.** To get upon; to ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne? *Dryden.*

2. To place one's self on, as a horse or other animal, or anything that one sits upon; to bestride.

3. To cause to mount; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish with horses. "To *mount* the Trojan troop." *Dryden.*

4. Hence: To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper; to prepare for being worn or otherwise used, as a diamond by setting, or a sword blade by adding the hilt, scabbard, etc.

5. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

☞ A fort or ship is said to *mount* cannon, when it has them arranged for use in or about it.

To mount guard (*Mil.*), to go on guard; to march on guard; to do duty as a guard. — **To mount a play,** to prepare and arrange the scenery, furniture, etc., used in the play.

Mount, *n.* [From Mount, *v.*] That upon which a person or thing is mounted, as: (*a*) A horse.

She had so good a seat and hand, she might be trusted with any *mount.* *G. Eliot.*

(*b*) The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting.

Mount'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Such as can be mounted.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [OE. *mountaine*, *montaine*, F. *montagne*, LL. *montanea*, *montania*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain; cf. *montanus* belonging to a mountain. See 1st Mount.] **1.** A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; earth and rock forming an isolated peak or a ridge; an eminence higher than a hill; a mount.

2. *pl.* A range, chain, or group of such elevations; as, the White *Mountains*.

3. A mountainlike mass; something of great bulk.

I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. — *Shak.*

The Mountain (*La montagne*) (*French Hist.*), a popular name given in 1793 to a party of extreme Jacobins in the National Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a mountain or mountains; growing or living on a mountain; found on or peculiar to mountains; among mountains; as, a *mountain* torrent; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats; *mountain* air; *mountain* howitzer.

2. Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great.

The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth. *Byron.*

Mountain antelope (*Zoöl.*), the goral. — **Mountain ash** (*Bot.*), an ornamental tree, the *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Americana*, producing beautiful bunches of red berries. Its leaves are pinnate, and its flowers white, growing in fragrant clusters. The European species is the *P. aucuparia*, or rowan tree. — **Mountain barometer**, a portable barometer, adapted for safe transportation, used in measuring the heights of mountains. — **Mountain beaver** (*Zoöl.*), the sewellel. — **Mountain blue** (*Min.*), blue carbonate of copper; azurite. — **Mountain cat** (*Zoöl.*), the catamount. See CATAMOUNT. — **Mountain chain**, a series of contiguous mountain ranges, generally in parallel or consecutive lines or curves. — **Mountain cock** (*Zoöl.*), the capercailzie. See CAPERCAILZIE. — **Mountain cork** (*Min.*), a variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture. — **Mountain crystal**. See under CRYSTAL. — **Mountain damson** (*Bot.*), a large tree of the genus *Simaruba* (*S. amara*) growing in the West Indies, which affords a bitter tonic and astringent, sometimes used in medicine. — **Mountain dew**, Scotch whisky, so called because often illicitly distilled among the mountains. [*Humorous*] — **Mountain ebony** (*Bot.*), a small leguminous tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) of the East and West Indies; — so called because of its dark wood. The bark is used medicinally and in tanning. — **Mountain flax** (*Min.*), a variety of asbestus, having very fine fibers; amianthus. See AMIANTHUS. — **Mountain fringe** (*Bot.*), climbing fumitory. See under FUMITORY. — **Mountain goat**. (*Zoöl.*) See MAZAMA. — **Mountain green**. (*Min.*) (*a*) Green malachite, or carbonate of copper. (*b*) See *Green earth*, under GREEN, *a.* — **Mountain holly** (*Bot.*), a branching shrub (*Nemopanthes Canadensis*), having smooth oblong leaves and red berries. It is found in the Northern United States. — **Mountain laurel** (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy evergreen leaves and showy clusters of rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous. Called also *American laurel*, *ivy bush*, and *calico bush*. See KALMIA. — **Mountain leather** (*Min.*), a variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture. — **Mountain licorice** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Trifolium* (*T. Alpinum*). — **Mountain limestone** (*Geol.*), a series of marine limestone strata below the coal measures, and above the old red sandstone of Great Britain. See *Chart of* GEOLOGY. — **Mountain linnet** (*Zoöl.*), the twite. — **Mountain magpie**. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The yaffle, or green woodpecker. (*b*) The European gray shrike. — **Mountain mahogany**. (*Bot.*) See under MAHOGANY. — **Mountain meal** (*Min.*), a light powdery variety of calcite, occurring as an efflorescence. — **Mountain milk** (*Min.*), a soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime. — **Mountain mint**. (*Bot.*) See MINT. — **Mountain ousel** (*Zoöl.*), the ring ousel; — called also *mountain thrush* and *mountain colley*. See OUSEL. — **Mountain pride**, *or* **Mountain green** (*Bot.*), a tree of Jamaica (*Spathelia simplex*), which has an unbranched palmlike stem, and a terminal cluster of large, pinnate leaves. — **Mountain quail** (*Zoöl.*), the plumed partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) of California. It has two long, slender, plumelike feathers on the head. The throat and sides are chestnut; the belly is brown with transverse bars of black and white; the neck and breast are dark gray. — **Mountain range**, a series of mountains closely related in position and direction. — **Mountain rice**. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An upland variety of rice, grown without irrigation, in some parts of Asia, Europe, and the United States. (*b*) An American genus of grasses (*Oryzopsis*). — **Mountain rose** (*Bot.*), a species of rose with solitary flowers, growing in the mountains of Europe (*Rosa alpina*). — **Mountain soap** (*Min.*), a soft earthy mineral, of a brownish color, used in crayon painting; saxonite. — **Mountain sorrel** (*Bot.*), a low perennial plant (*Oxyria digyna*) with rounded kidney-form leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and in high northern latitudes. *Gray.* — **Mountain sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), the European tree sparrow. — **Mountain spinach**. (*Bot.*) See ORACH. — **Mountain tobacco** (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Arnica montana*) of Europe; called also *leopard's bane*. — **Mountain witch** (*Zoöl.*), a ground pigeon of Jamaica, of the genus *Geotrygon*.

Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx pictus*).

Moun'tain-eer' (moun'tĭn-ēr'), *n.* [OF. *montanier*, LL. *montanarius*. See MOUNTAIN.] **1.** An inhabitant of a mountain; one who lives among mountains.

2. A rude, fierce person. [*Obs.*]

No savage fierce, bandit, or *mountaineer*. *Milton.*

Moun'tain-eer', *v. i.* To live or act as a mountaineer; to climb mountains.

You can't go *mountaineering* in a flat country. *H. James.*

Moun'tain-er (-ēr), *n.* A mountaineer. [*Obs.*]

Moun'tain-et (-tĭn-ĕt), *n.* A small mountain. [*R.*]

Moun'tain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [F. *montagneux*, L. *montaniosus*.] **1.** Full of, or containing, mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Inhabiting mountains. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. Large as, or resembling, a mountain; huge; of great bulk; as, a *mountainous* heap. *Prior.*

Moun'tain-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mountainous.

Mount'ance (mount'ans), *n.* [OF. *montance*.] Amount; sum; quantity; extent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mount'ant (mount'ant), *a.* [F. *montant*, p. pr. of *monter*. See MOUNT, and cf. MONTANT.] Raised; high. [*Obs.*]

Mount'e-bank (-ē-băngk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco*, *montambanco*; *montare* to mount + *in* in, upon + *banco* bench. See MOUNT, and 4th BANK.] **1.** One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor.

Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a *mountebank* . . . is preferred before an able physician. *Whitlock.*

2. Any boastful or false pretender; a charlatan; a quack.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

Mount'e-bank, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Mount'e-bank, *v. i.* To play the mountebank.

Mount'e-bank'er-y (-ĕr-ў), *n.* The practices of a mountebank; quackery; boastful and vain pretenses.

Mount'e-bank'ish, *a.* Like a mountebank or his quackery. *Howell.*

Mount'e-bank-ism (-băngk-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices of a mountebank; mountebankery.

Mount'ed, *a.* **1.** Seated or serving on horseback or similarly; as, *mounted* police; *mounted* infantry.

2. Placed on a suitable support, or fixed in a setting; as, a *mounted* gun; a *mounted* map; a *mounted* gem.

Mount'e-naunce (-ē-nāns), *n.* Mountance. [*Obs.*]

Mount'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mounts.

2. An animal mounted; a monture. [*Obs.*]

Mount'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that mounts.

2. That by which anything is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; setting; as, the *mounting* of a sword or diamond.

Mount'ing-ly, *adv.* In an ascending manner.

Mount'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small or low mountain. [*R.*]

Mount'y (-ў), *n.* [F. *montée*, fr. *monter*. See MOUNT, *v.*] The rise of a hawk after prey. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOURNED (mōrnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOURNING.] [AS. *murnan*; akin to OS. *mornian*, OHG. *mornen*, Goth. *maúrnan*.] **1.** To express or to feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; to be in a state of grief or sadness.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep for her. *Gen.* xxiii. 2.

2. To wear the customary garb of a mourner.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shak.*

Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

Mourn, *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bemoan; to bewail.

As if he *mourned* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

And looking over the hills, I *mourn*
The darling who shall not return. *Emerson.*

2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.

The lovelorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DEPLORE.

Mourne (mōrn), *n.* [See 2d MORNE.] The armed or feruled end of a staff; in a sheephook, the end of the staff to which the hook is attached. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourn'er (mōrn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mourns or is grieved at any misfortune, as the death of a friend.

His *mourners* were two hosts, his friends and foes. *Byron.*

2. One who attends a funeral as a hired mourner.

Mourners were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange.*

Mourn'ful (mōrn'fụl), *a.* Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow; mourning; grieving; sad; also, causing sorrow; saddening; grievous; as, a *mournful* person; *mournful* looks, tones, loss. — **Mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mourn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; lugubrious; sad; doleful; heavy; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

Mourn'ing, *n.* [AS. *murnung*.] **1.** The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

2. Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing or a badge of somber black.

The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

Deep mourning. See under DEEP.

Mourn'ing, *a.* **1.** Grieving; sorrowing; lamenting.

2. Employed to express sorrow or grief; worn or used as appropriate to the condition of one bereaved or sorrowing; as, *mourning* garments; a *mourning* ring; a *mourning* pin, and the like.

Mourning bride (*Bot.*), a garden flower (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) with dark purple or crimson flowers in flattened heads. — **Mourning dove** (*Zoöl.*), a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) found throughout the United States; — so named from its plaintive note. Called also *Carolina dove*. See *Illust.* under DOVE. — **Mourning warbler** (*Zoöl.*), an American ground warbler (*Geothlypis Philadelphia*). The male has the head, neck, and chest, deep ash-gray, mixed with black on the throat and chest; other lower parts are pure yellow.

Mourn'ing-ly, *adv.* In a mourning manner.

Mour'ni-val (mōr'nĭ-val), *n.* See MURNIVAL.

Mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). [OE. *mous*, *mus*, AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; akin to D. *muis*, G. *maus*, OHG. & Icel. *mūs*, Dan. *muus*, Sw. *mus*, Russ. *muishe*, L. *mus*, Gr. μῦς, Skr. *mūsh* mouse, *mush* to steal. √277. Cf. MUSCLE, MUSK.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small rodents belonging to the genus *Mus* and various related genera of the family *Muridæ*. The common house mouse (*Mus musculus*) is found in nearly all countries. The American white-footed, or deer, mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) sometimes lives in houses. See DORMOUSE, *Meadow mouse*, under MEADOW, and *Harvest mouse*, under HARVEST.

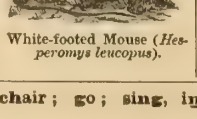

White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A knob made on a rope with spun yarn or parceling to prevent a running eye from slipping. (*b*) Same as 2d MOUSING, 2.

3. A familiar term of endearment. *Shak.*

4. A dark-colored swelling caused by a blow. [*Slang*]

5. A match used in firing guns or blasting.

Field mouse, Flying mouse, etc. See under FIELD, FLYING, etc. — **Mouse bird** (*Zoöl.*), a coly. — **Mouse deer** (*Zoöl.*), a chevrotain, as the kanchil. — **Mouse galago** (*Zoöl.*), a very small West African galago (*Galago murinus*). In color and size it resembles a mouse. It has a bushy tail like that of a squirrel. — **Mouse hawk**. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A hawk that devours mice. (*b*) The hawk owl; — called also *mouse owl*. — **Mouse lemur** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of very small lemurs of the genus *Chirogaleus*, found in Madagascar. — **Mouse piece** (*Cookery*), the piece of beef cut from the part next below the round or from the lower part of the latter; — called also *mouse buttock*.

Mouse (mouz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOUSED (mouzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUSING (mouz'ĭng).] **1.** To watch for and catch mice.

2. To watch for or pursue anything in a sly manner; to pry about, on the lookout for something.

Mouse, *v. t.* **1.** To tear, as a cat devours a mouse. [*Obs.*] "[Death] *mousing* the flesh of men." *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) To furnish with a mouse; to secure by means of a mousing. See MOUSE, *n.*, 2.

Mouse'-ear' (mous'ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) and other species of the same genus. (*b*) A European species of hawkweed (*Hieracium Pilosella*).

Mouse-ear chickweed, a name of two common species of chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*, and *C. viscosum*). — **Mouse-ear cress**, a low cruciferous herb (*Sisymbrium Thaliana*). All these are low herbs with soft, oval, or obovate leaves, whence the name.

Mouse'fish' (mous'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FROGFISH.

Mouse'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode, as in a wall; hence, a very small hole like that gnawed by a mouse.

Mouse'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little mouse. *Thackeray.*

Mous'er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A cat that catches mice.

2. One who pries about on the lookout for something.

Mouse'tail' (mous'tāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants (*Myosurus*), in which the prolonged receptacle is covered with imbricating achenes, and so resembles the tail of a mouse.

Mous'ie (mous'ĭ), *n.* Diminutive for MOUSE. *Burns.*

Mous'ing (mouz'ĭng), *a.* Impertinently inquisitive; prying; meddlesome. "*Mousing* saints." *L'Estrange.*

Mous'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of hunting mice.

2. (*Naut.*) A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook to prevent its unhooking or straightening out.

3. A ratchet movement in a loom.

Mousing hook, a hook with an attachment which prevents its unhooking.

Mou'sle (mou'z'l), *v. t.* To sport with roughly; to rumple. [Written also *mouzle*.] [*Obs.*] *Wycherley.*

‖ **Mousse'line'** (mōos'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin.

‖ **Mousseline de laine** (dẽ lān'). [F., muslin of wool.] Muslin delaine. See under MUSLIN. — **Mousseline glass**, a kind of thin blown glassware, such as wineglasses, etc.

Mous'tache' (mōos'tăsh'), *n.* [F.] Mustache.

Mous'y (mouz'ў), *a.* Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

Mou'tan (mōō'tăn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Chinese tree peony (*Pæonia Moutan*), a shrub with large flowers of various colors.

Mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [OE. *mouth*, *muþ*, AS. *mūð*; akin to D. *mond*, OS. *mūð*, G. *mund*, Icel. *muðr*, *munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. *mund*, Goth. *munþs*, and possibly L. *mentum* chin; or cf. D. *muil* mouth, muzzle, G. *maul*, OHG. *mūla*, Icel. *múli*, and Skr. *mukha* mouth.] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between the lips and the pharynx; the buccal cavity.

2. Hence: An opening affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: (*a*) The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher; the *mouth* of the lacteal vessels, etc. (*b*) The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den. (*c*) The opening of a piece of ordnance, through which it is discharged. (*d*) The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. (*e*) The entrance into a harbor.

3. (*Saddlery*) The crosspiece of a bridle bit, which enters the mouth of an animal.

4. A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; a mouthpiece.

Every coffeehouse has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

6. Speech; language; testimony.

That in the *mouth* of two or three witnesses every word may be established. *Matt.* xviii. 16.

7. A wry face; a grimace; a mow.

Counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

Down in the mouth, chapfallen; of dejected countenance; depressed; discouraged. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] — **Mouth friend**, one who professes friendship insincerely. *Shak.* — **Mouth glass**, a small mirror for inspecting the mouth or teeth. — **Mouth honor**, honor given in words, but not felt. *Shak.* — **Mouth organ**. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Pan's pipes. See PANDEAN. (*b*) An harmonicon. — **Mouth pipe**, an organ pipe with a lip or plate to cut the escaping air and make a sound. — **To stop the mouth**, to silence or be silent; to put to shame; to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped*. *Ps.* lxiii. 11.

Whose *mouths* must be *stopped*. *Titus* i. 11.

Mouth (mouth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mouthed (mouthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mouthing.] **1.** To take into the mouth; to seize or grind with the mouth or teeth; to chew; to devour. *Dryden.*

2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner. "*Mouthing* big phrases." *Hare.*

Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes. *Tennyson.*

3. To form or cleanse with the mouth; to lick, as a bear her cub. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To make mouths at. [*R.*] *R. Blair.*

Mouth, *v. i.* **1.** To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant.

I 'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

2. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To make grimaces, esp. in ridicule or contempt.

Well I know, when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back. *Tennyson.*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a mouth.

2. Having a mouth of a particular kind; using the mouth, speech, or voice in a particular way; — used only in composition; as, wide-*mouthed;* hard-*mouthed;* foul-*mouthed;* mealy-*mouthed.*

Mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker.

Mouth'-foot'ed (mouth'fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the basal joints of the legs converted into jaws.

Mouth'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* Mouthfuls (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time.

2. Hence, a small quantity.

Mouth'less, *a.* [AS. *mūðleás.*] Destitute of a mouth.

Mouth'-made' (-mād'), *a.* Spoken without sincerity; not heartfelt. "*Mouth-made* vows." *Shak.*

Mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied in using it; as, the *mouthpiece* of a bugle, or of a tobacco pipe.

2. An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a fluid.

3. One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; a spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.

Egmont was imprudent enough to make himself the *mouthpiece* of their remonstrance. *Motley.*

Mov'a-bil'i-ty (mo͞ov'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Movableness.

Mov'a-ble (mo͞ov'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *movable.* See Move.] **1.** Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; not fixed or stationary; as, a *movable* steam engine.

2. Changing from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, *i. e.*, church festivals, the date of which varies from year to year.

Movable letter (*Heb. Gram.*), a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

Mov'a-ble, *n.; pl.* Movables (-b'lz). **1.** An article of wares or goods; a commodity; a piece of property not fixed, or not a part of real estate; generally, in the plural, goods; wares; furniture.

Furnished with the most rich and princely *movables.* *Evelyn.*

2. (*Rom. Law*) Property not attached to the soil.

☞ The word is not convertible with *personal property,* since rents and similar incidents of the soil which are personal property by our law are immovables by the Roman law. *Wharton.*

Mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

Mov'a-bly, *adv.* In a movable manner or condition.

Move (mo͞ov), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moved (mo͞ovd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moving.] [OE. *moven,* OF. *moveir,* F. *mouvoir,* L. *movere;* cf. Gr. ἀμείβειν to change, exchange, go in or out, quit, Skr. *mīv,* p. p. *mūta,* to move, push. Cf. Emotion, Mew to molt, Mob, Mutable, Mutiny.] **1.** To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to set in motion; to carry, convey, draw, or push from one place to another; to impel; to stir; as, the wind *moves* a vessel; the horse *moves* a carriage.

2. (*Chess, Checkers, etc.*) To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules of the game; as, to *move* a king.

3. To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal; to influence.

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*
No female arts his mind could *move.* *Dryden.*

4. To arouse the feelings or passions of; especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion; to touch pathetically; to excite, as an emotion. *Shak.*

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them. *Matt.* ix. 36.

[The use of images] in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Felton.*

5. To propose; to recommend; specifically, to propose formally for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly; to submit, as a resolution to be adopted; as, to *move* to adjourn.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter. *Shak.*
They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

6. To apply to, as for aid. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To stir; agitate; trouble; affect; persuade; influence; actuate; impel; rouse; prompt; instigate; incite; induce; incline; propose; offer.

Move, *v. i.* **1.** To change place or posture; to stir; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to another; as, a ship *moves* rapidly.

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Ps.* xviii. 7.
On the green bank I sat and listened long, . . .
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move.* *Dryden.*

2. To act; to take action; to stir; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter.

3. To change residence; to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another.

4. (*Chess, Checkers, etc.*) To change the place of a piece in accordance with the rules of the game.

Move (mo͞ov), *n.* **1.** The act of moving; a movement.

2. (*Chess, Checkers, etc.*) The act of moving one of the pieces, from one position to another, in the progress of the game.

3. An act for the attainment of an object; a step in the execution of a plan or purpose.

To make a move. (*a*) To take some action. (*b*) To move a piece, as in a game. — To be on the move, to bustle or stir about. [*Colloq.*]

Move'less, *a.* Motionless; fixed. "*Moveless* as a tower." *Pope.*

Move'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *mouvement.* See Move, and cf. Moment.] **1.** The act of moving; change of place or posture; transference, by any means, from one situation to another; natural or appropriate motion; progress; advancement; as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine; the party of *movement.*

2. Motion of the mind or feelings; emotion.

3. Manner or style of moving; as, a slow, or quick, or sudden, *movement.*

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The rhythmical progression, pace, and tempo of a piece. "Any change of time is a change of *movement.*" *Busby.* (*b*) One of the several strains or pieces, each complete in itself, with its own time and rhythm, which make up a larger work; as, the several *movements* of a suite or a symphony.

5. (*Mech.*) A system of mechanism for transmitting motion of a definite character, or for transforming motion; as, the wheelwork of a watch.

Febrile movement (*Med.*), an elevation of the body temperature; a fever. — Movement cure. (*Med.*) See Kinesiatrics. — Movement of the bowels, an evacuation or stool; a passage or discharge.

Syn. — Motion. — Movement, Motion. *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest; *movement* is oftener used to express a definite, regulated motion, esp. a progress.

Mo'vent (mō'vent), *a.* [L. *movens,* p. pr. of *movere.* See Move.] Moving. [*R.*] *Grew.*

Mo'vent, *n.* That which moves anything. [*R.*]

Mov'er (mo͞ov'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place.

2. A person or thing that imparts motion, or causes change of place; a motor.

3. One who, or that which, excites, instigates, or causes movement, change, etc.; as, *movers* of sedition.

These most poisonous compounds,
Which are the *movers* of a languishing death. *Shak.*

4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Mov'ing, *a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action; as, a *moving* car, or power.

2. Exciting movement of the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, or affections; touching; pathetic; as, a *moving* appeal.

I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

Moving force (*Mech.*), a force that accelerates, retards, or deflects the motion of a body. — Moving plant (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Desmodium gyrans*); — so called because its leaflets have a distinct automatic motion.

Mov'ing, *n.* The act of changing place or posture; esp., the act of changing one's dwelling place or place of business.

Moving day, a day when one moves; esp., a day when a large number of tenants change their dwelling place.

Mov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a moving manner. *Addison.*

Mov'ing-ness, *n.* The power of moving.

Mow (mou), *n.* [Written also *moe* and *mowe.*] [F. *moue* pouting, a wry face; cf. OD. *mouwe* the protruded lip.] A wry face. "Make *mows* at him." *Shak.*

Mow, *v. i.* To make mouths.

Nodding, becking, and *mowing.* *Tyndale.*

Mow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Mew, a gull.

Mow, *v.* [*pres. sing.* Mow, *pl.* Mowe, Mowen, Moun.] [AS. *magan.* See May, *v.*] May; can. "Thou *mow* now escapen." [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Our walles *mowe* not make hem resistence. *Chaucer.*

Mow (mō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Mowed (mōd); *p. p.* Mowed or Mown (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mowing.] [OE. *mowen, mawen,* AS. *māwan;* akin to D. *maaijen,* G. *mähen,* OHG. *mājan,* Dan. *meie,* L. *metere* to reap, mow, Gr. ἀμᾶν. Cf. Math, Mead a meadow, Meadow.]

1. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down; to cause to fall in rows or masses, as in mowing grass; — with *down;* as, a discharge of grapeshot *mows* down whole ranks of men.

Mow, *v. i.* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe, or with a machine; to cut grass for hay.

Mow (mou), *n.* [OE. *mowe,* AS. *mūga.*] **1.** A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn.

2. The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed.

Mow (mou), *v. t.* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn; to pile and stow away.

Mow'burn' (mou'bûrn'), *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.

Mowe (mou), *v.* See 4th Mow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mowe, *n. & v.* See 1st & 2d Mow. [*Obs.*]

Mow'er (mō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mows; a mowing machine; as, a lawn *mower.*

Mow'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or the operation of that which, mows.

2. Land from which grass is cut; meadow land.

Mowing machine, an agricultural machine armed with knives or blades for cutting standing grass, etc. It is drawn by a horse or horses, or propelled by steam.

Mown (mōn), *p. p. & a.* Cut down by mowing, as grass; deprived of grass by mowing; as, a *mown* field.

Mow'yer (mō'yẽr), *n.* A mower. [*Obs.*]

Mox'a (mŏks'ȧ), *n.* [A corruption of Japan. *mogusa* (pronounced *mongsa*), an escharotic made from the plant *yomogi:* cf. F. *moxa.*] **1.** (*Med.*) A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis,* and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner, as cotton impregnated with niter, amadou.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant from which this substance is obtained, esp. *Artemisia Chinensis,* and *A. Moxa.*

‖ **Moy'a** (moi'ȧ), *n.* Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions; — so called in South America.

Moyle (moil), *n. & v.* See Moil, and Moile.

Moz'a-rab (mŏz'ȧ-răb), **Moz'a-rab'ic** (mŏz'ȧ-răb'ĭk). Same as Muzarab, Muzarabic.

Mo-zet'ta (mō-zĕt'tȧ), **Moz-zet'ta** (It. mŏt-sät'tȧ), } *n.* [It. *mozzetta:* cf. F. *mosette.* Cf. Amice a hood or cape.] (*Eccl.*) A cape, with a small hood; — worn by the pope and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). The customary abbreviation of *Mister* in writing and printing. See Master, 4.

Mrs. (mĭs'sĭs; 277). The customary abbreviation of *Mistress* when used as a title of courtesy, in writing and printing.

Mu-cam'ide (mū-kăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Mucic* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) The acid amide of mucic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Mu'cate (mū'kāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of mucic acid.

Muce (mūs), *n.* See Muse, and Muset.

Mu-ce'din (mū-sē'dĭn), *n.* [From Mucus.] (*Bot. Chem.*) A yellowish white, amorphous, nitrogenous substance found in wheat, rye, etc., and resembling gluten; — formerly called also *mucin.*

Much (mŭch), *a.* [*Compar. & superl.* wanting, but supplied by More (mōr), and Most (mōst), from another root.] [OE. *moche, muche, miche,* prob. the same as *mochel, muchel, michel, mikel,* fr. AS. *micel, mycel;* cf. Gr. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, great, and Icel. *mjök,* adv., much. √103. See Mickle.] **1.** Great in quantity; long in duration; as, *much* rain has fallen; *much* time.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in. *Deut.* xxviii. 38.

2. Many in number. [*Archaic*]

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Num.* xx. 20.

3. High in rank or position. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Much, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal; also, an indefinite quantity; as, you have as *much* as I.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

☞ *Much* in this sense can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable.

And [he] thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth.

Much, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *mjök.* See Much, *a.*] To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far; nearly. "*Much* suffering heroes." *Pope.*

Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.
Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince. *Prov.* xvii. 7.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much.* *Milton.*
All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple.*

Much'el (-ĕl), *a.* [√103. See Mickle.] Much. [*Obs.*]

Much'ness, *n.* Greatness; extent. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

The quantity and *muchness* of time which it ficheth. *W. Whately.*

Much of a muchness, much the same. [*Colloq.*] "Men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness.*" *G. Eliot.*

Much'what' (-hwŭt'), *adv.* Nearly; almost; much. [*Obs.*] "*Muchwhat* after the same manner." *Glanvill.*

Mu'cic (mū'sĭk), *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus: cf. F. *mucique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gums and mucilaginous substances; specif., denoting an acid obtained by the oxidation of gums, dulcite, etc., as a white crystalline substance isomeric with saccharic acid.

Mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *mucidus,* fr. L. *mucus* mucus. See Mucus, and cf. Moist.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous. — **Mu'cid-ness,** *n.*

Mu-cif'ic (mū-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Mucus* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy.] **1.** (*Med.*) Inducing or stimulating the secretion of mucus; blennogenous.

2. (*Physiol.*) Secreting mucus.

Mu'ci-form (mū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Mucus* + *-form.*] (*Physiol.*) Resembling mucus; having the character or appearance of mucus.

Mu'ci-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*Mucin* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) A substance which is formed in mucous epithelial cells, and gives rise to mucin.

Mu-cig'e-nous (mū-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Connected with the formation of mucin; resembling mucin.

The *mucigenous* basis is manufactured at the expense of the ordinary protoplasm of the cell. *Foster.*

Mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lāj; 48), *n.* [F., from L. *mucilago* a musty juice, fr. *mucus* mucus, slime. See Mucus.] **1.** (*Bot. Chem.*) A gummy or gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the cell wall, as in the seeds of quinces, of flax, etc.

2. An aqueous solution of gum, or of substances allied to it; as, medicinal *mucilage; mucilage* for fastening envelopes.

Mu'ci-lag'i-nous (mū'sĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mucilagineux.* See Mucilage.] **1.** Partaking of the nature of, or resembling, mucilage; moist, soft, and viscid; slimy; ropy; as, a *mucilaginous* liquid.

2. Of, pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands.

3. Soluble in water, but not in alcohol; yielding mucilage; as, *mucilaginous* gums or plants.

— **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

Mu'cin (mū'sĭn), *n.* [From MUCUS.] **1.** (*Bot. Chem.*) See MUCEDIN. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminoid substance which is contained in mucus, and gives to the latter secretion its peculiar ropy character. It is found in all the secretions from mucous glands, and also between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. See *Illust.* of DEMILUNE.

Mu-cin'o-gen (mū-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Mucin* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) Same as MUCIGEN.

Mu-cip'a-rous (mū-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Mucus* + L. *parere* to produce.] (*Physiol.*) Secreting, or producing, mucus or mucin.

Mu'ci-vore (mū'sĭ-vōr), *n.* [L. *mucus* slime, mucus + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect which feeds on mucus, or the sap of plants, as certain Diptera, of the tribe *Mucivora*.

Muck (mŭk), abbreviation of *Amuck*.

To run a muck. See AMUCK.

Muck, *n.* [Icel. *myki;* akin to Dan. *mög.* Cf. MIDDEN.] **1.** Dung in a moist state; manure. *Bacon.*

2. Vegetable mold mixed with earth, as found in low, damp places and swamps.

3. Anything filthy or vile. *Spenser.*

4. Money; — in contempt.

The fatal *muck* we quarreled for. *Beau. & Fl.*

Muck bar, bar iron which has been through the rolls only once. — **Muck iron,** crude puddled iron ready for the squeezer or rollers. *Knight.*

Muck, *a.* Like muck; mucky; also, used in collecting or distributing muck; as, a *muck* fork.

Muck, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Muck'en-der (mŭk'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* [Sp. *mocador.* Cf. MOKADOUR.] A handkerchief. [*Obs.*] [Written also *muckinder, muckiter, mockadour.*]

Muck'er (-ĕr), *n.* A term of reproach for a low or vulgar person. [*Slang*]

Muck'er, *v. t.* To scrape together, as money, by mean labor or shifts. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Muck'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* A miser; a niggard. [*Obs.*]

Muck'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being mucky.

Muc'kle (mŭk'k'l), *a.* [See MICKLE.] Much. [*Obs.*]

Muck'mid'den (mŭk'mĭd'd'n), *n.* A dunghill. [*Scot.*]

Muck'sy (-sy), *a.* Somewhat mucky; soft, sticky, and dirty; muxy. [*Prov. Eng.*] *R. D. Blackmore.*

Muck'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure; — applied to the larvæ of the tumbledung and allied beetles.

2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices; a miser. "Misers are *muckworms.*" *Pope.*

Muck'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Filthy with muck; miry; as, a *mucky* road. "*Mucky* filth." *Spenser.*

2. Vile, in a moral sense; sordid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mucky money and false felicity. *Latimer.*

Mu'co-cele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [*Mucus* + Gr. κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages, or dropsy of the lachrymal sac, dependent upon catarrhal inflammation of the latter. *Dunglison.*

Mu'coid (mū'koid), *a.* [*Mucus* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucus. *Dunglison.*

Mucoid degeneration, a form of degeneration in which the tissues are transformed into a semisolid substance resembling mucus. *Quain.*

Mu'co-nate (mū'kō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of muconic acid.

Mu-con'ic (mū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mucic* + itaconic.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid, obtained indirectly from mucic acid, and somewhat resembling itaconic acid.

Mu'co-pu'ru-lent (mū'kō-pū'ru-lent), *a.* [*Mucus* + *purulent.*] (*Med.*) Having the character or appearance of both mucus and pus. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Mu'cor** (mū'kŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty.] (*Bot.*) A genus of minute fungi. The plants consist of slender threads with terminal globular sporangia; mold.

Mu-cos'i-ty (mū-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being mucous or slimy; mucousness.

Mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus,* fr. *mucus* mucus.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy, ropy, or stringy, and lubricous; as, a *mucous* substance.

2. Secreting a slimy or mucigenous substance; as, the *mucous* membrane.

Mucous membrane. (*Anat.*) See under MEMBRANE. — **Mucous patches** (*Med.*), elevated patches found in the mucous membranes of the mouth and anus, usually due to syphilis. — **Mucous tissue** (*Anat.*), a form of connective tissue in an early stage of development, found in the umbilical cord and in the embryo, and also in certain tumors called *myxomata.*

Mu'cous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mucous; sliminess.

‖ **Mu'cro** (mū'krō), *n.* [L.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A minute abrupt point, as of a leaf; any small, sharp point or process, terminating a larger part or organ.

Mu'cro-nate (mū'krō-nāt), **Mu'cro-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *mucronatus,* fr. *mucro* a sharp point: cf. F. *mucroné.*] Ending abruptly in a sharp point; abruptly tipped with a short and sharp point; as, a *mucronate* leaf. — **Mu'cro-nate-ly,** *adv.*

Mucronate Leaflets of *Pellæa mucronata,* a kind of fern.

Mu-cron'u-late (mū-krŏn'ū-lāt), *a.* Having, or tipped with, a small point or points.

Mu'cu-lent (mū'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *muculentus,* fr. *mucus.*] Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous.

Mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L. *mucus, muccus;* cf. *mucere* to be moldy or musty, Gr. μύξα mucus, and Skr. *muc* to release. Cf. MATCH for striking fire, MOIST, MUCILAGE.]

1. (*Physiol.*) A viscid fluid secreted by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, etc.

2. (*Physiol.*) Any other animal fluid of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints; — improperly so used.

3. (*Bot.*) A gelatinous or slimy substance found in certain algæ and other plants.

Mu'cus-in (mū'kŭs-ĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Mucin. [*R.*]

Mud (mŭd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *mudde,* D. *modder,* G. *moder* mold, OSw. *modd* mud, Sw. *modder* mother, Dan. *mudder* mud. Cf. MOTHER a scum on liquors.] Earth and water mixed so as to be soft and adhesive.

Mud bass (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water fish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the Eastern United States. It produces a deep grunting note. — **Mud bath,** an immersion of the body, or some part of it, in mud charged with medicinal agents, as a remedy for disease. — **Mud boat,** a large flatboat used in dredging. — **Mud cat.** See CATFISH. — **Mud crab** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several American marine crabs of the genus *Panopeus.* — **Mud dab** (*Zoöl.*), the winter flounder. See FLOUNDER, and DAB. — **Mud dauber** (*Zoöl.*), a mud wasp. — **Mud devil** (*Zoöl.*), the hellbender. — **Mud drum** (*Steam Boilers*), a drum beneath a boiler, into which sediment and mud in the water can settle for removal. — **Mud eel** (*Zoöl.*), a long, slender, aquatic amphibian (*Siren lacertina*), found in the Southern United States. It has persistent external gills and only the anterior pair of legs. See SIREN. — **Mud frog** (*Zoöl.*), a European frog (*Pelobates fuscus*). — **Mud hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American coot (*Fulica Americana*). (*b*) The clapper rail. — **Mud lark,** a person who cleans sewers, or delves in mud. [*Slang.*] — **Mud minnow** (*Zoöl.*), any small American fresh-water fish of the genus *Umbra,* as *U. limi.* The genus is allied to the pickerels. — **Mud plug,** a plug for stopping the mudhole of a boiler. — **Mud puppy** (*Zoöl.*), the menobranchus. — **Mud scow,** a heavy scow, used in dredging; a mud boat. [*U. S.*] — **Mud turtle, Mud tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of fresh-water tortoises of the United States. — **Mud wasp** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of hymenopterous insects belonging to *Pepæus,* and allied genera, which construct groups of mud cells, attached, side by side, to stones or to the woodwork of buildings, etc. The female places an egg in each cell, together with spiders or other insects, paralyzed by a sting, to serve as food for the larva. Called also *mud dauber.*

Mud Crab (*Panopeus depressus*). (⅔)

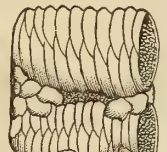

Nest of Mud Wasp.

Mud, *v. t.* **1.** To bury in mud. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To make muddy or turbid. *Shak.*

‖ **Mu'dar** (mū'dăr), *n.* [Hind. *madār.*] (*Bot.*) Either one of two asclepiadaceous shrubs (*Calotropis gigantea,* and *C. procera*), which furnish a strong and valuable fiber. The acrid milky juice is used medicinally.

Mu'da-rin (mū'dă-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown, amorphous, bitter substance, having a strong emetic action, extracted from the root of the mudar.

Mud'di-ly (mŭd'dĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture; cloudily; obscurely; confusedly.

Mud'di-ness, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the *muddiness* of a stream.

2. Obscurity or confusion, as in treatment of a subject; intellectual dullness.

Mud'dle (mŭd'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [From MUD.] **1.** To make turbid, or muddy, as water. [*Obs.*]

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cloud or stupefy; to render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partially.

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way. *Bentley.*

Often drunk, always *muddled.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. To waste or misuse, as one does who is stupid or intoxicated. [*R.*]

They *muddle* it [money] away without method or object, and without having anything to show for it. *Hazlitt.*

4. To mix confusedly; to confuse; to make a mess of; as, to *muddle* matters; also, to perplex; to mystify. *F. W. Newman.*

Mud'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To dabble in mud. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

2. To think and act in a confused, aimless way.

Mud'dle, *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

We both grub on in a *muddle.* *Dickens.*

Mud'dle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A stupid person. [*Colloq.*] *C. Reade.* — **Mud'dle-head'ed,** *a.* [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Mud'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, muddles.

Mud'dy (-dy), *a.* [*Compar.* MUDDIER (-dĭ-ĕr); *superl.* MUDDIEST.] **1.** Abounding in mud; besmeared or dashed with mud; as, a *muddy* road or path; *muddy* boots.

2. Turbid with mud; as, *muddy* water.

3. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure.

This *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*

4. Confused, as if turbid with mud; cloudy in mind; dull; stupid; also, immethodical; incoherent; vague.

Cold hearts and *muddy* understandings. *Burke.*

Dost think I am so *muddy,* so unsettled? *Shak.*

5. Not clear or bright. *Swift.*

Mud'dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUDDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUDDYING (-dĭ-ĭng).] **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.

2. Fig.: To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*

Mud'dy-head'ed (mŭd'dy-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid.

Mud'dy-met'tled (-mĕt't'ld), *a.* Dull-spirited. *Shak.*

Mud'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European loach. (*b*) The bowfin. (*c*) The South American lepidosiren, and the allied African species (*Protopterus annectens*). See LEPIDOSIREN. (*d*) The mud minnow.

Mud'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole, or hollow place, containing mud, as in a road.

2. (*Steam Boilers*) A hole near the bottom, through which the sediment is withdrawn.

Mu'dir (mōō'dēr), *n.* Same as MOODIR.

Mud'sill' (mŭd'sĭl'), *n.* The lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil; the lowest timber of a house; also, that sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of the water. See SILL.

Mud'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A woodcock.

Mud'wall' (-wąl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bee-eater. See BEE-EATER. [Written also *modwall.*]

Mud'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small herbaceous plant growing on muddy shores (*Limosella aquatica*).

Mue (mū), *v. i.* To mew; to molt. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*

Mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'zĭn), *n.* [AR.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. [Written also *mouezzin, mueddin,* and *muwazzin.*]

Muff (mŭf), *n.* [Cf. LG. *muff,* D. *mof,* G., Dan., & Sw. *muff,* F. *moufle* mitten, LL. *muffula,* MHG. *mouwe* sleeve, D. *mouw,* and E. *muffle,* v.] **1.** A soft cover of cylindrical form, usually of fur, worn by women to shield the hands from cold.

2. (*Mech.*) A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object, as a pipe.

3. (*Glass Manuf.*) A blown cylinder of glass which is afterward flattened out to make a sheet.

4. [Perhaps a different word; cf. Prov. E. *maffle* to stammer.] A stupid fellow; a poor-spirited person. [*Colloq.*] "A *muff* of a curate." *Thackeray.*

5. [See 4.] (*Baseball*) A failure to hold a ball when once in the hands.

6. (*Zoöl.*) The whitethroat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Muff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUFFED (mŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUFFING.] To handle awkwardly; to fumble; to fail to hold, as a ball, in catching it.

Muf'fe-tee' (mŭf'fĕ-tē'), *n.* A small muff worn over the wrist. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* [From MUFF.] A light, spongy, cylindrical cake, used for breakfast and tea.

Muf'fin-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot.

Muff'ish (mŭf'fĭsh), *a.* [See MUFF, 4 & 5.] Stupid; awkward. [*Colloq.*]

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils; — used esp. of ruminants.

Muf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUFFLING (-flĭng).] [Cf. F. *moufle* a mitten, LL. *muffula,* OD. *moffel* a muff. See MUFF.] **1.** To wrap up in something that conceals or protects; to wrap, as the face and neck, in thick and disguising folds; hence, to conceal or cover the face of; to envelop; to inclose; — often with *up.* *South.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

Muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To prevent seeing, or hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head; to blindfold; to deafen.

3. To wrap with something that dulls or deadens the sound of; as, to *muffle* the strings of a drum, or that part of an oar which rests in the rowlock.

Muf'fle, *v. i.* [Cf. E. *maffle, mumble,* D. *moffelen.*] To speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation.

Muf'fle, *n.* [F. *moufle,* prop., a mitten, from the resemblance in shape. See MUFFLE, *v. t.*, MUFF.] **1.** Anything with which another thing, as an oar or drum, is muffled; also, a boxing glove; a muff.

2. (*Metal.*) An earthenware compartment or oven, often shaped like a half cylinder, used in furnaces to protect objects heated from the direct action of the fire, as in scorification of ores, cupellation of ore buttons, etc.

3. (*Ceramics*) A small oven for baking and fixing the colors of painted or printed pottery, without exposing the pottery to the flames of the furnace or kiln.

4. A pulley block containing several sheaves. *Knight.*

Muf'fler (-flĕr), *n.* **1.** Anything used in muffling; esp., a scarf for protecting the head and neck in cold weather; a tippet.

Fortune is painted blind, with a *muffler* afore her eyes. *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) A cushion for terminating or softening a note made by a stringed instrument with a keyboard.

3. A kind of mitten or boxing glove, esp. when stuffed.

4. One who muffles.

Muf'lon (mŭf'lŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOUFLON.

Muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MUFTIS (-tĭz). [Ar. *muftī.*] An official expounder of Mohammedan law.

Muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by a naval or military officer; — a term derived from the British service in India. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Mug (mŭg), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *mugan* a mug, *mucog* a cup.] **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup, with a handle, — usually cylindrical and without a lip.

2. The face or mouth. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

Mug'gard (mŭg'gĕrd), *a.* [Cf. G. *mucker* a sulky person, *muckisch* sullen, peevish, *mucken* to mutter, grumble.] Sullen; displeased. [*Obs.*]

Mug'get (-gĕt), *n.* The small entrails of a calf or a hog.

Mug'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being muggy.

Mug'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* See MUGGY.

Mug'gle-to'ni-an (mŭg'g'l-tō'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an extinct sect, named after Ludovic *Muggleton,* an English journeyman tailor, who (about 1657) claimed to be inspired. *Eadie.*

Mug'gy (mŭg'gy), *a.* [*Compar.* MUGGIER (-gĭ-ĕr); *superl.* MUGGIEST.] [Cf. Icel. *mugga* mist, mugginess. Cf. 4th MOLD.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy; as, *muggy* straw.

2. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* air, weather.

Mug'house' (mŭg'hous'), *n.* An alehouse; a pothouse. *Tickell.*

Mu'gi-en-cy (mū'jĭ-ĕn-sy), *n.* A bellowing. [*Obs.*]

Mu'gi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mugiens*, p. pr. of *mugire* to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Mu'gil** (mū'jĭl), *n.* [L., a sort of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes including the gray mullets. See MULLET.

Mu'gi-loid (mū'jĭ-loid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Mugil, or family *Mugilidæ*.

Mug'weed' (mŭg'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A slender European weed (*Galium Cruciata*); — called also *crossweed*.

Mug'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *mucgwyrt*. Cf. MIDGE.] (*Bot.*) A somewhat aromatic composite weed (*Artemisia vulgaris*), at one time used medicinally; — called also *motherwort*.

Mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Cf. Algonquin *mugquomp* a chief.] A bolter from the Republican party in the national election of 1884; an Independent. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Mug'wump'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), } *n.* The acts and views
Mug'wump-ism (-ĭz'm), } of the mugwumps. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Mu-ham'mad-an (mu-hăm'mâd-*an*), } *a.* & *n.* Mo-
Mu-ham'med-an (mu-hăm'mĕd-*an*), } hammedan.
Mu-ham'mad-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.

Muir (mūr), *n.* A moor. [*Scot.*] *Lockhart.*

‖ **Mu-la'da** (mu-lä'dä), *n.* [Sp. Amer., fr. Sp. *mulo, mula*, a mule.] A drove of mules. [*Southwest. U. S.*]

Mu-lat'to (mu-lăt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato*, masc., *mulata*, fem., of a mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus*. See MULE.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro, — usually of a brownish yellow complexion.

Mu-lat'tress, *n.* A female mulatto. *G. W. Cable.*

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* MULBERRIES (-rĭz). [OE. *moolbery, murberie*, AS. *murberie*, where the first part is fr. L. *morum* mulberry; cf. Gr. *μῶρον, μόρον*. Cf. MURREY, SYCAMORE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The berry or fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the tree itself. See MORUS.

Black Mulberry (*M. nigra*); Leaf and Fruit. Reduced.

2. A dark purple color, like the hue of a black mulberry.

Mulberry mass. (*Biol.*) See MORULA. — **Paper mulberry**, a tree (*Broussonetai papyrifera*), related to the true mulberry, used in Polynesia for making tapa cloth by macerating and pounding the inner bark, and in China and Japan for the manufacture of paper. It is sometimes seen as a shade tree in America.

Mul'ber-ry-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face of a mulberry color, or blotched as if with mulberry stains.

Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* [Cf. *mull* dirt, also Prov. G. *mulsch, molsch*, rotten, soft, mellow, as fruit.] Half-rotten straw, or any like substance strewn on the ground, as over the roots of plants, to protect from heat, drought, etc., and to preserve moisture.

Mulch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULCHED (mŭlcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULCHING.] To cover or dress with mulch.

Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta, multa*.] **1.** A fine or penalty, esp. a pecuniary punishment or penalty.

2. A blemish or defect. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Amercement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

Mulct, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULCTING.] [L. *mulctare, multare*.] **1.** To punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine; to fine.

2. Hence, to deprive of; to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline. [*Obs.*]

Mulc'ta-ry (mŭlk'tä-rỹ), } *a.* Imposing a pecu-
Mulc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ä-rỹ; 135), } niary penalty; consisting of, or paid as, a fine.

Fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments. *Sir W. Temple.*

Mule (mūl), *n.* [F., a she-mule, L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus*; cf. Gr. *μύκλος, μυχλός*. Cf. AS. *mūl*, fr. L. *mulus*. Cf. MULATTO.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hybrid animal; specifically, one generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. See HINNY.

☞ Mules are much used as draught animals. They are hardy, and proverbial for stubbornness.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the pollen or fecundating dust of another; — called also *hybrid*.

3. A very stubborn person.

4. A machine, used in factories, for spinning cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops; — called also *jenny* and *mule-jenny*.

Mule armadillo (*Zoöl.*), a long-eared armadillo (*Tatusia hybrida*), native of Buenos Ayres; — called also *mulita*. See *Illust.* under ARMADILLO. — **Mule deer** (*Zoöl.*), a large deer (*Cervus*, or *Cariacus, macrotis*) of the Western United States. The name refers to its long ears. — **Mule pulley** (*Mach.*), an idle pulley for guiding a belt which transmits motion between shafts that are not parallel. — **Mule twist**, cotton yarn in cops, as spun on a mule; — in distinction from yarn spun on a throstle frame.

Mule'-jen'ny (-jĕn'nỹ), *n.* See MULE, 4.

Mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier*, fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. L. *mulus*.] One who drives mules.

Mule'wort' (mūl'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

Mu'ley (mū'lỹ), *n.* (*Sawmills*) A stiff, long saw, guided at the ends but not stretched in a gate.

Muley axle (*Railroad*), a car axle without collars at the outer ends of the journals. *Forney.*

Mul'ey (mōōl'ỹ), *n.* See MULLEY.

Mu'li-eb'ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, fr. *muliebris* belonging to a woman, fr. *mulier* a woman.] **1.** The state of being a woman or of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood; — correlative of *virility*. **2.** Hence: Effeminacy; softness.

‖ **Mu'li-er** (mū'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [L., a woman.] **1.** A woman. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Lawful issue born in wedlock, in distinction from an elder brother born of the same parents before their marriage; a lawful son. (*b*) (*Civ. Law*) A woman; a wife; a mother. *Blount. Cowell.*

Mu'li-er-ly, *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; legitimately. [*Obs.*]

Mu'li-er-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* [L. *mulierosus*.] Fond of women. [*R.*] *Charles Reade.*

Mu'li-er-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *mulierositas*.] A fondness for women. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Mu'li-er-ty (-tỹ), *n.* (*Law*) Condition of being a mulier; position of one born in lawful wedlock.

Mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn. — **Mul'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mull (mŭl), *n.* [Perh. contr. fr. *mossul*. See MUSLIN.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mull, *n.* [Icel. *mūli* a snout, muzzle, projecting crag; or cf. Ir. & Gael. *meall* a heap of earth, a mound, a hill or eminence, W. *moel*. Cf. MOUTH.] **1.** A promontory; as, the *Mull* of Cantyre. [*Scot.*]

2. A snuffbox made of the small end of a horn.

Mull, *n.* [Prob. akin to *mold*. √108. See MOLD.] Dirt; rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Mull, *v. t.* [OE. *mullen*. See 2d MULLER.] To powder; to pulverize. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mull, *v. i.* To work (over) mentally; to cogitate; to ruminate; — usually with *over*; as, to *mull* over a thought or a problem. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Mull, *n.* An inferior kind of madder prepared from the smaller roots or the peelings and refuse of the larger.

Mull, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULLED (mŭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULLING.] [From *mulled*, for *mold*, taken as a p. p.; OE. *mold*-ale funeral ale or banquet. See MOLD soil.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

New cider, *mulled* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2. To dispirit or deaden; to dull or blunt. *Shak.*

‖ **Mul'la** (mōōl'lä), *n.* Same as MOLLAH.

Mul'la-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'lä-gä-tạ'nỹ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr* pepper water.] An East Indian curry soup.

Mul'lah (mōōl'lä), *n.* See MOLLAH.

Mul'lar (mŭl'lẽr), *n.* A die, cut in intaglio, for stamping an ornament in relief, as upon metal.

Mul'lein (mŭl'lĭn), *n.* [OE. *moleyn*, AS. *molegn*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Verbascum*. They are tall herbs having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes. The common species, with densely woolly leaves, is *Verbascum Thapsus*.

Moth mullein. See under MOTH. — **Mullein foxglove**, an American herb (*Seymeria macrophylla*) with coarse leaves and yellow tubular flowers with a spreading border. — **Petty mullein**, the cowslip. *Dr. Prior.*

Mul'len (-lĕn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See MULLEIN.

Mull'er (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mulls.

2. A vessel in which wine, etc., is mulled over a fire.

Mull'er, *n.* [OE. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise; cf. Icel. *mylja*; prob. akin to E. *mold* soil. See MOLD soil, and cf. MULL dirt.] A stone or thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments or drugs, etc., upon a slab of similar material.

Mül-le'ri-an (mul-lē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Johannes *Müller*.

Müllerian ducts (*Anat.*), a pair of embryonic ducts which give rise to the genital passages in the female, but disappear in the male. — **Müllerian fibers** (*Anat.*), the sustentacular or connective-tissue fibers which form the framework of the retina.

Mul'let (mŭl'lĕt), *n.* [OE. *molet, mulet*, F. *mulet*, fr. L. *mullus*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous fishes of the genus Mugil; — called also *gray mullets*. They are found on the coasts of both continents, and are highly esteemed as food. Among the most valuable species are *Mugil capito* of Europe, and *M. cephalus* which occurs both on the European and American coasts.

Gray Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

2. (*Zöol.*) Any species of the genus *Mullus*, or family *Mullidæ*; called also *red mullet*, and *surmullet*, esp. the plain surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*), and the striped surmullet (*M. surmuletus*) of Southern Europe. The former is the mullet of the Romans. It is noted for the brilliancy of its colors. See SURMULLET.

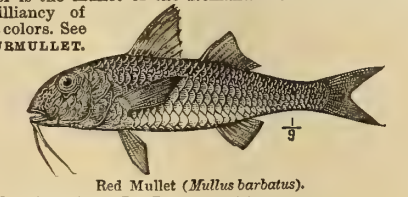

Red Mullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

French mullet. See LADYFISH (*a*).

Mul'let, *n.* [F. *molette*.] (*Her.*) A star, usually five pointed and pierced; — when used as a difference it indicates the third son.

Mul'let, *n.* [Cf. F. *molet* a sort of pinchers.] Small pinchers for curling the hair. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Mul'ley (mŭl'lỹ), **Mool'ley**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *maolag* a hornless cow, *maol* bald, hornless, blunt.] **1.** A mulley or polled animal. [*U. S.*]

2. A cow. [*Prov. Eng.*; *U. S.*, a child's word.]

Leave milking and dry up old *mulley*, thy cow. *Tusser.*

Mul'ley (mŭl'lỹ), **Mool'ley**, *a.* Destitute of horns, although belonging to a species of animals most of which have horns; hornless; polled; as, *mulley* cattle; a *mulley* (or *moolley*) cow. [*U. S.*] [Written also *muley*.]

Mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'lĭ-gä-tạ'nỹ), *n.* See MULLAGATAWNY.

Mul'li-grubs (mŭl'lĭ-grŭbz), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *mull* to squeeze, pull about, *mulling* numb or dull.] **1.** A griping of the intestines; colic. [*Slang*]

Whose dog lies sick of the *mulligrubs*? *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Hence, sullenness; the sulks. [*Slang*]

Mul'lin-gong (mŭl'lĭn-gŏng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Duck mole*, under DUCK. [Written also *mollingong*.]

Mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [A corruption of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump, OF. *moing* mutilated; cf. Armor. *moñ, mouñ, mank, monk*, and also L. *mancus* maimed.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, etc. (*b*) An upright member of a framing. See STILE.

Mullions.

a a a a Mullions; *b b b* Transom.

Mul'lion, *v. t.* To furnish with mullions; to divide by mullions.

Mul'lock (mŭl'lŭk), *n.* [From MULL dirt: cf. Scot. *mulloch, mulock*, crumb. √108.] Rubbish; refuse; dirt. [*Obs.*]

All this *mullok* [was] in a sieve ythrowe. *Chaucer.*

Mul'loid (mŭl'loid), *a.* [NL. *Mullus*, generic name (fr. L. *mullus* surmullet) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus *Mullus*, which includes the surmullet, or red mullet.

Mul'mul (mŭl'mŭl), *n.* A fine, soft muslin; mull.

Mulse (mŭls), *n.* [L. *mulsum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mulsus* mixed with honey, honey-sweet, p. p. of *mulcere* to sweeten, soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mult-. See MULTI-.

Mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *multangulus*; *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *multangulaire*.] Having many angles. — **Mul-tan'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

Mul-tan'i-mous (mŭl-tăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *animus* mind.] Many-minded; many-sided.

The *multanimous* nature of the poet. *J. R. Lowell.*

Mul'tar-tic'u-late (mŭl'tär-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *articulate*.] Having many articulations or joints.

Mul-te'i-ty (mŭl-tē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *multus* much, many.] Multiplicity. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-), **Mult-** (mŭlt-). [L. *multus* much.] A prefix signifying *much* or *many*; *several*; *more than one*; as, *multi*axial, *mult*ocular.

Mul'ti-ax'i-al (mŭl'tĭ-ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Multi-* + *axial*.] (*Biol.*) Having more than one axis; developing in more than a single line or plane; — opposed to *monaxial*.

Mul'ti-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *capsular*: cf. F. *multicapsulaire*.] (*Bot.*) Having many, or several, capsules.

Mul'ti-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *carinate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Many-keeled.

Mul'ti-ca'vous (-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *multicavus*; *multus* much, many + *cavum, cavus*, a cavity, hole, fr. *cavus* hollow.] Having many cavities.

Mul'ti-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or having, many cells or more than one cell.

Mul'ti-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* [*Multi-* + *central*.] Having many, or several, centers; as, a *multicentral* cell.

Multicentral development (*Biol.*), growth, or development, from several centers. According as the insubordination to a single center is more or less pronounced, the resultant organism will be more or less irregular in form and may even become discontinuous.

Mul'ti-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *caput* head.] (*Bot.*) Having many heads or many stems from one crown or root. *Gray.*

Mul'ti-col'or (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [See MULTI-, and COLOR.] Having many, or several, colors.

Mul'ti-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *costate*.] Having numerous ribs, or costæ, as the leaf of a plant, or as certain shells and corals.

Mul'ti-cus'pid (-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See MULTI-, and CUSPID.] Multicuspidate; — said of teeth.

Mul'ti-cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *cuspidate*.] Having many cusps or points.

Mul'ti-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *dentate*.] Having many teeth, or toothlike processes.

Mul'ti-dig'i-tate (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *digitate*.] Having many fingers, or fingerlike processes.

Mul'ti-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* [*Multi-* + *face*.] Having many faces.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifarius*; *multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] **1.** Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; diversified; made up of many differing parts; manifold.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having parts, as leaves, arranged in many vertical rows.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with variety of modes and relations.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Multiplied diversity.

2. (*Law*) The fault of improperly uniting in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them. *Burrill.*

Mul-tif'er-ous (mŭl-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifer*; *multus* much, many + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing much or many. [*R.*]

Mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus* much, many + *findere* to split: cf. F. *multifide*.] (*Bot.*) Having many segments; cleft into several parts by linear sinuses; as, a *multifid* leaf or corolla.

Mul'ti-flo'rous (mŭl'tĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *multiflorus*;

multus much, many + *flos, floris*, flower: cf. F. *multiflore*.] (*Bot.*) Having many flowers.

Mul'ti-flue (mŭl'tĭ-flū), *a.* [*Multi-* + *flue.*] Having many flues; as, a *multiflue* boiler. See under BOILER.

Mul'ti-foil (-foil), *n.* [*Multi-* + *foil.*] (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation consisting of more than five divisions or foils. [*R.*] See FOIL.

Mul'ti-foil, *a.* Having more than five divisions or foils.

Mul'ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* [*Multi-* + *fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

Mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis; multus* much, many + *forma* shape: cf. F. *multiforme.*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

A plastic and *multiform* unit. *Hare.*

Mul'ti-form'i-ty (-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *multiformitas.*] The quality of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of appearances in the same thing. *Purchas.*

Mul'ti-form'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Multiform. [*Obs.*]

Mul'ti-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multigenerus; multus* + *genus, generis*, kind.] Having many kinds.

Mul'ti-gran'u-late (-grăn'ū-lāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *granulate.*] Having, or consisting of, many grains.

Mul-tij'u-gate (mŭl-tĭj'ū-gāt *or* mŭl'tĭ-jū'gāt), *a.* [See MULTIJUGOUS.] (*Bot.*) Having many pairs of leaflets.

Mul-tij'u-gous (-gŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *multijugus; multus* + *jugum* yoke.] **1.** Consisting of many pairs.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as MULTIJUGATE.

Mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'tĭ-lăt'ĕr-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lateral.*] Having many sides; many-sided.

Mul'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lineal.*] Having many lines. *Steevens.*

Mul'ti-lo'bar (-lō'bĕr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lobar.*] Consisting of, or having, many lobes.

Mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *locular*: cf. F. *multiloculaire.*] Having many or several cells or compartments; as, a *multilocular* shell or capsule.

Mul-til'o-quence (mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Quality of being multiloquent; use of many words; talkativeness.

Mul-til'o-quent (-kwent), } *a.* [L. *multiloquus; mul-*
Mul-til'o-quous (-kwŭs), } *tus* much, many + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

Mul-til'o-quy (-kwў), *n.* [L. *multiloquium.*] Excess of words or talk. [*R.*]

Mul'ti-no'date (mŭl'tĭ-nō'dāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *nodate.*] Having many knots or nodes.

Mul'ti-no'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *multinodus.*] Same as MULTINODATE.

Mul'ti-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* & *a.* [*Multi-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial.* See BINOMIAL.] (*Alg.*) Same as POLYNOMIAL.

Mul'ti-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-nal), } *a.* [L. *multinomi-*
Mul'ti-nom'i-nous (-nŭs), } *nis; multus* many + *nomen, nominis*, name.] Having many names or terms.

Mul'ti-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ĕr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *nuclear.*] (*Biol.*) Containing many nuclei; as, *multinuclear* cells.

Mul'ti-nu'cle-ate (mŭl'tĭ-nū'klē-āt), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Mul-
Mul'ti-nu'cle-a'ted (-nū'klē-ā'tĕd), } tinuclear.

Mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-tĭp'a-rŭs), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *parere* to produce: cf. F. *multipare.*] Producing many, or more than one, at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite (mŭl-tĭp'ar-tīt *or* mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *multipartitus; multus* much, many + *partitus* divided, p. p.: cf. F. *multipartite.* See PARTITE.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *multipes, multipeda; multus* much, many + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *multipède.*] (*Zoöl.*) An insect having many feet, as a myriapod.

Mul'ti-ped, *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *multiple*, and E. *quadruple*, and *multiply.*] Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold; repeated many times; having several, or many, parts.

Law of multiple proportion (*Chem.*), the generalization that when the same elements unite in more than one proportion, forming two or more different compounds, the higher proportions of the elements in such compounds are simple multiples of the lowest proportion, or the proportions are connected by some simple common factor; thus, iron and oxygen unite in the proportions FeO, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, in which compounds, considering the oxygen, 3 and 4 are simple multiples of 1. Called also the *law of Dalton*, from its discoverer. — **Multiple algebra,** a branch of advanced mathematics that treats of operations upon units compounded of two or more unlike units. — **Multiple conjugation** (*Biol.*), a coalescence of many cells (as where an indefinite number of amœboid cells flow together into a single mass) from which conjugation proper and even fertilization may have been evolved. — **Multiple fruits.** (*Bot.*) See *Collective fruit*, under COLLECTIVE. — **Multiple star** (*Astron.*), several stars in close proximity, which appear to form a single system.

Mul'ti-ple, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another quantity a number of times without a remainder.

☞ **A common multiple** of two or more numbers contains each of them a number of times exactly; thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4. The **least common multiple** is the least number that will do this; thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 3 and 4.

Mul'ti-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex, -plicis.* See MULTIPLY.] Manifold; multiple.

Mul'ti-pli'a-ble (-plī'á-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *multipliable.*] Capable of being multiplied. — **Mul'ti-pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Mul'ti-pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* [L. *multiplicabilis.*] Capable of being multiplied; multipliable.

Mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied: cf. F. *multiplicande.*] (*Math.*) The number which is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier.* See Note under MULTIPLICATION.

Mul'ti-pli-cate (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt *or* mŭl-tĭp'lĭ-kāt; 277), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; multifold.

Multiplicate flower (*Bot.*), a flower that is double, or has an unusual number of petals in consequence of the abnormal multiplication of the parts of the floral whorls.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*: cf. F. *multiplication.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** The act or process of multiplying, or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

The increase and *multiplication* of the world. *Thackeray.*

2. (*Math.*) The process of repeating, or adding to itself, any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; — the reverse of *division.*

☞ The word *multiplication* is sometimes used in mathematics, particularly in multiple algebra, to denote any distributive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or any thing expressed by another symbol. Corresponding extensions of meaning are given to the words *multiply, multiplier, multiplicand*, and *product.* Thus, since $\phi(x+y) = \phi x + \phi y$ (see under DISTRIBUTIVE), where $\phi(x+y)$, ϕx, and ϕy indicate the results of any distributive operation represented by the symbol ϕ upon $x+y$, x, and y, severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi(x+y)$ is called the *product* of ϕ and $x+y$, and the operation indicated by ϕ is called *multiplication.* Cf. FACIENT, *n.*, 2.

3. (*Bot.*) An increase above the normal number of parts, especially of petals; augmentation.

4. The art of increasing gold or silver by magic, — attributed formerly to the alchemists. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Multiplication table, a table giving the products of a set of numbers multiplied in some regular way; commonly, a table giving the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10 or 12.

Mul'ti-pli-ca-tive (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *multiplicatif.*] Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply, or increase numbers.

Mul'ti-pli-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to multiply.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *multiplicateur.* Cf. MULTIPLIER.] The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Mul'ti-pli'cious (mŭl'tĭ-plĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See MULTIPLEX.] Manifold. [*Obs.*]

Mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *multiplicité.*] The quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; a state of being many; a multitude; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects. "A *multiplicity* of gods." *South.*

Mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *multiplieur.* Cf. MULTIPLICATOR.] **1.** One who, or that which, multiplies or increases number.

2. (*Math.*) The number by which another number is multiplied. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.

3. (*Physics*) An instrument for multiplying or increasing by repetition or accumulation the intensity of a force or action, as heat or electricity. It is particularly used to render such a force or action appreciable or measurable when feeble. See THERMOMULTIPLIER.

Mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULTIPLIED (-plīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULTIPLYING (-plī'ĭng).] [F. *multiplier*, L. *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTITUDE, COMPLEX.] **1.** To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames.*

2. (*Math.*) To add (any given number or quantity) to itself a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56; to *multiply* two numbers. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.

3. To increase (the amount of gold or silver) by the arts of alchemy. [*Obs.*]

Multiplying gear (*Mach.*), gear for increasing speed. — **Multiplying lens.** (*Opt.*) See under LENS.

Mul'ti-ply, *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; to become numerous.

When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them. *Gen.* vi. 1.

2. To increase in extent and influence; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied.* *Acts* xii. 24.

3. To increase the amount of gold or silver by the arts of alchemy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mul'ti-po'lar (mŭl'tĭ-pō'lĕr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *polar.*] (*Biol.*) Having many poles; — applied especially to those ganglionic nerve cells which have several radiating processes.

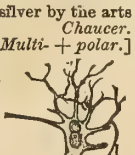

Multipolar Ganglion cell (magnified).

Mul-tip'o-tent (mŭl-tĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus* much + *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. "Jove *multipotent.*" *Shak.*

Mul'ti-pres'ence (mŭl'tĭ-prĕz'ens), *n.* The state or power of being multipresent.

The *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp. Hall.*

Mul'ti-pres'ent (-ent), *a.* [*Multi-* + *present*, a.] Being, or having the power to be, present in two or more places at once.

Mul'ti-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *radiate.*] Having many rays.

Mul'ti-ram'i-fied (-răm'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [*Multi-* + p. p. of *ramify.*] Divided into many branches.

Mul'ti-ra-mose' (-rā-mōs'), *a.* [*Multi-* + *ramose.*] Having many branches.

Mul-tis'cious (mŭl-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *multiscius; multus* much + *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] Having much or varied knowledge. [*Obs.*]

Mul'ti-sect (mŭl'tĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] (*Zoöl.*) Divided into many similar segments; — said of an insect or myriapod.

Mul'ti-sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *septate.*] (*Bot.*) Divided into many chambers by partitions, as the pith of the pokeweed.

Mul'ti-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *serial.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged in many rows, or series, as the scales of a pine cone, or the leaves of the houseleek.

Mul'ti-sil'i-quous (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl'ĭ-kwŭs), *a.* [*Multi-* + *siliquous.*] (*Bot.*) Having many pods or seed vessels.

Mul-tis'o-nous (mŭl-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *multisonus; multus* much, many + *sonus* sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Mul'ti-spi'ral (mŭl'tĭ-spī'ral), *a.* [*Multi-* + *spiral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having numerous spiral coils round a center or nucleus; — said of the opercula of certain shells.

Mul'ti-stri'ate (mŭl'tĭ-strī'āt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *striate.*] Having many streaks.

Mul'ti-sul'cate (-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *sulcate.*] Having many furrows.

Mul'ti-syl'la-ble (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl'lá-b'l), *n.* [*Multi-* + *syllable.*] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [*R.*] — **Mul'ti-syl-lab'ic** (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

Mul'ti-tit'u-lar (mŭl'tĭ-tĭt'ū-lĕr; 135), *a.* [*Multi-* + *titular.*] Having many titles.

Mul'ti-tu'bu-lar (-tū'bū-lĕr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *tubular.*] Having many tubes; as, a *multitubular* boiler.

Mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *multitude*, L. *multitudo, multitudinis*, fr. *multus* much, many; of unknown origin.] **1.** A great number of persons collected together; a numerous collection of persons; a crowd; an assembly.

But when he saw the *multitudes*, he was moved with compassion on them. *Matt.* ix. 36.

2. A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively; as, the book will be read by a *multitude* of people; the *multitude* of stars; a *multitude* of cares.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *I. Watts.*

A *multitude* of flowers
As countless as the stars on high. *Longfellow.*

3. The state of being many; numerousness.

They came as grasshoppers for *multitude.* *Judg.* vi. 5.

The multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

Syn. — Throng; crowd; assembly; assemblage; commonalty; swarm; populace; vulgar. See THRONG.

Mul'ti-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rў), *a.* Multitudinous.

Mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of a multitude; manifold in number or condition; as, *multitudinous* waves. "The *multitudinous* seas." *Shak.*

A renewed jingling of *multitudinous* chains. *G. Kennan.*

2. Of or pertaining to a multitude. "The *multitudinous* tongue." *Shak.*

—Mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ly, *adv.* — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

Mul-tiv'a-gant (mŭl-tĭv'á-gant), } *a.* [L. *multiva-*
Mul-tiv'a-gous (mŭl-tĭv'á-gŭs), } *gus; multus* much + *vagus* wandering; cf. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering much. [*Obs.*]

Mul-tiv'a-lence (-lens), *n.* (*Chem.*) Quality, state, or degree, of a multivalent element, atom, or radical.

Mul-tiv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having a valence greater than one, as silicon. (*b*) Having more than one degree of valence, as sulphur.

Mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), *n.* [Cf. F. *multivalve.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any mollusk which has a shell composed of more than two pieces.

Mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), } *a.* [*Multi-* + *valve,*
Mul'ti-val'vu-lar (-văl'vū-lĕr), } *valvular*: cf. F. *multivalve.*] **1.** Having many valves.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Many-valved; having more than two valves; — said of certain shells, as the chitons.

Mul-tiv'er-sant (mŭl-tĭv'ĕr-sant *or* mŭl'tĭ-vĕr'sant), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *versans*, p. pr. See VERSANT.] Turning into many shapes; assuming many forms; protean.

Mul-tiv'i-ous (mŭl-tĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* & *adv.* [L. *multivius, multus* many + *via* way.] Having many ways or roads; by many ways. [*Obs.*]

Mul-tiv'o-cal (-ō-kal), *a.* [*Multi-* + *vocal.*] Signifying many different things; of manifold meaning; equivocal. "An ambiguous or *multivocal* word." *Coleridge.*

— *n.* A multivocal word. [*R.*] *Fitzed. Hall.*

Mul-toc'u-lar (-tŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [*Mult-* + L. *oculus* eye.] Having many eyes, or more than two.

Mul'tum (mŭl'tŭm), *n.* An extract of quassia and licorice, fraudulently used by brewers in order to economize malt and hops. *Craig.*

Hard multum, a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, etc., used to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

Mul-tun'gu-late (mŭl-tŭn'gŭ-lāt), *a.* [*Mult-* + *ungulate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having many hoofs.

Mul'ture (mŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *multure, moulture*, F. *mouture*, fr. L. *molitura* a grinding, *molere* to grind. See MILL the machine.] **1.** (*Scots Law*) The toll for grinding grain. *Erskine.*

2. A grist or grinding; the grain ground.

Mum (mŭm), *a.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. MUMBLE.] Silent; not speaking. *Thackeray.*

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word. *Shak.*

Mum, *interj.* Be silent! Hush!

Mum, then, and no more. *Shak.*

Mum, *n.* Silence. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

Mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer, originally made in Brunswick, Germany. *Addison.*

The clamorous crowd is hushed with mugs of *mum.* *Pope.*

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMBLING (-blĭng).] [OE. *momelen*; cf. D. *mompelen, mommelen*, G. *mummeln*, Sw. *mumla*, Dan. *mumle.* Cf. MUM, *a.*, MUMM, MUMP, *v.*] **1.** To speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words in a grumbling indistinct manner, indicating discontent or displeasure; to mutter.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool. *Shak.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew something gently with closed lips.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth.

Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain. *Dryden.*

3. To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

Mum'ble-news' (-nūz'), *n.* A talebearer. [*Obs.*]

Mum'bler (mŭm'blĕr), *n.* One who mumbles.

Mum'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Low; indistinct; inarticulate. — **Mum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō). An object of superstitious homage and fear. *Carlyle.*

The miserable *Mumbo Jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens.*

Mum'-chance' (-chăns'), *n.* **1.** A game of hazard played with cards in silence. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Decker.*

2. A silent, stupid person. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Mum'-chance', *a.* Silent and idle. [*Colloq.*]

Boys can't sit *mum-chance* always. *J. H. Ewing.*

Mumm (mŭm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMMED (mŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMMING.] [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* a mask; akin to G. *mumme* disguise; prob. of imitative origin, and akin to E. *mum*, *mumble*, in allusion to the indistinctness of speech occasioned by talking from behind a mask. Cf. MUMBLE, MUMMERY.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask.

With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Spenser.*

Mumm'er (mŭm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mommeur*. See MUMM, and cf. MOMIER.] One who mumms, or makes diversion in disguise; a mime; a masker; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*. *Milton.*

Mumm'er-y (-ẽ-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* MUMMERIES (-ĭz). [F. *momerie*, of Dutch or German origin. See MUMM.] **1.** Masking; frolic in disguise; buffoonery.

The *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade or ceremonies. *Bacon.*

Mum'mi-chog (mŭm'mĭ-chŏg), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus *Fundulus*, and of allied genera; the killifishes; — called also *minnow*. [Written also *mummychog*, *mummachog*.] See MINNOW.

Mum'mi-fi-ca'tion (mŭm'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See MUMMIFY.] The act of making into a mummy.

Mum'mi-fied (mŭm'mĭ-fīd), *a.* Converted into a mummy or a mummylike substance; having the appearance of a mummy; withered.

Mum'mi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Mummy* + *-form*.] Having some resemblance to a mummy; — in zoölogy, said of the pupæ of certain insects.

Mum'mi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMMIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMMIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Mummy* + *-fy*: cf. F. *momifier*.] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy. *Hall* (1646).

Mum'my (mŭm'mў), *n.*; *pl.* MUMMIES (-mĭz). [F. *momie*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *momia*, It. *mummia*; all fr. Per. *mūmiyā*, fr. *mūm* wax.] **1.** A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state, from the process of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

2. Dried flesh of a mummy. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Hill.*

3. A gummy liquor that exudes from embalmed flesh when heated; — formerly supposed to have magical and medicinal properties. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Sir T. Herbert.*

4. A brown color obtained from bitumen. See *Mummy brown* (below).

5. (*Gardening*) A sort of wax used in grafting, etc.

6. One whose affections and energies are withered.

Mummy brown, a brown color, nearly intermediate in tint between burnt umber and raw umber. A pigment of this color is prepared from bitumen, etc., obtained from Egyptian tombs. — **Mummy wheat** (*Bot.*), wheat found in the ancient mummy cases of Egypt. No botanist now believes that genuine mummy wheat has been made to germinate in modern times. — **To beat to a mummy**, to beat to a senseless mass; to beat soundly.

Mum'my, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMMIED (-mĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMMYING.] To embalm; to mummify.

Mum'my-chog (-chŏg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MUMMICHOG.

Mump (mŭmp), *v. i.* [Akin to *mumble*; cf. D. *mompen* to cheat; perh. orig., to whine like a beggar, D. *mompelen* to mumble. See MUMBLE, MUMM, and cf. MUMPS.] **1.** To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble, as in sulkiness.

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip. *Taylor*, 1630.

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to chatter unintelligibly.

3. To cheat; to deceive; to play the beggar.

And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

4. To be sullen or sulky. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMPED (mŭmt; 217); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMPING.] **1.** To utter imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

Old men who *mump* their passion. *Goldsmith.*

2. To work over with the mouth; to mumble; as, to *mump* food.

3. To deprive of (something) by cheating; to impose upon.

Mump'er (-ẽr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor.

Deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper*. *Macaulay.*

Mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky. — **Mump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mumps (mŭmps), *n.* [Prov. E. *mump* to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, and MUM.] **1.** *pl.* Sullenness; silent displeasure; the sulks. *Skinner.*

2. [Prob. so called from the patient's appearance.] (*Med.*) A specific infectious febrile disorder characterized by a nonsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands; epidemic or infectious parotitis.

Mun (mŭn), *n.* [See MOUTH.] The mouth. [*Obs.*]

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.
Old Rhyme. Halliwell.

Munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUNCHED (mŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUNCHING.] [Prob. akin to *mumble*: cf. also F. *manger* to eat (cf. MANGE), and *mâcher* to chew (cf. MASTICATE). See MUMBLE.] To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls. [Formerly written also *maunch* and *mounch*.]

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak.*

Mun-chau'sen-ism (mŭn-chą'sen-ĭz'm), *n.* [So called in allusion to Baron *Munchausen's* extravagant tales of travel.] An extravagant fiction embodying an account of some marvelous exploit or adventure.

Munch'er (mŭnch'ẽr), *n.* One who munches.

Mund (mŭnd), *n.* See MUN.

Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, or dress; cf. *mundus*, a., clean, neat, Skr. *manḍ* to adorn, dress, *manḍa* adornment. Cf. MONDE, MOUND in heraldry.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the *mundane* sphere. — **Mun'dane-ly**, *adv.*

The defilement of *mundane* passions. *I. Taylor.*

Mun-dan'i-ty (mŭn-dăn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Worldliness. [*Obs.*]

Mun-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mundatio*, fr. *mundare* to make clean.] The act of cleansing. [*Obs.*]

Mun'da-to-ry (mŭn'dā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *mundatorius*.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Obs.*]

Mun'dic (-dĭk), *n.* Iron pyrites, or arsenical pyrites; — so called by the Cornish miners.

Mun-dif'i-cant (mŭn-dĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *mundificans*, p. pr. of *mundificare* to make clean, fr. *mundus* clean + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-fy*.] Serving to cleanse and heal. — *n.* A mundificant ointment or plaster.

Mun'di-fi-ca'tion (mŭn'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or operation of cleansing.

Mun-dif'i-ca-tive (mŭn-dĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Cleansing. — *n.* A detergent medicine or preparation.

Mun'di-fy (mŭn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mondifier*, L. *mundificare*. See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse. [*Obs.*]

Mun'dil (-dĭl), *n.* A turban ornamented with an imitation of gold or silver embroidery.

Mun-div'a-gant (mŭn-dĭv'ą-gant), *a.* [L. *mundus* the world + *vagans* wandering, p. pr. of *vagari*. See VAGARY.] Wandering over the world. [*R.*]

Mun-dun'gus (mŭn-dŭn'gŭs), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo* paunch, tripe, black pudding.] A stinking tobacco.

Mu'ner-a-ry (mū'nẽr-ą-rў), *a.* [L. *munerarius*, from *munus* a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [*Obs.*]

Mu'ner-ate (mū'nẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *muneratus*, p. p. of *munerare* to give, bestow, fr. *munus* a gift.] To remunerate. [*Obs.*]

Mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *muneratio*.] Remuneration. [*Obs.*]

Mung (mŭng), *n.* [Hind. *mūng*.] (*Bot.*) Green gram, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), grown for food in British India. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Mun'ga (mŭn'gą), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Bonnet monkey*, under BONNET.

Mung'corn' (mŭng'kôrn'), *n.* Same as MANGCORN.

Mun'go (mŭn'gō), *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling rags or the remnants of woolen goods.

☞ *Mungo* properly signifies the disintegrated rags of woolen cloth, as distinguished from those of worsted, which form shoddy. The distinction is very commonly disregarded. *Beck* (*Draper's Dict.*).

Mun'goose, **Mun'goos** (mŭn'gōōs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MONGOOSE.

Mun'grel (-grĕl), *n.* & *a.* See MONGREL.

Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municipium* a town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws, a free town, fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a free town, a free citizen; *munia* official duties, functions + *capere* to take: cf. F. *municipal*. Cf. IMMUNITY, and CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a city or a corporation having the right of administering local government; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.

2. Of or pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*

Mu-nic'i-pal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Municipal condition.

Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* MUNICIPALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *municipalité*.] A municipal district; a borough, city, or incorporated town or village.

Mu-nic'i-pal-ly (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal-lў), *adv.* In a municipal relation or condition.

Mu-nif'ic (mū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See MUNIFICENT.] Munificent; liberal. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Mu-nif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *munificatus*, p. p. of *munificare* to present with a thing, fr. *munificus*. See MUNIFICENT.] To enrich. [*Obs.*]

Mu-nif'i-cence (-sens), *n.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify.] Means of defense; fortification. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mu-nif'i-cence, *n.* [L. *munificentia*: cf. F. *munificence*.] The quality or state of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; generous bounty; lavish generosity.

The virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

Syn. — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness. See BENEVOLENCE.

Mu-nif'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *munificus*; *munus* service, gift + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. Cf. IMMUNITY, -FY.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish; as, a *munificent* benefactor. — **Mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mu'ni-fy (mū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [See MUNIFICATE.] To prepare for defense; to fortify. [*Obs.*]

Mu'ni-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *munimentum*, fr. *munire* to fortify. See MUNITION.] **1.** The act of supporting or defending. [*Obs.*]

2. That which supports or defends; stronghold; place or means of defense; munition; assistance. "Other *muniments* and petty helps." *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) A record; the evidences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend the title to his estate; title deeds and papers. *Blount.*

Muniment house *or* **room**, that room in a cathedral, castle, or other public building, which is used for keeping the records, charters, seals, deeds, and the like. *Gwilt.*

Mu-nite' (mū-nīt'), *v. t.* [L. *munitus*, p. p. of *munire* to wall, fortify.] To fortify; to strengthen. [*Obs.*]

Mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* a fortifying, fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify, defend with a wall; cf. *moenia* walls, *murus* (for *moirus*) a wall, and Skr. *mi* to fix, make firm. Cf. AMMUNITION.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. [*Obs.*]

His place of defense shall be the *munitions* of rocks. *Is.* xxxiii. 16.

2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; ammunition; also, stores and provisions; military stores of all kinds.

The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Mu'ni-ty (mū'nĭ-tў), *n.* [See IMMUNITY.] Freedom; security; immunity. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Mun-jeet' (mŭn-jēt'), *n.* [Hind. *majīṭh* a drug used for dyeing red.] See *Indian madder*, under MADDER.

Mun'jis-tin (mŭn'jĭs-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-red coloring substance resembling alizarin, found in the root of an East Indian species of madder (*Rubia munjista*).

Mun'nion (mŭn'yŭn), *n.* See MULLION.

Mun'tin (-tĭn), **Mun'ting** (-tĭng), *n.* [Cf. MONTANT.] (*Arch.*) Same as MULLION; — especially used in joiner's work.

Munt'jac (mŭnt'jăk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small Asiatic deer of the genus *Cervulus*, esp. *C. muntjac*, which occurs both in India and on the East Indian Islands. [Written also *muntjak*.]

Indian Muntjac (*Cervulus muntjac*).

Muntz' met'al (mŭnts' mĕt'al). See under METAL.

Mu-ræ'na (mū-rē'nà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μύραινα.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large eels of the family *Muræniдæ*. They differ from the common eel in lacking pectoral fins and in having the dorsal and anal fins continuous. The murry (*Muræna Helenæ*) of Southern Europe was the muræna of the Romans. It is highly valued as a food fish.

European Muræna (*M. Helenæ*).

Mu-ræ'noid, **Mu-re'noid** (-noid), *a.* [NL. *Muræna*, the generic name + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Muræna, or family *Muræniдæ*.

Mu'rage (mū'rāj), *n.* [F., fr. *murer* to wall, fr. *mur* wall, L. *murus*. See MURE a wall.] A tax or toll paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town.

Mu'ral (mū'ral), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis*, fr. *murus* wall. See MURE a wall.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wall; being on, or in, a wall; growing on, or against, a wall; as, *mural* paintings; a *mural* quadrant. "*Mural* breach." *Milton.* "*Mural* fruit." *Evelyn.*

2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as, a *mural* precipice.

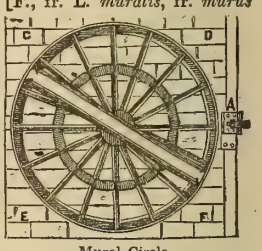

Mural Circle.
A Reading Microscope; *CDEF* Wall to which Circle is attached.

Mural circle (*Astron.*), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall; — used for measuring arcs of the meridian. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 3. — **Mural crown** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a golden crown, or circle of gold indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard.

Mural Crown.

Mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *morder*, *morther*, AS. *morðor*, fr. *morð* murder; akin to D. *moord*, OS. *morð*, G., Dan., & Sw. *mord*, Icel. *morð*, Goth. *maúrþr*, OSlav. *mrĕti* to die, Lith. *mirti*, W. *marw* dead, L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori*, *moriri*, to die, Gr. βροτός (for μροτός) mortal, ἄμβροτος immortal, Skr. *mṛ* to die, *mṛta* death. √105. Cf. AMARANTH, AMBROSIA, MORTAL.] The offense of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought, express or implied; intentional and unlawful homicide. "*Mordre* will out." *Chaucer.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far. *Dryden.*

☞ *Murder in the second degree*, in most jurisdictions, is a malicious homicide committed without a specific intention to take life. *Wharton.*

Mur'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MURDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MURDERING.] [OE. *mortheren*, *murtheren*, AS. *myrðrian*; akin to OHG. *murdiren*, Goth. *maúrþrjan*. See MURDER, *n.*] **1.** To kill with premeditated malice;

to kill (a human being) willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully. See MURDER, *n.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

[Canst thou] *murder* thy breath in middle of a word? *Shak.*

3. To mutilate, spoil, or deform, as if with malice or cruelty; to mangle; as, to *murder* the king's English.

Syn. — To kill; assassinate; slay. See KILL.

Mur'der-er (mûr'dĕr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One guilty of murder; a person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

2. A small cannon, formerly used for clearing a ship's decks of boarders; — called also *murdering piece.* [*Obs.*]

Mur'der-ess, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

Mur'der-ment (-ment), *n.* Murder. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to murder; characterized by, or causing, murder or bloodshed; having the purpose or quality of murder; involving murder; bloody; sanguinary; as, the *murderous* king; *murderous* rapine; *murderous* intent; a *murderous* assault. "*Murderous* coward." *Shak.* — **Mur'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Bloody; sanguinary; bloodguilty; bloodthirsty; fell; savage; cruel.

Mur'dress (-drĕs), *n.* A battlement in ancient fortifications with interstices for firing through. [*Obs.*]

Mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus;* or F. *mur,* fr. L. *murus.* Cf. MUNITION.] A wall. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p.p.* MURED (mūrd).] [F. *murer,* L. *murare.* See MURE, *n.*] To inclose in walls; to wall; to immure; to shut up. *Spenser.*

The five kings are *mured* in a cave. *Josh.* x. (*Heading*).

Mu'ren-ger (mū'rĕn-jẽr), *n.* One who had charge of the wall of a town, or its repairs.

‖ **Mu'rex** (mū'rĕks), *n.; pl.* MURICES (-rĭ-sēz). [L., the purple fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods, having rough, and frequently spinose, shells, which are often highly colored inside; the rock shells. They abound in tropical seas.

Murex (*M. erinaceus*). ½

Mu-rex'an (mū-rĕks'an), *n.* [From MUREXIDE.] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous substance obtained from murexide, alloxantin, and other ureids, as a white, or yellowish, crystalline substance which turns red on exposure to the air; — called also *uramil, dialuramide,* and formerly *purpuric acid.*

Mu-rex'ide (-ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [L. *murex* the purple fish, purple.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline nitrogenous substance having a splendid dichroism, being green by reflected light and garnet-red by transmitted light. It was formerly used in dyeing calico, and was obtained in large quantities from guano. Formerly called also *ammonium purpurate.*

Mu-rex'o-in (-ō-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained as a scarlet crystalline substance, and regarded as related to murexide.

Mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [See MURIATIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid; a chloride; as, *muriate* of ammonia.

☞ This term, as also the word *muriatic,* was formerly applied to the chlorides before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxide. *Muriate* and *muriatic* are still occasionally used as commercial terms, but are obsolete in scientific language.

Mu'ri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

3. (*Photog.*) Prepared with chloride of silver through the agency of common salt.

Mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, from *muria* brine: cf. F. *muriatique.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sea salt, or from chlorine, one of the constituents of sea salt; hydrochloric.

Muriatic acid, hydrochloric acid, HCl; — formerly called also *marine acid,* and *spirit of salt.* See HYDROCHLORIC, and the Note under MURIATE.

Mu'ri-a-tif'er-ous (-ā-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Muriatic* + *-ferous.*] (*Old Chem.*) Producing muriatic substances or salt. [*Obs.*]

Mu'ri-cate (mū'rĭ-kāt), **Mu'ri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *muricatus,* fr. *murex* ‖ a pointed rock or stone.] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or of prickles; covered, or roughened, as a surface, with sharp points or excrescences.

Mu'ri-coid (-koid), *a.* [*Murex* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Murex, or family *Muricidæ.*

Mu-ric'u-late (mū-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Minutely muricate.

Mu'ride (mū'rĭd *or* -rid), *n.* [L. *muria* brine.] (*Old Chem.*) Bromine; — formerly so called from its being obtained from sea water.

Mu'ri-form (mū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *murus* a wall + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling courses of bricks or stones in squareness and regular arrangement; as, a *muriform* variety of cellular tissue.

Mu'rine (-rĭn), *a.* [L. *murinus,* from *mus, muris,* mouse: cf. F. *murin.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to a family of rodents (*Muridæ*), of which the mouse is the type.

Mu'rine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of rodents, of which the mouse is the type.

Mu'rin-ger (mū'rĭn-jẽr), *n.* See MURENGER. *Jacob.*

Murk (mûrk), *a.* [See MUREY.] Dark; murky.

He can not see through the mantle *murk.* *J. R. Drake.*

Murk, *n.* Darkness; mirk. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Murk, *n.* The refuse of fruit, after the juice has been expressed; marc.

Murk'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* Darkly; gloomily.

Murk'i-ness, *n.* The state of being murky.

Murk'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* MURKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MURKIEST.] [OE. *mirke, merke,* AS. *myrce, mirce;* akin to Icel. *myrkr,* Dan. & Sw. *mörk.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy. "The *murkiest* den." *Shak.*

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads. *Addison.*

Mur'lins (mûr'lĭnz), *n.* (*Bot.*) A seaweed. See BADDERLOCKS.

Mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* [F. *murmure:* cf. L. *murmur.* Cf. MURMUR, *v. i.*] **1.** A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water.

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice. *Chaucer.*

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs.* *Dryden.*

Mur'mur, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MURMURED (-mŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MURMURING.] [F. *murmurer,* L. *murmurare, murmurari,* fr. *murmur* murmur; cf. Gr. μορμύρειν to roar and boil, said of water, Skr. *marmara* a rustling sound; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, distant waves, or the wind in a forest.

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of bees. *Chaucer.*

2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to feel or express dissatisfaction or discontent; to grumble; — often with *at* or *against.* "His disciples *murmured* at it." *John* vi. 61.

And all the children of Israel *murmured* against Moses and against Aaron. *Num.* xiv. 2.

Neither *murmur* ye, as some of them also *murmured.* 1 *Cor.* x. 10.

Mur'mur, *v. t.* To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds; as, to *murmur* tales. *Shak.*

The people *murmured* such things concerning him. *John* vii. 32.

Mur'mur-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *murmuratio.*] The act of murmuring; a murmur. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Mur'mur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who murmurs.

Mur'mur-ing, *a. & n.* Uttering murmurs; making low sounds; complaining. — **Mur'mur-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mur'mur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *murmuriosus,* OF. *murmuros.*] Attended with murmurs; exciting murmurs or complaint; murmuring. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]

The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings. *Tennyson.*

Mur'ni-val (mûr'nĭ-*val*), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *mornifle* a game at cards.] In the game of gleek, four cards of the same value, as four aces or four kings; hence, four of anything. [*Obs.*] [Written also *mournival.*] *Nares.*

Mur'phy (-fў), *n.* A potato. [*Humorous*] *Thackeray.*

Murr (mûr), *n.* [Prob. abbrev. from *murrain.*] A catarrh. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn), *n.* [OE. *moreine,* OF. *morine,* fr. OF. *morir, murir,* to die, L. *mori, moriri.*] (*Far.*) An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Bacon.*

A murrain on you, may you be afflicted with a pestilent disease. *Shak.*

Mur'rain, *a.* Having, or afflicted with, murrain.

Mur'ray-in (mŭr'rā-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the flowers of a plant (*Murraya exotica*) of South Asia, and extracted as a white amorphous slightly bitter substance.

Murre (mûr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sea birds of the genus *Uria,* or *Catarractes;* a guillemot.

Murre (*Uria troïle*). ⅛

☞ The murres are allied to the auks, and are abundant on the northern coasts of Europe and America. They often breed in large communities on the projecting ledges of precipitous cliffs, laying one or two large eggs on the bare rocks.

Murre'let (mûr'lĕt), *n.* [*Murre* + *-let.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of sea birds of the genera *Synthliboramphus* and *Brachyramphus,* inhabiting the North Pacific. They are closely related to the murres.

Mur'rey (mŭr'rў), *n.* [OF. *morée* a dark red color, *mor* blackish brown, fr. L. *morum* mulberry, blackberry, or fr. *Maurus* a Moor. Cf. MULBERRY, MOOR, MORELLE.] A dark red color. — *a.* Of a dark red color. *Bacon.*

Mur'rhine (-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* [L. *murrhinus,* fr. *murrha:* cf. F. *murrhin.*] Made of the stone or material called by the Romans *murrha;* — applied to certain costly vases of great beauty and delicacy used by the luxurious in Rome as wine cups; as, *murrhine* vases, cups, vessels.

Murrhine glass, glassware made in imitation of murrhine vases and cups.

Mur'ri-on (mŭr'rĭ-ŏn), *a.* [See MURRAIN.] Infected with or killed by murrain. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mur'ri-on, *n.* A morion. See MORION.

Mur'ry (mŭr'rў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MURÆNA.

Murth (mûrth), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Plenty; abundance. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Mur'ther (mûr'thẽr), *n. & v.* Murder, *n. & v.* [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] "The treason of the *murthering.*" *Chaucer.*

Mur'ther-er (-ẽr), *n.* A murderer. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Mur'za (-zà), *n.* One of the hereditary nobility among the Tartars, esp. one of the second class.

☞ This word must not be confounded with the Persian *Mirza,* though perhaps of the same origin.

‖ **Mus** (mŭs), *n.; pl.* MURES (mū'rēz). [L., a mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small rodents, including the common mouse and rat.

‖ **Mu'sa** (mū'zà), *n.; pl.* MUSÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Ar. *mauz, mauza,* banana.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, herbaceous, endogenous plants of great size, including the banana (*Musa sapientum*), the plantain (*M. paradisiaca* of Linnæus, but probably not a distinct species), the Abyssinian (*M. Ensete*), the Philippine Island (*M. textilis,* which yields Manilla hemp), and about eighteen other species. See *Illusts.* of BANANA and PLANTAIN.

Mu-sa'ceous (mū-zā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the genus Musa.

Mus'al (mūz'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Muses, or to poetry. [*R.*]

Mu-sang' (mōō-sàng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small animal of Java (*Paradoxurus fasciatus*), allied to the civets. It swallows, but does not digest, large quantities of ripe coffee berries, thus serving to disseminate the coffee plant; hence it is called also *coffee rat.*

Musang (*Paradoxurus fasciatus*). 1/10

Mu'sar (mū'zẽr), *n.* An itinerant player on the musette, an instrument formerly common in Europe.

Mu'sard (mū'zẽrd), *n.* [F., fr. *muser* to loiter, trifle. See MUSE, *v. i.*] A dreamer; an absent-minded person. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

‖ **Mus'ca** (mŭs'kà), *n.; pl.* MUSCÆ (-sē). [L., a fly.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects, including the common house fly, and numerous allied species.

☞ Formerly, a large part of the Diptera were included under the genus *Musca.*

2. (*Astron.*) A small constellation situated between the Southern Cross and the Pole.

‖ **Muscæ volitantes** (vŏl'ĭ-tăn'tēz). [L., flying flies.] (*Med.*) Specks or filaments apparently seen moving or gliding about in the field of vision. Their appearance is often a symptom of disease of the eye, or of disorder of the nervous system.

Mus'ca-del' (mŭs'kà-dĕl'), *n.* [It. *moscadello, moscatello,* LL. *muscatellum* or *muscadellum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum* and *muscata* (sc. *nux*) nutmeg: cf. F. *muscadelle,* fr. Italian. See MUSK, and cf. MOSCHATEL, MUSCARDIN, MUSCAT, NUTMEG.] See MUSCATEL, *n.*

Quaffed off the *muscadel.* *Shak.*

Mus'ca-dine (-dĭn *or* -dīn; 277), *n.* [See MUSCADEL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to several very different kinds of grapes, but in America used chiefly for the scuppernong, or southern fox grape, which is said to be the parent stock of the Catawba. See GRAPEVINE.

2. (*Bot.*) A fragrant and delicious pear.

3. (*Zoöl.*) See MUSCARDIN.

Northern muscadine (*Bot.*), a derivative of the northern fox grape, and scarcely an improvement upon it. — **Royal muscadine** (*Bot.*), a European grape of great value. Its berries are large, round, and of a pale amber color. Called also *golden chasselas.*

‖ **Mus-ca'les** (mŭs-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *muscus* moss.] (*Bot.*) An old name for mosses in the widest sense, including the true mosses and also hepaticæ and sphagna.

Mus'cal-longe (mŭs'kăl-lŏnj), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MUSKELLUNGE.

Mus'car-din (mŭs'kàr-dĭn; F. mu'skàr'dăN'), *n.* [F., fr. *muscadin* a musk-scented lozenge, fr. *muscade* nutmeg, fr. L. *muscus* musk. See MUSCADEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The common European dormouse; — so named from its odor. [Written also *muscadine.*]

Mus'car-dine' (mŭs'kàr-dēn'; F. mu'skàr'dēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease which is very destructive to silkworms, and which sometimes extends to other insects. It is attended by the development of a fungus (provisionally called *Botrytis bassiana*). Also, the fungus itself.

Mus-car'i-form (mŭs-kăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *muscarium* fly brush + *-form.*] Having the form of a brush.

Mus-ca'rin (mŭs-kā'rĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A solid crystalline substance, $C_5H_{13}NO_2$, found in the toadstool (*Agaricus muscarius*), and in putrid fish. It is a typical ptomaine, and a violent poison.

Mus'cat (mŭs'kăt), *n.* [F. See MUSCADEL.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several varieties of Old World grapes, differing in color, size, etc., but all having a somewhat musky flavor. The muscat of Alexandria is a large oval grape of a pale amber color. [Written also *muskat.*]

Mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kà-tĕl'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, designating, or derived from, muscat grapes or similar grapes; as, *muscatel* grapes; *muscatel* wine, etc.

Mus'ca-tel', *n.* **1.** A common name for several varieties of rich sweet wine, made in Italy, Spain, and France.

2. *pl.* Finest raisins, dried on the vine; "sun raisins." [Variously written *moscatel, muscadel,* etc.]

‖ **Musch'el-kalk'** (mōōsh'ĕl-kălk'), *n.* [G., from *muschel* shell + *kalk* limestone.] (*Geol.*) A kind of shell limestone, whose strata form the middle one of the three divisions of the Triassic formation in Germany. See *Chart* under GEOLOGY.

‖ **Mus'ci** (mŭs'sī), *n. pl.* [L. *muscus* moss.] (*Bot.*) An order or subclass of cryptogamous plants; the mosses. See Moss, and CRYPTOGAMIA.

Mus-cic'a-pine (mŭs-sĭk'à-pīn *or* -pĭn), *a.* [L. *musca* a fly + *capere* to catch.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Muscicapidæ,* a family of birds that includes the true flycatchers.

Mus'cid (mŭs'sĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fly of the genus Musca, or family *Muscidæ.*

Mus'ci-form (mŭs'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Musca* + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form or structure of flies of the genus Musca, or family *Muscidæ.*

Mus'ci-form, *a.* [*Muscus* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance or form of a moss.

Mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus* a mouse. See MOUSE, and cf. sense 3 (below).] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) An organ which, by its contraction, produces motion. See *Illust.* of Muscles of the Human Body, in Appendix. (*b*) The contractile tissue of which muscles are largely made up.

☞ Muscles are of two kinds, *striated* and *nonstriated.*

The striated muscles, which, in most of the higher animals, constitute the principal part of the flesh, exclusive of the fat, are mostly under the control of the will, or *voluntary*, and are made up of great numbers of elongated fibers bound together into bundles and inclosed in a sheath of connective tissue, the *perimysium*. Each fiber is inclosed in a delicate membrane (the *sarcolemma*), is made up of alternate segments of lighter and darker material which give it a transversely striated appearance, and contains, scattered through its substance, protoplasmic nuclei, the so-called *muscle corpuscles*. The nonstriated muscles are *involuntary*. They constitute a large part of the walls of the alimentary canal, blood vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris, skin, etc. They are made up of greatly elongated cells, usually grouped in bundles or sheets.

2. Muscular strength or development; as, to show one's *muscle* by lifting a heavy weight. [*Colloq.*]

3. [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel. See above.] (*Zoöl.*) See MUSSEL.

Muscle curve (*Physiol.*), the contraction curve of a muscle; a myogram; the curve inscribed, upon a prepared surface, by means of a myograph when acted upon by a contracting muscle. The character of the curve represents the extent of the contraction.

Mus'cled (mŭs''ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles; having muscles; as, thighs well *muscled*.

Mus'cling (mŭs'lĭng), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) Exhibition or representation of the muscles. [*R.*]

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling*, as well as coloring and drapery. *Shaftesbury.*

Mus-co'gees (mŭs-kō'gēz), *n. pl.* See MUSKOGEES.

Mus'coid (mŭs'koid), *a.* [*Muscus* + *-oid*: cf. F. *muscoide*.] (*Bot.*) Mosslike; resembling moss.

Mus'coid, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term formerly applied to any mosslike flowerless plant, with a distinct stem, and often with leaves, but without any vascular system.

Mus-col'o-gy (mŭs-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Muscus* + *-logy*.] Bryology.

Mus-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *muscosus* mossy, fr. *muscus* moss.] Mossiness. *Johnson.*

Mus'co-va'do (mŭs'kō-vā'dō), *a.* [Corrupted fr. Sp. *mascabado*; cf. Pg. *mascavado*, F. *moscouade*, n., formerly also *mascovade*, It. *mascavato*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. Muscovado sugar contains impurities which render it dark colored and moist.

Mus'co-va'do, *n.* Unrefined or raw sugar.

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *n.* [See MUSCOVY GLASS.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Muscovy or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian.

2. (*Min.*) Common potash mica. See MICA.

Mus'co-vy duck' (-vỹ dŭk'). [A corruption of *musk duck*.] (*Zoöl.*) A duck (*Cairina moschata*), larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry yards. Called also *musk duck*. It is a native of tropical America, from Mexico to Southern Brazil.

Mus'co-vy glass' (glăs'). [From *Muscovy*, the old name of Russia: cf. F. verre de *Moscovie*.] Mica; muscovite. See MICA.

Mus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *musculaire*. See MUSCLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a muscle, or to a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* fiber.

Great *muscular* strength, accompanied by much awkwardness. *Macaulay.*

2. Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. "The *muscular* motion." *Arbuthnot.*

3. Well furnished with muscles; having well-developed muscles; brawny; hence, strong; powerful; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or arm.

Muscular Christian, one who believes it a part of religious duty to maintain a healthful and vigorous physical state. *T. Hughes.* — **Muscular Christianity.** (*a*) The practice and opinions of those Christians who believe that it is a part of religious duty to maintain a vigorous condition of the body, and who therefore approve of athletic sports and exercises as conducive to good health, good morals, and right feelings in religious matters. *T. Hughes.* (*b*) An active, robust, and cheerful Christian life, as opposed to a meditative and gloomy one. *C. Kingsley.* — **Muscular excitability** (*Physiol.*), that property in virtue of which a muscle shortens, when it is stimulated; irritability. — **Muscular sense** (*Physiol.*), muscular sensibility; the sense by which we obtain knowledge of the condition of our muscles and to what extent they are contracted, also of the position of the various parts of our bodies and the resistance offered by external objects.

Mus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being muscular. *Grew.*

Mus'cu-lar-ize (mŭs'kŭ-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make muscular. *Lowell.*

Mus'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a muscular manner.

Mus'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The muscular system of an animal, or of any of its parts.

Mus'cu-la-ture (-lă-tŭr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *musculature*.] (*Anat.*) Musculation.

Mus'cule (mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *musculus*: cf. F. *muscle*.] (*Mil.*) A long movable shed used by besiegers in ancient times in attacking the walls of a fortified town.

Mus'cu-lin (-kŭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *musculus* a muscle.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See SYNTONIN.

Mus'cu-lo-cu-ta'ne-ous (-lō-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *musculus* + E. *cutaneous*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to muscles and skin; as, the *musculocutaneous* nerve.

Mus'cu-lo-phren'ic (-frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *musculus* muscle + E. *phrenic*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the muscles and the diaphragm; as, the *musculophrenic* artery.

Mus'cu-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being musculous; muscularity. [*Obs.*]

Mus'cu-lo-spi'ral (-lō-spī'ral), *a.* [L. *musculus* muscle + E. *spiral*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the muscles, and taking a spiral course; — applied esp. to a large nerve of the arm.

Mus'cu-lous (mŭs'kŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *musculosus*: cf. F. *musculeux*.] Muscular. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* [From F. *musse*. See MUSET.] A gap or hole in a hedge, fence, wall, or the like, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass; a muset.

Find a hare without a *muse*. *Old Prov.*

Muse, *n.* [F. *Muse*, L. *Musa*, Gr. Μοῦσα. Cf. MOSAIC, *n.*, MUSIC.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of the nine goddesses who presided over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences; — often used in the plural.

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring:
What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

☞ The names of the Muses were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*.

2. A particular power and practice of poetry. *Shak.*

3. A poet; a bard. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Muse, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUSED (mūzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUSING.] [F. *muser* to loiter or trifle, orig., to stand with open mouth, fr. LL. *musus*, *morsus*, muzzle, snout, fr. L. *morsus* a biting, bite, fr. *mordere* to bite. See MORSEL, and cf. AMUSE, MUZZLE, *n.*] **1.** To think closely; to study in silence; to meditate. "Thereon *mused* he." *Chaucer.*

He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present; to be in a brown study. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

Syn. — To consider; meditate; ruminate. See PONDER.

Muse, *v. t.* **1.** To think on; to meditate on.

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* his praise. *Thomson.*

2. To wonder at. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Muse, *n.* **1.** Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind; a brown study. *Milton.*

2. Wonder, or admiration. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Muse'ful (-ful), *a.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent. "*Museful* mopings." *Dryden.* — **Muse'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Muse'less, *a.* Unregardful of the Muses; disregarding the power of poetry; unpoetical. *Milton.*

Mus'er (mūz'ẽr), *n.* One who muses.

Mu'set (mū'zĕt), *n.* [OF. *mussette*, dim. of *musse*, *muce*, a hiding place, fr. F. *musser*, OF. *mucier*, *muchier*, to conceal, hide. Cf. MICHER.] A small hole or gap through which a wild animal passes; a muse. *Shak.*

Mu-sette' (mū-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse*.] **1.** A small bagpipe formerly in use, having a soft and sweet tone.

2. An air adapted to this instrument; also, a kind of rustic dance.

Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα a Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

Museum beetle, Museum pest. (*Zoöl.*) See ANTHRENUS.

Mush (mŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *mus*, *muss*, pap, porridge, any thick preparation of fruit, OHG. *muos*; akin to AS. & OS. *mōs* food, and prob. to E. *meat*. See MEAT.] Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; hasty pudding; supawn. [*U. S.*]

Mush, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *moucheter* to cut with small cuts.] To notch, cut, or indent, as cloth, with a stamp.

Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* [OE. *muscheron*, OF. *mouscheron*, F. *mousseron*; perhaps fr. *mousse* moss, of German origin. See Moss.]

Mushrooms.

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An edible fungus (*Agaricus campestris*), having a white stalk which bears a convex or even flattish expanded portion called the *pileus*. This is whitish and silky or somewhat scaly above, and bears on the under side radiating gills which are at first flesh-colored, but gradually become brown. The plant grows in rich pastures and is proverbial for rapidity of growth and shortness of duration. It has a pleasant smell, and is largely used as food. It is also cultivated from spawn. (*b*) Any large fungus, especially one of the genus *Agaricus*; a toadstool. Several species are edible; but many are very poisonous.

2. One who rises suddenly from a low condition in life; an upstart. *Bacon.*

Mush'room, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms; as, *mushroom* catchup.

2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and shortness of duration; short-lived; ephemeral; as, *mushroom* cities.

Mushroom anchor, an anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground in whatever way it falls. — **Mushroom coral** (*Zoöl.*), any coral of the genus Fungia. See FUNGIA. — **Mushroom spawn** (*Bot.*), the mycelium, or primary filamentous growth, of the mushroom; also, cakes of earth and manure containing this growth, which are used for propagation of the mushroom.

Mush'room-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a cylindrical body with a convex head of larger diameter; having a head like that of a mushroom.

Mush'y (mŭsh'ỹ), *a.* Soft like mush; figuratively, good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

She 's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender. *G. Eliot.*

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, especially music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. μουσικός belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] **1.** The science and the art of tones, or musical sounds, *i. e.*, sounds of higher or lower pitch, begotten of uniform and synchronous vibrations, as of a string at various degrees of tension; the science of harmonical tones which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies, and relations of tones to each other; the art of combining tones in a manner to please the ear.

☞ Not all *sounds* are *tones*. Sounds may be unmusical and yet please the ear. *Music* deals with *tones*, and with no other sounds. See TONE.

2. (*a*) Melody; a rhythmical and otherwise agreeable succession of tones. (*b*) Harmony; an accordant combination of simultaneous tones.

3. The written or printed notation of a musical composition; the score.

4. Love of music; capacity of enjoying music.

The man that hath no *music* in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. *Shak.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) A more or less musical sound made by many of the lower animals. See STRIDULATION.

Magic music, a game in which a person is guided in finding a hidden article, or in doing a specific act required, by music which is made more loud or rapid as he approaches success, and slower as he recedes. *Tennyson.* — **Music box.** See *Musical box*, under MUSICAL. — **Music hall,** a place for public musical entertainments. — **Music loft,** a gallery for musicians, as in a dancing room or a church. — **Music of the spheres,** the harmony supposed to be produced by the accordant movements of the celestial spheres. — **Music paper,** paper ruled with the musical staff, for the use of composers and copyists. — **Music pen,** a pen for ruling at one time the five lines of the musical staff. — **Music shell** (*Zoöl.*), a handsomely colored marine gastropod shell (*Voluta musica*) found in the East Indies; — so called because the color markings often resemble printed music. Sometimes applied to other shells similarly marked. — **To face the music,** to meet any disagreeable necessity without flinching. [*Colloq.* or *Slang*]

Music Shell (*Voluta musica*). (½)

Mu'sic-al (mū'zĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *musical*.] Of or pertaining to music; having the qualities of music, or the power of producing music; devoted to music; melodious; harmonious; as, *musical* proportion; a *musical* voice; *musical* instruments; a *musical* sentence; *musical* persons.

Musical, *or* **Music, box,** a box or case containing apparatus moved by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically. — **Musical fish** (*Zoöl.*), any fish which utters sounds under water, as the drumfish, grunt, gizzard shad, etc. — **Musical glasses,** glass goblets or bowls so tuned and arranged that when struck, or rubbed, they produce musical notes. Cf. HARMONICA, 1.

Mu'sic-al, *n.* **1.** Music. [*Obs.*]

To fetch home May with their *musical*. *Spenser.*

2. A social entertainment of which music is the leading feature; a musical party. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Mu'si'cale'** (mu'zē'kăl'), *n.* [F. Cf. *Soirée musicale*.] A social musical party. [*Colloq.*]

Mu'sic-al-ly (mū'zĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* In a musical manner.

Mu'sic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being musical.

Mu-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'an), *n.* [F. *musicien*.] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a skilled singer, or performer on a musical instrument.

Mu'si-co-ma'ni-a (mū'zĭ-kō-mā'nĭ-a), *n.* [*Music* + *mania*: cf. F. *musicomanie*.] (*Med.*) A kind of monomania in which the passion for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellectual faculties. *Dunglison.*

Mus'i-mon (mŭs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [See MUSMON.] (*Zoöl.*) See MOUFLON.

Mus'ing-ly (mūz'ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a musing manner.

Mu'sit (mū'zĭt), *n.* See MUSET.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Per. *musk*, fr. Skr. *mushka* testicle, orig., a little mouse. See MOUSE, and cf. ABELMOSK, MUSCADEL, MUSCOVY DUCK, NUTMEG.]

1. A substance of a reddish brown color, and when fresh of the consistence of honey, obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk deer. It has a slightly bitter taste, but is specially remarkable for its powerful and enduring odor. It is used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The term is also applied to secretions of various other animals, having a similar odor.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The musk deer. See *Musk deer* (below).

3. The perfume emitted by musk, or any perfume somewhat similar.

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The musk plant (*Mimulus moschatus*). (*b*) A plant of the genus *Erodium* (*E. moschatum*); — called also *musky heron's-bill*. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Muscari*; grape hyacinth.

Musk beaver (*Zoöl.*), muskrat (1). — **Musk beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a European longicorn beetle (*Aromia moschata*), having an agreeable odor resembling that of attar of roses. — **Musk cat.** See BONDAR. — **Musk cattle** (*Zoöl.*), musk oxen. See *Musk ox* (below). — **Musk deer** (*Zoöl.*), a small hornless deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), which inhabits the elevated parts of Central Asia. The upper canine teeth of the male are developed into sharp tusks, curved downward. The male has scent bags on the belly, from which the musk of commerce is derived. The deer is yellow or red-brown above, whitish below. The pygmy musk deer are chevrotains, as the kanchil and the napu. — **Musk duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Muscovy duck. (*b*) An Australian duck (*Biziura lobata*). — **Musk lorikeet** (*Zoöl.*), the Pacific lorikeet (*Glosso-*

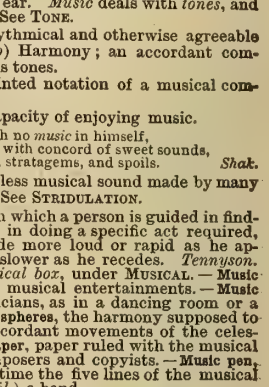
Musk Deer.

psitta australis) of Australia.—**Musk mallow** (*Bot.*), a name of two malvaceous plants: (*a*) A species of mallow (*Malva moschata*), the foliage of which has a faint musky smell. (*b*) An Asiatic shrub. See ABELMOSK. —**Musk orchis** (*Bot.*), a European plant of the Orchis family (*Herminium Monorchis*); — so called from its peculiar scent. —**Musk ox** (*Zoöl.*), an Arctic hollow-horned ruminant (*Ovibos moschatus*), now existing only in America, but found fossil in Europe and Asia. It is covered with a thick coat of fine yellowish wool, and with long dark hair, which is abundant and shaggy on the neck and shoulders. The full-grown male weighs over four hundred pounds. —**Musk parakeet.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Musk lorikeet* (above). —**Musk pear** (*Bot.*), a fragrant kind of pear much resembling the Seckel pear. —**Musk plant** (*Bot.*), the *Mimulus moschatus*, a plant found in Western North America, often cultivated, and having a strong musky odor. —**Musk root** (*Bot.*), the name of several roots with a strong odor, as that of the nard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*) and of a species of *Angelica*. —**Musk rose** (*Bot.*), a species of rose (*Rosa moschata*), having peculiarly fragrant white blossoms. —**Musk seed** (*Bot.*), the seed of a plant of the Mallow family (*Hibiscus moschatus*), used in perfumery and in flavoring. See ABELMOSK. —**Musk sheep** (*Zoöl.*), the musk ox. —**Musk shrew** (*Zoöl.*), a shrew (*Sorex murinus*), found in India. It has a powerful odor of musk. Called also *sondeli*, and *mondjourou*. —**Musk thistle** (*Bot.*), a species of thistle (*Carduus nutans*), having fine large flowers, and leaves smelling strongly of musk. —**Musk tortoise, Musk turtle** (*Zoöl.*), a small American fresh-water tortoise (*Aromochelys*, or *Ozotheca*, *odorata*), which has a distinct odor of musk; — called also *stinkpot*.

Musk Ox.

Musk (mŭsk), *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

Mus'ka-del' (mŭs'kȧ-dĕl'), *n.* See MUSCADEL.

Mus'kat (mŭs'kat), *n.* See MUSCAT.

Mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕl-lunj), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large American pike (*Esox nobilior*) found in the Great Lakes, and other Northern lakes, and in the St. Lawrence River. It is valued as a food fish. [Written also *maskallonge*, *maskinonge*, *muskallonge*, *muskellonge*, and *muskelunjeh*.]

Muskellunge. 1/25

Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, formerly, a kind of hawk; cf. OF. *mouskel*, *moschet*, a kind of hawk or falcon, F. *mouchet*, prop., a little fly (the hawk prob. being named from its small size), fr. L. *musca* a fly. Cf. MOSQUITO.] [Sometimes written also *musquet*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of the sparrow hawk.

2. A species of firearm formerly carried by the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. This arm has been generally superseded by the rifle.

Mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire*; cf. It. *moschettiere*.] A soldier armed with a musket.

Mus-ke'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

Mus'ket-oon' (mŭs'kĕt-ōōn'), *n.* [F. *mousqueton*; cf. It. *moschettone*.] **1.** A short musket.

2. One who is armed with such a musket.

Mus'ket-ry (-kĕt-rȳ), *n.* [F. *mousqueterie*; cf. It. *moschetteria*.] **1.** Muskets, collectively.

2. The fire of muskets. *Motley.*

Musk'i-ness (mŭsk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk.

Musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*Musk* + *melon*.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucumis Melo*), having a peculiar aromatic flavor, and cultivated in many varieties, the principal sorts being the cantaloupe, of oval form and yellowish flesh, and the smaller nutmeg melon with greenish flesh. See *Illust.* of MELON.

Mus-ko'gees (mŭs-kō'gēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MUSKOGEE (-gē). (*Ethnol.*) A powerful tribe of North American Indians that formerly occupied the region of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. They constituted a large part of the Creek confederacy. [Written also *Muscogees*.]

Musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A North American aquatic fur-bearing rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*). It resembles a rat in color and in having a long scaly tail, but the tail is compressed, the hind feet are webbed, and the ears are concealed in the fur. It has scent glands which secrete a substance having a strong odor of musk. Called also *musquash*, *musk beaver*, and *ondatra*.

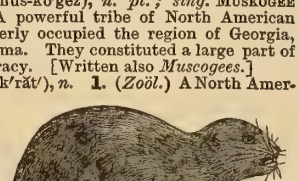
Muskrat. 1/8

2. (*Zoöl.*) The musk shrew.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The desman.

Musk'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [So called from its fragrance.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wood of a West Indian tree of the Mahogany family (*Moschoxylum Swartzii*). (*b*) The wood of an Australian tree (*Eurybia argophylla*).

Musk'y (mŭs'ȳ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk. *Milton.*

Mus'lim (mŭz'lĭm), *n.* See MOSLEM.

Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*; cf. It. *mussolino*, *mussolo*, Sp. *muselina*; all from *Mossoul* a city of Mesopotamia, Ar. *Mausil*, Syr. *Mauzol*, *Muzol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured. Cf. MULL a kind of cloth.] A thin cotton cloth, white, dyed, or printed. The name is also applied to coarser and heavier cotton goods; as, shirting and sheeting *muslins*.

Muslin cambric. See CAMBRIC. —**Muslin delaine**, a light woolen fabric for women's dresses. See DELAINE. [Written also *mousseline de laine*.]

Mus'lin-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mousselinette*.] A sort of coarse or light cotton cloth.

Mus'mon (mŭs'mŏn), *n.* [L. *musmo*, *musimo*, a Sardinian animal; cf. Gr. *μυσμων*.] (*Zoöl.*) See MOUFLON.

Mu'so-ma'ni-a (mū'zō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* See MUSICOMANIA.

Mus'quash (mŭs'kwŏsh), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) See MUSKRAT.

Musquash root (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta maculata*), having a poisonous root. See WATER HEMLOCK.

‖ **Mus'quaw** (mŭs'kwą), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The American black bear. See BEAR.

Mus'quet (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* See MUSKET. [*Obs.*]

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOSQUITO.

Mus'role } (mŭz'rōl; 277), *n.* [F. *muserolle*, fr. *mu-*
Mus'rol } *seau* a muzzle, OF. *musel*. See MUZZLE.] The nose band of a horse's bridle.

Muss (mŭs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mousche* a fly, also, the play called *muss*, fr. L. *musca* a fly.] A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them; a confused struggle. *Shak.*

Muss, *n.* A state of confusion or disorder; — prob. variant of *mess*, but influenced by *muss*, a scramble. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Muss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSSED (mŭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSSING.] To disarrange, as clothing; to rumple. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Muss, *n.* [Cf. OE. *mus* a mouse. See MOUSE.] A term of endearment. [*Obs.*] See MOUSE. *B. Jonson.*

Mus'sel (mŭs's'l), *n.* [See MUSCLE, 3.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of marine bivalve shells of the genus *Mytilus*, and related genera, of the family *Mytilidæ*. The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*; see *Illust.* under BYSSUS), and the larger, or horse, mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), inhabiting the shores both of Europe and America, are edible. The former is extensively used as food in Europe.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of *Unio*, and related fresh-water genera; — called also *river mussel*. See NAIAD, and UNIO.

Mussel digger (*Zoöl.*), the grayback whale. See *Gray whale*, under GRAY.

Mus'si-ta'tion (mŭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mussitatio* suppression of the voice, fr. *mussitare* to be silent, to murmur.] A speaking in a low tone; mumbling. [*Obs.*]

Mus'site (mŭs'sīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene, from the Mussa Alp in Piedmont; diopside.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'sŭl-man), *n.*; *pl.* MUSSULMANS (-manz). [Ar. *muslimīn*, pl. of *muslim*: cf. F. & Sp. *musulman*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem.

Mus'sul-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Mussulmans, or their customs: Mohammedan.

Mus'sul-man-ish (-man-ĭsh), *a.* Mohammedan.

Mus'sul-man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.

Mus'sul-man-ly, *adv.* In the manner of Moslems.

Muss'y (mŭs'ȳ), *a.* [From 2d MUSS.] Disarranged; rumpled. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* [OE. *moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot*, *moot*, AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.; akin to D. *moetan* to be obliged, OS. *mōtan* to be free, to be obliged, OHG. *muozan*, G. *müssen* to be obliged, Sw. *måste* must, Goth. *gamōtan* to have place, have room, be able; of unknown origin.] **1.** To be obliged; to be necessitated; — expressing either physical or moral necessity; as, a man *must* eat for nourishment; we *must* submit to the laws.

2. To be morally required; to be necessary or essential to a certain quality, character, end, or result; as, he *must* reconsider the matter; he *must* have been insane.

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave. 1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

Moreover, he [a bishop] *must* have a good report of them which are without. 1 *Tim.* iii. 7.

☞ The principal verb, if easily supplied by the mind, was formerly often omitted when *must* was used; as, I *must* away. "I *must* to Coventry." *Shak.*

Must, *n.* [AS. *must*, fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), from *mustus* young, new, fresh. Cf. MUSTARD.] **1.** The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation. "These men ben full of *must*."

Wyclif (*Acts* ii. 13).

No fermenting *must* fills . . . the deep vats. *Longfellow.*

2. [Cf. MUSTY.] Mustiness.

Must, *v. t.* & *i.* To make musty; to become musty.

Mus'tac (mŭs'tăk), *n.* [F. *moustac*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small tufted monkey.

Mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* MUSTACHES (-ĕz). [Written also *moustache*.] [F. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio* visage, *mostacchio* mustache, fr. Gr. *μύστα ξ* upper lip and the beard upon it; cf. *μάστα ξ* mouth: cf. Sp. *mostacho*.] **1.** That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; hair left growing above the mouth.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A West African monkey (*Cercopithecus cephus*). It has yellow whiskers, and a triangular blue mark on the nose.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneath the eye of a bird.

Mus-ta'chio (mŭs-tä'shō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* MUSTACHIOS (-shōz). A mustache. *Longfellow.*

Mus-ta'chioed (-shōd), *a.* Having mustachios.

Mus'ta-l'ba (mŭs'tȧ-ē'bȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A close-grained, heavy wood of a brownish color, brought from Brazil, and used in turning, for making the handles of tools, and the like. [Written also *mostahiba*.] *McElrath.*

Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *musteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] (*Zoöl.*) The half-wild horse of the plains in Mexico, California, etc. It is small, hardy, and easily sustained.

Mustang grape (*Bot.*), a species of grape (*Vitis candicans*), native in Arkansas and Texas. The berries are small, light-colored, with an acid skin and a sweet pulp.

Mus'tard (mŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, F. *moutarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*. See MUST, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The name of several cruciferous plants of the genus *Brassica* (formerly *Sinapis*), as white mustard (*B. alba*), black mustard (*B. nigra*), wild mustard or charlock (*B. Sinapistrum*).

☞ There are also many herbs of the same family which are called *mustard*, and have more or less of the flavor of true mustard; as, bowyer's mustard (*Lepidium ruderale*); hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*); Mithridate mustard (*Thlaspi arvense*); tower mustard (*Arabis perfoliata*); treacle mustard (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*).

2. A powder or a paste made from the seeds of black or white mustard, used as a condiment and a rubefacient. Taken internally it is stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses is emetic.

Mustard oil (*Chem.*), a substance obtained from mustard, as a transparent, volatile and intensely pungent oil. The name is also extended to a number of analogous compounds produced either naturally or artificially.

Mus-tee' (mŭs-tē'), *n.* See MESTEE.

Mus'te-line (mŭs'tē-lĭn), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the family *Mustelidæ*, or the weasels and martens.

Mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *moustre*, OF. *mostre*, *moustre*, F. *montre*, LL. *monstra*. See MUSTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Something shown for imitation; a pattern. [*Obs.*]

2. A show; a display. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

3. An assembling or review of troops, as for parade, verification of numbers, inspection, exercise, or introduction into service.

The hurried *muster* of the soldiers of liberty. *Hawthorne.*

See how in warlike *muster* they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton.*

4. The sum total of an army when assembled for review and inspection; the whole number of effective men in an army.

And the *muster* was thirty thousands of men. *Wyclif.*

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

5. Any assemblage or display; a gathering.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm, and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid. *Macaulay.*

Muster book, a book in which military forces are registered. —**Muster file**, a muster roll. —**Muster master** (*Mil.*), one who takes an account of troops, and of their equipment; a mustering officer; an inspector. [*Eng.*] —**Muster roll** (*Mil.*), a list or register of all the men in a company, troop, or regiment, present or accounted for on the day of muster. —**To pass muster**, to pass through a muster or inspection without censure.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God. *South.*

Mus'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSTERING.] [OE. *mustren*, prop., to show, OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *moustrer*, *monstrer*, F. *montrer*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] **1.** To collect and display; to assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. *Spenser.*

2. Hence: To summon together; to enroll in service; to get together. "*Mustering* all its force." *Cowper.*

All the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

To muster troops into service (*Mil.*), to inspect and enter troops on the muster roll of the army. —**To muster troops out of service** (*Mil.*), to register them for final payment and discharge. —**To muster up**, to gather up; to succeed in obtaining; to obtain with some effort or difficulty.

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt.*

Mus'ter, *v. i.* To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to come together as parts of a force or body; as, his supporters *mustered* in force. "The *mustering* squadron." *Byron.*

Mus'ti-ly (mŭs'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a musty state.

Mus'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being musty.

Mus'ty (mŭs'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* MUSTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MUSTIEST.] [From L. *mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. *moist*. Cf. MUST, *n.*, MOIST.] **1.** Having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and fetid; moldy; as, *musty* corn; *musty* books. *Harvey.*

2. Spoiled by age; rank; stale.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Dull; heavy; spiritless. "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation." *Addison.*

Mu'ta-bil'i-ty (mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *mutabilitas*: cf. F. *mutabilité*.] The quality of being mutable, or subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential character; susceptibility of change; changeableness; inconstancy; variation.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

Mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change. See MOVE.] **1.** Capable of alteration; subject to change; changeable in form, qualities, or nature.

Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature. *South.*

2. Changeable; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; fickle. "Most *mutable* in wishes." *Byron.*

Syn. —Changeable; alterable; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; inconstant; variable; fickle.

Mu'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being mutable.

Mu'ta-bly, *adv.* Changeably.

Mu'ta-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See MYTACISM.

Mu'tage (mū'tăj), *n.* [F.] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

‖ **Mu-tan'dum** (mū-tăn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MUTANDA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *mutare* to change.] A thing which is to be changed; something which must be altered; — used chiefly in the plural.

Mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change: cf. F. *mutation*. See MUTABLE.] Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

Mutch (mŭch), *n.* [Cf. D. *mutse* a cap, G. *mütze*. Cf. AMICE a cape.] The close linen or muslin cap of an old woman. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Mutch'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A liquid measure equal to four gills, or an imperial pint. [*Scot.*]

Mute (mūt), *v. t.* [L. *mutare* to change. See MOLT.] To cast off; to molt.

Have I *muted* all my feathers? *Beau. & Fl.*

Mute, *v. i. & t.* [F. *mutir*, *émeutir*, OF. *esmeltir*, fr. OD. *smelten*, prop., to melt. See SMELT.] To eject the contents of the bowels; — said of birds. *B. Jonson.*

Mute, *n.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

Mute, *a.* [L. *mutus*; cf. Gr. *μύειν* to shut, Skr. *mūta* bound, *mūka* dumb: cf. OE. *muet*, fr. F. *muet*, a dim. of OF. *mu*, L. *mutus*.] **1.** Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heaven. *Milton.*

☞ In law a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, upon being arraigned, he makes no answer, or does not plead directly, or will not put himself on trial.

2. Incapable of speaking; dumb. *Dryden.*

3. Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth organs which interrupt the passage of breath; — said of certain letters. See 5th MUTE, 2.

4. Not giving a ringing sound when struck; — said of a metal.

Mute swan (*Zoöl.*), a European wild white swan (*Cygnus gibbus*), which produces no loud notes.

Syn. — Silent; dumb; speechless. — MUTE, SILENT, DUMB. One is *silent* who *does* not speak; one is *dumb* who *can* not, for want of the proper organs; as, a *dumb* beast, etc.; and hence, figuratively, we speak of a person as struck *dumb* with astonishment, etc. One is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause; as, he was *mute* through fear; *mute* astonishment, etc. Such is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood; they are not ordinarily *dumb*, but *mute* because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk; and hence their more appropriate name is *deaf-mutes*.

They spake not a word;
But, like *dumb* statues, or breathing stones,
Gazed each on other.
All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Shak.* *Milton.*

Mute, *n.* **1.** One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specifically: (*a*) One who, from deafness, either congenital or from early life, is unable to use articulate language; a deaf-mute. (*b*) A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. (*c*) A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. (*d*) Among the Turks, an officer or attendant who is selected for his place because he can not speak.

2. (*Phon.*) A letter which represents no sound; a silent letter; also, a close articulation; an element of speech formed by a position of the mouth organs which stops the passage of the breath; as, *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*.

3. (*Mus.*) A little utensil made of brass, ivory, or other material, so formed that it can be fixed in an erect position on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, in order to deaden or soften the tone.

Mute'-hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* See MOOT-HILL. [*Scot.*]

Mute'ly, *adv.* Without uttering words or sounds; in a mute manner; silently.

Mute'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being mute; speechlessness.

Mu'tic (mū'tĭk), **Mu'ti-cous** (mū'tĭ-kŭs), } *a.* [L. *muticus*, for *mutilus*. See MUTILATE.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Without a point or pointed process; blunt.

Mu'ti-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *mutilatus*, p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed; cf. Gr. *μύτιλος*, *μίτυλος*. Cf. MUTTON.] **1.** Deprived of, or having lost, an important part; mutilated. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having finlike appendages or flukes instead of legs, as a cetacean.

Mu'ti-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cetacean, or a sirenian.

Mu'ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUTILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUTILATING (-lā'tĭng).] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple; to hack; as, to *mutilate* the body, a statue, etc.

2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Mutilated gear, Mutilated wheel (*Mach.*), a gear wheel from a portion of whose periphery the cogs are omitted. It is used for giving intermittent movements.

Mu'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutilatio*: cf. F. *mutilation*.] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

Mu'ti-la'tor (mū'tĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *mutilateur*.] One who mutilates.

Mu'ti-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *mutilus*. See MUTILATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. [*Obs.*]

Mu'tine (mū'tĭn), *n.* [F. *mutin*.] A mutineer. [*Obs.*]

Mu'tine, *v. i.* [F. *mutiner*.] To mutiny. [*Obs.*]

Mu'ti-neer' (mū'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny.

Mut'ing (mūt'ĭng), *n.* Dung of birds.

Mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See MUTINY.] Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; characterized by mutiny; seditious; insubordinate.

The city was becoming *mutinous*. *Macaulay.*

— **Mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

Mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MUTINIES (-nĭz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner*, fr. F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *meute* riot, LL. *movita*, fr. *movitus*, for L. *motus*, p. p. of *movere* to move. See MOVE.]

1. Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college, he was the ringleader. *Macaulay.*

2. Violent commotion; tumult; strife. [*Obs.*]

To raise a *mutiny* betwixt yourselves. *Shak.*

Mutiny act (*Law*), an English statute reënacted annually to punish mutiny and desertion. *Wharton.*

Syn. — See INSURRECTION.

Mu'ti-ny, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUTINIED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUTINYING (-nĭ-ĭng).] **1.** To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's superior officer, or any rightful authority.

2. To fall into strife; to quarrel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mut'ism (mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* The condition, state, or habit, of being mute, or without speech. *Max Müller.*

Mut'ter (mŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUTTERING.] [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *muttire*, *mutire*.] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to utter indistinct complaints or angry expressions; to grumble; to growl.

Wizards that peep, and that *mutter*. *Is.* viii. 19.
Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself. *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

Mut'ter, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to *mutter* threats. *Shak.*

Mut'ter, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mutters.

Mut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* With a low voice and indistinct articulation; in a muttering manner.

Mut'ton (mŭt'tn), *n.* [OE. *motoun*, OF. *moton*, *molton*, a sheep, wether, F. *mouton*, LL. *multo*, by transposition of *l* fr. L. *mutilus* mutilated. See MUTILATE.]

1. A sheep. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Not so much ground as will feed a *mutton*. *Sir H. Sidney.*

Muttons, beeves, and porkers are good old words for the living quadrupeds. *Hallam.*

2. The flesh of a sheep.

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef. *Swift.*

3. A loose woman; a prostitute. [*Obs.*]

Mutton bird (*Zoöl.*), the Australian short-tailed petrel (*Nectris brevicaudus*). — **Mutton chop**, a rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off. — **Mutton fish** (*Zoöl.*), the American eelpout. See EELPOUT. — **Mutton fist**, a big brawny fist or hand. [*Colloq.*] *Dryden.* — **Mutton monger**, a pimp. [*Low & Obs.*] *Chapman.* — **To return to one's muttons.** [A translation of a phrase from a farce by De Brueys, *revenons à nos moutons* let us return to our sheep.] To return to one's topic, subject of discussion, etc. [*Humorous*]

I willingly *return to my muttons*. *H. R. Haweis.*

Mut'ton-y (-ȳ), *a.* Like mutton; having a flavor of mutton.

Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-ȧl; 135), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving; reciprocally given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love, advantage, assistance, aversion, etc.

Conspiracy and *mutual* promise. *Sir T. More.*
Happy in our *mutual* help,
And *mutual* love. *Milton.*

A certain shyness on such subjects, which was *mutual* between the sisters. *G. Eliot.*

2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; common; joint; as, *mutual* happiness; a *mutual* effort. *Burke.*

A vast accession of misery and woe from the *mutual* weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth. *Bentley.*

☞ This use of *mutual* as synonymous with *common* is inconsistent with the idea of interchange, or reciprocal relation, which properly belongs to it; but the word has been so used by many writers of high authority. The present tendency is toward a careful discrimination.

Mutual, as Johnson will tell us, means something reciprocal, a giving and taking. How could people have *mutual* ancestors? *F. Harrison.*

Mutual insurance, agreement among a number of persons to insure each other against loss, as by fire, death, or accident. — **Mutual insurance company**, one which does a business of insurance on the mutual principle, the policy holders sharing losses and profits *pro rata*.

Syn. — Reciprocal; interchanged; common.

Mu'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Ethics*) The doctrine of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare. *F. Harrison. H. Spencer. Mallock.*

Mu'tu-al'i-ty (-ȧl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *mutualité*.] **1.** The quality of correlation; reciprocation; interchange; interaction; interdependence.

2. (*Law*) Reciprocity of consideration. *Wharton.*

Mu'tu-al-ly (mū'tū-ȧl-lȳ), *adv.* In a mutual manner.

Mu'tu-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *mutuarius* mutual. See MUTUATION.] (*Law*) One who borrows personal chattels which are to be consumed by him, and which he is to return or repay in kind. *Bouvier.*

Mu'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutuatio*, fr. *mutuare*, *mutuari*, to borrow, fr. *mutuus*. See MUTUAL.] The act of borrowing or exchanging. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mu'tule (mū'tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus*.] (*Arch.*) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of the Corinthian and Composite orders. See *Illust.* of GUTTA. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Mux (mŭks), *n.* [Cf. MIXEN.] Dirt; filth; muck. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Mux, *v. t.* To mix in an untidy and offensive way; to make a mess of. [*Prov. Eng.*; *Colloq. U. S.*]

Muz'y (-ȳ), *a.* Soft, sticky, and dirty. [*Prov. Eng.*] See MUCKSY.

Muz'a-rab (mōōz'ȧ-răb), *n.* [Sp. *mozarabe*, from Ar. *mosta'rib*, a name applied to strange tribes living among the Arabs.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a denomination of Christians formerly living under the government of the Moors in Spain, and having a liturgy and ritual of their own. [Written also *Mozarab*, *Mostarab*.] *Brande & C.*

Muz'a-rab'ic (-răb'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Muzarabs; as, the *Muzarabic* liturgy. [Written also *Mozarabic*.]

Muz'zi-ness (mŭz'zĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being muzzy.

Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* [OE. *mosel*, OF. *musel*, F. *museau* muzzle or snout, LL. *musellus*, fr. *musus*, *morsus*. See MUSE, *v. i.*, and cf. MORSEL.] **1.** The projecting mouth and nose of a quadruped, as of a horse; a snout.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the *muzzle* of a gun.

3. A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

Muzzle sight. (*Gun.*) See DISPART, *n.*, 2.

Muz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUZZLING (-zlĭng).] [F. *museler*.] **1.** To bind the mouth of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, figuratively, to bind; to sheathe; to restrain from speech or action. "My dagger *muzzled*." *Shak.*

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deut.* xxv. 4.

2. To fondle with the closed mouth. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Muz'zle, *v. i.* To bring the mouth or muzzle near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange.*

Muz'zle-load'er (-lōd'ẽr), *n.* A firearm which receives its charge through the muzzle, as distinguished from one which is loaded at the breech.

Muz'zle-load'ing, *a.* Receiving its charge through the muzzle; as, a *muzzle-loading* rifle.

Muz'zy (-zȳ), *a.* [Cf. E. *muse*.] Absent-minded; dazed; muddled; stupid.

The whole company stared at me with a whimsical, *muzzy* look, like men whose senses were a little obfuscated by beer rather than wine. *W. Irving.*

My (mī), *a. & poss. pron.* [OE. *mi*, fr. *min*. See MINE, and cf., for loss of *n*, A, *a.*, AN, *a.*] Of or belonging to me; — used always attributively; as, *my* body; *my* book; — *mine* is used in the predicate; as, the book is *mine*. See MINE.

‖ **My'a** (mī'ȧ), *n.* [L. *mya* a kind of mussel.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common long, or soft-shelled, clam.

Mya (*M. arenaria*), with animal partly expanded. *f* Foot; *m* Mantle; *i* Incurrent, and *e* Excurrent, Orifices of Siphon.

‖ **My-al'gi-a** (mī-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism or neuralgia.

My-all' wood' (mī-ąl' wōōd'). (*Bot.*) A durable, fragrant, and dark-colored Australian wood, used by the natives for spears. It is obtained from the small tree *Acacia homolophylla*.

‖ **My-a'ri-a** (mī-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of bivalve mollusks of which the common clam (*Mya*) is the type.

‖ **My-ce'li-um** (mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] (*Bot.*) The white threads or filamentous growth from which a mushroom or fungus is developed; the so-called mushroom spawn. — **My-ce'li-al** (*-al*), *a.*

Myc'e-loid (mĭs'ē-loid *or* mī'sē-), *a.* [*Mycelium* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling mycelium.

‖ **My-ce'tes** (mī-sē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυκητής* a bellower, fr. *μυκᾶσθαι* to bellow.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of South American monkeys, including the howlers. See HOWLER, 2, and *Illust.*

Myc'e-toid (mĭs'ē-toid *or* mī'sē-), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης*, *-ητος*, a fungus + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a fungus.

‖ **My'co-der'ma** (mī'kō-dẽr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μύκης* a fungus + *δέρμα* skin.] **1.** (*Biol.*) One of the forms in which bacteria group themselves; a more or less thick layer of motionless but living bacteria, formed by the bacteria uniting on the surface of the fluid in which they are developed. This production differs from the zoöglœa stage of bacteria by not having the intermediary mucous substance.

2. A genus of microörganisms of which the acetic ferment (*Mycoderma aceti*), which converts alcoholic fluids into vinegar, is a representative. Cf. MOTHER.

My'co-log'ic (mī'kō-lŏj'ĭk), **My'co-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), } *a.* Of or relating to mycology, or the fungi.

My-col'o-gist (mī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in, or who studies, mycology.

My-col'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-logy*.] That branch of botanical science which relates to the fungi or mushrooms.

My'co-mel'ic (mī'kō-mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. (spurious) *μῦκος* mucus (L. *mucus*) + *μέλι* honey.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid of the alloxan group, obtained as a honey-yellow powder. Its solutions have a gelatinous consistency.

My'co-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. (spurious) *μῦκος* mucus (L. *mucus*) + E. *protein*.] (*Biol.*) The protoplasmic matter of which bacteria are composed.

My'cose (-kōs), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] (*Chem.*)

A variety of sugar, isomeric with sucrose and obtained from certain lichens and fungi. Called also *trehalose*. [Written also *mykose*.]

‖ **Myc'o-thrix** (mĭk'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. (spurious) *μῦκος* mucus (L. *mucus*) + *θρίξ, τριχός*, hair.] (*Biol.*) The chain of micrococci formed by the division of the micrococci in multiplication.

My-da'le-ine (mī-dā'lē-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy (from decay).] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A toxic alkaloid (ptomaine) obtained from putrid flesh and from herring brines. As a poison it is said to excite profuse diarrhœa, vomiting, and intestinal inflammation. *Brieger.*

Myd'a-tox'in (mĭd'ă-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy (from decay) + *toxic* + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A poisonous amido acid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, separated by Brieger from decaying horseflesh. In physiological action, it is similar to curare.

‖ **Myd'a-us** (mĭd'ă-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy or damp.] (*Zoöl.*) The teledu.

‖ **My-dri'a-sis** (mī-drī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μυδρίασις.*] (*Physiol. & Med.*) A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Myd'ri-at'ic (mĭd'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

‖ **My'e-len-ceph'a-la** (mī'ē-lĕn-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See Myelencephalon.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Vertebrata.

My'e-len'ce-phal'ic (-lĕn'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the myelencephalon; cerebro-spinal.

‖ **My'e-len-ceph'a-lon** (-lĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μυελός* marrow + E. *encephalon.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The brain and spinal cord; the cerebro-spinal axis; the neuron. Sometimes abbreviated to *myelencephal.* (*b*) The metencephalon. *Huxley.*

My'e-len-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Myelencephala.

My'e-lin (mī'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) (*a*) A soft white substance constituting the medullary sheaths of nerve fibers, and composed mainly of cholesterin, lecithin, cerebrin, albumin, and some fat. (*b*) One of a group of phosphorized principles occurring in nerve tissue, both in the brain and nerve fibers.

‖ **My'e-li'tis** (mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes.

My'e-lo-cœ'le (-lō-sē'lē), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *κοῖλος* hollow.] (*Anat.*) The central canal of the spinal cord.

My'e-lo-gen'ic (-lō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + the root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Physiol.*) Derived from, or pertaining to, the bone marrow.

My'e-loid (mī'ē-loid), *a.* [Gr. *μυελος* marrow + *-oid.*] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency; as, a *myeloid* tumor.

My'e-loid'in (-loid'ĭn), *n.* [*Myelin* + *-oid* + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance, present in the protoplasm of the retinal epithelium cells, and resembling, if not identical with, the substance (*myelin*) forming the medullary sheaths of nerve fibers.

‖ **My'e-lon** (mī'ē-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] (*Anat.*) The spinal cord. (Sometimes abbrev to *myel.*)

My'e-lo'nal (mī'ē-lō'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the myelon; as, the *myelonal*, or spinal, nerves.

‖ **My'e-lo-neu'ra** (mī'ē-lō-nū'rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυελός* + *νεῦρον* a nerve.] (*Zoöl.*) The Vertebrata.

‖ **My-el'o-plax** (mī-ĕl'ō-plăks), *n.; pl.* E. Myeloplaxes (-plăks'ĕz), L. Myeloplaces (mī'ē-lŏp'lă-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *πλάξ* anything flat and broad.] (*Anat.*) One of the huge multinucleated cells found in the marrow of bone and occasionally in other parts; a giant cell. See Osteoclast.

‖ **Myg'a-le** (mĭg'ă-lē), *n.* [L., a field mouse, Gr. *μυγαλῆ.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very large hairy spiders having four lungs and only four spinnerets. They do not spin webs, but usually construct tubes in the earth, which are often furnished with a trapdoor. The South American bird spider (*Mygale avicularia*), and the crab spider, or matoutou (*M. cancerides*) are among the largest species. Some of the species are erroneously called *tarantulas*, as the Texas tarantula (*M. Hentzii*).

Mygale (*M. Hentzii*). *p* Palpi; *s* Spinnerets.

Myl'o-don (mĭl'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μύλη* a mill + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of large slothlike American edentates, allied to Megatherium.

My'lo-hy'oid (mī'lō-hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *μύλαι* the molar teeth + E. *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the lower jaw and the hyoid apparatus; as, the *mylohyoid* nerve.

My'na (mī'nà), *n.* [See Mino bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Asiatic starlings of the genera *Acridotheres*, *Sturnopastor*, *Sturnia*, *Gracula*, and allied genera. In habits they resemble the European starlings, and like them are often caged and taught to talk. See *Hill myna*, under Hill, and Mino bird. [Spelt also *mynah.*]

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

Myn'chen (mĭn'chĕn), *n.* [AS. *mynecen*, fr. *munec* monk. See Monk.] A nun. [*Obs.*]

Myn'cher-y (-chĕr-ỹ), *n.* A nunnery; — a term still applied to the ruins of certain nunneries in England.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir;* hence, a Dutchman.

My'o- (mī'ō-). A combining form of Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a *muscle;* as, *myo*graph, *myo*chrome.

‖ **My'o-car-di'tis** (mī'ō-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Myocardium.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the myocardium.

‖ **My'o-car'di-um** (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle + *καρδία* heart.] (*Anat.*) The main substance of the muscular wall of the heart inclosed between the epicardium and endocardium.

My'o-chrome (mī'ō-krōm), *n.* [*Myo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] (*Physiol.*) A colored albuminous substance in the serum from red-colored muscles. It is identical with hemoglobin.

‖ **My'o-com'ma** (-kŏm'mà), *n.; pl.* L. Myocommata (-mà-tà), E. Myocommas (-màz). [NL. See Myo-, and Comma.] (*Anat.*) A myotome.

My'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks *or* -dĭ-), *n.* [*Myo-* + *dynamics.*] (*Physiol.*) That department of physiology which deals with the principles of muscular contraction; the exercise of muscular force or contraction.

My'o-dy-na'mi-om'e-ter (-nā'mĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A myodynamometer.

My'o-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dī'nà-mŏm'ē-tẽr *or* -dĭn'ă-), *n.* [*Myo-* + E. *dynamometer.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the muscular strength of man or of other animals; a dynamometer. *Dunglison.*

My'o-ep'i-the'li-al (-ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Myo-* + *epithelial.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) Derived from epithelial cells and destined to become a part of the muscular system; — applied to structural elements in certain embryonic forms.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the characteristics of both muscle and epithelium; as, the *myoepithelial* cells of the hydra.

My-og'a-lid (mī-ŏg'ă-lĭd), *n.* [*Myo-* + Gr. *γαλῆ* a weasel.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Myogalidæ*, a family of Insectivora, including the desman, and allied species.

My'o-gram (mī'ō-grăm), *n.* [*Myo-* + *-gram.*] (*Physiol.*) See *Muscle curve*, under Muscle.

My'o-graph (-gràf), *n.* [*Myo-* + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for determining and recording the different phases, as the intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

My'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
My'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } myography.

My-og'ra-phy (mī-ŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *myographie.*] The description of muscles, including the study of muscular contraction by the aid of registering apparatus, as by some form of myograph; myology.

My'o-hæm'a-tin (mī'ō-hĕm'ă-tĭn *or* -hē'mà-tĭn), *n.* [*Myo-* + *hæmatin.*] (*Physiol.*) A red-colored respiratory pigment found associated with hemoglobin in the muscle tissue of a large number of animals, both vertebrate and invertebrate.

My'oid (mī'oid), *a.* [*Myo-* + *-oid.*] Composed of, or resembling, muscular fiber.

‖ **My'o-lem'ma** (mī'ō-lĕm'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυος*, a muscle + *λέμμα* skin.] (*Anat.*) Sarcolemma.

My'o-lin (mī'ō-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle.] (*Physiol.*) The essential material of muscle fibers.

My'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to my-
My'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } ology.

My-ol'o-gist (mī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in myology.

My-ol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [*Myo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *myologie.*] That part of anatomy which treats of muscles.

‖ **My-o'ma** (mī-ō'mà), *n.* [NL. See Myo-, and -oma.] (*Med.*) A tumor consisting of muscular tissue.

My'o-man'cy (mī'ō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς* mouse + *-mancy.*] Divination by the movements of mice.

My'o-morph (mī'ō-môrf), *n.* One of the Myomorpha.

‖ **My'o-mor'pha** (-mōr'fà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a mouse + *μορφή* form.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of rodents which includes the rats, mice, jerboas, and many allied forms.

‖ **My'o-pa-thi'a** (-pà-thī'à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle + *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] (*Med.*) Any affection of the muscles or muscular system.

My'o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to myopathia.

My-op'a-thy (mī-ŏp'à-thỹ), *n.* Same as Myopathia.

My'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύωψ, μύωπος; μύειν* to close, shut the eyes + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] A person having myopy; a myops.

My'o-phan (mī'ō-făn), *n.* [*Myo-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] (*Zoöl.*) A contractile striated layer found in the bodies and stems of certain Infusoria.

My-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See Myope.] (*Med.*) Nearsightedness; shortsightedness; a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, and hence form an indistinct image; while the rays from very near objects are normally converged so as to produce a distinct image. It is corrected by the use of a concave lens.

My-op'ic (mī-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or characterized by, myopia; nearsighted.

Myopic astigmatism, a condition in which the eye is affected with myopia in one meridian only.

‖ **My'ops** (mī'ŏps), *n.* [NL.] See Myope.

‖ **My-op'sis** (mī-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυῖα* fly + *ὤψις* sight.] (*Med.*) The appearance of muscæ volitantes. See *Muscæ volitantes*, under Musca.

My'o-py (mī'ō-pỹ), *n.* [F. *myopie.*] (*Med.*) Myopia.

My'o-sin (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body present in dead muscle, being formed in the process of coagulation which takes place in *rigor mortis;* the clot formed in the coagulation of muscle plasma. See *Muscle plasma*, under Plasma.

☞ Myosin belongs to the group of globulins. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of salt, and is especially characterized by being completely precipitated by saturation of its solutions with salt.

‖ **My-o'sis** (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύειν* to close the eyes or lips.] (*Med.*) Long-continued contraction of the pupil of the eye.

My'o-sit'ic (mī'ō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Myotic.

‖ **My'o-si'tis** (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the muscles.

‖ **My'o-so'tis** (-sō'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μυοσωτίς*, lit., mouse ear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See Mouse-ear.

My-ot'ic (mī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See Myosis.] (*Med.*) Producing myosis, or contraction of the pupil of the eye, as opium, calabar bean, etc. — *n.* A myotic agent.

My'o-tome (mī'ō-tōm), *n.* [See Myotomy.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A muscular segment; one of the zones into which the muscles of the trunk, especially in fishes, are divided; a myocomma. (*b*) One of the embryonic muscular segments arising from the protovertebræ; also, one of the protovertebræ themselves. (*c*) The muscular system of one metamere of an articulate.

My'o-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a myotome or myotomes.

My-ot'o-my (mī-ŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [*Myo-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut; cf. F. *myotomie.*] The dissection, or that part of anatomy which treats of the dissection, of muscles.

‖ **Myr'ci-a** (mẽr'shĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of tropical American trees and shrubs, nearly related to the true myrtles (*Myrtus*), from which they differ in having very few seeds in each berry.

Myr'i-a- (mĭr'ĭ-à-). [Gr. *μυριάς* a myriad. See Myriad.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand, ten thousand times;* as, *myria*meter.

Myr'i-a-can'thous (mĭr'ĭ-à-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *ἄκανθα* a spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Having numerous spines, as certain fishes.

Myr'i-ad (-ad), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος* numberless, pl. *μύριοι* ten thousand: cf. F. *myriade.*]

1. The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things.

2. An immense number; a very great many; an indefinitely large number.

Myr'i-ad, *a.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number; as, *myriad* stars.

Myr'i-a-gram } (-à-grăm), *n.* [F. *myriagramme.*
Myr'i-a-gramme } See Myria-, and 3d Gram.] A metric weight, consisting of ten thousand grams or ten kilograms. It is equal to 22.046 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myr'i-a-li'ter } (mĭr'ĭ-à-lē'tẽr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.*
Myr'i-a-li'tre } [F. *myrialitre.* See Myria-, and Liter.] A metric measure of capacity, containing ten thousand liters. It is equal to 2641.7 wine gallons.

Myr'i-a-me'ter } (mĭr'ĭ-à-mē'tẽr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăm'ē-tẽr),
Myr'i-a-me'tre } *n.* [F. *myriamètre.* See Myria-, and Meter.] A metric measure of length, containing ten thousand meters. It is equal to 6.2137 miles.

Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-à-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *myriapode.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Myriapoda.

Myriapod.
a Larva of Iulus, recently hatched; nearly all of which bear much enlarged. *b* Adult Iulus; true jointed legs. They nat. size.

‖ **Myr'i-ap'o-da** (-ăp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class, or subclass, of arthropods, related to the hexapod insects, from which they differ in having the body made up of numerous similar segments, have one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and numerous tracheæ, similar to those of true insects. The larvæ, when first hatched, often have but three pairs of legs. See Centiped, Galleyworm, Milliped.

☞ The existing Myriapoda are divided into three orders: *Chilopoda*, *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*, and *Pauropoda* (see these words in the Vocabulary). Large fossil species (very different from any living forms) are found in the Carboniferous formation.

Myr'i-arch (mĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάρχης, μυρίαρχος; μύριοι* ten thousand + *ἀρχός* chief.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

Myr'i-are (-âr), *n.* [F. See Myria-, and 2d Are.] A measure of surface in the metric system containing ten thousand ares, or one million square meters. It is equal to about 247.1 acres.

‖ **My-ri'ca** (mĭ-rĭ'kà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μυρίκη* tamarisk.] (*Bot.*) A widely dispersed genus of shrubs and trees, usually with aromatic foliage. It includes the bayberry or wax myrtle, the sweet gale, and the North American sweet fern, so called.

Myr'i-cin (mĭr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *myricine.* Prob. so called from a fancied resemblance to the wax of the bayberry (*Myrica*).] (*Chem.*) A silky, crystalline, waxy substance, forming the less soluble part of beeswax, and regarded as a palmitate of a higher alcohol of the paraffin series; — called also *myricyl alcohol.*

Myr'i-cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [*Myricin* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical regarded as the essential residue of myricin; — called also *melissyl.*

Myr'i-o-log'ic-al (mĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or relating to a myriologue.

Myr'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue.

Myr'i-o-logue (mĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏg), *n.* [F. *myriologue, myriologie*, NGr. *μυριολόγι, μοιρολόγι*, fr. Gr. *Μοῖρα* the goddess of fate or death + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] An extemporaneous funeral song, composed and sung by a woman on the death of a friend. [*Modern Greece*]

Myr'i-oph'yl-lous (mĭr'ĭ-ŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* -ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having an indefinitely great or countless number of leaves.

‖ **Myr'i-op'o-da** (-ŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* See Myriapoda.

Myr'i-o-ra'ma (mĭr'ĭ-ō-rā'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *ὅραμα* a sight, fr. *ὁρᾶν* to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, drawn upon separate pieces in such a manner as to admit of combination in many different ways, thus producing a great variety of scenes or landscapes.

Myr'i-o-scope (mĭr'ĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-scope.*] A form of kaleidoscope.

My-ris'tate (mĭ-rĭs'tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of myristic acid.

My-ris'tic (mĭ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the nutmeg (*Myristica*). Specifically, designating an acid found in nutmeg oil and otoba fat, and extracted as a white crystalline waxy substance.

My-ris'tin (-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The myristate of glycerin, — found as a vegetable fat in nutmeg butter, etc.

My-ris'tone (-tōn), *n.* [*Myristic* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) The ketone of myristic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Myr'mi-cine (mẽr'mĭ-sīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to *Myrmica*, a genus of ants including the small house ant (*M. molesta*), and many others.

Myr'mi-don (-dŏn), *n.* [L. *Myrmidones*, Gr. Μυρμιδόνες, pl.] **1.** One of a fierce tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war.

2. A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes cruel orders of a superior without protest or pity; — sometimes applied to bailiffs, constables, etc. *Thackeray.*

With unabated ardor the vindictive man of law and his *myrmidons* pressed forward. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

Myr'mi-do'ni-an (mẽr'mĭ-dō'nĭ-*an or* mĭr'-), *a.* Consisting of, or like, myrmidons. *Pope.*

Myr'mo-the'rine (mẽr'mō-thē'rīn), *a.* [Gr. μύρμηξ an ant + θηρᾶν to hunt.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon ants; — said of certain birds.

My-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ȧ-lăn *or* mī-), } *n.* [L. *myroba-*
My-rob'o-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ō-lăn *or* mī-), } *lanum* the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. μυροβάλανος; μύρον any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil + βάλανος an acorn or any similar fruit: cf. F. *myrobolan.*] A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune. It contains tannin, and was formerly used in medicine, but is now chiefly used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobolans are produced by various species of *Terminalia* of the East Indies, and of *Spondia* of South America.

My-ron'ic (mĭ-rŏn'ĭk *or* mī-), *a.* [Gr. μύρον a sweet-smelling unguent.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, mustard; — used specifically to designate a glucoside called *myronic acid*, found in mustard seed.

My-rop'o-list (mĭ-rŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. μυροπώλης; μύρον unguent + πωλεῖν to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Myr'o-sin (mĭr'ō-sĭn *or* mī'rō-), *n.* (*Chem.*) A ferment, resembling diastase, found in mustard seeds.

‖ **My-rox'y-lon** (mĭ-rŏks'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύρον a sweet juice distilling from a plant + ξύλον wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, the different species of which yield balsamic products, among which are balsam of Peru, and balsam of Tolu. The species were formerly referred to *Myrospermum.*

Myrrh (mẽr), *n.* [OE. *mirre*, OF. *mirre*, F. *myrrhe*, L. *myrrha*, *murra*, Gr. μύρρα; cf. Ar. *murr* bitter, also myrrh, Heb. *mar* bitter.] A gum resin, usually of a yellowish brown or amber color, of an aromatic odor, and a bitter, slightly pungent taste. It is valued for its odor and for its medicinal properties. It exudes from the bark of a shrub of Abyssinia and Arabia, the *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been partly the gum above named, and partly the exudation of species of *Cistus*, or rockrose.

False myrrh. See the Note under BDELLIUM.

Myr'rhic (mĭr'rĭk *or* mẽr'-; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, myrrh.

Myr'rhine (mĭr'rĭn *or* mẽr'-; 277), *a.* Murrhine.

Myr-ta'ceous (mẽr-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *myrtaceus.*] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a large and important natural order of trees and shrubs (*Myrtaceæ*), of which the myrtle is the type. It includes the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Pimenta*, *Lecythis*, and about seventy more.

Myr'ti-form (mẽr'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle + *-form:* cf. F. *myrtiforme.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries; having the form of a myrtle leaf.

Myr'tle (mẽr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtil* bilberry, prop., a little myrtle, from *myrte* myrtle, L. *myrtus*, *murtus*, Gr. μύρτος; cf. Per. *mürd.*] (*Bot.*) A species of the genus *Myrtus*, especially *Myrtus communis.* The common myrtle has a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close, full head, thickly covered with ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves. It has solitary axillary white or rosy flowers, followed by black several-seeded berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. The flowers, leaves, and berries are used variously in perfumery and as a condiment, and the beautifully mottled wood is used in turning.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

☞ The name is also popularly but wrongly applied in America to two creeping plants, the blue-flowered periwinkle and the yellow-flowered moneywort. In the West Indies several myrtaceous shrubs are called *myrtle.*

Bog myrtle, the sweet gale. — **Crape myrtle.** See under CRAPE. — **Myrtle warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a North American wood warbler (*Dendroica coronata*); — called also *myrtle bird*, *yellow-rumped warbler*, and *yellow-crowned warbler.* — **Myrtle wax.** (*Bot.*) See *Bayberry tallow*, under BAYBERRY. — **Sand myrtle**, a low, branching evergreen shrub (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*), growing in New Jersey and southward. — **Wax myrtle** (*Myrica cerifera*). See BAYBERRY.

My-self' (mĭ-sĕlf' *or* mĭ-; 277), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). I or me in person; — used for emphasis, my own self or person; as, I *myself* will do it; I have done it *myself;* — used also instead of *me*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb, without emphasis; as, I will defend *myself.*

My-selv'en (mĭ-sĕl'ven *or* mĭ-), *pron.* Myself. [*Obs.*]

‖ **My'sis** (mī'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύσις a closing of the lips or eyes.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small schizopod shrimps found both in fresh and salt water; the opossum shrimps. One species inhabits the Great Lakes of North America, and is largely eaten by the whitefish. The marine species form part of the food of right whales.

Mys'ta-cal (mĭs'tȧ-kal), *a.* [Gr. μύσταξ mustache.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the upper lip, or mustache.

Mys'ta-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to in-
Mys'ta-gog'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } terpretation of mysteries or to a mystagogue; of the nature of mystagogy.

Mys'ta-gogue (mĭs'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [L. *mystagogus*, Gr. μυσταγωγός; μύστης one initiated in mysteries + ἀγωγός leading, n., a leader, fr. ἀγειν to lead: cf. F. *mystagogue.* See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** One who interprets mysteries, especially of a religious kind.

2. One who keeps and shows church relics.

Mys'ta-go'gy (-gō'jў). *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries.

Mys-te'ri-al (mĭs-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Mysterious. [*Obs.*]

Mys-te'ri-arch (-ärk), *n.* [L. *mysteriarches*, Gr. μυστηριάρχης; μυστήριον mystery + ἀρχός chief.] One presiding over mysteries. [*Obs.*]

Mys-te'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing a mystery; difficult or impossible to understand; obscure; not revealed or explained; enigmatical; incomprehensible.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied,
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton.*

Syn. — Obscure; secret; occult; dark; mystic; cabalistic; enigmatical; unintelligible; incomprehensible.

Mys-te'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

Mys-te'ri-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mysterious.

2. Something mysterious; a mystery. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Mys'ter-ize (mĭs'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MYSTERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MYSTERIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make mysterious; to make a mystery of.

Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστήριον, fr. μύστης one initiated in mysteries; cf. μυεῖν to initiate into the mysteries, fr. μύειν to shut the eyes. Cf. MUTE, *a.*] **1.** A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; something which has not been or can not be explained; hence, specifically, that which is beyond human comprehension.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery.* 1 *Cor.* ii. 7.

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. A kind of secret religious celebration, to which none were admitted except those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies; — usually in the plural; as, the Eleusinian *mysteries.*

3. *pl.* The consecrated elements in the eucharist.

4. Anything artfully made difficult; an enigma.

Mys'ter-y, *n.; pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *mistere*, OF. *mestier*, F. *métier*, L. *ministerium.* See MINISTRY.] **1.** A trade; a handicraft; hence, any business with which one is usually occupied.

Fie upon him, he will discredit our *mystery.* *Shak.*
And that which is the noblest *mystery*
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser.*

2. A dramatic representation of a Scriptural subject, often some event in the life of Christ; a dramatic composition of this character; as, the Chester *Mysteries*, consisting of dramas acted by various craft associations in that city in the early part of the 14th century.

"*Mystery* plays," so called because acted by craftsmen. *Skeat.*

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. μυστικός
Mys'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } belonging to secret rites, from μύστης one initiated: cf. F. *mystique.* See 1st MYSTERY, MISTY.] **1.** Remote from or beyond human comprehension; baffling human understanding; unknowable; obscure; mysterious.

Heaven's numerous hierarchy span
The *mystic* gulf from God to man. *Emerson.*

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

2. Importing or implying mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, a *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon.

Thus, then, did the spirit of unity and meekness inspire every joint and sinew of the *mystical* body. *Milton.*

— Mys'tic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Mys'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* One given to mysticism; one who holds mystical views, interpretations, etc.; especially, in ecclesiastical history, one who professed mysticism. See MYSTICISM.

Mys'ti-cete (mĭs'tĭ-sēt), *n.* [Gr. μύσταξ the upper lip, also, the mustache + κῆτος a whale.] (*Zoöl.*) Any right whale, or whalebone whale. See CETACEA.

Mys'ti-cism (mĭs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mysticisme.*] **1.** Obscurity of doctrine.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and wholly disinterested devotion, and maintained that they had direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquired a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect, and such as can not be analyzed or explained.

3. (*Philos.*) The doctrine that the ultimate elements or principles of knowledge or belief are gained by an act or process akin to feeling or faith.

Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mystification.*] The act of mystifying, or the state of being mystified; also, something designed to, or that does, mystify.

The reply of Pope seems very much as though he had been playing off a *mystification* on his Grace. *De Quincey.*

Mys'ti-fi-ca'tor (mĭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who mystifies.

Mys'ti-fy (mĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MYSTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MYSTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *mystifier*, fr. Gr. μύστης + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See 1st MYSTERY, and -FY.] **1.** To involve in mystery; to make obscure or difficult to understand; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture.

2. To perplex the mind of; to puzzle; to impose upon the credulity of; as, to *mystify* an opponent.

He took undue advantage of his credulity and *mystified* him exceedingly. *Ld. Campbell.*

My'ta-cism (mī'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μυτακισμός. Cf. METACISM.] Too frequent use of the letter *m*, or of the sound represented by it.

Myth (mĭth), *n.* [Written also *mythe.*] [Gr. μῦθος myth, fable, tale, talk, speech: cf. F. *mythe.*] **1.** A story of great but unknown age which originally embodied a belief regarding some fact or phenomenon of experience, and in which often the forces of nature and of the soul are personified; an ancient legend of a god, a hero, the origin of a race, etc.; a wonder story of prehistoric origin; a popular fable which is, or has been, received as historical.

2. A person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable.

As for Mrs. Primmins's bones, they had been *myths* these twenty years. *Ld. Lytton.*

Myth history, history made of, or mixed with, myths.

Mythe (mĭth), *n.* See MYTH. *Grote.*

Myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mythicus*, Gr. μυθικός.
Myth'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } See MYTH.] Of or relating to myths; described in a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. **— Myth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The *mythic* turf where danced the nymphs. *Mrs. Browning.*

Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Rowena, Arthur and Mordred, are *mythical* persons, whose very existence may be questioned. *Macaulay.*

My-thog'ra-pher (mĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. μυθογράφος; μῦθος + γράφειν to write.] A composer of fables.

My-thol'o-ger (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A mythologist.

Myth'o-lo'gi-an (mĭth'ō-lō'jĭ-an), *n.* A mythologist.

Myth'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mythologicus:* cf.
Myth'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } F. *mythologique.*] Of or pertaining to mythology or to myths; mythical; fabulous. **— Myth'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

My-thol'o-gist (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *mythologiste.*] One versed in, or who writes on, mythology or myths.

My-thol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *mythologiser.*] **1.** To relate, classify, and explain, or attempt to explain, myths; to write upon myths.

2. To construct and propagate myths.

My-thol'o-gi'zer (-jī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mythologizes.

Imagination has always been, and still is, in a narrower sense, the great *mythologizer.* *Lowell.*

Myth'o-logue (mĭth'ō-lŏg), *n.* [See MYTHOLOGY.] A fabulous narrative; a myth. [*R.*]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue*, to account for the origin of human evil? *Geddes.*

My-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jў), *n.; pl.* MYTHOLOGIES (-jīz). [F. *mythologie*, L. *mythologia*, Gr. μυθολογία; μῦθος fable, myth + λόγος speech, discourse.] **1.** The science which treats of myths; a treatise on myths.

2. A body of myths; esp., the collective myths which describe the gods of a heathen people; as, the *mythology* of the Greeks.

Myth'o-plasm (mĭth'ō-plăz'm; 277), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + πλάσσειν to form.] A narration of mere fable.

Myth'o-poe'ic (-pē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μυθοποιός making myths; μῦθος myth + ποιεῖν to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to mythical narratives.

The *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks. *Grote.*

Myth'o-po-et'ic (mĭth'ō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + ποιητικός able to make, producing, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Making or producing myths or mythical tales.

Myt'i-loid (mĭt'ĭ-loid *or* mī'tĭ-; 277), *a.* [*Mytilus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Mytilus, or family *Mytilidæ.*

Myt'i-lo-tox'ine (-lō-tŏks'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Mytilus* + *toxic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A poisonous base (leucomaine) found in the common mussel. It either causes paralysis of the muscles, or gives rise to convulsions, inducing death by an accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

‖ **Myt'i-lus** (mĭt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., a sea mussel, Gr. μυτίλος.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalve shells, including the common mussel. See *Illust.* under BYSSUS.

‖ **Myx'a** (mĭks'ȧ), *n.* [L., a lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα.] (*Zoöl.*) The distal end of the mandibles of a bird.

Myx'ine (-ĭn; L. mĭks-ī'nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marsipobranchs, including the hagfish. See HAG, 4.

Myx'i-noid (mĭks'ĭ-noid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Myxine. **—** *n.* A hagfish.

‖ **Myx'o-cys-to'de-a** (-ō-sĭs-tō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύξα mucus + κύστις a bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Infusoria including the Noctiluca. See NOCTILUCA.

‖ **Myx-o'ma** (mĭks-ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* MYXOMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. μύξα mucus + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A tumor made up of a gelatinous tissue resembling that found in the umbilical cord.

Myx'o-pod (mĭks'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. μύξα mucus, slime + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) A rhizopod or moneran. Also used adjectively; as, a *myxopod* state.

‖ **My-zon'tes** (mĭ-zŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύζειν to suck.] (*Zoöl.*) The Marsipobranchiata.

‖ **My'zo-stom'a-ta** (mī'zō-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύζειν to suck + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of curious parasitic worms found on crinoids. The body is short and disklike, with four pairs of suckers and five pairs of hook-bearing parapodia on the under side.

N.

N (ĕn), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant, and, in allusion to its mode of formation, is called the *dentinasal* or *linguanasal* consonant. Its commoner sound is that heard in *ran, done;* but when immediately followed in the same word by the sound of *g* hard or *k* (as in *single, sink, conquer*), it usually represents the same sound as the digraph *ng* in *sing, bring*, etc. This is a simple but related sound, and is called the *gutturo-nasal* consonant. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 243–246.

The letter N came into English through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, which probably derived it from the Egyptian as the ultimate origin. It is etymologically most closely related to M. See M.

N, *n.* (*Print.*) A measure of space equal to half an M (or em); an en.

Na (nä), *a. & adv.* No; not. See No. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nab (năb), *n.* [Cf. Knap, Knop, Knob.] **1.** The summit of an eminence. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. (*Firearms*) The cock of a gunlock. *Knight.*

3. (*Locksmithing*) The keeper, or box into which the lock is shot. *Knight.*

Nab, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nabbed (năbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nabbing.] [Dan. *nappe*, or Sw. *nappa*.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [*Colloq.*] *Smollett.*

Na'bit (nā'bĭt), *n.* Pulverized sugar candy. *Crabb.*

‖ **Nabk** (năbk), *n.* [Ar. *nabḳa, nibḳa.*] (*Bot.*) The edible berries of the *Zizyphus Lotus*, a tree of Northern Africa, and Southwestern Europe. [Written also *nubk.*] See Lotus (*b*), and Sadr.

Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb*, from Ar. *nawāb*, pl. of *nāʾib* a vicegerent, governor. Cf. Nawab.] **1.** A deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of the ancient Mogul empire.

2. One who returns to Europe from the East with immense riches; hence, any man of great wealth. "A bilious old *nabob*." *Macaulay.*

Nac'a-rat (năk'ȧ-răt), *n.* [F. *nacarat*, fr. Sp. or Pg. *nacarado*, fr. *nácar* mother-of-pearl. See Nacre.] **1.** A pale red color, with a cast of orange. *Ure.*

2. Fine linen or crape dyed of this color. *Ure.*

Nack'er (năk'ẽr), *n.* See Nacre. *Johnson.*

Na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* [F., cf. Sp. *nácara, nácar*, It. *nacchera, naccaro*, LL. *nacara, nacrum;* of Oriental origin, cf. Ar. *nakīr* hollowed.] (*Zoöl.*) A pearly substance which lines the interior of many shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of-pearl. [Written also *nacker* and *naker*.] See Pearl, and Mother-of-pearl.

Na'cre-ous (nā'krē-ŭs), *a.* [See Nacre.] (*Zoöl.*) Consisting of, or resembling, nacre; pearly.

Nad (năd), **Nad'de** (-*de*). [Contr. fr. *ne hadde*.] Had not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nad'der (năd'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *nædre*. See Adder.] An adder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* [F., Sp., & It. *nadir;* all fr. Ar. *nazīru's samt* nadir, prop., the point opposite the zenith (*as samt*), in which *nazīr* means alike, corresponding to. Cf. Azimuth, Zenith.] **1.** That point of the heavens, or lower hemisphere, directly opposite the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon; the point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where we stand.

2. The lowest point; the time of greatest depression.

The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam.*

Nadir of the sun (*Astron.*), the axis of the conical shadow projected by the earth. *Crabb.*

‖ **Næ'ni-a** (nē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* See Nenia.

Næve (nēv), *n.* [L. *naevus.*] A nævus. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Næ'void (nē'void), *a.* [*Nævus* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling a nævus or nævi; as, *nævoid* elephantiasis. *Dunglison.*

Næ'vose′ (nē'vōs′), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

‖ **Næ'vus** (nē'vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Nævi (-vī). [L.] (*Med.*) A spot or mark on the skin of children when born; a birthmark; — usually applied to vascular tumors, *i. e.*, those consisting mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arteries, veins, or capillaries.

Nag (năg), *n.* [OE. *nagge*, D. *negge;* akin to E. *neigh.*] **1.** A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

2. A paramour; — in contempt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nag, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nagged (năgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nagging (-gĭng).] [Cf. Sw. *nagga* to nibble, peck, Dan. *nage* to gnaw, Icel. *naga, gnaga*, G. *nagen*, & E. *gnaw.*] To tease in a petty way; to scold habitually; to annoy; to fret pertinaciously. [*Colloq.*] "She never *nagged*." *J. Ingelow.*

Nag'ging (năg'gĭng), *a.* Fault-finding; teasing; persistently annoying; as, a *nagging* toothache. [*Colloq.*]

Nag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Irritable; touchy. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Na'gor** (nā'gôr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West African gazelle (*Gazella redunca*).

Nag'yag-ite (năg'yăg-īt *or* nŏj'ăg'ĭt), *n.* [So called from *Nagyag*, in Transylvania.] (*Min.*) A mineral of blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster, generally of a foliated massive structure; foliated tellurium. It is a telluride of lead and gold.

Na'iad (nā'yăd; 277), *n.* [L. *naias, -adis, naïs, -idis*, a water nymph, Gr. *νάϊας, ναΐς*, fr. *νάειν* to flow: cf. F. *naïade*. Cf. Naid.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A water nymph; one of the lower female divinities, fabled to preside over some body of fresh water, as a lake, river, brook, or fountain.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a tribe (*Naiades*) of freshwater bivalves, including *Unio, Anodonta*, and numerous allied genera; a river mussel.

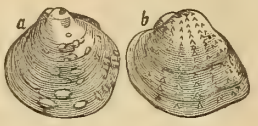

American Naiads (2). *a Unio pustulosus; b Unio elegans.* (¼)

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of butterflies. See Nymph.

4. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Naiadaceæ*, such as eelgrass, pondweed, etc.

Na'iant (nā'yant), *a.* (*Her.*) See Natant. *Crabb.*

Na'id (nā'ĭd), *n.* [See Naiad.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, fresh-water, chætopod annelids of the tribe *Naidina*. They belong to the Oligochæta.

Na'ïf′ (nä'ēf′; *formerly* nāf), *a.* [F. *naïf*. See Naïve.] **1.** Having a true natural luster without being cut; — applied by jewelers to a precious stone.

2. Naïve; as, a *naïf* remark. *London Spectator.*

‖ **Na'ik** (nā'ĭk), *n.* [Hind. *nāyak.*] A chief; a leader; a Sepoy corporal. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

Nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel;* akin to D. *nagel*, OS. & OHG. *nagal*, G. *nagel*, Icel. *nagl*, nail (in sense 1), *nagli* nail (in sense 3), Sw. *nagel* nail (in senses 1 and 3), Dan. *nagle*, Goth. *ganagljan* to nail, Lith. *nagas* nail (in sense 1), Russ. *nogote*, L. *unguis*, Gr. ὄνυξ, Skr. *nakha.* √259.]

1. (*Anat.*) The horny scale or plate of epidermis at the end of the fingers and toes of man and many apes.

His *nayles* like a briddes claws were. *Chaucer.*

☞ The nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws. When compressed, curved, and pointed, they are called *talons* or *claws*, and the animal bearing them is said to be *unguiculate;* when they incase the extremities of the digits they are called *hoofs*, and the animal is *ungulate.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The basal thickened portion of the anterior wings of certain hemiptera. (*b*) The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks, and other allied birds.

3. A slender, pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used for fastening pieces of wood or other material together, by being driven into or through them.

☞ The different sorts of nails are named either from the use to which they are applied, from their shape, from their size, or from some other characteristic, as shingle, floor, ship-carpenters', and horseshoe nails, roseheads, diamonds, fourpenny, tenpenny (see *Penny*), chisel-pointed, cut, wrought, or wire nails, etc.

4. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard.

Nail ball (*Ordnance*), a round projectile with an iron bolt protruding to prevent it from turning in the gun. — Nail plate, iron in plates from which cut nails are made. — On the nail, in hand; on the spot; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail.* "You shall have ten thousand pounds *on the nail.*" *Beaconsfield.* — To hit the nail on the head, to hit most effectively; to do or say a thing in the right way.

Nail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nailed (nāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nailing.] [AS. *næglian.* See Nail, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails; to close up or secure by means of nails; as, to *nail* boards to the beams.

He is now dead, and *nailed* in his chest. *Chaucer.*

2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten, as with a nail; to bind or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them. *Goldsmith.*

4. To spike, as a cannon. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

To nail a lie *or* an assertion, etc., to detect and expose it, so as to put a stop to its currency; — an expression probably derived from the former practice of shopkeepers, who were accustomed to nail bad or counterfeit pieces of money to the counter.

Nail'brush′, *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails.

Nail'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to make nails; a nail maker.

2. One who fastens with, or drives, nails.

Nail'er-ess, *n.* A woman who makes nails.

Nail'er-y (-ẽ), *n.*; *pl.* Naileries (-ĭz). A manufactory where nails are made.

Nail'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like that of a nail; formed so as to resemble the head of a nail.

Nail-headed characters, arrowheaded or cuneiform characters. See under Arrowheaded. — Nail-headed molding (*Arch.*), an ornament consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids resembling the heads of large nails; — called also *nail-head molding*, or *nail-head.* It is the same as the simplest form of dogtooth. See Dogtooth.

Nail'less, *a.* Without nails; having no nails.

Nain'sook' (nān'sōōk'), *n.* [*Nainsukh*, a valley in Kaghan.] A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

‖ **Na'is** (nā'ĭs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] (*Zoöl.*) See Naiad.

‖ **Nais'sant**′ (F. nā'sän'; E. nās'sant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *naître* to be born, L. *nasci.*] (*Her.*) Same as Jessant.

Na'ïve′ (nä'ēv′), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, natural, native. See Native, and cf. Naïf.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; frank; as, *naïve* manners; a *naïve* person; *naïve* and unsophisticated remarks.

Na'ïve'ly (nä'ēv'lĭ), *adv.* In a naïve manner.

‖ **Na'ïve'té**′ (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F. See Naïve, and cf. Nativity.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness; artlessness.

A story which pleases me by its *naïveté* — that is, by its unconscious ingenuousness. *De Quincey.*

Na'ïve'ty (nä'ēv'tĭ), *n.* Naïveté. *Carlyle.*

Nake (nāk), *v. t.* To make naked. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords. *Old Play.*

Na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* [AS. *nacod;* akin to D. *naakt*, G. *nackt*, OHG. *nacchot, nahhot*, Icel. *nökviðr, nakinn*, Sw. *naken*, Dan. *nögen*, Goth. *naqaþs*, Lith. *nūgas*, Russ. *nagii*, L. *nudus*, Skr. *nagna.* √266. Cf. Nude.]

1. Having no clothes on; uncovered; nude; bare; as, a *naked* body; a *naked* limb; a *naked* sword.

2. Having no means of defense or protection; open; unarmed; defenseless.

Thy power is full *naked.* *Chaucer.*

Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*

3. Unprovided with needful or desirable accessories, means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; unaided; bare.

Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left *naked.* *Milton.*

4. Without addition, exaggeration, or excuses; not concealed or disguised; open to view; manifest; plain.

The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shak.*

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. *Heb.* iv. 13.

5. Mere; simple; plain.

The very *naked* name of love. *Shak.*

6. (*Bot.*) Without pubescence; as, a *naked* leaf or stem; bare, or not covered by the customary parts, as a flower without a perianth, a stem without leaves, seeds without a pericarp, buds without bud scales.

7. (*Mus.*) Not having the full complement of tones; — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination pleasing to the ear; as, a *naked* fourth or fifth.

Naked bed, a bed the occupant of which is naked, no night linen being worn in ancient times. *Shak.* — Naked eye, the eye alone, unaided by glasses, or by telescope, microscope, or the like. — Naked-eyed medusa. (*Zoöl.*) See Hydromedusa. — Naked flooring (*Carp.*), the timberwork which supports a floor. *Gwilt.* — Naked mollusk (*Zoöl.*), a nudibranch. — Naked wood (*Bot.*), a large rhamnaceous tree (*Colubrina reclinata*) of Southern Florida and the West Indies, having a hard and heavy heartwood, which takes a fine polish. *C. S. Sargent.*

Syn. — Nude; bare; denuded; uncovered; unclothed; exposed; unarmed; plain; defenseless.

Na'ked-ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering or disguise; manifestly; simply; barely.

Na'ked-ness, *n.* **1.** The condition of being naked.

2. (*Script.*) The privy parts; the genitals.

Ham . . . saw the *nakedness* of his father. *Gen.* ix. 22.

Na'ker (nā'kẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Nacre.

Na'ker, *n.* [OE. *nakere*, F. *nacaire*, LL. *nacara*, Per. *naqāret.*] A kind of kettledrum. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Na'koo** (nä'kōō), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The gavial. [Written also *nako.*]

Nale (nāl), *n.* [A corrupt form arising from the older "at *pen ale*" at the nale.] Ale; also, an alehouse. [*Obs.*]

Great feasts at the *nale.* *Chaucer.*

Nall (nal), *n.* [Either fr. Icel. *nāl* (see Needle); or fr. *awl*, like *newt* fr. *ewt.*] An awl. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

Nam (năm). [Contr. fr. *ne am.*] Am not. [*Obs.*]

Nam, *obs. imp.* of Nim. *Chaucer.*

Nam'a-ble (nām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being named.

Na-ma'tion (nȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *namare* to take; cf. AS. *niman* to take.] (*O. Eng. & Scots Law*) A distraining or levying of a distress; an impounding. *Burrill.*

Nam'ay-cush (năm'ȧ-kŭsh), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large North American lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*). It is usually spotted with red, and sometimes weighs over forty pounds. Called also *Mackinaw trout, lake trout, lake salmon, salmon trout, togue*, and *tuladi.*

Namaycush. 1/10

Nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *n.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Talk or writing which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty. *Macaulay.*

Nam'by-pam'by, *a.* Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; finical; insipid. *Thackeray.*

Namby-pamby madrigals of love. *W. Gifford.*

Name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama;* akin to D. *naam*, OS. & OHG. *namo*, G. *name*, Icel. *nafn*, for *namn*, Dan.

navn, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*, L. *nomen* (perh. influenced by *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know), Gr. ὄνομα, Skr. *nāman*. √267. Cf. ANONYMOUS, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMINAL, NOUN.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class.

Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the *name* thereof. *Gen.* ii. 19.

What 's in a *name*? That which we call a rose
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shak.*

2. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts.

His *name* shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *Is.* ix. 6.

3. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; especially, illustrious character or fame; honorable estimation; distinction.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*

Far above . . . every *name* that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come. *Eph.* i. 21.

I will get me a *name* and honor in the kingdom.
1 *Macc.* iii. 14.

He hath brought up an evil *name* upon a virgin. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

The king's army . . . had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

4. Those of a certain name; a race; a family.

The ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley.*

5. A person; an individual. [*Poetic*]

They list with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*

Christian name. (*a*) The name a person receives at baptism, as distinguished from *surname;* baptismal name. (*b*) A given name, whether received at baptism or not. — **Given name.** See under GIVEN. — **In name,** in profession, or by title only; not in reality; as, a friend *in name*. — **In the name of.** (*a*) In behalf of; by the authority of. "I charge you *in the duke's name* to obey me." *Shak.* (*b*) In the represented or assumed character of. "I 'll to him again *in name of* Brook." *Shak.* — **Name plate,** a plate as of metal, glass, etc., having a name upon it, as a sign; a doorplate. — **Pen name,** a name assumed by an author; a pseudonym or nom de plume. *Bayard Taylor.* — **Proper name** (*Gram.*), a name applied to a particular person, place, or thing. — **To call names,** to apply opprobrious epithets to; to call by reproachful appellations. — **To take a name in vain,** to use a name lightly or profanely; to use a name in making flippant or dishonest oaths. *Ex.* xx. 7.

Syn. — Appellation; title; designation; cognomen; denomination; epithet. — NAME, APPELLATION, TITLE, DENOMINATION. *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation*, although sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the *Bold*, Philip the *Stammerer*. A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, etc.; as, the *Duke* of Bedford, Paul the *Apostle*, etc. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, etc.

Name (nām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAMED (nāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAMING.] [AS. *namian*. See NAME, *n.*] **1.** To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; to denominate; to style; to call.

She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion *named*. *Milton.*

2. To mention by name; to utter or publish the name of; to refer to by distinctive title; to mention.

None *named* thee but to praise. *Halleck.*

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That *name* the underlying dead. *Tennyson.*

3. To designate by name or specifically for any purpose; to nominate; to specify; to appoint; as, to *name* a day for the wedding.

Whom late you have *named* for consul. *Shak.*

4. (*House of Commons*) To designate (a member) by name, as the Speaker does by way of reprimand.

Syn. — To denominate; style; term; call; mention; specify; designate; nominate.

Name'less, *a.* **1.** Without a name; not having been given a name; as, a *nameless* star. *Waller.*

2. Undistinguished; not noted or famous.

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name. *Harte.*

3. Not known or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, a *nameless* writer. "*Nameless* pens." *Atterbury.*

4. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

But what it is, that is not yet known; what
I can not name; 'tis *nameless* woe, I wot. *Shak.*

I have a *nameless* horror of the man. *Hawthorne.*

Name'less-ly, *adv.* In a nameless manner.

Name'ly, *adv.* **1.** By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The solitariness of man . . . God hath *namely* and principally ordered to prevent by marriage. *Milton.*

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet; — introducing a particular or specific designation.

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

Nam'er (nām'ẽr), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

Name'sake' (nām'sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake;* i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; especially, one called after, or named out of regard to, another.

Na-mo' (nä-mō'), *adv.* No more. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nan (năn), *interj.* [For *anan.*] Anan. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nan'dine (năn'dĭn), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An African carnivore (*Nandinia binotata*), allied to the civets. It is spotted with black.

Nan'dou (năn'dou), } *n.* [Braz. *nhandu* or *yandu.*]
Nan'du (năn'dōō), } (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of South American ostriches of the genera *Rhea* and *Pterocnemia*. See RHEA. [Written also *nandow.*]

Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* [So called from its being originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China.] [Written also *nankin.*] **1.** A species of cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) that is naturally of a brownish yellow color quite indestructible and permanent.

2. An imitation of this cloth by artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

Nankeen bird (*Zoöl.*), the Australian night heron (*Nycticorax Caledonicus*); — called also *quaker.*

Nan'ny (năn'nў), *n.* A diminutive of *Ann* or *Anne*, the proper name.

Nanny goat, a female goat. [*Colloq.*]

Nan'ny-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SHEEPBERRY.

Nan'pie (năn'pī), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The magpie.

‖ **Na'os** (nā'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ναός a temple, the cella.] (*Arch.*) A term used by modern archæologists instead of *cella*. See CELLA.

Nap (năp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAPPED (năpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAPPING (-pĭng).] [OE. *nappen*, AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, to slumber; cf. AS. *hnipian* to bend one's self, Icel. *hnipna*, *hnīpa*, to droop.] **1.** To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze. *Chaucer.*

2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wyclif.*

I took thee *napping*, unprepared. *Hudibras.*

Nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Cowper.*

Nap, *n.* [OE. *noppe*, AS. *hnoppa;* akin to D. *nop*, Dan. *noppe*, LG. *nobbe.*] **1.** Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down, of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance of anything, and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile; — as, the *nap* of cotton flannel or of broadcloth.

2. *pl.* The loops which are cut to make the pile, in velvet. *Knight.*

Nap, *v. t.* To raise, or put, a nap on.

Nape (nāp), *n.* [Perh. akin to *knap* a knop.] The back part of the neck. *Spenser.*

Nape'-crest' (nāp'krĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African bird of the genus *Schizorhis*, related to the plantain eaters.

Na'per-y (nā'pẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* NAPERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape* a tablecloth, F. *nappe*, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa*. See MAP, and cf. APRON, NAPKIN.] Table linen; also, linen clothing, or linen in general. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Na'pha wa'ter (nā'fà wą'tẽr). [Sp. *nafa*, from Ar. *nafha* odor.] A perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Na'phew (nā'fū), *n.* (*Bot.*) See NAVEW.

Naph'tha (năf'thà *or* năp'thà), *n.* [L. *naphtha*, Gr. νάφθα, fr. Ar. *nafth*, *nifth*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The complex mixture of volatile, liquid, inflammable hydrocarbons, occurring naturally, and usually called *crude petroleum*, *mineral oil*, or *rock oil*. Specifically: That portion of the distillate obtained in the refinement of petroleum which is intermediate between the lighter gasoline and the heavier benzine, and has a specific gravity of about 0.7, — used as a solvent for varnishes, as a carburetant, illuminant, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) One of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by the distillation of certain carbonaceous materials and resembling the naphtha from petroleum; as, *Boghead naphtha*, from Boghead coal (obtained at *Boghead*, Scotland); *crude naphtha*, or *light oil*, from coal tar; *wood naphtha*, from wood, etc.

☞ This term was applied by the earlier chemical writers to a number of volatile, strong smelling, inflammable liquids, chiefly belonging to the ethers, as the sulphate, nitrate, or acetate of ethyl. *Watts.*

Naphtha vitrioli [NL., naphtha of vitriol] (*Old Chem.*), common ethyl ether; — formerly called *sulphuric ether*. See ETHER.

Naph'tha-late (-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of naphthalic acid; a phthalate. [*Obs.*]

Naph'tha-lene (-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, analogous to benzene, and obtained by the distillation of certain bituminous materials, such as the heavy oil of coal tar. It is the type and basis of a large number of derivatives among organic compounds. Formerly called also *naphthaline.*

Naphthalene red (*Chem.*), a dyestuff obtained from certain diazo derivatives of naphthylamine, and called also *magdala red.* — **Naphthalene yellow** (*Chem.*), a yellow dyestuff obtained from certain nitro derivatives of naphthol.

Naph'tha-len'ic (năf'thà-lĕn'ĭk *or* năp'-), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene; — used specifically to designate a yellow crystalline substance, called *naphthalenic acid* and also *hydroxy quinone*, and obtained from certain derivatives of naphthol.

Naph-thal'ic (năf-thăl'ĭk *or* năp-), *a.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, derived from, or related to, naphthalene; — used specifically to denote any one of a series of acids derived from naphthalene, and called *naphthalic acids.* (*b*) Formerly, designating an acid probably identical with *phthalic* acid.

Naph-thal'i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *toluidine.*] (*Chem.*) Same as NAPHTHYLAMINE.

Naph'tha-lin (năf'thà-lĭn *or* năp'-), } *n.* [F. *naphtaline.*] (*Chem.*)
Naph'tha-line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), } See NAPHTHALENE.

Naph'tha-lize (-līz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To mingle, saturate, or impregnate, with naphtha.

Naph-thaz'a-rin (năf-thăz'à-rĭn *or* năp-), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *alizarin.*] (*Chem.*) A dyestuff, resembling alizarin, obtained from naphthoquinone as a red crystalline substance with a bright green, metallic luster; — called also *naphthalizarin.*

Naph'thene (năf'thēn *or* năp'-), *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar hydrocarbon occurring as an ingredient of Caucasian petroleum.

Naph'thide (-thĭd *or* -thīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of naphthalene or its radical with a metallic element; as, mercuric *naphthide.*

Naph-tho'ic (năf-thō'ĭk *or* năp-), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or related to, naphthalene; — used specifically to designate any one of a series of carboxyl derivatives, called *naphthoic acids.*

Naph'thol (năf'thōl *or* năp'-), *n.* [*Naphth*alene + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of naphthalene, analogous to phenol. In general they are crystalline substances with a phenol (carbolic) odor.

Naphthol blue, Naphthol orange, Naphthol yellow (*Chem.*), brilliant dyestuffs produced from certain complex nitrogenous derivatives of naphthol or naphthoquinone.

Naph'tho-qui'none (-thō-kwĭ'nōn), *n.* [*Naphth*alene + *quinone.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6O_2$, analogous to quinone, obtained by oxidizing naphthalene with chromic acid.

Naph'thyl (năf'thĭl *or* năp'-), *n.* [*Naphth*alene + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical regarded as the essential residue of naphthalene.

Naph'thyl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of two basic amido derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7.NH_2$, forming crystalline solids.

Na-pie'ri-an } (nà-pē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Na-pe'ri-an } discovered by, *Napier*, or *Naper.*

Napierian logarithms. See under LOGARITHMS.

Na'pi-er's bones' (nā'pĭ-ẽrz bōnz'), **Na'pi-er's rods'** (rŏdz'). A set of rods, made of bone or other material, each divided into nine spaces, and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table; — a contrivance of Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for facilitating the operations of multiplication and division.

Na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form:* cf. F. *napiforme.* Cf. NAVEW.] (*Bot.*) Turnip-shaped; large and round in the upper part, and very slender below.

Napiform Root.

Nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* a tablecloth, cloth, F. *nappe*, L. *mappa*. See NAPERY.] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and mouth at table.

2. A handkerchief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Napkin pattern. See *Linen scroll*, under LINEN. — **Napkin ring,** a ring of metal, ivory, or other material, used to inclose a table napkin.

Nap'less, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

Na'ples yel'low (nā'p'lz yĕl'lŏ). See under YELLOW.

Na-po'le-on (nà-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [From the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin of twenty francs, or about $3.86.

Na-po'le-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon I., or his family; resembling, or having the qualities of, Napoleon I. *Lowell.*

Na-po'le-on-ist (nà-pō'lē-ŏn-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Nappe (năp), *n.* [F. *nappe* cloth, sheet. See NAPERY.] (*Geom.*) Sheet; surface; all that portion of a surface that is continuous in such a way that it is possible to pass from any one point of the portion to any other point of the portion without leaving the surface. Thus, some hyperboloids have one *nappe*, and some have two.

Nap'pi-ness (năp'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From 2d NAPPY.] The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Nap'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of raising a nap, as on cloth.

2. (*Hat Making*) A sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat body. *Knight.*

Nap'py (-pў), *a.* [From 1st NAP.] **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy; as, to feel *nappy.*

2. Tending to cause sleepiness; serving to make sleepy; strong; heady; as, *nappy* ale. [*Obs.*] *Wyatt.*

Nap'py, *a.* [From 3d NAP.] Having a nap or pile; downy; shaggy. *Holland.*

Nap'py, *n.; pl.* NAPPIES (-pĭz). [OE. *nap*, AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. See HANAPER.] A round earthen dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides. [Written also *nappie.*]

Nap'-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* A taking by surprise; an unexpected onset or attack. *Carew.*

‖ **Na-pu'** (nà-pōō'), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A very small chevrotain (*Tragulus Javanicus*), native of Java. It is about the size of a hare, and is noted for its agility in leaping. Called also *Java musk deer*, *pygmy musk deer*, and *deerlet.*

Napu (*Tragulus Javanicus*). 1/12

Na'pus (nā'pŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A kind of turnip. See NAVEW.

Nar'ce-ine (när'sē-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, Gr. νάρκη: cf. F. *narcéine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in small quantities in opium, and extracted as a white crystalline substance of a bitter astringent taste. It is a narcotic. Called also *narceia.*

Nar-cis'sine (när-sĭs'sĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Narcissus.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NARCISSUSES (-ĕz). [L. *narcissus*, and (personified) *Narcissus*, Gr. νάρκισσος, Νάρκισσος, fr. νάρκη torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower. Cf. NARCOTIC.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous bulbous plants with handsome flowers, having a cup-shaped crown within the six-lobed perianth, and comprising the daffodils and jonquils of several kinds.

2. (*Classical Myth.*) A beautiful youth fabled to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower called Narcissus.

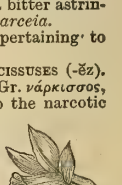
Flower of Narcissus (*N. Tazetta*).

‖ **Nar-co'sis** (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νάρκωσις. See NARCOTIC.] (*Med.*) Privation of sense or consciousness, due to a narcotic.

Nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *narcotique*, Gr. ναρκωτικός, fr. ναρκοῦν to benumb, νάρκη numbness, torpor.] (*Med.*)

Having the properties of a narcotic; operating as a narcotic. — **Nar-cot'ic-ness**, *n.*

Nar-cot'ic (när-kŏt'ĭk), *n.* (*Med.*) A drug which, in medicinal doses, generally allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, or convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death. The best examples are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with atropine), and conium.

Nercotykes and opye (opium) of Thebes. *Chaucer.*

Nar-cot'ic-al (när-kŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Narcotic. — **Nar-cot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nar'co-tine (när'kō-tĭn *or* tēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *narcotine.* Cf. COTARNINE.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium, and extracted as a white crystalline substance, tasteless and less poisonous than morphine; — called also *narcotia.*

Nar'co-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine.

Nar'co-tism (när'kō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *narcotisme.*] Narcosis; the state of being narcotized. *G. Eliot.*

Nar'co-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NARCOTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NARCOTIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic; to put into a state of narcosis.

Nard (närd), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *nardus*, Gr. *νάρδος*; cf. Heb. *nērd*, Per. *nard*, Skr. *nalada.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*) of the Valerian family, used from remote ages in Oriental perfumery.

2. An ointment prepared partly from this plant. See SPIKENARD.

3. (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Nardus stricta*) of little value, found in Europe and Asia.

Nard'ine (närd'ĭn), *a.* [L. *nardinus*, Gr. *νάρδινος.*] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard.

‖ **Nar-doo'** (när-dōō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian name for *Marsilia Drummondii*, a four-leaved cryptogamous plant, sometimes used for food.

Nare (nâr), *n.* [L. *naris.*] A nostril. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Na'res** (nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *naris* nostril.] (*Anat.*) The nostrils or nasal openings, — the *anterior nares* being the external or proper nostrils, and the *posterior nares*, the openings of the nasal cavities into the mouth or pharynx.

Nar'gile (när'gĭl), } *n.* [Per. *nārghīl*, prop., a cocoa-
Nar'gi-leh (-gĭ-lā), } nut; prob. so called because first made of a cocoanut.] An apparatus for smoking tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is drawn through water.

‖ **Nar'i-ca** (när'ĭ-ka), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The brown coati. See COATI.

Nar'i-form (när'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *naris* nostril + *-form.* See NOSE.] Formed like the nose.

Nar'ine (när'ĭn), *a.* Of or belonging to the nostrils.

Nar'ra-ble (när'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *narrabilis*, fr. *narrare* to narrate.] Capable of being narrated or told. [*Obs.*]

Nar'ra-gan'setts (när'rȧ-găn'sĕts), *n. pl.; sing.* NARRAGANSETT (-sĕt). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited the shores of Narragansett Bay.

Nar-rate' (när-rāt' *or* när'rāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NARRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NARRATING.] [L. *narratus*, p. p. of *narrare* to narrate, prob. for *gnarigare*, fr. *gnarus* knowing. See IGNORE, KNOW.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of; to go through with in detail, as an incident or transaction; to give an account of.

Syn. — To relate; recount; detail; describe.

Nar-ra'tion (när-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *narratio*: cf. F. *narration.*] **1.** The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.

2. That which is related; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events; story; history.

3. (*Rhet.*) That part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; narrative; story; tale; history. See ACCOUNT.

Nar'ra-tive (när'rȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *narratif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to narration; relating to the particulars of an event or transaction.

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling; garrulous.

But wise through time, and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*

Nar'ra-tive, *n.* That which is narrated; the recital of a story; a continuous account of the particulars of an event or transaction; a story.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narration; story; tale. See ACCOUNT.

Nar'ra-tive-ly, *adv.* In the style of narration.

Nar-ra'tor (när-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

Nar'ra-to-ry (när'rȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Giving an account of events; narrative; as, *narratory* letters. *Howell.*

Narre (när), *a.* Nearer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nar'row (när'rō), *a.* [*Compar.* NARROWER (-ẽr); *superl.* NARROWEST.] [OE. *narwe, naru*, AS. *nearu*; akin to OS. *naru, naro.*] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow* board; a *narrow* street; a *narrow* hem.

Hath passed in safety through the *narrow* seas. *Shak.*

2. Of little extent; very limited; circumscribed.

The Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world. *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near; — with special reference to some peril or misfortune; as, a *narrow* shot; a *narrow* escape; a *narrow* majority. *Dryden.*

4. Limited as to means; straitened; pinching; as, *narrow* circumstances.

5. Contracted; of limited scope; illiberal; bigoted; as, a *narrow* mind; *narrow* views. "A *narrow* understanding." *Macaulay.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; covetous; selfish.

A very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smalridge.*

7. Scrutinizing in detail; close; accurate; exact.

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied. *Milton.*

8. (*Phon.*) Formed (as a vowel) by a close position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; or (according to Bell) by a tense condition of the pharynx; — distinguished from *wide;* as ē (ēve) and ōō (tōōd), etc., from ĭ (ill) and o͝o (fo͝ot), etc. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 13.

☞ *Narrow* is not unfrequently prefixed to words, especially to participles and adjectives, forming compounds of obvious signification; as, *narrow*-bordered, *narrow*-brimmed, *narrow*-breasted, *narrow*-edged, *narrow*-faced, *narrow*-headed, *narrow*-leaved, *narrow*-pointed, *narrow*-souled, *narrow*-sphered, etc.

Narrow gauge. (*Railroad*) See Note under GAUGE, *n.*, 6.

Nar'row (năr'rō), *n.; pl.* NARROWS (-rōz). A narrow passage; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or sea; a strait connecting two bodies of water; — usually in the plural; as, The *Narrows* of New York harbor.

Near the island there lay on one side the jaws of a dangerous *narrow.* *Gladstone.*

Nar'row, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NARROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NARROWING.] [AS. *nearwian.*] **1.** To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass; to reduce the width or extent of. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine; to restrict; as, to *narrow* one's views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed* if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings. *I. Watts.*

3. (*Knitting*) To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar'row, *v. i.* **1.** To become less broad; to contract; to become narrower; as, the sea *narrows* into a strait.

2. (*Man.*) Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, a horse *narrows.* *Farrier's Dict.*

3. (*Knitting*) To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, narrows or contracts. *Hannah More.*

Nar'row-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of contracting, or of making or becoming less in breadth or extent.

2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Nar'row-ly, *adv.* [AS. *nearulice.*] **1.** With little breadth; in a narrow manner.

2. Without much extent; contractedly.

3. With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look or watch *narrowly;* to search *narrowly.*

4. With a little margin or space; by a small distance; hence, closely; hardly; barely; only just; — often with reference to an avoided danger or misfortune; as, he *narrowly* escaped.

5. Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Nar'row-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; mean. — **Nar'row-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Nar'row-ness, *n.* [AS. *nearunes.*] The condition or quality of being narrow.

Nart (närt). [For *ne art.*] Art not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Nar'thex** (när'thĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, Gr. *νάρθηξ.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tall umbelliferous plant (*Ferula communis*). See *Giant fennel*, under FENNEL.

2. (*Arch.*) The portico in front of ancient churches; sometimes, the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

Nar'wal (när'wȧl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NARWHAL.

Nar'we (när'we), *a.* Narrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nar'whal (-hwȧl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narhval;* akin to Icel. *nāhvalr*, and E. *whale.* The first syllable is perh. from Icel. *nār* corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See WHALE.] [Written also *narwhale.*] (*Zoöl.*) An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), about twenty feet long. The male usually has one long, twisted, pointed canine tooth, or tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn, whence it is called also *sea unicorn, unicorn fish*, and *unicorn whale.* Sometimes two horns are developed, side by side.

Narwhal.

Nas (năz). [For *ne was.*] Was not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nas. [Contr. fr. *ne has.*] Has not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Na'sal (nā'zal), *a.* [F., from L. *nasus* the nose. See NOSE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose.

2. (*Phon.*) Having a quality imparted by means of the nose; and specifically, made by lowering the soft palate, in some cases with closure of the oral passage, the voice thus issuing (wholly or partially) through the nose, as in the consonants *m, n, ng* (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 207, 208); characterized by resonance in the nasal passage; as, a *nasal* vowel; a *nasal* utterance.

Nasal bones (*Anat.*), two bones of the skull, in front of the frontals. — Nasal index (*Anat.*), in the skull, the ratio of the transverse breadth of the anterior nasal aperture to the height from the base of the aperture to the nasion, which latter distance is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

Na'sal, *n.* **1.** An elementary sound which is uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and the mouth simultaneously.

2. (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. [*Archaic*] *Burton.*

3. (*Anc. Armor*) Part of a helmet projecting to protect the nose; a nose guard.

4. (*Anat.*) One of the nasal bones.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A plate, or scale, on the nose of a fish, etc.

Na-sal'i-ty (nā-zăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *nasalité.*] The quality or state of being nasal.

Na'sal-i-za'tion (nā'zal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of nasalizing, or the state of being nasalized.

Na'sal-ize (nā'zal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NASALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NASALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To render nasal, as sound; to insert a nasal letter or sound in.

Na'sal-ize, *v. i.* To utter words or letters with a nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Na'sal-ly, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'cal (năs'kal), *n.* [F. *nascale.*] (*Med.*) A kind of pessary of medicated wool or cotton, formerly used.

Nas'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* [L. *nascentia.* See NASCENT.] State of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

Nas'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *nascens, -entis*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION, and cf. NAISSANT.] **1.** Commencing, or in process of development; beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; as, a *nascent* germ.

Nascent passions and anxieties. *Berkeley.*

2. (*Chem.*) Evolving; being evolved or produced.

Nascent state (*Chem.*), the supposed instantaneous or momentary state of an uncombined atom or radical just separated from one compound acid, and not yet united with another, — a hypothetical condition implying peculiarly active chemical properties; as, hydrogen in the *nascent state* is a strong reducer.

Nase'ber'ry (nāz'bĕr'rў), *n.* [Sp. *nispero* medlar and naseberry tree, fr. L. *mespilus.* See MEDLAR.] (*Bot.*) A tropical fruit. See SAPODILLA. [Written also *nisberry.*]

Nash (năsh), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Firm; stiff; hard; also, chilly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Nas'i-cor'nous (năz'ĭ-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *nasicorne.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing a horn, or horns, on the nose, as the rhinoceros.

Nas'i-form (năz'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-form.* See NOSE, and cf. NARIFORM.] Having the shape of a nose.

‖ **Na'si-on** (nā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] (*Anat.*) The middle point of the nasofrontal suture.

Na'so- (nā'zō-). [L. *nasus* nose.] (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting *pertaining to*, or *connected with, the nose;* as, *nasofrontal.*

Na'so-buc'cal (nā'zō-bŭk'kal), *a.* [*Naso-* + *buccal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with both the nose and the mouth; as, the *nasobuccal* groove in the skate.

Na'so-fron'tal (-frŏn'tal), *a.* [*Naso-* + *frontal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose and the front of the head; as, the embryonic *nasofrontal* process which forms the anterior boundary of the mouth.

Na'so-lach'ry-mal (-lăk'rĭ-mal), *a.* [*Naso-* + *lachrymal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with the lachrymal apparatus and the nose; as, the *nasolachrymal*, nasal, or lachrymal duct.

Na'so-pal'a-tal (-păl'ȧ-tal), } *a.* [*Naso-* + *palatal.*]
Na'so-pal'a-tine (-tīn), } (*Anat.*) Connected with both the nose and the palate; as, the *nasopalatine*, or incisor, canal connecting the mouth and the nasal chamber in some animals; the *nasopalatine* nerve.

Na'so-phar'yn-ge'al (-făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* -fȧ-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* [*Naso-* + *pharyngeal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both throat and nose; as, a *nasopharyngeal* polypus.

Na'so-sep'tal (-sĕp'tal), *a.* [*Naso-* + *septal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the internasal septum.

Na'so-tur'bi-nal (-tûr'bĭ-nal), *a.* [*Naso-* + *turbinal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with, or near, both the turbinal and the nasal bones; as, the *nasoturbinal* bone, made up of the uppermost lamellæ of the ethmoturbinal, and sometimes united with the nasal. — *n.* The nasoturbinal bone.

Nas'sa (năs'sȧ), *n.; pl.* E. NASSAS (-sȧz), L. NASSÆ (-sē). [From L. *nassa* a kind of basket, in allusion to the reticulation of some species.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine gastropods, of the genera *Nassa, Tritia*, and other allied genera of the family *Nassidæ;* a dog whelk. See *Illust.* under GASTROPODA. — **Nas'soid** (-soid), *a.*

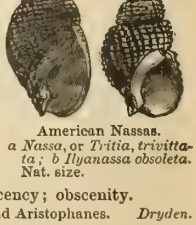

American Nassas.
a Nassa, or *Tritia, trivittata; b Ilyanassa obsoleta.* Nat. size.

Nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lў), *adv.* In a nasty manner.

Nas'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; also, indecency; obscenity.

The *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

Nas-tur'tion (năs-tûr'shŭn), *n.* [See NASTURTIUM.] (*Bot.*) Same as NASTURTIUM.

Nas-tur'tium (-shŭm; L. -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium*, for *nasitortium*, fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum*, to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste. See NOSE of the face, and TORTURE.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, having white or yellowish flowers, including several species of cress. They are found chiefly in wet or damp grounds, and have a pungent biting taste.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, geraniaceous herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and spurred flowers, and including the common Indian cress (*Tropæolum majus*), the canary-bird flower (*T. peregrinum*), and about thirty more species, all natives of South America. The whole plant has a warm pungent flavor, and the fleshy fruits are used as a substitute for capers, while the leaves and flowers are sometimes used in salads.

Nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*).

Nas'ty (năs'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* NASTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NASTIEST.] [For older *nasky*; cf. dial. Sw. *naskug*, *nasket*.] **1.** Offensively filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; disgusting; nauseous.

2. Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; unpropitious; wet; drizzling; as, a *nasty* rain, day, sky.

3. Characterized by obscenity; indecent; indelicate; gross; filthy.

Syn. — NASTY, FILTHY, FOUL, DIRTY. Anything *nasty* is usually wet or damp as well as filthy or dirty, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor; but *filthy* and *foul* imply that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, while *dirty* describes it as defiled or sullied with dirt of any kind; as, *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, etc.

Na'sute (nā'sūt), *a.* [L. *nasutus*, fr. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Having a nice sense of smell. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

2. Critically nice; captious. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Na'sute-ness, *n.* Quickness of scent; hence, nice discernment; acuteness. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Nat (năt), *adv.* Not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nat. [For *ne at.*] Not at; nor at. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born: cf. F. *natal*. See NATION, and cf. NOEL.]

1. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth; native.

Princes' children took names from their *natal* places. *Camden.*

Propitious star, whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour. *Prior.*

2. (*Astrol.*) Presiding over nativity; as, *natal* Jove.

Syn. — Native; natural. See NATIVE.

Na'ta-li'tial (nā'tā-lĭsh'al), **Na'ta-li'tious** (-lĭsh'ŭs), } *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from *natalis*. See NATAL.] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or one's nativity. [*Obs.*] "*Natalitial* poplar." *Evelyn.* "*Natalitious* fire." *W. Cartwright.*

Na-tal'o-in (nā-tăl'ō-ĭn), *n.* [From *Natal aloes*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter crystalline substance constituting the essential principle of Natal aloes. Cf. ALOIN.

Na-tal' plum (nā-tăl' plŭm'). (*Bot.*) The drupaceous fruit of two South African shrubs of the genus *Carissa* (*A. bispinosa* and *A. grandiflora*).

Na'tals (nā'talz), *n. pl.* One's birth, or the circumstances attending it. [*Obs.*] *Fitz-Geffry.*

Na'tant (nā'tant), *a.* [L. *natans*, *-antis*, from *natare* to swim, v. intens. fr. *nare* to swim: cf. F. *natant*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Floating in water, as the leaves of water lilies, or submersed, as those of many aquatic plants.

2. (*Her.*) Placed horizontally across the field, as if swimming toward the dexter side; — said of all sorts of fishes except the flying fish.

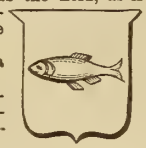

Natant.

Na'tant-ly (nā'tant-lȳ), *adv.* In a floating manner; swimmingly.

Na-ta'tion (nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *natatio*, fr. *natare* to swim: cf. F. *natation*. See NATANT.] The act of floating on the water; swimming. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Na'ta-to'res** (nā'tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *natator* a swimmer.] (*Zoöl.*) The swimming birds.

☞ They were formerly united into one order, which is now considered an artificial group.

Na'ta-to'ri-al (nā'tā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.

Na'ta-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Adapted for swimming; — said of the legs of certain insects.

‖ **Na'ta-to'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A swimming bath.

Na'ta-to-ry (nā'tā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *natatorius*.] Adapted for swimming or floating; as, *natatory* organs.

Natch (năch), *n.* [OF. *nache* fesse, LL. *natica*, from L. *natis* the rump, buttocks. Cf. AITCHBONE.] The rump of beef; esp., the lower and back part of the rump.

Natch bone, the edgebone, or aitchbone, in beef.

Natch'ez (năch'ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly lived near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. In 1729 they were subdued by the French; the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy.

Natch'nee (-nē), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual grass (*Eleusine coracana*), cultivated in India as a food plant.

‖ **Na'tes** (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., the buttocks.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The buttocks. (*b*) The two anterior of the four lobes on the dorsal side of the midbrain of most mammals; the anterior optic lobes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The umbones of a bivalve shell.

Nath (năth). [Contr. fr. *ne hath.*] Hath not. [*Obs.*]

Nath'less' (năth'lĕs'), *adv.* [OE. *natheles*, *na the les*, not the less, AS. *nā* never. See NA, THE, *conj.*, and cf. NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Milton. E. Arnold.*

Nath'more' (-mōr'), *adv.* [OE. *na the more.*] Not the more; never the more. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nat'i-ca (năt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. NATICAS (-kȧz), L. NATICÆ (-sē). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine gastropods belonging to *Natica*, *Lunatia*, *Neverita*, and other allied genera (family *Naticidæ*). They burrow beneath the sand, or mud, and drill other shells.

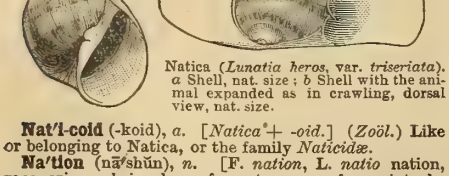

Natica (*Lunatia heros*, var. *triseriata*). *a* Shell, nat. size; *b* Shell with the animal expanded as in crawling, dorsal view, nat. size.

Nat'i-coid (-koid), *a.* [*Natica* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to Natica, or the family *Naticidæ*.

Na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *nation*, L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born, for *gnatus*, *gnasci*, from the same root as E. *kin.* √44. See KIN kindred, and cf. COGNATE, NATAL, NATIVE.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) A part, or division, of the people of the earth, distinguished from the rest by common descent, language, or institutions; a race; a stock.

All *nations*, and kindreds, and people, and tongues. *Rev.* vii. 9.

2. The body of inhabitants of a country, united under an independent government of their own.

A *nation* is the unity of a people. *Coleridge.*

Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a *nation*. *F. S. Key.*

3. Family; lineage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. (*a*) One of the divisions of university students in a classification according to nativity, formerly common in Europe. (*b*) (*Scotch Universities*) One of the four divisions (named from the parts of Scotland) in which students were classified according to their nativity.

5. A great number; a great deal; — by way of emphasis; as, a *nation* of herbs. *Sterne.*

Five nations. See under FIVE. — **Law of nations.** See *International law*, under INTERNATIONAL, and LAW.

Syn. — People; race. See PEOPLE.

Na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-*al*; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *national*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general; as, a *national* government, language, dress, custom, calamity, etc.

2. Attached to one's own country or nation.

National anthem, a popular song or hymn which has become by general acceptance the recognized musical expression of the patriotic sentiment of a nation; as, "God save the King" is called the *national anthem* of England. — **National bank**, the official common name of a class of banking corporations established under the laws of the United States. — **National flag.** See under FLAG. — **National guard**, a body of militia, or a local military organization, as in Paris during the French Revolution, or as certain bodies of militia in other European countries and in the United States. — **National salute**, a salute consisting of as many guns as there are States in the Union. [*U. S.*]

Na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of being national; national attachment; nationality.

2. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

3. National independence; the principles of the Nationalists.

Na'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who advocates national unity and independence; one of a party favoring Irish independence.

Na'tion-al'i-ty (năsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NATIONALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nationalité*.] **1.** The quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation; patriotism.

2. The sum of the qualities which distinguish a nation; national character.

3. A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; a nation.

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of *nationalities* and the character of peoples. *H. W. Beecher.*

4. Existence as a distinct or individual nation; national unity and integrity.

5. The state or quality of belonging to or being connected with a nation or government by nativity, character, ownership, allegiance, etc.

Na'tion-al-i-za'tion (năsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of nationalizing, or the state of being nationalized.

Na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATIONALIZED (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATIONALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *nationaliser*.] To make national; to make a nation of; to endow with the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

Na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a nation. "The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant." *South.*

Na'tion-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being national; nationality. *Johnson.*

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci*, p. p. *natus*. See NATION, and cf. NAÏVE, NEIF a serf.]

1. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. [*Obs.*]

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of times. *Cudworth.*

2. Of or pertaining to one's birth; natal; belonging to the place or the circumstances in which one is born; — opposed to *foreign*; as, *native* land, language, color, etc.

3. Born in the region in which one lives; as, a *native* inhabitant, race; grown or originating in the region where used or sold; not foreign or imported; as, *native* oysters, or strawberries.

4. Original; constituting the original substance of anything; as, *native* dust. *Milton.*

5. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, etc.

Courage is *native* to you. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

6. Naturally related; cognate; connected (with). [*R.*]

The head is not more *native* to the heart, . . .
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father. *Shak.*

7. (*Min.*) (*a*) Found in nature uncombined with other elements; as, *native* silver. (*b*) Found in nature; not artificial; as, *native* sodium chloride.

Native American party. See under AMERICAN, *a.* — **Native bear** (*Zoöl.*), the koala. — **Native bread** (*Bot.*), a large underground fungus, of Australia (*Mylitta australis*), somewhat resembling a truffle, but much larger. — **Native devil.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Tasmanian devil*, under DEVIL. — **Native hen** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian rail (*Tribonyx Mortierii*). — **Native pheasant.** (*Zoöl.*) See LEIPOA. — **Native rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian marsupial (*Perameles lagotis*), resembling a rabbit in size and form. — **Native sloth** (*Zoöl.*), the koala. — **Native thrush** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian singing bird (*Pachycephala olivacea*); — called also *thickhead*. — **Native turkey** (*Zoöl.*), the Australian bustard (*Choriotis australis*); — called also *bebilya*.

Syn. — Natural; natal; original; congenital. — NATIVE, NATURAL, NATAL. *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom; *native*, to one's birth or origin; as, a *native* country, language, etc.; *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth; as, a *natal* day, or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a *native* of France.

2. (*Stock Breeding*) Any of the live stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. [*U. S.*]

Na'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural or original condition; naturally; originally.

Na'tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being native.

Na'tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The disposition to favor the native inhabitants of a country, in preference to immigrants from foreign countries.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine of innate ideas, or that the mind possesses forms of thought independent of sensation.

Na'tiv-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of nativism.

Na'tiv-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to nativism.

Na-tiv'i-ty (nȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NATIVITIES (-tĭz). [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas*. See NATIVE, and cf. NAÏVETÉ.]

1. The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc. *Chaucer.*

I have served him from the hour of my *nativity*. *Shak.*
Thou hast left . . . the land of thy *nativity*. *Ruth* ii. 11.

These in their dark *nativity* the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) A picture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle, and the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.

3. (*Astrol.*) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; a horoscope.

The Nativity, the birth or birthday of Christ; **Christmas** day. — **To cast**, *or* **calculate, one's nativity** (*Astrol.*), to find out and represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nat'ka (năt'kȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of shrike.

Na'tri-um (nā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NATRON.] (*Chem.*) The technical name for sodium.

Na'tro-lite (nā'trō-līt; 277), *n.* [*Natron* + *-lite*: cf. F. *natrolithe*.] (*Min.*) A zeolite occurring in groups of glassy acicular crystals, and in masses which often have a radiated structure. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and soda.

Na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *natron*, Ar. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*. Cf. NITER, ANATRON.] (*Min.*) Native sodium carbonate. [Written also *anatron*.]

Nat'ter (năt'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *knetta* to grumble.] To find fault; to be peevish. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Scot.*]

Nat'ter-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a yellow line along its back.

Nat'ty (năt'tȳ), *a.* [Cf. NEAT clean.] Neat; tidy; spruce. [*Colloq.*] — **Nat'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

Nat'u-ral (năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [OE. *naturel*, F. *naturel*, fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Fixed or determined by nature; pertaining to the constitution of a thing; belonging to native character; according to nature; essential; characteristic; not artificial, foreign, assumed, put on, or acquired; as, the *natural* growth of animals or plants; the *natural* motion of a gravitating body; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* color.

With strong *natural* sense, and rare force of will. *Macaulay.*

2. Conformed to the order, laws, or actual facts, of nature; consonant to the methods of nature; according to the stated course of things, or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, feelings, etc.; not exceptional or violent; legitimate; normal; regular; as, the *natural* consequences of crime; a *natural* death.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

3. Having to do with the existing system of things; dealing with, or derived from, the creation, or the world of matter and mind, as known by man; within the scope of human reason or experience; not supernatural; as, a *natural* law; *natural* science, history, theology.

I call that *natural* religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. Conformed to truth or reality; as: (*a*) Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated; — said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture, tone, etc. (*b*) Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to the life; — said of anything copied or imitated; as, a portrait is *natural*.

5. Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position; not unnatural in feelings.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . . .
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shak.*

6. Connected by the ties of consanguinity. "*Natural* friends." *J. H. Newman.*

7. Begotten without the sanction of law; born out of wedlock; illegitimate; bastard; as, a *natural* child.

8. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. 1 *Cor.* ii. 14.

9. (*Math.*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1; — said of certain functions or numbers; as, *natural* numbers, those commencing at 1; *natural* sines, cosines, etc., those taken in arcs whose radii are 1.

10. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Produced by natural organs, as those of the human throat, in distinction from instrumental music. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major. (*c*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Natural day, the space of twenty-four hours. *Chaucer.* — **Natural fats, Natural gas,** etc. See under FAT, GAS, etc. — **Natural harmony** (*Mus.*), the harmony of the triad or common chord. — **Natural history,** in its broadest sense, a history or description of nature as a whole, including the sciences of *botany, zoölogy, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, chemistry,* and *physics.* In recent usage the term is often restricted to the sciences of botany and zoölogy collectively, and sometimes to the science of zoölogy alone. — **Natural law,** that instinctive sense of justice and of right and wrong, which is native in mankind, as distinguished from specifically revealed divine law, and formulated human law. — **Natural modulation** (*Mus.*), transition from one key to its relative keys. — **Natural order.** (*Nat. Hist.*) See under ORDER. — **Natural person.** (*Law*) See under PERSON, *n.* — **Natural philosophy,** originally, the study of nature in general; in modern usage, that branch of physical science, commonly called *physics,* which treats of the phenomena and laws of matter and considers those effects only which are unaccompanied by any change of a chemical nature; — contrasted with *mental* and *moral philosophy.* — **Natural scale** (*Mus.*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps. *Model* would be a preferable term, as less likely to mislead, the so-called *artificial* scales (scales represented by the use of flats and sharps) being equally natural with the so-called *natural* scale. — **Natural science,** natural history, in its broadest sense; — used especially in contradistinction to *mental* or *moral science.* — **Natural selection** (*Biol.*), a supposed operation of natural laws analogous, in its operation and results, to designed selection in breeding plants and animals, and resulting in the *survival of the fittest.* The theory of natural selection supposes that this has been brought about mainly by gradual changes of environment which have led to corresponding changes of structure, and that those forms which have become so modified as to be best adapted to the changed environment have tended to survive and leave similarly adapted descendants, while those less perfectly adapted have tended to die out through lack of fitness for the environment, thus resulting in the *survival of the fittest.* See DARWINISM. — **Natural system** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*), a classification based upon real affinities, as shown in the structure of all parts of the organisms, and by their embryology.

It should be borne in mind that the *natural system* of botany is natural only in the constitution of its genera, tribes, orders, etc., and in its grand divisions. *Gray.*

— **Natural theology,** *or* **Natural religion,** that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature; — distinguished from *revealed religion.* See Quotation under NATURAL, *a.*, 3. — **Natural vowel,** the vowel sound heard in *urn, furl, sir, her,* etc.; — so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth organs. See *Neutral vowel,* under NEUTRAL, and *Guide to Pronunciation,* § 17.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

Nat'u-ral (năt'ū-ral; 135), *n.* **1.** A native; an aboriginal. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. *pl.* Natural gifts, impulses, etc. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of *naturals.*" *Locke.*

4. (*Mus.*) A character [♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it, and to restore the unaltered note.

Nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *naturalisme.*] **1.** A state of nature; conformity to nature.

2. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in spiritual influences; also, any system of philosophy which refers the phenomena of nature to a blind force or forces acting necessarily or according to fixed laws, excluding origination or direction by one intelligent will.

Nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *naturaliste.*] **1.** One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

2. One who holds or maintains the doctrine of naturalism in religion. *H. Bushnell.*

Nat'u-ral-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism.

2. Closely resembling nature; realistic. "*Naturalistic* bit of pantomime." *W. D. Howells.*

Nat'u-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *naturalitas:* cf. F. *naturalité.*] Nature; naturalness. [*R.*]

Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (-ral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *naturalisation.*] The act or process of naturalizing, esp. of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native or citizen; also, the state of being naturalized.

Nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-ral-īz; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NATURALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NATURALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *naturaliser.* See NATURAL.] **1.** To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study.

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a native subject.

3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

4. To adapt; to accustom; to habituate; to acclimate; to cause to grow as under natural conditions.

Its wearer suggested that pears and peaches might yet be *naturalized* in the New England climate. *Hawthorne.*

Nat'u-ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become as if native.

2. To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

Infected by this *naturalizing* tendency. *H. Bushnell.*

Nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a natural manner or way; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously.

Nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being natural; conformity to nature.

Na'ture (nā'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura,* fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.]

1. The existing system of things; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation; the universe.

But looks through *nature* up to *nature's* God. *Pope.*
Nature has caprices which art can not imitate. *Macaulay.*

2. The personified sum and order of causes and effects; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being; — often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence.

I oft admire
How *Nature,* wise and frugal, could commit
Such disproportions. *Milton.*

3. The established or regular course of things; usual order of events; connection of cause and effect.

4. Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced, or remote from actual experience.

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

5. The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; native character; inherent or essential qualities or attributes; peculiar constitution or quality of being.

Thou, therefore, whom thou only canst redeem,
Their *nature* also to thy *nature* join,
And be thyself man among men on earth. *Milton.*

6. Hence: Kind; sort; character; quality.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief. *Dryden.*

7. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; the natural life. "My days of *nature.*" *Shak.*
Oppressed *nature* sleeps. *Shak.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

9. Constitution or quality of mind or character.

A born devil, on whose *nature*
Nurture can never stick. *Shak.*
That reverence which is due to a superior *nature.* *Addison.*

Good nature, Ill nature. See under GOOD and ILL. — **In a state of nature.** (*a*) Naked as when born; nude. (*b*) In a condition of sin; unregenerate. (*c*) Untamed; uncivilized. — **Nature printing,** a process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like. — **Nature worship,** the worship of the personified powers of nature. — **To pay the debt of nature,** to die.

Na'ture, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Obs.*]
He [God] which *natureth* every kind. *Gower.*

Na'tured (nā'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition; disposed; — used in composition; as, good-*natured,* ill-*natured,* etc.

Na'ture-less (nā'tŭr-lĕs), *a.* Not in accordance with nature; unnatural. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Na'tur-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The belief or doctrine that attributes everything to nature as a sanative agent.

Na'tur-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism. *Boyle.*

Na-tu'ri-ty (nā-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Na'tur-ize (nā'tŭr-īz), *v. t.* To endow with a nature or qualities; to refer to nature. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nau'frage (nạ'frāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naufragium; navis* + *frangere.*] Shipwreck; ruin. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Nau'fra-gous (-frā-gŭs), *a.* [L. *naufragus.* See NAUFRAGE.] Causing shipwreck. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Naught (nạt), *n.* [OE. *naught, nought, naht, nawiht,* AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit; hence, not ever a whit. See No, *adv.*, WHIT, and cf. AUGHT, NOT.] **1.** Nothing. [Written also *nought.*]

Doth Job fear God for *naught?* *Job* i. 9.

2. The arithmetical character 0; a cipher. See CIPHER.

To set at naught, to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise; to defy; to treat with ignominy. "Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel." *Prov.* i. 25.

Naught, *adv.* In no degree; not at all. *Chaucer.*
To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied. *Fairfax.*

Naught, *a.* **1.** Of no value or account; worthless; bad; useless.

It is *naught,* it is *naught,* saith the buyer. *Prov.* xx. 14.
Go, get you to your house; begone, away!
All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*
Things *naught* and things indifferent. *Hooker.*

2. Hence, vile; base; naughty. [*Obs.*]

No man can be stark *naught* at once. *Fuller.*

Naugh'ti-ly (nạ'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; perversely. *Shak.*

Naugh'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being naughty; perverseness; badness; wickedness.

I know thy pride, and the *naughtiness* of thine heart.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 28.

Naught'ly (nạt'lȳ), *adv.* Naughtily; wrongly. [*Obs.*]
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up. *Mir. for Mag.*

Naugh'ty (nạ'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* NAUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] **1.** Having little or nothing. [*Obs.*]
[Men] that needy be and *naughty,* help them with thy goods. *Piers Plowman.*

2. Worthless; bad; good for nothing. [*Obs.*]
The other basket had very *naughty* figs. *Jer.* xxiv. 2.

3. Hence, corrupt; wicked. [*Archaic*]
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shak.*

4. Mischievous; perverse; froward; guilty of disobedient or improper conduct; as, a *naughty* child.

☞ This word is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in sportive censure.

Nau'ma-chy (nạ'mâ-kȳ), *n.* [L. *naumachia,* Gr. *ναυμαχία; ναῦς* ship + *μάχη* fight, battle, *μάχεσθαι* to fight.] **1.** A naval battle; esp., a mock sea fight.

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A show or spectacle representing a sea fight; also, a place for such exhibitions.

‖ **Nau'pli-us** (nạ'plĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* NAUPLII (-ī). [L., a kind of shellfish, fr. Gr. *ναῦς* ship + *πλεῖν* to sail.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean larva having three pairs of locomotive organs (corresponding to the antennules, antennæ, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body.

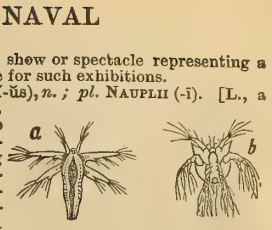

a Nauplius of a Phyllopod (*Artemia*); *b* Nauplius of a Barnacle. Enlarged.

Nau'ro-pom'e-ter (nạ'rō-pŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ναῦς* ship + *ῥοπή* inclination + *-meter.*] (*Naut.*) An instrument for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

Naus'co-py (nạs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ναῦς* ship + *-scopy:* cf. F. *nauscopie.*] (*Naut.*) The power or act of discovering ships or land at considerable distances.

Nau'se-a (nạ'shē-ȧ *or* -shȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ναυσία,* fr. *ναῦς* ship. See NAVE of a church, and cf. NOISE.] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; squeamishness of the stomach; loathing.

Nau'se-ant (nạ'shē-ant), *n.* [L. *nauseans,* p. pr. of *nauseare.*] (*Med.*) A substance which produces nausea.

Nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAUSEATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAUSEATING.] [L. *nauseare, nauseatum,* fr. *nausea.* See NAUSEA.] To become squeamish; to feel nausea; to turn away with disgust.

Nau'se-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust.

2. To sicken at; to reject with disgust; to loathe.
The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Nau'se-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated.

Nau'se-a-tive (nạ'shē-ā-tĭv *or* -shȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing nausea; nauseous.

Nau'seous (nạ'shŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *nauseosus.*] Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine. — **Nau'seous-ly,** *adv.* — **Nau'seous-ness,** *n.*
The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

‖ **Nautch** (nạch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch,* fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or Nautch) girls. [*India*]

Nau'tic (nạ'tĭk), *a.* [See NAUTICAL.] Nautical.

Nau'tic-al (nạ'tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *nauticus,* Gr. *ναυτικός,* fr. *ναύτης* a seaman, sailor, fr. *ναῦς* ship: cf. F. *nautique.* See NAVE of a church.] Of or pertaining to seamen, to the art of navigation, or to ships; as, *nautical* skill.

Syn. — Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

Nautical almanac. See under ALMANAC. — **Nautical distance,** the length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface. — **Nautical mile.** See under MILE.

Nau'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a nautical manner; with reference to nautical affairs.

Nau'ti-form (nạ'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ναῦς* ship + *-form.*] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

Nau'ti-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil nautilus.

Nau'ti-loid (-loid), *a.* [*Nautilus* + *-oid:* cf. F. *nautiloïde.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the nautilus; shaped like a nautilus shell. — *n.* A mollusk, or shell, of the genus Nautilus or family *Nautilidæ.*

Nau'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. NAUTILUSES (-ĕz), L. NAUTILI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ναυτίλος* a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. *ναῦς* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The only existing genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods. About four species are found living in the tropical Pacific, but many other species are found fossil. The shell is spiral, symmetrical, and chambered, or divided into several cavities by simple curved partitions, which are traversed and connected together by a continuous and nearly central tube or siphuncle. See TETRABRANCHIATA.

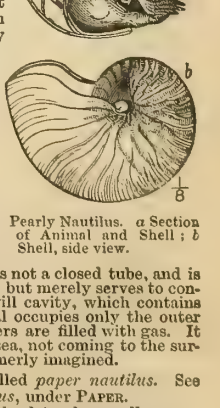

Pearly Nautilus. *a* Section of Animal and Shell; *b* Shell, side view.

☞ The head of the animal bears numerous simple tapered arms, or tentacles, arranged in groups, but not furnished with suckers. The siphon, unlike that of ordinary cephalopods, is not a closed tube, and is not used as a locomotive organ, but merely serves to conduct water to and from the gill cavity, which contains two pairs of gills. The animal occupies only the outer chamber of the shell; the others are filled with gas. It creeps over the bottom of the sea, not coming to the surface to swim or sail, as was formerly imagined.

2. The argonaut; — also called *paper nautilus.* See ARGONAUTA, and *Paper nautilus,* under PAPER.

3. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants.

Na'va-joes (nä'vä-hōz), *n. pl.; sing.* NAVAJO (-hō). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians inhabiting New Mexico and Arizona, allied to the Apaches. They are now largely engaged in agriculture.

Na'val (nā'val), *a.* [L. *navalis,* fr. *navis* ship: cf. F. *naval.* See NAVE of a church.] Having to do with shipping; of or pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; as, *naval* forces, successes, stores, etc.

Naval brigade, a body of seamen or marines organized for military service on land. — **Naval officer.** (*a*) An officer in the navy. (*b*) A high officer in some United States

customhouses. — **Naval tactics**, the science of managing or maneuvering vessels sailing in squadrons or fleets.

Syn. — Nautical; marine; maritime. — NAVAL, NAUTICAL. *Naval* is applied to vessels, or a navy, or the things which pertain to them or in which they participate; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military*, engagement; *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph, a *naval* officer, etc., and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, *nautical* calculations, a *nautical* almanac, etc.

Na'vals (nā'valz), *n. pl.* Naval affairs. [*Obs.*]

Na'varch (nā'värk), *n.* [L. *navarchus*, Gr. *ναύαρχος*; *ναῦς* ship + *ἀρχός* chief.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*

Na'varch-y (-y), *n.* [Gr. *ναυαρχία.*] Nautical skill or experience. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

Na'var-rese' (nä'vär-rēz' *or* -rēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Navarre; the people of Navarre.

Nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*; akin to D. *naaf*, G. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, Icel. *nöf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *naf*, Skr. *nābhi* nave and navel: cf. L. *umbo* boss of a shield. √260. Cf. NAVEL.] **1.** The block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate, and through which the axle passes; — called also *hub* or *hob*.

2. The navel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nave, *n.* [F. *nef*, fr. L. *navis* **ship**, to which the church was often likened; akin to **Gr.** *ναῦς*, Skr. *nāus*, and perh. to AS. *naca* boat, G. *nachen*, Icel. *nökkvi*; cf. L. *nare* to swim, float. Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the transepts to the principal entrances, or, if there are no transepts, from the choir to the principal entrance, but not including the aisles.

Na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela*, fr. *nafu* nave; akin to D. *navel*, G. *nabel*, OHG. *nabolo*, Icel. *nafli*, Dan. *navle*, Sw. *nafle*, L. *umbilicus*, Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, Skr. *nābhīla*. √260. See NAVE hub, and cf. OMPHALIC, NOMBRIL, UMBILICAL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen; the umbilicus. See UMBILICUS.

2. The central part or point of anything; the middle.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

3. (*Gun.*) An eye on the under side of a carronade for securing it to a carriage.

Navel gall, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.* — **Navel point.** (*Her.*) Same as NOMBRIL.

Na'vel-string' (-strĭng'), *n.* The umbilical cord.

Na'vel-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European perennial succulent herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), having round, peltate leaves with a central depression; — also called *pennywort*, and *kidneywort*.

Na'vew (nā'vû), *n.* [OF. *navel*, *naveau*, a dim. fr. L. *napus* navew. Cf. NAPIFORM.] (*Bot.*) A kind of small turnip, a variety of *Brassica campestris*. See BRASSICA. [Written also *naphew*.]

Na-vic'u-lar (nȧ-vĭk'û-lẽr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship: cf. F. *naviculaire*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform; scaphoid; as, the *navicular* glumes of most grasses; the *navicular* bone.

Navicular bone. (*Anat.*) (*a*) One of the middle bones of the tarsus, corresponding to the centrale; — called also *scaphoid*. (*b*) A proximal bone on the radial side of the carpus; the scaphoid. — **Navicular disease** (*Far.*), a disease affecting the navicular bone, or the adjacent parts, in a horse's foot.

Na-vic'u-lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) The navicular bone.

Nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty (năv'ĭ-gȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *navigabilité*.] The quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

Nav'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *navigabilis*: cf. F. *navigable*. See NAVIGATE.] Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable* river.

☞ By the common law, a river is considered as navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. This is also the doctrine in several of the United States. In other States, the doctrine of the civil law prevails, which is, that a navigable river is a river capable of being navigated, in the common sense of the term. *Kent. Burrill.*

— Nav'i-ga-ble-ness, *n.* — **Nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

Nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAVIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [L. *navigatus*, p. p. of *navigare*, v. t. & i.; *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct. See NAVE, and AGENT.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to perform the duties of a navigator; to use the waters as a highway or channel for commerce or communication; to sail.

The Phenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

Nav'i-gate, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over in ships; to sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (ships) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; as, to *navigate* a ship.

Nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *navigatio*: cf. F. *navigation*.] **1.** The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels; the state of being navigable.

2. (*a*) The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy. (*b*) The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.

3. Ships in general. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Aërial navigation, the act or art of sailing or floating in the air, as by means of balloons; aëronautics. — **Inland navigation, Internal navigation**, navigation on rivers, inland lakes, etc.

Nav'i-ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L. Cf. NAVVY.] One who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's *Navigator*.

Na-vig'er-ous (nȧ-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *naviger*; *navis* ship + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing ships; capable of floating vessels. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Nav'vy (năv'vў), *n.*; *pl.* NAVVIES (-vĭz). [Abbreviated fr. *navigator*.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation; hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads, embankments, etc. [*Eng.*]

Na'vy (nā'vў), *n.*; *pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). [OF. *navie*, fr. L. *navis* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. "The *navy* also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir." 1 *Kings* x. 11.

2. The whole of the war vessels belonging to a nation or ruler, considered collectively; as, the *navy* of Italy.

3. The officers and men attached to the war vessels of a nation; as, he belongs to the *navy*.

Navy bean. See BEAN. — **Navy yard**, a place set apart as a shore station for the use of the navy. It often contains all the mechanical and other appliances for building and equipping war vessels and training their crews.

‖ **Na-wab'** (nȧ-wȧb'), *n.* [See NABOB.] A deputy ruler or viceroy in India; also, a title given by courtesy to other persons of high rank in the East.

Nawl (nal), *n.* [See NAIL.] An awl. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Nay (nā), *adv.* [Icel. *nei*; akin to E. *no*. See No, *adv.*] **1.** No; — a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made, now superseded by *no*. See YES.

And eke when I say "ye," ne say not "*nay*." *Chaucer.*

I tell you *nay*; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.

And now do they thrust us out privily? *nay*, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts* xvi. 37.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Old Prov.*

☞ Before the time of Henry VIII. *nay* was used to answer simple questions, and *no* was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; *nay* was the simple form, *no* the emphatic. *Skeat.*

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit or more emphatic phrase.

☞ *Nay* in this sense may be interchanged with *yea*. "Were he my brother, *nay*, my kingdom's heir." *Shak.*

Nay, *n.*; *pl.* NAYS (nāz). **1.** Denial; refusal.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

It is no nay, there is no denying it. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nay, *v. t. & i.* To refuse. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

‖ **Na-yaur'** (nȧ-yar'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild sheep (*Ovis Hodgsonii*), native of Nepaul and Thibet. It has a dorsal mane and a white ruff beneath the neck.

Nayt (nāt), *v. t.* [Icel. *neita*.] To refuse; to deny. [*Obs.*] "He shall not *nayt* ne deny his sin." *Chaucer.*

Nay'ward (nā'wẽrd), *n.* The negative side. [*R.*]

Howe'er you lean to the *nayward*. *Shak.*

Nay'word' (nā'wûrd'), *n.* A byword; a proverb; also, a watchword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ȧ-rēn'), *n.* [L. *Nazarenus*, Gr. *Ναζαρηνός*, fr. *Ναζαρέθ* Nazareth.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — a term of contempt applied to Christ and the early Christians.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Judaizing Christians in the first and second centuries, who observed the laws of Moses, and held to certain heresies.

Naz'a-rite (năz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to leave the hair uncut, to abstain from wine and strong drink, and to practice extraordinary purity of life and devotion, the obligation being for life, or for a certain time. The word is also used adjectively.

Naz'a-rite-ship, *n.* The state of a Nazarite.

Naz'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Nazarite, or to Nazarites.

Naz'a-ri-tism (năz'ȧ-rī-tĭz'm; 277), *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite.

Naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS.] A promontory or headland.

Naz'i-rite (năz'ĭ-rīt), *n.* A Nazarite.

Ne (nē), *adv.* [AS. *ne*. See No.] Not; never. [*Obs.*]

He never yet no villany *ne* said. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Ne* was formerly used as the universal adverb of negation, and survives in certain compounds, as *never* (= *ne* ever), and *none* (= *ne* one). Other combinations, now obsolete, will be found in the Vocabulary, as *nad*, *nam*, *nil*. See NEGATIVE, 2.

Ne, *conj.* [See NE, *adv.*] Nor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

No niggard *ne* no fool. *Chaucer.*

Ne . . . ne, neither . . . nor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Neaf (nēf), *n.* See 2d NEIF. *Shak.*

Neal (nēl), *v. t.* To anneal. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Neal, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. NEB, NAPE.] The tongue or pole of a cart or other vehicle drawn by two animals. [*U. S.*]

Neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood; cf. *knipian* to bend, incline.] Low.

Neap tides, the lowest tides of the lunar month, which occur in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; — opposed to *spring tides*.

Neap, *n.* A neap tide.

High springs and dead *neaps*. *Hakewill.*

Neaped (nēpt), *a.* (*Naut.*) Left aground on the height of a spring tide, so that it will not float till the next spring tide; — called also *beneaped*.

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tȧn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, lit., New town.] Of or pertaining to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

Near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *neár*, compar. of *nēah* nigh. See NIGH.] **1.** At a little distance, in place, time, manner, or degree; not remote; nigh.

My wife! my traitress! let her not come *near* me. *Milton.*

2. Nearly; almost; well-nigh. "*Near* twenty years ago." *Shak.* "*Near* a fortnight ago." *Addison.*

Near about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

3. Closely; intimately. *Shak.*

Far and near, at a distance and close by; throughout a whole region. — **To come near to, To go near to**, to want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would *go near to* ruin him." *Addison.* — **Near the wind** (*Naut.*), close to the wind; closehauled.

Near (nēr), *a.* [*Compar.* NEARER (-ẽr); *superl.* NEAREST.] [See NEAR, *adv.*] **1.** Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "As one *near* death." *Shak.*

He served great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

2. Closely connected or related.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Lev.* xviii. 12.

3. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting intimately; intimate; dear; as, a *near* friend.

4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version *near* to the original.

5. So as barely to avoid or pass injury or loss; close; narrow; as, a *near* escape.

6. Next to the driver, when he is on foot; in the United States, on the left of an animal or a team; as, the *near* ox; the *near* leg. See *Off side*, under OFF, *a.*

7. Immediate; direct; close; short. "The *nearest* way" *Milton.*

8. Close-fisted; parsimonious. [*Obs.* or *Low, Eng.*]

☞ *Near* may properly be followed by *to* before the thing approached; but more frequently *to* is omitted, and the adjective or the adverb is regarded as a preposition. The same is also true of the word *nigh*.

Syn. — Nigh; close; adjacent; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

Near, *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from; nigh; as, the ship sailed *near* the land. See the Note under NEAR, *a.*

Near, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEARED (nērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEARING.] [See NEAR, *adv.*] To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land.

Near, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared*, and *neared*. *Coleridge.*

Ne-arc'tic (nē-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *arctic*.] Of or pertaining to a region of the earth's surface including all of temperate and arctic North America and Greenland. In the geographical distribution of animals, this region is marked off as the habitat of certain species.

Near'hand' (nēr'hănd'), *a. & adv.* Near; near at hand; closely. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Bacon.*

Near'-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having the feet so near together that they interfere in traveling. *Shak.*

Near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner; not remotely; closely; intimately; almost.

Near'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being near; — used in the various senses of the adjective.

Near'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **Near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.* See MYOPIC, and MYOPIA.

Neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *neát*; akin to OHG. *nōz*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, and to AS. *neótan* to make use of, G. *geniessen*, Goth. *niutan* to have a share in, have joy of, Lith. *nauda* use, profit.] (*Zoöl.*) Cattle of the genus *Bos*, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus *Bos*; as, a *neat's* tongue; a *neat's* foot. *Chaucer.*

Wherein the herds[men] were keeping of their *neat*. *Spenser.*

The steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat*. *Shak.*

A *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser.*

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle. It is used to render leather soft and pliable.

Neat, *a.* [See NEAT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos*, or to cattle of that genus; as, *neat* cattle.

Neat, *a.* [*Compar.* NEATER (-ẽr); *superl.* NEATEST.] [OE. *nett*, F. *net*, fr. L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine. Cf. NITID, NET, *a.*, NATTY.] **1.** Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean; cleanly; tidy.

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

2. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; simple and becoming; pleasing with simplicity; tasteful; trim; chaste; as, a *neat* style; a *neat* dress.

3. Free from admixture or adulteration; good of its kind; as, *neat* brandy. "Our old wine *neat*." *Chapman.*

4. Excellent in character, skill, or performance, etc.; nice; finished; adroit; as, a *neat* design; a *neat* thief.

5. With all deductions or allowances made; net. [In this sense usually written *net*. See NET, *a.*, 3.]

Neat line (*Civil Engin.*), a line to which work is to be built or formed. — **Neat work**, work built or formed to neat lines.

Syn. — Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

'Neath (nēth *or* nēth), *prep. & adv.* An abbreviation of BENEATH. [*Poetic*]

Neat'herd' (nēt'hẽrd'), *n.* A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd. *Dryden.*

Neat'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for the shelter of neat cattle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Massinger*

Neat'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Neat*, a. + *-fy*.] To make neat. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Neat'ly, *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully.

Neat'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being neat.

Neat'ress (-rĕs), *n.* [From *neat* cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle. [*R.*] *Warner.*

Neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb* head, face; akin to D. *neb*, Icel. *nef*, beak of a bird, nose, Dan. *næb* beak, bill, Sw. *näbb*, *näf*, and prob. also to D. *sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, G. *schnabel*, Dan. & Sw. *snabel*, and E. *snap*. Cf. NIB, SNAP, SNAFFLE.] The nose; the snout; the mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; a nib, as of a pen. [Also written *nib*.] *Shak.*

‖ **Ne-ba'li-a** (nĕ-bā'lĭ-à), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small marine Crustacea, considered the type of a distinct order (*Nebaloidea*, or *Phyllocarida*).

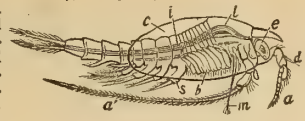

Nebalia (*N. Geoffroyi*), male.
a a' First and Second Antennæ; *m* Mouth Organs; *b s* Thoracic and Abdominal Appendages; *e* Eye; *l* Stomach; *i* Intestine; *c* Carapace.

Neb'–neb' (nĕb'-nĕb'), *n.* Same as Bablah.

Neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-là), *n.*; *pl.* Nebulæ (-lē). [L., mist, vapor, cloud; akin to Gr. *νεφέλη*, *νέφος*, cloud, mist, G. *nebel* mist, OHG. *nebul*, D. *nevel*, Skr. *nabhas* cloud, mist. Cf. Nebule.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A misty or cloudlike object in the heavens, often resolvable by the telescope into distinct stars. (*b*) A hypothetical quantity of matter diffused through a very large space, and therefore having a small mean density.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in the urine. [*Obs.*]

Neb'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to nebulæ; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula.

Nebular hypothesis, an hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets, presented in various forms by Kant, Herschel, Laplace, and others. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, revolving nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to mechanical and physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. The phrase may indicate any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter.

Neb'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Clouded with indistinct color markings, as an animal.

Neb'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The condition of being nebulated; also, a clouded, or ill-defined, color mark.

Neb'ule (nĕb'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *nébule*. See Nebula.] A little cloud; a cloud. [*Obs.*]

O light without *nebule*. *Old Ballad.*

‖ **Né'bu'lé'** (nā'bu'lā'), **Neb'u-ly** (nĕb'ū-lĭ), *a.* [F. *nébulé*.] (*Her.*) Composed of successive short curves supposed to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic line by which an ordinary or subordinary may be bounded.

Neb'u-li-za'tion (nĕb'ū-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The act or process of nebulizing; atomization.

Neb'u-lize (nĕb'ū-līz), *v. t.* [See Nebula.] To reduce (as a liquid) to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize.

Neb'u-li'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* An atomizer.

Neb'u-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Nebulous; cloudy. *Derham.*

Neb'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *nebulositas*: cf. F. *nébulosité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness; haziness; mistiness; nebulousness.

The *nebulosity* . . . of the mother idiom. *I. Disraeli.*

2. (*Astron.*) The faint misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

Neb'u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus*: cf. F. *nébuleux*. See Nebula.] **1.** Cloudy; hazy; misty.

2. (*Astron.*) Of, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular; cloudlike.

— **Neb'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Neb'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Neb'u-ly, *n.* (*Her. & Arch.*) A line or a decoration composed of successive short curves or waves supposed to resemble a cloud. See Nébulé.

Nec'es-sa'ri-an (nĕs'ĕs-sā'rĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessarien*. See Necessary.] An advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.

Nec'es-sa'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to necessarianism.

Nec'es-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; necessitarianism. *Huxley.*

Nec'es-sa-ri-ly (nĕs'ĕs-sā-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; unavoidably; indispensably.

Nec'es-sa-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being necessary.

Nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕs-sā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, from *necesse* unavoidable, necessary; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *nécessaire*.] **1.** Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak.*

2. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with, without preventing the attainment of a desired result; indispensable; requisite; essential. "'T is *necessary* he should die." *Shak.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds. *Tillotson.*

3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opposed to *free;* as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

Nec'es-sa-ry, *n.*; *pl.* Necessaries (-rĭz). **1.** A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one can not do without; a requisite; an essential; — used chiefly in the plural; as, the *necessaries* of life.

2. A privy; a water-closet.

3. *pl.* (*Law*) Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, and married women, as are requisite for support suitable to station.

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will; — opposed to *libertarian*.

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of necessitarianism.

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free, but that human actions and choices result inevitably from motives; determinism. *M. Arnold.*

Ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Necessitated (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Necessitating (-tā'tĭng).] [Cf. L. *necessitatus*, p. p. of *necessitare*, and F. *nécessiter*. See Necessity.] **1.** To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

Sickness [might] *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*
This fact *necessitates* a second line. *J. Peile.*

2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Ne-ces'si-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessitation*.] The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary; compulsion. [*R.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Ne-ces'si-tied (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tĭd), *a.* In a state of want; necessitous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ne-ces'si-tous (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *nécessiteux*.] **1.** Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

Necessitous heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

— **Ne-ces'si-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ness**, *n.*

Ne-ces'si-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *necessitudo*, fr. *necesse*. See Necessary.] **1.** Necessitousness; want. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Necessary connection or relation.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ne-ces'si-ty (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Necessities (-tĭz). [OE. *necessite*, F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*, fr. *necesse*. See Necessary.] **1.** The quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or absolutely requisite; inevitableness; indispensableness.

2. The condition of being needy or necessitous; pressing need; indigence; want.

Urge the *necessity* and state of times. *Shak.*
The extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

3. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; something indispensable; — often in the plural.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*
What was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast *necessity* of heart and life. *Tennyson.*

4. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fate; fatality.

So spake the fiend, and with *necessity*,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

5. (*Metaph.*) The negation of freedom in voluntary action; the subjection of all phenomena, whether material or spiritual, to inevitable causation; necessitarianism.

Of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power; perforce.

Syn. — See Need.

Neck (nĕk), *n.* [OE. *necke*, AS. *hnecca;* akin to D. *nek* the nape of the neck, G. *nacken*, OHG. *nacch*, *hnacch*, Icel. *hnakki*, Sw. *nacke*, Dan. *nakke*.] **1.** The part of an animal which connects the head and the trunk, and which, in man and many other animals, is more slender than the trunk.

2. Any part of an inanimate object corresponding to or resembling the neck of an animal; as: (*a*) The long slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a fruit, as a gourd. (*b*) A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts. (*c*) (*Mus.*) That part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, which extends from the head to the body, and on which is the finger board or fret board.

3. (*Mech.*) A reduction in size near the end of an object, formed by a groove around it; as, a *neck* forming the journal of a shaft.

4. (*Bot.*) The point where the base of the stem of a plant arises from the root.

Neck and crop, completely; wholly; altogether; roughly and at once. [*Colloq.*] — **Neck and neck** (*Racing*), so nearly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other; very close; even; side by side. — **Neck of a capital.** (*Arch.*) See Gorgerin. — **Neck of a cascabel** (*Gun.*), the part joining the knob to the base of the breech. — **Neck of a gun**, the small part of the piece between the chase and the swell of the muzzle. — **Neck of a tooth** (*Anat.*), the constriction between the root and the crown. — **Neck or nothing** (Fig.), at all risks. — **Neck verse.** (*a*) The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," etc. *Sir Walter Scott.* (*b*) Hence, a verse or saying, the utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing "broad and cause," being presently put to death. *Fuller.*

— **Neck yoke.** (*a*) A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harnesses. (*b*) A device with projecting arms for carrying things (as buckets of water or sap) suspended from one's shoulders. — **On the neck of**, immediately after; following closely. "Committing one sin *on the neck of* another." *W. Perkins.* — **Stiff neck**, obstinacy in evil or wrong; inflexible obstinacy; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck*." *Deut.* xxxi. 27. — **To break the neck of**, to destroy the main force of. "What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules . . . *breaks the neck of* their own cause." *Milton.* — **To harden the neck**, to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* ix. 17. — **To tread on the neck of**, to oppress; to tyrannize over.

Neck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Necked (nĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Necking.] (*Mech.*) To reduce the diameter of (an object) near its end, by making a groove around it; — used with *down;* as, to *neck* down a shaft.

Neck'ar nut' (nĕk'ẽr nŭt'). (*Bot.*) See Nicker nut.

Neck'band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck; often, the part at the top of a garment.

Neck'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* A piece of any fabric worn around the neck.

Necked (nĕkt), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a neck; — chiefly used in composition; as, stiff-*necked*.

2. (*Naut.*) Cracked; — said of a treenail.

Neck'er-chief (nĕk'ẽr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief*.] A kerchief for the neck; — called also *neck handkerchief*.

Neck'ing, *n.* Same as Neckmold.

Neck'lace (nĕk'lās; 48), *n.* **1.** A string of beads, etc., or any continuous band or chain, worn around the neck as an ornament.

2. (*Naut.*) A rope or chain fitted around the masthead to hold hanging blocks for jibs and stays.

Neck'laced (-lāst), *a.* Wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the *necklaced* snake. *Sir W. Jones.*

Neck'land (nĕk'land), *n.* A neck of land. [*Obs.*]

Neck'let (nĕk'lĕt), *n.* A necklace. *E. Arnold.*

Neck'mold' (-mōld'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex molding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital. *Weale.*

Neck'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* See Gorget, 1 and 2.

Neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or kerchief of silk, etc., passing around the neck or collar and tied in front; a bow of silk, etc., fastened in front of the neck.

Neck'wear' (-wâr'), *n.* A collective term for cravats, collars, etc. [*Colloq.* or *trade name*]

Neck'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American annual weed (*Veronica peregrina*), with small white flowers and a roundish pod. (*b*) The hemp; — so called as furnishing ropes for hanging criminals. *Dr. Prior.*

‖ **Nec'ro-bi-o'sis** (nĕk'rō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρός* dead + *βίωσις* way of life, fr. *βίος* life.] (*Biol. & Med.*) The death of a part by molecular disintegration and without loss of continuity, as in the processes of degeneration and atrophy. *Virchow.*

Nec'ro-bi-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to necrobiosis; as, a *necrobiotic* metamorphosis.

Ne-crol'a-try (nē-krŏl'ă-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead person + *λατρεύειν* to worship.] The worship of the dead; manes worship. *H. Spencer.*

Nec'ro-lite (nĕk'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a corpse + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) Same as Necronite.

Nec'ro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Nec'ro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *nécrologique*.] Of or pertaining to necrology; of the nature of necrology; relating to, or giving, an account of the dead, or of deaths.

Ne-crol'o-gist (nē-krŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-crol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Necrologies (-jĭz). [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead person + *-logy:* cf. F. *nécrologie*. See Necromancy.] An account of deaths, or of the dead; a register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.

Nec'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Nec'ro-man'cy (-sỹ), *n.* [OE. *nigromaunce*, *nigromancie*, OF. *nigromance*, F. *nécromance*, *nécromancie*, from L. *necromantia*, Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*; *νεκρός* a dead body (akin to L. *necare* to kill, Skr. *naç* to perish, vanish) + *μαντεία* divination, fr. *μάντις* diviner, seer, akin to E. *mania*. See Mania, and cf. Internecine, Noxious. The old spelling is due to confusion with L. *niger* black. Hence the name *black art*.] The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment. See Black art.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placèd there. *Drayton.*

Nec'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *n.* Conjuration. [*R.*]

With all the *necromantics* of their art. *Young.*

Nec'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), **Nec'ro-man'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy. — **Nec'ro-man'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nec'ro-nite (nĕk'rō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body.] (*Min.*) Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck, exhales a fetid odor.

Ne-croph'a-gan (nē-krŏf'ă-gan), *a.* [See Necrophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating carrion. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a tribe (*Necrophaga*) of beetles which, in the larval state, feed on carrion; a burying beetle.

Necrophagan (*Necrophagus sepultor*). Nat. size.

Ne-croph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος* eating corpses; *νεκρός* a dead body + *φαγεῖν* to eat: cf. F. *nécrophage*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga;* eating carrion. See Necrophagan.

Nec'ro-pho'bi-a (nĕk'rō-fō'bĭ-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body + *φοβεῖν* to fear.] An exaggerated fear of death or horror of dead bodies.

Nec'ro-phore (nĕk'rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus* and allied genera; — called also *burying beetle*, *carrion beetle*, *sexton beetle*.

Ne-crop'o-lis (nē-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Necropolises (-ĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρόπολις*; *νεκρός* a dead body, adj., dead + *πόλις* city.] A city of the dead; a name given by the ancients to their cemeteries, and sometimes applied to modern burial places; a graveyard.

Nec'rop-sy (nĕk'rŏp-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body + *ὄψις* sight: cf. F. *nécropsie*.] (*Med.*) A post-mortem examination or inspection; an autopsy. See Autopsy.

Nec'ro-scop'ic (nĕk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), **Nec'ro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body + *-scope*.] Of or relating to post-mortem examinations.

Ne-crose' (nē-krōs'), *v. t. & i.* (*Med.*) To affect with necrosis; to undergo necrosis. *Quain.*

Ne-crosed' (nē-krōst'), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected by necrosis; dead; as, a *necrosed* bone. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Ne-cro'sis** (nē-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέκρωσις*, fr. *νεκροῦν* to make dead, to mortify, *νεκρός* a dead body.] **1.** (*Med.*) Mortification or gangrene; especially, gangrene of bone, or the death of a bone or portion of a bone in mass, as opposed to its death by molecular disintegration. See Caries.

2. (*Bot.*) A disease of trees, in which the branches gradually dry up from the bark to the center.

Ne-crot'ic (nĕ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with necrosis; as, *necrotic* tissue; characterized by, or producing, necrosis; as, a *necrotic* process.

Nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέκταρ*.] **1.** (*Myth. & Poetic*) The drink of the gods (as ambrosia was their food); hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage.

2. (*Bot.*) A sweetish secretion of blossoms from which bees make honey.

Nec-ta're-al (nĕk-tā'rē-*a*l), *a.* **1.** Nectareous.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a nectary.

Nec-ta're-an (-*a*n), *a.* [L. *nectareus*: cf. F. *nectaréen*.] Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. "*Nectarean* juice." *Talfourd.*

Nec'tared (nĕk'tẽrd), *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar. *Milton.*

Nec-ta're-ous (nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarean. *Pope.* — **Nec-ta're-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Nec-ta're-ous-ness,** *n.*

Nec-ta'ri-al (-rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nec'ta-ried (nĕk'tȧ-rĭd), *a.* Having a nectary.

Nec'tar-if'er-ous (nĕk'tẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nectar* nectar + *-ferous*: cf. F. *nectarifère*.] (*Bot.*) Secreting nectar; — said of blossoms or their parts.

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *a.* Nectareous. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Nec'tar-ine, *n.* [Cf. F. *nectarine*. See NECTAR.] (*Bot.*) A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

Spanish nectarine, the plumlike fruit of the West Indian tree *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; — also called *cocoa plum*. It is made into a sweet conserve which is largely exported from Cuba.

Nec'tar-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECTARIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECTARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Nec'tar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Nectareous. *Milton.*

Nec'ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* NECTARIES (-rĭz). [From NECTAR: cf. F. *nectaire*.] (*Bot.*) That part of a blossom which secretes nectar, usually the base of the corolla or petals; also, the spur of such flowers as the larkspur and columbine, whether nectariferous or not. See the *Illustration* of NASTURTIUM.

‖ **Nec'to-ca'lyx** (nĕk'tŏ-kā'lĭks), *n.*; *pl.* NECTOCALYCES (-kăl'ĭ-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νηκτός* swimming + *κάλυξ* a calyx.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The swimming bell or umbrella of a jellyfish or medusa. (*b*) One of the zooids of certain Siphonophora, having somewhat the form, and the essential structure, of the bell of a jellyfish, and acting as a swimming organ.

Nectocalyces (*a a*) of *Diphyes acuminata*. Enlarged. *b* Float of Somatocyst; *c* Hydrophyllium; *d* Polypites and Tentacles.

Nec'to-sac } (nĕk'tŏ-săk), *n.* [Gr. *νηκτός*
Nec'to-sack } swimming + E. *sac, sack*.] (*Zoöl.*) The cavity of a nectocalyx.

Nec'to-stem (-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. *νηκτός* swimming + E. *stem*.] (*Zoöl.*) That portion of the axis which bears the nectocalyces in the Siphonophora.

Ned'der (nĕd'dẽr), *n.* [See ADDER.] (*Zoöl.*) An adder. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Ned'dy (-dў), *n.*; *pl.* NEDDIES (-dĭz). (*Zoöl.*) A pet name for a donkey.

‖ **Née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata*, fem. of *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] Born; — a term sometimes used in introducing the name of a family to which a married woman belongs by birth; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

Need (nēd), *n.* [OE. *need, neod, nede*, AS. *neád, nȳd*; akin to D. *nood*, G. *not*, Icel. *nauðr*, Sw. & Dan. *nöd*, Goth. *nauþs*.] **1.** A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; necessity; urgent want.

And the city had no *need* of the sun. *Rev.* xxi. 23.

I have no *need* to beg. *Shak.*

Be governed by your *needs*, not by your fancy. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; destitution. *Chaucer.*

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes. *Shak.*

3. That which is needful; anything necessary to be done; (*pl.*) necessary things; business. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. Situation of need; peril; danger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; necessity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; want; penury. — NEED, NECESSITY. *Necessity* is stronger than *need*; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand very greatly in *need*. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives; *necessitous* circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; *needy* circumstances, the want of aid or relief.

Need (nēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEEDING.] [See NEED, *n.* Cf. AS. *nȳdan* to force, Goth. *naupjan*.] To be in want of; to have cause or occasion for; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, unemployed, and less *need* rest. *Milton.*

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, generally in a negative sentence expressing requirement or obligation, and in this use it undergoes no change of termination in the third person singular of the present tense. "And the lender *need* not fear he shall be injured." *Anacharsis* (*Trans.*).

Need, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary. *Chaucer.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

Need, *adv.* Of necessity. See NEEDS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Need'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who needs anything. *Shak.*

Need'ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of need; in need or want; needy; distressing. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

The *needful* time of trouble. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*

— **Need'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Need'ful-ness,** *n.*

Need'i-ly (nēd'ĭ-lў), *adv.* [From NEEDY.] In a needy condition or manner; necessarily. *Chaucer.*

Need'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [OE. *nedle*, AS. *nēdl*; akin to D. *neald*, OS. *nādla*, G. *nadel*, OHG. *nādal, nādala*, Icel. *nāl*, Sw. *nål*, Dan. *naal*, and also to G. *nähen* to sew, OHG. *nājan*, L. *nere* to spin, Gr. *νέειν*, and perh. to E. *snare*: cf. Gael. & Ir. *snathad* needle, Gael. *snath* thread, G. *schnur* string, cord.] **1.** A small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end, with an eye to receive a thread, — used in sewing. *Chaucer.*

☞ In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end.

2. See *Magnetic needle*, under MAGNETIC.

3. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument which carries the thread or twine, and by means of which knots or loops are formed in the process of netting, knitting, or crocheting.

4. (*Bot.*) One of the needle-shaped secondary leaves of pine trees. See PINUS.

5. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, etc.

Dipping needle. See under DIPPING. — **Needle bar,** the reciprocating bar to which the needle of a sewing machine is attached. — **Needle beam** (*Arch.*), in shoring, the horizontal cross timber which goes through the wall or a pier, and upon which the weight of the wall rests, when a building is shored up to allow of alterations in the lower part. — **Needle furze** (*Bot.*), a prickly leguminous plant of Western Europe; the petty whin (*Genista Anglica*). — **Needle gun,** a firearm loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fulminate, which is exploded by driving a slender needle, or pin, into it. — **Needle loom** (*Weaving*), a loom in which the weft thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle instead of by a shuttle. — **Needle ore** (*Min.*), acicular bismuth; a sulphide of bismuth, lead, and copper occurring in acicular crystals; — called also *aikinite*. — **Needle shell** (*Zoöl.*), a sea urchin. — **Needle spar** (*Min.*), aragonite. — **Needle telegraph,** a telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle to the right or to the left of a certain position. — **Sea needle** (*Zoöl.*), the garfish.

Nee'dle, *v. t.* To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle* crystals.

Nee'dle, *v. i.* To form needles; to crystallize in the form of needles.

Nee'dle-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book-shaped needlecase, having leaves of cloth into which the needles are stuck.

Nee'dle-case' (-kās'), *n.* A case to keep needles.

Nee'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European great pipefish (*Siphostoma*, or *Syngnathus, acus*); — called also *earl*, and *tanglefish*. (*b*) The garfish.

Nee'dle-ful (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLEFULS (-fŭlz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

Nee'dle-point'ed (-point'ĕd), *a.* Pointed as needles.

Nee'dler (nē'dlẽr), *n.* One who makes or uses needles; also, a dealer in needles. *Piers Plowman.*

Need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no need. [*Obs.*]

Weeping into the *needless* stream. *Shak.*

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless* labor; *needless* expenses.

3. Without sufficient cause; groundless; causeless. "*Needless* jealousy." *Shak.*

— **Need'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Need'less-ness,** *n.*

Nee'dle-stone' (nē'd'l-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Natrolite; — called also *needle zeolite*.

Nee'dle-wom'an (-wo͝om'*a*n), *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLEWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

Nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work executed with a needle; sewed work; sewing; embroidery; also, the business of a seamstress.

2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses.

Nee'dly (nē'dlў), *a.* Like a needle or needles; as, a *needly* thorn; a *needly* beard. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Need'ly (nēd'lў), *adv.* [AS. *nȳdlice*. See NEED.] Necessarily; of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Need'ment (-ment), *n.* Something needed or wanted. *pl.* Outfit; necessary luggage. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Carrying each his *needments*. *Wordsworth.*

Needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. gen. of *need*, used as an adverb. Cf. -WARDS.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — often with *must*, and equivalent to *of need*.

A man must *needs* love mauger his head. *Chaucer.*

And he must *needs* go through Samaria. *John* iv. 4.

He would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Sir J. Davies.*

Needs'cost' (-kŏst'), *adv.* Of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Needs'ly, *adv.* Of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Need'y (nēd'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* NEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NEEDIEST.] **1.** Distressed by want of the means of living; very poor; indigent; necessitous.

Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy *needy* in thy land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

Spare the blushes of *needy* merit. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. Necessary; requisite. [*Obs.*]

Corn to make your *needy* bread. *Shak.*

Neeld (nēld), } *n.* [See NEEDLE.] A needle. [*Obs.*]
Neele (nēl), } *Shak.*

Neel'ghau (-gą), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NYLGHAU.

Neem' tree' (nēm' trē'). [Hind. *nīm*.] (*Bot.*) An Asiatic name for *Melia Azadirachta*, and *M. Azedarach*. See MARGOSA.

Neer (nēr), *adv. & a.* Nearer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ne'er (nār *or* nâr), *adv.* A contraction of NEVER.

Neese (nēz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEESED (nēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEESING.] [OE. *nesen*; akin to D. *niezen*, G. *niesen*, Icel. *hnjōsa*.] To sneeze. [*Obs.*] [Written also *neeze*.]

Nees'ing (nēz'ĭng), *n.* Sneezing. [*Obs.*] "By his *neesings* a light doth shine." *Job* xli. 18.

‖ **Ne' ex'e-at** (nē' ĕks'ē-ăt). [L. *ne exeat regno* let him not go out of the kingdom.] (*Law*) A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, or the jurisdiction of the court. The writ was originally applicable to purposes of state, but is now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail, or security to abide a decree. *Kent.*

Nef (nĕf; F. nȧf), *n.* [F. See NAVE.] The nave of a church. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Ne'fand (nē'fănd), } *a.* [L. *nefandus* not to be spoken; *ne* not + *fari*
Ne-fan'dous (nē-făn'dŭs), } to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; impious; execrable. [*Obs.*] "*Nefand* abominations." *Sheldon.* "*Nefandous* high treason." *Cotton Mather.*

Ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne* not + *fas* divine law; akin to *fari* to speak. See NO, *adv.*, and FATE.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; iniquitous; atrociously villainous; execrable; detestably vile.

Syn. — Iniquitous; detestable; horrible; heinous; atrocious; infamous; impious. See INIQUITOUS.

— **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Ne'fasch** (nā'fȧsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus *Distichodus*. Several large species inhabit the Nile.

Ne'fast (nē'fȧst), *a.* [L. *nefastus*.] Wicked. [*R.*]

Ne-ga'tion (nĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, to deny; *ne* not + the root of *aio* I say; cf. Gr. *ἠμί*, Skr. *ah* to say: cf. F. *négation*. See NO, *adv.*, and cf. ADAGE, DENY, RENEGADE.] **1.** The act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be; denial; — the opposite of *affirmation*.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay. *Rogers.*

2. (*Logic*) Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception; statement of what a thing is not, or has not, from which may be inferred what it is or has.

Neg'a-tive (nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** Denying; implying, containing, or asserting denial, negation or refusal; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; refusing assent; as, a *negative* answer; a *negative* opinion; — opposed to *affirmative*.

If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*. *Shak.*

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice. *Eikon Basilike.*

Something between an affirmative bow and a *negative* shake. *Dickens.*

2. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; indirect; consisting in the absence of something; privative; as, a *negative* argument; a *negative* morality; *negative* criticism.

There is another way of denying Christ, . . . which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

3. (*Logic*) Asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate; as, a *negative* proposition.

4. (*Photog.*) Of or pertaining to a picture upon glass or other material, in which the lights and shades of the original, and the relations of right and left, are reversed.

5. (*Chem.*) Metalloidal; nonmetallic; — contrasted with *positive* or *basic*; as, the nitro group is *negative*.

☞ This word, derived from *electro-negative*, is now commonly used in a more general sense, when *acidiferous* is the intended signification.

Negative crystal. (*a*) A cavity in a mineral mass, having the form of a crystal. (*b*) A crystal which has the power of negative double refraction. See REFRACTION. — **Negative electricity** (*Elec.*), the kind of electricity which is developed upon resin or ebonite when rubbed, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery which is connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid; — formerly called *resinous electricity*. Opposed to *positive electricity*. Formerly, according to Franklin's theory of a single electric fluid, negative electricity was supposed to be electricity in a degree below saturation, or the natural amount for a given body. See ELECTRICITY. — **Negative eyepiece.** (*Opt.*) See under EYEPIECE. — **Negative quantity** (*Alg.*), a quantity preceded by the negative sign, or which stands in the relation indicated by this sign to some other quantity. See *Negative sign* (below). — **Negative rotation,** right-handed rotation. See RIGHT-HANDED, 3. — **Negative sign,** the sign −, or *minus* (opposed in signification to +, or *plus*), indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from zero or cipher in the opposite direction to that of quantities having the sign *plus* either expressed or understood; thus, in *a* − *b*, *b* is to be subtracted from *a*, or regarded as opposite to it in value; and −10° on a thermometer means 10° *below* the zero of the scale.

Neg'a-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *négative*.] **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to one which is positive; an opposite or contradictory term or conception.

This is a known rule in divinity, that there is no command that runs in *negatives* but couches under it a positive duty. *South.*

2. A word used in denial or refusal; as, *not, no*.

☞ In Old English two or more negatives were often joined together for the sake of emphasis, whereas now such expressions are considered ungrammatical, being chiefly heard in illiterate speech. A double negative is now sometimes used as nearly or quite equivalent to an affirmative.

No wine *ne* drank she, neither white nor red. *Chaucer.*

These eyes that never did *nor never* shall
So much as frown on you. *Shak.*

3. The refusal or withholding of assent; veto.

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing, then . . . his *negative* is as good as nothing. *Milton.*

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or which is taken by an opposing or denying party; the relation or position of denial or opposition; as, the question was decided in the *negative*.

5. (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass or other material, in which the light portions of the original are represented

in some opaque material (usually reduced silver), and the dark portions by the uncovered and transparent or semitransparent ground of the picture.

☞ A *negative* is chiefly used for producing photographs by means of the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, thus producing on the paper a positive picture.

6. (*Elect.*) The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Negative pregnant (*Law*), a negation which implies an affirmation.

Neg'a-tive (nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGATIVED (-tĭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGATIVING.] **1.** To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill.

3. To neutralize the force of; to counteract.

Neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a negative manner; with or by denial. "He answered *negatively*." *Boyle.*

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; — opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

Negatively charged *or* **electrified** (*Elec.*), having a charge of the kind of electricity called *negative*.

Neg'a-tive-ness, } *n.* The quality or state of
Neg'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), } being negative.

Neg'a-to-ry (nĕg'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *negatorius:* cf. F. *négatoire*.] Expressing denial; belonging to negation; negative. *Carlyle.*

‖ **Neg'i-noth** (nĕg'ĭ-nŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕgīnōth*.] (*Script.*) Stringed instruments. *Dr. W. Smith.*

To the chief musician on *Neginoth*. *Ps.* iv. (*heading*).

Neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGLECTING.] [L. *neglectus*, p. p. of *neglegere* (*negligere*) to disregard, neglect, the literal sense prob. being, not to pick up; *nec* not, nor (fr. *ne* not + *-que*, a particle akin to Goth. *-h*, *-uh*, and prob. to E. *who;* cf. Goth. *nih* nor) + L. *legere* to pick up, gather. See No, *adv.*, LEGEND, WHO.] **1.** Not to attend to with due care or attention; to forbear one's duty in regard to; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to omit; to disregard; to slight; as, to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to pay debts.

I hope
My absence doth *neglect* no great designs. *Shak.*
This, my long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

2. To omit to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight; as, to *neglect* strangers.

Syn. — To slight; overlook; omit; disregard; disesteem; contemn. See SLIGHT.

Neg-lect', *n.* [L. *neglectus*. See NEGLECT, *v.*] **1.** Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; culpable disregard; as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy.

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came. *Milton.*

2. Omission of attention or civilities; slight; as, *neglect* of strangers.

3. Habitual carelessness; negligence.

Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.*

4. The state of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*. *Prior.*

Syn. — Negligence; inattention; disregard; disesteem; remissness; indifference. See NEGLIGENCE.

Neg-lect'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being neglected.

Neg-lect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who neglects. *South.*

Neg-lect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of neglect; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive; indifferent. *Pope.*

A cold and *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbuthnot.*

— Neg-lect'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Neg-lect'ful-ness,** *n.*

Neg-lect'ing-ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*

Neg-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *neglectio.*] The state of being negligent; negligence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Neg-lect'ive (-lĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Neglectful. [*R.*] "*Neglective* of their own children." *Fuller.*

Neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; F. nâ'glē'zhā'), *n.* [F. *négligé*, fr. *négliger* to neglect, L. *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress; also, a kind of easy robe or dressing gown worn by women.

Neg'li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jens), *n.* [F. *négligence*, L. *negligentia.*] **1.** The quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; omission of duty; habitual neglect; heedlessness.

2. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his beauties, . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair.*

3. (*Law*) The omission of the care usual under the circumstances, being convertible with the Roman *culpa*. A specialist is bound to higher skill and diligence in his specialty than one who is not a specialist, and liability for negligence varies accordingly.

Contributory negligence. See under CONTRIBUTORY.

Syn. — Neglect; inattention; heedlessness; disregard; slight. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT. These two words are freely interchanged in our older writers; but a distinction has gradually sprung up between them. As now generally used, *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to. We are *negligent* as a general trait of character; we are guilty of *neglect* in particular cases, or in reference to individuals who had a right to our attentions.

Neg'li-gent (-jent), *a.* [F. *négligent*, L. *negligens*, p. pr. of *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; characterized by negligence; careless; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention; as, disposed in *negligent* order. "Be thou *negligent* of fame." *Swift.*

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Careless; heedless: neglectful; regardless; thoughtless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.

Neg'li-gent-ly (nĕg'lĭ-jent-lȳ), *adv.* In a negligent manner.

Neg'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négligible*, *négligeable.*] That may be neglected, disregarded, or left out of consideration.

Within very *negligible* limits of error. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ne-goce' (nē-gōs'; F. nâ'gōs'), *n.* [F. *négoce*. See NEGOTIATE.] Business; occupation. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty (nē-gō'shĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -shȧ-bĭl'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *négociabilité*.] The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

Ne-go'ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l *or* -shȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négociable*. See NEGOTIATE.] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange.

Negotiable paper, any commercial paper transferable by sale or delivery and indorsement, as bills of exchange, drafts, checks, and promissory notes.

Ne-go'ti-ant (-shĭ-ant *or* -shant), *n.* [L. *negotians*, prop. p. pr. of *negotiari:* cf. F. *négociant*.] A negotiator. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Ne-go'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business; *nec* not + *otium* leisure. Cf. NEGLECT.] **1.** To transact business; to carry on trade. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

2. To treat with another respecting purchase and sale or some business affair; to bargain or trade; as, to *negotiate* with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm.

3. To hold intercourse respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with, respecting peace or commerce; to conduct communications or conferences.

He that *negotiates* between God and man
Is God's ambassador. *Cowper.*

4. To intrigue; to scheme. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ne-go'ti-ate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGOTIATED (-āt̆ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGOTIATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To carry on negotiations concerning; to procure or arrange for by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* peace, or an exchange.

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago . . . the most indispensable supplies. *Gibbon.*

2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; to pass.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negotiatio:* cf. F. *négociation*.] **1.** The act or process of negotiating; a treating with another respecting sale or purchase, etc.

2. Hence, mercantile business; trading. [*Obs.*]

Who had lost, with these prizes, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies. *Evelyn.*

3. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by diplomatic agents, in making treaties, composing differences, etc.; as, the *negotiations* at Ghent.

An important *negotiation* with foreign powers. *Macaulay.*

Ne-go'ti-a'tor (nē-gō'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *négociateur*.] One who negotiates; a person who treats with others, either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts.

Ne-go'ti-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rȳ *or* -shȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to negotiation.

Ne-go'ti-a'trix (-shĭ-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman who negotiates. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Ne-go'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *negotiositas.*] The state of being busy; multitude of business. [*Obs.*]

Ne-go'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *negotiosus.*] Very busy; attentive to business; active. [*R.*] *D. Rogers.*

Ne-go'tious-ness, *n.* The state of being busily occupied; activity. [*R.*] *D. Rogers.*

Ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.*; *pl.* NEGRESSES (-ĕz). [Cf. F. *négresse*, fem. of *nègre* a negro. See NEGRO.] A black woman; a female negro.

‖ **Ne-gri'ta** (nā-grē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., blackish, fem. of *negrito*, dim. of *negro* black.] (*Zoöl.*) A blackish fish (*Hypoplectrus nigricans*), of the Sea-bass family. It is a native of the West Indies and Florida.

Ne-grit'ic (nē-grĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to negroes; composed of negroes. *Kearny.*

Ne-gri'tos (nē-grī'tōz), *n. pl.; sing.* NEGRITO (-tō). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] (*Ethnol.*) A degraded Papuan race, inhabiting Luzon and some of the other East Indian Islands. They resemble negroes, but are smaller in size. They are mostly nomads.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.; pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, L. *niger;* perh. akin to E. *night*.] A black man; especially, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of tropical Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, and thick protruding lips; also, any black person of unmixed African blood, wherever found.

Ne'gro, *a.* Of or pertaining to negroes; black.

Negro bug (*Zoöl.*), a minute black bug common on the raspberry and blackberry. It produces a very disagreeable flavor. — **Negro corn,** the Indian millet or durra; — so called in the West Indies. See DURRA. *McElrath.* — **Negro fly** (*Zoöl.*), a black dipterous fly (*Psila rosæ*) which, in the larval state, is injurious to carrots; — called also *carrot fly.* — **Negro head** (*Com.*), Cavendish tobacco. [*Cant*] *McElrath.* — **Negro monkey** (*Zoöl.*), the moor monkey.

Ne'groid (nē'groid), *a.* [*Negro* + *-oid.*] **1.** Characteristic of the negro.

2. Resembling the negro or negroes; of or pertaining to those who resemble the negro.

Ne'gro-loid (nē'grō-loid), *a.* See NEGROID.

Ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* A beverage made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus.*

‖ **Ne'hi-loth** (nē'hĭ-lōth), *n. pl.* [Heb.] (*Script.*) A term supposed to mean, perforated wind instruments of music, as pipes or flutes. *Ps.* v. (*heading*).

Ne-hush'tan (nē-hŭsh'tȧn), *n.* [Heb.] A thing of brass; — the name under which the Israelites worshiped the brazen serpent made by Moses. 2 *Kings* xviii. 4.

Neif } (nēf), *n.* [OF. *neïf*, *naïf*, a born serf, fr. L.
Neife } *nativus* born, imparted by birth. See NATIVE.] A woman born in the state of villeinage; a female serf. *Blackstone.*

Neif, Neaf (nēf), *n.* [Icel. *hnefi;* akin to Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näfve*.] The fist. [*Obs.*] "I kiss thy *neif*." "Give me your *neaf*." *Shak.*

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHED (nād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHING.] [OE. *neien*, AS. *hnǣgan*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. MHG. *nëgen*, Icel. *hneggja*, *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga*. Cf. NAG a horse.] **1.** To utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

2. To scoff or sneer; to jeer. [*Obs.*]

Neighed at his nakedness. *Beau. & Fl.*

Neigh, *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr), *n.* [OE. *neighebour*, AS. *neáhgebūr; neáh* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer; akin to D. *nabuur*, G. *nachbar*, OHG. *nāhgibūr*. See NIGH, and BOOR.] [Spelt also *neighbour*.] **1.** A person who lives near another; one whose abode is not far off. *Chaucer.*

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbors*. *Shak.*

2. One who is near in sympathy or confidence.

Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbor* to my counsel. *Shak.*

3. One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; hence, one of the human race; a fellow being.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was *neighbor* unto him that fell among the thieves? *Luke* x. 36.

The gospel allows no such term as "stranger;" makes every man my *neighbor*. *South.*

Neigh'bor, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; adjacent; next; neighboring. "The *neighbor* cities." *Jer.* l. 40. "The *neighbor* room." *Shak.*

Neigh'bor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHBORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHBORING.] **1.** To adjoin; to border on; to be near to.

Leisurely ascending hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To associate intimately with. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Neigh'bor, *v. i.* To dwell in the vicinity; to be a neighbor, or in the neighborhood; to be near. [*Obs.*]

A copse that *neighbors* by. *Shak.*

Neigh'bor-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [Written also *neighbourhood.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being a neighbor; the state of being or dwelling near; proximity.

Then the prison and the palace were in awful *neighborhood*. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. A place near; vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors; as, he lives in my *neighborhood*.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; as, the fire alarmed all the *neighborhood*.

4. The disposition becoming a neighbor; neighborly kindness or good will. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Vicinity; vicinage; proximity. — NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* is Anglo-Saxon, and *vicinity* is Latin. *Vicinity* does not commonly denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate *vicinity*. The houses immediately adjoining a square are in the *neighborhood* of that square; those which are somewhat further removed are also in the *vicinity* of the square.

Neigh'bor-ing, *a.* Living or being near; adjacent; as, the *neighboring* nations or countries.

Neigh'bor-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being neighborly.

Neigh'bor-ly, *a.* [Also written *neighbourly.*] Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; kind; civil; social; friendly. — *adv.* In a neighborly manner.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Neigh'bor-ship, *n.* The state of being neighbors. [*R.*] *J. Baillie.*

‖ **Neis'hout** (nīs'hout), *n.* [From D. *niezen* to sneeze + *hout* wood.] (*Bot.*) The mahogany-like wood of the South African tree *Pteroxylon utile*, the sawdust of which causes violent sneezing (whence the name). Also called *sneezewood*.

Nei'ther (nē'thẽr *or* nī'-; 277), *a.* [OE. *neither, nother, nouther*, AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer; nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether. The word has followed the form of *either*. See NO, and WHETHER, and cf. NEUTER, NOR.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed,
If both remain alive. *Shak.*
He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

Nei'ther, *conj.* Not either; — generally used to introduce the first of two or more coördinate clauses of which those that follow begin with *nor*.

Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king. 1 *Kings* xxii. 31.

Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me. *Milton.*

When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it. *Shak.*

☞ *Neither* was formerly often used where we now use *nor*. "For neither circumcision, *neither* uncircumcision is anything at all." *Tyndale.* "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. *Neither* is sometimes used colloquially at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (*nor, not, no*). "He is very tall, but not too tall *neither*." *Addison.* "'I care not for his thrust.' 'No, nor I *neither*.'" *Shak.*

Not so neither, by no means. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Ne-lum'bo** (nē-lŭm'bō), *n.* [Ceylonese word.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great water lilies. The North American species is *Nelumbo lutea*, the Asiatic is the sacred lotus, *N. speciosa*. [Written also *Nelumbium*.]

Nem'a-line (nĕm'ȧ-lĭn), *a.* [L. *nema* thread, Gr. *νῆμα*, fr. *νέειν* to spin.] (*Min.*) Having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nem'a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα* thread + *-lite:* cf. F. *némalite.*] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of brucite.

‖ **Nem'a-tel'mi-a** (-tĕl'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as NEMATHELMINTHES.

‖ **Nem'a-the'ci-um** (-thē'shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* NEMATHECIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *νῆμα* a thread + *θήκη* a box.] (*Bot.*) A peculiar kind of fructification in certain red algæ, consisting of an external mass of filaments at length separating into tetraspores.

‖ **Nem'a-thel-min'thes** (-thĕl-mĭn'thēz), ‖ **Nem'a-tel-min'thes** (nĕm'ȧ-tĕl-), } *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-, and HELMINTHES.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of helminths, including the Nematoidea and Gordiacea; the roundworms. [Written also *Nematelminthea.*]

Nem'a-to- (nĕm'ȧ-tō-). A combining form from Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, a *thread.*

Nem'a-to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Nemato-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) A spermatocyte or spermoblast.

‖ **Nem'a-to-ca'lyx** (-kā'lĭks), *n.; pl.* L. NEMATOCALYCES (-kăl'ĭ-sēz), E. -CALYXES (-ĕz). [NL. See NEMATO-, and CALYX.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a peculiar kind of cups, or calicles, found upon hydroids of the family *Plumularidæ.* They contain nematocysts. See PLUMULARIA.

‖ **Nem'a-toc'e-ra** (nĕm'ȧ-tŏs'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, a thread + *κέρας* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of dipterous insects, having long antennæ, as the mosquito, gnat, and crane fly; — called also *Nemocera.*

Nem'a-to-cyst (nĕm'ȧ-tō-sĭst), *n.* [*Nemato-* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl.*) A lasso cell, or thread cell. See *Lasso cell*, under LASSO.

Nem'a-tode (-tōd), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as NEMATOID.

Nem'a-to-gene (-tō-jēn), *n.* [*Nemato-* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the dimorphic forms of the species of Dicyemata, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to *rhombogene.*

Nem'a-tog'nath (nĕm'ȧ-tŏg'năth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Nematognathi.

‖ **Nem'a-tog'na-thi** (-nȧ-thī), *n. pl* [NL. See NEMATO-, and GNATHIC.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes having barbels on the jaws. It includes the catfishes, or siluroids. See SILUROID.

Nem'a-toid (nĕm'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*Nemato-* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Nematoidea. — *n.* One of the Nematoidea. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Nem'a-toi'de-a** (-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, thread + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of worms, having a long, round, and generally smooth body; the roundworms. They are mostly parasites. Called also *Nematodea*, and *Nematoda.*

☞ The trichina, stomach worm, and pinworm of man belong to this group. See also *Vinegar eel*, under VINEGAR, and GAPEWORM.

Nem'a-toid'e-an (-ē-ȧn), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nematoid.

‖ **Nem'a-toph'o-ra** (-tŏf'ŏ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, a thread + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as CŒLENTERATA.

Ne'me-an (nē'mē-ȧn; 277), *a.* [L. *Nemeus*, fr. *Nemea*, Gr. Νεμέη.] Of or pertaining to Nemea, in Argolis, where the ancient Greeks celebrated games, and Hercules killed a lion.

Ne-mer'te-an (nē-mēr'tē-ȧn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Nemertina. — *n.* One of the Nemertina.

‖ **Ne-mer'tes** (nē-mēr'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νημερτής* unerring.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Nemertina.

Ne-mer'ti-an (-tĭ-ȧn), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nemertean.

Ne-mer'tid (-tĭd), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nemertean.

‖ **Ne-mer'ti-da** (-tĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Nemertina.

‖ **Nem'er-ti'na** (nĕm'ĕr-tī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMERTES.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of helminths usually having a long, slender, smooth, often bright-colored body, covered with minute vibrating cilia; — called also *Nemertea, Nemertida*, and *Rhynchocœla.*

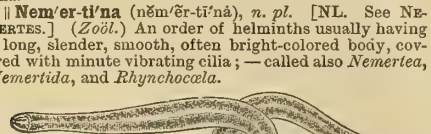

One of the Nemertina (*Tetrastemma elegans*). X4

☞ The mouth is beneath the head, and the straight intestine terminates at the posterior end. They have a very singular long tubular proboscis, which can be everted from a pore in the front of the head. Their nervous system and blood vessels are well developed. Some of the species become over one hundred feet long. They are mostly marine and seldom parasitic; a few inhabit fresh water. The two principal divisions are Anopla and Enopla.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέμεσις, orig., distribution, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute. See NOMAD.] (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence, retributive justice personified; divine vengeance.

This is that ancient doctrine of *Nemesis* who keeps watch in the universe, and lets no offense go unchastised. *Emerson.*

Ne-moph'i-list (nē-mŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See NEMOPHILY.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery; a haunter of the woods. [*R.*]

Ne-moph'i-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. *νέμος* wooded pasture, glade + *φιλεῖν* to love.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery; love of the woods. [*R.*]

Nem'o-ral (nĕm'ŏ-rȧl), *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, fr. *nemus, nemoris*, a wood or grove: cf. F. *némoral.*] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove. [*R.*]

Nem'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*] Woody. [*R.*]

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple. *Evelyn.*

Nemp'ne (nĕmp'nē), *v. t.* [AS. *nemnan* to name or call. See NAME, *v.*] To name or call. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nempt (nĕmt), *p. p.* of NEMPNE. Called; named. [*Obs.*]

Nems (nĕmz), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ichneumon.

‖ **Ne'ni-a** (nē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *nenia, naenia.*] A funeral song; an elegy.

Nen'u-phar (nĕn'ū-fär), *n.* [F. *nénufar:* cf. Sp. *nenúfar*, It. *nenufár;* all fr. Per. *nīlūfar.*] (*Bot.*) The great white water lily of Europe; the *Nymphæa alba.*

Ne'o- (nē'ŏ-). [Gr. *νέος* youthful, new. See NEW.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late;* and in chemistry designating specifically that variety of metameric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been *recently* classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-;* as, *neo*pentane; the *neo*paraffins. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Ne'o-car'i-da** (-kăr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέος* new + *καρίς, -ίδος*, a kind of crustacean.] (*Zoöl.*) The modern, or true, Crustacea, as distinguished from the Merostomata.

Ne'o-cene (nē'ŏ-sēn), *a.* [*Neo-* + Gr. *καινός* new.] (*Geol.*) More recent than the Eocene, that is, including both the Miocene and Pliocene divisions of the Tertiary.

Ne'o-Chris-tian'i-ty (-krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tȳ *or* -krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Neo-* + *Christianity.*] Rationalism.

Ne'o-co'mi-an (-kō'mĭ-ȧn), *n.* [From *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the lowest deposits of the Cretaceous or chalk formation of Europe, being the lower greensand.

Ne'o-co'mi-an, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lower greensand.

Ne'o-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state; specifically, pertaining to the races of men known to history.

Ne-oc'ra-cy (nē-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-cracy*, as in *aristocracy.*] Government by new or inexperienced hands; upstart rule; raw or untried officials.

Ne-od'a-mode (nē-ŏd'ȧ-mōd), *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμώδης; νέος* new + *δᾶμος, δῆμος*, the people + *εἶδος* shape.] In ancient Sparta, one of those Helots who were freed by the state in reward for military service. *Mitford.*

Ne'o-dym'i-um (nē'ŏ-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NEO-, and DIDYMIUM.] (*Chem.*) A supposed metallic element regarded (by some chemists) as one of the constituents of didymium. Symbol Nd.

Ne'o-gæ'an (nē'ŏ-jē'ȧn), *a.* [*Neo-* + Gr. *γαῖα* earth.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the New World, or Western Hemisphere.

Ne-og'a-mist (nē-ŏg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [Gr. *νεόγαμος* newly married.] A person recently married.

Ne'o-gen (nē'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) An alloy resembling silver, and consisting chiefly of copper, zinc, and nickel, with small proportions of tin, aluminium, and bismuth. *Ure.*

Ne-og'ra-phy (nē-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-graphy.*] A new method or system of writing.

Ne'o-Lat'in (nē'ŏ-lăt'ĭn), *a.* [*Neo-* + *Latin.*] Applied to the Romance languages, as being mostly of Latin origin.

Ne'o-lith'ic (nē'ŏ-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] (*Archæol. & Geol.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating, an era characterized by late remains in stone.

The *Neolithic* era includes the latter half of the "Stone age;" the human relics which belong to it are associated with the remains of animals not yet extinct. The kitchen middens of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and the stockaded islands, or "crannogs," of the British Isles, belong to this era. *Lubbock.*

Ne'o-lo'gi-an (-lō'jĭ-ȧn), *a.* Neologic; neological.

Ne'o-lo'gi-an, *n.* A neologist.

Ne'o-lo'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Neologism.

Ne'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Ne'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), } *a.* [Cf. F. *néologique.*] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words; of the nature of, or containing, new words or new doctrines.

A genteel *neological* dictionary. *Chesterfield.*

Ne'o-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a neological manner.

Ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologisme.*] **1.** The introduction of new words, or the use of old words in a new sense. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. A new word, phrase, or expression.

3. A new doctrine; specifically, rationalism.

Ne-ol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologiste.*] **1.** One who introduces new words or new senses of old words into a language.

2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology; one who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion; a rationalist, so-called.

Ne-ol'o-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), **Ne-ol'o-gis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), } *a.* Of or pertaining to neology; neological.

Ne-ol'o-gi-za'tion (-jĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of neologizing.

Ne-ol'o-gize (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* **1.** To introduce or use new words or terms or new uses of old words.

2. To introduce innovations in doctrine, esp. in theological doctrine.

Ne-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *néologie.*] **1.** The introduction of a new word, or of new words or significations, into a language; as, the present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology.*

2. A new doctrine; esp. (*Theol.*), a doctrine at variance with the received interpretation of revealed truth; a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.

‖ **Ne'o-me'ni-a** (nē'ŏ-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεομηνία; νέος* new + *μήν* month.] The time of the new moon; the beginning of the month in the lunar calendar.

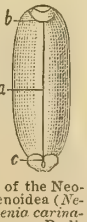

One of the Neomenioidea (*Neomenia carinata*). *a* Rudimentary Foot; *b* Anterior extremity; *c* Posterior extremity. × 2

‖ **Ne'o-me-noi'de-a** (nē'ŏ-mē-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NEOMENIA, a representative genus (see NEOMENIA) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of vermiform gastropod mollusks, without a shell, belonging to the Isopleura.

Ne'o-morph (nē'ŏ-môrf), *n.* [*Neo-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Biol.*) A structure, part, or organ developed independently, that is, not derived from a similar structure, part, or organ, in a pre-existing form.

Ne'o-nism (nē'ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* Neologism.

Ne'o-no'mi-an (-nō'mĭ-ȧn), *n.* [*Neo-* + Gr. *νόμος* law.] One who advocates or adheres to new laws; esp. one who holds or believes that the gospel is a new law.

Ne'o-no'mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Neonomians, or in accordance with their doctrines.

Ne'o-no'mi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians.

Ne'o-phyte (nē'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, Gr. *νεόφυτος*, prop., newly planted; *νέος* new + *φυτός* grown, *φυτόν* that which has grown, a plant, fr. *φύειν* to grow: cf. F. *néophyte.* See NEW, and BE.] **1.** A new convert or proselyte; — a name given by the early Christians, and still given by the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism, esp. to converts from heathenism or Judaism.

2. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.

‖ **Ne'o-pla'si-a** (nē'ŏ-plā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέος* new + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) Growth or development of new material; neoplasty.

Ne'o-plasm (nē'ŏ-plăz'm), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) A new formation or tissue, the product of morbid action.

Ne'o-plas'tic (nē'ŏ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to neoplasty, or neoplasia.

Ne'o-plas'ty (nē'ŏ-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) Restoration of a part by granulation, adhesive inflammation, or autoplasty.

Ne'o-pla-ton'ic (nē'ŏ-plȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Neoplatonism or the Neoplatonists.

Ne'o-pla'to-ni'cian (-plā'tŏ-nĭsh'ȧn), *n.* A Neoplatonist.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism (-plā'tŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [*Neo-* + *Platonism.*] A pantheistic eclectic school of philosophy, of which Plotinus was the chief (A. D. 205–270), and which sought to reconcile the Platonic and Aristotelian systems with Oriental theosophy. It tended to mysticism and theurgy, and was the last product of Greek philosophy.

Ne'o-pla'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne'o-ra'ma (-rā'mȧ *or* -rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *νεός* temple + *ὅραμα* a view.] A panorama of the interior of a building, seen from within.

Ne-os'sine (nē-ŏs'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *νεοσσιά* a bird's nest.] The substance constituting the edible bird's nest.

Ne'os-sol'o-gy (nē'ŏs-sŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *νεοσσός* a young bird + *-logy.*] (*Zoöl.*) The study of young birds.

Ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ŏ-tĕr'ĭk), **Ne'o-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), } *a.* [L. *neotericus*, Gr. *νεωτερικός*, fr. *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος* young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new. "Our *neoteric* verbs." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Some being ancient, others *neoterical.* *Bacon.*

Ne'o-ter'ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

Ne'o-ter'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kȧl-lȳ), *adv.* Recently; newly.

Ne-ot'er-ism (nē-ŏt'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νεωτερισμός* innovation.] An innovation or novelty; a neoteric word or phrase.

Ne-ot'er-ist, *n.* One who introduces new words or phrases. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ne-ot'er-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEOTERIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEOTERIZING.] [Gr. *νεωτερίζειν* to innovate.] To innovate; to coin or introduce new words.

Freely as we of the nineteenth century *neoterize.* *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ne'o-trop'ic-al (nē'ŏ-trŏp'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [*Neo-* + *tropical.*] (*Geog. & Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or designating, a region of the earth's surface which comprises most of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Ne'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] (*Geol.*) More recent than the Paleozoic, — that is, including the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

Nep (nĕp), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *Nepeta.*] (*Bot.*) Catnip.

‖ **Ne'pa** (nē'pȧ), *n.* [L. *nepa* scorpion.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of aquatic hemipterous insects. The species feed upon other insects and are noted for their voracity; — called also *scorpion bug* and *water scorpion.*

Nepa (*N. apiculata*). Somewhat enlarged.

Nep'au-lese' (nĕp'ą-lēz' *or* -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepaul, a kingdom in Northern Hindostan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Nepaul.

Ne-pen'the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *νηπενθής* removing all sorrow; hence, an epithet of an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; *νη-* not + *πένθος* sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to give relief from pain and sorrow; — by some supposed to have been opium or hasheesh. Hence, anything soothing and comforting. Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court. *Pope.*

Quaff, O quaff this kind *nepenthe.* *Poe.*

Ne-pen'thes (-thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νηπενθής.* See NEPENTHE.] **1.** Same as NEPENTHE. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants found in India, Malaya, etc., which have the leaves prolonged into a kind of stout tendril terminating in a pitcherlike appendage, whence the plants are often called *pitcher plants* and *monkey-cups.* There are about thirty species, of which the best known is *Nepenthes distillatoria.* See PITCHER PLANT.

Leaves of Nepenthes. Much reduced.

‖ **Nep'e-ta** (nĕp'ē-tȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate plants, including the catnip and ground ivy.

Neph'a-lism (nĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νηφαλισμός* sober

ness, fr. *νηφάλιος* sober, *νήφειν* to drink no wine : cf. F. *néphalisme.*] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor.

Neph'a-list (nĕf'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *néphaliste.*] One who advocates or practices nephalism.

Neph'e-line (nĕf'ē-lĭn), } *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* cloud : cf. F.
Neph'e-lite (nĕf'ē-līt), } *néphéline.* Cf. NEBULA.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring at Vesuvius, in glassy hexagonal crystals; also elsewhere, in grayish or greenish masses having a greasy luster, as the variety elæolite. It is a silicate of alumina, soda, and potash.

Neph'e-lo-dom'e-ter (-lō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud + *ὁδός* way + *-meter.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for reckoning the distances or velocities of clouds.

Neph'e-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud + *-meter.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring or registering the amount of cloudiness.

Neph'ew (nĕf'ū ; *in England* nĕv'ū ; 277), *n.* [OE. *neveu, nevou, nevu,* fr. F. *neveu,* OF. also, *nevou,* L. *nepos;* akin to AS. *nefa,* D. *neef,* G. *neffe,* OHG. *nevo,* Icel. *nefi* a kinsman, Gr. *νέποδες,* pl., brood, young, Skr. *nepāt* grandson, descendant. √262. Cf. NIECE, NEPOTISM.] **1.** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. [*Obs.*]

But if any widow have children or *nephews* [Rev. Ver. *grandchildren*]. 1 *Tim.* v. 4.

If naturalists say true that *nephews* are often liker to their grandfathers than to their fathers. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A cousin. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. The son of a brother or a sister, or of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Neph'i-lim** (nĕf'ĭ-lĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕphīlīm.*] Giants. *Gen.* vi. 4. *Num.* xiii. 33.

Neph'o-scope (nĕf'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *νέφος* a cloud + *-scope.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for observing the clouds and their velocity.

‖ **Ne-phral'gi-a** (nē-frăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *nephralgia,*
Ne-phral'gy (nē-frăl'jĭ), } fr. Gr. *νεφρός* a kidney + *ἄλγος* pain : cf. F. *néphralgie.*] (*Med.*) Neuralgia of the kidneys; a disease characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys without any structural lesion of the latter. *Quain.*

Ne-phrid'i-al (nē-frĭd'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a nephridium.

‖ **Ne-phrid'i-um** (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* NEPHRIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεφρίδιος* of the kidneys.] (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) A segmental tubule; one of the tubules of the primitive urinogenital organs; a segmental organ. See *Illust.* under LOEVEN'S LARVA.

Neph'rite (nĕf'rīt ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *néphrite.* See NEPHRITIS.] (*Min.*) A hard compact mineral, of a dark green color, formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, whence its name ; kidney stone ; a kind of jade. See JADE.

Ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *nephriticus,* Gr. *ne-*
Ne-phrit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *φριτικός* : cf. F. *néphrétique.* See NEPHRITIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs ; renal ; as, a *nephritic* disease.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Affected with a disease of the kidneys ; as, a *nephritic* patient. (*b*) Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys ; as, a *nephritic* medicine.

Nephritic stone (*Min.*), nephrite ; jade. See NEPHRITE.

Ne-phrit'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys.

Ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νεφρῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*), fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the kidneys.

Neph'ro-lith'ic (nĕf'rō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός* a kidney + *-lith* + *-ic.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to gravel, or renal calculi. *Dunglison.*

Ne-phrol'o-gy (nē-frŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός* a kidney + *-logy.*] A treatise on, or the science which treats of, the kidneys, and their structure and functions.

Neph'ro-stome (nĕf'rō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός* a kidney + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) The funnel-shaped opening of a nephridium into the body cavity.

Ne-phrot'o-my (nē-frŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός* a kidney + *τέμνειν* to cut : cf. F. *néphrotomie.*] (*Surg.*) Extraction of stone from the kidney by cutting.

Nep'o-tal (nĕp'ō-tal), *a.* Of or relating to a nephew.

Ne-pot'ic (nē-pŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See NEPOTISM.] Of or pertaining to nepotism.

The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff. *Milman.*

Nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm ; 277), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis,* nephew : cf. F. *népotisme.* See NEPHEW.] Undue attachment to relations ; favoritism shown to members of one's family ; bestowal of patronage in consideration of relationship, rather than of merit or of legal claim.

From *nepotism* Alexander V. was safe ; for he was without kindred or relatives. But there was another perhaps more fatal *nepotism,* which turned the tide of popularity against him — the *nepotism* of his order. *Milman.*

Nep'o-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices nepotism.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The son of Saturn and Ops, the god of the waters, especially of the sea. He is represented as bearing a trident for a scepter.

2. (*Astron.*) The remotest known planet of our system, discovered — as a result of the computations of Leverrier, of Paris — by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,775,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution is about 164.78 years.

Neptune powder, an explosive containing nitroglycerin, — used in blasting. — Neptune's cup (*Zoöl.*), a very large, cup-shaped, marine sponge (*Thalassema Neptuni*).

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Neptunius* belonging to Neptune : cf. F. *neptunien.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ocean or sea.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed by water or aqueous solution ; as, *Neptunian* rocks.

Neptunian races (*Ethnol.*), the Malay and Polynesian races. — Neptunian theory (*Geol.*), the theory of Werner, which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water ; — opposed to the *Plutonic* theory.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-an), } *n.* [Cf. F. *neptunien,*
Nep'tu-nist (nĕp'tū-nĭst), } *neptuniste.*] (*Geol.*) One who adopts the Neptunian theory.

Nep-tu'ni-cen'tric (nĕp-tū'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Neptune* + *centric.*] (*Astron.*) As seen from Neptune, or having Neptune as a center ; as, *Neptunicentric* longitude or force.

Nep-tu'ni-um (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A new metallic element, of doubtful genuineness and uncertain identification, said to exist in certain minerals, as columbite. *Hermann.*

Ner (nẽr), *adv. & a.* Nearer. [*Obs.*] See NERE.

Nere (nẽr). [Contr. fr. *ne were.*] Were not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n. ; pl.* E. NEREIDS (-ĭdz), L. NEREIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L. *Nereis, -idis,* Gr. *Νηρείς, Νηρηίς, -ίδος,* a daughter of Nereus, a nymph of the sea, fr. *Νηρεύς* Nereus, an ancient sea god ; akin to *νηρός* wet, Skr. *nāra* water, cf. Gr. *ναεῖν* to flow.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants upon Neptune, and were represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Nereis. The word is sometimes used for similar annelids of other families.

Ne're-id'i-an (-ĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any annelid resembling Nereis, or of the family *Lycoridæ* or allied families.

‖ **Ne're-is** (nē'rē-ĭs *or* nē-rē'ĭs), *n. ; pl.* NEREIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A Nereid. See NEREID.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus, including numerous species, of marine chætopod annelids, having a well-formed head, with two pairs of eyes, antennæ, four pairs of tentacles, and a protrusile pharynx, armed with a pair of hooked jaws.

Nereis (*Nereis Pelagica*).

Ne're-ites (nē'rē-īts), *n. pl.* (*Paleon.*) Fossil tracks of annelids.

‖ **Ne're-o-cys'tis** (nē'rē-ō-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEREID, and CYST.] (*Bot.*) A genus of gigantic seaweeds.

☞ *Nereocystis Lutkeana,* of the North Pacific, has a stem many fathoms long, terminating in a great vesicle, which is crowned with a tuft of long leaves. The stem is used by the Alaskans for fishing lines.

Nerita (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner'ling (nẽr'lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The id.

‖ **Ne-rī'ta** (nē-rī'tȧ), *n.* [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. *νηρίτης, νηρείτης.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods, mostly natives of warm climates.

Ner'ite (nẽr'ĭt *or* nē'rīt ; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any mollusk of the genus Nerita.

‖ **Ner'i-ti'na** (nẽr'ĭ-tī'nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus including numerous species of shells resembling Nerita in form. They mostly inhabit brackish water, and are often delicately tinted.

Neritina (*N. Zebra*). Nat. size.

Ne'ro (nē'rō), *n.* A Roman emperor notorious for debauchery and barbarous cruelty ; hence, any profligate and cruel ruler or merciless tyrant. — **Ne-ro'ni-an** (nē-rō'nĭ-an), *a.*

Ner'o-li (nẽr'ō-lĭ), *n.* [F. *néroli,* said to be from the name of an Italian princess.] (*Chem.*) An essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of the orange. It has a strong odor, and is used in perfumery, etc.

Neroli camphor (*Chem.*), a white crystalline waxy substance, tasteless and odorless, obtained from neroli oil ; — called also *auradin.*

Ner're (nẽr're), *adv. & a.* [See NEAR.] Nearer. [*Obs.*] [Written also *neer, ner.*] *Chaucer.*

Never the neer, never the nearer ; no nearer. [*Obs.*]

Nerv'ate (nẽrv'āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Nerved.

Ner-va'tion (nẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves and veins, especially those of leaves ; neuration.

The outlines of the fronds of ferns, and their *nervation,* are frail characters if employed alone for the determination of existing genera. *J. D. Hooker.*

Nerve (nẽrv), *n.* [OE. *nerfe,* F. *nerf,* L. *nervus,* akin to Gr. *νεῦρον* sinew, nerve ; cf. *νευρά* string, bowstring ; perh. akin to E. *needle.* Cf. NEURALGIA.]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the whitish and elastic bundles of fibers, with the accompanying tissues, which transmit nervous impulses between nerve centers and various parts of the animal body.

☞ An ordinary nerve is made up of several bundles of nerve fibers, each bundle inclosed in a special sheath (the *perineurium*) and all bound together in a connective tissue sheath and framework (the *epineurium*) containing blood vessels and lymphatics.

2. A sinew or a tendon. *Pope.*

3. Physical force or steadiness ; muscular power and control ; constitutional vigor.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm. *Milton.*

4. Steadiness and firmness of mind ; self-command in personal danger, or under suffering ; unshaken courage and endurance ; coolness ; pluck ; resolution.

5. Audacity ; assurance. [*Slang*]

6. (*Bot.*) One of the principal fibrovascular bundles or ribs of a leaf, especially when these extend straight from the base or the midrib of the leaf.

7. (*Zoöl.*) One of the nervures, or veins, in the wings of insects.

Nerve cell (*Anat.*), one of the nucleated cells with which nerve fibers are connected ; a ganglion cell. — Nerve fiber (*Anat.*), one of the fibers of which nerves are made up. These fibers are either *medullated* or *nonmedullated.* In both kinds the essential part is the translucent threadlike *axis cylinder* which is continuous the whole length of the fiber. — Nerve stretching (*Med.*), the operation of stretching a nerve in order to remedy diseases such as tetanus, which are supposed to be influenced by the condition of the nerve or its connections.

Nerve (nẽrv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NERVED (nẽrvd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to ; to supply with force ; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

Nerved (nẽrvd), *a.* **1.** Having nerves of a special character ; as, weak-*nerved.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having nerves, or simple and parallel ribs or veins. *Gray.*

Nerve'less (nẽrv'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of nerves.

2. Destitute of strength or of courage ; wanting vigor ; weak ; powerless.

A kingless people for a *nerveless* state. *Byron.*
Awaking, all *nerveless,* from an ugly dream. *Hawthorne.*

Nerve'less-ness, *n.* The state of being nerveless.

Nerve'-shak'en (-shāk''n), *a.* Affected by a tremor, or by a nervous disease ; weakened ; overcome by some violent influence or sensation ; shocked.

Ner'vi-mo'tion (nẽr'vĭ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [*Nerve* + *motion.*] (*Physiol.*) The movement caused in the sensory organs by external agents and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves. *Dunglison.*

Ner'vi-mo'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [*Nerve* + *motor.*] (*Physiol.*) Any agent capable of causing nervimotion. *Dunglison.*

Nerv'ine (nẽrv'ĭn ; 277), *a.* [L. *nervinus* made of sinews : cf. F. *nervin.* See NERVE.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of acting upon or affecting the nerves ; quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* A nervine agent.

Ner'vo-mus'cu-lar (nẽr'vō-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Nerve* + *muscular.*] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to both nerves and muscles ; of the nature of nerves and muscles ; as, *nervomuscular* energy.

Ner-vose' (nẽr-vōs'), *a.* [See NERVOUS.] (*Bot.*) Same as NERVED.

Ner-vos'i-ty (nẽr-vŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *nervositas* strength.] Nervousness. [*R.*]

Nerv'ous (nẽrv'ŭs), *a.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous : cf. F. *nerveux.* See NERVE.] **1.** Possessing nerve ; sinewy ; strong ; vigorous. "*Nervous* arms." *Pope.*

2. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind ; characterized by strength in sentiment or style ; forcible ; spirited ; as, a *nervous* writer.

3. Of or pertaining to the nerves ; seated in the nerves ; as, *nervous* excitement ; a *nervous* fever.

4. Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited ; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves ; easily agitated or annoyed.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

5. Sensitive ; excitable ; timid.

Our aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholics, because it is *nervous* about the land. *M. Arnold.*

Nervous fever (*Med.*), a low form of fever characterized by great disturbance of the nervous system, as evinced by delirium, or stupor, disordered sensibility, etc. — Nervous system (*Anat.*), the specialized coördinating apparatus which endows animals with sensation and volition. In vertebrates it is often divided into three systems : the *central,* brain and spinal cord ; the *peripheral,* cranial and spinal nerves ; and the *sympathetic.* See BRAIN, NERVE, *Spinal cord,* under SPINAL, and *Sympathetic system,* under SYMPATHETIC, and *Illust.* in Appendix. — Nervous temperament, a condition of body characterized by a general predominance of mental manifestations. *Mayne.*

Nerv'ous-ly, *adv.* In a nervous manner.

Nerv'ous-ness, *n.* State or quality of being nervous.

Nerv'ure (-ūr), *n.* [F. See NERVE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the nerves of leaves.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the chitinous supports, or veins, in the wings of insects.

Nerv'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* NERVIER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; *superl.* -IEST.] Strong ; sinewy. "His *nervy* knees." *Keats.*

Nes'cience (nĕsh'ens), *n.* [L. *nescientia,* fr. *nesciens,* p. pr. of *nescire* not to know ; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] Want of knowledge ; ignorance ; agnosticism.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of mine. *Bp. Hall.*

Nese (nēz), *n.* Nose. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Nesh (nĕsh), *a.* [AS. *hnesc, hnæsc,* akin to Goth. *hnasqus.*] Soft ; tender ; delicate. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Ness (nĕs), *n.* [AS. *næs, nes ;* akin to Icel. *nes,* Sw. *näs,* Dan. *næs,* and E. *nose.* √261. See NOSE.] A promontory ; a cape ; a headland. *Hakluyt.*

☞ *Ness* is frequently used as a suffix in the names of places and promontories ; as, Sheerness.

-ness (-nĕs). [AS. *-ness, -nyss, -nys ;* akin to OS. *-nissi, -nussi,* D. *-nis,* OHG. *-nissa, -nassī, -nussī,* G. *-nis, -niss,* Goth. *-inassus.*] A suffix used to form abstract nouns expressive of *quality* or *state ;* as, goodness, greatness.

Ness'ler-ize (nĕs'lẽr-iz), *v. t.* [From *Nessler,* the chemist.] (*Chem.*) To treat or test, as a liquid, with a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide and potassium hydroxide, which is called *Nessler's solution* or *Nessler's test,* and is used to detect the presence of ammonia.

Nest of American Goldfinch. (⅓)

Nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest ;* akin to D. & G. *nest,* Sw. *näste,* L. *nidus,* for *nisdus,* Skr. *nīḍa* resting place, nest ; cf. Lith. *lizdas,* Arm. *neiz,* Gael. & Ir. *nead.* Prob. from the particle *ni* down, Skr. *ni* + the root of E. *sit,* and thus orig., a place to sit down in. √264. See NETHER, and SIT, and cf. EYAS, NIDIFICATION, NYE.] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a

bird or a fowl for holding her eggs and for hatching and rearing her young.

The birds of the air have *nests.* *Matt.* viii. 20.

2. Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a snug place in which young animals are reared. *Bentley.*

3. A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; a retreat, or place of habitual resort; hence, those who occupy a nest, frequent a haunt, or are associated in the same pursuit; as, a *nest* of traitors; a *nest* of bugs.

A little cottage, like some poor man's *nest.* *Spenser.*

4. (*Geol.*) An aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock.

5. A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size, each put within the one next larger.

6. (*Mech.*) A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively.

Nest egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, figuratively, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection. *Hudibras.*

Nest (nĕst), *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howell.*

Nest, *v. t.* To put into a nest; to form a nest for.

From him who *nested* himself into the chief power. *South.*

Nest'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* NESTFULS (-fụlz). As much or many as will fill a nest.

Nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NESTLED (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NESTLING (-lĭng).] [AS. *nestlian.*] **1.** To make and occupy a nest; to nest. [*Obs.*]

The kingfisher . . . *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to harbor; to take shelter.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon.*

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child *nestles.*

Nes'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To house, as in a nest.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nes'tling (nĕs'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young bird which has not abandoned the nest. *Piers Plowman.*

2. A nest; a receptacle. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Nes'tling, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tŏr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parrots with gray heads, of New Zealand and Papua, allied to the cockatoos. See KAKA.

Nes-to'ri-an (nĕs-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of *Nestorius,* patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one nature in Christ (who was God in man), and, hence, that it was improper to call Mary the *mother of God,* though she might be called the *mother of Christ;* also, one of the sect established by the followers of Nestorius in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to *Eutychian.*

Nes-to'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the Nestorians.

2. Relating to, or resembling, *Nestor,* the aged warrior and counselor mentioned by Homer; hence, wise; experienced; aged; as, *Nestorian* caution.

Nes-to'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Nestorian Christians, or of Nestorius.

Net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net;* akin to D. *net,* OS. *net, netti,* OHG. *nezzi,* G. *netz,* Icel. & Dan. *net,* Sw. *nät,* Goth. *nati;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterflies, etc.

2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching and holding.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a *net* for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

In the church's *net* there are fishes good or bad. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; as, a *net* for the hair; a mosquito *net;* a tennis *net.*

4. (*Geom.*) A figure made up of a large number of straight lines or curves, which are connected at certain points and related to each other by some specified law.

Net, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] **1.** To make into a net; to make in the style of network; as, to *net* silk.

2. To take in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, *netted* and in the toils. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To inclose or cover with a net; as, to *net* a tree.

Net, *v. i.* To form network or netting; to knit.

Net, *a.* [F. See NEAT clean.] **1.** Without spot; pure; shining. [*Obs.*]

Her breast all naked as *net* ivory. *Spenser.*

2. Free from extraneous substances; pure; unadulterated; neat; as, *net* wine, etc. [*R.*]

3. Not including superfluous, incidental, or foreign matter, as boxes, coverings, wraps, etc.; free from charges, deductions, etc.; as, *net* profit; *net* income; *net* weight, etc. [Less properly written *nett.*]

Net tonnage (*Naut.*), the tonnage of a vessel after a deduction from the gross tonnage has been made, to allow space for crew, machinery, etc.

Net, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he *netted* a thousand dollars by the operation.

Net'fish' (nĕt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An astrophyton.

Neth'er (nĕth'ẽr), *a.* [OE. *nethere, nithere,* AS. *niðera,* fr. the adv. *niðer* downward; akin to *neoðan* below, beneath, D. *neder* down, G. *nieder,* Sw. *nedre* below, nether, a. & adv., and also to Skr. *ni* down. √201. Cf. BENEATH.] Situated down or below; lying beneath, or in the lower part; having a lower position; belonging to the region below; lower; under; — opposed to *upper.*

'Twixt upper, *nether,* and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

This darksome *nether* world her light
Doth dim with horror and deformity. *Spenser.*

All my *nether* shape thus grew transformed. *Milton.*

Neth'er-more' (nĕth'ẽr-mōr'), *a.* Lower; nether. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Neth'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *niðemest.* See NETHER, and cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell; the *nethermost* abyss. *Milton.*

‖ **Neth'i-nim** (nĕth'ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *nāthīn* given, granted, a slave of the temple, fr. *nāthan* to give.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) Servants of the priests and Levites in the menial services about the tabernacle and temple.

Net'i-fy (nĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Net,* a. + *-fy.*] To render neat; to clean; to put in order. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Net'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [From NET, *n.*] **1.** The act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes, as for fancywork, fishing nets, etc.

2. A piece of network; any fabric, made of cords, threads, wires, or the like, crossing one another with open spaces between.

3. (*Naut.*) A network of ropes used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use, also for stowing sails, and for hoisting from the gunwale to the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding. *Totten.*

Netting needle, a kind of slender shuttle used in netting. See NEEDLE, *n.*, 3.

Net'ting, *n.* Urine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* [AS. *netele;* akin to D. *netel,* G. *nessel,* OHG. *nezzila, nazza,* Dan. *nelde, nälde,* Sw. *nässla;* cf. Lith. *notere.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Urtica,* covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a stinging sensation. *Urtica gracilis* is common in the Northern, and *U. chamædryoides* in the Southern, United States. The common European species, *U. urens* and *U. dioica,* are also found in the Eastern United States. *U. pilulifera* is the Roman nettle of England.

☞ The term nettle has been given to many plants related to, or in some way resembling, the true nettle; as: **Australian nettle,** a stinging tree or shrub of the genus *Laportea* (as *L. gigas* and *L. moroides*); — also called *nettle tree.* — **Bee nettle, Hemp nettle,** a species of *Galeopsis.* See under HEMP. — **Blind nettle, Dead nettle,** a harmless species of *Lamium.* — **False nettle** (*Bœhmeria cylindrica*), a plant common in the United States, and related to the true nettles. — **Hedge nettle,** a species of *Stachys.* See under HEDGE. — **Horse nettle** (*Solanum Carolinense*). See under HORSE. — **Nettle tree.** (*a*) Same as HACKBERRY. (*b*) See *Australian nettle* (above). — **Spurge nettle,** a stinging American herb of the Spurge family (*Jatropha urens*). — **Wood nettle,** a plant (*Laportea Canadensis*) which stings severely, and is related to the true nettles.

Nettle cloth, a kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather for various purposes. — **Nettle rash** (*Med.*), an eruptive disease resembling the effects of whipping with nettles. — **Sea nettle** (*Zoöl.*), a medusa.

Net'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTLING (-tlĭng).] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to cause to experience sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to violent anger.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Net'tle-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European whitethroat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Net'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who nettles. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Net'tles (nĕt't'lz), *n. pl.* [See KNITTLE.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The halves of yarns in the unlaid end of a rope twisted for pointing or grafting. (*b*) Small lines used to sling hammocks under the deck beams. (*c*) Reef points.

Net'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* (*Rope Making*) (*a*) A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. (*b*) The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

Net'tling, *p. pr.* & *a.* Stinging; irritating.

Nettling cell (*Zoöl.*), a lasso cell. See under LASSO.

Net'ty (-tỹ), *a.* Like a net, or network; netted. [*R.*]

Net'-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* Having veins, or nerves, reticulated or netted; as, a *net-veined* wing or leaf.

Net'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces or meshes between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; as, a *network* of veins; a *network* of railroads.

Neu'rad (nū'răd), *adv.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + L. *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward the neural side; — opposed to *hæmad.*

Neu'ral (nū'ral), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Relating to the nerves or nervous system; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the neural, or cerebro-spinal, axis; — opposed to *hemal.* As applied to vertebrates, *neural* is the same as *dorsal;* as applied to invertebrates it is usually the same as *ventral.* Cf. HEMAL.

Neural arch (*Anat.*), the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of the centrum of the vertebra in a segment of the spinal skeleton, usually inclosing a segment of the spinal cord.

Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-a), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ἄλγος* pain. See NERVE.] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve. It seems to be independent of any structural lesion. *Dunglison.*

Neu-ral'gic (-jĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, neuralgia; as, a *neuralgic* headache.

Neu-ral'gy (-jỹ), *n.* Neuralgia.

Neu-rap'o-phys'i-al (nū-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

‖ **Neu'ra-poph'y-sis** (nū'rà-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* NEURAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See NEURO-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) One of the two lateral processes or elements which form the neural arch. (*b*) The dorsal process of the neural arch; neural spine; spinous process.

‖ **Neu-ras'the-ni'a** (nū-răs'thẽ-nī'a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ἀσθένεια* weakness.] (*Med.*) A condition of nervous debility supposed to be dependent upon impairment in the functions of the spinal cord.

Neu-ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The arrangement or distribution of nerves, as in the leaves of a plant or the wings of an insect; nervation.

Neu-rax'is (nū-răks'ĭs), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *axis.*] (*Anat.*) See *Axis cylinder,* under AXIS.

Neu'ren-ter'ic (nū'rĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *enteric.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the neuron and the enteron; as, the *neurenteric* canal, which, in embryos of many vertebrates, connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine. See *Illust.* of ECTODERM.

Neu'ri-din (nū'rĭ-dĭn), *n.* [From NEURINE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nontoxic base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, found in the putrescent matters of flesh, fish, decaying cheese, etc.

‖ **Neu'ri-lem'ma** (nū'rĭ-lĕm'má), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *λέμμα* peel, skin.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath. (*b*) The perineurium.

Neu-ril'i-ty (nū-rĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Physiol.*) The special properties and functions of the nerves; that capacity for transmitting a stimulus which belongs to nerves. *G. H. Lewes.*

Neu'rine (nū'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A poisonous organic base (a ptomaine) formed in the decomposition of protagon with boiling baryta water, and in the putrefaction of proteid matter. It was for a long time considered identical with choline, a crystalline body originally obtained from bile. Chemically, however, choline is oxyethyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide, while neurine is vinyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide. [Written also *neurin.*]

Neu'rism (nū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Biol.*) Nerve force. See *Vital force,* under VITAL.

‖ **Neu-ri'tis** (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of a nerve.

Neu'ro- (nū'rō-). [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting *a nerve, of* or *pertaining to a nerve* or *the nervous system.*

Neu'ro-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *central.*] (*Anat.*) Between the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra; as, the *neurocentral* suture. *Huxley.*

Neu'ro-chord (nū'rō-kōrd), *n.*, **Neu'ro-chor'dal,** (-kōr'dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) See NEUROCORD.

Neu-roc'i-ty (nū-rŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Nerve force.

‖ **Neu'ro-cœ'le** (nū'rō-sē'lē), *n.* [*Neuro-* + Gr. *κοίλον* a hollow.] (*Anat.*) The central canal and ventricles of the spinal cord and brain; the myelencephalic cavity.

Neu'ro-cord (nū'rō-kōrd), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *cord.*] (*Zoöl.*) A cordlike organ composed of elastic fibers situated above the ventral nervous cord of annelids, like the earthworm. — **Neu'ro-cor'dal** (-kōr'dal), *a.*

Neu'ro-ep'i-der'mal (-ĕp'ĭ-dẽr'mal), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *epidermal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or giving rise to, the central nervous system and epidermis; as, the *neuro-epidermal,* or epiblastic, layer of the blastoderm.

‖ **Neu-rog'li-a** (nū-rŏg'lĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* ligament + *γλία* glue.] (*Anat.*) The delicate connective tissue framework which supports the nervous matter and blood vessels of the brain and spinal cord.

Neu-rog'ra-phy (-rà-fỹ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-graphy.*] (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves. *Dunglison.*

Neu'ro-ker'a-tin (nū'rō-kĕr'à-tĭn), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *keratin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance, resembling keratin, present in nerve tissue, as in the sheath of the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers. Like keratin it resists the action of most chemical agents, and by decomposition with sulphuric acid yields leucin and tyrosin.

Neu'ro-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurology.

Neu-rol'o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in neurology; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

Neu-rol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the nervous system.

‖ **Neu-ro'ma** (nū-rō'mà), *n.* [NL. See NEURO-, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A tumor developed on, or connected with, a nerve, esp. one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers.

Neu'ro-mere (nū'rō-mēr), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-mere.*] (*Anat.*) A metameric segment of the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

Neu'ro-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *muscular.*] (*Physiol.*) Nervomuscular.

‖ **Neu'ron** (nū'rŏn), *n.; pl.* NEURA (-rà). [NL., from Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Anat.*) The brain and spinal cord; the cerebro-spinal axis; myelencephalon. *B. G. Wilder.*

Neu'ro-path'ic (nū'rō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to neuropathy; of the nature of, or suffering from, nervous disease.

Neu-rop'a-thy (nū-rŏp'à-thỹ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + Gr. *πάσχειν, παθεῖν,* to suffer.] (*Med.*) An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

Neu'ro-pod (nū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) A neuropodous animal. *G. Rolleston.*

‖ **Neu'ro-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve + *πόδιον,* dim. of *πούς, ποδός,* the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The ventral lobe or branch of a parapodium.

Neu-rop'o-dous (nū-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *-pod* + *-ous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the limbs on, or directed toward, the neural side, as in most invertebrates; — opposed to *hæmapodous.* *G. Rolleston.*

Neu'ro-pore (nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *pore.*] (*Anat.*) An opening at either end of the embryonic neural canal.

Neu-rop'ter (nū-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Neuroptera.

One of the Neuroptera (*Mantispa interrupta*); *a* Young Larva; *b* Mature Larva. Both enlarged. *c* Mature Insect. Nat. size.

‖ **Neu-rop'te-ra** (-tẽ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πτερόν* a wing, fr. *πτέσθαι* to fly.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of hexapod insects having two pairs of

large, membranous, net-veined wings. The mouth organs are adapted for chewing. They feed upon other insects, and undergo a complete metamorphosis. The ant-lion, hellgamite, and lacewing fly are examples. Formerly, the name was given to a much more extensive group, including the true Neuroptera and the Pseudoneuroptera.

Neu-rop'ter-al (nū-rŏp'tẽr-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Neuroptera.

Neu-rop'ter-an (-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A neuropter.

‖ **Neu-rop'te-ris** (-tẽ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve + *πτερίς* a kind of fern.] (*Paleon.*) An extensive genus of fossil ferns, of which species have been found from the Devonian to the Triassic formation.

Neu-rop'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Neuropteral.

Neu'ro-sen-sif'er-ous (nū'rō-sĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Neuro-* + *sensiferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or forming, both nerves and sense organs.

‖ **Neu-ro'sis** (nū-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* NEUROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Med.*) A functional nervous affection or disease, that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.

Neu'ro-skel'e-tal (nū'rō-skĕl'ẽ-*tal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton. [*R.*] *Owen.*

Neu'ro-skel'e-ton (-tŭn), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *skeleton*.] (*Anat.*) The deep-seated parts of the vertebrate skeleton which are in relation with the nervous axis and locomotion. *Owen.*

Neu'ro-spast (nū'rō-spăst), *n.* [L. *neurospaston*, Gr. *νευρόσπαστον*, fr. *νευρόσπαστος* drawn by strings.] A puppet. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; nervous; as, a *neurotic* disease.

2. Useful in disorders of, or affecting, the nerves.

Neu-rot'ic, *n.* **1.** A disease seated in the nerves.

2. (*Med.*) Any toxic agent whose action is mainly directed to the great nerve centers.

☞ *Neurotics* as a class include all those poisons whose main action is upon the brain and spinal cord. They may be divided into three orders: (*a*) *Cerebral neurotics*, or those which affect the brain only. (*b*) *Spinal neurotics*, or *tetanics*, those which affect the spinal cord. (*c*) *Cerebro-spinal neurotics*, or those which affect both brain and spinal cord.

Neu'ro-tome (nū'rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] **1.** An instrument for cutting or dissecting nerves.

2. (*Anat.*) A neuromere.

Neu'ro-tom'ic-al (-tŏm'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurotomy.

Neu-rot'o-mist (nū-rŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices neurotomy.

Neu-rot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** The dissection, or anatomy, of the nervous system.

2. (*Med.*) The division of a nerve, for the relief of neuralgia, or for other purposes. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Neu'ru-la** (nū'rụ-*lă*), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve.] (*Zoöl.*) An embryo of certain invertebrates in the stage when the primitive band is first developed.

Neu'ter (nū'tẽr), *a.* [L., fr. *ne* not + *uter* whether; akin to E. *whether*. See No, and WHETHER, and cf. NEITHER.] **1.** Neither the one thing nor the other; on neither side; impartial; neutral. [*Archaic*]

In all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy; for Providence never stands *neuter*. *South.*

2. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are not appellations of males or females; expressing or designating that which is of neither sex; as, a *neuter* noun; a *neuter* termination; the *neuter* gender. (*b*) Intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb.

3. (*Biol.*) Having no generative organs, or imperfectly developed ones; sexless. See NEUTER, *n.*, 3.

Neu'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who takes no part in a contest; one who is either indifferent to a cause or forbears to interfere; a neutral.

The world 's no *neuter*; it will wound or save. *Young.*

2. (*Gram.*) (*a*) A noun of the neuter gender; any one of those words which have the terminations usually found in neuter words. (*b*) An intransitive verb.

3. (*Biol.*) An organism, either vegetable or animal, which at its maturity has no generative organs, or but imperfectly developed ones, as a plant without stamens or pistils, as the garden Hydrangea; esp., one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as of the ant and the common honeybee, which perform the labors of the community, and are called *workers*.

Neu'tral (nū'tral), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter*. See NEUTER.] **1.** Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; indifferent.

The heart can not possibly remain *neutral*, but constantly takes part one way or the other. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Neither good nor bad; of medium quality; middling; not decided or pronounced.

Some things good, and some things ill, do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. (*Biol.*) Neuter. See NEUTER, *a.*, 3.

4. (*Chem.*) Having neither acid nor basic properties; unable to turn red litmus blue or blue litmus red; — said of certain salts or other compounds. Contrasted with *acid*, and *alkaline*.

Neutral axis, Neutral surface (*Mech.*), that line or plane, in a beam under transverse pressure, at which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. See AXIS. — **Neutral equilibrium** (*Mech.*), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane. — **Neutral salt** (*Chem.*), a salt formed by the complete replacement of the hydrogen in an acid or base; in the former case by a positive or basic, in the latter by a negative or acid, element or radical. — **Neutral tint,** a bluish gray pigment, used in water colors, made by mixing indigo or other blue with some warm color. The shades vary greatly. — **Neutral vowel,** the vowel element having an obscure and indefinite quality, such as is commonly taken by the vowel in many unaccented syllables. It is regarded by some as identical with the *ŭ* in *up*, and is called also the *natural vowel*, as unformed by art and effort. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 17.

Neu'tral (nū'tral), *n.* A person or a nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one who is neutral.

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper.*

Neu'tral-ist, *n.* A neutral; one who professes or practices neutrality. *Milman.*

Neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being neutral; the condition of being unengaged in contests between others; state of taking no part on either side; indifference.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of public danger, desert the interest of their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor bad. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

3. (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4.

4. (*International Law*) The condition of a nation or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers.

5. Those who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states.

Armed neutrality, the condition of a neutral power, in time of war, which holds itself ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent.

Neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'tral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralisation*.] **1.** The act or process of neutralizing, or the state of being neutralized.

2. (*Chem.*) The act or process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions that the resulting compound is neutral. See NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4.

Neu'tral-ize (nū'tral-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEUTRALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEUTRALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *neutraliser*.] **1.** To render neutral; to reduce to a state of neutrality.

So here I am *neutralized* again. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Chem.*) To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of; as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to a state of indifference or inefficiency; to counteract; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* efforts, opposition, etc.

Counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

Neu'tral-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neu'tral-ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

‖ **Neu'vaines'** (nẽ'vănz'), *n. pl.* [F. *neuvaine*, fr. LL. *novena*, fr. L. *novem*. See NOON.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Prayers offered up for nine successive days.

Ne-va'dite (nẽ-vä'dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A granitoid variety of rhyolite, common in Nevada.

‖ **Né'vé'** (nā'vā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix, nivis*, snow.] (*Geol.*) The upper part of a glacier, above the limit of perpetual snow. See GLACIER.

Nev'en (nĕv''n), *v. t.* [Icel. *nefna*. √267.] To name; to mention; to utter. [*Obs.*]

As oft I heard my lord them *neven*. *Chaucer.*

Nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre*; *ne* not, no + *æfre* ever.] **1.** Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future. *Shak.*

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. In no degree; not in the least; not.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

And he answered him to *never* a word. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

☞ *Never* is much used in composition with present participles to form adjectives, as in *never*-ceasing, *never*-dying, *never*-ending, *never*-fading, *never*-failing, etc., retaining its usual signification.

Never a deal, not a bit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Never so,** as never before; more than at any other time, or in any other circumstances; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so*.

Ask me *never so* much dower and gift. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

A fear of battery, . . . though *never so* well grounded, is no duress. *Blackstone.*

Nev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again; at no time hereafter. *Testament of Love. Tyndale.*

Where springtime of the Hesperides
Begins, but endeth *nevermore*. *Longfellow.*

Nev'er-the-lat'er (-the-lāt'ẽr), *adv.* or *conj.* Nevertheless. [*Obs.*]

Nev'er-the-less' (-lĕs'), *adv.* or *conj.* [*Never* + *the* (see THE by that) + *less*.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; *nevertheless*, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. *Heb.* xii. 11.

Syn. — However; at least; yet; still. See HOWEVER.

Nev'ew (nĕv'ū), *n.* Nephew. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

New (nū), *a.* [*Compar.* NEWER (-ẽr); *superl.* NEWEST.] [OE. *newe*, AS. *niwe, neowe*; akin to D. *nieuw*, OS. *niwi*, OHG. *niuwi*, G. *neu*, Icel. *nȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, Lith. *naujas*, Russ. *novuii*, Ir. *nua, nuadh*, Gael. *nuadh*, W. *newydd*, Armor. *nevez*, L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*, Skr. *nava*, and prob. to E. *now*. √263. See NOW, and cf. ANNOUNCE, INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NOVEL.]

1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; having recently come into existence, or into one's possession; not early or long in being; of late origin; recent; fresh; modern; — opposed to *old*; as, a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion. "Your *new* wife." *Chaucer.*

2. Not before seen or known, although existing before; lately manifested; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* planet; *new* scenes.

3. Newly beginning or recurring; starting anew; now commencing; different from what has been; as, a *new* year; a *new* course or direction.

4. As if lately begun or made; having the state or quality of original freshness; also, changed for the better; renovated; unworn; untried; unspent; as, res and travel made him a *new* man.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

5. Not of ancient extraction, or of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. *Addison.*

6. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.

New to the plow, unpracticed in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Fresh from anything; newly come.

New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

New birth. See under BIRTH. — **New Church,** *or* **New Jerusalem Church,** the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN. — **New heart** (*Theol.*), a heart or character changed by the power of God, so as to be governed by new and holy motives. — **New land,** land cleared and cultivated for the first time. — **New light.** (*Zoöl.*) See CRAPPIE. — **New moon.** (*a*) The moon in its first quarter, or when it first appears after being invisible. (*b*) The day when the new moon is first seen; the first day of the lunar month, which was a holy day among the Jews. 2 *Kings* iv. 23. — **New Red Sandstone** (*Geol.*), an old name for the formation immediately above the coal measures or strata, now divided into the Permian and Trias. See SANDSTONE. — **New style.** See STYLE. — **New Testament.** See under TESTAMENT. — **New world,** the land of the Western Hemisphere; — so called because not known to the inhabitants of the Eastern Hemisphere until recent times.

Syn. — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

New (nū), *adv.* Newly; recently. *Chaucer*

☞ *New* is much used in composition, adverbially, in the sense of *newly*, *recently*, to qualify other words, as in *new*-born, *new*-formed, *new*-found, *new*-mown.

Of new, anew. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

New, *v. t.* & *i.* To make new; to renew. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

New'born' (nū'bōrn'), *a.* Recently born.

New'come' (nū'kŭm'), *a.* Recently come.

New'com'er (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lately come.

New'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [From NEW. Cf. NOVEL.] A novelty; a new thing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

New'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *nual*, F. *noyau* stone, of fruit, *noyau d'escalier* newel, fr. L. *nucalis* like a nut, fr. *nux, nucis*, nut. Cf. NOWEL the inner wall of a mold, NUCLEUS.] (*Arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairs having straight flights, the principal post at the foot of a staircase, or the secondary ones at the landings. See *Hollow newel*, under HOLLOW.

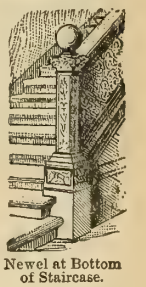

Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

New'fan'gle (nū'făn'g'l), *a.* [*New* + *fangle*.] Eager for novelties; desirous of changing. [*Obs.*]

So *newfangel* be they of their meat. *Chaucer.*

New'fan'gle, *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties. [*Obs.*]

New'fan'gled (-g'ld), *a.* **1.** Newmade; formed with the affectation of novelty. "A *newfangled* nomenclature." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Disposed to change; inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "*Newfangled* teachers." 1 *Tim.* vi. (*heading*). "*Newfangled* men." *Latimer.*

New'fan'gled-ness, *n.* Affectation of, or fondness for, novelty; vain or affected fashion or form.

New'fan'gle-ness (-g'l-nĕs), *n.* [OE. *newefangelnes* See FANGLE.] Newfangledness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Proud *newfangleness* in their apparel. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

New'fan'glist (-glĭst), *n.* One who is eager for novelties or desirous of change. [*Obs.*] *Tooker.*

New'fan'gly (-glў), *adv.* In a newfangled manner; with eagerness for novelty. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

New'fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New'found-land' (nū'fŭnd-lănd', *often* nū-found'-lănd), *n.* **1.** An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity. *Tennyson.*

2. A Newfoundland dog.

Newfoundland dog (*Zoöl.*), a breed of large dogs, with shaggy hair, which originated in Newfoundland, noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.

Head of Newfoundland Dog.

New'ing (nū'ĭng), *n.* [From NEW, *v. t.*] Yeast; barm. [*Prov. Eng.*]

New'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*

New'ly, *adv.* **1.** Lately; recently.

He rubbed it o'er with *newly* gathered mint. *Dryden.*

2. Anew; afresh; freshly.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

New'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] A long, closely fitting cloak.

New'-mod'el (nū'mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To remodel.

New'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being new; as, the *newness* of a system; the *newness* of a scene; *newness* of life.

News (nūz), *n.* [From New: cf. F. *nouvelles*. *News* is plural in form, but is commonly used with a singular verb.] **1.** A report of recent occurrences; information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

2. Something strange or newly happened.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. A bearer of news; a courier; a newspaper. [*Obs.*]

There cometh a *news* thither with his horse. *Pepys.*

News'–book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A newspaper. [*Obs.*]

News'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

News'–let'ter (-lĕt'tẽr), *n.* A circular letter, written or printed for the purpose of disseminating news. This was the name given to the earliest English newspapers.

News'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* Newsmen (-mĕn). **1.** One who brings news. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

News'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who deals in news; one who is active in hearing and telling news.

News'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, advocating opinions, etc.; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public announcements, etc.

News'room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* A room where news is collected and disseminated, or periodicals are sold; a reading room supplied with newspapers, magazines, etc.

News'–vend'er (-vĕnd'ẽr), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

News'–writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters. *Macaulay.*

News'y (-y), *a.* Full of news; abounding in information as to current events. [*Colloq.*]

Newt (nūt), *n.* [OE. *ewt*, *evete*, AS. *efete*, with *n* prefixed, *an ewt* being understood as *a newt*. Cf. Eft.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small aquatic salamanders. The common British species are the crested newt (*Triton cristatus*) and the smooth newt (*Lophinus punctatus*). In America, *Diemictylus viridescens* is one of the most abundant species.

American Newt (*Diemictylus viridescens*). (⅔)

New-to'ni-an (nū-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or his discoveries.

Newtonian philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton; — applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's "Principia," to the modern or experimental philosophy (as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others), and, most frequently, to the mathematical theory of universal gravitation. — Newtonian telescope (*Astron.*), a reflecting telescope, in which rays from the large speculum are received by a plane mirror placed diagonally in the axis, and near the open end of the tube, and thrown at right angles toward one side of the tube, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyepiece. — Newtonian theory of light. See the Note under Light.

New-to'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Newton.

New'–year' (nū'yēr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, *New-year* gifts or odes.

New' Year's' Day' (nū' yērz' dā'). The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often colloquially abbreviated to *New Year's* or *New Year.*

New' Zea'land (nū' zē'land). A group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

New Zealand flax. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A tall, liliaceous herb (*Phormium tenax*), having very long, sword-shaped, distichous leaves which furnish a fine, strong fiber very valuable for cordage and the like. (*b*) The fiber itself. — New Zealand tea (*Bot.*), a myrtaceous shrub (*Leptospermum scoparium*) of New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea.

Nex'i-ble (nĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *nexibilis*, from *nectere*, *nexum*, to bind.] That may be knit together. [*R.*]

Next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of Nigh. [AS. *nēhst*, *nīehst*, *nȳhst*, superl. of *neáh* nigh. See Nigh.] **1.** Nearest in place; having no similar object intervening. *Chaucer.*

Her princely guest
Was *next* her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*
Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the *next* way. *Bunyan.*

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour.

3. Adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order.

None could tell whose turn should be the *next*. *Gay.*

4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, the *next* heir was an infant.

The man is near of kin unto us, one of our *next* kinsmen. *Ruth* ii. 20.

☞ *Next* is usually followed by *to* before an object, but *to* is sometimes omitted. In such cases *next* is considered by many grammarians as a preposition.

Next friend (*Law*), one who represents an infant, a married woman, or any person who can not appear *sui juris*, in a suit at law.

Next, *adv.* In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, this man follows *next.*

‖ **Nex'us** (nĕks'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Connection; tie.

Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Nez' Per'cés'** (F. nā' pĕr'sā'; E. nā' pĕr'sāz'), *pl.*; *sing.* Nez Percé (-sā'). [F., pierced noses.] (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians, mostly inhabiting Idaho.

‖ **Ngi'na** (n'gē'nä), *n.* [Native name.] The gorilla.

Ni-ag'a-ra pe'ri-od (nī-ăg'ä-rä pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the American Upper Silurian system, embracing the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara epochs. The rocks of the Niagara epoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale. See *Chart* of Geology.

Ni'as (nī'ăs), *n.* [F. *niais*. See Eyas.] A young hawk; an eyas; hence, an unsophisticated person. [*Obs.*]

Nib (nĭb), *n.* [A variant of *neb.*] **1.** A small and pointed thing or part; a point; a prong. "The little *nib* or fructifying principle." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The bill or beak of a bird; the neb.

3. The points of a pen; also, the pointed part of a pen; a short pen adapted for insertion in a holder.

4. One of the handles which project from a scythe snath; also [*Prov. Eng.*], the shaft of a wagon.

Nib, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nibbed (nĭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nibbing.] To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to *nib* a pen.

Nibbed (nĭbd), *a.* Having a nib or point.

Nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nibbled (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nibbling (-blĭng).] [Cf. Nip.] To bite by little at a time; to seize gently with the mouth; to eat slowly or in small bits.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep. *Shak.*

Nib'ble, *v. i.* To bite upon something gently or cautiously; to eat a little of a thing, as by taking small bits cautiously; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a-*nibbling* at one single passage. *Tillotson.*

Nib'ble, *n.* A small or cautious bite.

Nib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, nibbles.

Nib'bling-ly (-blĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a nibbling manner; cautiously.

Nib'lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* A kind of golf stick used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, etc.

‖ **Ni-ca'gua** (nē-kä'gwȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The laughing falcon. See under Laughing.

Nic'a-ra'gua wood' (nĭk'ä-rą'gwȧ wo͝od'). Brazil wood.

Nic'co-lite (nĭk'kŏ-līt), *n.* [From NL. *niccolum* nickel.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a copper-red color and metallic luster; an arsenide of nickel; — called also *copper-nickel*, *kupfernickel.*

Nice (nis), *a.* [*Compar.* Nicer (nī'sẽr); *superl.* Nicest.] [OE., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne* not + *scius* knowing, *scire* to know. Perhaps influenced by E. *nesh* delicate, soft. See No, and Science.] **1.** Foolish; silly; simple; ignorant; also, weak; effeminate. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*. *Chaucer.*

2. Of trifling moment; unimportant; trivial. [*Obs.*]

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*

3. Overscrupulous or exacting; hard to please or satisfy; fastidious in small matters.

Curious not knowing, not exact but *nice*. *Pope.*
And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

4. Delicate; refined; dainty; pure.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*
A *nice* and subtile happiness. *Milton.*

5. Apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; distinguishing accurately or minutely; carefully discriminating; as, a *nice* taste or judgment. "Our author happy in a judge so *nice*." *Pope.* "*Nice* verbal criticism." *Coleridge.*

6. Done or made with careful labor; suited to excite admiration on account of exactness; evidencing great skill; exact; fine; finished; as, *nice* proportions, *nice* workmanship, a *nice* application; exactly or fastidiously discriminated; requiring close discrimination; as, a *nice* point of law, a *nice* distinction in philosophy.

The difference is too *nice*
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice. *Pope.*

7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a *nice* party; a *nice* excursion; a *nice* person; a *nice* day; a *nice* sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

To make nice of, to be scrupulous about. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Dainty; delicate; exquisite; fine; accurate; exact; correct; precise; particular; scrupulous; punctilious; fastidious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly.

Nice'ly, *adv.* In a nice manner.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn *or* nī-sēn'; 277), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, Gr. *Νίκαια*.] Of or pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, or to the ecumenical council held there A. D. 325.

Nicene Creed (*Theol.*), a summary of Christian faith, composed and adopted by the Council of Nice, against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381, and by subsequent councils.

Nice'ness (nīs'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being nice.

Ni'cer-y (nī'sẽr-ȳ), *n.* Nicety. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Ni'ce-ty (nī'sẽ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Niceties (-tīz). [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** The quality or state of being nice (in any of the senses of that word).

The miller smiled of her *nicety*. *Chaucer.*

2. Delicacy or exactness of perception; minuteness of observation or of discrimination; precision.

3. A delicate expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, or the like; a minute distinction.

The fineness and *niceties* of words. *Locke.*

To a nicety, with great exactness or accuracy.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia*, prop., a shell-like recess in a wall, fr. *nicchio* a shellfish, mussel, fr. L. *mytilus*.] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament. Hence, any similar position, literal or figurative.

Niche, with Architectural Vase.

Images defended from the injuries of the weather by *niches* of stone wherein they are placed. *Evelyn.*

Niched (nĭcht), *a.* Placed in a niche. "Those *niched* shapes of noble mold." *Tennyson.*

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [AS. *nicor* a marine monster; akin to D. *nikker* a water sprite, Icel. *nykr*, OHG. *nihhus* a crocodile, G. *nix* a water sprite; cf. Gr. *νίπτειν* to wash, Skr. *nij.* Cf. Nix.] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters.

Old Nick, the evil one; the devil. [*Colloq.*]

Nick, *n.* [Akin to Nock.] **1.** A notch cut into something; as: (*a*) A score for keeping an account; a reckoning. [*Obs.*] (*b*) (*Print.*) A notch cut crosswise in the shank of a type, to assist a compositor in placing it properly in the stick, and in distribution. *W. Savage.* (*c*) A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china.

2. A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; the exact point or critical moment.

To cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howell.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

Nick, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nicked (nĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nicking.] **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; to keep count of or upon by nicks; as, to *nick* a stick, tally, etc.

2. To mar; to deface; to make ragged, as by cutting nicks or notches in.

And thence proceed to *nicking* sashes. *Prior.*
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nicked* his captainship. *Shak.*

3. To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks; to tally with.

Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

4. To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike at the precise point or time.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher).

Nick, *v. t.* To nickname; to style. [*Obs.*]

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford.*

Nick'ar nut' (nĭk'ẽr nŭt'), **Nick'ar tree'** (trē'). (*Bot.*) Same as Nicker nut, Nicker tree.

Nick'el (nĭk'ĕl), *n.* [G., fr. Sw. *nickel*, abbrev. from Sw. *kopparnickel* copper-nickel, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper. The origin of the second part of the word is uncertain. Cf. Kupfernickel, Copper-nickel.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A bright silver-white metallic element. It is of the iron group, and is hard, malleable, and ductile. It occurs combined with sulphur in millerite, with arsenic in the mineral niccolite, and with arsenic and sulphur in nickel glance. Symbol Ni. Atomic weight 58.6.

☞ On account of its permanence in air and inertness to oxidation, it is used in the smaller coins, for plating iron, brass, etc., for chemical apparatus, and in certain alloys, as German silver. It is magnetic, and is very frequently accompanied by cobalt, both being found in meteoric iron.

2. A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; — usually called *German silver*; called also *argentan.*

Nick-el'ic (nĭk-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nickel; specifically, designating compounds in which, as contrasted with the *nickelous* compounds, the metal has a higher valence; as, *nickelic* oxide.

Nick'el-if'er-ous (nĭk'ĕl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Nickel* + *-ferous.*] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.

Nick'el-ine (nĭk'ĕl-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) An alloy of nickel, a variety of German silver.

2. (*Min.*) Niccolite.

Nick'el-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, those compounds of nickel in which, as contrasted with the *nickelic* compounds, the metal has a lower valence; as, *nickelous* oxide. *Frankland.*

Nick'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From Nick, *v. t.*] **1.** One of the night brawlers of London formerly noted for breaking windows with half-pence. [*Cant*] *Arbuthnot.*

2. The cutting lip which projects downward at the edge of a boring bit and cuts a circular groove in the wood to limit the size of the hole that is bored.

Nick'er nut' (nŭt'). A rounded seed, rather smaller than a nutmeg, having a hard smooth shell, and a yellowish or bluish color. The seeds grow in the prickly pods of tropical, woody climbers of the genus *Cæsalpinia*. *C. Bonduc* has yellowish seeds; *C. Bonducella* bluish gray. [Spelt also *neckar nut*, *nickar nut.*]

Nick'er tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The plant producing nicker nuts. [Written also *neckar tree* and *nickar tree.*]

Nick'ing, *n.* [From Nick, *v. t.*] (*Coal Mining*) (*a*) The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. (*b*) *pl.* Small coal produced in making the nicking.

Nic'kle (nĭk''l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker, or yaffle; — called also *nicker pecker.*

Nick'nack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* See Knickknack.

Nick'nack'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* See Knickknackery.

Nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* [OE. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename*, influenced also by E. *nick*, v. See Eke, and Name.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity; a familiar or an opprobrious appellation.

Nick'name', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nicknamed (-nāmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nicknaming.] To give a nickname to; to call by a nickname.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke. *Shak.*
I altogether disclaim what has been *nicknamed* the doctrine of finality. *Macaulay.*

Nic'o-la'i-tan (nĭk'ō-lā'ĭ-tan), *n.* [So called from *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of certain corrupt persons in the early church at Ephesus, who are censured in Rev. ii. 6, 15.

Ni-co'tian (nĭ-kō'shan), *n.* [F. *nicotiane*; — so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.] Tobacco. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ni-co'tian, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tobacco. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Ni-co'ti-a'na** (-shĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See Nicotian.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, with viscid foliage and funnel-shaped blossoms. Several species yield tobacco. See Tobacco.

Ni-co'ti-a-nine (nĭ-kō'shĭ-ȧ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [F. *nicotianine*. See Nicotian.] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance having a hot, bitter taste, extracted from tobacco leaves and called also *tobacco camphor*.

Ni-cot'ic (nĭ-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Nicotinic.

Ni-cot'i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [*Nicotine* + *pyridine*.] (*Chem.*) A complex, oily, nitrogenous base, isomeric with nicotine, and obtained by the reduction of certain derivatives of the pyridine group.

Nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F. *nicotine*. See Nicotian.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid which is the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, having an acrid odor, and an acrid burning taste. It is intensely poisonous. *Ure.*

Nic'o-tin'ic (nĭk'ō-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, nicotine; nicotic; — used specifically to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by the oxidation of nicotine, and called *nicotinic acid*.

Nic'tate (nĭk'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *nictare, nictatum*, from *nicere* to beckon.] To wink; to nictitate.

Nic-ta'tion (nĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nictatio:* cf. F. *nictation*.] The act of winking; nictitation.

Nic'ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [See Nictate.] To wink; to nictate.

Nictitating membrane (*Anat.*), a thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball; the third eyelid; the haw.

Nic'ti-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of winking.

Nid'a-men'tal (nĭd'ȧ-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See Nest.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or bearing, eggs or egg capsules; as, the *nidamental* capsules of certain gastropods; *nidamental* glands. See *Illust.* of Dibranchiata.

Ni'da-ry (nī'dȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest.] A collection of nests. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Nide (nīd), *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest: cf. F. *nid.*] A nestful; as, a *nide* of pheasants. [*Obs.*]

Ni'der-ing (nī'dẽr-ĭng), *a.* [See Niding.] Infamous; dastardly. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Nidg'er-y (nĭj'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [See Nidget.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. [*Obs.*] *Skinner.*

Nidg'et (nĭj'ĕt), *n.* [Written also *nigget, nigeot.*] [Cf. F. *nigaud* a booby, fool, OF. *niger* to play the fool.] A fool; an idiot; a coward. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Nid'i-fi-ca'tion (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nidificated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nidificating.] [L. *nidificare, nidificatum; nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy, and cf. Nest.] To make a nest.

Where are the fishes which *nidificated* in trees? *Lowell.*

Nid'i-fi-ca'tion (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nidification.*] The act or process of building a nest.

Ni'ding (nī'dĭng), *n.* [Written also *nithing.*] [AS. *nīðing*, fr. *nīð* wickedness, malice, hatred.] A coward; a dastard; — a term of utmost opprobrium. [*Obs.*]

He is worthy to be called a *niding.* *Howell.*

Ni'dor (nī'dẽr), *n.* [L.] Scent or savor of meat or food, cooked or cooking. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ni'dor-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* Nidorous. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Ni'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nidorosus* steaming, reeking: cf. F. *nidoreux.* See Nidor.] Resembling the smell or taste of roast meat, or of corrupt animal matter. [*R.*]

Nid'u-lant (nĭd'ū-lȧnt), *a.* [L. *nidulans*, p. pr. : cf. F. *nidulant.*] **1.** Nestling, as a bird in its nest.

2. (*Bot.*) Lying loose in pulp or cotton within a berry or pericarp, as in a nest.

Nid'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nidulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nidulating.] [L. *nidulari*, fr. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* a nest.] To make a nest, as a bird. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Nid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The time of remaining in the nest. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Nid'u-lite (nĭd'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *nidulus* a little nest.] (*Paleon.*) A Silurian fossil, formerly supposed to consist of eggs.

‖ **Ni'dus** (nī'dŭs), *n.; pl.* Nidi (-dī). [L. See Nide, Nest.] A nest: a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, etc.; a breeding place; esp., the place or substance where parasites or the germs of a disease effect lodgment or are developed.

Niece (nēs), *n.* [OE. *nece*, F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* a granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos.* See Nephew.] **1.** A relative, in general; especially, a descendant, whether male or female; a granddaughter or a grandson. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson. Wyclif. Shak.*

2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Nief (nēf), *n.* See Neif, the fist.

Ni-el'list (nĭ-ĕl'lĭst), *n.* One who practices the style of ornamentation called *niello.*

Ni-el'lo (-lō), *n.* [It. *niello*, LL. *nigellum* a black or blackish enamel, fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See Negro, and cf. Anneal.] **1.** A metallic alloy of a deep black color.

2. The art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy.

3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.

4. An impression on paper taken from an ancient incised decoration or metal plate.

Ni'fle (nī'f'l), *a.* [OF.] A trifle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nig'gard (nĭg'gẽrd), *n.* [Icel. *hnöggr* niggardly, stingy + *-ard*; cf. Sw. *njugg*, AS. *hneáw.*] A person meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a stingy, parsimonious fellow; a miser. *Chaucer.*

A penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretense. *Pope.*

Nig'gard, *a.* Like a niggard; meanly covetous or parsimonious; niggardly; miserly; stingy.

Nig'gard, *v. t. & i.* To act the niggard toward; to be niggardly. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Nig'gard-ise (-īz), *n.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nig'gard-ish, *a.* Somewhat niggard.

Nig'gard-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being niggard; meanness in giving or spending; parsimony; stinginess.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry. *Addison.*

Nig'gard-ly, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; stingy; niggard.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly.* *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid; stingy. See Avaricious.

Nig'gard-ly, *adv.* In a niggard manner.

Nig'gard-ness, *n.* Niggardliness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nig'gard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Niggardly. [*Obs.*]

Covetous gathering and *niggardous* keeping. *Sir T. More.*

Nig'gar'd-ship, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Nig'gard-y (-ȳ), *n.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nigged (nĭgd), *a.* [Prov. E. *nig* to clip money.] (*Masonry*) Hammer-dressed; — said of building stone.

Nig'ger (nĭg'gẽr), *n.* A negro; — in vulgar derision or depreciation.

Nig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* [See Niggard.] Niggardly. [*Obs.*]

Nig'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Niggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Niggling (-glĭng).] [Dim. of Prov. E. *nig* to clip money; cf. also Prov. E. *nig* a small piece.] To trifle with; to deceive; to mock. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Nig'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To trifle or play.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger.*

2. To act or walk mincingly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To fret and snarl about trifles. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nig'gler (nĭg'glẽr), *n.* One who niggles.

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar.* Nigher (-ẽr); *superl.* Nighest, or Next (nĕkst).] [OE. *nigh, neigh, neih*, AS. *neáh, nēh;* akin to D. *na*, adv., OS. *nāh*, a., OHG. *nāh*, G. *nah*, a., *nach* to, after, Icel. *nā* (in comp.) nigh, Goth. *nēhw, nēhwa*, adv., nigh. Cf. Near, Neighbor, Next.]

1. Not distant or remote in place or time; near.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh.* *Prior.*

2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; intimate. "*Nigh* kinsmen." *Knolles.*

Ye . . . are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. *Eph.* ii. 13.

Syn. — Near; close; adjacent; contiguous; present; neighboring.

Nigh, *adv.* [AS. *neáh, nēh.* See Nigh, *a.*] **1.** In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events; near.

He was sick, *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

He drew not *nigh* unheard; the angel bright,
Ere he drew *nigh*, his radiant visage turned. *Milton.*

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was *nigh* dead.

Nigh, *v. t. & i.* To draw nigh (to); to approach; to come near. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Matt.* iii. 2).

Nigh, *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from. "Was not this *nigh* shore?" *Shak.*

Nigh'ly, *adv.* In a near relation in place, time, degree, etc.; within a little; almost. [*Obs.*]

A cube and a sphere . . . *nighly* of the same bigness. *Locke.*

Nigh'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being nigh. [*R.*] "*Nighness* of blood." *Holinshed.*

Night (nīt), *n.* [OE. *night, niht*, AS. *neaht, niht;* akin to D. *nacht*, OS. & OHG. *naht*, G. *nacht*, Icel. *nōtt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, Lith. *naktis*, Russ. *noche*, W. *nos*, Ir. *nochd*, L. *nox, noctis*, Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, Skr. *nakta, nakti.* √265. Cf. Equinox, Nocturnal.]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time between dusk and dawn, when there is no light of the sun, but only moonlight, starlight, or artificial light.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness He called *Night.* *Gen.* i. 5.

2. Hence: (*a*) Darkness; obscurity; concealment.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night.* *Pope.*

(*b*) Intellectual and moral darkness; ignorance. (*c*) A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary *night* of sorrow. (*d*) The period after the close of life; death.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night.* *Dryden.*

(*e*) A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "Sad winter's *night.*" *Spenser.*

☞ *Night* is sometimes used, esp. with participles, in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *night*-blooming, *night*-born, *night*-warbling, etc.

Night by night, Night after night, nightly; many nights.

So help me God, as I have watched the night,
Ay, *night by night*, in studying good for England. *Shak.*

— Night bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The moor hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). (*b*) The Manx shearwater (*Puffinus Anglorum*). **— Night blindness.** (*Med.*) See Hemeralopia. **— Night cart,** a cart used to remove the contents of privies by night. **— Night churr** (*Zoöl.*), the nightjar. **— Night crow,** a bird that cries in the night. **— Night dog,** a dog that hunts in the night, — used by poachers. **— Night fire.** (*a*) Fire burning in the night. (*b*) Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. **— Night flyer** (*Zoöl.*), any creature that flies in the night, as some birds and insects. **— Night glass,** a spyglass constructed to concentrate a large amount of light, so as to see objects distinctly at night. *Totten.* **— Night green,** iodine green. **— Night hag,** a witch supposed to wander in the night. **— Night hawk** (*Zoöl.*), an American bird (*Chordeiles Virginianus*), allied to the goatsucker. It hunts the insects on which it feeds toward evening, on the wing, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a loud whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel. Also sometimes applied to the European goatsuckers. It is called also *bull bat.*

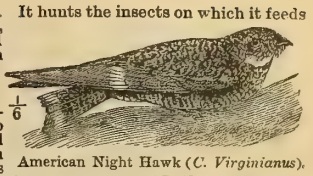

American Night Hawk (*C. Virginianus*). 1/6

— Night heron (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of herons of the genus *Nycticorax*, found in various parts of the world. The best known species is *Nycticorax griseus*, or *N. nycticorax*, of Europe, and the American variety (var. *nævius*). The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax violaceus*) inhabits the Southern States. Called also *qua-bird*, and *squawk.* **— Night house,** a public house, or inn, which is open at night. **— Night key,** a key for unfastening a night latch. **— Night latch,** a kind of latch for a door, which is operated from the outside by a key. **— Night monkey** (*Zoöl.*), an owl monkey. **— Night moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the noctuids. **— Night parrot** (*Zoöl.*), the kakapo. **— Night piece,** a painting representing some night scene, as a moonlight effect, or the like. **— Night rail,** a loose robe, or garment, worn either as a nightgown, or over the dress at night, or in sickness. [*Obs.*] **— Night raven** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of ill omen that cries in the night; esp., the bittern. **— Night rule.** (*a*) A tumult, or frolic, in the night; — as if a corruption of *night revel.* [*Obs.*] (*b*) Such conduct as generally rules, or prevails, at night.

American Night Heron (*Nycticorax griseus*, var. *nævius*). 1/10

What *night rule* now about this haunted grove? *Shak.*

— Night sight. (*Med.*) See Nyctalopia. **— Night snap,** a night thief. [*Cant*] *Beau. & Fl.* **— Night soil,** human excrement; — so called because in cities it is collected by night and carried away for manure. **— Night spell,** a charm against accidents at night. **— Night swallow** (*Zoöl.*), the nightjar. **— Night walk,** a walk in the evening or night. **— Night walker.** (*a*) One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; a noctambulist. (*b*) One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; specifically, a prostitute who walks the streets. **— Night walking.** (*a*) Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism; noctambulism. (*b*) Walking the streets at night with evil designs. **— Night warbler** (*Zoöl.*), the sedge warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*); — called also *night singer.* [*Prov. Eng.*] **— Night watch.** (*a*) A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. (*b*) A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night. **— Night watcher,** one who watches in the night; especially, one who watches with evil designs. **— Night witch.** Same as *Night hag*, above.

Night'-bloom'ing (nīt'blōōm'ĭng), *a.* Blooming in the night.

Night-blooming cereus. (*Bot.*) See Note under Cereus.

Night'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap worn in bed to protect the head, or in undress.

2. A potion of spirit drank at bedtime. [*Cant*] *Wright.*

Night'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown.

Night'ed, *a.* **1.** Darkened; clouded. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. Overtaken by night; belated. *Beau. & Fl.*

Night'er-tale (nīt'ẽr-tāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nāttarþel.*] Period of night; nighttime. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Night'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Capable of seeing at night; sharp-eyed. "Your *night-eyed* Tiberius." *B. Jonson.*

Night'fall' (-fąl'), *n.* The close of the day. *Swift.*

Night'-far'ing (-fâr'ĭng), *a.* Going or traveling in the night. *Gay.*

Night'gown' (-goun'), *n.* A loose gown used for undress; also, a gown used for a sleeping garment.

Night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [OE. *nihtegale, nightingale*, AS. *nihtegale; niht* night + *galan* to sing, akin to E. *yell;* cf. D. *nachtegaal*, OS. *nahtigala*, OHG. *nahtigala*, G. *nachtigall*, Sw. *näktergal*, Dan. *nattergal.* See Night, and Yell.]

Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*). 1/4

1. (*Zoöl.*) A small, plain, brown and gray European song bird (*Luscinia luscinia*). It sings at night, and is celebrated for the sweetness of its song.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A larger species (*Luscinia philomela*), of Eastern Europe, having similar habits; the thrush nightingale. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Mock nightingale. (*Zoöl.*) See Blackcap, *n.*, 1 (*a*).

Night'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to night.

Night'jar' (-jär'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See *Illust.* of Goatsucker.

Night'less, *a.* Having no night.

Night'long' (-lông'; 115), *a.* Lasting all night.

Night'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the night, or to every night; happening or done by night, or every night; as, *nightly* shades; he kept *nightly* vigils.

Night'ly, *adv.* At night; every night.

Night'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Nightmen (-mĕn). One whose business is emptying privies by night.

Night'mare' (-mâr'), *n.* [*Night* + *mare* incubus. See Mare incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to cause trouble in sleep.

2. A condition in sleep usually caused by improper eating or by digestive or nervous troubles, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind; incubus. *Dunglison.*

3. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscadu.*] (*Bot.*) A common name of many species of the genus *Solanum*, given esp. to the *Solanum nigrum*, or black nightshade, a low, branching weed with small white flowers and black globular berries reputed to be poisonous.

Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*).

Deadly nightshade. Same as Belladonna (*a*). — **Enchanter's nightshade.** See Enchanter. — **Stinking nightshade.** See Henbane. — **Three-leaved nightshade.** See Trillium.

Night'shirt' (-shĕrt'), *n.* A kind of nightgown for men.

Night'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to *daytime*.

Night'ward (-wĕrd), *a.* Approaching toward night.

Ni-gran'i-line (nī-grăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [L. *niger* black + E. *aniline*.] (*Chem.*) The complex, nitrogenous, organic base and dyestuff called also *aniline black*.

Ni-gres'cent (nī-grĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *nigrescens*, p. pr. of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black. See Negro.] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness. *Johnson.*

Nig'ri-fi-ca'tion (nĭg'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nigrificare* to blacken; *niger* black + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy.] The act or process of making black. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ni'grine (nī'grĭn), *n.* [L. *niger* black: cf. F. *nigrine*.] (*Min.*) A ferruginous variety of rutile.

Nig'ri-tude (nĭg'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; the state of being black. *Lamb.*

Nig'ro-man'cie (-rō-măn'sy), *n.* Necromancy. [*Obs.*]

Nig'ro-man'cien (-sĭn), *n.* A necromancer. [*Obs.*]

These false enchanters or *nigromanciens*. *Chaucer.*

Ni'gro-sine (nī'grō-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [From L. *niger* black.] (*Chem.*) A dark blue dyestuff, of the induline group; — called also *azodiphenyl blue*.

‖ **Ni'gua** (nē'gwȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) The chigoe.

‖ **Ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] Nothing.

‖ Nihil album [L., white nothing] (*Chem.*), oxide of zinc. See under Zinc. — ‖ Nihil debet [L., he owes nothing] (*Law*), the general issue in certain actions of debt. — ‖ Nihil dicit [L., he says nothing] (*Law*), a declinature by the defendant to plead or answer. *Tomlins.*

Ni'hil-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing: cf. F. *nihilisme*. See Annihilate.] **1.** Nothingness; nihility.

2. The doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism as to all knowledge and all reality.

3. (*Politics*) The theories and practices of the Nihilists.

Ni'hil-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *nihiliste*. See Nihilism.] **1.** One who advocates the doctrine of nihilism; one who believes or teaches that nothing can be known, or asserted to exist.

2. (*Politics*) A member of a secret association (esp. in Russia), which is devoted to the destruction of the present political, religious, and social institutions.

Ni'hil-is'tic (nī'hĭl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism.

Ni-hil'i-ty (nī-hĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nihilité*. See Nihilism.] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

Nil (nĭl). [See Null, *v. t.*] Will not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nil, *n.* & *a.* [L., a contr. of *nihil*.] Nothing; of no account; worthless; — a term often used for canceling, in accounts or bookkeeping. *A. J. Ellis.*

Nile (nīl), *n.* [L. *Nilus*, Gr. Νεῖλος.] The great river of Egypt.

Nile bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wryneck. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The crocodile bird. — **Nile goose** (*Zoöl.*), the Egyptian goose. See Note under Goose, 2.

Nil'gau (nĭl'gą), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Nylghau.

Nill (nĭl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nilled (nĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nilling.] [AS. *nillan, nyllan; ne* not + *willan* to will. See No, and Will.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject. [*Obs.*]

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offered grace. *Spenser.*

Nill, *v. i.* To be unwilling; to refuse to act.

The actions of the will are "velle" and "nolle," to will and *nill*. *Burton.*

Will he, nill he, whether he wills it or not.

Nill, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *neul* star, light. Cf. Nebula.] **1.** Shining sparks thrown off from melted brass.

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *Knight.*

Ni-lom'e-ter (nī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. Νειλομέτριον; Νεῖλος the Nile + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *nilomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Ni'lo-scope (nī'lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. Νειλοσκοπεῖον; Νεῖλος the Nile + σκοπεῖν to observe.] A Nilometer.

Ni-lot'ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Niloticus*, fr. *Nilus* the Nile, Gr. Νεῖλος: cf. F. *nilotique*.] Of or pertaining to the river Nile; as, the *Nilotic* crocodile.

Nilt (nĭlt). [Contr. fr. *ne wilt*.] Wilt not. [*Obs.*]

Nim (nĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* Nam (năm) or Nimmed (nĭmd); *p. p.* Nomen (nō'men) or Nome (nōm).] [AS. *niman*. √7. Cf. Nimble.] To take; to steal; to filch. [*Obs.*]

This canon it in his hand *nam*. *Chaucer.*

Nim-bif'er-ous (nĭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nimbifer*; *nimbus* a cloud + *ferre* to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather.

Nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* Nimbler (-blẽr); *superl.* Nimblest (-blĕst).] [OE. *nimel*, prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*; akin to D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, OHG. *neman*, Icel. *nema*, Goth. *nima*, and prob. to Gr. *νέμειν* to distribute. √7. Cf. Nomad, Numb.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift.

Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.*

☞ *Nimble* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *nimble*-footed, *nimble*-pinioned, *nimble*-winged, etc.

Nimble Will (*Bot.*), a slender, branching, American grass (*Muhlenbergia diffusa*), of some repute for grazing purposes in the Mississippi valley.

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Nim'ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and quickness in motion; agility; swiftness.

Nim'bless (-blĕs), *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nim'bly, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

Nim-bose' (nĭm-bōs'), *a.* [L. *nimbosus*, fr. *nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous.

Nim'bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. Nimbi (-bī), E. Nimbuses (-ĕz). [L., a rain storm, a rain cloud, the cloud-shaped splendor which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) A circle, or disk, or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, etc.; a halo. See Aureola, and Glory, *n.*, 5.

☞ "The *nimbus* is of pagan origin." "As an attribute of *power*, the *nimbus* is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits." *Fairholt.*

2. (*Meteor.*) A rain cloud; one of the four principal varieties of clouds. See Cloud.

Ni-mi'e-ty (nĭ-mī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *nimietas*, fr. *nimius*, a., *nimis*, adv., too much.] State of being in excess. [*R.*] There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans. *Coleridge.*

Nim'i-ous (nĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nimius.*] Excessive; extravagant; inordinate. [*Obs.*]

Nim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* [From Nim.] A thief. [*Obs.*]

Nin (nĭn). [Fr. *ne in.*] Not in. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [A corruption of *non compos.*] A fool; a silly or stupid person. [*Low*]

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

Nine (nīn), *a.* [OE. *nine, nihen*, AS. *nigon, nigan*; akin to D. & LG. *negen*, OS. & OFries. *nigun*, OHG. *niun*, G. *neun*, Icel. *nīu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*, Goth. *niun*, Ir. & Gael. *naoi*, W. *naw*, L. *novem*, Gr. ἐννέα, Skr. *navan*; of unknown origin. √307. Cf. November.] Eight and one more; one less than ten; as, *nine* miles.

Nine men's morris. See Morris. — **Nine points of the circle** (*Geom.*), a circle so related to any given triangle as to pass through the three points in which the perpendiculars from the angles of the triangle upon the opposite sides (or the sides produced) meet the sides. It also passes through the three middle points of the sides of the triangle and through the three middle points of those parts of the perpendiculars that are between their common point of meeting and the angles of the triangle. The circle is hence called the *nine points* or *six points circle*.

Nine, *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit; nine units or objects.

2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nine'-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A white-flowered rosaceous shrub (*Neillia*, or *Spiræa, opulifolia*), common in the Northern United States. The bark separates into many thin layers, whence the name.

Nine'-eyes' (nīn'īz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lamprey.

Nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine'holes' (-hōlz'), *n. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is bowled.

Nine'-kill'er (-kĭl'ẽr), *n.* [So called because it is believed to kill and impale on thorns nine birds, etc., in succession.] (*Zoöl.*) The northern butcher bird.

Nine'pence (-pens), *n.*; *pl.* Ninepences (-pen-sĕz). **1.** An old English silver coin, worth nine pence.

2. A New England name for the Spanish real, a coin formerly current in the United States, and valued at twelve and a half cents.

Nine'pins (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* A game played with nine pins, or pieces of wood, set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled to knock them down; bowling.

☞ In the United States, *ten* pins are used for this game, which is therefore often called *tenpins*.

Nine'score' (-skōr'), *a.* Nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. — *n.* The product of nine times twenty; ninescore units or objects.

Nine'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *nigontȳne, nigontēne*. See Nine, and Ten.] Nine and ten; eighteen and one more; one less than twenty; as, *nineteen* months.

Nine'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater than eighteen by a unit; the sum of ten and nine; nineteen units or objects.

2. A symbol for nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nine'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [Cf. AS. *nigonteóða*.] **1.** Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; coming after eighteen others.

2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Nine'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighteenth.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves and a fifth.

Nine'ti-eth (nīn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nine'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth.

Nine'ty (nīn'tȳ), *a.* [See Nine, and cf. Forty.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more; as, *ninety* men.

Nine'ty, *n.*; *pl.* Nineties (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine; ninety units or objects.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nin'ny (nĭn'nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Ninnies (-nĭz). [Cf. It. *ninno, ninna*, a baby, Sp. *niño, niña*, child, infant, It. *ninna, ninna nanna*, lullaby, prob. fr. *ni, na*, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shak.*

Nin'ny-ham'mer (-hăm'mẽr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person. [*Colloq.*] *Addison.*

Ninth (nīnth), *a.* [From Nine; cf. AS. *nigoða*.] **1.** Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight others.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

Ninth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of one divided by nine; one of nine equal parts of a thing; the next after the eighth.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) An interval containing an octave and a second. (*b*) A chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added.

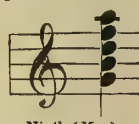

Ninth (*Mus.*).

Ninth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nin'ut (nĭn'ŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The magpie. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ni'o-bate (nī'ō-bāt), *n.* [See Niobium.] (*Chem.*) Same as Columbate.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Nioba, Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her children provoked Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. Niobe herself was changed by the gods into stone.

Ni-ob'ic (nī-ŏb'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Same as Columbic.

Ni'o-bite (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Columbite.

Ni-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe*.] (*Chem.*) A later name of columbium. See Columbium.

Ni-o'po (nē-ō'pō), *n.* A kind of snuff prepared by the natives of Venezuela from the roasted seeds of a leguminous tree (*Piptadenia peregrina*), thence called *niopo tree*.

Nip (nĭp), *n.* [LG. & D. *nippen* to sip; akin to Dan. *nippe*, G. *nippen*.] A sip or small draught; esp., a draught of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

Nip, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nipped (nĭpt), less properly Nipt; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nipping (-pĭng).] [OE. *nipen*; cf. D. *nijpen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, clip, pinch, snap, *knijpen* to pinch, LG. *knipen*, G. *kneipen, kneifen*, to pinch, cut off, nip, Lith. *knebti*.] **1.** To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points which are brought together or closed to pinch; to close in upon.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress. *Tennyson.*

2. To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip.

The small shoots . . . must be *nipped* off. *Mortimer.*

3. Hence: To blast, as by frost; to check the growth or vigor of; to destroy.

4. To vex or pain, as by nipping; hence, to taunt.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*. *Spenser*

To nip in the bud, to cut off at the very commencement of growth; to kill in the incipient stage.

Nip, *n.* **1.** A seizing or closing in upon; a pinching; as, in the northern seas, the *nip* of masses of ice.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants by frost.

5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. *Latimer.*

6. (*Naut.*) A short turn in a rope.

Nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest. [*Low, U. S.*]

Nip'per (nĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, nips.

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number.

3. A satirist. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

4. A pickpocket; a young or petty thief. [*Old Cant*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cunner. (*b*) A European crab (*Polybius Henslowii*).

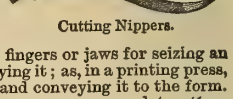

Cutting Nippers.

Nip'per-kin, *n.* [See 1st Nip.] A small cup. [*Obs.*]

Nip'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [From 2d Nip.] **1.** Small pinchers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

2. (*Mach.*) A device with fingers or jaws for seizing an object and holding or conveying it; as, in a printing press, a clasp for catching a sheet and conveying it to the form.

3. (*Naut.*) A number of rope-yarns wound together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nip'ping (nĭp'pĭng), *a.* Biting; pinching; painful; destructive; as, a *nipping* frost; a *nipping* wind.

Nip'ping-ly, *adv.* In a nipping manner.

Nip'pi-tate (nĭp'pĭ-tāt), *a.* [Cf. 1st Nip.] Peculiarly strong and good; — said of ale or liquor. [*Old Cant*]

'T will make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*. *Chapman.*

Nip'pi-ta'to (nĭp'pĭ-tā'tō), *n.* Strong liquor. [*Old Cant*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Nip'ple (nĭp'p'l), *n.* [Formerly *neble*, a dim. of *neb*. See Neb, Nib.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; the mammilla; a teat; a pap.

2. The orifice at which any animal liquid, as the oil from an oil bag, is discharged. [*R.*] *Derham.*

3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put and through which the fire passes to the charge.

4. (*Mech.*) A pipe fitting, consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually provided with a screw thread at each end, for connecting two other fittings.

Solder nipple, a short pipe, usually of brass, one end of which is tapered and adapted for attachment to the end of a lead pipe by soldering.

Nip'ple-wort' (nĭp'p'l-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellow-flowered composite herb (*Lampsana communis*), formerly used as an external application to the nipples of women; — called also *dock-cress.*

‖ **Nir-va'na** (nĕr-vä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa.*] In the Buddhist system of religion, the final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific enfranchisement from the evils of worldly existence, as by annihilation or absorption into the divine. See Buddhism.

Nis (nĭz). [From *ne is.*] Is not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ni'san** (nī'sän), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān.*] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, formerly answering nearly to the month of April, now to March, of the Christian calendar. See Abib.

Ni'sey (nī'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Niseys. A simpleton. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not.

☞ In legal proceedings, this word is used to indicate that any order, etc., shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time the order, etc., is modified, or something else is done to prevent its taking effect. Continuance *nisi* is a conditional continuance of the case till the next term of the court, *unless* otherwise disposed of in the mean time.

Nisi prius (*Law*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of civil causes. The term originated in a legal fiction. An issue of fact being made up, it is, according to the English practice, appointed by the entry on the record, or written proceedings, to be tried by a jury from the county of which the proceedings are dated, at Westminster, *unless before* the day appointed (*nisi prius*) the judges shall have come to the county in question (which they always do) and there try the cause. See *In banc*, under Banc.

Nis'te (nĭs'te). [Contr. from *ne wiste.*] Wist not; knew not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ni'sus** (nī'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *niti*, p. p. *nisus*, to strive.] A striving; an effort; a conatus.

A *nisus* or energizing towards a presented object. *Hickok.*

Nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu;* akin to D. *neet*, G. *niss*, OHG. *niz;* cf. Gr. κονίς, κονίδος, Icel. *gnit*, Sw. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, Russ. & Pol. *gnida*, Bohem. *hnida*, W. *nedd.*] (*Zoöl.*) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nit grass (*Bot.*), a pretty annual European grass (*Gastridium lendigerum*), with small spikelets somewhat resembling a nit. It is also found in California and Chili.

Ni'ten-cy (nī'ten-sy), *n.* [L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *nitere* to shine.] Brightness; luster. [*R.*]

Ni'ten-cy, *n.* [From L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *niti* to strive.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Ni'ter } (nī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* native soda,
Ni'tre } natron, Gr. νίτρον; cf. Ar. *nitrūn, natrūn*, natron. Cf. Natron.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white crystalline semitransparent salt; potassium nitrate; saltpeter. See Saltpeter.

2. (*Chem.*) Native sodium carbonate; natron. [*Obs.*]

For though thou wash thee with *niter*, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me. *Jer.* ii. 22.

Cubic niter, a deliquescent salt, sodium nitrate, found as a native incrustation, like niter, in Peru and Chili, whence it is known also as *Chili saltpeter.* — Niter bush (*Bot.*), a genus (*Nitraria*) of thorny shrubs bearing edible berries, and growing in the saline plains of Asia and Northern Africa.

Nith'ing (nĭth'ĭng), *n.* [*Obs.*] See Niding.

Nit'id (nĭt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere.* See 3d Neat.] **1.** Bright; lustrous; shining. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

2. Gay; spruce; fine; — said of persons. [*R.*] *T. Reeve.*

Ni'tra-nil'ic (nī'trȧ-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Nitro-* + chloran*il* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex organic acid produced as a white crystalline substance by the action of nitrous acid on hydroquinone.

Ni-tran'i-line (nī-trăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of aniline. In general they are yellow crystalline substances.

Ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver, a white crystalline salt ($AgNO_3$), used in photography and as a cauterizing agent; — called also *lunar caustic.*

Ni'tra-ted (nī'trā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Combined, or impregnated, with nitric acid, or some of its compounds.

2. (*Photog.*) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Ni'tra-tine (nī'trȧ-tĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in transparent crystals, usually of a white, sometimes of a reddish gray, or lemon-yellow, color; native sodium nitrate. It is used in making nitric acid and for manure. Called also *soda niter.*

Ni'tre (nī'tẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Niter.

Ni'tri-a-ry (nī'trĭ-ȧ-rў), *n.* [See Niter.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the manufacture of niter by nitrification. See Nitrification, 2.

Ni'tric (nī'trĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nitrique.* See Niter.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; specifically, designating any one of those compounds in which, as contrasted with *nitrous* compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, *nitric* oxide; *nitric* acid.

Nitric acid, a colorless or yellowish liquid obtained by distilling a nitrate with sulphuric acid. It is powerfully corrosive, being a strong acid, and in decomposition a strong oxidizer. — Nitric anhydride, a white crystalline oxide of nitrogen (N_2O_5), called *nitric pentoxide*, and regarded as the anhydride of nitric acid. — Nitric oxide, a colorless poisonous gas (NO) obtained by treating nitric acid with copper. On contact with the air or with oxygen, it becomes reddish brown from the formation of nitric dioxide or peroxide.

Ni'tride (nī'trĭd *or* -trīd), *n.* [From Nitrogen.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of nitrogen with a more metallic element or radical; as, boric *nitride.*

Ni-trif'er-ous (nī-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Niter* + *-ferous.*] Bearing niter; yielding, or containing, niter.

Ni'tri-fi-ca'tion (nī'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrification.* See Nitrify.] **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) The act, process, or result of combining with nitrogen or some of its compounds. (*b*) The act or process of oxidizing nitrogen or its compounds so as to form nitrous or nitric acid.

2. A process of oxidation, in which nitrogenous vegetable and animal matter in the presence of air, moisture, and some basic substances, as lime or alkali carbonate, is converted into nitrates.

☞ The process is going on at all times in porous soils and in water contaminated with nitrogenous matter, and is supposed to be due to the presence of an organized ferment or ferments, called *nitrification ferments.* In former times the process was extensively made use of in the production of saltpeter.

Ni'tri-fi'er (nī'trĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An agent employed in nitrification.

Ni'tri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nitrified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nitrifying (-fī'ĭng).] [*Niter* + *-fy:* cf. F. *nitrifier.* See Niter.] (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification.

Ni'trile (nī'trĭl *or* -trīl), *n.* [See Nitro-.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of cyanogen compounds; particularly, one of those cyanides of alcohol radicals which, by boiling with acids or alkalies, produce a carboxyl acid, with the elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia.

☞ The nitriles are named with reference to the acids produced by their decomposition; thus, hydrocyanic acid is *formic nitrile*, and methyl cyanide is *acetic nitrile.*

Ni'trite (nī'trīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrite.* See Niter.] (*Chem.*) A salt of nitrous acid.

Amyl nitrite, a yellow oily volatile liquid, used in medicine as a depressant and a vaso-dilator. Its inhalation produces an instantaneous flushing of the face.

Ni'tro- (nī'trō-). **1.** A combining form or an adjective denoting the presence of *niter.*

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (used also adjectively) designating *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids*, as *nitro*hydrochloric, *nitro*calcite; also, designating the *group* or *radical* NO_2, or *its compounds*, as *nitro*benzene.

Nitro group, the radical NO_2; — called also *nitroxyl.*

Ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn *or* -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *benzene.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow aromatic liquid ($C_6H_5.NO_2$), produced by the action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor *imitation oil of bitter almonds*, or *essence of mirbane.* It is used in perfumery, and is manufactured in large quantities in the preparation of aniline. Formerly called also *nitrobenzol.*

Ni'tro-ben'zol } (-bĕn'zōl *or* -bĕn-zōl'), *n.* See Ni-
Ni'tro-ben'zole } trobenzene.

Ni'tro-cal'cite (-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *calcite.*] (*Min.*) Nitrate of calcium, a substance having a grayish white color, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter.

Ni'tro-car'bol (-kär'bōl), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *carbon* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) See Nitromethane.

Ni'tro-cel'lu-lose' (-sĕl'ū-lōs'), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *cellulose.*] (*Chem.*) See *Gun cotton*, under Gun.

Ni'tro-chlo'ro-form (-klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *chloroform.*] (*Chem.*) Same as Chlorpicrin.

Ni'tro-form (nī'trō-fôrm), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *formyl.*] (*Chem.*) A nitro derivative of methane, analogous to chloroform, obtained as a colorless oily or crystalline substance, $CH.(NO_2)_3$, quite explosive, and having well-defined acid properties.

Ni'tro-gel'a-tin (-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *gelatin.*] An explosive consisting of gun cotton and camphor dissolved in nitroglycerin. [Written also *nitrogelatine.*]

Ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [L. *nitrum* natron + *-gen:* cf. F. *nitrogène.* See Niter.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gaseous nonmetallic element, tasteless and odorless, comprising four fifths of the atmosphere by volume. It is chemically very inert in the free state, and as such is incapable of supporting life (hence the name *azote* still used by French chemists); but it forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric acid, the cyanides, etc., and is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Symbol N. Atomic weight 14. It was formerly regarded as a permanent noncondensible gas, but was liquefied in 1877 by Cailletet of Paris, and Pictet of Geneva.

Ni'tro-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nitrogenized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nitrogenizing.] (*Chem.*) To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

Ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, nitrogen; as, a *nitrogenous* principle; *nitrogenous* compounds.

Nitrogenous foods. See 2d Note under Food, *n.*, 1.

Ni'tro-glyc'er-in (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *glycerin.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid appearing like a heavy oil, colorless or yellowish, and consisting of a mixture of several glycerin salts of nitric acid, and hence more properly called *glycerin nitrate.* It is made by the action of nitric acid on glycerin in the presence of sulphuric acid. It is extremely unstable and terribly explosive. A very dilute solution is used in medicine as a neurotic under the name of *glonoin.* [Written also *nitroglycerine.*]

☞ A great number of explosive compounds have been produced by mixing nitroglycerin with different substances; as, *dynamite*, or *giant powder*, nitroglycerin mixed with siliceous earth; *lithofracteur*, nitroglycerin with gunpowder, or with sawdust and nitrate of sodium or barium; *Colonia powder*, gunpowder with nitroglycerin; *dualin*, nitroglycerin with sawdust, or with sawdust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances; *lignose*, wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

Ni'tro-hy'dro-chlo'ric (-hī'drō-klō'rĭk), *a.* [*Nitro-* + *hydrochloric.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Nitrohydrochloric acid, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, usually in the proportion of one part of the former to three of the latter, and remarkable for its solvent action on gold and platinum; — called also *nitromuriatic acid*, and *aqua regia.*

Ni'trol (nī'trōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of hydrocarbons containing the nitro and the nitroso or isonitroso group united to the same carbon atom.

Ni-tro'le-um (nī-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nitrum* natron + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Nitroglycerin.

Ni-trol'ic (nī-trŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, derived from, or designating, a nitrol; as, a *nitrolic* acid.

Ni'tro-mag'ne-site (nī'trō-măg'nē-sit), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *magnesite.*] (*Chem.*) Nitrate of magnesium, a saline efflorescence closely resembling nitrate of calcium.

Ni-trom'e-ter (nī-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *nitromètre.*] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; an azotometer.

Ni'tro-meth'ane (nī'trō-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *methane.*] (*Chem.*) A nitro derivative of methane obtained as a mobile liquid; — called also *nitrocarbol.*

Ni'tro-mu'ri-at'ic (nī'trō-mū'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nitromuriatique.* See Nitro-, and Muriatic.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid; nitrohydrochloric. See Nitrohydrochloric.

Ni'tro-phe'nol (nī'trō-fē'nōl), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *phenol.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of phenol. They are yellow oily or crystalline substances and have well-defined acid properties, as picric acid.

Ni'tro-prus'sic (-prŭs'sĭk *or* -prŭs'sĭk), *a.* [*Nitro-* + *prussic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex acid called *nitroprussic* acid, obtained indirectly by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiate), as a red crystalline unstable substance. It forms salts called *nitroprussides*, which give a rich purple color with alkaline sulphides.

Ni'tro-prus'side (-sīd), *n.* See Nitroprussic.

Ni'tro-qui'nol (-kwĭ'nōl), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *quinine* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical nitro derivative of quinol or hydroquinone, not known in the free state, but forming a well defined series of derivatives.

Ni'tro-sac'cha-rin (-săk'kȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *saccharin.*] (*Chem.*) An explosive nitro derivative of certain sugars, analogous to nitroglycerin, gun cotton, etc.

Ni'tro-sal'i-cyl'ic (-săl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Nitro-* + *salicylic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a nitro derivative of salicylic acid, called also *anilic acid.*

Ni-trose' (nī-trōs'), *a.* (*Chem.*) See Nitrous.

Ni-tro'so- (nī-trō'sō- *or* nī'trō-sō-). (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) designating the group or radical NO, called the *nitroso group*, or its compounds.

Ni-tro'syl (nī-trō'sĭl), *n.* [*Nitroso-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical NO, called also the *nitroso group.* The term is sometimes loosely used to designate certain nitro compounds; as, *nitrosyl* sulphuric acid. Used also adjectively.

Ni'tro-syl'ic (nī'trō-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrosyl; as, *nitrosylic* acid.

Ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron: cf. F. *nitreux.* See Niter.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, niter; of the quality of niter, or resembling it.

2. (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, any one of those compounds in which nitrogen has a relatively lower valence as contrasted with nitric compounds.

Nitrous acid (*Chem.*), a hypothetical acid of nitrogen HNO_2, not known in the free state, but forming a well known series of salts, viz., the *nitrites.* — Nitrous oxide. See Laughing gas.

Ni-trox'yl (nī-trŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The group NO_2, usually called the *nitro group.*

‖ **Ni'trum** (nī'trŭm), *n.* [L., natron. See Niter.] (*Old Chem.*) Niter.

‖ Nitrum flammans [L., flaming niter] (*Old Chem.*), ammonium nitrate; — probably so called because it deflagrates when suddenly heated.

Ni'try (nī'trў), *a.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous. [*Obs.*]

Ni'tryl (nī'trĭl), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A name sometimes given to the nitro group or radical.

Nit'ter (nĭt'tẽr), *n.* [From Nit.] (*Zoöl.*) The horse louse; an insect that deposits nits on horses.

Nit'ti-ly (-tĭ-lў), *adv.* Lousily. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

Nit'tings (-tĭngz), *n. pl.* [Prob. from Nit.] (*Mining*) The refuse of good ore. *Raymond.*

Nit'ty (-tў), *a.* Full of nits. *B. Jonson.*

Nit'ty, *a.* [L. *nitidus.* See Nitid.] Shining; elegant; spruce. [*Obs.*] "O sweet, *nitty* youth." *Marston.*

Ni'val (nī'val), *a.* [L. *nivalis*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Niv'e-ous (nĭv'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *niveus*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Ni'vose'** (nē'vōz'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix, nivis*, snow.] The fourth month of the French republican calendar [1792–1806]. It commenced December 21, and ended January 19. See Vendémiaire.

Nix (nĭks), *n.; fem.* Nixe (-ĕ). [G. Cf. 1st Nick.] (*Teut. Myth.*) One of a class of water spirits, commonly described as of a mischievous disposition.

The treacherous *nixes* who entice men to a watery death. *Tylor.*

Nix'ie (nĭks'ĭ), *n.* See Nix.

‖ **Ni-zam'** (nē-zäm'), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nizām* order, a ruler, fr. Ar. *nazama* to arrange, govern.] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, since 1719.

No (nō), *a.* [OE. *no, non*, the same word as E. *none;* cf. E. *a, an.* See None.] Not any; not one; none.

Let there be *no* strife . . . between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream. *Byron.*

☞ In Old English before a vowel the form *non* or *noon* was used. "*No* man." "*Noon* apothecary." *Chaucer.*

No, *adv.* [OE. *no, na*, AS. *nā; ne* not + *ā* ever. AS. *ne* is akin to OHG. *ni*, Goth. *ni*, Russ. *ne*, Ir., Gael. & W. *ni*, L. *ne*, Gr. νη (in comp.), Skr. *na*, and also to E. prefix *un-*. √193. See Aye, and cf. Nay, Not, Nice, Nefarious.] Nay; not; not at all; not in any respect

N

or degree; — a word expressing negation, denial, or refusal. Before or after another negative, *no* is emphatic.

We do *no* otherwise than we are willed. *Shak.*
I am perplex'd and doubtful whether or no
I dare accept this your congratulation. *Coleridge.*
There is none righteous, *no*, not one. *Rom.* iii. 10.
No! Nay, Heaven forbid. *Coleridge.*

No (nō), *n.*; *pl.* **Noes** (nōz). **1.** A refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative; as, to call for the ayes and *noes*; the *noes* have it.

No-a'chi-an (nō-ā'kĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah, or to his time.

No'ah (nō'a), *n.* [Heb. *Nōakh* rest.] A patriarch of Biblical history, in the time of the Deluge.

Noah's ark. (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) A marine bivalve shell (*Arca Noæ*), which somewhat resembles an ark, or ship, in form. (*b*) A child's toy, consisting of an ark-shaped box containing many different wooden animals.

Nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. Knob.] The head. [*Low*]

Nob, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *noble.*] A person in a superior position in life; a nobleman. [*Slang*]

Nob'bi-ly (-bĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nobby manner. [*Slang*]

Nob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A dram of spirits. [*Australia*]

Nob'by (-bĭ), *a.* [From 2d Nob.] Stylish; modish; elegant; showy; aristocratic; fashionable. [*Slang*]

No-bil'ia-ry (nō-bĭl'yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *nobiliaire.* See Noble.] Of or pertaining to the nobility. *Fitzed. Hall.*

No-bil'ia-ry, *n.* A history of noble families.

No-bil'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nobilis* noble + *-fy.*] To make noble; to nobilitate. [*Obs.*]

No-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *nobilitatus*, p. p. of *nobilitare.*] To make noble; to ennoble; to exalt. [*Obs.*]

No-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *nobilitation.*] The act of making noble. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

No-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nobilitas*: cf. OF. *nobilité.* See Noble.] **1.** The quality or state of being noble; superiority of mind or of character; commanding excellence; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*
They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being of high rank or noble birth; patrician dignity; antiquity of family; distinction by rank, station, or title, whether inherited or conferred.

I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

3. Those who are noble; the collective body of nobles or titled persons in a state; the aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage; as, the English *nobility.*

No'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* Nobler (-blẽr); *superl.* Noblest (-blĕst).] [F. *noble*, fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble, fr. *noscere* to know. See Know.] **1.** Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; exalted; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; magnanimous; as, a *noble* nature or action; a *noble* heart.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

2. Grand; stately; magnificent; splendid; as, a *noble* edifice.

3. Of exalted rank; of or pertaining to the nobility; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title; highborn; as, *noble* blood; a *noble* personage.

☞ *Noble* is used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *noble*-born, *noble*-hearted, *noble*-minded.

Noble metals (*Chem.*), silver, gold, and platinum; — so called from their freedom from oxidation and permanence in air. Copper, mercury, aluminium, palladium, rhodium, iridium, and osmium are sometimes included.

Syn. — Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; superior; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious; renowned; stately; splendid; magnificent; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.

No'ble, *n.* **1.** A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer.

2. An English money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling, or about $1.61.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A European fish; the lyrie.

No'ble, *v. t.* To make noble; to ennoble. [*Obs.*]

Thou *nobledest* so far forth our nature. *Chaucer.*

No'ble-man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* Noblemen (-mĕn). One of the nobility; a noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent.

No'ble-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a noble mind; honorable; magnanimous. — **No'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

No'ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being noble; greatness; dignity; magnanimity; elevation of mind, character, or station; nobility; grandeur; stateliness.

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Jer. Taylor.*

No-bless' } (nō-blĕs'; 277), *n.* [F. *noblesse.* See
No-blesse' } Noble.] **1.** Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser. B. Jonson.*

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females. *Dryden.*

No'ble-wom'an (nō'b'l-wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* Noblewomen (-wĭm'ĕn). A female of noble rank; a peeress.

No'bley (nō'blĭ), *n.* [OF. *nobleie.*] **1.** The body of nobles; the nobility. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Noble birth; nobility; dignity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

No'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* **1.** Of noble extraction; as, *nobly* born or descended.

2. In a noble manner; with greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed *nobly* done.

3. Splendidly; magnificently.

Syn. — Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly.

No'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Nobodies (-ĭz). [*No*, a. + *body.*] **1.** No person; no one; not anybody.

2. Hence: A person of no influence or importance; an insignificant or contemptible person. [*Colloq.*]

No'cake (nō'kāk), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Indian *nookhik* meal. *Palfrey.*] Indian corn parched, and beaten to powder, — used for food by the North American Indians.

No'cent (nō'sent), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt. See Nuisance, Noxious.] **1.** Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischievous; noxious; as, *nocent* qualities. *I. Watts.*

2. Guilty; — the opposite of *innocent.* [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

No'cent, *n.* A criminal. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

No'cent-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously. [*R.*]

No'cive (nō'sĭv), *a.* [L. *nocivus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; injurious. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Nock (nŏk), *n.* [See Notch.] **1.** A notch. [*Obs.*]

He took his arrow by the *nock.* *Chapman.*

2. (*Naut.*) The upper fore corner of a boom sail or of a trysail.

Nock, *v. t.* To notch; to fit to the string, as an arrow; to string, as a bow. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Noc-tam'bu-la'tion (nŏk-tăm'bū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *noctambulation.*] Somnambulism; walking in sleep. *Quain.*

Noc-tam'bu-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Somnambulism.

Noc-tam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A somnambulist.

Noc-tam'bu-lo (-lō), *n.* A noctambulist. [*Obs.*]

Noc-tid'i-al (nŏk-tĭd'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *dies* day.] Comprising a night and a day; as, a *noctidial* day. [*R.*] *Holder.*

Noc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *noctifer*; *nox, noctis* + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing night. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Noc-til'i-o-nid (nŏk-tĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭd), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American bat of the genus *Noctilio*, having cheek pouches and large incisor teeth.

‖ **Noc'ti-lu'ca** (nŏk'tĭ-lū'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Noctilucæ (-sē). [L. *noctiluca* something that shines by night, fr. *nox, noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine, *lux* light.] **1.** (*Old Chem.*) That which shines at night; — a fanciful name for phosphorus.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine flagellate Infusoria, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of Noctilucæ.

Noctiluca (*N. miliaris*). Much enlarged. *n* Nucleus.

Noc-ti-lu'cin (-sĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which they owe their phosphorescent properties.

Noc'ti-lu'cine (-sĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to Noctiluca.

Noc'ti-lu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* Shining in the night.

Noc-tiv'a-gant (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gant), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander about.] (*Zoöl.*) Going about in the night; night-wandering.

Noc-tiv'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A roving or going about in the night. *Gayton.*

Noc-tiv'a-gous (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *noctivagus*; *nox, noctis* + *vagus* wandering.] Noctivagant.

Noc'to-graph (nŏk'tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *Knight.*

Noc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ȧ-rĭ; 135), *n.* [L. *noctu* by night.] A record of what passes in the night; a nightly journal; — distinguished from *diary.* [*R.*] *Addison.*

Noc'tu-id (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *n.* [From L. *nox, noctis*, night.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous moths of the family *Noctuidæ*, or *Noctuælitæ*, as the cutworm moths, and armyworm moths; — so called because they fly at night. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the noctuids, or family *Noctuidæ.*

Noc'tule (-tūl; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *noctua* a night owl, fr. *nox, noctis*, night.] (*Zoöl.*) A large European bat (*Vespertilio*, or *Noctulina, altivolans*).

Noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*, fr. L. *nocturnus.* See Nocturnal, and cf. Nocturne.] **1.** An office of devotion, or act of religious service, by night.

2. One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at a night service. *Hook.*

Noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis, nocturnus*, fr. *nox, noctis*, night. See Night, and cf. Nocturn.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, done or occurring in, the night; as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, expeditions, etc.; — opposed to *diurnal.* *Dryden.*

2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night; as, *nocturnal* birds and insects.

Noc-tur'nal, *n.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the stars, etc., at sea. *I. Watts.*

Noc-tur'nal-ly, *adv.* By night; nightly.

Noc-turne' (nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F. See Nocturn.] (*Mus.*) A night piece, or serenade. The name is now used for a certain graceful and expressive form of instrumental composition, as the nocturne for orchestra in Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" music.

Noc'u-ment (nŏk'ū-ment), *n.* [LL. *nocumentum*, fr. L. *nocere* to hurt.] Harm; injury; detriment. [*Obs.*]

Noc'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nocuus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; noxious. [*R.*] — **Noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* [OE. *nodden*; cf. OHG. *hnōtōn*, *genuotōn*, to shake, and E. *nudge.*] **1.** To bend or incline the upper part with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

2. To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness, with the head; as, to *nod* at one.

3. To be drowsy or dull; to be careless.

Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream. *Pope.*

Nod, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nodded (-dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nodding.] **1.** To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with; as, to *nod* the head.

2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

3. To cause to bend. [*Poetic*]

By every wind that *nods* the mountain pine. *Keats.*

Nod (nŏd), *n.* **1.** A dropping or bending forward of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

2. A quick or slight downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or in giving a signal, or a command.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them [the children] when they do amiss. *Locke.*
Nations obey my word and wait my *nod.* *Prior.*

The land of Nod, sleep.

Nod'al (nōd'al), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node; as, a *nodal* point.

Nodal line, Nodal point, in a vibrating plate or cord, that line or point which remains at rest while the other parts of the body are in a state of vibration.

No'da-ted (nō'dā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *nodatus*, p. p. of *nodare* to make knotty, fr. *nodus* knot. See Node.] Knotted.

Nodated hyperbola (*Geom.*), a certain curve of the third order having two branches which cross each other, forming a node.

No-da'tion (nō-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nodatio* knottiness.] Act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*R.*]

Nod'der (nŏd'dẽr), *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

Nod'ding (-dĭng), *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved so that the apex hangs down; having the top bent downward.

Nod'dle (-d'l), *n.* [OE. *nodil, nodle*; perh. fr. *nod*, because the head is the nodding part of the body, or perh. akin to E. *knot*; cf. Prov. E. *nod* the nape of the neck.]

1. The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle.* *L'Estrange.*

2. The back part of the head or neck. [*Obs.*]

For occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

Nod'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Noddies (-dĭz). [Prob. fr. *nod* to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness.] **1.** A simpleton; a fool. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any tern of the genus *Anous*, as *A. stolidus.* (*b*) The arctic fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). Sometimes also applied to other sea birds.

Noddy (*Anous stolidus*).

3. An old game at cards. *Halliwell.*

4. A small two-wheeled one-horse vehicle.

5. An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

Node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus*; perh. akin to E. *knot.* Cf. Noose, Nowed.] **1.** A knot; a knob; a protuberance; a swelling.

2. Specifically: (*a*) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem, or the part where a leaf or several leaves are inserted. (*c*) (*Dialing*) A hole in the gnomon of a dial, through which passes the ray of light which marks the hour of the day, the parallels of the sun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, etc. (*d*) (*Geom.*) The point at which a curve crosses itself, being a double point of the curve. See Crunode, and Acnode. (*e*) (*Mech.*) The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions; — called also *knot.* *W. R. Johnson.* (*f*) (*Poet.*) The knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece. (*g*) (*Med.*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms upon bones attacked with rheumatism, gout, or syphilis; sometimes also, a swelling in the neighborhood of a joint. *Dunglison.* (*h*) (*Mus.*) One of the fixed points of a sonorous string, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic tones; nodal line or point. (*i*) (*Zoöl.*) A swelling.

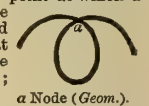

a Node (*Geom.*).

Ascending node (*Astron.*), the node at which the body is passing northerly, marked with the symbol ☊, called the *Dragon's head.* Called also *northern node.* — **Descending node**, the node at which the body is moving southwardly, marked thus ☋, called *Dragon's tail.* — **Line of nodes**, a straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

Nod'ic-al (nŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nodes; from a node to the same node again; as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

Nodical month. See *Lunar month*, under Month.

No'do-sa'rine (nō'dŏ-sā'rĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling in form or structure a foraminiferous shell of the genus *Nodosaria.* — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A foraminifer of the genus *Nodosaria* or of an allied genus.

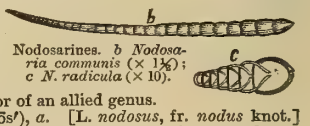

Nodosarines. *b Nodosaria communis* (× 1½); *c N. radicula* (× 10).

No-dose' (nō-dōs'), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] **1.** Knotty; having numerous or conspicuous nodes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having nodes or prominences; having the alternate joints enlarged, as the antennæ of certain insects.

No-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nodositas.*] **1.** The quality of being knotty or nodose; resemblance to a node or swelling; knottiness. *Holland.*

2. A knot; a node.

No-do'sous (nō-dō'sŭs), } *a.* Nodose; knotty; knot-
No'dous (nō'dŭs), } ted. [*Obs.*]

Nod'u-lar (nŏd'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *nodulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

Nod'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot: cf. F. *nodule.*] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump.

Nod'uled (nŏd'ūld), *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

Nod'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), **Nod'u-lous** (-lŭs), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having small nodes or knots; diminutively nodose.

Nodulous Root.

No'el (nō'ĕl), *n.* [F. *noël*, L. *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal. See NATAL.] Same as NOWEL.

No-e'ma-tach'o-graph (nō-ē'mȧ-tăk'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *νόημα* the understanding + *τάχος* swiftness + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining and registering the duration of more or less complex operations of the mind. *Dunglison.*

No'e-mat'ic (nō'ĕ-măt'ĭk), **No'e-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. *νόημα* the understanding. See NOETIC.] Of or pertaining to the understanding. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

No-e'mics (nō-ē'mĭks), *n.* [Gr. *νοήμα* the understanding. See NOETIC.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

No-e'tian (nō-ē'shan), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the followers of *Noetus*, who lived in the third century. He denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

No-et'ic (nō-ĕt'ĭk), **No-et'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός*, fr. *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind, intellect.] Of or pertaining to the intellect; intellectual.

I would employ the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions which originate in the mind itself. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nof (nŏf). [Contr. fr. *ne of.*] Not of; nor of. [*Obs.*]

Nog (nŏg), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *noggin.*] **1.** A noggin.
2. A kind of strong ale. *Halliwell.*

Nog, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A wooden block, of the size of a brick, built into a wall, as a hold for the nails of woodwork.
2. One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine.
3. (*Shipbuilding*) A treenail to fasten the shores.

Nog, *v. t.* [From 2d NOG.] **1.** To fill in, as between scantling, with brickwork.
2. (*Shipbuilding*) To fasten, as shores, with treenails.

Nog'gen (-gĕn), *a.* [Prop., made of hemp, fr. Prov. E. *nogs* hemp.] Made of hemp; hence, hard; rough; harsh. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Nog'gin (-gĭn), *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, or Gael. *noigean.* Cf. 1st NOG.] **1.** A small mug or cup.
2. A measure equivalent to a gill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nog'ging (-gĭng), *n.* [From NOG, *v. t.*] Rough brick masonry used to fill in the interstices of a wooden frame, in building.

Noght (nŏht), *adv.* Not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Noi'ance (noi'ans), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. OE. *anoiance.*] [Written also *noyance.*] Annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Noie (noi), *v. t.* To annoy. See NOY. [*Obs.*]

Noi'er (noi'ẽr), *n.* An annoyer. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Noils (noilz), *n. pl.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Waste and knots of wool removed by the comb; combings.

Noint (noint), *v. t.* To anoint. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. North.*

Noi'ous (noi'ŭs), *a.* Annoying; troublesome. [*Obs.*]

Noise (noiz), *n.* [F. *noise* noisy strife, quarrel, brawl, fr. L. *nausea* seasickness, sickness, disgust. See NAUSEA.] **1.** Sound of any kind.

The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion without *noise* to us perceived. *Bacon.*

☞ *Noise* is either a sound of too short a duration to be determined, like the report of a cannon; or else it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds, like the rolling of thunder or the noise of the waves. Nevertheless, the difference between *sound* and *noise* is by no means precise. *Ganot.*

2. Especially, loud, confused, or senseless sound; clamor; din.
3. Loud or continuous talk; general talk or discussion; rumor; report. "The *noise* goes." *Shak.*

What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood! *T. Baker.*

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages. *Spectator.*

4. Music, in general; a concert; also, a company of musicians; a band. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

The king has his *noise* of gypsies. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; uproar.

Noise, *v. i.* To sound; to make a noise. *Milton.*

Noise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOISED (noizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOISING.] **1.** To spread by rumor or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad. *Luke* i. 65.

2. To disturb with noise. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Noise'ful (-fụl), *a.* Loud; clamorous. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Noise'less, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or bustle; without noise; silent; as, the *noiseless* foot of time.

So *noiseless* would I live. *Dryden.*

—Noise'less-ly, *adv.* **— Noise'less-ness,** *n.*

Noi-sette' (noi-zĕt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A hybrid rose produced in 1817, by a French gardener, *Noisette*, of Charleston, South Carolina, from the China rose and the musk rose. It has given rise to many fine varieties, as the *Lamarque*, the *Marechal* (or *Marshal*) *Niel*, and the *Cloth of gold.* Most roses of this class have clustered flowers and are of vigorous growth. *P. Henderson.*

Nois'i-ly (noiz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

Nois'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being noisy.

Noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy.* See ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* effluvia. "*Noisome* pestilence." *Ps.* xci. 3.
2. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. "Foul breath is *noisome*." *Shak.*

— Noi'some-ly, *adv.* **— Noi'some-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Noxious; unwholesome; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive.— NOISOME, NOXIOUS. These words have to a great extent been interchanged; but there is a tendency to make a distinction between them, applying *noxious* to things that inflict evil directly; as, a *noxious* plant, *noxious* practices, etc., and *noisome* to things that operate with a remoter influence; as, *noisome* vapors, a *noisome* pestilence, etc. *Noisome* has the additional sense of *disgusting.* A garden may be free from *noxious* weeds or animals; but, if recently covered with manure, it may be filled with a *noisome* smell.

Nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* NOISIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NOISIEST.] [From NOISE.] **1.** Making a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, the *noisy* crowd.
2. Full of noise. "The *noisy* town." *Dryden.*

Nol'de (nŏl'de). [Contr. fr. *ne wolde.*] Would not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nole (nōl), *n.* [See NOLL.] The head. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **No'li-me-tan'ge-re** (nō'lī-mē-tăn'jē-rē), *n.* [L., touch me not.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of a genus of herbs (*Impatiens*) having capsules which, if touched when ripe, discharge their seeds. See IMPATIENS. (*b*) The squirting cucumber. See under CUCUMBER.
2. (*Med.*) A name formerly applied to several varieties of ulcerous cutaneous diseases, but now restricted to *Lupus exedens*, an ulcerative affection of the nose.

No-li'tion (nō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *nolle* not to will, to be unwilling; *ne* + *velle* to will, to be willing.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness; — opposed to *volition.*

A *nolition* and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor.*

Noll (nŏl), *n.* [OE. *nol*, AS. *knoll* top; akin to OHG. *knol* top, head.] The head; the noddle. [*Obs.*]

Nol-le'i-ty (nŏl-lē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *nolle* to be unwilling.] The state of being unwilling; nolition. [*R.*]

‖ **Nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'lē prŏs'ē-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] (*Law*) Will not prosecute; — an entry on the record, denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution; either wholly, or as to some count, or as to some of several defendants.

‖ **Nol'lo con-ten'de-re** (nŏ'lō kŏn-tĕn'dē-rē). [L., I do not wish to contend.] (*Law*) A plea, by the defendant, in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to all the consequences of a plea of guilty.

Nol. pros. An abbrev. of NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Nol'-pros' (nŏl'prŏs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* -PROSSED (-prŏst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -PROSSING.] To discontinue by entering a *nolle prosequi;* to decline to prosecute.

Nolt (nōlt), *n. sing. & pl.* Neat cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Nom** (nôn), *n.* [F. See NOUN.] Name.

‖ **Nom de guerre** (nôn'de-gâr'), literally, war name; hence, a fictitious name, or one assumed for a time. — ‖ **Nom de plume** (-plụm'), literally, pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as his or her signature.

‖ **No'ma** (nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νομή*, lit., a feeding. See NAME.] (*Med.*) See CANKER, *n.*, 1.

Nom'ad (nŏm'ad; 277), *n.* [L. *nomas, -adis*, Gr. *νομάς, -άδος*, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. *νομός* a pasture, allotted abode, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute, allot, drive to pasture; prob. akin to AS. *niman* to take, and E. *nimble:* cf. F. *nomade.* Cf. ASTRONOMY, ECONOMY, NIMBLE, NEMESIS, NUMB, NUMBER.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.

Nom'ad, *a.* Roving; nomadic.

Nom'ade (nŏm'ăd), *n.* [F.] See NOMAD, *n.*

No-ma'di-an (nō-mā'dĭ-an), *n.* A nomad. [*R.*]

No-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νομαδικός.* See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to nomads, or their way of life; wandering; moving from place to place for subsistence; as, a *nomadic* tribe.— **No-mad'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

Nom'ad-ism (nŏm'ad-īz'm), *n.* The state of being a nomad.

Nom'ad-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOMADIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOMADIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To lead the life of a nomad; to wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage.

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the Rivers Irtish, Obi, Kama, and Volga. *W. Tooke.*

No'man-cy (nō'man-sỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nomancie, nomance*, abbrev. fr. *onomancie.* See ONOMANCY.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

No'-man's land' (nō'mănz' lănd'). **1.** (*Naut.*) A space amidships used to keep blocks, ropes, etc.; a space on a ship belonging to no one in particular to care for.
2. Fig.: An unclaimed space or time.

That *no-man's land* of twilight. *W. Black.*

Nom'arch (nŏm'ȧrk), *n.* [Gr. *νομός* a district + *-arch.*] The chief magistrate of a nome or nomarchy.

Nom'arch-y (nŏm'ȧrk-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* NOMARCHIES (-ĭz). A province or territorial division of a kingdom, under the rule of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; a nome.

Nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin. Cf. NUMBLES, UMBLES, HUMBLES.] The entrails of a deer; the umbles. [Written also *numbles.*] *Johnson.*

Nom'bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [F. *nombril*, for OF. *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, a dim. fr. L. *umbilicus* the navel. See NAVEL.] (*Her.*) A point halfway between the fess point and the middle base point of an escutcheon; — called also *navel point.* See ESCUTCHEON.

Nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. *νομός*, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out, distribute.] **1.** A province or political division, as of modern Greece or ancient Egypt; a nomarchy.
2. Any melody determined by inviolable rules. [*Obs.*]

Nome, *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] (*Alg.*) [*Obs.*] See TERM.

Nome, No'men (nō'men), *obs. p. p.* of NIM. *Chaucer.*

No'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *nomen* name + *calare* to call. See NAME, and CALENDAR.]
1. One who calls persons or things by their names.

☞ In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons whom they met and whose votes it was desirable to solicit.

2. One who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science; also, a list or vocabulary of technical names.

No'men-cla'tress (nō'mĕn-klā'trĕs), *n.* A female nomenclator.

No'men-cla'tur-al (nō'mĕn-klā'tûr-*al*; 135), *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

No'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tûr; 277), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura:* cf. F. *nomenclature.* See NOMENCLATOR.]
1. A name. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary. [*R.*]
3. The technical names used in any particular branch of science or art, or by any school or individual; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates.

No'mi-al (nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] (*Alg.*) A name or term.

Nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νομικός*, fr. *νόμος* a law, custom.] Customary; ordinary; — applied to the usual English spelling, in distinction from strictly phonetic methods. *H. Sweet.* — *n.* Nomic spelling. *A. J. Ellis.*

Nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-*na*l), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, name. See NAME.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a name or names; having to do with the literal meaning of a word; verbal; as, a *nominal* definition. *Bp. Pearson.*
2. Existing in name only; not real; as, a *nominal* difference. "*Nominal* attendance on lectures." *Macaulay.*

Nom'i-nal, *n.* **1.** A nominalist. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*
2. (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun.
3. A name; an appellation.

A is the *nominal* of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Nom'i-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or philosophy of the Nominalists.

Nom'i-nal-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One of a sect of philosophers in the Middle Ages, who adopted the opinion of Roscelin, that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only. *Reid.*

Nom'i-nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nominalists.

Nom'i-nal-ize (nŏm'ĭ-*nal*-īz), *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [*Obs.*]

Nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name; in name only; not in reality. *Burke.*

Nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *nominatus*, p. p. of *nominare* to nominate, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** To mention by name; to name. [*Obs.*]

To *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
3. To set down in express terms; to state. [*Obs.*]

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*

4. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.

Nom'i-nate-ly (-nāt-lỹ), *adv.* By name; particularly; namely. [*Obs.*] *Spelman.*

Nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nominatio:* cf. F. *nomination.*] **1.** The act of naming or nominating; designation of a person as a candidate for office; the power of nominating; the state of being nominated.

The *nomination* of persons to places being . . . a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

2. The denomination, or name. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Nom'i-na-ti'val (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tī'val), *a.* (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

Nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus* belonging to a name, nominative.] (*Gram.*) Giving a name; naming; designating; — said of that case or form of a noun which stands as the subject of a finite verb. — *n.* The nominative case.

Nom'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who nominates.

Nom'i-nee' (nŏm'ĭ-nē'), *n.* [See NOMINATE, and -EE.] A person named, or designated, by another, to any office, duty, or position; one nominated, or proposed, by others for office or for election to office.

Nom'i-nor' (nŏm'ĭ-nôr'), *n.* [See NOMINATE, and -OR.] A nominator. [*Obs.*] *Bentham.*

No-moc'ra-cy (nō-mŏk'rȧ-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-cracy*, as in democ*racy*.] Government in accordance with a system of law. *Milman.*

No-mog'ra-phy (nō-mŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νομογραφία*; *νόμος* law + *γράφειν* to write.] A treatise on laws; an exposition of the form proper for laws.

No-mol'o-gy (nō-mŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of law; legislation.
2. The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nom'o-pel'mous (nŏm'ō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νόμος* law, custom + *πέλμα* sole of the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a separate and simple tendon to flex the first toe, or hallux, as do passerine birds.

Nom'o-thete (nŏm'ō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *νομοθέτης*; *νόμος* + *τιθέναι* to assign: cf. F. *nomothète.*] A lawgiver. [*R.*]

Nom'o-thet'ic (nŏm'ō-thĕt'ĭk), **Nom'o-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετικός.*] Legislative; enacting laws; as, a *nomothetical* power. [*R.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

Non (nŏn), *a.* No; not. See No, *a.* *Chaucer.*

Non- (nŏn-). [L. *non*, OL. *noenu, noenum*, fr. *neoenum*, lit., not one. See NONE.] A prefix used in the sense of *not; un-; in-;* as in *non*attention, or *non*-attention, *non*conformity, *non*metallic, *non*suit.

☞ The prefix *non-* may be joined to the leading word by means of a hyphen, or, in most cases, the hyphen may be dispensed with. The list of words having the prefix *non-* could easily be lengthened.

Non'a-bil'i-ty (nŏn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Want of ability.
2. (*Law*) An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

Non'ac-cept'ance (-ăk-sĕpt'ans), *n.* A neglect or refusal to accept.

Non-ac'id (nŏn-ăs'ĭd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Destitute of acid properties; hence, basic; metallic; positive; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Non'ac-quaint'ance (nŏn'ăk-kwānt'*ans*), *n.* Want of acquaintance; the state of being unacquainted.

Non-ac'qui-es'cence (nŏn-ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'*sens*), *n.* Refusal of acquiescence; failure to yield or comply.

Non'ad-mis'sion (nŏn'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Failure to be admitted.

Non'a-dult' (-ă-dŭlt'), *a.* Not adult: immature.

Non-a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic (nŏn-ā'ĕr-ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Capable of living without atmospheric oxygen; anaërobiotic.

Non'age (nŏn'ăj), *n.* [LL. *nonagium*, from L. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] (*Eccl.*) The ninth part of movable goods, formerly payable to the clergy on the death of persons in their parishes. *Mozley & W.*

Non'age, *n.* [Pref. *non-* + *age.*] Time of life before a person becomes of age; legal immaturity; minority.

> The human mind . . . was still in its *nonage.* *Coleridge.*

Non'aged (-ājd), *a.* Having the quality of nonage; being a minor; immature. *W. Browne.*

Non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ă-jĕ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing, or consisting of, ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] A person ninety years old.

Non'a-ges'i-mal (-jĕs'ĭ-*mal*), *a.* [L. *nonagesimus* the ninetieth. See NONAGENARIAN.] (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the ninetieth degree or to a nonagesimal.

Non'a-ges'i-mal, *n.* (*Astron.*) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon. It is the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the points in which it is intersected by the horizon.

Non'a-gon (nŏn'ă-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. γωνία angle.] (*Math.*) A figure or polygon having nine sides and nine angles.

Non-a'gri-an (nŏn-ā'grĭ-*an*), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any moth of the genus *Nonagria* and allied genera, as the spindleworm and stalk borer.

Non-al'ien-a'tion (nŏn-āl'yen-ā'shŭn), *n.* Failure to alienate; also, the state of not being alienated.

Non'ane (nŏn'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] (*Chem.*) One of a group of metameric hydrocarbons (C_9H_{20}) of the paraffin series; — so called because of the nine carbon atoms in the molecule. *Normal nonane* is a colorless volatile liquid, an ingredient of ordinary kerosene.

Non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn'ăp-pēr'*ans*), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear.

Non'ap-point'ment (-point'ment), *n.* Neglect of making appointment; failure to receive an appointment.

Non'ar-riv'al (-ăr-rīv'*al*), *n.* Failure to arrive.

‖ **Non' as-sump'sit** (ăs-sŭmp'sĭt). [L., he did not undertake.] (*Law*) The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

Non'at-tend'ance (-ăt-tĕnd'*ans*), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; nonappearance.

Non'at-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Inattention.

Non'bi-tu'mi-nous (-bī-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing no bitumen; not bituminous.

Nonce (nŏns), *n.* [For the *nonce*, OE. for the *nones*, a corruption of for then *ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, E. *the.* See FOR, ONCE, and THE.] The one or single occasion; the present call or purpose; — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce.*

> The miller was a stout carl for the *nones.* *Chaucer.*
>
> And that he calls for drink, I 'll have prepared him
> A chalice for the *nonce.* *Shak.*

Nonce word, "a word apparently employed only *for the nonce.*" *Murray (New English Dict.).*

‖ **Non'cha-lance'** (nŏn'shà-lăNs'), *n.* [F. See NONCHALANT.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

‖ **Non'cha-lant'** (nŏn'shà-lăN'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern one's self for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See NON-, and CALDRON.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

Non'cha-lant'ly (nŏn'shà-länt'lў), *adv.* In a nonchalant, indifferent, or careless manner; coolly.

Non'claim' (nŏn'klām'), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.

Non'co-he'sion (-kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Want of cohesion.

Non'co-in'ci-dence, *n.* Lack of coincidence.

Non'co-in'ci-dent (-ĭn'sĭ-dent), *a.* Not coincident.

Non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'băt-*ant*), *n.* (*Mil.*) Any person connected with an army, or within the lines of an army, who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers and their assistants, chaplains, and others; also, any of the citizens of a place occupied by an army; also, any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy.

Non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Noncommissioned officer (*Mil.*), a subordinate officer not appointed by a commission from the chief executive or supreme authority of the State; but by the Secretary of War or by the commanding officer of the regiment.

Non'com-mit'tal (-mĭt'*tal*), *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance or refusal to commit one's self. Also used adjectively.

Non'com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.

Non'com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Lack of completion; failure to complete.

Non'com-pli'ance (-plī'*ans*), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure to comply.

Non'com-ply'ing (-plī'ĭng), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

‖ **Non com'pos** (nŏn kŏm'pŏs). } [L.] Not of
‖ **Non com'pos men'tis** (mĕn'tĭs). } sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; hence, also, as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or from accident.

Non'con. (nŏn'kŏn), *n.* See NONCONTENT.

Non'con-clud'ing (-klūd'dĭng), *a.* Not concluding.

Non'con-cur' (nŏn'kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

Non'con-cur'rence (-kŭr'rens), *n.* Refusal to concur.

Non'con-den'si-ble (-dĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not condensible; incapable of being liquefied; — said of gases.

Non'con-dens'ing, *a.* (*Steam Engine*) Not condensing; discharging the steam from the cylinder at a pressure nearly equal to or above that of the atmosphere and not into a condenser.

Non'con-duct'ing (-dŭk'tĭng), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting a fluid or force; thus, in electricity, wax is a *nonconducting* substance.

Non'con-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit; failure to conduct.

Non'con-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* (*Physics*) A substance which does not conduct, that is, convey or transmit, heat, electricity, sound, vibration, or the like, or which transmits them with difficulty; an insulator; as, wool is a *nonconductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *nonconductors* of electricity.

Non'con-form'ing (-fôrm'ĭng), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity; especially, not conforming to the established church of a country.

Non'con-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; especially, one who does not conform to the established church of England; a dissenter.

Non-con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; especially, in England, the neglect or refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

‖ **Non'con'stat** (nŏn'kŏn'stăt), *n.* [Law L.] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

Non'con-ta'gious (nŏn'kŏn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Not contagious; not catching; not communicable by contact. — **Non'con-ta'gious-ness,** *n.*

Non'con-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* (*British House of Lords*) One who gives a negative vote; — sometimes abridged into *noncon.* or *non con.*

Non'con-trib'u-ting (-trĭb'ū-tĭng), } *a.* Not contrib-
Non'con-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rў), } uting.

Non'da (nŏn'dä), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible plumlike fruit of the Australian tree, *Parinarium Nonda.*

Non-dec'ane (nŏn-dĕk'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *decem* ten.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, a white waxy substance, $C_{10}H_{40}$; — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.

Non'de-cid'u-ate (nŏn'dē-sĭd'ū-āt), *a.* (*Anat.*) Characterized by the absence of a decidua; indeciduate.

Non'de-liv'er-y (-lĭv'ẽr-ў), *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery; omission of delivery.

Non-dep'o-si'tion (nŏn-dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

Non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [Pref. *non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; unclassifiable.

Non'de-script, *n.* A thing not yet described; that of which no account or explanation has been given; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

Non'de-vel'op-ment (-vĕl'ŭp-ment), *n.* Failure or lack of development.

Non'dis-cov'er-y (-dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ў), *n.* Want or failure of discovery.

Non'do (nŏn'dō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum actæifolium*) with a large aromatic root. It is found chiefly in the Alleghany region. Also called *Angelico.*

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* [OE. *none*, *non*, *nan*, *no*, *na*, AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one. √193. See No, *a.* & *adv.*, ONE, and cf. NON-, NULL, *a.*] **1.** No one; not one; not anything; — frequently used also partitively, or as a plural, not any.

> There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps.* xiv. 3.
>
> Six days ye shall gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be *none.* *Ex.* xvi. 26.
>
> Terms of peace yet *none*
> Vouchsafed or sought. *Milton.*
>
> *None* of their productions are extant. *Blair.*

2. No; not any; — used adjectively before a vowel, in old style; as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life.

None of, not at all; not; nothing of; — used emphatically. "They knew that I was *none of* the register that entered their admissions in the universities." *Fuller.* — None-so-pretty (*Bot.*), the *Saxifraga umbrosa.* See *London pride* (*a*), under LONDON.

None, *n.* [F.] Same as NONES, 2.

Non'ef-fect'ive (nŏn'ĕf-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not effective. **2.** (*Mil.*) Not fit or available for duty.

‖ **Non-e'go** (nŏn-ē'gō), *n.* [L., not I.] (*Metaph.*) The union of being and relation as distinguished from, and contrasted with, the *ego.* See EGO.

Non'e-las'tic (nŏn'ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not having elasticity.

Non'e-lect' (-lĕkt'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Theol.*) A person or persons not elected, or chosen, to salvation.

Non'e-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Failure of election.

Non'e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), } *a.* Not electric; con-
Non'e-lec'tric-al (-trĭ-*kal*), } ducting electricity.

Non'e-lec'tric, *n.* (*Physics*) A substance that is not an electric; that which transmits electricity, as a metal.

Non'em-phat'ic (-ĕm-făt'ĭk), } *a.* Having no empha-
Non'em-phat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } sis; unemphatic.

Non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* NONENTITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nonexistence; the negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing. *South.* **3.** A person or thing of little or no account. [*Colloq.*]

Non'-E-pis'co-pal (-ē-pĭs'kō-*pal*), *a.* Not Episcopal; not pertaining to the Episcopal church or system.

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth, from *novem* nine. See NINE, NONES, 2, NOON.] **1.** (*Roman Cal.*) The fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days before the ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method. **2.** [F. *none*, fr. L. See NOON.] The canonical office, being a part of the Breviary, recited at noon (formerly at the ninth hour, 3 P. M.) in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** The hour of dinner; the noonday meal. [*Obs.*]

> At my supper and sometimes at *nones.* *P. Plowman.*

Non'es-sen'tial (nŏn'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Not essential.

Non'es-sen'tial, *n.* A thing not essential.

‖ **Non' est' fac'tum** (nŏn' ĕst' făk'tŭm). [Law L., it is not (his) deed.] (*Law*) The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond.

‖ **Non' est' in-ven'tus** (ĭn-vĕn'tŭs). [L., he is not found.] (*Law*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county. *Bouvier.*

None'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* A person or thing of a sort that there is no other such; something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal. It is given as a name to various objects, as to a choice variety of apple, a species of medic (*Medicago lupulina*), a variety of pottery clay, etc.

No-net' (nō-nĕt'), } *n.* [From L. *nonus* ninth, like
‖ **No-net'to** (-nĕt'tō), } E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo.*] (*Mus.*) A composition for nine instruments, rarely for nine voices.

Non'ett (nŏn'ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The titmouse. [*Obs.*]

Non-ex'e-cu'tion (nŏn-ĕks'ē-kū'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

Non'ex-ist'ence (-ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity. *A. Baxter.* **2.** A thing that has no existence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Non'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Not having existence.

Non-ex'por-ta'tion (nŏn-ĕks'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting of commodities.

Non'ex-ten'sile (nŏn'ĕks-tĕn'sĭl), *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being stretched.

Non-fea'sance (nŏn-fē'*zans*), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] (*Law*) An omission or neglect to do something, esp. that which ought to have been done. Cf. MALFEASANCE.

Non'ful-fill'ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

No-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] According to the French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See the Note under NUMERATION.

Non-im'por-ta'tion (nŏn-ĭm'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing of commodities.

Non'im-port'ing (nŏn'ĭm-pōrt'ĭng), *a.* Not importing; not bringing from foreign countries.

Non'in-flec'tion-al (nŏn'ĭn-flĕk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Not admitting of, or characterized by, inflection.

Non'in-hab'it-ant (-hăb'ĭt-*ant*), *n.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger; a foreigner; a nonresident.

Non-in'ter-ven'tion (nŏn-ĭn'tẽr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* The state or habit of not intervening or interfering; as, the *nonintervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

No'ni-us (nō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Latinized form of *Nunez*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician.] A vernier.

Non-join'der (nŏn-join'dẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

Non-ju'rant (nŏn-jū'rant), *a.* Nonjuring.

Non-ju'ring (-rĭng), *a.* [F. *jurer* to swear, or L. *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear, fr. L. *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice. See JURY.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, or their successors.

Non-ju'ror (nŏn-jū'rẽr; 277), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of those adherents of James II. who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, or to their successors, after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

Non-ju'ror-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The doctrines, or action, of the Nonjurors.

Non-lim'i-ta'tion (-lĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of limitation; failure to limit.

‖ **Non' li'quet** (nŏn' lĭ'kwĕt). [L.] It is not clear; — a verdict given by a jury when a matter is to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non'ma-lig'nant (-mă-lĭg'nant), *a.* Not malignant, as a disease.

Non-man'u-fac'tur-ing (nŏn-măn'ū-făk'tūr-ĭng), *a.* Not carrying on manufactures.

Non-med'ul-la'ted (nŏn-mĕd'ŭl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Not medullated; (*Anat.*) without a medulla or marrow, or without a medullary sheath; as, a *nonmedullated* nerve fiber.

Non-mem'ber, *n.* One who is not a member.

Non-mem'ber-ship, *n.* State of not being a member.

Non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'*al*), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the set of elements which, as contrasted with the metals, possess, produce, or receive, acid rather than basic properties; a metalloid; as, oxygen, sulphur, and chlorine are *nonmetals.*

Non'me-tal'lic (nŏn'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Not metallic. **2.** (*Chem.*) Resembling, or possessing the properties of, a nonmetal or metalloid; as, sulphur is a *nonmetallic* element.

Non-nat'u-ral, *a.* Not natural; unnatural.

Nonne (nŭn), *n.* A nun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Non'ne-ces'si-ty (nŏn'nĕ-sĕs'sĭ-tў), *n.* Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

Non'ni-trog'e-nous (nŏn'nĭ-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Devoid of nitrogen; as, a *nonnitrogenous* principle; a *nonnitrogenous* food. See the Note under FOOD, *n.*, 1.

Non-nu'cle-a'ted (-nū'klē-ā'tĕd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

Non'ny (nŏn'nў), *n.* A silly fellow; a ninny.

Non'o-be'di-ence (nŏn'ō-bē'dĭ-*ens*), *n.* Neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

Non'ob-serv'ance (-ŏb-zẽrv'*ans*), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

‖ **Non ob-stan'te** (nŏn' ŏb-stăn'tē). [L.] **1.** Notwithstanding; in opposition to, or in spite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

2. (*Law*) A clause in old English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the crown to do a thing notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. This dispensing power was abolished by the Bill of Rights.

In this very reign [Henry III.] the practice of dispensing with statutes by a *non obstante* was introduced. *Hallam.*

‖ **Non obstante veredicto** [LL.] (*Law*), a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court, for the plaintiff, *notwithstanding a verdict* for the defendant. *Stephen.*

No-no'ic (nŏ-nō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, nonane; as, *nonoic* acid, which is also called *pelargonic* acid. Cf. PELARGONIC.

Non'one (nŏn'ōn), *n.* [*Nonane* + *-one*, suffix denoting the third degree of unsaturation.] (*Chem.*) Any one of several metameric unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{14}) of the valylene series.

Non'ox-yg'e-nous (nŏn'ŏks-ĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Without oxygen; characterized by the absence of oxygen; as, a *nonoxygenous* alkaloid.

Non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pȧ-rĕl'), *n.* [See NONPAREIL, *a.*] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; a peerless thing or person; a nonesuch; — often used as a name.

2. [F. *nonpareille.*] (*Print.*) A size of type next smaller than *minion* and next larger than *agate* (or *ruby*).

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beautifully colored finch (*Passerina ciris*), native of the Southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple. Called also *painted finch*. (*b*) Any other similar bird of the same genus.

Non'pa-reil', *a.* [F., from *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See NON, and PAIR, PEER.] Having no equal; peerless.

Non-pay'ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

Non'per-form'ance, *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

Non-pho'to-bi-ot'ic (nŏn-fō'tō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Capable of living without light; as, *nonphotobiotic* plant cells, or cells which habitually live in darkness.

Non'plane' (nŏn'plān'), *a.* (*Math.*) Not lying in one plane; — said of certain curves.

Non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further. See PLURAL.] A state or condition which baffles reason or confounds judgment; insuperable difficulty; inability to proceed or decide; puzzle; quandary.

Both of them are a perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding. *South.*

Non'plus' (-plŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NONPLUSED (-plŭst') or NONPLUSSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NONPLUSING or NONPLUSSING.] To puzzle; to confound; to perplex; to cause to stop by embarrassment.

He has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavored to prove. *Spectator.*

Non-prep'a-ra'tion (nŏn-prĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure to prepare; want of preparation.

Non-pres'en-ta'tion (-prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure to present; state of not being presented.

Non'pro-duc'tion, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

Non'pro-fes'sion-al (-fĕsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by, or proceeding from, professional men; contrary to professional usage.

Non'pro-fi'cien-cy (-fĭsh'en-sy), *n.* Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

Non'pro-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* One who has failed to become proficient.

Non' pros.' (nŏn' prŏs'). An abbreviation of NON PROSEQUITUR.

Non'-pros' (nŏn'prŏs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NONPROSSED (-prŏst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NON-PROSSING (-sĭng).] To decline or fail to prosecute; to allow to be dropped (said of a suit); to enter judgment against (a plaintiff who fails to prosecute); as, the plaintiff was *non-prossed*.

‖ **Non' pro-seq'ui-tur** (nŏn' prō-sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [L. he does not prosecute.] (*Law*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute. See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Non're-cur'rent (nŏn'rē-kŭr'rent), *a.* Not recurring.

Non're-cur'ring (-kŭr'rĭng), *a.* Nonrecurrent.

Non're-gard'ance (-gärd'*ans*), *n.* Want of due regard; disregard; slight. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Non're'gent (-rē'jent), *n.* (*Eng. Universities*) A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See REGENT.

Non'ren-di'tion (-rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The *nonrendition* of a service which is due. *S. E. Dwight.*

Non're-sem'blance (-rē-zĕm'blȧns), *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

Non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* The state or condition of being nonresident. *Swift.*

Non-res'i-dent (-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *nonresident* clergyman or proprietor of lands.

Non-res'i-dent, *n.* A nonresident person; one who does not reside in the State or jurisdiction.

Non're-sist'ance (nŏn'rē-zĭst'ȧns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, oppression, or violence without opposition.

Non're-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* Making no resistance.

Non're-sist'ant, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; one who advocates or practices absolute submission; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

Non're-sist'ing, *a.* Not making resistance.

Non-ru'mi-nant (nŏn-rų'mĭ-nant), *a.* Not ruminating; as, a *nonruminant* animal.

Non'sane' (nŏn'sān'), *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *nonsane* memory. *Blackstone.*

Non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + *sense*: cf. F. *nonsens.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; words, or language, which have no meaning, or which convey no intelligible ideas; absurdity.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

Nonsense verses, lines made by taking any words which occur, but especially certain words which it is desired to recollect, and arranging them without reference to anything but the measure, so that the rhythm of the lines may aid in recalling the remembrance of the words.

Syn. — Folly; silliness; absurdity; trash; balderdash.

Non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-*kal*), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; irrational; preposterous. — **Non-sen'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Non-sen'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

Non-sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not sensitive; wanting sense or perception; not easily affected.

‖ **Non seq'ui-tur** (sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [L., it does not follow.] (*Logic*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Non-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-*al*), *a.* Having no distinction of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-slave'hold'ing (-slāv'hōld'ĭng), *a.* Not possessing or holding slaves; as, a *nonslaveholding* State.

Non'so-lu'tion (nŏn'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

Non-sol'ven-cy (nŏn-sŏl'ven-sy), *n.* Inability to pay debts; insolvency.

Non-sol'vent (-vent), *a.* Not solvent; insolvent.

Non-sol'vent, *n.* An insolvent.

Non-so'nant (-sō'nant), *a.* Not sonant. — *n.* A nonsonant or nonvocal consonant.

Non-spar'ing (nŏn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* Sparing none.

Non-stri'a-ted (-strī'ā-tĕd), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Without striations; unstriped; as, *nonstriated* muscle fibers.

Non'sub-mis'sion (nŏn'sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of submission; failure or refusal to submit.

Non'sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Not submissive.

Non'such (nŏn'sŭch), *n.* See NONESUCH.

Non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n.* (*Law*) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit; a stopping of the suit; a renunciation or withdrawal of the cause by the plaintiff, either because he is satisfied that he can not support it, or upon the judge's expressing his opinion. A compulsory nonsuit is a nonsuit ordered by the court on the ground that the plaintiff on his own showing has not made out his case.

Non'suit', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NONSUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NONSUITING.] (*Law*) To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up. "When two are joined in a writ, and one is *nonsuited*." *Z. Swift.*

Non'suit', *a.* Nonsuited. *D. A. Tyng.*

Non-sure'ty (nŏn-shur'tў), *n.* Insecurity. [*Obs.*]

Non-ten'ure (-tĕn'ūr), *n.* (*Law*) A plea of a defendant that he did not hold the land, as affirmed.

Non'term' (nŏn'tĕrm'), *n.* (*Law*) A vacation between two terms of a court.

Non-tox'ic (-tŏks'ĭk), *a.* Not toxic.

Non'tro-nite (nŏn'trō-nīt), *n.* [So called because found in the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France.] (*Min.*) A greenish yellow or green mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron.

Non-u'ni-form'ist (-ū'nĭ-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than are now operating; — called also *nonuniformitarian*.

Non-un'ion-ist (nŏn-ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who does not belong, or refuses to belong, to a trades union.

Non-us'ance (-ūz'*ans*), *n.* Neglect of using; failure to use. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-us'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A not using; failure to use.

An office may be forfeited by misuser or *nonuser*. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Law*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or franchise or to assert a right. *Kent.*

Non-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Destitute of vessels; extravascular.

Non'ver-nac'u-lar (-vẽr-năk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not vernacular.

A *nonvernacular* expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Non-vo'cal (-vō'*kal*), *a.* Not vocal; destitute of tone. — *n.* A nonvocal consonant.

Non'yl (nŏn'ĭl), *n.* [*Nonane* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hydrocarbon radical, C_9H_{19}, derived from nonane and forming many compounds. Used also adjectively; as, *nonyl* alcohol.

Non'y-lene (nŏn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*Nonane* + ethylene.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of metameric, unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{18}) of the ethylene series.

Non'y-len'ic (nŏn'ĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, related to, or designating, nonylene or its compounds; as, *nonylenic* acid.

No-nyl'ic (nō-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, nonyl or its compounds; as, *nonylic* acid.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. NODDLE, NODDY.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny. [*Low*]

The chuckling grin of *noodles*. *Sydney Smith.*

Noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled up, cut into small pieces, and used in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk; 277), *n.* [OE. *nok*; cf. Gael. & Ir. *niuc.*] A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

How couldst thou find this dark, sequestered *nook*? *Milton.*

Nook'-shot'ten (-shŏt't'n), *a.* Full of nooks, angles, or corners. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

That *nook-shotten* isle of Albion. *Shak.*

No'ö-log'ic-al (nō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to noölogy.

No-öl'o-gist (nō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in noölogy.

No-öl'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. νόος, νοῦς, the mind + *-logy*.] The science of intellectual phenomena.

Noon (nōn), *a.* No. See the Note under No. [*Obs.*]

Noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour, then applied to the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to noon. See NINE, and cf. NONES, NUNCHION.] **1.** The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

2. Hence, the highest point; culmination.

In the very *noon* of that brilliant life which was destined to be so soon, and so fatally, overshadowed. *Motley.*

High noon, the exact meridian; **midday.** — **Noon of night**, midnight. [*Poetic*] *Dryden.*

Noon (nōōn), *a.* Belonging to midday; occurring at midday; meridional. *Young.*

Noon, *v. i.* To take rest and refreshment at noon.

Noon'day' (-dā'), *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day; noon.

Noon'day', *a.* Of or pertaining to midday; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat. "*Noonday* walks." *Addison.*

Noon'-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The goat's beard, whose flowers close at midday.

Noon'ing, *n.* A rest at noon; a repast at noon.

Noon'shun (-shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See NUNCHION. *Nares.*

Noon'stead (-stĕd), *n.* The position of the sun at noon. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [From *noon* + *tide* time; cf. AS *nōntīd* the ninth hour.] The time of noon; midday.

Noose (nōōs *or* nōōz; 277), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *nous*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *nou* knot, F. *nœud*, L. *nodus*. Cf. NODE.] A running knot, or loop, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noose (nōōz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOOSED (nōōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOOSING.] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

Noot (nōt). See 1st NOT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

No'pal (nō'pal), *n.* [Mexican *nopalli.*] (*Bot.*) A cactaceous plant (*Nopalea cochinellifera*), originally Mexican, on which the cochineal insect feeds, and from which it is collected. The name is sometimes given to other species of *Cactaceæ*.

No'pal-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* NOPALRIES (-rĭz). A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

Nope (nōp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nor (nôr), *conj.* [OE. *nor*, contr. from *nother*. See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first member or clause (as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*). *Nor* is also used sometimes in the first member for *neither*, and sometimes the *neither* is omitted and implied by the use of *nor*.

Provide neither gold *nor* silver, *nor* brass, in your purses, *nor* scrip for your journey. *Matt.* x. 9, 10.

Where neither moth *nor* rust doth corrupt. *Matt.* vi. 20.

I love him not, *nor* fear him. *Shak.*

Where neither party is *nor* true, *nor* kind. *Shak.*

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

Nor'bert-ine (nôr'bẽrt-ĭn), *n.* See PREMONSTRANT.

No'ri-a (nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *nā'ūra*.] A large water wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and carrying at its circumference buckets, by which water is raised and discharged into a trough; used in Arabia, China, and elsewhere for irrigating land; a Persian wheel.

No'ri-an (-an), *a.* [From *norite*.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the upper portion of the Laurentian rocks. *T. S. Hunt.*

Nor'ice (nŏr'ĭs), *n.* Nurse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

No'rie (nō'rĭ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The cormorant. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nor'i-mon (nŏr'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* NORIMONS (-mŏnz). A Japanese covered litter, carried by men. *B. Taylor.*

No'rite (nō'rīt), *n.* [F., fr. *Norvège* Norway.] (*Min.*) A granular crystalline rock consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar (as labradorite) and hypersthene.

No'ri-um (nō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A supposed metal alleged to have been discovered in zircon.

Norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule. See NORMAL, *a.*] **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a type.

2. (*Biol.*) A typical, structural unit; a type. *Agassiz.*

Nor'ma (nôr'mȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A norm; a principle or rule; a model; a standard. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule.

3. A templet or gauge.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square; prob. akin to *noscere* to know; cf. Gr. γνώριμος well known, γνώμων gnomon, also, carpenter's square: cf. F. *normal*. See KNOW, and cf. ABNORMAL, ENORMOUS.] **1.** According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, or regular form; performing the proper functions; not abnormal; regular; natural; analogical.

Deviations from the *normal* type. *Hallam.*

2. (*Geom.*) According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specifically: Of or pertaining to a normal.

3. (*Chem.*) Standard; original; exact; typical. Specifically: (*a*) (*Quantitative Analysis*) Denoting a solution of such strength that every cubic centimeter contains the same number of milligrams of the element in question as the number of its molecular weight. (*b*) (*Chem.*) Denoting certain hypothetical compounds, as acids from which the real acids are obtained by dehydration; thus, *normal* sulphuric acid and *normal* nitric acid are respectively $S_2(OH)_6$ and $N_2(OH)_6$. (*c*) (*Organ. Chem.*) Denoting that series of hydrocarbons in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; as, *normal* pentane, hexane, etc. Cf. ISO-.

Normal equations (*Method of Least Squares*), a set of equations of the first degree equal in number to the number of unknown quantities, and derived from the observations by a specified process. The solution of the normal equations gives the most probable values of the unknown quantities. — **Normal group** (*Geol.*), a group of rocks taken as a standard. *Lyell.* — **Normal place** (of a planet or comet) (*Astron.*), the apparent place in the

heavens of a planet or comet at a specified time, the place having been determined by a considerable number of observations, extending perhaps over many days, and so combined that the accidental errors of observation have largely balanced each other. — **Normal school**, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the training of teachers.

Syn. — Normal, Regular, Ordinary. *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms of well-known signification; *normal* has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science. A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which mark its species or to the standard of a healthy and natural condition. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *n.* [Cf. F. *normale, ligne normale.* See Normal, *a.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) Any perpendicular.

2. (*Geom.*) A straight line or plane drawn from any point of a curve or surface so as to be perpendicular to the curve or surface at that point.

☞ The term *normal* is also used to denote the distance along the normal line from the curve to the axis of abscissas or to the center of curvature.

Nor'mal-cy (-sy), *n.* The quality, state, or fact of being normal; as, the point of *normalcy*. [*R.*]

Nor'mal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Reduction to a standard or normal state.

Nor'mal-ly, *adv.* In a normal manner. *Darwin.*

Nor'man (-man), *n.* [F. *normand.*] (*Naut.*) A wooden bar, or iron pin. *W. C. Russell.*

Nor'man, *a.* [F. *normand*, of Scand. origin. See Northman, and cf. Norse.] Of or pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans; as, the *Norman* language; the *Norman* conquest.

Norman style (*Arch.*), a style of architecture which arose in the tenth century, characterized by great massiveness, simplicity, and strength, with the use of the semicircular arch, heavy round columns, and a great variety of ornaments, among which the zigzag and spiral or cable-formed ornaments were prominent.

Nor'man, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy; originally, one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; afterwards, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

Nor'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Norman idiom; a custom or expression peculiar to the Normans. *M. Arnold.*

Norn (nôrn), } *n.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir.*] **1.** (*Scan-*
Nor'na (nôr'nä), } *dinavian Myth.*) One of the three Fates, Past, Present, and Future. Their names were Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld.

2. A tutelary deity; a genius.

No-ro'pi-an'ic (nō-rō'pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Etymology uncertain.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the aromatic series obtained from opianic acid.

Nor'roy (nŏr'roi), *n.* [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king.] (*Her.*) The most northern of the English Kings-at-arms. See *King-at-arms*, under King.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north. See North.] Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, or to the language spoken by its inhabitants.

Norse, *n.* The Norse language.

Norse'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* Norsemen (-men). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

Nor'tel-ry (nôr'tel-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Nurture.] Nurture; education; culture; bringing up. [*Obs.*]

Nortelry . . . learned at the nunnery. *Chaucer.*

North (nôrth), *n.* [AS. *norð*; akin to D. *noord*, G., Sw., & Dan. *nord*, Icel. *norðr*. Cf. Norman, Norse.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place, which lies in the direction of the true meridian, and to the left hand of a person facing the east; the direction opposite to the south.

2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.

3. Specifically: That part of the United States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line. See under Line.

North, *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north, or in a northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the north, or coming from the north.

North following. See Following, *a.*, 2. — **North pole**, that point in the heavens, or on the earth, ninety degrees from the equator toward the north. — **North preceding.** See Following, *a.*, 2. — **North star**, the star toward which the north pole of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems fixed and immovable in the sky. The star *α* (alpha) of the Little Bear, is our present north star, being distant from the pole about 1° 25′, and from year to year approaching slowly nearer to it. It is called also *Cynosura*, *polestar*, and by astronomers, *Polaris.*

North, *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north; to veer from the east or west toward the north.

North, *adv.* Northward.

North'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each; the northeast part or region.

North'east', *a.* Of or pertaining to the northeast; proceeding toward the northeast, or coming from that point; as, a *northeast* course; a *northeast* wind.

Northeast passage, a passage or communication by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along the north coast of Asia.

North'east', *adv.* Toward the northeast.

North'east'er (-ēr), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast.

North'east'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the northeast; toward the northeast, or coming from the northeast.

North'east'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the northeast.

North'east'ern (-ērn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the northeast; northeasterly.

North'east'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the
North'east'ward-ly (-wĕrd-lў), } northeast.

North'er (nôrth'ĕr), *n.* A wind from the north; esp., a strong and cold north wind in Texas and the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico.

North'er-li-ness (nôrth'ĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being northerly; direction toward the north.

North'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the north; toward the north, or from the north; northern.

North'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the north.

North'ern (-ērn), *a.* [AS. *norðerne.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the north; being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.

2. In a direction toward the north; as, to steer a *northern* course; coming from the north; as, a *northern* wind.

Northern diver. (*Zoöl.*) See Loon. — **Northern lights.** See *Aurora borealis*, under Aurora. — **Northern spy** (*Bot.*), an excellent American apple, of a yellowish color, marked with red.

North'ern-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One born or living in the north.

2. A native or inhabitant of the Northern States; — contradistinguished from *Southerner.* [*U. S.*]

North'ern-ly, *adv.* Northerly. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

North'ern-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [Cf. Northmost.] Farthest north.

North'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Surv. & Navigation*) Distance northward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian; — opposed to *southing.*

2. (*Astron.*) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward; north declination.

North'man (nôrth'man), *n.*; *pl.* Northmen (-men). [AS. *norðman.* See North, and Man, and cf. Norman.] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

North'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *norðmest.* Cf. Aftermost.] Lying farthest north; northernmost.

Northmost part of the coast of Mozambique. *De Foe.*

North'ness, *n.* A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Faraday.*

North-um'bri-an (nôrth-ŭm'brĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

North'ward (nôrth'wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *norðweard.*] Toward the north; nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

North'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the north, or
North'wards (-wĕrdz), } toward a point nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

North'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction.

North'ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

North'west' (nôrth'wĕst'), *n.* [AS. *norðwest.*] The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each; the northwest part or region.

North'west', *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the point between the north and west; being in the northwest; toward the northwest, or coming from the northwest; as, the *northwest* coast.

2. Coming from the northwest; as, a *northwest* wind.

Northwest passage, a passage or communication by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators.

North'west', *adv.* Toward the northwest.

North'west'er (-ēr), *n.* A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.

North'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward the northwest, or from the northwest.

North'west'ern (-ērn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; in a direction toward the northwest; coming from the northwest; northwesterly; as, a *northwestern* course.

North'west'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the
North'west'ward-ly (-wĕrd-lў), } northwest.

Nor-we'gi-an (nŏr-wē'jĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *Noregr*, *Norvegr*, Norway. See North, and Way.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.

Nor-we'gi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Norway.

2. That branch of the Scandinavian language spoken in Norway.

Nor-we'gi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Norwegian.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, of doubtful identification, said to occur in the copper-nickel of Norway.

Nor-we'yan (-yan), *a.* Norwegian. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu*; akin to D. *neus*, G. *nase*, OHG. *nasa*, Icel. *nös*, Sw. *näsa*, Dan. *näse*, Lith. *nosis*, Russ. *nos'*, L. *nasus*, *nares*, Skr. *nāsā*, *nās.* √261. Cf. Nasal, Nasturtium, Naze, Nostril, Nozzle.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The prominent part of the face or anterior extremity of the head containing the nostrils and olfactory cavities; the olfactory organ. See Nostril, and *Olfactory organ* under Olfactory.

2. The power of smelling; hence, scent.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier.*

3. A projecting end or beak at the front of an object; a snout; a nozzle; a spout; as, the *nose* of a bellows; the *nose* of a teakettle.

Nose bit (*Carp.*), a bit similar to a gouge bit, but having a cutting edge on one side of its boring end. — **Nose hammer** (*Mach.*), a frontal hammer. — **Nose hole** (*Glass Making*), a small opening in a furnace, before which a globe of crown glass is held and kept soft at the beginning of the flattening process. — **Nose key** (*Carp.*), a fox wedge. — **Nose leaf** (*Zoöl.*), a thin, broad, membranous fold of skin on the nose of many species of bats. It varies greatly in size and form. — **Nose of wax**, fig., a person who is pliant and easily influenced. "A *nose of wax* to be turned every way." *Massinger.* — **Nose piece**, the nozzle of a pipe, hose, bellows, etc.; the end piece of a microscope body, to which an objective is attached. — **To hold, put, or bring one's nose to the grindstone.** See under Grindstone. — **To lead by the nose**, to lead at pleasure, or to cause to follow submissively; to lead blindly, as a person leads a beast. *Shak.* — **To put one's nose out of joint**, to humiliate one's pride, esp. by supplanting one in the affections of another. [*Slang*] — **To thrust one's nose into**, to meddle officiously in. — **To wipe one's nose of**, to deprive of; to rob. [*Slang*]

Nose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nosed (nōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nosing.] **1.** To smell; to scent; hence, to track, or trace out.

2. To touch with the nose; to push the nose into or against; hence, to interfere with; to treat insolently.

Lambs . . . *nosing* the mother's udder. *Tennyson.*

A sort of national convention, dubious in its nature . . . *nosed* Parliament in the very seat of its authority. *Burke.*

3. To utter in a nasal manner; to pronounce with a nasal twang; as, to *nose* a prayer. [*R.*] *Cowley.*

Nose (nōz), *v. i.* **1.** To smell; to sniff; to scent. *Audubon.*

2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one.

Nose'bag' (-băg'), *n.* A bag in which feed for a horse, ox, or the like, may be fastened under the nose by a string passing over the head.

Nose'band' (-bănd'), *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose.

Nose'bleed' (-blēd'), *n.* **1.** A bleeding at the nose.

2. (*Bot.*) The yarrow. See Yarrow.

Nosed (nōzd), *a.* Having a nose, or such a nose; — chiefly used in composition; as, pug-*nosed.*

Nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*Nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of odorous and showy flowers; a bouquet; a posy. *Pope.*

Nos'el (nŭz''l), *v. t.* [See Nousle.] To nurse; to lead or teach; to foster; to nuzzle. [*Obs.*]

If any man use the Scripture . . . to *nosel* thee in anything save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale.*

Nose'less (nōz'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a nose.

Nose'smart' (-smärt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of cress, a pungent cruciferous plant, including several species of the genus *Nasturtium.*

Nose'thirl (-thĕrl), **Nose'thril** (-thrĭl), *n.* Nostril. [*Obs.*] [Written also *nosethurl*, *nosthrill.*] *Chaucer.*

Nos'ing (nōz'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the treadboard of a stair which projects over the riser; hence, any like projection, as the projecting edge of a molding.

No'sle (nŏz''l), *n.* [See Nozzle, Nose.] Nozzle. [*Obs.*]

Nos'o-co'mi-al (nŏs'ō-kō'mĭ-al), *a.* [L. *nosocomium* a hospital, Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον*; *νόσος* disease + *κομεῖν* to attend to.] Of or pertaining to a hospital; as, *nosocomial* atmosphere. *Dunglison.*

No-sog'ra-phy (nō-sŏg'rā-fў), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-graphy*: cf. F. *nosographie.*] A description or classification of diseases.

Nos'o-log'ic-al (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *nosologique.*] Of or pertaining to nosology.

No-sol'o-gist (nō-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *nosologiste.*] One versed in nosology.

No-sol'o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-logy*: cf. F. *nosologie.*] **1.** A systematic arrangement, or classification, of diseases.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases.

Nos'o-po-et'ic (nŏs'ō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *ποιητικός* productive, fr. *ποιεῖν* to make.] Producing diseases. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Nost (nōst). [Contr. from *ne wost.*] Wottest not; knowest not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Homesickness; esp., a severe and sometimes fatal form of melancholia, due to homesickness.

Nos-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nostalgique.*] Of or pertaining to nostalgia; affected with nostalgia.

Nos-tal'gy (-jў), *n.* Same as Nostalgia.

Nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) A genus of algæ. The plants are composed of moniliform cells imbedded in a gelatinous substance.

☞ *Nostoc commune* is found on the ground, and is ordinarily not seen; but after a rain it swells up into a conspicuous jellylike mass, which was formerly supposed to have fallen from the sky, whence the popular names, *fallen star* and *star jelly.* Also called *witches' butter.*

Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [OE. *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, AS. *nospyrl*; *nos* for *nosu* nose + *pyrel* opening, hole, from *pyrel* pierced, for *þyrhel*, fr. *þurh* through. √261. See Nose, and Through, and cf. Thrill.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the external openings of the nose, which give passage to the air breathed and to secretions from the nose and eyes; one of the anterior nares.

☞ In sperm whales, porpoises, and allied animals, there is only one nostril, which is situated on the top of the head and called a *spiracle.*

2. Perception; insight; acuteness. [*Obs.*]

Methinks a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made another choice. *B. Jonson.*

Nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Nostrums (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we. See Us.] **1.** A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine.

2. Any scheme or device proposed by a quack.

The incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors and the *nostrums* of quacks. *Brougham.*

Not (nŏt). [Contr. from *ne wot.* See 2d Note.] Wot not; know not; knows not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Not, *a.* Shorn; shaven. [*Obs.*] See Notte.

Not, *adv.* [OE. *not*, *noht*, *nought*, *naught*, the same word as E. *naught.* See Naught.] A word used to express negation, prohibition, denial, or refusal.

Not one word spake he more than was need. *Chaucer.*
Thou shalt *not* steal. *Ex.* xx. 15.
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not.* *Job* vii. 8.

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Bp. Sanderson.*

Not . . . **but**, *or* **Not but**, only. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **No'ta-bil'i-a** (nō'tā-bĭl'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *notabilis* notable.] Things worthy of notice.

No'ta-bil'i-ty (nō't'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Notabilities (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *notabilité.*] **1.** Quality of being notable.

2. A notable, or remarkable, person or thing; a person of note. "Parisian *notabilities.*" *Carlyle.*

3. A notable saying. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

No'ta-ble (nō't'ä-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, fr.

notare to mark, *nota* mark, note. See 5th NOTE.] **1.** Capable of being noted; noticeable; plain; evident.

2. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; as, a *notable* event, person.

☞ *Notable* in the sense of *careful, thrifty, characterized by thrift and capacity* (as, a *notable* housekeeper) is pronounced by many good orthoëpists, nōt′á-b'l, the derivatives *notableness*, and *notably*, being also similarly pronounced with short *o* in the first syllable.

3. Well-known; notorious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Not′a-ble (nōt′á-b'l), *n.* **1.** A person, or thing, of distinction.

2. (*French Hist.*) One of a number of persons, before the revolution of 1789, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body.

Not′a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being notable.

Not′a-bly, *adv.* In a notable manner.

‖ **No-tæ′um** (nō-tē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νωταῖος pertaining to the notum or back.] (*Zoöl.*) The back or upper surface, as of a bird.

No′tal (nō′tal), *a.* [Gr. νῶτον the back.] Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

‖ **No-tan′dum** (nō-tăn′dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* NOTANDA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *notare* to observe.] A thing to be noted or observed; a notable fact; — chiefly used in the plural.

No-ta′ri-al (nō-tā′rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *notarial.*] Of or pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.

No-ta′ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

No′ta-ry (nō′tȧ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NOTARIES (-rĭz). [F. *notaire*, L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *nota* mark. See 5th NOTE.] **1.** One who records in shorthand what is said or done; as, the *notary* of an ecclesiastical body.

2. (*Eng. & Am. Law*) A public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, especially in foreign countries. His duties chiefly relate to instruments used in commercial transactions, such as protests of negotiable paper, ship's papers in cases of loss, damage, etc. He is generally called a *notary public.*

No′tate (nō′tāt), *a.* [L. *notatus* marked, p. p. of *notare* to mark. See 5th NOTE.] (*Bot.*) Marked with spots or lines, which are often colored. *Henslow.*

No-ta′tion (nō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, observing, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* a mark: cf. F. *notation.* See 5th NOTE.] **1.** The act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters.

2. Any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express briefly technical facts, quantities, etc. Esp., the system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations.

3. Literal or etymological signification. [*Obs.*]

"Conscience" is a Latin word, and, according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. *South.*

Notch (nŏch), *n.* [Akin to *nock*; cf. OD. *nock*, OSw. *nocka.* Cf. NICK a notch.] **1.** A hollow cut in anything; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. A narrow passage between two elevations; a deep, close pass; a defile; as, the *notch* of a mountain.

Notch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTCHED (nŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTCHING.] **1.** To cut or make notches in; to indent; also, to score by notches; as, to *notch* a stick.

2. To fit the notch of (an arrow) to the string.

God is all sufferance: here he doth show
No arrow *notched*, only a stringless bow. *Herrick.*

Notch′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* (*Carp.*) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

Notch′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making notches; the act of cutting into small hollows.

2. The small hollow, or hollows, cut; a notch or notches.

3. (*Carp.*) A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions.

4. (*Engin.*) A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also GULLETING.

Notch′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A foul-smelling weed, the stinking goosefoot (*Chenopodium Vulvaria*).

Note (nōt), *v. t.* [AS. *hnītan* to strike against, imp. *hnāt.*] To butt; to push with the horns. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Note (nōt). [AS. *nāt*; *ne* not + *wāt* wot. See NOT, and WOT.] Know not; knows not. [*Obs.*]

Note, *n.* Nut. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Note, *n.* [AS. *notu* use, profit.] Need; needful business. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Note, *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota*; akin to *noscere, notum*, to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a visible sign; a character; a distinctive mark or feature; a characteristic quality.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

She [the Anglican church] has the *note* of possession, the *note* of freedom from party titles, the *note* of life — a tough life and a vigorous. *J. H. Newman.*

What a *note* of youth, of imagination, of impulsive eagerness, there was through it all! *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

2. A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

3. A brief remark; a marginal comment or explanation; hence, an annotation on a text or author; a comment; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation.

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations. *Felton.*

4. A brief writing intended to assist the memory; a memorandum; a minute.

5. *pl.* Hence, a writing intended to be used in speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis, or the full text of what is to be said; as, to preach from *notes*; also, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech or of proceedings.

6. A short informal letter; a billet.

7. A diplomatic missive or written communication.

8. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note.*

9. A list of items or of charges; an account. [*Obs.*]

Here is now the smith's *note* for shoeing. *Shak.*

10. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A character, variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone, and variously placed upon the staff to indicate its pitch. Hence: (*b*) A musical sound; a tone; an utterance; a tune. (*c*) A key of the piano or organ.

The wakeful bird . . . tunes her nocturnal *note.* *Milton.*

That *note* of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we detect in Goethe, was struck by Winckelmann. *W. Pater.*

11. Observation; notice; heed.

Give orders to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

12. Notification; information; intelligence. [*Obs.*]

The king . . . shall have *note* of this. *Shak.*

13. State of being under observation. [*Obs.*]

Small matters . . . continually in use and in *note.* *Bacon.*

14. Reputation; distinction; as, a poet of *note.*

There was scarce a family of *note* which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold. *Prescott.*

15. Stigma; brand; reproach. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Note of hand, a promissory note.

Note (nōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTING.] [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota.* See NOTE, *n.*]

1. To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to heed; to attend to. *Pope.*

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

2. To record in writing; to make a memorandum of.

Every unguarded word . . . was *noted* down. *Macaulay.*

3. To charge, as with crime (with *of* or *for* before the thing charged); to brand. [*Obs.*]

They were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. To denote; to designate. *Johnson.*

5. To annotate. [*R.*] *W. H. Dixon.*

6. To set down in musical characters.

To note a bill *or* **draft,** to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as the ground of a protest, which is done officially by a notary.

Note′book′ (-bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** A book in which notes or memorandums are written.

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Not′ed (nōt′ĕd), *a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a *noted* author, or traveler. — **Not′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Not′ed-ness,** *n.*

Note′ful (nōt′fo͝ol), *a.* Useful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Note′less, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung. *Sir W. Scott.*

Note′less-ness, *n.* A state of being noteless.

Note′let (-lĕt), *n.* A little or short note; a billet.

Note′ pa′per (pā′pẽr). Writing paper, not exceeding in size, when folded once, five by eight inches.

Not′er (nōt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes notice.

2. An annotator. [*Obs.*]

Note′wor′thy (-wûr′thȳ), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable.

Noth′er (nŭth′ẽr), *conj.* Neither; nor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Noth′ing (nŭth′ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, a. + *thing.*] **1.** Not anything; no thing (in the widest sense of the word *thing*); — opposed to *anything* and *something.*

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

2. Nonexistence; nonentity; absence of being; nihility; nothingness. *Shak.*

3. A thing of no account, value, or note; something irrelevant and impertinent; something of comparative unimportance; utter insignificance; a trifle.

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of nought. *Is.* xli. 24.

'T is *nothing*, says the fool; but, says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*

4. (*Arith.*) A cipher; naught.

Nothing but, only; no more than. *Chaucer.* — **To make nothing of.** (*a*) To make no difficulty of; to consider as trifling or unimportant. "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." *Ray.* (*b*) Not to understand; as, I could *make nothing of* what he said.

Noth′ing, *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed. *Milton.*

The influence of reason in producing our passions is *nothing* near so extensive as is commonly believed. *Burke.*

Nothing off (*Naut.*), an order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind.

Noth′ing-a′ri-an (-ā′rĭ-an), *n.* One of no certain belief; one belonging to no particular sect.

Noth′ing-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Nihility; nothingness. [*R.*]

Noth′ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Nihility; nonexistence.

2. The state of being of no value; a thing of no value.

No′tice (nō′tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere, notum*, to know. See KNOW.]

1. The act of noting, remarking, or observing; observation by the senses or intellect; cognizance; note.

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* we take of other persons! *I. Watts.*

2. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; means of knowledge; express notification; announcement; warning.

I . . . have given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here. *Shak.*

3. An announcement, often accompanied by comments or remarks; as, book *notices*; theatrical *notices.*

4. A writing communicating information or warning.

5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.

To take notice of, to perceive especially; to observe or treat with particular attention.

Syn. — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

No′tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTICED (nō′tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTICING (nō′tĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To observe; to see; to mark; to take note of; to heed; to pay attention to.

2. To show that one has observed; to take public note of; to remark upon; to make comments on; to refer to; as, to *notice* a book.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Tooke.*

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To treat with attention and civility; as, to *notice* strangers.

Syn. — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

No′tice-a-ble (nō′tĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract observation; conspicuous.

A *noticeable* man, with large gray eyes. *Wordsworth.*

No′tice-a-bly, *adv.* In a noticeable manner.

No′ti-cer (nō′tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who notices.

No′ti-da′ni-an (nō′tĭ-dā′nĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. νῶτον back + ἰδανός comely.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sharks of the family *Notidanidæ*, or *Hexanchidæ.* Called also *cow sharks.* See SHARK.

No′ti-fi-ca′tion (nō′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *notification.* See NOTIFY.] **1.** The act of notifying, or giving notice; the act of making known; especially, the act of giving official notice or information to the public or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, or citation, etc.

No′ti-fy (nō′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTIFYING (-fī′ĭng).] [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known (p. p. of *noscere* to know) + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See KNOW, and -FY.] **1.** To make known; to declare; to publish; as, to *notify* a fact to a person.

No law can bind till it be *notified* or promulged. *South.*

2. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall; the bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting.

The President of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act. *Journal of the Senate, U. S.*

☞ This application of *notify* has been condemned; but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify.*

No′tion (nō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know: cf. F. *notion.* See KNOW.] **1.** Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *notæ.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Sir I. Newton.*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc. *I. Watts.*

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A sentiment; an opinion.

The extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves. *Addison.*

A perverse will easily collects together a system of *notions* to justify itself in its obliquity. *J. H. Newman.*

3. Sense; mind. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. An invention; an ingenious device; a knickknack; as, Yankee *notions.* [*Colloq.*]

5. Inclination; intention; disposition; as, I have a *notion* to do it. [*Colloq.*]

No′tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions.

2. Existing in idea only; visionary; whimsical.

Discourses of speculative and *notional* things. *Evelyn.*

3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

No′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A notional or groundless opinion. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

No′tion-al-ly (nō′shŭn-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties . . . *notionally* or really distinct. *Norris.*

No′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Notional. [*R.*]

No′tion-ist, *n.* One whose opinions are ungrounded notions. [*R.*] *Bp. Hopkins.*

No′tist (nō′tĭst), *n.* An annotator. [*Obs.*]

‖ **No′to-bran′chi-a′ta** (nō′tō-brăn′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTUM, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of nudibranchiate mollusks having gills upon the back. (*b*) The Dorsibranchiata.

No′to-bran′chi-ate (-brăn′kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Notobranchiata.

No′to-chord (nō′tō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. νῶτον the back + E. *chord.*] (*Anat.*) An elastic cartilagelike rod which is developed beneath the medullary groove in the vertebrate embryo, and constitutes the primitive axial skeleton around which the centra of the vertebræ and the posterior part of the base of the skull are developed; the *chorda dorsalis.* See *Illust.* of ECTODERM.

No′to-chor′dal (-kôr′dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.

No′to-don′tian (-dŏn′shan), *n.* [Gr. νῶτον the back + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of bombycid moths belonging to *Notodonta, Nerice*, and allied genera. The caterpillar of these moths has a hump, or spine, on its back.

‖ **No′to-po′di-um** (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. NOTOPODIA (-ȧ), E. NOTOPODIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. νῶτον the back + πούς, ποδός, the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See PARAPODIUM.

No′to-rhi′zal (nō′tō-rī′zal), *a.* [Gr. νῶτον the back + ῥίζα a root.] (*Bot.*) Having the radicle of the embryo lying against the back of one of the cotyledons; incumbent.

No'to-ri'e-ty (nō'tō-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *notoriété*. See NOTORIOUS.] The quality or condition of being notorious; the state of being generally or publicly known; — commonly used in an unfavorable sense; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison.*

No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *notorius* pointing out, making known, fr. *noscere, notum*, to know: cf. F. *notoire*. See KNOW.] Generally known and talked of by the public; universally believed to be true; manifest to the world; evident; — usually in an unfavorable sense; as, a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice.

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; celebrated; noted; famous; renowned.

— No-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— No-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **No-tor'nis** (nō-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νότος* the south, or southwest + *ὄρνις* bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds allied to the gallinules, but having rudimentary wings and incapable of flight. *Notornis Mantelli* was first known as a fossil bird of New Zealand, but subsequently a few individuals were found living on the southern island. It is supposed to be now nearly or quite extinct.

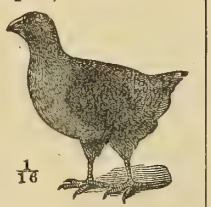

Notornis (*Notornis Mantelli*).

‖ **No'to-the'ri-um** (nō'tō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νῶτον* the back + *θηρίον* a wild animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct genus of gigantic herbivorous marsupials, found in the Pliocene formation of Australia.

‖ **No'to-tre'ma** (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νῶτον* back + *τρῆμα* a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) The pouched, or marsupial, frog of South America.

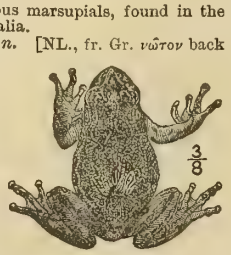

Nototrema (*N. marsupiatum*).

Not'-pat'ed (nŏt'pāt'ĕd), **Nott'-pat'ed,** *a.* Same as NOTT-HEADED. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Not'self' (nŏt'sĕlf'), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The negative of *self*. "A cognizance of *not-self*." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nott (nŏt), *a.* [AS. *hnot* shorn.] Shorn. [*Obs.*]

Nott, *v. t.* To shear. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Nott'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having the hair cut close. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **Not-tur'no** (nŏt-tōōr'nō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as NOCTURNE.

‖ **No'tum** (nō'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* NOTA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *νῶτον*.] (*Zoöl.*) The back.

‖ **No'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νότος.] The south wind.

Not'wheat' (nŏt'hwēt'), *n.* [*Nott* + *wheat*.] Wheat not bearded. *Carew.*

Not'with-stand'ing (-wĭth-stănd'ĭng), *prep.* Without prevention, or obstruction from or by; in spite of.

We gentil women bee
Loth to displease any wight,
Notwithstanding our great right. *Chaucer's Dream.*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done. *Dr. H. More.*

☞ *Notwithstanding* was, by Johnson and Webster, viewed as a participle absolute, an English equivalent of the Latin *non obstante*. Its several meanings, either as preposition, adverb, or conjunction, are capable of being explained in this view. Later grammarians, while admitting that the word was originally a participle, and can be treated as such, prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction.

Syn. — In spite of; despite. — NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE. These words and phrases are often interchanged, but there is a difference between them, chiefly in strength. *Notwithstanding* is the weaker term, and simply points to some obstacle that may exist; as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* the rain. *In spite* or *despite of* has reference primarily to active opposition to be encountered from others; as, "I 'll be, in man's *despite*, a monarch;" "I 'll keep mine own, *despite of* all the world." *Shak.* Hence, these words, when applied to *things*, suppose greater opposition than *notwithstanding*. We should say, "He was thrust rudely out of doors *in spite of* his entreaties," rather than "*notwithstanding*." On the other hand, it would be more civil to say, "*Notwithstanding* all you have said, I must still differ with you."

Not'with-stand'ing, *adv.* or *conj.* [Originally the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed.] Nevertheless; however; although; as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* it rains.

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant. *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it.
1 *Kings* xi. 11, 12.

They which honor the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are, *notwithstanding*, to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker.*

You did wisely and honestly too, *notwithstanding*
She is the greatest beauty in the parish. *Fielding.*

Notwithstanding that, notwithstanding; although.

These days were ages to him, *notwithstanding that* he was basking in the smiles of the pretty Mary. *W. Irving.*

Nouch (nouch), *n.* [See OUCH.] An ouch; a jewel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Nou'gat'** (nōō'gȧ'), *n.* [F.] A cake, sweetmeat, or confection made with almonds or other nuts.

Nought (nȧt), *n.* & *adv.* See NAUGHT. *Chaucer.*

Nould (nōōld). [Contr. fr. *ne would*.] Would not. [*Obs.*] "By those who *nould* repent." *Fairfax.*

Noule (noul), *n.* [See NOLL.] The top of the head; the head or noll. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nou'me-nal (nou'mē-nal), *a.* (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real; — opposed to *phenomenal*. *G. H. Lewes.*

‖ **Nou'me-non** (nou'mē-nŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νούμενον* the thing perceived, p. pr. pass. of *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* the mind.] (*Metaph.*) The of itself unknown and unknowable rational object, or *thing in itself*, which is distinguished from the *phenomenon* through which it is apprehended by the senses, and by which it is interpreted and understood; — so used in the philosophy of Kant and his followers.

Noun (noun), *n.* [O. F. *noun, nun, num, non, nom*, F. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name. See NAME.] (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought; a substantive.

☞ By some grammarians the term *noun* is so used as to include adjectives, as being descriptive; but in general it is limited to substantives.

Noun'al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a noun.

Verbs which in whole or in part have shed their old *nounal* coat. *Earle.*

Noun'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To change (an adjective, verb, etc.) into a noun. *Earle.*

Nour'ice (nŭr'ĭs), *n.* A nurse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOURISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOURISHING.] [OE. *norisen, norischen*, OF. *nurir, nurrir, norir, norrir*, F. *nourrir*, fr. L. *nutrire*. Cf. NURSE, NUTRIMENT, and see -ISH.] **1.** To feed and cause to grow; to supply with matter which increases bulk or supplies waste, and promotes health; to furnish with nutriment.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Is.* xliv. 14.

2. To support; to maintain.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band. *Shak.*

3. To supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues. "*Nourish* their contentions." *Hooker.*

4. To cherish; to comfort.

Ye have *nourished* your hearts. *James* v. 5.

5. To educate; to instruct; to bring up; to nurture; to promote the growth of in attainments. *Chaucer.*

Nourished up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

Syn. — To cherish; feed; supply. See NURTURE.

Nour'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To promote growth; to furnish nutriment.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

2. To gain nourishment. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Nour'ish, *n.* A nurse. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Nour'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *nourrissable*.] Capable of being nourished; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body. *Grew.*

2. Capable of giving nourishment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Nour'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes. *Milton.*

Nour'ish-ing, *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious.

Nour'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* Nutritively; cherishingly.

Nour'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *norrissement*.] **1.** The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.

2. That which serves to nourish; nutriment; food.

Learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

Nour'i-ture (nŭr'ĭ-tŭr), *n.* Nurture. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nour'sle (nûr's'l), *v. t.* [Freq., fr. OE. *nourse*. See NURSE.] To nurse; to rear; to bring up. [*Obs.*] [Written also *nosel, nousel, nousle, nowsle, nusle, nuzzle*, etc.]

She *noursled* him till years he raught. *Spenser.*

‖ **Nous** (nous), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νοῦς* mind.] Intellect; understanding; talent; — used humorously.

Nous'el } (nŭz'l), *v. t.* [See NOOSE.] To insnare; to
Nou'sle } entrap. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Nou'the, Now'the (nou'thẽ), *adv.* [*Now* + *the*.] Just now; at present. [*Obs.*]

But thereof needeth not to speak as *nouthe*. *Chaucer.*

No-vac'u-lite (nō-văk'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor: cf. F. *novaculite*.] (*Min.*) A variety of siliceous slate, of which hones are made; razor stone; Turkey stone; hone stone; whet slate.

No-va'tian (nō-vā'shan), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the sect of *Novatius*, or *Novatianus*, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

No-va'tian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Novatians. *Milner.*

No-va'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *novatio; novus* new cf. F. *novation*.] **1.** Innovation. [*Obs.*]

I shall easily grant that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Laud.*

2. (*Law*) A substitution of a new debt for an old one; also, the remodelling of an old obligation.

No-va'tor (-tẽr), *n.* An innovator. [*Obs.*]

Nov'el (nŏv'el; 92), *a.* [OF. *novel, nuvel*, F. *nouvel, nouveau*, L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new. See NEW.] Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; new; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange; surprising.

☞ In civil law, the *novel* or new constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

Novel assignment (*Law*), a new assignment or specification of a suit.

Syn. — New; recent; modern; fresh; strange; uncommon; rare; unusual. — NOVEL, NEW. Everything at its first occurrence is *new*; that is *novel* which is so much out of the ordinary course as to strike us with surprise. That is a *new* sight which is beheld for the first time; that is a *novel* sight which either was never seen before or is seen but seldom. We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.

Nov'el, *n.* [F. *nouvelle*. See NOVEL, *a.*] **1.** That which is new or unusual; a novelty.

2. *pl.* News; fresh tidings. [*Obs.*]

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels*. *Latimer.*

3. A fictitious tale or narrative, professing to be conformed to real life; esp., one intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. *Dryden.*

4. [L. *novellae* (sc. *constitutiones*): cf. F. *novelles*.] (*Law*) A new or supplemental constitution. See the Note under NOVEL, *a.*

Nov'el-ette' (nŏv'el-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *novel*, n. See NOVEL.] A short novel.

Nov'el-ism (nŏv'el-ĭz'm), *n.* Innovation. [*Obs.*]

Nov'el-ist, *n.* **1.** An innovator; an asserter of novelty. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

2. [Cf. F. *nouvelliste*, It. *novellista*.] A writer of news. [*Obs.*] *Tatler* (178).

3. [Cf. F. *nouvelliste*.] A writer of a novel or novels.

Nov'el-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To innovate. [*Obs.*]

Nov'el-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOVELIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOVELIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To innovate. [*Obs.*]

2. To put into the form of novels; to represent by fiction. "To *novelize* history." *Sir J. Herschel.*

Nov'el-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *novelerie*.] Novelty; new things. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nov'el-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NOVELTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté*, F. *nouveauté*, L. *novellitas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

2. Something novel; a new or strange thing.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, fr. *novem* nine: cf. F. *Novembre*. See NINE.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Nov'e-na-ry (nŏv'ē-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *novenarius*, from *novem* nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nine.

Nov'e-na-ry, *n.* The number of nine units; nine, collectively.

No'vene (nō'vēn), *a.* [L. *novenus* nine each, in LL., ninth, fr. L. *novem* nine.] Relating to, or dependent on, the number nine; novenary. [*R.*]

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. *Milman.*

No-ven'ni-al (nō-vĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *novennis* of nine years; *novem* nine + *annus* year.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

No-ver'cal (nō-vẽr'kal), *a.* [L. *novercalis*, from *noverca* a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to, or in the manner of, a stepmother. *Derham.*

Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., from L. *novicius, novitius*, new, from *novus* new. See NEW, and cf. NOVITIOUS.] **1.** One who is new in any business, profession, or calling; one unacquainted or unskilled; one yet in the rudiments; a beginner; a tyro.

I am young; a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden.*

2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii. 6.

3. (*Eccl.*) One who enters a religious house, whether of monks or nuns, as a probationist. *Shipley.*

No poore cloisterer, nor no *novys*. *Chaucer.*

Nov'ice, *a.* Like a novice; becoming a novice. [*Obs.*]

Nov'ice-ship (nŏv'ĭs-shĭp), *n.* The state of being a novice; novitiate.

No-vi-lu'nar (nō-vĭ-lū'nẽr), *a.* [L. *novus* new + *luna* the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon. [*R.*]

No-vi'ti-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *novitiatus*: cf. F. *noviciat*.] **1.** The state of being a novice; time of initiation or instruction in rudiments.

2. Hence: Time of probation in a religious house before taking the vows.

3. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice. *Addison.*

4. The place where novices live or are trained. [*R.*]

No-vi'tious (nō-vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *novitius, novicius*.] Newly invented; recent; new. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Nov'i-ty (nŏv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *novitas*, fr. *novus* new.] Newness; novelty. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

No'vum (nō'vŭm), *n.* A game at dice, properly called *novem quinque* (L., nine five), the two principal throws being nine and five. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Now (nou), *adv.* [OE. *nou, nu*, AS. *nū, nu*; akin to D., OS., & OHG. *nu*, G. *nu, nun*, Icel., *nū*, Dan., Sw., & Goth. *nu*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *νύ, νῦν*, Skr. *nu, nū*. √193. Cf. NEW.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment; at the time of speaking; instantly; as, I will write *now*.

I have a patient *now* living, at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Very lately; not long ago.

They that but *now*, for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At a time contemporaneous with something spoken of or contemplated; at a particular time referred to.

The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea. *Matt.* xiv. 24.

4. In present circumstances; things being as they are; — hence, used as a connective particle, to introduce an inference or an explanation.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? *L'Estrange.*

Why should he live, *now* nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now*, Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40.

The other great and undoing mischief which befalls men is, by their being misrepresented. *Now*, by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

Now and again, now and then; occasionally. — **Now and now,** again and again; repeatedly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Now and then,** at one time and another; indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals. "A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood." *Drayton.* — **Now now,** at this very instant; precisely now. [*Obs.*] "Why, even *now now*, at holding up of this finger, and before the turning down of this." *J. Webster* (1607). — **Now ... now,** alternately; at one time ... at another time. "*Now* high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss." *Pope.*

Now, *a.* Existing at the present time; present. [*R.*] "Our *now* happiness." *Glanvill.*

Now, *n.* The present time or moment; the present.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past;
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

Now'a-days' (nou'ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [For *now on* (OE. *an*) *days*. See A-, 1.] In these days; at the present time.

What men of spirit, *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

No'way' (nō'wā'), } *adv.* [*No*, a. + *way*. Cf. -WARDS.]
No'ways' (-wāz'), } In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fuller.*

Nowch (nouch), *n.* See NOUCH. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nowd (noud), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European gray gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*). [Written also *knoud*.]

Now'ed (nōō'ĕd), *a.* [F. *noué*, p. p. of *nouer* to knot, fr. L. *nodare*. See NODATED.] (*Her.*) Knotted; tied in a knot, as a serpent.

Now'el (nō'ĕl), *n.* [See NOEL.] [Written also *noël*.] **1.** Christmas; also, a shout of joy at Christmas for the birth of the Savior. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mus.*) A kind of hymn, or canticle, of mediæval origin, sung in honor of the Nativity of our Lord; a Christmas carol. *Grove.*

Now'el, *n.* [F. *noyau*, prop., a kernel. See NOYAU, NEWEL a post.] (*Founding*) (*a*) The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. (*b*) The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

Nowes (nōōz), *n. pl.* [From OF. *nous*. See NOOSE, NODE.] The marriage knot. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

No'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *nāhwǣr*. See No, and WHERE.] Not anywhere; not in any place or state; as, the book is *nowhere* to be found.

No'whith'er (nō'hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* [*No* + *whither*.] Not anywhither; in no direction; nowhere. [*Archaic*]

"Thy servant went *nowhither*." 2 *Kings* v. 25.

No'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [For *in no wise*. See WISE, *n.*] Not in any manner or degree; in no way; noways.

Others whose case is *nowise* different. *Earle.*

Nowt (nout), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Neat cattle.

Now'the (nou'thē). See NOUTHE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm; akin to *nocere* to harm, hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NECROMANCY.] **1.** Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air, food, or climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* practices or examples.

Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

2. Guilty; criminal. [*R.*]

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Syn. — Noisome; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; mischievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; insalubrious. See NOISOME.

— Nox'ious-ly, *adv.* — **Nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

Noy (noi), *v. t.* [See ANNOY.] To annoy; to vex. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Piers Plowman.*

All that *noyed* his heavy spright. *Spenser.*

Noy, *n.* That which annoys. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Noy'ance (-ans), *n.* Annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Noy'au'** (nwä'yō'), *n.* [F., prop., the stone or nut of a fruit, fr. L. *nucalis* like a nut. See NEWEL a post.] A cordial of brandy, etc., flavored with the kernel of the bitter almond, or of the peach stone, etc.

Noy'er (noi'ĕr), *n.* An annoyer. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Noy'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Noyls (noilz), *n. pl.* See NOILS.

Noy'ous (noi'ŭs), *a.* Annoying; disagreeable. [*Obs.*]

Watch the *noyous* night, and wait for joyous day. *Spenser.*

No'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* Nozzle. [*Obs.*]

Noz'zle (nŏz'z'l), *n.* [A dim. of *nose*. √261.] [Written also *nosle*.] **1.** The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of anything; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows.

2. Specifically: (*a*) A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. (*b*) A short outlet, or inlet, pipe projecting from the end or side of a hollow vessel, as a steam-engine cylinder or a steam boiler.

‖ **Nu'ance'** (nu'ȧNs'), *n.* [F.] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

Nub (nŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. KNOB.] To push; to nudge; also, to beckon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nub, *n.* A jag, or snag; a knob; a protuberance; also, the point or gist, as of a story. [*Colloq.*]

Nub'bin (-bĭn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Nub'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *nubben* to knock, cuff.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

‖ **Nu-bec'u-la** (nū-bĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* NUBECULÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *nubes* cloud.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A nebula. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, the Magellanic clouds.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A slight spot on the cornea. (*b*) A cloudy object or appearance in urine. *Dunglison.*

Nu'bi-a (nū'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fabric of wool, worn on the head by women; a cloud.

Nu'bi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia in Eastern Africa. — *n.* A native of Nubia.

Nu-bif'er-ous (nū-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes* cloud + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *nubifère*.] Bringing, or producing, clouds.

Nu-big'e-nous (nū-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *nubes* cloud + *-genous*.] Born of, or produced from, clouds. [*R.*]

Nu'bi-late (nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *nubilatus*, p. p. of *nubilare* to cloud, fr. *nubes* cloud.] To cloud. [*Obs.*]

Nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry: cf. F. *nubile*. See NUPTIAL.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable. *Prior.*

Nu-bil'i-ty (nū-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nubilité*.] The state of being marriageable. [*R.*]

Nu'bi-lose' (nū'bĭ-lōs'), } *a.* [L. *nubilosus*, *nubilus*, fr.
Nu'bi-lous (nū'bĭ-lŭs), } *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy. [*R.*]

Nu'ca-ment (nū'kȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *nucamenta* fir cones, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A catkin or ament; the flower cluster of the hazel, pine, willow, and the like.

Nu'ca-men-ta'ceous (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [See NUCAMENT.] (*Bot.*) Like a nut either in structure or in being indehiscent; bearing one-seeded nutlike fruits. [Written also *nucumentaceous*.]

‖ **Nu-cel'lus** (nū-sĕl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NUCELLI (-lī). [NL., dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) See NUCLEUS, 3 (*a*).

‖ **Nu'cha** (nū'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* NUCHÆ (-kē). [LL.] (*Zoöl.*) The back or upper part of the neck; the nape.

Nu'chal (nū'kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *nucal*.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; — applied especially to the anterior median plate in the carapace of turtles.

Nu-cif'er-ous (nū-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut + *-ferous*.] Bearing, or producing, nuts.

Nu'ci-form (nū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a nut; nut-shaped.

Nu'cin (nū'sĭn), *n.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Chem.*) See JUGLONE.

Nu'cle-al (nū'klē-al), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a nu-
Nu'cle-ar (nū'klē-ĕr), } cleus; as, the *nuclear* spindle (see *Illust.* of KARYOKINESIS) or the *nuclear* fibrils of a cell; the *nuclear* part of a comet, etc.

Nu'cle-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus; nucleated.

Nu'cle-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *nucleare* to become kernelly.] To gather, as about a nucleus or center.

Nu'cle-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having a nucleus; nucleate; as, *nucleated* cells.

Nu-cle'i-form (nū-klē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nucleus* kernel + *-form*.] Formed like a nucleus or kernel.

Nu'cle-in (nū'klē-ĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A constituent of the nuclei of all cells. It is a colorless amorphous substance, readily soluble in alkaline fluids and especially characterized by its comparatively large content of phosphorus. It also contains nitrogen and sulphur.

Nu'cle-o-branch (nū'klē-ō-brăŋk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Nucleobranchiata. — *n.* One of the Nucleobranchiata.

‖ **Nu'cle-o-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUCLEUS, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) See HETEROPODA.

‖ **Nu'cle-o-id'i-o-plas'ma** (-ĭd'ĭ-ō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCLEUS, and IDIOPLASMA.] (*Biol.*) Hyaline plasma contained in the nucleus of vegetable cells.

Nu-cle'o-lar (nū-klē'ō-lĕr), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the nucleolus of a cell.

Nu'cle-o-la'ted (nū'klē-ō-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having a nucleole, or second inner nucleus.

Nu'cle-ole (-ōl), *n.* [See NUCLEOLUS.] The nucleus within a nucleus; nucleolus.

Nu-cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NUCLEOLI (-lī). [L., a little nut, dim. of *nucleus*.] **1.** A little nucleus.

2. (*Biol.*) A small rounded body contained in the nucleus of a cell or a protozoan.

☞ It was termed by Agassiz the *entoblast*. In the protozoa, where it may be situated on one side of the nucleus, it is sometimes called the *endoplastule*, and is supposed to be concerned in the male part of the reproductive process. See NUCLEUS.

Nu'cle-o-plasm (nū'klē-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Nucleus* + *-plasm*.] (*Biol.*) The matter composing the nucleus of a cell; the protoplasm of the nucleus; karyoplasma.

Nu'cle-o-plas'mic (-plăz'mĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to nucleoplasm; — esp. applied to a body formed in the developing ovum from the plasma of the nucleus of the germinal vesicle.

Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NUCLEUSES (-ĕz), L. NUCLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut. Cf. NEWEL post.] **1.** A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is made; the central or material portion; — used both literally and figuratively.

It must contain within itself a *nucleus* of truth. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Astron.*) The body or the head of a comet.

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An incipient ovule of soft cellular tissue. (*b*) A whole seed, as contained within the seed coats.

4. (*Biol.*) A body, usually spheroidal, in a cell or a protozoan, distinguished from the surrounding protoplasm by a difference in refrangibility and in behavior towards chemical reagents. It is more or less protoplasmic, and consists of a clear fluid (achromatin) through which extends a network of fibers (chromatin) in which may be suspended a second rounded body, the nucleolus (see NUCLEOPLASM). See *Cell division*, under DIVISION.

☞ The nucleus is sometimes termed the *endoplast* or *endoblast*, and in the protozoa is supposed to be concerned in the female part of the reproductive process. See KARYOKINESIS.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tip, or earliest part, of a univalve or bivalve shell. (*b*) The central part around which additional growths are added, as of an operculum. (*c*) A visceral mass, containing the stomach and other organs, in Tunicata and some mollusks.

‖ **Nu'cu-la** (nū'kū-lȧ), *n.* [L., little nut, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small marine bivalve shells, having a pearly interior.

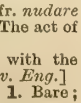

Nucula (*N. proxima*).

Nu'cule (nū'kūl), *n.* [L. *nucula* a small nut.] (*Bot.*) Same as NUTLET.

Nu'cu-men-ta'ceous (-kū-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) See NUCAMENTACEOUS.

Nu-da'tion (nū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudatio*, fr. *nudare* to make naked, fr. *nudus* naked. See NUDE.] The act of stripping, or making bare or naked.

Nud'dle (nŭd'd'l), *v. i.* To walk quickly with the head bent forward; — often with *along*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus*. See NAKED.] **1.** Bare; naked; unclothed; undraped; as, a *nude* statue.

2. (*Law*) Naked; without consideration; void; as, a *nude* contract. See NUDUM PACTUM. *Blackstone.*

The nude, the undraped human figure in art.

— Nude'ly, *adv.* — **Nude'ness,** *n.*

Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUDGED (nŭjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUDGING.] [Cf. Prov. G. *knütschen* to squeeze, pinch, E. *knock*.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Nudge (nŭj), *n.* A gentle push, or jog, as with the elbow.

Nu'di-brach'i-ate (nū'dĭ-brăk'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *brachium* an arm.] (*Zoöl.*) Having tentacles without vibratile cilia. *Carpenter.*

Nu'di-branch (nū'dĭ-brăŋk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Nudibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Nudibranchiata.

‖ **Nu'di-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUDE, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks, having no shell except while very young. The gills are naked and situated upon the back or sides. See CERATOBRANCHIA.

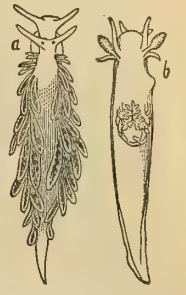

Nudibranchiata. *a* *Cratena gymnota* (× 2). *b* *Ancula cristata* (nat. size).

Nu'di-bran'chi-ate (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as NUDIBRANCH.

Nu'di-caul (nū'dĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *caulis* stem.] (*Bot.*) Having the stems leafless.

Nu'di-fi-ca'tion (nū'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] The act of making nude.

Nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NUDITIES (-tīz). [Cf. F. *nudité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being nude; nakedness.

2. That which is nude or naked; naked part; undraped or unclothed portion; esp. (*Fine Arts*), the human figure represented unclothed; any representation of nakedness; — chiefly used in the plural and in a bad sense.

There are no such licenses permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and color obscene *nudities*. *Dryden.*

‖ **Nu'dum pac'tum** (nū'dŭm păk'tŭm). [L., a nude pact.] (*Law*) A bare, naked contract, without any consideration. *Tomlins.*

Nu-gac'i-ty (nū-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *nugacitas*, fr. *nugax*, *-acis*, trifling.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior; drollery. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Nu'gæ** (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles; jests.

Nu-ga'tion (nū-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *nugation*.] The act or practice of trifling. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant.

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

If all are pardoned, and pardoned as a mere act of clemency, the very substance of government is made *nugatory*. *I. Taylor.*

Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* [Earlier *niggot*, prob. for *nigot*, *an ingot*. See INGOT.] A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.

Nu'gi-fy (nū'jĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nugae* trifles + *-fy*.] To render trifling or futile; to make silly. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Nui'sance (nū'sans), *n.* [OE. *noisance*, OF. *noisance*, *nuisance*, fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *necare* to kill. Cf. NECROMANCY, NOCENT, NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

☞ *Nuisances* are *public* when they annoy citizens in general; *private*, when they affect individuals only.

Nui'san-cer (nū'san-sĕr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes or causes a nuisance.

Nul (nŭl), *a.* [F. See NULL, *a.*] (*Law*) No; not any; as, *nul* disseizin; *nul* tort.

Null (nŭl), *a.* [L. *nullus* not any, none; *ne* not + *ullus* any, a dim. of *unus* one; cf. F. *nul*. See No, and ONE, and cf. NONE.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; nugatory; useless.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection; no more. *Tennyson.*

Null, *n.* **1.** Something that has no force or meaning.

2. That which has no value; a cipher; zero. *Bacon.*

Null method (*Physics*), a zero method. See under ZERO.

Null, *v. t.* [From *null*, a., or perh. abbrev. from *annul*.] To annul. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Null, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] One of the beads in nulled work.

Nulled (nŭld), *a.* Turned so as to resemble nulls.

Nulled work (*Cabinetwork*), ornamental turned work resembling nulls or beads strung on a rod.

Nul'li-bi'e-ty (nŭl'lĭ-bī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere. [*Obs.*]

Nul'li-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nullificatio* contempt. See NULLIFY.] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Right of nullification (*U. S. Hist.*), the right claimed in behalf of a State to nullify or make void, by its sovereign act or decree, an enactment of the general government which it deems unconstitutional.

Nul'li-fid'i-an (-fĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] Of no faith; also, not trusting to faith for salvation; — opposed to *solifidian*. *Feltham.*

Nul'li-fid'i-an, *n.* An unbeliever. *B. Jonson.*

Nul'li-fi'er (nŭl'lĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

Nul'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NULLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NULLIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *nullificare*; *nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NULL, *a.*, and -FY.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Such correspondence would at once *nullify* the conditions of the probationary system. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — To abrogate; revoke; annul; repeal; invalidate; cancel. See ABOLISH.

Nul'li-pore (-pōr), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *porus* pore.] (*Bot.*) A name for certain crustaceous marine algæ which secrete carbonate of lime on their surface, and were formerly thought to be of animal nature. They are now

considered corallines of the genera *Melobesia* and *Lithothamnion*.

Nul'li-ty (nŭl'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NULLITIES. [LL. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none: cf. F. *nullité*. See NULL.]

1. The quality or state of being null; nothingness; want of efficacy or force.

2. (*Law*) Nonexistence; as, a decree of *nullity* of marriage is a decree that no legal marriage exists.

3. That which is null.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a *nullity*? *Macaulay.*

Numb (nŭm), *a.* [OE. *nume*, *nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen*. √7. See NIMBLE, NOMAD, and cf. BENUMB.] **1.** Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold. "A stony image, cold and *numb*." *Shak.*

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the *numb*, cold night. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Numb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NUMBED (nŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NUMBING (nŭm'ĭng).] To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain. *Tennyson.*

Numb'ed-ness (nŭm'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Numbness. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *n.* [OE. *nombre*, F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*; akin to Gr. *νόμος* that which is dealt out, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out, distribute. See NUMB, NOMAD, and cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] **1.** That which admits of being counted or reckoned; a unit, or an aggregate of units; a numerable aggregate or collection of individuals; an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures.

2. A collection of many individuals; a numerous assemblage; a multitude; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addison.*

3. A numeral; a word or character denoting a number; as, to put a *number* on a door.

4. Numerousness; multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. The state or quality of being numerable or countable.

Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of *number*. *2 Esdras* iii. 7.

6. Quantity, regarded as made up of an aggregate of separate things.

7. That which is regulated by count; poetic measure, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse; — chiefly used in the plural.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

8. (*Gram.*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one (in some languages, as one, or two, or more than two), expressed (usually) by a difference in the form of a word; thus, the *singular number* and the *plural number* are the names of the forms of a word indicating the objects denoted or referred to by the word as one, or as more than one.

9. (*Math.*) The measure of the relation between quantities or things of the same kind; that abstract species of quantity which is capable of being expressed by figures; numerical value.

Abstract number, **Abundant number**, **Cardinal number**, etc. See under ABSTRACT, ABUNDANT, etc. — **In numbers**, in numbered parts; as, a book published *in numbers*.

Num'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NUMBERING.] [OE. *nombren*, *noumbren*, F. *nombrer*, fr. L. *numerare*, *numeratum*. See NUMBER, *n.*]

1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to enumerate.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. *Is.* liii. 12.

3. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign the place of in a series by order of number; to designate the place of by a number or numeral; as, to *number* the houses in a street, or the apartments in a building.

4. To amount to; to equal in number; to contain; to consist of; as, the army *numbers* fifty thousand.

Thy tears can not *number* the dead. *Campbell.*

Numbering machine, a machine for printing consecutive numbers, as on railway tickets, bank bills, etc.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Num'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who numbers.

Num'ber-ful (-fụl), *a.* Numerous. [*Obs.*]

Num'ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

Num'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Numerous. [*Obs.*] *Drant.*

Num'bers (-bẽrz), *n. pl.* of NUMBER. The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews.

Numb'fish′ (nŭm'fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The torpedo, which *numbs* by the electric shocks which it gives.

Num'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* See NOMBLES.

Numb'ness (nŭm'nĕs), *n.* The condition of being numb; that state of a living body in which it loses, wholly or in part, the power of feeling or motion.

Nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis*. See NUMBER, *v. t.*] Capable of being numbered or counted.

Nu'mer-al (*-al*), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number: cf. F. *numéral*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals.

A long train of *numeral* progressions. *Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number; as, *numeral* letters or characters, as X or 10 for ten.

Nu'mer-al, *n.* **1.** A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, etc.

2. A word expressing a number.

Nu'mer-al-ly, *adv.* According to number; in number; numerically.

Nu'mer-a-ry (nū'mẽr-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *numerarius*: cf. F. *numéraire*.] Belonging to a certain number; counting as one of a collection or body.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

Nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NUMERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NUMERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *numeratus*, p. p. of *numerare* to count. See NUMBER, *v.*] (*Arith.*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to *numerate* a row of figures.

Nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *numeratio* a counting out: cf. F. *numération*.] **1.** The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. The act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. *Davies & Peck.*

☞ For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each, as 1,155,465. According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

Nu'mer-a-tive (nū'mẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a *numerative* system. *Eng. Cyc.*

Nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *numerator*: cf. F. *numérateur*.] **1.** One who numbers.

2. (*Math.*) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

☞ In a vulgar fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction ⅝ (five ninths) 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number which follows the decimal point. See FRACTION.

Nu-mer'ic (nū-mẽr'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *numérique*. See
Nu-mer'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, *numerical* characters; a *numerical* equation; a *numerical* statement.

☞ *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, is used to denote a value irrespective of its sign; thus, −5 is numerically greater than −3, though algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, identically the same; identical; as, the same *numerical* body. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Would to God that all my fellow brethren, which with me bemoan the loss of their books, . . . might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes. *Fuller.*

Numerical equation (*Alg.*), an equation which has all the quantities except the unknown expressed in numbers; — distinguished from *literal equation*. — **Numerical value** of an equation or expression, that deduced by substituting numbers for the letters, and reducing.

Nu-mer'ic, *n.* (*Math.*) Any number, proper or improper fraction, or incommensurable ratio. The term also includes any imaginary expression like $m + n\sqrt{-1}$, where m and n are real *numerics*.

Nu-mer'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a numerical manner; in numbers; with respect to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

Nu'mer-ist (nū'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who deals in numbers. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Nu'me-ro (nū'mẽ-rō), *n.* [It., or F. *numéro*; both fr. L. *numerus* number.] Number; — often abbrev. *No.*

Nu'mer-os'i-ty (nū'mẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *numerositas*.] **1.** The state of being numerous; numerousness. [*Obs.*]

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. [*Obs.*]

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. *S. Parr.*

Nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus*. See NUMBER.] **1.** Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects; being many; as, a *numerous* army.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; measured and counted; melodious; musical. [*Obs.*]

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse. *Milton.*

— **Nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu-mid'i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia in Northern Africa.

Numidian crane. (*Zoöl.*) See DEMOISELLE, 2.

Nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *numisma*,
Nu'mis-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } *nomisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζειν* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute, assign: cf. F. *numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *numismatique*.] The science of coins and medals.

Nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

Nu-mis'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *-atis* (Gr. *νόμισμα*) + *-graphy*.] A treatise on, or description of, coins and medals.

Nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *-atis* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatics.

Num'ma-ry (nŭm'mȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *nummarius*, from *nummus* a coin.] Of or relating to coins or money.

Num'mu-lar (-mū-lẽr), } *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr.
Num'mu-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), } *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* a coin: cf. F. *nummulaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to coin or money; pecuniary; as, the *nummulary* talent.

2. (*Pathol.*) Having the appearance or form of a coin. "*Nummular* sputa." *Sir T. Watson.*

Num'mu-la'tion (nŭm'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The arrangement of the red blood corpuscles in rouleaux, like piles of coins, as when a drop of human blood is examined under the microscope.

Num'mu-lite (nŭm'mū-lit), *n.* [L. *nummus* a coin + *-lite*: cf. F. *nummulite*.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil of the genus Nummulites and allied genera.

Nummulites (*Nummulina lævigata*). *a* Side view with part of the exterior shell removed. *b* Section.

Num'mu-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, like, composed of, or containing, nummulites; as, *nummulitic* beds.

Numps (nŭmps), *n.* [Cf. NUMB.] A dolt; a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Parker.*

Num'skull′ (nŭm'skŭl′), *n.* [*Numb* + *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]

They have talked like *numskulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

Num'skulled′ (-skŭld′), *a.* Stupid; doltish. [*Collog.*]

Nun (nŭn), *n.* [OE. *nunne*, AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, *nonnus* monk; cf. Gr. *νόννα*, *νόννος*; of unknown origin. Cf. NUNNERY.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a convent, under the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

The holy time is quiet as a *nun*
Breathless with adoration. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A white variety of domestic pigeons having a veil of feathers covering the head. (*b*) The smew. (*c*) The European blue titmouse.

Gray nuns (*R. C. Ch.*), the members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1853; — so called from the color of their robe, and known in religion as *Sisters of Charity of Montreal*. — **Nun buoy.** See under BUOY.

Nun'chion (nŭn'chŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *nonechenche*, for *noneschenche*, prop., a noon drink; *none* noon + *schenchen*, *schenken*, *skinken*, to pour, AS. *scencan*. See NOON, and SKINK, *v. i.*] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon. [Written also *noonshun*.] *Hudibras.*

Nun'ci-ate (nŭn'shĭ-āt), *n.* One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio. [*Obs.*] *Hoole.*

Nun'ci-a-ture (nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce, report, fr. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger: cf. F. *nonciature*, It. *nunziatura*. See NUNCIO.] The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*

Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* NUNCIOS (-shĭ-ōz). [It. *nunzio*, *nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger; perh. akin to *novus* new, E. *new*, and thus, one who brings news. Cf. ANNOUNCE.] **1.** A messenger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The permanent official representative of the pope at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished from a *legate a latere*, whose mission is temporary in its nature, or for some special purpose. Nuncios are of higher rank than internuncios.

‖ **Nun'ci-us** (-shĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NUNCII (-ī). [L.] (*Roman & Old Eng. Law*) (*a*) A messenger. (*b*) The information communicated.

Nun'cu-pate (nŭn'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *nuncupatus*, p. p. of *nuncupare* to nuncupate, prob. fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take.] **1.** To declare publicly or solemnly; to proclaim formally. [*Obs.*]

In whose presence did St. Peter *nuncupate* it? *Barrow.*

2. To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe; as, to *nuncupate* a book. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Nun'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nuncupatio*.] The act of nuncupating. [*Obs.*]

Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pȧ-tĭv *or* nŭn'kū-pā'tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus* nominal: cf. F. *nuncupatif*.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. [*Obs.*]

2. Nominal; existing only in name. [*Obs.*]

3. Oral; not written.

Nuncupative will *or* **testament**, a will or testament made by word of mouth only, before witnesses, as by a soldier or seaman, and depending on oral testimony for proof. *Blackstone.*

Nun-cu'pa-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Nuncupative; oral.

Nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-*nal*), *n.* A nundinal letter.

Nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-*nal*), } *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, *nundi-*
Nun'di-na-ry (-nȧ-rȳ), } *narius*, fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day: cf. F. *nundinal*.] Of or pertaining to a fair, or to a market day.

Nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market day, which returned every nine days (every eight days by our reckoning).

Nun'di-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *nundinatus*, p. p. of *nundinari* to attend fairs, to traffic. See NUNDINAL, *a.*] To buy and sell at fairs or markets. [*Obs.*]

Nun'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nundinatio*.] Traffic at fairs; marketing; buying and selling. [*Obs.*]

Common *nundination* of pardons. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Nun-na'tion (nŭn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [From *nun*, the Arabic name of the letter *n*: cf. NL. *nunnatio*, F. *nunnation*.] (*Arabic Gram.*) The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

Nun'ner-y (nŭn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NUNNERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *nonnerie*, OF. *nonerie*, F. *nonnerie*, fr. *nonne* nun, L. *nonna*. See NUN.] A house in which nuns reside; a cloister or convent in which women reside for life, under religious vows. See CLOISTER, and CONVENT.

Nun'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a nun; characteristic of a nun. — **Nun'nish-ness**, *n.*

Nup (nŭp), *n.* Same as NUPSON. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Nu'phar** (nū'fär), *n.* [Per. *nūfar*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the fresh-water ponds or lakes of

Europe, Asia, and North America; the yellow water lily. Cf. Nymphæa.

Nup'son (nŭp's'n), *n.* [Of doubtful origin.] A simpleton; a fool. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nup'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere*, *nuptum*, prop., to cover, to veil, hence, to marry, as the head of the bride was covered with a veil; cf. Gr. *νύμφη* bride, nymph: cf. F. *nuptial*.] Of or pertaining to marriage; done or used at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies.

Then, all in heat,
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton.*

Nup'tial, *n.; pl.* Nuptials (-shalz). Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — now only in the plural.

Celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have sworn shall come. *Shak.*

Preparations . . . for the approaching *nuptials*. *Prescott.*

Nur (nûr), *n.* [Cf. Knur.] A hard knot in wood; also, a hard knob of wood used by boys in playing hockey.

I think I'm as hard as a *nur*, and as tough as whitleather. *W. Howitt.*

Nurl (nûrl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nurled (nûrld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nurling.] [Cf. Knurl.] To cut with reeding or fluting on the edge of, as coins, the heads of screws, etc.; to knurl.

Nurse (nûrs), *n.* [OE. *nourse*, *nurice*, *norice*, OF. *nurrice*, *norrice*, *nourrice*, F. *nourrice*, fr. L. *nutricia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes; akin to *nutrix*, *-icis*, nurse, fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See Nourish, and cf. Nutritious.] **1.** One who nourishes; a person who supplies food, tends, or brings up; as: (*a*) A woman who has the care of young children; especially, one who suckles an infant not her own. (*b*) A person, especially a woman, who has the care of the sick or infirm.

2. One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, fosters, or the like.

The *nurse* of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise. *Burke.*

3. (*Naut.*) A lieutenant or first officer, who is the real commander when the captain is unfit for his place.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A peculiar larva of certain trematodes which produces cercariæ by asexual reproduction. See Cercaria, and Redia. (*b*) Either one of the nurse sharks.

Nurse shark. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large arctic shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*), having small teeth and feeble jaws;

Nurse Shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*).

— called also *sleeper shark*, and *ground shark*. (*b*) A large shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*), native of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, having the dorsal fins situated behind the ventral fins. — **To put to nurse,** *or* **To put out to nurse,** to send away to be nursed; to place in the care of a nurse. — **Wet nurse, Dry nurse.** See Wet nurse, and Dry nurse, in the Vocabulary.

Nurse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nursed (nûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nursing.] **1.** To nourish; to cherish; to foster; as: (*a*) To nourish at the breast; to suckle; to feed and tend, as an infant. (*b*) To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

Sons wont to *nurse* their parents in old age. *Milton.*

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nursed* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

2. To bring up; to raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition; to foster; to cherish; — applied to plants, animals, and to any object that needs, or thrives by, attention. "To *nurse* the saplings tall." *Milton.*

By what hands [has vice] been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

3. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.

4. To caress; to fondle, as a nurse does. *A. Trollope.*

To nurse billiard balls, to strike them gently and so as to keep them in good position during a series of caroms.

Nurse'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Houndfish.

Nurse'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A girl employed to attend children.

Nurse'pond', *n.* A pond where fish are fed. *Walton.*

Nurs'er (nûrs'ẽr), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; one who cherishes or encourages growth.

Nurs'er-y (-ẏ), *n.; pl.* Nurseries (-ẏz). [Cf. F. *nourricerie*.] **1.** The act of nursing. [*Obs.*] "Her kind *nursery*." *Shak.*

2. The place where nursing is carried on; as: (*a*) The place, or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. (*b*) A place where young trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for the purpose of transplanting; a plantation of young trees. (*c*) The place where anything is fostered and growth promoted. "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." *Shak.*

Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason.*

(*d*) That which forms and educates; as, commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.

3. That which is nursed. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Nurs'er-y-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Nurserymen (-mĕn). One who cultivates or keeps a nursery, or place for rearing trees, etc.

Nurs'ing, *a.* Supplying or taking nourishment from, or as from, the breast; as, a *nursing* mother; a *nursing* infant.

Nurs'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Nurse* + *-ling*.] One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight. *Milton.*

Nurs'tle (nûrs''l), *v. t.* To nurse. See Noursle. [*Obs.*]

Nur'ture (nûr'tûr; 135), *n.* [OE. *norture*, *noriture*, OF. *norriture*, *norreture*, F. *nourriture*, fr. L. *nutritura* a nursing, suckling. See Nourish.] **1.** The act of nourishing or nursing; tender care; education; training.

A man neither by nature nor by *nurture* wise. *Milton.*

2. That which nourishes; food; diet. *Spenser.*

Nur'ture (nûr'tûr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nurtured (-tûrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nurturing.] **1.** To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — To nourish; nurse; cherish; bring up; educate; tend. — To Nurture, Nourish, Cherish. *Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to *nourish* a plant, to *nourish* rebellion. To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as, to *nurture* into strength; to *nurture* in sound principles. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear; as, to *cherish* hopes or affections.

Nus'tle (nŭs''l), *v. t.* [Cf. Nuzzle.] To fondle; to cherish. [*Obs.*]

Nut (nŭt), *n.* [OE. *nute*, *note*, AS. *hnutu;* akin to D. *noot*, G. *nuss*, OHG. *nuz*, Icel. *hnot*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The fruit of certain trees and shrubs (as of the almond, walnut, hickory, beech, filbert, etc.), consisting of a hard and indehiscent shell inclosing a kernel.

2. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal), provided with an internal or female screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion. See *Illust.* of 1st Bolt.

Nut for a Bolt.

3. The tumbler of a gunlock. *Knight.*

4. (*Naut.*) A projection on each side of the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

Check nut, Jam nut, Lock nut, a nut which is screwed up tightly against another nut on the same bolt or screw, in order to prevent accidental unscrewing of the first nut. — **Nut buoy.** See under Buoy. — **Nut coal,** screened coal of a size smaller than stove coal and larger than pea coal; — called also *chestnut coal*. — **Nut crab** (*Zoöl.*), any leucosoid crab of the genus *Ebalia*, as *Ebalia tuberosa* of Europe. — **Nut grass** (*Bot.*), a plant of the Sedge family (*Cyperus rotundus*, var. *Hydra*), which has slender rootstocks bearing small, nutlike tubers, by which the plant multiplies exceedingly, especially in cotton fields. — **Nut lock,** a device, as a metal plate bent up at the corners, to prevent a nut from becoming unscrewed, as by jarring. — **Nut pine.** (*Bot.*) See under Pine. — **Nut rush** (*Bot.*), a genus of cyperaceous plants (*Scleria*) having a hard bony achene. Several species are found in the United States and many more in tropical regions. — **Nut tree,** a tree that bears nuts. — **Nut weevil** (*Zoöl.*), any species of weevils of the genus *Balaninus* and other allied genera, which in the larval state live in nuts.

Nut Weevil (*Balaninus nasicus*). × 1½

Nut, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nutted (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nutting.] To gather nuts.

Nu'tant (nū'tant), *a.* [L. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod; cf. Gr. *νεύειν*.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

Nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod: cf. F. *nutation*.] **1.** The act of nodding.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

2. (*Astron.*) A very small libratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The motion of a flower in following the apparent movement of the sun, from the east in the morning to the west in the evening. (*b*) Circumnutation.

Nut'break'er (nŭt'brāk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European nuthatch. (*b*) The nutcracker.

Nut'-brown' (-broun'), *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried. "The spicy *nut-brown* ale." *Milton.*

Nut'crack'er (-krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for cracking nuts.

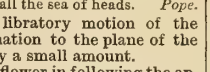

Nutcracker.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), allied to the magpie and crow. Its color is dark brown, spotted with white. It feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects. (*b*) The American, or Clarke's, nutcracker (*Picicorvus Columbianus*) of Western North America.

European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

Nut'gall' (-gal'), *n.* A more or less round gall resembling a nut, esp. one of those produced on the oak and used in the arts. See Gall, Gallnut.

Nut'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* [OE. *nuthake*. See 2d Hack.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of birds of the genus *Sitta*, as the European species (*Sitta Europæa*). The white-breasted nuthatch (*S. Carolinensis*), the red-breasted nuthatch (*S. Canadensis*), the pygmy nuthatch (*S. pygmæa*), and others, are American.

Nut'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts.

2. A thief who steals by means of a hook; also, a bailiff who hooks or seizes malefactors. *Shak.*

Nut'job'ber (-jŏb'bẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The nuthatch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nut'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small nut; also, the stone of a drupe.

Nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [OE. *notemuge; note* nut + OF. *muge* musk, of the same origin as E. *musk;* cf. OF. *noix muguette* nutmeg, F. *noix muscade*. See Nut, and Musk.] (*Bot.*) The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragrans*), a native of the Molucca Islands, but cultivated elsewhere in the tropics.

White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta Carolinensis*).

☞ This fruit is a nearly spherical drupe, of the size of a pear, of a yellowish color without and almost white within. This opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by its aril, which is *mace*. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery. Other species of *Myristica* yield nutmegs of inferior quality.

American, Calabash, *or* **Jamaica, nutmeg,** the fruit of a tropical shrub (*Monodora Myristica*). It is about the size of an orange, and contains many aromatic seeds imbedded in pulp. — **Brazilian nutmeg,** the fruit of a lauraceous tree, *Cryptocarya moschata*. — **California nutmeg,** a tree of the Yew family (*Torreya Californica*), growing in the Western United States, and having a seed which resembles a nutmeg in appearance, but is strongly impregnated with turpentine. — **Clove nutmeg,** the *Ravensara aromatica*, a lauraceous tree of Madagascar. The foliage is used as a spice, but the seed is acrid and caustic. — **Jamaica nutmeg.** See *American nutmeg* (above). — **Nutmeg bird** (*Zoöl.*), an Indian finch (*Munia punctularia*). — **Nutmeg butter,** a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg by expression. — **Nutmeg flower** (*Bot.*), a ranunculaceous herb (*Nigella sativa*) with small black aromatic seeds, which are used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing. — **Nutmeg liver** (*Med.*), a name applied to the liver, when, as the result of heart or lung disease, it undergoes congestion and pigmentation about the central veins of its lobules, giving it an appearance resembling that of a nutmeg. — **Nutmeg melon** (*Bot.*), a small variety of muskmelon of a rich flavor. — **Nutmeg pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora*, native of the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white, or cream-white, with black on the wings and tail. — **Nutmeg wood** (*Bot.*), the wood of the Palmyra palm. — **Peruvian nutmeg,** the aromatic seed of a South American tree (*Laurelia sempervirens*). — **Plume nutmeg** (*Bot.*), a spicy tree of Australia (*Atherosperma moschata*).

Nut'megged (nŭt'mĕgd), *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.

Nut'peck'er (-pĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The nuthatch.

Nu'tri-a (nū'trĭ-â), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra*, *lytra*.] The fur of the coypu. See Coypu.

Nu'tri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutricatio*, fr. *nutricare*, *nutricari*, to suckle, nourish, fr. *nutrix* a nurse.] The act or manner of feeding. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire*. See Nourish.] Nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth. — *n.* Any substance which has nutritious qualities, *i. e.*, which nourishes or promotes growth.

Nu'tri-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See Nourish.] **1.** That which nourishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all parts of the body. *South.*

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift.*

Nu'tri-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Nutritious.

Nu-tri'tial (nū-trĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, nutrition; nutritious. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nutrition*. See Nutritious.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) In the broadest sense, a process or series of processes by which the living organism as a whole (or its component parts or organs) is maintained in its normal condition of life and growth.

☞ In this wide sense it comprehends *digestion*, *absorption*, *circulation*, *assimilation*, etc., in fact all of the steps by which the nutritive matter of the food is fitted for incorporation with the different tissues, and the changes which it undergoes after its assimilation, prior to its excretion. See Metabolism.

2. (*Physiol.*) In a more limited sense, the process by which the living tissues take up, from the blood, matters necessary either for their repair or for the performance of their healthy functions.

3. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant, on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

Nu-tri'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, *nutritional* changes.

Nu-tri'tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, from *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse, *nutrire* to nourish. See Nurse, Nourish.] Nourishing; promoting growth, or preventing decay; alimental. — **Nu-tri'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Nu-tri'tious-ness,** *n.*

Nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *nutritif*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, the *nutritive* functions; having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; nutrimental; alimental; as, *nutritive* food or berries.

Nutritive plasma. (*Biol.*) See Idioplasma. — **Nutritive polyp** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the zooids of a compound hydroid, or coral, which has a mouth and digestive cavity. — **Nu'tri-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Nu'tri-tive-ness,** *n.*

Nu'tri-ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *nutritura*, fr. *nutrire* to nourish.] Nutrition; nourishment. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell or hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed.

2. Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A shell of the genus Nucula.

To be, *or* **lie, in a nutshell,** to be within a small compass; to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement. "The remedy *lay in a nutshell*." *Macaulay.*

Nut'ter (nŭt'tẽr), *n.* A gatherer of nuts.

Nut'ting (nŭt'tĭng), *n.* The act of gathering nuts.

Nut'ty (nŭt'tẏ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in nuts.

2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, *nutty* wine.

Nux' vom'i-ca (nŭks' vŏm'ĭ-kâ). [NL., fr. L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies. From this seed the deadly poisons known as *strychnine* and *brucine* are obtained. The seeds are sometimes called *Quaker buttons*.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nuzzled (-z'ld);

p. pr. & vb. n. Nuzzling (-zlĭng).] [See Noursle.] **1.** To nourse or nurse; to foster; to bring up. [*Obs.*]

The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry. *Milton.*

2. [Perh. a corruption of *nestle*. Cf. Nustle.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *nose*. See Nozzle.] **1.** To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud.

And *nuzzling* in his flank, the loving swine
Sheathed, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin. *Shak.*

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes . . . *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go with head poised like a swine, with nose down.

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [Cf. Nuzzle, *v. t.*, 2.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

4. To loiter; to idle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Ny (nī). [Contr. fr. *ne I.*] Not I; nor I. [*Obs.*]

Ny, Nye (nī), *a. & adv.* Nigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ny'as (nī'as), *n.* See Nias.

‖ **Nyc'ta-lo'pi-a** (nĭk'tȧ-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *nyctalopia*, fr. *nyctalops* a nyctalops, Gr. νυκτάλωψ. Gr. νυκτάλωψ meant, a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness, and in the former case was derived fr. *νύξ*, νυκτός, night + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye; in the latter, fr. *νύξ* + ἀλαός blind + ὤψ.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light or at twilight, but is unable to see during the day or in a strong light; day blindness. (*b*) See Moonblink.

☞ Some writers (as Quain) use the word in the opposite sense, night blindness. See Hemeralopia.

Nyc'ta-lops (nĭk'tȧ-lŏps), *n.* [L., from Gr. νυκτάλωψ.] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nyc'ta-lo'py (-lŏ'pў), *n.* Same as Nyctalopia.

Nyc-the'me-ron (nĭk-thē'mē-rŏn), *n.* [Gr. νυχθήμερον; *νύξ*, νυκτός, night + *ἡμέρα* day.] The natural day and night, or space of twenty-four hours.

Nyc'ti-bune (nĭk'tĭ-būn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird of the genus *Nyctibius*, allied to the goatsuckers.

Nyc'ti-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. *νύξ*, νυκτός, night + τροπικός turning.] (*Bot.*) Turning or bending at night into special positions.

☞ Nyctitropic movements of plants usually consist in a folding or drooping of the leaves, the advantage being in lessening the radiation of heat.

Nyc'to-phile (nĭk'tŏ-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *νύξ*, νυκτός, night + *φιλεῖν* to love.] (*Zoöl.*) Any Australian bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*, having a very simple nasal appendage.

Nye (nī), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *nid* nest, brood, L. *nidus* nest. See Nest, and cf. Eye brood, Nide.] A brood or flock of pheasants.

‖ **Ny-en'tēk** (nĭ-ĕn'tēk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal (*Helictis moschata*, or *H. orientalis*), native of Eastern Asia and the East Indies. It has a dorsal white stripe, and another one across the shoulders. It has a strong musky odor.

Nyl'ghau } (nĭl'gą; 277), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw*,
Nyl'gau } prop., a blue cow; Per. *nīl* blue + *gāw* cow. See Lilac, and Cow the animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A large Asiatic antelope (*Boselaphus*, or *Portax*, *tragocamelus*), found in Northern India. It has short horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat. The general color is grayish brown. [Written also *neelghau*, *nilgau*, and *nylghaie*.]

Nylghau (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), 1/44

Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. *νύμφη*: cf. F. *nymphe*. Cf. Nuptial.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters.

Where were ye, *nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas? *Milton.*

2. Hence: A lovely young girl; a maiden; a damsel.

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The pupa of an insect; a chrysalis.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a subfamily (*Najades*) of butterflies including the purples, the fritillaries, the peacock butterfly, etc.; — called also *naiad*.

‖ **Nym'pha** (nĭm'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Nymphæ (-fē). [L. See Nymph a goddess.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as Nymph, 3.

2. *pl.* (*Anat.*) Two folds of mucous membrane, within the labia, at the opening of the vulva.

‖ **Nym-phæ'a** (nĭm-fē'ȧ), *n.* [L., the water lily, Gr. *νυμφαία*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants having showy flowers (white, blue, pink, or yellow, often fragrant), including the white water lily and the Egyptian lotus.

Nymphæa (*N. odorata*), or Water Lily.

☞ Recent critics have endeavored to show that this genus should be called *Castalia*, and the name *Nymphæa* transferred to what is now known as *Nuphar*.

Nymph'al (nĭmf'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; nymphean.

‖ **Nym-pha'les** (nĭm-fā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family of butterflies including the nymphs, the satyrs, the monarchs, the heliconias, and others; — called also *brush-footed butterflies*.

One of the Nymphales (*Basilarchia arthemis*). 1/2

Nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'ȧn), *a.* [Gr. *νυμφαῖος*. See Nymph.] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a *nymphean* cave.

Nymph'et (nĭmf'ĕt), *n.* A little or young nymph. [*Poetic*] "The *nymphets* sporting there." *Drayton.*

Nymph'ic (nĭmf'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *νυμφικός* bridal.] Of
Nymph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pertaining to nymphs.

Nym-phip'a-rous (nĭm-fĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Nymph* + L. *parere* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing pupas or nymphs.

Nymph'ish (nĭmf'ĭsh), *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike. "*Nymphish* war." *Drayton.*

Nymph'like' (-līk'), } *a.* Resembling, or characteris-
Nymph'ly (lў), } tic of, a nymph.

Nym'pho-lep'sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sў), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* a nymph + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession coming upon one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; ecstasy. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

The *nymphlepsy* of some fond despair. *Byron.*

Nym'pho-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Under the influence of nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied. [*Poetic*]

Nym'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* a bride + *μανία* madness.] (*Med.*) Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women, constituting a true disease.

Nym'pho-ma'ny (-mā'nў), *n.* [Cf. F. *nymphomanie*.] (*Med.*) Same as Nymphomania.

Nym-phot'o-my (nĭm-fŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [*Nympha* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Med.*) Excision of the nymphæ.

Nys (nĭz). Is not. See Nis. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

‖ **Nys-tag'mus** (nĭs-tăg'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νσταγμός* drowsiness, fr. *νυστάζειν* to nod in sleep, to slumber.] (*Med.*) A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs.

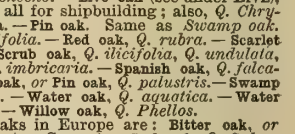

Nyula. 1/20

Ny-u'la (nī-ū'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of ichneumon (*Herpestes nyula*). Its fur is beautifully variegated by closely set zigzag markings.

O.

O (ō). **1.** O, the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form, value, and name from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which possibly derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. Etymologically, the letter *o* is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in E. bone, AS. bān; E. stone, AS. stān; E. broke, AS. brecan to break; E. bore, AS. beran to bear; E. dove, AS. dūfe; E. toft, tuft; tone, tune; number, F. nombre.

The letter *o* has several vowel sounds, the principal of which are its long sound, as in *bone*, its short sound, as in *nod*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (*food*), and *wolf* (*book*). In connection with the other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 107–129.

2. Among the ancients, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O was also anciently used to represent 11: with a dash over it (Ō), 11,000.

O (ō), *n.*; *pl.* O's *or* Oes (ōz). **1.** The letter O, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes." *Tennyson.*

2. Something shaped like the letter O; a circle or oval. "This wooden *O* [Globe Theater]." *Shak.*

3. A cipher; zero. [*R.*]

Thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*

O'. [Ir. *o* a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies *grandson* or *descendant* of, and is a character of dignity; as, *O'*Neil, *O'*Carrol.

O' (ō; *unaccented* ŏ), *prep.* A shortened form of *of* or *on*. "At the turning *o'* the tide." *Shak.*

O (ō), *a.* [See One.] One. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "Alle thre but *o* God." *Piers Plowman.*

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

For ever, *O* Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* cxix. 89.

O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. *Ps.* cxix. 97.

☞ *O* is frequently followed by an ellipsis and *that*, as in expressing a wish: "*O* [I wish] that Ishmael might live before thee!" *Gen.* xvii. 18; or in expressions of surprise, indignation, or regret: "*O* [it is sad] that such eyes should e'er meet other object!" *Sheridan Knowles.*

☞ A distinction between the use of *O* and *oh* is insisted upon by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while *Oh* (or *oh*) should be used in exclamations where no direct appeal or address to an object is made, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. Some insist that *oh* should be used only as an interjection expressing strong feeling. The form *O*, however, is, it seems, the one most commonly employed for both uses by modern writers and correctors for the press. "*O*, I am slain!" *Shak.* "*O* what a fair and ministering angel!" "*O* sweet angel!" *Longfellow.*

O for a kindling touch from that pure flame! *Wordsworth.*

But she is in her grave, — and *oh*
The difference to me! *Wordsworth.*

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Cowper.*

We should distinguish between the sign of the vocative and the emotional interjection, writing *O* for the former, and *oh* for the latter. *Earle.*

O dear, *and* **O dear me!** [corrupted fr. F. *O Dieu!* or It. *O Dio!* O God! *O Dio mio!* O my God! *Wyman*], exclamations expressive of various emotions, but usually prompted by surprise, consternation, grief, pain, etc.

Oad (ōd), *n.* See Woad. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [See Auf.] Originally, an elf's child; a changeling left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an idiot.

Oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf; simple. — **Oaf'ish-ness,** *n.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* [OE. *oke*, *ok*, *ak*, AS. *āc*; akin to D. *eik*, G. *eiche*, OHG. *eih*, Icel. *eik*, Sw. *ek*, Dan. *eeg*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*. The oaks have alternate leaves, often variously lobed, and staminate flowers in catkins. The fruit is a smooth nut, called an *acorn*, which is more or less inclosed in a scaly involucre called the *cup* or *cupule*. There are now recognized about three hundred species, of which nearly fifty occur in the United States, the rest in Europe, Asia, and the other parts of North America, a very few barely reaching the northern parts of South America and Africa. Many of the oaks form forest trees of grand proportions and live many centuries. The wood is usually hard and tough, and provided with conspicuous medullary rays, forming the silver grain.

2. The strong wood or timber of the oak.

☞ Among the true oaks in America are: **Barren oak,** *or* **Black-jack,** *Q. nigra.* — **Basket oak,** *Q. Michauxii.* — **Black oak,** *Q. tinctoria*; — called also *yellow* or *quercitron oak.* — **Bur oak** (see under Bur), *Q. macrocarpa*; — called also *over-cup* or *mossy-cup oak.* — **Chestnut oak,** *Q. Prinus*, and *Q. densiflora.* — **Chinquapin oak** (see under Chinquapin), *Q. prinoides.* — **Coast live oak,** *Q. agrifolia*, of California; — also called *enceno.* — **Live oak** (see under Live), *Q. virens*, the best of all for shipbuilding; also, *Q. Chrysolepis*, of California. — **Pin oak.** Same as *Swamp oak.* — **Post oak,** *Q. obtusifolia.* — **Red oak,** *Q. rubra.* — **Scarlet oak,** *Q. coccinea.* — **Scrub oak,** *Q. ilicifolia*, *Q. undulata*, etc. — **Shingle oak,** *Q. imbricaria.* — **Spanish oak,** *Q. falcata.* — **Swamp Spanish oak,** *or* **Pin oak,** *Q. palustris.* — **Swamp white oak,** *Q. bicolor.* — **Water oak,** *Q. aquatica.* — **Water white oak,** *Q. lyrata.* — **Willow oak,** *Q. Phellos.*

Among the true oaks in Europe are: **Bitter oak,** *or* **Turkey oak,** *Q. Cerris* (see Cerris). — **Cork oak,** *Q. Suber.* — **English white oak,** *Q. Robur.* — **Evergreen oak, Holly oak,** *or* **Holm oak,** *Q. Ilex.* — **Kermes oak,** *Q. coccifera.* — **Nutgall oak,** *Q. infectoria.*

☞ Among plants called *oak*, but not of the genus *Quercus*, are: **African oak,** a valuable timber tree (*Oldfieldia Africana*). — **Australian,** *or* **She oak,** any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (see Casuarina). — **Indian oak,** the teak tree (see Teak). — **Jerusalem oak.** See under Jerusalem. — **New Zealand oak,** a sapindaceous tree (*Alectryon excelsum*). — **Poison oak,** the poison ivy. See under Poison. — **Silky,** *or* **Silk-bark, oak,** an Australian tree (*Grevillea robusta*).

Green oak, oak wood colored green by the growth of the mycelium of certain fungi. — **Oak apple,** a large, smooth, round gall produced on the leaves of the American red oak by a gallfly (*Cynips confluens*). It is green and pulpy when young. — **Oak beauty** (*Zoöl.*), a British geometrid moth (*Biston prodromaria*) whose larva feeds on the oak. — **Oak gall,** a gall found on the oak. See 2d Gall. — **Oak leather** (*Bot.*), the mycelium of a fungus which forms leatherlike patches in the fissures of oak wood. — **Oak pruner.** (*Zoöl.*) See Pruner, the insect. — **Oak spangle,** a kind of gall produced on the oak by the insect *Diplolepis lenticularis.* — **Oak wart,** a wartlike gall on the twigs of an oak. — **The Oaks,** one of the three great annual English horse races (the Derby and St. Leger being the others). It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate. — **To sport one's oak,** to be "not at home to visitors," signified by closing the outer (oaken) door of one's rooms. [*Cant, Eng. Univ.*]

Oak'en (ōk'n), *a.* [AS. *ācen*.] Made or consisting of oaks or of the wood of oaks. "In *oaken* bower." *Milton.*

Oaken timber, wherewith to build ships. *Bacon.*

Oak'er (ōk'ẽr), *n.* See Ocher. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Oak'ling (ōk'lĭng), *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba;* pref. *ā-* (cf. G. *er-*, Goth. *us-*, orig. meaning, out) + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb. See COMB.] **1.** The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes; — used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

2. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackling. *Knight.*

White oakum, that made from untarred rope.

Oak'y (ōk'ȳ), *a.* Resembling oak; strong. *Bp. Hall.*

Oar (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ār;* akin to Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra*; perh. akin to E. *row*, v. √8. Cf. ROWLOCK.] **1.** An implement for impelling a boat, being a slender piece of timber, usually ash or spruce, with a grip or handle at one end and a broad blade at the other. The part which rests in the rowlock is called the *loom.*

☞ An oar is a kind of long paddle, which swings about a kind of fulcrum, called a *rowlock*, fixed to the side of the boat.

2. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good *oar.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) An oarlike swimming organ of various invertebrates.

Oar cock (*Zoöl.*), the water rail. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Spoon oar,** an oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing.

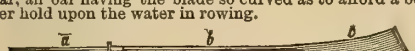

Spoon Oar. *a* Handle; *b* Loom; *c* Blade.

— **To boat the oars,** to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat. — **To feather the oars.** See under FEATHER, *v. t.* — **To lie on the oars,** to cease pulling, raising the oars out of water, but not boating them; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest. — **To muffle the oars,** to put something round that part which rests in the rowlock, to prevent noise in rowing. — **To put in one's oar,** to give aid or advice; — commonly used of a person who obtrudes aid or counsel not invited. — **To ship the oars,** to place them in the rowlocks. — **To toss the oars, To peak the oars,** to lift them from the rowlocks and hold them perpendicularly, the handle resting on the bottom of the boat. — **To trail oars,** to allow them to trail in the water alongside of the boat. — **To unship the oars,** to take them out of the rowlocks.

Oar, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OARED (ōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OARING.] To row. "*Oared* himself." *Shak.*

Oared with laboring arms. *Pope.*

Oared (ōrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with oars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-*oared* boat.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having feet adapted for swimming. (*b*) Totipalmate; — said of the feet of certain birds. See *Illust.* of AVES.

Oared shrew (*Zoöl.*), an aquatic European shrew (*Crossopus ciliatus*); — called also *black water shrew.*

Oar'fish' (ōr'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ribbon fish.

Oar'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any crustacean of the genus *Remipes.*

Oar'-foot'ed, *a.* Having feet adapted for swimming.

Oar'less, *a.* Without oars. *Sylvester.*

Oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The notch, fork, or other device on the gunwale of a boat, in which the oar rests in rowing. See ROWLOCK.

Oars'man (ōrz'man), *n.; pl.* OARSMEN (-men). One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, an oar; a rower.

At the prow of the boat, rose one of the *oarsmen. Longfellow.*

Oar'weed' (ōr'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any large seaweed of the genus *Laminaria;* tangle; kelp. See KELP.

Oar'y (ōr'ȳ), *a.* Having the form or the use of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

O'a-sis (ō'ā-sĭs *or* ō-ā'sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* OASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄασις; cf. Copt. *ouahe.*] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

My one *oasis* in the dust and drouth
Of city life. *Tennyson.*

Oast (ōst), *n.* [OE. *ost*, AS. *āst;* cf. Gr. *αὖος* burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cockle. *Mortimer.*

Oat (ōt), *n.; pl.* OATS (ōts). [OE. *ote, ate*, AS. *āta*, akin to Fries. *oat;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A well-known cereal grass (*Avena sativa*), and its edible grain; — commonly used in the plural and in a collective sense.

2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Animated oats, *or* **Animal oats** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Avena sterilis*) much like oats, but with a long spirally twisted awn which coils and uncoils with changes of moisture, and thus gives the grains an apparently automatic motion. — **Oat fowl** (*Zoöl.*), the snow bunting; — so called from its feeding on oats. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Oat grass** (*Bot.*), the name of several grasses more or less resembling oats, as *Danthonia spicata*, *D. sericea*, and *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, all common in parts of the United States. — **To feel one's oats,** to be conceited or self-important. [*Slang*] — **To sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful dissipation. *Thackeray.* — **Wild oats** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Avena fatua*) much resembling oats, and by some persons supposed to be the original of cultivated oats.

Oat'cake' (ōt'kāk'), *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.

Oat'en (ōt''n), *a.* **1.** Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

2. Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.

Oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [OE. *othe, oth, ath*, AS. *āð;* akin to D. *eed*, OS. *ēð*, G. *eid*, Icel. *eiðr*, Sw. *ed*, Dan. *eed*, Goth. *aiþs;* cf. OIr. *oeth.*] **1.** A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with a reverent appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. "I have an *oath* in heaven." *Shak.*

An *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those [inventions] which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

2. A solemn affirmation, connected with a sacred object, or one regarded as sacred, as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Bible, the Koran, etc.

3. (*Law*) An appeal (in verification of a statement made) to a superior sanction, in such a form as exposes the party making the appeal to an indictment for perjury if the statement be false.

4. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible *oath.*" *Shak.*

Oath'a-ble (ōth'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Oath'break'ing (-brāk'ĭng), *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

Oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* **1.** Meal made of oats. *Gay.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum;* panic grass.

Ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob*, prep. Cf. EPI-.] A prefix signifying *to, toward, before, against, reversely*, etc.; also, as a simple intensive; as in *oblige*, to bind to; *obstacle*, something standing before; *object*, lit., to throw against; *obovate*, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c, f, g*, and *p*, to *oc-, of-, og-*, and *op-*.

Ob-am'bu-late (ŏb-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *obambulatus*, p. p. of *obambulare.*] To walk about. [*Obs.*]

Ob-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obambulatio.*] A walking about. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Ob'bli-ga'to (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound. See OBLIGE.] (*Mus.*) Required; necessary; indispensable; — applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition. Also used substantively. [Written also *obligato.*]

Ob-cla'vate (ŏb-klā'vāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *clavate.*] Inversely clavate.

Ob'com-pressed' (ŏb'kŏm-prĕst'), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *compressed.*] Compressed or flattened antero-posteriorly, or in a way opposite to the usual one.

Ob-con'ic (ŏb-kŏn'ĭk), **Ob-con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *conic, conical.*] Conical, but having the apex downward; inversely conical.

Ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *cordate.*] Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the pointed end; inversely cordate; as, an *obcordate* petal or leaf.

Obcordate Leaflets of Oxalis.

Ob-dip'lo-stem'o-nous (ŏb-dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs *or* -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *diplostemonous.*] (*Bot.*) Having twice as many stamens as petals, those of the outer set being opposite the petals; — said of flowers. *Gray.*

Ob-dip'lo-stem'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being obdiplostemonous.

Ob'dor-mi'tion (ŏb'dôr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obdormire* to fall asleep.] Sleep. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ob-duce' (ŏb-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *obducere, obductum;* *ob* (see OB-) + *ducere* to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Ob-duct' (ŏb-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [See OBDUCE.] To draw over; to cover. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ob-duc'tion (ŏb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obductio.*] The act of drawing or laying over, as a covering. [*Obs.*]

Ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rā-sȳ; 277), *n.* The quality or state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy. "*Obduracy* and persistency." *Shak.*

The absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy. South.*

Ob'du-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see OB-) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1.** Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

The very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

Art thou *obdurate*, flinty, hard as steel,
Nay, more than flint, for stone at rain relenteth? *Shak.*

2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "*Obdurate* consonants." *Swift.*

☞ Sometimes accented on the second syllable, especially by the older poets.

There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous; unfeeling; insensible; unsusceptible. — OBDURATE, CALLOUS, HARDENED. *Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; as, *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

— Ob'du-rate-ly (-rāt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ob'du-rate-ness,** *n.*

Ob'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To harden. [*Obs.*]

Ob'du-ra'tion (ŏb'dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obduratio.*] A hardening of the heart; hardness of heart. [*Obs.*]

Ob-dure' (ŏb-dūr'), **Ob-dure'** (ŏb-dūr'), **Ob-dured'** (ŏb-dūrd'), *a.* Obdurate; hard. [*Obs.*]

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured. Milton.*

Ob-dure'ness, *n.*, **Ob-dur'ed-ness** (ŏb-dūr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Hardness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

O'be (ō'bē), *n.* See OBI.

O-be'ah (ō-bē'ä), *n.* Same as OBI. — *a.* Of or pertaining to obi; as, the *obeah* man. *B. Edwards.*

O-be'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *a.* Obedient. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

O-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* [F. *obédience*, L. *obedientia, oboedientia.* See OBEDIENT, and cf. OBEISANCE.]

1. The act of obeying, or the state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals. *Ames.*

2. Words or actions denoting submission to authority; dutifulness. *Shak.*

3. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A following; a body of adherents; as, the Roman Catholic *obedience*, or the whole body of persons who submit to the authority of the pope. (*b*) A cell (or offshoot of a larger monastery) governed by a prior. (*c*) One of the three monastic vows. *Shipley.* (*d*) The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

Canonical obedience. See under CANONICAL. — **Passive obedience.** See under PASSIVE.

O-be'di-en'ci-a-ry (-ĕn'shĭ-ā-rȳ *or* -shā-rȳ), *n.* One yielding obedience. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

O-be'di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* [OF. *obedient*, L. *obediens, oboediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obedire, oboedire*, to obey. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; submissive to restraint, control, or command.

And floating straight, *obedient* to the stream. *Shak.*

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

Syn. — Dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive.

O-be'di-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *obédientiel.*] According to the rule of obedience. [*R.*]

An *obediential* subjection to the Lord of Nature. *Sir M. Hale.*

O-be'di-ent-ly (ō-bē'dĭ-ent-lȳ), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with obedience.

O-bei'sance (ō-bē'sans *or* ō-bā'-; 277), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience, fr. *obéissant.* See OBEY, and cf. OBEDIENCE, ABAISANCE.] **1.** Obedience. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A manifestation of obedience; an expression of deference or respect; homage; a bow; a courtesy.

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings* i. 16.

O-bei'san-cy (-san-sȳ), *n.* See OBEISANCE. [*Obs.*]

O-bei'sant (-sant), *a.* [F. *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir* to obey.] Ready to obey; reverent; deferential; also, servilely submissive. *Chaucer.*

O-be'li-on (ō-bē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὀβελός a spit.] (*Anat.*) The region of the skull between the two parietal foramina where the closure of the sagittal suture usually begins.

Ob'e-lis'cal (ŏb'ē-lĭs'kal), *a.* Formed like an obelisk.

Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, a pointed pillar: cf. F. *obélisque.*] **1.** An upright, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid called *pyramidion.* It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing from top to bottom.

2. (*Print.*) A mark of reference; — called also *dagger* [†]. See DAGGER, *n.*, 2.

Obelisk. One of Cleopatra's Needles, formerly at Alexandria, Egypt, but now in Central Park, New York. Height 71 ft.

Ob'e-lisk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBELISKED (-lĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBELISKING.] To mark or designate with an obelisk.

Ob'e-lize (-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBELIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBELIZING (-lī'zĭng).] [Gr. ὀβελίζειν, fr. ὀβελός. See OBELUS.] To designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

Ob'e-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* OBELI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβελός, prop., a spit.] (*Print.*) A mark [thus —, or ÷]; — so called as resembling a needle. In old MSS. or editions of the classics, it marks suspected passages or readings.

Ob-eq'ui-tate (ŏb-ĕk'wĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *obequitatus*, p. p. of *obequitare* to ride about.] To ride about. [*Obs.*] **— Ob-eq'ui-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ob'er-on (ŏb'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon;* prob. of Frankish origin.] (*Mediæval Mythol.*) The king of the fairies, and husband of Titania or Queen Mab. *Shak.*

Ob'er-ra'tion (-ĕr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oberrare* to wander about.] A wandering about. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus* eaten away, lean; also, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, p. p. of *obedere* to devour; *ob* (see OB-) + *edere* to eat. See EAT.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

O-bese'ness, *n.* Quality of being obese; obesity.

O-bes'i-ty (ō-bĕs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *obesitas:* cf. F. *obésité.*] The state or quality of being obese; incumbrance of flesh.

O-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBEYED (-bād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBEYING.] [OE. *obeyen*, F. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire, oboedire; ob* (see OB-) + *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE, and cf. OBEISANCE.] **1.** To give ear to; to execute the commands of; to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.
Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey?* *Milton.*

2. To submit to the authority of; to be ruled by.

My will *obeyed* his will. *Chaucer.*
Afric and India shall his power *obey.* *Dryden.*

3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

O-bey', *v. i.* To give obedience.

Will he *obey* when one commands? *Tennyson.*

☞ By some old writers *obey* was used, as in the French idiom, with the preposition *to.*

His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey. Rom.* vi. 16.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O-bey'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who yields obedience. *Holland.*

O-bey'ing-ly, *adv.* Obediently; submissively.

Ob-firm' (ŏb-fûrm'), **Ob-firm'ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *obfirmatus*, p. p. of *obfirmare* to make steadfast. See OB-, and FIRM, *v. t.*] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall. Sheldon.*

Ob'fir-ma'tion (ŏb'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *obfirmatio.*] Hardness of heart; obduracy. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *a.* [L. *obfuscatus*, p. p. of *obfuscare* to darken; *ob* (see OB-) + *fuscare, fuscatus*, to darken, from *fuscus* dark.] Obfuscated; darkened; obscured. [*Obs.*] [Written also *offuscate.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ob-fus'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBFUSCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBFUSCATING.] To darken; to obscure; to becloud; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

His head, like a smokejack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Sterne.*

Clouds of passion which might *obfuscate* the intellects of meaner females. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ob'fus-ca'tion (ŏb'fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obfuscatio.*] The act of darkening or bewildering; the state of being darkened. "*Obfuscation* of spirits." *Burton.* "*Obfuscation* of the cornea." *E. Darwin.*

O'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Prob. of African origin.] **1.** A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among the negroes of the West Indies. [Written also *obe* and *obeah.*] *De Quincey. B. Edwards.*

2. A charm or fetich. [*West Indies*] *B. Edwards.*

Ob-im'bri-cate (ŏb-ĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *imbricate.*] (*Bot.*) Imbricated, with the overlapping ends directed downward.

O'bit (ō'bĭt *or* ŏb'ĭt; 277), *n.* [OF. *obit*, L. *obitus*, fr. *obire* to go against, to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* (see OB-) + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] **1.** Death; decease; the date of one's death. *Wood.*

2. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies.

3. A service for the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary of the day of his death.

The emoluments and advantages from oblations, *obits*, and other sources, increased in value. *Milman.*

Post obit [L. *post obitum*]. See POST-OBIT.

‖ **Ob'i-ter** (ŏb'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L., on the way; *ob* (see OB-) + *iter* a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way.

‖ Obiter dictum (*Law*), an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge. See DICTUM, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

O-bit'u-al (ō-bĭt'ū-al ; 135), *a.* [L. *obitus* death. See OBIT.] Of or pertaining to obits, or days when obits are celebrated; as, *obitual* days. *Smart.*

O-bit'u-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

O-bit'u-a-ry (-rў), *a.* [See OBIT.] Of or pertaining to the death of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice. *Obituary* poetry.

O-bit'u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* OBITUARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *obituaire.* See OBIT.] **1.** That which pertains to, or is called forth by, the obit or death of a person; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a biographical sketch.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBJECTING.] [L. *objectus*, p. p. of *objicere*, *obicere*, to throw or put before, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *objecter.* See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. [*Obs.*]

Of less account some knight thereto *object*,
Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove. *Fairfax.*

Some strong impediment or other *objecting* itself. *Hooker.*

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. To offer in opposition as a criminal charge or by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason.

He gave to him to *object* his heinous crime. *Spenser.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation. *Addison.*

The book . . . giveth liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Ob-ject', *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument; — usually followed by *to.* *Sir T. More.*

Ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* [L. *objectus.* See OBJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an *object* in the distance; all the *objects* in sight; he touched a strange *object* in the dark.

2. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc.

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *object* of their bitterest hatred. *Macaulay.*

3. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, *is* directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause.

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause. . . . This innovation was probably borrowed from the French. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Let our *object* be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. *D. Webster.*

4. Sight; show; appearance; aspect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object.* *Chapman.*

5. (*Gram.*) A word, phrase, or clause toward which an action is directed, or is considered to be directed; as, the *object* of a transitive verb.

Object glass, the lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eyepiece. Called also *objective.* See *Illust.* of MICROSCOPE. — **Object lesson**, a lesson in which object teaching is made use of. — **Object staff.** (*Leveling*) Same as LEVELING STAFF. — **Object teaching**, a method of instruction, in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a representation of that which it signifies; — used especially in the kindergarten, for young children.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *a.* [L. *objectus*, p. p.] Opposed; presented in opposition; also, exposed. [*Obs.*]

Ob-ject'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be presented in opposition; that may be put forward as an objection. [R.]

Ob-jec'ti-fy (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Object* + *-fy.*] To cause to become an object; to cause to assume the character of an object; to render objective. *J. D. Morell.*

Ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *objectio*: cf. F. *objection.*] **1.** The act of objecting; as, to prevent agreement, or action, by *objection.* *Johnson.*

2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting; obstacle; impediment; as, I have no *objection* to going; unreasonable *objections.* "*Objections* against every truth." *Tyndale.*

3. Cause of trouble; sorrow. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

He remembers the *objection* that lies in his bosom, and he sighs deeply. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

Ob-jec'tion-a-ble (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; likely to be objected to or disapproved of; offensive; as, *objectionable* words. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob'ject-ist (ŏb'jĕkt-ĭst), *n.* One who adheres to, or is skilled in, the objective philosophy. *Ed. Rev.*

Ob-jec'ti-vate (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To objectify.

Ob-jec'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Converting into an object.

Ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *objectif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an object.

2. (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; outward; external; extrinsic; — an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is simply an *object* of thought or feeling, and opposed to *subjective.*

In the Middle Ages, *subject* meant *substance*, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza; sometimes, also, in Reid. *Subjective* is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind; *objective*, what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by *realitas objectiva* in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. *Subject*, with them, is the mind which knows; *object*, that which is known; *subjective*, the varying conditions of the knowing mind; *objective*, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. *Trendelenburg.*

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Objective has come to mean that which has independent existence or authority, apart from our experience or thought. Thus, moral law is said to have *objective authority*, that is, authority belonging to itself, and not drawn from anything in our nature. *Calderwood (Fleming's Vocabulary).*

3. (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case in which the direct *object* of the verb is placed. See ACCUSATIVE, *n.*

☞ The objective case is frequently used without a governing word, esp. in designations of time or space, where a preposition, as *at*, *in*, *on*, etc., may be supplied.

My troublous dream [*on*] *this night* doth make me sad. *Shak.*

To write of victories [*in* or *for*] *next year.* *Hudibras.*

Objective line (*Perspective*), a line drawn on the geometrical plane which is represented or sought to be represented. — **Objective plane** (*Perspective*), any plane in the horizontal plane that is represented. — **Objective point**, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which anything, as a journey or an argument, is directed.

Syn. — OBJECTIVE, SUBJECTIVE. *Objective* is applied to things exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention; *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those governed by outward things; *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Sir Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly *objective*; that of Wordsworth is eminently *subjective.*

In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; *objective* what belongs to the object of thought, the non-ego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ob-jec'tive, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The objective case.

2. An object glass. See under OBJECT, *n.*

3. Same as *Objective point*, under OBJECTIVE, *a.*

Ob-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner or state of an object; as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind.

Ob-jec'tive-ness, *n.* Objectivity.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Sir M. Hale.*

Ob'jec-tiv'i-ty (ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *objectivité.*] The state, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or of the objective.

The calm, the cheerfulness, the disinterested *objectivity* have disappeared [in the life of the Greeks]. *M. Arnold.*

Ob'ject-ize (ŏb'jĕkt-īz), *v. t.* To make an object of; to regard as an object; to place in the position of an object.

In the latter, as *objectized* by the former, arise the emotions and affections. *Coleridge.*

Ob'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-ject'or (ŏb-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* [L., an accuser.] One who objects; one who offers objections to a proposition or measure.

Ob-jib'ways (ŏb-jĭb'wāz), *n. pl.* See CHIPPEWAYS.

Ob-jic'i-ent (ŏb-jĭs'ĭ-ent), *n.* [L. *objiciens*, p. pr. of *objicere* to object.] One who makes objection; an objector. [*R.*] *Cardinal Wiseman.*

Ob'ju-ra'tion (ŏb'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *objurare* to bind by oath; *ob* (see OB-) + *jurare* to swear, fr. *jus* right.] A binding by oath. [*R.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBJURGATED (-gā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBJURGATING.] [L. *objurgatus*, p. p. of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* (see OB-) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold, fr. *jus* right, court. See JURY.] To chide; to reprove.

Ob'jur-ga'tion (ŏb'jûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *objurgatio*: cf. F. *objurgation.*] The act of objurgating; reproof.

While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Ben Allen. *Dickens.*

With a strong *objurgation* of the elbow in his ribs. *Landor.*

Ob-jur'ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr'gă-tŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *objurgatorius.*] Designed to objurgate or chide; containing or expressing reproof; culpatory. *Bancroft.*

The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees. *Paley.*

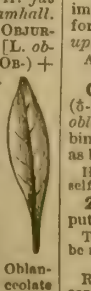

Oblanceolate Leaf.

Ob-lan'ce-o-late (-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *lanceolate.*] Lanceolate in the reversed order, that is, narrowing toward the point of attachment more than toward the apex. *Gray.*

Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt' *or* ŏb'lāt; 277), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to bring forward, offer, dedicate; *ob* (see OB-) + *latus* borne, for *tlatus.* See TOLERATE.]

1. (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.

2. Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated; — used chiefly or only in the titles of Roman Catholic orders. See OBLATE, *n.*

Oblate ellipsoid *or* **spheroid** (*Geom.*), a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis; an oblatum. See *Ellipsoid of revolution*, under ELLIPSOID.

Ob-late', *n.* [From OBLATE, *a.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) One of an association of priests or religious women who have offered themselves to the service of the church. There are three such associations of priests, and one of women, called oblates. (*b*) One of the Oblati.

Ob-late'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

‖ **Ob-la'ti** (ŏb-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) Children dedicated in their early years to the monastic state. (*b*) A class of persons, especially in the Middle Ages, who offered themselves and their property to a monastery. *Addis & Arnold.*

Ob-la'tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio*: cf. F. *oblation.* See OBLATE.] **1.** The act of offering, or of making an offering. *Locke.*

2. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

A peculiar . . . *oblation* given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

A pin was the usual *oblation.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A gift or contribution made to a church, as for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor.

Ob-la'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *Dr. H. More.*

Ob-la'trate (-trāt), *v. i.* [L. *oblatratus*, p. p. of *oblatrare* to bark against.] To bark or snarl, as a dog. [*Obs.*]

Ob'la-tra'tion (ŏb'lă-trā'shŭn), *n.* The act of oblatrating; a barking or snarling. *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Ob-la'tum** (ŏb-lā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OBLATA (-tă). [NL. See OBLATE.] (*Geom.*) An oblate spheroid; a figure described by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis. Cf. OBLONGUM.

Ob-lec'tate (ŏb-lĕk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *oblectatus*, p. p. of *oblectare.*] To delight; to please greatly. [*Obs.*]

Ob'lec-ta'tion (ŏb'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblectatio.*] The act of pleasing highly; the state of being greatly pleased; delight. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Ob'li-ga-ble (ŏb'lĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* Acknowledging, or complying with, obligation; trustworthy. [*R.*]

The main difference between people seems to be, that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely, — is *obligable*; and another is not. *Emerson.*

Ob'li-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBLIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBLIGATING.] [L. *obligatus*, p. p. of *obligare.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** To bring or place under obligation, moral or legal; to hold by a constraining motive. "*Obligated* by a sense of duty." *Proudfit.*

That 's your true plan — to *obligate*
The present ministers of state. *Churchill.*

2. To bind or firmly hold to an act; to compel; to constrain; to bind to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge.

That they may not incline or be *obligated* to any vile or lowly occupations. *Landor.*

Ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *obligation*, L. *obligatio.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** The act of obligating.

2. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

A tender conscience is a stronger *obligation* than a prison. *Fuller.*

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; external duties imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.

Every man has *obligations* which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond *obligation*, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions. *Whewell.*

4. The state of being obligated or bound; the state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; as, to place others under *obligations* to one.

5. (*Law*) A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is an acknowledgment of a duty to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.

Days of obligation. See under DAY.

‖ **Ob'li-ga'to** (ŏb'lĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It.] See OBBLIGATO.

Ob'li-ga-to-ri-ly (ŏb'lĭ-gă-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by reason of obligation. *Fore.*

Ob'li-ga-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being obligatory.

Ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gă-tō-rў ; 277), *a.* [L. *obligatorius*: cf. F. *obligatoire.*] Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty or obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by *on* or *upon*; as, obedience is *obligatory* on a soldier.

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor.*

O-blige' (ō-blīj'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBLIGED (ō-blījd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBLIGING (ō-blī'jĭng).] [OF. *obligier*, F. *obliger*, L. *obligare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT, and cf. OBLIGATE.] **1.** To attach, as by a bond. [*Obs.*]

He had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself. *Bacon.*

2. To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something.

The *obliging* power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the rewards and punishments annexed to it. *South.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

3. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a

debt, hence, to do a favor to; to please; to gratify: to accommodate.

Thus man, by his own strength, to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

The gates before it are brass, and the whole much *obliged* to Pope Urban VIII. *Evelyn.*

I shall be more *obliged* to you than I can express. *Mrs. E. Montagu.*

Ob'li-gee' (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* [F. *obligé*, p. p. of *obliger*. See OBLIGE.] The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. *Blackstone.*

O-blige'ment (ŏ-blīj'ment), *n.* Obligation. [*R.*]

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

O-bli'ger (ŏ-blī'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, obliges. *Sir H. Wotton.*

O-bli'ging (-jĭng), *a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; civil; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Syn. — Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — OBLIGING, KIND, COMPLAISANT. One is *kind* who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please; one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so.

— O-bli'ging-ly, *adv.* **— O-bli'ging-ness**, *n.*

Ob'li-gor' (ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*

Ob'li-qua'tion (ŏb'lĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliquatio*, fr. *obliquare* to turn obliquely. See OBLIQUE.] **1.** The act of becoming oblique; a turning to one side; obliquity; as, the *obliquation* of the eyes. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [*R.*]

Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -lĭk'; 277), *a.* [F., fr. L. *obliquus*; *ob* (see OB-) + *liquis* oblique; cf. *licinus* bent upward, Gr. λέχριος slanting.] [Written also *oblike.*]

1. Not erect or perpendicular; neither parallel to, nor at right angles from, the base; slanting; inclined.

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

2. Not straightforward; indirect; obscure; hence, disingenuous; underhand; perverse; sinister.

The love we bear our friends . . .
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends. *Drayton.*

This mode of *oblique* research, when a more direct one is denied, we find to be the only one in our power. *De Quincey.*

Then would be closed the restless, *oblique* eye,
That looks for evil, like a treacherous spy. *Wordsworth.*

3. Not direct in descent; not following the line of father and son; collateral.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak. *Baker.*

Oblique angle, Oblique ascension, etc. See under ANGLE, ASCENSION, etc. — **Oblique arch** (*Arch.*), an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face, and whose intrados is in consequence askew. — **Oblique bridge,** a skew bridge. See under BRIDGE, *n.* — **Oblique case** (*Gram.*), any case except the nominative. See CASE, *n.* — **Oblique circle** (*Projection*), a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane. — **Oblique fire** (*Mil.*), a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at. — **Oblique flank** (*Fort.*), that part of the curtain whence the fire of the opposite bastion may be discovered. *Wilhelm.* — **Oblique leaf.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leaf twisted or inclined from the normal position. (*b*) A leaf having one half different from the other. — **Oblique line** (*Geom.*), a line that, meeting or tending to meet another, makes oblique angles with it. — **Oblique motion** (*Mus.*), a kind of motion or progression in which one part ascends or descends, while the other prolongs or repeats the same tone, as in the accompanying example. — **Oblique muscle** (*Anat.*), a muscle acting in a direction oblique to the mesial plane of the body, or to the associated muscles; — applied especially to two muscles of the eyeball. — **Oblique narration.** See *Oblique speech.* — **Oblique planes** (*Dialing*), planes which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. — **Oblique sailing** (*Naut.*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian. — **Oblique speech** (*Rhet.*), speech which is quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. — **Oblique sphere** (*Astron.* & *Geog.*), the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or as it appears to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator. — **Oblique step** (*Mil.*), a step in marching, by which the soldier, while advancing, gradually takes ground to the right or left at an angle of about 25°. It is not now practiced. *Wilhelm.* — **Oblique system of coördinates** (*Anal. Geom.*), a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.

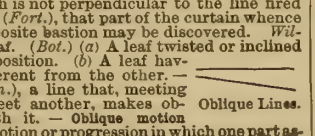
Oblique Lines.

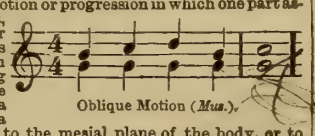
Oblique Motion (*Mus.*).

Ob-lique', *n.* (*Geom.*) An oblique line.

Ob-lique', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLIQUED (-lēkt' *or* -lĭkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLIQUING.] **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in an oblique direction.

Projecting his person towards it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Mil.*) To march in a direction oblique to the line of the column or platoon; — formerly accomplished by oblique steps, now by direct steps, the men half-facing either to the right or left.

Ob-lique'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Having oblique angles; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

Ob-lique'ly, *adv.* In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly. "Truths *obliquely* leveled." *Bp. Fell.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison.*

Ob-lique'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being oblique.

Ob-liq'ui-ty (ŏb-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OBLIQUITIES (-tĭz). [L. *obliquitas*: cf. F. *obliquité*.] **1.** The condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of such deviation; divergence; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.

2. Deviation from ordinary rules; irregularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To disobey [God] . . . imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

Ob'lite (ŏb'lĭt), *a.* [L. *oblitus*, p. p. of *oblinere* to besmear.] Indistinct; slurred over. [*Obs.*] "Obscure and *oblite* mention." *Fuller.*

Ob-lit'er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLITERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLITERATING.] [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare* to obliterate; *ob* (see OB-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** To erase or blot out; to efface; to render undecipherable, as a writing.

2. To wear out; to remove or destroy utterly by any means; to render imperceptible; as, to *obliterate* ideas; to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity.

The harsh and bitter feelings of this or that experience are slowly *obliterated*. *W. Black.*

Ob-lit'er-ate (-ât), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Scarcely distinct; — applied to the markings of insects.

Ob-lit'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliteratio*: cf. F. *oblitération*.] The act of obliterating, or the state of being obliterated; extinction. *Sir M. Hale.*

Ob-lit'er-a-tive (-lĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to obliterate.

Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, akin to *oblivisci* to forget: cf. OF. *oblivion*.] **1.** The act of forgetting, or the state of being forgotten; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness.

Second childishness and mere *oblivion*. *Shak.*
Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden.*
The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion*. *W. Irving.*

2. Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon; as, an act of *oblivion*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.

Ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obliviosus*: cf. F. *oblivieux*.] **1.** Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. "The *oblivious* pool." *Milton.*

She lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber. *Longfellow.*

2. Evincing oblivion; forgetful.

Through age both weak in body and *oblivious*. *Latimer.*

— Ob-liv'i-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.* *Foxe.*

Ob-loc'u-tor (ŏb-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oblocutor*, *obloquutor*, fr. *obloqui*, *oblocutus*, to speak against; *ob* (see OB-) + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] A disputer; a gainsayer. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng; 115), *a.* [L. *oblongus*; *ob* (see OB-) + *longus* long: cf. F. *oblong*.] Having greater length than breadth, esp. when rectangular.

Ob'long, *n.* A rectangular figure longer than it is broad; hence, any figure longer than it is broad.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **Ob'lon-ga'ta** (ŏb'lŏn-gā'tà), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The medulla oblongata. *B. G. Wilder.*

Ob'lon-ga'tal (*-tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; medullar.

Ob'long-ish (ŏb'lŏng-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat oblong.

Ob'long-ly, *adv.* In an oblong form.

Ob'long-ness, *n.* State or quality of being oblong.

Ob'long-o'vate (-ō'vât), *a.* Between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.

‖ **Ob-lon'gum** (ŏb-lŏn'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OBLONGA (-gà). [NL. See OBLONG.] (*Geom.*) A prolate spheroid; a figure described by the revolution of an ellipse about its greater axis. Cf. OBLATUM, and see *Ellipsoid of revolution*, under ELLIPSOID.

Ob-lo'qui-ous (ŏb-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*R.*] *Naunton.*

Ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lō-kwỹ), *n.* [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui*. See OBLOCUTOR.] **1.** Censorious speech; defamatory language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions; blame; reprehension.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Reproach; odium; censure; contumely; gainsaying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.

Ob'luc-ta'tion (ŏb'lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obluctatio*, fr. *obluctari* to struggle against.] A struggle against; resistance; opposition. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Ob'mu-tes'cence (ŏb'mū-tĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *obmutescens*, p. pr. of *obmutescere* to become dumb; *ob* (see OB-) + *mutescere* to grow dumb, fr. *mutus* dumb.] **1.** A becoming dumb; loss of speech. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A keeping silent or mute. *Paley.*

Ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxius*; *ob* (see OB-) + *noxius* hurtful. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Subject; liable; exposed; answerable; amenable; — with *to*.

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

Esteeming it more honorable to live on the public than to be *obnoxious* to any private purse. *Milton.*

Obnoxious, first or last,
To basest things. *Milton.*

2. Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; reprehensible; blameworthy. "The contrived and interested schemes of . . . *obnoxious* authors." *Bp. Fell.*

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand
Watching your scepter. *Waller.*

3. Offensive; odious; hateful; as, an *obnoxious* statesman; a minister *obnoxious* to the Whigs. *Burke.*

— Ob-nox'ious-ly, *adv.* **— Ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.* *South.*

Ob-nu'bi-late (ŏb-nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *obnubilatus*, p. p. of *obnubilare* to obscure. See OB-, and NUBILATE.] To cloud; to obscure. [*Obs.*] *Burton.* **— Ob-nu'bi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] *Beddoes.*

O'boe (ō'boi *or* ō'bō-ā), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] (*Mus.*) One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity, having a penetrating pastoral quality of tone, somewhat like the clarinet in form, but more slender, and sounded by means of a double reed; a hautboy.

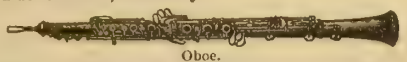
Oboe.

‖ **Oboe d' amore** [It., lit., oboe of love], *and* ‖ **Oboe di caccia** [It., lit., oboe of the chase], are names of obsolete modifications of the oboe, often found in the scores of Bach and Handel.

O'bo-ist (ō'bō-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

Ob'o-la-ry (ŏb'ō-lā-rỹ), *a.* [See OBOLUS.] Possessing only small coins; impoverished. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Ob'ole (ŏb'ōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *obole*. See OBOLUS.] (*Old Pharm.*) A weight of twelve grains; or, according to some, of ten grains, or half a scruple. [Written also *obol.*]

Ob'o-lize (ŏb'ō-līz), *v. t.* See OBELIZE.

Ob'o-lo (ŏb'ō-lō), *n.* [Cf. OBOLUS.] A copper coin, used in the Ionian Islands, about one cent in value.

‖ **Ob'o-lus** (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about three cents in value. (*b*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Ob'o-me'goid (ŏb'ō-mē'goid), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *omegoid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Obversely omegoid.

Ob-o'val (ŏb-ō'val), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *oval*.] Obovate.

Ob-o'vate (-vât), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *ovate*.] (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward; as, an *obovate* leaf.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-rep'tion (ŏb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obreptio*, fr. *obrepere*, *obreptum*, to creep up to; *ob* (see OB-) + *repere* to creep.] **1.** The act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

2. (*Scots Law*) The obtaining gifts of escheat by fraud or surprise. *Bell.*

Ob'rep-ti'tious (ŏb'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *obreptitius*. See OBREPTION.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, or by concealment of the truth. [*R.*] *Colgrave.*

Ob'ro-gate (ŏb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *obrogatus*, p. p. of *obrogare* to obrogate.] To annul indirectly by enacting a new and contrary law, instead of by expressly abrogating or repealing the old one. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

‖ **Ob'rok** (ŏb'rŏk), *n.* [Russ. *obrok'*.] (*a*) A rent. (*b*) A poll tax paid by peasants absent from their lord's estate. [*Russia*] *Brande & C.*

Ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, ill looking, filthy, obscene: cf. F. *obscène*.]

1. Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew *obscene* and uncleanly. *I. Watts.*

2. Foul; filthy; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. [*R.*] [*A Latinism*]

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Impure; immodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

— Ob-scene'ly, *adv.* **— Ob-scene'ness**, *n.*

Ob-scen'i-ty (ŏb-sĕn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* OBSCENITIES (-tĭz). [L. *obscenitas*: cf. F. *obscénité*.] That quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; obscene or impure language or acts; moral impurity; lewdness; obsceneness; as, the *obscenity* of a speech, or a picture.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find. *Pope.*

Ob-scur'ant (ŏb-skūr'ant), *n.* [L. *obscurans*, p. pr. of *obscurare* to obscure.] One who obscures; one who prevents enlightenment or hinders the progress of knowledge and wisdom. *Coleridge.*

Ob-scur'ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or the principles of the obscurants. *C. Kingsley.*

Ob-scur'ant-ist, *n.* Same as OBSCURANT. *Ed. Rev.*

Ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obscuratio*: cf. F. *obscuration*. See OBSCURE, *v. t.*] The act or operation of obscuring; the state of being obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [*Compar.* OBSCURER (-ẽr); *superl.* OBSCUREST.] [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered; *ob* (see OB-) + a root probably meaning, to cover; cf. L. *scutum* shield, Skr. *sku* to cover: cf. F. *obscur*. Cf. SKY.]

1. Covered over, shaded, or darkened; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim.

His lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov.* xx. 20.

2. Of or pertaining to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; indistinctly seen; hidden; retired; remote from observation; unnoticed.

The *obscure* bird
Clamored the livelong night. *Shak.*
The *obscure* corners of the earth. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. "O base and *obscure* vulgar." *Shak.* "An *obscure* person." *Atterbury.*

4. Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind; as, an *obscure* passage or inscription.

5. Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; imperfect; as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.

Obscure rays (*Opt.*), those rays which are not luminous or visible, and which in the spectrum are beyond the limits of the visible portion.

Syn. — Dark; dim; darksome; dusky; shadowy; misty; abstruse; intricate; difficult; mysterious; retired; unnoticed; unknown; humble; mean; indistinct.

Ob-scure', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBSCURED (-skūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBSCURING.] [L. *obscurare*, fr. *obscurus*: cf. OF. *obscurer*. See OBSCURE, *a.*] To render obscure; to darken; to make dim; to keep in the dark;

to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights. *Shak.*

Why, 't is an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured*. *Shak.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men as this. *Wake.*

And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden.*

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *v. i.* To conceal one's self; to hide; to keep dark. [*Obs.*]

How I there 's bad news.
I must *obscure*, and hear it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ob-scure', *n.* Obscurity. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ob-scure'ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner. *Milton.*

Ob-scure'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration. *Pomfret.*

Ob-scure'ness, *n.* Obscurity. *Bp. Hall.*

Ob-scur'er (ŏb-skūr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, obscures.

Ob-scu'ri-ty (ŏb-skū'rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *obscuritas*: cf. F. *obscurité*.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; privacy; inconspicuousness; unintelligibleness; uncertainty.

You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden.*

They were now brought forth from *obscurity*, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; gloom. See DARKNESS.

Ob'se-crate (ŏb'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSECRATED (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSECRATING.] [L. *obsecratus*, p. p. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* (see OB-) + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, from *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; to supplicate; to implore. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Ob'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obsecratio*: cf. F. *obsécration*.] **1.** The act of obsecrating or imploring; as, the *obsecrations* of the Litany, being those clauses beginning with "By." *Bp. Stillingfleet. Shipley.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Ob'se-cra-to-ry (ŏb'sẽ-krā-tō-rў), *a.* Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ob'se-quent (ŏb'sẽ-kwent), *a.* [L. *obsequens*, p. pr. of *obsequi*; *ob* (see OB-) + *sequi*. See SEQUENCE.] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Ob-se'qui-ence (-sẽ'kwĭ-ens), *n.* Obsequiousness. [*R.*]

Ob'se-quies (ŏb'sẽ-kwĭz), *n. pl.* See OBSEQUY.

Ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sẽ'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi*: cf. F. *obséquieux*. See OBSEQUENT, and cf. OBSEQUY.] **1.** Promptly obedient, or submissive, to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of another; devoted. [*Obs.*]

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, *obsequious* flatterer, parasite.

There lies ever in "*obsequious*" at the present the sense of an observance which is overdone, of an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another. *Trench.*

3. [See OBSEQUY.] Of or pertaining to obsequies; funereal. [*R.*] "To do *obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*

Syn. — Compliant; obedient; servile. See YIELDING.

Ob-se'qui-ous-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an obsequious manner; compliantly; fawningly. *Dryden.*

2. In a manner appropriate to obsequies. [*Obs.*]

Whilst I awhile *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shak.*

Ob-se'qui-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being obsequious. *South.*

Ob'se-quy (ŏb'sẽ-kwў), *n.*; *pl.* OBSEQUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites, fr. *obsequi*: cf. F. *obsèques*. See OBSEQUENT, and cf. OBSEQUIOUS.] **1.** The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now used only in the plural. *Spenser.*

I will . . . fetch him hence, and solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train. *Milton.*

I will myself
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*

The funeral *obsequies* were decently and privately performed by his family. *J. F. Mahaffy.*

2. Obsequiousness. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zẽrv'â-b'l), *a.* [L. *observabilis*: cf. F. *observable*.] Worthy or capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable; remarkable. *Sir T. Browne.*

The difference is sufficiently *observable*. *Southey.*

— Ob-serv'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob-serv'ance (-ans), *n.* [F. *observance*, L. *observantia*. See OBSERVANT.] **1.** The act or practice of observing or noticing with attention; a heeding or keeping with care; performance; — usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath is general; the strict *observance* of duties.

It is a custom
More honored in the breach than the *observance*. *Shak.*

2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship or respect; especially, a customary act or service of attention; a form; a practice; a rite; a custom.

At dances
These young folk kept their *observances*. *Chaucer.*
Use all the *observance* of civility. *Shak.*

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

O I that wasted time to tend upon her,
To compass her with sweet *observances*! *Tennyson.*

3. Servile attention; sycophancy. [*Obs.*]

Salads and flesh, such as their haste could get,
Served with *observance*. *Chapman.*

This is not atheism,
But court *observance*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — OBSERVANCE, OBSERVATION. These words are discriminated by the two distinct senses of *observe*. To *observe* means (1) to keep strictly; as, to *observe* a fast day, and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping or heeding with strictness; (2) to consider attentively, or to remark; and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof. We do not say the *observation* of Sunday, though the word was formerly so used. The Pharisees were curious in external *observances*; the astronomers are curious in celestial *observations*.

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

Ob-serv'an-cy (ŏb-zẽrv'an-sў), *n.* Observance. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ob'ser-van'dum** (ŏb'zẽr-văn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OBSERVANDA (-dâ). [L.] A thing to be observed. *Swift.*

Ob-serv'ant (ŏb-zẽrv'ant), *a.* [L. *observans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *observare*: cf. F. *observant*. See OBSERVE.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive; as, an *observant* spectator; *observant* habits.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd. *Pope.*

2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful; obedient (to); — with *of*; as, to be *observant* of rules.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

Ob-serv'ant, *n.* **1.** One who observes forms and rules. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. A sycophantic servant. [*Obs.*]

Silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) An Observantine.

Ob'ser-van'tine (ŏb'zẽr-văn'tĭn), *n.* [Fr. *observantin*.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a branch of the Order of Franciscans, who profess to adhere more strictly than the Conventuals to the intention of the founder, especially as to poverty; — called also *Observants*.

Ob-serv'ant-ly, *adv.* In an observant manner.

Ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *observatio*: cf. F. *observation*.] **1.** The act or the faculty of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

My *observation*, which very seldom lies. *Shak.*

2. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise *observations* on our conduct. *I. Watts.*

3. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That 's a foolish *observation*." *Shak.*

To *observations* which ourselves we make
We grow more partial for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

4. Performance of what is prescribed; adherence in practice; observance. [*Obs.*]

We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the *observation* of it in such circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. (*Science*) (*a*) The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature, as an aurora, a corona, or the structure of an animal. (*b*) Specifically, the act of measuring, with suitable instruments, some magnitude, as the time of an occultation, with a clock; the right ascension of a star, with a transit instrument and clock; the sun's altitude, or the distance of the moon from a star, with a sextant; the temperature, with a thermometer, etc. (*c*) The information so acquired.

☞ When a phenomenon is scrutinized as it occurs in nature, the act is termed an *observation*. When the conditions under which the phenomenon occurs are artificial, or arranged beforehand by the observer, the process is called an *experiment*. *Experiment* includes *observation*.

To take an observation (*Naut.*), to ascertain the altitude of a heavenly body, with a view to fixing a vessel's position at sea.

Syn. — Observance; notice; attention; remark; comment; note. See OBSERVANCE.

Ob'ser-va'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation; consisting of, or containing, observations. *Chalmers.*

Ob-serv'a-tive (ŏb-zẽrv'â-tĭv), *a.* Observing; watchful.

Ob'ser-va'tor (ŏb'zẽr-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who observes or takes notice. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. One who makes a remark. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zẽrv'â-tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* OBSERVATORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *observatoire*.] **1.** A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

The new *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Evelyn.*

2. A building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class or series of natural phenomena.

3. A place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be observed or commanded.

4. (*Mil.*) A lookout on a flank of a battery whence an officer can note the range and effect of the fire. *Farrow.*

Ob-serve' (ŏb-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSERVED (-zẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSERVING.] [L. *observare*, *observatum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *servare* to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe: cf. F. *observer*. See SERVE.] **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; to heed; to obey; to comply with; as, to *observe* rules or commands; to *observe* civility.

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread. *Ex.* xii. 17.
He wolde no such cursednesse *observe*. *Chaucer.*
Must I budge? Must I *observe* you? *Shak.*
With solemn purpose to *observe*
Immutably his sovereign will. *Milton.*

2. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; to notice with care; to see; to perceive; to discover; as, to *observe* an eclipse; to *observe* the color or fashion of a dress; to *observe* the movements of an army.

3. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

Ob-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to give attention to what one sees or hears; to attend.

2. To make a remark; to comment; — generally with *on* or *upon*.

I have barely quoted . . . without *observing* upon it. *Pope.*

Syn. — To remark. See REMARK.

Ob-serv'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; especially, one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical *observer*.

The observed of all *observers*. *Shak.*

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*

2. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice. "Diligent *observers* of old customs." *Spenser.*

These . . . hearkened unto *observers* of times. *Deut.* xviii. 14.

3. One who fulfills or performs; as, an *observer* of his promises.

4. A sycophantic follower. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ob-serv'er-ship (ŏb-zẽrv'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or work of an observer.

Ob-serv'ing, *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually attentive to what passes; as, an *observing* person; an *observing* mind. — **Ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *obsessus*, p. p. of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* (see OB-) + *sedere* to sit.] To besiege; to beset. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ob-ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obsessio*: cf. F. *obsession*.] **1.** The act of besieging. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. The state of being besieged; — used specifically of a person beset by a spirit from without. *Tylor.*

Whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine. *Burton.*

Obsidian.

Ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus lapis*, so named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius*, who discovered it in Ethiopia: cf. F. *obsidiane*, *obsidienne*. The later editions of Pliny read *Obsianus lapis*, and *Obsius*, instead of *Obsidianus lapis*, and *Obsidius*.] (*Min.*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes. It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters.

☞ In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass.

Ob-sid'i-o-nal (-ŏ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* a siege, *obsidere* to besiege: cf. F. *obsidional*. See OBSESS.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown (*Rom. Antiq.*), a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

Ob-sig'il-la'tion (ŏb-sĭj'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ob* (see OB-) + *sigillum* a seal.] A sealing up. [*Obs.*] *Maunder.*

Ob-sign' (ŏb-sīn'), *v. t.* [See DESIGNATE.] To seal; to confirm, as by a seal or stamp. [*Obs.*] *Bradford.*

Ob-sig'nate (ŏb-sĭg'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *obsignatus*, p. p. of *obsignare* to seal. See OB-, and SIGN.] To seal; to ratify. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Ob'sig-na'tion (ŏb'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obsignatio*.] The act of sealing or ratifying; the state of being sealed or confirmed; confirmation, as by the Holy Spirit.

The spirit of manifestation will but upbraid you in the shame and horror of a sad eternity, if you have not the spirit of *obsignation*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ob-sig'na-to-ry (ŏb-sĭg'nâ-tō-rў), *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. [*Obs.*] *Samuel Ward* (1643).

Ob'so-lesce' (ŏb'sō-lĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *obsolescere*. See OBSOLESCENT.] To become obsolescent. [*R.*] *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ob'so-les'cence (-lĕs'ens), *n.* [See OBSOLESCENT.] The state of becoming obsolete.

Ob'so-les'cent (-ent), *a.* [L. *obsolescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere*, to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; *ob* (see OB-) + *solere* to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete; passing into desuetude.

Ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p. of *obsolescere*. See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** No longer in use; gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; — applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

2. (*Biol.*) Not very distinct; obscure; rudimental; imperfectly developed; abortive.

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned; antique; old; disused; neglected. See ANCIENT.

Ob'so-lete, *v. i.* To become obsolete; to go out of use. [*R.*] *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ob'so-lete-ly, *adv.* In an obsolete manner.

Ob'so-lete-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being obsolete, or no longer used; a state of desuetude.

2. (*Biol.*) Indistinctness; want of development.

Ob'so-let-ism (-lēt-ĭz'm), *n.* A disused word or phrase; an archaism. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stâ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. OUST, *v.*] That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown. *Shak.*

Syn. — Impediment; obstruction; hindrance; difficulty. See IMPEDIMENT, and OBSTRUCTION.

Ob'stan-cy (ŏb'stan-sў), *n.* [L. *obstantia*, fr. *obstans*, p. pr. of *obstare*. See OBSTACLE.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Obstetrical Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). (½)
Male, carrying eggs.

Ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [L.
Ob-stet'ric-al (-rĭ-*kal*), } *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*, *-icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before: cf. F. *obstétrique*. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

Obstetrical toad (*Zoöl.*), a European toad of the genus *Alytes*, especially *A. obstetricans*. The eggs are laid in a string which the male winds around his legs, and carries about until the young are hatched.

Ob-stet'ri-cate (ŏb-stĕt'rĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *obstetricatus*, p. p. of *obstetricare*, fr. *obstetrix*.] To perform the office of midwife. [*Obs.*] "Nature does *obstetricate*." *Evelyn.*

Ob-stet'ri-cate, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Ob-stet'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife; delivery. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

Ob'ste-tri'cious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See OBSTETRIC.] Serving to assist childbirth; obstetric; hence, facilitating any bringing forth or deliverance. [*Obs.*]

Yet is all human teaching but maieutical, or *obstetricious*. *Cudworth.*

Ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *obstétrique*. See OBSTETRIC.] The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition, or in the troubles incident to childbirth.

Ob-stet'ri-cy (-rĭ-sy), *n.* Obstetrics. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

Ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-ná-sy), *n.* [See OBSTINATE.] **1.** A fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that can not be shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy.

You do not well in *obstinacy*
To cavil in the course of this contract. *Shak.*

To shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

2. The quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

Syn. — Pertinacity; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perverseness; contumacy. — OBSTINACY, PERTINACITY. *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding to a thing, aim, etc. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, etc. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. An opinion is advocated with *pertinacity* or defended with *obstinacy*. *Pertinacity* is often used in a good sense; *obstinacy* generally in a bad one. "In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital error." *Sir T. Browne.* "Every degree of *obstinacy* in youth is one step to rebellion." *South.*

Ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in; *ob* (see OB-) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. DESTINE.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; — usually implying unreasonableness.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

Those *obstinate* questionings
Of sense and outward things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions.

Syn. — Stubborn; inflexible; immovable; firm; pertinacious; persistent; headstrong; opinionated; unyielding; refractory; contumacious. See STUBBORN.

— Ob'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* **— Ob'sti-nate-ness,** *n.*

Ob'sti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstinatio*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ob'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstipatio* a close pressure; *ob* (see OB-) + *stipare* to press.] **1.** The act of stopping up, as a passage. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. (*Med.*) Extreme constipation. [*Obs.*] *Hooper.*

Ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* (see OB-) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by, or making, a loud and tumultuous noise; clamorous; noisy; vociferous. "The *obstreperous* city." *Wordsworth.* "*Obstreperous* approbation." *Addison.*

Beating the air with their *obstreperous* beaks. *B. Jonson.*

— Ob-strep'er-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Ob-strep'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ob-stric'tion (ŏb-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstringere*, *obstrictum*, to bind to or about.] The state of being constrained, bound, or obliged; that which constrains or obliges; obligation; bond. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Ob-stringe' (ŏb-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [See OBSTRICTION.] To constrain; to put under obligation. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

Ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSTRUCTING.] [L. *obstructus*, p. p. of *obstruere* to build up before or against, to obstruct; *ob* (see OB-) + *struere* to pile up. See STRUCTURE.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent or hinder passing; as, to *obstruct* a street; to *obstruct* the channels of the body.

'T is he the *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear. *Pope.*

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to retard; as, the bar in the harbor *obstructs* the passage of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun; unwise rules *obstruct* legislation. "Th' impatience of *obstructed* love." *Johnson.*

Syn. — To bar; barricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose.

Ob-struct'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob-struc'tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstructio*.]

1. The act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. That which obstructs or impedes; an obstacle; an impediment; a hindrance.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions*. *Swift.*

3. The condition of having the natural powers obstructed in their usual course; the arrest of the vital functions; death. [*Poetic*]

To die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot. *Shak.*

Syn. — Obstacle; bar; barrier; impediment; clog; check; hindrance. — OBSTRUCTION, OBSTACLE. The difference between these words is that indicated by their etymology; an *obstacle* is something standing in the way; an *obstruction* is something put in the way. *Obstacle* implies more fixedness and is the stronger word. We remove *obstructions;* we surmount *obstacles.*

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. *Collier.*

The king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Ob-struc'tion-ism (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The act or the policy of obstructing progress. *Lond. Lit. World.*

Ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — *a.* Of or pertaining to obstructionists. [*Recent*]

Ob-struct'ive (ŏb-struk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *obstructif*.] Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. — **Ob-struct'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Ob-struct'ive, *n.* An obstructive person or thing.

Ob'stru-ent (ŏb'stru-ent), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, p. pr. of *obstruere*. See OBSTRUCT.] Causing obstruction; blocking up; hindering; as, an *obstruent* medicine. *Johnson.*

Ob'stru-ent, *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage; esp., that which obstructs natural passages in the body; as, a medicine which acts as an *obstruent.*

Ob-stu'pe-fac'tion (ŏb-stū'pē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstupefacere* to stupefy.] See STUPEFACTION. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Ob-stu'pe-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Stupefactive. [*Obs.*]

Ob-stu'pe-fy (ŏb-stū'pē-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *obstupefacere*. See OB-, and STUPEFY.] See STUPEFY. [*Obs.*]

Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTAINING.] [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere;* *ob* (see OB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.]

1. To hold; to keep; to possess. [*Obs.*]

His mother, then, is mortal, but his Sire
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven. *Milton.*

2. To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

Some pray for riches; riches they *obtain*. *Dryden.*
By guileful fair words peace may be *obtained*. *Shak.*
It may be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.* xvi. 2.

Syn. — To attain; gain; procure; acquire; win; earn. See ATTAIN. — To OBTAIN, GET, GAIN, EARN, ACQUIRE. The idea of *getting* is common to all these terms. We may, indeed, with only a slight change of sense, substitute *get* for either of them; as, to *get* or to *gain* a prize; to *get* or to *obtain* an employment; to *get* or to *earn* a living; to *get* or to *acquire* a language. To *gain* is to get by striving; and as this is often a part of our good fortune, the word *gain* is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously. Thus, we *gain* a victory, we *gain* a cause, we *gain* an advantage, etc. To *earn* is to deserve by labor or service; as, to *earn* good wages; to *earn* a triumph. Unfortunately, one does not always *get* or *obtain* what he has *earned*. To *obtain* implies desire for possession, and some effort directed to the attainment of that which is not immediately within our reach. Whatever we thus *seek* and *get*, we *obtain*, whether by our own exertions or those of others; whether by good or bad means; whether permanently, or only for a time. Thus, a man *obtains* an employment; he *obtains* the information he desired; he *obtains* an answer to a letter, etc. To *acquire* is more limited and specific. We *acquire* what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our abilities, while we *obtain* what comes in any way, provided we desire it. Thus, we *acquire* knowledge, property, honor, reputation, etc. What we *acquire* becomes, to a great extent, permanently our own; as, to *acquire* a language; to *acquire* habits of industry, etc.

Ob-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To become held; to gain or have a firm footing; to be recognized or established; to subsist; to become prevalent or general; to prevail; as, the custom *obtains* of going to the seashore in summer.

Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking. *Jer. Taylor.*

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To prevail; to succeed. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

So run that ye may *obtain*. 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

Ob-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who obtains.

Ob-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of obtaining; attainment. *Milton.*

Ob-tect'ed (ŏb-tĕkt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *obtectus*, p. p. of *obtegere* to cover over.] **1.** Covered; protected. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of certain flies.

Ob-tem'per (ŏb-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t. & i.* [See OBTEMPERATE.] (*Scots Law*) To obey (a judgment or decree).

Ob-tem'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *obtemperare*, *obtemperatum* to obey.] To obey. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ob-tend' (ŏb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTENDING.] [L. *obtendere*, *obtentum*, to stretch or place before or against; *ob* (see OB-) + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To oppose; to hold out in opposition. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. To offer as the reason of anything; to pretend. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ob-ten'e-bra'tion (ŏb-tĕn'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtenebrare* to make dark.] The act of darkening; the state of being darkened; darkness. [*Obs.*]

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon.*

Ob-ten'sion (ŏb-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtentio*. See OBTEND.] The act of obtending. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ob-test' (ŏb-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTESTING.] [L. *obtestari;* *ob* (see OB-) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** To call to witness; to invoke as a witness. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

2. To beseech; to supplicate; to beg for. [*R.*]

Ob-test', *v. i.* To protest. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Ob'tes-ta'tion (ŏb'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtestatio*.] The act of obtesting; supplication; protestation. [*R.*]

Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation*. *Evelyn.*

Ob'trec-ta'tion (ŏb'trĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrectare* to detract from through envy. See DETRACT.] Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Ob-trude' (ŏb-trud'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTRUDING.] [L. *obtrudere*, *obtrusum;* *ob* (see OB-) + *trudere* to thrust. See THREAT.] **1.** To thrust impertinently; to present without warrant or solicitation; as, to *obtrude* one's self upon a company.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge unduly or against the will. *Milton.*

Ob-trude', *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.

Syn. — To OBTRUDE, INTRUDE. To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place, society, etc., without right, or uninvited; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, etc., into society or upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-trud'er (-trud'ẽr), *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

Ob-trun'cate (ŏb-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtruncatus*, p. p. of *obtruncare*.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*R.*]

Ob'trun-ca'tion (ŏb'trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtruncatio*.] The act of lopping or cutting off. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Ob-tru'sion (ŏb-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtrusio*. See OBTRUDE.] **1.** The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

2. That which is obtruded. *Milton.*

Ob-tru'sion-ist, *n.* One who practices or excuses obtrusion. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

Ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self or one's opinions upon others, or to enter uninvited; forward; pushing; intrusive. — **Ob-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ob-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired. *Milton.*

Ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTUNDING.] [L. *obtundere*, *obtusum;* *ob* (see OB-) + *tundere* to strike or beat. See STUTTER.] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of; to dull; to blunt; to deaden; to quell; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. [*Archaic*] *Harvey.*

They . . . have filled all our law books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton.*

Ob-tund'ent (-ent), *n.* [L. *obtundens*, p. pr. of *obtundere*.] (*Med.*) A substance which sheathes a part, or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; — nearly the same as *demulcent.* *Forsyth.*

Ob-tund'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) That which obtunds or blunts; especially, that which blunts sensibility.

Ob'tu-ra'tion (ŏb'tū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obturare* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation*.] The act of stopping up, or closing, an opening. [*Obs.*] "Deaf by an outward *obturation*." *Bp. Hall.*

Ob'tu-ra'tor (ŏb'tū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *obturare* to stop up: cf. F. *obturateur*.] **1.** That which closes or stops an opening.

2. (*Surg.*) An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate.

Ob'tu-ra'tor, *a.* (*Anat.*) Serving as an obturator; closing an opening; pertaining to, or in the region of, the obturator foramen; as, the *obturator* nerve.

Obturator foramen (*Anat.*), an opening situated between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone and closed by the *obturator membrane;* the thyroid foramen.

Ob-tus'an'gu-lar (ŏb-tūs'ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* See OBTUSE-ANGULAR.

Ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* [*Compar.* OBTUSER (-ẽr); *superl.* OBTUSEST.] [L. *obtusus*, p. p. of *obtundere* to blunt: cf. F. *obtus*. See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle, or containing more than ninety degrees.

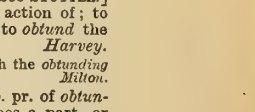

ABC Obtuse Angle; *DBC* Right Angle.

2. Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; dull; stupid; as, *obtuse* senses. *Milton.*

3. Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*

Ob-tuse'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), **Ob-tuse'-an'gu-lar** (-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having an obtuse angle; as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

Ob-tuse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse manner.

Ob-tuse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse.

Ob-tu'sion (ŏb-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtusio*, from *obtundere* to blunt. See OBTUND.] **1.** The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses. *Harvey.*

Ob-tu'si-ty (-sĭ-tỹ), *n.* Obtuseness. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

Ob-um'brant (ŏb-ŭm'brant), *a.* [L. *obumbrans*, p. pr.] (*Zoöl.*) Overhanging; as, *obumbrant* feathers.

Ob-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obumbratus*, p. p. of *obumbrare* to overshadow, cloud; *ob* + *umbrare* to shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Ob'um-bra'tion (ŏb'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obumbratio*.] Act of darkening or obscuring. [*R.*] *Sir T. More.*

Ob-un'cous (ŏb-ŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *obuncus;* *ob* (see OB-) + *uncus* hooked.] Hooked or crooked in an extreme degree. *Maunder.*

Ob-ven'tion (ŏb-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obventio*, fr. *obvenire* to come before or in the way of, to befall; *ob* (see OB-) + *venire* to come: cf. F. *obvention*.] The act of happening incidentally; that which happens casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering. [*Obs.*] "Tithes and other *obventions*." *Spenser.*

Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great persons, and other casualties and *obventions*. *Fuller.*

Ob-vers'ant (ŏb-vẽrs'ant), *a.* [L. *obversans*, p. pr. of *obversari* to hover before; *ob* (see OB-) + *versare* to move about.] Conversant; familiar. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ob-verse' (ŏb-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere*. See OBVERT.] Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Ob'verse (ŏb'vẽrs), *n.* [Cf. F. *obverse*, *obvers*. See OBVERSE, *a.*] **1.** The face of a coin which has the principal image or inscription upon it; — the other side being the *reverse.*

2. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; the more apparent or conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*

Ob-verse'ly (ŏb-vĕrs'lĭ), *adv.* In an obverse manner.

Ob-ver'sion (ŏb-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obversio* a turning towards.] **1.** The act of turning toward or downward.

2. (*Logic*) The act of immediate inference, by which we deny the opposite of anything which has been affirmed; as, all men are mortal; then, by *obversion*, no men are immortal. This is also described as "immediate inference by privative conception." *Bain.*

Ob-vert' (ŏb-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obverted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obverting.] [L. *obvertere; ob* (see Ob-) + *vertere* to turn. See Verse.] To turn toward.

If its base be *obverted* towards us. *I. Watts.*

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obviated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obviating.] [L. *obviare; ob* (see Ob-) + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way. See Voyage.] **1.** To meet in the way. [*Obs.*]

Not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion. *Fuller.*

2. To anticipate; to prevent by interception; to remove from the way or path; to make unnecessary; as, to *obviate* the necessity of going.

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

Ob'vi-a'tion (ŏb'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated.

Ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius; ob* (see Ob-) + *via* way. See Voyage.] **1.** Opposing; fronting. [*Obs.*]

To the evil turn
My *obvious* breast. *Milton.*

2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. [*Obs.*] "*Obvious* to dispute." *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; evident; apparent; as, an *obvious* meaning; an *obvious* remark.

Apart and easy to be known they lie,
Amidst the heap, and *obvious* to the eye. *Pope.*

Syn. — Plain; clear; evident. See Manifest.

— Ob'vi-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'vo-lute (ŏb'vō-lūt), **Ob'vo-lu'ted** (-lū'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere* to wrap round; *ob* (see Ob-) + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute; — applied primarily, in botany, to two opposite leaves, each of which has one edge overlapping the nearest edge of the other, and secondarily to a circle of several leaves or petals which thus overlap.

O'by (ō'bĭ), *n.* See Obi.

‖ **O'ca** (ō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A Peruvian name for certain species of Oxalis (*O. crenata*, and *O. tuberosa*) which bear edible tubers.

Oc'ca-my (ŏk'kȧ-mĭ), *n.* [A corruption of *alchemy.*] An alloy imitating gold or silver. [Written also *ochimy*, *ochymy*, etc.]

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *occasion*, L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down; *ob* (see Ob-) + *cadere* to fall. See Chance, and cf. Occident.] **1.** A falling out, happening, or coming to pass; hence, that which falls out or happens; occurrence; incident.

The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and its hidden excitements, and its arduous *occasions*. *I. Taylor.*

2. A favorable opportunity; a convenient or timely chance; convenience.

Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom.* vii. 11.

I'll take the *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

3. An occurrence or condition of affairs which brings with it some unlooked-for event; that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause or sufficient reason; accidental or incidental cause.

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Need; exigency; requirement; necessity; as, I have no *occasion* for firearms.

After we have served ourselves and our own *occasions*. *Jer. Taylor.*

When my *occasions* took me into France. *Burke.*

5. A reason or excuse; a motive; a persuasion.

Whose manner was, all passengers to stay,
And entertain with her *occasions* sly. *Spenser.*

On occasion, in case of need; in necessity; as convenience requires; occasionally. "That we might have intelligence from him *on occasion*." *De Foe.*

Syn. — Need; incident; use. See Opportunity.

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occasioned (-zhŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occasioning.] [Cf. F. *occasionner.*] To give occasion to; to cause; to produce; to induce; as, to *occasion* anxiety. *South.*

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

Oc-ca'sion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being occasioned or caused. *Barrow.*

Oc-ca'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *occasionnel.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an occasion or to occasions; occurring at times, but not constant, regular, or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental; as, *occasional* remarks, or efforts.

The . . . *occasional* writing of the present times. *Bagehot.*

2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Occasional cause (*Metaph.*), some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion.

Oc-ca'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The system of occasional causes; — a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, as to the intervention of the First Cause, by which they account for the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body.

Oc-ca'sion-al'i-ty (ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being occasional; occasional occurrence. [*R.*]

Oc-ca'sion-al-ly (ŏk-kā'zhŭn-*al*-lĭ), *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. *Stewart.*

The one, Wolsey, directly his subject by birth; the other, his subject *occasionally* by his preferment. *Fuller.*

Oc-ca'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To occasion. [*Obs.*]

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill. *Dr. H. More.*

Oc-ca'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, occasions, causes, or produces. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Oc-ca'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *occasivus*, fr. *occasus* a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, fr. *occidere* to fall or go down. See Occasion.] Of or pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending; western.

Oc'ce-ca'tion (ŏk'sē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occaecatio*, fr. *occaecare* to make blind; *ob* + *caecare* to blind, fr. *caecus* blind.] The act of making blind, or the state of being blind. [*R.*] "This inward *occecation*." *Bp. Hall.*

Oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occidens, occidentis*, fr. *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere* to fall or go down. See Occasion.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient.* Specifically, in former times, Europe as opposed to Asia; now, also, the Western hemisphere. *Chaucer.*

I may wander from east to *occident*. *Shak.*

Oc'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'*tal*), *a.* [L. *occidentalis:* cf. F. *occidental.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; — opposed to *oriental;* as, *occidental* climates, or customs; an *occidental* planet.

2. Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and gems, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

Oc'ci-den'tals (-*talz*), *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) Western Christians of the Latin rite. See Orientals. *Shipley.*

Oc-cid'u-ous (ŏk-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *occiduus*, fr. *occidere* to go down.] Western; occidental. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Oc-cip'i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* [Cf. F. *occipital.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head, or to the occipital bone.

Occipital bone (*Anat.*), the bone which forms the posterior segment of the skull and surrounds the great foramen by which the spinal cord leaves the cranium. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four bones, which become consolidated in the adult. — **Occipital point** (*Anat.*), the point of the occiput in the mesial plane farthest from the ophryon.

Oc-cip'i-tal, *n.* (*Anat.*) The occipital bone.

Oc-cip'i-to- (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tō-). [See Occiput.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near, the occiput;* as, *occipito*-axial; *occipito*-mastoid.

Oc-cip'i-to-ax'i-al (-ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and second vertebra, or axis.

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.; pl.* L. Occipita (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tȧ), E. Occiputs. [L., fr. *ob* (see Ob-) + *caput* head. See Chief.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The back, or posterior, part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A plate which forms the back part of the head of insects.

Oc-ci'sion (ŏk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *occisio*, fr. *occidere, occisum*, to cut down, to kill; *ob* (see Ob-) + *caedere* to cut.] A killing; the act of killing. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Oc-clude' (ŏk-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *occludere, occlusum; ob* (see Ob-) + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut up; to close. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Chem.*) To take in and retain; to absorb; — said especially with respect to gases; as iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen.

Oc-clud'ent (-klūd'ent), *a.* [L. *occludens*, p. pr. of *occludere.*] Serving to close; shutting up. — *n.* That which closes or shuts up. *Sterne.*

Oc-cluse' (ŏk-klūs'), *a.* [L. *occlusus*, p. p. See Occlude.] Shut; closed. [*Obs.*] *Holder.*

Oc-clu'sion (ŏk-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [See Occlude.] **1.** The act of occluding, or the state of being occluded.

Constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Howell.*

2. (*Med.*) The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; imperforation. *Dunglison.*

Occlusion of gases (*Chem. & Physics*), the phenomenon of absorbing gases, as exhibited by platinum, palladium, iron, or charcoal; thus, palladium absorbs, or *occludes*, nearly a thousand times its own volume of hydrogen, and in this case a chemical compound seems to be formed.

Oc-crus'tate (ŏk-krŭs'tāt), *v. t.* [See Ob-, and Crustated.] To incrust; to harden. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Oc-cult' (ŏk-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide; *ob* (see Ob-) + a root prob. akin to E. *hell:* cf. F. *occulte.*] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; invisible; secret; concealed; unknown.

It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor.*

Occult line (*Geom.*), a line drawn as a part of the construction of a figure or problem, but not to appear in the finished plan. — **Occult qualities**, those qualities whose effects only were observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies were undetermined; — so called by the schoolmen. — **Occult sciences**, those sciences of the Middle Ages which related to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

Oc-cult', *v. t.* To eclipse; to hide from sight.

Oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occultare*, v. intens. of *occulere:* cf. F. *occultation.* See Occult.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied especially to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and to the eclipses of satellites of planets by their primaries.

2. Fig.: The state of being occult.

The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey.*

Circle of perpetual occultation. See under Circle.

Oc-cult'ed, *a.* **1.** Hidden; secret. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) Concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body, as a star by the moon.

Oc-cult'ing (ŏk-kŭlt'ĭng), *n.* Same as Occultation.

Oc-cult'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A certain Oriental system of theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett.*

Oc-cult'ist, *n.* An adherent of occultism.

Oc-cult'ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

Oc-cult'ness, *n.* State or quality of being occult.

Oc'cu-pan-cy (ŏk'kū-*pan*-sĭ), *n.* [See Occupant.] The act of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.

Title by occupancy (*Law*), a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Oc'cu-pant (ŏk'kū-*pant*), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr. of *occupare:* cf. F. *occupant.* See Occupy.] **1.** One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

☞ This word, in law, sometimes signifies one who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner.

2. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Oc'cu-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *occupatus*, p. p. of *occupare.* See Occupy.] To occupy. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occupatio:* cf. F. *occupation.*] **1.** The act or process of occupying or taking possession; actual possession and control; the state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, the *occupation* of lands by a tenant.

2. That which occupies or engages the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Absence of *occupation* is not rest. *Cowper.*

Occupation bridge (*Engin.*), a bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Syn. — Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc'cu-pi'er (ŏk'kū-pī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies, or has possession.

2. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. [*Obs.*] "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland.*

The *occupiers* of thy merchandise. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

Oc'cu-py (ŏk'kū-pī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occupied (-pīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occupying (-pī'ĭng).] [OE. *occupien*, F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare; ob* (see Ob-) + a word akin to *capere* to take. See Capacious.] **1.** To take or hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess.

Woe *occupieth* the fine [end] of our gladness. *Chaucer.*

The better apartments were already *occupied*. *W. Irving.*

2. To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to take up the room or space of; to cover or fill; as, the camp *occupies* five acres of ground. *Sir J. Herschel.*

3. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute* (*Hen.* VIII.).

They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath. 2 *Macc.* viii. 27.

4. To do business in; to busy one's self with. [*Obs.*]

All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

Not able to *occupy* their old crafts. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

5. To use; to expend; to make use of. [*Obs.*]

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex.* xxxviii. 24.

They *occupy* not money themselves. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

6. To have sexual intercourse with. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Oc'cu-py, *v. i.* **1.** To hold possession; to be an occupant. "*Occupy* till I come." *Luke* xix. 13.

2. To follow business; to traffic.

Oc-cur' (ŏk-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occurred (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occurring (-kûr'ĭng).] [L. *occurrere, occursum; ob* (see Ob-) + *currere* to run. See Course.] **1.** To meet; to clash. [*Obs.*]

The resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

2. To go in order to meet; to make reply. [*Obs.*]

I must *occur* to one specious objection. *Bentley.*

3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to offer; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, I will write if opportunity *occurs.*

In Scripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as "heir" in our author's sense. *Locke.*

4. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

Oc-cur'rence (ŏk-kŭr'rens), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence.* See Occur.] **1.** A coming or happening; as, the *occurrence* of a railway collision.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *I. Watts.*

2. Any incident or event; esp., one which happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

All the *occurrence* of my fortune. *Shak.*

Syn. — See Event.

Oc-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *occurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *occurrere:* cf. F. *occurrent.* See Occur.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental.

Oc-cur'rent, *n.* **1.** One who meets; hence, an adversary. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. Anything that happens; an occurrence. [*Obs.*]

These we must meet with in obvious *occurrents* of the world. *Sir T. Browne.*

Oc-curse' (ŏk-kûrs'), *n.* [L. *occursus.*] Same as Occursion. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Oc-cur'sion (ŏk-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occursio.* See Occur.] A meeting; a clash; a collision. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

O'cean (ō'shȧn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. ὠκεανός ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] **1.** The whole body of salt water which

covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe; — called also *the sea*, or *great sea*.

Like the odor of brine from the *ocean*
Comes the thought of other years. *Longfellow.*

2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *oceans*.

3. An immense expanse; any vast space or quantity without apparent limits; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; an *ocean* of affairs. *Locke.*

O'cean (ō'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* waves; an *ocean* stream. *Milton.*

O'ce-an'ic (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *océanique*. See OCEAN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean, especially mid-ocean.

Petrels are the most aërial and *oceanic* of birds. *Darwin.*

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania or its inhabitants.

O'cean-og'ra-phy (ō'shan-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [*Ocean* + *-graphy.*] A description of the ocean.

O'cean-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Ocean* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which relates to the ocean.

‖ **O-ce'a-nus** (ō-sē'a-nŭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Ὠκεανός.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The god of the great outer sea, or the river which was believed to flow around the whole earth.

O-cel'la-ry (ŏ-sĕl'là-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to ocelli.

O-cel'late (-lāt), *a.* Same as OCELLATED.

O-cel'la-ted (-là-tĕd *or* ō'sĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **1.** Resembling an eye.

2. Marked with eye-like spots of color; as, the *ocellated* blenny.

Ocellated Turkey.

Ocellated turkey (*Zoöl.*), the wild turkey of Central America (*Meleagris ocellata*).

‖ **O-cel'lus** (ŏ-sĕl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OCELLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates. See *Illust.* of LEECH. (*b*) An eyelike spot of color, as those on the tail of the peacock.

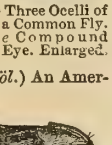
o Three Ocelli of a Common Fly. *e* Compound Eye. Enlarged.

O'ce-loid (ō'sē-loid), *a.* [*Ocelot* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the ocelot.

O'ce-lot (-lŏt), *n.* [Mexican *ocelotl.*] (*Zoöl.*) An American feline carnivore (*Felis pardalis*). It ranges from the Southwestern United States to Patagonia. It is covered with blackish ocellated spots and blotches, which are variously arranged. The ground color varies from reddish gray to tawny yellow.

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

O'cher (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. ὦχρα, from ὠχρός pale, pale yellow.] (*Min.*) (*a*) An impure earthy ore of iron or a ferruginous clay, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), — used as a pigment in making paints, etc. The name is also applied to clays of other colors. (*b*) A metallic oxide occurring in earthy form; as, tungstic *ocher* or tungstite.

O'cher-ous (-kẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ocreux.*] Of or pertaining to ocher; containing or resembling ocher; as, *ocherous* matter; *ocherous* soil.

O'cher-y (ō'kẽr-ỹ), *a.* Ocherous. [Written also *ochrey*, *ochry.*]

Och'i-my (ŏk'ĭ-mỹ), *n.* [*Obs.*] See OCCAMY.

‖ **Och-le'sis** (ŏk-lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄχλησις disturbance, fr. ὄχλος crowd, mob.] (*Med.*) A general morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof. *G. Gregory.*

Och-loc'ra-cy (ŏk-lŏk'rà-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία; ὄχλος the populace, multitude + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength: cf. F. *ochlocratie.*] A form of government by the multitude; a mobocracy. *Hare.*

Och'lo-crat'ic (ŏk'lŏ-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Och'lo-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to ochlocracy; having the form or character of an ochlocracy; mobocratic. — **Och'lo-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

O-chra'ceous (ŏ-krā'shŭs), *a.* Ocherous.

O'chre (ō'kẽr), *n.* (*Min.*) See OCHER.

‖ **O'chre-a** (ō'krē-à), *n.*; *pl.* OCHREÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A greave or legging.

2. (*Bot.*) A kind of sheath formed by two stipules united round a stem.

O'chre-ate (ō'krē-āt), } *a.* **1.** Wearing or
O'chre-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } furnished with an ochrea or legging; wearing boots; booted.

A scholar undertook . . . to address himself *ochreated* unto the vice chancellor. *Fuller.*

2. (*Bot.*) Provided with ochreæ, or sheath-formed stipules, as the rhubarb, yellow dock, and knotgrass.

Ochreate Stem.

O'chre-ous (ō'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* See OCHEROUS.

O'chrey (ō'krỹ), *a.* See OCHERY.

Och'ro-leu'cous (ŏk'rō-lū'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὦχρα ocher + λευκός white.] Yellowish white; having a faint tint of dingy yellow. *Gray.*

O'chry (ō'krỹ), *a.* See OCHERY.

Och'y-my (ŏk'ĭ-mỹ), *n.* [*Obs.*] See OCCAMY.

-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc.*] A suffix used to form *diminutives*; as, bull*ock*, hill*ock*.

O'cra (ō'krà), *n.* (*Bot.*) See OKRA.

‖ **O'cre-a** (ō'krē-à), *n.* [L.] See OCHREA.

O'cre-ate (ō'krē-āt), } *a.* [See OCHREA.] Same as
O'cre-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } OCHREATE, OCHREATED.

Oc'ta- (ŏk'tà-). A prefix meaning *eight*. See OCTO-.

Oc'ta-chord (ŏk'tà-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάχορδος with eight strings; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + χορδή string, chord: cf. F. *octacorde.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of eight strings; a system of eight tones. [Also written *octochord.*]

Oc'tad (ŏk'tăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάς, -άδος, the number eight.] (*Chem.*) An atom or radical which has a valence of eight, or is octavalent.

Oc'ta-e'dral (ŏk'tà-ē'dral), *a.* See OCTAHEDRAL.

‖ **Oc'ta-em'e-ron** (-ĕm'ĕ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκταήμερον, neut. of ὀκταήμερος of the eighth day.] (*Eccl.*) A fast of eight days before a great festival. *Shipley.*

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tà-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος eight-cornered; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + γωνία an angle: cf. F. *octogone.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

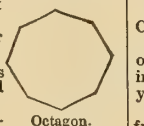
Octagon.

2. Any structure (as a fortification) or place with eight sides or angles.

Regular octagon, one in which the sides are all equal, and the angles also are all equal.

Oc-tag'o-nal (ŏk-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Oc-tag'y-nous (ŏk-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Octa-* + Gr. γυνή wife.] (*Bot.*) Having eight pistils or styles; octogynous.

Oc'ta-he'dral (ŏk'tà-hē'dral), *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight faces or sides; of, pertaining to, or formed in, octahedrons; as, *octahedral* cleavage.

Octahedral borax (*Chem.*), borax obtained from a saturated solution in octahedral crystals, which contain five molecules of water of crystallization; distinguished from common or *prismatic borax.* — Octahedral iron ore (*Min.*), magnetite.

Oc'ta-he'drite (-drīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Titanium dioxide occurring in acute octahedral crystals.

Oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, fr. ὀκτάεδρος eight-sided; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἕδρα seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

Octahedron.

Oc-tam'er-ous (ŏk-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Octa-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in eights; — said of a flower with eight members in each set of organs.

Oc-tam'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *octameter* in eight feet. See OCTA-, and METER.] (*Pros.*) A verse containing eight feet; as, —

Deep' in|to' the | dark'ness | peer'ing, | long' I | stood' there | wond'ring, | fear'ing. *Poe.*

Oc-tan'der (ŏk-tăn'dẽr), *n.* One of the Octandria.

‖ **Oc-tan'dri-a** (-drĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male, man.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants, in which the flowers have eight stamens not united to one another or to the pistil.

Oc-tan'dri-an (-drĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining
Oc-tan'drous (-drŭs), } to the Octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

Oc'tane (ŏk'tān), *n.* [See OCTA-.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a group of metameric hydrocarbons (C_8H_{18}) of the methane series. The most important is a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, found in petroleum, and a constituent of benzene or ligroin.

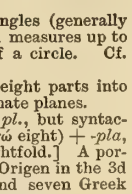
Octandrous Flower.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having eight angles; eight-angled. — **Oc-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

Oc'tant (ŏk'tant), *n.* [L. *octans*, *-antis*, fr. *octo* eight. See OCTAVE.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle; an arc of 45 degrees.

2. (*Astron. & Astrol.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body 45 degrees.

3. An instrument for measuring angles (generally called a *quadrant*), having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. SEXTANT.

4. (*Math. & Crystallog.*) One of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coördinate planes.

‖ **Oc'ta-pla** (ŏk'tà-plà), *n.*; etymol. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + *-pla*, as in E. *hexapla*; cf. Gr. ὀκτάπλοος eightfold.] A portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it, arranged in eight parallel columns.

Oc'ta-roon' (ŏk'tà-rōōn'), *n.* See OCTOROON.

Oc'ta-style (ŏk'tà-stīl), *a.* See OCTOSTYLE.

Oc'ta-teuch (ŏk'tà-tūk), *n.* [L. *octateuchus*, Gr. ὀκτάτευχος.] A collection of eight books; especially, the first eight books of the Old Testament. [*R.*]

Oc-tav'a-lent (ŏk-tăv'à-lent), *a.* [*Octa-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of eight; capable of being combined with, exchanged for, or compared with, eight atoms of hydrogen; — said of certain atoms or radicals.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, and cf. OCTAVO, UTAS.] **1.** The eighth day after a church festival, the festival day being included; also, the week following a church festival. "The *octaves* of Easter." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The eighth tone in the scale; the interval between one and eight of the scale, or any interval of equal length; an interval of five tones and two semitones. (*b*) The whole diatonic scale itself.

☞ The ratio of a musical tone to its *octave* above is 1 : 2 as regards the number of vibrations producing the tones.

3. (*Poet.*) The first two stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines.

With mournful melody it continued this *octave*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Double octave. (*Mus.*) See under DOUBLE. — Octave flute (*Mus.*), a small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the German or ordinary flute; — called also *piccolo*. See PICCOLO.

4. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tāv), *a.* Consisting of eight; eight. *Dryden.*

Oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* OCTAVOS (-vōz). [L. *in octavo*; *in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.] A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eight leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°.

Oc-ta'vo, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an *octavo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Oc'tene (ŏk'tēn), *n.* [See OCTO-.] (*Chem.*) Same as OCTYLENE.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *octennium* a period of eight years; *octo* eight + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. *Johnson.* — **Oc-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Oc-tet' (ŏk-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *octo* eight, like E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo*. See OCTAVE.] (*Mus.*) A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices.

Oc'tic (ŏk'tĭk), *a.* [*Octo-* + *-ic.*] (*Math.*) Of the eighth degree or order. — *n.* (*Alg.*) A quantic of the eighth degree.

Oc'tile (ŏk'tĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *octil*, a. See OCTANT.] Same as OCTANT, 2. [*R.*]

Oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-illion*, as in E. *million*: cf. F. *octillion*.] According to the French method of numeration (which method is followed also in the United States) the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Oc'to- (ŏk'tŏ-), **Oc'ta-** (ŏk'tà-). [L. *octo* eight, Gr. ὀκτώ, with a combining form ὀκτα-. Cf. EIGHT.] A combining form meaning *eight*; as in *octo*decimal, *octo*locular.

Oc'to-ate (ŏk'tŏ-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of an octoic acid; a caprylate.

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tō'bẽr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *Octobre*. See OCTAVE.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

2. Ale or cider made in that month.

The country gentlemen had a posset or drink they called *October*. *Emerson.*

‖ **Oc-toc'e-ra** (ŏk-tŏs'ĕ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL.] Octocerata.

‖ **Oc'to-cer'a-ta** (ŏk'tŏ-sẽr'à-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + κέρας, -ατος, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Cephalopoda including Octopus, Argonauta, and allied genera, having eight arms around the head; — called also *Octopoda*.

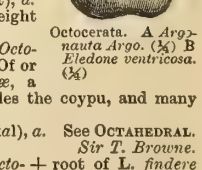
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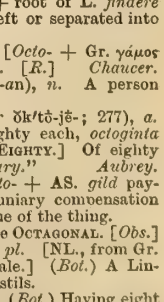
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Octocerata. A *Argonauta Argo.* (½) B *Eledone ventricosa.* (¼)

Oc'to-chord (ŏk'tŏ-kôrd), *n.* (*Mus.*) See OCTACHORD.

Oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tŏ-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen. See OCTAVO, DECIMAL, and -MO.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet; as, an *octodecimo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Oc'to-dec'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* OCTODECIMOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eighteen leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book, whose sheets are so folded; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*.

Oc'to-den'tate (ŏk'tŏ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*Octo-* + *dentate.*] Having eight teeth.

Oc'to-dont (ŏk'tŏ-dŏnt), *a.* [*Octo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Octodontidæ*, a family of rodents which includes the coypu, and many other South American species.

Oc'to-ed'ric-al (ŏk'tŏ-ĕd'rĭ-kal), *a.* See OCTAHEDRAL. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Oc'to-fid (ŏk'tŏ-fĭd), *a.* [*Octo-* + root of L. *findere* to split: cf. F. *octofide*.] (*Bot.*) Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Oc-tog'a-my (ŏk-tŏg'à-mỹ), *n.* [*Octo-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] A marrying eight times. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (ŏk'tŏ-jĕ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A person eighty years, or more, of age.

Oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ĕ-nă-rỹ *or* ŏk'tŏ-jĕ-; 277), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, EIGHTY.] Of eighty years of age. "Being then *octogenary*." *Aubrey.*

Oc'to-gild (ŏk'tŏ-gĭld), *n.* [*Octo-* + AS. *gild* payment.] (*Anglo-Saxon Law*) A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing.

Oc-tog'o-nal (ŏk-tŏg'ō-nal), *a.* See OCTAGONAL. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Oc'to-gyn'i-a** (ŏk'tŏ-jĭn'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὀκτώ eight + γυνή a woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having eight pistils.

Oc'to-gyn'i-an (-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having eight
Oc-tog'y-nous (ŏk-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), } pistils; octagynous.

Oc-to'ic (ŏk-tō'ĭk), *a.* [See OCTO-.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, octane; — used specifically, to designate any one of a group of acids, the most important of which is called *caprylic acid*.

Oc'to-loc'u-lar (ŏk'tō-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Octo-* + *locular.*] (*Bot.*) Having eight cells for seeds.

Oc'to-naph'thene (-năf'thēn *or* -năp'-), *n.* [*Octo-* + *naphthene.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of the octylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.

Oc'to-na-ry (ŏk'tō-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, fr. *octo* eight.] Of or pertaining to the number eight. *Dr. H. More.*

Oc'to-noc'u-lar (-nŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *octoni* eight each + E. *ocular.*] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

Oc'to-pede (ŏk'tō-pēd), *n.* [*Octo-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having eight feet, as a spider.

Oc-top'o-da (-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Same as Octocerata. (*b*) Same as Arachnida.

‖ **Oc'to-po'di-a** (ŏk'tō-pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + πόδιον a little foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Octocerata.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; L. ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See Octopod.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of eight-armed cephalopods, including numerous species, some of them of large size. See Devilfish.

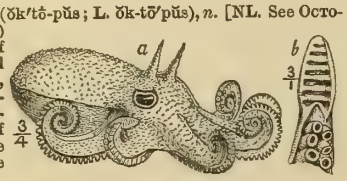

Octopus (*Octopus Bairdii*).
a Young Male; *b* Tip of Hectocotylized Arm.

Oc'to-ra'di-a'ted (-rā'dĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [*Octo-* + *radiated.*] Having eight rays.

Oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tō-rōōn'), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-roon*, as in *quadroon.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a mestee.

Oc'to-sper'mous (ŏk'tō-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [*Octo-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing eight seeds.

Oc-tos'ti-chous (ŏk-tŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*Octo-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] (*Bot.*) In eight vertical ranks, as leaves on a stem.

Oc'to-style (ŏk'tō-stīl), *a.* [*Octo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar: cf. F. *octostyle.*] (*Arch.*) Having eight columns in the front; — said of a temple or portico. The Parthenon is *octostyle*, but most large Greek temples are *hexastyle.* See Hexastyle. — *n.* An octostyle portico or temple.

Oc'to-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *octosyllabus.*
Oc'to-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } See Octo-, and Syllable.] Consisting of or containing eight syllables.

Oc'to-syl'la-ble (ŏk'tō-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Octosyllabic.

Oc'to-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Oc'to-yl (ŏk'tō-ĭl), *n.* [*Octoic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical ($C_8H_{15}O$), regarded as the essential residue of octoic acid.

‖ **Oc'troi'** (ŏk'trwä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A privilege granted by the sovereign authority, as the exclusive right of trade granted to a guild or society; a concession.

2. A tax levied in money or kind at the gate of a French city on articles brought within the walls. [Written also *octroy.*]

Oc'tu-or (ŏk'tū-ŏr; 135), *n.* [From L. *octo* eight + *-uor*, as in L. *quatuor.*] (*Mus.*) See Octet. [*R.*]

Oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus*; cf. Gr. ὀκταπλοῦς: cf. F. *octuple.*] Eightfold.

Oc'tyl (ŏk'tĭl), *n.* [*Octane* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of octane, and as entering into its derivatives; as, *octyl* alcohol.

Oc'tyl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [*Octane* + *ethylene.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of metameric hydrocarbons (C_8H_{16}) of the ethylene series. In general they are combustible, colorless liquids.

Oc-tyl'ic (ŏk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl; as, *octylic* ether.

Oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *ocularis, ocularius*, fr. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculaire.* See Eye, and cf. Antler, Inveigle.] **1.** Depending on, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; personally seeing or having seen; as, *ocular* proof. *Shak.*

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death. *South.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the eye; optic.

Oc'u-lar, *n.* (*Opt.*) The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.

Oc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* By the eye, or by actual sight.

Oc'u-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; optic; as, *oculary* medicines. *Holland.*

Oc'u-late (ŏk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *oculatus*, fr. *oculus* eye.]
Oc'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } **1.** Furnished with eyes.

2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.

Oc'u-li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *oculus* the eye + *-form*: cf. F. *oculiforme.*] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye; as, an *oculiform* pebble.

‖ **Oc'u-li'na** (ŏk'ū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tropical corals, usually branched, and having a very solid texture.

‖ **Oc'u-li-na'ce-a** (-lĭ-nā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *ocu-lina* the name of a typical genus.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of corals including many reef-building species, having round, starlike calicles.

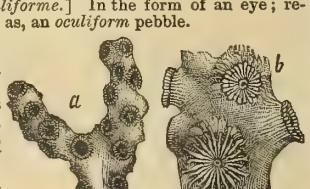

Oculina.
a Oculina varicosa, Tip of Branch, nat. size; *b* Part of the same, enlarged, with the Animals expanded as in life.

Oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculiste.*] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Oc'u-lo- (ŏk'ū-lō-). A combining form from L. *oculus* the eye.

Oc'u-lo-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*Oculo-* + *motor.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the movement of the eye; — applied especially to the common motor nerves (or third pair of cranial nerves) which supply many of the muscles of the orbit. — *n.* The oculomotor nerve.

Oc'u-lo-na'sal (-nā'zal), *a.* [*Oculo-* + *nasal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the region of the eye and the nose; as, the *oculonasal*, or nasal, nerve, one of the branches of the ophthalmic.

‖ **Oc'u-lus** (ŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Oculi (-lī). [L., an eye.] **1.** An eye; (*Bot.*) a leaf bud.

2. (*Arch.*) A round window, usually a small one.

O'cy-po'di-an (ō'sĭ-pō'dĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. ὠκύς swift + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very rapidly, — whence the name.

Ocypodian (*Ocypoda arenaria*).

Od (ōd *or* ŏd), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ὁδός passage.] (*Physics*) An alleged force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.; — called also *odyle*, or the *odylic force.* [*Archaic*]

That *od* force of German Reichenbach
Which still, from female finger tips, burnt blue. *Mrs. Browning.*

‖ **O'da'lisque'** (F. ō'dȧ'lĕsk'; E. ō'dȧ-lĭsk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *odaliq* chambermaid, fr. *oda* chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan. [Written also *odahlic*, *odalisk*, and *odalik.*]

Not of those that men desire, sleek
Odalisques, or oracles of mode. *Tennyson.*

Odd (ŏd), *a.* [*Compar.* Odder (-ẽr); *superl.* Oddest.] [OE. *odde*, fr. Icel. *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to Icel. *oddr* point, point of a weapon, Sw. *udda* odd, *udd* point, Dan. *od*, AS. *ord*, OHG. *ort*, G. *ort* place (cf. E. *point*, for change of meaning).] **1.** Not paired with another, or remaining over after a pairing; without a mate; unmatched; single; as, an *odd* shoe; an *odd* glove.

2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; not capable of being evenly paired, one unit with another; as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are *odd* numbers.

I hope good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shak.*

3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. *T. Burnet.*

There are yet missing of your company
Some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

4. Remaining over; unconnected; detached; fragmentary; hence, occasional; inconsiderable; as, *odd* jobs; *odd* minutes; *odd* trifles.

5. Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An *odd* action." *Shak.* "An *odd* expression." *Thackeray.*

The *odd* man, to perform all things perfectly, is, in my poor opinion, Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things. *Arbuthnot.*

Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical. See Quaint.

Odd' Fel'low (ŏd' fĕl'lō). A member of a secret order, or fraternity, styled the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Oddities (-tĭz). **1.** The quality or state of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, *oddity* of dress, manners, and the like.

That infinitude of *oddities* in him. *Sterne.*

2. That which is odd; as, a collection of *oddities.*

Odd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an odd manner; unevenly. [*R.*]

2. In a peculiar manner; strangely; queerly; curiously. "A figure a little more *oddly* turned." *Locke.*

A great black substance, . . . very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

3. (*Math.*) In a manner measured by an odd number.

Odd'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being odd, or not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence of that number. *Fotherby.*

2. Singularity; strangeness; eccentricity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event. *Young.*

Odds (ŏdz), *n. sing. & pl.* [See Odd, *a.*] **1.** Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability. "Preëminent by so much *odds*." *Milton.* "The fearful *odds* of that unequal fray." *Trench.*

The *odds*
Is that we scarce are men and you are gods. *Shak.*

There appeared, at least, four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

All the *odds* between them has been the different scope . . . given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. Quarrel; dispute; debate; strife; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds.*

Set them into confounding *odds*. *Shak.*

I can not speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*. *Shak.*

At odds, in dispute; at variance. "These squires *at odds* did fall." *Spenser.* "He flashes into one gross crime or other, that sets us all *at odds*." *Shak.* — **It is odds**, it is probable. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — **Odds and ends**, that which is left; remnants; fragments; refuse; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of *odds and ends*." *W. Irving.*

Ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, *oda*, Gr. ᾠδή a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, fr. ἀείδειν to sing; cf. Skr. *vad* to speak, sing. Cf. Comedy, Melody, Monody.] A short poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem; esp., now, a poem characterized by sustained noble sentiment and appropriate dignity of style.

Hangs *odes* upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles. *Shak.*

O! run; prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton.*

Ode factor, one who makes, or who traffics in, odes; — used contemptuously.

Ode'let (ōd'lĕt), *n.* A little or short ode.

O-de'on (ō-dē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠδεῖον, fr. ᾠδή: cf. F. *odéon.* See Ode.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; — hence, in modern usage, the name of a hall for musical or dramatic performances.

‖ **O-de'um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See Odeon.

O'di-ble (ō'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *odibilis.* See Odium.] Fitted to excite hatred; hateful. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Od'ic (ŏd'ĭk *or* ōd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to od. See Od. [*Archaic*] — **Od'ic-al-ly** (ŏd'ĭ-kal-lȳ *or* ōd'-), *adv.*

O'din (ō'dĭn), *n.* [Icel. *Óðin*; prob. akin to E. *wood*, a. See Wednesday.] (*Northern Myth.*) The supreme deity of the Scandinavians; — the same as Woden, of the German tribes.

There in the Temple, carved in wood,
The image of great *Odin* stood. *Longfellow.*

O-din'ic (ō-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Odin.

O'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odium* hatred: cf. F. *odieux.* See Odium.] **1.** Hateful; deserving or receiving hatred; as, an *odious* name, system, vice. "All wickedness will be most *odious*." *Sprat.*

He rendered himself *odious* to the Parliament. *Clarendon.*

2. Causing or provoking hatred, repugnance, or disgust; offensive; disagreeable; repulsive; as, an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell. *Milton.*

The *odious* side of that polity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular. — **O'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Od'ist (ōd'ĭst), *n.* A writer of an ode or odes.

O'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate. Cf. Annoy, Noisome.] **1.** Hatred; dislike; as, his conduct brought him into *odium*, or, brought *odium* upon him.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

‖ **Odium theologicum** (thē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kŭm) [L.], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

Syn. — Hatred; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy. — Odium, Hatred. We exercise *hatred*; we endure *odium.* The former has an active sense, the latter a passive one. We speak of having a *hatred* for a man, but not of having an *odium* toward him. A tyrant incurs *odium.* The *odium* of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully. *Shak.*

You have . . . dexterously thrown some of the *odium* of your polity upon that middle class which you despise. *Beaconsfield.*

Od'ize (ōd'īz *or* ŏd'īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Odized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Odizing.] To charge with od. See Od. [*Archaic*]

Od'myl (ŏd'mĭl), *n.* [Gr. ὀδμή, ὀσμή, stench + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid obtained by boiling sulphur with linseed oil. It has an unpleasant garlic odor.

O-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὀδόμετρον, ὁδόμετρος, an instrument for measuring distances; ὁδός way + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *odomètre, hodomètre.*] An instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed.

O'do-met'ric-al (ō'dō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *odométrique, hodométrique.*] Of or pertaining to the odometer, or to measurements made with it.

O-dom'e-trous (ō-dŏm'ē-trŭs), *a.* Serving to measure distance on a road. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

O-dom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* Measurement of distances by the odometer.

‖ **O-don'a-ta** (ō-dŏn'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of insects that includes the dragon flies.

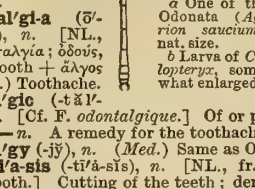

a One of the Odonata (*Agrion saucium*), nat. size. *b* Larva of *Calopteryx*, somewhat enlarged.

‖ **O'don-tal'gi-a** (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδονταλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Toothache.

O'don-tal'gic (-tăl'jĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *odontalgique.*] Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

O'don-tal'gy (-jȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Odontalgia.

‖ **O'don-ti'a-sis** (-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] Cutting of the teeth; dentition.

O-don'to- (ō-dŏn'tō-). A combining form from Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.

O-don'to-blast (ō-dŏn'tō-blăst), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-blast.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoplast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the cells which secrete the chitinous teeth of Mollusca.

‖ **O-don'to-ce'te** (ō-dŏn'tō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + κῆτος a whale.] (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of Cetacea, including the sperm whale, dolphins, etc.; the toothed whales.

O'don-tog'e-ny (ō'dŏn-tŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [*Odonto-* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *odontogénie.*] (*Physiol.*) Generation, or mode of development, of the teeth.

O-don'to-graph (ō-dŏn'tō-grăf), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-graph.*] (*Mech.*) An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of teeth of gear wheels.

O-don'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to odontography.

O'don-tog'ra-phy (ō'dŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* A description of the teeth.

O-don'toid (ō-dŏn'toid), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντοειδής; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + εἶδος form: cf. F. *odontoïde.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the odontoid bone or to the odontoid process.

Odontoid bone (*Anat.*), a separate bone, in many reptiles, corresponding to the odontoid process. — **Odontoid process,** *or* **Odontoid peg** (*Anat.*), the anterior process of the centrum of the second vertebra, or axis, in birds and mammals. See Axis.

‖ **O'don-tol'cæ** (ō'dŏn-tŏl'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + ὀλκός a furrow.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of ostrichlike aquatic birds having teeth, which are set in a groove in the jaw. It includes *Hesperornis*, and allied genera. See Hesperornis. [Written also *Odontholcæ*, and *Odontholceæ.*]

O-don'to-lite (ō-dŏn'tō-līt), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A fossil tooth colored a bright blue by phosphate of iron. It is used as an imitation of turquoise, and hence called *bone turquoise.*

O'don-tol'o-gy (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jȳ; 277), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *odontologie.*] The science which treats of the teeth, their structure and development.

‖ **O'don-toph'o-ra** (-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Odontophore.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Cephalophora.

O-don'to-phore (ō-dŏn'tō-fōr), *n.* [*Odonto-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A special structure found in the mouth of most mollusks, except bivalves. It consists of several muscles and a cartilage which supports a chitinous radula, or lingual ribbon, armed with teeth. Also applied to the radula alone. See Radula.

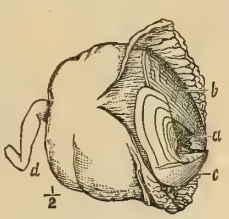

a Odontophore of a Cephalopod (*Architeuthis*); *b* Upper Mandible; *c* Lower Mandible; *d* Esophagus.

O'don-toph'o-rous (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having an odontophore.

O-don'to-plast (ō-dŏn'tō-plăst), *n.* [*Odonto-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Anat.*) An odontoblast.

‖ **O'don-top'te-ryx** (ō'dŏn-tŏp'tē-rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + πτέρυξ a wing.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct Eocene bird having the jaws strongly serrated, or dentated, but destitute of true teeth. It was found near London.

‖ **O-don'tor-ni'thes** (ō-dŏn'tôr-nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] (*Paleon.*) A group of Mesozoic birds having the jaws armed with teeth, as in most other vertebrates. They have been divided into three orders; Odontolcæ, Odontotormæ, and Saururæ.

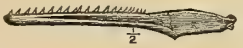
Jaw of *Ichthyornis victor*, one of the Odontornithes.

O-don'to-stom'a-tous (-tō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*Odonto-* + Gr. στόμα, *-ατος*, the mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having toothlike mandibles; — applied to certain insects.

‖ **O-don'to-tor'mæ** (-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + τόρμος a socket.] (*Paleon.*) An order of extinct toothed birds having the teeth in sockets, as in the genus Ichthyornis. See Ichthyornis.

O'dor (ō'dēr), *n.* [OE. *odor*, *odour*, OF. *odor*, *odour*, F. *odeur*, fr. L. *odor*; akin to *olere* to smell, Gr. ὄζειν, Lith. *uosti.* Cf. Olfactory, Osmium, Ozone, Redolent.] [Written also *odour.*] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent; perfume.

Meseemed I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
That dainty *odors* from them threw around. *Spenser.*

To be in bad odor, to be out of favor, or in bad repute.

O'dor-a-ment (-ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *odoramentum.* See Odorate.] A perfume; a strong scent. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

O'dor-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *odorans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Yielding odors; fragrant. *Holland.*

O'dor-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *odoratus*, p. p. of *odorare* to perfume, fr. *odor* odor.] Odorous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

O'dor-a'ting (-ā'tĭng), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

O'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer*; *odor* odor + *ferre* to bear. See Odor, and 1st Bear.] Bearing or yielding an odor; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; as, *odoriferous* spices, particles, fumes, breezes. *Milton.* — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

O'dor-ine (ō'dẽr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A pungent oily substance obtained by redistilling bone oil. [*Obs.*]

O'dor-less, *a.* Free from odor.

O'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *odourous.*] [L. *odorus*, fr. *odor* odor: cf. OF. *odoros*, *odoreux.*] Having or emitting an odor or scent, esp. a sweet odor; fragrant; sweet-smelling. "*Odorous* bloom." *Keble.*

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell. *Spenser.*

— **O'dor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **O'dor-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ods (ŏdz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's*; — formerly used in oaths and ejaculatory phrases. "*Ods* bodikin." "*Ods* pity." *Shak.*

Od'yl } (ŏd'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός passage + ὕλη matter
Od'yle } or material.] (*Physics*) See Od. [*Archaic*]

O-dyl'ic (ō-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to odyle; odic; as, *odylic* force. [*Archaic*]

Od'ys-sey (ŏd'ĭs-sȳ), *n.* [L. *Odyssea*, Gr. Ὀδύσσεια, fr. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses: cf. F. *Odyssée.*] An epic poem attributed to Homer, which describes the return of Ulysses to Ithaca after the siege of Troy.

Œ (ē), a diphthong, employed in the Latin language, and thence in the English language, as the representative of the Greek diphthong οι. In many words in common use, *e* alone stands instead of *œ.* Classicists prefer to write the diphthong *oe* separate in Latin words.

Œ'coid (ē'koid), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος a house + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) The colorless porous framework, or stroma, of red blood corpuscles from which the zooid, or hæmoglobin and other substances of the corpuscles, may be dissolved out.

Œ-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy.*] (*Biol.*) The various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world.

Œ'co-nom'ic-al (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* See Economical.

Œ'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See Economics.

Œ-con'o-my (ē-kŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* See Economy.

Œc'u-men'ic-al (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* See Ecumenical.

‖ **Œ-de'ma** (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. οἴδημα a swelling, tumor, fr. οἰδεῖν to swell.] (*Med.*) A swelling from effusion of watery fluid in the cellular tissue beneath the skin or mucous membrane; dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. [Written also *edema.*]

Œ-dem'a-tous (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, œdema; affected with œdema.

Œ-il'lad (ē-ĭl'yad *or* ĭl'-), } *n.* [F. *œillade*, fr. *œil*
‖ **Œil'lade'** (ē'yȧd'), } eye. See Eyelet.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look. [*Obs.*]

She gave strange *œillades* and most speaking looks. *Shak.*

Œ'let (ē'lĕt), *n.* [See Eyelet.] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant; an oilet. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Œ-nan'thate (ē-năn'thāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of the supposed œnanthic acid.

Œ-nan'thic (-thĭk), *a.* [Gr. οἰνάνθη the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, the vine; οἶνη the vine + ἄνθη bloom, ἄνθος flower.] (*Chem.*) Having, or imparting, the odor characteristic of the bouquet of wine; specifically used, formerly, to designate an acid whose ethereal salts were supposed to occasion the peculiar bouquet, or aroma, of old wine. Cf. Œnanthylic.

Œnanthic acid, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether by the action of alkalies. — **Œnanthic ether,** an ethereal substance (not to be confused with the bouquet, or aroma, of wine) found in wine lees, and consisting of a complex mixture of the ethereal salts of several of the higher acids of the acetic acid series. It has an ethereal odor, and is used in flavoring artificial wines and liquors. Called also *oil of wine.* See *Essential oil*, under Essential.

Œ-nan'thol (-thōl), *n.* [*Œnanthylic* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An oily substance obtained by the distillation of castor oil, recognized as the aldehyde of œnanthylic acid, and hence called also *œnanthaldehyde.*

Œ-nan'thone (-thōn), *n.* [*Œnanthic* + *-one.*] (*Chem.*) The ketone of œnanthic acid.

Œ-nan'thyl (-thĭl), *n.* [*Œnanthic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical formerly supposed to exist in œnanthic acid, now known to be identical with heptyl.

Œ-nan'thyl-ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of œnanthylic acid; as, potassium *œnanthylate.*

Œ'nan-thyl'ic (ē'năn-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, œnanthyl; specifically, designating an acid formerly supposed to be identical with the acid in œnanthic ether, but now known to be identical with heptoic acid.

Œ'nan-thyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, having a garlic odor; heptine.

Œ-nan'thyl-ous (ē-năn'thĭl-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid formerly supposed to be the acid of œnanthylic ether, but now known to be a mixture of higher acids, especially *capric* acid. [*Obs.*]

Œ'no-cy'an (ē'nō-sī'ăn), *n.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + κύανος a dark-blue substance.] (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of red wines.

Œ-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + *-logy.*] Knowledge of wine, scientific or practical.

‖ **Œn'o-ma'ni-a** (ĕn'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ *or* ē'nō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἶνος wine + μανία mania.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Delirium tremens. *Rayer.* (*b*) Dipsomania.

Œn'o-mel (ĕn'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + μέλι honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead. [*R.*]

Œ-nom'e-ter (ē-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + *-meter.*] See Alcoholometer.

Œ-noph'i-list (ē-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + φιλεῖν to love.] A lover of wine. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Œ'no-thi-on'ic (ē'nō-thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οἶνος wine + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an acid now called *sulphovinic*, or *ethyl sulphuric, acid.*

O'er (ōr), *prep.* & *adv.* A contr. of Over. [*Poetic*]

Œ-soph'a-gus, *n.*, **Œ'so-phag'e-al,** *a.*, etc. Same as Esophagus, Esophageal, etc.

Œs'tri-an (ēs'trĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the gadflies. — *n.* A gadfly.

Œs'tru-al (ēs'trụ-*al*), *a.* [See Œstrus.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to sexual desire; — mostly applied to brute animals; as, the *œstrual* period; *œstrual* influence.

Œs'tru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The state of being under œstrual influence, or of having sexual desire.

Œstrus of Sheep (*Œstrus ovis*); Larva. Nat. size.

‖ **Œs'trus** (ēs'trŭs), *n.* [L., a gadfly; also, frenzy, fr. Gr. οἶστρος gadfly; hence, sting, fury, insane desire, frenzy.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gadflies. The species which deposits its larvæ in the nasal cavities of sheep is *Œstrus ovis.*

2. A vehement desire; esp. (*Physiol.*), the periodical sexual impulse of animals; heat; rut.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off; akin to D. & OS. *af*, G. *ab* off, OHG. *aba* from, away, Icel., Dan., Sw., & Goth. *af*, L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *apa.* Cf. Off, A- (2), Ab-, After, Epi-.] In a general sense, from, or out from; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning; — used in a variety of applications; as:

1. Denoting that from which anything proceeds; indicating origin, source, descent, and the like; as, he is *of* a race of kings; he is *of* noble blood.

That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God. *Luke* i. 35.

I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. 1 *Cor.* xi. 23.

2. Denoting possession or ownership, or the relation of subject to attribute; as, the apartment *of* the consul; the power *of* the king; a man *of* courage; the gate *of* heaven. "Poor *of* spirit." *Macaulay.*

3. Denoting the material of which anything is composed, or that which it contains; as, a throne *of* gold; a sword *of* steel; a wreath *of* mist; a cup *of* water.

4. Denoting part of an aggregate or whole; belonging to a number or quantity mentioned; out of; from amongst; as, *of* this little he had some to spare; some *of* the mines were unproductive; most *of* the company.

It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. *Lam.* iii. 22.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

5. Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled; also, the source of a purpose or action; as, they went *of* their own will; no body can move *of* itself; he did it *of* necessity.

For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. *Josh.* xi. 20.

6. Denoting reference to a thing; about; concerning; relating to; as, to boast *of* one's achievements.

Knew you *of* this fair work? *Shak.*

7. Denoting nearness or distance, either in space or time; from; as, within a league *of* the town; within an hour *of* the appointed time.

8. Denoting identity or equivalence; — used with a name or appellation, and equivalent to the relation of apposition; as, the continent *of* America; the city *of* Rome; the Island *of* Cuba.

9. Denoting the agent, or person by whom, or thing by which, anything is, or is done; by.

And told to her *of* [by] some. *Chaucer.*

He taught in their synagogues, being glorified *of* all. *Luke* iv. 15.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted *of* the devil. *Luke* iv. 1, 2.

☞ The use of the word in this sense, as applied to persons, is nearly obsolete.

10. Denoting relation to place or time; belonging to, or connected with; as, men *of* Athens; the people *of* the Middle Ages; in the days *of* Herod.

11. Denoting passage from one state to another; from. [*Obs.*] "O miserable *of* happy." *Milton.*

12. During; in the course of.

Not be seen to wink *of* all the day. *Shak.*

My custom always *of* the afternoon. *Shak.*

☞ *Of* may be used in a subjective or an objective sense. "The love *of* God" may mean, our love for God, or God's love for us.

☞ *From* is the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this radical sense disappears in most of its applications; as, a man *of* genius; a man *of* rare endowments; a fossil *of* a red color, or *of* an hexagonal figure; he lost all hope *of* relief; an affair *of* the cabinet; he is a man *of* decayed fortune; what is the price *of* corn? In these and similar phrases, *of* denotes property or possession, or a relation of some sort involving connection. These applications, however, all proceeded from the same primary sense. That which proceeds from, or is produced by, a person or thing, either has had, or still has, a close connection with the same; and hence the word was applied to cases of mere connection, not involving at all the idea of separation.

Of consequence, of importance, value, or influence. — **Of late,** recently; in time not long past. — **Of old,** formerly; in time long past. — **Of one's self,** by one's self; without help or prompting; spontaneously.

Why, knows not Montague, that *of itself*
England is safe, if true within itself? *Shak.*

Off (ŏf; 115), *adv.* [OE. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep., AS. *of*, adv. & prep. √194. See Of.] In a general sense, denoting from or away from; as:

1. Denoting distance or separation; as, the house is a mile *off.*

2. Denoting the action of removing or separating; separation; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak; to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*, and the like.

3. Denoting a leaving, abandonment, departure, abatement, interruption, or remission; as, the fever goes *off*; the pain goes *off*; the game is *off*; all bets are *off.*

4. Denoting a different direction; not on or towards; away; as, to look *off.*

5. Denoting opposition or negation. [*Obs.*]

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Bp. Sanderson.*

From off, off from; off. "A live coal . . . taken with the tongs *from off* the altar." *Is.* vi. 6. — **Off and on.** (*a*) Not constantly; not regularly; now and then; occasionally. (*b*) (*Naut.*) On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land. — **To be off.** (*a*) To depart; to escape; as, he *was off* without a moment's warning. (*b*) To be abandoned, as an agreement or purpose; as, the *bet* was declared *to be off.* [*Colloq.*] — **To come off, To cut off, To fall off, To go off,** etc. See under Come, Cut, Fall, Go, etc. — **To get off.** (*a*) To utter; to discharge; as, *to get off* a joke. (*b*) To go away; to escape; as, *to get off* easily from a trial. [*Colloq.*] — **To take off,** to mimic or personate. — **To tell off** (*Mil.*), to divide and practice a regiment or company in the several formations, preparatory to marching to the general parade for field exercises. *Farrow.* — **To be well off,** to be in good condition. — **To be ill off, To be badly off,** to be in poor condition.

Off (ŏf; 115), *interj.* Away; begone; — a command to depart.

Off, *prep.* Not on; away from; as, to be *off* one's legs or *off* the bed; two miles *off* the shore. *Addison.*

Off hand. See OFFHAND. — **Off side** (*Football*), out of play; — said when a player has got in front of the ball in a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by one of his own side behind him. — **To be off color,** to be of a wrong color. — **To be off one's feed,** to have no appetite. [*Colloq.*]

Off, *a.* **1.** On the farther side; most distant; on the side of an animal or a team farthest from the driver when he is on foot; in the United States, the right side; as, the *off* horse or ox in a team, in distinction from the *nigh* or *near* horse or ox; the *off* leg.

2. Designating a time when one is not strictly attentive to business or affairs, or is absent from his post, and, hence, a time when affairs are not urgent; as, he took an *off* day for fishing; an *off* year in politics. "In the *off* season." *Thackeray.*

Off side. (*a*) The right hand side in driving; the farther side. See GEE. (*b*) (*Cricket*) See OFF, *n.*

Off, *n.* (*Cricket*) The side of the field that is on the right of the wicket keeper.

Off'al (ŏf'fal), *n.* [*Off* + *fall.*] **1.** The rejected or waste parts of a butchered animal.

2. A dead body; carrion. *Shak.*

3. That which is thrown away as worthless or unfit for use; refuse; rubbish.

The *offals* of other professions. *South.*

Off'cut' (ŏf'kŭt'; 115), *n.* **1.** That which is cut off.

2. (*Bookbinding*) A portion of the printed sheet, in certain sizes of books, that is cut off before folding.

Of-fence' (ŏf-fĕns'), *n.* See OFFENSE.

Of-fend' (ŏf-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFENDING.] [OF. *offendre,* L. *offendere, offensum; ob* (see OB-) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See DEFEND.] **1.** To strike against; to attack; to assail. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. *Prov.* xviii. 19.

3. To be offensive to; to harm; to pain; to annoy; as, strong light *offends* the eye; to *offend* the conscience.

4. To transgress; to violate; to sin against. [*Obs.*]

Marry, sir, he hath *offended* the law. *Shak.*

5. (*Script.*) To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. [*Obs.*]

Who hath you misboden or *offended.* *Chaucer.*

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out. . . . And if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. *Matt.* v. 29, 30.

Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. *Ps.* cxix. 165.

Of-fend', *v. i.* **1.** To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit a crime; to stumble; to sin.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James* ii. 10.

If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most *offending* soul alive. *Shak.*

2. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease.

I shall *offend,* either to detain or give it. *Shak.*

To offend against, to do an injury or wrong to; to commit an offense against. "We have *offended against* the Lord already." 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 13.

Of-fend'ant (-ant), *n.* An offender. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Of-fend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; a wrongdoer.

I and my son Solomon shall be counted *offenders.* 1 *Kings* i. 21.

Of-fend'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who offends. *Shak.*

Of-fense' } (ŏf-fĕns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *offensa.* See OF-
Of-fence' } FEND.] **1.** The act of offending in any sense; esp., a crime or a sin, an affront or an injury.

Who was delivered for our *offenses,* and was raised again for our justification. *Rom.* iv. 25.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being offended or displeased; anger; displeasure.

He was content to give them just cause of *offense,* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. A cause or occasion of stumbling or of sin. [*Obs.*]

Woe to that man by whom the *offense* cometh! *Matt.* xviii. 7.

☞ This word, like *expense,* is often spelled with a *c.* It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense,* the reasons being the same, namely, that *s* must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive,* and is found in the Latin *offensio,* and the French *offense.*

To take offense, to feel, or assume to be, injured or affronted; to become angry or hostile. — **Weapons of offense,** those which are used in attack, in distinction from those of *defense,* which are used to repel.

Syn. — Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

Of-fense'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Causing offense; displeasing; wrong; as, an *offenseful* act. [*R.*]

Of-fense'less, *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive.

Of-fen'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may give offense. [*Obs.*]

Of-fen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *offensio* an offense.] Assault; attack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Of-fen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *offensif.* See OFFEND.] **1.** Giving offense; causing displeasure or resentment; displeasing; annoying; as, *offensive* words.

2. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; revolting; noxious; as, an *offensive* smell; *offensive* sounds. "*Offensive* to the stomach." *Bacon.*

3. Making the first attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, used in attacking; — opposed to *defensive;* as, an *offensive* war; *offensive* weapons.

League offensive and defensive, a league that requires all the parties to it to make war together against any foe, and to defend one another if attacked.

Syn. — Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; abhorrent; disgusting; impertinent; rude; saucy; reproachful; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; abusive; scurrilous; assailant; attacking; invading.

— **Of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

Of-fen'sive (ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *n.* The state or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; the act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive.*

To act on the offensive, to be the attacking party.

Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFERING.] [OE. *offren,* AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre; ob* (see OB-) + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by F. *offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up.*

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin offering for atonement. *Ex.* xxix. 36.

A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

2. To bring to or before; to hold out to; to present for acceptance or rejection; as, to *offer* a present, or a bribe; to *offer* one's self in marriage.

I *offer* thee three things. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 12.

3. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal of; to suggest; as, to *offer* an opinion. With the infinitive as an objective: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help me.

4. To attempt; to undertake.

All that *offer* to defend him. *Shak.*

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to *offer* a guinea for a ring; to *offer* a salary or reward.

6. To put in opposition to; to manifest in an offensive way; to threaten; as, to *offer* violence, attack, etc.

Syn. — To propose; propound; move; proffer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

Of'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To present itself; to be at hand.

The occasion *offers,* and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To make an attempt; to make an essay or a trial; — used with *at.* "Without *offering* at any other remedy." *Swift.*

He would be *offering* at the shepherd's voice. *L'Estrange.*
I will not *offer* at that I can not master. *Bacon.*

Of'fer, *n* [Cf. F. *offre,* fr. *offrir* to offer, fr. L. *offerre.* See OFFER, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a proffer; a first advance. "This *offer* comes from mercy." *Shak.*

2. That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; a sum offered; a bid.

When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope.*

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an *offer* to catch the ball. "Some *offer* and attempt." *South.*

Of'fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being offered; suitable or worthy to be offered.

Of'fer-er (ŏf'fẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who offers; esp., one who offers something to God in worship. *Hooker.*

Of'fer-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of an offerer; a proffering.

2. That which is offered, esp. in divine service; that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin *offering.*

They are polluted *offerings* more abhorred
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shak.*

3. A sum of money offered, as in church service; as, a missionary *offering.* Specif.: (*Ch. of Eng.*) Personal tithes payable according to custom, either at certain seasons as Christmas or Easter, or on certain occasions as marriages or christenings.

[None] to the *offering* before her should go. *Chaucer.*

Burnt offering, Drink offering, etc. See under BURNT, etc.

Of'fer-to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *n.; pl.* OFFERTORIES (-rĭz). [L. *offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought, in LL. offertory: cf. F. *offertoire.*] **1.** The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Bacon. Bp. Fell.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the Mass. (*b*) That part of the Mass which the priest reads before uncovering the chalice to offer up the elements for consecration. (*c*) The oblation of the elements.

3. (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) (*a*) The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. (*b*) The offerings themselves.

Of'fer-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *offertura* an offering.] Offer; proposal; overture. [*Obs.*]

More *offertures* and advantages to his crown. *Milton.*

Off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a.* Instant; ready; extemporaneous; as, an *offhand* speech; *offhand* excuses. — *adv.* In an offhand manner; as, he replied *offhand.*

Of'fice (ŏf'fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium,* for *opificium; ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make. See OPULENT, FACT.] **1.** That which a person does, either voluntarily or by appointment, for, or with reference to, others; customary duty, or a duty that arises from the relations of man to man; as, kind *offices,* pious *offices.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shak.*

2. A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority; as, an executive or judicial *office;* a municipal *office.*

3. A charge or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the *office* of a priest under the old dispensation, and that of the apostles in the new.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office.* *Rom.* xi. 13.

4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; a function; — answering to *duty* in intelligent beings.

They [the eyes] resign their *office* and their light. *Shak.*
Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Sir I. Newton.*

5. The place where a particular kind of business or service for others is transacted; a house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as, the register's *office;* a lawyer's *office.*

6. The company or corporation, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the *office.*

7. *pl.* The apartments or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc. [*Eng.*]

As for the *offices,* let them stand at distance. *Bacon.*

8. (*Eccl.*) Any service other than that of ordination and the Mass; any prescribed religious service.

This morning was read in the church, after the *office* was done, the declaration setting forth the late conspiracy against the king's person. *Evelyn.*

Holy office. Same as INQUISITION, *n.*, 3. — **Houses of office.** Same as def. 7 above. *Chaucer.* — **Little office** (*R. C. Ch.*), an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary. — **Office bearer,** an officer; one who has a specific office or duty to perform. — **Office copy** (*Law*), an authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office. See *Certified copies,* under COPY. *Abbott.* — **Office-found** (*Law*), the finding of an inquest of office. See under INQUEST. — **Office holder.** See OFFICEHOLDER in the Vocabulary.

Of'fice, *v. t.* To perform, as the duties of an office; to discharge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Of'fice-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* An officer, particularly one in the civil service; a placeman.

Of'fi-cer (ŏf'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *officier.* See OFFICE, and cf. OFFICIAL, *n.*] **1.** One who holds an office; a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; as, a church *officer;* a police *officer;* a staff *officer.* "I am an *officer* of state." *Shak.*

2. (*U. S. Mil.*) Specifically, a commissioned officer, in distinction from a warrant officer.

Field officer, General officer, etc. See under FIELD, GENERAL, etc. — **Officer of the day** (*Mil.*), the officer who, on a given day, has charge for that day of the guard, prisoners, and police of the post or camp. — **Officer of the deck,** or **Officer of the watch** (*Naut.*), the officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel.

Of'fi-cer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFICERED (-sẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFICERING.] **1.** To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. *Marshall.*

2. To command as an officer; as, veterans from old regiments *officered* the recruits.

Of-fi'cial (ŏf-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *officialis:* cf. F. *officiel.* See OFFICE, and cf. OFFICIAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an office or public trust; as, *official* duties, or routine.

That, in the *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shak.*

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report.

3. (*Pharm.*) Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopœia; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an *official* drug or preparation. Cf. OFFICINAL.

4. Discharging an office or function. [*Obs.*]

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition. *Sir T. Browne.*

Of-fi'cial, *n.* [L. *officialis* a magistrate's servant or attendant: cf. F. *official.* See OFFICIAL, *a.*, and cf. OFFICER.] **1.** One who holds an office; esp., a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

2. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, etc., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

Of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being official; a system of official government; also, adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

Officialism may often drift into blunders. *Smiles.*

Of-fi'cial-i'ty (ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* See OFFICIALTY.

Of-fi'cial-ly (ŏf-fĭsh'al-lў), *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested in an officer or office; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

Of-fi'cial-ty (-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *officialité.*] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official. *Ayliffe.*

Of-fi'ciant (ŏf-fĭsh'ant), *n.* [L. *officians,* p. pr. See OFFICIATE.] (*Eccl.*) The officer who officiates or performs an office, as the burial office. *Shipley.*

Of-fi'ci-a-ry (ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-ă-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to an office or an officer; official. [*R.*] *Heylin.*

Of-fi'ci-ate (ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFICIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFICIATING.] [LL. *officiare.* See OFFICE.] To act as an officer in performing a duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust; to conduct a public service. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Of-fi'ci-ate, *v. t.* To discharge, perform, or supply, as an official duty or function. [*Obs.*]

Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

Of-fi'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who officiates. *Tylor.*

Of-fic'i-nal (ŏf-fĭs'ĭ-nal *or* ŏf'fĭ-sī'nal, 277), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* a workshop, contr. fr. *opificina,* fr. *opifex* a workman; *opus* work + *facere* to make or do.] **1.** Used in a shop, or belonging to it. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Pharm.*) Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of such drugs and medicines as may be obtained without special preparation or compounding; not magistral.

☞ This term is often interchanged with *official,* but in strict use *officinal* drugs are not necessarily *official.* See OFFICIAL, *a.*, 3.

Of-fi'cious (ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus:* cf. F. *officieux.* See OFFICE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or being in accordance with, duty. [*R.*]

If there were any lie in the case, it could be no more than an *officious* and venial one. *Note on Gen.* xxvii. 19 (*Douay version*).

2. Disposed to serve; kind; obliging. [*Archaic*]

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious. *Milton.*

They were tolerably well bred, very *officious,* humane, and hospitable. *Burke.*

3. Importunately interposing services; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern; meddlesome.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

Syn. — Impertinent; meddling. See IMPERTINENT. — **Of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 115), *n.* [From OFF.] That part of the sea at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance from the shore; as, the ship had ten miles *offing;* we saw a ship in the *offing*.

Off'ish, *a.* Shy or distant in manner. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Off'let, *n.* [*Off* + *let.*] A pipe to let off water.

Off'scour'ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng), *n.* [*Off* + *scour.*] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. *Lam.* iii. 45.

Off'scum' (ŏf'skŭm'), *n.* [*Off* + *scum.*] Removed scum; refuse; dross.

Off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'), *n.* [*Off* + *set.* Cf. SET-OFF.] In general, that which is set off, from, before, or against, something; as:—

1. (*Bot.*) A short prostrate shoot, which takes root and produces a tuft of leaves, etc. See *Illust.* of HOUSELEEK.

2. A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent; hence, anything which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.

3. A spur from a range of hills or mountains.

4. (*Arch.*) A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness, or by the weathering or upper surface of a part built out from it; — called also *set-off*.

5. (*Surv.*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point in an irregular boundary, or to some object.

6. (*Mech.*) An abrupt bend in an object, as a rod, by which one part is turned aside out of line, but nearly parallel, with the rest; the part thus bent aside.

7. (*Print.*) A more or less distinct transfer of a printed page or picture to the opposite page, when the pages are pressed together before the ink is dry or when it is poor.

Offset staff (*Surv.*), a rod, usually ten links long, used in measuring offsets.

Off-set' (ŏf-sĕt' *or* ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OFFSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OFFSETTING.] **1.** To set off; to place over against; to balance; as, to *offset* one account or charge against another.

2. To form an offset in, as in a wall, rod, pipe, etc.

Off'set, *v. i.* (*Printing*) To make an offset.

Off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'), *n.* [*Off* + *shoot.*] That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, family, race, etc.; as, the *offshoots* of a tree.

Off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'), *a.* From the shore; as, an *offshore* wind; an *offshore* signal.

Off'skip' (ŏf'skĭp'), ✱. [*Off* + *-skip*, as in *landskip.*] (*Paint.*) That part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance. [*R.*] *Fairholt.*

Off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [*Off* + *spring.*]

1. The act of production; generation. [*Obs.*]

2. That which is produced; a child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock.

To the gods alone
Our future *offspring* and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

3. Origin; lineage; family. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Of-fus'cate (ŏf-fŭs'kāt), **Of'fus-ca'tion** (ŏf'fŭs-kā'shŭn). See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION. [*Obs.*]

Oft (ŏft; 115), *adv.* [AS. *oft;* akin to OS. & G. *oft*, OHG. *ofto*, Sw. *ofta*, Dan. *ofte*, Icel. *opt*, Goth. *ufta;* of uncertain origin. Cf. OFTEN.] Often; frequently; not rarely; many times. [*Poetic*] *Chaucer.*

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

Oft, *a.* Frequent; often; repeated. [*Poetic*]

Of'ten (ŏf'n; 115), *adv.* [*Compar.* OFTENER (-ẽr); *superl.* OFTENEST.] [Formerly also *ofte*, fr. *oft.* See OFT, *adv.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

Of'ten, *a.* Frequent; common; repeated. [*R.*]

"Thine *often* infirmities." 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

And weary thee with *often* welcomes. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Of'ten-ness, *n.* Frequency. *Hooker.*

Of'ten-sith' (-sĭth'), *adv.* [*Often* + *sith* time.] Frequently; often. [*Obs.*]

For whom I sighed have so *oftensith*. *Gascoigne.*

Of'ten-tide' (-tīd'), *adv.* [*Often* + *tide* time.] Frequently; often. [*Obs.*] *Robert of Brunne.*

Of'ten-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*Often* + *time.* Cf. -WARDS.] Frequently; often; many times. *Wordsworth.*

Oft'er (ŏft'ẽr), *adv. Compar.* of OFT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oft'times' (ŏft'tīmz'), *adv.* [*Oft* + *time.* Cf. -WARDS.] Frequently; often. *Milton.*

Og'am (ŏg'am), *n.* Same as OGHAM.

Og'do-ad (ŏg'dŏ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς, -άδος, from ὀκτώ eight.] A thing made up of eight parts. *Milman.*

Og'do-as'tich (-ăs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοος the eighth + στίχος a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [*Obs.*] *Selden.*

O-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive, augive*, LL. *augiva*, of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *ogis* a support, prop, L. *augere* to increase, strengthen, Sp. *auge* highest point of power or fortune, apogee, Ar. *auj*, an astronomical term.]

1. (*Arch.*) A molding, the section of which is the form of the letter S, with the convex part above; cyma reversa. See *Illust.* under CYMA.

2. Hence, any similar figure used for any purpose.

Ogee arch (*Arch.*), a pointed arch, each of the sides of which has the curve of an ogee, that is, has a reversed curve near the apex.

O-gee'chee lime' (ō-gē'chē līm'). [So named from the *Ogeechee* River in Georgia.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The acid, olive-shaped, drupaceous fruit of a species of tupelo (*Nyssa capitata*) which grows in swamps in Georgia and Florida. (*b*) The tree which bears this fruit.

Og'ga-ni'tion (ŏg'gà-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [I. *oggannire* to snarl at; *ob* (see OB-) + *gannire* to yelp.] Snarling, grumbling. [*R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Og'ham (ŏg'am), *n.* [Ir.] A particular kind of writing practiced by the ancient Irish, and found in inscriptions on stones, metals, etc. [Written also *ogam.*]

O'give (ō'jĭv), *n.* [F. *ogive*, OF. *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two at right angles.] (*Arch.*) The arch or rib which crosses a Gothic vault diagonally.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OGLED (ō'g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OGLING (ō'glĭng).] [From a Dutch word corresponding to G. *äugeln* to ogle, fr. *auge* eye; cf. D. *ooglonken* to ogle, OD. *oogen* to cast sheep's eyes upon, *ooge* eye. See EYE.] To view or look at with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice.

And *ogling* all their audience, ere they speak. *Dryden.*

O'gle, *n.* An amorous side glance or look. *Byron.*

O'gler (ō'glẽr), *n.* One who ogles. *Addison.*

O'gli-o (ō'lĭ-ō *or* ōl'yō), *n.* See OLIO.

O'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *ogro*, fr. L. *Orcus* the god of the infernal regions; also, the lower world, hell.] An imaginary monster, or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human beings; hence, any frightful giant; a cruel monster.

His schoolroom must have resembled an *ogre's* den. *Macaulay.*

O'gre-ish, *a.* Resembling an ogre; having the character or appearance of an ogre; suitable for an ogre. "An *ogreish* kind of jocularity." *Dickens.*

O'gress (ō'grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse.* See OGRE.] A female ogre. *Tennyson.*

O'gre-ism (ō'gẽr-īz'm), **O'grism** (ō'grĭz'm), *n.* The character or manners of an ogre.

O-gyg'i-an (ō-jĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Ogygius*, Gr. Ὠγύγιος.] Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a mythical king of ancient Attica, or to a great deluge in Attica in his days; hence, primeval; of obscure antiquity.

Oh (ō), *interj.* [See O, *interj.*] An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish. See the Note under O.

Ohm (ōm), *n.* [So called from the German electrician, G. S. *Ohm.*] (*Elec.*) The standard unit in the measure of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampère. It is equal to the resistance, at the temperature of 0° Centigrade, of a column of pure mercury which is one square millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length.

☞ This value having been adopted by the International Congress of Electricians at Paris, in 1884, is sometimes called the *legal ohm.* Previously to this, the unit adopted by a committee of the British Association was in general use, known as the *B. A. unit of resistance*, or *B. A. ohm.* The B. A. unit is equal to 1.0112 legal ohms, or the legal ohm is equal to 0.9889 of a B. A. unit.

Ohm's law (*Elec.*), the statement of the fact that the strength or intensity of an electrical current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

O-ho' (ō-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. -ο-ειδης, fr. εἶδος form, akin to ἰδεῖν to see, and E. *wit:* cf. F. *-oïde*, L. *-oides.*] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of;* as in anthropo*id*, aster*oid*, spher*oid*.

‖ **O-id'i-um** (ō-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ᾠόν egg.] (*Bot.*) A genus of minute fungi which form a floccose mass of filaments on decaying fruit, etc. Many forms once referred to this genus are now believed to be temporary conditions of fungi of other genera, among them the vine mildew (*Oïdium Tuckeri*), which has caused much injury to grapes.

Oil' (oil), *n.* [OE. *oile*, OF. *oile*, F. *huile*, fr. L. *oleum;* akin to Gr. ἔλαιον. Cf. OLIVE.] Any one of a great variety of unctuous combustible substances, not miscible with water; as, olive *oil*, whale *oil*, rock *oil*, etc. They are of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin and of varied composition, and they are variously used for food, for solvents, for anointing, lubrication, illumination, etc. By extension, any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol.

☞ The mineral oils are varieties of petroleum. See PETROLEUM. The vegetable oils are of two classes, *essential oils* (see under ESSENTIAL), and *natural oils* which in general resemble the animal oils and fats. Most of the natural oils and the animal oils and fats consist of ethereal salts of glycerin, with a large number of organic acids, principally stearic, oleic, and palmitic, forming respectively stearin, olein, and palmitin. Stearin and palmitin prevail in the solid oils and fats, and olein in the liquid oils. Mutton tallow, beef tallow, and lard are rich in stearin, human fat and palm oil in palmitin, and sperm and cod-liver oils in olein. In making soaps, the acids leave the glycerin and unite with the soda or potash.

Animal oil, Bone oil, Dippel's oil, etc. (*Old Chem.*), a complex oil obtained by the distillation of animal substances, as bones. See *Bone oil*, under BONE. — **Drying oils, Essential oils.** (*Chem.*) See under DRYING, and ESSENTIAL. — **Ethereal oil of wine, Heavy oil of wine.** (*Chem.*) See under ETHEREAL. — **Fixed oil.** (*Chem.*) See under FIXED. — **Oil bag** (*Zoöl.*), a bag, cyst, or gland in animals, containing oil. — **Oil beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any beetle of the genus *Meloe* and allied genera. When disturbed they emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor. Some species possess vesicating properties, and are used instead of cantharides. — **Oil box,** *or* **Oil cellar** (*Mach.*), a fixed box or reservoir, for lubricating a bearing; esp., the box for oil beneath the journal of a railway car axle. — **Oil cake.** See under CAKE. — **Oil cock,** a stopcock connected with an oil cup. See *Oil cup.* — **Oil color.** (*a*) A paint made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. (*b*) Such paints, taken in a general sense. — **Oil cup,** a cup, or small receptacle, connected with a bearing as a lubricator, and usually provided with a wick, wire, or adjustable valve for regulating the delivery of oil. — **Oil engine,** a gas engine worked with the explosive vapor of petroleum. — **Oil gas,** inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets, houses, etc. — **Oil gland.** (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) A gland which secretes oil; especially in birds, the large gland at the base of the tail. (*b*) (*Bot.*) A gland, in some plants, producing oil. — **Oil green,** a pale yellowish green, like oil. — **Oil of brick,** empyreumatic oil obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to distillation at a high temperature, — used by lapidaries as a vehicle for the emery by which stones and gems are sawn or cut. *Brande & C.* — **Oil of talc,** a nostrum made of calcined talc, and famous in the 17th century as a cosmetic. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.* — **Oil of vitriol** (*Chem.*), strong sulphuric acid; — so called from its oily consistency and from its forming the vitriols or sulphates. — **Oil of wine,** œnanthic ether. See under ŒNANTHIC. — **Oil painting.** (*a*) The art of painting in oil colors. (*b*) Any kind of painting of which the pigments are originally ground in oil. — **Oil palm** (*Bot.*), a palm tree whose fruit furnishes oil, esp. *Elæis Guineensis.* See ELÆIS. — **Oil sardine** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian herring (*Clupea scombrina*), valued for its oil. — **Oil shark** (*Zoöl.*). (*a*) The liver shark. (*b*) The tope. — **Oil still,** a still for hydrocarbons, esp. for petroleum. — **Oil test,** a test for determining the temperature at which petroleum oils give off vapor which is liable to explode. — **Oil tree.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ricinus* (*R. communis*), from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained. (*b*) An Indian tree, the mahwa. See MAHWA. (*c*) The oil palm. — **To burn the midnight oil,** to study or work late at night. — **Volatile oils.** See *Essential oils*, under ESSENTIAL.

Glass Oil Cup.

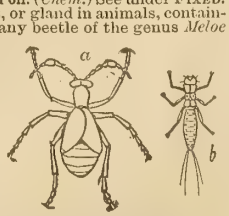
(*a*) Oil Beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*). (⅔) (*b*) Triungulus, or Early Larva, enlarged.

Oil (oil), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OILED (oild); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OILING.] To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.

Oil'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GUACHARO.

Oil'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for making garments, covering floors, etc.

Oiled (oild), *a.* Covered or treated with oil; dressed with, or soaked in, oil.

Oiled silk, silk rendered waterproof by saturation with boiled oil.

Oil'er (oil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals in oils.

2. One who, or that which, oils.

Oil'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *huilerie.*] The business, the place of business, or the goods, of a maker of, or dealer in, oils.

Oil'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being oily. *Bacon.*

Oil'let (-lĕt), *n.* [See EYELET.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A small opening or loophole, sometimes circular, used in mediæval fortifications. (*b*) A small circular opening, and ring of moldings surrounding it, used in window tracery in Gothic architecture. [Written also *oylet.*]

Oil'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* OILMEN (-mĕn). One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.

Oil'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The buffalo nut. See *Buffalo nut*, under BUFFALO.

☞ The name is also applied to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butternut, cocoanut, oil-palm nut.

Oil'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Seed from which oil is expressed, as the castor bean; also, the plant yielding such seed. See CASTOR BEAN. (*b*) A cruciferous herb (*Camelina sativa*). (*c*) The sesame.

Oil'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* Cloth made waterproof by oil.

Oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A variety of hone slate, or whetstone, used for whetting tools when lubricated with oil.

Oil'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* OILIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* OILIEST.] **1.** Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil; unctuous; oleaginous; as, *oily* matter or substance. *Bacon.*

2. Covered with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance.

3. Smoothly subservient; supple; compliant; plausible; insinuating. "This *oily* rascal." *Shak.*

His *oily* compliance in all alterations. *Fuller.*

Oily grain (*Bot.*), the sesame. — **Oily palm,** the oil palm.

Oi'ne-ment (oi'nē-ment), *n.* Ointment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Oi'no-ma'ni-a** (oi'nŏ-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* See ŒNOMANIA.

Oint (oint), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OINTING.] [F. *oint*, p. p. of *oindre*, L. *ungere.* See ANOINT, OINTMENT.] To anoint. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Oint'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *oinement*, OF. *oignement*, fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere;* akin to Skr. *añj*, and to G. *anke* (in Switzerland) butter. The first *t* in the E. word is due to the influence of *anoint.* Cf. ANOINT, UNGUENT.] That which serves to anoint; any soft unctuous substance used for smearing or anointing; an unguent.

O-jib'ways (ō-jĭb'wāz), *n. pl.; sing.* OJIBWAY. (*Ethnol.*) Same as CHIPPEWAYS.

‖ **O'jo** (ō'hō), *n.* [Sp., prop., an eye.] A spring, surrounded by rushes or rank grass; an oasis. [*Southwestern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Oke (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *okkah*, fr. Ar. *ūkiyah, wakiyah*, prob. fr. Gr. οὐγγία, οὐγκία, an ounce, fr. L. *uncia.* Cf. OUNCE a weight.]

1. A Turkish and Egyptian weight, equal to about 2¾ pounds.

2. An Hungarian and Wallachian measure, equal to about 2½ pints.

Okra, reduced.

O'ken-ite (ō'kĕn-īt), *n.* [Prob. from Lorenz *Oken*, a German naturalist.] (*Min.*) A massive and fibrous mineral of a whitish color, chiefly hydrous silicate of lime.

O'ker (ō'kẽr), *n.* (*Min.*) See OCHER.

O'kra (ō'krà), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant (*Abelmoschus*, or *Hibiscus, esculentus*), whose green pods, abounding in

nutritious mucilage, are much used for soups, stews, or pickles; gumbo. [Written also *ocra* and *ochra*.]

-ol (-ŏl *or* -ōl). [From alcohol.] (*Chem.*) A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of *alcohols* or *hydroxyl derivatives*, as carbinol, glycerol, etc.

‖ **O'lay** (ō'lī), *n. pl.* [Tamil *ōlai*.] Palm leaves, prepared for being written upon with a style pointed with steel. [Written also *ola*.] *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Old (ōld), *n.* Open country. [*Obs.*] See Wold. *Shak.*

Old, *a.* [*Compar.* Older (-ĕr); *superl.* Oldest.] [OE. *old, ald*, AS. *ald, eald*; akin to D. *oud*, OS. *ald*, OFries. *ald, old*, G. *alt*, Goth. *alþeis*, and also to Goth. *alan* to grow up, Icel. *ala* to bear, produce, bring up, L. *alere* to nourish. Cf. Adult, Alderman, Aliment, Auld, Elder.]

1. Not young; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; as, an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* horse; an *old* tree.

Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The melancholy news that we grow *old*. *Young.*

2. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; having existed for a long time; as, *old* wine; an *old* friendship. "An *old* acquaintance." *Camden.*

3. Formerly existing; ancient; not modern; preceding; original; as, an *old* law; an *old* custom; an *old* promise. "The *old* schools of Greece." *Milton.* "The character of the *old* Ligurians." *Addison.*

4. Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours *old*; a cathedral centuries *old*.

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou? *Gen.* xlvii. 8.

☞ In this use *old* regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old*.

5. Long practiced; hence, skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice.

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel *old*. *Milton.*

6. Long cultivated; as, an *old* farm; *old* land, as opposed to *new* land, that is, to land lately cleared.

7. Worn out; weakened or exhausted by use; past usefulness; as, *old* shoes; *old* clothes.

8. More than enough; abundant. [*Obs.*]

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shak.*

9. Aged; antiquated; hence, wanting in the mental vigor or other qualities belonging to youth; — used disparagingly as a term of reproach.

10. Old-fashioned; wonted; customary; as of old; as, the good *old* times; hence, colloquially, gay; jolly.

11. Used colloquially as a term of cordiality and familiarity. "Go thy ways, *old* lad." *Shak.*

Old age, advanced years; the latter period of life. — **Old bachelor.** See Bachelor, 1. — **Old Catholics.** See under Catholic. — **Old English.** See under English, *n.*, 2. — **Old Nick, Old Scratch**, the devil. — **Old lady** (*Zoöl.*), a large European noctuid moth (*Mormo maura*). — **Old maid.** (*a*) A woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; a spinster. (*b*) (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for the pink-flowered periwinkle (*Vinca rosea*). (*c*) A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The person with whom the odd card is left is the *old maid*. — **Old man's beard.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The traveler's joy (*Clematis Vitalba*). So named from the abundant long feathery awns of its fruit. (*b*) The *Tillandsia usneoides*. See Tillandsia. — **Old man's head** (*Bot.*), a columnar cactus (*Pilocereus senilis*), native of Mexico, covered towards the top with long white hairs. — **Old red sandstone** (*Geol.*), a series of red sandstone rocks situated below the rocks of the Carboniferous age and comprising various strata of siliceous sandstones and conglomerates. See Sandstone, and the *Chart* of Geology. — **Old school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school*; — used also adjectively; as, *Old-School* Presbyterians. — **Old sledge**, an old and well-known game of cards, called also *all fours*, and *high, low, Jack, and the game*. — **Old squaw** (*Zoöl.*), a duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) inhabiting the northern parts of both hemispheres. The adult male is varied with black and white and is remarkable for the length of its tail. Called also *long-tailed duck, south southerly, callow, hareld*, and *old wife*.

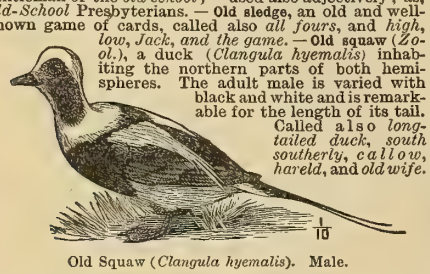

Old Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). Male.

— **Old style.** (*Chron.*) See the Note under Style. — **Old Testament.** See under Testament. — **Old wife.** [In the senses *b* and *c* written also *oldwife*.] (*a*) A prating old woman; a gossip.

Refuse profane and *old wives'* fables. 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

(*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The local name of various fishes, as the European black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*), the American alewife, etc. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) A duck; the old squaw. — **Old World**, the Eastern Hemisphere.

Syn. — Aged; ancient; pristine; primitive; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. See Ancient.

Old'en (ōld''n), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* time. "A minstrel of the *olden* stamp." *J. C. Shairp.*

Old'en, *v. i.* To grow old; to age. [*R.*]

She had *oldened* in that time. *Thackeray.*

Old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Formed according to old or obsolete fashion or pattern; adhering to old customs or ideas; as, an *old-fashioned* dress, girl. "*Old-fashioned* men of wit." *Addison.*

This *old-fashioned*, quaint abode. *Longfellow.*

Old'-gen'tle-man-ly (-jĕn't'l-măn-lȳ), *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one. *Byron.*

Old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Old' lang syne' (lăng sīn'). See Auld lang syne.

Old'-maid'ish (ōld'mād'ĭsh), *a.* Like an old maid; prim; precise; particular.

Old'-maid'ism (ōld'mād'ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or characteristics of an old maid. *G. Eliot.*

Old'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being old; old age.

Old'ster (ōld'stĕr), *n.* [Cf. Youngster.] An old person. [*Jocular*] *H. Kingsley.*

Old'-wom'an-ish (-wo͝om'an-ĭsh), *a.* Like an old woman; anile. — **Old'-wom'an-ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **O'le-a** (ō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., olive. See Olive.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the olive.

☞ The Chinese *Olea fragrans*, noted for its fragrance, and the American devilwood (*Olea Americana*) are now usually referred to another genus (*Osmanthus*).

O'le-a'ceous (ō'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaceus* of the olive tree.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Oleaceæ*), mostly trees and shrubs, of which the olive is the type. It includes also the ash, the lilac, the true jasmine, and the fringe tree.

O'le-ag'i-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus, oleagineus*, belonging to the olive, fr. *olea* olive: cf. F. *oléagineux*. See Olive, Oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

O'le-ag'i-nous-ness, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*

‖ **O'le-a'men** (ō'lē-ā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A soft ointment prepared from oil. *Dunglison.*

O'le-an'der (-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *oléandre* (cf. It. *oleandro*, LL. *lorandrum*), prob. corrupted, under the influence of *laurus* laurel, fr. L. *rhododendron*, Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον; ῥόδον rose + δένδρον tree.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful evergreen shrub of the Dogbane family, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but the red variety has become common in the south of Europe. Called also *rosebay, rose laurel*, and *South-sea rose*.

☞ Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous, and death has occurred from using its wood for skewers in cooking meat.

O'le-an'drine (-drĭn *or* -drēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of several alkaloids found in the leaves of the oleander.

O'le-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive, olive tree. See Olive, Oil.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wild olive tree (*Olea Europæa*, var. *sylvestris*). (*b*) Any species of the genus *Elæagnus*. See Elæagnus. The small silvery berries of the common species (*Elæagnus hortensis*) are called *Trebizond dates*, and are made into cakes by the Arabs.

O'le-ate (ō'lē-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oléate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of oleic acid. Some oleates, as the oleate of mercury, are used in medicine by way of inunction.

O-lec'ra-nal (ō-lĕk'rȧ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

O-lec'ra-non (ō-lĕk'rȧ-nŏn; L. ŏl'ē-krā'nŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠλέκρανον; ὠλένη elbow + κρανίον the head.] (*Anat.*) The large process at the proximal end of the ulna which projects behind the articulation with the humerus and forms the bony prominence of the elbow.

O-le'fi-ant (ō-lē'fĭ-ant; 277), *a.* [F. *oléfiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.). Cf. -fy.] (*Chem.*) Forming or producing an oil; specifically, designating a colorless gaseous hydrocarbon called *ethylene*. [*Archaic*]

O'le-fine (ō'lē-fīn *or* -fēn), *n.* [From Olefiant.] (*Chem.*) Olefiant gas, or ethylene; hence, by extension, any one of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See Ethylene.

O'le-ic (ō'lē-ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléique*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as, *oleic* acid, an acid of the acrylic acid series found combined with glyceryl in the form of olein in certain animal and vegetable fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc. At low temperatures the acid is crystalline, but melts to an oily liquid above 14° C.

O'le-if'er-ous (ō'lē-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-ferous*: cf. F. *oléifère*.] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

O'le-in (ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléine*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at temperatures below 0° C., found abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms (see Palmitin). It dissolves solid fats, especially at 30-40° C. Chemically, olein is a glyceride of oleic acid; and, as three molecules of the acid are united to one molecule of glyceryl to form the fat, it is technically known as *triolein*. It is also called *elain*.

O'lent (ō'lent), *a.* [L. *olens*, p. pr. of *olere* to smell.] Scented. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

O'le-o-graph (ō'lē-ō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-graph*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed upon water or some other liquid with which it does not mix.

2. (*Painting*) A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-mär'gȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + E. *margarine, margarin*.] [Written also *oleomargarin*.] **1.** A liquid oil made from animal fats (esp. beef fat) by separating the greater portion of the solid fat or stearin, by crystallization. It is mainly a mixture of olein and palmitin with some little stearin.

2. An artificial butter made by churning this oil with more or less milk.

☞ Oleomargarine was wrongly so named, as it contains no *margarin* proper, but olein, palmitin, and stearin, a mixture of palmitin and stearin having formerly been called *margarin* by mistake.

O'le-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-meter*.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an elaiometer.

O'le-one (ō'lē-ōn), *n.* [L. *oleum* + *-one*, 1.] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, obtained by distillation of calcium oleate, and probably consisting of the ketone of oleic acid.

O'le-op'tene (-ŏp'tēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + Gr. πτηνός fleeting.] (*Chem.*) See Elæoptene. [*R.*]

O'le-o-res'in (-ō-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + E. *resin*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.

2. (*Med.*) A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted (as from capsicum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, and consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution.

— **O'le-o-res'in-ous** (ō'lē-ō-rĕz'ĭn-ŭs), *a.*

O'le-ose' (ō'lē-ōs'), **O'le-ous** (ō'lē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oleosus*, fr. *oleum* oil.] Oily. [*R.*] *Ray. Floyer.*

O'le-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being oily or fat; fatness. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ol'er-a'ceous (ŏl'ĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus, oleris*, garden or pot herbs, vegetables.] Pertaining to pot herbs; of the nature or having the qualities of herbs for cookery; esculent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Olf (ŏlf), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ol-fac'tion (ŏl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See Olfactory.] (*Physiol.*) The sense by which the impressions made on the olfactory organs by the odorous particles in the atmosphere are perceived.

Ol-fac'tive (ŏl-făk'tĭv), *a.* See Olfactory, *a.*

Ol-fac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A smelling organ; a nose. [*R.*]

Ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make. See Odor, and Fact.] (*Physiol.*) Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, the *olfactory* nerves; the *olfactory* cells.

Olfactory organ (*Anat.*), an organ for smelling. In vertebrates the olfactory organs are more or less complicated sacs, situated in the front part of the head and lined with epithelium innervated by the *olfactory* (or first cranial) *nerves*, and sensitive to odoriferous particles conveyed to it in the air or in water.

Ol-fac'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Olfactories (-rĭz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in the plural

Ol'i-ban (ŏl'ĭ-băn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Olibanum.

O-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-luban* frankincense; cf. Gr. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, of Semitic origin.] The fragrant gum resin of various species of *Boswellia*; Oriental frankincense.

Ol'i-bene (ŏl'ĭ-bēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless mobile liquid of a pleasant aromatic odor obtained by the distillation of olibanum, or frankincense, and regarded as a terpene; — called also *conimene*.

Ol'id (ŏl'ĭd), **Ol'i-dous** (-ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [L. *olidus*, fr. *olere* to smell.] Having a strong, disagreeable smell; fetid. [*Obs.*] *Boyle. Sir T. Browne.*

Ol'i-fant (ŏl'ĭ-fant), *n.* [OF.] **1.** An elephant. [*Obs.*]

2. An ancient horn, made of ivory.

Ol'i-gan'drous (ŏl'ĭ-găn'drŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρος, man, male.] (*Bot.*) Having few stamens.

Ol'i-gan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) Having few flowers.

Ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchical government.

Ol'i-gar'chal (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kal), **Ol'i-gar'chic** (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχικός: cf. F. *oligarchique*. See Oligarchy.] Of or pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. "*Oligarchical* exiles." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Ol'i-gar'chist (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭst), *n.* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

Ol'i-gar'chy (-kȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Oligarchies (-kĭz). [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few, little + ἄρχειν to rule, govern: cf. F. *oligarchie*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; also, those who form the ruling few.

All *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list. *Burton.*

Ol'i-gist (ŏl'ĭ-jĭst), *n.* [See Oligist, *a.*] (*Min.*) Hematite or specular iron ore; — prob. so called in allusion to its *feeble* magnetism, as compared with magnetite.

Ol'i-gist (ŏl'ĭ-jĭst), **Ol'i-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀλίγιστος, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little: cf. F. *oligiste*.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to hematite.

Ol'i-go- (ŏl'ĭ-gō-). A combining form from Gr. ὀλίγος, *few, little, small*.

Ol'i-go-cene (-sēn), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain strata which occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and Miocene periods. — *n.* The Oligocene period. See the *Chart* of Geology.

‖ **Ol'i-go-chæ'ta** (-kē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀλίγος little, pl., few + χαίτη hair.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Annelida which includes the earthworms and related species.

One of the Oligochæta (*Halodrilus littoralis*), × 3. *b* Seta, much enlarged.

Ol'i-go-chete (ŏl'ĭ-gō-kēt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Oligochæta.

Ol'i-go-clase (-klās), *n.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture, fr. κλᾶν to break.] (*Min.*) A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See Feldspar.

Ol'i-gom'er-ous (ŏl'ĭ-gŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Bot.*) Having few members in each set of organs; as, an *oligomerous* flower.

Ol'i-go'my-oid (ŏl'ĭ-gō'mĭ-oid), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Having few or imperfect syringeal muscles; — said of some passerine birds (*Oligomyodi*).

Ol'i-go-pet'al-ous (ŏl'ĭ-gō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having few petals.

Ol'i-go-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having few sepals.

Ol'i-go-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [*Oligo-* + *siderite*.] (*Min.*) A meteorite characterized by the presence of but a small amount of metallic iron.

Ol'i-go-sper'mous (-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having few seeds.

Ol'i-got'o-kous (ŏl'ĭ-gŏt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [*Oligo-* + Gr. τοκος offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing few young.

Oli-o (ō'lĭ-ō *or* ōl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *olla* a round earthen

pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. L. *olla* a pot, dish. Cf. OLLA, OLLA-PODRIDA.] **1.** A dish of stewed meat of different kinds. [*Obs.*]

Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling. *Evelyn.*

2. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mus.*) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

Ol'i-to-ry (ŏl'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *olitorius* belonging to a kitchen gardener, or to vegetables, fr. *olitor* a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus*, *oleris*, vegetables.] Of or pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden; used for kitchen purposes; as, *olitory* seeds.

At convenient distance towards the *olitory* garden. *Evelyn.*

‖ **O-li'va** (ō-lī'vâ), *n.* [L. an olive.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of polished marine gastropod shells, chiefly tropical, and often beautifully colored.

Oliva (*Oliva porphyria*). (½)

Ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

Ol'i-va-ry (ŏl'ĭ-vâ-rў), *a.* [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive: cf. F. *olivaire.*] (*Anat.*) Like an olive.

Olivary body (*Anat.*), an oval prominence on each side of the medulla oblongata; — called also *olive.*

Ol'i-vas'ter (ŏl'ĭ-văs'tĕr), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive: cf. F. *olivâtre.*] Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, akin to Gr. ἐλαία. See OIL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree (*Olea Europæa*) with small oblong or elliptical leaves, axillary clusters of flowers, and oval, one-seeded drupes. The tree has been cultivated for its fruit for thousands of years, and its branches are the emblems of peace. The wood is yellowish brown and beautifully variegated. (*b*) The fruit of the olive. It has been much improved by cultivation, and is used for making pickles. Olive oil is pressed from its flesh.

Twig of Olive Tree with Fruit, much reduced.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any shell of the genus Oliva and allied genera; — so called from the form. See OLIVA. (*b*) The oyster catcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. (*a*) The color of the olive, a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. (*b*) One of the tertiary colors, composed of violet and green mixed in equal strength and proportion.

4. (*Anat.*) An olivary body. See under OLIVARY.

5. (*Cookery*) A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; as, *olives* of beef or veal.

☞ *Olive* is sometimes used adjectively and in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *olive* brown, *olive* green, *olive*-colored, *olive*-skinned, *olive* crown, *olive* garden, *olive* tree, *olive* yard, etc.

Bohemian olive (*Bot.*), a species of *Elæagnus* (*E. angustifolia*), the flowers of which are sometimes used in Southern Europe as a remedy for fevers. — **Olive branch.** (*a*) A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace. (*b*) Fig.: A child. — **Olive brown**, brown with a tinge of green. — **Olive green**, a dark brownish green, like the color of the olive. — **Olive oil**, an oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the olive, and much used as a salad oil, also in medicine and the arts. — **Olive ore** (*Min.*), olivenite. — **Wild olive** (*Bot.*), a name given to the oleaster or wild stock of the olive; also variously to several trees more or less resembling the olive.

Ol'ive, *a.* Approaching the color of the olive; of a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green.

Ol'ived (ŏl'ĭvd), *a.* Decorated or furnished with olive trees. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

O-liv'en-ite (ō-lĭv'en-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) An olive-green mineral, a hydrous arseniate of copper; olive ore.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vĕr), *n.* **1.** [OF. *oliviere.*] An olive grove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. [F. *olivier.*] An olive tree. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ol'i-ver, *n.* A small tilt hammer, worked by the foot.

Ol'i-ve'ri-an (-vē'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An adherent of *Oliver* Cromwell. *Macaulay.*

Ol'ive-wood' (ŏl'ĭv-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wood of the olive. (*b*) An Australian name given to the hard white wood of certain trees of the genus *Elæodendron*, and also to the trees themselves.

Ol'i-vil (ŏl'ĭ-vĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *olivile.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, obtained from an exudation from the olive, and having a bitter-sweet taste and acid properties. [Written also *olivile.*] *Gregory.*

Ol'i-vin (-vĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex bitter gum, found on the leaves of the olive tree; — called also *olivite.*

Ol'i-vine (-vĭn *or* -vēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *olivine.*] (*Min.*) A common name of the yellowish green mineral chrysolite, esp. the variety found in eruptive rocks.

Ol'i-vite (-vīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) See OLIVIN.

Ol'la (ŏl'lâ), *n.* [See OLIO.] **1.** A pot or jar having a wide mouth; a cinerary urn, especially one of baked clay.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio; an olla-podrida.

‖ **Ol'la-po-dri'da** (-pō-drē'dâ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection; an olio. *B. Jonson.*

Ol'o-gy (-ō-jў), *n.* [See -LOGY.] A colloquial or humorous name for any science or branch of knowledge.

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Ol'pe** (ŏl'pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλπη.] Originally, a leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids; afterward, an earthenware vase or pitcher without a spout.

‖ **O-lu'sa-trum** (ō-lū'sâ-trŭm), *n.* [L. *holusatrum*, *olusatrum*; *olus* garden herb + *ater* black.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, the common Alexanders of Western Europe (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*).

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias*, *-adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, *-άδος*, fr. Ὄλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia: cf. F. *olympiade.*] (*Greek Antiq.*) A period of four years, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, beginning with the victory of Corœbus in the foot race, which took place in the year 776 B. C.; as, the era of the *olympiads.*

O-lym'pi-an (-an), } *a.* [L. *Olympius*, *Olympicus*, Gr.
O-lym'pic (-pĭk), } Ὀλύμπιος, Ὀλυμπικός, fr. Ὄλυμπος: cf. F. *olympique.* See OLYMPIAD.] Of or pertaining to Olympus, a mountain of Thessaly, fabled as the seat of the gods, or to Olympia, a small plain in Elis.

Olympic games, *or* **Olympics** (*Greek Antiq.*), the greatest of the national festivals of the ancient Greeks, consisting of athletic games and races, dedicated to Olympian Zeus, celebrated once in four years at Olympia, and continuing five days.

O-lym'pi-on'ic (-pĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης a conqueror in the Olympic games.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympic games. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

-o'ma (-ō'mâ). [Gr. -ωμα, -ώματος.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote a *morbid condition* of some part, usually some kind of tumor; as in fibr*oma*, glauc*oma.*

‖ **Om'a-gra** (ŏm'â-grâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦμος shoulder + ἄγρα seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the shoulder.

O'ma-has' (ō'mâ-hąz'), *n. pl.; sing.* OMAHA (-hą'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who inhabited the south side of the Missouri River. They are now partly civilized and occupy a reservation in Nebraska.

O-man'der wood' (ō-măn'dĕr wŏŏd'). [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The wood of *Diospyros ebenaster*, a kind of ebony found in Ceylon.

‖ **O-ma'sum** (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The third division of the stomach of ruminants. See MANYPLIES, and *Illust.* under RUMINANT.

Om'ber } (ŏm'bĕr; 277), *n.* [F. *hombre*, fr. Sp. *hom-*
Om'bre } *bre*, lit., a man, fr. L. *homo.* See HUMAN.] A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, and usually played by three persons. *Pope.*

When *ombre* calls, his hand and heart are free,
And, joined to two, he fails not to make three. *Young.*

Om'bre, *n.* [F., of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A large Mediterranean food fish (*Umbrina cirrhosa*); — called also *umbra*, and *umbrine.*

Om-brom'e-ter (ŏm-brŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος rain + *-meter:* cf. F. *ombromètre.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring the rain that falls; a rain gauge.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gâ *or* ō'mē-gâ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα, i. e., the great or long o. Cf. MICKLE.] **1.** The last letter of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA.

2. The last; the end; hence, death.

"*Omega!* thou art Lord," they said. *Tennyson.*

Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending; hence, the chief, the whole. *Rev.* i. 8.

The alpha and *omega* of science. *Sir J. Herschel.*

O-me'goid (-goid), *a.* [*Omega* + *-oid.*] Having the form of the Greek capital letter Omega (Ω).

Om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm'lĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *omelette*, OF. *amelette*, *alumete*, *alumelle*, perh. fr. L. *lamella.* Cf. LAMELLA.] Eggs beaten up with a little flour, etc., and cooked in a frying pan; as, a plain *omelet.*

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *omen*, the original form being *osmen*, according to Varro.] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; any indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; a foretoken; a foreboding; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

Bid go with evil *omen*, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name. *Milton.*

O'men, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OMENED (ō'mĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OMENING.] To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to predict; to augur; as, to *omen* ill of an enterprise.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Sir W. Scott.*

O'mened (ō'mĕnd), *a.* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-*omened* day.

O-men'tal (ō-mĕn'tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to an omentum or the omenta.

O-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* OMENTA (-tâ). [L.] (*Anat.*) A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc.; an epiploön.

☞ The *great*, or *gastrocolic*, *omentum* forms, in most mammals, a great sac, which is attached to the stomach and transverse colon, is loaded with fat, and covers more or less of the intestines; the caul. The *lesser*, or *gastrohepatic*, *omentum* connects the stomach and liver and contains the hepatic vessels. The *gastrosplenic omentum*, or *ligament*, connects the stomach and spleen.

O'mer (ō'mĕr), *n.* [Cf. HOMER.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. See EPHAH. *Ex.* xvi. 36.

Om'i-let'ic-al (ŏm'ĭ-lĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Homiletical. [*Obs.*]

Om'i-nate (ŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ominatus*, p. p. of *ominari* to presage, fr. *omen.*] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Om'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ominatio.*] The act of ominating; presaging. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen.* See OMEN.] Of or pertaining to an omen or to omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous; — formerly used both in a favorable and unfavorable sense; now chiefly in the latter; foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious; as, an *ominous* dread.

He had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace. *Bacon.*

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous.* *South.*

— **Om'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Om'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

O-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being omitted; that may be omitted.

O-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio:* cf. F. *omission.* See OMIT.] **1.** The act of omitting; neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty.

The most natural division of all offenses is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

2. That which is omitted or is left undone. *Grew.*

O-mis'sive (ō-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* [See OMIT.] Leaving out; omitting. *Bp. Hall.* — **O-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.*

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OMITTING.] [L. *omittere*, *omissum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send. See MISSION.] **1.** To let go; to leave out; to leave unmentioned; not to insert or name; to drop.

These personal comparisons I *omit.* *Bacon.*

2. To pass by; to forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to leave undone; to neglect.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

O-mit'tance (-tans), *n.* The act of omitting, or the state of being omitted; forbearance; neglect. *Shak.*

O-mit'ter (ō-mĭt'tĕr), *n.* One who omits. *Fuller.*

Om'ma-te'al (ŏm'mâ-tē'al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to an ommateum.

‖ **Om'ma-te'um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* OMMATEA (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. ὄμμα, *-ατος*, the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceans.

‖ **Om'ma-tid'i-um** (-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* OMMATIDIA (-â). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄμμα, *-ατος*, the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the single eyes forming the compound eyes of crustaceans, insects, and other invertebrates.

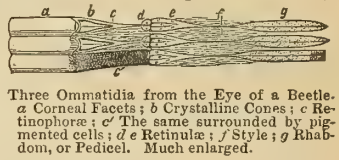

Three Ommatidia from the Eye of a Beetle. *a* Corneal Facets; *b* Crystalline Cones; *c* Retinophoræ; *c'* The same surrounded by pigmented cells; *d e* Retinulæ; *f* Style; *g* Rhabdom, or Pedicel. Much enlarged.

Om'ni- (ŏm'nĭ-). [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form denoting *all*, *every*, *everywhere*; as in *omni*potent, all-powerful; *omni*present.

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. from *omnis* all. Cf. BUS.] **1.** A long four-wheeled carriage, having seats for many people; especially, one with seats running lengthwise, used in conveying passengers short distances.

2. (*Glass Making*) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.

Omnibus bill, a legislative bill which provides for a number of miscellaneous enactments or appropriations. [*Parliamentary Cant, U. S.*] — **Omnibus box**, a large box in a theater, on a level with the stage and having communication with it. [*Eng.*] *Thackeray.*

Om'ni-cor-po're-al (ŏm'nĭ-kŏr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [*Omni-* + *corporeal.*] Comprehending or including all bodies; embracing all substance. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Om-ni'e-ty (ŏm-nī'ĕ-tў), *n.* That which is all-pervading or all-comprehensive; hence, the Deity. [*R.*]

Omniety formed nullity into an essence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Om'ni-fa'ri-ous (ŏm'nĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis* all + *-farius.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. "*Omnifarious* learning." *Coleridge.*

Om-nif'er-ous (ŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifer; omnis* all + *ferre* to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Om-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] All-creating. "The *omnific* word." *Milton.*

Om'ni-form (ŏm'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *omniformis; omnis* all + *forma* form: cf. F. *omniforme.*] Having every form or shape. *Berkeley.*

Om'ni-for'mi-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tў), *n.* The condition or quality of having every form. *Dr. H. More.*

Om'ni-fy (ŏm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Omni-* + *-fy.*] To render universal; to enlarge. [*R.*]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

Om-nig'e-nous (ŏm-nĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *omnigenus; omnis* all + *genus* kind.] Consisting of all kinds. [*R.*]

Om'ni-graph (ŏm'nĭ-grâf), *n.* [*Omni-* + *-graph.*] A pantograph. [*R.*]

Om'ni-pa'ri-ent (-pā'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *omniparens* all-producing; *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing. [*R.*]

Om'ni-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [*Omni-* + *parity.*] Equality in every part; general equality.

Om-nip'a-rous (ŏm-nĭp'â-rŭs), *a.* [See OMNIPARIENT.] Producing all things; omniparient.

Om'ni-pa'tient (ŏm'nĭ-pā'shent), *a.* [*Omni-* + *patient.*] Capable of enduring all things. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Om'ni-per-cip'i-ence (-pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ens), } *n.* Perception
Om'ni-per-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-en-sў), } of everything.

Om'ni-per-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + *percipient.*] Perceiving everything. *Dr. H. More.*

Om-nip'o-tence (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tens), } *n.* [L. *omnipoten-*
Om-nip'o-ten-cy (-ten-sў), } *tia:* cf. F. *omnipotence.*] **1.** The state of being omnipotent; almighty power; hence, one who is omnipotent; the Deity.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power of a particular kind; as, love's *omnipotence.* *Denham.*

Om-nip'o-tent (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent. See POTENT.] **1.** Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited in ability; all-powerful; almighty; as, the Being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent.*

God's will and pleasure and his *omnipotent* power. *Sir T. More*

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love. *Shak.*

The Omnipotent, the Almighty; God. *Milton.*

Om-nip'o-tent-ly, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

Om'ni-pres'ence (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniprésence.*] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

His *omnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives. *Milton.*

Om'ni-pres'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Omnipresence. [*Obs.*]

Om'ni-pres'ent (-ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + *present:* cf. F. *omniprésent.*] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah. *Prior.*

Om'ni-pre-sen'tial (-prē-zĕn'shal), *a.* Implying universal presence. [*R.*] *South.*

Om'ni-prev'a-lent (-prĕv'a-lent), *a.* [*Omni-* + *prevalent.*] Prevalent everywhere or in all things. *Fuller.*

Om-nis'cience (ŏm-nĭsh'ens; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniscience.*] The quality or state of being omniscient; — an attribute peculiar to God. *Dryden.*

Om-nis'cien-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Omniscience.

Om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know: cf. F. *omniscient.* See Science.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely knowing or wise; as, the *omniscient* God. — **Om-nis'cient-ly,** *adv.*

For what can scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton.*

Om-nis'cious (ŏm-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *omniscius.* See Omniscient.] All-knowing. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

Om'ni-spec'tive (ŏm'nĭ-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *spectus,* p. p. of *specere, spicere,* to view.] Beholding everything; capable of seeing all things; all-seeing. [*R.*] "*Omnispective* Power!" *Boyse.*

Om'ni-um (ŏm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis* all.] (*Eng. Stock Exchange*) The aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is now usually funded. *M'Culloch.*

Om'ni-um-gath'er-um (-găth'ĕr-ŭm), *n.* [A macaronic compound of L. *omnium,* gen. pl. of *omnis* all, and E. *gather.*] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture; a medley. [*Colloq. & Humorous*] *Selden.*

Om-niv'a-gant (ŏm-nĭv'a-gant), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *vagans,* p. pr. of *vagari* to wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [*R.*]

‖ **Om-niv'o-ra** (-ŏ-ra), *n. pl.* [NL. See Omnivorous.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of ungulate mammals including the hog and the hippopotamus. The term is also sometimes applied to the bears, and to certain passerine birds.

Om-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily. See Voracious.] All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately; as, *omnivorous* vanity; esp. (*Zoöl.*), eating both animal and vegetable food. — **Om-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

O'mo- (ō'mŏ-). [Gr. ὦμος the shoulder.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the shoulder* or *the scapula.*

O'mo-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* [*Omo-* + *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the shoulder and the hyoid bone; as, the *omohyoid* muscle.

O'mo-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος; ὠμός raw + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating raw flesh; using uncooked meat as food; as, *omophagic* feasts, rites.

Om'o-plate (ŏm'ō-plāt *or* ō'mŏ-), *n.* [F., from Gr. ὠμοπλάτη. See Omo-, and Plate.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder blade, or scapula.

O-mos'te-gite (ŏ-mŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*Omo-* + Gr. στέγη a roof.] (*Zoöl.*) The part of the carapace of a crustacean situated behind the cervical groove.

O'mo-ster'nal (ō'mŏ-stĕr'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

O'mo-ster'num (-nŭm), *n.* [*Omo-* + *sternum.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The anterior element of the sternum which projects forward from between the clavicles in many batrachians and is usually tipped with cartilage. (*b*) In many mammals, an interarticular cartilage, or bone, between the sternum and the clavicle.

Om'pha-cine (ŏm'fa-sĭn), *a.* [Gr. ὀμφάκινος, from ὄμφαξ an unripe grape or olive: cf. F. *omphacin.*] Of, pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit; as, *omphacine* oil.

Om-phal'ic (ŏm-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss, bossy, fr. ὀμφαλός the navel. See Navel.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

Om'pha-lo- (-lŏ-). [Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] A combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, the umbilicus,* or *navel.*

Om'pha-lo-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel + κήλη a tumor: cf. F. *omphalocèle.*] (*Med.*) A hernia at the navel.

Om'pha-lode (ŏm'fa-lōd), *n.* [*Omphalo-* + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) The central part of the hilum of a seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the rhaphe or the chalaza; — called also *omphalodium.*

Om'pha-lo-man'cy (-lŏ-măn'sy), *n.* [*Omphalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a child's navel, to learn how many children the mother may have. *Crabb.*

Om'pha-lo-mes'a-ra'ic (-mĕs'a-rā'ĭk), *a.* [*Omphalo-* + *mesaraic.*] (*Anat.*) Omphalomesenteric.

Om'pha-lo-mes'en-ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Omphalo-* + *mesenteric.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery; omphalomesaraic; as, the *omphalomesenteric* arteries and veins of a fetus.

Om'pha-lop'sy-chite (ŏm'fa-lŏp'sĭ-kīt), *n.* [*Omphalo-* + Gr. ψυχή breath, spirit, soul: cf F. *omphalopsyque.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name of the Hesychasts, from their habit of gazing upon the navel.

Om'pha-lop'ter (-tĕr), } *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel +
Om'pha-lop'tic (-tĭk), } ὀπτήρ one who looks, ὀπτικός belonging to sight: cf. F. *omphaloptre.*] An optical glass that is convex on both sides. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*

‖ **Om'pha-los** (ŏm'fa-lŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀμφαλός.] (*Anat.*) The navel.

Om'pha-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ŏ-my), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία; ὀμφαλός the navel + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *omphalotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing the navel-string.

O'my (ō'mỹ), *a.* Mellow, as land. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

On (ŏn), *prep.* [OE. *on, an, o, a,* AS. *on, an;* akin to D. *aan,* OS. & G. *an,* OHG. *ana,* Icel. *á,* Sw. *å,* Goth. *ana,* Russ. *na,* L. *an-,* in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. ἀνά, Zend *ana.* √195. Cf. A-, 1, Ana-, Anon.] The general signification of *on* is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as: —

1. At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, the book lies *on* the table, which stands *on* the floor of a house *on* an island.

I stood *on* the bridge at midnight. *Longfellow.*

2. To or against the surface of; — used to indicate the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone shall be broken. *Matt.* xxi. 44.

3. Denoting performance or action by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; hence, by means of; with; as, to play *on* a violin or piano. Hence, figuratively, to work *on* one's feelings; to make an impression *on* the mind.

4. At or near; adjacent to; — indicating situation, place, or position; as, *on* the one hand, *on* the other hand; the fleet is *on* the American coast.

5. In addition to; besides; — indicating multiplication or succession in a series; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss; thought *on* thought. *Shak.*

6. Indicating dependence or reliance; with confidence in; as, to depend *on* a person for assistance; to rely *on;* hence, indicating the ground or support of anything; as, he will promise *on* certain conditions; to bet *on* a horse.

7. At or in the time of; during; as, *on* Sunday we abstain from labor. See At (synonym).

8. At the time of, conveying some notion of cause or motive; as, *on* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform. Hence, in consequence of, or following; as, *on* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

9. Toward; for; — indicating the object of some passion; as, have pity or compassion *on* him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. "Hence, *on* thy life." *Dryden.*

11. By virtue of; with the pledge of; — denoting a pledge or engagement, and put before the thing pledged; as, he affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honor.

12. To the account of; — denoting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting upon; as, *on* us be all the blame; a curse *on* him.

His blood be *on* us and *on* our children. *Matt.* xxvii. 25.

13. In reference or relation to; as, *on* our part expect punctuality; a satire *on* society.

14. Of. [*Obs.*] "Be not jealous *on* me." *Shak.*

Or have we eaten *on* the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shak.*

☞ Instances of this usage are common in our older writers, and are sometimes now heard in illiterate speech.

15. Occupied with; in the performance of; as, only three officers are *on* duty; *on* a journey.

16. In the service of; connected with; of the number of; as, he is *on* a newspaper; *on* a committee.

☞ *On* and *upon* are in general interchangeable. In some applications *upon* is more euphonious, and is therefore to be preferred; but in most cases *on* is preferable.

On a bowline. (*Naut.*) Same as Closehauled. — **On a wind,** *or* **On the wind** (*Naut.*), sailing closehauled. — **On a sudden.** See under Sudden. — **On board, On draught, On fire,** etc. See under Board, Draught, Fire, etc. — **On it, On 't,** of it. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Shak.* — **On shore,** on land; to the shore. — **On the road, On the way, On the wing,** etc. See under Road, Way, etc. — **On to,** upon; on; to; — sometimes written as one word, *onto,* and usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into.*

They have added the -en plural form *on to* an elder plural. *Earle.*

We see the strength of the new movement in the new class of ecclesiastics whom it forced *on to* the stage. *J. R. Green.*

On, *adv.* [See On, *prep.*] **1.** Forward, in progression; onward; — usually with a verb of motion; as, move *on;* go *on.* "Time glides *on.*" *Macaulay.*

The path is smooth that leadeth *on* to danger. *Shak.*

2. Forward, in succession; as, from father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on.*

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep *on,* take your ease; say *on;* sing *on.*

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither *on* nor off," that is, he is not steady, he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body, as clothing or ornament, or for use. "I have boots *on.*" *B. Jonson.*

He put *on* righteousness as a breastplate. *Is.* lix. 17.

6. In progress; proceeding; as, a game is *on.*

☞ *On* is sometimes used as an exclamation, or a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, *on,* comrades; that is, *go on, move on.*

On and on, continuously; for a long time together. "Toiling *on and on and on.*" *Longfellow.*

‖ **On'a-ger** (ŏn'a-jĕr), *n.; pl.* L. Onagri (-grī), E. Onagers (-jĕrz). [L. *onager, onagrus,* Gr. ὄναγρος.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A military engine acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket, and was operated by machinery. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A wild ass, especially the koulan.

O-nag'ga (ŏ-nag'ga), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dauw.

On'a-gra'ceous (ŏn'a-grā'shŭs), } *a.* [From NL. *On-*
On'a-gra-ri'e-ous (-grā-rī'ē-ŭs), } *agra* an old scientific name of the evening primrose (*Œnothera*), fr. Gr. ὀνάγρα a kind of plant; of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Onagraceæ* or *Onagrarieæ*), which includes the fuchsia, the willow-herb (*Epilobium*), and the evening primrose (*Œnothera*).

O'nan-ism (ō'năn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9): cf. F. *onanisme.*] Self-pollution; masturbation.

‖ **O-nap'po** (ŏ-năp'pō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal South American monkey (*Callithrix discolor*), noted for its agility; — called also *ventriloquist monkey.*

Once (ŏns), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The ounce.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* [OE. *ones, anes,* an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an,* one. See One, -wards.] **1.** By limitation to the number one; for one time; not twice nor any number of times more than one.

Ye shall . . . go round about the city *once.* *Josh.* vi. 3.
Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. At some one period of time; — used indefinitely.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*
That court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

3. At any one time; — often nearly equivalent to *ever, if ever,* or *whenever;* as, *once* kindled, it may not be quenched.

Wilt thou not be made clean? When shall it *once* be? *Jer.* xiii. 27.
To be *once* in doubt
Is *once* to be resolved. *Shak.*

☞ *Once* is used as a noun when preceded by *this* or *that;* as, *this once, that once.* It is also sometimes used elliptically, like an adjective, for *once-existing.* "The *once* province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy.*

At once. (*a*) At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go *at once.*" *Shak.* "I . . . withdrew *at once* and altogether." *Jeffrey.* (*b*) At one and the same time; simultaneously; in one body; as, they all moved *at once.* — **Once and again,** once and once more; repeatedly. "A dove sent forth *once and again,* to spy." *Milton.*

‖ **On-cid'i-um** (ŏn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical orchidaceous plants, the flower of one species of which (*O. Papilio*) resembles a butterfly.

Oncidium (*Oncidium Papilio*), reduced.

On'co-graph (ŏn'kō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for registering the changes observable with an oncometer.

On-com'e-ter (ŏn-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the variations in size of the internal organs of the body, as the kidney, spleen, etc.

On-cot'o-my (ŏn-kŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk, mass + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *oncotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The opening of an abscess, or the removal of a tumor, with a cutting instrument. [Written also *onkotomy.*] *Dunglison.*

Onde (ŏnd), *n.* [AS. *anda* malice, anger; akin to Icel. *andi, önd,* breath.] Hatred; fury; envy. [*Obs.*]

‖ **On' dit'** (ôn' dē'). [F.] They say, or it is said. — *n.* A flying report; rumor; as, it is a mere *on dit.*

-one (-ōn). [From Gr. -ώνη, signifying, female descendant.] (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that the substance, in the name of which it appears, is a *ketone;* as, acet*one.*

-one. (*Chem.*) A termination indicating that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the *fourth series of hydrocarbons,* or the *third series of unsaturated hydrocarbons;* as, non*one.*

One (wŭn), *a.* [OE. *one, on, an,* AS. *ān;* akin to D. *een,* OS. *ēn,* OFries. *ēn, ān,* G. *ein,* Dan. *een,* Sw. *en,* Icel. *einn,* Goth. *ains,* W. *un,* Ir. & Gael. *aon,* L. *unus,* earlier *oinos, oenos,* Gr. οἴνη the ace on dice; cf. Skr. *ēka.* The same word as the indefinite article *a, an.* √299. Cf. 2d A, 1st An, Alone, Anon, Any, None, Nonce, Only, Onion, Unit.] **1.** Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual.

The dream of Pharaoh is *one.* *Gen.* xli. 25.
O that we now had here
But *one* ten thousand of those men in England. *Shak.*

2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of *one* Claudio" [*Shak.*], that is, of a certain man named Claudio.

3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without *the.*

From the *one* side of heaven unto the other. *Deut.* iv. 32.

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole.

The church is therefore *one,* though the members may be many. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. Single in kind; the same; a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 *Sam.* vi. 4.

6. Single; unmarried. [*Obs.*]

Men may counsel a woman to be *one.* *Chaucer.*

☞ *One* is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is obvious; as, *one*-armed, *one*-celled, *one*-eyed, *one*-handed, *one*-hearted, *one*-horned, *one*-idead, *one*-leaved, *one*-masted, *one*-ribbed, *one*-story, *one*-syllable, *one*-stringed, *one*-winged, etc.

All one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is *all one* what course you take. *Shak.* — **One day.** (*a*) On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past.

One day when Phoebe fair,
With all her band, was following the chase. *Spenser*

(*b*) Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day.

Well, I will marry *one day.* *Shak.*

One, *n.* **1.** A single unit; as, *one* is the base of all numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones.*" *Bunyan.* "Hence, with your little *ones.*" *Shak.*

He will hate the *one,* and love the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.
That we may sit, *one* on thy right hand, and the other on thy left hand, in thy glory. *Mark* x. 37.

After one, after one fashion; alike. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **At one,** in agreement or concord. See At one, in the Vocab. — **Ever in one,** continually; perpetually; always. [*Obs.*]

Chaucer. — **In one**, in union; in a single whole. — **One and one, One by one**, singly; one at a time; one after another. "Raising *one by one* the suppliant crew." *Dryden.*

One (wŭn), *indef. pron.* Any person, indefinitely; a person or body; as, what *one* would have well done, *one* should do *one's* self.

It was well worth *one's* while. *Hawthorne.*

Against this sort of condemnation *one* must steel *one's* self as *one* best can. *G. Eliot.*

One is often used with *some, any, no, each, every, such a, many a, another, the other*, etc. It is sometimes joined with *another*, to denote a reciprocal relation.

When any *one* heareth the word. *Matt.* xiii. 19.

She knew every *one* who was any *one* in the land of Bohemia. *Compton Reade.*

The Peloponnesians and the Athenians fought against *one another.* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

The gentry received *one another.* *Thackeray.*

One, *v. t.* To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. [*Obs.*]

The rich folk that embraced and *oned* all their heart to treasure of the world. *Chaucer.*

One'ber'ry (wŭn'bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The herb Paris. See *Herb Paris*, under Herb.

One'–hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Employing one hand; as, the *one-hand* alphabet. See Dactylology.

One'–horse' (-hôrs'), *a.* **1.** Drawn by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.

2. Second-rate; inferior; small. [*Slang, U. S.*]

O-nei'das (ō-nī'dăz), *n. pl.; sing.* Oneida (-dȧ). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the region near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five Nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

O-nei'ro-crit'ic (ō-nī'rō-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *oneirocritique.* See Oneirocritic, *a.*] An interpreter of dreams. *Bp. Warburton. Addison.*

O-nei'ro-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός; ὄνειρος a dream + κριτικός critical, fr. κρίνειν to discern.] Of or pertaining to the interpretation of dreams. *Addison.*

O-nei'ro-crit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The art of interpreting dreams. *Addison.*

O-nei'ro-crit'ics (-krĭt'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος a dream + -mancy.] Divination by means of dreams. *De Quincey.*

O'nei-ros'co-pist (ō'nī-rŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One who interprets dreams.

O'nei-ros'co-py (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος a dream + -scopy.] The interpretation of dreams.

One'li-ness (wŭn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being one or single. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

One'ly (ōn'lȳ), *a.* See Only. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

One'ment (wŭn'ment), *n.* The state of being at one or reconciled. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

One'ness, *n.* The state of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness.* *Hooker.*

On'er-a-ry (ŏn'ĕr-ă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus, oneris*, load, burden: cf. F. *onéraire.*] Fitted for, or carrying, a burden. *Johnson.*

On'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Onerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Onerating.] [L. *oneratus*, p. p. of *onerare.*] To load; to burden. [*Obs.*] *Becon.*

On'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of loading. [*Obs.*]

On'er-ous (ŏn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus, oneris*, a load, burden: cf. F. *onéreux.*] Burdensome; oppressive. "Too *onerous* a solicitude." *I. Taylor.*

Onerous cause (*Scots Law*), a good and legal consideration; — opposed to *gratuitous.*

On'er-ous-ly, *adv.* In an onerous manner.

Ones (ōns), *adv.* Once. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

One'self' (wŭn'sĕlf'), *pron.* A reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one.* Commonly written as two words, *one's self.*

One's self (or more properly *oneself*), is quite a modern form. In Elizabethan English we find *a man's self* = *one's self.* *Morris.*

One'–sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having one side only, or one side prominent; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view or statement. "Unguarded and *one-sided* language." *T. Arnold.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem; as, *one-sided* flowers.

— **One'–sid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **One'–sid'ed-ness**, *n.*

On-ethe' (ŏn-ēth'), *adv.* Scarcely. See Unnethe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

On'go'ing (ŏn'gō'ĭng), *n.* The act of going forward; progress; (*pl.*) affairs; business; current events.

The common *ongoings* of this our commonplace world, and everyday life. *Prof. Wilson.*

On'guent (ŏn'gwent), *n.* [F.] An unguent.

On'–hang'er (ŏn'hăng'ĕr), *n.* A hanger-on.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *ognon*, fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, a single large pearl, an onion. See One, Union.] (*Bot.*) A liliaceous plant of the genus *Allium* (*A. cepa*), having a strong-flavored bulb and long hollow leaves; also, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food. The name is often extended to other species of the genus.

Onion fish (*Zoöl.*), the grenadier. — Onion fly (*Zoöl.*), a dipterous insect whose larva feeds upon the onion; especially, *Anthomyia ceparum* and *Ortalis flexa.* — Welsh onion. (*Bot.*) See Cibol. — Wild onion (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of the genus *Allium.*

a Onion Fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*); *b* Larva.

O-ni'ro-crit'ic (ō-nī'rō-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* See Oneirocritic.

On'li-ness (ōn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being alone. [*Obs.*]

On-loft' (ŏn-lŏft'), *adv.* Aloft; above ground. [*Obs.*]

She kept her father's life *onloft.* *Chaucer.*

On'–look'er (ŏn'lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* A looker-on.

On'–look'ing, *a.* Looking on or forward.

On'ly (ōn'lȳ), *a.* [OE. *only, anly, onlich*, AS. *ānlic*, i. e., *one*like. See One, and Like, *a.*] **1.** One alone; single; as, the *only* man present; his *only* occupation.

2. Alone in its class; by itself; not associated with others of the same class or kind; as, an *only* child.

3. Hence, figuratively: Alone, by reason of superiority; preëminent; chief. "Motley 's the *only* wear." *Shak.*

On'ly (ōn'lȳ), *adv.* [See Only, *a.*] **1.** In one manner or degree; for one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely.

And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

2. So and no otherwise; no other than; exclusively; solely; wholly. "She being *only* wicked." *Beau. & Fl.*

Every imagination . . . of his heart was *only* evil. *Gen.* vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more; as, *only*-begotten.

4. Above all others; particularly. [*Obs.*]

His most *only* elected mistress. *Marston.*

On'ly, *conj.* Save or except (that); — an adversative used elliptically with or without *that*, and properly introducing a single fact or consideration.

He might have seemed some secretary or clerk . . . *only* that his low, flat, unadorned cap . . . indicated that he belonged to the city. *Sir W. Scott.*

On'o-ce'rin (ŏn'ō-sē'rĭn), *n.* [NL. *Ononis*, the generic name of the plant + L. *cera* wax.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline waxy substance extracted from the root of the leguminous plant *Ononis spinosa.*

O-nol'o-gy (ō-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνος an ass + -logy.] Foolish discourse. [*R.*]

On'o-man'cy (ŏn'ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα name + -mancy. Cf. Nomancy.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy. [*R.*] *Camden.*

On'o-man'tic (ŏn'ō-măn'tĭk), **On'o-man'tic-al** (-măn'tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to onomancy. [*R.*]

On'o-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικός, from ὀνομάζειν to name, ὄνομα name.] (*Law*) Applied to a signature when the body of the instrument is in another's handwriting. *Burrill.*

On'o-mas'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (sc. βιβλίον), fr. ὀνομαστικός. See Onomastic.] A collection of names and terms; a dictionary; specif., a collection of Greek names, with explanatory notes, made by Julius Pollux about A. D. 180.

On'o-ma-tech'ny (ŏn'ō-mȧ-tĕk'nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα + τέχνη art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

On'o-ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the history of names. *Southey.*

On'o-ma-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος + -logy.] The science of names or of their classification.

O-nom'a-tope (ō-nŏm'ȧ-tōp), *n.* [See Onomatopœia.] An imitative word; an onomatopoetic word.

On'o-mat'o-pœ'ia (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pē'yȧ; L. -pē'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποιΐα; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, a name + ποιεῖν to make.] (*Philol.*) The formation of words in imitation of sounds; a figure of speech in which the sound of a word is imitative of the sound of the thing which the word represents; as, the *buzz* of bees; the *hiss* of a goose; the *crackle* of fire.

☞ It has been maintained by some philologists that all primary words, especially names, were formed by imitation of natural sounds.

On'o-mat'o-pœ'ic (-pē'ĭk), *a.* Onomatopoetic. *Whitney.*

On'o-mat'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to onomatopœia; characterized by onomatopœia; imitative; as, an *onomatopoetic* writer or word. *Earle.*

On'o-mat'o-py (-măt'ō-pȳ), *n.* Onomatopœia.

O-nom'o-man'cy (ō-nŏm'ō-măn'sȳ), *n.* See Onomancy.

On'on-da'gas (ŏn'ŏn-dȧ'gȧz), *n. pl.; sing.* Onondaga (-gȧ). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York. They were the central or head tribe of the Five Nations.

On'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

On'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* [*On* + *set.*] **1.** A rushing or setting upon; an attack; an assault; a storming; especially, the assault of an army. *Milton.*

The *onset* and retire
Of both your armies. *Shak.*

Who on that day the word of *onset* gave. *Wordsworth.*

2. A setting about; a beginning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things. *Bacon.*

3. Anything set on, or added, as an ornament or as a useful appendage. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

On'set', *v. t.* **1.** To assault; to set upon. [*Obs.*]

2. To set about; to begin. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

On'slaught' (ŏn'slȧt'), *n.* [OE. *on* on + *slaught, slaht*, slaughter. See Slaughter.] **1.** An attack; an onset; esp., a furious or murderous attack or assault.

By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

2. A bloody fray or battle. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

On'stead (ŏn'stĕd), *n.* [Possibly a corruption of *homestead.*] A single farmhouse; a steading. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Grose. Jamieson.*

On'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* [*On* + *to.* Cf. Into.] On the top of; upon; on. See *On to*, under On, *prep.*

On'to-gen'e-sis (ŏn'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), **On-tog'e-ny** (ŏn-tŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [See Ontology, and Genesis.] (*Biol.*) The history of the individual development of an organism; the history of the evolution of the germ; the development of an individual organism, — in distinction from *phylogeny*, or evolution of the tribe. Called also *henogenesis, henogeny.*

On'to-ge-net'ic (ŏn'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to ontogenesis; as, *ontogenetic* phenomena. — **On'to-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

On'to-gen'ic (ŏn'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Ontogenetic.

On'to-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Ontological.

On'to-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *ontologique.*] Of or pertaining to ontology.

On'to-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ontological manner.

On-tol'o-gist (ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ontologiste.*] One who is versed in or treats of ontology. *Edin. Rev.*

On-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄντα the things which exist (pl. neut. of ὤν, ὄντος, being, p. pr. of εἶναι to be) + *-logy:* cf. F. *ontologie.*] That department of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such, or the principles and causes of being.

‖ **O'nus** (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation.

‖ **Onus probandi** (prō-băn'dī) [L.], obligation to furnish evidence to prove a thing; the burden of proof.

On'ward (ŏn'wẽrd), *a.* **1.** Moving in a forward direction; tending toward a contemplated or desirable end; forward; as, an *onward* course, progress, etc.

2. Advanced in a forward direction or toward an end.

Within a while, Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

On'ward, *adv.* Toward a point before or in front; forward; progressively; as, to move *onward.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

On'ward-ness, *n.* Progress; advancement.

On'wards (ŏn'wẽrdz), *adv.* [See -wards.] Onward.

On'y (ŏn'ȳ), *a.* Any. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

On'y-cha (ŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *onyx, -ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. ὄνυξ, -υχος. See Onyx.] **1.** An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, probably the operculum of some kind of strombus. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

2. The precious stone called *onyx.* [*R.*]

‖ **O-nych'i-a** (ō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Onyx.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A whitlow. (*b*) An affection of a finger or toe, attended with ulceration at the base of the nail, and terminating in the destruction of the nail.

On'y-cho-man'cy (ŏn'ĭ-kō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a finger nail + *-mancy:* cf. F. *onychomancie.*] Divination by the nails.

‖ **On'y-chop'o-ra** (ŏn'ĭ-kŏp'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a claw + φέρειν.] (*Zoöl.*) Malacopoda.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks *or* ŏn'ĭks; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄνυξ a claw, finger nail, a veined gem. See Nail, and cf. Onycha.] (*Min.*) Chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of color. It is used for making cameos, the figure being cut in one layer with the next as a ground.

Onyx marble, a banded variety of marble or calcium carbonate resembling onyx. It is obtained from Mexico.

Oo (ō), *a.* One. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **O'ō** (ō'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful bird (*Moho nobilis*) of the Hawaiian Islands. It yields the brilliant yellow feathers formerly used in making the royal robes. Called also *yellow-tufted honeysucker.*

‖ **O-œ'ci-um** (ō-ē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Oœcia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν an egg + οἶκος a house.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the special zooids, or cells, of Bryozoa, destined to receive and develop ova; an ovicell. See Bryozoa.

O'ō-gen'e-sis (ō'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + E. *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) The development, or mode of origin, of the ova.

‖ **O'ō-go'ni-um** (ō'ō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Oögonia (-ȧ), E. Oögoniums (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν an egg + γόνος offspring.] (*Bot.*) A special cell in certain cryptogamous plants containing oöspheres, as in the rockweeds (*Fucus*), and the orders *Vaucherieæ* and *Peronosporeæ.*

O-oi'dal (ō-oi'dal), *a.* [Gr. ᾠοειδής; ᾠόν an egg + εἶδος form.] (*Biol.*) Shaped like an egg.

Ook (ōk), *n.* Oak. [*Obs.*] "A branched *ook.*" *Chaucer.*

O'ō-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + *-lite:* cf. F. *oölithe.* So named from its resemblance to the roe of fish.] (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone, consisting of small round grains, resembling the roe of a fish. It sometimes constitutes extensive beds, as in the European Jurassic. See the *Chart* of Geology.

O'ō-lit'ic (ō'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *oölithique.*] Of or pertaining to oölite; composed of, or resembling, oölite.

O'ō-log'ic-al (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to oölogy.

O-öl'o-gist (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in oölogy.

O-öl'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + *-logy.*] The science of eggs in relation to their coloring, size, shape, and number.

Oo'long (o͞o'lŏng), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea having somewhat the flavor of green tea. [Written also *oulong.*]

Oo'mi-ac, **Oo'mi-ak** (o͞o'mĭ-ăk), *n.* A long, broad boat used by the Eskimos.

Oon (o͞n), *a.* One. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oones (o͞ns), *adv.* Once. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oop (o͞op), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To bind with a thread or cord; to join; to unite. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Oo'pack, **Oo'pak** (o͞o'păk), *n.* [So named from a district in China.] A kind of black tea.

O'ō-phore (ō'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ᾠοφόρος egg-bearing; ᾠόν an egg + φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) An alternately produced form of certain cryptogamous plants, as ferns, mosses, and the like, which bears antheridia and archegonia, and so has sexual fructification, as contrasted with the *sporophore*, which is nonsexual, but produces spores in countless number. In ferns the oöphore is a minute prothallus; in mosses it is the leafy plant.

O'ō-pho-rec'to-my (ō'ō-fō-rĕk'tō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φέρειν to bear + ἐκτομή a cutting out.] (*Surg.*) Ovariotomy.

O'ō-phor'ic (ō'ō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature of, or belonging to, an oöphore.

‖ **O'ō-pho-rid'i-um** (ō'ō-fō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Oöphoridia (-ȧ), E. Oöphoridiums (-ŭmz). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ᾠοφόρος. See Oöphore.] (*Bot.*) The macrosporangium or case for the larger kind of spores in heterosporous flowerless plants.

‖ **O'ō-pho-ri'tis** (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν egg + φέρειν to bear + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Ovaritis.

O'ō-phyte (ō'ō-fīt), *n* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + φυτόν a plant.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of a proposed class or grand division (collectively termed *oöphytes* or *Oöphyta*), which have their sexual reproduction accomplished by motile antherozoids acting on oöspheres, either while included in their oögonia or after exclusion.

☞ This class was at first called *Oösporeæ*, and is made to include all algæ and fungi which have this kind

of reproduction, however they may differ in all other respects, the contrasted classes of Thallophytes being *Protophytes*, *Zygophytes*, and *Carpophytes*. The whole system has its earnest advocates, but is rejected by many botanists. See CARPOPHYTE.

O'ō-phyt'ic (ō'ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an oöphyte.

O-ō'rĭ-al (ō-ō'rĭ-al), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wild, bearded sheep inhabiting the Ladakh mountains. It is reddish brown, with a dark beard from the chin to the chest.

O'ō-sperm (ō'ō-spĕrm), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + E. *sperm.*] (*Biol.*) The ovum, after fusion with the spermatozoön in impregnation. *Balfour.*

O'ō-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + E. *sphere.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An unfertilized, rounded mass of protoplasm, produced in an oögonium.

☞ After being fertilized by the access of antherozoids it becomes covered with a cell wall and develops into an oöspore, which may grow into a new plant like the parent.

2. (*Bot.*) An analogous mass of protoplasm in the ovule of a flowering plant; an embryonic vesicle. *Goodale.*

‖ **O'ō-spo-ran'gi-um** (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. OÖSPORANGIA (-ȧ), E. OÖSPORANGIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν an egg + σπόρος seed + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] (*Bot.*) An oögonium; also, a case containing oval or rounded spores of some other kind than oöspores.

O'ō-spore (-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + σπόρος a seed.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A special kind of spore resulting from the fertilization of an oösphere by antherozoids. (*b*) A fertilized oösphere in the ovule of a flowering plant.

O'ō-spor'ic (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an oöspore.

O-ōs'te-gite (ō-ŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν + στέγη a roof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates which in some Crustacea inclose a cavity wherein the eggs are hatched.

‖ **O'ō-the'ca** (ō'ō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* OÖTHECÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν an egg + θήκη a case.] (*Zoöl.*) An egg case, especially those of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as the cockroach. Cf. OŒCIUM.

Oöthecæ of a marine Gastropod (*Fulgur*); *a* Side view of a single Oötheca containing the young; *b* Profile view of four Oöthecæ with a part of the Stem.

O-ōt'ĭ-coid (ō-ŏt'ĭ-koid), } *n.* [Gr. ᾠοτόκος laying eggs
O-ōt'o-coid (-ō-koid), } (ᾠόν egg + τόκος a bearing, τίκτειν to bear) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A half oviparous, or an oviparous, mammal; a marsupial or monotreme.

O'ō-type (ō'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν + *-type.*] (*Zoöl.*) The part of the oviduct of certain trematode worms in which the ova are completed and furnished with a shell.

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* [OE. *wose*, AS. *wase* dirt, mire, mud, akin to *wōs* juice, ooze, Icel. *vās* wetness, OHG. *waso* turf, sod, G. *wasen.*] **1.** Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. "My son i' the *ooze* is bedded." *Shak.*

2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tan vat.

Ooze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OOZED (ōōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OOZING.] [Prov. Eng. *weeze*, *wooz.* See OOZE, *n.*] **1.** To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance or through small openings.

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

2. Fig.: To leak (out) or escape slowly; as, the secret *oozed* out; his courage *oozed* out.

Ooze, *v. t.* To cause to ooze. *Alex. Smith.*

‖ **O'ō-zo'a** (ō'ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠόν an egg + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ACRITA.

Ooz'y (ōōz'ĭ), *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river. *Pope.*

O-pa'cate (ō-pā'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *opacatus*, p. p. of *opacare.*] To darken; to cloud. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

O-pac'ĭ-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *opacitas*: cf. F. *opacité.*] **1.** The state of being opaque; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency; opaqueness.

2. Obscurity; want of clearness. *Bp. Hall.*

O-pa'cous (ō-pā'kŭs), *a.* [L. *opacus.* See OPAQUE.] Opaque. [*R.*] *Milton.* — **O-pa'cous-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

O-pac'u-lar (ō-păk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Opaque. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

O'pah (ō'pȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its brilliant colors, which are red, green, and blue, with tints of purple and gold, covered with round silvery spots. Called also *king of the herrings.*

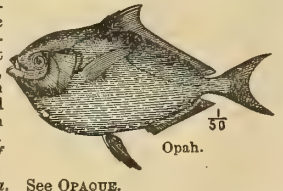
Opah.

O-pake' (ō-pāk'), *a.* See OPAQUE.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* [L. *opalus*: cf. Gr. ὀπάλλιος, Skr. *upala* a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. *opale.*] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, but inferior to quartz in hardness and specific gravity.

☞ The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem. One kind, with a varied play of color in a reddish ground, is called the *harlequin opal.* The *fire opal* has colors like the red and yellow of flame. *Common opal* has a milky appearance. *Menilite* is a brown impure variety, occurring in concretions at Ménilmontant, near Paris. Other varieties are *cacholong*, *girasol*, *hyalite*, and *geyserite.*

O'pal-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALESCED (-ĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal.

O'pal-es'cence (ō'pal-ĕs'sens), *n.* (*Min.*) A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral, as in the moonstone; the state or quality of being opalescent.

O'pal-es'cent (-sent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior; having an opaline play of colors.

O'pal-ine (ō'pal-ĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *opalin.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; having changeable colors like those of the opal.

O'pal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALIZING.] [Cf. F. *opaliser.*] To convert into opal, or a substance like opal. *Lyell.*

O-pal'o-type (ō-păl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Opal* + *-type.*] (*Photog.*) A picture taken on "milky" glass.

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *opacus.* Cf. OPACOUS.] **1.** Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; as, an *opaque* substance.

2. Obscure; not clear; unintelligible. [*Colloq.*]

O-paque', *n.* That which is opaque; opacity. *Young.*

O-paque'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being impervious to light; opacity. *Dr. H. More.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* Open. [*Poetic*] *Spenser.*

On Sunday heaven's gate stands *ope.* *Herbert.*

Ope, *v. t.* & *i.* To open. [*Poetic*]

Wilt thou not *ope* thy heart to know
What rainbows teach and sunsets show? *Emerson.*

O-pel'do-scope (ō-pĭ'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὄψ, ὀπός, voice + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument, consisting of a tube having one end open and the other end covered with a thin flexible membrane to the center of which is attached a small mirror. It is used for exhibiting upon a screen, by means of rays reflected from the mirror, the vibratory motions caused by sounds produced at the open end of the tube, as by speaking or singing into it. *A. E. Dolbear.*

Ope'let (ōp'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bright-colored European actinian (*Anemonia*, or *Anthea*, *sulcata*); — so called because it does not retract its tentacles.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [AS. *open*; akin to D. *open*, OS. *opan*, G. *offen*, OHG. *offan*, Icel. *opinn*, Sw. *öppen*, Dan. *aaben*, and perh. to E. *up.* Cf. UP, and OPE.] **1.** Free of access; not shut up; not closed; affording unobstructed ingress or egress; not impeding or preventing passage; not locked up or covered over; — applied to passageways; as, an *open* door, window, road, etc.; also, to inclosed structures or objects; as, *open* houses, baskets, bottles, etc.; also, to means of communication or approach by water or land; as, an *open* harbor or roadstead.

Through the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan passed. *Milton.*

Also, figuratively, used of the ways of communication of the mind, as by the senses; ready to hear, see, etc.; as, to keep one's eyes and ears *open.*

His ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

2. Free to be used, enjoyed, visited, or the like; not private; public; unrestricted in use; as, an *open* library, museum, court, or other assembly; liable to the approach, trespass, or attack of any one; unprotected; exposed.

If Demetrius . . . have a matter against any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies. *Acts* xix. 33.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shak.*

3. Free or cleared of obstruction to progress or to view; accessible; as, an *open* tract; the *open* sea.

4. Not drawn together, closed, or contracted; extended; expanded; as, an *open* hand; *open* arms; an *open* flower; an *open* prospect.

Each, with *open* arms, embraced her chosen knight. *Dryden.*

5. Hence: (*a*) Without reserve or false pretense; sincere; characterized by sincerity; unfeigned; frank; also, generous; liberal; bounteous; — applied to personal appearance, or character, and to the expression of thought and feeling, etc.

With aspect *open*, shall erect his head. *Pope.*
The Moor is of a free and *open* nature. *Shak.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative. *Addison.*

(*b*) Not concealed or secret; not hidden or disguised; exposed to view or to knowledge; revealed; apparent; as, *open* schemes or plans; *open* shame or guilt.

His thefts are too *open*. *Shak.*

That I may find him, and with secret gaze
Or *open* admiration him behold. *Milton.*

6. Not of a quality to prevent communication, as by closing water ways, blocking roads, etc.; hence, not frosty or inclement; mild; — used of the weather or the climate; as, an *open* season; an *open* winter. *Bacon.*

7. Not settled or adjusted; not decided or determined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as, an *open* account; an *open* question; to keep an offer or opportunity *open.*

8. Free; disengaged; unappropriated; as, to keep a day *open* for any purpose; to be *open* for an engagement.

9. (*Phon.*) (*a*) Uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — said of vowels; as, the *ä* in fär is *open* as compared with the *ā* in sāy. (*b*) Uttered, as a consonant, with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as in uttering *s.*

10. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is allowed to vibrate throughout its whole length. (*b*) Produced by an open string; as, an *open* tone.

The open air, the air out of doors. — **Open chain.** (*Chem.*) See *Closed chain*, under CHAIN. — **Open circuit** (*Elec.*), a conducting circuit which is incomplete, or interrupted at some point; — opposed to an uninterrupted, or *closed circuit.* — **Open communion**, communion in the Lord's supper not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cf. *Close communion*, under CLOSE, *a.* — **Open diapason** (*Mus.*), a certain stop in an organ, in which the pipes or tubes are formed like the mouthpiece of a flageolet at the end where the wind enters, and are open at the other end. — **Open flank** (*Fort.*), the part of the flank covered by the orillon. — **Open-front furnace** (*Metal.*), a blast furnace having a forehearth. — **Open harmony** (*Mus.*), harmony the tones of which are widely dispersed, or separated by wide intervals. — **Open hawse** (*Naut.*), a hawse in which the cables are parallel or slightly divergent. Cf. *Foul hawse*, under HAWSE. — **Open hearth** (*Metal.*), the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace. — **Open-hearth furnace**, a reverberatory furnace; esp., a kind of reverberatory furnace in which the fuel is gas, used in manufacturing steel. — **Open-hearth process** (*Steel Manuf.*), a process by which melted cast iron is converted into steel by the addition of wrought iron, or iron ore and manganese, and by exposure to heat in an open-hearth furnace; — also called the *Siemens-Martin process*, from the inventors. — **Open-hearth steel**, steel made by an open-hearth process; — also called *Siemens-Martin steel.* — **Open newel.** (*Arch.*) See *Hollow newel*, under HOLLOW. — **Open pipe** (*Mus.*), a pipe open at the top. It has a pitch about an octave higher than a *closed pipe* of the same length. — **Open-timber roof** (*Arch.*), a roof of which the constructional parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its lining, are treated ornamentally, and left to form the ceiling of an apartment below, as in a church, a public hall, and the like. — **Open vowel** *or* **consonant.** See OPEN, *a.*, 9.

☞ *Open* is used in many compounds, most of which are self-explaining; as, *open*-breasted, *open*-minded.

Syn. — Unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; plain; apparent; obvious; evident; public; unreserved; frank; sincere; undissembling; artless. See CANDID, and INGENUOUS.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *n.* Open or unobstructed space; clear land, without trees or obstructions; open ocean; open water. "To sail into the *open.*" *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Then we got into the *open*. *W. Black.*

In open, in full view; without concealment; openly. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

O'pen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPENED (ō'p'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPENING.] [AS. *openian.* See OPEN, *a.*] **1.** To make or set open; to render free of access; to unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or covering from; as, to *open* a door; to *open* a box; to *open* a room; to *open* a letter.

And all the windows of my heart
I *open* to the day. *Whittier.*

2. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.

3. To disclose; to reveal; to interpret; to explain.

The king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death. *Bacon.*

Unto thee have I *opened* my cause. *Jer.* xx. 12.

While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. *Luke* xxiv. 32.

4. To make known; to discover; also, to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the North parts of America. *Abp. Abbot.*

5. To enter upon; to begin; as, to *open* a discussion; to *open* fire upon an enemy; to *open* trade, or correspondence; to *open* a case in court, or a meeting.

6. To loosen or make less compact; as, to *open* matted cotton by separating the fibers.

To open one's mouth, to speak. — **To open up**, to lay open; to discover; to disclose.

Poetry that had *opened up* so many delightful views into the character and condition of our "bold peasantry, their country's pride." *Prof. Wilson.*

O'pen, *v. i.* **1.** To unclose; to form a hole, breach, or gap; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. *Ps.* cvi. 17.

2. To expand; to spread out; to be disclosed; as, the harbor *opened* to our view.

3. To begin; to commence; as, the stock *opened* at par; the battery *opened* upon the enemy.

4. (*Sporting*) To bark on scent or view of the game.

O'pen-air' (-âr'), *a.* Taking place in the open air; outdoor; as, an *open-air* game or meeting.

O'pen-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the stork; — so called because the two parts of the bill touch only at the base and tip. One species inhabits India, another Africa. Called also *open-beak.* See *Illust.* (*m*), under BEAK.

O'pen-er (ō'p'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, opens. "True *opener* of my eyes." *Milton.*

O'pen-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* With eyes widely open; watchful; vigilant. *Shak.*

O'pen-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. — **O'pen-hand'ed-ness**, *n.* *J. S. Mill.*

O'pen-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Bareheaded. [*Obs.*]

O'pen-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Candid; frank; generous. *Dryden.* — **O'pen-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **O'pen-heart'ed-ness**, *n.* *Walton.*

O'pen-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of opening; a beginning; commencement; first appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

2. A place which is open; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole.

We saw him at the *opening* of his tent. *Shak.*

3. Hence: A vacant place; an opportunity; as, an *opening* for business. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

4. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest; as, oak *openings.* [*U. S.*] *Cooper.*

O'pen-ly, *adv.* [AS. *openlice.*] **1.** In an open manner; publicly; not in private; without secrecy.

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness! *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve or disguise; plainly; evidently.

My love . . . shall show itself more *openly*. *Shak.*

O'pen-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous. *L'Estrange.*

O'pen-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being open.

O'pen-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Anything so constructed or manufactured (in needlework, carpentry, metal work, etc.) as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced.

2. (*Mining*) A quarry; an open cut. *Raymond.*

Op'er-a (ŏp'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labor: cf. F. *opéra.* See

Operate.] **1.** A drama, either tragic or comic, of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; a lyric drama.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music.

3. The house where operas are exhibited.

‖ **Opéra bouffe** [F. *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo*], ‖ **Opera buffa** [It.], light, farcical, burlesque opera. — **Opera box**, a partially inclosed portion of the auditorium of an opera house for the use of a small private party. — ‖ **Opéra comique** [F.], comic or humorous opera. — **Opera flannel**, a light flannel, highly finished. *Knight.* — **Opera girl** (*Bot.*), an East Indian plant (*Mantisia saltatoria*) of the Ginger family, sometimes seen in hothouses. It has curious flowers which have some resemblance to a ballet dancer, whence the popular name. Called also *dancing girls.* — **Opera glass**, a short telescope with concave eye lenses of low power, usually made double, that is, with a tube and set of glasses for each eye; a lorgnette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc. — **Opera hat**, a gentleman's folding hat. — **Opera house**, specifically, a theater devoted to the performance of operas. — ‖ **Opera seria** [It.], serious or tragic opera; grand opera.

Opera Glass.

Op'er-a-ble (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Practicable. [*Obs.*]

Op'er-am'e-ter (ŏp'ĕr-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *opus, operis*, pl. *opera* work + *-meter.*] An instrument or machine for measuring work done, especially for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth; a counter. *Ure.*

Op'er-ance (ŏp'ĕr-ans), } *n.* The act of operating or
Op'er-an-cy (*-an-sy*), } working; operation. [*R.*]

Op'er-and (*-and*), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operari.* See Operate.] (*Math.*) The symbol, quantity, or thing upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend.*

Op'er-ant (*-ant*), *a.* [L. *operans*, p. pr. of *operari.* See Operate.] Operative. [*R.*] *Shak.* — *n.* An operative person or thing. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Operated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Operating.] [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus, operis*, work, labor; akin to Skr. *apas*, and also to G. *üben* to exercise, OHG. *uoben*, Icel. *æfa.* Cf. Inure, Maneuver, Ure.] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act.

2. To produce an appropriate physical effect; to issue in the result designed by nature; especially (*Med.*), to take appropriate effect on the human system.

3. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*

A plain, convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

4. (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc.

5. To deal in stocks or any commodity with a view to speculative profits. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Op'er-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To produce, as an effect; to cause.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock. *A. Hamilton.*

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to work; as, to *operate* a machine.

Op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Op'er-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } opera or to operas; characteristic of, or resembling, the opera.

Op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *operatio:* cf. F. *opération.*] **1.** The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*

2. The method of working; mode of action.

3. That which is operated or accomplished; an effect brought about in accordance with a definite plan; as, military or naval *operations.*

4. Effect produced; influence. [*Obs.*]

The bards . . . had great *operation* on the vulgar. *Fuller.*

5. (*Math.*) Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols.

6. (*Surg.*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, to produce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

Calculus of operations. See under Calculus.

Op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *operativus*, F. *opératif.*] **1.** Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral; active in the production of effects; as, an *operative* motive.

It holds in all *operative* principles. *South.*

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an *operative* dose, rule, or penalty.

3. (*Surg.*) Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery.

Op'er-a-tive, *n.* A skilled worker; an artisan; esp., one who operates a machine in a mill or manufactory.

Op'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an operative manner.

Op'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who, or that which, operates or produces an effect.

2. (*Surg.*) One who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

3. A dealer in stocks or any commodity for speculative purposes; a speculator. [*Brokers' Cant*]

4. (*Math.*) The symbol that expresses the operation to be performed; — called also *facient.*

Op'er-a-to-ry (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A laboratory. [*Obs.*]

O'per-cle (ō'pĕr-k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *opercule.* See Operculum.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Any one of the bony plates which support the gill covers of fishes; an opercular bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An operculum.

O-per'cu-la (ō-pẽr'kŭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* See Operculum.

O-per'cu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum.

O-per'cu-lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) The principal opercular bone or operculum of fishes.

O-per'cu-late (-lāt), } *a.* [L. *operculatus*, p. p.
O-per'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } of *operculare* to furnish with a lid, fr. *operculum* lid.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Closed by a lid or cover, as the capsules of the mosses.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having an operculum, or an apparatus for protecting the gills; — said of shells and of fishes.

O-per'cu-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Operculum* + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing an operculum.

O-per'cu-li-form (ō-pẽr'kŭ-lĭ-fôrm *or* ŏ-pẽr-kū'-), *a.* [L. *operculum* a cover + *-form:* cf. F. *operculiforme.*] Having the form of a lid or cover.

O-per'cu-lig'e-nous (ō-pẽr'kŭ-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Operculum* + *-genous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Producing an operculum; — said of the foot, or part of the foot, of certain mollusks.

O-per'cu-lum (ō-pẽr'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Operecula (-lȧ), E. Operculums (-lŭmz). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The lid of a pitcherform leaf. (*b*) The lid of the urnlike capsule of mosses.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Any lidlike or operculiform process or part; as, the *opercula* of a dental follicle. (*b*) The fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills of most fishes and some amphibians; the gill cover; the gill lid. (*c*) The principal opercular bone in the upper and posterior part of the gill cover.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lid closing the aperture of various species of shells, as the common whelk. See *Illust.* of Gastropoda. (*b*) Any lid-shaped structure closing the aperture of a tube or shell.

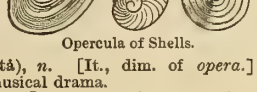
Opercula of Shells.

Op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *opera.*] (*Mus.*) A short, light, musical drama.

Op'er-ose' (ŏp'ĕr-ōs'), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus, operis*, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; requiring labor; hence, tedious; wearisome. "*Operose* proceeding." *Burke.* "A very *operose* calculation." *De Quincey.* — **Op'er-ose'ly,** *adv.* — **Op'er-ose'ness,** *n.*

Op'er-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *operositas.*] Laboriousness. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Op'er-ous (ŏp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Operose. [*Obs.*] *Holder.* — **Op'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Op'er-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opertaneus; operire* to hide.] Concealed; private. [*R.*]

Ope'tide' (ōp'tīd'), *n.* [*Ope* + *tide.*] Open time; — applied to different things: (*a*) The early spring, or the time when flowers begin opening. [*Archaic*] *Nares.* (*b*) The time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. [*Eng.*] (*c*) The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* [Written also *opentide.*]

O-phel'ic (ō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a substance (called *ophelic acid*) extracted from a plant (*Ophelia*) of the Gentian family as a bitter yellowish sirup, used in India as a febrifuge and tonic.

Oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. ὄφις a serpent + κλείς, gen. κλειδός, a key. So named because it was in effect the serpent, an old musical instrument, with keys added.] (*Mus.*) A large brass wind instrument, formerly used in the orchestra and in military bands, having a loud tone, deep pitch, and a compass of three octaves; — now generally supplanted by bass and contrabass tubas. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

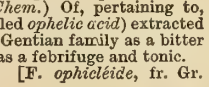
Ophicleide.

‖ **O-phid'i-a** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις a snake.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of reptiles which includes the serpents.

☞ The most important divisions are: the *Solenoglypha*, having erectile perforated fangs, as the rattlesnake; the *Proteroglypha*, or elapine serpents, having permanently erect fangs, as the cobra; the *Asinea*, or colubrine serpents, which are destitute of fangs; and the *Opoterodonta*, or *Epanodonta*, blindworms, in which the mouth is not dilatable.

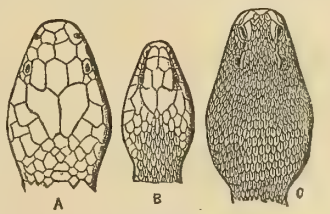
Ophidia.
A Head of an Elapine Snake (*Bungarus*); *B* Head of a Colubrine Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); *C* Head of Viperine or Solenoglyph Snake (*Daboia*).

O-phid'i-an (*-an*), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophidien.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Ophidia; a snake or serpent.

O-phid'i-an, *a.* [Cf. F. *ophidien.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ophidia; belonging to serpents.

O-phid'i-oid (*-oid*), *a.* [*Ophidion* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Ophidiidæ*, a family of fishes which includes many slender species. — *n.* One of the *Ophidiidæ.*

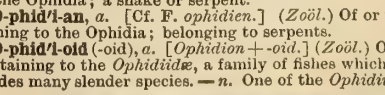
Ophidioid (*Ophidion marginatum*). ¼

‖ **O-phid'i-on** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* Ophidia (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον little snake, fr. ὄφις a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of ophidioid fishes. [Written also *Ophidium.*] See *Illust.* under Ophidioid.

O-phid'i-ous (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Ophidian.

O'phi-ol'a-try (ō'fĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trў), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις serpent + λατρεία worship.] The worship of serpents.

O'phi-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
O'phi-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ophiology.

O'phi-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O'phi-ol'o-gy (-jў; 277), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a serpent + *-logy:* cf. F. *ophiologie.*] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians, or serpents.

O'phi-o-man'cy (ō'fĭ-ō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a serpent + *-mancy:* cf. F. *ophiomantie.*] Divination by serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

‖ **O'phi-o-mor'pha** (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Ophiomorphous.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of tailless amphibians having a slender, wormlike body with regular annulations, and usually with minute scales imbedded in the skin. The limbs are rudimentary or wanting. It includes the cæcilians. Called also *Gymnophiona* and *Ophidobatrachia.*

Ophiomorpha. *A Siphonops annulatus*, reduced; *B* Head; *C* Posterior End.

O'phi-o-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a serpent + μορφή form.] (*Paleon.*) An ammonite.

O'phi-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄφις a serpent + *-morphous.*] Having the form of a serpent.

O'phi-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄφις a serpent + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. F. *ophiophage.*] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on serpents; — said of certain birds and reptiles.

‖ **O'phi-oph'a-gus,** *n.* [NL. See Ophiophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous East Indian snakes, which feed on other snakes. *Ophiophagus elaps* is said to be the largest and most deadly of poisonous snakes.

O'phite (ō'fīt; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφίτης, fr. ὄφις a serpent.] Of or pertaining to a serpent. [*Obs.*]

O'phite, *n.* [L. *ophites*, Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent: cf. F. *ophite.*] (*Min.*) Serpentine; also, one of the varieties of serpentine or verd-antique marble; also, green porphyry; — so called from the spots of different colors which give it a mottled appearance resembling the skin of a snake.

O'phite, *n.* [L. *Ophitæ*, pl. See Ophite, *a.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a Gnostic serpent-worshiping sect of the second century.

‖ **O'phi-u'chus** (ō'fĭ-ū'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, lit., holding a serpent; ὄφις a serpent + ἔχειν to hold.] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, delineated as a man holding a serpent in his hands; — called also *Serpentarius.*

‖ **O'phi-u'ra** (-rȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὄφις snake + οὐρά a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ophiurioid starfishes.

O'phi-ū'ran (-ū'ran), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuroidea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuroidea.

O'phi-u'rid (-rĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ophiurioid.

‖ **O'phi-u'ri-da** (-rĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ophiurioidea.

O'phi-u'ri-oid (-oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuroidea. — *n.* One of the Ophiurioidea. [Written also *ophiuroid.*]

‖ **O'phi-u'ri-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ȧ), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr.
‖ **O'phi-u-roi'de-a** (-ū-roi'dē-ȧ), } ὄφις serpent + οὐρά tail + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of star-shaped echinoderms having a disklike body, with slender, articulated arms, which are not grooved beneath and are often very fragile; — called also *Ophiuroida* and *Ophiuridea.* See *Illust.* under Brittle star.

‖ **Oph'ry-on** (ŏf'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφρύς, *-νος*, the brow.] (*Anat.*) The supraorbital point.

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. *ophthalmie*, L. *ophthalmia*, fr. Gr. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός the eye, akin to E. *optic.* See Optic.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

Oph-thal'mic (ŏf-thăl'mĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός: cf. F. *ophthalmique.* See Ophthalmia.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular; as the *ophthalmic*, or orbitonasal, nerve, a division of the trigeminal, which gives branches to the lachrymal gland, eyelids, nose, and forehead.

Ophthalmic region (*Zoöl.*), the space around the eyes.

Oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) An eyestalk; the organ which bears the compound eyes of decapod Crustacea.

Oph-thal'mo-log'ic-al (-mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ophthalmology.

Oph'thal-mol'o-gist (ŏf'thăl-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ophthalmology; an oculist.

Oph'thal-mol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye + *-logy:* cf. F. *ophthalmologie.*] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye.

Oph'thal-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea and lens of the eye, by which their curvature can be ascertained.

Oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mŏ-skōp), *n.* [From Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye + *-scope.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, particularly the retina. Light is thrown into the eye by a mirror (usually concave) and the interior is then examined with or without the aid of a lens. — **Oph-thal'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Oph'thal-mos'co-py (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophthalmoscopie.*] **1.** A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a person's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes.

2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

Oph-thal'my (ŏf-thăl'mȳ), *n.* Same as OPHTHALMIA.

O'pi-an'ic (ō'pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [From OPIUM.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

O'pi-a-nine (ō'pĭ-ȧ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in small quantity in opium. It is identical with narcotine.

O'pi-a-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*Opianic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Same as MECONIN.

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ȧt), *n.* [From OPIUM: cf. F. *opiat.*]

1. Originally, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. *Parr.*

2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

3. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate.* *Bentley.*

O'pi-ate, *a.* [See OPIUM.] Inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; hence, anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the *opiate* rod of Hermes. *Milton.*

O'pi-ate (-ȧt), *v. t.* To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. [*R.*] *Fenton.*

O'pi-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Mixed with opiates.

2. Under the influence of opiates.

O'pie (ō'pē), *n.* Opium. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O-pif'er-ous (ō-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opifer; ops, opis,* help + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing help. [*R.*]

Op'i-fice (ŏp'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *opificium,* fr. *opifex* workman. See OFFICE.] Workmanship. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

O-pif'i-cer (ō-pĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* An artificer; a workman. [*Obs.*] "The almighty *opificer.*" *Bentley.*

O-pin'a-ble (ō-pīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *opinabilis.*] Capable of being opined or thought. *Holland.*

Op'i-na'tion (ŏp'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *opinatio.* See OPINE.] The act of thinking; a supposition. [*Obs.*]

O-pin'a-tive (ō-pĭn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Obstinate in holding opinions; opinionated. [*Obs.*] — **O-pin'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Burton. Sir T. More.*

Op'i-na'tor (ŏp'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPINED (-pīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPINING.] [L. *opinari,* p. p. *opinatus;* akin to *opinus* (in comp.) thinking, and perh. to E. *apt:* cf. F. *opiner.*] To have an opinion; to judge; to think; to suppose. *South.*

O-pin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who opines. *Jer. Taylor.*

O'pin-ias'ter (ō'pĭn-yăs'tẽr), } *a.* [OF. *opiniastre,* F.
O'pin-ia'tre (ō'pĭn-yā'tẽr), } *opiniâtre.* See OPINION.] Opinionated. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

O'pin-ias'trous (-yăs'trŭs), *a.* See OPINIASTER. [*Obs.*]

O-pin'iate (ō-pĭn'yāt), *v. t.* To hold or maintain persistently. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

O-pin'ia-ted (-yā-tĕd), *a.* Opinionated. [*Obs.*]

O-pin'ia-tive (ō-pĭn'yā-tĭv), *a.* Opinionative. *Glanvill.* — **O-pin'ia-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **O-pin'ia-tive-ness,** *n.*

O'pin-ia'tor } (ō'pĭn-yā'tẽr), *n.* One who is opinion-
O'pin-ia'tre } ated. [*Obs.*] *South. Barrow.*

O'pin-ia'tre, *a.* See OPINIASTER. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

O'pin-iat're-ty (-yăt'rē-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *opiniâtreté.*] Obstinacy in opinions. [Written also *opiniatry.*] [*Obs.*]

O-pin'i-cus (ō-pĭn'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* (*Her.*) An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having wings, an eagle's head, and a short tail; — sometimes represented without wings.

O-pin'ing (ō-pīn'ĭng), *n.* Opinion. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

O-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., from L. *opinio.* See OPINE.] **1.** That which is opined; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of incertainty or doubting. *Sir M. Hale.*

I can not put off my *opinion* so easily. *Shak.*

2. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation.

I have bought golden *opinions* from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

Friendship . . . gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

However, I have no *opinion* of those things. *Bacon.*

3. Favorable estimation; hence, consideration; reputation; fame; public sentiment or esteem. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion.* *Shak.*

This gained Agricola much *opinion,* who . . . had made such early progress into laborious . . . enterprises. *Milton.*

4. Obstinacy in holding to one's belief or impressions; opiniativeness; conceitedness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) The formal decision, or expression of views, of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, or other party officially called upon to consider and decide upon a matter or point submitted.

To be of opinion, to think; to judge. — **To hold opinion with,** to agree with. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See SENTIMENT.

O-pin'ion, *v. t.* To opine. [*Obs.*]

O-pin'ion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Being, or capable of being, a matter of opinion; that can be thought; not positively settled; as, an *opinionable* doctrine. *C. J. Ellicott.*

O-pin'ion-ate (-ȧt), *a.* Opinionated.

O-pin'ion-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate in opinion. *Sir W. Scott.*

O-pin'ion-ate-ly (-ȧt-lȳ), *adv.* Conceitedly. *Feltham.*

O-pin'ion-a-tist (-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* An opinionist. [*Obs.*]

O-pin'ion-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. *Milton.*

2. Of the nature of an opinion; conjectured. [*Obs.*] "Things both *opinionative* and practical." *Bunyan.*

— **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

O-pin'ion-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* An opinionated person; one given to conjecture. [*Obs.*] *South.*

O-pin'ioned (ō-pĭn'yŭnd), *a.* Opinionated; conceited.

His *opinioned* zeal which he thought judicious. *Milton.*

O-pin'ion-ist (-yŭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *opinioniste.*] One fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanvill.*

O-pip'a-rous (ō-pĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *opiparus,* fr. *ops, opis,* riches + *parare* to provide.] Sumptuous. [*Obs.*] — **O-pip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Op'i-som'e-ter (ŏp'ĭ-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὀπίσω backwards + *-meter.*] An instrument with a revolving wheel for measuring a curved line, as on a map.

‖ **O-pis'thi-on** (ō-pĭs'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀπίσθιος hinder.] (*Anat.*) The middle of the posterior, or dorsal, margin of the great foramen of the skull.

‖ **O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a** (-thō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), } *n. pl.* [NL.,
‖ **O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a'ta** (-kĭ-ā'tȧ), } from Gr. ὀπισθεν behind + βράγχια gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropod Mollusca, in which the breathing organs are usually situated behind the heart. It includes the tectibranchs and nudibranchs.

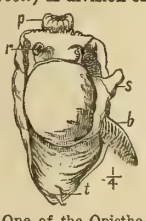

One of the Opisthobranchia (*Koonsia obesa*). *b* Branchia; *p* Proboscis; *r* Rhinophore; *s* Reproductive organs; *t* Caudal Cirrus.

O-pis'tho-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-ȧt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Opisthobranchiata. — *n.* One of the Opisthobranchiata.

O-pis'tho-cœ'li-an (-sē'lĭ-an), } *a.*
O-pis'tho-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs), } [Gr. ὀπισθεν behind + κοίλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) Concave behind; — applied especially to vertebræ in which the anterior end of the centrum is convex and the posterior concave.

O-pis'tho-dome (ō-pĭs'thō-dōm), *n.* [L. *opisthodomus,* Gr. ὀπισθόδομος; ὀπισθεν behind + δόμος house: cf. F. *opisthodome.*] (*Arch.*) A back chamber; especially, that part of the naos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance, sometimes having an entrance of its own, and often used as a treasury.

‖ **O-pis'tho-glyph'a** (-glĭf'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὀπισθεν behind + γλύφειν to carve.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of serpents which have some of the posterior maxillary teeth grooved for fangs.

Op'is-thog'ra-phy (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὄπισθεν behind + *-graphy.*] A writing upon the back of anything, as upon the back of a leaf or sheet already written upon on one side. [*R.*] *Scudamore.*

‖ **Op'is-tho'mi** (-thō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄπισθεν behind + ὦμος the shoulder.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of eel-like fishes having the scapular arch attached to the vertebræ, but not connected with the skull.

O-pis'tho-pul'mo-nate (ō-pĭs'thō-pŭl'mō-nȧt), *a.* [Gr. ὄπισθεν behind + E. *pulmonate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the pulmonary sac situated posteriorly; — said of certain air-breathing Mollusca.

Op'is-thot'ic (ŏp'ĭs-thŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ὄπισθεν behind + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] (*Anat.*) The inferior and posterior of the three elements forming the periotic bone.

‖ **Op'is-thot'o-nos** (-thŏt'ō-nŏs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὄπισθεν backwards + τόνος a stretching.] (*Med.*) A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards and stiffened.

O-pit'u-la'tion (ō-pĭt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *opitulatio,* fr. *opitulari* to bring help.] The act of helping or aiding; help. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄπιον poppy juice, dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice.] (*Chem.*) The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum,* or white poppy.

☞ Opium is obtained from incisions made in the capsules of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant, and large quantities are sent to China from India, Persia, and other countries. It is of a brownish yellow color, has a faint smell, and bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which may produce hallucinations, profound sleep, or death. It is much used in medicine to soothe pain and inflammation, and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects.

Opium joint, a low resort of opium smokers. [*Slang*]

O'ple tree' (ō'p'l trē'). [L. *opulus* a kind of maple tree.] The witch-hazel. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Op'o-bal'sam (ŏp'ō-bȧl'sam), } *n.* [L. *opobal-*
‖ **Op'o-bal'sa-mum** (-bȧl'sȧ-mŭm), } *samum,* Gr. ὀποβάλσαμον; ὀπός vegetable juice + βάλσαμον balsam.] (*Med.*) The old name of the aromatic resinous juice of the *Balsamodendron opobalsamum,* now commonly called *balm of Gilead.* See under BALM.

Op'o-del'doc (-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* [So called by Paracelsus. The first syllable may be fr. Gr. ὀπός vegetable juice.] **1.** A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, — used for external injuries. [*Obs.*]

2. A saponaceous, camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils; soap liniment.

O-pop'a-nax (ō-pŏp'ȧ-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀποπάναξ; ὀπός vegetable juice + πάναξ, πάνακες, a kind of plant: cf. F. *opopanax.*] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant (the *Opoponax Chironum*), brought from Turkey and the East Indies in loose granules, or sometimes in larger masses, of a reddish yellow color, with specks of white. It has a strong smell and acrid taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. *Dunglison.*

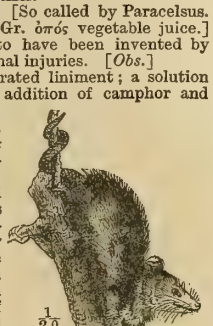
Common Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*).

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* [Of N. American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any American marsupial of the genera *Didelphys* and *Chironectes.* The common species of the United States is *Didelphys Virginiana.*

☞ Several related species are found in South America. The water opossum of Brazil (*Chironectes variegatus*), which has the hind feet webbed, is provided with a marsupial pouch and with cheek pouches. It is called also *yapock.*

Opossum mouse. (*Zoöl.*) See *Flying mouse,* under FLYING. — **Opossum shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), any schizopod crustacean of the genus *Mysis* and allied genera. See SCHIZOPODA.

Op'pi-dan (ŏp'pĭ-dan), *a.* [L. *oppidanus,* fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Op'pi-dan, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town. [*Obs.*]

2. A student of Eton College, England, who is not a King's scholar, and who boards in a private family.

Op-pig'ner-ate (ŏp-pĭg'nẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *oppignerare,* p. p. of *oppignerare* to pawn. See OB-, and PIGNERATE.] To pledge; to pawn. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Op'pi-late (ŏp'pĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPILATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *oppilatus,* p. p. of *oppilare* to stop up; *ob* (see OB-) + *pilare* to ram down, to thrust.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Op'pi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppilatio:* cf. F. *oppilation.*] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines. *Jer. Taylor.*

Op'pi-la-tive (ŏp'pĭ-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *opilatif.* See OPPILATE.] Obstructive. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Op-plete' (ŏp-plēt'), } *a.* [L. *oppletus,* p. p. of *op-*
Op-plet'ed (-plēt'ĕd), } *plere* to fill up; *ob* (see OB-) + *plere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Op-ple'tion (ŏp-plē'shŭn), *n.* The act of filling up, or the state of being filled up; fullness. [*Obs.*]

Op-pone' (ŏp-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *opponere.* See OPPONENT.] To oppose. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Op-po'nen-cy (ŏp-pō'nẽn-sȳ), *n.* The act of opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. [*Eng.*] *Todd.*

Op-po'nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *opponens, -entis,* p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] Situated in front; opposite; hence, opposing; adverse; antagonistic. *Pope.*

Op-po'nent, *n.* **1.** One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; a foe. *Macaulay.*

2. One who opposes in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specifically, one who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent,* or *defendant,* who maintains it.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long-practiced moderator! *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Antagonist; opposer; foe. See ADVERSARY.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* [F. *opportun,* L. *opportunus,* lit., at or before the port; *ob* (see OB-) + a derivative of *portus* port, harbor. See PORT harbor.] Convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. *Milton.*

This is most *opportune* to our need. *Shak.*

— **Op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **Op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

Op'por-tune', *v. t.* To suit. [*Obs.*] *Dr. Clerke* (1637).

Op'por-tun'ism (-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *opportunisme.*] The art or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances, or of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for ultimate consequences. [*Recent*]

Op'por-tun'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *opportuniste.*] One who advocates or practices opportunism. [*Recent*]

Op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* OPPORTUNITIES (-tĭz). [F. *opportunité,* L. *opportunitas.* See OPPORTUNE.] **1.** Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*

2. Convenience of situation; fitness. [*Obs.*]

Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity,* both to sea and land affairs. *Milton.*

3. Importunity; earnestness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Occasion; convenience; occurrence. — OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION. An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time, place, etc., for the doing of a thing. Hence, *occasions* often make *opportunities.* The *occasion* of sickness may give *opportunity* for reflection.

Op-pos'a-bil'i-ty (ŏp-pōz'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The condition or quality of being opposable.

In no savage have I ever seen the slightest approach to *opposability* of the great toe, which is the essential distinguishing feature of apes *A. R. Wallace.*

Op-pos'a-ble (ŏp-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

Op-pos'al (*-al*), *n.* Opposition. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPOSING.] [F. *opposer.* See OB-, POSE, and cf. 2d APPOSE, PUZZLE, *n.* Cf. L. *opponere, oppositum.*] **1.** To place in front of, or over against; to set opposite; to exhibit.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state: *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

2. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against; to offer antagonistically.

I may . . . *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To resist or antagonize by physical means, or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; to resist; to withstand; as, to *oppose* the king in battle; to *oppose* a bill in Congress.

4. To compete with; to strive against; as, to *oppose* a rival for a prize.

I am . . . too weak
To *oppose* your cunning. *Shak.*

Syn. — To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; gainsay; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. i.* **1.** To be set opposite. *Shak.* **2.** To act adversely or in opposition; — with *against* or *to*; as, a servant *opposed* against the act. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* **3.** To make objection or opposition in controversy.

Op-pose'less, *a.* Not to be effectually opposed; irresistible. [*Obs.*] "Your great *opposeless* wills." *Shak.*

Op-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Op'po-site (ŏp'pō-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See OPPONENT.] **1.** Placed over against; standing or situated over against or in front; facing; — often with *to*; as, a house *opposite* to the Exchange.

2. Applied to the other of two things which are entirely different; other; as, the *opposite* sex; the *opposite* extreme.

3. Extremely different; inconsistent; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations. *Locke.*

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Set over against each other, but separated by the whole diameter of the stem, as two leaves at the same node. (*b*) Placed directly in front of another part or organ, as a stamen which stands before a petal.

Opposite Leaves.

Op'po-site, *n.* **1.** One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. [*Obs.*]

The *opposites* of this day's strife. *Shak.*

2. That which is opposed or contrary; as, sweetness and its *opposite*.

The virtuous man meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other. *Landor.*

Op'po-site-ly, *adv.* In a situation to face each other; in an opposite manner or direction; adversely.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May.*

Op'po-site-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being opposite.

Op-pos'i-ti-fo'li-ous (ŏp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See OPPOSITE, FOLIOUS.] (*Bot.*) Placed at the same node with a leaf, but separated from it by the whole diameter of the stem; as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle.

Op'po-si'tion (ŏp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oppositio*. See OPPOSITE.] **1.** The act of opposing; an attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance.

The counterpoise of so great an *opposition*. *Shak.*

Virtue which breaks through all *opposition*. *Milton.*

2. The state of being placed over against; situation so as to front something else. *Milton.*

3. Repugnance; contrariety of sentiment, interest, or purpose; antipathy. *Shak.*

4. That which opposes; an obstacle; specifically, the aggregate of persons or things opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

5. (*Astron.*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it; especially, the position of a planet or satellite when its longitude differs from that of the sun 180°; — signified by the symbol ☍; as, ☿ ☍ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun.

6. (*Logic*) The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, or in quality, or in both; or between two propositions which have the same matter but a different form.

Op'po-si'tion-ist, *n.* One who belongs to the opposition party. *Praed.*

Op-pos'i-ti-pet'al-ous (ŏp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [See OPPOSITE, and PETAL.] (*Bot.*) Placed in front of a petal.

Op-pos'i-ti-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [See OPPOSITE, and SEPAL.] (*Bot.*) Placed in front of a sepal.

Op-pos'i-tive (ŏp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *oppositif*. See OPPOSITE.] Capable of being put in opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

Op-press' (ŏp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPRESSING.] [F. *oppresser*, LL. *oppressare*, fr. L. *oppressus*, p. p. of *opprimere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1.** To impose excessive burdens upon; to overload; hence, to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty. *Wyclif.*

For thee, *oppressèd* king, am I cast down. *Shak.*

Behold the kings of the earth; how they *oppress* Thy chosen! *Milton.*

2. To ravish; to violate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To put down; to crush out; to suppress. [*Obs.*]

The mutiny he there hastes to *oppress*. *Shak.*

4. To produce a sensation of weight in (some part of the body); as, my lungs are *oppressed* by the damp air; excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

Op-pres'sion (ŏp-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oppressio*.] **1.** The act of oppressing, or state of being oppressed.

2. That which oppresses; a hardship or injustice; cruelty; severity; tyranny. "The multitude of *oppressions*." *Job* xxxv. 9.

3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an *oppression* of spirits; an *oppression* of the lungs.

There gentle Sleep First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized My drowsed sense. *Milton.*

4. Ravishment; rape. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Op-press'ive (ŏp-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *oppressif*.] **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or harsh; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service; an *oppressive* game law. *Macaulay.*

2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, *oppressive* authority or commands.

3. Heavy; overpowering; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope.*

— Op-press'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Op-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Op-press'or (ŏp-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who oppresses; one who imposes unjust burdens on others; one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

The orphan pines while the *oppressor* feeds. *Shak.*

To relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*. *Swift.*

Op-pres'sure (ŏp-prĕsh'ụr), *n.* Oppression. [*Obs.*]

Op-pro'bri-ous (ŏp-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium*. See OPPROBRIUM.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language.

They . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Infamous; despised; rendered hateful; as, an *opprobrious* name.

This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame. *Milton.*

— Op-pro'bri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Op-pro'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*. *De Quincey.*

Op-pro'bry (-brĭ), *n.* Opprobrium. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Op-pugn' (ŏp-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPUGNED (-pūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPUGNING.] [OF. *oppugner*, L. *oppugnare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *pugnare* to fight. See IMPUGN.] To fight against; to attack; to be in conflict with; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament. *Clarendon.*

Op-pug'nan-cy (ŏp-pŭg'nan-sĭ), *n.* [See OPPUGNANT.] The act of oppugning; opposition; resistance. *Shak.*

Op-pug'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *oppugnans*, p. pr. of *oppugnare*. See OPPUGN.] Tending to awaken hostility; hostile; opposing; warring. "*Oppugnant* forces." *I. Taylor.* — *n.* An opponent. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Op'pug-na'tion (ŏp'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppugnatio*: cf. OF. *oppugnation*.] Opposition. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Op-pugn'er (ŏp-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Selden.*

Op-sim'a-thy (ŏp-sĭm'a-thy), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθία.] Education late in life. [*R.*] *Hales.*

Op'si-om'e-ter (ŏp'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄψις sight + *-meter*: cf. F. *opsiomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and thus determining the proper focal length of a lens for correcting imperfect sight. *Brande & C.*

Op'so-na'tion (ŏp'sō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *opsonatio*.] A catering; a buying of provisions. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Op'ta-ble (ŏp'tà-b'l), *a.* [L. *optabilis*.] That may be chosen; desirable. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Op'tate (ŏp'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare*.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Op-ta'tion (ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optatio*. See OPTION.] The act of optating; a wish. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tà-tĭv), *a.* [L. *optativus*: cf. F. *optatif*.] Expressing desire or wish. *Fuller.*

Optative mood (*Gram.*), that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire is expressed.

Op'ta-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *optatif*.] **1.** Something to be desired. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) The optative mood; also, a verb in the optative mood.

Op'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* In an optative manner; with the expression of desire. [*R.*]

God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God *optatively*. *Bp. Hall.*

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* [From OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** The organ of sight; an eye.

The difference is as great between The *optics* seeing, as the object seen. *Pope.*

2. An eyeglass. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), } *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός; akin
Op'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } to ὄψις sight, ὄπωπα I have seen, ὄψομαι I shall see, and to ὄσσε the two eyes, ὤψ face, L. *oculus* eye. See OCULAR, EYE, and cf. CANOPY, OPHTHALMIA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to vision or sight.

The moon, whose orb Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; as, the *optic* nerves (the first pair of cranial nerves) which are distributed to the retina. See *Illust.* of BRAIN, and EYE.

3. Relating to the science of optics; as, *optical* works.

Optic angle (*Opt.*), the angle included between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point; — sometimes called *binocular parallax*. — **Optic axis.** (*Opt.*) (*a*) A line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces. In a normal eye it is in the direction of the optic axis that objects are most distinctly seen. (*b*) The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **Optical circle** (*Opt.*), a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — **Optical square,** a surveyor's instrument with reflectors for laying off right angles.

Op'tic-al-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight; with reference to optics.

Optically active, Optically inactive (*Chem. Physics*), terms used of certain metameric substances which, while identical with each other in other respects, differ in this, viz., that they do or do not produce right-handed or left-handed circular polarization of light. — **Optically positive, Optically negative.** See under REFRACTION.

Op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *opticien*. See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** One skilled in optics. [*R.*] *A. Smith.*

2. One who deals in optical glasses and instruments.

Op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *optique*, L. *optice*, Gr. ὀπτική (sc. θεωρία). See OPTIC.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision.

Op'ti-graph (ŏp'tĭ-grȧf), *n.* [*Optic* + *-graph*: cf. F. *optigraphe*. See OPTIC, *a.*] A telescope with a diagonal eyepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals by the object end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror. It is used for delineating landscapes, by means of a pencil at the eye end which leaves the delineation on paper.

Op'ti-ma-cy (-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *optimatie*. See OPTIMATE.] **1.** Government by the nobility. [*R.*] *Howell.*

2. Collectively, the nobility. [*R.*]

Op'ti-mate (-mȧt), *a.* [L. *optimas, -atis*, adj., *optimates*, n. pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] Of or pertaining to the nobility or aristocracy. [*R.*] — *n.* A nobleman or aristocrat; a chief man in a state or city. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **Op'ti-ma'tes** (ŏp'tĭ-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See OPTIMATE.] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares*.

Op'ti-me (ŏp'tĭ-mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, England. They are divided into senior and junior optimes.

Op'ti-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *optimus* the best; akin to *optio* choice: cf. F. *optimisme*. See OPTION.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or that the ordering of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good.

2. A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opposed to *pessimism*.

Op'ti-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *optimiste*.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views; — opposed to *pessimist*.

Op'ti-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an *optimistic* view.

Op-tim'i-ty (ŏp-tĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *optimitas*, fr. *optimus* the best.] The state of being best. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio*; akin to *optare* to choose, wish, *optimus* best, and perh. to E. *apt*: cf. F. *option*.] **1.** The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; an alternative.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*

2. The exercise of the power of choice; choice.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*

3. A wishing; a wish. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

4. (*Ch. of Eng.*) A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant; — annulled by Parliament in 1845.

5. (*Stock Exchange*) A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

Buyer's option, an option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand the delivery of the stock (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. — **Seller's option,** an option allowed to one who contracts to deliver stock at a certain price on a certain future date, to deliver it (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. Such options are privileges for which a consideration is paid. — **Local option.** See under LOCAL.

Syn. — Choice; preference; selection. — OPTION, CHOICE. *Choice* is an act of choosing; *option* often means liberty to choose, and implies freedom from constraint in the act of choosing.

Op'tion-al (-al), *a.* Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory; as, *optional* studies; it is *optional* with you to go or stay. — *n.* See ELECTIVE, *n.*

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*. *Palfrey.*

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

Op'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an optional manner.

‖ **Op'to-cœ'le** (ŏp'tō-sē'lē), } *n.* [NL. *optocoelia*, fr.
‖ **Op'to-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), } Gr. ὀπτικός optic + κοῖλος a hollow.] (*Anat.*) The cavity of one of the optic lobes of the brain in many animals. *B. G. Wilder.*

Op'to-gram (ŏp'tō-grăm), *n.* [*Optic* + *-gram*: cf. F. *optogramme*.] (*Physiol.*) An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See OPTOGRAPHY.

Op-tog'ra-phy (ŏp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Optic* + *-graphy*.] (*Physiol.*) The production of an optogram on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple; the fixation of an image in the eye. The object so photographed shows white on a purple or red background. See *Visual purple*, under VISUAL.

Op-tom'e-ter (ŏp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Optic* + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

Op'u-lence (ŏp'ū-lens), *n.* [L. *opulentia*: cf. F. *opulence*. See OPULENT.] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Swift.*

Op'u-len-cy (-len-sĭ), *n.* See OPULENCE. *Shak.*

Op'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *opulens, opulentus*, fr. *ops, opis*, power, wealth, riches, perh. akin to E. *apt*: cf. F. *opulent*. Cf. COPIOUS, COUPLE, OFFICE.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent; as, an *opulent* city; an *opulent* citizen. — **Op'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

I will piece Her *opulent* throne with kingdoms. *Shak.*

‖ **O-pun'ti-a** (ō-pŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants; the prickly pear, or Indian fig.

‖ **O'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ẽ-rȧ). [L. See OPERA.] A work; specif. (*Mus.*), a musical composition.

☞ Each composition, or set of pieces, as the composer

may choose, is called an *opus*, and they are numbered in the order of their issue. (Often abbrev. to *op.*)

Opus incertum. [L.] (*Arch.*) See under INCERTUM.

O-pus'cle (ŏ-pŭs'l), **O-pus'cule** (-kūl), *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus* work: cf. F. *opuscule.*] A small or petty work.

‖ **O-pus'cu-lum** (-kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OPUSCULA (-lȧ). [L.] An opuscule. *Smart.*

O'pye (ō'pē), *n.* Opium. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O-quas'sa (ō-kwŏs'sȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, handsome trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), found in some of the lakes in Maine; — called also *blueback trout.*

Oquassa. 1/4

-or. [L. *-or:* cf. OF. *-or, -ur, -our*, F. *-eur.*] **1.** A noun suffix denoting an *act;* a *state* or *quality;* as in *error*, fervor, pallor, candor, etc.

2. A noun suffix denoting an *agent* or *doer;* as in auditor, one who hears; donor, one who gives; obligor, elevator. It is correlative to *-ee.* In general *-or* is appended to words of Latin, and *-er* to those of English, origin. See **-ER.**

Or (ôr), *conj.* [OE. *or, outher, other, auther*, either, or, AS. *āwðer*, contr. from *āhwæðer; ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether. See AYE, and WHETHER, and cf. EITHER.] A particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read *or* may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either.* You may ride *either* to London *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law, *or* medicine, *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade.

If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount. *Cowper.*

☞ *Or* may be used to join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour *or* sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, *or* globe.

☞ *Or* sometimes begins a sentence. In this case it expresses an alternative or subjoins a clause differing from the foregoing. "*Or* what man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone?" *Matt.* vii. 9 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Or for *either* is archaic or poetic.

Maugre thine heed, thou must for indigence
Or steal, *or* beg, *or* borrow thy dispence. *Chaucer.*

Or, *prep. & adv.* [AS. *ǣr* ere, before. √204. See ERE, *prep. & adv.*] Ere; before; sooner than. [*Obs.*]

But natheless, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace. *Chaucer.*

Or ever, Or ere. See under EVER, and ERE.

Or, *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. AUREATE.] (*Her.*) Yellow or gold color, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.

Ō'ra (ō'rȧ), *n.* [AS. See 2d ORE.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued, in the Domesday Book, at twenty pence sterling.

‖ **O'ra-bas'su** (ō'rȧ-bȧs'sōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*, esp. *C. Moloch.*

Or'ach } (ŏr'ach), *n.* [F. *arroche*, corrupted fr. L.
Or'ache } *atriplex*, Gr. ἀτράφαξος. Cf. ARRACH.] (*Bot.*) A genus (*Atriplex*) of herbs or low shrubs of the Goosefoot family, most of them with a mealy surface.

Garden orache, a plant (*Atriplex hortensis*), often used as a pot herb; — also called *mountain spinach.*

Or'a-cle (ŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray, fr. *os, oris*, mouth. See ORAL.]

1. The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair or future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

Whatso'er she saith, for *oracles* must stand. *Drayton.*

2. Hence: The deity who was supposed to give the answer; also, the place where it was given.

The *oracles* are dumb;
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. *Milton.*

3. The communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to the prophets; also, the entire sacred Scriptures — usually in the plural.

The first principles of the *oracles* of God. *Heb.* v. 12.

4. (*Jewish Antig.*) The sanctuary, or Most Holy place in the temple; also, the temple itself. 1 *Kings* vi. 19.

Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the *oracle* of God. *Milton.*

5. One who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will. *Milton.*

6. Any person reputed uncommonly wise; one whose decisions are regarded as of great authority; as, a literary *oracle.* "*Oracles* of mode." *Tennyson.*

The country rectors . . . thought him an *oracle* on points of learning. *Macaulay.*

7. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

Or'a-cle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORACLING (-klĭng).] To utter oracles. [*Obs.*]

O-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *oracularius.* See ORACLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; forecasting the future; as, an *oracular* tongue.

2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

— O-rac'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **— O-rac'u-lar-ness,** *n.*

O-rac'u-lous (ō-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Oracular; of the nature of an oracle. [*R.*] "Equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches." *Bacon.* "The *oraculous* seer." *Pope.* **— O-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* **— O-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

O-ra'gious (ō-rā'jŭs), *a.* [F. *orageux.*] Stormy. [*R.*]

Or'ai-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* See ORISON. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth, akin to Skr. *ās.* Cf. ADORE, ORISON, USHER.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; verbal; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.

2. Of or pertaining to the mouth; surrounding or lining the mouth; as, *oral* cilia or cirri.

O'ral-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an oral manner. *Tillotson.*

2. By, with, or in, the mouth; as, to receive the sacrament *orally.* [*Obs.*] *Usher.*

O-rang' (ō-răng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORANG-OUTANG.

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *arancia, arancio*, LL. *arangia*, Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja;* all fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nāranj, nārang;* cf. Skr. *nāranga* orange tree. The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum*, because the orange resembles gold in color.] **1.** The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus* (*C. Aurantium*). It is usually round, and consists of pulpy carpels, commonly ten in number, inclosed in a leathery rind, which is easily separable, and is reddish yellow when ripe.

Orange.

☞ There are numerous varieties of oranges; as, the *bitter orange*, which is supposed to be the original stock; the *navel orange*, which has the rudiment of a second orange imbedded in the top of the fruit; the *blood orange*, with a reddish juice; and the *horned orange*, in which the carpels are partly separated.

2. (*Bot.*) The tree that bears oranges; the orange tree.

3. The color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Mandarin orange. See MANDARIN. — **Mock orange** (*Bot.*), any species of shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, which have whitish and often fragrant blossoms. — **Native orange,** *or* **Orange thorn** (*Bot.*), an Australian shrub (*Citriobatus parviflorus*); also, its edible yellow berries. — **Orange bird** (*Zoöl.*), a tanager of Jamaica (*Tanagra zena*); — so called from its bright orange breast. — **Orange cowry** (*Zoöl.*), a large, handsome cowry (*Cypræa aurantia*), highly valued by collectors of shells on account of its rarity. — **Orange grass** (*Bot.*), an inconspicuous annual American plant (*Hypericum Sarothra*), having minute, deep yellow flowers. — **Orange oil** (*Chem.*), an oily, terpenelike substance obtained from orange rind, and distinct from neroli oil, which is obtained from the flowers. — **Orange pekoe,** a kind of black tea. — **Orange pippin,** an orange-colored apple with acid flavor. — **Quito orange,** the orangelike fruit of a shrubby species of nightshade (*Solanum Quitoense*), native in Quito. — **Orange scale** (*Zoöl.*), any species of scale insects which infests orange trees; especially, the purple scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*), the long scale (*M. Gloveri*), and the red scale (*Aspidiotus Aurantii*).

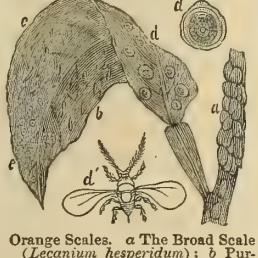

Orange Scales. *a* The Broad Scale (*Lecanium hesperidum*); *b* Purple Scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*); *c* Long Scale (*Mytilaspis Gloveri*); *d* Red Scale (*Aspidiotus Aurantii*); *d'* Male; *d''* Female of the last, much enlarged; *e* White Scale (*Aspidiotus Nerii*). *a, b, c, d, e,* are natural size.

Or'ange, *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow; as, an *orange* ribbon.

Or'ange-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to *lemonade;* orange sherbet.

Or'an-geat' (E. ŏr'an-zhăt'; F. ô'răN'zhȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] Candied orange peel; also, orangeade.

Or'ange-ism (ŏr'ĕnj-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; the tenets or practices of the Orangemen.

Or'ange-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a secret society, organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the support of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the laws of the kingdom, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who became William III. of England.

Or'ange-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American ranunculaceous plant (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), having a yellow tuberous root; — also called *yellowroot, golden seal,* etc.

Or'an-ger-y (ŏr'ĕnj-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange.* See ORANGE.] A place for raising oranges; a plantation of orange trees.

Or'ange-taw'ny (ŏr'ĕnj-tȧ/nȳ), *a. & n.* Deep orange-yellow; dark yellow. *Shak.*

Or'an-gite (ŏr'ĕnj-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) An orange-yellow variety of the mineral thorite, found in Norway.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* [Malayan *ōrang ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.] (*Zoöl.*) An arboreal anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*), which inhabits Borneo and Sumatra. Often called simply *orang.* [Written also *orang-outan, orang-utan, ourang-utang,* and *oran-utan.*]

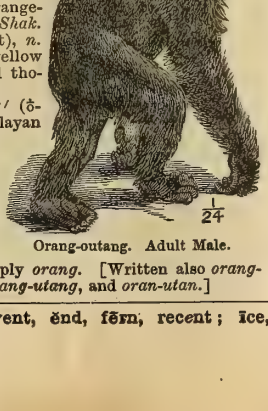

Orang-outang. Adult Male. 1/24

☞ It is over four feet high, when full grown, and has very long arms, which reach nearly or quite to the ground when the body is erect. Its color is reddish brown. In structure, it closely resembles man in many respects.

O-ra'ri-an (ō-rā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *orarius*, fr. *ora* coast.] Of or pertaining to a coast.

O-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray. See ORAL, ORISON.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner; especially, a discourse having reference to some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like; — distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.; as, Webster's *oration* at Bunker Hill.

The lord archbishop . . . made a long *oration.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Address; speech. See HARANGUE.

O-ra'tion, *v. i.* To deliver an oration. *Donne.*

Or'a-tor (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *orare* to speak, utter. See ORATION.] **1.** A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; especially, one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*
Some *orator* renowned
In Athens or free Rome. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) In equity proceedings, one who prays for relief; a petitioner. (*b*) A plaintiff, or complainant, in a bill in chancery. *Burrill.*

3. (*Eng. Universities*) An officer who is the voice of the university upon all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, presents, with an appropriate address, those persons on whom honorary degrees are to be conferred, and performs other like duties; — called also *public orator.*

Or'a-to'ri-al (ŏr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Oratorical. [*R.*] *Swift.* **— Or'a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Or'a-to'ri-an (-an), *a.* Oratorical. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

Or'a-to'ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *oratorien.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) See *Fathers of the Oratory,* under ORATORY.

Or'a-tor'ic-al (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orator or to oratory; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an *oratorical* triumph; an *oratorical* essay. **— Or'a-tor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Or'a-to'ri-o (ŏr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *oratorius* belonging to praying. See ORATOR, and cf. ORATORY.] 1. (*Mus.*) A more or less dramatic text or poem, founded on some Scripture narrative, or great divine event, elaborately set to music, in recitative, arias, grand choruses, etc., to be sung with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume, although the oratorio grew out of the Mysteries and the Miracle and Passion plays, which were acted.

☞ There are instances of secular and mythological subjects treated in the form of the oratorios, and called oratorios by their composers; as Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Semele," etc.

2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.

Or'a-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *oratorius.*] Oratorical. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* **— Or'a-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Or'a-tor-ize (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr-īz), *v. i.* To play the orator. [*Jocose* or *derisive*] *Dickens.*

Or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ORATORIES (-rĭz). [OE. *oratorie*, fr. L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator: cf. F. *oratoire.* See ORATOR, ORAL, and cf. ORATORIO.] A place of orisons, or prayer; especially, a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An *oratory* [temple] . . . in worship of Dian. *Chaucer.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory*, or place to pray in. *Jer. Taylor.*

Fathers of the Oratory (*R. C. Ch.*), a society of priests founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also *oratorians.*

Or'a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) the oratorical art.] The art of an orator; the art of public speaking in an eloquent or effective manner; the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse; eloquence. "The *oratory* of Greece and Rome." *Milton.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory.* *Shak.*

Or'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who makes public addresses. *Warner.*

Or'a-trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman plaintiff, or complainant, in equity pleading. *Burrill.*

Orb (ôrb), *n.* [OF. *orb* blind, fr. L. *orbus* destitute. (*Arch.*) A blank window or panel. [*Obs.*] *Oxf. Gloss.*

Orb, *n.* [F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle, orb. Cf. ORBIT.] **1.** A spherical body; a globe; especially, one of the celestial spheres; a sun, planet, or star.

In the small *orb* of one particular tear. *Shak.*
Whether the prime *orb*,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled. *Milton.*

2. One of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to be inclosed one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions.

3. A circle; esp., a circle, or nearly circular orbit, described by the revolution of a heavenly body; an orbit.

The schoolmen were like astronomers, which did feign eccentrics, and epicycles, and such engines of *orbs.* *Bacon.*
You seem to me as Dian in her *orb.* *Shak.*
In *orbs*
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,
Orb within *orb.* *Milton.*

4. A period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body. [*R.*] *Milton.*

5. The eye, as luminous and spherical. [*Poetic*]

A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs.* *Milton.*

6. A revolving circular body; a wheel. [*Poetic*]

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot rolled. *Milton.*

7. A sphere of action. [*R.*] *Wordsworth.*

But in our *orbs* we'll live so round and safe. *Shak.*

8. Same as MOUND, a ball or globe. See 1st MOUND.

9. (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers drawn up in a circle, as for defense, esp. infantry to repel cavalry.

Syn. — Globe; ball; sphere. See GLOBE.

Orb (ôrb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORBED (ôrbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORBING.] **1.** To form into an orb or circle. [*Poetic*]

Milton. Lowell.

2. To encircle; to surround; to inclose. [*Poetic*]

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

Orb, *v. i.* To become round like an orb. [*Poetic*]

And *orb* into the perfect star. *Tennyson.*

Or'bate (ôr'bāt), *a.* [L. *orbatus*, p. p. of *orbare* to bereave, fr. *orbus* bereaved of parents or children. See ORPHAN.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. [*Obs.*]

Or-ba'tion (ôr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *orbatio.*] The state of being orbate, or deprived of parents or children; privation, in general; bereavement. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

The *orbèd* eyelids are let down. *Trench.*

Or'bĭc (ôr'bĭk), } *a.* [L. *orbicus*, or *orbitus*, fr. *or-*
Or'bic-al (-bĭ-kal), } *bis* orb.] Spherical; orbicular; orblike; circular. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Or'bi-cle (ôr'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] A small orb, or sphere. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

‖ **Or-bic'u-la** (ôr-bĭk'ū-là), *n.* [NL. See ORBICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DISCINA.

Or-bic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb: cf. F. *orbiculaire.*] Resembling or having the form of an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. — **Or-bic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **Or-bic'u-lar-ness,** *n.*

Orbicular as the disk of a planet. *De Quincey.*

Or-bic'u-late (-lāt), *n.* That which is orbiculate; especially, a solid the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

Or-bic'u-late (ôr-bĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.* See
Or-bic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } ORBICULAR.] Made, or being, in the form of an orb; having a circular, or nearly circular, or a spheroidal, outline.

Orbiculate Leaf.

Orbiculate leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf whose outline is nearly circular.

Or-bic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The state or quality of being orbiculate; orbicularness. *Dr. H. More.*

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle: cf. F. *orbite.* See 2d ORB.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution around another body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon.

2. An orb or ball. [*Rare & Improper*]

Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young.*

3. (*Anat.*) The cavity or socket of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are situated.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Or'bit-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit. "*Orbital* revolution." *J. D. Forbes.*

Orbital index (*Anat.*), in the skull, the ratio of the vertical height to the transverse width of the orbit, which is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

Or'bit-ar (-ẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *orbitaire.*] Orbital. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

Or'bit-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Situated around the orbit; as, the *orbitary* feathers of a bird.

‖ **Or'bi-te'læ** (ôr'bĭ-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *orbis* an orb + *tela* a web.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of spiders, including those that make geometrical webs, as the garden spider, or Epeira.

‖ **Or'bi-to-li'tes** (ôr'bĭ-tŏ-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See ORBIT, and -LITE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of living Foraminifera, forming broad, thin, circular disks, containing numerous small chambers.

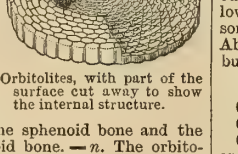

Orbitolites, with part of the surface cut away to show the internal structure.

Or'bi-to-na'sal (-nā'zal), *a.* [*Orbit* + *nasal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the orbit and the nose; as, the *orbitonasal*, or ophthalmic, nerve.

Or'bi-to-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [*Orbit* + *sphenoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit, or to the orbitosphenoid bone. — *n.* The orbitosphenoid bone, which is situated in the orbit on either side of the presphenoid. It generally forms a part of the sphenoid in the adult.

Or'bi-to-sphe-noid'al (-sfē-noid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the orbitosphenoid bone; orbitosphenoid.

Or-bit'u-a-ry (ôr-bĭt'ū-ā-rў; 135), *a.* Orbital. [*R.*]

Or'bi-tude (ôr'bĭ-tūd), } *n.* [L. *orbitudo, orbitas*, fr.
Or'bi-ty (ôr'bĭ-tў), } *orbus:* cf. F. *orbité.* See ORBATE.] Orbation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Or'bu-li'na** (ôr'bū-lī'nà), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *orbis* orb.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute living Foraminifera having a globular shell.

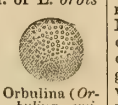

Orbulina (*Orbulina universa*).

Orb'y (ôrb'ў), *a.* [From 2d ORB.] Orblike; having the course of an orb; revolving. [*Obs.*] "*Orby* hours." *Chapman.*

Orc (ôrk), *n.* [L. *orca:* cf. F. *orque.*] (*Zoöl.*) The grampus. [Written also *ork* and *orch.*] *Milton.*

Or-ca'di-an (ôr-kā'dĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Orcades* the Orkney Islands.] Of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

Or'ce-in (ôr'sē-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A reddish brown amorphous dyestuff, $C_7H_7NO_3$, obtained from orcin, and forming the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil. It is closely related to litmus.

Or'chal (ôr'kal), *n.* See ARCHIL.

Or'cha-net (ôr'kà-nĕt), *n.* [F. *orcanète.*] (*Bot.*) Same as ALKANET, 2. *Ainsworth.*

Or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *ortgeard, wyrtgeard*, lit., wortyard, i. e., a yard for herbs; *wyrt* herb + *geard* yard. See WORT, YARD inclosure.] **1.** A garden. [*Obs.*]

2. An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the fruit trees, collectively; — used especially of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, or the like, less frequently of nut-bearing trees and of sugar maple trees.

Orchard grass (*Bot.*), a tall coarse grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), introduced into the United States from Europe. It grows usually in shady places, and is of value for forage and hay. — **Orchard house** (*Hort.*), a glazed structure in which fruit trees are reared in pots. — **Orchard oriole** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored American oriole (*Icterus spurius*), which frequents orchards. It is smaller and darker than the Baltimore oriole.

Orchard Oriole, and Nest.

Or'chard-ing (ôr'chẽrd-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The cultivation of orchards.

2. Orchards, in general.

Or'chard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

Or'chel (ôr'kĕl), *n.* Archil.

Or'che-sog'ra-phy (ôr'kē-sŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [Gr. ὀρχησις dance + *-graphy.*] A treatise upon dancing. [*R.*]

Or'ches-ter (ôr'kĕs-tẽr), *n.* See ORCHESTRA.

Or-ches'tian (ôr-kĕs'chan; 106), *n.* [From Gr. ὀρχηστής a dancer. See ORCHESTRA.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of amphipod crustacean of the genus *Orchestia*, or family *Orchestidæ.* See *Beach flea*, under BEACH.

Or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trà; 277), *n.* [L. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, from ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance: cf. F. *orchestre.*] **1.** The space in a theater between the stage and the audience; — originally appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and its evolutions, afterward by the Romans to persons of distinction, and by the moderns to a band of instrumental musicians.

2. The place in any public hall appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians.

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Loosely: A band of instrumental musicians performing in a theater, concert hall, or other place of public amusement. (*b*) Strictly: A band suitable for the performance of symphonies, overtures, etc., as well as for the accompaniment of operas, oratorios, cantatas, masses, and the like, or of vocal and instrumental solos. (*c*) A band composed, for the largest part, of players of the various viol instruments, many of each kind, together with a proper complement of wind instruments of wood and brass; — as distinguished from a military or street band of players on wind instruments, and from an assemblage of solo players for the rendering of concerted pieces, such as septets, octets, and the like.

4. (*Mus.*) The instruments employed by a full band, collectively; as, an *orchestra* of forty stringed instruments, with proper complement of wind instruments.

Or'ches-tral (ôr'kĕs-tral *or* ôr-kĕs'-; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra.

Or'ches-tra'tion (ôr'kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mus.*) The arrangement of music for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition; — called also *instrumentation.*

Or'ches-tre (ôr'kĕs-tẽr), *n.* [F.] See ORCHESTRA.

Or-ches'tric (ôr-kĕs'trĭk), *a.* Orchestral.

Or-ches'tri-on (-trĭ-ŭn), *n.* A large music box imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

Or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [See ORCHIS.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Orchidaceæ.* See ORCHIDACEOUS.

Or'chi-da'ceous (ôr'kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order (*Orchidaceæ*) of endogenous plants of which the genus Orchis is the type. They are mostly perennial herbs having the stamens and pistils united in a single column, and normally three petals and three sepals, all adherent to the ovary. The flowers are curiously shaped, often resembling insects, the odd or lower petal (called the *lip*) being unlike the others, and sometimes of a strange and unexpected appearance. About one hundred species occur in the United States, but several thousand in the tropics.

☞ Over three hundred genera are recognized.

Or-chid'e-an (ôr-kĭd'ē-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Orchidaceous.

Or-chid'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as ORCHIDACEOUS.

Or'chid-ol'o-gist (ôr'kĭd-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in orchidology.

Or'chid-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις the orchis + *-logy.*] The branch of botany which treats of orchids.

Or'chil (ôr'kĭl), *n.* See ARCHIL.

Or-chil'la weed' (ôr-kĭl'là wēd'). (*Bot.*) The lichen from which archil is obtained. See ARCHIL.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.; pl.* ORCHISES (-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄρχις a testicle, the orchis; — so called from its tubers.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants growing in the North Temperate zone, and consisting of about eighty species. They are perennial herbs growing from a tuber (beside which is usually found the last year's tuber also), and are valued for their showy flowers. See ORCHIDACEOUS.

Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the same family with the orchis; an orchid.

☞ The common names, such as *bee orchis, fly orchis, butterfly orchis*, etc., allude to the peculiar form of the flower.

‖ **Or-chi'tis** (ôr-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρχις a testicle + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the testicles.

Or-chot'o-my (ôr-kŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις a testicle + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration.

Or'cin (ôr'sĭn), *n.* [Etymology uncertain: cf. F. *orcine.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, $C_6H_3.CH_3.(OH)_2$, which is obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella, Lecanora*, etc.), also from extract of aloes, and artificially from certain derivatives of toluene. It changes readily into orcein.

Ord (ôrd), *n.* [AS. *ord* point.] An edge or point; also, a beginning. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Ord and end, the beginning and end. Cf. *Odds and ends*, under ODDS. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer. Halliwell.*

Or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORDAINED (-dānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORDAINING.] [OE. *ordeinen*, OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner*, fr. L. *ordinare*, from *ordo, ordinis*, order. See ORDER, and cf. ORDINANCE.] **1.** To set in order; to arrange according to rule; to regulate; to set; to establish. "Battle well *ordained.*" *Spenser.*

The stake that shall be *ordained* on either side. *Chaucer.*

2. To regulate, or establish, by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; to decree; to appoint; to institute.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 *Kings* xii. 32.

And doth the power that man adores *ordain*
Their doom? *Byron.*

3. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

Being *ordained* his special governor. *Shak.*

4. (*Eccl.*) To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry, by the laying on of hands, or other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Or-dain'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed. *Bp. Hall.*

Or-dain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ordains.

Or-dain'ment (-ment), *n.* Ordination. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Or'dal (ôr'dal), *n.* Ordeal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Or-da'li-an (ôr-dā'lĭ-an), *a.* [LL. *ordalium.*] Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-al), *n.* [AS. *ordāl, ordǣl*, a judgment; akin to D. *oordeel*, G. *urteil, urtheil;* orig., what is dealt out, the prefix *or-* being akin to *ā-* compounded with verbs, G. *er-*, *ur-*, Goth. *us-*, orig. meaning, out. See DEAL, *v. & n.*, and cf. ARISE, ORT.] **1.** An ancient form of test to determine guilt or innocence, by appealing to a supernatural decision, — once common in Europe, and still practiced in the East and by savage tribes.

☞ In England *ordeal by fire* and *ordeal by water* were used, the former confined to persons of rank, the latter to the common people. The ordeal by fire was performed, either by handling red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over red-hot plowshares, laid at unequal distances. If the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; otherwise he was condemned as guilty. The ordeal by water was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, an escape from injury being taken as proof of innocence, or by casting the accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, when if he floated it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. It is probable that the proverbial phrase, *to go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal. See *Wager of battle*, under WAGER.

2. Any severe trial, or test; a painful experience.

Ordeal bean. (*Bot.*) See *Calabar bean*, under CALABAR. — **Ordeal root** (*Bot.*) the root of a species of *Strychnos* growing in West Africa, used, like the ordeal bean, in trials for witchcraft. — **Ordeal tree** (*Bot.*), a poisonous tree of Madagascar (*Tanghinia*, or *Cerbera, venenata*). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds.

Or'de-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *ordre*, F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo, ordinis.* Cf. ORDAIN, ORDINAL.] **1.** Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: (*a*) Of material things, like the books in a library. (*b*) Of intellectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse. (*c*) Of periods of time or occurrences, and the like.

The side chambers were . . . thirty in *order*. *Ezek.* xli. 6.
Bright-harnessed angels sit in *order* serviceable. *Milton.*
Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. Right arrangement; a normal, correct, or fit condition; as, the house is in *order;* the machinery is out of *order.* *Locke.*

3. The customary mode of procedure; established system, as in the conduct of debates or the transaction of business; usage; custom; fashion. *Daniel.*

And, pregnant with his grander thought,
Brought the old *order* into doubt. *Emerson.*

4. Conformity with law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; as, to preserve *order* in a community or an assembly.

5. That which prescribes a method of procedure; a rule or regulation made by competent authority; as, the rules and *orders* of the senate.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish. *Hooker.*

6. A command; a mandate; a precept; a direction.

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*

7. Hence: A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, *orders* for blankets are large.

In those days were pit *orders* — beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them. *Lamb.*

8. A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; a rank; a row; a grade; especially, a rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social or other position; also, a distinct character, kind, or sort; as, the higher or lower *orders* of society; talent of a high *order.*

They are in equal *order* to their several ends. *Jer. Taylor.*
Various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*
Which, to his *order* of mind, must have seemed little short of crime. *Hawthorne.*

9. A body of persons having some common honorary distinction or rule of obligation; esp., a body of religious persons or aggregate of convents living under a common rule; as, the *Order* of the Bath; the Franciscan *order*.

Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me. *Shak.*

The venerable *order* of the Knights Templars. *Sir W. Scott.*

10. An ecclesiastical grade or rank, as of deacon, priest, or bishop; the office of the Christian ministry; — often used in the plural; as, to take *orders*, or to take *holy orders*, that is, to enter some grade of the ministry.

11. (*Arch.*) The disposition of a column and its component parts, and of the entablature resting upon it, in classical architecture; hence (as the column and entablature are the characteristic features of classical architecture) a style or manner of architectural designing.

☞ The Greeks used three different orders, easy to distinguish, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Corinthian*. The Romans added the *Tuscan*, and changed the Doric so that it is hardly recognizable, and also used a modified Corinthian called *Composite*. The Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or *classical*, — *Doric* (the Roman sort), *Ionic*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.

12. (*Nat. Hist.*) An assemblage of genera having certain important characters in common; as, the Carnivora and Insectivora are *orders* of Mammalia.

☞ The Linnæan *artificial orders* of plants rested mainly on identity in the number of pistils, or agreement in some one character. *Natural orders* are groups of genera agreeing in the fundamental plan of their flowers and fruit. A natural order is usually (in botany) equivalent to a family, and may include several tribes.

13. (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty or clearness of expression.

14. (*Math.*) Rank; degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation.

Artificial order *or* **system.** See *Artificial classification*, under ARTIFICIAL, and Note to def. 12 above. — **Close order** (*Mil.*), the arrangement of the ranks with a distance of about half a pace between them; with a distance of about three yards the ranks are in *open order*. — **The four Orders**, **The Orders four**, the four orders of mendicant friars. See FRIAR. *Chaucer.* — **General orders** (*Mil.*), orders issued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from *special orders*. — **Holy orders.** (*a*) (*Eccl.*) The different grades of the Christian ministry; ordination to the ministry. See def. 10 above. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) A sacrament for the purpose of conferring a special grace on those ordained. — **In order to**, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use *in order to* our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

— **Minor orders** (*R. C. Ch.*), orders beneath the diaconate in sacramental dignity, as acolyte, exorcist, reader, doorkeeper. — **Money order.** See under MONEY. — **Natural order.** (*Bot.*) See def. 12, Note. — **Order book.** (*a*) A merchant's book in which orders are entered. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A book kept at headquarters, in which all orders are recorded for the information of officers and men. (*c*) A book in the House of Commons in which proposed orders must be entered. [*Eng.*] — **Order in Council**, a royal order issued with and by the advice of the Privy Council. [*Great Britain*] — **Order of battle** (*Mil.*), the particular disposition given to the troops of an army on the field of battle. — **Order of the day**, in legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a specified day. — **Order of a differential equation** (*Math.*), the greatest index of differentiation in the equation. — **Sailing orders** (*Naut.*), the final instructions given to the commander of a ship of war before a cruise. — **Sealed orders**, orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea. — **Standing order.** (*a*) A continuing regulation for the conduct of parliamentary business. (*b*) (*Mil.*) An order not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. — **To give order**, to give command or directions. *Shak.* — **To take order for**, to take charge of; to make arrangements concerning.

Whiles I *take order for* mine own affairs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Arrangement; management. See DIRECTION.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORDERING.] [FROM ORDER, *n.*] **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end. Hence, to regulate; to dispose; to direct; to rule.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright. *Ps.* l. 23.
Warriors old with *ordered* spear and shield. *Milton.*

2. To give an order to; to command; as, to *order* troops to advance.

3. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to *order* a carriage; to *order* groceries.

4. (*Eccl.*) To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry.

These *ordered* folk be especially titled to God. *Chaucer.*
Persons presented to be *ordered* deacons. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Order arms (*Mil.*), the command at which a gun is brought from "shoulder" to a position with its but resting on the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

Order Arms.

Or'der, *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands.

Or'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ordered; tractable. [*R.*]

Being very *orderable* in all his sickness. *Fuller.*

Or'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts in order, arranges, methodizes, or regulates.

2. One who gives orders.

Or'der-ing, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management. *South.*

Or'der-less, *a.* Being without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Or'der-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being orderly.

Or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an *orderly* course or plan. *Milton.*

2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; an *orderly* community.

3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* . . . march." *Clarendon.*

4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aids-de-camp and *orderly* men." *Sir W. Scott.*

Orderly book (*Mil.*), a book for every company, in which the general and regimental orders are recorded. — **Orderly officer**, the officer of the day, or that officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to supervise for the day the arrangements for food, cleanliness, etc. *Farrow.* — **Orderly room.** (*a*) The court of the commanding officer, where charges against the men of the regiment are tried. (*b*) The office of the commanding officer, usually in the barracks, whence orders emanate. *Farrow.* — **Orderly sergeant**, the first sergeant of a company.

Or'der-ly (ôr'dẽr-lў), *adv.* According to due order; regularly; methodically; duly.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*. *Shak.*

Or'der-ly, *n.; pl.* ORDERLIES (-lĭz). **1.** (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.

Orderlies were appointed to watch the palace. *Macaulay.*

2. A street sweeper. [*Eng.*] *Mayhew.*

Or'di-na-bil'i-ty (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being ordained or appointed. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Bull.*

Or'di-na-ble (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See ORDINATE, ORDAIN.] Capable of being ordained or appointed. [*Obs.*]

Or'di-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. See ORDER.] **1.** Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, etc.

2. Of or pertaining to an order.

Or'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A word or number denoting order or succession.

2. (*Ch. of Eng.*) The book of forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A book containing the rubrics of the Mass. [Written also *ordinale*.]

Or'di-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being ordinal. [*R.*] *Latham.*

Or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* [OE. *ordenance*, OF. *ordenance*, F. *ordonnance*. See ORDAIN, and cf. ORDNANCE, ORDONNANCE.] **1.** Orderly arrangement; preparation; provision. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

They had made their *ordinance*
Of victual, and of other purveyance. *Chaucer.*

2. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; a statute, law, regulation, rescript, or accepted usage; an edict or decree; esp., a local law enacted by a municipal government; as, a municipal *ordinance*.

Thou wilt die by God's just *ordinance*. *Shak.*
By custom and the *ordinance* of times. *Shak.*
Walking in all the commandments and *ordinances* of the Lord blameless. *Luke* i. 6.

☞ Acts of Parliament are sometimes called *ordinances;* also, certain colonial laws and certain acts of Congress under the Confederation; as, the *ordinance* of 1787 for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; the colonial *ordinance* of 1641, or 1647. This word is often used in Scripture in the sense of a law or statute of sovereign power. *Ex.* xv. 25. *Num.* x. 8. *Ezra* iii. 10. Its most frequent application now in the United States is to laws and regulations of municipal corporations. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

3. (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony.

4. Rank; order; station. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. [See ORDNANCE.] Ordnance; cannon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'di-nand' (-nănd'), *n.* [L. *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained.

Or'di-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *ordinans*, p. pr. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] Ordaining; decreeing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'di-nant, *n.* One who ordains. *F. G. Lee.*

Or'di-na-ri-ly (-nȧ-rĭ-lў), *adv.* According to established rules or settled method; as a rule; commonly; usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe.

Those who *ordinarily* pride themselves not a little upon their penetration. *I. Taylor.*

Or'di-na-ry (-nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order: cf. F. *ordinaire*. See ORDER.] **1.** According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The *ordinary* forms of law." *Addison.*

2. Common; customary; usual. *Shak.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior; of little merit; as, men of *ordinary* judgment; an *ordinary* book.

An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. *Macaulay.*

Ordinary seaman (*Naut.*), one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below an *able seaman*.

Syn. — Normal; common; usual; customary. See NORMAL. — ORDINARY, COMMON. A thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake; as, a *common* practice. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the regular common order or succession of events.

Or'di-na-ry, *n.; pl.* ORDINARIES (-rĭz). **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) (*Roman Law*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge; also, a deputy of the bishop, or a clergyman appointed to perform divine service for condemned criminals and assist in preparing them for death. (*c*) (*Am. Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or a surrogate.

2. The mass; the common run. [*Obs.*]

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*
Of nature's salework. *Shak.*

3. That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a settled establishment or institution. [*R.*]

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*. *Bacon.*

4. Anything which is in ordinary or common use.

Water buckets, wagons, cart wheels, plow socks, and other *ordinaries*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. A dining room or eating house where a meal is prepared for all comers, at a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table d'hôte; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining room. *Shak.*

All the odd words they have picked up in a coffeehouse, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*

He exacted a tribute for licenses to hawkers and peddlers and to *ordinaries*. *Bancroft.*

6. (*Her.*) A charge or bearing of simple form, one of nine or ten which are in constant use. The *bend*, *chevron*, *chief*, *cross*, *fesse*, *pale*, and *saltire* are uniformly admitted as ordinaries. Some authorities include *bar*, *bend sinister*, *pile*, and others. See SUBORDINARY.

In ordinary. (*a*) In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court. (*b*) (*Naut.*) Out of commission and laid up; — said of a naval vessel. — **Ordinary of the Mass** (*R. C. Ch.*), that part of the Mass which is the same every day; — called also the *canon of the Mass*.

Or'di-na-ry-ship (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-rў-shĭp), *n.* The state of being an ordinary. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nȧt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] Well-ordered; orderly; regular; methodical. "A life blissful and *ordinate*." *Chaucer.*

Ordinate figure (*Math.*), a figure whose sides and angles are equal; a regular figure.

Or'di-nate, *n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point in a curve or a straight line, measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates* or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured.

☞ The ordinate and abscissa, taken together, are called *coördinates*, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named, the intersection of which is called the *origin of coördinates*. See CO-ORDINATE.

Or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To appoint; to regulate; to harmonize. *Bp. Hall.*

Or'di-nate-ly (-nȧt-lў), *adv.* In an ordinate manner; orderly. *Chaucer. Skelton.*

Or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*: cf. F. *ordination*.] **1.** The act of ordaining, appointing, or setting apart; the state of being ordained, appointed, etc.

The holy and wise *ordination* of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. (*Eccl.*) The act of setting apart to an office in the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.

3. Disposition; arrangement; order. [*R.*]

Angle of ordination (*Geom.*), the angle between the axes of coördinates.

Or'di-na-tive (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ordinativus*.] Tending to ordain; directing; giving order. [*R.*] *Gauden.*

Or'di-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ordains or establishes; a director. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Ord'nance (ôrd'nans), *n.* [From OE. *ordenance*, referring orig. to the bore or size of the cannon. See ORDINANCE.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery; sometimes, a general term for all weapons and appliances used in war.

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire. *Shak.*

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his [Rufus Choate's] rifled *ordnance*. *E. Everett.*

Ordnance survey, the official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, conducted by the ordnance department.

Or'don-nance (ôr'dŏn-nans), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] (*Fine Arts*) The disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts. *Coleridge.*

Or'don-nant (-nant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ordonner*. See ORDINANT.] Of or pertaining to ordonnance. *Dryden.*

Or-do'vi-an (ôr-dō'vĭ-an), *a. & n.* (*Geol.*) Ordovician.

Or-do-vi'cian (ôr'dō-vĭsh'an), *a.* [From L. *Ordovices*, a Celtic people in Wales.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to a division of the Silurian formation, corresponding in general to the Lower Silurian of most authors, exclusive of the Cambrian. — *n.* The Ordovician formation.

Or'dure (ôr'dūr; 135), *n.* [F. *ordure*, OF. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. L. *horridus* horrid. See HORRID.] **1.** Dung; excrement; fæces. *Shak.*

2. Defect; imperfection; fault. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Or'dur-ous (ôr'dūr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy. *Drayton.*

Ore (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ār.*] Honor; grace; favor; mercy; clemency; happy augury. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ore, *n.* [AS. *ōra*; cf. *ār* brass, bronze, akin to CHG. *ēr*, G. *ehern* brazen, Icel. *eir* brass, Goth. *ais*, L. *aes*, Skr. *ayas* iron. √210. Cf. ORA, ERA.] **1.** The native form of a metal, whether free and uncombined, as gold, copper, etc., or combined, as iron, lead, etc. Usually the ores contain the metals combined with oxygen, sulphur, arsenic, etc. (called *mineralizers*).

2. (*Mining*) A native metal or its compound with the rock in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to throw out what is worthless.

3. Metal; as, the liquid *ore*. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Ore hearth, a low furnace in which rich lead ore is reduced; — also called *Scotch hearth*. *Raymond.*

O're-ad (ō'rē-ăd), *n.* [L. *Oreas*, *-adis*, Gr. Ὀρειάς, -άδος, fr. ὄρος mountain: cf. F. *oréade*.] (*Class. Myth.*) One of the nymphs of mountains and grottoes.

Like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad. *Milton.*

‖ **O-re'a-des** (ō-rē'ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of butterflies which includes the satyrs. See SATYR, 2.

O-rec'tic (ō-rĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρεκτικός, fr. ὄρεξις a yearning after, from ὀρέγειν to reach after.] (*Philos.*)

Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

Or'e-gon grape' (ŏr'ĕ-gŏn grāp'). (*Bot.*) An evergreen species of barberry (*Berberis Aquifolium*), of Oregon and California; also, its roundish, blue-black berries.

O're-ide (ō're-īd), *n.* See OROIDE.

O're-o-don (ō're-ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, -εος, mountain + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals, abundant in the Tertiary formation of the Rocky Mountains. It is more or less related to the camel, hog, and deer.

Skull of *Oreodon gracilis*, much reduced.

O're-o-graph'ic (ō're-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to oreography.

O're-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, -εος, mountain + *-graphy.*] The science of mountains; orography.

O're-os'e-lin (ō're-ŏs'ē-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance which is obtained indirectly from the root of an umbelliferous plant (*Imperatoria Oreoselinum*), and yields resorcin on decomposition.

‖ **O're-o-so'ma** (ō're-ō-sō'mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὄρος, -εος, mountain + σῶμα body.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small oceanic fishes, remarkable for the large conical tubercles which cover the under surface.

Ore'weed' (ōr'wēd'), *n.* Same as OARWEED.

Ore'wood' (ōr'wŏŏd'), *n.* Same as OARWEED.

Orf (ôrf), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bright-colored domesti-
Or'fe (ôr'fē), } cated variety of the id. See ID.

Orf'gild' (ôrf'gĭld'), *n.* [AS. *orf*, *yrfe*, cattle, property + *gild*, *gield*, money, fine.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Restitution for cattle; a penalty for taking away cattle. *Cowell.*

Or'fray (ôr'frā), *n.* [F. *orfraie*. Cf. OSPREY, OSSIFRAGE.] (*Zoöl.*) The osprey. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Or'frays (ôr'frāz), *n.* [OF. *orfrais*, F. *orfroi*; F. *or* gold + *fraise*, *frise*, fringe, ruff. See FRAISE, and cf. AURIPHRYGIATE.] See ORPHREY. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Or'gal (ôr'gal), *n.* (*Chem.*) See ARGOL. [*Obs.*]

Or'gan (ôr'gan), *n.* [L. *organum*, Gr. ὄργανον; akin to ἔργον work, and E. *work*: cf. F. *organe*. See WORK, and cf. ORGUE, ORGY.] **1.** An instrument or medium by which some important action is performed, or an important end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, armies, taxgatherers, etc., are *organs* of government.

2. (*Biol.*) A natural part or structure in an animal or a plant, capable of performing some special action (termed its *function*), which is essential to the life or well-being of the whole; as, the heart, lungs, etc., are *organs* of animals; the root, stem, foliage, etc., are *organs* of plants.

☞ In animals the organs are generally made up of several tissues, one of which usually predominates, and determines the principal functions of the organ. Groups of organs constitute a *system*. See SYSTEM.

3. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine; as, the cylinder, valves, crank, etc., are *organs* of the steam engine.

4. A medium of communication between one person or body and another; as, the secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; a newspaper is the *organ* of its editor, or of a party, sect, etc.

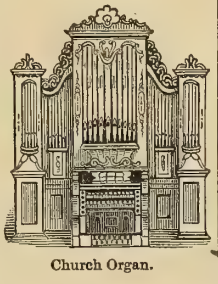

Church Organ.

5. [Cf. AS. *organ*, fr. L. *organum*.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument containing numerous pipes of various dimensions and kinds, which are filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys similar to those of a piano, and sometimes by foot keys or pedals; — formerly used in the plural, each pipe being considered an organ.

> The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

☞ Chaucer uses the form *orgon* as a plural.

> The merry *orgon* . . . that in the church goon [go].

Barrel organ, Choir organ, Great organ, etc. See under BARREL, CHOIR, etc. — **Cabinet organ** (*Mus.*), an organ of small size, as for a chapel or for domestic use; a reed organ. — **Organ bird** (*Zoöl.*), a Tasmanian crow shrike (*Gymnorhina organicum*). It utters discordant notes like those of a hand organ out of tune. — **Organ fish** (*Zoöl.*), the drumfish. — **Organ gun.** (*Mil.*) Same as ORGUE (*b*). — **Organ harmonium** (*Mus.*), an harmonium of large capacity and power. — **Organ of Corti** (*Anat.*), a complicated structure in the cochlea of the ear, including the auditory hair cells, the rods or fibers of Corti, the membrane of Corti, etc. See Note under EAR. — **Organ pipe.** See PIPE, *n.*, 1. — **Organ-pipe coral.** (*Zoöl.*) See TUBIPORA. — **Organ point** (*Mus.*), a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move.

Or'gan, *v. t.* To supply with an organ or organs; to fit with organs; to organize. [*Obs.*]

> Thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions. *Bp. Mannyngham.*

Or'gan-die } (-dȳ), *n.* [F. *organdi*.] A kind of trans-
Or'gan-dy } parent light muslin.

Or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. ὀργανικός: cf. F. *organique*.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to an organ or its functions, or to objects composed of organs; consisting of organs, or containing them; as, the *organic* structure of animals and plants; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, *organic* bodies, *organic* life, *organic* remains. Cf. INORGANIC.

2. Produced by the organs; as, *organic* pleasure. [*R.*]

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or of art to a certain destined function or end. [*R.*]

> Those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. *Milton.*

4. Forming a whole composed of organs. Hence: Of or pertaining to a system of organs; inherent in, or resulting from, a certain organization; as, an *organic* government; his love of truth was not inculcated, but *organic*.

5. Pertaining to, or denoting, any one of the large series of substances which, in nature or origin, are connected with vital processes, and include many substances of artificial production which may or may not occur in animals or plants; — contrasted with *inorganic*.

☞ The principles of organic and inorganic chemistry are identical; but the enormous number and the completeness of related series of organic compounds, together with their remarkable facility of exchange and substitution, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry.

Organic analysis (*Chem.*), the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent, and nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide; — formerly called *ultimate analysis*, in distinction from *proximate analysis*. — **Organic chemistry.** See under CHEMISTRY. — **Organic compounds.** (*Chem.*) See *Carbon compounds*, under CARBON. — **Organic description of a curve** (*Geom.*), the description of a curve on a plane by means of instruments. *Brande & C.* — **Organic disease** (*Med.*), a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the organs of the body or in the composition of its fluids; — opposed to *functional disease*. — **Organic electricity.** See under ELECTRICITY. — **Organic law** *or* **laws**, a law or system of laws, or declaration of principles fundamental to the existence and organization of a political or other association; a constitution. — **Organic stricture** (*Med.*), a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body produced by structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a *spasmodic stricture*, which is due to muscular contraction.

Or-gan'ic-al (ôr-găn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Organic.

> The *organical* structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move. *Bentley.*

Or-gan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of organs or with reference to organic functions; hence, fundamentally. *Gladstone.*

Or-gan'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being organic.

Or-gan'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. *Dunglison.*

Or-gan-if'ic (ôr'gan-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Organ* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organism; acting through, or resulting from, organs. *Prof. Park.*

Or'gan-ism (ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisme*.] **1.** Organic structure; organization. "The advantageous *organism* of the eye." *Grew.*

2. (*Biol.*) An organized being; a living body, either vegetable or animal, composed of different organs or parts with functions which are separate, but mutually dependent, and essential to the life of the individual.

☞ Some of the lower forms of life are so simple in structure as to be without organs, but are still called *organisms*, since they have different parts analogous in functions to the organs of higher plants and animals.

Or'gan-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *organiste*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) One who plays on the organ.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the priests who organized or sung in parts. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Or'ga-nis'ta** (ôr'gȧ-nĭs'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., an organist.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several South American wrens, noted for the sweetness of their song.

Or-gan'i-ty (ôr-găn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Organism. [*R.*]

Or'gan-i-za-bil'i-ty (ôr'gan-ĭ-zȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being organizable; capability of being organized.

Or'gan-i-za-ble (ôr'gan-ĭ-zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being organized; esp. (*Biol.*), capable of being formed into living tissue; as, *organizable* matter.

Or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisation*.] **1.** The act of organizing; the act of arranging in a systematic way for use or action; as, the *organization* of an army, or of a deliberative body. "The first *organization* of the general government." *Pickering.*

2. The state of being organized; also, the relations included in such a state or condition.

> What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge.*

3. That which is organized; an organized existence; an organism; specif. (*Biol.*), an arrangement of parts for the performance of the functions necessary to life.

> The cell may be regarded as the most simple, the most common, and the earliest form of *organization*. *McKendrick.*

Or'gan-ize (ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORGANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORGANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *organiser*, Gr. ὀργανίζειν. See ORGAN.] **1.** (*Biol.*) To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to; to endow with capacity for the functions of life; as, an *organized* being; *organized* matter; — in this sense used chiefly in the past participle.

> These nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation; to systematize; to get into working order; — applied to products of the human intellect, or to human institutions and undertakings, as a science, a government, an army, a war, etc.

> This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *Cranch.*

3. (*Mus.*) To sing in parts; as, to *organize* an anthem. [*R.*] *Busby.*

Or'gan-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who organizes.

Or'gan-ling (ôr'gan-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large kind of sea fish; the orgeis.

Or'ga-no- (ôr'gȧ-nō-). [See ORGAN.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *an organ* or *organs*.

Or-gan'o-gen (ôr-găn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A name given to any one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are especially characteristic ingredients of organic compounds; also, by extension, to other elements sometimes found in the same connection; as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

Or'ga-no-gen'e-sis (ôr'gȧ-nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Organo-* + *genesis.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphogeny. *Haeckel.*

Or'ga-no-gen'ic (ôr'gȧ-nō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to organogenesis.

Or'ga-nog'e-ny (-nŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Organogenesis.

Or'ga-no-graph'ic (-nō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *organo-*
Or'ga-no-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Of or pertaining to organography.

Or'ga-nog'ra-phist (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One versed in organography.

Or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *organographie*.] A description of the organs of animals or plants.

Or'ga-no-lep'tic (-nō-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [F. *organoleptique*, fr. Gr. ὄργανον an organ + λαμβάνειν to lay hold of.] (*Physiol.*) Making an impression upon an organ; plastic; — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, taste, or smell, and also on the organism as a whole.

Or'ga-no-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to organology.

Or'ga-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Organ* + *-logy*: cf. F. *organologie*.] **1.** The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure.

> The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style. *De Quincey.*

2. That branch of biology which treats, in particular, of the organs of animals and plants. See MORPHOLOGY.

Or'ga-no-me-tal'lic (ôr'gȧ-nō-mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Metalorganic.

‖ **Or'ga-non** (ôr'gȧ-nŏn), } *n.* [NL. *organon*, L. *orga-*
‖ **Or'ga-num** (-nŭm), } *num.* See ORGAN.] An organ or instrument; hence, a method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted; — a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers by Lord Bacon, as the title ("Novum *Organon*") of part of his treatise on philosophical method. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Or'ga-non'y-my (-nŏn'ĭ-mȳ), *n.* [*Organo-* + Gr. ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα, a name.] (*Biol.*) The designation or nomenclature of organs. *B. G. Wilder.*

Or'ga-noph'y-ly (ôr'gȧ-nŏf'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* [*Organo-* + Gr. φυλή clan.] (*Biol.*) The tribal history of organs, — a branch of morphophyly. *Haeckel.*

Or'ga-no-plas'tic (ôr'gȧ-nō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Organo-* + *-plastic.*] (*Biol.*) Having the property of producing the tissues or organs of animals and plants; as, the *organoplastic* cells.

Or'ga-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-scopy.*] Phrenology. *Fleming.*

Or'ga-no-troph'ic (-nō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*Organo-* + Gr. τρέφειν to nourish.] (*Biol.*) Relating to the creation, organization, and nutrition of living organs or parts.

Or'gan-ule (ôr'gan-ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *organ*.] (*Anat.*) One of the essential cells or elements of an organ. See *Sense organule*, under SENSE. *Huxley.*

Or'ga-ny (ôr'gȧ-nȳ), *n.* [AS. *organe*, from the Latin. See ORIGAN.] (*Bot.*) See ORIGAN.

Or'gan-zine (ôr'gan-zīn), *n.* [F. *organsin*; cf. Sp. *organsino*, It. *organzino*.] A kind of double thrown silk of very fine texture, that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

Or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*; cf. Gr. ὀργασμός a kneading, softening, prob. confused with ὀργᾶν to swell, especially with lust; to feel an ardent desire.] (*Physiol.*) Eager or immoderate excitement or action; the state of turgescence of any organ; erethism; esp., the height of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

Or'geat (ôr'zhăt; F. ôr'zhȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum*.] A sirup in which, formerly, a decoction of barley entered, but which is now prepared with an emulsion of almonds, — used to flavor beverages or edibles.

Or'ge-is (ôr'jē-ĭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORGANLING.

Or'gi-as'tic (ôr'jĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀργιαστικός. See ORGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies. *Elton.*

Or'gies (ôr'jĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* ORGY (-jy). [The singular is rarely used.] [F. *orgie*, *orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. ὄργια; akin to ἔργον work. See ORGAN, and WORK.] **1.** A sacrifice accompanied by certain ceremonies in honor of some pagan deity; especially, the ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and dissolute revelry.

> As when, with crowned cups, unto the Elian god,
> Those priests high *orgies* held. *Drayton.*

2. Drunken revelry; a carouse. *B. Jonson. Tennyson.*

Or'gil-lous (ôr'gĭl-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *orguillous*, F. *orgueilleux*, fr. OF. *orgoil* pride, F. *orgueil*.] Proud; haughty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Orgue (ôrg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *organum* organ, Gr. ὄργανον. See ORGAN.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) Any one of a number of long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, and suspended, each by a separate rope, over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. (*b*) A piece of ordnance, consisting of a number of musket barrels arranged so that a match or train may connect with all their touchholes, and a discharge be secured almost or quite simultaneously.

Or'gu-lous (ôr'gŭ-lŭs), *a.* See ORGILLOUS. [*Obs.*]

Or'gy (ôr'jy), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (-jĭz). A frantic revel; drunken revelry. See ORGIES.

‖ **Or-gy'i-a** (ôr-jĭ'ĭ-ȧ *or* -jī'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄργυια

the length of the outstretched arms. So named because, when at rest, it stretches forward its fore legs like arms.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bombycid moths whose caterpillars (esp. those of *Orgyia leucostigma*) are often very injurious to fruit trees and shade trees. The female is wingless. Called also *vaporer moth.*

Orgyia (*Orgyia leucostigma*). *a* Adult Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. Nat. size.

Or'i-calche (ŏr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [*Obs.*] See ORICHALCH.
Costly *oricalche* from strange Phœnice. *Spenser.*

Or'i-chal'ce-ous (ŏr'ĭ-kăl'sē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, orichalch; having a color or luster like that of brass. *Maunder.*

Or'i-chalch (ŏr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος; ὄρος mountain + χαλκός brass: cf. F. *orichalque.*] A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass; — called also *aurichalcum, orichalcum*, etc.

O'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, LL. *oriolum* portico, hall, prob. fr. L. *aureolus* gilded, applied to an apartment decorated with gilding. See ORIOLE.] [Formerly written also *oriol, oryal, oryall.*]

1. A gallery for minstrels. [*Obs.*] *W. Hamper.*

2. A small apartment next a hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

3. (*Arch.*) A bay window. See BAY WINDOW.

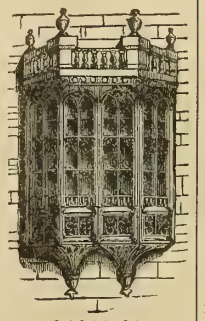
Oriel (*Arch.*).

The beams that thro' the *oriel* shine
Make prisms in every carven glass.
Tennyson.

☞ There is no generally admitted difference between a bay window and an oriel. In the United States the latter name is often applied to bay windows which are small, and either polygonal or round; also, to such as are corbeled out from the wall instead of resting on the ground.

O'ri-en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

O'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise. See ORIGIN.] **1.** Rising, as the sun.
Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental. "The *orient* part." *Hakluyt.*

3. Bright; lustrous; superior; pure; perfect; pellucid; — used of gems and also figuratively, because the most perfect jewels are found in the East. "Pearls round and *orient.*" *Jer. Taylor.* "*Orient* gems." *Wordsworth.* "*Orient* liquor in a crystal glass." *Milton.*

O'ri-ent, *n.* **1.** The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east.
[Morn] came furrowing all the *orient* into gold. *Tennyson.*

2. The countries of Asia or the East. *Chaucer.*
Best built city throughout the *Orient.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. A pearl of great luster. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

O'ri-ent (-ent), *v. t.* [F. *orienter.* Cf. ORIENTATE.] **1.** To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.

2. Fig.: To correct or set right by recurring to first principles; to arrange in order; to orientate.

O'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *orientalis:* cf. F. *oriental.*] Of or pertaining to the orient or east; eastern; concerned with the East or Orientalism; — opposed to *occidental;* as, *Oriental* countries.
The sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne.*

O'ri-en'tal, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Orient or some Eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

2. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) Eastern Christians of the Greek rite.

O'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *orientalisme.*] **1.** Any system, doctrine, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.

2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, literature, etc. *London Quart. Rev.*

O'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *orientaliste.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the Eastern parts of the world; an Oriental.

2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.; as, the Paris Congress of *Orientalists.* *Sir J. Shore.*

O'ri-en-tal'i-ty (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being oriental or eastern. *Sir T. Browne.*

O'ri-en'tal-ize (-ĕn'tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORIENTALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORIENTALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] to render Oriental; to cause to conform to Oriental manners or conditions.

O'ri-en-tate (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORIENTATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORIENTATING.] [From ORIENT.] **1.** To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer eastward.

2. To arrange in order; to dispose or place (a body) so as to show its relation to other bodies, or the relation of its parts among themselves.
A crystal is *orientated* when placed in its proper position so as to exhibit its symmetry. *E. S. Dana.*

O'ri-en-tate, *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.

O'ri-en-ta'tion (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *orientation.*] **1.** The act or process of orientating; determination of the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis.

3. An aspect or fronting to the east; especially (*Arch.*), the placing of a church so that the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship, will be on the east end.

4. Fig.: A return to first principles; an orderly arrangement.
The task of *orientation* undertaken in this chapter. *L. F. Ward.*

O'ri-ent-ness (ō'rĭ-ent-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being orient or bright; splendor. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., from L. *orificium; os, oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make. See ORAL, and FACT.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound. *Shak.*
Etna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice.* *Addison.*

Or'i-flamb } (ŏr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* [F. *oriflamme*, OF. *ori-*
Or'i-flamme } *flambe*, LL. *auriflamma;* L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame; cf. L. *flammula* a little banner. So called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points, and borne on a gilded lance.] **1.** The ancient royal standard of France.

2. A standard or ensign, in battle. "A handkerchief like an *oriflamb.*" *Longfellow.*
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre. *Macaulay.*

Or'i-gan (ŏr'ĭ-găn), } *n.* [L. *origanum*, Gr.
‖ **O-rig'a-num** (ō-rĭg'a-nŭm), } ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανον, prob. fr. ὄρος mountain + γάνος brightness, beauty. Cf. ORGANY.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic labiate plants, including the sweet marjoram (*O. Marjorana*) and the wild marjoram (*O. vulgare*). *Spenser.*

Or'i-gen-ism (ŏr'ĭ-jen-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The opinions of *Origen* of Alexandria, who lived in the 3d century, one of the most learned of the Greek Fathers. Prominent in his teaching was the doctrine that all created beings, including Satan, will ultimately be saved.

Or'i-gen-ist, *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.

Or'i-gin (ŏr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* [F. *origine*, L. *origo, -iginis*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible; akin to Gr. ὀρνύναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *ṛ*, and perh. to E. *run.*] **1.** The first existence or beginning of anything; the birth.
This mixed system of opinion and sentiment had its *origin* in the ancient chivalry. *Burke.*

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; the spring; the cause; the occasion.

3. (*Anat.*) The point of attachment or end of a muscle which is fixed during contraction; — in contradistinction to *insertion.*

Origin of coördinate axes (*Math.*), the point where the axes intersect. See Note under ORDINATE.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — ORIGIN, SOURCE. *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The *origin* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the *source* of most of the calamities of our race.
I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas — the proper starting point of a grammarian, who is to treat of their signs. *Tooke.*
Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

O-rig'i-na-ble (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being originated.

O-rig'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [F. *original*, L. *originalis.*] **1.** Pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the *original* state of man; the *original* laws of a country; the *original* inventor of a process.
His form had yet not lost
All her *original* brightness. *Milton.*

2. Not copied, imitated, or translated; new; fresh; genuine; as, an *original* thought; an *original* process; the *original* text of Scripture.

3. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; inventive; as, an *original* genius.

4. Before unused or unknown; new; as, a book full of *original* matter.

Original sin (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, as related to its consequences to his descendants of the human race; — called also *total depravity.* See CALVINISM.

O-rig'i-nal, *n.* [Cf. F. *original.*] **1.** Origin; commencement; source.
It hath it *original* from much grief. *Shak.*
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great *Original* proclaim. *Addison.*

2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; first copy; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, and the like, as distinguished from a copy, translation, etc.
The Scriptures may be now read in their own *original.* *Milton.*

3. An original thinker or writer; an originator. [*R.*]
Men who are bad at copying, yet are good *originals.* *C. G. Leland.*

4. A person of marked eccentricity. [*Colloq.*]

5. (*Zoöl. & Bot.*) The natural or wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived; as, the wolf is thought by some to be the *original* of the dog, the blackthorn the *original* of the plum.

O-rig'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original. [*Colloq.*]

O-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *originalité.*] The quality or state of being original. *Macaulay.*

O-rig'i-nal-ly (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In the original time, or in an original manner; primarily; from the beginning or origin; not by derivation, or imitation.
God is *originally* holy in himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. At first; at the origin; at the time of formation or construction; as, a book *originally* written by another hand. "*Originally* a half length [portrait]." *Walpole.*

O-rig'i-nal-ness (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being original; originality. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

O-rig'i-nant (-nant), *a.* Originating; original. [*R.*]
An absolutely *originant* act of self will. *Prof. Shedd.*

O-rig'i-na-ry (-nā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *originarius:* cf. F. *originaire.*] **1.** Causing existence; productive. [*R.*]
The production of animals, in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; primary; original. [*R.*]
The grand *originary* right of all rights. *Hickok.*

O-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORIGINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORIGINATING.] [From ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce as new.
A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order. *Burke.*

O-rig'i-nate, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council.

O-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *originatio.*] **1.** The act or process of bringing or coming into existence; first production. "The *origination* of the universe." *Keill.*
What comes from spirit is a spontaneous *origination.* *Hickok.*

2. Mode of production, or bringing into being.
This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

O-rig'i-na-tive (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to originate, or bring into existence; originating. *H. Bushnell.* — **O-rig'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

O-rig'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who originates.

O-ril'lon (ō-rĭl'lŏn), *n.* [F., lit., a little ear, from *oreille* an ear, fr. L. *oricula, auricula*, dim. of *auris* an ear. See EAR.] (*Fort.*) A semicircular projection made at the shoulder of a bastion for the purpose of covering the retired flank, — found in old fortresses.

O'ri-ol (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* See ORIEL.

O'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [OF. *oriol, oriouz, orieus*, F. *loriot* (for *l'oriol*), fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold. Cf. AUREOLE, ORIEL, LORIOT.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of various species of Old World singing birds of the family *Oriolidæ.* They are usually conspicuously colored with yellow and black. The European or golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*, or *O. oriolus*) has a very musical flutelike note. (*b*) In America, any one of several species of the genus *Icterus*, belonging to the family *Icteridæ.* See BALTIMORE ORIOLE, and *Orchard oriole*, under ORCHARD.

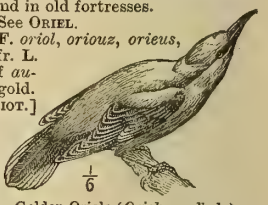
Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

Crested oriole. (*Zoöl.*) See CASSICAN.

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων, orig., a celebrated hunter in the oldest Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.] (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation on the equator, between the stars Aldebaran and Sirius. It contains a remarkable nebula visible to the naked eye.
The flaming glories of *Orion's* belt. *E. Everett.*

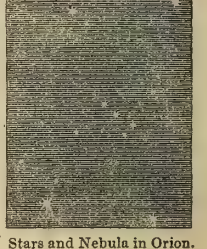
Stars and Nebula in Orion.

Oriskany period, a subdivision of the American Paleozoic system intermediate or transitional in character between the Silurian and Devonian ages. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

O-ris'mo-log'ic-al (ŏ-rĭs'mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to orismology.

O'ris-mol'o-gy (ō'rĭs-mŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμός a marking out by boundaries, the definition of a word + *-logy.* See HORIZON.] That department of natural history which treats of technical terms.

Or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *orison, oreson, oreison*, F. *oraison*, fr. L. *oratio* speech, prayer. See ORATION.] A prayer; a supplication. [*Poetic*] *Chaucer. Shak.*
Lowly they bowed, adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

Or'i-sont (-zŏnt), *n.* Horizon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ork (ôrk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORC.

Ork'ney-an (-nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands. "*Orkneyan* skerries." *Longfellow.*

Orle (ôrl), *n.* [F. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *orla* border, dim. of L. *ora* border, margin.] **1.** (*Her.*) A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border.

2. (*Her.*) The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.

In orle, round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else; — said of bearings arranged on the shield in the form of an orle.

Or'le-ans (ôr'lĕ-anz *or* ôr'lēnz), *n.* [So called from the city of *Orléans*, in France.] **1.** A cloth made of worsted and cotton, — used for wearing apparel.

2. A variety of the plum. See under PLUM. [*Eng.*]

‖ **Or'lo** (ôr'lō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of music in use among the Spaniards.

Or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* the upper deck, lit., a running over or overflowing, fr. *overlooopen* to run over. See OVER, and LEAP, and cf. OVERLOOF.] (*Naut.*) The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are coiled.

Or'mer (ôr'mẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An abalone.

Or'mo-lu' (ôr'mō-lu'), *n.* [F. *or moulu; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, to mill, L. *molere*. See AUREATE, and MILL.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains. Its golden color is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also *mosaic gold.*

Ormolu varnish, a varnish applied to metals, as brass, to give the appearance of gold.

‖ **Or'muzd** (ôr'mŭzd), *n.* [Zend *Ahuramazda.*] The good principle, or being, of the ancient Persian religion. See AHRIMAN.

Orn (ôrn), *v. t.* To ornament; to adorn. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Or'na-ment (ôr'nā-ment), *n.* [OE. *ornement*, F. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns; that which adds grace or beauty; embellishment; decoration; adornment.

> The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.
>
> Like that long-buried body of the king
> Found lying with his urns and *ornaments.* *Tennyson.*

Or'na-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORNAMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORNAMENTING.] To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to beautify; as, to *ornament* a room, or a city.

Syn. — See ADORN.

Or'na-men'tal (ôr'nā-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *ornemental.*] Serving to ornament; characterized by ornament; beautifying; embellishing.

> Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others, about their ankles. *Sir T. Browne.*

Or'na-men'tal-ly, *adv.* By way of ornament.

Or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or art of ornamenting, or the state of being ornamented.

2. That which ornaments; ornament. *C. Kingsley.*

Or'na-ment-er (ôr'nā-mĕnt-ẽr), *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator.

Or-nate' (ôr-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Adorned; decorated; beautiful. "So bedecked, *ornate*, and gay." *Milton.*

2. Finely finished, as a style of composition.

> A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric. *Milton.*

Or-nate', *v. t.* To adorn; to honor. [*R.*]

> They may *ornate* and sanctify the name of God. *Latimer.*

Or-nate'ly, *adv.* In an ornate manner. *Sir T. More.*

Or-nate'ness, *n.* The quality of being ornate.

Or'na-ture (ôr'nā-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *ornatura.*] Decoration; ornamentation. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Or-nith'ic (ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils. *Owen.*

Or'nith-ich'nite (ôr'nĭth-ĭk'nīt; 277), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + Gr. ἴχνος track.] (*Paleon.*) The footmark of a bird occurring in strata of stone. *Hitchcock.*

Or'nith-ich-nol'o-gy (-ĭk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *ichnology.*] (*Paleon.*) The branch of science which treats of ornithichnites. *Hitchcock.*

Ornitho-. [Cf. ERN.] A combining form fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.

‖ **Or-ni'tho-del'phi-a** (ôr-nĭ'thō-dĕl'fĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρνις + δελφύς the womb.] Same as MONOTREMATA. — **Or'ni-tho-del'phid** (ôr'nĭ-thō-dĕl'fĭd), *a.*

Or'ni-thoid-ich'nite (ôr'nĭ-thoid-ĭk'nīt), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-oid* + Gr. ἴχνος footstep, track.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil track resembling that of a bird. *Hitchcock.*

Or-nith'o-lite (ôr-nĭth'ō-līt), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) (*a*) The fossil remains of a bird. (*b*) A stone of various colors bearing the figures of birds.

Or'ni-tho-log'ic (ôr'nĭ-thō-lŏj'ĭk), **Or'ni-tho-log'ic-al** (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *ornithologique.*] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

Or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ornithologiste.*] One skilled in ornithology; a student of ornithology; one who describes birds.

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *ornithologie.*] **1.** That branch of zoölogy which treats of the natural history of birds and their classification.

2. A treatise or book on this science.

Or-nith'o-man'cy (ôr-nĭth'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρνιθομαντεία; ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + μαντεία divination: cf. F. *ornithomancie.*] Divination by means of birds, their flight, etc.

> *Ornithomancy* grew into an elaborate science. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Or-ni'thon** (L. ôr-nī'thŏn; E. ôr'nĭ-thŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀρνιθών, fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] An aviary; a poultry house. *Weale.*

‖ **Or-ni'tho-pap'pi** (-thō-păp'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ὄρνις a bird + πάππος an ancestor.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct order of birds. It includes only the Archæopteryx.

‖ **Or'ni-thop'o-da** (ôr'nĭ-thŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO-, and -PODA.] (*Paleon.*) An order of herbivorous dinosaurs with birdlike characteristics in the skeleton, esp. in the pelvis and hind legs, which in some genera had only three functional toes, and supported the body in walking as in Iguanodon. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

‖ **Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus** (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kŭs; L. ôr-nĭ'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + ῥύγχος snout, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) See *Duck mole*, under DUCK.

‖ **Or-ni'tho-sau'ri-a** (ôr-nĭ'thō-są'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO-, and SAURIA.] (*Paleon.*) An order of extinct flying reptiles; — called also *Pterosauria.*

‖ **Or-ni'tho-scel'i-da** (-sĕl'ĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + σκέλος a leg.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of extinct Reptilia, intermediate in structure (especially with regard to the pelvis) between reptiles and birds. — **Or'ni-tho-scel'i-dan** (ôr'nĭ-thō-sĕl'ĭ-dan), *a.*

Or'ni-thos'co-py (ôr'nĭ-thŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-scopy:* cf. Gr. ὀρνιθοσκοπία divination from birds.] Observation of birds and their habits. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Or'ni-tho-tom'ic-al (ôr'nĭ-thō-tŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithotomy.

Or'ni-thot'o-mist (-thŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in ornithotomy.

Or'ni-thot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + τέμνειν to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of birds.

Or'o-graph'ic (ŏr'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Or'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to orography.

O-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος a mountain + *-graphy.*] That branch of science which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology; as, the *orography* of Western Europe.

‖ **Or'o-hip'pus** (ŏr'ō-hĭp'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρος mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + ἵππος horse.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of American Eocene mammals allied to the horse, but having four toes in front and three behind.

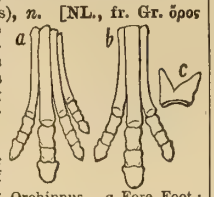

Orohippus. *a* Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot; *c* Molar Tooth, side view. Much reduced.

O'roide (ō'roid), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. εἶδος form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy. [Written also *oreide.*]

Or'o-log'ic-al (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *orologique.*] Of or pertaining to orology.

O-rol'o-gist (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in orology.

O-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-logy:* cf. F. *orologie.*] The science or description of mountains.

Or'o-tund' (ŏr'ō-tŭnd'; 277), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or manner of utterance. — *n.* The orotund voice or utterance. *Rush.*

Or'o-tun'di-ty (-tŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* The orotund mode of intonation.

Or'pha-line (ôr'fà-lĭn), *n.* See ORPHELINE. [*Obs.*]

Or'phan (ôr'fan), *n.* [L. *orphanus*, Gr. ὀρφανός, akin to L. *orbus.* Cf. ORB a blank window.] A child bereaved of both father and mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphans' court (*Law*), a court in some of the States of the Union, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans or other wards. *Bouvier.*

Or'phan, *a.* Bereaved of parents, or (sometimes) of one parent.

Or'phan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORPHANED (-fand); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORPHANING.] To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents. *Young.*

Or'phan-age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** The state of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.

2. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

Or'phan-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Orphanhood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Or'phan-et (-ĕt), *n.* A little orphan. *Drayton.*

Or'phan-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or'phan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Orphanhood. [*R.*]

Or'phan-ot'ro-phism (-ŏt'rō-fĭz'm), *n.* The care and support of orphans. [*R.*] *Cotton Mather* (1711).

Or'phan-ot'ro-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [L. *orphanotrophium*, Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον; ὀρφανός an orphan + τρέφειν to feed, bring up.] **1.** A hospital for orphans. [*R.*] *A. Chalmers.*

2. The act of supporting orphans. [*R.*]

Or-pha'ri-on (ôr-fā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* (*Mus.*) An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind. [Spelt also *orpheoreon.*]

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'an *or* ôr'fē-an), *a.* [L. *Orphēus*, Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus, the mythic poet and musician; as, *Orphean* strains. *Cowper.*

Or'phe-line (ôr'fē-lĭn), *n.* [F. *orphelin.* See ORPHAN.] An orphan. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Or'phe-us (ôr'fē-ŭs; L. ôr'fūs), *n.* [L. *Orpheus*, Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The famous mythic Thracian poet, son of the Muse Calliope, and husband of Eurydice. He is reputed to have had power to entrance beasts and inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* [L. *Orphicus*, Gr. Ὀρφικός.] Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; as, *Orphic* hymns.

Or'phrey (ôr'frĭ), *n.* [See ORFRAYS.] A band of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to vestments, especially those of ecclesiastics. *Pugin.*

Or'pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment. Cf. AUREATE, PIGMENT, ORPIN, ORPINE.] (*Chem.*) Arsenic sesquisulphide, produced artificially as an amorphous lemon-yellow powder, and occurring naturally as a yellow crystalline mineral; — formerly called *auripigment.* It is used in king's yellow, in white Indian fire, and in certain technical processes, as indigo printing.

> Our *orpiment* and sublimed mercurie. *Chaucer.*

Red orpiment, realgar; the red sulphide of arsenic. — **Yellow orpiment,** king's yellow.

Or'pin (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F., orpiment, also, the plant orpine. See ORPIMENT.] **1.** A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

2. (*Bot.*) The orpine.

Or'pine (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* the genus of plants which includes orpine; — so called from the yellow blossoms of a common species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIMENT.] (*Bot.*) A low plant with fleshy leaves (*Sedum telephium*), having clusters of purple flowers. It is found on dry, sandy places, and on old walls, in England, and has become naturalized in America. Called also *stonecrop*, and *live-forever.* [Written also *orpin.*]

Or'rach (ŏr'rach), *n.* See ORACH.

Or're-ry (-rē-rĭ), *n.; pl.* ORRERIES (-rĭz). [So named in honor of the Earl of *Orrery.*] An apparatus which illustrates, by the revolution of balls moved by wheelwork, the relative size, periodic motions, positions, orbits, etc., of bodies in the solar system.

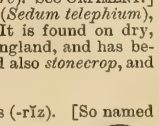
Orrery.

Orris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted from It. *ireos* iris. See IRIS.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Iris* (*I. Florentina*); a kind of flower-de-luce. Its rootstock has an odor resembling that of violets.

Orris pea (*Med.*), an issue pea made from orris root. — **Orris root,** the fragrant rootstock of the orris.

Or'ris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* **1.** [Contr. from *orfrays*, or from *arras.*] A sort of gold or silver lace. *Johnson.*

2. A peculiar pattern in which gold lace or silver lace is worked; especially, one in which the edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

Orse'dew (ôrs'dū), **Or'se-due** (ôr'sē-dū), *n.* Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch metal. See under DUTCH.

‖ **Or'seille'** (ôr'sā'y'), *n.* [F.] See ARCHIL.

Or-sel'lic (ôr-sĕl'lĭk), *a.* [From F. *orseille* archil. See ARCHIL.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in certain lichens, and called also *lecanoric acid.* [Formerly written also *orseillic.*]

Or'sel-lin'ic (ôr'sĕl-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained by a partial decomposition of orsellic acid as a white crystalline substance, and related to protocatechuic acid.

Ort (ôrt), *n.; pl.* ORTS (ôrts). [Akin to LG. *ort, ortels*, remnants of food, refuse, OFries. *ort*, OD. *oorete, ooraete*; prob. from the same prefix as in E. *ordeal* + a word akin to *eat.*] A morsel left at a meal; a fragment; refuse; — commonly used in the plural. *Milton.*

> Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave. *Shak.*

Or'ta-lid'i-an (ôr'tà-lĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small two-winged flies of the family *Ortalidæ.* The larvæ of many of these flies live in fruit; those of others produce galls on various plants.

Or'thid (ôr'thĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A brachiopod shell of the genus Orthis, and allied genera, of the family *Orthidæ.*

Orthis (*Orthis lynx*). (⅔).

‖ **Or'this** (ôr'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct genus of Brachiopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic rocks.

Or'thite (ôr'thīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] (*Min.*) A variety of allanite occurring in slender prismatic crystals.

Or'tho- (ôr'thō-). [Gr. ὀρθός straight; akin to Skr. *ūrdhva* upright, *vṛdh* to grow, to cause to grow.] **1.** A combining form signifying *straight, right, upright, correct, regular;* as, *ortho*dromy, *ortho*diagonal, *ortho*dox, *ortho*graphic.

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), designating: (*a*) (*Inorganic Chem.*) The one of several acids of the same element (as the phosphoric acids), which actually occurs with *the greatest number of hydrozyl groups;* as, *ortho*phosphoric acid. Cf. NORMAL. (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) *Connection with,* or *affinity to,* one variety of isomerism, characteristic of the benzene compounds; — contrasted with *meta-* or *para-;* as, the *ortho* position; hence, designating any substance showing such isomerism; as, an *ortho* compound.

☞ In the graphic representation of the benzene nucleus (see *Benzene nucleus*, under BENZENE), provisionally adopted, any substance exhibiting double substitution in adjacent and contiguous carbon atoms, as 1 & 2, 3 & 4, 4 & 5, etc., is designated by *ortho-;* as, *ortho*xylene; any substance exhibiting substitution of two carbon atoms with one intervening, as 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 3 & 5, 4 & 6, etc., by *meta-;* as, resorcin or *meta*xylene; any substance exhibiting substitution in opposite parts, as 1 & 4, 2 & 5, 3 & 6, by *para-;* as, hydroquinone or *para*xylene.

Or'tho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + *carbonic.*] (*Chem.*) Designating a complex ether, $C.(OC_2H_5)_4$, which is obtained as a liquid of a pleasant ethereal odor by means of chlorpicrin, and is believed to be a derivative of the hypothetical normal carbonic acid, $C.(OH)_4$.

Or'tho-cen'ter (ôr'thō-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *center.*] (*Geom.*) That point in which the three perpendiculars let fall from the angles of a triangle upon the opposite sides, or the sides produced, mutually intersect.

‖ **Or-thoc'e-ras** (ôr-thŏs'ē-răs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight + κέρας a horn.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of Paleozoic Cephalopoda, having a long, straight, conical shell. The interior is divided into numerous chambers by transverse septa.

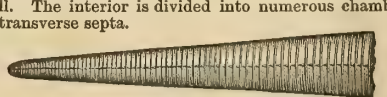
Orthoceras (*Orthoceras Duseri*), reduced.

Or'tho-cer'a-tite (ôr'thō-sĕr'à-tīt), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) An orthoceras; also, any fossil shell allied to Orthoceras.

Or'tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] (*Min.*) Common or potash feldspar crystallizing in the monoclinic system and having two cleavages at right angles to each other. See FELDSPAR.

Or'tho-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Breaking in directions at right angles to each other; — said of the monoclinic feldspars.

Or'tho-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-ăg'ō-nal), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *diagonal.*] (*Crystallog.*) The diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles with the vertical axis.

Or'tho-dome (ôr'thō-dōm), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *dome.*] (*Crystallog.*) See the Note under DOME, 4.

Or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός right, true + δόξα opinion, δοκεῖν to think, seem; cf. F. *orthodoxe.* See ORTHO-, DOGMA.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine, especially in religious doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith; believing the doctrines taught in the Scriptures; — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox;* as, an *orthodox* Christian.

2. According or congruous with the doctrines of Scripture, the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an *orthodox* opinion, book, etc.

3. Approved; conventional.

> He saluted me on both cheeks in the *orthodox* manner. *H. R. Haweis.*

☞ The term *orthodox* differs in its use among the various Christian communions. The Greek Church styles

itself the "Holy *Orthodox* Apostolic Church," regarding all other bodies of Christians as more or less heterodox. The Roman Catholic Church regards the Protestant churches as heterodox in many points. In the United States the term *orthodox* is frequently used with reference to divergent views on the doctrine of the Trinity. Thus it has been common to speak of the Trinitarian Congregational churches in distinction from the Unitarian, as *Orthodox*. The name is also applied to the conservative, in distinction from the "liberal," or Hicksite, body in the Society of Friends. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Or'tho-dox'al (ôr'thŏ-dŏks'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy; orthodox. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Or'tho-dox-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Orthodoxness. [*R.*]
Or'tho-dox'al-ly (ôr'thŏ-dŏks'al-lȳ), *adv.* Orthodoxly. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Or'tho-dox-as'tic-al (-ăs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Orthodox. [*Obs.*]
Or'tho-dox'ic-al (-dŏks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy; orthodox.
Or'tho-dox'ly (ôr'thŏ-dŏks'lȳ), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Or'tho-dox'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy. *Waterland.*
Or'tho-dox'y (-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοδοξία: cf. F. *orthodoxie*. See ORTHODOX.] **1.** Soundness of faith; a belief in the doctrines taught in the Scriptures, or in some established standard of faith; — opposed to *heterodoxy* or to *heresy*.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; — said of moral doctrines and beliefs; as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

3. By extension, said of any correct doctrine or belief.
Or'tho-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. δρομεῖν to run.] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.
Or'tho-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; great-circle sailing; orthodromy.
Or'tho-drom'y (ôr'thŏ-drŏm'ȳ ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *orthodromie*.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle.
Or'tho-ĕp'ic (-ĕp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to or-
Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } thoëpy, or correct pronunciation. — **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*
Or'tho-ĕ-pist (ôr'thŏ-ĕ-pĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in orthoëpy.
Or'tho-ĕ-py (-pȳ ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός right + ἔπος a word: cf. F. *orthoépie*. See ORTHO-, and EPIC.] The art of uttering words correctly; a correct pronunciation of words; also, mode of pronunciation.
Or-thog'a-my (ôr-thŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Direct fertilization in plants, as when the pollen fertilizing the ovules comes from the stamens of the same blossom; — opposed to *heterogamy*.
Or'thog-nath'ic (ôr'thŏg-năth'ĭk), *a.* Orthognathous.
Or-thog'na-thism (ôr-thŏg'nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* (*Anat.*) The quality or state of being orthognathous. *Huxley.*
Or-thog'na-thous (-thŭs ; 277), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular, not retreating backwards above the jaws; — opposed to *prognathous*. See *Gnathic index*, under GNATHIC.
Or'tho-gon (ôr'thŏ-gŏn), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γωνία angle: cf. F. *orthogone*, a.] (*Geom.*) A rectangular figure.
Or-thog'o-nal (ôr-thŏg'ō-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *orthogonal*.] Right-angled; rectangular; as, an *orthogonal* intersection of one curve with another.

Orthogonal projection. See under ORTHOGRAPHIC.

Or-thog'o-nal-ly, *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; as, a curve cuts a set of curves *orthogonally*.
Or-thog'ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells words correctly.
Or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ortho-*
Or'tho-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique*, L. *orthographus*, Gr. ὀρθόγραφος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to orthography, or right spelling; also, correct in spelling; as, *orthographical* rules; the letter was *orthographic*.

2. (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to right lines or angles.

Orthographic, *or* Orthogonal, projection, that projection which is made by drawing lines, from every point to be projected, perpendicular to the plane of projection. Such a projection of the sphere represents its circles as seen in perspective by an eye supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, the plane of projection passing through the center of the sphere perpendicularly to the line of sight.

Or'tho-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an orthographical manner: (*a*) according to the rules of proper spelling; (*b*) according to orthographic projection.
Or-thog'ra-phist (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One who spells words correctly; an orthographer.
Or-thog'ra-phize (-fīz), *v. t.* To spell correctly or according to usage; to correct in regard to spelling.

In the coalesced into *ith*, which modern reaction has *orthographized* to *i' th'*. *Earle.*

Or-thog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [OE. *ortographie*, OF. *orthographie*, L. *orthographia*, Gr. ὀρθογραφία, fr. ὀρθόγραφος writing correctly; ὀρθός right + γράφειν to write. See ORTHO-, and GRAPHIC.] **1.** The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; conventionally correct spelling; also, mode of spelling; as, his *orthography* is vicious.

When spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into *orthography*. *Earle.*

2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters, and of the art of spelling words correctly.

3. A drawing in correct projection, especially an elevation or a vertical section.
Or-thol'o-gy (ôr-thŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθολογία; ὀρθός right + λόγος speech, description: cf. F. *orthologie*.] The right description of things. [*R.*] *Fotherby.*
Or'tho-met'ric (ôr'thŏ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See ORTHOMETRY.] (*Crystallog.*) Having the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.
Or-thom'e-try (ôr-thŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *-metry*.] The art or practice of constructing verses correctly; the laws of correct versification.
Or'tho-mor'phic (ôr'thŏ-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + *morphic*.] (*Geom.*) Having the right form.

Orthomorphic projection, a projection in which the angles in the figure to be projected are equal to the corresponding angles in the projected figure.

Or'tho-ped'ic (-pĕd'ĭk), } *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to,
Or'tho-ped'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or employed in, orthopedy; relating to the prevention or cure of deformities of children, or, in general, of the human body at any age; as, *orthopedic* surgery; an *orthopedic* hospital.
Or-thop'e-dist (ôr-thŏp'ē-dĭst), *n.* (*Med.*) One who prevents, cures, or remedies deformities, esp. in children.
Or-thop'e-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] (*Med.*) The art or practice of curing the deformities of children, or, by extension, any deformities of the human body.
Or-thoph'o-ny (ôr-thŏf'ō-nȳ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] The art of correct articulation; voice training.
Or'tho-pin'a-coid (ôr'thō-pĭn'ȧ-koid), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *pinacoid*.] (*Crystallog.*) A name given to the two planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes.
‖ **Or'thop-nœ'a** (ôr'thŏp-nē'ȧ), } *n.* [L. *orthopnoea*,
Or-thop'ny (ôr-thŏp'nȳ), } Gr. ὀρθόπνοια; ὀρθός straight, right + πνεῖν to breathe: cf. F. *orthopnée*.] (*Med.*) Specifically, a morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture; by extension, any difficulty of breathing.
‖ **Or-thop'o-da** (ôr-thŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORTHO-, and -PODA.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct order of reptiles which stood erect on the hind legs, and resembled birds in the structure of the feet, pelvis, and other parts.
Or'tho-prax'y (ôr'thō-prăks'ȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight + πρᾶξις a doing.] (*Med.*) The treatment of deformities in the human body by mechanical appliances.
‖ **Or-thop'te-ra** (ôr-thŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mandibulate insects including grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, etc. See *Illust.* under INSECT.

Head of one of the Orthoptera (a cockroach), much enlarged. *a* Ocelli; *b* Compound Eye; *c* Antenna; *d* Labrum; *e* Mandible; *f* Maxilla; *g* Maxillary Palpus; *h* Labial Palpus; *i* Labium.

☞ The anterior wings are usually thickened and protect the posterior wings, which are larger and fold longitudinally like a fan. The Orthoptera undergo no metamorphosis.

Or-thop'ter-an (-tẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Orthoptera.
Or-thop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Orthoptera.
Or'tho-rhom'bic (ôr'thō-rŏm'bĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + *rhombic*.] (*Crystallog.*) Noting the system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other; trimetric. See CRYSTALLIZATION.
Or'tho-scope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *-scope*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument designed to show the condition of the superficial portions of the eye.
Or'tho-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece.
Or'tho-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + *silicic*.] (*Chem.*) Designating the form of silicic acid having the normal or highest number of hydroxyl groups.
Or'tho-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds straight, as in the fruits of some umbelliferous plants; — opposed to *cœlospermous*. *Darwin.*
Or'tho-stade (ôr'thō-stād), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοστάδιον; ὀρθός straight + ἱστάναι to place.] (*Anc. Costume*) A chiton, or loose, ungirded tunic, falling in straight folds.
Or-thos'ti-chy (ôr-thŏs'tĭ-kȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ORTHOSTICHIES (-kĭz). [*Ortho-* + Gr. στίχος row.] (*Bot.*) A longitudinal rank, or row, of leaves along a stem.
Or'tho-tom'ic (ôr'thō-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cleave.] (*Geom.*) Cutting at right angles.

Orthotomic circle (*Geom.*), that circle which cuts three given circles at right angles.

Or-thot'o-mous (ôr-thŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Having two cleavages at right angles with one another.
Or-thot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* (*Geom.*) The property of cutting at right angles.
Or'tho-tone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. τόνος tone, accent.] (*Gr. Gram.*) Retaining the accent; not enclitic; — said of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.
Or-thot'ro-pal (ôr-thŏt'rō-pal), } *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr.
Or-thot'ro-pous (-rō-pŭs), } τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *orthotrope*.] (*Bot.*) Having the axis of an ovule or seed straight from the hilum and chalaza to the orifice or the micropyle; atropous.

☞ This word has also been used (but improperly) to describe any embryo whose radicle points towards, or is next to, the hilum.

Or'tho-trop'ic (ôr'thō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See ORTHOTROPAL.] (*Bot.*) Having the longer axis vertical; — said of erect stems. *Encyc. Brit.*
Or'tho-xy'lene (ôr'thō-zī'lēn), *n.* [*Ortho-* + *xylene*.] (*Chem.*) That variety of xylene in which the two methyl groups are in the *ortho* position; a colorless, liquid, combustible hydrocarbon resembling benzene.
Or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise: cf. F. *ortive*.] Of or relating to the time or act of rising; eastern; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet.
Or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden. So called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. See YARD an inclosure, and cf. HORTULAN.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European singing bird (*Emberiza hortulana*), about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is esteemed delicious food when fattened. Called also *bunting*. (*b*) In England, the wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*). (*c*) In America, the sora, or Carolina rail (*Porzana Carolina*). See SORA.

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

Or'ty-gan (ôr'tĭ-găn), *n.* [Gr. ὀρτυξ, -υγος, a quail.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of East Indian birds of the genera *Ortygis* and *Hemipodius*. They resemble quails, but lack the hind toe. See TURNIX.
Or'val (ôr'val), *n.* [F. *orvale*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of sage (*Salvia Horminum*).
‖ **Or'vet'** (ôr'vā'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The blindworm.
Or'vi-e'tan (ôr'vĭ-ē'tan), *n.* [F. *orviétan*: cf. It. *orvietano*. So called because invented at *Orvieto*, in Italy.] A kind of antidote for poisons; a counter poison formerly in vogue. [*Obs.*]
-o-ry (-ō-rȳ). [L. *-orius*: cf. F. *-oire*.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *pertaining to, serving for;* as in auditory, pertaining to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory, etc.

2. [L. *-orium*: cf. F. *-oire*.] A noun suffix denoting *that which pertains to*, or *serves for;* as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, factory, etc.
O'ry-al (ō'rĭ-al), **O'ry-all** (-al), *n.* See ORIEL.
Or'yc-tere (ôr'ĭk-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ digger: cf. F. *oryctère*.] (*Zoöl.*) The aard-vark.
O-ryc'ter-ope (ō-rĭk'tẽr-ōp), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ digger + πους foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ORYCTERE.
Or'yc-tog'no-sy (ôr'ĭk-tŏg'nō-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug (ὀρύσσειν to dig) + γνῶσις knowledge.] Mineralogy. [*Obs.*] — **Or'yc-tog-nos'tic** (-tŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* — **Or'yc-tog-nos'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [*Obs.*] — **Or'yc-tog-nos'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* [*Obs.*]
Or'yc-tog'ra-phy (-rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug + *-graphy*.] Description of fossils. [*Obs.*]
Or'yc-to-log'ic-al (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *oryctologique*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology. [*Obs.*]
Or'yc-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in oryctology. [*Obs.*]
Or'yc-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug + *-logy*: cf. F. *oryctologie*.] **1.** An old name for paleontology.

2. An old name for mineralogy and geology.
O'ryx (ō'rĭks), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὀρυξ a kind of gazelle or antelope.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of African antelopes which includes the gembsok, the leucoryx, the bisa antelope (*O. beisa*), and the beatrix antelope (*O. beatrix*) of Arabia.

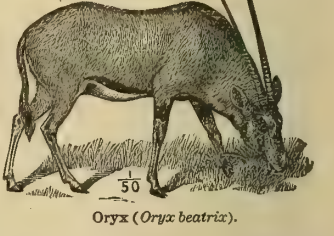
Oryx (*Oryx beatrix*).

‖ **O-ry'za** (ō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [L., rice, Gr. ὄρυζα. See RICE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses including the rice plant; rice.
‖ **Os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* OSSA (ŏs'sȧ). [L.] A bone.
‖ **Os,** *n.*; *pl.* ORA (ō'rȧ). [L.] A mouth; an opening; an entrance.
Os (ōs), *n.*; *pl.* OSAR (ō'sär). [Sw. *ås* ridge, chain of hills, pl. *åsar*.] (*Geol.*) One of the ridges of sand or gravel found in Sweden, etc., supposed by some to be of marine origin, but probably formed by subglacial waters. The osar are similar to the kames of Scotland and the eschars of Ireland. See ESCHAR.
O'sage or'ange (ō'sāj ôr'ĕnj). (*Bot.*) An ornamental tree of the genus *Maclura* (*M. aurantiaca*), closely allied to the mulberry (*Morus*); also, its fruit. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and bears a hard and inedible fruit of an orangelike appearance. See BOIS D'ARC.
O-sa'ges (ō-sā'jēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* OSAGE (ō-sāj'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of southern Sioux Indians, now living in the Indian Territory.
O-san'ne (ō-zăn'ne), *n.* Hosanna. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
O'sar (ō'sär), *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) See 3d Os.
Os'can (ŏs'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Osci, a primitive people of Campania, a province of ancient Italy. — *n.* The language of the Osci.
Os'cil-lan-cy (ŏs'sĭl-lan-sȳ), *n.* The state of oscillating; a seesaw kind of motion. [*R.*]
‖ **Os'cil-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oscillare* to swing.] (*Bot.*) A genus of dark green, or purplish black, filamentous, fresh-water algæ, the threads of which have an automatic swaying or crawling motion. Called also *Oscillatoria*.
Os'cil-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSCILLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSCILLATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* a swing, a little mask or puppet made to be hung from trees and swing in the wind, prob. orig., a little mouth, a dim. from *os* mouth. See ORAL, and OSCULATE.] **1.** To move backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum; to swing; to sway.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

The amount of superior families *oscillates* rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincey.*

Os'cil-la'ting (ŏs'sĭl-lā'tĭng), *a.* That oscillates; vibrating; swinging.

Oscillating engine, a steam engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions instead of being permanently fixed in a perpendicular or other direction. *Weale.*

Os'cil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oscillatio* a swinging.] **1.** The act of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

Axis of oscillation, Center of oscillation. See under Axis, and Center.

Os'cil-la-tive (ŏs'sĭl-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

‖ **Os'cil-la-to'ri-a** (-lā-tō'rĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See Oscillatory.] (*Bot.*) Same as Oscillaria.

Os'cil-la-to-ry (ŏs'sĭl-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *oscillatoire*. See Oscillate.] Moving, or characterized by motion, backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating; vibratory; as, *oscillatory* motion.

Os'cine (ŏs'sĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Oscines.

‖ **Os'ci-nes** (-sĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *oscen, -inis.*] (*Zoöl.*) Singing birds; a group of the Passeres, having numerous syringeal muscles, conferring musical ability.

Os-cin'i-an (ŏs-sĭn'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Oscines, or singing birds.

Os-cin'i-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of dipterous flies of the family *Oscinidæ*.

☞ Some, whose larvæ live in the stalks, are very destructive to barley, wheat, and rye; others, as the barley fly (*Oscinis frit*), destroy the heads of grain.

Os'ci-nine (ŏs'sĭ-nĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Oscines.

Os'ci-tan-cy (-tan-sy), *n.* [See Oscitant.] **1.** The act of gaping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness. *Hallam.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

Os'ci-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *oscitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *oscitare*: cf. F. *oscitant.*] **1.** Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless.

He must not be *oscitant*, but intent on his charge. *Barrow.*

Os'ci-tant-ly, *adv.* In an oscitant manner.

Os'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *oscitare; os* the mouth + *citare*, v. intens. fr. *ciere* to move.] To gape; to yawn.

Os'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oscitatio*: cf. F. *oscitation.*] The act of yawning or gaping. *Addison.*

Os'cu-lant (ŏs'kū-lant), *a.* [L. *osculans, -antis*, p. pr. of *osculari* to kiss. See Osculate.] **1.** Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Adhering closely; embracing; — applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

3. (*Biol.*) Intermediate in character, or on the border, between two genera, groups, families, etc., of animals or plants, and partaking somewhat of the characters of each, thus forming a connecting link; interosculant; as, the genera by which two families approximate are called *osculant* genera.

Os'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Osculated (-lā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Osculating.] [L. *osculatus*, p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, fr. *osculum* a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os* mouth. See Oral, and cf. Oscillate.] **1.** To kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) To touch closely, so as to have a common curvature at the point of contact. See Osculation, 2.

Os'cu-late, *v. i.* **1.** To kiss one another; to kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) To touch closely. See Osculation, 2.

3. (*Biol.*) To have characters in common with two genera or families, so as to form a connecting link between them; to interosculate. See Osculant.

Os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *osculatio* a kissing: cf. F. *osculation.*] **1.** The act of kissing; a kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) The contact of one curve with another, when the number of consecutive points of the latter through which the former passes suffices for the complete determination of the former curve. *Brande & C.*

Os'cu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing. "The *osculatory* ceremony." *Thackeray.*

2. (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, or having the properties of, an osculatrix; capable of osculation; as, a circle may be *osculatory* with a curve, at a given point.

Osculatory circle. (*Geom.*) See *Osculating circle of a curve*, under Circle. — Osculatory plane (to a curve of double curvature), a plane which passes through three successive points of the curve. — Osculatory sphere (to a line of double curvature), a sphere passing through four consecutive points of the curve.

Os'cu-la-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *osculatorium.* See Osculate.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as Pax, 2.

Os'cu-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* Osculatrixes (-ĕz). [NL.] (*Geom.*) A curve whose contact with a given curve, at a given point, is of a higher order (or involves the equality of a greater number of successive differential coefficients of the ordinates of the curves taken at that point) than that of any other curve of the same kind.

Os'cule (ŏs'kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *oscule.* See Osculum.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the excurrent apertures of sponges.

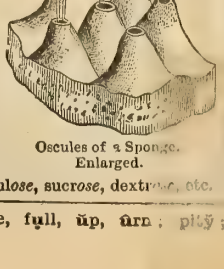

Oscules of a Sponge. Enlarged.

‖ **Os'cu-lum** (ŏs'kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* Oscula (-lă). [L., a little mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Oscule.

-ose (-ōs). [L. *-osus*: cf. F. *-ose.* Cf. -ous.] **1.** A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like;* as in verbose, full of words; pilose, hairy; globose, like a globe.

2. (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is *a member of the carbohydrate group;* as in cellulose, sucrose, dextrose, etc.

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* [F. *osier*: cf. Prov. F. *oisis*, Armor. *ozil, aozil*, Gr. *οἶσος, οἰσύα, οἰσαξ*, L. *vitex*, and E. *withy.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of willow (*Salix viminalis*) growing in wet places in Europe and Asia, and introduced into North America. It is considered the best of the willows for basket work. The name is sometimes given to any kind of willow. (*b*) One of the long, pliable twigs of this plant, or of other similar plants.

The rank of *osiers* by the murmuring stream. *Shak.*

Osier bed, *or* Osier holt, a place where willows are grown for basket making. [*Eng.*] — Red osier. (*a*) A kind of willow with reddish twigs (*Salix rubra*). (*b*) An American shrub (*Cornus stolonifera*) which has slender red branches; — also called *osier cornel.*

O'sier, *a.* Made of osiers; composed of, or containing, osiers. "This *osier* cage of ours." *Shak.*

O'siered (ō'zhērd), *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers; as, *osiered* banks. [*Poetic*] *Collins.*

O'sier-y (ō'zhēr-y), *n.* An osier bed.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσιρις; of Egyptian origin.] (*Myth.*) One of the principal divinities of Egypt, the brother and husband of Isis. He was figured as a mummy wearing the royal cap of Upper Egypt, and was symbolized by the sacred bull, called *Apis.* Cf. Serapis. — **O-sir'i-an** (ō-sĭr'ĭ-an), *a.*

Os'man-li (ŏz'măn-lĭ), *n.; pl.* Osmanlis (-lĭz). [So called from *Osman.* See Ottoman.] A Turkish official; one of the dominant tribe of Turks; loosely, any Turk.

Os'mate (ŏz'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmic acid. [Formerly written also *osmiate.*]

‖ **Os'ma-te'ri-um** (ŏz'mă-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Osmateria (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμή smell.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of scent organs which the larvæ of certain butterflies emit from the first body segment, either above or below.

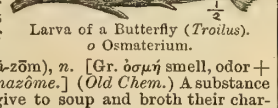

Larva of a Butterfly (*Troilus*). *o* Osmaterium.

Os'ma-zome (ŏz'mă-zōm), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell, odor + ζωμός broth: cf. F. *osmazôme.*] (*Old Chem.*) A substance formerly supposed to give to soup and broth their characteristic odor, and probably consisting of one or several of the class of nitrogenous substances which are called *extractives.*

Os'mi-am'ate (ŏz'mĭ-ăm'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmiamic acid.

Os'mi-am'ic (ŏz'mĭ-ăm'ĭk), *a.* [*Osmium* + *amido.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid of osmium, $H_2N_2Os_2O_5$, forming a well-known series of yellow salts.

Os'mic (ŏz'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, osmium; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a valence higher than in other lower compounds; as, *osmic* oxide.

Osmic acid. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Osmic tetroxide. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Osmic acid proper, an acid analogous to sulphuric acid, not known in the free state, but forming a well-known and stable series of salts (osmates), which were formerly improperly called *osmites.* — Osmic tetroxide (*Chem.*), a white volatile crystalline substance, OsO_4, the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste, and gives off a vapor, which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorinelike odor. Formerly improperly called *osmic acid.*

‖ **Os'mi-dro'sis** (ŏz'mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὀσμή smell + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] (*Med.*) The secretion of fetid sweat.

Os'mi-ous (ŏz'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting those compounds of osmium in which the element has a valence relatively lower than in the *osmic* compounds; as, *osmious* chloride. [Written also *osmous.*]

Osmious acid (*Chem.*), an acid derived from osmium, analogous to sulphurous acid, and forming unstable salts. It is a brown amorphous substance.

Os'mite (ŏz'mīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmious acid.

Os'mi-um (ŏz'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή a smell, odor, akin to ὀζειν to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorinelike odor of osmic tetroxide. See Odor.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native as an alloy in platinum ore, and in iridosmine. It is a hard, infusible, bluish or grayish white metal, and the heaviest substance known. Its tetroxide is used in histological experiments to stain tissues. Symbol Os. Atomic weight 191.1. Specific gravity 22.477.

Os-mom'e-ter (ŏz-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr *or* ŏs-), *n.* [Gr. ὠσμός impulse + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the amount of osmotic action in different liquids.

Os-mom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* (*Physics*) The study of osmose by means of the osmometer.

Os'mose (ŏz'mōs *or* ŏs'-), *n.* [Gr. ὠσμός, equiv. to ὦσις impulse, fr. ὠθεῖν to push.] (*Chemical Physics*) (*a*) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equably diffused, when in contact. It was first observed between fluids of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called *endosmose*, and the opposite, slower current, *exosmose.* Both are, however, results of the same force. Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion. (*b*) The action produced by this tendency.

Electric osmose, *or* Electric endosmose (*Elec.*), the transportation of a liquid through a porous septum by the action of an electric current.

Os-mo'sis (ŏz-mō'sĭs *or* ŏs-), *n.* [NL.] Osmose.

Os-mot'ic (ŏz-mŏt'ĭk *or* ŏs-), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the property of, osmose; as, *osmotic* force.

Os'mund (ŏz'mŭnd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Osmunda*, or flowering fern. The most remarkable species is the *osmund royal*, or *royal fern* (*Osmunda regalis*), which grows in wet or boggy places, and has large bipinnate fronds, often with a panicle of capsules at the top. The rootstock contains much starch, and has been used in stiffening linen.

Os'na-burg (ŏz'nă-bûrg), *n.* A species of coarse linen, originally made in *Osnaburg*, Germany.

O'so-ber'ry (ō'sō-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The small, blue-black, drupelike fruit of the *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub of Oregon and California, belonging to the Cherry tribe of *Rosaceæ.*

‖ **Os-phra'di-um** (ŏs-frā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Osphradia (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσφράδιον strong scent, fr. ὀσφραίνεσθαι to smell.] (*Zoöl.*) The olfactory organ of some Mollusca. It is connected with the organ of respiration.

Os'prey } (ŏs'prā), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga*
Os'pray } (orig., the bone breaker); prob. influenced by *oripelargus* (mountain stork, a kind of eagle, Gr. ὀρειπελαργός); cf. OF. *orpres*, and F. *orfraie.* See Ossifrage.] (*Zoöl.*) The fishhawk.

Oss (ŏs), *v. i.* [See Osse, *n.*] To prophesy; to presage. [*R. & Obs.*] *R. Edgeworth.*

Osse (ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὄσσα.] A prophetic or ominous utterance. [*R. & Obs.*] *Holland.*

Os'se-an (ŏs'sē-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish having a bony skeleton; a teleost.

Os'se-in (-ĭn), *n.* [L. *os* bone.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The organic basis of bone tissue; the residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid; in embryonic tissue, the substance in which the mineral salts are deposited to form bone; — called also *ostein.* Chemically it is the same as *collagen.*

Os'se-let (-lĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A little bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The internal bone, or shell, of a cuttlefish.

Os'se-ous (-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os, ossis*, bone; akin to Gr. ὀστέον, Skr. *asthi.* Cf. Oyster.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; capable of forming bone; bony; ossific.

Os'se-ter (-tẽr), *n.* [Russ. *osetr'* sturgeon.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of sturgeon.

Os'si-an'ic (ŏs'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, *Ossian*, a legendary Erse or Celtic bard.

The compositions might be fairly classed as *Ossianic.* *G. Eliot.*

Os'si-cle (ŏs'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossis*, a bone.] **1.** A little bone; as, the auditory *ossicles* in the tympanum of the ear.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous small calcareous structures forming the skeleton of certain echinoderms, as the starfishes.

Os-sic'u-la'ted (-sĭk'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having small bones.

‖ **Os-sic'u-lum** (ŏs-sĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* Ossicula (-lă). [L., a little bone.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ossicle.

Os-sif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *os, ossis*, a bone + *-ferous*: cf. F. *ossifère.*] Containing or yielding bone.

Os-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *os, ossis*, bone + *facere* to make: cf. F. *ossifique.* See Fact.] Capable of producing bone; having the power to change cartilage or other tissue into bone.

Os'si-fi-ca'tion (ŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ossification.* See Ossify.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The formation of bone; the process, in the growth of an animal, by which inorganic material (mainly lime salts) is deposited in cartilage or membrane, forming bony tissue; ostosis.

☞ Besides the *natural ossification* of growing tissue, there is the so-called *accidental ossification* which sometimes follows certain abnormal conditions, as in the ossification of an artery.

2. The state of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

Os'si-fied (ŏs'sĭ-fīd), *a.* Changed to bone or something resembling bone; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind; — said of tissues.

Os'si-frage (-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga, ossifragus*, osprey, fr. *ossifragus* bone breaking; *os, ossis*, a bone + *frangere, fractum*, to break. See Osseous, Break, and cf. Osprey, Ossifragous.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lammergeir. (*b*) The young of the sea eagle or bald eagle. [*Obs.*]

Os-sif'ra-gous (ŏs-sĭf'rā-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ossifragus.* See Ossifrage.] Serving to break bones; bone-breaking.

Os'si-fy (ŏs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ossified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ossifying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *os, ossis*, bone + *-fy*: cf. F. *ossifier.* See Osseous.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, as by the deposition of lime salts.

2. Fig.: To harden; as, to *ossify* the heart. *Ruskin.*

Os'si-fy, *v. i.* (*Physiol.*) To become bone; to change from a soft tissue to a hard bony tissue.

Os'si-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Changing into bone; becoming bone; as, the *ossifying* process.

Os-siv'o-rous (ŏs-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *os, ossis*, bone + *vorare* to devour: cf. F. *ossivore.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

Os'spring-er (ŏs'sprĭng-ẽr), *n.* The osprey. [*R.*]

‖ **Os'su-a'ri-um** (ŏs'shŭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A charnel house; an ossuary. *Walpole.*

Os'su-a-ry (ŏs'shŭ-ā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* -ries (-rĭz). [L. *ossuarium*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. *os, ossis*, bone: cf. F. *ossuaire.*] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel house. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ost (ŏst), *n.* See Oast.

Os'te-al (ŏs'tē-al), *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] Osseous.

Os'te-in (-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone.] Ossein.

‖ **Os'te-i'tis** (ŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Osteo-, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of bone.

Os'tel-er (ŏs'tĕl-ẽr), *n.* Same as Hosteler. *Wyclif.*

Os-tend' (ŏs-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *ostendere* to show.] To exhibit; to manifest. [*Obs.*]

Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend.* *J. Webster.*

Os-ten'si-bil'i-ty (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being ostensible.

Os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [From L. *ostensus*, p. p. of *ostendere* to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. prefix *obs-* (old form of *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch. See Tend.] **1.** Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

2. Shown; exhibited; declared; avowed; professed;

apparent; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual;* as, an *ostensible* reason, motive, or aim. *D. Ramsay.*

Os-ten'si-bly (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-blȳ), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; avowedly; professedly; apparently. *Walsh.*

Ostensibly, we were intended to prevent filibustering into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico. *U. S. Grant.*

Os-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostensio* a showing: cf. F. *ostension.* See OSTEND.] (*Eccl.*) The showing of the sacrament on the altar in order that it may receive the adoration of the communicants.

Os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

Ostensive demonstration (*Math.*), a direct or positive demonstration, as opposed to the *apagogical* or *indirect* method.

Os-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

Os'ten-so'ri-um (ŏs'tĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm), } *n.; pl.* L. -SORIA
Os-ten'so-ry (ŏs-tĕn'sō-rȳ), } (-sō'rĭ-ȧ), E. -SORIES (-sō-rĭz). [NL. *ostensorium:* cf. F. *ostensoir.* See OSTENSIBLE.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as MONSTRANCE.

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt *or* ŏs-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *ostentus, ostentum,* fr. *ostendere* (p. p. *ostensus* and *ostentus*) to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] **1.** Appearance; air; mien. *Shak.*

2. Manifestation; token; portent. *Dryden.*

We asked of God that some *ostent* might clear
Our cloudy business, who gave us sign. *Chapman.*

Os'ten-tate (ŏs'tĕn-tāt *or* ŏs-tĕn'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ostentatus,* p. p. of *ostentare,* v. intens. fr. *ostendere.* See OSTENT.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostentatio:* cf. F. *ostentation.*] **1.** The act of ostentating or of making an ambitious display; unnecessary show; pretentious parade; — usually in a detractive sense. "Much *ostentation* vain of fleshly arm." *Milton.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation.* *Atterbury.*

2. A show or spectacle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Parade; pageantry; show; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting. See PARADE.

Os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Fond of, or evincing, ostentation; unduly conspicuous; pretentious; boastful.

Far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*

The *ostentatious* professions of many years. *Macaulay.*

— Os'ten-ta'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Os'ten-ta'tious-ness,** *n.*

Os'ten-ta'tor (ŏs'tĕn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One fond of display; a boaster. *Sherwood.*

Os-ten'tive (ŏs-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Ostentatious. [*Obs.*]

Os-ten'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Ostentatious. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Os'te-o-. A combining form of Gr. *ὀστέον a bone.*

Os'te-o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-blast.*] (*Anat.*) One of the protoplasmic cells which occur in the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum, and from or around which the matrix of the bone is developed; an osteoplast.

‖ **Os'te-o-cla'sis** (ŏs'tē-ō-klā'sĭs; L. ŏs'tē-ŏk'lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OSTEOCLAST.] (*Surg.*) The operation of breaking a bone in order to correct deformity.

Os'te-o-clast (ŏs'tē-ō-klăst), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A myeloplax.

☞ The osteoclasts occur usually in pits or cavities which they appear to have excavated, and are supposed to be concerned in the absorption of the bone matrix.

2. An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

Os'te-o-col'la (-kŏl'lȧ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] **1.** A kind of glue obtained from bones. *Ure.*

2. A cellular calc tufa, which in some places forms incrustations on the stems of plants, — formerly supposed to have the quality of uniting fractured bones.

‖ **Os'te-o-com'ma** (-kŏm'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. OSTEOCOMMATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. OSTEOCOMMAS (-măz). [NL. See OSTEO-, and COMMA.] (*Anat.*) A metamere of the vertebrate skeleton; an osteomere; a vertebra. *Owen.*

Os'te-o-cope (-kōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστεοκόπος; ὀστέον* a bone + *κόπος* a striking, pain: cf. F. *ostéocope.*] (*Med.*) Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone. — **Os'te-o-cop'ic** (-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Os'te-o-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *cranium.*] (*Anat.*) The bony cranium, as distinguished from the cartilaginous cranium.

Os'te-o-den'tine (-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *dentine.*] (*Anat.*) A hard substance, somewhat like bone, which is sometimes deposited within the pulp cavity of teeth.

Os'te-o-gen (ŏs'tē-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) The soft tissue, or substance, which, in developing bone, ultimately undergoes ossification.

Os'te-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [*Osteo-* + *genesis,*
Os'te-og'e-ny (ŏs'tē-ŏj'ē-nȳ), } or the root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born: cf. F. *ostéogénie.*] (*Physiol.*) The formation or growth of bone.

Os'te-o-ge-net'ic (ŏs'tē-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Connected with osteogenesis, or the formation of bone; producing bone; as, *osteogenetic* tissue; the *osteogenetic* layer of the periosteum.

Os'te-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Osteogenetic.

Os'te-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* An osteologist.

Os'te-og'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-graphy.*] The description of bones; osteology.

Os'te-oid (ŏs'tē-oid), *a.* [*Osteo-* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. *ὀστεώδης.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling bone; bonelike.

Os'te-o-lite (ŏs'tē-ō-līt), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A massive impure apatite, or calcium phosphate.

Os'te-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* One versed in osteology; an osteologist.

Os'te-o-log'ic (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ostéologique.*]
Os'te-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to osteology. — **Os'te-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Os'te-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in osteology; an osteologer.

Os'te-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *ostéologie.*] The science which treats of the bones of the vertebrate skeleton.

‖ **Os'te-o'ma** (ŏs'tē-ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* OSTEOMATA (-tȧ). [NL. See OSTEO-, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A tumor composed mainly of bone; a tumor of a bone.

‖ **Os'te-o-ma-la'ci-a** (ŏs'tē-ō-mȧ-lā'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *μαλακία* softness.] (*Med.*) A disease of the bones, in which they lose their earthy material, and become soft, flexible, and distorted. Also called *malacia.*

Os'te-o-man'ty (ŏs'tē-ō-măn'tȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of bones. [*R.*]

Os'te-o-mere (-mēr), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-mere.*] (*Anat.*) An osteocomma. *Owen.*

Os'te-o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φωνή* voice.] An instrument for the transmission of auditory vibrations through the bones of the head, so as to be appreciated as sounds by persons deaf from causes other than those affecting the nervous apparatus of hearing.

Os'te-o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form.] (*Anat.*) An osteoblast.

Os'te-o-plas'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*Osteo-* + *-plastic.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Producing bone; as, *osteoplastic* cells.

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone; as, an *osteoplastic* operation.

Os'te-o-plas'ty (-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-plasty.*] (*Med.*) An operation or process by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied. *Dunglison.*

Os'te-op'ter-yg'i-ous (-ŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *πτέρυξ* a fin.] (*Zoöl.*) Having bones in the fins, as certain fishes.

‖ **Os'te-o-sar-co'ma** (-ŏ-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* OSTEOSARCOMATA (-tȧ). [NL. See OSTEO-, and SARCOMA.] (*Med.*) A tumor having the structure of a sarcoma in which there is a deposit of bone; sarcoma connected with bone.

Os'te-o-tome (ŏs'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. *τέμνειν.*] (*Surg.*) Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.

Os'te-ot'o-mist (-ŏt'-), *n.* One skilled in osteotomy.

Os'te-ot'o-my (ŏs'tē-ŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* **1.** The dissection or anatomy of bones; osteology.

2. (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it, — done to remedy deformity, etc.

‖ **Os'te-o-zo'a** (-ŏ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as VERTEBRATA.

Os'ti-a-ry (ŏs'tĭ-ȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ostium* door, entrance. See USHER.] **1.** The mouth of a river; an estuary. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. One who keeps the door, especially the door of a church; a porter. [*Obs.*] *N. Bacon.*

Os'tic (ŏs'tĭk), *a.* [From North American Indian *oshtegwon* a head.] Pertaining to, or applied to, the language of the Tuscaroras, Iroquois, Wyandots, Winnebagoes, and a part of the Sioux Indians. *Schoolcraft.*

Os'ti-ole (ŏs'tĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door: cf. F. *ostiole.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The exterior opening of a stomate. See STOMATE. (*b*) Any small orifice.

‖ **Os-ti'tis** (ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) See OSTEITIS.

‖ **Os'ti-um** (ŏs'tĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* OSTIA (ŏs'tĭ-ȧ). [L.] (*Anat.*) An opening; a passage.

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* See HOSTLER.

Ost'ler-ess, *n.* A female ostler. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Ost'ler-y (-ȳ), *n.* See HOSTELRY. [*Obs.*]

Ost'men (ŏst'mĕn), *n. pl.; sing.* OSTMAN. [See EAST, and MAN.] East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, formerly so called. *Lyttelton.*

‖ **Os-to'sis** (ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] (*Physiol.*) Bone formation; ossification. See ECTOSTOSIS, and ENDOSTOSIS.

‖ **Os-tra'ce-a** (ŏs-trā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of bivalve mollusks including the oysters and allied shells.

Os-tra'cean (-shan), *n.* [L. *ostrea* an oyster. See OYSTER.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of bivalves, of which the oyster is the type.

‖ **Os-tra'ci-on** (-sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀστράκιον* small shell.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of plectognath fishes having the body covered with solid, immovable, bony plates. It includes the trunkfishes.

Os-tra'ci-ont (-ŏnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus Ostracion and allied genera.

Os'tra-cism (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστρακισμός,* fr. *ὀστρακίζειν* to ostracize. See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Banishment by popular vote, — a means adopted at Athens to rid the city of a person whose talent and influence gave umbrage.

2. Banishment; exclusion; as, social *ostracism.*

Public envy is as an *ostracism,* that eclipseth men when they grow too great. *Bacon.*

Sentenced to a perpetual *ostracism* from the . . . confidence, and honors, and emoluments of his country. *A. Hamilton.*

Os'tra-cite (-sīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil oyster.

Os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OSTRACIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OSTRACIZING (-sī'zĭng).] [Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν,* fr. *ὄστρακον* a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell; cf. *ὄστρεον* oyster, *ὀστέον* bone. Cf. OSSEOUS, OYSTER.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) To exile by ostracism; to banish by a popular vote, as at Athens. *Grote.*

2. To banish from society; to put under the ban; to cast out from social, political, or private favor; as, he was *ostracized* by his former friends. *Marvell.*

‖ **Os-trac'o-da** (ŏs-trăk'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Ostracoidea.

‖ **Os'tra-co-der'mi** (ŏs'trȧ-kō-dẽr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean + *δέρμα* skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of fishes of which Ostracion is the type.

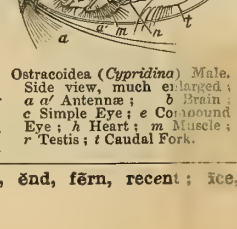

Ostracoidea (*Cypridina*) Male. Side view, much enlarged; *a a'* Antennæ; *b* Brain; *c* Simple Eye; *e* Compound Eye; *h* Heart; *m* Muscle; *r* Testis; *t* Caudal Fork.

Os'tra-coid (ŏs'trȧ-koid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ostracoidea. — *n.* One of the Ostracoidea.

‖ **Os'tra-col'de-a** (-koĭ'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Entomostraca possessing hard bivalve shells. They are of small size, and swim freely about. [Written also *Ostracoda.*]

‖ **Os'tre-a** (ŏs'trē-ȧ), *n.* [L., an oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve Mollusca which includes the true oysters.

Os'tre-a'ceous (ŏs'trē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ostrea* an oyster. See OYSTER.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to an oyster, or to a shell; shelly.

The crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body. *Cudworth.*

Os'tre-a-cul'ture (ŏs'trē-ȧ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* The artificial cultivation of oysters.

Os'tre-oph'a-gist (-ŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ὄστρεον* an oyster + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] One who feeds on oysters.

Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* [OE. *ostriche, ostrice,* OF. *ostruche, ostruce,* F. *autruche,* L. *avis struthio; avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίων,* fr. *στρουθός* bird, sparrow. Cf. AVIARY, STRUTHIOUS.] [Formerly written also *estrich.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large bird of the genus *Struthio,* of which *Struthio camelus* of Africa is the best known species. It has long and very strong legs, adapted for rapid running; only two toes; a long neck, nearly bare of feathers; and short wings incapable of flight. The adult male is about eight feet high.

African Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

☞ The South African ostrich (*Struthio australis*) and the Asiatic ostrich are considered distinct species by some authors. Ostriches are now domesticated in South Africa in large numbers for the sake of their plumes. The body of the male is covered with elegant black plumose feathers, while the wings and tail furnish the most valuable white plumes.

Ostrich farm, a farm on which ostriches are bred for the sake of their feathers, oil, eggs, etc. — Ostrich farming, the occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers, etc. — Ostrich fern (*Bot.*), a kind of fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*), the tall fronds of which grow in a circle from the rootstock. It is found in alluvial soil in Europe and North America.

Os-trif'er-ous (ŏs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ostrifer; ostrea* oyster + *ferre.*] Producing oysters; containing oysters.

Os'tro-goth (ŏs'trō-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi,* pl. See EAST, and GOTH.] One of the Eastern Goths. See GOTH.

Os'tro-goth'ic (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

Os-we'go tea' (ŏs-wē'gō tē'). (*Bot.*) An American aromatic herb (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright red, labiate flowers.

Ot'a-cous'tic (ŏt'ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* ō'tȧ-), *a.* [*Oto-* + *acoustic:* cf. F. *otacoustique.*] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

Ot'a-cous'ti-con (-kous'tĭk), } *n.* An instrument to fa-
Ot'a-cous'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), } cilitate hearing, as an ear trumpet.

O'ta-hei'te ap'ple (ō'tȧ-hē'tē ăp'p'l). [So named from *Otaheite,* or Tahiti, one of the Society Islands.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of a Polynesian anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias dulcis*), also called *vi-apple.* It is rather larger than an apple, and the rind has a flavor of turpentine, but the flesh is said to taste like pineapples. (*b*) A West Indian name for a myrtaceous tree (*Jambosa Malaccensis*) which bears crimson berries.

‖ **O-tal'gi-a** (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὠταλγία; οὖς, ὠτός,* the ear + *ἄλγος* pain: cf. F. *otalgie.*] (*Med.*) Pain in the ear; earache.

O-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to otalgia. — *n.* A remedy for otalgia.

O-tal'gy (-jȳ; 277), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

O'ta-ry (ō'tȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* OTARIES (-rĭz). [Gr. *ὠτᾰρός* large-eared, fr. *οὖς, ὠτός,* ear: cf. F. *otarie.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any eared seal.

O'the-o-scope (ō'thē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὠθεῖν* to push + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for exhibiting the repulsive action produced by light or heat in an exhausted vessel; a modification of the radiometer. *W. Crookes.*

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *conj.* [See OR.] Either; — used with *other* or *or* for its correlative (as *either . . . or* are now used). [*Obs.*]

Other of chalk, *other* of glass. *Chaucer.*

Oth'er, *pron. & a.* [AS. *ōðer;* akin to OS. *āðar, ōðar,* D. & G. *ander,* OHG. *andar,* Icel. *annarr,* Sw. *annan,* Dan. *anden,* Goth. *anþar,* Skr. *antara:* cf. L. *alter;* all orig. comparatives: cf. Skr. *anya* other. √180. Cf. ALTER.] [Formerly *other* was used both as singular and plural.] **1.** Different from that which, or the one who, has been specified; not the same; not identical; additional; second of two.

Each of them made *other* for to win. *Chaucer.*

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. *Matt.* v. 39.

2. Not this, but the contrary; opposite; as, the *other* side of a river.

3. Alternate; second; — used esp. in connection with *every;* as, every *other* day, that is, each alternate day, every second day.

4. Left, as opposed to right. [*Obs.*]

A distaff in her *other* hand she had. *Spenser.*

☞ *Other* is a correlative adjective, or adjective pronoun, often in contrast with *one, some, that, this,* etc.

The *one* shall be taken, and the *other* left. *Matt.* xxiv. 41.

And *some* fell among thorns . . . but *other* fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

It is also used, by ellipsis, with a noun, expressed or understood.

To write *this*, or to design the *other*. *Dryden.*

It is written with the indefinite article as one word, *another;* is used with *each*, indicating a reciprocal action or relation; and is employed absolutely, or elliptically for *other thing*, or *other person*, in which case it may have a plural.

The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to *others*. *Ps.* xlix. 10.

If he is trimming, *others* are true. *Thackeray.*

Other is sometimes followed by *but*, *beside*, or *besides;* but oftener by *than*.

No *other but* such a one as he. *Coleridge.*

Other lords *beside* thee have had dominion over us. *Is.* xxvi. 13.

For *other* foundation can no man lay *than* that is laid. 1 *Cor.* iii. 11.

The whole seven years of . . . ignominy had been little *other than* a preparation for this very hour. *Hawthorne.*

Other some, some others. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] — **The other day**, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago; recently; rarely, the third day past.

Bind my hair up: as 't was yesterday?
No, nor *t' other day*. *B. Jonson.*

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *adv.* Otherwise. "It shall none *other* be." *Chaucer.* "If you think *other*." *Shak.*

Oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *adv.* [*Other* + *gate* way. See -WARDS.] In another manner. [*Obs.*]

He would have tickled you *othergates*. *Shak.*

Oth'er-guise' (-gīz'), **Oth'er-guess'** (-gĕs'), *a.* & *adv.* [A corruption of *othergates*.] Of another kind or sort; in another way. "*Otherguess* arguments." *Berkeley.*

Oth'er-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being other or different; alterity; oppositeness.

Oth'er-ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* See OTHERWISE. *Tyndale.*

Oth'er-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some other place, or places; elsewhere. *Milton. Tennyson.*

Oth'er-while' (-hwīl'), } *adv.* At another time, or

Oth'er-whiles' (-hwīlz'), } other times; sometimes; occasionally. [*Archaic*]

Weighing *otherwhiles* ten pounds and more. *Holland.*

Oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*Other* + *wise* manner.]

1. In a different manner; in another way, or in other ways; differently; contrarily. *Chaucer.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But Heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. In other respects.

It is said, truly, that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

3. In different circumstances; under other conditions; as, I am engaged, *otherwise* I would accept.

☞ *Otherwise*, like *so* and *thus*, may be used as a substitute for the opposite of a previous adjective, noun, etc.

Let no man think me a fool; if *otherwise*, yet as a fool receive me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 16.

Her eyebrows . . . rather full than *otherwise*. *Fielding.*

Oth'man (ŏth'man), *n.* & *a.* See OTTOMAN.

O'tic (ō'tĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ὠτικός*, fr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear: cf. F. *otique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory.

O'ti-ose' (ō'shĭ-ōs'), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle. "*Otiose* assent." *Paley.*

The true keeping of the Sabbath was not that *otiose* and unprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce. *Alford.*

O'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *otiositas*.] Leisure; indolence; idleness; ease. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

‖ **O'tis** (ō'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of bustard, Gr. *ὠτός*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the bustards.

‖ **O-ti'tis** (ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ear.

O'to- (ō'tō-). [Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near* or *in*, *the ear*.

O-to'ba fat' (ō-tō'bȧ fȧt'). (*Chem.*) A colorless buttery substance obtained from the fruit of *Myristica otoba*, a species of nutmeg tree.

O-toc'o-nite (ō-tŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*Oto-* + Gr. *κόνις* dust.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A mass of otoliths. (*b*) An otolith.

O'to-crane (ō'tō-krān), *n.* [*Oto-* + Gr. *κρανίον* skull.] (*Anat.*) The cavity in the skull in which the parts of the internal ear are lodged.

O'to-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the otocrane.

O'to-cyst (ō'tō-sĭst), *n.* [*Oto-* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl.* & *Anat.*) An auditory cyst or vesicle; one of the simple auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a fluid and otoliths; also, the embryonic vesicle from which the parts of the internal ear of vertebrates are developed.

O-tog'ra-phy (ō-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the ear.

O'to-lith (ō'tō-lĭth), } *n.* [*Oto-* + *-lith*, *-lite.*] (*Anat.*)

O'to-lite (ō'tō-līt), } One of the small bones or particles of calcareous or other hard substance in the internal ear of vertebrates, and in the auditory organs of many invertebrates; an ear stone. Collectively, the otoliths are called *ear sand* and *otoconite*.

O'to-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining

O'to-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), } to otoliths.

O'to-log'ic-al (ō'tō-lŏj'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to otology.

O-tol'o-gist (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in otology; an aurist.

O-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases.

O-top'a-thy (ō-tŏp'ȧ-thў), *n.* [*Oto-* + Gr. *παθεῖν* to suffer.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the ear.

‖ **O'tor-rhœ'a** (ō'tŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Med.*) A flow or running from the ear, esp. a purulent discharge.

O'to-scope (ō'tō-skōp *or* ŏt'ō-), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.

O'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the otoscope or to otoscopy.

O-tos'co-py (ō-tŏs'kō-pў), *n.* (*Med.*) The examination of the ear; the art of using the otoscope.

O-tos'te-al (ō-tŏs'tē-*a*l), *n.* [*Oto-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] (*Anat.*) An auditory ossicle. *R. Owen.*

‖ **O'to-zo'um** (ō'tō-zō'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ὦτος, a fabled giant + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of huge vertebrates, probably dinosaurs, known only from four-toed tracks in Triassic sandstones.

Tracks of *Otozoum Moodii* in Triassic Sandstone. *a* Hind Foot; *b* Fore Foot.

Ot'tar (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* See ATTAR.

Ot'ta-was (ŏt'tȧ-wȧz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* OTTAWA (-wȧ). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River. Most of them subsequently migrated to the southwestern shore of Lake Superior.

Ot'ter (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *oter*, AS. *otor;* akin to D. & G. *otter*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Sw. *utter*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. *vuidra*, Gr. *ὕδρα* water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and also to E. *water*. √137, 215. See WATER, and cf. HYDRA.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any carnivorous animal of the genus *Lutra*, and related genera. Several species are described. They have large, flattish heads, short ears, and webbed toes. They are aquatic, and feed on fish. Their fur is soft and valuable. The common otter of Europe is *Lutra vulgaris;* the American otter is *L. Canadensis;* other species inhabit South America and Asia.

American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the ghost moth. It is very injurious to hop vines.

Otter hound, **Otter dog** (*Zool.*), a small breed of hounds, used in England for hunting otters. — **Otter sheep.** See *Ancon sheep*, under ANCON. — **Otter shell** (*Zoöl.*), a very large bivalve mollusk (*Schizothærus Nuttallii*) found on the northwest coast of America. It is excellent food, and is extensively used by the Indians. — **Sea otter.** (*Zoöl.*) See in the Vocabulary.

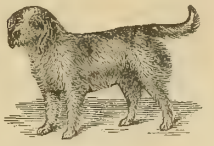
Otter Hound.

Ot'ter, *n.* A corruption of ANNOTTO.

Ot'to (ŏt'tō), *n.* See ATTAR.

Ot'to-man (-mȧn), *a.* [F. *ottoman:* cf. It. *ottomano*, *ottomanno;* — from *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. OSMANLI, OTTOMAN a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks; as, the *Ottoman* power or empire.

Ot'to-man, *n.; pl.* OTTOMANS (-mȧnz). **1.** A Turk.

2. [F. *ottomane*, from *ottoman* Turkish.] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ot'to-mite (-mīt), *n.* An Ottoman. [*R.*] *Shak*

Ot'trel-ite (ŏt'trĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Ottrez*, on the borders of Luxembourg.] (*Min.*) A micaceous mineral occurring in small scales. It is characteristic of certain crystalline schists.

‖ **Oua-ka'ri** (wȧ-kä'rē), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, especially *B. ouakari*.

Ouakari (*Brachyurus ouakari*).

‖ **Ouan'der-oo'** (wŏn'dẽr-ōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wanderoo.

Oua'rine' (wȧ'rēn'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian monkey of the genus Mycetes.

‖ **Ou'bli'ette'** (ōō'blē'-ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. (assumed) LL. *oblitare*, L. *oblivisci*, p. p. *oblitus*.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, found in some old castles and other strongholds, into which persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly, were thrust, or lured to fall.

Sudden in the sun
An *oubliette* winks. Where is he? Gone. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ouch (ouch), *n.* [OE. *ouch*, *nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch:* cf. ADDER), fr. OF. *nusche*, *nosche*, *nousche*, buckle, clasp, LL. *nusca*, fr. OHG. *nusca*, *nuscha*.] A socket or bezel holding a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.

A precious stone in a rich *ouche*. *Sir T. Elyot.*
Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*. *Shak.*

Ough'ne (ō'nẽ), *a.* Own. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ought (ȧt), *n.* & *adv.* See AUGHT.

Ought, *imp., p. p.*, or *auxiliary.* [Orig. the preterit of the verb *to owe*. OE. *oughte*, *aughte*, *ahte*, AS. *āhte*. √110. See OWE.] **1.** Was or were under obligation to pay; owed. [*Obs.*]

This due obedience which they *ought* to the king. *Tyndale.*
The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
[He] said . . . you *ought* him a thousand pound. *Shak.*

2. Owned; possessed. [*Obs.*]

The knight the which that castle *ought*. *Spenser.*

3. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation.

We then that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. *Rom.* xv. 1.

4. To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; — in this sense formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well *ought* us work." *Chaucer.*

To speak of this as it *ought*, would ask a volume. *Milton.*

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things? *Luke* xxiv. 26.

☞ *Ought* is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb, expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation, or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb.

Syn. — OUGHT, SHOULD. Both words imply obligation, but *ought* is the stronger. *Should* may imply merely an obligation of propriety, expediency, etc.; *ought* denotes an obligation of duty.

Ought'ness (ȧt'nĕs), *n.* The state of being as a thing ought to be; rightness. [*R.*] *N. W. Taylor.*

Ough'where' (ō'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *āhwær*.] Anywhere; somewhere. See OWHER. [*Obs.*]

Ouis'ti-ti (wĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) See WISTIT.

Oul (oul), *n.* An awl. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oul, *n.* An owl. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ou'la-chan (ōō'lȧ-kan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as EULACHON.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot: cf. Gr. *ὄγκος* bulk, mass, atom. Cf. 2d INCH, OKE.] **1.** A weight, the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, and containing 437½ grains.

2. (*Troy Weight*) The twelfth part of a troy pound.

☞ The troy ounce contains twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains, or, in all, 480 grains, and is the twelfth part of the troy pound. The troy ounce is also a weight in apothecaries' weight. [*Troy ounce* is sometimes written as one word, *troyounce*.]

3. Fig.: A small portion; a bit. [*Obs.*]

By *ounces* hung his locks that he had. *Chaucer.*

Fluid ounce. See under FLUID, *n.*

Ounce, *n.* [F. *once;* cf. It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza;* prob. for *lonce*, taken as *l'once*, fr. L. *lynx*, Gr. *λύγξ*, or an (assumed) fem. adj. *lyncea*, from *lynx*. Cf. LYNX.] (*Zoöl.*) A feline quadruped (*Felis irbis*, or *uncia*) resembling the leopard in size, and somewhat in color, but it has longer and thicker fur, which forms a short mane on the back. The *ounce* is pale yellowish gray, with irregular dark spots on the neck and limbs, and dark rings on the body. It inhabits the lofty mountain ranges of Asia. Called also *once*.

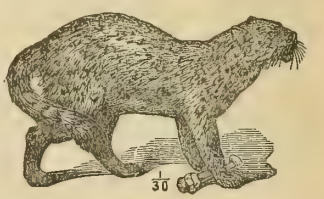

Ounce (*Felis uncia*).

Ound'ed (ound'ĕd), } *a.* [F. *ondé*, *-ée*, fr. *onde*, L.

Oun'dy (oun'dў), } *unda*, a wave.] Wavy; waving; curly. [*Obs.*] "*Owndie* hair." *Chaucer.*

Ound'ing (ound'ĭng), *vb. n.* Waving. [*Obs.*]

Ounding, paling, winding, or bending . . . of cloth. *Chaucer.*

Ouphe (ōōf), *n.* [See AUF.] A fairy; a goblin; an elf. [*Obs.*] "Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies." *Shak.*

Ouph'en (ōōf''n), *a.* Elfish. [*Obs.*]

Our (our), *possessive pron.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us; akin to *ūs* us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us, Goth. *unsara*. √186. See Us.] Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us; as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops; *our* endeavors. See I.

The Lord is *our* defense. *Ps.* lxxxix. 18.

☞ When the noun is not expressed, *ours* is used in the same way as *hers* for *her*, *yours* for *your*, etc.; as, whose house is that? It is *ours*.

Our wills are *ours*, we know not how. *Tennyson.*

-our (-ẽr). [OF. *-our*.] See -OR.

Ou-rang' (ōō-răng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The orang-outang.

Ou-rang'-ou-tang' (ōō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORANG-OUTANG.

Ou'ra-nog'ra-phist (ou'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* See URANOGRAPHIST.

Ou'ra-nog'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* See URANOGRAPHY.

‖ **Ou're-bi** (ōō'rȧ-bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, graceful, and swift African antelope, allied to the klipspringer.

Ou-ret'ic (ou-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρητικός*, from *οὖρον* urine. Cf. URETIC.] (*Chem.*) Uric.

Ou-rol'o-gy (ou-rŏl'ō-jў), *n.* See UROLOGY.

Ou-ros'co-py (ou-rŏs'kō-pў), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-scopy.*] Ourology.

Ours (ourz), *possessive pron.* See Note under OUR.

Our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.; sing.* OURSELF (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used as a subject, usually with *we;* also, alone in the predicate, in the nominative or the objective case.

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal further than we usually do. *Locke.*

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand. *Dryden.*

☞ The form *ourself* is used only in the regal or formal style after *we* or *us*, denoting a single person.

Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force. *Clarendon.*

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. *-ous*, *-us*, *-os*, F. *-eux*, fr. L. *-osus*, and *-us*. Cf. -OSE.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *full of*, *abounding in*, *having*, *possessing the qualities of*, *like;* as in *gracious*, abounding in grace; *arduous*, full of ardor; *bulbous*, having bulbs, bulblike; *riotous*, poisonous, *piteous*, *joyous*, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it, has a valence *lower* than

that denoted by the termination *-ic;* as, nitr*ous*, sulphur*ous*, etc., as contrasted with nitr*ic*, sulphur*ic*, etc.

Ouse (ōōz), *n. & v.* See OOZE. [*Obs.*]

Ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* [OE. *osel*, AS. *ōsle;* akin to G. *amsel*, OHG. *amsala*, and perh. to L. *merula* blackbird. Cf. MERLE, AMSEL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of European thrushes, especially the blackbird (*Merula merula*, or *Turdus merula*), and the mountain or ring ousel (*Turdus torquatus*). [Written also *ouzel.*]

Ring Ousel (*Turdus torquatus*). (¼)

Rock ousel (*Zoöl.*), the ring ousel. — **Water ousel** (*Zoöl.*), the European dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*), and the American dipper (*C. Mexicanus*).

Oust (oust), *n.* See OAST.

Oust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUSTING.] [OF. *oster*, F. *ôter*, prob. fr. L. *obstare* to oppose, hence, to forbid, take away. See OBSTACLE, and cf. OUSTER.] **1.** To take away; to remove.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare, formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To eject; to turn out. *Blackstone.*

From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me. *Tennyson.*

Oust'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. the OF. infin. *oster*, used substantively. See OUST.] A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; disseizin.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone.*

Ouster le main. [*Ouster* + F. *la main* the hand, L. *manus.*] (*Law*) A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands, or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

Out (out), *adv.* [OE. *out, ut, oute, ute*, AS. *ūt*, and *ūte, ūtan*, fr. *ūt;* akin to D. *uit*, OS. *ūt*, G. *aus*, OHG. *ūz*, Icel. *út*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, Goth. *ut*, Skr. *ud.* √198. Cf. ABOUT, BUT, *prep.*, CAROUSE, UTTER, *a.*] In its original and strict sense, *out* means from the interior of something; beyond the limits or boundary of something; in a position or relation which is exterior to something; — opposed to *in* or *into*. The something may be expressed after *of, from*, etc. (see *Out of*, below); or, if not expressed, it is implied; as, he is *out;* or, he is *out of* the house, office, business, etc.; he came *out;* or, he came *out from* the ship, meeting, sect, party, etc. *Out* is used in a variety of applications, as: —

1. Away; abroad; off; from home, or from a certain, or a usual, place; not in; not in a particular, or a usual, place; as, the proprietor is *out;* his team was taken *out.* "My shoulder blade is *out.*" *Shak.*

He hath been *out* (of the country) nine years. *Shak.*

2. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, not in concealment, constraint, etc.; in, or into, a state of freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the sun shines *out;* he laughed *out*, to be *out* at the elbows; the secret has leaked *out*, or is *out;* the disease broke *out* on his face; the book is *out.*

Leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

She has not been *out* [in general society] very long. *H. James.*

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to the end; completely; hence, in, or into, a condition of extinction, exhaustion, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned *out.* "Hear me *out.*" *Dryden.*

Deceitful men shall not live *out* half their days. *Ps.* lv. 23.

When the butt is *out*, we will drink water. *Shak.*

4. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in, or into, a state of want, loss, or deprivation; — used of office, business, property, knowledge, etc.; as, the Democrats went *out* and the Whigs came in; he put his money *out* at interest. "Land that is *out* at rack rent." *Locke.* "He was *out* fifty pounds." *Bp. Fell.*

I have forgot my part, and I am *out.* *Shak.*

5. Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, common, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion; in a state of disagreement, opposition, etc.; in an inharmonious relation. "Lancelot and I are *out.*" *Shak.*

Wicked men are strangely *out* in the calculating of their own interest. *South.*

Very seldom *out*, in these his guesses. *Addison.*

6. Not in the position to score in playing a game; not in the state or turn of the play for counting or gaining scores.

☞ *Out* is largely used in composition as a prefix, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as *out*bound, *out*break, *out*building, *out*come, *out*do, *out*door, *out*field. See also the first Note under OVER, *adv.*

Day in, day out, from the beginning to the limit of each of several days; day by day; every day. — **Out and out.** (*a*) *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. (*b*) *adj.* Without any reservation or disguise; absolute; as, an *out and out* villain. [As an *adj.* written also *out-and-out.*] — **Out at, Out in, Out on,** etc., elliptical phrases, that to which *out* refers as a source, origin, etc., being omitted; as, *out* (of the house and) *at* the barn; *out* (of the house, road, fields, etc., and) *in* the woods.

Three fishers went sailing *out into* the west,
Out into the west, as the sun went down. *C. Kingsley.*

In these lines after *out* may be understood, "of the harbor," "from the shore," "of sight," or some similar phrase. The complete construction is seen in the saying: "*Out* of the frying pan *into* the fire." — **Out from,** a construction similar to *out of* (below). See OF and FROM.

Out of, a phrase which may be considered either as composed of an adverb and a preposition, each having its appropriate office in the sentence, or as a compound preposition. Considered as a preposition, it denotes, with verbs of movement or action, *from the interior of; beyond the limit; from;* hence, *origin, source, motive, departure, separation, loss*, etc.; — opposed to *in* or *into;* also with verbs of being, the state of being derived, removed, or separated from. Examples may be found in the phrases below, and also under Vocabulary words; as, *out of* breath; *out of* countenance.

Out of cess, beyond measure, excessively. *Shak.* — **Out of character,** unbecoming; improper. — **Out of conceit with,** not pleased with. See under CONCEIT. — **Out of date,** not timely; unfashionable; antiquated. — **Out of door, Out of doors,** beyond the doors; from the house; in, or into, the open air; hence, figuratively, shut out; dismissed. See under DOOR, also, OUT-OF-DOOR, OUTDOOR, OUTDOORS, in the Vocabulary. "He 's guilty, and the question 's *out of door.*" *Dryden.* — **Out of favor,** disliked; under displeasure. — **Out of frame,** not in correct order or condition; irregular; disarranged. *Latimer.* — **Out of hand,** immediately; without delay or preparation. "Ananias . . . fell down and died *out of hand.*" *Latimer.* — **Out of harm's way,** beyond the danger limit; in a safe place. — **Out of joint,** not in proper connection or adjustment; unhinged; disordered. "The time is *out of joint.*" *Shak.* — **Out of mind,** not in mind; forgotten; also, beyond the limit of memory; as, time *out of mind.* — **Out of one's head,** beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. [*Colloq.*] — **Out of one's time,** beyond one's period of minority or apprenticeship. — **Out of order,** not in proper order; disarranged; in confusion. — **Out of place,** not in the usual or proper place; hence, not proper or becoming. — **Out of pocket,** in a condition of having expended or lost more money than one has received. — **Out of print,** not in market, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, pamphlets, etc. — **Out of the question,** beyond the limits or range of consideration; impossible to be favorably considered. — **Out of reach,** beyond one's reach; inaccessible. — **Out of season,** not in a proper season or time; untimely; inopportune. — **Out of sorts,** wanting certain things; unsatisfied; unwell; unhappy; cross. See under SORT, *n.* — **Out of temper,** not in good temper; irritated; angry. — **Out of time,** not in proper time; too soon, or too late. — **Out of tune,** not in harmony; discordant; hence, not in an agreeing temper; fretful. — **Out of twist, winding,** *or* **wind,** not in a warped condition; perfectly plain and smooth; — said of surfaces. — **Out of use,** not in use; unfashionable; obsolete. — **Out of the way.** (*a*) On one side; hard to reach or find; secluded. (*b*) Improper; unusual; wrong. — **Out of the woods,** not in a place, or state, of obscurity or doubt; free from difficulty or perils; safe. [*Colloq.*] — **Out to, out,** from one extreme limit to another, including the whole length, breadth, or thickness; — applied to measurements. — **Out West,** in, or towards, the West; specifically, in some Western State or Territory. [*U. S.*] — **To come out, To cut out, To fall out,** etc. See under COME, CUT, FALL, etc. — **To put out of the way,** to kill; to destroy. — **Week in, week out.** See *Day in, day out* (above).

Out (out), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is out; especially, one who is out of office; — generally in the plural.

2. A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space; — chiefly used in the phrase *ins and outs;* as, the *ins and outs* of a question. See under IN.

3. (*Print.*) A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy; an omission.

To make an out (*Print.*), to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy.

Out, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be out; to eject; to expel.

A king *outed* from his country. *Selden.*

The French have been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

2. To come out with; to make known. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To give out; to dispose of; to sell. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Out, *v. i.* To come or go out; to get out or away; to become public. "Truth will *out.*" *Shak.*

Out, *interj.* Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command; go out; begone; away; off.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! *Shak.*

Out upon *or* **on!** equivalent to "shame upon!" "away with!" as, *out upon* you!

Out-act' (out-ăkt'), *v. t.* To do or go beyond; to exceed in acting. [*R.*]

He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

Ou'ta-gam'ies (ōō'tȧ-găm'ĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* OUTAGAMIE (-ĭ). (*Ethnol.*) See 1st FOX, 7.

Out-ar'gue (-är'gū), *v. t.* To surpass or conquer in argument.

Out-bab'ble (-băb'b'l), *v. t.* To utter foolishly or excessively; to surpass in babbling. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Out-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

Out-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Out-beg' (-bĕg'), *v. t.* To surpass in begging. [*R.*]

Out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTBID or OUTBADE (-băd'); *p. p.* OUTBID or OUTBIDDEN (-bĭd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTBIDDING.] To exceed or surpass in bidding.

Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Out-bid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who outbids. *Johnson.*

Out-bleat' (-blēt'), *v. t.* To surpass in bleating.

Out'blown' (-blōn'), *a.* Inflated with wind. *Dryden.*

Out-blush' (-blŭsh'), *v. t.* To exceed in blushing; to surpass in rosy color. *T. Shipman.*

Out'board' (-bōrd'), *a. & adv.* (*Naut.*) Beyond or outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; in a direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to *inboard;* as, *outboard* rigging; swing the davits *outboard.*

Out'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Foreign; not native. [*R.*]

Out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound. *Dryden.*

Out'bounds' (-boundz'), *n. pl.* The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. *Spenser.*

Out-bow' (-bou'), *v. t.* To excel in bowing. *Young.*

Out'bowed' (-bōd'), *a.* Convex; curved outward. "The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel." *Bp. Hall.*

Out-brag' (-brăg'), *v. t.* To surpass in bragging; hence, to make appear inferior.

Whose bare *outbragg'd* the web it seemed to wear. *Shak.*

Out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To excel in bravery or in insolence; to defy with superior courage or audacity.

2. To excel in magnificence or comeliness.

The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity. *Shak.*

Out-bray' (-brā'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in braying.

2. To emit with great noise. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Out-bra'zen (-brā'z'n), *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face; to surpass in impudence. *T. Brown.*

Out'break' (-brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; insurrection. "Mobs and *outbreaks.*" *J. H. Newman.*

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

Out'break'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of breaking out.

2. That which bursts forth.

Out-breast' (-brĕst'), *v. t.* To surpass in singing. See BREAST, *n.*, 6. [*Obs.*]

Out-breathe' (-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe forth. "*Outbreathed* life." *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust. *Shak.*

Out-breathe', *v. i.* To issue, as breath; to be breathed out; to exhale. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-bribe' (-brīb'), *v. t.* To surpass in bribing.

Out-bring' (-brĭng'), *v. t.* To bring or bear out.

Out-bud' (-bŭd'), *v. i.* To sprout. [*Poetic*] *Spenser.*

Out-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTBUILT (-bĭlt') or OUTBUILDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTBUILDING.] To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Out'build'ing (-bĭld'ĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

Out-burn', *v. t. & i.* **1.** To exceed in burning.

2. To burn entirely; to be consumed. *Shak.*

Out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth.

Out-cant' (-kănt'), *v. t.* To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

Out'cast' (-kȧst'), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *utkasta* to cast out.] Cast out; degraded. "*Outcast*, rejected." *Longfellow.*

Out'cast', *n.* **1.** One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.

The Lord . . . gathereth together the *outcasts* of Israel. *Ps.* cxlvii. 2.

2. A quarrel; a contention. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Out'cast'ing, *n.* That which is cast out. [*Obs.*]

Out-cept' (-sĕpt'), *prep.* Except. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Out-cheat' (-chēt'), *v. t.* To exceed in cheating.

Out-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t.* To climb beyond; to surpass in climbing. *Davenant.*

Out'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot. "The logical *outcome.*" *H. Spencer.*

All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct *outcome*, the condensed essence, of actual life and thought. *J. C. Shairp.*

Out-com'pass (-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* To exceed the compass or limits of. *Bacon.*

Out'court' (-kōrt'), *n.* An outer or exterior court.

The skirts and *outcourts* of heaven. *South.*

Out-craft'y (-krȧft'ĭ), *v. t.* To exceed in cunning. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out'cri'er (-krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or crier.

Out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* (*Geol.*) (*a*) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.* (*b*) That part of inclined strata which appears at the surface; basset.

Out-crop' (-krŏp'), *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

Out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor.

2. Sale at public auction. *Massinger. Thackeray.*

Out-dare' (-dâr'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; to overcome by courage; to brave. *Shak. R. Browning.*

Out-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Being out of date; antiquated. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Out-daz'zle (-dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To surpass in dazzling.

Out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* OUTDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTDOING.] To go beyond in performance; to excel; to surpass.

An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Swift.*

Out'door' (-dōr'), *a.* [For *out of door.*] Being, or done in the open air; being or done outside of certain buildings, as poorhouses, hospitals, etc.; as, *outdoor* exercise; *outdoor* relief; *outdoor* patients.

Out'doors' (out'dōrz' *or* out'dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out-draw' (-drȧ'), *v. t.* To draw out; to extract. [*R.*] "He must the teeth *outdraw.*" *Gower.*

Out-dream' (-drēm'), *v. t.* To pass, or escape, while dreaming. "To *outdream* dangers." *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-drink' (-drĭnk'), *v. t.* To exceed in drinking.

Out-dure' (-dūr'), *v. t.* To outlast. [*Obs.*]

Out-dwell' (-dwĕl'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond. [*Poetic*] "He *outdwells* his hour." *Shak.*

Out'dwell'er (-dwĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who holds land in a parish, but lives elsewhere. [*Eng.*]

Out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* of OUT.] [AS. *ūtor*, compar. of *ūt*, adv., out. See OUT, UTTER, *a.*] Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to *inner;* as, the *outer* wall; the *outer* court or gate; the *outer* stump in cricket; the *outer* world.

Outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers; — so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for Queen's counsel.

Out'er, *n.* (*a*) The part of a target which is beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye. (*b*) A shot which strikes the outer of a target.

Out'er, *n.* [From OUT, *v.*] One who puts out, ousts, or expels; also, an ouster; dispossession. [*R.*]

Out'er-ly, *adv.* **1.** Utterly; entirely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Toward the outside. [*R.*] *Grew.*

Out'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [See UTTERMOST, UTMOST, and cf. OUTMOST.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row. *Boyle.*

Out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTFACED (-fāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTFACING (-fā'sĭng).] To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to brave. *Shak.*

Having *outfaced* all the world. *South.*

Out'fall' (-fal'), *n.* **1.** The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water course; the open end of a drain, culvert, etc., where the discharge occurs.

2. A quarrel; a falling out. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Out-fang'thef (-făng'thĕf), *n.* [AS. *ūt-fangen-þeóf.* See OUT, FANG, *v. t.*, and THIEF.] (*Anglo-Saxon & O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A thief from without or abroad, taken within a lord's fee or liberty. (*b*) The privilege of trying such a thief. *Burrill.*

Out-fawn' (-fan'), *v. t.* To exceed in fawning.

Out-feast' (-fēst'), *v. t.* To exceed in feasting.

Out-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* To surpass in feats.

Out'field' (-fēld'), *n.* **1.** Arable land which has been or is being exhausted. See INFIELD, 1. [*Scot.*]

2. A field beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an uninclosed or unexplored tract. Also used figuratively.

The great *outfield* of thought or fact. *Trench.*

3. (*Baseball*) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. It is occupied by the fielders.

4. (*Cricket*) The part of the field farthest from the batsman.

Out'fit (-fĭt), *n.* A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person for an expedition in an unoccupied region or residence in a foreign land; things required for equipment; the expense of, or allowance made for, equipment, as by the government of the United States to a diplomatic agent going abroad.

Out'fit'ter (-fĭt'tĕr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits for a voyage, a journey, or a business.

Out-flank' (-flăngk'), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To go beyond, or be superior to, on the flank; to pass around or turn the flank or flanks of.

Out-flat'ter (-flăt'tĕr), *v. t.* To exceed in flattering.

Out'fling', *n.* A gibe; a contemptuous remark.

Out'flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.

Out-flow' (-flō'), *v. i.* To flow out. *Campbell.*

Out-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTFLEW (-flū'); *p. p.* OUTFLOWN (-flōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTFLYING.] To surpass in flying; to fly beyond or faster than. *Shak.*

Winged with fear *outflies* the wind. *Waller.*

Out-fool', *v. t.* To exceed in folly. [*R.*] *Young.*

Out'form' (-fôrm'), *n.* External appearance. [*Obs.*]

Out-frown' (-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

Out'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* An outlet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze beyond; to exceed in sharpness or persistence of seeing or of looking; hence, to stare out of countenance.

Out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-al), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTGENERALED (-ald) or OUTGENERALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTGENERALING or OUTGENERALLING.] To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill or executive ability; to outmaneuver. *Chesterfield.*

Out-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

Out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* OUTGONE (-gŏn'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTGOING.] **1.** To go beyond; to exceed in swiftness; to surpass; to outdo.

2. To circumvent; to overreach. [*Obs.*] *Denham.*

Out'go' (-gō'), *n.*; *pl.* OUTGOES (-gōz'). That which goes out, or is paid out; outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of *income.* *Lowell.*

Out'go'er (-gō'ĕr), *n.* One who goes out or departs.

Out'go'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or the state of going out.

The *outgoings* of the morning and evening. *Ps.* lxv. 8.

2. That which goes out; outgo; outlay.

3. The extreme limit; the place of ending. [*Obs.*]

The *outgoings* of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea, at the south end of Jordan. *Josh.* xviii. 19.

Out'go'ing, *a.* Going out; departing; as, the *outgoing* administration; an *outgoing* steamer.

Out'ground' (-ground'), *n.* Ground situated at a distance from the house; outlying land.

Out-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTGREW (-grŭ'); *p. p.* OUTGROWN (-grōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTGROWING.] **1.** To surpass in growing; to grow more than. *Shak.*

2. To grow out of or away from; to grow too large, or too aged, for; as, to *outgrow* clothing; to *outgrow* usefulness; to *outgrow* an infirmity.

Out'growth' (-grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; an offshoot; hence, a result or consequence.

Out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard or small body of troops at a distance from the main body of an army, to watch for the approach of an enemy; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

Out'gush' (-gŭsh'), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.

A passionate *outgush* of emotion. *Thackeray.*

Out-gush' (-gŭsh'), *v. i.* To gush out; to flow forth.

Out'haul' (-hal'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar; — opposite of *inhaul.*

Out-hees' (-hēs'), *n.* [Cf. LL. *uthesium, hutesium, huesium,* OF. *hueis,* and E. *hue,* in *hue and cry.*] Outcry; alarm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Outh'er (outh'ĕr), *conj.* Other. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Out-Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To surpass (Herod) in violence or wickedness; to exceed in any vicious or offensive particular. "It *out-Herods* Herod." *Shak.*

Out-Heroding the preposterous fashions of the times. *Sir W. Scott.*

Out-hire' (-hīr'), *v. t.* To hire out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out'house' (-hous'), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Out'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of going out; an airing; an excursion; as, a summer *outing.*

2. A feast given by an apprentice when he is out of his time. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Out-jest' (out-jĕst'), *v. t.* To surpass in jesting; to drive out, or away, by jesting. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out'jet' (-jĕt'), *n.* That which jets out or projects from anything. [*R.*] *H. Miller.*

Out-jug'gle (-jŭg'g'l), *v. t.* To surpass in juggling.

Out'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* (*Surv.*) An attachment to a surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining.

Out-knave' (-nāv'), *v. t.* To surpass in knavery.

Out-la'bor (-lā'bĕr), *v. t.* To surpass in laboring.

Out'land (-lănd), *a.* [*Out* + *land.* See OUTLANDISH.] Foreign; outlandish. [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

Out'land-er (-ĕr), *n.* A foreigner. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Out-land'ish (-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* [AS. *ūtlendisc* foreign. See OUT, LAND, and -ISH.] **1.** Foreign; not native.

Him did *outlandish* women cause to sin. *Neh.* xiii. 26.

Its barley water and its *outlandish* wines. *G. W. Cable.*

2. Hence: Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; uncouth; clownish; as, an *outlandish* dress, behavior, or speech.

Something *outlandish,* unearthly, or at variance with ordinary fashion. *Hawthorne.*

— **Out-land'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Out-land'ish-ness,** *n.*

Out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive; to endure longer than. *Milton.*

Out-laugh' (-lăf'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass or outdo in laughing. *Dryden.*

2. To laugh (one) out of a purpose, principle, etc.; to discourage or discomfit by laughing; to laugh down. [*R.*]

His apprehensions of being *outlaughed* will force him to continue in a restless obscurity. *Franklin.*

Out'law' (out'lą'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah.* See OUT, and LAW.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. *Blackstone.*

Out'law', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTLAWED (-ląd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTLAWING.] [AS. *ūtlagian.*] **1.** To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw; to proscribe. *Blackstone.*

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to *outlaw* a debt or claim; to deprive of legal force. "Laws *outlawed* by necessity." *Fuller.*

Out'law'ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* OUTLAWRIES (-rĭz). **1.** The act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man (as an absconding criminal) is deprived of that protection.

2. The state of being an outlaw.

Out-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay out; to spread out; to display. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Out'lay' (-lā'), *n.* **1.** A laying out or expending.

2. That which is expended; expenditure.

3. An outlying haunt. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* To surpass in leaping.

Out'leap' (-lēp'), *n.* A sally. [*R.*] *Locke.*

Out-learn' (-lĕrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excel or surpass in learning.

2. To learn out [*i. e.*, completely, utterly]; to exhaust knowledge of.

Naught, according to his mind,
He could *outlearn.* *Spenser.*

Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]. *Emerson.*

Out'let' (-lĕt'), *n.* The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent.

Receiving all, and having no *outlet.* *Fuller.*

Out-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* To let out; to emit. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Out-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* To exceed in lying. *Bp. Hall.*

Out'li'er (-lī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate, is. *Bentley.*

2. That which lies, or is, away from the main body.

3. (*Geol.*) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond, the main body, from which it has been separated by denudation.

Out'limb' (-lĭm'), *n.* An extreme member or part of a thing; a limb. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Out'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; the exterior line or edge; contour. (*b*) In art: A line drawn by pencil, pen, graver, or the like, by which the boundary of a figure is indicated. (*c*) A sketch composed of such lines; the delineation of a figure without shading.

Painters, by their *outlines,* colors, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: A sketch of any scheme; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.; as, the *outline* of a speech.

But that larger grief . . .
Is given in *outline* and no more. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Sketch; draught; delineation. See SKETCH.

Out'line', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTLINED (-līnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTLINING.] **1.** To draw the outline of.

2. Fig.: To sketch out or indicate as by an outline; as, to *outline* an argument or a campaign.

Out-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an outline; being in, or forming, an outline. *Trench.*

Out-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTLIVED (-lĭvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTLIVING.] To live beyond, or longer than; to survive.

They live too long who happiness *outlive.* *Dryden.*

Out-liv'er (-lĭv'ĕr), *n.* One who outlives. [*R.*]

Out-look' (-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* **1.** To face down; to outstare.

To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown. *Shak.*

2. To inspect thoroughly; to select. [*Obs.*] *Cotton.*

Out'look', *n.* **1.** The act of looking out; watch.

2. One who looks out; also, the place from which one looks out; a watchtower. *Lyon Playfair.*

3. The view obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect; sight; appearance.

Applause
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms. *Young.*

Out'loose' (-lo͞os'), *n.* A loosing from; an escape; an outlet; an evasion. [*Obs.*]

That "whereas" gives me an *outloose.* *Selden.*

Out'lope' (-lōp'), *n.* An excursion. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

Out-lus'ter (-lŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* To excel in brightness or luster. *Shak.*

Out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached.

Out'ma-neu'ver (-mā-no͞o'vĕr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get an advantage of, in maneuvering; to outgeneral.

Out-man'tle (-măn't'l), *v. t.* To excel in mantling; hence, to excel in splendor, as of dress. [*R.*]

And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse. *Cowper.*

Out-march' (-märch'), *v. t.* To surpass in marching; to march faster than, or so as to leave behind.

Out-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ūr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent; to measure more than. *Sir T. Browne.*

Out'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [OE. *outemest, utmest,* AS. *ūtemest,* a superl. fr. *ūte* out. See OUT, UTMOST, and cf. OUTERMOST.] Farthest from the middle or interior; farthest outward; outermost.

Out-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* To mount above. [*R.*]

Out-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in naming or describing. [*R.*]

2. To exceed in name, fame, or degree. [*Obs.*]

And found out one to *outname* thy other faults. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out'ness (out'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2. (*Metaph.*) The state or quality of being distinguishable from the perceiving mind, by being in space, and possessing material quality; externality; objectivity.

The *outness* of the objects of sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Out-noise' (-noiz'), *v. t.* To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Out-num'ber (-nŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

Out'-of-door' (-ŏv-dōr'), *a.* Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, *out-of-door* exercise. See *Out of door,* under OUT, *adv.*

Amongst *out-of-door* delights. *G. Eliot.*

Out'-of-the-way', *a.* See under OUT, *adv.*

Out-pace' (-pās'), *v. t.* [Cf. OUTPASS.] To outgo; to move faster than; to leave behind. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Out-par'a-mour (-păr'ą-mōr), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of mistresses. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out'par'ish (-păr'ĭsh), *n.* A parish lying without the walls of, or in a remote part of, a town. *Graunt.*

Out'part' (-pärt'), *n.* An outlying part. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Out-pass' (-pas'), *v. t.* [Cf. OUTPACE.] To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

Out-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To exceed in passion.

Out'-pa'tient (-pā'shent), *n.* A patient who is outside a hospital, but receives medical aid from it.

Out-peer' (-pēr'), *v. t.* To excel. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in a game; to play better than; as, to be *outplayed* in tennis or ball.

Out-poise' (-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh. *Howell.*

Out'port' (-pōrt'), *n.* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade. *Macaulay.*

Out'post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy. (*b*) The troops placed at such a station.

Out-pour' (-pōr'), *v. t.* To pour out. *Milton.*

Out'pour', *n.* A flowing out; a free discharge.

Out-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To excel in power; to overpower. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Out-pray' (-prā'), *v. t.* To exceed or excel in prayer.

Out-preach' (-prēch'), *v. t.* To surpass in preaching.

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pillory can *outpreach* a parson. *Trumbull.*

Out-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize beyond value, or in excess; to exceed in value. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Out'put' (out'pu̇t'), *n.* **1.** The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the quantity of material produced by, or turned out from, one or more furnaces or mills, in a given time.

2. (*Physiol.*) That which is thrown out as products of the metabolic activity of the body; the egesta other than the fæces. See INCOME.

☞ The output consists of: (*a*) The respiratory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and water with small quantities of hydrogen and carbureted hydrogen. (*b*) Perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts. (*c*) The urine, which is assumed to contain all the nitrogen truly excreted by the body, besides a large quantity of saline matters and water. *Foster.*

Out-quench' (-kwĕnch'), *v. t.* To quench entirely; to extinguish. "The candlelight *outquenched.*" *Spenser.*

Out-rage' (out-rāj'), *v. t.* [*Out* + *rage.*] To rage in excess of. [*R.*] *Young.*

Out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* [F. *outrage;* OF. *outre, oltre,* beyond (F. *outre,* L. *ultra*) + *-age,* as in *courage, voyage.* See ULTERIOR.] **1.** Injurious violence or wanton wrong done to persons or things; a gross violation of right or decency; excessive abuse; wanton mischief; gross injury. *Chaucer.*

He wrought great *outrages,* wasting all the country. *Spenser.*

2. Excess; luxury. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Affront; insult; abuse. See AFFRONT.

Out'rage (-rāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTRAGED (-rājd), *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTRAGING (-rā'jĭng).] [F. *outrager.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] **1.** To commit outrage upon; to subject to outrage; to treat with violence or excessive abuse.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hope of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

2. Specifically, to violate; to commit an indecent assault upon (a female).

Out'rage, *v. i.* To be guilty of an outrage; to act outrageously.

Out-ra'geous (out-rā'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *outrageus,* F. *outrageux.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] Of the nature of an outrage; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency;

involving or doing an outrage; furious; violent; atrocious. "*Outrageous* weeping." *Chaucer.* "The most *outrageous* villainies." *Sir P. Sidney.* "Thy vile, *outrageous* crimes." *Shak.* "*Outrageous* panegyric." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; monstrous; wanton; nefarious; heinous.

— Out-ra'geous-ly (out-rā'jŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Ou'trance'** (o͞o'träns'), *n.* [F. See OUTRÉ.] The utmost or last extremity.

‖ **Combat à outrance**, a fight to the end, or to the death.

Out-rank' (out-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

Out-ray' (-rā'), *v. t.* To outshine. [*R.*] *Skelton.*

Out-ray', *v. i.* To spread out in array. [*Obs.*]

And now they *outray* to your fleet. *Chapman.*

Out-raye' (-rā'), *v. i.* See OUTRAGE, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

This warn I you, that ye not suddenly
Out of yourself for no woe should *outraye*. *Chaucer.*

Out-raze' (-rāz'), *v. t.* To obliterate. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

‖ **Ou'tré'** (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond. See OUTRAGE.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach beyond.

Out-rea'son (-rē'z'n), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than. *South.*

Out-reck'on (-rĕk'n), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation. *Bp. Pearson.*

‖ **Ou'tre-cui'dance'** (o͞o'tre-kwē'dänsʹ), *n.* [F., fr. *outre* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare*.] Excessive presumption. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Out-rede' (out-rēd'), *v. t.* To surpass in giving rede, or counsel. [*Obs.*] See ATREDE. *Chaucer.*

Out-reign' (-rān'), *v. t.* To go beyond in reigning; to reign through the whole of, or longer than. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Out-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed of riding; to ride beyond or faster than. *Shak.*

Out'ride', *n.* **1.** A riding out; an excursion. [*R.*]

2. A place for riding out. [*R.*]

Out'rid'er (-rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [*Obs.*]

2. One who rides out on horseback. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A servant on horseback attending a carriage.

Out'rig'ger (-rĭg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber run out for temporary use, as from a ship's mast, to hold a rope or a sail extended, or from a building, to support hoisting tackle.

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat. (*b*) A boat thus equipped. (*c*) A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat to prevent upsetting, as projecting spars with a log at the end.

Out'right' (-rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; at once; as, he was killed *outright*.

2. Completely; utterly. *Cardinal Manning.*

Out-ring' (-rĭng'), *v. t.* To excel in volume of ringing sound; to ring louder than.

Out-ri'val (-rī'val), *v. t.* To surpass in a rivalry.

Out-rive' (-rīv'), *v. t.* To rive; to sever. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Out'road' } (-rōd'), *n.* An excursion. [*Obs.*] "*Out-*
Out'rode' } *rodes* by the ways of Judea."
Macc. xv. 41 (*Geneva Bible*).

Out-roar' (-rōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.

Out'ro-mance' (-rō-măns'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Out'room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* An outer room. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Out-root' (-ro͞ot'), *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

Out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTRAN (-răn'); *p. p.* OUTRUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTRUNNING.] To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to run faster than; to outstrip; to go beyond.

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes. *Sir W. Scott.*

The other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulcher. *John* xx. 4.

Out-run'ner (-nẽr), *n.* An offshoot; a branch. [*R.*]
"Some *outrunner* of the river." *Lauson.*

Out-rush' (-rŭsh'), *v. i.* To rush out; to issue, or run out, forcibly. *Garth.*

Out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel, or to leave behind, in sailing; to sail faster than. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-scent' (-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To exceed in odor. *Fuller.*

Out-scold' (-skōld'), *v. t.* To exceed in scolding. *Shak.*

Out-scorn' (-skôrn'), *v. t.* To confront, or subdue, with greater scorn. *Shak.*

Out'scour'ing (-skour'ĭng), *n.* That which is scoured out or washed out. *Buckland.*

Out-scout' (-skout'), *v. t.* To overpower by disdain; to outface. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Out-see' (-sē'), *v. t.* To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpass in foresight.

Out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than.

2. To exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to exceed in value. *Fuller. Shak.*

Out'sen'try (-sĕn'trȳ), *n.* (*Mil.*) A sentry who guards the entrance or approach to a place; an outguard.

Out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A setting out, starting, or beginning. "The *outset* of a political journey." *Burke.*

Giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life. *J. Hawes.*

Out'set'tler (-sĕt'tlẽr), *n.* One who settles at a distance, or away, from others.

Out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. i.* To shine forth. "Bright, *outshining* beams." *Shak.*

Out-shine', *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

A throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. *Milton.*

Out-shoot' (-sho͞ot'), *v. t.* To exceed or excel in shooting; to shoot beyond. *Bacon.*

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

Out-shut' (-shŭt'), *v. t.* To shut out. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface; that which appears, or is manifest; that which is superficial; the exterior.

There may be great need of an *outside* where there is little or nothing within. *South.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*. *Addison.*

2. The part or space which lies without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the *outside*.

4. One who, or that which, is without; hence, an *outside* passenger, as distinguished from one who is *inside*. See INSIDE, *n.*, 3. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the outside; external; exterior; superficial.

2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. [*Colloq.*]

Outside finish (*Arch.*), a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, hanging stiles, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building; — rare in masonry.

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *adv.* or *prep.* On or to the outside (of); without; on the exterior; as, to ride *outside* the coach; he stayed *outside*.

Out'sid'er (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One not belonging to the concern, institution, party, etc., spoken of; one disconnected in interest or feeling. [*Recent*] *A. Trollope.*

2. A locksmith's pinchers for grasping the point of a key in the keyhole, to open a door from the outside when the key is inside.

3. A horse which is not a favorite in the betting. [*Cant*]

Out-sing' (-sĭng'), *v. t.* To surpass in singing.

Out-sit' (-sĭt'), *v. t.* To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; to outstay.

Out'skirt' (out'skẽrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; outer edge; border; — usually in the plural; as, the *outskirts* of a town. *Wordsworth.*

The *outskirts* of his march of mystery. *Keble.*

Out-sleep' (-slēp'), *v. t.* To exceed in sleeping. *Shak.*

Out-slide' (-slīd'), *v. i.* To slide outward, onward, or forward; to advance by sliding. [*Poetic*]

At last our grating keels *outslide*. *Whittier.*

Out-soar' (-sōr'), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

Out'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe.

Out-sound' (-sound'), *v. t.* To surpass in sounding.

Out-span' (-spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen*.] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. [*S. Africa*]

Out-spar'kle (-spär'k'l), *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.

Out-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in speaking.

2. To speak openly or boldly. *T. Campbell.*

3. To express more than. *Shak.*

Out-speed' (-spēd'), *v. t.* To excel in speed.

Outspeed the realized miracles of steam. *Talfourd.*

Out'spend' (-spĕnd'), *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [*R.*]

A mere *outspend* of savageness. *I. Taylor.*

Out-spin' (-spĭn'), *v. t.* To spin out; to finish.

Out-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, an *outspoken* man; an *outspoken* rebuke. **— Out-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

Out-sport' (-spōrt'), *v. t.* To exceed in sporting. [*R.*]
"Not to *outsport* discretion." *Shak.*

Out-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out; to expand; — usually as a *past part.* or *adj.*

Out-spring' (-sprĭng'), *v. i.* To spring out; to issue.

Out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand out, or project, from a surface or mass; hence, to remain standing out.

Out-stand', *v. t.* **1.** To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

2. To stay beyond. "I have *outstood* my time." *Shak.*

Out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; undischarged; uncollected; not paid; as, *outstanding* obligations.

Revenues . . . as well *outstanding* as collected. *A. Hamilton.*

Out-stare' (-stâr'), *v. t.* To excel or overcome in staring; to face down.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look. *Shak.*

Out-start' (-stärt'), *v. i.* To start out or up. *Chaucer.*

Out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.

She concluded to *outstay* him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Out-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t.* To exceed in stepping.

Out-storm' (-stôrm'), *v. t.* To exceed in storming.

Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies. *J. Barlow.*

Out'street' (-strēt'), *n.* A street remote from the center of a town. *Johnson.*

Out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch out. *Milton.*

Out-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in striding.

Out-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* To strike out; to strike faster than. *Shak.*

Out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OUTSTRIPPED (-strĭpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUTSTRIPPING.] To go faster than; to outrun; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Appetites which . . . had *outstripped* the hours. *Southey.*

He still *outstript* me in the race. *Tennyson.*

Out-suf'fer (-sŭf'fẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in suffering.

Out-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing.

Out-sweet'en (-swēt'n), *v. t.* To surpass in sweetness. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-swell' (-swĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in swelling.

2. To swell beyond; to overflow. [*Obs.*] *Hewyt.*

Out-take' (-tāk'), *prep.* Except. [*Obs.*] *R. of Brunne.*

Out-tak'en (-'n), *p. p.* or *prep.* Excepted; save. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif. Chaucer.*

Out-talk' (-tąk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking; to talk down. *Shak.*

Out-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* To surpass in telling, counting, or reckoning. "I have *outtold* the clock." *Beau. & Fl.*

Out'term' (-tẽrm'), *n.* An external or superficial thing; outward manner; superficial remark, etc. [*Obs.*]

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *outterms*. *B. Jonson.*

Out-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw out. *Spenser.*

2. To excel in throwing, as in ball playing.

Out-toil' (-toil'), *v. t.* To exceed in toiling.

Out-tongue' (out-tŭng'), *v. t.* To silence by talk, clamor, or noise. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.* To overtop. [*Obs.*]

Out-trav'el (-trăv'ĕl), *v. t.* To exceed in speed or distance traveled. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Out-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t.* To disentangle. [*Obs.*]

Out-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Boyle.*

Out-ven'om (-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* To exceed in venom.

Out-vie' (-vī'), *v. t.* To exceed in vying. *Dryden.*

Out-vil'lain (-vĭl'lĭn), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

Out-voice' (-vois'), *v. t.* To exceed in noise. *Shak.*

Out-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by votes. *South.*

Out-walk' (-wąk'), *v. t.* To excel in walking; to leave behind in walking. *B. Jonson.*

Out'wall' (-wąl'), *n.* The exterior wall; the outside surface, or appearance. *Shak.*

Out'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *ūteweard*. See OUT,
Out'wards (-wẽrdz), } and -WARD, -WARDS.] From the interior part; in a direction from the interior toward the exterior; out; to the outside; beyond; off; away; as, a ship bound *outward*.

The wrong side may be turned *outward*. *Shak.*

Light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*. *Sir I. Newton.*

Outward bound, bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts; — said especially of vessels, and opposed to *homeward bound*.

Out'ward, *a.* **1.** Forming the superficial part; external; exterior; — opposed to *inward;* as, an *outward* garment or layer.

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *Cor.* iv. 16.

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface or to what is external; manifest; public. "Sins *outward*." *Chaucer.*

An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*

3. Foreign; not civil or intestine; as, an *outward* war. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

4. Tending to the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.*

— Out'ward-ly, *adv.* — **Out'ward-ness**, *n.*

Outward stroke. (*Steam Engine*) See under STROKE.

Out'ward, *n.* External form; exterior. [*R.*]

So fair an *outward* and such stuff within. *Shak.*

Out'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See OUTWARD, *adv.*

Out-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* To exceed in watching.

Out'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way out; exit. [*R.*]

In divers streets and *outways* multiplied. *P. Fletcher.*

Out-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To wear out; to consume or destroy by wearing. *Milton.*

2. To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will *outwear* the other. "If I the night *outwear*." *Pope.*

Out-wea'ry (-wē'rȳ), *v. t.* To weary out. *Cowley.*

Out-weed' (-wēd'), *v. t.* To weed out. [*Obs.*]

Out-weep' (-wēp'), *v. t.* To exceed in weeping.

Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

Out-well' (-wĕl'), *v. t.* To pour out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out-well', *v. i.* To issue forth. *Thomson.*

Out-went' (-wĕnt'), *imp.* of OUTGO.

Out-whore' (-hōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness.

Out-win' (-wĭn'), *v. t.* To win a way out of. [*Obs.*]

Out-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose. [*R.*] *Spenser. Dr. H. More.*

Out-wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* To surpass, exceed, or outstrip in flying. *Garth.*

Out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* To surpass in wisdom, esp. in cunning; to defeat or overreach by superior craft.

They did so much *outwit* and outwealth us! *Gauden.*

Out'wit (out'wĭt), *n.* The faculty of acquiring wisdom by observation and experience, or the wisdom so acquired; — opposed to *inwit*. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Out-woe' (out-wō'), *v. t.* To exceed in woe. [*Obs.*]

Out-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To exceed in working; to work more or faster than.

Out'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, hornwork, etc. *Wilhelm.*

Out-worth' (-wûrth'), *v. t.* To exceed in worth. [*R.*]

Out-wrest' (-rĕst'), *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* To exceed or excel in writing.

Out-za'ny (-zā'nȳ), *v. t.* To exceed in buffoonery. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ou-va'ro-vite (o͞o-vä'rō-vīt), *n.* [Named from the Russian Count *Uvaroff*.] (*Min.*) Chrome garnet.

Ouze (o͞oz), *n. & v.* See OOZE. [*Obs.*]

Ou'zel (o͞o'z'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as OUSEL.

The mellow *ouzel* fluted in the elm. *Tennyson.*

‖ **O'va** (ō'vȧ), *n. pl.* See OVUM.

O'val (ō'val), *a.* [F. *ovale*, fr. L. *ovum* egg. Cf. EGG, OVUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to eggs; done in the egg, or inception; as, *oval* conceptions. [*Obs.*]

2. Having the figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other, or with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.

3. (*Bot.*) Broadly elliptical.

Oval chuck (*Mech.*), a lathe chuck so constructed that work attached to it, and cut by the turning tool in the usual manner, becomes of an oval form.

O'val, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse.

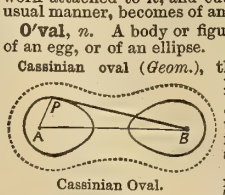

Cassinian Oval.

Cassinian oval (*Geom.*), the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant; — so called from *Cassini*, who first investigated the curve. Thus, in the diagram, if *P* moves so that $PA.PB$ is constant, the point *P* describes a Cassinian oval. The locus may consist of a single closed line, as shown by the dotted line, or of two equal ovals about the points *A* and *B*.

Oval.

O'val-bu'min (ō'văl-bū'mĭn), **O'val-bu'men** (ō'văl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [*Ovum* + *albumin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The albumin from white of eggs; egg albumin; — in distinction from *serum albumin*. See ALBUMIN.

O-val'i-form (ō-văl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Oval* + *-form.*] Having the form of an egg; having a figure such that any section in the direction of the shorter diameter will be circular, and any in the direction of the longer diameter will be oval.

O'val-ly (ō'văl-lў), *adv.* In an oval form.

O'vant (ō'vant), *a.* [L. *ovans* triumphant, p. pr. of *ovare* to exult.] Exultant. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

O-va'ri-an (ō-vā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovary.

O-va'ri-al (ō-vā'rĭ-al), *a.* Ovarian.

O-va'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.

O-va'ri-ot'o-mist (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One who performs, or is skilled in, ovariotomy.

O-va'ri-ot'o-my (-mў), *n.* [*Ovarium* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries; oöphorectomy.

O-va'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of eggs; as, *ovarious* food. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

‖ **O'va-rĭ'tis** (ō'vā-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See OVARIUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ovaries.

‖ **O-va'ri-um** (ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. OVARIA (-ȧ), E. OVARIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.] An ovary. See OVARY.

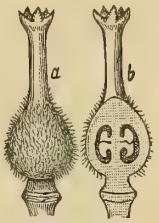

Ovary of *Tilia Americana* (Linden, or Basswood). *a* Pistil enlarged, with Receptacle or Torus; *b* Section of Ovary, showing two Cells with Ovules.

O'va-ry (ō'vȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* OVARIES (-rĭz). [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg: cf. F. *ovaire*. See OVAL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in most flowering plants develops into the fruit. See *Illust.* of FLOWER.

2. (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) The essential female reproductive organ in which the ova are produced. See *Illust.* of DISCOPHORA.

O'vate (ō'vāt), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremity broadest.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the shape of an egg, or of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal. *Gray.*

O'vate-a-cu'mi-nate (ō'vāt-ȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having an ovate form, but narrowed at the end into a slender point.

Ovate-acuminate Leaf.

O'vate-cyl'in-dra'ceous (-sĭl'ĭn-drā'shŭs), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindraceous.

O'va-ted (ō'vā-tĕd), *a.* Ovate.

O'vate-lan'ce-o-late (ō'vāt-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

O'vate-ob'long (-ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Oblong, with one end narrower than the other; ovato-oblong.

O'vate-ro-tund'ate (-rō-tŭnd'āt), *a.* Having a form intermediate between that of an egg and a sphere; roundly ovate.

O'vate-su'bu-late (-sū'bū-lāt), *a.* Having an ovate form, but with a subulate tip or extremity.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation; cf. Gr. αὐειν to shout: cf. F. *ovation*.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for an easy, bloodless victory, or a victory over slaves.

2. Hence: An expression of popular homage; the tribute of the multitude to a public favorite.

> To rain an April of *ovation* round
> Their statues. *Tennyson.*

O-va'to-a-cu'mi-nate (ō-vā'tō-ȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Same as OVATE-ACUMINATE.

O-va'to-cyl'in-dra'ceous (-sĭl'ĭn-drā'shŭs), *a.* Same as OVATE-CYLINDRACEOUS.

O-va'to-ob'long (-ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Same as OVATE-OBLONG.

O-va'to-ro-tund'ate (-rō-tŭnd'āt), *a.* Same as OVATE-ROTUNDATE.

Ov'en (ŭv''n), *n.* [AS. *ofen;* akin to D. *oven*, OHG. *ofan, ovan*, G. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*, Dan. *ovn*, Sw. *ugn*, Goth. *aúhns*, Gr. *ἰνός*, Skr. *ukhā* pot.] A place arched over with brick or stonework, and used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any structure, whether fixed or portable, which may be heated for baking, drying, etc.; esp., now, a chamber in a stove, used for baking or roasting.

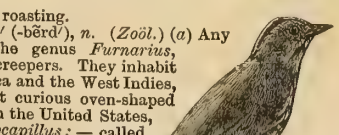

Ovenbird (*Furnarius fuliginosus*) and Nest.

Ov'en-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of the genus *Furnarius*, allied to the creepers. They inhabit South America and the West Indies, and construct curious oven-shaped nests. (*b*) In the United States, *Seiurus aurocapillus;* — called also *golden-crowned thrush.* (*c*) In England, sometimes applied to the willow warbler, and to the long-tailed titmouse.

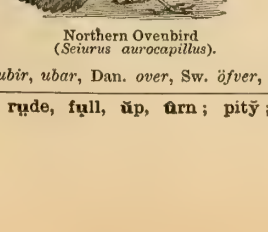

Northern Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

O'ver (ō'vĕr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer;* akin to D. *over*, G. *über*, OHG. *ubir, ubar*, Dan. *over*, Sw. *öfver*, Icel. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, L. *super*, Gr. ὑπέρ, Skr. *upari.* √199. Cf. ABOVE, EAVES, HYPER-, ORLOP, SUPER-, SOVEREIGN, UP.] **1.** Above, or higher than, in place or position, with the idea of covering; — opposed to *under;* as, clouds are *over* our heads; the smoke rises *over* the city.

> The mercy seat that is *over* the testimony. *Ex.* xxx. 6.
> *Over* them gleamed far off the crimson banners of morning. *Longfellow.*

2. Across; from side to side of; — implying a passing or moving, either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it; as, a dog leaps *over* a stream or a table.

> Certain lakes . . . poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

3. Upon the surface of, or the whole surface of; hither and thither upon; throughout the whole extent of; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city.

4. Above; — implying superiority in excellence, dignity, condition, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

5. Above in authority or station; — implying government, direction, care, attention, guard, responsibility, etc.; — opposed to *under.*

> Thou shalt be *over* my house. *Gen.* xli. 40.
> I will make thee ruler *over* many things. *Matt.* xxv. 23.
> Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? *Job* xiv. 16.
> His tender mercies are *over* all his works. *Ps.* cxlv. 9.

6. Across or during the time of; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything *over* night; to keep corn *over* winter.

7. Above the perpendicular height or length of, with an idea of measurement; as, the water, or the depth of water, was *over* his head, *over* his shoes.

8. Beyond; in excess of; in addition to; more than; as, it cost *over* five dollars. "*Over* all this." *Chaucer.*

9. Above, implying superiority after a contest; in spite of; notwithstanding; as, he triumphed *over* difficulties; the bill was passed *over* the veto.

☞ *Over*, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er.*

☞ *Over his signature* (or *name*) is a substitute for the idiomatic English form, *under his signature* (*name, hand and seal*, etc.), the reference in the latter form being to the *authority under which* the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the *place* of the autograph, etc.

Over all (*Her.*), placed over or upon other bearings, and therefore hiding them in part; — said of a charge. — **Over head and ears**, beyond one's depth; completely; wholly; hopelessly; as, *over head and ears* in debt. [*Colloq.*] — **Over the left.** See under LEFT. — **To run over** (*Mach.*), to have rotation in such direction that the crank pin traverses the upper, or front, half of its path in the forward, or outward, stroke; — said of a crank which drives, or is driven by, a reciprocating piece.

O'ver (ō'vĕr), *adv.* **1.** From one side to another; from side to side; across; crosswise; as, a board, or a tree, a foot *over*, i. e., a foot in diameter.

2. From one person or place to another regarded as on the opposite side of a space or barrier; — used with verbs of motion; as, to sail *over* to England; to hand *over* the money; to go *over* to the enemy. "We will pass *over* to Gibeah." *Judges* xix. 12. Also, with verbs of being: At, or on, the opposite side; as, the boat is *over.*

3. From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything; as, to look *over* accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered *over* with jewels.

4. From inside to outside, above or across the brim.

> Good measure, pressed down . . . and running *over.* *Luke* vi. 38.

5. Beyond a limit; hence, in excessive degree or quantity; superfluously; with repetition; as, to do the whole work *over.* "So *over* violent." *Dryden.*

> He that gathered much had nothing *over.* *Ex.* xvi. 18.

6. In a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (one's self) *over;* to roll a stone *over;* to turn *over* the leaves; to tip *over* a cart.

7. At an end; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was *over.*" *Macaulay.* "The feast was *over.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ *Over, out, off*, and similar adverbs, are often used in the predicate with the sense and force of adjectives, agreeing in this respect with the adverbs of place, *here, there, everywhere, nowhere;* as, the games were *over;* the play is *over;* the master was *out;* his hat is *off.*

☞ *Over* is much used in composition, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as in *overcast, overflow*, to cast or flow so as to spread over or cover; *overhang*, to hang above; *overturn*, to turn so as to bring the underside towards the top; *overact, overreach*, to act or reach beyond, implying excess or superiority.

All over. (*a*) Over the whole; upon all parts; completely; as, he is spattered with mud *all over.* (*b*) Wholly over; at an end; as, it is *all over* with him. — **Over again**, once more; with repetition; afresh; anew. *Dryden.* — **Over against**, opposite; in front. *Addison.* — **Over and above**, in a manner, or degree, beyond what is supposed, defined, or usual; besides; in addition; as, not *over and above* well. "He . . . gained, *over and above*, the good will of all people." *L'Estrange.* — **Over and over**, repeatedly; again and again. — **To boil over.** See under BOIL, *v. i.* — **To come it over, To do over, To give over**, etc. See under COME, DO, GIVE, etc. — **To throw over**, to abandon; to betray. Cf. *To throw overboard*, under OVERBOARD.

O'ver, *a.* Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; too much or too great; — chiefly used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*coat, *over*-garment, *over*lord, *over*work, *over*haste.

O'ver, *n.* (*Cricket*) A certain number of balls (usually four) delivered successively from behind one wicket, after which the ball is bowled from behind the other wicket as many times, the fielders changing places.

O'ver-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be exceedingly plenty or superabundant. *Pope.*

O'ver-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To act or perform to excess; to exaggerate in acting; as, he *overacted* his part.

2. To act upon, or influence, unduly. [*Obs.*]

> The hope of inheritance *overacts* them. *Milton.*

O'ver-act' (ō'vĕr-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act more than is necessary; to go to excess in action. *B. Jonson.*

O'ver-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Performance to excess: exaggerated or excessive action.

O'ver-af-fect' (-ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To affect or care for unduly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

O'ver-ag'i-tate (-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-all (-ąl), *adv.* Everywhere. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O'ver-alls (-ąlz), *n. pl.* **1.** A kind of loose trousers worn over others to protect them from soiling.

2. Waterproof leggings. *R. D. Blackmore.*

O'ver-anx-i'e-ty (-ăn-zĭ'ĕ-tў), *n.* The state of being overanxious; excessive anxiety.

O'ver-anx'ious (-ăŋk'shŭs), *a.* Anxious in an excessive or needless degree. — **O'ver-anx'ious-ly,** *adv.*

O'ver-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To make or place an arch over; to hang over like an arch. "Brown with *o'er-arching* shades." *Pope.*

O'ver-arm' (-ärm'), *a.* (*Cricket*, etc.) Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder. See OVERHAND. "An *over-arm* with a round-arm bowler." *R. A. Proctor.*

O'ver-awe' (-ą'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERAWED (-ąd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERAWING.] To awe exceedingly; to subjugate or restrain by awe or great fear.

> The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and *overawe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

O'ver-aw'ful (-ą'ful), *a.* Awful, or reverential, in an excessive degree. [*R.*] *Milton.*

O'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; to outweigh. *Locke.*

2. To cause to lose balance or equilibrium.

O'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports. *J. Edwards.*

O'ver-bar'ren (-băr'ren), *a.* Excessively barren.

O'ver-bat'tle (-băt't'l), *a.* [*Over* + *battle*, a.] Excessively fertile; bearing rank or noxious growths. [*Obs.*]

> "*Overbattle* grounds." *Hooker.*

O'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear down or carry down, as by excess of weight, power, force, etc.; to overcome; to suppress.

> The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*
> *Overborne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*
> They are not so ready to *overbear* the adversary who goes out of his own country to meet them. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. To domineer over; to overcome by insolence.

O'ver-bear', *v. i.* To bear fruit or offspring to excess; to be too prolific.

O'ver-bear'ing, *a.* **1.** Overpowering; subduing; repressing. *I. Watts.*

2. Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering; tyrannical; dictatorial; insolent.

— **O'ver-bear'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **O'ver-bear'ing-ness,** *n.*

O'ver-bend' (-bĕnd'), *v. t.* To bend to excess.

O'ver-bend', *v. i.* To bend over. [*R.*]

O'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond, or in excess of. *Dryden.*

O'ver-bide' (-bīd'), *v. t.* To outlive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. i.* **1.** To blow over, or be subdued. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Mus.*) To force so much wind into a pipe that it produces an overtone, or a note higher than the natural note; thus, the upper octaves of a flute are produced by *overblowing.*

O'ver-blow', *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind, or as by wind.

> When this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown.* *Waller.*

O'ver-board' (-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship, into the water; as, to fall *overboard.*

To throw overboard, to discard; to abandon, as a dependent or friend.

O'ver-boil' (-boil'), *v. i.* To boil over or unduly.

> Nor is it discontent to keep the mind
> Deep in its fountain, lest it *overboil*
> In the hot throng. *Byron.*

O'ver-bold' (-bōld'), *a.* Excessively or presumptuously bold; impudent. *Shak.* — **O'ver-bold'ly,** *adv.*

O'ver-book'ish (-bo͝ok'ĭsh), *a.* Excessively bookish.

O'ver-boun'te-ous, *a.* Bounteous to excess.

O'ver-bow' (-bou'), *v. t.* To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

O'ver-breed' (-brēd'), *v. t.* To breed to excess.

O'ver-brim' (-brĭm'), *v. i.* To flow over the brim; to be so full as to overflow. [*R.*]

O'ver-brow' (-brou'), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; to impend over. [*Poetic*] *Longfellow.*

> Did with a huge projection *overbrow*
> Large space beneath. *Wordsworth.*

O'ver-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* **1.** To build over. *Milton.*

2. To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

O'ver-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an *overbuilt* part of a town.

O'ver-bulk' (-bŭlk'), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; to overtower. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'ver-bur'den, *n.* The waste which overlies good stone in a quarry. *Raymond.*

O'ver-bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Too burdensome.

O'ver-burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To burn too much; to be overzealous.

O'ver-bus'y (-bĭz'zў), *a.* Too busy; officious.

O'ver-buy' (-bī'), *v. t.* **1.** To buy too much.

2. To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden.*

O'ver-can'o-py (-kăn'ō-pў), *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*

O'ver-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Too capable. [*R.*]

> *Overcapable* of such pleasing errors. *Hooker.*

O'ver-care' (ō'vĕr-kâr'), *n.* Excessive care. *Dryden.*

O'ver-care'ful (ō'vĕr-kâr'fụl), *a.* Too careful. *Shak.*
O'ver-cark'ing (-kärk'ĭng), *a.* Too anxious; too full of care. [*Archaic*] *Fuller.*
O'ver-car'ry (-kăr'rў), *v. t. & i.* To carry too far; to carry beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*
O'ver-cast' (-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken.

Those clouds that *overcast* your morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To compute or rate too high. *Bacon.*
3. (*Sewing*) To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling.
O'ver-catch' (-kăch'), *v. t.* To overtake. [*Obs.*]
O'ver-cau'tious (-kạ'shŭs), *a.* Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — **O'ver-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*
O'ver-change' (-chānj'), *n.* Too much or too frequent change; fickleness. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*
O'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERCHARGE, SURCHARGE.] **1.** To charge or load too heavily; to burden; to oppress; to cloy. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
2. To fill too full; to crowd.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To charge excessively; to charge beyond a fair rate or price.
4. To exaggerate; as, to *overcharge* a description.

Overcharged mine. (*Mil.*) See *Globe of compression*, under GLOBE.

O'ver-charge', *v. i.* To make excessive charges.
O'ver-charge' (ō'vĕr-chärj'), *n.* [Cf. SUPERCARGO, SUPERCHARGE.] **1.** An excessive load or burden.
2. An excessive charge in an account.
O'ver-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*
O'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud; to overcast.
O'ver-cloy' (-kloi'), *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*
O'ver-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* [Cf. SURCOAT.] A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.
O'ver-cold' (-kōld'), *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman.*
O'ver-col'or (-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To color too highly.
O'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERCAME (-kām'); *p. p.* OVERCOME; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERCOMING.] [AS. *ofercuman*. See OVER, COME, and cf. SUPERVENE.] **1.** To get the better of; to surmount; to conquer; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.

This wretched woman *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.*

2. To overflow; to surcharge. [*Obs.*] *J. Philips.*
3. To come or pass over; to spread over. [*Obs.*]

And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud. *Shak.*

Syn. — To conquer; subdue; vanquish; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; crush; overbear; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. See CONQUER.

O'ver-come', *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rev.* iii. 21.
O'ver-com'er (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who overcomes.
O'ver-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Conquering; subduing. — **O'ver-com'ing-ly**, *adv.*
O'ver-con'fi-dence (-kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* Excessive confidence; too great reliance or trust.
O'ver-con'fi-dent (-dent), *a.* Confident to excess. — **O'ver-con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*
O'ver-cost'ly (-kŏst'lў), *a.* Too costly. *Milton.*
O'ver-count' (-kount'), *v. t.* To rate too high; to outnumber. *Shak.*
O'ver-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover up. *Shak.*
O'ver-cred'u-lous (-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Too credulous.
O'ver-crow' (-krō'), *v. t.* To crow, exult, or boast, over; to overpower. *Spenser. Shak.*
O'ver-crowd' (-kroud'), *v. t.* To crowd too much.
O'ver-cun'ning (-kŭn'nĭng), *a.* Exceedingly or excessively cunning.
O'ver-cu'ri-ous (-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Too curious.
O'ver-dare' (-dâr'), *v. t. & i.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring.
O'ver-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.* To date later than the true or proper period. *Milton.*
O'ver-deal' (-dēl'), *n.* The excess. [*Obs.*]

The *overdeal* in the price will be double. *Holland.*

O'ver-del'i-cate (-dĕl'ĭ-kât), *a.* Too delicate.
O'ver-de-light'ed (-dē-līt'ĕd), *a.* Delighted beyond measure.
O'ver-dight' (-dīt'), *a.* Covered over. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
O'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* OVERDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERDOING.] **1.** To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far.

Anything so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing. *Shak.*

2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; to exhaust; as, to *overdo* one's strength.
3. To surpass; to excel. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*
4. To cook too much; as, to *overdo* the meat.
O'ver-do', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.
O'ver-do'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who overdoes.
O'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.
O'ver-dose', *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-draw' (-drạ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERDREW (-drụ'); *p. p.* OVERDRAWN (-drạn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERDRAWING.] **1.** To exaggerate; to overdo.
2. (*Banking*) To make drafts upon or against, in excess of the proper amount or limit.
O'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess; to dress too much. *Pope.*
O'ver-drink' (-drĭnk'), *v. t. & i.* To drink to excess.
O'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.
O'ver-drown' (-droun'), *v. t.* To wet or drench to excess. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*
O'ver-dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*
O'ver-due' (-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an *overdue* vessel; an *overdue* note.
O'ver-dye' (ō'vĕr-dī'), *v. t.* To dye with excess of color; to put one color over (another). *Shak.*
O'ver-ea'ger (ō'vĕr-ē'gẽr), *a.* Too eager; too impatient. — **O'ver-ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-ea'ger-ness**, *n.*
O'ver-ear'nest (-ẽr'nĕst), *a.* Too earnest. — **O'ver-ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-ear'nest-ness**, *n.*
O'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To gnaw all over, or on all sides. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive.
O'ver-el'e-gant (-ĕl'ē-gant), *a.* Too elegant. *Johnson.*
O'ver-emp'ty (-ĕmp'tў; 215), *v. t.* To make too empty; to exhaust. [*R.*] *Carew.*
O'ver-est (ō'vĕr-ĕst), *a.* [*Superl.* of OVER.] Uppermost; outermost.

Full threadbare was his *overeste* courtepy. *Chaucer.*

O'ver-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue.
O'ver-es'ti-mate (-mȧt), *n.* An estimate that is too high; as, an *overestimate* of the vote.
O'ver-ex-cite' (-ĕks-sīt'), *v. t.* To excite too much.
O'ver-ex-cite'ment (-sīt'ment), *n.* Excess of excitement; the state of being overexcited.
O'ver-ex-ert' (-ĕgz-ẽrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.
O'ver-ex-er'tion (-ẽr'shŭn), *n.* Excessive exertion.
O'ver-ex'qui-site (-ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* Too exquisite; too exact or nice; too careful.
O'ver-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* **1.** To superintend; to oversee; to inspect. [*Obs.*]
2. To see; to observe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
O'ver-fall' (-fạl'), *n.* **1.** A cataract; a waterfall. [*Obs.*]
2. (*Naut.*) A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges; also, a dangerous submerged ridge or shoal.
O'ver-fa-tigue' (-fȧ-tēg'), *n.* Excessive fatigue.
O'ver-fa-tigue', *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to tire out.
O'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERFED (-fĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERFEEDING.] To feed to excess; to surfeit.
O'ver-fierce' (-fẽrs'), *a.* Excessively fierce.
O'ver-fill' (-fĭl'), *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.
O'ver-fish' (-fĭsh'), *v. t.* To fish to excess.
O'ver-float' (-flōt'), *v. t.* To overflow. [*R.*] *Dryden.*
O'ver-flour'ish (-flŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*
2. To embellish with outward ornaments or flourishes; to varnish over. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
O'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERFLOWED (-flōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERFLOWING.] [AS. *oferflōwan*. See OVER, and FLOW.] **1.** To flow over; to cover with, or as with, water or other fluid; to spread over; to inundate; to overwhelm.

The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*

2. To flow over the brim of; to fill more than full.
O'ver-flow', *v. i.* **1.** To run over the bounds.
2. To be superabundant; to abound. *Rogers.*
O'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation. *Bacon.*
2. That which flows over; a superfluous portion; a superabundance. *Shak.*
3. An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid.

Overflow meeting, a meeting constituted of the surplus or overflow of another audience.

O'ver-flow'ing (-flō'ĭng), *n.* An overflow; that which overflows; exuberance; copiousness.

He was ready to bestow the *overflowings* of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject. *Macaulay.*

O'ver-flow'ing-ly, *adv.* In great abundance; exuberantly. *Boyle.*
O'ver-flush' (-flŭsh'), *v. t.* To flush to excess. [*R.*]
O'ver-flut'ter (-flŭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To flutter over.
O'ver-flux' (-flŭks'), *n.* Overflow; exuberance. [*R.*]
O'ver-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERFLEW (-flū'); *p. p.* OVERFLOWN (-flōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERFLYING.] To cross or pass over by flight. *Byron.*
O'ver-fond' (-fŏnd'), *a.* Fond to excess. *Milton.* — **O'ver-fond'ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-fond'ness**, *n.*
O'ver-force' (-fōrs'), *n.* Excessive force; violence.
O'ver-for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Forward to excess; too forward. — **O'ver-for'ward-ness**, *n.*
O'ver-free' (-frē'), *a.* Free to excess; too liberal; too familiar. — **O'ver-free'ly**, *adv.*
O'ver-freight' (-frāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERFREIGHTED (OVERFRAUGHT (-frạt'), *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERFREIGHTING.] To put too much freight in or upon; to load too full, or too heavily; to overload.
O'ver-fre'quent (-frē'kwent), *a.* Too frequent.
O'ver-frieze' (-frēz'), *v. t.* To cover with a frieze, or as with a frieze. *E. Hall.*
O'ver-front' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To confront; to oppose; to withstand. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
O'ver-fruit'ful (-frụt'fụl), *a.* Too fruitful.
O'ver-full' (-fụl'), *a.* [AS. *oferfull.*] Too full; filled to overflowing; excessively full; surfeited. *Shak.*
O'ver-full'ness, *n.* The state of being excessively or abnormally full, so as to cause overflow, distention, or congestion; excess of fullness; surfeit.
O'ver-gar'ment (-gär'ment), *n.* An outer garment.
O'ver-gar'ri-son (-găr'rĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To garrison to excess.
O'ver-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze over; to overlook. [*Poetic*] "Earth's *o'ergazing* mountains." *Byron.*
O'ver-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach; to overtake; to pass. [*Obs.*]
2. To get beyond; to get over or recover from. [*R.*]
O'ver-gild' (-gĭld'), *v. t.* [AS. *ofergyldan.*] To gild over; to varnish.
O'ver-gird' (-gẽrd'), *v. t.* To gird too closely. [*R.*]
O'ver-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give over; to surrender; to yield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
O'ver-glad' (-glăd'), *a.* Excessively or unduly glad.
O'ver-glance' (-glȧns'), *v. t.* To glance over.
O'ver-glide' (-glīd'), *v. t.* To glide over. *Wyatt.*
O'ver-gloom' (ō'vĕr-glōōm'), *v. t.* To spread gloom over; to make gloomy; to overshadow. [*R.*]

Overgloomed by memories of sorrow. *De Quincey.*

O'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* OVERGONE (-gŏn'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERGOING.] [AS. *ofergān.*] **1.** To travel over. [*R.*] *Shak.*
2. To exceed; to surpass. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To cover. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
4. To oppress; to weigh down. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
O'ver-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.
O'ver-grace' (-grās'), *v. t.* To grace or honor exceedingly or beyond desert. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*
O'ver-grassed' (-grȧst'), *a.* Overstocked, or overgrown, or covered, with grass. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
O'ver-great' (-grāt'), *a.* Too great.
O'ver-great'ness, *n.* Excessive greatness.
O'ver-greed'y (-grēd'ў), *a.* Excessively greedy.
O'ver-gross' (-grōs'), *a.* Too gross.
O'ver-ground' (-ground'), *a.* Situated over or above ground; as, the *overground* portion of a plant.
O'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERGREW (-grụ'); *p. p.* OVERGROWN (-grōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERGROWING.] **1.** To grow over; to cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank.

The green . . . is rough and *overgrown*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above; hence, to overcome; to oppress. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.* "*O'ergrown* with labor." *Beau. & Fl.*

[Usually in the past participle.]

O'ver-grow', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox. *L'Estrange.*
O'ver-growth' (-grōth'), *n.* Excessive growth.
O'ver-hail' (-hāl'), *v. t.* See OVERHAUL. [*Obs.*]
O'ver-hale' (-hal'), *v. t.* See OVERHAUL. [*Obs.*]
O'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage; superiority; mastery.

He had gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me. *Sir T. More.*

O'ver-hand', *a.* **1.** (*Sewing*) Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvedges, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both.
2. (*Baseball, Cricket*, etc.) Done (as pitching or bowling) with the hand higher than the elbow, or the arm above, or higher than, the shoulder.

Overhand knot. See *Illustration* of KNOT.

O'ver-hand', *adv.* In an overhand manner or style.
O'ver-han'dle (-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle, or use, too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*
O'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHUNG (-hŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHANGING.] **1.** To impend or hang over. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To hang over; to jut or project over. *Pope.*
O'ver-hang', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*
O'ver-hang', *n.* (*Arch.*) **1.** In a general sense, that which juts out or projects; a projection; also, the measure of the projection; as, the *overhang* is five feet.
2. Specifically: The projection of an upper part (as a roof, an upper story, or other part) of a building beyond the lower part; as, the *overhang* of a roof, of the eaves, etc.
3. (*Naut.*) The portion of the bow or stem of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line.
4. (*Mach.*) The projection of a part beyond another part that is directly below it, or beyond a part by which it is supported; as, the *overhang* of a shaft; *i. e.*, its projection beyond its bearing.
O'ver-hap'py (-hăp'pў), *a.* Exceedingly happy. *Shak.*
O'ver-hard'en (-hărd'n), *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*
O'ver-har'dy (-här'dў), *a.* Too hardy; overbold.
O'ver-haste' (-hāst'), *n.* Too great haste.
O'ver-has'ty (-hās'tў), *a.* Too hasty; precipitate; rash. — **O'ver-has'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lў), *adv.* — **O'ver-has'ti-ness**, *n.*
O'ver-haul' (-hạl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHAULED (-hạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHAULING.] **1.** To haul or drag over; hence, to turn over for examination; to inspect; to examine thoroughly with a view to corrections or repairs.
2. (*Naut.*) To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

To overhaul a tackle, to pull on the leading parts so as to separate the blocks. — To overhaul running rigging, to keep it clear, and see that no hitch occurs.

O'ver-haul' (-hạl'), } *n.* A strict examination with a
O'ver-haul'ing, } view to correction or repairs.
O'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft; above; in or attached to the ceiling or roof; in the story or upon the floor above; in the zenith.

While *overhead* the moon
Sits arbitress. *Milton.*

Also used adjectively; as, an *overhead* crane, gear, etc.

Overhead engine, a vertical steam engine in which the cylinder stands above the crank. — Overhead work, a general term in manufactories for countershafting and gearing, when overhead.

O'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHEARD (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHEARING.] [AS. *oferhiéran.*] **1.** To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice. *Shak.*
2. To hear again. *Shak.*
O'ver-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERHEAT.] To heat to excess; to superheat. *Cowper.*
O'ver-heav'y (-hĕv'ў), *a.* Excessively heavy.
O'ver-hele' (-hēl'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhelian.*] To hele or cover over. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
O'ver-hent', *v. t.* [See HENT.] To overtake. [*Obs.*]

So forth he went and soon them *overhent*. *Spenser*

O'ver-high' (-hī'), *a.* [AS. *oferhéah.*] Too high.
O'ver-high'ly, *adv.* Too highly; too greatly.
O'ver-hip' (-hĭp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHIPPED (-hĭpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHIPPING.] [*Over* + a word akin to E. *hop* to skip.] To pass over by, or as by, a

hop; to skip over; hence, to overpass. [*Obs.*] "When the time is *overhipt*." *Holland.*

O'ver-hold' (ō'vĕr-hōld'), *v. t.* To hold or value too highly; to estimate at too dear a rate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* **1.** Covered over; ornamented with hangings. *Carlyle.*

2. Suspended from above or from the top.

Overhung door, a sliding door, suspended from the top, as upon rollers.

O'ver-in'flu-ence (-ĭn'flŭ-ens), *v. t.* To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.

O'ver-in-form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To inform, fill, or animate, excessively. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

O'ver-is'sue (-ĭsh'ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of notes or bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

An *overissue* of government paper. *Brougham.*

O'ver-is'sue, *v. t.* To issue in excess.

O'ver-jeal'ous (-jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [*Over* + *jealous*. Cf. OVERZEALOUS.] Excessively jealous; too jealous.

O'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To make excessively joyful; to gratify extremely.

O'ver-joy' (-joi'), *n.* Excessive joy; transport.

O'ver-jump' (-jŭmp'), *v. t.* To jump over; hence, to omit; to ignore. *Marston.*

O'ver-king' (-kĭng'), *n.* A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes. *J. R. Green.*

O'ver-know'ing (-nō'ĭng), *a.* Too knowing or too cunning.

O'ver-la'bor (-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLABORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLABORING.] **1.** To cause to labor excessively; to overwork. *Dryden.*

2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.

O'ver-lade' (-lād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERLADED; *p. p.* OVERLADEN (-lād''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLADING.] [Cf. OVERLOAD.] To load with too great a cargo; to overburden; to overload. *Spenser.*

O'ver-land' (-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an *overland* journey.

O'ver-land', *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

O'ver-land'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.

O'ver-lan'guaged (-lăn'gwājd; 48), *a.* Employing too many words; diffuse. *Lowell.*

O'ver-lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.* To lap over; to lap.

O'ver-lap' (ō'vẽr-lăp'), *n.* **1.** The lapping of one thing over another; as, an *overlap* of six inches; an *overlap* of a slate on a roof.

2. (*Geol.*) An extension of geological beds above and beyond others, as in a conformable series of beds, when the upper beds extend over a wider space than the lower, either in one or in all directions.

O'ver-large' (-lärj'), *a.* Too large; too great.

O'ver-large'ness, *n.* Excess of size or bulk.

O'ver-lash' (-lăsh'), *v. i.* [Cf. Prov. E. *lash* extravagant, *lashing* lavish.] To drive on rashly; to go to excess; hence, to exaggerate; to boast. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

O'ver-lash'ing, *n.* Excess; exaggeration. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-late' (-lāt'), *a.* Too late; exceedingly late.

O'ver-lave' (-lāv'), *v. t.* To lave or bathe over.

O'ver-lav'ish (-lăv'ĭsh), *a.* Lavish to excess.

O'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLAID (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLAYING.] **1.** To lay, or spread, something over or across; hence, to cover; to overwhelm; to press excessively upon.

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*. *Spenser.*

Framed of cedar *overlaid* with gold. *Milton.*

And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

2. To smother with a close covering, or by lying upon.

This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 *Kings* iii. 19.

A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

3. (*Printing*) To put an overlay on.

O'ver-lay' (-lā'), *n.* **1.** A covering. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Printing*) A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan sheet to improve the impression by making it stronger at a particular place.

O'ver-lay'er (-lā'ẽr), *n.* One who overlays; that with which anything is overlaid.

O'ver-lay'ing, *n.* A superficial covering; a coating.

O'ver-lead' (-lēd'), *v. t.* To domineer over; to affront; to treat with indignity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O'ver-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhleápan*. See OVER, and LEAP.] To leap over or across; hence, to omit; to ignore. "Let me *o'erleap* that custom." *Shak.*

O'ver-learn'ed (-lẽrn'ĕd), *a.* Too learned. — **O'ver-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

O'ver-leath'er (-lĕth'ẽr), *n.* Upper leather. *Shak.*

O'ver-leav'en (-lĕv''n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; hence, to change excessively; to spoil. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-lib'er-al (-lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* Too liberal.

O'ver-lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* In an overliberal manner.

O'ver-lick' (-lĭk'), *v. t.* To lick over.

O'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERLAY (-lā'); *p. p.* OVERLAIN (-lān'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLYING.] To lie over or upon; specifically, to suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* an infant. *Quain.*

A woman by negligence *overlieth* her child in her sleeping. *Chaucer.*

O'ver-light' (-līt'), *n.* Too strong a light. *Bacon.*

O'ver-light', *a.* Too light or frivolous; giddy.

O'ver-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being overly; carelessness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-lin'ger (-lĭn'gẽr), *v. t.* To cause to linger; to detain too long. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

O'ver-lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oferlibban*.] The upper lip. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O'ver-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* To outlive. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The culture of Northumbria *overlived* the term of its political supremacy. *Earle.*

O'ver-live' (ō'vẽr-lĭv'), *v. i.* To live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. *Milton.* "*Overlived* in this close London life." *Mrs. Browning.*

O'ver-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *n.* A survivor. *Bacon.*

O'ver-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLOADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLOADING.] [Cf. OVERLADE.] To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.

O'ver-load' (-lōd'), *n.* An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

O'ver-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Excessively logical; adhering too closely to the forms or rules of logic.

O'ver-long' (-lŏng'; 115), *a. & adv.* Too long. *Shak.*

O'ver-look' (-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLOOKED (-lo͝okt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLOOKING.] **1.** To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; to rise above, so as to command a view of; as, to *overlook* a valley from a hill. "The pile *o'erlooked* the town." *Dryden.*

[Titan] with burning eye did hotly *overlook* them. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to *overlook* a gang of laborers; to *overlook* one who is writing a letter.

3. To inspect; to examine; to look over carefully or repeatedly. "*Overlook* this pedigree." *Shak.*

The time and care that are required
To *overlook* and file and polish well. *Roscommon.*

4. To look upon with an evil eye; to bewitch by looking upon; to fascinate. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak.*

If you trouble me I will *overlook* you, and then your pigs will die. *C. Kingsley.*

5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

The times of ignorance therefore God *overlooked*. *Acts* xvii. 30 (*Rev. Ver.*).

They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass. *Atterbury.*

The pardoning and *overlooking* of faults. *Addison.*

O'ver-look'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who overlooks.

O'ver-loop' (-lo͞op'), *n.* See ORLOP. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; a master. *Freeman.*

O'ver-lord'ship (-lôrd'shĭp), *n.* Lordship or supremacy of a person or a people over others. *J. R. Green.*

O'ver-loud' (-loud'), *a.* Too loud; noisy.

O'ver-love' (-lŭv'), *v. t.* To love to excess.

O'ver-lus'cious (-lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* Excessively luscious.

O'ver-lust'y (-lŭst'ĭ), *a.* Too lusty, or lively. *Shak.*

O'ver-ly, *a.* **1.** Careless; negligent; inattentive; superficial; not thorough. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. Excessive; too much. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

O'ver-ly, *adv.* In an overly manner. [*Archaic*]

O'ver-ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying over or upon something; as, *overlying* rocks.

O'ver-mag'ni-fy (-măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To magnify too much. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-mal'a-pert (-măl'ā-pẽrt), *a.* Excessively malapert or impudent. [*Obs.*] *Prynne.*

O'ver-man'ner (-măn'nẽr), *adv.* In an excessive manner; excessively. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

O'ver-march' (-märch'), *v. t. & i.* To march too far, or too much; to exhaust by marching. *Baker.*

O'ver-mast' (-mást'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a mast or masts.

O'ver-mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

O'ver-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* **1.** To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish. *Drayton.*

2. To marry (one) to a superior. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

O'ver-match' (-măch'), *n.* One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched. *Milton. D. Webster.*

O'ver-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely.

O'ver-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ûr), *n.* Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

O'ver-med'dle (-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To meddle unduly.

O'ver-med'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Excessive interference. "Justly shent for their *overmeddling*." *Fuller.*

O'ver-mel'low (-mĕl'lō), *a.* Too mellow; overripe.

O'ver-mer'it (-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Excessive merit. *Bacon.*

O'ver-mic'kle (-mĭk'k'l), *a. & adv.* Overmuch. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

O'ver-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mix with too much.

O'ver-mod'est (-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. — **O'ver-mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-moist' (-moist'), *a.* Excessively moist. *Bacon.*

O'ver-mois'ture (-mois'tûr), *n.* Excess of moisture.

O'ver-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Beyond; moreover. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-mor'row (-mŏr'rō), *n.* The day after or following to-morrow. [*Obs.*] *Bible* (1551).

O'ver-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Over the rest in authority; above all others; highest. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

O'ver-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [Cf. SURMOUNT.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.

O'ver-much' (-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* An excess; a surplus.

O'ver-much'ness (-mŭch'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being in excess; superabundance. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

O'ver-mul'ti-ply (-mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t. & i.* To multiply or increase too much; to repeat too often.

O'ver-mul'ti-tude (-tūd), *v. t.* To outnumber. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To name over or in a series; to recount. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-neat' (-nēt'), *a.* Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

O'ver-nice' (-nīs'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. *Bp. Hall.* — **O'ver-nice'ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-nice'ness**, *n.*

O'ver-night' (-nīt'), *n.* The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening. [*R.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-night', *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night; as, the candle will not last *overnight*.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

O'ver-noise' (ō'vẽr-noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

O'ver-nu'mer-ous (-nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* Excessively numerous; too many.

O'ver-of'fice (-ŏf'fĭs), *v. t.* To domineer over by virtue of office. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-of-fi'cious (-ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too officious. *Collier.*

O'ver-paint' (-pānt'), *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

O'ver-pam'per (-păm'pẽr), *v. t.* To pamper excessively; to feed or dress too much. *Drayton.*

O'ver-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* To give too important or difficult a part to. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

O'ver-pass' (-pás'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERPASSED (-pást'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERPASSING.] [Cf. SURPASS.] **1.** To go over or beyond; to cross; as, to *overpass* a river; to *overpass* limits.

2. To pass over; to omit; to overlook; to disregard.

All the beauties of the East
He slightly viewed and slightly *overpassed*. *Milton.*

3. To surpass; to excel. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

O'ver-pass', *v. i.* To pass over, away, or off.

O'ver-pas'sion-ate (-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Passionate to excess. — **O'ver-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-pa'tient (-pā'shent), *a.* Patient to excess.

O'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERPAID (-pād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERPAYING.] To pay too much to; to reward too highly.

O'ver-peer' (-pēr'), *v. t.* To peer over; to rise above.

O'ver-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people too densely.

O'ver-perch' (-pẽrch'), *v. t.* To perch upon; to fly over. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-per-suade' (-pẽr-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment. *Pope.*

O'ver-pes'ter (-pĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* To pester exceedingly or excessively. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

O'ver-pic'ture (-pĭk'tûr; 135), *v. t.* To surpass nature in the picture or representation of. [*Obs.*] "*O'erpicturing* that Venus." *Shak.*

O'ver-please' (-plēz'), *v. t.* To please excessively.

O'ver-plus (-plŭs), *n.* [*Over* + L. *plus* more. See PLUS, and cf. SURPLUS.] That which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus. *Shak.* "The *overplus* of a great fortune." *Addison.*

O'ver-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor; to overwork. *Milton.*

O'ver-poise' (-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh; to overbalance. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

O'ver-poise', *n.* Preponderant weight; a counterbalance. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

O'ver-pol'ish (-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To polish too much.

O'ver-pon'der-ous (-pŏn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Too heavy.

O'ver-post' (-pōst'), *v. t.* To post over; to pass over swiftly, as by post. *Shak.*

O'ver-po'tent (-pō'tent), *a.* Too potent or powerful.

O'ver-pow'er (-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERPOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERPOWERING.] To excel or exceed in power; to cause to yield; to vanquish; to subdue; as, the light *overpowers* the eyes. "And *overpower'd* that gallant few." *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

O'ver-pow'er, *n.* A dominating power. *Bacon.*

O'ver-pow'er-ing, *a.* Excelling in power; too powerful; irresistible. — **O'ver-pow'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* [Cf. OVERPRIZE, SUPERPRAISE.] To praise excessively or unduly.

O'ver-prais'ing, *n.* The act of praising unduly; excessive praise. *Milton.*

O'ver-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Shak.*

2. To overcome by importunity. *Johnson.*

O'ver-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ûr; 135), *n.* Excessive pressure or urging. *London Athenæum.*

O'ver-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. OVERPRAISE.] To prize excessively; to overvalue. *Sir H. Wotton.*

O'ver-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand. *J. S. Mill.*

O'ver-prompt' (-prŏmt'; 215), *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager; precipitate. — **O'ver-prompt'ness**, *n.*

O'ver-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Containing more alcohol than proof spirit; stronger than proof spirit; that is, containing more than 49.3 per cent by weight of alcohol.

O'ver-pro-por'tion (-prō-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

O'ver-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Exceedingly or unduly proud. "*Overproud* of his victory." *Milton.*

O'ver-prov'i-dent (-prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Too provident.

O'ver-pro-voke' (-prō-vōk'), *v. t.* To provoke excessively. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-quell' (-kwĕl'), *v. t.* To quell or subdue completely. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-qui'et-ness (-kwī'ĕt-nĕs), *n.* Too much quietness. *Sir T. Browne.*

O'ver-rake' (-rāk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERRAKED (-rākt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERRAKING.] (*Naut.*) To rake over, or sweep across, from end to end, as waves that break over a vessel anchored with head to the sea.

O'ver-rank' (-răngk'), *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.

O'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERRATING.] To rate or value too highly.

O'ver-rate', *n.* An excessive rate. [*R.*] *Massinger.*

O'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERREACHED (-rēcht'), (OVERRAUGHT (-rąt'), *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERREACHING.] **1.** To reach above or beyond in any direction.

2. To deceive, or get the better of, by artifice or cunning; to outwit; to cheat. *Shak.*

O'ver-reach', *v. i.* **1.** To reach too far; as: (*a*) To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the forefoot; — said of horses. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To sail on one tack farther than is necessary. *Shak.*

2. To cheat by cunning or deception.

O′ver-reach′ (ō′vĕr-rēch′), *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses.

O′ver-reach′er (-rēch′ĕr), *n.* One who overreaches; one who cheats; a cheat.

O′ver-read′ (-rĕd′), *v. t.* To read over, or peruse. *Shak.*

O′ver-read′y (-rĕd′ў), *a.* Too ready. — **O′ver-read′i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **O′ver-read′i-ness**, *n.*

O′ver-reck′on (-rĕk″n), *v. t.* To reckon too highly.

O′ver-red′ (-rĕd′), *v. t.* To smear with red. [*Obs.*]

O′ver-re-fine′ (-rē-fīn′), *v. t.* To refine too much.

O′ver-re-fine′ment (-ment), *n.* Excessive refinement.

O′ver-rent′ (-rĕnt′), *v. t.* To rent for too much.

O′ver-rich′ (-rĭch′), *a.* Excessively rich.

O′ver-ride′ (-rīd′), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRODE (-rōd′); *p. p.* OVERRIDDEN (-rĭd′d'n), OVERRODE, OVERRID (-rĭd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERRIDING.] [AS. *oferrīdan.*] **1.** To ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down.

The carter *overridden* with [*i. e.*, by] his cart. *Chaucer.*

2. To suppress; to destroy; to supersede; to annul; as, one law *overrides* another; to *override* a veto.

3. To ride beyond; to pass; to outride. [*Obs.*]

I *overrode* him on the way. *Shak.*

4. To ride too much; to ride, as a horse, beyond its strength.

O′ver-rigged′ (-rĭgd′), *a.* Having too much rigging.

O′ver-right′eous (-rī′chŭs), *a.* Excessively righteous; — usually implying hypocrisy.

O′ver-rig′id (-rĭj′ĭd), *a.* Too rigid; too severe.

O′ver-rig′or-ous (-rĭg′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Too rigorous; harsh.

O′ver-ripe′ (-rīp′), *a.* Matured to excess. *Milton.*

O′ver-rip′en (-rīp″n), *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*

O′ver-roast′ (-rōst′), *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

O′ver-rule′ (-rụl′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERRULED (-rụld′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERRULING.] **1.** To rule over; to govern or determine by superior authority.

2. To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide against: to abrogate or alter; as, God *overrules* the purposes of men; the chairman *overruled* the point of order.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

These [difficulties] I had habitually *overruled*. *F. W. Newman.*

3. (*Law*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against; as, the plea, or the decision, was *overruled* by the court.

O′ver-rule′, *v. i.* To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; as, God rules and *overrules*. *Shak.*

O′ver-rul′er (-rụl′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, controls, governs, or determines. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O′ver-rul′ing, *a.* Exerting controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence. — **O′ver-rul′ing-ly**, *adv.*

O′ver-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRAN (-răn′); *p. p.* OVERRUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERRUNNING.] **1.** To run over; to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to take possession of; as, the vine *overran* its trellis; the farm is *overrun* with witch grass.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world. *Spenser.*

2. To exceed in distance or speed of running; to go beyond or pass in running.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 23.

3. To go beyond; to extend in part beyond; as, one line *overruns* another in length.

☞ In machinery, a sliding piece is said to *overrun* its bearing when its forward end goes beyond it.

4. To abuse or oppress, as if by treading upon.

None of them the feeble *overran*. *Spenser.*

5. (*Print.*) (*a*) To carry over, or back, as type, from one line or page into the next after, or next before. (*b*) To extend the contents of (a line, column, or page) into the next line, column, or page.

O′ver-run′, *v. i.* **1.** To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be beyond, or in excess.

Despised and trodden down of all that *overran*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due or desired length; as, a line, or advertisement, *overruns*.

O′ver-run′ner (-nẽr), *n.* One that overruns. *Lovelace.*

O′ver-sat′u-rate (-săt′ŭ-rāt; 135), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERSATURATE.] To saturate to excess.

O′ver-say′ (-sā′), *v. t.* To say over; to repeat. *Ford.*

O′ver-scent′ed (-sĕnt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Scented excessively. **2.** Covered or concealed by a different odor. *Fuller.*

O′ver-scru′pu-los′i-ty (-skrụ′pŭ-lŏs′ĭ-tў), *n.* Overscrupulousness.

O′ver-scru′pu-lous (-skrụ′pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

O′ver-scru′pu-lous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being overscrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

O′ver-sea′ (-sē′), *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

O′ver-sea′ (-sē′), } *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.
O′ver-seas′ (-sēz′), } *Milton. Tennyson.*

O′ver-search′ (-sẽrch′), *v. t.* To search all over.

O′ver-sea′son (-sē′z'n), *v. t.* To season too highly.

O′ver-see′ (-sē′), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERSAW (-sạ′); *p. p.* OVERSEEN (-sēn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSEEING.] [AS. *oferseón* to survey, to despise. See OVER, and SEE.] **1.** To superintend; to watch over; to direct; to look or see after; to overlook.

2. To omit or neglect seeing. *Spenser.*

O′ver-see′, *v. i.* To see too far or too much; hence, to be deceived. [*Obs.*]

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*. *Fuller.*

Your partiality to me is much *overseen*, if you think me fit to correct your Latin. *Walpole.*

O′ver-seer′ (-sēr′ *or* -sē′ẽr), *n.* One who oversees; a superintendent; a supervisor; as, an *overseer* of a mill; specifically, one of certain public officers; as, an *overseer* of the poor; an *overseer* of highways.

O′ver-seer′ship, *n.* The office of an overseer.

O′ver-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSOLD (-sōld′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSELLING.] **1.** To sell for a higher price than; to exceed in selling price.

One whose beauty
Would *oversell* all Italy. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To sell beyond means of delivery. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Oversold market (*Brokers' Cant*), a market in which stocks or commodities have been sold "short" to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

O′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSETTING.] **1.** To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position so that it lies upon its side or bottom upwards; to upset; as, to *overset* a chair, a coach, a ship, or a building. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to fall, or to fail; to subvert; to overthrow; as, to *overset* a government or a plot. *Addison.*

3. To fill too full. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

O′ver-set′, *v. i.* To turn, or to be turned, over; to be upset. *Mortimer*

O′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *n.* **1.** An upsetting; overturn; overthrow; as, the *overset* of a carriage.

2. An excess; superfluity. [*Obs.*] "This *overset* of wealth and pomp." *Bp. Burnet.*

O′ver-shade′ (-shād′), *v. t.* [AS. *ofersceadwian.* See OVER, and SHADE, and cf. OVERSHADOW.] To cover with shade; to render dark or gloomy; to overshadow. *Shak.*

O′ver-shad′ow (-shăd′ō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSHADOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSHADOWING.] [Cf. OVERSHADE.] **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; to obscure.

There was a cloud that *overshadowed* them. *Mark* ix. 7.

2. Fig.: To cover with a superior influence. *Milton.*

O′ver-shad′ow-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that throws a shade, or shadow, over anything. *Bacon.*

O′ver-shad′ow-y (-ў), *a.* Overshadowing. [*R.*]

O′ver-shake′ (-shāk′), *v. t.* To shake over or away; to drive away; to disperse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O′ver-shine′ (-shīn′), *v. t.* **1.** To shine over or upon; to illumine. *Shak.*

2. To excel in shining; to outshine. *Shak.*

O′ver-shoe′ (-shōō′), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth; esp., an India-rubber shoe; a galoche.

O′ver-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSHOT (-shŏt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSHOOTING.] **1.** To shoot over or beyond. "Not to *overshoot* his game." *South.*

2. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond. *Harte.*

3. To exceed; as, to *overshoot* the truth. *Cowper.*

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.

O′ver-shoot′, *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

O′ver-shot′ (-shŏt′), *a.* From OVERSHOOT, *v. t.*

Overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over the top of it, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.

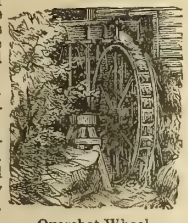

Overshot Wheel.

O′ver-sight′ (-sīt′), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision.

2. An overlooking; an omission; an error. *Hooker.*

3. Escape from an overlooked peril. [*R.*] "His fool-happy *oversight*." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Superintendence; supervision; inspection; overlooking; inadvertence; neglect; mistake; error; omission.

O′ver-size′ (-sīz′), *v. t.* To surpass in size.

O′ver-size′, *v. t.* To cover with viscid matter. [*R.*]

O'ersized with coagulate gore. *Shak.*

O′ver-skip′ (-skĭp′), *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to treat with indifference. *Shak.*

O′ver-skirt′ (-skẽrt′), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

O′ver-slaugh′ (-slạ′), *n.* [D. *overslag.*] A bar in a river; as, the *overslaugh* in the Hudson River. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

O′ver-slaugh′, *v. t.* [D. *overslaan.*] To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or an impediment; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body; to *overslaugh* a military officer, that is, to hinder his promotion or employment. [*Local Cant, U. S.*]

O′ver-sleep′ (-slēp′), *v. t.* To sleep beyond; as, to *oversleep* one's self or one's usual hour of rising.

O′ver-sleep′, *v. i.* To sleep too long.

O′ver-slide′ (-slīd′), *v. t.* To slide over or by.

O′ver-slip′ (-slĭp′), *v. t.* To slip or slide over; to pass easily or carelessly beyond; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity.

O′ver-slop′ (-slŏp′), *n.* [AS. *ofersłop.*] An outer garment, or slop. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

O′ver-slow′ (-slō′), *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

O′ver-slow′, *a.* Too slow.

O′vers-man (ō′vẽrz-măn), *n.*; *pl.* OVERSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** An overseer; a superintendent.

2. (*Scots Law*) An umpire; a third arbiter, appointed when two arbiters, previously selected, disagree.

O′ver-snow′ (ō′vẽr-snō′), *v. t.* To cover with snow, or as with snow. [*Poetic*] *Shak. Dryden.*

O′ver-soon′ (-sōōn′), *adv.* Too soon. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O′ver-sor′row (-sŏr′rō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

O′ver-soul′ (-sōl′), *n.* The all-containing soul. [*R.*]

That unity, that *oversoul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. *Emerson.*

O′ver-sow′ (-sō′), *v. t.* [AS. *ofersawan.*] To sow where something has already been sown. [*R.*]

His enemy came and *oversowed* cockle among the wheat. *Matt.* xiii. 25 (*Douay Version*).

O′ver-span′ (-spăn′), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

O′ver-speak′ (-spēk′), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ofersprecan.*] To exceed in speaking; to speak too much; to use too many words.

O′ver-spin′ (ō′vẽr-spĭn′), *v. t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract unduly. *W. Cartwright.*

O′ver-spread′ (-sprĕd′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSPREADING.] [AS. *ofersprædan.*] To spread over; to cover; as, the deluge *overspread* the earth. *Chaucer.*

Those nations of the North
Which *overspread* the world. *Drayton.*

O′ver-spread′, *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.

O′ver-spring′ (-sprĭng′), *v. i.* To spring or leap over.

O′ver-stand′ (-stănd′), *v. t.* To stand on the price or conditions of, so as to lose a sale; to lose by an extravagant price or hard conditions. [*Obs.*]

What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice? *Dryden.*

O′ver-stare′ (-stâr′), *v. t.* To outstare. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O′ver-stare′, *v. i.* To stare wildly. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

O′ver-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSTATING.] To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. *Fuller.*

O′ver-state′ment (-ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement or account.

O′ver-stay′ (-stā′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSTAYED (-stād′) or OVERSTAID (-stād′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSTAYING.] To stay beyond the time or the limits of; as, to *overstay* the appointed time. *Bp. Hall.*

O′ver-step′ (-stĕp′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSTEPPED (-stĕpt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSTEPPING.] [AS. *oferstepan.*] To step over or beyond; to transgress. *Shak.*

O′ver-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* Stock in excess. *Tatler.*

O′ver-stock′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSTOCKED (-stŏkt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSTOCKING.] To fill too full; to supply in excess; as, to *overstock* a market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

O′ver-store′ (-stōr′), *v. t.* To overstock. *Sir M. Hale.*

O′ver-sto′ry (-stō′rў), *n.* (*Arch.*) The clearstory, or upper story, of a building.

O′ver-strain′ (-strān′), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERSTRAINED (-strānd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERSTRAINING.] To strain one's self to excess. *Dryden.*

O′ver-strain′, *v. t.* To stretch or strain too much; as, to *overstrain* one's nerves. *Ayliffe.*

O′ver-strait′ly (-strāt′lў), *adv.* Too straitly or strictly. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

O′ver-straw′ (-strạ′), *v. t.* To overstrew. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O′ver-strew′ (-strụ′), *v. t.* To strew or scatter over.

O′ver-strict′ (-strĭkt′), *a.* Excessively strict.

O′ver-stride′ (-strīd′), *v. t.* To stride over or beyond.

O′ver-strike′ (-strīk′), *v. t.* To strike beyond. [*Obs.*]

O′ver-strow′ (-strō′), *v. t.* See OVERSTREW.

O′ver-stu′di-ous (-stŭ′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Too studious.

O′ver-sub′tile (-sŭb′tĭl), *a.* Excessively subtile.

O′ver-sum′ (-sŭm′), *n.* A sum or quantity over; surplus. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

O′ver-sup-ply′ (-sŭp-plī′), *v. t.* To supply in excess.

O′ver-sup-ply′, *n.* An excessive supply.

A general *oversupply* or excess of all commodities. *J. S. Mill.*

O′ver-sure′ (-shụr′), *a.* Excessively sure.

O′ver-sway′ (-swā′), *v. t.* To bear sway over.

O′ver-swell′ (-swĕl′), *v. t. & i.* To swell or rise above; to overflow. [*R.*] *Shak.*

O′vert (ō′vẽrt), *a.* [OF. *overt*, F. *ouvert*, p. p. of OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*, to open, of uncertain origin; cf. It. *aprire*, Olt. also *oprire*, L. *aperire* to open, *operire* to cover, *deoperire* to uncover. Perh. from L. *aperire* influenced by F. *couvrir* to cover. Cf. APERIENT, COVER.] **1.** Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) Not covert; open; public; manifest; as, an *overt* act of treason. *Macaulay*

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same *overt* act, or on confession in open court. *Constitution of the U. S.*

☞ In criminal law, an *overt* act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design; the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act. In English law, market *overt* is an open market; a pound *overt* is an open, uncovered pound.

O′ver-take′ (ō′vẽr-tāk′), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTOOK (-tōōk′); *p. p.* OVERTAKEN (-tāk′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERTAKING.] **1.** To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch up with.

Follow after the men; and when thou dost *overtake* them, say . . . Wherefore have ye rewarded evil for good. *Gen.* xliv. 4.

He had him *overtaken* in his flight. *Spenser.*

2. To come upon from behind; to discover; to surprise; to capture; to overcome.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault. *Gal.* vi. 1.

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shak.*

3. Hence, figuratively, in the past participle (*overtaken*), drunken. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

O′ver-talk′ (-tạk′), *v. i.* To talk to excess. *Milton.*

O′ver-task′ (-tăsk′), *v. t.* To task too heavily.

O′ver-tax′ (-tăks′), *v. t.* To tax or to task too heavily

O′ver-te′di-ous (-tē′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Too tedious.

O′ver-tempt′ (-tĕmt′; 215), *v. t.* To tempt exceedingly, or beyond the power of resistance. *Milton.*

O′ver-throw′ (-thrō′), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTHREW (-thrụ′); *p. p.* OVERTHROWN (-thrōn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERTHROWING.] **1.** To throw over; to overturn; to upset; to turn upside down.

His wife *overthrew* the table. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to defeat; to make a ruin of; to destroy.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

[Gloucester] that seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shak.*

Syn. — To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; ruin; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomfit; vanquish; beat; rout.

O′ver-throw′ (ō′vẽr-thrō′), *n.* **1.** The act of overthrowing; the state of being overthrown; ruin.

Your sudden *overthrow* much rueth me. *Spenser.*

2. (*a*) (*Baseball*) The act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. (*b*) (*Cricket*) A faulty return of the ball by a fielder, so that the striker makes an additional run.

O'ver-thwart' (ō'vĕr-thwąrt'), *a.* **1.** Having a transverse position; placed or situated across; hence, opposite. "Our *overthwart* neighbors." *Dryden.*

2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "*Overthwart* humor." *Clarendon.*

O'ver-thwart', *adv.* Across; crosswise; transversely. "Y'clenched *overthwart* and endelong." *Chaucer.*

O'ver-thwart', *prep.* Across; from side to side of. "Huge trees *overthwart* one another." *Milton.*

O'ver-thwart', *n.* That which is overthwart; an adverse circumstance; opposition. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

O'ver-thwart', *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-thwart'ly, *adv.* In an overthwart manner; across; also, perversely. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

O'ver-thwart'ness, *n.* The state of being overthwart; perverseness. [*Obs.*] *Lord Herbert.*

O'ver-tilt' (-tĭlt'), *v. t.* To tilt over; to overturn.

O'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.

O'ver-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; to exhaust.

O'ver-tire', *v. i.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-ti'tle (-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give too high a title to.

O'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lỹ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

O'ver-toil' (ō'vĕr-toil'), *v. i.* To overwork.

O'ver-toil', *v. t.* To weary excessively; to exhaust.

Then dozed a while herself, but *overtoiled*
By that day's grief and travel. *Tennyson.*

O'ver-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* [A translation of G. *oberton*. See OVER, TONE.] (*Mus.*) One of the harmonics faintly heard with and above a tone as it dies away, produced by some aliquot portion of the vibrating string or column of air which yields the fundamental tone; one of the natural harmonic scale of tones, as the octave, twelfth, fifteenth, etc.; an aliquot or "partial" tone; a harmonic. See HARMONIC, and TONE. *Tyndall.*

O'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERTOPPED (-tŏpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERTOPPING.] **1.** To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above. "To *o'ertop* old Pelion." *Shak.*

2. To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress.

If kings presume to *overtop* the law by which they reign, . . . they are by law to be reduced into order. *Milton.*

3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to dwarf; to obscure. *Bacon.*

O'ver-tow'er (-tou'ẽr), *v. t.* To tower over or above.

O'ver-tow'er, *v. i.* To soar too high. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

O'ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.* To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them; to overstock the market.

O'ver-trad'ing (-trād'ĭng), *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment; a glutting of the market.

O'ver-tread' (-trĕd'), *v. t.* [AS. *ofertredan.*] To tread over or upon.

O'ver-trip' (-trĭp'), *v. t.* To trip over nimbly.

O'ver-trou'bled (-trŭb''ld), *a.* Excessively troubled.

O'ver-trow' (-trō'), *v. i.* To be too trustful or confident; to trust too much. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (1 *Cor.* iv. 4).

O'ver-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Excessive confidence.

O'ver-trust', *v. t. & i.* To trust too much. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-ture (ō'vẽr-tūr; 135), *n.* [OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, fr. OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*. See OVERT.] **1.** An opening or aperture; a recess; a chamber. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "The cave's inmost *overture*." *Chapman.*

2. Disclosure; discovery; revelation. [*Obs.*]

It was he
That made the *overture* of thy treasons to us. *Shak.*

3. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. "The great *overture* of the gospel." *Barrow.*

4. (*Mus.*) A composition, for a full orchestra, designed as an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or ballet, or as an independent piece; — called in the latter case a *concert overture.*

O'ver-ture, *v. t.* To make an overture to; as, to *overture* a religious body on some subject.

O'ver-turn' (ō'vẽr-tûrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERTURNED (-tûrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERTURNING.] **1.** To turn or throw from a basis, foundation, or position; to overset; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.

2. To subvert; to destroy; to overthrow.

3. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

Syn. — To demolish; overthrow. See DEMOLISH.

O'ver-turn', *n.* The act of overturning, or the state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow; as, an *overturn* of parties.

O'ver-turn'a-ble (-tûrn'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, overturned or subverted.

O'ver-turn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who overturns. *South.*

O'ver-vail' (-vāl'), *v. t.* See OVERVEIL.

O'ver-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive valuation; overestimate.

O'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERVALUED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERVALUING.] **1.** To value excessively; to rate at too high a price. "To *overvalue* human power." *Holyday.*

2. To exceed in value. [*R.*] *H. Brooke.*

O'ver-veil' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To veil or cover. *Shak.*

O'ver-view' (-vū'), *n.* [Cf. SURVEY.] An inspection or overlooking. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. [*R.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

O'ver-walk' (-wąk'), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

O'ver-war' (-wąr'), *v. t.* To defeat. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

O'ver-wa'ry (-wā'rỹ), *a.* Too wary; too cautious.

O'ver-wash' (-wŏsh'), *v. t.* To overflow. *Holinshed.*

O'ver-wast'ed (-wāst'ĕd), *a.* Wasted or worn out; consumed; spent. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

O'ver-watch' (ō'vẽr-wŏch'), *v. t.* **1.** To watch too much.

2. To weary or exhaust by watching. *Dryden.*

O'ver-wax' (-wăks'), *v. i.* To wax or grow too rapidly or too much. [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester.*

O'ver-weak' (-wēk'), *a.* Too weak; too feeble.

O'ver-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.* To wear too much; to wear out. *Drayton.*

O'ver-wea'ry (-wē'rỹ), *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out. *Dryden.*

O'ver-weath'er (-wĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* To expose too long to the influence of the weather. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

O'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* [AS. *oferwēnian.* See OVER, and WEEN.] To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion; to think conceitedly; to presume.

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen. *Milton.*

O'ver-ween'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*]

The conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain. *Locke.*

O'ver-ween'ing, *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited. — **O'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv. Milton.* — **O'ver-ween'ing-ness**, *n.*

Here's an *overweening* rogue. *Shak.*

O'ver-ween'ing, *n.* Conceit; arrogance. *Milton.*

O'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; to weigh down. *Drayton. Hooker.*

O'ver-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law or custom.

2. Superabundance of weight; preponderance.

O'ver-weight', *a.* Overweighing; excessive. [*Obs.*]

"Of no *overweight* worth." *Fuller.*

O'ver-well' (-wĕl'), *v. t.* To overflow. *R. D. Blackmore.*

O'ver-wet' (-wĕt'), *n.* Excessive wetness. [*Obs.*]

Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time. *Bacon.*

O'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERWHELMED (-hwĕlmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERWHELMING.] **1.** To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; to ingulf; hence, figuratively, to immerse and bear down; to overpower; to crush; to bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. *Ps.* lxxviii. 53.

Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and horror hath *overwhelmed* me. *Ps.* lv. 5.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth *o'erwhelm* them. *Shak.*

Gaza yet stands; but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment *overwhelmed* and fallen. *Milton.*

2. To project or impend over threateningly.

His louering brows *o'erwhelming* his fair sight. *Shak.*

3. To cause to surround, or to cover. *Papin.*

O'ver-whelm', *n.* The act of overwhelming. [*R.*]

O'ver-whelm'ing, *a.* Overpowering; irresistible. — **O'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind too tightly, as a spring, or too far, as a hoisting rope on a drum.

O'ver-wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* To outflank. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

O'ver-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise. — **O'ver-wise'ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-wise'ness**, *n.*

O'ver-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* To outwit. *Swift.*

O'ver-word' (-wûrd'), *v. t.* To say in too many words; to express verbosely. *Hales.*

O'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERWORKED (-wûrkt') or OVERWROUGHT (-rąt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERWORKING.] **1.** To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much or too long; to tire excessively; as, to *overwork* a horse.

2. To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.

My days with toil are *overwrought*. *Longfellow.*

3. To decorate all over.

O'ver-work', *v. i.* To work too much, or beyond one's strength.

O'ver-work', *n.* Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; also, excessive labor.

O'ver-worn' (-wōrn'), *p. p. & a.* from OVERWEAR, *v. t.* Worn out or subdued by toil; worn out so as to be trite.

O'ver-wrest' (-rĕst'), *v. t.* To wrest or force from the natural or proper position. *Shak.*

O'ver-wres'tle (-rĕs''l), *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

O'ver-wrought' (-rąt'), *p. p. & a.* from OVERWORK. Wrought upon excessively; overworked; overexcited.

O'ver-zeal' (-zēl'), *n.* Excess of zeal. *Fairfax.*

O'ver-zeal'ous (-zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Too zealous.

O'vi-cap'sule (-vĭ-kăp'sūl), *n.* [*Ovum* + *capsule.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The outer layer of a Graafian follicle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Same as OÖTHECA.

O'vi-cell' (-sĕl'), *n.* [*Ovum* + *cell.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the dilatations of the body wall of Bryozoa in which the ova sometimes undergo the first stages of their development. See *Illust.* of CHILOSTOMA.

O-vic'u-lar (ō-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *ovum* an egg.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to an egg.

O'vi-cyst (ō'vĭ-sĭst), *n.* [*Ovum* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl.*) The pouch in which incubation takes place in some Tunicata.

O-vid'i-an (ō-vĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Ovid; resembling the style of Ovid.

O'vi-du'cal (ō'vĭ-dū'*kal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to oviducts; as, *oviducal* glands.

O'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [*Ovum* + *duct:* cf. F. *oviducte.*] (*Anat.*) A tube, or duct, for the passage of ova from the ovary to the exterior of the animal or to the part where further development takes place. In mammals the oviducts are also called *Fallopian tubes.*

O-vif'er-ous (ō-vĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *ovifère.*] (*Biol.*) Egg-bearing; — applied particularly to certain receptacles, as in Crustacea, that retain the eggs after they have been excluded from the formative organs, until they are hatched.

O'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-form:* cf. F. *oviforme.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form or figure of an egg; egg-shaped; as, an *oviform* leaf.

O-vig'er-ous (ō-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-gerous:* cf. F. *ovigère.*] (*Biol.*) Bearing eggs; oviferous.

O'vile (ō'vīl), *a.* See OVINE.

O'vine (ō'vīn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep: cf. F. *ovine.*] Of or pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

‖ **O-vip'a-ra** (ō-vĭp'ą-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVIPAROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial division of vertebrates, including those that lay eggs; — opposed to *Vivipara.*

O'vi-par'i-ty (ō'vĭ-păr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See OVIPAROUS.] (*Biol.*) Generation by means of ova. See GENERATION.

O-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ą-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth: cf. F. *ovipare.*] (*Physiol.*) Producing young from eggs; as, an *oviparous* animal, in which the egg is generally separated from the animal, and hatched after exclusion; — opposed to *viviparous.*

O'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVIPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVIPOSITING.] [See OVUM, and POSIT.] To lay or deposit eggs; — said esp. of insects.

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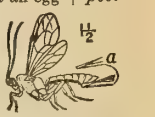

a Ovipositor of Ichneumon Fly (*Pimpla*).

O'vi-sac (ō'vĭ-săk), *n.* [*Ovum* + *sac.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A Graafian follicle; any sac containing an ovum or ova. (*b*) The inner layer of the fibrous wall of a Graafian follicle.

O'vist (ō'vĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as OVULIST.

‖ **O'vo-coc'cus** (ō'vō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.; pl.* OVOCOCCI (-sī). [*Ovum* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] (*Biol.*) A germinal vesicle. *Haeckel.*

Ovoid.

O'void (ō'void), } *a.* [*Ovum* + *-oid:*
O-void'al (ō-void'*al*), } cf. F. *ovoïde.*] Resembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoidal* apple.

O'void (ō'void), *n.* A solid resembling an egg in shape.

O'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.* [It. *ovolo, uovolo*, fr. L. *ovum* an egg. Cf. OVULE.] (*Arch.*) A round, convex molding. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

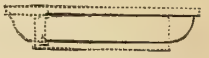
Ovolo.

☞ In Roman work it is usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the echinus; that is, it has in section the elastic curve of the shell of the sea urchin. In mediæval architecture it is not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings, of all sections, which are used.

O-vol'o-gy (ō-vŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [*Ovum* + *-logy.* Cf. F. *ovologie.*] That branch of natural history which treats of the origin and functions of eggs.

O'vo-plas'ma (ō'vō-plăz'mą), *n.* [*Ovum* + *plasma.*] (*Biol.*) Yolk; egg yolk. *Haeckel.*

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O'vu-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Biol.*) Containing an ovule or ovules.

O'vu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The formation of ova or eggs in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. In the mammalian female the discharge occurs during menstruation.

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O'vu-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Ovum* + *-lite.*] A fossil egg.

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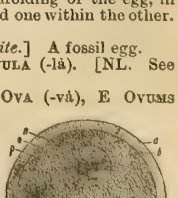

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forbesii*). *a* Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *n* Germinal Vesicle; *p* Germinal spot. Much enlarged.

☞ The ovum is a typical cell, with a cell wall, cell substance, nucleus, and nucleolus. In man and the higher animals the cell wall, a vertically striated membrane, is called the *zona pellucida;* the cell contents, the *vitellus;* the nucleus, the *germinal vesicle;* and the nucleolus, *forme.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form or figure of an egg; egg-shaped; as, an *oviform* leaf.

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the *germinal spot*. The diameter of the ripe ovum in man and the domestic animals varies between 1-200 and 1-120 of an inch.

2. (*Arch.*) One of the series of egg-shaped ornaments into which the ovolo is often carved. *Gwilt.*

Owch (ouch), *n.* See OUCH. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Owe (ō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWED (ōd), (OUGHT (ąt) *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OWING (ō'ĭng).] [OE. *owen*, *awen*, *aghen*, to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, AS. *āgan* to have; akin to G. *eigen*, a., own, Icel. *eiga* to have, Dan. *eie*, Sw. *äga*, Goth. *áigan*, Skr. *īç*. √110. Cf. OUGHT, *v.*, 2d OWN, FRAUGHT.] **1.** To possess; to have, as the rightful owner; to own. [*Obs.*]

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not. *Shak.*

2. To have or possess, as something derived or bestowed; to be obliged to ascribe (something to some source); to be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his wealth to his father; he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants. *Milton.*

O deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

3. Hence: To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received; to be indebted in the sum of; as, the subject *owes* allegiance; the fortunate *owe* assistance to the unfortunate.

The one *ought* five hundred pence, and the other fifty. *Bible* (1551).

A son *owes* help and honor to his father. *Holyday.*

☞ *Owe* was sometimes followed by an objective clause introduced by the infinitive. "Ye *owen* to incline and bow your heart." *Chaucer.*

4. To have an obligation to (some one) on account of something done or received; to be indebted to; as, to *owe* the grocer for supplies, or a laborer for services.

Ow'el (ō'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *oel*, *owel*, *iwel*, *ivel*, F. *égal*, fr. L. *aequalis*.] (*Law*) Equal. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Ow'el-ty (-tў), *n.* [OF. *oelté*, *ivelté*.] (*Law*) Equality; — sometimes written *ovelty* and *ovealty*. *Burrill.*

Ow'en (ō'ĕn), *a.* [See OWN.] Own. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ow'en-ite (ō'ĕn-īt), *n.* A follower of Robert *Owen*, who tried to reorganize society on a socialistic basis, and established an industrial community on the Clyde, Scotland, and, later, a similar one in Indiana.

O'wher′ (ō'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *āhwær*.] Anywhere. [*Obs.*] "If he found *owher* a good fellow." *Chaucer.*

Ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [Used in a passive sense for *owed* (AS. *āgen*. See OWN).] **1.** Had or held under obligation of paying; due.

There is more *owing* her than is paid. *Shak.*

2. Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with *to*; as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices; his failure was *owing* to speculations.

Owl (oul), *n.* [AS. *ūle*; akin to D. *uil*, OHG. *ūwila*, G. *eule*, Icel. *ugla*, Sw. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of raptorial birds of the family *Strigidæ*. They have large eyes and ears, and a conspicuous circle of feathers around each eye. They are mostly nocturnal in their habits.

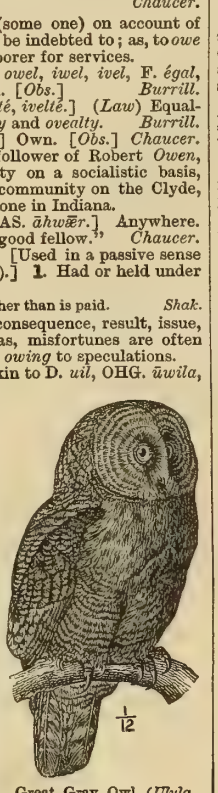

Great Gray Owl (*Ulula cinerea*).

☞ Some species have erectile tufts of feathers on the head. The feathers are soft and somewhat downy. The species are numerous. See *Barn owl*, *Burrowing owl*, *Eared owl*, *Hawk owl*, *Horned owl*, *Screech owl*, *Snowy owl*, under BARN, BURROWING, etc.

☞ In the Scriptures the owl is commonly associated with desolation; poets and story-tellers introduce it as a bird of ill omen. . . . The Greeks and Romans made it the emblem of wisdom, and sacred to Minerva, — and indeed its large head and solemn eyes give it an air of wisdom. *Am. Cyc.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

Owl monkey (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of South American nocturnal monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*. They have very large eyes. Called also *durukuli*. — **Owl moth** (*Zoöl.*), a very large moth (*Erebus strix*). The expanse of its wings is over ten inches. — **Owl parrot** (*Zoöl.*), the kakapo. — **Sea owl** (*Zoöl.*), the lumpfish. — **Owl train**, a cant name for certain railway trains whose run is in the nighttime.

Owl, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWLED (ould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OWLING.] **1.** To pry about; to prowl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. To carry wool or sheep out of England. [*Obs.*]

☞ This was formerly illegal, and was done chiefly by night.

3. Hence, to carry on any contraband trade. [*Eng.*]

Owl'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] One who owls; esp., one who conveys contraband goods. See OWLING, *n.* [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *T. Brown.*

Owl'er-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* OWLERIES (-ĭz). An abode or a haunt of owls.

Owl'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *owl*. Cf. HOWLET.] (*Zoöl.*) A small owl; especially, the European species (*Athene noctua*), and the California flammulated owlet (*Megascops flammeolus*).

Flammulated Owlet (*Megascops flammeolus*).

Owlet moth (*Zoöl.*), any noctuid moth.

Owl'-eyed′ (oul'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

Owl'ing, *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute formerly existing. *Blackstone.*

Owl'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl.

Owl'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affected wisdom; pompous dullness. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Owl'light′ (-līt'), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light. [*R.*]

Own, (ōn), *v. t.* [OE. *unnen* to grant, permit, be pleased with, AS. *unnan* to grant; akin to OS. *giunnan*, G. *gönnen*, Icel. *unna*; of uncertain origin. This word has been confused with *own* to possess.] To grant; to acknowledge; to admit to be true; to confess; to recognize in a particular character; as, we *own* that we have forfeited your love.

The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide;
But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns*. *Keats.*

Own, *a.* [OE. *owen*, *awen*, *auen*, *aughen*, AS. *āgen*, p. p. of *āgan* to possess; akin to OS. *ēgan*, G. & D. *eigen*, Icel. *eiginn*, Sw. & Dan. *egen*. √110. See OWE.] Belonging to; belonging exclusively or especially to; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive pronoun, as *my*, *our*, *thy*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*, in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership; as, my *own* father; my *own* composition; my *own* idea; at my *own* price. "No man was his *own* [*i. e.*, no man was master of himself, or in possession of his senses]." *Shak.*

To hold one's own, to keep or maintain one's possessions; to yield nothing; esp., to suffer no loss or disadvantage in a contest. *Shak.*

Own, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWNED (ōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OWNING.] [OE. *ohnien*, *ahnien*, AS. *āgnian*, fr. *āgen* own, *a.* See OWN, *a.*] To hold as property; to have a legal or rightful title to; to be the proprietor or possessor of; to possess; as, to *own* a house.

Own'er (ōn'ẽr), *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not. *Shak.*

Own'er-less, *a.* Without an owner.

Own'er-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner; the right to own; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title; proprietorship.

Owre (our), *n.* [AS. *ūr*; akin to G. *auer*ochs, OHG. *ūr*, *ūr*ohso, Icel. *ūrr*.] (*Zoöl.*) The aurochs. [*Obs.*]

Owse (ouz), **Ow'ser** (ou'zẽr), } *n.* Tanner's ooze. See OOZE, 3.

Ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ŏks'n). [AS. *oxa*; akin to D. *os*, G. *ochs*, *ochse*, OHG. *ohso*, Icel. *oxi*, Sw. & Dan. *oxe*, Goth. *aúhsa*, Skr. *ukshan* ox, bull; cf. Skr. *uksh* to sprinkle. √214. Cf. HUMID, AUROCHS.] (*Zoöl.*) The male of bovine quadrupeds, especially the domestic animal when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so. The word is also applied, as a general name, to any species of bovine animals, male and female.

All sheep and *oxen*, yea, and the beasts of the field. *Ps.* viii. 7.

☞ The castrated male is called a *steer* until it attains its full growth, and then, an *ox*; but if castrated somewhat late in life, it is called a *stag*. The male, not castrated, is called a *bull*. These distinctions are well established in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When wild animals of this kind are spoken of, *ox* is often applied both to the male and the female. The name *ox* is never applied to the individual *cow*, or female, of the domestic kind. *Oxen* may comprehend both the male and the female.

Grunting ox (*Zoöl.*), the yak. — **Indian ox** (*Zoöl.*), the zebu. — **Javan ox** (*Zoöl.*), the banteng. — **Musk ox.** (*Zoöl.*) See under MUSK. — **Ox bile.** See *Ox gall*, below. — **Ox gall**, the fresh gall of the domestic ox; — used in the arts and in medicine. — **Ox pith**, ox marrow. [*Obs.*] *Marston.* — **Ox ray** (*Zoöl.*), a very large ray (*Dicerobatis Giornæ*) of Southern Europe. It has a hornlike organ projecting forward from each pectoral fin. It sometimes becomes twenty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad, and weighs over a ton. Called also *sea devil*. — **To have the black ox tread on one's foot**, to be unfortunate; to know what sorrow is (because black oxen were sacrificed to Pluto). *Leigh Hunt.*

Ox'ac'id (ŏks'ăs'ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See OXYACID.

Ox'a-lan (ŏks'ȧ-lăn), *n.* [From ALLOXAN, by transposition of letters.] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous substance ($C_3N_3H_5O_3$) obtained from alloxan (or when urea is fused with ethyl oxamate), as a stable white crystalline powder; — called also *oxaluramide*.

Ox'a-lan'tin (-lăn'tĭn), *n.* [From ALLOXANTIN, by transposition of letters.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance ($C_6H_4N_4O_5$) obtained by the reduction of parabanic acid; — called also *leucoturic acid*.

Ox'a-late (-lāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxalate*. See OXALIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of oxalic acid.

Ox-al'de-hyde (ŏks-ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [Oxalic + *aldehyde*.] (*Chem.*) Same as GLYOXAL.

Ox'al-eth'yl-ine (ŏks'ăl-ĕth'ĭl-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Oxalic* + *ethyl* + *-ine*.] A poisonous nitrogenous base ($C_6H_{10}N_2$) obtained indirectly from oxamide as a thick transparent oil which has a strong narcotic odor, and a physiological action resembling that of atropine. It is probably related to pyridine.

Ox-al'ic (ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* [From OXALIS: cf. F. *oxalique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, sorrel, or oxalis; specifically, designating an acid found in, and characteristic of, oxalis, and also certain plants of the Buckwheat family.

Oxalic acid (*Chem.*), a dibasic acid, existing combined in oxalis as an acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as the calcium oxalate. It is prepared on a large scale, by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust, as a white crystalline substance, which has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, the preparation of formic acid, and in salts of lemon for removing ink stains, mold, etc.

Ox'a-line (ŏks'ȧ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Gly*oxal* + *-ine*.] (*Chem.*) See GLYOXALINE.

Ox'a-lis (ŏks'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, pungent, acid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly herbs, with acid-tasting trifoliolate or multifoliolate leaves; — called also *wood sorrel*.

Ox'a-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow mineral consisting of oxalate of iron.

Ox'a-lur-am'ide (ŏks'ȧ-lūr-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Oxaluric* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) Same as OXALAN.

Ox'a-lur'ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of oxaluric acid.

Ox'a-lur'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*Oxalyl* + *urea*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid, related to the ureids, and obtained from parabanic acid as a white silky crystalline substance.

Ox'a-lyl (ŏks'ȧ-lĭl), *n.* [*Oxalic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A hydrocarbon radical (C_2O_2) regarded as a residue of oxalic acid and occurring in derivatives of it. (*b*) An old name for *carbonyl*. (*c*) An old name for *carboxyl*.

Ox-am'ate (-ăm'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of oxamic acid.

Ox'a-meth'ane (ŏks'ȧ-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*Oxamic* + *ethyl*.] (*Chem.*) Ethyl oxamate, obtained as a white scaly crystalline powder.

Ox'a-meth'yl-ane (-ĭl-ān), *n.* [*Oxamic* + *methyl*.] (*Chem.*) Methyl oxamate, obtained as a pearly white crystalline substance.

Ox-am'ic (ŏks-ăm'ĭk), *a.* [Oxalic + *amido*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid ($NH_2.C_2O_2.HO$) obtained as a fine crystalline powder, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide. Its ammonium salt is obtained by boiling oxamide with ammonia.

Ox-am'ide (-īd *or* -īd), *n.* [Oxalic + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline neutral substance ($C_2O_2(NH_2)_2$) obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia. It is the acid amide of oxalic acid. Formerly called also *oxalamide*.

Ox-am'i-dine (ŏks-ăm'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [Oxygen + *amido* + *-ine*.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of bases containing the amido and the isonitroso groups united to the same carbon atom.

Ox'a-nil-am'ide (ŏks'ȧ-nĭl-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Oxanilic* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, obtained indirectly by the action of cyanogen on aniline, and regarded as an anilide of oxamic acid; — called also *phenyl oxamide*.

Ox-an'i-late (ŏks-ăn'ĭ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of oxanilic acid.

Ox'an-il'ic (ŏks'ăn-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxalic* + *aniline*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, oxalic acid and aniline; — used to designate an acid obtained in white crystalline scales by heating these substances together.

Ox-an'i-lide (ŏks-ăn'ĭ-līd *or* -lĭd), *n.* [Oxalic + *aniline* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, resembling oxanilamide, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and regarded as a double anilide of oxalic acid; — called also *diphenyl oxamide*.

Ox'bane′ (ŏks'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous bulbous plant (*Buphane toxicaria*) of the Cape of Good Hope.

Ox'bird′ (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dunlin. (*b*) The sanderling. (*c*) An African weaver bird (*Textor alector*).

Ox'bit'er (ŏks'bĭt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cow blackbird. [*Local, U. S.*]

Ox'bow′ (-bō'), *n.* A frame of wood, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke; also, anything so shaped, as a bend in a river.

Ox'eye′ (-ī'), *n.* [*Ox* + *eye*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oxeye daisy. See under DAISY. (*b*) The corn camomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). (*c*) A genus of composite plants (*Buphthalmum*) with large yellow flowers.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A titmouse, especially the great titmouse (*Parus major*) and the blue titmouse (*P. cæruleus*). [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The dunlin. (*c*) A fish; the bogue, or box.

Creeping oxeye (*Bot.*), a West Indian composite plant (*Wedelia carnosa*). — **Seaside oxeye** (*Bot.*), a West Indian composite shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*).

Ox'-eyed′ (-īd'), *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

Ox'fly′ (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadfly of cattle.

Ox'ford (ŏks'fẽrd), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or university of Oxford, England.

Oxford movement. See TRACTARIANISM. — **Oxford School**, a name given to those members of the Church of England who adopted the theology of the so-called Oxford "Tracts for the Times," issued during the period 1833-1841. *Shipley.* — **Oxford tie**, a kind of shoe, laced on the instep, and usually covering the foot nearly to the ankle.

Ox'gang′ (-găng'), *n.*, **1.** [*Ox* + *gang*, n., 1.] (*O. Eng. Law*) See BOVATE.

Ox'goad′ (-gōd'), *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

Ox'head′ (-hĕd'), *n.* [Cf. HOGSHEAD.] Literally, the head of an ox (emblem of cuckoldom); hence, a dolt; a blockhead.

Dost make a mummer of me, *oxhead*? *Marston.*

Ox'heal′ (-hēl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as BEAR'S-FOOT.

Ox'heart′ (-härt'), *n.* A large heart-shaped cherry, either black, red, or white.

Ox'hide′ (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The skin of an ox, or leather made from it.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A measure of land. See 3d HIDE.

Ox'id (ŏks'ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See OXIDE.

Ox'i-da-bil'i-ty (ŏks'ĭ-dȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxydabilité*.] Capability of being converted into an oxide.

Ox'i-da-ble (ŏks'ĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *oxydable*.] Capable of being converted into an oxide.

Ox'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OXIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OXIDATING.] [Cf. F. *oxyder*. See OXIDE.] (*Chem.*) To oxidize. [*Obs.*]

Ox'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxidation*.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized.

Ox'i-da'tor (ŏks'ĭ-dā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An oxidizer. [*Obs.*]

2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp; — called also *oxygenator*.

Ox'ide (ŏks'īd *or* -id), *n.* [F. *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid: cf. F. *oxyde*. The French word was correctly spelt *oxide*, till about the year 1840, when, in ignorance or forgetfulness of the true history and composition of the word, the orthography was changed to make it represent the *υ* of Gr. ὀξύς, from which it was supposed to be directly derived.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of oxygen with an atom or radical, or a compound which is regarded as binary; as, iron *oxide*, ethyl *oxide*, nitrogen *oxide*, etc.

☞ In the chemical nomenclature adopted by Guyton de Morveau, Lavoisier, and their associates, the term *oxides* was made to include all compounds of *oxygen* which had no acid (F. *acide*) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen. The orthography *oxyde*, *oxyd*, etc., was afterwards introduced in ignorance or disregard of the true etymology, but these forms are now obsolete in English. The spelling *oxid* is not common.

Ox'i-di'za-ble (ŏks'ĭ-dī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oxidized (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oxidizing.] (*Chem.* To combine with oxygen, or subject to the action of oxygen, or of an oxidizing agent. Specifically: (*a*) To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to *oxidize* nitrous acid so as to form nitric acid. (*b*) To remove hydrogen from (anything), as by the action of oxygen; as, to *oxidize* alcohol so as to form aldehyde. (*c*) To subject to the action of oxygen or of an oxidizing agent, so as to bring to a higher grade, as an *-ous* compound to an *-ic* compound; as, to *oxidize* mercurous chloride to *mercuric* chloride.

☞ In certain cases *to oxidize* is identical with *to acidify*; for, in nearly all cases, the more oxygen a substance contains the more nearly does it approximate to acid qualities; thus, by oxidation many elements, as sulphur, nitrogen, carbon, chromium, manganese, etc., pass into compounds which are acid anhydrides, and thus practically in the acid state.

Ox'i-dize'ment (-ment), *n.* Oxidation. [*R.*]

Ox'i-di'zer (-dī'zẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An agent employed in oxidation, or which facilitates or brings about combination with oxygen; as, nitric acid, chlorine, bromine, etc., are strong *oxidizers*.

Ox-id'u-la'ted (ŏks-ĭd'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Existing in the state of a protoxide; — said of an oxide. [*R.*]

Ox'ime (ŏks'īm *or* -ēm), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of isonitroso derivatives obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes or ketones.

Ox-in'dol (ŏks-ĭn'dōl), *n.* [*Oxygen* + *indol.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance (C_8H_7NO) of the indol group, obtained by the reduction of dioxindol. It is a so-called *lactam* compound.

Ox'i-od'ic (ŏks'ĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *iodic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of iodine and oxygen.

Ox'like (ŏks'līk'), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, an ox.

Ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe*. See Ox, and Cowslip.] (*Bot.*) The great cowslip (*Primula veris*, var. *elatior*).

Ox'o-nate (-ō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏks-ō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or relating to the city or the university of Oxford, England. *Macaulay.*

Ox-o'ni-an, *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University, in England.

Ox-on'ic (ŏks-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Prob. glyoxalic + carb*onic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid ($C_4H_5N_3O_4$) not known in the free state, but obtained, in combination with its salts, by a slow oxidation of uric acid, to which it is related.

Ox'peck'er (ŏks'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*; the beefeater.

Ox'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A shoe for oxen, consisting of a flat piece of iron nailed to the hoof.

Ox'ter (ŏks'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ōhsta.*] The armpit; also, the arm. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants, from the shape and roughness of their leaves; as, *Anchusa officinalis*, a kind of bugloss, and *Helminthia echioides*, both European herbs.

Ox'y- (ŏks'ĭ-). (*Chem.*) A prefix, also used adjectively, designating: (*a*) A compound containing *oxygen*. (*b*) A compound containing the *hydroxyl group*, more properly designated by *hydroxy-*. See Hydroxy-.

Oxy acid. See Oxyacid (below).

Ox'y-a-ce'tic (-ȧ-sē'tĭk *or* -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *acetic.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxyacetic; designating an acid called also *glycolic acid*.

Ox'y-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid or sulphuric acid; — contrasted with the *hydracids*, which contain no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid. See Acid, and Hydroxy-.

Ox'y-am-mo'ni-a (-ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *ammonia.*] (*Chem.*) Same as Hydroxylamine.

Ox'y-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn *or* -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *benzene.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxy benzene. Same as Phenol.

Ox'y-ben-zo'ic (-bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *benzoic.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxybenzoic; pertaining to, or designating, any one of several hydroxyl derivatives of benzoic acid, of which the commonest is salicylic acid.

Ox'y-bro'mic (-brō'mĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *bromic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of oxygen and bromine.

Ox'y-bu-tyr'ic (-bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *butyric.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxybutyric; designating any one of a group of metameric acids ($C_3H_6.OH.CO_2H$).

Ox'y-cal'ci-um (-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *calcium.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light. See Drummond light.

Ox'y-ca-pro'ic (-kȧ-prō'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) See Leucic.

Ox'y-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *chloric.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or designating in general, certain compounds containing oxygen and chlorine. (*b*) Formerly designating an acid now called *perchloric acid*. See Perchloric.

Ox'y-chlo'ride (ŏks'ĭ-klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A ternary compound of oxygen and chlorine; as, plumbic *oxychloride*.

Ox'y-crate (ŏks'ĭ-krāt), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύκρατον; ὀξύς acid + κεραννύναι to mix: cf. F. *oxycrat.*] (*Med.*) A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*

Ox'y-cy'mene (-sī'mēn), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *cymene.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxy cymene. Same as Carvacrol.

Ox'y-gen (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, from Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born. So called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every *acid.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol O. Atomic weight 15.96.

☞ It occurs combined in immense quantities, forming eight ninths by weight of water, and probably one half by weight of the entire solid crust of the globe, being an ingredient of silica, the silicates, sulphates, carbonates, nitrates, etc. Oxygen combines with all elements (except fluorine), forming oxides, bases, oxyacid anhydrides, etc., the process in general being called *oxidation*, of which *combustion* is only an intense modification. At ordinary temperatures with most substances it is moderately active, but at higher temperatures it is one of the most violent and powerful chemical agents known. It is indispensable in respiration, and in general is the most universally active and efficient element. It may be prepared in the pure state by heating potassium chlorate.

This element (called *dephlogisticated air* by Priestley) was named *oxygen* by Lavoisier because he supposed it to be a constituent of all acids. This is not so in the case of a very few acids (as *hydrochloric*, *hydrobromic*, *hydric sulphide*, etc.), but these do contain elements analogous to oxygen in property and action. Moreover, the fact that most elements approach the nearer to *acid* qualities in proportion as they are combined with more oxygen, shows the great accuracy and breadth of Lavoisier's conception of its nature.

2. Chlorine used in bleaching. [*Manufacturing name*]

Ox'y-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oxygenated (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oxygenating (ā'tĭng).] [Cf. F. *oxygéner.*] (*Chem.*) To unite, or cause to combine, with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; as, *oxygenated* water (hydrogen dioxide).

Ox'y-gen-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxygénation.*] (*Chem.*) The act or process of combining or of treating with oxygen; oxidation.

Ox'y-gen-a'tor (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn-ā'tẽr), *n.* An oxidizer.

Ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, oxygen; producing oxygen.

‖ **Ox'y-ge'ni-um** (-jē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) The technical name of oxygen. [*R.*]

Ox'y-gen-i'za-ble (-jĕn-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Oxidizable.

Ox'y-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oxygenized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oxygenizing (-ī'zĭng).] (*Chem.*) To oxidize.

Ox'y-gen-ize'ment (-ment), *n.* Oxidation.

Ox'yg'e-nous (ŏks-ĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Oxygenic.

Ox'y-gon (ŏks'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + γωνία an angle: cf. F. *oxygone.*] (*Geom.*) A triangle having three acute angles.

Ox-yg'o-nal (ŏks-ĭg'ŏ-*nal*), **Ox'y-go'ni-al** (ŏks'ĭ-gō'nĭ-*al*), } *a.* Having acute angles. *Barlow.*

Ox'y-hæm'a-cy'a-nin (-hĕm'ȧ-sī'ȧ-nĭn *or* -hē'mȧ-), **Ox'y-hæm'o-cy'a-nin** (-hĕm'ō-sī'ȧ-nĭn *or* -hē'mō-), } *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *hæmacyanin*, *hæmocyanin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See Hæmacyanin.

Ox'y-hæm'o-glo'bin **Ox'y-hem'o-glo'bin** } [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *hæmoglobin*, *hemoglobin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See Hemoglobin.

Ox'y-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drŏ-jĕn), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *hydrogen.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; as, *oxyhydrogen* gas.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe. (*Chem.*) See Blowpipe. — **Oxyhydrogen microscope**, a form of microscope arranged so as to use the light produced by burning lime or limestone under a current of oxyhydrogen gas.

Ox'y-mel (ŏks'ĭ-mĕl), *n.* [L. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι; ὀξύς acid + μέλι honey.] (*Med.*) A mixture of honey, water, vinegar, and spice, boiled to a sirup. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ox'y-meth'yl-ene (-mĕth'ĭl-ēn), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *methylene.*] (*Chem.*) Formic aldehyde, regarded as a methylene derivative.

‖ **Ox'y-mo'ron** (-mō'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύμωρον, fr. ὀξύμωρος pointedly foolish; ὀξύς sharp + μωρός foolish.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added to a word; e. g., *cruel kindness*; *laborious idleness.*

Ox'y-mu'ri-ate (-mū'rĭ-ât), *n.* (*Old Chem.*) A salt of the supposed oxymuriatic acid; a chloride.

Oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime.

Ox'y-mu'ri-at'ic (-mū'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *muriatic*: cf. F. *oxymuriatique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid, that is, hydrochloric acid. [*Archaic*]

Oxymuriatic acid, chlorine, formerly so called on the supposition that it was a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid. [*Obs.*]

Ox'y-neu'rine (-nū'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Betaine.

Ox-yn'tic (ŏks-ĭn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] (*Physiol.*) Acid; producing acid; — applied especially to certain glands and cells in the stomach.

‖ **Ox'y-o'pi-a** (ŏks'ĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **Ox'y-o'py** (ŏks'ĭ-ō'pĭ), } *n.* [NL. *oxyopia*, from Gr. ὀξύς sharp + ὤψις sight.] (*Med.*) Excessive acuteness of sight.

Ox'y-phe'nic (-fē'nĭk), *a.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *phenol.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the phenol formerly called *oxyphenic acid*, and now *oxyphenol* and *pyrocatechin*. See Pyrocatechin.

Ox'y-phe'nol (ŏks'ĭ-fē'nōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, produced by the distillation of catechin; — called also *oxyphenic acid*, and now *pyrocatechin*.

Ox-yph'o-ny (ŏks-ĭf'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + φωνή voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

Ox'y-quin'o-line (ŏks'ĭ-kwĭn'ŏ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*b*) + *quinoline.*] (*Chem.*) Hydroxy quinoline; a phenol derivative of quinoline, — called also *carbostyril*.

‖ **Ox'y-rhyn'cha** (-rĭn'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp + ῥύγχος snout.] (*Zoöl.*) The maioid crabs.

Ox-yr'rho-dine (ŏks-ĭr'rŏ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (sc. ἔλαιον); ὀξύς acid + ῥόδινος made of roses, ῥόδον rose.] (*Med.*) A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

Ox'y-salt' (ŏks'ĭ-sȧlt'), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *salt.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of an oxyacid, as a sulphate.

Ox'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur.

Ox'y-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxysulphide. [*Obsolescent*]

Ox'y-toc'ic (-tŏs'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύς sharp, quick + τόκος birth.] (*Med.*) Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition. — *n.* An oxytocic medicine or agent.

Ox'y-tol'u-ene (-tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *toluene.*] One of three hydroxy derivatives of toluene, called the *cresols*. See Cresol.

Ox'y-tone (ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] Having an acute sound; (*Gr. Gram.*), having an acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-tone, *n.* **1.** An acute sound.

2. (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-ton'ic-al (-tŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Gr. Gram.*) Oxytone.

O'yer (ō'yẽr), *n.* [Anglo F., a hearing, from OF. *oïr*, F. *ouïr*, to hear, L. *audire*. See Audible.] (*Law*) A hearing or an inspection, as of a deed, bond, etc., as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone.*

Oyer and terminer (*Law*), a term used in England in commissions directed to judges of assize about to hold court, directing them to hear and determine cases brought before them. In the U. S. the phrase is used to designate certain criminal courts.

O'yez' (ō'yĕs'; 277), *interj.* [Anglo-F. *oyez* hear ye. See Oyer.] Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence before making a proclamation. It is repeated three times. [Written also *oyes.*]

Oy'let (oi'lĕt), *n.* [See Eyelet.] **1.** See Eyelet.

2. (*Arch.*) Same as Oillet.

Oy'noun (oi'nōōn), *n.* Onion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, F. *huître*, L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον; prob. akin to ὀστέον bone, the oyster being so named from its shell. Cf. Osseous, Ostracize.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea. They are usually found adhering to rocks or other fixed objects in shallow water along the seacoasts, or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers. The common European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the American oyster (*Ostrea Virginiana*), are the most important species.

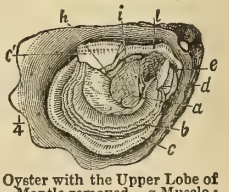

Oyster with the Upper Lobe of Mantle removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *c c'* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *k* Liver.

2. A name popularly given to the delicate morsel contained in a small cavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

Fresh-water oyster (*Zoöl.*), any species of the genus *Etheria*, and allied genera, found in rivers of Africa and South America. They are irregular in form, and attach themselves to rocks like oysters, but they have a pearly interior, and are allied to the fresh-water mussels. — **Oyster bed**, a breeding place for oysters; a place in a tidal river or other water on or near the seashore, where oysters are deposited to grow and fatten for market. See 1st Scalp, *n.* — **Oyster catcher** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of wading birds of the genus *Hæmatopus*, which frequent seashores and feed upon shellfish. The European species (*H. ostralegus*), the common American species (*H. palliatus*), and the California, or black, oyster catcher (*H. Bachmani*) are the best known. — **Oyster crab** (*Zoöl.*), a small crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster. — **Oyster dredge**, a rake or small dragnet for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea. — **Oyster fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tautog. (*b*) The toadfish. — **Oyster plant.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon* (*T. porrifolius*), the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify; — called also *vegetable oyster*. (*b*) A plant found on the seacoast of Northern Europe, America, and Asia (*Mertensia maritima*), the fresh leaves of which have a strong flavor of oysters. — **Oyster plover.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Oyster catcher*, above. — **Oyster shell** (*Zoöl.*), the shell of an oyster. — **Oyster wench, Oyster wife, Oyster woman**, a woman who deals in oysters. — **Pearl oyster.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Pearl. — **Thorny oyster** (*Zoöl.*), any spiny marine shell of the genus *Spondylus*.

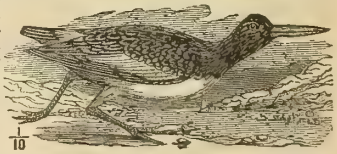
Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

Oyster Crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*). Nat. size.

Oys'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A green membranous seaweed (*Ulva*) often found growing on oysters, but common on stones, piles, etc.

Oys'ter-ing, *n.* Gathering, or dredging for, oysters.

Oys'ter-ling (ois'tẽr-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young oyster.

O-ze'na (ō-zē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ozaena*, Gr. ὀζαινα, fr. ὄζειν to smell.] (*Med.*) A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O'zo-ce'rite (ō'zō-sē'rit), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + κηρός wax.] (*Min.*) A waxlike mineral resin; — sometimes called *native paraffin*, and *mineral wax*.

O'zo-na'tion (ō'zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of treating with ozone; also, the act of converting into, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

O'zone (ō'zōn *or* ō-zōn'), *n.* [Gr. ὄζων smelling, p. pr. of ὄζειν to smell. See Odor.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gaseous substance (O_3) obtained (as by the silent discharge of electricity in oxygen) as an allotropic form of oxygen, containing three atoms in the molecule. It is a strong oxidizer, and probably exists in the air, though by the ordinary tests it is liable to be confused with certain other substances, as hydrogen dioxide, or certain oxides of nitrogen. It derives its name from its peculiar odor, which resembles that of weak chlorine.

O-zon'ic (ō-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, ozone.

O-zo'ni-fi-ca'tion (ō-zō'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Ozone* + L. *-ficare* to make. See -fy.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of producing, or of subjecting to the action of, ozone.

O'zo-ni-za'tion (ō'zō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Ozonation.

O'zo-nize (ō'zō-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ozonized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ozonizing.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) To convert into ozone, as oxygen. (*b*) To treat with ozone.

O'zo-ni'zer (-nī'zĕr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An apparatus or agent for the production or application of ozone.

O'ze-nom'e-ter (ō'zō-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Ozone* + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture. *Faraday.*

O'zo-no-met'ric (ō'zō-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or used for, the determination of the amount of ozone; of or relating to ozonometry.

O'zo-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ĕ-trȳ), *n.* (*Chem.*) The measurement or determination of the quantity of ozone.

O-zo'no-scope (ō-zō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*Ozone* + *-scope*.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus employed to indicate the presence, or the amount, of ozone.

O-zo'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Ozone* + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] (*Chem.*) Serving to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone.

O'zo-nous (ō'zō-nŭs *or* ō-zō'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, ozone.

P.

P (pē), the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant whose form and value come from the Latin, into which language the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phœnician, its probable origin being Egyptian. Etymologically P is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*: as *hobble*, *hopple*; *father*, *paternal*; *recipient*, *receive*. See B, F, and M.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 247, 248, and 184–195.

Pa (pä), *n.* A shortened form of Papa.

Pa'age (pā'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *paage*, *paiage*, F. *péage*, fr. (assumed) LL. *pedaticum*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See Pedage, Pedal.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [Written also *peage* and *pedage*.] *Burke.*

‖ **Paard** (pärd), *n.* [D., a horse.] The zebra. [*S. Africa*]

Paas (päs), *n.* Pace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Paas (pas), *n.* [D. *paasch*. See Pasch.] The Easter festival. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Paas egg. See *Easter egg*, under Easter.

Pab'u-lar (păb'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *pabularis*.] Of, pertaining to, or fit for, pabulum or food; affording food.

Pab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, fr. *pabulari* to feed, fr. *pabulum* food. See Pabulum.] **1.** The act of feeding, or providing food. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

2. Food; fodder; pabulum. [*Obs.*]

Pab'u-lous (păb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pabulosus*.] Affording pabulum, or food; alimental. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pab'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L., akin to *pascere* to pasture. See Pastor.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that upon which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.

Pac (păk), *n.* A kind of moccasin, having the edges of the sole turned up and sewed to the upper. *Knight.*

Pa'ca (Pg. pä'kȧ; E. pā'kȧ), *n.* [Pg., from the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American rodent (*Cœlogenys paca*), having blackish brown fur, with four parallel rows of white spots along its sides; the spotted cavy. It is nearly allied to the agouti and the Guinea pig.

Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

Pa'ca-ble (pā'kȧ-b'l), *a* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pa-cane' (pȧ-kān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory. See Pecan.

Pa'cate (pā'kāt), *a.* [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See Pay to requite, Peace.] Appeased; pacified; tranquil. [*R.*]

Pa'ca-ted (pā'kā-tĕd), *a.* Pacified; pacate.

Pa-ca'tion (pȧ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pacatio*.] The act of pacifying; a peacemaking. *Coleridge.*

Pace (pās), *n.* [OE. *pas*, F. *pas*, from L. *passus* a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; cf. *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. *patent*. Cf. Pas, Pass.] **1.** A single movement from one foot to the other in walking; a step.

2. The length of a step in walking or marching, reckoned from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; — used as a unit in measuring distances; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. "The height of sixty *pace*." *Chaucer.*

☞ Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at two and one half linear feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the *pace* is extended to three feet (one yard) or to three and three tenths feet (one fifth of a rod). The regulation marching *pace* in the English and United States armies is 28 inches for common and quick time, and 36 or 33 inches for double-quick time. The Roman *pace* (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet.

3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are *paces* of the horse; a swaggering *pace;* a quick *pace*. *Chaucer.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

In the military schools of riding a variety of *paces* are taught. *Walsh.*

4. A slow gait; a footpace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. Specifically, a kind of fast amble; a rack.

6. Any single movement, step, or procedure. [*R.*]

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. (*Arch.*) A broad step or platform; any part of a floor slightly raised above the rest, as around an altar, or at the upper end of a hall.

8. (*Weaving*) A device in a loom, to maintain tension on the warp in pacing the web.

Geometrical pace, the space from heel to heel between the spot where one foot is set down and that where the same foot is again set down, loosely estimated at five feet, or by some at four feet and two fifths. See *Roman pace* in the Note under def. 2. [*Obs.*] — To keep, *or* hold, pace with, to keep up with; to go as fast as. "In intellect and attainments he *kept pace with* his age." *Southey.*

Pace (pās), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paced (pāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pacing (pā'sĭng).] **1.** To go; to walk; specifically, to move with regular or measured steps. "I *paced* on slowly." *Pope.* "With speed so *pace*." *Shak.*

2. To proceed; to pass on. [*Obs.*]

Or [ere] that I further in this tale *pace*. *Chaucer.*

3. To move quickly by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble with rapidity; to rack.

4. To pass away; to die. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pace, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard *paces* his round. "*Pacing* light the velvet plain." *T. Warton.*

2. To measure by steps or paces; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

3. To develop, guide, or control the pace or paces of; to teach the pace; to break in.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

To pace the web (*Weaving*), to wind up the cloth on the beam, periodically, as it is woven, in a loom.

Paced (pāst), *a.* Having, or trained in, [such] a pace or gait; trained; — used in composition; as, slow-*paced;* a thorough-*paced* villain.

Pa'cer (pā'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, paces; especially, a horse that paces.

Pa-cha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* [F.] See Pasha.

‖ **Pa'cha-ca-mac'** (pä'chä-kä-mäk'), *n.* A divinity worshiped by the ancient Peruvians as the creator of the universe.

‖ **Pa-chak'** (pȧ-chäk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fragrant roots of the *Saussurea Costus*, exported from India to China, and used for burning as incense. It is supposed to be the *costus* of the ancients. [Written also *putchuck*.].

Pa-cha'lic (pȧ-shä'lĭk), *a. & n.* See Pashalic.

‖ **Pa-chi'si** (pä-chē'zī), **Par-che'si** (pär-chē'zī), *n* [Hind., fr. *pachis* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, originating in India.

Pa-chom'e-ter (pȧ-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πάχος thickness + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring thickness, as of the glass of a mirror, or of paper; a pachymeter.

‖ **Pa-chon'ta** (pȧ-chŏn'tȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A substance resembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, obtained from the East Indian tree *Isonandra acuminata*.

Pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). [Gr. παχύς thick.] A combining form meaning *thick;* as, *pachy*derm, *pachy*dactyl.

Pach'y-car'pous (păk'ĭ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Pachy-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the pericarp thick.

Pach'y-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [*Pachy-* + *dactyl*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird or other animal having thick toes.

Pach'y-dac'tyl-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having thick toes.

Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dĕrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pachyderme*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pachydermata.

Pach'y-der'mal (-dĕr'mal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or relating to the pachyderms; as, *pachydermal* dentition.

‖ **Pach'y-der'ma-ta** (-mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of hoofed mammals distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, and hog. It is now considered an artificial group.

Pach'y-der'ma-tous (-mȧ-tŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.

2. Thick-skinned; not sensitive to ridicule.

Pach'y-der'moid (-moid), *a.* [*Pachyderm* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Related to the pachyderms.

Pach'y-glos'sal (păk'ĭ-glŏs'sal), *a.* [*Pachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a thick tongue; — applied to a group of lizards (*Pachyglossæ*), including the iguanas and agamas.

Pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (păk'ĭ-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [*Pachy-* + *meningitis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the dura mater or outer membrane of the brain.

Pa-chym'e-ter (pȧ-kĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Pachy-* + *-meter*.] Same as Pachometer.

Pach'y-ote (păk'ĭ-ōt), *n.* [*Pachy-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears.

Pac'i-fi'a-ble (păs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

Pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus:* cf. F. *pacifique*. See Pacify.] Of or pertaining to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.

Pacific Ocean, the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it; — called also, simply, the *Pacific*, and, formerly, the *South sea*.

Syn. — Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; reconciling; mild; gentle.

Pa-cif'ic-a-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Placable. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pa-cif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to peace; pacific. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.* — **Pa-cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Pa-cif'i-ca'tion (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* păs'ĭ-fĭ- : 277), *n.* [L. *pacificatio:* cf. F. *pacification*. See Pacify.] The act or process of pacifying, or of making peace between parties at variance; reconciliation. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.*

Pa-cif'i-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, pacifies; a peacemaker *Bacon.*

Pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*

Pac'i-fi'er (păs'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who pacifies.

Pac'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pacified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pacifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare; pax*, *pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See Peace, and -fy.] To make to be at peace; to appease; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquillize; as, to *pacify* a man when angry; to *pacify* pride, appetite, or importunity. "Pray ye, *pacify* yourself." *Shak.*

To *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon.*

Pa-cin'i-an (pȧ-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Filippo *Pacini*, an Italian physician of the 19th century.

Pacinian corpuscles, small oval bodies terminating some of the minute branches of the sensory nerves in the integument and other parts of the body. They are supposed to be tactile organs.

Pack (păk), *n.* [Cf. Pact.] A pact. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Pack, *n.* [Akin to D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakki*, Gael. & Ir. *pac*, Arm. *pak*. Cf. Packet.] **1.** A bundle made up and prepared to be carried; especially, a bundle to be carried on the back; a load for an animal; a bale, as of goods. *Piers Plowman.*

2. [Cf. Peck, *n.*] A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack; hence, a multitude; a burden. "A *pack* of sorrows." "A *pack* of blessings." *Shak.*

☞ "In England, by a *pack* of meal is meant 280 lbs.; of wool, 240 lbs." *McElrath.*

3. A number or quantity of connected or similar things; as: (*a*) A full set of playing cards; also, the assortment used in a particular game; as, a euchre *pack*. (*b*) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together. (*c*) A number of persons associated or leagued in a bad design or practice; a gang; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. (*d*) A shook of cask staves. (*e*) A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.

4. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely. *Kane.*

5. An envelope, or wrapping, of sheets used in hydropathic practice, called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *cold pack*, etc., according to the method of treatment.

6. [Prob. the same word; but cf. AS. *pæcan* to deceive.] A loose, lewd, or worthless person. See Baggage. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Pack animal, an animal, as a horse, mule, etc., employed in carrying packs. — Pack cloth, a coarse cloth, often duck, used in covering packs or bales. — Pack horse. See *Pack animal* (above). — Pack ice. See def. 4, above. — Pack moth (*Zoöl.*), a small moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*) which, in the larval state, is very destructive to wool and woolen fabrics. — Pack needle, a needle for sewing with pack thread. *Piers Plowman.* — Pack saddle, a saddle made

for supporting the load on a pack animal. *Shak.* — **Pack staff**, a staff for supporting a pack; a peddler's staff. — **Pack thread**, strong thread or small twine used for tying packs or parcels. — **Pack train** (*Mil.*), a troop of pack animals.

Pack (păk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKED (păkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKING.] [Akin to D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakka*. See PACK, *n.*] **1.** To make a pack of; to arrange closely and securely in a pack; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack; to press into close order or narrow compass; as, to *pack* goods in a box; to *pack* fish.

Strange materials *packed* up with wonderful art. *Addison.*

Where . . . the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are *packed*. *Shak.*

2. To fill in the manner of a pack, that is, compactly and securely, as for transportation; hence, to fill closely or to repletion; to stow away within; to cause to be full; to crowd into; as, to *pack* a trunk; the play, or the audience, *packs* the theater.

3. To sort and arrange (the cards) in a pack so as to secure the game unfairly.

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. Hence: To bring together or make up unfairly and fraudulently, in order to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.

The expected council was dwindling into . . . a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops. *Atterbury.*

5. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently; to plot. [*Obs.*]

He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies. *Fuller.*

6. To load with a pack; hence, to load; to encumber; as, to *pack* a horse.

Our thighs *packed* with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*

7. To cause to go; to send away with baggage or belongings; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly; — sometimes with *off*; as, to *pack* a boy off to school.

He . . . must not die
Till George be *packed* with post horse up to heaven. *Shak.*

8. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (*i. e.*, on the backs of men or beasts). [*Western U. S.*]

9. (*Hydropathy*) To envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See PACK, *n.*, 5.

10. (*Mech.*) To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam; as, to *pack* a joint; to *pack* the piston of a steam engine.

Pack, *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles; to stow articles securely for transportation.

2. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage; to become compressed or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass; as, the goods *pack* conveniently; wet snow *packs* well.

3. To gather in flocks or schools; as, the grouse or the perch begin to *pack*. [*Eng.*]

4. To depart in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*.

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town. *Swift.*

You shall *pack*,
And never more darken my doors again. *Tennyson.*

5. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. [*Obs.*] "Go *pack* with him." *Shak.*

To send packing, to drive away; to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss unceremoniously. "The parliament . . . presently *sent* him *packing*." *South.*

Pack'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act or process of packing.

2. A bundle made up for transportation; a packet; a bale; a parcel; as, a *package* of goods.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were the sons of aliens.

Pack'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person whose business is to pack things; especially, one who packs food for preservation; as, a pork *packer*.

Pack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *paquet*, dim. fr. LL. *paccus*, from the same source as E. *pack*. See PACK.] **1.** A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *packet* of letters. *Shak.*

2. Originally, a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails; hence, a vessel employed in conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed days of sailing; a mail boat.

Packet boat, ship, *or* **vessel.** See PACKET, *n.*, 2. — **Packet day**, the day for mailing letters to go by packet; or the sailing day. — **Packet note** *or* **post.** See under PAPER.

Pack'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKETING.] **1.** To make up into a packet or bundle.

2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

Her husband
Was *packeted* to France. *Ford.*

Pack'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat.

Pack'fong' (-fŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *peh tung.*] (*Metal.*) A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

Pack horse. See under 2d PACK.

Pack'house' (-hous'), *n.* Warehouse for storing goods.

Pack'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who packs.

2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. Specifically (*Mach.*): A substance or piece used to make a joint impervious; as: (*a*) A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint. (*b*) The substance in a stuffing box, through which a piston rod slides. (*c*) A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc.

3. (*Masonry*) Same as FILLING. [*Rare in the U. S.*]

4. A trick; collusion. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Chord packing (*Bridge Building*), the arrangement, side by side, of several parts, as bars, diagonals, a post, etc., on a pin at the bottom of a chord. *Waddell.* — **Packing box**, a stuffing box. See under STUFFING. — **Packing press**, a powerful press for baling cotton, wool, hay, etc. — **Packing ring.** See PACKING, 2 (*c*), and *Illust.* of PISTON. — **Packing sheet.** (*a*) A large cloth for packing goods. (*b*) A sheet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.

Pack'man (păk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* PACKMEN (-mĕn). One who bears a pack; a peddler.

Pack saddle, Pack thread. See under 2d PACK.

Pack'wax' (-wăks'), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as PAXWAX.

Pack'way' (-wā'), *n.* A path, as over mountains, followed by pack animals.

Pa'co (pä'kō), **Pa'cos** (pä'kŏs), } *n.* [Sp. *paco*, fr. Peruv. } *paco*. Cf. ALPACA.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Same as ALPACA.

2. [Peruv. *paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver; perh. a different word.] (*Min.*) An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver. *Ure.*

Pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, fr. *pacere* to settle, or agree upon; cf. *pangere* to fasten, Gr. πηγνύναι, Skr. *pāça* bond, and E. *fang*: cf. F. *pacte*. Cf. PEACE, FADGE, *v.*] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant. *Bacon.*

The engagement and *pact* of society which goes by the name of the constitution. *Burke.*

Pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio*: cf. F. *paction*. See PACT.] An agreement; a compact; a bargain. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Pac'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of the nature of, or by means of, a paction. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Pac-ti'tious (păk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pactitius*, *pacticius*.] Settled by a pact, or agreement. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Pac-to'li-an (păk-tō'lĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Pactolus, a river in ancient Lydia famous for its golden sands.

Pa'cu (pä'kōō *or* păk'ū), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American fresh-water fish (*Myletes pacu*), of the family *Characinidæ*. It is highly esteemed as food.

Pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad.* √21. See PATH.] **1.** A footpath; a road. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. An easy-paced horse; a padnag. *Addison.*

An abbot on an ambling *pad*. *Tennyson.*

3. A robber that infests the road on foot; a highwayman; — usually called a *footpad*. *Gay. Byron.*

4. The act of robbing on the highway. [*Obs.*]

Pad, *v. t.* To travel upon foot; to tread. [*Obs.*]

Padding the streets for half a crown. *Somerville.*

Pad, *v. i.* **1.** To travel heavily or slowly. *Bunyan.*

2. To rob on foot. [*Obs.*] *Cotton Mather.*

3. To wear a path by walking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad, *n.* [Perh. akin to *pod*.] **1.** A soft, or small, cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffing.

2. A kind of cushion for writing upon, or for blotting; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing paper, or layers of blotting paper; a block of paper.

3. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame.

4. A stuffed guard or protection; esp., one worn on the legs of horses to prevent bruising.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the under side of the toes of animals.

6. A floating leaf of a water lily or similar plant.

7. (*Med.*) A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc.

8. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fit the curve of the deck. *W. C. Russell.*

9. A measure for fish; as, sixty mackerel go to a *pad*; a basket of soles. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Pad cloth, a saddlecloth; a housing. — **Pad saddle.** See def. 3, above. — **Pad tree** (*Harness Making*), a piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad. *Knight.*

Pad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADDING.] **1.** To stuff; to furnish with a pad or padding.

2. (*Calico Printing*) To imbue uniformly with a mordant; as, to *pad* cloth. *Ure.*

Pad'ar (păd'ăr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pad'der (păd'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pads.

2. A highwayman; a footpad. [*Obs.*]

Pad'ding (-dĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a pad or of inserting stuffing.

2. The material with which anything is padded.

3. Material of inferior value, serving to extend a book, essay, etc. *London Sat. Rev.*

4. (*Calico Printing*) The uniform impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. i.* [Prob. for *pattle*, and a dim. of *pat*, v.; cf. also E. *pad* to tread, Prov. G. *paddeln*, *padden*, to walk with short steps, to paddle, G. *patschen* to splash, dash, dabble, F. *patouiller* to dabble, splash, fr. *patte* a paw. √21.] **1.** To use the hands or fingers in toying; to make caressing strokes. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To dabble in water with hands or feet; to use a paddle, or something which serves as a paddle, in swimming, in paddling a boat, etc.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

While *paddling* ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay.*

Pad'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To pat or stroke amorously, or gently.

To be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers. *Shak.*

2. To propel with, or as with, a paddle or paddles.

3. To pad; to tread upon; to trample. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad'dle, *n.* [See PADDLE, *v. i.*] **1.** An implement with a broad blade, which is used without a fixed fulcrum in propelling and steering canoes and boats.

2. The broad part of a paddle, with which the stroke is made; hence, any short, broad blade, resembling that of a paddle.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.

3. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel.

4. A small gate in sluices or lock gates to admit or let off water; — also called *clough*.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A paddle-shaped foot, as of the sea turtle.

6. A paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing.

7. [In this sense prob. for older *spaddle*, a dim. of *spade*.] See *Paddle staff* (b), below. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Paddle beam (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large timbers supporting the spring beam and paddle box of a steam vessel. — **Paddle board.** See PADDLE, *n.*, 3. — **Paddle box**, the structure inclosing the upper part of the paddle wheel of a steam vessel. — **Paddle shaft**, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle wheel of a steam vessel. — **Paddle staff.** (*a*) A staff tipped with a broad blade, used by mole catchers. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) A long-handled spade used to clean a plowshare; — called also *plow staff*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Paddle steamer**, a steam vessel propelled by paddle wheels, in distinction from a screw propeller. — **Paddle wheel**, the propelling wheel of a steam vessel, having paddles (or floats) on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length.

Pad'dle-cock' (păd'd'l-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lumpfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*) found in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley. It has a long spatula-shaped snout. Called also *duck-billed cat*, and *spoonbill sturgeon*.

Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*)

Pad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, paddles.

Pad'dle-wood' (-d'l-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The light elastic wood of the *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a tree of Guiana having a fluted trunk readily split into planks.

Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* [OE. *padde* toad, frog + *-ock*; akin to D. *pad*, *padde*, toad, Icel. & Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*.] (*Zoöl.*) A toad or frog. *Wyclif.* "Loathed *paddocks*." *Spenser.*

Paddock pipe (*Bot.*), a hollow-stemmed plant of the genus *Equisetum*, especially *E. limosum* and the fruiting stems of *E. arvense*; — called also *padow pipe* and *toad pipe*. See EQUISETUM. — **Paddock stone.** See TOADSTONE. — **Paddock stool** (*Bot.*), a toadstool.

Pad'dock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *parrock*. See PARROCK.] **1.** A small inclosure or park for sporting. [*Obs.*]

2. A small inclosure for pasture; esp., one adjoining a stable. *Evelyn. Cowper.*

Pad'dy (păd'dĭ), *a.* [Prov. E. *paddy* worm-eaten.] Low; mean; boorish; vagabond. "Such *paddy* persons." *Digges* (1585). "The *paddy* persons." *Motley.*

Pad'dy, *n.*; *pl.* PADDIES (-dĭz). [Corrupted fr. St. *Patrick*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] A jocose or contemptuous name for an Irishman.

Pad'dy, *n.* [Either fr. Canarese *bhatta* or Malay *pādī*.] (*Bot.*) Unhusked rice; — commonly so called in the East Indies.

Paddy bird. (*Zoöl.*) See *Java sparrow*, under JAVA.

Pad'e-li'on (păd'ē-lĭ'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pas de lion* lion's foot.] (*Bot.*) A plant with pedately lobed leaves; the lady's mantle.

‖ **Pa-del'la** (pä-dĕl'lä), *n.* [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, fr. L. *patella* a pan.] A large cup or deep saucer, containing fatty matter in which a wick is placed, — used for public illuminations, as at St. Peter's, in Rome. Called also *padelle*.

Pad'e-mel'on (păd'ē-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WALLABY.

Pad'e-soy' (-soi'), *n.* See PADUASOY.

Padge (păj), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The barn owl; — called also *pudge*, and *pudge owl*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Pa'di-shah'** (pä'dē-shä'), *n.* [Per. *pādishāh*. Cf. PASHA.] Chief ruler; monarch; sovereign; — a title of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah of Persia.

Pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [Perh. orig., a lock for a *pad* gate, or a gate opening to a *path*, or perh., a lock for a basket or pannier, and from Prov. E. *pad* a pannier. Cf. PAD a path, PEDDLER.] **1.** A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, — used for fastening by passing the bow through a staple over a hasp or through the links of a chain, etc.

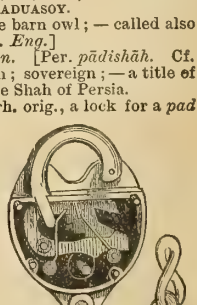

Section of Padlock.

2. Fig.: A curb; a restraint.

Pad'lock', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADLOCKED (-lŏkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADLOCKING.] To fasten with, or as with, a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine as by a padlock. *Milton. Tennyson.*

Pad'nag' (păd'năg'), *n.* [1st *pad* + *nag*.] An ambling nag. "An easy *padnag*." *Macaulay.*

Pad'ow (păd'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A paddock, or toad.

Padow pipe. (*Bot.*) See *Paddock pipe*, under PADDOCK.

‖ **Pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. PADRONI (-nē), E. PADRONES. [It. See PATRON.] **1.** A patron; a protector.

2. The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean.

3. A man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, street musicians, etc.

Pad'u-a-soy' (păd'ū-ä-soi' *or* păd'ū-soi'), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy + F. *soie* silk; or cf. F. *pou-de-soie*.] A rich and heavy silk stuff. [Written also *pudesoy*.]

Pa-du'cahs (pä-dū'käz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PADUCAH (-kä). (*Ethnol.*) See COMANCHES.

Pæ'an (pē'an), *n.* [L. *pæan*, Gr. παιάν, fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. PEON, PEONY.] [Written also *pean*.] **1.** An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Apollo as a healing deity, and, later, a song addressed to other deities.

2. Any loud and joyous song; a song of triumph. *Dryden.* "Public *pæans* of congratulation." *De Quincey.*

3. See PEON.

Pæ'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* Pedobaptism.

Pæ/do-gen'e-sis (pē/dō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *παις, παιδός*, child + E. *genesis.*] (*Zoöl.*) Reproduction by young or larval animals.

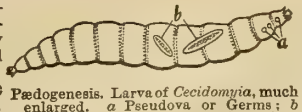

Pædogenesis. Larva of *Cecidomyia*, much enlarged. *a* Pseudova or Germs; *b* Daughter Larvæ in course of development.

Pæ/do-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Producing young while in the immature or larval state; — said of certain insects, etc.

Pæ'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon*, Gr. *παιών* a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to *παιάν*. See PÆAN.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, admitting of four combinations, according to the place of the long syllable. [Written also, less correctly, *pæan.*]

Pæ'o-nine (pē'ō-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An artificial red nitrogenous dyestuff, called also *red coralline.*

Pæ'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEONY.

Pa'gan (pā'gan), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, peasant, villager, a pagan, fr. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, rustic, also, pagan, fr. *pagus* a district, canton, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries; cf. *pangere* to fasten. Cf. PAINIM, PEASANT, and HEATH, also HEATHEN.] One who worships false gods; an idolater; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian a Mohammedan, nor a Jew.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian. *pagan*, nor man. *Shak.*

Syn. — Gentile; heathen; idolater. — PAGAN, GENTILE, HEATHEN. *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as distinguished from the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry.

Pa'gan, *a.* [L. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, pagan. See PAGAN, *n.*] Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship or the worshipers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pagan* tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid. *Dryden.*

Pa'gan-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The pagan lands; pagans, collectively; paganism. [*R.*]

Pa-gan'ic (pā-găn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to pa-
Pa-gan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } gans or paganism; heathenish; paganish. [*R.*] "The *paganic* fables of the gods." *Cudworth.* — **Pa-gan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]

Pa'gan-ish (pā'gan-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to pagans; heathenish. "The old *paganish* idolatry." *Sharp.*

Pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *paganismus:* cf. F. *paganisme.* See PAGAN, and cf. PAINIM.] The state of being pagan; pagan characteristics; esp., the worship of idols or false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans; heathenism.

Pa-gan'i-ty (pā-găn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *paganitas.*] The state of being a pagan; paganism. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Pa'gan-ize (pā'gan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAGANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAGANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism. *Hallywell.*

Pa'gan-ize, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

Pa'gan-ly, *adv.* In a pagan manner. *Dr. H. More.*

Page (pāj), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paggio*, LL. *pagius*, fr. Gr. *παιδίον*, dim. of *παις, παιδός*, a boy, servant; perh. akin to L. *puer.* Cf. PEDAGOGUE, PUERILE.] **1.** A serving boy; formerly, a youth attending a person of high degree, especially at courts, as a position of honor and education; now commonly, in England, a youth employed for doing errands, waiting on the door, and similar service in households; in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two *pages* of honor — on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. A boy child. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground.

4. (*Brickmaking*) A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of beautiful South American moths of the genus *Urania.*

Page, *v. t.* To attend (one) as a page. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina;* prob. akin to *pagere, pangere*, to fasten, fix, make, the pages or leaves being fastened together. Cf. PACT, PAGEANT, PAGINATION.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Such was the book from whose *pages* she sang. *Longfellow.*

2. Fig.: A record; a writing; as, the *page* of history.

3. (*Print.*) The type set up for printing a page.

Page, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAGED (pājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAGING (pā'jĭng).] To mark or number the pages of, as a book or manuscript; to furnish with folios.

Pag'eant (pāj'ent *or* pā'jent; 277), *n.* [OE. *pagent, pagen*, originally, a movable scaffold or stage, hence, what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina*, akin to *pangere* to fasten; cf. L. *pagina* page, leaf, slab, *compaginare* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See PACT, PAGE of a book.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition; a spectacle. "A *pageant* truly played." *Shak.*

To see sad *pageants* of men's miseries. *Spenser.*

2. An elaborate exhibition devised for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public; a show, spectacle, or display.

The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day! *Pope.*

We love the man, the paltry *pageant* you. *Cowper.*

Pag'eant, *a.* Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular. "*Pageant* pomp." *Dryden.*

Pag'eant, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent; to mimic. [*R.*] "He *pageants* us." *Shak.*

Pag'eant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; spectacular quality; splendor.

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown. *Dryden.*

The *pageantry* of festival. *J. A. Symonds.*

Syn. — Pomp; parade; show; display; spectacle.

Page'hood (pāj'hŏŏd), *n.* The state of being a page.

‖ **Pag'i-na** (păj'ĭ-nà), *n.; pl.* PAGINÆ (-nē). [L.] (*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf or of a flattened thallus.

Pag'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages. "*Paginal* books." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pag'i-na'tion (păj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of paging a book; also, the characters used in numbering the pages; page number. *Lowndes.*

Pa'ging (pā'jĭng), *n.* The marking or numbering of the pages of a book.

Pa'god (pā'gŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *pagode.* See PAGODA.] **1.** A pagoda. [*R.*] "Or some queer *pagod.*" *Pope.*

2. An idol. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Pa-go'da (pā-gō'dà), *n.* [Pg. *pagoda, pagode*, fr. Hind. & Per. *but-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God; Per. *but* an idol + *kadah* a house, a temple.] **1.** A term by which Europeans designate religious temples and tower-like buildings of the Hindoos and Buddhists of India, Farther India, China, and Japan, — usually but not always, devoted to idol worship.

Chinese Pagoda.

2. An idol. [*R.*] *Brande & C.*

3. [Prob. so named from the image of a pagoda or a deity (cf. Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The Madras gold pagoda was worth about three and a half rupees.

Pa-go'dite (pā-gō'dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. See AGALMATOLITE.

‖ **Pa-gu'ma** (pā-gū'mà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of East Indian viverrine mammals of the genus *Paguma.* They resemble a weasel in form.

Pa-gu'ri-an (pā-gū'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. *πάγουρος.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a tribe of anomuran crustaceans, of which *Pagurus* is a type; the hermit crab. See *Hermit crab*, under HERMIT.

Pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust or contempt. See BAH.

Fie! fie! fie! *pah! pah!* Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shak.*

‖ **Pah** (pä), *n.* [From native name.] A kind of stockaded intrenchment. [*New Zealand*] *Farrow.*

Pa'hi (pä'hē), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large war canoe of the Society Islands.

Pah'le-vī' (pä'lā-vē'), *n.* Same as PEHLEVI.

‖ **Pa-ho'e-ho'e** (pà-hō'ā-hō'ā), *n.* (*Min.*) A name given in the Sandwich Islands to lava having a relatively smooth surface, in distinction from the rough-surfaced lava, called *a-a.*

Pah'-Utes' (pä'ūts'), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See UTES.

Paid (pād), *imp., p. p., & a.* of PAY. **1.** Receiving pay; compensated; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.

2. Satisfied; contented. [*Obs.*] "*Paid* of his poverty." *Chaucer.*

Pai-deu'tics (pā-dū'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *παιδευτική*, fr. *παιδεύειν* to teach, fr. *παις, παιδός*, a boy.] The science or art of teaching.

Pai'en (pā'ĕn), *n. & a.* Pagan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pai'gle (pā'g'l), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Primula*, either the cowslip or the primrose. [Written also *pagle, pagil, peagle*, and *pygil.*]

‖ **Pai-ja'ma** (pī-jä'mà), *n.* Pyjama.

Pail (pāl), *n.* [OE. *paile*, AS. *pægel* a wine vessel, a pail; akin to D. & G. *pegel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, Dan. *pægel* half a pint.] A vessel of wood or tin, etc., usually cylindrical and having a bail, — used esp. for carrying liquids, as water or milk, etc.; a bucket. It may, or may not, have a cover. *Shak.*

Pail'ful (-fŭl), *n.; pl.* PAILFULS (-fŭlz). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By *pailfuls.*" *Shak.*

Pail-lasse' (pāl-yăs'; F. pà-yàs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw. [Written also *palliasse.*]

Pail'mail' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n. & a.* See PALL-MALL. [*Obs.*]

Pain (pān), *n.* [OE. *peine*, F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain; akin to Gr. *ποινή* penalty. Cf. PENAL, PINE to languish, PUNISH.] **1.** Punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty. *Chaucer.*

We will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure. *Dryden.*

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

2. Any uneasy sensation in animal bodies, from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or injury by violence; bodily distress; bodily suffering; an ache; a smart. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer.*

☞ *Pain* may occur in any part of the body where sensory nerves are distributed, and it is always due to some kind of stimulation of them. The sensation is generally referred to the peripheral end of the nerve.

3. *pl.* Specifically, the throes or travail of childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

4. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; grief; solicitude; anguish. *Chaucer.*

In rapture as in *pain.* *Keble.*

5. See PAINS, labor, effort.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under BILL. — To die in the pain, to be tortured to death. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAINED (pānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAINING.] [OE. *peinen*, OF. *pener*, F. *peiner* to fatigue. See PAIN, *n.*] **1.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Acts* xxii. 5).

2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to torment; to torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him; his stomach *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress; to grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.

I am *pained* at my very heart. *Jer.* iv. 19.

To pain one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous. [*Obs.*] "She *pained her* to do all that she might." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pain'a-ble (pān'a-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénible.*] Causing pain; painful. [*Obs.*]

The manacles of Astyages were not . . . the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver. *Evelyn.*

Pain'ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of pain; causing uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing. *Addison.*

2. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.

3. Painstaking; careful; industrious. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

A very *painful* person, and a great clerk. *Jer. Taylor.*

Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

— **Pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

Pai'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [OE. *painime* pagans, paganism, fr. OF. *paienisme* paganism, LL. *paganismus.* See PAGANISM, PAGAN.] A pagan; an infidel; — used also adjectively. [Written also *panim* and *paynim.*] *Peacham.*

Pain'less (pān'lĕs), *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **Pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Pain'less-ness,** *n.*

Pains (pānz), *n.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble taken; — plural in form, but used with a singular or plural verb, commonly the former.

And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof. *Shak.*

The *pains* they had taken was very great. *Clarendon.*

The labored earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled. *Dryden.*

Pains'tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who takes pains; one careful and faithful in all work. *Gay.*

Pains'tak'ing, *a.* Careful in doing; diligent; faithful; attentive. "*Painstaking* men." *Harris.*

Pains'tak'ing, *n.* The act of taking pains; carefulness and fidelity in performance. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pains'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worth the pains or care bestowed.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAINTING.] [OE. *peinten*, fr. F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum;* cf. Gr. *ποικίλος* many-colored, Skr. *piç* to adorn. Cf. DEPICT, PICTURE, PIGMENT, PINT.] **1.** To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

2. Fig.: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with colors; to diversify with colors.

Not *painted* with the crimson spots of blood. *Shak.*

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight. *Shak.*

3. To form in colors a figure or likeness of on a flat surface, as upon canvas; to represent by means of colors or hues; to exhibit in a tinted image; to portray with paints; as, to *paint* a portrait or a landscape.

4. Fig.: To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to image; to depict.

Disloyal?
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*
If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it. *Pope.*

Syn. — To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

Paint, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting; as, the artist *paints* well.

2. To color one's face by way of beautifying it.

Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*

Paint, *n.* **1.** (*a*) A pigment or coloring substance. (*b*) The same prepared with a vehicle, as oil, water with gum, or the like, for application to a surface.

2. A cosmetic; rouge. *Praed.*

Paint'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered or adorned with paint; portrayed in colors.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Marked with bright colors; as, the *painted* turtle; *painted* bunting.

Painted beauty (*Zoöl.*), a handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa Huntera*), having a variety of bright colors. — **Painted cup** (*Bot.*), any plant of an American genus of herbs (*Castilleia*) in which the bracts are usually bright-colored and more showy than the flowers. *Castilleia coccinea* has brilliantly scarlet bracts, and is common in meadows. — **Painted finch.** See NONPAREIL. — **Painted lady** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored butterfly. See THISTLE BUTTERFLY. — **Painted turtle** (*Zoöl.*), a common American freshwater tortoise (*Chrysemys picta*), having bright red and yellow markings beneath.

Paint'er (pānt'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *pantere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière*, LL. *panthera*, L. *panther* a hunting net, fr. Gr. *πανθήρα*; *πᾶς* all + *θήρ* beast; cf. Ir. *painteir* a net, gin, snare, Gael. *painntear.*] (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything. *Totten.*

Paint'er, *n.* [Corrupt. of *panther.*] (*Zoöl.*) The panther, or puma. [A form representing an illiterate pronunciation, *U. S.*] *J. F. Cooper.*

Paint'er, *n.* [See 1st PAINT.] One whose occupation is to paint; esp.: (*a*) One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, and the like, with paint. (*b*) An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a flat surface, as canvas, plaster, or the like.

Painter's colic. (*Med.*) See *Lead colic*, under COLIC. — **Painter stainer.** (*a*) A painter of coats of arms. *Crabb.*

(*b*) A member of a livery company or guild in London, bearing this name.

Paint'er-ly (pānt'ẽr-lў), *a.* Like a painter's work. [*Obs.*] "A *painterly* glose of a visage." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Paint'er-ship, *n.* The state or position of being a painter. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

Paint'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or employment of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The work of the painter; also, any work of art in which objects are represented in color on a flat surface; a colored representation of any object or scene; a picture.

3. Color laid on; paint. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. A depicting by words; vivid representation in words.

Syn. — See PICTURE.

Paint'less, *a.* Not capable of being painted or described. "In *paintless* patience." *Savage.*

Pain'ture (pān'tūr, 135), *n.* [F. *peinture.* See PAINT, *v. t.*, and cf. PICTURE.] The art of painting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Dryden.*

Paint'y (pānt'ў), *a.* Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied to the surface. [*Cant*]

Pair (pâr), *n.* [F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAR equality, PEER an equal.] **1.** A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; as, a *pair* or flight of stairs. "A *pair* of beads." *Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.* "Four *pair* of stairs." *Macaulay.* [Now mostly or quite disused, except as to stairs.]

Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings; a *pair* of shoes.

3. Two of a sort; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of oxen.

4. A married couple; a man and wife. "A happy *pair.*" *Dryden.* "The hapless *pair.*" *Milton.*

5. A single thing, composed of two pieces fitted to each other and used together; as, a *pair* of scissors; a *pair* of tongs; a *pair* of bellows.

6. Two members of opposite parties or opinion, as in a parliamentary body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature during a specified time; as, there were two *pairs* on the final vote. [*Parliamentary Cant*]

7. (*Kinematics*) In a mechanism, two elements, or bodies, which are so applied to each other as to mutually constrain relative motion.

☞ *Pairs* are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a *turning pair*, a cylinder and its piston a *sliding pair*, a screw and its nut a *twisting pair*, etc. Any *pair* in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together), is designated a *higher pair;* any *pair* having constraining surfaces which fit each other (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.), is called a *lower pair.*

Pair royal (*pl.* PAIRS ROYAL), three things of a sort; — used especially of playing cards in some games, as cribbage; as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of a kind are called a *double pair royal.* "Something in his face gave me as much pleasure as a *pair royal* of naturals in my own hand." *Goldsmith.* "That great *pair royal* of adamantine sisters [the Fates]." *Quarles.* [Written corruptly *parial* and *prial.*]

Syn. — PAIR, FLIGHT, SET. Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of equal things (*pares*), that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a *pair* (set) of chessmen; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a *pair* (pack) of cards. A "*pair* of stairs" is still in popular use, as well as the later expression, "flight of stairs."

Pair, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAIRED (pârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAIRING.] **1.** To be joined in pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.

2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

3. Same as *To pair off.* See phrase below.

To pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; specif. (*Parliamentary Cant*), to agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See PAIR, *n.*, 6.

Pair, *v. t.* **1.** To unite in couples; to form a pair of; to bring together, as things which belong together, or which complement, or are adapted to one another.

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

2. To engage (one's self) with another of opposite opinions not to vote on a particular question or class of questions. [*Parliamentary Cant*]

Paired fins. (*Zoöl.*) See under FIN.

Pair, *v. t.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pair'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who impairs. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Pair'ing, *n.* [See PAIR, *v. i.*] **1.** The act or process of uniting or arranging in pairs or couples.

2. See *To pair off*, under PAIR, *v. i.*

Pairing time, the time when birds or other animals pair.

Pair'ment (-ment), *n.* Impairment. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

‖ **Pa'is'** (pā'ẽ'), *n.* [OF. *païs*, F. *pays*, country.] (*O. E. Law*) The country; the people of the neighborhood.

☞ A trial *per païs* is a trial by the country, that is, by a jury; and matter *in pais* is matter triable by the country, or by jury.

‖ **Pa'i-sa'no** (pä'ẽ-sä'nō), *n.* [Sp., of the country, native.] (*Zoöl.*) The chaparral cock.

Paise (pāz), *n.* [*Obs.*] See POISE. *Chapman.*

Pa'jock (pā'jŏk), *n.* A peacock. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pak'fong' (pāk'fŏng'), *n.* See PACKFONG.

Pal (păl), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A mate; a partner; esp., an accomplice or confederate. [*Slang*]

Pal'ace (păl'ăs; 48), *n.* [OE. *palais*, F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. PALADIN.]

1. The residence of a sovereign, including the lodgings of high officers of state, and rooms for business, as well as halls for ceremony and reception. *Chaucer.*

2. The official residence of a bishop or other distinguished personage.

3. Loosely, any unusually magnificent or stately house.

Palace car. See under CAR. — **Palace court,** a court having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace at Whitehall. The court was abolished in 1849. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

Pa-la'cious (pā-lā'shŭs), *a.* Palatial. [*Obs.*] *Graunt.*

Pal'a-din (păl'ă-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] A knight-errant; a distinguished champion; as, the *paladins* of Charlemagne. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pa'læ-o- (pā'lẽ-ō-). See PALEO-.

Pal'æ-og'ra-pher (pāl'ẽ-ŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.*, **Pa'læ-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*, etc. See PALEOGRAPHER, PALEOGRAPHIC, etc.

Pa'læ-o-type (pā'lẽ-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Palæo-* + *-type.*] (*Phon.*) A system of representing all spoken sounds by means of the printing types in common use. *Ellis.* — **Pa'læ-o-typ'ic-al** (-tĭp'-), *a.* — **Pa'læ-o-typ'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Pa-læs'tra** (pā-lĕs'trā), *n.* See PALESTRA.

Pa-læs'tric (-trĭk), *a.* See PALESTRIC.

Pa-læ'ti-ol'o-gist (pā-lē'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in palætiology.

Pa-læ'ti-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Palæo-* + *ætiology.*] The science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and changes of the earth. — **Pa-læ'ti-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Pal'a-ma** (păl'ă-mă), *n.*; *pl.* PALAMÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. παλάμη the palm.] (*Zoöl.*) A membrane extending between the toes of a bird, and uniting them more or less closely together.

‖ **Pal'a-me'de-æ** (păl'ă-mē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order, or suborder, including the kamichi, and allied South American birds; — called also *screamers.* In many anatomical characters they are allied to the Anseres, but they externally resemble the wading birds.

Pal'am-pore' (păl'ăm-pōr'), *n.* See PALEMPORE.

‖ **Pa-lan'ka** (pä-lăn'kä), *n.* [Cf. It., Pg., & Sp. *palanca*, fr. L. *palanga*, *phalanga* a pole, Gr. φάλαγξ.] (*Mil.*) A camp permanently intrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses.

Pal'an-quin' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [F. *palanquin*, Pg. *palanquim*, Javan. *palangki*, OJavan. *palangkan*, through Prakrit fr. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch; *pari* around (akin to E. pref. *peri-*) + *aṅka* a hook, flank, probably akin to E. *angle* fishing tackle. Cf. PALKEE.] An enclosed carriage or litter, commonly about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, borne on the shoulders of men by means of two projecting poles, — used in India, China, etc., for the conveyance of a single person from place to place. [Written also *palankeen.*]

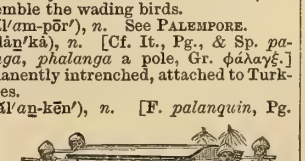

Palanquin.

Pa-lap'te-ryx (pā-lăp'tẽ-rĭks), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *apteryx.*] (*Paleon.*) A large extinct ostrichlike bird of New Zealand.

Pal'a-ta-bil'i-ty (păl'ă-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Palatableness.

Pal'a-ta-ble (păl'ă-tă-b'l), *a.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, *palatable* food; *palatable* advice.

Pal'a-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being agreeable to the taste; relish; acceptableness.

Pal'a-ta-bly, *adv.* In a palatable manner.

Pal'a-tal (-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the *palatal* bones.

2. (*Phonetics*) Uttered by the aid of the palate; — said of certain sounds, as the sound of *k* in *kirk.*

Pal'a-tal, *n.* (*Phon.*) A sound uttered, or a letter pronounced, by the aid of the palate, as the letters *k* and *y.*

Pal'a-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Phon.*) To palatize.

Pal'ate (păl'ăt; 48), *n.* [L. *palatum*: cf. F. *palais*, OF. also *palat.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth.

☞ The fixed portion, or palate proper, supported by the maxillary and palatine bones, is called the *hard palate* to distinguish it from the membranous and muscular curtain which separates the cavity of the mouth from the pharynx and is called the *soft palate*, or *velum.*

2. Relish; taste; liking; — a sense originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste.

Hard task! to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste. *T. Baker.*

4. (*Bot.*) A projection in the throat of such flowers as the snapdragon.

Pal'ate, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pa-la'tial (pā-lā'shal), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace. See PALACE.] Of or pertaining to a palace; suitable for a palace; resembling a palace; royal; magnificent; as, *palatial* structures. "*Palatial* style." *A. Drummond.*

Pa-la'tial, *a.* [From PALATE.] (*Anat.*) Palatal; palatine. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Pa-la'tial, *n.* A palatal letter. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Jones.*

Pa-lat'ic (pā-lăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Palatal; palatine.

Pa-lat'ic, *n.* (*Phon.*) A palatal. [*R.*]

Pa-lat'i-nate (pā-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [F. *palatinat.* See PALATINE.] The province or seigniory of a palatine; the dignity of a palatine. *Howell.*

Pa-lat'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make a palatinate of. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pal'a-tine (păl'ă-tīn; 277), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium.* See PALACE, and cf. PALADIN.] Of or pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace; hence, possessing royal privileges.

Count palatine, County palatine. See under COUNT, and COUNTY. — **Palatine hill,** *or* **The Palatine,** one of the seven hills of Rome, once occupied by the palace of the Cæsars. See PALACE.

Pal'a-tine (păl'ă-tīn; 277), *n.* **1.** One invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count palatine. See *Count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.

2. The Palatine hill in Rome.

Pal'a-tine, *a.* [From PALATE.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the palate.

Palatine bones (*Anat.*), a pair of bones (often united in the adult) in the roof of the mouth, back of and between the maxillaries.

Pal'a-tine, *n.* (*Anat.*) A palatine bone.

Pal'a-tive (păl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. [*Obs.*] "*Palative* delights." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pal'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To modify, as the tones of the voice, by means of the palate; as, to *palatize* a letter or sound. — **Pal'a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. J. Peile.*

Pal'a-to- (păl'ă-tō-). [From PALATE.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *relation to*, or *connection with, the palate;* as in *palatolingual.*

‖ **Pal'a-to-na'res** (-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALATO- and NARES.] (*Anat.*) The posterior nares. See NARES.

Pal'a-top-ter'y-goid (-tŏp-tẽr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*Palato-* + *pterygoid.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the palatine and pterygoid region of the skull; as, the *palatopterygoid* cartilage, or rod, from which the palatine and pterygoid bones are developed.

Pa-la'ver (pā-lä'vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, or Pr. *palavra*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, a parable, LL., a word. See PARABLE.] **1.** Talk; conversation; esp., idle or beguiling talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

2. In Africa, a parley with the natives; a talk; hence, a public conference and deliberation; a debate.

This epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers. Carlyle.*

Pa-la'ver, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To make palaver with, or to; to use palaver; to talk idly or deceitfully; to employ flattery; to cajole; as, to *palaver* artfully.

Palavering the little language for her benefit. *C. Brontë.*

Pa-la'ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who palavers; a flatterer.

Pale (pāl), *a.* [*Compar.* PALER (pāl'ẽr); *superl.* PALEST.] [F. *pâle*, fr. *pâlir* to turn pale, L. *pallere* to be or look pale. Cf. APPALL, FALLOW, PALL, *v. i.*, PALLID.] **1.** Wanting in color; not ruddy; dusky white; pallid; wan; as, a *pale* face; a *pale* red; a *pale* blue. "*Pale* as a forpined ghost." *Chaucer.*

Speechless he stood and *pale.* *Milton.*

They are not of complexion red or *pale.* *T. Randolph.*

2. Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler.* *Shak.*

☞ *Pale* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *pale*-colored, *pale*-eyed, *pale*-faced, *pale*-looking, etc.

Pale, *n.* Paleness; pallor. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pale, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALED (pāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALING.] To turn pale; to lose color or luster. *Whittier.*

Apt to *pale* at a trodden worm. *Mrs. Browning.*

Pale, *v. t.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shak.*

Pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus*: cf. D. *paal.* See POLE a stake, and 1st PALLET.] **1.** A pointed stake or slat, either driven into the ground, or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or inclosing; a picket.

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. That which incloses or fences in; a boundary; a limit; a fence; a palisade. "Within one *pale* or hedge." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. A space or field having bounds or limits; a limited region or place; an inclosure; — often used figuratively. "To walk the studious cloister's *pale.*" *Milton.* "Out of the *pale* of civilization." *Macaulay.*

4. A stripe or band, as on a garment. *Chaucer.*

5. (*Her.*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it.

a Pale (5).

6. A cheese scoop. *Simmonds.*

7. (*Shipbuilding*) A shore for bracing a timber before it is fastened.

English pale (*Hist.*), the limits or territory within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion for a long period after their invasion of the country in 1172. *Spenser.*

Pale, *v. t.* To inclose with pales, or as with pales; to encircle; to encompass; to fence off.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and *paled* in
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shak.*

‖ **Pa'le-a** (pā'lẽ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The interior chaff or husk of grasses. (*b*) One of the chaffy scales or bractlets growing on the receptacle of many compound flowers, as the Coreopsis, the sunflower, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A pendulous process of the skin on the throat of a bird, as in the turkey; a dewlap.

Pa'le-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] (*Bot.*) Chaffy; resembling or consisting of paleæ, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

Pa'le-arc'tic (-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + *arctic.*] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface which includes all Europe to the Azores, Iceland, and all temperate Asia.

Paled (pāld), *a.* [See 5th PALE.] **1.** Striped. [*Obs.*] "[Buskins] . . . *paled* part per part." *Spenser.*

2. Inclosed with a paling. "A *paled* green." *Spenser.*

‖ **Pa'le-ëch'i-noi'de-a** (pā'lẽ-ẽk'ĭ-noi'dẽ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO-, and ECHINOIDEA.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct order of sea urchins found in the Paleozoic rocks. They had more than twenty vertical rows of plates. Called also *Palæechini.* [Written also *Palæechinoidea.*]

Pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — an appellation supposed to have been applied to the whites by the American Indians. *J. F. Cooper.*

‖ **Pa'le-ich'thy-es** (pā'lē-ĭk'thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO-, and ICHTHYOLOGY.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive division of fishes which includes the elasmobranchs and ganoids. [Written also *Palæichthyes.*]

Pale'ly (pāl'lĭ), *adv.* [From PALE, *a.*] In a pale manner; dimly; wanly; not freshly or ruddily. *Thackeray.*

Pal'em-pore' (păl'ĕm-pōr'), *n.* A superior kind of dimity made in India, — used for bed coverings. [Written also *palampore, palampoor,* etc.] *De Colange.*

Pale'ness (pāl'nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness; lack of color or luster; wanness.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook:
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

Pa-le'que (pä-lĕ'kā), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A collective name for the Indians of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Pa'le-o- (pā'lē-ō-). [Gr. παλαιός, adj.] A combining form meaning *old, ancient;* as, *palearctic, paleontology, paleothere, paleography.* [Written also *palæo-.*]

Pa'le-o-bot'a-nist (-bŏt'ä-nĭst), *n.* One versed in paleobotany.

Pa'le-o-bot'a-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *botany.*] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants.

‖ **Pa'le-o-car'i-da** (-kăr'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + καρίς, -ίδος, a kind of crustacean.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MEROSTOMATA. [Written also *Palæocarida.*]

‖ **Pa'le-o-cri-noi'de-a** (-krĭ-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO-, and CRINOIDEA.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Crinoidea found chiefly in the Paleozoic rocks.

Pa'le-o-crys'tic (-krĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. κρύσταλλος ice.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a former glacial formation.

Pa'le-o-gæ'an (-jē'an), *a.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. γαῖα the earth.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Eastern hemisphere. [Written also *palæogæan.*]

Pa'le-o-graph (-gråf), *n.* An ancient manuscript.

Pa'le-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rä-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in paleography; a paleographist.

Pa'le-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *paléogra-*
Pa'le-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *phique.*] Of or pertaining to paleography.

Pa'le-og'ra-phist (-ŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.* One versed in paleography; a paleographer.

Pa'le-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *paléographie.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively; as, Punic *paleography.*

2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their origin, period, etc., from external characters; diplomatics.

‖ **Pa-le'o-la** (pä-lē'ō-lä), *n.; pl.* PALEOLÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *palea.*] (*Bot.*) A diminutive or secondary palea; a lodicule.

Pa'le-o-lith (pā'lē-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-lith.*] (*Geol.*) A relic of the Paleolithic era.

Pa'le-o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to an era marked by early stone implements. The *Paleolithic* era (as proposed by Lubbock) includes the earlier half of the "Stone Age;" the remains belonging to it are for the most part of extinct animals, with relics of human beings.

Pa'le-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in paleology; a student of antiquity.

Pa'le-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-logy.*] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. of prehistoric antiquities; a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.

Pa'le-on'to-graph'ic-al (-ŏn'tō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the description of fossil remains.

Pa'le-on-tog'ra-phy (-ŏn-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-graphy.*] The description of fossil remains.

Pa'le-on'to-log'ic-al (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology. — **Pa'le-on'to-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *paléontologiste.*] One versed in paleontology.

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.* Cf. ONTOLOGY.] The science which treats of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gist (-ō-fĭ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A paleobotanist.

Pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *phytology.*] Paleobotany.

Pa'le-or'ni-thol'o-gy (-ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *ornithology.*] The branch of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

Pa'le-o-sau'rus (-ō-sa'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian formation.

Pa'le-o-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + *technic.*] Belonging to, or connected with, ancient art. "The *paleotechnic* men of central France." *D. Wilson*

Pa'le-o-there (-thẽr), *n.* [F. *paléothère.*] (*Paleon.*) Any species of Paleotherium.

Pa'le-o-the'ri-an (-thē'rĭ-an), *a.* [F. *paléothérien.*] (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to Paleotherium.

‖ **Pa'le-o-the'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + θηρίον beast.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of herbivorous Tertiary mammals, once supposed to have resembled the tapir in form, but now known to have had a more slender form, with a long neck like that of a llama. [Written also *Palæotherium.*]

Pa'le-o-the'roid (-roid), *a.* [*Paleothere* + *-oid.*] (*Paleon.*) Resembling Paleotherium. — *n.* An animal resembling, or allied to, the paleothere.

Pa'le-o-type (-tīp), *n.* See PALÆOTYPE.

Pa'le-ous (pā'lē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff; paleaceous. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa'le-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating, the older division of geological time during which life is known to have existed, including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, and also to the life or rocks of those ages. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic (pā'lē-ō-zō'ĭk), *n.* (*Geol.*) The Paleozoic time or strata.

Pa'le-o-zo-ol'o-gy (-zō-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *zoölogy.*] The science of extinct animals, a branch of paleontology.

Pale'sie (pal'zĭ), **Pale'sy,** *n.* Palsy. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Pal'es-tin'e-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ē-an), } ing to Palestine.

Pa-les'tra (pä-lĕs'trä), *n.; pl.* L. PALESTRÆ (-trē), E. PALESTRAS (-träz). [NL., fr. L. *palaestra,* Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] [Written also *palæstra.*] (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general. (*b*) A wrestling; the exercise of wrestling.

Pa-les'tri-an (-trĭ-an), } *a.* [L. *palaestricus,* Gr.
Pa-les'tric (-trĭk), } παλαιστρικός.] Of or
Pa-les'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } pertaining to the palestra, or to wrestling.

Paletot (*a*).

Pal'et (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALEA.] (*Bot.*) Same as PALEA.

‖ **Pal'e-tot** (păl'ĕ-tō; F. pal'tō'), *n.* [F. *paletot,* OF. *palletoc,* prob. fr. L. *palla* (see PALLA) + F. *toque* cap, and so lit., a frock with a cap or hood; cf. Sp. *paletoque.*] (*a*) An overcoat. *Dickens.* (*b*) A lady's outer garment, — of varying fashion.

Pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALLET a thin board.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A thin, oval or square board, or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. [Written also *pallet.*]

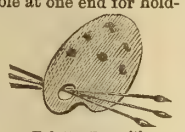
Palette (1), with Brushes.

2. (*Anc. Armor*) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Mech.*) A breastplate for a breast drill.

Palette knife, a knife with a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding slab or palette. — To set the palette (*Paint.*), to lay upon it the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them in a picture. *Fairholt.*

Pale'wise' (pāl'wīz'), *adv.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise.*

Pal'frey (pal'frĭ; 277), *n.* [OE. *palefrai,* OF. *palefrei,* F. *palefroi,* LL. *palafredus, parafredus,* from L. *paraveredus* a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. *veredus* a post horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse. *Chaucer.*

2. A small saddle horse for ladies. *Spenser.*

Call the host and bid him bring
Charger and *palfrey.* *Tennyson.*

Pal'freyed (-frĭd), *a.* Mounted on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

Pal'grave (-grāv), *n.* See PALSGRAVE.

‖ **Pa'li** (pā'lī), *n., pl.* of PALUS.

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Ceylonese, fr. Skr. *pāli* row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and like that, a dead language, except when used as the sacred language of the Buddhist religion in Farther India, etc.

Pal'i-fi-ca'tion (păl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palus* a stake + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *palification.* See -FY.] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pa'li-form (pā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a palus; as, the *paliform* lobes of the septa in corals.

Pa-lil'o-gy (pä-lĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *palilogia,* Gr. παλιλλογία; πάλιν again + λέγειν to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word, or part of a sentence, for the sake of greater emphasis; as, "The *living,* the *living,* he shall praise thee." *Is.* xxxviii. 19.

Pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus,* Gr. παλίμψηστος scratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστον a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψήν to rub, rub away: cf. F. *palimpseste.*] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second. *Longfellow.*

Pal'in-drome (-ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν again + δραμεῖν to run: cf. F. *palindrome.*] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam; Hannah;* or *Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel.*

Pal'in-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pal'in-drom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } like, a palindrome.

Pa-lin'dro-mist (pä-lĭn'drō-mĭst), *n.* A writer of palindromes.

Pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Pales, in general; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.

They moved within the *paling* of order and decorum.
De Quincey.

2. The act of placing pales or stripes on cloth; also, the stripes themselves. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Paling board, one of the slabs sawed from the sides of a log to fit it to be sawed into boards. [*Eng.*]

‖ **Pal'in-ge-ne'si-a** (păl'ĭn-jē-nē'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] See PALINGENESIS.

Pal'in-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [Gr. παλιγγενεσία;
Pal'in-gen'e-sy (-jĕn'ē-sĭ), } πάλιν again + γένεσις birth: cf. F. *palingénésie.* See GENESIS.] **1.** A new birth; a re-creation; a regeneration; a continued existence in different manner or form.

2. (*Biol.*) That form of evolution in which the truly ancestral characters conserved by heredity are reproduced in development; original simple descent; — distinguished from *kenogenesis.* Sometimes, in zoölogy, the abrupt metamorphosis of insects, crustaceans, etc.

Pal'in-ge-net'ic (păl'ĭn-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to palingenesis; as, a *palingenetic* process. — **Pal'in-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [L. *palinodia,* from Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** An ode recanting, or retracting, a former one; also, a repetition of an ode.

2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction. *Sandys.*

Pal'i-no'di-al (-nō'dĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a palinode, or retraction. *J. Q. Adams.*

Pal'i-no-dy (-nō-dĭ), *n.* See PALINODE. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Pal'i-nu'rus (păl'ĭ-nū'rŭs), *n.* [So called from L. *Palinurus,* the pilot of Æneas.] (*Naut.*) An instrument for obtaining directly, without calculation, the true bearing of the sun, and thence the variation of the compass.

Pal'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade,* cf. Sp. *palizada,* It. *palizzata, palizzo,* LL. *palissata;* all fr. L. *palus* a stake, pale. See PALE a stake.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A strong, long stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes set in the ground as a means of defense.

2. Any fence made of pales or sharp stakes.

Palisade cells (*Bot.*), vertically elongated parenchyma cells, such as are seen beneath the epidermis of the upper surface of many leaves. — Palisade worm (*Zoöl.*), a nematoid worm (*Strongylus armatus*), parasitic in the blood vessels of the horse, in which it produces aneurisms, often fatal.

Pal'i-sade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALISADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALISADING.] [Cf. F. *palissader.*] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

Pal'i-sad'ing (-sād'ĭng), *n.* (*Fort.*) A row of palisades set in the ground.

Pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.; pl.* PALISADOES (-dōz). A palisade. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pal'i-sa'do, *v. t.* To palisade. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pal'is-san'der (pāl'ĭs-săn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *palissandre.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Violet wood. (*b*) Rosewood.

Pal'is-sy (păl'ĭs-sĭ; F. pä'lē'sē'), *a.* Designating, or of the nature of, a kind of pottery made by Bernard *Palissy,* in France, in the 16th century.

Palissy ware, glazed pottery like that made by Bernard Palissy; especially, that having figures of fishes, reptiles, etc., in high relief.

‖ **Pal'kee** (păl'kē), *n.* [Hind. *pālkī* of the same origin as E. *palanquin.*] A palanquin. *Malcom.*

Pall (pal), *n.* Same as PAWL.

Pall, *n.* [OE. *pal,* AS. *pæl,* from L. *pallium* cover, cloak, mantle, pall; cf. L. *palla* robe, mantle.] **1.** An outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold. *Spenser.*

2. A kind of rich stuff used for garments in the Middle Ages. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Esther* viii. 15).

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as PALLIUM.

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishop's *palls* into England, — the one for London, the other for York. *Fuller.*

4. (*Her.*) A figure resembling the Roman Catholic pallium, or pall, and having the form of the letter Y.

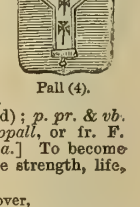
Pall (4).

5. A large cloth, esp., a heavy black cloth, thrown over a coffin at a funeral; sometimes, also, over a tomb.

Warriors carry the warrior's *pall.* *Tennyson.*

6. (*Eccl.*) A piece of cardboard, covered with linen and embroidered on one side; — used to put over the chalice.

Pall, *v. t.* To cloak. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pall, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALLED (pald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALLING.] [Either shortened fr. *appall,* or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale. Cf. APPALL, PALE, *a.*] To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; as, the liquor *palls.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

Pall, *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid; to make lifeless or spiritless; to dull; to weaken. *Chaucer.*

Reason and reflection . . . *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To satiate; to cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite.

Pall, *n.* Nausea. [*Obs.*] *Shaftesbury.*

‖ **Pal'la** (păl'lä), *n.* [L. See PALL a cloak.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An oblong rectangular piece of cloth, worn by Roman ladies, and fastened with brooches.

Pal-la'di-an (păl-lā'dĭ-an), *a.* (*Arch.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style of architecture, founded on the works of Andrea *Palladio,* an Italian architect of the 16th century.

Pal-la'dic (păl-lā'dĭk *or* -lăd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *palladious* compounds.

Pal-la'di-ous (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which palladium has a lower valence as compared with *palladic* compounds.

Pal-la'di-um (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Any statue of the goddess Pallas; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy.

2. Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security: a safeguard; as, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights. *Blackstone.*

Pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the light platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. It is a silver-white metal resembling platinum, and like it permanent and untarnished in the air, but is more easily fusible. It is unique in its power of occluding hydrogen, which it does to the extent of nearly a thousand volumes, forming the alloy Pd_2H. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and somewhat in dentistry. It was so named in 1804 by Wollaston from the asteroid

Pallas, which was discovered in 1802. Symbol Pd. Atomic weight, 106.2.

Pal-la'di-um-ize (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭm-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALLADIUMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALLADIUMIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To cover or coat with palladium. [*R.*]

Pal'lah (păl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South African antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*). The male has long lyrate and annulated horns. The general color is bay, with a black crescent on the croup. Called also *roodebok*.

Pallah.

Pal'las (-lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάς, -άδος.] (*Gr. Myth.*) Pallas Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, called also *Athene*, and identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva.

Pall'bear-er (pȧl'bâr-ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral; — so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.

Pal'let (păl'lĕt), *n.* [OE. *paillet*, F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; cf. Gr. πάλη fine meal, dust, Skr. *pala* straw, *palāva* chaff. Cf. PAILLASSE.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw *Milton.*

Pal'let, *n.* [Dim. of *pale*. See PALE a stake.] (*Her.*) A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, one half the breadth of the pale.

Pal'let, *n.* [F. *palette:* cf. It. *paletta;* prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade. See PEEL a shovel.] **1.** (*Paint.*) Same as PALETTE.

2. (*Pottery*) (*a*) A wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It is oval, round, and of other forms. (*b*) A potter's wheel.

3. (*Gilding*) (*a*) An instrument used to take up gold leaf from the pillow, and to apply it. (*b*) A tool for gilding the backs of books over the bands.

4. (*Brickmaking*) A board on which a newly molded brick is conveyed to the hack. *Knight.*

5. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A click or pawl for driving a ratchet wheel. (*b*) One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain pump. *Knight.*

6. (*Horology*) One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance wheel. *Brande & C.*

Pallet (6).
Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

7. (*Mus.*) In the organ, a valve between the wind chest and the mouth of a pipe or row of pipes.

8. (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of shelly plates that protect the siphon tubes of certain bivalves, as the Teredo. See *Illust.* of TEREDO.

9. A cup containing three ounces, — formerly used by surgeons.

Pal'li-al (-lĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *pallium* a mantle. See PALL.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a mantle, especially to the mantle of mollusks; produced by the mantle; as, the *pallial* line, or impression, which marks the attachment of the mantle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See *Illust.* of BIVALVE.

Pallial chamber (*Zoöl.*), the cavity inclosed by the mantle. — **Pallial sinus** (*Zoöl.*), an inward bending of the pallial line, near the posterior end of certain bivalve shells, to receive the siphon. See *Illust.* of BIVALVE.

Pal'li-a-ment (-ȧ-ment), *n.* [LL. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* a mantle. See PALL the garment.] A dress; a robe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pal'liard (păl'yẽrd), *n.* [F. *paillard*, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a small bed.] **1.** A born beggar; a vagabond. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A lecher; a lewd person. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pal-liasse' (păl-yȧs'), *n.* See PAILLASSE.

Pal'li-ate (păl'lĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *palliatus*, fr. *pallium* a cloak. See PALL the garment.] **1.** Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. Eased; mitigated; alleviated. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell.*

Pal'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALLIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALLIATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To cover with a mantle or cloak; to cover up; to hide. [*Obs.*]

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To cover with excuses; to conceal the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; as, to *palliate* faults.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices. *Swift.*

3. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease.

To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove. *Cowper.*

Syn. — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — To PALLIATE, EXTENUATE, CLOAK. These words, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to our treatment of wrong action. We *cloak* in order to conceal completely. We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is *less* than has been supposed; we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to *cover* or *conceal* its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches *extenuate* till they have become nearly or quite identical. "To *palliate* is not now used, though it once was, in the sense of wholly cloaking or covering over, as it might be, our sins, but in that of *extenuating;* to *palliate* our faults is not to hide them altogether, but to seek to diminish their guilt in part." *Trench.*

Pal'li-a'tion (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *palliation.*] **1.** The act of palliating, or the state of being palliated; extenuation; excuse; as, the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices.

2. Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease. *Bacon.*

3. That which cloaks or covers; disguise; also, the state of being covered or disguised. [*Obs.*]

Pal'li-a-tive (păl'lĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *palliatif.*] Serving to palliate; serving to extenuate or mitigate.

Pal'li-a-tive (păl'lĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which palliates; a palliative agent. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pal'li-a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Palliative; extenuating.

Pal'lid (-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*

Pal-lid'i-ty (păl-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Pallidness; paleness.

Pal'lid-ly (păl'lĭd-lў), *adv.* In a pallid manner.

Pal'lid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pallid; paleness; pallor; wanness.

‖ **Pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'ta** (păl'lĭ-ō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as BRACHIOPODA.

Pal'li-o-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [See PALLIUM, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the pallium, or mantle, acting as a gill, as in brachiopods.

‖ **Pal'li-um** (păl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. PALLIA (-ȧ), E. PALLIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** (*Anc. Costume*) A large, square, woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall.

☞ The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. It is worn by the pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where it remains all night.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mantle of a bivalve. See MANTLE. (*b*) The mantle of a bird.

Pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio; palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus*. See 1st BALL, and MALL a beetle.] A game formerly common in England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an elevated hoop or ring of iron. The name was also given to the mallet used, to the place where the game was played, and to the street, in London, still called *Pall Mall.* [Written also *pail-mail* and *pell-mell.*]

Sir K. Digby. Evelyn.

Pal-lo'ne (păl-lō'nā), *n.* [It., a large ball, fr. *palla* ball. See BALLOON.] An Italian game, played with a large leather ball.

Pal'lor (păl'lẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Paleness; want of color; pallidity; as, *pallor* of the complexion. *Jer. Taylor.*

Palm (päm), *n.* [OE. *paume*, F. *paume*, L. *palma*, Gr. παλάμη, akin to Skr. *pāṇi* hand, and E. *fumble*. See FUMBLE, FEEL, and cf. 2d PALM.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The inner and somewhat concave part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the *palm.* *Tennyson.*

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a hand; — used in measuring a horse's height.

☞ In Greece, the palm was reckoned at three inches. The Romans adopted two measures of this name, the lesser palm of 2.91 inches, and the greater palm of 8.73 inches. At the present day, this measure varies in the most arbitrary manner, being different in each country, and occasionally varying in the same. *Internat. Cyc.*

3. (*Sailmaking*) A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, — used to push the needle through the canvas, in sewing sails, etc.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The broad flattened part of an antler, as of a full-grown fallow deer; — so called as resembling the palm of the hand with its protruding fingers.

5. (*Naut.*) The flat inner face of an anchor fluke.

Palm, *n.* [AS. *palm*, L. *palma;* — so named fr. the leaf resembling a hand. See 1st PALM, and cf. PAM.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any endogenous tree of the order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ;* a palm tree.

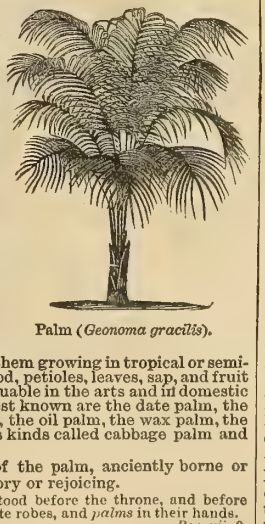
Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

☞ Palms are perennial woody plants, often of majestic size. The trunk is usually erect and rarely branched, and has a roughened exterior composed of the persistent bases of the leaf stalks. The leaves are borne in a terminal crown, and are supported on stout, sheathing, often prickly, petioles. They are usually of great size, and are either pinnately or palmately many-cleft. There are about one thousand species known, nearly all of them growing in tropical or semi-tropical regions. The wood, petioles, leaves, sap, and fruit of many species are invaluable in the arts and in domestic economy. Among the best known are the date palm, the cocoa palm, the fan palm, the oil palm, the wax palm, the palmyra, and the various kinds called cabbage palm and palmetto.

2. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing.

A great multitude . . . stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and *palms* in their hands. *Rev.* vii. 9.

3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy. "The *palm* of martyrdom." *Chaucer.*

So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak.*

Molucca palm (*Bot.*), a labiate herb from Asia (*Molucella lævis*), having a curious cup-shaped calyx. — **Palm cabbage,** the terminal bud of a cabbage palm, used as food. — **Palm cat** (*Zoöl.*), the common paradoxure. — **Palm crab** (*Zoöl.*), the purse crab. — **Palm oil,** a vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm (*Elæis Guineensis*), and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. See ELÆIS. — **Palm swift** (*Zoöl.*), a small swift (*Cypselus Batassiensis*) which frequents the palmyra and cocoanut palms in India. Its peculiar nest is attached to the leaf of the palmyra palm. — **Palm toddy.** Same as *Palm wine.* — **Palm weevil** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of very large weevils of the genus *Rhynchophorus.* The larvæ bore into palm trees, and are called *palm borers,* and *grugru worms.* They are considered excellent food. — **Palm wine,** the sap of several species of palms, especially, in India, of the wild date palm (*Phœnix sylvestris*), the palmyra, and the *Caryota urens.* When fermented it yields by distillation arrack, and by evaporation jaggery. Called also *palm toddy.* — **Palm worm,** *or* **Palmworm.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The larva of a palm weevil. (*b*) A centipede.

Palm (päm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALMED (pämd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALMING.] **1.** To handle. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm of the hand; to juggle.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

3. To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to put by unfair means; — usually with *off.*

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Pal-ma'ceous (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

‖ **Pal'ma Chris'ti** (păl'mȧ krĭs'tī). [L., palm of Christ.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Ricinus communis*) with ornamental peltate and palmately cleft foliage, growing as a woody perennial in the tropics, and cultivated as an herbaceous annual in temperate regions; — called also *castor-oil plant.* [Sometimes corrupted into *palmcrist.*]

Pal'ma-cite (-sīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil palm.

Pal'mar (păl'mẽr), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand: cf. F. *palmaire.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or corresponding with, the palm of the hand.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the under side of the wings of birds.

‖ **Pal-ma'ri-um** (păl-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PALMARIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PALMAR.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the bifurcations of the brachial plates of a crinoid.

Pal'ma-ry (păl'mȧ-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Palmar.

Pal'ma-ry, *a.* [L. *palmarius, palmaris*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palma* a palm.] Worthy of the palm; palmy; preëminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary* work. *Bp. Horne.*

Pal'mate (păl'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of palmic acid; a ricinoleate. [*Obsoles.*]

Pal'mate (păl'māt), } *a.* [L. *palmatus* marked with
Pal'ma-ted (-mā-tĕd), } the palm of a hand, from *palma* the palm of the hand.]

1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

Palmate Leaf.

2. (*Bot.*) Spreading from the apex of a petiole, as the divisions of a leaf, or leaflets, so as to resemble the hand with outspread fingers. *Gray.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. See *Illust.* (*i*) under AVES. (*b*) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and more or less divided into lobes; — said of certain corals, antlers, etc.

Pal'mate-ly (-māt-lў), *adv.* In a palmate manner.

Pal-mat'i-fid (păl-măt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *palmatus* palmate + root of *findere* to split.] (*Bot.*) Palmate, with the divisions separated but little more than halfway to the common center.

Pal-mat'i-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* [L. *palmatus* palmate + E. *lobed.*] (*Bot.*) Palmate, with the divisions separated less than halfway to the common center.

Pal-mat'i-sect (păl-măt'ĭ-sĕkt), } *a.* [L. *palmatus* palmate + *secare* to cut.] (*Bot.*) Divided, as a palmate leaf, down to the midrib, so that the parenchyma is interrupted.
Pal-mat'i-sect'ed (păl-măt'ĭ-sĕkt'ĕd), }

Palmatisected Leaf.

Palm'crist (päm'krĭst), *n.* The palma Christi. (*Jonah* iv. 6, *margin,* and *Douay version, note.*)

Palmed (pämd), *a.* Having or bearing a palm or palms.

Palmed deer (*Zoöl.*), a stag of full growth, bearing palms. See 1st PALM, 4.

Palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [From PALM, *v. t.*] One who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.

Palm'er, *n.* [From PALM the tree.] A wandering religious votary; especially, one who bore a branch of palm as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places. *Chaucer.*

Pilgrims and *palmers* plighted them together. *P. Plowman.*

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the *palmer* to all. *T. Staveley.*

Palm'er-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any hairy caterpillar which appears in great numbers, devouring herbage, and wandering about like a palmer. The name is applied also to other voracious insects. *Joel* i. 4. (*b*) In America, the larva of any one of several moths, which destroys the foliage of fruit and forest trees, esp. the larva of *Ypsolophus pometellus,* which sometimes appears in vast numbers.

Palmerworm (*Ypsolophus pometellus*). Moth. (⅔)

Pal-mette' (păl-mĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] A floral ornament, common in Greek and other ancient architecture; — often called *the honeysuckle ornament.*

Pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'tō), *n.* [Dim. of *palm* the tree: cf. Sp. *palmito.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to palms of several genera and species growing in the West Indies and the Southern United States. In the United States, the

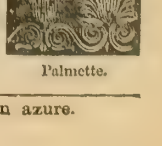
Palmette.

name is applied especially to the *Chamærops*, or *Sabal, Palmetto*, the cabbage tree of Florida and the Carolinas. See *Cabbage tree*, under CABBAGE.

Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*).

Royal palmetto, the West Indian *Sabal umbraculifera*, the trunk of which, when hollowed, is used for water pipes, etc. The leaves are used for thatching, and for making hats, ropes, etc. — **Saw palmetto**, *Sabal serrulata*, a native of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. The nearly impassable jungle which it forms is called *palmetto scrub*.

Pal'mic (păl'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *palmique*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*); — formerly used to designate an acid now called *ricinoleic acid*. [*Obsoles.*]

‖ **Pal'mi-dac'ty-lēs** (păl'mĭ-dăk'tĭ-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALM, and DACTYL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of wading birds having the toes webbed, as the avocet.

Pal-mif'er-ous (păl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palma* a palm + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *palmifère*.] Bearing palms.

Pal'mi-grade (păl'mĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand + *gradi* to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Putting the whole foot upon the ground in walking, as some mammals.

Pal'min (-mĭn), *n.* [From *palma* Christi: cf. F. *palmine*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A white waxy or fatty substance obtained from castor oil. (*b*) Ricinolein. [*Obs.*]

Pal'mi-ped (păl'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-edis*, broad-footed; *palma* the palm of the hand + *pes* a foot: cf. F. *palmipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Web-footed, as a water fowl. — *n.* A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

‖ **Pal-mip'e-des** (păl-mĭp'ẽ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as NATATORES.

Pal'mis-ter (păl'mĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From PALM of the hand.] One who practices palmistry. *Bp. Hall.*

Pal'mis-try (-trỹ), *n.* [See PALMISTER.] **1.** The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; chiromancy. *Ascham. Cowper.*

2. A dexterous use or trick of the hand. *Addison.*

Pal'mi-tate (păl'mĭ-tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of palmitic acid.

Pal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [From PALM.] (*Bot.*) A South African plant (*Prionium Palmita*) of the Rush family, having long serrated leaves. The stems have been used for making brushes.

Pal-mit'ic (păl-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palmitin or palm oil; as, *palmitic* acid, a white crystalline body belonging to the fatty acid series. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol, and melts to a liquid oil at 62° C.

Pal'mi-tin (păl'mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [So called because abundant in *palm* oil.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A solid crystallizable fat, found abundantly in animals and in vegetables. It occurs mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butyrin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. Chemically, it is a glyceride of palmitic acid, three molecules of palmitic acid being united to one molecule of glyceryl, and hence it is technically called *tripalmitin*, or *glyceryl tripalmitate*.

Pal'mi-tol'ic (păl'mĭ-tŏl'ĭc), *a.* [*Palmitic* + *-oleic* + *-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an artificial acid of the oleic acid series, isomeric with linoleic acid.

Pal'mi-tone (păl'mĭ-tōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The ketone of palmitic acid.

Palm' Sun'day (păm' sŭn'dā). (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; as, a *palmy* shore. *Pope.*

His golden sands and *palmy* wine. *Goldsmith.*

2. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak.*

Pal-my'ra (păl-mī'rà), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) having a straight, black, upright trunk, with palmate leaves. It is found native along the entire northern shores of the Indian Ocean, from the mouth of the Tigris to New Guinea. More than eight hundred uses to which it is put are enumerated by native writers. Its wood is largely used for building purposes; its fruit and roots serve for food, its sap for making toddy, and its leaves for thatching huts.

Pa-lo'la (pà-lō'là), *n.* [Fr. the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An annelid (*Palola viridis*) which, at certain seasons of the year, swarms at the surface of the sea about some of the Pacific Islands, where it is collected for food.

‖ **Pa'lo-me'ta** (pà'lō-mā'tà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A pompano.

Palp (pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *palpe*. See PALPABLE.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PALPUS.

Palp, *v. t.* [L. *palpare*: cf. F. *palper*.] To have a distinct touch or feeling of; to feel. [*Obs.*]

To bring a *palpèd* darkness o'er the earth. *Heywood.*

Pal'pa-bil'i-ty (păl'pà-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being palpable, or perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

Pal'pa-ble (păl'pà-b'l), *a.* [F. *palpable*, L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke; cf. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand.] **1.** Capable of being touched and felt; perceptible by the touch; as, a *palpable* form. *Shak.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness. *Milton.*

2. Easily perceptible; plain; distinct; obvious; readily perceived and detected; gross; as, *palpable* imposture; *palpable* absurdity; *palpable* errors. "Three persons *palpable*." *P. Plowman.*

[Lies] gross as a mountain, open, *palpable*. *Shak.*

— **Pal'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

Pal-pa'tion (păl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio*, fr. *palpare*. See PALPABLE.] **1.** Act of touching or feeling.

2. (*Med.*) Examination of a patient by touch. *Quain.*

‖ **Pal-pa'tor** (-tôr), *n.* [L., a stroker.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary palpi.

‖ **Pal'pe-bra** (păl'pē-brà), *n.*; *pl.* PALPEBRÆ (-brē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The eyelid.

Pal'pe-bral (-bral), *a.* [L. *palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra*: cf. F. *palpébral*.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

Pal'pe-brate (-brāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having eyelids.

Palped (pălpt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a palpus.

‖ **Pal'pi** (păl'pī), *n.*, *pl.* of PALPUS. (*Zoöl.*) See PALPUS.

Pal'pi-corn (păl'pĭ-kôrn), *n.* [See PALPUS, and CORNU.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of aquatic beetles (*Palpicornia*) having short club-shaped antennæ, and long maxillary palpi.

Pal'pi-fer (-fẽr), *n.* [*Palpus* + *-fer*.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing palpi. Same as PALPIGER.

Pal'pi-form (-pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Palpus* + *-form*: cf. F. *palpiforme*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of a palpus.

Pal'pi-ger (-jẽr), *n.* [See PALPIGEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) That portion of the labium which bears the palpi in insects.

Pal-pig'er-ous (păl-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Palpus* + *-gerous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing a palpus. *Kirby.*

Pal'pi-tant (păl'pĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *palpitans*, p. pr.] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling. *Carlyle.*

Pal'pi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALPITATED (-tā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALPITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, v. intens. fr. *palpare*. See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and more strongly than usual; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its action is abnormal, as from excitement.

Pal'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio*: cf. F. *palpitation*.] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or by disease.

Palp'less (pălp'lĕs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Without a palpus.

Pal'po-cil (păl'pō-sĭl), *n.* [See PALPUS, and CILIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A minute soft filamentary process springing from the surface of certain hydroids and sponges.

‖ **Pal'pus** (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PALPI (-pī). [NL. See PALP.] (*Zoöl.*) A feeler; especially, one of the jointed sense organs attached to the mouth organs of insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and annelids; as, the mandibular *palpi*, maxillary *palpi*, and labial *palpi*. The palpi of male spiders serve as sexual organs. Called also *palp*. See *Illust.* of ARTHROGASTRA and ORTHOPTERA.

Pals'grave' (pălz'grāv'), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf*; *palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count; cf. G. *pfalzgraf*. See PALACE, and LANDGRAVE.] (*Ger. Hist.*) A count or earl who presided in the domestic court, and had the superintendence, of a royal household in Germany.

Pals'gra-vine' (-grà-vēn'), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin*: cf. G. *pfalzgrāfin*.] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

Pal'si-cal (păl'zĭ-kal), *a.* [From PALSY.] Affected with palsy; palsied; paralytic. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Pal'sied (-zĭd), *a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed.

Pal'stave' (-stāv'), *n.* [Dan. *paalstav*.] A peculiar bronze adz, used in prehistoric Europe about the middle of the bronze age. *Dawkins.*

Pal'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [D. *palster staf*.] A pilgrim's staff. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Pal'sy (păl'zỹ), *n.*; *pl.* PALSIES (-zĭz). [OE. *palesie*, *parlesy*, OF. *paralesie*, F. *paralysie*, L. *paralysis*. See PARALYSIS.] (*Med.*) Paralysis, complete or partial. See PARALYSIS. "One sick of the *palsy*." *Mark* ii. 3.

Bell's palsy, paralysis of the facial nerve, producing distortion of one side of the face; — so called from Sir Charles *Bell*, an English surgeon who described it. — **Scrivener's palsy**. See *Writer's cramp*, under WRITER. — **Shaking palsy**, *paralysis agitans*, a disease usually occurring in old people, characterized by muscular tremors and a peculiar shaking and tottering gait.

Pal'sy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALSIED (-zĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALSYING.] To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.

Pal'sy-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cowslip (*Primula veris*); — so called from its supposed remedial powers. *Dr. Prior.*

Pal'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALTERING.] [See PALTRY.] **1.** To haggle. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

2. To act in an insincere or deceitful manner; to play false; to equivocate; to shift; to dodge; to trifle.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Shak.*

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor *paltered* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*

3. To babble; to chatter. [*Obs.*]

Pal'ter, *v. t.* To trifle with; to waste; to squander in paltry ways or on worthless things. [*Obs.*] "*Palter* out your time in the penal statutes." *Beau. & Fl.*

Pal'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who palters. *Johnson.*

Pal'ter-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Paltry; shabby; shabbily; paltrily. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "In *palterly* clothes." *Pepys.*

Pal'tock (păl'tŏk), *n.* [See PALETOT.] A kind of doublet; a jacket. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Pal'tri-ly (păl'trĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a paltry manner.

Pal'tri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being paltry.

Pal'try (-trỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* PALTRIER (-trĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PALTRIEST.] [Cf. Prov. E. *paltry* refuse, rubbish, LG. *palterig* ragged, *palte*, *palter*, a rag, a tatter, Dan. *pialt*, Sw. *palta*, pl. *paltor*.] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry* excuse; *paltry* gold. *Cowper.*

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pa-lu'dal (pà-lū'dal), *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy. [*R.*]

Paludal fever, malarial fever; — so called because generated in marshy districts.

Pa-lu'da-ment (pà-lū'dà-ment), *n.* See PALUDAMENTUM.

‖ **Pa-lu'da-men'tum** (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PALUDAMENTA (-tà). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers.

‖ **Pal'u-dic'o-læ** (păl'ŭ-dĭk'ŏ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds, including the cranes, rails, etc.

Pa-lu'di-cole (pà-lū'dĭ-kōl), *a.* [Cf. F. *paludicole*.] (*Zoöl.*) Marsh-inhabiting; belonging to the Paludicolæ.

‖ **Pal'u-di'na** (păl'ŭ-dī'nà), *n.*; *pl.* L. PALUDINÆ (-nē), E. PALUDINAS (-nàz). [NL., fr. L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh, pool.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of freshwater pectinibranchiate mollusks, belonging to *Paludina*, *Melantho*, and allied genera. They have an operculated shell which is usually green, often with brown bands. See *Illust.* of *Pond snail*, under POND.

Pal'u-di'nal (-nal), *a.* Inhabiting ponds or swamps.

Pal'u-dine (păl'ŭ-dĭn), *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Buckland.*

Pa-lu'di-nous (pà-lū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Paludinal. (*b*) Like or pertaining to the genus Paludina.

2. Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen. [*R.*]

Pa-lu'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The morbid phenomena produced by dwelling among marshes; malarial disease or disposition.

Pal'u-dose' (păl'ŭ-dōs'), *a.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] Growing or living in marshy places; marshy.

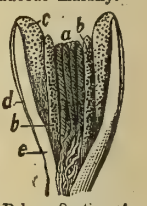

Palus. Section of a simple Coral (*Caryophyllia*). *a* Columella; *b b* Pali; *c* Septum; *d* Costa; *e* Wall or Theca. Nat. size.

Pal'ule (păl'ūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PALULUS *or* PALUS.

‖ **Pal'u-lus** (păl'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PALULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PALUS.

‖ **Pa'lus** (pā'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PALI (-lī). [L., a stake.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals.

Pa-lus'tral (pà-lŭs'tral), *a.* [L. *palustris*, *-ustris*.] Of or pertaining to a bog or marsh; boggy. [*R.*]

Pa-lus'trine (-trĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, a marsh or swamp; marshy.

Pal'y (pāl'ỹ), *a.* [From PALE, *a.*] Pale; wanting color; dim. [*Poetic*] *Shak. Whittier.*

Pal'y, *a.* [Cf. F. *palé*. See PALE a stake.] (*Her.*) Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

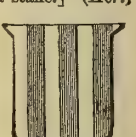

Paly of Six, Argent and Gules.

Pam (păm), *n.* [From PALM victory; cf. *trump*, fr. *triumph*.] The knave of clubs. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

Pa'ment (pā'ment), *n.* A pavement. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pam'pa-no** (păm'pà-nō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as POMPANO.

Pam'pas (păm'pàz; Sp. pām'pās), *n. pl.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *pampa* a field, plain.] Vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic in South America. The term is sometimes used in a wider sense for the plains extending from Bolivia to Southern Patagonia.

Pampas cat (*Zoöl.*), a South American wild cat (*Felis pajeros*). It has oblique transverse bands of yellow or brown. It is about three and a half feet long. Called also *straw cat*. — **Pampas deer** (*Zoöl.*), a small, reddish-brown, South American deer (*Cervus*, or *Blastocerus*, *campestris*). — **Pampas grass** (*Bot.*), a very tall ornamental grass (*Gynerium argenteum*) with a silvery-white silky panicle. It is a native of the pampas of South America.

Pampas Grass, much reduced.

Pam'per (păm'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAMPERING.] [Cf. LG. *pampen*, *slampampen*, to live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap, and E. *pap*.] **1.** To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. "A body . . . *pampered* for corruption." *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. To gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* pride; to *pamper* the imagination. *South.*

Pam'pered (-pẽrd), *a.* Fed luxuriously; indulged to the full; hence, luxuriant. "*Pampered* boughs." *Milton.* "*Pampered* insolence." *Pope.* — **Pam'pered-ness**, *n.* *Bp. Hall.*

Pam'per-er (-pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pampers. *Cowper.*

Pam'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To pamper. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

‖ **Pam-pe'ro** (pām-pā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A violent wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America and the adjacent seas, often doing great damage. *Sir W. Parish.*

Pam-pe'ros (-rōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PAMPERO (-rō). [Sp. American.] (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians inhabiting the pampas of South America.

Pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* [OE. *pamflet*, *pamfilet*, *paunflet*, possibly fr. OF. *palme* the palm of the hand, F. *paume* (see PALM) + OF. *fueillet* a leaf, dim. of *fueil*, m., F. *feuille*, f., fr. L. *folium*, pl. *folia*, thus meaning, a leaf to be held in the hand; or perh. through old French, fr. L. *Pamphila*, a female historian of the first century who wrote many epitomes; prob., however, fr. OF. *Pamflette*, the Old French name given to *Pamphilus*, a poem in Latin verse of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] **1.** A writing; a book. *Testament of Love.*

Sir Thomas More in his *pamphlet* of Richard the Third. *Ascham.*

2. A small book consisting of a few sheets of printed

paper, stitched together, often with a paper cover, but not bound; a short essay or written discussion, usually on a subject of current interest.

Pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *v. i.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Pam'phlet-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler. *Dryden. Macaulay.*

Pam'phlet-eer', *v. i.* To write or publish pamphlets.

By pamphleteering we shall not win. *C. Kingsley.*

Pam-pin'i-form (păm-pĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pampinus* a tendril + *-form.*] (*Anat.*) In the form of tendrils; — applied especially to the spermatic and ovarian veins.

Pam'pre (păm'pẽr), *n.* [F. *pampre* a vine branch, L. *pampinus.*] (*Sculp.*) An ornament, composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes, used for decorating spiral columns.

Pam'pro-dac'tyl-ous (păm'prō-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [*Pan-* + Gr. *πρό* forward + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) Having all the toes turned forward, as the colies.

Pan- (păn-), **Pan'ta-** (-tă-), **Pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. *πᾶς*, m., *πᾶν*, neut., gen. *παντός*, all.] Combining forms signifying *all*, *every;* as, *panorama*, *pantheism*, *pantagraph*, *pantograph*. *Pan-* becomes *pam-* before *b* or *p*, as *pam*prodactylous.

Pan, *n.* [OE. See 2d PANE.] **1.** A part; a portion. **2.** (*Fort.*) The distance comprised between the angle of the epaule and the flanked angle.

3. [Perh. a different word.] A leaf of gold or silver.

Pan, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *pan* skirt, lappet, L. *pannus* a cloth, rag, W. *panu* to fur, to full.] To join or fit together; to unite. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Pan (păn), *n.* [Hind. *pān*, Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of the betel leaf, etc. See BETEL.

‖**Pan** (păn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and hunting. He is usually represented as having the head and trunk of a man, with the legs, horns, and tail of a goat, and as playing on the shepherd's pipe, which he is said to have invented.

Pan, *n.* [OE. *panne*, AS. *panne;* cf. D. *pan*, G. *pfanne*, OHG. *pfanna*, Icel., Sw., LL., & Ir. *panna*, of uncertain origin; cf. L. *patina*, E. *paten.*] **1.** A shallow, open dish or vessel, usually of metal, employed for many domestic uses, as for setting milk for cream, for frying or baking food, etc.; also employed for various uses in manufacturing. "A bowl or a *pan.*" *Chaucer.*

2. (*Manuf.*) A closed vessel for boiling or evaporating. See *Vacuum pan*, under VACUUM.

3. The part of a flintlock which holds the priming.

4. The skull, considered as a vessel containing the brain; the upper part of the head; the brainpan; the cranium. *Chaucer.*

5. (*Carp.*) A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge.

6. The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil. See *Hard pan*, under HARD.

7. A natural basin, containing salt or fresh water, or mud.

Flash in the pan. See under FLASH. — **To savor of the pan,** to suggest the process of cooking or burning; in a theological sense, to be heretical. *Ridley. Southey.*

Pan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANNED (păndˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANNING.] (*Mining*) To separate, as gold, from dirt or sand, by washing in a kind of pan. [*U. S.*]

We . . . witnessed the process of cleaning up and *panning* out, which is the last process of separating the pure gold from the fine dirt and black sand. *Gen. W. T. Sherman.*

Pan, *v. i.* **1.** (*Mining*) To yield gold in, or as in, the process of panning; — usually with *out;* as, the gravel *panned* out richly.

2. To turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; to develop; as, the investigation, or the speculation, *panned* out poorly. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Pan'a-base (păn'ă-bās), *n.* [*Pan-* + *base.* So called in allusion to the number of metals contained in it.] (*Min.*) Same as TETRAHEDRITE.

Pan'a-ce'a (păn'ă-sē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πανάκεια*, fr. *πανακής* all-healing; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *ἀκεῖσθαι* to heal.] **1.** A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all; a catholicon; hence, a relief or solace for affliction.

2. (*Bot.*) The herb allheal.

Pan'a-ce'an (*-an*), *a.* Having the properties of a panacea. [*R.*] "*Panacean* dews." *Whitehead.*

Pa-nache' (pȧ-nȧshˊ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *penna* a feather. See PEN a feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. such a bunch worn on the helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers.

A *panache* of variegated plumes. *Prescott.*

Pa-na'da (pȧ-nā'dȧ), **Pa-nade'** (pȧ-nādˊ), *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis* bread: cf. F. *panade.* See PANTRY.] Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened or flavored. [Written also *panado.*]

Pa-nade' (pȧ-nādˊ), *n.* A dagger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pan'a-ma' hat' (păn'ȧ-mäˊ hătˊ). A fine plaited hat, made in Central America of the young leaves of a plant (*Carludovica palmata*).

Pan'-A-mer'i-can (-ȧ-mĕrˊĭ-kan), *a.* [See PAN-.] Of or pertaining to both North and South America.

Pan'-An'gli-can (-ăn'glĭ-kan), *a.* [*Pan-* + *Anglican.*] (*Eccl.*) Belonging to, or representing, the whole Church of England; used less strictly, to include the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; as, the *Pan-Anglican* Conference at Lambeth, in 1888.

Pan'a-ry (păn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *panis* bread.] Of or pertaining to bread or to breadmaking.

Pan'a-ry, *n.* A storehouse for bread. *Halliwell.*

Pan'cake' (-kākˊ), *n.* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; a griddlecake; a flapjack. "A *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday." *Shak.*

Pan'carte' (păn'kärtˊ), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pancharta.* See PAN-, and CARTE.] A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Pance (păns), *n.* (*Bot.*) The pansy. [Also *paunce.*]

Panch (pănch), *n.* (*Naut.*) See PAUNCH.

Panch'way (-wā), *n.* [Hind. *pançoi.*] (*Naut.*) A Bengalese four-oared boat for passengers. [Written also *panshway* and *paunchwas.*] *Malcom.*

Pan-cra'tian (păn-krā'shan), *a.* Pancratic; athletic.

Pan-cra'ti-ast (-shĭ-ăst), *n.* One who engaged in the contests of the pancratium.

Pan-cra'ti-as'tic (-shĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pancratium. *G. West.*

Pan-crat'ic (păn-krătˊĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παγκρατής* all-powerful.] (*Opt.*) Having all or many degrees of power; having a great range of power; — said of an eyepiece made adjustable so as to give a varying magnifying power.

Pan-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [See PANCRATIUM.] Of or pertaining to the pancratium; athletic. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pan'cra-tist (păn'krȧ-tĭst), *n.* An athlete; a gymnast.

‖**Pan-cra'ti-um** (păn-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *παγκράτιον* a complete contest, fr. *παγκρατής* all-powerful; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *κράτος* strength.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of Old World amaryllideous bulbous plants, having a funnel-shaped perianth with six narrow spreading lobes. The American species are now placed in the related genus *Hymenocallis.*

Pan'cre-as (păn'krē-*as*; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πάγκρεας*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *κρέας* flesh, meat: cf. F. *pancréas.*] (*Anat.*) The sweetbread, a gland connected with the intestine of nearly all vertebrates. It is usually elongated and light-colored, and its secretion, called the pancreatic juice, is discharged, often together with the bile, into the upper part of the intestines, and is a powerful aid in digestion. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus.*

Pan'cre-at'ic (-ătˊĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pancréatique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pancreas; as, the *pancreatic* secretion, digestion, ferments.

Pancreatic juice (*Physiol.*), a colorless alkaline fluid secreted intermittently by the pancreatic gland. It is one of the most important of the digestive fluids, containing at least three distinct ferments, trypsin, steapsin, and an amylolytic ferment, by which it acts upon all three classes of food stuffs. See PANCREAS.

Pan'cre-a-tin (-ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [See PANCREAS.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of the digestive ferments of the pancreatic juice; also, a preparation containing such a ferment, made from the pancreas of animals, and used in medicine as an aid to digestion.

☞ By some the term *pancreatin* is restricted to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, by others it is applied to *trypsin*, and by still others to *steapsin.*

Pan'cy (păn'sy), *n.* See PANSY. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pan'da (păn'dȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Asiatic mammal (*Ailurus fulgens*) having fine soft fur. It is related to the bears, and inhabits the mountains of Northern India.

Panda.

‖**Pan-da'nus** (păn-dā'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants. See SCREW PINE.

Pan'dar (păn'dẽr), *n.* Same as PANDER. "Seized by the *pandar* of Appius." *Macaulay.*

Pan'dar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as PANDERISM. *Swift.*

Pan'dar-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To pander. [*Obs.*]

Pan'dar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Panderous. [*Obs.*]

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'an), *a.* [From 4th PAN.] Of or relating to the god Pan.

Pandean pipes, a primitive wind instrument, consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes, graduated in length by the musical scale, and fastened together side by side; a syrinx; a mouth organ; — said to have been invented by Pan. Called also *Pan's pipes* and *Panpipes.*

Pandean Pipes.

Pan'dect (păn'dĕktˊ), *n.* [L. *pandecta*, *pandectes*, Gr. *πανδέκτης* all-receiving, all-containing; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *δέχεσθαι* to receive: cf. F. *pandectes*, pl.] **1.** A treatise which comprehends the whole of any science.

[Thou] a *pandect* mak'st, and universal book. *Donne.*

2. *pl.* The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made in the sixth century by direction of the emperor Justinian, and forming the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. *Kent.*

Pan-dem'ic (păn-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pandemus*, Gr. *πάνδημος*, *πανδήμιος*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *δῆμος* the people: cf. F. *pandémique.*] Affecting a whole people or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic. — *n.* A pandemic disease. *Harvey.*

Pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *δαίμων* a demon.] **1.** The great hall or council chamber of demons or evil spirits. *Milton.*

2. An utterly lawless, riotous place or assemblage.

Pan'der (păn'dẽr), *n.* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan army, who is represented by Chaucer and Shakespeare as having procured for Troilus the possession of Cressida.] **1.** A male bawd; a pimp; a procurer.

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonor. *Shak.*

2. Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition. *Burke.*

Pan'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANDERING.] To play the pander for.

Pan'der, *v. i.* To act the part of a pander.

Pan'der-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The act of pandering.

Pan'der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The employment, arts, or practices of a pander. *Bp. Hall.*

Pan'der-ly, *a.* Having the quality of a pander. "O, you *panderly* rascals." *Shak.*

Pan-der'mite (păn-dẽr'mīt), *n.* [From *Panderma*, a port on the Black Sea from which it is exported.] (*Min.*) A hydrous borate of lime, near priceite.

Pan'der-ous (păn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or relating to a pander; characterizing a pander.

Pan-dic'u-la'ted (păn-dĭk'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* [See PANDICULATION.] Extended; spread out; stretched.

Pan-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pandiculari* to stretch one's self, fr. *pandere* to spread out.] A stretching and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, as when fatigued and drowsy.

Pan'dit (pŭn'dĭt; 277), *n.* See PUNDIT.

Pan'door (păn'dōōr), *n.* Same as PANDOUR.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *δῶρον* a gift.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A beautiful woman (*all-gifted*), whom Jupiter caused Vulcan to make out of clay in order to punish the human race, because Prometheus had stolen the fire from heaven. Jupiter gave Pandora a box containing all human ills, which, when the box was opened, escaped and spread over the earth. Hope alone remained in the box. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when Pandora opened it.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalves, in which one valve is flat, the other convex.

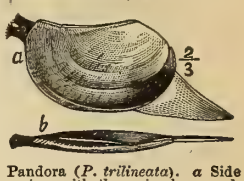

Pandora (*P. trilineata*). *a* Side view with the animal expanded; *b* Dorsal view.

Pan'dore (păn'dōr *or* păn-dōrˊ), *n.* [F. See BANDORE.] An ancient musical instrument, of the lute kind; a bandore. [Written also *pandoran.*]

Pan'dour (păn'dōōr), *n.* One of a class of Hungarian mountaineers serving in the Austrian army; — so called from *Pandur*, a principal town in the region from which they originally came. [Written also *pandoor.*]

Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars. *Campbell*

Pan-dow'dy (păn-dou'dĭ), *n.* A deep pie or pudding made of baked apples, or of sliced bread and apples baked together, with no bottom crust.

Pan'du-rate (păn'dū-rāt), **Pan-du'ri-form** (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a pandore + *-form:* cf. F. *panduriforme.*] Obovate, with a concavity in each side, like the body of a violin; fiddle-shaped; as, a *panduriform* leaf; *panduriform* color markings of an animal.

Panduriform Leaf.

Pane (pān), *n.* [F. *panne.*] The narrow edge of a hammer head. See PEEN.

Pane, *n.* [OE. *pan* part, portion of a thing, F. *pan* a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, fillet, rag; akin to E. *vane.* See VANE, and cf. PANEL, PAWN pledge.] **1.** A division; a distinct piece, limited part, or compartment of any surface; a patch; hence, a square of a checkered or plaided pattern.

2. One of the openings in a slashed garment, showing the bright colored silk, or the like, within; hence, the piece of colored or other stuff so shown.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A compartment of a surface, or a flat space; hence, one side or face of a building; as, an octagonal tower is said to have eight *panes.* (*b*) Especially, in modern use, the glass in one compartment of a window sash.

4. In irrigating, a subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.

5. (*a*) One of the flat surfaces, or facets, of any object having several sides. (*b*) One of the eight facets surrounding the table of a brilliant cut diamond.

Paned (pānd), *a.* **1.** Having panes; provided with panes; also, having openings; as, a *paned* window; *paned* window sash. "*Paned* hose." *Massinger.*

2. (*Mach.*) Having flat sides or surfaces; as, a six-*paned* nut.

Pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk; 277), **Pan'e-gyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. *πανηγυρικός*: cf. F. *panégyrique.* See PANEGYRIC, *a.*] An oration or eulogy in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium; a laudatory discourse; laudation. See Synonym of EULOGY.

Pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* [L. *panegyrista*, Gr. *πανηγυριστής* one who attends a *πανήγυρις*: cf. *πανηγυρίζειν* to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set speech, esp. a panegyric, in a public assembly. See PANEGYRIC.] One who delivers a panegyric; a eulogist; one who extols or praises, either by writing or speaking.

If these *panegyrists* are in earnest. *Burke.*

Pan'e-gy-rize (păn'ē-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANEGYRIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANEGYRIZING (-rī'zĭng).] [Gr. *πανηγυρίζειν*. See PANEGYRIST.] To praise highly; to extol in a public speech; to write or deliver a panegyric upon; to eulogize.

Pan'e-gy-rize, *v. i.* To indulge in panegyrics. *Milford.*

Pan'e-gyr'y (-jĭr'ĭ), *n.* A panegyric. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece; OF. *panel*, *pannel*, F. *panneau*, dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side. See 2d PANE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A sunken compartment with raised margins, molded or otherwise, as in ceilings, wainscotings, etc.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. *Blackstone.* (*b*) (*Scots Law*) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court. *Burrill.*

3. Formerly, a piece of cloth serving as a saddle; hence, a soft pad beneath a saddletree to prevent chafing.

4. (*Joinery*) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door.

5. (*Masonry*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. *Gwilt.*

6. (*Painting*) A slab or plank of wood upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted.

7. (*Mining*) (*a*) A heap of dressed ore. (*b*) One of the districts divided by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal.

8. (*Dressmaking*) A plain strip or band, as of velvet or plush, placed at intervals lengthwise on the skirt of a dress, for ornament.

9. A portion of a framed structure between adjacent posts or struts, as in a bridge truss.

Panel game, a method of stealing money in a panel house. — Panel house, a house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances to facilitate theft by accomplices of the inmates. — Panel saw, a handsaw with fine teeth, — used for cutting out panels, etc. — Panel thief, one who robs in a panel house.

Pan'el (păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paneled (-ĕld) or Panelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paneling or Panelling.] To form in or with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot.

Paneled back (*Arch.*), the paneled work covering the window back. See Window back.

Pan'el-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of impaneling a jury. [*Obs.*] [Written also *panellation.*] *Wood.*

Pane'less (pān'lĕs), *a.* Without panes.

To patch his *paneless* window. *Shenstone.*

Pan'el-ing (păn'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* A forming in panels; panelwork. [Written also *panelling.*]

Pan'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Arch.*) Wainscoting.

Pan-eu'lo-gism (păn-ū'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* [See Pan-, Eulogy.] Eulogy of everything; indiscriminate praise. [*R.*]

Her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism.* *National Rev.*

Pan'ful (păn'fụl), *n.; pl.* Panfuls (-fụlz). [See 5th Pan.] Enough to fill a pan.

Pang (păng), *n.* [Prob. for older *prange.* Cf. Prong.] A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, the *pangs* of death.

Syn. — Agony; anguish; distress. See Agony.

Pang, *v. t.* To torture; to cause to have great pain or suffering; to torment. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pan-gen'e-sis (păn-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*Pan-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) An hypothesis advanced by Darwin in explanation of heredity.

☞ The theory rests on the assumption, that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself, the cells throwing off minute granules called *gemmules,* which circulate freely throughout the system, and multiply by subdivision. These gemmules collect in the reproductive organs and products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents, which in development give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. The hypothesis also assumes that these gemmules need not in all cases develop into cells, but may lie dormant, and be transmitted from generation to generation without producing a noticeable effect until a case of atavism occurs.

Pan'ge-net'ic (păn'jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to pangenesis.

Pang'ful (păng'fụl), *a.* Full of pangs. *Richardson.*

Pang'less, *a.* Without a pang; painless. *Byron.*

Pan'go-lin (păn'gō-lĭn), *n.* [Malay *pangŭlang.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of *Manis, Pholidotus,* and related genera, found in Africa and Asia. They are covered with imbricated scales, and feed upon ants. Called also *scaly ant-eater.*

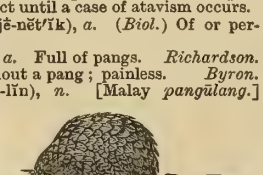

Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*).

Pan-goth'ic (păn-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [*Pan-* + *Gothic.*] Of, pertaining to, or including, all the Gothic races. "Ancestral *Pangothic* stock." *Earle.*

Pan'hel-len'ic (păn'hĕl-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See Panhellenium.] Of or pertaining to all Greece, or to Panhellenism; including all Greece, or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel'len-ism (păn-hĕl'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* A scheme to unite all the Greeks in one political body.

Pan-hel'len-ist, *n.* An advocate of Panhellenism.

Pan'hel-le'ni-um (păn'hĕl-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. Πανελλήνιον; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An assembly or association of Greeks from all the states of Greece.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum;* panic grass; also, the edible grain of some species of panic grass.

Panic grass (*Bot.*), any grass of the genus *Panicum.*

Pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός of or pertaining to Πάν Pan, to whom the causing of sudden fright was ascribed: cf. F. *panique.*] Extreme or sudden and causeless; unreasonable; — said of fear or fright; as, *panic* fear, terror, alarm. "A *panic* fright." *Dryden.*

Pan'ic, *n.* [Gr. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα fear): cf. F. *panique.* See Panic, *a.*] **1.** A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic;* they fled in a *panic.*

2. By extension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs.

Pan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See Panic, *a.* [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Pan'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle; cf. Gr. πήνος, πήνη; prob. akin to E. *pane:* cf. F. *panicule.* See 2d Pane.] (*Bot.*) A pyramidal form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is loosely branched below and gradually simpler toward the end.

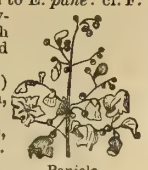
Panicle.

Pan'i-cled (păn'ĭ-k'ld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with panicles; arranged in, or like, panicles; paniculate.

Pan'ic-strick'en (păn'ĭk-strĭk''n), **Pan'ic-struck'** (păn'ĭk-strŭk'), *a.* Struck with a panic, or sudden fear. *Burke.*

Pa-nic'u-late (pā-nĭk'ū-lāt), **Pa-nic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [See Panicle.] (*Bot.*) Same as Panicled.

‖ **Pan'i-cum** (păn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., panic grass.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including several hundred species, some of which are valuable; panic grass.

Pan-id'i-o-mor'phic (păn-ĭd'ĭ-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Pan-* + *idiomorphic.*] (*Geol.*) Having a completely idiomorphic structure; — said of certain rocks.

Pan'ier (păn'yĕr *or* -ĭ-ĕr), *n.* See Pannier, 3. [*Obs.*]

Pan'i-fi-ca'tion (păn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *panis* bread + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *panification.*] The act or process of making bread. *Ure.*

Pa'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* See Painim. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pan-is'lam-ism (păn-ĭz'lăm-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Pan-* + *Islamism.*] A desire or plan for the union of all Mohamedan nations for the conquest of the world.

Pa-niv'o-rous (pā-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *panis* bread + *vorare* to devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan-nade' (păn-nād'), *n.* The curvet of a horse.

Pan'nage (păn'năj; 48), *n.* [OF. *pasnage,* LL. *pasnadium, pastinaticum,* fr. *pastionare* to feed on mast, as swine, fr. L. *pastio* a pasturing, grazing. See Pastor.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.; — called also *pawns.* (*b*) A tax paid for the privilege of feeding swine in the woods.

Pan'na-ry (-nā-rў), *a.* See Panary. *Loudon.*

Pan'nel (păn'nĕl), *n.* [See Panel.] **1.** A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.*

2. (*Falconry*) The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

3. (*Mil.*) A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed, on a march. *Farrow.*

Pan'nier (păn'yĕr *or* -nĭ-ĕr; 277), *n.* [F. *panier,* fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, fr. *panis* bread. Cf. Pantry.] **1.** A bread basket; also, a wicker basket (used commonly in pairs) for carrying fruit or other things on a horse or an ass. *Hudibras.*

2. (*Mil. Antiq.*) A shield of basket work formerly used by archers as a shelter from the enemy's missiles.

3. A table waiter at the Inns of Court, London.

4. A framework of steel or whalebone, worn by women to expand their dresses; a kind of bustle.

Pan'niered (-yĕrd), *a.* Bearing panniers. *Wordsworth.*

Pan'ni-kel (-nĭ-kĕl), *n.* [See Pan a dish.] The brainpan, or skull; hence, the crest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pan'ni-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup. *Marryat. Thackeray.*

Pan'nose' (-nōs'), *a.* [See Pannus.] (*Bot.*) Similar in texture or appearance to felt or woolen cloth.

‖ **Pan'nus** (păn'nŭs), *n.* [L., cloth. See 2d Pane.] (*Med.*) A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually caused by granulation of the eyelids. *Foster.*

Pan'o-is'tic (-ō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*Pan-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects which do not produce vitelligenous cells.

Pan'om-phe'an (-ŏm-fē'an), *a.* [L. *panomphæus,* Gr. πανομφαῖος.] Uttering ominous or prophetic voices; divining. [*R.*]

We want no half gods, *panomphean* Joves. *Mrs. Browning.*

Pan'o-plied (păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

Pan'o-ply (-plў), *n.* [Gr. πανοπλία; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.] Defensive armor in general; a full suit of defensive armor. *Milton.*

We had need to take the Christian *panoply,* to put on the whole armor of God. *Ray.*

Pa-nop'ti-con (pā-nŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See Pan-, and Optic.] **1.** A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen.

2. A room for the exhibition of novelties.

Pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'mà *or* -rā'mà; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁρᾶν to see. See Pan-, and Wary.] **1.** A complete view in every direction.

2. A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction, as from a central point.

3. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled, and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

Pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), **Pan'o-ram'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

Panoramic camera. See under Camera.

Pa-nor'pi-an (pā-nôr'pĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Panorpa.* — *n.* Same as Panorpid.

Pa-nor'pid (-pĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any neuropterous insect of the genus *Panorpa,* and allied genera. The larvæ feed on plant lice.

Panorpid (*Panorpa rufescens*). Nat. size.

Pan-phar'ma-con (păn-fär'mà-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See Pan-, and Pharmacon.] A medicine for all diseases; a panacea. [*R.*]

Pan'pres'by-te'ri-an (păn'prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-an), *a.* [*Pan-* + *Presbyterian.*] Belonging to, or representative of, those who hold Presbyterian views in all parts of the world; as, a *Panpresbyterian* council.

Pan'sclav'ic (păn'sklăv'ĭk *or* -sklăv'ĭk), **Pan'sclav'ism** (-sklăv'ĭz'm), **Pan'sclav'ist, Pan'scla-vo'ni-an** (-sklà-vō'nĭ-an). See Panslavic, Panslavism, etc.

Pan'shon (păn'shŭn), *n.* An earthen vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, — used for holding milk and for various other purposes. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pan'sied (păn'zĭd), *a.* [From Pansy.] Covered or adorned with pansies. "The *pansied* grounds." *Darwin.*

Pan'slav'ic (-slăv'ĭk *or* -slāv'ĭk), *a.* [*Pan-* + *Slavic.*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races.

Pan'slav'ism (-slăv'ĭz'm *or* -slāv'ĭz'm), *n.* A scheme or desire to unite all the Slavic races into one confederacy.

Pan'slav'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors Panslavism.

Pan'sla-vo'ni-an (-slà-vō'nĭ-an), *a.* See Panslavic.

Pan-soph'ic-al (păn-sŏf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Pansophy.] All-wise; claiming universal knowledge; as, *pansophical* pretenders. [*R.*] *John Worthington.*

Pan'so-phy (păn'sō-fў), *n.* [*Pan-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom, σοφός wise: cf. F. *pansophie.*] Universal wisdom; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592–1671), a Moravian educator. [*R.*] *Hartlib.*

Pan-sper'ma-tist (păn-spĕr'mà-tĭst), **Pan'sper'mist** (păn'spĕr'mĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) A believer in panspermy; one who rejects the theory of spontaneous generation; a biogenist.

Pan'sper'mic (păn'spĕr'mĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to panspermy; as, the *panspermic* hypothesis.

Pan'sper'my (păn'spĕr'mў), *n.* [*Pan-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The doctrine of the widespread distribution of germs, from which under favorable circumstances bacteria, vibrios, etc., may develop. (*b*) The doctrine that all organisms must come from living parents; biogenesis; — the opposite of *spontaneous generation.*

Pan-ste're-o-ra'ma (păn-stē'rē-ō-rā'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + στερεός solid + ὅραμα a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief, executed in wood, cork, pasteboard, or the like. *Brande & C.*

Pan'sy (păn'zў), *n.; pl.* Pansies (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See Pensive.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus Viola (*V. tricolor*) and its blossom, originally purple and yellow. Cultivated varieties have very large flowers of a great diversity of colors. Called also *heart's-ease, love-in-idleness,* and many other quaint names.

Pansies.

Pant (pănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Panted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Panting.] [Cf. F. *panteler* to gasp for breath, OF. *panteisier* to be breathless, F. *pantois* out of breath; perh. akin to E. *phantom,* the verb prob. orig. meaning, to have the nightmare.] **1.** To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from eagerness or excitement; to respire with heaving of the breast; to gasp.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

Who *pants* for glory finds but short repose. *Pope.*

3. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate, or throb; — said of the heart. *Spenser.*

4. To sigh; to flutter; to languish. [*Poetic*]

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

Pant, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp out.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish. *Shelley.*

2. To long for; to be eager after. [*R.*]

Then shall our hearts *pant* thee. *Herbert.*

Pant, *n.* **1.** A quick breathing; a catching of the breath; a gasp. *Drayton.*

2. A violent palpitation of the heart. *Shak.*

Pan'ta- (păn'tà-). See Pan-.

Pan'ta-ble (păn'tà-b'l), *n.* See Pantofle. [*Obs.*]

Pan'ta-cosm (păn'tà-kŏz'm), *n.* [*Panta-* + Gr. κόσμος universe.] See Cosmolabe.

Pan'ta-graph (-grăf), *n.* See Pantograph.

Pan-tag'ru-el-ism (păn-tăg'rụ-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Pantagruel,* one of the characters of Rabelais.] **1.** The theory or practice of the medical profession; — used in burlesque or ridicule.

2. An assumption of buffoonery to cover some serious purpose. [*R.*] *Donaldson.*

Pan'ta-let' (păn'tà-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *pantaloon.*] One of the legs of the loose drawers worn by children and women; particularly, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; — chiefly in the plural.

Pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon,* fr. It. *pantalone,* a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from *Pantaleone,* the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Πανταλέων, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** A ridiculous character, or an old dotard, in the Italian comedy; also, a buffoon in pantomimes. *Addison.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered *pantaloon.* *Shak.*

2. *pl.* A bifurcated garment for a man, covering the body from the waist downwards, and consisting of breeches and stockings in one.

3. *pl.* In recent times, same as Trousers.

Pan'ta-loon'er-y (-ēr-ў), *n.* **1.** The character or performances of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

2. Materials for pantaloons.

Pan'ta-morph (păn'tà-môrf), *n.* That which assumes, or exists in, all forms.

Pan'ta-mor'phic (păn'tà-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Panta-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Taking all forms.

Pan'ta-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Panta-* + *-scope.*] (*Photog.*) A pantascopic camera.

Pan'ta-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Viewing all; taking a view of the whole. See under Camera.

‖ Pan'ta-stom'a-ta (păn'tȧ-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς, παντός, all + στομα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of Flagellata, including the monads and allied forms.

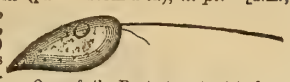

One of the Pantastomata (*Anthophysa*). One Zooid, greatly magnified.

Pan-tech'ni-con (-tĕk'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-, and TECHNIC.] A depository or place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected for sale.

Pan-tel'e-graph (-tĕl'ē-grȧf), *n.* [*Pan-* + *telegraph.*] See under TELEGRAPH.

Pant'er (pȧnt'ẽr), *n.* One who pants. *Congreve.*

Pan'ter (păn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *panetier.* See PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Pan'ter, *n.* [See PAINTER a rope.] A net; a noose. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pan'teu-ton'ic (păn'tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pan-* + *Teutonic.*] Of or pertaining to all the Teutonic races.

Pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Pan-* + *theism.*] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe; cosmotheism.

Pan'the-ist, *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

Pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Pan'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantheism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **Pan'the-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'the-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pantheology.

Pan'the-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Pan-* + *theology.*] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology.

Pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn *or* păn'thē-ŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon, pantheum,* Gr. πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν), fr. πάνθειος of all gods; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + θέος a god: cf. F. *panthéon.* See PAN-, and THEISM.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; especially, the building so called at Rome.

2. The collective gods of a people, or a work treating of them; as, a divinity of the Greek *pantheon.*

Pan'ther (păn'thẽr), *n.* [OE. *pantere,* F. *panthère,* L. *panthera,* Gr. πάνθηρ, prob. fr. Skr. *puṇḍrīka* a tiger.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large dark-colored variety of the leopard, by some zoölogists considered a distinct species. It is marked with large ring-like spots, the centers of which are darker than the color of the body.

Panther (*Felis leopardus,* or *pardus*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) In America, the name is applied to the puma, or cougar, and sometimes to the jaguar.

Panther cat (*Zoöl.*), the ocelot. — **Panther cowry** (*Zoöl.*), a spotted East Indian cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*); — so called from its color.

Pan'ther-ess, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A female panther.

Pan'ther-ine (-in), *a.* Like a panther, esp. in color; as, the *pantherine* snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) of Brazil.

Pan'tile' (-tīl'), *n.* [5th *pan* + *tile.*] (*Arch.*) A roofing tile, of peculiar form, having a transverse section resembling an elongated S laid on its side (∽).

Pant'ing-ly (pȧnt'ĭng-lў), *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing. *Shak.*

Pan'ti-soc'ra-cy (păn'tĭ-sŏk'rȧ-sў), *n.* [*Panto-* + Gr. ἴσος equal + κρατεῖν to rule.] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as was devised by Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey, in their younger days.

Pan-tis'o-crat (păn-tĭs'ō-krăt), *n.* A pantisocratist.

Pan'ti-so-crat'ic (păn'tĭ-sō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pantisocracy.

Pan'ti-soc'ra-tist (-sŏk'rȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who favors or supports the theory of a pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

Pan'tler (păn'tlẽr), *n.* [F. *panetier.* See PANTER, PANTRY.] The servant or officer, in a great family, who has charge of the bread and the pantry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pan'to- (păn'tō-). See PAN-.

Pan'to-chro-nom'e-ter (păn'tō-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Panto-* + *chronometer.*] An instrument combining a compass, sundial, and universal time dial. *Brande & C.*

Pan-to'fle (păn-tōō'f'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle.*] A slipper for the foot. [Written also *pantable* and *pantoble.*]

Pan'to-graph (păn'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-graph:* cf. F. *pantographe.*] An instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings, on the same, or on a reduced or an enlarged, scale. [Written also *pantagraph,* and incorrectly *pentagraph.*]

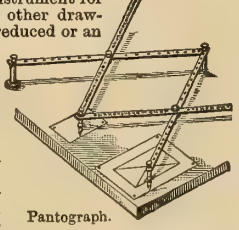

Pantograph.

Skew pantograph, a kind of pantograph for drawing a copy which is inclined with respect to the original figure; — also called *plagiograph.*

Pan'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **Pan'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pantographique.*] Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating to pantography.

Pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Cf. F. *pantographie.*] A general description; entire view of an object.

Pan'to-log'ic-al (păn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantology.

Pan-tol'o-gist (păn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pantology; a writer of pantology.

Pan-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; a work of universal information.

Pan-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *pantomètre.*] An instrument for measuring angles for determining elevations, distances, etc.

Pan-tom'e-try (păn-tŏm'ē-trў), *n.* Universal measurement. [*R.*] — **Pan'to-met'ric** (păn'tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*R.*]

Pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mim), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pantomimus,* Gr. παντόμιμος, lit., all-imitating; πᾶς, παντός, all + μιμεῖσθαι to imitate: cf. It. *pantomimo.* See MIMIC.]

1. A universal mimic; an actor who assumes many parts; also, any actor. [*Obs.*]

2. One who acts his part by gesticulation or dumb show only, without speaking; a pantomimist.

[He] saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the action alone. *Tylor.*

3. A dramatic representation by actors who use only dumb show; hence, dumb show, generally.

4. A dramatic and spectacular entertainment of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features.

Pan'to-mime, *a.* Representing only in mute actions; pantomimic; as, a *pantomime* dance.

Pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk), **Pan'to-mim'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pantomimique.*] Of or pertaining to the pantomime; representing by dumb show. "*Pantomimic* gesture." *Bp. Warburton.* — **Pan'to-mim'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'to-mi'mist (păn'tō-mī'mĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

Pan'ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *patin.* See PATTEN.] (*Far.*) A horseshoe to correct a narrow, hoofbound heel.

Pan-toph'a-gist (păn-tŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [See PANTOPHAGOUS.] A person or an animal that has the habit of eating all kinds of food.

Pan-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. παντοφάγος; πᾶς, παντός, all + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating all kinds of food.

Pan-toph'a-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. παντοφαγία.] The habit or power of eating all kinds of food.

‖ Pan-top'o-da (-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANTO-, & -PODA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PYCNOGONIDA.

Pan'to-scop'ic (păn'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Panto-* + *-scope* + *-ic.*] Literally, seeing everything; — a term applied to eyeglasses or spectacles divided into two segments, the upper being designed for distant vision, the lower for vision of near objects.

Pan'try (păn'trў), *n.; pl.* PANTRIES (-trĭz). [OE. *pantrie,* F. *paneterie,* fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker, *panetus* small loaf of bread, L. *panis* bread. Cf. COMPANY, PANNIER, PANTLER.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pan-ur'gic (păn-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. πανουργικός knavish.] Skilled in all kinds of work. "The *panurgic* Diderot." *J. Morley.*

Pan'ur-gy (păn'ŭr-jў), *n.* [Gr. πανουργία, fr. πανοῦργος, properly, ready to do anything; hence, knavish, roguish; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἔργον work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Pan'yard (păn'yẽrd), *n.* See PANNIER. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Pa'nym (pā'nĭm), *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM. [*Obs.*]

Pan-zo'ism (păn-zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*Pan-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Biol.*) A term used to denote all of the elements or factors which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer.*

‖ Pa'o-lo (pä'ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. PAUL.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten cents.

Pap (păp), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *papp.* Cf. PAP soft food.]

1. (*Anat.*) A nipple; a mammilla; a teat. *Dryden.*

The *paps* which thou hast sucked. *Luke* xi. 27.

2. A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; anything resembling a nipple in shape; a mamelon. *Macaulay.*

Pap, *n.* [Cf. D. *pap,* G. *pappe,* both perh. fr. L. *papa, pappa,* the word with which infants call for food: cf. It. *pappa.*] **1.** A soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.

2. Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, *treasury* pap. [*Colloq. & Contemptuous*]

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Pap, *v. t.* To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pa-pa' (pȧ-pä' *or* pä'pȧ), *n.* [F. *papa,* L. *papa;* cf. Gr. πάππας, πάππα, a child's word meaning father. Cf. POPE.] **1.** A child's word for father.

2. A parish priest in the Greek Church. *Shipley.*

Pa'pa-bo'te (pä'pȧ-bō'tā), *n.* [Probably of Creole origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The upland plover. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sў), *n.* [LL. *papatia,* fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See POPE.] **1.** The office and dignity of the pope, or pontiff, of Rome; papal jurisdiction.

2. The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; — commonly used by the opponents of the Roman Catholics in disparagement or in an opprobrious sense.

Pap'a-gay (păp'ȧ-gā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POPINJAY, 1 (*b*).

Pa-pa'in (pȧ-pa'ĭn), *n.* [From PAPAW.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteolytic ferment, like trypsin, present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaw (*Carica Papaya*) of tropical America.

Pa'pal (pā'pal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPACY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; ordered or pronounced by the pope; as, *papal* jurisdiction; a *papal* edict; the *papal* benediction. *Milman.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. "*Papal* Christians." *Bp. Burnet.*

Papal cross. See *Illust.* 3 of CROSS. — **Papal crown,** the tiara.

Pa'pal-ist (pā'pal-ĭst), *n.* A papist. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Pa-pal'i-ty (pȧ-păl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *papalitas:* cf. F. *papauté.*] The papacy. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners. Milton.*

Pa'pal-ize (pā'pal-īz), *v. i.* To make papal. [*R.*]

Pa'pal-ize, *v. i.* To conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Pa'pal-ly, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Pa'pal-ty (-tў), *n.* The papacy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pa'pa-pho'bi-a (pā'pȧ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *papa* bishop + Gr. φοβεῖν to fear.] Intense fear or dread of the pope, or of the Roman Catholic Church. [*R.*]

Pa'par-chy (pā'pär-kў), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy.*] Government by a pope; papal rule.

‖ Pa-pa'ver (pȧ-pā'vẽr), *n.* [L., poppy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the poppy.

Pa-pav'er-a'ceous (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Papaveraceæ*) of which the poppy, the celandine, and the bloodroot are well-known examples.

Pa-pav'er-ine (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium. It has a weaker therapeutic action than morphine.

Pa-pav'er-ous (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poppy; of the nature of the poppy. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa-paw' (pȧ-pȧ'), *n.* [Prob. from the native name in the West Indies; cf. Sp. *papayo* papaw, *papaya* the fruit of the papaw.] [Written also *pawpaw.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree (*Carica Papaya*) of tropical America, belonging to the order *Passifloreæ.* It has a soft, spongy stem, eighteen or twenty feet high, crowned with a tuft of large, long-stalked, palmately lobed leaves. The milky juice of the plant is said to have the property of making meat tender. Also, its dull orange-colored, melon-shaped fruit, which is eaten both raw and cooked or pickled.

Tropical Papaw (*Carica Papaya*).

2. (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Asimina* (*A. triloba*), growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet edible fruit; also, the fruit itself. *Gray.*

Pap'boat' (păp'bōt'), **n. 1.** A kind of sauce boat or dish.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella rapha*); — so called because used by native priests to hold the oil for anointing.

Pape (pāp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pape,* fr. L. *papa.* See POPE.] A spiritual father; specifically, the pope. [*Obs.*]

Pa'pe-jay (pā'pē-jā), *n.* A popinjay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pa'per (pā'pẽr), *n.* [F. *papier,* fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. πάπυρος. Cf. PAPYRUS.] **1.** A substance in the form of thin sheets or leaves intended to be written or printed on, or to be used in wrapping. It is made of rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, which is first reduced to pulp, then molded, pressed, and dried.

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.

3. A printed or written instrument; a document, essay, or the like; a writing; as, a *paper* read before a scientific society.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily *paper.*

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper.*

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings,* below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, cantharides *paper.*

☞ Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

TRADE NAME.	PRINTING.	WRITING.	DRAWING.
Antiquarian	. . .	. . .	53 × 31
Atlas	. . .	. . .	33 × 26
Atlas, Double	. . .	. . .	55 × 31½
Atlas, Small	. . .	. . .	31 × 25
Colombier	. . .	. . .	34½ × 23½
Copy, or Bastard	. . .	20½ × 16	. . .
Crown	. . .	20 × 15	. . .
Crown, Double	30 × 20	30 × 20	. . .
Demy	22½ × 17½	21 × 16	20 × 15
Demy, Short	. . .	20½ × 14	. . .
Elephant	. . .	. . .	28 × 23
Elephant, Double, or Grand Eagle	. . .	. . .	40 × 26½
Emperor	. . .	. . .	72 × 48
Fan, Large	. . .	23¾ × 20½	. . .
Fan, Small	. . .	22¼ × 13½	. . .
Flat Cap	. . .	17 × 14	. . .
Foolscap	. . .	16 × 13	. . .
Foolscap, Double	27 × 17	27 × 17	. . .
Foolscap, Sheet and a half	. . .	24½ × 13½	. . .
Foolscap, Sheet and a third	. . .	23 × 13¼	. . .
Imperial	32 × 22	30½ × 22	30 × 22
Imperial and a half	33 × 32	. . .	. . .
Imperial, Double	44 × 32	. . .	. . .
Letter	. . .	16 × 10	. . .
Medium	24 × 19	22 × 17½	22 × 17
Medium, Double	38 × 24	. . .	. . .
Middle Hand	22 × 16	. . .	. . .
Middle Hand, Double	33 × 21	. . .	. . .
Note	. . .	10 × 8	. . .
Note, Packet	. . .	11¼ × 9	. . .
Post, Commercial	. . .	17 × 11	. . .
Post, Double	32 × 20	30¾ × 19	. . .
Post, Large	. . .	20¾ × 16½	. . .
Post, Packet	. . .	18¾ × 11¼	. . .
Post, Small	. . .	19 × 15¼	. . .
Pott, or Pot	. . .	15½ × 12½	. . .
Pott, or Pot, Double	. . .	30 × 25	. . .
Royal	25 × 20	24 × 19	24 × 19
Royal and a half	30 × 25	. . .	. . .
Royal, Double Super	42 × 27	. . .	. . .
Royal, Super	27 × 21	27 × 19	27 × 19
Small Hand	. . .	19¾ × 16	. . .

In the manufacture of books, etc., a sheet, of whatever

size originally, is termed, when folded once, a *folio*; folded twice, a *quarto*, or *4to*; three times, an *octavo*, or *8vo*; four times, a *sextodecimo*, or *16mo*; five times, a *32mo*; three times, with an offcut folded twice and set in, a *duodecimo*, or *12mo*; four times, with an offcut folded three times and set in, a *24mo*.

☞ *Paper* is often used adjectively or in combination, having commonly an obvious signification; as, *paper* cutter or *paper*-cutter; *paper* knife, *paper*-knife, or *paper*knife; *paper* maker, *paper*-maker, or *paper*maker; *paper* mill or *paper*-mill; *paper* weight, *paper*-weight, or *paper*weight, etc.

Business paper, checks, notes, drafts, etc., given in payment of actual indebtedness; — opposed to *accommodation paper*. — **Fly paper**, paper covered with a sticky preparation, — used for catching flies. — **Laid paper**. See under LAID. — **Paper birch** (*Bot.*), the canoe birch tree (*Betula papyracea*). — **Paper blockade**, an ineffective blockade, as by a weak naval force. — **Paper boat** (*Naut.*), a boat made of water-proof paper. — **Paper car wheel** (*Railroad*), a car wheel having a steel tire, and a center formed of compressed paper held between two plate-iron disks. *Forney*. — **Paper credit**, credit founded upon evidences of debt, such as promissory notes, duebills, etc. — **Paper hanger**, one who covers walls with paper hangings. — **Paper hangings**, paper printed with colored figures, or otherwise made ornamental, prepared to be pasted against the walls of apartments, etc.; wall paper. — **Paper house**, an audience composed of people who have come in on free passes. [*Cant*] — **Paper money**, notes or bills, usually issued by government or by a banking corporation, promising payment of money, and circulated as the representative of coin. — **Paper mulberry**. (*Bot.*) See under MULBERRY. — **Paper muslin**, glazed muslin, used for linings, etc. — **Paper nautilus**. (*Zoöl.*) See ARGONAUTA. — **Paper reed** (*Bot.*), the papyrus. — **Paper sailor**. (*Zoöl.*) See ARGONAUTA. — **Paper stainer**, one who colors or stamps wall paper. *De Colange*. — **Paper wasp** (*Zoöl.*), any wasp which makes a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jacket. — **Paper weight**, any object used as a weight to prevent loose papers from being displaced by wind, or otherwise. — **Parchment paper**. See PAPYRINE. — **Tissue paper**, thin, gauzelike paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books. — **Wall paper**. Same as *Paper hangings*, above. — **Waste paper**, paper thrown aside as worthless or useless, except for uses of little account. — **Wove paper**, a writing paper with a uniform surface, not ribbed or watermarked.

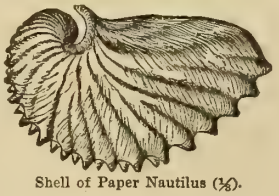
Shell of Paper Nautilus (⅓).

Pa'per (pā'pẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper; resembling paper; existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* box; a *paper* army.

Pa'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAPERED (pā'pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAPERING.] **1.** To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a room or a house.

2. To fold or inclose in paper.

3. To put on paper; to make a memorandum of. [*Obs.*]

Pa'per-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* See under PAPER, *n.*

Pa'per-y (-y), *a.* Like paper; having the thinness or consistence of paper. *Gray.*

Pa-pes'cent (pa-pĕs'sent), *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Containing or producing pap; like pap. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'pess (pā'pĕs), *n.* [F. *papesse.*] A female pope; *i. e.*, the fictitious pope Joan. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Pa'pe-terie'** (pā'pe-trē'), *n.* [F., paper manufacture, fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box containing paper and materials for writing.

Pa'phi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos.

‖ **Pa'pier'-ma'ché'** (pā'pyā'mä'shā'), *n.* [F. *papier mâché*, lit., chewed or mashed paper.] A hard and strong substance made of a pulp from paper, mixed with size or glue, etc. It is formed into various articles, usually by means of molds.

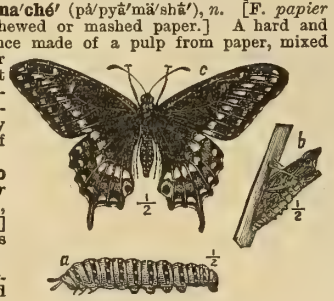
Papilio (*Papilio polyxenes*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Butterfly.

‖ **Pa-pil'i-o** (pa-pĭl'ĭ-ō *or* -yō), *n.* [L., a butterfly.] (*Zool.*) A genus of butterflies.

☞ Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polyxenes*, or *asterias*, and related species.

Pa-pil'io-na'ceous (pa-pĭl'yō-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Resembling the butterfly.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having a winged corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea. (*b*) Belonging to that suborder of leguminous plants (*Papilionaceæ*) which includes the bean, pea, vetch, clover, and locust.

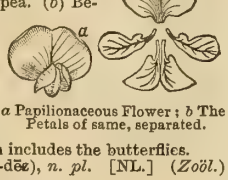
a Papilionaceous Flower; *b* The Petals of same, separated.

‖ **Pa-pil'i-o'nes** (pa-pĭl'ĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPILIO.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Lepidoptera which includes the butterflies.

‖ **Pa-pil'i-on'i-des** (-ŏn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical butterflies.

Pa-pil'la (pa-pĭl'la), *n.*; *pl.* PAPILLÆ (-lē). [L., a nipple, pimple.] Any minute nipplelike projection; as, the *papillæ* of the tongue.

Pap'il-lar (păp'ĭl-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *papillaire.*] Same as PAPILLOSE.

Pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭl-lā-rỹ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *papillaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ; bearing, or covered with, papillæ; papillose.

Pap'il-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To cover with papillæ; to take the form of a papilla, or of papillæ.

Pap'il-late (-lāt), *a.* Same as PAPILLOSE.

Pa-pil'li-form (pa-pĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Papilla* + *-form.*] Shaped like a papilla; mammilliform.

‖ **Pap'il-lo'ma** (păp'ĭl-lō'mà), *n.*; *pl.* PAPILLOMATA (-tà). [NL. See PAPILLA, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart. *Quain.*

Pap'il-lo'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, papillomata.

Pap'il-lose' (păp'ĭl-lōs'; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *papilleux.*] Covered with, or bearing, papillæ; resembling papillæ; papillate; papillar; papillary.

Pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F., fr. *papillon* a butterfly.] A small piece of paper on which women roll up their hair to make it curl; a curl paper.

Pap'il-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Papillary; papillose.

Pa-pil'lu-late (pa-pĭl'lū-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a minute papilla in the center of a larger elevation or depression.

Pa'pi-on (pā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Prob. from native name: cf. Sp. *papion.*] (*Zoöl.*) A West African baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*), allied to the chacma. Its color is generally chestnut, varying in tint.

Pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [F. *papisme.* See PAPE, POPE.] Popery; — an offensive term. *Milton.*

Pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* [F. *papiste.* See PAPE, POPE.] A Roman Catholic; one who adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope; — an offensive designation applied to Roman Catholics by their opponents.

Pa-pis'tic (pa-pĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *papistique.*] Of
Pa-pis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } or pertaining to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pertaining to popery; popish; — used disparagingly. "The old *papistic* worship." *T. Warton.* — **Pa-pis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'pist-ry (pā'pĭst-rỹ), *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery. [*R.*] *Whitgift.*

Pa'pized (pā'pĭzd), *a.* [From PAPE.] Conformed to popery. [*Obs.*] "*Papized* writers." *Fuller.*

Pa-poose' (pa-pōōs'), *n.* A babe or young child of Indian parentage in North America.

Pap'pi-form (păp'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling the pappus of composite plants.

Pap-poose' (păp-pōōs'), *n.* Same as PAPOOSE.

Pappoose root. (*Bot.*) See COHOSH.

Pap-pose' (păp-pōs' *or* păp'pōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a pappus; downy.

Pap'pous (păp'pŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pappose.

Pap'pus (păp'pŭs), *n.* [L., an old man or grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs, Gr. πάππος.] (*Bot.*) The hairy or feathery appendage of the achenes of thistles, dandelions, and most other plants of the order Compositæ; also, the scales, awns, or bristles which represent the calyx in other plants of the same order.

Achenes with Pappus. *a* Plumose Pappus of *Saussurea*; *b* Membranaceous Pappus of *Chænactis*; *c* Capillary Pappus of Dandelion; *d* Awnlike Pappus of *Bidens*.

Pap'py (-pỹ), *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. *Ray.*

Pap'u-an (păp'ōō-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Papua.

Pap'u-ans (-anz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PAPUAN (-an). (*Ethnol.*) The native black race of Papua or New Guinea, and the adjacent islands.

‖ **Pap'u-la** (păp'ŭ-là), *n.*; *pl.* PAPULÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** (*Med.*) A pimple; a small, usually conical, elevation of the cuticle, produced by congestion, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy of tissue; a papule. *Quain.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the numerous small hollow processes of the integument between the plates of starfishes.

Pap'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Covered with papules.

2. (*Med.*) Consisting of papules; characterized by the presence of papules; as, a *papular* eruption.

Pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.*; *pl.* PAPULES (-ūlz). Same as PAPULA.

Pap'u-lose' (-ŭ-lōs'), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having papulæ; papillose; as, a *papulose* leaf.

Pap'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *papuleux.*] Covered with, or characterized by, papulæ; papulose.

Pap'y-ra'ceous (păp'ĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papyraceus* made of *papyrus.*] Made of papyrus; of the consistency of paper; papery.

Pa-pyr'e-an (pa-pĭr'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to papyrus, or to paper; papyraceous.

Pap'y-rine (păp'ĭ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *papyrin* made of paper. See PAPER.] Imitation parchment, made by soaking unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid.

Pa-pyr'o-graph (pa-pĭr'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Papyrus* + *-graph.*] An apparatus for multiplying writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, formed by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used. The word is also used of other means of multiplying copies of writings, drawings, etc. See COPYGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, MANIFOLD.

Pap'y-rog'ra-phy (păp'ĭ-rŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., by means of the papyrograph. — **Pap'y-ro-graph'ic** (-rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Pa-py'rus (pa-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tall rushlike plant (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of the Sedge family, formerly growing in Egypt, and now found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc. The stem is triangular and about an inch thick.

Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*).

2. The material upon which the ancient Egyptians wrote. It was formed by cutting the stem of the plant into thin longitudinal slices, which were gummed together and pressed.

3. A manuscript written on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls made of papyrus; as, the *papyri* of Egypt or Herculaneum.

Pâque (päk), *n.* [F. *pâque.*] See PASCH and EASTER.

Par (pär), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PARR.

Par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.* See PER.] By; with; — used frequently in Early English in phrases taken from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word which it governs; as, *par* amour, or *paramour*; *par* cas, or *parcase*; *par* fay, or *parfay*.

Par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal. See PEER an equal.] **1.** Equal value; equality of nominal and actual value; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, as a bond or other commercial paper.

2. Equality of condition or circumstances.

At par, at the original price; neither at a discount nor at a premium. — **Above par**, at a premium. — **Below par**, at a discount. — **On a par**, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, etc.; as, their pretensions are *on a par*; his ability is *on a par* with his ambition. — **Par of exchange**. See under EXCHANGE. — **Par value**, nominal value; face value.

Par'a- (păr'à-). [Gr. παρά beside; prob. akin to E. *for-* in *forgive*. Cf. FOR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *alongside of, beside, beyond, against, amiss*; as *paraldehyde, paraconine*, etc.; also, an *isomeric modification*. (*b*) Specifically: (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as *paraxylene*; *paroxybenzoic acid*. Cf. ORTHO-, and META-. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Pa-ra'** (pà-rä'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *pārah* a piece.] A piece of Turkish money, usually copper, the fortieth part of a piaster, or about one ninth of a cent.

Par'a-ban'ic (păr'à-băn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραβαίνειν to pass over.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid which is obtained by the oxidation of uric acid, as a white crystalline substance ($C_3N_2H_2O_3$); — also called *ozalyl urea*.

Par'a-blast (păr'à-blăst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. παραβλαστάνειν to grow beside. See PARA-, and -BLAST.] (*Biol.*) A portion of the mesoblast (of peripheral origin) of the developing embryo, the cells of which are especially concerned in forming the first blood and blood vessels. *C. S. Minot.*

Par'a-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the parablast; as, the *parablastic* cells.

Par'a-ble (păr'à-b'l), *a.* [L. *parabilis*, fr. *parare* to provide.] Procurable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Par'a-ble, *n.* [F. *parabole*, L. *parabola*, fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. παραβάλλειν to throw beside, compare; παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw; cf. Skr. *gal* to drop. Cf. EMBLEM, GLAND, PALAVER, PARABOLA, PARLEY, PAROLE, SYMBOL.] A comparison; a similitude; specifically, a short fictitious narrative of something which might really occur in life or nature, by means of which a moral is drawn; as, the *parables* of Christ. *Chaucer.*

Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares. *Matt.* xiii. 36

Syn. — See ALLEGORY, and Note under APOLOGUE.

Par'a-ble, *v. t.* To represent by parable. [*R.*]

Which by the ancient sages was thus parabled. *Milton.*

Pa-rab'o-la (pà-răb'ŏ-là), *n.*; *pl.* PARABOLAS (-làz). [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή; — so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See PARABLE, and cf. PARABOLE.] (*Geom.*) (*a*) A kind of curve; one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. It is a curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*. See FOCUS. (*b*) One of a group of curves defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is a positive whole number or a positive fraction. For the *cubical parabola* $n = 3$; for the *semicubical parabola* $n = \frac{2}{3}$. See under CUBICAL, and SEMICUBICAL. The parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes.

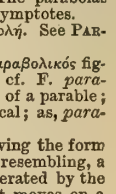
Parabola.

‖ **Pa-rab'o-le** (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραβολή. See PARABLE.] (*Rhet.*) Similitude; comparison.

Par'a-bol'ic (păr'à-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός fig-
Par'a-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } urative: cf. F. *parabolique*. See PARABLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a parable; expressed by a parable or figure; allegorical; as, *parabolical* instruction.

2. [From PARABOLA.] (*Geom.*) (*a*) Having the form or nature of a parabola; pertaining to, or resembling, a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve. (*b*) Generated by the revolution of a parabola, or by a line that moves on a parabola as a directing curve; as, a *parabolic* conoid.

Parabolic conoid, a paraboloid; a conoid whose directing curve is a parabola. See CONOID. — **Parabolic mirror** (*Opt.*), a mirror having a paraboloidal surface which gives for parallel rays (as those from very distant objects) images free from aberration. It is used in reflecting telescopes. — **Parabolic spindle**, the solid generated by revolving the portion of a parabola cut off by a line drawn at right angles

to the axis of the curve, about that line as an axis. — **Parabolic spiral**, a spiral curve conceived to be formed by the periphery of a semiparabola when its axis is wrapped about a circle; also, any other spiral curve having an analogy to the parabola.

Par/a-bol/ic-al-ly (păr/å-bŏl/ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By way of parable; in a parabolic manner

2. In the form of a parabola.

Par/a-bol/i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Parabola* + *-form.*] Resembling a parabola in form.

Pa-rab/o-lism (pȧ-răb/ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [From PARABOLA.] (*Alg.*) The division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved in the first term. [*Obs.*]

Pa-rab/o-list (-lĭst), *n.* A narrator of parables.

Pa-rab/o-loid (-loid), *n.* [*Parabola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *paraboloïde.*] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; any surface of the second order whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas.

☞ The term *paraboloid* has sometimes been applied also to the parabolas of the higher orders. *Hutton.*

Par/a-bo-loid/al (păr/å-bō-loid/al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a paraboloid.

‖ **Par/a-bron/chi-um** (-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PARABRONCHIA (-å). [NL. See PARA-, BRONCHIA.] (*Anat.*) One of the branches of an ectobronchium or entobronchium.

Par/a-cel/si-an (-sĕl'sĭ-an *or* -shan), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in conformity with, the practice of *Paracelsus*, a Swiss physician of the 15th century. *Ferrand.*

Par/a-cel/si-an, *n.* A follower of Paracelsus or his practice or teachings. *Hakewill.*

Par/a-cel/sist (-sĭst), *n.* A Paracelsian.

‖ **Par/a-cen-te/sis** (-sĕn-tē/sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, to tap.] (*Med.*) The perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of effused fluid, pus, or gas; tapping.

Par/a-cen/tric (-sĕn/trĭk), **Par/a-cen/tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), } *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *centric, -ical:* cf. F. *paracentrique.*] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

Paracentric curve (*Math.*), a curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a body descending along it, by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, a fixed point or center, by equal distances in equal times; — called also a *paracentric.* — **Paracentric motion** *or* **velocity**, the motion or velocity of a revolving body, as a planet, by which it approaches to, or recedes from, the center, without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion as reckoned in any other direction.

Par/a-chor/dal (-kôr/dal), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *chordal.*] (*Anat.*) Situated on either side of the notochord; — applied especially to the cartilaginous rudiments of the skull on each side of the anterior part of the notochord. — *n.* A parachordal cartilage.

Pa-rach/ro-nism (pȧ-răk/rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is set later than the time of its occurrence. [*R.*]

Par/a-chrose (păr/å-krōs), *a.* [Gr. παράχρωσις false coloring; παρά beside, beyond + χρώς color.] (*Min.*) Changing color by exposure. *Mohs.*

Par/a-chute (-shut), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to ward off, guard + *chute* a fall. See PARRY, and CHUTE, CHANCE.] **1.** A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which a descent may be made from a balloon, or any eminence.

Parachute.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A web or fold of skin which extends between the legs of certain mammals, as the flying squirrels, colugo, and phalangister.

Par/a-clete (-klēt), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, Gr. παράκλητος, from παρακαλεῖν to call to one, to exhort, encourage; παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the name of the *Paraclete* given him by Christ. *Bp. Pearson.*

Par/a-close (-klōs), *n.* (*Arch.*) See PARCLOSE.

Par/ac-mas/tic (păr/ăk-măs/tĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός. See PARA-, and ACME.] (*Med.*) Gradually decreasing; past the acme, or crisis, as a distemper. *Dunglison.*

Par/a-con/ic (-å-kŏn/ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *aconitic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained as a deliquescent white crystalline substance, and isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids.

Par/a-co/nine (-kō/nĭn *or* -nin), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *conine.*] (*Chem.*) A base resembling and isomeric with conine, and obtained as a colorless liquid from butyric aldehyde and ammonia.

‖ **Par/a-co-rol/la** (-kŏ-rŏl/lå), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *corolla.*] (*Bot.*) A secondary or inner corolla; a corona, as of the Narcissus.

Par/a-cros/tic (-krŏs/tĭk), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *acrostic.*] A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the verses of the poem. *Brande & C.*

Par/a-cy-an/o-gen (-sī-ăn/ō-jĕn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *cyanogen.*] (*Chem.*) A polymeric modification of cyanogen, obtained as a brown or black amorphous residue by heating mercuric cyanide.

Par/a-cy/mene (-sī/mēn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *cymene.*] (*Chem.*) Same as CYMENE.

‖ **Par/a-dac/ty-lum** (-dăk/tĭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PARADACTYLA (-lå). [NL. See PARA-, and DACTYL.] (*Zoöl.*) The side of a toe or finger.

Pa-rade/ (pȧ-rād/), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** The ground where a military display is held, or where troops are drilled.

2. (*Mil.*) An assembly and orderly arrangement or display of troops, in full equipments, for inspection or evolutions before some superior officer; a review of troops. Parades are general, regimental, or private (troop, battery, or company), according to the force assembled.

3. Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade.* *Swift.*

4. That which is displayed; a show; a spectacle; an imposing procession; the movement of any body marshaled in military order; as, a *parade* of firemen.

In state returned the grand *parade.* *Swift.*

5. Posture of defense; guard. [*A Gallicism*]

When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

6. A public walk; a promenade.

Dress parade, Undress parade. See under DRESS, and UNDRESS. — **Parade rest**, a position of rest for soldiers, in which, however, they are required to be silent and motionless. *Wilhelm.*

Parade Rest.

Syn. — Ostentation; display; show. — PARADE, OSTENTATION. *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored. "It was not in the mere *parade* of royalty that the Mexican potentates exhibited their power." *Robertson.* "We are dazzled with the splendor of titles, the *ostentation* of learning, and the noise of victories." *Spectator.*

Pa-rade/ (pȧ-rād/), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARADING.] [Cf. F. *parader.*] **1.** To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

Parading all her sensibility. *Byron.*

2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously; as, to *parade* troops.

Pa-rade/, *v. i.* **1.** To make an exhibition or spectacle of one's self, as by walking in a public place.

2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

Par/a-digm (păr/å-dĭm), *n.* [F. *paradigme*, L. *paradigma*, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. παραδεικνύναι to show by the side of, to set up as an example; παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show. See PARA-, and DICTION.] **1.** An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The *paradigms* and patterns of all things." *Cudworth.*

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Par/a-dig-mat/ic (păr/å-dĭg-măt/ĭk), **Par/a-dig-mat/ic-al** (-măt/ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. παραδειγματικός.] Exemplary. — **Par/a-dig-mat/ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Par/a-dig-mat/ic, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A writer of memoirs of religious persons, as examples of Christian excellence.

Par/a-dig/ma-tize (-dĭg/må-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARADIGMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARADIGMATIZING (-tī/zĭng).] [Gr. παραδειγματίζειν. See PARADIGM.] To set forth as a model or example. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Par/a-di-sa/ic (păr/å-dĭ-sā/ĭk), **Par/a-di-sa/ic-al** (-sā/ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, paradise; paradisiacal. "*Paradisaical* pleasures." *Gray.*

Par/a-di/sal (păr/å-dī/sal), *a.* Paradisiacal.

Par/a-dise (-dīs), *n.* [OE. & F. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Zend *pairidaēza* an inclosure; *pairi* around (akin to Gr. περί) + *diz* to throw up, pile up; cf. Skr. *dih* to smear, and E. *dough.* Cf. PARVIS.] **1.** The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed after their creation.

2. The abode of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise.* *Luke* xxiii. 43.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in *Paradise.* *Longfellow.*

3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.

The earth
Shall be all *paradise.* *Milton.*

Wrapt in the very *paradise* of some creative vision. *Beaconsfield.*

4. (*Arch.*) An open space within a monastery or adjoining a church, as the space within a cloister, the open court before a basilica, etc.

Paradise Birds.

a The Emerald (*Paradisæa apoda*); *b* The Six-shafted (*Parotia sefilata*); *c* The King (*Cincinnurus regius*).

5. A churchyard or cemetery. [*Obs.*]

Oxf. Gloss.

Fool's paradise. See under FOOL, and LIMBO. — **Grains of paradise.** (*Bot.*) See *Meleagueta pepper*, under PEPPER. — **Paradise bird.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as BIRD OF PARADISE. Among the most beautiful species are the superb (*Lophorina superba*); the magnificent (*Diphyllodes magnifica*); and the six-shafted paradise bird (*Parotia sefilata*). The long-billed paradise birds (*Epimachinæ*) also include some highly ornamental species, as the twelve-wired paradise bird (*Seleucides alba*), which is black, yellow, and white, with six long breast feathers on each side, ending in long, slender filaments. See BIRD OF PARADISE in the Vocabulary. — **Paradise fish** (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful fresh-water Asiatic fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*) having very large fins. It is often kept alive as an ornamental fish. — **Paradise flycatcher** (*Zoöl.*), any flycatcher of the genus *Terpsiphone*, having the middle tail feathers extremely elongated. The adult male of *T. paradisi* is white, with the head glossy dark green, and crested. — **Paradise grackle** (*Zoöl.*), a very beautiful bird of New Guinea, of the genus *Astrapia*, having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints. — **Paradise nut** (*Bot.*), the sapucaia nut. See SAPUCAIA NUT. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Paradise whidah bird.** (*Zoöl.*) See WHIDAH.

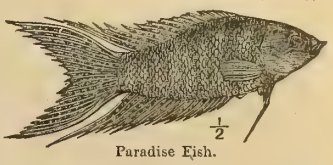
Paradise Fish. 1/2

Par/a-dise (păr/å-dīs), *v. t.* To affect or exalt with visions of felicity; to entrance; to bewitch. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Par/a-dis/e-an (-dĭs/ē-an), *a.* Paradisiacal.

Par/a-dised (-dīst), *a.* Placed in paradise; enjoying delights as of paradise.

Par/a-dis/i-ac (păr/å-dĭs/ĭ-ăk), **Par/a-di-si/a-cal** (-dĭ-sī/å-kal), } *a.* [L. *paradisiacus.*] Of or pertaining to paradise; suitable to, or like, paradise. *C. Kingsley. T. Burnet.* "A *paradisiacal* scene." *Pope.*

The valley . . . is of quite *paradisiac* beauty. *G. Eliot.*

Par/a-dis/i-al (păr/å-dĭs/ĭ-al), **Par/a-dis/i-an** (-dĭs/ĭ-an), } *a.* Paradisiacal. [*R.*]

Paradise Grackle (*Astrapia gularis*). 1/12

Par/a-dis/ic (-ĭk), *a.* Paradisiacal. [*R.*] *Broome.*

Par/a-dis/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Paradisiacal. [*R.*]

Par/a-dos (păr/å-dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PARADOSES (-ēz). [F., fr. *parer* to defend + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] (*Fort.*) An intercepting mound, erected in any part of a fortification to protect the defenders from a rear or ricochet fire; a traverse. *Farrow.*

Par/a-dox (-dŏks), *n.*; *pl.* PARADOXES (-ĕz). [F. *paradoxe*, L. *paradoxum*, fr. Gr. παράδοξον; παρά beside, beyond, contrary to + δοκεῖν to think, suppose, imagine. See PARA-, and DOGMA.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense; that which in appearance or terms is absurd, but yet may be true in fact.

A gloss there is to color that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

This was sometime a *paradox*, but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*

Hydrostatic paradox. See under HYDROSTATIC.

Par/a-dox/al (-dŏks/al), *a.* Paradoxical. [*Obs.*]

Par/a-dox/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox.

2. Inclined to paradoxes, or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions. *Southey.*

— **Par/a-dox/ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Par/a-dox/ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Par/a-dox/er (-dŏks/ẽr), *n.*, **Par/a-dox/ist** (-dŏks/ĭst), *n.* One who proposes a paradox.

‖ **Par/a-dox/i-des** (-dŏks/ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large trilobites characteristic of the primordial formations.

Paradoxides (*P. Harlani*). 1/8

Par/a-dox-ol/o-gy (-dŏks-ŏl/ō-jy), *n.* [*Paradox* + *-logy.*] The use of paradoxes. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Par/a-dox/ure (-dŏks/ûr), *n.* [Gr. παράδοξος incredible, paradoxical + οὐρά tail. So called because its tail is unlike that of the other animals to which it was supposed to be related.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Paradoxurus*, a genus of Asiatic viverrine mammals allied to the civet, as the musang, and the luwack or palm cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). See MUSANG.

Par/a-dox/y (păr/å-dŏks/y), *n.* **1.** A paradoxical statement; a paradox.

2. The quality or state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge.*

Par/af-fin (păr/ăf-fĭn), **Par/af-fine** (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* [F. *paraffine*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance, resembling spermaceti, tasteless and odorless, and obtained from coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc., by distillation. It is used as an illuminant and lubricant. It is very inert, not being acted upon by most of the strong chemical reagents. It was formerly regarded as a definite compound, but is now known to be a complex mixture of several higher hydrocarbons of the methane or marsh-gas series; hence, by extension, any substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, of the same chemical series; thus coal gas and kerosene consist largely of *paraffins.*

☞ In the present chemical usage this word is spelt *paraffin*, but in commerce it is commonly spelt *paraffine.*

Native paraffin. See OZOCERITE. — **Paraffin series.** See *Methane series*, under METHANE.

Par/age (păr/ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. PEERAGE, PEER an equal.] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; also, equality in the partition of an inheritance. *Spelman.*

2. (*Feudal Law*) Equality of condition between persons holding unequal portions of a fee. *Burrill.*

3. Kindred; family; birth. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

We claim to be of high *parage*. *Chaucer.*

Par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *genesis*.] (*Min.*) The science which treats of minerals with special reference to their origin.

Par'a-gen'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + the root of γένος birth.] (*Biol.*) Originating in the character of the germ, or at the first commencement of an individual; — said of peculiarities of structure, character, etc.

Par'a-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *globulin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body in blood serum, belonging to the group of globulins. See Fibrinoplastin.

‖ **Par'a-glos'sa** (-glŏs'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Paraglossæ (-sē). [NL., from Gr. παρά beside + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of small appendages of the lingua or labium of certain insects. See *Illust.* under Hymenoptera.

Par'ag-nath (păr'ăg-năth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Paragnathus.

Pa-rag'na-thous (pȧ-răg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds.

‖ **Pa-rag'na-thus** (pȧ-răg'nȧ-thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Paragnathi (-thī). [NL. See Para-, and Gnathic.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the two lobes which form the lower lip, or metastome, of Crustacea. (*b*) One of the small, horny, tooth-like jaws of certain annelids.

‖ **Par'a-go'ge** (păr'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, from παράγειν to lead beside, protract; παρά beside + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*.

2. (*Med.*) Coaptation. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*

Par'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **Par'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *paragogique*.] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge; added to the end of, or serving to lengthen, a word.

Paragogic letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which are added to the ordinary forms of words, to express additional emphasis, or some change in the sense.

Par'a-gon (păr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon*; cf. It. *paragone*, Sp. *paragon*, *parangon*; prob. fr. Gr. παρακονᾶν to rub against; παρά beside + ἀκόνη whetstone; cf. LGr. παρακόνη a polishing stone.] **1.** A companion; a match; an equal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Philoclea, who indeed had no *paragon* but her sister. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Emulation; rivalry; competition. [*Obs.*]

Full many feats adventurous
Performed, in *paragon* of proudest men. *Spenser.*

3. A model or pattern; a pattern of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence. *Udall.*

Man, . . . the *paragon* of animals! *Shak.*

The riches of sweet Mary's son,
Boy-rabbi, Israel's *paragon*. *Emerson.*

4. (*Print.*) A size of type between great primer and double pica. See the Note under Type.

Par'a-gon, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner*.] **1.** To compare; to parallel; to put in rivalry or emulation with. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To compare with; to equal; to rival. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

In arms anon to *paragon* the morn,
The morn new rising. *Glover.*

3. To serve as a model for; to surpass. [*Obs.*]

He hath achieved a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame. *Shak.*

Par'a-gon, *v. i.* To be equal; to hold comparison. [*R.*]

Few or none could . . . *paragon* with her. *Shelton.*

Pa-rag'o-nite (pȧ-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. παράγων, p. pr. of παράγειν to mislead.] (*Min.*) A kind of mica related to muscovite, but containing soda instead of potash. It is characteristic of the *paragonite schist* of the Alps.

Par'a-gram (păr'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παράγραμμα that which one writes beside. See Paragraph.] A pun.

Puns, which he calls *paragrams*. *Addison.*

Par'a-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A punster.

‖ **Pa'ra-gran'di-ne** (It. pä'rȧ-grän'dē-nā; E. păr'ȧ-grăn'dĭ-nē), *n.* [It., from *parare* to parry + *grandine* hail.] An instrument to avert the occurrence of hail-storms. See Paragrèle. *Knight.*

Par'a-graph (păr'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, LL. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμή) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παραγράφειν to write beside; παρά beside + γράφειν to write. See Para-, and Graphic, and cf. Paraph.] **1.** Originally, a marginal mark or note, set in the margin to call attention to something in the text, *e. g.*, a change of subject; now, the character ¶, commonly used in the text as a reference mark to a footnote, or to indicate the place of a division into sections.

☞ This character is merely a modification of a capital P (the initial of the word *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part made white and the white part black for the sake of distinctiveness.

2. A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any section or subdivision of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one or many sentences. The division is sometimes noted by the mark [¶], but usually, by beginning the first sentence of the paragraph on a new line and at more than the usual distance from the margin.

3. A brief composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation comprised in a few lines forming one paragraph; as, a column of news *paragraphs*; an editorial *paragraph*.

Par'a-graph, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Paragraphed (-grȧft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Paragraphing.] **1.** To divide into paragraphs; to mark with the character ¶.

2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; as, to *paragraph* an article.

3. To mention in a paragraph or paragraphs.

Par'a-graph'er (-grȧf'ẽr), *n.* A writer of paragraphs; a paragraphist.

Par'a-graph'ic (păr'ȧ-grăf'ĭk), **Par'a-graph'ic-al** (-grăf'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs.—**Par'a-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Par'a-graph'ist (-grȧf'ĭst; 277), *n.* A paragrapher.

Par'a-gra-phis'tic-al (păr'ȧ-grȧ-fĭs'tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or relating to a paragraphist. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Pa-ra' grass' (pȧ-rȧ' grȧs'). (*Bot.*) A valuable pasture grass (*Panicum barbinode*) introduced into the Southern United States from Brazil.

‖ **Pa'ra'grêle'** (pȧ'rȧ'grȧl'), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to guard + *grêle* hail.] A lightning conductor erected, as in a vineyard, for drawing off the electricity in the atmosphere in order to prevent hailstorms. [*France*] *Knight.*

Par'a-guay'an (păr'ȧ-gwī'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paraguay.

Pa'ra-guay' tea' (pä'rȧ-gwī' tē' *or* păr'ȧ-gwā' tē'). See Mate, the leaf of the Brazilian holly.

Par'ail (păr'ăl), *n.* See Apparel. [*Obs.*] "In the *parail* of a pilgrim." *Piers Plowman.*

Par'a-keet' (păr'ȧ-kēt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Parrakeet.

Par'a-lac'tic (păr'ȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *lactic*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Designating an acid called *paralactic acid*. See *Lactic acid*, under Lactic.

Par'al-bu'min (păr'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *albumin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteidlike body found in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is generally associated with a substance related to, if not identical with, glycogen.

Par-al'de-hyde (păr-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *aldehyde*.] (*Chem.*) A polymeric modification of aldehyde obtained as a white crystalline substance.

‖ **Par'a-leip'sis** (păr'ȧ-līp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράλειψις, fr. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, to omit; παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] (*Rhet.*) A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really mentions; as, for example, if an orator should say, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity, his brutal conduct, his treachery and malice." [Written also *paralepsis*, *paralepsy*, *paralipsis*.]

‖ **Par'a-lep'sis** (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] See Paraleipsis.

Pa-ra'li-an (pȧ-rā'lĭ-an *or* păr-ăl'yan; 106), *n.* [Gr. πάραλος near the sea; παρά beside + ἅλς the sea.] A dweller by the sea. [*R.*]

‖ **Par'a-li-pom'e-non** (păr'ȧ-lĭ-pŏm'ẽ-nŏn), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. παραλειπομένων of things omitted, pass. p. pr. (neuter genitive plural) fr. παραλείπειν to omit.] A title given in the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles.

☞ In the Septuagint these books are called Παραλειπομένων πρώτον and δεύτερον, which is understood, after Jerome's explanation, as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings. *W. Smith.*

Par'a-lip'sis (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] See Paraleipsis.

Par'al-lac'tic (păr'ăl-lăk'tĭk), **Par'al-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *parallactique*.] Of or pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lax (păr'ăl-lăks), *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσειν to change a little, go aside, deviate; παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change: cf. F. *parallaxe*. Cf. Parallel.] **1.** The apparent displacement, or difference of position, of an object, as seen from two different stations, or points of view.

2. (*Astron.*) The apparent difference in position of a body (as the sun, or a star) as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Annual parallax, the greatest value of the heliocentric parallax, or the greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth and sun; as, the *annual parallax* of a fixed star. — **Binocular parallax,** the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unmoved. — **Diurnal,** *or* **Geocentric, parallax,** the parallax of a body with reference to the earth's center. This is the kind of parallax that is generally understood when the term is used without qualification. — **Heliocentric parallax,** the parallax of a body with reference to the sun, or the angle subtended at the body by lines drawn from it to the earth and sun; as, the *heliocentric parallax* of a planet. — **Horizontal parallax,** the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon, or the angle subtended at the body by the earth's radius. — **Optical parallax,** the apparent displacement in position undergone by an object when viewed by either eye singly. *Brande & C.* — **Parallax of the cross wires** (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes its position, caused by their not being exactly in the focus of the object glass. — **Stellar parallax,** the annual parallax of a fixed star.

Par'al-lel (-lĕl), *a.* [F. *parallèle*, L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. *alius*. See Alien.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines; *parallel* planes.

Parallel Lines.

Revolutions . . . *parallel* to the equinoctial. *Hakluyt.*

☞ Curved lines or curved planes are said to be parallel when they are in all parts equally distant.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; — used with *to* and *with*.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; applicable in all essential parts; like; similar; as, a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage. *Addison.*

Parallel bar. (*a*) (*Steam Eng.*) A rod in a parallel motion which is parallel with the working beam. (*b*) One of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **Parallel circles of a sphere,** those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other. — **Parallel columns,** *or* **Parallels** (*Printing*), two or more passages of reading matter printed side by side, for the purpose of emphasizing the similarity or discrepancy between them. — **Parallel forces** (*Mech.*), forces which act in directions parallel to each other. — **Parallel motion.** (*a*) (*Mach.*) A jointed system of links, rods, or bars, by which the motion of a reciprocating piece, as a piston rod, may be guided, either approximately or exactly in a straight line. *Rankine.* (*b*) (*Mus.*) The ascending or descending of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds or sixths. — **Parallel rod** (*Locomotive Eng.*), a metal rod that connects the crank pins of two or more driving wheels; — called also *coupling rod*, in distinction from the *connecting rod*. See *Illust.* of Locomotive.

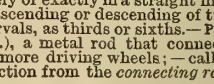

Parallel Ruler.

In App. — **Parallel ruler,** an instrument for drawing parallel lines, so constructed as to have the successive positions of the ruling edge parallel to each other; also, one consisting of two movable parts, the opposite edges of which are always parallel. — **Parallel sailing** (*Naut.*), sailing on a parallel of latitude. — **Parallel sphere** (*Astron. & Geog.*), that position of the sphere in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon, as to an observer at either pole. — **Parallel vise,** a vise having jaws so guided as to remain parallel in all positions.

Par'al-lel (păr'ăl-lĕl), *n.* **1.** A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; a parallel line, a parallel plane, etc.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Lines that from their *parallel* decline. *Garth.*

3. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

4. A comparison made; elaborate tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.

5. Anything equal to, or resembling, another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

6. (*Geog.*) One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.

7. (*Mil.*) One of a series of long trenches constructed before a besieged fortress, by the besieging force, as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries. They are roughly parallel to the line of outer defenses of the fortress.

8. (*Print.*) A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (thus, ‖) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked note in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Limiting parallels. See under Limit, *v. t.* — **Parallel of altitude** (*Astron.*), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar. — **Parallel of declination** (*Astron.*), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator. — **Parallel of latitude.** (*a*) (*Geog.*) See def. 6, above. (*b*) (*Astron.*) One of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

Par'al-lel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Paralleled (-lĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Paralleling (-lĕl'ĭng).] **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fig.: To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

3. To equal; to match; to correspond to. *Shak.*

4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. [*R.*] *Locke.*

My young remembrance can not *parallel*
A fellow to it. *Shak.*

Par'al-lel, *v. i.* To be parallel; to correspond; to be like. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Par'al-lel'a-ble (-lĕl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being paralleled, or equaled. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Par'al-lel-ism (-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλισμός, fr. παραλληλίζειν to place side by side, or parallel: cf. F. *parallélisme*.] **1.** The quality or state of being parallel.

2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

A close *parallelism* of thought and incident. *T. Warton.*

3. Similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, especially clauses expressing the same sentiment with slight modifications, as is common in Hebrew poetry; *e. g.*:—

At her feet he bowed, he fell:
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.

Par'al-lel-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a parallelism; involving parallelism.

The antithetic or *parallelistic* form of Hebrew poetry is entirely lost. *Milman.*

Par'al-lel-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render parallel. [*R.*]

Par'al-lel-less, *a.* Matchless. [*R.*]

Par'al-lel-ly, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον; παράλληλος parallel + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *parallélogramme*. See Parallel, and -gram.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal; — sometimes restricted in popular usage to a rectangle, or quadrilateral figure which is longer than it is broad, and with right angles.

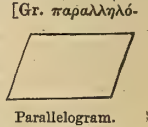

Parallelogram.

Parallelogram of velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc. (*Mech.*), a parallelogram the diagonal of which represents the resultant of two velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc., both in quantity and direction, when the velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc., are represented in quantity and direction by the two adjacent sides of the parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-gram-mat'ic (-grăm-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

Par'al-lel'o-gram'mic (păr'al-lĕl'ō-grăm'mĭk), **Par'al-lel'o-gram'mic-al** (-grăm'mĭ-kal), } *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram. [*R.*]

Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (-pī'pĕd), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface, ἐπίπεδος on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; ἐπί on + πέδον the ground: cf. F. *parallélipipède.*] (*Geom.*) A solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite pairs being parallel, and equal to each other; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

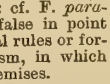
Parallelopiped.

Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don (-pĭp'ē-dŏn; 277), *n.* [NL.] A parallelopiped. *Hutton.*

Par'a-log'ic-al (păr'ă-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing paralogism; illogical. "*Paralogical* doubt." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa-ral'o-gism (pă-răl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, fr. παραλογίζεσθαι to reason falsely; παρά beside + λογίζεσθαι to reason, λόγος discourse, reason: cf. F. *paralogisme.*] (*Logic*) A reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a formal fallacy, or pseudo-syllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises.

Pa-ral'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARALOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARALOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] [Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι.] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises. [*R.*]

Pa-ral'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. παραλογία; παρά beside, beyond + λόγος reason.] False reasoning; paralogism.

Par'a-lyse (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.* Same as PARALYZE.

Pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen. See PARA-, and LOOSE, and cf. PALSY.] (*Med.*) Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, and PARAPLEGIA. Also used figuratively. "Utter *paralysis* of memory." *G. Eliot.*

Mischievous practices arising out of the *paralysis* of the powers of ownership. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

Par'a-lyt'ic (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paralyticus*, Gr. παραλυτικός: cf. F. *paralytique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.

The cold, shaking, *paralytic* hand. *Prior.*

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

Paralytic secretion (*Physiol.*), the fluid, generally thin and watery, secreted from a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves, as the paralytic saliva.

Par'a-lyt'ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

Par'a-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* See PARALYTIC.

Par'a-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed.

Par'a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARALYZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARALYZING (-lī'zĭng).] [F. *paralyser.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis or palsy.

2. Fig.: To unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence *paralyzed* the community; despondency *paralyzed* his efforts.

Par'am (păr'ăm), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance ($C_2H_4N_4$); — called also *dicyandiamide.*

Par'a-mag-net'ic (păr'ă-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *magnetic.*] Magnetic, as opposed to *diamagnetic.* — *n.* A paramagnetic substance. *Faraday.* — **Par'a-mag-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Par'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Magnetism, as opposed to *diamagnetism.* *Faraday.*

Par'a-ma-le'ic (-mă-lē'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *maleic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from malic acid, and now called *fumaric acid.* [*Obs.*]

Par'a-ma'lic (-mā'lĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *malic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid metameric with malic acid.

Par'a-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *mastoid.*] (*Anat.*) Situated beside, or near, the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; paroccipital; — applied especially to a process of the skull in some animals.

Par'a-mat'ta (-măt'tà), *n.* [So named from *Paramatta*, in Australia.] A light fabric of cotton and worsted, resembling bombazine or merino. *Beck* (*Draper's Dict.*).

Par'a-ment (păr'ă-ment), *n.* [Sp. *paramento*, from *parar* to prepare, L. *parare.*] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; rich and elegant robes worn by men of rank; — chiefly in the plural. [*Obs.*]

Lords in *paraments* on their coursers. *Chaucer.*

Chamber of paraments, presence chamber of a monarch.

‖ **Pa'ra-men'to** (pä'rä-mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Ornament; decoration. *Beau. & Fl.*

Par'a-mere (păr'ă-mēr), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *-mere.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the symmetrical halves of any one of the radii, or spheromeres, of a radiate animal, as a starfish.

Pa-ram'e-ter (pă-răm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *meter*: cf. F. *paramètre.*] **1.** (*a*) (*Math.*) A term applied to some characteristic magnitude whose value, invariable as long as one and the same function, curve, surface, etc., is considered, serves to distinguish that function, curve, surface, etc., from others of the same kind or family. *Brande & C.* (*b*) Specifically (*Conic Sections*), in the ellipse and hyperbola, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate.

☞ The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic section is called the *latus rectum.*

2. (*Crystallog.*) The ratio of the three crystallographic axes which determines the position of any plane; also, the fundamental axial ratio for a given species.

‖ **Par'a-me-tri'tis** (păr'ă-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and METRITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular tissue in the vicinity of the uterus.

Par'a-mi-og'ra-pher (păr'ă-mĭ-ŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-graph* + *-er.*] A collector or writer of proverbs. [*R.*]

Par'a-mi'tome (-mī'tōm), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *mitome.*] (*Biol.*) The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell.

‖ **Pa'ra-mo** (Sp. pä'rä-mō; E. pä-rä'mō), *n.; pl.* PARAMOS (-mōz). [Sp. *páramo.*] A high, bleak plateau or district, with stunted trees, and cold, damp atmosphere, as in the Andes, in South America.

Par'a-morph (păr'ă-môrf), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Min.*) A kind of pseudomorph, in which there has been a change of physical characters without alteration of chemical composition, as the change of aragonite to calcite.

Par'a-mor'phism (păr'ă-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* (*Min.*) The change of one mineral species to another, so as to involve a change in physical characters without alteration of chemical composition.

Par'a-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to paramorphism; exhibiting paramorphism.

Par'a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above. See AMOUNT.] Having the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent; as, a *paramount* duty. "A traitor *paramount*." *Bacon.*

Lady paramount (*Archery*), the lady making the best score. — Lord paramount, the king.

Syn. — Superior; principal; preëminent; chief.

Par'a-mount, *n.* The highest or chief. *Milton.*

Par'a-mount'ly, *adv.* In a paramount manner.

Par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See 2d PAR, and AMOUR.] **1.** A lover, of either sex; a wooer or a mistress (formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one); one who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or wife; — used of a man or a woman.

The seducer appeared with dauntless front, accompanied by his *paramour.* *Macaulay.*

2. Love; gallantry. [*Obs.*] "For *paramour* and jollity." *Chaucer.*

Par'a-mour', Par'a-mours' (-mōōrz'), *adv.* By or with love, esp. the love of the sexes; — sometimes written as two words. [*Obs.*]

For *par amour*, I loved her first ere thou. *Chaucer.*

Par-am'y-lum (păr-ăm'ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + ἄμυλον starch.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling starch, found in the green frothy scum formed on the surface of stagnant water.

Par'a-naph'tha-lene (păr'ă-năf'thà-lēn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *naphthalene.*] (*Chem.*) Anthracene; — called also *paranaphthaline.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Par'a-noi'a** (păr'ă-noi'à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράνοια.] (*Med.*) Mental derangement; insanity.

Par-an'thra-cene (păr-ăn'thrà-sēn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *anthracene.*] (*Chem.*) An inert isomeric modification of anthracene.

Par'a-nu'cle-us (păr'ă-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *nucleus.*] (*Biol.*) Same as NUCLEOLUS.

Pa-ra' nut' (pà-rä' nŭt'). (*Bot.*) The Brazil nut.

Par'a-nymph (păr'ă-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride: cf. F. *paranymphe.*] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) A friend of the bridegroom who went with him in his chariot to fetch home the bride. *Milton.* (*b*) The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.

2. Hence: An ally; a supporter or abettor. *Jer. Taylor.*

Par'a-nym'phal (-nĭm'fal), *a.* Bridal; nuptial. [*R.*]

At some *paranymphal* feast. *Ford.*

Par'a-pec'tin (-pĕk'tĭn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *pectin.*] (*Chem.*) A gelatinous modification of pectin.

Par'a-pegm (păr'ă-pĕm), *n.* [L. *parapegma*, Gr. παράπηγμα, fr. παραπηγνύναι to fix beside; παρά beside + πηγνύναι to fix: cf. F. *parapegme.*] An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place.

☞ *Parapegms* were used for the publication of laws, proclamations, etc., and the recording of astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

Par'a-pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *peptone.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body formed in small quantity by the peptic digestion of proteids. It can be converted into peptone by pancreatic juice, but not by gastric juice.

Par'a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to ward off, guard (L. *parare* to prepare, provide) + *petto* the breast, L. *pectus.* See PARRY, and PECTORAL.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A low wall, especially one serving to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.

2. (*Fort.*) A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, for covering soldiers from an enemy's fire; a breastwork. See *Illust.* of CASEMATE.

Par'a-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Growing by the side of a petal, as a stamen.

Par'a-pet'ed, *a.* Having a parapet.

Par'aph (păr'af), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, *parafe*, contr. fr. *paragraphe.*] A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages, this formed a sort of rude safeguard against forgery. *Brande & C.*

Par'aph, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARAPHED (-aft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARAPHING.] [Cf. F. *parapher*, *parafer.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.

‖ **Par'a-pher'na** (păr'ă-fẽr'nà), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Law*) The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own.

Par'a-pher'nal (-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *paraphernal.*] Of or pertaining to paraphernalia; as, *paraphernal* property. *Kent.*

Par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fẽr-nā'lĭ-à *or* -nāl'yà; 106), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, pl., parapherna, Gr. παράφερνα; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry, fr. φέρειν to bring. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** (*Law*) Something reserved to a wife, over and above her dower, being chiefly apparel and ornaments suited to her degree.

2. Appendages; ornaments; finery; equipments.

‖ **Par'a-phi-mo'sis** (păr'ă-fĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραφίμωσις; παρά beyond + φιμοῦν to muzzle.] (*Med.*) A condition in which the prepuce, after being retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and can not be brought forward into place again.

Par'a-phos-phor'ic (păr'ă-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *phosphoric.*] (*Chem.*) Pyrophosphoric. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Par'a-phrag'ma** (-frăg'mà), *n.; pl.* PARAPHRAGMATA (-tà). [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + φράγμα, -ατος, an inclosure.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the outer divisions of an endosternite of Crustacea. — **Par'a-phrag'mal** (-mal), *a.*

Par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, from παραφράζειν to say the same thing in other words; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *paraphrase.* See PARA-, and PHRASE.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form, generally for the sake of its clearer and fuller exposition; a setting forth the signification of a text in other and ampler terms; a free translation or rendering; — opposed to *metaphrase.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

Excellent *paraphrases* of the Psalms of David. *I. Disraeli.*

His sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice. *South.*

The Targums are also called the Chaldaic or Aramaic *Paraphrases.* *Shipley.*

Par'a-phrase, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARAPHRASED (-frāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARAPHRASING (-frā'zĭng).] To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of a passage in other language.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Par'a-phrase, *v. i.* To make a paraphrase.

Par'a-phra'ser (-frā'zẽr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

Par'a-phra'sian (-frā'zhan), *n.* A paraphraser. [*R.*]

Par'a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* [L. *paraphrastes*, Gr. παραφράστης: cf. F. *paraphraste.*] A paraphraser. *T. Warton.*

Par'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. παραφραστικός:
Par'a-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } cf. F. *paraphrastique.*] Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase; explaining, or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not literal; free. — **Par'a-phras'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Pa-raph'y-sis** (pà-răf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* PARAPHYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + φύσις growth.] (*Bot.*) A minute jointed filament growing among the archegonia and antheridia of mosses, or with the spore cases, etc., of other flowerless plants.

Par'a-ple'gi-a (păr'ă-plē'jĭ-à), } *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*,
Par'a-ple'gy (păr'ă-plē'jў), } fr. Gr. παραπληγία hemiplegia, fr. παραπλήσσειν to strike at the side; παρά beside + πλήσσειν to strike: cf. F. *paraplégie.*] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, caused usually by disease of the spinal cord. — **Par'a-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk *or* -plē'jĭk), *a.*

‖ **Par'a-pleu'ra** (-plū'rà), *n.; pl.* PARAPLEURÆ (-rē). [NL. See PARA-, and 2d PLEURA.] (*Zoöl.*) A chitinous piece between the metasternum and the pleuron of certain insects.

‖ **Par'a-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PARAPODIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + πόδιον, dim. of πούς foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the lateral appendages of an annelid; — called also *foot tubercle.*

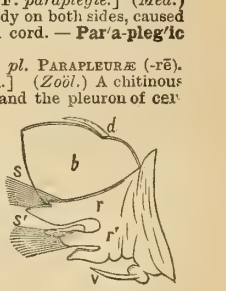

Parapodium. *b* Ligula, or Branchial Leaflet; *d* Dorsal Cirrus; *v* Ventral Cirrus; *r* Notopodium; *r'* Neuropodium; *s s'* Fascicles of Setæ.

☞ They may serve for locomotion, respiration, and sensation, and often contain spines or setæ. When well developed, a dorsal part, or *notopodium*, and a ventral part, or *neuropodium*, are distinguished.

Par'a-poph'y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* PARAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See PARA-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) The ventral transverse, or capitular, process of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA. — **Par-ap'o-phys'ic-al** (pär-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Pa-rap'te-rum** (pà-răp'tē-rŭm), *n.; pl.* PARAPTERA (-rà). [NL. See PARA-, and PTERON.] (*Zoöl.*) A special plate situated on the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax of certain insects.

Par'a-quet' (păr'ă-kĕt'), } *n.* [See PAROQUET.] (*Zoöl.*)
Par'a-qui'to (-kē'tō), } See PARRAKEET.

Par'a-sang (păr'ă-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. παρασάγγης, from Old Persian; cf. Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length, which, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia, or somewhat more than three and a half miles. The measure varied in different times and places, and, as now used, is estimated at from three and a half to four English miles.

‖ **Par'a-sce'ni-um** (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PARASCENIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. παρασκήνιον; παρά beside + σκηνή stage.] (*Greek & Rom. Antiq.*) One of two apartments adjoining the stage, probably used as robing rooms.

‖ **Par'a-sce've** (-sē'vē), *n.* [L., from Gr. παρασκευή, lit., preparation.] **1.** Among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath. [*Obs.*] *Mark* xv. 42 (*Douay Ver.*).

2. A preparation. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Par'a-sche-mat'ic (-skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρασχηματίζειν to change from the true form.] Of or pertaining to a change from the right form, as in the formation of a word from another by a change of termination, gender, etc. *Max Müller.*

‖ **Par'a-se-le'ne** (-sē-lē'nē), *n.; pl.* PARASELENÆ (-nē). [NL., from Gr. παρά beside + σελήνη the moon: cf. F. *parasélène.*] (*Meteor.*) A mock moon; an image of the moon which sometimes appears at the point of intersection of two lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION.

‖ **Par'a-si'ta** (-sī'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An artificial group formerly made for parasitic insects, as lice, ticks, mites, etc. (*b*) A division of copepod Crustacea, having a sucking mouth, as the lernæans. They are mostly parasites on fishes. Called also *Siphonostomata.*

Par'a-si'tal (păr'ă-sī'tal), *a.* (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to parasites; parasitic.

Par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parasitus*, Gr. παράσιτος, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another; παρά beside + σιτεῖν to feed, from σιτος wheat, grain, food.]

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich, or who lives at another's expense, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a toady; a sycophant.

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'st. *Milton.*

Parasites were called such smell-feasts as would seek to be free guests at rich men's tables. *Udall.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs; — sometimes, but erroneously, called *epiphyte*. (*b*) A plant living on or within an animal, and supported at its expense, as many species of fungi of the genus *Torrubia*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal which lives during the whole or part of its existence on or in the body of some other animal, feeding upon its food, blood, or tissues, as lice, tapeworms, etc. (*b*) An animal which steals the food of another, as the parasitic jager. (*c*) An animal which habitually uses the nest of another, as the cowbird and the European cuckoo.

Par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-sit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *parasiticus*, Gr. παρασιτικός: cf. F. *parasitique*.] **1.** Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic. "*Parasitic* preachers." *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to parasites; living on, or deriving nourishment from, some other living animal or plant. See PARASITE, 2 & 3.

Parasitic gull, Parasitic jager. (*Zoöl.*) See JAGER.

— Par'a-sit'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Par'a-sit'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Par'a-sit'i-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Parasite* + L. *caedere* to kill.] Anything used to destroy parasites. *Quain.*

Par'a-si'tism (-sī'tĭz'm; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parasitisme*.] **1.** The state or behavior of a parasite; the act of a parasite. "Court *parasitism*." *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) The state of being parasitic.

Par'a-sol' (păr'ă-sŏl'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. or Pg. *parasol*, or It. *parasole*; It. *parare* to ward off, Sp. & Pg. *parar* (L. *parare* to prepare) + It. *sole* sun, Sp. & Pg. *sol* (L. *sol*). See PARRY, SOLAR.] A kind of small umbrella used by women as a protection from the sun.

Par'a-sol', *v. t.* To shade as with a parasol. [*R.*]

Par'a-sol-ette' (-sŏl-ĕt'), *n.* A small parasol.

Par'a-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *sphenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Near the sphenoid bone; — applied especially to a bone situated immediately beneath the sphenoid in the base of the skull in many animals. — *n.* The parasphenoid bone.

Pa-ras'ti-chy (pă-răs'tĭ-kў), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] (*Bot.*) A secondary spiral in phyllotaxy, as one of the evident spirals in a pine cone.

‖ **Par'a-syn-ax'is** (păr'ă-sĭn-ăks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασύναξις, from παρασυνάγειν to assemble illegally or secretly.] (*Civil Law*) An unlawful meeting.

Par'a-syn-thet'ic (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρασύνθετος. See PARA-, and SYNTHETIC.] Formed from a compound word. "*Parasynthetic* derivatives." *Dr. Murray.*

Par'a-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* (*Gram.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, parataxis.

‖ **Par'a-tax'is** (-tăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράταξις a placing beside, fr. παρατάσσειν to place beside.] (*Gram.*) The mere ranging of propositions one after another, without indicating their connection or interdependence; — opposed to *syntax*. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Pa-rath'e-sis** (pă-răth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **PARATHESES** (-sēz). [NL., from Gr. παράθεσις a putting beside, from παρατιθέναι to put beside.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.

2. (*Rhet.*) A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterward expanded. *Smart.*

3. (*Print.*) The matter contained within brackets.

4. (*Eccl.*) A commendatory prayer. *Shipley.*

Par'a-thet'ic (păr'ă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to parathesis.

‖ **Pa'ra'ton'nerre'** (pȧ'rȧ'tô'nâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to parry + *tonnerre* thunderbolt.] A conductor of lightning; a lightning rod.

Par-aun'ter (păr-ạn'tẽr), *adv.* [*Par* + *aunter*.] Peradventure. See PARAVENTURE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pa-rauque'** (pȧ-rōk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) ranging from Texas to South America. It is allied to the night hawk and goatsucker.

Par'a-vail' (păr'ă-vāl'), *a.* [OF. *par aval* below; *par* through (L. *per*) + *aval* down; *a-* (L. *ad*) + *val* (L. *vallis*) a valley. Cf. PARAMOUNT.] (*Eng. Law*) At the bottom; lowest. *Cowell.*

☞ In feudal law, the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant of the fee, or he who is immediate tenant to one who holds over of another. *Wharton.*

Par'a-vant' (păr'ă-vănt'), **Par'a-vaunt'** (-vănt' *or* -vạnt'), *adv.* [OF. *par avant*. See PAR, and 1st AVAUNT.] **1.** In front; publicly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Beforehand; first. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Par'a-ven'ture (-vĕn'tŭr; 135), *adv.* [*Par* + *aventure*.] Peradventure; perchance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'a-xan'thin (-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *xanthin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline substance closely related to xanthin, present in small quantity in urine.

Par-ax'i-al (păr-ăks'ĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *axial*.] (*Anat.*) On either side of the axis of the skeleton.

Par'a-xy'lene (păr'ă-zī'lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series obtained as a colorless liquid by the distillation of camphor with zinc chloride. It is one of the three metamers of xylene. Cf. METAMER, and XYLENE.

Par'boil' (păr'boil'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBOILED (-boild'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBOILING.] [OE. *parboilen*, OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through (see PAR) + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part*. See 1st BOIL.] **1.** To boil or cook thoroughly. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. To boil in part; to cook partially by boiling.

Par'break' (păr'brāk'), *v. i.* & *t.* [*Par* + *break*.] To throw out; to vomit. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Par'break', *n.* Vomit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Par'buc'kle (păr'bŭk'k'l), *n.* (*a*) A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft, and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or payed out. (*b*) A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc.

Par'buc'kle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBUCKLING (-klĭng).] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle. *Totten.*

Par'cæ (pär'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] The Fates. See FATE, 4.

Par-case' (pär-kās'), *adv.* [*Par* + *case*.] Perchance; by chance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'cel (pär'sĕl *or* -sel; 92), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, fr. (assumed) LL. *particella*, dim. of L. *pars*. See PART, *n.*, and cf. PARTICLE.] **1.** A portion of anything taken separately; a fragment of a whole; a part. [*Archaic*] "A *parcel* of her woe." *Chaucer.*

Two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

The *parcels* of the nation adopted different forms of self-government. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. (*Law*) A part; a portion; a piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece.

3. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; a group.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble bachelors stand at my disposing. *Shak.*

4. A number or quantity of things put up together; a bundle; a package; a packet.

'Tis like a *parcel* sent you by the stage. *Cowper.*

Bill of parcels. See under 6th BILL. — **Parcel office,** an office where parcels are received for keeping or forwarding and delivery. — **Parcel post,** that department of the post office concerned with the collection and transmission of parcels. — **Part and parcel.** See under PART.

Par'cel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARCELED (-sĕld *or* -seld) or PARCELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARCELING or PARCELLING.] **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions; — often with *out* or *into*. "Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general." *Shak.*

These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*
The broad woodland *parceled* into farms. *Tennyson.*

2. To add a parcel or item to; to itemize. [*R.*]

That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy. *Shak.*

3. To make up into a parcel; as, to *parcel* a customer's purchases; the machine *parcels* yarn, wool, etc.

To parcel a rope (*Naut.*), to wind strips of tarred canvas tightly around it. *Totten.* — **To parcel a seam** (*Naut.*), to cover it with a strip of tarred canvas.

Par'cel, *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; in part; partially. *Shak.* [Sometimes hyphened with the word following.]

The worthy dame was *parcel*-blind. *Sir W. Scott.*

One that . . . was *parcel*-bearded [partially bearded]. *Tennyson.*

Parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Par'cel-ing, *n.* [Written also *parcelling*.] **1.** The act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts.

2. (*Naut.*) Long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and wound about a rope like a bandage, before it is served; used, also, in mousing on the stays, etc.

Par'cel–mele' (-mēl'), *adv.* [See PARCEL, and MEAL a part.] By parcels or parts. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'ce-na-ry (pär'sē-nā-rў), *n.* [See PARCENER, PARTNER.] (*Law*) The holding or occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or more persons; coheirship.

☞ It differs in many respects from *joint tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise. In the United States there is no essential distinction between parcenary and tenancy in common. *Wharton. Kent.*

Par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *parçonnier*, *parsonnier*, fr. *parzon*, *parçun*, *parcion*, part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division. See PARTITION, and cf. PARTNER.] (*Law*) A coheir, or one of two or more persons to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate.

Parch (pärch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARCHED (pärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARCHING.] [OE. *perchen* to pierce, hence used of a piercing heat or cold, OF. *perchier*, another form of *percier*, F. *percer*. See PIERCE.] **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.

Ye shall eat neither bread, nor *parched* corn. *Lev.* xxiii. 14.

2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is *parched* from fever.

The ground below is *parched*. *Dryden.*

Parch, *v. i.* To become scorched or superficially burnt; to be very dry. "*Parch* in Afric sun." *Shak.*

Parch'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being parched.

Par-che'si (pär-chē'zĭ), *n.* See PACHISI.

Parch'ing (pärch'ĭng), *a.* Scorching; burning; drying. "Summer's *parching* heat." *Shak.* — **Parch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Parch'ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *parchemin*, *perchemin*, F. *parchemin*, LL. *pergamenum*, L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr. L. *Pergamenus* of or belonging to *Pergamus* an ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor, where parchment was first used.] **1.** The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on. See VELLUM.

But here 's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

Parchment paper. See PAPYRINE.

Par'ci-ty (pär'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *parcitas*, fr. *parcus* sparing.] Sparingness. [*Obs.*]

Par'close' (pär'klōs'), *n.* [OF. See PERCLOSE.] (*Eccl. Arch.*) A screen separating a chapel from the body of the church. [Written also *paraclose* and *perclose*.] *Hook.*

Pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος; cf. Skr. *pṛdāku* tiger, panther.] (*Zoöl.*) A leopard; a panther.

And more pinch-spotted make them
Than *pard* or cat o' mountain. *Shak.*

Par'dale (pär'dāl), *n.* [L. *pardalis*, Gr. πάρδαλις. Cf. PARD.] (*Zoöl.*) A leopard. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Par-de' (pär-dē' *or* pär'dĕ), **Par-die'** (pär-dē'), *adv.* or *interj.* [F. *pardi*, for *par Dieu* by God.] Certainly: surely; truly; verily; — originally an oath. [Written also *pardee*, *pardieux*, *perdie*, etc.] [*Obs.*]

He was, *parde*, an old fellow of yours. *Chaucer.*

Par'dine (pär'dĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Spotted like a pard.

Pardine lynx (*Zoöl.*), a species of lynx (*Felis pardina*) inhabiting Southern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted with black.

Par'do (-dŏ), *n.* [Pg. *pardao*, fr. Skr. *pratāpa* splendor, majesty.] A money of account in Goa, India, equivalent to about 2s. 6d. sterling, or 60 cts.

Par'don (pär'd'n), *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon. See PARDON, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of pardoning; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense; release from penalty; remission of punishment; absolution.

Pardon, my lord, for me and for my tidings. *Shak.*
But infinite in *pardon* was my judge. *Milton.*

Used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction; as, I crave your *pardon;* or in indicating that one has not understood another; as, I beg *pardon.*

2. An official warrant of remission of penalty.

Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother. *Shak.*

3. The state of being forgiven. *South.*

4. (*Law*) A release, by a sovereign, or officer having jurisdiction, from the penalties of an offense, being distinguished from *amnesty*, which is a general obliteration and canceling of a particular line of past offenses.

Syn. — Forgiveness; remission. See FORGIVENESS.

Par'don, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARDONED (-d'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARDONING.] [Either fr. *pardon*, n.; or from F. *pardonner*, LL. *perdonare;* L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give, to present. See PAR-, and DONATION.] **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free from penalty; — applied to the offender.

In this thing the Lord *pardon* thy servant. 2 *Kings* v. 18.
I pray you, *pardon* me; pray heartily, *pardon* me. *Shak.*

2. To remit the penalty of; to suffer to pass without punishment; to forgive; — applied to offenses.

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. 1 *Sam.* xv. 25.
Apollo, *pardon*
My great profaneness 'gainst thine oracle! *Shak.*

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

4. To give leave (of departure) to. [*Obs.*]

Even now about it! I will *pardon* you. *Shak.*

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me; — a phrase used also to express courteous denial or contradiction.

Syn. — To forgive; absolve; excuse; overlook; remit; acquit. See EXCUSE.

Par'don-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *pardonnable*.] Admitting of pardon; not requiring the execution of penalty; venial; excusable; — applied to the offense or to the offender; as, a *pardonable* fault, or culprit.

Par'don-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pardonable; as, the *pardonableness* of sin. *Bp. Hall.*

Par'don-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; excusably. *Dryden.*

Par'don-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pardons. *Shak.*

2. A seller of indulgences. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'don-ing, *a.* Relating to pardon; having or exercising the right to pardon; willing to pardon; merciful; as, the *pardoning* power; a *pardoning* God.

Pare (pâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARED (pârd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARING.] [F. *parer* to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as anchors or cables, to parry, ward off, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. Cf. EMPIRE, PARADE, PARDON, PARRY, PREPARE.] **1.** To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof.

2. To remove; to separate; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything; — followed by *off* or *away;* as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit; to *pare* away redundancies.

3. Fig.: To diminish the bulk of; to reduce; to lessen.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

Par'e-gor'ic (păr'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. παρηγορικός, from παρηγορος addressing, encouraging, soothing; παρά beside + ἀγορά an assembly: cf. F. *parégorique*. See ALLEGORY.] Mitigating; assuaging or soothing pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

Par'e-gor'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specifically, camphorated tincture of opium; — called also *paregoric elixir.*

Pa-rel'con (pȧ-rĕl'kŏn), *n.* [Gr. παρέλκειν to draw aside, to be redundant; παρά beside + ἕλκειν to draw.] (*Gram.*) The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

Par'e-lec'tro-nom'ic (păr'ĕ-lĕk'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or relating to parelectronomy; as, the *parelectronomic* part of a muscle.

Par-e'lec-tron'o-my (păr-ē'lĕk-trŏn'ō-mў), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *electro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] (*Physiol.*) A condition of the muscles induced by exposure to severe cold, in which the electrical action of the muscle is reversed.

‖ **Pa-rel'la** (pȧ-rĕl'lȧ), ‖ **Pa'rel'le'** (pȧ'rĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *parelle*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A name for two kinds of dock (*Rumex Patientia* and *R. Hydrolapathum*). (*b*) A kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) once used in dyeing and in the preparation of litmus.

‖ **Pa-rem'bo-le** (pȧ-rĕm'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., from Gr.

παρεμβολή an insertion beside. See PARA-, and EMBOLUS.] (*Rhet.*) A kind of parenthesis.

Pare'ment (pâr'mẽnt), *n.* See PARAMENT. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Par'emp-to'sis** (pâr'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. παρέμπτωσις a coming in beside; παρά beside + ἐμπίπτειν to fall in.] Same as PAREMBOLE.

Pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. παρέγχυμα, fr. παρεγχεῖν to pour in beside; παρά beside + ἐν in + χεῖν to pour: cf. F. *parenchyme.*] (*Biol.*) The soft cellular substance of the tissues of plants and animals, like the pulp of leaves, the soft tissue of glands, and the like.

Pa-ren'chy-mal (-mal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, parenchyma.

Par'en-chym'a-tous (pâr'ĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), **Pa-ren'chy-mous** (pȧ-rĕn'kĭ-mŭs), } *a.* [Cf. F. *parenchymateux.*] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the parenchyma of a tissue or an organ; as, *parenchymatous* degeneration.

‖ **Pa-ren'e-sis** (pȧ-rĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L. *paraenesis*, Gr. παραίνεσις, fr. παραινεῖν to advise.] Exhortation. [*R.*]

Par'e-net'ic (pâr'ē-nĕt'ĭk), **Par'e-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. παραινετικός: cf. F. *parénétique.*] Hortatory; encouraging; persuasive. [*R.*] *F. Potter.*

Par'ent (pâr'ent *or* pâr'ent; 277), *n.* [L. *parens, -entis*; akin to *parere* to bring forth; cf. Gr. πορεῖν to give, beget: cf. F. *parent.* Cf. PART.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother.

Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.

2. That which produces; cause; source; author; begetter; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing.*

Parent cell. (*Biol.*) See *Mother cell*, under MOTHER, also CYTULA. — **Parent nucleus** (*Biol.*), a nucleus which, in cell division, divides, and gives rise to two or more daughter nuclei. See KARYOKINESIS, and *Cell division*, under DIVISION.

Par'ent-age (-ăj; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parentage* relationship.] Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble *parentage.* "Wilt thou deny thy *parentage*?" *Shak.*

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage.* *Milton.*

Pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *parentalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parent or to parents; as, *parental* authority; *parental* obligations.

2. Becoming to, or characteristic of, parents; tender; affectionate; devoted; as, *parental* care.

The careful course and *parental* provision of nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa-ren'tal-ly, *adv.* In a parental manner.

Par'en-ta'tion (pâr'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *parentatio*, fr. *parentare* to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents. See PARENT.] Something done or said in honor of the dead; obsequies. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Potter.*

Par'en-tele' (pâr'ĕn-tēl'), *n.* [F. *parentèle*, L. *parentela.*] Kinship; parentage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* PARENTHESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. παρένθεσις, fr. παρεντιθέναι to put in beside, insert; παρά beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to put, place. See PARA-, EN-, 2, and THESIS.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis.*"

Sir T. Browne.

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis.* *Watts.*

2. (*Print.*) One of the curved lines ( ) which inclose a parenthetic word or phrase.

☞ *Parenthesis*, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. In def. 1, the phrase "by way of comment or explanation" is inserted for explanation, and the sentence would be grammatically complete without it. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except when confusion would arise from a less conspicuous separation.

Pa-ren'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks. *Lowell.*

Par'en-thet'ic (pâr'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **Par'en-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρένθετος.] **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis; pertaining to, or expressed in, or as in, a parenthesis; as, a *parenthetical* clause; a *parenthetic* remark.

A *parenthetical* observation of Moses himself. *Hales.*

2. Using or containing parentheses.

Par'en-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a parenthetical manner; by way of parenthesis; by parentheses.

Par'ent-hood (pâr'ent-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

Pa-ren'ti-cide (pȧ-rĕn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *parenticida* a parricide; *parens* parent + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The act of one who kills one's own parent. [*R.*]

2. One who kills one's own parent; a parricide. [*R.*]

Par'ent-less (pâr'ent-lĕs), *a.* Deprived of parents.

Par-ep'i-did'y-mis (păr-ĕp'ĭ-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and EPIDIDYMIS.] (*Anat.*) A small body containing convoluted tubules, situated near the epididymis in man and some other animals, and supposed to be a remnant of the anterior part of the Wolffian body.

Par'er (pâr'ẽr), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] One who, or that which, pares; an instrument for paring.

‖ **Pa-rer'gon** (pȧ-rĕr'gŏn), *n.* [L.] See PARERGY. [*Obs.*]

Par'er-gy (pâr'ẽr-jy), *n.* [L. *parergon*, Gr. πάρεργον; παρά beside + ἔργον work.] Something unimportant, incidental, or superfluous. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Par'e-sis** (pâr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πάρεσις, fr. παριέναι to let go; παρά from + ἰέναι to send.] (*Med.*) Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

Par-eth'moid (pâr-ĕth'moid), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *ethmoid.*] (*Anat.*) Near or beside the ethmoid bone or cartilage; — applied especially to a pair of bones in the nasal region of some fishes, and to the ethmoturbinals in some higher animals. — *n.* A parethmoid bone.

Pa-ret'ic (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with paresis.

Par-fay' (pär-fā'), *interj.* [*Par* + *fay.*] By my faith; verily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'fit (pär'fĭt), *a.* Perfect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'fit-ly, *adv.* Perfectly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par-forn' (pär-fôrn'), **Par-fourn'** (-fōōrn'), *v. t.* To perform. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Piers Plowman.*

Par'gas-ite (pär'gas-īt), *n.* [So called from *Pargas*, in Finland.] (*Min.*) A dark green aluminous variety of amphibole, or hornblende.

Parge'board' (pärj'bōrd'), *n.* See BARGEBOARD.

Par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARGETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARGETING.] [OE. *pargeten*, also *spargeten, sparchen*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To coat with parget; to plaster, as walls, or the interior of flues; as, to *parget* the outside of their houses. *Sir T. Herbert.*

The *pargeted* ceiling with pendants. *R. L. Stevenson.*

2. To paint; to cover over. [*Obs.*]

Par'get, *v. i.* **1.** To lay on plaster.

2. To paint, as the face. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Par'get, *n.* **1.** Gypsum or plaster stone.

2. Plaster, as for lining the interior of flues, or for stuccowork. *Knight.*

3. Paint, especially for the face. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Par'get-er (-ẽr), *n.* A plasterer. *Johnson.*

Par'get-ing, *n.* [Written also *pargetting.*] Plasterwork; esp.: (*a*) A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. (*b*) In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draught.

Par'get-o-ry (-ō-rў), *n.* Something made of, or covered with, parget, or plaster. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Par-he'lic (pär-hē'lĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to parhelia.

Par-hel'ion (pär-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* PARHELIA (-yȧ *or* -lĭ-ȧ). [L. *parelion*, Gr. παρήλιον, παρήλιος; παρά beside + ἥλιος the sun.] A mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light, sometimes near the sun, and tinged with colors like the rainbow, and sometimes opposite to the sun. The latter is usually called an *anthelion.* Often several mock suns appear at the same time. Cf. PARASELENE.

‖ **Par-he'li-um** (pär-hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* See PARHELION.

Par'i- (pär'ĭ-). [L. *par*, *paris*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal*; as, *pari*digitate, *pari*pinnate.

Pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [From Tamil *paraiyan*, pl. *paraiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *parai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** One of an aboriginal people of Southern India, regarded by the four castes of the Hindoos as of very low grade. They are usually the serfs of the Sudra agriculturalists. See CASTE. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

2. An outcast; one despised by society.

Pariah dog (*Zoöl.*), a mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in Oriental cities. — **Pariah kite** (*Zoöl.*), a species of kite (*Milvus govinda*) which acts as a scavenger in India.

Pa-ri'al (pȧ-rī'al), *n.* See *Pair royal*, under PAIR, *n.*

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Parius.*] Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea noted for its excellent statuary marble; as, *Parian* marble.

Parian chronicle, a most ancient chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved on marble in the Isle of Paros, now among the Arundelian marbles.

Pa'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Paros.

2. A ceramic ware, resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, of which are made statuettes, ornaments, etc.

‖ **Par'i-dig'i-ta'ta** (păr'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARI-, and DIGITATE.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ARTIODACTYLA.

Par'i-dig'i-tate (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having an even number of digits on the hands or the feet. *Owen.*

‖ **Pa'ri-es** (pā'rĭ-ēz), *n.; pl.* PARIETES (pȧ-rī'ẽ-tēz). [See PARIETES.] (*Zoöl.*) The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

Pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ẽ-tal), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries, -ietis*, a wall: cf. F. *pariétal.* Cf. PARIETARY, PELLITORY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a wall; hence, pertaining to buildings or the care of them.

2. Resident within the walls or buildings of a college.

At Harvard College, the officers resident within the college walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the *Parietal* Committee. *B. H. Hall* (1856).

3. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the parietes. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parietal bones, which form the upper and middle part of the cranium, between the frontals and occipitals.

4. (*Bot.*) Attached to the main wall of the ovary, and not to the axis; — said of a placenta.

Pa-ri'e-tal, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the parietal bones.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the special scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles and fishes.

Pa-ri'e-ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *a.* See PARIETAL, 2.

Pa-ri'e-ta-ry, *n.* [L. *parietaria*, fr. *parietarius* parietal. Cf. PELLITORY, PARIETAL.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of *Parietaria.* See 1st PELLITORY.

‖ **Pa-ri'e-tes** (-tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *paries* a wall.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The walls of a cavity or an organ; as, the abdominal *parietes*; the *parietes* of the cranium.

2. (*Bot.*) The sides of an ovary or of a capsule.

Pa'ri-et'ic (pā'rĭ-ĕt'ĭc), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in the lichen *Parmelia parietina*, and called also *chrysophanic acid.*

Pa-ri'e-tine (pȧ-rī'ẽ-tĭn), *n.* [L. *parietinus* parietal: cf. *parietinae* ruined walls.] A piece of a fallen wall; a ruin. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Pa-ri'e-to- (pȧ-rī'ẽ-tō-). (*Anat.*) A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull*; as, the *parieto*-mastoid suture.

Pa-rig'e-nin (pȧ-rĭj'ẽ-nĭn), *n.* [*Parillin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] (*Chem.*) A curdy white substance, obtained by the decomposition of parillin.

Pa-ril'lin (pȧ-rĭl'lĭn), *n.* [Shortened fr. *sarsaparillin.*] (*Chem.*) A glucoside resembling saponin, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc., and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; — called also *smilacin, sarsaparilla saponin*, and *sarsaparillin.*

Par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of cutting off the surface or extremities of anything.

2. That which is pared off. *Pope.*

Pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills. *Mortimer.*

Par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [*Pari-* + *pinnate.*] (*Bot.*) Pinnate with an equal number of leaflets on each side; having no odd leaflet at the end.

Par'is (pâr'ĭs), *n.* [From *Paris*, the son of Priam.] (*Bot.*) A plant common in Europe (*Paris quadrifolia*); herb Paris; truelove. It has been used as a narcotic.

☞ It much resembles the American genus *Trillium*, but has usually four leaves and a tetramerous flower.

Par'is, *n.* The chief city of France.

Paris green. See under GREEN, *n.* — **Paris white** (*Chem.*), purified chalk used as a pigment; whiting; Spanish white.

Par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [OE. *parishe, paresche, parosche*, OF. *paroisse, parosse, paroiche*, F. *paroisse*, L. *parochia*, corrupted fr. *paroecia*, Gr. παροικία, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside or near; παρά beside + οἶκος a house, dwelling; akin to L. *vicus* village. See VICINITY, and cf. PAROCHIAL.] **1.** (*Eccl. & Eng. Law*) (*a*) That circuit of ground committed to the charge of one parson or vicar, or other minister having cure of souls therein. *Cowell.* (*b*) The same district, constituting a civil jurisdiction, with its own officers and regulations, as respects the poor, taxes, etc.

☞ Populous and extensive parishes are now divided, under various parliamentary acts, into smaller ecclesiastical districts for spiritual purposes. *Mozley & W.*

2. An ecclesiastical society, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. [*U. S.*]

3. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

Par'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; as, a *parish* church; *parish* records; a *parish* priest; maintained by the parish; as, *parish* poor. *Dryden.*

Parish clerk. (*a*) The clerk or recording officer of a parish. (*b*) A layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the service of the Church of England. — **Parish court**, in Louisiana, a court in each parish.

Par'ish-en' (-ĕn'), *n.* A parishioner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pa-rish'ion-al (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pa-rish'ion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *paroissien*, LL. *parochianus.*] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (pȧ-rĭzh'an; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parisien.*] A native or inhabitant of Paris, the capital of France.

Pa-ri'sian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Paris.

‖ **Pa'ri'si'enne'** (pȧ'rē'zē'ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Par'i-sol'o-gy (păr'ĭ-sŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. πάρισος almost equal, evenly balanced + *-logy.*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. [*R.*]

Par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Par'i-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [*Pari-* + *syllabic, -ical*: cf. F. *parisyllabique.*] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Par'i-tor (păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *apparitor*: cf. L. *paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. "Summoned by an host of *paritors.*" *Dryden.*

Par'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* Pellitory. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal: cf. F. *parité.* See PAIR, PEER an equal.] The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning. "No *parity* of principle." *De Quincey.*

Equality of length and *parity* of numeration. *Sir T. Browne.*

Park (pärk), *n.* [AS. *pearroc*, or perh. rather fr. F. *parc*; both being of the same origin; cf. LL. *parcus, parricus*, Ir. & Gael. *pairc*, W. *park, parwg.* Cf. PADDOCK an inclosure, PARROCK.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A piece of ground inclosed, and stored with beasts of the chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant. *Mozley & W.*

2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like. *Chaucer.*

While in the *park* I sing, the listening deer
Attend my passion, and forget to fear. *Waller.*

3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation; as, Hyde *Park* in London; Central *Park* in New York.

4. (*Mil.*) A space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery.

5. A partially inclosed basin in which oysters are grown. [Written also *parc.*]

Park of artillery. See under ARTILLERY. — **Park phaeton**, a small, low carriage, for use in parks.

Park, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARKED (pärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARKING.] **1.** To inclose in a park, or as in a park.

How are we *parked*, and bounded in a pale. *Shak.*

2. (*Mil.*) To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery, the wagons, etc.

Park'er (-ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a park. *Sir M. Hale.*

‖ **Par-ke'ri-a** (pär-kē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named from W. K. *Parker*, a British zoölogist.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large arenaceous fossil Foraminifera found in the

Cretaceous rocks. The species are globular, or nearly so, and are of all sizes up to that of a tennis ball.

Parkes'ine (pärks'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [So called from Mr. *Parkes*, the inventor.] A compound, originally made from gun cotton and castor oil, but later from different materials, and used as a substitute for vulcanized India rubber and for ivory; — called also *xylotile*.

Park'leaves' (pärk'lēvz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European species of Saint John's-wort; the tutsan. See TUTSAN.

Par'lance (pär'lans), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; talk; diction; phrase; as, in legal *parlance;* in common *parlance*.

A hate of gossip *parlance* and of sway. *Tennyson.*

‖ **Par-lan'do** (pär-län'dō), ‖ **Par-lan'te** (pär-län'tā), } *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in the style of a recitative.

Parle (pärl), *v. i.* [F. *parler*. See PARLEY.] To talk; to converse; to parley. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Finding himself too weak, began to *parle*. *Milton.*

Parle, *n.* Conversation; talk; parley. [*Obs.*]

They ended *parle*, and both addressed for fight. *Milton.*

Par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* PARLEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, fr. *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE, and cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; hence, an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*

To beat a parley (*Mil.*), to beat a drum, or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Par'ley, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARLEYED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARLEYING.] To speak with another; to confer on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, specifically, to confer orally with an enemy; to treat with him by words, as on an exchange of prisoners, an armistice, or terms of peace.

They are at hand,
To *parley* or to fight; therefore prepare. *Shak.*

Par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-ment), *n.* [OE. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak; cf. LL. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*. See PARLEY.] **1.** A parleying; a discussion; a conference. [*Obs.*]

But first they held their *parliament*. *Rom. of R.*

2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general council; esp., an assembly of representatives of a nation or people having authority to make laws.

They made request that it might be lawful for them to summon a *parliament* of Gauls. *Golding.*

3. The assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the representatives of the commons, sitting in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature, when summoned by the royal authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.

☞ Though the sovereign is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word is generally used to denote the three estates named above.

4. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts.

Parliament heel, the inclination of a ship when made to careen by shifting her cargo or ballast. — **Parliament hinge** (*Arch.*), a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall. — **Long Parliament, Rump Parliament.** See under LONG, and RUMP.

Par'lia-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Parliamentary. [*Obs.*]

Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parliament. *Wood.*

Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One who adhered to the Parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. *Walpole.*

2. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies; as, an accomplished *parliamentarian*.

Par'lia-men'ta-ri-ly (-mĕn'tà-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

Par'lia-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tà-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *parlementaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority. *Bacon.*

2. Enacted or done by Parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a *parliamentary* motion.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to explain and recommend claims, bills, etc., under consideration of Parliament. [*Eng.*] — **Parliamentary train**, one of the trains which, by act of Parliament, railway companies are required to run for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a reduced rate. [*Eng.*]

Par'lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *parlour*, *parlur*, F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium*. See PARLEY.] [Written also *parlour*.] A room for business or social conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specifically: (*a*) The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without. *Piers Plowman.* (*b*) In large private houses, a sitting room for the family and for familiar guests, — a room for less formal uses than the drawing-room. Esp., in modern times, the dining room of a house having few apartments, as a London house, where the dining parlor is usually on the ground floor. (*c*) Commonly, in the United States, a drawing-room, or the room where visitors are received and entertained.

☞ "In England people who have a drawing-room no longer call it a *parlor*, as they called it of old and till recently." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Parlor car. See *Palace car*, under CAR.

Par'lous (pär'lŭs), *a.* [For *perlous*, a contr. fr. *perilous*.] **1.** Attended with peril; dangerous; as, a *parlous* cough. [*Obs.*] "A *parlous* snuffing." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Venturesome; bold; mischievous; keen. [*Obs.*] "A *parlous* boy." *Shak.* "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.*

— **Par'lous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Par'lous-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zăn'), *a.* [F. *parmesan*, It. *parmigiano*.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy.

Parmesan cheese, a kind of cheese of a rich flavor, though from skimmed milk, made in Parma, Italy.

‖ **Par-nas'si-a** (pär-năsh'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs growing in wet places, and having white flowers; grass of Parnassus.

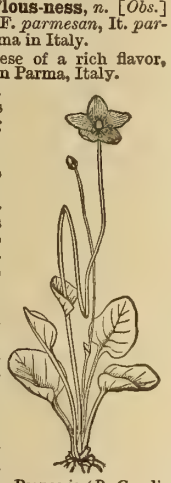

Parnassia (*P. Caroliniana*). (½)

Par-nas'sian (-năsh'an), *a.* [L. *Parnassius*.] Of or pertaining to Parnassus.

Par-nas'sian, *n.* [See PARNASSUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of butterflies belonging to the genus *Parnassius*. They inhabit the mountains, both in the Old World and in America.

Par-nas'sus (-năs'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] (*Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.*) A mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous for a temple of Apollo and for the Castalian spring.

Grass of Parnassus. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS, and PARNASSIA. — **To climb Parnassus**, to write poetry. [*Colloq.*]

Par'oc-cip'i-tal (păr'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *occipital*.] (*Anat.*) Situated near or beside the occipital condyle or the occipital bone; paramastoid; — applied especially to a process of the skull in some animals.

Pa-ro'chi-al (pà-rō'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, from L. *parochia*. See PARISH.] Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, *parochial* duties. "*Parochial* pastors." *Bp. Atterbury.* Hence, limited; narrow. "The *parochial* mind." *W. Black.*

Pa-ro'chi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being parochial in form or nature; a system of management peculiar to parishes.

Pa-ro'chi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being parochial. [*R.*] *Sir J. Marriot.*

Pa-ro'chi-al-ize (-*al*-iz), *v. t.* To render parochial; to form into parishes.

Pa-ro'chi-al-ly, *adv.* In a parochial manner; by the parish, or by parishes. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Pa-ro'chi-an (-an), *a.* [See PAROCHIAL, PARISHIONER.] Parochial. [*Obs.*] "*Parochian* churches." *Bacon.*

Pa-ro'chi-an, *n.* [LL. *parochianus*.] A parishioner. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Burleigh.*

Pa-rod'ic (pà-rŏd'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός: cf. F. *pa-*
Pa-rod'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *rodique*.] Having the character of parody.

Very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*. *T. Warton.*

Par'o-dist (păr'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *parodiste*.] One who writes a parody; one who parodies. *Coleridge.*

Par'o-dy (-dў), *n.; pl.* PARODIES (-dĭz). [L. *parodia*, Gr. παρῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή a song: cf. F. *parodie*. See PARA-, and ODE.] **1.** A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked; especially, a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered, and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty.

The lively *parody* which he wrote . . . on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. *Macaulay.*

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. [*Obs.*]

Par'o-dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARODIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARODYING.] [Cf. F. *parodier*.] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

Par'o-ket' (-kĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PAROQUET.

Pa-rol' (pà-rōl'; 277), *n.* [See PAROLE, the same word.] **1.** A word; an oral utterance. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law*) Oral declaration; word of mouth; also, a writing not under seal. *Blackstone.*

Pa-rol', *a.* Given or done by word of mouth; oral; also, given by a writing not under seal; as, *parol* evidence.

Parol arrest (*Law*), an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate. — **Parol contract** (*Law*), any contract not of record or under seal, whether oral or written; a simple contract. *Chitty. Story.*

Pa-role' (pà-rōl'), *n.* [F. *parole*. See PARLEY, and cf. PAROL.] **1.** A word; an oral utterance. [*Obs.*]

2. Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; especially (*Mil.*), promise, upon one's faith and honor, to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against one's captors, to return to custody, or the like.

This man had forfeited his military *parole*. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Mil.*) A watchword given only to officers of guards; — distinguished from *countersign*, which is given to all guards.

4. (*Law*) Oral declaration. See 1st PAROL, 2.

Pa-role', *a.* See 2d PAROL,

Pa-role', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAROLED (-rōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAROLING.] (*Mil.*) To set at liberty on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners.

Par'o-mol'o-gy (păr'ŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. fr. παρομολογία, fr. παρομολογεῖν to grant; παρά by, near + ὁμολογεῖν to speak together, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] (*Rhet.*) A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument.

‖ **Par'o-no-ma'si-a** (-nŏ-mā'zhĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρονομασία, fr. παρονομάζειν to form a word by a slight change; παρά beside + ὀνομάζειν to name, fr. ὄνομα a name.] (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give antithetical force to the sentence; punning. *Dryden.*

Par'o-no-mas'tic (păr'ŏ-nŏ-măs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or per-
Par'o-no-mas'tic-al (-măs'tĭ-kal), } taining to paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words.

Par'o-nom'a-sy (-nŏm'à-sў), *n.* [Cf. F. *paronomasie*.] Paronomasia. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Par'o-nych'i-a** (-nĭk'ĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρωνυχία; παρά beside + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχος, a nail.] (*Med.*) A whitlow, or felon. *Quincy.*

Par'o-nym (păr'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word. [Written also *paronyme*.]

Pa-ron'y-mous (pà-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά beside, near + ὄνομα a name.] **1.** Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; — said of certain words, as *man*, *mankind*, *manhood*, etc.

2. Having a similar sound, but different orthography and different meaning; — said of certain words, as *all* and *awl*; *hair* and *hare*, etc.

Pa-ron'y-my (-mў), *n.* The quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

‖ **Par'o-öph'o-ron** (păr'ŏ-ŏĭ'ŏ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. παρά (see PARA-) + ᾠόν an egg + φέρειν to bear.] (*Anat.*) A small mass of tubules near the ovary in some animals, and corresponding with the parepididymis of the male.

Par'o-quet' (păr'ŏ-kĕt'), *n.* [F. *perroquet*, or Sp. *periquito;* both prob. orig. meaning, little Peter. See PARROT.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PARRAKEET. [Written also *paroket*, *parroquet*, and *perroquet*.]

Paroquet auk *or* **auklet** (*Zoöl.*), a small auk (*Cyclorrhynchus psittaculus*) inhabiting the coast and islands of Alaska. The upper parts are dark slate, under parts white, bill orange red. Called also *perroquet auk*.

‖ **Pa-ror'chis** (pà-rôr'kĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and ORCHIS.] (*Anat.*) The part of the epididymis, or the corresponding part of the excretory duct of the testicle, which is derived from the Wolffian body.

Pa-ros'te-al (pà-rŏs'tē-*al*), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to parostosis; as, *parosteal* ossification.

‖ **Par'os-to'sis** (păr'ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and OSTOSIS.] (*Physiol.*) Ossification which takes place in purely fibrous tracts; the formation of bone outside of the periosteum.

Par'os-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to parostosis.

Pa-rot'ic (pà-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See PAROTID.] (*Anat.*) On the side of the auditory capsule; near the external ear.

Parotic region (*Zoöl.*), the space around the ears.

Pa-rot'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis*, *-idis*, Gr. παρωτίς, -ίδος; παρά beside, near + οὖς, ὠτός, the ear: cf. F. *parotide*.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated near the ear; — applied especially to the salivary gland near the ear. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parotid gland.

Parotid gland (*Anat.*), one of the salivary glands situated just in front of or below the ear. It is the largest of the salivary glands in man, and its duct opens into the interior of the mouth opposite the second molar of the upper jaw.

Pa-rot'id, *n.* (*Anat.*) The parotid gland.

Par'o-ti'tis (păr'ŏ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the parotid glands.

Epidemic, *or* **Infectious, parotitis**, mumps.

Par'o-toid (păr'o-toid), *a.* [*Parotid* + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the parotid gland; — applied especially to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in many toads and frogs. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

‖ **Pa-rou'si-a** (pà-rou'zhĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία. See PARUSIA.] (*a*) The nativity of our Lord. (*b*) The last day. *Shipley.*

‖ **Par'o-va'ri-um** (păr'ŏ-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and OVARIUM.] (*Anat.*) A group of tubules, a remnant of the Wolffian body, often found near the ovary or oviduct; the epoöphoron.

Par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξύνειν to sharpen, irritate; παρά beside, beyond + ὀξύνειν to sharpen, from ὀξύς sharp.]

1. (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any sudden and violent emotion; spasmodic passion or action; a convulsion; a fit.

The returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair. *South.*

Par'ox-ys'mal (-ĭz'mal), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* pain; *paroxysmal* temper. — **Par'ox-ys'mal-ly**, *adv.*

Par-ox'y-tone (păr-ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. παροξύτονος, *a.* See PARA-, and OXYTONE.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Par-quet' (pär-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* [F. See PARQUETRY.] **1.** A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra; but commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theater, from the orchestra to the dress circle; the pit.

2. Same as PARQUETRY.

Par'quet-age (pär'kĕt-āj), *n.* See PARQUETRY.

Par'quet-ed, *a.* Formed in parquetry; inlaid with wood in small and differently colored figures.

One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well. *Evelyn.*

Par'quet-ry (-rў), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet* inlaid flooring, fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc* an inclosure. See PARK.] A species of joinery or cabinet-work consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, — used especially for floors.

Parquetry.

Par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* See PARQUET.

Parr (pär), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bradan* a salmon.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young salmon in the stage when

it has dark transverse bands; — called also *samlet*, *skegger*, and *fingerling*. (*b*) A young leveret.

Par'ra-keet' (păr'rȧ-kēt'), **Par'a-keet'**, *n.* [See PAROQUET.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small parrots having a graduated tail, which is frequently very long; — called also *paroquet* and *paraquet*.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus Carolinensis*). 1/7

☞ Many of the Asiatic and Australian species belong to the genus *Paleornis*; others belong to *Polytelis*, *Platycercus*, *Psephotus*, *Euphema*, and allied genera. The American parrakeets mostly belong to the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parrakeet (*C. Carolinensis*).

Par'ral (păr'rȧl), } *n.* [F.
Par'rel (păr'rĕl), } *appareil*. See APPAREL, *n.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) The rope or collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure. *Totten.*

2. A chimney-piece. *Halliwell.*

‖ **Par-ra'qua** (păr-rä'kwȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A curassow of the genus *Ortalida*, allied to the guan.

‖ **Par-rhe'si-a** (păr-rē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρρησία; πᾶρά beside, beyond + ῥῆσις a speaking.] (*Rhet.*) Boldness or freedom of speech.

Par'ri-ci'dal (păr'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *parricidalis*, *parricidialis*. See PARRICIDE.] Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide.

Par'ri-cide (păr'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*; *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. See FATHER, HOMICIDE, and cf. PATRICIDE.] **1.** Properly, one who murders one's own father; in a wider sense, one who murders one's father or mother or any ancestor.

2. [L. *parricidium*.] The act or crime of murdering one's own father or any ancestor.

Par'ri-cid'i-ous (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Parricidal. [*Obs.*]

Par'rock (păr'rŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc*, *pearroc*. See PARK.] A croft, or small field; a paddock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Par'rot (păr'rŭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre* Peter. F. *pierrot* is also the name of the sparrow. Cf. PAROQUET, PETREL, PETRIFY.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) In a general sense, any bird of the order *Psittaci*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Psittacus*, *Chrysotis*, *Pionus*, and other genera of the family *Psittacidæ*, as distinguished from the parrakeets, macaws, and lories. They have a short rounded or even tail, and often a naked space on the cheeks. The gray parrot, or jako (*P. erithacus*), of Africa (see JAKO), and the species of Amazon, or green, parrots (*Chrysotis*) of America, are examples. Many species, as cage birds, readily learn to imitate sounds, and to repeat words and phrases.

Carolina parrot (*Zoöl.*), the Carolina parrakeet. See PARRAKEET. — **Night parrot**, *or* **Owl parrot**. (*Zoöl.*) See KAKAPO. — **Parrot coal**, cannel coal; — so called from the crackling and chattering sound it makes in burning. [*Eng. & Scot.*] — **Parrot green**. (*Chem.*) See *Scheele's green*, under GREEN, *n.* — **Parrot weed** (*Bot.*), a suffrutescent plant (*Bocconia frutescens*) of the Poppy family, native of the warmer parts of America. It has very large, sinuate, pinnatifid leaves, and small, panicled, apetalous flowers. — **Parrot wrasse**, **Parrot fish** (*Zoöl.*), any fish of the genus *Scarus*. One species (*S. Cretensis*), found in the Mediterranean, is esteemed by epicures, and was highly prized by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Par'rot, *v. t.* To repeat by rote, as a parrot.

Par'rot, *v. i.* To chatter like a parrot.

Par'rot-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who simply repeats what he has heard. [*R.*] *J. S. Mill.*

Par'rot-ry (-rў), *n.* Servile imitation or repetition. [*R.*] *Coleridge.* "The supine *parrotry*." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Par'rot's-bill' (păr'rŭts-bĭl'), *n.* [So called from the resemblance of its curved superior petal to a parrot's bill.] (*Bot.*) The glory pea. See under GLORY.

Par'ry (păr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARRYING.] [F. *paré*, p. p. of *parer*. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To ward off; to stop, or to turn aside; as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm. *Locke.*

Vice *parries* wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw. *Cowper.*

2. To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

Par'ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something, as a blow, argument, etc. *Locke.*

Par'ry, *n.*; *pl.* PARRIES (-rĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword and bayonet exercises or in boxing; hence, figuratively, a defensive movement in debate or other intellectual encounter.

Parse (pärs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARSED (pärst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARSING.] [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech. See PART, *n.*] (*Gram.*) To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grammatically.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Aseham.*

Par'see (păr'sē *or* păr-sē'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pārsī* a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper. Cf. PERSIAN.] **1.** One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India; a fire worshiper; a Gheber.

2. The Iranian dialect of much of the religious literature of the Parsees.

Par'see-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Pars'er (pärs'ẽr), *n.* One who parses.

Par'si-mo'ni-ous (păr'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *parcimonieux*. See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony; sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious*. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long, *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Syn. — Covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; close; saving; mean; stingy; frugal. See AVARICIOUS.

Par'si-mo-ny (păr'sĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*; cf. *parcere* to spare, *parsus* sparing: cf. F. *parcimonie*.] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of money; — generally in a bad sense; excessive frugality; niggardliness. *Bacon.*

Awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Economy; frugality; illiberality; covetousness; closeness; stinginess. See ECONOMY.

Pars'ley (pärs'lў), *n.* [OE. *persely*, *persil*, F. *persil*, L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. Cf. CELERY.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic umbelliferous herb (*Carum Petroselinum*), having finely divided leaves which are used in cookery and as a garnish.

As she went to the garden for *parsley*, to stuff a rabbit. *Shak.*

Fool's parsley. See under FOOL. — **Hedge parsley**, **Milk parsley**, **Stone parsley**, names given to various weeds of similar appearance to the parsley. — **Parsley fern** (*Bot.*), a small fern with leaves resembling parsley (*Cryptogramme crispa*). — **Parsley piert** (*Bot.*), a small herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*) formerly used as a remedy for calculus.

Pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [OE. *parsnepe*, from a French form, fr. L. *pastinaca*; cf. *pastinare* to dig up, *pastinum* a kind of dibble; cf. OF. *pastenade*, *pastenaque*.] (*Bot.*) The aromatic and edible spindle-shaped root of the cultivated form of the *Pastinaca sativa*, a biennial umbelliferous plant which is very poisonous in its wild state; also, the plant itself.

Cow parsnip. See COW PARSNIP. — **Meadow parsnip**, the European cow parsnip. — **Poison parsnip**, the wild stock of the parsnip. — **Water parsnip**, any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Sium*, the species of which are poisonous.

Par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [OE. *persone* person, parson, OF. *persone*, F. *personne* person, LL. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiæ*), fr. L. *persona* a person. See PERSON.] **1.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) A person who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls.

2. Any clergyman having ecclesiastical preferment; one who is in orders, or is licensed to preach; a preacher.

He hears the *parson* pray and preach. *Longfellow.*

Parson bird (*Zoöl.*), a New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera Novæseelandiæ*) remarkable for its powers of mimicry and its ability to articulate words. Its color is glossy black, with a curious tuft of long, curly, white feathers on each side of the throat. It is often kept as a cage bird.

Parson Bird. 1/8

Par'son-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish.

2. The glebe and house, or the house only, owned by a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor.

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [*Scot.*]

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Sir W. Scott.*

Par'soned (-s'nd), *a.* Furnished with a parson.

Par-son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Par-son'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } parson; clerical.

Vainglory glowed in his *parsonic* heart. *Colman.*

— **Par-son'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'son-ish (pär's'n-ĭsh), *a.* Appropriate to, or like, a parson; — used in disparagement. [*Colloq.*]

Part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part*, L. *pars*, gen. *partis*; cf. *parere* to bring forth, produce. Cf. PARENT, DEPART, PARCEL, PARTNER, PARTY, PORTION.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others, a larger number, quantity, mass, etc., whether actually separate or not; a piece; a fragment; a fraction; a division; a member; a constituent.

And kept back *part* of the price, . . . and brought a certain *part* and laid it at the apostles' feet. *Acts* v. 2.

Our ideas of extension and number — do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

I am a *part* of all that I have met. *Tennyson.*

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.

An homer is the tenth *part* of an ephah. *Ex.* xvi. 36.
A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom,
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak.*

(*b*) A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element.

All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body. *Locke.*
The pulse, the glow of every *part*. *Keble.*

(*c*) A constituent of character or capacity; quality; faculty; talent; — usually in the plural with a collective sense. "Men of considerable *parts*." *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts*." *Macaulay.*

Which maintained so politic a state of evil, that they will not admit any good *part* to intermingle with them. *Shak.*

(*d*) Quarter; region; district; — usually in the plural. "The uttermost *part* of the heaven." *Neh.* i. 9.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

(*e*) (*Math.*) Such portion of any quantity, as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, 3 is a *part* of 12; — the opposite of *multiple*. Also, a line or other element of a geometrical figure.

3. That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which falls to one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.

We have no *part* in David. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.
Accuse not Nature! she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*
Let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*

4. Hence, specifically: (*a*) One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our *part*. *Mark* ix. 40.
Make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

(*b*) A particular character in a drama or a play; an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play; or, figuratively, in real life. See *To act a part*, under ACT.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted and naturally performed. *Shak.*
It was a brute *part* of him to kill so capital a calf. *Shak.*
Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your *part*, there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

(*c*) (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which heard in union compose its harmony; also, the music for each voice or instrument; as, the treble, tenor, or bass *part*; the violin *part*, etc.

For my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — **For the most part**. See under MOST, *a.* — **In good part**, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner. *Hooker.* — **In ill part**, unfavorably; with displeasure. — **In part**, in some degree; partly. — **Part and parcel**, an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. Cf. *might and main*, *kith and kin*, etc. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.* — **Part of speech** (*Gram.*), a sort or class of words of a particular character; thus, the noun is a *part of speech* denoting the name of a thing; the verb is a *part of speech* which asserts something of the subject of a sentence. — **Part owner** (*Law*), one of several owners or tenants in common. See *Joint tenant*, under JOINT. — **Part singing**, singing in which two or more of the harmonic parts are taken. — **Part song**, a song in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts. "A *part song* differs from a madrigal in its exclusion of contrapuntal devices; from a glee, in its being sung by many voices, instead of by one only, to each part." *Stainer & Barrett.*

Syn. — Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; piece; share; constituent. See PORTION, and SECTION.

Part (pärt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTING.] [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, *partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*]

1. To divide; to separate into distinct parts; to break into two or more parts or pieces; to sever. "Thou shalt *part* it in pieces." *Lev.* ii. 6.

There, [celestial love] *parted* into rainbow hues. *Keble.*

2. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; to apportion; to share.

To *part* his throne, and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*
They *parted* my raiment among them. *John* xix. 24.

3. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.
While he blessed them, he was *parted* from them, and carried up into heaven. *Luke* xxiv. 51.
The narrow seas that *part*
The French and English. *Shak.*

4. Hence: To hold apart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

5. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver.

The liver minds his own affair, . . .
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

6. To leave; to quit. [*Obs.*]

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies. *Shak.*

To part a cable (*Naut.*), to break it. — **To part company**, to separate, as travelers or companions.

Part, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope *parts*; his hair *parts* in the middle.

2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with *from*.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*
He owned that he had *parted* from the duke only a few hours before. *Macaulay.*
His precious bag, which he would by no means *part* from. *G. Eliot.*

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from*.

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*
Powerful hands . . . will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

It was strange to him that a father should feel no tenderness at *parting* with an only son. *A. Trollope.*

4. To have a part or share; to partake. [*Obs.*] "They shall *part* alike." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24.

Part, *adv.* Partly; in a measure. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Part'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See PARTIBLE. *Camden.*

Part'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [F. See PART, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** Division; the act of dividing or sharing. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. Part; portion; share. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* PARTAKEN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [*Part* + *take*.] **1.** To take a part, portion, lot, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; to share; as, to *partake* of a feast with others. "Brutes *partake* in this faculty." *Locke.*

When I against myself with thee *partake*. *Shak.*

2. To have something of the properties, character, or office; — usually followed by *of*.

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To partake of; to have a part or share in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to a share; to cause to participate; to give a part to. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To distribute; to communicate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Par-tak'er (pär-tāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.* xv. 27.
Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness. *Shak.*

2. An accomplice; an associate; a partner. [*Obs.*]

Partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matt.* xxiii. 30.

Par'tan (pär'tan), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *partan.*] (*Zoöl.*) An edible British crab. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Part'ed (pärt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Separated; divided.

2. Endowed with parts or abilities. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Bot.*) Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the midrib, or the base of the blade; — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition; as, three-*parted*, five-*parted*, etc. *Gray.*

Part'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, parts or separates. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Par-terre' (pär-tār' *or* -târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra.* See TERRACE.] **1.** (*Hort.*) An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

2. The pit of a theater; the parquet. [*France*]

Par-the'ni-ad (pär-thē'nĭ-ăd), *n.* [See PARTHENIC.] A poem in honor of a virgin. [*Obs.*]

Par-then'ic (-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός, fr. παρθένος a maid, virgin.] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Partheniæ, or sons of unmarried women.

Par'the-no-gen'e-sis (pär'thē-nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος a virgin + E. *genesis.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The production of new individuals from virgin females by means of ova which have the power of developing without the intervention of the male element; the production, without fertilization, of cells capable of germination. It is one of the phenomena of alternate generation. Cf. HETEROGAMY, and METAGENESIS.

2. (*Bot.*) The production of seed without fertilization, believed to occur through the nonsexual formation of an embryo extraneous to the embryonic vesicle.

Par'the-no-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis; as, *parthenogenetic* forms. — **Par'the-no-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'the-no-gen'i-tive (-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Biol.*) Parthenogenetic.

Par'the-nog'e-ny (pär'thē-nŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as PARTHENOGENESIS.

Par'the-non (pär'thē-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθένος a virgin, i. e., Athene, the Greek goddess called also Pallas.] A celebrated marble temple of Athene, on the Acropolis at Athens. It was of the pure Doric order, and has had an important influence on art.

‖ **Par-then'o-pe** (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea, in despair at not being able to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

2. One of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. de Gasparis in 1850.

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, in Asia. — *n.* A native of Parthia.

Parthian arrow, an arrow discharged at an enemy when retreating from him, as was the custom of the ancient Parthians; hence, a parting shot.

Par'tial (pär'shal), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part: cf. (for sense 1) F. *partiel.* See PART, *n.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a *partial* eclipse of the moon. "*Partial* dissolutions of the earth." *T. Burnet.*

2. Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; not indifferent; as, a judge should not be *partial.*

Ye have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

3. Having a predilection for; inclined to favor unreasonably; foolishly fond. "A *partial* parent." *Pope.*

Not *partial* to an ostentatious display. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a subordinate portion; as, a compound umbel is made up of several *partial* umbels; a leaflet is often supported by a *partial* petiole.

Partial differentials, Partial differential coefficients, Partial differentiation, etc. (of a function of two or more variables), the differentials, differential coefficients, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that some of the variables are for the time constant. — **Partial fractions** (*Alg.*), fractions whose sum equals a given fraction. — **Partial tones** (*Music*), the simple tones which in combination form an ordinary tone; the overtones, or harmonics, which, blending with a fundamental tone, cause its special quality of sound, or *timbre*, or tone color. See, also, TONE.

Par'tial-ism (pär'shal-ĭz'm), *n.* Partiality; specifically (*Theol.*), the doctrine of the Partialists.

Par'tial-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is partial. [*R.*]

2. (*Theol.*) One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.

Par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shī-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tȳ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *partialité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being partial; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question, more than the other; undue bias of mind.

2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than to others; special taste or liking; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting. *Roget.*

Par'tial-ize (-shal-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or be partial. [*R.*]

Par'tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In part; not totally; as, *partially* true; the sun *partially* eclipsed. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge *partially.* *Shak.*

Part'i-bil'i-ty (pärt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [From PARTIBLE.] The quality or state of being partible; divisibility; separability; as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

Part'i-ble (pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *partibilis*, fr. *partire* to part, divide, fr. L. *pars*: cf. F. *partible.* See PART.] Admitting of being parted; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible.* "Make the molds *partible.*" *Bacon.*

Par-tic'i-pa-ble (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pa-b'l), *a.* Capable of being participated or shared. [*R.*] *Norris.*

Par-tic'i-pant (-pant), *a.* [L. *participans*, p. pr. of *participare*: cf. F. *participant.* See PARTICIPATE.] Sharing; participating; having a share or part. *Bacon.*

Par-tic'i-pant, *n.* A participator; a partaker.

Participants in their . . . mysterious rites. *Bp. Warburton.*

Par-tic'i-pant-ly, *adv.* In a participant manner.

Par-tic'i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *a.* [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate; *pars*, *partis*, part + *capere* to take. See PART, and CAPACIOUS.] Acting in common; participating. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICIPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICIPATING.] To have a share in common with others; to take a part; to partake; — followed by *in*, formerly by *of*; as, to *participate* in a debate. *Shak.*

So would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*
Mine may come when men
With angels may *participate.* *Milton.*

Par-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* **1.** To partake of; to share in; to receive a part of. [*R.*]

Fit to *participate* all rational delight. *Milton.*

2. To impart, or give, a share of. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *participation*, L. *participatio.*] **1.** The act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others; as, a *participation* in joys or sorrows.

These deities are so by *participation.* *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
What an honor, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself! *Atterbury.*

2. Distribution; division into shares. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Community; fellowship; association. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Par-tic'i-pa-tive (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *participatif.*] Capable of participating.

Par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who participates, or shares with another; a partaker.

Par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *participialis*: cf. F. *participial.* See PARTICIPLE.] Having, or partaking of, the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun. *Lowth.*

Par'ti-cip'i-al, *n.* A participial word.

Par'ti-cip'i-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICIPIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICIPIALIZING.] To form into, or put in the form of, a participle. [*R.*]

Par'ti-cip'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing, participant; *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part + *capere* to take. See PARTICIPATE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) A part of speech partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective; a form of a verb, or verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but taking the adjuncts of the verb from which it is derived. In the sentences: a letter is *written*; *being* asleep he did not hear; *exhausted* by toil he will sleep soundly, — *written*, *being*, and *exhausted* are *participles.*

By a *participle*, [I understand] a verb in an adjectival aspect. *Earle.*

☞ *Present participles*, called also *imperfect*, or *incomplete*, *participles*, end in *-ing*. *Past participles*, called also *perfect*, or *complete*, *participles*, for the most part end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*. A participle when used merely as an attribute of a noun, without reference to time, is called an *adjective*, or a *participial adjective*; as, a *written* constitution; a *rolling* stone; the *exhausted* army. The verbal noun in *-ing* has the form of the present participle. See *Verbal noun*, under VERBAL, *a.*

2. Anything that partakes of the nature of different things. [*Obs.*]

The *participles* or confines between plants and living creatures. *Bacon.*

Par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part: cf. F. *particule.* See PART, and cf. PARCEL.] **1.** A minute part or portion of matter; a morsel; a little bit; an atom; a jot; as, a *particle* of sand, of wood, of dust.

The small size of atoms which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

2. Any very small portion or part; the smallest portion; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.

The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A crumb or little piece of consecrated host. (*b*) The smaller hosts distributed in the communion of the laity. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

4. (*Gram.*) A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or a word that can not be used except in composition; as, *ward* in back*ward*, *ly* in love*ly.*

Par'ti-col'ored, *a.* Same as PARTY-COLORED.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [OE. *particuler*, F. *particulier*, L. *particularis.* See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a part or portion of anything; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class; separate; sole; single; individual; specific; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation. *Shak.*

[Make] each *particular* hair to stand an end,
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. *Shak.*
Seken in every halk and every herne
Particular sciences for to lerne. *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; belonging to one only; not general; not common; hence, personal; peculiar; singular. "Thine own *particular* wrongs." *Shak.*

Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth. *Bacon.*

3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority; distinguished; important; noteworthy; unusual; special; as, he brought no *particular* news; she was the *particular* belle of the party.

4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details; minute; circumstantial; precise; as, a full and *particular* account of an accident; hence, nice; fastidious; as, a man *particular* in his dress.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) Containing a part only; limited; as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder. (*b*) Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. *Blackstone.*

6. (*Logic*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject; as, a *particular* proposition; — opposed to *universal*: e. g. (*particular* affirmative) Some men are wise; (*particular* negative) Some men are not wise.

Particular average. See under AVERAGE. — **Particular Baptist**, one of a branch of the Baptist denomination the members of which hold the doctrine of a particular or individual election and reprobation. — **Particular lien** (*Law*), a lien, or a right to retain a thing, for some charge or claim growing out of, or connected with, that particular thing. — **Particular redemption**, the doctrine that the purpose, act, and provisions of redemption are restricted to a limited number of the human race. See CALVINISM.

Syn. — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; especial; exact; specific, precise; critical; circumstantial. See MINUTE.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately; as, the *particulars* of a story.

Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

2. Special or personal peculiarity, trait, or character; individuality; interest, etc. [*Obs.*]

For his *particular* I 'll receive him gladly. *Shak.*
If the *particulars* of each person be considered. *Milton.*
Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our *particular.* *Whole Duty of Man.*

3. (*Law*) One of the details or items of grounds of claim; — usually in the *pl.*; also, a bill of particulars; a minute account; as, a *particular* of premises.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe.*

Bill of particulars. See under BILL. — **In particular**, specially; peculiarly; particularly. "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* — **To go into particulars**, to relate or describe in detail or minutely.

Par-tic'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *particularisme.*] **1.** A minute description; a detailed statement. [*R.*]

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of particular election.

3. (*German Politics*) Devotion to the interests of one's own kingdom or province rather than to those of the empire.

Par-tic'u-lar-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *particulariste.*] One who holds to particularism. — **Par-tic'u-lar-is'tic**, *a.*

Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PARTICULARITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *particularité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being particular; distinctiveness; circumstantiality; minuteness in detail.

2. That which is particular; as: (*a*) Peculiar quality; individual characteristic; peculiarity. "An old heathen altar with this *particularity*." *Addison.* (*b*) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. "Even descending to *particularities*." *Sir P. Sidney.* (*c*) Something of special or private concern or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease! *Shak.*

Par-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of particularizing. *Coleridge.*

Par-tic'u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICULARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICULARIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *particulariser.*] To give as a particular, or as the particulars; to mention particularly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

Par-tic'u-lar-ize, *v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; to give minute details; to be circumstantial; as, to *particularize* in a narrative.

Par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; expressly; with a specific reference or interest; in particular; distinctly.

2. In an especial manner; in a high degree; as, a *particularly* fortunate man; a *particularly* bad failure.

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

Par-tic'u-lar-ment (-ment), *n.* A particular; a detail. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Par-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [See PARTICLE.] To particularize. [*Obs.*] *G. Fenton.*

Par-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a particle.

2. Referring to, or produced by, particles, such as dust, minute germs, etc. [*R.*]

The smallpox is a *particulate* disease. *Tyndall.*

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *a.* [From PART, *v.*] **1.** Serving to part; dividing; separating.

2. Given when departing; as, a *parting* shot; a *parting* salute. "Give him that *parting* kiss." *Shak.*

3. Departing. "Speed the *parting* guest." *Pope.*

4. Admitting of being parted; partible.

Parting fellow, a partner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Parting pulley.** See under PULLEY. — **Parting sand** (*Founding*), dry, nonadhesive sand, sprinkled upon the partings of a mold to facilitate the separation. — **Parting strip** (*Arch.*), in a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart; also, the thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights. — **Parting tool** (*Mach.*), a thin tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two.

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; division; separation. "The *parting* of the way." *Ezek.* xxi. 21.

2. A separation; a leave-taking. *Shak.*

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts. *Byron.*

3. A surface or line of separation where a division occurs.

4. (*Founding*) The surface of the sand of one section of a mold where it meets that of another section.

5. (*Chem.*) The separation and determination of alloys; esp., the separation, as by acids, of gold from silver in the assay button.

6. (*Geol.*) A joint or fissure, as in a coal seam.

7. (*Naut.*) The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.

8. (*Min.*) Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellæ.

Par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*. See PARTY, and cf. PARTISAN a truncheon.] [Written also *partizan*.] **1.** An adherent to a party or faction; esp., one who is strongly and passionately devoted to a party or an interest. "The violence of a *partisan*." *Macaulay.*

Both sides had their *partisans* in the colony. *Jefferson.*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. (*b*) Any member of such a corps.

Par'ti-san, *a.* [Written also *partizan*.] **1.** Adherent to a party or faction; especially, having the character of blind, passionate, or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by *partisan* zeal.

2. (*Mil.*) Serving as a partisan in a detached command; as, a *partisan* officer or corps.

Partisan ranger (*Mil.*), a member of a partisan corps.

Par'ti-san, *n.* [F. *pertuisane*, prob. fr. It. *partigiana*, influenced in French by OF. *pertuisier* to pierce. It was prob. so named as the weapon of some *partisans*, or party men. Cf. PARTISAN one of a corps of light troops.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; a staff.

And make him with our pikes and *partisans* a grave. *Shak.*

Par'ti-san-ship, *n.* The state of being a partisan, or adherent to a party; feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

‖ **Par-ti'ta** (pär-tē'tȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A suite; a set of variations.

Par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide, from *pars*. See PART, and cf. PARTY, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Divided nearly to the base; as, a *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base.

Par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, the *partition* of a kingdom.

And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specifically, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick *partition;* lath and plaster *partitions.*

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden.*

3. A part divided off by walls; an apartment; a compartment. [*R.*] "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton.*

4. (*Law*) The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law.

5. (*Mus.*) A score.

Partition of numbers (*Math.*), the resolution of integers into parts subject to given conditions. *Brande & C.*

Par-ti'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTITIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTITIONING.] **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; as, to *partition* an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; as, to *partition* a house.

Uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

Par-ti'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of partitioning.

Par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *partitif*.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive.

Par'ti-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part.

Par'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

Part'let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *part*.] **1.** A covering for the neck, and sometimes for the shoulders and breast; originally worn by both sexes, but later by women alone; a ruff. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A hen; — so called from the ruffling of her neck feathers. "Dame *Partlett*, the hen." *Shak.*

Part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I *partly* believe it." 1 *Cor.* xi. 18.

Part'ner (pärt'nĕr), *n.* [For *parcener*, influenced by *part*.] **1.** One who has a part in anything with an other; a partaker; an associate; a sharer. "*Partner* of his fortune." *Shak.* Hence: (*a*) A husband or a wife. (*b*) Either one of a couple who dance together. (*c*) One who shares as a member of a partnership in the management, or in the gains and losses, of a business.

My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership. See PARTNERSHIP.

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A framework of heavy timber surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, pump, capstan, or the like.

Dormant, *or* **Silent, partner.** See under DORMANT, *a.*

Syn. — Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate; partaker; participator; companion; comrade; mate.

Part'ner, *v. t.* To associate; to join. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being a partner; as, to be in *partnership* with another; to have *partnership* in the fortunes of a family or a state.

2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession or interest.

Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal *partnership* of power. *Rowe.*

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*

3. An alliance or association of persons for the prosecution of an undertaking or a business on joint account; a company; a firm; a house; as, to form a *partnership.*

4. (*Law*) A contract between two or more competent persons for joining together their money, goods, labor, and skill, or any or all of them, under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them, and for the purpose of carrying on a legal trade, business, or adventure. *Kent. Story.*

☞ Community of profit is absolutely essential to, though not necessarily the test of, a partnership.

5. (*Arith.*) See FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 6.

Limited partnership, a form of partnership in which the firm consists of one or more general partners, jointly and severally responsible as ordinary partners, and one or more special partners, who are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amount in cash they contribute as capital. — **Partnership in commendam,** the title given to the limited partnership (F. *société en commandité*) of the French law, introduced into the code of Louisiana. *Burrill.* — **Silent partnership,** the relation of partnership sustained by a person who furnishes capital only.

Par-took' (pär-tōōk'), *imp.* of PARTAKE.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [OE. *partriche, pertriche*, OF. *pertris, perdriz*, F. *perdrix*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. πέρδιξ.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous species of small gallinaceous birds of the genus *Perdix* and several related genera of the family *Perdicidæ*, of the Old World. The partridge is noted as a game bird.

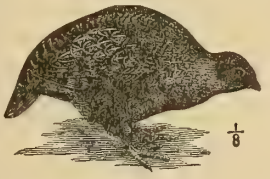

European Gray Partridge. 1/8

Full many a fat *partrich* had he in mew. *Chaucer.*

☞ The common European, or gray, partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) and the red-legged partridge (*Caccabis rubra*) of Southern Europe and Asia are well-known species.

2. Any one of several species of quail-like birds belonging to *Colinus*, and allied genera. [*U. S.*]

☞ Among them are the bobwhite (*Colinus Virginianus*) of the Eastern States; the plumed, or mountain, partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) of California; the Massena partridge (*Cyrtonyx Montezumæ*); and the California partridge (*Callipepla Californica*).

Massena Partridge. 1/9

3. The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). [*New Eng.*]

Bamboo partridge (*Zoöl.*), a spurred partridge of the genus *Bambusicola*. Several species are found in China and the East Indies. — **Night partridge** (*Zoöl.*), the woodcock. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Painted partridge** (*Zoöl.*), a francolin of South Africa (*Francolinus pictus*). — **Partridge berry.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The scarlet berry of a trailing American plant (*Mitchella repens*) of the order *Rubiaceæ*, having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers sometimes tinged with purple, growing in pairs with the ovaries united, and producing the berries which remain over winter; also, the plant itself. (*b*) The fruit of the creeping wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant itself. — **Partridge dove.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Mountain witch*, under MOUNTAIN. — **Partridge pea** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered leguminous herb (*Cassia Chamæcrista*), common in sandy fields in the Eastern United States. — **Partridge shell** (*Zoöl.*), a large marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*), having colors variegated like those of the partridge. — **Partridge wood.** (*a*) A variegated wood, much esteemed for cabinetwork. It is obtained from tropical America, and one source of it is said to be the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*. Called also *pheasant wood*. (*b*) A name sometimes given to the dark-colored and striated wood of some kind of palm, which is used for walking sticks and umbrella handles. — **Sea partridge.** See GILTHEAD (*b*). — **Seesee partridge** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic sand partridge (*Ammoperdix Bonhami*); — so called from its note. — **Snow partridge** (*Zoöl.*), a large spurred partridge (*Lerwa nivicola*) which inhabits the high mountains of Asia. — **Spruce partridge.** See under SPRUCE. — **Wood partridge,** *or* **Hill partridge** (*Zoöl.*), any small Asiatic partridge of the genus *Arboricola*.

Partridge Berry (*M. repens*).

Par'ture (pär'tŭr), *n.* Departure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Par-tu'ri-ate (pär-tū'rĭ-āt), *v. i.* [See PARTURIENT.] To bring forth young. [*Obs.*]

Par-tu'ri-en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Parturition.

Par-tu'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth. See PARENT.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; fruitful. *Jer. Taylor.*

Par-tu'ri-fa'cient (-fā'shent), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] (*Med.*) A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing. *Dunglison.*

Par-tu'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Parturient. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *parturitio*, fr. *parturire:* cf. F. *parturition*. See PARTURIENT.] **1.** The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; the act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.

2. That which is brought forth; a birth. [*Obs.*]

Par-tu'ri-tive (pär-tū'rĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to parturition; obstetric. [*R.*]

Par'ty (pär'tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PARTIES (-tīz). [F. *parti* and *partie*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part or portion. [*Obs.*] "The most *party* of thy time." *Chaucer.*

2. A number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; esp., one of the parts into which people is divided on questions of public policy.

Win the noble Brutus to our *party*. *Shak.*

The peace both *parties* want is like to last. *Dryden.*

3. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; especially (*Mil.*), a small body of troops dispatched on special service.

4. A number of persons invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dinner *party;* also, the entertainment itself; as, to give a *party.*

5. One concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others; a participator; as, he was a *party* to the plot; a *party* to the contract.

6. The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; a litigant.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Ex.* xxii. 9.

7. Hence, any certain person who is regarded as being opposed or antagonistic to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. Cause; side; interest.

Have you nothing said
Upon this *party* 'gainst the Duke of Albany? *Shak.*

9. A person; as, he is a queer *party.* [Now accounted a vulgarism.]

"For several generations, our ancestors largely employed *party* for *person;* but this use of the word, when it appeared to be reviving, happened to strike, more particularly, the fancy of the vulgar; and the consequence has been, that the polite have chosen to leave it in their undisputed possession." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Party jury (*Law*), a jury composed of different parties, as one which is half natives and half foreigners. — **Party man,** a partisan. *Swift.* — **Party spirit,** a factious and unreasonable temper, not uncommonly shown by party men. *Whately.* — **Party verdict,** a joint verdict. *Shak.* — **Party wall.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) A wall built upon the dividing line between two adjoining properties, usually having half its thickness on each property. (*b*) (*Law*) A wall that separates adjoining houses, as in a block or row.

Par'ty, *a.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See PART, *v.*, and cf. PARTITE.] **1.** (*Her.*) Parted or divided, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as, an escutcheon *party* per pale.

Party per Pale.

2. Partial; favoring one party.

I will be true judge, and not *party*. *Chaucer.*

Charter party. See under CHARTER.

Par'ty, *adv.* Partly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Par'ty-coat'ed (-kōt'ĕd), *a.* Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*

Par'ty-col'ored } (-kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* Colored with differ-
Par'ti-col'ored } ent tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower. "*Parti-colored* lambs." *Shak.*

Par'ty-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to party.

Par'um-bil'ic-al (pär'ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *umbilical.*] (*Anat.*) Near the umbilicus; — applied especially to one or more small veins which, in man, connect the portal vein with the epigastric veins in the front wall of the abdomen.

‖ **Pa-ru'si-a** (pȧ-rų'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία presence, fr. πάρειναι to be present; παρά beside + εἶναι to be.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in the animated narration of past, or in the prediction of future, events.

Par'va-nim'i-ty (pär'vȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *animus* mind.] The state or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; — opposed to *magnanimity.* *De Quincey.*

Par've-nu' (pär'vē-nū'; F. pȧr've-nų'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come. See PAR, prep., and COME.] An upstart; a man newly risen into notice.

Par'vis } (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. LL. *paravisus*,
Par'vise } fr. L. *paradisus*. See PARADISE.] A court of entrance to, or an inclosed space before, a church; hence, a church porch; — sometimes formerly used as a place of meeting, as for lawyers. *Chaucer.*

Par'vi-tude (pär'vĭ-tūd), } *n.* [L. *parvitas*, fr. *par-*
Par'vi-ty (pär'vĭ-tȳ), } *vus* little: cf. OF. *parvité.*] Littleness. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill. Ray.*

Par'vo-lin (pär'vō-lĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nonoxygenous ptomaine, formed in the putrefaction of albuminous matters, especially of horseflesh and mackerel.

Par'vo-line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid base, $C_5H_{13}N$, of the pyridine group, found in coal tar; also, any one of the series of isomeric substances of which it is the type.

‖ **Pas** (F. pä; OE. päs), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** A pace; a step, as in a dance. *Chaucer.*

2. Right of going foremost; precedence. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'san (pȧ'sȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gemsbok.

Pasch (pȧsk), } *n.* [AS. *pascha*, L. *pascha*, Gr.
‖ **Pas'cha** (pȧs'kȧ), } πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesach*, fr. *pāsach* to pass over: cf. OF. *pasque*, F. *pâque*. Cf. PASCHAL, PAAS, PAQUE.] The passover; the feast of Easter.

Pasch egg. See *Easter egg*, under EASTER. — **Pasch flower.** See *Pasque flower*, under PASQUE.

Pas'chal (pȧs'kal), *a.* [L. *paschalis:* cf. F. *pascal.* See PASCH.] Of or pertaining to the passover, or to Easter; as, *paschal* lamb; *paschal* eggs. *Longfellow.*

Paschal candle (*R. C. Ch.*), a large wax candle, blessed

and placed on the altar on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. — **Paschal flower.** See *Pasque flower*, under PASQUE.

Pa-seng' (pä-sĕng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild or bezoar goat. See GOAT.

Pash (păsh), *v. t.* [Prob. of imitative origin, or possibly akin to *box* to fight with the fists.] To strike; to crush; to smash; to dash in pieces. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*
"I 'll *pash* him o'er the face." *Shak.*

Pash, *n.* [Scot., the pate. Cf. PASH, *v. t.*] **1.** The head; the poll. [*R.*] "A rough *pash*." *Shak.*
2. A crushing blow. [*Obs.*]
3. A heavy fall of rain or snow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pa-sha' (pä-shä'; 277), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā;* cf. Per. *bāshā, bādshāh;* perh. a corruption of Per. *pādishāh.* Cf. BASHAW, PADISHAH, SHAH.] An honorary title given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bashaw.* [Written also *pacha.*]

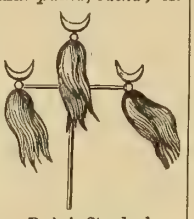
Pasha's Standard.

☞ There are three classes of pashas, whose rank is distinguished by the number of horse-tails borne on their standards, being one, two, or three, a *pasha* of three tails being the highest.

Pa-sha'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Written also *pachalic.*] [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pa-shaw (pä-shä'), *n.* See PASHA.

Pas'i-graph'ic (păs'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Pas'i-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to pasigraphy.

Pa-sig'ra-phy (pä-sĭg'rä-fy), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + *-graphy.*] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

Pas'i-la'ly (păs'ĭ-lā'lỹ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + λάλη talking.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; universal language.

Pask (păsk), *n.* [See PASQUE.] See PASCH.

Pas'py (pās'pỹ), *n.* [F. *passe-pied.*] A kind of minuet, in triple time, of French origin, popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and for some time after; — called also *passing measure,* and *passymeasure.* *Percy Smith.*

Pasque (păsk), *n.* [OF. *pasque.*] See PASCH.

Pasque flower (*Bot.*), a name of several plants of the genus *Anemone,* section *Pulsatilla.* They are perennial herbs with rather large purplish blossoms, which appear in early spring, or about Easter, whence the common name. Called also *campana.*

Pasque Flower (*Anemone Nuttalliana*). (½)

Pas'quil (păs'kwĭl), *n.* [It. *pasquillo.*] See PASQUIN. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Pas'quil, *v. t.* [*R.*] See PASQUIN.

Pas'quil-ant (*-ant*), *n.* A lampooner; a pasquiler. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pas'quil-er (-ẽr), *n.* A lampooner. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Pas'quin (păs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *pasquino* a mutilated statue at Rome, set up against the wall of the palace of the Orsini; — so called from a witty cobbler or tailor, near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it was customary to paste satiric papers.] A lampooner; also, a lampoon. See PASQUINADE.

The Grecian wits, who satire first began,
Were pleasant *pasquins* on the life of man. *Dryden.*

Pas'quin, *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. [*R.*]

To see himself *pasquined* and affronted. *Dryden.*

Pas'quin-ade' (păs'kwĭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *pasquinade,* It. *pasquinata.*] A lampoon or satirical writing. *Macaulay.*

Pas'quin-ade', *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize.

Pass (pās), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASSED (pāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASSING.] [F. *passer,* LL. *passare,* fr. L. *passus* step, or from *pandere, passum,* to spread out, lay open. See PACE.] **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; — usually with a following adverb or adverbial phrase defining the kind or manner of motion; as, to *pass* on, by, out, in, etc.; to *pass* swiftly, directly, smoothly, etc.; to *pass* to the rear, under the yoke, over the bridge, across the field, beyond the border, etc.
"But now *pass* over [i. e., *pass* on]." *Chaucer.*

On high behests his angels to and fro
Passed frequent. *Milton.*

Sweet sounds rose slowly through their mouths,
And from their bodies *passed.* *Coleridge.*

2. To move or be transferred from one state or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition; as, the business has *passed* into other hands.

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to pass away; hence, to disappear; to vanish; to depart; specifically, to depart from life; to die.

Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shak.*

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.* *Dryden.*

The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes. *Tennyson.*

4. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession, to be present transitorily.

So death *passed* upon all men. *Rom.* v. 12.

Our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *I. Watts.*

5. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly.

Now the time is far *passed.* *Mark* vi. 35.

6. To go from one person to another; hence, to be given and taken freely; as, clipped coin will not *pass;* to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to circulate; to be current; — followed by *for* before a word denoting value or estimation. "Let him *pass* for a man." *Shak.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

This will not *pass* for a fault in him. *Atterbury.*

7. To advance through all the steps or stages necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the resolution *passed;* the bill *passed* both houses of Congress.

8. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not expect to *pass.*

9. To be suffered to go on; to be tolerated; hence, to continue; to live along. "The play may *pass.*" *Shak.*

10. To go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; as, we let this act *pass.*

11. To go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess. [*Obs.*] "This *passes,* Master Ford." *Shak.*

12. To take heed; to care. [*Obs.*]

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not. *Shak.*

13. To go through the intestines. *Arbuthnot.*

14. (*Law*) To be conveyed or transferred by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance; as, an estate *passes* by a certain clause in a deed. *Mozley & W.*

15. (*Fencing*) To make a lunge or pass; to thrust.

16. (*Card Playing*) To decline to play in one's turn; in euchre, to decline to make the trump.

She would not play, yet must not *pass.* *Prior.*

To bring to pass, To come to pass. See under BRING, and COME. — **To pass away,** to disappear; to die; to vanish. "The heavens shall *pass away.*" 2 *Pet.* iii. 10. "I thought to *pass away* before, but yet alive I am." *Tennyson.* — **To pass by,** to go near and beyond a certain person or place; as, he *passed by* as we stood there. — **To pass into,** to change by a gradual transition; to blend or unite with. — **To pass on,** to proceed. — **To pass on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death *passed upon* all men." *Rom.* v. 12. "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them." *Jer. Taylor.* (*b*) To determine concerning; to give judgment or sentence upon. "We may not *pass upon* his life." *Shak.* — **To pass off,** to go away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation *passes off.* — **To pass over,** to go from one side or end to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge.

Pass (pās), *v. t.* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: (*a*) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed from one side or the other of; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. (*b*) Hence: To go from one limit to the other of; to spend; to live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer. "To *pass* commodiously this life." *Milton.*

She loved me for the dangers I had *passed.* *Shak.*

(*c*) To go by without noticing; to omit attention to; to take no note of; to disregard.

Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shak.*

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed.

And strive to *pass* . . .
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser.*

Whose tender power
Passes the strength of storms in their most desolate hour. *Byron.*

(*e*) To go successfully through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; as, he *passed* his examination; the bill *passed* the senate.

2. In causative senses; as: (*a*) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; to transmit; to deliver; to hand; to make over; as, the waiter *passed* biscuit and cheese; the torch was *passed* from hand to hand.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals. *Addison.*

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

(*b*) To cause to pass the lips; to utter; to pronounce; hence, to promise; to pledge; as, to *pass* sentence. *Shak.*

Father, thy word is *passed.* *Milton.*

(*c*) To cause to go by; to make an end of; to finish.

This night
We 'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

(*d*) To cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, he *passed* the bill through the committee; the senate *passed* the law. (*e*) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. "*Pass* the happy news." *Tennyson.* (*f*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theater, or over a railroad.

3. To emit from the bowels; to evacuate.

4. (*Naut.*) To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail in furling, and make secure.

5. (*Fencing*) To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. *Shak.*

Passed midshipman. See under MIDSHIPMAN. — **To pass a dividend,** to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due. — **To pass away,** to spend; to waste. "Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age." *Ecclus.* xlii. 9. — **To pass by.** (*a*) To disregard; to neglect. (*b*) To excuse; to spare; to overlook. — **To pass off,** to impose fraudulently; to palm off. "*Passed* himself *off* as a bishop." *Macaulay.* — **To pass** (something) **on** *or* **upon** (some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off. "She *passed* the child *on* her husband for a boy." *Dryden.* — **To pass over,** to overlook; not to note or resent; as, to *pass over* an affront.

Pass, *n.* [Cf. F. *pas* (for sense 1), and *passe,* fr. *passer* to pass. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** An opening, road, or track, available for passing; especially, one through or over some dangerous or otherwise impracticable barrier; a passageway; a defile; a ford; as, a mountain *pass.*

"Try not the *pass!*" the old man said. *Longfellow.*

2. (*Fencing*) A thrust or push; an attempt to stab or strike an adversary. *Shak.*

3. A movement of the hand over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.

4. (*Rolling Metals*) A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls.

5. State of things; condition; predicament.

Have his daughters brought him to this *pass.* *Shak.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass.* *South.*

6. Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket permitting free transit or admission; as, a railroad or theater *pass;* a military *pass.*

A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*

7. Fig.: a thrust; a sally of wit. *Shak.*

8. Estimation; character. [*Obs.*]

Common speech gives him a worthy *pass.* *Shak.*

9. [Cf. PASSUS.] A part; a division. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pass boat (*Naut.*), a punt, or similar boat. — **Pass book.** (*a*) A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser. (*b*) See BANK BOOK. — **Pass box** (*Mil.*), a wooden or metallic box, used to carry cartridges from the service magazine to the piece. — **Pass check,** a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or of readmission for one who goes away in expectation of returning.

Pass'a-ble (pās'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *passable.*] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable;* the stream is *passable* in boats.

His body 's a *passable* carcass if it be not hurt; it is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shak.*

2. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.

With men as with false money — one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*

Could they have made the slander *passable.* *Collier.*

3. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.

My version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*

Pass'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being passable.

Pass'a-bly, *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Pas'sa-ca'glia (pās'sä-kä'lyä), } *n.* [Sp. *pasacalle*
Pas'sa-ca'glio (pās'sä-kä'lyō), } a certain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] (*Mus.*) An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, in slow three-four measure, with divisions on a ground bass, resembling a chaconne.

Pas-sade' (pă-sād'), } *n.* [F. *passade;* cf.
Pas-sa'do (-sā'dō *or* -sä'dō), } Sp. *pasada.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Fencing*) A pass or thrust. *Shak.*
2. (*Man.*) A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

Pas'sage (păs'săj; 48), *n.* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, over, across, or through; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of light; the *passage* of fluids through the pores or channels of the body.

What I are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*

2. Transit by means of conveyance; journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; travel; right, liberty, or means, of passing; conveyance.

The ship in which he had taken *passage.* *Macaulay.*

3. Price paid for the liberty to pass; fare; as, to pay one's *passage.*

4. Removal from life; decease; departure; death. [*R.*] "Endure thy mortal *passage.*" *Milton.*

When he is fit and season'd for his *passage.* *Shak.*

5. Way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments in a building; a hall; a corridor.

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

The Persian army had advanced into the . . . *passages* of Cilicia. *South.*

6. A continuous course, process, or progress; a connected or continuous series; as, the *passage* of time.

The conduct and *passage* of affairs. *Sir J. Davies.*

The *passage* and whole carriage of this action. *Shak.*

7. A separate part of a course, process, or series; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed. "In thy *passages* of life." *Shak.*

The . . . almost incredible *passage* of their unbelief. *South.*

8. A particular portion constituting a part of something continuous; esp., a portion of a book, speech, or musical composition; a paragraph; a clause.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

9. Reception; currency. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

10. A pass or an encounter; as, a *passage* at arms.

No *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore. *Tennyson.*

11. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.

12. In parliamentary proceedings: (*a*) The course of a proposition (bill, resolution, etc.) through the several stages of consideration and action; as, during its *passage* through Congress the bill was amended in both Houses. (*b*) The advancement of a bill or other proposition from one stage to another by an affirmative vote; esp., the final affirmative action of the body upon a proposition; hence, adoption; enactment; as, the *passage* of the bill to its third reading was delayed. "The *passage* of the Stamp Act." *D. Hosack.*

The final question was then put upon its *passage.* *Cushing.*

In passage, in passing; cursorily. "These . . . have been studied but *in passage.*" *Bacon.* — **Middle passage,** Northeast passage, Northwest passage. See under MIDDLE, NORTHEAST, etc. — **Of passage,** passing from one place, region, or climate, to another; migratory; — said especially of birds. "Birds *of passage.*" *Longfellow.* —

Passage hawk, a hawk taken on its passage or migration. — **Passage money**, money paid for conveyance of a passenger, — usually for carrying passengers by water.

Syn. — Vestibule; hall; corridor. See VESTIBULE.

Pas'sa-ger (păs'sā-jĕr), *n.* [See PASSENGER.] A passenger; a bird or boat of passage. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Pas'sage-way' (păs'sāj-wā'), *n.* A way for passage; a hall. See PASSAGE, 5.

Pas'sant (E. păs'sant; F. pä'säN'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *passer*. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Passing from one to another; in circulation; current. [*Obs.*]

Many opinions are *passant*. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Cursory; careless. [*Obs.*]

On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop. *Sir P. Pett.*

3. Surpassing; excelling. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. (*Her.*) Walking; — said of any animal on an escutcheon, which is represented as walking with the dexter paw raised.

Lion Passant.

‖ **Pas'sé'**, *masc.* } (pä'sā'), *a.* [F.]
‖ **Pas'sée'**, *fem.* } Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; worn; faded; as, a *passée* belle. *Ld. Lytton.*

Passe'garde' (E. pās'gärd'; F. pä's'gärd'), *n.* [F.] (*Anc. Armor*) A ridge or projecting edge on a shoulder piece to turn the blow of a lance or other weapon from the joint of the armor.

Passe'ment (E. pās'ment; F. pä's'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment. *Sir W. Scott.*

Passe-men'terie (E. pās-mĕn'trĭ; F. pä's'mäN't'rē'), *n.* [F.] Beaded embroidery for women's dresses.

Pas'sen-ger (păs'sĕn-jĕr), *n.* [OE. & F. *passager*. See PASSAGE, and cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** A passer or passer-by; a wayfarer. *Shak.*

2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.

Passenger falcon (*Zoöl.*), a migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.* — **Passenger pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), the common wild pigeon of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), so called on account of its extensive migrations.

Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

‖ **Passe' par'tout'** (pās' pär'tōō'), *n.* [F., from *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That by which one can pass anywhere; a safe-conduct. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. A master key; a latchkey.

3. A light picture frame or mat of cardboard, wood, or the like, usually put between the picture and the glass, and sometimes serving for several pictures.

Pass'er (pās'ẽr), *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

Pass'er-by' (-bī'), *n.* One who goes by; a passer.

‖ **Pas'se-res** (pās'sē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *passer* a sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) An order, or suborder, of birds, including more than half of all the known species. It embraces all singing birds (Oscines), together with many other small perching birds.

Pas-ser'i-form (pās-sĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Passeres.

Pas'ser-ine (pās'sẽr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Passeres.

The columbine, gallinaceous, and *passerine* tribes people the fruit trees. *Sydney Smith.*

Pas'ser-ine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Passeres.

Pas'si-bil'i-ty (pās'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *passibilitas*: cf. F. *passibilité*.] The quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility. *Hakewill.*

Pas'si-ble (pās'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati*, to suffer: cf. F. *passible*. See PASSION.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

Pas'si-ble-ness, *n.* Passibility. *Brerewood.*

‖ **Pas'si-flo'ra** (pās'sĭ-flō'rà), *n.* [NL., from L. *passio* passion (fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer) + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the passion flower. It is the type of the order *Passifloreæ*, which includes about nineteen genera and two hundred and fifty species.

‖ **Pas'sim** (pās'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere; as, this word occurs *passim* in the poem.

Pass'ing (pās'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who, or that which, passes; the act of going by or away.

Passing bell, a tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies. *Sir W. Scott. Longfellow.*

Pass'ing, *a.* **1.** Relating to the act of passing or going; going by, beyond, through, or away; departing.

2. Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. *Chaucer.* "Her *passing* deformity." *Shak.*

Passing note (*Mus.*), a character indicating a passing tone. — **Passing tone** (*Mus.*), a tone introduced between two other tones, on an unaccented portion of a measure, for the sake of smoother melody, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

Pass'ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange. "You apprehend *passing* shrewdly." *Shak.*

Pass'ing-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly. *Wyclif.*

Pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer. See PATIENT.] **1.** A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or distress (as, cardiac *passion*); specifically, the suffering of Christ between the time of the last supper and his death, esp. in the garden and upon the cross. "The *passions* of this time." *Wyclif* (*Rom.* viii. 18).

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

2. The state of being acted upon; subjection to an external agent or influence; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

3. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [*R.*]

Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon.*

4. The state of the mind when it is powerfully acted upon and influenced by something external to itself; the state of any particular faculty which, under such conditions, becomes extremely sensitive or uncontrollably excited; any emotion or sentiment (specifically, love or anger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected; as, to be in a *passion*; the *passions* of love, hate, jealousy, wrath, ambition, avarice, fear, etc.; a *passion* for war, or for drink; an orator should have *passion* as well as rhetorical skill. "A *passion* fond even to idolatry." *Macaulay.* "Her *passion* is to seek roses." *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts* xiv. 15.

The nature of the human mind can not be sufficiently understood, without considering the affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil. *Hutcheson.*

The term *passion*, and its adverb *passionately*, often express a very strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste — a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything. *Cogan.*

The bravery of his grief did put me
Into a towering *passion*. *Shak.*

The ruling *passion*, be it what it will,
The ruling *passion* conquers reason still. *Pope.*

Who walked in every path of human life,
Felt every *passion*. *Akenside.*

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

5. Disorder of the mind; madness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Passion week. See *Passion week*, below. *R. of Gl.*

Passion flower (*Bot.*), any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*; — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

☞ The flowers are showy, and the fruit is sometimes highly esteemed (see GRANADILLA, and MAYPOP). The roots and leaves are generally more or less noxious, and are used in medicine. The plants are mostly tendril climbers, and are commonest in the warmer parts of America, though a few species are Asiatic or Australasian.

Passion music (*Mus.*), originally, music set to the gospel narrative of the passion of our Lord; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the passion and crucifixion of Christ. — **Passion play**, a mystery play, in which the scenes connected with the passion of our Savior are represented dramatically. — **Passion Sunday** (*Eccl.*), the fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter. — **Passion week**, the last week but one in Lent, or the second week preceding Easter. "The name of *Passion week* is frequently, but improperly, applied to Holy Week." *Shipley.*

Syn. — PASSION, FEELING, EMOTION. When any *feeling* or *emotion* completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*; as, a *passion* for music, dress, etc.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

Pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASSIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASSIONING.] To give a passionate character to. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Pas'sion, *v. i.* To suffer pain or sorrow; to experience a passion; to be extremely agitated. [*Obs.*] "Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doteth." *Shak.*

Pas'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions. — *n.* A passionary.

Pas'sion-a-ry (-ā-rỹ), *n.* [L. *passionarius*: cf. F. *passionnaire*.] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *T. Warton.*

Pas'sion-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus*: cf. F. *passionné*.] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specifically, easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Characterized by passion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; vehement; warm; as, a *passionate* friendship. "The *Passionate* Pilgrim." *Shak.*

3. Suffering; sorrowful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To affect with passion; to impassion. [*Obs.*]

Great pleasure, mixed with pitiful regard,
The godly king and queen did *passionate*. *Spenser.*

2. To express feelingly or sorrowfully. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pas'sion-ate-ly (-āt-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a passionate manner; with strong feeling; ardently.

Sorrow expresses itself . . . loudly and *passionately*. *South.*

2. Angrily; irascibly. *Locke.*

Pas'sion-ate-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being passionate.

Pas'sion-ist, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of a religious order founded in Italy in 1737, and introduced into the United States in 1852. The members of the order unite the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists. Called also *Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross.*

Pas'sion-less (păsh'ŭn-lĕs), *a.* Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; calm. "Self-contained and *passionless*." *Tennyson.*

Pas'sion-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [*Passion* + *tide* time.] The last fortnight of Lent.

Pas'sive (pās'sĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus*: cf. F. *passif*. See PASSION.] **1.** Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions or influences; as, they were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The *passive* air
Upbore their nimble tread. *Milton.*

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

2. Receiving or enduring without either active sympathy or active resistance; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission.

The best virtue, *passive* fortitude. *Massinger.*

3. (*Chem.*) Inactive; inert; not showing strong affinity; as, red phosphorus is comparatively *passive*.

4. (*Med.*) Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and lack of reaction in the affected tissues.

Passive congestion (*Med.*), congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood from the affected part. — **Passive iron** (*Chem.*), iron which has been subjected to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid, chlorine, etc. It is then not easily acted upon by acids. — **Passive movement** (*Med.*), a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part. — **Passive obedience** (as used by writers on government), obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the existing government. — **Passive prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **Passive verb**, *or* **Passive voice** (*Gram.*), a verb, or form of a verb, which expresses the effect of the action of some agent; as, in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught; in English, she *is loved*; the picture *is admired* by all; he *is assailed* by slander.

Syn. — Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; unopposing; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pas'sive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a passive manner; inertly; unresistingly.

2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice.

Pas'sive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being passive; unresisting submission.

To be an effect implies *passiveness*, or the being subject to the power and action of its cause. *J. Edwards.*

Pas-siv'i-ty (păs-sĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *passivité*.] **1.** Passiveness; — opposed to *activity*. *Jer. Taylor.*

I am thrown into a state of humiliating *passivity*. *G. Eliot.*

2. (*Physics*) The tendency of a body to remain in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia. *Cheyne.*

3. (*Chem.*) The quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity.

Pass'-key' (pās'kē'), *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key.

Pass'less, *a.* Having no pass; impassable. *Cowley.*

Pass'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* PASSMEN (-mĕn). One who passes for a degree, without honors. See CLASSMAN, 2. [*Eng. Univ.*]

Pass'o'ver (pās'ō'vẽr), *n.* [*Pass* + *over*. Cf. PASCH.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (*a*) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. (*b*) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb. *Ex.* xii.

Pass'-pa-role' (pās'pä-rōl'), *n.* [F. *passe-parole*.] (*Mil.*) An order passed from front to rear by word of mouth.

Pass'port (pās'pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport*, orig., a permission to leave a port or to sail into it; *passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor. See PASS, and PORT a harbor.] **1.** Permission to pass; a document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water.

Caution in granting *passports* to Ireland. *Clarendon.*

2. A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to certify their nationality and protect them from belligerents; a sea letter.

3. A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct. *Burrill.*

4. Figuratively: Anything which secures advancement and general acceptance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

‖ **Pas'sus** (pās'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. PASSUS, E. PASSUSES (-ĕz). [L., a step, a pace. See PACE.] A division or part; a canto; as, the *passus* of Piers Plowman. See 2d FIT.

Pass'word' (pās'wŭrd'), *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watchword; a countersign. *Macaulay.*

Pas'sy-meas'ure (pās'sỹ-mĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. It. *passamezzo*.] [*Obs.*] See PASPY. *Shak.*

Past (pāst), *a.* [From PASS, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a former time or state; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; ended; spent; as, *past* troubles; *past* offenses. "*Past* ages." *Milton.*

Past master. See under MASTER.

Past, *n.* A former time or state; a state of things gone by. "The *past*, at least, is secure." *D. Webster.*

The present is only intelligible in the light of the *past*, often a very remote *past* indeed. *Trench.*

Past, *prep.* **1.** Beyond, in position, or degree; further than; beyond the reach or influence of. "Who

being *past* feeling." *Eph.* iv. 19. "Galled *past* endurance." *Macaulay.*

Until we be *past* thy borders. *Num.* xxi. 22.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

2. Beyond, in time; after; as, *past* the hour.

Is it not *past* two o'clock? *Shak.*

3. Above; exceeding; more than. [*R.*]

Not *past* three quarters of a mile. *Shak.*

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

Past (pȧst), *adv.* By; beyond; as, he ran *past.*

The alarum of drums swept *past.* *Longfellow.*

Paste (pāst), *n.* [OF. *paste*, F. *pâte*, L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth; cf. παστά barley porridge, παστός sprinkled with salt, πάσσειν to sprinkle. Cf. PASTY, *n.*, PATTY.] **1.** A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk, or of earth moistened to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware.

2. Specifically, in cookery, a dough prepared for the crust of pies and the like; pastry dough.

3. A kind of cement made of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, — used for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc., — also used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.

4. A highly refractive vitreous composition, variously colored, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems. See STRASS.

5. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of fruits, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.

6. (*Min.*) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

Paste eel (*Zoöl.*), the vinegar eel. See under VINEGAR.

Paste, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASTING.] To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste.

Paste'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A stiff thick kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or of paper macerated and pressed into molds, etc.

2. (*Cookery*) A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.

Pas'tel (pȧs'tĕl), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *pastello.* Cf. PASTIL.] **1.** A crayon made of a paste composed of a color ground with gum water. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil.*] "Charming heads in *pastel.*" *W. Black.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant affording a blue dye; the woad (*Isatis tinctoria*); also, the dye itself.

Past'er (pāst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes; as, a *paster* in a government department.

2. A slip of paper, usually bearing a name, intended to be pasted by the voter, as a substitute, over another name on a printed ballot. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Pas'tern (pȧs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, F. *pâturon*, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] **1.** That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint. See *Illust.* of HORSE.

☞ The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the *great pastern bone;* the second, the *small pastern bone;* and the third, in the hoof, the *coffin bone.*

Pastern joint, the joint in the hoof of the horse, and allied animals, between the great and small pastern bones.

2. A shackle for horses while pasturing. *Knight.*

3. A patten. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pas-teur'ism (pȧs-tẽr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Fr. *Pasteur*, a French scientist.] **1.** A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur, for preventing certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with an attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength.

2. Pasteurization.

Pas-teur'i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, such as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 140° F., thus destroying the vitality of the contained germs or ferments.

Pas-teur'ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To subject to pasteurization.

2. To treat by pasteurism.

‖ **Pas-tic'ci-o** (pȧs-tĕt'chĕ-ō), *n.* [It., fr. *pasta.* See PASTE.] **1.** A medley; an olio. [*R.*] *H. Swinburne.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) A work of art imitating directly the work of another artist, or of more artists than one. (*b*) A falsified work of art, as a vase or statue made up of parts of original works, with missing parts supplied.

Pas'til (pȧs'tĭl), } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a
Pas-tille' (pȧs-tēl'), } little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See PASTURE, and cf. PASTEL.] **1.** (*Pharmacy*) A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, — used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.

2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.

3. See PASTEL, a crayon.

Pas'time' (pȧs'tīm'), *n.* [*Pass + time:* cf. F. *passe-temps.*] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion.

Pas'time', *v. i.* To sport; to amuse one's self. [*R.*]

Pas'tor (pȧs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pascere, pastum*, to pasture, to feed. Cf. PABULUM, PASTURE, FOOD.] **1.** A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds.

2. A guardian; a keeper; specifically (*Eccl.*), a minister having the charge of a church and parish.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A species of starling (*Pastor roseus*), native of the plains of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Its head is crested and glossy greenish black, and its back is rosy. It feeds largely upon locusts.

Pas'tor-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or duty, of a pastor; pastorate.

Pas'tor-al (-al), *a.* [L. *pastoralis:* cf. F. *pastoral.* See PASTOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life.

2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.

Pastoral staff (*Eccl.*), a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate privileged to carry it. See CROOK, and CROSIER. — **Pastoral theology,** that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors.

Pas'tor-al (pȧs'tẽr-*al*), *n.* **1.** A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

2. (*Mus.*) A cantata relating to rural life; a composition for instruments characterized by simplicity and sweetness; a lyrical composition the subject of which is taken from rural life. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

3. (*Eccl.*) A letter of a pastor to his charge; specifically, a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a letter of the House of Bishops, to be read in each parish.

‖ **Pas'to-ra'le** (pȧs'tō-rä'lā), *n.* [It.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A composition in a soft, rural style, generally in 6-8 or 12-8 time.

2. A kind of dance; a kind of figure used in a dance.

Pas'tor-al-ly (pȧs'tẽr-*al*-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a pastoral or rural manner.

2. In the manner of a pastor.

Pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pastorat.* See PASTOR.] The office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor.

Pas'tor-less, *a.* Having no pastor.

Pas'tor-ling (-lĭng), *n.* An insignificant pastor. [*R.*]

Pas'tor-ly, *a.* Appropriate to a pastor. *Milton.*

Pas'tor-ship, *n.* Pastorate. *Bp. Bull.*

Pas'try (pās'trў), *n.; pl.* PASTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** The place where pastry is made. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.

Pastry cook, one whose occupation is to make pastry; as, the *pastry cook* of a hotel.

Pas'tur-a-ble (pȧs'tŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pas'tur-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage.* See PASTURE.] **1.** Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.

2. Grass growing for feed; grazing.

3. The business of feeding or grazing cattle.

Pas'ture (pȧs'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere, pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.] **1.** Food; nourishment. [*Obs.*]

Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous. *Spenser.*

2. Specifically: Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

3. Grass land for cattle, horses, etc.; pasturage.

He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures.* *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

So graze as you find *pasture.* *Shak.*

Pas'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASTURING.] To feed, esp. to feed on growing grass; to supply grass as food for; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.

Pas'ture, *v. i.* To feed on growing grass; to graze.

Pas'ture-less, *a.* Destitute of pasture. *Milton.*

Pas'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pastures; one who takes cattle to graze. See AGISTER.

Pas'ty (pās'tў), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A *pasty* complexion." *G. Eliot.*

Pas'ty, *n.; pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté*, F. *pâté.* See PASTE, and cf. PATTY.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish; a meat pie. "If ye pinch me like a *pasty.*" *Shak.* "Apple *pasties.*" *Dickens.*

A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pat (pȧt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATTING.] [Cf. G. *patschen*, Prov. G. *patzen*, to strike, tap.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

Pat, *n.* **1.** A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap.

2. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter. *Dickens.*

Pat, *a.* [Cf. *pat* a light blow, D. *te pas* convenient, pat, where *pas* is fr. F. *passer* to pass.] Exactly suitable; fit; convenient; timely. "*Pat* allusion." *Barrow.*

Pat, *adv.* In a pat manner.

I foresaw then 't would come in *pat* hereafter. *Sterne.*

‖ **Pa-ta'ca** (pȧ-tä'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish dollar; — called also *patacoon.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pa'tache'** (pȧ'tȧsh'), *n.* [F. & Sp. *patache*, P. *patacho.*] (*Naut.*) A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. [*Spain & Portugal*]

Pat'a-coon' (pȧt'ȧ-kōōn'), *n.* [Sp.] See PATACA.

‖ **Pa-ta'gi-um** (pȧ-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PATAGIA (-ȧ). [L., an edge or border.] **1.** (*Anat.*) In bats, an expansion of the integument uniting the fore limb with the body and extending between the elongated fingers to form the wing; in birds, the similar fold of integument uniting the fore limb with the body.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of small vesicular organs situated at the bases of the anterior wings of lepidopterous insects. See *Illust.* of BUTTERFLY.

Pat'a-go'ni-an (pȧt'ȧ-gō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia. — *n.* A native of Patagonia.

Pat'a-mar (pȧt'ȧ-mär), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Naut.*) A vessel resembling a grab, used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon. [Written also *pattemar.*]

Pa-tas' (pā-tȧs'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus ruber*); the red monkey.

Pat'a-vin'i-ty (pȧt'ȧ-vĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *patavinitas*, fr. *Patavium:* cf. F. *patavinité.*] The use of local or provincial words, as in the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; — so called from Patavium, now Padua, the place of Livy's nativity.

Patch (pȧch), *n.* [OE. *pacche;* of uncertain origin, perh. for *placche;* cf. Prov. E. *platch* patch, LG. *plakk, plakke.*] **1.** A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed upon a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. upon an old garment to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach. *Shak.*

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof, etc.

3. A small piece of black silk stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

Your black *patches* you wear variously. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. (*Gun.*) A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore.

5. Fig.: Anything regarded as a patch; a small piece of ground; a tract; a plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or growing corn.

Employed about this *patch* of ground. *Bunyan.*

6. (*Mil.*) A block on the muzzle of a gun, to do away with the effect of dispart, in sighting.

7. A paltry fellow; a rogue; a ninny; a fool. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] "Thou scurvy *patch.*" *Shak.*

Patch ice, ice in overlapping pieces in the sea. — **Soft patch,** a patch for covering a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast.

Patch (pȧch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATCHED (pȧcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATCHING.] **1.** To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces of cloth, leather, or the like; as, to *patch* a coat.

2. To mend with pieces; to repair with pieces fastened on; to repair clumsily; as, to *patch* the roof of a house.

3. To adorn, as the face, with a patch or patches.

Ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

4. To make of pieces or patches; to repair as with patches; to arrange in a hasty or clumsy manner; — generally with *up;* as, to *patch* up a truce. "If you 'll *patch* a quarrel." *Shak.*

Patch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who patches or botches. *Foxe.*

Patch'er-y (-ў), *n.* Botchery; covering of defects; bungling; hypocrisy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Patch'ing-ly, *adv.* Knavishly; deceitfully. [*Obs.*]

Pa-tchou'li } (pȧ-chōō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *patchouli;*
Pa-tchou'ly } prob. of East Indian origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A mintlike plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*) of the East Indies, yielding an essential oil from which a highly valued perfume is made.

2. The perfume made from this plant.

Patchouly camphor (*Chem.*), a substance homologous with and resembling borneol, found in patchouly oil.

Patch'work' (pȧch'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts; something irregularly or clumsily composed; a thing patched up. *Swift.*

Patch'y (-ў), *a.* Full of, or covered with, patches; abounding in patches.

‖ **Pa'té'** (pä'tā'), *a.* (*Her.*) See PATTÉ.

‖ **Pa'té'** (pä'tā'), *n.* [F. *pâté.*] **1.** A pie. See PATTY.

2. (*Fort.*) A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. [*R.*]

Pate (pāt), *n.* [Cf. LG. & Prov. G. *pattkopf, patzkopf,* scabby head; *patt, patz,* scab + *kopf* head.] **1.** The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head. [Now generally used in contempt or ridicule.]

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own *pate.* *Ps.* vii. 16.

Fat paunches have lean *pates.* *Shak.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

Pat'ed (pāt'ĕd), *a.* Having a pate; — used only in composition; as, long-*pated;* shallow-*pated.*

Pa-tee' (pȧ-tē'), *n.* See PATTEE.

Pat'e-fac'tion (pȧt'ē-fȧk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *patefactio*, fr. *patefacere* to open; *patere* to lie open + *facere* to make.] The act of opening, disclosing, or manifesting; open declaration. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **Pat'e-la** (pȧt'ē-lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelā.*] A large flat-bottomed trading boat peculiar to the river Ganges; — called also *puteli.*

‖ **Pa-tel'la** (pȧ-tĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* PATELLÆ (-lē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of *patina, patena*, a pan, dish.] **1.** A small dish, pan, or vase.

2. (*Anat.*) The kneepan; the cap of the knee.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods, including many species of limpets. The shell has the form of a flattened cone. The common European limpet (*Patella vulgata*) is largely used for food.

4. (*Bot.*) A kind of apothecium in lichens, which is orbicular, flat, and sessile, and has a special rim not a part of the thallus.

Pa-tel'lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan.

Pa-tel'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Patella + -form:* cf. F. *patelliforme.*] **1.** Having the form of a patella.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a limpet of the genus Patella.

‖ **Pa-tel'lu-la** (-lŭ-lȧ), *n.; pl.* PATELLULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella.* See PATELLA.] (*Zoöl.*) A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.

Pat'en (pȧt'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina, patena*, fr. L. *patina, patena*, a pan; cf. L. *patere* to be open, E. *patent*, and Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish: cf. F. *patène.* Cf. PATINA.] **1.** A plate. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Eccl.*) The plate on which the consecrated bread is placed in the Eucharist, or on which the host is placed during the Mass. It is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.

[Written also *patin, patine.*]

‖ **Pat'e-na** (pȧt'ē-nȧ; It. pä-tā'nä), *n.* [LL.] (*Eccl.*) A paten.

‖ **Pa-te'na** (pȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *patena* a paten.] A grassy expanse in the hill region of Ceylon.

Pa'ten-cy (pā'ten-sў *or* pȧt'-), *n.* [See PATENT.] **1.** The condition of being open, enlarged, or spread.

2. The state of being patent or evident.

Pat'ent (păt'ent *or* pā'tent; 277), *a.* [L. *patens, -entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open: cf. F. *patent*. Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** (*Oftener pronounced* pā'tent *in this sense*) Open; expanded; evident; apparent; unconcealed; manifest; public; conspicuous.

He had received instructions, both *patent* and secret. *Motley.*

2. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters *patent*. See *Letters patent*, under 3d LETTER.

3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by official authority to the exclusive possession, control, and disposal of some person or party; patented; as, a *patent* right; *patent* medicines.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. (*Bot.*) Spreading; forming a nearly right angle with the stem or branch; as, a *patent* leaf.

Patent leather, a varnished or lacquered leather, used for boots and shoes, and in carriage and harness work. — **Patent office**, a government bureau for the examination of inventions and the granting of patents. — **Patent right.** (*a*) The exclusive right to an invention, and the control of its manufacture. (*b*) (*Law*) The right, granted by the sovereign, of exclusive control of some business of manufacture, or of the sale of certain articles, or of certain offices or prerogatives. — **Patent rolls**, the registers, or records, of patents.

Pat'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *patente*. See PATENT, *a.*] **1.** A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party. Specifically: (*a*) A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to his invention. (*b*) A document making a grant and conveyance of public lands.

Four other gentlemen of quality remained mentioned in that *patent*. *Fuller.*

☞ In the United States, by the act of 1870, patents for inventions are issued for seventeen years, without the privilege of renewal except by act of Congress.

2. The right or privilege conferred by such a document; hence, figuratively, a right, privilege, or license of the nature of a patent.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend. *Shak.*

Pat'ent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATENTING.] To grant by patent; to make the subject of a patent; to secure or protect by patent; as, to *patent* an invention; to *patent* public lands.

Pat'ent-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented.

Pat'ent-ee' (păt'en-tē' *or* pā'ten-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent. *Bacon.*

Pat'ent–ham'mered (păt'ent-hăm'mẽrd *or* pā'tent-), *a.* (*Stone Cutting*) Having a surface dressed by cutting with a hammer the head of which consists of broad thin chisels clamped together.

Pa'tent-ly (pā'tent-lȳ; see PATENT, *a.*, 1), *adv.* Openly; evidently.

‖ **Pat'e-ra** (păt'ẽ-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PATERÆ (-rē). [L., fr. *patere* to lie open.] **1.** A saucerlike vessel of earthenware or metal, used by the Greeks and Romans in libations and sacrifices.

2. (*Arch.*) A circular ornament, resembling a dish, often worked in relief on friezes, and the like.

Pat'e-re'ro (păt'ẽ-rē'rō), *n.* See PEDERERO. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as** (pā'tẽr-fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.*; *pl.* PATRESFAMILIAS (pā'trēz-). [L., fr. *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] (*Rom. Law*) The head of a family; in a large sense, the proprietor of an estate; one who is his own master.

Pa-ter'nal (pȧ-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* a father: cf. F. *paternel*. See FATHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding or instructing as a father; as, *paternal* care. "Under *paternal* rule." *Milton.*

2. Received or derived from a father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* estate.

Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

Paternal government (*Polit. Science*), the assumption by the governing power of a quasi-fatherly relation to the people, involving strict and intimate supervision of their business and social concerns, upon the theory that they are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Pa-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Science*) The theory or practice of paternal government. See *Paternal government*, under PATERNAL. *London Times.*

Pa-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

Pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *paternitas:* cf. F. *paternité*. See PATERNAL.] **1.** The relation of a father to his children; fathership; fatherhood; family headship; as, the divine *paternity*.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the *paternity* of a child.

3. Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was . . . disputed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L., Our Father.] **1.** The Lord's prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

2. (*Arch.*) A beadlike ornament in moldings.

3. (*Angling*) A line with a row of hooks and bead-shaped sinkers.

Paternoster pump, Paternoster wheel, a chain pump; a noria. — **Paternoster while**, the space of time required for repeating a paternoster. *Udall.*

Path (păth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). [AS. *pæð, pað;* akin to D. *pad*, G. *pfad*, of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. πάτος, Skr. *patha, path.* √21.] **1.** A trodden way; a footway.

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

2. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as, the *path* of a meteor, of a caravan, of a storm, of a pestilence. Also used figuratively, of a course of life or action.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps.* xxv. 10.

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray.*

Path (păth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATHED (păthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATHING.] To make a path in, or on (something), or for (some one). [*R.*] "*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways." *Drayton.*

Path, *v. i.* To walk or go. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Path'e-mat'ic (păth'ẽ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παθηματικός, fr. πάθημα a suffering, παθεῖν, to suffer.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, emotion or suffering. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

Pa-thet'ic (pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *patheticus*, Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. *pathétique*. See PATHOS.] **1.** Expressing or showing anger; passionate. [*Obs.*]

2. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a *pathetic* song or story. "*Pathetic* action." *Macaulay.*

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic*. *E. Porter.*

Pathetic muscle (*Anat.*), the superior oblique muscle of the eye. — **Pathetic nerve** (*Anat.*), the fourth cranial, or trochlear, nerve, which supplies the superior oblique, or pathetic, muscle of the eye. — **The pathetic**, a style or manner adapted to arouse the tender emotions.

Pa-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pathetic. [*R.*] — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Path'e-tism (păth'ẽ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathétisme.*] See MESMERISM. *L. Sunderland.*

Path'find'er (păth'fīnd'ẽr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; one who explores untraversed regions.

The cow is the true *pathfinder* and pathmaker. *J. Burroughs.*

Path'ic (păth'ĭk), *n.* [L. *pathicus*, Gr. παθικός, passive, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] A male who submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Path'ic, *a.* [Gr. παθικός.] Passive; suffering.

Path'less (păth'lĕs), *a.* Having no beaten path or way; untrodden; impenetrable; as, *pathless* woods.

Through the heavens' wide, *pathless* way. *Milton.*

Path'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes a way or path.

Path'o-gene (păth'ō-jēn), *n.* [See PATHOGENIC.] (*Biol.*) One of a class of virulent microörganisms or bacteria found in the tissues and fluids in infectious diseases, and supposed to be the cause of the disease; a pathogenic organism; a pathogenic bacterium; — opposed to *zymogene*.

Path'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) Pathogeny.

Path'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Pathogenic.

Path'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάθος disease + the root of γένος birth.] (*Med. & Biol.*) Of or pertaining to pathogeny; producing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism; a *pathogenic* bacterium.

Pa-thog'e-ny (pȧ-thŏj'ẽ-nȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) The generation, and method of development, of disease; as, the *pathogeny* of yellow fever is unsettled. (*b*) That branch of pathology which treats of the generation and development of disease.

Pa-thog'no-mon'ic (pȧ-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικός skilled in judging of diseases; πάθος a disease + γνωμονικός skilled: cf. F. *pathognomonique*. See GNOMIC.] (*Med.*) Specially or decisively characteristic of a disease; indicating with certainty a disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.

The true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa-thog'no-my (pȧ-thŏg'nō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. πάθος passion + γνώμη a judgment, fr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Path'o-log'ic (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. παθολογικός:
Path'o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *pathologique.*] Of or pertaining to pathology. — **Path'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-thol'o-gist (pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathologiste.*] One skilled in pathology; an investigator in pathology; as, the *pathologist* of a hospital, whose duty it is to determine the causes of the diseases.

Pa-thol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PATHOLOGIES (-jĭz). [Gr. πάθος a suffering, disease + *-logy:* cf. F. *pathologie.*] (*Med.*) The science which treats of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc.

☞ *Pathology* is *general* or *special*, according as it treats of disease or morbid processes in general, or of particular diseases; it is also subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical* pathology. Its departments are *nosology*, *ætiology*, *morbid anatomy*, *symptomatology*, and *therapeutics*, which treat respectively of the classification, causation, organic changes, symptoms, and cure of diseases.

Cellular pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body. *Virchow.*

‖ **Path'o-pœ'ia** (păth'ō-pē'yȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -IAS (-yȧz). [NL., from Gr. παθοποιία; πάθος passion + ποιεῖν to make.] (*Rhet.*) A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions. *Smart.*

Pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., from Gr. πάθος a suffering, passion, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer; cf. πόνος toil, L. *pati* to suffer, E. *patient.*] That quality or property of anything which touches the feelings or excites emotions and passions, esp., that which awakens tender emotions, such as pity, sorrow, and the like; contagious warmth of feeling, action, or expression; pathetic quality; as, the *pathos* of a picture, of a poem, or of a cry.

The combination of incident, and the *pathos* of catastrophe. *T. Warton.*

Path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A footpath; a beaten track; any path or course. Also used figuratively. *Shak.*

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Prov.* xii. 28.

We tread the *pathway* arm in arm. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pat'i-ble (păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *patibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; endurable. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Pa-tib'u-la-ry (pȧ-tĭb'ū-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *patibulum* a gallows: cf. F. *patibulaire.*] Of or pertaining to the gallows, or to execution. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Pa-tib'u-la'ted, *a.* Hanged on a gallows. [*R.*]

Pa'tience (pā'shens), *n.* [F. *patience*, fr. L. *patientia.* See PATIENT.] **1.** The state or quality of being patient; the power of suffering with fortitude; uncomplaining endurance of evils or wrongs, as toil, pain, poverty, insult, oppression, calamity, etc.

Strengthened with all might, . . . unto all *patience* and long-suffering. *Col.* i. 11.

I must have *patience* to endure the load. *Shak.*

Who hath learned lowliness
From his Lord's cradle, *patience* from his cross. *Keble*

2. The act or power of calmly or contentedly waiting for something due or hoped for; forbearance.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matt.* xviii. 29.

3. Constancy in labor or application; perseverance.

He learned with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*

4. Sufferance; permission. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

They stay upon your *patience*. *Shak.*

5. (*Bot.*) A kind of dock (*Rumex Patientia*), less common in America than in Europe; monk's rhubarb.

6. (*Card Playing*) Solitaire.

Syn. — PATIENCE, RESIGNATION. *Patience* implies the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, etc.; *resignation* implies submission to the will of another. The Stoic may have *patience;* the Christian should have both *patience* and *resignation*.

Pa'tient (pā'shent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pati* to suffer. Cf. PATHOS, PASSION.] **1.** Having the quality of enduring; physically able to suffer or bear.

Patient of severest toil and hardship. *Bp. Fell.*

2. Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without murmuring or fretfulness; bearing up with equanimity against trouble; long-suffering.

3. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; calmly diligent; as, *patient* endeavor.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; not overeager; composed.

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

5. Forbearing; long-suffering.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Thess.* v. 14.

Pa'tient, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is passively affected; a passive recipient.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. A person under medical or surgical treatment; — correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

Like a physician, . . . seeing his *patient* in a pestilent fever. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In patient, a patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary. — Out patient, one who receives advice and medicine, or treatment, from an infirmary.

Pa'tient, *v. t.* To compose; to calm. [*Obs.*] "*Patient* yourself, madam." *Shak.*

Pa'tient-ly, *adv.* In a patient manner. *Cowper.*

Pat'in (păt'ĭn), **Pat'ine**, *n.* A plate. See PATEN. "Inlaid with *patines* of bright gold." *Shak.*

Pat'i-na (păt'ĭ-nȧ; It. pä'tē-nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *patina* a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. Cf. PATEN.] **1.** A dish or plate of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The color or incrustation which age gives to works of art; especially, the green rust which covers ancient bronzes, coins, and medals. *Fairholt.*

‖ **Pa'ti-o** (pā'tē-ō), *n.* [Sp., a court.] (*Metal.*) A paved yard or floor where ores are cleaned and sorted, or where ore, salt, mercury, etc., are trampled by horses, to effect intermixture and amalgamation.

☞ The *patio process* is used to reduce silver ores by amalgamation.

Pat'ly (păt'lȳ), *adv.* Fitly; seasonably. *Barrow.*

Pat'ness, *n.* Fitness or appropriateness; striking suitableness; convenience.

The description with equal *patness* may suit both. *Barrow.*

Pa'tois' (pȧ'twä'), *n.* [F.] A dialect peculiar to the illiterate classes; a provincial form of speech.

The jargon and *patois* of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa-tonce' (pȧ-tŏns'), *a.* [Cf. F. *patte d'once* paw of an ounce.] (*Her.*) Having the arms growing broader and floriated toward the end; — said of a cross. See *Illust.* 9 of CROSS.

Pa'tri-al (pā'trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *patria* fatherland, country, fr. *pater* father.] (*Lat. Gram.*) Derived from the name of a country, and designating an inhabitant of the country; gentile; — said of a noun. — *n.* A patrial noun. Thus *Romanus*, a Roman, and *Troas*, a woman of Troy, are *patrial* nouns, or *patrials*. *Andrews.*

Pa'tri-arch (-ärk), *n.* [F. *patriarche*, L. *patriarcha*, Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατριά lineage, especially on the father's side, race; πατήρ father + ἄρχος a leader, chief, fr. ἄρχειν to lead, rule. See FATHER, ARCHAIC.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before the time of Moses.

2. (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Antioch.

3. A venerable old man; an elder. Also used figuratively.

The *patriarch* hoary, the sage of his kith and the hamlet. *Longfellow.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees. *Dryden.*

Pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriarcal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or to patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* authority or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* see; a *patriarchal* church.

2. Characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

About whose *patriarchal* knee
Late the little children clung. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Ethnol.*) Having an organization of society and government in which the head of the family exercises authority over all its generations.

Patriarchal cross (*Her.*), a cross, the shaft of which is intersected by two transverse beams, the upper one being the smaller. See *Illust.* (2) of Cross. — **Patriarchal dispensation**, the divine dispensation under which the patriarchs lived before the law given by Moses.

Pa'tri-ar'chate (pā'trĭ-är'kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriarcat.*] **1.** The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

3. (*Ethnol.*) A patriarchal form of government or society. See Patriarchal, *a.*, 3.

Pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'trĭ-ärk-dŭm), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. [*R.*]

Pa'tri-ar'chic (-är'kĭk), *a.* [L. *patriarchicus*, Gr. *πατριαρχικός.*] Patriarchal.

Pa'tri-arch-ism (-ärk-ĭz'm), *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family.

Pa'tri-arch-ship, *n.* A patriarchate. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'tri-arch'y (-ärk'y), *n.* [Gr. *πατριαρχία.*] **1.** The jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchship. *Brerewood.*

2. Government by a patriarch; patriarchism.

Pa-tri'cian (pā-trĭsh'an), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*: cf. F. *patricien.* See Paternal.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Of or pertaining to the Roman *patres* (fathers) or senators, or patricians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; not plebeian.

Born in the *patrician* file of society. *Sir W. Scott.*

His horse's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addison.*

Pa-tri'cian, *n.* [L. *patricius*: cf. F. *patricien.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Originally, a member of any of the families constituting the *populus Romanus*, or body of Roman citizens, before the development of the plebeian order; later, one who, by right of birth or by special privilege conferred, belonged to the nobility.

2. A person of high birth; a nobleman.

3. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic lore. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pa-tri'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The rank or character of patricians.

Pa-tri'ci-ate (pa-trĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* The patrician class; the aristocracy; also, the office of patriarch. *Milman.*

Pat'ri-ci'dal (păt'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to patricide; parricidal.

Pat'ri-cide (păt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. Cf. Parricide.] **1.** The murderer of his father.

2. The crime of one who murders his father. Same as Parricide.

Pat'ri-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *patrimonialis*: cf. F. *patrimonial.*] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* estate.

Pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* By inheritance.

Pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.*; *pl.* Patrimonies (-nĭz). [L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father: cf. F. *patrimoine.* See Paternal.] **1.** A right or estate inherited from one's father; or, in a larger sense, from any ancestor. "'Reave the orphan of his *patrimony*." *Shak.*

2. Formerly, a church estate or endowment. *Shipley.*

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; 277), *n.* [F. *patriote*; cf. Sp. *patriota*, It. *patriotto*; all fr. Gr. *πατριώτης* a fellow-countryman, fr. *πάτριος* established by forefathers, fr. *πατήρ* father. See Father.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests. *Bp. Hall.*

Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

Pa'tri-ot, *a.* Becoming to a patriot; patriotic.

Pa'tri-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriotique*, Gr. *πατριωτικός* belonging to a fellow-countryman.] Inspired by patriotism; actuated by love of one's country; zealously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a *patriotic* statesman, vigilance.

Pa'tri-ot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Patriotic; that pertains to a patriot. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme.*] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion which inspires one to serve one's country. *Berkeley.*

Pa'tri-pas'sian (pā'trĭ-păsh'an; 277), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani*, pl.; L. *pater* father + *pati*, *passus*, to suffer: cf. F. *patripassiens.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a body of believers in the early church who denied the independent preëxistent personality of Christ, and who, accordingly, held that the Father suffered in the Son; a monarchian. — **Pa'tri-pas'sian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pa'trist (pā'trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.

Pa-tris'tic (pa-trĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [F. *patristique.* See Pa-
Pa-tris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ternal.] Of or pertaining to the Fathers of the Christian church.

The voluminous editor of Jerome and of tons of *patristic* theology. *I. Taylor.*

Pa-tris'tics (-tĭks), *n.* That department of historical theology which treats of the lives and doctrines of the Fathers of the church.

Pa'tri-zate (pā'trĭ-zāt), *v. i.* [L. *patrissare*, *patrizare*; cf. Gr. *πατριάζειν.*] To imitate one's father. [*R.*]

Pa-troc'i-nate (pa-trŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *patrocinatus*, p. p. of *patrocinari* to patronize, fr. *patronus* patron.] To support; to patronize. [*Obs.*] *Urquhart.*

Pa-troc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of patrocinating or patronizing. [*Obs.*] "*Patrocinations* of treason." *Bp. Hall.*

Pa-troc'i-ny (pa-trŏs'ĭ-nў), *n.* [L. *patrocinium.*] [*Obs.*] See Patrocination. *Gauden.*

Pa-trol' (pa-trōl'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Patrolled (-trōld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Patrolling.] [F. *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. F. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about, patrol, fr. *patte* a paw; cf. D. *poot* paw, G. *pfote*, and E. *pat*, v.] To go the rounds along a chain of sentinels; to traverse a police district or beat.

Pa-trol' (pa-trōl'), *v. t.* To go the rounds of, as a sentry, guard, or policeman; as, to *patrol* a frontier; to *patrol* a beat.

Pa-trol', *n.* [F. *patrouille*, OF. *patouille.* See Patrol, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, usually consisting of three or four men, to insure greater security from attacks on the outposts. (*b*) A movement, by a small body of troops beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts. (*c*) The guard or men who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

2. Any perambulation of a particular line or district to guard it; also, the men thus guarding; as, a customs *patrol*; a fire *patrol.*

In France there is an army of *patrols* to secure her fiscal regulations. *A. Hamilton.*

Pa-trole' (pa-trōl'), *n.* & *v.* See Patrol, *n.* & *v.*

Pa-trol'man (pa-trōl'man), *n.*; *pl.* Patrolmen (-men). One who patrols; a watchman; especially, a policeman who patrols a particular precinct of a town or city.

Pa'tron (pā'trŭn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father. See Paternal, and cf. Patroon, Padrone, Pattern.] **1.** One who protects, supports, or countenances; a defender. "*Patron* of my life and liberty." *Shak.* "The *patron* of true holiness." *Spenser.*

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some paternal rights over him. (*b*) A man of distinction under whose protection another person placed himself. (*c*) An advocate or pleader.

Let him who works the client wrong
Beware the *patron's* ire. *Macaulay.*

3. One who encourages or helps a person, a cause, or a work; a furtherer; a promoter; as, a *patron* of art.

4. (*Eccl. Law*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. [*Eng.*]

5. A guardian saint; — called also *patron saint.*

6. (*Naut.*) See Padrone, 2.

Patrons of Husbandry, the grangers. See Granger, 2.

Pa'tron, *v. t.* To be a patron of; to patronize; to favor. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pa'tron, *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary. *Dryden.*

Patron saint (*R. C. Ch.*), a saint regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, church, profession, etc., or of an individual.

Pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-āj; 277), *n.* [F. *patronage.* Cf. LL. *patronaticum*, and L. *patronatus.*] **1.** Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid, afforded to a person or a work; as, the *patronage* of letters; *patronage* given to an author.

2. Business custom. [*Commercial Cant*]

3. Guardianship, as of a saint; tutelary care. *Addison.*

4. The right of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor.

5. (*Eng. Law*) The right of presentation to church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. *Blackstone.*

Pat'ron-age, *v. t.* To act as a patron of; to maintain; to defend. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pat'ron-al (-al), *a.* [L. *patronalis*: cf. F. *patronal.*] Patron; protecting; favoring. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pat'ron-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *patronatus.*] The right or duty of a patron; patronage. [*R.*] *Westm. Rev.*

Pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *patronnesse.*] A female patron or helper. *Spenser.*

Night, best *patroness* of grief. *Milton.*

Pat'ron-i-za'tion (păt'rŭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of patronizing; patronage; support. [*R.*]

Pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Patronized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Patronizing (-īz'ing).] **1.** To act as patron toward; to support; to countenance; to favor; to aid.

This idea has been *patronized* by two States only. *A. Hamilton.*

2. To trade with customarily; to frequent as a customer. [*Commercial Cant*]

3. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; — used in an unfavorable sense; as, to *patronize* one's equals.

Pat'ron-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who patronizes.

Pat'ron-i'zing (-ī'zĭng), *a.* Showing condescending favor; assuming the manner or airs of a superior toward another. — **Pat'ron-i'zing-ly**, *adv.* *Thackeray.*

Pa'tron-less (pā'trŭn-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a patron.

Pat'ro-nom'a-tol'o-gy (păt'rō-nŏm'ā-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *πατήρ*, *πατρός*, a father + E. *onomatology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with personal names and their origin; the study of patronymics.

Pat'ro-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*; *πατήρ* father + *ὄνομα* name: cf. F. *patronymique.*] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a *patronymic* denomination.

Pat'ro-nym'ic, *n.* [Gr. *πατρωνυμικόν.*] A modification of the father's name borne by the son; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; as, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Johnson*, the son of John; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; *Paulowitz*, the son of Paul; also, the surname of a family; the family name. *M. A. Lower.*

Pat'ro-nym'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as Patronymic.

Pa-troon' (pa-trōōn'), *n.* [D. *patroon* a patron, a protector. See Patron.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Cross Patté Fitché.

Pa-troon'ship, *n.* The office of a patroon. *Irving.*

‖ **Pat'té'** (pă'tā'), } *a.* [F. *patté*, fem. *pattée*, fr. *patte*
Pat-tee' (păt-tē'), } paw, foot. Cf. Patten.] (*Her.*) Narrow at the inner, and very broad at the outer, end, or having its arms of that shape; — said of a cross. See *Illust.* (8) of Cross. [Written also *paté*, *patee.*]

Pat'te-mar (păt'tē-măr), *n.* See Patamar.

Pat'ten (păt'tĕn), *n.* [F. *patin* a high-heeled shoe, fr. *patte* paw, foot. Cf. Panton, Patté.] **1.** A clog or sole of wood, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.

The *patten* now supports each frugal dame. *Gay.*

2. A stilt. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pat'tened (-tĕnd), *a.* Wearing pattens. "Some *pattened* girl." *Jane Austen.*

Pat'ter (păt'tĕr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pattered (-tĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pattering.] [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] **1.** To strike with a quick succession of slight, sharp sounds; as, *pattering* rain or hail; *pattering* feet.

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson.*

2. To mutter; to mumble; as, to *patter* with the lips. *Tyndale.* [In this sense, and in the following, perh. from *pater* noster.]

3. To talk glibly; to chatter; to harangue. [*Colloq.*]

I 've gone out and *pattered* to get money. *Mayhew.*

Pat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To spatter; to sprinkle. [*R.*] "And *patter* the water about the boat." *J. R. Drake.*

2. [See Patter, *v. i.*, 2.] To mutter, as prayers.

[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*

To patter flash, to talk in thieves' cant. [*Slang*]

Pat'ter, *n.* **1.** A quick succession of slight sounds; as, the *patter* of rain; the *patter* of little feet.

2. Glib and rapid speech; a voluble harangue.

3. The cant of a class; patois; as, thieves' *patter*; gypsies' *patter.*

Pat'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who patters, or talks glibly; specifically, a street peddler. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Pat'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [OE. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, also, a pattern. See Patron.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be, or is worthy to be, copied or imitated; as, a *pattern* of a machine.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*

2. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample; an example; an instance.

He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*

3. Stuff sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern.*

4. Figure or style of decoration; design; as, wall paper of a beautiful *pattern.*

5. Something made after a model; a copy. *Shak.*

The *patterns* of things in the heavens. *Heb.* ix. 23.

6. Anything cut or formed to serve as a guide to cutting or forming objects; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.*

7. (*Founding*) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal. It is usually made of wood and in several parts, so as to be removed from the mold without injuring it.

Pattern box, chain, or cylinder (*Figure Weaving*), devices, in a loom, for presenting several shuttles to the picker in the proper succession for forming the figure. — **Pattern card.** (*a*) A set of samples on a card. (*b*) (*Weaving*) One of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus. — **Pattern reader**, one who arranges textile patterns. — **Pattern wheel** (*Horology*), a count-wheel.

Pat'tern, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Patterned (-tĕrnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Patterning.] **1.** To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, something that serves as a pattern; to copy; to model; to imitate. *Milton.*

[A temple] *patterned* from that which Adam reared in Paradise. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To serve as an example for; also, to parallel.

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

Pat'ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Patties (-tĭz). [F. *pâté.* See Pasty.] A little pie.

Pat'ty-pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for baking patties.

2. A patty. [*Obs.*]

Pat'u-lous (păt'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] Open; expanded; slightly spreading; having the parts loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* calyx; a *patulous* cluster of flowers.

The eyes are large and *patulous*. *Sir J. Hill.*

‖ **Pau** (pą), *n.* See Pah.

Pau-cil'o-quent (pą-sĭl'ŏ-kwent), *a.* Uttering few words; brief in speech. [*R.*]

Pau-cil'o-quy (-kwў), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium*; *paucus* little + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech. [*R.*]

Pau'ci-spi'ral (pą'sĭ-spī'ral), *a.* [L. *paucus* few + E. *spiral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having few spirals, or whorls; as, a *paucispiral* operculum or shell.

Pau'ci-ty (pą'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little: cf. F. *paucité.* See Few.] **1.** Fewness; smallness of number; scarcity. *Hooker.*

Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity*, and the incompleteness, of its communications. *I. Taylor.*

2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity; insufficiency; as, *paucity* of blood. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pau'gie } (pą'gў), *n.*; *pl.* Paugies (-gĭz). [Corrupted
Pau'gy } from Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog.* See Scup.] (*Zoöl.*) The scup. See Porgy, and Scup.

Pau-hau'gen (pą-hą'gen), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] (*Zoöl.*) The menhaden; — called also *poghaden.*

Paul (pal), *n.* See Pawl.

Paul, *n.* An Italian silver coin. See Paolo.

Paul'dron (-drŭn), *n.* [See Powldron.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) A piece of armor covering the shoulder at the junction of the body piece and arm piece.

Pau'li-an (pą'lĭ-an), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of
Pau'li-an-ist (-ĭst), } *Paul* of Samosata, a bishop of Antioch in the third century, who was deposed for denying the divinity of Christ.

Pau-li'cian (pą-lĭsh'an), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Christian dualists originating in Armenia in the seventh century. They rejected the Old Testament and a part of the New.

Pau'lin (pȧ'lĭn), *n.* (*Naut.*) See TARPAULIN.

Pau'line (pȧ'lĭn), *a.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, or his writings; resembling, or conforming to, the writings of Paul; as, the *Pauline* epistles; *Pauline* doctrine.

My religion had always been *Pauline*. *J. H. Newman.*

Paul'ist (pȧl'ĭst), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of The Institute of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. The majority of the members were formerly Protestants.

‖ **Pau-low'ni-a** (pȧ-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named from the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, consisting of one species, *Paulownia imperialis*.

☞ The tree is native to Japan, and has immense heart-shaped leaves, and large purplish flowers in panicles. The capsules contain many little winged seeds, which are beautiful microscopic objects. The tree is hardy in America as far north as Connecticut.

Paum (pȧm), *v. t. & i.* [See PALM to cheat.] To palm off by fraud; to cheat at cards. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Paunce (pȧns), *n.* [See PANSY.] (*Bot.*) The pansy.

"The pretty *paunce*." *Spenser.*

Paunch (pȧnch *or* pänch; 277), *n.* [OF. *panche*, *pance*, F. *panse*, L. *pantex*, *panticis*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first stomach, or rumen, of ruminants. See RUMEN.

2. (*Naut.*) A paunch mat; — called also *panch*.

3. The thickened rim of a bell, struck by the clapper.

Paunch mat (*Naut.*), a thick mat made of strands of rope, used to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

Paunch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAUNCHED (pȧnchtor pänchtor pänchtor); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAUNCHING.] **1.** To pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate; to disembowel. *Shak.*

2. To stuff with food. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Paunch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pot-bellied. [*R.*] *Dickens.*

Paune (pȧn), *n.* A kind of bread. See PONE.

Pau'per (pȧ'pẽr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] A poor person; especially, one dependent on private or public charity. Also used adjectively; as, *pauper* immigrants, *pauper* labor.

Pau'per-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *paupérisme*.] The state of being a pauper; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. *Whately.*

Syn. — Poverty; indigence; penury; want; need; destitution. See POVERTY.

Pau'per-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism. *C. Kingsley.*

Pau'per-ize (pȧ'pẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAUPERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAUPERIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To reduce to pauperism; as, to *pauperize* the peasantry.

‖ **Pau-rop'o-da** (pȧ-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. παῦρος small + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of small myriapods having only nine pairs of legs and destitute of tracheæ.

Pauropoda. (*Pauropus Lubbockii*). Much enlarged.

Pause (pȧz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*. See POSE.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; interruption; suspension; cessation.

2. Temporary inaction or waiting; hesitation; suspense; doubt.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. In speaking or reading aloud, a brief arrest or suspension of voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts.

4. In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of an arrest of voice in reading; a punctuation point; as, teach the pupil to mind the *pauses*.

5. A break or paragraph in writing.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe. *Locke.*

6. (*Mus.*) A hold. See 4th HOLD, 7.

Syn. — Stop; cessation; suspension.

Pause, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAUSED (pȧzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAUSING.] [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare*. See PAUSE, *n.*, POSE.] **1.** To make a short stop; to cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop; to wait; to rest.

"Tarry, *pause* a day or two." *Shak.*

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

2. To be intermitted; to cease; as, the music *pauses*.

3. To hesitate; to hold back; to delay. [*R.*]

Why doth the Jew *pause*? Take thy forfeiture. *Shak.*

4. To stop in order to consider; hence, to consider; to reflect. [*R.*] "Take time to *pause*." *Shak.*

To pause upon, to deliberate concerning. *Shak.*

Syn. — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pause, *v. t.* To cause to stop or rest; — used reflexively. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Paus'er (pȧz'ẽr), *n.* One who pauses. *Shak.*

Paus'ing-ly, *adv.* With pauses; haltingly. *Shak.*

‖ **Paux'i** (pȧks'ĭ), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Sp. *pauji*.] (*Zoöl.*) A curassow (*Ourax pauxi*), which, in South America, is often domesticated.

Pav'age (pȧv'ĕj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *pavage*.] See PAVIAGE. [*R.*]

Pav'an (pȧv'ȧn *or* pȧ-vȧn'), *n.* [F. *pavane*; cf. It. & Sp. *pavana*, and Sp. *pavon*, *pavo*, a peacock, L. *pavo*.] A stately and formal Spanish dance for which full state costume is worn; — so called from the resemblance of its movements to those of the peacock. [Written also *pavane*, *paven*, *pavian*, and *pavin*.]

‖ **Pa'vé'** (pȧ'vā'), *n.* [F., from *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] The pavement.

‖ **Nymphe du pavé** (nănf dụ pȧ'vā'), a prostitute who solicits in the street. [*A low euphemism*]

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAVED (pāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAVING.] [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, from L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down; cf. Gr. πατεῖν to beat, strike.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or persons on foot, to travel on; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a court.

With silver *paved*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*

To *pave* thy realm, and smooth the broken ways. *Gay.*

2. Fig.: To make smooth, easy, and safe; to prepare, as a path or way; as, to *pave* the way to promotion; to *pave* the way for an enterprise.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

Pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pavamentum*, L. *pavimentum*. See PAVE.] That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient surface for travel; a paved road or sidewalk; a decorative interior floor of tiles or colored bricks.

The riches of heaven's *pavement*, trodden gold. *Milton.*

Pavement teeth (*Zoöl.*), flattened teeth which in certain fishes, as the skates and cestracionts, are arranged side by side, like tiles in a pavement.

Pave'ment, *v. t.* To furnish with a pavement; to pave. [*Obs.*] "How richly *pavemented!*" *Bp. Hall.*

Pav'en (pȧv'ĕn), *n.* See PAVAN.

Pav'er (pāv'ẽr), *n.* One who paves; one who lays a pavement. [Written also *pavier* and *pavior*.]

Pav'e-sade' (pȧv'ĕ-sād'), *n.* [F. See PAVISE.] A canvas screen, formerly sometimes extended along the side of a vessel in a naval engagement, to conceal from the enemy the operations on board.

Pa-vese' (pȧ-vēz'), **Pa-vesse'** (-vĕs'), *n.* Pavise. [*Obs.*]

Pa'vi-age (pā'vĭ-ăj *or* pȧv'yăj; 106), *n.* (*Law*) A contribution or tax for paving streets or highways. *Bouvier.*

Pav'i-an (pȧv'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* See PAVAN.

Pav'id (pȧv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *pavidus*, from *pavere* to be afraid.] Timid; fearful. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Pa-vid'i-ty (pȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Timidity. [*R.*]

Pav'ier (pāv'yẽr), *n.* A paver.

Pa'vi-in (pā'vĭ-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in species of the genus *Pavia* of the Horse-chestnut family.

Pa-vil'ion (pȧ-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.] **1.** A temporary movable habitation; a large tent; a marquee; esp., a tent raised on posts.

"[The] Greeks do pitch their brave *pavilions*." *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) A single body or mass of building, contained within simple walls and a single roof, whether insulated, as in the park or garden of a larger edifice, or united with other parts, and forming an angle or central feature of a large pile.

3. (*Mil.*) A flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

4. (*Her.*) Same as TENT (*Her.*).

5. That part of a brilliant which lies between the girdle and collet. See *Illust.* of BRILLIANT.

6. (*Anat.*) The auricle of the ear; also, the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

7. A covering; a canopy; figuratively, the sky.

The *pavilion* of heaven is bare. *Shelley.*

Pa-vil'ion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAVILIONED (-yŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAVILIONING.] To furnish or cover with, or shelter in, a tent or tents.

The field *pavilioned* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*

Pav'in (pȧv'ĭn), *n.* See PAVAN.

Pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

Pav'ior (pāv'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who paves; a paver.

2. A rammer for driving paving stones.

3. A brick or slab used for paving.

Pa-vise' (pȧ-vēz'), *n.* [OF. *pavaix*, F. *pavois*; cf. It. *pavese*, LL. *pavense*; perh. named from *Pavia* in Italy.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) A large shield covering the whole body, carried by a pavisor, who sometimes screened also an archer with it. [Written also *pavais*, *pavese*, and *pavesse*.] *Fairholt.*

Pavisor and Pavise.

Pa-vis'or (pȧ-vēz'ẽr), *n.* (*Mil. Antiq.*) A soldier who carried a pavise.

‖ **Pa'vo** (pā'vō), *n.* [L., a peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, including the peacocks.

2. (*Astron.*) The Peacock, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Pa'von (pā'vŏn), *n.* A small triangular flag, esp. one attached to a knight's lance; a pennon.

Pa-vone' (pȧ-vōn'), *n.* [Cf. It. *pavone*, Sp. *pavon*, fr. L. *pavo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A peacock. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pa-vo'ni-an (pȧ-vō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peacock. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Pav'o-nine (pȧv'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Pavo.

2. Characteristic of a peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock, as in colors; iridescent. *P. Cleaveland.*

Paw (pȧ), *n.* [OE. *pawe*, *powe*, OF. *poe*: cf. *patte*, LG. *pote*, D. *poot*, G. *pfote*.] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc. *Milton.*

2. The hand. [*Jocose*] *Dryden.*

Paw clam (*Zoöl.*), the tridacna; — so called because shaped like an animal's *paw*.

Paw, *v. i.* To draw the forefoot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the forefoot. *Job* xxxix. 21.

Paw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAWED (pȧd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAWING.] **1.** To pass the paw over; to stroke or handle with the paws; hence, to handle fondly or rudely.

2. To scrape or beat with the forefoot.

His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. *Tickell.*

Pawk (pȧk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small lobster. *Travis.*

Paw'ky (pȧ'kў), *a.* [Cf. AS. *pæcean* to deceive.] Arch; cunning; sly. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Pawl (pȧl), *n.* [W. *pawl* a pole, a stake. Cf. POLE a stake.] (*Mach.*) A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, in such a manner as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a windlass; a catch, click, or detent. See *Illust.* of RATCHET WHEEL. [Written also *paul*, or *pall*.]

Pawl bitt (*Naut.*), a heavy timber, set abaft the windlass, to receive the strain of the pawls. — **Pawl rim** *or* **ring** (*Naut.*), a stationary metallic ring surrounding the base of a capstan, having notches for the pawls to catch in.

Pawl, *v. t.* To stop with a pawl; to drop the pawls of.

To pawl the capstan. See under CAPSTAN.

Pawn (pȧn), *n.* See PAN, the masticatory.

Pawn, *n.* [OE. *paune*, *poun*, OF. *peon*, *poon*, F. *pion*, LL. *pedo* a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT, and cf. PIONEER, PEON.] (*Chess*) A man or piece of the lowest rank.

Pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, skirt, piece, F. *pan* skirt, lappet, piece, from L. *pannus*. See PANE.] **1.** Anything delivered or deposited as security, as for the payment of money borrowed, or of a debt; a pledge. See PLEDGE, *n.*, 1.

As for mortgaging or pawning, . . . men will not take *pawns* without use [*i. e.*, interest]. *Bacon.*

2. State of being pledged; a pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. [*R.*]

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown. *Shak.*

As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness. *Donne.*

3. A stake hazarded in a wager. [*Poetic*]

My life I never held but as a *pawn*
To wage against thy enemies. *Shak.*

In pawn, At pawn, in the state of being pledged. "Sweet wife, my honor is *at pawn*." *Shak.* — **Pawn ticket,** a receipt given by the pawnbroker for an article pledged.

Pawn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAWNED (pȧnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAWNING.] **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to put in pawn; to pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch.

And *pawned* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake; to risk; to wager; to hazard.

Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. *Shak.*

Pawn'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pawned.

Pawn'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged or deposited in his keeping.

Pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawn-ee' (pȧn-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a pledge is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Paw'nees' (pȧ'nēz'), *n. pl.; sing.* PAWNEE (-nē'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians (called also *Loups*) who formerly occupied the region of the Platte river, but now live mostly in the Indian Territory. The term is often used in a wider sense to include also the related tribes of Rickarees and Wichitas. Called also *Pani*.

Pawn'er (pȧn'ẽr), **Pawn-or'** (pȧn-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money or of a debt.

Paw'paw' (pȧ'pȧ'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAPAW.

Pax (păks), *n.* [L. *pax* peace. See PEACE.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) The kiss of peace; also, the embrace in the sanctuary now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A tablet or board, on which is a representation of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, and which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in mediæval times; an osculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.

Kiss the *pax*, and be quiet like your neighbors. *Chapman.*

Pax'il-lose' (păks'ĭl-lōs'), *a.* [L. *paxillus* a small stake.] (*Geol.*) Resembling a little stake.

‖ **Pax-il'lus** (păks-ĭl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PAXILLI (-lī). [L., a peg.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a peculiar kind of spines covering the surface of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit which is covered with minute spinules or granules. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair (akin to OHG. *fahs*) + *weaxan* to grow. See WAX to grow, and cf. FAXED, PECTINATE.] (*Anat.*) The strong ligament of the back of the neck in quadrupeds. It connects the back of the skull with the dorsal spines of the cervical vertebræ, and helps to support the head. Called also *paxywaxy* and *packwax*.

Pax'y-wax'y (-ў-wăks'ў), *n.* (*Anat.*) See PAXWAX.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch: cf. OF. *peiz* pitch, F. *poix*. See PITCH a black substance.] (*Naut.*) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a spar, etc., with tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.; to smear.

Pay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAID (pād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAYING.] [OE. *paien*, F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See PEACE.] **1.** To satisfy, or content; specifically, to satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; to remunerate; to recompense; to requite; as, to *pay* workmen or servants.

May no penny ale them *pay* [*i. e.*, satisfy]. *P. Plowman.*

[She] *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, figuratively: To compensate justly; to requite according to merit; to reward; to punish; to retort or retaliate upon.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To discharge, as a debt, demand, or obligation, by giving or doing what is due or required; to deliver the

amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to discharge a debt by delivering (money owed). "*Pay* me that thou owest." *Matt.* xviii. 28.

Have patience with me, and I will *pay* thee all. *Matt.* xviii. 26.

If they *pay* this tax, they starve. *Tennyson.*

4. To discharge or fulfill, as a duty; to perform or render duly, as that which has been promised.

This day have I *paid* my vows. *Prov.* vii. 14.

5. To give or offer, without an implied obligation; as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* a visit.

Not *paying* me a welcome. *Shak.*

To pay off. (*a*) To make compensation to and discharge; as, *to pay off* the crew of a ship. (*b*) To retort or revenge upon; to requite; to punish. (*c*) To allow (a thread, cord, etc.) to run off; to unwind. — **To pay one's duty,** to render homage, as to a sovereign or other superior. — **To pay out** (*Naut.*), to pass out; hence, to slacken; to allow to run out; as, *to pay out* more cable. See under CABLE. — **To pay the piper,** to bear the cost, expense, or trouble. [*Colloq.*]

Pay (pā), *v. i.* **1.** To give a recompense; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction; to discharge a debt.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Ps.* xxxvii. 21.

2. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be remunerative or profitable; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to ride; it will *pay* to wait; politeness always *pays*.

To pay for. (*a*) To make amends for; to atone for; as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life. (*b*) To give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of; to be mulcted on account of.

'T was I *paid for* your sleeps; I watched your wakings. *Beau. & Fl.*

— **To pay off.** [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) To fall to leeward, as the head of a vessel under sail. — **To pay on.** [Etymol. uncertain.] To beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [*Colloq.*] — **To pay round.** [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) To turn the ship's head.

Pay, *n.* **1.** Satisfaction; content. *Chaucer.*

2. An equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for work or service; compensation; recompense; payment; hire; as, the *pay* of a clerk; the *pay* of a soldier.

Where only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

There is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Full pay, the whole amount of wages or salary; maximum pay; especially, the highest pay or allowance to civil or military officers of a certain rank, without deductions. — **Half pay.** See under HALF. — **Pay day,** the day of settlement of accounts. — **Pay dirt** (*Mining*), earth which yields a profit to the miner. [*Western U. S.*] — **Pay office,** a place where payment is made. — **Pay roll,** a roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.

Pay'a-ble (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *payable*. Cf. PACABLE.] **1.** That may, can, or should be paid; suitable to be paid; justly due. *Drayton.*

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. (*b*) Matured; now due.

Pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid; the person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid. See *Bill of exchange*, under BILL.

Pay'en (pā'ĕn), *n.* & *a.* Pagan. [F.] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One who pays; specifically, the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

Pay'mas'ter (pā'más'tẽr), *n.* One who pays; one who compensates, rewards, or requites; specifically, an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an employer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same.

Pay'ment (pā'ment), *n.* [F. *payement, paiement*. See PAY to requite.] **1.** The act of paying, or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt or an obligation.

No man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. That which is paid; the thing given in discharge of a debt, or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise; reward; recompense; requital; return. *Shak.*

3. Punishment; chastisement. [*R.*]

Payn (pān), *n.* [OF. & F. *pain*, fr. L. *panis* bread.] Bread. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Payn'de-main' (pān'de-mān'), *n.* [OF. *pain* bread + *demaine* manorial, lordly, own, private. See PAYN, and DEMESNE. Said to be so called from the figure of our Lord impressed upon it.] The finest and whitest bread made in the Middle Ages; — called also *paynemain, payman.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

Payn'ize (pān'īz), *v. t.* [From Mr. *Payne*, the inventor.] To treat or preserve, as wood, by a process resembling kyanizing.

Pay-or' (pā-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) See PAYER. [*R.*]

Payse (pāz), *v. t.* To poise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pay'tine (pā'ĭ'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from a white bark resembling that of the cinchona, first brought from *Payta*, in Peru.

Pea (pē), *n.* [OF. *peis*. See POISE.] The sliding weight on a steelyard. [Written also *pee*.]

Pea, *n.* (*Naut.*) See PEAK, *n.*, 3.

Pea, *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz). [OE. *pese*, fr. AS. *pisa*, or OF. *peis*, F. *pois;* both fr. L. *pisum;* cf. Gr. πίσος, πίσον. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. PEASE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, and its fruit, of the genus *Pisum*, of many varieties, much cultivated for food. It has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, popularly called a *pod*.

☞ When a definite number, more than one, is spoken of, the plural form *peas* is used; as, the pod contained nine *peas;* but, in a collective sense, the form *pease* is preferred; as, a bushel of *pease;* they had *pease* at dinner. This distinction is not always preserved, the form *peas* being used in both senses.

2. A name given, especially in the Southern States, to the seed of several leguminous plants (species of *Dolichos, Cicer, Abrus*, etc.), esp. those having a scar (*hilum*) of a different color from the rest of the seed.

☞ The name *pea* is given to many leguminous plants more or less closely related to the common pea. See the Phrases, below.

Beach pea (*Bot.*), a seashore plant, *Lathyrus maritimus*. — **Black-eyed pea,** a West Indian name for *Dolichos sphærospermus* and its seed. — **Butterfly pea,** the American plant *Clitoria Mariana*, having showy blossoms. — **Chick pea.** See CHICK-PEA. — **Egyptian pea.** Same as CHICK-PEA. — **Everlasting pea.** See under EVERLASTING. — **Glory pea.** See under GLORY, *n.* — **Hoary pea,** any plant of the genus *Tephrosia;* goat's rue. — **Issue pea.** **Orris pea.** (*Med.*) See under ISSUE, and ORRIS. — **Milk pea.** (*Bot.*) See under MILK. — **Pea berry,** a kind of coffee bean or grain which grows single, and is round or pea-shaped; — often used adjectively; as, *pea-berry* coffee. — **Pea bug.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as PEA WEEVIL. — **Pea coal,** a size of coal smaller than nut coal. — **Pea crab** (*Zoöl.*), any small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, living as a commensal in bivalves; esp., the European species (*P. pisum*) which lives in the common mussel and the cockle. — **Pea dove** (*Zoöl.*), the American ground dove. — **Pea-flower tribe** (*Bot.*), a suborder (*Papilionaceæ*) of leguminous plants having blossoms essentially like that of the pea. *G. Bentham.* — **Pea maggot** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a European moth (*Tortrix pisi*), which is very destructive to peas. — **Pea ore** (*Min.*), argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea; pisolitic ore. — **Pea starch,** the starch or flour of the common pea, which is sometimes used in adulterating wheat flour, pepper, etc. — **Pea tree** (*Bot.*), the name of several leguminous shrubs of the genus *Caragana*, natives of Siberia and China. — **Pea vine.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant which bears peas. (*b*) A kind of vetch or tare, common in the United States (*Lathyrus Americana*, and other similar species). — **Pea weevil** (*Zoöl.*), a small weevil (*Bruchus pisi*) which destroys peas by eating out the interior. — **Pigeon pea.** (*Bot.*) See PIGEON PEA. — **Sweet pea** (*Bot.*), the annual plant *Lathyrus odoratus;* also, its many-colored, sweet-scented blossoms.

Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). × 2¾

Pea'bird' (pē'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wryneck; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pea'bod-y bird' (pē'bŏd-ȳ bẽrd'), (*Zoöl.*) An American sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) having a conspicuous white throat. The name is imitative of its note. Called also *white-throated sparrow.*

Peabody Bird. ⅕

Peace (pēs), *n.* [OE. *pees, pais*, OF. *pais, paiz, pes*, F. *paix*, L. *pax, pacis*, akin to *pacere, pacisci, pacisci*, to make an agreement, and prob. also *pangere* to fasten. Cf. APPEASE, FAIR, *a.*, FAY, *v.*, FANG, PACIFY, PACT, PAY to requite.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; repose; specifically: (*a*) Exemption from, or cessation of, war with public enemies. (*b*) Public quiet, order, and contentment in obedience to law. (*c*) Exemption from, or subjection of, agitating passions; tranquillity of mind or conscience. (*d*) Reconciliation; agreement after variance; harmony; concord.

"The eternal love and *pees.*" *Chaucer.*

☞ *Peace* is sometimes used as an exclamation in commanding silence, quiet, or order. "*Peace!* foolish woman." *Shak.*

At peace, in a state of peace. — **Breach of the peace.** See under BREACH. — **Justice of the peace.** See under JUSTICE. — **Peace of God.** (*Law*) (*a*) A term used in wills, indictments, etc., as denoting a state of peace and good conduct. (*b*) (*Theol.*) The peace of heart which is the gift of God. — **Peace offering.** (*a*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) A voluntary offering to God in token of devout homage and of a sense of friendly communion with Him. (*b*) A gift or service offered as satisfaction to an offended person. — **Peace officer,** a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, to prevent riots, etc., as a sheriff or constable. — **To hold one's peace,** to be silent; to refrain from speaking. — **To make one's peace with,** to reconcile one with, to plead one's cause with, or to become reconciled with, another. "I will *make your peace* with him." *Shak.*

Peace, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become quiet; to be silent; to stop. [*R.*] "*Peace* your tattlings." *Shak.*

When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding. *Shak.*

Peace'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OE. *peisible*, F. *paisible*.] Being in or at peace; tranquil; quiet; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement; not quarrelsome. — **Peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Peace'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; mild; undisturbed; serene; still. — PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. *Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, etc., in reference to external hostility, attack, etc.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance. The former denotes "in the spirit of peace;" the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace." A *peaceable* disposition; a *peaceable* adjustment of difficulties; a *peaceful* life, scene.

Peace'break'er (pēs'brāk'ẽr), *n.* One who disturbs the public peace. — **Peace'break'ing,** *n.*

Peace'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Possessing or enjoying peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, agitation, anxiety, or commotion; quiet; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country; a *peaceful* end.

2. Not disposed or tending to war, tumult, or agitation; pacific; mild; calm; peaceable; as, *peaceful* words.

Syn. — See PEACEABLE.

— **Peace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Peace'ful-ness,** *n.*

Peace'less, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

Peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance. *Matt.* v. 9. — **Peace'mak'ing,** *n.*

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* [See APPEACH, IMPEACH.] To accuse of crime; to inform against. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Peach, *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*Low*]

If I be ta'en, I 'll *peach* for this. *Shak.*

Peach (pēch), *n.* [OE. *peche, peshe*, OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, a peach. Cf. PERSIAN, and PARSEE.] (*Bot.*) A well-known high-flavored juicy fruit, containing one or two seeds in a hard almond-like endocarp or stone; also, the tree which bears it (*Prunus*, or *Amygdalus, Persica*). In the wild stock the fruit is hard and inedible.

Guinea, *or* **Sierra Leone, peach,** the large edible berry of the *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a rubiaceous climbing shrub of west tropical Africa. — **Palm peach,** the fruit of a Venezuelan palm tree (*Bactris speciosa*). — **Peach color,** the pale red color of the peach blossom. — **Peach-tree borer** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a clearwing moth (*Ægeria*, or *Sannina, exitiosa*) of the family *Ægeridæ*, which is very destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; also, the moth itself. See *Illust.* under BORER.

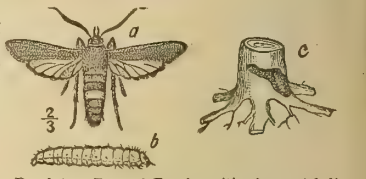

Peach-tree Borer (*Ægeria exitiosa*). *a* Adult Female Moth; *b* Larva; *c* Burrow of Larva in the base of a Peach Tree, much reduced.

Peach'-col'ored (pēch'kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. "*Peach-colored* satin." *Shak.*

Peach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who peaches. [*Low*] *Foxe.*

Pea'chick' (pē'chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chicken of the peacock.

Peach'y (pēch'ȳ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches.

Pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [OE. *pecok. Pea-* in this word is from AS. *peá, pāwa*, peacock, fr. L. *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Gr. ταώς, ταῶς, Per. *tāus, tāwus*, Ar. *tāwūs*. See COCK the bird.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of any pheasant of the genus *Pavo*, of which at least two species are known, native of Southern Asia and the East Indies.

☞ The upper tail coverts, which are long and capable of erection, are each marked with a black spot bordered by concentric bands of brilliant blue, green, and golden colors. The common domesticated species is *Pavo cristatus*. The Javan peacock (*P. muticus*) is more brilliantly colored than the common species.

Peacock. (1/24)

2. In common usage, the species in general or collectively; a peafowl.

Peacock butterfly (*Zoöl.*), a handsome European butterfly (*Hamadryas Io*) having ocelli like those of a peacock. — **Peacock fish** (*Zoöl.*), the European blue-striped wrasse (*Labrus variegatus*); — so called on account of its brilliant colors. Called also *cook wrasse* and *cook.* — **Peacock pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of handsome Asiatic pheasants of the genus *Polyplectron*. They resemble the peacock in color.

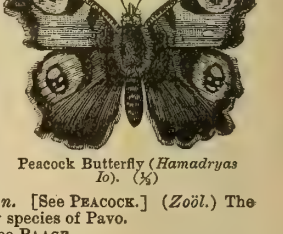

Peacock Butterfly (*Hamadryas Io*). (⅓)

Pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] (*Zoöl.*) The peacock or peahen; any species of Pavo.

Pe'age (pē'ăj), *n.* See PAAGE.

Pea'grit' (pē'grĭt'), *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse pisolitic limestone. See PISOLITE.

Pea'hen' (pē'hĕn'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] (*Zoöl.*) The hen or female peafowl.

Pea'-jack'et (pē'jăk'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij, pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

Peak (pēk), *n.* [OE. *pek*, AS. *peac*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *peac* a sharp-pointed thing. Cf. PIKE.]

1. A point; the sharp end or top of anything that terminates in a point; as, the *peak*, or front, of a cap.

"Run your beard into a *peak.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated; as, the *Peak* of Teneriffe.

Silent upon a *peak* in Darien. *Keats.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail; — used in many combinations; as, *peak*-halyards, *peak*-brails, etc. (*b*) The narrow part of a vessel's bow, or the part of the hold within it. (*c*) The extremity of an anchor fluke; the bill. [In the last sense written also *pea* and *pee*.]

Fore peak. (*Naut.*) See under FORE.

Peak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEAKED (pēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEAKING.] **1.** To rise or extend into a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak.

There *peaketh* up a mighty high mount. *Holland.*

2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features; hence, to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine." *Shak.*

3. [Cf. PEEK.] To pry; to peep slyly. *Shak.*

Peak arch (*Arch.*), a pointed or Gothic arch.

Peak, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so; as, to *peak* oars, to hold them upright; to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular.

Peaked (pēkt *or* pēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Pointed; ending in a point; as, a *peaked* roof.

2. (*Oftener* pēk′ĕd) Sickly; not robust. [*Colloq.*]
Peak′ing (pēk′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Mean; sneaking. [*Vulgar*] **2.** Pining; sickly; peakish. [*Colloq.*]
Peak′ish, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a peak, or to peaks; belonging to a mountainous region. "Her *peakish* spring." *Drayton.* "His *peakish* dialect." *Bp. Hall.* **2.** Having peaks; peaked. **3.** Having features thin or sharp, as from sickness; hence, sickly. [*Colloq.*] *Smart.*
Peak′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a peak or peaks. *Tennyson.* **2.** Sickly; peaked. [*Colloq.*]
Peal (pēl), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A small salmon; a grilse; a sewin. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Peal, *v. i.* To appeal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Peal, *n.* [An abbrev. of F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeller* to call, L. *appellare*. See APPEAL.] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. "A fair *peal* of artillery." *Hayward.*
Whether those *peals* of praise be his or no. *Shak.*
And the deep thunder, *peal* on *peal*, afar. *Byron.*
2. A set of bells tuned to each other according to the diatonic scale; also, the changes rung on a set of bells.
To ring a peal. See under RING.
Peal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEALED (pēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEALING.] **1.** To utter or give out loud sounds.
There let the *pealing* organ blow. *Milton.*
2. To resound; to echo.
And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*
Peal, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth loudly; to cause to give out loud sounds; to noise abroad.
The warrior's name,
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame. *J. Barlow.*
2. To assail with noise or loud sounds.
Nor was his ear less *pealed*. *Milton.*
3. To pour out. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Pean (pēn), *n.* [OF. *pene*, F. *panne*.] (*Her.*) One of the furs, the ground being *sable*, and the spots or tufts *or*.
Pe′an (pē′an), *n.* A song of praise and triumph. See PÆAN.
Pe′an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. παιανισμός, fr. παιανίζειν to chant the pæan.] The song or shout of praise, of battle, or of triumph. [*R.*] *Mitford.*
Pea′nut (pē′nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a trailing leguminous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*); also, the plant itself, which is widely cultivated for its fruit.
☞ The fruit is a hard pod, usually containing two or three seeds, sometimes but one, which ripen beneath the soil. Called also *earthnut*, *groundnut*, and *goober*.
Pear (pâr), *n.* [OE. *pere*, AS. *peru*, L. *pirum*: cf. F. *poire*. Cf. PERRY.] (*Bot.*) The fleshy pome, or fruit, of a rosaceous tree (*Pyrus communis*), cultivated in many varieties in temperate climates; also, the tree which bears this fruit. See *Pear family*, below.
Pear blight. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A name of two distinct diseases of pear trees, both causing a destruction of the branches, viz., that caused by a minute insect (*Xyleborus pyri*), and that caused by the freezing of the sap in winter. *A. J. Downing.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A very small beetle (*Xyleborus pyri*) whose larvæ bore in the twigs of pear trees and cause them to wither. — **Pear family** (*Bot.*), a suborder of rosaceous plants (*Pomeæ*), characterized by the calyx tube becoming fleshy in fruit, and, combined with the ovaries, forming a pome. It includes the apple, pear, quince, service berry, and hawthorn. — **Pear gauge** (*Physics*), a kind of gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver; — so called because consisting in part of a pear-shaped glass vessel. — **Pear shell** (*Zoöl.*), any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Pyrula*, native of tropical seas; — so called from the shape. — **Pear slug** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a sawfly which is very injurious to the foliage of the pear tree.

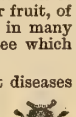
Pear Blight (*Xyleborus pyri*). X3

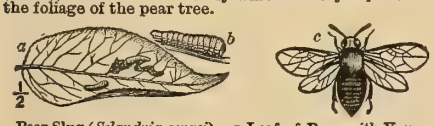
Pear Slug (*Selandria cerasi*). *a* Leaf of Pear, with Young Larvæ feeding; *b* Full Grown Larva; *c* Adult Fly × 2.

Pearch (pĕrch), *n.* [*Obs.*] See PERCH.
Pearl (pĕrl), *n.* A fringe or border. [*Obs.*] — *v. t.* To fringe; to border. [*Obs.*] See PURL.
Pearl stitch. See *Purl stitch*, under PURL.
Pearl, *n.* [OE. *perle*, F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula*, probably fr. (assumed) L. *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum* a pear. See PEAR, and cf. PURL to mantle.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A shelly concretion, usually rounded, and having a brilliant luster, with varying tints, found in the mantle, or between the mantle and shell, of certain bivalve mollusks, especially in the pearl oysters and river mussels, and sometimes in certain univalves. It is usually due to a secretion of shelly substance around some irritating foreign particle. Its substance is the same as nacre, or mother-of-pearl. Pearls which are round, or nearly round, and of fine luster, are highly esteemed as jewels, and compare in value with the precious stones.

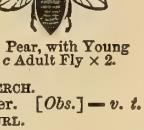
Pearl. Section showing the microscopic structure, much enlarged.

2. Hence, figuratively, something resembling a pearl; something very precious.
I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl*. *Shak.*
And those *pearls* of dew she wears. *Milton.*
3. Nacre, or mother-of-pearl.
4. (*Zoöl.*) A fish allied to the turbot; the brill.
5. (*Zoöl.*) A light-colored tern.
6. (*Zoöl.*) One of the circle of tubercles which form the bur on a deer's antler.
7. A whitish speck or film on the eye. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
8. A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some liquid for medicinal application, as ether.
9. (*Print.*) A size of type, between agate and diamond.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.
Ground pearl. (*Zoöl.*) See under GROUND. — **Pearl barley**, kernels of barley, ground so as to form small, round grains. — **Pearl diver**, one who dives for pearl oysters. — **Pearl edge**, an edge of small loops on the side of some kinds of ribbon; also, a narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace. — **Pearl eye**, cataract. [*R.*] — **Pearl gray**, a very pale and delicate blue-gray color. — **Pearl millet**, Egyptian millet (*Penicillaria spicata*). — **Pearl moss.** See CARRAGEEN. — **Pearl moth** (*Zoöl.*), any moth of the genus *Margaritia*; — so called on account of its pearly color. — **Pearl oyster** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large tropical marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Meleagrina*, or *Margaritifera*, found in the East Indies (especially at Ceylon), in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Australia, and on the Pacific coast of America. Called also *pearl shell*, and *pearl mussel*. — **Pearl powder.** See *Pearl white*, below. — **Pearl sago**, sago in the form of small pearly grains. — **Pearl sinter** (*Min.*), fiorite. — **Pearl spar** (*Min.*), a crystallized variety of dolomite, having a pearly luster. — **Pearl white.** (*a*) Basic bismuth nitrate, or bismuth subchloride; — used chiefly as a cosmetic. (*b*) A variety of white lead blued with indigo or Berlin blue.

Pearl Oyster (*Margaritifera*) attached to a stone by its Byssus. ¼

Pearl (pĕrl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls; made of pearls, or of mother-of-pearl.
Pearl, *v. t.* **1.** To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. Used also figuratively. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls; to make into small round grains; as, to *pearl* barley.
Pearl, *v. i.* **1.** To resemble pearl or pearls. **2.** To dive or hunt for pearls; as, to go *pearling*.
Pearl-a′ceous (pĕrl-ā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl; pearly in quality or appearance.
Pearl′ash′ (pĕrl′ăsh′), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white amorphous or granular substance which consists principally of potassium carbonate, and has a strong alkaline reaction. It is obtained by lixiviating wood ashes, and evaporating the lye, and has been an important source of potassium compounds. It is used in making soap, glass, etc.
Pearl′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having a pearly speck in the eye; afflicted with the cataract.
Pearl′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish whose scales yield a pearl-like pigment used in manufacturing artificial pearls, as the bleak, and whitebait.
Pearl′ins (-ĭnz), **Pearl′ings** (-ĭngz), } *n. pl.* [Prob. a corruption of *purflings*. See PURFLE.] A kind of lace of silk or thread. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
Pearl′ite (pĕrl′īt), } *n.* (*Min.*) A glassy volcanic
Pearl′stone′ (-stōn′), } rock of a grayish color and pearly luster, often having a spherulitic concretionary structure due to the curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. See *Illust.* under PERLITIC.
Pearl′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of *Sagina*, low and inconspicuous herbs of the Chickweed family.
Pearl′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing pearls; abounding with, or yielding, pearls; as, *pearly* shells. *Milton.* **2.** Resembling pearl or pearls; clear; pure; transparent; iridescent; as, the *pearly* dew or flood.
Pear′main (pâr′mān; 277), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several kinds of apples; as, the blue *pearmain*, winter *pearmain*, and red *pearmain*.
Pear′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Of the form of a pear.
Peart (pērt), *a.* [A variant of *pert*, a.] Active; lively; brisk; smart; — often applied to convalescents; as, she is quite *peart* to-day. [*O. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
There was a tricksy girl, I wot, albeit clad in gray,
As *peart* as bird, as straight as bolt, as fresh as flowers in May. *Warner* (1592).
Peas′ant (pĕz′ant), *n.* [OF. *païsant* (the *i* being perh. due to confusion with the p. pr. of verbs), *païsan*, F. *paysan*, fr. OF. & F. *pays* country, fr. L. *pagus* the country. See PAGAN.] A countryman; a rustic; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.
Syn. — Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.
Peas′ant, *a.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*
Peas′ant-like′ (-līk′), *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate.
Peas′ant-ly, *a.* Peasantlike. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
Peas′ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Peasants, collectively; the body of rustics. "A bold *peasantry*." *Goldsmith.* **2.** Rusticity; coarseness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Butler.*
Peas′cod′ (pēz′kŏd′; 277), *n.* The legume or pericarp, or the pod, of the pea.
Pease (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pl.* PEASES (-ĕz), PEASEN (-en). [See PEA.] **1.** A pea. [*Obs.*] "A *pease*." "Bread . . . of beans and of *peses*." *Piers Plowman.* **2.** A plural form of PEA. See the Note under PEA.
Pea′stone′ (pē′stōn′), *n.* (*Min.*) Pisolite.
Peas′weep′ (pēz′wēp′), *n.* [So called from its note.] [*Prov. Eng.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pewit, or lapwing. (*b*) The greenfinch.
Peat (pēt), *n.* [Cf. PET a fondling.] A small person; a pet; — sometimes used contemptuously. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Peat, *n.* [Prob. for *beat*, prop., material used to make the fire burn *better*, fr. AS. *bētan* to better, mend (a fire), *bōt* advantage. See BETTER, BOOT advantage.] A substance of vegetable origin, consisting of roots and fibers, moss, etc., in various stages of decomposition, and found, as a kind of turf or bog, usually in low situations, where it is always more or less saturated with water. It is often dried and used for fuel.
Peat bog, a bog containing peat; also, peat as it occurs in such places; peat moss. — **Peat moss.** (*a*) The plants which, when decomposed, become peat. (*b*) A fen producing peat. (*c*) (*Bot.*) Moss of the genus *Sphagnum*, which often grows abundantly in boggy or peaty places. — **Peat reek**, the reek or smoke of peat; hence, also, the peculiar flavor given to whisky by being distilled with peat as fuel. [*Scot.*]
Peat′y (pēt′ĭ), *a.* Composed of peat; abounding in peat; resembling peat.
Pe′ba (pē′bà), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *peba*.] (*Zoöl.*) An armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*) which is found from Texas to Paraguay; — called also *tatouhou*.

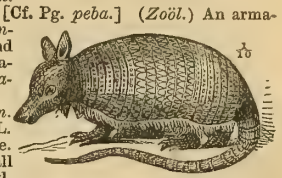
Peba (*Tatusia novemcincta*). ⅒

Peb′ble (pĕb′b'l), *n.* [AS. *papolstān*; cf. L. *papula* pimple, mote. See STONE.] **1.** A small roundish stone or bowlder; especially, a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebble-stone. "The *pebbles* on the hungry beach." *Shak.*
As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*
2. Transparent and colorless rock crystal; as, Brazilian *pebble*; — so called by opticians.
Pebble powder, slow-burning gunpowder, in large cubical grains. — **Scotch pebble**, varieties of quartz, as agate, chalcedony, etc., obtained from cavities in amygdaloid.
Peb′ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEBBLING.] To grain (leather) so as to produce a surface covered with small rounded prominences.
Peb′bled (-b'ld), *a.* Abounding in pebbles. *Thomson.*
Peb′ble-stone′ (pĕb′b'l-stōn′), A pebble; also, pebbles collectively. "Chains of *pebblestone*." *Marlowe.*
Peb′bly (-blĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled. "A hard, *pebbly* bottom." *Johnson.*
‖**Pé′brine′** (pā′brēn′), *n.* [F.] An epidemic disease of the silkworm, characterized by the presence of minute vibratory corpuscles in the blood.
Pe-can′ (pē-kăn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *pacane* the nut.] (*Bot.*) A species of hickory (*Carya olivæformis*), growing in North America, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and in Texas, where it is one of the largest of forest trees; also, its fruit, a smooth, oblong nut, an inch or an inch and a half long, with a thin shell and well-flavored meat. [Written also *pacane*.]
Pec′a-ry (pĕk′ă-rĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PECCARY.
Pec′ca-bil′i-ty (pĕk′kă-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.
The common *peccability* of mankind. *Dr. H. More.*
Pec′ca-ble (pĕk′kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *peccable*. See PECCANT.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. "A frail and *peccable* mortal." *Sir W. Scott.*
Pec′ca-dil′lo (-dĭl′lō), *n.*; *pl.* PECCADILLOS (-lōz). [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum*. See PECCANT.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. *Sir W. Scott.*
Pec′can-cy (pĕk′kan-sĭ), *n.* [L. *peccantia*.] **1.** The quality or state of being peccant. **2.** A sin; an offense. *W. Montagu.*
Pec′cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *peccans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin: cf. F. *peccant*.] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.* **2.** Morbid; corrupt; as, *peccant* humors. *Bacon.* **3.** Wrong; defective; faulty. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*
Pec′cant, *n.* An offender. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*
Pec′cant-ly, *adv.* In a peccant manner.
Pec′ca-ry (pĕk′kă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PECCARIES (-rĭz). [From the native South American name: cf. F. *pécari*, Sp. *pecar*.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachyderm of the genus *Dicotyles*.
☞ The collared peccary, or tajaçu (*Dicotyles torquatus*), is about the size and shape of a small hog, and has a white ring around the neck. It ranges from Arkansas to Brazil. A larger species (*D. labiatus*), with white cheeks, is found in South America.

Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*). ⅒

Pec′co (pĕk′kō), *n.* See PEKOE.
Peck, *n.* [Perh. akin to *pack*; or, orig., an indefinite quantity, and fr. *peck*, v. (below): cf. also F. *picotin* a peck.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a *peck* of wheat. "A *peck* of provender." *Shak.* **2.** A great deal; a large or excessive quantity. "A *peck* of troubles." *Sir T. North.* "A *peck* of uncertainties and doubts." *Milton.*
Peck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PECKED (pĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PECKING.] [See PICK, *v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird *pecks* a tree. **2.** Hence: To strike, pick, thrust against, or dig into, with a pointed instrument; especially, to strike, pick, etc., with repeated quick movements. **3.** To seize and pick up with the beak, or as with the beak; to bite; to eat; — often with *up*. *Addison.*
This fellow *pecks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shak.*
4. To make, by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.
Peck, *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument. *Carew.* **2.** To pick up food with the beak; hence, to eat.
[The hen] went *pecking* by his side. *Dryden.*
To peck at, to attack with petty and repeated blows; to carp at; to nag; to tease.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* A quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird or a pointed instrument.

Peck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pecks; specif., a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

2. An instrument for pecking; a pick. *Garth.*

Flower pecker. (*Zoöl.*) See under Flower.

Peck'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [*Colloq.*] "When shall I feel *peckish* again?" *Beaconsfield.*

Pec'kled (pĕk'k'ld), *a.* Speckled; spotted. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pe-cop'te-ris** (pē-kŏp'tē-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέκειν to comb + πτερίς a kind of fern.] (*Paleon.*) An extensive genus of fossil ferns; — so named from the regular comblike arrangement of the leaflets.

‖ **Pec'o-ra** (pĕk'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pecus.* See Pecuniary.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of ruminants, including the antelopes, deer, and cattle.

Pec'tate (pĕk'tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pectic acid.

Pec'ten (-tĕn), *n.* [L. *pecten, -inis*, a comb, a kind of shellfish. See Pectinate.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A vascular pigmented membrane projecting into the vitreous humor within the globe of the eye in birds, and in many reptiles and fishes; — also called *marsupium.* (*b*) The pubic bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pecten*, and numerous allied genera (family *Pectinidæ*); a scallop. See Scallop.

Pecten (2) (*Vola*, or *Janaira, Jacobæa*). (¼)

3. (*Zoöl.*) The comb of a scorpion. See Comb, 4 (*b*).

Pec'tic (pĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to pectin; derived from pectin; specifically, designating an acid obtained from ordinary vegetable jelly (pectin) as an amorphous substance, tough and horny when dry, but gelatinous when moist.

Pec'tin (pĕk'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled, congealed, from πηγνύναι to make fast or stiff: cf. F. *pectine.*] (*Chem.*) One of a series of carbohydrates, commonly called *vegetable jelly*, found very widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, especially in ripe fleshy fruits, as apples, cranberries, etc. It is extracted as variously colored, translucent substances, which are soluble in hot water but become viscous on cooling.

Pec'ti-nal (-tĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *pecten* comb. See Pectinate.] Of or pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Pec'ti-nal, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble comb teeth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pec'ti-nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), **Pec'ti-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, p. pr. of *pectinare* to comb, from *pecten, -inis*, a comb; cf. Gr. πέκειν to comb, AS. *feax* hair, OHG. *fahs*, E. *paxwax.*] **1.** Resembling the teeth of a comb.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having very narrow, close divisions, in arrangement and regularity resembling those of a comb; comblike; as, a *pectinate* leaf; *pectinated* muscles. See *Illust.* (*e*) of Antennæ.

3. Interlaced, like two combs. [*R.*] "Our fingers *pectinated*, or shut together." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pectinate claw (*Zoöl.*), a claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.

Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*).

Pec'ti-nate-ly (-nāt-lĭ), *adv.* In a pectinate manner.

Pec'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The state of being pectinated; that which is pectinated. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The act of combing; the combing of the head.

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Comblike toothing.

Pec-tin'e-al (pĕk-tĭn'ē-*al*), *a.* [See Pecten.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the pecten. (*b*) Relating to, or connected with, the pubic bone.

Pec-tin'i-branch (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-brăṅk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pectinibranchiata. Also used adjectively.

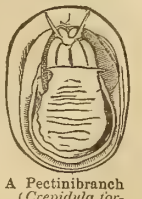

A Pectinibranch (*Crepidula fornicata*). (⅔)

‖ **Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-a'ta** (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăṅ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Pecten, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Gastropoda, including those that have a comblike gill upon the neck.

Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *pecten, -inis*, a comb + E. *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having pectinated gills.

Pec-tin'i-form (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Comblike in form.

Pec-tize' (-tīz'), *v. i.* [Gr. πηκτός solid.] To congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. [*R.*] *H. Spencer.*

Pec'to-lite (pĕk'tō-līt), *n.* [L. *pecten* a comb + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A whitish mineral occurring in radiated or fibrous crystalline masses. It is a hydrous silicate of lime and soda.

Pec'to-ral (-*ral*), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus, -oris*, the breast: cf. F. *pectoral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles.

2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having the breast conspicuously colored; as, the *pectoral* sandpiper.

Pectoral arch, *or* Pectoral girdle (*Anat.*), the two or more bony or cartilaginous pieces of the vertebrate skeleton to which the fore limbs are articulated; the shoulder girdle. In man it consists of two bones, the scapula and clavicle, on each side. — Pectoral cross (*Eccl.*), a cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots, and sometimes also by canons. — Pectoral fins, *or* Pectorals (*Zoöl.*), fins situated on the sides, behind the gills. See *Illust.* under Fin. — Pectoral rail. (*Zoöl.*) See *Land rail* (*b*) under Land. — Pectoral sandpiper (*Zoöl.*), the jacksnipe (*b*).

Pec'to-ral, *n.* [L. *pectorale* a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis.*] **1.** A covering or protection for the breast.

2. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A breastplate, esp. that worn by the Jewish high priest. (*b*) A clasp or a cross worn on the breast.

3. A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, especially the lungs.

Pec'to-ral-ly (pĕk'tŏ-*ral*-lĭ), *adv.* As connected with the breast.

Pec'to-ri-lo'qui-al (-rĭ-lō'kwĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *pectoriloque.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

Pec'to-ril'o-quism (-rĭl'ŏ-kwĭz'm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.

Pec'to-ril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Pectoriloquial.

Pec'to-ril'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *pectus, -oris*, the breast + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *pectoriloquie.*] (*Med.*) The distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice, heard on applying the ear to the chest in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs or pleural cavity.

Pec'tose' (pĕk'tōs'), *n.* [*Pectic* + cellul*ose.*] (*Chem.*) An amorphous carbohydrate found in the vegetable kingdom, esp. in unripe fruits. It is associated with cellulose, and is converted into substances of the pectin group.

Pec-to'sic (pĕk-tō'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or derived from, pectose; specifically, designating an acid supposed to constitute largely ordinary pectin or vegetable jelly.

‖ **Pec-tos'tra-ca** (pĕk-tŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηκτός fixed + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) A degenerate order of Crustacea, including the Rhizocephala and Cirripedia.

Pec'tous (pĕk'tŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, pectose.

‖ **Pec'tus** (pĕk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* Pectora (pĕk'tŏ-rȧ). [L., the breast.] (*Zoöl.*) The breast of a bird.

Pec'ul (pĕk'ŭl), *n.* See Picul.

Pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Peculated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Peculating.] [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to peculate, akin to *peculium* private property. See Peculiar.] To appropriate to one's own use the property of the public; to steal public moneys intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

An oppressive, . . . rapacious, and *peculating* despotism. *Burke.*

Pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act or practice of peculating, or of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement.

Every British subject . . . active in the discovery of *peculations* has been ruined. *Burke.*

Pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates. "*Peculators* of the public gold." *Cowper.*

Pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yẽr; 277), *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property, akin to *pecunia* money: cf. OF. *peculier.* See Pecuniary.] **1.** One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual; not possessed by others; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; not owned in common or in participation.

And purify unto himself a *peculiar* people. *Titus* ii. 14.

Hymns . . . that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself. *Hooker.*

2. Particular; individual; special; appropriate.

While each *peculiar* power forgoes his wonted seat. *Milton.*

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

3. Unusual; singular; rare; strange; as, the sky had a *peculiar* appearance.

Syn. — Peculiar, Special, Especial. *Peculiar* is from the Roman *peculium*, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to *peculiar* (as, a *peculiar* style, *peculiar* manners, etc.), and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest; as, *peculiar* care, watchfulness, satisfaction, etc. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a *special* act of Congress; *especial* pains, etc.

Beauty, which, either waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces. *Milton.*

For naught so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shak.*

Pe-cul'iar, *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar; a sole or exclusive property; a prerogative; a characteristic.

Revenge is . . . the *peculiar* of Heaven. *South.*

2. (*Eng. Canon Law*) A particular parish or church which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

Court of Peculiars (*Eng. Law*), a branch of the Court of Arches having cognizance of the affairs of peculiars. *Blackstone.* — Dean of peculiars. See under Dean, 1.

Pe-cul'iar'i-ty (pē-kūl'yăr'ĭ-tȳ; 277), *n.; pl.* Peculiarities (-tīz). **1.** The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality; singularity. *Swift.*

2. That which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; particularity.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner. *Macaulay.*

3. Exclusive possession or right. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pe-cul'iar-ize (pē-kūl'yẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Peculiarized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Peculiarizing (-ī'zĭng).] To make peculiar; to set apart or assign, as an exclusive possession. [*R.*] *Dr. John Smith.*

Pe-cul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; in a rare and striking degree; unusually.

Pe-cul'iar-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being peculiar; peculiarity. *Mede.*

‖ **Pe-cu'li-um** (pē-kū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See Peculiar.] **1.** (*Rom. Law*) The savings of a son or a slave with the father's or master's consent; a little property or stock of one's own; any exclusive personal or separate property. *Burrill.*

2. A special fund for private and personal uses.

A slight *peculium* only subtracted to supply his snuff box and tobacco pouch. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pe-cu'ni-al (-nĭ-*al*), *a.* Pecuniary. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pe-cun'ia-ri-ly (pē-kūn'yȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

Pe-cun'ia-ry (pē-kūn'yȧ-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle: cf. F. *pécuniaire.* See Fee, and cf. Peculiar.] **1.** Relating to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

2. Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* penalty; a *pecuniary* reward. *Burke.*

Pe-cu'ni-ous (pē-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pecuniosus*, fr. *pecunia*: cf. F. *pécunieux.*] Abounding in money; wealthy; rich. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Ped (pĕd), *n.* [OE. See Peddler.] A basket; a hamper; a pannier. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Ped'age (pĕd'ăj), *n.* [LL. *pedagium*, for *pedaticum.* See Paage.] A toll or tax paid by passengers, entitling them to safe-conduct and protection. [*Obs.*] *Spelman.*

Ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk), *n.* [From Pedagogic, *a.*: cf. G. *pedagogik.*] See Pedagogics.

Ped'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **Ped'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός: cf. F. *pédagogique.* See Pedagogue.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art of teaching; the principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy.

Ped'a-gog-ism (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédagogisme.*] The system, occupation, character, or manner of pedagogues. *Milton.*

Avocations of pedantry and *pedagogism.* *De Foe.*

Ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F. *pédagogue*, L. *paedagogus*, Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἄγειν to lead, guide; cf. ἀγωγός leading. See Page a servant, Agent.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A slave who led his master's children to school, and had the charge of them generally.

2. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to teach the young; a schoolmaster.

3. One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his ways; one who has the manner of a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Goldsmith.*

Ped'a-gogue, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *paedagogare* to instruct.] To play the pedagogue toward. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ȧ-gō'jȳ; 277), *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγία: cf. F. *pédagogie.*] Pedagogics; pedagogism. *South.*

Pe'dal (pē'dal *in def.* 1; 277), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See Foot, and cf. Pew.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the foot, or to feet, literally or figuratively; specifically (*Zoöl.*), pertaining to the foot of a mollusk; as, the *pedal* ganglion.

2. (pĕd'*al*) Of or pertaining to a pedal; having pedals.

Pedal curve *or* surface (*Geom.*), the curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point upon the straight lines tangent to a given curve, or upon the planes tangent to a given surface. — Pedal note (*Mus.*), the note which is held or sustained through an organ point. See *Organ point*, under Organ. — Pedal organ (*Mus.*), an organ which has pedals or a range of keys moved by the feet; that portion of a full organ which is played with the feet.

Ped'al (pĕd'*al*), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédale*, It. *pedale.* See Pedal, *a.*] **1.** (*Mech.*) A lever or key acted on by the foot, as in the pianoforte to raise the dampers, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle.

2. (*Geom.*) A pedal curve or surface.

Pe-da'li-an (pē-dā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

Pe-dal'i-ty (pē-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The act of measuring by paces. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Pe-da'ne-ous (pē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pedaneus* of the size of a foot.] Going on foot; pedestrian. [*R.*]

Ped'ant (pĕd'ant), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, fr. Gr. παιδεύειν to instruct, from παῖς boy. See Pedagogue.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shak.*

2. One who puts on an air of learning; one who makes a vain display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge. *Addison.*

A scholar, yet surely no *pedant*, was he. *Goldsmith.*

Pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), **Pe-dan'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedant; characteristic of, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a *pedantic* writer; a *pedantic* description; a *pedantical* affectation. "Figures *pedantical*." *Shak.*

Pe-dan'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

Pe-dan'tic-ly (-tĭk-lȳ), *adv.* Pedantically. [*R.*]

Ped'ant-ism (pĕd'ant-ĭz'm), *n.* The office, disposition, or act of a pedant; pedantry. [*Obs.*]

Ped'ant-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pédantiser.*] To play the pedant; to use pedantic expressions. [*R.*]

Ped'an-toc'ra-cy (pĕd'*an*-tŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [*Pedant* + democ*racy.*] The sway of pedants. [*R.*] *J. S. Mill.*

Ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ant-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédanterie.*] The acts, character, or manners of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning. "This *pedantry* of quotation." *Cowley.*

'T is a practice that savors much of *pedantry.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Ped'ant-y (-ȳ), *n.* An assembly or clique of pedants. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pe-da'ri-an (pē-dā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [L. *pedarius*, fr. *pedarius* belonging to the foot, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of a class eligible to the office of senator, but not yet chosen, who could sit and speak in the senate, but could not vote; — so called because he might indicate his opinion by walking over to the side of the party he favored when a vote was taken.

Ped'a-ry (pĕd'ȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Pedaries (-rĭz). [L. *pedarius* of the foot.] A sandal. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

‖ **Pe-da'ta** (pē-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Pedate.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of holothurians, including those that have ambulacral suckers, or feet, and an internal gill.

Pedata (*Pentacta minuta*). *a* Feet; *t* Tentacles. × 2

Ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, p. p. of *pedare* to furnish with feet, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments; — said of a leaf. — **— Ped'ate-ly**, *adv.*

Pedate Leaf.

Pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*Pedate* + root of L. *findere* to split.] (*Bot.*) Cleft in a pedate manner, but having the lobes distinctly connected at the base; — said of a leaf.

Pedatifid Leaf.

Ped'dle (pĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [From PEDDLER.] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or from house to house, for the purpose of retailing goods; as, to *peddle* without a license.

2. To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.

Ped'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEDDLING (-dlĭng).] To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in very small quantities; as, to *peddle* vegetables or tinware.

Ped'dler (pĕd'dlẽr), *n.* [OE. *pedlere*, *pedlare*, also *peddare*, *peoddare*, fr. OE. *ped* a basket, of unknown origin.] One who peddles; a traveling trader; one who travels about, retailing small wares; a hawker. [Written also *pedlar* and *pedler*.] "Some vagabond huckster or *peddler*." *Hakluyt.*

Ped'dler-y (-ў), *n.* [Written also *pedlary* and *pedlery*.] **1.** The trade, or the goods, of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.

2. Trifling; trickery. [*Obs.*] "Look . . . into these their deceitful *peddleries*." *Milton.*

Ped'dling, *a.* **1.** Hawking; acting as a peddler.

2. Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." *Burke.*

Ped'er-ast (pĕd'ẽr-ăst), *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστής; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἐρᾶν to love: cf. F. *pédéraste*.] One guilty of pederasty; a sodomite.

Ped'er-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

Ped'er-as'ty (pĕd'ẽr-ăs'tў), *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστία: cf. F. *pédérastie*.] The crime against nature; sodomy.

Ped'e-re'ro (pĕd'ē-rē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, fr. OSp. *pedra*, Sp. *piedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, fr. Gr. πέτρα. So named because it was at first charged with stones.] (*Mil.*) A term formerly applied to a short piece of chambered ordnance. [Written also *paterero* and *peterero*.]

‖ **Pe-de'sis** (pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πήδησις a leaping.] Same as *Brownian movement*, under BROWNIAN.

Ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tal), *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; cf. F. *piédestal*, It. *piedestallo*; fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + OHG. *stal* standing place, station, place, akin to E. *stall*. See FOOT, and STALL, and cf. FOOTSTALL.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the die or dado, and the cornice or surbase molding. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Build him a *pedestal*, and say, "Stand there!" *Cowper.*

2. (*a*) (*Railroad Cars*) A casting secured to the frame of a truck and forming a jaw for holding a journal box. (*b*) (*Mach.*) A pillow block; a low housing. (*c*) (*Bridge Building*) An iron socket, or support, for the foot of a brace at the end of a truss where it rests on a pier.

Pedestal coil (*Steam Heating*), a group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side and one above another, — used as a radiator.

Ped'es-taled (-tald), *a.* Placed on, or supported by, a pedestal; figuratively, exalted. *Hawthorne.*

Pedestaled haply in a palace court. *Keats.*

Pe-des'tri-al (pē-dĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *pedester*, *-estris*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *pédestre*. See PEDAL.] Of or pertaining to the feet; employing the foot or feet.

Pe-des'tri-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedestrial manner.

Pe-des'tri-an (-an), *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

Pe-des'tri-an, *n.* A walker; one who journeys on foot; a foot traveler; specif., a professional walker or runner.

Pe-des'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The act, art, or practice of a pedestrian; walking or running; traveling or racing on foot.

Pe-des'tri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEDESTRIANIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEDESTRIANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To practice walking; to travel on foot.

Pe-des'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Going on foot; not winged. [*Obs.*] "*Pedestrious* animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ped'e-ten'tous (pĕd'ē-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + *tendere* to stretch out: cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding step by step; advancing cautiously. [*R.*]

That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. *Sydney Smith.*

Ped'i- (pĕd'ĭ-), **Ped'o-** (pĕd'ō-). [See FOOT.] Combining forms from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, as *pedipalp*, *pedireme*, *pedometer*.

Pe'di-al (pē'dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the foot, or to any organ called a foot; pedal. *Dana.*

Ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *pédicelle*. See PEDICLE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A stalk which supports one flower or fruit, whether solitary or one of many ultimate divisions of a common peduncle. See PEDUNCLE, and *Illust.* of FLOWER. (*b*) A slender support of any special organ, as that of a capsule in mosses, an air vesicle in algæ, or a sporangium in ferns.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A slender stem by which certain of the lower animals or their eggs are attached. See *Illust.* of APHIS LION.

3. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The ventral part of each side of the neural arch connecting it with the centrum of a vertebra. (*b*) An outgrowth of the frontal bones, which supports the antlers or horns in deer and allied animals.

Ped'i-celed (pĕd'ĭ-sĕld), *a.* Pedicellate.

‖ **Ped'i-cel-la'ri-a** (-sĕl-lā'rĭ-á), *n.; pl.* PEDICELLARIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PEDICEL.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar forcepslike organ which occurs in large numbers upon starfishes and echini. Those of starfishes have two movable jaws, or blades, and are usually nearly, or quite, sessile; those of echini usually have three jaws and a pedicel. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

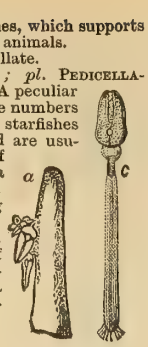

Pedicellariæ. *a* Spine of Starfish (*Asterias*) bearing a group of Pedicellariæ; *c* Three-jawed Pedicellaria of a Sea Urchin. Enlarged.

Ped'i-cel'late (-sĕl'lăt), *a.* Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel.

‖ **Ped'i-cel-li'na** (-sĕl-lī'nà), *n.* [NL. See PEDICEL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Bryozoa, of the order Entoprocta, having a bell-shaped body supported on a slender pedicel. See *Illust.* under ENTOPROCTA.

Ped'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* a little foot, dim. of *pes* foot: cf. F. *pédicule*. See PEDAL, and cf. PEDICEL.] Same as PEDICEL.

Pe-dic'u-lar (pē-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse: cf. F. *pédiculaire*.] Of or pertaining to lice; having the lousy distemper (phthiriasis); lousy. *Southey.*

Pe-dic'u-late (-lăt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Pediculati.

‖ **Pe-dic'u-la'ti** (-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the anglers. See *Illusts.* of ANGLER and BATFISH.

Pe-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Phthiriasis.

Ped'i-cule (pĕd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [See PEDICLE.] A pedicel.

‖ **Pe-dic'u-li'na** (pē-dĭk'ū-lī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICULUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of parasitic hemipterous insects, including the true lice. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Pe-dic'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pediculosus*.] Pedicular.

‖ **Pe-dic'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* PEDICULI (-lī). [L., a louse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of wingless parasitic Hemiptera, including the common lice of man. See LOUSE.

Ped'i-form (pĕd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Pedi-* + *-form*.] Shaped like a foot.

Pe-dig'er-ous (pē-dĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Pedi-* + *-gerous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing or having feet or legs.

Ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* [Of unknown origin; possibly fr. F. *par degrés* by degrees, — for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families *by degrees;* or, perh., fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees.] **1.** A line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; a register or record of a line of ancestors.

Alterations of surnames . . . have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees.* *Camden.*

His vanity labored to contrive us a *pedigree.* *Milton.*

I am no herald to inquire of men's *pedigrees.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their tribes. *Atterbury.*

2. (*Stock Breeding*) A record of the lineage or strain of an animal, as of a horse.

Ped'i-lu'vy (pĕd'ĭ-lū'vў), *n.* [*Pedi-* + L. *luere* to wash: cf. It. & Sp. *pediluvio*, F. *pédiluve*.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pe-dim'a-na** (pē-dĭm'ā-nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + *manus* hand.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marsupials, including the opossums.

Ped'i-mane (pĕd'ĭ-mān), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédimane*.] (*Zoöl.*) A pedimanous marsupial; an opossum.

Pe-dim'a-nous (pē-dĭm'ā-nŭs), *a.* [See PEDIMANA.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet resembling hands, or with the first toe opposable, as the opossums and monkeys.

Ped'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. See FOOT.] (*Arch.*) Originally, in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, etc.; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use. See TEMPLE.

Ped'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

Ped'i-palp (pĕd'ĭ-pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédipalpe*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pedipalpi.

‖ **Ped'i-pal'pi** (-păl'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. Sometimes used in a wider sense to include also the true scorpions.

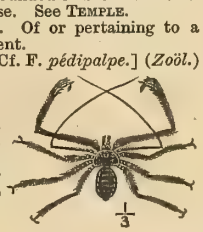
One of the Pedipalpi (*Phrynus lunatus*).

Ped'i-pal'pous (-păl'pŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps.

Ped'i-pal'pus (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* PEDIPALPI (-pī). [NL. See PES, and PALPUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the second pair of mouth organs of arachnids. In some they are leglike, but in others, as the scorpion, they terminate in a claw.

Ped'i-reme (pĕd'ĭ-rēm), *n.* [*Pedi-* + L. *remus* oar.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean, some of whose feet serve as oars.

Ped'lar } (pĕd'lẽr), *n.* See PEDDLER.
Ped'ler }

Pe'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm; 277), *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child + E. *baptism*.] The baptism of infants or of small children. [Written also *pædobaptism*.]

Pe'do-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism. [Written also *pædobaptist*.]

Ped'o-man'cy (pĕd'ō-măn'sў), *n.* [*Pedi-*, *pedo-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

Pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pedi-*, *pedo-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *pédomètre*.] (*Mech.*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over. It is usually in the form of a watch; an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step.

Ped'o-met'ric (pĕd'ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or
Ped'o-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } measured by, a pedometer.

Ped'o-mo'tive (-mō'tĭv), *a.* [*Pedi-*, *pedo-* + *motive*.] Moved or worked by the action of the foot or feet on a pedal or treadle.

Pe-dot'ro-phy (pē-dŏt'rō-fў), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτροφία, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a child + τρέφειν to nourish: cf. F. *pédotrophie*.] The art of nourishing children properly.

‖ **Pe'dre-gal'** (pā'drŭ-gäl'), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *piedra* stone.] A lava field. [*Mexico & Western U. S.*]

Pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭn'k'l), *n.* [Formed fr. (assumed) L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *pédoncule*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower or fruit of a plant, or a cluster of flowers or fruits.

a Peduncle (1).

☞ The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called *pedicels*. In the case of a solitary flower, the stalk would be called a *peduncle* if the flower is large, and a *pedicel* if it is small or delicate.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sort of stem by which certain shells and barnacles are attached to other objects. See *Illust.* of BARNACLE.

3. (*Anat.*) A band of nervous or fibrous matter connecting different parts of the brain; as, the *peduncles* of the cerebellum; the *peduncles* of the pineal gland.

Pe-dun'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle; supported on a peduncle; pedunculate.

Pe-dun'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *pédonculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril.

‖ **Pe-dun'cu-la'ta** (-kŭ-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCLE.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Cirripedia, including the stalked or goose barnacles.

Pe-dun'cu-late (-kŭ-lăt), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Having a pe-
Pe-dun'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } duncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower; a *pedunculated* eye, as in a lobster.

Pee (pē), *n.* See 1st PEA.

Pee, *n.* (*Naut.*) Bill of an anchor. See PEAK, 3 (*c*).

Peece (pēs), *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.*] See PIECE. *Spenser.*

‖ **Pee'chi** (pē'chĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dauw.

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* [OE. *piken:* cf. F. *piquer* to pierce, prick, E. *pique*. Cf. PEAK.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed, or through a crevice; to peep. [*Colloq.*]

Peek'a-boo (-á-bōō), *n.* A child's game; bopeep.

Peel (pēl), *n.* [OE. *pel*. Cf. PILE a heap.] A small tower, fort, or castle; a keep. [*Scot.*]

Peel, *n.* [F. *pelle*, L. *pala*.] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread from a baker's oven; also, a T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines or poles to dry. Also, the blade of an oar.

Peel, *v. t.* [Confused with *peel* to strip, but fr. F. *piller* to pillage. See PILL to rob, PILLAGE.] To plunder; to pillage; to rob. [*Obs.*]

But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces. *Milton.*

Peel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEELED (pēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEELING.] [F. *peler* to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair; or perh. partly fr. F. *peler* to peel off the skin, perh. fr. L. *pellis* skin (cf. FELL skin). Cf. PERUKE.] **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to flay; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.

The skillful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands. *Shak.*

2. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc.

Peel, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; — often used with an adverb; as, the bark *peels* easily or readily.

Peel, *n.* The skin or rind; as, the *peel* of an orange.

Pee'le (pē'lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A graceful and swift South African antelope (*Pelea capreola*). The hair is woolly, and ash-gray on the back and sides. The horns are black, long, slender, straight, nearly smooth, and very sharp. Called also *rheeboc*, and *rehboc*.

Peel'er (pēl'ẽr), *n.* One who peels or strips.

Peel'er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] A pillager.

Peel'er, *n.* A nickname for a policeman; — so called from Sir Robert *Peel*. [*British Slang*] See BOBBY.

Peel'house' (-hous'), *n.* See 1st PEEL. *Sir W. Scott.*

Peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. G. *pinne* pane of a hammer.] (*a*) A round-edged, or hemispherical, end to the head of a hammer or sledge, used to stretch or bend metal by indentation. (*b*) The sharp-edged end of the head of a mason's hammer. [Spelt also *pane*, *pein*, and *picnd*.]

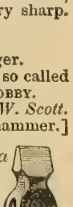

a Peen.

Peen, *v. t.* To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

Peenge (pēnj), *v. i.* To complain. [*Scot.*]

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEEPED (pēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEEPING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. OE. *pipen*, F. *piper*, *pépier*, L. *pipire*, *pipare*, *pipiare*, D. & G. *piepen*. Senses 2 and 3 perhaps come from a transfer of sense from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell to the act accompanying it; or perhaps from the influence of *peek*, or *peak*. Cf. PIPE.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to cheep.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. *Is.* x. 14.

2. To begin to appear; to look forth from concealment; to make the first appearance.

When flowers first *peeped*, and trees did blossoms bear. *Dryden.*

3. To look cautiously or slyly; to peer, as through a crevice; to pry.

Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*
From her cabined loophole *peep*. *Milton.*

Peep sight, an adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech.

Peep (pēp), *n.* **1.** The cry of a young chicken; a chirp. **2.** First outlook or appearance.

Oft have we seen him at the *peep* of dawn. *Gray.*

3. A sly look; a look as through a crevice, or from a place of concealment.

To take t' other *peep* at the stars. *Swift.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*). (*b*) The European meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

Peep show, a small show, or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass. — **Peep-o'-day boys**, the Irish insurgents of 1784; — so called from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish at daybreak in search of arms. [*Cant*]

Peep'er (pēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird.

2. One who peeps; a prying person; a spy.

Who 's there? *peepers*, . . . eavesdroppers? *J. Webster.*

3. The eye; as, to close the *peepers*. [*Colloq.*]

Peep'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep without being discovered.

Peep'ing hole'. See PEEPHOLE.

Pee'pul tree' (pē'pŭl trē'). [Hind. *pīpal*, Skr. *pippala*.] (*Bot.*) A sacred tree (*Ficus religiosa*) of the Buddhists, a kind of fig tree which attains great size and venerable age. See BO TREE. [Written also *pippul tree*, and *pipal tree*.]

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEERED (pērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEERING.] [OF. *parir, pareir*, equiv. to F. *paraître* to appear, L. *parere*. Cf. APPEAR.] **1.** To come in sight; to appear. [*Poetic*]

So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown! *B. Jonson.*

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. OE. *piren*, LG. *piren*. Cf. PRY to peep.] To look narrowly or curiously or intently; to peep; as, the *peering* day. *Milton.*

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads. *Shak.*
As if through a dungeon grate he *peered*. *Coleridge.*

Peer, *n.* [OE. *per*, OF. *per*, F. *pair*, fr. L. *par* equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAIR, PAR, *n.*, UMPIRE.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; a match; a mate.

In song he never had his *peer*. *Dryden.*
Shall they consort only with their *peers*? *I. Taylor.*

2. A comrade; a companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; as, a *peer* of the realm.

A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power. *Milton.*

House of Peers, **The Peers**, the British House of Lords. See PARLIAMENT. — **Spiritual peers**, the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords.

Peer, *v. t.* To make equal in rank. [*R.*] *Heylin.*
Peer, *v. i.* To be, or to assume to be, equal. [*R.*]

Peer'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [See PEER an equal, and cf. PARAGE.] **1.** The rank or dignity of a peer. *Blackstone.*

2. The body of peers; the nobility, collectively.

When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*

Peer'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Peerage; also, a lordship. [*Obs.*]

Peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Peer'ie (pēr'ĭ), *a.* [See 1st PEER, 2.] Inquisitive; suspicious; sharp. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

"Two *peery* gray eyes." *Sir W. Scott.*

Peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.*

Unvailed her *peerless* light. *Milton.*

— **Peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Peer'less-ness**, *n.*

Peert (pērt), *a.* Same as PEART.

Peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* Same as PEWIT (*a* & *b*).

Pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [OE. *pevische;* of uncertain origin, perh. from a word imitative of the noise made by fretful children + *-ish*.] **1.** Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted; hard to please; apt to complain; querulous; petulant. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

2. Expressing fretfulness and discontent, or unjustifiable dissatisfaction; as, a *peevish* answer.

3. Silly; childish; trifling. [*Obs.*]

To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shak.*

Syn. — Querulous; petulant; cross; ill-tempered; testy; captious; discontented. See FRETFUL.

Pee'vish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner. *Shak.*
Pee'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Syn. — See PETULANCE.

Pee'wit (pē'wĭt), **Pee'wit** (pē'wĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PEWIT.

Peg (pĕg), *n.* [OE. *pegge;* cf. Sw. *pigg*, Dan. *pig* a point, prickle, and E. *peak*.] **1.** A small, pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards together, in attaching the soles of boots or shoes, etc.; as, a shoe *peg*.

2. A wooden pin, or nail, on which to hang things, as coats, etc. Hence, colloquially and figuratively: A support; a reason; a pretext; as, a *peg* to hang a claim upon.

3. One of the pins of a musical instrument, on which the strings are strained. *Shak.*

4. One of the pins used for marking points on a cribbage board.

5. A step; a degree; esp. in the slang phrase "To take one down a *peg*."

To screw papal authority to the highest *peg*. *Barrow.*
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

Peg ladder, a ladder with but one standard, into which cross pieces are inserted. — **Peg tankard**, an ancient tankard marked with pegs, so as to divide the liquor into equal portions. "Drink down to your *peg*." *Longfellow.* — **Peg tooth**. See *Fleam tooth*, under FLEAM. — **Peg top**, a boy's top which is spun by throwing it. — **Screw peg**, a small screw without a head, for fastening soles.

Peg (pĕg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEGGED (pĕgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To put pegs into; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes; to confine as with pegs; to restrict or limit closely.

I will rend an oak
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.*

2. (*Cribbage*) To score with a peg, as points in the game; as, she *pegged* twelve points. [*Colloq.*]

Peg, *v. i.* To work diligently, as one who pegs shoes; — usually with *on*, *at*, or *away;* as, to *peg* away at a task.

‖ **Pe'ga-dor'** (pā'gȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., a sticker.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of remora (*Echeneis naucrates*). See REMORA.

Pe-ga'se-an (pē-gā'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegasus, or, figuratively, to poetry.

Peg'a-soid (pĕg'ȧ-soid), *a.* [*Pegasus* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to Pegasus.

Peg'a-sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa when she was slain. He is noted for causing, with a blow of his hoof, Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. On this account he is, in modern times, associated with the Muses, and with ideas of poetic inspiration.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Byron.*

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the *square of Pegasus*.

Pegasus (*Pegasus draconis*) (*Zoöl.*).

Peg'ger (pĕg'gẽr), *n.* One who fastens with pegs.

Peg'ging (-gĭng), *n.* The act or process of fastening with pegs.

Pegm (pēm), *n.* [L. *pegma* a movable stage, Gr. πῆγμα, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving machine employed in the old pageants. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite: cf. F. *pegmatite*. See PEGM.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Graphic granite. See under GRANITE. (*b*) More generally, a coarse granite occurring as vein material in other rocks.

Peg'ma-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, pegmatite; as, the *pegmatitic* structure of certain rocks resembling graphic granite.

Peg'ma-toid (pĕg'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*Pegmatite* + *-oid*.] (*Min.*) Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.

Peg'o-man'cy (-ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-mancy*.] Divination by fountains. [*R.*]

Peg'roots' (pĕg'rōōts'), *n.* Same as SETTERWORT.

Peh'le-vi' (pā'lā-vē'), *n.* [Parsee *Pahlavi*.] An ancient Persian dialect in which words were partly represented by their Semitic equivalents. It was in use from the 3d century (and perhaps earlier) to the middle of the 7th century, and later in religious writings. [Written also *Pahlavi*.]

Pein (pēn), *n.* See PEEN.

Pei-ram'e-ter (pī-răm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεῖρα a trial + *-meter*.] A dynamometer for measuring the force required to draw wheel carriages on roads of different constructions. *G. Francis.*

Pei-ras'tic (pī-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πειραστικός, fr. πειρᾶν to try, fr. πεῖρα a trial.] Fitted for trial or test; experimental; tentative; treating of attempts.

Peise (pīz), *n.* [See POISE.] A weight; a poise. [*Obs.*]

"To weigh pence with a *peise*." *Piers Plowman.*

Peise, *v. t.* To poise or weigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down. *Shak.*

Pei'trel (pā'trĕl), *n.* (*Anc. Armor*) See PEYTREL.

Pe-jor'a-tive (pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *péjoratif*, fr. L. *pejor*, used as compar. of *malus* evil.] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; unfavorable.

Pek'an (pĕk'an), *n.* [F. *pekan*.] (*Zoöl.*) See FISHER, 2.

Pek'oe (pĕk'ō *or* pē'kō), *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou:* cf. F. *pekoë*.] A kind of black tea. [Written also *pecco*.]

Pe'la (pē'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Wax insect*, under WAX.

Pel'age (pĕl'āj; 48), *n.* [F. *pelage*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] (*Zoöl.*) The covering, or coat, of a mammal, whether of wool, fur, or hair.

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-an), *a.* [L. *pelagius*, Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea: cf. F. *pélagien*.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; pelagic; as, *pelagian* shells.

Pe-la'gi-an, *n.* [L. *Pelagianus:* cf. F. *pélagien*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk, born in the latter part of the 4th century, who denied the doctrines of hereditary sin, of the connection between sin and death, and of conversion through grace.

Pe-la'gi-an, *a.* [Cf. F. *pélagien*.] Of or pertaining to Pelagius, or to his doctrines.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pélagianisme*.] The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pe-lag'ic (-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; — applied especially to animals that live at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

Pel'ar-gon'ic (pĕl'är-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also *nonoic acid*) found in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants.

‖ **Pel'ar-go'ni-um** (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, differing from Geranium in having a spurred calyx and an irregular corolla.

☞ About one hundred and seventy species are known, nearly all of them natives of South Africa, and many having very beautiful blossoms. See the Note under GERANIUM.

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-an), } *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Gr.
Pe-las'gic (pē-lăs'jĭk), } Πελασγός a Pelasgian.]
1. Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians, an ancient people of Greece, of roving habits.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Wandering.

Pel'e-can (pĕl'ē-kan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PELICAN.

‖ **Pel'e-can'i-for'mes** (-kăn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PELICAN, and -FORM.] (*Zoöl.*) Those birds that are related to the pelican; the Totipalmi.

Pel'e-coid (-koid), *n.* [Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-oid*] (*Geom.*) A figure, somewhat hatchet-shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *A B C D* inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants. [Written also *pelicoid*.] *Math. Dict.*

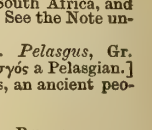

Pelecoid.
AD DC Inverted quadrantal arcs; *ABC* Semicircle.

‖ **Pel'e-cyp'o-da** (-sĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LAMELLIBRANCHIA.

Pel'e-grine (-grĭn), *a.* See PEREGRINE. [*Obs.*]

Pel'er-ine (pĕl'ẽr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* a pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, alien. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; especially, a fur cape that is longer in front than behind.

Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OE. *pelfir* booty, OF. *pelfre*, akin to *pelfrer* to plunder, and perh. to E. *pillage*. Cf. PILFER.] Money; riches; lucre; gain; — generally conveying the idea of something ill-gotten or worthless. It has no plural. "Mucky *pelf*." *Spenser.* "Paltry *pelf*." *Burke.*

Can their *pelf* prosper, not got by valor or industry? *Fuller.*

Pelf'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to pelf. *Stanyhurst.*
Pel'fray (pĕl'frā), } *n.* Pelf; also, figuratively, rub-
Pel'fry (pĕl'frў), } bish; trash. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kan), *n.* [F. *pélican*, L. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελέκανος, the woodpecker, and also a water bird of the pelican kind, fr. πελεκᾶν to hew with an ax, fr. πέλεκυς an ax, akin to Skr. *paraçu*. [Written also *pelecan*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any large web-footed bird of the genus *Pelecanus*, of which about a dozen species are known. They have an enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch in which captured fishes are temporarily stored.

Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

☞ The American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) and the brown species (*P. fuscus*) are abundant on the Florida coast in winter, but breed about the lakes in the Rocky Mountains and British America.

2. (*Old Chem.*) A retort or still having a curved tube or tubes leading back from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation.

☞ The principle is still employed in certain modern forms of distilling apparatus.

Frigate pelican (*Zoöl.*), the frigate bird. See under FRIGATE. — **Pelican fish** (*Zoöl.*), a deep-sea fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*) of the order *Lyomeri*, remarkable for the enormous development of the jaws, which support a large gular pouch. — **Pelican flower** (*Bot.*), the very large and curiously shaped blossom of a climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) of the West Indies; also, the plant itself. — **Pelican ibis** (*Zoöl.*), a large Asiatic wood ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*). The head and throat are destitute of feathers; the plumage is white, with the quills and the tail greenish black. — **Pelican in her piety** (in heraldry and symbolical art), a representation of a pelican in the act of wounding her breast in order to nourish her young with her blood; — a practice fabulously attributed to the bird, on account of which it was adopted as a symbol of the Redeemer, and of charity. — **Pelican's foot** (*Zoöl.*), a marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais*, esp. *Aporrhais pes-pelicani* of Europe.

Pel'ick (-ĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American coot (*Fulica*).
Pel'i-coid (pĕl'ĭ-koid), *n.* See PELECOID.

‖ **Pel'i-co-sau'ri-a** (pĕl'ĭ-kō-sa'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis) + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A suborder of Theromorpha, including terrestrial reptiles from the Permian formation.

Pe'li-om (pē'lĭ-ŏm), *n.* [See PELIOMA.] (*Min.*) A variety of iolite, of a smoky blue color; pelioma.

‖ **Pe'li-o'ma** (pē'lĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωμα, fr. πελιός livid.] **1.** (*Med.*) A livid ecchymosis.

2. (*Min.*) See PELIOM.

Pe-lisse' (pe-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pelliceus, pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELT skin, PILCH, and see 2d PELL.] An outer garment for men or women, originally of fur, or lined with fur; a lady's outer garment, made of silk or other fabric.

Pell (pĕl), *v. t.* [Cf. PELT, *v. t.*] To pelt; to knock about. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pell, *n.* [OF. *pel*, F. *peau*, L. *pellis* a skin. See FELL a skin.] **1.** A skin or hide; a pelt.

2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record.

Clerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the exchequer who entered accounts on certain parchment rolls, called *pell rolls*. [*Eng.*]

Pell'ack (pĕl'ak), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *peileag*.] (*Zoöl.*) A porpoise.

Pell'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [See 2d PELL.] A customs duty on skins of leather.

Pel'la-gra (pĕl'lȧ-grȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Med.*) An erythematous affection of the skin, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in Northern Italy.

Pel'la-grin (pĕl'lȧ-grĭn), *n.* One who is afflicted with pellagra. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Pel'let (pĕl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *pelote*, LL. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PLATOON.] **1.** A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax or paper.

2. A bullet; a ball for firearms. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun. *Chaucer.*

Pellet molding (*Arch.*), a narrow band ornamented with small, flat disks.

Pel'let, *v. t.* To form into small balls. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pel'let-ed, *a.* Made of, or like, pellets; furnished with pellets. [*R.*] "This *pelleted* storm." *Shak.*

‖ **Pel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (pĕl'lĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pellis* garment + *branchia* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Nudibranchiata, in which the mantle itself serves as a gill.

One of the Pellibranchiata (*Elysia chlorotica*). X2

Pel'li-cle (pĕl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin: cf. F. *pellicule.*]

1. A thin skin or film.

2. (*Chem.*) A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution.

Pel-lic'u-lar (pĕl-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pellicle. *Henslow.*

Pel-li'le (pĕl-lĭ'lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The redshank; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'lĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *paritorie*, OF. *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire*; (cf. It. & Sp. *parietaria*), L. *parietaria* the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* belonging to the walls, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. Cf. PARIETARY.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the several species of the genus *Parietaria*, low, harmless weeds of the Nettle family; — also called *wall pellitory*, and *lichwort.*

☞ *Parietaria officinalis* is common on old walls in Europe; *P. Pennsylvanica* is found in the United States; and six or seven more species are found near the Mediterranean, or in the Orient.

Pel'li-to-ry, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum.* See BERTRAM.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A composite plant (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*) of the Mediterranean region, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers. The root is the officinal pellitory, and is used as an irritant and sialogogue. Called also *bertram*, and *pellitory of Spain.* (*b*) The feverfew (*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*); — so called because it resembles the above.

Pell'-mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* See PALL-MALL.

Pell'-mell', *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, prob. fr. *pelle* a shovel + *mêler* to mix, as when different kinds of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel. See PEEL shovel, MEDLEY.] In utter confusion; with confused violence. "Men, horses, chariots, crowded *pell-mell.*" *Milton.*

Pel-lu'cid (pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright: cf. F. *pellucide.*] Transparent; clear; limpid; translucent; not opaque. "*Pellucid* crystal." *Dr. H. More.* "*Pellucid* streams." *Wordsworth.*

Pel'lu-cid'i-ty (pĕl'lū-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* [L. *pelluciditas.*]
Pel-lu'cid-ness (pĕl-lū'sĭd-nĕs), } The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke.*

Pel-lu'cid-ly, *adv.* In a pellucid manner.

‖ **Pel'ma** (pĕl'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PELMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλμα.] (*Zoöl.*) The under surface of the foot.

Pe-lo'pi-um (pē-lō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Pelops*, brother of Niobe, Gr. Πέλοψ.] (*Chem.*) A supposed new metal found in columbite, afterwards shown to be identical with columbium, or niobium.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pŏn-nē'shan *or* -zhan), *a.* [L. *Peloponnesius*, fr. *Peloponnesus*, Gr. Πελοπόννησος, lit., the Island of Pelops; Πέλοψ, -οπος, Pelops + νῆσος an island.] Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

‖ **Pe-lo'ri-a** (pē-lō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πελώριος monstrous.] (*Bot.*) Abnormal regularity; the state of certain flowers, which, being naturally irregular, have become regular through a symmetrical repetition of the special irregularity.

Pe-lo'ric (pē-lō'rĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Abnormally regular or symmetrical. *Darwin.*

Pel'o-tage (pĕl'ō-tăj), *n.* [F.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Cf. G. *pelz* a pelt, fur, fr. OF. *pelice*, F. *pelisse* (see PELISSE); or perh. shortened fr. *peltry.*]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on; a raw or undressed hide; a skin preserved with the hairy or woolly covering on it. See 4th FELL.

Raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes. *Fuller.*

2. The human skin. [*Jocose*] *Dryden.*

3. (*Falconry*) The body of any quarry killed by the hawk.

Pelt rot, a disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast.

Pelt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PELTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PELTING.] [OE. *pelten*, *pulten*, *pilten*, to thrust, throw, strike; cf. L. *pultare*, equiv. to *pulsare* (v. freq. fr. *pellere* to drive), and E. *pulse* a beating.] **1.** To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with pellets or missiles; as, to *pelt* with stones; *pelted* with hail.

The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To throw; to use as a missile.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies. *Dryden.*

Pelt, *v. i.* **1.** To throw missiles. *Shak.*

2. To throw out words. [*Obs.*]

Another smothered seems to *pelt* and swear. *Shak.*

Pelt, *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

‖ **Pel'ta** (pĕl'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PELTÆ (-tē). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. πέλτη.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A small shield, especially one of an approximately elliptic form, or crescent-shaped.

2. (*Bot.*) A flat apothecium having no rim.

Pel'tate (pĕl'tȧt), } *a.* [Cf. F. *pelté.* See PELTA.]
Pel'ta-ted (-tă-tĕd), } Shield-shaped; scutiform; (*Bot.*) having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. — **Pel'tate-ly** (-tȧt-lȳ), *adv.*

Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle.*

Pelt'er (pĕlt'ẽr), *n.* One who pelts.

Pel'ter (pĕl'tẽr), *n.* A pinchpenny; a mean, sordid person; a miser; a skinflint. [*Obs.*] "Let such *pelters* prate." *Gascoigne.*

Pel'ti-form (pĕl'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Pelta* + *-form.*] Shield-like, with the outline nearly circular; pellate. *Henslow.*

Pel'ting (pĕl'tĭng), *a.* Mean; paltry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pelt'ry (pĕlt'rȳ), *n.* [F. *pelleterie* peltry, furriery, fr. *pelletier* a furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin, F. *peau*, L. *pellis.* See PELT a skin, PELL, *n.*, FELL a skin.] Pelts or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs.

Pelt'ry-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Peltry. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pe-lu'do** (pȧ-lōō'dō), *n.* [Sp. *peludo* hairy.] (*Zoöl.*) The South American hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*).

Pe-lu'si-ac (pē-lū'shĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Pelusiacus.*] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt; as, the *Pelusiac* (or former eastern) outlet of the Nile.

Pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pelvis; as, *pelvic* cellulitis.

Pelvic arch, *or* **Pelvic girdle** (*Anat.*), the two or more bony or cartilaginous pieces of the vertebrate skeleton to which the hind limbs are articulated. When fully ossified, the arch usually consists of three principal bones on each side, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which are often closely united in the adult, forming the innominate bone. See *Innominate bone*, under INNOMINATE.

Pel-vim'e-ter (pĕl-vĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pelvis* + *-meter*: cf. F. *pelvimètre.*] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. *Coxe.*

Pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* [L., a basin, laver; cf. Gr. πέλλα, πελλίς, bowl.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The pelvic arch, or the pelvic arch together with the sacrum. See *Pelvic arch*, under PELVIC, and SACRUM.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The calyx of a crinoid.

Pelvis of the kidney (*Anat.*), the basinlike cavity into which the ureter expands as it joins the kidney.

Pem'mi-can (pĕm'mĭ-kan), *n.* [Written also *pemican.*]

1. Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun.

Then on *pemican* they feasted. *Longfellow.*

2. Meat, without the fat, cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded, then mixed with melted fat and sometimes dried fruit, and compressed into cakes or in bags. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

‖ **Pem-phi'gus** (pĕm-fī'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέμφιξ, -ιγος, a bubble.] (*Med.*) A somewhat rare skin disease, characterized by the development of blebs upon different parts of the body. *Quain.*

Pen (pĕn), *n.* [OE. *penne*, OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna.*] **1.** A feather. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A wing. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, etc. Also, originally, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving.

Graven with an iron *pen* and lead in the rock. *Job* xix. 24.

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4. Fig.: A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp *pen.* "Those learned *pens.*" *Fuller.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) The internal shell of a squid.

6. [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The male of the domestic swan. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bow pen. See BOW-PEN. — **Dotting pen,** a pen for drawing dotted lines. — **Drawing,** *or* **Ruling, pen,** a pen for ruling lines, having a pair of blades between which the ink is contained. — **Fountain pen, Geometric pen.** See under FOUNTAIN, and GEOMETRIC. — **Music pen,** a pen having five points for drawing the five lines of the staff. — **Pen and ink,** *or* **pen-and-ink,** executed or done with a pen and ink; as, a *pen and ink* sketch. — **Pen feather.** A pin feather. [*Obs.*] — **Pen name.** See under NAME. — **Sea pen** (*Zoöl.*), a pennatula. [Usually written *sea-pen.*]

Pen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENNED (pĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENNING (-nĭng).] To write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite; to compose; as, to *pen* a sonnet. "A prayer elaborately *penned.*" *Milton.*

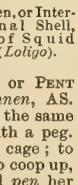

Pen, or Internal Shell, of Squid (*Loligo*).

Pen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENNING.] [OE. *pennen*, AS. *pennan* in *on-pennan* to unfasten, prob. from the same source as *pin*, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a peg. See PIN, *n.* & *v.*] To shut up, as in a pen or cage; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow space; to coop up, or shut in; to inclose. "Away with her, and *pen* her up." *Shak.*

Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve. *Milton.*

Pen, *n.* [From PEN to shut in.] A small inclosure; as, a *pen* for sheep or for pigs.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen.* *Shak.*

Pe'nal (pē'nal), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment: cf. F. *pénal.* See PAIN.] Of or pertaining to punishment, to penalties, or to crimes and offenses; pertaining to criminal jurisprudence: as: (*a*) Enacting or threatening punishment; as, a *penal* statute; the *penal* code. (*b*) Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* act or offense. (*c*) Inflicted as punishment; used as a means of punishment; as, a *penal* colony or settlement. "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.*

Penal code (*Law*), a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment. — **Penal laws, Penal statutes** (*Law*), laws prohibiting certain acts, and imposing penalties for committing them. — **Penal servitude,** imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, in lieu of transportation. [*Great Brit.*] — **Penal suit, Penal action** (*Law*), a suit for penalties.

Pe-nal'i-ty (pē-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *poenalitas.* See PENALTY.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pe'nal-ize (pē'nal-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make penal.

2. (*Sport.*) To put a penalty on. See PENALTY, 3. [*Eng.*]

Pe'nal-ly (pē'nal-lȳ), *adv.* In a penal manner.

Pen'al-ty (pĕn'al-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PENALTIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité.* See PENAL.] **1.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass.

Death is the *penalty* imposed. *Milton.*

2. The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond. *Shak.*

3. A handicap. [*Sporting Cant*]

☞ The term *penalty* is in law mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under BILL. — **On,** *or* **Under, penalty of,** on pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

Pen'ance (pĕn'ans), *n.* [OF. *penance*, *peneance*, L. *paenitentia* repentance. See PENITENCE.] **1.** Repentance. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Luke* xv. 7).

2. Pain; sorrow; suffering. [*Obs.*] "Joy or *penance* he feeleth none." *Chaucer.*

3. (*Eccl.*) A means of repairing a sin committed, and obtaining pardon for it, consisting partly in the performance of expiatory rites, partly in voluntary submission to a punishment corresponding to the transgression. Penance is the fourth of the seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip. *Spenser.*

Quoth he, "The man hath *penance* done,
And *penance* more will do." *Coleridge.*

Pen'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENANCED (-anst).] To impose penance on; to condemn to suffering as a penance; to punish. "Some *penanced* lady elf." *Keats.*

Pen'ance-less, *a.* Free from penance. [*R.*]

Pe-nang' nut' (pē-năng' nŭt'). [From the native name.] (*Bot.*) The betel nut. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Pen-an'nu-lar (pĕn-ăn'nŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *pene*, *paene*, almost + E. *annular.*] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring. "*Penannular* relics." *D. Wilson.*

Pe'na-ry (pē'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Penal. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

‖ **Pe-na'tes** (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Romans. They presided over the home and the family hearth. See LAR.

Pen'aunt (pĕn'ant), *n.* [OF. *penant*, *peneant.* See PENITENT.] A penitent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pence (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of PENNY. See PENNY.

Pen'cel (pĕn'sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] A small, narrow flag or streamer borne at the top of a lance; — called also *pennoncel.* [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Chaucer.*

‖ **Pen'chant'** (pän'shän'), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. (assumed) LL. *pendicare*, L. *pendere.* See PENDANT.] Inclination; decided taste; bias; as, a *penchant* for art.

Pen'chute' (pĕn'shōōt'), *n.* See PENSTOCK.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau*, L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, equiv. to *peniculus*, dim. of *penis* a tail. Cf. PENICIL.] **1.** A small, fine brush of hair or bristles used by painters for laying on colors.

With subtile *pencel* depainted was this storie. *Chaucer.*

2. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip inserted in a small wooden rod intended to be pointed, or in a case, which forms a handle, — used for drawing or writing. See GRAPHITE.

3. Hence, figuratively, an artist's ability or peculiar manner; also, in general, the act or occupation of the artist, descriptive writer, etc.

4. (*Opt.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light, especially when diverging from, or converging to, a point.

Pencils of Rays (4).

5. (*Geom.*) A number of lines that intersect in one point, the point of intersection being called the *pencil point.*

6. (*Med.*) A small medicated bougie.

Pencil case, a holder for a pencil lead. — **Pencil flower** (*Bot.*), an American perennial leguminous herb (*Stylosanthes elatior*). — **Pencil lead,** a slender rod of black lead, or the like, adapted for insertion in a holder.

Pen'cil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENCILED (-sĭld) or PENCILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENCILING or PENCILLING.] To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw. *Cowper.*

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flowers. *Ilarte.*

Pen'ciled (pĕn'sĭld), *a.* [Written also *pencilled.*]

1. Painted, drawn, sketched, or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Marked with parallel or radiating lines.

Pen'cil-ing (-sĭl-ĭng), *n.* [Written also *pencilling.*]

1. The work of the pencil or brush; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.

2. (*Brickwork*) Lines of white or black paint drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall. *Knight.*

Pen'cil-late (-sĭl-lāt), } *a.* Shaped like a pencil;
Pen'cil-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } penicillate.

Pen'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* **1.** Penmanship; skill in writing; chirography.

2. The art of composing or writing; authorship.

I would not give a groat for that person's knowledge in *pencraft.* *Sterne.*

Pend (pĕnd), *n.* Oil cake; penock. [*India*]

Pend, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENDING.] [L. *pendere.*] **1.** To hang; to depend. [*R.*]

Pending upon certain powerful motions. *I. Taylor.*

2. To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

Pend, *v. t.* [Cf. *pen* to shut in, or AS. *pyndan*, E. *pound* an inclosure.] To pen; to confine. [*R.*]

Pended within the limits . . . of Greece. *Udall.*

Pend'ant (pĕnd'ant), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendere.* Cf. PENDENT, PANSY, PENSIVE, POISE, PONDER.] **1.** Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hanging appendage, especially one of an ornamental character, as to a chandelier or an ear-drop; also, an appendix or addition, as to a book.

Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*

Many . . . have been pleased with this work and its *pendant*, the Tales and Popular Fictions. *Keightley.*

2. (*Arch.*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. "[A bridge] with . . . *pendants* graven fair." *Spenser.*

Pendant (2).

3. (*Fine Arts*) One of a pair; a counterpart; as, one vase is the *pendant* to the other vase.

4. A pendulum. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

5. The stem and ring of a watch, by which it is suspended. [*U. S.*] *Knight.*

Pendant post (*Arch.*), a part of the framing of an open-timber roof; a post set close against the wall, and resting upon a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.

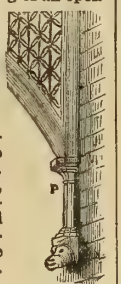

P Pendant Post.

Pend'ence (-ens), *n.* [See PENDENT.] Slope; inclination. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pend'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being pendent or suspended.

2. The quality or state of being undecided, or in continuance; suspense; as, the *pendency* of a suit. *Ayliffe.*

Pend'ent (pĕnd'ent), *a.* [L. *pendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended. Cf. PENDANT.] **1.** Supported from above; suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging; as, a *pendent* leaf. "The *pendent* world." *Shak.*

Often their tresses, when shaken, with *pendent* icicles tinkle. *Longfellow.*

2. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . *pendent* rock." *Shak.*

Pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*, fr. L. *pendere* to hang.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The portion of a vault by means of which the square space in the middle of a building is brought to an octagon or circle to receive a cupola. (*b*) That part of a groined vault which is supported by, and springs from, one pier or corbel.

Pend'ent-ly, *adv.* In a pendent manner.

Pen'dice (pĕn'dĭs), *n.* [See PENTICE.] A sloping roof; a lean-to; a penthouse. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Pen'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [Cf. APPENDICLE.] An appendage; something dependent on another; an appurtenance; a pendant. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pen'di-cler (-klẽr), *n.* An inferior tenant; one who rents a pendicle or croft. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Pend'ing (pĕnd'ĭng), *a.* [L. *pendere* to hang, to be suspended. Cf. PENDENT.] Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

Pend'ing, *prep.* During; as, *pending* the trial.

Pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A chief leader or king; a head; a dictator; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's king of kings. *Tennyson.*

Pen'du-lar (pĕn'dŭ-lẽr; 135), *a.* Pendulous.

Pen'du-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum. [*R.*]

Pen'dule (-dūl), *n.* [F.] A pendulum. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **Pen'du'line'** (pĕn'dụ'lĕn'), *n.* [F. See PENDULUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A European titmouse (*Parus*, or *Ægithalus, pendulinus*). It is noted for its elegant pendulous purse-like nest, made of the down of willow trees and lined with feathers.

Pen'du-los'i-ty (pĕn'dŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] The state or quality of being pendulous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pen'du-lous (pĕn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT, and cf. PENDULUM.] **1.** Depending; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging. *Shak.* "The *pendulous* round earth." *Milton.*

2. Wavering; unstable; doubtful. [*R.*] "A *pendulous* state of mind." *Atterbury.*

3. (*Bot.*) Inclined or hanging downwards, as a flower on a recurved stalk, or an ovule which hangs from the upper part of the ovary.

Pen'du-lous-ly, *adv.* In a pendulous manner.

Pen'du-lous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pendulous; the state of hanging loosely; pendulosity.

Pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PENDULUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PENDULOUS.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery.

☞ The time of oscillation of a pendulum is independent of the arc of vibration, provided this arc be small.

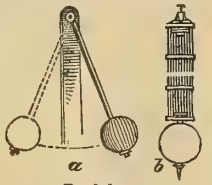

Pendulums.
a Common Pendulum.
b Gridiron Pendulum.

Ballistic pendulum. See under BALLISTIC. — **Compensation pendulum,** a clock pendulum in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as, the *mercurial compensation pendulum*, in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob; the *gridiron pendulum*, in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals. — **Compound pendulum,** an ordinary pendulum; — so called, as being made up of different parts, and contrasted with *simple pendulum.* — **Conical,** *or* **Revolving, pendulum,** a weight connected by a rod with a fixed point, and revolving in a horizontal circle about the vertical from that point. — **Pendulum bob,** the weight at the lower end of a pendulum. — **Pendulum level,** a plumb level. See under LEVEL. — **Pendulum wheel,** the balance of a watch. — **Simple,** *or* **Theoretical, pendulum,** an imaginary pendulum having no dimensions except length, and no weight except at the center of oscillation; in other words, a material point suspended by an ideal line.

‖ **Pe-nel'o-pe** (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n.* [From L. *Penelope*, the wife of Ulysses, the hero of the Odyssey, Gr. Πηνελόπη.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of curassows, including the guans.

Pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pénétrabilité.*] The quality of being penetrable; susceptibility of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. *Cheyne.*

Pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis:* cf. F. *pénétrable.*] Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. Used also figuratively.

And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

I am not made of stones,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreats. *Shak.*

— **Pen'e-tra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

Pen'e-trall (-trăl), *n.* Penetralia. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

‖ **Pen'e-tra'li-a** (-trā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *penetralis* penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] **1.** The recesses, or innermost parts, of any thing or place, especially of a temple or palace.

2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred *penetralia* of the home.

Pen'e-trance (pĕn'ē-trans), } *n.* The quality or state
Pen'e-tran-cy (-tran-sy), } of being penetrant; power of entering or piercing; penetrating power or quality; as, the *penetrancy* of subtile effluvia.

Pen'e-trant (pĕn'ē-trant), *a.* [L. *penetrans*, p. pr. of *penetrare:* cf. F. *pénétrant.*] Having power to enter or pierce; penetrating; sharp; subtile; as, *penetrant* cold. "*Penetrant* and powerful arguments." *Boyle.*

Pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENETRATED (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENETRATING.] [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly, and perh. to *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* store of food, innermost part of a temple.] **1.** To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; to pierce; as, light *penetrates* darkness.

2. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; as, to *penetrate* one's heart with pity. *Shak.*

The translator of Homer should *penetrate* himself with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. *M. Arnold.*

3. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject; to comprehend; to understand.

Things which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate.* *Ray.*

Pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To pass; to make way; to pierce. Also used figuratively.

Preparing to *penetrate* to the north and west. *J. R. Green.*

Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate.* *Pope.*

The sweet of life that *penetrates* so near. *Daniel.*

Pen'e-tra'ting (-trā'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtile; penetrative; as, a *penetrating* odor.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; as, a *penetrating* mind.

Pen'e-tra'ting-ly, *adv.* In a penetrating manner.

Pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *penetratio:* cf. F. *pénétration.*] **1.** The act or process of penetrating, piercing, or entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

And to each inward part,
With gentle *penetration*, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton.*

A *penetration* into the difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

2. Acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular *penetration.* *Walpole.*

Syn. — Discernment; sagacity; acuteness; sharpness; discrimination. See DISCERNMENT, and SAGACITY.

Pen'e-tra-tive (-trā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétratif.*] **1.** Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun.

His look became keen and *penetrative.* *Hawthorne.*

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak.*

3. Acute; discerning; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom. "The *penetrative* eye." *Wordsworth.*

Led on by skill of *penetrative* soul. *Grainger.*

Pen'e-tra-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

Pen'fish' (pĕn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squid.

Pen'fold' (pĕn'fōld'), *n.* See PINFOLD.

Pen'go-lin (pĕn'gō-lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pangolin.

Pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* [Perh. orig. the name of another bird, and fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white; or perh. from a native South American name.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the order Impennes, or Ptilopteri. They are covered with short, thick feathers, almost scalelike on the wings, which are without true quills. They are unable to fly, but use their wings to aid in diving, in which they are very expert. See *King penguin*, under KING, and *Jackass penguin*, under JACKASS.

☞ Penguins are found in the south temperate and antarctic regions. The king penguins (*Aptenodytes Patachonica*, and *A. longirostris*) are the largest; the jackass penguins (*Spheniscus*) and the rock hoppers (*Catarractes*) congregate in large numbers at their breeding grounds.

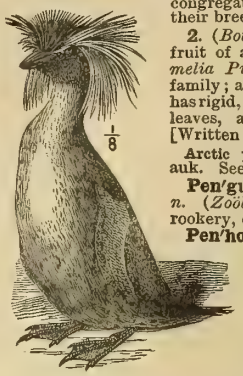

Penguin. The Rock Hopper (*Catarractes demersus*).

2. (*Bot.*) The egg-shaped fleshy fruit of a West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) of the Pineapple family; also, the plant itself, which has rigid, pointed, and spiny-toothed leaves, and is used for hedges. [Written also *pinguin.*]

Arctic penguin (*Zoöl.*), the great auk. See AUK.

Pen'guin-er-y (pĕn'gwĭn-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A breeding place, or rookery, of penguins.

Pen'hold'er (pĕn'hōld'ẽr), *n.* A handle for a pen.

Pen'house' (-hous'), *n.* A penthouse. [*Obs.*]

Pen-i'ble (pĕn-ē'b'l), *a.* [OF. *penible.* Cf. PAINABLE.] Painstaking; assiduous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pen'i-cil (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum, penicillus*, a painter's brush, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds.] (*Med.*) A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Pen'i-cil'late (-sĭl'lāt), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénicillé.* See PENICIL.] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a pencil of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses.

Pen'i-cil'li-form (-sĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Penicillate.

Pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sŭ-lȧ; 135), *n.* [L. *peninsula*, or *paeninsula; paene* almost + *insula* an island. See ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus.

Pen-in'su-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *péninsulaire.*] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* form; *peninsular* people; the *peninsular* war.

Pen-in'su-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PENINSULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PENINSULATING.] To form into a peninsula. [*R.*]

South River . . . *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm. *W. Bentley.*

Pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The male member, or organ of generation.

Pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tens), *n.* [F. *pénitence*, L. *paenitentia.* See PENITENT, and cf. PENANCE.] The quality or condition of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "*Penitence* of his old guilt." *Chaucer.*

Death is deferred, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse, the doom. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Repentance; contrition; compunction.

Pen'i-ten-cer (-ten-sẽr), *n.* [F. *pénitencier.*] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases. [Written also *penitenser.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pen'i-ten-cy (-sy), *n.* Penitence. [*Obs.*]

Pen'i-tent (-tent), *a.* [F. *pénitent*, L. *paenitens, -entis, poenitens*, p. pr. of *paenitere, poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent; prob. akin to *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **1.** Feeling pain or sorrow on account of sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be *penitent*, and for thy fault contrite. *Milton.*

The proud he tamed, the *penitent* he cheered. *Dryden.*

2. Doing penance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pen'i-tent, *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance; one undergoing penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

☞ *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habit, and employed in charitable acts.

Pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénitentiel.*] Of or pertaining to penitence, or to penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the *penitential* book; *penitential* tears. "*Penitential* stripes." *Cowper.*

Guilt that all the *penitential* fires of hereafter can not cleanse. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pen'i-ten'tial, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A book formerly used by priests hearing confessions, containing rules for the imposition of penances; — called also *penitential book.*

Pen'i-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* In a penitential manner.

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shȧ-rỹ), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénitentiaire.*] **1.** Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. "A *penitentiary* tax." *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. "*Penitentiary* houses." *Blackstone.*

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* PENITENTIARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pénitencier.* See PENITENT.] **1.** One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. One who does penance. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

3. A small building in a monastery where penitents confessed. *Shipley.*

4. That part of a church to which penitents were admitted. *Shipley.*

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the *Grand Penitentiary*, appointed by the pope. (*b*) An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor.

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a penitentiary of the papal court. [*R.*] *Wood.*

Pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Penk (pĕnk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A minnow. See PINK, *n.*, 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Walton.*

Pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.*; *pl.* PENKNIVES (-nīvz'). [*Pen* + *knife.*] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

Pen'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who uses the pen; a writer; esp., one skilled in the use of the pen; a calligrapher; a writing master.

2. An author; a composer. *South.*

Pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

‖ **Pen'na** (pĕn'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNÆ (-nē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A perfect, or normal, feather.

Pen-na'ceous (pĕn-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to a normal feather.

Pen'nach (pĕn'năsh), *n.* [OF. *pennache.* See PANACHE.] A bunch of feathers; a plume. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pen'nached (-năsht), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pennaché.* See PANACHE.] Variegated; striped. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Pen'nage (-nāj), *n.* [L. *penna* feather.] Feathery covering; plumage. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pen'nant (-nant), *n.* [OE. *penon, penoun, pynoun,* OF. *penon,* F. *pennon,* fr. L. *penna* feather. See PEN a feather, and cf. PENNON, PINION.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small flag; a pennon. The *narrow,* or *long, pennant* (called also *whip* or *coach whip*) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The *broad pennant* is an oblong, nearly square flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. "With flags and *pennants* trimmed." *Drayton.* (*b*) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.

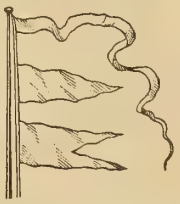

Three Forms of Pennants.

Pen'nate (pĕn'nāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, from *penna* feather, wing.]

1. Winged; plume-shaped.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as PINNATE.

‖ **Pen-nat'u-la** (pĕn-năt'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PENNATULÆ (-lē), E. PENNATULAS (-lȧz). [NL., fr. L. *penna* a feather.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of *Pennatula, Pteroides,* and allied genera of Alcyonaria, having a featherlike form; a sea-pen. The zooids are situated along one edge of the side branches.

Pennatula (*Pennatula aculeata*). Young, with the zooids expanded. Nat. size.

‖ **Pen-nat'u-la'ce-a** (-lā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATULA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of alcyonoid corals, including the sea-pens and related kinds. They are able to move about by means of the hollow muscular peduncle, which also serves to support them upright in the mud. See PENNATULA, and *Illust.* under ALCYONARIA.

Penned (pĕnd), *a.* **1.** Winged; having plumes. [*Obs.*]

2. Written with a pen; composed. "Their *penned* speech." *Shak.*

Pen'ner (pĕn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pens; a writer. *Sir T. North.*

2. A case for holding pens. [*Obs.*]

Pen'ni-form (-nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *penna* feather + *-form:* cf. F. *penniforme.*] Having the form of a feather or plume.

Pen-nig'er-ous (pĕn-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *penniger; penna* feather + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen'ni-less (pĕn'nĭ-lĕs), *a.* [From PENNY.] Destitute of money; impecunious; poor. — **Pen'ni-less-ness,** *n.*

Pen'ni-nerved' (-nẽrvd'), *a.* [L. *penna* feather + E. *nerve.*] Pinnately veined or nerved.

Pen-nip'o-tent (pĕn-nĭp'ŏ-tent), *a.* [L. *pennipotens; penna* wing + *potens* strong.] Strong of wing; strong on the wing. [*Poetic*] *Davies* (*Holy Roode*).

Pennineryed Leaf.

Pen'non (pĕn'nŭn), *n.* [Cf. PINION.] A wing; a pinion. *Milton.*

Pen'non, *n.* [See PENNANT.] A pennant; a flag or streamer. *Longfellow.*

Pen'non-cel', **Pen'non-celle'** (-nŭn-sĕl'), *n.* [OF. *penoncel.* See PENNANT.] See PENCEL.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *a.* [Perh. a corruption of *pun,* for *pound.*] Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used in combination, with respect to nails; as, ten*penny* nails, nails of which one thousand weigh ten pounds.

Pen-ny, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-nĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [OE. *peni,* AS. *penig, pening, pending;* akin to D. *penning,* OHG. *pfenning, pfenting,* G. *pfennig,* Icel. *penningr;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** An English coin, formerly of copper, now of bronze, the twelfth part of an English shilling in account value, and equal to four farthings, or about two cents; — usually indicated by the abbreviation *d.* (the initial of *denarius*).

☞ "The chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and for a long period the only one, corresponded to the *denarius* of the Continent . . . [and was] called *penny,* denarius, or denier." *R. S. Poole.* The ancient silver *penny* was worth about three pence sterling (see PENNYWEIGHT). The old Scotch *penny* was only one twelfth the value of the English coin. In the United States the word *penny* is popularly used for *cent.*

2. Any small sum or coin; a groat; a stiver. *Shak.*

3. Money, in general; as, to turn an honest *penny.*

What *penny* hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what munition sent? *Shak.*

4. (*Script.*) See DENARIUS.

Penny cress (*Bot.*), an annual herb of the Mustard family, having round, flat pods like silver pennies (*Thlaspi arvense*). *Dr. Prior.* — **Penny dog** (*Zoöl.*), a kind of shark found on the south coast of Britain; the tope. — **Penny father,** a penurious person; a niggard. [*Obs.*] *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). — **Penny grass** (*Bot.*), pennyroyal. [*R.*] — **Penny post,** a post carrying a letter for a penny; also, a mail carrier. — **Penny wise,** wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in the phrase, *penny wise* and pound foolish.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

Pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ȧ-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes matter to public journals at so much a line; a poor writer for hire; a hack writer. *Thackeray.*

Pen'ny-roy'al (-roi'ȧl), *n.* [A corruption of OE. *puliall royal.* OE. *puliall* is ultimately derived fr. L. *pulegium,* or *pulegium regium* (so called as being good against fleas), fr. *pulex* a flea; and *royal* is a translation of L. *regium,* in *puleium regium.*] (*Bot.*) An aromatic herb (*Mentha Pulegium*) of Europe; also, a North American plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) resembling it in flavor.

Bastard pennyroyal. (*Bot.*) See *Blue curls,* under BLUE.

Pen'ny-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce; as, a *pennyweight* of gold or of arsenic. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name.

Pen'ny-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European trailing herb (*Linaria Cymbalaria*) with roundish, reniform leaves. It is often cultivated in hanging baskets.

Marsh, *or* Water, pennywort. (*Bot.*) See under MARSH.

Pen'ny-worth' (pĕn'nȳ-wûrth' ; *colloq.* pĕn'nŭrth), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as may be bought for a penny. "A dear *pennyworth.*" *Evelyn.*

2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain.

The priests sold the better *pennyworths.* *Locke.*

3. A small quantity; a trifle. *Bacon.*

Pen'ock (pĕn'ŏk), *n.* See PEND, *n.*

Pe-nol'o-gic-al (pē-nŏl'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to penology.

Pe-nol'o-gist (pē-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, penology.

Pe-nol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ποινή, or L. *poena,* punishment + *-logy.*] The science or art of punishment. [Written also *pœnology.*]

Pen'rack' (pĕn'rȧk'), *n.* A rack for pens not in use.

Pens (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of PENNY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pen'sa-tive (pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pensive. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Pen'sel (-sĕl), *n.* A pencel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pen'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Held aloft. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pen'sile (-sĭl ; 277), *a.* [L. *pensilis,* fr. *pendere* to hang: cf. OF. *pensil.* See PENDANT.] Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous. *Bacon.*

The long, *pensile* branches of the birches. *W. Howitt.*

Pen'sile-ness, *n.* State or quality of being pensile; pendulousness.

Pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendere, pensum,* to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT, and cf. SPEND.] **1.** A payment; a tribute; something paid or given. [*Obs.*]

The stomach's *pension,* and the time's expense. *Sylvester.*

2. A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; payment made to one retired from service, on account of age, disability, or other cause; especially, a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, or to meritorious authors, or the like.

To all that kept the city *pensions* and wages. 1 *Esd.* iv. 56.

3. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

4. [F., pronounced pänˈsyôn'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

Pen'sion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENSIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to; to pay a regular stipend to, in consideration of service already performed; — sometimes followed by *off;* as, to *pension* off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one *pensioned* Quarles. *Pope.*

Pen'sion-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, *pensionary* spies. *Donne.*

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.

Pen'sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* PENSIONARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pensionnaire.* Cf. PENSIONER.] **1.** One who receives a pension; a pensioner. *E. Hall.*

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

Grand pensionary, the title of the prime minister, or president of the Council, of Holland when a republic.

Pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One in receipt of a pension; hence, figuratively, a dependent.

The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
Old *pensioners* . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

2. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive an annual pension, or allowance, of £150 and two horses.

3. [Cf. F. *pensionnaire* one who pays for his board. Cf. PENSIONARY, *n.*] In the university of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford. *Ld. Lytton.*

Pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [F. *pensif,* fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, POISE.] **1.** Thoughtful, sober, or sad; employed in serious reflection; given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers. *Prior.*

Pen'sived (-sĭvd), *a.* Made pensive. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pen'sive-ly (-sĭv-lȳ), *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Pen'sive-ness, *n.* The state of being pensive; serious thoughtfulness; seriousness. *Hooker.*

Pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; perh. fr. *pen* an inclosure + *stock.*] **1.** A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel, or for emptying a pond, or for domestic uses.

2. The barrel of a wooden pump.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* [From PEN, *v. t.*] Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up.*

Here in the body *pent.* *J. Montgomery.*
No *pent-up* Utica contracts your powers. *J. M. Sewall.*

Pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-). [Gr. πενται-, a later combining form of πέντε five. See FIVE.] **1.** A combining form denoting *five;* as, *penta*capsular; *penta*gon.

2. (*Chem.*) Denoting the degree of *five,* either as regards quality, property, or composition; as, *penta*sulphide; *pent*oxide, etc. Also used adjectively.

Pen'ta-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Penta-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of uniting with five molecules of a monacid base; having five acid hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by a basic radical; — said of certain acids.

Pen'ta-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sū-lẽr), *a.* [*Penta-* + *capsular.*] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules.

Pen'ta-che'ni-um (-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-, and ACHENIUM.] (*Bot.*) A dry fruit composed of five carpels, which are covered by an epigynous calyx and separate at maturity.

Pen'ta-chlo'ride (-klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [*Penta-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A chloride having five atoms of chlorine in each molecule.

Pen'ta-chord (pĕn'tȧ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *pentachordus* five-stringed, Gr. πεντάχορδος; πενται- five + χορδή string.] **1.** An ancient instrument of music with five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds. *Busby.*

Pen-tac'id (pĕn-tăs'ĭd), *a.* [*Penta-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing, or combining with, five molecules of a monobasic acid; having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by acid residues; — said of certain complex bases.

Pen'ta-cle (pĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [Gr. πέντε five.] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six-pointed star, — used in early ornamental art, and also with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the Middle Ages.

Pen'ta-coc'cous (-kŏk'kŭs), *a.* [See PENTA-, COCCUS.] (*Bot.*) Composed of five united carpels with one seed in each, as certain fruits.

Pen'ta-con'ter (-kŏn'tẽr), *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) See PENTECONTER.

Pen-tac'ri-nin (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A red and purple pigment found in certain crinoids of the genus Pentacrinus.

Pen-tac'ri-nite (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nīt), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. κρίνον a lily.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Pentacrinus.

Pen-tac'ri-noid (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-noid), *n.* [*Pentacrinus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An immature comatula when it is still attached by a stem, and thus resembles a Pentacrinus.

Pentacrinoids, or Young of *Antedon. a b c* Successive Stages of Growth.

‖ **Pen-tac'ri-nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-, and CRINUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large, stalked crinoids, of which several species occur in deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere.

Pentacrinus (*P. Macleayanus*). Head with upper part of Stem. (⅛)

Pen-ta'cron (pĕn-tā'krŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. PENTACRA (-krȧ), E. PENTACRONS (-krŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. πέντε five + ἄκρον a summit.] (*Geom.*) A solid having five summits or angular points.

Pen'ta-cros'tic (pĕn'tȧ-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*Penta-* + *acrostic.*] A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set of verses being divided into five different parts from top to bottom.

Pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. πεντάς, -άδος, a body of five, fr. πέντε five.] (*Chem.*) Any element, atom, or radical, having a valence of five, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or compared with, five atoms of hydrogen or other monad; as, nitrogen is a *pentad* in the ammonium compounds.

Pen'tad, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having the valence of a pentad.

Pen'ta-dac'tyl ‖ (pĕn'tȧ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. πενταδά-κτυλος with five fingers or toes. See PENTA-, and DACTYL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having five digits to the hand or foot.

2. Having five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

Pen'ta-dac'tyl-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Pentadactyl* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Having the form of, or a structure modified from, a pentadactyl limb.

Pen'ta-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. δέκα ten.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, ($C_{15}H_{32}$) found in petroleum, tar oil, etc., and obtained as a colorless liquid; — so called from the *fifteen* carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pen'ta-dec'a-to'ic (-ă-tō'ĭk), *a.* [*Penta-* + *decatoic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, pentadecane, or designating an acid related to it.

Pen'ta-de-cyl'ic (-dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Penta-* + *decylic.*] (*Chem.*) Same as QUINDECYLIC.

Pen'ta-del'phous (-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens arranged in five clusters, those of each cluster having their filaments more or less united, as the flowers of the linden.

Pen'ta-fid (pĕn'tȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*Penta-* + root of L. *findere* to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided or cleft into five parts.

Pen'ta-glot (-glŏt), *n.* [*Penta-* + *-glot*, as in *polyglot.*] A work in five different tongues.

Pen'ta-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον ; πενται- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle : cf. L. *pentagonium*, F. *pentagone.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides; any figure having five angles.

Pentagon.

Regular pentagon, a pentagon in which the angles are all equal, and the sides all equal.

Pen-tag'o-nal (pĕn-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, L. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, Gr. πενταγωνος.] Having five corners or angles.

Pentagonal dodecahedron. See DODECAHEDRON, and PYRITOHEDRON.

Pen-tag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pen-tag'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pentagonal.

Pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πενταγραμμον, neut. of πενταγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA-, and -GRAM.] A pentacle or a pentalpha. "Like a wizard *pentagram.*" *Tennyson.*

Pen'ta-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Corrupted fr. *pan-*
Pen'ta-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *tographic, -ical.*] Pantographic. See PANTOGRAPH.

‖ **Pen'ta-gyn'i-a** (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πενται- (see PENTA-) + γυνή female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, having five styles or pistils.

Pen'ta-gyn'i-an (-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or
Pen-tag'y-nous (pĕn-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), } pertaining to plants of the order Pentagynia; having five styles.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pĕn'tȧ-hē'dral), *a.* Having five sides; as, a *pentahedral* figure.

Pen'ta-hed'ric-al (-hĕd'rĭ-kal), *a.* Pentahedral. [*R.*]

Pen'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having five sides.

Pen'ta-he'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Pentahedral. *Woodward.*

Pen'tail' (pĕn'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar insectivore (*Ptilocercus Lowii*) of Borneo; — so called from its very long, quill-shaped tail, which is scaly at the base and plumose at the tip.

Pentalpha.

‖ **Pen-tal'pha** (pĕn-tăl'fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πένταλφα : cf. F. *pentalpha.* See PENTA-, and ALPHA.] A five-pointed star, resembling five alphas joined at their bases; — used as a symbol.

‖ **Pen-tam'e-ra** (-tăm'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Coleoptera, including those that normally have five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known species of the Coleoptera.

Pen-tam'er-an (-ēr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pentamera.

Pen-tam'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Divided into, or consisting of, five parts; also, arranged in sets, with five parts in each set, as a flower with five sepals, five petals, five, or twice five, stamens, and five pistils.

×2

Pentameran (*Platynus cupripenne*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Pentamera.

‖ **Pen-tam'e-rus** (-ē-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct Paleozoic brachiopods, often very abundant in the Upper Silurian.

Pentamerus limestone (*Geol.*), a Silurian limestone composed largely of the shells of Pentamerus.

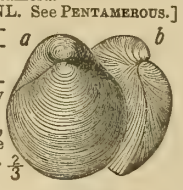

Pentamerus (*Pentamerus pseudogaleatus*). *a* Front; *b* Profile.

Pen-tam'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος ; πενται- (see PENTA-) + μέτρον measure.] (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A verse of five feet.

☞ The dactylic pentameter consists of two parts separated by a diæresis. Each part consists of two dactyls and a long syllable. The spondee may take the place of the dactyl in the first part, but not in the second. The *elegiac distich* consists of the hexameter followed by the pentameter. *Harkness.*

Pen-tam'e-ter, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pen'ta-meth'yl-ene (pĕn'tȧ-mĕth'ĭl-ēn), *n.* [*Penta-* + *methylene.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}, metameric with the amylenes, and the nucleus of a large number of derivatives; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene residues. Cf. TRIMETHYLENE, and TETRAMETHYLENE.

‖ **Pen-tan'dri-a** (pĕn-tăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πενται- (see PENTA-) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having five separate stamens.

Pen-tan'dri-an (-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to
Pen-tan'drous (-drŭs), } the class Pentandria; having five stamens.

Pen'tane (pĕn'tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the methane or paraffin series. They are colorless, volatile liquids, two of which occur in petroleum. So called because of the *five* carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pen'tan'gle (pĕn'tăn'g'l), *n.* [*Penta-* + *angle.*] A pentagon. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pen-tan'gu-lar (pĕn-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Penta-* + *angular.*] Having five corners or angles. [*R.*]

Pen'ta-pet'al-ous (pĕn'tȧ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or flower leaves.

Pen-taph'yl-lous (pĕn-tăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* pĕn'tȧ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having five leaves or leaflets.

Pen-tap'o-dy (pĕn-tăp'ō-dy), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Pros.*) A measure or series consisting of five feet.

Pentapetalous Flower.

Pen'tap-tote (pĕn'tăp-tōt), *n.* [L. (*pl.*) *pentaptota*, Gr. πενταπτωτος with five cases; πενται- (see PENTA-) + πτωτός falling.] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases.

Pen'tap-tych (-tĭk), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold.] (*Fine Arts*) A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarpiece.

Pen'tar-chy (pĕn'tär-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. πενταρχία : cf. F. *pentarchie.* See PENTA-, and -ARCHY.] A government in the hands of five persons; five joint rulers. *P. Fletcher.* "The *pentarchy* of the senses." *A. Brewer.*

Pen'ta-spast (pĕn'tȧ-spăst), *n.* [L. *pentaspaston*, Gr. πενται- (see PENTA-) + σπᾶν to pull: cf. F. *pentaspaste.*] A purchase with five pulleys. [*R.*]

Pen'ta-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing five seeds.

Pen'ta-stich (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πενταστιχος of five verses; πενται- (see PENTA-) + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pen-tas'ti-chous (pĕn-tăs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] (*Bot.*) Having, or arranged in, five vertical ranks, as the leaves of an apple tree or a cherry tree.

‖ **Pen'ta-stom'i-da** (pĕn'tȧ-stŏm'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. πενται- (see PENTA-) + στόμα a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LINGUATULINA.

Pen'ta-style (-stīl), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Arch.*) Having five columns in front; — said of a temple or portico in classical architecture. — *n.* A portico having five columns.

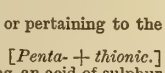

Pentastyle.

Pen'ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [L. *pentateuchus*, Gr. πεντάτευχος ; πενται- (see PENTA-) + τεῦχος a tool, implement, a book, akin to τεύχειν to prepare, make ready, and perh. to E. *text.* See FIVE, and TEXT.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively; — called also the *Law of Moses*, *Book of the Law of Moses*, etc.

Pen'ta-teu'chal (-tū'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pen'ta-thi-on'ic (-thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Penta-* + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of sulphur obtained by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide; — so called because it contains *five* atoms of sulphur.

‖ **Pen-tath'lon** (pĕn-tăth'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πένταθλον ; πέντε five + ἆθλον a contest.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A fivefold athletic performance peculiar to the great national games of the Greeks, including leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear.

Pen'ta-tom'ic (pĕn'tȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Penta-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having five atoms in the molecule. (*b*) Having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution.

Pen-tav'a-lent (pĕn-tăv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Penta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of five; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Pen'te-con'ter (pĕn'tē-kŏn'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκόντορος (sc. ναῦς), fr. πεντήκοντα fifty.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A Grecian vessel with fifty oars. [Written also *pentaconter.*]

Pen'te-cost (-kŏst ; 115), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστός fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πέντε five. See FIVE, and cf. PINGSTER.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); — hence called, also, the *Feast of Weeks.* At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt.

2. A festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost; — called also *Whitsunday.* *Shak.*

Pen'te-cos'tal (-kŏs'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide.

Pen'te-cos'tals (-talz), *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost. *Shipley.*

Pen'te-cos'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, from πεντήκοντα fifty.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer in the Spartan army commanding fifty men. *Mitford.*

Pen'te-cos'ty (-tỹ), *n.* ; *pl.* PENTECOSTIES (-tĭz). [Gr. πεντηκοστύς, fr. πεντηκοστός the fiftieth, πεντήκοντα fifty.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army; — called also *pentecostys.* *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Pen-tel'ic (pĕn-tĕl'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount
Pen-tel'i-can (-ĭ-kan), } Pentelicus, near Athens, famous for its fine white marble quarries; obtained from Mount Pentelicus; as, the *Pentelic* marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pen'tene (pĕn'tēn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] (*Chem.*) Same as AMYLENE.

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [A corruption of *pentice.*] A shed or roof sloping from the main wall or building, as over a door or window; a lean-to. Also figuratively. "The *penthouse* of his eye." *Sir W. Scott.*

Pent'house', *a.* Leaning; overhanging. "*Penthouse* lid." *Shak.* "My *penthouse* eyebrows." *Dryden.*

Pen'tice (pĕn'tĭs), *n.* [F. *appentis* a penthouse. See APPEND.] A penthouse. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pen'tile' (pĕn'tīl'), *n.* See PANTILE.

Pen'tine (pĕn'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] (*Chem.*) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, of the acetylene series. Same as VALERYLENE.

Pen-to'ic (pĕn-tō'ĭk), *a.* [See PENTA-.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *valeric acid*) derived from pentane.

Pen'tone (pĕn'tōn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] (*Chem.*) Same as VALYLENE.

Pen-tox'ide (pĕn-tŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Penta-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in each molecule; as, phosphorus *pentoxide*, P_2O_5.

Pen'tre-mite (pĕn'trē-mīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Pentremites.

‖ **Pen'tre-mi'tes** (pĕn'trē-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πέντε five + L. *remus* an oar.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of crinoids belonging to the Blastoidea. They have five petal-like ambulacra.

Pentremites (*Pentremites Godonii*). *a* Side; *b* Top view. (⅔)

Pent'roof' (pĕnt'rōōf'), *n.* [F. *pente* slope + E. *roof*, or from *penthouse roof.*] See LEAN-TO.

Pen'trough' (pĕn'trŏf'), *n.* A penstock.

Pen'tyl (pĕn'tĭl), *n.* [*Penta-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical, C_5H_{11}, of pentane and certain of its derivatives. Same as AMYL.

Pen-tyl'ic (pĕn-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, pentyl; as, *pentylic* alcohol.

Pe'nu-chle (pē'nŭk'l), **Pin'o-cle** (pĭn'ō-k'l), *n.* A game at cards, played with forty-eight cards, being all the cards above the eight spots in two packs.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt' ; 277), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *penultima.*] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word; the syllable preceding the final one.

Pe-nul'ti-ma (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. (sc. *syllaba*), fr. *penultimus*, *paenultimus*, the last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] Same as PENULT.

Pe-nul'ti-mate (-mât), *a.* Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable, the last syllable but one of a word.

Pe-nul'ti-mate, *n.* The penult.

Pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.]

1. An incomplete or partial shadow.

2. (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light. *Sir I. Newton.*

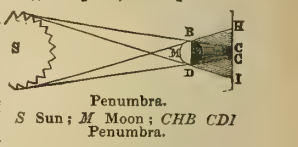

Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CHB CDI* Penumbra.

☞ The faint shade surrounding the dark central portion of a solar spot is also called the *penumbra*, and sometimes *umbra.*

3. (*Paint.*) The part of a picture where the shade imperceptibly blends with the light.

Pe-num'bral (-bral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a penumbra; resembling a penumbra; partially illuminated.

Pe-nu'ri-ous (-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] **1.** Excessively sparing in the use of money; sordid; stingy; miserly. "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth." *Milton.*

2. Not bountiful or liberal; scanty.

Here creeps along a poor, *penurious* stream. *C. Pitt.*

3. Destitute of money; suffering extreme want. [*Obs.*]

"My *penurious* band." *Shak.*

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly; stingy. See AVARICIOUS.

— **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rỹ), *n.* [L. *penuria* ; cf. Gr. πεῖνα hunger, πενία poverty, need, πένης one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, πένεσθαι to work for one's daily bread, to be poor: cf. F. *pénurie.*] **1.** Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution. "A *penury* of military forces." *Bacon.*

They were exposed to hardship and *penury.* *Sprat.*
It arises in neither from *penury* of thought. *Landor.*

2. Penuriousness; miserliness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Pen'wip'er (-wīp'ẽr), *n.* A cloth, or other material, for wiping off or cleaning ink from a pen.

Pen'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* ; *pl.* PENWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A female writer; an authoress. *Johnson.*

Pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n* See POON.

Pe'on, *n.* [Sp. *peon*, or Pg. *peão*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** A foot soldier; a policeman; also, an office attendant; a messenger. [*India*]

2. A day laborer; a servant; especially, in some of the Spanish American countries, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt.

3. (*Chess*) See 2d PAWN.

Pe'on-age (-āj ; 48), *n.* The condition of a peon.

Pe'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as PEONAGE. *D. Webster.*

Pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nỹ), *n.* ; *pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). [OE. *pione*, *pioine*, *pioni*, OF. *pione*, F. *pivoine*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. παιωνία, fr. Παίων, Παιάν, the god of healing. Cf. PÆAN.] (*Bot.*) A plant, and its flower, of the ranunculaceous genus *Pæonia.* Of the four or five species, one is a shrub; the rest are perennial herbs with showy flowers, often double in cultivation. [Written also *pæony*, and *piony.*]

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n.* [OE. *peple*, *people*, OF. *pueple*, F. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus.* Cf. POPULACE, PUBLIC, PUEBLO.] **1.** The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; an aggregate of individuals forming a whole; a community; a nation.

Unto him shall the gathering of the *people* be. *Gen.* xlix. 10.
The ants are a *people* not strong. *Prov.* xxx. 25.
Before many *peoples*, and nations, and tongues. *Rev.* x. 11.
Earth's monarchs are her *peoples.* *Whittier.*

A government of all the *people*, by all the *people*, for all the *people.* *T. Parker.*

☞ *People* is a collective noun, generally construed with a plural verb, and only occasionally used in the plural form (*peoples*), in the sense of nations or races.

2. Persons, generally; an indefinite number of men and women; folks; population, or part of population; as, country *people*; — sometimes used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like *on* in French, and *man* in German; as, *people* in adversity.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums. *Swift.*
People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The mass of a community, as distinguished from a special class; the community; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and *people*.

And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. With a possessive pronoun: (*a*) One's ancestors or family; kindred; relations; as, *my people* were English. (*b*) One's subjects; fellow citizens; companions; followers. "You slew great number of *his people*." *Shak.*

Syn. — People, Nation. When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, *nation* describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one *nation*, though politically subject to different forms of government.

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Peopled (pē'p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Peopling (pē'plĭng).] [Cf. OF. *popler, puepler*, F. *peupler*. Cf. Populate.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to fill as with people; to populate. "*Peopled* heaven with angels." *Dryden.*

As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams. *Milton.*

Peo'pled (pē'p'ld), *a.* Stocked with, or as with, people; inhabited. "The *peopled* air." *Gray.*

Peo'ple-less, *a.* Destitute of people. *Pue.*

Peo'pler (-plẽr), *n.* A settler; an inhabitant. "*Peoplers* of the peaceful glen." *J. S. Blackie.*

Peo'plish (pē'plĭsh), *a.* Vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pe-o'ri-as (pē-ō'rĭ-ăz), *n. pl.; sing.* Peoria (-ȧ). (*Ethnol.*) An Algonquin tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited a part of Illinois.

Pe-pas'tic (pē-păs'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. πεπαίνειν to ripen, suppurate: cf. F. *pépastique*.] (*Med.*) Same as Maturative.

Pep'e-rine (pĕp'ẽ-rĭn), ‖ *n.* [It. *peperino*, L. *piper*
‖ **Pep'e-ri'no** (-rē'nō), ‖ pepper. So called on account of its color.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoria, cinders, etc.

‖ **Pep'lis** (pĕp'lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. πεπλίς.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including water purslane.

‖ **Pep'lus** (pĕp'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πέπλος.] **1.** An upper garment worn by Grecian and Roman women.

2. A kind of kerchief or shawl formerly worn by Englishwomen. [*Obs.*] *Fairholt.*

‖ **Pe'po** (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon, from Gr. πέπων.] (*Bot.*) Any fleshy fruit with a firm rind, as a pumpkin, melon, or gourd. See Gourd.

Pep'per (pĕp'pẽr), *n.* [OE. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. πέπερι, πίπερι, akin to Skr. *pippala, pippali*.] **1.** A well-known, pungently aromatic condiment, the dried berry, either whole or powdered, of the *Piper nigrum*.

☞ *Common*, or *black*, *pepper* is made from the whole berry, dried just before maturity; *white pepper* is made from the ripe berry after the outer skin has been removed by maceration and friction. It has less of the peculiar properties of the plant than the black pepper. Pepper is used in medicine as a carminative stimulant.

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

2. (*Bot.*) The plant which yields pepper, an East Indian woody climber (*Piper nigrum*), with ovate leaves and apetalous flowers in spikes opposite the leaves. The berries are red when ripe. Also, by extension, any one of the several hundred species of the genus *Piper*, widely dispersed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the earth.

3. Any plant of the genus Capsicum, and its fruit; red pepper; as, the bell *pepper*.

☞ The term *pepper* has been extended to various other fruits and plants, more or less closely resembling the true pepper, esp. to the common varieties of *Capsicum*. See Capsicum, and the Phrases, below.

African pepper, the Guinea pepper. See under Guinea. — Cayenne pepper. See under Cayenne. — Chinese pepper, the spicy berries of the *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, a species of prickly ash found in China and Japan. — Guinea pepper. See under Guinea, and Capsicum. — Jamaica pepper. See Allspice. — Long pepper. (*a*) The spike of berries of *Piper longum*, an East Indian shrub. (*b*) The root of *Piper*, or *Macropiper, methysticum*. See Kava. — Malaguetta, *or* Melegueta, pepper, the aromatic seeds of the *Amomum Melegueta*, an African plant of the Ginger family. They are sometimes used to flavor beer, etc., under the name of *grains of Paradise*. — Red pepper. See Capsicum. — Sweet pepper bush (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Clethra alnifolia*), with racemes of fragrant white flowers; — called also *white alder*. — Pepper box *or* caster, a small box or bottle, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc. — Pepper corn. See in the Vocabulary. — Pepper elder (*Bot.*), a West Indian name of several plants of the Pepper family, species of *Piper* and *Peperomia*. — Pepper moth (*Zoöl.*), a European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings covered with small black specks. — Pepper pot, a mucilaginous soup or stew of vegetables and cassareep, much esteemed in the West Indies. — Pepper root. (*Bot.*) See Coralwort. — Pepper sauce, a condiment for the table, made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar. — Pepper tree (*Bot.*), an aromatic tree (*Drimys axillaris*) of the Magnolia family, common in New Zealand. See *Peruvian mastic tree*, under Mastic.

Pep'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Peppered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Peppering.] **1.** To sprinkle or season with pepper.

2. Figuratively: To shower shot or other missiles, or blows, upon; to pelt; to fill with shot, or cover with bruises or wounds. "I have *peppered* two of them." "I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world." *Shak.*

Pep'per, *v. i.* To fire numerous shots (at).

Pep'per-brand' (-brănd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See 1st Bunt.

Pep'per-corn' (pĕp'pẽr-kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A dried berry of the black pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

2. Anything insignificant; a particle.

Pep'per dulse' (dŭls'). (*Bot.*) A variety of edible seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*) distinguished for its pungency. [*Scot.*] *Lindley.*

Pep'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* A grocer; — formerly so called because he sold pepper. [*Obs.*]

Pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any herb of the cruciferous genus *Lepidium*, especially the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*; — called also *pepperwort*. All the species have a pungent flavor. (*b*) The common pillwort of Europe (*Pilularia globulifera*). See Pillwort.

Pep'per-idge (-ĭj), *n.* [Cf. NL. *berberis*, E. *barberry*.] (*Bot.*) A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) with very tough wood, handsome oval polished leaves, and very acid berries, — the sour gum, or common tupelo. See Tupelo. [Written also *piperidge*, and *pipperidge*.]

Pepperidge bush (*Bot.*), the barberry.

Pep'per-ing, *a.* Hot; pungent; peppery. *Swift.*

Pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*Pepper* + *mint*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic and pungent plant of the genus *Mentha* (*M. piperita*), much used in medicine and confectionery.

2. A volatile oil (oil of peppermint) distilled from the fresh herb; also, a well-known essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) obtained from it.

3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint camphor. (*Chem.*) Same as Menthol. — Peppermint tree (*Bot.*), a name given to several Australian species of gum tree (*Eucalyptus amygdalina, E. piperita, E. odorata*, etc.) which have hard and durable wood, and yield an essential oil.

Pep'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Peppergrass.

Pep'per-y (-ẽ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

2. Fig: Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric.

Pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. πέψις a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. πέπτειν, πέσσειν, to cook, digest: cf. F. *pepsine*. Cf. Dyspepsia.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized proteolytic ferment or enzyme contained in the secretory glands of the stomach. In the gastric juice it is united with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 per cent, approximately) and the two together constitute the active portion of the digestive fluid. It is the active agent in the gastric juice of all animals.

☞ As prepared from the glandular layer of pigs' or calves' stomachs it constitutes an important article of pharmacy.

Pep'sin-hy'dro-chlo'ric (-hī'drō-klō'rĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as Peptohydrochloric.

Pep-sin'o-gen (pĕp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Pepsin* + *-gen*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The antecedent of the ferment pepsin. A substance contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands. It is readily convertible into pepsin. Also called *propepsin*.

Pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. πεπτικός. See Pepsin.] **1.** Relating to digestion, promoting digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces.

2. Able to digest. [*R.*]

Tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*. *Carlyle.*

3. (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to pepsin; resembling pepsin in its power of digesting or dissolving albuminous matter; containing or yielding pepsin, or a body of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands.

Pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that promotes digestion.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs.

Is there some magic in the place,
Or do my *peptics* differ? *Tennyson.*

Pep'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of digestion.

Pep'to-gen (-tō-jĕn), *n.* [*Peptone* + *-gen*.] (*Physiol.*) A substance convertible into peptone.

Pep'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Same as Peptogenous.

Pep-tog'e-nous (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.

Pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'tō-hī'drō-klō'rĭk), *a.* [See Peptone, and Hydrochloric.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Designating a hypothetical acid (called *peptohydrochloric acid, pepsinhydrochloric acid*, and *chloropeptic* acid) which is supposed to be formed when pepsin and dilute (0.1–0.4 per cent) hydrochloric acid are mixed together.

Pep'tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [Gr. πεπτός cooked.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) (*a*) The soluble and diffusible substance or substances into which albuminous portions of the food are transformed by the action of the gastric and pancreatic juices. Peptones are also formed from albuminous matter by the action of boiling water and boiling dilute acids. (*b*) Collectively, in a broader sense, all the products resulting from the solution of albuminous matter in either gastric or pancreatic juice. In this case, however, intermediate products (albumose bodies), such as *antialbumose, hemialbumose*, etc., are mixed with the true peptones. Also termed *albuminose*.

☞ Pure peptones are of three kinds, *amphopeptone, antipeptone*, and *hemipeptone*, and, unlike the albumose bodies, are not precipitated by saturating their solutions with ammonium sulphate.

Pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by means of a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food.

Pep'to-noid (-noid), *n.* [*Peptone* + *-oid*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance related to peptone.

‖ **Pep'to-nu'ri-a** (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Peptone, and Urine.] (*Med.*) The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.

Pep'to-tox'ine (-tŏks'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Peptone* + *toxic* + *-ine*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A toxic alkaloid found occasionally associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by pepsinhydrochloric acid.

Pe'quots (pē'kwŏts), *n. pl.; sing.* Pequot (-kwŏt). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited Eastern Connecticut. [Written also *Pequods*.]

Per- (pẽr- *or* pĕr-). [See Per.] **1.** A prefix used to signify *through, throughout, by, for*, or as an *intensive*; as *perhaps*, by hap or chance; *perennial*, that lasts throughout the year; *perforce*, through or by force; *perfoliate, perforate*; *perspicuous*, evident throughout or very evident; *perplex*, literally, to entangle very much.

2. (*Chem.*) Originally, denoting that the element to the name of which it is prefixed in the respective compounds exercised its *highest valence*; now, only that the element has a *higher valence* than in other similar compounds; thus, barium *per*oxide is the highest oxide of barium; while nitrogen and manganese *per*oxides, so-called, are not the highest oxides of those elements.

Per (pẽr), *prep.* [L. Cf. Far, For-, Pardon, and cf. Par, *prep.*] Through; by means of; through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, *per* annum; *per* capita, by heads, or according to individuals; *per* curiam, by the court; *per* se, by itself, of itself. *Per* is also sometimes used with English words.

Per annum, by the year; in each successive year; annually. — Per cent, Per centum, by the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate or amount of interest, and the like; commonly used in the shortened form *per cent*. — Per diem, by the day. [For other phrases from the Latin, see Quotations, Phrases, etc., from Foreign Languages, in the Supplement.]

Per-act' (pẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *peractus*, p. p. of *peragere*.] To go through with; to perform. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Per'a-cute' (pĕr'ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *peracutus*. See Per-, and Acute.] Very sharp; very violent; as, a *peracute* fever. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tûr; 277), *adv. & conj.* [OE. *per aventure*, F. *par aventure*. See Per, and Adventure.] By chance; perhaps; it may be; if; supposing. "If *peradventure* he speak against me." *Shak.*

Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city. *Gen.* xviii. 24.

Per'ad-ven'ture, *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a *peradventure*. *South.*

Pe-ræ'o-pod (pē-rē'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. περαίος on the opposite side + *-pod*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the thoracic legs of a crustacean. See *Illust.* of Crustacea.

Per'a-grate (pĕr'ȧ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *peragratus*, p. p. of *peragrare*.] To travel over or through. [*Obs.*]

Per'a-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peragratio*: cf. F. *peragration*.] The act or state of passing through any space; as, the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-am'bu-late (pẽr-ăm'bŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perambulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perambulating.] [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See Per-, and Amble.] To walk through or over; especially, to travel over for the purpose of surveying or examining; to inspect by traversing; specifically, to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a town or parish, by walking over the whole line.

Per-am'bu-late, *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble; to stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.

Per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of perambulating; traversing. *Bacon.*

2. An annual survey of boundaries, as of a town, a parish, a forest, etc.

3. A district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "The . . . bounds of his own *perambulation*." [*Obs.*] *Holyday.*

Per-am'bu-la'tor (pẽr-ăm'bŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates.

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel arranged to roll along over the ground, with an apparatus of clockwork, and a dial plate upon which the distance traveled is shown by an index. See Odometer.

3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing.

‖ **Per'a-me'les** (pĕr'ȧ-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήρα a pouch + L. *meles* a badger.] (*Zoöl.*) Any marsupial of the genus *Perameles*, which includes numerous species found in Australia. They somewhat resemble rabbits in size and form. See *Illust.* under Bandicoot.

Per'bend (pẽr'bĕnd), *n.* See Perpender.

Per'break' (pẽr'brāk'), *v. i.* [*Obs.*] See Parbreak.

Per-bro'mate (pẽr-brō'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of perbromic acid.

Per-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *bromic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid, $HBrO_4$, of bromine.

Per-bro'mide (-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bromide having a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.

‖ **Per'ca** (pẽr'kȧ), *n.* [L., a perch.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, including the fresh-water perch.

‖ **Per'cale'** (F. pẽr'kȧl'; E. pẽr-kāl'), *n.* [F.] A fine cotton fabric, having a linen finish, and often printed on one side, — used for women's and children's wear.

‖ **Per'ca'line'** (F. pẽr'kȧ'lēn'; E. pẽr'kȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A fine kind of French cotton goods, usually of one color.

Per-car'bide (pẽr-kär'bīd *or* -bĭd), *n.* [Pref. *per-* + *carbide*.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing a relatively large amount of carbon. [*R.*]

Per-car'bu-ret (-bū-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *per-* + *carburet*.] (*Chem.*) A percarbide. [*Obsoles.*]

Per-car'bu-ret'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with a relatively large amount of carbon.

Per-case' (pẽr-kās'), *adv.* [OE. *per cas*. See Parcase.] Perhaps; perchance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Perce (pẽrs), *v. t.* To pierce. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-ceiv'a-ble (pẽr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible. — **Per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

Per-ceiv'ance (-ȧns), *n.* Power of perceiving. [*Obs.*]
"The senses and common *perceivance*." *Milton.*

Per-ceive' (pẽr-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perceived (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perceiving.] [OF. *perceveir, perceveir*, L. *percipere, perceptum*; *per* (see Per-) + *capere* to take, receive. See Capacious, and cf. Perception.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses;

to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to *perceive* a distant ship; to *perceive* a discord. *Reid.*

2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend by the mind; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to note; to remark; to discern; to see; to understand.

Jesus *perceived* their wickedness. *Matt.* xxii. 18.

You may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak sincerely. *Shak.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

3. To be affected or influenced by. [*R.*]

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand. — To PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may *perceive* two persons afar off without being able to *discern* whether they are men or women. Hence, *discern* is often used of an act of the senses or the mind involving close, discriminating, analytical attention. We *perceive* that which is clear or obvious; we *discern* that which requires much attention to get an idea of it. "We *perceive* light, darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of anything. We *discern* characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of actions, etc." *Crabb.*

Per-ceiv'er (pĕr-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who perceives (in any of the senses of the verb). *Milton.*

Perce'ly (pärs'lў), *n.* Parsley. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-cent'age (pẽr-sĕnt'āj), *n.* [*Per cent* + *-age*, as in *average*. See PER, and CENT.] (*Com.*) A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred.

Per'cept (pẽr'sĕpt), *n.* [From L. *percipere, perceptum.*] That which is perceived. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The modern distinction between *percept* and concept, the one sensuous, the other intellectual. *Max Müller.*

Per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *perceptibilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.

2. Perception. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Per-cep'ti-ble (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perceptibilis*: cf. F. *perceptible*. See PERCEIVE.] Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable.

With a *perceptible* blast of the air. *Bacon.*

— Per-cep'ti-ble-ness, *n.* — **Per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio*: cf. F. *perception*. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** The act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; apprehension by the bodily organs, or by the mind, of what is presented to them; discernment; apprehension; cognition.

2. (*Metaph.*) The faculty of perceiving; the faculty, or peculiar part, of man's constitution by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses; — distinguished from *conception*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley.*

3. The quality, state, or capability, of being affected by something external; sensation; sensibility. [*Obs.*]

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants. *Bacon.*

4. An idea; a notion. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

☞ "The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as *consciousness*, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and *sensation*. He ought perhaps to have called these *perception proper* and *sensation proper*, when employed in his special meaning." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *perceptif.*] Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception. "His *perceptive* and reflective faculties." *Motley.*

Per'cep-tiv'i-ty (pẽr'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception. *Locke.*

‖ **Per-ces'o-ces** (pẽr-sēs'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perca* a perch + *esox, -ocis*, a pike.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the gray mullets (*Mugil*), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. So called from their relations both to perches and to pikes.

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* [Written also *pearch.*] [OE. *perche*, F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. πέρκη; cf. περκνός dark-colored, Skr. *pṛçni* spotted, speckled, and E. *freckle.*] (*Zoöl.*)

Common American Perch (*Perca Americana*). (⅛)

1. Any fresh-water fish of the genus Perca and of several other allied genera of the family *Percidæ*, as the common American or yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*, or *Americana*), and the European perch (*P. fluviatilis*).

2. Any one of numerous species of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the *Percidæ*, *Serranidæ*, and related families, and resembling, more or less, the true perches.

Black perch. (*a*) The black bass. (*b*) The flasher. (*c*) The sea bass. — **Blue perch**, the cunner. — **Gray perch**, the fresh-water drum. — **Red perch**, the rosefish. — **Red-bellied perch**, the long-eared pondfish. — **Perch pest**, a small crustacean, parasitic in the mouth of the perch. — **Silver perch**, the yellowtail. — **Stone**, *or* **Striped, perch**, the pope. — **White perch**, the *Roccus*, or *Morone*, *Americanus*, a small silvery serranoid market fish of the Atlantic coast.

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica.*] **1.** A pole; a long staff; a rod; esp., a pole or other support for fowls to roost on or to rest on; a roost; figuratively, any elevated resting place or seat.

As chaunteleer among his wives all
Sat on his *perche*, that was in his hall. *Chaucer.*

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of winged ambitions. *Tennyson.*

2. (*a*) A measure of length containing five and a half yards; a rod, or pole. (*b*) In land or square measure: A square rod; the 160th part of an acre. (*c*) In solid measure: A mass 16½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24¾ cubic feet (in local use, from 22 to 25 cubic feet); — used in measuring stonework.

3. A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.

Perch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCHED (pẽrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCHING.] [F. *percher*. See PERCH a pole.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or roost.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*

Perch, *v. t.* **1.** To place or set on, or as on, a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch. *Milton.*

Per-chance' (pẽr-chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance*. See PAR, and CHANCE.] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Perch'ant (pẽrch'ant), *n.* [F.] A bird tied by the foot, to serve as a decoy to other birds by its fluttering.

Perch'er (pẽrch'ẽr), *n.* [From PERCH, *v. i.*] **1.** One who, or that which, perches. *J. Burroughs.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insessores.

3. [From PERCH a pole.] A Paris candle anciently used in England; also, a large wax candle formerly set upon the altar. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Per'che-ron (pẽr'shẽ-rŏn), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draught horses originating in *Perche*, an old district of France; — called also *Percheron-Norman.*

Per-chlo'rate (pẽr-klō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of perchloric acid.

Per-chlo'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *chloric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$), of chlorine; — called also *hyperchloric.*

Per-chlo'ride (-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride having a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series.

Per-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *chromic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a certain one of the highly oxidized compounds of chromium, which has a deep blue color, and is produced by the action of hydrogen peroxide.

Per'ci-form (pẽr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. & L. *perca* a perch + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Perciformes.

‖ **Per'ci-for'mes** (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive tribe or suborder of fishes, including the true perches (*Percidæ*); the pondfishes (*Centrarchidæ*); the sciænoids (*Sciænidæ*); the sparoids (*Sparidæ*); the serranoids (*Serranidæ*), and some other related families.

Per-cip'i-ence (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ens), } *n.* The faculty, act,
Per-cip'i-en-cy (-en-sў), } or power of perceiving; perception. *Mrs. Browning.*

Per-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *percipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a *percipient* being. *Bentley.* — *n.* One who, or that which, is percipient. *Glanvill.*

Per-close' (pẽr-klōz' *or* -klōs'), *n.* [OF. *parclose* an inclosed place; L. *per* through + *claudere, clausum*, to shut.] **1.** (*Eccl. Arch.*) Same as PARCLOSE.

2. Conclusion; end. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Per'coid (pẽr'koid), *a.* [L. *perca* a perch + *-oid*: cf. F. *percoïde.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the perches, or family *Percidæ*. — *n.* Any fish of the genus *Perca*, or allied genera of the family *Percidæ*.

‖ **Per-coi'de-a** (pẽr-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PERCIFORMES.

Per'co-late (pẽr'kō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCOLATING.] [L. *percolatus*, p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] To cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; to filter; to strain. *Sir M. Hale.*

Per'co-late, *v. i.* To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

Per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percolatio.*] The act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specifically (*Pharm.*), the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

Per'co-la'tor (pẽr'kō-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, filters. "[Tissues] act as *percolators*." *Henfrey.*

‖ **Per'co-mor'phi** (pẽr'kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perca* perch + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of fishes including the perches and related kinds.

Per'cu-laced (pẽr'kū-lāst), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *portcullised.*] (*Her.*) Latticed. See LATTICE, *n.*, 2.

Per-cur'rent (pẽr-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *percurrens*, p. pr. of *percurrere* to run through; *per* through + *currere* to run.] Running through the entire length.

Per-cur'so-ry (pẽr-kûr'sō-rў), *a.* [L. *percursor* one who runs through, fr. *percurrere*. See PERCURRENT.] Running over slightly or in haste; cursory. [*R.*]

Per-cuss' (pẽr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCUSSED (-kŭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCUSSING.] [L. *percussus*, p. p. of *percutere; per* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH.] To strike smartly; to strike upon or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in medical examination.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

Per-cuss', *v. i.* (*Med.*) To strike or tap in an examination by percussion. See PERCUSSION, 3. *Quain.*

Per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio*: cf. F. *percussion*. See PERCUSS.] **1.** The act of percussing, or of striking one body against another; forcible collision, esp. such as gives a sound or report. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impression of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike *percussion* of thy sounds. *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) The act of tapping or striking the surface of the body in order to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted or the sensation imparted to the fingers. Percussion is said to be *immediate* if the blow is directly upon the body; if some intervening substance, as a plexímeter, is used, it is called *mediate.*

Center of percussion. See under CENTER. — **Percussion bullet**, a bullet containing a substance which is exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet. — **Percussion cap**, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used with a percussion lock to explode gunpowder. — **Percussion fuze.** See under FUZE. — **Percussion lock**, the lock of a gun that is fired by percussion upon fulminating powder. — **Percussion match**, a match which ignites by percussion. — **Percussion powder**, powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder. — **Percussion sieve**, **Percussion table**, a machine for sorting ores by agitation in running water.

Percussion Lock.

Per-cuss'ive (pẽr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Striking against; percutient; as, *percussive* force.

Per-cu'tient (-kū'shent), *a.* [L. *percutiens*, p. pr. of *percutere*. See PERCUSS.] Striking; having the power of striking. — *n.* That which strikes, or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

Per'di-cine (pẽr'dĭ-sīn), *a.* [See PERDIX.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Perdicidæ*, or partridges.

Per-die' (pẽr-dē'), *adv.* See PARDE. *Spenser.*

Per'di-foil (pẽr'dĭ-foil), *n.* [L. *perdere* to lose + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous plant; — opposed to *evergreen.* *J. Barton.*

Per-di'tion (pẽr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere, perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* (cf. Skr. *parā* away) + *-dere* (only in comp.) to put; akin to Gr. τιθέναι, E. *do.* See Do.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., the utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Loss or diminution. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Per-di'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ruined; worthy of perdition. [*R.*] *Pollok.*

‖ **Per'dix** (pẽr'dĭks), *n.* [L., a partridge, Gr. πέρδιξ.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the common European partridge. Formerly the word was used in a much wider sense to include many allied genera.

Per-du' (pẽr-dū' *or* pẽr'dû), *n.* [See PERDU, *a.*] **1.** One placed on watch, or in ambush.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope. *Shak.*

Per-du' } (pẽr-dū' *or* pẽr'dû), *a.* [F. *perdu*, f. *perdue*,
Per-due' } lost, p. p. of *perdre* to lose, L. *perdere*. See PERDITION.] **1.** Lost to view; in concealment or ambush; close.

He should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round. *Fuller.*

2. Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises; hence, reckless; hopeless. "A *perdue* captain." *Beau. & Fl.*

Per'du-el'lion (pẽr'dū-ĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *perduellio; per* + *duellum, bellum*, war.] (*Civil Law*) Treason.

Per'du-lous (pẽr'dū-lŭs), *a.* [See PERDU, *a.*] Lost; thrown away. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Per-dur'a-bil'i-ty (pẽr-dūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Durability; lastingness. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

Per-dur'a-ble (pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *perdurable*, OF. *pardurable*. See PERDURE.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

— Per-dur'a-bly, *adv.* [*Archaic*]

Per-dur'ance (pẽr-dūr'ans), } *n.* Long continu-
Per'du-ra'tion (pẽr'dū-rā'shŭn), } ance. [*Archaic*]

Per-dure' (pẽr-dūr'), *v. i.* [L. *perdurare; per* through + *durare* to last.] To last or endure for a long time; to be perdurable or lasting. [*Archaic*]

The mind *perdures* while its energizing may construct a thousand lines. *Hickok*

Per-dy' (pẽr-dē'), *adv.* Truly. See PARDE. [*Obs.*]

Ah, dame! *perdy* ye have not done me right. *Spenser.*

Pere (pēr), *n.* A peer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-e'gal (pĕr-ē'gal), *a.* [OF. *par* very (L. *per*) + *egal* equal, L. *aequalis.*] Fully equal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

"*Peregal* to the best." *Spenser.*

Per'e-gri-nate (pẽr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p.] To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; hence, to sojourn in foreign countries.

Per'e-gri-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p.] Having traveled; foreign. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peregrinatio*: cf. F. *pérégrination.*] A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; sojourn in foreign countries. "His *peregrination* abroad." *Bacon.*

Per'e-gri-na'tor (pẽr'ĕ-grĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who peregrinates; one who travels about.

Per'e-grine (-grĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *peregrinus.* See PILGRIM.] Foreign; not native; extrinsic or from without; exotic. [Spelt also *pelegrine.*] "*Peregrine* and preternatural heat." *Bacon.*

Peregrine Falcon. 1/8

Peregrine falcon (*Zoöl.*), a courageous and swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), remarkable for its wide distribution over all the continents. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks, white

beneath, barred with black below the throat. Called also *peregrine hawk*, *duck hawk*, *game hawk*, and *great-footed hawk*.

Per'e-grine (pĕr'ē-grĭn; 277), *n.* The peregrine falcon.

Per'e-grin'i-ty (pĕr'ē-grĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *peregrinitas*: cf. F. *péregrinité*.] **1.** Foreignness; strangeness. [*Obs.*] "Somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect." *Johnson.*

2. Travel; wandering. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Per'el (pĕr'ĕl), *n.* Apparel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-empt' (pĕr-ĕmt'; 215), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, p. p. of *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see Per-) + OL. *emere* to take. See Redeem.] (*Law*) To destroy; to defeat. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Per-emp'tion (pĕr-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peremptio*: cf. F. *péremption*.] (*Law*) A quashing; a defeating. [*Obs.*]

Per'emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively. *Bacon.*

Per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being peremptory; positiveness.

Per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final: cf. F. *péremptoire*. See Peremptory.] **1.** Precluding debate or expostulation; not admitting of question or appeal; positive; absolute; decisive; conclusive; final.

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; dictatorial; dogmatical.

Be not too positive and *peremptory*. *Bacon.*

Briefly, then, for we are *peremptory*. *Shak.*

3. Firmly determined; unawed. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Peremptory challenge. (*Law*) See under Challenge. — **Peremptory mandamus**, a final and absolute mandamus. — **Peremptory plea**, a plea by a defendant tending to impeach the plaintiff's right of action; a plea in bar.

Syn. — Decisive; positive; absolute; authoritative; express; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through; *per* through + *annus* year. See Per-, and Annual.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains.

2. Continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never failing.

The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate. *Burke.*

3. (*Bot.*) Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, or root, or plant.

Syn. — Perpetual; unceasing; never failing; enduring; continual; constant; permanent; uninterrupted.

Per-en'ni-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves in winter or not.

Per-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a perennial manner.

‖ **Per-en'ni-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Perennial, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) Those Batrachia which retain their gills through life, as the menobranchus.

Per-en'ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [See Perennial, and Branchiate.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having branchiæ, or gills, through life; — said especially of certain Amphibia, like the menobranchus. Opposed to *caducibranchiate*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Perennibranchiata.

Per-en'ni-ty (pĕr-ĕn'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *perennitas*.] The quality of being perennial. [*R.*] *Derham.*

Per'er-ra'tion (pĕr'ĕr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pererrare*, *pererratum*, to wander through.] A wandering, or rambling, through various places. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* [OE. *parfit*, OF. *parfit*, *parfet*, *parfait*, F. *parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect; *per* (see Per-) + *facere* to make, do. See Fact.] **1.** Brought to consummation or completeness; completed; not defective nor redundant; having all the properties or qualities requisite to its nature and kind; without flaw, fault, or blemish; without error; mature; whole; pure; sound; right; correct.

My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun. *Shak.*

I fear I am not in my *perfect* mind. *Shak.*

O most entire and *perfect* sacrifice! *Keble.*

God made thee *perfect*, not immutable. *Milton.*

2. Well informed; certain; sure.

I am *perfect* that the Pannonians are now in arms. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils; — said of a flower.

Perfect cadence (*Mus.*), a complete and satisfactory close in the harmony, as upon the tonic preceded by the dominant. — **Perfect chord** (*Mus.*), a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth; a perfect consonance; a common chord in its original position of keynote, third, fifth, and octave. — **Perfect number** (*Arith.*), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as, 28, whose aliquot parts, or divisors, are 14, 7, 4, 2, 1. See *Abundant number*, under Abundant. *Brande & C.* — **Perfect tense** (*Gram.*), a tense which expresses an act or state completed.

Syn. — Finished; consummate; complete; entire; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *n.* (*Gram.*) The perfect tense, or a form in that tense.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt *or* pĕr-fĕkt'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perfected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perfecting.] [L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere*. See Perfect, *a.*] To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.

Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . . and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Perfecting press (*Print.*), a press in which the printing on both sides of the paper is completed in one passage through the machine.

Syn. — To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per'fect-er (pĕr'fĕkt-ĕr *or* pĕr-fĕkt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes perfect. "The . . . *perfecter* of our faith." *Barrow.*

Per-fect'i-bil'i-an (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-*an*), *n.* A perfectionist. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Per'fec-tib'i-list (pĕr'fĕk-tĭb'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* A perfectionist. See also Illuminati, 2. [*R.*]

Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *perfectibilité*.] The quality or state of being perfectible.

Per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perfectible*.] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

Per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *perfection*, L. *perfectio*.] **1.** The quality or state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral excellence; the highest attainable state or degree of excellence; maturity; as, *perfection* in an art, in a science, or in a system; *perfection* in form or degree; fruits in *perfection*.

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; especially, the divine attribute of complete excellence. *Shak.*

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

To perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly; as, to imitate a model *to perfection*.

Per-fec'tion, *v. t.* To perfect. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*

Per-fec'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfection; characterized by perfection. [*R.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Per-fec'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To perfect. *Dryden.*

Per-fec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection; one who believes that persons may and do attain to moral perfection and sinlessness in this life. *South.*

Per-fec'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *perfectionnement*.] The act of bringing to perfection, or the state of having attained to perfection. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Per-fect'ive (pĕr-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually followed by *of*. "A *perfective* alteration." *Fuller.*

Actions *perfective* of their natures. *Ray.*

Per-fec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Per'fect-ly (pĕr'fĕkt-lȳ), *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; in or to perfection; completely; wholly; thoroughly; faultlessly. "*Perfectly* divine." *Milton.*

As many as touched were made *perfectly* whole. *Matt.* xiv. 36.

Per'fect-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being perfect; perfection. "Charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*." *Col.* iii. 14.

Per-fer'vid (pĕr-fĕr'vĭd), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *fervid*.] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent.

Per-fi'cient (pĕr-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr. of *perficere* to perform. See Perfect.] Making or doing thoroughly; efficient; effectual. [*R.*] *Blackstone.*

Per-fi'cient, *n.* One who performs or perfects a work; especially, one who endows a charity. [*R.*]

Per-fid'i-ous (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*.] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend. *Shak.*

2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*

Per-fid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

Per-fid'i-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; perfidy. *Clarendon.*

Per'fi-dy (pĕr'fĭ-dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Perfidies (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* (cf. Skr. *parā* away) + *fides* faith: cf. F. *perfidie*. See Faith.] The act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery.

The ambition and *perfidy* of tyrants. *Macaulay.*

His *perfidy* to this sacred engagement. *De Quincey.*

Per'fit (pĕr'fĭt), *a.* Perfect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-fix' (pĕr-fĭks'), *v. t.* [Pref. *per-* + *fix*.] To fix surely; to appoint. [*Obs.*]

Per'fla-ble (pĕr'flȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perflabilis*. See Perflate.] Capable of being blown through. [*Obs.*]

Per-flate' (pĕr-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *perflatus*, p. p. of *perflare* to blow through.] To blow through. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Per-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perflatio*.] The act of perflating. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Per-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having the basal part produced around the stem; — said of leaves which the stem apparently passes directly through.

Perfoliate Leaves (of *Baptisia perfoliata*). Reduced.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Surrounded by a circle of hairs, or projections of any kind.

Per'fo-ra'ta (pĕr'fō-rā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Perforate.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of corals including those that have a porous texture, as Porites and Madrepora; — opposed to *Aporosa*. (*b*) A division of Foraminifera, including those having perforated shells.

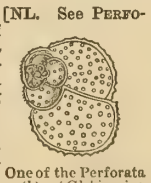

One of the Perforata (*b*) (*Globigerina bulloides*). Much enlarged.

Per'fo-rate (pĕr'fō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perforated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perforating.] [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* through + *forare* to bore. See Bore, *v.*] To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce or penetrate the surface of. *Bacon.*

Per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt), **Per'fo-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd), *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes, or with pores; having transparent dots resembling holes.

Per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforation*.] **1.** The act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through. *Bacon.*

2. A hole made by boring or piercing; an aperture. "Slender *perforations*." *Sir T. Browne.*

Per'fo-ra-tive (pĕr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *perforatif*.] Having power to perforate or pierce.

Per'fo-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforateur*.] One who, or that which, perforates; esp., a cephalotome.

Per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force*.] By force; of necessity; at any rate. *Shak.*

Per-force', *v. t.* To force; to compel. [*Obs.*]

Per-form' (pĕr-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Performed (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Performing.] [OE. *performen*, *parfourmen*, *parfournen*, OF. *parfornir*, *parfournir*, to finish, complete; OF. & F. *par* (see Par) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form*; cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See Furnish.] **1.** To carry through; to bring to completion; to achieve; to accomplish; to execute; to do.

I will cry unto God most high, unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Ps.* lvii. 2.

Great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To discharge; to fulfill; to act up to; as, to *perform* a duty; to *perform* a promise or a vow.

To *perform* your father's will. *Shak.*

3. To represent; to act; to play, as in a drama.

Perform a part thou hast not done before. *Shak.*

Syn. — To accomplish; do; act; transact; achieve; execute; discharge; fulfill; effect; complete; consummate. See Accomplish.

Per-form', *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquit one's self in any business; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players *perform* poorly; the musician *performs* on the organ.

Per-form'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being performed, done, or executed; practicable.

Per-form'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the *performance* of an undertaking or a duty.

Promises are not binding where the *performance* is impossible. *Paley.*

2. That which is performed or accomplished; a thing done or carried through; an achievement; a deed; an act; a feat; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual *performances*." *Shak.* "His musical *performances*." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-form'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfills; as, a good promiser, but a bad *performer*; especially, one who shows skill and training in any art; as, a *performer* of the drama; a *performer* on the harp.

Per'fri-cate (pĕr'frĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *perfricatus*, p. p. of *perfricare*.] To rub over. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Per-fu'ma-to-ry (pĕr-fū'mȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Emitting perfume; perfuming. [*R.*] *Sir E. Leigh.*

Per-fume' (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perfumed (-fūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perfuming.] [F. *parfumer* (cf. Sp. *perfumar*); *par* (see Par) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See Fume.] To fill or impregnate with a perfume; to scent.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

Per'fume (pĕr'fūm *or* pĕr-fūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *parfum*; cf. Sp. *perfume*. See Perfume, *v.*] **1.** The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful *field*. *Pope.*

2. A substance that emits an agreeable odor.

And thou shalt make it a *perfume*. *Ex.* xxx. 35.

Per-fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

Per-fum'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Perfumes, in general.

2. [Cf. F. *parfumerie*.] The art of preparing perfumes.

Per-func'to-ri-ly (pĕr-fŭnk'tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; formally; carelessly. *Boyle.*

Per-func'to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being perfunctory. *Whitlock.*

Per-func'to-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge, dispatch; *per* (see Per) + *fungi* to perform. See Function.] **1.** Done merely to get rid of a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote; done in a careless and superficial manner; characterized by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. "*Perfunctory* in his devotions." *Sharp.*

Per-func'tu-rate (-tū-rāt; 135), *v. t.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to do negligently. [*R.*]

Per-fuse' (pĕr-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perfused (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perfusing.] [L. *perfusus*, p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] To suffuse; to fill full or to excess. *Harvey.*

Per-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *perfusio*.] The act of perfusing.

Per-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of a nature to flow over, or to spread through.

Per'ga-me'ne-ous (pĕr'gȧ-mē'nē-ŭs), **Per'ga-men-ta'ceous** (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pergamena* parchment. See Parchment.] Like parchment.

Per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* [*Per* + *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

And pray God, if *perhaps* the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts* viii. 22.

Per'i- (pĕr'ĭ-). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used to signify *around*, *by*, *near*, *over*, *beyond*, or to give an *intensive* sense; as, *perimeter*, the measure around; *perigee*, point near the earth; *periergy*, work beyond what is needed; *perispherical*, quite spherical.

Pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Peris (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] (*Persian Myth.*) An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, represented

as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. *Moore.*

Per'i-a'gua (pĕr'ĭ-ä'gwȧ), *n.* See PIROGUE.

Per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower: cf. F. *périanthe.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The leaves of a flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished. (*b*) A saclike involucre which incloses the young fruit in most hepatic mosses. See *Illust.* of HEPATICA.

‖ **Per'i-an'thi-um** (-ănʹthĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) The perianth.

Per'i-apt (-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. περίαπτον, fr. περίαπτος hung about, περιάπτειν to hang about; περί about + ἅπτειν to tie: cf. F. *périapte.*] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet. *Coleridge.*

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts.* *Shak.*

Per'i-as'tral (-ăs'tral), *a.* Among or around the stars. "Comets in *periastral* passage." *R. A. Proctor.*

Per'i-as'tron (-trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + ἄστρον a star.] (*Astron.*) That point, in the real or apparent orbit of one star revolving around another, at which the former is nearest to the latter.

Per'i-au'ger (-ą'gĕr), *n.* See PIROGUE. *W. Irving.*

Per'i-blast (-blăst), *a.* [Gr. περιβλαστάνειν to grow around. See PERI-, and -BLAST.] (*Biol.*) The protoplasmic matter which surrounds the entoblast, or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. — **Per'i-blas'tic**, *a.*

Per'i-blem (-blĕm), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + root of Gr. βλαστάνειν to sprout.] (*Bot.*) Nascent cortex, or immature cellular bark.

‖ **Pe-rib'o-los** (pĕ-rĭbʹŏ-lŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίβολος, fr. περίβολος, adj., going round, fr. περιβάλλειν to throw round; cf. L. *peribolus.*] In ancient architecture, an inclosed court, esp. one surrounding a temple.

Per'i-bran'chi-al (pĕr'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding the branchiæ; as, a *peribranchial* cavity.

Per'i-bron'chi-al (-brŏn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the bronchi or bronchial tubes; as, the *peribronchial* lymphatics.

‖ **Per'i-cam'bi-um** (-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PERI-, and CAMBIUM.] (*Bot.*) A layer of thin-walled young cells in a growing stem, in which layer certain new vessels originate.

Per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or per-
Per'i-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-al), } taining to the pericardium; situated around the heart.

Pericardial fluid (*Physiol.*), a serous fluid of a pale yellow color contained in the pericardium.

Per'i-car'di-an (-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pericardiac.

Per'i-car'dic (-dĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pericardiac.

‖ **Per'i-car-di'tis** (-kär-dīʹtĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICARDIUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pericardium. *Dunglison.*

Per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος about or near the heart; περί about + καρδία heart.] (*Anat.*) The double baglike fold of serous membrane which incloses the heart.

☞ The inner layer is closely adherent to the outer surface of the heart, and is called the *cardiac pericardium.* The outer layer loosely incloses the heart and the adherent inner layer, and is called the *parietal pericardium.* At the base of the heart the two layers are continuous, and form a narrow closed cavity filled with fluid, in which the pulsations of the heart cause little friction.

Per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περί around + καρπός fruit: cf. F. *péricarpe.*] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary; the walls of the fruit. See *Illusts.* of CAPSULE, DRUPE, and LEGUME.

Per'i-car'pi-al (-kär'pĭ-al), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertain-
Per'i-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), } ing to a pericarp.

Per'i-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding a cell; as, the *pericellular* lymph spaces surrounding ganglion cells.

Per'i-chæth (-kēth), *n.* [See PERICHÆTIUM.] (*Bot.*) The leafy involucre surrounding the fruit stalk of mosses; perichætium; perichete.

Per'i-chæ'tial (-kē'shal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the perichæth.

‖ **Per'i-chæ'ti-um** (-kē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERICHÆTIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + χαίτη flowing hair, foliage.] (*Bot.*) Same as PERICHÆTH.

Per'i-cha'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See PERICHÆTIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) Surrounded by setæ; — said of certain earthworms (genus *Perichætus*).

Per'i-chete (-kēt), *n.* Same as PERICHÆTH.

Per'i-chon'dri-al (-kŏn'drĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the perichondrium; situated around cartilage.

‖ **Per'i-chon-dri'tis** (-kŏn-drīʹtĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICHONDRIUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the perichondrium.

‖ **Per'i-chon'dri-um** (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί around + χόνδρος cartilage.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests cartilage, except where covering articular surfaces.

Per'i-chor'dal (-kôr'dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the notochord; as, a *perichordal* column. See EPICHORDAL.

Per'i-clase (pĕr'ĭ-klās), } *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. κλᾶν
Per'i-cla'site (-klā'sīt), } to break.] (*Min.*) A grayish or dark green mineral, consisting essentially of magnesia (magnesium oxide), occurring in granular forms or in isometric crystals.

‖ **Per'i-clin'i-um** (-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERICLINIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περί around + κλίνη a bed.] (*Bot.*) The involucre which surrounds the common receptacle in composite flowers.

Pe-ric'li-tate (pĕ-rĭk'lĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *periclitatus*, p. p. of *periclitari*, fr. *periculum.*] To endanger. [*Obs.*]

Periclitating, pardi! the whole family. *Sterne.*

Pe-ric'li-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. F. *péricli tation.*] **1.** Trial; experiment. [*Obs.*]

2. The state of being in peril. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pe-ric'o-pe** (-rĭk'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., section of a book, Gr. περικοπή; περί around + κόπτειν to cut.] A selection or extract from a book; especially (*Theol.*), a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon.

Per'i-cra'ni-al (pĕr'ĭ-krā'nĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pericranium.

Per'i-cra'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The periosteum which covers the cranium externally; the region around the cranium.

Pe-ric'u-lous (pĕ-rĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *periculosus.* See PERILOUS.] Dangerous; full of peril. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pe-ric'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERICULA (-là). [L.] (*Rom. & O. Eng. Law*) **1.** Danger; risk.

2. In a narrower, judicial sense: Accident or *casus*, as distinguished from *dolus* and *culpa*, and hence relieving one from the duty of performing an obligation.

Per'i-derm (pĕr'ĭ-dĕrm), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The outer layer of bark.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hard outer covering of hydroids and other marine animals; the perisarc.

‖ **Per'i-di-as'to-le** (-dī-ăs'tŏ-lē), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The almost inappreciable time which elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

‖ **Pe-rid'i-um** (pĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + -ίδιον, a dim. ending.] (*Bot.*) The envelope or coat of certain fungi, such as the puffballs and earthstars.

Per'i-dot (pĕr'ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] (*Min.*) Chrysolite.

Per'i-do-tite (-dŏ-tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *péridotite.*] (*Min.*) An eruptive rock characterized by the presence of chrysolite (peridot). It also usually contains pyroxene, enstatite, chromite, etc. It is often altered to serpentine.

☞ The chief diamond deposits in South Africa occur in a more or less altered peridotite.

Per'i-drome (-drōm), *n.* [Gr. περίδρομος, fr. περίδρομος running around, fr. περιδραμεῖν to run round; περί round + δραμεῖν to run: cf. F. *péridrome.*] (*Archæol.*) The space between the columns and the wall of the cella, in a Greek or a Roman temple.

Per'i-e'cians (-ē'shanz), *n. pl.* See PERIŒCIANS.

‖ **Per'i-en'te-ron** (-ĕn'tē-rŏn), *n.* [NL. See PERI-, and ENTERON.] (*Anat.*) The primitive perivisceral cavity.

Per'i-er'gy (pĕr'ĭ-ẽr'jy), *n.* [Gr. περιεργία, fr. περίεργος overcareful; περί about, beyond + ἔργον work.] **1.** Excessive care or diligence. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Rhet.*) A bombastic or labored style. [*R.*]

Per'i-gan'gli-on'ic (-găŋ'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding a ganglion; as, the *periganglionic* glands of the frog.

Per'i-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Surrounding the stomach; — applied to the body cavity of Bryozoa and various other Invertebrata.

Per'i-ge'an (-jē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigean tides, those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.

Per'i-gee (pĕr'ĭ-jē), } *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr.
Per'i-ge'um (-jē'ŭm), } περί about, near + γῆ the earth: cf. F. *périgée.*] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.* It is sometimes, but rarely, used of the nearest points of other orbits, as of a comet, a planet, etc. Called also *epigee*, *epigeum.*

Per'i-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* (*Biol.*) A theory which explains inheritance by the transmission of the type of growth force possessed by one generation to another.

Per'i-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to perigenesis.

Per'i-gone (pĕr'ĭ-gōn), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. γονή productive organs.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any organ inclosing the essential organs of a flower; a perianth. (*b*) In mosses, the involucral bracts of a male flower.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sac which surrounds the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid.

‖ **Per'i-go'ni-um** (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERIGONIA (-ȧ). [NL.] Same as PERIGONE.

Per'i-gord pie' (pĕr'ĭ-gôrd pī'). [From *Périgord*, a former province of France.] A pie made of truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

Per'i-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. περιγραφή outline; περί round, about + γράφειν to write.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything. [*R.*]

‖ **Per'i-gyn'i-um** (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERIGYNIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PERIGYNOUS.] (*Bot.*) Some unusual appendage about the pistil, as the bottle-shaped body in the sedges, and the bristles or scales in some other genera of the Sedge family, or *Cyperaceæ.*

Perigynous Flower.

Pe-rig'y-nous (pĕ-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx; — said of a flower such as that of the cherry or peach.

Per'i-hel'ion (pĕr'ĭ-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn), } *n.*; *pl.*
Per'i-he'li-um (pĕr'ĭ-hē'lĭ-ŭm), } PERIHELIA (-hēl'yȧ *or* -hē'lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περί about, near + ἥλιος the sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.*

Per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*, akin to *peritus* experienced, skilled, and E. *fare.* See FARE, and cf. EXPERIENCE.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers. 2 *Cor.* xi. 26.

Adventure hard
With *peril* great achieved. *Milton.*

At, *or* **On**, **one's peril**, with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "*On thy* soul's *peril.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Hazard; risk; jeopardy. See DANGER.

Per'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERILED (-ĭld) or PERILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERILING or PERILLING.] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; as, to *peril* one's life.

Per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *v. i.* To be in danger. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Pe-ril'la** (pē-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate herbs, of which one species (*Perilla ocimoides*, or *P. Nankinensis*) is often cultivated for its purple or variegated foliage.

Per'il-ous (pĕr'ĭl-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *perillous*, *perilleus*, F. *périlleux*, L. *periculosus.* See PERIL.] [Written also *perillous.*] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking.

Infamous hills, and sandy, *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

2. Daring; reckless; dangerous. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

For I am *perilous* with knife in hand. *Chaucer.*

— **Per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'il-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per'i-lymph (pĕr'ĭ-lĭmf), *n.* (*Anat.*) The fluid which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear, and separates it from the walls of the chambers in which the labyrinth lies.

Per'i-lym-phan'gi-al (pĕr'ĭ-lĭm-făn'jĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around, or at the side of, a lymphatic vessel.

Per'i-lym-phat'ic (-ĭăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or containing, perilymph. (*b*) Perilymphangial.

Per-im'e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. περίμετρος; περί around + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *périmètre.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

2. An instrument for determining the extent and shape of the field of vision.

Per'i-met'ric (pĕr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Per'i-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } to the perimeter, or to perimetry; as, a *perimetric* chart of the eye.

Per-im'e-try (pĕr-ĭm'ē-trỹ), *n.* The art of using the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

Per'i-morph (pĕr'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Min.*) A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH.

Per'i-my'sial (-mĭzh'*al or* -ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Surrounding a muscle or muscles. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the perimysium.

‖ **Per'i-my'si-um** (-mĭzh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + μῦς muscle.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue sheath which surrounds a muscle, and sends partitions inwards between the bundles of muscular fibers.

‖ **Per'i-næ'um** (-nē'ŭm), *n.* Same as PERINEUM.

Per'i-ne'al (-nē'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the perineum.

Per'i-ne'o-plas'ty (-nē'ŏ-plăs/tỹ), *n.* [*Perineum* + *-plasty.*] (*Med.*) The act or process of restoring an injured perineum.

Per'i-ne-or'rha-phy (-nē-ŏr'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [*Perineum* + Gr. ῥάπτειν to sew.] (*Med.*) The operation of sewing up a ruptured perineum.

‖ **Per'i-ne-phri'tis** (-nē-frīʹtĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-, and NEPHRITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — **Per'i-ne-phrit'ic** (-frĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Per'i-ne'um** (-nē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίνεον, περίνεος.] (*Anat.*) The region which is included within the outlet of the pelvis, and is traversed by the urinogenital canal and the rectum.

Per'i-neu'ri-al (-nū'rĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding nerves or nerve fibers; of or pertaining to the perineurium.

‖ **Per'i-neu'ri-um** (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + νεῦρον a nerve.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue sheath which surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers. See EPINEURIUM, and NEURILEMMA.

Per'i-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ẽr), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a nucleus; situated around a nucleus; as, the *perinuclear* protoplasm.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. περίοδος a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time; περί round, about + ὁδός a way: cf. F. *période.*] **1.** A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order; as, the *period* of the sun, or the earth, or a comet.

2. Hence: A stated and recurring interval of time; more generally, an interval of time specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the *period* of the Roman republic.

How by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*

3. (*Geol.*) One of the great divisions of geological time; as, the Tertiary *period;* the Glacial *period.* See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

4. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion. *Bacon.*

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period.* *Milton.*

Evils which shall never end till eternity hath a *period.*
Jer. Taylor.

This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*

5. (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence. "Devolved his rounded *periods.*" *Tennyson.*

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jonson.*

☞ The *period*, according to Heyse, is a compound sentence consisting of a protasis and apodosis; according to Becker, it is the appropriate form for the coördinate propositions related by antithesis or causality. *Gibbs.*

6. (*Print.*) The punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a complete sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

7. (*Math.*) One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals.

2. (*Med.*) **The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission.**

9. (*Mus.*) **A complete musical sentence.**

The period, the present or current time, as distinguished from all other times.

Syn. — Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *v. t.* To put an end to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pe'ri-od, *v. i.* To come to a period; to conclude. [*Obs.*] "You may *period* upon this, that," etc. *Feltham.*

Per-i'o-date (pĕr-ī'ō-dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of periodic acid.

Per'i-od'ic (pĕr'ĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *iodic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, the highest oxygen acid (HIO_4) of iodine.

Pe'ri-od'ic (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *periodicus*, Gr. *περι-*
Per'i-od'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *οδικός*: cf. F. *périodique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a period or periods, or to division by periods.

The *periodical* times of all the satellites. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. Performed in a period, or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun.

3. Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring; as, *periodical* epidemics.

The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering. *Henslow.*

To influence opinion through the *periodical* press. *Courthope.*

4. (*Rhet.*) Of or pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence.

Periodic comet (*Astron.*), a comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit; a comet that has been seen at two of its approaches to the sun. — **Periodic function** (*Math.*), a function whose values recur at fixed intervals as the variable uniformly increases. The trigonometric functions, as $\sin x$, $\tan x$, etc., are periodic functions. Exponential functions are also periodic, having an imaginary period, and the elliptic functions have not only a real but an imaginary period, and are hence called *doubly periodic.* — **Periodic law** (*Chem.*), the generalization that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. "In other words, if the elements are grouped in the order of their atomic weights, it will be found that nearly the same properties recur periodically throughout the entire series." The following tabular arrangement of the atomic weights shows the regular recurrence of groups (under I., II., III., IV., etc.), each consisting of members of the same natural family. The gaps in the table indicate the probable existence of unknown elements.

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC LAW OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

[The vertical columns contain the Periodic Groups.]

Series.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	R_2O	RO	R_2O_3	RH_4 RO_2	RH_3 R_2O_5	RH_2 RO_3	RH R_2O_7	RO_4
1	H 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Li 7	Be 9	B 11	C 12	N 14	O 16	F 19	—
3	Na 23	Mg 24	Al 27	Si 28	P 31	S 32	Cl 35.5	
4	K 39	Ca 40	Sc 44	Ti 48	V 51	Cr 52	Mn 55	Fe 56, Ni 58.5 — Co 59, Cu 63
5	(Cu) (63)	Zn 65	Ga 70	Ge 72	As 75	Se 79	Br 80	
6	Rb 85.2	Sr 87.5	Y 89	Zr 90.5	Cb 94	Mo 96	—	Rh 104, Pd 106 — Ru 104, Ag 108
7	(Ag) (108)	Cd 112	In 113.5	Sn 118	Sb 120.3	Te 125	I 127	— —
8	Cs 133	Ba 137	La 138.5	Ce 141.5	Di 146	—	—	— —
9	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	Yb 173	—	Ta 182	W 184	—	Os 191, Pt 194 — Ir 193, Au 197
11	(Au) (197)	Hg 200	Tl 204	Pb 206	Bi 208	—	—	— —
12	—	—	—	Th 232	—	U 239	—	— —

☞ A similar relation had been enunciated in a crude way by Newlands; but the law in its effective form was developed and elaborated by Mendelejeff, whence it is sometimes called *Mendelejeff's law.* Important extensions of it were also made by L. Meyer. By this means Mendelejeff predicted with remarkable accuracy the hypothetical elements ekaboron, ekaluminium, and ekasilicon, afterwards discovered and named respectively scandium, gallium, and germanium.

—**Periodic star** (*Astron.*), a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods. — **Periodic time of a heavenly body** (*Astron.*), the time of a complete revolution of the body about the sun, or of a satellite about its primary.

Pe'ri-od'ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.

Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ist, *n.* One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical.

Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a periodical manner.

Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ness, *n.* Periodicity.

Pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (pē'rĭ-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIODICITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *périodicité.*] The quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; as, the *periodicity* in the vital phenomena of plants. *Henfrey.*

Per-i'o-dide (pĕr-ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* [Pref. *per-* + *iodide.*] An iodide containing a higher proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same substance or series.

Per'i-o-don'tal (pĕr'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tal), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Anat.*) Surrounding the teeth.

Pe'ri-od'o-scope (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Period* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) A table or other means for calculating the periodical functions of women. *Dunglison.*

Per'i-œ'ci (pĕr'ĭ-ē'sī), } *n. pl.* [NL. *perioeci*, fr. Gr.
Per'i-œ'cians (-shanz), } περίοικοι; περί around + οἶκος house, dwelling.] Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare ANTŒCI.

Per'i-o-ple (pĕr'ĭ-ō-p'l), *n.* [F. *périople*, from Gr. περί about + ὁπλή the hoof of a horse.] (*Anat.*) The external smooth horny layer of the hoof of the horse and allied animals.

Per'i-op'lic (-ŏp'lĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the periople; connected with the periople.

Per'i-os'te-al (-ŏs'tē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

‖ **Per'i-os'te-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιόστεος round the bones; περί around + ὀστέον a bone: cf. L. *periosteon.*] (*Anat.*) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

‖ **Per'i-os-ti'tis** (-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERIOSTEUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the periosteum.

‖ **Per'i-os'tra-cum** (-ŏs'trā-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PERIOSTRACA (-kā). [NL., fr. Gr. περί around + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) A chitinous membrane covering the exterior of many shells; — called also *epidermis.*

Per'i-o'tic (-ō'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] (*Anat.*) Surrounding, or pertaining to the region surrounding, the internal ear; as, the *periotic* capsule. — *n.* A periotic bone.

Per'i-pa-te'cian (-pā-tē'shan), *n.* A peripatetic. [*Obs.*]

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripateticus*, Gr. περιπατητικός, fr. περιπατεῖν to walk about; περί about + πατεῖν to walk: cf. F. *péripatétique.*] **1.** Walking about; itinerant.

2. Of or pertaining to the philosophy taught by Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens), or to his followers. "The true *peripatetic* school." *Howell.*

Per'i-pa-tet'ic, *n.* **1.** One who walks about; a pedestrian; an itinerant. *Tatler.*

2. A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Peripatetic. [*R.*] *Hales.*

Per'i-pa-tet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *péripatétisme.*] The doctrines or philosophical system of the peripatetics. See PERIPATETIC, *n.*, 2. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

‖ **Pe-rip'a-tus** (pē-rĭp'ā-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίπατος a walking about.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lowly organized arthropods, found in South Africa, Australia, and tropical America. It constitutes the order Malacopoda.

Per'i-pet'al-ous (pĕr'ĭ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Surrounding, or situated about, the petals.

Pe-riph'er-al (pē-rĭf'ĕr-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric.

2. (*Anat.*) External; away from the center; as, the *peripheral* portion of the nervous system.

Per'i-pher'ic (pĕr'ĭ-fĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *périphérique.*
Per'i-pher'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } See PERIPHERY.] See PERIPHERAL.

Pe-riph'er-y (pē-rĭf'ĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIPHERIES (-ĭz). [L. *peripheria*, Gr. περιφέρεια; περί around + φέρειν to bear, carry: cf. F. *périphérie.*] **1.** The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface.

2. (*Geom.*) The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other figure.

Per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* [L. *periphrasis*, Gr. περιφράσις, fr. περιφράζεσθαι to think about, to be expressed periphrastically; περί + φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *périphrase.* See PHRASE.] (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout, or indirect, way of speaking; circumlocution. "To describe by enigmatic *periphrases.*" *De Quincey.*

Per'i-phrase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERIPHRASED (-frāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERIPHRASING.] [Cf. F. *périphraser.*] To express by periphrase or circumlocution.

Per'i-phrase, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

‖ **Pe-riph'ra-sis** (pē-rĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PERIPHRASES (-sēz). [L.] See PERIPHRASE.

Per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. περιφραστι-
Per'i-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } κός: cf. F. *périphrastique.*] Expressing, or expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrase; circumlocutory.

Periphrastic conjugation (*Grum.*), a conjugation formed by the use of the simple verb with one or more auxiliaries.

Per'i-phras'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With circumlocution.

Per'i-plast (pĕr'ĭ-plăst), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to mold, form.] (*Biol.*) Same as PERIBLAST. — **Per'i-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* *Huxley.*

‖ **Per'ip-neu-mo'ni-a** (pĕr'ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ā), } *n.* [L.
‖ **Per'ip-neu'mo-ny** (pĕr'ĭp-nū'mŏ-nȳ), } *peripneumonia*, Gr. περιπνευμονία: cf. F. *péripneumonie.* See PERI-, PNEUMONIA.] (*Med.*) Pneumonia. (*Obsoles.*)

Per'ip-neu-mon'ic (pĕr'ĭp-nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripneumonicus*, Gr. περιπνευμονικός: cf. F. *péripneumonique.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to peripneumonia.

Per'i-proct (pĕr'ĭ-prŏkt), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] (*Zoöl.*) The region surrounding the anus, particularly of echinoderms.

‖ **Per'i-proc-ti'tis** (pĕr'ĭ-prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-, and PROCTITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tissues about the rectum.

Pe-rip'ter-al (pē-rĭp'tĕr-*al*), *a.* [Gr., fr. περί + πτερόν feather, wing, row of columns.] (*Arch.*) Having columns on all sides; — said of an edifice. See APTERAL.

Pe-rip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Peripteral.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Feathered all around.

Per'i-sarc (pĕr'ĭ-särk), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. σαρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Zoöl.*) The outer, hardened integument which covers most hydroids.

Pe-ris'cian (pē-rĭsh'an), *n.* [Gr. περίσκιος; περί around + σκία shadow: cf. F. *périscien.*] Having the shadow moving all around.

Pe-ris'cians (-anz), } *n. pl.* [NL. See PERISCIAN.]
‖ **Pe-ris'ci-i** (-ĭ-ī), } Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass.

Per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + *-scope.*] A general or comprehensive view. [*R.*]

Per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Periscopic spectacles (*Opt.*), spectacles having concavo-convex or convexo-concave lenses with a considerable curvature corresponding to that of the eye, to increase the distinctness of objects viewed obliquely.

Per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERISHING.] [OE. *perissen, perisshen*, F. *périr*, p. pr. *périssant*, L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE, and see -ISH.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; to die; hence, to wither; to waste away.

I *perish* with hunger! *Luke* xv. 17.

Grow up and *perish*, as the summer fly. *Milton.*

The thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Per'ish, *v. t.* To cause to perish. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Per'ish-a-bil'i-ty (-a-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Perishableness.

Per'ish-a-ble (-a-b'l), *a.* [F. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death; as, *perishable* goods; our *perishable* bodies.

Per'ish-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

Per'ish-a-bly, *adv.* In a perishable degree or manner.

Per'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *perissement.*] The act of perishing. [*R.*] *Udall.*

‖ **Per'i-so'ma** (pĕr'ĭ-sō'mà), *n.*; *pl.* PERISOMATA (-tà). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PERISOME.

Per'i-some (pĕr'ĭ-sōm), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire covering of an invertebrate animal, as an echinoderm or cœlenterate; the integument.

Per'i-sperm (-spĕrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *périsperme.* See PERI-, and SPERM.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed, especially that portion which is formed outside of the embryo sac. — **Per'i-sper'mic** (-spĕr'mĭk), *a.*

Per'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Exactly spherical;
Per'i-spher'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } globular.

‖ **Per'i-spom'e-non** (-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PERISPOMENA (-nà). [NL., from Gr. περισπώμενος, pr. pass. p. of περισπᾶν to draw around, to circumflex; περί around + σπᾶν to draw.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. *Goodwin.*

Per'i-spore (pĕr'ĭ-spōr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The outer covering of a spore.

Per'is-sad (-ĭs-săd), *a.* [Gr. περισσός odd, from περί over.] (*Chem.*) Odd; not even; — said of elementary substances and of radicals whose valence is not divisible by two without a remainder. Contrasted with *artiad.*

Per'isse (pĕr'ĭs), *v. i.* To perish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per'is-so-dac'tyl (pĕr'ĭs-sō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Perissodactyla.

‖ **Per'is-so-dac'ty-la** (-tĭ-là), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + δάκτυλος finger.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ungulate mammals, including those that have an odd number of toes, as the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros; — opposed to *Artiodactyla.*

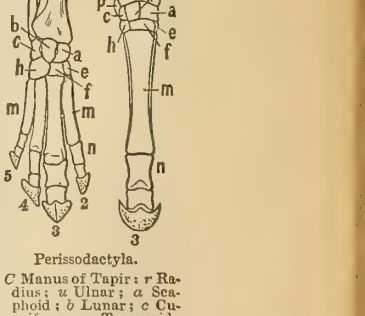

Perissodactyla.

C Manus of Tapir: *r* Radius; *u* Ulnar; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Lunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *m m* Metacarpals, and *n* Phalanges, in the second, third, fourth, and fifth Digits, 2, 3, 4, 5. *D* Manus of Horse: *a b c e f h* same as in *C*; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpal, or Cannon Bone, and *n* Phalanges of third Digit, 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpals, or Splint Bones, are seen one on each side of *m.*

Per'i-stal'sis (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERISTALTIC.] (*Physiol.*) Peristaltic contraction or action.

Per'i-stal'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός clasping and compressing, fr. περιστέλλειν to surround, wrap up; περί round + στέλλειν to place, arrange: cf. F. *péristaltique.*] (*Physiol.*) Applied to the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onwards; as, *peristaltic* movement. — **Per'i-stal'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

‖ **Per'is-te'ri-a** (pĕr'ĭs-tē'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See PERISTERION.] (*Bot.*) A genus of orchidaceous plants. See DOVE PLANT.

‖ **Per'is-te'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιστερεών a dovecote, a kind of verbena, fr. περιστερά a dove, pigeon; cf. L. *peristereon.*] (*Bot.*) The herb vervain (*Verbena officinalis*).

Pe-ris'ter-ite (pē-rĭs'tĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon.] (*Min.*) A variety of albite, whitish and slightly iridescent like a pigeon's neck.

Pe-ris'ter-o-mor'phous (-ō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + *-morphous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the pigeons or Columbæ.

Pe-ris'ter-op'o-dous (-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having pigeonlike feet; — said of those gallinaceous birds that rest on all four toes, as the curassows and megapods.

Pe-ris'to-le (pē-rĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *péristole.* See PERISTALTIC.] (*Physiol.*) Peristaltic action, especially of the intestines.

‖ **Pe-ris'to-ma** (pē-rĭs'tō-mà), *n.*; *pl.* PERISTOMATA (pĕr'ĭ-stŏm'a-tà). [NL.] Same as PERISTOME.

Per'i-stome (pĕr'ĭ-stōm), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The fringe of teeth around the orifice of the capsule of mosses. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.

Peristome (*Bot.*). Enlarged.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lip, or edge of the aperture, of a spiral shell. (*b*) The membrane surrounding the mouth of an invertebrate animal.

Per'i-sto'mi-al (pĕr'ĭ-stō'mĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a peristome.

‖ **Per'i-sto'mi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Same as Peristome.

Per'i-streph'ic (pĕr'ĭ-strĕf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; revolving; as, a *peristrephic* painting (of a panorama).

Per'i-style (-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum*, Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος; περί about + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *péristyle.*] (*Arch.*) A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specifically, a complete system of columns, whether on all sides of a court, or surrounding a building, such as the cella of a temple. Used in the former sense, it gives name to the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling, the *peristyle.* See Colonnade.

Per'i-sys'to-le (-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + *systole*: cf. F. *périsystole.*] (*Physiol.*) The interval between the diastole and systole of the heart. It is perceptible only in the dying.

Pe-rite' (pē-rīt'), *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilled. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Per'i-the'ci-um** (pĕr'ĭ-thē'shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί around + θήκη box.] (*Bot.*) An organ in certain fungi and lichens, surrounding and enveloping the masses of fructification. *Henslow.*

Pe-rit'o-mous (pē-rĭt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτομος cut off all around. See Peri-, and Tome.] (*Min.*) Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

Per'i-to-næ'um (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as Peritoneum.

Per'i-to-ne'al (-nē'*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *péritonéal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

Per'i-to-ne'um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *peritoneum*, *peritonaeum*, Gr. περιτόναιον, περιτόναιος, fr. περιτεινειν to stretch all around or over; περί around + τείνειν to stretch.] (*Anat.*) The smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, or the whole body cavity when there is no diaphragm, and, turning back, surrounds the viscera, forming a closed, or nearly closed, sac. [Written also *peritonæum.*]

‖ **Per'i-to-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Peritoneum, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Per'i-tra'che-al (-trā'kē-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Surrounding the tracheæ.

Per'i-treme (pĕr'ĭ-trēm), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) That part of the integument of an insect which surrounds the spiracles. (*b*) The edge of the aperture of a univalve shell.

‖ **Pe-rit'ri-cha** (pē-rĭt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ciliated Infusoria having a circle of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes another around the body. It includes the vorticellas. See Vorticella.

‖ **Per'i-tro'chi-um** (pĕr'ĭ-trō'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιτρόχιον; περί around + τροχός a wheel.] (*Mech.*) The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the *axis in peritrochio*, which see under Axis.

Per-it'ro-pal (pĕr-ĭt'rō-pal *or* pĕr'ĭ-trō'pal; 277), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος, fr. περιτρέπειν to turn around; περί around + τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *péritrope.*] **1.** Rotatory; circuitous. [*R.*]

2. (*Bot.*) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Per-it'ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Peritropal.

‖ **Per'i-typh-li'tis** (pĕr'ĭ-tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Peri-, and Typhlitis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum.

Per'i-u'ter-ine (-ū'tĕr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* (*Med.*) Surrounding the uterus.

Per'i-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kŭ-lĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the blood vessels; as, *perivascular* lymphatics.

Per'i-ver'te-bral (-vĕr'tĕ-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding the vertebræ.

Per'i-vis'cer-al (-vĭs'sĕr-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the viscera; as, the *perivisceral* cavity.

Per'i-vi-tel'line (-vĭ-tĕl'lĭn), *a.* [*Peri-* + *vitelline.*] (*Biol.*) Situated around the vitellus, or between the vitellus and zona pellucida of an ovum.

Per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [OE. *perrwige*, *perwicke*, corrupt. fr. F. *perruque*; cf. OD. *peruyk*, from French. See Peruke, and cf. Wig.] A headdress of false hair, usually covering the whole head, and representing the natural hair; a wig. *Shak.*

Per'i-wig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Periwigged (-wĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Periwigging (-wĭg-gĭng).] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair. *Swift.*

Per'i-win'kle (-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [From AS. *pinewincla* a shellfish, in which *pine-* is fr. L. *pina*, *pinna*, a kind of mussel, akin to Gr. πίννα. Cf. Winkle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any small marine gastropod shell of the genus Littorina. The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), in Europe extensively used as food, has recently become naturalized abundantly on the American coast. See Littorina.

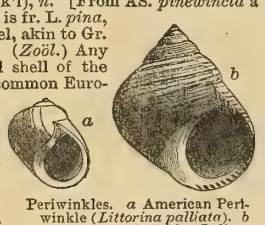

Periwinkles. *a* American Periwinkle (*Littorina palliata*). *b* European Periwinkle (*L. littorea*). Nat. size.

☞ In America the name is often applied to several large univalves, as *Fulgur carica*, and *F. canaliculata.*

Per'i-win'kle, *n.* [OE. *pervenke*, AS. *pervince*, fr. L. *pervinca.*] (*Bot.*) A trailing herb of the genus *Vinca.*

☞ The common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) has opposite evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers in their axils. In America it is often miscalled *myrtle.* See under Myrtle.

Per'jen-et (pĕr'jĕn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. Pear, and Jenneting.] A kind of pear. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per'jure (pĕr'jūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perjured (-jūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perjuring.] [F. *parjurer*, L. *perjurare*, *pejerare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See Jury.] **1.** To cause to violate an oath or a vow; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; to corrupt; — often used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself.

Want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touched vestal. *Shak.*

2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. [*Obs.*]

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me, that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*

Syn. — To Perjure, Forswear. These words have been used interchangeably; but there is a tendency to restrict *perjure* to that species of forswearing which constitutes the crime of perjury at law, namely, the willful violation of an oath administered by a magistrate or according to law.

Per'jure, *n.* [L. *perjurus*: cf. OF. *parjur*, F. *parjure.*] A perjured person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Per'jured (-jūrd), *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. *Shak.* "*Perjured* persons." 1 *Tim.* i. 10. "Their *perjured* oath." *Spenser.*

Per'jur-er (-jūr-ĕr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury; one who perjures or forswears, in any sense.

Per-ju'ri-ous (pĕr-jū'rĭ-ŭs), } *a.* [L. *perjuriosus*, *per-*
Per'ju-rous (pĕr'jū-rŭs), } *jurus.*] Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. [*Obs.*] *Quarles. B. Jonson.*

Per'ju-ry (pĕr'jū-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Perjuries (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium.* See Perjure, *v.*] **1.** False swearing.

2. (*Law*) At common law, a willfully false statement in a fact material to the issue, made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding. By statute the penalties of perjury are imposed on the making of willfully false affirmations.

☞ If a man swear falsely in nonjudicial affidavits, it is made perjury by statute in some jurisdictions in the United States.

Perk (pĕrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perked (pĕrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perking.] [Cf. W. *percu* to trim, to make smart.] To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jaunty or saucy display of; as, to *perk* the ears; to *perk* up one's head. *Cowper. Sherburne.*

Perk, *v. i.* To exalt one's self; to bear one's self loftily. "To *perk* over them." *Barrow.*

To perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily. *Pope.*

Perk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain. "*Perk* as a peacock." *Spenser.*

Perk, *v. i.* To peer; to look inquisitively. *Dickens.*

Per'kin (pĕr'kĭn), *n.* A kind of weak perry.

Per'kin-ism (pĕr'kĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedial treatment, by drawing the pointed extremities of two rods, each of a different metal, over the affected part; tractoration, — first employed by Dr. Elisha *Perkins* of Norwich, Conn. See Metallotherapy.

Perk'y (pĕrk'ȳ), *a.* Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

There amid *perky* larches and pines. *Tennyson.*

Per-la'ceous (pĕr-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See Pearl.] Pearly; resembling pearl.

Per'lid (pĕr'lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any insect of the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidæ.* See *Stone fly*, under Stone.

Per'lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Pearlite.

Per-lit'ic (pĕr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to or resembling perlite, or pearlstone; as, the *perlitic* structure of certain rocks. See Pearlite.

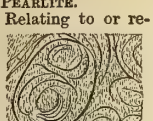

Pearlite or Pearlstone, showing Perlitic structure.

Per'lous (pĕr'lŭs), *a.* Perilous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Per'lus-tra'tion (-lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perlustrare* to wander all through, to survey. See 3d Luster.] The act of viewing all over. [*Archaic*] *Howell.*

Per'ma-na-ble (pĕr'mȧ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Permanent; durable. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

Per'ma-nence (-nens), } *n.* [Cf.
Per'ma-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), } F. *permanence.*] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of institutions; the *permanence* of nature.

Per'ma-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *permanent.* See Per-, and Mansion.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a *permanent* impression.

Eternity stands *permanent* and fixed. *Dryden.*

Permanent gases (*Chem. & Physics*), hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide; — also called *incondensible* or *incoercible gases*, before their liquefaction in 1877. — **Permanent way,** the roadbed and superstructure of a finished railway; — so called in distinction from the contractor's *temporary way.* — **Permanent white** (*Chem.*), barium sulphate (*heavy spar*), used as a white pigment or paint, in distinction from *white lead*, which tarnishes and darkens from the formation of the sulphide.

Syn. — Lasting; durable; constant. See Lasting.

Per'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

Per-man'ga-nate (pĕr-măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of permanganic acid.

Potassium permanganate. (*Chem.*) See *Potassium permanganate*, under Potassium.

Per'man-gan'ic (-măn-găn'ĭc), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, one of the higher acids of manganese, $HMnO_4$, which forms salts called *permanganates.*

Per-man'sion (pĕr-măn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *permansio.* See Permanent.] Continuance. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per'me-a-bil'i-ty (pĕr'mē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *perméabilité.*] The quality or state of being permeable.

Magnetic permeability (*Physics*), the specific capacity of a body for magnetic induction, or its conducting power for lines of magnetic force. *Sir W. Thomson.*

Per'me-a-ble (pĕr'mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis*: cf. F. *perméable.* See Permeate.] Capable of being permeated, or passed through; yielding passage; passable; penetrable; — used especially of substances which allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil; glass is *permeable* to light. *I. Taylor.*

Per'me-a-bly, *adv.* In a permeable manner.

Per'me-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *permeans*, p. pr.] Passing through; permeating. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Permeated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Permeating.] [L. *permeatus*, p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand. *Woodward.*

2. To enter and spread through: to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things. *Cudworth.*

Per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of permeating, passing through, or spreading throughout, the pores or interstices of any substance.

Here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual *permeation* and inexistence. *Bp. Hall.*

Per'mi-an (pĕr'mĭ-*an*), *a.* [From the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the Permian formation exists.] (*Geol.*) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the Carboniferous, and regarded as closing the Carboniferous age and Paleozoic era. — *n.* The Permian period. See *Chart* of Geology.

Per'mi-ans (-anz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Permian (-an). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe belonging to the Finnic race, and inhabiting a portion of Russia.

Per-mis'ci-ble (pĕr-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle; *per* + *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-miss' (pĕr-mĭs'), *n.* [See Permit.] A permitted choice; a rhetorical figure in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Per-mis'si-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being permissible; permissibleness; allowableness.

Per-mis'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible. — **Per-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Per-mis'sion (pĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio*: cf. F. *permission.* See Permit.] The act of permitting or allowing; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

High *permission* of all-ruling Heaven. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Leave; liberty; license. — Leave, Permission. *Leave* implies that the recipient may decide whether to use the license granted or not. *Permission* is the absence on the part of another of anything preventive, and in general, at least by implication, signifies approval.

Per-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Permitting; granting leave or liberty. "By his *permissive* will." *Milton.*

2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. *Milton.*

Per-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* In a permissive manner.

Per-mis'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *permistio*, *permixtio*, fr. *permiscere*, *permistum*, and *permixtum.* See Permiscible.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; mixture. [Written also *permixtion.*]

Per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Permitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Permitting.] [L. *permittere*, *permissum*, to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See Per-, and Mission.] **1.** To consent to; to allow or suffer to be done; to tolerate; to put up with.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; — followed by an infinitive.

Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself. *Acts* xxvi. 1.

3. To give over; to resign; to leave; to commit.

Let us not aggravate our sorrows.
But to the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

Syn. — To allow; let; grant; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure; consent to. — To Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate. To *allow* is more positive, denoting (at least originally and etymologically) a decided assent, either directly or by implication. To *permit* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. The distinction, however, is often disregarded by good writers. To *suffer* has a stronger passive or negative sense than to *permit*, sometimes implying against the will, sometimes mere indifference. To *tolerate* is to endure what is contrary to will or desire. To *suffer* and to *tolerate* are sometimes used without discrimination.

Per-mit', *v. i.* To grant permission; to allow.

Per'mit (pĕr'mĭt *or* pĕr-mĭt'; 277), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specifically, a written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty.

Per-mit'tance (pĕr-mĭt'tans), *n.* The act of permitting; allowance; permission; leave. *Milton.*

Per'mit-tee' (pĕr'mĭt-tē'), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.

Per-mit'ter (pĕr-mĭt'tĕr), *n.* One who permits.

A *permitter*, or not a hinderer, of sin. *J. Edwards.*

Per-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. [*Obs.*]

Per-mix'tion (-chŭn), *n.* See Permistion.

Per-mut'a-ble (pĕr-mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *permutable.*] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable. — **Per-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Per-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

Per'mu-ta'tion (pĕr'mŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *permutatio*: cf. F. *permutation.* See Permute.] **1.** The act of

permuting; exchange of one thing for another; mutual transference; interchange.

The violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property. *Burke.*

2. (*Math.*) (*a*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, as units, objects, letters, etc., in all possible orders, one after the other; — called also *alternation*. Cf. COMBINATION, *n.*, 4. (*b*) Any one of such possible arrangements.

3. (*Law*) Barter; exchange.

Permutation lock, a lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

Per-mute' (pĕr-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *permutare, permutatum; per* + *mutare* to change: cf. F. *permuter*.]

1. To interchange; to transfer reciprocally.

2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic. [*Obs.*]

Bought, trucked, *permuted*, or given. *Hakluyt.*

Per-mut'er (-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One who permutes.

Pern (pẽrn), *v. t.* [See PERNANCY.] To take profit of; to make profitable. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Pern, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The honey buzzard.

Per'nan-cy (pẽr'nan-sy), *n.* [OF. *prenance*, fr. *prendre, prenre, penre*, to take, L. *prendere, prehendere*.] (*Law*) A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, the receiving of profits. *Blackstone.*

Per'nel (-nĕl), *n.* See PIMPERNEL. [*Obs.*]

Per-ni'cion (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See 2d PERNICIOUS.] Destruction; perdition. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Per-ni'cious (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernix, -icis.*] Quick; swift (to burn). [*R.*] *Milton.*

Per-ni'cious, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies* destruction, from *pernecare* to kill or slay outright; *per* + *necare* to kill, slay: cf. F. *pernicieux*. Cf. NUISANCE, NECROMANCY.] Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; very mischievous; baleful; malicious; wicked.

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar. *Shak.*
Pernicious to his health. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; baneful; deleterious; hurtful; mischievous.

— Per-ni'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

Per-nic'i-ty (-nĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *pernicitas*. See 1st PERNICIOUS.] Swiftness; celerity. [*R.*] *Ray.*

‖ **Per'ni-o** (pẽr'nĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A chilblain.

Per'noc-ta'li-an (pẽr'nŏk-tā'lĭ-an), *n.* One who watches or keeps awake all night.

Per'noc-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*, fr. *pernoctare* to stay all night; *per* + *nox, noctis*, night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. "*Pernoctation* in prayer." *Jer. Taylor.*

Per'nor (pẽr'nŏr), *n.* [See PERN, *v.*] (*Law*) One who receives the profits, as of an estate.

Per'not' fur'nace (pẽr'nō' fûr'nās). [So called from Charles *Pernot*, its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, — used in making steel.

Per'ny-i moth' (pẽr'nĭ-ĭ mŏth'). (*Zoöl.*) A silk-producing moth (*Attacus Pernyi*) which feeds upon the oak. It has been introduced into Europe and America from China.

Per-of'skite (pẽr-ŏf'skīt), *n.* [From von *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] (*Min.*) A titanate of lime occurring in octahedral or cubic crystals. [Written also *Perovskite*.]

Pe-rogue' (pē-rōg'), *n.* See PIROGUE.

Per'o-nate (pẽr'ō-nāt), *a.* [L. *peronatus* rough-booted, fr. *pero, -onis*, a kind of rough boot.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the stipes or stalks of certain fungi which are covered with a woolly substance which at length becomes powdery. *Henslow.*

Per'o-ne'al (-nē'al), *a.* [Gr. περόνη the fibula.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the fibula; in the region of the fibula.

Per'o-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [See PERORATION.] To make a peroration; to harangue. [*Colloq.*]

Per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare, peroratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak. See PER-, and ORATION.] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration; especially, a final summing up and enforcement of an argument. *Burke.*

Per-ox'i-da'tion (pẽr-ŏks'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of peroxidizing; oxidation to a peroxide.

Per-ox'ide (pẽr-ŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. Formerly peroxides were regarded as the highest oxides. Cf. PER-, 2.

Per-ox'i-dize (-ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEROXIDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEROXIDIZING.] (*Chem.*) To oxidize to the utmost degree, so as to form a peroxide.

Per-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *perpendere, perpensum; per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. [*R.*] "*Perpend* my words." *Shak.*

Per-pend', *v. i.* To attend; to be attentive. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Per-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne;* of uncertain origin.] (*Masonry*) A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder; — called also *perbend, perpend stone*, and *perpent stone*.

Per-pen'di-cle (-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *perpendiculum; per* + *pendere* to hang: cf. F. *perpendicule*.] Something hanging straight down; a plumb line. [*Obs.*]

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pẽr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis, perpendicularius:* cf. F. *perpendiculaire*. See PERPENDICLE, PENSION.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

2. (*Geom.*) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is *perpendicular* to the line *bc*.

Perpendicular style (*Arch.*), a name given to the latest variety of English Gothic architecture, which prevailed from the close of the 14th century to the early part of the 16th; — probably so called from the vertical style of its window mullions.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pẽr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.

2. (*Geom.*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface, or making equal angles with it on each side.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar-i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *perpendicularité*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly (-dĭk'ū-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; vertically.

Per'pend stone' (pẽr'pĕnd stōn'). See PERPENDER.

Per-pen'sion (pẽr-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See PERPEND.] Careful consideration; pondering. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-pen'si-ty (-sĭ-tỹ), *n.* Perpension. [*Obs.*]

Per'pent stone' (pẽr'pĕnt stōn'). See PERPENDER.

Per-pes'sion (pẽr-pĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *perpessio*, fr. *perpeti, perpessus*, to bear steadfastly; *per* + *pati* to bear.] Suffering; endurance. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Per'pe-tra-ble (pẽr'pē-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perpetrated. *R. North.*

Per'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPETRATED (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPETRATING.] [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to execute, commonly in a bad sense; to commit (as a crime, an offense); to be guilty of; as, to *perpetrate* a foul deed.

What the worst *perpetrate*, or best endure. *Young.*

Per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perpetratio:* cf. F. *perpétration*.] **1.** The act of perpetrating; a doing; — commonly used of doing something wrong, as a crime.

2. The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per'pe-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

Per-pet'u-a-ble (pẽr-pĕt'ū-a-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being perpetuated or continued.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *Gray.*

Per-pet'u-al (-al), *a.* [OE. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes, -etis*, lasting throughout.] Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unfailing; everlasting; continuous.

Unto the kingdom of *perpetual* night. *Shak.*
Perpetual feast of nectared sweets. *Milton.*

Circle of perpetual apparition *or* **occultation.** See under CIRCLE. — **Perpetual calendar,** a calendar so devised that it may be adjusted for any month or year. — **Perpetual curacy** (*Ch. of Eng.*), a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage is endowed. *Blackstone.* — **Perpetual motion.** See under MOTION. — **Perpetual screw.** See *Endless screw*, under SCREW.

Syn. — Continual; unceasing; endless; everlasting; incessant; constant; eternal. See CONSTANT.

Per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Per-pet'u-al-ty (-tỹ), *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*

Per-pet'u-ance (-ans), *n.* Perpetuity. [*Obs.*]

Per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPETUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPETUATING.] [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to be continued, indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize. *Addison. Burke.*

Per-pet'u-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p.] Made perpetual; perpetuated. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perpétuation*.] The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Per'pe-tu'i-ty (pẽr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *perpetuitas:* cf. F. *perpétuité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of laws. *Bacon.*

A path to *perpetuity* of fame. *Byron.*
The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*

2. Something that is perpetual. *South.*

3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for *perpetuity*, go hence in debt." *Shak.*

4. (*Annuities*) (*a*) The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal. (*b*) The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. (*c*) A perpetual annuity.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) Duration without limitations as to time. (*b*) The quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated.

Per-plex' (pẽr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPLEXED (-plĕkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPLEXING.] [L. *perplexari*. See PERPLEX, *a.*] **1.** To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood; as, to *perplex* one with doubts.

No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene. *Pope.*

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to bewilder; to confuse; to trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety. "*Perplexed* beyond self-explication." *Shak.*

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 *Cor.* iv. 8.

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to vex; to torment. *Glanvill.*

Syn. — To entangle; involve; complicate; embarrass; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract. See EMBARRASS.

Per-plex', *a.* [L. *perplexus* entangled, intricate; *per* + *plectere, plexum*, to plait, braid: cf. F. *perplexe*. See PER-, and PLAIT.] Intricate; difficult. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Per-plexed' (pẽr-plĕkst'), *a.* Entangled, involved, or confused; hence, embarrassed; puzzled; doubtful; anxious. — **Per-plex'ed-ly** (pẽr-plĕks'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Per-plex'ed-ness,** *n.*

Per-plex'ing (pẽr-plĕks'ĭng), *a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome. "*Perplexing* thoughts." *Milton.*

Per-plex'i-ty (-ĭ-tỹ), *n.; pl.* PERPLEXITIES (-tĭz). [L. *perplexitas:* cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own *perplexities* involved,
They ravel more. *Milton.*

Per-plex'ive-ness (-ĭv-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Per-plex'ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Per'po-ta'tion (pẽr'pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perpotatio*, fr. *perpotare*. See PER-, and POTATION.] The act of drinking excessively; a drinking bout. [*Obs.*]

Per'qui-site (pẽr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, fr. *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek. See PER-, and QUEST.] **1.** Something gained from a place or employment over and above the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered; especially, a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service.

The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the *perquisite* of the soldiers. *Prescott.*

The best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Things gotten by a man's own industry, or purchased with his own money, as opposed to things which come to him by descent. *Mozley & W.*

Per'qui-sit-ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [*Obs.*] "*Perquisited* varlets frequent stand." *Savage.*

Per'qui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perquisition*.] A thorough inquiry or search. [*R.*] *Berkeley.*

Per-ra'di-al (pẽr-rā'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated around the radii, or radial tubes, of a radiate.

Per'rie (pẽr'rẽ), *n.* [F. *pierreries*, pl., fr. *pierre* stone, L. *petra*.] Precious stones; jewels. [*Obs.*] [Written also *perre, perrye*, etc.] *Chaucer.*

Per'ri-er (pẽr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *perriere, perrier*, F. *perrier*. Cf. PEDRERO.] (*Mil.*) A short mortar used formerly for throwing stone shot. *Hakluyt.*

Per'ro-quet' (pẽr'rō-kĕt'; F. pā'rō'kā'), *n.* [F.] (*Zool.*) See PAROQUET, PARRAKEET.

‖ **Per'ruque'** (pā'rųk'), *n.* [F.] See PERUKE.

Per-ru'qui-er (pẽr-rų'kĭ-ẽr; F. pā'rų'kyā'), *n.* [F.] A maker of perukes or wigs.

Per'ry (pẽr'rỹ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum*. See PEAR the fruit.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider. *Mortimer.*

Per'ry, *n.* A sudden squall. See PIRRY. [*Obs.*]

Pers (pẽrs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Light blue; grayish blue; — a term applied to different shades at different periods. — *n.* A cloth of sky-blue color. [*Obs.*] "A long surcoat of *pers*." *Chaucer.*

Per'salt' (pẽr'salt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A term formerly given to the salts supposed to be formed respectively by neutralizing acids with certain peroxides. [*Obsoles.*]

Per'sant (pẽr'sant), *a.* [F. *perçant*, p. pr. of *percer* to pierce.] Piercing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Per'scru-ta'tion (-skrų-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perscrutatio*, fr. *perscrutari* to search through.] A thorough searching; a minute inquiry or scrutiny. *Carlyle.*

Per'se-cot (pẽr'sẽ-kŏt), *n.* See PERSICOT.

Per'se-cute (-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSECUTING.] [F. *persécuter*, L. *persequi, persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow, pursue. See PER-, and SECOND.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; to beset with cruelty or malignity; to harass; especially, to afflict, harass, punish, or put to death, for adherence to a particular religious creed or mode of worship.

Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and *persecute* you. *Matt.* v. 44.

2. To harass with importunity; to pursue with persistent solicitations; to annoy. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To oppress; harass; distress; worry; annoy.

Per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *persécution*, L. *persecutio.*] **1.** The act or practice of persecuting; especially, the infliction of loss, pain, or death for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Persecution produces no sincere conviction. *Paley.*

2. The state or condition of being persecuted. *Locke.*

3. A carrying on; prosecution. [*Obs.*]

Per'se-cu'tive (pẽr'sẽ-kū'tĭv), *a.* Tending to persecute; persecuting.

Per'se-cu'tor (pẽr'sẽ-kū'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes, or harasses. *Shak.*

Per'se-cu'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman who persecutes.

Per'se-id (-sē-ĭd), *n.* (*Astron.*) One of a group of shooting stars which appear yearly about the 10th of August, and cross the heavens in paths apparently radiating from the constellation *Perseus*. They are believed to be fragments once connected with a comet visible in 1862.

Per'se-us (pẽr'sē-ŭs; L. pẽr'sūs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A Grecian legendary hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, near Taurus and Cassiopeia. It contains a star cluster visible to the naked eye as a nebula.

Per-sev'er (pẽr-sĕv'ẽr), *v. i.* To persevere. [*Obs.*]

Per'se-ver'ance (pẽr'sẽ-vẽr'ans), *n.* [F. *persévérance*, L. *perseverantia.*] **1.** The act of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business, or enterprise begun. "The king-becoming graces . . . *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness." *Shak.*

Whose constant *perseverance* overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

2. Discrimination. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

3. (*Theol.*) Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance*, and *the perseverance of the saints*. See CALVINISM.

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness; pertinacity.

Per'se-ver'ant (pĕr'sĕ-vēr'ant), *a.* [L. *perseverans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *persévérant*.] Persevering. [*R.*] "*Perseverant* faith." *Whitby.* — **Per'se-ver'ant-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Per'se-vere' (-vēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSEVERED (-vērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSEVERING.] [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See PER-, and SEVERE.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright. *Milton.*

Syn. — To PERSEVERE, CONTINUE, PERSIST. The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. *Continue* is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, etc., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* is to *continue* from a determination of will not to give up. *Persist* is frequently used in a bad sense, implying obstinacy in pursuing an unworthy aim.

Per'se-ver'ing (-vēr'ĭng), *a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **Per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per'sian (pĕr'shan), *a.* [From *Persia*: cf. It. *Persiano*. Cf. PARSEE, PEACH, PERSIC.] Of or pertaining to Persia, to the Persians, or to their language.

Persian berry, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, a kind of buckthorn, used for dyeing yellow, and imported chiefly from Trebizond. — Persian cat. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Angora cat*, under ANGORA. — Persian columns (*Arch.*), columns of which the shaft represents a Persian slave; — called also *Persians*. See ATLANTES. — Persian drill (*Mech.*), a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — Persian fire (*Med.*), malignant pustule. — Persian powder. See *Insect powder*, under INSECT. — Persian red. See *Indian red* (*a*), under INDIAN. — Persian wheel, a noria; a tympanum. See NORIA.

Per'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia.

3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings. *Beck.*

4. *pl.* (*Arch.*) See *Persian columns*, under PERSIAN, *a.*

Per'sic (pĕr'sĭk), *a.* [L. *Persicus*. Cf. PERSIAN.] Of or relating to Persia. — *n.* The Persian language.

‖ **Per'si-ca'ri-a** (pĕr'sĭ-kā'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL., from LL. *persicarius* a peach tree. See PEACH.] (*Bot.*) See LADY'S THUMB.

Per'si-cot (pĕr'sĭ-kŏt; F. pâr'sē'kô'), *n.* [F. See PEACH.] A cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

‖ **Per'si'flage'** (F. pâr'sē'flăzh'; E. pĕr'sĭ-flăzh), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sibilare, sifilare*.] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, whether serious or otherwise; light raillery. *Hannah More.*

‖ **Per'si'fleur'** (pâr'sē'flēr'), *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz. *Carlyle.*

Per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'mŭn), *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) An American tree (*Diospyros Virginiana*) and its fruit, found from New York southward. The fruit is like a plum in appearance, but is very harsh and astringent until it has been exposed to frost, when it becomes palatable and nutritious.

Japanese persimmon, *Diospyros Kaki* and its red or yellow edible fruit, which outwardly resembles a tomato, but contains a few large seeds.

Per'sis (pĕr'sĭs), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of coloring matter obtained from lichens.

Per'sism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

Per-sist' (pĕr-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSISTING.] [L. *persistere*; *per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *persister*. See PER-, and STAND.] To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; especially, to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — sometimes conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy.

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

Some positive, *persisting* fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

That face *persists*.
It floats up; it turns over in my mind. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — See PERSEVERE, and INSIST.

Per-sist'ence (-*ens*), } *n.* [See PERSISTENT.] **1.** The
Per-sist'en-cy (-*en-sy*), } quality or state of being persistent; staying or continuing quality; hence, in an unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.

2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as: (*a*) (*Physics*) The *persistence* of motion. (*b*) (*Physiol.*) Visual *persistence*, or *persistence* of the visual impression; auditory *persistence*, etc.

Per-sist'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *persistens, -entis*, p. pr. of *persistere*. See PERSIST.] **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.

2. (*Biol.*) Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind sometimes fall off or are absorbed; permanent; as, *persistent* teeth or gills; a *persistent* calyx; — opposed to *deciduous*, and *caducous*.

Per-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Per-sist'ing, *a.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — **Per-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per-sist'ive (-ĭv), *a.* See PERSISTENT. *Shak.*

Per-solve' (-sŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *persolvere*.] To pay wholly, or fully. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Per'son (pĕr's'n; 277), *n.* [OE. *persone, persoun, person, parson*, OF. *persone*, F. *personne*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person, fr. *personare* to sound through; *per* + *sonare* to sound. See PER-, and SOUND a noise, and cf. PARSON.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life, or in literary or dramatic representation; an assumed character. [*Archaic*]

His first appearance upon the stage in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler. *Bacon.*

No man can long put on a *person* and act a part. *Jer. Taylor.*

To bear rule, which was thy part
And *person*, hadst thou known thyself aright. *Milton.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

2. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely *person*.

A fair *person*, and strong, and young of age. *Chaucer.*
If it assume my noble father's *person*. *Shak.*
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her *person* shined. *Milton.*

3. A living, self-conscious being, as distinct from an animal or a thing; a moral agent; a human being; a man, woman, or child.

Consider what *person* stands for; which, I think, is a thinking, intelligent being, that has reason and reflection. *Locke.*

4. A human being spoken of indefinitely; one; a man; as, any *person* present.

5. A parson; the parish priest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

6. (*Theol.*) Among Trinitarians, one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); an hypostasis. "Three *persons* and one God." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

7. (*Gram.*) One of three relations or conditions (that of speaking, that of being spoken to, and that of being spoken of) pertaining to a noun or a pronoun, and thence also to the verb of which it may be the subject.

☞ A noun or pronoun, when representing the speaker, is said to be in the first *person*; when representing what is spoken to, in the second *person*: when representing what is spoken of, in the third *person*.

8. (*Biol.*) A shoot or bud of a plant; a polyp or zooid of the compound Hydrozoa, Anthozoa, etc.; also, an individual, in the narrowest sense, among the higher animals. *Haeckel.*

True corms, composed of united personæ . . . usually arise by gemmation, . . . yet in sponges and corals occasionally by fusion of several originally distinct *persons*. *Encyc. Brit.*

Artificial, *or* Fictitious, person (*Law*), a corporation or body politic. *Blackstone.* — **Natural person** (*Law*), a man, woman, or child, in distinction from a corporation. — **In person**, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself *in person* is set forth." *Shak.* — **In the person of**, in the place of; acting for. *Shak.*

Per'son (pĕr's'n; 277), *v. t.* To represent as a person; to personify; to impersonate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Per-so'na** (pĕr-sō'nà), *n.*; *pl.* PERSONÆ (-nē). [L.] (*Biol.*) Same as PERSON, *n.*, 8.

Per'son-a-ble (pĕr'sŭn-à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having a well-formed body, or person; graceful; comely; of good appearance; presentable; as, a *personable* man or woman.

Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind. *Spenser.*
The king, . . . so visited with sickness, was not *personable*. *E. Hall.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court. *Cowell.* (*b*) Having capacity to take anything granted.

Per'son-age (-āj; 48), *n.* [F. *personnage*.] **1.** Form, appearance, or belongings of a person; the external appearance, stature, figure, air, and the like, of a person. "In *personage* stately." *Hayward.*

The damsel well did view his *personage*. *Spenser.*

2. Character assumed or represented. "The actors and *personages* of this fable." *Broome.* "Disguised in a false *personage*." *Addison.*

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, an illustrious *personage*; a comely *personage* of stature tall. *Spenser.*

Per'son-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *personalis*: cf. F. *personnel*.] **1.** Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference. *Hooker.*

2. Of or pertaining to a particular person; relating to, or affecting, an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, *personal* comfort; *personal* desire.

The words are conditional, — If thou doest well, — and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

3. Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance; corporeal; as, *personal* charms. *Addison.*

4. Done in person, without the intervention of another. "*Personal* communication." *Fabyan.*

The immediate and *personal* speaking of God. *White.*

5. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, in an invidious and offensive manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks.

6. (*Gram.*) Denoting person; as, a *personal* pronoun.

Personal action (*Law*), a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property, or the specific recovery of goods or chattels; — opposed to *real action*. — **Personal equation.** (*Astron.*) See under EQUATION. — **Personal estate** *or* **property** (*Law*), movables; chattels; — opposed to *real estate* or *property*. It usually consists of things temporary and movable, including all subjects of property not of a freehold nature. — **Personal identity** (*Metaph.*), the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, which is attested by consciousness. — **Personal pronoun** (*Gram.*), one of the pronouns *I, thou, he, she, it*, and their plurals. — **Personal representatives** (*Law*), the executors or administrators of a person deceased. — **Personal rights**, rights appertaining to the person; as, the rights of *personal* security, *personal* liberty, and private property. — **Personal tithes.** See under TITHE. — **Personal verb** (*Gram.*), a verb which is modified or inflected to correspond with the three persons.

Per'son-al, *n.* (*Law*) A movable; a chattel.

Per'son-al-ism (pĕr'sŭn-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being personal; personality. [*R.*]

Per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* PERSONALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *personnalité*. Cf. PERSONALTY.] **1.** That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge.*

2. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in *personalities*.

Sharp *personalities* were exchanged. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Law*) That quality of a law which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons. *Burrill.*

Per'son-al-ize (pĕr'sŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSONALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSONALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make personal. "They *personalize* death." *H. Spencer.*

Per'son-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a personal manner; by bodily presence; in person; not by representative or substitute; as, to deliver a letter *personally*.

He, being cited, *personally* came not. *Grafton.*

2. With respect to an individual; as regards the person; individually; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With respect to one's individuality; as regards one's self; as, *personally* I have no feeling in the matter.

Per'son-al-ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** The state of being a person; personality. [*R.*]

2. (*Law*) Personal property, as distinguished from realty or real property.

Per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSONATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSONATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *personare* to cry out, LL., to extol. See PERSON.] To celebrate loudly; to extol; to praise. [*Obs.*]

In fable, hymn, or song so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous. *Milton.*

Per'son-ate, *v. t.* [L. *personatus* masked, assumed, fictitious, fr. *persona* a mask. See PERSON.] **1.** To assume the character of; to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; to feign; as, he tried to *personate* his brother; a *personated* devotion. *Hammond.*

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; to mask. [*R.*] "A *personated* mate." *Milton.*

3. To personify; to typify; to describe. *Shak.*

Per'son-ate, *v. i.* To play or assume a character.

Per'son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] (*Bot.*) Having the throat of a bilabiate corolla nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.

Per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another.

Per'son-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who personates. "The *personators* of these actions." *B. Jonson.*

Per'son-e'i-ty (-ē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Personality. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pẽr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *personnification*.] **1.** The act of personifying; impersonation; embodiment. *C. Knight.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopœia; as, the floods clap their hands. "Confusion heard his voice." *Milton.*

Per-son'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who personifies.

Per-son'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSONIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSONIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Person* + *-fy*: cf. F. *personnifier*.] **1.** To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things. *Chesterfield.*

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to impersonate; as, he *personifies* the law.

Per'son-ize (pẽr'sŭn-īz), *v. t.* To personify. [*R.*]

Milton has *personized* them. *J. Richardson.*

‖ **Per'son'nel'** (F. pâr'sô'nĕl'; E. pẽr'sŭn-nĕl'), *n.* [F. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel*.

Per-spec'tive (pẽr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *perspicere, perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere, specere*, to look: cf. F. *perspectif*; or from E. *perspective*, n. See SPY, *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the science of vision; optical. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

Perspective plane, the plane or surface on which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn; the plane of projection; — distinguished from the *ground plane*, which is that on which the objects are represented as standing. When this plane is oblique to the principal face of the object, the perspective is called *oblique perspective*; when parallel to that face, *parallel perspective*. — **Perspective shell** (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the genus *Solarium* and allied genera. See SOLARIUM.

Per-spec'tive, *n.* [F. *perspective*, fr. *perspectif*: cf. It. *perspettiva*. See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] **1.** A glass through which objects are viewed. [*Obs.*] "Not a *perspective*, but a mirror." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which is seen through an opening; a view; a vista. "The *perspective* of life." *Goldsmith.*

3. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye recognizes them as being at a more or less measurable distance. Hence, *aërial perspective*, the assumed greater vagueness or uncertainty of outline in distant objects.

Aërial *perspective* is the expression of space by any means whatsoever, sharpness of edge, vividness of color, etc. *Ruskin.*

4. The art and the science of so delineating objects that they shall seem to grow smaller as they recede from the eye; — called also *linear perspective*.

5. A drawing in linear perspective.

Isometrical perspective, an inaccurate term for a mechanical way of representing objects in the direction of the diagonal of a cube. — **Perspective glass**, a telescope which shows objects in the right position.

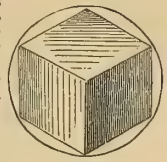

Cube seen in Isometrical Perspective.

Per-spec'tive-ly (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Optically; as through a glass. [*R.*]

You see them *perspectively*. *Shak.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

Per-spec'to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (p. p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph*.] An instrument for obtaining, and transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of objects, so as to represent them in their proper geometric relations as viewed from some one point.

Per'spec-tog'ra-phy (pĕr'spĕk-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* The science or art of delineating objects according to the laws of perspective; the theory of perspective.

Per'spi-ca-ble (pĕr'spĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perspicabilis*, fr. *perspicere*.] Discernible. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Per'spi-ca'cious (-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through: cf. F. *perspicace*. See Perspective.] **1.** Having the power of seeing clearly; quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Fig.: Of acute discernment; keen.

— **Per'spi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'spi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

Per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas*: cf. F. *perspicacité*. See Perspicacious.] The state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or of intelligence; acute discernment. *Sir T. Browne.*

Per'spi-ca-cy (pĕr'spĭ-kȧ-sy), *n.* Perspicacity. [*Obs.*]

Per-spi'cience (pĕr-spĭsh'ens), *n.* [L. *perspicientia*, fr. *perspiciens*, p. pr. of *perspicere*. See Perspective.] The act of looking sharply. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Per'spi-cil (pĕr'spĭ-sĭl), *n.* [LL. *perspicilla*, fr. L. *perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass; a telescope. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

Per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas*: cf. F. *perspicuité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being transparent or translucent. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought.

3. Sagacity; perspicacity.

Syn. — Clearness; perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; lucidity; transparency. See Clearness.

Per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, from *perspicere* to look through. See Perspective.]

1. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent; not opaque. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* writer; *perspicuous* statements. "The purpose is *perspicuous*." *Shak.*

— **Per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per-spir'a-bil'i-ty (pĕr-spīr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being perspired.

Per-spir'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perspirable*.] **1.** Capable of being perspired. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Emitting perspiration; perspiring. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Per'spi-ra'tion (pĕr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perspiration*.] **1.** The act or process of perspiring.

2. That which is excreted through the skin; sweat.

☞ A man of average weight throws off through the skin during 24 hours about 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid gas. Ordinarily, this constant exhalation is not apparent, and the excretion is then termed *insensible perspiration*.

Per-spir'a-tive (pĕr-spīr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

Per-spir'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

Per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perspired (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perspiring.] [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*. See Per-, and Spirit.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

2. To be evacuated or excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin; as, a fluid *perspires*.

Per-spire', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores.

Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

Per-strep'er-ous (-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perstrepere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Per-stringe' (pĕr-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *perstringere*; *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] **1.** To touch; to graze; to glance on. [*Obs.*]

2. To criticise; to touch upon. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Per-suad'a-ble (pĕr-swād'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be persuaded. — **Per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-suad'a-bly**, *adv.*

Per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Persuaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Persuading.] [L. *persuadere*, *persuasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *persuader*. See Per-, and Suasion.] **1.** To influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives.

Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28.

We will *persuade* him, be it possible. *Shak.*

2. To try to influence. [*Obsolescent*]

Hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he *persuadeth* you. *2 Kings* xviii. 32.

3. To convince by argument, or by reasons offered or suggested from reflection, etc.; to cause to believe.

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. *Heb.* vi. 9.

4. To inculcate by argument or expostulation; to advise; to recommend. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To convince; induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice. See Convince.

Per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. i.* To use persuasion; to plead; to prevail by persuasion. *Shak.*

Per-suade', *n.* Persuasion. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Per-suad'ed, *p. p. & a.* Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced. — **Per-suad'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-suad'ed-ness**, *n.*

Per-suad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, persuades or influences. "Powerful *persuaders*." *Milton.*

Per-sua'si-bil'i-ty (pĕr-swā'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hawthorne.*

Per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *persuasibilis* persuasive, F. *persuasible* persuasible.] **1.** Capable of being persuaded; persuadable.

2. Persuasive. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

— **Per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-sua'si-bly**, *adv.*

Per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio*: cf. F. *persuasion*.] **1.** The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction, which has been induced.

If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes,
That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes
With nice attention. *Cowper.*

3. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* are agreed.

Of whatever state or *persuasion*, religious or political. *Jefferson.*

4. The power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness.

Is 't possible that my deserts to you
Can lack *persuasion*? *Shak.*

5. That which persuades; a persuasive. [*R.*]

Syn. — See Conviction.

Per-sua'sive (-swā'sĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *persuasif*.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "*Persuasive* words." *Milton.*

Per-sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation. — **Per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

Per-sua'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Persuasive. *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-sul'phate (pĕr-sŭl'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate of the peroxide of any base. [*R.*]

Per-sul'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide containing more sulphur than some other compound of the same elements; as, iron pyrites is a *persulphide*; — formerly called *persulphuret*.

Per-sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-fō-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of persulphocyanic acid. [*R.*]

Per-sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a yellow crystalline substance (called also *perthiocyanic acid*), analogous to sulphocyanic acid, but containing more sulphur.

Per-sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-yellow substance, produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid and sulphocyanate of potassium; — called also *pseudosulphocyanogen*, *perthiocyanogen*, and formerly *sulphocyanogen*.

Per-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A persulphide. [*Obs.*]

Pert (pẽrt), *a.* [An aphetic form of OE. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See Apert.]

1. Open; evident; apert. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very *pert* manner." *Addison.*

The squirrel, flippant, *pert*, and full of play. *Cowper.*

Pert, *v. i.* To behave with pertness. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Per-tain' (pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pertained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pertaining.] [OE. *partenen*, OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See Per-, and Tenable, and cf. Appertain, Pertinent.] **1.** To belong; to have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltness *pertains* to the ocean; flowers *pertain* to plant life.

Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*

2. To have relation or reference to something.

These words *pertain* unto us at this time as they *pertained* to them at their time. *Latimer.*

Per-ter'e-bra'tion (-tẽr'ẽ-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perterebratus*, p. p. of *perterebrare* to bore through.] The act of boring through. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Per-thi'o-cy-an'o-gen (-thī'ō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Persulphocyanogen.

Perth'ite (pẽrth'ĭt), *n.* [So called from *Perth*, in Canada.] (*Min.*) A kind of feldspar consisting of a laminated intertexture of albite and orthoclase, usually of different colors. — **Per-thit'ic** (pẽr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Per'ti-na'cious (pẽr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious. See Per-, and Tenacious.]

1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, *pertinacious* plotters; a *pertinacious* beggar.

2. Resolute; persevering; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study. *South.*

Syn. — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady.

— **Per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Per'ti-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pertinacité*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; perseverance; persistency. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See Obstinacy.

Per'ti-na-cy (pẽr'tĭ-nȧ-sȳ), *n.* [L. *pertinere* to pertain. See Pertinence.] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinence. [*Obs.*]

Per'ti-na-cy, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax*. See Pertinacious.] Pertinacity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per'ti-nate (pẽr'tĭ-nāt), *a.* Pertinacious. [*Obs.*]

Per'ti-nate-ly, *adv.* Pertinaciously. [*Obs.*]

Per'ti-nence (-tĭ-nens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *pertinence*. See
Per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sȳ), } Pertinent.] The quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relevancy; suitableness.

The fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse. *Bentley*

Per'ti-nent (pẽr'tĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*: cf. F. *pertinent*. See Pertain.] **1.** Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, *pertinent* illustrations or arguments; *pertinent* evidence.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; pertaining. [*R.*] "*Pertinent* unto faith." *Hooker.*

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit.

— **Per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-nent-ness**, *n.*

Pert'ly (pẽrt'lȳ), *adv.* In a pert manner.

Pert'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pert.

Per-tran'sient (pẽr-trăn'shent), *a.* [L. *pertransiens*, p. pr. of *pertransire*.] Passing through or over. [*R.*]

Per-turb' (pẽr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [L. *perturbare*, *perturbatum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder: cf. OF. *perturber*. See Per-, and Turbid.] **1.** To disturb; to agitate; to vex; to trouble; to disquiet.

Ye that . . . *perturb* so my feast with crying. *Chaucer.*

2. To disorder; to confuse. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-turb'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being perturbable.

Per-turb'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed or agitated; liable to be disturbed or disquieted.

Per-turb'ance (-ans), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. [*R.*] "*Perturbance* of the mind." *Sharp.*

Per'tur-bate (pẽr'tŭr-bāt *or* pẽr-tûrb'āt), *v. t.* [From L. *perturbatus*, p. p.] To perturb. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Per'tur-bate (-bāt), *a.* Perturbed; agitated. [*R.*]

Per'tur-ba'tion (pẽr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perturbatio*: cf. F. *perturbation*.] **1.** The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind.

2. (*Astron.*) A disturbance in the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of the planets are caused by their attraction on each other. *Newcomb.*

Per'tur-ba'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. to the perturbations of the planets. "The *perturbational* theory." *Sir J. Herschel.*

Per'tur-ba-tive (pẽr'tŭr-bā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cause perturbation; disturbing. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Per'tur-ba'tor (-bā'tẽr), *n.* A perturber. [*R.*]

Per-turbed' (pẽr-tûrbd' *or* pẽr-tûrb'ĕd), *a.* Agitated; disturbed; troubled. *Shak.* — **Per-turb'ed-ly** (-tûrb'-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Per-turb'er (-tûrb'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, perturbs, or causes perturbation.

Per-tus'ate (pẽr-tūs'āt), *a.* [See Pertuse.] (*Bot.*) Pierced at the apex.

Per-tuse' (-tūs'), } *a.* [L. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertun-*
Per-tused' (-tūst'), } *dere* to beat or thrust through, to bore through; *per* + *tundere* to beat: cf. F. *pertus*. Cf. Pierce.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes.

Per-tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pertusio*.] **1.** The act of punching or piercing with a pointed instrument; as, *pertusion* of a vein. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

2. A punched hole; a perforation. *Bacon.*

‖ **Per-tus'sis** (pẽr-tŭs'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *per* through, very + *tussis* cough.] (*Med.*) The whooping cough.

Per'uke (pẽr'ųk; 277), *n.* [F. *perruque*, It. *perrucca*, *parrucca*, fr. L. *pilus* hair. Cf. Periwig, Wig, Peel to strip off, Plush, Pile a hair.] A wig; a periwig.

Per'uke, *v. t.* To dress with a peruke. [*R.*]

‖ **Per'u-la** (pĕr'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Perulæ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pera* wallet, Gr. πήρα: cf. F. *pérule*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the scales of a leaf bud.

2. (*Bot.*) A pouchlike portion of the perianth in certain orchids.

Per'ule (-ųl), *n.* Same as Perula.

Pe-rus'al (pẽ-rųz'al), *n.* [From Peruse.] **1.** The act of carefully viewing or examining. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

2. The act of reading, especially of reading through or with care. *Woodward.*

Pe-ruse' (pẽ-rųz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perused (-rųzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perusing.] [Pref. *per-* + *use*.]

1. To observe; to examine with care. [*R.*]

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Surveyed. *Milton.*

2. To read through; to read carefully. *Shak.*

Pe-rus'er (-rųz'ẽr), *n.* One who peruses.

Pe-ru'vi-an (pẽ-rų'vĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *péruvien*, Sp. *peruviano*.] Of or pertaining to Peru, in South America. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru.

Peruvian balsam. See *Balsam of Peru*, under Balsam. — Peruvian bark, the bitter bark of trees of various species of Cinchona. It acts as a powerful tonic, and is a remedy for malarial diseases. This property is due to several alkaloids, as quinine, cinchonine, etc., and their compounds; — called also *Jesuit's bark*, and *cinchona*. See Cinchona.

Per-vade' (pẽr-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pervaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pervading.] [L. *pervadere*, *pervasum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See Per-, and Wade.]

1. To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate.

That labyrinth is easily *pervaded*. *Blackstone.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

Per-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pervasio*. See Pervade.] The act of pervading, passing, or spreading through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

Per-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervade, or having

power to spread throughout; of a pervading quality. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.*

Per-verse' (pẽr-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere* to turn around, to overturn: cf. F. *pervers.* See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned aside; hence, specifically, turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.

The only righteous in a world *perverse.* *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable; hence, wayward; vexing; contrary.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Froward; untoward; wayward; stubborn; ungovernable; intractable; cross; petulant; vexatious. — PERVERSE, FROWARD. One who is *froward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Per-versed' (-vẽrst'), *a.* Turned aside. [*Obs.*]

Per-vers'ed-ly (-vẽrs'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Perversely. [*Obs.*]

Per-verse'ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

Per-verse'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being perverse. "Virtue hath some *perverseness.*" *Donne.*

Per-ver'sion (pẽr-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perversio:* cf. F. *perversion.* See PERVERT.] The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a diverting from the true intent or object; a change to something worse; a turning or applying to a wrong end or use. "Violations and *perversions* of the laws." *Bacon.*

Per-ver'si-ty (pẽr-vẽr'sĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *perversitas:* cf. F. *perversité.*] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

Per-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

Per-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERVERTING.] [F. *pervertir,* L. *pervertere, perversum; per* + *vertere* to turn. See PER-, and VERSE.] **1.** To turn another way; to divert. [*Obs.*]

Let 's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath. *Shak.*

2. To turn from truth, rectitude, or propriety; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's words. *Dryden.*

He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

Per-vert', *v. i.* To become perverted; to take the wrong course. [*R.*] *Testament of Love.*

Per'vert (pẽr'vẽrt), *n.* One who has been perverted; one who has turned to error, especially in religion; — opposed to *convert.* See the Synonym of CONVERT.

That notorious *pervert,* Henry of Navarre. *Thackeray.*

Per-vert'er (pẽr-vẽrt'ẽr), *n.* One who perverts (a person or thing). "His own parents his *perverters.*" *South.* "A *perverter* of his law." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Per-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Per-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervestigatus,* p. p. of *pervestigare.*] To investigate thoroughly. [*Obs.*]

Per-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pervestigatio.*] Thorough investigation. [*Obs.*] *Chillingworth.*

Per'vi-al (pẽr'vĭ-*al*), *a.* [See PERVIOUS.] Pervious. [*Obs.*] — **Per'vi-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Per'vi-ca'cious (-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pervicax, -acis.*] Obstinate; willful; refractory. [*Obs.*] — **Per'vi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Per'vi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Per'vi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Obstinacy; pervicaciousness. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Per'vi-ca-cy (pẽr'vĭ-ka-sỹ), *n.* [L. *pervicacia.*] Pervicacity. [*Obs.*]

Per-vig'i-la'tion (pẽr-vĭj'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pervigilatio,* fr. *pervigilare.*] Careful watching. [*Obs.*]

Per'vi-ous (pẽr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius; per* + *via* a way. See PER-, and VOYAGE.] **1.** Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil.

[Doors] . . . *pervious* to winds, and open every way. *Pope.*

2. Capable of being penetrated, or seen through, by physical or mental vision. [*R.*]

God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Capable of penetrating or pervading. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) Open; — used synonymously with *perforate,* as applied to the nostrils of birds.

Per'vi-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pervious; as, the *perviousness* of glass. *Boyle.*

Per'vis (-vĭs), *n.* See PARVIS.

Per'y (pẽr'ỹ), *n.* A pear tree. See PIRIE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pes** (pēz), *n.; pl.* PEDES (pē'dēz). [L., the foot.] (*Anat.*) The distal segment of the hind limb of vertebrates, including the tarsus and foot.

Pe-sade' (pĕ-sād'; F. pe-zād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

Pes'age (pĕs'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. *peser* to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for the weighing of merchandise.

Pes'ane (pĕs'ān), *n.* (*Anc. Armor*) See PUSANE.

Pes'ant-ed (pĕz'ant-ĕd), *a.* [F. *pesant* heavy.] Made heavy or dull; debased. [*Obs.*] "*Pesanted* to each lewd thought's control." *Marston.*

Pe-schi't'o (pĕ-shĭt'ô), *n.* See PESHITO.

Pese (pēz), *n.* [See PEA.] A pea. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pe-se'ta** (pā-sā'tà), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish silver coin, and money of account, equal to about nineteen cents, and divided into 100 centesimos.

Pe-shit'o (pĕ-shĭt'ô), **Pe-shit'to** (pĕ-shĭt'tô), *n.* [Syriac *peshîttâ* simple.] The earliest Syriac version of the Old Testament, translated from the original Hebrew; also, the incomplete Syriac version of the New Testament. [Written also *peschito.*]

Pes'ky (pĕs'kỹ), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Pestering; vexatious; troublesome. Used also as an intensive. [*Colloq. & Low, U. S.*] *Judd.*

‖ **Pe'so** (pā'sô), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dollar; also, an Argentine, Chilian, Colombian, etc., coin, equal to from 75 cents to a dollar; also, a pound weight.

Pes'sa-ry (pĕs'sà-rỹ), *n.; pl.* PESSARIES (-rĭz). [L. *pessarium, pessum, pessus,* Gr. πεσσός: cf. F. *pessaire.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) An instrument or device to be introduced into and worn in the vagina, to support the uterus, or remedy a malposition. (*b*) A medicinal substance in the form of a bolus or mass, designed for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

Pes'si-mism (pĕs'sĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse: cf. F. *pessimisme.* Cf. IMPAIR.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for or tends to the worst, or that the world is wholly evil; — opposed to *optimism.*

2. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

Pes'si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst: cf. F. *pessimiste.*] **1.** (*Metaph.*) One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism; — opposed to *optimist.*

2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

Pes'si-mist (pĕs'sĭ-mĭst), **Pes'si-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to pessimism; characterized by pessimism; gloomy; foreboding. "Giving utterance to *pessimistic* doubt." *Encyc. Brit.*

Pes'si-mis'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pessimistic.

Pes'si-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* To hold or advocate the doctrine of pessimism. *London Sat. Rev.*

‖ **Pes'su-lus** (-sŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* PESSULI (-lī). [L., a bolt.] (*Anat.*) A delicate bar of cartilage connecting the dorsal and ventral extremities of the first pair of bronchial cartilages in the syrinx of birds.

Pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis:* cf. F. *peste.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.

England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest.* *Cowper.*

2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a nuisance. "A *pest* and public enemy." *South.*

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an (pĕs'tà-lŏz'zĭ-*an or* -lōt'sĭ-*an*), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Jean Henri *Pestalozzi* (1746–1827), a Swiss teacher. — *n.* An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi.

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of education introduced by Pestalozzi.

Pes'ter (pĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PESTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PESTERING.] [Abbrev. fr. *impester,* fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer,* to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, F. *empêtrer;* pref. *em-, en-* (L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria,* a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, *pastor* a herdsman. See IN, and PASTURE, PASTOR.] **1.** To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *Dr. H. More.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world. *Dryden.*

2. To crowd together in an annoying way; to overcrowd; to infest. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

All rivers and pools . . . *pestered* full with fishes. *Holland.*

Pes'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pesters or harasses.

Pes'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; vexation; worry. "The trouble and *pesterment* of children." *B. Franklin.*

Pes'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to pester. Also, vexatious; encumbering; burdensome. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pest'ful (pĕst'fụl), *a.* Pestiferous. "After long and *pestful* calms." *Coleridge.*

Pest'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any pestilential disease.

Pes'ti-duct (pĕs'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *pestis* pest + *ductus* a leading, fr. *ducere* to lead.] That which conveys contagion or infection. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer; pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *pestifère.*]

1. Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious; as, *pestiferous* bodies. "Poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms." *Evelyn.* "Unwholesome and *pestiferous* occupations." *Burke.*

2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive; as, a *pestiferous* demagogue.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*

Pes-tif'er-ous-ly, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

Pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-*lens*), *n.* [F. *pestilence,* L. *pestilentia.* See PESTILENT.] **1.** Specifically, the disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. *Ps.* xci. 6.

2. Fig.: That which is pestilent, noxious, or pernicious to the moral character of great numbers.

I 'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. *Shak.*

Pestilence weed (*Bot.*), the butterbur coltsfoot (*Petasites vulgaris*), so called because formerly considered a remedy for the plague. *Dr. Prior.*

Pes'ti-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis,* fr. *pestis* pest: cf. F. *pestilent.*] Pestilential; noxious; pernicious; mischievous. "Corrupt and *pestilent.*" *Milton.* "What a *pestilent* knave is this same!" *Shak.*

Pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'*shal*), *a.* [Cf. F. *pestilentiel.*] **1.** Having the nature or qualities of a pestilence; producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. "Sends the *pestilential* vapors." *Longfellow.*

2. Hence: Mischievous; noxious; pernicious; morally destructive.

So *pestilential,* so infectious a thing is sin. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pes'ti-len'tial-ly, *adv.* Pestilently.

Pes'ti-len'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Pestilential. [*Obs.*]

Pes'ti-lent-ly (pĕs'tĭ-lent-lỹ), *adv.* In a pestilent manner; mischievously; destructively. "Above all measure *pestilently* noisome." *Dr. H. More.*

Pes'ti-lent-ness, *n.* The quality of being pestilent.

Pes'til-la'tion (pĕs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pestillum,* L. *pistillum.* See PESTLE.] The act of pounding and bruising with a pestle in a mortar. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pes'tle (pĕs''l; 277), *n.* [OE. *pestel,* OF. *pestel,* LL. *pestellum,* L. *pistillum, pistillus,* a pounder, pestle, fr. *pisere, pinsere,* to pound, crush; akin to Gr. πτίσσειν, Skr. *pish.* Cf. PISTIL.] **1.** An implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.

2. A constable's or bailiff's staff; — so called from its shape. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. The leg and leg bone of an animal, especially of a pig; as, a *pestle* of pork.

Pes'tle (pĕs''l; 277), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PESTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PESTLING (-lĭng).] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with a pestle, or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.

Pet (pĕt), *n.* [Formerly *peat,* perhaps from Ir. *peat,* akin to Gael. *peata.*] **1.** A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

2. Any person or animal especially cherished and indulged; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child.

The love of cronies, *pets,* and favorites. *Tatler.*

3. [Prob. fr. PET a fondling, hence, the behavior or humor of a spoiled child.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness. "In a *pet* she started up." *Tennyson.*

Pet, *a.* Petted; indulged; admired; cherished; as, a *pet* child; a *pet* lamb; a *pet* theory.

Some young lady's *pet* curate. *F. Harrison.*

Pet cock. [Perh. for *petty cock.*] (*Mach.*) A little faucet in a water pipe or pump, to let air out, or at the end of a steam cylinder, to drain it.

Pet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge; as, she was *petted* and spoiled.

Pet, *v. i.* To be in a pet. *Feltham.*

Pet'al (pĕt'*al*; 277), *n.* [Gr. πέταλον a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. πέταλος outspread, broad, flat: cf. F. *pétale.* See FATHOM.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower. See COROLLA, and *Illust.* of FLOWER.

Petals of Locust Blossom.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the expanded ambulacra which form a rosette on the back of certain Echini.

Pet'aled (pĕt'*ald*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous,* and much used in compounds; as, one-*petaled,* three-*petaled,* etc.

Pet'al-if'er-ous (pĕt'*al*-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Petal* + *-ferous.*] Bearing petals.

Pe-tal'i-form (pĕ-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped.

Pet'al-ine (pĕt'*al*-ĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétalin.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petal; attached to, or resembling, a petal.

Pet'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον a leaf: cf. F. *pétalisme.*] (*Gr. Antig.*) A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans by which they banished for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the *ostracism* in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for ballots.

Pet'al-ite (-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétalite.*] (*Min.*) A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and in cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so, in color. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia.

Pe-tal'o-dy (pĕ-tăl'ō-dỹ), *n.* [*Petal* + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) The metamorphosis of stamens or pistils into petals, as in double flowers.

Pet'al-oid (pĕt'*al*-oid), *a.* [*Petal* + *-oid:* cf. F. *pétaloïde.*] (*Bot.*) Petaline.

Pet'al-oid'e-ous (-oid'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the whole or a part of the perianth petaline.

Petaloideous division, that division of endogenous plants in which the perianth is wholly or partly petaline, embracing the *Liliaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllideæ,* etc.

‖ **Pet'a-los'ti-cha** (pĕt'à-lŏs'tĭ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πέταλον a leaf + στίχος a row.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Echini, including the irregular sea urchins, as the spatangoids. See SPATANGOID.

Pet'al-ous (pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; petaled; — opposed to *apetalous.*

‖ **Pet'a-lum** (pĕt'à-lŭm), *n.; pl.* PETALA (-là). [NL.] A petal.

Pe-tar' (pē-tär'), *n.* See PETARD. [*Obs.*] "Hoist with his own *petar.*" *Shak.*

Pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* [F. *pétard,* fr. *péter* to break wind, to crack, to explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] (*Mil.*) A case containing powder to be exploded, esp. a conical or cylindrical case of metal filled with powder and attached to a plank, to be exploded against and break down gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc. It has been superseded.

Pet'ar-deer' (pĕt'ăr-dēr'), **Pet'ar-dier'** One who managed a petard. *n.* [F. *pétardier.*] (*Mil.*)

‖ **Pet'a-sus** (pĕt'à-sŭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. πέτασος.] (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) The winged cap of Mercury; also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

Pe-tau'rist (pē-tą'rĭst), *n.* [L. *petaurista* a rope-dancer, Gr. πεταυριστής, fr. πεταυρίζειν to dance on a rope, fr. πέταυρον a pole, a stage for ropedancers: cf. F. *pétauriste.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any flying marsupial of the genera *Petaurus, Phalangista, Acrobata,* and allied genera. See *Flying mouse,* under FLYING, and PHALANGISTER.

‖ **Pe-tech'i-æ** (pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.; sing.* PETECHIA (-ĭ-à). [NL., fr. LL. *petecciæ;* cf. F. *pétéchie,* It. *petecchia,* Sp. *petequia,* Gr. πιττάκιον a label, plaster.] (*Med.*) Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like flea-bites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in malignant fevers, etc.

Pe-tech'i-al (pē-tĕk'ĭ-*al or* pē-tē'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétéchial,* LL. *petecchialis.*] (*Med.*) Characterized by, or pertaining to, petechiæ; spotted.

Petechial fever, a malignant fever, accompanied with livid spots on the skin.

Pe'ter (pē'tẽr), *n.* A common baptismal name for a man. The name of one of the apostles.

Peter boat, a fishing boat, sharp at both ends, originally of the Baltic Sea, but now common in certain English rivers. — Peter Funk, the auctioneer in a mock auction. [*Cant, U. S.*] — Peter pence, *or* Peter's pence. (*a*) An annual tax or tribute, formerly paid by the English people

to the pope, being a penny for every house, payable on Lammas or St. Peter's day; — called also *Rome scot*, and *hearth money*. (*b*) In modern times, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the pope. — **Peter's fish** (*Zoöl.*), a haddock; — so called because the black spots, one on each side, behind the gills, are traditionally said to have been caused by the fingers of St. Peter, when he caught the fish to pay the tribute. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots.

Pe'ter (pē'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETERING.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with *out;* as, that mine has *petered* out; his political influence has *petered* out. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Pet'er-el (pĕt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PETREL.

Pet'e-re'ro (pĕt'ĕ-rē'rō), *n.* (*Mil.*) See PEDERERO.

Pe'ter-man (pē'tẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* PETERMEN (-mĕn). A fisherman; — so called after the apostle Peter. [An obs. local term in Eng.] *Chapman.*

Pe'ter-sham (-shăm), *n.* [Named after Lord *Petersham.*] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.

Pe'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *Saint Peter's-wort*, under SAINT.

Pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), **Pet'i-o-la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétiolaire.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland; a *petiolar* bud.

Pet'i-o-late (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lāt), **Pet'i-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétiolé.*] (*Bot.*) Having a stalk or petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf; the *petiolated* abdomen of certain Hymenoptera.

Pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *pétiole*, fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, a fruit stalk; cf. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A leafstalk; the footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. See *Illust.* of LEAF.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A stalk or peduncle.

Pet'i-oled (-ōld), *a.* Petiolate.

Pet'i-ol'u-late (-ōl'ū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Supported by its own petiolule. *Gray.*

Pet'i-o-lule (-ō-lūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétiolule.*] (*Bot.*) A small petiole, or the petiole of a leaflet.

Petiole.
Ivy Leaf, showing: *a* Petiole; *b* Blade; *c* Part of the Branch.

Pet'it (pĕt'ȳ; F. pe-tē'), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; little; insignificant; mean; — same as PETTY. [*Obs.*, except in legal language.]

By what small, *petit* hints does the mind catch hold of and recover a vanishing notion. *South.*

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer, subordinate to the high constable. — **Petit jury**, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury.* — **Petit larceny**, the stealing of goods of, or under, a certain specified small value; — opposed to *grand larceny.* The distinction is abolished in England. — **Petit maitre** (mātr'). [F., lit., little master.] A fop; a coxcomb; a ladies' man. *Goldsmith.* — **Petit serjeanty** (*Eng. Law*), the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, a flag, etc. — **Petit treason**, formerly, in England, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owed duty or subjection, as one's husband, master, mistress, etc. The crime is now not distinguished from murder.

Pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pétition*, L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask, seek; perh. akin to E. *feather*, or *find.*] **1.** A prayer; a supplication; an imploration; an entreaty; especially, a request of a solemn or formal kind; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Macc.* vii. 37.

This last *petition* heard of all her prayer. *Dryden.*

2. A formal written request addressed to an official person, or to an organized body, having power to grant it; specifically (*Law*), a supplication to government, in either of its branches, for the granting of a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial*, which calls certain facts to mind; also, the written document.

Petition of right (*Law*), a petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the Crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the Crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. *Mozley & W.* — **The Petition of Right** (*Eng. Hist.*), the parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people, assented to by Charles I.

Pe-ti'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETITIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETITIONING.] To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; especially, to make a formal written supplication, or application to, as to any branch of the government; as, to *petition* the court; to *petition* the governor.

You have . . . *petitioned* all the gods for my prosperity. *Shak.*

Pe-ti'tion, *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

Pe-ti'tion-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* By way of begging the question; by an assumption. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Supplicatory; making a petition.

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitionary* epistle. *Swift.*

Pe-ti'tion-ee' (-ē'), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition.

Pe-ti'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presents a petition.

Pe-ti'tion-ing, *n.* The act of presenting a petition; a supplication.

Pet'i-tor (pĕt'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *petere* to seek.] One who seeks or asks; a seeker; an applicant. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pet'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *petitorius*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask: cf. F. *pétitoire.*] Petitioning; soliciting; supplicating. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Petitory suit *or* **action** (*Admiralty Law*), a suit in which the mere title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit; also (*Scots Law*), a suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant. *Burrill.*

Pe-tong' (pē-tŏng'), *n.* (*Metal.*) See PACKFONG.

Pe-tral'o-gy (pē-trăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* See PETROLOGY.

Pet'ra-ry (pĕt'rā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *petra* stone. Cf. Sp. *petraria*, and E. PEDERERO.] An ancient war engine for hurling stones.

Pe-tre'an (pē-trē'an), *a.* [L. *petraeus*, Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pertaining to rock. *G. S. Faber.*

Pe'tre (pē'tẽr), *n.* See SALTPETER.

Pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl; 277), *n.* [F. *pétrel;* a dim. of the name *Peter*, L. *Petrus*, Gr. πέτρος a stone (*John* i. 42); — probably so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea. See PETRIFY.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged sea birds belonging to the family *Procellaridæ.* The small petrels, or Mother Carey's chickens, belong to *Oceanites, Oceanodroma, Procellaria*, and several allied genera.

Leach's Stormy Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).

Diving petrel, any bird of the genus *Pelecanoides.* They chiefly inhabit the southern hemisphere. — **Fulmar petrel, Giant petrel.** See FULMAR. — **Pintado petrel**, the Cape pigeon. See under CAPE. — **Stormy petrel**, any one of several small petrels, especially *Procellaria pelagica*, or Mother Carey's chicken, common on both sides of the Atlantic.

Pe-tres'cence (pē-trĕs'sens), *n.* The process of changing into stone; petrifaction.

Pe-tres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. πέτρα.] Petrifying; converting into stone; as, *petrescent* water. *Boyle.*

Pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PETRIFY.] **1.** The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone, or a substance of stony hardness.

2. The state or condition of being petrified.

3. That which is petrified; popularly, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

4. Fig.: Hardness; callousness; obduracy. "*Petrifaction* of the soul." *Cudworth.*

Pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

The . . . *petrifactive* mutations of hard bodies. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pe-trif'ic (pē-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétrifique.*] Petrifying; petrifactive.

Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry. *Milton.*

Pet'ri-fi-cate (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kāt *or* pē-trĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To petrify. [*Obs.*]

Our hearts *petrificated* were. *J. Hall* (1646).

Pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrification.* See PETRIFY.] **1.** See PETRIFACTION.

2. Fig.: Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

Pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETRIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *petra* rock, Gr. πέτρα (akin to πέτρος a stone) + *-fy:* cf. F. *pétrifier.* Cf. PARROT, PETREL, PIER.] **1.** To convert, as any animal or vegetable matter, into stone or stony substance.

A river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*

2. To make callous or obdurate; to stupefy; to paralyze; to transform, as by petrifaction; as, to *petrify* the heart. *Young.* "*Petrifying* accuracy." *Sir W. Scott.*

And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

The poor, *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing. *De Quincey.*

A hideous fatalism, which ought, logically, to *petrify* your volition. *G. Eliot.*

Pet'ri-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

2. Fig.: To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

Pe'trine (pē'trĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Peter; as, the *Petrine* Epistles.

Pet'ro- (pĕt'rō-). A combining form from Gr. πέτρα a *rock*, πέτρος a *stone;* as, *petrology, petroglyphic.*

Pe-trog'a-le (pē-trŏg'ā-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέτρα a rock + γαλῆ a weasel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any Australian kangaroo of the genus *Petrogale*, as the rock wallaby (*P. penicillata*).

Pet'ro-glyph'ic (pĕt'rō-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to petroglyphy.

Pe-trog'ly-phy (pē-trŏg'lĭ-fȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] The art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

Pet'ro-graph'ic (pĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), **Pet'ro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to petrography.

Pe-trog'ra-phy (pē-trŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The art of writing on stone.

2. The scientific description of rocks; that department of science which investigates the constitution of rocks; petrology.

Pet'ro-hy'oid (pĕt'rō-hī'oid), *a.* [*Petro-* + *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the petrous, or periotic, portion of the skull and the hyoid arch; as, the *petrohyoid* muscles of the frog.

Pe-trol' (pē-trōl'; 277), *n.* Petroleum. [*R.*]

Pet'ro-la'tum (pĕt'rō-lā'tŭm), *n.* (*Chem. & Pharm.*) A semisolid unctuous substance, neutral, and without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is a yellowish, fatlike mass, transparent in thin layers, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a bland protective dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. *U. S. Pharm.*

☞ *Petrolatum* is the official name for the purified product. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are commercial names for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility.

Pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil: cf. F. *pétrole.* Cf. PETRIFY, and OIL.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which, at certain points, exists in the upper strata of the earth, from whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, largely of the methane series, but may vary much in appearance, composition, and properties. It is refined by distillation, and the products include kerosene, benzine, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

Petroleum spirit, a volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of crude petroleum at a temperature of 170° Fahr., or below. The term is rather loosely applied to a considerable range of products, including benzine and ligroin. The terms *petroleum ether*, and *naphtha*, are sometimes applied to the still more volatile products, including rhigolene, gasoline, cymogene, etc.

‖ Pé'tro'leur' (pā'trō'lẽr'), *n. m.* **‖ Pé'tro'leuse'** (pā'trō'lẽz'), *n. f.* [F.] One who makes use of petroleum for incendiary purposes.

Pet'ro-line (pĕt'rō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A paraffin obtained from petroleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

Pet'ro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Pet'ro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.

Pet'ro-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to petrology.

Pe-trol'o-gist (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in petrology.

Pe-trol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The department of science which is concerned with the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks, and with their classification; lithology.

2. A treatise on petrology.

Pet'ro-mas'toid (pĕt'rō-măs'toid), *a.* [*Petro-* + *mastoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone; periotic.

Pet'ro-my'zont (-mī'zŏnt), *n.* [*Petro-* + Gr. μύζειν to suck in.] (*Zoöl.*) A lamprey.

Pet'ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal*, fr. *peitrine, petrine*, the breast, F. *poitrine;* — so called because it was placed against the breast in order to fire. See POITREL.] A sort of hand cannon, or portable firearm, used in France in the 15th century.

Pe-tro'sal (pē-trō'sal), *a.* [See PETROUS.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Hard; stony; petrous; as, the *petrosal* bone; *petrosal* part of the temporal bone. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous, or petrosal, bone, or the corresponding part of the temporal bone.

Petrosal bone (*Anat.*), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man; or one forming more or less of the periotic capsule.

Pe-tro'sal, *n.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) A petrosal bone. (*b*) The auditory capsule. *Owen.*

Pet'ro-si'lex (pĕt'rō-sī'lĕks), *n.* [*Petro-* + *silex.*] (*Min.*) Felsite.

Pet'ro-si-li'cious (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, petrosilex.

Pet'ro-ste'a-rine (-stē'ā-rĭn), *n.* [*Petro-* + *stearine.*] A solid unctuous material, of which candles are made.

Pe'trous (pē'trŭs), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone.] **1.** Like stone; hard, stony; rocky; as, the *petrous* part of the temporal bone. *Hooper.*

2. (*Anat.*) Same as PETROSAL.

Pet'ti-chaps (-tĭ-chŏps), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PETTYCHAPS.

Pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kōt), *n.* [*Petty* + *coat.*] A loose under-garment worn by women, and covering the body below the waist.

Petticoat government, government by women, whether in politics or domestic affairs. [*Colloq.*] — **Petticoat pipe** (*Locomotives*), a short, flaring pipe surrounding the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

Pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETTIFOGGED (-fŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETTIFOGGING (-fŏg'gĭng).] [*Petty* + *fog* to pettifog.] To do a petty business as a lawyer; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "He takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler.*

Pet'ti-fog, *v. t.* To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. [*Colloq.*]

Pet'ti-fog'ger (-fŏg'gẽr), *n.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*

Pet'ti-fog'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries.* *Barrow.*

Pet'ti-fog'ging (-gĭng), *a.* Paltry; quibbling; mean.

Pet'ti-fog'ging, *n.* Pettifoggery.

Pet'ti-fog'u-lize (-fŏg'ū-līz), *v. i.* To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks. *De Quincey.*

Pet'ti-ly, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pet'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being petty or paltry; littleness; meanness.

Pet'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From PET.] Fretful; peevish; moody; capricious; inclined to ill temper. "A *pettish* kind of humor." *Sterne.* — **Pet'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Pet'tish-ness,** *n.*

Pet'ti-toes (-tĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [*Petty* + *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig, — often used as food; sometimes, in contempt, the human feet. *Shak.*

‖ Pet'to (pĕt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast.

In petto, in the breast; hence, in secrecy; in reserve.

Pet'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* PETTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PETTIEST.] [OE. *petit*, F. *petit;* probably of Celtic origin, and akin to E. *piece.* Cf. PETIT.] Little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* fault; a *petty* prince. *Denham.*

Like a *petty* god
I walked about, admired of all. *Milton.*

Petty averages. See under AVERAGE. — **Petty cash**, money expended or received in small items or amounts. — **Petty**

officer, a subofficer in the navy, as a gunner, etc., corresponding to a noncommissioned officer in the army.

☞ For *petty constable*, *petty jury*, *petty larceny*, *petty treason*, see PETIT.

Syn. — Little; diminutive; inconsiderable; inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

Pet'ty-chaps (pĕt'tĭ-chŏps), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small European singing birds of the subfamily *Sylviinæ*, as the willow warbler, the chiffchaff, and the golden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

Pet'ty-whin (-hwĭn), *n.* [*Petty* + *whin.*] (*Bot.*) The needle furze. See under NEEDLE.

Pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lans; 135), } *n.* [L. *petulantia*:
Pet'u-lan-cy (pĕt'ū-lan-sy), } cf. F. *pétulance*. See PETULANT.] The quality or state of being petulant; temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor. "The *petulancy* of our words." *B. Jonson.*

Like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others. *Clarendon.*

The lowering eye, the *petulance*, the frown. *Cowper.*

Syn. — PETULANCE, PEEVISHNESS. — *Peevishness* implies the permanence of a sour, fretful temper; *petulance* implies temporary or capricious irritation.

Pet'u-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *petulans*, *-antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack: cf. F. *pétulant*. See PETITION.] **1.** Forward; pert; insolent; wanton. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "*Petulant* moods." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful; querulous.

Pet'u-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner.

Pe-tul'ci-ty (pē-tŭl'sĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See PETULCOUS.] Wantonness; friskiness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pe-tul'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *petulcus*. Cf. PETULANT.] Wanton; frisky; lustful. [*Obs.*] *J. V. Cane.*

Pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Braz. *petun* tobacco.] (*Bot.*) A genus of solanaceous herbs with funnel-form or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, *Petunia violacea*, with reddish purple flowers, and *P. nyctaginiflora*, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated corollas.

Pe-tunse' } (pē-tŭns'), *n.* [From the Chinese.] Pow-
Pe-tuntse' } dered feldspar, kaolin, or quartz, used
Pe-tuntze' } in the manufacture of porcelain.

Pet'worth mar'ble (pĕt'wûrth mär'b'l). A kind of shell marble occurring in the Wealden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also *Sussex marble.*

Petz'ite (-sīt), *n.* [From *Petz*, who analyzed it.] (*Min.*) A telluride of silver and gold, related to hessite.

Peu-ced'a-nin (pū-sĕd'â-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tasteless white crystalline substance, extracted from the roots of the sulphurwort (*Peucedanum*), masterwort (*Imperatoria*), and other related plants; — called also *imperatorin.*

Peu'cil (pū'sĭl), *n.* [Gr. πεύκη pine tree.] (*Chem.*) A liquid resembling camphene, obtained by treating turpentine hydrochloride with lime. [Written also *peucyl.*]

Pew (pū), *n.* [OE. *pewe*, OF. *puie* parapet, balustrade, balcony, fr. L. *podium* an elevated place, a jutty, balcony, a parapet or balcony in the circus, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (orig. as a rest or support for the foot). See FOOT, and cf. PODIUM, POY.] **1.** One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and have long seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called *slip.* Pews were originally made square, but are now usually long and narrow.

2. Any structure shaped like a church pew, as a stall, formerly used by money lenders, etc.; a box in a theater; a pen; a sheepfold. [*Obs.*] *Pepys. Milton.*

Pew opener, an usher in a church. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Pew, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [So called from its note.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common American tyrant flycatcher (*Sayornis phœbe*, or *S. fuscus*). Called also *pewit*, and *phœbe.*

2. The woodcock. [*Local, U. S.*]

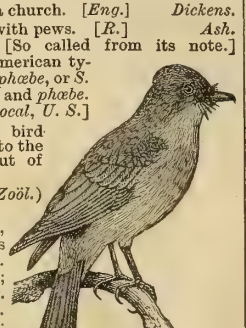

Pewee (*Sayornis phœbe*). (½)

Wood pewee (*Zoöl.*), a bird (*Contopus virens*) similar to the pewee (see PEWEE, 1), but of smaller size.

Pe'wet (pē'wĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PEWIT.

Pew'fel'low (pū'fĕl'lō), *n.* **1.** One who occupies the same pew with another.

2. An intimate associate; a companion. *Shak.*

Pe'wit (pē'wĭt), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. OD. *piewit*, D. *kievit*, G. *kibitz.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lapwing. (*b*) The European black-headed, or laughing, gull (*Xema ridibundus*). See under LAUGHING. (*c*) The pewee. [Written also *peevit*, *peewit*, *pewet.*]

Pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* [OE. *pewtyr*, OF. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*: cf. D. *peauter*, *piauter*, It. *peltro*, Sp. & Pg. *peltre*, LL. *peutreum*, *pestrum*. Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** A hard, tough, but easily fusible, alloy, originally consisting of tin with a little lead, but afterwards modified by the addition of copper, antimony, or bismuth.

2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

☞ *Pewter* was formerly much used for domestic utensils. Inferior sorts contain a large proportion of lead.

Pew'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make utensils of pewter; a pewtersmith. *Shak.*

Pew'ter-y (-ỹ), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

Pex'i-ty (pĕks'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *pexitas*, fr. *pexus* woolly, nappy, p. p. of *pectere* to comb.] Nap of cloth. [*Obs.*]

Pey'er's glands' (pī'erz glăndz'). [So called from J. K. *Peyer*, who described them in 1677.] (*Anat.*) Patches of lymphoid nodules in the walls of the small intestines; agminated glands; — called also *Peyer's patches.* In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which are regarded as the characteristic organic lesion of that disease.

Pey'trel (pā'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *peitral*. See POITREL.] (*Anc. Armor*) The breastplate of a horse's armor or harness. [Spelt also *peitrel.*] See POITREL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pe-zi'za** (pē-zī'zà), *n.* [NL., corrupt. from L. *pezica* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. πέζις, fr. πέζα, πούς, a foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi embracing a great number of species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cuplike form and deep colors.

Pez'i-zoid (pĕz'ĭ-zoid), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling a fungus of the genus Peziza; having a cuplike form.

‖ **Pfen'nig** (pfĕn'nĭg), *n.*; *pl.* PFENNIGS (-nĭgz), G. PFENNIGE (-nĭg-ĕ). [G. See PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany. It is the hundredth part of a mark, or about a quarter of a cent in United States currency.

‖ **Pha-cel'lus** (fà-sĕl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHACELLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. φάκελος a bundle of fagots.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the filaments on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of certain jellyfishes.

Phac'o-chere (făk'ō-kēr), *n.* [Gr. φακός a lentil seed, a wart + χοίρος a pig.] (*Zoöl.*) The wart hog.

Pha'coid (fā'koid), *a.* [Gr. φακός a lentil + *-oid.*] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

Phac'o-lite (făk'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. φακός lentil + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A colorless variety of chabazite; the original was from Leipa, in Bohemia.

Phacops (*P. bufo*). (⅔)

‖ **Pha'cops** (fā'kŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φακός a lentil + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Phacops bufo* is one of the most common species.

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Phæacians, a fabulous seafaring people fond of the feast, the lyre, and the dance, mentioned by Homer.

Phæ'no-gam (fē'nō-găm), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the class Phænogamia.

‖ **Phæ'no-ga'mi-a** (fē'nō-gā'mĭ-â), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. φαίνειν to show + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The class of flowering plants including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs; phanerogamia.

Phæ'no-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), } *a.* Same as PHÆNOG-
Phæ'no-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), } AMOUS.

Phæ-nog'a-mous (fē-nŏg'â-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having true flowers with distinct floral organs; flowering.

Phæ-nom'e-non, *n.* [L.] See PHENOMENON.

Phæ'o-spore (fē'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + E. *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A brownish zoöspore, characteristic of an order (*Phæosporeæ*) of dark green or olive-colored algæ. — **Phæ'o-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., Phaëthon (in sense 1), fr. Gr. Φαέθων, fr. φαέθειν, φάειν, to shine. See PHANTOM.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Helios (Phœbus), that is, the son of light, or of the sun. He is fabled to have obtained permission to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and hurled headlong into the river Po.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of oceanic birds including the tropic birds.

Pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon, the son of Helios. See PHAËTHON.] **1.** A four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top), open, or having no side pieces, in front of the seat. It is drawn by one or two horses.

2. See PHAËTHON.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas*, or *Melitæa*, *Phaëton*). The upper side of the wings is black,

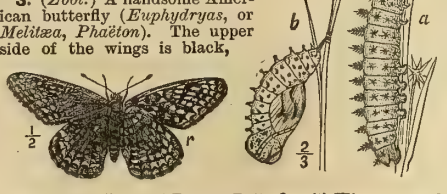

Phaëton (3). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *r* Butterfly with Wings reversed on right side.

with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots; — called also *Baltimore.*

Phag'e-de'na (făj'ĕ-dē'nà), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, Gr. φαγέδαινα, fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A canine appetite; bulimia. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Spreading, obstinate ulceration.

Phag'e-den'ic (-dĕn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *phagedaenicus*, Gr.
Phag'e-den'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } φαγεδαινικός: cf. F. *phagédénique.*] (*Med.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, phagedena; used in the treatment of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine. — *n.* A phagedenic medicine.

Phag'e-de'nous (-dē'nŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Phagedenic.

Phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) A leucocyte which plays a part in retrogressive processes by taking up (eating), in the form of fine granules, the parts to be removed.

‖ **Pha-i'no-pep'la** (fà-ĭ'nō-pĕp'là), *n.* [NL., from Gr. φαεινός shining + πέπλος robe.] (*Zoöl.*) A small crested passerine bird (*Phaïnopepla nitens*), native of Mexico and the Southwestern United States. The adult male is of a uniform glossy blue-black; the female is brownish. Called also *black flycatcher.*

Phak'o-scope (făk'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φακός a lentil, or a lenticular body + *-scope.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for studying the mechanism of accommodation.

‖ **Pha-læ'na** (fà-lē'nà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, a kind of moth.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus which included the moths in general.

Pha-læ'nid (fà-lē'nĭd), *n.* [Gr. φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, a kind of moth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any moth of the family *Phalænidæ*, of which the cankerworms are examples; a geometrid.

Pha-lan'ge-al (-lăn'jē-al), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertain-
Pha-lan'gal (fà-lăn'gal), } ing to the phalanges.

Pha-lan'ger (fà-lăn'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *phalanger*. See PHALANX.] (*Zoöl.*) Any marsupial belonging to *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurus*, and other genera of the family *Phalangistidæ*. They are arboreal, and the species of *Petaurus* are furnished with lateral parachutes. See *Flying phalanger*, under FLYING.

Squirrel Phalanger (*Belideus sciureus*).

Pha-lan'ges (-jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PHALANX.

Pha-lan'gi-al (-jĭ-al), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Phalangeal.
Pha-lan'gi-an (-an), }

Pha-lan'gid (-jĭd), *n.*; *pl.* PHALANGIDES (-jĭ-dēz). (*Zoöl.*) One of the Phalangoidea.

Pha-lan'gi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *phalangium* a kind of venomous spider, Gr. φαλάγγιον, fr. φάλαγξ a spider. Cf. PHALANX.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Phalangoidea.

Pha-lan'gist (-jĭst), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any arboreal marsupial of the genus *Phalangista*. The vulpine phalangist (*P. vulpina*) is the largest species, the full grown male being about two and a half feet long. It has a large bushy tail.

Phal'an-gis'ter (făl'ăn-jĭs'tẽr), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as
Phal'an-gis'tine (-tĭn *or* -tīn), } PHALANGIST.

Phal'an-gite (făl'ăn-jīt), *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγίτης: cf. F. *phalangite.*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Phal'an-gol'de-a** (-goi'dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL., from *Phalangium* the daddy longlegs (see PHALANGIOUS) + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Arachnoidea, including the daddy longlegs or harvestman (*Phalangium*) and many similar kinds. They have long, slender, many-jointed legs; usually a rounded, segmented abdomen; and chelate jaws. They breathe by tracheæ. Called also *Phalangides*, *Phalangidea*, *Phalangiida*, and *Opilionea*.

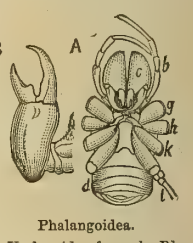

Phalangoidea.

A Under side of a male *Phalangium*. *b* Palpus; *c* Chelicera or Mandible; *g h k* Bases of the Legs; *d* Abdomen.
B One of the Cheliceræ, much enlarged.

Phal'an-gi'ta (făl'ăn-jī'tà), *n.* [F.] A phalansterry.

Phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-an), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*, a. & n.] Of or pertaining to phalansterianism.

Phal'an-ste'ri-an, *n.* One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier.

Pha-lan'ster-ism (fà-lăn'stẽr-ĭz'm), } *n.* A
Phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-an-ĭz'm), } system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism.

Phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stẽr-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. φάλαγξ a phalanx + στερεός firm, solid.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.

2. The dwelling house of a Fourierite community.

Pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks *or* făl'ăŋks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-ĕz), L. PHALANGES (fà-lăn'jēz). [L., from Gr. φάλαγξ.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. There were several different arrangements, the phalanx varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. "In cubic *phalanx* firm advanced." *Milton.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tower. *Pope.*

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

At present they formed a united *phalanx*. *Macaulay.*

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed,
All huddling into *phalanx*, stood and gazed. *Cowper.*

3. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.

4. (*Anat.*) One of the digital bones of the hand or foot, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; an internode.

5. [*pl.* PHALANGES.] (*Bot.*) A group or bundle of stamens, as in polyadelphous flowers.

Phal'a-rope (făl'à-rōp), *n.* [Gr. φαλαρός having a patch of white + πούς, ποδός, a foot: cf. F. *phalarope.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Phalaropus* and allied genera of small wading birds (*Grallæ*), having lobate toes. They are often seen far from land, swimming in large flocks. Called also *sea goose.*

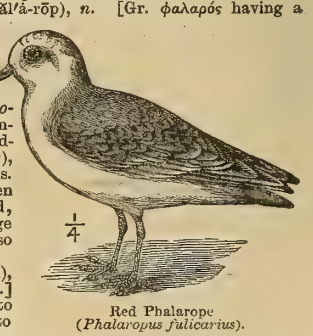

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).

Phal'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός.] Of or pertaining to the phallus, or to phallism.

Phal'li-cism (-lĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See PHALLISM.

Phal'lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The worship of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus.

Phal'lus (făl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHALLI (-lī). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. φαλλός.] **1.** The emblem of the

generative power in nature, carried in procession in the Bacchic orgies, or worshiped in various ways.

2. (*Anat.*) The penis or clitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.

3. (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi which have a fetid and disgusting odor; the stinkhorn.

Phane (fān), *n.* See FANE. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Phan'er-ite (făn'ẽr-īt), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός* visible, from *φαίνειν* to bring to light.] Evident; visible.

Phanerite series (*Geol.*), the uppermost part of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

‖ **Phan'e-ro-car'pæ** (făn'ẽ-rō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *φανερός* evident + *καρπός* fruit (but taken to mean, ovary).] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ACRASPEDA.

Phan'er-o-co-don'ic (-ẽr-ō-kō-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός* evident + *κώδων* a bell.] (*Zoöl.*) Having an umbrella-shaped or bell-shaped body, with a wide, open cavity beneath; — said of certain jellyfishes.

Phan'er-o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tal-līn *or* -lĭn), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός* visible + E. *crystalline*.] (*Geol.*) Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

‖ **Phan'e-ro-dac'ty-la** (-ẽ-rō-dăk'tĭ-là), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φανερός* evident + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SAURURÆ.

‖ **Phan'e-ro-ga'mi-a** (făn'ẽ-rō-gā'mĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φανερός* visible (fr. *φαίνειν* to bring to light) + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot.*) That one of the two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom which contains the phanerogamic, or flowering, plants.

Phan'er-o-ga'mi-an (-ẽr-ō-gā'mĭ-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Phanerogamous.

Phan'er-o-gam'ic (-ō-găm'ĭk), **Phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'à-mus), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having visible flowers containing distinct stamens and pistils; — said of plants.

Phan'er-o-glos'sal (-ō-glŏs'sal), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός* evident + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a conspicuous tongue; — said of certain reptiles and insects.

Phan'ta-scope (făn'tà-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* image + *-scope*.] An optical instrument or toy, resembling the phenakistoscope, and illustrating the same principle; — called also *phantasmascope*.

Phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [L. *phantasma*. See PHANTOM, and cf. FANTASM.] [Spelt also *fantasm*.]

1. An image formed by the mind, and supposed to be real or material; a shadowy or airy appearance; sometimes, an optical illusion; a phantom; a dream.

They be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. A mental image or representation of a real object; a fancy; a notion. *Cudworth.*

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no *phantasm* or expectation. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **Phan-tas'ma** (-tăz'mà), *n.* [L.] A phantasm.

Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-gō'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φάντασμα* a phantasm + *ἀγορά* an assembly, fr. *ἀγείρειν* to gather: cf. F. *phantasmagorie*.] **1.** An optical effect produced by a magic lantern. The figures are painted in transparent colors, and all the rest of the glass is opaque black. The screen is between the spectators and the instrument, and the figures are often made to appear as if in motion, or to merge into one another.

2. The apparatus by which such an effect is produced.

3. Fig.: A medley of figures; illusive images. "This mental *phantasmagoria*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (*-al*), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling, phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

Phan-tas'ma-gor'ic (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to phantasmagoria; phantasmagorial. *Hawthorne.*

Phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-gō-rỹ), *n.* See PHANTASMAGORIA.

Phan-tas'mal (-mal), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

Phan-tas'ma-scope (-mà-skōp), *n.* See PHANTASCOPE.

Phan'tas-mat'ic-al (făn'tăz-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *phantasmaticus*.] Phantasmal. *Dr. H. More.*

Phan-tas'ma-tog'ra-phy (făn-tăz'mà-tŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*, *φαντάσματος*, phantasm + *-graphy*.] A description of celestial phenomena, as rainbows, etc.

Phan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), **Phan-tas'tic-al** (-tăs'tĭ-kal), } *a.* See FANTASTIC.

Phan'ta-sy (-tà-sỹ), *n.* See FANTASY, and FANCY.

Phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [OE. *fantome*, *fantosme*, *fantesme*, OF. *fantosme*, F. *fantôme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνειν* to show. See FANCY, and cf. PHAËTON, PHANTASM, PHASE.] That which has only an apparent existence; an apparition; a specter; a phantasm; a sprite; an airy spirit; an ideal image.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise. *Pope.*
She was a *phantom* of delight. *Wordsworth.*

Phantom ship. See *Flying Dutchman*, under FLYING. — **Phantom tumor** (*Med.*), a swelling, especially of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance, but disappearing upon the administration of an anæsthetic.

Phan'tom-at'ic, *a.* Phantasmal. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pha'raoh (fā'rō *or* fā'rà-ō), *n.* [Heb. *parōh*; of Egyptian origin: cf. L. *pharao*, Gr. *φαραώ*. Cf. FARO.] **1.** A title by which the sovereigns of ancient Egypt were designated.

2. See FARO.

Pharaoh's chicken (*Zoöl.*), the gier-eagle, or Egyptian vulture; — so called because often sculptured on Egyptian monuments. It is nearly white in color. — **Pharaoh's rat** (*Zoöl.*), the common ichneumon.

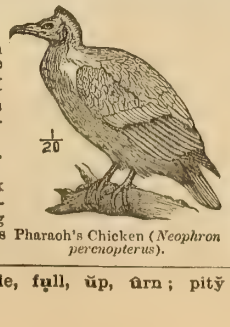

Pharaoh's Chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*). 1/20

Pha'ra-on (fā'rā-ŏn), *n.* Same as PHARAOH, 2.

Phar'a-on'ic (făr'à-ŏn'ĭk *or* fā'rā-), *a.* [Cf. F. *pharaonique*.] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs, or kings of ancient Egypt.

Phare (fâr), *n.* [See PHAROS.] **1.** A beacon tower; a lighthouse. [*Obs.*]

2. Hence, a harbor. *Howell.*

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk), **Phar'i-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *Pharisaicus*, Gr. Φαρισαϊκός: cf. F. *pharisaïque*. See PHARISEE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees. "The *Pharisaic* sect among the Jews." *Cudworth.*

2. Hence: Addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; ceremonial; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. "Excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness." *Bacon.* "*Pharisaical* ostentation." *Macaulay.*

— **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharisaisme*.] **1.** The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. *Sharp.*

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion; a censorious, self-righteous spirit in matters of morals or manners. "A piece of *pharisaism*." *Hammond.*

Phar'i-se'an (-sē'an), *a.* [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος.] Following the practice of the Pharisees; Pharisaic. [*Obs.*] "*Pharisean* disciples." *Milton.*

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, from Heb. *pārash* to separate.] One of a sect or party among the Jews, noted for a strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate themselves from the other Jews.

Phar'i-see-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See PHARISAISM.

Phar'ma-ceu'tic (făr'mà-sū'tĭk), **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. φαρμακευτικός, fr. *φαρμακεύειν*: cf. F. *pharmaceutique*. See PHARMACY.] Of or pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines according to the rules or formulas of pharmacy; as, *pharmaceutical* preparations. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pharmaceutical chemistry, that department of chemistry which ascertains or regulates the composition of medicinal substances.

Phar'ma-ceu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of preparing medicines.

Phar'ma-ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. See the Note under APOTHECARY.

Phar'ma-cist (făr'mà-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; a druggist.

Phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics (-kō-dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* medicine + E. *dynamics*.] That branch of pharmacology which considers the mode of action, and the effects, of medicines. *Dunglison.*

Phar'ma-cog-no'sis (-kŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *γνῶσις* a knowing.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of unprepared medicines or simples; — called also *pharmacography*, and *pharmacomathy*.

Phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kŏg'nō-sỹ), *n.* Pharmacognosis.

Phar'ma-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *-graphy*.] See PHARMACOGNOSIS.

Phar-mac'o-lite (făr-măk'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, poisonous drug + *-lite*: cf. F. *pharmacolithe*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arsenate of lime, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color.

Phar'ma-col'o-gist (făr'mà-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharmacologiste*.] One skilled in pharmacology.

Phar'ma-col'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug + *-logy*: cf. F. *pharmacologie*.] **1.** Knowledge of drugs or medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Phar'ma-com'a-thy (-kŏm'à-thỹ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *μανθάνειν* to learn.] See PHARMACOGNOSIS.

Phar'ma-con (-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρμακον*.] A medicine or drug; also, a poison. *Dunglison.*

Phar'ma-co-poe'ia (-kō-pē'yà), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* the preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine; especially, one that is issued by official authority and considered as an authoritative standard.

2. A chemical laboratory. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*

Phar'ma-cop'o-list (-kŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pharmacopola*, Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης*; *φάρμακον* medicine + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

Phar'ma-co-sid'er-ite (făr'mà-kō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, poison + E. *siderite*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arsenate of iron occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals; cube ore.

Phar'ma-cy (-sỹ), *n.* [OE. *fermacie*, OF. *farmacie*, *pharmacie*, F. *pharmacie*, Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to administer or use medicines, fr. *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** The art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A place where medicines are compounded; a drug store; an apothecary's shop.

Pha'ro (fā'rō), *n.* **1.** A pharos; a lighthouse. [*Obs.*]

2. See FARO.

Pha-rol'o-gy (fà-rŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρος* a lighthouse + *-logy*.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

Pha'ros (fā'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος*, fr. Φάρος an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon for the guidance of seamen.

He . . . built a *pharos*, or lighthouse. *Arbuthnot.*

Pha-ryn'gal (fà-rĭn'gal), *a.* Pharyngeal. *H. Sweet.*

Phar'yn-ge'al (făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* fà-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* [See PHARYNX.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pharynx; in the region of the pharynx.

Phar'yn-ge'al, *n.* (*Anat.*) A pharyngeal bone or cartilage; especially, one of the *lower pharyngeals*, which belong to the rudimentary fifth branchial arch in many fishes, or one of the *upper pharyngeals*, or pharyngobranchials, which are the dorsal elements in the complete branchial arches.

‖ **Phar'yn-gi'tis** (făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-al (fà-rĭn'gō-brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* [*Pharynx* + *branchial*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiæ; — applied especially to the dorsal elements in the branchial arches of fishes. See PHARYNGEAL. — *n.* A pharyngobranchial, or upper pharyngeal, bone or cartilage.

‖ **Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEPTOCARDIA.

‖ **Phar'yn-gog'na-thi** (făr'ĭn-gŏg'nà-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX, and GNATHIC.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united. It includes the scaroid, labroid, and embiotiocoid fishes.

Pha-ryn'go-lar'yn-ge'al (fà-rĭn'gō-lăr'ĭn-jē'*al or* -là-rĭn'jē-*al*), *a.* [*Pharynx* + *laryngeal*.] Of or pertaining both to the pharynx and the larynx.

‖ **Pha-ryn'gop-neus'ta** (fà-rĭn'gŏp-nūs'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ* the pharynx + *πνεῖν* to breathe.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropneusta. — **Pha-ryn'gop-neus'tal** (*-tal*), *a.*

Pha-ryn'go-tome (fà-rĭn'gō-tōm), *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for incising or scarifying the tonsils, etc.

Phar'yn-got'o-my (făr'ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [*Pharynx* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut: cf. F. *pharyngotomie*.] (*Surg.*) (*a*) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or anything that obstructs the passage. (*b*) Scarification or incision of the tonsils.

Phar'ynx (făr'ĭnks; 277), *n.; pl.* PHARYNGES (fà-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, -υγγος: cf. F. *pharynx*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. It has one or two external openings through the nose in the higher vertebrates, and lateral branchial openings in fishes and some amphibians.

Phas'co-lome (făs'kŏ-lōm), *n.* [Gr. *φάσκωλος* pouch + *μῦς* mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial of the genus *Phascolomys*; a wombat.

Phase (fāz), *n.; pl.* PHASES (-ĕz). [NL. *phasis*, Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear: cf. F. *phase*. See PHENOMENON, PHANTOM, and cf. EMPHASIS.] **1.** That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which anything manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.

2. Any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension or view; as, the problem has many *phases*.

3. (*Astron.*) A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of enlightened disk; as, the *phases* of the moon or planets. See *Illust.* under MOON.

4. (*Physics*) Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, as in the changes of motion of one of the particles constituting a wave or vibration; one portion of a series of such changes, in distinction from a contrasted portion, as the portion on one side of a position of equilibrium, in contrast with that on the opposite side.

Pha'sel (fā'zĕl), *n.* [L. *phaselus*, *phaseolus*, Gr. *φάσηλος*, *φασίολος*: cf. F. *phaséole*, *faséole*. Cf. FESELS.] The French bean, or kidney bean.

Phase'less (fāz'lĕs), *a.* Without a phase, or visible form. [*R.*] "A *phaseless* and increasing gloom." *Poe.*

‖ **Pha-se'o-lus** (fā-sē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, including the Lima bean, the kidney bean, the scarlet runner, etc. See BEAN.

Pha'se-o-man'nite (fā'sē-ō-măn'nīt), *n.* [So called because found in the unripe fruit of the bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).] (*Chem.*) Same as INOSITE.

‖ **Pha'sis** (fā'sĭs), *n.; pl.* PHASES (-sēz). [NL.] See PHASE. *Creech.*

Phasm (făz'm), **Phas'ma** (făz'mà), } *n.* [L. *phasma*, Gr. *φάσμα*. See PHASE.] An apparition; a phantom; an appearance. [*R.*] *Hammond. Sir T. Herbert.*

Phas'mid (făz'mĭd), *n.* [See PHASM. Probably so called from its mimicking, or appearing like, inanimate objects.] (*Zoöl.*) Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*, as a leaf insect or a stick insect.

Phas'sa-chate (făs'sà-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *φάσσα* the wood pigeon + *ἀχάτης* the agate.] (*Min.*) The lead-colored agate; — so called in reference to its color.

Phat'a-gin (făt'à-jĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *φαττάγης*; perhaps from native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed pangolin (*Manis tetradactyla*); — called also *ipi*.

Pheas'ant (fĕz'ant), *n.* [OE. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *faisant*, *faisan*, F. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. *Φᾶσις* a river in Colchis or Pontus.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Phasianus*, and many other genera of the family *Phasianidæ*, found chiefly in Asia.

☞ The *common*, or *English*, *pheasant* (*Phasianus Colchicus*) is now found over most of temperate Europe, but was introduced from Asia. The *ring-necked pheasant* (*P. torquatus*) and the *green pheasant* (*P. versicolor*) have been introduced into Oregon. The *golden pheasant* (*Thaumalea picta*) is one of the most beautiful species. The *silver pheasant* (*Euplocamus nychthemerus*) of China, and several related species from Southern Asia, are very beautiful.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ruffed grouse. [*Southern U. S.*]

☞ Various other birds are locally called *pheasants*, as the lyre bird, the leipoa, etc.

Fireback pheasant. See FIREBACK. — **Gold,** *or* **Golden, pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), a Chinese pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*),

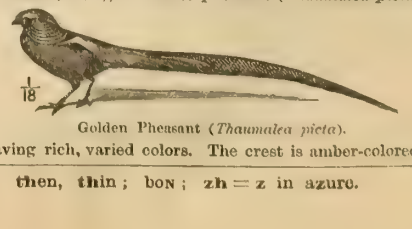

Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*). 1/18

having rich, varied colors. The crest is amber-colored,

the rump is golden yellow, and the under parts are scarlet. — **Mountain pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), the ruffed grouse. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Pheasant coucal** (*Zoöl.*), a large Australian cuckoo (*Centropus phasianus*). The general color is black, with chestnut wings and brown tail. Called also *pheasant cuckoo*. The name is also applied to other allied species. — **Pheasant duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail. (*b*) The hooded merganser. — **Pheasant parrot** (*Zoöl.*), a large and beautiful Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus Adelaidensis*). The male has the back black, the feathers margined with yellowish blue and scarlet, the quills deep blue, the wing coverts and cheeks light blue, the crown, sides of the neck, breast, and middle of the belly scarlet. — **Pheasant's eye.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A red-flowered herb (*Adonis autumnalis*) of the Crowfoot family; — called also *pheasant's-eye Adonis*. (*b*) The garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*); — called also *Pheasant's-eye pink*. — **Pheasant shell** (*Zoöl.*), any marine univalve shell of the genus *Phasianella*, of which numerous species are found in tropical seas. The shell is smooth and usually richly colored, the colors often forming blotches like those of a pheasant. — **Pheasant wood.** (*Bot.*) Same as *Partridge wood* (*a*), under PARTRIDGE. — **Sea pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), the pintail. — **Water pheasant.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The sheldrake. (*b*) The hooded merganser.

Pheas'ant-ry (fĕz'ənt-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *faisanderie*.] A place for keeping and rearing pheasants. *Gwilt.*

Phe'be (fē'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHŒBE.

Pheer (fēr), *n.* See 1st FERE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pheese (fēz), *v. t.* To comb; also, to beat; to worry. [*Obs.* or *Local*] See FEAZE, *v.*

Pheese, *n.* Fretful excitement. [*Obs.* or *Local*] See FEAZE, *n.*

Phel'lo-derm (fĕl'lō-dĕrm), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-derm.*] (*Bot.*) The continuous layers of cork cells found in certain kinds of bark.

Phel'lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) The tissue of young cells which produces cork cells.

Phel'lo-plas'tics (fĕl'lō-plăs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + πλάσσειν to mold.] Art of modeling in cork.

Phen'a-cite (fĕn'ə-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φέναξ, -ακος, impostor, deceiver.] (*Min.*) A glassy colorless mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, sometimes used as a gem. It is a silicate of glucina, and receives its name from its deceptive similarity to quartz.

Phen'a-kis'to-scope (-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φενακιστής a deceiver + *-scope.*] A revolving disk on which figures drawn in different relative attitudes are seen successively, so as to produce the appearance of an object in actual motion, as an animal leaping, etc., in consequence of the persistence of the successive visual impressions on the retina. It is often arranged so that the figures may be projected upon a screen.

Phe-nan'threne (fē-năn'thrēn), *n.* [*Phenyl* + *anthracene.*] (*Chem.*) A complex hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, found in coal tar, and obtained as a white crystalline substance with a bluish fluorescence.

Phe-nan'thri-dine (-thrĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [*Phenanthrene* + *pyridine.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous hydrocarbon base, $C_{13}H_9N$, analogous to phenanthrene and quinoline.

Phe-nan'thro-line (-thrō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Phenanthrene* + *quinoline.*] (*Chem.*) Either of two metameric nitrogenous hydrocarbon bases, $C_{12}H_8N_2$, analogous to phenanthridine, but more highly nitrogenized.

Phene (fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Benzene. [*Obs.*]

Phe'ne-tol (fē'nē-tōl), *n.* [*Phenyl* + *ethyl* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5.O.C_2H_5$.

Phe'nic (fē'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, phenyl or phenol.

Phenic acid (*Chem.*), phenol. [*Obsoles.*]

Phe-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ən), *a.* & *n.* See PHŒNICIAN.

Phen'i-cine (fĕn'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φοῖνιξ purple red: cf. F. *phénicine.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. (*b*) A coloring matter produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on phenylic alcohol. *Watts.*

Phe-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *phoeniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος, from φοῖνιξ purple red.] Of a red color with a slight mixture of gray. *Dana.*

Phen'i-cop'ter (fĕn'ĭ-kŏp'tĕr), *n.* [L. *phoenicopterus*, Gr. φοινικόπτερος, i. e., red-feathered; φοῖνιξ, φοίνικος, purple red + πτερόν feather: cf. F. *phénicoptère.*] (*Zoöl.*) A flamingo.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* PHENIXES (-ĕz). [L. *phoenix*, Gr. φοῖνιξ.] [Written also *phœnix.*] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes. Hence, an emblem of immortality.

2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation.

3. A marvelous person or thing. [*R.*] *Latimer.*

‖ **Phen'o-ga'mi-a** (fĕn'ō-gā'mĭ-ə *or* -fē'nō-), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as PHÆNOGAMIA.

Phen'o-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), **Phen'o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), **Phe-nog'a-mous** (fē-nŏg'ə-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as PHÆNOGAMIAN, PHÆNOGAMIC, etc.

Phe'nol (fē'nōl; 277), *n.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + *-ol:* cf. F. *phénol.*] (*Chem.*) **1.** A white or pinkish crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from the heavy oil from coal tar.

☞ It has a peculiar odor, somewhat resembling creosote, which is a complex mixture of phenol derivatives. It is of the type of alcohols, and is called also *phenyl alcohol*, but has acid properties, and hence is popularly called *carbolic acid*, and was formerly called *phenic acid*. It is a powerful caustic poison, and in dilute solution has been used as an antiseptic.

2. Any one of the series of hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type.

Glacial phenol (*Chem.*), pure crystallized phenol or carbolic acid. — **Phenol acid** (*Chem.*), any one of a series of compounds which are at once derivatives of both phenol and some member of the fatty acid series; thus, salicylic acid is a *phenol acid*. — **Phenol alcohol** (*Chem.*), any one of a series of derivatives of phenol and carbinol which have the properties of both combined; thus, saligenin is a *phenol alcohol*. — **Phenol aldehyde** (*Chem.*), any one of a series of compounds having both phenol and aldehyde properties. — **Phenol phthalein.** See under PHTHALEIN.

Phe'no-late (fē'nō-lāt), *n.* [*Phenol* + *-ate.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of phenol analogous to a salt.

Phe-nom'e-nal (fē-nŏm'ē-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *phénoménal.*] Relating to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon; hence, extraordinary; wonderful; as, a *phenomenal* memory. — **Phe-nom'e-nal-ly,** *adv.*

Phe-nom'e-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) That theory which limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only, whether material or spiritual.

Phe-nom'e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in the theory of phenomenalism.

Phe-nom'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Phenomenon* + *-logy:* cf. F. *phénoménologie.*] A description, history, or explanation of phenomena. "The *phenomenology* of the mind." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Phe-nom'e-non (-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHENOMENA (-nâ). [L. *phaenomenon*, Gr. φαινόμενον, fr. φαίνεσθαι to appear, φαίνειν to show. See PHANTOM.] **1.** An appearance; anything visible; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation; as, the *phenomena* of heat, light, or electricity; *phenomena* of imagination or memory.

In the *phenomena* of the material world, and in many of the *phenomena* of mind. *Stewart.*

2. That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable; an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; as, a musical *phenomenon*.

Phe'nose (fē'nōs), *n.* [*Phenyl* + dextrose.] (*Chem.*) A sweet amorphous deliquescent substance obtained indirectly from benzene, and isomeric with, and resembling, dextrose.

Phe'nyl (fē'nĭl), *n.* [Gr. φαίνειν to bring to light + *-yl:* cf. F. *phényle.*] So called because it is a by-product of illuminating gas.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical (C_6H_5) regarded as the essential residue of benzene, and the basis of an immense number of aromatic derivatives.

Phenyl hydrate (*Chem.*), phenol or carbolic acid. — **Phenyl hydrazine** (*Chem.*), a nitrogenous base ($C_6H_5.N_2H_3$) produced artificially as a colorless oil which unites with acids, ketones, etc., to form well-crystallized compounds.

Phe'nyl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Phenyl* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a certain class of organic bases regarded as formed from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl for hydrogen.

Phe'nyl-ene (fē'nĭl-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hypothetic radical (C_6H_4) occurring in certain derivatives of benzene; as, *phenylene* diamine.

Phe-nyl'ic (fē-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, phenyl.

Phenylic alcohol (*Chem.*), phenol.

Pheon.

Phe'on (fē'ŏn), *n.* [Prob. from Old French.] (*Her.*) A bearing representing the head of a dart or javelin, with long barbs which are engrailed on the inner edge.

Phi'al (fī'al), *n.* [F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. φιάλη. Cf. VIAL.] A glass vessel or bottle, especially a small bottle for medicines; a vial.

Phi'al, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHIALED (-ald); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHIALING.] To put or keep in, or as in, a phial.

Its *phial'd* wrath may date exhaust. *Shenstone.*

Phil'a-beg (fĭl'ə-bĕg), *n.* See FILIBEG.

Phil'a-del'phi-an (-dĕl'fĭ-ən), *a.* [Gr. φιλαδελφία brotherly love, from φιλάδελφος brotherly; φίλος loved, loving, friendly + ἀδελφός brother.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus, or to one of the cities named Philadelphia, esp. the modern city in Pennsylvania.

Phil'a-del'phi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Philadelphia.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a society of mystics of the seventeenth century, — called also the *Family of Love. Tatler.*

Phil'a-le'thist (-lē'thĭst), *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. ἀλήθεια truth.] A lover of the truth. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *v. i.* [Gr. φίλανδρος fond of men; φίλος loving + ἀνήρ man.] To make love to women; to play the male flirt.

You can't go *philandering* after her again. *G. Eliot.*

Phi-lan'der, *n.* A lover. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

Phi-lan'der, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). (*b*) An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

Phi-lan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hangs about women; a male flirt. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Phil'an-thrope (fĭl'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [F.] A philanthropist. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

Phil'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *philanthropique.*] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; as, a *philanthropic* enterprise. — **Phil'an-throp'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phil'an-throp'i-nism (-ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* A system of education on so-called natural principles, attempted in Germany in the last century by Basedow, of Dessau.

Phil'an-throp'i-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, philanthropinism.

Phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος; φίλος loving + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. F. *philanthrope.*] One who practices philanthropy; one who loves mankind, and seeks to promote the good of others.

Phi-lan'thro-pis'tic (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a philanthropist. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Phi-lan'thro-py (-pȳ), *n.* [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. φιλανθρωπία: cf. F. *philanthropie.*] Love to mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will; desire and readiness to do good to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Phil'a-tel'ic (fĭl'ə-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to philately.

Phi-lat'e-list (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭst), *n.* One versed in philately; one who collects postage stamps.

Phi-lat'e-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. ἀτέλεια exemption from tax; cf. *frank* to send free.] The collection of postage stamps of various issues.

Phil'a-to-ry (fĭl'ə-tō-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *filatiere*, *philatiere.* See PHYLACTERY.] (*Eccl.*) A kind of transparent reliquary with an ornamental top.

Phil'au-ty (fĭl'ə-tȳ), *n.* [Gr. φιλαυτία; φίλος loving + αὐτός self.] Self-love; selfishness. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

Phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Philo-* + Gr. ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F. *philharmonique.*] Loving harmony or music.

Phil-hel'lene (fĭl-hĕl'lēn), *n.* A friend of Greece, or of the Greeks; a philhellenist. *Emerson.*

Phil'hel-len'ic (-hĕl-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to philhellenism.

Phil-hel'len-ism (-hĕl'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of Greece.

Phil-hel'len-ist, *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek: cf. F. *philhellène.*] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause of the Greeks; particularly, one who supported them in their struggle for independence against the Turks; a philhellene.

Phil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* See FILIBEG. [*Scot.*]

Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* [So called from their notes.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European hedge sparrow. (*b*) The house sparrow. Called also *phip.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'pĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Philippi.

Phi-lip'pic (-pĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging to Philip, Philippic, Gr. Φιλιππικός, fr. Φίλιππος Philip φίλιππος fond of horses: cf. F. *philippique.*] **1.** Any one of the series of famous orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon.

2. Hence: Any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phi-lip'pi-um (fĭ-lĭp'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named from *Philippe* Plantamour, of Geneva, Switzerland.] (*Chem.*) A rare and doubtful metallic element said to have been discovered in the mineral samarskite.

Phil'ip-pize (fĭl'ĭp-pīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHILIPPIZED (-pīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHILIPPIZING.] [Gr. φιλιππίζειν to be on Philip's side.] **1.** To support or advocate the cause of Philip of Macedon.

2. [See PHILIPPIC.] To write or speak in the style of a philippic. *De Quincey.*

Phi-lis'ter (fĭ-lĭs'tĕr), *n.* [G.] A Philistine; — a cant name given to townsmen by students in German universities.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishthī*, pl. *Plishthīm.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia, a coast region of southern Palestine.

2. A bailiff. [*Cant, Eng.*] [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

3. A person deficient in liberal culture and refinement; one without appreciation of the nobler aspirations and sentiments of humanity; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests. [*Recent*] *M. Arnold.*

Phi-lis'tine, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Philistines.

2. Uncultured; commonplace.

Phi-lis'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition, character, aims, and habits of the class called Philistines. See PHILISTINE, 3. [*Recent*] *Carlyle.*

On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence, — this is *Philistinism.* *M. Arnold.*

Phil'lips-ite (fĭl'lĭps-īt), *n.* [So named after John *Phillips*, an English mineralogist.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, a zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in complex twin crystals, often cruciform in shape; — called also *christianite.*

Phil-lyg'e-nin (fĭl-lĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*Phillyrin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] (*Chem.*) A pearly crystalline substance obtained by the decomposition of phillyrin.

‖ **Phil-lyr'e-a** (-lĭr'ē-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλυρέα, φιλυρέα.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen plants growing along the shores of the Mediterranean, and bearing a fruit resembling that of the olive.

Phil'ly-rin (fĭl'lĭ-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from Phillyrea as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is sometimes used as a febrifuge.

Philo-. A combining form from Gr. φίλος *loving, fond of, attached to;* as, *philosophy, philotechnic.*

Phi-log'y-nist (fĭ-lŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] A lover or friend of women; one who esteems woman as the higher type of humanity; — opposed to *misogynist.*

Phi-log'y-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. φιλογυνία; φίλος loving + γυνή woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness; — opposed to *misogyny.* [*R.*] *Byron.*

Phil'o-hel-le'nic (fĭl'ō-hĕl-lē'nĭk), *n.* A philhellenist.

Phi-lol'o-ger (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *philologus* a man of letters, Gr. φιλόλογος, originally, fond of talking; hence, fond of learning and literature; φίλος loving + λόγος speech, discourse.] A philologist. *Burton.*

Phil'o-lo'gi-an (fĭl'ō-lō'jĭ-ən), *n.* A philologist. [*R.*]

Phil'o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. F. *philologique.*]

Phil'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } Of or pertaining to philology. — **Phil'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lol'o-gist (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in philology.

Phi-lol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To study, or make critical comments on, language. *Evelyn.*

Phil'o-logue (fĭl'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *philologue.*] A philologist. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. φιλολογία: cf. F. *philologie.* See PHILOLOGER.] **1.** Criticism; grammatical learning. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner and as a science; the investigation of the laws of human speech, the relation of different tongues to one

another, and the historical development of languages; linguistic science.

☞ *Philology* comprehends a knowledge of the etymology, or origin and combination, of words; grammar, the construction of sentences, or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

3. A treatise on the science of language.

Phil'o-math (fĭl'ō-măth), *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος* loving, a friend + *μάθη* learning, fr. *μαθεῖν*, *μανθάνειν*, to learn.] A lover of learning; a scholar. *Chesterfield.*

Phil'o-math'e-mat'ic (-ē-măt'ĭk), *n.* A philomath.

Phil'o-math'ic (-măth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *philomathique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to philomathy.

2. Having a love of learning or letters.

Phi-lom'a-thy (fĭ-lŏm'ă-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθία*, *φιλομάθεια.*] The love of learning or letters.

Phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* Same as PHILOMELA, the nightingale. [*Poetic*] *Milton. Cowper.*

Phil'o-me'la (-mē'lȧ), *n.* [L. *philomela*, Gr. *φιλομήλα*, according to the legend, from Φιλομήλα Philomela (daughter of Pandion, king of Athens), who was changed into a nightingale.] **1.** The nightingale; philomel. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the nightingales.

Phil'o-mene (-mēn), *n.* The nightingale. [*Obs.*]

Phil'o-mot (-mŏt), *a.* [See FILEMOT.] Of the color of a dead leaf. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Phil'o-mu'sic-al (-mū'zĭ-kal; 277), *a.* [*Philo-* + *musical.*] Loving music. [*R.*] *Busby.*

Phil'o-pe'na (fĭl'ō-pē'nȧ), *n.* [Probably a corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved; but influenced by Gr. *φίλος* a friend, and L. *poena* penalty, from an idea that the gift was a penalty of friendship or love.] A present or gift which is made as a forfeit in a social game that is played in various ways; also, the game itself. [Written also *fillipeen* and *phillippine.*]

☞ One of the ways may be stated as follows: A person finding a nut with two kernels eats one, and gives the other to a person of the opposite sex, and then whichever says *philopena* first at the next meeting wins the present. The name is also applied to the kernels eaten.

Phil'o-po-lem'ic (fĭl'ō-pō-lĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *φιλοπό-*
Phil'o-po-lem'ic-al (-lĕm'ĭ-kal), } *λεμος* fond of war, warlike; *φίλος* loving + *πόλεμος* war.] Fond of polemics or controversy. [*R.*]

Phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the love of offspring; fond of children.

Phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness, *n.* [*Philo-* + L. *progenies* offspring.] (*Phren.*) The love of offspring; fondness for children.

Phi-los'o-phas'ter (fĭ-lŏs'ō-făs'tẽr), *n.* [L., a bad philosopher, fr. *philosophus*: cf. OF. *philosophastre.*] A pretender to philosophy. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Phi-los'o-phate (-fāt), *v. i.* [L. *philosophatus*, p. p. of *philosophari* to philosophize.] To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Phi-los'o-pha'tion (-fā'shŭn), *n.* Philosophical speculation and discussion. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

Phil'o-sophe (fĭl'ō-sŏf; F. fē'lŏ'zŏf'), *n.* [F., a philosopher.] A philosophaster; a philosopher. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Phi-los'o-pheme (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fēm), *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσόφημα*, from *φιλοσοφεῖν* to love knowledge.] A philosophical proposition, doctrine, or principle of reasoning. [*R.*]

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of Grecian myths, is a *philosopheme.* *Coleridge.*

Phi-los'o-pher (-fẽr), *n.* [OE. *philosophre*, F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr: *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise. Cf. PHILOSOPHY.] **1.** One who philosophizes; one versed in, or devoted to, philosophy.

Then certain *philosophers* of the Epicureans, and of the Stoics, encountered him. *Acts* xvii. 18.

2. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

3. An alchemist. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Philosopher's stone, an imaginary stone which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into gold.

Phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [L. *philoso-*
Phil'o-soph'ic-al (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭ-kal), } *phicus*: cf. F. *philosophique.*] Of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; calm; cool. — **Phil'o-soph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *philosophisme.*] Spurious philosophy; the love or practice of sophistry. *Carlyle.*

Phi-los'o-phist (-fĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *philosophiste.*] A pretender in philosophy.

Phi-los'o-phis'tic (-fĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Phi-los'o-phis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } the love or practice of sophistry. [*R.*]

Phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHILOSOPHIZED (-fīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHILOSOPHIZING (-fī'zĭng).] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence.

Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Phi-los'o-phi'zer (-fī'zẽr), *n.* One who philosophizes.

Phi-los'o-phy (-fȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PHILOSOPHIES (-fīz). [OE. *philosophie*, F. *philosophie*, L. *philosophia*, from Gr. *φιλοσοφία*. See PHILOSOPHER.] **1.** Literally, the love of, inducing the search after, wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.

☞ When applied to any particular department of knowledge, *philosophy* denotes the general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus *philosophy*, when applied to God and the divine government, is called *theology*; when applied to material objects, it is called *physics*; when it treats of man, it is called *anthropology* and *psychology*, with which are connected *logic* and *ethics*; when it treats of the necessary conceptions and relations by which *philosophy* is possible, it is called *metaphysics.*

☞ "*Philosophy* has been defined: — the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained; — the science of effects by their causes; — the science of sufficient reasons; — the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible; — the science of things evidently deduced from first principles; — the science of truths sensible and abstract; — the application of reason to its legitimate objects; — the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason; — the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self; — the science of science; — the science of the absolute; — the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A particular philosophical system or theory; the hypothesis by which particular phenomena are explained.

[Books] of Aristotle and his *philosophie.* *Chaucer.*

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; fortitude; stoicism; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy.*

Then had he spent all his *philosophy.* *Chaucer.*

4. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy.* *Milton.*

5. The course of sciences read in the schools. *Johnson.*

6. A treatise on philosophy.

Philosophy of the Academy, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy. — **Philosophy of the Garden,** that of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens. — **Philosophy of the Lyceum,** that of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens. — **Philosophy of the Porch,** that of Zeno and the Stoics; — so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch of the Poicile, a great hall in Athens.

Phil'o-stor'gy (fĭl'ō-stôr'jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλοστοργία*; *φίλος* loving + *στοργή* affection.] Natural affection, as of parents for their children. [*R.*]

Phil'o-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), } *a.* [*Philo-* + Gr. *τέχνη*
Phil'o-tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), } an art: cf. F. *philotechnique.*] Fond of the arts. [*R.*]

Phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. *φίλτρον*, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love, *φίλος* dear, loving.] A potion or charm intended to excite the passion of love. [Written also *philtre.*] *Addison.*

Phil'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHILTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHILTERING.] **1.** To impregnate or mix with a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.

2. To charm to love; to excite to love or sexual desire by a potion. *Gov. of Tongue.*

‖ **Phi-mo'sis** (fĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φίμωσις* a muzzling, fr. *φίμος* muzzle.] (*Med.*) A condition of the penis in which the prepuce can not be drawn back so as to uncover the glans penis.

Phi'ton-ess (fī'tŏn-ĕs), *n.* Pythoness; witch. [*Obs.*]

Phiz (fĭz), *n.*; *pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz). [Contr. fr. *physiognomy.*] The face or visage. [*Colloq.*] *Cowper.*

‖ **Phle-bi'tis** (flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of a vein.

Phleb'o-gram (flĕb'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός* + *-gram.*] (*Physiol.*) A tracing (with the sphygmograph) of the movements of a vein, or of the venous pulse.

Phleb'o-lite (-līt), } *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein +
Phleb'o-lith (-lĭth), } *-lite*, *-lith.*] (*Med.*) A small calcareous concretion formed in a vein; a vein stone.

Phle-bol'o-gy (flē-bŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein + *-logy.*] A branch of anatomy which treats of the veins.

Phle-bot'o-mist (-bŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *phlébotomiste.*] (*Med.*) One who practices phlebotomy.

Phle-bot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHLEBOTOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHLEBOTOMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *phlébotomiser.*] To let blood from by opening a vein; to bleed. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Phle-bot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [L. *phlebotomia*, Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein + *τέμνειν* to cut: cf. F. *phlébotomie.* Cf. FLEAM.] (*Med.*) The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, in the treatment of disease; venesection; bloodletting.

Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [F. *phlegme*, *flegme*, L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. *φλέγμα* a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a morbid, clammy humor in the body, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn. Cf. PHLOX, FLAGRANT, FLAME, BLEAK, *a.*, and FULMINATE.] **1.** One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. See HUMOR. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Physiol.*) Viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity in the respiratory and digestive passages.

3. (*Old Chem.*) A watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a spirituous liquor. *Crabb.*

4. Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; want of interest; indifference; coldness.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.* *Pope.*

Phleg'ma-gogue (flĕg'mȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμαγωγός* carrying off phlegm; *φλέγμα* phlegm + *ἄγειν* to lead.] (*Old Med.*) A medicine supposed to expel phlegm.

‖ **Phleg-ma'si-a** (flĕg-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φλεγμασία*. See PHLEGM.] (*Med.*) An inflammation; more particularly, an inflammation of the internal organs.

‖ **Phlegmasia dolens** (dō'lĕnz) [NL.], milk leg.

Phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *phlegmaticus*, Gr. *φλεγματικός*: cf. F. *phlegmatique.*] **1.** Watery. [*Obs.*] "Aqueous and *phlegmatic.*" *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Abounding in phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution. *Harvey.*

3. Generating or causing phlegm. "Cold and *phlegmatic* habitations." *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Not easily excited to action or passion; cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; as, a *phlegmatic* person. *Addison.*

Phlegmatic temperament (*Old Physiol.*), lymphatic temperament. See under LYMPHATIC.

Phleg-mat'ic-al (flĕg-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Phlegmatic. *Ash.*

Phleg-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner.

Phleg-mat'ic-ly (-lĭk-lȳ), *a.* Phlegmatically. [*Obs.*]

Phleg'mon (flĕg'mŏn), *n.* [L. *phlegmone*, *phlegmon*, inflammation beneath the skin, Gr. *φλεγμονή*, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn: cf. F. *phlegmon.*] (*Med.*) Purulent inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue.

Phleg'mon-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *phlegmoneux.*] Having the nature or properties of phlegmon; as, *phlegmonous* pneumonia. *Harvey.*

Phleme (flēm), *n.* (*Surg. & Far.*) See FLEAM.

‖ **Phle'um** (flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλέως* a kind of marsh plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including the timothy (*Phleum pratense*), which is highly valued for hay; cat's-tail grass. *Gray.*

Phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n.* [Gr. *φλοός* bark.] (*Bot.*) That portion of fibrovascular bundles which corresponds to the inner bark; the liber tissue; — distinguished from *xylem.*

Phlo-gis'tian (flō-jĭs'chan), *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

Phlo-gis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Old Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phlogiston, or to belief in its existence.

2. (*Med.*) Inflammatory; belonging to inflammations and fevers.

Phlo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Phlogistic.

Phlo-gis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHLOGISTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHLOGISTICATING.] (*Old Chem.*) To combine phlogiston with; — usually in the form and sense of the *p. p.* or the *adj.*; as, highly *phlogisticated* substances.

Phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Old Chem.*) The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

Phlo-gis'ton (flō-jĭs'tŏn; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλογιστός* burnt, set on fire, fr. *φλογίζειν* to set on fire, to burn, fr. *φλόξ*, *φλογός*, a flame, blaze. See PHLOX.] (*Old Chem.*) The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded by Stahl as a chemical element.

☞ This was supposed to be united with combustible (*phlogisticated*) bodies and to be separated from incombustible (*dephlogisticated*) bodies, the phenomena of flame and burning being the escape of phlogiston. Soot and sulphur were regarded as nearly pure phlogiston. The essential principle of this theory was, that combustion was a decomposition rather than the union and combination which it has since been shown to be.

Phlo-gog'e-nous (-gŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *φλόξ*, *φλογός*, fire + *-genous.*] (*Med.*) Causing inflammation.

Phlog'o-pite (flŏg'ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. *φλογωπός* firelike.] (*Min.*) A kind of mica having generally a peculiar bronzered or copperlike color and a pearly luster. It is a silicate of alumina, with magnesia, potash, and some fluorine. It is characteristic of crystalline limestone or dolomite and serpentine. See MICA.

‖ **Phlo-go'sis** (flō-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλόγωσις* burning heat.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation.

Phlo-got'ic (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to phlogosis.

Phlo-ram'ine (-răm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Phlor*oglucin + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A basic amido derivative of phloroglucin, having an astringent taste.

Phlo-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid obtained by the decomposition of phloretin.

Phlor'e-tin (flŏr'ē-tĭn), *n.* [From PHLORIZIN.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline substance obtained by the decomposition of phlorizin, and formerly used to some extent as a substitute for quinine.

Phlor'i-zin (flŏr'ĭ-zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, *φλοός*, bark + *ρίζα* root.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline glucoside extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. [Formerly also written *phloridzin.*]

Phlor'o-glu'cin (flŏr'ō-glū'sĭn), *n.* [*Phlor*etin + Gr. *γλυκύς* sweet.] (*Chem.*) A sweet white crystalline substance, metameric with pyrogallol, and obtained by the decomposition of phloretin, and from certain gums, as catechu, kino, etc. It belongs to the class of phenols. [Called also *phloroglucinol.*]

Phlo'rol (flō'rōl), *n.* [*Phlor*etic + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid metameric with xylenol, belonging to the class of phenols, and obtained by distilling certain salts of phloretic acid.

Phlo'rone (-rōn), *n.* [*Phlor*ol + quin*one*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance having a peculiar unpleasant odor, resembling the quinones, and obtained from beechwood tar and coal tar, as also by the oxidation of xylidine; — called also *xyloquinone.*

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. *φλόξ* flame, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American herbs, having showy red, white, or purple flowers.

Phlox worm (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an American moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). It is destructive to phloxes. — **Phlox subulata,** the moss pink. See under Moss.

Phlyc-ten'u-lar (flĭk-tĕn'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Gr. *φλύκταινα* a blister or pustule.] (*Med.*) Characterized by the presence of small pustules, or whitish elevations resembling pustules; as, *phlyctenular* ophthalmia.

‖ **Pho'ca** (fō'kȧ), *n.* [L., a seal, fr. Gr. *φώκη*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of seals. It includes the common harbor seal and allied species. See SEAL.

Pho-ca'cean (fō-kā'shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Phoca; a seal.

Pho'cal (fō'kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to seals.

Pho-cen'ic (fō-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φώκαινα* a porpoise.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to dolphin oil or porpoise oil; — said of an acid (called also *delphinic* acid) subsequently found to be identical with valeric acid. *Watts.*

Pho-ce'nin (fō-sē'nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *phocénine.*] (*Chem.*) See DELPHIN.

Pho'cine (fō'sīn), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the seal tribe; phocal.

Pho'co-dont (fō'kō-dŏnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Phocodontia.

‖ **Pho'co-don'ti-a** (fō'kō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φώκη* a seal + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of extinct carnivorous whales. Their teeth had compressed and serrated crowns. It includes Squalodon and allied genera.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pewee, or pewit.

Phœ'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. *φοίβος* pure, bright.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) Apollo; the sun god.

2. The sun. "*Phœbus* 'gins arise." *Shak.*

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Phœnicia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia.

Phœ-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See Phenicious.

‖ **Phœ'ni-cop'te-rus** (fē'nĭ-kŏp'tē-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See Phenicopter.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds which includes the flamingoes.

‖ **Phœ'nix** (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L., a fabulous bird. See Phenix.] **1.** Same as Phenix. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of palms including the date tree.

Pho'lad (fō'lăd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Pholas.

Pho-la'de-an (fō-lā'dē-ăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Pholad.

‖ **Pho'las** (fō'lăs), *n.*; *pl.* Pholades (-lȧ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φωλάς*, -άδος, a kind of mollusk.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pholas*, or family *Pholadidæ*. They bore holes for themselves in clay, peat, and soft rocks.

Pholas (*Pholas Bakeri*). Interior of Right Valve. (½)

Pho'nal (fō'năl), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* the voice.] Of or relating to the voice; as, *phonal* structure. *Max Müller.*

Pho'nas-cet'ics (-năs-sĕt'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *φωνασκεῖν* to practice the voice; *φωνή* voice + *ἀσκεῖν* to practice.] Treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

Pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* the voice.] The act or process by which articulate sounds are uttered; the utterance of articulate sounds; articulate speech.

Pho-nau'to-graph (fō-nȧ'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*Phono-* + Gr. *αὐτός* self + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. It consists essentially of a resonant vessel, usually of paraboloidal form, closed at one end by a flexible membrane. A stylus attached to some point of the membrane records the movements of the latter, as it vibrates, upon a moving cylinder or plate.

Pho-nei'do-scope (fō-nī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Phono-* + Gr. *εἶδος* form + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube across the end of which is stretched a film of soap solution thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations.

Pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, fr. *φωνή* a sound, tone; akin to Gr. *φάναι* to speak: cf. F. *phonétique*. See Ban a proclamation.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use.

2. Representing sounds; as, *phonetic* characters; — opposed to *ideographic;* as, a *phonetic* notation.

Phonetic spelling, spelling in phonetic characters, each representing one sound only; — contrasted with *Romanic spelling*, or that by the use of the Roman alphabet.

Pho-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phonetic manner.

Pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

Pho-net'ics (fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonology.

2. The art of representing vocal sounds by signs and written characters.

Pho'ne-tism (fō'nē-tĭz'm), *n.* The science which treats of vocal sounds. *J. Peile.*

Pho'ne-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonetics; a phonologist.

2. One who advocates a phonetic spelling.

Pho'ne-ti-za'tion (fō'nē-tĭ-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* The act, art, or process of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

Pho'ne-tize (fō'nē-tīz), *v. t.* To represent by phonetic signs. *Lowell.*

Phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound: cf. F. *phonique.*] Of or pertaining to sound; of the nature of sound; acoustic. *Tyndall.*

Phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See Phonetics.

Pho'no- (fō'nō-). A combining form from Gr. *φωνή sound, tone;* as, *phonograph, phonology.*

Pho'no (fō'nō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American butterfly (*Ithonia phono*) having nearly transparent wings.

Pho'no-camp'tic (-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [*Phono-* + Gr. *κάμπτειν* to bend: cf. F. *phonocamptique.*] Reflecting sound. [*R.*] "*Phonocamptic* objects." *Derham.*

Pho'no-gram (fō'nō-grăm), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A letter, character, or mark used to represent a particular sound.

Phonograms are of three kinds: (1) Verbal signs, which stand for entire words; (2) Syllabic signs, which stand for the articulations of which words are composed; (3) Alphabetic signs, or letters, which represent the elementary sounds into which the syllable can be resolved. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

2. A record of sounds made by a phonograph.

Pho'no-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a sound, esp. one used in phonography.

2. (*Physics*) An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds, as articulate speech, etc. It consists of a rotating cylinder or disk covered with some material easily indented, as tinfoil, wax, paraffin, etc., above which is a thin plate carrying a stylus. As the plate vibrates under the influence of a sound, the stylus makes minute indentations or undulations in the soft material, and these, when the cylinder or disk is again turned, set the plate in vibration, and reproduce the sound.

Pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed or skilled in phonography.

2. One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, the phonograph. See Phonograph, 2.

Pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *phono-*
Pho'no-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to phonography; based upon phonography.

2. Of or pertaining to the phonograph; done by the phonograph.

Pho'no-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phonographic manner; by means of a phonograph.

Pho-nog'ra-phist (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

☞ The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

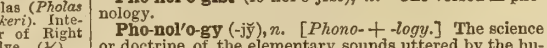

They also serve who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

3. The art of constructing, or using, the phonograph.

Pho'no-lite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *phonolithe.*] (*Min.*) A compact, feldspathic, igneous rock containing nephelite, haüynite, etc. Thin slabs give a ringing sound when struck; — called also *clinkstone.*

Pho-nol'o-ger (fō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phonologist.

Pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Pho'no-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } phonology.

Pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

Pho-nol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-logy.*] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including the various distinctions, modifications, and combinations of tones; phonetics. Also, a treatise on sounds.

Pho-nom'e-ter (fō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring sounds, as to their intensity, or the frequency of the vibrations.

Pho'no-mo'tor (fō'nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*Phono-* + *motor.*] (*Physics*) An instrument in which motion is produced by the vibrations of a sounding body.

Pho-nor'ga-non (fō-nôr'gȧ-nŏn), *n.* [NL. See Phono-, and Organon.] A speaking machine.

Pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) (*a*) An instrument for observing or exhibiting the motions or properties of sounding bodies; especially, an apparatus invented by König for testing the quality of musical strings. (*b*) An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

Pho'no-type (-tīp), *n.* [*Phono-* + *type.*] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Pho'no-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Pho'no-typ'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } phonotypy or a phonotype; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet.

Pho-not'y-pist (fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭst *or* fō'nō-tī'pĭst), *n.* One versed in phonotypy.

Pho-not'y-py (-py; 277), *n.* A method of phonetic printing of the English language, as devised by Mr. Pitman, in which nearly all the ordinary letters and many new forms are employed in order to indicate each elementary sound by a separate character.

‖ **Phor'minx** (fôr'mĭnks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φόρμιγξ.*] A kind of lyre used by the Greeks. *Mrs. Browning.*

‖ **Phor'mi-um** (fôr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *φορμίον* a plaited mat, a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants, consisting of one species (*Phormium tenax*). See Flax-plant.

Phor'one (fôr'ōn), *n.* [Camphor + acetone.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, having a geraniumlike odor, regarded as a complex derivative of acetone, and obtained from certain camphor compounds.

‖ **Pho-ro'nis** (fō-rō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Phoronis*, a surname of Io, Gr. Φορωνίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable genus of marine worms having tentacles around the mouth. It is usually classed with the gephyreans. Its larva (*Actinotrocha*) undergoes a peculiar metamorphosis.

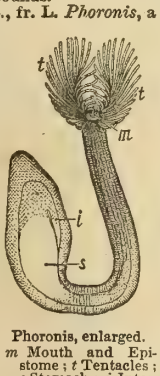

Phoronis, enlarged. *m* Mouth and Epistome; *t* Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

‖ **Phor'o-no'mi-a** (fôr'ō-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See Phoronomics.

Phor'o-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying, motion + *νόμος* a law.] The science of motion; kinematics. [*R.*] *Weisbach.*

Phos'gene (fŏs'jēn), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + the root of *γενέσθαι* to be born: cf. F. *phosgène.*] (*Old Chem.*) Producing, or produced by, the action of light; — formerly used specifically to designate a gas now called *carbonyl chloride.* See Carbonyl.

Phos'gen-ite (-jĕn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a white, yellow, or grayish color and adamantine luster. It is a chlorocarbonate of lead.

Phos'pham (-făm), *n.* [*Phosph*orus + *am*monia.] (*Chem.*) An inert amorphous white powder, PN_2H, obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus. [Spelt also *phosphame.*] — **Phos-pham'ic** (-făm'ĭk), *a.*

Phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphoric acid.

Phos-phat'ic (fŏs-făt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, or phosphates; as, *phosphatic* nodules.

Phosphatic diathesis (*Med.*), a habit of body which leads to the undue excretion of phosphates with the urine.

‖ **Phos'pha-tu'ri-a** (fŏs'fȧ-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Phosphate, and Urine.] (*Med.*) The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine.

Phos'phene (fŏs'fēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίνειν* to show.] (*Physiol.*) A luminous impression produced through excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement upon it of rays of light, as by pressure upon the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. After-image.

Phos'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of phosphorus.

Phos'phine (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, PH_3, analogous to ammonia, and having a disagreeable odor resembling that of garlic. Called also *hydrogen phosphide*, and formerly, *phosphureted hydrogen.*

☞ It is the most important compound of phosphorus and hydrogen, and is produced by the action of caustic potash on phosphorus. It is spontaneously inflammable, owing to impurities, and in burning produces peculiar vortical rings of smoke.

Phos-phin'ic (-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain acids analogous to the phosphonic acids, but containing two hydrocarbon radicals, and derived from the secondary phosphines by oxidation.

Phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Phosph*oric + sulph*onic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain derivatives of phosphorous acid containing a hydrocarbon radical, and analogous to the sulphonic acids.

Phos-pho'ni-um (fŏs-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Phosph*orus + amm*onium.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium, and regarded as the nucleus of certain derivatives of phosphine.

Phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *n.* [Cf. G. *phosphor* See Phosphorus.] **1.** Phosphorus. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

2. The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer. [*Poetic*] *Pope. Tennyson.*

Phos'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Phosphorated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Phosphorating.] (*Chem.*) To impregnate, or combine, with phosphorus or its compounds; as, *phosphorated* oil.

Phos'phor-bronze' (-brŏnz' *or* -brōnz'), *n.* [*Phosphor* + *bronze.*] (*Metal.*) A variety of bronze possessing great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, obtained by melting copper with tin phosphide. It contains one or two per cent of phosphorus and from five to fifteen per cent of tin.

Phos-pho're-ous (-fō'rē-ŭs), *a.* Phosphorescent. [*Obs.*]

Phos'phor-esce' (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Phosphoresced (-ĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Phosphorescing (-ĕs'sĭng).] To shine as phosphorus; to be phosphorescent; to emit a phosphoric light.

Phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being phosphorescent; or the act of phosphorescing.

2. A phosphoric light.

Phos'phor-es'cent (-sent), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescent.*] Shining with a phosphoric light; luminous without sensible heat. — *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

Phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorique.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specifically, designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a higher valence as contrasted with the *phosphorous* compounds.

2. Phosphorescent. "A *phosphoric* sea." *Byron*

Glacial phosphoric acid. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Metaphosphoric acid in the form of glassy semitransparent masses or sticks. (*b*) Pure normal phosphoric acid. — Phosphoric acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, H_3PO_4, which is the most highly oxidized acid of phosphorus, and forms an important and extensive series of compounds, viz., the phosphates. — Soluble phosphoric acid, Insoluble phosphoric acid (*Agric. Chem.*), phosphoric acid combined in acid salts, or in neutral or basic salts, which are respectively soluble and insoluble in water or in plant juices. — Reverted phosphoric acid (*Agric. Chem.*), phosphoric acid changed from acid (soluble) salts back to neutral or basic (insoluble) salts.

Phos-phor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Phosphoric.

Phos'phor-ite (fŏs'fŏr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A massive variety of apatite.

Phos'phor-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Pertaining to phosphorite; resembling, or of the nature of, phosphorite.

Phos'phor-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To phosphorate.

Phos'phor-ized (fŏs'fŏr-īzd), *a.* Containing, or impregnated with, phosphorus.

Phos'phor-o-gen'ic (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Phosphorus* + *-gen* + *-ic.*] Generating phosphorescence; as, *phosphorogenic* rays.

Phos-phor'o-scope (fŏs-fŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Phosphorus* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An apparatus for observing the phosphorescence produced in different bodies by the action of light, and for measuring its duration.

Phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphoreux.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling or containing phosphorus; specifically, designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a lower valence as contrasted with the *phosphoric* compounds; as, *phosphorous* acid, H_3PO_3.

Phos'phor-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Phosphori (-ī). [L., the morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος*, lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** The morning star; Phosphor.

2. (*Chem.*) A poisonous nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, obtained as a white, or yellowish, translucent waxy substance, having a characteristic disagreeable

smell. It is very active chemically, must be preserved under water, and unites with oxygen even at ordinary temperatures, giving a faint glow, — whence its name. It always occurs combined, usually in phosphates, as in the mineral apatite, in bones, etc. It is used in the composition on the tips of friction matches, and for many other purposes. The molecule contains four atoms. Symbol P. Atomic weight 31.0.

3. (*Chem.*) Hence, any substance which shines in the dark like phosphorus, as certain phosphorescent bodies.

Bologna phosphorus (*Chem.*), sulphide of barium, which shines in the dark after exposure to light; — so called because this property was discovered by a resident of *Bologna*. The term is sometimes applied to other compounds having similar properties. — **Metallic phosphorus** (*Chem.*), an allotropic modification of phosphorus, obtained as a gray metallic crystalline substance, having very inert chemical properties. It is obtained by heating ordinary phosphorus in a closed vessel at a high temperature. — **Phosphorus disease** (*Med.*), a disease common among workers in phosphorus, giving rise to necrosis of the jawbone, and other symptoms. — **Red,** *or* **Amorphous, phosphorus** (*Chem.*), an allotropic modification of phosphorus, obtained as a dark red powder by heating ordinary phosphorus in closed vessels. It is not poisonous, is not phosphorescent, and is only moderately active chemically. It is valuable as a chemical reagent, and is used in the composition of the friction surface on which safety matches are ignited. — **Solar phosphori** (*Chem.*), phosphorescent substances which shine in the dark after exposure to the sunlight or other intense light.

Phos'phor-yl (fŏs'fŏr-ĭl), *n.* [*Phosphorus* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical PO, regarded as the typical nucleus of certain compounds.

Phos'phu-ret (fŏs'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A phosphide. [*Obsoles.*]

Phos'phu-ret'ed (-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Impregnated, or combined, with phosphorus. [*Obsoles.*] [Written also *phosphuretted.*]

Phosphureted hydrogen. (*Chem.*) See PHOSPHINE.

Pho'tic (fō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] (*Physiol.*) Relating to the production of light by the lower animals.

Pho'tics (fō'tĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) The science of light; — a general term sometimes employed when *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision. *Knight.*

Pho'to (fō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PHOTOS (-tōz). A contraction of PHOTOGRAPH. [*Colloq.*]

Pho'to- (fō'tō-). A combining form from Gr. φῶς, φωτός, *light;* as *photography, phototype, photometer.*

Pho'to-bi-ot'ic (-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Photo-* + *biotic.*] (*Biol.*) Requiring light to live; incapable of living without light; as, *photobiotic* plant cells.

Pho'to-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Photo-* + *chemical.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light, or produced by it; as, the *photochemical* changes of the visual purple of the retina.

Pho'to-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *chemistry.*] (*Chem.*) The branch of chemistry which relates to the effect of light in producing chemical changes, as in photography.

Pho'to-chro'mic (fō'tō-krō'mĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Pho'to-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), } ing to photochromy; produced by photochromy.

Pho-toch'ro-my (fō-tŏk'rō-mў *or* fō'tō-krō'mў; 277), *n.* [*Photo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The art or process of reproducing colors by photography.

Pho'to-drome (fō'tō-drōm), *n.* [*Photo-* + Gr. δραμεῖν to run.] (*Physics*) An apparatus consisting of a large wheel with spokes, which when turning very rapidly is illuminated by momentary flashes of light passing through slits in a rotating disk. By properly timing the succession of flashes the wheel is made to appear to be motionless, or to rotate more or less slowly in either direction.

Pho'to-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*Photo-* + *electric.*] Acting by the operation of both light and electricity; — said of apparatus for producing pictures by electric light.

Pho'to-e-lec'tro-type (fō'tō-ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* (*Print.*) An electrotype plate formed in a mold made by photographing on prepared gelatine, etc.

Pho'to-en-grav'ing (-ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* [*Photo-* + *engraving.*] The process of obtaining an etched or engraved plate from the photographic image, to be used in printing; also, a picture produced by such a process.

Pho'to-ep'i-nas'ty (-ĕp'ĭ-năs'tў), *n.* [See PHOTO-, and EPINASTIC.] (*Bot.*) A disproportionately rapid growth of the upper surface of dorsiventral organs, such as leaves, through the stimulus of exposure to light. *Encyc. Brit.*

Pho'to-gal'va-nog'ra-phy (fō'tō-găl'vă-nŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *galvanography.*] The art or process of making photo-electrotypes. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Pho'to-gen (fō'tō-jĕn), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A light hydrocarbon oil resembling kerosene. It is obtained by distilling coal, paraffin, etc., and is used as a lubricant, illuminant, etc. [Written also *photogene.*]

Pho'to-gene (-jēn), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] **1.** A photograph. [*Obsoles.*]

2. A more or less continued impression or image on the retina. *H. Spencer.*

Pho'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to photogeny; producing or generating light.

Pho-tog'e-ny (fō-tŏj'ē-ny), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] See PHOTOGRAPHY. [*Obsoles.*]

Pho'to-glyph'ic (fō'tō-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Photo-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light. [Written also *photoglyptic.*]

Photoglyphic engraving, a process of etching on copper, steel, or zinc, by means of the action of light and certain chemicals, so that from the plate impressions may be taken. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Pho-tog'ly-phy (fō-tŏg'lĭ-fў), *n.* Photoglyphic engraving. See under PHOTOGLYPHIC.

Pho'to-glyp'tic (fō'tō-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Same as PHOTOGLYPHIC.

Pho'to-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-gram.*] A photograph. [*R.*]

Pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grâf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graph.*] A picture or likeness obtained by photography.

Pho'to-graph, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHOTOGRAPHED (-grâft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHOTOGRAPHING (-grâf'ĭng).] To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography; as, to *photograph* a view; to *photograph* a group.

He makes his pen drawings on white paper, and they are afterwards *photographed* on wood. *Hamerton.*

Also used figuratively.

He is *photographed* on my mind. *Lady D. Hardy.*

Pho'to-graph, *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs.

Pho-tog'ra-pher (fō-tŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

Pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *photo-*
Pho'to-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by photography; used in photography; as, a *photographic* picture; a *photographic* camera. — **Pho'to-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Photographic printing, the process of obtaining pictures, as on chemically prepared paper, from photographic negatives, by exposure to light.

Pho-tog'ra-phist (fō-tŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* A photographer.

Pho-tog'ra-phom'e-ter (-fŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Photograph* + *-meter.*] (*Photog.*) An instrument for determining the sensibility of the plates employed in photographic processes to luminous rays.

Pho-tog'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *photographie.*] **1.** The science which relates to the action of light on sensitive bodies in the production of pictures, the fixation of images, and the like.

2. The art or process of producing pictures by this action of light.

☞ The well-focused optical image is thrown on a surface of metal, glass, paper, or other suitable substance, coated with collodion or gelatin, and sensitized with the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of silver, or other salts sensitive to light. The exposed plate is then treated with reducing agents, as pyrogallic acid, ferrous sulphate, etc., to develop the latent image. The image is then fixed by washing off the excess of unchanged sensitive salt with sodium hyposulphite (*thiosulphate*) or other suitable reagents.

Pho'to-grav'ure (fō'tō-grâv'ŭr), *n.* [F.] A photoengraving; also, the process by which such a picture is produced.

Pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'lĭ-ō-grâf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *heliograph.*] (*Physics*) A modified kind of telescope adapted to taking photographs of the sun.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grâf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a stone prepared by the aid of photography.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To produce (a picture, a copy) by the process of photolithography.

Pho'to-li-thog'ra-pher (-lĭ-thŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One who practices, or one who employs, photolithography.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to photolithography; produced by photolithography.

Pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'rà-fў), *n.* The art or process of producing photolithographs.

Pho'to-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to photology,
Pho'to-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or the doctrine of light.

Pho-tol'o-gist (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who studies or expounds the laws of light.

Pho-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *photologie.*] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena; optics.

Pho'to-mag-net'ic (fō'tō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to photomagnetism.

Pho'to-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday.*

Pho'to-me-chan'ic-al (fō'tō-mē-kăn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, any photographic process in which a printing surface is obtained without the intervention of hand engraving.

Pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *photomètre.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, or, more especially, for comparing the relative intensities of different lights, or their relative illuminating power.

Pho'to-met'ric (fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *photomé-*
Pho'to-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *trique.*] Of or pertaining to photometry, or to a photometer.

Pho-tom'e-tri'cian (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

Pho-tom'e-try (fō-tŏm'ē-trў), *n.* [Cf. F. *photométrie.*] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

Pho'to-mi'cro-graph (fō'tō-mī'krō-grâf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object. See MICROPHOTOGRAPH.

2. A microscopically small photograph of an object.

Pho'to-mi-crog'ra-phy (-mī-krŏg'rà-fў), *n.* The art of producing photomicrographs.

Pho'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light + φόβος fear.] (*Med.*) A dread or intolerance of light. *Sir T. Watson.*

Pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*Photo-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An apparatus for the production of sound by the action of rays of light. *A. G. Bell.*

Pho'to-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a photophone.

Pho-toph'o-ny (fō-tŏf'ō-nў), *n.* The art or practice of using the photophone.

Pho-top'si-a (fō-tŏp'sĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light + ὄψις sight.] (*Med.*) An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See PHOSPHENE.

Pho-top'sy (-sў), *n.* Same as PHOTOPSIA.

Pho'to-re-lief' (fō'tō-rē-lēf'), *n.* A printing surface in relief, obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations. *Knight.*

Pho'to-scope (fō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) Anything employed for the observation of light or luminous effects.

Pho'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the photoscope or its uses.

Pho'to-sculp'ture (fō'tō-skŭlp'tûr; 135), *n.* [*Photo-* + *sculpture.*] A process in which, by means of a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view on the same level, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be made with great expedition.

Pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfẽr), *n.* [*Photo-* + *sphere.*] A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.

Pho'to-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

Pho'to-tot'o-nus (fō-tŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO-, and TONE.] (*Bot.*) A motile condition in plants resulting from exposure to light. — **Pho'to-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Pho'to-trop'ic (fō'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Photo-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) Same as HELIOTROPIC.

Pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-type.*] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any one of the many methods or processes by which such a printing surface is obtained.

Pho'to-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a phototype or phototypy.

Pho'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (fō'tō-tī-pŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *typography.*] Same as PHOTOTYPY.

Pho-tot'y-py (fō-tŏt'ĭ-pў *or* fō'tō-tī'pў), *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

Pho'to-xy-log'ra-phy (fō'tō-zĭ-lŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *xylography.*] The process of producing a representation of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

Pho'to-zin'co-graph (-zĭŋ'kō-grâf), *n.* A print made by photozincography. — **Pho'to-zin'co-graph'ic,** *a.*

Pho'to-zin-cog'ra-phy (-zĭŋ-kŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [*Photo-* + *zincography.*] A process, analogous to photolithography, for reproducing photographed impressions transferred to zinc plate.

Phrag'mo-cone (frăg'mō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. φράγμα, φραγμός, a fence, an inclosure + κῶνος a cone.] (*Zoöl.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [Written also *phragmacone.*]

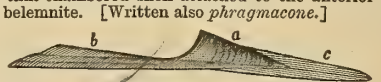

a Phragmocone of a Belemnite; *b* Proöstracum; *c* Section of Guard or Rostrum. (½)

Phrag'mo-si'phon (-sī'fŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The siphon of a phragmocone.

Phras'al (frāz'al), *a.* Of the nature of a phrase; consisting of a phrase; as, a *phrasal* adverb. *Earle.*

Phrase (frāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, Gr. φράσις, fr. φράζειν to speak.] **1.** A brief expression, sometimes a single word, but usually two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a portion of a sentence; as, an adverbial *phrase.*

"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!" foh! a fico for the *phrase.* *Shak.*

2. A short, pithy expression; especially, one which is often employed; a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech; as, *to err is human.*

3. A mode or form of speech; the manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction; expression. "*Phrases* of the hearth." *Tennyson.*

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shak.*

4. (*Mus.*) A short clause or portion of a period.

☞ A composition consists first of sentences, or *periods;* these are subdivided into *sections,* and these into *phrases.*

Phrase book, a book of idiomatic phrases. *J. S. Blackie.*

Phrase, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHRASED (frāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHRASING.] [Cf. F. *phraser.*] To express in words, or in peculiar words; to call; to style. "These suns — for so they *phrase* 'em." *Shak.*

Phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To use proper or fine phrases. [*R.*]

2. (*Mus.*) To group notes into phrases; as, he *phrases* well. See PHRASE, *n.*, 4.

Phrase'less, *a.* Indescribable. *Shak.*

Phra'se-o-gram (frā'zē-ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. φράσις a phrase + *-gram.*] (*Phonography*) A symbol for a phrase.

Phra'se-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Phra'se-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words. "This verbal or *phraseological* answer." *Bp. Pearson.*

Phra'se-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A collector or coiner of phrases.

Phra'se-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. φράσις, φράσεως, phrase + *-logy:* cf. F. *phraséologie.*] **1.** Manner of expression; peculiarity of diction; style.

Most completely national in his . . . *phrascology.* *I. Taylor.*

2. A collection of phrases; a phrase book. [*R.*]

Syn. — Diction; style. See DICTION.

Phras'ing (frāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Method of expression; association of words.

2. (*Mus.*) The act or method of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.

Phra'try (frā'trў), *n.*; *pl.* PHRATRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. φράτρα, φρατρία.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens.

Phre-at'ic (frē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *phréatique,* from Gr. φρέαρ, -ατος, a well.] (*Geol.*) Subterranean; — applied to sources supplying wells.

Phre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *phreneticus,* Gr.
Phre-net'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } φρενητικός, φρενιτικός: cf. F. *phrénétique.* See FRANTIC, and cf. FRENETIC.] Relating to phrenitis; suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic; frenetic. — **Phre-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phre-net'ic, *n.* One who is phrenetic. *Harvey.*

Phren'ic (frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: cf. F. *phrénique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the *phrenic* nerve.

Phren'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of science which relates to the mind; mental philosophy. [*R.*]

Phre'nism (frē'nĭz'm), *n.* [See PHRENIC.] (*Biol.*) See *Vital force*, under VITAL.

‖ **Phre-ni'tis** (frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις*, fr. *φρήν, φρενός.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; — called also *cephalitis.*

2. See FRENZY.

Phre'no-graph (frē'nō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm, or midriff, in respiration.

Phre-nol'o-ger (frē-nŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* A phrenologist.

Phren'o-log'ic (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭk *or* frē'nō-), *a.* [Cf. F. *phrénologique.*] Phrenological.

Phren'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to phrenology. — **Phren'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phre-nol'o-gist (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *phrénologiste.*] One versed in phrenology; a craniologist.

Phre-nol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the mind + *-logy:* cf. F. *phrénologie.*] **1.** The science of the special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and particular organs in the brain.

2. In popular usage, the physiological hypothesis of Gall, that the mental faculties, and traits of character, are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.

☞ Gall marked out on his model of the head the places of twenty-six organs, as round inclosures with vacant interspaces. Spurzheim and Combe divided the whole scalp into oblong and conterminous patches. *Encyc. Brit.*

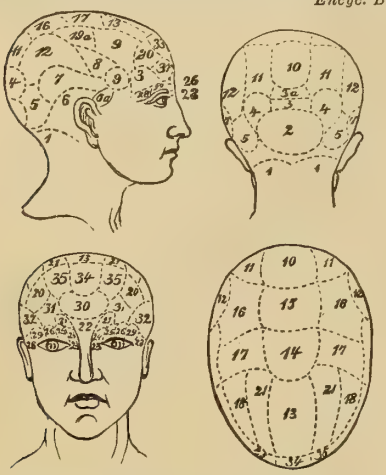

A Chart of Phrenology.

1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3*a* Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6 *a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19 *a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

Phre'no-mag'net-ism (frē'nō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the mind + E. *magnetism.*] The power of exciting the organs of the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

Phre'no-sin (frē'nō-sĭn), *n.* [See PHRENIC.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous body, related to cerebrin, supposed to exist in the brain.

Phren'sied (frĕn'zĭd), *p. p.* & *a.* See FRENZIED.

Phren'sy (-zy), *n.* Violent and irrational excitement; delirium. See FRENZY.

Phren'sy, *v. t.* To render frantic.

Phren'tic (frĕn'tĭk), *n.* & *a.* See PHRENETIC. [*Obs.*]

Phry-ga'ne-id (frĭ-gā'nē-ĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any insect belonging to the Phryganeides.

‖ **Phryg'a-ne'i-des** (frĭg'ā-nē'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phryganea*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. *φρύγανος* a dry stick.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of neuropterous insects which includes the caddice flies; — called also *Trichoptera.* See TRICHOPTERA. [Written also *Phryganides.*]

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Phrygius*, Gr. Φρύγιος, fr. Φρυγία Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, or to its inhabitants.

Phrygian mode (*Mus.*), one of the ancient Greek modes, very bold and vehement in style; — so called because fabled to have been invented by the *Phrygian* Marsyas. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*). — Phrygian stone, a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, — used by the ancients in dyeing, and said to be drying and astringent.

Phryg'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Montanist.

Phthal'ate (thăl'ât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phthalic acid.

Phthal'e-in (thăl'ē-ĭn), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic acid, and well represented by phenol phthaleïn. Their alkaline solutions are fluorescent.

Phenol phthaleïn, a white or yellowish white crystalline substance made from phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorized by acids, and as this reaction is exceedingly delicate it is used as an indicator.

Phthal'ic (thăl'ĭk), *a.* [Na*phthal*ene + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic acid obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene and allied substances.

Phthalic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO_2H)_2$, analogous to benzoic acid, and employed in the manufacture of the brilliant dyestuffs called the phthaleins.

Phthal'ide (thăl'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Phthal*yl + anhyd*ride.*] (*Chem.*) A lactone obtained by reduction of phthalyl chloride, as a white crystalline substance; hence, by extension, any one of the series of which phthalide proper is the type. [Written also *phthalid.*]

Phthal'i-mide (thăl'ĭ-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* [*Phthal*ic + *imide.*] (*Chem.*) An imido derivative of phthalic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO)_2{\cdot}NH$, which has itself (like succinimide) acid properties, and forms a series of salts. Cf. *Imido acid*, under IMIDO.

Phthal'in (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance obtained by reduction from phthaleïn, into which it is easily converted by oxidation; hence, any one of the series of which phthalin proper is the type.

Phthal'yl (thăl'ĭl), *n.* [*Phthal*ic + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

‖ **Phthi-ri'a-sis** (thĭ-rī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθειρίασις*, fr. *φθείρ* louse.] (*Med.*) A disease (*morbus pediculosus*) consisting in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body.

Phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* Same as PHTHISIS.

Phthis'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *phthisicus*, Gr. *φθισικός*: cf. F. *phthisique.* See PHTHISIS.] Of or pertaining to phthisis; affected with phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

Phthis'ick-y (-ĭk-ў), *a.* Having phthisis, or some symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing.

Phthis'i-ol'o-gy (tĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Phthisis* + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) A treatise on phthisis. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Phthis'ip-neu-mo'ni-a** (thĭz'ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ā), } *n.*
Phthis'ip-neu'mo-ny (thĭz'ĭp-nū'mō-nў), }
[NL. See PHTHISIS, PNEUMONIA.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption.

Phthi'sis (thī'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθίσις*, fr. *φθίειν* to pass or waste away: cf. F. *phthisie.*] (*Med.*) A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. See CONSUMPTION.

Fibroid phthisis. See under FIBROID.

Phthon'gal (thŏn̲'gal), *a.* [Gr. *φθόγγος* voice.] Formed into, or characterized by, voice; vocalized; — said of all the vowels and the semivowels, also of the vocal or sonant consonants *g, d, b, l, r, v, z*, etc.

Phthon'gal, *n.* A vocalized element or letter.

Phthon-gom'e-ter (thŏn̲-gŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *φθόγγος* voice + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds. *Whewell.*

Phtor (tôr), *n.* [F. *phthore*, fr. Gr. *φθείρειν* to destroy.] (*Old Chem.*) Fluorine. [Written also *phthor.*]

Phy'cite (fī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] (*Chem.*) See ERYTHRITE, 1.

Phy'co-chrome (fī'kō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *χρῶμα* color.] (*Bot.*) A bluish green coloring matter of certain algæ.

Phy'co-cy'a-nin (-sī'ā-nĭn), } *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* sea-
Phy'co-cy'a-nine (-nĭn *or* -nēn), } weed + E. *cyanin.*] A blue coloring matter found in certain algæ.

Phy'co-e-ryth'rin (-ē-rĭth'rĭn), } *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* sea-
Phy'co-e-ryth'rine (-rĭn *or* -rēn), } weed + E. *erythrin, -ine.*] A red coloring matter found in algæ of the subclass *Florideæ.*

Phy-cog'ra-phy (fī-kŏg'rā-phў), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *-graphy.*] A description of seaweeds.

Phy-col'o-gy (fī-kŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *-logy.*] The science of algæ, or seaweeds; algology.

‖ **Phy'co-ma'ter** (fī'kō-mā'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + L. *mater* mother.] (*Bot.*) A gelatin in which the algæ spores have been supposed to vegetate.

Phy'co-phæ'ine (-fē'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *φαιός* dusky.] A brown coloring matter found in certain algæ.

Phy'co-xan'thin (fī'kō-zăn'thĭn), } *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος*
Phy'co-xan'thine (-thĭn *or* -thēn), } seaweed + *ξανθός* yellow.] A yellowish coloring matter found in certain algæ.

Phy-lac'ter (fĭ-lăk'tĕr), *n.* A phylactery. *Sandys.*

Phy-lac'tered (-tĕrd), *a.* Wearing a phylactery.

Phyl'ac-ter'ic (fĭl'ăk-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Phyl'ac-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to phylacteries.

Phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLACTERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *filateri*, OF. *filatire, filatiere*, F. *phylactère*, L. *phylacterium*, Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, fr. *φυλακτήρ* a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν* to watch, guard. Cf. PHILATORY.]

1. Any charm or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.

2. A small, square box, made either of parchment or of black calfskin, containing slips of parchment or vellum on which are written the scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 2–10, and 11–17, Deut. vi. 4–9, 13–22. They are worn by Jews on the head and left arm, on week-day mornings, during the time of prayer.

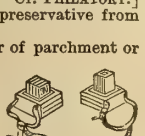

Phylacteries.

Schaff-Herzog Encyc.

3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which the relics of the dead were inclosed.

Phy-lac'to-carp (-tō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Zoöl.*) A branch of a plumularian hydroid specially modified in structure for the protection of the gonothecæ.

‖ **Phy-lac'to-læ'ma** (-lē'má), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr.
‖ **Phy-lac'to-læ'ma-ta** (-tà), } *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαιμός* the gullet.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of freshwater Bryozoa in which the tentacles are arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth is covered by an epistome. Called also *Lophopoda*, and *hippocrepians.*

Phy-lac'to-læ'ma-tous (fĭ-lăk'tō-lē'má-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Phylactolæma.

‖ **Phy-lac'to-le'ma** (-lē'má), ‖ **Phy-lac'to-le'ma-ta** (-tà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PHYLACTOLÆMA.

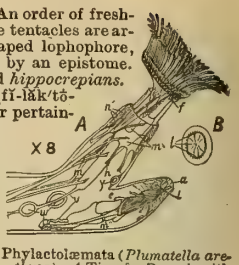

Phylactolæmata (*Plumatella arethusa*). *A* Tip of a Branch with two zooids, one (*f*) expanded, and one (*a*) contracted; *m m'* Retractor Muscles; *n n'* Retentor Muscles; *y* A bud; *v* Funiculus; *w* Statoblasts; *e* Endocyst; *l* Retracted Tentacles. *B* End view of *a*; *l* Sphincter.

Phy'larch (ĭ'lärk), *n.* [L. *phylarchus*, Gr. *φύλαρχος.* See PHYLE, and -ARCH.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The chief of a phyle, or tribe.

Phy'larch-y (-ў), *n.* [Gr. *φυλαρχία.*] The office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

‖ **Phy'le** (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυλή* a body of men united by ties of blood or habitation.] A local division of the people in ancient Athens; a clan; a tribe.

Phyl'lite (fĭl'līt), *n.* [See PHYLLO-.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A mineral related to ottrelite. (*b*) Clay slate; argillaceous schist.

Phyl'lo- (fĭl'lō-). A combining form from Gr. *φύλλον a leaf*; as, *phyllo*pod, *phyllo*taxy.

‖ **Phyl'lo-bran'chi-a** (-brăn'kĭ-ā), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLLOBRANCHLÆ (-ē). [NL. See PHYLLO-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean gill composed of lamellæ.

‖ **Phyl'lo-cla'di-um** (-klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLLOCLADIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + *κλάδος* a sprout.] (*Bot.*) A flattened stem or branch which more or less resembles a leaf, and performs the functions of a leaf as regards respiration and assimilation.

Phyl'lo-cy'a-nin (-sī'ā-nĭn), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + *cyanin.*] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phyllocyanine.*]

Phyl'lo-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl.*) The cavity of a hydrophyllium.

Phyl'lode (fĭl'lōd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PHYLLODIUM.

Phyl'lo-din'eous (fĭl'lō-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having phyllodia; relating to phyllodia.

‖ **Phyl-lo'di-um** (fĭl-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLLODIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaflike; *φύλλον* leaf + *εἶδος* form.] (*Bot.*) A petiole dilated into the form of a blade, and usually with vertical edges, as in the Australian acacias.

Phyllodia of *Acacia Dallachiana.*

Phyl'lo-dy (fĭl'lō-dў), *n.* [See PHYLLODIUM.] (*Bot.*) A retrograde metamorphosis of the floral organs to the condition of leaves.

Phyl'loid (-loid), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a leaf.

Phyl'lo-ma'ni-a (fĭl'lō-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + *mania.*] (*Bot.*) An abnormal or excessive production of leaves.

Phyl'lome (fĭl'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλωμα* foliage, fr. *φύλλον* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A foliar part of a plant; any organ homologous with a leaf, or produced by the metamorphosis of a leaf.

‖ **Phyl'lo-mor-pho'sis** (-lō-môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-, MORPHOSIS.] (*Bot.*) The succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. *R. Brown.*

Phyl-loph'a-gan (fĭl-lŏf'ā-gan), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of a group of marsupials including the phalangists. (*b*) One of a tribe of beetles which feed upon the leaves of plants, as the chafers.

Phyl-loph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Subsisting on leaves; leaf-eating.

Phyl-loph'o-rous (-ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

Phyl'lo-pod (fĭl'lō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Phyllopoda. [Also used adjectively.]

‖ **Phyl-lop'o-da** (fĭl-lŏp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Entomostraca including a large number of species, most of which live in fresh water. They have flattened or leaflike legs, often very numerous, which they use in swimming. Called also *Branchiopoda.*

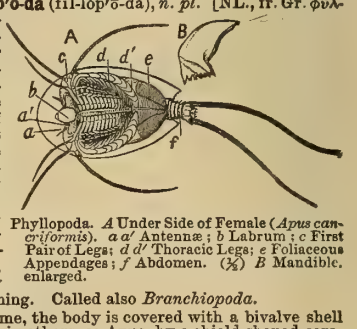

Phyllopoda. *A* Under Side of Female (*Apus cancriformis*). *a a'* Antennæ; *b* Labrum; *c* First Pair of Legs; *d d'* Thoracic Legs; *e* Foliaceous Appendages; *f* Abdomen. (½) *B* Mandible, enlarged.

☞ In some, the body is covered with a bivalve shell (*Holostraca*); in others, as Apus, by a shield-shaped carapace (*Monostraca*); in others, like Artemia, there is no carapace, and the body is regularly segmented. Sometimes the group is made to include also the Cladocera.

Phyl-lop'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Phyllopoda.

Phyl'lo-rhine (fĭl'lō-rīn), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, the nose.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to *Phyllorhina* and other related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils.

‖ **Phyl'lo-so'ma** (-sō'má), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-, and -SOME body.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the spiny lobsters (*Palinurus* and allied genera). Its body is remarkably thin, flat, and transparent; the legs are very long. Called also *glass-crab*, and *glass-shrimp.*

Phyl'lo-stome (fĭl'lō-stōm), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bat of the genus *Phyllostoma*, or allied genera, having large membranes around the mouth and nose; a nose-leaf bat.

Phyl-los'to-mid (fĭl-lŏs'tō-mĭd), *n.* A phyllostome.

Phyl'lo-tac'tic (fĭl'lō-tăk'tĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to phyllotaxy.

Phyl'lo-tax'y (-tăks'ĭ), **Phyl'lo-tax'is** (-tăks'ĭs), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. τάξις order.] (*Bot.*) The order or arrangement of leaves on the stem; the science of the relative position of leaves.

Phyl'lous (fĭl'lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Homologous with a leaf; having primarily the nature of a leaf; as, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils are *phyllous* organs.

Phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'lŏks-ē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. φύλλον leaf + ξηρός dry.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small hemipterous insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) allied to the aphids. It attacks the roots and leaves of the grapevine, doing great damage, especially in Europe.

☞ It exists in several forms, some of which are winged, others wingless. One form produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another affects the roots, causing galls or swellings, and often killing the vine.

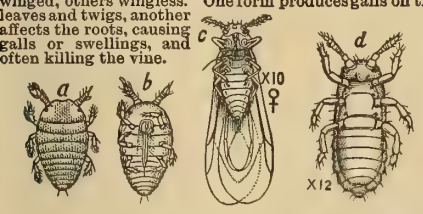

Phylloxera. *a b* Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingless Form from the Root; *c* Winged Female from the Leaf; *d* Wingless Form from the Leaf. All much enlarged.

2. The diseased condition of a vine caused by the insect just described.

Phy'lo-gen'e-sis (fī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), **Phy-log'e-ny** (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe + E. *genesis*, or root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] The history of genealogical development; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; the historic evolution of the *phylon* or tribe, in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism, and from *biogenesis*, or life development generally.

Phy'lo-ge-net'ic (fī'lō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to phylogenesis, or the race history of a type of organism. — **Phy'lo-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

‖ **Phy'lon** (fī'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φῦλον race, tribe.] (*Biol.*) A tribe.

‖ **Phy'lum** (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLA (-lȧ). [NL. See PHYLON.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the larger divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch; a grand division.

‖ **Phy'ma** (fī'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PHYMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φῦμα, fr. φύειν to produce.] (*Med.*) A tubercle on any external part of the body.

Common Physa (*Physa heterostropha*). Nat. size.

‖ **Phy'sa** (fī'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water Pulmonifera, having reversed spiral shells. See *Pond snail*, under POND.

‖ **Phy-sa'li-a** (fī-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder, fr. φῦσα a bellows.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora which includes the Portuguese man-of-war.

Physalia (*Physalia arethusa*). (⅛)

☞ It has a large air sac, or float, with a sail-like crest on its upper side. Numerous zooids of different kinds are attached to the under side of the float. Some of the zooids have very long tentacles; some have a mouth and digest food; others produce gonophores. The American species (*Physalia arethusa*) is brilliantly colored, the float being pink or purple, and bright blue; the zooids blue. It is noted for its virulent stinging powers, as well as for its beautiful colors, graceful motions, and its ability to sail to windward.

‖ **Phy-sa'li-æ** (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Siphonophora which includes Physalia.

‖ **Phys'e-ma'ri-a** (fĭs'ē-mā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. φύσημα a blowing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of simple marine organisms, usually classed as the lowest of the sponges. They have inflated hollow bodies.

Phy-se'ter (fī-sē'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φυσητήρ, fr. φυσᾶν to blow: cf. F. *physétère*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The genus that includes the sperm whale.

2. A filtering machine operated by air pressure.

Phys'i-an'thro-py (fĭz'ĭ-ăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἄνθρωπος man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [OE. *phisike*, *fisike*, OF. *phisique*, F. *physique* knowledge of nature, physics, L. *physica*, *physice*, fr. Gr. φυσική, fr. φυσικός natural, from φύσις nature, fr. φύειν to produce, grow, akin to E. *be*. See BE, and cf. PHYSICS, PHYSIQUE.] **1.** The art of healing diseases; the science of medicine; the theory or practice of medicine. "A doctor of *phisik*." *Chaucer.*

2. A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; a medicine.

3. Specifically, a medicine that purges; a cathartic.

4. A physician. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Physic nut (*Bot.*), a small tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Jatropha Curcas*), and its seeds, which are well flavored, but contain a drastic oil which renders them dangerous if eaten in large quantities.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHYSICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHYSICKING (-ĭk-ĭng).] **1.** To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine to, esp. a cathartic; to operate on as a cathartic; to purge.

2. To work on as a remedy; to heal; to cure.

The labor we delight in *physics* pain. *Shak.*

A mind diseased no remedy can *physic*. *Byron.*

Phys'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); in accordance with the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things, or to the bodily structure, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural; as, armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation; the body is the *physical* part of man.

Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion. *J. S. Mill.*

A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere *physical* force. *Macaulay.*

2. Of or pertaining to physics, or natural philosophy; treating of, or relating to, the causes and connections of natural phenomena; as, *physical* science; *physical* laws. "*Physical* philosophy." *Pope.*

3. Perceptible through a bodily or material organization; cognizable by the senses; external; as, the *physical*, opposed to the *chemical*, characters of a mineral.

4. Of or pertaining to physic, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; healing; also, cathartic; purgative. [*Obs.*] "*Physical* herbs." *Sir T. North.*

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors
Of the dank morning? *Shak.*

Physical astronomy, that part of astronomy which treats of the causes of the celestial motions; specifically, that which treats of the motions resulting from universal gravitation. — **Physical education**, training of the bodily organs and powers with a view to the promotion of health and vigor. — **Physical examination** (*Med.*), an examination of the bodily condition of a person. — **Physical geography.** See under GEOGRAPHY. — **Physical point**, an indefinitely small portion of matter; a point conceived as being without extension, yet having physical properties, as weight, inertia, momentum, etc.; a material point. — **Physical signs** (*Med.*), the objective signs of the bodily state afforded by a physical examination.

Phys'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature or physics; by physical force; not morally.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colors. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules of medicine. [*Obs.*]

He that lives *physically* must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

Phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'ȧn), *n.* [OE. *fisician*, *fisicien*, OF. *physicien*, a physician, in F., a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics. See PHYSIC.] **1.** A person skilled in physic, or the art of healing; one duly authorized to prescribe remedies for, and treat, diseases; a doctor of medicine.

2. Hence, figuratively, one who ministers to moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul.

Phy-si'cianed (fĭ-zĭsh'ȧnd), *a.* Licensed as a physician. [*Obs.*] "A *physicianed* apothecary." *Walpole.*

Phys'i-cism (fĭz'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The tendency of the mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena; materialism in philosophy and religion.

Anthropomorphism grows into theology, while *physicism* (if I may so call it) develops into science. *Huxley.*

Phys'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in physics.

2. (*Biol.*) A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are to be explained upon purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to *vitalist*.

Phys'ick-ing (-ĭk-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* fr. PHYSIC, *v. t.*

Phys'i-co- (fĭz'ĭ-kō-). [Fr. Gr. φυσικός natural, physical.] A combining form, denoting *relation to*, or *dependence upon*, *natural causes*, or *the science of physics*.

Phys'i-co-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Physico-* + *chemical*.] Involving the principles of both physics and chemistry; dependent on, or produced by, the joint action of physical and chemical agencies. *Huxley.*

Phys'i-co-log'ic (-kō-lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [*Physico-* + *logic*.] Logic illustrated by physics.

Phys'i-co-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to physicologic. *Swift.*

Phys'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Physico-* + *-logy*.] Physics. [*R.*] — **Phys'i-col'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [*R.*]

Phys'i-co-math'e-mat'ics (fĭz'ĭ-kō-măth'ē-măt'ĭks), *n.* [*Physico-* + *mathematics*.] Mixed mathematics.

Phys'i-co-phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*Physico-* + *philosophy*.] The philosophy of nature.

Phys'i-co-the-ol'o-gy (-thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Physico-* + *theology*.] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Phys'ics (fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [See PHYSIC.] The science of nature, or of natural objects; that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, and the forces acting upon it; especially, that department of natural science which treats of the causes (as gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, electricity, etc.) that modify the general properties of bodies; natural philosophy.

☞ *Chemistry*, though a branch of *general physics*, is commonly treated as a science by itself, and the applications of physical principles which it involves constitute a branch called *chemical physics*, which treats more especially of those physical properties of matter which are used by chemists in defining and distinguishing substances.

Phys'i-o-crat (fĭz'ĭ-ō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + κρατεῖν to rule.] One of the followers of Quesnay of France, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political economy based upon the supremacy of natural order. *F. A. Walker.* — **Phys'i-o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

Phys'i-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) The germ history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual, being one of the branches of ontogeny. See MORPHOGENY. *Haeckel.*

Phys'i-og'no-mer (-ŏg'nō-mẽr), *n.* Physiognomist.

Phys'i-og-nom'ic (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), **Phys'i-og-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονικός: cf. F. *physiognomonique*.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy; according with the principles of physiognomy. — **Phys'i-og-nom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phys'i-og-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

Phys'i-og'no-mist (-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physiognomiste*.] **1.** One skilled in physiognomy. *Dryden.*

2. One who tells fortunes by physiognomy. *Holland.*

Phys'i-og'no-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To observe and study the physiognomy of. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Phys'i-og'no-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Physiognomic.

Phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* PHYSIOGNOMIES (-mĭz). [OE. *fisonomie*, *phisonomie*, *fisnamie*, OF. *phisonomie*, F. *physiognomie*, *physiognomonie*, from Gr. φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις nature + γνώμων one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. γνώναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know. See PHYSIC, and KNOW, and cf. PHIZ.] **1.** The art and science of discovering the predominant temper, and other characteristic qualities of the mind, by the outward appearance, especially by the features of the face.

2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance, as denoting character.

3. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

4. The general appearance or aspect of a thing, without reference to its scientific characteristics; as, the *physiognomy* of a plant, or of a meteor.

Phys'i-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + γόνος birth.] The birth of nature. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Phys'i-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Phys'i-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *physiographique*.] Of or pertaining to physiography.

Phys'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + *-graphy*: cf. F. *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys'i-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + λατρεία service.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; materialism in religion; nature worship. "The *physiolatry* of the Vedas." *M. Williams.*

Phys'i-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A physiologist.

Phys'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *physiologicus*, Gr. φυσιολογικός: cf. F. *physiologique*.] Physiological.

Phys'i-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the functions of living organisms; as, *physiological* botany or chemistry.

Phys'i-o-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a physiological manner.

Phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physiologiste*.] One who is versed in the science of physiology; a student of the properties and functions of animal and vegetable organs and tissues.

Phys'i-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To speculate in physiology; to make physiological investigations. *Cudworth.*

Phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHYSIOLOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia*, Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις nature + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *physiologie*.] **1.** The science which treats of the phenomena of living organisms; the study of the processes incidental to, and characteristic of, life.

☞ It is divided into *animal* and *vegetable physiology*, dealing with animal and vegetable life respectively. When applied especially to a study of the functions of the organs and tissues in man, it is called *human physiology*.

2. A treatise on physiology.

Mental physiology, the science of the functions and phenomena of the mind, as distinguished from a philosophical explanation of the same.

Phys'i-oph'y-ly (fĭz'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + φυλή a clan.] (*Biol.*) The tribal history of the functions, or the history of the paleontological development of vital activities, — being a branch of *phylogeny*. See MORPHOPHYLY. *Haeckel.*

Phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC.] The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

With his white hair and splendid *physique*. *Mrs. Stowe.*

Phys'no-my (fĭz'nō-mĭ), *n.* Physiognomy. [*Obs.*]

Phys'o-clist, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Physoclisti.

‖ **Phys'o-clis'ti** (fĭz'ō-klĭs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows + κλείειν to close.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of teleost fishes in which the air bladder has no opening.

Phys'o-grade (fĭz'ō-grād *or* fī'sō-), *n.* [Gr. φῦσα a bellows + L. *gradi* to walk, go.] (*Zoöl.*) Any siphonophore which has an air sac for a float, as the Physalia.

‖ **Phy-soph'o-ræ** (fī-sŏf'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Siphonophora, furnished with an air sac, or float, and a series of nectocalyces. See *Illust.* under NECTOCALYX.

Phy'so-pod (fī'sō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Physopoda; a thrips.

‖ **Phy-sop'o-da** (fī-sŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as THYSANOPTERA.

Phy'so-stig'mine (fī'sō-stĭg'mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean (the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*), and extracted as a white, tasteless, substance, amorphous or crystalline; — formerly called *eserine*, with which it was regarded as identical.

‖ **Phy-sos'to-mi** (fī-sŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of

fishes in which the air bladder is provided with a duct, and the ventral fins, when present, are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others.

Phy-sos'to-mous (fī-sŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having a duct to the air bladder. (*b*) Pertaining to the Physostomi.

‖ **Phy-tel'e-phas** (fī-tĕl'ē-făs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant + *ἐλέφας* the elephant; also, ivory.] (*Bot.*) A genus of South American palm trees, the seeds of which furnish the substance called *vegetable ivory.*

Phy-tiv'o-rous (fī-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + L. *vorare* to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage; phytophagous; as, *phytivorous* animals. *Ray.*

Phy'to- (fī'tō-). [See Physic.] A combining form from Gr. *φυτόν a plant;* as, *phyto*chemistry, *phyto*graphy.

Phy'to-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to phytochemistry. *R. Hunt.*

Phy'to-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bodies; vegetable chemistry. *R. Hunt.*

Phy-toch'i-my (fī-tŏk'ĭ-mȳ), *n.* [F. *phytochimie;* Gr. *φυτόν* a plant + F. *chimie* chemistry.] Phytochemistry. [*Obsoles.*]

Phy'to-gen'e-sis (fī'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), **Phy'to-gen'e-ny** (fī'tŏj'ē-nȳ), } *n.* [*Phyto-* + *genesis*, or root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phy'to-ge'o-graph'ic-al (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

Phy'to-ge-og'ra-phy (fī'tō-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *geography.*] The geographical distribution of plants.

Phy'to-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Relating to phytoglyphy.

Phy-tog'ly-phy (fī-tŏg'lĭ-fȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to engrave.] See *Nature printing*, under Nature.

Phy'to-graph'ic-al (fī'tō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *phytographique.*] Of or pertaining to phytography.

Phy-tog'ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *phytographie.*] The science of describing plants in a systematic manner; also, a description of plants.

Phy'toid (fī'toid), *a.* [*Phyto-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a plant; plantlike.

‖ **Phy'to-lac'ca** (fī'tō-lăk'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + It. *lacca* lac.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, some of them having berries which abound in intensely red juice; poke, or pokeweed.

Phy'to-lite (fī'tō-līt), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *phytolithe.*] An old name for a fossil plant.

Phy'to-li-thol'o-gist (-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phytolithology; a paleobotanist.

Phy'to-li-thol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *lithology.*] The branch of science which treats of fossil plants; — usually called *paleobotany*, sometimes *paleophytology.*

Phy'to-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *phytologique.*] Of or pertaining to phytology; botanical.

Phy-tol'o-gist (fī-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in phytology; a writer on plants; a botanist. *Evelyn.*

Phy-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *phytologie.*] The science of plants; a description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany. *Sir T. Browne.*

Phy'to-mer (fī'tō-mẽr), } *n.* [NL. *phytomeron*,
‖ **Phy-tom'e-ron** (fī-tŏm'ē-rŏn), } fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *μέρος* share.] (*Bot.*) An organic element of a flowering plant; a phyton.

‖ **Phy'ton** (fī'tŏn), *n.* : *pl.* Phytons (-tŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] (*Bot.*) One of the parts which by their repetition make up a flowering plant, each being a single joint of a stem with its leaf or leaves; a phytomer.

Phy-ton'o-my (fī-tŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + Gr. *νόμος* law: cf. F. *phytonomie.*] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phy'to-pa-thol'o-gist (fī'tō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in diseases of plants.

Phy'to-pa-thol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *pathology.*] The science of diseases to which plants are liable.

‖ **Phy-toph'a-ga** (fī-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hymenoptera; the sawflies.

Phy'to-phag'ic (fī'tō-făj'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Phytophagous.

Phy-toph'a-gous (fī-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on plants; herbivorous; as, a *phytophagous* animal.

Phy-toph'a-gy (-jȳ), *n.* The eating of plants.

Phy'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy (fī'tō-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *physiology.*] Vegetable physiology.

Phy-tot'o-mist (fī-tŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One versed in phytotomy.

Phy-tot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

‖ **Phy'to-zo-a'ri-a** (fī'tō-zō-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Phytozoön.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Infusoria.

‖ **Phy'to-zo'ön** (-zō'ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* Phytozoa (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A plantlike animal. The term is sometimes applied to zoöphytes.

Phyz (fĭz), *n.* See Phiz.

Pi (pī), *n.* [See Pica, Pie magpie, service-book.] (*Print.*) A mass of type confusedly mixed or unsorted. [Written also *pie.*]

Pi, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pied (pīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pieing (pī'ĭng).] (*Print.*) To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form. [Written also *pie.*]

Pi-aç'a-ba (pĭ-ăs'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* See Piassava.

Pi'a-cle (pī'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* to appease, to expiate, *pius* pious.] A heinous offense which requires expiation. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Pi-ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *piacularis:* cf. F. *piaculaire.*] **1.** Expiatory; atoning. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad. "*Piacular* pollution." *De Quincey.*

Pi-ac'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being piacular; criminality; wickedness. *De Quincey.*

Pi-ac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Same as Piacular.

Pi'al (pī'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pia mater.

‖ **Pi'a ma'ter** (pī'ȧ mā'tẽr). [NL., fr. L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] (*Anat.*) The delicate and highly vascular membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord.

‖ **Pian** (pyȧn), *n.* [Pg. *pian, epian*, or Sp. *pian;* from the native name in South America: cf. F. *pian.*] (*Med.*) The yaws. See Yaws.

Pi'a-net' (pī'ȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. Pie magpie.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The magpie. [Written also *pianate*, and *pyenate.*] (*b*) The lesser woodpecker. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Pi-a-nette' (pĭ-ȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] (*Mus.*) A small piano; a pianino.

‖ **Pi'a-ni'no** (pē'ȧ-nē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*, adj. See Piano.] (*Mus.*) A pianette, or small piano.

‖ **Pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ȧ-nĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] (*Mus.*) Very soft; — a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. (Abbrev. *pp.*)

Pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista.*] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the piano.

‖ **Pi-a'no** (pē-ä'nō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] (*Mus.*) Soft; — a direction to the performer to execute a certain passage softly, and with diminished volume of tone. (Abbrev. *p.*)

Pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), **Pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'tā; 277), } *n.* [It. *piano* soft (fr. L. *planus* even, smooth; see Plain, *a.*) + It. *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see Fort).] (*Mus.*) A well-known musical instrument somewhat resembling the harpsichord, and consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Dumb piano. See Digitorium. — **Grand piano.** See under Grand. — **Square piano**, one with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **Upright piano**, one with an upright frame and vertical wires.

Pi-an'o-graph (pĭ-ăn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Piano* + *-graph.*] (*Mus.*) A form of melodiograph applied to a piano.

Pi'a-pec (pī'ȧ-pĕk), *n.* [Cf. Pie a magpie.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African pie (*Ptilostomus Senegalensis*).

Pi'a-rist (pī'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [L. *pius* pious.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a religious order who are the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome in the last years of the 16th century. *Addis & Arnold.*

Pi-as'sa-va (pĭ-ăs'sȧ-vȧ), *n.* [Pg. *piasaba.*] A fibrous product of two Brazilian palm trees (*Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*), — used in making brooms, and for other purposes. Called also *piaçaba* and *piasaba.*

Pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, It. *piastra* a thin plate of metal, a dollar, LL. *piastra*, fr. L. *emplastrum.* See Plaster.] A silver coin of Spain and various other countries. See Peso. The Spanish piaster (commonly called *peso*, or *peso puro*) is of about the value of the American dollar. The Italian piaster, or scudo, was worth from 80 to 100 cents. The Turkish and Egyptian piasters are now worth about four and a half cents.

Pi-as'tre (pĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* See Piaster.

Pi-a'tion (pī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piatio.* See Piacle.] The act of making atonement; expiation. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pi-at'ti** (pē-ät'tē), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] (*Mus.*) Cymbals. [Written also *pyatti.*]

Pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'zȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* Piazzas (-zȧz). [It., place, square, market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard. See Place.] An open square in a European town, especially an Italian town; hence (*Arch.*), an arcaded and roofed gallery; a portico. In the United States the word is popularly applied to a veranda.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazzas.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Pib'corn' (pĭb'kôrn'), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, — used in Wales.

Pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *pioba* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See Pipe, *n.*] A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe before the Highlanders when they go out to battle. *Jamieson.*

Pic (pĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *pic.*] A Turkish cloth measure, varying from 18 to 28 inches.

Pi'ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie; in sense 3 prob. named from some resemblance to the colors of the magpie. Cf. Pie magpie.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The genus that includes the magpies.

2. (*Med.*) A vitiated appetite that craves what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc.; chthonophagia.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A service-book. See Pie. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Print.*) A size of type next larger than small pica, and smaller than English.

This line is printed in *pica.*

☞ *Pica* is twice the size of nonpareil, and is used as a standard of measurement in casting leads, cutting rules, etc., and also as a standard by which to designate several larger kinds of type, as *double pica, two-line pica, four-line pica*, and the like.

Small pica (*Print.*), a size of type next larger than long primer, and smaller than pica.

This line is printed in *small pica.*

‖ **Pic'a-dor'** (pĕk'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull, and excites him by pricking him without attempting to kill him.

Pic'a-mar' (pĭk'ȧ-mär'), *n.* [L. *pix, picis*, pitch + *amarus* bitter.] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid hydrocarbon extracted from the creosote of beechwood tar. It consists essentially of certain derivatives of pyrogallol.

Pic'a-pare (pĭk'ȧ-pâr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The finfoot.

Pic'ard (pĭk'ẽrd), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Adamites in the fifteenth century; — so called from one *Picard* of Flanders. See Adamite.

Pic'a-resque' (pĭk'ȧ-rĕsk'; F. pē'kȧ'rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *picaro* rogue.] Applied to that class of literature in which the principal personage is the Spanish *picaro* meaning a rascal, a knave, a rogue, an adventurer.

‖ **Pi-ca'ri-æ** (pĭ-kā'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of birds which includes the woodpeckers, toucans, trogons, hornbills, kingfishers, motmots, rollers, and goatsuckers. By some writers it is made to include also the cuckoos, swifts, and humming birds.

Pi-ca'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Picariæ. — *n.* One of the Picariæ.

Pic'a-roon' (pĭk'ȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, aug. of *picaro* roguish, n., a rogue.] One who plunders; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair; a marauder; a sharper. *Sir W. Temple.*

Pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ȧ-ūn'), *n.* [From the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of six and a quarter cents. See Fippenny bit. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pic'a-yun'ish (pĭk'ȧ-ūn'ĭsh), *a.* Petty; paltry; mean; as, a *picayunish* business. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pic'ca-dil (pĭk'kȧ-dĭl), **Pic'ca-dil'ly** (-dĭl'lȳ), } *n.* [OF. *piccadilles* the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, a dim. fr. Sp. *picado*, p. p. of *picar* to prick. See Pike.] A high, stiff collar for the neck; also, a hem or band about the skirt of a garment, — worn by men in the 17th century.

Pic'cage (pĭk'kăj; 48), *n.* [LL. *piccagium*, fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Money paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

Pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'kȧ-lĭl'lĭ), *n.* A pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices, — originally made in the East Indies.

‖ **Pic'co-lo** (pĭk'kō-lō; It. pĕk'-), *n.* [It., small.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A small, shrill flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than the ordinary flute; an octave flute.

2. (*Mus.*) A small upright piano.

3. (*Mus.*) An organ stop, with a high, piercing tone.

Pice (pīs), *n.* [Hind. *paisā.*] A small copper coin of the East Indies, worth less than a cent. *Malcom.*

‖ **Pic'e-a** (pĭs'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, from *pix, picis*, pitch.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees of the northern hemisphere, including the Norway spruce and the American black and white spruces. These trees have pendent cones, which do not readily fall to pieces, in this and other respects differing from the firs.

Pi'cene (pī'sēn), *n.* [See Piceous.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon ($C_{22}H_{14}$) extracted from the pitchy residue of coal tar and petroleum as a bluish fluorescent crystalline substance.

Pic'e-ous (pĭs'ē-ŭs *or* pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix, picis*, pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch in color or quality; pitchy.

Pi'chey (pē'chā), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian armadillo (*Dasypus minutus*); the little armadillo. [Written also *pichiy.*]

‖ **Pi'chi-ci-a'go** (pē'chē-sē-ä'gō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichyciego.*]

Pichiciago (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).

Pich'u-rim bean' (pĭch'ū-rĭm bēn'). (*Bot.*) The seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra Puchury*) of a taste and smell between those of nutmeg and of sassafras, — sometimes used medicinally. Called also *sassafras nut.*

‖ **Pi'ci** (pī'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Pi'ci-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Piciformes.

‖ **Pi'ci-for'mes** (pīs'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Picus, and -form.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds including the woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, colies, kingfishers, hornbills, and some other related groups.

Pi'cine (pī'sīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the woodpeckers (*Pici*), or to the Piciformes.

Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Picked (pĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Picking.] [OE. *picken, pikken*, to prick, peck; akin to Icel. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Dan. *pikke*, D. *pikken*, G. *picken*, F. *piquer*, W. *pigo.* Cf. Peck, *v.*, Pike, Pitch to throw.] **1.** To throw; to pitch. [*Obs.*]

As high as I could *pick* my lance. *Shak.*

2. To peck at, as a bird with its beak; to strike at with anything pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to pierce; to prick, as with a pin.

3. To separate or open by means of a sharp point or points; as, to *pick* matted wool, cotton, oakum, etc.

4. To open (a lock), as by a wire.

5. To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers; to pluck; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, feathers from a fowl, etc.

6. To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or with the teeth; as, to *pick* the teeth; to *pick* a bone; to *pick* a goose; to *pick* a pocket.

Did you *pick* Master Slender's purse? *Shak.*

He *picks* clean teeth, and, busy as he seems
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet. *Cowper*

7. To choose; to select; to separate as choice or desirable; to cull; as, to *pick* one's company; to *pick* one's way; — often with *out.* "One man *picked* out of ten thousand." *Shak*

8. To take up; esp., to gather from here and there; to collect; to bring together; as, to *pick* rags; — often with *up;* as, to *pick* up a ball or stones; to *pick* up information.

9. To trim. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To pick at, to tease or vex by pertinacious annoyance. — **To pick a bone with.** See under Bone. — **To pick a**

thank, to curry favor. [*Obs.*] *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). — **To pick off.** (*a*) To pluck; to remove by picking. (*b*) To shoot or bring down, one by one; as, sharpshooters *pick off* the enemy. — **To pick out.** (*a*) To mark out; to variegate; as, *to pick out* any dark stuff with lines or spots of bright colors. (*b*) To select from a number or quantity. — **To pick to pieces,** to pull apart piece by piece; hence [*Colloq.*], to analyze; esp., to criticise in detail. — **To pick a quarrel,** to give occasion of quarrel intentionally. — **To pick up.** (*a*) To take up, as with the fingers. (*b*) To get by repeated efforts; to gather here and there; as, *to pick up* a livelihood; *to pick up* news.

Pick (pĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To eat slowly, sparingly, or by morsels; to nibble.

Why stand'st thou *picking*? Is thy palate sore? *Dryden.*

2. To do anything nicely or carefully, or by attending to small things; to select something with care.

3. To steal; to pilfer. "To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing." *Book of Com.-Prayer.*

To pick up, to improve by degrees; as, he is *picking up* in health or business. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Pick, *n.* [F. *pic* a pickax, a pick. See PICK, *v.*, and cf. PIKE.] **1.** A sharp-pointed tool for picking; — often used in composition; as, a tooth*pick*; a *pick*lock.

2. (*Mining & Mech.*) A heavy iron tool, curved and sometimes pointed at both ends, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in the middle, — used by quarrymen, roadmakers, etc.; also, a pointed hammer used for dressing millstones.

3. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler. [*Obs.*] "Take down my buckler . . . and grind the *pick* on't." *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Choice; right of selection; as, to have one's *pick*.

France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables. *Ld. Lytton.*

5. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best; as, the *pick* of the flock.

6. (*Print.*) A particle of ink or paper imbedded in the hollow of a letter, filling up its face, and occasioning a spot on a printed sheet. *MacKellar.*

7. (*Painting*) That which is picked in, as with a pointed pencil, to correct an unevenness in a picture.

8. (*Weaving*) The blow which drives the shuttle, — the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many *picks* per minute; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread; as, so many *picks* to an inch.

Pick dressing (*Arch.*), in cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits or depressions. — **Pick hammer,** a pick with one end sharp and the other blunt, used by miners.

Pick'a-back' (pĭk'ȧ-băk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback*. [Written also *pickapack*, *pickback*, and *pickpack*.]

A woman stooping to take a child *pickaback*. *R. Jefferies.*

Pick'a-nin'ny (-nĭn'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PICKANINNIES (-nĭz). [Cf. Sp. *pequeño* little, young.] A small child; especially, a negro or mulatto infant. [*U. S. & West Indies*]

Pick'a-pack' (-păk'), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pick'ax' } (-ăks'), *n.* [A corruption of OE. *pikois*,
Pick'axe' } *pikeis*, F. *picois*, fr. *pic*. See PICK, *n.*] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a hammer with a flattened end for driving wedges and a pointed end for piercing as it strikes. *Shak.*

Pick'back' (-băk'), *adv.* On the back.

Picked (pĭkt; *often* pĭk'ĕd, esp. in senses 1 & 4), *a.* **1.** Pointed; sharp. "*Picked* and polished." *Chapman.*

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a pike or spine on the back; — said of certain fishes.

3. Carefully selected; chosen; as, *picked* men.

4. Fine; spruce; smart; precise; dainty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Picked dogfish. (*Zoöl.*) See under DOGFISH. — **Picked out,** ornamented or relieved with lines, or the like, of a different, usually a lighter, color; as, a carriage body dark green, *picked out* with red.

Pick'ed-ness (pĭk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The state of being sharpened; pointedness.

2. Fineness; spruceness; smartness. [*Obs.*]

Too much *pickedness* is not manly. *B. Jonson.*

Pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICKEERED (-ērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKEERING.] [F. *picorer* to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. L. *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle; cf. F. *picorée*, Sp. *pecorea* robbery committed by straggling soldiers.] To make a raid for booty; to maraud; also, to skirmish in advance of an army. See PICAROON. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Pick-eer'er (-ēr), *n.* One who pickeers. [*Obs.*]

Pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [From PICK.] **1.** One who, or that which, picks, in any sense, — as, one who uses a pick; one who gathers; a thief; a pick; a pickax; as, a cotton *picker*. "*Pickers* and stealers." *Shak.*

2. (*Mach.*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber.

3. (*Weaving*) The piece in a loom which strikes the end of the shuttle, and impels it through the warp.

4. (*Ordnance*) A priming wire for cleaning the vent.

Pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PIKE.] [Written also *pickerell*.] **1.** A young or small pike. [*Obs.*]

Bet [better] is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel*. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of freshwater fishes of the genus *Esox*, esp. the smaller species. (*b*) The glasseye, or wall-eyed pike. See WALL-EYE.

☞ The federation, or chain, pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*) and the brook pickerel (*E. Americanus*) are the most common American species. They are used for food, and are noted for their voracity. About the Great Lakes the pike is called *pickerel*.

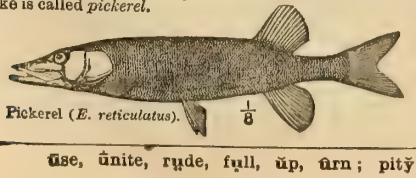

Pickerel (*E. reticulatus*). $\frac{1}{8}$

Pickerel weed (*Bot.*), a blue-flowered aquatic plant (*Pontederia cordata*) having large arrow-shaped leaves. So called because common in slow-moving waters where pickerel are often found.

Pick'er-ing (pĭk'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* [Probably a corruption of PICKEREL.] (*Zoöl.*) The sauger of the St. Lawrence River.

Pick'er-y (-ẽ), *n.* [From PICK to steal; or perhaps from PICKEER.] Petty tneft. [*Scot.*] *Holinshed.*

Pick'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *piquet*, properly dim. of *pique* spear, pike. See PIKE, and cf. PIQUET.] **1.** A stake sharpened or pointed, especially one used in fortification and encampments, to mark bounds and angles; or one used for tethering horses.

2. A pointed pale, used in making fences.

3. [Probably so called from the *picketing* of the horses.] (*Mil.*) A detached body of troops serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — called also *outlying picket*.

4. By extension, men appointed by a trades union, or other labor organization, to intercept outsiders, and prevent them from working for employers with whom the organization is at variance. [*Cant*]

5. A military punishment, formerly resorted to, in which the offender was forced to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

6. A game at cards. See PIQUET.

Inlying picket (*Mil.*), a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters, detailed to march if called upon. — **Picket fence,** a fence made of pickets. See def. 2, above. — **Picket guard** (*Mil.*), a guard of horse and foot, always in readiness in case of alarm. — **Picket line.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A position held and guarded by small bodies of men placed at intervals. (*b*) A rope to which horses are secured when groomed. — **Picket pin,** an iron pin for picketing horses.

Pick'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKETING.] **1.** To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with pickets or pales.

3. To tether to, or as to, a picket; as, to *picket* a horse.

4. To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket.

5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. [*Obs.*]

Pick'e-tee' (pĭk'ĕ-tē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PICOTEE.

Pick'-fault' (pĭk'fȧlt'), *n.* One who seeks out faults.

Pick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick.

2. The act of choosing, plucking, or gathering.

3. That which is, or may be, picked or gleaned.

4. Pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.

5. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

6. (*Mining*) Rough sorting of ore.

7. Overburned bricks. *Simmonds.*

Pick'ing, *a.* **1.** Done or made as with a pointed tool; as, a *picking* sound.

2. Nice; careful. [*Obs.*]

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell. *Dryden.*

Picking peg. (*Weaving*) See PICKER, *n.*, 3.

Pic'kle (pĭk'k'l), *n.* [*Obs.*] See PICLE.

Pic'kle, *n.* [Cf. D. *pekel*. Probably a dim. fr. PICK, *v. t.*, alluding to the cleaning of the fish.] **1.** (*a*) A solution of salt and water, in which fish, meat, etc., may be preserved or corned; brine. (*b*) Vinegar, plain or spiced, used for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc.

2. Any article of food which has been preserved in brine or in vinegar.

3. (*Founding*) A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color.

4. A troublesome child; as, a little *pickle*. [*Colloq.*]

To be in a pickle, to be in a disagreeable position; to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty, or disorder. "How cam'st thou in this *pickle*?" *Shak.* — **To put a rod in pickle,** to prepare a particular reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application.

Pic'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To preserve or season in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to *pickle* herrings or cucumbers.

2. To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

Pic'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Preserved in a pickle.

Pic'kle-her'ring (pĭk'k'l-hĕr'rĭng), *n.* **1.** A herring preserved in brine; a pickled herring. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A merry-andrew; a buffoon. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Pic'kler (pĭk'klẽr), *n.* One who makes pickles.

Pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** An instrument for picking locks. *Shak.*

2. One who picks locks; a thief. "A *picklock* of secrets." *Jer. Taylor.*

Pick'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* [So called from its *picking* its food from the *mire*.] (*Zoöl.*) The pewit, or black-headed gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pick'nick (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* See PICNIC.

Pick'pack' (-păk'), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pick'pen'ny (-pĕn'ny), *n.*; *pl.* PICKPENNIES (-nĭz). A miser; also, a sharper. *Dr. H. More.*

Pick'pock'et (-pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. *Bentley.*

Pick'purse' (-pûrs'), *n.* One who steals purses, or money from purses. *Latimer. Shak.*

Pick'sy (-sy), *n.* See PIXY.

Pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who strives to put another under obligation; an officious person; hence, a flatterer. Used also adjectively.

Smiling *pickthanks*, and base newemongers. *Shak.*

Pick'tooth (-tōōth'), *n.* A toothpick. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Pi'cle (pī'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *pightel* or *pingle*.] A small piece of [illegible] inclosed with a hedge; a close. [*Obs.*] [Written also *pickle*.]

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *piquenique*. See PICK, *v.*, and cf. KNICKKNACK.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of a collation or repast (usually in the open air, and from food carried by themselves).

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICNICKED (-nĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICNICKING (-nĭk-ĭng).] To go on a picnic, or pleasure excursion; to eat in picnic fashion.

Pic'nick-er (-nĭk-ẽr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

Pi'coid (pī'koid), *a.* [*Picus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Pici.

Pic'o-line (pĭk'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch + *oleum* oil + *-ine*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three isomeric bases (C_6H_7N) related to pyridine, and obtained from bone oil, acrolein ammonia, and coal-tar naphtha, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor; — called also *methyl pyridine*.

Pic'o-tee' (pĭk'ō-tē'), } *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted,
Pic'o-tine' (pĭk'ō-tēn'), } pricked.] (*Bot.*) A variety of carnation having petals of a light color variously dotted and spotted at the edges.

Pic'quet (pĭk'kĕt *or* pĭk-kĕt'), *n.* See PIQUET.

Pi'cra (pī'krȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πικρός sharp, bitter.] (*Med.*) The powder of aloes with canella, formerly official, employed as a cathartic.

Pi'crate (pī'krāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of picric acid.

Pi'cric (pī'krĭk *or* pĭk'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πικρός bitter.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a strong organic acid (called *picric acid*), intensely bitter.

☞ *Picric acid* is obtained by treating phenol with strong nitric acid, as a brilliant yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3{\cdot}OH$. It is used in dyeing silk and wool, and also in the manufacture of explosives, as it is very unstable when heated. Called also *trinitrophenol*, and formerly *carbazotic acid*.

Pic'rite (pĭk'rīt), *n.* [From Gr. πικρός bitter.] (*Min.*) A dark green igneous rock, consisting largely of chrysolite, with hornblende, augite, biotite, etc.

Pic'ro-lite (pĭk'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter + *-lite*: cf. F. *picrolithe*.] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of serpentine.

Pic'ro-mel (-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter + μέλι honey: cf. F. *picromel*.] (*Old Chem.*) A colorless viscous substance having a bitter-sweet taste.

☞ It was formerly supposed to be the essential principle of the bile, but is now known to be a mixture, principally of salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids.

Pic'ro-tox'in (pĭk'rō-tŏks'ĭn *or* pī'krō-), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter + *toxic* + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline substance found in the cocculus indicus. It is a peculiar poisonous neurotic and intoxicant, and consists of a mixture of several neutral substances.

Pi'cryl (pī'krĭl *or* pĭk'rĭl), *n.* [*Picric* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetic radical of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.

Pict'ish (pĭkt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Picts; resembling the Picts. "The *Pictish* peer." *Byron.*

Pic'to-graph (pĭk'tō-grȧf), *n.* [See PICTURE, and -GRAPH.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea. — **Pic'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See PAINT.] Of or pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; as, a *pictorial* dictionary; a *pictorial* imagination. "*Pictorial* rhetoric." *Ruskin.* — **Pic-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pic-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk), } *a.* Pictorial. [*Obs.*]
Pic-tor'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), }

Picts (pĭkts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PICT (pĭkt). [L. *Picti*; cf. AS. *Peohtas*.] (*Ethnol.*) A race of people of uncertain origin, who inhabited Scotland in early times.

‖ **Pic-tu'ra** (pĭk-tū'rȧ), *n.* [L., a painting.] (*Zoöl.*) Pattern of coloration.

Pic'tur-a-ble (pĭk'tŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being pictured, or represented by a picture.

Pic'tur-al (-ȧl), *a.* Pictorial. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Pic'tur-al, *n.* A picture. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint: cf. F. *peinture*. See PAINT.] **1.** The art of painting; representation by painting. [*Obs.*]

Any well-expressed image . . . either in *picture* or sculpture. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. A representation of anything (as a person, a landscape, a building) upon canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by means of painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; a representation in colors. By extension, a figure; a model.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*

The young king's *picture* . . . in virgin wax. *Howell.*

3. An image or a resemblance; a representation, either to the eye or to the mind; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; as, a child is the *picture* of his father; the man is the *picture* of grief.

My eyes make *pictures* when they are shut. *Coleridge.*

☞ *Picture* is often used adjectively, or in forming self-explaining compounds: as, *picture* book or *picture*-book, *picture* frame or *picture*-frame, *picture* seller or *picture*-seller, etc.

Picture gallery, a gallery, or large apartment, devoted to the exhibition of pictures. — **Picture rod,** a rod or metal tube fixed to the walls of a room, from which pictures are hung. — **Picture writing.** (*a*) The art of recording events, or of expressing messages, by means of pictures representing the actions or circumstances in question. *Tylor.* (*b*) The record or message so represented; as, the *picture writing* of the American Indians.

Syn. — PICTURE, PAINTING. Every kind of representation by drawing or painting is a *picture*, whether made with oil colors, water colors, pencil, crayons, or India ink; strictly, a *painting* is a picture made by means of colored paints, usually applied moist with a brush.

Pic'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICTURED (-tŭrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICTURING.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to delineate; to represent; to form or present an ideal likeness of; to bring before the mind. "I . . . do *picture* it in my mind." *Spenser.*

I have not seen him so *pictured*. *Shak.*

Pic'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* Furnished with pictures; represented by a picture or pictures; as, a *pictured* scene.

Pic'tur-er (pĭk'tŭr-ẽr ; 135), *n.* One who makes pictures ; a painter. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pic'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco :* cf. F. *pittoresque.* See PICTORIAL.] Forming, or fitted to form, a good or pleasing picture ; representing with the clearness or ideal beauty appropriate to a picture ; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial ; graphic ; vivid ; as, a *picturesque* scene or attitude ; *picturesque* language.

What is *picturesque* as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime ? It is . . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess. *De Quincey.*

— Pic'tur-esque'ly, *adv.* **— Pic'tur-esque'ness,** *n.*

Pic'tur-esqu'ish, *a.* Somewhat picturesque. [*R.*]

Pic'tur-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PICTURIZED (-ĭzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICTURIZING.] [*R.*] **1.** To picture.

2. To adorn with pictures.

Pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul,* fr. *pikul* to carry on the back, to carry a burden ; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In Borneo it is 135⅓ lbs. ; in China and Sumatra, 133⅓ lbs. ; in Japan, 133¼ lbs. ; but sometimes 130 lbs., etc. Called also, by the Chinese, *tan.* [Written also *pecul,* and *pecal.*]

Pic'u-let (pĭk'ū-let), *n.* [Dim. of PICUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of very small woodpeckers of the genus *Picumnus* and allied genera. Their tail feathers are not stiff and sharp at the tips, as in ordinary woodpeckers.

‖ **Pi'cus** (pī'kŭs), *n. ; pl.* PICI (pī'sī). [L., a woodpecker.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of woodpeckers, including some of the common American and European species.

Pid'dle (pĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIDDLED (-d'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. dial. Sw. *pittla* to keep picking at, Sw. *peta* to pick.] **1.** To deal in trifles ; to concern one's self with trivial matters rather than with those that are important. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

2. To be squeamishly nice about one's food. *Swift.*

3. To urinate ; — a child's word.

Pid'dler (pĭd'dlẽr), *n.* One who piddles.

Pid'dling (pĭd'dlĭng), *a.* Trifling ; trivial ; frivolous ; paltry ; — applied to persons and things.

The ignoble huckstерage of *piddling* tithes. *Milton.*

Pid'dock (-dŭk), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Pholas ; a phold. See PHOLAS.

Pie (pī), *n.* [OE. *pie, pye ;* cf. Ir. & Gael. *pighe* pie, also Gael. *pige* an earthen jar or pot. Cf. PIGGIN.] **1.** An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it ; as, chicken *pie ;* venison *pie ;* mince *pie ;* apple *pie ;* pumpkin *pie.*

2. See CAMP, *n.*, 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pie crust, the paste of a pie.

Pie, *n.* [F. *pie,* L. *pica ;* cf. *picus* woodpecker, *pingere* to paint ; the bird being perhaps named from its colors. Cf. PI, PICA, PAINT, SPEIGHT.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A magpie. (*b*) Any other species of the genus *Pica,* and of several allied genera. [Written also *pye.*]

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The service book.

3. (*Print.*) Type confusedly mixed. See PI.

By cock and pie, an adjuration equivalent to "by God and the service book." *Shak.* — **Tree pie** (*Zoöl.*), any Asiatic bird of the genus *Dendrocitta,* allied to the magpie. — **Wood pie.** (*Zoöl.*) See *French pie,* under FRENCH.

Pie, *v. t.* See PI.

Pie'bald' (pī'bȧld'), *a.* [*Pie* the party-colored bird + *bald.*] **1.** Having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors ; mottled ; pied. "A *piebald* steed of Thracian strain." *Dryden.*

2. Fig. : Mixed. "*Piebald* languages." *Hudibras.*

Piece (pēs), *n.* [OE. *pece,* F. *pièce,* LL. *pecia, petia, petium,* probably of Celtic origin ; cf. W. *peth* a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. *pez,* Gael. & Ir. *cuid* part, share. Cf. PETTY.] **1.** A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing ; a part ; a portion ; as, a *piece* of sugar ; to break in *pieces.*

Bring it out *piece* by *piece.* *Ezek.* xxiv. 6.

2. A definite portion or quantity, as of goods or work ; as, a *piece* of broadcloth ; a *piece* of wall paper.

3. Any one thing conceived of as apart from other things of the same kind ; an individual article ; a distinct single effort of a series ; a definite performance ; especially : (*a*) A literary or artistic composition ; as, a *piece* of poetry, music, or statuary. (*b*) A musket, gun, or cannon ; as, a battery of six *pieces ;* a fowling *piece.* (*c*) A coin ; as, a sixpenny *piece ;* — formerly applied specifically to an English gold coin worth 22 shillings. (*d*) A fact ; an item ; as, a *piece* of news ; a *piece* of knowledge.

4. An individual ; — applied to a person as being of a certain nature or quality ; often, but not always, used slightingly or in contempt. "If I had not been a *piece* of a logician before I came to him." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*

His own spirit is as unsettled a *piece* as there is in all the world. *Coleridge.*

5. (*Chess*) One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

6. A castle ; a fortified building. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Of a piece, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole ; like ; — sometimes followed by *with. Dryden.* — **Piece of eight,** the Spanish piaster, formerly divided into eight reals. — **To give a piece of one's mind to,** to speak plainly, bluntly, or severely to (another). *Thackeray.* — **Piece broker,** one who buys shreds and remnants of cloth to sell again. — **Piece goods,** goods usually sold by pieces or fixed portions, as shirtings, calicoes, sheetings, and the like.

Piece, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIECED (pēst) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIECING (pē'sĭng).] **1.** To make, enlarge, or repair, by the addition of a piece or pieces ; to patch ; as, to *piece* a garment ; — often with *out.* *Shak.*

2. To unite ; to join ; to combine. *Fuller.*

His adversaries . . . *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller.*

Piece (pēs), *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts ; to fit together ; to join. "It *pieced* better." *Bacon.*

Piece'less, *a.* Not made of pieces ; whole ; entire.

Piece'ly, *adv.* In pieces ; piecemeal. [*Obs.*]

Piece'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [OE. *pecemele ; pece* a piece + AS. *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl* part. See MEAL a portion.] **1.** In pieces ; in parts or fragments. "On which it *piecemeal* brake." *Chapman.*

The beasts will tear thee *piecemeal.* *Tennyson.*

2. Piece by piece ; by little and little in succession.

Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

Piece'meal', *a.* Made up of parts or pieces ; single ; separate. "These *piecemeal* guilts." *Gov. of Tongue.*

Piece'meal', *n.* A fragment ; a scrap. *R. Vaughan.*

Piece'mealed' (-mēld'), *a.* Divided into pieces.

Piece'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who supplies rolls of wool to the slubbing machine in woolen mills.

2. Same as PIECER, 2.

Pie'cer (pē'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pieces ; a patcher.

2. A child employed in a spinning mill to tie together broken threads.

Piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece or job ; work paid for at a rate based on the amount of work done, rather than on the time employed.

The reaping was *piecework,* at so much per acre. *R. Jefferies.*

Pied (pīd), *imp. & p. p.* of PI, or PIE, *v.*

Pied (pīd), *a.* [From PIE the party-colored bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors ; party-colored ; spotted ; piebald. "*Pied* coats." *Burton.* "Meadows trim with daisies *pied.*" *Milton.*

Pied antelope (*Zoöl.*), the bontebok. — **Pied-billed grebe** (*Zoöl.*), the dabchick. — **Pied blackbird** (*Zoöl.*), any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus.* — **Pied finch.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chaffinch. (*b*) The snow bunting. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pied flycatcher** (*Zoöl.*), a common European flycatcher (*Ficedula atricapilla*). The male is black and white.

Pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *a.* [F. *pied* foot + *mont* mountain.] (*Geol.*) Noting the region of foothills near the base of a mountain chain.

Pied'mont-ite (pēd'mŏnt-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A manganesian kind of epidote, from *Piedmont.* See EPIDOTE.

Pied'ness (pīd'nĕs), *n.* The state of being pied. *Shak.*

‖ **Pié'douche'** (pyā'dōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *peduccio* console, corbel.] A pedestal of small size, used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.

Pied'stall' (pēd'stȧl'), *n.* See PEDESTAL. [*Obs.*]

Pie'man (pī'mȧn), *n. ; pl.* PIEMEN (-mĕn). A man who makes or sells pies.

Piend (pēnd), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pind* a peg.] See PEEN.

‖ **Pi-e'no** (pē-ā'nô), *a.* [It., fr. L. *plenus* full.] (*Mus.*) Full ; having all the instruments.

Pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Rheum Rhaponticum*) the leafstalks of which are acid, and are used in making pies ; the garden rhubarb.

Pie'pou'dre } (pī'pou'dẽr), *n.* [Lit., dustyfoot, i. e.,
Pie'pow'der } dusty-footed dealers, fr. F. *pied* foot + *poudreux* dusty.] (*O. Eng. Law*) An ancient court of record in England, formerly incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owned or had the toll was the judge. *Blackstone.*

Pier (pēr), *n.* [OE. *pere,* OF. *piere* a stone, F. *pierre,* fr. L. *petra,* Gr. πέτρα. Cf. PETRIFY.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) Any detached mass of masonry, whether insulated or supporting one side of an arch or lintel, as of a bridge ; the piece of wall between two openings. (*b*) Any additional or auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See BUTTRESS.

2. A projecting wharf or landing place.

Abutment pier, the pier of a bridge next the shore ; a pier which by its strength and stability resists the thrust of an arch. — **Pier glass,** a mirror, of high and narrow shape, to be put up between windows. — **Pier table,** a table made to stand between windows.

Pier'age (pēr'ăj ; 48), *n.* Same as WHARFAGE. *Smart.*

Pierce (pērs ; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIERCED (pērst) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIERCING (pēr'sĭng).] [OE. *percen,* F. *percer,* OF. *percier, perchier, parchier ;* perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pertusiare* for *pertusare,* fr. L. *pertundere, pertusum,* to beat, push, bore through ; *per* through + *tundere* to beat : cf. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce, F. *pertuis* a hole. Cf. CONTUSE, PARCH, PERTUSE.] **1.** To thrust into, penetrate, or transfix, with a pointed instrument. "I *pierce* . . . her tender side." *Dryden.*

2. To penetrate ; to enter ; to force a way into or through ; to pass into or through ; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line ; a shot *pierced* the ship.

3. Fig. : To penetrate ; to affect deeply ; as, to *pierce* a mystery. "*Pierced* with grief." *Pope.*

Can no prayers *pierce* thee ? *Shak.*

Pierce, *v. i.* To enter ; to penetrate ; to make a way into or through something, as a pointed instrument does ; — used literally and figuratively.

And *pierced* to the skin, but bit no more. *Spenser.*

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pierce'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be pierced.

Pierced (pērst), *a.* Penetrated ; entered ; perforated.

Pier'cel (pēr'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *perce.*] A kind of gimlet for making vents in casks ; — called also *piercer.*

Pier'cer (-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pierces or perforates ; specifically : (*a*) An instrument used in forming eyelets ; a stiletto. (*b*) A piercel.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The ovipositor, or sting, of an insect. (*b*) An insect provided with an ovipositor.

Pier'cing (-sĭng), *a.* Forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, at or by a point ; perforating ; penetrating ; keen ; — used also figuratively ; as, a *piercing* instrument, or thrust. "*Piercing* eloquence." *Shak.*

— Pier'cing-ly, *adv.* **— Pier'cing-ness,** *n.*

Pi-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Pierius,* from Mount *Pierus,* in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

Pi'er-id (pī'ẽr-ĭd), *n.* [See PIERIDES.] (*Zoöl.*) Any butterfly of the genus *Pieris* and related genera. See *Cabbage butterfly,* under CABBAGE.

‖ **Pi-er'i-des** (pī-ẽr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες. See PIERIAN.] (*Class. Myth.*) The Muses.

Pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of PIE a magpie : cf. F. *piette* a smew.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dipper, or water ouzel. [*Scot.*] (*b*) The magpie. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Jay piet (*Zoöl.*), the European jay. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sea piet** (*Zoöl.*), the oyster catcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Pi-e-tà'** (pē-ä-tä'), *n.* [It.] (*Fine Arts*) A representation of the dead Christ, attended by the Virgin Mary or by holy women and angels. *Mollett.*

Pi'e-tism (pī'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietismus,* F. *piétisme.*] **1.** The principles or practice of the Pietists.

2. Strict devotion ; also, affectation of devotion.

The *Schöne Seele,* that ideal of gentle *pietism,* in "Wilhelm Meister." *W. Pater.*

Pi'e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietist,* F. *piétiste.* See PIETY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the 17th century who sought to revive declining piety in the Protestant churches ; — often applied as a term of reproach to those who make a display of religious feeling. Also used adjectively.

Pi'e-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pi-
Pi'e-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } etists ; hence, in contempt, affectedly or demonstratively religious. *Addison.*

‖ **Pi-e'tra du'ra** (pē-ā'trȧ dōō'rȧ). [It., hard stone.] (*Fine Arts*) Hard and fine stones in general, such as are used for inlay and the like, as distinguished from the softer stones used in building ; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a familiar instance of work in *pietra dura,* though the ground may be soft marble.

Pi'e-ty (pī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *piété ;* cf. It. *pietà ;* both fr. L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS, and cf. PITY.] **1.** Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being, and love of his character ; loving obedience to the will of God, and earnest devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. Duty ; dutifulness ; filial reverence and devotion ; affectionate reverence and service shown toward parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.

Conferred upon me for the *piety*
Which to my country I was judged to have shown. *Milton.*

Syn. — Religion ; sanctity ; devotion ; godliness ; holiness. See RELIGION.

Pie'wipe' (pī'wīp'), *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing, or pewit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pi'e-zom'e-ter (pī'ĕ-zŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *-meter :* cf. F. *piézomètre.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

2. (*Physics*) A gauge connected with a water main to show the pressure at that point.

‖ **Pif'fe-ro** (pĕf'fȧ-rō), } *n.* [It. *piffero.*] (*Mus.*) A
‖ **Pif'fa-ra** (pĕf'fȧ-rȧ), } fife ; also, a rude kind of oboe or a bagpipe with an inflated skin for reservoir.

Pig (pĭg), *n.* A piggin. [Written also *pigg.*]

Pig, *n.* [Cf. D. *big, bigge,* LG. *bigge,* also Dan. *pige* girl, Sw. *piga,* Icel. *pika.*] **1.** The young of swine, male or female ; also, any swine ; a hog. "Two *pigges* in a poke." *Chaucer.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any wild species of the genus *Sus* and related genera.

3. [Cf. Sow a channel for melted iron.] An oblong mass of cast iron, lead, or other metal. See *Mine pig,* under MINE.

4. One who is hoggish ; a greedy person. [*Low*]

Masked pig. (*Zoöl.*) See under MASKED. — **Pig bed** (*Founding*), the bed of sand in which the iron from a smelting furnace is cast into pigs. — **Pig iron,** cast iron in pigs, or oblong blocks or bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace. See FIG, 4. — **Pig yoke** (*Naut.*), a nickname for a quadrant or sextant. — **A pig in a poke** (that is, *bag*), a blind bargain ; something bought or bargained for, without the quality or the value being known. [*Colloq.*]

Pig, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIGGED (pĭgd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To bring forth (pigs) ; to bring forth in the manner of pigs ; to farrow.

2. To huddle or lie together like pigs, in one bed.

Pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipio* a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, chirp. Cf. PEEP to chirp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the order Columbæ, of which numerous species occur in nearly all parts of the world.

☞ The common domestic pigeon, or dove, was derived from the Old World rock pigeon (*Columba livia*). It has given rise to numerous very remarkable varieties, such as the carrier, fantail, nun, pouter, tumbler, etc. The common wild pigeons of the Eastern United States are the passenger pigeon, and the Carolina dove. See under PASSENGER, and DOVE. See, also, *Fruit pigeon, Ground pigeon, Queen pigeon, Stock pigeon,* under FRUIT, GROUND, etc.

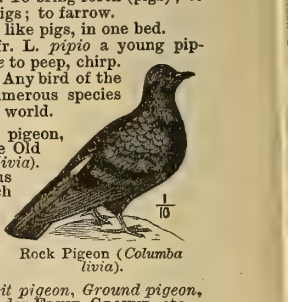
Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

2. An unsuspecting victim of sharpers ; a gull. [*Slang*]

Blue pigeon (*Zoöl.*), an Australian passerine bird (*Graucalus melanops*) ; — called also *black-faced crow.* — **Green pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Old World pigeons belonging to the family *Treronidæ.* — **Imperial pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the large Asiatic fruit pigeons of the genus *Carpophaga.* — **Pigeon berry** (*Bot.*), the purplish black fruit of the pokeweed ; also, the plant itself. See POKEWEED. — **Pigeon English** [perhaps a corruption of *business English*], an extraordinary and grotesque dialect, employed in the commercial cities of China, as the medium of communication between foreign merchants and the Chinese. Its base is English, with a mixture of Portuguese and Hindoostanee. *Johnson's Cyc.* — **Pigeon grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of foxtail grass (*Setaria glauca*), of some value as fodder. The seeds are eagerly eaten by pigeons and other birds. — **Pigeon hawk.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*). The adult

male is dark slate-blue above, streaked with black on the back; beneath, whitish or buff, streaked with brown. The tail is banded. (*b*) The American sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*, or *fuscus*). — **Pigeon hole.** (*a*) A hole for pigeons to enter a pigeon house. (*b*) See PIGEONHOLE. (*c*) *pl.* An old English game, in which balls were rolled through little arches. *Halliwell.* — **Pigeon house**, a dovecote. — **Pigeon pea** (*Bot.*), the seed of *Cajanus Indicus*; a kind of pulse used for food in the East and West Indies; also, the plant itself. — **Pigeon plum** (*Bot.*), the edible drupes of two West African species of *Chrysobalanus* (*C. ellipticus* and *C. luteus*). — **Pigeon tremex.** (*Zoöl.*) See under TREMEX. — **Pigeon wood** (*Bot.*), a name in the West Indies for the wood of several very different kinds of trees, species of *Dipholis*, *Diospyros*, and *Coccoloba*. — **Pigeon woodpecker** (*Zoöl.*), the flicker. — **Prairie pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The upland plover. (*b*) The golden plover. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male.

Pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *v. t.* To pluck; to fleece; to swindle by tricks in gambling. [*Slang*] *Smart.*

He 's *pigeoned* and undone. *Observer.*

Pi'geon-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Having a breast like a pigeon, — the sternum being so prominent as to constitute a deformity; chicken-breasted.

Pi'geon-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The dove's-foot geranium (*Geranium molle*).

Pi'geon-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; easily frightened; chicken-hearted. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A small compartment in a desk or case for the keeping of letters, documents, etc.; — so called from the resemblance of a row of them to the compartments in a dovecote. *Burke.*

Pi'geon-hole', *v. t.* To place in the pigeonhole of a case or cabinet; hence, to put away; to lay aside indefinitely; as, to *pigeonhole* a letter or a report.

Pi'geon-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Pigeon-hearted.

Pi'geon-ry (-rў), *n.* A place for pigeons; a dovecote.

Pi'geon-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

Pig'-eyed' (pĭg'īd'), *a.* Having small, deep-set eyes.

Pig'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of salt-water grunts; — called also *hogfish*. (*b*) A sculpin. The name is also applied locally to several other fishes.

Pig'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish (*Scorpæna porcus*), native of Europe. It is reddish brown, mottled with dark brown and black.

Pigg (pĭg), *n.* A piggin. See 1st PIG. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pig'ger-y (pĭg'gẽr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* PIGGERIES (-ĭz). A place where swine are kept.

Pig'gin (-gĭn), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, Ir. *pigin*, *pighead*, W. *piccyn*.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave for a handle, — often used as a dipper.

Pig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Relating to, or like, a pig; greedy.

Pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like a pig; hence, figuratively: stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *B. Jonson.* — **Pig'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

Pight (pīt), *imp. & p. p.* of PITCH, to throw; — used also adjectively. Pitched; fixed; determined. [*Obs.*]

[His horse] *pight* him on the pommel of his head. *Chaucer.*

I found him *pight* to do it. *Shak.*

Pigh'tel (pĭ'tĕl), *n.* [Cf. PIGHT, PICLE.] A small inclosure. [Written also *pightle*.] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Pig'-jawed' (pĭg'-jąd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, with the upper incisors in advance of the lower; — said of dogs.

Pig-me'an (pĭg-mē'an), *a.* See PYGMEAN.

Pig'ment (pĭg'ment), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere* to paint: cf. F. *pigment*. See PAINT, and cf. PIMENTO, ORPIMENT.] **1.** Any material from which a dye, a paint, or the like, may be prepared; particularly, the refined and purified coloring matter ready for mixing with an appropriate vehicle.

2. (*Physiol.*) Any one of the colored substances found in animal and vegetable tissues and fluids, as bilirubin, urobilin, chlorophyll, etc.

3. Wine flavored with spices and honey. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pigment cell (*Physiol.*), a small cell containing coloring matter, as the pigmented epithelial cells of the choroid and iris, or the pigmented connective tissue cells in the skin of fishes, reptiles, etc.

Pig-men'tal (pĭg-mĕn'tal), **Pig'men-ta-ry** (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to pigments; furnished with pigments. *Dunglison.*

Pigmentary degeneration (*Med.*), a morbid condition in which an undue amount of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

Pig'men-ta'tion (pĭg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A deposition, esp. an excessive deposition, of coloring matter; as, *pigmentation* of the liver.

Pig'ment-ed (pĭg'ment-ĕd), *a.* Colored; specifically (*Biol.*), filled or imbued with pigment; as, *pigmented* epithelial cells; *pigmented* granules.

Pig-men'tous (pĭg-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Pigmental.

Pig'my (pĭg'mў), *n.* Same as PYGMY.

Pigmy falcon. (*Zoöl.*) Same as FALCONET, 2 (*a*).

Pig'ner-ate (-nẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *pigneratus*, p. p. of *pignerare* to pledge.] **1.** To pledge or pawn. [*Obs.*] **2.** To receive in pawn, as a pawnbroker does. [*Obs.*]

Pig'no-ra'tion (-nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pignoratio*, L. *pigneratio*, fr. *pignerare* to pledge, fr. *pignus*, gen. *-oris* and *-eris*, a pledge, a pawn: cf. F. *pignoration*.] **1.** The act of pledging or pawning.

2. (*Civil Law*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made. *Burrill.*

Pig'no-ra-tive (pĭg'nŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pignoratif*.] Pledging; pawning. [*R.*]

‖ **Pig'nus** (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PIGNORA (-nŏ-rà). [L.] (*Rom. Law*) A pledge or pawn.

Pig'nut (-nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See GROUNDNUT (*d*). (*b*) The bitter-flavored nut of a species of hickory (*Carya glabra*, or *porcina*); also, the tree itself.

Pig'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen, or sty, for pigs.

Pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a pig, — used chiefly for making saddles; hence, a colloquial or slang term for a saddle.

Pigs'ney (pĭgz'nў), *n.* [Perh. a dim. of Dan. *pige* a girl, or Sw. *piga*; or from E. *pig's eye*.] A word of endearment for a girl or woman. [*Obs.*] [Written also *pigsnie*, *pigsny*, etc.] *Chaucer.*

Pig'-stick'ing (pĭg'stĭk'ĭng), *n.* Boar hunting; — so called by Anglo-Indians. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* PIGSTIES (-stīz'). A pigpen.

Pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig.

2. (*Hair Dressing*) A cue, or queue. *J. & H. Smith.*

3. A kind of twisted chewing tobacco.

The tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*. *Swift.*

Pig'tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like a pig's; as, the *pigtailed* baboon.

Pig'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of several annual weeds. See GOOSEFOOT, and LAMB'S-QUARTERS.

Pig'wid'geon (-wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Written also *pigwidgin* and *pigwiggen*.] A cant word for anything petty or small. It is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy.

Pi'ka (pī'kà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of rodents of the genus *Lagomys*, resembling small tailless rabbits. They inhabit the high mountains of Asia and America. Called also *calling hare*, and *crying hare*. See CHIEF HARE.

Dwarf Pika (*Lagomys pusillus*). (¼)

Pike (pīk), *n.* [F. *pique*; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. *pig* a prick, a point, beak, Arm. *pik* pick. But cf. also L. *picus* woodpecker (see PIE magpie), and E. *spike*. Cf. PICK, *n.* & *v.*, PEAK, PIQUE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A foot soldier's weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a pointed steel head. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

2. A pointed head or spike; esp., one in the center of a shield or target. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A hayfork. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

4. A pick. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright. Raymond.*

5. A pointed or peaked hill. [*R.*]

6. A large haycock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

7. A turnpike; a toll bar. *Dickens.*

8. (*Zoöl.*) *sing. & pl.* A large fresh-water fish (*Esox lucius*), found in Europe and America, highly valued as a food fish; — called also *pickerel*, *gedd*, *luce*, and *jack*.

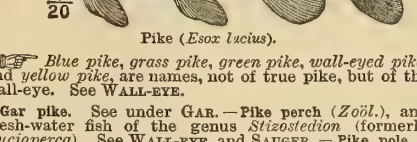

Pike (*Esox lucius*).

☞ *Blue pike*, *grass pike*, *green pike*, *wall-eyed pike*, and *yellow pike*, are names, not of true pike, but of the wall-eye. See WALL-EYE.

Gar pike. See under GAR. — **Pike perch** (*Zoöl.*), any fresh-water fish of the genus *Stizostedion* (formerly *Lucioperca*). See WALL-EYE, and SAUGER. — **Pike pole**, a long pole with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs. — **Pike whale** (*Zoöl.*), a finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balænoptera rostrata*), having an elongated snout; — called also *piked whale*. — **Sand pike** (*Zoöl.*), the lizard fish. — **Sea pike** (*Zoöl.*), the garfish (*a*).

Piked (pīkt *or* pĭk'ĕd; 277), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; peaked; pointed. "With their *piked* targets bearing them down." *Milton.*

Pike'-de-vant' (pīk'dẽ-vänt'), *n.* [*Pike* point (fr. F. *pique*) + F. *devant* before.] A pointed beard. [*Obs.*]

Pike'let (pīk'lĕt), **Pike'lin** (-lĭn), *n.* A light, thin cake or muffin. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Pike'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* PIKEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

2. A miner who works with a pick. *Beaconsfield.*

3. A keeper of a turnpike gate. *T. Hughes.*

Pike'staff' (-stàf'), *n.* **1.** The staff, or shaft, of a pike.

2. A staff with a spike in the lower end, to guard against slipping. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pike'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PINTAIL, 1.

Pik'ro-lite (pĭk'rō-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) See PICROLITE.

Pi'lage (pī'lāj; 48), *n.* See PELAGE.

Pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, LL. *pilastrum*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILLAR.] (*Arch.*) An upright architectural member right-angled in plan, constructionally a pier (see PIER, 1 (*b*)), but architecturally corresponding to a column, having capital, shaft, and base to agree with those of the columns of the same order. In most cases the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.

Pilaster.

Pi-las'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

‖ **Pi-lau'** (pĭ-lą'), *n.* See PILLAU.

Pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [AS. *pylce*, *pylece*, LL. *pellicia*. See PELISSE, and PELT skin.] A gown or case of skin, or one trimmed or lined with fur. [*Obs.*]

Pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pilseir*, W. *pilcod* minnows.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European food fish (*Clupea pilchardus*) resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder. It is sometimes taken in great numbers on the coast of England.

Pilchard.

Fools are as like husbands as *pilchards* are to herrings. *Shak.*

Pilch'er (pĭlch'ẽr), *n.* [From PILCH.] A scabbard, as of a sword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pilch'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pilchard.

Pil'crow (pĭl'krō), *n.* [A corruption of PARAGRAPH.] (*Print.*) A paragraph mark, ¶. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair. Cf. PERUKE.] **1.** A hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; also, the nap when thick or heavy, as of carpeting and velvet.

Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *pile*. *Cowper.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A covering of hair or fur.

Pile, *n.* [L. *pilum* javelin. See PILE a stake.] The head of an arrow or spear. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Pile, *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin; but cf. also L. *pila* pillar.] **1.** A large stake, or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building, a pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc.

☞ Tubular iron piles are now much used.

Pile (2).

2. [Cf. F. *pile*.] (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries or subordinaries having the form of a wedge, usually placed palewise, with the broadest end uppermost.

Pile bridge, a bridge of which the roadway is supported on piles. — **Pile cap**, a beam resting upon and connecting the heads of piles. — **Pile driver**, *or* **Pile engine**, an apparatus for driving down piles, consisting usually of a high frame, with suitable appliances for raising to a height (by animal or steam power, the explosion of gunpowder, etc.) a heavy mass of iron, which falls upon the pile. — **Pile dwelling.** See *Lake dwellings*, under LAKE. — **Pile plank** (*Hydraul. Eng.*), a thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling. See *Sheet piling*, under PILING. — **Pneumatic pile.** See under PNEUMATIC. — **Screw pile**, one with a screw at the lower end, and sunk by rotation aided by pressure.

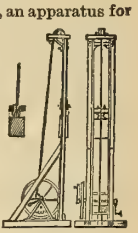

Pile Driver.

Pile, *v. t.* To drive piles into; to fill with piles, to strengthen with piles.

To sheet-pile, to make sheet piling in or around. See *Sheet piling*, under 2d PILING.

Pile, *n.* [F. *pile*, L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. PILLAR.] **1.** A mass of things heaped together; a heap; as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of wood.

2. A mass formed in layers; as, a *pile* of shot.

3. A funeral pile; a pyre. *Dryden.*

4. A large building, or mass of buildings.

The *pile* o'erlooked the town and drew the fight. *Dryden.*

5. (*Iron Manuf.*) Same as FAGOT, *n.*, 2.

6. (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile*, *voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile*.

☞ The term is sometimes applied to other forms of apparatus designed to produce a current of electricity, or as synonymous with *battery*; as, for instance, to an apparatus for generating a current of electricity by the action of heat, usually called a *thermopile*.

7. [F. *pile* pile, an engraved die, L. *pila* a pillar.] The reverse of a coin. See REVERSE.

Cross and pile. See under CROSS. — **Dry pile.** See under DRY.

Pile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILED (pīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILING.] **1.** To lay or throw into a pile or heap; to heap up; to collect into a mass; to accumulate; to amass; — often with *up*; as, to *pile* up wood. "Hills *piled* on hills." *Dryden.* "Life *piled* on life." *Tennyson.*

The labor of an age in *piled* stones. *Milton.*

2. To cover with heaps, or in great abundance; to fill or overfill; to load.

To pile arms *or* **muskets** (*Mil.*), to place three guns together so that they may stand upright, supporting each other; to stack arms.

Pi'le-ate (pī'lẽ-āt *or* pĭl'ẽ-), **Pi'le-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd; 277), *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] **1.** Having the form of a cap for the head.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a crest covering the pileus, or whole top of the head.

Pileated woodpecker (*Zoöl.*), a large American woodpecker (*Ceophlœus pileatus*). It is black, with a bright red pointed crest. Called also *logcock*, and *woodcock*.

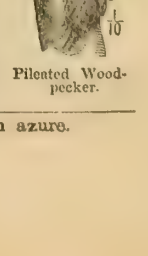

Pileated Woodpecker.

Piled (pīld), *a.* [From 2d PILE.] Having a pile or point; pointed. [*Obs.*] "Magus threw a spear well *piled*." *Chapman.*

Piled, *a.* [From 1st PILE.] Having a pile or nap. "Three-*piled* velvet." *L. Barry* (1611).

Piled, *a.* [From 6th PILE.] (*Iron Manuf.*) Formed from a pile or fagot; as, *piled* iron.

Pi-le'i-form (pī-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Pileus* + *-form*.] Having the form of a pileus or cap; pileate.

Pile'ment (pīl'ment), *n.* [From PILE to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Pi-len'tum** (pī-lĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* PILENTA (-tȧ). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An easy chariot or carriage, used by Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried.

‖ **Pi'le-o-rhi'za** (pī'lē-ō-rī'zȧ), *n.; pl.* PILEORHIZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. πῖλεος a cap + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) A cap of cells which covers the growing extremity of a root; a rootcap.

Pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOUS.] Consisting of, or covered with, hair; hairy; pilose.

Pil'er (pīl'ẽr), *n.* One who places things in a pile.

Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILL a medicine.] (*Med.*) The small, troublesome tumors or swellings about the anus and lower part of the rectum which are technically called *hemorrhoids*. See HEMORRHOIDS. [The singular *pile* is sometimes used.]

Blind piles, hemorrhoids which do not bleed.

Pi'le-us (pī'lē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of skull cap of felt.

2. (*Bot.*) The expanded upper portion of many of the fungi. See MUSHROOM.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The top of the head of a bird, from the bill to the nape.

Pile'worm' (pīl'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The teredo.

Pile'–worn' (-wōrn'), *a.* Having the pile worn off; threadbare.

Pile'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Ranunculus Ficaria* of Linnæus) whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles. *Forsyth.*

Pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILFERING.] [OF. *pelfrer*. See PELF.] To steal in small quantities, or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.

Pil'fer, *v. t.* To take by petty theft; to filch; to steal little by little.

And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. *Cowper.*

Pil'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

Pil'fer-ing, *a.* Thieving in a small way. *Shak.* — *n.* Petty theft. — **Pil'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Pil'fer-y (-ȳ), *n.* Petty theft. [*R.*] *Sir T. North.*

Pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking fellow, or one who is hardly used.

Pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [OE. *pilgrim, pelgrim, pilegrim, pelegrim;* cf. D. *pelgrim*, OHG. *piligrīm*, G. *pilger*, F. *pèlerin*, It. *pellegrino;* all fr. L. *peregrinus* a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* land, field. See PER-, and ACRE, and cf. PELERINE, PEREGRINE.]

1. A wayfarer; a wanderer; a traveler; a stranger.

Strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. *Heb.* xi. 13.

2. One who travels far, or in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a *pilgrim* to Loretto; Canterbury *pilgrims*. See PALMER. *P. Plowman.*

Pil'grim, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pilgrim, or pilgrims; making pilgrimages. "With *pilgrim* steps." *Milton.*

Pilgrim fathers, a name popularly given to the one hundred and two English colonists who landed from the Mayflower and made the first settlement in New England at Plymouth in 1620. They were separatists from the Church of England, and most of them had sojourned in Holland.

Pil'grim, *v. i.* To journey; to wander; to ramble. [*R.*] *Grew. Carlyle.*

Pil'grim-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [OE. *pilgrimage, pelrinage;* cf F. *pèlerinage.*] **1.** The journey of a pilgrim; a long journey; especially, a journey to a shrine or other sacred place. Fig., the journey of human life. *Shak.*

The days of the years of my *pilgrimage*. *Gen.* xlvii. 9.

2. A tedious and wearisome time.

In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Pil'grim-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To wander as a pilgrim; to go on a pilgrimage. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Pi-lid'i-um** (pī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PILIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πιλίδιον, dim. of πῖλος a cap.] (*Zoöl.*) The free-swimming, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. It has no resemblance to its parent, and the young worm develops in its interior.

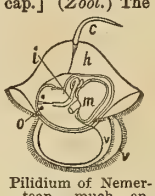

Pilidium of Nemertean, much enlarged. *c* Apical Cilium, or Lash; *h* Cephalic Lobe; *m* Mouth; *i* Intestine; *v* Bands of Cilia; *o* Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes.

‖ **Pi-lif'e-ra** (pī-lĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PILIFEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MAMMALIA.

Pi-lif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous:* cf. F. *pilifère.*]

1. Bearing a single slender bristle, or hair.

2. Beset with hairs.

Pil'i-form (pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling hairs or down.

Pi-lig'er-ous (pī-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-gerous:* cf. F. *piligère.*] Bearing hair; covered with hair or down; piliferous.

Pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* [See PILE a heap.] **1.** The act of heaping up.

2. (*Iron Manuf.*) The process of building up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc.

Pil'ing, *n.* [See PILE a stake.] A series of piles; piles, considered collectively; as, the *piling* of a bridge.

Pug piling, sheet piles connected together at the edges by dovetailed tongues and grooves. — Sheet piling, a series of piles made of planks or half logs driven edge to edge, — used to form the walls of cofferdams, etc.

Pill (pĭl), *n.* [Cf. PEEL skin, or PILLION.] The peel or skin. [*Obs.*] "Some be covered over with crusts, or hard *pills*, as the locusts." *Holland.*

Pill, *v. i.* To be peeled; to peel off in flakes.

Pill, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, and E. *pill,* n. (above).] **1.** To deprive of hair; to make bald. [*Obs.*]

2. To peel; to make by removing the skin.

[Jacob] *pilled* white streaks . . . in the rods. *Gen.* xxx. 37.

Pill (pĭl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILLED (pĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILLING.] [F. *piller*, L. *pilare;* cf. It. *pigliare* to take. Cf. PEEL to plunder.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage; to peel. See PEEL, to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pillers and robbers were come in to the field to *pill* and to rob. *Sir T. Malory.*

Pill (pĭl), *n.* [F. *pilule*, L. *pilula* a pill, little ball, dim. of L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILES.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

2. Figuratively, something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured. *Udall.*

Pill beetle (*Zoöl.*), any small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus*, having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax. — Pill bug (*Zoöl.*), any terrestrial isopod of the genus *Armadillo*, having the habit of rolling itself into a ball when disturbed. Called also *pill wood louse.*

Pill Bug (*Armadillo vulgaris*). *A* Dorsal view. *B* The same coiled up, profile view.

Pil'lage (pĭl'lâj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder. See PILL to plunder.]

1. The act of pillaging; robbery. *Shak.*

2. That which is taken from another or others by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

Syn. — Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation. — PILLAGE, PLUNDER. *Pillage* refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* refers to the removal of the things thus taken; but the words are freely interchanged.

Pil'lage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILLAGED (-lâjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILLAGING (-lā-jĭng).] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil; to lay waste; as, to *pillage* the camp of an enemy.

Mummius . . . took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city. *Arbuthnot.*

Pil'lage, *v. i.* To take spoil; to plunder; to ravage.

They were suffered to *pillage* wherever they went. *Macaulay.*

Pil'la-ger (-lā-jẽr), *n.* One who pillages. *Pope.*

Pil'lar (-lẽr), *n.* [OE. *piler*, F. *pilier*, LL. *pilare, pilarium, pilarius*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILE a heap.]

1. The general and popular term for a firm, upright, insulated support for a superstructure; a pier, column, or post; also, a column or shaft not supporting a superstructure, as one erected for a monument or an ornament.

Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. *Gen.* xxxv. 20.

The palace . . . vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a supporter or mainstay; as, the *Pillars* of Hercules; a *pillar* of the state. "You are a well-deserving *pillar*." *Shak.*

By day a cloud, by night a *pillar* of fire. *Milton.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A portable ornamental column, formerly carried before a cardinal, as emblematic of his support to the church. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

4. (*Man.*) The center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns.

From pillar to post, hither and thither; to and fro; from one place or predicament to another; backward and forward. [*Collog.*] — Pillar saint. See STYLITE. — Pillars of the fauces. See FAUCES, 1.

Pil'lar, *a.* (*Mach.*) Having a support in the form of a pillar, instead of legs; as, a *pillar* drill.

Pil'lar–block' (-blŏk'), *n.* See under PILLOW.

Pil'lared (-lẽrd), *a.* Supported or ornamented by pillars; resembling a pillar, or pillars. "The *pillared* arches." *Sir W. Scott.* "*Pillared* flame." *Thomson.*

Pil'lar-et (-lẽr-ĕt), *n.* A little pillar. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pil'lar-ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See STYLITE.

‖ **Pil-lau'** (pĭl-lą'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilau.*] An Oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, fat, or butter. [Written also *pilau.*]

Pilled (pĭld), *a.* [See 3d PILL.] Stripped of hair; scant of hair; bald. [*Obs.*] "*Pilled* beard." *Chaucer.*

Pilled'–gar'lic (pĭld'gär'lĭk), *n.* See PILGARLIC.

Pill'er (pĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who pills or plunders. [*Obs.*]

Pill'er-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* PILLERIES (-īz). Plunder; pillage. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin, pilliun* (akin to Gael. *pillean, pillin*), fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill, peall*, a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. *pellis*. See PELL, *n.*, FELL skin.] A panel or cushion saddle; the under pad or cushion of a saddle; esp., a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, on which a woman may ride.

His [a soldier's] shank *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser.*

Pil'lo-rize (pĭl'lō-rīz), *v. t.* To set in, or punish with, the pillory; to pillory. [*R.*]

Pil'lo-ry (-rȳ), *n.; pl.* PILLORIES (-rīz). [F. *pilori;* cf. Pr. *espitilori*, LL. *piloricum, pilloricum, pellericum, pellorium, piliorium, spilorium;* perhaps from a derivative of L. *speculari* to look around, observe. Cf. SPECULATE.] A frame of adjustable boards erected on a post, and having holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust so as to be exposed in front of it. *Shak.*

Pillory.

Pil'lo-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILLORIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILLORYING.] [Cf. F. *pilorier.*] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory. "Hungering for Puritans to *pillory*." *Macaulay.*

2. Figuratively, to expose to public scorn. *Gladstone.*

Pil'low (pĭl'lō), *n.* [OE. *pilwe*, AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus.*] **1.** Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; especially, a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

[Resty sloth] finds the down *pillow* hard. *Shak.*

2. (*Mach.*) A piece of metal or wood, forming a support to equalize pressure; a brass; a pillow block. [*R.*]

3. (*Naut.*) A block under the inner end of a bowsprit.

4. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

Lace pillow, a cushion used in making hand-wrought lace. — Pillow bier [OE. *pilwebere;* cf. LG. *büre* a pillowcase], a pillowcase; pillow slip. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — Pillow block (*Mach.*), a block, or standard, for supporting a journal, as of a shaft. It is usually bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is often furnished with journal boxes, and a movable cover, or cap, for tightening the bearings by means of bolts; — called also *pillar block*, or *plumber block.* — Pillow lace, handmade lace wrought with bobbins upon a lace pillow. — Pillow of a plow, a crosspiece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam. — Pillow sham, an ornamental covering laid over a pillow when not in use. — Pillow slip, a pillowcase.

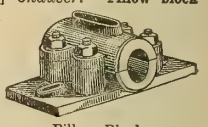
Pillow Block.

Pil'low (pĭl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILLOWING.] To rest or lay upon, or as upon, a pillow; to support; as, to *pillow* the head.

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave. *Milton.*

Pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable case or covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

Pil'lowed (-lōd), *a.* Provided with a pillow or pillows; having the head resting on, or as on, a pillow.

Pillowed on buckler cold and hard. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pil'low-y (-lō-ȳ), *a.* Like a pillow. *Keats.*

Pill'–wil'let (-wĭl'lĕt), *n.* [So named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The willet.

Pill'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any myriapod of the genus *Iulus* and allied genera which rolls up spirally; a galleyworm. See *Illust.* under MYRIAPOD.

Pill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Pilularia;* minute aquatic cryptogams, with small pill-shaped fruit; — sometimes called *peppergrass.*

Pi-lo-car'pine (pī'lō-kär'pĭn *or* -pēn), *n.* [From NL. *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* jaborandi; L. *pilus* hair + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *pilocarpine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) as a white amorphous or crystalline substance which has a peculiar effect on the vasomotor system.

Pi-lose' (pī-lōs' *or* pī'lōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair. See PILE.] **1.** Hairy; full of, or made of, hair.

The heat-retaining property of the *pilose* covering. *Owen.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Clothed thickly with pile or soft down.

3. (*Bot.*) Covered with long, slender hairs; resembling long hairs; hairy; as, *pilose* pubescence.

Pi-los'i-ty (pī-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilosité.*] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness. *Bacon.*

Pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, prob. from D. *peillood* plummet, sounding lead; *peilen, pegelen*, to sound, measure (fr. D. & G. *peil, pegel*, a sort of measure, water mark) + *lood* lead, akin to E. *lead.* The pilot, then, is the *lead* man, i. e., he who throws the lead. See PAIL, and LEAD a metal.] **1.** (*Naut.*) One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman; a steersman. *Dryden.*

2. Specifically, a person duly qualified, and licensed by authority, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, for a fixed rate of fees.

3. Figuratively: A guide; a director of another through a difficult or unknown course.

4. An instrument for detecting the compass error.

5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. [*U. S.*]

Pilot balloon, a small balloon sent up in advance of a large one, to show the direction and force of the wind. — Pilot bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A bird found near the Caribbee Islands; — so called because its presence indicates to mariners their approach to these islands. *Crabb.* (*b*) The black-bellied plover. [*Local, U. S.*] — Pilot boat, a strong, fast-sailing boat used to carry and receive pilots as they board and leave vessels. — Pilot bread, ship biscuit. — Pilot cloth, a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats. — Pilot engine, a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear. — Pilot fish. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because it is often seen in company with a shark, swimming near a ship, on account of which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. (*b*) The rudder fish (*Seriola zonata*). — Pilot jack, a flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot. — Pilot jacket, a pea jacket. — Pilot nut (*Bridge Building*), a conical nut applied temporarily to the threaded end of a pin, to protect the thread and guide the pin when it is driven into a hole. *Waddell.* — Pilot snake. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large North American snake (*Coluber obsoletus*). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also *mountain black snake.* (*b*) The pine snake. — Pilot whale. (*Zoöl.*) Same as BLACKFISH, 1.

Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*). (⅓)

Pi'lot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILOTING.] [Cf. F. *piloter.*] **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship, where navigation is dangerous.

2. Figuratively: To guide, as through dangers or difficulties. "The art of *piloting* a state." *Berkeley.*

Pi'lot-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilotage.*] **1.** The pilot's skill or knowledge, as of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

3. Guidance, as by a pilot. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pi'lot-ism (-ĭz'm), } *n.* Pilotage; skill in the duties
Pi'lot-ry (-rȳ), } of a pilot. [*R.*]

Pil'our (pĭl'o͝or), *n.* A piller; a plunderer. [*Obs.*]
Pil'ous (pī'lŭs), *a.* See Pilose.
Pil'ser (pĭl'sẽr), *n.* An insect that flies into a flame.
Pil'u-lar (pĭl'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to pills; resembling a pill or pills; as, a *pilular* mass.
Pil'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pilula* a pill. See Pill.] Like a pill; small; insignificant. [*R.*] *G. Eliot.*
Pil'we (pĭl'we), *n.* A pillow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Pi'ly (pī'lȳ), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like pile or wool.
Pi-mar'ic (pī-măr'ĭk), *a.* [NL. *Pinus maritima*, an old name for *P. Pinaster*, a pine which yields galipot.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in galipot, and isomeric with abietic acid.
Pi-mel'ic (pĭ-mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance obtained from certain fatty substances, and subsequently shown to be a mixture of suberic and adipic acids. (*b*) Designating the acid proper ($C_5H_{10}(CO_2H)_2$) which is obtained from camphoric acid.
Pim'e-lite (pĭm'ẽ-līt), *n.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] (*Min.*) An apple-green mineral having a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesia, alumina, and iron.
Pi'ment (pī'ment), *n.* [F. See Pimento.] Wine flavored with spice or honey. See Pigment, 3. [*Obs.*]
Pi-men'ta (pĭ-mĕn'tȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Pimento.
Pi-men'to (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *pimiento, pimienta*; cf. Pg. *pimenta*, F. *piment*; all fr. L. *pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See Pigment.] (*Bot.*) Allspice; — applied both to the tree and its fruit. See Allspice.
Pim'li-co (pĭm'lĭ-kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The friar bird.
Pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* smart, sparkish; perh. akin to *piper* to pipe, formerly also, to excel. Cf. Pipe.] One who provides gratification for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Swift.*
Pimp, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pimped (pĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pimping.] To procure women for the gratification of others' lusts; to pander. *Dryden.*
Pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*; cf. Sp. *pimpinela*, It. *pimpinella*; perh. from LL. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula* two-winged, equiv. to L. *bipennis*; *bis* twice + *penna* feather, wing. Cf. Pen a feather.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anagallis*, of which one species (*A. arvensis*) has small flowers, usually scarlet, but sometimes purple, blue, or white, which speedily close at the approach of bad weather.

Water pimpernel. (*Bot.*) See Brookweed.

‖ **Pim'pil-lo** (-pĭl-lō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for the prickly pear (*Opuntia*); — called also *pimploes*.
Pim'pi-nel (-pĭ-nĕl), *n.* [See Pimpernel.] (*Bot.*) The burnet saxifrage. See under Saxifrage.
Pimp'ing (pĭmp'ĭng), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig, pimpelnd*, sickly, weak.] **1.** Little; petty; pitiful. [*Obs.*] *Crabbe.*
2. Puny; sickly. [*Local, U. S.*]
Pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *pīpelian* to blister; cf. L. *papula* pimple.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, whether going on to suppuration or not. "All eyes can see a *pimple* on her nose." *Pope.*
2. Fig.: A swelling or protuberance like a pimple. "A *pimple* that portends a future sprout." *Cowper.*
Pim'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Having pimples. *Johnson.*
Pim'ply (-plȳ), *a.* Pimpled.
Pimp'ship (pĭmp'shĭp), *n.* The office, occupation, or person of a pimp. [*R.*]
Pin (pēn), *v. t.* (*Metal Working*) To peen.
Pin (pĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. Pen to confine, or Pinfold.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound.
Pin, *n.* [OE. *pinne*, AS. *pinn* a pin, peg; cf. D. *pin*, G. *pinne*, Icel. *pinni*, W. *pin*, Gael. & Ir. *pinne*; all fr. L. *pinna* a pinnacle, pin, feather, perhaps orig. a different word from *penna* feather. Cf. Fin of a fish, Pen a feather.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. Especially, a small, pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly tinned), largely used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.
3. Hence, a thing of small value; a trifle.

He . . . did not care a *pin* for her. *Spectator.*

4. That which resembles a pin in its form or use; as: (*a*) A peg in musical instruments, for increasing or relaxing the tension of the strings. (*b*) A linchpin. (*c*) A rolling-pin. (*d*) A clothespin. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. See *Illust.* of *Knuckle joint*, under Knuckle. (*f*) (*Joinery*) The tenon of a dovetail joint.
5. One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink.
6. The bull's eye, or center, of a target; hence, the center. [*Obs.*] "The very *pin* of his heart cleft." *Shak.*
7. Mood; humor. [*Obs.*] "In merry *pin*." *Cowper.*
8. (*Med.*) Caligo. See Caligo. *Shak.*
9. An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin*.
10. The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins*. [*Slang*]

Banking pin (*Horol.*), a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion. — Pin drill (*Mech.*), a drill with a central pin or projection to enter a hole, for enlarging the hole, or for sinking a recess for the head of a bolt, etc.; a counterbore. — Pin grass. (*Bot.*) See Alfilaria. — Pin hole, a small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture or perforation. — Pin lock, a lock having a cylindrical bolt; a lock in which pins, arranged by the key, are used instead of tumblers. — Pin money, an allowance of money, as that made by a husband to his wife, for private and personal expenditure. — Pin rail (*Naut.*), a rail, usually within the bulwarks, to hold belaying pins. Sometimes applied to the *fife rail*. Called also *pin rack*. — Pin wheel. (*a*) A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. (*b*) (*Fireworks*) A small coil which revolves on a common pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire.

Pin (pĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pinned (pĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pinning.] [See Pin, *n.*] To fasten with, or as with, a pin; to join; as, to *pin* a garment; to *pin* boards together. "As if she would *pin* her to her heart." *Shak.*

To pin one's faith upon, to depend upon; to trust to.

Pi'na cloth′ (pī'nȧ klŏth′; 115). A fine material for ladies' shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fiber of the pineapple leaf, and perhaps from other fibrous tropical leaves. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a slight tinge of pale yellow.
Pin'a-coid (pĭn'ȧ-koid), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + *-oid.*] (*Crystallog.*) A plane parallel to two of the crystalline axes.
Pi-nac'o-lin (pī-năk'ō-lĭn), *n.* [*Pinacone* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid related to the ketones, and obtained by the decomposition of pinacone; hence, by extension, any one of the series of which pinacolin proper is the type. [Written also *pinacoline*.]
Pin'a-cone (pĭn'ȧ-kōn), *n.* [From Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet. So called because it unites with water so as to form tablet-shaped crystals.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance related to the glycols, and made from acetone; hence, by extension, any one of a series of substances of which pinacone proper is the type. [Written also *pinakone*.]
‖ **Pin'a-co-the'ca** (pĭn'ȧ-kō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [L. *pinacotheca*, fr. Gr. πινακοθήκη; πίναξ, -ακος, a picture + θήκη repository.] A picture gallery.
Pin'a-fore′ (pĭn'ȧ-fōr′), *n.* [*Pin* + *afore*.] An apron for a child, to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.
‖ **Pin'a-ko-thek**′ (-kō-thĕk′), *n.* [G.] Pinacotheca.
Pi-nas'ter (pī-năs'tẽr *or* pī-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] (*Bot.*) A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) growing in Southern Europe.
‖ **Pi'nax** (pī'năks), *n.*; *pl.* Pinaces (pĭn'ȧ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. πίναξ tablet.] A tablet; a register; hence, a list or scheme inscribed on a tablet. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
‖ **Pince'-nez'** (păns'nā'), *n.* [F. *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on the nose by a spring.
Pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *pince* pinchers, fr. *pincer* to pinch. See Pinch, Pinchers.] See Pinchers.
Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pinched (pĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pinching.] [F. *pincer*, probably fr. OD. *pitsen* to pinch; akin to G. *pfetzen* to cut, pinch; perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Piece.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.
2. To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. [*Obs.*]

He [the hound] *pinched* and pulled her down. *Chapman.*

3. To plait. [*Obs.*]

Full seemly her wimple *ipinched* was. *Chaucer.*

4. Figuratively: To cramp; to straiten; to oppress; to starve; to distress; as, to be *pinched* for money.

Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch. See Pinch, *n.*, 4.
Pinch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches*.
2. (*Hunt.*) To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. [*Obs.*]
3. To spare; to be niggardly; to be covetous. *Gower.*

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare. *Franklin.*

To pinch at, to find fault with; to take exception to. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pinch, *n.* **1.** A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers, or with an instrument; a nip.
2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff.
3. Pain; pang. "Necessity's sharp *pinch*." *Shak.*
4. A lever having a projection at one end, acting as a fulcrum, — used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. Called also *pinch bar*.

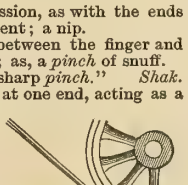
Pinch (4).

At a pinch, On a pinch, in an emergency; as, he could *on a pinch* read a little Latin.

Pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor; cf. It. *prencisbecco*.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold; a yellow metal, composed of about three ounces of zinc to a pound of copper. It is much used as an imitation of gold in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.
Pinch'beck, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap; spurious; unreal. "A *pinchbeck* throne." *J. A. Symonds.*
Pinch'cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.* A clamp on a flexible pipe to regulate the flow of a fluid through the pipe.
Pin'chem (pĭn'chĕm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Pinch'er (pĭnch'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pinches.
Pinch'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [From Pinch.] An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot; — used for griping things to be held fast, drawing nails, etc.

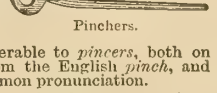
Pinchers.

☞ This spelling is preferable to *pincers*, both on account of its derivation from the English *pinch*, and because it represents the common pronunciation.

Pinch'fist′ (-fĭst′), *n.* A closefisted person; a miser.
Pinch'ing, *a.* Compressing; nipping; griping; niggardly; as, *pinching* cold; a *pinching* parsimony.

Pinching bar, a pinch bar. See Pinch, *n.*, 4. — Pinching nut, a check nut. See under Check, *n.*

Pinch'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pinching way.
Pinch'pen'ny (-pĕn'nȳ), *n.* A miserly person.
Pin'coff-in (pĭn'kŏf-ĭn), *n.* [From *Pincoff*, an English manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garancin, yielding fine violet tints.
Pinc'pinc′ (pĭnk'pĭnk′), *n.* [Named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) An African wren warbler (*Drymoica textrix*).
Pin'cush'ion (pĭn'ko͝osh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion, in which pins may be stuck for use.
Pin'dal (-dȧl), } *n.* [D. *piendel*.] (*Bot.*) The peanut
Pin'dar (-dẽr), } (*Arachis hypogæa*); — so called in the West Indies.
Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pindaricus*, Gr. Πινδαρικός, fr. Πίνδαρος (L. *Pindarus*) Pindar: cf. F. *pindarique*.] Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style and manner of Pindar; as, *Pindaric* odes. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.
Pin-dar'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pindaric.

Too extravagant and *Pindarical* for prose. *Cowley.*

Pin'dar-ism (-dẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of Pindar.
Pin'dar-ist, *n.* One who imitates Pindar.
Pin'der (-dẽr), *n.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up, fr. *pund* a pound.] One who impounds; a poundkeeper. [*Obs.*]
Pine (pīn), *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *poena* penalty. See Pain.] Woe; torment; pain. [*Obs.*] "*Pyne* of hell." *Chaucer.*
Pine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pined (pīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pining.] [AS. *pīnan* to torment, fr. *pīn* torment. See 1st Pine, Pain, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** To inflict pain upon; to torment; to torture; to afflict. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

That people that *pyned* him to death. *Piers Plowman.*

One is *pined* in prison, another tortured on the rack. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To grieve or mourn for. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Pine, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer; to be afflicted. [*Obs.*]
2. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away, under any distress or anxiety of mind; to droop; — often used with *away*. "The roses wither and the lilies *pine*." *Tickell.*
3. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; — usually followed by *for*.

For whom, and not for Tybalt, Juliet *pined*. *Shak.*

Syn. — To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay.
Pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any tree of the coniferous genus *Pinus*. See Pinus.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*).

☞ There are about twenty-eight species in the United States, of which the *white pine* (*P. Strobus*), the *Georgia pine* (*P. australis*), the *red pine* (*P. resinosa*), and the great West Coast *sugar pine* (*P. Lambertiana*) are among the most valuable. The *Scotch pine* or *fir*, also called *Norway* or *Riga pine* (*Pinus sylvestris*), is the only British species. The *nut pine* is any pine tree, or species of pine, which bears large edible seeds. See Pinon.

The spruces, firs, larches, and true cedars, though formerly considered pines, are now commonly assigned to other genera.

2. The wood of the pine tree.
3. A pineapple.

Ground pine. (*Bot.*) See under Ground. — Norfolk Island pine (*Bot.*), a beautiful coniferous tree, the *Araucaria excelsa*. — Pine barren, a tract of infertile land which is covered with pines. [*Southern U. S.*] — Pine borer (*Zoöl.*), any beetle whose larvæ bore into pine trees. — Pine finch. (*Zoöl.*) See Pinefinch, in the Vocabulary. — Pine grosbeak (*Zoöl.*), a large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) which inhabits the northern parts of both hemispheres. The adult male is more or less tinged with red. — Pine lizard (*Zoöl.*), a small, very active, mottled gray lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), native of the Middle States; — called also *swift*, *brown scorpion*, and *alligator*. — Pine marten. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European weasel (*Mustela martes*), called also *sweet marten*, and *yellow-breasted marten*. (*b*) The American sable. See Sable. — Pine moth (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small tortricid moths of the genus *Retinia*, whose larvæ burrow in the ends of the branchlets of pine trees, often doing great damage. — Pine mouse (*Zoöl.*), an American wild mouse (*Arvicola pinetorum*), native of the Middle States. It lives in pine forests. — Pine needle (*Bot.*), one of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. See Pinus. — Pine-needle wool. See *Pine wool* (below). — Pine oil, an oil resembling turpentine, obtained from fir and pine trees, and used in making varnishes and colors. — Pine snake (*Zoöl.*), a large harmless North American snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). It is whitish, covered with brown blotches having black margins. Called also *bull snake*. The Western pine snake (*P. Sayi*) is chestnut-brown, mottled with black and orange. — Pine tree (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus *Pinus*; pine. — Pine-tree money, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from its bearing a figure of a pine tree. — Pine weevil (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of weevils whose larvæ bore in the wood of pine trees. Several species are known in both Europe and America, belonging to the genera *Pissodes*, *Hylobius*, etc. — Pine wool, a fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in some of the Southern United States, and has many uses in the economic arts; — called also *pine-needle wool*, and *pine-wood wool*.

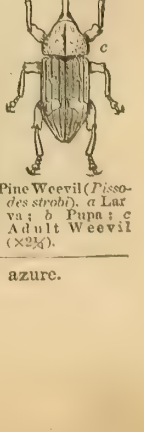
Pine Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Weevil (×2⅓).

Pi'ne-al (pī'nē-*a*l *or* pĭn'ē-*a*l; 277), *a.* [L. *pinea* the cone of a pine, from *pineus* of the pine, from *pinus* a pine: cf. F. *pinéale*.] Of or pertaining to a pine cone; resembling a pine cone.

Pineal gland (*Anat.*), a glandlike body in the roof of the third ventricle of the vertebrate brain; — called also *pineal body*, *epiphysis*, *conarium*. In some animals it is connected with a rudimentary eye, the so-called *pineal eye*, and in other animals it is supposed to be the remnant of a dorsal median eye.

Pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical plant (*Ananassa sativa*); also, its fruit; — so called from the resemblance of the latter, in shape and external appearance, to the cone of the pine tree. Its origin is unknown, though conjectured to be American.

Pineapple, Plant and Fruit.

Pine'as'ter (pīn'ăs'tẽr), *n.* See PINASTER.

Pine'–clad' (pīn'klăd'), **Pine'–crowned'** (-kround'), } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine trees; as, *pine-clad* hills.

Pine'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A reddish herb (*Pterospora andromedea*) of the United States, found parasitic on the roots of pine trees.

Pine'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American bird (*Spinus*, or *Chrysomitris, spinus*); — called also *pine siskin*, and *American siskin*. (*b*) The pine grosbeak.

Pinefinch (*Spinus spinus*).

‖ **Pi-nen'chy-ma** (pī-nĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πίναξ* a tablet + *-enchyma*, as in *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) Tabular parenchyma, a form of cellular tissue in which the cells are broad and flat, as in some kinds of epidermis.

Pi'ner-y (pīn'ẽr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* PINERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A pine forest; a grove of pines.

2. A hothouse in which pineapples are grown.

Pine'sap' (pīn'săp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A reddish fleshy herb of the genus *Monotropa* (*M. hypopitys*), formerly thought to be parasitic on the roots of pine trees, but more probably saprophytic.

‖ **Pi-ne'tum** (pī-nē'tŭm), *n.* [L., a pine grove.] A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees made for ornamental or scientific purposes.

Pine'weed' (pīn'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, bushy, nearly leafless herb (*Hypericum Sarothra*), common in sandy soil in the Eastern United States.

Pin'ey (pīn'ў), *a.* See PINY.

Pin'ey, *a.* [Of East Indian origin.] A term used in designating an East Indian tree (the *Vateria Indica* or piney tree, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*, which grows in Malabar, etc.), or its products.

Piney dammar, Piney resin, Piney varnish, a pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Vateria Indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber. Called also *liquid copal*, and *white dammar*. — **Piney tallow**, a solid fatty substance, resembling tallow, obtained from the roasted seeds of the *Vateria Indica*; — called also *dupada oil*. — **Piney thistle** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Atractylis gummifera*), from the bark of which, when wounded, a gummy substance exudes.

Pin'–eyed' (pĭn'īd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube; — said of dimorphous flowers. The opposite of *thrum-eyed*.

Pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging through the skin.

Pin'feath'ered (-fĕth'ẽrd), *a.* Having part, or all, of the feathers imperfectly developed.

Pin'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The sailor's choice (*Diplodus*, or *Lagodon, rhomboides*). (*b*) The salt-water bream (*Diplodus Holbrooki*).

☞ Both are excellent food fishes, common on the coast of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* [For *pindfold*. See PINDER, POUND an inclosure, and FOLD an inclosure.] A place in which stray cattle or domestic animals are confined; a pound; a penfold. *Shak.*

A parish *pinfold* begirt by its high hedge. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ping (pĭng), *n.* [Probably of imitative origin.] The sound made by a bullet in striking a solid object or in passing through the air.

Ping, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINGED (pĭngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINGING.] To make the sound called *ping*.

Pin'gle (pĭn'g'l), *n.* [Perhaps fr. *pin* to impound.] A small piece of inclosed ground. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Ping'ster (pĭng'stẽr), *n.* See PINKSTER.

Pin-guic'u-la (pĭn-gwĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinguiculus* somewhat fat, fattish.] (*Bot.*) See BUTTERWORT.

Pin'guid (pĭn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy. [*Obs.*] "Some clays are more *pinguid*." *Mortimer.*

Pin-guid'i-nous (pĭn-gwĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo* fatness, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Containing fat; fatty. [*Obs.*]

Pin'gui-tude (pĭn'gwĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo*, from *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. [*R.*]

Pin'hold' (pĭn'hōld'), *n.* A place where a pin is fixed.

Pi'nic (pī'nĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to the pine; obtained from the pine; formerly, designating an acid which is the chief constituent of common resin, — now called *abietic*, or *sylvic, acid*.

Pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Languishing; drooping; wasting away, as with longing.

2. Wasting; consuming. "The *pining* malady of France." *Shak.*

Pin'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pining manner; droopingly. *Poe.*

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A moth of the genus *Lithophane*, as *L. antennata*, whose larva bores large holes in young peaches and apples.

Pin'ion, *n.* [OF. *pignon* a pen, F., gable, pinion (in sense 5); cf. Sp. *piñon* pinion; fr. L. *pinna* pinnacle, feather, wing. See PIN a peg, and cf. PEN a feather, PENNANT, PENNON.] **1.** A feather; a quill. *Shak.*

2. A wing, literal or figurative.

Swift on his sooty *pinions* flits the gnome. *Pope.*

3. The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body. *Johnson.*

4. A fetter for the arm. *Ainsworth.*

5. (*Mech.*) A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves, adapted to engage with a larger wheel, or rack (see RACK); esp., such a wheel having its leaves formed of the substance of the arbor or spindle which is its axis.

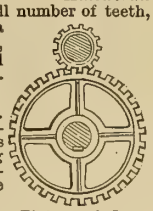
Pinion and Spur Wheel.

Lantern pinion. See under LANTERN. — **Pinion wire**, wire fluted longitudinally, for making the pinions of clocks and watches. It is formed by being drawn through holes of the shape required for the leaves or teeth of the pinions.

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINIONED (-yŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINIONING.] **1.** To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. *Johnson.*

3. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. by binding the arms to the body. *Shak.*

Her elbows *pinioned* close upon her hips. *Cowper.*

4. Hence, generally, to confine; to bind; to tie up. "*Pinioned* up by formal rules of state." *Norris.*

Pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

Pin'ion-ist, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any winged creature.

Pi'nite (pī'nīt) *or* pī'nĭt), *n.* [So called from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] (*Min.*) A compact granular cryptocrystalline mineral of a dull grayish or greenish white color. It is a hydrous alkaline silicate, and is derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite.

Pi'nite (pī'nīt), *n.* [L. *pinus* the pine tree.] **1.** (*Paleon.*) Any fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the Pine family.

2. (*Chem.*) A sweet white crystalline substance extracted from the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus Lambertina*). It is isomeric with, and resembles, quercite.

Pink (pĭnk), *n.* [D. *pink*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with a very narrow stern; — called also *pinky*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pink stern (*Naut.*), a narrow stern.

Pink, *v. i.* [D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] To wink; to blink. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Pink, *a.* Half-shut; winking. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pink, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINKED (pĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINKING.] [OE. *pinken* to prick, probably a nasalized form of *pick*.] **1.** To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

2. To stab; to pierce as with a sword. *Addison.*

3. To choose; to cull; to pick out. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Pink, *n.* A stab. *Grose.*

Pink, *n.* [Perh. akin to *pick*; as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. PINK, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants of the caryophyllaceous genus *Dianthus*, and to their flowers, which are sometimes very fragrant and often double in cultivated varieties. The species are mostly perennial herbs, with opposite linear leaves, and handsome five-petaled flowers with a tubular calyx.

Pink.

2. A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white; — so called from the common color of the flower. *Dryden.*

3. Anything supremely excellent; the embodiment or perfection of something. "The very *pink* of courtesy." *Shak.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The European minnow; — so called from the color of its abdomen in summer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bunch pink is *Dianthus barbatus*. — **China**, *or* **Indian, pink**. See under CHINA. — **Clove pink** is *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, the stock from which carnations are derived. — **Garden pink**. See PHEASANT'S EYE. — **Meadow pink** is applied to *Dianthus deltoides;* also to the ragged robin. — **Maiden pink**, *Dianthus deltoides*. — **Moss pink**. See under Moss. — **Pink needle**, the pin grass; — so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. See ALFILARIA. — **Sea pink**. See THRIFT.

Pink, *a.* Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called *pink* (see 6th PINK, 2); as, a *pink* dress; *pink* ribbons.

Pink eye (*Med.*), a popular name for an epidemic variety of ophthalmia, associated with early and marked redness of the eyeball. — **Pink salt** (*Chem.* & *Dyeing*), the double chlorides of (stannic) tin and ammonium, formerly much used as a mordant for madder and cochineal. — **Pink saucer**, a small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink pigment.

Pinked (pĭnkt), *a.* Pierced with small holes; worked in eyelets; scalloped on the edge. *Shak.*

Pink'–eyed' (pĭnk'īd'), *a.* [*Pink* half-shut + *eye*.] Having small eyes. *Holland.*

Pink'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of piercing or stabbing.

2. The act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, the style of decoration; scallops made with a pinking iron.

Pinking iron. (*a*) An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. (*b*) A sword. [*Colloq.*]

Pink'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

Pink'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pink.

Pink'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*, used as a powerful vermifuge; also, that of *S. Anthelmia*. See definition 2 (below).

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A perennial North American herb (*Spigelia Marilandica*), sometimes cultivated for its showy red blossoms. Called also *Carolina pink*, *Maryland pinkroot*, and *worm grass*. (*b*) An annual South American and West Indian plant (*Spigelia Anthelmia*).

Pink'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren*, fr. Gr. *πεντηκοστή*. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide. [Written also *pingster* and *pinxter*.]

Pinkster flower (*Bot.*), the **rosy flower** of the *Azalea nudiflora;* also, the shrub itself; — called also *Pinxter blomachee* by the New York descendants of the Dutch settlers.

Pink' stern' (pĭnk' stẽrn'). [See 1st PINK.] (*Naut.*) See CHEBACCO, and 1st PINK.

Pink'–sterned' (-stẽrnd'), *a.* [See 1st PINK.] (*Naut.*) Having a very narrow stern; — said of a vessel.

Pink'y (-ў), *n.* (*Naut.*) See 1st PINK.

‖ **Pin'na** (pĭn'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PINNÆ (-nē), E. PINNAS (-nȧz). [L., a feather.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leaflet of a pinnate leaf. See *Illust.* of *Bipinnate leaf*, under BIPINNATE. (*b*) One of the primary divisions of a decompound leaf.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of a pinnate part or organ.

3. [L. *pinna*, akin to Gr. *πίννα*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Pinna*, a genus of large bivalve mollusks found in all warm seas. The byssus consists of a large number of long, silky fibers, which have been used in manufacturing woven fabrics, as a curiosity.

Pinna (3) (*Pinna rudis*). *b* Byssus. (⅔)

4. (*Anat.*) The auricle of the ear. See EAR.

Pin'nace (-nȧs; 48), *n.* [F. *pinasse;* cf. It. *pinassa, pinazza*, Sp. *pinaza;* all from L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything made of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. PINE a tree.] **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small vessel propelled by sails or oars, formerly employed as a tender, or for coast defense; — called originally, *spynace* or *spyne*. (*b*) A man-of-war's boat.

Whilst our *pinnace* anchors in the Downs. *Shak.*

2. A procuress; a pimp. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Pin'na-cle (-nȧ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *pinacle*, F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna* pinnacle, feather. See PIN a peg.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An architectural member, upright, and generally ending in a small spire, — used to finish a buttress, to constitute a part in a proportion, as where pinnacles flank a gable or spire, and the like. Pinnacles may be considered primarily as added weight, where it is necessary to resist the thrust of an arch, etc.

Pinnacle.

Some renowned metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorned.
Milton.

2. Anything resembling a pinnacle; a lofty peak; a pointed summit.

Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow. *Tennyson.*

The slippery tops of human state,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

Pin'na-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINNACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINNACLING (-klĭng).] To build or furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles. *T. Warton.*

Pin'nage (-nȧj; 48), *n.* [Cf. PINFOLD.] Poundage of cattle. See POUND. [*Obs.*]

Pin'nate (pĭn'nȧt), **Pin'na-ted** (-nȧ-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather. See PIN a peg, PEN feather.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of several leaflets, or separate portions, arranged on each side of a common petiole, as the leaves of a rosebush, a hickory, or an ash. See *Abruptly pinnate*, and *Illust.*, under ABRUPTLY.

Pinnate Leaf of Poison Sumac.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a winglike tuft of long feathers on each side of the neck.

Pinnated grouse (*Zoöl.*), the prairie chicken.

Pin'nate-ly (-nȧt-lў), *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

Pin-nat'i-fid (pĭn-năt'ĭ-fĭd; 277), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + root of *findere* to split: cf. F. *pinnatifide*.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pin-nat'i-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* [See PINNATE, and LOBATE.] (*Bot.*) Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pin-nat'i-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *pinnatipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes bordered by membranes; fin-footed, as certain birds.

Pin-nat'i-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

Pin'ner (pĭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pins or fastens, as with pins.

2. (*Costume*) (*a*) A headdress like a cap, with long lappets. (*b*) An apron with a bib; a pinafore. (*c*) A cloth band for a gown. [*Obs.*]

With kerchief starched, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

3. A pin maker.

Pin'ner, *n.* [See PIN to pound.] One who pins or impounds cattle. See PIN, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]

Pin'net (-nĕt), *n.* A pinnacle. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Pin'ni-form (pĭn'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pinna* feather, fin + *-form*.] Shaped like a fin or feather. *Sir J. Hill.*

‖ **Pin'ni-gra'da** (-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pinna* a feather + *gradi* to walk, move.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PINNIPEDIA.

Pin'ni-grade (pĭn'nĭ-grād), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the seal tribe, moving by short feet that serve as paddles.

Pin'ni-ped (-pĕd), *n.* [L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes, pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *pinnipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the Pinnipedia; a seal. (*b*) One of the Pinnipedes.

‖ **Pin-nip'e-des** (pĭn-nĭp'ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as STEGANOPODES.

‖ **Pin'ni-pe'di-a** (pĭn'nĭ-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. So called because their webbed feet are used as paddles or fins.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including the seals and walruses; — opposed to *Fissipedia*.

Pin'nock (pĭn'nŭk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The tomtit.

Pin'no-there (pĭn'nō-thĕr), *n.* [Gr. *πίννα* a pinna + *θήρ* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*. See *Oyster crab*, under OYSTER.

‖ **Pin'nu-la** (pĭn'nŭ-lä), *n.*; *pl.* PINNULÆ (-lē). [L.] Same as PINNULE.

Pin'nu-late (-lāt), *a.* [See PINNULE.] (*Bot.*) Having each pinna subdivided; — said of a leaf, or of its pinnæ.

Pin'nu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having pinnules.

Pin'nule (pĭn'nūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather: cf. F. *pinnule*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the small divisions of a decompound frond or leaf. See *Illust.* of *Bipinnate leaf*, under BIPINNATE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a series of small, slender organs, or parts, when arranged in rows so as to have a plumelike appearance; as, a *pinnule* of a gorgonia; the *pinnules* of a crinoid.

Pin'ny-win'kles (pĭn'nў-wĭn'k'lz), *n. pl.* An instrument of torture, consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were pressed, and fastened with pegs. [Written also *pilliewinkles*.] [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Pin'o-cle (pē'nō-k'l), *n.* See PENUCHLE.

Pi-nole' (pĭ-nōl'), *n.* **1.** An aromatic powder used in Italy in the manufacture of chocolate.

2. Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, etc. Mixed with water, it makes a nutritious beverage.

Piñ'on (pēn'yŏn; Sp. pĕ-nyōn'), *n.* [Sp. *piñon*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The edible seed of several species of pine; also, the tree producing such seeds, as *Pinus Pinea* of Southern Europe, and *P. Parryana*, *cembroides*, *edulis*, and *monophylla*, the nut pines of Western North America. (*b*) See MONKEY'S PUZZLE. [Written also *pignon*.]

Pin'patch' (pĭn'păch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common English periwinkle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pint (pīnt), *n.* [OE. *pinte*, F. *pinte*, fr. Sp. *pinta* spot, mark, pint, fr. *pintar* to paint; a mark for a pint prob. having been made on or in a larger measure. See PAINT.] A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or four gills, — used in liquid and dry measures. See QUART.

Pint, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The laughing gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō; Sp. pēn-tä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* PINTADOS (-dōz). [Sp., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Numida*. Several species are found in Africa. The common pintado, or Guinea fowl, the helmeted, and the crested pintados, are the best known. See *Guinea fowl*, under GUINEA.

Pintail (*Dafila acuta*). Male.

Pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A northern duck (*Dafila acuta*), native of both continents. The adult male has a long, tapering tail. Called also *gray duck*, *piketail*, *picket-tail*, *spike-tail*, *split-tail*, *spriglail*, *sea pheasant*, and *gray widgeon*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The sharp-tailed grouse of the great plains and Rocky Mountains (*Pediocætes phasianellus*); — called also *pin-tailed grouse*, *pintailed chicken*, *sprig-tail*, and *sharptail*.

Pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest; — said of birds.

Pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [A diminutive of PIN.] **1.** A little pin.

2. (*Mech.*) An upright pivot pin; as: (*a*) The pivot pin of a hinge. (*b*) A hook or pin on which a rudder hangs and turns. (*c*) A pivot about which the chassis swings, in some kinds of gun carriages. (*d*) A kingbolt of a wagon.

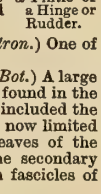

a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

Pin'tos (pēn'tōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PINTO (-tō). [Sp., painted, mottled.] (*Ethnol.*) A mountain tribe of Mexican Indians living near Acapulco. They are remarkable for having the dark skin of the face irregularly spotted with white. Called also *speckled Indians*.

Pin'ule (pĭn'ūl), *n.* [Cf. PINNULE.] (*Astron.*) One of the sights of an astrolabe. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pi'nus** (pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a pine tree.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of evergreen coniferous trees, mostly found in the northern hemisphere. The genus formerly included the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but is now limited to those trees which have the primary leaves of the branchlets reduced to mere scales, and the secondary ones (*pine needles*) acicular, and usually in fascicles of two to seven. See PINE.

Pin'weed' (pĭn'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Lechea*, low North American herbs with branching stems, and very small and abundant leaves and flowers.

Pin'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small nematoid worm (*Oxyurus vermicularis*), which is parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man. It is most common in children and aged persons.

Pinworm (*Oxyurus*).

A Female; *B C* Male; *D* Embryo within the Egg.
a Head; *b* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *d* Anus; *o* Ovary; *r* Genital Orifice; *s* Spicules of Male. All enlarged.

‖ **Pinx'it** (pĭnks'ĭt). [L., perfect indicative 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] A word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting, or engraved copy of a painting; as, *Rubens pinxit*, Rubens painted (this).

Pinx'ter (pĭnks'tĕr), *n.* See PINKSTER.

Pin'y (pīn'ў), *a.* Abounding with pines. [Written also *piney*.] "The *piny* wood." *Longfellow.*

Pi'o-ned (pī'ō-nĕd), *a.* A Shakespearean word of disputed meaning; perh., "abounding in marsh marigolds."

Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims. *Shak.*

Pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier, F. *pion*. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A soldier detailed or employed to form roads, dig trenches, and make bridges, as an army advances.

2. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* of reform.

Pi'o-neer', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIONEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIONEERING.] To go before, and prepare or open a way for; to act as pioneer.

Pi'o-ner' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* A pioneer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pi'o-ny (-nў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEONY.

Pi'ot (pī'ŭt), *n.* [See PIET.] (*Zoöl.*) The magpie. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Holland.*

Pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius*: cf. F. *pieux*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to piety; exhibiting piety; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "*Pious* hearts." *Milton.* "*Pious* poetry." *Johnson.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care? *Pope.*

2. Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, *pious* errors; *pious* frauds.

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; righteous.

Pi'ous-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* [OE. *pippe*, D. *pip*, or F. *pépie*; from LL. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. PITUITE.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term *pip* is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called *roup* by them.

Pip, *n.* [Formerly *pippin*, *pepin*, F. *pepin*. Cf. PIPPIN.] (*Bot.*) A seed, as of an apple or orange.

Pip, *n.* [Perh. for *pick*, F. *pique* a spade at cards, a pike. Cf. PIQUE.] One of the conventional figures or "spots" on playing cards, dominoes, etc. *Addison.*

Pip, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIPPED (pĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIPPING.] [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

To hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg. *Boyle.*

Pi-pa (pĭ'pä), *n.*; *pl.* PIPAS (-päz). (*Zoöl.*) The Surinam toad (*Pipa Americana*), noted for its peculiar breeding habits.

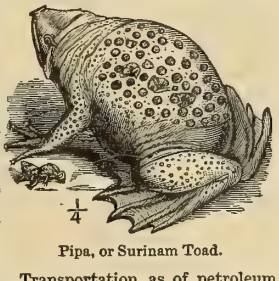

Pipa, or Surinam Toad.

☞ The male places the eggs on the back of the female, where they soon become inclosed in capsules formed by the thickening of the skin. The incubation of the eggs takes place in the capsules, and the young, when hatched, come forth with well developed legs.

Pip'age (pĭp'ăj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum oil, by means of a pipe conduit; also, the charge for such transportation.

Pi'pal tree' (pē'pal trē'). Same as PEEPUL TREE.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pīpe*, probably fr. L. *pipare*, *pipire*, to chirp; of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP, PIBROCH, FIFE.] **1.** A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's *pipe*; the *pipes* of an organ. "Tunable as sylvan *pipe*." *Milton.*

Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*. *Shak.*

2. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like; especially, one used as a conductor of water, steam, gas, etc.

3. A small bowl with a hollow stem, — used in smoking tobacco, and, sometimes, other substances.

4. A passageway for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe, or one of its divisions.

5. The key or sound of the voice. [*R.*] *Shak.*

6. The peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird.

The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. *Tennyson.*

7. *pl.* The bagpipe; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow.

8. (*Mining*) An elongated body or vein of ore.

9. A roll formerly used in the English exchequer, otherwise called the *Great Roll*, on which were taken down the accounts of debts due to the king; — so called because put together like a pipe. *Mozley & W.*

10. (*Naut.*) A boatswain's whistle, used to call the crew to their duties; also, the sound of it.

11. [Cf. F. *pipe*, fr. *pipe* a wind instrument, a tube, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp. See Etymol. above.] A cask usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 wine gallons; also, the quantity which it contains.

Pipe fitter, one who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. — **Pipe fitting**, a piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting lengths of pipe or as accessory to a pipe. — **Pipe office**, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe made out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc. [*Eng.*] — **Pipe tree** (*Bot.*), the lilac and the mock orange; — so called because their stems were formerly used to make pipe stems; — called also *pipe privet*. — **Pipe wrench**, *or* **Pipe tongs**, a jawed tool for gripping a pipe, in turning or holding it. — **To smoke the pipe of peace**, to smoke from the same pipe in token of amity or preparatory to making a treaty of peace, — a custom of the American Indians.

Pipe, *v. i.* **1.** To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt.* xi. 17.

2. (*Naut.*) To call, convey orders, etc., by means of signals on a pipe or whistle carried by a boatswain.

3. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Oft in the *piping* shrouds." *Wordsworth.*

4. (*Metal.*) To become hollow in the process of solidifying; — said of an ingot, as of steel.

Pipe (pīp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIPED (pīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIPING.] **1.** To perform, as a tune, by playing on a pipe, flute, fife, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin . . . was *piping* a few querulous notes. *W. Irving.*

2. (*Naut.*) To call or direct, as a crew, by the boatswain's whistle.

As fine a ship's company as was ever *piped* aloft. *Marryat*

3. To furnish or equip with pipes; as, to *pipe* an engine, or a building.

Pipe' clay' (klā'). A plastic, unctuous clay of a grayish white color, — used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthenware, in scouring cloth, and in cleansing soldiers' equipments.

Pipe'clay', *v. t.* **1.** To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accouterments.

2. To clear off; as, to *pipeclay* accounts. [*Slang*, *Eng.*]

Piped (pīpt), *a.* Formed with a pipe; having a pipe or pipes; tubular.

Pipe'fish' (pīp'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any lophobranch fish of the genus *Siphostoma*, or *Syngnathus*, and allied genera, having a long and very slender angular body, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. The male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place.

New England Pipefish (*Siphostoma fuscum*). (¾)

Pipe'lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.*, *or* **Pipe' lay'er.** **1.** One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc.

2. (*Polit. Cant*) A politician who works in secret; — in this sense, usually written as one word. [*U. S.*]

Pipe'lay'ing, *n.*, *or* **Pipe' lay'ing.** **1.** The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc.

2. (*Polit. Cant*) The act or method of making combinations for personal advantage secretly or slyly; — in this sense, usually written as one word. [*U. S.*]

Pipe'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus Fistularia; — called also *tobacco pipefish*. See FISTULARIA.

‖ **Pi'per** (pī'pĕr), *n.* [L.] See PEPPER.

Pip'er (pĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) One who plays on a pipe, or the like, esp. on a bagpipe. "The hereditary *piper* and his sons." *Macaulay.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections, and with large, sharp, opercular spines. (*b*) A sea urchin (*Goniocidaris hystrix*) having very long spines, native of both the American and European coasts.

To pay the piper, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble.

Pip'er-a'ceous (pĭp'ĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *piper* pepper.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the order of plants (*Piperaceæ*) of which the pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is the type. There are about a dozen genera and a thousand species, mostly tropical plants with pungent and aromatic qualities.

Pi-per'ic (pī-pĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex organic acid found in the products of different members of the Pepper family, and extracted as a yellowish crystalline substance.

Pip'er-idge (pĭp'ĕr-ĭj), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PEPPERIDGE.

Pi-per'i-dine (pī-pĕr'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily liquid alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is related to pyridine, and is obtained by the decomposition of piperine.

Pip'er-ine (pĭp'ĕr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [L. *piper* pepper: cf. F. *piperin*, *piperine*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline compound of piperidine and piperic acid. It is obtained from black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and other species.

Pip'er-o'nal (pĭp'ĕr-ō'nal *or* pĭp'ĕr-ō-nāl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and regarded as a complex aldehyde.

Pi-per'y-lene (pī-pĕr'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*Piper*idine + acet*ylene*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon obtained by decomposition of certain piperidine derivatives.

Pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc.

Took a long reed for a *pipestem*. *Longfellow.*

Pipe'stone' (pīp'stōn'), *n.* A kind of clay slate, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

Pi-pette' (pī-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe*.] A small glass tube, often with an enlargement or bulb in the middle, and usually graduated, — used for transferring or delivering measured quantities.

Pipe'vine' (pīp'vīn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dutchman's pipe. See under DUTCHMAN.

Pipe'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of a genus (*Eriocaulon*) of aquatic or marsh herbs with soft grass-like leaves.

Pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *a.* [From PIPE, *v.*] **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and *piping* swains." *Swift.*

2. Peaceful; favorable to, or characterized by, the music of the pipe rather than of the drum and fife. *Shak.*

3. Emitting a high, shrill sound.

4. Simmering; boiling; sizzling; hissing; — from the sound of boiling fluids.

Piping crow, **Piping crow shrike**, **Piping roller** (*Zoöl.*), any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina*, esp. *G. tibicen*, which is black and white, and the size of a small crow. Called also *caruck*. — **Piping frog** (*Zoöl.*), a small American tree frog (*Hyla Pickeringii*) which utters a high, shrill note in early spring. — **Piping hot**, boiling hot; hissing hot; very hot. [*Colloq.*] *Milton.*

Piping Frog. (¾)

Pip'ing, *n.* **1.** A small cord covered with cloth, — used as trimming for women's dresses.

2. Pipes, collectively; as, the *piping* of a house.

3. The act of playing on a pipe; the shrill notes of birds, etc.

4. A piece cut off to be set or planted; a cutting; also, propagation by cuttings.

Pi-pis'trel (pĭ-pĭs'trĕl), } *n.* [F. *pipistrelle*, It.
Pip'i-strelle' (pĭp'ĭ-strĕl'), } *pipistrello.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small European bat (*Vesperugo pipistrellus*); — called also *flittermouse.*

Pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds belonging to *Anthus* and allied genera, of the family *Motacillidæ.* They strongly resemble the true larks in habits, colors, and the great length of the hind claw. They are, therefore, often called *titlarks*, and *pipit larks.*

American Pipit (*Anthus Pensilvanicus*).

☞ The *meadow pipit* (*Anthus pratensis*); the *tree pipit*, or tree lark (*A. trivialis*); and the *rock pipit*, or sea lark (*A. obscurus*) are well-known European species. The common American *pipit*, or brown lark, is *Anthus Pensilvanicus.* The Western species (*A. Spraguei*) is called the *American skylark*, on account of its musical powers.

Pip'kin, *n.* [Dim. of Pipe.] A small earthen boiler.

Pip'pin (pĭp'pĭn), *n.* [Probably fr. OE. *pippin* a seed, as being raised from the seed. See Pip a seed.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An apple from a tree raised from the seed and not grafted; a seedling apple. (*b*) A name given to apples of several different kinds, as *Newtown pippin, summer pippin, fall pippin, golden pippin.*

> We will eat a last year's *pippin.* *Shak.*

Normandy pippins, sun-dried apples for winter use.

Pip'pul tree' (pĭp'pŭl trē'). Same as Peepul tree.

Pi'pra (pī'prȧ), *n.; pl.* Pipras (-prȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. πίπρα a woodpecker.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small clamatorial birds belonging to *Pipra* and allied genera, of the family *Pipridæ.* The male is usually glossy black, varied with scarlet, yellow, or sky blue. They chiefly inhabit South America.

Pi'prine (pī'prĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the pipras, or the family *Pipridæ.*

Pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'sē-wȧ), *n.* [From American Indian.] (*Bot.*) A low evergreen plant (*Chimaphila umbellata*), with narrow, wedge-lanceolate leaves, and an umbel of pretty nodding fragrant blossoms. It has been used in nephritic diseases. Called also *prince's pine.*

Pip'y (pĭp'ĭ), *a.* Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed. *Keats.*

Pi'quan-cy (pē'kan-sĭ *or* pĭk'-; 277), *n.* [See Piquant.] The quality or state of being piquant.

Pi'quant (pē'kant *or* pĭk'ant; 277), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting. See Pike.] Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce. Used also figuratively; as, a *piquant* anecdote. "As *piquant* to the tongue as salt." *Addison.* "*Piquant* railleries." *Gov. of Tongue.*

Pi'quant-ly, *adv.* In a piquant manner.

‖ **Pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] A cotton fabric, figured in the loom, — used as a dress goods for women and children, and for vestings, etc.

Pique (pēk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The jigger. See Jigger.

Pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer.* See Pike.] **1.** A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a social slight or injury; irritation of the feelings, as through wounded pride; stinging vexation.

> Men take up *piques* and displeasures. *Dr. H. More.*
>
> Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal *pique.* *DeQuincey.*

2. Keenly felt desire; a longing.

> Though it have the *pique*, and long,
> 'Tis still for something in the wrong. *Hudibras.*

3. (*Card Playing*) In piquet, the right of the elder hand to count thirty in hand, or to play before the adversary counts one.

Syn. — Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite. Pique, Spite, Grudge. *Pique* denotes a quick and often transient sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but it is not marked by malevolence. *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill will or malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation. *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit. A *pique* is usually of recent date; a *grudge* is that which has long subsisted; *spite* implies a disposition to cross or vex others.

Pique, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Piqued (pēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Piquing (pē'kĭng).] [F. *piquer.* See Pike.] **1.** To wound the pride of; to sting; to nettle; to irritate; to fret; to offend; to excite to anger.

> *Pique* her, and soothe in turn. *Byron.*

2. To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy; to stimulate; to prick; as, to *pique* ambition, or curiosity. *Prior.*

3. To pride or value; — used reflexively.

> Men . . . *pique* themselves upon their skill. *Locke.*

Syn. — To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettle; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pique, *v. i.* To cause annoyance or irritation. "Every verse hath something in it that *piques.*" *Tatler.*

Pi-queer' (pē-kēr'), *v. i.* See Pickeer. [*R.*]

Pi-queer'er (-ẽr), *n.* See Pickeerer. [*R.*]

Piqu'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* See Picket. [*R.*]

Pi-quet' (pē-kĕt' *or* pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F., prob. fr. *pique.* See Pique, Pike, and cf. Picket.] A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside. [Written also *picket* and *picquet.*]

Pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sy), *n.; pl.* Piracies (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία. See Pirate.] **1.** The act or crime of a pirate.

2. (*Common Law*) Robbery on the high seas; the taking of property from others on the open sea by open violence, without lawful authority, and with intent to steal; — a crime answering to *robbery* on land.

☞ By statute law several other offenses committed on the seas (as trading with known pirates, or engaging in the slave trade) have been made *piracy.*

3. "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott.*

Pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ), *n.* See Pirogue.

Pi-rai' (pē-rāĭ'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Piraya.

Pi-ram'e-ter (pī-răm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεῖρα trial + *-meter.*] A dynamometer for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pi'ra-ru'cu (pē'rȧ-rōō'kōō), *n.* [From the native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Arapaima.

Pi'rate (pī'rȧt; 48), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, πεῖρα an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril:* cf. F. *pirate.* See Peril.] **1.** A robber on the high seas; one who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas; especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas; also, one who steals in a harbor.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the work of an author without permission.

Pirate perch (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water percoid fish of the United States (*Aphredoderus Sayanus*). It is of a dark olive color, speckled with blackish spots.

Pi'rate, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pirated (-rā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pirating.] [Cf. F. *pirater.*] To play the pirate; to practice robbery on the high seas.

Pi'rate, *v. t.* To publish, as books or writings, without the permission of the author.

> They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

Pi-rat'ic (pī-răt'ĭk), *a.* Piratical.

Pi-rat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *piraticus*, Gr. πειρατικός: cf. F. *piratique.*] Of or pertaining to a pirate; acquired by, or practicing, piracy; as, a *piratical* undertaking. "*Piratical* printers." *Pope.* — **Pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Pi-ra'ya** (pē-rä'yȧ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large voracious fresh-water fish (*Serrasalmo piraya*) of South America, having lancet-shaped teeth.

Pir'ie (pĭr'ĭ), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Pirry.

Pir'ie, *n.* [See Pear.] (*Bot.*) A pear tree. [Written also *pery, pyrie.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pi'ri-ri'gua** (pē'rē-rē'gwȧ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird (*Guira guira*) allied to the cuckoos.

Pirl (pẽrl), *v. t.* [Cf. Purl.] **1.** To spin, as a top.

2. To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines.

Pirn (pẽrn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, the reel of a fishing rod. [*Scot.*]

Pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Originally an American Indian word: cf. F. *pirogue*, Sp. *piroga, piragua.*] A dugout canoe; by extension, any small boat. [Written variously, *periauger, perogue, piragua, periagua*, etc.]

Pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A whirling or turning on the toes in dancing.

2. (*Man.*) The whirling about of a horse.

Pir'ou-ette', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pirouetted (-ĕt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pirouetting.] [F. *pirouetter.*] To perform a pirouette; to whirl, like a dancer.

Pir'ry } (pĭr'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *pirr* a gentle breeze,
Pir'rie } Icel. *byrr* a prosperous wind, *bylr* a blast of wind.] A rough gale of wind. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pis'as-phal'tum (pĭs'ăs-făl'tŭm), *n.* See Pissasphalt.

Pi'say (pē'zā), *n.* (*Arch.*) See Pisé.

Pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rỹ), *n.* [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] (*Law*) The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

Pis-ca'tion (pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piscatio*, fr. *piscari* to fish.] Fishing; fishery. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Pis-ca'tor** (-tôr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

Pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-al), } *a.* [L. *piscatorius*,
Pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rỹ), } fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See Fish the animal.] Of or pertaining to fishes or fishing. *Addison.*

‖ **Pis'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The twelfth sign of the zodiac, marked ♓ in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, including the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point; the Fish.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The class of Vertebrata that includes the fishes. The principal divisions are Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, and Teleostei.

Pis'ci-cap'ture (pĭs'sĭ-kăp'tŭr), *n.* Capture of fishes, as by angling. [*R.*] *W. H. Russell.*

Pis'ci-cul'tur-al (-tŭr-al), *a.* Relating to pisciculture.

Pis'ci-cul'ture (-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *piscis* a fish + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. See under Fish.

Pis'ci-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One who breeds fish.

Pis'ci-form (pĭs'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form.*] Having the form of a fish; resembling a fish.

‖ **Pis-ci'na** (pĭs-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L., a cistern, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] (*Arch.*) A niche near the altar in a church, containing a small basin for rinsing altar vessels.

Pis'ci-nal (pĭs'sĭ-nal *or* pĭs-sī'nal), *a.* [L. *piscinalis:* cf. F. *piscinal.*] Belonging to a fishpond or a piscina.

Pis'cine (pĭs'sĭn), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains.

Pis-civ'o-rous (pĭs-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *vorare* to devour: cf. F. *piscivore.*] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding or subsisting on fish.

‖ **Pi'sé'** (pē'zā'), *n.* [F. *pisé*, from *piser* to stamp, pound, L. *pisare.*] (*Arch.*) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds which are carried up as the wall rises; — called also *pisé work. Gwilt.*

Pish (pĭsh), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pish (pĭsh), *v. i.* To express contempt. *Pope.*

‖ **Pi'shu** (pē'shōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Canada lynx. [Written also *peeshoo.*]

Pi'si-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* a pea + *-form:* cf. F. *pisiforme.*] Resembling a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.

Pi'si-form, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small bone on the ulnar side of the carpus in man and many mammals. See *Illust.* of Artiodactyla.

Pis'mire (pĭs'mīr; 277), *n.* [*Piss* + *mire*; so called because it discharges a moisture vulgarly considered urine. See Mire an ant.] (*Zoöl.*) An ant, or emmet.

Pi'so-lite (pī'sō-līte), *n.* [Gr. πίσον a pea + *-lite:* cf. F. *pisolithe.*] (*Min.*) A variety of calcite, or calcium carbonate, consisting of aggregated globular concretions about the size of a pea; — called also *peastone, peagrit.*

☞ Oölite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish.

Pi'so-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pisolithique.*] (*Min.*) Composed of, containing, or resembling, pisolite.

Pis'o-phalt (pĭs'ŏ-fălt), *n.* [For *pissasphalt.*] (*Min.*) Pissasphalt. [*Obs.*]

Piss (pĭs), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *pissen*, F. *pisser;* akin to It. *pisciare*, D. & G. *pissen*, Dan. *pisse*, Icel. *pissa.*] To discharge urine; to urinate. *Shak.*

Piss, *n.* Urine.

Piss'a-bed' (-ȧ-bĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name locally applied to various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc.

Pis'sas-phalt (pĭs'săs-fălt), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltus*, Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt: cf. F. *pissasphalte.*] (*Min.*) Earth pitch; a soft, black bitumen of the consistence of tar, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt. [Written also *pisasphaltum, pisasphalt*, etc.]

Pist (pĭst), *n.* (*Man.*) See Piste.

Pis-ta'chio (pĭs-tä'shō; 277), *n.* [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho*, F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium*, Gr. πιστάκη, πιστάκιον, fr. Per. *pistah.* Cf. Fistinut.] (*Bot.*) The nut of the *Pistacia vera*, a tree of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, which has a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yields an oil of agreeable taste and odor; — called also *pistachio nut.* It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Sicily. [Written also *pistachia.*]

‖ **Pis-ta'ci-a** (pĭs-tā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Pistachio.] (*Bot.*) The name of a genus of trees, including the tree which bears the pistachio, the Mediterranean mastic tree (*Pistacia Lentiscus*), and the species (*P. Terebinthus*) which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pis'ta-cite (pĭs'tȧ-sīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pistacite.* So called from its green color. See Pistachio.] (*Min.*) Epidote.

Pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tȧ-rēn'), *n.* An old Spanish silver coin of the value of about twenty cents.

Pis'ta-zite (pĭs'tȧ-zīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Pistacite.

Piste (pēst), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pisere, pinsere, pistum*, to pound.] (*Man.*) The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over. *Johnson.*

Pis'tel (pĭs'tel), **Pis'til** (-tĭl), *n.* An epistle. [*Obs.*]

Pis'tic (pĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pisticus*, Gr. πιστικός.] Pure; genuine. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Pis'til (-tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pestle: cf. F. *pistil.* See Pestle.] (*Bot.*) The seed-bearing organ of a flower. It consists of an ovary, containing the ovules or rudimentary seeds, and a stigma, which is commonly raised on an elongated portion called a *style.* When composed of one carpel a pistil is simple; when composed of several, it is compound. See *Illusts.* of Flower, and Ovary.

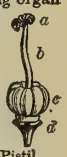

Pistil.
a Stigma; *b* Style; *c* Ovary; *d* Receptacle.

Pis'til-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing on, or having the nature of, the pistil; of or pertaining to a pistil. *Barton.*

Pis'til-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a pistil or pistils; — usually said of flowers having pistils but no stamens.

Pis'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pistillum* a pestle.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar; pestillation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Pis'til-lid'i-um** (-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Pistillidia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. E. *pistil.*] (*Bot.*) Same as Archegonium.

Pis'til-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Pistil* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *pistillifère.*] (*Bot.*) Pistillate.

Pis'til-lo-dy (-lŏ-dỹ), *n.* [*Pistil* + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.

Pis'tol (-tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole, pistolet*, It. *pistola;* prob. from a form *Pistola*, for *Pistoja*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made. Cf. Pistole.] The smallest firearm used, intended to be fired from one hand, — now of many patterns, and bearing a great variety of names. See *Illust.* of Revolver.

Pistol carbine, a firearm with a removable but-piece, and thus capable of being used either as a pistol or a carbine. — **Pistol pipe** (*Metal.*), a pipe in which the blast for a furnace is heated, resembling a pistol in form. — **Pistol shot.** (*a*) The discharge of a pistol. (*b*) The distance to which a pistol can propel a ball.

Pis'tol, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pistoled (-tŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pistoling.] [Cf. F. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol. "To *pistol* a poacher." *Sydney Smith.*

Pis'to-lade' (-tŏ-lād'), *n.* [F.] A pistol shot.

Pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.; probably a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin. Cf. Pistol.] The name of certain gold coins of various values formerly coined in some countries of Europe. In Spain it was equivalent to a quarter doubloon, or about $3.90, and in Germany and Italy nearly the same. There was an old Italian pistole worth about $5.40.

Pis'to-leer' (pĭs'tō-lēr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *pistolier.*] One who uses a pistol. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Pis'to-let' (pĭs'tŏ-lĕt'), *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole.*] A small pistol. *Donne. Beau. & Fl.*

Pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F. *piston;* cf. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle; all fr. L. *pinsere, pistum,* to pound, to stamp. See PESTLE, PISTIL.] (*Mach.*) A sliding piece which either is moved by, or moves against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. It is used in steam engines to receive motion from the steam, and in pumps to transmit motion to a fluid; also for other purposes.

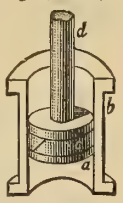

Piston.
a Follower; *b* Cylinder, shown in section; (*c*) Packing Ring; (*d*) Piston Rod.

Piston head (*Steam Eng.*), that part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod. — **Piston rod,** a rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion. — **Piston valve** (*Steam Eng.*), a slide valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case which is provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* [OE. *pit, put,* AS. *pytt* a pit, hole, L. *puteus* a well, pit.] **1.** A large cavity or hole in the ground, either natural or artificial; a cavity in the surface of a body; an indentation; specifically: (*a*) The shaft of a coal mine; a coal pit. (*b*) A large hole in the ground from which material is dug or quarried; as, a stone *pit;* a gravel *pit;* or in which material is made by burning; as, a lime *pit;* a charcoal *pit.* (*c*) A vat sunk in the ground; as, a tan *pit.*

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit.* *Shak.*

2. An abyss; especially, the grave, or hades.

Back to the infernal *pit* I drag thee chained. *Milton.*

He keepeth back his soul from the *pit.* *Job* xxxiii. 18.

3. A covered deep hole for entrapping wild beasts; a pitfall; hence, a trap; a snare. Also used figuratively.

The anointed of the Lord was taken in their *pits.* *Lam.* iv. 20.

4. A depression or hollow in the surface of the human body; as: (*a*) The hollow place under the shoulder or arm; the axilla, or armpit. (*b*) See *Pit of the stomach* (below). (*c*) The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox.

5. Formerly, that part of a theater, on the floor of the house, below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly the part behind the stalls; in the United States, the parquet; also, the occupants of such a part of a theater.

6. An inclosed area into which gamecocks, dogs, and other animals are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit.*" *Locke.*

7. [Cf. D. *pit,* akin to E. *pith.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The endocarp of a drupe, and its contained seed or seeds; a stone; as, a peach *pit;* a cherry *pit,* etc. (*b*) A depression or thin spot in the wall of a duct.

Cold pit (*Hort.*), an excavation in the earth, lined with masonry or boards, and covered with glass, but not artificially heated, — used in winter for the storing and protection of half-hardy plants, and sometimes in the spring as a forcing bed. — **Pit coal,** coal dug from the earth; mineral coal. — **Pit frame,** the framework over the shaft of a coal mine. — **Pit head,** the surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine. — **Pit kiln,** an oven for coking coal. — **Pit martin** (*Zoöl.*), the bank swallow. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pit of the stomach** (*Anat.*), the depression on the middle line of the epigastric region of the abdomen at the lower end of the sternum; the infrasternal depression. — **Pit saw** (*Mech.*), a saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. The place of the latter is often in a pit, whence the name. — **Pit viper** (*Zoöl.*), any viperine snake having a deep pit on each side of the snout. The rattlesnake and copperhead are examples. — **Working pit** (*Min.*), a shaft in which the ore is hoisted and the workmen carried; — in distinction from a shaft used for the pumps.

Pit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PITTING.] **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole.

They lived like beasts, and were *pitted* like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.

3. To introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to *pit* one dog against another.

Pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fiber obtained from the *Agave Americana* and other related species, — used for making cordage and paper. Called also *pita fiber,* and *pita thread.* (*b*) The plant which yields the fiber.

Pit'a-ha'ya (pĭt'ȧ-hā'yȧ), *n.* [Sp.; prob. from the native name.] (*Bot.*) A cactaceous shrub (*Cereus Pitajaya*) of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit.

Pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* [An onomatopoetic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. *Lowell.*

"The fox's heart went *pitapat.*" *L'Estrange.*

Pit'a-pat', *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering, as of the rain. "The *pitapat* of a pretty foot." *Dryden.*

Pitch (pĭch), *n.* [OE. *pich,* AS. *pic,* L. *pix;* akin to Gr. *πίσσα.*] **1.** A thick, black, lustrous, and sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. It is used in calking the seams of ships; also in coating rope, canvas, wood, ironwork, etc., to preserve them.

He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Ecclus.* xiii. 1.

2. (*Geol.*) See PITCHSTONE.

Amboyna pitch, the resin of *Dammara australis.* See KAURI. — **Burgundy pitch.** See under BURGUNDY. — **Canada pitch,** the resinous exudation of the hemlock tree (*Abies Canadensis*); hemlock gum. — **Jew's pitch,** bitumen. — **Mineral pitch.** See BITUMEN and ASPHALT. — **Pitch coal** (*Min.*), bituminous coal. — **Pitch peat** (*Min.*), a black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster. — **Pitch pine** (*Bot.*), any one of several species of pine, yielding pitch, esp. the *Pinus rigida* of North America.

Pitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PITCHED (pĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PITCHING.] [See PITCH, *n.*] **1.** To cover over or smear with pitch. *Gen.* vi. 14.

2. Fig.: To darken; to blacken; to obscure.

The welkin *pitched* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

Pitch (pĭch), *v. t.* [OE. *picchen;* akin to E. *pick, pike.*] **1.** To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose; to cast; to hurl; to toss; as, to *pitch* quoits; to *pitch* hay; to *pitch* a ball.

2. To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix firmly, as by means of poles; to establish; to arrange; as, to *pitch* a tent; to *pitch* a camp.

3. To set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones, as an embankment or a roadway. *Knight.*

4. To fix or set the tone of; as, to *pitch* a tune.

5. To set or fix, as a price or value. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pitched battle, a general battle; a battle in which the hostile forces have fixed positions; — in distinction from a *skirmish.* — **To pitch into,** to attack; to assault; to abuse. [*Slang*]

Pitch, *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. "Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead." *Gen.* xxxi. 25.

2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

The tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch.* *Mortimer.*

3. To fix one's choice; — with *on* or *upon.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the more easy. *Tillotson.*

4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; to decline or slope; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; the vessel *pitches* in a heavy sea; the field *pitches* toward the east.

Pitch and pay, an old aphorism which inculcates ready-money payment, or payment on delivery of goods. *Shak.*

Pitch, *n.* **1.** A throw; a toss; a cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits.

Pitch and toss, a game played by tossing up a coin, and calling "Heads or tails;" hence: **To play pitch and toss with** (anything), to be careless or trust to luck about it. "*To play pitch and toss with* the property of the country." *G. Eliot.* — **Pitch farthing.** See *Chuck farthing,* under 5th CHUCK.

2. (*Cricket*) That point of the ground on which the ball pitches or lights when bowled.

3. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation or depression; hence, a limit or bound.

Driven headlong from the *pitch* of heaven, down
Into this deep. *Milton.*

Enterprises of great *pitch* and moment. *Shak.*

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

He lived when learning was at its highest *pitch.* *Addison.*

The exact *pitch,* or limits, where temperance ends. *Sharp.*

4. Height; stature. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

5. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

6. The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; a descending slope; the degree or rate of descent or slope; slant; as, a steep *pitch* in the road; the *pitch* of a roof.

7. (*Mus.*) The relative acuteness or gravity of a tone, determined by the number of vibrations which produce it; the place of any tone upon a scale of high and low.

☞ Musical tones, with reference to *absolute pitch,* are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; with reference to *relative pitch,* in a series of tones called the *scale,* they are called *one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Eight* is also *one* of a new scale an octave higher, as *one* is *eight* of a scale an octave lower.

8. (*Mining*) The limit of ground set to a miner who receives a share of the ore taken out.

9. (*Mech.*) (*a*) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch line;* — called also *circular pitch.* (*b*) The length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn of the thread of a screw, or of the helical lines of the blades of a screw propeller. (*c*) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boiler plates.

Concert pitch (*Mus.*), the standard of pitch used by orchestras, as in concerts, etc. — **Diametral pitch** (*Gearing*), the distance which bears the same relation to the pitch proper, or circular pitch, that the diameter of a circle bears to its circumference; it is sometimes described by the number expressing the quotient obtained by dividing the number of teeth in a wheel by the diameter of its pitch circle in inches; as, 4 pitch, 8 pitch, etc. — **Pitch chain,** a chain, as one made of metallic plates, adapted for working with a sprocket wheel. — **Pitch line,** *or* **Pitch circle** (*Gearing*), an ideal line, in a toothed gear or a rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact; it usually cuts the teeth at about the middle of their height, and, in a circular gear, is a circle concentric with the axis of the gear; the line, or circle, on which the pitch of teeth is measured. — **Pitch of a roof** (*Arch.*), the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the height in parts of the span; as, one half *pitch;* whole *pitch;* or by the height in parts of the half span, especially among engineers; or by degrees, as a *pitch* of 30°, of 45°, etc.; or by the *rise* and *run,* that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run. *Equilateral pitch* is where the two sloping sides with the span form an equilateral triangle. — **Pitch of a plane** (*Carp.*), the slant of the cutting iron. — **Pitch pipe,** a wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch of a tune. — **Pitch point** (*Gearing*), the point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, which work together.

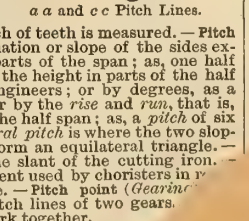

a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

Pitch'-black' (-blăk'), *a.* Black as pitch.

Pitch'blende' (-blĕnd'), *n.* [1st *pitch* + G. *blende* (*Min.*) A pitch-black mineral consisting chiefly of oxide of uranium; uraninite. See URANINITE.

Pitch'-dark', *a.* Dark as pitch; ...

Pitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ... hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; specifically, ... player who delivers the ball to the ...

2. A sort of crowbar for digging ...

Pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *picher,* OF. *pichier,* OHG. *pehhâri, pehhâri;* prob. of the same origin as E. *beaker.* Cf. BEAKER.] **1.** A wide-mouthed, deep vessel for holding liquids, with a spout or protruding lip and a handle; a water jug or jar with a large ear or handle.

2. (*Bot.*) A tubular or cuplike appendage or expansion of the leaves of certain plants.

American pitcher plants, the species of Sarracenia. See SARRACENIA. — **Australian pitcher plant,** the *Cephalotus follicularis,* a low saxifragaceous herb having two kinds of radical leaves, some oblanceolate and entire, others transformed into little ovoid pitchers, longitudinally triple-winged and ciliated, the mouth covered with a lid shaped like a cockleshell. — **California pitcher plant,** the *Darlingtonia Californica.* See DARLINGTONIA. — **Pitcher plant,** any plant with the whole or a part of the leaves transformed into pitchers or cuplike organs, especially the species of *Nepenthes.* See NEPENTHES.

Pitcher Plants.
a Nepenthes; *b* Sarracenia.

Pitch'er-ful (pĭch'ẽr-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* PITCHERFULS (-fụlz). The quantity a pitcher will hold.

Pitch'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* (*Stone Cutting*) Having the arris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges; — said of squared stones that are otherwise quarry-faced.

Pitch'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* A fork, or farming utensil, used in pitching hay, sheaves of grain, or the like.

Pitch'fork', *v. t.* To pitch or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

He has been *pitchforked* into the footguards. *G. A. Sala.*

Pitch'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From PITCHY.] Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

Pitch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch; as, wild *pitching* in baseball.

2. The rough paving of a street to a grade with blocks of stone. *Mayhew.*

3. (*Hydraul. Eng.*) A facing of stone laid upon a bank to prevent wear by tides or currents.

Pitching piece (*Carp.*), the horizontal timber supporting the floor of a platform of a stairway, and against which the stringpieces of the sloping parts are supported.

Pitch'-ore' (-ōr'), *n.* (*Min.*) Pitchblende.

Pitch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) An igneous rock of semiglassy nature, having a luster like pitch.

Pitch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The work of a coal miner who is paid by a share of his product.

Pitch'y (-ў), *a.* [From 1st PITCH.] **1.** Partaking of the qualities of pitch; resembling pitch.

2. Smeared with pitch.

3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. "*Pitchy* night." *Shak.*

Pit'e-ous (pĭt'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *pitous,* OF. *pitos,* F. *piteux.* See PITY.] **1.** Pious; devout. [*Obs.*]

The Lord can deliver *piteous* men from temptation. *Wyclif.*

2. Evincing pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate; tender. "[She] *piteous* of his case." *Pope.*

She was so charitable and so *pitous.* *Chaucer.*

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable; lamentable; sad; as, a *piteous* case. *Spenser.*

The most *piteous* tale of Lear. *Shak.*

4. Paltry; mean; pitiful. "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; rueful; sad; wretched; miserable; pitiable; pitiful; compassionate.

— Pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

Pit'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* A pit deceitfully covered to entrap wild beasts or men; a trap of any kind. *Sir T. North.*

Pit'fall'ing, *a.* Entrapping; insnaring. [*R.*] "Full of . . . contradiction and *pitfalling* dispenses." *Milton.*

Pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piđa;* akin to D. *pit* pith, kernel, LG. *peddik.* Cf. PIT a kernel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The soft spongy substance in the center of the stems of many plants and trees, especially those of the dicotyledonous or exogenous class. It consists of cellular tissue.

2. (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The spongy interior substance of a feather. (*b*) (*Anat.*) The spinal cord; the marrow.

3. Hence: That which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; strength; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith.*

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

Pith paper. Same as *Rice paper,* under RICE.

Pith, *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a stout wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.

Pi-the'ci (pĭ-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πίθηκος* an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of mammals including the apes and monkeys. Sometimes used in the sense of *Primates.*

Pith'e-coid (pĭth'ẽ-koid), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* an ape + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Pithecia,* or subfamily *Pithecinæ,* which includes the saki, ouakari, and other allied South American monkeys.

2. Of or pertaining to the anthropoid apes in particular, or to the higher apes of the Old World, collectively.

Pith'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of ... ith. [*R.*] *W. Browne.*

Pith'i-ly (-ĭ- ... ithy manner.

Pi... r state of being pithy.

... or of strength; feeble.

... n." *Gladstone.*

... a pockmark.

... hy; robust. [*R.*]

Pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pitiable*, F. *pitoyable.*] Deserving pity; worthy of, or exciting, compassion; miserable; lamentable; piteous; as, *pitiable* persons; a *pitiable* condition; *pitiable* wretchedness.

Syn. — Sorrowful; woful; sad. See PITEOUS.

— Pit'i-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*

Pit'i-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pities. *Gauden.*

Pit'i-ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate; kind; merciful; sympathetic.

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy. *James* v. 11.

2. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

A thing, indeed, very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*

3. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That 's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

Syn. — Despicable; mean; paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

— Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* **— Pit'i-ful-ness,** *n.*

Pit'i-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; merciless; as, a *pitiless* master; *pitiless* elements.

2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* condition.

— Pit'i-less-ly, *adv.* **— Pit'i-less-ness,** *n.*

Pit'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* PITMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc.

2. (*Mach.*) The connecting rod in a sawmill; also, sometimes, a connecting rod in other machinery.

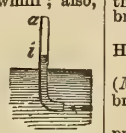

Pitot's Tube. *i* The height of the Water.

Pi-tot's' tube' (pē-tōz' tūb'). (*Hydraul.*) A bent tube used to determine the velocity of running water, by placing the curved end under water, and observing the height to which the fluid rises in the tube; a kind of current meter.

Pit'pan' (pĭt'păn'), *n.* A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America. *Squier.*

Pit'pat' (pĭt'păt'), *n.* & *adv.* See PITAPAT.

Pit'ta (pĭt'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a large group of bright-colored clamatorial birds belonging to *Pitta*, and allied genera of the family *Pittidæ*. Most of the species are varied with three or more colors, such as blue, green, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They are called also *ground thrushes*, and *Old World ant thrushes;* but they are not related to the true thrushes.

Bengal Pitta (*Pitta coronata*).

☞ The pittas are most abundant in the East Indies, but some inhabit Southern Asia, Africa, and Australia. They live mostly upon the ground, and feed upon insects of various kinds.

Pit'ta-cal (pĭt'tȧ-kăl), *n.* [Gr. *πίττα, πίσσα*, pitch + *καλός* beautiful: cf. F. *pittacale.*] (*Chem.*) A dark blue substance obtained from wood tar. It consists of hydrocarbons which when oxidized form the orange-yellow eupittonic compounds, the salts of which are dark blue.

Pit'tance (pĭt'tans), *n.* [OE. *pitance, pitaunce*, F. *pitance;* cf. It. *pietanza*, LL. *pitancia, pittantia, pictantia;* perh. fr. L. *pietas* pity, piety, or perhaps akin to E. *petty.* Cf. PETTY, and PITY.] **1.** An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a mess of victuals; hence, a small charity gift; a dole. "A good *pitaunce.*" *Chaucer.*

One half only of this *pittance* was ever given him in money. *Macaulay.*

2. A meager portion, quantity, or allowance; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small *pittance* of learning they received." *Swift.*

The inconsiderable *pittance* of faithful professors. *Fuller.*

Pit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Marked with little pits, as in smallpox. See PIT, *v. t.*, 2.

2. (*Bot.*) Having minute thin spots; as, *pitted* ducts in the vascular parts of vegetable tissue.

Pit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* A contrivance for removing the pits from peaches, plums, and other stone fruit.

Pit'ter, *v. i.* To make a pattering sound; to murmur; as, *pittering* streams. [*Obs.*] *R. Greene.*

Pit'tle-pat'tle (pĭt't'l-păt't'l), *v. i.* To talk unmeaningly; to chatter or prattle. [*R.*] *Latimer.*

Pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm, pituite: cf. F. *pituitaire.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Secreting mucus or phlegm; as, the *pituitary* membrane, or the mucous membrane which lines the nasal cavities. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the pituitary body; as, the *pituitary* fossa.

Pituitary body *or* gland (*Anat.*), a glandlike body of unknown function, situated in the pituitary fossa, and connected with the infundibulum of the brain; the hypophysis. — Pituitary fossa (*Anat.*), the ephippium.

Pit'u-ite (pĭt'ū-ĭt), *n.* [L. *pituita:* cf. F. *pituite.* Cf. PIP a disease of fowls.] Mucus; phlegm.

Pi-tu'i-tous (pĭ-tĭ [illegible] [L. *pituitosus:* cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Cor[illegible]bling, pitu[illegible]-cus; full of m[illegible]

Pituitous

Pit'y (
pité

lence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION. *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc., to its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior.

Pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITIED (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITYING.] **1.** To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; to commiserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), awakened by a knowledge of suffering.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

2. To move to pity; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*]

It *pitieth* them to see her in the dust. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to show pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

Pit'y-ing, *a.* Expressing pity; as, a *pitying* eye, glance, or word. **— Pit'y-ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Pit'y-ri'a-sis** (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πιτυρίασις*, fr. *πίτυρον*, lit., bran.] (*Med.*) A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales which are shed in branlike particles.

‖ **Pityriasis versicolor** [NL.] (*Med.*), a parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by the development of reddish or brownish patches.

Pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-roid), *a.* [Gr. *πίτυρον* bran + *-oid.*] Having the form of, or resembling, bran. *Smart.*

‖ **Pi'ù** (pē'ù), *adv.* [It., from L. *plus.* See PLUS.] (*Mus.*) A little more; as, *più* allegro, a little more briskly.

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.; prob. akin to It. *piva* pipe, F. *pipe.* See PIPE.] **1.** A fixed pin or short axis, on the end of which a wheel or other body turns.

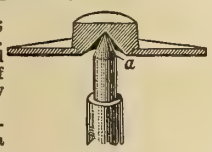

a Pivot, 1.

2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; as, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.

3. Hence, figuratively: A turning point or condition; that on which important results depend; as, the *pivot* of an enterprise.

4. (*Mil.*) The officer or soldier who simply turns in his place while the company or line moves around him in wheeling; — called also *pivot man.*

Pivot bridge, a form of drawbridge in which one span, called the *pivot span*, turns about a central vertical axis. — Pivot gun, a gun mounted on a pivot or revolving carriage, so as to turn in any direction. — Pivot tooth (*Dentistry*), an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a pin or peg.

Piv'ot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIVOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIVOTING.] To place on a pivot. *Clarke.*

Piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pivot or turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of the nature of a pivot; as, the *pivotal* opportunity of a career; the *pivotal* position in a battle.

Pix (pĭks), *n.* & *v.* See PYX.

Pix'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-ĭz). [For *Pucksy*, from **Pix'ie** *Puck.*] **1.** An old English name for a fairy; an elf. [Written also *picksy.*]

2. (*Bot.*) A low creeping evergreen plant (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), with mosslike leaves and little white blossoms, found in New Jersey and southward, where it flowers in earliest spring.

Pixy ring, a fairy ring or circle. [*Prov. Eng.*] — Pixy stool (*Bot.*), a toadstool or mushroom. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pix'y-led' (-lĕd'), *a.* Led by pixies; bewildered.

‖ **Piz'zi-ca'to** (pĕt'sē-kä'tō). [It., pinched.] (*Mus.*) A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. *pizz.*)

Piz'zle (pĭz'z'l), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *pissel, pesel, peisel, peserich*, D. *pees* a tendon or spring.] The penis; — so called in some animals, as the bull. *Shak.*

Pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *placabilitas:* cf. F. *placabilité.*] The quality or state of being placable or appeasable; placable disposition.

Pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to quiet, pacify: cf. F. *placable.* See PLACATE.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive or condone.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton.*

Pla'ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being placable.

Pla-card' (plȧ-kärd' *or* plăk'ärd; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay or clap on, *plaque* plate, tablet; probably from Dutch, cf. D. *plakken* to paste, post up, *plak* a flat piece of wood.] **1.** A public proclamation; a manifesto or edict issued by authority. [*Obs.*]

All *placards* or edicts are published in his name. *Howell.*

2. Permission given by authority; a license; as, to give a *placard* to do something. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

3. A written or printed paper, as an advertisement or a declaration, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster.

4. (*Anc. Armor*) An extra plate on the lower part of the breastplate or backplate. *Planché.*

[Cf. PLACKET.] A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the fifteenth century and later.

ard', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACARDED; *p. pr.* & ACARDING.] **1.** To post placards upon or with- *placard* a wall; to *placard* the city.

nce by placards; as, to *placard* a sale.

ăt), *n.* Same as PLACARD, 4 & 5.

v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACATED *n.* PLACATING.] [L. *placatus*, p. akin to *placere* to please. See acify; to conciliate. "Thereand *placated.*" *Cudworth.*

n. [L. *placatio.*] The act *Puttenham* (1589).

latea a street, an area, a courtyard, from Gr. *πλατεῖα* a street, properly fem. of *πλατύς* flat, broad; akin to Skr. *pṛthu*, Lith. *platus.* Cf. FLAWN, PIAZZA, PLATE, PLAZA.] **1.** Any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, or as appropriated to some definite object or use; position; ground; site; spot; rarely, unbounded space.

Here is the *place* appointed. *Shak.*

What *place* can be for us
Within heaven's bound? *Milton.*

The word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up; and so the universe is a *place.* *Locke.*

2. A broad way in a city; an open space; an area; a court or short part of a street open only at one end. "Hangman boys in the market *place.*" *Shak.*

3. A position which is occupied and held; a dwelling; a mansion; a village, town, or city; a fortified town or post; a stronghold; a region or country.

Are you native of this *place?* *Shak.*

4. Rank; degree; grade; order of priority, advancement, dignity, or importance; especially, social rank or position; condition; also, official station; occupation; calling. "The enervating magic of *place.*" *Hawthorne.*

Men in great *place* are thrice servants. *Bacon.*

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

5. Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead (the departure or removal of another being or thing being implied). "In *place* of Lord Bassanio." *Shak.*

6. A definite portion or passage of a document.

The *place* of the scripture which he read was this. *Acts* viii. 32.

7. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; as, he said in the first *place.*

8. Reception; effect; — implying the making room for.

My word hath no *place* in you. *John* viii. 37.

9. (*Astron.*) Position in the heavens, as of a heavenly body; — usually defined by its right ascension and declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

Place of arms (*Mil.*), a place calculated for the rendezvous of men in arms, etc., as a fort which affords a safe retreat for hospitals, magazines, etc. *Wilhelm.* — High place (*Script.*), a mount on which sacrifices were offered. "Him that offereth in the *high place.*" *Jer.* xlviii. 35. — In place, in proper position; timely. — Out of place, inappropriate; ill-timed; as, his remarks were *out of place.* — Place kick (*Football*), the act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground. — Place name, the name of a place or locality. *London Academy.* — To give place, to make room; to yield; to give way; to give advantage. "Neither *give place* to the devil." *Eph.* iv. 27. "Let all the rest *give place.*" *Shak.* — To have place, to have a station, room, or seat; as, such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. — To take place. (*a*) To come to pass; to occur; as, the ceremony will not *take place.* (*b*) To take precedence or priority. *Addison.* (*c*) To take effect; to prevail. "If your doctrine *takes place.*" *Berkeley.* "But none of these excuses would *take place.*" *Spenser.* — To take the place of, to be substituted for.

Syn. — Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust; ground; room; stead.

Place (plās), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACED (plāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACING (plā'sĭng).] [Cf. F. *placer.* See PLACE, *n.*] **1.** To assign a place to; to put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to direct to a particular place; to fix; to settle; to locate; as, to *place* a book on a shelf; to *place* balls in tennis.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, or position; to surround with particular circumstances or relations in life; to appoint to a certain station or condition of life; as, in whatever sphere one is *placed.*

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

3. To put out at interest; to invest; to loan; as, to *place* money in a bank.

4. To set; to fix; to repose; as, to *place* confidence in a friend. "My resolution 's *placed.*" *Shak.*

5. To attribute; to ascribe; to set down.

Place it for her chief virtue. *Shak.*

To place (a person), to identify him. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — See PUT.

‖ **Pla-ce'bo** (plȧ-sē'bō), *n.* [L., I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead.

2. (*Med.*) A prescription intended to humor or satisfy.

To sing placebo, to agree with one in his opinion; to be complaisant to. *Chaucer.*

Place'ful (plās'fŭl), *a.* In the appointed place. [*Obs.*]

Place'less, *a.* Having no place or office.

Place'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* PLACEMEN (-mĕn). One who holds or occupies a place; one who has an office under government. *Sir W. Scott.*

Place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *placement.*] **1.** The act of placing, or the state of being placed.

2. Position; place.

Pla-cen'ta (plȧ-sĕn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLACENTÆ (-tē), E. PLACENTAS (-tăz). [L., a cake, Gr. *πλακοῦς* a flat cake, from *πλακόεις* flat, fr. *πλάξ, πλακός*, anything flat and broad.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular appendage which connects the fetus with the parent, and is cast off in parturition with the afterbirth.

☞ In most mammals the placenta is principally developed from the allantois and chorion, and tufts of vascular villi on its surface penetrate the blood vessels of the parental uterus, and thus establish a nutritive and excretory connection between the blood of the fetus and that of the parent, though the blood itself does not flow from one to the other.

2. (*Bot.*) The part of a pistil or fruit to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

Pla-cen'tal (-tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the placenta; having, or characterized by having, a placenta; as, a *placental* mammal.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Placentalia.

Pla-cen'tal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Placentalia.

‖ **Plac'en-ta'li-a** (plăs'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Mammalia including those that have a placenta, or all the orders above the marsupials.

Pla-cen'ta-ry (plȧ-sĕn'tȧ-rў), *a.* Having reference to the placenta; as, the *placentary* system of classification.

Plac'en-ta'tion (plăs'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) The mode of formation of the placenta in different animals; as, the *placentation* of mammals.

2. (*Bot.*) The mode in which the placenta is arranged or composed; as, axile *placentation;* parietal *placentation.*

Plac'en-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Placenta* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having or producing a placenta.

Pla-cen'ti-form (plȧ-sĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Placenta* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a placenta, or circular thickened disk somewhat thinner about the middle.

Pla-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See PLEASE.] Pleasing; amiable. [*Obs.*] "A *placentious* person." *Fuller.*

Place'-proud' (plās'proud'), *a.* Proud of rank or office. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pla'cer (plā'sẽr), *n.* One who places or sets. *Spenser.*

Plac'er (plăs'ẽr; Sp. plȧ-thĕr'), *n.* [Sp.] A deposit of earth, sand, or gravel, containing valuable mineral in particles, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Pla'cet** (plā'sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] **1.** A vote of assent, as of the governing body of a university, of an ecclesiastical council, etc.

2. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance. *Shipley.*

The king . . . annulled the royal *placet.* *J. P. Peters.*

Plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus,* originally, pleasing, mild, from *placere* to please: cf. F. *placide.* See PLEASE.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; undisturbed; serene; peaceful; tranquil; quiet; gentle. "That *placid* aspect and meek regard." *Milton.* "Sleeping . . . the *placid* sleep of infancy." *Macaulay.*

Pla-cid'i-ty (plȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *placiditas:* cf. F. *placidité.*] The quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity. *Hawthorne.*

Plac'id-ly (plăs'ĭd-lў), *adv.* In a placid manner.

Plac'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being placid.

Plac'it (plăs'ĭt), *n.* [L. *placitum.* See PLEA.] A decree or determination; a dictum. [*Obs.*] "The *placits* and opinions of other philosophers." *Evelyn.*

Plac'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [See PLACIT.] Of or pertaining to pleas or pleading, in courts of law. [*Obs.*] *Clayton.*

‖ **Plac'i-tum** (plăs'ĭ-tŭm), *n.; pl.* PLACITA (-tȧ). [LL. See PLACIT.] **1.** A public court or assembly in the Middle Ages, over which the sovereign presided when a consultation was held upon affairs of state. *Brande & C.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) A court, or a cause in court.

3. (*Law*) A plea; a pleading; a judicial proceeding; a suit. *Burrill.*

Plack (plăk), *n.* [F. *plaque* a plate of metal. Cf. PLAQUE.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, worth less than a cent.

With not a *plack* in the pocket of the poet. *Prof. Wilson.*

Plack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *plaquer* to lay or clap on. See PLACARD.] **1.** A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat; hence, a cant term for a woman. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also *placket hole.*

3. A woman's pocket.

Plac'o-derm (plăk'ō-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, tablet + δέρμα skin.] (*Paleon.*) One of the Placodermi.

Plac'o-der'mal (-dẽr'mal), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the placoderms; like the placoderms.

‖ **Plac'o-der'ma-ta** (-mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as PLACODERMI.

‖ **Plac'o-der'mi** (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + δέρμα skin.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct group of fishes, supposed to be ganoids. The body and head were covered with large bony plates. See *Illust.* under PTERICHTHYS, and COCCOSTEUS.

Plac'o-ga'noid (plăk'ō-gā'noid *or* plăk'ō-găn'oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Placoganoidei.

‖ **Plac'o-ga-noi'de-i** (plăk'ō-gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + NL. *ganoidei.* See GANOIDEI.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ganoid fishes including those that have large external bony plates and a cartilaginous skeleton.

Plac'oid (plăk'oid), *a.* [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Platelike; having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines; pertaining to the placoids.

Plac'oid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any fish having placoid scales, as the sharks. (*b*) One of the Placoides.

‖ **Pla-coi'des** (plȧ-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishes including the sharks and rays; the Elasmobranchii; — called also *Placoidei.*

Pla-coid'i-an (plȧ-koid'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the placoids.

‖ **Pla-coph'o-ra** (plȧ-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, tablet + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropod Mollusca, including the chitons. The back is covered by eight shelly plates. Called also *Polyplacophora.* See *Illust.* under CHITON, and ISOPLEURA.

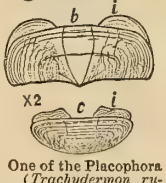

One of the Placophora (*Trachydermon ruber*). *a* Anterior Plate; *b* One of Central Plates; *c* Posterior Plate; *i i* Insertion Plates.

‖ **Pla'ga** (plā'gȧ), *n.; pl.* PLAGÆ (-jē). [L. *plāga* a blow, a welt, a stripe.] (*Zoöl.*) A stripe of color.

Pla'gal (plā'gal), *a.* [F., from Gr. πλάγιος sidewise, slanting.] (*Mus.*) Having a scale running from the dominant to its octave; — said of certain old church modes or tunes, as opposed to those called *authentic,* which ran from the tonic to its octave.

Plagal cadence, a cadence in which the final chord on the tonic is preceded by the chord on the subdominant.

Pla'gate (plā'gāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having plagæ, or irregular elongated color spots.

Plage (plāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plaga.*] A region; country. [*Obs.*] "The *plages* of the north." *Chaucer.*

Pla'gia-rism (plā'jȧ-rĭz'm *or* plā'jĭ-ȧ-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *plagiarisme.*] **1.** The act or practice of plagiarizing.

2. That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gia-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes, or purloins the words, writings, or ideas of another, and passes them off as his own; a literary thief; a plagiary.

Pla'gia-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAGIARIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAGIARIZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another; to appropriate without due acknowledgment (the ideas or expressions of another).

Pla'gia-rize, *v. i.* To commit plagiarism.

Pla'gia-ry (-rў), *n.; pl.* PLAGIARIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* a kidnaper, a literary thief, fr. *plagium* kidnaping; cf. *plaga* a net, perh. akin to E. *plait:* cf. F. *plagiaire.*] **1.** A manstealer; a kidnaper. [*Obs.*]

2. One who purloins another's expressions or ideas, and offers them as his own; a plagiarist. *Dryden.*

3. Plagiarism; literary theft. *Milton.*

Pla'gia-ry, *a.* **1.** Kidnaping. [*Obs.*] *E. Browne.*

2. Practicing plagiarism. *Bp. Hall.*

Pla'gi-he'dral (plā'jĭ-hē'drȧl), *a.* [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + ἕδρα base, seat.] (*Crystallog.*) Having an oblique spiral arrangement of planes, as levogyrate and dextrogyrate crystals.

Pla'gi-o-ce-phal'ic (plā'jĭ-ō-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κεφαλή the head.] (*Anat.*) Having an oblique lateral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lў), *n.* (*Anat.*) Oblique lateral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-clase (-klās), *n.* [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλᾶν to break.] (*Min.*) A general term used of any triclinic feldspar. See the Note under FELDSPAR.

Pla'gi-o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πλάγιος oblique. So called in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Pla'gi-o-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLAGIOSTOMOUS.

Pla'gi-o-stome (plā'jĭ-ō-stōm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Plagiostomi.

‖ **Pla'gi-os'to-mi** (-ŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πλάγιος slanting + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the sharks and rays; — called also *Plagiostomata.*

Pla'gi-os'to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or relating to the Plagiostomi.

‖ **Pla'gi-o-trem'a-ta** (-ō-trĕm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάγιος slanting + τρῆμα, τρήματος, a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEPIDOSAURIA.

Pla'gi-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πλάγιος aslant + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line.

‖ **Pla'gi-um** (plā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Civil Law*) Manstealing; kidnaping.

Pla-gose' (plȧ-gōs'), *a.* [L. *plagosus.* See PLAGUE.] Fond of flogging; as, a *plagose* master. [*R.*]

Plague (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. πλαγή, fr. πλήσσειν to strike; cf. L. *plangere* to strike, beat. Cf. PLAINT.] **1.** That which smites, wounds, or troubles; a blow; a calamity; any afflictive evil or torment; a great trial or vexation. *Shak.*

And men blasphemed God for the *plague* of hail. *Wyclif.*

The different *plague* of each calamity. *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) An acute malignant contagious fever, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality; hence, any pestilence; as, the great London *plague.* "A *plague* upon the people fell." *Tennyson.*

Cattle plague. See RINDERPEST. — **Plague mark, Plague spot,** a spot or mark of the plague; hence, a token of something incurable.

Plague, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAGUED (plāgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAGUING.] **1.** To infest or afflict with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: To vex; to tease; to harass.

She will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To vex; torment; distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tease; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Plague'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Abounding, or infecting, with plagues; pestilential; as, *plagueful* exhalations.

Plague'less, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.

Pla'guer (plā'gẽr), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

Pla'gui-ly (plā'gĭ-lў), *adv.* In a plaguing manner; vexatiously; extremely. [*Colloq.*] "Ronsard is so *plaguily* stiff and stately." *Landor.*

Pla'guy (plā'gў), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; as, a *plaguy* horse. [*Colloq.*] Also used adverbially; as, "He is so *plaguy* proud." *Shak.*

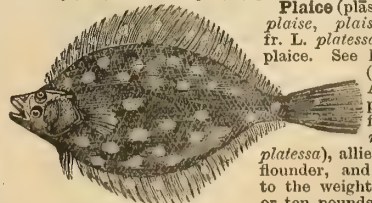
European Plaice. (⅓)

Plaice (plās), *n.* [F. *plaise, plais,* prob. fr. L. *platessa* flatfish, plaice. See PLACE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European food fish (*Pleuronectes platessa*), allied to the flounder, and growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more. (*b*) A large American flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus;* — called also *brail, puckermouth,* and *summer flounder.* The name is sometimes applied to other allied species. [Written also *plaise.*]

Plaice mouth, a mouth like that of a plaice; a small or wry mouth. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Plaid (plăd; *in Scot.* plād; 277), *n.* [Gael. *plaide* a blanket or plaid, contr. fr. *peallaid* a sheepskin, fr. *peall* a skin or hide. Cf. PILLION.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth, usually made of the checkered material called tartan, but sometimes of plain gray, or gray with black stripes. It is worn by both sexes in Scotland.

2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern.

Plaid, *a.* Having a pattern or colors which resemble a Scotch plaid; checkered or marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another; as, *plaid* muslin.

Plaid'ed, *a.* **1.** Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan. "In *plaided* vest." *Wordsworth.*

2. Wearing a plaid. *Campbell.*

Plaid'ing (plăd'ĭng *or* plād'-), *n.* Plaid cloth.

Plain (plān), *v. i.* [OE. *playne, pleyne,* fr. F. *plaindre.* See PLAINT.] To lament; to bewail; to complain. [*Archaic & Poetic*] *Milton.*

We with piteous heart unto you *pleyne.* *Chaucer.*

Plain, *v. t.* To lament; to mourn over; as, to *plain* a loss. [*Archaic & Poetic*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

Plain, *a.* [*Compar.* PLAINER (-ẽr); *superl.* PLAINEST.] [F., level, flat, fr. L. *planus,* perhaps akin to E. *floor.* Cf. LLANO, PIANO, PLAN, PLANE level, a level surface.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE.

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.* *Isa.* xl. 4.

2. Open; clear; unencumbered; equal; fair.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight. *Felton.*

3. Not intricate or difficult; evident; manifest; obvious; clear; unmistakable. "'T is a *plain* case." *Shak.*

4. (*a*) Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without conspicuous embellishment; not rich; simple. (*b*) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; free from show or pretension; simple; natural; homely; common. "*Plain* yet pious Christians." *Hammond.* "The *plain* people." *A. Lincoln.* (*c*) Free from affectation or disguise; candid; sincere; artless; honest; frank. "An honest mind, and *plain.*" *Shak.* (*d*) Not luxurious; not highly seasoned; simple; as, *plain* food. (*e*) Without beauty; not handsome; homely; as, a *plain* woman. (*f*) Not variegated, dyed, or figured; as, *plain* muslin. (*g*) Not much varied by modulations; as, a *plain* tune.

Plain battle, open battle; pitched battle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Plain chant.** (*Mus.*) Same as *Plain song,* below. — **Plain chart** (*Naut.*), a chart laid down on Mercator's projection. — **Plain dealer.** (*a*) One who practices plain dealing. (*b*) A simpleton. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Plain dealing.** See under DEALING. — **Plain molding** (*Join.*), molding of which the surfaces are plain figures. — **Plain sewing,** sewing of seams by simple and common stitches, in distinction from fancy work, embroidery, etc.; — distinguished also from designing and fitting garments. — **Plain song.** (*a*) The Gregorian chant, or *canto fermo;* the prescribed melody of the Roman Catholic service, sung in unison, in tones of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave. (*b*) A simple melody. — **Plain speaking,** plainness or bluntness of speech.

Syn. — Level; flat; smooth; open; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unembellished; downright; blunt; clear; simple; distinct; manifest; obvious; apparent. See MANIFEST.

Plain, *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly. "To speak short and *pleyn.*" *Chaucer.* "To tell you *plain.*" *Shak.*

Plain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plaigne,* F. *plaine.* See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** Level land; usually, an open field or a broad stretch of land with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, the *plain* of Jordan; the American *plains,* or prairies.

Descending fro the mountain into *playn.* *Chaucer.*

Him the Ammonite
Worshiped in Rabba and her watery *plain.* *Milton.*

2. A field of battle. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Lead forth my soldiers to the *plain.* *Shak.*

Plain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAINED (plānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAINING.] [Cf. PLANE, *v.*] **1.** To plane or level; to make plain or even on the surface. [*R.*]

We would rake Europe rather, *plain* the East. *Wither.*

2. To make plain or manifest; to explain.

What 's dumb in show, I 'll *plain* in speech. *Shak.*

Plain'ant (-ant), *n.* [See 1st PLAIN.] (*Law*) One who makes complaint; the plaintiff. [*Obs.*]

Plain'-deal'ing (-dēl'ĭng), *a.* Practicing plain dealing; artless. See *Plain dealing,* under DEALING. *Shak.*

Plain'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Frank; sincere; artless. *Milton.* — **Plain'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Plain'ing, *n.* Complaint. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Plain'ing, *a.* Complaining. [*Poetic*] *Bryant.*

Plain'-laid' (plān'lād'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Consisting of strands twisted together in the ordinary way; as, a *plain-laid* rope. See *Illust.* of CORDAGE.

Plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly.

Plain'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being plain.

Plains'man (plānz'man), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-men). One who lives in the plains.

Plain'-spo'ken (plān'spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity; also, spoken sincerely; as, *plain-spoken* words. *Dryden.*

Plaint (plānt), *n.* [OE. *plainte, pleynte,* F. *plainte,* fr. L. *plangere, planctum* (*plancta,* fem. p. p.), to beat, beat the breast, lament. Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAGUE, PLANGENT.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. *Chaucer.* "The Psalmist's mournful *plaint.*" *Wordsworth.*

Thus he resolved, but first from inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus poured. *Milton.*

2. An accusation or protest on account of an injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain: one of *plaint,* two upon defense. *Bacon.*

3. (*Law*) A private memorial tendered to a court, in which a person sets forth his cause of action; the exhibiting of an action in writing. *Blackstone.*

Plaint'ful (plānt'fụl), *a.* Containing a plaint; complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. "My *plaintful* tongue." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; in Old French equiv. to *plaignant* complainant, prosecutor, fr. *plaindre*. See PLAINT, and cf. PLAINTIVE.] (*Law*) One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant*.

Plain'tiff, *a.* See PLAINTIVE. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif*. See PLAINTIFF, *n.*] **1.** Repining; complaining; lamenting. *Dryden.*

2. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad. "The most *plaintive* ditty." *Landor.*

— **Plain'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Plain'tive-ness**, *n.*

Plaint'less (plānt'lĕs), *a.* Without complaint; unrepining. "*Plaintless* patience." *Savage.*

Plai'sance' (plā'zăns'), *n.* [F.] See PLEASANCE.

Plaise (plās), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLAICE. [*Obs.*]

Plais'ter (plās'tẽr), *n.* [*Obs.*] See PLASTER.

Plait (plāt; *colloq.* plĕt; 277), *n.* [OE. *playte*, OF. *pleit*, L. *plicatum*, *plicitum*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait. See PLY, and cf. PLAT to weave, PLEAT, PLIGHT fold.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a pleat; as, a box *plait*.

The *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat.

Polish plait. (*Med.*) Same as PLICA.

Plait, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAITING.] **1.** To fold; to double in narrow folds; to pleat; as, to *plait* a ruffle.

2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; to plat; as, to *plait* hair; to *plait* rope.

Plait'ed, *a.* Folded; doubled over; braided; figuratively, involved; intricate; artful.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shak.*

Plait'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, plaits.

Plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat, level. See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** A draught or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map or a chart; especially, a top view, as of a machine, or the representation or delineation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; a graphic representation; a diagram.

2. A scheme devised; a method of action or procedure expressed or described in language; a project; as, the *plan* of a constitution; the *plan* of an expedition.

God's *plans* like lilies pure and white unfold. *M. R. Smith.*

3. A method; a way of procedure; a custom.

The simple *plan*,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can. *Wordsworth.*

Body plan, Floor plan, etc. See under BODY, FLOOR, etc.

Syn. — Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See SCHEME.

Plan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANNED (plănd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANNING.] **1.** To form a delineation of; to draught; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme; to devise; to contrive; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country.

Even in penance, *planning* sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

‖ **Pla-na'ri-a** (plā-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLANARIÆ (-ē), E. -RIAS (-ȧz). [NL. See PLANARY.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of turbellarian worms belonging to *Planaria*, and many allied genera. The body is usually flat, thin, and smooth. Some species, in warm countries, are terrestrial.

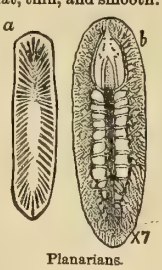

Planarians.
a *Planaria*, or *Fovia, littoralis* (× 2); b *Prothiostomum* (× 7).

Pla-na'ri-an (-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Planarida, or Dendrocœla; any turbellarian worm. — **Pla-na'ri-an**, *a.*

‖ **Pla-nar'i-da** (plā-năr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Turbellaria; the Dendrocœla.

Pla-na'ri-oid (plā-nā'rĭ-oid), *a.* [*Planaria* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like the planarians.

Pla'na-ry (plā'nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *planarius* level. See PLANE, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a plane. [*R.*]

Planch (plănch), *n.* [F. *planche*.] A plank. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Planch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANCHED (plănchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANCHING.] [F. *planche* a board, plank. See PLANK.] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank. [*Obs.*] "To that vineyard is a *planched* gate." *Shak.*

Planch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *planche*. See PLANCH.] **1.** A floor of wood; also, a plank. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Arch.*) The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

Planch'er, *v. t.* To form of planks. [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

Planch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *planchette* a small board, dim. of *planche*. See PLANCH.] A flat piece of metal; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Plan'chette' (E. plăn-shĕt'; F. plăn'shĕt'), *n.* [F. See PLANCHET.] **1.** A circumferentor. See CIRCUMFERENTOR.

2. A small tablet of wood supported on casters and having a pencil attached. The characters produced by the pencil on paper, while the hand rests on the instrument and it is allowed to move, are sometimes translated as of oracular or supernatural import.

Planch'ing (plănch'ĭng), *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. *Carew.*

Plane (plān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See PLACE, and cf. PLATANE, PLANTAIN the tree.] (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus Platanus.

☞ The Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) is a native of Asia. It rises with a straight, smooth, branching stem to a great height, with palmated leaves, and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The Occidental plane (*Platanus occidentalis*), which grows to a great height, is a native of North America, where it is popularly called *sycamore*, *buttonwood*, and *buttonball*, names also applied to the California species (*Platanus racemosa*).

Plane (plān), *a.* [L. *planus*: cf. F. *plan*. See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; lying in, or constituting, a plane; as, a *plane* surface.

☞ In science, this word (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

Plane angle, the angle included between two straight lines in a plane. — **Plane chart, Plane curve.** See under CHART and CURVE. — **Plane figure**, a figure all points of which lie in the same plane. If bounded by straight lines it is a *rectilinear plane figure*, if by curved lines it is a *curvilinear plane figure*. — **Plane geometry**, that part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures. — **Plane problem**, a problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only. — **Plane sailing** (*Naut.*), the method of computing a ship's place and course on the supposition that the earth's surface is a plane. — **Plane scale** (*Naut.*), a scale for the use of navigators, on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc. — **Plane surveying**, surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded; ordinary field and topographical surveying of tracts of moderate extent. — **Plane table**, an instrument used for plotting the lines of a survey on paper in the field. — **Plane trigonometry**, the branch of trigonometry in which its principles are applied to plane triangles.

Plane, *n.* [F. *plane*, L. *plana*. See PLANE, *v.* & *a.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface; or a surface, any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface without curvature.

2. (*Astron.*) An ideal surface, conceived as coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle, or other curve; as, the *plane* of an orbit; the *plane* of the ecliptic, or of the equator.

3. (*Mech.*) A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.

4. (*Joinery*) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, usually of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in front for the escape of shavings; as, the jack *plane*; the smoothing *plane*; the molding *plane*, etc.

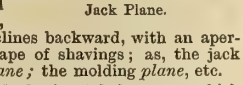
Jack Plane.

Objective plane (*Surv.*), the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand. — **Perspective plane.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **Plane at infinity** (*Geom.*), a plane in which points infinitely distant are conceived as situated. — **Plane iron**, the cutting chisel of a joiner's plane. — **Plane of polarization.** (*Opt.*) See POLARIZATION. — **Plane of projection.** (*a*) The plane on which the projection is made, corresponding to the *perspective plane* in perspective; — called also *principal plane*. (*b*) (*Descriptive Geom.*) One of the planes to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position in space. — **Plane of refraction** *or* **reflection** (*Opt.*), the plane in which lie both the incident ray and the refracted or reflected ray.

Plane, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANED (plānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANING.] [Cf. F. *planer*, L. *planare*, fr. *planus*. See PLANE, *a.*, PLAIN, *a.*, and cf. PLANISH.] **1.** To make smooth; to level; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board or other piece of wood, by the use of a plane; as, to *plane* a plank.

2. To efface or remove.

He *planed* away the names . . . written on his tables. *Chaucer.*

3. Figuratively, to make plain or smooth. [*R.*]

What student came but that you *planed* her path. *Tennyson.*

Plane'-par'al-lel (-păr'*a*l-lĕl), *a.* (*Optics*) Having opposite surfaces exactly plane and parallel, as a piece of glass.

Plan'er (plān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, planes; a planing machine; esp., a machine for planing metals.

2. (*Print.*) A wooden block used for forcing down the type in a form, and making the surface even. *Hansard.*

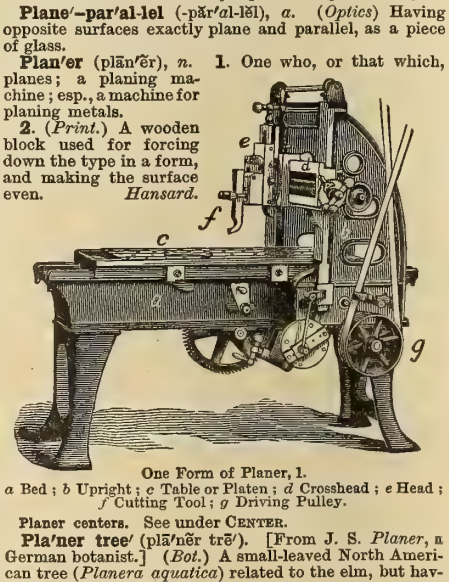

One Form of Planer, 1.
a Bed; *b* Upright; *c* Table or Platen; *d* Crosshead; *e* Head; *f* Cutting Tool; *g* Driving Pulley.

Planer centers. See under CENTER.

Pla'ner tree' (plā'nẽr trē'). [From J. S. *Planer*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A small-leaved North American tree (*Planera aquatica*) related to the elm, but having a wingless, nutlike fruit.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *planete*, F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνης a planet; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander, fr. πλάνη a wandering.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity. It is distinguished from a *comet* by the absence of a coma, and by having a less eccentric orbit. See SOLAR SYSTEM.

☞ The term *planet* was first used to distinguish those stars which have an apparent motion through the constellations from the *fixed* stars, which retain their relative places unchanged. The *inferior planets* are Mercury and Venus, which are nearer to the sun than is the earth; the *superior planets* are Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, which are farther from the sun than is the earth. *Primary planets* are those which revolve about the sun; *secondary planets*, or *moons*, are those which revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and at the same time revolve with them about the sun.

2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

There 's some ill *planet* reigns. *Shak.*

Planet gear. (*Mach.*) See *Epicyclic train*, under EPICYCLIC. — **Planet wheel**, a gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

Plane' ta'ble (plān' tā'b'l). See under PLANE, *a.*

Plan'e-tā'ri-um (plăn'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *planétaire*. See PLANETARY.] An orrery. See ORRERY.

Plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ȧ-rў), *a.* [Cf. L. *planetarius* an astrologer, F. *planétaire* planetary. See PLANET.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions; *planetary* year.

2. Consisting of planets; as, a *planetary* system.

3. (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet. "Skilled in the *planetary* hours." *Drayton.*

4. Caused by planets. "A *planetary* plague." *Shak.*

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; revolving; wandering. "Erratical and *planetary* life." *Fuller.*

Planetary days, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day. *Hutton.* — **Planetary nebula**, a nebula exhibiting a uniform disk, like that of a planet.

Plan'et-ed, *a.* Belonging to planets. [*R.*] *Young.*

Pla-net'ic (plȧ-nĕt'ĭk), **Pla-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-*k*al), *a.* [L. *planeticus*, Gr. πλανητικός.] Of or pertaining to planets. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [*Planet* + *-oid.*] (*Astron.*) A body resembling a planet; an asteroid.

Plan'et-oid'al (-oid'*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a planetoid.

Plane' tree' (plān' trē'). (*Bot.*) Same as 1st PLANE.

Plan'et-strick'en (plăn'ĕt-strĭk'n), **Plan'et-struck'** (plăn'ĕt-strŭk'), *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. *Milton.*

Like *planet-stricken* men of yore
He trembles, smitten to the core
By strong compunction and remorse. *Wordsworth.*

Plan'et-ule (-ūl), *n.* A little planet. [*R.*] *Conybeare.*

Plan'gen-cy (plăn'jen-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being plangent; a beating sound. [*R.*]

Plan'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *plangens*, *-entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] Beating; dashing, as a wave. [*R.*] "The *plangent* wave." *H. Taylor.*

Plan'i- (plăn'ĭ- *or* plā'nĭ-), **Pla'no-** (plā'nō-). [L. *planus*. See PLANE, *a.*] Combining forms signifying *flat*, *level*, *plane*; as *planifolious*, *planimetry*, *plano-concave*.

Plan'i-fo'li-ous (plăn'ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Plani-* + L. *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Flat-leaved.

Plan'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a plane surface; as, a *planiform*, gliding, or arthrodial articulation.

Pla-nim'e-ter (plȧ-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure, however irregular, by passing a tracer around the bounding line; a platometer.

Plan'i-met'ric (plăn'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk; 277), **Plan'i-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*k*al), *a.* [Cf. F. *planimétrique*.] Of or pertaining to planimetry.

Pla-nim'e-try (plȧ-nĭm'ē-trў), *n.* [Cf. F. *planimétrie*.] The mensuration of plane surfaces; — distinguished from *stereometry*, or the mensuration of volumes.

Plan'ing (plān'ĭng), *a.* & *vb. n.* fr. PLANE, *v. t.*

Planing machine. (*a*) See PLANER. (*b*) A complex machine for planing wood, especially boards, containing usually a rapidly revolving cutter, which chips off the surface in small shavings as the piece to be planed is passed under it by a feeding apparatus.

Pla'ni-pen'nate (plā'nĭ-pĕn'nāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Planipennia.

‖ **Pla'ni-pen'ni-a** (plā'nĭ-pĕn'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* plane + *penna* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Neuroptera, including those that have broad, flat wings, as the ant-lion, lacewing, etc. Called also *Planipennes*.

Plan'i-pet'al-ous (plăn'ĭ-pĕt'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [*Plani-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals.

Plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANISHING.] [OF. *planir*, F. *planer*. See PLANE, *v.*, and -ISH.] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface; to condense, toughen, and polish by light blows with a hammer.

Plan'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, planishes. *Weale.*

Plan'ish-ing, *a.* & *vb. n.* from PLANISH, *v. t.*

Planishing rolls (*Coining*), rolls between which metal strips are passed while cold, to bring them to exactly the required thickness.

Plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfẽr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *sphere*: cf. F. *planisphère*. See PLAIN, and SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane; especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given date or hour.

Plan'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

Plank (plăngk), *n.* [OE. *planke*, OF. *planque*, *planche*, F. *planche*, fr. L. *planca*; cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] **1.** A broad piece

of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. See BOARD.

2. Fig.: That which supports or upholds, as a board does a swimmer.

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

3. One of the separate articles in a declaration of the principles of a party or cause; as, a *plank* in the national platform. [*Cant*]

Plank road, *or* **Plank way,** a road surface formed of planks. [*U. S.*] — **To walk the plank,** to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea; — a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates.

Plank (plăngk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANKED (plăngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANKING.] **1.** To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship. "*Planked* with pine." *Dryden.*

2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; to stake or pay cash; as, to *plank* money in a wager. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

3. To harden, as hat bodies, by felting.

4. (*Woolen Manuf.*) To splice together the ends of slivers of wool, for subsequent drawing.

Planked shad, shad split open, fastened to a plank, and roasted before a wood fire.

Plank'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of laying planks; also, planks, collectively; a series of planks in place, as the wooden covering of the frame of a vessel.

2. The act of splicing slivers. See PLANK, *v. t.*, 4.

Plank'-sheer' (-shēr'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) The course of plank laid horizontally over the timberheads of a vessel's frame.

Plan'less (plăn'lĕs), *a.* Having no plan.

Plan'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who plans; a projector.

Pla'no- (plā'nō-). See PLANI-.

Plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander + *-blast.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any free-swimming gonophore of a hydroid; a hydroid medusa.

Pla'no-con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [*Plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other; as, a *plano-concave* lens. See LENS.

Pla'no-con'ic-al (-kŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Plano-* + *conical.*] Plane or flat on one side, and conical on the other. *Grew.*

Planoblast of a Hydroid (*Bougainvillia*).

Pla'no-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*Plano-* + *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens. See CONVEX, and LENS.

Pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal (-hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* [*Plano-* + *horizontal.*] Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*

Pla-nom'e-ter (plā-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Plano-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANIMETER.] An instrument for gauging or testing a plane surface. See *Surface gauge*, under SURFACE.

Pla-nom'e-try (-trў), *n.* (*Mech.*) The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface.

Pla'no-or-bic'u-lar (plā'nō-ôr-bĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Plano-* + *orbicular.*] Plane on one side, and spherical on the other.

‖ **Pla-nor'bis** (plā-nôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Planorbis (*Planorbis bicarinatus*). Nat. size.

Pla'no-su'bu-late (plā'nō-sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [*Plano-* + *subulate.*] Smooth and awl-shaped. See SUBULATE.

Plant (plănt), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta.*] **1.** A vegetable; an organized living being, generally without feeling and voluntary motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves, though consisting sometimes only of a single leafy expansion, or a series of cellules, or even a single cellule.

☞ Plants are divided by their structure and methods of reproduction into two series, *phænogamous* or *flowering plants*, which have true flowers and seeds, and *cryptogamous* or *flowerless plants*, which have no flowers, and reproduce by minute one-celled spores. In both series are minute and simple forms and others of great size and complexity.

As to their mode of nutrition, plants may be considered as *self-supporting* and *dependent*. *Self-supporting plants* always contain chlorophyll, and subsist on air and moisture and the matter dissolved in moisture, and as a general rule they excrete oxygen, and use the carbonic acid to combine with water and form the material for their tissues. *Dependent plants* comprise all fungi and many flowering plants of a parasitic or saprophytic nature. As a rule, they have no chlorophyll, and subsist mainly or wholly on matter already organized, thus utilizing carbon compounds already existing, and not excreting oxygen. But there are plants which are partly dependent and partly self-supporting.

The movements of climbing plants, of some insectivorous plants, of leaves, stamens, or pistils in certain plants, and the ciliary motion of zoöspores, etc., may be considered a kind of voluntary motion.

2. A bush, or young tree; a sapling; hence, a stick or staff. "A *plant* of stubborn oak." *Dryden.*

3. The sole of the foot. [*R.*] "Knotty legs and *plants* of clay." *B. Jonson.*

4. (*Com.*) The whole machinery and apparatus employed in carrying on a trade or mechanical business; also, sometimes including real estate, and whatever represents investment of capital in the means of carrying on a business, but not including material worked upon or finished products; as, the *plant* of a foundry, a mill, or a railroad.

5. A plan; an artifice; a swindle; a trick. [*Slang*]

It was'n't a bad *plant*, that of mine, on Fikey. *Dickens.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth. (*b*) A young oyster suitable for transplanting. [*Local, U. S.*]

Plant bug (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous hemipterous insects which injure the foliage of plants, as *Lygus lineolaris*, which damages wheat and fruit trees. — **Plant cutter** (*Zoöl.*), a South American passerine bird of the genus *Phytotoma*, family *Phytotomidæ*. It has a serrated bill with which it cuts off the young shoots and buds of plants, often doing much injury. — **Plant louse** (*Zoöl.*), any small hemipterous insect which infests plants, especially those of the families *Aphidæ* and *Psyllidæ*; an aphid.

Tarnished Plant Bug (*Lygus lineolaris*).

Plant (plănt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANTING.] [AS. *plantian*, L. *plantare*. See PLANT, *n.*] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots.

Thou shalt not *plant* thee a grove of any trees. *Deut.* xvi. 21.

3. To furnish, or fit out, with plants; as, to *plant* a garden, an orchard, or a forest.

4. To engender; to generate; to set the germ of.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*

5. To furnish with a fixed and organized population; to settle; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

6. To introduce and establish the principles or seeds of; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort; to *plant* a standard in any place; to *plant* one's feet on solid ground; to *plant* one's fist in another's face.

8. To set up; to install; to instate.

We will *plant* some other in the throne. *Shak.*

Plant, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

I have *planted;* Apollos watered. 1 *Cor.* iii. 6.

Plant'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being planted; fit to be planted. *B. Edwards.*

Plant'age (-āj; 48), *n.* A word used once by Shakespeare to designate plants in general, or anything that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shak.* (*Troil.* iii. sc. 2).

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre*, *plantanier*, Sp. *plántano*, *plátano;* prob. same word as *plane* tree.]

1. (*Bot.*) A treelike perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*) of tropical regions, bearing immense leaves and large clusters of the fruits called *plantains*. See MUSA.

2. The fruit of this plant. It is long and somewhat cylindrical, slightly curved, and, when ripe, soft, fleshy, and covered with a thick but tender yellowish skin. The plantain is a staple article of food in most tropical countries, especially when cooked.

Plantain Tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

Plantain cutter, *or* **Plantain eater** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several large African birds of the genus *Musophaga*, or family *Musophagidæ*, especially *Musophaga violacea*. See TURACO. They are allied to the cuckoos. — **Plantain squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), a Java squirrel (*Sciurus plantani*) which feeds upon plantains. — **Plantain tree** (*Bot.*), the treelike herb *Musa paradisiaca*. See def. 1 (above).

Plan'tain, *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago*. Cf. PLANT.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Plantago*, but especially the *P. major*, a low herb with broad spreading radical leaves, and slender spikes of minute flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is now found near the abode of civilized man in nearly all parts of the world.

Indian plantain. (*Bot.*) See under INDIAN. — **Mud plantain,** a homely North American aquatic plant (*Heteranthera reniformis*), having broad, reniform leaves. — **Rattlesnake plantain,** an orchidaceous plant (*Goodyera pubescens*), with the leaves blotched and spotted with white. — **Rib'wort plantain.** See RIBWORT. — **Robin's plantain,** the *Erigeron bellidifolium*, a common daisylike plant of North America. — **Water plantain,** a plant of the genus *Alisma*, having acrid leaves, and formerly regarded as a specific against hydrophobia. *Loudon.*

Plant'al (plănt'al), *a.* [L. *planta* a plant.] Belonging to plants; as, *plantal* life. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Plan'tar (plăn'tẽr), *a.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar* arteries.

Plan-ta'tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio:* cf. F. *plantation.*] **1.** The act or practice of planting, or setting in the earth for growth. [*R.*]

2. The place planted; land brought under cultivation; a piece of ground planted with trees or useful plants; esp., in the United States and West Indies, a large estate appropriated to the production of the more important crops, and cultivated by laborers who live on the estate; as, a cotton *plantation;* a coffee *plantation.*

3. An original settlement in a new country; a colony.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

Plant'-cane' (plănt'kān'), *n.* A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. The growth of the second and following years is of inferior quality, and is called *rattoon.*

Plant'-eat'ing (-ēt'ĭng), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, plants; as, a *plant-eating* beetle.

Plant'ed (plănt'ĕd), *a.* (*Joinery*) Fixed in place, as a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff; as, a *planted* molding.

Plant'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plants or sows; as, a *planter* of corn; a machine *planter.*

2. One who owns or cultivates a plantation; as, a sugar *planter;* a coffee *planter.*

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first *planters* in Virginia.

Plant'er-ship, *n.* The occupation or position of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or the West Indies.

Plant'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of PLANT.] A young plant, or plant in embryo. *E. Darwin.*

‖ **Plan'ti-gra'da** (plăn'tĭ-grā'dà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of Carnivora having plantigrade feet. It includes the bears, raccoons, and allied species.

Plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot + *gradi* to walk: cf. F. *plantigrade.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining to the plantigrades. (*b*) Having the foot so formed that the heel touches the ground when the leg is upright.

Plan'ti-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plantigrade animal, or one that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as man, and the bears.

Plant'ing (plănt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, etc.; the forming of plantations, as of trees; the carrying on of plantations, as of sugar, coffee, etc.

2. That which is planted; a plantation.

Trees of righteousness, the *planting* of the Lord. *Isa.* lxi. 3.

3. (*Arch.*) The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation. [*Eng.*]

Plant'less, *a.* Without plants; barren of vegetation.

Plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

Plan-toc'ra-cy (plăn-tŏk'rà-sў), *n.* [*Planter* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] Government by planters; planters, collectively. [*R.*]

Plant'ule (plănt'ûl), *n.* [F., dim. of *plante* a plant, L. *planta.*] (*Bot.*) The embryo which has begun its development in the act of germination.

‖ **Plan'u-la** (plăn'ū-là), *n.*; *pl.* PLANULÆ (-lē). [L., a little plane.] **1.** (*Biol.*) In embryonic development, a vesicle filled with fluid, formed from the morula by the divergence of its cells in such a manner as to give rise to a central space, around which the cells arrange themselves as an envelope; an embryonic form intermediate between the morula and gastrula. Sometimes used as synonymous with *gastrula.*

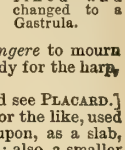

A Planula of Jellyfish. *B* The same in a later stage when it has become fixed and changed to a Gastrula.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The very young, free-swimming larva of the cœlenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and is entirely covered with cilia.

Planx'ty (plăngks'tў), *n.* [Cf. L. *plangere* to mourn aloud.] (*Mus.*) An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, sometimes of a mournful character.

Plaque (plăk), *n.* [F. Cf. PLACK, and see PLACARD.] Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used for ornament, or for painting pictures upon, as a slab, plate, dish, or the like, hung upon a wall; also, a smaller decoration worn on the person, as a brooch.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* [OD. *plasch.* See PLASH, *v.*] **1.** A small pool of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon.* "These shallow *plashes*." *Barrow.*

2. A dash of water; a splash.

Plash, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLASHED (plăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLASHING.] [Cf. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen.* Cf. SPLASH.] To dabble in water; to splash. "*Plashing* among bedded pebbles." *Keats.*

Far below him *plashed* the waters. *Longfellow.*

Plash, *v. t.* **1.** To splash, as water.

2. To splash or sprinkle with coloring matter; as, to *plash* a wall in imitation of granite.

Plash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLASHED (plăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLASHING.] [OF. *plaissier, plessier*, to bend. Cf. PLEACH.] To cut partly, or to bend and intertwine the branches of; as, to *plash* a hedge. *Evelyn.*

Plash, *n.* The branch of a tree partly cut or bent, and bound to, or intertwined with, other branches.

Plash'et (-ĕt), *n.* [*Plash* + *-et.*] A small pond or pool; a puddle.

Plash'ing, *n.* **1.** The cutting or bending and intertwining the branches of small trees, as in hedges.

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, to imitate granite, etc.

Plash'oot (-o͞ot), *n.* A hedge or fence formed of branches of trees interlaced, or *plashed.* [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Plash'y (-ў), *a.* [From 1st PLASH.] **1.** Watery; abounding with puddles; splashy. "*Plashy* fens." *Milton.* "The *plashy* earth." *Wordsworth.*

2. Specked, as if plashed with color. *Keats.*

Plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, that which is molded, Gr. πλάσμα, -ατος, from πλάσσειν to form, mold: cf. F. *plasme.* Cf. PLASMA.]

1. A mold or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

2. (*Biol.*) Same as PLASMA.

Plas'ma (plăz'mà), *n.* [See PLASM.] **1.** (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, of a color between grass green and leek green, which is found associated with common chalcedony. It was much esteemed by the ancients for making engraved ornaments.

2. (*Biol.*) The viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell, out of which the various tissues are formed by a process of differentiation; protoplasm.

3. Unorganized material; elementary matter.

4. (*Med.*) A mixture of starch and glycerin, used as a substitute for ointments. *U. S. Disp.*

Blood plasma (*Physiol.*), the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red and white blood corpuscles are suspended. — **Muscle plasma** (*Physiol.*), the fundamental part

of muscle fibers, a thick, viscid, albuminous fluid contained within the sarcolemma, which on the death of the muscle coagulates to a semisolid mass.

Plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. πλασματικός.]
Plas-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } **1.** Forming; shaping; molding. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to plasma; having the character of plasma; containing, or conveying, plasma.

Plas-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plasmatio.*] The act of forming or molding. [*R.*] *Grafton.*

Plas-ma'tor (plăz-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A former; a fashioner. [*R.*] "The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty." *Urquhart.*

Plas'ma-ture (-mȧ-tûr), *n.* Form; mold. [*R.*]

Plas'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, plasma; plasmatic.

Plas'min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteid body, separated by some physiologists from blood plasma. It is probably identical with fibrinogen.

Plas-mo'di-al (plăz-mō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to, or like, a plasmodium; as, the *plasmodial* form of a life cycle.

‖ **Plas-mo'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PLASMODIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLASMA.] **1.** (*Biol.*) A jellylike mass of free protoplasm, without any surrounding wall or membrane, formed by the union of amœboid cells, and endowed with life and power of motion.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A naked mobile mass of protoplasm, formed by the union of several amœbalike young, and constituting one of the stages in the life cycle of Mycetozoa and other low organisms.

Plas'mo-gen (plăz'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*Plasma* + *-gen.*] (*Biol.*) The important living portion of protoplasm, considered a chemical substance of the highest elaboration. Germ plasm and idioplasm are forms of plasmogen.

‖ **Plas'son** (plăs'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάσσειν to form.] (*Biol.*) The albuminous material composing the body of a cytode.

☞ It is considered simpler than the protoplasm of an ordinary cell in that it has not undergone differentiation into the inner cell nucleus and the outer cell substance. *Haeckel.*

Plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on, stuff in; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold: cf. OF. *plastre* a plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtre.* Cf. PLASTIC, EMPLASTER, PIASTER.] [Formerly written also *plaister.*] **1.** (*Med.*) An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or other material. It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body, and is used, according to its composition, to produce a medicinal effect, to bind parts together, etc.; as, a porous *plaster*; sticking *plaster.*

2. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair as a bond, for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions of houses. See MORTAR.

3. Calcined gypsum, or plaster of Paris, especially when ground, as used for making ornaments, figures, moldings, etc.; or calcined gypsum used as a fertilizer.

Plaster cast, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold. — **Plaster of Paris.** [So called because originally brought from a suburb of Paris.] (*Chem.*) Anhydrous calcium sulphate, or calcined gypsum, which forms with water a paste which soon sets or hardens, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. The term is loosely applied to any plaster stone or species of gypsum. — **Plaster of Paris bandage** (*Surg.*), a bandage saturated with a paste of plaster of Paris, which on drying forms a perfectly fitting splint. — **Plaster stone**, any species of gypsum. See GYPSUM.

Plas'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLASTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLASTERING.] [Cf. OF. *plastrer* to plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtrer.*] **1.** To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

2. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the ceilings and walls of a house.

3. Fig.: To smooth over; to cover or conceal the defects of; to hide, as with a covering of plaster. *Bale.*

Plas'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who applies plaster or mortar. "Thy father was a *plasterer.*" *Shak.*

2. One who makes plaster casts. "The *plasterer* doth make his figures by addition." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Plas'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Same as PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

2. The act or process of overlaying with plaster.

3. A covering of plaster; plasterwork.

Plas'ter-ly, *a.* Resembling plaster of Paris. [*R.*] "Out of gypseous or *plasterly* ground." *Fuller.*

Plas'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, exterior or interior, especially that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the greater part of the work, and pure plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.

Plas'ter-y, *a.* Of the nature of plaster.

The stone . . . is a poor *plastery* material. *Clough.*

-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. πλαστικός fit for molding, plastic, fr. πλάσσειν to mold, to form.] A combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing;* as, heteroplastic, monoplastic, polyplastic.

Plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. πλαστικός, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold: cf. F. *plastique.*] **1.** Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator. *Prior.*

See *plastic* Nature working to this end. *Pope.*

2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled, as clay or plaster; — used also figuratively; as, the *plastic* mind of a child.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts.

Medallions . . . fraught with the *plastic* beauty and grace of the palmy days of Italian art. *J. S. Harford.*

Plastic clay (*Geol.*), one of the beds of the Eocene period; — so called because used in making pottery. *Lyell.* — **Plastic element** (*Physiol.*), one that bears within it the germs of a higher form. — **Plastic exudation** (*Med.*), an exudation thrown out upon a wounded surface and constituting the material of repair by which the process of healing is effected. — **Plastic foods.** (*Physiol.*) See the second Note under FOOD. — **Plastic force.** (*Physiol.*) See under FORCE. — **Plastic operation**, an operation in plastic surgery. — **Plastic surgery**, that branch of surgery which is concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body.

Plas'tic-al (plăs'tĭ-kal), *a.* See PLASTIC. [*R.*]

Plas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a plastic manner.

Plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *plasticité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being plastic.

2. (*Physiol.*) Plastic force. *Dunglison.*

Plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), } *n.* [Gr. πλάστις, -ιδος, a
Plas'tide (-tĭd *or* -tīd), } creator.] **1.** (*Biol.*) A formative particle of albuminous matter; a monad; a cytode. See the Note under MORPHON. *Haeckel.*

2. (*Bot.*) One of the many minute granules found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells. They are divided by their colors into three classes, chloroplastids, chromoplastids, and leucoplastids.

‖ **Plas'ti-do-zo'a** (plăs'tĭ-dō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάστις, -ιδος, creator + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PROTOZOA.

Plas'ti-dule (plăs'tĭ-dūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. PLASTID.] (*Biol.*) One of the small particles or organic molecules composing the body of a moner or plastid. *Haeckel.*

Plas'tin (plăs'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] (*Biol.*) A substance associated with nuclein in cell nuclei, and by some considered as the fundamental substance of the nucleus.

Plas-tog'ra-phy (plăs-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. πλαστογραφία; πλαστός formed, molded + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The art of forming figures in any plastic material.

2. Imitation of handwriting; forgery.

Plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F. *plastron* breastplate, plastron, LL. *plastra* a thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] **1.** A piece of leather stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast. *Dryden.*

2. (*Anc. Armor*) An iron breastplate, worn under the hauberk.

3. (*Anat.*) The ventral shield or shell of tortoises and turtles. See TESTUDINATA.

4. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, made of a different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tȳ). [Gr. πλάσσειν to mold, form.] A combining form denoting *the act* or *process of forming, development, growth;* as, autoplasty, perineoplasty.

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATTING.] [See PLAIT.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to braid; to plait. "They had *platted* a crown of thorns." *Matt.* xxvii. 29.

Plat, *n.* Work done by platting or braiding; a plait.

Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal *plat.* *Shak.*

Plat, *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and PLOT a piece of ground.] A small piece or plot of ground laid out with some design, or for a special use; usually, a portion of flat, even ground.

This flowery *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*
I keep smooth *plats* of fruitful ground. *Tennyson.*

Plat, *v. t.* To lay out in plats or plots, as ground.

Plat, *a.* [F. *plat.* See PLATE, *n.*] Plain; flat; level. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Plat, *adv.* **1.** Plainly; flatly; downright. [*Obs.*]

But, sir, ye lie, I tell you *plat.* *Rom. of R.*

2. Flatly; smoothly; evenly. [*Obs.*] *Drant.*

Plat, *n.* **1.** The flat or broad side of a sword. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A plot; a plan; a design; a diagram; a map; a chart. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat.*" *Hakluyt.*

Plat'an (-an), *n.* [L. *platanus.* See PLANE the tree.] [Written also *platane.*] The plane tree. *Tennyson.*

Plat'a-nist (-ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, Gr. πλαταvιστής: cf. F. *plataniste.*] (*Zoöl.*) The soosoo.

‖ **Plat'a-nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [See PLANE the tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the plane tree.

Plat'band' (-bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande; plat, plate,* flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1.** A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or a parterre; hence, a border.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A flat molding, or group of moldings, the width of which much exceeds its projection, as the face of an architrave. (*b*) A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

Plate (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass, F. *plat* a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth, fr. *plat* flat, Gr. πλατύς. See PLACE, *n.*] **1.** A flat, or nearly flat, piece of metal, the thickness of which is small in comparison with the other dimensions; a thick sheet of metal; as, a steel *plate.*

2. Metallic armor composed of broad pieces.

Mangled . . . through *plate* and mail. *Milton.*

3. Domestic vessels and utensils, as flagons, dishes, cups, etc., wrought in gold or silver.

4. Metallic ware which is plated, in distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold.

5. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of metal or wood, or of earth glazed and baked, from which food is eaten at table.

6. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] A piece of money, usually silver money. [*Obs.*] "Realms and islands were as *plates* dropp'd from his pocket." *Shak.*

7. A piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal; as, a book illustrated with *plates;* a fashion *plate.*

8. A page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, for printing from; as, publisher's *plates.*

9. That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth, and holds the teeth in place. It may be of gold, platinum, silver, rubber, celluloid, etc.

10. (*Arch.*) A horizontal timber laid upon a wall, or upon corbels projecting from a wall, and supporting the ends of other timbers; also used specifically of the *roof plate* which supports the ends of the roof trusses or, in simple work, the feet of the rafters.

11. (*Her.*) A roundel of silver or tinctured argent.

12. (*Photog.*) A sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc., with a coating that is sensitive to light.

13. A prize given to the winner in a contest.

☞ *Plate* is sometimes used in an adjectival sense or in combination, the phrase or compound being in most cases of obvious signification; as, *plate* basket or *plate*-basket, *plate* rack or *plate*-rack.

Home plate. (*Baseball*) See *Home base*, under HOME. — **Plate armor.** (*a*) See PLATE, *n.*, 2. (*b*) Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, and the like. — **Plate bone**, the shoulder blade, or scapula. — **Plate girder**, a girder, the web of which is formed of a single vertical plate, or of a series of such plates riveted together. — **Plate glass.** See under GLASS. — **Plate iron**, wrought iron plates. — **Plate layer**, a workman who lays down the rails of a railway and fixes them to the sleepers or ties. — **Plate mark**, a special mark or emblematic figure stamped upon gold or silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, the degree of purity, and the like; thus, the local mark for London is a lion. — **Plate paper**, a heavy spongy paper, for printing from engraved plates. *Fairholt.* — **Plate press**, a press with a flat carriage and a roller, — used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates. — **Plate printer**, one who prints from engraved plates. — **Plate printing**, the act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. — **Plate tracery.** (*Arch.*) See under TRACERY. — **Plate wheel** (*Mech.*), a wheel, the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal, instead of by arms or spokes.

Plate (plāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATING.] **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrotyping.

2. To cover or overlay with plates of metal; to arm with metal for defense.

Thus *plated* in habiliments of war. *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated* harness.

4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ.

5. To calender; as, to *plate* paper.

Pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* F. PLATEAUX (F. -tō'; E. -tōz'), E. PLATEAUS (-tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel*, properly, a little plate. See PLATE.] **1.** A flat surface; especially, a broad, level, elevated area of land; a table-land.

2. An ornamental dish for the table; a tray or salver.

Plate'ful (plāt'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* PLATEFULS (-fụlz). Enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate will hold.

Plate'-gilled' (-gĭld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having flat, or leaflike, gills, as the bivalve mollusks.

Pla'tel (plā'tĕl), *n.* [OF. See PLATEAU.] A small dish. [*R.*]

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine*, fr. *plat* flat. See PLATE, and cf. PLATIN.] (*Mach.*) (*a*) The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type, and by which the impression is made. (*b*) Hence, an analogous part of a typewriter, on which the paper rests to receive an impression. (*c*) The movable table of a machine tool, as a planer, on which the work is fastened, and presented to the action of the tool; — also called *table.*

Plat'er (plāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver; as, a silver *plater.*

2. A machine for calendering paper.

Plat'er-esque' (plăt'ẽr-ĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata* silver.] (*Arch.*) Resembling silver plate; — said of certain architectural ornaments.

Plat'e-trope (plăt'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. πλάτος breadth + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Anat.*) One of a pair of paired organs.

Plat'form' (-fôrm'), *n.* [*Plat*, a. + *-form:* cf. F. *plateforme.*] **1.** A plat; a plan; a sketch; a model; a pattern. Used also figuratively. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A place laid out after a model. [*Obs.*]

Half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. Any flat or horizontal surface; especially, one that is raised above some particular level, as a framework of timber or boards horizontally joined so as to form a roof, or a raised floor, or portion of a floor; a landing; a dais; a stage, for speakers, performers, or workmen; a standing place.

4. A declaration of the principles upon which a person, a sect, or a party proposes to stand; a declared policy or system; as, the Saybrook *platform;* a political *platform.* "The *platform* of Geneva." *Hooker.*

5. (*Naut.*) A light deck, usually placed in a section of the hold or over the floor of the magazine. See ORLOP.

Platform car, a railway car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat. — **Platform scale**, a weighing machine, with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

Plat'form', *v. t.* **1.** To place on a platform. [*R.*]

2. To form a plan of; to model; to lay out. [*Obs.*]

Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible. *Milton.*

Plat-hel'minth (plăt-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Platyelminthes.

‖ **Plat'hel-min'thes** (plăt'hĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLATYELMINTHES.

Plat'in (plăt'ĭn), *n.* (*Mach.*) See PLATEN.

Plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ *or* plȧ-tē'nȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] (*Chem.*) Platinum.

Platina mohr, platinum black. — **Platina yellow**, a pigment prepared from platinum.

Plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a base or dull metal with a thin plate of precious or bright metal, as by mechanical means or by electro-magnetic deposition.

2. A thin coating of metal laid upon another metal.

3. A coating or defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.

Pla-tin'ic (plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to,

or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence, as contrasted with the *platinous* compounds; as, *platinic* chloride ($PtCl_4$).

Plat'i-ni-chlo'ric (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-klō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid consisting of platinic chloride and hydrochloric acid, and obtained as a brownish red crystalline substance, called *platinichloric*, or *chloroplatinic, acid.*

Plat'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Platinum* + *-ferous.*] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

Plat'i-ni-rid'i-um (-nĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* (*Chem. & Min.*) A natural alloy of platinum and iridium occurring in grayish metallic rounded or cubical grains with platinum.

Plat'i-nize (plăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATINIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATINIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To cover or combine with platinum.

Plat'i-no-chlo'ric (-nō-klō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid consisting of platinous chloride and hydrochloric acid, called *platinochloric*, or *chloroplatinous, acid.*

Plat'i-no-chlo'ride (-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A double chloride of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinochloric acid.

Plat'i-no-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid compound of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid. It is obtained as a cinnabar-red crystalline substance.

Plat'i-no-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinocyanic acid.

Plat'i-node (plăt'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [*Platinum* + Gr. ὁδός a way.] (*Physics*) A cathode. [*R.*]

Plat'i-noid (-noid), *a.* [*Platinum* + *-oid.*] Resembling platinum.

Plat'i-noid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alloy of German silver containing tungsten, — used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards.

Plat'i-no-type (plăt'ĭ-nō-tīp), *n.* [*Platinum* + *-type.*] (*Photog.*) **1.** A permanent photographic picture or print in platinum black.

2. The process by which such pictures are produced.

Plat'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a lower valence, as contrasted with the *platinic* compounds; as, *platinous* chloride ($PtCl_2$).

Plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm *or* plă-tē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *platina*, from *plata* silver, LL. *plata* a thin plate of metal. See PLATE, and cf. PLATINA.] (*Chem.*) A metallic element, intermediate in value between silver and gold, occurring native or alloyed with other metals, also as the platinum arsenide (sperrylite). It is a heavy tin-white metal which is ductile and malleable, but very infusible, and characterized by its resistance to strong chemical reagents. It is used for crucibles, for stills for sulphuric acid, rarely for coin, and in the form of foil and wire for many purposes. Specific gravity 21.5. Atomic weight 194.3. Symbol Pt. Formerly called *platina.*

Platinum black (*Chem.*), a soft, dull black powder, consisting of finely divided metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It absorbs oxygen to a high degree, and is employed as an oxidizer. — **Platinum lamp** (*Elec.*), a kind of incandescent lamp of which the luminous medium is platinum. See under INCANDESCENT. — **Platinum metals** (*Chem.*), the group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These consist of the *light platinum group*, viz., rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12; and the *heavy platinum group*, viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21. — **Platinum sponge** (*Chem.*), metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It absorbs oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

Plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., from *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1.** The quality or state of being flat, thin, or insipid; flat commonness; triteness; staleness of ideas or language.

> To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite *platitude*. *Motley.*

2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a truism; a commonplace.

Plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (plăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One addicted to uttering platitudes, or stale and insipid truisms. "A political *platitudinarian*." *G. Eliot.*

Plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To utter platitudes or truisms.

Plat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Abounding in platitudes; of the nature of platitudes; uttering platitudes. — **Plat'i-tu'di-nous-ness**, *n.*

Plat'ly (plăt'lĭ), *a.* Flatly. See PLAT, *a.* [*Obs.*]

Plat'ness, *n.* Flatness. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

Pla-tom'e-ter (plă-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + *-meter.*] See PLANIMETER.

Pla-ton'ic (plă-tŏn'ĭk), **Pla-ton'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *Platonicus*, Gr. Πλατωνικός: cf. F. *platonique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions.

2. Pure; passionless; nonsexual; philosophical.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — **Platonic love**, a pure, spiritual affection, subsisting between persons of opposite sex, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences; — a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate. — **Platonic year** (*Astron.*), a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes; — called also *great year.* This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. *Barlow.*

Pla-ton'ic, *n.* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Pla-ton'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a Platonic manner.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Platonisme.*] **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of Plato or of his followers.

☞ Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit; and also that he formed the visible universe out of preëxistent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns of ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned. In other words, it is the knowledge of what is eternal, exists necessarily, and is unchangeable; not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses; neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory; nor is it the result of experience and observation; but it is the product of our *reason*, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called *philosophy.* Plato's professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, yet are called *Platonists.* *Murdock.*

2. An elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe; sometimes, imaginative or fantastic philosophical notions.

Pla'to-nist (-nĭst; 277), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato. *Hammond.*

Pla'to-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATONIZING.] To adopt the opinions of Plato or his followers. *Milner.*

Pla'to-nize, *v. t.* To explain by, or accommodate to, the Platonic philosophy. *Enfield.*

Pla'to-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who Platonizes.

Pla-toon' (plă-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a knot or group of men, a platoon, fr. *pelote* a ball formed of things wound round. See PELLET.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) Formerly, a body of men who fired together; also, a small square body of soldiers to strengthen the angles of a hollow square. (*b*) Now, in the United States service, half of a company.

Platt (plăt), *n.* (*Mining*) See LODGE, *n.* *Raymond.*

Platt'deutsch' (plăt'doitsh'), *n.* The modern dialects spoken in the north of Germany, taken collectively; modern Low German. See *Low German*, under GERMAN.

Plat'ten (plăt't'n), *v. t.* [See PLAT, *a.*] (*Glass Making*) To flatten and make into sheets or plates; as, to *platten* cylinder glass.

Plat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [From PLAT to braid.] One who plats or braids.

Plat'ter, *n.* [Probably fr. OF. *platel*, F. *plateau.* See PLATEAU.] A large plate or shallow dish on which meat or other food is brought to the table.

> The attendants . . . speedily brought in several large, smoking *platters*, filled with huge pieces of beef. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plat'ter-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a broad, flat face.

Plat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Plaited strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., used for making hats or the like.

Plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates.

Plat'y- (plăt'ĭ-). A combining form from Gr. πλατύς *broad, wide, flat*; as, *platy*pus, *platy*cephalous.

Plat'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), **Plat'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), } *a.* [*Platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) Broad-headed.

Plat'yc-ne'mic (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭk), *a.* [*Platy-* + Gr. κνήμη leg: cf. F. *platycnémique.*] (*Anat.*) Of, relating to, or characterized by, platycnemism.

Pla-tyc'ne-mism (plă-tĭk'nē-mĭz'm), *n.* (*Anat.*) Lateral flattening of the tibia.

Plat'y-cœ'li-an (plăt'ĭ-sē'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [*Platy-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) Flat at the anterior and concave at the posterior end; — said of the centra of the vertebræ of some extinct dinosaurs.

‖ **Plat'y-el-min'thes** (-ĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATY-, and HELMINTHES.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of helminthes including the cestodes, or tapeworms, the trematodes, and the turbellarians. Called also *flatworms.*

‖ **Plat'y-hel'mi-a** (-hĕl'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLATYELMINTHES. [Written also *Platyelmia.*]

Pla-tym'e-ter (plă-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Platy-* + *-meter.*] (*Elec.*) An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

Plat'y-pod (plăt'ĭ-pŏd), *n.* [*Platy-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having broad feet, or a broad foot.

‖ **Pla-typ'o-da** (plă-tĭp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PROSOBRANCHIATA.

‖ **Pla-typ'te-ra** (plă-tĭp'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύς broad + πτερόν a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Pseudoneuroptera including the species which have four broad, flat wings, as the termites, or white ants, and the stone flies (*Perla*).

Plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύς + ποῦς foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole. See under DUCK.

Plat'y-rhine (plăt'ĭ-rīn), *a.* [*Platy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Anat.*) Having the nose broad; — opposed to *leptorhine.* — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Platyrhini.

‖ **Plat'y-rhi'ni** (-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύς broad + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of monkeys, including the American species, which have a broad nasal septum, thirty-six teeth, and usually a prehensile tail. See MONKEY. [Written also *Platyrrhini.*]

Plaud (plad), *v. t.* To applaud. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Plau'dit (pla'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* do ye praise (which was said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere.* Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] A mark or expression of applause; praise bestowed.

> Not in the shouts and *plaudits* of the throng. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Acclamation; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation; approval.

Plau'di-to-ry (-dĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plau'si-bil'i-ty (pla'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *plausibilité.*] **1.** Something worthy of praise. [*Obs.*]

> Integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities.* *E. Vaughan.*

2. The quality of being plausible; speciousness.

> To give any *plausibility* to a scheme. *De Quincey.*

3. Anything plausible or specious. *R. Browning.*

Plau'si-ble (pla'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, from *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, strike, beat.] **1.** Worthy of being applauded; praiseworthy; commendable; ready. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

2. Obtaining approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext; *plausible* manners; a *plausible* delusion. "*Plausible* and popular arguments." *Clarendon.*

3. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* speaker.

Syn. — PLAUSIBLE, SPECIOUS. *Plausible* denotes that which seems reasonable, yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which presents a fair appearance to the view and yet covers something false. *Specious* refers more definitely to the act or purpose of false representation; *plausible* has more reference to the effect on the beholder or hearer. An argument may be *specious* when it is not *plausible* because its sophistry is so easily discovered.

Plau'si-ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render plausible. [*R.*]

Plau'si-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being plausible.

Plau'si-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a plausible manner.

2. Contentedly; readily. [*Obs.*]

> The Romans *plausibly* did give consent. *Shak.*

Plau'sive (pla'sĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Applauding; manifesting praise. *Young.*

2. Plausible; specious. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Play (plā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAYED (plād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAYING.] [OE. *pleien*, AS. *plegian, plegan*, to play, akin to *plega* play, game, quick motion, and probably to OS. *plegan* to promise, pledge, D. *plegen* to care for, attend to, be wont, G. *pflegen*; of unknown origin. √28. Cf. PLIGHT, *n.*] **1.** To engage in sport or lively recreation; to exercise for the sake of amusement; to frolic; to sport.

> As Canace was *pleying* in her walk. *Chaucer.*
>
> The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
> Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play*? *Pope.*
>
> And some, the darlings of their Lord,
> *Play* smiling with the flame and sword. *Keble.*

2. To act with levity or thoughtlessness; to trifle; to be careless.

> "Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to *pleye*." *Chaucer.*
>
> Men are apt to *pla* with their healths. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* ball; hence, to gamble; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.

4. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute.

> One that . . . can *play* well on an instrument. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 32.
>
> *Play*, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

5. To act; to behave; to practice deception.

> His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

6. To move in any manner; especially, to move regularly with alternate or reciprocating motion; to operate; to act; as, the fountain *plays.*

> The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

7. To move gayly; to wanton; to disport.

> Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*
>
> The setting sun
> *Plays* on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*
>
> All fame is foreign but of true desert,
> *Plays* round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

8. To act on the stage; to personate a character.

> A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*
>
> Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Donne.*

To play into a person's hands, to act, or to manage matters, to his advantage or benefit. — **To play off**, to affect; to feign; to practice artifice. — **To play upon.** (*a*) To make sport of; to deceive.

> Art thou alive?
> Or is it fantasy that *plays upon* our eyesight? *Shak.*

(*b*) To use in a droll manner; to give a droll expression or application to; as, *to play upon* words.

Play, *v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon upon a fortification; to *play* a trump.

> First Peace and Silence all disputes control,
> Then Order *plays* the soul. *Herbert.*

2. To perform music upon; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

3. To perform, as a piece of music, on an instrument; as, to *play* a waltz on the violin.

4. To bring into sportive or wanton action; to exhibit in action; to execute; as, to *play* tricks.

> Nature here
> Wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
> Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

5. To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to *play* a comedy; also, to act in the character of; to represent by acting; to simulate; to behave like; as, to *play* King Lear; to *play* the woman.

> Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To engage in, or go through with, as a contest for amusement or for a wager or prize; as, to *play* a game at baseball.

7. To keep in play, as a hooked fish, in order to land it.

To play off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, *to play off* tricks. — **To play one's cards**, to manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive. — **Played out**, tired out; exhausted; at the end of one's resources. [*Colloq.*]

Play, *n.* **1.** Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols.

2. Any exercise, or series of actions, intended for amusement or diversion; a game.

> John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act or practice of contending for victory, amusement, or a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards; gaming; as, to lose a fortune in *play.*

4. Action; use; employment; exercise; practice; as, fair *play*; foul *play*; sword *play*; a *play* of wit. "The next who comes in *play*." *Dryden.*

5. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a

composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

6. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, he attends every *play*.

7. Performance on an instrument of music.

8. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel or piston; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. "To give them *play*, front and rear." *Milton.*

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*

9. Hence, liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full *play* to mirth.

Play actor, an actor of dramas. *Prynne.* — **Play debt,** a gambling debt. *Arbuthnot.* — **Play pleasure,** idle amusement. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **A play upon words,** the use of a word in such a way as to be capable of double meaning; punning. — **Play of colors,** prismatic variation of colors. — **To bring into play, To come in play,** to bring or come into use or exercise. — **To hold in play,** to keep occupied or employed.

I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play*. *Macaulay.*

‖ **Pla'ya** (plä'yȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; a strand; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation. *Bartlett.*

Play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed programme of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Play'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book of dramatic compositions; a book of the play. *Swift.*

Play'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a holiday. *Swift.*

Play'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plays, or amuses himself; one without serious aims; an idler; a trifler. *Shak.*

2. One who plays at any game.

3. A dramatic actor. *Shak.*

4. One who plays on an instrument of music. "A cunning *player* on an harp." 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16.

5. A gamester; a gambler.

Play'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate. *Shak.*

Play'fere' (-fēr'), *n.* [*Play* + 1st *fere.*] A playfellow. [*Obs.*] [Also, *playfeer, playphere.*] *Holinshed.*

Play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Sportive; gamboling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; as, a *playful* child; a *playful* writer. — **Play'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Play'ful-ness,** *n.*

Play'game' (-gām'), *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

Play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents playhouses, or attends dramatic performances.

Play'go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses; as, the *playgoing* public. — *n.* The practice of going to plays.

Play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the *playground* of a school.

Play'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs.*] **1.** A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater. *Shak.*

2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.

Play'ing, *a.* & *vb. n.* of PLAY.

Playing cards. See under CARD.

Play'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A playwright. [*R.*]

Play'mate' (plā'māt'), *n.* A companion in diversions; a playfellow.

Play'some (-sŭm), *a.* Playful; wanton; sportive. [*R.*] *R. Browning.* — **Play'some-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Playte (plīt), *n.* (*Naut.*) See PLEYT.

Play'thing' (plā'thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

Play'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time for play or diversion.

Play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or adapter of plays.

Play'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* A writer of plays; a dramatist; a playwright. *Lecky.*

‖ **Pla'za** (E. plä'zȧ; Sp. plä'thȧ), *n.* [Sp. See PLACE.] A public square in a city or town.

Plea (plē), *n.* [OE. *plee, plai, plait,* fr. OF. *plait, plaid, plet,* LL. *placitum* judgment, decision, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, from *placere* to please. See PLEASE, and cf. PLACIT, PLEAD.] **1.** (*Law*) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause; in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a *demurrer;* in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's *plea.* In chancery practice, a *plea* is a special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. In criminal practice, the *plea* is the defendant's formal answer to the indictment or information presented against him.

2. (*Law*) A cause in court; a lawsuit; as, the Court of Common *Pleas.* See under COMMON.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of *pleas* real, personal, and mixed. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

3. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense or in justification; an excuse; an apology. "Necessity, the tyrant's *plea.*" *Milton.*

No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

4. An urgent prayer or entreaty.

Pleas of the crown (*Eng. Law*), criminal actions.

Pleach (plēch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEACHED (plēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEACHING.] [Cf. OF. *plaissier* to bend, and also F. *plisser* to plait, L. *plicare, plicitum,* to fold, lay, or wind together. Cf. PLASH to pleach.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; to interlock. [*Obs.*] "The *pleached* bower." *Shak.*

Plead (plēd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEADED (*colloq.* PLED (plĕd) or PLED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEADING.] [OE. *pleden, plaiden,* OF. *plaidier,* F. *plaider,* fr. LL. *placitare,* fr. *placitum.* See PLEA.] **1.** To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to speak by way of persuasion; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! *Job* xvi. 21.

2. (*Law*) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea. *Blackstone. Burrill. Stephen.*

3. To contend; to struggle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Plead (plēd), *v. t.* **1.** To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.

Every man should *plead* his own matter. *Sir T. More.*

☞ In this sense, *argue* is more generally used by lawyers.

2. To allege or cite in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; to answer to an indictment; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* a statute of limitations; to *plead* not guilty. *Kent.*

3. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors. *Spenser.*

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

Plead'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

Plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *plaideur.*] **1.** One who pleads; one who argues for or against; an advocate.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) One who draws up or forms pleas; the draughtsman of pleas or pleadings in the widest sense; as, a special *pleader.*

Plead'ing, *n.* The act of advocating, defending, or supporting, a cause by arguments.

Plead'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pleading manner.

Plead'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Law*) The mutual pleas and replies of the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, proceeding from the declaration of the plaintiff, until issue is joined, and the question made to rest on some single point. *Blackstone.*

Pleas'ance (plĕz'ȧns), *n.* [F. *plaisance.* See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasure; merriment; gayety; delight; kindness. [*Archaic*] *Shak.* "Full great *plesance.*" *Chaucer.* "A realm of *pleasance.*" *Tennyson.*

2. A secluded part of a garden. [*Archaic*]

The *pleasances* of old Elizabethan houses. *Ruskin.*

Pleas'ant (plĕz'ȧnt), *a.* [F. *plaisant.* See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasing; grateful to the mind or to the senses; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* journey; *pleasant* weather.

Behold, how good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; sprightly; humorous; sportive; as, *pleasant* company; a *pleasant* fellow.

From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Pleasing; gratifying; agreeable; cheerful; good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; sportive; humorous; jocose; amusing; witty. — PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. *Agreeable* is applied to that which agrees with, or is in harmony with, one's tastes, character, etc. *Pleasant* and *pleasing* denote a stronger degree of the agreeable. *Pleasant* refers rather to the state or condition; *pleasing,* to the act or effect. Where they are applied to the same object, *pleasing* is more energetic than *pleasant;* as, she is always *pleasant* and always *pleasing.* The distinction, however, is not radical and not rigidly observed.

Pleas'ant, *n.* A wit; a humorist; a buffoon. [*Obs.*]

Pleas'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

Pleas'ant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant.

Pleas'ant-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* PLEASANTRIES (-rĭz). [F. *plaisanterie.* See PLEASANT.] That which denotes or promotes pleasure or good humor; cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; especially, an agreeable playfulness in conversation; a jocose or humorous remark; badinage.

The grave abound in *pleasantries,* the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*

Pleas'ant-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Of pleasing speech.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASED (plēzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASING.] [OE. *plesen,* OF. *plaisir,* fr. L. *placere,* akin to *placare* to reconcile. Cf. COMPLACENT, PLACABLE, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEASURE.] **1.** To give pleasure to; to excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to make glad; to gratify; to content; to satisfy.

I pray to God that it may *plesen* you. *Chaucer.*

What next I bring shall *please* thee, be assured. *Milton.*

2. To have or take pleasure in; hence, to choose; to wish; to desire; to will.

Whatsoever the Lord *pleased,* that did he. *Ps.* cxxxv. 6.

A man doing as he wills, and doing as he *pleases,* are the same thing in common speech. *J. Edwards.*

3. To be the will or pleasure of; to seem good to; — used impersonally. "It *pleased* the Father that in him should all fullness dwell." *Col.* i. 19.

To-morrow, may it *please* you. *Shak.*

To be pleased in *or* **with,** to approve; to have complacency in; to take pleasure in. — **To be pleased to do a thing,** to take pleasure in doing it; to have the will to do it; to think proper to do it. *Dryden.*

Please (plēz), *v. i.* **1.** To afford or impart pleasure; to excite agreeable emotions.

What *pleasing* seemed, for her now *pleases* more. *Milton.*

For we that live to *please,* must *please* to live. *Johnson.*

2. To have pleasure; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; to vouchsafe; to consent.

Heavenly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*

That he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Pleased (plēzd), *a.* Experiencing pleasure. — **Pleas'ed-ly** (plēz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Pleas'ed-ness,** *n.*

Please'man (plēz'mȧn), *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pleas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; causing agreeable emotion; agreeable; delightful; as, a *pleasing* prospect; *pleasing* manners. "*Pleasing* harmony." *Shak.* "*Pleasing* features." *Macaulay.* — **Pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Gratifying; delightful; agreeable. See PLEASANT.

Pleas'ing, *n.* An object of pleasure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; gratifying; abounding in pleasantness or pleasantry.

Planting of orchards is very . . . *pleasurable.* *Bacon.*

O, sir, you are very *pleasurable.* *B. Jonson.*

— **Pleas'ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

Pleas'ure (plĕzh'ŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *plaisir,* originally an infinitive. See PLEASE.] **1.** The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by the expectation or the enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; — opposed to *pain, sorrow,* etc.

At thy right hand there are *pleasures* for evermore. *Ps.* xvi. 11.

2. Amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification; — opposed to *labor, service, duty, self-denial,* etc. "Not sunk in carnal *pleasure.*" *Milton.*

He that loveth *pleasure* shall be a poor man. *Prov.* xxi. 17.

Lovers of *pleasures* more than lovers of God. 2 *Tim.* iii. 4.

3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose. "He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon." *Isa.* xlviii. 14.

Use your *pleasure;* if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*

4. That which pleases; a favor; a gratification. *Shak.*

Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure.* *Acts* xxv. 9.

At pleasure, by arbitrary will or choice. *Dryden.* — **To take pleasure in,** to have enjoyment in. *Ps.* cxlvii. 11.

☞ *Pleasure* is used adjectively, or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *pleasure* boat, *pleasure* ground, *pleasure* house, etc.

Syn. — Enjoyment; gratification; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose; command; favor; kindness.

Pleas'ure, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASURING.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Shak.*

[Rolled] his hoop to *pleasure* Edith. *Tennyson.*

Pleas'ure, *v. i.* To take pleasure; to seek or pursue pleasure; as, to go *pleasuring.*

Pleas'ure-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Affording pleasure. [*R.*]

Pleas'ure-less, *a.* Devoid of pleasure. *G. Eliot.*

Pleas'ur-er (-ẽr), *n.* A pleasure seeker. *Dickens.*

Pleas'ur-ist, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pleat (plēt), *n.* & *v. t.* See PLAIT.

Plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe,* fr. L. *plebs.*] **1.** The common people; the mob. [*Obs.*]

The *plebe* with thirst and fury prest. *Sylvester.*

2. [Cf. PLEBEIAN.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yȧn), *a.* [L. *plebeius,* from *plebs, plebis,* the common people; cf. F. *plébéien.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman *plebs,* or common people.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng.

Ple-be'ian, *n.* **1.** One of the *plebs,* or common people of ancient Rome, in distinction from a *patrician.*

2. One of the common people, or lower ranks of men.

Ple-be'iance (-yȧns), *n.* **1.** Plebeianism. [*Obs.*]

2. Plebeians, collectively. [*Obs.*]

Ple-be'ian-ism (-yȧn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *plébéianisme.*] **1.** The quality or state of being plebeian.

2. The conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Ple-be'ian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEBEIANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEBEIANIZING.] To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

Ple-bic'o-list (-bĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *plebs* the common people + *colere* to cultivate.] One who flatters, or courts the favor of, the common people; a demagogue. [*R.*]

Pleb'i-fi-ca'tion (plĕb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plebs* the common people + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **-FY.**] A rendering plebeian; the act of vulgarizing. [*R.*]

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning . . . but you will end in the *plebification* of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

Ple-bis'ci-ta-ry (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a plebiscite. *The Century.*

Pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite,* fr. L. *plebiscitum.*] A vote by universal male suffrage; especially, in France, a popular vote, as first sanctioned by the National Constitution of 1791. [Written also *plebiscit.*]

Plebiscite we have lately taken, in popular use, from the French. *Fitzed. Hall.*

‖ **Ple'bis-ci'tum** (plē'bĭs-sī'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *plebs, plebis,* common people + *scitum* decree.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of a tribune or some subordinate plebeian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate.

Plec'tile (plĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *plectilis.*] Woven; plaited. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Plec'tog·nath (plĕk'tŏg-năth), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi. — *n.* One of the Plectognathi.

‖ **Plec-tog'na-thi** (plĕk-tŏg'nà-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πλεκτός twisted (fr. πλέκειν to plait, twist) + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, and the articular united with the dentary.

One of the Plectognathi: Cowfish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

☞ The upper jaw is immovably joined to the skull; the ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting; and the body is covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles, like shagreen. The order includes the diodons, filefishes, globefishes, and trunkfishes.

Plec'tog-nath'ic (plĕk'tŏg-năth'ĭk), **Plec-tog'na-thous** (plĕk-tŏg'nà-thŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi.

‖ **Plec'to-spon'dy-li** (plĕk'tŏ-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλεκτός plaited + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes having the anterior vertebræ united and much modified; the Eventognathi.

Plec'to-spon'dy-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Plectospondyli.

‖ **Plec'trum** (plĕk'trŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Plectra (-trà), E. Plectrums (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] A small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, or quill, used in playing upon the lyre and other stringed instruments.

Pled (plĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Plead. [*Colloq.*] *Spenser.*

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege*, *pleige*, pledge, guaranty, LL. *plegium*, *plivium*; akin to OF. *plevir* to bail, guaranty, perhaps fr. L. *praebere* to proffer, offer (sc. *fidem* a trust, a promise of security), but cf. also E. *play*. √28. Cf. Prebend, Replevin.] **1.** (*Law*) The transfer of possession of personal property from a debtor to a creditor as security for a debt or engagement; also, the contract created between the debtor and creditor by a thing being so delivered or deposited, forming a species of bailment; also, that which is so delivered or deposited; something put in pawn.

☞ *Pledge* is ordinarily confined to personal property; the title or ownership does not pass by it; possession is essential to it. In all these points it differs from a mortgage [see Mortgage]; and in the last, from the *hypotheca* of the Roman law. See Hypotheca. *Story. Kent.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) A person who undertook, or became responsible, for another; a bail; a surety; a hostage. "I am Grumio's *pledge*." *Shak.*

3. A hypothecation without transfer of possession.

4. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; as, mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties. "That voice, their liveliest *pledge* of hope." *Milton.*

5. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self to do, or to refrain from doing, something; especially, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicating liquors or the like; as, to sign the *pledge*; the mayor had made no *pledges*.

6. A sentiment to which assent is given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health.

Dead pledge. [A translation of LL. *mortuum vadium*.] (*Law*) A mortgage. See Mortgage. — **Living pledge.** [A translation of LL. *vivum vadium*.] (*Law*) The conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits. — **To hold in pledge**, to keep as security. — **To put in pledge**, to pawn; to give as security.

Syn. — See Earnest.

Pledge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pledged (plĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pledging.] [Cf. OF. *pleiger* to give security. See Pledge, *n.*] **1.** To deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to leave in possession of another as security; as, to *pledge* one's watch.

2. To give or pass as a security; to guarantee; to engage; to plight; as, to *pledge* one's word and honor.

We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *The Declaration of Independence.*

3. To secure performance of, as by a pledge. [*Obs.*]

To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shak.*

4. To bind or engage by promise or declaration; to engage solemnly; as, to *pledge* one's self.

5. To invite another to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to him, as a pledge of good will; hence, to drink the health of; to toast.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

Pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

Pledge'less (plĕj'lĕs), *a.* Having no pledge.

Pledge-or' (plĕj-ôr'), **Pledg-or'** (plĕj'ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who pledges, or delivers anything in pledge; a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee*.

☞ This word analogically requires the *e* after *g*, but the spelling *pledgor* is perhaps commoner.

Pledg'er (plĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who pledges.

Pledg'er-y (-ẽ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pleigerie*.] A pledging; suretyship. [*Obs.*]

Pledg'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Prov. E., a small plug.] **1.** A small plug. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. (*Naut.*) A string of oakum used in calking.

3. (*Med.*) A compress, or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound, ulcer, or the like, to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.

‖ **Ple-gep'o-da** (plē-jĕp'ŏ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πληγή a stroke + *-poda*. In allusion to the rapid strokes of the vibrating cilia.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Infusoria.

Ple'iad (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yà-dēz; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made by Jupiter a constellation in the sky.

2. (*Astron.*) A group of small stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus. *Job* xxxviii. 31.

☞ Alcyone, the brightest of these, a star of the third magnitude, was considered by Mädler the central point around which our universe is revolving, but there is no sufficient evidence of such motion. Only six pleiads are distinctly visible to the naked eye, whence the ancients supposed that a seventh sister had concealed herself out of shame for having loved a mortal, Sisyphus.

Plein (plān), *a.* Plain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Plein, *v. i. & t.* To complain. See Plain. [*Obs.*]

Plein, *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *plenus*.] Full; complete. [*Obs.*] "*Plein* remission." *Chaucer.* — **Plein'ly**, *adv.*

Plei'o-cene (plī'ŏ-sēn), *a.* (*Geol.*) See Pliocene.

Plei-oph'yl-lous (plī-ŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* plī'ŏ-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. πλείων more + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having several leaves; — used especially when several leaves or leaflets appear where normally there should be only one.

‖ **Plei'o-sau'rus** (plī'ŏ-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as Pliosaurus.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tŏ-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλείστος most + καινός new.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the epoch, or the deposits, following the Tertiary, and immediately preceding man. — *n.* The Pleistocene epoch, or deposits.

Ple'nal (plē'nal), *a.* [L. *plenus* full. Cf. Plenary.] Full; complete; as, a *plenal* view or act. [*Obs.*]

Ple'na-ri-ly (-nà-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plenary manner.

Ple'na-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plenary.

Plen'ar-ty (plĕn'ẽr-tĭ *or* plēn'-), *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

Ple'na-ry (plē'nà-rĭ; 277), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus* full. See Plenty.] Full; entire; complete; absolute; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* authority.

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full. *I. Watts.*

Plenary indulgence (*R. C. Ch.*), an entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins. — **Plenary inspiration.** (*Theol.*) See under Inspiration.

Ple'na-ry, *n.* (*Law*) Decisive procedure. [*Obs.*]

Plene (plēn), *a.* [L. *plenus* full.] Full; complete; plenary. [*Obs.*]

Ple'ni-corn (plē'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *plenus* full + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant having solid horns or antlers, as the deer. *Brande & C.*

Plen'i-lu'na-ry (plĕn'ĭ-lū'nà-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the full moon. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Plen'i-lune (-lūn), *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The full moon. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ple-nip'o-tence (plē-nĭp'ŏ-tens), **Ple-nip'o-ten-cy** (-ten-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being plenipotent. [*R.*]

Ple-nip'o-tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens*, *-entis*, potent.] Possessing full power. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pŏ-tĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* Plenipotentiaries (-rĭz). [LL. *plenipotentiarius*: cf. F. *plénipotentiaire*.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, with full power to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business.

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; invested with full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license; *plenipotentiary* ministers. *Howell.*

Plen'ish (plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [See Replenish.] **1.** To replenish. [*Obs.*] *T. Reeve.*

2. To furnish; to stock, as a house or farm. [*Scot.*]

Plen'ish-ing, *n.* Household furniture; stock. [*Scot.*]

Ple'nist (plē'nĭst), *n.* [L. *plenus* full: cf. F. *pléniste*.] One who holds that all space is full of matter.

Plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full: cf. F. *plénitude*.] **1.** The quality or state of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance; as, the *plenitude* of space or power.

2. Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. [*Obs.*]

Plen'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A plenist.

Plen'i-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Having plenitude; full; complete; thorough. [*Obs.*]

Plen'te-ous (plĕn'tē-ŭs), *a.* [From Plenty.] **1.** Containing plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply. "Reaping *plenteous* crop." *Milton.*

2. Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. "The seven *plenteous* years." *Gen.* xli. 34.

3. Having plenty; abounding; rich.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. *Deut.* xxviii. 11.

Syn. — Plentiful; copious; full. See Ample.

— **Plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Plen'te-vous (-vŭs), *a.* Plenteous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water.

2. Yielding abundance; prolific; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; profuse; prodigal. [*Obs.*]

He that is *plentiful* in expenses will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon.*

— **Plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.; pl.* Plenties (-tĭz), in *Shak.* [OE. *plentee*, *plente*, OF. *plenté*, fr. L. *plenitas*, fr. *plenus* full. See Full, *a.*, and cf. Complete.] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; sufficiency; specifically, abundant productiveness of the earth; ample supply for human wants; abundance; copiousness. "*Plenty* of corn and wine." *Gen.* xxvii. 28. "Promises Britain peace and *plenty*." *Shak.*

Houses of office stuffed with *plentee*. *Chaucer.*

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Abundance; exuberance. See Abundance.

Plen'ty, *a.* Plentiful; abundant. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.* (*Folio ed.*).

Those countries where shrubs are *plenty*. *Goldsmith.*

‖ **Ple'num** (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *plenus* full.] That state in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. *G. Francis.*

Ple'o-chro'ic (plē'ŏ-krō'ĭk), *a.* Having the property of pleochroism.

Ple-och'ro-ism (plē-ŏk'rŏ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + χρόα color.] (*Crystallog.*) The property possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

Ple-och'ro-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pleochroic.

Ple'o-chro'ma-tism (plē'ŏ-krō'mà-tĭz'm), *n.* Pleochroism.

Ple-och'ro-ous (plē-ŏk'rŏ-ŭs), *a.* Pleochroic.

Ple'o-mor'phic (plē'ŏ-môr'fĭk), *a.* Pertaining to pleomorphism; as, the *pleomorphic* character of bacteria.

Ple'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + μορφή form.] **1.** (*Crystallog.*) The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, including *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*.

2. (*Biol.*) The theory that the various genera of bacteria are phases or variations of growth of a number of Protean species, each of which may exhibit, according to undetermined conditions, all or some of the forms characteristic of the different genera and species.

Ple'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Having the property of pleomorphism.

Ple'o-nasm (plē'ŏ-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to abound, fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέων, πλείων, more, compar. of πολύς much. See Full, *a.*, and cf. Poly-, Plus.] (*Rhet.*) Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; as, I saw it *with my own eyes*.

Ple'o-nast (-năst), *n.* One who is addicted to pleonasm. [*R.*] *C. Reade.*

Ple'o-naste, *n.* [Gr. πλεόναστος abundant, rich: cf. F. *pléonaste*.] (*Min.*) A black variety of spinel.

Ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), **Ple'o-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pléonastique*.] Of or pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

Ple'o-nas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

Ple'o-pod (plē'ŏ-pŏd), *n.; pl.* E. Pleopods (-pŏdz), L. Pleopoda (plē-ŏp'ŏ-dà). [Gr. πλεῖν to swim + *-pod*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the abdominal legs of a crustacean. See *Illust.* under Crustacea.

Ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up, fr. πληροῦν to fill.] (*Bot.*) The central column of parenchyma in a growing stem or root.

Ple-roph'o-ry (plē-rŏf'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. πληροφορία; πλήρης full + φέρειν to bear.] Fullness; full persuasion. [*Obs.*] "A *plerophory* of assurance." *Bp. Hall.*

Ples'ance (plĕz'ans), *n.* Pleasance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Plesh (plĕsh), *n.* A pool; a plash. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ple'si-o-mor'phism (plē'sĭ-ŏ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλησίος near + μορφή form.] (*Crystallog.*) The property possessed by some substances of crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition.

Ple'si-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Nearly alike in form.

Ple'si-o-saur (-sạr), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Plesiosauria.

‖ **Ple'si-o-sau'ri-a** (-sạ'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See Plesiosaurus.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including the genera Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus and allied forms; — called also *Sauropterygia*.

Ple'si-o-sau'ri-an (-an), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A plesiosaur.

‖ **Ple'si-o-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.; pl.* Plesiosauri (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. πλησίος near + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having a very long neck, a small head, and paddles for swimming. It lived in the Mesozoic age.

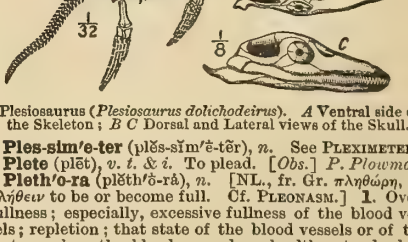

Plesiosaurus (*Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus*). *A* Ventral side of the Skeleton; *B C* Dorsal and Lateral views of the Skull.

Ples-sim'e-ter (plĕs-sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* See Plexímeter.

Plete (plēt), *v. t. & i.* To plead. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ŏ-rà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full. Cf. Pleonasm.] **1.** Overfullness; especially, excessive fullness of the blood vessels; repletion; that state of the blood vessels or of the system when the blood exceeds a healthy standard in quantity; hyperæmia; — opposed to *anæmia*.

2. State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

Pleth'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk *or* plĕth'ŏ-rĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός: cf. F. *pléthorique*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or excess of blood; as, a *plethoric* constitution; — used also metaphorically. "*Plethoric* phrases." *Sydney Smith.* "*Plethoric* fullness of thought." *De Quincey.*

Ple-thor'ic-al (plē-thŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Plethoric. [*R.*] — **Ple-thor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* *Burke.*

Pleth'o-ry (plĕth'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* Plethora. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **Pleth'ron** (-rŏn), ‖ **Pleth'rum** (-rŭm), *n.; pl.* Plethra (-rà). [NL., fr. Gr. πλέθρον.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A long measure of 100 Greek, or 101 English, feet; also, a square measure of 10,000 Greek feet.

Pleth'ys-mo-graph (plĕth'ĭs-mŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πληθυσμός an enlargement + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for determining and registering the variations

in the size or volume of a limb, as the arm or leg, and hence the variations in the amount of blood in the limb. — **Pleth'ys-mo-graph'ic** (plĕth'ĭs-mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Pleth'ys-mog'ra-phy (plĕth'ĭs-mŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The study, by means of the plethysmograph, of the variations in size of a limb, and hence of its blood supply.

‖ **Pleu'ra** (plū'rà), *n.*, *pl.* of PLEURON.

Pleu'ra, *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEURÆ (-rē), E. PLEURAS (-ràz). [NL., *n. fem.*, fr. Gr. πλευρά a rib, the side.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The smooth serous membrane which closely covers the lungs and the adjacent surfaces of the thorax; the pleural membrane. (*b*) The closed sac formed by the pleural membrane about each lung, or the fold of membrane connecting each lung with the body wall.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLEURON.

Pleu'ral (plū'ràl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleuræ, or to the sides of the thorax.

‖ **Pleu-ral'gi-a** (plū-răl'jĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά rib + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

‖ **Pleu'ra-poph'y-sis** (plū'rà-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PLEURAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See PLEURA, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) One of the ventral processes of a vertebra, or the dorsal element in each half of a hemal arch, forming, or corresponding to, a vertebral rib. — **Pleu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (plū-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-*al*), *a.* *Owen.*

Pleu-ren'chy-ma (plū-rĕn'kĭ-mà), *n.* [Gr. πλευρά side + *-enchyma*, as in *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) A tissue consisting of long and slender tubular cells, of which wood is mainly composed.

Pleu'ric (plū'rĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pleural.

Pleu'ri-sy (plū'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [F. *pleurésie*, L. *pleurisis, pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity.

Pleurisy root. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The large tuberous root of a kind of milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) which is used as a remedy for pleuritic and other diseases. (*b*) The plant itself, which has deep orange-colored flowers; — called also *butterfly weed.*

Pleu'rite (plū'rīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLEURON.

Pleu-rit'ic (plū-rĭt'ĭk), **Pleu-rit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *pleuriticus*, Gr. πλευριτικός: cf. F. *pleurétique.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritic* symptoms. (*b*) Suffering from pleurisy.

‖ **Pleu-rī'tis** (plū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Pleurisy.

Pleu'ro- (plū'rō-). [See PLEURA.] A combining form denoting *relation to a side*; specif., *connection with*, or *situation in* or *near*, *the pleura*; as, *pleuro*peritoneum.

‖ **Pleu'ro-brach'i-a** (-brăk'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-, and BRACHIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ctenophores having an ovate body and two long plumose tentacles.

Pleu'ro-branch (plū'rō-brăŋk), *n.* [See PLEURO-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the gills of a crustacean that is attached to the side of the thorax.

‖ **Pleu'ro-bran'chi-a** (-brăŋ'kĭ-à), *n.*; *pl.* PLEUROBRANCHIÆ (-ē). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLEUROBRANCH.

Pleu'ro-carp (plū'rō-kärp), *n.* [*Pleuro-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Any pleurocarpic moss.

Pleu'ro-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), **Pleu'ro-car'pous** (-pŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Side-fruited; — said of those true mosses in which the pedicels or the capsules are from lateral archegonia; — opposed to *acrocarpous.*

‖ **Pleu'ro-cen'trum** (-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-, and CENTRUM.] (*Anat.*) One of the lateral elements in the centra of the vertebræ in some fossil batrachians.

‖ **Pleu-rod'e-res** (plū-rŏd'ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά the side + δέρη the neck.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of fresh-water turtles in which the neck can not be retracted, but is bent to one side, for protection. The matamata is an example.

Pleu'ro-dont (plū'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*Pleuro-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards.

Pleu'ro-dont, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any lizard having pleurodont teeth.

‖ **Pleu'ro-dyn'i-a** (plū'rō-dĭn'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά side + ὀδύνη pain.] (*Med.*) A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

‖ **Pleu'ron** (plū'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PLEURA (-rà). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the sides of an animal. (*b*) One of the lateral pieces of a somite of an insect. (*c*) One of the lateral processes of a somite of a crustacean.

Pleu'ro-nec'toid (plū'rō-nĕk'toid), *a.* [NL. *Pleuronectes* name of a genus (fr. Gr. πλευρά rib + νήκτης a swimmer) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Pleuronectidæ*, or Flounder family.

Pleu'ro-per'i-car'di-al (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pleura and pericardium.

Pleu'ro-per'ip-neu'mo-ny (-ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* [*Pleuro-* + *peripneumony.*] (*Med.*) Pleuropneumonia.

Pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'al (-ĭ-tō-nē'*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pleural and peritoneal membranes or cavities, or to the pleuroperitoneum.

Pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'um (-ŭm), *n.* [*Pleuro-* + *peritoneum.*] (*Anat.*) The pleural and peritoneal membranes, or the membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the inclosed viscera; the peritoneum; — used especially in the case of those animals in which the body cavity is not divided.

☞ *Peritoneum* is now often used in the sense of *pleuroperitoneum*, the pleuræ being regarded as a part of the peritoneum, when the body cavity is undivided.

Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-à), *n.* [*Pleuro-* + *pneumonia.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia, esp. a kind of contagious and fatal lung plague of cattle.

‖ **Pleu-rop'te-ra** (plū-rŏp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά side + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Insectivora, including the colugo.

‖ **Pleu'ro-sig'ma** (plū'rō-sĭg'mà), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-, and SIGMA.] (*Bot.*) A genus of diatoms of elongated elliptical shape, but having the sides slightly curved in the form of a letter S. *Pleurosigma angulatum* has very fine striations, and is a favorite object for testing the high powers of microscopes.

‖ **Pleu-ros'te-on** (plū-rŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEUROSTEA (-à), E. -ONS (-ŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά a rib + ὀστέον a bone.] (*Anat.*) The antero-lateral piece which articulates with the ribs in the sternum of birds.

‖ **Pleu'ro-thot'o-nus** (plū'rō-thŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side + τόνος a stretching.] (*Med.*) A species of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally. *Quain. Dunglison.*

‖ **Pleu-rot'o-ma** (plū-rŏt'ō-mà), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEUROTOMÆ (-mē), E. PLEUROTOMAS (-màz). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά the side + τομή a cut.] (*Zoöl.*) Any marine gastropod belonging to *Pleurotoma*, and other allied genera of the family *Pleurotomidæ*. The species are very numerous, especially in tropical seas. The outer lip has usually a posterior notch or slit.

Pleurotoma (*P. Babylonica*). ½

Plev'in (plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [OF *plevine.* See REPLEVIN.] A warrant or assurance. [*Obs.*]

Plex'i-form (plĕks'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Plexus* + *-form*: cf. F. *plexiforme.*] Like network; complicated. *Quincy.*

Plex-im'e-ter (plĕks-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke, percussion (from πλήσσειν to strike) + *-meter.*] (*Med.*) A small, hard, elastic plate, as of ivory, bone, or rubber, placed in contact with the body to receive the blow, in examination by mediate percussion. [Written also *plexometer.*]

Plex'ure (plĕks'ŭr; 135), *n.* [See PLEXUS.] The act or process of weaving together, or interweaving; that which is woven together. *H. Brooke.*

Plex'us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEXUS, E. PLEXUSES (-ĕz). [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere, plexum*, to twine, braid.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A network of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

2. (*Math.*) The system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations which exist between a set of quantities. *Brande & C.*

Pley (plā), *v. & n* See PLAY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pleyn (plān), *a.* Full. See PLEIN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pleyt (plīt), *n.* (*Naut.*) An old term for a river boat.

Pli'a-bil'i-ty (plī'à-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being pliable; flexibility; as, *pliability* of disposition. "*Pliability* of movement." *Sir W. Scott.*

Pli'a-ble (plī'à-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend, to fold. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; yielding; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline; easy to be persuaded; — sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *pliable* youth. "*Pliable* she promised to be." *Dr. H. More.*

— **Pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

Pli'an-cy (-*an*-sỹ), *a.* The quality or state of being pliant in any sense; as, the *pliancy* of a rod. "Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind." *Wordsworth.*

Pli'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *pliant*, p. pr. of *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Capable of plying or bending; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; pliable; lithe; limber; plastic; as, a *pliant* thread; *pliant* wax. Also used figuratively: Easily influenced for good or evil; tractable; as, a *pliant* heart.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

2. Favorable to pliancy. [*R.*] "A *pliant* hour." *Shak.*

— **Pli'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Pli'ant-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Pli'ca** (plī'kà), *n.* [LL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** (*Med.*) A disease of the hair (*Plica polonica*), in which it becomes twisted and matted together. The disease is of Polish origin, and is hence called also *Polish plait.* *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A diseased state in plants in which there is an excessive development of small entangled twigs, instead of ordinary branches.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The bend of the wing of a bird.

Pli'cate (plī'kāt), **Pli'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf. — **Pli'cate-ly** (-kāt-lỹ), *adv.*

Plicate Leaf.

Pli-ca'tion (plī-kā'shŭn), *n.* A folding or fold; a plait. *Richardson.*

Plic'a-ture (plĭk'à-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, fr. *plicare* to fold.] A fold; a doubling; a plication. *Dr. H. More.*

Plic'i-den'tine (plĭs'ĭ-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [LL. *plica* fold + E. *dentine.*] (*Anat.*) A form of dentine which shows sinuous lines of structure in a transverse section of the tooth.

Plied (plīd), *imp. & p. p.* of PLY.

Pli'ers (plī'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [From PLY to bend, fold.] A kind of small pinchers with long jaws, — used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects such as the parts of a watch, etc.

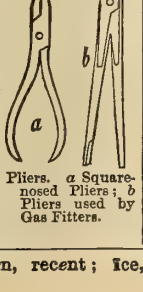

Pliers. *a* Square-nosed Pliers; *b* Pliers used by Gas Fitters.

Pli'form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Ply* a fold + *-form.*] In the form of a ply, fold, or doubling. [*Obs.*] *Pennant.*

Plight (plīt), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of PLIGHT, to pledge. *Chaucer.*

Plight, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of PLUCK. *Chaucer.*

Plight, *v. t.* [OE. *pliten*; probably through Old French, fr. LL. *plectare*, L. *plectere.* See PLAIT, PLY.] To weave; to braid; to fold; to plait. [*Obs.*] "To sew and *plight.*" *Chaucer.*

A *plighted* garment of divers colors. *Milton.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* A network; a plait; a fold; rarely, a garment. [*Obs.*] "Many a folded *plight.*" *Spenser.*

Plight, *n.* [OE. *pliht* danger, engagement, AS. *plihð* danger, fr. *pleón* to risk; akin to D. *plicht* duty, G. *pflicht*, Dan. *pligt.* √28. Cf. PLAY.] **1.** That which is exposed to risk; that which is plighted or pledged; security; a gage; a pledge. "That lord whose hand must take my *plight.*" *Shak.*

2. [Perh. the same word as *plight* a pledge, but at least influenced by OF. *plite, pliste, ploit, ploi*, a condition, state; cf. E. *plight* to fold, and F. *pli* a fold, habit, *plier* to fold, E. *ply.*] Condition; state; — risk, or exposure to danger, often being implied; as, a luckless *plight.* "Your *plight* is pitied." *Shak.*

To bring our craft all in another *plight.* *Chaucer.*

Plight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLIGHTING.] [AS. *plihtan* to expose to danger, *pliht* danger; cf. D. ver*plichten* to oblige, engage, impose a duty, G. ver*pflichten*, Sw. för*plikta*, Dan. for*pligte.* See PLIGHT, *n.*] **1.** To pledge; to give as a pledge for the performance of some act; as, to *plight* faith, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods. "To do them *plighte* their troth." *Piers Plowman.*

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser.*
Here my inviolable faith I *plight.* *Dryden.*

2. To promise; to engage; to betroth.

Before its setting hour, divide
The bridegroom from the *plighted* bride. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, plights.

Plim (plĭm), *v. i.* [Cf. PLUMP.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Plim'soll's mark' (plĭm'sŏlz märk'). (*Naut.*) A mark conspicuously painted on the port side of all British sea-going merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law; — so called from Samuel *Plimsoll*, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

Plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus*, Gr. πλίνθος a brick or tile, a plinth, perh. akin to E. *flint*: cf. F. *plinthe.*] (*Arch.*) In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column; also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base; a sub-base; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Written also *pleiocene.*] [Gr. πλείων more + καινός new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent division of the Tertiary age.

Pli'o-cene, *n.* (*Geol.*) The Pliocene period or deposits.

‖ **Pli'o-hip'pus** (-hĭp'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *pliocene* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of horses from the Pliocene deposits. Each foot had a single toe (or hoof), as in the common horse.

‖ **Pli'o-sau'rus** (-są'rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πλείων greater + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to Plesiosaurus, but having a much shorter neck.

Plitt (plĭt), *n.* [Russ. *plete.*] An instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia.

Ploc (plŏk), *n.* [F.] (*Naut.*) A mixture of hair and tar for covering the bottom of a ship.

‖ **Plo'ce** (plō'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πλοκή complication, fr. πλέκειν to entwine.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which a word is separated or repeated by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality; as, "His *wife*'s a *wife* indeed." *Bailey.*

Plod (plŏd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLODDED (-dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLODDING.] [Cf. Gael. *plod* a clod, a pool; also, to strike or pelt with a clod or clods.] **1.** To travel slowly but steadily; to trudge. *Shak.*

2. To toil; to drudge; especially, to study laboriously and patiently. "*Plodding* schoolmen." *Drayton.*

Plod, *v. t.* To walk on slowly or heavily.

The ploughman homeward *plods* his weary way. *Gray.*

Plod'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who plods; a drudge.

Plod'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Progressing in a slow, toilsome manner; characterized by laborious diligence; as, a *plodding* peddler; a *plodding* student; a man of *plodding* habits. — **Plod'ding-ly,** *adv.*

Plonge (plŏnj), *v. t.* [See PLUNGE.] To cleanse, as open drains which are entered by the tide, by stirring up the sediment when the tide ebbs.

‖ **Plon'gée'** (plôn'zhā'), *n.* [F. See PLUNGE.] (*Mil.*) A slope or sloping toward the front; as, the *plongée* of a parapet; the *plongée* of a shell in its course. [Sometimes written *plonge.*]

Plot (plŏt), *n.* [AS. *plot*; cf. Goth. *plats* a patch. Cf. PLAT a piece of ground.] **1.** A small extent of ground; a plat; as, a garden *plot.* *Shak.*

2. A plantation laid out. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*Surv.*) A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale.

Plot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLOTTING.] To make a plot, map, or plan, of; to mark the position of on a plan; to delineate.

This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall as it now standeth. *Carew.*

Plot, *n.* [Abbrev. from *complot.*] **1.** Any scheme, stratagem, secret design, or plan, of a complicated nature, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a treacherous and mischievous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue; as, the Rye-house *Plot.*

I have overheard a *plot* of death. *Shak.*
O, think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots* and their last fatal periods! *Addison.*

2. A share in such a plot or scheme; a participation in any stratagem or conspiracy. [*Obs.*]

And when Christ saith, Who marries the divorced commits adultery, it is to be understood, if he had any *plot* in the divorce. *Milton.*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot or intrigue. [*Obs.*] "A man of much *plot*." *Denham.*

4. A plan; a purpose. "No other *plot* in their religion but to serve God and save their souls." *Jer. Taylor.*

5. In fiction, the story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

Syn. — Intrigue; stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

Plot (plŏt), *v. i.* **1.** To form a scheme of mischief against another, especially against a government or those who administer it; to conspire. *Shak.*

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Ps.* xxxvii. 12.

2. To contrive a plan or stratagem; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Plot, *v. t.* To plan; to scheme; to devise; to contrive secretly. "*Plotting* an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.* "*Plotting* now the fall of others." *Milton.*

Plot'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Abounding with plots.

Plo-tin'i-an (plō-tĭn'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Plotinists or their doctrines.

Plo-ti'nist (plō-tī'nĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century, who taught that the human soul emanates from the divine Being, to whom it is reunited at death.

Plot'-proof' (plŏt'prōōf'), *a.* Secure against harm by plots. *Shak.*

Plot'ter (plŏt'tẽr), *n.* One who plots or schemes; a contriver; a conspirator; a schemer. *Dryden.*

Plough (plou), *n.* & *v.* See Plow.

Plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier*, F. *pluvier*, prop., the rain bird, fr. LL. (assumed) *pluviarius*, fr. L. *pluvia* rain, from *pluere* to rain; akin to E. *float*, G. *fliessen* to flow. See Float.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds belonging to the family *Charadridæ*, and especially those belonging to the subfamily *Charadrinæ*. They are prized as game birds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any grallatorial bird allied to, or resembling, the true plovers, as the crab plover (*Dromas ardeola*); the American upland, or field, plover (*Bartramia longicauda*); and other species of sandpipers.

☞ Among the more important species are the *black-bellied*, or *black-breasted, plover* (*Charadrius squatarola*) of America and Europe; — called also *gray plover, bull-head plover, Swiss plover, sea plover*, and *ozeye*; the *golden plover* (see under Golden); the *ring* or *ringed plover* (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). See Ringneck. The *piping plover* (*Ægialitis meloda*); *Wilson's plover* (*Æ. Wilsonia*); the *mountain plover* (*Æ. montana*); and the *semipalmated plover* (*Æ. semipalmata*), are all small American species.

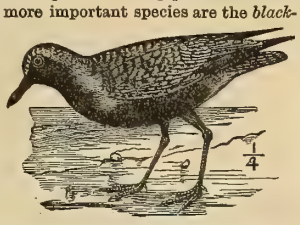

Black-bellied Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). Male.

Bastard plover (*Zoöl.*), the lapwing. — **Long-legged,** *or* **Yellow-legged, plover.** See Tattler. — **Plover's page,** the dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Rock plover,** *or* **Stone plover,** the black-bellied plover. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Whistling plover.** (*a*) The golden plover. (*b*) The black-bellied plover.

Plow (plou), *n.* [OE. *plouh, plou*, AS. *plōh*; akin to D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, OHG. *pfluog, pfluoh*, Icel. *plōgr*, Sw. *plog*, Dan. *ploug, plov*, Russ. *plug'*, Lith. *plugas.*] **1.** A well-known implement, drawn by horses, mules, oxen, or other power, for turning up the soil to prepare it for bearing crops; also used to furrow or break up the soil for other purposes; as, the subsoil *plow*; the draining *plow.*

Where fern succeeds ungrateful to the *plow*. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: Agriculture; husbandry. *Johnson.*

3. A carucate of land; a plowland. [*Obs.*] [*Eng.*]

Johan, mine eldest son, shall have *plowes* five. *Tale of Gamelyn.*

4. A joiner's plane for making grooves; a grooving plane.

5. (*Bookbinding*) An implement for trimming or shaving off the edges of books.

6. (*Astron.*) Same as Charles's Wain.

Ice plow, a plow used for cutting ice on rivers, ponds, etc., into cakes suitable for storing. [*U. S.*] — **Mackerel plow.** See under Mackerel. — **Plow alms,** a penny formerly paid by every plowland to the church. *Cowell.* — **Plow beam,** that part of the frame of a plow to which the draught is applied. See Beam, *n.*, 9. — **Plow Monday,** the Monday after Twelth Day, or the end of the Christmas holidays. — **Plow staff.** (*a*) A kind of long-handled spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare; a paddle staff. (*b*) A plow handle. — **Snow plow,** a structure, usually A-shaped, for removing snow from sidewalks, railroads, etc., — drawn or driven by a horse or a locomotive.

Plow, Plough, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plowed (ploud) or Ploughed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plowing or Ploughing.] **1.** To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow; to till with, or as with, a plow; as, to *plow* the ground; to *plow* a field.

2. To furrow; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.

Let patient Octavia *plow* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shak.*

With speed we *plow* the watery way. *Pope.*

3. (*Bookbinding*) To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See Plow, *n.*, 5.

4. (*Joinery*) To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board; especially, a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf or tread, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.

To plow in, to cover by plowing; as, *to plow in* wheat. — **To plow up,** to turn out of the ground by plowing.

Plow, Plough (plou), *v. i.* To labor with, or as with, a plow; to till or turn up the soil with a plow; to prepare the soil or bed for anything. *Shak.*

Doth the plowman *plow* all day to sow? *Isa.* xxviii. 24.

Plow'a-ble, Plough'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed; arable.

Plow'bote, Plough'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. See Bote.

Plow'boy, Plough'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

Plow'er, Plough'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman; a cultivator.

Plow'foot, Plough'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* An adjustable staff formerly attached to the plow beam to determine the depth of the furrow. *Piers Plowman.*

Plow'gang, Plough'gang' (-găng'), *n.* Same as Plowgate.

Plow'gate, Plough'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* The Scotch equivalent of the English word *plowland.*

Not having one *plowgate* of land. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plow'head, Plough'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The clevis or draught iron of a plow.

Plow'land, Plough'land' (-lănd'), *n.* **1.** Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) The quantity of land allotted for the work of one plow; a hide.

Plow'man, Plough'man (-mạn), *n.*; *pl.* -men (-mẽn). **1.** One who plows, or who holds and guides a plow; hence, a husbandman. *Chaucer. Macaulay.*

2. A rustic; a countryman; a field laborer.

Plowman's spikenard (*Bot.*), a European composite weed (*Conyza squarrosa*), having fragrant roots. *Dr. Prior.*

Plow'point, Plough'point' (-point'), *n.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plow body.

Plow'share, Plough'share' (-shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or that part which cuts the slice of earth or sod at the bottom of the furrow.

Plowshare bone (*Anat.*), the pygostyle.

Plow'tail, Plough'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The hind part or handle of a plow.

Plow'wright, Plough'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One who makes or repairs plows.

Ploy (ploi), *n.* Sport; frolic. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Ploy, *v. i.* [Prob. abbrev. fr. *deploy.*] (*Mil.*) To form a column from a line of troops on some designated subdivision; — the opposite of *deploy.* *Wilhelm.*

Ploy'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Mil.*) The act or movement of forming a column from a line of troops on some designated subdivision; — the opposite of *deployment.*

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plucked (plŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plucking.] [AS. *pluccian*; akin to LG. & D. *plukken*, G. *pflücken*, Icel. *plokka, plukka*, Dan. *plukke*, Sw. *plocka.* √27.] **1.** To pull; to draw.

Its own nature . . . *plucks* on its own dissolution. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Especially, to pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off or out from something, with a twitch; to twitch; also, to gather, to pick; as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes.

I come to *pluck* your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And *plucked* his gown to share the good man's smile.
Goldsmith.

3. To strip of, or as of, feathers; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They which pass by the way do *pluck* her. *Ps.* lxxx. 12.

4. (*Eng. Universities*) To reject at an examination for degrees. *C. Brontë.*

To pluck away, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away. — **To pluck down,** to pull down; to demolish; to reduce to a lower state. — **To pluck off,** to pull or tear off; as, *to pluck off* the skin. — **To pluck up.** (*a*) To tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, *to pluck up* a plant; *to pluck up* a nation. *Jer.* xii. 17. (*b*) To gather up; to summon; as, *to pluck up* courage.

Pluck, *v. i.* To make a motion of pulling or twitching; — usually with *at*; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

Pluck, *n.* **1.** The act of plucking; a pull; a twitch.

2. [Prob. so called as being *plucked* out after the animal is killed; or cf. Gael. & Ir. *pluc* a lump, a knot, a bunch.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

3. Spirit; courage; indomitable resolution; fortitude.

Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*. *Thackeray.*

4. The act of plucking, or the state of being plucked, at college. See Pluck, *v. t.*, 4.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The lyrie. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Plucked (plŭkt), *a.* Having courage and spirit. [*R.*]

Pluck'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings. *Shak.*

2. A machine for straightening and cleaning wool.

Pluck'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plucky manner.

Pluck'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being plucky.

Pluck'less, *a.* Without pluck; timid; faint-hearted.

Pluck'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Pluckier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Pluckiest.] Having pluck or courage; characterized by pluck; displaying pluck; courageous; spirited; as, a *plucky* race.

If you 're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright. *Barham.*

Pluff (plŭf), *v. t.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw out, as smoke, dust, etc., in puffs. [*Scot.*]

Pluff, *n.* **1.** A puff, as of smoke from a pipe, or of dust from a puffball; a slight explosion, as of a small quantity of gunpowder. [*Scot.*]

2. A hairdresser's powder puff; also, the act of using it. [*Scot.*]

Plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to D. *plug*, G. *pflock*, Dan. *plök, plyg*, Sw. *plugg*; cf. W. *ploc.*] **1.** Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple.

2. A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [*U. S.*]

3. A high, tapering silk hat. [*Slang, U. S.*]

4. A worthless horse. [*Slang, U. S.*]

5. (*Building*) A block of wood let into a wall, to afford a hold for nails.

Fire plug, a street hydrant to which hose may be attached. [*U. S.*] — **Hawse plug** (*Naut.*), a plug to stop a hawse hole. — **Plug and feather.** (*Stone Working*) See Feather, *n.*, 7. — **Plug centerbit,** a centerbit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point, so as to follow and enlarge a hole previously made, or to form a counterbore around it. — **Plug rod** (*Steam Eng.*), a rod attached to the beam for working the valves, as in the Cornish engine. — **Plug valve** (*Mech.*), a tapering valve, which turns in a case like the *plug* of a faucet.

Plug (plŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plugged (plŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plugging (-gĭng).] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, plugs.

Plug'ging, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping with a plug.

2. The material of which a plug or stopple is made.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*; akin to Gr. *προύνον, προύμνον.* Cf. Prune a dried plum.]

1. (*Bot.*) The edible drupaceous fruit of the *Prunus domestica*, and of several other species of *Prunus*; also, the tree itself, usually called *plum tree.*

The bullace, the damson, and the numerous varieties of *plum*, of our gardens, although growing into thornless trees, are believed to be varieties of the blackthorn, produced by long cultivation. *G. Bentham.*

☞ Two or three hundred varieties of plums derived from the *Prunus domestica* are described; among them the *greengage*, the *Orleans*, the *damson*, the *purple gage*, or *Reine Claude Violette*, and the *German prune*, are some of the best known.

☞ Among the true plums are: **Beach plum,** the *Prunus maritima*, and its crimson or purple globular drupes. — **Bullace plum.** See Bullace. — **Chickasaw plum,** the American *Prunus Chicasa*, and its round red drupes. — **Orleans plum,** a dark reddish purple plum of medium size, much grown in England for sale in the markets. — **Wild plum of America,** *Prunus Americana*, with red or yellow fruit, the original of the *Iowa plum* and several other varieties.

Among plants called *plum*, but of other genera than *Prunus*, are: **Australian plum,** *Cargillia arborea* and *C. australis*, of the same family with the persimmon. — **Blood plum,** the West African *Hæmatostaphes Barteri.* — **Cocoa plum,** the Spanish nectarine. See under Nectarine. — **Date plum.** See under Date. — **Gingerbread plum,** the West African *Parinarium macrophyllum.* — **Gopher plum,** the Ogeechee lime. — **Gray plum, Guinea plum.** See under Guinea. — **Indian plum,** several species of *Flacourtia.*

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

3. A handsome fortune or property; formerly, in cant language, the sum of £100,000 sterling; also, the person possessing it.

Plum bird, Plum budder (*Zoöl.*), the European bullfinch. — **Plum gouger** (*Zoöl.*), a weevil, or curculio (*Coccotorus scutellaris*), which destroys plums. It makes round holes in the pulp, for the reception of its eggs. The larva bores into the stone and eats the kernel. — **Plum weevil** (*Zoöl.*), an American weevil which is very destructive to plums, nectarines, cherries, and many other stone fruits. It lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made with its jaws. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone. Called also *turk*, and *plum curculio.* See *Illust.* under Curculio.

Plum Gouger.

‖ **Plu'ma** (plū'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Plumæ (-mē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A feather.

Plum'age (plūm'ăj), *n.* [F., from *plume* a feather.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

☞ It consists of the *contour feathers*, or the ordinary feathers covering the head, neck, and body; the *tail feathers*, with their upper and lower coverts; the *wing feathers*, including primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries, with their coverts; and the *down* which lies beneath the contour feathers. See *Illust.* under Bird.

Plu-mas'sa-ry (plū-măs'sȧ-rў), *n.* [Cf. F. *plumasseau.*] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

‖ **Plu'mas'sier'** (plu'mȧ'syȧ'), *n.* [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum* lead, a leaden ball or bullet; cf. Gr. μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος. Cf. Plummet, Plunge.] A little mass or weight of lead, or the like, attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob. See *Plumb line*, below.

Plumb bob. See Bob, 4. — **Plumb joint,** in sheet-metal work, a lap joint, fastened by solder. — **Plumb level.** See under Level. — **Plumb line.** (*a*) The cord by which a plumb bob is suspended; a plummet. (*b*) A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule,** a narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders and carpenters.

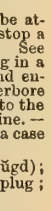

Plumb Rule.

Plumb, *a.* Perpendicular; vertical; conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; as, the wall is *plumb.*

Plumb, *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly. "*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton.*

Plumb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plumbed (plŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plumbing (plŭm'ĭng).] **1.** To adjust by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

2. To sound with a plumb or plummet, as the depth of water; hence, to examine by tests; to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, etc.; to sound; to fathom; to test.

He did not attempt to *plumb* his intellect. *Ld. Lytton.*

3. To seal with lead; as, to *plumb* a drainpipe.

4. To supply, as a building, with a system of plumbing.

Plumb'age (plŭm'ăj; 48), *n.* Leadwork. [*R.*]

Plum-ba'gin (plŭm-bā'jĭn), *n.* [L. *plumbago* leadwort, fr. *plumbum* lead: cf. F. *plombagin.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance said to be found in the root of a certain plant of the Leadwort (*Plumbago*) family.

Plum'ba-gin'e-ous (plŭm'bá-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a natural order (*Plumbaginæ*) of gamopetalous herbs, of which Plumbago is the type. The order includes also the marsh rosemary, the thrift, and a few other genera.

Plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago; as, a *plumbaginous* slate.

Plum-ba'go (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., from *plumbum* lead.] **1.** (*Min.*) Same as GRAPHITE.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants with pretty salver-shaped corollas, usually blue or violet; leadwort.

Plum'be-an (plŭm'bē-an), } *a.* [L. *plumbeus*, from
Plum'be-ous (plŭm'bē-ŭs), } *plumbum* the metal lead.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, lead. *J. Ellis.*

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. [*R.*] *J. P. Smith.*

Plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier*. See PLUMB.] One who works in lead; esp., one who furnishes, fits, and repairs lead, iron, or glass pipes, and other apparatus for the conveyance of water, gas, or drainage in buildings.

Plumb'er block' (blŏk'). A pillow block.

Plumb'er-y (-ẽ-ỹ), *n.* [F. *plomberie*.] **1.** The business of a plumber. [*Obs.*]

2. A place where plumbing is carried on; lead works.

Plum'bic (plŭm'bĭk), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *plumbous* compounds; as, *plumbic* oxide.

Plum-bif'er-ous (plŭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Plumbum* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing lead. *Kirwan.*

Plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to building purposes; especially, the business of furnishing, fitting, and repairing pipes for conducting water, sewage, etc. *Gwilt.*

2. The lead or iron pipes, and other apparatus, used in conveying water, sewage, etc., in a building.

Plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition, produced by the absorption of lead, common among workers in this metal or in its compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc. It is characterized by various symptoms, as lead colic, lead line, and wrist drop. See under COLIC, LEAD, and WRIST.

Plum'bous (-bŭs), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which it has a lower valence as contrasted with *plumbic* compounds.

‖ **Plum'bum** (-bŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) The technical name of lead. See LEAD.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma*. Cf. FLY, *v.*]

1. A feather; esp., a soft, downy feather, or a long, conspicuous, or handsome feather.

Wings . . . of many a colored *plume*. *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An ornamental tuft of feathers.

3. A feather, or group of feathers, worn as an ornament; a waving ornament of hair, or other material resembling feathers.

His high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

4. A token of honor or prowess; that on which one prides himself; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some *plume*." *Milton.*

5. (*Bot.*) A large and flexible panicle of inflorescence resembling a feather, such as is seen in certain large ornamental grasses.

Plume bird (*Zoöl.*), any bird that yields ornamental plumes, especially the species of Epimarchus from New Guinea, and some of the herons and egrets, as the white heron of Florida (*Ardea candidissima*). — **Plume grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of grass (*Erianthus saccharoides*) with the spikelets arranged in great silky plumes, growing in swamps in the Southern United States. (*b*) The still finer *E. Ravennæ* from the Mediterranean region. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus. — **Plume moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous small, slender moths, belonging to the family *Pterophoridæ*. Most of them have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some species are injurious to the grapevine. — **Plume nutmeg** (*Bot.*), an aromatic Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschata*), whose numerous carpels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles.

Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Oryptilus periscelidactylus*).

Plume, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUMED (plūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUMING.] [Cf. F. *plumer* to pluck, to strip, L. *plumare* to cover with feathers.] **1.** To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to dress or prink.

Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. *W. Irving.*

2. To strip of feathers; to pluck; to strip; to pillage; also, to peel. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. To adorn with feathers or plumes. "Farewell the *plumed* troop." *Shak.*

4. To pride; to vaunt; to boast; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill. *South.*

Plumed adder (*Zoöl.*), an African viper (*Vipera*, or *Clotho, cornuta*), having a plumelike structure over each eye. It is venomous, and is related to the African puff adder. Called also *horned viper* and *hornsman*. — **Plumed partridge** (*Zoöl.*), the California mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*). See *Mountain quail*, under MOUNTAIN.

Plume'less (plūm'lĕs), *a.* Without plumes.

Plume'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Plume* + *-let*.] A small plume.

When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch. *Tennyson.*

Plum'er-y (plūm'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Plumes, collectively or in general; plumage. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Plu'mi-corn (plū'mĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) An ear tuft of feathers, as in the horned owls.

Plu-mig'er-ous (plū-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumiger*; *pluma* a feather + *gerere* to bear.] Feathered; having feathers. [*R.*] *Bailey*

Plu-mil'i-form (plū-mĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *plumula*, or *plumella* a little feather (dim. of *pluma* feather) + *-form*.] Having the form of a plume or feather. [*R.*]

Plu'mi-ped (plū'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *plumipes, -edis*; *pluma* a feather + *pes*: cf. F. *plumipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

Plum'met (plŭm'mĕt), *n.* [OE. *plommet*, OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom, plum*, lead, F. *plomb*. See PLUMB.] **1.** A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

I'll sink him deeper than e'er *plummet* sounded. *Shak.*

2. A plumb bob or a plumb line. See under PLUMB, *n.*

3. Hence, any weight.

4. A piece of lead formerly used by school children to rule paper for writing.

Plummet line, a line with a plummet; a sounding line.

Plum'ming (-mĭng), *n.* [See PLUMB.] (*Min.*) The operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plum'my (-mỹ), *a.* [From PLUM.] Of the nature of a plum; desirable; profitable; advantageous. [*Colloq.*]

"For the sake of getting something *plummy*." *G. Eliot.*

Plu-mose' (plū-mōs'), } *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma*
Plu'mous (plū'mŭs), } feather: cf. F. *plumeux*.]

1. Having feathers or plumes.

2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery; plumelike; as, a *plumose* leaf; *plumose* tentacles.

Plu'mo-site (-mŏ-sīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as JAMESONITE.

Plu-mos'i-ty (plū-mŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being plumose.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* [*Compar.* PLUMPER (-ẽr); *superl.* PLUMPEST.] [OE. *plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to D. *plomp*, G., Dan., & Sw. *plump*; probably of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*] Well rounded or filled out; full; fleshy; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks. *Shak.*

The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring. *T. Carew.*

Plump, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a group; a crowd; a flock; as, a *plump* of trees, fowls, or spears. [*Obs.*]

To visit islands and the *plumps* of men. *Chapman.*

Plump, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *plompen*, G. *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Dan. *plumpe*. See PLUMP, *a.*] **1.** To grow plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have *plumped*.

2. To drop or fall suddenly or heavily, all at once. "Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*

3. To give a plumper. See PLUMPER, 2.

Plump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUMPED (plŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUMPING.] **1.** To make plump; to fill (out) or support; — often with *up*.

To *plump* up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles. *Fuller.*

2. To cast or let drop all at once, suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.

3. To give (a vote), as a plumper. See PLUMPER, 2.

Plump, *adv.* [Cf. D. *plomp*, interj., G. *plump*, *plumps*. Cf. PLUMP, *a.* & *v.*] Directly; suddenly; perpendicularly. "Fall *plump*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Plump'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plumps or swells out something else; hence, something carried in the mouth to distend the cheeks.

2. (*English Elections*) A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. A person who gives his vote thus is said to *plump*, or to *plump* his vote.

3. A voter who plumps his vote. [*Eng.*]

4. A downright, unqualified lie. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Plump'ly, *adv.* Fully; roundly; plainly; without reserve. [*Colloq.*]

Plump'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being plump.

Plump'y (-ỹ), *a.* Plump; fat; sleek. "*Plumpy* Bacchus." *Shak.*

‖ **Plu'mu-la** (plū'mŭ-lá), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLUMULÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-láz). [L. See PLUMULE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plumule.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A down feather.

Plu'mu-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Downy; bearing down.

Plu'mu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to a plumule.

‖ **Plu'mu-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-a), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLUMULARIÆ (-ē), E. PLUMULARIAS (-áz). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any hydroid belonging to *Plumularia* and other genera of the family *Plumularidæ*. They generally grow in plumelike forms.

Plumularia (*P. setacea*). ½

Plu'mu-la'ri-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any Plumularia. Also used adjectively.

Plu'mule (plū'mūl), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather: cf. F. *plumule*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The first bud, or gemmule, of a young plant; the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons. See *Illust.* of RADICLE. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A down feather. (*b*) The aftershaft of a feather. See *Illust.* under FEATHER. (*c*) One of the featherlike scales of certain male butterflies.

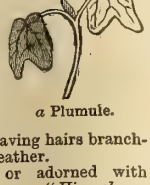

a Plumule.

Plu'mu-lose' (plū'mŭ-lōs'), *a.* Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather.

Plum'y (plūm'ỹ), *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes, or as with plumes; feathery. "His *plumy* crest." *Addison.* "The *plumy* trees." *J. S. Blackie.*

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUNDERING.] [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] **1.** To take the goods of by force, or without right; to pillage; to spoil; to sack; to strip; to rob; as, to *plunder* travelers.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God. *South.*

2. To take by pillage; to appropriate forcibly; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

Syn. — To pillage; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery. See *Syn.* of PILLAGE.

Inroads and *plunders* of the Saracens. *Sir T. North.*

2. That which is taken by open force from an enemy; pillage; spoil; booty; also, that which is taken by theft or fraud. "He shared in the *plunder*." *Cowper.*

3. Personal property and effects; baggage or luggage. [*Slang, Southwestern U. S.*]

Plun'der-age (-āj; 48), *n.* (*Mar. Law*) The embezzlement of goods on shipboard. *Wharton.*

Plun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUNGED (plŭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUNGING (plŭn'jĭng).] [OE. *ploungen*, OF. *plongier*, F. *plonger*, fr. (assumed) LL. *plumbicare*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.] **1.** To thrust into water, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse; to cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also used figuratively; as, to *plunge* a nation into war. "To *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep." *Dryden.*

Bound and *plunged* him into a cell. *Tennyson.*

We shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *I. Watts.*

2. To baptize by immersion.

3. To entangle; to embarrass; to overcome. [*Obs.*]

Plunged and graveled with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne*

Plunge, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self into water or other fluid; to submerge one's self; to dive, or to rush in; as, he *plunged* into the river. Also used figuratively; as, to *plunge* into debt.

Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

To *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotson.*

2. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward, as a horse does.

Some wild colt, which . . . flings and *plunges*. *Bp. Hall.*

3. To bet heavily and with seeming recklessness on a race, or other contest; in an extended sense, to risk large sums in hazardous speculations. [*Cant*]

Plunging fire (*Gun.*), firing directed upon an enemy from an elevated position.

Plunge, *n.* **1.** The act of thrusting into or submerging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; as, to take the water with a *plunge*.

2. Hence, a desperate hazard or act; a state of being submerged or overwhelmed with difficulties. [*R.*]

She was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her husband's murder or accuse her son. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*

3. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong or violently forward, like an unruly horse.

4. Heavy and reckless betting in horse racing; hazardous speculation. [*Cant*]

Plunge bath, an immersion by plunging; also, a large bath in which the bather can wholly immerse himself. — **Plunge,** *or* **Plunging, battery** (*Elec.*), a voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

Plun'ger (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plunges; a diver.

2. A long solid cylinder, used, instead of a piston or bucket, as a forcer in pumps.

3. One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race; a reckless speculator. [*Cant*]

4. (*Pottery*) A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel to a creamy consistence. *Knight.*

5. (*Gun.*) The firing pin of a breechloader.

Plunger bucket, a piston, without a valve, in a pump. — **Plunger pole**, the pump rod of a pumping engine. — **Plunger pump**, a pump, as for water, having a plunger, instead of a piston, to act upon the water. It may be single-acting or double-acting.

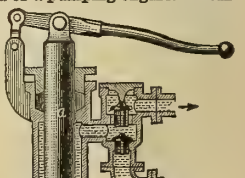

Section of Single-acting Plunger Pump. *a* Plunger.

Plun'ket (plŭn'kĕt), *n.* A kind of blue color; also, anciently, a kind of cloth, generally blue.

Plu'per'fect (plū'pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *plus-que-parfait*, L. *plus-quamperfectum*.] More than perfect; past perfect; — said of the tense which denotes that an action or event was completed at or before the time of another past action or event. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb in the pluperfect tense.

Plu'ral (plū'ral), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus, pluris*, more: cf. F. *pluriel*, OF. *plurel*. See PLUS.] Relating to, or containing, more than one; designating two or more; as, a *plural* word.

Plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shak.*

Plural number (*Gram.*), the number which designates more than one. See NUMBER, *n.*, 8.

Plu'ral, *n.* (*Gram.*) The plural number; that form of a word which expresses or denotes more than one; a word in the plural form.

Plu'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being plural, or in the plural number.

2. (*Eccl.*) The state of a pluralist; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [*Eng.*]

Plu'ral-ist, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice. [*Eng.*]

Of the parochial clergy, a large proportion were *pluralists*. *Macaulay.*

Plu-ral'i-ty (plū-răl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* PLURALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *pluralitas*: cf. F. *pluralité*.] **1.** The state of being plural, or consisting of more than one; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of worlds; the *plurality* of a verb.

2. The greater number; a majority; also, the greatest of several numbers; in elections, the exoess of the votes given for one candidate over those given for another, or for any other, candidate. When there are more than two candidates, the one who receives the *plurality* of votes may have less than a majority. See MAJORITY.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Eccl.*) See *Plurality of benefices*, below.

Plurality of benefices (*Eccl.*), the possession by one clergyman of more than one benefice or living. Each benefice thus held is called a *plurality*. [*Eng.*]

Plu'ral-i-za'tion (plū'ral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of pluralizing. *H. Spencer.*

Plu'ral-ize (plū'ral-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLURALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLURALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form.

2. To multiply; to make manifold. [*R.*]

Plu'ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To take a plural; to assume a plural form; as, a noun *pluralizes*. *Earle.*

2. (*Eccl.*) To hold more than one benefice at the same time. [*Eng.*]

Plu'ral-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A pluralist. [*R.*]

Plu'ral-ly, *adv.* In a plural manner or sense.

Plu'ri- (plū'rĭ-). [See PLUS.] A combining form from L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, many; as *pluri*literal.

‖**Plu'ri-es** (-ēz), *n.* [So called from L. *pluries* many times, often, which occurs in the first clause.] (*Law*) A writ issued in the third place, after two former writs have been disregarded. *Mozley & W.*

Plu'ri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plurifarius*, fr. L. *plus*, *pluris*, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

Plu'ri-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [*Pluri-* + *foliolate*.] (*Bot.*) Having several or many leaflets.

Plu'ri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ĕr-al), *a.* [*Pluri-* + *literal*.] Consisting of more letters than three. — *n.* A pluriliteral word.

Plu'ri-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [*Pluri-* + *locular*.] Having several cells or loculi; specifically (*Bot.*), having several divisions containing seeds; as, the lemon and the orange are *plurilocular* fruits.

Plurilocular Capsule.

Plurilocular sporangia (*Bot.*), many-celled sporangia, each cell containing a single spore, as in many algæ.

Plu-rip'a-rous (plū-rĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] Producing several young at a birth; as, a *pluriparous* animal.

Plu'ri-par'tite (plū'rĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [*Pluri-* + *partite*.] (*Bot.*) Deeply divided into several portions.

Plu'ri-pres'ence (-prĕz'ens), *n.* [*Pluri-* + *presence*.] Presence in more places than one. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Plu'ri-sy (plū'rĭ-sy), *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more; akin to Gr. πλείων, πλέων, and E. *full*. See FULL, *a.*, and cf. PIU, PLEONASM.] **1.** (*Math.*) More, required to be added; positive, as distinguished from negative; — opposed to *minus*.

2. Hence, in a literary sense, additional; real; actual.

Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson.*

Plus sign (*Math.*), the sign (+) which denotes addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche* (cf. It. *peluzzo*), fr. L. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair, and cf. PERUKE.] A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than the nap of velvet. *Cowper.*

Plush'y (-ў), *a.* Like plush; soft and shaggy. *H. Kingsley.*

Plu'tar-chy (plū'tär-kў), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-archy*.] Plutocracy; the rule of wealth. [*R.*]

Plu'te-al (plū'tē-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a pluteus.

‖**Plu'te-us** (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLUTEI (-ī), E. PLUTEUSES (-ĕz). [L., a shed.] (*Zoöl.*) The free-swimming larva of sea urchins and ophiurans, having several long stiff processes inclosing calcareous rods.

Pluteus of common Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus*). *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *d s* Water Tubes; *e* Rudiment of Sea Urchin; *c-c'''* Four Pluteal Arms. Much enlarged.

Pluto (plū'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Saturn and Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Neptune; the dark and gloomy god of the Lower World.

Pluto monkey (*Zoöl.*), a long-tailed African monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*), having side whiskers. The general color is black, more or less grizzled; the frontal band is white.

Pluto Monkey.

Plu-toc'ra-cy (plū-tŏk'rā-sў), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος strength: cf. F. *plutocratie*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the wealthy classes; government by the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men.

Plu'to-crat (plū'tō-krăt), *n.* One whose wealth gives him power or influence; one of the plutocracy.

Plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to plutocracy; as, *plutocratic* ideas. *Bagehot.*

Plu-tol'o-gy (plū-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy*.] The science which treats of wealth.

Plu-to'ni-an (plū-tō'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Geol.*) A Plutonist.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *plutonique*. See PLUTO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth; subterranean.

2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the system of the Plutonists; igneous; as, the *Plutonic* theory.

Plutonic action (*Geol.*), the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean forces under pressure. — **Plutonic rocks** (*Geol.*), granite, porphyry, and some other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface. Cf. *Intrusive rocks*, under INTRUSIVE. — **Plutonic theory.** (*Geol.*) See PLUTONISM.

Plu'to-nism (plū'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutonisme*.] The theory, early advanced in geology, that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to the *Neptunian theory*.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutoniste*.] One who adopts the geological theory of igneous fusion; a Plutonian. See PLUTONISM.

Plu'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'vi-al (-vĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvial*. See PLOVER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain; rainy. [*R.*]

2. (*Geol.*) Produced by the action of rain.

Plu'vi-al, *n.* [LL. *pluviale* a garment which keeps off the rain: cf. F. *pluvial*.] A priest's cope.

Plu'vi-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* See PLUVIOMETER.

Plu'vi-a-met'ric-al (-ă-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* See PLUVIOMETRICAL.

Plu'vi-an (plū'vĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crocodile bird.

Plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter*: cf. F. *pluviomètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall at any place in a given time; a rain gauge.

Plu'vi-o-met'ric-al (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pluviométrique*.] Of or pertaining to a pluviometer; determined by a pluviometer.

‖**Plu'vi'ôse'** (F. plụ'vē'ōz'; E. plū'vĭ-ōz), *n.* [F. See PLUVIOUS.] The fifth month of the French republican calendar adopted in 1793. It began January 20, and ended February 18. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Plu'vi-ous (plū'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, *pluvius*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvieux*. See PLUVIAL, *a.*] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ply (plī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLIED (plīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLYING (plī'ĭng).] [OE. *plien*, F. *plier* to fold, to bend, fr. L. *plicare*; akin to Gr. πλέκειν, G. *flechten*. Cf. APPLY, COMPLEX, DISPLAY, DUPLICITY, EMPLOY, EXPLOIT, IMPLICATE, PLAIT, PLIANT, FLAX.] **1.** To bend. [*Obs.*]

As men may warm wax with handes *plie*. *Chaucer.*

2. To lay on closely, or in folds; to work upon steadily, or with repeated acts; to press upon; to urge importunately; as, to *ply* one with questions, with solicitations, or with drink.

And *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*
He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

3. To employ diligently; to use steadily.

Go *ply* thy needle; meddle not. *Shak.*

4. To practice or perform with diligence; to work at.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

Ply, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to yield. [*Obs.*]

It would rather burst atwo than *plye*. *Chaucer.*
The willow *plied*, and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange.*

2. To act, go, or work diligently and steadily; especially, to do something by repeated actions; to go back and forth; as, a steamer *plies* between certain ports.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily). *Milton.*
He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter. *Addison.*
The heavy hammers and mallets *plied*. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Naut.*) To work to windward; to beat.

Ply, *n.* [Cf. F. *pli*, fr. *plier*. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** A fold; a plait; a turn or twist, as of a cord. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

The late learners can not so well take the *ply*. *Bacon.*

Boswell, and others of Goldsmith's cotemporaries, . . . did not understand the secret *plies* of his character. *W. Irving.*

The czar's mind had taken a strange *ply*, which it retained to the last. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Ply* is used in composition to designate folds, or the number of webs interwoven; as, a three-*ply* carpet.

Ply'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, plies; specifically: (*a*) *pl.* A kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. (*b*) *pl.* See PLIERS.

Plyght (plīt), *v. & n.* See PLIGHT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plĭm'ŭth brĕth'rĕn). The members of a religious sect which first appeared at Plymouth, England, about 1830. They protest against sectarianism, and reject all official ministry or clergy. Also called *Brethren*, *Christian Brethren*, *Plymouthists*, etc. The *Darbyites* are a division of the Brethren.

Pne-om'e-ter (nē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) A spirometer.

Pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [L. *pneumaticus*, Gr. **Pneu-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ‖ πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, πνεῖν to blow, breathe; cf. OHG. *fnehan*: cf. F. *pneumatique*. Cf. PNEUMONIA.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; gaseous; — opposed to *dense* or *solid*.

The *pneumatical* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body. *Bacon.*

2. Of or pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; pertaining to pneumatics; as, *pneumatic* experiments. "*Pneumatical* discoveries." *Stewart.*

3. Moved or worked by the pressure or flow of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument; a *pneumatic* engine.

4. (*Biol.*) Fitted to contain air; having cavities filled with air; as, *pneumatic* cells; *pneumatic* bones

Pneumatic action, *or* **Pneumatic lever** (*Mus.*), a contrivance for overcoming the resistance of the keys and other movable parts in an organ, by causing compressed air from the wind chest to move them. — **Pneumatic dispatch,** a system of tubes, leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent, by the flow and pressure of air. — **Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting machine worked by compressed air. — **Pneumatic pile,** a tubular pile or cylinder of large diameter sunk by atmospheric pressure. — **Pneumatic pump,** an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — **Pneumatic railway.** See *Atmospheric railway*, under ATMOSPHERIC. — **Pneumatic syringe,** a stout tube closed at one end, and provided with a piston, for showing that the heat produced by compressing a gas will ignite substances. — **Pneumatic trough,** a trough, generally made of wood or sheet metal, having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — **Pneumatic tube.** See *Pneumatic dispatch*, above.

Pneu'ma-tic'i-ty (nū'mă-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Biol.*) The state of being pneumatic, or of having a cavity or cavities filled with air; as, the *pneumaticity* of the bones of birds.

Pneu-mat'ics (nū-măt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *pneumatique*.] **1.** That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.

2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The scientific study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

Pneu'ma-to- (nū'mă-tō- *or* nū-măt'ŏ-). A combining form from Gr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, *wind*, *air*, *breath*, *respiration*; as, *pneumato*graph, *pneumato*logy.

Pneu-mat'o-cele (nū-măt'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + Gr. κήλη a tumor: cf. F. *pneumatocèle*.] (*Med.*) A distention of the scrotum by air; also, hernia of the lungs.

Pneu-mat'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *cyst*.] (*Zoöl.*) A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air, and serving as a float, as in Physalia.

Pneu-mat'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-gram*.] (*Physiol.*) A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stethograph.

Pneu-mat'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax or chest wall during respiration; — also called *stethograph*.

Pneu'ma-to-log'ic-al (nū'mă-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pneumatologique*.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-tol'o-gist (nū'mă-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pneumatologiste*.] One versed in pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *pneumatologie*.] **1.** The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other elastic fluids. See PNEUMATICS, 1.

2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The science of spiritual being or phenomena of any description.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-try (-trў), *n.* See SPIROMETRY.

Pneu-mat'o-phore (nū-măt'ō-fōr), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pneumonophora.

Pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (nū'mă-tō-thō'răks), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *thorax*.] (*Med.*) See PNEUMOTHORAX.

Pneu'mo- (nū'mō-). A combining form from Gr. πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *a lung*; as, *pneumo*gastric, *pneumo*logy.

Pneu'mo-coc'cus (-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [See PNEUMO-, and COCCUS.] (*Biol.*) A form of micrococcus found in the sputum (and elsewhere) of persons suffering with pneumonia, and thought to be the cause of this disease.

Pneu'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Pneumo-* + *gastric*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. — *n.* The pneumogastric nerve.

Pneumogastric nerve (*Anat.*), one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves which are distributed to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and spleen, and, in fishes and many amphibia, to the branchial apparatus and also to the sides of the body.

Pneu'mo-graph (nū'mō-grăf), *n.* Same as PNEUMATOGRAPH.

Pneu-mog'ra-phy (nū-mŏg'rā-fў), *n.* [*Pneumo-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mol'o-gy (nū-mŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Pneumo-* + *-logy*.] (*Anat.*) The science which treats of the lungs.

Pneu-mom'e-ter (nū-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Pneumo-* + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) A spirometer.

Pneu-mom'e-try (-trў), *n.* Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες the lungs, also, πλεύμων, which is perh. the original form. Cf. PNEUMATIC, PULMONARY.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

☞ **Catarrhal pneumonia,** *or* **Broncho-pneumonia,** is inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membranes, often chronic; — also called *lobular pneumonia*, from its affecting single lobules at a time. — **Croupous pneumonia,** or ordinary pneumonia, is an acute affection characterized by sudden onset with a chill, high fever, rapid course, and sudden decline; — also called *lobar pneumonia*, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once. See under CROUPOUS. — **Fibroid pneumonia** is an inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs, and is very slow in its course, producing shrinking and atrophy of the lungs.

Pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πνευμονικός: cf. F. *pneumonique*.] (*a*) Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. (*b*) Of or pertaining to pneumonia; as, *pneumonic* symptoms.

Pneu-mon'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

Pneu'mo-nit'ic (nū'mō-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

‖**Pneu'mo-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PNEUMO-, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pneu'mo-nom'e-ter (nū'mō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See PNEUMO-, and -METER.] (*Physiol.*) A spirometer; a pneumometer.

‖ **Pneu'mo-noph'o-ra** (-nŏf'ŏ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνεύμων* a lung + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of Siphonophora which includes the Physalia and allied genera; — called also *Pneumatophoræ*.

Pneu'mo-ny (nū'mŏ-nў), *n.* [Cf. F. *pneumonie*.] See PNEUMONIA.

‖ **Pneu'mo-öt'o-ka** (-ŏt'ŏ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PNEUMO-, and OÖTICOID.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SAUROPSIDA.

‖ **Pneu-moph'o-ra** (nū-mŏf'ŏ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PNEUMONOPHORA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of holothurians having an internal gill, or respiratory tree.

Pneu'mo-skel'e-ton (nū'mŏ-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [*Pneumo-* + *skeleton*.] (*Zoöl.*) A chitinous structure which supports the gill in some invertebrates.

Pneu'mo-ther'a-py (-thĕr'à-pў), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα* air + *therapy*.] (*Med.*) The treatment of disease by inhalations of compressed or rarefied air.

Pneu'mo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα* air + E. *thorax*.] (*Med.*) A condition in which air or other gas is present in the cavity of the chest; — called also *pneumatothorax*.

‖ **Pni-ga'li-on** (nī-gā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνιγαλίων* nightmare, fr. *πνίγειν* to throttle.] (*Med.*) Nightmare.

Pnyx (nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνύξ*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The place at Athens where the meetings of the people were held for making decrees, etc.

Po'a (pō'à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πόα* grass.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including a great number of species, as the kinds called *meadow grass*, *Kentucky blue grass*, *June grass*, and *spear grass* (which see).

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POACHED (pōcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POACHING.] [F. *pocher* to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. See POUCH, *v. & n.*] **1.** To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. *Bacon.*

2. To rob of game; to pocket and convey away by stealth, as game; hence, to plunder. *Garth.*

Poach, *v. i.* To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag; to kill or destroy game contrary to law, especially by night; to hunt or fish unlawfully; as, to *poach* for rabbits or for salmon.

Poach, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *pocher* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, to bruise (the eyes), F. *pouce* thumb, L. *pollex*, and also E. *poach* to cook eggs, to plunder, and *poke* to thrust against.] **1.** To stab; to pierce; to spear, as fish. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

2. To force, drive, or plunge into anything. [*Obs.*]

His horse *poching* one of his legs into some hollow ground. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To make soft or muddy by trampling. *Tennyson.*

4. To begin and not complete. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Poach, *v. i.* To become soft or muddy.

Chalky and clay lands . . . chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

Poach'ard (-ĕrd), *n.* [From POACH to stab.] [Written also *pocard*, *pochard*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European duck (*Aythya ferina*); — called also *goldhead*, *poker*, and *fresh-water*, or *red-headed*, *widgeon*. (*b*) The American redhead, which is closely allied to the European poachard.

Red-crested poachard (*Zoöl.*), an Old World duck (*Branta rufina*). — **Scaup poachard**, the scaup duck. — **Tufted poachard**, a scaup duck (*Aythya*, or *Fuligula cristata*); native of Europe and Asia.

American Poachard, or Redhead (*Aythya Americana*). Male. 1/12

Poach'er (pōch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who poaches; one who kills or catches game or fish contrary to law.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The American widgeon. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sea poacher (*Zoölogy*), the lyrie.

Poach'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being poachy; marshiness.

Poach'y (-ў), *a.* [See POACH to stab.] Wet and soft; easily penetrated by the feet of cattle; — said of land.

Poak } (pōk), *n.* Waste matter from the preparation
Poake } of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, etc.

Po'can (pō'kăn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The poke (*Phytolacca decandra*); — called also *pocan bush*.

Po'chard (pō'chĕrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POACHARD.

Pock (pŏk), *n.* [OE. *pokke*, AS. *pocc*, *poc*; akin to D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, and perh. to E. *poke* a pocket. Cf. POX.] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in variolous and vaccine diseases.

Of *pokkes* and of scab and every sore. *Chaucer.*

Pock'arred (-ärd), *a.* See POCKMARKED. [*Obs.*]

Pock'-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Broken out, or marked, with smallpox; pock-fretten.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *poket*, Prov. F. & OF. *poquette*, F. *pochette*, dim. fr. *poque*, *pouque*, F. *poche*; probably of Teutonic origin. See POKE a pocket, and cf. POACH to cook eggs, to plunder, and POUCH.] **1.** A bag or pouch; especially, a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles, particularly money; hence, figuratively, money; wealth.

2. One of several bags attached to a billiard table, into which the balls are driven.

3. A large bag or sack used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, cowries, etc.

☞ In the wool or hop trade, the *pocket* contains half a sack, or about 168 lbs.; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by actual weight.

4. (*Arch.*) A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, partitions, or the like.

5. (*Mining*) (*a*) A cavity in a rock containing a nugget of gold, or other mineral; a small body of ore contained in such a cavity. (*b*) A hole containing water.

6. (*Naut.*) A strip of canvas, sewn upon a sail so that a batten or a light spar can be placed in the interspace.

7. (*Zoöl.*) Same as POUCH.

☞ *Pocket* is often used adjectively, or in the formation of compound words usually of obvious signification; as, *pocket* comb, *pocket* compass, *pocket* edition, *pocket* handkerchief, *pocket* money, *pocket* picking, or *pocket*-picking, etc.

Out of pocket. See under OUT, *prep.* — **Pocket borough**, a borough "owned" by some person. See under BOROUGH. [*Eng.*] — **Pocket gopher** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of American rodents of the genera *Geomys*, and *Thomomys*, family *Geomydæ*. They have large external cheek pouches, and are fossorial in their habits. They inhabit North America, from the Mississippi Valley west to the Pacific. Called also *pouched gopher*. — **Pocket mouse** (*Zoöl.*), any species of American mice of the family *Saccomyidæ*. They have external cheek pouches. Some of them are adapted for leaping (genus *Dipodomys*), and are called *kangaroo mice*. They are native of the Southwestern United States, Mexico, etc. — **Pocket piece**, a piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent. — **Pocket pistol**, a pistol to be carried in the pocket. — **Pocket sheriff** (*Eng. Law*), a sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown, without a nomination by the judges in the exchequer. *Burrill.*

Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*). 1/6

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POCKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POCKETING.] **1.** To put, or conceal, in the pocket; as, to *pocket* the change.

He would *pocket* the expense of the license. *Sterne.*

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently.

He *pocketed* pay in the names of men who had long been dead. *Macaulay.*

To pocket a ball (*Billiards*), to drive a ball into a pocket of the table. — **To pocket an insult, affront**, etc., to receive an affront without open resentment, or without seeking redress. "I must *pocket* up these *wrongs*." *Shak.*

Pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a notebook for the pocket.

Pock'et-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* POCKETFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket; as, *pocketfuls* of chestnuts.

Pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz). A knife with one or more blades, which fold into the handle so as to admit of being carried in the pocket.

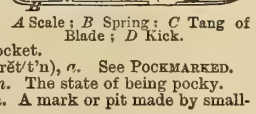

A Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

Pock'-fret'ten (pŏk'frĕt't'n), *a.* See POCKMARKED.

Pock'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being pocky.

Pock'mark (-märk), *n.* A mark or pit made by smallpox.

Pock'marked' (pŏk'märkt'), *a.* Marked by smallpox; pitted.

Pock'-pit'ted (-pĭt'tĕd), *a.* Pockmarked; pitted.

Pock'-pud'ding (-po͝od'dĭng), *n.* A bag pudding; a name of reproach or ridicule formerly applied by the Scotch to the English.

Pock'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [So called because formerly used as a specific for the pock.] (*Bot.*) Lignum-vitæ.

Pock'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* POCKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* POCKIEST.] Full of pocks; affected with smallpox or other eruptive disease. *Bp. Hall.*

‖ **Po'co** (pō'kō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little; — used chiefly in phrases indicating the time or movement; as, *poco* più allegro, a little faster; *poco* largo, rather slow.

‖ **Poco a poco** [It.] (*Mus.*) Little by little; as, *poco a poco* crescendo, gradually increasing in loudness.

Po'cock (pō'kŏk), *n.* Peacock. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Po'co-cu-ran'te (pō'kō-ko͞o-răn'tā), *n.* [It. *poco curante* caring little.] A careless person; a trifler. [*R.*]

Po'co-cu-ran'tism (-ko͞o-răn'tĭz'm), *n.* Carelessness; apathy; indifference. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Po-co'son (pō-kō's'n), *n.* Low, wooded grounds or swamps in Eastern Maryland and Virginia. [Written also *poquoson*.] *Washington.*

Poc'u-lent (pŏk'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *poculentus*, fr. *poculum* a cup.] Fit for drink. [*Obs.*] "Some of those herbs which are not esculent, are . . . *poculent*." *Bacon.*

Poc'u-li-form (pŏk'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *poculum* a cup + *-form*: cf. F. *poculiforme*.] Having the shape of a goblet or drinking cup.

-pod (-pŏd). [See FOOT.] A combining form or suffix from Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, *foot*; as, decapod, an animal having ten feet; phyllopod, an animal having leaflike feet; myriapod, hexapod.

Pod (pŏd), *n.* [Probably akin to *pudding*, and perhaps the same word as *pad* a cushion; cf. also Dan. *pude* pillow, cushion, and also E. *cod* a husk, pod.] **1.** A bag; a pouch. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

2. (*Bot.*) A capsule of a plant, especially a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. See *Illust.* of ANGIOSPERMOUS.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A considerable number of animals closely clustered together; — said of seals.

Pod.

Pod auger, *or* **Pod bit**, an auger or bit the channel of which is straight instead of twisted.

Pod, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PODDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PODDING.] To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

-po-da (-pō-dà). A New Latin plural combining form or suffix from Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, *foot*; as, hexa*poda*, myria*poda*. See -POD.

Pod'a-gra (pŏd'à-grà), *n.* [L. See PODAGRIC.] (*Med.*) Gout in the joints of the foot; — applied also to gout in other parts of the body.

Po-dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), } *a.* [L. *podagricus*, Gr.
Po-dag'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *ποδαγρικός*, fr. *ποδάγρα* gout in the feet; *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *ἄγρα* a catching.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.

2. Afflicted with gout. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pod'a-grous (pŏd'à-grŭs), *a.* Gouty; podagric.

Po-dal'gi-a (pō-dăl'jĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the foot, due to gout, rheumatism, etc.

‖ **Po-dar'thrum** (pō-där'thrŭm), *n.; pl.* PODARTHRA (-thrà). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *ἄρθρον* joint.] (*Anat.*) The foot joint; in birds, the joint between the metatarsus and the toes.

Pod'ded (pŏd'dĕd), *a.* Having pods.

Pod'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who collects pods or pulse.

Po-des'ta (E. pō-dĕs'tà; It. pō-dās-tà'), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy. See POTENT.]

1. One of the chief magistrates of the Italian republics in the Middle Ages. *Brande & C.*

2. A mayor, alderman, or other magistrate, in some towns of Italy.

‖ **Po-de'ti-um** (pō-dē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PODETIA (-à), E. PODETIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A stalk which bears the fructification in some lichens, as in the so-called reindeer moss.

Podge (pŏj), *n.* [Cf. G. *patsche* puddle, mire.] **1.** A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

2. Porridge. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Podg'y (-ў), *a.* Fat and short; pudgy.

Pod'i-cal (pŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *podex*, *podicis*, the anus.] (*Zoöl.*) Anal; — applied to certain organs of insects.

‖ **Pod'i-ceps** (-ĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *podex*, *podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) See GREBE.

‖ **Po'di-um** (pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PODIA (-à). [L., fr. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot. See PEW.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A low wall, serving as a foundation, a substructure, or a terrace wall. It is especially employed by archæologists in two senses: (*a*) The dwarf wall surrounding the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. (*b*) The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation, sometimes containing chambers. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The foot.

Pod'ley (pŏd'lў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young coalfish.

Pod'o- (pŏd'ŏ-). [See FOOT.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, *foot*, as, *podo*carp, *podo*cephalous, *podo*logy.

Pod'o-branch (-brăngk), *n.* [See PODO-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the branchiæ attached to the bases of the legs in Crustacea.

‖ **Pod'o-bran'chi-a** (-brăn'kĭ-à), *n.; pl.* PODOBRANCHIÆ (-ē). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PODOBRANCH.

Pod'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Podo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A stem, or footstalk, supporting the fruit.

Pod'o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'à-lŭs), *a.* [*Podo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] (*Bot.*) Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle, or footstalk.

‖ **Pod'o-gyn'i-um** (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *γυνή* woman.] (*Bot.*) Same as BASIGYNIUM.

‖ **Pod'oph-thal'mi-a** (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODOPHTHALMIC.] (*Zoöl.*) The stalk-eyed Crustacea, — an order of Crustacea having the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the crabs, lobsters, and prawns. Called also *Podophthalmata*, and *Decapoda*.

Pod'oph-thal'mic (-thăl'mĭk), } *a.* [*Podo-* + Gr.
Pod'oph-thal'mous (-thăl'mŭs), } *ὀφθαλμός* an eye.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the eyes on movable footstalks, or pedicels. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Podophthalmia.

Pod'oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The eyestalk of a crustacean.

Pod'o-phyl'lin (pŏd'ŏ-fĭl'lĭn), *n.* [From PODOPHYLLUM.] (*Chem.*) A brown bitter gum extracted from the rootstalk of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It is a complex mixture of several substances.

Pod'o-phyl'lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having thin, flat, leaflike locomotive organs.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or composing, the layer of tissue, made up of laminæ, beneath a horse's hoof.

‖ **Pod'o-phyl'lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *φύλλον* leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs of the Barberry family, having large palmately lobed peltate leaves and a solitary whitish flower. There are two species, the American *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May apple, and the Himalayan *P. Emodi*.

2. (*Med.*) The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), — used as a cathartic drug.

Pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ŏ-skăf), *n.* [*Podo-* + Gr. *σκάφος* boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, for walking on water.

Pod'o-sperm (-spẽrm), *n.* [*Podo-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed; cf. F. *podosperme*.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a seed or ovule.

‖ **Pod'o-stom'a-ta** (-stŏm'à-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Bryozoa of which Rhabdopleura is the type. See RHABDOPLEURA.

‖ **Pod'o-the'ca** (-thē'kà), *n.; pl.* PODOTHECÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *θήκη* case.] (*Zoöl.*) The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile.

‖ **Po-dri'da** (pō-drē'dà), *n.* [Sp., rotten.] A miscellaneous dish of meats. See OLLA-PODRIDA.

Podura (*Podura villosa*). Much enlarged.

Po-du'ra (pō-dū'rà), *n.; pl.* L. PODURÆ (-rē), E. PODURAS (-ràz). [NL.; Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any small leaping thysanurous insect of the genus *Podura* and related genera; a springtail.

Podura scale (*Zoöl.*), one of the minute scales with which the body of a podura is covered. They are used as test objects for the microscope.

Po-du'rid (pō-dū'rĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Podura* or allied genera. — *a.* Pertaining to the poduras.

Po'e (pō'ē), *n.* Same as Poi.

Po'e-bird' (pō'ē-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The parson bird.

Pœ'cil-le (pē'sĭl-ē), *n.* Same as Poicile.

Pœ'cil-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος many-colored, variegated.] (*Geol.*) (*a*) Mottled with various colors; variegated; spotted; — said of certain rocks. (*b*) Specifically: Of or pertaining to, or characterizing, Triassic and Permian sandstones of red and other colors. [Also written *poikilitic*.]

Pœ-cil'o-pod (pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *pœcilopode*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pœcilopoda. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Pœ'ci-lop'o-da** (pē'sĭ-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποικίλος variegated, manifold + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Originally, an artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs (*Limuloidea*). (*b*) By some recent writers applied to the Merostomata.

Po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιεῖν to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse: cf. F. *poëme*.] **1.** A metrical composition; a composition in verse written in certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme, and characterized by imagination and poetic diction; — contradistinguished from *prose*; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton.

2. A composition, not in verse, of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose *poem*; the *poems* of Ossian.

Po'em-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός.] Pertaining to a poem, or to poetry; poetical. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Po-e'na-mu (pō-ē'nȧ-mŭ), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of jade or nephrite, — used in New Zealand for the manufacture of axes and weapons.

Pœ-nol'o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jy), *n.* See Penology.

‖ **Po-eph'a-ga** (pō-ĕf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποηφάγος grass eating; πόα grass + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of herbivorous marsupials including the kangaroos and their allies. — **Po-eph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

Po'e-sy (pō'ē-sy), *n.* [F. *poésie* (cf. It. *poesia*), L. *poësis*, from Gr. ποίησις, from ποιεῖν to make. Cf. Posy.]

1. The art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty; as, the heavenly gift of *poesy*. *Shak.*

2. Poetry; metrical composition; poems.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit or motto engraved on a ring or other thing; a posy. *Bacon.*

Po'et (pō'ĕt), *n.* [F. *poëte*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. ποιητής, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. Poem.] One skilled in making poetry; one who has a particular genius for metrical composition; the author of a poem; an imaginative thinker or writer.

The *poet's* eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. *Shak.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies. *Dryden.*

Poet laureate. See under Laureate.

Po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* An inferior rhymer, or writer of verses; a dabbler in poetic art.

The talk of forgotten *poetasters*. *Macaulay.*

Po'et-as'try (-trỹ), *n.* The works of a poetaster. [*R.*]

Po'et-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *poétesse*.] A female poet.

Po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *poëticus*, Gr. ποιητικός:
Po-et'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *poétique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to poetry; suitable for poetry, or for writing poetry; as, *poetic* talent, theme, work, sentiments. *Shak.*

2. Expressed in metrical form; exhibiting the imaginative or the rhythmical quality of poetry; as, a *poetical* composition; *poetical* prose.

Poetic license. See License, *n.*, 4.

Po-et'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

Po-et'ics (pō-ĕt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica*, *poëtice*, Gr. ποιητική (sc. τέχνη).] The principles and rules of the art of poetry. *J. Warton.*

Po-et'i-cule (-ĭ-kūl), *n.* A poetaster. *Swinburne.*

Po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Poetized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Poetizing.] [Cf. F. *poétiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse; to idealize.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Po'et-ry (-rỹ), *n.* [OF. *poeterie*. See Poet.] **1.** The art of apprehending and interpreting ideas by the faculty of imagination; the art of idealizing in thought and in expression.

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge.*

2. Imaginative language or composition, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Specifically: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively; as, heroic *poetry*; dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry*. "The planetlike music of *poetry*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

She taketh most delight
In music, instruments, and *poetry*. *Shak.*

Po'et-ship, *n.* The state or personality of a poet. [*R.*]

Pog'gy (pŏg'gỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See Porgy. (*b*) A small whale.

Po'gy (pō'gỹ *or* pŏg'ỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The menhaden.

☞ *Pogy* is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore incorrectly applied to various fishes.

Poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust; bah!

Po-ha'gen (pō-hā'gen), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Pauhaugen.

Po'i (pō'ē), *n.* A national food of the Hawaiians, made by baking and pounding the kalo (or taro) root, and reducing it to a thin paste, which is allowed to ferment.

Poi'ci-le (poi'sĭ-lē), *or* **Pœ'ci-le** (pē'sĭ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποικίλη (sc. στοά); cf. L. *poecile*.] The frescoed porch or gallery in Athens where Zeno taught. *R. Browning.*

Poign'an-cy (poin'ȧn-sỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being poignant; as, the *poignancy* of satire; the *poignancy* of grief. *Swift.*

Poign'ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere* to prick, sting. See Pungent.] **1.** Pricking; piercing; sharp; pungent. "His *poignant* spear." *Spenser.* "*Poynaunt* sauce." *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: Pointed; keen; satirical.

His wit . . . became more lively and *poignant*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Poign'ant-ly, *adv.* In a poignant manner.

Poi'ki-lit'ic (poi'kĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) See Pœcilitic.

Poi'ki-lo-cyte (poi'kĭ-lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ποικίλος diversified, changeable + κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) An irregular form of corpuscle found in the blood in cases of profound anæmia, probably a degenerated red blood corpuscle.

Poi'ki-lo-ther'mal (-thẽr'mal), } *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος
Poi'ki-lo-ther'mic (-thẽr'mĭk), } changeable + E. *thermal*, *thermic*.] (*Physiol.*) Having a varying body temperature. See Homoiothermal.

Poi'ki-lo-ther'mous (-mŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Poikilothermal.

‖ **Poin'ci-a'na** (poin'sĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after M. de *Poinci*, a governor of the French West Indies.] (*Bot.*) A prickly tropical shrub (*Cæsalpinia*, formerly *Poinciana*, *pulcherrima*), with bipinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-red flowers with long crimson filaments.

☞ The genus *Poinciana* is kept up for three trees of Eastern Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and India.

Poind (poind), *v. t.* [See Pound to confine.] **1.** To impound, as cattle. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Flavel.*

2. To distrain. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Poind'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a cattle pound; a pinder. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *T. Adams.*

2. One who distrains property. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

‖ **Poin-set'ti-a** (poin-sĕt'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Joel R. *Poinsett* of South Carolina.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican shrub (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) with very large and conspicuous vermilion bracts below the yellowish flowers.

Point (point), *v. t. & i.* To appoint. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Point, *n.* [F. *point*, and probably also *pointe*, L. *punctum*, *puncta*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See Pungent, and cf. Puncto, Puncture.] **1.** That which pricks or pierces; the sharp end of anything, esp. the sharp end of a piercing instrument, as a needle or a pin.

2. An instrument which pricks or pierces, as a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace workers, and others; also, a pointed cutting tool, as a stone cutter's *point*; — called also *pointer*.

3. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined termination. Specifically: A small promontory or cape; a tract of land extending into the water beyond the common shore line.

4. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument, as a needle; a prick.

5. An indefinitely small space; a mere spot indicated or supposed. Specifically: (*Geom.*) That which has neither parts nor magnitude; that which has position, but has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, — sometimes conceived of as the limit of a line; that by the motion of which a line is conceived to be produced.

6. An indivisible portion of time; a moment; an instant; hence, the verge.

When time's first *point* begun
Made he all souls. *Sir J. Davies.*

Behold, I am at the *point* to die. *Gen.* xxv. 32.

7. A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, a semicolon, and esp. a period; hence, figuratively, an end, or conclusion.

And there a *point*, for ended is my tale. *Chaucer.*

Commas and *points* they set exactly right. *Pope.*

8. Whatever serves to mark progress, rank, or relative position, or to indicate a transition from one state or position to another; degree; step; stage; hence, position or condition attained; as, a *point* of elevation, or of depression; the stock fell off five *points*; be won by ten *points*. "A *point* of precedence." *Selden.* "Creeping on from *point* to *point*." *Tennyson.*

A lord full fat and in good *point*. *Chaucer.*

9. That which arrests attention, or indicates qualities or character; a salient feature; a characteristic; a peculiarity; hence, a particular; an item; a detail; as, the good or bad *points* of a man, a horse, a book, a story, etc.

He told him, *point* for *point*, in short and plain. *Chaucer.*

In *point* of religion and in *point* of honor. *Bacon.*

Shalt thou dispute
With Him the *points* of liberty? *Milton.*

10. Hence, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the essential matter; esp., the proposition to be established; as, the *point* of an anecdote. "Here lies the *point*." *Shak.*

They will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbuthnot.*

11. A small matter; a trifle; a least consideration; a punctilio.

This fellow doth not stand upon *points*. *Shak.*

[He] cared not for God or man a *point*. *Spenser.*

12. (*Mus.*) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time; as: (*a*) (*Anc. Mus.*) A dot or mark distinguishing or characterizing certain tones or styles; as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, etc.; hence, a note; a tune. "Sound the trumpet — not a levant, or a flourish, but a *point* of war." *Sir W. Scott.* (*b*) (*Mod. Mus.*) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half, as to make a whole note equal to three half notes, a half note equal to three quarter notes.

13. (*Astron.*) A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning, in the heavens, usually the intersection of two or more great circles of the sphere, and named specifically in each case according to the position intended; as, the equinoctial *points*; the solstitial *points*; the nodal *points*; vertical *points*, etc. See Equinoctial, Nodal.

14. (*Her.*) One of the several different parts of the escutcheon. See Escutcheon.

15. (*Naut.*) (*a*) One of the points of the compass (see *Points of the compass*, below); also, the difference between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a *point*. (*b*) A short piece of cordage used in reefing sails. See *Reef point*, under Reef.

16. (*Anc. Costume*) A string or lace used to tie together certain parts of the dress. *Sir W. Scott.*

17. Lace wrought with the needle; as, *point* de Venise; Brussels *point*. See *Point lace*, below.

18. *pl.* (*Railways*) A switch. [*Eng.*]

19. An item of private information; a hint; a tip; a pointer. [*Cant*, *U. S.*]

20. (*Cricket*) A fielder who is stationed on the off side, about twelve or fifteen yards from, and a little in advance of, the batsman.

21. The attitude assumed by a pointer dog when he finds game; as, the dog came to a *point*. See Pointer.

22. (*Type Making*) A standard unit of measure for the size of type bodies, being one twelfth of the thickness of pica type. See *Point system of type*, under Type.

23. A tyne or snag of an antler.

24. One of the spaces on a backgammon board.

25. (*Fencing*) A movement executed with the saber or foil; as, tierce *point*.

☞ The word *point* is a general term, much used in the sciences, particularly in mathematics, mechanics, perspective, and physics, but generally either in the geometrical sense, or in that of degree, or condition of change, and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term, under which, in the vocabulary, the specific uses are explained; as, boiling *point*, carbon *point*, dry *point*, freezing *point*, melting *point*, vanishing *point*, etc.

At all points, in every particular, completely; perfectly. *Shak.* — **At point**, **In point**, **At**, **In**, *or* **On**, **the point**, as near as can be; on the verge; about (see About, *prep.*, 6); as, *at the point* of death; he was *on the point* of speaking. "*In point* to fall down." *Chaucer.* "Caius Sidius Geta, *at point* to have been taken, recovered himself so valiantly as brought the day on his side." *Milton.* — **Dead point.** (*Mach.*) Same as *Dead center*, under Dead. — **Far point** (*Med.*), in ophthalmology, the farthest point at which objects are seen distinctly. In normal eyes the far point is infinitely distant. — **Near point** (*Med.*), the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly; either with the two eyes together (*binocular near point*), or with each eye separately (*monocular near point*). — **Nine points of the law**, all but the tenth point; the greater weight of authority. — **On the point.** See *At point*, above. — **Point lace**, lace wrought with the needle, as distinguished from that made on the pillow. — **Point net**, a machine-made lace imitating a kind of Brussels lace (Brussels ground). — **Point of concurrence** (*Geom.*), a point common to two lines, but not a point of tangency or of intersection, as, for instance, that in which a cycloid meets its base. — **Point of contrary flexure**, a point at which a curve changes its direction of curvature, or at which its convexity and concavity change sides. — **Point of order**, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **Point of sight** (*Persp.*), in a perspective drawing, the point assumed as that occupied by the eye of the spectator. — **Point of view**, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **Points of the compass** (*Naut.*), the thirty-two points of division of the compass card in the mariner's compass; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., etc. See *Illust.* under Compass. — **Point paper**, paper pricked through so as to form a stencil for transferring a design. — **Point system of type.** See under Type. — **Singular point** (*Geom.*), a point of a curve which possesses some property not possessed by points in general on the curve, as a cusp, a point of inflection, a node, etc. — **To carry one's point**, to accomplish one's object, as in a controversy. — **To make a point of**, to attach special importance to. — **To make**, *or* **gain**, a point, to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — **To mark**, *or* **score**, a point, as in billiards, cricket, etc., to note down, or to make, a successful hit, run, etc. — **To strain a point**, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience. — **Vowel point**, in Hebrew, and certain other Eastern and ancient languages, a mark placed above or below the consonant, or attached to it, representing the vowel, or vocal sound, which precedes or follows the consonant.

Point (point), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pointed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pointing.] [Cf. F. *pointer*. See Point, *n.*] **1.** To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart, or a pencil. Used also figuratively; as, to *point* a moral.

2. To direct toward an object; to aim; as, to *point* a gun at a wolf, or a cannon at a fort.

3. Hence, to direct the attention or notice of.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them. *Pope.*

4. To supply with punctuation marks; to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition.

5. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points.

6. To give particular prominence to; to designate in a special manner; to indicate, as if by pointing; as, the error was *pointed* out. *Pope.*

He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. *Dickens.*

7. To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game.

8. (*Masonry*) To fill up and finish the joints of (a wall), by introducing additional cement or mortar, and bringing it to a smooth surface.

9. (*Stone Cutting*) To cut, as a surface, with a pointed tool.

To point a rope (*Naut.*), to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles. — **To point a sail** (*Naut.*), to affix points through the eyelet holes of the reefs. — **To point off**, to divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by pointing, as figures. — **To point the yards**

(of a vessel) (*Naut.*), to brace them so that the wind shall strike the sails obliquely. *Totten.*

Point (point), *v. i.* **1.** To direct the point of something, as of a finger, for the purpose of designating an object, and attracting attention to it; — with *at*.

Now must the world *point* at poor Katharine. *Shak.*
Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as certain hunting dogs do.

He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

3. (*Med.*) To approximate to the surface; to head; — said of an abscess.

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to. — **To point well** (*Naut.*), to sail close to the wind; — said of a vessel.

Point'al (-al), *n.* [From Point: cf. F. *pointal* an upright wooden prop, OF. *pointille* a prick or prickle.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The pistil of a plant.

2. A kind of pencil or style used with the tablets of the Middle Ages. "A pair of tables [*i. e.*, tablets] . . . and a *pointel*." *Chaucer.*

3. (*Arch.*) See Poyntel. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Point'-blank' (-blăngk'), *n.* [F. *point* point + *blanc* white.] **1.** The white spot on a target, at which an arrow or other missile is aimed. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) With all small arms, the second point in which the natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. (*b*) With artillery, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal.

Point'-blank', *a.* **1.** Directed in a line toward the object aimed at; aimed directly toward the mark.

2. Hence, direct; plain; unqualified; — said of language; as, a *point-blank* assertion.

Point-blank range, the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. — **Point-blank shot**, the shot of a gun pointed directly toward the object to be hit.

Point'-blank', *adv.* In a point-blank manner.

To sin *point-blank* against God's word. *Fuller.*

Point' d'ap'pui' (pwăN' dȧp'pwē'). [F.] (*Mil.*) See under Appui.

Point'-de-vice' } (E. point'dē-vīs'; F. pwăN'de-vēz'),
Point'-de-vise' } *a.* [OE. *at point devis; at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set. See Device.] Uncommonly nice and exact; precise; particular.

You are rather *point-devise* in your accouterments. *Shak.*
Thus he grew up, in logic *point-device*,
Perfect in grammar, and in rhetoric nice. *Longfellow.*

Point'-de-vice', } *adv.* Exactly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Point'-de-vise', }

Point'ed (point'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a *pointed* rock.

2. Characterized by sharpness, directness, or pithiness of expression; terse; epigrammatic; especially, directed to a particular person or thing.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

Pointed arch (*Arch.*), an arch with a pointed crown. — **Pointed style** (*Arch.*), a name given to that style of architecture in which the pointed arch is the predominant feature; — more commonly called *Gothic*.

— Point'ed-ly, *adv.* **— Point'ed-ness**, *n.*

Point'el (point'ĕl), *n.* [From Point. Cf. Pointal.] See Pointal.

Point'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, points. Specifically: (*a*) The hand of a timepiece. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of dogs trained to stop at scent of game, and with the nose point it out to sportsmen. (*c*) *pl.* (*Astron.*) The two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly in the direction of the north star. See *Illust.* of Ursa Major. (*d*) *pl.* (*Naut.*) Diagonal braces sometimes fixed across the hold.

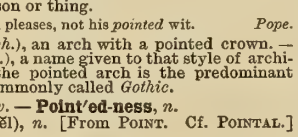

Pointer.

Point'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sharpening.

2. The act of designating, as a position or direction, by means of something pointed, as a finger or a rod.

3. The act or art of punctuating; punctuation.

4. The act of filling and finishing the joints in masonry with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used.

5. The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling.

6. (*Sculpt.*) The act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.

Point'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Shak.*

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; blunt; wanting keenness; obtuse; as, a *pointless* sword; a *pointless* remark.

Syn. — Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Point'less-ly, *adv.* Without point.

Point'let-ed (-lĕt-ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a small, distinct point; apiculate. *Henslow.*

Poin'trel (poin'trĕl), *n.* A graving tool. *Knight.*

Points'man (pointz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -men (-mĕn). A man who has charge of railroad points or switches. [*Eng.*]

Poise (poiz), *n.* [OE. *pois, peis*, OF. *pois, peis*, F. *poids*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. Cf. Avoirdupois, Pendant, Poise, *v.*] [Formerly written also *peise*.] **1.** Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend; heaviness. "Weights of an extraordinary *poise*." *Evelyn.*

2. The weight, or mass of metal, used in weighing, to balance the substance weighed.

3. The state of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; rest. *Bentley.*

4. That which causes a balance; a counterweight.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

Poise (poiz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Poised (poizd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Poising.] [OE. *poisen, peisen*, OF. & F. *peser*, to weigh, balance, OF. il *peise*, il *poise*, he weighs, F. il *pèse*, fr. L. *pensare*, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See Poise, *n.*, and cf. Pensive.] [Formerly written also *peise*.] **1.** To balance; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky;
Nor *poised*, did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

3. To counterpoise; to counterbalance.

One scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality. *Shak.*
To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit. *Dryden.*

4. To ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He can not sincerely consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence. *South.*

5. To weigh (down); to oppress. [*Obs.*]

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down to-morrow. *Shak.*

Poise, *v. i.* To hang in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hence, to be in suspense or doubt.

The slender, graceful spars
Poise aloft in air. *Longfellow.*

Pois'er (poiz'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The balancer of dipterous insects.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F. *poison*, in Old French also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, draught, potion, a poisonous draught, fr. *potare* to drink. See Potable, and cf. Potion.] **1.** Any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it; as, morphine is a deadly *poison;* the *poison* of pestilential diseases.

2. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the *poison* of evil example; the *poison* of sin.

Poison ash. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree of the genus *Amyris* (*A. balsamifera*) found in the West Indies, from the trunk of which a black liquor distills, supposed to have poisonous qualities. (*b*) The poison sumac (*Rhus venenata*). [*U. S.*] — **Poison dogwood** (*Bot.*), poison sumac. — **Poison fang** (*Zoöl.*), one of the superior maxillary teeth of some species of serpents, which, besides having the cavity for the pulp, is either perforated or grooved by a longitudinal canal, at the lower end of which the duct of the poison gland terminates. See *Illust.* under Fang. — **Poison gland** (*Biol.*), a gland, in animals or plants, which secretes an acrid or venomous matter, that is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound. — **Poison hemlock** (*Bot.*), a poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Conium maculatum*). See Hemlock. — **Poison ivy** (*Bot.*), a poisonous climbing plant (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) of North America. It is common on stone walls and on the trunks of trees, and has trifoliate, rhombic-ovate, variously notched leaves. Many people are poisoned by it, if they touch the leaves. See Poison sumac. Called also *poison oak*, and *mercury*. — **Poison nut.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Nux vomica. (*b*) The tree which yields this seed (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*). It is found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. — **Poison oak** (*Bot.*), the poison ivy; also, the more shrubby *Rhus diversiloba* of California and Oregon. — **Poison sac.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Poison gland*, above. See *Illust.* under Fang. — **Poison sumac** (*Bot.*), a poisonous shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R. venenata*); — also called *poison ash, poison dogwood*, and *poison elder*. It has pinnate leaves on graceful and slender common petioles, and usually grows in swampy places. Both this plant and the poison ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) have clusters of smooth greenish white berries, while the red-fruited species of this genus are harmless. The tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) which yields the celebrated Japan lacquer is almost identical with the poison sumac, and is also very poisonous. The juice of the poison sumac also forms a lacquer similar to that of Japan.

Poison Ivy.

Poison Sumac (*Rhus venenata*).

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — Poison, Venom. *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, etc. *Venom* is something discharged from animals and received by means of a wound, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, etc. Hence, *venom* specifically implies some malignity of nature or purpose.

Poi'son, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Poisoned (-z'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Poisoning.] [Cf. OF. *poisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, L. *potionare* to give to drink. See Poison, *n.*] **1.** To put poison upon or into; to infect with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow; to *poison* food or drink. "The ingredients of our *poisoned* chalice." *Shak.*

2. To injure or kill by poison; to administer poison to.

If you *poison* us, do we not die? *Shak.*

3. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; as, vice *poisons* happiness; slander *poisoned* his mind.

Whispering tongues can *poison* truth. *Coleridge.*

Poi'son, *v. i.* To act as, or convey, a poison.

Tooth that *poisons* if it bite. *Shak.*

Poi'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of poisoning; poisonous. [*Obs.*] "*Poisonable* heresies." *Tooker.*

2. Capable of being poisoned.

Poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who poisons. *Shak.*

Poi'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; baneful; corrupting; noxious. *Shak.* — **Poi'son-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Poi'son-ous-ness**, *n.*

Poi'son-some (-sŭm), *a.* Poisonous. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Poi'sure (poi'zhŭr), *n.* [See Poise.] Weight. [*Obs.*]

Poi'trel (poi'trĕl), *n.* [OE. *poitrel*, F. *poitrail*, fr. L. *pectorale* a breastplate, fr. *pectoralis*, a. See Pectoral, *a.*] (*Anc. Armor*) The breastplate of the armor of a horse. See Peytrel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Poize (poiz), *n.* See Poise. [*Obs.*]

Po-kal' (pō-kȧl'), *n.* [G.] A tall drinking cup.

Poke (pōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North American herb of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P. decandra*), bearing dark purple juicy berries; — called also *garget, pigeon berry, pocan*, and *pokeweed*. The root and berries have emetic and purgative properties, and are used in medicine. The young shoots are sometimes eaten as a substitute for asparagus, and the berries are said to be used in Europe to color wine.

Poke, *n.* [AS. *poca, poha, pohha;* akin to Icel. *poki*, OD. *poke*, and perh. to E. *pock;* cf. also Gael. *poca*, and OF. *poque*. Cf. Pock, Pocket, Pouch.] **1.** A bag; a sack; a pocket. "He drew a dial from his *poke*." *Shak.*

They wallowed as pigs in a *poke*. *Chaucer*

2. A long, wide sleeve; — called also *poke sleeve*.

To buy a pig in a poke (that is, in a bag), to buy a thing without knowledge or examination of it. *Camden.*

Poke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Poked (pōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Poking.] [Cf. LG. *poken* to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok* a dagger, knife, D. *pook*, G. *pocken* to beat, also Ir. *poc* a blow, Gael. *puc* to push.] **1.** To thrust or push against or into with anything pointed; hence, to stir up; to excite; as, to *poke* a fire.

He *poked* John, and said "Sleepest thou?" *Chaucer.*

2. To thrust with the horns; to gore.

3. [From 5th Poke, 3.] To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

To poke fun, to excite fun; to joke; to jest. [*Colloq.*] — **To poke fun at**, to make a butt of; to ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

Poke, *v. i.* To search; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to grope; as, to *poke* about.

A man must have *poked* into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*

Poke, *n.* **1.** The act of poking; a thrust; a jog; as, a *poke* in the ribs. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

3. A contrivance to prevent an animal from leaping or breaking through fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. [*U. S.*]

Poke bonnet, a bonnet with a straight, projecting front.

Poke'bag' (-băg'), *n.* [So called in allusion to its bag-like nest.] (*Zoöl.*) The European long-tailed titmouse; — called also *poke-pudding*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* [From Poke to push.] **1.** One who pokes.

2. That which pokes or is used in poking, especially a metal bar or rod used in stirring a fire of coals.

3. A poking-stick. *Decker.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The poachard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Poker picture, a picture formed in imitation of bister-washed drawings, by singeing the surface of wood with a heated poker or other iron. *Fairholt.*

Pok'er, *n.* [Of uncertain etymol.] A game at cards derived from brag, and first played about 1835 in the Southwestern United States. *Johnson's Cyc.*

Pok'er, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, also W. *pwca, pwci*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, and E. *puck*.] Any imagined frightful object, especially one supposed to haunt the darkness; a bugbear. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pok'er-ish, *a.* Infested by pokers; adapted to excite fear; as, a *pokerish* place. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

There is something *pokerish* about a deserted dwelling. *Lowell.*

Pok'er-ish, *a.* Stiff like a poker. [*Colloq.*]

Pok'et (pōk'ĕt), *n.* A pocket. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Poke, the plant.

Pok'ey (pō'kȳ), *a.* See Poky.

Pok'ing (pōk'ing), *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloq.*]

Bred to some *poking* profession. *Gray.*

Pok'ing-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A small stick or rod of steel, formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. *Shak.*

Pok'y (pō'kȳ), *a.* [Written also *pokey*.] **1.** Confined; cramped. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Dull; tedious; uninteresting. [*Colloq.*]

Po-lac'ca (pō-lăk'kȧ), *n.* [It. *polacca, polaccra, polacra;* cf. F. *polague, polacre*, Sp. *polacre*.] [Written also *polacre*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, and without tops, caps, or crosstrees.

2. (*Mus.*) See Polonaise.

Po'lack (pō'lăk), *n.* A Polander. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Po-la'cre (pō-lȧ'kẽr), *n.* Same as Polacca, 1.

Po'land-er (pō'land-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Po'lar (pō'lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *polaire*. See Pole of the earth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth, or of a sphere; situated near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* seas; *polar* winds.

2. Of or pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

3. (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point; as, *polar* coördinates.

Polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis. — **Polar bear** (*Zoöl.*), a large bear (*Ursus*, or *Thalarctos, maritimus*) inhabiting the arctic regions. It sometimes measures nearly nine feet in length and weighs 1,600 pounds. It is partially amphibious, very powerful, and the most carnivorous of all the bears. The fur is white, tinged with yellow. Called also *white bear*. See Bear. — **Polar body** *or* **cell** (*Biol.*), a tiny globule formed by the metamorphosis of the germinal vesicle and some of the surrounding protoplasm in the maturation of the ovum. First, a nuclear spindle with two stars at its poles is formed, then one end of the spindle becomes projected into a protoplasmic prominence on the surface of the egg, and finally a portion of this prominence is constricted off from the egg and forms the *polar body*. The portion of the spindle remaining in the egg is ultimately converted into the *female pronucleus*. — **Polar circles** (*Astron.* & *Geog.*), two circles, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal

to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 28′, the northern called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*. — **Polar clock**, a tube, containing a polarizing apparatus, turning on an axis parallel to that of the earth, and indicating the hour of the day on an hour circle, by being turned toward the plane of maximum polarization of the light of the sky, which is always 90° from the sun. — **Polar coördinates.** See under 3d COÖRDINATE. — **Polar dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth. *Math. Dict.* — **Polar distance**, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles, particularly of a heavenly body from the north pole of the heavens. — **Polar equation of a line** *or* **surface**, an equation which expresses the relation between the polar coördinates of every point of the line or surface. — **Polar forces** (*Physics*), forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements, as magnetism, electricity, etc. — **Polar hare** (*Zoöl.*), a large hare of Arctic America (*Lepus arcticus*), which turns pure white in winter. It is probably a variety of the common European hare (*L. timidus*). — **Polar lights**, the aurora borealis or australis. — **Polar,** *or* **Polaric, opposition** *or* **contrast** (*Logic*), an opposition or contrast made by the existence of two opposite conceptions which are the extremes in a species, as white and black in colors; hence, as great an opposition or contrast as possible. — **Polar projection.** See under PROJECTION. — **Polar spherical triangle** (*Spherics*), a spherical triangle whose three angular points are poles of the sides of a given triangle. See 4th POLE, 2. — **Polar whale** (*Zoöl.*), the right whale, or bowhead. See WHALE.

Po'lar (pō'lẽr), *n.* (*Conic Sections*) The right line drawn through the two points of contact of the two tangents drawn from a given point to a given conic section. The given point is called the *pole* of the line. If the given point lies within the curve so that the two tangents become imaginary, there is still a real polar line which does not meet the curve, but which possesses other properties of the polar. Thus the focus and directrix are pole and polar. There are also poles and polar curves to curves of higher degree than the second, and poles and polar planes to surfaces of the second degree.

Pol'ar-chy (pŏl'ar-kȳ), *n.* See POLYARCHY.

Po-lar'ic (pō-lăr'ĭk), *a.* See POLAR. [*R.*]

Po'lar-i-ly (pō'lẽr-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a polary manner; with polarity. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Po'lar-im'e-ter (pō'lẽr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Polar* + *-meter.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray.

Po'lar-im'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of measuring the polarization of light.

‖ **Po-la'ris** (pō-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLAR.] (*Astron.*) The polestar. See *North star*, under NORTH.

Po-lar'i-scope (pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Polar* + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and an analyzer, used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

Pe-lar'i-scop'ic (pō-lăr'ĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Of or pertaining to the polariscope; obtained by the use of a polariscope; as, *polariscopic* observations.

Po'lar-is'co-py (pō'lẽr-ĭs'kō-pȳ), *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of making observations with the polariscope.

Po'lar-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as, *polaristic* antagonism.

Po-lar'i-ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *polarité.*] **1.** (*Physics*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions, as, for example, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, etc.

2. (*Geom.*) A property of the conic sections by virtue of which a given point determines a corresponding right line and a given right line determines a corresponding point. See POLAR, *n.*

Po'lar-i-za-ble (pō'lẽr-ī-zȧ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

Po'lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *polarisation.*] **1.** The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

2. (*Opt.*) A peculiar affection or condition of the rays of light or heat, in consequence of which they exhibit different properties in different directions.

☞ If a beam of light, which has been reflected from a plate of unsilvered glass at an angle of about 56°, be received upon a second plate of glass similar to the former, and at the same angle of incidence, the light will be readily reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are perpendicular to each other. The light has, therefore, acquired new properties by reflection from the first plate of glass, and is called *polarized light*, while the modification which the light has experienced by this reflection is called *polarization*. The plane in which the beam of light is reflected from the first mirror is called the *plane of polarization*. The *angle of polarization* is the angle at which a beam of light must be reflected, in order that the polarization may be the most complete. The term *polarization* was derived from the theory of emission, and it was conceived that each luminous molecule has two poles analogous to the poles of a magnet; but this view is not now held. According to the undulatory theory, ordinary light is produced by vibrations transverse or perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and so distributed as to show no distinction as to any particular direction. But when, by any means, these vibrations are made to take place in one plane, the light is said to be *plane polarized*. If only a portion of the vibrations lie in one plane the ray is said to be *partially polarized*. Light may be polarized by several methods other than by reflection, as by refraction through most crystalline media, or by being transmitted obliquely through several plates of glass with parallel faces. If a beam of polarized light be transmitted through a crystal of quartz in the direction of its axis, the plane of polarization will be changed by an angle proportional to the thickness of the crystal. This phenomenon is called *rotatory polarization*. A beam of light reflected from a metallic surface, or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, acquires properties still more complex, its vibrations being no longer rectilinear, but circular, or elliptical. This phenomenon is called *circular* or *elliptical polarization*.

3. (*Elec.*) An effect produced upon the plates of a voltaic battery, or the electrodes in an electrolytic cell, by the deposition upon them of the gases liberated by the action of the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and results in an increase of the resistance, and the setting up of an opposing electro-motive force, both of which tend materially to weaken the current of the battery, or that passing through the cell.

Po'lar-ize (pō'lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLARIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *polariser.*] To communicate polarity to.

Po'lar-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* (*Physics*) That which polarizes; especially, the part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal.

Po'lar-y (pō'lẽr-ȳ), *a.* Tending to a pole; having a direction toward a pole. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Po'la'touche'** (pō'lȧ'tōōsh'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volans*) native of Northern Europe and Siberia; — called also *minene.*

Pol'der (pōl'dẽr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. [*Holland & Belgium*]

Pold'way' (pōld'wā'), *n.* [Cf. POLEDAVY.] A kind of coarse bagging, — used for coal sacks. *Weale.*

Pole (pōl), *n.* [Cf. G. *Pole* a Pole, *Polen* Poland.] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander.

Pole, *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*, akin to *pangere* to make fast. Cf. PALE a stake, PACT.] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood; a tall, slender piece of timber; the stem of a small tree whose branches have been removed; as, specifically: (*a*) A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. (*b*) A flag pole, a pole on which a flag is supported. (*c*) A Maypole. See MAYPOLE. (*d*) A barber's pole, a pole painted in stripes, used as a sign by barbers and hairdressers. (*e*) A pole on which climbing beans, hops, or other vines, are trained.

2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or a square measure equal to 30¼ square yards; a rod; a perch. *Bacon.*

Pole bean (*Bot.*), any kind of bean which is customarily trained on poles, as the scarlet runner or the Lima bean. — **Pole flounder** (*Zoöl.*), a large deep-water flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), native of the northern coasts of Europe and America, and much esteemed as a food fish; — called also *craig flounder*, and *pole fluke.* — **Pole lathe**, a simple form of lathe, or a substitute for a lathe, in which the work is turned by means of a cord passing around it, one end being fastened to the treadle, and the other to an elastic pole above. — **Pole mast** (*Naut.*), a mast formed from a single piece or from a single tree. — **Pole of a lens** (*Opt.*), the point where the principal axis meets the surface. — **Pole plate** (*Arch.*), a horizontal timber resting on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall.

Pole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLED (pōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLING.] **1.** To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans or hops.

2. To convey on poles; as, to *pole* hay into a barn.

3. To impel by a pole or poles, as a boat.

4. To stir, as molten glass, with a pole.

Pole, *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis, a pole; akin to πέλειν to move: cf. F. *pôle.*] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis; as, the north *pole.*

2. (*Spherics*) A point upon the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle; or the point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface. Such a point is called the *pole* of that circle; as, the *pole* of the horizon; the *pole* of the ecliptic; the *pole* of a given meridian.

3. (*Physics*) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity; as, the *poles* of a magnet; the north *pole* of a needle.

4. The firmament; the sky. [*Poetic*]

Shoots against the dusky *pole.* *Milton.*

5. (*Geom.*) See POLARITY, and POLAR, *n.*

Magnetic pole. See under MAGNETIC. — **Poles of the earth,** *or* **Terrestrial poles** (*Geog.*), the two opposite points on the earth's surface through which its axis passes. — **Poles of the heavens,** *or* **Celestial poles**, the two opposite points in the celestial sphere which coincide with the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

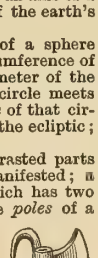

Poleax.

Pole'ax' } (pōl'ăks'), *n.* [OE. *pollax*; cf.
Pole'axe' } OD. *pollexe.* See POLL head, and AX.] Anciently, a kind of battle-ax with a long handle; later, an ax or hatchet with a short handle, and a head variously patterned; — used by soldiers, and also by sailors in boarding a vessel.

Pole'cat' (pōl'kăt'), *n.* [Probably fr. F. *poule* hen, and originally, a poultry cat, because it feeds on poultry. See POULTRY.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European carnivore of the Weasel family (*Putorius fœtidus*). Its scent glands secrete a substance of an exceedingly disagreeable odor. Called also *fitchet*, *foulmart*, and *European ferret.* (*b*) The zorilla. The name is also applied to other allied species.

European Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

Pole'da'vy (pōl'dā'vȳ), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A sort of coarse canvas; poldway. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pole'less, *a.* Without a pole; as, a *poleless* chariot.

Pol'e-march (pŏl'ē-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + ἄρχός leader, from ἄρχειν to be first.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) In Athens, originally, the military commander-in-chief; but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had jurisdiction in respect of strangers and sojourners. In other Grecian cities, a high military and civil officer.

Po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. *polémique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputatious; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Po-lem'ic, *n.* **1.** One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant.

The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic.* *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Po-lem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Polemic; controversial; disputatious. — **Po-lem'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Polemical and impertinent disputations. *Jer. Taylor.*

Po-lem'i-cist (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A polemic. [*R.*]

Po-lem'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *polémique.*] The art or practice of disputation or controversy, especially on religious subjects; that branch of theological science which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy.

Pol'e-mist (pŏl'ē-mĭst), *n.* A polemic. [*R.*]

Pol'e-mo'ni-a'ceous (pŏl'ē-mō'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Polemoniaceæ*), which includes *Polemonium*, *Phlox*, *Gilia*, and a few other genera.

‖ **Pol'e-mo'ni-um** (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολεμώνιον a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of gamopetalous perennial herbs, including the Jacob's ladder and the Greek valerian.

Po-lem'o-scope (pō-lĕm'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πόλεμος war + *-scope*: cf. F. *polémoscope.*] An opera glass or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; — called also *diagonal*, or *side*, *opera glass.*

Pol'e-my (pŏl'ē-mȳ), *n.* [See POLEMIC.] Warfare; war; hence, contention; opposition. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Po-len'ta** (pō-lĕn'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *polenta* peeled barley.] Pudding made of Indian meal; also, porridge made of chestnut meal. [*Italy*]

Pol'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* One who poles.

Pol'er, *n.* An extortioner. See POLLER. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** Polaris, or the north star. See *North star*, under NORTH.

2. A guide or director.

Pole'wards (pōl'wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward a pole of the earth. "The regions further *polewards.*" *Whewell.*

Pole'wig (pōl'wĭg), *n.* [Cf. POLLIWIG.] (*Zoöl.*) The European spotted goby (*Gobius minutus*); — called also *pollybait.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Po'ley (pō'lȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLY.

Po'ley, *a.* Without horns; polled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

"That *poley* heifer." *H. Kingsley.*

Po'li-a-nite (pō'lĭ-ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πολιαίνεσθαι to become gray.] (*Min.*) Manganese dioxide, occurring in tetragonal crystals nearly as hard as quartz.

Pol'i-cate (pŏl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as POLLICATE.

Po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* the condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολιτεύειν to be a citizen, to govern or administer a state, fr. πολίτης citizen, fr. πόλις city; akin to Skr. *pur*, *puri.* Cf. POLICY polity, POLITY.] **1.** A judicial and executive system, for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of rights, order, cleanliness, health, etc., and for the enforcement of the laws and prevention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough.

2. That which concerns the order of the community; the internal regulation of a state.

3. The organized body of civil officers in a city, town, or district, whose particular duties are the preservation of good order, the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of the laws.

4. (*Mil.*) Military police, the body of soldiers detailed to preserve civil order and attend to sanitary arrangements in a camp or garrison.

5. The cleaning of a camp or garrison, or the state of a camp as to cleanliness.

Police commissioner, a civil officer, usually one of a board, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police. — **Police constable,** *or* **Police officer**, a policeman. — **Police court**, a minor court to try persons brought before it by the police. — **Police inspector**, an officer of police ranking next below a superintendent. — **Police jury**, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, etc.; — so called in Louisiana. *Bouvier.* — **Police justice,** *or* **Police magistrate**, a judge of a police court. — **Police offenses** (*Law*), minor offenses against the order of the community, of which a police court may have final jurisdiction. — **Police station**, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

Po-lice', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLICED (-lēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLICING.] **1.** To keep in order by police.

2. (*Mil.*) To make clean; as, to *police* a camp.

Po-liced' (pō-lēst'), *a.* Regulated by laws for the maintenance of peace and order, enforced by organized administration. "A *policed* kingdom." *Howell.*

Po-lice'man (pō-lēs'man), *n.*; *pl.* POLICEMEN (-men). A member of a body of police; a constable.

Po-li'cial (pō-lĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to the police. [*R.*]

Pol'i-cied (pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* Policed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sy), *n.*; *pl.* Policies (-sĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία: cf. F. *police*, OF. *policie*. See Police, *n.*] **1.** Civil polity. [*Obs.*]

2. The settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are, or may be, administered; a system of public or official administration, as designed to promote the external or internal prosperity of a state.

3. The method by which any institution is administered; system of management; course.

4. Management or administration based on temporal or material interest, rather than on principles of equity or honor; hence, worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem.

5. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; wit.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller.*

6. Motive; object; inducement. [*Obs.*]

What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — See Polity.

Pol'i-cy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Policied (-sĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Policying.] To regulate by laws; to reduce to order. [*Obs.*] "*Policying* of cities." *Bacon.*

Pol'i-cy, *n.* [F. *police*; cf. Pr. *polissia*, Sp. *póliza*, It. *pólizza*; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *pollex* thumb (as being used in pressing the seal), in LL. also, seal; or cf. LL. *politicum*, *poleticum*, *polecticum*, L. *polyptychum*, account book, register, fr. Gr. πολύπτυχος having many folds or leaves; πολύς many + πτυχή fold, leaf, from πτύσσειν to fold; or cf. LL. *apodixa* a receipt.] **1.** A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

2. The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied; an instrument in writing containing the terms and conditions on which one party engages to indemnify another against loss arising from certain hazards, perils, or risks to which his person or property may be exposed. See Insurance.

3. A method of gambling by betting as to what numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play *policy*.

Interest policy, a policy that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the matter insured. — **Open policy,** one in which the value of the goods or property insured is not mentioned. — **Policy book,** a book to contain a record of insurance policies. — **Policy holder,** one to whom an insurance policy has been granted. — **Policy shop,** a gambling place where one may bet on the numbers which will be drawn in lotteries. — **Valued policy,** one in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified. — **Wager policy,** a policy that shows on the face of it that the contract it embodies is a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in anything insured.

Pol'ing (pōl'ĭng), *n.* [From Pole a stick.] **1.** The act of supporting or of propelling by means of a pole or poles; as, the *poling* of beans; the *poling* of a boat.

2. (*Gardening*) The operation of dispersing worm casts over the walks with poles.

3. One of the poles or planks used in upholding the side earth in excavating a tunnel, ditch, etc.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *a.* [From Pole a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants. —*n.* The language of the Poles.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Polished (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Polishing.] [F. *polir*, L. *polire*. Cf. Polite, -ish.] **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to overspread with luster; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, etc.

2. Hence, to refine; to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners. *Milton.*

To polish off, to finish completely, as an adversary. [*Slang*] *W. H. Russell.*

Pol'ish, *v. i.* To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface; as, steel *polishes* well. *Bacon.*

Pol'ish, *n.* **1.** A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish*. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Anything used to produce a gloss.

3. Fig.: Refinement; elegance of manners.

This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison.*

Pol'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being polished.

Pol'ished (-ĭsht), *a.* Made smooth and glossy, as by friction; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, *polished* plate; *polished* manners; *polished* verse.

Pol'ished-ness, *n.* The quality of being polished.

Pol'ish-er (-ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, polishes; also, that which is used in polishing. *Addison.*

Pol'ish-ing, *a.* & *n.* from Polish.

Polishing iron, an iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. — **Polishing slate.** (*a*) A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals. (*b*) A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate. — **Polishing snake,** a tool used in cleaning lithographic stones. — **Polishing wheel,** a wheel or disk coated with, or composed of, abrading material, for polishing a surface.

Pol'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of polishing, or the state of being polished. [*R.*]

Po-lite' (pō-līt'), *a.* [*Compar.* Politer (-ẽr); *superl.* Politest.] [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish: cf. F. *poli*. See Polish, *v.*] **1.** Smooth; polished. [*Obs.*]

Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Smooth and refined in behavior or manners; well bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging; civil.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by refinement, or a high degree of finish; as, *polite* literature. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Polished; refined; well bred; courteous; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

Po-lite', *v. t.* To polish; to refine; to render polite. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Po-lite'ly (pō-līt'lў), *adv.* **1.** In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. In a polite manner; with politeness.

Po-lite'ness, *n.* **1.** High finish; smoothness; burnished elegance. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

2. The quality or state of being polite; refinement of manners; urbanity; courteous behavior; complaisance; obliging attentions.

Syn. — Courtesy; good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; complaisance; civility; gentility; courtliness. — Politeness, Courtesy. *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy* is, etymologically, the *politeness* of courts. It displays itself in the address and manners; it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

‖ **Pol'i-tesse'** (E. pŏl'ĭ-tĕs'; F. pō'lē'tĕs'), *n.* [F.] Politeness.

Pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus* political, Gr. πολιτικός belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. πολίτης citizen: cf. F. *politique*. See Police, and cf. Political.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body *politic*. See under Body.

He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy, especially a national policy; well-devised; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong; — said of things; as, a *politic* treaty. "Enrich'd with *politic* grave counsel." *Shak.*

3. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning; — said of persons.

Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*

Syn. — Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provident; wary; artful; cunning.

Pol'i-tic, *n.* A politician. [*Archaic*] *Bacon*

Swiftly the *politic* goes; is it dark? he borrows a lantern;
Slowly the statesman and sure, guiding his feet by the stars.
Lowell.

Po-lit'i-cal (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Having, or conforming to, a settled system of administration. [*R.*] "A *political* government." *Evelyn.*

2. Of or pertaining to public policy, or to politics; relating to affairs of state or administration; as, a *political* writer. "The *political* state of Europe." *Paley.*

3. Of or pertaining to a party, or to parties, in the state; as, his *political* relations were with the Whigs.

4. Politic; wise; also, artful. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Political economy, that branch of political science or philosophy which treats of the sources, and methods of production and preservation, of the material wealth and prosperity of nations.

Po-lit'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Zeal or party spirit in politics.

Po-lit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a political manner.

2. Politicly; artfully. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Po-lit'i-cas'ter (-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. It. *politicastro*.] A petty politician; a pretender in politics. *Milton.*

Pol'i-ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *politicien*.] **1.** One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

While empiric *politicians* use deceit. *Dryden.*

2. One primarily devoted to his own advancement in public office, or to the success of a political party; — used in a depreciatory sense; one addicted or attached to politics as managed by parties (see Politics, 2); a schemer; an intriguer; as, a mere *politician*.

Like a scurvy *politician*, seem
To see the things thou dost not. *Shak.*

The *politician* . . . ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage. *South.*

Pol'i-ti'cian, *a.* Cunning; using artifice; politic; artful. "Ill-meaning *politician* lords." *Milton.*

Po-lit'i-cist (pō-lĭt'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A political writer. [*R.*]

Pol'i-tic-ly (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lў), *adv.* In a politic manner; sagaciously; shrewdly; artfully. *Pope.*

Pol'i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *politique*, Gr. πολιτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη). See Politic.] **1.** The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals.

2. The management of a political party; the conduct and contests of parties with reference to political measures or the administration of public affairs; the advancement of candidates to office; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties; political trickery.

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question. *F. W. Robertson.*

Pol'i-tize (pŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To play the politician; to dispute as politicians do. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pol'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *politura*, fr. *polire* to polish. See Polish, *v.*] Polish; gloss. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Pol'i-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Polities (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία: cf. F. *politie*. See 1st Policy, Police.] **1.** The form or constitution of the civil government of a nation or state; the framework or organization by which the various departments of government are combined into a systematic whole. *Blackstone. Hooker.*

2. Hence: The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognized principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

Nor is it possible that any form of *polity*, much less *polity* ecclesiastical, should be good, unless God himself be author of it. *Hooker.*

3. Policy; art; management. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Policy. — Polity, Policy. These two words were originally the same. *Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government; as, civil or ecclesiastical *polity*; while *policy* is applied to the scheme of management of public affairs with reference to some aim or result; as, foreign or domestic *policy*. *Policy* has the further sense of skillful or cunning management.

Po-litz'er-i-za'tion (pō-lĭts'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The act of inflating the middle ear by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — so called from Prof. *Politzer* of Vienna, who first practiced it.

Pol'ive (pŏl'ĭv), *n.* A pulley. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pol'ka (pōl'kă), *n.* [Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. F. & G. *polka*.] **1.** A dance of Polish origin, but now common everywhere. It is performed by two persons in common time.

2. (*Mus.*) A lively Bohemian or Polish dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver accented.

Polka jacket, a kind of knit jacket worn by women.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [From *Polly*, the proper name.] A parrot; — familiarly so called.

Poll, *n.* [Gr. οἱ πολλοί the many, the rabble.] One who does not try for honors, but is content to take a degree merely; a passman. [*Cambridge Univ., Eng.*]

Poll (pōl), *n.* [Akin to LG. *polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, OD. *pol*, *polle*, Dan. *puld* the crown of a hat.] **1.** The head; the back part of the head. "All flaxen was his *poll*." *Shak.*

2. A number or aggregate of heads; a list or register of heads or individuals.

We are the greater *poll*, and in true fear
They gave us our demands. *Shak.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shak.*

3. Specifically, the register of the names of electors who may vote in an election.

4. The casting or recording of the votes of registered electors; as, the close of the *poll*.

All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, . . . and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended. *Blackstone.*

5. *pl.* The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls*.

6. The broad end of a hammer; the but of an ax.

7. (*Zoöl.*) The European chub. See Pollard, 3 (*a*).

Poll book, a register of persons entitled to vote at an election. — **Poll evil** (*Far.*), an inflammatory swelling or abscess on a horse's head, confined beneath the great ligament of the neck. — **Poll pick** (*Mining*), a pole having a heavy spike on the end, forming a kind of crowbar. — **Poll tax,** a tax levied by the head, or poll; a capitation tax.

Poll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Polled (pōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Polling.] **1.** To remove the poll or head of; hence, to remove the top or end of; to clip; to lop; to shear; as, to *poll* the head; to *poll* a tree.

When he [Absalom] *polled* his head. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26.

His death did so grieve them that they *polled* themselves; they clipped off their horse and mule's hairs. *Sir T. North.*

2. To cut off; to remove by clipping, shearing, etc.; to mow or crop; — sometimes with *off*; as, to *poll* the hair; to *poll* wool; to *poll* grass.

Who, as he *polled* off his dart's head, so sure he had decreed
That all the counsels of their war he would *poll* off like it.
Chapman.

3. To extort from; to plunder; to strip. [*Obs.*]

Which *polls* and pills the poor in piteous wise. *Spenser.*

4. To impose a tax upon. [*Obs.*]

5. To pay as one's personal tax.

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*

6. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, esp. for purposes of taxation; to enumerate one by one.

Polling the reformed churches whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. *Milton.*

7. To register or deposit, as a vote; to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes more than his opponent.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*

8. (*Law*) To cut or shave smooth or even; to cut in a straight line without indentation; as, a *polled* deed. See Deed poll.

To poll a jury, to call upon each member of the jury to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict which has been rendered.

Poll, *v. i.* To vote at an election. *Beaconsfield.*

Pol'lack (pŏl'lak), *n.* [Cf. G. & D. *pollack*, and Gael. *pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A marine gadoid food fish of Europe (*Pollachius virens*). Called also *greenfish*, *greenling*, *lait*, *leet*, *lob*, *lythe*, and *whiting pollack*. (*b*) The American pollock; the coalfish.

Poll'age (pōl'ăj), *n.* A head or poll tax; hence, extortion. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Pol'lan (pŏl'lan), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pollag* a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland. In appearance it resembles a herring.

Pol'lard (pŏl'lẽrd), *n.* [From Poll the head.] **1.** A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches. *Pennant.*

2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fish, the chub. (*b*) A stag that has cast its antlers. (*c*) A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

Pol'lard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pollarded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pollarding.] To lop the tops of, as trees; to poll; as, to *pollard* willows. *Evelyn.*

Poll'ax' (pōl'ăks'), *n.* A poleax. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Polled (pōld), *a.* Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specifically: (*a*) Lopped; — said of trees having their tops cut off. (*b*) Cropped; hence, bald; — said of a person. "The *polled* bachelor." *Beau. & Fl.* (*c*) Having cast the antlers; — said of a stag. (*d*) Without horns; as, *polled* cattle; *polled* sheep.

Pol'len (pŏl'lĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour, fine dust; cf. Gr. πάλη.] **1.** Fine bran or flour. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. (*Bot.*) The fecundating dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers. See FLOWER, and *Illust.* of FILAMENT.

Pollen grain (*Bot.*), a particle or cell of pollen. — Pollen mass, a pollinium. *Gray.* — Pollen sac, a compartment of an anther containing pollen, — usually there are four in each anther. — Pollen tube, a slender tube which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma, which it penetrates, thus conveying, it is supposed, the fecundating matter of the grain to the ovule.

Pol'len-a'ri-ous (pŏl'lĕn-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pol'lened (-lĕnd), *a.* Covered with pollen. *Tennyson.*

Pol'len-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Pollen* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Producing pollen; polliniferous.

Pol'len-in (-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pollénine.*] (*Chem.*) A substance found in the pollen of certain plants. [*R.*]

Pol'len-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLLENIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLLENIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

Poll'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* [From POLL.] One who polls; specifically: (*a*) One who polls or lops trees. (*b*) One who polls or cuts hair; a barber. [*R.*] (*c*) One who extorts or plunders. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* (*d*) One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

‖ **Pol'lex** (pŏl'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* POLLICES (-lĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] (*Anat.*) The first, or preaxial, digit of the fore limb, corresponding to the hallux in the hind limb; the thumb. In birds, the pollex is the joint which bears the bastard wing.

Pol'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *pollex, pollicis*, a thumb.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a curved projection or spine on the inner side of a leg joint; — said of insects.

Pol-lic'i-ta'tion (pŏl-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, fr. *pollicitari* to promise, v. intens. fr. *polliceri* to promise: cf. F. *pollicitation.*] **1.** A voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it; a promise. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. (*Roman Law*) A promise without mutuality; a promise which has not been accepted by the person to whom it is made. *Bouvier.*

Pol'li-nate (pŏl'lĭ-nāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pollinose.

Pol'li-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* (*Bot.*) To apply pollen to (a stigma). — **Pol'li-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*)

‖ **Pol-linc'tor** (pŏl-lĭnk'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pollingere.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One who prepared corpses for the funeral.

Poll'ing (pōl'ĭng), *n.* [See POLL the head.] **1.** The act of topping, lopping, or cropping, as trees or hedges.

2. Plunder, or extortion. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

3. The act of voting, or of registering a vote.

Polling booth, a temporary structure where the voting at an election is done; a polling place.

Pol'li-nif'er-ous (pŏl'lĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, pollen + *-ferous:* cf. F. *polliniſère.*] (*Bot.*) Producing pollen; polleniferous.

‖ **Pol-lin'i-um** (pŏl-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* POLLINIA (-ȧ). [NL. See POLLEN.] (*Bot.*) A coherent mass of pollen, as in the milkweed and most orchids.

Pol'li-nose' (pŏl'lĭ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, dust.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface covered with a fine yellow dust, like pollen.

Pol'li-wig (pŏl'lĭ-wĭg), } *n.* [OE. *polwigle.* Cf. POLL
Pol'li-wog (pŏl'lĭ-wŏg), } head, and WIGGLE.] (*Zool.*) A tadpole; — called also *purwiggy* and *porwigle.*

Pol'lock (pŏl'lŭk), *n.* [See POLLACK.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine gadoid fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*), native both of the European and American coasts. It is allied to the cod, and like it is salted and dried. In England it is called *coalfish, lob, podley, podling, pollack*, etc.

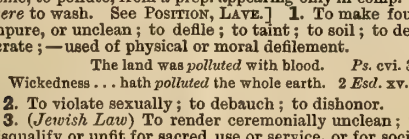

Pollock. 1/10

Pol'lu-cite (pŏl'lū-sīt), *n.* [See POLLUX, and 4th CASTOR.] (*Min.*) A colorless transparent mineral, resembling quartz, occurring with castor or castorite on the island of Elba. It is a silicate of alumina and cæsia. Called also *pollux.*

Pol-lute' (pŏl-lūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLLUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLLUTING.] [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute, from a prep. appearing only in comp. + *luere* to wash. See POSITION, LAVE.] **1.** To make foul, impure, or unclean; to defile; to taint; to soil; to desecrate; — used of physical or moral defilement.

The land was *polluted* with blood. *Ps.* cvi. 38.

Wickedness . . . hath *polluted* the whole earth. 2 *Esd.* xv. 6.

2. To violate sexually; to debauch; to dishonor.

3. (*Jewish Law*) To render ceremonially unclean; to disqualify or unfit for sacred use or service, or for social intercourse.

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. *Num.* xviii. 32.

They have *polluted* themselves with blood. *Lam.* iv. 14.

Syn. — To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish.

Pol-lute', *a.* [L. *pollutus.*] Polluted. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Pol-lut'ed, *a.* Defiled; made unclean or impure; debauched. — **Pol-lut'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Pol-lut'ed-ness**, *n.*

Pol-lut'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pollutes. *Dryden.*

Pol-lut'ing *a.* Adapted or tending to pollute; causing defilement or pollution. — **Pol-lut'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pol-lu'tion (pŏl-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollutio:* cf. F. *pollution.*] **1.** The act of polluting, or the state of being polluted (in any sense of the verb); defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

2. (*Med.*) The emission of semen, or sperm, at other times than in sexual intercourse. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Pol'lux** (pŏl'lŭks), *n.* [L., the twin brother of Castor; also, the constellation.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini. Cf. 3d CASTOR.

2. (*Min.*) Same as POLLUCITE.

Pol'ly (pŏl'lĭ), *n.* A woman's name; also, a popular name for a parrot.

Pol'ly-wog (-lĭ-wŏg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A polliwig.

Po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin; — properly, the ball used in the game.] **1.** A game of ball of Eastern origin, resembling hockey, with the players on horseback.

2. A similar game played on the ice, or on a prepared floor, by players wearing skates.

Po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'), *a.* [F. *polonais, polonaise*, Polish.] Of or pertaining to the Poles, or to Poland. [Written also *Polonese.*]

Po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; 277), *n.* [Written also *Polonese* and *Polonoise.*] **1.** The Polish language.

2. An article of dress for women, consisting of a body and an outer skirt in one piece.

3. (*Mus.*) A stately Polish dance tune, in 3-4 measure, beginning always on the first beat with a quaver followed by a crotchet, and closing on the third beat after a strong accent on the second beat; also, a dance adapted to such music; a polacca.

Po'lo-nese' (-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a. & n.* See POLONAISE.

Po-lo'ny (pō-lō'nĭ), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *Bologna.*] A kind of sausage made of meat partly cooked.

Pol'ron (pŏl'rŭn), *n.* See PAULDRON.

Polt (pōlt), *n.* [Cf. E. *pelt*, L. *pultare* to beat, strike.] A blow or thump. *Halliwell.* — *a.* Distorted.

Polt foot, a distorted foot. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Polt'-foot' (pōlt'-fo͝ot'), } *a.* Having a distorted foot,
Polt'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), } or a clubfoot or clubfeet. *B. Jonson.*

Pol-troon' (pŏl-tro͞on'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, from It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy, also, bed, fr. OHG. *polstar, bolstar*, cushion, G. *polster*, akin to E. *bolster.* See BOLSTER.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a craven; a mean-spirited wretch. *Shak.*

Pol-troon', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible; cowardly.

Pol-troon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *poltronnerie;* cf. It. *poltroneria.*] Cowardice; want of spirit; pusillanimity.

Pol-troon'ish, *a.* Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

Pol've-rine (pŏl'vĕ-rĭn), *n.* [It. *polverino*, fr. *polvere* dust, L. *pulvis, -veris.* See POWDER.] Glassmaker's ashes; a kind of potash or pearlash, brought from the Levant and Syria, — used in the manufacture of fine glass.

Pol'wig (pŏl'wĭg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A polliwig. *Holland.*

Pol'y- (pŏl'ĭ-). [See FULL, *a.*] A combining form or prefix from Gr. πολύς, *many;* as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polyatomic*, having many atoms; *polychord, polyconic.*

Po'ly (pō'lĭ), *n.* [L. *polium*, the name of a plant, perhaps *Teucrium polium*, Gr. πόλιον.] (*Bot.*) A whitish woolly plant (*Teucrium Polium*) of the order *Labiatæ*, found throughout the Mediterranean region. The name, with sundry prefixes, is sometimes given to other related species of the same genus. [Spelt also *poley.*]

Poly mountain. See POLY-MOUNTAIN, in Vocabulary.

Pol'y-ac'id (pŏl'ĭ-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*Poly-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monobasic acid; having more than one hydrogen atom capable of being replaced by acid radicals; — said of certain bases; as, calcium hydrate and glycerin are *polyacid* bases.

Pol'y-a-cous'tic (-ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'tĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *acoustic:* cf. F. *polyacoustique.*] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — *n.* A polyacoustic instrument.

Pol'y-a-cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of multiplying or magnifying sounds.

‖ **Pol'y-a'cron** (-ā'krŏn), *n.*; *pl.* POLYACRA (-krȧ), E. POLYACRONS (-krŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + ἄκρον summit.] (*Geom.*) A solid having many summits or angular points; a polyhedron.

‖ **Pol'y-ac-tin'i-a** (-ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-, and ACTINIA.] (*Zoöl.*) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinias, have numerous simple tentacles.

‖ **Pol'y-a-del'phi-a** (-ȧ-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

Pol'y-a-del'phi-an (-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to
Pol'y-a-del'phous (-fŭs), } the class Polyadelphia; having stamens united in three or more bundles.

‖ **Pol'y-an'dri-a** (-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYANDRY.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Pol'y-an'dri-an (-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Polyandrous.

Pol'y-an'dric (-drĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *polyandrique.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, polyandry; mating with several males. "*Polyandric* societies." *H. Spencer.*

Pol'y-an'drous (-drŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class Polyandria; having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Pol'y-an'dry (-drĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male: cf. F. *polyandrie.*] The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time; — contrasted with *monandry.*

☞ In law, this falls under the head of polygamy.

Pol'y-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* POLYANTHUSES (-ĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] [Written also *polyanthos.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oxlip. So called because the peduncle bears a many-flowered umbel. See OXLIP. (*b*) A bulbous flowering plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N. Tazetta*, or *N. polyanthus* of some authors). See *Illust.* of NARCISSUS.

Pol'y-ar'chist (-ăr'kĭst), *n.* One who advocates polyarchy; — opposed to *monarchist.* *Cudworth.*

Pol'y-ar'chy (-kĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-archy:* cf. F. *polyarchie.* Cf. POLARCHY.] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class. *Cudworth.*

Pol'y-a-tom'ic (pŏl'ĭ-ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having more than one atom in the molecule; consisting of several atoms. (*b*) Having a valence greater than one. [*Obs.*]

Pol'y-au-tog'ra-phy (-ȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + *autography.*] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting, or of manuscripts, by printing from stone, — a species of lithography.

Pol'y-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monacid base; having several hydrogen atoms capable of being replaced by basic radicals; — said of certain acids; as, sulphuric acid is *polybasic.*

Pol'y-ba'site (-bā'sīt), *n.* [See POLYBASIC.] (*Min.*) An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

‖ **Pol'y-bran'chi-a** (pŏl'ĭ-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Nudibranchiata including those which have numerous branchiæ on the back.

X5

One of the Polybranchia (*Doto*).

Pol'y-brom'ide (-brō'mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* [*Poly-* + *bromide.*] (*Chem.*) A bromide containing more than one atom of bromine in the molecule.

Pol'y-car'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* (*Bot.*) Composed of several or numerous carpels; — said of such fruits as the orange.

Pol'y-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), } *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. καρπός
Pol'y-car'pous (-pŭs), } fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing fruit repeatedly, or year after year. (*b*) Having several pistils in one flower.

‖ **Pol'y-chæ'ta** (-kē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πολύς many + χαίτη hair.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the two principal groups of Chætopoda. It includes those that have prominent parapodia and fascicles of setæ. See *Illust.* under PARAPODIA.

Pol'y-chlo'ride (-klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [*Poly-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A chloride containing more than one atom of chlorine in the molecule.

Pol'y-chœr'a-ny (-kĕr'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανία, fr. πολυκοίρανος wide-ruling.] A government by many chiefs, princes, or rulers. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Pol'y-chord (pŏl'ĭ-kôrd), *a.* [Gr. πολύχορδος; πολύς many + χορδή string, cord.] Having many strings.

Pol'y-chord, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) A musical instrument of ten strings. (*b*) An apparatus for coupling two octave notes, capable of being attached to a keyed instrument.

Pol'y-chrest (-krĕst), *n.* [Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes; πολύς many + χρηστός useful, fr. χρῆσθαι to use: cf. F. *polychreste.*] (*Med.*) A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases. [*Obs.*]

Polychrest salt (*Old Med. Chem.*), potassium sulphate, specifically obtained by fusing niter with sulphur.

Pol'y-chro-ism (-krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. χρόα color.] Same as PLEOCHROISM.

Pol'y-chro-ite (-īt), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. χρόα color: cf. F. *polychroïte.*] (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of saffron; — formerly so called because of the change of color on treatment with certain acids; — called also *crocin*, and *safranin.*

Pol'y-chro'mate (-krō'māt), *n.* [See POLYCHROMIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of a polychromic acid.

Pol'y-chro'mate, *n.* [See POLYCHROMATIC.] (*Chem.*) A compound which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors, as certain solutions derived from vegetables, which display colors by fluorescence.

Pol'y-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *chromatic.*] Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.

Polychromatic acid (*Old Chem.*), a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

Pol'y-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Chem.*) Esculin; — so called in allusion to its fluorescent solutions. [*R.*]

Pol'y-chrome, *a.* [Cf. F. *polychrome.*] Executed in the manner of polychromy; as, *polychrome* printing.

Pol'y-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + (sense 1) Gr. χρῶμα, or (sense 2) *chromic.*] **1.** Polychromatic.

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, any one of several acids (known only in their salts) which contain more than one atom of chromium.

Pol'y-chro'mous (-mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored; polychromatic.

Pol'y-chro'my (-mĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Anc. Art*) The art or practice of combining different colors, especially brilliant ones, in an artistic way.

Pol'y-chro'ni-ous (-krō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. χρόνιος for a long time, χρόνος time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

Pol'y-clin'ic (pŏl'ĭ-klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [*Poly-* + *clinic.*] (*Med.*) A clinic in which diseases of many sorts are treated; especially, an institution in which clinical instruction is given in all kinds of disease.

Pol'y-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *conic.*] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

Polyconic projection (*Map Making*), a projection of the earth's surface, or any portion thereof, by which each narrow zone is projected upon a conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface being then unrolled. This projection differs from *conic projection* in that the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map. Polyconic projection is that in use in the United States coast and geodetic survey.

Pol'y-cot'y-le'don (pŏl'ĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*Poly-* + *cotyledon:* cf. F. *polycotylédone.*] (*Bot.*) A plant that has many, or more than two, cotyledons in the seed. — **Pol'y-cot'y-led'on-ous** (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

Pol'y-cot'y-led'on-a-ry (-lĕd'ŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [*Poly-* + *cotyledonary.*] (*Anat.*) Having the villi of the placenta collected into definite patches, or cotyledons.

Po-lyc'ra-cy (pŏ-lĭk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Pol'y-crot'ic (pŏl'ĭ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to polycrotism; manifesting polycrotism; as, a *polycrotic* pulse; a *polycrotic* pulse curve.

Po-lyc'ro-tism (pŏ-lĭk'rŏ-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) That state or condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations; — contrasted with *monocrotism* and *dicrotism*.

Pol'y-cys'tid (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs'tĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the Polycystidea. (*b*) One of the Polycystina. — *a.* Pertaining to the Polycystidea, or to the Polycystina.

‖ **Pol'y-cys-tid'e-a** (-sĭs-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Poly-, and Cystidea.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Gregarinæ including those that have two or more internal divisions of the body.

‖ **Pol'y-cys-ti'na** (-sĭs-tī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Poly-, and Cyst.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Radiolaria including numerous minute marine species. The skeleton is composed of silica, and is often very elegant in form and sculpture. Many have been found in the fossil state.

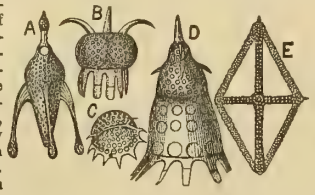

Polycystina. A *Rhopalocanium ornatum*; B *Petalospiris diaboliscus*; C *Halicalyptra fimbriata*; D *Pterocodon campana*; E *Stephanastrum rhombus*. All much enlarged.

Pol'y-cys'tine (-sĭs'tĭn *or* -tin), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Polycystina. — *n.* One of the Polycystina.

‖ **Pol'y-cyt-ta'ri-a** (-sĭt-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + κυττάριον, dim. fr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Radiolaria. It includes those having one or more central capsules.

Pol'y-dac'tyl-ism (-dăk'tĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger: cf. F. *polydactylisme*.] (*Anat.*) The possession of more than the normal number of digits.

‖ **Pol'y-dip'si-a** (-dĭp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς much + δίψα thirst.] (*Med.*) Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.

Pol'y-e'dron (-ē'drŏn), *n.* See Polyhedron.

Pol'y-e'drous (-drŭs), *a.* See Polyhedral.

Pol'y-el'dic (-ĭ'dĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) Passing through several distinct larval forms; — having several distinct kinds of young.

Pol'y-el'dism (-ĭ'dĭz'm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quality or state of being polyeidic.

Pol'y-em'bry-o-nate (-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nāt), *a.* [*Poly-* + *embryonate*.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or having, several embryos; polyembryonic.

Pol'y-em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *embryonic*.] (*Bot.*) Polyembryonate.

Pol'y-em'bry-o-ny (-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* [See Poly-, and Embryo.] (*Bot.*) The production of two or more embryos in one seed, due either to the existence and fertilization of more than one embryonic sac or to the origination of embryos outside of the embryonic sac.

Pol'y-foil (pŏl'ĭ-foil), *n.* [*Poly-* + *foil*, n.] (*Arch.*) Same as Multifoil.

‖ **Po-lyg'a-la** (pŏ-lĭg'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. πολύγαλον; πολύς much + γάλα milk.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bitter herbs or shrubs having eight stamens and a two-celled ovary (as the Seneca snakeroot, the flowering wintergreen, etc.); milkwort.

Pol'y-ga-la'ceous (pŏl'ĭ-gȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Polygalaceæ*) of which Polygala is the type.

Po-lyg'a-lic (pŏ-lĭg'ȧ-lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, Polygala; specifically, designating an acrid glucoside (called *polygalic acid*, *senegin*, etc.), resembling, or possibly identical with, *saponin*.

‖ **Pol'y-ga'mi-a** (pŏl'ĭ-gā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polygamous.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A Linnæan class of plants, characterized by having both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. (*b*) A name given by Linnæus to five orders of plants having syngenesious flowers.

Pol'y-ga'mi-an (-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Polygamous.

Po-lyg'a-mist (pŏ-lĭg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *polygamiste*, *polygame*, Gr. πολύγαμος, *a.*] One who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness.

Po-lyg'a-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy; to marry several wives. *Sylvester. Coleridge.*

Po-lyg'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος living in polygamy; πολύς many + γάμος marriage. Cf. Bigamy.]

1. Of or pertaining to polygamy; characterized by, or involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives; as, *polygamous* marriages; — opposed to *monogamous*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pairing with more than one female.

Most deer, cattle, and sheep are *polygamous*. *Darwin.*

3. (*Bot.*) Belonging to the Polygamia; bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

Po-lyg'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγαμία; cf. F. *polygamie*.] **1.** The having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the marriage of a man to more than one woman, or the practice of having several wives, at the same time; — opposed to *monogamy*; as, the nations of the East practiced *polygamy*. See the Note under Bigamy, and cf. Polyandry.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The state or habit of having more than one mate.

3. (*Bot.*) The condition or state of a plant which bears both perfect and unisexual flowers.

Pol'y-gas'tri-an (pŏl'ĭ-găs'trĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Polygastrica. [*Obs.*]

Pol'y-gas'tric (-trĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *gastric*: cf. F. *polygastrique*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having several bellies; — applied to muscles which are made up of several bellies separated by short tendons.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Polygastrica. [*Obs.*]

Pol'y-gas'tric (pŏl'ĭ-găs'trĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Polygastrica.

‖ **Pol'y-gas'tri-ca** (-trĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. So called because they were supposed to have several stomachs, or digestive cavities.] (*Zoöl.*) The Infusoria. [*Obs.*]

Pol'y-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Poly-* + *genesis*, or **Po-lyg'e-ny** (pŏ-lĭj'ē-nĭ), root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) The theory that living organisms originate in cells or embryos of different kinds, instead of coming from a single cell; — opposed to *monogenesis*.

Pol'y-ge-net'ic (pŏl'ĭ-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to polygenesis; polyphyletic.

Polygenetic mountain range (*Geol.*), one which is composite, or consists of two or more monogenetic ranges, each having had its own history of development. *Dana.*

Pol'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or relating to polygeny; polygenetic.

Po-lyg'e-nism (pŏ-lĭj'ē-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *polygénisme*.] (*Biol.*) The doctrine that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair.

Po-lyg'e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who maintains that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair; — opposed to *monogenist*.

Po-lyg'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *-genous*: cf. Gr. πολυγενής of many families.] Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain. *Kirwan.*

Pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς many + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language: cf. F. *polyglotte*.] **1.** Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon, Bible.

2. Versed in, or speaking, many languages.

Pol'y-glot, *n.* **1.** One who speaks several languages. [*R.*] "A *polyglot*, or good linguist." *Howell.*

2. A book containing several versions of the same text, or containing the same subject matter in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages.

Enriched by the publication of *polyglots*. *Abp. Newcome.*

Pol'y-glot'tous (-glŏt'tŭs), *a.* [See Polyglot.] Speaking many languages; polyglot. [*R.*] "The *polyglottous* tribes of America." *Max Müller.*

Pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς many + γωνία angle: cf. F. *polygone*.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having many angles, and consequently many sides; esp., one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides; any figure having many angles.

Polygons.

Polygon of forces (*Mech.*), a polygonal figure, the sides of which, taken successively, represent, in length and direction, several forces acting simultaneously upon one point, so that the side necessary to complete the figure represents the resultant of those forces. Cf. *Parallelogram of forces*, under Parallelogram.

Pol'y-go-na'ceous (-gō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [See Polygonum.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of apetalous plants (*Polygonaceæ*), of which the knotweeds (species of *Polygonum*) are the type, and which includes also the docks (*Rumex*), the buckwheat, rhubarb, sea grape (*Coccoloba*), and several other genera.

Po-lyg'o-nal (pŏ-lĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Having many angles.

Polygonal numbers, certain figurate numbers. See under Figurate.

Pol'y-go-neu'tic (pŏl'ĭ-gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two or more broods in a season.

Pol'y-go-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*Polygon* + *-metry*.] The doctrine of polygons; an extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

Po-lyg'o-nous (pŏ-lĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Polygonal.

‖ **Po-lyg'o-num** (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύγονον a kind of a plant; πολύς many + γόνυ the knee, a joint of a plant. So called in allusion to the numerous joints.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including bistort, knotweed, smartweed, etc.

Po-lyg'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Polygonum.

‖ **Pol'y-gor'di-us** (pŏl'ĭ-gôr'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See Poly-, and Gordius.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine annelids, believed to be an ancient or ancestral type. It is remarkable for its simplicity of structure and want of parapodia. It is the type of the order Archiannelida, or Gymnotoma. See Loeven's larva.

Pol'y-gram (pŏl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος marked with many stripes; πολύς many + γραμμή a line.] A figure consisting of many lines. [*R.*] *Barlow.*

Pol'y-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς much, many + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *polygraphe*.] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine.

2. In bibliography, a collection of different works, either by one or several authors. *Brande & C.*

Pol'y-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *polygraphique*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or employed in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy.

Po-lyg'ra-phy (pŏ-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία; πολύς much + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *polygraphie*.]

1. Much writing; writing of many books. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. [*R.*]

3. The art or practice of using a polygraph.

Pol'y-grooved' (pŏl'ĭ-grōōvd'), *a.* [*Poly-* + *groove*.] Having many grooves; as, a *polygrooved* rifle or gun (referring to the rifling).

Pol'y-gyn (-jĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *polygyne*. See Polygyny.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the order Polygynia.

‖ **Pol'y-gyn'i-a** (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polygyny.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having many styles.

Pol'y-gyn'i-an (pŏl'ĭ-jĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many styles; belonging to the order Polygynia.

Po-lyg'y-nous (pŏ-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many styles; belonging to the order Polygynia.

Po-lyg'y-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who practices or advocates polygyny. *H. Spencer.*

Po-lyg'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives. *H. Spencer.*

Pol'y-ha'lite (pŏl'ĭ-hā'lĭt), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually occurring in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron, and consisting chiefly of the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Pol'y-he'dral (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drȧl), *a.* [See Polyhedron.]

Pol'y-hed'ric-al (-hĕd'rĭ-kal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Having many sides, as a solid body.

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more plane angles having a common vertex.

Pol'y-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. Polyhedrons (-drŏnz), L. Polyhedra (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many seats or sides; πολύς many + ἕδρα a seat or side: cf. F. *polyèdre*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

2. (*Opt.*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass.

Pol'y-he'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Polyhedral.

Pol'y-his'tor (-hĭs'tŏr), *n.* [Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned.] One versed in various learning. [*R.*]

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., from Gr. πολύμνια; πολύς many + ὕμνος hymn.] (*Anc. Myth.*) The Muse of lyric poetry.

Pol'y-i'o-dide (-ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An iodide having more than one atom of iodine in the molecule.

Po-lyl'o-gy (pŏ-lĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυλογία; πολύς much + λόγος discourse.] Talkativeness. [*R.*]

Po-lyl'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [*Poly-* + L. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous; loquacious. [*R.*]

Pol'y-mas'tism (pŏl'ĭ-măs'tĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. μαστός a breast.] (*Anat.*) The condition of having more than two mammæ, or breasts.

Pol'y-math'ic (-măth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *polymathique*. See Polymathy.] Pertaining to polymathy; acquainted with many branches of learning.

Po-lym'a-thist (pŏ-lĭm'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One versed in many sciences; a person of various learning.

Po-lym'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία; πολύς much + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; variety of learning. *Johnson.*

Pol'y-me-nis'cous (pŏl'ĭ-mē-nĭs'kŭs), *a.* [See Poly-, and Meniscus.] (*Zoöl.*) Having numerous facets; — said of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Pol'y-mer (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr), *n.* [See Polymeric.] (*Chem.*) Any one of two or more substances related to each other by polymerism; specifically, a substance produced from another substance by chemical polymerization. [Formerly also written *polymere*.]

Pol'y-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Chem.*) Having the same percentage composition (that is, having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight), but different molecular weights; — often used with *with*; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid ($C_2N_2O_2H_2$), and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$), are *polymeric* with each other.

☞ The figures expressing the number of atoms of each element in a number of polymeric substances are respectively multiples and factors of each other, or have some simple common divisor. The relation may be merely a numerical one, as in the example given above, or a chemical one, as in the case of aldehyde, paraldehyde, and metaldehyde.

Po-lym'er-ism (pŏ-lĭm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) The state, quality, or relation of two or more polymeric substances. (*b*) The act or process of forming polymers.

Pol'y-mer'i-za'tion (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of changing to a polymeric form; the condition resulting from such change.

Pol'y-mer-ize (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause polymerization of; to produce polymers from: to increase the molecular weight of, without changing the atomic proportions; thus, certain acids *polymerize* aldehyde.

Pol'y-mer-ize, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To change into another substance having the same atomic proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to undergo polymerization; thus, aldehyde *polymerizes* in forming paraldehyde.

Po-lym'er-ous (pŏ-lĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Having many parts or members in each set. *Gray.*

2. (*Chem.*) Polymeric. [*Obs.*]

Po-lym'ni-a (pŏ-lĭm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* See Polyhymnia.

Pol'ym-nite (pŏl'ĭm-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πολυμνιος full of moss; πολύς much + μνίον moss.] (*Min.*) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, etc.

Pol'y-morph (pŏl'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form: cf. F. *polymorphe*.] (*Crystallog.*) A substance capable of crystallizing in several distinct forms; also, any one of these forms. Cf. Allomorph.

Pol'y-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* Polymorphous.

Pol'y-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [(*Crystallog.*)] Same as Pleomorphism.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) The capability of assuming different forms; the capability of widely varying in form. (*b*) Existence in many forms; the coexistence, in the same locality, of two or more distinct forms independent of sex, not connected by intermediate gradations, but produced from common parents.

‖ **Pol'y-mor-pho'sis** (-môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Poly-, and Morphosis.] (*Zoöl.*) The assumption of several structural forms without a corresponding difference in function; — said of sponges, etc.

Pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* **1.** Having, or assuming, a variety of forms, characters, or styles; as, a *polymorphous* author. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Biol.*) Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphic*.

Pol'y-mor'phy (pŏl'ĭ-môr'fĭ), *n.* Existence in many forms; polymorphism.

Po'ly-moun'tain (pō'lĭ-moun'tĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as Poly, *n.* (*b*) The closely related *Teucrium montanum*, formerly called *Polium montanum*, a plant of Southern Europe. (*c*) The *Bartsia alpina*, a low purple-flowered herb of Europe.

‖ **Pol'y-my'o-dæ** (pŏl'ĭ-mī'ŏ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polymyoid.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Oscines.

Pol'y-my'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Polymyoid.

Po-lym'y-oid (pŏ-lĭm'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having numerous vocal muscles; of or pertaining to the Polymyodæ.

Pol'y-ne'meid (pŏl'ĭ-nē'mĭd), *a.* [*Polyneme* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the polynemes, or the family *Polynemidæ*.

Pol'y-ne'sian (-zhan *or* -shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Polynesia (the islands of the eastern and central Pacific), or to the Polynesians.

Pol'y-ne'sians (-zhanz *or* -shanz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Polynesian. (*Ethnol.*) The race of men native in Polynesia.

Po-lyn'i-a (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-à), *n.* [Russ. *poluinia* a warm place in water, i. e., a place which does not freeze.] The open sea supposed to surround the north pole. *Kane.*

Pol'y-no'mi-al (pŏl'ĭ-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-nomial*, as in *monomial*, *binomial*: cf. F. *polynôme*.] (*Alg.*) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*; as, $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

Pol'y-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** Containing many names or terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem.

2. Consisting of two or more words; having names consisting of two or more words; as, a *polynomial* name; *polynomial* nomenclature.

Pol'y-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ẽr), *a.* [*Poly-* + *nuclear.*] (*Biol.*) Containing many nuclei.

Pol'y-nu-cle'o-lar (-nū-klē'ō-lẽr), *a.* [*Poly-* + *nucleolar.*] (*Biol.*) Having more than one nucleolus.

Pol'y-om'ma-tous (-ŏm'má-tŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] Having many eyes.

Pol'y-on'o-mous (-ŏn'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name: cf. Gr. πολυώνυμος.] Having many names or titles; polyonymous. *Sir W. Jones.*

Pol'y-on'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names.] The use of a variety of names for the same object. *G. S. Faber.*

Pol'y-o-nym (pŏl'ĭ-ō-nĭm), *n.* **1.** An object which has a variety of names.

2. A polynomial name or term.

Pol'y-on'y-mous (-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Polyonomous.

Pol'y-op'tron (-ŏp'trŏn), } *n.* [NL., from Gr. πολύς
Pol'y-op'trum (-trŭm), } many + ὀπτός seen.] (*Opt.*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size. [*R.*]

Pol'y-o-ra'ma (-ō-rā'má- *or* -rā'má), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views.

Pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, literally, many-footed; πολύς many + ποῦς, ποδός, foot: cf. F. *polype*. See Poly- and Foot, and cf. Polypode, Polypody, Poulp.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the feeding or nutritive zooids of a hydroid or coral. (*b*) One of the Anthozoa. (*c*) *pl.* Same as Anthozoa. See Anthozoa, Madreporaria, Hydroid. [Written also *polype*.]

Fresh-water polyp, the hydra. — **Polyp stem** (*Zoöl.*), that portion of the stem of a siphonophore which bears the polypites, or feeding zooids.

Po-lyp'a-rous (pŏ-lĭp'á-rŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + L. *parere* to produce.] Producing or bearing a great number; bringing forth many.

Pol'y-pa-ry (pŏl'ĭ-pā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Polyparies (-rĭz). [See Polyp.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Polypidom.

Pol'ype (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) See Polyp.

Pol'y-pe'an (pŏl'ĭ-pē'an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a polyp, or polyps.

Pol'y-pe-ryth'rin (pŏl'ĭ-pē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [*Polyp* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A coloring matter found in many simple Anthozoa and some hydroids.

Pol'y-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or having, several or many separate petals; as, a *polypetalous* corolla, flower, or plant. *Martyn.*

Polypetalous Flower.

Po-lyph'a-gous (pŏ-lĭf'á-gŭs), *a.* [L. *polyphagus*, Gr. πολυφάγος; πολύς much, many + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. F. *polyphage*.] Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; as, *polyphagous* animals.

Po-lyph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The practice or faculty of subsisting on many kinds of food.

Pol'y-phar'ma-cy (pŏl'ĭ-fär'má-sĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. φαρμακεία the using of medicine, fr. φάρμακον medicine: cf. F. *polypharmacie*.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The act or practice of prescribing too many medicines. (*b*) A prescription made up of many medicines or ingredients. *Dunglison.*

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fē'mŭs), *n.* [L. *Polyphemus* the one-eyed Cyclops who was blinded by Ulysses.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large American moth (*Telea polyphemus*) belonging to the Silkworm family (*Bombycidæ*). Its larva, which is very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees. It produces a large amount of strong silk. Called also *American silkworm.*

Polyphemus. Larva, eating leaf. ⅓

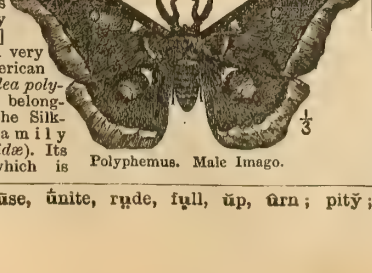

Polyphemus. Male Imago. ½

Pol'y-phon'ic (pŏl'ĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound: cf. F. *polyphone*.] **1.** Having a multiplicity of sounds.

2. Characterized by polyphony; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters.

3. (*Mus.*) Consisting of several tone series, or melodic parts, progressing simultaneously according to the laws of counterpoint; contrapuntal; as, a *polyphonic* composition; — opposed to *homophonic*, or *monodic*.

Po-lyph'o-nism (pŏ-lĭf'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Polyphony.

Po-lyph'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. (*Mus.*) A master of polyphony; a contrapuntist.

Po-lyph'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Same as Polyphonic.

Po-lyph'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυφωνία.] **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

2. Plurality of sounds and articulations expressed by the same vocal sign.

3. (*Mus.*) Composition in mutually related, equally important parts which share the melody among them; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to *homophony*, in which the melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See Counterpoint.

Pol'y-phore (pŏl'ĭ-fōr), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) A receptacle which bears many ovaries.

Pol'y-phy-let'ic (-fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. φυλή clan.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, descent from more than one root form, or from many different root forms; polygenetic; — opposed to *monophyletic*.

Po-lyph'yl-lous (pŏ-lĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* pŏl'ĭ-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλλος; πολύς many + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

‖ **Pol'y-pi** (pŏl'ĭ-pī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The Anthozoa.

Pol'y-pide (-pĭd *or* -pīd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ordinary zooids of the Bryozoa. [Spelt also *polypid*.]

Po-lyp'i-dom (pŏ-lĭp'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [*Polypus* + L. *domus* house.] (*Zoöl.*) A coral, or corallum; also, one of the coral-like structures made by bryozoans and hydroids.

‖ **Po'ly'pier'** (pŏ'lē'pyā'), *n.* [F.] A polypidom.

‖ **Pol'y-pif'e-ra** (pŏl'ĭ-pĭf'ē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The Anthozoa.

Pol-y-pif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Polypus* + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing polyps, or polypites.

Pol'y-pip'a-rous (-pĭp'á-rŭs), *a.* [*Polypus* + L. *parere* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing polyps.

Pol'y-pite (pŏl'ĭ-pīt), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the feeding zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; a hydranth. See *Illust.* of Campanularian. (*b*) Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.

2. (*Paleon.*) A fossil coral.

‖ **Pol'y-pla-coph'o-ra** (pŏl'ĭ-plā-kŏf'ŏ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Poly-, and Placophora.] (*Zoöl.*) See Placophora.

Pol'y-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *-plastic.*] (*Biol.*) Assuming, or having the power of assuming, many forms; as, a *polyplastic* element which does not preserve its original shape.

Pol'y-pode (pŏl'ĭ-pōd), *n.* [Cf. F. *polypode*. See Polypody.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*; polypody. [Written also *polypod*.]

Pol'y-pode, *n.* [Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, the wood louse, milleped: cf. F. *polypode*. See Polyp.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having many feet; a myriapod.

Pol'y-po'di-um (pŏl'ĭ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πολυπόδιον, dim. of πολύπους. See Polyp, and cf. 2d Polypode.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Filices* or ferns. The fructifications are in uncovered roundish points, called *sori*, scattered over the inferior surface of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species.

Pol'y-po'dy (pŏl'ĭ-pō'dĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Polypodium*.

Pol'y-poid (pŏl'ĭ-poid), *a.* [*Polyp* + *-oid.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Like a polyp; having the nature of a polyp, but lacking the tentacles or other parts.

2. (*Med.*) Resembling a polypus in appearance; having a character like that of a polypus.

‖ **Pol'y-po-me-du'sæ** (pŏl'ĭ-pō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polyp, and Medusa.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Hydrozoa.

Po-lyp'o-rous (pŏ-lĭp'ŏ-rŭs; 277), *a.* [*Poly-* + *porous.*] Having many pores. *Wright.*

‖ **Po-lyp'o-rus** (-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Polypori (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + πόρος a pore.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi having the under surface full of minute pores; also, any fungus of this genus.

☞ *Polyporus fomentarius* was formerly dried and cut in slices for tinder, called *amadou*. *P. betulinus* is common in America, and forms very large thick white semicircular excrescences on birch trees. Several species of *Polyporus* are considered edible.

Pol'y-pous (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *polypeux*. See Polyp.] Of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; affected with polypus.

Pol'y-prag-mat'ic (-prăg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [*Poly-* +
Pol'y-prag-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *pragmatic, -ical.*] Overbusy; officious. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

Pol'y-prag'ma-ty (-prăg'má-tĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. πραγματεία business.] The state of being overbusy. [*R.*]

‖ **Pol'y-pro'to-don'ta** (pŏl'ĭ-prō'tŏ-dŏn'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + πρῶτος first + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marsupials in which there are more than four incisor teeth in each jaw.

‖ **Po-lyp'te-rol'de-i** (pŏ-lĭp'tē-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polypterus, and -oid.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of existing ganoid fishes having numerous fins along the back. The bichir, or Polypterus, is the type. See *Illust.* under Crossopterygian.

‖ **Po-lyp'te-rus** (pŏ-lĭp'tē-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + πτερόν feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An African genus of ganoid fishes including the bichir.

‖ **Pol'yp-to'ton** (pŏl'ĭp-tō'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πολύπτωτος having, or being in, many cases; πολύς many + πτῶσις case.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, genders, etc., as in Tennyson's line, — "My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."

Pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Polypuses (-ĕz), L. Polypi (-pī). [L. See Polyp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as Polyp.

2. (*Med.*) A tumor, usually with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, — found in the nose, uterus, etc., and produced by hypertrophy of some portion of the mucous membrane.

Pol'y-rhi'zous (-rī'zŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύρριζος; πολύς many + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) Having numerous roots, or rootlets.

Pol'y-sche'ma-tist (-skē'má-tĭst), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. σχῆμα form, manner.] Having, or existing in, many different forms or fashions; multiform.

Pol'y-scope (pŏl'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πολύσκοπος farseeing; πολύς much, many + σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *polyscope*.] **1.** (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass. *Hutton.*

2. (*Med.*) An apparatus for affording a view of the different cavities of the body.

Pol'y-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Having the sepals separate from each other.

Pol'y-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *silicic.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to compounds formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid.

Polysilicic acid (*Chem.*), any one of a series of acids formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid, with elimination of water.

Pol'y-spast (pŏl'ĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, fr. Gr. πολύσπαστον, fr. πολύσπαστος drawn by several cords; πολύς many + σπᾶν to draw: cf. F. *polyspaste*.] (*Surg.*) A machine consisting of many pulleys; specifically, an apparatus formerly used for reducing luxations.

Pol'y-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος; πολύς many + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry. *Martyn.*

Pol'y-sper'my (-spẽr'mĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Fullness of sperm, or seed; the passage of more than one spermatozoön into the vitellus in the impregnation of the ovum.

Pol'y-spor'ous (-spōr'ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) Containing many spores.

‖ **Pol'y-stom'a-ta** (-stŏm'á-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πολύς many + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of trematode worms having more than two suckers. Called also *Polystomea* and *Polystoma*.

One of the Polystomata (*Polystomum*). *m* Mouth; *d g o v* Reproductive Organs; *s* Stomach; *b* Posterior Suckers; *c* Hooks. Enlarged.

Pol'y-stome (pŏl'ĭ-stōm), *a.* [Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed; πολύς + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having many mouths.

Pol'y-stome, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having many mouths; — applied to Protozoa.

Pol'y-style (-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns; πολύς many + στῦλος column: cf. F. *polystyle*.] (*Arch.*) Having many columns; — said of a building, especially of an interior part or court; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

Pol'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fĭd *or* -fīd), *n.* [*Poly-* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphide having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule; — contrasted with *monosulphide*.

Pol'y-sul'phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A polysulphide. [*Obsoles.*]

Pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr.
Pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } πολυσύλλαβος; πολύς many + συλλαβή syllable: cf. F. *polysyllabique*.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; containing, or characterized by, polysyllables; consisting of more than three syllables.

Pol'y-syl-lab'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Polysyllabism.

Pol'y-syl'la-bic'i-ty (-sĭl'lá-bĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Polysyllabism. *Earle.*

Pol'y-syl'la-bism (-sĭl'lá-bĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being polysyllabic.

Pol'y-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lá-b'l), *n.* [*Poly-* + *syllable.*] A word of many syllables, or consisting of more syllables than three; — words of less than four syllables being called *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables*.

Pol'y-syn-det'ic (-sĭn-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysyndeton, or the multiplication of conjunctions. — **Pol'y-syn-det'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

‖ **Pol'y-syn'de-ton** (-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πολύς many + σύνδετος bound together, fr. συνδεῖν to bind together; σύν with + δεῖν to bind.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the conjunction is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton*.

Pol'y-syn'the-sis (-thē-sĭs), *n.* [*Poly-* + *synthesis.*] **1.** The act or process of combining many separate elements into a whole.

2. (*Philol.*) The formation of a word by the combination of several simple words, as in the aboriginal languages of America; agglutination. *Latham.*

Pol'y-syn-thet'ic (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *synthetic.*] Characterized by polysynthesis; agglutinative.

Polysynthetic twinning (*Min.*), repeated twinning, like that of the triclinic feldspar, producing fine parallel bands in alternately reversed positions.

Pol'y-syn-thet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Polysynthesis.

Pol'y-tech'nic (pŏl'ĭ-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς many + τέχνη an art: cf. F. *polytechnique.*] Comprehending, or relating to, many arts and sciences; — applied particularly to schools in which many branches of art and science are taught with especial reference to their practical application; also to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

Pol'y-tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Polytechnic.

Pol'y-tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* The science of the mechanic arts.

‖ **Pol'y-tha-la'mi-a** (-thā-lā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Polythalamous.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell.

Polythalamia (*Cristellaria crepidula*). (× 15)

Pol'y-thal'a-mous (-thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θάλαμος a chamber.] (*Zoöl.*) Many-chambered; — applied to shells of Foraminifera and cephalopods. See *Illust.* of Nautilus.

Pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θεός god: cf. F. *polythéisme.*] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

In the Old Testament, the gradual development of *polytheism* from the primitive monotheism may be learned. *Schaff-Herzog.*

Pol'y-the-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *polythéiste.*] One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

Pol'y-the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Pol'y-the-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } polytheism; characterized by polytheism; professing or advocating polytheism; as, *polytheistic* worship; a *polytheistic* author, or nation. — **Pol'y-the-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pol'y-the-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate, the doctrine of polytheism. *Milman.*

Pol'y-the'lism (-thē'lĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] (*Anat.*) The condition of having more than two teats, or nipples.

Po-lyt'o-cous (pŏ-lĭt'ŏ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυτόκος; πολύς many + τόκος offspring.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit repeatedly, as most perennial plants; polycarpic.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Producing many eggs or young.

Po-lyt'o-mous (-ŏ-mŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. τομή a cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Bot.*) Subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets; — said of leaves. *Henslow.*

Po-lyt'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* (*Logic*) A division into many members. *F. Bowen.*

Pol'y-tung'state (pŏl'ĭ-tŭng'stāt), *n.* A salt of polytungstic acid.

Pol'y-tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing several tungsten atoms or radicals; as, *polytungstic* acid.

Polytungstic acid (*Chem.*), any one of several complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of tungsten.

Pol'y-type (-tīp), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-type.*] (*Print.*) A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. (see citation); as, a *polytype* in relief.

By pressing the wood cut into semifluid metal, an intaglio matrix is produced; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a *polytype* in relief is obtained. *Hansard.*

Pol'y-type, *a.* (*Print.*) Of or pertaining to polytypes; obtained by polytyping; as, a *polytype* plate.

Pol'y-type, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Polytyped (-tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Polytyping (-tī'pĭng).] (*Print.*) To produce a polytype of; as, to *polytype* an engraving.

‖ **Pol'y-u'ri-a** (-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Poly-, and Urine.] (*Med.*) A persistently excessive flow of watery urine, with low specific gravity and without the presence of either albumin or sugar. It is generally accompanied with more or less thirst.

Po-lyv'a-lent (pŏ-lĭv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Poly-* + L. *valens,* p. pr. See Valent.] (*Chem.*) Multivalent.

Pol'yve (pŏl'ĭv), *n.* [See Polive.] A pulley. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pol'y-zo'a** (pŏl'ĭ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Bryozoa. See *Illust.* under Bryozoa, and Phylactolæmata.

Pol'y-zo'an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of Polyzoa; one of the Polyzoa. (*b*) A polyzoön.

‖ **Pol'y-zo-a'ri-um** (-zŏ-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Polyzoaria (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Polyzoary.

Pol'y-zo'a-ry (-zō'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The compound organism of a polyzoan.

Pol'y-zon'al (-zōn'al), *a.* [*Poly-* + *zonal.*] Consisting of many zones or rings.

Polyzonal lens (*Opt.*), a lens made up of pieces arranged in zones or rings, — used in the lanterns of lighthouses.

‖ **Pol'y-zo'ön** (-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* Polyzoa (-ȧ). [NL. See Polyzoan.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the individual zooids forming the compound organism of a polyzoan.

Pom'ace (pŭm'ās; 277), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple: cf. LL. *pomagium, pomacium.*] The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding.

Po'ma-cen'troid (pō'mȧ-sĕn'troid), *a.* [Gr. πῶμα a cover + κέντρον a prickle + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Pomacentridæ,* a family of bright-colored tropical fishes having spiny opercula; — often called *coral fishes.*

Po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Like an apple or pear; producing pomes. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Pomeæ*) of rosaceous plants, which includes the true thorn trees, the quinces, service berries, medlars, and loquats, as well as the apples, pears, crabs, etc.

2. Like pomace.

Pe-made' (pō-mād'; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade* pomatum, OF. *pomade* cider (cf. Sp. *pomada,* It. *pomata,* LL. *pomata* a drink made of apples), from L. *pomum* fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. Pomatum.] **1.** Cider. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. Perfumed ointment; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair; pomatum; — originally made from apples.

Pe-man'der (pō-măn'dẽr *or* pō'măn-), *n.* [Sp. *poma.*] (*a*) A perfume to be carried with one, often in the form of a ball. (*b*) A box to contain such perfume, formerly carried by ladies, as at the end of a chain; — more properly *pomander box.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Po'ma-rine (pō'mȧ-rīn), *a.* [Gr. πῶμα a lid + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the nostril covered with a scale.

Pomarine jager (*Zoöl.*), a North Atlantic jager (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) having the elongated middle tail feathers obtuse. The adult is black.

Po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* [See Pomade.] A perfumed unguent or composition, chiefly used in dressing the hair; pomade. *Wiseman.*

Po-ma'tum, *v. t.* To dress with pomatum.

Pome (pōm), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit: cf. F. *pomme* apple. Cf. Pomade.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fruit composed of several cartilaginous or bony carpels inclosed in an adherent fleshy mass, which is partly receptacle and partly calyx, as an apple, quince, or pear.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A ball of silver or other metal, which is filled with hot water, and used by the priest in cold weather to warm his hands during the service.

Pome, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pommer.* See Pome, *n.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [*Obs.*]

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ăt; 277), *n.* [OE. *pomgarnet,* OF. *pome de grenate,* F. *grenade,* L. *pomum* a fruit + *granatus* grained, having many grains or seeds. See Pome, and Garnet, Grain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum;* also, the tree itself (see Balaustine), which is native in the Orient, but is successfully cultivated in many warm countries, and as a house plant in colder climates. The fruit is as large as an orange, and has a hard rind containing many rather large seeds, each one separately covered with crimson, acid pulp.

Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section.

2. A carved or embroidered ornament resembling a pomegranate. *Ex.* xxviii. 33.

Pom'el (pŭm'ĕl), *n.* A pommel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pom'e-lo (pŏm'ĕ-lō), *n.* [Cf. Pompelmous.] A variety of shaddock, called also *grape fruit.*

Pome'ly (pōm'lȳ), *a.* [OF. *pomelé,* F. *pommelé.* See Pome.] Dappled. [*Obs.*] "*Pomely* gray." *Chaucer.*

Pom'e-ra'ni-an (pŏm'ĕ-rā'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pomerania.

Pomeranian dog (*Zoöl.*), the loup-loup, or Spitz dog.

Pome'wa'ter (pŭm'wạ'tẽr), *n.* A kind of sweet, juicy apple. [Written also *pomwater.*] *Shak.*

Pom'ey (pŏm'ȳ), *n.; pl.* Pomeys (-ĭz). [F. *pommé* Grand and dignified; in grand style.

Pomp (pŏmp), *v. i.* To make a pompous display; to conduct. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pȧ-dōōr; F. pôn'pȧ'dōōr'), *n.* A crimson or pink color; also, a style of dress cut low and square in the neck; also, a mode of dressing the hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; — so called after the Marchioness de *Pompadour* of France. Also much used adjectively.

Pom'pa-no (pŏm'pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano.*] [Written also *pampano.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of several species of marine fishes of the genus *Trachynotus,* of which four species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States; — called also *palometa.*

Carolina Pompano (*Trachynotus Carolinus*).

☞ They have a brilliant silvery or golden luster, and are highly esteemed as food fishes. The round pompano (*T. rhomboides*) and the Carolina pompano (*T. Carolinus*) are the most common. Other species occur on the Pacific coast.

2. A California harvest fish (*Stromateus simillimus*), highly valued as a food fish.

Pompano shell (*Zoöl.*), a small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax;* — so called because eaten by the pompano. [*Florida*]

Pom-pat'ic (pŏm-păt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pompaticus.*] Pompous. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Pom'pel-mous (pŏm'pĕl-mŭs), *n.; pl.* Pompelmouses (-ĕz). [D. *pompelmoes;* cf. G. *pompelmuse,* F. *pamplemousse,* and F. *pompoléon.*] (*Bot.*) A shaddock, esp. one of large size.

Pom'pet (pŏm'pĕt), *n.* [OF. *pompette.*] (*Print.*) The ball formerly used to ink the type.

Pom'pho-lyx (pŏm'fŏ-lĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πομφόλυξ a bubble, the slag on the surface of smelted ore, from πομφός a blister.] **1.** (*Old Chem.*) Impure zinc oxide.

2. (*Med.*) A skin disease in which there is an eruption of bullæ, without inflammation or fever.

Pom-pil'lion (pŏm-pĭl'yŭn), *n.* An ointment or pomatum made of black poplar buds. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Pom'pi-on (pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon.* See Pumpkin.] See Pumpion.

Pom'pire (pŏm'pīr), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL. also, an apple + *pirum* a pear.] A pearmain. [*Obs.*]

Pom-po'le-on (-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Pompelmous.

Pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Any trifling ornament for a woman's dress or bonnet.

2. (*Mil.*) A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn by soldiers on the front of the hat, instead of a feather.

Pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Pomposities (-tĭz). The quality or state of being pompous; pompousness. *Thackeray.*

‖ **Pom-po'so** (pŏm-pō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*)

Pomp'ous (pŏmp'ŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux,* L. *pomposus.* See Pomp.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession.

2. Ostentatious; pretentious; boastful; vainglorious; as, *pompous* manners; a *pompous* style. "*Pompous* in high presumption." *Chaucer.*

The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress. *Thackeray.*

— **Pomp'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pomp'ous-ness,** *n.*

Pomp'tine (pŏmp'tĭn), *a.* See Pontine.

Pom'wa'ter (pŭm'wạ'tẽr), *n.* Same as Pomewater.

Pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.; pl.* Ponchos (-chōz). [Sp.] **1.** A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through. A kind of *poncho* made of rubber or painted cloth is used by the mounted troops in the United States service.

2. A trade name for camlets, or stout worsteds.

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* [Probably originally, an inclosed body of water, and the same word as *pound.* See Pound an inclosure.] A body of water, naturally or artificially confined, and usually of less extent than a lake. "Through *pond* or pool." *Milton.*

Pond hen (*Zoöl.*), the American coot. See Coot (*a*). — Pond lily (*Bot.*), the water lily. See under Water, and *Illust.* under Nymphæa. — Pond snail (*Zoöl.*), any

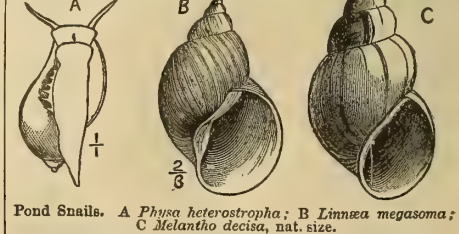

Pond Snails. A *Physa heterostropha;* B *Limnæa megasoma;* C *Melantho decisa,* nat. size.

gastropod living in fresh-water ponds or lakes. The most common kinds are air-breathing snails (*Pulmonifera*) belonging to Limnæa, Physa, Planorbis, and allied genera. The operculated species are pectinibranchs, belonging to *Melantho, Valvata,* and various other genera. — Pond spice (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Tetranthera geniculata*) of the Laurel family, with small oval leaves, and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. The whole plant is spicy. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida. — Pond tortoise, Pond turtle (*Zoöl.*), any fresh-water tortoise of the family *Emydidæ.* Numerous species are found in North America.

Pond (pŏnd), *v. t.* To make into a pond; to collect, as water, in a pond by damming.

Pond, *v. i.* [See PONDER.] To ponder. [*Obs.*]

Pleaseth you, *pond* your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

Pon'der (pŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PONDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PONDERING.] [L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh: cf. F. *pondérer*. See PENDANT, and cf. POUND a weight.]

1. To weigh. [*Obs.*]

2. To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet. *Prov.* iv. 26.

Syn. — To PONDER, CONSIDER, MUSE. To *consider* means to view or contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* is to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision. To *muse* is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives. We *consider* any subject which is fairly brought before us; we *ponder* a concern involving great interests; we *muse* on the events of childhood.

Pon'der, *v. i.* To think; to deliberate; to muse; — usually followed by *on* or *over*. *Longfellow.*

Pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité*.] The quality or state of being ponderable.

Pon'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*: cf. F. *pondérable*.] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight. — **Pon'der-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Pon'der-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pondéral*.] Estimated or ascertained by weight; — distinguished from *numeral*; as, a *ponderal* drachma. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Pon'der-ance (-ans), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, p. pr. of *ponderare* to weigh: cf. OF. *ponderant* of weight.] Weight; gravity. [*R.*] *Gregory.*

Pon'der-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to weight; as, a *ponderary* system. [*R.*] *M'Culloch.*

Pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ponderatus*, p. p. of *ponderare*. See PONDER.] To consider; to ponder. [*R.*]

Pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To have weight or influence. [*R.*]

Pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio*: cf. F. *pondération*.] The act of weighing. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Pon'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ponders.

Pon'der-ing, *a.* Deliberating. — **Pon'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* PONDEROSITIES (-tĭz). [OF. *ponderosité*.] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; as, the *ponderosity* of gold. *Ray.*

Pon'der-ous (pŏn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, *-eris*, a weight: cf. F. *pondéreux*. See PONDER.]

1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load; the *ponderous* elephant.

The sepulcher . . .
Hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jaws. *Shak.*

2. Important; momentous; forcible. "Your more *ponderous* and settled project." *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke.

Ponderous spar (*Min.*), heavy spar, or barytes. See BARITE.

Pon'der-ous-ly, *adv.* In a ponderous manner.

Pon'der-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ponderous; ponderosity.

Pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of American fresh-water fishes belonging to the family *Centrarchidæ*; — called also *pond perch*, and *sunfish*.

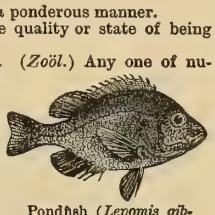

Pondfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*). (⅛)

☞ The common pondfish of New England (*Lepomis gibbosus*) is called also *bream*, *pumpkin seed*, and *sunny*. See SUNFISH. The long-eared pondfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the Eastern United States is distinguished by its very long opercular flap.

Pond'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, of which many species are found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

Choke pondweed, an American water weed (*Anacharis*, or *Elodea*, *Canadensis*). See ANACHARIS. — **Horned pondweed**, the *Zannichellia palustris*, a slender, branching aquatic plant, having pointed nutlets.

Pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnnycake. [Written also *paune*.] [*Southern U. S.*]

Po'nent (pō'nent), *a.* [OF., fr. It. *ponente*, properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens*, p. pr. of *ponere* to set, put.] Western; occidental. [*R.*]

Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds. *Milton.*

Pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] A fabric of undyed silk from India and China.

Pon-ghee' (pŏn-gē'), *n.* [From the native name.] A Buddhist priest of the higher orders in Burmah. *Malcom.*

Pon'go (pŏn'gō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any large ape; especially, the chimpanzee and the orang-outang.

Pon'iard (pŏn'yẽrd), *n.* [F. *poignard* (cf. It. *pugnale*, Sp. *puñal*), fr. L. *pugio*, *-onis*; probably akin to *pugnus* fist, or fr. *pugnus* fist, as held in the fist. See PUGNACIOUS.] A kind of dagger, — usually a slender one with a triangular or square blade.

Poniard.

She speaks *poniards*, and every word stabs. *Shak.*

Pon'iard, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PONIARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PONIARDING.] To pierce with a poniard; to stab. *Cowper.*

Po'ni-bil'i-ty (pō'nĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *ponere* to place.] The capability of being placed or located. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Pons (pŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge.] (*Anat.*) A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others, but especially to the *pons Varolii*, a prominent band of nervous tissue situated on the ventral side of the medulla oblongata and connected at each side with the hemispheres of the cerebellum; the mesocephalon. See BRAIN.

Pons asinorum. [L., literally, bridge of asses.] See *Asses' bridge*, under Ass.

Pon'tage (pŏn'tăj; 48), *n.* [LL. *pontagium*, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge: cf. F. *pontage*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty or tax paid for repairing bridges. *Ayliffe.*

Pon-tee' (pŏn-tē' *or* pŏn'tē), *n.* [F. *pontil*, *pontis*.] (*Glass Making*) An iron rod used by glass makers for manipulating the hot glass; — called also *puntil*, *puntel*, *punty*, and *ponty*. See FASCET.

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus*, Gr. Ποντικός, fr. πόντος the sea, especially, the Black Sea.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

Pon'ti-fex (-tĭ-fĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L.] A high priest; a pontiff.

Pon'tiff (-tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex*, *-ficis*; *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge (perhaps originally, a way, path) + *facere* to make. Cf. PONTOON.] A high priest. Especially: (*a*) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome, which had the supreme jurisdiction over all matters of religion, at the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus*. *Dr. W. Smith.* (*b*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) The chief priest. (*c*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The pope.

Pon-tif'ic (pŏn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *pontificius*.] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, pontiffs or priests. "The *pontific* college with their augurs and flamens." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Shenstone.*

Pon-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *pontificalis*: cf. F. *pontifical*. See PONTIFF.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a pontiff, or high priest; as, *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; papal.

2. Of or pertaining to the building of bridges. [*R.*]

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vexed abyss. *Milton.*

Pon-tif'ic-al, *n.* [F.] **1.** A book containing the offices, or formulas, used by a pontiff. *South.*

2. *pl.* The dress and ornaments of a pontiff. "Dressed in full *pontificals*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Pon-tif'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Pon-tif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

Pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus*: cf. F. *pontificat*. See PONTIFF.] **1.** The state or dignity of a high priest; specifically, the office of the pope. *Addison.*

2. The term of office of a pontiff. *Milman.*

Pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* (*R. C. Ch.*) To perform the duty of a pontiff.

Pon'ti-fice (pŏn'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make. Cf. PONTIFF.] Bridgework; structure or edifice of a bridge. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Pon'ti-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *pontificius*.] Papal; pontifical. [*Obs.*] "*Pontificial* writers." *Burton.*

Pon'ti-fi'cian (-fĭsh'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pontiff or pope. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pon'ti-fi'cian, *n.* One who adheres to the pope or papacy; a papist. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Pon'til (pŏn'tĭl), *n.* [F.] Same as PONTEE.

Pon'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pons Varolii. See PONS.

Pon'tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia*.] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples. [Written also *Pomptine*.]

Pont'le-vis (pŏnt'lẽ-vĭs; F. pôn'le-vē'), *n.* [F., properly, a drawbridge.] (*Man.*) The action of a horse in rearing repeatedly and dangerously.

Pon-ton' (pŏn-tōn'), *n.* [F.] See PONTOON.

Pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *ponton* (cf. It. *pontone*), from L. *ponto*, *-onis*, fr. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path; cf. Gr. πάτος path, Skr. *path*, *pathi*, *panthan*. Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A wooden flat-bottomed boat, a metallic cylinder, or a frame covered with canvas, India rubber, etc., forming a portable float, used in building bridges quickly for the passage of troops.

2. (*Naut.*) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc., chiefly in the Mediterranean; a lighter.

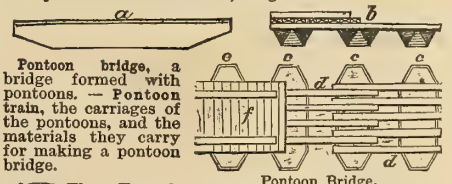

Pontoon bridge, a bridge formed with pontoons. — **Pontoon train**, the carriages of the pontoons, and the materials they carry for making a pontoon bridge.

Pontoon Bridge.

☞ The French spelling *ponton* often appears in scientific works, but *pontoon* is the more common form.

a Side view of a Pontoon; *b* End view of Pontoons connected to form a Bridge; *c* Pontoons; *d* Balks or Joists; *f* Chesses, or Floor Planks, in a Bridge, shown in Plan.

Pon-toon'ing, *n.* The act, art, or process of constructing pontoon bridges. "Army instruction in *pontooning*." *Gen. W. T. Sherman.*

Pont'vo-lant' (pŏnt'vô-lănt'; F. pôn'vô'läN'), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] (*Mil.*) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat; a flying bridge.

Pon'ty (pŏn'tў), *n.* (*Glass Making*) See PONTEE.

Po'ny (pō'nў), *n.*; *pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). [Written also *poney*.] [Gael. *ponaidh*.] **1.** A small horse.

2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. [*Slang, Eng.*]

3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. [*College Cant*]

4. A small glass of beer. [*Slang*]

Pony chaise, a light, low chaise, drawn by a pony or a pair of ponies. — **Pony engine**, a small locomotive used for switching cars from one track to another. [*U. S.*] — **Pony truck** (*Locomotive Engine*), a truck which has only two wheels. — **Pony truss** (*Bridge Building*), a truss which has so little height that overhead bracing can not be used.

Pood (pōōd), *n.* [Russ. *pud'*.] A Russian weight, equal to forty Russian pounds or about thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

Poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*.] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs having curly hair, and often showing remarkable intelligence in the performance of tricks.

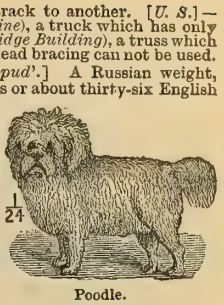

Poodle.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Icel. *pū*.] Pshaw! pish! nonsense! — an expression of scorn, dislike, or contempt.

Pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh! pooh!* [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Poo'koo (pōō'kōō), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A red African antelope (*Kobus Vardoni*) allied to the water buck.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* [AS. *pōl*; akin to LG. *pool*, *pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl*; cf. Icel. *pollr*, also W. *pwll*, Gael. *poll*.] **1.** A small and rather deep collection of (usually) fresh water, as one supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream; a reservoir for water; as, the *pools* of Solomon. *Wyclif.*

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a *pool*. *Bacon.*

The sleepy *pool* above the dam. *Tennyson.*

2. A small body of standing or stagnant water; a puddle. "The filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell." *Shak.*

Pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] [Written also *poule*.] **1.** The stake played for in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed a share; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

2. A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all who engage in the game; a game of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table.

☞ This game is played variously, but commonly with fifteen balls, besides one cue ball, the contest being to drive the most balls into the pockets.

He plays *pool* at the billiard houses. *Thackeray.*

3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.

4. Any gambling or commercial venture in which several persons join.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, grain, or other commodities; also, the aggregate of the sums so contributed; as, the *pool* took all the wheat offered below the limit; he put $10,000 into the *pool*.

6. (*Railroads*) A mutual arrangement between competing lines, by which the receipts of all are aggregated, and then distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

7. (*Law*) An aggregation of properties or rights, belonging to different people in a community, in a common fund, to be charged with common liabilities.

Fin pool, a variety of the game of billiards in which small wooden pins are set up to be knocked down by the balls. — **Pool ball**, one of the colored ivory balls used in playing the game at billiards called *pool*. — **Pool snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the European redshank. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pool table**, a billiard table with pockets.

Pool, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POOLED (pōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POOLING.] To put together; to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic.

Finally, it favors the *pooling* of all issues. *U. S. Grant.*

Pool, *v. i.* To combine or contribute with others, as for a commercial, speculative, or gambling transaction.

Pool'er (-ẽr), *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.

Pool'ing, *n.* (*Law*) The act of uniting, or an agreement to unite, an aggregation of properties belonging to different persons, with a view to common liabilities or profits.

Poon (pōōn), *n.* [Canarese *ponne*.] A name for several East Indian trees, or their wood, used for the masts and spars of vessels, as *Calophyllum angustifolium*, *C. inophyllum*, and *Sterculia fœtida*; — called also *peon*.

Poo'nac (pōō'năk), *n.* A kind of oil cake prepared from the cocoanut. See *Oil cake*, under CAKE.

Poon'ga oil' (pōōn'gȧ oil'). A kind of oil used in India for lamps, and for boiling with dammar for pitching vessels. It is pressed from the seeds of a leguminous tree (*Pongamia glabra*).

Poop (pōōp), *n.* (*Arch.*) See 2d POPPY.

Poop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* POOPED (pōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POOPING.] [Cf. D. *poepen*. See POP.] To make a noise; to pop; also, to break wind.

Poop, *n.* [F. *poupe*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *popa*, It. *poppa*; all fr. L. *puppis*.] (*Naut.*) A deck raised above the after part of a vessel; the hindmost or after part of a vessel's hull; also, a cabin covered by such a deck. See *Poop deck*, under DECK. See also ROUNDHOUSE.

With wind in *poop*, the vessel plows the sea. *Dryden.*
The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shak.*

Poop, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) To break over the poop or stern, as a wave. "A sea which he thought was going to *poop* her." *Lord Dufferin.* (*b*) To strike in the stern, as by collision.

Pooped (pōōpt), *p. p. & a.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) Having a poop; furnished with a poop. (*b*) Struck on the poop.

Poop'ing (pōōp'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) The act or shock of striking a vessel's stern by a following wave or vessel.

Poor (pōor), *a.* [*Compar.* POORER (-ẽr ; 254) ; *superl.* POOREST.] [OE. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper ;* the first syllable of which is probably akin to *paucus* few (see PAUCITY, FEW), and the second to *parare* to prepare, procure. See FEW, and cf. PARADE, PAUPER, POVERTY.] **1.** Destitute of property ; wanting in material riches or goods ; needy ; indigent.

☞ It is often synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want. It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but who are not rich ; as, a *poor* man or woman ; *poor* people.

2. (*Law*) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Hence, in very various applications : Destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or might naturally be expected ; as : (*a*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness ; lean ; emaciated ; meager ; as, a *poor* horse, ox, dog, etc. "Seven other kine came up after them, *poor* and very ill-favored and lean-fleshed." *Gen.* xli. 19. (*b*) Wanting in strength or vigor ; feeble ; dejected ; as, *poor* health ; *poor* spirits. "His genius . . . *poor* and cowardly." *Bacon.* (*c*) Of little value or worth ; not good ; inferior ; shabby ; mean ; as, *poor* clothes ; *poor* lodgings. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon.* (*d*) Destitute of fertility ; exhausted ; barren ; sterile ; — said of land ; as, *poor* soil. (*e*) Destitute of beauty, fitness, or merit ; as, a *poor* discourse ; a *poor* picture. (*f*) Without prosperous conditions or good results ; unfavorable ; unfortunate ; uncomfortable ; as, a *poor* business ; the sick man had a *poor* night. (*g*) Inadequate ; insufficient ; insignificant ; as, a *poor* excuse.

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy.*

4. Worthy of pity or sympathy ; — used also sometimes as a term of endearment, or as an expression of modesty, and sometimes as a word of contempt.

And for mine own *poor* part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*
Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior.*

5. Free from self-assertion ; not proud or arrogant ; meek. "Blessed are the *poor* in spirit." *Matt.* v. 3.

Poor law, a law providing for, or regulating, the, or relief or support of the poor. — **Poor man's treacle** (*Bot.*), garlic ; — so called because it was thought to be an antidote to animal poison. [*Eng.*] *Dr. Prior.* — **Poor man's weather-glass** (*Bot.*), the red-flowered pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — **Poor rate**, an assessment or tax, as in an English parish, for the relief or support of the poor. — **Poor soldier** (*Zoöl.*), the friar bird. — **The poor**, those who are destitute of property ; the indigent ; the needy. In a legal sense, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public. "I have observed the more public provisions are made for *the poor*, the less they provide for themselves." *Franklin.*

Poor (pōor), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*) ; — called also *power cod.*

Poor'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A receptacle in which money given for the poor is placed.

Poor'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for a number of paupers maintained at public expense ; an almshouse ; a workhouse.

Poor'-john' (-jŏn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European fish, similar to the cod, but of inferior quality.

Poor-john and apple pies are all our fare. *Sir J. Harrington.*

Poor'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being poorly ; ill health.

Poor'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a poor manner or condition ; without plenty, or sufficiency, or suitable provision for comfort ; in indigence ; as, to live *poorly.*

2. With little or no success ; indifferently ; with little profit or advantage ; as, to do *poorly* in business.

3. Meanly ; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without skill or merit ; as, he performs *poorly.*

Poorly off, not well off ; not rich.

Poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill ; indisposed ; not in health. "Having been *poorly* in health." *T. Scott.*

Poor'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being poor (in any of the senses of the adjective). *Bacon.*

Poor'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Of a mean spirit ; cowardly ; base. — **Poor'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Poor'-will' (pōor'wĭl'), *n.* [So called in imitation of its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Western United States (*Phalænoptilus Nuttalli*) allied to the whip-poor-will.

Poor'-wil'lie (-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* [So called in imitation of its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The bar-tailed godwit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. POOR.] **1.** A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report ; as, to go off with a *pop.* *Addison.*

2. An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle containing it ; as, ginger *pop ;* lemon *pop*, etc. *Hood.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The European redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pop corn. (*a*) Corn, or maize, of peculiar excellence for popping ; especially, a kind the grains of which are small and compact. (*b*) Popped corn ; corn which has been popped.

Pop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPPED (pŏpt) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPPING.] **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound ; as, the muskets *popped* away on all sides.

2. To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement ; to move from place to place suddenly ; to dart ; — with *in*, *out*, *upon*, *off*, etc.

He that killed my king . . .
Popp'd in between the election and my hopes. *Shak.*
A trick of *popping* up and down every moment. *Swift.*

3. To burst open with a pop, when heated over a fire ; as, this corn *pops* well.

Pop, *v. t.* **1.** To thrust or push suddenly ; to offer suddenly ; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice ; as, to *pop* one's head in at the door.

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

2. To cause to pop ; to cause to burst open by heat, as grains of Indian corn ; as, to *pop* corn or chestnuts.

To pop off, to thrust away, or put off promptly ; as, to *pop* one off with a denial. *Locke.* — **To pop the question**, to make an offer of marriage to a lady. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Pop (pŏp), *adv.* Like a pop ; suddenly ; unexpectedly. "*Pop* goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

Pope (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop. Cf. PAPA, PAPAL.] **1.** Any ecclesiastic, esp. a bishop. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

2. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See Note under CARDINAL.

3. A parish priest, or a chaplain, of the Greek Church.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A fish ; the ruff.

Pope Joan, a game at cards played on a round board with compartments. — **Pope's eye**, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. *R. D. Blackmore.* — **Pope's nose**, the rump, or uropygium, of a bird. See UROPYGIUM.

Pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpedōm.*] **1.** The place, office, or dignity of the pope ; papal dignity. *Shak.*

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Pope'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** A petty or deputy pope.

2. An adherent of the pope. [*R.*] *Marlowe.*

Pop'e-lote (pŏp'ẽ-lōt), *n.* A word variously explained as "a little puppet," "a little doll," or "a young butterfly." Cf. POPET. [*Obs.*]

So gay a *popelote*, so sweet a wench. *Chaucer.*

Pop'er-y (pōp'ẽr-ў), *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church, comprehending doctrines and practices ; — generally used in an opprobrious sense.

Pop'et (pŏp'ĕt), *n.* A puppet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's gun ; a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

Pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* [OE. *popingay*, *papejay*, OF. *papegai*, *papegaut ;* cf. Pr. *papagai*, Sp. & Pg. *papagayo*, It. *pappagallo*, LGr. παπαγᾶς, NGr. παπαγάλλος ; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last either fr. L. *gallus* cock, or the same word as E. *jay*, F. *geai.* Cf. PAPAGAY.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The green woodpecker. (*b*) A parrot.

The pye and *popymgay* speak they know not what. *Tyndale.*

2. A target in the form of a parrot. [*Scot.*]

3. A trifling, chattering fop or coxcomb. "To be so pestered with a *popinjay*." *Shak.*

Pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pope ; taught or ordained by the pope ; hence, of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church ; — often used opprobriously. — **Pop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'ish-ness**, *n.*

Pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *popler*, OF. *poplier*, F. *peuplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] (*Bot.*) **1.** Any tree of the genus *Populus ;* also, the timber, which is soft, and capable of many uses.

Lombardy Poplars.

☞ The aspen poplar is *Populus tremula* and *P. tremuloides ;* Balsam poplar is *P. balsamifera ;* Lombardy poplar (*P. dilatata*) is a tall, spiry tree ; white poplar is *Populus alba.*

2. The timber of the tulip tree ; — called also *white poplar.* [*U. S.*]

Po-plex'y (pō-plĕks'ў), *n.* Apoplexy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline*, *papeline.*] A fabric of many varieties, usually made of silk and worsted, — used especially for women's dresses.

Irish poplin, a fabric with silk warp and worsted weft, made in Ireland.

Pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt'ẽ-ăl ; 277), *a.* [From L. *poples*, *-itis*, the ham.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ham ; in the region of the ham, or behind the knee joint ; as, the *popliteal* space.

Pop-lit'ic (pŏp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Popliteal.

Pop'per (pŏp'pẽr), *n.* A utensil for popping corn, usually a wire basket with a long handle.

Pop'per, *n.* A dagger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pop'pet (pŏp'pĕt), *n.* **1.** See PUPPET.

2. (*Naut.*) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways, used to support a vessel in launching. *Totten.*

3. (*Mach.*) An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only.

Poppet head, Puppet head. See HEADSTOCK (*a*).

Pop'pied (pŏp'pĭd), *a.* [See 1st POPPY.] **1.** Mingled or interspersed with poppies. "*Poppied* corn." *Keats.*

2. Affected with poppy juice ; hence, figuratively, drugged ; drowsy ; listless ; inactive. [*R.*]

The *poppied* sails doze on the yard. *Lowell.*

Pop'ping (pŏp'pĭng), *a.* & *n.* from POP.

Popping crease. (*Cricket*) See under CREASE.

Pop'ple (-p'l), *v. i.* [Cf. POP.] To move quickly up and down ; to bob up and down, as a cork on rough water ; also, to bubble. *Cotton.*

Pop'ple, *n.* **1.** The poplar. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*]

2. Tares. [*Obs.*] "To sow *popple* among wheat." *Bale.*

Pop'py (-pў), *n. ; pl.* POPPIES (-pĭz). [OE. *popy*, AS. *popig*, L. *papaver.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant or species of the genus *Papaver*, herbs with showy polypetalous flowers and a milky juice. From one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained, though all the species contain it to some extent ; also, a flower of the plant. See *Illust.* of CAPSULE.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), reduced. *a* Flower ; *b* Capsule.

California poppy (*Bot.*), any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Eschscholtzia.* — **Corn poppy.** See under CORN. — **Horn**, *or* **Horned, poppy.** See under HORN. — **Poppy bee** (*Zoöl.*), a leaf-cutting bee (*Anthocopa papaveris*) which uses pieces cut from poppy petals for the lining of its cells ; — called also *upholsterer bee.* — **Prickly poppy** (*Bot.*), *Argemone Mexicana*, a yellow-flowered plant of the Poppy family, but as prickly as a thistle. — **Poppy seed**, the seed of the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*). — **Spatling poppy** (*Bot.*), a species of Silene (*S. inflata*). See CATCHFLY.

Pop'py (pŏp'pў), } *n.* [F. *poupée* doll, puppet.
Pop'py-head' (-hĕd'), } See PUPPET.] (*Arch.*) A raised ornament frequently having the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows which terminate seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* [F. *populace*, fr. It. *popolaccio*, *popolazzo*, fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus.* See PEOPLE.] The common people ; the vulgar ; the multitude, — comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, education, or profession. *Pope.*

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace*. *Daniel.*
They . . . call us Britain's barbarous *populaces*. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Mob ; people ; commonalty.

Pop'u-la-cy (-lā-sў), *n.* Populace. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Pop'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people ; cf. F. *populaire.* See PEOPLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or to the whole body of the people, as distinguished from a select portion ; as, the *popular* voice ; *popular* elections. "*Popular* states." *Bacon.* "So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton.*

The men commonly held in *popular* estimation are greatest at a distance. *J. H. Newman.*

2. Suitable to common people ; easy to be comprehended ; not abstruse ; familiar ; plain.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Adapted to the means of the common people ; possessed or obtainable by the many ; hence, cheap ; common ; ordinary ; inferior ; as, *popular* prices ; *popular* amusements.

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, . . . are, of all others, the basest and of least account. *Holland.*

4. Beloved or approved by the people ; pleasing to people in general, or to many people ; as, a *popular* preacher ; a *popular* law ; a *popular* administration.

5. Devoted to the common people ; studious of the favor of the populace. [*R.*]

Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison.*

6. Prevailing among the people ; epidemic ; as, a *popular* disease. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Popular action (*Law*), an action in which any person may sue for a penalty imposed by statute. *Blackstone.*

‖ **Pop'u-la'res** (pŏp'ū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The people, or the people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates.*

Pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n. ; pl.* POPULARITIES (-tĭz). [L. *popularitas* an effort to please the people : cf. F. *popularité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being popular ; especially, the state of being esteemed by, or of being in favor with, the people at large ; good will or favor proceeding from the people ; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.

A *popularity* which has lasted down to our time. *Macaulay*

2. The quality or state of being adapted or pleasing to common, poor, or vulgar people ; hence, cheapness ; inferiority ; vulgarity.

This gallant laboring to avoid *popularity* falls into a habit of affectation. *B. Jonson.*

3. Something which obtains, or is intended to obtain, the favor of the vulgar ; claptrap.

Popularities, and circumstances which . . . sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

4. The act of courting the favor of the people. [*Obs.*]
"Indicted . . . for *popularity*, and ambition." *Holland.*

5. Public sentiment ; general passion. [*R.*]

A little time must be allowed for the madness of *popularity* to cease. *Bancroft.*

Pop'u-lar-i-za'tion (-lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making popular, or of introducing among the people.

Pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULARIZED (-īzd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *populariser.*] To make popular ; to make suitable or acceptable to the common people ; to make generally known ; as, to *popularize* philosophy. "The *popularizing* of religious teaching." *Milman.*

Pop'u-lar-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who popularizes.

Pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner ; so as to be generally favored or accepted by the people ; commonly ; currently ; as, the story was *popularly* reported.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bowed. *Dryden.*

Pop'u-lar-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being popular ; popularity. *Coleridge.*

Pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *populus* people. See PEOPLE.] Populous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pop'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULATED (-lā'tĕd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULATING.] To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization ; to cause to be inhabited ; to people.

Pop'u-late, *v. i.* To propagate. [*Obs.*]

Great shoals of people which go on to *populate*. *Bacon.*

Pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *populatio :* cf. F. *population.*] **1.** The act or process of populating ; multiplication of inhabitants.

2. The whole number of people, or inhabitants, in a country, or portion of a country ; as, a *population* of ten millions.

Pop'u-la'tor (pŏp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who populates.

Pop'u-li-cide' (-lĭ-sīd'), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *cædere* to kill.] Slaughter of the people. [*R.*]

Pop'u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [L. *populus* poplar : cf. F. *populine.*] (*Chem.*) A glucoside, related to salicin, found in the bark of certain species of the poplar (*Populus*), and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance.

Pop'u-los'i-ty (pŏp'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *populositas:* cf. F. *populosité.*] Populousness. [*Obs.*]

Pop'u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus*, fr. *populus* people: cf. F. *populeux.*] **1.** Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Heaven, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

2. Popular; famous. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*

3. Common; vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Arden of Feversham.*

4. Numerous; in large number. [*Obs.*] "The dust . . . raised by your *populous* troops." *Shak.*

—Pop'u-lous-ly, *adv.* **—Pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Po-raille' (pō-rāl'), *n.* [OF. *pouraille.* See POOR.] Poor people; the poor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of shark (*Lamna cornubica*), about eight feet long, having a pointed nose and a crescent-shaped tail; — called also *mackerel shark.* [Written also *probeagle.*]

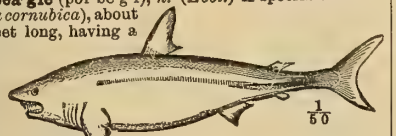

Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

Por'cate (pôr'kāt), *a.* [L. *porca* a ridge between two furrows.] (*Zoöl.*) Having grooves or furrows broader than the intervening ridges; furrowed.

Por'ce-lain (pôr'sē-lĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Purslain. [*Obs.*]

Por'ce-lain (277), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the porcelain shell, or Venus shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), from a dim. fr. L. *porcus* pig, probably from the resemblance of the shell in shape to a pig's back. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it. See PORK.] A fine translucent or semi-translucent kind of earthenware, made first in China and Japan, but now also in Europe and America; — called also *China*, or *China ware.*

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

Ivory porcelain, porcelain with a surface like ivory, produced by depolishing. See DEPOLISHING. — **Porcelain clay.** See under CLAY. — **Porcelain crab** (*Zoöl.*), any crab of the genus *Porcellana* and allied genera (family *Porcellanidæ*). They have a smooth, polished carapace. — **Porcelain jasper.** (*Min.*) See PORCELANITE. — **Porcelain printing**, the transferring of an impression of an engraving to porcelain. — **Porcelain shell** (*Zoöl.*), a cowry.

Por'ce-lain-ized (-īzd), *a.* (*Geol.*) Baked like potter's clay; — applied to clay shales that have been converted by heat into a substance resembling porcelain.

Por'ce-la'ne-ous (-sē-lā'nē-ŭs), } *a.* **1.** Of or per-
Por'cel-la'ne-ous (-sĕl-lā'nē-ŭs), } taining to porcelain; resembling porcelain; as, *porcelaneous* shells.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a smooth, compact shell without pores; — said of certain Foraminifera.

Por'ce-la-nite (-sē-lȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *porcelanite.*] (*Min.*) A semivitrified clay or shale, somewhat resembling jasper; — called also *porcelain jasper.*

Por'ce-la'nous (-sē-lā'nŭs), } *a.* Porcelaneous.
Por'cel-la'nous (-sĕl-lā'nŭs), } *Ure.*

Porch (pōrch), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, fr. *porta* a gate, entrance, or passage. See PORT a gate, and cf. PORTICO.]

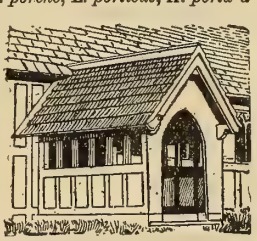

Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.

1. (*Arch.*) A covered and inclosed entrance to a building, whether taken from the interior, and forming a sort of vestibule within the main wall, or projecting without and with a separate roof. Sometimes the porch is large enough to serve as a covered walk. See also *Carriage porch*, under CARRIAGE, and LOGGIA.

The graceless Helen in the *porch* I spied
Of Vesta's temple. *Dryden.*

2. A portico; a covered walk. [*Obs.*]

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

The Porch, a public portico, or great hall, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *the school of the Stoics.* It was called *ἡ ποικίλη στοά.* [See POICILE.]

Por'cine (pôr'sīn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus* a swine. See PORK.] Of or pertaining to swine; characteristic of the hog. "*Porcine* cheeks." *G. Eliot.*

Por'cu-pine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [OE. *porkepyn, porpentine*, OF. *porc-espi*, F. *porc-épic* (cf. It. *porco spino, porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino, puerco espin*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *spina* thorn, spine). The last part of the French word is perhaps a corruption from the It. or Sp.; cf. F. *épi* ear, a spike of grain, L. *spica.* See PORK, SPIKE a large nail, SPINE.]

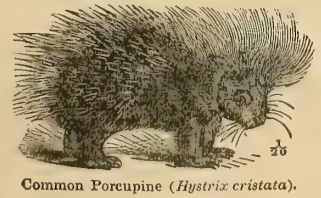

Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any Old World rodent of the genus *Hystrix*, having the back covered with long, sharp, erectile spines or quills, sometimes a foot long. The common species of Europe and Asia (*Hystrix cristata*) is the best known.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Erethizon* and related genera, native of America. They are related to the true porcupines, but have shorter spines, and are arboreal in their habits. The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) is a well known species.

Canada Porcupine.

Porcupine ant-eater (*Zoöl.*), the echidna. — **Porcupine crab** (*Zoöl.*), a large spiny Japanese crab (*Acantholithodes hystrix*). — **Porcupine disease.** (*Med.*) See ICHTHYOSIS. — **Porcupine fish** (*Zoöl.*), any plectognath fish having the body covered with spines which become erect when the body is inflated. See DIODON, and GLOBEFISH. — **Porcupine grass** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Stipa spartea*) with grains bearing a stout twisted awn, which, by coiling and uncoiling through changes in moisture, propels the sharp-pointed and barbellate grain into the wool and flesh of sheep. It is found from Illinois westward. See *Illustration* in Appendix. — **Porcupine wood** (*Bot.*), the hard outer wood of the cocoa palm; — so called because, when cut horizontally, the markings of the wood resemble the quills of a porcupine.

Pore (pōr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος a passage, a pore. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** One of the minute orifices in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.

2. A minute opening or passageway; an interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.

Pore, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORED (pōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORING.] [OE. *poren*, of uncertain origin; cf. D. *porren* to poke, thrust, Gael. *purr.*] To look or gaze steadily in reading or studying; to fix the attention; to be absorbed; — often with *on* or *upon*, and now usually with *over.* "Painfully to *pore* upon a book." *Shak.*

The eye grows weary with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Pore'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [Probably influenced by *pore*, v. See PURBLIND.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; purblind. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Por'er (pōr'ẽr), *n.* One who pores.

Por'gy (pôr'gȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PORGIES (-gĭz). [See PAUGIE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The scup. (*b*) The sailor's choice, or pinfish. (*c*) The margate fish. (*d*) The spadefish. (*e*) Any one of several species of embiotocoids, or surf fishes, of the Pacific coast. The name is also given locally to several other fishes, as the bur fish. [Written also *porgee, porgie*, and *paugy.*]

‖ Po-rif'e-ra (pō-rĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A grand division of the Invertebrata, including the sponges; — called also *Spongiæ, Spongida*, and *Spongiozoa.* The principal divisions are Calcispongiæ, Keratosa or Fibrospongiæ, and Silicea.

Po-rif'er-an (-ẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Porifera.

‖ Po-rif'e-ra'ta (-ē-rā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Porifera.

Po'ri-form (pō'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form:* cf. F. *poriforme.*] Resembling a pore, or small puncture.

Po'rime (pō'rim), *n.* [Gr. πόριμος practicable.] (*Math.*) A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost self-evident. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

Por'i-ness (pōr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Porosity. *Wiseman.*

Po'rism (pō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. πορίζειν to bring, provide: cf. F. *porisme.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain determinate problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. *Playfair.*

2. (*Gr. Geom.*) A corollary. *Brande & C.*

☞ Three books of *porisms* of Euclid have been lost, but several attempts to determine the nature of these propositions and to restore them have been made by modern geometers.

Po'ris-mat'ic (pō'rĭz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Po'ris-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to a porism; poristic.

Po-ris'tic (pō-rĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. πορισμικός for provid-
Po-ris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ing, ποριστός provided.] Of or pertaining to a porism; of the nature of a porism.

Po'rite (pō'rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *porite.* See PORE, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any coral of the genus Porites, or family *Poritidæ.*

‖ Po-ri'tes (pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρος a pore.] (*Zoöl.*) An important genus of reef-building corals having small twelve-rayed calicles, and a very porous coral. Some species are branched, others grow in large massive or globular forms.

Pork (pōrk), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig. See FARROW a litter of pigs, and cf. PORCELAIN, PORPOISE.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pork'er (pōrk'ẽr), *n.* A hog. *Pope.*

Pork'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *porc.* See PORK.] A young hog; a pig. [*R.*] *Dryden. W. Howitt.*

Pork'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A pig; a porket. *Tusser.*

Pork'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The coarse-grained brownish yellow wood of a small tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) of Florida and the West Indies. Also called *pigeon wood, beefwood*, and *corkwood.*

Por'ne-ras'tic (pôr'nē-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐραν to love.] Lascivious; licentious. [*R.*] *F. Harrison.*

Por'no-graph'ic (pôr'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pornography; lascivious; licentious; as, *pornographic* writing.

Por-nog'ra-phy (pôr-nŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη a harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** Licentious painting or literature; especially, the painting anciently employed to decorate the walls of rooms devoted to bacchanalian orgies.

2. (*Med.*) A treatise on prostitutes, or prostitution.

Po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *porosité.*] The quality or state of being porous; — opposed to *density.*

Po-rot'ic (pō-rŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. πῶρος callus.] (*Med.*) A medicine supposed to promote the formation of callus.

Por'ous (pōr'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or in the substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; permeable by liquids; as, a *porous* skin; *porous* wood. "The veins of *porous* earth." *Milton.*

Por'ous-ly, *adv.* In a porous manner.

Por'ous-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being porous.

2. The open parts; the interstices of anything. [*R.*]

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it. *Sir K. Digby.*

Por'pen-tine (pôr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* Porcupine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Por'pesse (pôr'pĕs), *n.* A porpoise. [*Obs.*]

Por'phy-ra'ceous (pôr'fĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* Porphyritic.

Por'phyre (-fīr), *n.* Porphyry. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Por'phy-rite (pôr'fĭ-rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A rock with a porphyritic structure; as, augite *porphyrite.*

Por'phy-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *porphyritique.*] (*Min.*) Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, that is, characterized by the presence of distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base, often aphanitic or cryptocrystalline.

Por'phy-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of porphyrizing, or the state of being porphyrized.

Por'phy-rize (pôr'fĭ-rīz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *porphyriser*, Gr. πορφυρίζειν to be purplish.] To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition, like porphyry.

Por'phy-ro-gen'i-tism (-jĕn'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *porphyro genitus*, fr. Gr. πορφυρογέννητος; πορφύρα purple + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] The principle of succession in royal families, especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son who was not so born. *Sir T. Palgrave.*

Por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PORPHYRIES (-rĭz). [F. *porphyre*, L. *porphyrites*, fr. Gr. πορφυρίτης like purple, fr. πορφύρα purple. See PURPLE.] (*Geol.*) A term used somewhat loosely to designate a rock consisting of a fine-grained base (usually feldspathic) through which crystals, as of feldspar or quartz, are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles.

Porphyry shell (*Zoöl.*), a handsome marine gastropod shell (*Oliva porphyria*), having a dark red or brown polished surface, marked with light spots, like porphyry.

‖ Por'pi-ta (pôr'pĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πόρπη a brooch.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. The individuals are round and disk-shaped, with a large feeding zooid in the center of the under side, surrounded by smaller nutritive and reproductive zooids, and by slender dactylozooids near the margin. The disk contains a central float, or pneumatocyst.

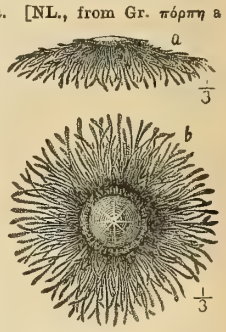

Porpita (*Porpita Linnæana*). *a* Profile view; *b* Dorsal view.

Por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* [OE. *porpeys*, OF. *porpeis*, literally, hog fish, from L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish. See PORK, and FISH.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any small cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*, especially *P. communis*, or *P. phocæna*, of Europe, and the closely allied American species (*P. Americana*) The color is dusky or blackish above, paler beneath. They are closely allied to the dolphins, but have a shorter snout. Called also *harbor porpoise, herring hog, puffing pig*, and *snuffer.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A true dolphin (*Delphinus*); — often so called by sailors.

Skunk porpoise, *or* **Bay porpoise** (*Zoöl.*), a North American porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*), larger than the common species, and with broad stripes of white and yellow on the sides. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ Por'po-ri'no (pôr'pō-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, forming a yellow powder, sometimes used by mediæval artists, for the sake of economy, instead of gold. *Fairholt.*

Por'pus (pôr'pŭs), *n.* A porpoise. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Por-ra'ceous (pŏr-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum, porrus*, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; greenish. [*R.*] "*Porraceous* vomiting." *Wiseman.*

Por-rect' (pŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p. of *porrigere* to stretch out before one's self, to put forth.] Extended horizontally; stretched out.

Por-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *porrectio:* cf. F. *porrection.*] The act of stretching forth.

Por'ret (pŏr'rĕt), *n.* [F. *porrette*, fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek. See PORRACEOUS.] A scallion; a leek or small onion. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Por'ridge (-rĭj), *n.* [Probably corrupted fr. *pottage;* perh. influenced by OE. *porree* a kind of pottage, OF. *porrée*, fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek. See POTTAGE, and cf. PORRINGER.] A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance, or the meal of it, in water or in milk, making a kind of broth or thin pudding; as, barley *porridge*, milk *porridge*, bean *porridge*, etc.

Por'rin-ger (-rĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *pottanger*, for *pottager;* cf. F. *potager* a soup basin. See PORRIDGE.] A porridge dish; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver *porringer.* *Wordsworth.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port, L. *portus.* See PORT harbor.] A dark red or purple astringent wine made in Portugal. It contains a large percentage of alcohol.

Port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus:* cf. F. *port.* See FARE, *v.*, FORD, and 1st, 3d, & 4th PORT.] **1.** A place where

ships may ride secure from storms; a sheltered inlet, bay, or cove; a harbor; a haven. Used also figuratively.

Peering in maps for *ports* and piers and roads. *Shak.*

We are in *port* if we have Thee. *Keble.*

2. In law and commercial usage, a harbor where vessels are admitted to discharge and receive cargoes, from whence they depart and where they finish their voyages.

Free port. See under FREE. — **Port bar.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A boom. See BOOM, 4, also BAR, 3. (*b*) A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port. — **Port charges** (*Com.*), charges, as wharfage, etc., to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor. — **Port of entry**, a harbor where a custom-house is established for the legal entry of merchandise. — **Port toll** (*Law*), a payment made for the privilege of bringing goods into port. — **Port warden**, the officer in charge of a port; a harbor master.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus*; cf. AS. *porte*, fr. L. *porta*. See PORT a harbor, and cf. PORTE.] **1.** A passageway; an opening or entrance to an inclosed place; a gate; a door; a portal. [*Archaic*]

Him I accuse
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shak.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issuing. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of a vessel; an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutters which close such an opening.

Her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. (*Mach.*) A passageway in a machine, through which a fluid, as steam, water, etc., may pass, as from a valve to the interior of the cylinder of a steam engine; an opening in a valve seat, or valve face.

Air port, Bridle port, etc. See under AIR, BRIDLE, etc. — **Port bar** (*Naut.*), a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale. — **Port lid** (*Naut.*), a lid or hanging door for closing the portholes of a vessel. — **Steam port,** *and* **Exhaust port** (*Steam Engine*), the ports of the cylinder communicating with the valve or valves, for the entrance or exit of the steam, respectively.

Port, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTING.] [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To carry; to bear; to transport. [*Obs.*]

They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires. *Fuller.*

2. (*Mil.*) To throw, as a musket, diagonally across the body, with the lock in front, the right hand grasping the small of the stock, and the barrel sloping upward and crossing the point of the left shoulder; as, to *port* arms.

Began to hem him round with *ported* spears. *Milton.*

Arms port, a position in the manual of arms, executed as above.

Arms Port.

Port, *n.* [F. *port*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare*, prob. akin to E. *fare*, *v.* See PORT harbor, and cf. COMPORT, EXPORT, SPORT.] The manner in which a person bears himself; deportment; carriage; bearing; demeanor; hence, manner or style of living; as, a proud *port*. *Spenser.*

And of his *port* as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*

The necessities of pomp, grandeur, and a suitable *port* in the world. *South.*

Port, *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] (*Naut.*) The larboard or left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to *port*. See Note under LARBOARD. Also used adjectively.

Port, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm, and used chiefly in the imperative, as a command; as, *port* your helm.

‖ **Por'ta** (pōr'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PORTÆ (-tē). [L., a gate. See PORT a hole.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The part of the liver or other organ where its vessels and nerves enter; the hilus. (*b*) The foramen of Monro. *B. G. Wilder.*

Port'a-bil'i-ty (pōrt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried.

Port'a-ble (pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry: cf. F. *portable*. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; conveyed without difficulty; as, a *portable* bed, desk, engine. *South.*

2. Possible to be endured; supportable. [*Obs.*]

How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*

Portable forge. See under FORGE. — **Portable steam engine.** See under STEAM ENGINE.

Port'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being portable; portability.

Por'tace (pōr'tȧs; 48), *n.* See PORTASS. [*Obs.*]

Port'age (pōrt'ăj; 48), *n.* [From 2d PORT.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sailor's wages when in port. (*b*) The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

Port'age, *n.* [3d PORT.] A porthole. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Por'tage (pōr'tăj), *n.* [F., from *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** The act of carrying or transporting.

2. The price of carriage; porterage. *Bp. Fell.*

3. Capacity for carrying; tonnage. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

4. A carry between navigable waters. See 3d CARRY.

Por'tage (pōr'tăj), *v. t.* & *i.* To carry (goods, boats, etc.) overland between navigable waters.

Por'tage group' (grōōp'). [So called from the township of *Portage* in New York.] (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Chemung period in American geology. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Por'ta-gue (pōr'tȧ-gū), *n.* [See PORTUGUESE.] A Portuguese gold coin formerly current, and variously estimated to be worth from three and one half to four and one half pounds sterling. [*Obs.*] [Written also *portegue* and *portigue*.]

Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls. *Marlowe.*

Por'tal (pōr'tal), *n.* [OF. *portal*, F. *portail*, LL. *portale*, fr. L. *porta* a gate. See PORT a gate.] **1.** A door or gate; hence, a way of entrance or exit, especially one that is grand and imposing.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The *portal* shone. *Milton.*

From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. (*b*) Formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another apartment. (*c*) By analogy with the French *portail*, used by recent writers for the whole architectural composition which surrounds and includes the doorways and porches of a church.

3. (*Bridge Building*) The space, at one end, between opposite trusses when these are terminated by inclined braces.

4. A prayer book or breviary; a portass. [*Obs.*]

Portal bracing (*Bridge Building*), a combination of struts and ties which lie in the plane of the inclined braces at a portal, serving to transfer wind pressure from the upper parts of the trusses to an abutment or pier of the bridge.

Por'tal (pōr'tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a porta, especially the porta of the liver; as, the *portal* vein, which enters the liver at the porta, and divides into capillaries after the manner of an artery.

☞ *Portal* is applied to other veins which break up into capillaries; as, the renal *portal* veins in the frog.

‖ **Por'ta-men'to** (It. pōr'tȧ-măn'tō; E. pōr'tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] (*Mus.*) In singing, or in the use of the bow, a gradual carrying or lifting of the voice or sound very smoothly from one note to another; a gliding from tone to tone.

Por'tance (pōr'tans), *n.* See PORT, carriage, demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

Por'tass (-tăs), *n.* [OF. *porte-hors* a kind of prayer book, so called from being portable; cf. LL. *portiforium*.] A breviary; a prayer book. [Written variously *portace*, *portasse*, *portesse*, *portise*, *porthose*, *portos*, *portus*, *portuse*, etc.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Camden.*

By God and by this *porthors* I you swear. *Chaucer.*

Por'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *portatus*, p. p. of *portare* to carry.] (*Her.*) Borne not erect, but diagonally athwart an escutcheon; as, a cross *portate*.

Por'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *portatif*.] **1.** Portable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Physics*) Capable of holding up or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet, of atmospheric pressure, or of capillarity.

Port'cluse (pōrt'klūs), *n.* A portcullis. [*Obs.*]

Port'cray'on (-krā'ŭn), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon*; *porter* to carry + *crayon* a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

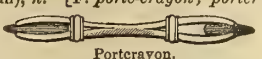

Portcrayon.

Port-cul'lis (pōrt-kŭl'lĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coulisse*, *coleïce*, a sliding door, fr. L. *colare*, *colatum*, to filter, to strain: cf. F. *couler* to glide. See PORT a gate, and cf. CULLIS, COLANDER.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A grating of iron or of timbers pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy. "Let the *portcullis* fall." *Sir W. Scott.*

She . . . the huge *portcullis* high updrew. *Milton.*

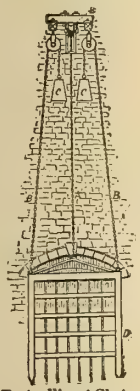

Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; *B B* Chains by which the Counterpoises *C C* are connected with the Portcullis *D*.

2. An English coin of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the use of the East India Company; — so called from its bearing the figure of a portcullis on the reverse.

Port-cul'lis, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTCULLISED (-lĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTCULLISING.] To obstruct with, or as with, a portcullis; to shut; to bar. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Porte (pōrt; F. pôrt), *n.* [F. *porte* a gate, L. *porta*. See PORT a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

‖ **Porte'-co'chère'** (pôrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate, and COACH.] (*Arch.*) A large doorway allowing vehicles to drive into or through a building. It is common to have the entrance door open upon the passage of the *porte-cochère*. Also, a porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Port'ed (pōrt'ĕd), *a.* Having gates. [*Obs.*]

We took the sevenfold-*ported* Thebes. *Chapman.*

Por'te-gue (pōr'tē-gū), *n.* See PORTAGUE. [*Obs.*]

Porte'mon-naie' (pōrt'mŭn-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or wallet for carrying money.

Por-tend' (pōr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTENDING.] [L. *portendere*, *portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. + *tendere* to stretch. See POSITION, TEND.] **1.** To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; to foreshow; to foretoken; to bode; — now used esp of unpropitious signs. *Bacon.*

Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*

2. To stretch out before. [*R.*] "Doomed to feel the great Idomeneus' *portended* steel." *Pope.*

Syn. — To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; foreshadow; threaten.

Por-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of foreshowing; foreboding. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Por-tent' (pŏr-tĕnt'; 277), *n.* [L. *portentum*. See PORTEND.] That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; a sign of coming calamity; an omen; a sign. *Shak.*

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

Por-tent'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Presaging; foreshadowing.

Por-tent'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *portentosus*.] **1.** Of the nature of a portent; containing portents; foreshadowing, esp. foreshadowing ill; ominous.

For, I believe, they are *portentous* things. *Shak.*

Victories of strange and almost *portentous* splendor. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence: Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; dreadful; as, a beast of *portentous* size. *Roscommon.*

— **Por-tent'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Por-tent'ous-ness,** *n.*

Por'ter (pōr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, from *porta* a gate, door. See PORT a gate.] A man who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages. *Shak.*

To him the *porter* openeth. *John* x. 3.

Por'ter, *n.* [F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare*. See PORT to carry.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire.

2. (*Forging*) A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made; esp., a long, large bar, to the end of which a heavy forging is attached, and by means of which the forging is lifted and handled in hammering and heating; — called also *porter bar*.

3. A malt liquor, of a dark color and moderately bitter taste, possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities.

☞ Porter is said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London *porters*, and this application of the word is supposed to be not older than 1750.

Por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The work of a porter; the occupation of a carrier or of a doorkeeper.

2. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

Por'ter-ess, *n.* See PORTRESS.

Por'ter-house, *n.* A house where porter is sold.

Porterhouse steak, a steak cut from a sirloin of beef, including the upper and under part.

Por'tesse (pōr'tĕs), *n.* See PORTASS. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Port'fire' (pōrt'fīr'), *n.* A case of strong paper filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, — used principally to ignite the priming in proving guns, and as an incendiary material in shells.

Port-fol'io (pōrt-fōl'yō *or* -fō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *portefeuille*; *porter* to carry + *feuille* a leaf. See PORT to carry, and FOLIO.] **1.** A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, drawings, etc.

2. Hence: The office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war; to resign the *portfolio*.

Port'glave' (pōrt'glāv'), *n.* [F. *porte-glaive*; *porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] A sword bearer. [*Obs.*]

Port'greve' (-grēv'), } *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa*; *port* a
Port'grave' (-grāv'), } harbor + *gerēfa* a reeve or sheriff. See REEVE a steward, and cf. PORTREEVE.] In old English law, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town; a portreeve. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Port'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) An embrasure in a ship's side. See 3d PORT.

Port'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the iron hooks to which the port hinges are attached. *J. Knowles.*

Port'hors' (-hôrs'), *n.* See PORTASS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Por'ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTICOES (-kōz) *or* PORTICOS. [It., L. *porticus*. See PORCH.] (*Arch.*) A colonnade or covered ambulatory, especially in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

Portico.

Por'ti-coed (-kōd), *a.* Furnished with a portico.

‖ **Por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* gate, door. See PORT a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

Por'ti-gue (pōr'tĭ-gū), *n.* See PORTAGUE. *Beau. & Fl.*

Por'tin-gal (pōr'tĭn-gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A Portuguese. [*Obs.*]

Por'tion (pōr'shŭn), *n.* [F., from L. *portio*, akin to *pars*, *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole; a separated part of anything.

2. A part considered by itself, though not actually cut off or separated from the whole.

These are parts of his ways; but how little a *portion* is heard of him! *Job* xxvi. 14.

Portions and parcels of the dreadful past. *Tennyson.*

3. A part assigned; allotment; share; fate.

The lord of that servant . . . will appoint him his *portion* with the unbelievers. *Luke* xii. 46.

Man's *portion* is to die and rise again. *Keble.*

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate; an inheritance.

Give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me. *Luke* xv. 12.

5. A wife's fortune; a dowry. *Shak.*

Syn. — Division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend. — PORTION, PART. *Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some *whole*. *Portion* has the additional idea of such a division as bears reference to an individual, or is allotted to some object; as, a *portion* of one's time; a *portion* of Scripture.

Por'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTIONING.] **1.** To separate or divide into portions or shares; to parcel; to distribute.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a portion or inheritance.

Him *portioned* maids, apprenticed orphans, blest. *Pope.*

Por'tion-er (pōr'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who portions. **2.** (*Eccl.*) See PORTIONIST, 2.

Por'tion-ist (pōr'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A scholar at Merton College, Oxford, who has a certain academical allowance or portion; — corrupted into *postmaster*. *Shipley.*

2. (*Eccl.*) One of the incumbents of a benefice which has two or more rectors or vicars.

Por'tion-less, *a.* Having no portion.

Por'tise (-tĭs), *n.* See PORTASS. [*Obs.*]

Port'land ce-ment' (pōrt'lạnd sẽ-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ĕnt). A cement having the color of the Portland stone of England, made by calcining an artificial mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, or sometimes certain natural limestones or chalky clays. It contains a large proportion of clay, and hardens under water.

Port'land stone' (stōn'). A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland in England, much used in building.

Portland Vase.

Port'land vase' (vās'). A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is owned by the Duke of Portland, and kept in the British Museum.

Port'last (-lȧst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The portoise. See PORTOISE.

Port'li-ness (pōrt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or of personal appearance; stateliness.

Such pride is praise; such *portliness* is honor. *Spenser.*

2. Bulkiness; corpulence.

Port'ly, *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] **1.** Having a dignified port or mien; of a noble appearance; imposing.

2. Bulky; corpulent. "A *portly* personage." *Dickens.*

Port'man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* PORTMEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant or burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

Port-man'teau (pōrt-mȧn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTMANTEAUS (-tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See PORT to carry, and MANTLE.] A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys. *Thackeray.*

Port-man'tle (-t'l), *n.* A portmanteau. [*Obs.*]

Port'mote' (pōrt'mōt'), *n.* In old English law, a court, or mote, held in a port town. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

Por'toir (pōr'toir), *n.* [OF., fr. *porter* to bear.] One who, or that which, bears; hence, one who, or that which, produces. [*Obs.*]

Branches . . . which were *portoirs*, and bare grapes. *Holland.*

Por'toise (pōr'tĭz), *n.* [Perhaps fr. OF. *porteis* portative, portable.] (*Naut.*) The gunwale of a ship.

To lower the yards a-portoise, to lower them to the gunwale. — **To ride a-portoise**, to ride at anchor with the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered, as in a gale of wind.

Por'tos (pōr'tŏs), *n.* See PORTASS. [*Obs.*]

Port'pane (pōrt'pān), *n.* [From L. *portare* to carry + *panis* bread; prob. through French.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands. [*Obs.*]

Por'trait (pōr'trȧt), *n.* [F., originally p. p. of *portraire* to portray. See PORTRAY.] **1.** The likeness of a person, painted, drawn, or engraved; commonly, a representation of the human face painted from real life.

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

☞ The meaning of the word is sometimes extended so as to include a photographic likeness.

2. Hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description of a person; as, a *portrait* in words.

Portrait bust, *or* **Portrait statue**, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual; — in distinction from an *ideal bust* or *statue*.

Por'trait, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Por'trait-ist, *n.* A portrait painter. [*R.*] *Hamerton.*

Por'trai-ture (pōr'trā-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *portraiture.*] **1.** A portrait; a likeness; a painted resemblance; hence, that which is copied from some example or model.

For, by the image of my cause, I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shak.*

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; the love of our neighbors but the *portraiture*. *Bacon.*

2. Pictures, collectively; painting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. The art or practice of making portraits. *Walpole.*

Por'trai-ture, *v. t.* To represent by a portrait, or as by a portrait; to portray. [*R.*] *Shaftesbury.*

Por-tray' (pōr-trā'), *v. t.* [Written also *pourtray.*] [*imp. & p. p.* PORTRAYED (-trād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTRAYING.] [OE. *pourtraien*, OF. *portraire, pourtraire*, F. *portraire*, fr. L. *protrahere, protractum*, to draw or drag forth; *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*, and cf. PROTRACT.] **1.** To paint or draw the likeness of; as, to *portray* a king on horseback.

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

2. Hence, figuratively, to describe in words.

3. To adorn with pictures. [*R.*]

Spear and helmets thronged, and shields
Various with boastful arguments *portrayed*. *Milton.*

Por-tray'al (-ȧl), *n.* The act or process of portraying; description; delineation.

Por-tray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portrays. *Chaucer.*

Port'reeve' (pōrt'rēv'), *n.* A port warden.

Por'tress (pōr'trĕs), *n.* A female porter. *Milton.*

Port-roy'al-ist (pōrt-roi'ȧl-ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the dwellers in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, near Paris, when it was the home of the Jansenists in the 17th century, among them being Arnauld, Pascal, and other famous scholars. Cf. JANSENIST.

Port'sale' (pōrt'sāl'), *n.* [*Port* gate + *sale.*] Public or open sale; auction. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Por'tu-a-ry (pōr'tū-ȧ-rў; 135), *n.* [Cf. PORTASS.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A breviary. [*Eng.*]

Por'tu-guese (pōr'tū-gēz), *a.* [Cf. F. *portugais*, Sp. *portugues*, Pg. *portuguez.*] Of or pertaining to Portugal, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; people of Portugal.

Portuguese man-of-war. (*Zoöl.*) See PHYSALIA.

‖ **Por'tu-la'ca** (L. pōr'tū-lā'kȧ; E. pōr'tū-lăk'ȧ), *n.* [L., purslane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of polypetalous plants; also, any plant of the genus.

☞ *Portulaca oleracea* is the common purslane. *P. grandiflora* is a South American herb, widely cultivated for its showy crimson, scarlet, yellow, or white, ephemeral blossoms.

Por'tu-la-ca'ceous (pōr'tū-lȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Portulacaceæ*), of which Portulaca is the type, and which includes also the spring beauty (*Claytonia*) and other genera.

Por'wi'gle (pōr'wĭ'g'l), *n.* See POLLIWIG.

Por'y (pōr'ў), *a.* Porous; as, *pory* stone. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

‖ **Po'sé'** (pō'zā'), *a.* [F., placed, posed.] (*Her.*) Standing still, with all the feet on the ground; — said of the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast.

Pose (pōz), *n.* [AS. *gepose;* of uncertain origin; cf. W. *pas* a cough, Skr. *kās* to cough, and E. *wheeze.*] A cold in the head; catarrh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pose (pōz), *n.* [F. *pose*, fr. *poser.* See POSE, *v. t.*] The attitude or position of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; especially, a position formally assumed for the sake of effect; an artificial position; as, the *pose* of an actor; the *pose* of an artist's model or of a statue.

Pose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSED (pōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSING.] [F. *poser* to place, to put, L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *pausa* a pause, Gr. παῦσις, fr. παύειν to make to cease, prob. akin to E. *few.* In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been probably due to confusion of this word with L. *positio* position, fr. *ponere.* See FEW, and cf. APPOSE, DISPOSE, OPPOSE, PAUSE, REPOSE, POSITION.] To place in an attitude or fixed position, for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model for a picture; to *pose* a sitter for a portrait.

Pose, *v. i.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude, with studied arrangement of drapery; to strike an attitude; to attitudinize; figuratively, to assume or affect a certain character; as, she *poses* as a prude.

He . . . *posed* before her as a hero. *Thackeray.*

Pose, *v. t.* [Shortened from *appose*, for *oppose.* See 2d APPOSE, OPPOSE.] **1.** To interrogate; to question. [*Obs.*] "She . . . *posed* him and sifted him." *Bacon.*

2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny; to bring to a stand.

A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him. *Barrow.*

Posed (pōzd), *a.* Firm; determined; fixed. "A most *posed* . . . and grave behavior." [*Obs.*] *Urquhart.*

Pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles; a difficult or inexplicable question or fact. *Bacon.*

Po'sied (pō'zĭd), *a.* Inscribed with a posy.

In *posied* lockets bribe the fair. *Gay.*

Pos'ing-ly (pōz'ĭng-lў), *adv.* So as to pose or puzzle.

Pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSITING.] [L. *ponere, positum*, to place. See POSITION.] **1.** To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Logic*) To assume as real or conceded; as, to *posit* a principle. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Po-si'tion (pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *position*, L. *positio*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to put, place; prob. for *posino*, fr. an old preposition used only in comp. (akin to Gr. πρός) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See SITE, and cf. COMPOSITE, COMPOUND, *v.*, DEPONE, DEPOSIT, EXPOUND, IMPOSTOR, OPPOSITE, PROPOUND, POSE, *v.*, POSIT, POST, *n.*]

1. The state of being posited, or placed; the manner in which anything is placed; attitude; condition; as, a firm, an inclined, or an upright *position.*

We have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

2. The spot where a person or thing is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; as, the *position* of man in creation; the fleet changed its *position.*

3. Hence: The ground which any one takes in an argument or controversy; the point of view from which any one proceeds to a discussion; also, a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning; a proposition; a thesis; as, to define one's *position;* to appear in a false *position.*

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *I. Watts.*

4. Relative place or standing; social or official rank; as, a person of *position;* hence, office; post; as, to lose one's *position.* *Thackeray.*

5. (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; — called also the *rule of trial and error.*

Angle of position (*Astron.*), the angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with a circle of declination. — **Double position** (*Arith.*), the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — **Guns of position** (*Mil.*), heavy fieldpieces, not designed for quick movements. — **Position finder** (*Mil.*), a range finder. See under RANGE. — **Position micrometer**, a micrometer applied to the tube of an astronomical telescope for measuring angles of position in the field of view. — **Single position** (*Arith.*), the method of solving problems, in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. — **Strategic position** (*Mil.*), a position taken up by an army or a large detachment of troops for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Po-si'tion, *v. t.* To indicate the position of; to place. [*R.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

Po-si'tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to position.

Ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OE. *positif*, F. *positif*, L. *positivus.* See POSITION.] **1.** Having a real position, existence, or energy; existing in fact; real; actual; — opposed to *negative.* "*Positive* good." *Bacon.*

2. Derived from an object by itself; not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute; — opposed to *relative;* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive*, but depends on the different tastes of individuals.

3. Definitely laid down; explicitly stated; clearly expressed; — opposed to *implied;* as, a *positive* declaration or promise.

Positive words, that he would not bear arms against King Edward's son. *Bacon.*

4. Hence: Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; not dependent on circumstances or probabilities; not speculative; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; decisive; as, *positive* instructions; *positive* truth; *positive* proof. "'T is *positive* 'gainst all exceptions." *Shak.*

5. Prescribed by express enactment or institution; settled by arbitrary appointment; — said of laws.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker.*

6. Fully assured; confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic; overbearing; — said of persons.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

7. Having the power of direct action or influence; as, a *positive* voice in legislation. *Swift.*

8. (*Photog.*) Corresponding with the original in respect to the position of lights and shades, instead of having the lights and shades reversed; as, a *positive* picture.

9. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Electro-positive. (*b*) Hence, basic; metallic; not acid; — opposed to *negative*, and said of metals, bases, and basic radicals.

Positive crystal (*Opt.*), a doubly refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice; — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, etc. — **Positive degree** (*Gram.*), that state of an adjective or adverb which denotes simple quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise, noble.* — **Positive electricity** (*Elec.*), the kind of electricity which is developed when glass is rubbed with silk, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery attached to the plate that is not attacked by the exciting liquid; — formerly called *vitreous electricity;* — opposed to *negative electricity.* — **Positive eyepiece.** See under EYEPIECE. — **Positive law.** See *Municipal law*, under LAW. — **Positive motion** (*Mach.*), motion which is derived from a driver through unyielding intermediate pieces, or by direct contact, and not through elastic connections, nor by means of friction, gravity, etc.; definite motion. — **Positive philosophy.** See POSITIVISM. — **Positive pole.** (*a*) (*Elec.*) The pole of a battery or pile which yields positive or vitreous electricity; — opposed to *negative pole.* (*b*) (*Magnetism*) The north pole. [*R.*] — **Positive quantity** (*Alg.*), an affirmative quantity, or one affected by the sign *plus* [+]. — **Positive rotation** (*Mech.*), left-handed rotation. — **Positive sign** (*Math.*), the sign [+] denoting *plus*, or *more*, or addition.

Pos'i-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.*

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

3. (*Gram.*) The positive degree or form.

4. (*Photog.*) A picture in which the lights and shades correspond in position with those of the original, instead of being reversed, as in a *negative.* *R. Hunt.*

5. (*Elec.*) The positive plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; really; expressly; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorily; dogmatically; — opposed to *negatively.*

Good and evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord,
Before I *positively* speak herein. *Shak.*

I would ask . . . whether . . . the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness. *Sprat.*

Positively charged *or* **electrified** (*Elec.*), having a charge of positive electricity; — opposed to *negatively electrified.*

Pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being positive; reality; actualness; certainty; confidence; peremptoriness; dogmatism. See POSITIVE, *a.*

Positiveness, pedantry, and ill manners. *Swift.*

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

Pos'i-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of philosophy originated by M. Auguste Comte, which deals only with *positives.* It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. Such relations are denominated *laws*, which are to be discovered by observation, experiment, and comparison. This philosophy holds all inquiry into *causes*, both efficient and final, to be useless and unprofitable.

Pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism. — *a.* Relating to positivism.

Pos'i-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Positiveness. *J. Morley.*

Pos'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* See POSTURE. [*Obs.*]

Pos'net (pŏz'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *poçonet*, dim. of *poçon* a pot, a vessel.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

**Pos`o-log'ic** (pŏs`ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *posologique.*]
Pos`o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } Pertaining to posology.

Po-sol'o-gy (pō-sŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. πόσος how much + *-logy:* cf. F. *posologie.*] (*Med.*) The science or doctrine of doses; dosology.

Pos'po-lite (pŏs'pō-līt), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an arriere-ban; *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to the defense of the country.

Poss (pŏs), *v. t.* [See PUSH.] To push; to dash; to throw. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

A cat . . . *possed* them [the rats] about. *Piers Plowman.*

Pos'se (pŏs'sē), *n.* See POSSE COMITATUS.

In posse. See IN POSSE in the Vocabulary.

‖ **Pos'se com'i-ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power + LL. *comitatus* a county, from *comes, comitis*, a count. See COUNTY, and POWER.] **1.** (*Law*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist the authorities in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. *Blackstone.*

2. A collection of people; a throng; a rabble. [*Colloq.*]

☞ The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone used. "A whole *posse* of enthusiasts." *Carlyle.*

As if the passion that rules were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*. *Locke.*

Pos-sess' (pŏz-zĕs' *or* pŏs-sĕs'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSSESSING.] [L. *possessus*, p. p. of *possidere* to have, possess, from an inseparable prep. (cf. POSITION) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** To occupy in person; to hold or actually have in one's own keeping; to have and to hold.

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possessed* again in this land. *Jer.* xxxii. 15.

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power,
After offense returning, to regain
Love once *possessed*. *Milton.*

2. To have the legal title to; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; to have; as, to *possess* property, an estate, a book.

I am yours, and all that I *possess*. *Shak.*

3. To obtain occupation or possession of; to accomplish; to gain; to seize.

How . . . to *possess* the purpose they desired. *Spenser.*

4. To enter into and influence; to control the will of; to fill; to affect; — said especially of evil spirits, passions, etc. "Weakness *possesseth* me." *Shak.*

Those which were *possessed* with devils. *Matt.* iv. 24.

For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possessed*. *Roscommon.*

5. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder of property, power, knowledge, etc.; to acquaint; to inform; — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, and now commonly used reflexively.

I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*

Record a gift . . . of all he dies *possessed*
Unto his son. *Shak.*

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

To *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

Syn. — To have; hold; occupy; control; own. — POSSESS, HAVE. *Have* is the more general word. To *possess* denotes to *have as a property*. It usually implies more permanence or definiteness of control or ownership than is involved in *having*. A man does not *possess* his wife and children: they are (so to speak) part of himself. For the same reason, we *have* the faculties of reason, understanding, will, sound judgment, etc.: they are exercises of the mind, not *possessions*.

Pos-ses'sion (pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *possession*, L. *possessio*.] **1.** The act or state of possessing, or holding as one's own.

2. (*Law*) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful.

☞ Possession may be either actual or constructive; actual, when a party has the immediate occupancy; constructive, when he has only the right to such occupancy.

3. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies, owns, or controls; in the plural, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possessions*.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possessions*. *Matt.* xix. 22.

Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possession*. *Acts* v. 1.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*. *Ob.* 17.

4. The state of being possessed or controlled, as by an evil spirit, or violent passions; madness; frenzy; as, demoniacal *possession*.

How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*

To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy. — **To put in possession.** (*a*) To invest with ownership or occupancy; to provide or furnish with; as, *to put* one *in possession* of facts or information. (*b*) (*Law*) To place one in charge of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry. — **To take possession**, to enter upon, or to bring within one's power or occupancy. — **Writ of possession** (*Law*), a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

Pos-ses'sion, *v. t.* To invest with property. [*Obs.*]

Pos-ses'sion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession.

Pos-ses'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A possessor; a property holder. [*Obs.*] "*Possessioners* of riches." *E. Hall.*

Having been of old freemen and *possessioners*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An invidious name for a member of any religious community endowed with property in lands, buildings, etc., as contrasted with mendicant friars. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Pos'ses-si'val (-sĭ'val), *a.* Of or pertaining to the possessive case; as, a *possessival* termination. *Earle.*

Pos-sess'ive (pŏz-zĕs'ĭv *or* pŏs-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *possessivus*: cf. F. *possessif*.] Of or pertaining to possession; having or indicating possession.

Possessive case (*Eng. Gram.*), the genitive case; the case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership, origin, or some possessive relation of one thing to another; as, *Homer's* admirers; the *pear's* flavor; the *dog's* faithfulness. — **Possessive pronoun**, a pronoun denoting ownership; as, *his* name; *her* home; *my* book.

Pos-sess'ive (pŏz-zĕs'ĭv *or* pŏs-sĕs'-), *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The possessive case.

2. (*Gram.*) A possessive pronoun, or a word in the possessive case.

Pos-sess'ive-ly, *adv.* In a possessive manner.

Pos-sess'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *possesseur*.] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls; one who has actual participation or enjoyment, generally of that which is desirable; a proprietor. "*Possessors* of eternal glory." *Law.*

As if he had been *possessor* of the whole world. *Sharp.*

Syn. — Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Pos-sess'o-ry (-ŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *possessorius*: cf. F. *possessoire*.] Of or pertaining to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; as, a *possessory* interest; a *possessory* lord.

Possessory action *or* **suit** (*Law*), an action to regain or obtain possession of something. See under PETITORY.

Pos'set (pŏs'sĕt), *n.* [W. *posel* curdled milk, posset.] A beverage composed of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, etc., — much in favor formerly. "I have drugged their *posset*." *Shak.*

Pos'set, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSSETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSSETING.] **1.** To curdle; to turn, as milk; to coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To treat with possets; to pamper. [*R.*] "She was cosseted and *posseted*." *O. W. Holmes.*

Pos'si-bil'i-ty (pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* POSSIBILITIES (-tīz). [F. *possibilité*, L. *possibilitas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing. "All *possibility* of error." *Hooker.* "Latent *possibilities* of excellence." *Johnson.*

2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest, as in real or personal estate. *South. Burrill.*

Pos'si-ble (pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able, to have power; *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See POTENT, AM, and cf. HOST a landlord.] Capable of existing or occurring, or of being conceived or thought of; able to happen; capable of being done; not contrary to the nature of things; — sometimes used to express extreme improbability; barely able to be, or to come to pass; as, possibly he is honest, as it is *possible* that Judas meant no wrong.

With God all things are *possible*. *Matt.* xix. 26.

Syn. — Practicable; likely. See PRACTICABLE.

Pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; especially, by extreme, remote, or improbable intervention, change, or exercise of power; by a chance; perhaps; as, *possibly* he may recover.

Can we . . . *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

When *possibly* I can, I will return. *Shak.*

Pos'sum (pŏs'sŭm), *n.* [Shortened from *opossum*.] (*Zoöl.*) An opossum. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

To play possum. To act possum, to feign ignorance, indifference or inattention, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble; — in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death when attacked or alarmed.

Post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after; cf. Skr. *paçcā* behind, afterwards.] A prefix signifying *behind, back, after*; as, *post*commissure, *post*dot, *post*script.

Post, *a.* [F. *aposter* to place in a post or position, generally for a bad purpose.] Hired to do what is wrong; suborned. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Post, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*, akin to *ponere, positum*, to place. See POSITION, and cf. 4th POST.] **1.** A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, especially when intended as a stay or support to something else; a pillar; as, a hitching *post*; a fence *post*; the *posts* of a house.

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side *posts* and on the upper doorpost of the houses. *Ex.* xii. 7.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore,
The gates of Azza, *post* and massy bar. *Milton.*

Unto his order he was a noble *post*. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Post*, in the sense of an upright timber or strut, is used in composition, in such words as king-*post*, queen-*post*, crown-*post*, gate*post*, etc.

2. The doorpost of a victualer's shop or inn, on which were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; a debt. [*Obs.*]

When God sends coin
I will discharge your *post*. *S. Rowlands.*

From pillar to post. See under PILLAR. — **Knight of the post.** See under KNIGHT. — **Post hanger** (*Mach.*), a bearing for a revolving shaft, adapted to be fastened to a post. — **Post hole**, a hole in the ground to set the foot of a post in. — **Post mill**, a form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis firmly fastened to the ground, and capable of being turned as the direction of the wind varies. — **Post and stall** (*Coal Mining*), a mode of working in which pillars of coal are left to support the roof of the mine.

Post, *n.* [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, fem. fr. L. *positus* placed, p. p. of *ponere*. See POSITION, and cf. POST a pillar.] **1.** The place at which anything is stopped, placed, or fixed; a station. Specifically: (*a*) A station, or one of a series of stations, established for the refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some recognized route; as, a stage or railway *post*. (*b*) A military station; the place at which a soldier or a body of troops is stationed, also, the troops at such a station. (*c*) The piece of ground to which a sentinel's walk is limited.

2. A messenger who goes from station to station; an express; especially, one who is employed by the government to carry letters and parcels regularly from one place to another; a letter carrier; a postman.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them from such a worthless *post*. *Shak.*

3. An established conveyance for letters from one place or station to another; especially, the governmental system in any country for carrying and distributing letters and parcels; the post office; the mail; hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported.

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dullness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post*. *Pope.*

4. Haste or speed, like that of a messenger or mail carrier. [*Obs.*] "In *post* he came." *Shak.*

5. One who has charge of a station, especially of a postal station. [*Obs.*]

He held the office of postmaster, or, as it was then called, *post*, for several years. *Palfrey.*

6. A station, office, or position of service, trust, or emolument; as, the *post* of duty; the *post* of danger.

The *post* of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

7. A size of printing and writing paper. See the Table under PAPER.

Post and pair, an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. *B. Jonson.* — **Post bag**, a mail bag. — **Post bill**, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster. — **Post chaise**, *or* **Post coach**, a carriage usually with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel post. **Post day**, a day on which the mail arrives or departs. — **Post hackney**, a hired post horse. *Sir H. Wotton.* — **Post horn**, a horn, or trumpet, carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman. — **Post horse**, a horse stationed, intended, or used for the post. — **Post hour**, hour for posting letters. *Dickens.* — **Post office.** (*a*) An office under governmental superintendence, where letters, papers, and other mailable matter, are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to all business connected with the mail. (*b*) The governmental system for forwarding mail matter. — **Post-office order.** See *Money order*, under MONEY. — **Post road**, *or* **Post route**, a road or way over which the mail is carried. — **Post town.** (*a*) A town in which post horses are kept. (*b*) A town in which a post office is established by law. — **To ride post**, to ride, as a carrier of dispatches, from place to place; hence, to ride rapidly, with as little delay as possible. — **To travel post**, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping place.

Post (pōst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSTING.] **1.** To attach to a post, a wall, or other usual place of affixing public notices; to placard; as, to *post* a notice; to *post* playbills.

☞ Formerly, a large post was erected before the sheriff's office, or in some public place, upon which legal notices were displayed. This way of advertisement has not entirely gone out of use.

2. To hold up to public blame or reproach; to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public proclamation; as, to *post* one for cowardice.

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To enter (a name) on a list, as for service, promotion, or the like.

4. To assign to a station; to set; to place; as, to *post* a sentinel. "It might be to obtain a ship for a lieutenant, . . . or to get him *posted*." *De Quincey.*

5. (*Bookkeeping*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger; as, to *post* an account; to transfer, as accounts, to the ledger.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To place in the care of the post; to mail; as, to *post* a letter.

7. To inform; to give the news to; to make (one) acquainted with the details of a subject; — often with *up*.

Thoroughly *posted* up in the politics and literature of the day. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

To post off, to put off; to delay. [*Obs.*] "Why did I, venturously, *post off* so great a business?" *Baxter.* — **To post over**, to hurry over. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Post, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *poster*. See 4th POST.] **1.** To travel with post horses; figuratively, to travel in haste. "*Post* speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*

And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

2. (*Man.*) To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting. [*Eng.*]

Post, *adv.* With post horses; hence, in haste; as, to travel *post*.

Post'-ab-do'men (pōst'ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *abdomen*.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of a crustacean behind the cephalothorax; — more commonly called *abdomen*.

Post'a-ble (pōst'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being carried by, or as by, post. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Post'act' (-ăkt'), *n.* An act done afterward.

Post'age (-āj), *n.* The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post.

Postage stamp, a government stamp required to be put upon articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, esp. an adhesive stamp issued and sold for that purpose.

Post'al (*-al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *postal*.] Belonging to the post office or mail service; as, *postal* arrangements: *postal* authorities.

Postal card, *or* **Post card**, a card sold by the government for transmission through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter. The message is written on one side of the card, and the direction on the other. — **Postal money order.** See *Money order*, under MONEY. — **Postal note**, an order payable to bearer, for a sum of money (in the United States less than five dollars under existing law), issued from one post office and payable at another specified office. — **Postal Union**, a union for postal purposes entered into by the most important powers, or governments, which have agreed to transport mail matter through their several territories at a stipulated rate.

Post-a'nal (pōst-ā'nal), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *anal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind, or posterior to, the anus.

Post-ax'i-al (-ăks'ĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *axial*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind any transverse axis in the body of an animal; caudal; posterior; especially, behind, or on the caudal or posterior (that is, ulnar or fibular) side of, the axis of a vertebrate limb.

Post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* **1.** One who rides post horses; a postilion; a courier.
2. A boy who carries letters from the post.

Post'-cap'tain (-kăp'tĭn), *n.* A captain of a war vessel whose name appeared, or was "posted," in the seniority list of the British navy, as distinguished from a commander whose name was not so posted. The term was also used in the United States navy; but no such commission as *post-captain* was ever recognized in either service, and the term has fallen into disuse.

‖ **Post'ca'va** (-kā'vȧ), *n.; pl.* Postcavæ (-vē). [NL. See Post-, and Cave, *n.*] (*Anat.*) The inferior vena cava. — **Post'ca'val** (-vȧl), *a.* *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-clav'i-cle (pōst-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *clavicle.*] (*Anat.*) A bone in the pectoral girdle of many fishes projecting backward from the clavicle. — **Post'-cla-vic'u-lar** (pōst'klȧ-vĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.*

Post-com'mis-sure (pōst-kŏm'mĭ-shụr *or* pōst'kŏm-mĭsh'ụr), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *commissure.*] (*Anat.*) A transverse commissure in the posterior part of the roof of the third ventricle of the brain; the posterior cerebral commissure. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post'com-mun'ion (pōst'kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *communion.*] **1.** (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) The concluding portion of the communion service.
2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A prayer or prayers which the priest says at Mass, after the ablutions.

‖ **Post-cor'nu** (pōst-kôr'nŭ), *n.; pl.* Postcornua (-ȧ). [NL. See Post-, and Cornu.] (*Anat.*) The posterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postdated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postdating.] [Pref. *post-* + *date.*] **1.** To date after the real time; as, to *postdate* a contract, that is, to date it later than the time when it was in fact made.
2. To affix a date to after the event.

Post'date', *a.* Made or done after the date assigned.

Of these [predictions] some were *postdate;* cunningly made after the thing came to pass. *Fuller.*

Post'date', *n.* A date put to a bill of exchange or other paper, later than that when it was actually made.

Post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ȧl), **Post'di-lu'vi-an** (-ȧn), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *diluvial, diluvian.*] Being or happening after the flood in Noah's days.

Post'di-lu'vi-an, *n.* One who lived after the flood.

Post'-dis-sei'zin (-dĭs-sē'zĭn), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *disseizin.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A subsequent disseizin committed by one of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizor; a writ founded on such subsequent disseizin, now abolished. *Burrill. Tomlins.*

Post'-dis-sei'zor (-zôr), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *disseizor.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A person who disseizes another of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizor. *Blackstone.*

‖ **Post'e-a** (pōst'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] (*Law*) The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after a verdict, of what was done in the cause, which is indorsed on the *nisi prius* record. *Wharton.*

Pos'tel (pŏs'tĕl), *n.* Apostle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōst'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The metencephalon.

Post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trỹ), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *entry.*] **1.** A second or subsequent entry, at the customhouse, of goods which had been omitted by mistake.
2. (*Bookkeeping*) An additional or subsequent entry.

Post'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A large bill or placard intended to be posted in public places.
2. One who posts bills; a billposter.

Post'er, *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels expeditiously; a courier. "*Posters* of the sea and land." *Shak.*
2. A post horse. "*Posters* at full gallop." *C. Lever.*

Pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* coming after, from *post* after. See Post-.]
1. Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to *prior.*

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior.*
3. (*Anat.*) At or toward the caudal extremity; caudal; — in human anatomy often used for *dorsal.*
4. (*Bot.*) On the side next the axis of inflorescence; — said of an axillary flower. *Gray.*

Pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *postériorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time, or of an event; — opposed to *priority.*

Pos-te'ri-or-ly (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr-lỹ), *adv.* Subsequently in time; also, behind in position.

Pos-te'ri-ors (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* The hinder parts, as of an animal's body. *Swift.*

Pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *posteritas:* cf. F. *postérité.* See Posterior.] **1.** The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; the aggregate number of persons who are descended from an ancestor or a generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry;* as, the *posterity* of Abraham.

It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity.* *Shak.*

2. Succeeding generations; future times. *Shak.*

Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity.* *Smalridge.*

Pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle,* F. *poterne,* fr. L. *posterula,* fr. *posterus* coming after. See Posterior.] **1.** Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

He by a privy *postern* took his flight. *Spenser.*
Out at the *postern,* by the abbey wall. *Shak.*

2. (*Fort.*) A subterraneous passage communicating between the parade and the main ditch, or between the ditches and the interior of the outworks. *Mahan.*

Pos'tern, *a.* Back; being behind; private. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

Pos'te-ro- (pŏs'tē-rŏ-). A combining form meaning *posterior, back;* as, *postero*-inferior, situated back and below; *postero*-lateral, situated back and at the side.

Post'ex-ist' (pōst'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [Pref. *post-* + *exist.*] To exist after; to live subsequently. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Post'ex-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* Subsequent existence.

Post'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing or living after. [*R.*] "*Postexistent* atoms." *Cudworth.*

Post'fact' (pōst'făkt'), *a.* [See Post-, and Fact.] Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

Post'fact', *n.* A fact that occurs after another. "Confirmed upon the *postfact.*" *Fuller.*

‖ **Post'fac'tum** (-făk'tŭm), *n.* [LL.] (*Rom. & Eng. Law*) Same as Postfact.

Post'-fine' (pōst'fĭn'), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *fine.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty paid to the king by the cognizee in a fine of lands, when the same was fully passed; — called also the *king's silver.*

Post'fix (-fĭks), *n.; pl.* Postfixes (-ĕz). [Pref. *post-* + *-fix,* as in *prefix:* cf. F. *postfixe.*] (*Gram.*) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*

Post-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; specifically (*Gram.*), to add or annex, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word; to suffix. *Parkhurst.*

Post-fron'tal (-frŏn'tal), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *frontal.*] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the frontal bone or the frontal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone back of and below the frontal in many animals. — *n.* A postfrontal bone.

‖ **Post-fur'ca** (-fûr'kȧ), *n.; pl.* Postfurcæ (-sē). [NL., fr. *post* behind + *furca* a fork.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect.

Post-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + L. *genitura* birth, geniture.] The condition of being born after another in the same family; — distinguished from *primogeniture.* [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-gle'noid (-glē'noid), *c.* [Pref. *post-* + *glenoid.*] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Post'haste' (-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

Post'haste', *adv.* With speed or expedition; as, he traveled *posthaste;* to send *posthaste.* *Shak.*

Pos-thet'o-my (pŏs-thĕt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. πόσθη prepuce + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Med.*) Circumcision. *Dunglison.*

Post'house' (pōst'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house established for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained.
2. A house for distributing the mails; a post office.

Post'hume (pŏs'tĭhūm), **Post'humed** (-hūmd), *a.* Posthumous. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts. Fuller.*

Post'hu-mous (pŏs'tĭ-mŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus,* properly, last; hence, late born (applied to children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus, posterior.* See Posterior.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter.
2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works; a *posthumous* edition.
3. Being or continuing after one's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. *Addison. Sir T. Browne.*

Post'hu-mous-ly, *adv.* In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

Pos'tic (pŏs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *posticus,* fr. *post* after, behind.] Backward. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pos'ti-cous (pŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *posticus.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Posterior. (*b*) Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

Pos'til (pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *postille, apostille,* LL. *postilla,* probably from L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. Apostil.] **1.** Originally, an explanatory note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text; hence, a marginal note; a comment.

Langton also made *postils* upon the whole Bible. *Foxe.*

2. (*R. C. Ch. & Luth. Ch.*) A short homily or commentary on a passage of Scripture; as, the first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne.

Pos'till, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *postillare.*] To write marginal or explanatory notes on; to gloss. *Bacon.*

Pos'til, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postiled (-tĭld) or Postilled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postiling or Postilling.] To write postils, or marginal notes; to comment; to postillate.

Postiling and allegorizing on Scripture. *J. H. Newman.*

Pos'til-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *postiller.*] One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pos-til'lon (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon,* It. *postiglione,* fr. *posta* post. See Post a postman.] One who rides and guides the first pair of horses of a coach or post chaise; also, one who rides one of the horses when one pair only is used. [Written also *postillion.*]

Pos'til-late (pŏs'tĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *postillatus,* p. p. of *postillare.*] To explain by marginal notes; to postil.

Tracts . . . *postillated* by his own hand. *C. Knight.*

Pos'til-late, *v. i.* **1.** To write postils; to comment.
2. To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order.

Pos'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *postillatio.*] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

Pos'til-la'tor (pŏs'tĭl-lā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who postillates; one who expounds the Scriptures verse by verse.

Pos'til-ler (-lẽr), *n.* See Postiler.

Post'ing (pōst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of traveling post.
2. (*Bookkeeping*) The act of transferring an account, as from the journal to the ledger.

Posting house, a posthouse.

Post'li-min'i-ar (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ẽr), **Post'li-min'i-ous** (-lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See Post-liminium.] Contrived, done, or existing subsequently. "*Postliminious* after applications of them to their purposes." *South.*

Post'li-min'i-a-ry (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

‖ **Post'li-min'i-um** (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), **Post-lim'i-ny** (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nỹ), *n.* [L. *post-liminium; post* after + *limen, liminis,* a threshold.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The return to his own country, and his former privileges, of a person who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished, or taken by an enemy. *Burrill.*
2. (*Internat. Law*) The right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. *Kent.*

Post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *-lude,* as in *prelude.*] (*Mus.*) A voluntary at the end of a service.

Post'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Postmen (-mĕn). **1.** A post or courier; a letter carrier.
2. (*Eng. Law*) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer, who have precedence in motions; — so called from the place where he sits. The other of the two is called the *tubman.* *Whishaw.*

Post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* The mark, or stamp, of a post office on a letter, giving the place and date of mailing or of arrival.

Post'mark', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postmarked (-märkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postmarking.] To mark with a post-office stamp; as, to *postmark* a letter or parcel.

Post'mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.
2. One who has charge of a post office, and the distribution and forwarding of mails.

Post'mas'ter-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-ȧl), *n.; pl.* Postmasters-general. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government. In the United States the postmaster-general is a member of the cabinet.

Post'mas'ter-ship, *n.* The office of postmaster.

Post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post* after + *meridianus.* See Meridian.] **1.** Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon. (Abbrev. P. M.)
2. Fig., belonging to the after portion of life; late. [*R.*]

‖ **Post-mor'tem** (-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L., after death.] After death; as, *post-mortem* rigidity.

Post-mortem examination (*Med.*), an examination of the body made after the death of the patient; an autopsy.

‖ **Post-na'res** (-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Post-, and Nares.] (*Anat.*) The posterior nares. See Nares.

Post-na'tal (-nā'tal), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *natal.*] After birth; subsequent to birth; as, *postnatal* infanticide; *postnatal* diseases.

Post'nate (pōst'nāt), *a.* [LL. *postnatus* second or subsequently born; L. *post* after + *natus* born.] Subsequent. "The graces and gifts of the spirit are *postnate.*" [*Archaic*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Post' note' (pōst' nōt'). (*Com.*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time, as distinguished from a note payable on demand. *Burrill.*

Post-nup'tial (pōst-nŭp'shal), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent.*

Post-o'bit (-ō'bĭt *or* -ŏb'ĭt), *n., or* **Post-o'bit bond'**. [Pref. *post-* + *obit.*] (*Law*) A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations. *Bouvier.*

‖ **Post-ob'lon-ga'ta** (-ŏb'lŏn-gā'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See Post-, and Oblongata.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the medulla oblongata. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ŭ-lẽr), *a. & n.* [Pref. *post-* + *ocular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Postorbital.

Post' of'fice (pōst' ŏf'fĭs), *n.* See under 4th Post.

Post-o'ral (-ō'ral), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *oral.*] (*Anat.*) Situated behind, or posterior to, the mouth.

Post-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-al), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *orbital.*] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* bone; the *postorbital* scales of some fishes and reptiles. — *n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

Post'paid' (pōst'pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

Post-pal'a-tine (-păl'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *palatine.*] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the palate, or behind the palatine bones.

Post-pli'o-cene (-plī'ŏ-sēn), *a.* (*Geol.*) [Pref. *post-* + *pliocene.*] Of or pertaining to the period immediately following the Pliocene; Pleistocene. Also used as a noun. See Quaternary.

Post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postponed (-pōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postponing.] [L. *postponere, postpositum; post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See Post-, and Position.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time; to put off; also, to cause to be deferred or put off; to delay; to adjourn; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill to the following day, or indefinitely.

His praise *postponed,* and never to be paid. *Cowper.*

2. To place after, behind, or below something, in respect to precedence, preference, value, or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke.*

Syn. — To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate.

Post-pone'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of postponing; a deferring, or putting off, to a future time; a temporary delay. *Macaulay.*

Post-pon'ence (-ens), *n.* [From L. *postponens,* p. pr.] The act of postponing, in sense 2. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Post-pon'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who postpones.

Post-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postposing.] [F. *postposer.* See Post-, and Pose, *v. t.*] To postpone. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Post-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *postpositus,* p. p. See Postpone.] To postpone. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Post'po-si'tion (pōst'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *postposition.* See Postpone.] **1.** The act of placing after, or

the state of being placed after. "The *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb." *Mede.*

2. A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word; — distinguished from *preposition.*

Post'po-si'tion-al (pōst'pō-zĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to postposition.

Post-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See POSTPONE.] Placed after another word; as, a *postpositive* conjunction; a *postpositive* letter. — **Post-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Post-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *prandial.*] Happening, or done, after dinner; after-dinner; as, *postprandial* speeches.

Pos-tre'mo-gen'i-ture (pŏs-trē'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *postremus* last + *genitura* birth, geniture.] The right of the youngest born. *Mozley & W.*

Post're-mote' (pōst'rē-mōt'), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order.

Post'rid'er (pōst'rīd'ēr), *n.* One who rides over a post road to carry the mails. *Bancroft.*

‖ **Post-scap'u-la** (pōst-skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See POST-, and SCAPULA.] (*Anat.*) The part of the scapula behind or below the spine, or mesoscapula.

Post-scap'u-lar (-lēr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the postscapula; infraspinous.

‖ **Post-sce'ni-um** (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *post* + *scena* a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater.

Post-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *postscribere.* See POSTSCRIPT.] To make a postscript to. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptus*, (assumed) p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* after + *scribere* to write: cf. F. *postscriptum.* See POST-, and SCRIBE.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after the main body of the work has been finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer. [Abbrev. *P. S.*]

Post'script-ed, *a.* Having a postscript; added in a postscript. [*R.*] *J. Q. Adams.*

‖ **Post'scu-tel'lum** (-skū-tĕl'lŭm), *n.* [NL. See POST-, and SCUTELLUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The hindermost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum.

Post-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *sphenoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the sphenoid bone.

Post-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *temporal.*] (*Anat.*) Situated back of the temporal bone or the temporal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone which usually connects the supraclavicle with the skull in the pectoral arch of fishes. — *n.* A post-temporal bone.

Post-ter'ti-a-ry (-tĕr'shĭ-ā-rȳ *or* -shā-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *tertiary.*] (*Geol.*) Following, or more recent than, the Tertiary; Quaternary.

‖ **Post'-tra'gus** (pōst'trā'gŭs), *n.* [NL. See POST-, and TRAGUS.] (*Anat.*) A ridge within and behind the tragus in the ear of some animals.

Post'-tym-pan'ic (pōst'tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *tympanic.*] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the tympanum, or in the skull, behind the auditory meatus.

Pos'tu-lant (pŏs'tū-lant; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare.* See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

Pos'tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* a demand, request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, prob. for *porcscere;* akin to G. *forschen* to search, investigate, Skr. *prach* to ask, and L. *precari* to pray: cf. F. *postulat.* See PRAY.] **1.** Something demanded or asserted; especially, a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged, without argument or evidence.

2. (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem, in distinction from an *axiom*, which is the enunciation of a self-evident theorem.

The distinction between a *postulate* and an axiom lies in this, — that the latter is admitted to be self-evident, while the former may be agreed upon between two reasoners, and admitted by both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to deny. *Eng. Cyc.*

Pos'tu-late, *a.* Postulated. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Pos'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTULATING.] **1.** To beg, or assume without proof; as, to *postulate* conclusions.

2. To take without express consent; to assume.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have . . . *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *W. Tooke.*

3. To invite earnestly; to solicit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Pos'tu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Assumed without proof; as, a *postulated* inference. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *postulatio:* cf. F. *postulation.*] The act of postulating, or that which is postulated; assumption; solicitation; suit; cause.

Pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *postulatorius.*] Of the nature of a postulate. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Pos'tu-la'tum** (-lā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* POSTULATA (-tȧ). [L. See POSTULATE, *n.*] A postulate. *Addison.*

Pos'tu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs), *a.* See POSTHUMOUS. [*R.*]

Pos'tur-al (pŏs'tūr-*al*; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to posture.

Pos'ture (pŏs'tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See POSITION.] **1.** The position of the body; the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or for a particular purpose; especially (*Fine Arts*), the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude.

Atalanta, the *posture* of whose limbs was so lively expressed . . one would have sworn the very picture had run. *Sir P. Sidney.*

In most strange *postures*
We have seen him set himself. *Shak.*

The *posture* of a poetic figure is a description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

2. Place; position; situation. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

His [man's] noblest *posture* and station in this world. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will; disposition; mood; as, a *posture* of defense; the *posture* of affairs.

The several *postures* of his devout soul. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Attitude; position. See ATTITUDE.

Pos'ture, *v. i.* **1.** To assume a particular posture or attitude; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as an acrobat or contortionist; also, to pose.

2. Fig.: To assume a character; as, to *posture* as a saint.

Pos'tur-er (-ēr), *n.* One who postures.

‖ **Post-zyg'a-poph'y-sis** (pōst-zĭg'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* POSTZYGAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See POST-, and ZYGAPOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) A posterior zygapophysis.

Po'sy (pō'zȳ), *n.; pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. *poesy.*]

1. A brief poetical sentiment; hence, any brief sentiment, motto, or legend; especially, one inscribed on a ring. "The *posy* of a ring." *Shak.*

2. [Probably so called from the use of flowers as having an enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower; a bouquet; a nosegay. "Bridegroom's *posies.*" *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *posies.* *Swift.*

Pot (pŏt), *n.* [Akin to LG. *pott*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Sw. *potta*, Icel. *pottr*, F. *pot;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great variety of uses, as for boiling meat or vegetables, for holding liquids, for plants, etc.; as, a quart *pot;* a flower *pot;* a bean *pot.*

2. An earthen or pewter cup for liquors; a mug.

3. The quantity contained in a pot; a potful; as, a *pot* of ale. "Give her a *pot* and a cake." *De Foe.*

4. A metal or earthenware extension of a flue above the top of a chimney; a chimney pot.

5. A crucible; as, a graphite *pot;* a melting *pot.*

6. A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, etc.

7. A perforated cask for draining sugar. *Knight.*

8. A size of paper. See POTT.

Jack pot. See under 2d JACK. — **Pot cheese**, cottage cheese. See under COTTAGE. — **Pot companion**, a companion in drinking. — **Pot hanger**, a pothook. — **Pot herb**, any plant, the leaves or stems of which are boiled for food, as spinach, lamb's-quarters, purslane, and many others. — **Pot hunter**, one who kills anything and everything that will help to fill his bag; also, a hunter who shoots game for the table or for the market. — **Pot metal.** (*a*) The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. (*b*) An alloy of copper with lead used for making large vessels for various purposes in the arts. *Ure.* (*c*) A kind of stained glass, the colors of which are incorporated with the melted glass in the pot. *Knight.* — **Pot plant** (*Bot.*), either of the trees which bear the monkey-pot. — **Pot wheel** (*Hydraul.*), a noria. — **To go to pot**, to go to destruction; to come to an end of usefulness; to become refuse. [*Colloq.*] *Dryden. J. G. Saxe.*

Pot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTTING.] To place or inclose in pots; as: (*a*) To preserve seasoned in pots. "*Potted* fowl and fish." *Dryden.* (*b*) To set out or cover in pots; as, *potted* plants or bulbs. (*c*) To drain; as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler, and placing it in hogsheads, etc., having perforated heads, through which the molasses drains off. *B. Edwards.* (*d*) (*Billiards*) To pocket.

Pot, *v. i.* To tipple; to drink. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

It is less labor to plow than to *pot* it. *Feltham.*

Po'ta-ble (pō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink; akin to Gr. πότος a drinking, πόσις a drink, Skr. *pā* to drink, OIr. *ibim* I drink. Cf. POISON, BIB, IMBIBE.] Fit to be drunk; drinkable. "Water fresh and *potable.*" *Bacon.* — *n.* A potable liquid; a beverage. "Useful in *potables.*" *J. Philips.*

Po'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

Pot'age (pŏt'ăj; 48), *n.* See POTTAGE.

Pot'a-ger (-ă-jēr), *n.* [F., fr. *potage* soup, porridge. See POTTAGE.] A porringer. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

Po-tag'ro (pō-tăg'rō), *n.* See POTARGO.

Pot'ale' (pŏt'āl'), *n.* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

Po-ta'mi-an (pō-tā'mĭ-*an*), *n.* [Gr. ποταμός river.] (*Zoöl.*) A river tortoise; one of a group of tortoises (*Potamites*, or *Trionychoidea*) having a soft shell, webbed feet, and a sharp beak. See TRIONYX.

Pot'a-mog'ra-phy (pŏt'ȧ-mŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ποταμός river + *-graphy.*] An account or description of rivers; potamology.

Pot'a-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ποταμός river + *-logy.*] A scientific account or discussion of rivers; a treatise on rivers; potamography.

‖ **Pot'a-mo-spon'gi-æ** (pŏt'ȧ-mō-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποταμός river + σπογγιά a sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) The fresh-water sponges. See SPONGILLA.

Po'tance (pō'tans), *n.* [F. *potence.* See POTENCE, POTENCY.] (*Watch Making*) The stud in which the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge is made.

Po-tar'go (pō-tär'gō), *n.* [Cf. BOTARGO.] A kind of sauce or pickle. *King.*

Pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* [*Pot* + *ash.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) The hydroxide of potassium, or potassium hydrate, a hard white brittle substance, KOH, having strong caustic and alkaline properties; — hence called also *caustic potash.* (*b*) The impure potassium carbonate obtained by leaching wood ashes, either as a strong solution (*lye*), or as a white crystalline substance (*pearlash*).

Pot'ash'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Potash. [*Obs.*]

Po-tas'sa (pō-tăs'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *potash.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Potassium oxide. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Potassium hydroxide, commonly called *caustic potash.*

Pot'ass-an'ide (pŏt'ăs-ăn'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Potassium* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) A yellowish brown substance obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.

Po-tas'sic (pō-tăs'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, potassium.

Po-tas'si-um (pō-tăs'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See POTASSA, POTASH.] (*Chem.*) An alkali element, occurring abundantly but always combined, as in the chloride, sulphate, carbonate, or silicate, in the minerals sylvite, kainite, orthoclase, muscovite, etc. Atomic weight 39.0. Symbol K (*Kalium*).

☞ It is reduced from the carbonate as a soft white metal, lighter than water, which oxidizes with the greatest readiness, and, to be preserved, must be kept under liquid hydrocarbons, as naphtha or kerosene. Its compounds are very important, being used in glass making, soap making, in fertilizers, and in many drugs and chemicals.

Potassium permanganate, the salt $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red color; — used as an oxidizer and disinfectant. The name *chameleon mineral* is applied to this salt and also to potassium manganate. — **Potassium bitartrate.** See *Cream of tartar*, under CREAM.

Pot'ass-ox'yl (pŏt'ăs-ŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Potassium* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical KO, derived from, and supposed to exist in, potassium hydroxide and other compounds.

Po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare.* See POTABLE.] **1.** The act of drinking. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A draught. "*Potations* pottle deep." *Shak.*

3. Drink; beverage. "Thin *potations.*" *Shak.*

Po-ta'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* POTATOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, from the native American name (probably *batata*) in Hayti.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the Nightshade family, and its esculent farinaceous tuber, of which there are numerous varieties used for food. It is a native of South America, but a form of the species is found native as far north as New Mexico. (*b*) The sweet potato (see below).

Potato beetle, Potato bug. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) which feeds, both in the larval and adult stages, upon the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Called also *Colorado potato beetle*, and *Do-*

Potato Beetles. *A* Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle. *B* Three-striped Potato Beetle (*Lema trilineata*). All nat. size.

ryphora. See COLORADO BEETLE. (*b*) The *Lema trilineata*, a smaller and more slender striped beetle which feeds upon the potato plant, but does less injury than the preceding species. — **Potato fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of blister beetles infesting the potato vine. The black species (*Lytta atrata*), the striped (*L. vittata*), and the gray (*L. cinerea*, or *Fabricii*) are the most common. See *Blister beetle*, under BLISTER. — **Potato rot**, a disease of the tubers of the potato, supposed to be caused by a kind of mold (*Peronospora infestans*), which is first seen upon the leaves and stems. — **Potato weevil** (*Zoöl.*), an American weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*) whose larva lives in and kills the stalks of potato vines, often causing serious damage to the crop. — **Potato whisky**, a strong, fiery liquor, having a hot, smoky taste, and rich in amyl alcohol (*fusel oil*); it is made from potatoes or potato starch. — **Potato worm** (*Zoöl.*), the large green larva of a sphinx, or hawk moth (*Macrosila quinquemaculata*); — called also *tomato worm.* See *Illust.* under TOMATO. — **Seaside potato** (*Bot.*), *Ipomœa Pes-Capræ*, a kind of morning-glory with rounded and emarginate or bilobed leaves. [*West Indies*] — **Sweet potato** (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Ipomœa Batatas*) allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used, when cooked, for food. It is probably a native of Brazil, but is cultivated extensively in the warmer parts of every continent, and even as far north as New Jersey. The name *potato* was applied to this plant before it was to the *Solanum tuberosum*, and this is the "potato" of the Southern United States. — **Wild potato.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*) having a pale purplish flower and an enormous root. It is common in sandy places in the United States. (*b*) A similar tropical American plant (*I. fastigiata*) which it is thought may have been the original stock of the sweet potato.

Po-ta'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] A drinker. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Po'ta-to-ry (pō'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *potatorius*, from *potare* to drink.] Of or pertaining to drinking. *Ld. Lytton.*

Pot'-bel'lied (pŏt'bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having a protuberant belly, like the bottom of a pot.

Pot'-bel'ly (-lȳ), *n.* A protuberant belly.

Pot'boil'er (-boil'ēr), *n.* A term applied derisively to any literary or artistic work, and esp. a painting, done simply for money and the means of living. [*Cant*]

Pot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

Potch (pŏch), *v. i.* [Cf. POACH to stab.] To thrust; to push. [*Obs.*] "I 'll *potch* at him some way." *Shak.*

Potch, *v. t.* See POACH, to cook. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Potch'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, potches.

Potcher engine (*Paper Making*), a machine in which washed rags are stirred in a bleaching solution.

Pot'e-ca-ry (pŏt'ē-kā-rȳ), *n.* An apothecary. [*Obs.*]

Po-teen' (pō-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *potaim*, *poitin*, I drink, *poitin* a small pot.] Whisky; especially, whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry. [Written also *potheen*, and *potteen.*]

Po'te-lot (pō'tē-lŏt), *n.* [F.; cf. G. *pottloth* black lead.] (*Old Chem. & Min.*) Molybdenum sulphide.

Po'tence (pō'tens), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *potentia* staff, crutch, L., might, power. See POTENCY.] Potency; capacity. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Po'ten-cy (pō'ten-sy), *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens*, *-entis*, potent. See POTENT, and cf. POTANCE, POTENCE, PUISSANCE.] The quality or state of being potent; physical or moral power; inherent strength; energy; ability to effect a purpose; capability; efficacy; influence. "Drugs of *potency*." *Hawthorne.*

A place of *potency* and sway o' the state. *Shak.*

Po'tent (pō'tent), *a.* [L. *potens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord) + *esse* to be. See HOST a landlord, AM, and cf. DESPOT, PODESTA, POSSIBLE, POWER, PUISSANT.] **1.** Producing great physical effects; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine. "Harsh and *potent* injuries." *Shak.*

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Having great authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty; influential; as, a *potent* prince. "A *potent* dukedom." *Shak.*

Most *potent*, grave, and reverend signiors. *Shak.*

3. Powerful, in an intellectual or moral sense; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.

Cross potent. (*Her.*) See *Illust.* (7) of CROSS.

Syn. — Powerful; mighty; puissant; strong; able; efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

Po'tent, *n.* **1.** A prince; a potentate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [See POTENCE.] A staff or crutch. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Her.*) One of the furs; a surface composed of patches which are supposed to represent crutch heads; they are always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned.

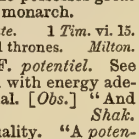

Potent (*Her.*).

Counter potent (*Her.*), a fur differing from potent in the arrangement of the patches.

Po'ten-ta-cy (pō'ten-tȧ-sy), *n.* [See POTENTATE.] Sovereignty. [*Obs.*]

Po'ten-tate (-tāt), *n.* [LL. *potentatus*, fr. *potentare* to exercise power: cf. F. *potentat*. See POTENT, *a.*] One who is potent; one who possesses great power or sway; a prince, sovereign, or monarch.

The blessed and only *potentate*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 15.

Cherub and seraph, *potentates* and thrones. *Milton.*

Po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *potentiel*. See POTENCY.] **1.** Being potent; endowed with energy adequate to a result; efficacious; influential. [*Obs.*] "And hath in his effect a voice *potential*." *Shak.*

2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality. "A *potential* hero." *Carlyle.*

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at ome time; *actual* existence, that it now is. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Potential cautery. See under CAUTERY. — **Potential energy.** (*Mech.*) See the Note under ENERGY. — **Potential mood,** *or* **mode** (*Gram.*), that form of the verb which is used to express possibility, liberty, power, will, obligation, or necessity, by the use of *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*; as, I *may go*; he *can write*.

Po-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** Anything that may be possible; a possibility; potentiality. *Bacon.*

2. (*Math.*) In the theory of gravitation, or of other forces acting in space, a function of the rectangular coordinates which determine the position of a point, such that its differential coefficients with respect to the coördinates are equal to the components of the force at the point considered; — also called *potential funetion*, or *force function*. It is called also *Newtonian potential* when the force is directed to a fixed center and is inversely as the square of the distance from the center.

3. (*Elec.*) The energy of an electrical charge measured by its power to do work; hence, the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth; electro-motive force.

Po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being potential; possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition, not actually exhibited.

Po-ten'tial-ly (pō-tĕn'shal-lў), *adv.* **1.** With power; potently. [*Obs.*]

2. In a potential manner; possibly, not positively.

The duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite. *Bentley.*

Po-ten'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTENTIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTENTIATING.] To render active or potent. *Coleridge.*

Po-ten'ti-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Potential* + *-meter*.] (*Elec.*) An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electro-motive forces.

Po'ten-tize (pō'ten-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTENTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTENTIZING.] To render the latent power of (anything) available. *Dunglison.*

Po'tent-ly (pō'tent-lў), *adv.* With great force or energy; powerfully; efficaciously. "You are *potently* opposed." *Shak.*

Po'tent-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being potent; powerfulness; potency; efficacy.

Po'tes-tate (pō'tĕs-tāt), *n.* A chief ruler; a potentate. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.* "An irous *potestate*." *Chaucer.*

Po-tes'ta-tive (pō-tĕs'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *potestativus*, fr. *potestas* power: cf. F. *potestatif*. See POTENT.] Authoritative. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Pot'gun' (pŏt'gŭn'), *n.* **1.** A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar. [*Obs.*] "Twelve *potguns* of brass." *Hakluyt.*

2. A popgun. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Poth'e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kȧ-rў), *n.* An apothecary. [*Obs.*]

Po-theen' (pō-thēn'), *n.* See POTEEN.

Poth'er (pŏth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *peuteren* to rummage, poke. Cf. POTTER, PUDDER.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter; bother. [Written also *potter*, and *pudder*.] "What a *pother* and stir!" *Oldham.* "Coming on with a terrible *pother*." *Wordsworth.*

Poth'er, *v. i.* To make a bustle or stir; to be fussy.

Poth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTHERING.] To harass and perplex; to worry. "*Pothers* and wearies himself." *Locke.*

Pot'hole' (pŏt'hōl'), *n.* A circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in what was at first a natural depression of the rock.

Pot'hook' (pŏt'hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook on which pots and kettles are hung over an open fire.

2. A written character curved like a pothook; (*pl.*) a scrawled writing. "I long to be spelling her Arabic scrawls and *pothooks*." *Dryden.*

Pot'house' (-hous'), *n.* An alehouse. *T. Warton.*

Po'ti-cho-ma'ni-a (pō'tĭ-shō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), **Po'ti-cho-ma'nie** (-mā'nĭ; F. pō'tē'shō'mȧ'nē'), } *n.* [F. *potichomanie; potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or paintings, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware.

Po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, from *potare* to drink: cf. F. *potion*. See POISON.] A draught; a dose; usually, a draught or dose of a liquid medicine. *Shak.*

Po'tion (pō'shŭn), *v. t.* To drug. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Pot'lid' (pŏt'lĭd'), *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.

Potlid valve, a valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a potlid in form.

Pot'luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. *G. Eliot.*

To take potluck, to take what food may chance to be provided.

Pot'man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* POTMEN (-mẽn). **1.** A pot companion. [*Obs.*] *Life of A. Wood* (1663).

2. A servant in a public house; a potboy.

Po-too' (pō-tōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South American goatsucker (*Nyctibius grandis*).

Po'to-roo' (pō'tō-rōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any small kangaroo belonging to *Hypsiprymnus*, *Bettongia*, and allied genera, native of Australia and Tasmania. Called also *kangaroo rat*.

Pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie which is boiled instead of being baked.

Pot'pour'rĭ' (pō'pōō'rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere*. Cf. OLLA-PODRIDA.] A medley or mixture. Specifically: (*a*) A ragout composed of different sorts of meats, vegetables, etc., cooked together. (*b*) A jar or packet of flower leaves, perfumes, and spices, used to scent a room. (*c*) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together; a medley. (*d*) A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.

Pots'dam group' (pŏts'dȧm grōōp'). (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Primordial or Cambrian period in American geology; — so named from the sandstone of *Potsdam*, New York. See *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Pot'shard' (pŏt'shärd'), **Pot'share'** (pŏt'shâr'), **Pot'sherd'** (-shẽrd'), } *n.* A potsherd. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pot'sherd' (-shẽrd'), *n.* [*Pot* + *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job* ii. 8.

Pot'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of steatite sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels.

Pot'-sure' (-shụr'), *a.* Made confident by drink. [*Obs.*]

Pott (pŏt), *n.* A size of paper. See under PAPER.

Pot'tage (pŏt'tăj; 48), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot. See POT, and cf. PORRIDGE, PORRINGER.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables or meat, or both together, in water, until soft; a thick soup or porridge. [Written also *potage*.] *Chaucer.*

Then Jacob gave Esau bread and *pottage* of lentils. *Gen.* xxv. 34.

Pot'tain (-tān), *n.* Old pot metal. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pot-teen' (pŏt-tēn'), *n.* See POTEEN.

Pot'ter (pŏt'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *potier*.] **1.** One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Ps.* ii. 9.

The *potter* heard, and stopped his wheel. *Longfellow.*

2. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. [*Prov. Eng.*] *De Quincey.*

3. One who pots meats or other eatables.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

Potter's asthma (*Med.*), emphysema of the lungs; — so called because very prevalent among potters. *Parkes.* — **Potter's clay.** See under CLAY. — **Potter's field,** a public burial place, especially in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals; — so named from the field south of Jerusalem, mentioned in *Matt.* xxvii. 7. — **Potter's ore.** See ALQUIFOU. — **Potter's wheel,** a horizontal revolving disk on which the clay is molded into form with the hands or tools. "My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel*." *Shak.* — **Potter wasp** (*Zoöl.*), a small solitary wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) which constructs a globular nest of mud and sand in which it deposits insect larvæ, such as cankerworms, as food for its young.

Potter Wasp, with three of its Cells. ½

Pot'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTTERING.] [Cf. W. *pwtio* to poke, or OD. *poteren* to search one thoroughly, Sw. *påta*, *peta*, to pick, E. *pother*, *put*.] **1.** To busy one's self with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle; to pother.

Pottering about the Mile End cottages. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

2. To walk lazily or idly; to saunter.

Pot'ter, *v. t.* To poke; to push; also, to disturb; to confuse; to bother. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pot'tern (pŏt'tẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to potters.

Pottern ore, a species of ore which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potters' wares, the miners call by this name. *Boyle.*

Pot'ter-y (-tẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot*. See POT.] **1.** The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware, glazed and baked.

2. The place where earthen vessels are made.

Pot'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** Tippling. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants; the *potting* of meats for preservation.

3. The process of putting sugar in casks for cleansing and draining. [*West Indies*] *B. Edwards.*

Pot'tle (pŏt't'l), *n.* [OE. *potel*, OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*. See POT.] **1.** A liquid measure of four pints.

2. A pot or tankard. *Shak.*

A dry *pottle* of sack before him. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

He had a . . . *pottle* of strawberries in one hand. *Dickens.*

Pottle draught, taking a pottle of liquor at one draught. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pot'to (-tō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A nocturnal mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) of the Lemur family, found in West Africa. It has rudimentary forefingers. Called also *aposoro*, and *bush dog*. (*b*) The kinkajou.

Potto (*Perodicticus potto*). ⅕

Pott's' dis-ease' (pŏtz' dĭz-ēz'). (*Med.*) Caries of the vertebræ, frequently resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities; — so named from Percival *Pott*, an English surgeon.

Pott's fracture, a fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the tibia. *Dunglison.*

Pot'u-lent (pŏt'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *potulentus*, fr. *potus* a drinking, drink, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** Fit to drink; potable. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Nearly drunk; tipsy. [*Obs.*]

Pot'-val'iant (pŏt'văl'yant), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. *Smollett.*

Pot'-wal'lop-er (-wŏl'lŭp-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A voter in certain boroughs of England, where, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualification for suffrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

2. One who cleans pots; a scullion. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Pouch (pouch), *n.* [F. *poche* a pocket, pouch, bag; probably of Teutonic origin. See POKE a bag, and cf. POACH to cook eggs, to plunder.] **1.** A small bag; usually, a leathern bag; as, a *pouch* for money; a shot *pouch*; a mail *pouch*, etc.

2. That which is shaped like, or used as, a pouch; as: (*a*) A protuberant belly; a paunch; — so called in ridicule. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A sac or bag for carrying food or young; as, the cheek *pouches* of certain rodents, and the *pouch* of marsupials. (*c*) (*Med.*) A cyst or sac containing fluid. *S. Sharp.* (*d*) (*Bot.*) A silicle, or short pod, as of the shepherd's purse. (*e*) A bulkhead in the hold of a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting.

Pouch mouth, a mouth with blubbered or swollen lips.

Pouch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUCHED (pouchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUCHING.] **1.** To put or take into a pouch.

2. To swallow; — said of fowls. *Derham.*

3. To pout. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

4. To pocket; to put up with. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Pouched (pouchť), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having a marsupial pouch; as, the *pouched* badger, or the wombat. (*b*) Having external cheek pouches; as, the *pouched* gopher. (*c*) Having internal cheek pouches; as, the *pouched* squirrels.

Pouched dog. (*Zoöl.*) See *Zebra wolf*, under ZEBRA. — **Pouched frog** (*Zoöl.*), the nototrema, the female of which has a dorsal pouch in which the eggs are hatched, and in which the young pass through their brief tadpole stage. — **Pouched gopher,** *or* **Pouched rat.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Pocket gopher*, under POCKET. — **Pouched mouse.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Pocket mouse*, under POCKET.

Pou'chet box' (pou'chĕt bŏks'). See POUNCET BOX.

Pouch'-mouthed' (pouch'mouthd'), *a.* Having a pouch mouth; blobber-lipped.

Pou-chong' (pōō-shŏng'), *n.* A superior kind of souchong tea. *De Colange.*

Pouch'-shell' (pouch'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small British and American pond snail (*Bulinus hypnorum*).

Pou'dre (pōō'dẽr), *n.* [See POWDER.] Dust; powder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Poudre marchaunt [see MERCHANT], a kind of flavoring powder used in the Middle Ages. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pou-drette' (pōō-drĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See POWDER.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Pou-laine' (pōō-lān'), *n.* [F. soulier à la *poulaine*.] A long pointed shoe. See CRACOWES.

Poul'da'vis (pōl'dā'vĭs), *n.* Same as POLEDAVY. [*Obs.*]

Poul'der (pōl'dẽr), *n.* & *v.* Powder. [*Obs.*]

Poul'dron (-drŏn), *n.* See PAULDRON.

Poulp } (pōōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, fr. L. *polypus*. See
Poulpe } POLYP.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as OCTOPUS.

Musk poulp (*Zoöl.*), a Mediterranean octopod (*Eledone moschata*) which emits a strong odor of musk.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* [OE. *pulte*, F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl. See PULLET.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, or the like. *King. Chapman.*

Startling the heath *poults* or black game. *R. Jefferies.*

Poul'ter (pōl'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *pulter*. See POULT.] A poulterer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Poul'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deals in poultry.

Poul'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap; akin to Gr. πόλτος. Cf. PULSE seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. "*Poultice* relaxeth the pores." *Bacon.*

Poul'tice, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POULTICED (-tĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POULTICING (-tĭs-tĭng).] To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

Poul'tive (-tĭv), *n.* A poultice. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Poul'try (-trў), *n.* [From POULT.] Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*, *-icis*, pumice. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder,

as of sandarac, or cuttlefish bone, — formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on manuscript.

2. Charcoal dust, or some other colored powder for making patterns through perforated designs, — used by embroiderers, lace makers, etc.

Pounce box, a box for sprinkling pounce. — **Pounce paper,** a transparent paper for tracing.

Pounce (pouns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNCED (pounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNCING (poun'sĭng).] To sprinkle or rub with pounce; as, to *pounce* paper, or a pattern.

Pounce, *n.* [Prob. through French, from an assumed LL. *punctiare* to prick, L. *pungere, punctum.* See PUNCHEON, PUNCH, *v. t.*] **1.** The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser. Burke.*

2. A punch or stamp. [*Obs.*] "A *pounce* to print money with." *Withals.*

3. Cloth worked in eyelet holes. [*Obs.*] *Homilies.*

Pounce, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or seize with the talons; to pierce, as with the talons. [*Archaic*]

Stooped from his highest pitch to *pounce* a wren. *Cowper.*

Now *pounce* him lightly,
And as he roars and rages, let 's go deeper. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To punch; to perforate; to stamp holes in, or dots or by way of ornament. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pounce, *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with *on* or *upon;* as, a hawk *pounces* upon a chicken. Also used figuratively.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility. *Jeffrey.*

Pounced (pounst), *a.* **1.** Furnished with claws or talons; as, the *pounced* young of the eagle. *Thomson.*

2. Ornamented with perforations or dots. [*Obs.*] "Gilt bowls *pounced* and pierced." *Holinshed.*

Poun'cet box' (poun'sĕt bŏks'). [Cf. F. *poncette,* fr. *ponce* pounce. See POUNCE a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Shak.*

Poun'cing (-sĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of transferring a design by means of pounce.

2. Decorative perforation of cloth. [*Obs.*]

Pound (pound), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNDING.] [OE. *pounen,* AS. *punian* to bruise. Cf. PUN a play on words.] **1.** To strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to beat.

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubbered cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt.

Pound, *v. i.* **1.** To strike heavy blows; to beat.

2. (*Mach.*) To make a jarring noise, as in running; as, the engine *pounds.*

Pound, *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure; cf. *forpyndan* to turn away, or to repress, also Icel. *pynda* to extort, torment, Ir. *pont* pond, pound. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD, PIN to inclose, POND.] **1.** An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals are confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law; a pinfold. *Shak.*

2. A level stretch in a canal between locks.

3. (*Fishing*) A kind of net, having a large inclosure with a narrow entrance into which fish are directed by wings spreading outward.

Pound covert, a pound that is close or covered over, as a shed. — **Pound overt,** a pound that is open overhead.

Pound, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound. *Milton.*

Pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund,* fr. L. *pondo,* akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT.] **1.** A certain specified weight; especially, a legal standard consisting of an established number of ounces.

☞ The pound in general use in the United States and in England is the *pound avoirdupois,* which is divided into sixteen ounces, and contains 7,000 grains. The *pound troy* is divided into twelve ounces, and contains 5,760 grains. 144 pounds avoirdupois are equal to 175 pounds troy weight. See AVOIRDUPOIS, and TROY.

2. A British denomination of money of account, equivalent to twenty shillings sterling, and equal in value to about $4.86. There is no coin known by this name, but the gold sovereign is of the same value.

☞ The *pound* sterling was in Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a *pound* troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham.*

Pound'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound; a commission.

2. A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.*

3. (*Law*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount realized by an execution; — estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Pound'age, *v. t.* To collect, as poundage; to assess, or rate, by poundage. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Pound'age, *n.* [See 3d POUND.] **1.** Confinement of cattle, or other animals, in a public pound.

2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle.

Pound'al (-al), *n.* [From 5th POUND.] (*Physics & Mech.*) A unit of force based upon the pound, foot, and second, being the force which, acting on a pound avoirdupois for one second, causes it to acquire by the end of that time a velocity of one foot per second. It is about equal to the weight of half an ounce, and is 13,825 dynes.

Pound'-breach' (-brēch'), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing impounded animals. *Blackstone.*

Pound'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; — so called from the ingredients being used by pounds, or in equal quantities.

Pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill.

2. An instrument used for pounding; a pestle.

3. A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, etc.; as, a cannon carrying a twelve-pound ball is called a twelve *pounder.*

☞ Before the English reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten *pounder.*

Pound'ing (pound'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of beating, bruising, or breaking up; a beating.

2. A pounded or pulverized substance. [*R.*] "Covered with the *poundings* of these rocks." *J. S. Blackie.*

Pound'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

Pound'-rate' (-rāt'), *n.* A rate or proportion estimated at a certain amount for each pound; poundage.

Poup (pōōp), *v. i.* See POWP. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pou'pe-ton (pōō'pĕ-tŏn), *n.* [See PUPPET.] A puppet, or little baby. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

Pour (pōor), *a.* Poor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pour (pōr), *v. i.* To pore. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POURED (pōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POURING.] [OE. *pouren,* of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bwrw* to cast, throw, shed, *bwrw gwlaw* to rain.] **1.** To cause to flow in a stream, as a liquid or anything flowing like a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water from a pail; to *pour* wine into a decanter; to *pour* oil upon the waters; to *pour* out sand or dust.

2. To send forth as in a stream or a flood; to emit; to let escape freely or wholly.

I . . . have *poured* out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.* i. 15.
Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee. *Ezek.* vii. 8.
London doth *pour* out her citizens! *Shak.*
Wherefore did Nature *pour* her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand? *Milton.*

3. To send forth from, as in a stream; to discharge uninterruptedly.

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat? *Pope.*

Pour, *v. i.* To flow, pass, or issue in a stream, or as a stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain *pours;* the people *poured* out of the theater.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace. *Gay.*

Pour, *n.* A stream, or something like a stream; a flood. [*Colloq.*] "A *pour* of rain." *Miss Ferrier.*

Poure'liche (pōor'lĭch), *adv.* Poorly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pour'er (pōr'ẽr), *n.* One who pours.

Pour'lieu (pōor'lū), *n.* See PURLIEU.

‖ **Pour'par'ler'** (pōor'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] (*Diplomacy*) A consultation preliminary to a treaty.

Pour'par'ty (pōor'pär'tў), *n.; pl.* POURPARTIES (-tĭz). [See PURPARTY.] (*Law*) A division; a divided share.

To make pourparty, to divide and apportion lands previously held in common.

Pour'point (pōor'point; F. pōor'pwĂn'), *n.* [F.] A quilted military doublet or gambeson worn in the 14th and 15th centuries; also, a name for the doublet of the 16th and 17th centuries worn by civilians.

Pour-pres'ture (pōor-prĕs'tūr; 135), *n.* (*Law*) See PURPRESTURE.

Pour'sui-vant (pōor'swē-vant), *n.* See PURSUIVANT.

Pour-tray' (pōor-trā'), *v. t.* See PORTRAY.

Pour-vey'ance (pōor-vā'ans), *n.* See PURVEYANCE.

Pousse (pōos), *n.* Pulse; pease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pous-sette' (pōo-sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin, fr. *pousser* to push. See PUSH.] A movement, or part of a figure, in the contradance. *Dickens.*

Pous-sette', *v. i.* To perform a certain movement in a dance. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Down the middle, up again, *poussette,* and cross. *J. & H. Smith.*

Pout (pōot), *n.* [F. *poulet.* See POULT.] The young of some birds, as grouse; a young fowl. *Carew.*

Pout (pōot), *v. i.* To shoot pouts. [*Scot.*]

Pout (pout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUTING.] [OE. *pouten,* of uncertain origin; cf. Prov. *pot* lip, Prov. F. *potte,* faire la *potte* to pout, W. *pwdu* to pout, be sullen, *poten, potten,* a paunch, belly.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude. "*Pouting* lips." *Dryden.*

Pout, *n.* A sullen protrusion of the lips; a fit of sullenness. "Jack 's in the *pouts.*" *J. & H. Smith.*

Pout, *n.* [Cf. EELPOUT.] (*Zoöl.*) The European whiting pout or bib.

Eel pout. (*Zoöl.*) See EELPOUT. — **Horn pout,** *or* **Horned pout.** (*Zoöl.*) See BULLHEAD (*b*).

Pout'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pouts.

2. [Cf. E. *pout,* and G. *puter* turkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for the extent to which it is able to dilate its throat and breast.

Pout'ing, *n.* Childish sullenness.

Pout'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pouting, or a sullen, manner.

Pov'ert (pŏv'ẽrt), *n.* Poverty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tў), *n.* [OE. *poverte,* OF. *poverté,* F. *pauvreté,* fr. L. *paupertas,* fr. *pauper* poor. See POOR.] **1.** The quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need. "Swathed in humblest *poverty.*" *Keble.*

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty.* *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

2. Any deficiency of elements or resources that are needed or desired, or that constitute richness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of the blood; *poverty* of ideas.

Poverty grass (*Bot.*), a name given to several slender grasses (as *Aristida dichotoma,* and *Danthonia spicata*) which often spring up on old and worn-out fields.

Syn. — Indigence; penury; beggary; need; lack; want; scantiness; sparingness; meagerness; jejuneness. — POVERTY, INDIGENCE, PAUPERISM. *Poverty* is a relative term: what is *poverty* to a monarch, would be competence for a day laborer. *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and, therefore, often a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'an (pou'an), **Pow'en** (-en), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small British lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeoides,* or *C. ferus*); — called also *gwyniad* and *lake herring.*

Pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *poudre, pouldre,* F. *poudre,* OF. also *poldre, puldre,* L. *pulvis, pulveris;* cf. *pollen* fine flour, mill dust, E. *pollen.* Cf. POLVERINE, PULVERIZE.] **1.** The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust.

Grind their bones to *powder* small. *Shak.*

2. An explosive mixture used in gunnery, blasting, etc.; gunpowder. See GUNPOWDER.

Atlas powder, Baking powder, etc. See under ATLAS, BAKING, etc. — **Powder down** (*Zoöl.*), the peculiar dust, or exfoliation, of powder-down feathers. — **Powder-down feather** (*Zoöl.*), one of a peculiar kind of modified feathers which sometimes form patches on certain parts of some birds. They have a greasy texture and a scaly exfoliation. — **Powder-down patch** (*Zoöl.*), a tuft or patch of powder-down feathers. — **Powder hose,** a tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder and used in firing mines. *Farrow.* — **Powder hoy** (*Naut.*), a vessel specially fitted to carry powder for the supply of war ships. They are usually painted red and carry a red flag. — **Powder magazine,** *or* **Powder room.** See MAGAZINE, 2. — **Powder mine,** a mine exploded by gunpowder. See MINE. — **Powder monkey** (*Naut.*), a boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder; a powder boy. — **Powder post.** See *Dry rot,* under DRY. — **Powder puff.** See PUFF, *n.*

Powder-down Patch of Podargus *a; a'* Powder-down Feathers; *t* Base of Tail; *l* Leg.

Pow'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POWDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POWDERING.] [F. *poudrer.*] **1.** To reduce to fine particles; to pound, grind, or rub into a powder; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate.

2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair.

A circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars. *Milton.*

3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat. [*Obs.*]

Pow'der, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts *powder* easily.

2. To use powder on the hair or skin; as, she paints and *powders.*

Pow'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* **1.** Reduced to a powder; sprinkled with, or as with, powder.

2. Sprinkled with salt; salted; corned. [*Obs.*]

Powdered beef, pickled meats. *Harvey.*

3. (*Her.*) Same as SEMÉ. *Walpole.*

Pow'der-flask' (-dẽr-flăsk'), *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried, having a charging tube at the end.

Pow'der-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried.

Pow'der-ing, *a. & n.* from POWDER, *v. t.*

Powdering tub. (*a*) A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. (*b*) A heated tub in which an infected lecher was placed for cure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Pow'der-post'ed (-pōst'ĕd), *a.* Affected with dry rot; reduced to dust by rot. See *Dry rot,* under DRY. [*U. S.*]

Pow'der-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; loose; as, a *powdery* spar.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; dusty; as, the *powdery* bloom on plums.

3. Resembling powder; consisting of powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.*

Pow'dike (pou'dīk), *n.* [Scot. *pow, pou,* a pool, a watery or marshy place, fr. E. *pool.*] A dike in a marsh or fen. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pow'dry (-drў), *a.* See POWDERY.

Pow'er (pou'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as POOR, the fish.

Pow'er, *n.* [OE. *pouer, poer,* OF. *poeir, pooir,* F. *pouvoir,* n. & v., fr. LL. *potere,* for L. *posse, potesse,* to be able, to have power. See POSSIBLE, POTENT, and cf. POSSE COMITATUS.] **1.** Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance; capability of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; potency; might; as, a man of great *power;* the *power* of capillary attraction; money gives *power.* "One next himself in *power,* and next in crime." *Milton.*

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action; as, the *power* of steam in moving an engine; the *power* of truth, or of argument, in producing conviction; the *power* of enthusiasm. "The *power* of fancy." *Shak.*

☞ Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility; — called also *passive power;* as, great *power* of endurance.

Power, then, is active and passive; faculty is active *power* or capacity; capacity is passive *power.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. The exercise of a faculty; the employment of strength; the exercise of any kind of control; influence; dominion; sway; command; government.

Power is no blessing in itself but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

5. The agent exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority; an institution, or government, which exercises control; as, the great *powers* of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The *powers* of darkness." *Milton.*

And the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matt.* xxiv. 29.

6. A military or naval force; an army or navy; a great host. *Spenser.*

Never such a *power* . . .
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

7. A large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things. [*Colloq.*] *Richardson.*

8. (*Mech.*) (*a*) The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal, working continuously; as, an engine of twenty horse *power*.

☞ The English unit of power used most commonly is the *horse power*. See HORSE POWER.

(*b*) A mechanical agent; that from which useful mechanical energy is derived; as, water *power*; steam *power*; hand *power*, etc. (*c*) Applied force; force producing motion or pressure; as, the *power* applied at one end of a lever to lift a weight at the other end.

☞ This use in mechanics, of *power* as a synonym for *force*, is improper and is becoming obsolete.

(*d*) A machine acted upon by an animal, and serving as a motor to drive other machinery; as, a dog *power*.

☞ *Power* is used adjectively, denoting, driven, or adapted to be driven, by machinery, and not actuated directly by the hand or foot; as, a *power* lathe; a *power* loom; a *power* press.

9. (*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a square is the second *power*, and a cube is the third *power*, of a number.

10. (*Metaph.*) Mental or moral ability to act; one of the faculties which are possessed by the mind or soul; as, the *power* of thinking, reasoning, judging, willing, fearing, hoping, etc. *I. Watts.*

The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness . . . into a received belief. *Shak.*

11. (*Optics*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies, or augments, the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface.

12. (*Law*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or in another person; ownership by appointment. *Wharton.*

13. Hence, vested authority to act in a given case; as, the business was referred to a committee with *power*.

☞ *Power* may be predicated of inanimate agents, like the winds and waves, electricity and magnetism, gravitation, etc., or of animal and intelligent beings; and when predicated of these beings, it may indicate physical, mental, or moral ability or capacity.

Mechanical powers. See under MECHANICAL. — **Power loom,** *or* **Power press.** See Def. 8 (*d*), note. — **Power of attorney.** See under ATTORNEY. — **Power of a point** (relative to a given curve) (*Geom.*), the result of substituting the coördinates of any point in that expression which being put equal to zero forms the equation of the curve; as, $x^2 + y^2 - 100$ is the *power of the point* x, y, relative to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 100 = 0$.

Pow'er-a-ble (pou'ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being effected or accomplished by the application of power; possible. [*R.*] *J. Young.*

2. Capable of exerting power; powerful. *Camden.*

Pow'er-ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; potent; mighty; efficacious; intense; as, a *powerful* man or beast; a *powerful* engine; a *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light; a *powerful* vessel.

The *powerful* grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*

2. (*Mining*) Large; capacious; — said of veins of ore.

Syn. — Mighty; strong; potent; forcible; efficacious; energetic; intense.

— **Pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Pow'er-ful-ness,** *n.*

Pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. — **Pow'er-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Pow'er-less-ness,** *n.*

Powl'dron (poul'drŏn), *n.* [OF. *espauleron*, from *espaule* shoulder, F. *épaule*.] Same as PAULDRON.

Powp (poup), *v. i.* See POOP, *v. i.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pow'ter (pou'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POUTER.

Pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* **1.** A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians.

Be it sagamore, sachem, or *powwow*. *Longfellow.*

2. Conjuration attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, to procure success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes.

3. Hence: Any assembly characterized by noise and confusion; a noisy frolic or gathering. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pow'wow', *v. i.* **1.** To use conjuration, with noise and confusion, for the cure of disease, etc., as among the North American Indians.

2. Hence: To hold a noisy, disorderly meeting. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, OE. *pokkes*. See POCK. It is plural in form but is used as a singular.] (*Med.*) Strictly, a disease characterized by pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, — the smallpox, the chicken pox, and the vaccine and the venereal diseases.

☞ *Pox*, when used without an epithet, as in imprecations, formerly signified *smallpox;* but it now signifies *syphilis*.

Pox, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POXED (pŏkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POXING.] To infect with the pox, or syphilis.

Poy (poi), *n.* [OF. *apui*, *apoi*, a support, prop., staff, F. *appui*, fr. OF. *apuier*, *apoier*, to support, F. *appuyer*, fr. *à* to (L. *ad*) + OF. *pui*, *poi*, a rising ground, hill, L. *podium*. See PODIUM, PEW.] **1.** A support; — used in composition; as, tea*poy*.

2. A ropedancer's balancing pole. *Johnson.*

3. A long boat hook by which barges are propelled against the stream. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Poy-na'do (poi-nä'dō), *n.* A poniard. [*Obs.*] *Lyly.*

Poynd (poind), *v.*, **Poynd'er** (-ẽr), *n.* See POIND, POINDER.

Poy-nette' (poi-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. POINT.] A bodkin. [*Obs.*]

Poyn'tel (poin'tĕl), *n.* [See POINTAL.] (*Arch.*) Paving or flooring made of small squares or lozenges set diagonally. [Formerly written *pointal*.]

Poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*). Called also *six-banded armadillo*.

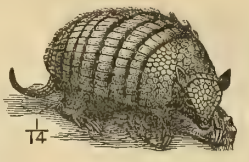

Poyou (*Dasypus sexcinctus*).

Poze (pōz), *v. t.* See 5th POSE.

Poz'zu-o-la'na (pŏt'sōō-ō-lä'nä), **Poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] Volcanic ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water.

Praam (prăm), *n.* [D. *praam;* cf. G. *prahm*, F. *prame;* all of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. *fare*. See FARE.] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, — used in Holland and the Baltic, and sometimes armed in case of war. [Written also *pram*, and *prame*.]

Prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *a.* [See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Practical. **2.** Artful; deceitful; skillful. [*Obs.*] "Cunning sleights and *practick* knavery." *Spenser.*

Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў) *n.* The quality or state of being practicable; practicableness; feasibility. "The *practicability* of such a project." *Stewart.*

Prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός: cf. F. *praticable*, *pratiquer* to practice. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** That may be practiced or performed; capable of being done or accomplished with available means or resources; feasible; as, a *practicable* method; a *practicable* aim; a *practicable* good.

2. Capable of being used; passable; as, a *practicable* weapon; a *practicable* road.

Practicable breach (*Mil.*), a breach which admits of approach and entrance by an assailing party.

Syn. — Possible; feasible. — PRACTICABLE, POSSIBLE. A thing may be *possible*, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be *practicable* for want of the means requisite to its performance.

— **Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Prac'ti-cal (-kal), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing or performing, practical, active, fr. πράσσειν to do, work, effect: cf. F. *pratique*, formerly also *practique*. Cf. PRAGMATIC, PRACTICE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of being turned to use or account; useful, in distinction from *ideal* or *theoretical;* as, *practical* chemistry. "Man's *practical* understanding." *South.* "For all *practical* purposes." *Macaulay.*

3. Evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a *practical* man; a *practical* mind.

4. Derived from practice; as, *practical* skill.

Practical joke, a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something done, in distinction from something said; esp., a trick played upon a person.

Prac'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

Prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a practical way; not theoretically; really; as, to look at things *practically; practically* worthless.

2. By means of practice or use; by experience or experiment; as, *practically* wise or skillful; *practically* acquainted with a subject.

3. In practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe; theoretically wrong, but *practically* right.

Prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Same as PRACTICALITY.

Prac'ti-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render practical. [*R.*] "*Practicalizing* influences." *J. S. Mill.*

Prac'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [OE. *praktike*, *practique*, F. *pratique*, formerly also, *practique*, LL. *practica*, fr. Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός practical. See PRACTICAL, and cf. PRATIQUE, PRETTY.] **1.** Frequently repeated or customary action; habitual performance; a succession of acts of a similar kind; usage; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of rising early; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of daily exercise.

A heart . . . exercised with covetous *practices*. 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

2. Customary or constant use; state of being used.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or more significant than those in *practice*. *Dryden.*

3. Skill or dexterity acquired by use; expertness. [*R.*] "His nice fence and his active *practice*." *Shak.*

4. Actual performance; application of knowledge; — opposed to *theory*.

There are two functions of the soul, — contemplation and *practice*. *South.*

There is a distinction, but no opposition, between theory and *practice;* each, to a certain extent, supposes the other; theory is dependent on *practice; practice* must have preceded theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, the troops are called out for *practice;* she neglected *practice* in music.

6. Application of science to the wants of men; the exercise of any profession; professional business; as, the *practice* of medicine or law; a large or lucrative *practice*.

Practice is exercise of an art, or the application of a science in life, which application is itself an art. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

7. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; plot; — usually in a bad sense. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. (*Math.*) An easy and concise method of applying the rules of arithmetic to questions which occur in trade and business.

9. (*Law*) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — Custom; usage; habit; manner.

Prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRACTICED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRACTICING (-tĭ-sĭng).] [Often written *practise*, *practised*, *practising*.] **1.** To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; as, to *practice* gaming. "Incline not my heart to . . . *practice* wicked works." *Ps.* cxli. 4.

2. To exercise, or follow, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to *practice* law or medicine.

3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline or dexterity; as, to *practice* gunnery; to *practice* music.

4. To put into practice; to carry out; to act upon; to commit; to execute; to do. "Aught but Talbot's shadow whereon to *practice* your severity." *Shak.*

As this advice ye *practice* or neglect. *Pope.*

5. To make use of; to employ. [*Obs.*]

In malice to this good knight's wife, I *practiced* Ubaldo and Ricardo to corrupt her. *Massinger.*

6. To teach or accustom by practice; to train.

In church they are taught to love God; after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor. *Landor.*

Prac'tice, *v. i.* [Often written *practise*.] **1.** To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to *practice* with the broadsword or with the rifle; to *practice* on the piano.

2. To learn by practice; to form a habit.

They shall *practice* how to live secure. *Milton.*
Practice first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

3. To try artifices or stratagems.

He will *practice* against thee by poison. *Shak.*

4. To apply theoretical science or knowledge, esp. by way of experiment; to exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. that of medicine or of law.

[I am] little inclined to *practice* on others, and as little that others should *practice* on me. *Sir W. Temple.*

Prac'ticed (-tĭst), *a.* [Often written *practised*.] **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman. "A *practiced* picklock." *Ld. Lytton.*

2. Used habitually; learned by practice.

Prac'ti-cer (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [Often written *practiser*.] **1.** One who practices, or puts in practice; one who customarily performs certain acts. *South.*

2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

3. One who uses art or stratagem. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Prac-ti'cian (prăk-tĭsh'an), *n.* [F. *praticien*, OF. also *practicien*.] One who is acquainted with, or skilled in, anything by practice; a practitioner.

Prac'tick (prăk'tĭk), *n.* Practice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prac'ti-sant (-tĭ-zant), *n.* An agent or confederate in treachery. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prac'tise (-tĭs), *v. t. & i.* See PRACTICE.

☞ The analogy of the English language requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling. Thus we have *notice* (n. & v.), *noticed*, *noticing*, *noticer;* *poultice* (n. & v.); *apprentice* (n. & v.); *office* (n. & v.), *officer* (n.); *lattice* (n.), *latticed* (a.); *benefice* (n.), *beneficed* (a.), etc. Cf. *sacrifice* (-fīz; n. & v.), *surmise* (-mīz'; n. & v.), *promise* (-īs; n. & v.); *compromise* (-miz; n. & v.), etc. Contrast *advice* (-vīs'; n.), and *advise* (-vīz'; v.); *device* (-vīs'; n.), and *devise* (-vīz'; v.), etc.

Prac'ti-sour (-tĭ-sōōr), *n.* A practitioner. [*Obs.*]

Prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [From PRACTICIAN.] **1.** One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly that of law or medicine. *Crabbe.*

2. One who does anything customarily or habitually.

3. A sly or artful person. *Whitgift.*

General practitioner. See under GENERAL, *a.*

Prac'tive (prăk'tĭv), *a.* Doing; active. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.* — **Prac'tive-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

The preacher and the people both,
Then *practively* did thrive. *Warner.*

Prad (prăd), *n.* [Cf. D. *paard.*] A horse. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Præ- (prē-). A prefix. See PRE-.

‖ **Præ'ca'va** (prē'kā'vȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRE-, and 1st CAVE.] (*Anat.*) The superior vena cava. — **Præ'ca'val** (-val), *a.* *B. G. Wilder.*

Præc'i-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē *or* prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *praecipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it. (*b*) A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is to be issued. *Wharton.*

‖ **Præ'co-ces** (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRECOCIOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including those whose young are able to run about when first hatched.

Præ-co'cial (prē-kō'shal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Præcoces.

‖ **Præ-cog'ni-ta** (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *praecognitus*, p. p. of *praecognoscere* to foreknow. See PRE-, and COGNITION.] Things previously known, or which should be known in order to understand something else.

Præ-com'mis-sure (-kŏm'mĭ-shụr *or* -kŏm-mĭsh'ụr), *n.* [Pref. *præ-* + *commissure*.] (*Anat.*) A transverse commissure in the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain; the anterior cerebral commissure.

Præ-cor'a-coid (-kôr'ȧ-koid), *n.* (*Anat.*) See PRECORACOID.

‖ **Præ-cor'di-a** (-kôr'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *prae* before + *cor, cordis*, the heart.] (*Anat.*) The front part of the thoracic region; the epigastrium.

Præ-cor'di-al (-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as PRECORDIAL.

‖ **Præ-cor'nu** (-kôr'nū), *n.; pl.* PRÆCORNUA (-ȧ). [NL. See PRE-, and CORNU.] (*Anat.*) The anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

Præ'di-al (prē'dĭ-al), *a.* See PREDIAL.

Præ'flo-ra'tion (prē'flō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Same as PREFLORATION. *Gray.*

Præ-fo'li-a'tion (prē-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Same as PREFOLIATION. *Gray.*

Præ'max-il'la (prē'măks-ĭl'lȧ), *n.* See PREMAXILLA.

Præ-mo'lar (prē-mō'lẽr), *a.* See PREMOLAR.

Præ-morse' (prē-môrs'), *a.* Same as PREMORSE.

‖ **Præm'u-ni're** (prĕm'ū-nī'rē *or* prē'mū-), *n.* [Corrupted from L. *præmonere* to forewarn, cite. See ADMONISH.] (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England, the penalties for which were originally intended to depress the civil power of the pope in the kingdom. (*b*) The writ grounded on that offense. *Wharton.* (*c*) The penalty ascribed for the offense of *præmunire*.

Wolsey incurred a *præmunire*, and forfeited his honor, estate, and life. *South.*

☞ The penalties of *præmunire* were subsequently applied to many other offenses; but prosecutions upon a *præmunire* are at this day unheard of in the English courts. *Blackstone.*

Præm'u-ni're, *v. t.* To subject to the penalties of præmunire. [*Obs.*] *T. Ward.*

Præ-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'nĭ-tō-rў), *a.* See PREMUNITORY.

‖ **Præ-na'res** (-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRE-, NARES.] (*Anat.*) The anterior nares. See NARES. *B. G. Wilder.*

Præ-na'sal (-nā'zal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as PRENASAL.

Præ-no'men (-nō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* PRÆNOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *prae* before + *nomen* name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

Præ-no-min'ic-al (prē-nō-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prænomen. [*Obs.*] *M. A. Lower.*

Præ-o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as PREOPERCULUM. — **Præ-o-per'cu-lar,** *a.*

Præ-o'ral, *n.*, **Præ-pu'bis,** *n.*, **Præ-scap'u-la,** *n.*, **Præ-scu'tum,** *n.*, **Præ-ster'num,** *n.* Same as PREORAL, PREPUBIS, PRESCAPULA, etc.

Præ'ter- (prē'tẽr-). A prefix. See PRETER-.

Præt'er-ist (prĕt'ẽr-ĭst *or* prē'tẽr-), *n.* (*Theol.*) See PRETERIST.

Præ-ter-mit' (prē'tẽr-mĭt'), *v. t.* See PRETERMIT.

Præ-tex'ta (prē-tĕks'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PRÆTEXTÆ (-tē), E. PRÆTEXTAS (-tȧz). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *texere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* See PRETOR.

‖ **Præ-to'res** (prē-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRETOR.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of butterflies including the satyrs.

Præ-to'ri-an (prē-tō'rĭ-an), *a.* See PRETORIAN.

Præ-to'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* See PRETORIUM.

‖ **Præ-zyg'a-poph'y-sis** (-zĭg'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

Prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), **Prag-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πράγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do: cf. F. *pragmatique*. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to business or to affairs; of the nature of business; practical; material; businesslike in habit or manner.

The next day . . . I began to be very *pragmatical*. *Evelyn.*

We can not always be contemplative, diligent, or *pragmatical*, abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions. *Milton.*

Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel. *Hare.*

2. Busy; specifically, busy in an objectionable way; officious; fussy and positive; meddlesome. "*Pragmatical* officers of justice." *Sir W. Scott.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Philosophical; dealing with causes, reasons, and effects, rather than with details and circumstances; — said of literature. "*Pragmatic* history." *Sir W. Hamilton.* "*Pragmatic* poetry." *M. Arnold.*

Pragmatic sanction, a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters; — a term derived from the Byzantine empire. In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated. One of these, issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church; the other, issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa.

Prag-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** One skilled in affairs.

My attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A solemn public ordinance or decree.

A royal *pragmatic* was accordingly passed. *Prescott.*

Prag-mat'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a pragmatical manner.

Prag-mat'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pragmatical.

Prag'ma-tism (prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being pragmatic; in literature, the pragmatic, or philosophical, method.

The narration of this apparently trifling circumstance belongs to the *pragmatism* of the history. *A. Murphy.*

Prag'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic.

Prag'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize. [*R.*] "A *pragmatized* metaphor." *Tylor.*

‖ **Prai'ri-al'** (prā'rē'ȧl'), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] The ninth month of the French Republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1792. It began May 20, and ended June 18. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Prai'rie (prā'rĭ), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, OF. *praerie*, LL. *prataria*, fr. L. *pratum* a meadow.] **1.** An extensive tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by a deep, fertile soil. They abound throughout the Mississippi valley, between the Alleghanies and the Rocky mountains.

From the forests and the *prairies*,
From the great lakes of the northland. *Longfellow.*

2. A meadow or tract of grass land; especially, a so-called natural meadow.

Prairie chicken (*Zoöl.*), any American grouse of the genus *Tympanuchus*, especially *T. Americanus* (formerly *T. cupido*), which inhabits the prairies of the central United States. Applied also to the sharp-tailed grouse. — **Prairie clover** (*Bot.*), any plant of the leguminous genus *Petalostemon*, having small rosy or white flowers in dense terminal heads or spikes. Several species occur in the prairies of the United States. — **Prairie dock** (*Bot.*), a coarse composite plant (*Silphium terebinthaceum*) with large rough leaves and yellow flowers, found in the Western prairies. — **Prairie dog** (*Zoöl.*), a small American rodent (*Cynomys Ludovicianus*) allied to the marmots. It inhabits the plains west of the Mississippi. The prairie dogs burrow in the ground in large warrens, and have a sharp bark like that of a dog. Called also *prairie marmot*. — **Prairie grouse.** Same as *Prairie chicken*, above. — **Prairie hare** (*Zoöl.*), a large long-eared Western hare (*Lepus campestris*). See *Jack rabbit*, under 2d JACK. — **Prairie hawk, Prairie falcon** (*Zoöl.*), a falcon of Western North America (*Falco Mexicanus*). The upper parts are brown. The tail has transverse bands of white; the under parts, longitudinal streaks and spots of brown. — **Prairie hen.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Prairie chicken*, above. — **Prairie itch** (*Med.*), an affection of the skin attended with intense itching, which is observed in the Northern and Western United States; — also called *swamp itch*, *winter itch*. — **Prairie marmot.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Prairie dog*, above. — **Prairie mole** (*Zoöl.*), a large American mole (*Scalops argentatus*), native of the Western prairies. — **Prairie pigeon, plover,** *or* **snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the upland plover. See PLOVER, *n.*, 2. — **Prairie rattlesnake** (*Zoöl.*), the massasauga. — **Prairie snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large harmless American snake (*Masticophis flavigularis*). It is pale yellow, tinged with brown above. — **Prairie squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), any American ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting prairies; — called also *gopher*. See GOPHER. — **Prairie turnip** (*Bot.*), the edible turnip-shaped farinaceous root of a leguminous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the Upper Missouri region; also, the plant itself. Called also *pomme blanche*, and *pomme de prairie*. — **Prairie warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored American warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). The back is olive yellow, with a group of reddish spots in the middle; the under parts and the parts around the eyes are bright yellow; the sides of the throat and spots along the sides, black; three outer tail feathers partly white. — **Prairie wolf.** (*Zoöl.*) See COYOTE.

Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus Americanus*).

Prairie Dog.

Prairie Hawk.

Prais'a-ble (prāz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be praised; praiseworthy; laudable; commendable. *Wyclif* (2 *Tim.* ii. 15).

Prais'a-bly, *adv.* In a praisable manner.

Praise (prāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRAISED (prāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRAISING.] [OE. *preisen*, OF. *preisier*, *prisier*, F. *priser*, L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE, *n.*, and cf. APPRECIATE, PRAISE, *n.*, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to laud; — applied to a person or his acts. "I *praise* well thy wit." *Chaucer.*

Let her own works *praise* her in the gates. *Prov.* xxxi. 31.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name, we know,
Is great in arms; 't is hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works; to do honor to; to display the excellence of; — applied especially to the Divine Being.

Praise ye him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts! *Ps.* cxlviii. 2.

3. To value; to appraise. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Syn. — To commend; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify. — To PRAISE, APPLAUD, EXTOL. To *praise* is to set at a high price; to *applaud* is to greet with clapping; to *extol* is to bear aloft, to exalt. We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act; we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language.

Praise, *n.* [OE. *preis*, OF. *preis* price, worth, value, estimation. See PRAISE, *v.*, PRICE.] **1.** Commendation for worth; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation; approbation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice. *Rambler.*

☞ *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and thus differs from *fame*, *renown*, and *celebrity*, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation.

2. Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being; the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator; worship, particularly worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts of worship; as, a service of *praise*.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. *Ps.* xl. 3.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut.* x. 21.

Syn. — Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; eclat; commendation; laudation.

Praise'ful (prāz'ful), *a.* Praiseworthy. [*Obs.*]

Praise'less, *a.* Without praise or approbation.

Praise'-meet'-ing (-mēt'ĭng), *n.* A religious service mainly in song. [*Local, U. S.*]

Praise'ment (-ment), *n.* Appraisement. [*Obs.*]

Prais'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who praises. "*Praisers* of men." *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An appraiser; a valuator. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. North.*

Praise'wor'thi-ly (-wûr'thĭ-lў), *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner. *Spenser.*

Praise'wor'thi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being praiseworthy.

Praise'wor'thy (-thў), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action; he was *praiseworthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Pra'krit (prä'krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] Any one of the popular dialects descended from, or akin to, Sanskrit; — in distinction from the Sanskrit, which was used as a literary and learned language when no longer spoken by the people. Pali is one of the *Prakrit* dialects.

Pra-krit'ic (prȧ-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prakrit.

Pram (prăm), **Prame** (prām), *n.* (*Naut.*) See PRAAM.

Prance (prȧns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRANCED (prȧnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRANCING (prȧn'sĭng).] [OE. *prauncen*; probably akin to *prank*, v. t. See PRANK.] **1.** To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

Now rule thy *prancing* steed. *Gay.*

2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride in an ostentatious manner.

The insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison.*

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous, showy manner, or with warlike parade. *Swift.*

Pran'cer (prȧn'sẽr), *n.* A horse which prances.

Then came the captain . . . upon a brave *prancer*. *Evelyn.*

Pran'di-al (prăn'dĭ-al), *a.* [L. *prandium* a repast.] Of or pertaining to a repast, especially to dinner.

‖ **Pran'gos** (prăn'gŏs), *n.* [From the native name in Afghanistan.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which (*P. pabularia*), found in Thibet, Cashmere, Afghanistan, etc., has been used as fodder for cattle. It has decompound leaves with very long narrow divisions, and a highly fragrant smell resembling that of new clover hay.

Prank (prăṅk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRANKED (prăṅkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRANKING.] [Cf. E. *prink*, also G. *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show, Dan. *prange*, *prunke*, Sw. *prunka*, D. *pronken*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; — often followed by *up*; as, to *prank* up the body. See PRINK.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank*. *Spenser.*

Prank, *v. i.* To make ostentatious show.

White houses *prank* where once were huts. *M. Arnold.*

Prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, or mischievous trick; a caper; a frolic. *Spenser.*

The harpies . . . played their accustomed *pranks*.
Sir W. Raleigh.

His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shak.*

Prank, *a.* Full of gambols or tricks. [*Obs.*]

Prank'er (prăṅk'ẽr), *n.* One who dresses showily; a prinker. "A *pranker* or a dancer." *Burton.*

Prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome.

Prase (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek-green, fr. Gr. πράσον a leek: cf. F. *prase*.] (*Min.*) A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz of a leek-green color.

Pra'se-o- (prā'sē-ō-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσον a leek.] A combining form signifying *green*; as, *praseo*cobalt, a green variety of cobalt.

‖ **Pra'se-o-dym'i-um** (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from E. *praseo-* + *didymium*.] (*Chem.*) A supposed element regarded as one of the components of didymium; — so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol Pr.

Pra'se-o-lite (prā'sē-ō-līt), *n.* [*Praseo-* + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A variety of altered iolite of a green color and greasy luster.

Pras'i-nous (prăz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *prasinus*, Gr. πράσινος, fr. πράσον a leek.] Grass-green; clear, lively green, without any mixture. *Lindley.*

Pra'soid (prā'zoid), *a.* [Gr. πράσον leek + *-oid*.] (*Min.*) Resembling prase.

Prate (prāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRATING.] [Akin to LG. & D. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Sw. & Icel. *prata*.] To talk much and to little purpose; to be loquacious; to speak foolishly; to babble.

To *prate* and talk for life and honor. *Shak.*
And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

Prate, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to speak without reason or purpose; to chatter, or babble.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! *Dryden.*

Prate, *n.* [Akin to LG. & D. *praat*, Sw. *prat*.] Talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Sick of fops, and poetry, and *prate*. *Pope.*

Prate'ful (-ful), *a.* Talkative. [*R.*] *W. Taylor.*

Prat'er (prāt'ẽr), *n.* One who prates. *Shak.*

Prat'ic (prăt'ĭk), *n.* See PRATIQUE.

Pra'tin-cole (prā'tĭn-kōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the Old World genus *Glareola*, or family *Glareolidæ*, allied to the plovers. They have long, pointed wings and a forked tail.

Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

Prat'ing-ly (prāt'ĭng-lў), *adv.* With idle talk; with loquacity.

Prat'ique (prăt'ēk; F. prȧ'tēk'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *pratica*, Sp. *practica*. See PRACTICE.] **1.** (*Com.*) Primarily,

liberty of converse; intercourse; hence, a certificate, given after compliance with quarantine regulations, permitting a ship to land passengers and crew; — a term used particularly in the south of Europe.

2. Practice; habits. [*Obs.*] "One of English education and *pratique*." *R. North.*

Prat'tle (prăt't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Freq. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child; to utter child's talk.

Prat'tle, *v. t.* To utter as prattle; to babble; as, to *prattle* treason. *Addison.*

Prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

Mere *prattle*, without practice. *Shak.*

Prat'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* Prattle. [*R.*] *Jeffrey.*

Prat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who prattles. *Herbert.*

Prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *pravitas*, from *pravus* crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; degeneracy; corruption; especially, moral crookedness; moral perversion; perverseness; depravity; as, the *pravity* of human nature. "The *pravity* of the will." *South.*

Prawn (prąn), *n.* [OE. *prane*, of unknown origin; cf. L. *perna* a sea mussel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large shrimplike Crustacea having slender legs and long antennæ. They mostly belong to the genera *Pandalus*, *Palæmon*, *Palæmonetes*, and *Peneus*, and are much used as food. The common English prawn is *Palæmon serratus*.

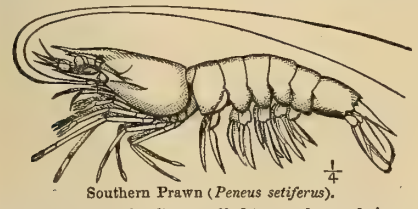

Southern Prawn (*Peneus setiferus*).

☞ The name is often applied to any large shrimp.

Prax-in'o-scope (prăks-ĭn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πρᾶξις action + *-scope*.] (*Opt.*) An instrument, similar to the phenakistoscope, for presenting to view, or projecting upon a screen, images having the natural motions of real objects.

Prax'is (prăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do. See PRACTICE.] **1.** Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object. "The *praxis* and theory of music." *Wood.*

2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice.

Pray (prā), *n.* & *v.* See PREY. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pray (prā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRAYED (prād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRAYING.] [OE. *preien*, OF. *preier*, F. *prier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask, AS. *frignan*, *frīnan*, *fricgan*, G. *fragen*, Goth. *fraihnan*. Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE. PRECARIOUS.] To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specifically, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

And to his goddess pitously he *preyde*. *Chaucer.*

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. *Matt.* vi. 6.

I pray, *or* (by ellipsis) PRAY, I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray*, allow me to go.

I *pray*, sir, why am I beaten? *Shak.*

Syn. — To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; invoke; beseech; petition.

Pray, *v. t.* **1.** To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to implore; to beseech.

And as this earl was *preyed*, so did he. *Chaucer.*

We *pray* you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

2. To ask earnestly for; to seek to obtain by supplication; to entreat for.

I know not how to *pray* your patience. *Shak.*

3. To effect or accomplish by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. *Milman.*

To pray in aid. (*Law*) (*a*) To call in as a helper one who has an interest in the cause. *Bacon.* (*b*) A phrase often used to signify claiming the benefit of an argument. See under AID. *Mozley & W.*

Pray'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prayer (prâr; 277), *n.* [OE. *preiere*, OF. *preiere*, F. *prière*, fr. L. *precarius* obtained by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of praying, or of asking a favor; earnest request or entreaty; hence, a petition or memorial addressed to a court or a legislative body. "Their meek *preyere*." *Chaucer.*

2. The act of addressing supplication to a divinity, especially to the true God; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving to the Supreme Being; as, public *prayer*; secret *prayer*.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shak.*

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; especially, a supplication addressed to God; as, a written or extemporaneous *prayer*; to repeat one's *prayers*.

He made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. *Bp. Fell.*

Prayer book, a book containing devotional prayers. — Prayer meeting, a meeting or gathering for prayer to God.

Syn. — Petition, orison; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Prayer'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to prayer; praying much or often; devotional. "The *prayerful* man." *J. S. Blackie.* — **Prayer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Prayer'ful-ness,** *n.*

Prayer'less (prâr'lĕs; 277), *a* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting prayer to God; without prayer. "The next time you go *prayerless* to bed." *Baxter.* — **Prayer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Prayer'less-ness,** *n.*

Pray'ing (prā'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from PRAY, *v.*

Praying insect, locust, *or* mantis (*Zoöl.*), a mantis, especially *Mantis religiosa*. See MANTIS. — Praying machine, *or* Praying wheel, a wheel on which prayers are pasted by Buddhist priests, who then put the wheel in rapid revolution. Each turn is supposed to have the efficacy of an oral repetition of all the prayers on the wheel. Sometimes it is moved by a stream.

Pray'ing-ly, *adv.* With supplication to God.

Pre- (prē-). [L. *prae*, adv. & prep., before, akin to *pro*, and to E. *for*, prep.: cf. F. *pré-*. See PRO-, and cf. PRIOR.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank); as, *precede*, to go before; *precursor*, a forerunner; *prefix*, to fix or place before; *preëminent*, eminent before or above others. *Pre-* is sometimes used intensively, as in *prepotent*, very potent. [Written also *præ-*.]

Pre-ac'cu-sa'tion (prē-ăk'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Previous accusation.

Preace (prēs *or* prĕs), *v.* & *n.* Press. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Preach (prēch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREACHED (prēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREACHING.] [OE. *prechen*, OF. *preechier*, *prechier*, F. *prêcher*, fr. L. *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say; or perhaps from (assumed) LL. *praedictiare*. See DICTION, and cf. PREDICATE, PREDICT.]

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; specifically, to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

How shall they *preach*, except they be sent? *Rom.* x. 15.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To give serious advice on morals or religion; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.

Preach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Cristes gospel truly wolde *preche*. *Chaucer.*

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings unto the meek. *Isa.* lxi. 1.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge with earnestness by public teaching. "I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation." *Ps.* xl. 9.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.

4. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. [*R.*] "As ye are *preached*." *Southey.*

5. To advise or recommend earnestly.

My master *preaches* patience to him. *Shak.*

To preach down, to oppress, repress, or humiliate by preaching. *Tennyson.* — To preach up, to exalt by preaching; to preach in support of; as, *to preach up* equality.

Preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche*, fr. *prêcher*. See PREACH, *v.*] A religious discourse. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Preach'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *preeschierre*, *prescheur*, F. *prêcheur*, L. *praedicator*.] **1.** One who preaches; one who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

How shall they hear without a *preacher*? *Rom.* x. 14.

2. One who inculcates anything with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but Time. *Swift.*

Preacher bird (*Zoöl.*), a toucan.

Preach'er-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher. "The *preachership* of the Rolls." *Macaulay.*

Preach'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*Preach* + *-fy*.] To discourse in the manner of a preacher. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Preach'ing, *n.* The act of delivering a religious discourse; the art of sermonizing; also, a sermon; a public religious discourse; serious, earnest advice. *Milner.*

Preaching cross, a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors to designate a preaching place. — Preaching friars. See DOMINICAN.

Preach'man (-mạn), *n.*; *pl.* PREACHMEN (-mẽn). A preacher; — so called in contempt. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Preach'ment (-ment), *n.* A religious harangue; a sermon; — used derogatively. *Shak.*

Pre'ac-quaint' (prē'ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* To acquaint previously or beforehand. *Fielding.*

Pre'ac-quaint'ance (-ans), *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris.*

Pre-act' (prē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act beforehand; to perform previously. *Fuller.*

Pre-ac'tion (prē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Previous action.

Pre'a-dam'ic (prē'ā-dăm'ĭk), *a.* Prior to Adam.

Pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'ạm-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préadamite*.] **1.** An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

2. One who holds that men existed before Adam.

Pre-ad'am-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the period, or to a people, before Adam.

Pre-ad'am-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Existing or occurring before Adam; preadamic; as, *preadamitic* periods.

Pre'ad-just'ment (prē'ăd-jŭst'ment), *n.* Previous adjustment.

Pre'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Previous administration. *Bp. Pearson.*

Pre'ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

Pre-ad'mo-ni'tion (prē-ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning or admonition; forewarning.

Pre-ad'ver-tise' (prē-ăd'vẽr-tīz' *or* -ăd'vẽr-tīz'), *v. t.* To advertise beforehand; to preannounce publicly.

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, from L. *praeambulus* walking before, fr. *praeambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *préambule*. See AMBLE.] An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specifically, the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Pre'am'ble, *v. t.* & *i.* To make a preamble to; to preface; to serve as a preamble. [*R.*] *Feltham. Milton.*

Pre-am'bu-la-ry (prē-ăm'bŭ-lā-rў), *a.* [Cf. OF. *preambulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a preamble; introductory; contained or provided for in a preamble. "A *preambulary* tax." [*R.*] *Burke.*

Pre-am'bu-late (prē-ăm'bŭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *praeambulare*. See PREAMBLE.] To walk before. [*R.*] *Jordan.*

Pre-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A walking or going before; precedence. [*R.*]

2. A preamble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre-am'bu-la-to-ry (prē-ăm'bŭ-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Preceding; going before; introductory. [*R.*]

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pre-am'bu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See PREAMBLE, *n.*] See PREAMBULATORY. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre'an-nounce' (prē'ăn-nouns'), *v. t.* To announce beforehand. *Coleridge.*

Pre-an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (prē-ăn'tē-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mât), *a.* Being or indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word, or that before the antepenult.

Pre'a-or'tic (prē'ā-ôr'tĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) In front, or on the ventral side, of the aorta.

Pre'ap-point' (-ăp-point'), *v. t.* To appoint previously, or beforehand. *Carlyle.*

Pre'ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* Previous appointment.

Pre-ap'pre-hen'sion (prē-ăp'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-arm' (-ärm'), *v. t.* To forearm. [*R.*]

Pre'ar-range' (prē'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

Prease (prēs *or* prĕs), *v. t.* & *i.* To press; to crowd. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A press; a crowd. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pre'as-sur'ance (prē'ā-shụr'ans), *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

Pre'a-tax'ic (-ā-tăks'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Occurring before the symptom ataxia has developed; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

Pre-au'di-ence (prē-ạ'dĭ-ens), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Precedence of rank at the bar among lawyers. *Blackstone.*

Pre-ax'i-al (prē-ăks'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of any transverse axis in the body of an animal; anterior; cephalic; esp., in front, or on the anterior, or cephalic (that is, radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb.

Preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende* (cf. It. & Sp. *prebenda*), from L. *praebenda*, from L. *praebere* to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere*; *prae* before + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT, and cf. PROVENDER.]

1. A payment or stipend; esp., the stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected. See Note under BENEFICE.

2. A prebendary. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to it. — Simple prebend, one without jurisdiction.

Pre-ben'dal (prē-bĕn'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prebend; holding a prebend; as, a *prebendal* priest or stall. *Chesterfield.*

Preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rў), *n.* [LL. *praebendarius*: cf. F. *prébendaire*. See PREBEND.] **1.** A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church. See Note under BENEFICE, *n.*, 3. *Hook.*

2. A prebendaryship. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Preb'en-da-ry-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary.

Preb'en-date (-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *praebendatus*, p. p. of *praebendari*.] To invest with the office of prebendary; to present to a prebend. [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Preb'end-ship (prĕb'ĕnd-shĭp), *n.* A prebendaryship. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Pre-bron'chi-al (prē-brŏn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied especially to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre-cal'cu-late (-kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To calculate or determine beforehand; to prearrange. *Masson.*

Pre'cant (prē'kant), *n.* [L. *precans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *precari* to pray.] One who prays. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. *precari* to pray, beg. See PRAY.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; as, *precarious* privileges. *Addison.*

2. Held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown causes or events; exposed to constant risk; not to be depended on for certainty or stability; uncertain; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Intervals of partial and *precarious* liberty." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal. — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN. *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived originally from the Latin *precari*, it first signified "granted to entreaty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

— **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Pre-ca'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *precatio*.] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Cotton.*

Prec'a-tive (prĕk'ā-tĭv), } *a.* [L. *precativus*, *precato-*
Prec'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), } *rius*, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECARIOUS.] Suppliant; beseeching. *Bp. Hopkins.*

Precatory words (*Law*), words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions*; — in some cases creating a trust. *Jarman.*

Pre-cau'tion (prē-kạ'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere*, *praecautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRE-, and CAUTION.] **1.** Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good; as, his life was saved by *precaution*.

They [ancient philosophers] treasured up their supposed discoveries with miserable *precaution*. *J. H. Newman.*

2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.

Pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *précautionner*.] **1.** To warn or caution beforehand. *Locke.*

2. To take precaution against. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Pre-cau'tion-al (prē-kạ'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Precautionary.

Pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to precaution, or precautions; as, *precautionary* signals.

Pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Taking or using precaution; precautionary. — **Pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Pre'ce-da'ne-ous (prē'sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Preceding; antecedent; previous. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECEDING.] [L. *praecedere, praecessum; prae* before + *cedere* to go, to be in motion: cf. F. *précéder*. See PRE-, and CEDE.] **1.** To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything.

"Harm *precedes* not sin." *Milton.*

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

3. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. [*R.*]

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

Pre-ced'ence (-ens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *précédence*. See
Pre-ced'en-cy (-en-sў), } PRECEDE.] **1.** The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; priority; as, one event has *precedence* of another.

2. The act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; as, barons have *precedence* of commoners.

Which of them [the different desires] has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

Syn. — Antecedence; priority; preëminence; preference; superiority.

Pre-ced'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *praecedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praecedere*: cf. F. *précédent*. See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* services. *Shak.* "A *precedent* injury." *Bacon.*

Condition precedent (*Law*), a condition which must precede the vesting of an estate, or the accruing of a right.

Prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dent), *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the same kind; an authoritative example.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

2. A preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent; hence, a prognostic; a token; a sign. [*Obs.*]

3. A rough draught of a writing which precedes a finished copy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice; forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases. *Wharton.*

Syn. — Example; antecedent. — PRECEDENT, EXAMPLE. An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law.

Prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by an example of a like kind. *Walpole.*

Prec'e-den'tial (prĕs'ē-dĕn'shal), *a.* Of the nature of a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, *precedential* transactions.

All their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity. *Fuller.*

Pre-ced'ent-ly (prē-sēd'ent-lў), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Pre-ced'ing, *a.* **1.** Going before; — opposed to *following*.

2. (*Astron.*) In the direction toward which stars appear to move. See FOLLOWING, 2.

Pre-cel' (prē-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [See PRECELLENCE.] To surpass; to excel; to exceed. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pre-cel'lence (-lens), } *n.* [L. *praecellentia*, from
Pre-cel'len-cy (-len-sў), } *praecellens*, p. pr. of *praecellere* to excel, surpass: cf. OF. *precellence*.] Excellence; superiority. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

Pre-cel'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *praecellens*, p. pr.] Excellent; surpassing. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* before + *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] A leader of a choir; a directing singer. Specifically: (*a*) The leader of the choir in a cathedral; — called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir. *Hook.* (*b*) The leader of the congregational singing in Scottish and other churches.

Pre-cen'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a precentor.

Pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, from *praecipere* to take beforehand, to instruct, teach; *prae* before + *capere* to take: cf. F. *précepte*. See PRE-, and CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; a rule.

For *precept* must be upon *precept*. *Isa.* xxviii. 10.
No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2 (*Law*) A command in writing; a species of writ or process. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Commandment; injunction; mandate; law; rule; direction; principle; maxim. See DOCTRINE.

Pre'cept, *v. t.* To teach by precepts. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pre-cep'tial (prē-sĕp'shal), *a.* Preceptive. [*Obs.*]

[Passion] would give *preceptial* medicine to rage. *Shak.*

Pre-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeceptio.*] A precept. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praeceptivus.*] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of precepts; didactic; as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us. *L'Estrange.*

Pre-cep'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*, fr. *praecipere* to teach: cf. F. *précepteur*. See PRECEPT.] **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specifically, the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pre'cep-to'ri-al (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

Pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rў; 277), *a.* Preceptive. "A law *preceptory*." *Anderson* (1573).

Pre-cep'to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* PRECEPTORIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor, from L. *praeceptor* a commander, ruler, teacher, in LL., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order in London. See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 2.

Pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who is the principal of a school; a female teacher.

Pre-ces'sion (prē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before: cf. F. *précession*. See PRECEDE.] The act of going before, or forward.

Lunisolar precession. (*Astron.*) See under LUNISOLAR. — **Planetary precession**, that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone. — **Precession of the equinoxes** (*Astron.*), the slow backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50.1″ annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion.

Pre-ces'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to precession; as, the *precessional* movement of the equinoxes.

Pre-ces'sor (prē-sĕs'sĕr), *n.* [L. *praecessor.*] A predecessor. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt; 277), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere, praecinctum*, to gird about, to encompass; *prae* before + *cingere* to gird, surround. See PRE-, and CINCTURE.] **1.** The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; a boundary; a confine; limit of jurisdiction or authority; — often in the plural; as, the *precincts* of a state. "The *precincts* of light." *Milton.*

2. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division; as, an election *precinct*; a school *precinct*.

3. A parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support. [*U. S.*]

The parish, or *precinct*, shall proceed to a new choice. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

Pre'ci-os'i-ty (prĕsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў *or* prē'shĭ-), *n.* Preciousness; something precious. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precious, precius, precios*, F. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.] **1.** Of great price; costly; as, a *precious* stone. "The *precious* bane." *Milton.*

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, *precious* recollections.

She is more *precious* than rubies. *Prov.* iii. 15.

Many things which are most *precious* are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Also used ironically; as, a *precious* rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice. [*Obs.*]

Lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth. *Chaucer.*

Precious metals, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp. gold and silver. — **Precious stones**, gems; jewels.

Pre'cious-ly, *adv.* In a precious manner; expensively; extremely; dearly. Also used ironically.

Pre'cious-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precious; costliness; dearness.

Prec'i-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē *or* prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* (*Law*) See ERECIPE, and PRECEPT.

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps, -cipitis*, headlong; *prae* before + *caput, capitis*, the head. See PRE-, and CHIEF.] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A headlong steep; a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

Where wealth like fruit on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

Pre-cip'i-ent (prē-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *praecipiens*, p. pr. See PRECEPT.] Commanding; directing.

Pre-cip'i-ta-bil'i-ty (-tà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

Pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being precipitated, or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution. See PRECIPITATE, *n.* (*Chem.*).

Pre-cip'i-tance (-tans), } *n.* [From PRECIPITANT.]
Pre-cip'i-tan-cy (-tan-sў), } The quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong hurry; excessive or rash haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; as, the *precipitancy* of youth. "*Precipitance* of judgment." *I. Watts.*

Pre-cip'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *praecipitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare*: cf. F. *précipitant*. See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *J. Philips.*
Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear would wing their flight. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly or foolishly brought on or hastened; rashly hurried; hasty; sudden; reckless. *Jer. Taylor.* "*Precipitant* rebellion." *Eikon Basilike.*

Pre-cip'i-tant, *n.* (*Chem.*) Any force or reagent which causes the formation of a precipitate.

Pre-cip'i-tant-ly, *adv.* With rash or foolish haste; in a headlong manner. *Milton.*

Pre-cip'i-tant-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precipitant; precipitation.

Pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Overhasty; rash; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war. *Clarendon.*

2. Lacking due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done before the time; as, a *precipitate* measure. "The rapidity of our too *precipitate* course." *Landor.*

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

4. Ending quickly in death; brief and fatal; as, a *precipitate* case of disease. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *n.* [NL. *praecipitatum*: cf. F. *précipité*.] (*Chem.*) An insoluble substance separated from a solution in a concrete state by the action of some reagent added to the solution, or of some force, such as heat or cold. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the surface.

Red precipitate (*Old Chem.*), mercuric oxide (HgO) a heavy red crystalline powder obtained by heating mercuric nitrate, or by heating mercury in the air. Prepared in the latter manner, it was the *precipitate per se* of the alchemists. — White precipitate. (*Old Chem.*) (*a*) A heavy white amorphous powder ($NH_2.HgCl$) obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate; — formerly called also *infusible white precipitate*, and now *amido-mercuric chloride*. (*b*) A white crystalline substance obtained by adding a solution of corrosive sublimate to a solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride); — formerly called also *fusible white precipitate*.

Pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECIPITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECIPITATING.] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height.

She and her horse had been *precipitated* to the pebbled region of the river. *W. Irving.*

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly or too soon; as, to *precipitate* a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps. *Glover.*

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

3. (*Chem.*) To separate from a solution, or other medium, in the form of a precipitate; as, water *precipitates* camphor when in solution with alcohol.

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been *precipitated* by the cold. *W. Irving.*

Pre-cip'i-tate, *v. i.* **1.** To dash or fall headlong. [*R.*]

So many fathom down *precipitating*. *Shak.*

2. To hasten without preparation. [*R.*]

3. (*Chem.*) To separate from a solution as a precipitate. See PRECIPITATE, *n.*

Pre-cip'i-tate-ly (-tāt-lў), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily; rashly. *Swift.*

Pre-cip'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecipitatio*: cf. F. *précipitation*.] **1.** The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated, or thrown headlong.

In peril of *precipitation*
From off the rock Tarpeian. *Shak.*

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing downward with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning . . . towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; impetuosity. "The *precipitation* of inexperience." *Rambler.*

4. (*Chem.*) The act or process of precipitating from a solution.

Pre-cip'i-ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praecipitator* an overthrower.] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

Prec'i-pi'tious (prĕs'ĭ-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Precipitous. [*Obs.*] — **Prec'i-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-cip'i-tous (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *praeceps, -cipitis*: cf. OF. *precipiteux*. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Steep, like a precipice; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain.

2. Headlong; as, a *precipitous* fall.

3. Hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate; as, *precipitous* attempts. *Sir T. Browne.* "Marian's low, *precipitous* 'Hush!'" *Mrs. Browning.*

— **Pre-cip'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Pré'cis'** (prā'sē'), *n.* [F. See PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement or view; an abstract; a summary.

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off; *prae* before + *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *précis*. Cf. CONCISE.] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; nice; not vague or equivocal; as, *precise* rules of morality.

The law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*
For the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton.*

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule; very nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony; formal; ceremonious. *Addison.*

He was ever *precise* in promise-keeping. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accurate; exact; definite; correct; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; nice; formal. See ACCURATE.

— **Pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cise'ness**, *n.*

Pre-ci'sian (prē-sĭzh'an), *n.* **1.** One who limits, or restrains. [*Obs.*]

2. An overprecise person; one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans.

The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated *precisian*. *Macaulay.*

Pre-ci'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being a precisian; the practice of a precisian. *Milton.*

Pre-ci'sian-ist, *n.* A precisian.

Pre-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *précision*, L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] The quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; strict conformity to a rule or a standard; definiteness.

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions. *Locke.*

Syn. — Preciseness; exactness; accuracy; nicety. — PRECISION, PRECISENESS. *Precision* is always used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought or language; *precision* in military evolutions. *Preciseness* is sometimes applied to persons or their conduct in a disparaging sense, and *precise* is often used in the same way.

Pre-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Cutting off; (*Logic*) exactly limiting by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the purpose; as, *precisive* censure; *precisive* abstraction. *I. Watts.*

Pre-clude' (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECLUDING.] [L. *praecludere, praeclusum; prae* before + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*]

1. To put a barrier before, hence, to shut out; to hinder; to stop; to impede.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual; to obviate by anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*

Pre-clu'sion (prē-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praeclusio.* See PRECLUDE.] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; hindering. — **Pre-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-coce' (-kōs'), *a.* [F. *précoce.*] Precocious. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pre'co-ces**, *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PRÆCOCES.

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox, -ocis*, and *praecoquus*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* before + *coquere* to cook. See 3d COOK, and cf. APRICOT.] **1.** Ripe or mature before the proper or natural time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; as, *precocious* trees. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; exceeding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward; — used especially of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* talents.

Pre-co'cious-ly, *adv.* In a precocious manner.

Pre-co'cious-ness, } *n.* [Cf. F. *précocité.*] The
Pre-coc'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), } quality or state of being precocious; untimely ripeness; premature development, especially of the mental powers; forwardness.

Saucy *precociousness* in learning. *Bp. Mannyngham.*

That *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt.*

Pre-co'e-ta'ne-an (-kō'ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-cog'i-tate (-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *praecogitatus*, p. p. of *praecogitare.* See PRE-, and COGITATE.] To cogitate beforehand. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Pre-cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecogitatio.*] Previous cogitation. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow. See PRE-, and COGNITION.] **1.** Previous cognition. *Fotherby.*

2. (*Scots Law*) A preliminary examination of a criminal case with reference to a prosecution. *Erskine.*

Pre-cog'ni-za-ble (prē-kŏg'nĭ-zà-b'l *or* -kŏn'ĭ-), *a.* Cognizable beforehand.

Pre-cog'nosce (-nŏs), *v. t.* [L. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] (*Scots Law*) To examine beforehand, as witnesses or evidence.

A committee of nine *precognoscing* the chances. *Masson.*

Pre'col-lec'tion (prē'kŏl-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A collection previously made. [*R.*]

Pre'com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECOMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECOMPOSING.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

Pre'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* An opinion or notion formed beforehand; a preconception. *Hooker.*

Pre'con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONCEIVING.] To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

Pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Pre'con-cert' (-sĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONCERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONCERTING.] To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con'cert (prē-kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement.

Pre'con-cert'ed (prē'kŏn-sĕrt'ĕd), *a.* Previously arranged; agreed upon beforehand. — **Pre'con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'con-cert'ed-ness**, *n.*

Pre'con-cer'tion (-sĕr'shŭn), *n.* The act of preconcerting; preconcert. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Pre'con-demn' (-dĕm'), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand. — **Pre-con'dem-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Pre'con-di'tion (prē'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

Pre'con-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.* To conform by way of anticipation. *De Quincey.*

Pre'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Anticipative or antecedent conformity. *Coleridge.*

Pre-con'i-zate (prē-kŏn'ĭ-zāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *préconiser.*] To proclaim; to publish; also, to summon; to call. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Pre-con'i-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeconium* a crying out in public, fr. *praeco, -onis*, a crier, a herald: cf. F. *préconisation.*] **1.** A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A formal approbation by the pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity. *Addis & Arnold.*

Pre'con-ize (prē'kŏn-īz), *v. t.* (*Eccl.*) To approve by preconization.

Pre-con'quer (prē-kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* To conquer in anticipation. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a state before consciousness.

Pre'con-sent' (prē'kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* A previous consent.

Pre'con-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONSIGNING.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

Pre'con-sol'i-da'ted (-sŏl'ĭ-dā'tĕd), *a.* Consolidated beforehand.

Pre-con'sti-tute (prē-kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To constitute or establish beforehand.

Pre'con-tract' (prē'kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONTRACTING.] To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

Pre'con-tract' (prē'kŏn-trăkt'), *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement. *Ayliffe.*

Pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract preceding another; especially (*Law*), a contract of marriage which, according to the ancient law, rendered void a subsequent marriage solemnized in violation of it. *Abbott.*

Pre'con-trive' (prē'kŏn-trīv'), *v. t. & i.* To contrive or plan beforehand.

Pre-cor'a-coid (prē-kŏr'à-koid), *n.* (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the coracoid (often closely united with the clavicle) in the shoulder girdle of many reptiles and amphibians.

Pre-cor'di-al (-kôr'dĭ-*a*l), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *cor, cordis*, heart: cf. F. *précordial.*] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the heart; of or pertaining to the præcordia.

Pre-cru'ral (-krʊ̆'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the leg or thigh; as, the *precrural* glands of the horse.

Pre-cur'rer (-kŭr'rĕr), *n.* A precursor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-curse' (-kûrs'), *n.* [L. *praecursus.*] A forerunning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Preceding; introductory; precursory. "A deep *precursive* sound." *Coleridge.*

Pre-cur'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* before + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger.

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Predecessor; forerunner; harbinger; messenger; omen; sign.

Pre-cur'sor-ship, *n.* The position or condition of a precursor. *Ruskin.*

Pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praecursorius.*] Preceding as a precursor or harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

Pre-cur'so-ry, *n.* An introduction. [*Obs.*]

Pre-da'cean (-dā'shan), *n.* [L. *praeda* prey.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

Pre-da'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] Living by prey; predatory. *Derham.*

Pre'dal (prē'dal), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Of or pertaining to prey; plundering; predatory. [*R.*] *Boyse.*

Pre-date' (prē-dāt'), *v. t.* To date by anticipation; to affix to (a document) an earlier than the actual date; to antedate; as, a *predated* deed or letter.

Pre-da'tion (prē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedatio*, fr. *praedari* to plunder.] The act of pillaging. *E. Hall.*

Pred'a-to-ri-ly (prĕd'à-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a predatory manner.

Pred'a-to-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] **1.** Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging; as, a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party. "A *predatory* war." *Macaulay.*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits. [*Obs.*]

Exercise . . . maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory.* *Bacon.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Living by preying upon other animals; carnivorous.

Prede (prēd), *v. i.* [L. *praedari.* See PREY.] To prey; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Prede, *n.* Prey; plunder; booty. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Pre'de-cay' (prē'dē-kā'), *n.* Premature decay.

Pre'de-cease' (prē'dē-sēs'), *v. t.* To die sooner than. "If children *predecease* progenitors." [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pre'de-cease' (-dē-sēs'), *n.* The death of one person or thing before another. [*R.*] *Brougham.*

Pred'e-ces'sive (prĕd'ē-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Going before; preceding. "Our *predecessive* students." *Massinger.*

Pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'sẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *praedecessor; prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer (with reference to his successor), a predecessor, fr. *decedere*: cf. F. *prédécesseur.* See DECEASE.] One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; one whom another follows or comes after, in any office or position.

A prince who was as watchful as his *predecessor* had been over the interests of the state. *Prescott.*

Pre'de-clare' (prē'dē-klâr'), *v. t.* To declare or announce beforehand; to preannounce. *Milman.*

Pre-ded'i-ca'tion (prē-dĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A dedication made previously or beforehand.

Pre'de-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.* To define beforehand.

Pre'de-lib'er-a'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation.

Pre'de-lin'e-a'tion, *n.* Previous delineation.

‖ **Pre-del'la** (prā-dĕl'lá), *n.* [It.] The step, or raised secondary part, of an altar; a superaltar; hence, in Italian painting, a band or frieze of several pictures running along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece.

Pre'de-sign' (prē'dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. *Milford.*

Pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* (*Logic*) A term used by Sir William Hamilton to define propositions having their quantity indicated by a verbal sign; as, *all, none*, etc.; — contrasted with *preindesignate*, defining propositions of which the quantity is not so indicated.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination; as, the *predestinarian* controversy. *Waterland.*

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination. *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

Pre-des'ti-na-ry (-dĕs'tĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Predestinarian. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

Pre-des'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine; *prae* before + *destinare* to determine. See DESTINE.] Predestinated; foreordained; fated. "A *predestinate* scratched face." *Shak.*

Pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDESTINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDESTINATING.] [Cf. PREDESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or decree; to preëlect.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* viii. 29.

Syn. — To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-des'ti-na'tion (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedestinatio*: cf. F. *prédestination.*] **1.** The act of predestinating.

Predestination had overruled their will. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; especially, the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. See CALVINISM.

Pre-des'ti-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Determining beforehand; predestinating. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pre-des'ti-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédestinateur.*] **1.** One who predestinates, or foreordains.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Cowley.*

Pre-des'tine (-tĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDESTINED (-tĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDESTINING.] [Cf. F. *prédestiner.* See PREDESTINATE.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate. *Young.*

Pre-des'ti-ny (-tĭ-nȳ), *n.* Predestination. [*Obs.*]

Pre'de-ter'mi-na-ble (prē'dē-tẽr'mĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined beforehand. *Coleridge.*

Pre'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

Pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédétermination.*] The act of previous determination; a purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

Pre'de-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDETERMINED (-mĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDETERMINING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *determine*: cf. F. *prédéterminer.*] **1.** To determine (something) beforehand. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree; to foredoom.

Pre'de-ter'mine, *v. i.* To determine beforehand.

Pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *praedium* a farm, estate: cf. F. *prédial.*] **1.** Consisting of land or farms; landed; as, *predial* estate; that is, real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves.

3. Issuing or derived from land; as, *predial* tithes.

Pre-di'as-tol'ic (prē-dī'as-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Preceding the diastole of the heart; as, a *prediastolic* friction sound.

Pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty (prĕd'ĭ-kà-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being predicable, or affirmable of something, or attributed to something. *Reid.*

Pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédicable*, L. *praedicabilis* praiseworthy. See PREDICATE.] Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; affirmable; attributable.

Pred'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; especially, a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals.

2. (*Logic*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'à-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédicament*, L. *praedicamentum.* See PREDICATE.] **1.** A class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state; especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition. "O woeful sympathy; piteous *predicament!*" *Shak.*

2. (*Logic*) See CATEGORY.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight.

Pre-dic'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a predicament. *John Hall* (1646).

Pred'i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *praedicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *praedicare.* See PREDICATE.] Predicating; affirming; declaring; proclaiming; hence, preaching. "The Romish *predicani* orders." *N. Brit. Rev.*

Pred'i-cant, *n.* One who predicates, affirms, or proclaims; specifically, a preaching friar; a Dominican.

Pred'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDICATING.] [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To assert to belong to something; to affirm (one thing of another); as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.

2. To found; to base. [*U. S.*]

☞ *Predicate* is sometimes used in the United States for *found* or *base*; as, to *predicate* an argument *on* certain principles; to *predicate* a statement *on* information received. *Predicate* is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing *of* another. "Similitude is not *predicated* of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only." *Cudworth.*

Pred'i-cate, *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Pred'i-cate (-kăt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum*, neut. of *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare*: cf. F. *prédicat.* See PREDICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Logic*) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "*Paper is white*," "*Ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. (*Gram.*) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

Syn. — Affirmation; declaration.

Pred'i-cate, *a.* [L. *praedicatus*, p. p.] Predicated.

Pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedicatio*: cf. F. *prédication.*] **1.** The act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion. *Locke.*

2. Preaching. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Pred'i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedicativus.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; affirming; predicating; as, a *predicative* term. — **Pred'i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. L. *praedicatorius* praising.] Affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

Pre/di-crot'ic (prē/dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) A term applied to the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

The *predicrotic* or tidal wave is best marked in a hard pulse, *i. e.*, where the blood pressure is high. *Landois & Stirling.*

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDICTING.] [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See DICTION, and cf. PREACH.] To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy; to presage; as, to *predict* misfortune; to *predict* the return of a comet.

Syn. — To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; forebode; foreshow; bode.

Pre-dict', *n.* A prediction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-dict'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be predicted.

Pre-dic'tion (prē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedictio*: cf. F. *prédiction.*] The act of foretelling; also, that which is foretold; prophecy.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

Pre-dic'tion-al (-al), *a.* Prophetic; prognostic. [*R.*]

Pre-dict'ive (prē-dĭkt'ĭv), *a.* [L. *praedictivus.*] Foretelling; prophetic; foreboding. — **Pre-dict'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-dict'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.

Pre-dict'o-ry (-ŏ-rў), *a.* Predictive. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pre/di-gest' (prē/dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To subject (food) to predigestion or artificial digestion.

Pre/di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion.

Pre/di-lect' (-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect or choose beforehand. [*R.*] *Walter Harte.*

Pre/di-lec'tion (prē/dĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *dilectus*, p. p. of *diligere* to prefer: cf. F. *prédilection.* See DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something; predisposition to choose or like; partiality. *Burke.*

Pre/dis-cov'er (prē/dĭs-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To discover beforehand.

Pre/dis-cov'er-y (-ў), *n.* A previous discovery.

Pre/dis-po'nen-cy (-pō'nen-sў), *n.* The state of being predisposed; predisposition. [*R.*]

Pre/dis-po'nent (-nent), *a.* Disposing beforehand; predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes.

Predisponent causes. (*Med.*) See *Predisposing causes*, under PREDISPOSE. *Dunglison.*

Pre/dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDISPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDISPOSING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *dispose*: cf. F. *prédisposer.*] **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or bias to; as, to *predispose* the mind to friendship.

2. To make fit or susceptible beforehand; to give a tendency to; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

Predisposing causes (*Med.*), causes which render the body liable to disease; predisponent causes.

Pre-dis/po-si'tion (prē-dĭs/pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *disposition*: cf. F. *prédisposition.*] **1.** The act of predisposing, or the state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; — applied to the mind; as, a *predisposition* to anger.

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility; — applied to material things; as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease.

Pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nans), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédominance.*] **1.** The quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendency; prevalence; predomination.

The *predominance* of conscience over interest. *South.*

2. (*Astrol.*) The superior influence of a planet. *Shak.*

Pre-dom'i-nan-cy (-nan-sў), *n.* Predominance. *Bacon.*

Pre-dom'i-nant (-nant), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédominant.* See PREDOMINATE.] Having the ascendency over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a *predominant* color; *predominant* excellence.

Those helps . . . were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Foul subornation is *predominant*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Pre-dom'i-nant-ly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDOMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDOMINATING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *dominate*: cf. F. *prédominer.*] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery; as, love *predominated* in her heart.

[Certain] rays may *predominate* over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Pre-dom'i-nate, *v. t.* To rule over; to overpower. [*R.*]

Pre-dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédomination.*] The act or state of predominating; ascendency; predominance. *W. Browne.*

Pre-doom' (prē-dōōm'), *v. t.* To foredoom.

Pre-dor'sal (-dôr'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the back; immediately in front, or on the ventral side, of the dorsal part of the vertebral column.

Pre'dy (prē'dў), *a.* [Cf. F. *prêt* ready.] Cleared and ready for engagement, as a ship. *Smart.*

Preed'y (prēd'ў), *adv.* With ease. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Preef (prēf), *n.* Proof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre-lect' (prē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect beforehand.

Pre-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Election beforehand.

Pre-ĕm'i-nence (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nens), *n.* [F. *prééminence*, L. *praeeminentia.* See PREËMINENT.] The quality or state of being preëminent; superiority in prominence or in excellence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; rarely, in a bad sense, superiority or notoriety in evil; as, *preëminence* in honor.

The *preëminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

Painful *preëminence!* yourself to view
Above life's weakness, and its comforts too. *Pope.*
Beneath the forehead's walled *preëminence.* *Lowell.*

Pre-ĕm'i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *praeeminens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass: cf. F. *prééminent.* See PRE-, and EMINENT.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others; rarely, surpassing others in evil, or in bad qualities; as, *preëminent* in guilt.

In goodness and in power *preëminent.* *Milton.*

Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a preëminent degree.

Pre'ĕm-ploy' (prē'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ beforehand. "*Preëmployed* by him." *Shak.*

Pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmt'; 215), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREËMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREËMPTING.] [See PREËMPTION.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preemption, as under the laws of the United States; to take by preëmption.

Pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *emption*: cf. F. *préemption.* See REDEEM.] The act or right of purchasing before others. Specifically: (*a*) The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. [*Eng.*] (*b*) The right of an actual settler upon public lands (particularly those of the United States) to purchase a certain portion at a fixed price in preference to all other applicants. *Abbott.*

Pre-ĕmp'tion-er (-shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Pre-ĕmp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to preëmption; having power to preëmpt; preëmpting.

Pre-ĕmpt'or (-ĕmt'ẽr; 215), *n.* [Cf. L. *praeemptor.*] One who preëmpts; esp., one who preëmpts public land.

Pre-ĕmpt'o-ry (-ŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to preëmption.

Preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *preón* a clasp, bodkin; akin to D. *priem* punch, bodkin, awl, G. *pfriem*, Icel. *prjónn* a knitting needle, pin, Dan. *preen* a bodkin, punch.] A forked tool used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

Preen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREENED (prēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREENING.] [See PREEN, *n.*, or cf. PRUNE.] **1.** To dress with, or as with, a preen; to trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — said of birds. *Derham.*

2. To trim up, as trees. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREENGAGED (-gājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREËNGAGING (-gā'jĭng).] To engage by previous contract; to bind or attach previously; to preoccupy.

But he was *preëngaged* by former ties. *Dryden.*

Pre'ĕn-gage'ment (-ment), *n.* Prior engagement, obligation, or attachment, as by contract, promise, or affection.

My *preëngagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

Pre'ĕ-rect' (-ĕ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To erect beforehand.

Prees (prēs), *n.* Press; throng. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre'ĕs-tab'lish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

Pre'ĕs-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre'ĕ-ter'ni-ty (prē'ĕ-tẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.* Infinite previous duration. [*R.*] "The world's *preëternity.*" *Cudworth.*

Pre'ĕx-am'i-na'tion (-ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous examination.

Pre'ĕx-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREEXAMINED (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREËXAMINING.] To examine beforehand.

Pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREEXISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREËXISTING.] To exist previously; to exist before something else.

Pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** Existence in a former state, or previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preëxistence* to all the works of this earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body; — a doctrine held by certain philosophers. *Addison.*

Pre'ĕx-ist'en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Preëxistence. [*Obs.*]

Pre'ĕx-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing previously; preceding existence; as, a *preëxistent* state. *Pope.*

Pre'ĕx-ist'ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The theory of a preëxistence of souls before their association with human bodies. *Emerson.*

Pre'ĕx-is'ti-ma'tion (-ĭs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Previous esteem or estimation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-ĕx'pec-ta'tion (prē-ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Previous expectation.

Pref'ace (prĕf'ăs; 48), *n.* [F. *préface*; cf. Sp. *prefacio*, *prefacion*, It. *prefazio*, *prefazione*; all fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to speak or say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari*, *fatus*, to speak. See FATE.] **1.** Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks.

This superficial tale
Is but a *preface* of her worthy praise. *Shak.*
Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The prelude or introduction to the canon of the Mass. *Addis & Arnold.*

Proper preface (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a portion of the communion service, preceding the prayer of consecration, appointed for certain seasons.

Syn. — Introduction; preliminary; preamble; proem; prelude; prologue.

Pref'ace, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREFACED (-ăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREFACING.] To introduce by a preface; to give a preface to; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.

Pref'ace, *v. i.* To make a preface. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pref'a-cer (-ă-sẽr), *n.* The writer of a preface.

Pref'a-to'ri-al (prĕf'ă-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Prefatory.

Pref'a-to-ri-ly (prĕf'ă-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a prefatory manner; by way of preface.

Pref'a-to-ry (-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse; as, *prefatory* remarks.

That *prefatory* addition to the Creed. *Dryden.*

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *facere* to make: cf. F. *préfet.*] **1.** A Roman officer who controlled or superintended a particular command, charge, department, etc.; as, the *prefect* of the aqueducts; the *prefect* of a camp, of a fleet, of the city guard, of provisions; the pretorian *prefect*, who was commander of the troops guarding the emperor's person.

2. A superintendent of a department who has control of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. [*France*] *Brande & C.*

3. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a title of certain dignitaries below the rank of bishop.

Apostolic prefect (*R. C. Ch.*), the head of a mission, not of episcopal rank. *Shipley.*

Pre'fec-to'ri-al (prē'fĕk-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prefect.

Pre'fect-ship (prē'fĕkt-shĭp), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre'fec-ture (-fĕk-tūr; 277), *n.* [L. *praefectura*: cf. F. *préfecture.*] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; also, his official residence.

Pre-fec'un-da'tion (prē-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A term collectively applied to the changes or conditions preceding fecundation, especially to the changes which the ovum undergoes before fecundation.

Pre'fe-cun'da-to-ry (prē'fē-kŭn'dà-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to prefecundation.

Pre-fer' (prē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREFERRING.] [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre*; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To carry or bring (something) forward, or before one; hence, to bring for consideration, acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; to proffer; to address; — said especially of a request, prayer, petition, claim, charge, etc.

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*
Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar. *Shak.*
Three tongues *prefer* strange orisons on high. *Byron.*

2. To go before, or be before, in estimation; to outrank; to surpass. [*Obs.*] "Though maidenhood *prefer* bigamy." *Chaucer.*

3. To cause to go before; hence, to advance before others, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to promote; as, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general.

I would *prefer* him to a better place. *Shak.*

4. To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to regard or honor before another; to hold in greater favor; to choose rather; — often followed by *to*, *before*, or *above.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps.* CXXXVII. 6.
Preferred an infamous peace before a most just war. *Knolles.*

Preferred stock, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock; — called also *preference stock* and *preferential stock.*

Syn. — To choose; elect; select. See CHOOSE.

Pref'er-a-bil'i-ty (prĕf'ẽr-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being preferable; preferableness. *J. S. Mill.*

Pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ẽr-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préférable.*] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more desirable; as, a *preferable* scheme. *Addison.*

Pref'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.

Pref'er-a-bly, *adv.* In preference; by choice.

To choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence. *Dennis.*

Pref'er-ence (-ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *préférence.*] **1.** The act of preferring, or the state of being preferred; the setting of one thing before another; precedence; higher estimation; predilection; choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing; as, to give him his *preference.*

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

Knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* of one man's knowledge over another's. *Locke.*

2. That which is preferred; the object of choice or superior favor; as, which is your *preference?*

Pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference or precedence; as, a *preferential* claim; *preferential* shares.

Pre-fer'ment (prē-fẽr'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of choosing, or the state of being chosen; preference. [*R.*]

Natural *preferment* of the one . . . before the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; the state of being advanced; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared. *Macaulay.*

3. A position or office of honor or profit; as, the *preferments* of the church.

Pre-fer'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One who prefers.

Pref'i-dence (prĕf'ĭ-dens), *n.* The quality or state of being prefident. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Pref'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [Cf. L. *praefidens* overconfident. See PRE-, and CONFIDENT.] Trusting beforehand; hence, overconfident. [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Pre-fig'u-rate (prē-fĭg'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *praefiguratus*, p. p. See PREFIGURE.] To prefigure. [*R.*] *Grafton.*

Pre-fig'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praefiguratio.*] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured.

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations.* *Norris.*

Pre-fig'ur-a-tive (-ŭr-à-tĭv), *a.* Showing by prefiguration. "The *prefigurative* atonement." *Bp. Horne.*

Pre-fig'ure (-ŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREFIGURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREFIGURING.] [F. *préfigurer*, or L. *praefigurare*, *praefiguratum*; *prae* before + *figurare* to figure. See FIGURE, and cf. PREFIGURATE.] To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow. "Whom all the various types *prefigured.*" *South.*

Pre-fig'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of prefiguring; prefiguration; also, that which is prefigured. *Carlyle.*

Pre-fine' (prē-fīn'), *v. t.* [L. *praefinire*; *prae* before + *finire* to limit, determine: cf. F. *préfinir.*] To limit beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Pre-fi'nite (prē-fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *praefinitus*, p. p.] Prearranged. [*Obs.*] "Set and *prefinite* time." *Holland.*

Pref'i-ni'tion (prĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio.*] Previous limitation. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREFIXING.] [L. *praefixus*, p. p. of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before; *prae* before + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *préfix* fixed beforehand, determined, *préfixer* to prefix. See FIX.] **1.** To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word, or a condition to an agreement.

2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. [*Obs.*] "*Prefixed* bounds." *Locke.*

And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day. *Spenser.*

Pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *préfixe.*] That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification; as, *pre-* in *pre*fix, *con-* in *con*jure.

Pre-fix'ion (prē-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prefixion.*] The act of prefixing. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Pre'flo-ra'tion (prē'flō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Æstivation.

Pre-fo'li-a'tion (prē-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Vernation.

Pre-form' (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare.* See PRE-, and FORM.] To form beforehand, or for special ends. "Their natures and *preformed* faculties." *Shak.*

Pre'for-ma'tion (prē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) An old theory of the preëxistence of germs. Cf. EMBOÎTEMENT.

Pre-form'a-tive (prē-fôrm'ă-tĭv), *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

Pre-fron'tal (-frŏn'tal), *a.* (*Anat.* & *Zoöl.*) Situated in front of the frontal bone, or the frontal region of the skull; ectethmoid, as a certain bone in the nasal capsule of many animals, and certain scales of reptiles and fishes. — *n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

Pre-ful'gen-cy (-fŭl'jen-sy), *n.* [L. *praefulgens*, p. pr. of *praefulgere* to shine forth. See PRE-, and FULGENT.] Superior brightness or effulgency. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Pre-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To preëngage. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-gla'cial (-glā'shal), *a.* (*Geol.*) Prior to the glacial or drift period.

Preg'na-ble (prĕg'nă-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable.* See IMPREGNABLE.] Capable of being entered, taken, or captured; expugnable; as, a *pregnable* fort. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Preg'nance (-nans), *n.* Pregnancy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Preg'nan-cy (-nan-sy), *n.* **1.** The condition of being pregnant; the state of being with young.

2. Figuratively: The quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc.; unusual consequence or capacity; fertility. *Fuller.*

Preg'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis; prae* before + *genere, gignere*, to beget: cf. F. *prégnant.* See GENDER, 2d KIN.] **1.** Being with young, as a female; having conceived; great with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; preparing to bring forth.

2. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of consequence or results; weighty; as, *pregnant* replies. "A *pregnant* argument." *Prynne.* "A *pregnant* brevity." *E. Everett.*

3. Full of promise; abounding in ability, resources, etc.; as, a *pregnant* youth. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much. *Shak.*

Pregnant construction (*Rhet.*), one in which more is implied than is said; as, the beasts *trembled forth* from their dens, that is, came forth trembling with fright.

Preg'nant, *n.* A pregnant woman. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

Preg'nant, *a.* [F. *prenant* taking. Cf. PREGNABLE.] Affording entrance; receptive; yielding; willing; open; prompt. [*Obs.*] "*Pregnant* to good pity." *Shak.*

Preg'nant-ly, *adv.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully; significantly.

Preg'nant-ly, *adv.* Unresistingly; openly; hence, clearly; evidently. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre'gra-vate (prē'grā-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, p. p. of *praegravare* to be heavy upon, fr. *praegravis* very heavy.] To bear down; to depress. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-grav'i-tate (prē-grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To descend by gravity; to sink. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Pre-gus'tant (prē-gŭs'tant), *a.* [L. *praegustans*, p. pr. of *praegustare* to taste beforehand; *prae* before + *gustare* to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Pre'gus-ta'tion (prē'gŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste. [*R.*] *Dr. Walker* (1678).

‖ **Pre-hal'lux** (prē-hăl'lŭks), *n.* [NL. See PRE-, and HALLUX.] (*Anat.*) An extra first toe, or rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux.

Pre-hend' (prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *prehendere.* See PREHENSILE.] To lay hold of; to seize. [*Obs.*] *Middleton.*

Pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préhensible.*] Capable of being seized.

Pre-hen'sile (-sĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *prehensus*, p. p. of *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *pre-* (equiv. to *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get*: cf. F. *préhensile.* See GET, and cf. PRISON, PRIZE, *n.*] Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey.

Pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *prehensio*: cf. F. *préhension.* See PREHENSILE.] The act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member.

Pre-hen'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; prehensile.

Pre-his-tor'ic (prē-hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a period before written history begins; as, the *prehistoric* ages; *prehistoric* man.

Prehn'ite (prĕn'ĭt), *n.* [So called from the German Colonel *Prehn*, who first found it.] (*Min.*) A pale green mineral occurring in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, and rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

Prehn-it'ic (prĕn-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a tetrabasic acid of benzene obtained as a white crystalline substance; — probably so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammillæ on the surface of prehnite.

Pre'in-des'ig-nate (prē'ĭn-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* (*Logic*) Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite. See PREDESIGNATE.

Pre-in'dis-pose' (prē-ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To render indisposed beforehand. *Milman.*

Pre'in-struct' (prē'ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREINSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREINSTRUCTING.] To instruct previously or beforehand. *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-in'ti-ma'tion (prē-ĭn'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

Pre-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDGED (-jŭjd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDGING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *judge*: cf. F. *préjuger.* Cf. PREJUDICATE, PREJUDICE.] To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to condemn beforehand.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of Parliament "a universal clamor." *Swift.*

Pre-judg'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of prejudging; decision before sufficient examination.

Pre-ju'di-ca-cy (prē-jū'dĭ-ka-sў), *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Blount.*

Pre-ju'di-cal (-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *prejudical* inquiry or action at law.

Pre-ju'di-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *praejudicans*, p. pr.] Influenced by prejudice; biased. [*R.*] "With not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears." *Milton.*

Pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. of *praejudicare* to prejudge; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE.] **1.** Formed before due examination. "Ignorance and *prejudicate* opinions." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Biased by opinions formed prematurely; prejudiced. "*Prejudicate* readers." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDICATING.] [Cf. PREJUDGE.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudge.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business. *Shak.*

Pre-ju'di-cate, *v. i.* To prejudge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pre-ju'di-cate-ly (-kāt-lў), *adv.* With prejudice.

Pre-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of prejudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence; prejudgment.

2. (*Rom. Law*) (*a*) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute. (*b*) A previous treatment and decision of a point, a precedent.

Pre-ju'di-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Forming a judgment without due examination; prejudging. *Dr. H. More.*

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ū-dĭs), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praejudicium; prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See PREJUDICATE, JUDICIAL.] **1.** Foresight. [*Obs.*]

Naught might hinder his quick *prejudize*. *Spenser.*

2. An opinion or judgment formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; an unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge.

Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Law*) A bias on the part of judge, juror, or witness which interferes with fairness of judgment.

4. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury; detriment. *Locke.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

Prej'u-dice, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDICED (-dĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDICING (-dĭ-sĭng).] [Cf. F. *préjudicier.* See PREJUDICE, *n.*] **1.** To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of, by hasty and incorrect notions; to give an unreasonable bent to, as to one side or the other of a cause; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a juryman.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *I. Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by previous bias of the mind; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to injure; to impair; as, to *prejudice* a good cause.

Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe. *Shak.*

Prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *praejudicialis* belonging to a preceding judgment: cf. F. *préjudiciel.*] **1.** Biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; as, to look with a *prejudicial* eye. [*Obs.*] *Holyday.*

2. Tending to obstruct or impair; hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental. *Hooker.*

His going away . . . was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

— **Prej'u-di'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **Prej'u-di'cial-ness,** *n.*

Pre-knowl'edge (prē-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Prior knowledge.

Prel'a-cy (prĕl'ă-sў), *n.*; *pl.* PRELACIES (-sĭz). [LL. *praelatia.* See PRELATE; cf. PRELATY.] **1.** The office or dignity of a prelate; church government by prelates.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *Aylife.*

2. The order of prelates, taken collectively; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries. "Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men." *Hooker.*

Pre'lal (prē'lal), *a.* [L. *prelum* a press.] Of or pertaining to printing; typographical. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Prel'ate (prĕl'ăt; 48), *n.* [F. *prélat*, LL. *praelatus*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer, but from a different root. See ELATE.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop or a bishop, having authority over the lower clergy; a dignitary of the church.

☞ This word and the words derived from it are often used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the Established Church system.

Hear him but reason in divinity, . . .
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shak.*

Prel'ate (prĕl'ăt; 48), *v. i.* To act as a prelate. [*Obs.*]

Right *prelating* is busy laboring, and not lording. *Latimer.*

Prel'a-te'i-ty (-ă-tē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Prelacy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Prel'ate-ship, *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harmar.*

Prel'a-tess (-ă-tĕs), *n.* A woman who is a prelate; the wife of a prelate. *Milton.*

Pre-la'tial (prē-lā'shal), *a.* Prelatical. *Beaconsfield.*

Pre-lat'ic (-lăt'ĭk), **Pre-lat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as, *prelatical* authority. *Macaulay.*

Pre-lat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates. *Milton.*

Pre-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelatio*: cf. F. *prélation.* See PRELATE, and cf. PREFER.] The setting of one above another; preference. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Prel'a-tism (prĕl'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

Prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy, or the government of the church by prelates; hence, a high-churchman. *Hume.*

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist*. *T. Scott.*

Prel'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRELATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRELATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To bring under the influence of prelacy. *Palfrey.*

Prel'a-tize, *v. i.* To uphold or encourage prelacy; to exercise prelatical functions.

An episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*. *Milton.*

Prel'a-try (-trў), *n.* Prelaty; prelacy. [*Obs.*]

Prel'a-ture (-tūr; 135), **Prel'a-ture-ship,** *n.* [F. *prélature*, or LL. *praelatura.*] The state or dignity of a prelate; prelacy. *Milman.*

Prel'a-ty (-tў), *n.* Prelacy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pre-lect' (prē-lĕkt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRELECTING.] [L. *praelectus*, p. p. of *praelegere* to read before. See PRE-, and LECTION.] To read publicly, as a lecture or discourse.

Pre-lect', *v. i.* To discourse publicly; to lecture.

Spitting . . . was publicly *prelected* upon. *De Quincey.*
To *prelect* upon the military art. *Bp. Horsley.*

Pre-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. "The *prelections* of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*

Pre-lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praelector.*] A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

Pre'li-ba'tion (prē'lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand: cf. F. *prélibation.*] **1.** A tasting beforehand, or by anticipation; a foretaste; as, a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.

2. A pouring out, or libation, before tasting.

Pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rў), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis*, threshold, entrance: cf. F. *préliminaire.* Cf. LIMIT.] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures; *preliminary* examinations.

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; prefatory; proemial; previous; prior; precedent; antecedent.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* PRELIMINARIES (-rĭz). That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or duel; to take one's *preliminaries* the year before entering college.

Syn. — Introduction; preface; prelude.

Pre-lim'it (-ĭt), *v. t.* To limit previously. [*R.*]

Pre-look', *v. i.* To look forward. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Pre'lude (prē'lūd *or* prĕl'ūd; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude* (cf. It. *preludio*, LL. *praeludium*), fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play. See PRELUDE, *v. i.*] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; a preliminary part, movement, strain, etc.; especially (*Mus.*), a strain introducing the theme or chief subject; a movement introductory to a fugue, yet independent; — with recent composers often synonymous with *overture.*

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis. *Addison.*

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell.*

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; preamble; forerunner; harbinger; precursor.

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRELUDING.] [L. *praeludere, praelusum; prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *préluder.* See LUDICROUS.] To play an introduction or prelude; to give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude.

The musicians *preluded* on their instruments. *Sir W. Scott.*

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

Pre-lude', *v. t.* **1.** To introduce with a previous performance; to play or perform a prelude to; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory.

[Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

Pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'ĕr *or* prĕl'ūd-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, preludes; one who plays a prelude. *Mason.*

Pre-lud'i-al (prē-lūd'ĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [*R.*]

Pre-lud'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Preludial. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-lum'bar (prē-lŭm'bĕr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated immediately in front of the loins; — applied to the dorsal part of the abdomen.

Pre-lu'sive (-lū'sĭv), *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "*Prelusive* drops." *Thomson.* — **Pre-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-lu'so-ri-ly (-sō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a prelusory way.

Pre-lu'so-ry (-rў), *a.* Introductory; prelusive. *Bacon.*

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'mȧ-tūr' *or* prē'mȧ-tūr), *a.* [L. *praematurus; prae* before + *maturus* ripe. See MATURE.] **1.** Mature or ripe before the proper time; as, the *premature* fruits of a hotbed.

2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow; a *premature* birth; a *premature* opinion; *premature* decay.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, a *premature* report.

– **Pre'ma-ture'ly,** *adv.* — **Pre'ma-ture'ness,** *n.*

Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *prématurité.*] The quality or state of being premature; early, or untimely, ripeness; as, the *prematurity* of genius.

‖ **Pre'max-il'la** (prē'măks-ĭl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* PREMAXILLÆ (-lē). [NL. See PRE-, and MAXILLA.] (*Anat.*) A bone on either side of the middle line between the nose and mouth, forming the anterior part of each half of the upper jawbone; the intermaxilla. In man the premaxillæ become united and form the incisor part of the maxillary bone.

Pre-max'il-la-ry (prē-măks'ĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the maxillary bones; pertaining to the premaxillæ; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.

Pre-me'di-ate (-mē'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* To advocate. [*R.*]

Pre-med'i-tate (-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREMEDITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREMEDITATING.] [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p. of *praemeditari; prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See MEDITATE.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

Pre-med'i-tate, *v. i.* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.

Pre-med'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p.] Premeditated; deliberate. [*Archaic*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Pre-med'i-tate-ly, *adv.* With premeditation. *Burke.*

Pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praemeditatio:* cf. F. *préméditation.*] The act of meditating or contriving beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Pre-mer'it (prē-mĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Pre'mi-al (prē'mĭ-*al*), **Pre'mi-ant** (-*ant*), } *a.* [L. *praemialis.* See PREMIUM.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Prem'i-ces (prĕm'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [F. *prémices*, L. *primitiae.* See PRIMITIA.] First fruits. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr), *a.* [F. *premier*, fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIMARY, PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*

2. Most ancient; — said of the peer bearing the oldest title of his degree.

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr *or* prĕm'yẽr; 277), *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

Pre'mi-er-ship, *n.* The office of the premier.

Pre'mil-len'ni-al (prē'mĭl-lĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Previous to the millennium.

Pre'mi-ous (prē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praemiosus*, fr. *praemium* a premium.] Rich in gifts. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

Prem'ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.; pl.* PREMISES (-ĭ-sĕz). [Written also, less properly, *premiss.*] [F. *prémisse*, fr. L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before; *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; something previously stated or assumed as the basis of further argument; a condition; a supposition.

The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

2. (*Logic*) Either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn.

"All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner."

These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Dr. H. More.*

3. *pl.* (*Law*) Matters previously stated or set forth; esp., that part in the beginning of a deed, the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed, and all that precedes the *habendum;* the thing demised or granted.

4. *pl.* A piece of real estate; a building and its adjuncts; as, to lease *premises;* to trespass on another's *premises.*

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREMISING.] [From L. *praemissus*, p. p., or E. *premise*, n. See PREMISE, *n.*] **1.** To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. [*Obs.*]

The *premised* flames of the last day. *Shak.*

If venesection and a cathartic be *premised. E. Darwin.*

2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; especially, to lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. i.* To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise. *Swift.*

Prem'iss (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* Premise. *Whately. I. Watts.*

Pre-mit' (prē-mĭt'), *v. t.* To premise. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PREMIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. *praemium*, originally, what one has got before or better than others; *prae* before + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another, or others, in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; a bounty; as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.

To think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. *Burke.*

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in addition to the capital.

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest. *Swift.*

3. A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.

4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, gold was at a *premium;* he sold his stock at a *premium.*

Pre-mo'lar (prē-mō'lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the molar teeth. — *n.* An anterior molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous molar. See TOOTH.

Pre-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREMONISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREMONISHING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *monish:* cf. L. *praemonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

To teach, and to *premonish. Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Pre-mon'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Previous warning or admonition; forewarning. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio.* See PREMONISH.] Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning; as, a *premonition* of danger.

Pre-mon'i-tor (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praemonitor.*] One who, or that which, gives premonition.

Pre-mon'i-to-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praemonitorius.*] Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms of disease. — **Pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Pre-mon'strant (-strant), *n.* A Premonstratensian.

Pre-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.* [L. *praemonstratus*, p. p. of *praemonstrare; prae* before + *monstrare* to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow. [*R.*] *Herbert.*

Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian (-strȧ-tĕn'shȧn), *n.* [F. *prémontré*, fr. *Prémontré*, fr. L. *pratum monstratum.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, in France, in 1119. The members of the order are called also *White Canons, Norbertines,* and *Premonstrants.*

Pre'mon-stra'tion (prē'mŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonstratio.*] A showing beforehand; foreshowing.

Pre-mon'stra-tor (prē-mŏn'strā-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praemonstrator.*] One who, or that which, premonstrates. [*R.*]

Pre-morse' (prē-mōrs'), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off.

Premorse roots *or* leaves (*Bot.*), such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as if bitten off short.

Pre'mo-sa'ic (prē'mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the time before Moses; as, *premosaic* history.

Pre-mo'tion (prē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action.

Prem'u-ni're (prĕm'ū-nī'rē *or* prē'mū-), *n.* (*Law*) See PRÆMUNIRE.

Prem'u-nite' (prĕm'ū-nīt' *or* prē'mū-), *v. t.* [L. *praemunitus*, p. p. of *praemunire* to fortify in front; *prae* before + *munire* to fortify.] To fortify beforehand; to guard against objection. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Pre'mu-ni'tion (prē'mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemunitio:* cf. F. *prémunition.*] The act of fortifying or guarding against objections. [*Obs.*]

Pre-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'nĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a premunire; as, a *premunitory* process.

Pre-na'sal (prē-nā'*zal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the nose, or in front of the nasal chambers.

Pre-na'tal (-*tal*), *a.* Being or happening before birth.

Pren'der (prĕn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *prendre* to take, fr. L. *prehendere* to take.] (*Law*) The power or right of taking a thing before it is offered. *Burrill.*

Pre-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.* See PRÆNOMEN.

Pre-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* Serving as a prefix in a compound name. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-nom'i-nate (-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p. of *praenominare* to give the prenomen to, to prenominate, fr. *praenomen* prenomen.] Forenamed; named beforehand. [*R.*] "*Prenominate* crimes." *Shak.*

Pre-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To forename; to name beforehand; to tell by name beforehand. *Shak.*

Pre-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of prenominating; privilege of being named first. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-nos'tic (prē-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *praenoscere* to foreknow; *prae* before + *noscere, notum,* to know.] A prognostic; an omen. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Pre-note' (-nōt'), *v. t.* [L. *praenotare; prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note or designate beforehand. *Foxe.*

Pre-no'tion (-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio:* cf. F. *prénotion.* See PRENOSTIC.] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. *Bacon.*

Pren-sa'tion (prĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prensatio*, from *prensare, prehensare*, v. freq. from *prehendere* to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Pren'tice (prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [Aphetic form of *apprentice.*] An apprentice. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Piers Plowman.*

"My accuser is my *prentice.*" *Shak.*

Pren'tice-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Apprenticehood. [*Obs.*]

This jolly prentice with his master bode
Till he was out nigh of his *prenticehood. Chaucer.*

Pren'tice-ship, *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

He served a *prenticeship* who sets up shop. *Pope.*

Pre-nun'ci-a'tion (prē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenunciatio*, fr. *praenunciare* to announce beforehand. See PRE-, and ANNOUNCE.] The act of announcing or proclaiming beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Pre-nun'cious (prē-nŭn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praenuncius.*] Announcing beforehand; presaging. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

‖ **Pre-ob'lon-ga'ta** (-ŏb'lŏn-gā'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRE-, and OBLONGATA.] (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the medulla oblongata. *B. G. Wilder.*

Pre'ob-tain' (prē'ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'kū-*pan*-sȳ), *n.* [See PREOCCUPATE.] The act or right of taking possession before another; as, the *preoccupancy* of wild land.

Pre-oc'cu-pate (prē-ŏk'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p. of *praeoccupare* to preoccupy. See PREOCCUPY.] **1.** To anticipate; to take before. [*Obs.*] "Fear *preoccupateth* it [death]." *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to prejudice. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeoccupatio:* cf. F. *préoccupation.*] **1.** The act of preoccupying, or taking possession of beforehand; the state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

2. Anticipation of objections. [*R.*] *South.*

Pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREOCCUPIED (-pīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREOCCUPYING (-pī'ĭng).] [Cf. F. *préoccuper.* See PREOCCUPATE, OCCUPY.] **1.** To take possession of before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.

2. To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; hence, to prejudice.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

Pre-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Placed just in front of the eyes, as the antennæ of certain insects. — *n.* One of the scales just in front of the eye of a reptile or fish.

Pre-om'i-nate (-ŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To ominate beforehand; to portend. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre'o-per'cu-lar (prē'ō-pẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the operculum; pertaining to the preoperculum. — *n.* The preoperculum.

‖ **Pre'o-per'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The anterior opercular bone in fishes.

Pre'o-pin'ion (prē'ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Opinion previously formed; prepossession; prejudice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-op'tion (prē-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Right of first choice.

Pre-o'ral (-ō'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth; as, *preoral* bands.

Pre-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the orbit.

Pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + *ordain:* cf. L. *praeordinare.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine; to foreordain. *Milton.*

Pre-or'der (prē-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pre-or'di-nance (-dĭ-nans), *n.* Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

Pre-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *praeordinatus*, p. p. See PREORDAIN.] Preordained. [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pre-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préordination.*] The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

"The *preordination* of God." *Bale.*

Pre-par'a-ble (prē-pâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prepared. "Medicine *preparable* by art." *Boyle.*

Prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *préparation*, L. *praeparatio.* See PREPARE.] **1.** The act of preparing or fitting beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign.

2. The state of being prepared or made ready; preparedness; readiness; fitness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war.

3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *T. Burnet.*

4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded by a certain process or for a particular purpose; a combination. Specifically: (*a*) Any medicinal substance fitted for use. (*b*) Anything treated for preservation or examination as a specimen. (*c*) Something prepared for use in cookery.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing who magnify their *preparations.* *Sir T. Browne.*

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An army or fleet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. (*Mus.*) The holding over of a note from one chord into the next chord, where it forms a temporary discord, until resolved in the chord that follows; the anticipation of a discordant note in the preceding concord, so that the ear is prepared for the shock. See SUSPENSION.

7. Accomplishment; qualification. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatif.*] Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.

Laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

Pre-par'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of preparing, or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares. "A *preparative* unto sermons." *Hooker.*

2. That which is done in the way of preparation. "Necessary *preparatives* for our voyage." *Dryden.*

Pre-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By way of preparation.

Pre-par'a-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praeparator.*] One who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, etc. *Agassiz.*

Pre-par'a-to-ry (prē-păr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praeparatorius:* cf. F. *préparatoire.*] Preparing the way for anything by previous measures of adaptation; antecedent and adapted to what follows; introductory; preparative; as, a *preparatory* school; a *preparatory* condition.

Pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPARED (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPARING.] [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare; prae* before + *parare* to make ready. See PARE.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; as, to *prepare* ground for seed; to *prepare* a lesson.

Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light. *Dryden.*

2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide; as, to *prepare* ammunition and provisions for troops; to *prepare* ships for defense; to *prepare* an entertainment. *Milton.*

That they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps.* cvii. 36.

Syn. — To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; provide; form; make; make ready.

Pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To make all things ready; to put things in order; as, to *prepare* for a hostile invasion. "Bid them *prepare* for dinner." *Shak.*
2. To make one's self ready; to get ready; to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death.
Pre-pare', *n.* Preparation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Pre-pared' (-pârd'), *a.* Made fit or suitable; adapted; ready; as, *prepared* food; *prepared* questions. — **Pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lȳ), *adv. Shak.* — **Pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*
Pre-par'er (-pâr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, prepares, fits, or makes ready. *Wood.*
Pre-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPAID (-pād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPAYING.] To pay in advance, or beforehand; as, to *prepay* postage.
Pre-pay'ment (-ment), *n.* Payment in advance.
Pre-pe'ni-al (-pē'nĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of, or anterior to, the penis.
Pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + F. *penser* to think. See PANSY.] To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Sir T. Elyot.*
Pre-pense', *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand. [*Obs.*]
Pre-pense', *a.* [See PANSY, and cf. PREPENSE, *v. t.*] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *prepense.*

This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *prepense.* *Southey.*

Pre-pense'ly, *adv.* In a premeditated manner.
Pre-pol'lence (prē-pŏl'lens), **Pre-pol'len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* [L. *praepollentia.*] The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance; prevalence. [*R.*] *Coventry.*
Pre-pol'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *praepollens*, p. pr. of *praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* before + *pollere* to be powerful.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing; predominant. [*R.*] *Boyle.*
‖ **Pre-pol'lex** (-lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PREPOLLICES (-lĭ-sēz). [NL. See PRE-, POLLEX.] (*Anat.*) An extra first digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the pollex.
Pre-pon'der (-pŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* To preponderate. [*Obs.*]
Pre-pon'der-ance (-ans), **Pre-pon'der-an-cy** (-an-sȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *prépondérance.*] **1.** The quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, or power, etc.; an outweighing.

The mind should . . . reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Gun.*) The excess of weight of that part of a cannon behind the trunnions over that in front of them.
Pre-pon'der-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *praeponderans, -antis:* cf. F. *prépondérant.* See PREPONDERATE.] Preponderating; outweighing; overbalancing; — used literally and figuratively; as, a *preponderant* weight; of *preponderant* importance. — **Pre-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.*
Pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPONDERATED (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPONDERATING.] [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare; prae* before + *ponderare* to weigh, fr. *pondus, ponderis*, a weight. See PONDER.] **1.** To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to exceed in weight; to overbalance.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.
3. To cause to prefer; to incline; to decide. [*Obs.*]

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace. *Fuller.*

Pre-pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; figuratively, to exceed in influence, power, etc.: hence, to incline to one side; as, the affirmative side *preponderated.*

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

Pre-pon'der-a'ting-ly (-ā'tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a preponderating manner; preponderantly.
Pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeponderatio.*] The act or state of preponderating; preponderance; as, a *preponderation* of reasons. *I. Watts.*
Pre-pose' (prē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *préposer*; pref. *pré-* (L. *prae* before) + *poser.* See POSE.] To place or set before; to prefix. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place: cf. F. *préposition.* See POSITION, and cf. PROVOST.] **1.** (*Gram.*) A word employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun or pronoun (in English always in the objective case) to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge *of* iron; he comes *from* town; it is good *for* food; he escaped *by* running.
2. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. [*Obs.*]

He made a long *preposition* and oration. *Fabyan.*

Prep'o-si'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *prépositionnel.*] Of or pertaining to a preposition; of the nature of a preposition. *Earle.* — **Prep'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praepositivus:* cf. F. *prépositif.*] (*Gram.*) Put before; prefixed; as, a *prepositive* particle. — *n.* A prepositive word. *Tooke.*
‖ **Pre-pos'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A scholar appointed to inspect other scholars; a monitor. *Todd.*
Pre-pos'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *praepositura.* See PREPOSITION, and cf. PROVOST.] The office or dignity of a provost; a provostship. *Lowth.*
Pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPOSSESSED (-pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pŏs-sĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPOSSESSING.] **1.** To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*
2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

It created him enemies, and *prepossessed* the lord general. *Evelyn.*

Pre'pos-sess'ing (prē'pŏz-zĕs'ĭng *or* -pŏs-sĕs'ĭng), *a.* Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner. — **Pre'pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Preoccupation; prior possession. *Hammond.*
2. Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; previous impression; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood. "The prejudices and *prepossessions* of the country." *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Bent; bias; inclination; preoccupancy; prejudgment. See BENT.

Pre'pos-sess'or (-pŏz-zĕs'ẽr *or* pŏs-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who possesses, or occupies, previously. *R. Brady.*
Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus; prae* before + *posterus* coming after, latter. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. [*Obs.*]

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; utterly and glaringly foolish; unreasonably absurd; perverted. "Most *preposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*

Preposterous ass, that never read so far! *Shak.*

Syn. — Absurd; perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous. See ABSURD.
— **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*
Pre-pos'tor (-tẽr), *n.* See PREPOSITOR.
Pre-po'ten-cy (prē-pō'ten-sȳ), *n.* [L. *praepotentia:* cf. F. *prépotence.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
2. (*Biol.*) The capacity, on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit more than his or her own share of characteristics to their offspring.
Pre-po'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *praepotens.* See PRE-, and POTENT.] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, or authority; predominant. *Plaifere.*
2. (*Biol.*) Characterized by prepotency. *Darwin.*
Pre'pro-vide' (prē'prō-vīd'), *v. t.* To provide beforehand. "The materials *preprovided.*" *Fuller.*
Pre-pu'bic (prē-pū'bĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of, or anterior to, the pubis; pertaining to the prepubis.
‖ **Pre-pu'bis** (-bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PRE-, and PUBIS.] (*Anat.*) A bone or cartilage, of some animals, situated in the middle line in front of the pubic bones.
Pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium.*] (*Anat.*) The foreskin.
Pre-pu'tial (prē-pū'shal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prepuce.
Pre-raph'a-el-ism (-răf'ā-ĕl-ĭz'm), **Pre-raph'a-el-i'tism** (-ī'tĭz'm), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) The doctrine or practice of a school of modern painters who profess to be followers of the painters before Raphael. Its adherents advocate careful study direct from nature, delicacy and minuteness of workmanship, and an exalted and delicate conception of the subject.
Pre-raph'a-el-ite (-it), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style called preraphaelitism; as, a *preraphaelite* figure; a *preraphaelite* landscape. *Ruskin.*
Pre-raph'a-el-ite, *n.* One who favors or practices art as it was before Raphael; one who favors or advocates preraphaelitism.
Pre-reg'nant (prē-rĕg'nant), *n.* One who reigns before another; a sovereign predecessor. [*R.*] *Warner.*
Pre're-mote' (prē'rē-mōt'), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *preremote* cause, the other the postremote effect. *E. Darwin.*

Pre're-quire' (-kwīr'), *v. t.* To require beforehand.

Some things are *prerequired* of us. *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end; as, *prerequisite* conditions of success.
Pre-req'ui-site, *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect proposed.

The necessary *prerequisites* of freedom. *Goldsmith.*

Pre're-solve' (prē'rē-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRERESOLVED (-zŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRERESOLVING.] To resolve beforehand; to predetermine. *Sir E. Dering.*
Pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, from L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** An exclusive or peculiar privilege; prior and indefeasible right; fundamental and essential possession; — used generally of an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man — the powers of abstraction and imagination. *I. Taylor.*

An unconstitutional exercise of his *prerogative.* *Macaulay.*

2. Precedence; preëminence; first rank. [*Obs.*]

Then give me leave to have *prerogative.* *Shak.*

☞ The term came into general use in the conflicts between the Crown and Parliaments of Great Britain, especially in the time of the Stuarts.

Prerogative Court (*Eng. Law*), a court which formerly had authority in the matter of wills and administrations, where the deceased left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two or more different dioceses. *Blackstone.* — **Prerogative office**, the office in which wills proved in the Prerogative Court were registered.

Syn. — Privilege; right. See PRIVILEGE.

Pre-rog'a-tived (prē-rŏg'ā-tĭvd), *a.* Endowed with a prerogative, or exclusive privilege. [*R.*] *Shak.*
Pre-rog'a-tive-ly (-tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* By prerogative.
Pre'sage (prē'sāj *or* prĕs'āj; 277), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, from *praesagire.* See PRESAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory." *Milton.*
2. Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power; foreknowledge; presentiment.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton.*

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; presentiment.
Pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESAGED (-sājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESAGING.] [F. *présager*, L. *praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely or sharply. See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to foreknow.
2. To foretell; to predict; to foreshow; to indicate.

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

Pre-sage', *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; — sometimes used with *of.* *Dryden.*
Pre-sage'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood. *Tennyson.*

Pre-sage'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act or art of presaging; a foreboding. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
2. That which is presaged, or foretold. [*R.*] "Ominous *presagement* before his end." *Sir H. Wotton.*
Pre-sa'ger (-sā'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, presages; a foreteller; a foreboder. *Shak.*
Pre-sa'gious (-jŭs), *a.* Foreboding; ominous. [*Obs.*]
Pres'by-ope (prĕs'bĭ-ōp), *n.* (*Med.*) One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.
‖ **Pres'by-o'pi-a** (-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πρέσβυς old, n., an old man + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] (*Med.*) A defect of vision consequent upon advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes can not be seen distinctly without the use of convex glasses. Called also *presbytia.*
Pres'by-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted.
Pres'by-o'py (-ō'pȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbyopie.*] See PRESBYOPIA.
Pres'byte (prĕs'bĭt), *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man.] Same as PRESBYOPE. *Dunglison.*
Pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr *or* prĕs'-; 277), *n.* [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d Citation under BISHOP, *n.*, 1.
2. (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called also *priest.*

I rather term the one sort *presbyter* than priest. *Hooker.*

New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large. *Milton.*

3. (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.
4. A Presbyterian. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*
Pres-byt'er-al (prĕz-bĭt'ẽr-*al or* prĕs-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.
Pres-byt'er-ate (-āt; 48), *n.* [L. *presbyteratus:* cf. F. *presbytérat.*] A presbytery; also, presbytership. *Heber.*
Pres'by-ter-ess, *n.* A female presbyter. *Bale.*
Pres'by-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *presbytéral.*] Presbyterian. "*Presbyterial* government." *Milton.*
Pres'by-te'ri-an (-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien.*] Of or pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters; relating to those who uphold church government by presbyters; also, to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed.

Reformed Presbyterians. See CAMERONIAN.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively.
‖ **Pres'by-te'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) Same as PRESBYTERY, 4.
Pres'by-ter-ship (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr-shĭp *or* prĕs'-), *n.* The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.
Pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr-ȳ *or* prĕs'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* PRESBYTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *presbyterium*, Gr. πρεσβυτέριον. See PRESBYTER, and cf. PRESBYTERIUM.] **1.** A body of elders in the early Christian church.
2. (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A judicatory consisting of all the ministers within a certain district, and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the pastor. This body has a general jurisdiction over the churches under its care, and is next below the provincial synod in authority.
3. The Presbyterian religion or polity. [*R.*] *Tatler.*
4. (*a*) (*Arch.*) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. (*b*) The residence of a priest or clergyman. *Gwilt.*
‖ **Pres-byt'i-a** (prĕs-bĭt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] (*Med.*) Presbyopia.
Pres-byt'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Same as PRESBYOPIC.
Pres'byt-ism (prĕs'bĭt-ĭzm), *n.* Presbyopia.
‖ **Pre-scap'u-la** (prē-skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The part of the scapula in front of, or above, the spine, or mesoscapula.
Pre-scap'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prescapula; supraspinous.
Pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ens *or* -shens; 277), *n.* [F. *prescience*, L. *praescientia.* See PRESCIENT.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

God's certain *prescience* of the volitions of moral agents. *J. Edwards.*

Pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know: cf. F. *prescient*. See SCIENCE.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing; conscious beforehand. *Pope.*

Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost *prescient*, of this event. *Bacon.*

Pre'sci-ent-ly, *adv.* With prescience or foresight.

Pre-scind' (prē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder: cf. F. *prescinder*.] **1.** To cut off; to abstract. [*Obs.*] *Norris.*

2. (*Metaph.*) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pre-scind'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *praescindens*, p. pr.] Cutting off; abstracting. [*R.*] *Cheyne.*

Pre'scious (prē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praescius; prae* before + *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as, *prescious* of ills. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESCRIBING.] [L. *praescribere, praescriptum; prae* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; to appoint; to direct.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

2. (*Med.*) To direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.

Syn.—To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.

Pre-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; to dictate.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions. *Locke.*

2. To influence by long use. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

3. (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions; to indicate remedies; as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.

4. (*Law*) To claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing on the ground of immemorial use and enjoyment, that is, by a custom having the force of law.

Pre-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who prescribes.

Pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p. of *praescribere*: cf. F. *prescrit*. See PRESCRIBE.] Directed; prescribed. "A *prescript* form of words." *Jer. Taylor.*

Pre'script, *n.* [L. *praescriptum*: cf. OF. *prescript*.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton.*

2. A medical prescription. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell.*

Pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being prescriptible. *Story.*

Pre-scrip'ti-ble (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prescriptible*.] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed. *Grafton.*

Pre-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *prescription*, L. *praescriptio*, an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fr. *praescribere*. See PRESCRIBE.]

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating; direction; precept; also, that which is prescribed.

2. (*Med.*) A direction of a remedy or of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.

3. (*Law*) A prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. *Bacon.*

That profound reverence for law and *prescription* which has long been characteristic of Englishmen. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage, while *prescription* is personal, annexed to the person only. *Prescription* only extends to incorporeal rights, such as a right of way, or of common. What the law gives of *common rights* is not the subject of *prescription*. *Blackstone. Cruise. Kent.* In Scotch law, *prescription* is employed in the sense in which *limitation* is used in England and America, namely, to express that operation of the lapse of time by which obligations are extinguished or titles protected. *Sir T. Craig. Erskine.*

Pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] (*Law*) Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial or long-continued use and enjoyment; as, a *prescriptive* right or title; pleading the continuance and authority of long custom.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason.*

Pre-scrip'tive-ly, *adv.* By prescription.

‖ **Pre-scu'tum** (prē-skū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PRESCUTA (-tȧ). [NL. See PRÆ-, and SCUTUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The first of the four pieces composing the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect. It is usually small and inconspicuous.

Pre'se-ance (prē'sē-ans), *n.* [F. *préséance*. See PRESIDE.] Priority of place in sitting. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Pre'se-lect' (prē'sē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To select beforehand.

Pres'ence (prĕz'ens), *n.* [F. *présence*, L. *praesentia*. See PRESENT.] **1.** The state of being present, or of being within sight or call, or at hand;—opposed to *absence*.

2. The place in which one is present; the part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; neighborhood without the intervention of anything that forbids intercourse.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy *presence* joy entire. *Milton.*

3. Specifically, neighborhood to the person of one of superior or exalted rank; also, presence chamber.

In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

An 't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shak.*

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; especially, the person of a superior, as a sovereign.

The Sovran *Presence* thus replied. *Milton.*

5. An assembly, especially of persons of rank or nobility, noble company.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearance. "Rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect." *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

Presence chamber, *or* **Presence room,** the room in which a great personage receives company. *Addison.* "*Chambers of presence.*" *Bacon.* — **Presence of mind,** that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously in obedience to the will, enabling one to reach, as it were spontaneously or by intuition, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

Pre'sen-sa'tion (prē'sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-sen'sion (prē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesensio*, fr. *praesentire* to perceive beforehand. See PRESENTIENT.] Previous perception. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See ESSENCE.] **1.** Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits;—opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. *John* xiv. 25.

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of Congress; the *present* state of affairs; the *present* instance.

I 'll bring thee to the *present* business. *Shak.*

3. Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident. "A *present* recompense." "A *present* pardon." *Shak.*

An ambassador . . . desires a *present* audience. *Massinger.*

4. Ready; quick in emergency; as, a *present* wit. [*R.*]

5. Favorably attentive; propitious. [*Archaic*]

To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

Present tense (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*, I *write*, or I *do write*.

Pres'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *présent*. See PRESENT, *a.*]

1. Present time; the time being; time in progress now, or at the moment contemplated; as, at this *present*.

Past and *present*, wound in one. *Tennyson.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas *praesentes*;"—in this sense, rarely used in the singular.

3. (*Gram.*) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

At present, at the present time; now. — **For the present,** for the time being; temporarily. — **In present,** at once, without delay. [*Obs.*] "With them, *in present*, half his kingdom; the rest to follow at his death." *Milton.*

Pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESENTING.] [F. *présenter*, L. *praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, a. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to introduce formally; to offer for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; (with the reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job* i. 6.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; to set forth; as, to *present* a fine appearance.

Lectorides's memory is ever . . . *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons. *I. Watts.*

3. To pass over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to give in charge or possession; to deliver; to make over.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

4. To make a gift of; to bestow; to give, generally in a formal or ceremonious manner; to grant; to confer.

My last, least offering, I *present* thee now. *Cowper.*

5. Hence: To endow; to bestow a gift upon; to favor, as with a donation; also, to court by gifts.

Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

6. To represent; to personate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. In specific uses: (*a*) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage: that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. *Lamb.* (*c*) To lay before a public body, or an official, for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, etc.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment. (*d*) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, a grand jury *present* certain offenses or nuisances, or whatever they think to be public injuries. (*e*) To bring an indictment against. [*U. S.*] (*f*) To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; as, to *present* a pistol or the point of a sword to the breast of another.

Present arms (*Mil.*), the command in response to which the gun is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, and held there with the left hand grasping it at the lower band, and the right hand grasping the small of the stock, in token of respect, as in saluting a superior officer; also, the position taken at such a command.

Pre-sent', *v. i.* (*Med.*) To appear at the mouth of the uterus so as to be perceptible to the finger in vaginal examination; — said of a part of an infant during labor.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *n.* [F. *présent.*] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donative; as, a Christmas *present*.

Syn.—Gift; donation; donative; benefaction. See GIFT.

Pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *n.* (*Mil.*) The position of a soldier in presenting arms; as, to stand at *present*.

Pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présentable*.] **1.** Capable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; fit to be brought forward or set forth; hence, fitted to be introduced to another, or to go into society; as, ideas that are *presentable* in simple language; she is not *presentable* in such a gown.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman; as, a church *presentable*. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Pres'en-ta'ne-ous (prĕz'ĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesentaneus*. See PRESENT, *a.*] Ready; quick; immediate in effect; as, *presentaneous* poison. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Pres'en-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesentatio* a showing, representation: cf. F. *présentation*.] **1.** The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker*

2. Hence, exhibition; representation; display; appearance; semblance; show.

Under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit. *Shak.*

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

3. That which is presented or given; a present; a gift; as, the picture was a *presentation*. [*R.*]

4. (*Eccl.*) The act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice; the right of presenting a clergyman.

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Med.*) The particular position of the child during labor relatively to the passages through which it is to be brought forth; — specifically designated by the part which first appears at the mouth of the uterus; as, a breech *presentation*.

Presentation copy, a copy of a book, engraving, etc., presented to some one by the author or artist, as a token of regard.

Pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution; as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative. *Blackstone.*

2. Admitting the presentation of a clergyman; as, a *presentative* parsonage. *Spelman.*

3. (*Metaph.*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; directly apprehensible, as objects; capable of apprehending, as faculties.

The latter term, *presentative* faculty, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a "representative faculty." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pres'en-tee' (prĕz'en-tē'), *n.* [F. *présenté*, p. p. See PRESENT, *v. t.*] One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented; specifically (*Eccl.*), one presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

Pre-sent'er (prē-zĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who presents.

Pre-sen'tial (-zĕn'shal), *a.* [LL. *praesentialis*.] Implying actual presence; present; immediate. [*Obs.*]

God's mercy is made *presential* to us. *Jer. Taylor.*

—Pre-sen'tial-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Pre-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being actually present. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Pre-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make present. [*Obs.*]

Pre-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [L. *praesentiens*, p. pr. of *praesentire* to perceive beforehand; *prae* before + *sentire* to feel.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

Pres'en-tif'ic (prĕz'en-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *praesens, -entis*, present + *facere* to make.] Making present. [*Obs.*]

—Pres'en-tif'ic-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pres'en-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Presentific. [*Obs.*]

Pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *sentiment*: cf. F. *pressentiment*. See PRESENTIENT.] Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension; especially, an antecedent impression or conviction of something unpleasant, distressing, or calamitous, about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Pre-sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of the nature of a presentiment; foreboding. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pre-sen'tion (-shŭn), *n.* See PRESENSION. [*Obs.*]

Pre-sent'ive (-zĕnt'ĭv), *a.* (*Philol.*) Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object to the memory or imagination; — distinguished from *symbolic*.

How greatly the word "will" is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries. *Earle.*

—Pre-sent'ive-ly, *adv.* **—Pre-sent'ive-ness,** *n.*

Pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ent-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** At present; at this time; now. [*Obs.*]

The towns and forts you *presently* have. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. At once; without delay; forthwith; also, less definitely, soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by. *Shak.*

And *presently* the fig tree withered away. *Matt.* xxi. 19.

3. With actual presence; actually. [*Obs.*]

His precious body and blood *presently* there. *Bp. Gardiner.*

Pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my *presentment*." *Shak.*

2. Setting forth to view; delineation; appearance; representation; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*. *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; also, an inquisition of office and indictment by a grand jury; an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment, or the act of offering an indictment; also, the indictment itself. (*b*) The official notice (formerly required to be given in court) of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*

Presentment of a bill of exchange, the offering of a bill to

the drawee for acceptance, or to the acceptor for payment. See *Bill of exchange*, under Bill. *Mozley & W.*

Pres'ent-ness (prĕz'ent-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being present; presence. [*Obs.*] "*Presentness* of mind in danger." *Clarendon.*

Pres'en-toir' (prĕz'en-twär'), *n.* [Formed after analogy of French.] An ornamental tray, dish, or the like, used as a salver.

Pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zĕrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being preserved; admitting of preservation.

Pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préservation.*] The act or process of preserving, or keeping safe; the state of being preserved, or kept from injury, destruction, or decay; security; safety; as, *preservation* of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good *preservation.*

Give us particulars of thy *preservation.* *Shak.*

Pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zĕrv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préservatif.*] Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve, or to keep from injury, decay, etc.

Pre-serv'a-tive, *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

To wear tablets as *preservatives* against the plague. *Bacon.*

Pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Preservative. *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.; pl.* Preservatories (-rĭz). **1.** A preservative. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

2. A room, or apparatus, in which perishable things, as fruit, vegetables, etc., can be preserved without decay.

Pre-serve' (prē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Preserved (-zĕrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Preserving.] [F. *préserver*, from L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve; cf. L. *praeservare* to observe beforehand. See Serve.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil, harm, danger, etc.; to protect.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.
Now, good angels *preserve* the king. *Shak.*

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to season and prepare for remaining in a good state, as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to *preserve* peaches or grapes.

You can not *preserve* it from tainting. *Shak.*

3. To maintain throughout; to keep intact; as, to *preserve* appearances; to *preserve* silence.

To preserve game, to protect it from extermination.

Syn. — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See Keep.

Pre-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. *Shak.*

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

Pre-serve', *n.* **1.** That which is preserved; fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in the plural.

2. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, or for food.

Pre-serv'er (prē-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, preserves, saves, or defends, from destruction, injury, or decay; esp., one who saves the life or character of another. *Shak.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

Game preserver. See under Game.

Pre-show' (prē-shō'), *v. t.* To foreshow.

Pre-side' (-zīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Presided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Presiding.] [L. *praesidere; prae* before + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *présider.* See Sit.] **1.** To be set, or to sit, in the place of authority; to occupy the place of president, chairman, moderator, director, etc.; to direct, control, and regulate, as chief officer; as, to *preside* at a public meeting; to *preside* over the senate.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside.* *Dryden.*

Pres'i-dence (prĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* See Presidency. [*Obs.*]

Pres'i-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.; pl.* Presidencies (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *présidence.*] **1.** The function or condition of one who presides; superintendence; control and care.

2. The office of president; as, Washington was elected to the *presidency.*

3. The term during which a president holds his office; as, during the *presidency* of Madison.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, each of which had a council of which its governor was president.

Pres'i-dent (-dent), *n.* Precedent. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pres'i-dent, *a.* Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. [*R.*]

His angels *president* in every province. *Milton.*

Pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praesidere.* See Preside.] **1.** One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer, as of a legislative body. Specifically: (*a*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. (*b*) The chief executive officer of the government in certain republics; as, the *president* of the United States.

2. A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. [*Obs.*]

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

Pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Presiding or watching over. "*Presidential* angels." *Glanvill.*

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, the *presidential* chair; a *presidential* election.

Pres'i-dent-ship (prĕz'ĭ-dent-shĭp), *n.* The office and dignity of president; presidency. *Hooker.*

Pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ĕr), *n.* One who presides.

Pre-sid'i-al (-sĭd'ĭ-al), } *a.* [L. *praesidialis* and *prae-*
Pre-sid'i-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), } *sidiarius*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See Preside.] Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three *presidial* castles in this city. *Howell.*

Pre-sid'i-a-ry, *n.* [L. *praesidiarium.*] A guard. [*Obs.*] "Heavenly *presidiaries.*" *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-sid'ing (prē-zīd'ĭng), *a. & n.* from Preside.

Presiding elder. See under 2d Elder.

‖ **Pre-si'di-o** (prā-sē'dē-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (prē-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesignificatio.* See Presignify.] The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Pre-sig'ni-fy (-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Presignified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Presignifying.] [L. *praesignificare; prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

Pre-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the sphenoid bone; of or pertaining to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone (*i. e.*, the presphenoid bone).

Presphenoid bone (*Anat.*), the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in front of the basisphenoid. It is usually a separate bone in the young or fetus, but becomes a part of the sphenoid in the adult.

Pre-sphe'noid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The presphenoid bone.

Pre'sphe-noid'al (prē'sfē-noid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the presphenoid bone; presphenoid.

Pre-spi'nal (prē-spī'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Prevertebral.

Press (prĕs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian insectivore (*Tupaia ferruginea*). It is arboreal in its habits, and has a bushy tail. The fur is soft, and varies from rusty red to maroon and to brownish black.

Press, *v. t.* [Corrupt. fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan; hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See Prest, *n.*] To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress.

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *pressed.* *Dryden.*

Press, *n.* [For *prest*, confused with *press.*] A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy.

I have misused the king's *press.* *Shak.*

Press gang, *or* **Pressgang,** a detachment of seamen under the command of an officer empowered to force men into the naval service. See *Impress gang*, under Impress. — **Press money,** money paid to a man enlisted into public service. See *Prest money*, under Prest, *a.*

Press, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pressed (prĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pressing.] [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere, pressum*, to press. Cf. Print, *v.*] **1.** To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; to compress; as, we *press* the ground with the feet when we walk; we *press* the couch on which we repose; we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; we are *pressed* in a crowd.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together. *Luke* vi. 38.

2. To squeeze, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to squeeze out, or express, from something.

From sweet kernels *pressed,*
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

And I took the grapes, and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup, and I gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand. *Gen.* xl. 11.

3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, in order to compact, make dense, or smooth; as, to *press* cotton bales, paper, etc.; to smooth by ironing; as, to *press* clothes.

4. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoe shook at these alarms,
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon.

Press not a falling man too far. *Shak.*

6. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or hunger.

7. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; to force; to compel.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii. 5.

8. To try to force (something upon some one); to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to *press* divine truth on an audience.

He *pressed* a letter upon me within this hour. *Dryden.*
Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

9. To drive with violence; to hurry; to urge on; to ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and *pressed* on, by the king's commandment. *Esther* viii. 14.

☞ *Press* differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

Pressed brick. See under Brick.

Press, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge with steady force.

2. To move on with urging and crowding; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark* iii. 10.

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument *presses* upon the judgment.

Press, *n.* [F. *presse.* See 4th Press.] **1.** An apparatus or machine by which any substance or body is pressed, squeezed, stamped, or shaped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses.

☞ Presses are differently constructed for various purposes in the arts, their specific uses being commonly designated; as, a cotton *press*, a wine *press*, a cider *press*, a copying *press*, etc. See Drill press.

2. Specifically, a printing press.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications, taken collectively, more especially newspapers or the persons employed in writing for them; as, a free *press* is a blessing, a licentious *press* is a curse.

4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes *press.* *Shak.*

5. The act of pressing or thronging forward.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold. *Shak.*

6. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a *press* of engagements.

7. A multitude of individuals crowded together; a crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press.* *Mark* ii. 4.

Cylinder press, a printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a flat bed. — **Hydrostatic press.** See under Hydrostatic. — **Liberty of the press,** the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally pernicious matters. — **Press bed,** a bed that may be folded, and inclosed, in a press or closet. *Boswell.* — **Press of sail** (*Naut.*), as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

Press'er (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, presses.

Presser bar, *or* **Presser wheel** (*Knitting machine*), a bar or wheel which closes the barbs of the needles to enable the loops of the yarn to pass over them. — **Presser foot,** the part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down upon the table of the machine.

Press'gang' (-găng'), *n.* See *Press gang*, under Press.

Press'ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a *pressing* necessity. — **Press'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Pres'sion (prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *pressio:* cf. F. *pression.* See 4th Press.] **1.** The act of pressing; pressure. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

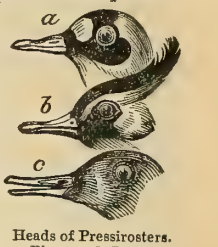

Heads of Pressirosters.
a Plover; *b* Lapwing; *c* Ring Dotterel.

2. (*Cartesian Philos.*) An endeavor to move.

Pres'si-ros'ter (prĕs'sĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *pressus* pressed (p. p. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *pressirostre.* See 4th Press.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of wading birds (*Pressirostres*) including those which have a compressed beak, as the plovers.

Pres'si-ros'tral (-rŏs'tral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the pressirosters.

Pres'si-tant (-tant), *a.* [See 4th Press.] Gravitating; heavy. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pres'sive (prĕs'sĭv), *a.* Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive; as, *pressive* taxation. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Press'ly (prĕs'lў), *adv.* Closely; concisely. [*Obs.*]

Press'man (-man), *n.; pl.* Pressmen (-men). **1.** One who manages, or attends to, a press, esp. a printing press.

2. One who presses clothes; as, a tailor's *pressman.*

Press'man, *n.* [See 2d Press.] One of a press gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service; also, one forced into the service.

Press'or (-ẽr), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Causing, or giving rise to, pressure or to an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and consequently an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor.* *Landois & Stirling.*

Press'pack' (prĕs'păk'), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

Pres'sur-age (prĕsh'ụr-āj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Pressure.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

Pres'sure (prĕsh'ụr; 138), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere.* See 4th Press.] **1.** The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; a crushing; as, a *pressure* of the hand.

2. A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the *pressure* of poverty; the *pressure* of taxes; the *pressure* of motives on the mind; the *pressure* of civilization.

Where the *pressure* of danger was not felt. *Macaulay.*

3. Affliction; distress; grievance.

My people's *pressures* are grievous. *Eikon Basilike.*
In the midst of his great troubles and *pressures.* *Atterbury.*

4. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business.

5. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

6. (*Mech.*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface, often estimated with reference to the amount upon a unit's area.

Atmospheric pressure, Center of pressure, etc. See under Atmospheric, Center, etc. — **Back pressure** (*Steam engine*), pressure which resists the motion of the piston, as the pressure of exhaust steam which does not find free outlet. — **Fluid pressure,** pressure like that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is normal and equally intense in all directions around a point. *Rankine.* — **Pressure gauge,** a gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer.

Press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* The art of printing from the surface of type, plates, or engravings in relief, by means of a press; the work so done. *MacKellar.*

Prest (prĕst), *imp. & p. p.* of Press.

Prest, *a.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. L. *praestus* ready. Cf. Presto.] **1.** Ready; prompt; prepared. [*Obs.*]

All *prest* to such battle he was. *R. of Gloucester.*

2. Neat; tidy; proper. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Prest money, money formerly paid to men when they enlisted into the British service; — so called because it bound those that received it to be ready for service when called upon.

Prest, *n.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. OF. *prester* to lend, F. *prêter*, fr. L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for, to fulfill, offer, supply; *prae* before + *stare* to stand. See Pre-, and Stand, and cf. Press to force into service.] **1.** Ready money; a loan of money. [*Obs.*]

Requiring of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) A duty in money formerly paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. *Cowell.*

Prest, *v. t.* To give as a loan; to lend. [*Obs.*]

Sums of money . . . *prested* out in loan. *E. Hall.*

Prest'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Payable. [*Scot.*]

Pres-ta'tion (prĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare:* cf. F. *prestation.*] (*O.*

Eng. Law) A payment of money; a toll or duty; also, the rendering of a service. *Burrill.*

Prestation money, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

Pres'ter (prĕs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρηστήρ*, from *πιμπράναι* to kindle or burn, and *πρήθειν* to blow up, swell out by blowing.] **1.** A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire. [*Obs.*]

2. *pl.* One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger or other excitement. [*Obs.*]

Pres'ter, *n.* [OF. *prestre.* See PRIEST.] A priest or presbyter; as, *Prester* John. [*Obs.*]

Pre-ster'num (prē-stẽr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The anterior segment of the sternum; the manubrium. — **Pre-ster'nal** (-nal), *a.*

Pres'ti-dig'i-tal (prĕs'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tal), *a.* Nimble-fingered; having fingers fit for prestidigitation, or juggling. [*R.*] "His *prestidigital* hand." *Charles Reade.*

Pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.

Pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (-tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger: cf. F. *prestidigitateur.*] One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler.

Pres'tige (prĕs'tĭj; F. prĕs'tēzh'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. fr. *prae* before + the root of *stinguere* to extinguish, originally, to prick. See STICK, *v.*]

1. Delusion; illusion; trick. [*Obs.*]

The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Weight or influence derived from past success; expectation of future achievements founded on those already accomplished; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The *prestige* of his name must go for something." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Pres-tig'i-a'tion (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestigiare* to deceive by juggling tricks, fr. *praestigiae.* See PRESTIGE.] Legerdemain; prestidigitation. [*Obs.*]

Pres-tig'i-a'tor (-tĭj'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praestigiator.*] A juggler; a prestidigitator. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pres-tig'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Consisting of impostures; juggling. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Pres-tig'i-ous (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praestigiosus.*] Practicing tricks; juggling. [*Obs.*] *Cotton Mather.*

Pres'ti-mo-ny (prĕs'tĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [LL. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare* to furnish, supply: cf. F. *prestimonie.* See PREST, *n.*] (*Canon Law*) A fund for the support of a priest, without the title of a benefice. The patron is the collator.

‖ **Pres-tis'si-mo** (prĕs-tĕs'sē-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto.*] (*Mus.*) Very quickly; with great rapidity.

Pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See PREST, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again. *Swift.*

2. (*Mus.*) Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance; quicker than allegro, or any rate of time except prestissimo.

Pre-stric'tion (prē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere.* See PRE-, and STRINGENT.] Obstruction, dimness, or defect of sight. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pre-sul'tor (prē-sŭl'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesultor, prae* before + *salire* to dance.] A leader in the dance. [*R.*]

Pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présumable.*] Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

Pre-sum'a-bly, *adv.* In a presumable manner; by, or according to, presumption.

Pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUMED (-zūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUMING.] [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere, praesumptum; prae* before + *sumere* to take. See ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1.** To assume or take beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority previously obtained.

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*
Bold deed thou hast *presumed*, adventurous Eve. *Milton.*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; to suppose.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*
What rests but that the mortal sentence pass, . . .
Which he *presumes* already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted? *Milton.*

Pre-sume', *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to believe by anticipation; to infer; as, we may *presume* too far.

2. To venture, go, or act, by an assumption of leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by the circumstances of the case; to venture beyond license; to take liberties; — often with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence.

Do not *presume* too much upon my love. *Shak.*
This man *presumes* upon his parts. *Locke.*

Pre-sum'ed-ly, *adv.* By presumption.

Pre-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-sum'ing-ly, *adv.* Confidently; arrogantly.

Pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *praesumptio:* cf. F. *présomption*, OF. also *presumpcion.* See PRESUME.] **1.** The act of presuming, or believing upon probable evidence; the act of assuming or taking for granted; belief upon incomplete proof.

2. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or believed to be real or true, on evidence that is probable but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions.*" *De Quincey.*

4. The act of venturing beyond due bounds; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; effrontery.

Thy son I killed for his *presumption.* *Shak.*
I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

Conclusive presumption. See under CONCLUSIVE. — **Presumption of fact** (*Law*), an argument of a fact from a fact; an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the existence of some other fact known or proved, founded on a previous experience of their connection; supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. *Burrill. Best. Wharton.* — **Presumption of law** (*Law*), a postulate applied in advance to all cases of a particular class; *e. g.*, the presumption of innocence and of regularity of records. Such a presumption is rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Pre-sump'tive (prē-zŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *présomptif.*] **1.** Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, *presumptive* proof.

2. Presumptuous; arrogant. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Presumptive evidence (*Law*), that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; indirect or circumstantial evidence. "*Presumptive* evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted." *Blackstone.* The distinction, however, between direct and presumptive (or circumstantial) evidence is now generally abandoned; all evidence being now more or less direct and more or less presumptive. — **Presumptive heir.** See *Heir presumptive*, under HEIR.

Pre-sump'tive-ly, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability; presumably.

Pre-sump'tu-ous (-zŭmp'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus:* cf. F. *présomptueux*, OF. also *presumptuous.* See PRESUMPTION.] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome, audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* commander; *presumptuous* conduct.

A class of *presumptuous* men, whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. "False, *presumptuous* hope." *Milton.*

3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from *presumptuous* sins." *Ps.* xix. 13.

Syn. — Overconfident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a presumptuous manner; arrogantly.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being presumptuous.

Pre'sup-pos'al (prē'sŭp-pōz'al), *n.* Presupposition. [*R.*] "*Presupposal* of knowledge." *Hooker.*

Pre'sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUPPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUPPOSING.] [Pref. *pre-* + *suppose:* cf. F. *présupposer.*] To suppose beforehand; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted; to assume; as, creation *presupposes* a creator.

Each [kind of knowledge] *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

Pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *supposition:* cf. F. *présupposition.*] **1.** The act of presupposing; an antecedent implication; presumption.

2. That which is presupposed; a previous supposition or surmise.

Pre'sur-mise' (prē'sûr-mīz'), *n.* A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

Pre'sys-tol'ic (-sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Preceding the systole or contraction of the heart; as, the *presystolic* friction sound.

Pre-tem'po-ral (prē-tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the temporal bone.

Pre-tence' (-tĕns'), *n.*, **Pre-tence'ful,** *a.*, **Pre-tence'less,** *a.* See PRETENSE, PRETENSEFUL, PRETENSELESS.

Pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRETENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRETENDING.] [OE. *pretenden* to lay claim to, F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere, praetentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND, *v. i.*] **1.** To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak or disguise for something else; to exhibit as a veil for something hidden. [*R.*]

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

3. To hold out, or represent, falsely; to put forward, or offer, as true or real (something untrue or unreal); to show hypocritically, or for the purpose of deceiving; to simulate; to feign; as, to *pretend* friendship.

This let him know,
Lest, willfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

4. To intend; to design; to plot; to attempt. [*Obs.*]

Such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state. *Shak.*

5. To hold before one; to extend. [*Obs.*] "His target always over her *pretended.*" *Spenser.*

Pre-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To put in, or make, a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to, or strive after, something, — usually with *to.* "Countries that *pretend* to freedom." *Swift.*

For to what fine he would anon *pretend*,
That know I well. *Chaucer.*

2. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to feign; to sham; as, to *pretend* to be asleep. "[He] *pretended* to drink the waters." *Macaulay.*

Pre-tend'ant (-ant), *n.* A pretender; a claimant.

Pre-tend'ed, *a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false; as, a *pretended* friend. — **Pre-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-tend'ence (prē-tĕnd'ens), *n.* The act of pretending; pretense. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Pre-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant. Specifically, *The Pretender* (*Eng. Hist.*), the son or the grandson of James II., the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of Great Britain, from which the house was excluded by law.

It is the shallow, unimproved intellects that are the confident *pretenders* to certainty. *Glanvill.*

2. One who pretends, simulates, or feigns.

Pre-tend'er-ship, *n.* The character, right, or claim of a pretender. *Swift.*

Pre-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* As by right or title; arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

Pre-tense' } (prē-tĕns'), *n.* [LL. *praetensus*, for L.
Pre-tence' } *praetentus*, p. p. of *praetendere.* See PRETEND, and cf. TENSION.] **1.** The act of laying claim; the claim laid; assumption; pretension. *Spenser.*

Primogeniture can not have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*
I went to Lambeth with Sir R. Brown's *pretense* to the wardenship of Merton College, Oxford. *Evelyn.*

2. The act of holding out, or offering, to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness; under *pretense* of patriotism; on *pretense* of revenging Cæsar's death.

3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

4. Intention; design. [*Obs.*]

A very *pretense* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

☞ See the Note under OFFENSE.

Syn. — Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT. A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth. A *pretext* is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or reasons. *Pretext* is often, but not always, used in a bad sense.

Pre-tensed' (-tĕnst'), *a.* Pretended; feigned. [*Obs.*] — **Pre-tens'ed-ly** (-tĕns'ĕd-lў), *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Pre-tense'ful (-tĕns'fŭl), *a.* Abounding in pretenses.

Pre-tense'less, *a.* Not having or making pretenses.

Pre-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prétention.* See PRETEND, TENSION.] **1.** The act of pretending, or laying claim; the act of asserting right or title.

The arrogant *pretensions* of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion. *Macaulay.*

2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; as, *pretensions* to scholarship.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*
Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their *pretensions.* *L'Estrange.*

Pre-ten'ta-tive (-tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + *tentative:* cf. L. *praetentare* to try beforehand.] Fitted for trial beforehand; experimental. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *prétentieux.* See PRETEND.] Full of pretension; disposed to lay claim to more than is one's due; presuming; assuming. — **Pre-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

Pre'ter- (prē'tẽr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, originally a compar. of *prae* before. See FOR, *prep.*] A prefix signifying *past, by, beyond, more than;* as, *pretermission*, a permitting to go by; *preternatural*, beyond or more than is natural. [Written also *præter-.*]

Pre'ter-hu'man (-hū'man), *a* [Pref. *preter-* + *human.*] More than human.

Pre-te'ri-ent (prē-tē'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *praeteriens*, p. pr. See PRETERIT.] Passed through; antecedent; previous; as, *preterient* states. [*R.*]

Pre'ter-im-per'fect (prē'tẽr-ĭm-pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* & *n.* [Pref. *preter-* + *imperfect.*] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *imperfect.*

Pret'er-ist (prĕt'ẽr-ĭst *or* prē'tẽr-), *n.* [Pref. *preter-* + *-ist.*] **1.** One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favor.

2. (*Theol.*) One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled. *Farrar.*

Pret'er-it (prĕt'ẽr-ĭt *or* prē'tẽr-ĭt, 277), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go: cf. F. *prétérit.* See ISSUE.] [Written also *preterite* and *præterite.*] **1.** (*Gram.*) Past; — applied to a tense which expresses an action or state as past.

2. Belonging wholly to the past; passed by. [*R.*]

Things and persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa. *Lowell.*

Pret'er-it, *n.* (*Gram.*) The preterit tense; also, a word in the preterit tense.

Pret'er-ite (-ĭt), *a.* & *n.* Same as PRETERIT.

Pret'er-ite-ness, *n.* Same as PRETERITNESS.

Pre'ter-i'tion (prē'tẽr-ĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *praeteritio:* cf. F. *prétérition.*] **1.** The act of passing, or going past; the state of being past. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, a summary mention of it is made; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just." Called also *paraleipsis.*

3. (*Law*) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion. *Bouvier.*

Pre-ter'i-tive (prē-tẽr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses, as certain verbs.

Pret'er-it-ness (prĕt'ẽr-ĭt-nĕs *or* prē'tẽr-), *n.* The quality or state of being past. *Bentley. Lowell.*

Pre'ter-lapsed' (prē'tẽr-lăpst'), *a.* [L. *praeterlapsus*, p. p. of *praeterlabi* to glide by. See PRETER-, LAPSE.] Past; as, *preterlapsed* ages. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Pre'ter-le'gal (-lē'gal), *a.* [Pref. *preter-* + *legal.*] Exceeding the limits of law. [*R.*]

Pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] **1.** The act of passing by or omitting; omission. *Milton.*

2. (*Rhet.*) See PRETERITION.

Pre'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRETERMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRETERMITTING.] [L. *praetermittere, praetermissum; praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard. *Bacon.*

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ŭ-*r*al; 135), *a.* [Pref. *preter-* + *natural.*] Beyond or different from what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; strange; inexplicable; extraordinary; uncommon; irregular; abnormal; as, a *preternatural* appearance; a *preternatural* stillness; a *preternatural* presentation (in childbirth) or labor.

This vile and *preternatural* temper of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being preternatural; a preternatural condition.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Preternaturalness. [*R.*] *Dr. John Smith.*

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly (-năt'ŭ-*r*al-lȳ; 135), *adv.* In a preternatural manner or degree. *Bacon.*

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being preternatural.

Pre'ter-per'fect (-pĕr'fĕkt), *a. & n.* [Pref. *preter-* + *perfect.*] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *preterit.*

Pre'ter-plu'per'fect (-plū'pĕr'fĕkt), *a. & n.* [Pref. *preter-* + *pluperfect.*] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *pluperfect.*

Pre-ter'ti-a-ry (prē-tĕr'shĭ-ă-rȳ), *a.* (*Geol.*) Earlier than Tertiary.

Pre'ter-vec'tion (-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praetervectio,* fr. *praetervehere* to carry beyond. See INVECTION.] The act of carrying past or beyond. [*R.*] *Abp. Potter.*

Pre-tex' (prē-tĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *praetexere.* See PRETEXT.] To frame; to devise; to disguise or excuse; hence, to pretend; to declare falsely. [*Obs.*]

Pre'text (prē'tĕkst *or* prē-tĕkst'; 277), *n.* [F. *prétexte,* L. *praetextum,* fr. *praetextus,* p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive; pretense; disguise.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

With how much or how little *pretext* of reason. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Pretense; excuse; semblance; disguise; appearance. See PRETENSE.

Pre-tex'ture (prē-tĕks'tŭr; 135), *n.* A pretext. [*Obs.*]

Pre-tib'i-al (prē-tĭb'ĭ-*a*l), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the tibia.

Pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor,* for *praeitor,* fr. *praeire* to go before; *prae* before + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A civil officer or magistrate among the ancient Romans.

☞ Originally the *pretor* was a kind of third consul; but at an early period two pretors were appointed, the first of whom (*praetor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (*praetor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of pretors, or judges, was further increased.

2. Hence, a mayor or magistrate. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Pre-to'ri-al (prē-tō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pretorian. *Burke.*

Pre-to'ri-an (-*a*n), *a.* [L. *praetorianus:* cf. F. *prétorien.*] Of or pertaining to a pretor or magistrate; judicial; exercised by, or belonging to, a pretor; as, *pretorian* power or authority.

Pretorian bands *or* **guards,** *or* **Pretorians** (*Rom. Hist.*), the emperor's bodyguards, instituted by the Emperor Augustus in nine cohorts of 1,000 men each. — **Pretorian gate** (*Rom. Antiq.*), that one of the four gates in a camp which lay next the enemy. *Brande & C.*

Pre-to'ri-an, *n.* A soldier of the pretorian guard.

‖ **Pre-to'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praetorium,* fr. *praetor.*] **1.** The general's tent in a Roman camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent.

2. The official residence of a governor of a province; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat.

Pre'tor-ship (prē'tŏr-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a pretor. *J. Warton.*

Pre-tor'ture (prē-tôr'tŭr; 135), *v. t.* To torture beforehand. *Fuller.*

Pret'ti-ly (prĭt'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a pretty manner.

Pret'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pretty; — used sometimes in a disparaging sense.

A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical *prettiness.* *Jeffrey.*

Pret'ty (prĭt'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* PRETTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PRETTIEST.] [OE. *prati,* AS. *prættig, prætig,* crafty, sly, akin to *præt, prætt,* deceit, trickery, Icel. *prettugr* tricky, *prettr* a trick; probably fr. Latin, perhaps through Celtic; cf. W. *praith* act, deed, practice, LL. *practica* execution, practice, plot. See PRACTICE.]

1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; attracting, but not striking or impressing; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* flower; a *pretty* poem.

That which is little can be but *pretty,* and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

This is the *prettiest* lowborn lass that ever
Ran on the greensward. *Shak.*

2. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a *pretty* fortune. "Wavering a *pretty* while." *Evelyn.*

3. Affectedly nice; foppish; — used in an ill sense.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*

4. Mean; despicable; contemptible; — used ironically; as, a *pretty* trick; a *pretty* fellow.

5. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid; valiant. [*Scot.*]

[He] observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Elegant; neat; fine. See HANDSOME.

Pret'ty (prĭt'tȳ), *adv.* In some degree; moderately; considerably; rather; almost; — less emphatic than *very;* as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact; *pretty* cold weather.

Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

Pret'ty-ish, *a.* Somewhat pretty. *Walpole.*

Pret'ty-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Pret'ty-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily. [*Colloq.*]

Pre-typ'i-fy (prē-tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRETYPIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRETYPIFYING.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Bp. Pearson.*

Pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *pretzel, bretzel.* Cf. BRETZEL.] A kind of German biscuit or cake in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the outside.

Pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVAILED (-vāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVAILING.] [F. *prévaloir,* OF. *prevaleir,* L. *praevalere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to succeed; — sometimes with *over* or *against.*

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed,* and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed.* *Ex.* xvii. 11.

So David *prevailed* over the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 50.

This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of *England.* *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier skeptics, as far as it *prevails.* *Locke.*

3. To persuade or induce; — with *on, upon,* or *with;* as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

He was *prevailed* with to restrain the Earl. *Clarendon.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

Pre-vail'ing, *a.* **1.** Having superior force or influence; efficacious; persuasive. *Shak.*

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.

Syn. — See PREVALENT.

Pre-vail'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to prevail.

Pre-vail'ment (-ment), *n.* Prevalence; superior influence; efficacy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prev'a-lence (prĕv'ă-lens), *n.* [L. *praevalentia:* cf. F. *prévalence.* See PREVAIL.] The quality or condition of being prevalent; superior strength, force, or influence; general existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the *prevalence* of virtue, of a fashion, or of a disease; the *prevalence* of a rumor.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Prev'a-len-cy (-len-sȳ), *n.* See PREVALENCE.

Prev'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -entis,* p. pr. of *praevalere.* See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; successful; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman embassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Most generally received or current; most widely adopted or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* observance; *prevalent* disease.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. — PREVALENT, PREVAILING. What customarily prevails is *prevalent;* as, a *prevalent* fashion. What actually prevails is *prevailing;* as, the *prevailing* winds are west. Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier and more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action. It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing may prevail sufficiently to be called *prevalent,* and yet require greater strength to make it actually *prevailing.*

Prev'a-lent-ly, *adv.* In a prevalent manner. *Prior.*

Pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVARICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVARICATING.] [L. *praevaricatus,* p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent. See VARICOSE.] **1.** To shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course, or from truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; to quibble; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding. *South.*

2. (*Civil Law*) To collude, as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.

3. (*Eng. Law*) To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Syn. — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. — PREVARICATE, EVADE, EQUIVOCATE. One who *evades* a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point. He who *equivocates* uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

Pre-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To evade by a quibble; to transgress; to pervert. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio:* cf. F. *prévarication.*] **1.** The act of prevaricating, shuffling, or quibbling, to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth and fair dealing.

The august tribunal of the skies, where no *prevarication* shall avail. *Cowper.*

2. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) (*Roman Law*) The collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. (*b*) (*Common Law*) A false or deceitful seeming to undertake a thing for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Cowell.*

Pre-var'i-ca'tor (prē-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator:* cf. F. *prévaricateur.*] **1.** One who prevaricates.

2. (*Roman Law*) A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

3. One who betrays or abuses a trust. *Prynne*

Preve (prēv), *v. t. & i.* To prove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Preve, *n.* Proof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prev'e-nance (prĕv'ẽ-nans), *n.* [F. *prévenance.*] (*Metaph.*) A going before; anticipation in sequence or order. "The law of *prevenance* is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*

Prev'e-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), *n.* The act of anticipating another's wishes, desires, etc., in the way of favor or courtesy; hence, civility; obligingness. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Pre-vene' (prē-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *prévenir,* L. *praevenire.* See PREVENT.] To come before; to anticipate; hence, to hinder; to prevent. [*Obs.*] *Philips.*

Pre-ven'i-ence (-vēn'ĭ-ens *or* -yens; 106), *n.* The act of going before; anticipation. [*R.*]

Pre-ven'i-ent (-ĭ-ent *or* -yent), *a.* [L. *praeveniens,* p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. "*Prevenient* grace descending." *Milton.*

Pre-vent' (prē-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVENTING.] [L. *praevenire, praeventum; prae* before + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** To go before; to precede; hence, to go before as a guide; to direct. [*Obs.*]

We which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not *prevent* them which are asleep. 1 *Thess.* iv. 15.

We pray thee that thy grace may always *prevent* and follow us. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's queen. *Prior.*

2. To be beforehand with; to anticipate. [*Obs.*]

Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands. *Pope.*

3. To intercept; to hinder; to frustrate; to stop; to thwart. "This vile purpose to *prevent.*" *Shak.*

Perhaps forestalling night *prevented* them. *Milton.*

Pre-vent', *v. i.* To come before the usual time. [*Obs.*]

Strawberries . . . will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

Pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being preventable.

Pre-vent'a-ble (prē-vĕnt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered; as, *preventable* diseases.

Pre-vent'a-tive (-tĭv), *n.* That which prevents; — incorrectly used instead of *preventive.*

Pre-vent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who goes before; one who forestalls or anticipates another. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. One who prevents or obstructs; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.

3. (*Naut.*) An auxiliary rope to strengthen a mast.

Preventer bolts, *or* **Preventer plates** (*Naut.*), fixtures connected with preventers to reënforce other rigging. — **Preventer stay.** (*Naut.*) Same as PREVENTER, 3.

Pre-vent'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to prevent or hinder.

Pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention.*] **1.** The act of going, or state of being, before. [*Obs.*]

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention.* *Bacon.*

2. Anticipation; esp., anticipation of needs or wishes; hence, precaution; forethought. [*Obs.*]

Hammond. Shak.

3. The act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting. *South.*

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention.* *Shak.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. [*A Gallicism*] *Dryden.*

Pre-ven'tion-al (-*a*l), *a.* Tending to prevent. [*Obs.*]

Pre-vent'ive (prē-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préventif.*] **1.** Going before; preceding. [*Obs.*]

Any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding. *Cudworth.*

2. Tending to defeat or hinder; obviating; preventing the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease.

Physic is either curative or *preventive.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Preventive service, the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling. [*Eng.*]

Pre-vent'ive, *n.* That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs; that which intercepts access; in medicine, something to prevent disease; a prophylactic.

Pre-vent'ive-ly, *adv.* In a preventive manner.

Pre-ver'te-bral (-vẽr'tẽ-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated immediately in front, or on the ventral side, of the vertebral column; prespinal.

Pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way. See VOYAGE.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, *previous* arrangements; a *previous* illness.

The dull sound . . . *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

Previous question. (*Parliamentary Practice*) See under QUESTION, and compare CLOSURE. — **Previous to,** before; — often used adverbially for *previously.* "*Previous to* publication." *M. Arnold.* "A policy . . . his friends had advised *previous to* 1710." *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

Pre'vi-ous-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.

Pre'vi-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being previous; priority or antecedence in time.

Pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [L. *praevisus,* p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** To foresee. [*R.*]

2. To inform beforehand; to warn. *Ld. Lytton.*

Pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévision.*] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *H. Spencer.*

Pre-voy'ant (-voi'ant), *a.* [F. *prévoyant.*] Foreseeing; prescient. [*R.*] *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Pre-warn' (prē-wărn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREWARNED (-wărnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREWARNING.] To warn beforehand; to forewarn. [*R.*]

Prey (prā), *n.* [OF. *preie*, F. *proie*, L. *praeda*, probably for *praeheda*. See PREHENSILE, and cf. DEPREDATE, PREDATORY.] **1.** Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence; anything taken by force from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder.

And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num.* xxxi. 12.

2. That which is or may be seized by animals or birds to be devoured; hence, a person given up as a victim.

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. *Job* iv. 11.
Already sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

3. The act of devouring other creatures; ravage.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Beast of prey, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Prey (prā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREYED (prād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREYING.] [OF. *preier, preer*, L. *praedari*, fr. *praeda*. See PREY, *n.*] To take booty; to gather spoil; to ravage; to take food by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty. *Shak.*

To prey on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To take prey from; to despoil; to pillage; to rob. *Shak.* (*b*) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour. *Shak.* (*c*) To wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. *Addison.*

Prey'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer. *Hooker.*

Prey'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Disposed to take prey. [*Obs.*]

The *preyful* brood of savage beasts. *Chapman.*

2. Rich in prey. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Pre-zyg'a-poph'y-sis** (prē-zĭg'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PREZYGAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See PRE-, and ZYGAPOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) An anterior zygapophysis.

Pri'al (prī'al), *n.* A corruption of *pair royal*. See under PAIR, *n.*

Pri'an (-an), *n.* [Cornish, clayey ground, from *pri* clay.] (*Mining*) A fine, white, somewhat friable clay; also, the ore contained in a mixture of clay and pebbles. [Written also *pryan*.]

Pri'a-pe'an (prī'ă-pē'an), *n.* [Cf. L. *Priapeius* pertaining to Priapus.] (*Lat. Pros.*) A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and the fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third; — applied also to a regular hexameter verse when so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each. *Andrews.*

Pri'a-pism (prī'ă-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *priapismus*, Gr. πριαπισμος, from *Priapus* the god of procreation, the penis, Gr. Πρίαπος: cf. F. *priapisme*.] (*Med.*) More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, with or without sexual desire.

‖ **Pri-ap'u-la'ce-a** (prī-ăp'ū-lā'shē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIAPISM.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Gephyræa, having a cylindrical body with a terminal anal opening, and usually with one or two caudal gills.

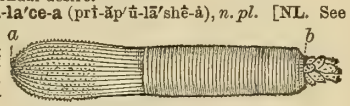

One of the Priapulacea (*Priapulus pygmæus*). (× 6) *a* Mouth; *b* Gill.

Pric'a-sour (prĭk'ă-sōor), *n.* A hard rider. [*Obs.*]

Price (prīs), *n.* [OE. *pris*, OF. *pris*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*; cf. Gr. πέρνημι I sell, πρίασθαι to buy, Skr. *paṇ* to buy, OI. *renim* I sell. Cf. APPRECIATE, DEPRECIATE, INTERPRET, PRAISE, *n.* & *v.*, PRECIOUS, PRIZE.] **1.** The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; equivalent in money or other means of exchange; current value or rate paid or demanded in market or in barter; cost. "Buy wine and milk without money and without *price*." *Isa.* lv. 1.

We can afford no more at such a *price*. *Shak.*

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.
New treasures still, of countless *price*. *Keble.*

3. Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.

'T is the *price* of toil,
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

Price current, *or* **Price list**, a statement or list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., published statedly or occasionally.

Price, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRICED (prīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRICING.] **1.** To pay the price of. [*Obs.*]

With thine own blood to *price* his blood. *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on; to value. See PRIZE.

3. To ask the price of; as, to *price* eggs. [*Colloq.*]

Priced (prīst), *a.* Rated in price; valued; as, high-*priced* goods; low-*priced* labor.

Price'ite (-īt), *n.* [From Thomas *Price* of San Francisco.] (*Min.*) A hydrous borate of lime, from Oregon.

Price'less, *a.* **1.** Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value; worthless. [*R.*] *J. Barlow.*

Prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica, pricca, pricu*; akin to LG. *prick, pricke*, D. *prik*, Dan. *prik, prikke*, Sw. *prick*. Cf. PRICK, *v.*] **1.** That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a sharp and slender thing; a pointed instrument; a goad; a spur, etc.; a point; a skewer.

Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shak.*
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts* ix. 5.

2. The act of pricking, or the sensation of being pricked; a sharp, stinging pain; figuratively, remorse. "The *pricks* of conscience." *A. Tucker.*

3. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point. Hence: (*a*) A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour. [*Obs.*] "The *prick* of noon." *Shak.* (*b*) The point on a target at which an archer aims; the mark; the pin. "They that shooten nearest the *prick*." *Spenser.* (*c*) A mark denoting degree; degree; pitch. [*Obs.*] "To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance." *Spenser.* (*d*) A mathematical point; — regularly used in old English translations of Euclid. (*e*) The footprint of a hare. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Naut.*) A small roll; as, a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.

Prick (prĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRICKED (prĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRICKING.] [AS. *prician*; akin to LG. *pricken*, D. *prikken*, Dan. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*. See PRICK, *n.*, and cf. PRINK, PRIG.] **1.** To pierce slightly with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to make a puncture in, or to make by puncturing; to drive a fine point into; as, to *prick* one with a pin, needle, etc.; to *prick* a card; to *prick* holes in paper.

2. To fix by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; as, to *prick* a knife into a board. *Sir I. Newton.*

The cooks *prick* it [a slice] on a prong of iron. *Sandys.*

3. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark; — sometimes with *off*.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs. *Bacon.*
Let the soldiers for duty be carefully *pricked* off. *Sir W. Scott.*
Those many, then, shall die; their names are *pricked*. *Shak.*

4. To mark the outline of by puncturing; to trace or form by pricking; to mark by punctured dots; as, to *prick* a pattern for embroidery; to *prick* the notes of a musical composition. *Cowper.*

5. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; to goad; to incite; to urge on; — sometimes with *on*, or *off*.

Who *pricketh* his blind horse over the fallows. *Chaucer.*
The season *pricketh* every gentle heart. *Chaucer.*
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that. *Shak.*

6. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with remorse. "I was *pricked* with some reproof." *Tennyson.*

Now when they heard this, they were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts* ii. 37.

7. To make sharp; to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said especially of the ears of an animal, as a horse or dog; and usually followed by *up*; — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply; to have the attention and interest strongly engaged. "The courser . . . *pricks* up his ears." *Dryden.*

8. To render acid or pungent. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

9. To dress; to prink; — usually with *up*. [*Obs.*]

10. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To run a middle seam through, as the cloth of a sail. (*b*) To trace on a chart, as a ship's course.

11. (*Far.*) (*a*) To drive a nail into (a horse's foot), so as to cause lameness. (*b*) To nick.

Prick, *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; to suffer or feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; as, a sore finger *pricks*.

2. To spur onward; to ride on horseback. *Milton.*

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plain. *Spenser.*

3. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.

4. To aim at a point or mark. *Hawkins.*

Prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having erect, pointed ears; — said of certain dogs.

Thou *prick-eared* cur of Iceland. *Shak.*

Prick'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument; a sharp point; a prickle.

2. One who spurs forward; a light horseman.

The *prickers*, who rode foremost, . . . halted. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A priming wire; a priming needle, — used in blasting and gunnery. *Knight.*

4. (*Naut.*) A small marline spike having generally a wooden handle, — used in sailmaking. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Prick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Perhaps so called from the state of his horns. See PRICK, and cf. BROCKET.] (*Zoöl.*) A buck in his second year. See Note under 3d BUCK. *Shak.*

Prick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp point. "There is that speaketh like the *prickings* of a sword." *Prov.* xii. 18 [1583].

2. (*Far.*) (*a*) The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. (*b*) Same as NICKING.

3. A sensation of being pricked. *Shak.*

4. The mark or trace left by a hare's foot; a prick; also, the act of tracing a hare by its footmarks. [*Obs.*]

5. Dressing one's self for show; prinking. [*Obs.*]

Prick'ing-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The first coating of plaster in work of three coats upon laths. Its surface is scratched once to form a better key for the next coat. In the United States called *scratch coat*. *Brande & C.*

Prick'le (prĭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *pricele, pricle*; akin to LG. *prickel*, D. *prikkel*. See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** A little prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, the bark of a plant, etc.; a spine. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of willow basket; — a term still used in some branches of trade. *B. Jonson.*

3. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty pounds. [*Eng.*]

Prick'le, *v. t.* To prick slightly, as with prickles, or fine, sharp points.

Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin, and catch my breath. *Tennyson.*

Prick'le-back' (-băk'), **Prick'le-fish'** (-fĭsh'), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The stickleback.

Prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From PRICKLY.] The quality of being prickly, or of having many prickles.

Prick'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Prickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Prick'louse' (-lous'), *n.* A tailor; — so called in contempt. [*Old slang*] *L'Estrange.*

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed or covered with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.

Prickly ash (*Bot.*), a prickly shrub (*Xanthoxylum Americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the leaves. All parts of the plant are pungent and aromatic. The southern species is *X. Carolinianum*. *Gray.* — **Prickly heat** (*Med.*), a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected. It is due to inflammation of the sweat glands, and is often brought on by overheating the skin in hot weather. — **Prickly pear** (*Bot.*), a name given to several plants of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, American plants consisting of fleshy, leafless, usually flattened, and often prickly joints inserted upon each other. The sessile flowers have many petals and numerous stamens. The edible fruit is a large pear-shaped berry containing many flattish seeds. The common species of the Northern Atlantic States is *Opuntia vulgaris*. In the South and West are many others, and in tropical America more than a hundred more. *O. vulgaris, O. Ficus-Indica*, and *O. Tuna* are abundantly introduced in the Mediterranean region, and *O. Dillenii* has become common in India. — **Prickly pole** (*Bot.*), a West Indian palm (*Bactris Plumieriana*), the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles. — **Prickly withe** (*Bot.*), a West Indian cactaceous plant (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, slender, climbing, triangular stems. — **Prickly rat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of South American burrowing rodents belonging to *Ctenomys* and allied genera. The hair is usually intermingled with sharp spines.

Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Tuna*).

Prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'am), *n.* [F. *trique-madame*. Cf. TRIPMADAM.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of stonecrop, used as ingredients of vermifuge medicines. See STONECROP.

Prick'punch' (-pŭnch'), *n.* A pointed steel punch, to prick a mark on metal.

Prick'shaft' (-shăft'), *n.* An arrow. [*Obs.*]

Prick'song' (-sŏng'; 115), *n.* [See PRICK, *v. t.*, 4.] Music written, or noted, with dots or points; — so called from the points or dots with which it is noted down. [*Obs.*]

He fights as you sing *pricksong*. *Shak.*

Prick'wood' (-wōod'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Euonymus Europæus*); — so named from the use of its wood for goads, skewers, and shoe pegs. Called also *spindle tree*.

Prick'y (-ĭ), *a.* Stiff and sharp; prickly. *Holland.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *lampréde*, LL. *lampreda*, E. *lamprey*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European lamprey (*Petromyzon branchialis*); — called also *prid*, and *sandpiper*.

Pride, *n.* [AS. *prȳte*; akin to Icel. *prȳði* honor, ornament, *prȳða* to adorn, Dan. *pryde*, Sw. *pryda*; cf. W. *prydus* comely. See PROUD.] **1.** The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc., which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37.
Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. *Franklin.*

2. A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one; lofty self-respect; noble self-esteem; elevation of character; dignified bearing; proud delight; — in a good sense.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride*. *Goldsmith.*
A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with *pride* by remote descendants. *Macaulay.*

3. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain.

Let not the foot of *pride* come against me. *Ps.* xxxvi. 11.
That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France. *Shak.*

4. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting or self-gratulation; the occasion or ground of self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence, as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.

Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*. *Spenser.*
I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines. *Zech.* ix. 6.
A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*. *Goldsmith.*

5. Show; ostentation; glory.

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*

6. Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, to be in the *pride* of one's life.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

7. Consciousness of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; wantonness; hence, lust; sexual desire; esp., an excitement of sexual appetite in a female beast. [*Obs.*]

Pride of India, *or* **Pride of China.** (*Bot.*) See MARGOSA. — **Pride of the desert** (*Zoöl.*), the camel.

Syn. — Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness. — PRIDE, VANITY. *Pride* is a high or an excessive esteem of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, character, etc. *Vanity* is the love of being admired, praised, exalted, etc., by others. *Vanity* is an ostentation of *pride*; but one may have great *pride* without displaying it. *Vanity*, which is etymologically "emptiness," is applied especially to the exhibition of pride in superficialities, as beauty, dress, wealth, etc.

Pride, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIDING.] To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively. *Bp. Hall.*

Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services *South.*

Pride, *v. i.* To be proud; to glory. [*R.*]

Pride'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of pride; haughty. *Tennyson.* — **Pride'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pride'ful-ness**, *n.*

Pride'less, *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer.*

Prid'i-an (prĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *pridianus*.] Of or pertaining to the day before, or yesterday. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Prid'ing-ly (prīd'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Proudly. [*Obs.*]

Prie (prī), *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant privet. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Prie, *v. i.* To pry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pried (prīd), *imp. & p. p.* of PRY.

Prie'dieu' (prē'dyĕ'), *n.* [F., literally, pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

Prief (prēf), *n.* Proof. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Lydgate.*

Pri'er (prī'ẽr), *n.* [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly and searches, or is inquisitive.

So pragmatical a *prier* he is into divine secrets. *Fuller.*

Priest (prēst), *n.* [OE. *prest, preost*, AS. *prēost*, fr. L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, *n.*, an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man, the first syllable of which is probably akin to L. *pristinus*. Cf. PRISTINE, PRESBYTER.] **1.** (*Christian Church*) A presbyter or

elder; a minister; specifically: (*a*) (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*) One who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say Mass; but especially, one of the lowest order possessing this power. *Murdock.* (*b*) (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A presbyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation.

2. One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion; as, Buddhist *priests*. "The *priests* of Dagon." 1 *Sam.* v. 5.

Then the *priest* of Jupiter . . . brought oxen and garlands . . . and would have done sacrifice with the people. *Acts* xiv. 13.

Every *priest* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. *Heb.* v. 1.

☞ In the New Testament presbyters are not called *priests;* but Christ is designated as a *priest*, and as a high *priest*, and all Christians are designated *priests*.

Priest (prēst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest.

Priest'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A form of redan, so named from its shape; — called also *swallowtail*.

Priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; esp., in an ill sense, fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management by priests to gain wealth and power by working upon the religious motives or credulity of others.

It is better that men should be governed by *priestcraft* than by violence. *Macaulay.*

Priest'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Priests, collectively; the priesthood; — so called in contempt. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans. *Abp. Potter.*

Priest'hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** The office or character of a priest; the priestly function. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order of priests.

Priest'ing, *n.* The office of a priest. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Priest'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests or the priesthood. [*R.*]

Priest'less, *a.* Without a priest. *Pope.*

Priest'like' (-līk'), *a.* Priestly. *B. Jonson.*

Priest'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being priestly. *R. Browning.*

Priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting or becoming a priest; as, the *priestly* office; a *priestly* farewell. *Shak.*

Priest'-rid'den (-rĭd'd'n), *a.* Controlled or oppressed by priests; as, a *priest-ridden* people. *Swift.*

Prieve (prēv), *v. t.* To prove. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Prig (prĭg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prigged (prĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prigging (-gĭng).] [A modification of *prick*.] To haggle about the price of a commodity; to bargain hard. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Prig, *v. t.* **1.** To cheapen. [*Scot.*]

2. [Perhaps orig., to ride off with. See Prick, *v. t.*] To filch or steal; as, to *prig* a handkerchief. [*Cant*]

Prig, *n.* **1.** A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.

The queer *prig* of a doctor. *Macaulay.*

2. A thief; a filcher. [*Cant*] *Shak.*

Prig'ger-y (-gĕr-ỹ), *n.* Priggism.

Prig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a prig; conceited; pragmatical. — **Prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Prig'gish-ness**, *n.*

Prig'gism (-gĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being priggish; the manners of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*

2. Roguery; thievery. [*Obs.*] *Fielding.*

Prigh'te (prĭ'te), *obs. imp.* of Prick. *Chaucer.*

Prill (prĭl), *n.* [Cf. Brill.] (*Zoöl.*) The brill.

Prill, *v. i.* To flow. [*Obs.*] *Stow.*

Prill, *n.* A stream. [*Obs.*] *Davies* (*Microcosmos*).

Prill, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** (*Mining*) (*a*) A nugget of virgin metal. (*b*) Ore selected for excellence.

2. The button of metal from an assay.

Prill'ion (prĭl'yŭn), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag.

Prim (prĭm), *n.* [See Privet.] (*Bot.*) The privet.

Prim, *a.* [OF. *prim, prin*, prime, first, principal, sharp, thin, piercing, fr. L. *primus* first. See Prime, *a.*] Formal; precise; affectedly neat or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person. *Swift.*

Prim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Primmed (prĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Primming.] To deck with great nicety; to arrange with affected preciseness; to prink.

Prim, *v. i.* To dress or act smartly. [*R.*]

Pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sỹ), *n.* [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primas, -atis*, one of the first or principal, chief, fr. *primus* first: cf. F. *primatie*. See Prime, *a.*] **1.** The state or condition of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; supremacy. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop; as, the *primacy* of England.

‖ **Pri'ma don'na** (prē'mȧ dŏn'nȧ); *pl.* E. Prima donnas (-nȧz), It. Prime (-mâ) donne (-nâ). [It., fr. *primo, prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress. See Prime, *a.*, and Donna.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.

‖ **Pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., from abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance.

Prima facie evidence (of a fact) (*Law*), evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact unless rebutted. *Bouvier.*

Pri'mage (prī'mȧj; 48), *n.* [F.] (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight; originally, a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods (sometimes called *hat money*), but now belonging to the owners or freighters of the vessel, unless by special agreement the whole or part is assigned to the captain. *Homans.*

Pri'mal (-mal), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* the first. See Prime, *a.*] First; primary; original; chief.

It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon it. *Shak.*

The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth.*

Pri-mal'i-ty (prī-măl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being primal. [*Obs.*]

Pri'ma-ri-ly (prī'mȧ-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

Pri'ma-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary, or first in time, in act, or in intention. *Norris.*

Pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first: cf. F. *primaire*. See Prime, *a.*, and cf. Premier, Primero.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution. *Bp. Pearson.*

These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body. *Locke.*

2. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.

3. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets; a matter of *primary* importance.

4. (*Geol.*) Earliest formed; fundamental.

5. (*Chem.*) Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement.

Primary alcohol (*Organic Chem.*), any alcohol which possesses the group $CH_2{\cdot}OH$, and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms; — distinguished from *secondary* and *tertiary alcohols*. — **Primary amine** (*Chem.*), an amine containing the amido group, or a derivative of ammonia in which only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by a basic radical; — distinguished from *secondary* and *tertiary amines*. — **Primary amputation** (*Surg.*), an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. — **Primary axis** (*Bot.*), the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers. — **Primary colors.** See under Color. — **Primary meeting**, a meeting of citizens at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, etc. See Caucus. — **Primary pinna** (*Bot.*), one of those portions of a compound leaf or frond which branch off directly from the main rhachis or stem, whether simple or compounded. — **Primary planets.** (*Astron.*) See the Note under Planet. — **Primary qualities of bodies**, such as are essential to and inseparable from them. — **Primary quills** (*Zoöl.*), the largest feathers of the wing of a bird; primaries. — **Primary rocks** (*Geol.*), a term early used for rocks supposed to have been first formed, being crystalline and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, etc.; — called also *primitive rocks*. The terms *Secondary, Tertiary*, and *Quaternary rocks* have also been used in like manner, but of these the last two only are now in use. — **Primary salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a polybasic acid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical. — **Primary syphilis** (*Med.*), the initial stage of syphilis, including the period from the development of the original lesion or chancre to the first manifestation of symptoms indicative of general constitutional infection. — **Primary union** (*Surg.*), union without suppuration; union by the first intention.

Pri'ma-ry, *n.; pl.* Primaries (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.

2. A primary meeting; a caucus.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the large feathers on the distal joint of a bird's wing. See Plumage, and *Illust.* of Bird.

4. (*Astron.*) A primary planet; the brighter component of a double star. See under Planet.

Pri'mate (-mât), *n.* [OE. *primat*, F. *primat*, L. *primas, -atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* the first. See Prime, *a.*] **1.** The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; one who presides over other bishops in a province; an archbishop.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Primates.

‖ **Pri-ma'tes** (prĭ-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The highest order of mammals. It includes man, together with the apes and monkeys. Cf. Pithecl.

Pri'mate-ship (prī'mât-shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

Pri-ma'tial (prī-mā'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *primatial.*] Primatical. [*R.*] *D'Anville* (*Trans.*).

Pri-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

Prime (prīm), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See Prior, *a.*, Foremost, Former, and cf. Prim, *a.*, Primary, Prince.]

1. First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "*Prime* forests." *Tennyson.*

She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself. *Milton.*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*.

2. First in rank, degree, dignity, authority, or importance; as, *prime* minister. "*Prime* virtues." *Dryden.*

3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality of cloth.

4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage. [*Poetic*]

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Marked or distinguished by a mark (′) called a *prime mark*.

Prime and ultimate ratio. (*Math.*) See Ultimate. — **Prime conductor.** (*Elec.*) See under Conductor. — **Prime factor** (*Arith.*), a factor which is a prime number. — **Prime figure** (*Geom.*), a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, etc. — **Prime meridian** (*Astron.*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as the meridian of Greenwich or Washington. — **Prime minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government; — applied particularly to that of England. — **Prime mover.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. Especially: Muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air; heat obtained by chemical combination, and applied to produce changes in the volume and pressure of steam, air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. (*b*) An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines; as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a steam engine, a hot-air engine, etc. (*c*) Fig.: The original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work; as, Clarkson was the *prime mover* in English antislavery agitation. — **Prime number** (*Arith.*), a number which is exactly divisible by no number except itself or unity, as 5, 7, 11. — **Prime vertical** (*Astron.*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **Prime-vertical dial**, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — **Prime-vertical transit instrument**, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, — used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prīm), *n.* **1.** The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer.*

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty; perfection. "Cut off in their *prime*." *Eustace.* "The *prime* of youth." *Dryden.*

3. That which is first in quality; the most excellent portion; the best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

4. [F. *prime*, LL. *prima* (sc. *hora*). See Prime, *a.*] The morning; specifically (*R. C. Ch.*), the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

☞ Originally, *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Afterwards, it denoted the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now. Chaucer uses it in all these senses, and also in the sense of def. 1, above.

They sleep till that it was *pryme* large. *Chaucer.*

5. (*Fencing*) The first of the chief guards.

6. (*Chem.*) Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were respectively reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

7. (*Arith.*) A prime number. See under Prime, *a.*

8. An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [′]. See 2d Inch, *n.*, 1.

Prime of the moon, the new moon at its first appearance.

Prime, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Primed (prīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Priming.] [From Prime, *a.*] **1.** To apply priming to, as a musket or a cannon; to apply a primer to, as a metallic cartridge.

2. To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting; as, to *prime* a canvas, a wall.

3. To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; to coach; as, to *prime* a witness; the boys are *primed* for mischief. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

4. To trim or prune, as trees. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Math.*) To mark with a prime mark.

To prime a pump, to charge a pump with water, in order to put it in working condition.

Prime, *v. i.* **1.** To be renewed, or as at first. [*Obs.*]

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again. *Quarles.*

2. To serve as priming for the charge of a gun.

3. To work so that foaming occurs from too violent ebullition, which causes water to become mixed with, and be carried along with, the steam that is formed; — said of a steam boiler.

Prime'ly, *adv.* **1.** At first; primarily. [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. In a prime manner; excellently.

Prime'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being first.

2. The quality or state of being prime, or excellent.

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, primes; specifically, an instrument or device for priming; esp., a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound for igniting a charge of gunpowder.

Prim'er, *a.* [OF. *primer, primier, premier*, F. *premier*. See Premier.] First; original; primary. [*Obs.*] "The *primer* English kings." *Drayton.*

Primer fine (*O. Eng. Law*), a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.* — **Primer seizin** (*Feudal Law*), the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; — now abolished. *Blackstone.*

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Originally, the book read at *prime*, the first canonical hour. LL. *primae liber*. See Prime, *n.*, 4.] **1.** Originally, a small prayer book for church service, containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.

The *primer*, or office of the Blessed Virgin. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner.

As he sat in the school at his *prymer*. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called *long primer*, intermediate in size between bourgeois and small pica [see Long primer]; the other, called *great primer*, larger than pica.

Great primer type.

Pri-me'ro (prĭ-mē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera*, fr. *primero* first, from L. *primarius*. See Premier.] A game at cards, now unknown. *Shak.*

Prim'er-ole (prĭm'ẽr-ōl), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Primrose. [*Obs.*] "She was a *primerole*." *Chaucer.*

Pri-me'val (prī-mē'val), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* first + *aevum* age. See Prime, *a.*, and Age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary; as, the *primeval* innocence of man. "This is the forest *primeval*." *Longfellow.*

From chaos, and *primeval* darkness, came Light. *Keats.*

Pri-me'val-ly, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in or from the earliest times; originally. *Darwin.*

Pri-me'vous (-vŭs), *a.* Primeval. [*Obs.*]

Pri/mi-ge/ni-al (prī/mĭ-jē/nĭ-*al*), *a.* First born, or first of all; original; primary. See PRIMOGENIAL.

Pri/mi-ge/ni-ous (-jē/nĭ-ŭs), **Pri-mig/e-nous** (prī-mĭj/ē-nŭs), } *a.* [L. *primigenus*, *primigenius*. See PRIMOGENITURE.] First formed or generated; original; primigenial. *Bp. Hall.*

Pri/mine (prī/mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first: cf. F. *primine*.] (*Bot.*) The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule.

☞ This word has been used by some writers to denote the inner integument, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.

Prim/ing (prīm/ĭng), *n.* **1.** The powder or other combustible used to communicate fire to a charge of gunpowder, as in a firearm.

2. (*Paint.*) The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building, or other surface.

3. (*Steam Eng.*) The carrying over of water, with the steam, from the boiler, as into the cylinder.

Priming of the tide. See *Lag of the tide*, under 2d LAG. — Priming tube, a small pipe, filled with a combustible composition for firing cannon. — Priming valve (*Steam Eng.*), a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — Priming wire, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

‖ **Pri-mip/a-ra** (prī-mĭp/ä-rä), *n.* [L., fr. *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Med.*) A woman who bears a child for the first time.

Pri-mip/a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [See PRIMIPARA.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

Pri-mip/i-lar (-ĭ-lēr), *a.* [L. *primipilaris*, fr. *primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. *primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the captain of the vanguard of a Roman army. *Barrow.*

‖ **Pri-mi/ti-a** (prī-mĭsh/ĭ-ä), *n.; pl.* PRIMITIÆ (-ē) (PRIMITIAS (-äz), *obs.*). [L. *primitiæ*, pl., fr. *primus* first. Cf. PREMICES.] (*Eng. Law*) The first fruit; the first year's whole profit of an ecclesiastical preferment.

The *primitias* of your parsonage. *Spenser.*

Pri-mi/tial (-mĭsh/*al*), *a.* Being of the first production; primitive; original. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Prim/i-tive (prĭm/ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus* the first: cf. F. *primitif*. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first; as, *primitive* ages; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church. "Our *primitive* great sire." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to a former time; old-fashioned; characterized by simplicity; as, a *primitive* style of dress.

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive axes of coördinates (*Geom.*), that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred, with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. — Primitive chord (*Mus.*), that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony; — opposed to *derivative*. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*). — Primitive circle (*Spherical Projection*), the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — Primitive colors (*Paint.*), primary colors. See under COLOR. — Primitive Fathers (*Eccl.*), the acknowledged Christian writers who flourished before the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. *Shipley.* — Primitive groove (*Anat.*), a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove, which appears later and in front of it. — Primitive plane (*Spherical Projection*), the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. — Primitive rocks (*Geol.*), primary rocks. See under PRIMARY. — Primitive sheath. (*Anat.*) See NEURILEMMA. — Primitive streak *or* trace (*Anat.*), an opaque and thickened band where the mesoblast first appears in the vertebrate blastoderm.

Syn. — First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primeval; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prim/i-tive, *n.* An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; — opposed to *derivative*.

Prim/i-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** Originally; at first.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient style. *South.*

Prim/i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

Prim/i-ty (-tў), *n.* Quality of being first; primitiveness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Prim/ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

Prim/ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.

‖ **Pri/mo** (prē/mō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) First; chief.

Pri/mo-ge/ni-al (prī/mō-jē/nĭ-*al*), *a.* [See PRIMIGENIAL.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; elemental; as, *primogenial* light. *Glanvill.*

Pri/mo-gen/i-tive (-jĕn/ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See PRIMOGENITURE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture. [*R.*]

Pri/mo-gen/i-tive, *n.* Primogeniture. [*Obs.*]

The *primogenitive* and due of birth. *Shak.*

Pri/mo-gen/i-tor (-tôr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] The first ancestor; a forefather.

Pri/mo-gen/i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget: cf. F. *primogéniture*, L. *primogenitus* firstborn. See PRIME, *a.*, and GENUS, KIN.] **1.** The state of being the firstborn of the same parents; seniority by birth among children of the same family.

2. (*Eng. Law*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son. Thus in England the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family the eldest son of the sovereign is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. In exceptional cases, among the female children, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Pri/mo-gen/i-ture-ship (prī/mō-jĕn/ĭ-tūr-shĭp), *n.* The state or privileges of the firstborn. *Burke.*

Pri-mor/di-al (prī-môr/dĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, from *primordium* the first beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin: cf. F. *primordial*.]

1. First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a *primordial* condition. "The *primordial* facts of our intelligent nature." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest beds of the Silurian age, corresponding to the Acadian and Potsdam periods in American geology. It is called also *Cambrian*, and by many geologists is separated from the Silurian.

3. (*Biol.*) Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; as, a *primordial* leaf; a *primordial* cell.

Primordial utricle (*Bot.*), the interior lining of a young vegetable cell.

Pri-mor/di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.

Pri-mor/di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*

Pri-mor/di-al-ly, *adv.* At the beginning; under the first order of things; originally.

Pri-mor/di-an (-*an*), *n.* [L. *primordius* first of all, fr. *primordium*.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several kinds of plums; as, red *primordian*, amber *primordian*, etc.

Pri-mor/di-ate (-āt), *a.* Primordial. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Primp (prĭmp), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] To be formal or affected in dress or manners; — often with *up*. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Prim/rose/ (prĭm/rōz/), *n.* [OE. *primerole*, F. *primerole*, a derivative fr. LL. *primula*, from L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An early flowering plant of the genus *Primula* (*P. vulgaris*) closely allied to the cowslip. There are several varieties, as the white-, the red-, the yellow-flowered, etc. Formerly called also *primerole*, *primerolles*. (*b*) Any plant of the genus Primula.

Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*).

Evening primrose, an erect biennial herb (*Œnothera biennis*), with yellow vespertine flowers, common in the United States. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus. — Primrose peerless, the two-flowered Narcissus (*N. biflorus*). [*Obs.*]

Prim/rose/, *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; — hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*

‖ **Prim/u-la** (prĭm/ū-lä), *n.* [LL. See PRIMROSE.] (*Bot.*) The genus of plants including the primrose (*Primula vera*).

Prim/u-la/ceous (-lā/shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an order of herbaceous plants (*Primulaceæ*), of which the primrose is the type, and the pimpernel, the cyclamen, and the water violet are other examples.

‖ **Pri/mum mob/i-le** (prī/mŭm mŏb/ĭ-lē). [L., first cause of motion.] (*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving concentric spheres constituting the universe, the motion of which was supposed to carry with it all the inclosed spheres with their planets in a daily revolution from east to west. See *Crystalline heavens*, under CRYSTALLINE.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be, as the motions of the planets, under *primum mobile*. *Bacon.*

‖ **Pri/mus** (prī/mŭs), *n.* [L., the first.] One of the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who presides at the meetings of the bishops, and has certain privileges but no metropolitan authority. *Internat. Cyc.*

Prim/y (prīm/ў), *a.* [From PRIME, *a.*] Being in its prime. [*Obs.*] "The youth of *primy* nature." *Shak.*

Prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., from L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take. See PRIME, *a.*, and CAPACIOUS.] **1.** The one of highest rank; one holding the highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch; — originally applied to either sex, but now rarely applied to a female. *Wyclif* (*Rev.* i. 5).

Go, Michael, of celestial armies *prince*. *Milton.*

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex. *Camden.*

2. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. *Shak.*

3. A title belonging to persons of high rank, differing in different countries. In England it belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls, but is given to members of the royal family only. In Italy a prince is inferior to a duke as a member of a particular order of nobility; in Spain he is always one of the royal family.

4. The chief of any body of men; one at the head of a class or profession; one who is preëminent; as, a merchant *prince;* a *prince* of players. "The *prince* of learning." *Peacham.*

Prince-Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men. — Prince of the blood, Prince consort, Prince of darkness. See under BLOOD, CONSORT, and DARKNESS. — Prince of Wales, the oldest son of the English sovereign. — Prince's feather (*Bot.*), a name given to two annual herbs (*Amarantus caudatus* and *Polygonum orientale*), with apetalous reddish flowers arranged in long recurved panicled spikes. — Prince's metal, Prince Rupert's metal. See under METAL. — Prince's pine. (*Bot.*) See PIPSISSEWA.

Prince, *v. i.* To play the prince. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Prince/dom (prĭns/dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Prince/hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Princeliness. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Prince/kin (-kĭn), *n.* A petty prince; a princeling.

The *princekins* of private life. *Thackeray.*

Prince/less, *a.* Without a prince. *Fuller.*

Prince/let (-lĕt), *n.* A petty prince. [*R.*]

Prince/like/ (-līk/), *a.* Princely. *Shak.*

Prince/li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being princely; the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prince/ling (-lĭng), *n.* A petty prince; a young prince.

Prince/ly, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal; of highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth, character, fortune, etc.

2. Suitable for, or becoming to, a prince; grand; august; munificent; magnificent; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely* gifts." *Shak.*

Prince/ly (prĭns/lў), *adv.* In a princely manner.

My appetite was not *princely* got. *Shak.*

Prin/cess (prĭn/sĕs), *n.* [F. *princesse*. See PRINCE, and cf. PRINCESSE.] **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince. *Dryden.*

So excellent a *princess* as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family. *Shak.*

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

Princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Prin-cesse/ (prĭn-sĕs/), *a.* [F., a princess.] A term applied to a lady's long, close-fitting dress made with waist and skirt in one.

Prin/cess-like/ (prĭn/sĕs-līk/), *a.* Like a princess.

Prince/wood/ (prĭns/wŏŏd/), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of two small tropical American trees (*Hamelia ventricosa*, and *Cordia gerascanthoides*). It is brownish, veined with lighter color.

Prin/ci-fied (prĭn/sĭ-fīd), *a.* [*Prince* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.).] Imitative of a prince. [*R.* & *Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Prin/ci-pal (-*pal*), *a.* [F., from L. *principalis*. See PRINCE.] **1.** Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a state; the *principal* productions of a country; the *principal* arguments in a case.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Principal axis. See *Axis of a curve*, under AXIS. — Principal axes of a quadric (*Geom.*), three lines in which the principal planes of the solid intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid. — Principal challenge. (*Law*) See under CHALLENGE. — Principal plane. See *Plane of projection* (*a*), under PLANE. — Principal planes of a quadric (*Geom.*), three planes each of which is at right angles to the other two, and bisects all chords of the quadric perpendicular to the plane, as in an ellipsoid. — Principal point (*Persp.*), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane of projection. — Principal ray (*Persp.*), the line drawn through the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane. — Principal section (*Crystallog.*), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

Prin/ci-pal, *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority or influence; as, the *principal* of a faction, a school, a firm, etc.; — distinguished from a *subordinate*, *abettor*, *auxiliary*, or *assistant*.

2. Hence: (*Law*) (*a*) The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, — as distinguished from an *accessory*. (*b*) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, — as distinguished from a *surety*. (*c*) One who employs another to act for him, — as distinguished from an *agent*. *Wharton. Bouvier. Burrill.*

3. A thing of chief or prime importance; something fundamental or especially conspicuous. Specifically: (*a*) (*Com.*) A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; — so called in distinction from *interest* or *profit*. (*b*) (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, — generally a truss of timber or iron, but there are roofs with stone *principals*. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing. (*c*) (*Mus.*) In English organs the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason. On the manual it is four feet long, on the pedal eight feet. In Germany this term corresponds to the English open diapason. (*d*) (*O. Eng. Law*) An heirloom; a mortuary. *Cowell.* (*e*) *pl.* The first two long feathers of a hawk's wing. *Spenser. J. H. Walsh.* (*f*) One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the posts and center of a funeral hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxf. Gloss.* (*g*) A principal or essential point or rule; a principle. [*Obs.*]

Prin/ci-pal/i-ty (prĭn/sĭ-păl/ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* PRINCIPALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *principalitas* preëminence, excellence: cf. F. *principalité*, *principauté*. See PRINCIPAL.] **1.** Sovereignty; supreme power; hence, superiority; predominance; high, or the highest, station. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer.* xiii. 18.

The prerogative and *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. "Next upstood Nisroch, of *principalities* the prime." *Milton.*

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

Prin/ci-pal-ly (prĭn/sĭ-pal-lў), *adv.* In a principal manner; primarily; above all; chiefly; mainly.

Prin/ci-pal-ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

Prin/ci-pate (-pāt), *n.* [L. *principatus:* cf. F. *principat*.] Principality; supreme rule. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

‖ **Prin-cip/i-a** (prĭn-sĭp/ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] First principles; fundamental beginnings; elements; as, Newton's *Principia*.

Prin-cip/i-al (-*al*), *a.* Elementary. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Prin-cip/i-ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *principians*, p. pr. of *principiare* to begin, fr. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] Relating to principles or beginnings. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Prin-cip/i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [See PRINCIPIANT.] To begin; to initiate. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Prin-cip/i-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* Analysis into primary or elemental parts. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

Prin/ci-ple (prĭn/sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps*, *-cipis*. See PRINCE.] **1.** Beginning; commencement. [*Obs.*]

Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound. *Spenser.*

2. A source, or origin; that from which anything

proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate element, or cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your *principles* hath set [benignity]. *Chaucer.*

Those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering. *Stewart.*

4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.

Therefore, leaving the *principles* of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection. *Heb.* vi. 1.

A good *principle*, not rightly understood, may prove as hurtful as a bad. *Milton.*

5. A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as, a person of no *principle*.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretenses to an honest *principle* of mind. *Law.*

6. (*Chem.*) Any original inherent constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it its essential properties, and which can usually be separated by analysis; — applied especially to drugs, plant extracts, etc.

Cathartine is the bitter, purgative *principle* of senna. *Gregory.*

Bitter principle, Principle of contradiction, etc. See under BITTER, CONTRADICTION, etc.

Prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINCIPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINCIPLING (-plĭng).] To equip with principles; to establish, or fix, in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill.

Governors should be well *principled*. *L'Estrange.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired. *Locke.*

Prin'cock (-kŏk), } *n.* [*Prim* + *cock.*] A coxcomb;
Prin'cox (-kŏks), } a pert boy. [*Obs.*]

Prink (prĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINKED (prĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINKING.] [Probably a nasalized form of *prick*. See PRICK, *v. t.*, and cf. PRIG, PRANK.] To dress or adjust one's self for show; to prank.

Prink, *v. t.* To prank or dress up; to deck fantastically. "And *prink* their hair with daisies." *Cowper.*

Prink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prinks.

Prin'prid'dle (prĭn'prĭd'd'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINTING.] [Abbrev. fr. *imprint*. See IMPRINT, and PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.

A look will *print* a thought that never may remove. *Surrey.*

Upon his breastplate he beholds a dint,
Which in that field young Edward's sword did *print*.
Sir John Beaumont.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

2. To stamp something in or upon; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. Specifically: To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book or other publication); as, to *print* books, newspapers, pictures; to *print* an edition of a book.

4. To stamp or impress with colored figures or patterns; as, to *print* calico.

5. (*Photog.*) To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.), from a negative, a transparent drawing, or the like, by the action of light upon a sensitized surface.

Printed goods, textile fabrics printed in patterns, especially cotton cloths, or calicoes.

Print, *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.

2. To publish a book or an article.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

Print, *n.* [See PRINT, *v.*, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1.** A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another; as, the *print* of teeth or nails in flesh; the *print* of the foot in sand or snow.

Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; as, a butter *print*.

3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a *print* of butter.

4. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small *print;* large *print;* this line is in *print*.

5. That which is produced by printing. Specifically: (*a*) An impression taken from anything, as from an engraved plate. "The *prints* which we see of antiquities." *Dryden.* (*b*) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical. *Addison.* (*c*) A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, especially calico or cotton cloth. (*d*) A photographic copy, or positive picture, on prepared paper, as from a negative, or from a drawing on transparent paper.

6. (*Founding*) A core print. See under CORE.

Blue print, a copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a drawing, plan, tracing, etc., or a positive picture in blue and white, from a negative, produced by photographic printing on peculiarly prepared paper. — **In print.** (*a*) In a printed form; issued from the press; published. *Shak.* (*b*) To the letter; with accurateness. "All this I speak *in print*." *Shak.* — **Out of print.** See under OUT. — **Print works,** a factory where cloth, as calico, is printed.

Print'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be published. [*R.*]

Print'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prints; especially, one who prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.; a compositor; a typesetter; a pressman.

Printer's devil, Printer's gauge. See under DEVIL, and GAUGE. — **Printer's ink.** See *Printing ink*, below.

Print'er-y (prĭnt'ẽr-ў), *n.* A place where cloth is printed; print works; also, a printing office. [*R.*]

Print'ing, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography; also, the act of producing photographic prints.

Block printing. See under BLOCK. — **Printing frame** (*Photog.*), a shallow box, usually having a glass front, in which prints are made by exposure to light. — **Printing house,** a printing office. — **Printing ink,** ink used in printing books, newspapers, etc. It is composed of lampblack or ivory black mingled with linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning. Other ingredients are employed for the finer qualities. *Ure.* — **Printing office,** a place where books, pamphlets, or newspapers, etc., are printed. — **Printing paper,** paper used in the printing of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and the like, as distinguished from writing paper, wrapping paper, etc. — **Printing press,** a press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, etc. — **Printing wheel,** a wheel with letters or figures on its periphery, used in machines for paging or numbering, or in ticket-printing machines, typewriters, etc.; a type wheel.

Print'less, *a.* Making no imprint. *Milton.*

Print'shop', *n.* A shop where prints are sold.

Pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to *primus* first, and *pro* for. See FORMER, and cf. PRIME, *a.*, and PRE-, PRO-.] Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation; — used elliptically in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] *prior* to his marriage.

Pri'or, *n.* [OE. *priour*, OF. *priour, prior, priur*, F. *prieur*, from L. *prior* former, superior. See PRIOR, *a.*] (*Eccl.*) The superior of a priory, and next below an abbot in dignity.

Conventual, *or* Conventual prior, a prior who is at the head of his own house. See the Note under PRIORY. — **Claustral prior,** an official next in rank to the abbot in a monastery; prior of the cloisters.

Pri'or-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *prioratus:* cf. F. *priorat.*] The dignity, office, or government, of a prior. *T. Warton.*

Pri'or-ess, *n.* [OF. *prioresse.*] A lady superior of a priory of nuns, and next in dignity to an abbess.

Pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *priorité.* See PRIOR, *a.*] **1.** The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth; *priority* of application.

2. Precedence; superior rank. *Shak.*

Priority of debts, a superior claim to payment, or a claim to payment before others.

Syn. — Antecedence; precedence; preëminence.

Pri'or-ly (prī'ẽr-lў), *adv.* Previously. [*R.*] *Geddes.*

Pri'or-ship, *n.* The state or office of prior; priorate.

Pri'o-ry (-ō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* PRIORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *prioria.* See PRIOR, *n.*] A religious house presided over by a prior or prioress; — sometimes an offshoot of, and subordinate to, an abbey, and called also *cell*, and *obedience*. See CELL, 2.

☞ Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.

Alien priory, a small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Pris (prĭs), *n.* See PRICE, and 1st PRIZE. [*Obs.*]

Pris'age (prĭz'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *prisage* a praising, valuing, taxing; cf. LL. *prisagium* prisage; or from F. *prise* a taking, capture, prize. See PRIZE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more, — one before and one behind the mast. By charter of Edward I. butlerage was substituted for this. *Blackstone.* (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Pris-cil'lian-ist (prĭs-sĭl'yan-ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Priscillian*, bishop of Avila in Spain, in the fourth century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manicheism with Christianity.

Prise (prīz), *n.* An enterprise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Prise, *n. & v.* See PRIZE, *n.*, 5. Also PRIZE, *v. t.*

Pris'er (prīz'ẽr), *n.* See 1st PRIZER. [*Obs.*]

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πρίειν, to saw: cf. F. *prisme.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

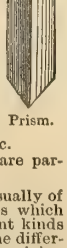
Prism.

☞ *Prisms* of different forms are often named from the figure of their bases; as, a triangular *prism*, a quadrangular *prism*, a rhombic *prism*, etc.

2. (*Opt.*) A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases; — used in experiments on refraction, dispersion, etc.

3. (*Crystallog.*) A form the planes of which are parallel to the vertical axis. See FORM, *n.*, 13.

Achromatic prism (*Opt.*), a prism composed usually of two prisms of different transparent substances which have unequal dispersive powers, as two different kinds of glass, especially flint glass and crown glass, the difference of dispersive power being compensated by giving them different refracting angles, so that, when placed together so as to have opposite relative positions, a ray of light passed through them is refracted or bent into a new position, but is free from color. — **Nicol's prism, Nicol prism.** [So called from Wm. *Nicol*, of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for experiments in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of Iceland spar, which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and the two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary image produced by double refraction is thrown out of the field by total reflection from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, image alone is transmitted.

Pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *prismatique.*]
Pris-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a prism; as, a *prismatic* form or cleavage.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* colors.

3. (*Crystallog.*) Same as ORTHORHOMBIC.

Prismatic borax (*Chem.*), borax crystallized in the form of oblique prisms, with ten molecules of water; — distinguished from *octahedral borax*. — **Prismatic colors** (*Opt.*), the seven colors into which light is resolved when passed through a prism; primary colors. See *Primary colors*, under COLOR. — **Prismatic compass** (*Surv.*), a compass having a prism for viewing a distant object and the compass card at the same time. — **Prismatic spectrum** (*Opt.*), the spectrum produced by the passage of light through a prism.

Pris-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

Pris'ma-toid'al (prĭz'mȧ-toid'al), *a.* [Gr. πρίσμα, -ατος, prism + *-oid:* cf. F. *prismatoïde.*] Having a prismlike form. *Ure.*

Pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [Cf. F. *prismoïde.*] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Pris-moid'al (-moid'al), *a.* Having the form of a prismoid; as, *prismoidal* solids.

Pris'my (prĭz'mў), *a.* Pertaining to a prism. [*R.*]

Pris'on (prĭz'n; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio*, a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE, and cf. PRIZE, *n.*, MISPRISION.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of personal liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement, restraint, or safe custody.

Bring my soul out of *prison*, that I may praise thy name. *Ps.* cxlii. 7.

The tyrant Æolus, . . .
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

2. Specifically, a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals and others committed by lawful authority.

Prison bars, *or* **Prison base.** See BASE, *n.*, 24. — **Prison breach.** (*Law*) See Note under 3d ESCAPE, *n.*, 4. — **Prison house,** a prison. *Shak.* — **Prison ship** (*Naut.*), a ship fitted up for the confinement of prisoners. — **Prison van,** a carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

Pris'on, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRISONED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRISONING.] **1.** To imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

The *prisoned* eagle dies for rage. *Sir W. Scott.*

His true respect will *prison* false desire. *Shak.*

2. To bind (together); to enchain. [*Obs.*]

Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led
Together *prisoned*. *Robert of Brunne.*

Pris'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *prisonnier.*] **1.** One who is confined in a prison. *Piers Plowman.*

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a person held in involuntary restraint; a captive; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court. *Bouvier.*

Prisoner of Hope thou art, — look up and sing. *Keble.*

Prisoner's base. See BASE, *n.*, 24.

Pris'on-ment (-ment), *n.* Imprisonment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pris'tin-ate (prĭs'tĭn-āt), *a.* Pristine; primitive. [*Obs.*] "*Pristinate* idolatry." *Holinshed.*

Pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *pristinus* akin to *prior:* cf. F. *pristin.* See PRIOR, *a.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state; original; primitive; primeval; as, the *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; *pristine* vigor.

Pritch (prĭch), *n.* [See PRICK.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument; also, an eelspear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Pique; offense. [*Obs.*] *D. Rogers.*

Pritch'el (-ĕl), *n.* A tool employed by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging the nail holes in a horseshoe.

Prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee;* as, I *prithee;* generally used without *I*. *Shak.*

What was that scream for, I *prithee?* *L'Estrange.*

Prithee, tell me, Dimple-chin. *E. C. Stedman.*

Prit'tle-prat'tle (prĭt't'l-prăt't'l), *n.* [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [*Collog.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sў), *n.*; *pl.* PRIVACIES (-sĭz). [See PRIVATE.] **1.** The state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; seclusion.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Concealment of what is said or done. *Shak.*

4. A private matter; a secret. *Fuller.*

5. See PRIVITY, 2. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Pri-va'do (prĭ-vā'dō; Sp. prē-vä'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] A private friend; a confidential friend; a confidant. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pri'vate (prī'vāt; 48), *a.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private, perhaps originally, put forward (hence, alone, single) and akin to *prae* before. See PRIOR, *a.*, and cf. DEPRIVE, PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self; unconnected with others; personal; one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a man's *private* opinion; *private* property; a *private* purse; *private* expenses or interests; a *private* secretary.

2. Sequestered from company or observation; appropriated to an individual; secret; secluded; lonely; solitary; as, a *private* room or apartment; *private* prayer.

Reason . . . then retires
Into her *private* cell when nature rests. *Milton.*

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life. *Shak.*
A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* negotiation; a *private* understanding.

5. Having secret or private knowledge; privy. [*Obs.*]

Private act *or* **statute**, a statute exclusively for the settlement of private and personal interests, of which courts do not take judicial notice; — opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community. — **Private nuisance** *or* **wrong.** See NUISANCE. — **Private soldier.** See PRIVATE, *n.*, 5. — **Private way**, a right of private passage over another man's ground. *Kent.*

Pri'vate (prī'vāt), *n.* **1.** A secret message; a personal unofficial communication. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Personal interest; particular business. [*Obs.*]
Nor must I be unmindful of my *private*. *B. Jonson.*

3. Privacy; retirement. [*Archaic*] "Go off; I discard you: let me enjoy my *private*." *Shak.*

4. One not invested with a public office. [*Archaic*]
What have kings, that *privates* have not too? *Shak.*

5. (*Mil.*) A common soldier; a soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer. *Macaulay.*

6. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

In private, secretly; not openly or publicly.

Pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *n.* [From PRIVATE.] **1.** An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the enemy. See *Letters of marque*, under MARQUE.

2. The commander of a privateer.
Kidd soon threw off the character of a *privateer* and became a pirate. *Macaulay.*

Pri'va-teer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIVATEERED (-tērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIVATEERING.] To cruise in a privateer.

Pri'va-teer'ing, *n.* Cruising in a privateer.

Pri'va-teers'man (-tērz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* PRIVATEERSMEN (-men). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Pri'vate-ly (prī'vāt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a private manner; not openly; without the presence of others.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally; not officially; as, he is not *privately* benefited.

Pri'vate-ness, *n.* **1.** Seclusion from company or society; retirement; privacy; secrecy. *Bacon.*

2. The state of one not invested with public office.

Pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio*: cf. F. *privation*. See PRIVATE.] **1.** The act of depriving, or taking away; hence, the depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank; deprivation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being deprived or destitute of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need; as, to undergo severe *privations*.

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.
Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation*, or absence, of good. *South.*
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

Priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus*: cf. F. *privatif*. See PRIVATE.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative.
Privative blessings, blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Gram.*) Implying privation or negation; giving a negative force to a word; as, alpha *privative*; *privative* particles; — applied to such prefixes and suffixes as *a-* (Gr. ἀ), *un-*, *non-*, *-less*.

Priv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That of which the essence is the absence of something.
Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*. *Bacon.*

2. (*Logic*) A term indicating the absence of any quality which might be naturally or rationally expected; — called also *privative term*.

3. (*Gram.*) A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVATIVE, *a.*, 3.

Priv'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a privative manner; by the absence of something; negatively. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Priv'a-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being privative.

Priv'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *privie*, Prov. E. *prim-print*, *primwort*. Prob. for *primet*, and perh. named from being cut and trimmed. See PRIM, *a.*, and cf. PRIME to prune, PRIM, *n.*, PRIE, *n.*] (*Bot.*) An ornamental European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), much used in hedges; — called also *prim*.

Egyptian privet. See LAWSONIA. — **Evergreen privet**, a plant of the genus *Rhamnus*. See ALATERN. — **Mock privet**, any one of several evergreen shrubs of the genus *Phillyrea*. They are from the Mediterranean region, and have been much cultivated for hedges and for fancifully clipped shrubberies.

Priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège*, L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual; *privus* private + *lex*, *legis*, law. See PRIVATE, and LEGAL.] **1.** A peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden; a prerogative; advantage; franchise.
He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*
The *privilege* birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*
A people inheriting *privileges*, franchises, and liberties. *Burke.*

2. (*Stockbroker's Cant*) See CALL, PUT, SPREAD, etc.

Breach of privilege. See under BREACH. — **Question of privilege** (*Parliamentary Practice*), a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such. — **Water privilege**, the advantage of having machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage. [*U. S.*] — **Writ of privilege** (*Law*), a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty. — PRIVILEGE, PREROGATIVE. *Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law; and hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative*, among the Romans, was the right of voting first; and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others. It is the *privilege* of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate. It is the *prerogative* of the president to nominate judges and executive officers. It is the *privilege* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the *prerogative* of a parent to govern and direct his children.

Priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIVILEGED (-lĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIVILEGING.] [Cf. F. *privilégier*.] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.
To *privilege* dishonor in thy name. *Shak.*

2. To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil or danger; to exempt; to deliver.
He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

Priv'i-leged (-lĕjd), *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity.

Privileged communication. (*Law*) (*a*) A communication which can not be disclosed without the consent of the party making it, — such as those made by a client to his legal adviser, or by persons to their religious or medical advisers. (*b*) A communication which does not expose the party making it to indictment for libel, — such as those made by persons communicating confidentially with a government, persons consulted confidentially as to the character of servants, etc. — **Privileged debts** (*Law*), those to which a preference in payment is given out of the estate of a deceased person, or out of the estate of an insolvent. *Wharton. Burrill.* — **Privileged witnesses** (*Law*), witnesses who are not obliged to testify as to certain things, as lawyers in relation to their dealings with their clients, and officers of state as to state secrets; also, by statute, clergymen and physicans are placed in the same category, so far as concerns information received by them professionally.

Priv'i-ly, *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly. *Chaucer.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 1.

Priv'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PRIVITIES (-tĭz). [From PRIVY, *a.*: cf. F. *privauté* extreme familiarity.] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. *Chaucer.*
I will unto you, in *privity*, discover . . . my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying consent or concurrence.
All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift.*

3. A private matter or business; a secret. *Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* The genitals; the privates.

5. (*Law*) A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

Priv'y (-ȳ), *a.* [F. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; private; as, the *privy* purse. "*Privee* knights and squires." *Chaucer.*

2. Secret; clandestine. "A *privee* thief." *Chaucer.*

3. Appropriated to retirement; private; not open to the public. "*Privy* chambers." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant; privately knowing.
His wife also being *privy* to it. *Acts* v. 2.
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*

Privy chamber, a private apartment in a royal residence. [*Eng.*] — **Privy council** (*Eng. Law*), the principal council of the sovereign, composed of the cabinet ministers and other persons chosen by the king or queen. *Burrill.* — **Privy councilor**, a member of the privy council. — **Privy purse**, moneys set apart for the personal use of the monarch; also, the title of the person having charge of these moneys. [*Eng.*] *Macaulay.* — **Privy seal** *or* **signet**, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal; also, elliptically, the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy seal. [*Eng.*] — **Privy verdict**, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court; — now disused. *Burrill.*

Priv'y, *n.*; *pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** (*Law*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; one who has an interest in an estate created by another; a person having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party. The term, in its proper sense, is distinguished from *party*. *Burrill. Wharton.*

2. A necessary house or place; a backhouse.

Priz'a-ble (prĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable. *H. Taylor.*

Prize (prīz), *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre* to take, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*; in some senses, as 2 (*b*), either from, or influenced by, F. *prix* price. See PRISON, PREHENSILE, and cf. PRY, and also PRICE.] **1.** That which is taken from another; something captured; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.
I will depart my *pris*, or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*
His own *prize*,
Whom formerly he had in battle won. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) (*Law*) Anything captured by a belligerent using the rights of war; esp., property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war, as a vessel. *Kent. Brande & C.* (*b*) An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort.
I'll never wrestle for *prize* more. *Shak.*
I fought and conquered, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*
(*c*) That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.

3. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect.
I press toward the mark for the *prize* of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil.* iii. 14.

4. A contest for a reward; competition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. A lever; a pry; also, the hold of a lever. [Written also *prise*.]

Prize court, a court having jurisdiction of all captures made in war on the high seas. *Bouvier.* — **Prize fight**, an exhibition contest, esp. one of pugilists, for a stake or wager. — **Prize fighter**, one who fights publicly for a reward; — applied esp. to a professional boxer or pugilist. *Pope.* — **Prize fighting**, fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or wager. — **Prize master**, an officer put in charge or command of a captured vessel. — **Prize medal**, a medal given as a prize. — **Prize money**, a dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel, etc., paid to the captors. — **Prize ring**, the ring or inclosure for a prize fight; the system and practice of prize fighting. — **To make prize of**, to capture. *Hawthorne.*

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To move with a lever; to force up or open; to pry. [Written also *prise*.]

Prize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIZED (prīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIZING.] [F. *priser*, OF. *prisier*, *preisier*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, value, price. See PRICE, and cf. PRAISE.] [Formerly written also *prise*.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to appraise; to price; to rate.
A goodly price that I was *prized* at. *Zech.* xi. 13.
I *prize* it [life] not a straw, but for mine honor. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, *prize*, honor you." *Shak.*
I *prized* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

Prize, *n.* [F. *prix* price. See 3d PRIZE.] Estimation; valuation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prize'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* PRIZEMEN (-mĕn). The winner of a prize.

Priz'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See 3d PRIZE.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. *Shak.*

Priz'er, *n.* [See 1st PRIZE.] One who contends for a prize; a prize fighter; a challenger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prizer*. *B. Jonson.*

Priz'ing, *n.* [See 2d PRIZE.] The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, car, etc. See PRIZE, *n.*, 5.

Pro- (prō-). [L. *pro*, or Gr. πρό. See PRO.] A prefix signifying *before*, *in front*, *forth*, *for*, *in behalf of*, *in place of*, *according to*; as, *pro*pose, to place before; *pro*ceed, to go before or forward; *pro*ject, to throw forward; *pro*logue, part spoken before (the main piece); *pro*pel, *pro*gnathous; *pro*vide, to look out for; *pro*noun, a word instead of a noun; *pro*consul, a person acting in place of a consul; *pro*portion, arrangement according to parts.

‖ **Pro**, *prep.* [L.; akin to *prae* before, Gr. πρό, and E. *for*. See FOR, *prep.*, and cf. PRIOR, *a.*] A Latin preposition signifying *for*, *before*, *forth*.

Pro confesso [L.] (*Law*), taken as confessed. The action of a court of equity on that portion of the pleading in a particular case which the pleading on the other side does not deny. — **Pro rata.** [L. See PRORATE.] In proportion; proportion. — **Pro re nata** [L.] (*Law*), for the existing occasion; as matters are.

Pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con*.

Pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative and on the negative side; as, they debated the question *pro and con*; — formerly used also as a verb. — **Pros and cons**, the arguments or reasons on either side.

Pro'a (prō'ȧ), *n.* [Malay *prāū*, *prāhū*.] (*Naut.*) A sailing canoe of the Ladrone Islands and Malay Archipelago, having its lee side flat and its weather side like that of an ordinary boat. The ends are alike. The canoe is long and narrow, and is kept from overturning by a cigar-shaped log attached to a frame extending several feet to windward. It has been called the *flying proa*, and is the swiftest sailing craft known.

Proach (prōch), *v. i.* See APPROACH. [*Obs.*]

Pro-at'las (prō-ăt'las), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *atlas*.] (*Anat.*) A vertebral rudiment in front of the atlas in some reptiles.

Prob'a-bil'i-o-rism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ō-rĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the probabiliorists.

Prob'a-bil'i-o-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [From L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* probable.] (*Casuistry*) One who holds, in opposition to the probabilists, that a man is bound to do that which is most probably right.

Prob'a-bil-ism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *probabilisme*.] The doctrine of the probabilists.

Prob'a-bil-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *probabiliste*.] **1.** One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

2. (*Casuistry*) One who maintains that a man may do that which has a probability of being right, or which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to him still more probable.

Prob'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PROBABILITIES (-tĭz). [L. *probabilitas*: cf. F. *probabilité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being probable; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.
Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.
The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Buckminster.*
We do not call for evidence till antecedent *probabilities* fail. *J. H. Newman.*

3. (*Math.*) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the number of favorable chances to the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable. See 1st CHANCE, *n.*, 5.

Syn. — Likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove: cf. F. *probable*. See PROVE, and cf. PROVABLE.] **1.** Capable of being proved. [*Obs.*]

2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.
That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*
I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence; *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*

Probable cause (*Law*), a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded. — **Probable error** (of an observation, or of the mean of a number), that within which, taken positively and negatively, there is an even chance that the real error shall lie. Thus, if 3″ is the probable error in a given case, the chances that the real error is greater than 3″ are equal to the chances that it is less. The probable error is computed from the observations made, and is used to express their degree of accuracy. — **The probable**, that which is within the bounds of probability; that which is not unnatural or preternatural; — opposed to *the marvelous.*

Prob'a-bly (prŏb'ȧ-blў), *adv.* In a probable manner; in likelihood.

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange.*

Pro'ba-cy (prō'bȧ-sў), *n.* [See PROBATE.] Proof; trial. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pro'bal (-bal), *a.* Approved; probable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-bal'i-ty (prō-băl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Probability. [*Obs.*] "With as great *probality.*" *Holland.*

Pro'bang (prō'băng), *n.* [See PROBE.] A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

Pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* [From L. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Proof. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Official proof; especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered, purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act; the copy of a will proved, under the seal of the Court of Probate, delivered to the executors with a certificate of its having been proved. *Bouvier. Burrill.* (*b*) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Pro'bate, *a.* Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate; as, a *probate* record.

Probate Court, *or* **Court of Probate,** a court for the probate of wills. — **Probate duty,** a government tax on property passing by will. [*Eng.*]

Pro'bate (-bāt), *v. t.* To obtain the official approval of, as of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament; as, the executor has *probated* the will.

Pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove: cf. F. *probation.* See PROVE.] **1.** The act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof. [*Obs.*]

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial; as, to engage a person on *probation.* Hence, specifically: (*a*) The novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his or her virtue and ability to bear the severities of the rule. (*b*) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. (*c*) Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and becoming qualified for a happier state.

No [view of human life] seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation.* *Paley.*

Pro-ba'tion-al (-al), *a.* Probationary.

Pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial.

To consider this life . . . as a *probationary* state. *Paley.*

Pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.

While yet a young *probationer,*
And candidate of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and, on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. [*Scot.*]

Pro-ba'tion-er-ship, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke.*

Pro-ba'tion-ship, *n.* A state of probation.

Pro'ba-tive (prō'bȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *probativus*: cf. F. *probatif.*] Serving for trial or proof; probationary; as, *probative* judgments; *probative* evidence. *South.*

Pro-ba'tor (prō-bā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) One who, when indicted for crime, confessed it, and accused others, his accomplices, in order to obtain pardon; a state's evidence.

Pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *probatoire.*] **1.** Serving for trial; probationary. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof. *Jer. Taylor.*

Probatory term (*Law*), a time for taking testimony.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROBED (prōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROBING.] [L. *probare* to try, examine. See PROVE.] **1.** To examine, as a wound, an ulcer, or some cavity of the body, with a probe.

2. Fig.: To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly. *Dryden.*

The growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown. *Hallam.*

Probe, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc. *Parr.*

Probe, *or* Probe-pointed, scissors (*Surg.*), scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

Pro'bea'gle (prō'bē'g'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PORBEAGLE.

Probe'-point'ed (prōb'point'ĕd), *a.* (*Surg.*) Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

Prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *probité*, fr. L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* good, proper, honest. Cf. PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity* of mind." *Pope.*

Syn. — PROBITY, INTEGRITY. *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations, called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a *whole*-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfer of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

Prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* [F. *problème*, L. *problema*, fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα* anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. *προβάλλειν* to throw or lay before; *πρό* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw. Cf. PARABLE.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case; a question involving doubt. *Bacon.*

2. (*Math.*) Anything which is required to be done; as, in geometry, to bisect a line, to draw a perpendicular; or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity.

☞ *Problem* differs from *theorem* in this, that a problem is something to be done, as to bisect a triangle, to describe a circle, etc.; a theorem is something to be proved, as that all the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Plane problem (*Geom.*), a problem that can be solved by the use of the rule and compass. — **Solid problem** (*Geom.*), a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve.

Prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *problematicus*,
Prob'lem-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Gr. *προβληματικός*: cf. F. *problématique.*] Having the nature of a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful. — **Prob'lem-at'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Diligent inquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to . . . informers. *Swift.*

Prob'lem-a-tist (prŏb'lĕm-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who proposes problems. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Prob'lem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To propose problems. [*R.*] "Hear him *problematize.*" *B. Jonson.*

Pro-bos'ci-date (prō-bŏs'sĭ-dāt), *a.* [See PROBOSCIS.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a proboscis; proboscidial.

‖ **Pro'bos-cid'e-a** (prō'bŏs-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of large mammals including the elephants and mastodons.

Pro'bos-cid'e-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Proboscidian.

Pro'bos-cid'i-al (-ĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Proboscidate.

Pro'bos-cid'i-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.

‖ **Pro-bos'ci-dif'e-ra** (prō-bŏs'sĭ-dĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS, and -FEROUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, including those that have a long retractile proboscis, with the mouth at the end, as the cones, whelks, tritons, and cowries. See *Illust.* of GASTROPODA, and of WINKLE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of the tænioglossate gastropods, including the fig-shells (*Pyrula*), the helmet shells (*Cassis*), the tritons, and allied genera.

Pro'bos-cid'i-form (prō'bŏs-sĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or uses of a proboscis; as, a *proboscidiform* mouth.

Pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *προβοσκίς*; *πρό* before + *βόσκειν* to feed, graze.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hollow organ or tube attached to the head, or connected with the mouth, of various animals, and generally used in taking food or drink; a snout; a trunk.

☞ The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular elongation of the nose. The proboscis of insects is usually a chitinous tube formed by the modified maxillæ, or by the labium. See *Illusts.* of HEMIPTERA and LEPIDOPTERA.

2. (*Zoöl.*) By extension, applied to various tubelike mouth organs of the lower animals that can be everted or protruded.

p Proboscis of an Annelid (*Anaitis*).

☞ The proboscis of annelids and of mollusks is usually a portion of the pharynx that can be everted or protruded. That of nemerteans is a special long internal organ, not connected with the mouth, and not used in feeding, but capable of being protruded from a pore in the head. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

3. The nose. [*Jocose*]

Proboscis monkey. (*Zoöl.*) See KAHAU.

Pro-ca'cious (prō-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *procax, -acis*, fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward; saucy. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Pro-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Forwardness; pertness; petulance. [*R.*] *Burton.*

‖ **Pro-cam'bi-um** (prō-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-, and CAMBIUM.] (*Bot.*) The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle before its component cells have begun to be differentiated. *Sachs.*

Pro'cat-arc'tic (prō'kăt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* beginning beforehand, fr. *προκατάρχειν* to begin first; *πρό* before + *κατάρχειν* to begin; *κατά* intens. + *ἄρχειν* to begin: cf. F. *procatarctique.*] (*Med.*) Beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. [*Obs.*]

☞ The words *procatarctic causes* have been used with different significations. Thus they have been employed synonymously with *prime causes, exciting causes,* and *predisposing* or *remote causes.*

The physician inquires into the *procatarctic* causes. *Harvey.*

‖ **Pro'cat-arx'is** (-ärks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προκατάρξις* first beginning.] (*Med.*) The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatarctic cause. *Quincy.*

‖ **Pro'ce-den'do** (prō'sē-dĕn'dō), *n.* [Abl. of the gerundive of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ by which a cause which has been removed on insufficient grounds from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari*, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court, *to be proceeded in* there. (*b*) In English practice, a writ issuing out of chancery in cases where the judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment. (*c*) A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended. *Tomlins. Burrill.*

Pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] **1.** The act or manner of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.*

2. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding; the steps taken in an action or other legal proceeding. "Gracious *procedures.*" *I. Taylor.*

3. That which results; issue; product. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCEEDING.] [F. *procéder*, fr. L. *procedere, processum*, to go before, to proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] **1.** To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion begun; as, to *proceed* on a journey.

If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*

2. To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another; as, to *proceed* with a story or argument.

3. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come from; as, light *proceeds* from the sun.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *John* viii. 42.
It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*

4. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles in his inquiry. *Locke.*

5. To be transacted; to take place; to occur. [*Obs.*]

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*

6. To have application or effect; to operate.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person can not of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

7. (*Law*) To begin and carry on a legal process.

Syn. — To advance; go on; continue; progress; issue; arise; emanate.

Pro'ceed (prō'sēd), *n.* See PROCEEDS. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pro-ceed'er (prō-sēd'ẽr), *n.* One who proceeds.

Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who proceeds, or who prosecutes a design or transaction; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding;* a cautious or a violent *proceeding.*

The *proceedings* of the high commission. *Macaulay.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) The course of procedure in the prosecution of an action at law. *Blackstone.*

Proceedings of a society, the published record of its action, or of things done at its meetings.

Syn. — Procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

Pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz; 277), *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; effect; yield; issue; product; sum accruing from a sale, etc.

Proc'e-leus-mat'ic (prŏs'ē-lūs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *proceleusmaticus*, Gr. *προκελευσματικός*, fr. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *πρό* + *κελεύειν* to incite: cf. F. *procéleusmatique.*] **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Pros.*) Consisting of four short syllables; composed of feet of four short syllables each.

Proc'e-leus-mat'ic, *n.* (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of four short syllables.

Pro'cel-la'ri-an (prō'sĕl-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *procella* a storm.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of oceanic birds (*Procellaridæ*) including the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters. They are often seen in great abundance in stormy weather.

Pro-cel'lous (prō-sĕl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *procellosus*, fr. *procella* a storm.] Stormy. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Pro'ce-phal'ic (prō'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *cephalic.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head.

Procephalic lobe (*Zoöl.*), that part of the head of an invertebrate animal which is in front of the mouth.

Pro-cep'tion (prō-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + L. *capere* to take.] Preoccupation. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Pro-cere' (-sēr'), *a.* [L. *procerus* tall.] Of high stature; tall. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Pro-cer'e-brum (prō-sĕr'ē-brŭm), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *cerebrum.*] (*Anat.*) The prosencephalon.

‖ **Proc'e-res** (prŏs'ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procer* a chief.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of large birds; the Ratitæ; — called also *Proceri.*

Proc'er-ite (prŏs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + Gr. *κέρας* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) The segment next to the flagellum of the antennæ of Crustacea.

Pro-cer'i-ty (prō-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Height of stature; tallness. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs; 277), *n.* [F. *procès*, L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** The act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance. "Long *process* of time." *Milton.*

The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation; normal or actual course or procedure; regular proceeding; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process; processes* of nature.

Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end. *Shak.*

3. A statement of events; a narrative. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Any marked prominence or projecting part, especially of a bone; anapophysis.

5. (*Law*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end of the suit; strictly, the means used for bringing the defendant into court to answer to the action; — a generic term for writs of the class called *judicial.*

Deacon's process [from H. *Deacon*, who introduced it]

(*Chem.*), a method of obtaining chlorine gas by passing hydrochloric acid gas over heated porous slag which has been previously saturated with a solution of some metallic salt, as sulphate of copper. — **Final process** (*Practice*), a writ of execution in an action at law. *Burrill.* — **In process**, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — **Jury process** (*Law*), the process by which a jury is summoned in a cause, and by which their attendance is enforced. *Burrill.* — **Leblanc's process** (*Chem.*), the process of manufacturing soda by treating salt with sulphuric acid, reducing the sodium sulphate so formed to sodium sulphide by roasting with charcoal, and converting the sodium sulphide to sodium carbonate by roasting with lime. — **Mesne process.** See under MESNE. — **Process milling**, the process of high milling for grinding flour. See under MILLING. — **Reversible process** (*Thermodynamics*), any process consisting of a cycle of operations such that the different operations of the cycle can be performed in reverse order with a reversal of their effects.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] **1.** The act of proceeding, moving on, advancing, or issuing; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; continuous course. *Bp. Pearson.*

That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench.*

2. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; a train of persons advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue; as, a *procession* of mourners; the Lord Mayor's *procession.*

Here comes the townsmen on *procession.* *Shak.*

3. (*Eccl.*) An orderly and ceremonial progress of persons, either from the sacristy to the choir, or from the choir around the church, within or without. *Shipley.*

4. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) An old term for litanies which were said in procession and not kneeling. *Shipley.*

Procession of the Holy Ghost, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. *Shipley.* — **Procession week**, a name for Rogation week, when processions were made; Cross-week. *Shipley.*

Pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* (*Law*) To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of, as lands. [*Local, U. S. (North Carolina and Tennessee).*] "To *procession* the lands of such persons as desire it." *Burrill.*

Pro-ces'sion, *v. i.* To march in procession. [*R.*]

Pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* To honor with a procession. [*R.*]

Pro-ces'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.

The *processional* services became more frequent. *Milman.*

Pro-ces'sion-al, *n.* [F. *processionnal*, LL. *processionale.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A service book relating to ecclesiastical processions. *J. Gregory.*

2. A hymn, or other selection, sung during a church procession; as, the *processional* was the 202d hymn.

Pro-ces'sion-al-ist, *n.* One who goes or marches in a procession. [*R.*]

Pro-ces'sion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* [Cf. LL. *processionarius*, F. *processionnaire.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions; as, *processionary* service.

Processionary moth (*Zoöl.*), any moth of the genus *Cnethocampa*, especially *C. processionea* of Europe, whose larvæ make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order. They are covered with stinging hairs.

Pro-ces'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a procession.

2. A manual of processions; a processional. *Fuller.*

3. An officer appointed to procession lands. [*Local, U. S.* (*North Carolina and Tennessee*).] *Burrill.*

Pro-ces'sion-ing, *n.* A proceeding prescribed by statute for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of land. See 2d PROCESSION. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bouvier.*

Pro-ces'sive (-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Proceeding; advancing.

Because it is language, — ergo, *processive.* *Coleridge.*

‖ **Pro'cès' ver'bal'** (prō'sā' vẽr'bàl'). [F.] (*French Law*) An authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts.

Pro'chein (prō'shĕn), *a.* [F. *prochain*, fr. L. (assumed) *proximanus*, fr. *proximus.*] Next; nearest.

Prochein ami *or* **amy** (ā-mē') (*Law*), the next friend. See under NEXT.

Pro-chor'dal (prō-kôr'*d*al), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *chordal.*] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the notochord; — applied especially to parts of the cartilaginous rudiments in the base of the skull.

Pro'chro-nism (prō'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πρόχρονος preceding in time; πρό before + χρόνος time: cf. F. *prochronisme.*] The dating of an event before the time it happened; an antedating; — opposed to *metachronism.*

Pro'chro-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* To antedate. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Proc'i-dence (prŏs'ĭ-dens *or* prō'sĭ-), ‖ **Proc-i-den'ti-a** (prŏs-ĭ-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [L. *procidentia*, fr. *procidens*, p. pr. of *procidere* to fall down forward.] (*Med.*) A falling down; a prolapsus. [*R.*] *Parr.*

Pro-cid'u-ous (prō-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prociduus.*] Falling from its proper place.

Pro-cinct' (-sĭnkt'), *n.* [L. *procinctus*, fr. *procingere*, *procinctum*, to gird up.] A state of complete readiness for action. [*Obs.*] "War in *procinct.*" *Milton.*

Pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCLAIMING.] [OE. *proclamen*, L. *proclamare*; *pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out: cf. F. *proclamer.* See CLAIM.] **1.** To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; to declare; as, to *proclaim* war or peace.

To *proclaim* liberty to the captives. *Isa.* lxi. 1.
For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man. *Shak.*
Throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council forthwith to be held. *Milton.*

2. To outlaw by public proclamation.

I heard myself *proclaimed.* *Shak.*

Syn. — To publish; promulgate; declare; announce. See ANNOUNCE.

Pro-claim'er (prō-klām'ẽr), *n.* One who proclaims.

Proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *proclamation*, L. *proclamatio.* See PROCLAIM.] **1.** The act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah; none was exempted. 1 *Kings* xv. 22.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; a published ordinance; as, the *proclamation* of a king; a Thanksgiving *proclamation.*

Pro-clit'ic, *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) A word so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward; πρό forward + κλίνειν to lean or incline. Cf. ENCLITIC.] (*Gr. Gram.*) Leaning forward; — said of certain monosyllabic words which are so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-clive' (-klīv'), *a.* [L. *proclivis* sloping, inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill: cf. F. *proclive.* See DECLIVITY, and cf. PROCLIVOUS.] Having a tendency by nature; prone; proclivous. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *proclivitas*: cf. F. *proclivité.*] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. "A *proclivity* to steal." *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pro-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *proclivus.* See PROCLIVE.] **1.** Inclined; tending by nature. [*R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the incisor teeth directed forward.

Pro-cœ'le (-sē'lē), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) A lateral cavity of the prosencephalon; a lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

‖ **Pro-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PROCŒLIÆ (-ē). [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as PROCŒLE.

‖ **Pro-cœ'li-a,** *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Crocodilia, including the true crocodiles and alligators, in which the dorsal vertebræ are concave in front.

Pro-cœ'li-an (-*an*), *a.* [See PROCŒLE.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Concave in front; as, *procœlian* vertebræ, which have the anterior end of the centra concave and the posterior convex.

Pro-cœ'li-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A reptile having procœlian vertebræ; one of the Procœlia.

Pro-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* Same as PROCŒLIAN.

Pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul* consul.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

Pro-con'su-lar (-sŭ-lẽr), } *a.* [L. *proconsularis*: cf.
Pro-con'su-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), } F. *proconsulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

Pro-con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *proconsulatus*: cf. F. *proconsulat.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-con'sul-ship (-sŭl-shĭp), *n.* Proconsulate.

Pro-cras'ti-nate (-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCRASTINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCRASTINATING.] [L. *procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; to postpone; to delay; as, to *procrastinate* repentance. *Dr. H. More.*

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shak.*

Syn. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

Pro-cras'ti-nate, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

Pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio*: cf. F. *procrastination.*] The act or habit of procrastinating, or putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination is the thief of time. *Young.*

Pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything.

Pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

Pro-cras'tine (-tĭn), *v. t.* To procrastinate. [*Obs.*]

Pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-*ant*), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr. of *procreare.* See PROCREATE.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful; assisting in procreation. [*R.*]
"His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle." *Shak.*

Pro'cre-ant, *n.* One who, or that which, procreates.

Pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCREATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCREATING.] [L. *procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare*; *pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; to engender.

Pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *procréation*, L. *procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young. *South.*

Pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having the power to beget; generative. *Sir M. Hale.*

Pro'cre-a'tive-ness, *n.* The power of generating.

Pro'cre-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who begets; a father or sire; a generator.

‖ **Pro'cris** (prō'krĭs), *n.* [L., the wife of Cephalus, Gr. Πρόκρις.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of small moths of the genus *Procris.* The larvæ of some species injure the grapevine by feeding in groups upon the leaves.

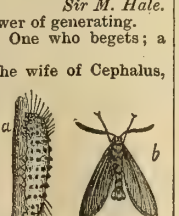

Grapevine Procris (*Procris Americana*). *a* Larva; *b* Imago. Nat. size.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Procrustes*, or the mode of torture practiced by him; producing conformity by violent means; as, the *Procrustean* treatment; a *Procrustean* limit. See PROCRUSTES.

Pro-crus'te-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCRUSTEANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCRUSTEANIZING (-ĭz'ĭng).] To stretch or contract according to some rule or standard.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to beat out, to stretch; πρό forward + κρούειν to strike.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes.*

Pro'crus-te'si-an (prō'krŭs-tē'zĭ-*an*), *a.* See PROCRUSTEAN.

‖ **Proc-ti'tis** (prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πρωκτός anus + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the rectum.

Proc'to-cele (prŏk'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling; prolapsus ani. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Proc'to-dæ'um** (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρωκτός the anus + δαίειν to divide.] (*Anat.*) See MESENTERON.

Proc'tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *proketour*, contr. fr. *procurator.* See PROCURATOR.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. Specifically: (*a*) A person appointed to collect alms for those who could not go out to beg for themselves, as lepers, the bedridden, etc.; hence, a beggar. [*Obs.*] *Nares.* (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. He answers to an *attorney* at common law, or to a *solicitor* in equity. *Wharton.* (*c*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A representative of the clergy in convocation. (*d*) An officer in a university or college whose duty it is to enforce obedience to the laws of the institution.

Proc'tor, *v. t.* To act as a proctor toward; to manage as an attorney or agent. *Bp. Warburton.*

Proc'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Management by a proctor, or as by a proctor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt. "The fogging *proctorage* of money." *Milton.*

Proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial.

Proc-tor'ic-al (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Proctorial. [*R.*]

Proc'tor-ship (prŏk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a proctor; also, the term of his office. *Clarendon.*

Proc-tot'o-my (prŏk-tŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) An incision into the rectum, as for the division of a stricture.

‖ **Proc'tu-cha** (prŏk'tū-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἔχειν to have.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly. (*b*) The Nemertina.

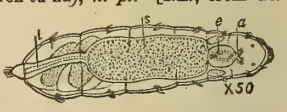

One of the Proctucha (*a*) (*Dinophilus*). *a* Mouth; *e* Pharynx; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

Pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall, bend, or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down: cf. F. *procombant.* Cf. INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. "*Procumbent* each obeyed." *Cowper.*

2. (*Bot.*) Lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; trailing; prostrate; as, a *procumbent* stem.

Pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable. *Boyle.*

Proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rȧ-sў), *n.*; *pl.* PROCURACIES (-sĭz). [LL. *procuratia*: cf. F. *procuratie.* See PROCURATION, and cf. PROXY.] **1.** The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

2. Authority to act for another; a proxy. [*Obs.*]

Proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procuratio*: cf. F. *procuration.* See PROCURE.] **1.** The act of procuring; procurement.

2. The management of another's affairs.

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another; a proxy.

4. (*Ch. of Eng.*) A sum of money paid formerly to the bishop or archdeacon, now to the ecclesiastical commissioners, by an incumbent, as a commutation for entertainment at the time of visitation; — called also *proxy.*

Procuration money (*Law*), money paid for procuring a loan. *Blackstone.*

Proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *procurateur.* See PROCURE, and cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** (*Law*) One who manages another's affairs, either generally or in a special matter; an agent; a proctor. *Chaucer. Shak.*

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of a province under the emperors; also, one who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province; as, the *procurator* of Judea.

Procurator fiscal (*Scots Law*), a public prosecutor, or district attorney.

Proc'u-ra-to'ri-al (-rȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procurator, or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

Proc'u-ra'tor-ship (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or term of a procurator *Bp. Pearson.*

Pro-cu'ra-to-ry (prō-kū'rȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *procuratorius.*] Tending to, or authorizing, procuration.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCURED (-kūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCURING.] [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare*, *procuratum*, to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care. See CURE, and cf. PROCTOR, PROXY.] **1.** To bring into possession; to cause to accrue to, or to come into possession of; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another; to gain; to get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan.

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; to cause.

By all means possible they *procure* to have gold and silver among them in reproach. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

3. To solicit; to entreat. [*Obs.*]

The famous Briton prince and faery knight, . . .
Of the fair Alma greatly were *procured*
To make there longer sojourn and abode. *Spenser.*

4. To cause to come; to bring; to attract. [*Obs.*]
What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither? *Shak.*
5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.
Syn. — See ATTAIN.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. i.* **1.** To pimp. *Shak.*
2. To manage business for another in court. [*Scot.*]

Pro-cure'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment; attainment.
2. Efficient contrivance; management; agency.
They think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

Pro-cur'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *procureur.*] **1.** One who procures, or obtains; one who, or that which, brings on, or causes to be done, esp. by corrupt means.
2. One who procures the gratification of lust for another; a pimp; a pander. *South.*

Pro-cur'ess, *n.* A female procurer, or pander.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων a dog.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, or the Little Dog.
2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mammals including the raccoon.

Prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *brod* goad, prickle, sting, and E. *brad*, also W. *procio* to poke, thrust.]
1. A pointed instrument for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, an awl, a skewer, etc.
2. A prick or stab with a pointed instrument.
3. A light kind of crossbow; — in this sense, often spelled *prodd.* *Fairholt.*

Prod, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRODDED (-dĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRODDING.] To thrust some pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp; as, to *prod* a soldier with a bayonet; to *prod* oxen; hence, to goad, to incite, to worry; as, to *prod* a student. *H. Taylor.*

Prodd (prŏd), *n.* A crossbow. See PROD, 3.

Prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-gal), *a.* [L. *prodigus*, from *prodigere* to drive forth, to squander away; *pro* forward, forth + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *prodigue.* See AGENT.] Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; recklessly or viciously profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son; *prodigal* giving; *prodigal* expenses.
In fighting fields [patriots] were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Profuse; lavish; extravagant; squandering; wasteful. See PROFUSE.

Prod'i-gal, *n.* One who expends money extravagantly, viciously, or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish in any expenditure; a waster; a spendthrift.
"Noble *prodigals* of life." *Trench.*

Prod'i-gal'i-ty (-ĭ-găl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *prodigalité*, L. *prodigalitas.* See PRODIGAL.] Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; excessive liberality; profusion; waste; — opposed to *frugality*, *economy*, and *parsimony.* "The *prodigality* of his wit." *Dryden.*

Prod'i-gal-ize (prŏd'ĭ-gal-īz), *v. i.* To act as a prodigal; to spend liberally. *Sherwood.*

Prod'i-gal-ize, *v. t.* To expend lavishly. *Ld. Lytton.*

Prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.
Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

Prod'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To squander. *Thackeray.*

Prod'i-gence (-jens), *n.* [L. *prodigentia*, fr. *prodigens*, p. pr. of *prodigere.* See PRODIGAL.] Waste; profusion; prodigality. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy: cf. F. *prodigieux.* See PRODIGY.]
1. Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; wonderful; portentous. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Spenser.*
It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; very great; vast; huge; immense; as, a *prodigious* mountain; a *prodigious* creature; a *prodigious* blunder.
"*Prodigious* might." *Milton.*
Syn. — Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; extraordinary.

Pro-di'gious-ly, *adv.* **1.** Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, *prodigiously* great.
2. Very much; extremely; as, he was *prodigiously* pleased. [*Colloq.*] *Pope.*

Pro-di'gious-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prodigious; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment; enormousness; vastness.

Prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jў), *n.*; *pl.* PRODIGIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium*; *pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage: cf. F. *prodige.* Cf. ADAGE.] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*
So many terrors, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign. *Milton.*
2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning.
3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

Pro-di'tion (prō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *proditio*, from *prodere* to give forth, betray: cf. OF. *prodition.*] Disclosure; treachery; treason. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Prod'i-tor (prŏd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A traitor. [*Obs.*]

Prod'i-to'ri-ous (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *proditoire.*]
1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*
2. Apt to make unexpected revelations. [*Obs.*] "Nature is *proditorious.*" *Sir H. Wotton.*

Prod'i-to-ry (prŏd'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Treacherous. [*Obs.*]

Pro'dro-mal (prō'drō-mal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

Pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος running before; πρό before + δραμεῖν to run: cf. F. *prodrome.*] A forerunner; a precursor.

Prod'ro-mous (prŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* Precursory. [*R.*]

Prod'ro-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A prodrome.
2. A preliminary course or publication; — used esp. in the titles of elementary works.

Pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRODUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRODUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *producere*, *productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* forward, forth + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.]
1. To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; to show; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.
Produce your cause, saith the Lord. *Isa.* xli. 21.
Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*
2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; to generate; to propagate; to yield; to furnish; as, the earth *produces* grass; trees *produce* fruit; the clouds *produce* rain.
This soil *produces* all sorts of palm trees. *Sandys.*
[They] *produce* prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*
The greatest jurist his country had *produced.* *Macaulay.*
3. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, disease *produces* pain; vice *produces* misery.
4. To give being or form to; to manufacture; to make; as, a manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.
5. To yield or furnish; to gain; as, money at interest *produces* an income; capital *produces* profit.
6. To draw out; to extend; to lengthen; to prolong; as, to *produce* a man's life to threescore. *Sir T. Browne.*
7. (*Geom.*) To extend; — applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to *produce* a side of a triangle.

Pro-duce', *v. i.* To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.

Prod'uce (prŏd'ūs; 277), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield; proceeds; result of labor, especially of agricultural labors; hence, specifically, agricultural products.

Pro-duce'ment (prō-dūs'ment), *n.* Production. [*Obs.*]

Pro-du'cent (-dū'sent), *n.* [L. *producens*, p. pr.] One who produces, or offers to notice. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Pro-du'cer (-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who produces, brings forth, or generates.
2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.
3. (*Iron & Steel Manuf.*) A furnace for producing combustible gas which is used for fuel.

Pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being producible. *Barrow.*

Pro-du'ci-ble (prō-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended. — **Pro-du'ci-ble-ness,** *n.*

Prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Anything that is produced, whether as the result of generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the *products* of the season, or of the farm; the *products* of manufactures; the *products* of the brain.
These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*
These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm. *Burke.*
2. (*Math.*) The number or sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as many times as there are units in another number; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers; as, the *product* of the multiplication of 7 by 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.
Syn. — Produce; production; fruit; result; effect; consequence; outcome; work; performance.

Pro-duct' (prō-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To produce; to bring forward. "*Producted* to . . . examination." [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*
2. To lengthen out; to extend. [*Obs.*]
He that doth much . . . *products* his mortality. *Hackett.*
3. To produce; to make. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Pro-duct'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being productible; producibility. *Ruskin.*

Pro-duct'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *productible.*] Capable of being produced; producible.

Pro-duc'tile (-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *productilis*, fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.

Pro-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. *production.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the *production* of commodities, of a witness.
2. That which is produced, yielded, or made, whether naturally, or by the application of intelligence and labor; as, the *productions* of the earth; the *productions* of handicraft; the *productions* of intellect or genius.
3. The act of lengthening out or prolonging.
Syn. — Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

Pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *productif*, L. *productivus* fit for prolongation.] **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, *productive* soil; *productive* enterprises; *productive* labor, that which increases the number or amount of products.
2 Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originative; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.
And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*
This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*
3. Producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable.
— **Pro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*

Pro'duc-tiv'i-ty (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being productive; productiveness. *Emerson.*
Not indeed as the product, but as the producing power, the *productivity.* *Coleridge.*

Pro-duc'tress (prō-dŭk'trĕs), *n.* A female producer.

‖ **Pro-duc'tus** (prō-dŭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRODUCT.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of brachiopods, very characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

Productus. *a Productus semireticulatus*; *b c Productus horridus*, opened to show interior of Valves.

Pro'e-gu'mi-nal (prō'ē-gū'mĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr. προηγούμενος, p. pr. of προηγεῖσθαι to lead the way: cf. F. *proégumène.*] (*Med.*) Serving to predispose; predisposing; as, a *proeguminal* cause of disease.

Pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *prooemium*, Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, course or strain of a song: cf. F. *proème.*] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations; prelude.
Thus much may serve by way of *proem.* *Swift.*

Pro'em, *v. t.* To preface. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Pro-em'bry-o (prō-ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *embryo.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The series of cells formed in the ovule of a flowering plant after fertilization, but before the formation of the embryo. (*b*) The primary growth from the spore in certain cryptogamous plants; as, the *proembryo*, or protonema, of mosses.

Pro-e'mi-al (prō-ē'mĭ-al), *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Pro'emp-to'sis (prō'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. προεμπίπτειν to fall in before; πρό before + ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] (*Chron.*) The addition of a day to the lunar calendar. [*R.*] See METEMPTOSIS.

Pro'face (prō'fās), *interj.* [OF. *prou face*, *prou fasse*; *prou* profit + *faire* to make, do.] Much good may it do you! — a familiar salutation or welcome. [*Obs.*]
Master page, good master page, sit. *Proface!* *Shak.*

Prof'a-nate (prŏf'a-nāt), *v. t.* To profane. [*Obs.*]

Prof'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *profanatio*: cf. F. *profanation.* See PROFANE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God.
2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect, or with undue publicity, or lack of delicacy.
'T were *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus*, properly, before the temple, i. e., without the temple, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st FANE.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular; — opposed to *sacred*, *religious*, or *inspired*; as, a *profane* place. "*Profane* authors." *I. Disraeli.*
The *profane* wreath was suspended before the shrine. *Gibbon.*
2. Unclean; impure; polluted; unholy.
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
3. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence, specifically: Irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a *profane* person, word, oath, or tongue. 1 *Tim.* i. 9.
Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; unholy; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; wicked; godless; impious. See IMPIOUS.

Pro-fane', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFANED (-fānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFANING.] [L. *profanare*. cf. F. *profaner.* See PROFANE, *a.*] **1.** To violate, as anything sacred; to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to desecrate; to pollute; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the Scriptures, or the ordinances of God.
The priests in the temple *profane* the sabbath. *Matt.* xii. 5.
2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; to abuse; to defile.
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shak.*

Pro-fane'ly, *adv.* In a profane manner.
The character of God *profanely* impeached. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Pro-fane'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being profane; especially, the use of profane language.

Pro-fan'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who treats sacred things with irreverence, or defiles what is holy; one who uses profane language. *Hooker.*

Pro-fan'i-ty (prō-făn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *profanitas.*] **1.** The quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.
2. That which is profane; profane language or acts.
The brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly. *Buckminster.*

Pro-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See PROFICIENT.] A setting out; a going forward; advance; progression. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro'fec-ti'tious (prō'fĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *profectitius*, fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] Proceeding from, as from a parent; derived, as from an ancestor. [*R.*]
The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained. *Gibbon.*

Pro'fert (prō'fẽrt), *n.* [L., he brings forward, 3d pers. pr. of *proferre.* See PROFFER.] (*Law*) The exhibition or production of a record or paper in open court, or an allegation that it is in court.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFESSED (-fĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFESSING.] [F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. See CONFESS.] **1.** To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.;

to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely. "Hear me *profess* sincerely." *Shak.*

The best and wisest of them all *professed*
To know this only, that he nothing knew. *Milton.*

2. To set up a claim to; to make pretense to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of.

I do *profess* to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*

3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to make one's self a teacher or practitioner of; to set up as an authority respecting; to declare (one's self to be such or such); as, he *professes* surgery; to *profess* one's self a physician.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. i.* **1.** To take a profession upon one's self by a public declaration; to confess. *Drayton.*

2. To declare friendship. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-fessed' (-fĕst'), *a.* Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* Christian.

The professed (*R. C. Ch.*), a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See the Note under JESUIT.

Pro-fess'ed-ly (-fĕs'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By profession.

Pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *professio*. See PROFESS, *v.*] **1.** The act of professing or claiming; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.

A solemn vow, promise, and *profession*. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim; as, his *professions* are insincere.

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct. *J. Morse.*

3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; the business which one professes to understand, and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as, the *profession* of arms; the *profession* of a clergyman, lawyer, or physician; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry.

He tried five or six *professions* in turn. *Macaulay.*

☞ *The three professions*, or *learned professions*, are, especially, theology, law, and medicine.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.

5. (*Eccl. Law*) The act of entering, or becoming a member of, a religious order.

Pro-fes'sion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession; as, *professional* knowledge; *professional* conduct. "Pride, not personal, but *professional*." *Macaulay.* "A *professional* sneerer." *De Quincey.*

2. Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opposed to *amateur*.

Pro-fes'sion-al, *n.* A person who prosecutes anything professionally, or for a livelihood, and not in the character of an amateur; a professional worker.

Pro-fes'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., as an occupation; — opposed to *amateurism*.

Pro-fes'sion-al-ist, *n.* A professional person. [*R.*]

Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In a professional manner or capacity; by profession or calling; in the exercise of one's profession; as, one employed *professionally*.

Pro-fess'or (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher: cf. F. *professeur*. See PROFESS.] **1.** One who professes, or makes open declaration of, his sentiments or opinions; especially, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.*

2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; especially, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to read lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology, of botany, of mathematics, or of political economy.

Pro'fes-so'ri-al (prō'fĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *professorius:* cf. F. *professorial*.] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, the *professorial* chair; *professorial* interest.

Pro'fes-so'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character, manners, or habits of a professor. [*R.*]

Pro'fes-so'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* See PROFESSORIATE.

Pro'fes-so'ri-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** The body of professors, or the professorial staff, in a university or college.

2. A professorship.

Pro-fess'or-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of a professor, or public teacher. *Walton.*

Pro-fes'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Of or pertaining to a professor; professorial. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFFERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFFERING.] [OE. *profren, proferen*, F. *proférer*, fr. L. *proferre* to bring forth or forward, to offer; *pro* forward + *ferre* to bring. See BEAR to produce.] **1.** To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship. *Shak.*

I reck not what wrong that thou me *profre*. *Chaucer.*

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord; to undertake, or propose to undertake. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Prof'fer, *n.* **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Prof'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who proffers something.

Pro-fi'cience (prō-fĭsh'ens), } *n.* The quality or state
Pro-fi'cien-cy (-en-sȳ), } of being proficient; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; progression in knowledge; improvement; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.

Pro-fi'cient (prō-fĭsh'ent), *n.* [L. *proficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro* forward + *facere* to make. See FACT, and cf. PROFIT, *n.*] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in a trade; a *proficient* in mathematics, music, etc.

Pro-fi'cient, (prō-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; possessed of considerable acquirements; well-skilled; versed; adept.

Pro-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* In a proficient manner.

Pro-fic'u-ous (prō-fĭk'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Pro'file (prō'fīl *or* -fēl; 277), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. L. *pro* before + *filum* a thread, an outline, shape: cf. F. *profil*. See FILE a row, and cf. PURFLE, PURL, a fringe.] **1.** An outline, or contour; as, the *profile* of an apple.

2. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A human head represented sidewise, or in a side view; the side face or half face.

3. (*a*) (*Arch.*) A section of any member, made at right angles with its main lines, showing the exact shape of moldings and the like. (*b*) (*Civil Engin.*) A drawing exhibiting a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line, or graded work, as of a railway, showing elevations, depressions, grades, etc.

Profile paper (*Civil Engin.*), paper ruled with vertical and horizontal lines forming small oblong rectangles, adapted for drawing profiles.

Pro'file, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFILED (-fīld *or* -fēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFILING.] [Cf. F. *profiler*, It. *profilare*. See PROFILE, *n.*] **1.** To draw the outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member.

2. (*Mech.*) To shape the outline of an object by passing a cutter around it.

Profiling machine, a jigging machine.

Pro'fil-ing, *n.* (*Fort.*) In the construction of fieldworks, the erection at proper intervals of wooden profiles, to show to the workmen the sectional form of the parapets at those points.

Pro'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere, profectum*. See PROFICIENT.] **1.** Acquisition beyond expenditure; excess of value received for producing, keeping, or selling, over cost; hence, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; emolument; as, a *profit* on the sale of goods.

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits*. *Rambler.*

2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit*.

This I speak for your own *profit*. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

If you dare do yourself a *profit* and a right. *Shak.*

Syn. — Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

Prof'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFITING.] [F. *profiter*. See PROFIT, *n.*] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit; to advantage; to avail; to aid; as, truth *profits* all men.

The word preached did not *profit* them. *Heb.* iv. 2.

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

Prof'it, *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; to gain; to advance.

I *profit* not by thy talk. *Shak.*

2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov.* xi. 4.

Prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *profitable.*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; helpful; advantageous; beneficial; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; a *profitable* study or profession.

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

— Prof'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Prof'it-ing, *n.* Gain; advantage; profit.

That thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

Prof'it-less, *a.* Without profit; unprofitable. *Shak.*

Prof'li-ga-cy (prŏf'lĭ-gā-sȳ), *n.* [See PROFLIGATE, *a.*] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice; dissoluteness.

Prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *fligere* to strike. See AFFLICT.] **1.** Overthrown; beaten; conquered. [*Obs.*]

The foe is *profligate*, and run. *Hudibras.*

2. Broken down in respect of rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a *profligate* man or wretch.

A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See ABANDONED.

Prof'li-gate, *n.* An abandoned person; one openly and shamelessly vicious; a dissolute person. "Such a *profligate* as Antony." *Swift.*

Prof'li-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To drive away; to overcome. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Prof'li-gate-ly (-gāt-lȳ), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

Prof'li-gate-ness, *n.* The quality of being profligate; an abandoned course of life; profligacy.

Prof'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *profligatio.*] Defeat; rout; overthrow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Prof'lu-ence (prŏf'lŭ-ens), *n.* [L. *profluentia.*] Quality of being profluent; course. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Prof'lu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr. of *profluere; pro* forward + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing forward. [*R.*] "In the *profluent* stream." *Milton.*

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus; pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See FOUND to establish, BOTTOM lowest part.] **1.** Descending far below the surface; opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. "A gulf *profound*." *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; entering far into subjects; reaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of learning; thorough; as, a *profound* investigation or treatise; a *profound* scholar; *profound* wisdom.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; pervading; overmastering; far-reaching; strongly impressed; as, a *profound* sleep. "*Profound* sciatica." *Shak.*

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milman.*

4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; lowly; submissive; as, a *profound* bow.

What humble gestures! What *profound* reverence! *Duppa.*

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea; the ocean.

God in the fathomless *profound*
Hath all his choice commanders drowned. *Sandys.*

2. An abyss. *Milton.*

Pro-found', *v. t.* To cause to sink deeply; to cause to dive or penetrate far down. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-found', *v. i.* To dive deeply; to penetrate. [*Obs.*]

Pro-found'ly, *adv.* In a profound manner.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

Pro-found'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth. *Hooker.*

Pro-ful'gent (-fŭl'gent), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + L. *fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. [*Obs.*] "*Profulgent* in preciousness." *Chaucer.*

Pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas:* cf. F. *profondité*. See PROFOUND.] The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, feeling, etc. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton.*

Pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *profus*. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance; bountiful; exceedingly liberal; giving without stint; as, a *profuse* government; *profuse* hospitality.

A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers. *Milton.*

2. Superabundant; excessive; prodigal; lavish; as, *profuse* expenditure. "*Profuse* ornament." *Kames.*

Syn. — Lavish; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, etc.), with great fullness or freeness; as, *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, etc. *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, *lavish* of his bounties, favors, praises, etc. *Prodigal* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion; as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object. *Dryden.*

Pro-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To pour out; to give or spend liberally; to lavish; to squander. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Pro-fuse'ly (-fūs'lȳ), *adv.* In a profuse manner.

Pro-fuse'ness, *n.* Extravagance; profusion.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

Pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *profusio:* cf. F. *profusion.*] **1.** The act of one who is profuse; a lavishing or pouring out without stint.

Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a *profusion* of commodities. *Addison.*

Pro-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Profuse; lavish; prodigal. [*Obs.*]

Prog (prŏg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGGED (prŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGGING.] [Cf. D *prachen*, G. *prachern*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka*, to beg, L. *procare, procari*, to ask, demand, and E. *prowl*.] **1.** To wander about and beg; to seek food or other supplies by low arts; to seek for advantage by mean shifts or tricks. [*Low*]

A perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To steal; to rob; to filch. [*Low*] *Johnson.*

3. To prick; to goad; to progue. [*Scot.*]

Prog, *n.* **1.** Victuals got by begging, or vagrancy; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. [*Slang*] *Swift.*

So long as he picked from the filth his *prog*. *R. Browning.*

2. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. [*Slang*]

3. A goad; a progue. [*Scot.*]

Pro-gen'er-ate (prō-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *progeneratus*, p. p. of *progenerare* to beget; *pro* forth, forward + *generare* to generate.] To beget; to generate; to produce; to procreate; as, to *progenerate* a race. [*R.*] *Landor.*

Pro-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *progeneratio.*] The act of begetting; propagation. [*R.*]

Pro-gen'i-tor (-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *progeniteur*, L. *progenitor*, fr. *progignere, progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget. See GENDER kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

And reverence thee their great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Pro-gen'i-tor-ship, *n.* The state of being a progenitor.

Pro-gen'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female progenitor.

Pro-gen'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *progéniture.*] A begetting, or birth. [*R.*]

Prog'e-ny (prŏj'ẽ-nȳ), *n.* [OE. *progenie*, F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere*. See PROGENITOR.] Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring; race; lineage. "Issued from the *progeny* of kings." *Shak.*

Pro-glot'tid (prō-glot'tĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Proglottis.

‖ **Pro-glot'tis** (-tĭs), *n.; pl.* PROGLOTTIDES (-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. προγλωττίς the tip of the tongue; πρό forward + γλῶττα the tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the free, or nearly free, segments of a tapeworm. It contains both male and female reproductive organs, and is capable of a brief independent existence.

‖ **Prog'na-thi** (prŏg'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROGNATHOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of mankind, including those that have prognathous jaws.

Prog-nath'ic (-năth'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Prognathous.

Prog'na-thism (prŏg'nā-thĭz'm *or* prŏg-nā'thĭz'm), *n.* (*Anat.*) Projection of the jaws. **—Prog'na-thy** (-nā-thȳ), *n.*

Prog'na-thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face; — opposed to *orthognathous*. See *Gnathic index*, under GNATHIC.

Their countenances had the true *prognathous* character. *Kane.*

Prog'ne (prŏg'nē), *n.* [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Πρόκνη.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A swallow. (*b*) A genus of swallows including the purple martin. See MARTIN. (*c*) An American butterfly (*Polygonia*, or *Vanessa*, *Progne*). It is orange and black above, grayish beneath, with an L-shaped silver mark on the hind wings. Called also *gray comma*.

Prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. προγιγνώσκειν to know beforehand; πρό before + γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] (*Med.*) The act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this act of judgment; as, the *prognosis* of hydrophobia is bad.

Prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός. See PROGNOSIS.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

Prog-nos'tic, *n.* [L. *prognosticum*, Gr. προγνωστικόν: cf. F. *pronostic*, *prognostic*. See PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] **1.** That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; a sign or omen; hence, a foretelling; a prediction.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Med.*) A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease. *Parr.*

Syn. — Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Prog-nos'tic, *v. t.* To prognosticate. [*Obs.*]

Prog-nos'tic-a-ble (-tĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prognosticated or foretold. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGNOSTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGNOSTICATING.] [See PROGNOSTIC.] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; to foreshow; to predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil. *Burke.*

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

Prog-nos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronostication*.] **1.** The act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs; prediction.

2. That which foreshows; a foretoken. *Shak.*

Prog-nos'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates; a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs. *Isa.* xlvii. 13.

Pro'gram (prō'grăm), *n.* Same as PROGRAMME.

‖ **Pro-gram'ma** (prō-grăm'má), *n.*; *pl.* PROGRAMMATA (-tà). [L. See PROGRAMME.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people.

2. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.

3. See PROGRAMME.

4. A preface. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Pro'gramme (prō'grăm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν to write before or in public; πρό before, forth + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *programme*. See GRAPHIC.] That which is written or printed as a public notice or advertisement; a scheme; a prospectus; especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; a preliminary sketch.

Programme music (*Mus.*), descriptive instrumental music which requires an argument or programme to explain the meaning of its several movements.

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs; 277), *n.* [L. *progressus*, from *progredi*, p. p. *progressus*, to go forth or forward; *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go: cf. F. *progrès*. See GRADE.]

1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; an advance; specifically: (*a*) In actual space, as the *progress* of a ship, carriage, etc. (*b*) In the growth of an animal or plant; increase. (*c*) In business of any kind; as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of art. (*d*) In knowledge; in proficiency; as, the *progress* of a child at school. (*e*) Toward ideal completeness or perfection in respect of quality or condition; — applied to individuals, communities, or the race; as, social, moral, religious, or political *progress*.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions.

The king being returned from his *progresse*. *Evelyn.*

Pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'; *formerly pronounced like* PROGRESS, *n.*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGRESSING.] **1.** To make progress; to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to advance; to go on; as, railroads are *progressing*. "As his recovery *progressed*." *Thackeray.*

Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt. *Washington.*

The war had *progressed* for some time. *Marshall.*

2. To make improvement; to advance. *Bayard.*

If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Caird.*

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs; see PROGRESS, *v. i.*), *v. t.* To make progress in; to pass through. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pro-gres'sion (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *progressio*: cf. F. *progression*.] **1.** The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.

2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time.

I hope, in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion. *Evelyn.*

3. (*Math.*) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic.

4. (*Mus.*) A regular succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; the order of the modulations in a piece from key to key.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal differences, as the numbers { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, } { 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, } by the difference 2.

— Geometrical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios, as the numbers { 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, } { 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, } by a continual multiplication or division by 2.

— Harmonic progression, a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pro-gres'sion-al (prō-grĕsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to progression; tending to, or capable of, progress.

Pro-gres'sion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who holds to a belief in the progression of society toward perfection.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of progression in organic forms; — opposed to *uniformitarian*. *H. Spencer.*

Prog'ress-ist (prŏg'rĕs-ĭst), *n.* One who makes, or holds to, progress; a progressionist.

Pro-gres'sive (prō-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *progressif*.] **1.** Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; evincing progress; increasing; as, *progressive* motion or course; — opposed to *retrograde*.

2. Improving; as, art is in a *progressive* state.

Progressive euchre *or* **whist**, a way of playing at card parties, by which, after every game, the losers at the first table go to the last table, and the winners at all the tables, except the first, move up to the next table. **— Progressive muscular atrophy** (*Med.*), a nervous disorder characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles.

— Pro-gress'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Pro-gress'ive-ness**, *n.*

Progue (prōg), *v. i.* To prog. [*Obs.*] *P. Fletcher.*

Progue, *n.* A sharp point; a goad. [*Scot. & Local, U.S.*] **—** *v. t.* To prick; to goad. [*Scot. & Local, U.S.*]

Pro'heme (prō'hĕm), *n.* Proem. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pro-hib'it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROHIBITING.] [L. *prohibitus*, p. p. of *prohibere* to prohibit; *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, God *prohibited* Adam from eating of the fruit of a certain tree; we *prohibit* a person from doing a thing, and also the doing of the thing; as, the law *prohibits* men from stealing, or it *prohibits* stealing.

☞ *Prohibit* was formerly followed by *to* with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by *from* with the verbal noun in *-ing*.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

Syn. — To forbid; interdict; debar; prevent; hinder. — PROHIBIT, FORBID. To *forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to *prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night; he *prohibits* his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

Pro-hib'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

Pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *prohibitio*: cf. F. *prohibition*.] **1.** The act of prohibiting; a declaration or injunction forbidding some action; interdict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions*. *Tillotson.*

2. Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

Writ of prohibition (*Law*), a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. *Blackstone.*

☞ By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself.

Pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who favors prohibitory duties on foreign goods in commerce; a protectionist.

2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

Pro-hib'it-ive (prō-hĭb'ĭt-ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *prohibitif*.] That prohibits; prohibitory; as, a tax whose effect is *prohibitive*.

Pro-hib'it-o-ry (-ō-rў), *a.* [L. *prohibitorius*.] Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition; forbidding; as, a *prohibitory* law; a *prohibitory* price.

Prohibitory index. (*R. C. Ch.*) See under INDEX.

Proin (proin), *v. t.* [See PRUNE to trim.] To lop; to trim; to prune; to adorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The sprigs that did about it grow
He *proined* from the leafy arms. *Chapman.*

Proin, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. [*Obs.*]

Proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt; 277), *n.* [OF. *project*, F. *projet*, fr. L. *projectus*, p. p. of *projicere* to project; *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth, and cf. PROJET.] **1.** The place from which a thing projects, or starts forth. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised; a scheme; a design; a plan.

Vented much policy, and *projects* deep. *Milton.*

Projects of happiness devised by human reason *Rogers.*

He entered into the *project* with his customary ardor. *Prescott.*

3. An idle scheme; an impracticable design; as, a man given to *projects*.

Syn. — Design; scheme; plan; purpose. — PROJECT, DESIGN. A *project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A *design* is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many *projects*, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into *designs*. See also SCHEME.

Pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROJECTING.] [Cf. OF. *projecter*, F. *projeter*.] **1.** To throw or cast forward; to shoot forth.

Before his feet herself she did *project*. *Spenser.*

Behold! th' ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward or revolve in the mind; to contrive; to devise; to scheme; as, to *project* a plan.

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

3. (*Persp.*) To draw or exhibit, as the form of anything; to delineate; as, to *project* a sphere, a map, an ellipse, and the like; — sometimes with *on*, *upon*, *into*, etc.; as, to *project* a line or point upon a plane. See PROJECTION, 4.

Pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to be prominent; to jut; as, the cornice *projects*; branches *project* from the tree.

2. To form a project; to scheme. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pro-ject'ile (-ĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *projectile*.] **1.** Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.

2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro-ject'ile, *n.* [Cf. F. *projectile*.] **1.** A body projected, or impelled forward, by force; especially, a missile adapted to be shot from a firearm.

2. *pl.* (*Mech.*) A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

Pro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *projectio*: cf. F. *projection*.] **1.** The act of throwing or shooting forward.

2. A jutting out; also, a part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.

3. The act of scheming or planning; also, that which is planned; contrivance; design; plan. *Davenant.*

4. (*Persp.*) The representation of something; delineation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight, or central point; as, the *projection* of a sphere. The several kinds of projection differ according to the assumed point of sight and plane of projection in each.

5. (*Geog.*) Any method of representing the surface of the earth upon a plane.

Conical projection, a mode of representing the sphere, the *spherical surface* being projected upon the surface of a cone tangent to the sphere, the point of sight being at the center of the sphere. **— Cylindric projection**, a mode of representing the sphere, the *spherical surface* being projected upon the surface of a cylinder touching the sphere, the point of sight being at the center of the sphere. **— Globular, Gnomonic, Orthographic, projection, etc.** See under GLOBULAR, GNOMONIC, etc. **— Mercator's projection**, a mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. **— Oblique projection**, a projection made by parallel lines drawn from every point of a figure and meeting the plane of projection obliquely. **— Polar projection**, a projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. **— Powder of projection** (*Alchemy*), a certain powder cast into a crucible or other vessel containing prepared metal or other matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold. **— Projection of a point on a plane** (*Descriptive Geom.*), the foot of a perpendicular to the plane drawn through the point. **— Projection of a straight line on a plane**, the straight line on the plane connecting the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from the extremities of the given line.

Syn. — See PROTUBERANCE.

Pro-ject'ment (-jĕkt'ment), *n.* Design; contrivance; projection. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Pro-ject'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *projecteur*.] One who projects a scheme or design; hence, one who forms fanciful or chimerical schemes. *L'Estrange.*

Pro-jec'ture (-jĕk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *projectura*: cf. F. *projecture*.] A jutting out beyond a surface.

‖ **Pro'jet'** (prō'zhā'), *n.* [F. See PROJECT, *n.*] A plan proposed; a draft of a proposed measure; a project.

Proke (prōk), *v. i.* To poke; to thrust. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pro-lapse' (prō-lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, fr. *prolapsus*, p. p. of *prolabi* to fall forward; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] (*Med.*) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, especially of the uterus or the rectum. *Dunglison.*

Pro-lapse', *v. i.* To fall down or out; to protrude.

Pro-lap'sion (-lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolapsio*.] (*Med.*) Prolapse. [Written also *prolaption*.] [*Obs.*]

Pro-lap'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Prolapse.

Pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as p. p. of *proferre* to bring forth, to extend; *pro* + *latus*, p. p. See PRO-, and TOLERATE.] Stretched out; extended; especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; as, a *prolate* spheroid; — opposed to *oblate*.

Prolate cycloid. See the Note under CYCLOID. **— Prolate ellipsoid** *or* **spheroid** (*Geom.*), a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis. See *Ellipsoid of revolution*, under ELLIPSOID.

Pro-late' (prō-lāt'), *v. t.* To utter; to pronounce. [*Obs.*] "Foun-der-ed; *prolate* it right." *B. Jonson.*

Pro-la'tion (prō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolatio*: cf. F. *prolation*.] **1.** The act of prolating or pronouncing; utterance; pronunciation. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

2. The act of deferring; delay. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

3. (*Mus.*) A mediæval method of determining the proportionate duration of semibreves and minims. *Busby.*

‖ **Pro-la'tum** (-lā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROLATA (-tà). [NL. See PROLATE.] (*Geom.*) A prolate spheroid. See *Ellipsoid of revolution*, under ELLIPSOID.

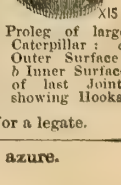

Proleg of large Caterpillar: *a* Outer Surface; *b* Inner Surface of last Joint, showing Hooks.

Pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* for, in place of + *leg*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects. Those of Lepidoptera have a circle of hooks. Called also *proped*, *propleg*, and *false leg*.

Pro'leg'ate (prō'lĕg'āt; 48), *n.* [L. *prolegatus*; *pro* for + *legatus* legate.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The deputy or substitute for a legate.

Prol'e-gom'e-na-ry (prŏl'ē-gŏm'ē-nā-rȳ *or* prō'lē-), *a.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

‖ **Prol'e-gom'e-non** (-nŏn), *n.; pl.* PROLEGOMENA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. προλεγόμενον, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation; an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

D. Stokes (1659). *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Pro-lep'sis** (prō-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψις, from προλαμβάνειν to take beforehand; πρό before + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Abp. Bramhall.* (*b*) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. (*Chron.*) An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time.

3. (*Gram.*) The application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb; as, to strike one *dumb*.

Pro-lep'tic (-tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός: cf. F.
Pro-lep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *proleptique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to prolepsis; anticipative. "A far-seeing or *proleptic* wisdom." *De Quincey.*

2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanvill.*

3. (*Med.*) Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysms return at an earlier hour at every repetition.

Pro-lep'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a proleptical manner.

Pro-lep'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (*Med.*) The art and science of predicting in medicine. *Laycock.*

‖ **Pro'lé'taire'** (prō'lā'târ'), *n.* [F. See PROLETARY.] One of the common people; a low person; also, the common people as a class or estate in a country.

Prol'e-ta'ne-ous (prŏl'ē-tā'nē-ŭs *or* prō'lē-), *a.* [L. *proletaneus.*] Having a numerous offspring. [*R.*]

Prol'e-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *proletarius.* See PROLETARY.] Of or pertaining to the proletaries; belonging to the commonalty; hence, mean; vile; vulgar. "Every citizen, if he were not a *proletarian* animal kept at the public cost." *De Quincey.* — *n.* A proletary.

Prol'e-ta'ri-at (-ȧt), *n.* [F.] The indigent class in the State; the body of proletarians.

Prol'e-ta'ri-ate (-ȧt; 48), *n.* The lower classes; beggars. "The Italian *proletariate.*" *J. A. Symonds.*

Prol'e-ta-ry (prŏl'ē-tā-rȳ *or* prō'lē-), *n.; pl.* PROLETARIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring. Cf. PROLÉTAIRE.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state, not with property, but only by having children; hence, a common person.

Prol'i-cide (prŏl'ĭ-sīd *or* prō'lĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* offspring + *caedere* to kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth. *Bouvier.*

Pro-lif'er-ate (prō-lĭf'ēr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *proles* offspring + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** (*Biol.*) To produce or form cells; especially, to produce cells rapidly.

2. (*Zoöl.*) To produce zooids by budding.

Pro-lif'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) The continuous development of cells in tissue formation; cell formation. *Virchow.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The production of numerous zooids by budding, especially when buds arise from other buds in succession.

Pro-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Bearing offspring; — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or to a branch or frond from which another rises, or to a plant which is reproduced by buds or gemmæ.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Producing young by budding. (*b*) Producing sexual zooids by budding; — said of the blastostyle of a hydroid. (*c*) Producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch; — said of corals.

Proliferous cyst (*Med.*), a cyst that produces highly-organized or even vascular structures. *Paget.*

— Pro-lif'er-ous-ly, *adv.*

Pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring (from *pro* for, forward + the root of *alere* to nourish) + *facere* to make. See ADULT, OLD, and FACT.] **1.** Having the quality of generating; producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive; — applied to plants producing fruit, animals producing young, etc.; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production; as, a *prolific* tree, female, and the like.

2. Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active; as, a *prolific* brain; a controversy *prolific* of evil.

3. (*Bot.*) Proliferous.

Pro-lif'ic-a-cy (-ĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* Prolificness. [*R.*]

Pro-lif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Producing young or fruit abundantly; fruitful; prolific. **— Pro-lif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pro-lif'ic-ate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See PROLIFIC.] To make prolific; to fertilize; to impregnate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-lif'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prolification*, LL. *prolificatio.*] **1.** The generation of young.

2. (*Bot.*) Reproduction by the growth of a plant, or part of a plant, directly from an older one, or by gemmæ.

Pro-lif'ic-ness (-ĭk-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being prolific; fruitfulness; prolificacy.

Pro-lix' (prō-lĭks' *or* prō'lĭks; 277), *a.* [L. *prolixus* extended, long, prolix, probably fr. *pro* before, forward + *liqui* to flow, akin to *liquidus* liquid; cf. OL. *lixa* water: cf. F. *prolixe.* See LIQUID.] **1.** Extending to a great length; unnecessarily long; minute in narration or argument; excessively particular in detail; — rarely used except with reference to discourse written or spoken; as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon.

With wig *prolix*, down flowing to his waist. *Cowper.*

2. Indulging in protracted discourse; tedious; wearisome; — applied to a speaker or writer.

Syn. — Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome. — PROLIX, DIFFUSE. A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is generally connected with a want of it.

Pro-lix'ious (prō-lĭk'shŭs), *a.* Dilatory; tedious; superfluous. [*Obs.*] "Lay by all nicety, and *prolixious* blushes." *Shak.*

Pro-lix'i-ty (-lĭks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *prolixitas:* cf. F. *prolixité.*] The quality or state of being prolix; great length; minute detail; as, *prolixity* in discourses and writings. "For fulsomeness of his *prolixitee.*" *Chaucer.*

Idly running on with vain *prolixity.* *Drayton.*

Pro-lix'ly, *adv.* In a prolix manner. *Dryden.*

Pro-lix'ness, *n.* Prolixity. *Adam Smith.*

Prol (prōl), *v. t.* [See PROWL.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROLLED (prōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROLLING.] To search or prowl after; to rob; to plunder. [*Obs.*]

By how many tricks did he *proll* money! *Barrow.*

Prol, *v. i.* To prowl about; to rob. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Though ye *prolle* aye, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer.*

Prol'er (-ẽr), *n.* Prowler; thief. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Prol'o-cu'tor (prŏl'ō-kū'tẽr *or* prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L., from *prologui*, p. p. *prolocutus*, to speak out; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another. *Jeffrey.*

2. The presiding officer of a convocation. *Macaulay.*

Prol'o-cu'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a prolocutor.

Pro'lo-gize (prō'lō-jiz), *v. i.* [Gr. προλογίζειν. See PROLOGUE.] To deliver a prologue. [*R.*] *Whewell.*

Pro'lo-gi'zer (-jī'zẽr), *n.* One who prologizes. [*R.*]

Pro'logue (prō'lŏg; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say. See LOGIC.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

2. One who delivers a prologue. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pro'logue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROLOGUED (-lŏgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROLOGUING.] To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pro-long' (prō-lŏng'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROLONGED (-lŏngd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROLONGING.] [F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare; pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See LONG, *a.*, and cf. PROLONGATE, PURLOIN.] **1.** To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a line.

2. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

Prolong awhile the traitor's life. *Shak.*

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone. *Shak.*

Pro-long'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prolonged; as, life is *prolongable* by care.

Each syllable being a *prolongable* quantity. *Rush.*

Pro-lon'gate (-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROLONGATED (-gā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROLONGATING.] [L. *prolongatus*, p. p. of *prolongare.* See PROLONG.] To prolong; to extend in space or in time. [*R.*]

Pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *prolongation.*] **1.** The act of lengthening in space or in time; extension; protraction. *Bacon.*

2. That which forms an additional length.

Pro-longe' (prō-lŏnj'; F. prō'lôNzh'), *n.* [F. See PROLONG.] (*Field Artillery*) A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber, and for various other purposes.

Pro-long'er (prō-lŏng'ẽr; 115), *n.* One who, or that which, causes an extension in time or space.

Pro-long'ment (-ment), *n.* Prolongation.

Pro-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *prolusion*, It. *prolusione.*] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, an introductory essay or exercise. "Domestic *prolusions.*" *Thackeray.*

Her presence was in some measure a restraint on the worthy divine, whose *prolusion* lasted. *Sir W. Scott.*

Prom'a-na'tion (prŏm'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + L. *manatio* a flowing, fr. *manare* to flow.] The act of flowing forth; emanation; efflux. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād' *or* -nād'; 277), *n.* [F. (with a foreign suffix), from *promener* to lead, take for a walk, *se promener* to walk, from L. *prominare* to drive forward or along; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive animals. See AMENABLE, MENACE.] **1.** A walk for pleasure, display, or exercise. *Burke.*

2. A place for walking; a public walk. *Bp. Montagu.*

Prom'e-nade', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMENADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMENADING.] To walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

Prom'e-nad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who promenades.

Pro-mer'it (prō-mẽr'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *promeritus*, p. p. of *promerere* to deserve; *pro* before + *merere* to merit.] **1.** To oblige; to confer a favor on. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To deserve; to procure by merit. [*Obs.*] *Davenant.*

‖ **Prom'e-rops** (prŏm'ē-rŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + μέροψ bee-eater.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of very brilliant birds belonging to *Promerops, Epimarchus*, and allied genera, closely related to the paradise birds, and mostly native of New Guinea. They have a long curved beak and a long graduated tail.

‖ **Pro-me'the-a** (prō-mē'thē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROMETHEUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A large American bombycid moth (*Callosamia promethea*). Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band.

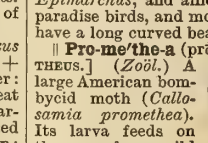

Promethea. Female.

Pro-me'the-an (-an), *a.* [L. *Promethēus:* cf. F. *prométhéen.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Prometheus. See PROMETHEUS. "*Promethean* fire." *Shak.*

2. Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-an), *n.* (*Old Chem.*) (*a*) An apparatus for automatic ignition. (*b*) A kind of lucifer match.

Pro-me'the-us (-thē-ŭs *or* -thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς, from προμηθεῖσθαι to have forethought for.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Iapetus (one of the Titans) and Clymene, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven. Jupiter, being angry at this, sent Mercury to bind Prometheus to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his liver.

Prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nens), } *n.* [L. *prominentia:*
Prom'i-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), } cf. F. *prominence.* See PROMINENT.] **1.** The quality or state of being prominent; a standing out from something; conspicuousness.

2. That which is prominent; a protuberance.

Solar prominences. (*Astron.*) See *Solar Protuberances*, under PROTUBERANCE.

Prom'i-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, to project; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project: cf. F. *prominent.* See IMMINENT, EMINENT.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

2. Hence: Distinctly manifest; likely to attract attention from its size or position; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature of the face; a *prominent* building.

3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.

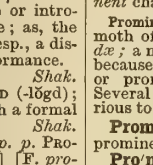

Prominent Moth (*Œdemasia concinna*) of the Apple Tree; *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

Prom'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a prominent manner.

Pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Promiscuousness; confusion. *H. Spencer.*

Pro-mis'cu-cus (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled; confused; undistinguished; as, a *promiscuous* crowd or mass.

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; not restricted to an individual; common; indiscriminate; as, *promiscuous* love or intercourse.

Pro-mis'cu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner.

Pro-mis'cu-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being promiscuous.

Prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse*, L. *promissum*, fr. *promittere, promissum*, to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** In general, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do, or to forbear to do, a specified act; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act.

For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of *promise:* but God gave it to Abraham by *promise.* *Gal.* iii. 18.

2. (*Law*) An engagement by one person to another, either in words or in writing, but properly not under seal, for the performance or nonperformance of some particular thing. The word *promise* is used to denote the mere engagement of a person, without regard to the consideration for it, or the corresponding duty of the party to whom it is made. *Chitty. Parsons. Burrill.*

3. That which causes hope, expectation, or assurance; especially, that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise.* *Shak.*

My native country was full of youthful *promise.* *W. Irving.*

4. Bestowal, fulfillment, or grant of what is promised.

He . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. *Acts* i. 4.

Prom'ise, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMISED (-ĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMISING.] **1.** To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to covenant; to engage; as, to *promise* a visit; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money. "To *promise* aid." *Shak.*

2. To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of; as, the clouds *promise* rain. *Milton.*

3. To make declaration of or give assurance of, as some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow; as, the proprietors *promised* large tracts of land; the city *promised* a reward.

Promised land. See *Land of promise*, under LAND. — **To promise one's self.** (*a*) To resolve; to determine; to vow. (*b*) To be assured; to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Rambler.*

Prom'ise, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise, or binding declaration.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good; rarely, to give reason to expect evil.

Will not the ladies be afeard of the lion?
I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shak.*

Prom'is-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a promise is made.

Prom'is-er (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), *n.* One who promises.

Prom'is-ing, *a.* Making a promise or promises; affording hope or assurance; as, a *promising* person; a *promising* day. **— Prom'is-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Prom'is-or (-ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who engages or undertakes; a promiser. *Burrill.*

Pro-mis'sive (prō-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Making a promise; implying a promise; promising. [*R.*]

Prom'is-so-ri-ly (prŏm'ĭs-sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a promissory manner. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note (*Law*), a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, or on demand, or at sight, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events; — frequently called a *note of hand.* *Kent. Byles. Story.*

Prom'ont (prŏm'ŏnt), *n.* Promontory. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* PROMONTORIES (-rĭz). [L. *promonturium, promunturium; pro* before + *mons, montis*, mountain: cf. F. *promontoire.* See MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** (*Phys. Geog.*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland; a high cape.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory.* *Shak.*

2. (*Anat.*) A projecting part. Especially: (*a*) The projecting angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the last lumbar vertebra. (*b*) A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

Pro-mor'pho-log'ic-al (prō-môr'fō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to promorphology; as, a *promorphological* conception.

Pro'mor-phol'o-gist (prō'môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One versed in the science of promorphology.

Pro'mor-phol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *morphology.*] (*Biol.*) Crystallography of organic forms; — a division of morphology created by Haeckel. It is essentially stereometric, and relates to a mathematical conception of organic forms. See TECTOLOGY.

Pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMOTING.] [L. *promotus*, p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, to promote; *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (any process or thing that is in course); to forward; to further; to encourage; to advance; to excite; as, to *promote* learning; to *promote* disorder; to *promote* a business venture.

"Born to *promote* all truth." *Milton.*

2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; to raise; to prefer; to advance; as, to promote an officer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honor. *Num.* xxii. 17.

Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee. *Prov.* iv. 8.

Syn. — To forward; advance; further; patronize; help; exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

Pro-mote', *v. i.* To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. [*Obs.*]

Pro-mot'er (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a *promoter* of charity or philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Specifically, one who sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme for the organization of a corporation, a joint-stock company, or the like.

3. One who excites; as, a *promoter* of sedition.

4. An informer; a makebate. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Pro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *promotio:* cf. F. *promotion.*] The act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging; the act of exalting in rank or honor; also, the condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor; preferment. *Milton.*

Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. *Ps.* lxxv. 6.

Pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to advance, promote, or encourage. *Hume.*

Pro-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [See PROMOTE.] To move forward; to advance; to promote. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell.*

Pro-mov'er (-ẽr), *n.* A promoter. [*Obs.*]

Prompt (prŏmt; 215), *a.* [*Compar.* PROMPTER (-ẽr); *superl.* PROMPTEST.] [F. *prompt*, L. *promptus*, properly, brought forth (to light or view), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — p. p. of *promere* to take or bring forth; *pro* forth + *emere* to take. See REDEEM.]

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; meeting requirements readily; not slow, dilatory, or hesitating in decision or action; responding on the instant; immediate; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance; — said of persons.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders. *Clarendon.*

Tell him I am *prompt*
To lay my crown at 's feet. *Shak.*

And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

2. Done or rendered quickly, readily, or immediately; given without delay or hesitation; — said of conduct; as, *prompt* assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt.* *Ames.*

3. Easy; unobstructed. [*Obs.*]

The reception of the light into the body of the building was very *prompt.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — PROMPT, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. One who is *ready* is prepared to act at the moment. One who is *prompt* acts at the moment. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with constant promptness.

Prompt, *n.* (*Com.*) A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods. See PROMPT-NOTE.

To cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the *prompt*, which for this article [tea] is three months. *J. S. Mill.*

Prompt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMPTING.] **1.** To assist or induce the action of; to move to action; to instigate; to incite.

God first . . . *prompted* on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To suggest; to dictate.

And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To remind, as an actor or an orator, of words or topics forgotten.

Prompt'-book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theater.

Prompt'er (prŏmt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action.

2. One who reminds another, as an actor or an orator, of the words to be spoken next; specifically, one employed for this purpose in a theater.

Prompt'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *promptitudo.* See PROMPT, *a.*] The quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience.

Men of action, of *promptitude*, and of courage. *I. Taylor.*

Prompt'ly, *adv.* In a prompt manner.

Prompt'ness, *n.* **1.** Promptitude; readiness; quickness of decision or action.

2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Prompt'-note' (-nōt'), *n.* (*Com.*) A memorandum of a sale, and time when payment is due, given to the purchaser at a sale of goods.

Promp'tu-a-ry (prŏmp'tū-ă-rĭ; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to preparation. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Promp'tu-a-ry, *n.* [L. *promptuarium*, fr. *promptuarius* belonging to distribution, distributing: cf. F. *promptuaire.* See PROMPT, *a.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. *Woodward.*

Promp'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [See PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion; incitement; prompting. [*R.*] *Shak. Coleridge.*

Pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMULGATED (-gă-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMULGATING.] [L. *promulgatus*, p. p. of *promulgare* to promulgate; of unknown origin. Cf. PROMULGE.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to publish; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council.

Syn. — To publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

Pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *promulgatio:* cf. F. *promulgation.*] The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the *promulgation* of the gospel. *South.*

Pro'mul-ga'tor (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who promulgates or publishes. *Dr. H. More.*

Pro-mulge' (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMULGED (-mŭljd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMULGING (-mŭl'jĭng).] [Cf. F. *promulguer.* See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; to publish or teach. *Blackstone.*

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged.* *Prescott.*

Pro-mul'ger (-mŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who promulges or publishes what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*

‖ **Pro-mus'cis** (-mŭs'sĭs), *n.* [L., corruption of *proboscis.*] (*Zoöl.*) The proboscis of hemipterous insects. See *Illust.* under HEMIPTERA.

‖ **Pro-na'os** (-nā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος; πρό before + ναός temple.] (*Arch.*) The porch or vestibule of a temple.

Pro'nate (prō'nāt), *a.* [L. *pronatus*, p. p. of *pronare* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone; inclined; as, *pronate* trees. *Kane.*

Pro-na'tion (prō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronation.*] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The act of turning the palm or palmar surface of the forefoot downward. (*b*) That motion of the forearm whereby the palm or palmar surface is turned downward. (*c*) The position of the limb resulting from the act of pronation. Opposed to *supination.*

Pro-na'tor (prō-nā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which produces pronation.

Prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*, akin to Gr. πρηνής, πρανής, Skr. *pravaṇa* sloping, inclined, and also to L. *pro* forward, for. See PRO-.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; not erect.

Towards him they bend
With awful reverence *prone.* *Milton.*

2. Prostrate; flat; esp., lying with the face down; — opposed to *supine.*

Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone.* *Byron.*

3. Headlong; running downward or headlong. "Down thither *prone* in flight." *Milton.*

4. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivous; inclined; not level.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by *to.* "*Prone* to mischief." *Shak.*

Poets are nearly all *prone* to melancholy. *Landor.*

Prone'ly, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

Prone'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being prone, or of bending downward; as, the *proneness* of beasts is opposed to the erectness of man.

2. The state of lying with the face down; — opposed to *supineness.*

3. Descent; declivity; as, the *proneness* of a hill.

4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition; as, *proneness* to self-gratification.

Pro-neph'ric (prō-nĕf'rĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pronephros.

‖ **Pro-neph'ros** (-nĕf'rŏs), ‖ *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + ‖ **Pro-neph'ron** (-nĕf'rŏn), ‖ fore + νεφρός a kidney.] (*Anat.*) The head kidney. See under HEAD.

Prong (prŏng; 115), *n.* [Cf. D. *prangen* to pinch, press, LG. *prange* a stick, or W. *procio* to thrust, E. *prowl, pang.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument.

Prick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. The tine of a fork, or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three *prongs.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sharp projection, as of an antler. (*b*) The fang of a tooth.

Prong'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The springbuck. (*b*) The pronghorn.

Pronged (prŏngd), *a.* Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork; as, a three-*pronged* fork.

Prong'-hoe' (prŏng'hō'), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong'horn' (prŏng'hôrn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*), native of the plains near the Rocky Mountains. The upper parts are mostly yellowish brown; the under parts, the sides of the head and throat, and the buttocks, are white. The horny sheath of the horns is shed annually. Called also *cabrée, cabut, prongbuck*, and *prong-horned antelope.*

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra Americana*). 1/36

Pro'ni-ty (prō'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pronitas.*] Proneness; propensity. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *pronominalis:* cf. F. *pronominal.* See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.

Pro-nom'i-nal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To give the effect of a pronoun to; as, to *pronominalize* the substantives *person, people*, etc. *Earle.*

Pro-nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a pronominal manner; with the nature or office of a pronoun; as a pronoun.

‖ **Pro'non'cé'** (prō'nôN'sā'), *a.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked; decided, as in manners, etc.

Pro-no'ta-ry (-nō'tă-rĭ), *n.* See PROTHONOTARY.

‖ **Pro-no'tum** (-nō'tŭm), *n.; pl.* PRONOTA (-tă). [NL. See PRO-, and NOTUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal plate of the prothorax in insects. See *Illust.* of COLEOPTERA.

Pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *noun:* cf. F. *pronom*, L. *pronomen.* See NOUN.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to avoid the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I, thou* or *you, he, she, it, we, ye*, and *they.*

Pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRONOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRONOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] [F. *prononcer*, L. *pronunciare; pro* before, forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce. See ANNOUNCE.] **1.** To utter articulately; to speak out or distinctly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper sound and accent; as, adults rarely learn to *pronounce* a foreign language correctly.

2. To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death.

Sternly he *pronounced*
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; to recite; as, to *pronounce* an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I *pronounced* it to you. *Shak.*

4. To declare or affirm; as, he *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud.

The God who hallowed thee and blessed,
Pronouncing thee all good. *Keble.*

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

Pro-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To give a pronunciation; to articulate; as, to *pronounce* faultlessly. *Earle.*

2. To make declaration; to utter an opinion; to speak with confidence. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pro-nounce', *n.* Pronouncement; declaration; pronunciation. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pro-nounce'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *pronunciabilis* declarative.] Capable of being pronounced.

Pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *a.* [F. *prononcé.*] Strongly marked; unequivocal; decided. [*A Gallicism*]

[His] views became every day more *pronounced. Thackeray.*

Pro-nounce'ment (prō-nouns'mẽnt), *n.* The act of pronouncing; a declaration; a formal announcement.

Pro-noun'cer (-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces, utters, or declares; also, a pronouncing book.

Pro-noun'cing (-sĭng), *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

Pro-nu'bi-al (prō-nū'bĭ-al), *a.* [L. *pronuba* bridesmaid; *pro* before + *nubere* to marry.] Presiding over marriage. [*R.*]

Pro-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PRONUCLEI (-ī). [NL. See PRO-, and NUCLEUS.] (*Biol.*) One of the two bodies or nuclei (called *male* and *female pronuclei*) which unite to form the first segmentation nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

☞ In the maturing of the ovum preparatory to impregnation, a part of the germinal vesicle (see *Polar body*, under POLAR) becomes converted into a number of small vesicles, which aggregate themselves into a single clear nucleus, which travels towards the center of the egg and is called the *female pronucleus.* In impregnation, the spermatozoön which enters the egg soon loses its tail, while the head forms a nucleus, called the *male pronucleus*, which gradually travels towards the female pronucleus and eventually fuses with it, forming the first segmentation nucleus.

Pro-nun'cial (-nŭn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciative.

Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to (-sĭ-ă-mĕn'tō), *n.* A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

‖ **Pro-nun'ci-a'mi-en'to** (-nŭn'thĕ-ă'mĕ-ĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp. See PRONOUNCE.] See PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *prononciation*, L. *pronunciatio.* See PRONOUNCE.] **1.** The act of uttering with articulation; the act of giving the proper sound and accent; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation.*

2. The mode of uttering words or sentences.

3. (*Rhet.*) The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; — now called *delivery.* *J. Q. Adams.*

Pro-nun'ci-a-tive (-shĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pronunciativus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-nun'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

Pro-nun'ci-a-to-ry (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; thal· pronounces.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* [OF. *prove, proeve*, F. *preuve*, fr. L. *proba*, fr. *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; a test; a trial.

For whatsoever mother wit or art
Could work, he put in *proof*. *Spenser.*

You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*

Formerly, a very rude mode of ascertaining the strength of spirits was practiced, called the *proof*. *Ure.*

2. That degree of evidence which convinces the mind of any truth or fact, and produces belief; a test by facts or arguments that induce, or tend to induce, certainty of the judgment; conclusive evidence; demonstration.

I'll have some *proof*. *Shak.*

It is no *proof* of a man's understanding to be able to confirm whatever he pleases. *Emerson.*

☞ Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 1.

3. The quality or state of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression, or does not yield to force; impenetrability of physical bodies.

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.

5. (*Print.*) A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also *proof sheet*.

6. (*Math.*) A process for testing the accuracy of an operation performed. Cf. PROVE, *v. t.*, 5.

7. Armor of excellent or tried quality, and deemed impenetrable; properly, *armor of proof*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Artist's proof, a very early proof impression of an engraving, or the like; — often distinguished by the artist's signature. — **Proof reader**, one who reads, and marks corrections in, proofs. See def. 5, above.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration. See TESTIMONY.

Proof, *a.* **1.** Used in proving or testing; as, a *proof* load, or *proof* charge.

2. Firm or successful in resisting; as, *proof* against harm; water*proof*; bomb*proof*.

I . . . have found thee
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith. *Burke.*

3. Being of a certain standard as to strength; — said of alcoholic liquors.

Proof charge (*Firearms*), a charge of powder and ball, greater than the service charge, fired in an arm, as a gun or cannon, to test its strength. — **Proof impression.** See under IMPRESSION. — **Proof load** (*Engin.*), the greatest load that can be applied to a piece, as a beam, column, etc., without straining the piece beyond the elastic limit. — **Proof sheet.** See PROOF, *n.*, 5. — **Proof spirit** (*Chem.*), a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7939 referred to water at its maximum density as unity. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity of 0.93353, 100 parts by volume of the same consisting of 50 parts of absolute alcohol and 53.71 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly the $\frac{12}{13}$ part of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.09 by volume, of alcohol. Stronger spirits, as those of about 60, 70, and 80 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called *second*, *third*, and *fourth proof spirits* respectively. — **Proof staff**, a straight-edge used by millers to test the flatness of a stone. — **Proof stick** (*Sugar Manuf.*), a rod in the side of a vacuum pan, for testing the consistency of the sirup. — **Proof text**, a passage of Scripture used to prove a doctrine.

Proof'-arm' (-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm with proof armor; to arm securely; as, to *proof-arm* herself. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Proof'less, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.* — **Proof'less-ly**, *adv.*

Proof'-proof', *a.* Proof against proofs; obstinate in the wrong. "That might have shown to any one who was not *proof-proof*." *Whateley.*

‖ **Pro-ŏs'tra-cum** (prō-ŏs'trā-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROÖSTRACA (-ká). [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] (*Zoöl.*) The anterior prolongation of the guard of the phragmocone of belemnites and allied fossil cephalopods, whether horny or calcareous. See *Illust.* of PHRAGMOCONE.

Pro-ō'tic (-ō'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, an ear.] (*Anat.*) In front of the auditory capsule; — applied especially to a bone, or center of ossification, in the periotic capsule. — *n.* A proötic bone.

Prop (prŏp), *n.* A shell, used as a die. See PROPS.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPPED (prŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPPING.] [Akin to LG. & D. *proppen* to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, G. *pfropfen*, Dan. *proppe*, Sw. *proppa*; of uncertain origin, cf. G. *pfropfen* to graft, fr. L. *propago* set, layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. 3d PROP, PROPAGATE.] To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* up a fence or an old building; (*Fig.*) to sustain; to maintain; as, to *prop* a declining state. *Shak.*

Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky. *Pope.*

For being not *propp'd* by ancestry. *Shak.*

I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

Prop, *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *prop* stopple, stopper, cork, Sw. *propp*, G. *pfropf*. See PROP, *v.*] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for a building. "Two *props* of virtue." *Shak.*

Pro'pæ-deu'tic (prō'pē-dū'tĭk), **Pro'pæ-deu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. προπαιδευτικός, fr. προπαιδεύειν to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] Of, pertaining to, or conveying, preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

Pro'pæ-deu'tics (prō'pē-dū'tĭks), *n.* The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; preparatory instruction.

Prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ā-gā-b'l), *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] **1.** Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means; — said of tenets, doctrines, or principles.

Prop'a-gan'da (-găn'dà), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. L. *de propaganda fide*: cf. F. *propagande*. See PROPAGATE.]

1. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A congregation of cardinals, established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. (*b*) The college of the Propaganda, instituted by Urban VIII. (1623–1644) to educate priests for missions in all parts of the world.

2. Hence, any organization or plan for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles.

Prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *propagandisme*.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions.

Prop'a-gan'dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *propagandiste*.] A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles. "Political *propagandists*." *Walsh.*

Prop'a-gate (prŏp'ā-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPAGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPAGATING.] [L. *propagatus*, p. p. of *propagare* to propagate, akin to *propages*, *propago*, a layer of a plant, slip, shoot. See PRO-, and cf. PACT, PROF, PRUNE, *v. t.*] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; — applied to animals and plants; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* a species of fruit tree.

2. To cause to spread or extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

3. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to originate and spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to *propagate* a story or report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.

The infection was *propagated* insensibly. *De Foe.*

4. To multiply; to increase. [*Obs.*]

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*. *Shak.*

5. To generate; to produce.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

Prop'a-gate, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite. *Milton.*

Prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propagatio*: cf. F. *propagation*.] **1.** The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray.*

2. The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the *propagation* of sound; the *propagation* of the gospel. *Bacon.*

Prop'a-ga-tive (prŏp'ā-gā-tĭv), *a.* Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

Prop'a-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *propagateur*.] One who propagates; one who continues or multiplies.

‖ **Pro-pag'u-lum** (prō-păg'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROPAGULA (-là). [NL. See PROPAGATE.] (*Bot.*) A runner terminated by a germinating bud.

Pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*Propyl* + meth*ane*.] (*Chem.*) A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum, and also made artificially; — called also *propyl hydride*.

Pro-par'gyl (prō-pär'jĭl), *n.* [*Propinyl* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + *-yl*. So called because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] (*Chem.*) Same as PROPINYL.

Pro'par-ox'y-tone (prō'păr-ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. προπαροξύτονος. See PRO-, and PAROXYTONE.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the acute accent on the antepenult.

Pro'ped (prō'pĕd), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PROLEG.

Pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPELLING.] [L. *propellere, propulsum*; *pro* forward + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force; to move, or cause to move; as, the wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by gunpowder.

Pro-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, propels.

2. A contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, usually consisting of a screw placed in the stern under water, and made to revolve by an engine; a propeller wheel.

3. A steamboat thus propelled; a screw steamer.

Propeller wheel, the screw, usually having two or more blades, used in propelling a vessel.

Pro-pend' (prō-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum*; *pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] To lean toward a thing; to be favorably inclined or disposed; to incline; to tend. [*R.*] *Shak.*

We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down. *Barrow.*

Pro-pend'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Propensity. [*R.*]

2. Attentive deliberation. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Pro-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *propendens*, p. pr.] Inclining forward or toward. *South.*

Pro'pene (prō'pēn), *n.* [*Propyl* + ethyl*ene*.] (*Chem.*) Same as PROPYLENE.

Pro-pense' (prō-pĕns'), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. See PROPEND.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed; prone; as, women *propense* to holiness. *Hooker.* — **Pro-pense'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-pense'ness**, *n.*

Pro-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio*: cf. F. *propension*. See PROPEND, PROPENSE.] The quality or state of being propense; propensity. *M. Arnold.*

Your full consent
Gave wings to my *propension*. *Shak.*

Pro-pen'si-ty (-pĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPENSITIES (-tĭz). The quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition to do good or evil; bias; bent; tendency. "A *propensity* to utter blasphemy." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Disposition; bias; inclination; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

Pro'pe-nyl (prō'pē-nĭl), *n.* [*Propene* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, C_3H_5, isomeric with allyl and glyceryl, and regarded as the essential residue of glycerin. Cf. ALLYL, and GLYCERYL.

Pro-pep'sin (prō-pĕp'sĭn), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *pepsin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See PEPSINOGEN.

Pro-pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *peptone*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A product of gastric digestion intermediate between albumin and peptone, identical with hemialbumose.

Prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [OE. *propre*, F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius*. Cf. APPROPRIATE.] **1.** Belonging to one; one's own; individual. "His *proper* good" [*i. e.*, his *own* possessions]. *Chaucer.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*

Now learn the difference, at your *proper* cost,
Betwixt true valor and an empty boast. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; not common; particular; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.

Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Coleridge.*

3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; suitable in all respects; appropriate; right; fit; decent; as, water is the *proper* element for fish; a *proper* dress.

The *proper* study of mankind is man. *Pope.*

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

4. Becoming in appearance; well formed; handsome. [*Archaic*] "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*

Moses . . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child. *Heb.* xi. 23.

5. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative; — opposed to *common*; as, a *proper* name; Dublin is the *proper* name of a city.

6. Rightly so called; strictly considered; as, Greece *proper*; the garden *proper*.

7. (*Her.*) Represented in its natural color; — said of any object used as a charge.

In proper, individually; privately. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — **Proper flower** *or* **corolla** (*Bot.*), one of the single florets, or corollets, in an aggregate or compound flower. — **Proper fraction** (*Arith.*) a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. — **Proper nectary** (*Bot.*), a nectary separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. — **Proper noun** (*Gram.*), a name belonging to an individual, by which it is distinguished from others of the same class; — opposed to *common noun*; as, *John, Boston, America*. — **Proper perianth** *or* **involucre** (*Bot.*), that which incloses only a single flower. — **Proper receptacle** (*Bot.*), a receptacle which supports only a single flower or fructification.

Prop'er, *adv.* Properly; hence, to a great degree; very; as, *proper* good. [*Colloq. & Vulgar*]

Prop'er-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *properatus*, p. p. of *properare* to hasten.] To hasten, or press forward. [*Obs.*]

Prop'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *properatio*.] The act of hastening; haste. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

Pro-per'i-spome (prō-pẽr'ĭ-spōm), *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) Properispomenon.

‖ **Pro-per'i-spom'e-non** (-spŏm'ẽ-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPERISPOMENA (-ná). [NL., fr. Gr. προπερισπώμενον, fr. προπερισπᾶν to circumflex on the penult; πρό before + περισπᾶν to circumflex. See PERISPOMENON.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult.

Prop'er-ly (prŏp'ẽr-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a proper manner; suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted. *Milton.*

2. Individually; after one's own manner. [*Obs.*]

Now, harkeneth, how I bare me *properly*. *Chaucer.*

Prop'er-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness; comeliness. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Prop'er-tied (-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property; holding real estate, or other investments of money. "The *propertied* and satisfied classes." *M. Arnold.*

Prop'er-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPERTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *proprete*, OF. *propreté* property, F. *propreté* neatness, cleanliness, *propriété* property, fr. L. *proprietas*. See PROPER, *a.*, and cf. PROPRIETY.] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; an attribute; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ In physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes: 1. *Physical properties*, or those which result from the relations of bodies to the physical agents, light, heat, electricity, gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, etc., and which are exhibited without a change in the composition or kind of matter acted on. They are color, luster, opacity, transparency, hardness, sonorousness, density, crystalline form, solubility, capability of osmotic diffusion, vaporization, boiling, fusion, etc. 2. *Chemical properties*, or those which are conditioned by affinity and composition; thus, combustion, explosion, and certain solutions are reactions occasioned by chemical properties. Chemical properties are identical when there is identity of composition and structure, and change according as the composition changes. 3. *Organoleptic properties*, or those forming a class which can not be included in either of the other two divisions. They manifest themselves in the contact of substances with the organs of taste, touch, and smell, or otherwise affect the living organism, as in the manner of medicines and poisons.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art, or bestowed by man; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.

3. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; title.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

Shall man assume a *property* in man? *Wordsworth.*

4. That to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not; thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large *property*, or small *property*.

5. *pl.* All the adjuncts of a play except the scenery and the dresses of the actors; stage requisites.

I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*

6. Propriety; correctness. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Literary property. (*Law*) See under LITERARY.— **Property man**, one who has charge of the "properties" of a theater.

Prop'er-ty (prŏp'ẽr-tў), *v. t.* **1.** To invest with properties, or qualities. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make a property of; to appropriate. [*Obs.*]

They have here *propertied* me. *Shak.*

Pro-phane' (prō-fān'), *a.* & *v. t.* See PROFANE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Proph'a-sis** (prŏf'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προφαίνειν* to show beforehand. See PRO-, and PHASIS.] (*Med.*) Foreknowledge of a disease; prognosis.

Proph'e-cy (prŏf'ẽ-sў), *n.*; *pl.* PROPHECIES (-sĭz). [OE. *prophecie*, OF. *profecie*, F. *prophétie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *προφητεία*, fr. *προφητεύειν* to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. *προφήτης* prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** A declaration of something to come; a foretelling; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*

Prophecy came not in old time by the will of man. 2 *Pet.* i. 21.

2. (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix. 29.

3. Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching; exhortation or instruction.

Proph'e-si'er (-sī'ẽr), *n.* A prophet. *Shak.*

Proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPHESIED (-sĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPHESYING (-sī'ĭng).] [See PROPHECY.] **1.** To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate.

He doth not *prophesy* good concerning me. 1 *Kings* xxii. 8.

Then I perceive that will be verified
Henry the Fifth did sometime *prophesy*. *Shak.*

2. To foreshow; to herald; to prefigure.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness; I must embrace thee. *Shak.*

Proph'e-sy, *v. i.* **1.** To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Matt.* xv. 7.

2. To give instruction in religious matters; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to preach; to exhort; to expound. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7.

Proph'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, literally, one who speaks for another, especially, one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. *προφάναι* to say beforehand; *πρό* for, before + *φάναι* to say or speak. See FAME.] **1.** One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predicter; a foreteller.

2. One inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, or announce future events, as, Moses, Elijah, etc.

3. An interpreter; a spokesman. [*R.*] *Ex.* vii. 1.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A mantis.

School of the prophets (*Anc. Jewish Hist.*), a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

Proph'et-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *prophétesse*, L. *prophetissa*.] A female prophet.

Pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *propheticus*, Gr.
Pro-phet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *προφητικός*: cf. F. *prophétique*.] Containing, or pertaining to, prophecy; foretelling events; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams; —used with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

Pro-phet'ic-al'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Propheticalness.

Pro-phet'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a prophetical manner; by way of prediction.

Pro-phet'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prophetical; power or capacity to foretell.

Proph'et-ize (prŏf'ĕt-īz), *v. i.* [L. *prophetizare*, Gr. *προφητίζειν*: cf. F. *prophétiser*. Cf. PROPHESY.] To give predictions; to foreshow events; to prophesy. [*R.*]

"*Prophetizing* dreams." *Daniel.*

Pro-phor'ic (prō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προφορικός*, fr. *προφορά* utterance.] Enunciative. [*R.*]

‖ **Pro-phrag'ma** (-frăg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPHRAGMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *φράγμα*, -*ατος*, fence, screen.] (*Zoöl.*) An internal dorsal chitinous process between the first two divisions of the thorax of insects.

Proph'y-lac'tic (prŏf'ĭ-lăk'tĭk *or* prō'fĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *prophylactique*.] (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Proph'y-lac'tic (-lăk'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*,
Proph'y-lac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } fr. *προφυλάσσειν* to guard against; *πρό* before + *φυλάσσειν* to guard: cf. F. *prophylactique*.] (*Med.*) Defending or preserving from disease; preventive. *Coxe.*

‖ **Proph'y-lax'is** (-lăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROPHYLACTIC.] (*Med.*) The art of preserving from, or of preventing, disease; the observance of the rules necessary for the preservation of health; preservative or preventive treatment.

Pro-pice' (prō-pēs'), *a.* [OE., fr. F. *propice*. See PROPITIOUS.] Fit; propitious. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Pro'pi-dene (prō'pĭ-dēn), *n.* [*Propyl* + ethyl*idene*.] (*Chem.*) The unsymmetrical hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3.CH_2.CH$, analogous to ethylidene, and regarded as the type of certain derivatives of propane; — called also *propylidene*.

Prop'i-na'tion (prŏp'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propinatio*. See PROPINE.] The act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Potter.*

Pro-pine' (prō-pīn'), *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπίνειν*; *πρό* before + *πίνειν* to drink.] **1.** To pledge; to offer as a toast or a health in the manner of drinking, that is, by drinking first and passing the cup. [*Obs.*]

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince
Health, peace, and joy *propined*. *C. Smart.*

2. Hence, to give in token of friendship. [*Obs.*]

3. To give, or deliver; to subject. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Pro-pine' (prō-pīn'), *n.* **1.** A pledge. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

2. A gift; esp., drink money. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Pro'pine (prō'pĭn *or* -pēn), *n.* [*Propyl* + ethine.] (*Chem.*) Same as ALLYLENE.

Pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, from *propinguus* near, neighboring, from *prope* near.] **1.** Nearness in place; neighborhood; proximity.

2. Nearness in time. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred; affinity. *Shak.*

Pro'pi-nyl (prō'pĭ-nĭl), *n.* [*Propine* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of propine and allied compounds.

Pro'pi-o-late (-ō-lāt), *n.* A salt of propiolic acid.

Pro'pi-ol'ic (-ōl'ĭk), *a.* [*Propi*onic + tetr*olic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also *propargylic* acid) of the acetylene or tetrolic series, analogous to propionic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Pro'pi-o-nate (prō'pĭ-ō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of propionic acid.

Pro'pi-one (-ōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The ketone of propionic acid, obtained as a colorless fragrant liquid.

Pro'pi-on'ic (prō'pĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *πίων* fat.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of various organic substances, as glycerin, calcium lactate, etc., and is obtained as a colorless liquid having a sharp, pungent odor. Propionic acid is so called because it is the *first* or lowest member of the *fatty acid* series whose salts have a fatty feel.

Pro'pi-o-nyl (prō'pĭ-ō-nĭl), *n.* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C_3H_5O, regarded as the essential residue of propionic acid and certain related compounds.

‖ **Prop'i-the'cus** (prŏp'ĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρό* before, for + *πίθηκος* ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus including the long-tailed, or diadem, indris. See INDRIS.

Pro-pi'ti-a-ble (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *propitiabilis*.] Capable of being propitiated.

Pro-pi'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPITIATING.] [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propitius* favorable. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious; to conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Pro-pi'ti-ate, *v. i.* To make propitiation; to atone.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propitiatio*: cf. F. *propitiation*.] **1.** The act of appeasing the wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. (*Theol.*) That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specifically, the influence or effects of the death of Christ in appeasing the divine justice, and conciliating the divine favor.

He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 *John* ii. 2.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tor (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who propitiates or appeases.

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ri-ly (-ȧ-tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* By way of propitiation.

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *propitiatorius*: cf. F. *propitiatoire*.] Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice. *Sharp.*

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *propitiatorium*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy seat; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah. *Bp. Pearson.*

Pro-pi'tious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius*, perhaps originally a term of augury meaning, flying forward (*pro*) or well; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, E. *petition*, *feather*.] **1.** Convenient; auspicious; favorable; kind; as, a *propitious* season; a *propitious* breeze.

2. Hence, kind; gracious; merciful; helpful; — said of a person or a divinity. *Milton.*

And now t' assuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee [Love] more *propitious* in my need. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Auspicious; favorable; kind. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. *Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of *auspices*, or omens) denotes "indicative of success," or "favored by incidental occurrences;" as, an *auspicious* opening; an *auspicious* event. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success; as, *propitious* gales; *propitious* influences.

— Pro-pi'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Pro'plasm (prō'plăz'm), *n.* [L. *proplasma*, Gr. *πρόπλασμα*; *πρό* before + *πλάσμα* a thing formed, fr. *πλάσσειν* to mold.] A mold; a matrix. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

Pro-plas'tic (prō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Forming a mold.

Pro-plas'tics (-plăs'tĭks), *n.* The art of making molds for castings. [*R.*]

Prop'leg' (prŏp'lĕg'), *n.* [So called because it *props up* or supports the body.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PROLEG.

Pro-po'di-al (prō-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the propodialia, or to the parts of the limbs to which they belong.

‖ **Pro-po'di-a'le** (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* PROPODIALIA (-ā'lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Anat.*) The bone of either the upper arm or the thigh, the *propodialia* being the humerus and femur.

Prop'o-dite (prŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [Pref. *propo-* + Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The sixth joint of a typical leg of a crustacean; usually, the penultimate joint.

‖ **Pro-po'di-um** (prō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROPODIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PROPODIALE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk. (*b*) The segment which forms the posterior part of the thorax of a hymenopterous insect. [Written also *propodeum*.]

Pro'po-lis (prō'pō-lĭs *or* prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπολις*; *πρό* before + *πόλις* city.] Same as *Bee glue*, under BEE.

Pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *proponere* to propose. See PROPOUND.] To propose; to bring forward.

Pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr.] Making proposals; proposing.

Pro-po'nent, *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) The propounder of a thing.

Pro-por'tion (prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *proportio*; *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See PORTION.]

1. The relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body.

The image of Christ, made after his own *proportion*. *Ridley.*

Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex. *Sir W. Scott.*

Documents are authentic and facts are true precisely in *proportion* to the support which they afford to his theory. *Macaulay.*

2. Harmonic relation between parts, or between different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. "Let us prophesy according to the *proportion* of faith." *Rom.* xii. 6.

3. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot.

Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. A part considered comparatively; a share.

5. (*Math.*) (*a*) The equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios; or a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth; — called also *geometrical proportion*, in distinction from *arithmetical proportion*, or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth.

☞ *Proportion* in the mathematical sense differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation of two quantities of the same kind, as the ratio of 5 to 10, or the ratio of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence, such numbers are said to be in *proportion*. *Proportion* is expressed by symbols thus:

$$a : b :: c : d, \text{ or } a : b = c : d, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}.$$

(*b*) The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

Continued proportion, Inverse proportion, etc. See under CONTINUED, INVERSE, etc.— **Harmonical**, *or* **Musical, proportion**, a relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last as the difference between the first two is to the difference between the last two; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 :: 8 : 3.— **In proportion**, according as; to the degree that. "*In proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.*

Pro-por'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONING.] [Cf. F. *proportionner*. Cf. PROPORTIONATE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value . . . but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To divide into equal or just shares; to apportion.

Pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; proportionate. — **Pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

But eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our [*i. e.*, English writers'] own coining. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Pro-por'tion-a-bly, *adv.* Proportionally. *Locke.*

Pro-por'tion-al (-al), *a.* [L. *proportionalis*: cf. F. *proportionnel*.] **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. *Milton.*

2. Relating to, or securing, proportion. *Hutton.*

3. (*Math.*) Constituting a proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to quantity of matter.

Proportional logarithms, logistic logarithms. See under LOGISTIC. — **Proportional scale**, a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. — **Proportional scales, compasses, dividers**, etc. (*Draughting*), instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

Pro-por'tion-al, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion; as, a mean *proportional*.

2. (*Chem.*) The combining weight or equivalent of an element. [*Obs.*]

Pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *proportionnalité*.] The state of being in proportion. *Coleridge.*

Pro-por'tion-al-ly (prō-pōr'shŭn-al-lў), *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; adapted relatively; as, all parts of the building are *proportionally* large. *Sir I. Newton.*

Pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *proportionatus*. See PROPORTION.] Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional. *Longfellow.*

What is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONATING.] [Cf. PROPORTION, *v.*] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due comparative relation; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Pro-por'tion-ate-ly (-āt-lў), *adv.* In a proportionate manner; with due proportion; proportionally.

Pro-por'tion-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being proportionate. *Sir M. Hale.*

Pro-por'tion-less (prō-pōr'shŭn-lĕs), *a.* Without proportion; unsymmetrical.

Pro-por'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of dividing out proportionally.

Pro-pos'al (prō-pōz'al), *n.* [From PROPOSE.] **1.** That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage. "To put forth *proposals* for a book." *Macaulay.*

2. (*Law*) The offer by a party of what he has in view as to an intended business transaction, which, with acceptance, constitutes a contract.

Syn. — Proffer; tender; overture. See PROPOSITION.

Pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPOSING.] [F. *proposer*; pref. *pro-* (L. *pro* for, forward) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v.*, and cf. PURPOSE, *v.*] **1.** To set forth. [*Obs.*]

That being *proposed* brimfull of wine, one scarce could lift it up. *Chapman.*

2. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question for discussion; to *propose* an alliance; to *propose* a person for office.

3. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; to intend.

I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England. *Palfrey.*

To propose to one's self, to intend; to design.

Pro-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To speak; to converse. [*Obs.*]

There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design; as, man *proposes*, but God disposes.

3. To offer one's self in marriage.

Pro-pose', *n.* [F. *propos*, L. *propositum*. See PROPOUND, PURPOSE, *n.*] Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who proposes or offers anything for consideration or adoption.

2. A speaker; an orator. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio*: cf. F. *proposition*. See PROPOUND.] **1.** The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering. "Oblations for the altar of *proposition*." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.

3. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the *propositions* of Wyclif and Huss.

Some persons . . . change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. (*Gram. & Logic*) A complete sentence, or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and predicate united by a copula; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, *snow is white.*

5. (*Math.*) A statement in terms of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed.

☞ It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is something to be done.

6. (*Rhet.*) That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

7. (*Poetry*) The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

Loaves of proposition (*Jewish Antiq.*), the showbread. *Wyclif* (*Luke* vi. 4).

Syn. — Proposal; offer; statement; declaration. — PROPOSITION, PROPOSAL. These words are both from the Latin verb *proponere*, to set forth, and as here compared they mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; as, *propositions* of peace. A *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.

Prop'o-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *I. Watts.*

Pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to set forth, propose, propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See POSITION, and cf. PROVOST.] **1.** To offer for consideration; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question; to *propound* an argument. *Shak.*

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee, accursed? *Milton.*

It is a strange folly to set ourselves no mark, to *propound* no end, in the hearing of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Eccl.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Pro-pound'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who propounds, proposes, or offers for consideration. *Chillingworth.*

Pro-pre'tor (-prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* for, before + *praetor* a pretor.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magistrate who, having been pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province. [Written also *proprætor*.]

Pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ē-tā-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPRIETARIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius*: cf. F. *propriétaire*. See PROPRIETY, and cf. PROPRIETOR.] **1.** A proprietor or owner; one who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses, or holds the title to, a thing in his own right. *Fuller.*

2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.

3. (*Eccl.*) A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of profession.

Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *proprietarius*.] Belonging, or pertaining, to a proprietor; considered as property; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.

Proprietary articles, manufactured articles which some person or persons have an exclusive right to make and sell. *U. S. Statutes.*

Pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ē-tĕr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*: cf. F. *propriétaire*.] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

Pro-pri'e-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary; as, *proprietorial* rights.

Pro-pri'e-tor-ship (prō-prī'ē-tĕr-shĭp), *n.* The state of being proprietor; ownership.

Pro-pri'e-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-ty (-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPRIETIES (-tĭz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPERTY, PROPER.] **1.** Individual right to hold property; ownership by personal title; property. [*Obs.*] "Onles this *propriety* be exiled." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

So are the *proprieties* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord, and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

We find no mention hereof in ancient zoögraphers, . . who seldom forget *proprieties* of such a nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. The quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; appropriateness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, manners, etc. "The rule of *propriety*." *Locke.*

Pro-proc'tor (-prŏk'tĕr), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *proctor*.] [*Eng. Univ.*] An assistant proctor. *Hook.*

Props (prŏps), *n. pl.* A game of chance, in which four sea shells, each called a *prop*, are used instead of dice.

Prop'te-ryg'i-um (prŏp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROPTERYGIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + πτερύγιον a fin.] (*Anat.*) The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the fins of some fishes. — **Prop'ter-yg'i-al** (prŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-al), *a.*

Pro-pugn' (prō-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare*; *pro* for + *pugnare* to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Pro-pug'na-cle (prō-pŭg'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.] A fortress. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pro'pug-na'tion (prō'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.] Means of defense; defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-pugn'er (prō-pūn'ĕr), *n.* A defender; a vindicator. "Zealous *propugners*." *Gov. of Tongue.*

Pro'pul-sa'tion (prō'pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propulsatio*. See PROPULSE.] The act of driving away or repelling, a keeping at a distance. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pro-pulse' (prō-pŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *propulsare*, v. intens. from *propellere* to propel. See PROPEL.] To repel; to drive off or away. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *propulsion*. See PROPEL.] **1.** The act of driving forward or away; the act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion*.

2. An impelling act or movement.

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

Pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging. "[The] *propulsive* movement of the verse." *Coleridge.*

Pro-pul'so-ry (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Propulsive.

Pro'pyl (prō'pĭl), *n.* [*Propionic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C_3H_7, regarded as the essential residue of propane and related compounds.

‖ **Prop'y-læ'um** (prŏp'ĭ-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLÆA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. προπύλαιον; πρό before + πύλη a gate.] (*Anc. Classical Arch.*) Any court or vestibule before a building or leading into any inclosure.

Pro'pyl-ene (prō'pĭl-ēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *propylène*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor. It occurs in coal gas, and is produced artificially in various ways. Called also *propene*.

Pro-pyl'ic (prō-pĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, propyl; as, *propylic* alcohol.

Pro-pyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See PROPIDENE.

‖ **Prop'y-lon** (prŏp'ĭ-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLA (-lȧ). [NL., from Gr. πρόπυλον; πρό before + πύλη a gate.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

‖ **Pro' ra'ta** (prō' rā'tȧ). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to the share, interest, or liability of each.

Pro-rat'a-ble (prō-rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prorated, or divided proportionately. [*U. S.*]

Pro-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRORATING.] [From L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata*. [*U. S.*]

Prore (prōr), *n.* [L. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα: cf. It. & Sp. *prora*. See PROW, *n.*] The prow or fore part of a ship. [*Poetic*] "Galleys with vermilion *prores*." *Pope.*

Pro-rec'tor (prō-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* [NL. See PRO-, and RECTOR.] An officer who presides over the academic senate of a German university. *Heyse.*

Pro-rec'tor-ate (-ȧt), *n.* The office of prorector.

Pro-re'nal (-rē'nal), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *renal*.] (*Anat.*) Pronephric.

Pro-rep'tion (-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorepere*, *proreptum*, to creep forth; *pro* + *repere*.] A creeping on.

Pro-rhi'nal (-rī'nal), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *rhinal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the nasal chambers.

Pro'ro-gate (prō'rō-gāt), *v. t.* To prorogue. [*R.*]

Pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio*: cf. F. *prorogation*.] **1.** The act of continuing in duration; prolongation. [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. The act of proroguing; the ending of the session of Parliament, and postponing of its business, by the command of the sovereign. [*Eng.*]

☞ After an adjournment all things continue as they were at the time of the adjournment; whereas, after a *prorogation*, bills introduced and not passed are as if they had never been begun at all. *Mozley & W.*

Pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROROGUED (-rōgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROROGUING (-rōg'ĭng).] [F. *proroger*, L. *prorogare*, *prorogatum*; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.] **1.** To protract; to prolong; to extend. [*Obs.*]

He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; to postpone; as, to *prorogue* death; to *prorogue* a marriage. *Shak.*

3. To end the session of a parliament by an order of the sovereign, thus deferring its business.

Parliament was *prorogued* to [meet at] Westminster. *Bp. Hall*

The Parliament was again *prorogued* to a distant day. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To adjourn; postpone; defer. See ADJOURN.

Pro-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proruptio*, fr. *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break forth; *pro* forth + *rumpere* to break.] The act or state of bursting forth; a bursting out. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*
Pro-sa'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), prose: cf. F. *prosaïque*. See PROSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; unpoetical; writing or using prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. *Cudworth.*

2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a *prosaic* person. *Ed. Rev.*

— **Pro-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Pro-sa'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being prosaic; a prosaic manner or style. [*R.*] *Poe.*

Pro'sa-ism (prō'zā-ĭz'm), *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing; a prosaic manner. *Coleridge.*

Pro'sa-ist (prō'zā-ĭst; 277), *n.* A writer of prose; an unpoetical writer. "An estimable *prosaist*." *I. Taylor.*

Pro'sal (prō'zal), *a.* Of or pertaining to prose; prosaic. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROSCENIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. προσκήνιον; πρό before + σκηνή a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See SCENE.] **1.** (*Anc. Theater*) The part where the actors performed; the stage.

2. (*Modern Theater*) The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

‖ **Pro-sco'lex** (-skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PROSCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + σκώληξ, -ηκος, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An early larval form of a trematode worm; a redia. See REDIA.

Pro-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [L. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, to write before, to publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] **1.** To doom to destruction; to put out of the protection of law; to outlaw; to exile; as, Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, . . . was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

2. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; to prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters.

The Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice. *Waterland.*

Pro-scrib'er (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes, denounces, or prohibits.

Pro'script (prō'skrĭpt), *n.* [See PROSCRIBE.] **1.** A proscription; a prohibition; an interdict. [*R.*]

2. One who is proscribed. [*R.*]

Pro-scrip'tion (prō-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio*: cf. F. *proscription*.] **1.** The act of proscribing; a dooming to death or exile; outlawry; specifically, among the ancient Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; as, under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription*.

Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a sanguinary *proscription*. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being proscribed; denunciation; interdiction; prohibition. *Macaulay.*

Pro-scrip'tion-al (-al), *a.* Proscriptive.

Pro-scrip'tion-ist, *n.* One who proscribes.

Pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to proscription; consisting in, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing. *Burke.* — **Pro-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose*, L. *prosa*, fr. *prorsus*, *prosus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*; *pro* forward + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm; — contradistinguished from *verse*, or *metrical composition*.

I speak in *prose*, and let him rymes make. *Chaucer.*
Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*

I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of *prose* and poetry, that is; *prose* — words in their best order; poetry — the best words in the best order. *Coleridge.*

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A hymn with no regular meter, sometimes introduced into the Mass. See SEQUENCE.

Prose, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse; as, *prose* composition.

2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prosaic; as, the *prose* duties of life.

Prose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSED (prōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSING.] **1.** To write in prose.

2. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

Prose, *v. i.* **1.** To write prose.

Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter. *Milton.*

2. To talk or write in a dull, spiritless, tedious way.

Pro-sec'tor (prō-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up; *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical illustration; usually, the assistant of a professional anatomist.

Pros'e-cu'ta-ble (prŏs'ē-kū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

Pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [L. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to endeavor to obtain or complete; to carry on; to continue; as, to *prosecute* a scheme, hope, or claim.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia;
Why should not I, then, *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law.

3. (*Law*) To pursue with the intention of punishing; to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; to proceed against judicially; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.

To acquit themselves and *prosecute* their foes. *Milton.*

Pros'e-cute, *v. i.* **1.** To follow after. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

2. (*Law*) To institute and carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses. *Blackstone.*

Pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prosecutio* a following.] **1.** The act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war.

Keeping a sharp eye on her domestics... in *prosecution* of their various duties. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense*. (*b*) The institution, or commencement, and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. (*c*) The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.
Blackstone. Burrill. Mozley & W.

Pros'e-cu'tor (-kū'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prosecutor* an attendant.] **1.** One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2 (*Law*) The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit against another in the name of the government. *Blackstone.*

Pros'e-cu'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female prosecutor.

Pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* [OE. *proselite*, OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte*, L. *proselytus*, Gr. προσήλυτος, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, especially, one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion; πρός toward, to + (prob.) the root of ἐλθεῖν to come.] A new convert, especially a convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party; thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan converted to Christianity, is a *proselyte*.

Ye [Scribes and Pharisees] compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*. *Matt.* xxiii. 15.

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From every harebrained *proselyte* he makes. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See CONVERT.

Pros'e-lyte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTED (-līt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTING.] To convert to some religion, opinion, or system; to bring over. *Dr. H. More.*

Pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm *or* -lĭt-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1.** The act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts to a religion or a religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a religion, system, or party.

Pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz *or* -lĭt-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To convert to some religion, system, opinion, or the like; to bring, or cause to come, over; to proselyte.

One of those whom they endeavor to *proselytize*. *Burke.*

Pros'e-ly-tize, *v. i.* To make converts or proselytes.

Pros'e-ly-tī'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who proselytes.

Prose'man (prōz'măn), *n.* A writer of prose. [*R.*]

Pro-sem'i-na-ry (prō-sĕm'ĭ-nā-rў), *n.* A seminary which prepares pupils for a higher institution. *T. Warton.*

Pro-sem'i-na'tion (prō-sĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proseminare, proseminatum*, to disseminate.] Propagation by seed. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Pros-en-ce-phal'ic (prŏs-ĕn'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prosencephalon.

Pros-en-ceph'a-lon (prŏs-ĕn-sĕf'ā-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρός toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] [Sometimes abbreviated to *procn.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The anterior segment of the brain, including the cerebrum and olfactory lobes; the forebrain. (*b*) The cerebrum. *Huxley.*

Pros-en'chy-ma (prŏs-ĕn'kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρός near + *-enchyma*, as in *parenchyma.*] (*Bot.*) A general term applied to the tissues formed of elongated cells, especially those with pointed or oblique extremities, as the principal cells of ordinary wood.

Pros'er (prōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer of prose. [*Obs.*]

2. One who talks or writes tediously. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pro-sil'i-en-cy (prō-sĭl'ĭ-en-sў), *n.* [L. *prosilire* to leap forth.] The act of leaping forth or forward; projection. "Such *prosiliency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

Pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

Pros'i-met'ric-al (prōz'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [*Prose* + *metrical.*] Consisting both of prose and verse. *Clarke.*

Pro-sim'i-æ (prō-sĭm'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO- and SIMIA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEMUROIDEA.

Pros'i-ness (prōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being prosy; tediousness; tiresomeness.

Pros'ing, *n.* Writing prose; speaking or writing in a tedious or prosy manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pros'ing-ly, *adv.* Prosily.

Pro-si'phon (prō-sī'fŏn), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* for + *siphon.*] (*Zoöl.*) A minute tube found in the protoconch of ammonites, and not connected with the true siphon.

Pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ẽr-ў), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pros'o-branch (prŏs'ō-brăŋk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Prosobranchiata.

Pros'o-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσω forward, further + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) The highest division, or subclass, of gastropod mollusks, including those that have the gills situated anteriorly, or forward of the heart, and the sexes separate.

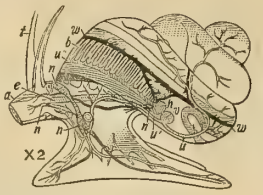

A Prosobranch (*Paludina*) with the shell removed. *a* Rostrum; *t* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u u'* Aortas; *u''* Afferent Vessel; *w w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

Pros'o-cœ'le (prŏs'ō-sē'lē), *n.* [Gr. πρόσω forward + κοίλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) The entire cavity of the prosencephalon. *B. G. Wilder.*

Pros'o-cœ'li-a (-sē'lĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* PROSOCŒLIÆ (-ē), [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as PROSOCŒLE.

Pros'o-di'a-cal (prŏs'ō-dī'ă-kal), *a.* Prosodical.

Pros'o-di'a-cal-ly, *adv.* Prosodically.

Pro-so'di-al (prō-sō'dĭ-al), *a.* Prosodical.

Pro-so'di-an (-sō'dĭ-an), *n.* A prosodist. *Rush.*

Pro-sod'ic-al (-sŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *prosodique*, L. *prosodiacus.*] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **Pro-sod'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

Pros'o-dy (-dў), *n.* [L. *prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. προσῳδία a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation; πρός to + ᾠδή song, ode: cf. F. *prosodie.* See ODE.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition.

Pro-so'ma (prō-sō'mă), *n.; pl.* PROSOMATA. [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + σῶμα, σώματος, body.] (*Zoöl.*) The anterior division of the body of an animal, as of a cephalopod; the thorax of an arthropod.

Pros'o-pal'gi-a (prŏs'ō-păl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσωπον face + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pros'o-po-ceph'a-la (-ō-pō-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσωπον face, appearance + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCAPHOPODA.

Pros'o-po-lep'sy (-lĕp'sў), *n.* [Gr. προσωποληψία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + λῆψις a taking, receiving, λαμβάνειν to take.] Respect of persons; especially, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed from his external appearance. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Pros'o-po-pœ'ia (-pē'yă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. προσωποποιία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + ποιεῖν to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings; also, a figure by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification.

Pros'o-pul'mo-na'ta (-pŭl'mō-nā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσω forward + L. *pulmo* a lung.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of pulmonate mollusks having the breathing organ situated on the neck, as in the common snail.

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere, prospectum*, to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere*, to look, to see: cf. OF. *prospect.* See SPY, *v.*, and cf. PROSPECTUS.] **1.** That which is embraced by the eye in vision; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; scene; outlook.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly *prospect* of some foreign land. *Milton.*

2. Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape; hence, a sketch of a landscape.

I went to Putney . . . to take *prospects* in crayon. *Evelyn.*

3. A position affording a fine view; a lookout. [*R.*]

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high. *Milton.*

4. Relative position of the front of a building or other structure; face; relative aspect.

And their *prospect* was toward the south. *Ezek.* xl. 44.

5. The act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. *Locke.*

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of life? *Tillotson.*

6. That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; as, the *prospect* of success. "To brighter *prospects* born." *Cowper.*

These swell their *prospects* and exalt their pride,
When offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

Pros'pect, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPECTING.] To look over; to explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold.

Pros'pect, *v. i.* To make a search; to seek; to explore, as for mines or the like: as, to *prospect* for gold.

Pro-spec'tion (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants; foresight.

Pro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *prospectivus:* cf. F. *prospectif.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prospect; furnishing a prospect; perspective. [*Obs.*]

Time's long and dark *prospective* glass. *Milton.*

2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective*, too, in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

3. Being within view or consideration, as a future event or contingency; relating to the future; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit.

Points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing. *W. Jay.*

Pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* **1.** The scene before or around, in time or in space; view; prospect.
Sir H. Wotton.

2. A perspective glass. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.*

Pro-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a prospective manner.

Pro-spec'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being prospective.

Pros'pect-less (prŏs'pĕkt-lĕs), *a.* Having no prospect.

Pros'pect-or (prŏs'pĕkt-ẽr), *n.* [L., one who looks out.] One who prospects; especially, one who explores a region for minerals and precious metals.

Pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect, sight, view: cf. F. *prospectus.* See PROSPECT.] A summary, plan, or scheme of something proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; especially, an exposition of the scheme of an unpublished literary work.

Pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPERING.] [F. *prospérer*, v. i., or L. *prosperare*, v. t., fr. *prosper* or *prosperus.* See PROSPEROUS.] To favor; to render successful. "*Prosper* thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

Pros'per, *v. i.* **1.** To be successful; to succeed; to be fortunate or prosperous; to thrive; to make gain.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper.* *Milton.*

2. To grow; to increase. [*Obs.*]

Black cherry trees *prosper* even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

Pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas.* See PROSPEROUS.] The state of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object desired; good fortune; success; as, commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity.*

Now *prosperity* begins to mellow. *Shak.*

Prosperities can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Prosperousness; thrift; weal; welfare; well being; happiness.

Pros'per-ous (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, originally, answering to hope; *pro* according to + the root of *sperare* to hope. See DESPAIR.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; favorable; helpful.

A happy passage and a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

2. Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* undertaking; a *prosperous* man or nation.

By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton.*

Syn. — Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

— Pros'per-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Pros'per-ous-ness,** *n.*

Pros'phy-sis (prŏs'fĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσφυσις; πρός to + φύειν to grow.] (*Med.*) A growing together of parts; specifically, a morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball. *Dunglison.*

Pro-spi'cience (prō-spĭsh'ens), *n.* [L. *prospicientia*, fr. *prospiciens*, p. pr. of *prospicere.* See PROSPECT.] The act of looking forward.

Pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. προστάτης standing before, fr. προϊστάναι to set before; πρό before + ἱστάναι to set: cf. F. *prostate.*] (*Anat.*) Standing before; — applied to a gland which is found in the males of most mammals, and is situated at the neck of the bladder where this joins the urethra. — *n.* The prostate gland.

Pro-stat'ic (prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prostate gland.

Prostatic catheter. (*Med.*) See under CATHETER.

Pros'ta-ti'tis (prŏs'tă-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the prostate.

Pros'ter-na'tion (-tẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See PROSTRATION.] Dejection; depression. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Pro-ster'num (prō-stẽr'nŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-, and STERNUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The ventral plate of the prothorax of an insect.

Pros'the-sis (prŏs'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόσθεσις an addition, fr. προστιθέναι to put to, to add; πρός to + τιθέναι to put, place.] **1.** (*Surg.*) The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one that is wanting, as a leg or an eye; — called also *prothesis.*

2. (*Gram.*) The prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in *be*loved.

Pros-thet'ic (prŏs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. προσθετικός disposed to add, πρόσθετος put on.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or letters to a word.

Pros-tib'u-lous (-tĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *prostibulum* prostitute.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes or prostitution; meretricious. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSTITUTED (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSTITUTING.] [L. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. "Do not *prostitute* thy daughter." *Lev.* xix. 29.

2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; to give up to low or indiscriminate use; as, to *prostitute* talents; to *prostitute* official powers. *Milton.*

Pros'ti-tute, *a.* [L. *prostitutus*, p. p.] Openly given up to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

Pros'ti-tute, *n.* [L. *prostituta.*] **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

Pros'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostitutio:* cf. F. *prostitution.*] **1.** The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a woman.

2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of abilities; the *prostitution* of the press. "Mental *prostitution*." *Byron.*

Pros'ti-tu'tor (prŏs'tĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself, or offers another, to vile purposes. *Bp. Hurd.*

‖ **Pro-sto'mi-um** (prŏ-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PROSTOMIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) That portion of the head of an annelid situated in front of the mouth. — **Pro-sto'mi-al** (*-al*), *a.*

Pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down. See STRATUM.] **1.** Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface; stretched out; as, to sleep *prostrate*. *Elyot.*

Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. *Dryden.*

3. Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.

Prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults. *Milton.*

4. (*Bot.*) Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

Pros'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSTRATING.] **1.** To lay flat; to throw down; to level; to fell; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants. *Evelyn.*

2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice.

3. To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration; to cause to bow in humble reverence; — used reflexively; as, he *prostrated* himself. *Milman.*

4. To cause to sink totally; to deprive of strength; to reduce; as, a person *prostrated* by fever.

Pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostratio*: cf. F. *prostration*.] **1.** The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body.

2. The act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but usually applied to kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

A greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *South.*

3. The condition of being prostrate; great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits. "A sudden *prostration* of strength." *Arbuthnot.*

4. (*Med.*) A latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

☞ *Prostration*, in its medical use, is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action; while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. The word, however, is often used to denote any great depression of the vital powers.

Pro'style (prō'stīl), *a.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. *πρόστυλος*; *πρό* before + *στῦλος* pillar, column: cf. F. *prostyle*.] (*Arch.*) Having columns in front. — *n.* A prostyle portico or building.

Pros'y (prōz'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* PROSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PROSIEST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.

2. Dull and tedious in discourse or writing; prosaic.

Pro-syl'lo-gism (prō-sĭl'lŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *syllogism*.] (*Logic*) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism, which becomes a premise of the following syllogism.

Pro-tac'tic (prō-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προτακτικός* placing or placed before, fr. *προτάσσειν* to place in front; *πρό* before + *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play; introductory.

Pro'ta-gon (prō'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *ἀγών* a contest. See PROTAGONIST. So called because it was the first definitely ascertained principle of the brain.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous phosphorized principle found in brain tissue. By decomposition it yields neurine, fatty acids, and other bodies.

Pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* an actor, combatant, fr. *ἀγών* a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like.

Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry. *De Quincey.*

Pro'ta-min (prō'tȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος* first.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An amorphous nitrogenous substance found in the spermatic fluid of salmon. It is soluble in water, with an alkaline reaction, and unites with acids and metallic bases.

Pro-tan'dric (prō-tăn'drĭk), *a.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.] (*Zoöl.*) Having male sexual organs while young, and female organs later in life. — **Pro-tan'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

Pro-tan'drous (-drŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Proterandrous.

‖ **Prot'a-sis** (prŏt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρότασις*, fr. *προτείνειν* to stretch before, forward; *πρό* before + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.*

2. (*Gram.*) The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis*. See APODOSIS.

3. The first part of a drama, of a poem, or the like; the introduction; — opposed to *epitasis*. *B. Jonson.*

Pro-tat'ic (prō-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προτατικός*: cf. L. *protaticus*, F. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the protasis of an ancient play; introductory.

Pro'te-a'ceous (prō'tē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From PROTEUS.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, an order of apetalous evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope or of Australia.

Pro'te-an (prō'tē-an; 277), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Proteus; characteristic of Proteus. "*Protean* transformations." *Cudworth.*

2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amœba is a *protean* animalcule.

Pro'te-an-ly, *adv.* In a protean manner. *Cudworth.*

Pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTECTING.] [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, literally, to cover in front; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; as, a father *protects* his children.

The gods of Greece *protect* you! *Shak.*

Syn. — To guard; shield; preserve. See DEFEND.

Pro-tect'ing-ly (prō-tĕkt'ĭng-lў), *adv.* By way of protection; in a protective manner.

Pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protectio*: cf. F. *protection*.] **1.** The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; as, the weak need *protection*.

To your *protection* I commend me, gods. *Shak.*

2. That which protects or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

Let them rise up . . . and be your *protection*. *Deut.* xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that protects or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.

He . . . gave them *protections* under his hand. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Polit. Econ.*) A theory, or a policy, of protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict or prevent their importation; — opposed to *free trade*.

Writ of protection. (*Law*) (*a*) A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest; — now disused. [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.* (*b*) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

Syn. — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See PROTECTION, 4.

Pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) One who favors protection. See PROTECTION, 4.

Pro-tect'ive (prō-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *protectif*.] Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. "The favor of a *protective* Providence." *Feltham.*

Protective coloring (*Zoöl.*), coloring which serves for the concealment and preservation of a living organism. Cf. MIMICRY. *Wallace.* — **Protective tariff** (*Polit. Econ.*), a tariff designed to secure protection (see PROTECTION, 4), as distinguished from a tariff designed to raise revenue. See TARIFF, and PROTECTION, 4.

Pro-tect'ive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being protective. *W. Pater.*

Pro-tect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *protecteur*.] **1.** One who, or that which, defends or shields from injury, evil, oppression, etc.; a defender; a guardian; a patron.

For the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent.

Is it concluded he shall be *protector*? *Shak.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after the interests of his people at Rome; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

Lord Protector (*Eng. Hist.*), the title of Oliver Cromwell as supreme governor of the British Commonwealth (1653–1658).

Pro-tect'or-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a protector; protectorial; as, *protectoral* power.

Pro-tect'or-ate (*-ăt*), *n.* [Cf. F. *protectorat*.] **1.** Government by a protector; — applied especially to the government of England by Oliver Cromwell.

2. The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from invasion and shares in the management of its affairs.

Pro'tec-to'ri-al (prō'tĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. L. *protectorius*.] Same as PROTECTORAL.

Pro-tect'or-less (prō-tĕkt'ẽr-lĕs), *a.* Having no protector; unprotected.

Pro-tect'or-ship, *n.* The office of a protector or regent; protectorate.

Pro-tect'ress (-rĕs), } *n.* [NL. *protectrix*.] A woman
Pro-tect'rix (-rĭks), } who protects.

‖ **Pro'té-gé'** (prō'tȧ-zhȧ'), *n. m.* } [F., p. p. of *pro-*
‖ **Pro'té-gée'** (prō'tȧ-zhȧ'), *n. f.* } *téger*. See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

Pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος* first.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a class of amorphous nitrogenous principles, containing, as a rule, a small amount of sulphur; an albuminoid, as blood fibrin, casein of milk, etc. Proteids are present in nearly all animal fluids and make up the greater part of animal tissues and organs. They are also important constituents of vegetable tissues. See 2d Note under FOOD. — **Pro'te-id**, *a.*

‖ **Pro'te-id'e-a** (-ĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTEUS, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of aquatic amphibians having prominent external gills and four legs. It includes Proteus and Menobranchus (*Necturus*). Called also *Proteoidea*, and *Proteida*.

Pro-te'i-form (prō-tē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Changeable in form; resembling a Proteus, or an amœba.

Pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος* first: cf. *πρωτεῖον* the first place.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body now known as alkali albumin, but originally considered to be the basis of all albuminous substances, whence its name.

Protein crystal. (*Bot.*) See CRYSTALLOID, *n.*, 2.

Pro'te-in-a'ceous (-ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or related to protein; albuminous: proteic.

Pro-te'i-nous (prō-tē'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Proteinaceous.

Pro'te-les (prō'tē-lēz), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African genus of

Proteles (*Proteles Lalandii*).

Carnivora, allied to the hyenas, but smaller and having weaker jaws and teeth. It includes the aard-wolf.

Pro-tend' (prō-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTENDING.] [L. *protendere*, *protensum*; *pro* before, forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth. [*Obs.*]

With his *protended* lance he makes defense. *Dryden.*

Pro-tense' (-tĕns'), *n.* [See PROTEND.] Extension. [*Obs.*] "By due degrees and long *protense*." *Spenser.*

Pro-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protensio*.] A drawing out; extension. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pro-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Drawn out; extended. [*R.*]

Time is a *protensive* quantity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

‖ **Pro'te-ol'y-sis** (prō'tē-ŏl'ў-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTEOLYTIC.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The digestion or dissolving of proteid matter by proteolytic ferments.

Pro'te-o-lyt'ic (prō'tē-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Proteid* + Gr *λύειν* to loose.] (*Physiol.*) Converting proteid or albuminous matter into soluble and diffusible products, as peptones. "The *proteolytic* ferment of the pancreas." *Foster.*

Pro'ter-an'drous (prō'tẽr-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* earlier (fr. *πρό* before) + *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, male.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens come to maturity before the pistil; — opposed to *proterogynous*.

Pro'ter-an'dry (-drў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being proterandrous.

Pro'ter-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* earlier (fr. *πρό* before) + *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers appearing before the leaves; — said of certain plants. *Gray.*

‖ **Pro'te-rog'ly-pha** (prō'tē-rŏg'lĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρότερος* before + *γλύφειν* to carve.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of serpents including those that have permanently erect grooved poison fangs, with ordinary teeth behind them in the jaws. It includes the cobras, the asps, and the sea snakes. Called also *Proteroglyphia*.

Pro'ter-og'y-nous (prō'tẽr-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* earlier (fr. *πρό* before) + *γυνή* woman, female.] (*Bot.*) Having the pistil come to maturity before the stamens; protogynous; — opposed to *proterandrous*.

Pro'ter-og'y-ny (-nў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being proterogynous.

‖ **Pro'te-ro-sau'rus** (prō'tē-rō-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πρότερος* earlier (fr. *πρό* before) + *σαῦρος* a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of reptiles of the Permian period. Called also *Protosaurus*.

Pro-ter'vi-ty (prō-tẽr'vĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *protervitas*, from *protervus* violent.] Peevishness; petulance. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pro-test' (-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTESTING.] [F. *protester*, L. *protestari*; *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner; to bear witness; to declare solemnly; to avow.

He *protests* that his measures are pacific. *Landor.*

The lady doth *protest* too much, methinks. *Shak.*

2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition; — with *against*; as, he *protests* against your votes. *Denham.*

The conscience has power . . . to *protest* against the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

Syn. — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess. See AFFIRM.

Pro-test', *v. t.* **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to proclaim; to display publicly; as, to *protest* one's loyalty.

I will *protest* your cowardice. *Shak.*

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to.

Fiercely [they] opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*

To protest a bill *or* **note** (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of the bill or note, as the case may be. This should be made by a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. *Kent. Story.*

Pro'test (prō'tĕst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *protêt*, It. *protesto*. See PROTEST, *v.*] **1.** A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection against some act; especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as, the *protest* of lords in Parliament.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be. (*b*) A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. (*c*) A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary. *Story. Kent.*

Prot'es-tan-cy (prŏt'ĕs-tan-sў), *n.* Protestantism. [*R.*]

Prot'es-tant (-tant), *n.* [F. *protestant*, fr. L. *protestans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *protestare*. See PROTEST, *v.*] One who protests; — originally applied to those who adhered to Luther, and protested against, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from, a decree of the Emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spires, in 1529, against the Reformers, and appealed to a general council; — now used in a popular sense to designate any Christian who does not belong to the Roman Catholic or the Greek Church.

Prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tant), *a.* [Cf. F. *protestant.*] **1.** Making a protest; protesting.

2. Of or pertaining to the faith and practice of those Christians who reject the authority of the Roman Catholic Church; as, *Protestant* writers.

Prot'es-tant'ic-al (-tănt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Protestant. [*Obs.*]

Prot'es-tant-ism (prŏt'ĕs-tant-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestantisme.*] The quality or state of being protestant, especially against the Roman Catholic Church; the principles or religion of the Protestants.

Prot'es-tant-ly, *adv.* Like a Protestant; in conformity with Protestantism. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Prot'es-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protestatio*: cf. F. *protestation.* See PROTEST.] **1.** The act of making a protest; a public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent. "The *protestation* of our faith." *Latimer.*

2. (*Law*) Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

Prot'es-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestateur.*] One who makes protestation; a protester.

Pro-test'er (prō-tĕst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) One who protests a bill of exchange, or note.

Pro-test'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of protesting.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-ŭs *or* prō'tūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A sea god in the service of Neptune who assumed different shapes at will. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of aquatic eel-shaped amphibians found in caves in Austria. They have permanent external gills as well as lungs. The eyes are small and the legs are weak.

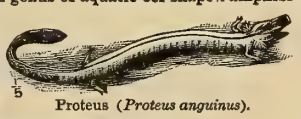

Proteus (*Proteus anguinus*).

(*b*) A changeable protozoan; an amœba.

Pro'tha-la'mi-on (prō'thā-lā'mĭ-ŏn), } *n.* [NL., fr.
Pro'tha-la'mi-um (prō'thā-lā'mĭ-ŭm), } Gr. *πρό* before + *θάλαμος* chamber, especially, the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage. *Drayton.*

‖ **Pro-thal'li-um** (prō-thăl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROTHALLIA (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Bot.*) Same as PROTHALLUS.

‖ **Pro-thal'lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PROTHALLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *θαλλός* a young shoot.] (*Bot.*) The minute primary growth from the spore of ferns and other *Pteridophyta*, which bears the true sexual organs; the oöphoric generation of ferns, etc.

‖ **Proth'e-sis** (prŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόθεσις* a placing in public, fr. *προτιθέναι* to set before; *πρό* before + *τιθέναι* to set, put.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A credence table; — so called by the Eastern or Greek Church.

2. (*Med.*) See PROSTHESIS. *Dunglison.*

Pro-thet'ic (prō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προθετικός.*] Of or pertaining to prothesis; as, a *prothetic* apparatus.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rў), *or* **Pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, a scribe: cf. F. *protonotaire.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. "My private *prothonotary.*" *Herrick.*

2. Formerly, a chief clerk in the Court of King's Bench and in the Court of Common Pleas, now superseded by the *master.* [*Eng.*] *Wharton. Burrill.*

3. A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.

4. (*R. C. Ch.*) Formerly, one who had the charge of writing the acts of the martyrs, and the circumstances of their death; now, one of twelve persons, constituting a college in the Roman Curia, whose office is to register pontifical acts and to make and preserve the official record of beatifications.

5. (*Gr. Ch.*) The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.

Prothonotary warbler (*Zoöl.*), a small American warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). The general color is golden yellow, the back is olivaceous, the rump and tail are ash-color, several outer tail feathers are partly white.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry-ship, *n.* Office of a prothonotary.

Pro'tho-rac'ic (prō'thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the prothorax.

Pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *thorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. See *Illusts.* of BUTTERFLY and COLEOPTERA.

‖ **Pro-thy'a-lo-so'ma** (prō-thī'ȧ-lō-sō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PROTHYALOSOMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *ὕαλος* glass + *σῶμα, σώματος,* body.] (*Biol.*) The investing portion, or spherical envelope, surrounding the eccentric germinal spot of the germinal vesicle.

Pro-thy'a-lo-some (prō-thī'ȧ-lō-sōm), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as PROTHYALOSOMA.

Pro'tist (prō'tĭst), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Protista.

‖ **Pro-tis'ta** (prō-tĭs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρώτιστος* first.] (*Zoöl.*) A provisional group in which are placed a number of low microscopic organisms of doubtful nature. Some are probably plants, others animals.

‖ **Pro-tis'ton** (-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROTISTA (-tȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Protista.

Pro'to- (prō'tō-). [Gr. *πρῶτος* first, a superl. fr. *πρό* before. See PRO-.] **1.** A combining form or prefix signifying *first, primary, primordial;* as, *proto*martyr, the first martyr; *proto*morphic, primitive in form; *proto*plast, a primordial organism; *proto*type, *proto*zoan.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series,* or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *proto*xide, *proto*chloride, etc. (*b*) Sometimes used as equivalent to *mono-*, as indicating that the compound has but *one atom* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. Also used adjectively.

Pro'to-ca-non'ic-al (prō'tō-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the first canon, or that which contains the authorized collection of the books of Scripture; — opposed to *deutero-canonical.*

Pro'to-cat'e-chu'ic (prō'tō-kăt'ē-kū'ĭk *or* -chū'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is obtained as a white crystalline substance from catechin, asafetida, oil of cloves, etc., and by distillation itself yields pyrocatechin.

Pro'to-cer'cal (-sẽr'kal), *a.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *κέρκος* the tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that which is first formed in the embryo of fishes; diphycercal.

‖ **Pro'to-coc'cus** (-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-, and COCCUS.] (*Bot.*) A genus of minute unicellular algæ including the red snow plant (*Protococcus nivalis*).

Pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, LL. *protocollum*, fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; *πρῶτος* the first (see PROTO-) + *κόλλα* glue.] **1.** The original copy of any writing, as of a deed, treaty, dispatch, or other instrument. *Burrill.*

2. The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction.

3. (*Diplomacy*) (*a*) A preliminary document upon the basis of which negotiations are carried on. (*b*) A convention not formally ratified. (*c*) An agreement of diplomatists indicating the results reached by them at a particular stage of a negotiation.

Pro'to-col, *v. t.* To make a protocol of.

Pro'to-col, *v. i.* To make or write protocols, or first draughts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.*

Pro'to-col'ist, *n.* One who draughts protocols.

Pro'to-conch (-kŏnk), *n.* [*Proto-* + *conch.*] (*Zoöl.*) The embryonic shell, or first chamber, of ammonites and other cephalopods.

Pro'to-Dor'ic (-dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*Proto-* + *Doric.*] (*Arch.*) Pertaining to, or designating, architecture, in which the beginnings of the Doric style are supposed to be found.

Pro'to-gine (prō'tō-jĭn), *n.* [*Proto-* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born: cf. F. *protogyne.*] (*Min.*) A kind of granite or gneiss containing a silvery talcose mineral.

Pro-tog'y-nous (prō-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Proto* + Gr. *γυνή* a woman.] (*Bot.*) Same as PROTEROGYNOUS.

‖ **Pro'to-hip'pus** (prō'tō-hĭp'pŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *ἵππος* horse.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil horses from the Lower Pliocene. They had three toes on each foot, the lateral ones being small.

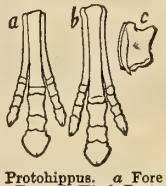

Protohippus. *a* Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot; *c* Molar Tooth, side view. Much reduced.

Pro'to-mar'tyr (prō'tō-mär'tẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*; *πρῶτος* first + *μάρτυρ* martyr: cf. F. *protomartyr.* See PROTO-, and MARTYR.] The first martyr; the first who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

Pro'to-mer'ite (prō'tō-mēr'ĭt), *n.* [*Proto-* + *-mere* + *-ite.*] (*Zoöl.*) The second segment of one of the Gregarinæ.

Pro'to-mor'phic (prō'tō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Biol.*) Having the most primitive character; in the earliest form; as, a *protomorphic* layer of tissue. *H. Spencer.*

‖ **Pro'to-ne'ma** (-nē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PROTONEMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *νῆμα, νήματος,* a thread.] (*Bot.*) The primary growth from the spore of a moss, usually consisting of branching confervoid filaments, on any part of which stem and leaf buds may be developed.

Pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prō-tŏn'ō-tā-rў), *n.* Same as PROTHONOTARY.

Pro'to-ör'gan-ism (prō'tō-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Proto-* + *organism.*] (*Biol.*) An organism whose nature is so difficult to determine that it might be referred to either the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

‖ **Pro'to-pap'as** (-păp'as), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πρωτοπαπᾶς* a chief priest.] (*Gr. Ch.*) A protopope.

Pro'to-phyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Bot.*) Any unicellular plant, or plant forming only a plasmodium, having reproduction only by fission, gemmation, or cell division.

☞ The protophytes (*Protophyta*) are by some botanists considered an independent branch or class of the vegetable kingdom, and made to include the lowest forms of both fungi and algæ, as slime molds, Bacteria, the nostocs, etc. Cf. CARPOPHYTE, and OÖPHYTE.

Pro'to-phy-tol'o-gy (-fī-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Proto-* + *phytology.*] Paleobotany.

Pro'to-pine (prō'tō-pĭn *or* -pēn), *n.* [*Proto-* + *opium.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium in small quantities, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *πλάσμα* form, fr. *πλάσσειν* to mold.] (*Biol.*) The viscid and more or less granular material of vegetable and animal cells, possessed of vital properties by which the processes of nutrition, secretion, and growth go forward; the so-called "physical basis of life;" the original cell substance, cytoplasm, cytoblastema, bioplasm, sarcode, etc.

☞ The lowest forms of animal and vegetable life (unicellular organisms) consist of *simple* or *unaltered protoplasm;* the tissues of the higher organisms, of *differentiated protoplasm.*

Pro'to-plas-mat'ic (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Protoplasmic.

Pro'to-plas'mic (-plăz'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the first formation of living bodies.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to protoplasm; consisting of, or resembling, protoplasm.

Pro'to-plast (prō'tō-plăst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος* formed or created first; *πρῶτος* first + *πλαστός* formed, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form.]

1. The thing first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; the original.

2. (*Biol.*) A first-formed organized body; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

A species is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same *protoplast,* or of the same pair of *protoplasts.* *Latham.*

‖ **Pro'to-plas'ta** (prō'tō-plăs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of fresh-water rhizopods including those that have a soft body and delicate branched pseudopodia. The genus *Gromia* is one of the best-known.

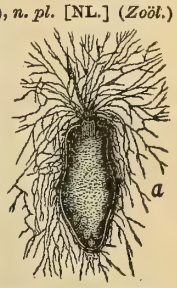

One of the Protoplasta (*Gromia oviformis*), with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

Pro'to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* First-formed. *Howell.*

Pro-top'o-dite (prō-tŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The basal portion, or two proximal and more or less consolidated segments, of an appendage of a crustacean.

Pro'to-pope (prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [*Proto-* + *pope*: cf. F. *protopope,* Russ. *protopop'.*] (*Gr. Ch.*) One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an archpriest; — called also *protopapas.*

‖ **Pro-top'te-rus** (prō-tŏp'tē-rŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *πτερόν* a feather (taken to mean, fin).] (*Zoöl.*) See KOMTOK.

Pro'to-salt (prō'tō-sąlt), *n.* [*Proto-* + *salt.*] (*Chem.*) A salt derived from a protoxide base. [*Obs.*]

Pro'to-sil'i-cate (-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*Proto-* + *silicate.*] (*Chem.*) A silicate formed with the lowest proportion of silicic acid, or having but one atom of silicon in the molecule.

Pro'to-so'mite (-sō'mīt), *n.* [*Proto-* + *somite.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the primary segments in an embryo of an annelid.

Pro'to-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* [*Proto-* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) That one of a series of sulphides of any element which has the lowest proportion of sulphur; a sulphide with but one atom of sulphur in the molecule.

Pro'to-sul'phu-ret (-fŭ-rĕt), *n.* [*Proto-* + *sulphuret.*] (*Chem.*) A protosulphide. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Pro'to-the'ri-a** (-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *θηρίον,* dim. of *θήρ* beast.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MONOTREMATA.

‖ **Pro'to-tra'che-a'ta** (-trā'kē-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTO-, and TRACHEA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MALACOPODA.

Pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [F., from L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. *πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπον*; *πρῶτος* first + *τύπος* type, model. See PROTO-, and TYPE.] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, or otherwise copied, cast, or the like; a primary form; exemplar; archetype.

They will turn their backs on it, like their great precursor and *prototype.* *Burke.*

Pro'to-ver'te-bra (-vẽr'tē-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PROTOVERTEBRÆ (-brē). [*Proto-* + *vertebra.*] (*Anat.*) One of the primitive masses, or segments, into which the mesoblast of the vertebrate embryo breaks up on either side of the anterior part of the notochord; a mesoblastic, or protovertebral, somite. See *Illust.* of ECTODERM.

☞ The protovertebræ were long regarded as rudiments of the permanent vertebræ, but they are now known to give rise to the dorsal muscles and other structures as well as the vertebral column. See MYOTOME.

Pro'to-ver'te-bral (-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the protovertebræ.

Pro-tox'ide (prō-tŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Proto-* + *oxide*: cf. F. *protoxide.*] (*Chem.*) That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See PROTO-, 2 (*b*).

Protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas, now called *hyponitrous oxide.* See under LAUGHING.

Pro-tox'i-dize (-ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such proportion as to form a protoxide.

‖ **Pro'to-zo'a** (prō'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.

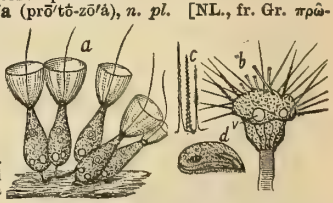

Protozoa. *a Monosiga longicollis* (× 900); *b Hemiophrya gemmipara* (× 60); *v* One of the Contractile Vacuoles; *c* Prehensile Tentacles of the same; *d* Ciliated Embryo of the same (× 160).

☞ The entire animal consists of a single cell which is variously modified; but in many species a number of these simple zooids are united together so as to form a compound body or organism, as in the Foraminifera and Vorticellæ. The reproduction takes place by fission, or by the breaking up of the contents of the body after encystment, each portion becoming a distinct animal, or in other ways, but never by true eggs. The principal divisions are Rhizopoda, Gregarinæ, and Infusoria. See also FORAMINIFERA, HELIOZOA, PROTOPLASTA, RADIOLARIA, FLAGELLATA, CILIATA.

Pro'to-zo'an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

Pro'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa.

2. (*Geol.*) Containing remains of the earliest discovered life of the globe, which included mollusks, radiates, and protozoans.

‖ **Pro'to-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROTOZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the Protozoa. (*b*) A single zooid of a compound protozoan.

Pro'to-zo'ö-nite (-zō'ŏ-nīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the primary, or first-formed, segments of an embryonic arthropod.

‖ **Pro-tra'che-a'ta** (prō-trā'kē-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-, and TRACHEA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MALACOPODA.

Pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRACTING.] [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract; *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a war.

2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; to defer; as, to *protract* a decision or duty. *Shak.*

3. (*Surv.*) To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.

4. (*Zoöl.*) To extend; to protrude; as, the cat can *protract* its claws; — opposed to *retract*.

Pro-tract', *n.* [L. *protractus*.] Tedious continuance or delay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pro-tract'ed (-trăkt'ĕd), *a.* Prolonged; continued.

Protracted meeting, a religious meeting continued for many successive days. [*U. S.*]

— **Pro-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*

Pro-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* A protractor.

Pro-tract'ile (-īl), *a.* Capable of being protracted, or protruded; protrusile.

Pro-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protractio*.] **1.** A drawing out, or continuing; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; continuance; delay; as, the *protraction* of a debate.

A *protraction* only of what is worst in life. *Mallock.*

2. (*Surv.*) (*a*) The act or process of making a plot on paper. (*b*) A plot on paper.

Pro-tract'ive (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

Pro-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, protracts, or causes protraction.

2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing or in plotting. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular.

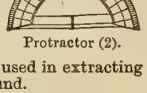

Protractor (2).

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

4. (*Anat.*) A muscle which extends an organ or part; — opposed to *retractor*.

5. An adjustable pattern used by tailors. *Knight.*

Pro-trep'tic-al (-trĕp'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός, fr. προτρέπειν to turn forward, to urge on.] Adapted to persuade; hortatory; persuasive. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Ward.*

Pro-trud'a-ble (prō-trud'à-b'l), *a.* That may be protruded; protrusile. *Darwin.*

Pro-trude' (-trud'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRUDING.] [L. *protrudere*, *protrusum*; *pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See THREAT.] **1.** To thrust forward; to drive or force along. *Locke.*

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to come forth.

When . . . Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson.*

Pro-trude', *v. i.* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

Pro-tru'sile (-trụ'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

Pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of protruding or thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit.

2. The state of being protruded, or thrust forward.

Pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion. *E. Darwin.*

2. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

Pro-tru'sive-ly, *adv.* In a protrusive manner.

Pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bẽr-ans), *n.* [Cf. F. *protubérance*. See PROTUBERANT.] That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; an elevation.

Solar protuberances (*Astron.*), certain rose-colored masses on the limb of the sun which are seen to extend beyond the edge of the moon at the time of a solar eclipse. They may be discovered with the spectroscope on any clear day. Called also *solar prominences*. See *Illust.* in Append.

Syn. — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE. *Protuberance* differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

Pro-tu'ber-an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

Pro-tu'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *protuberans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *protuberare*. See PROTUBERATE.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye. — **Pro-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare*; *pro* forward + *tuber* a hump, protuberance. See TUBER.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out. *S. Sharp.*

Pro-tu'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke* (1615).

Pro-tu'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Protuberant. [*R.*]

‖ **Pro'tu-re'ter** (prō'tū-rē'tẽr), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-, URETER.] (*Anat.*) The duct of a pronephros. *Haeckel.*

Pro'tyle (prō'tĭl *or* -til), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. ὕλη stuff, material.] (*Chem. & Astron.*) The hypothetical homogeneous cosmic material of the original universe, supposed to have been differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

Proud (proud), *a.* [*Compar.* PROUDER (-ẽr); *superl.* PROUDEST.] [OE. *proud*, *prout*, *prud*, *prut*, AS. *prūt*; akin to Icel. *prūðr* stately, handsome, Dan. *prud* handsome. Cf. PRIDE.] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; as: (*a*) Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly; presumptuous.

Nor much expect
A foe so *proud* will first the weaker seek. *Milton.*

O death, made *proud* with pure and princely beauty! *Shak.*

And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

(*b*) Having a feeling of high self-respect or self-esteem; exulting (in); elated; — often with *of*; as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.*

Are we proud men *proud* of being proud? *Thackeray.*

2. Giving reason or occasion for pride or self-gratulation; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; magnificent; admirable; ostentatious. "Of shadow *proud*." *Chapman.* "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*

Till tower, and dome, and bridge-way *proud*
Are mantled with a golden cloud. *Keble.*

3. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Sir T. Browne.*

☞ *Proud* is often used with participles in the formation of compounds which, for the most part, are self-explaining; as, *proud*-crested, *proud*-hearted, *proud*-minded, *proud*-swelling.

Proud flesh (*Med.*), a fungous growth or excrescence of granulations resembling flesh, in a wound or ulcer.

Proud'ish (proud'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat proud. *Ash.*

Proud'ling, *n.* A proud or haughty person. *Sylvester.*

Proud'ly, *adv.* In a proud manner; with lofty airs or mien; haughtily; arrogantly; boastfully.

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear. *Addison.*

Proud'ness, *n.* The quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*. *Latimer.*

Proust'ite (prōōst'ĭt), *n.* [From the French chemist, J. L. *Proust*.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of arsenic and silver of a beautiful cochineal-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive; ruby silver.

Prov'a-ble (prōōv'à-b'l), *a.* [See PROVE, and cf. PROBABLE.] Capable of being proved; demonstrable. — **Prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Prov'and (prŏv'and), **Prov'ant** (prŏv'ant), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] Provender or food. [*Obs.*]

One pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pro-vant' (prō-vănt'), *v. t.* To supply with provender or provisions; to provide for. [*Obs.*] *Nash.*

Prov'ant (prŏv'ant), *a.* Provided for common or general use, as in an army; hence, common in quality; inferior. "A poor *provant* rapier." *B. Jonson.*

Prove (prōōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVED (prōōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVING.] [OF. *prover*, F. *prouver*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper. Cf. PROBABLE, PROOF, PROBE.] **1.** To try or to ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder or of ordnance; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a standard measure.

Thou hast *proved* mine heart. *Ps.* xvii. 3.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove*. *J. H. Newman.*

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.

4. To gain experience of the good or evil of; to know by trial; to experience; to suffer.

Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove*. *Spenser.*

5. (*Arith.*) To test, evince, ascertain, or verify, as the correctness of any operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.

6. (*Printing*) To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.

Syn. — To try; test; verify; justify; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; show; demonstrate.

Prove, *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; to essay.

2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbuthnot.*

So life a winter's morn may *prove*. *Keble.*

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. [*Obs.*] "The experiment *proved* not." *Bacon.*

Pro-vect' (prō-vĕkt'), *a.* [L. *provectus*, p. p. of *provehere* to carry forward.] Carried forward; advanced. [*Obs.*] "*Provect* in years." *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pro-vec'tion (-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *provectio* an advancement.] (*Philol.*) A carrying forward, as of a final letter, to a following word; as, for example, *a nickname* for *an ekename*.

Pro-ved'i-tor (-vĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [It. *proveditore*, *provveditore*, fr. *provedere*, L. *providere*. See PROVIDE, and cf. PURVEYOR, PROVEDORE.] One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor; one who provides for another. *Jer. Taylor.*

Prov'e-dore (prŏv'ĕ-dōr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *proveedor*. See PROVEDITOR.] A proveditor; a purveyor.

Busied with the duties of a *provedore*. *W. Irving.*

Prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Proved. "Accusations firmly *proven* in his mind." *Thackeray.*

Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally believed to be *proven*, he was acquitted. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Not proven (*Scots Law*), a verdict of a jury that the guilt of the accused is not made out, though not disproved. *Mozley & W.*

‖ **Pro'ven-çal'** (prō'văN-sàl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province. See PROVINCIAL.] Of or pertaining to Provence or its inhabitants.

‖ **Pro'ven-çal'**, *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France.

2. The Provençal language. See LANGUE D'OC.

Prov'ence rose' (prŏv'ĕns rōz'; F. prō'văNs'). [*Provence* the place + *rose*.] (*a*) The cabbage rose (*Rosa centifolia*). (*b*) A name of many kinds of roses which are hybrids of *Rosa centifolia* and *R. Gallica*.

Pro-ven'cial (prō-vĕn'shal), *a.* [See PROVENÇAL.] Of or pertaining to Provence in France.

Prov'end (prŏv'ĕnd), *n.* See PROVAND. [*Obs.*]

Prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *provende*, F. *provende*, provisions, provender, fr. LL. *praebenda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused), a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed. "Hay or other *provender*." *Mortimer.*

Good *provender* laboring horses would have. *Tusser.*

2. Food or provisions. [*R.* or *Obs.*]

Prov'ent (-ĕnt), *n.* See PROVAND. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ven'tri-cle (prō-vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Anat.*) Proventriculus.

‖ **Pro'ven-tric'u-lus** (prō'vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRO-, and VENTRICLE.] (*Anat.*) The glandular stomach of birds, situated just above the crop.

Prov'er (prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

Prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [OE. *proverbe*, F. *proverbe*, from L. *proverbium*; *pro* before, for + *verbum* a word. See VERB.] **1.** An old and common saying; a phrase which is often repeated; especially, a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth, or the result of experience and observation; a maxim; a saw; an adage. *Chaucer. Bacon.*

2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; a parable.

His disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no *proverb*. *John* xvi. 29.

3. A familiar illustration; a subject of contemptuous reference.

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a byword, among all nations. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.

4. A drama exemplifying a proverb.

Book of Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

Prov'erb, *v. t.* **1.** To name in, or as, a proverb. [*R.*]

Am I not sung and *proverbed* for a fool? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. [*R.*]

I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase. *Shak.*

Prov'erb, *v. i.* To write or utter proverbs. [*R.*]

Pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vẽr'bĭ-al), *a.* [L. *proverbialis*: cf. F. *proverbial*.] **1.** Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; used as a proverb; hence, commonly known; as, a *proverbial* expression; his meanness was *proverbial*.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb. "A *proverbial* obscurity." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-ver'bi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ist, *n.* One who makes much use of proverbs in speech or writing; one who composes, collects, or studies proverbs.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *proverbialiser*.] To turn into a proverb; to speak in proverbs.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; hence, commonly; universally; as, it is *proverbially* said; the bee is *proverbially* busy.

Pro-vex'i-ty (-vĕks'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *provehere* to advance. Cf. PROVECT.] Great advance in age. [*Obs.*]

Pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVIDING.] [L. *prövidere*, *provisum*; *pro* before + *videre* to see. See VISION, and cf. PRUDENT, PURVEY.] **1.** To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare. "*Provide* us all things necessary." *Shak.*

2. To supply; to afford; to contribute.

Bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide*. *Milton.*

3. To furnish; to supply; — formerly followed by *of*, now by *with*. "And yet *provided* him of but one." *Jer. Taylor.* "Rome . . . was well *provided* with corn." *Arbuthnot.*

4. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.

5. To foresee. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISOR. *Prescott.*

Pro-vide', *v. i.* **1.** To procure supplies or means in advance; to take measures beforehand in view of an expected or a possible future need, especially a danger or an evil; — followed by *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* against the inclemency of the weather; to *provide* for the education of a child.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*

2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work.

Pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that*; as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.

Provided the deductions are logical, they seem almost indifferent to their truth. *G. H. Lewes.*

☞ This word is strictly a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to *this condition being previously stipulated* or *established*.

Prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *providentia*: cf. F. *providence*. See PROVIDENT, and cf. PRUDENCE.] **1.** The act of providing or preparing for future use or application; a making ready; preparation.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

2. Foresight; care; especially, the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence, God himself, regarded as exercising a constant wise prescience.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton.*

3. (*Theol.*) A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an event ordained by divine direction.

He that hath a numerous family, and many to provide for, needs a greater *providence* of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy; frugality.

It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*

Prov'i-dent (prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis*, p. pr. of *providere:* cf. F. *provident.* See PROVIDE, and cf. PRUDENT.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes followed by *of;* as, a *provident* man; an animal *provident* of the future.

And of our good and of our dignity,
How *provident* he is. *Milton.*

Syn. — Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *providentiel.*] Effected by, or referable to, divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape. — **Prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'i-dent-ly (-dent-lў), *adv.* In a provident manner.

Prov'i-dent-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being provident; carefulness; prudence; economy.

Pro-vid'er (prō-vid'ẽr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one who procures what is wanted.

Prov'i-dore (prŏv'ĭ-dōr), *n.* [See PROVEDORE.] One who makes provision; a purveyor. [*R.*] *De Foe.*

Prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia;* prob. fr. *pro* before, for + the root of *vincere* to conquer. See VICTOR.] **1.** (*Roman Hist.*) A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under the Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy. *Wyclif* (*Acts* xiii. 34). *Milton.*

2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire or state, esp. one remote from the capital. "Kingdoms and *provinces.*" *Shak.*

3. A region of country; a tract; a district.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*
Other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*

4. A region under the supervision or direction of any special person; the district or division of a country, especially an ecclesiastical division, over which one has jurisdiction; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority.

5. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

6. Specif.: Any political division of the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, colloquially, *The Provinces*, the Dominion of Canada.

Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shal), *a.* [L. *provincialis:* cf. F. *provincial.* See PROVINCE, and cf. PROVENÇAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a province; constituting a province; as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "*Provincial* airs and graces." *Macaulay.*

3. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod. *Ayliffe.*

4. Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal. [*Obs.*]

With two *Provincial* roses on my razed shoes. *Shak.*

Pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province* of the order.

Pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *provincialisme.*] A word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a provincial characteristic; hence, narrowness; illiberality. *M. Arnold.*

Pro-vin'cial-ist, *n.* One who lives in a province; a provincial.

Pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-shў-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity of language characteristic of a province. *T. Warton.*

Pro-vin'cial-ize (prō-vĭn'shal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVINCIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVINCIALIZING (-ĭz'ĭng).] To render provincial. *M. Arnold.*

Pro-vin'cial-ly, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Pro-vin'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province or provinces. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pro-vine' (prō-vīn'), *v. i.* [F. *provigner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provain*, from L. *propago, -aginis*, akin to *propagare* to propagate. See PROPAGATE, PRUNE, *v. t.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio:* cf. F. *provision.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** The act of providing, or making previous preparation. *Shak.*

2. That which is provided or prepared; that which is brought together or arranged in advance; measures taken beforehand; preparation.

Making *provision* for the relief of strangers. *Bacon.*

3. Especially, a stock of food; any kind of eatables collected or stored; — often in the plural.

And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton.*

4. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions.*

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) A canonical term for regular induction into a benefice, comprehending nomination, collation, and installation.

6. (*Eng. Hist.*) A nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of his right of presentation. *Blackstone.*

Pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVISIONED (-vĭzh'ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVISIONING.] To supply with food; to victual; as, to *provision* a garrison.

They were *provisioned* for a journey. *Palfrey.*

Pro-vi'sion-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisionnel.*] Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a *provisional* government; a *provisional* treaty.

Pro-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* By way of provision for the time being; temporarily. *Locke.*

Pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Provisional. *Burke.*

Pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.; pl.* PROVISOS (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere.* See PROVIDE, and cf. PURVIEW.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided;* a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like; as, the contract was impaired by its *proviso.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception. *Shak.*

Pro-vi'sor (-zẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *providere:* cf. F. *provisseur.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** One who provides; a purveyor. [*Obs.*] "The chief *provisor* of our horse." *Ford.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowell.* (*b*) One who is regularly inducted into a benefice. See PROVISION, 5. *P. Plowman.*

3. (*Eng. Hist.*) One who procures or receives a papal provision. See PROVISION, 6.

Pro-vi'so-ri-ly (-zō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally; subject to a proviso; as, to admit a doctrine *provisorily.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pro-vi'sor-ship (-zẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of a provisor. [*R.*] *J. Webster.*

Pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisoire.*] **1.** Of the nature of a proviso; containing a proviso or condition; conditional; as, a *provisory* clause.

2. Making temporary provision; provisional.

Prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *provocation*, L. *provocatio.* See PROVOKE.] **1.** The act of provoking, or causing vexation or anger. *Fabyan.*

2. That which provokes, or excites anger; the cause of resentment; as, to give *provocation.* *Paley.*

3. Incitement; stimulus; as, *provocation* to mirth.

4. (*Law*) Such prior insult or injury as may be supposed, under the circumstances, to create hot blood, and to excuse an assault made in retort or redress.

5. An appeal to a court. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Pro-vo'ca-tive (prō-vŏ'kà-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *provocativus:* cf. OF. *provocatif.*] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting.

Pro-vo'ca-tive, *n.* Anything that is provocative; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of appetite.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being provocative.

Pro-vo'ca-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Provocative.

Pro-vok'a-ble (-vōk'a-b'l), *a.* That may be provoked.

Pro-voke' (-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVOKING.] [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice, cry, call. See VOICE.] To call forth; to call into being or action; esp., to incite, or incense to action, a faculty or passion, as love, hate, or ambition; hence, commonly, to incite, as a person, to action by a challenge, by taunts, or by defiance; to exasperate; to irritate; to offend intolerably; to cause to retaliate.

Obey his voice, *provoke* him not. *Ex.* xxiii. 21.
Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath. *Eph.* vi. 4.
Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*
Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray.*

To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it *provokes* in his own soul. *J. Burroughs.*

Syn. — To irritate; arouse; stir up; awake; excite; incite; anger. See IRRITATE.

Pro-voke', *v. i.* **1.** To cause provocation or anger.

2. To appeal. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pro-voke'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of provoking; that which provokes; provocation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pro-vok'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, provokes; one who excites anger or other passion, or incites to action; as, a *provoker* of sedition.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things. *Shak.*

Pro-vok'ing, *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, *provoking* words or treatment. — **Pro-vok'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst; 277), *n.* [OF. *provost, prevost* (L. *prae* and *pro* being confused), F. *prévôt*, fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before: cf. AS. *prāfost, prōfast.* See PREPOSITION, and cf. PROFOUND.] **1.** A person who is appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; the chief magistrate in some cities and towns; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities; the *provost* of a college, answering to president; the *provost* or head of certain collegiate churches.

2. The keeper of a prison. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

☞ In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The *grand provost of France*, or *of the household*, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.

Provost marshal (often pronounced prō-vō'). (*a*) (*Mil.*) An officer appointed in every army, in the field, to secure the prisoners confined on charges of a general nature. He also performs such other duties pertaining to police and discipline as the regulations of the service or the commander's orders impose upon him. (*b*) (*Nav.*) An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, etc.

Prov'ost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow (prou; 277), *n.* [F. *proue* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *proa*, It. *prua*), L. *prora*, Gr. πρῴρα, akin to πρό before. See PRO-, and cf. PRORE.] The fore part of a vessel; the bow; the stem; hence, the vessel itself. *Wordsworth.*

Prow of Ancient Galley.

The floating vessel swum
Uplifted, and secure with beaked *prow*
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton.*

Prow (prou; 277), *n.* See PROA.

Prow, *a.* [*Compar.* PROWER (-ẽr); *superl.* PROWEST.] [OF. *prou, preu*, F. *preux*, fr. L. *pro, prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful. See PRO-, and cf. PRUDE.] Valiant; brave; gallant; courageous. [*Archaic*] *Tennyson.*

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight. *Spenser.*

Prow, *n.* [OE. & OF. *prou.* See PROW, *a.*] Benefit; profit; good; advantage. [*Obs.*]

That shall be for your hele and for your *prow.* *Chaucer.*

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece, proesce*, F. *prouesse.* See PROW, *a.*] Distinguished bravery; valor; especially, military bravery and skill; gallantry; intrepidity; fearlessness. *Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.*

He by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shak.*

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROWLED (prould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROWLING.] [OE. *prollen* to search about; of uncertain origin, perh. for *proglen*, a dim. of *prog* to beg, or *proke* to poke. Cf. PROKE.] **1.** To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To collect by plunder; as, to *prowl* money. [*Obs.*]

Prowl, *v. i.* To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; hence, to prey; to plunder.

Prowl, *n.* The act of prowling. [*Colloq.*] *Smart.*

Prowl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that prowls. *Thomson.*

Prowl'ing, *a.* Accustomed to prowl, or engaged in roving stealthily, as for prey. "A *prowling* wolf." *Milton.* — **Prowl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Prox (prŏks), *n.* [Cf. PROXY.] "The ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes." [*Rhode Island*] *Bartlett.*

Prox'ene (prŏks'ēn), *n.* [Gr. πρόξενος; πρό before + ξένος a guest, stranger: cf. F. *proxène.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer who had the charge of showing hospitality to those who came from a friendly city or state.

Prox'e-net (-ē-nĕt), *n.* [L. *proxeneta*, Gr. προξενητής.] A negotiator; a factor. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Prox'i-mad (-ĭ-măd), *adv.* [*Proximal* + L. *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward a proximal part; on the proximal side of; proximally.

Prox'i-mal (-mal), *a.* **1.** Toward or nearest, as to a body, or center of motion or dependence; proximate.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) Situated near the point of attachment or origin; as, the *proximal* part of a limb. (*b*) Of or pertaining to that which is proximal; as, the *proximal* bones of a limb. Opposed to *distal.*

Prox'i-mal-ly, *adv.* (*Anat.*) On or toward a proximal part; proximad.

Prox'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. "*Proximate* ancestors." *J. S. Harford.*

The *proximate* natural causes of it [the deluge]. *T. Burnet.*

Proximate analysis (*Chem.*), an analysis which determines the proximate principles of any substance, as contrasted with an *ultimate analysis.* — **Proximate cause.** (*a*) A cause which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote, mediate*, or *predisposing* cause. *I. Watts.* (*b*) (*Law*) That which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening. — **Proximate principle** (*Physiol. Chem.*), one of a class of bodies existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.

Syn. — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prox'i-mate-ly, *adv.* In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately.

Prox'ime (-ĭm), *a.* [L. *proximus.* See PROXIMATE.] Next; immediately preceding or following. [*Obs.*]

Prox-im'i-ous (prŏks-ĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Proximate. [*Obs.*]

Prox-im'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *proximitas:* cf. F. *proximité.* See PROXIMATE, and cf. PROPINQUITY, APPROACH.] The quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Prox'i-mo (prŏks'ĭ-mō). [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In the next month after the present; — often contracted to *prox.;* as, on the 3d *proximo.*

Prox'y (-ў), *n.; pl.* PROXIES (-ĭz). [Contr. from *procuracy.* Cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** The agency for another who acts through the agent; authority to act for another, esp. to vote in a legislative or corporate capacity.

I have no man's *proxy:* I speak only for myself. *Burke.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act or vote for another.

Every peer . . . may make another lord of parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. *Blackstone.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his stead, as in a corporation meeting.

4. (*Eng. Law*) The written appointment of a proctor in suits in the ecclesiastical courts. *Burrill.*

5. (*Eccl.*) See PROCURATION. [*Obs.*]

Prox'y, *v. i.* To act or vote by proxy; to do anything by the agency of another. [*R.*]

Prox'y-ship, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Pruce (prus), *n.* [OE. for *Prussia:* cf. F. *Prusse.*] Prussian leather. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Prude (prūd), *n.* [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. *prudefeme, preudefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; OF. *preu, prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See PROW, *a.*, PROWESS.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who affects extraordinary prudence in conduct and speech.

Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

Pru'dence (prū'dens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prudentia*, contr. from *providentia*. See PRUDENT, and cf. PROVIDENCE.] The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; hence, also, economy; frugality.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing. *Sir M. Hale.*

Prudence supposes the value of the end to be assumed, and refers only to the adaptation of the means. It is the relation of right means for given ends. *Whewell.*

Syn. — Wisdom; forecast; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment. See WISDOM.

Pru'den-cy (-den-sy), *n.* Prudence. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Pru'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. from *providens*: cf. F. *prudent*. See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; sensible; — opposed to *rash;* as, a *prudent* man; dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought; evincing prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.

Moses established a grave and *prudent* law *Milton.*

2. Frugal; economical; not extravagant; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.

Syn. — Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

Pru-den'tial (prū-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1** Proceeding from, or dictated or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, selfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences; as, *prudential* motives. "A *prudential* line of conduct." *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; superintending or executive; as, a *prudential* committee.

Pru-den'tial, *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the *pl.*

Many stanzas, in poetic measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials* as well as to religion *I. Watts.*

Pru-den'tial-ist, *n.* One who is governed by, or acts from, prudential motives. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pru-den'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being prudential. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pru-den'tial-ly (prū-dĕn'shal-lȳ), *adv.* In a prudential manner; prudently. *South.*

Pru'dent-ly (prū'dent-lȳ), *adv.* In a prudent manner.

Prud'er-y (prūd'ĕr-ȳ), *n.; pl.* PRUDERIES (-ĭz). [F. *pruderie*. See PRUDE.] The quality or state of being prudish; excessive or affected scrupulousness in speech or conduct; stiffness; coyness. *Cowper.*

‖ **Prud-homme'** (prū-dŏm'), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*. Cf. PRUDE.] A trustworthy citizen; a skilled workman. See Citation under 3d COMMUNE, 1.

Prud'ish (prūd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectedly severe in virtue; as, a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

Prud'ish-ly, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

Pru'i-nate (prū'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Same as PRUINOSE.

Pru'i-nose' (-nōs'), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] Frosty; covered with fine scales, hairs, dust, bloom, or the like, so as to give the appearance of frost.

Pru'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Frosty; pruinose.

Prune (prūn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRUNED (prūnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRUNING.] [OE. *proine*, probably fr. F. *provigner* to lay down vine stocks for propagation; hence, probably, the meaning, to cut away superfluous shoots. See PROVINE.] **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim: as, to *prune* trees; to *prune* an essay. *Thackeray.*

Taking into consideration how they [laws] are to be *pruned* and reformed. *Bacon.*

Our delightful task
To *prune* these growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton.*

2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts.

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*. *Waller.*

3. To preen; to prepare; to dress. *Spenser.*

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

Prune, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; — used humorously or in contempt. *Dryden.*

Prune, *n.* [F. *prune*, from L. *prunum* a plum. See PLUM.] A plum; esp., a dried plum, used in cookery; as, French or Turkish *prunes;* California *prunes.*

German prune (*Bot.*), a large dark purple plum, of oval shape, often one-sided. It is much used for preserving, either dried or in sirup. — Prune tree. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree of the genus *Prunus* (*P. domestica*), which produces prunes. (*b*) The West Indian tree, *Prunus occidentalis.* — South African prune (*Bot.*), the edible fruit of a sapindaceous tree (*Pappea Capensis*).

‖ **Pru-nel'la** (prū-nĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., perhaps from G. *bräune* quinsy, croup.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Angina, or angina pectoris. (*b*) Thrush.

Prunella salt (*Old Chem.*), niter fused and cast into little balls.

Pru-nel'la, } *n.* [F. *prunelle*, probably so called from
Pru-nel'lo, } its color resembling that of prunes. See PRUNE, *n.*] A smooth woolen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes; a kind of lasting; — formerly used also for clergymen's gowns.

Pru-nelle' (-nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A kind of small and very acid French plum; — applied especially to the stoned and dried fruit.

Pru-nel'lo (prū-nĕl'lō), *n.* [F. *prunelle*, dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE a plum.] A species of dried plum; prunelle.

Prun'er (prūn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who prunes, or removes, what is superfluous.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of beetles whose larvæ gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, especially the American oak pruner (*Asemum mœstum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches, and when mature gnaws a circular furrow on the inside nearly to the bark. When the branches fall each contains a pupa.

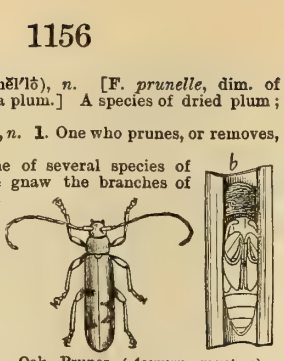

Oak Pruner (*Asemum mœstum*). *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Pupa, inclosed in fallen branch. Nat. size.

Pru-nif'er-ous (prū-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prunum* a plum + *-ferous.*] Bearing plums.

Prun'ing (prūn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (*Falconry*) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning her feathers; leavings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pruning hook, *or* Pruning knife, a cutting instrument used in pruning trees, etc. — Pruning shears, shears for pruning trees, vines, etc.

‖ **Pru'nus** (prū'nŭs), *n.* [L., a plum tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees with perigynous rosaceous flowers, and a single two-ovuled carpel which usually becomes a drupe in ripening.

☞ Originally, this genus was limited to the plums, then, by Linnæus, was made to include the cherries and the apricot. Later botanists separated these into several genera, as *Prunus, Cerasus*, and *Armeniaca*, but now, by Bentham and Hooker, the plums, cherries, cherry laurels, peach, almond, and nectarine are all placed in *Prunus.*

Pru'ri-ence (prū'rĭ-ens), } *n.* The quality or state of
Pru'ri-en-cy (-en-sy), } being prurient.

The *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke.*

There is a *prurience* in the speech of some. *Cowper.*

Pru'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch. Cf. FREEZE.] Uneasy with desire; itching; especially, having a lascivious curiosity or propensity; lustful. — **Pru'ri-ent-ly,** *adv.*

The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *I. Taylor.*

Pru-rig'i-nous (prū-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus:* cf. F. *prurigineux.*] (*Med.*) Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

‖ **Pru-ri'go** (-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch, fr. *prurire* to itch.] (*Med.*) A papular disease of the skin, of which intense itching is the chief symptom, the eruption scarcely differing from the healthy cuticle in color.

‖ **Pru-ri'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Itching.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an *or* prŭ'shan; 277), *a.* [From *Prussia*, the country: cf. F. *prussien.*] Of or pertaining to Prussia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussian blue (*Chem.*), any one of several complex double cyanides of ferrous and ferric iron; specifically, a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiate of potash) to a ferric salt. It is used in dyeing, in ink, etc. Called also *Williamson's blue, insoluble Prussian blue, Berlin blue*, etc. — Prussian carp (*Zoöl.*) See GIBEL. — Prussian green. (*Chem.*) Same as *Berlin green*, under BERLIN.

Prus'si-ate (prŭs'sĭ-āt *or* prŭs'-, *or* prŭsh'ĭ-āt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *prussiate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide.

Red prussiate of potash. See *Potassium ferricyanide*, under FERRICYANIDE. — Yellow prussiate of potash. See *Potassium ferrocyanide*, under FERROCYANIDE.

Prus'sic (prŭs'sĭk *or* prŭs'sĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *prussique.*] (*Old Chem.*) Designating the acid now called *hydrocyanic acid*, but formerly called *prussic acid*, because Prussian blue is derived from it or its compounds. See HYDROCYANIC.

Pru-ten'ic (prū-tĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Astron.*) Prussian; — applied to certain astronomical tables published in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus, a Prussian.

Pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever. See PRIZE, *n.*] A lever; also, leverage. [*Local, U. S. & Eng.*]

Pry pole, the pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

Pry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIED (prīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRYING.] To raise or move, or attempt to raise or move, with a pry or lever; to prize. [*Local, U. S. & Eng.*]

Pry, *v. i.* [OE. *prien.* Cf. PEER to peep.] To peep narrowly; to gaze; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something by a scrutinizing curiosity; — often implying reproach. "To *pry* upon the stars." *Chaucer.*

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shak.*

Pry, *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.

Pry'an (prī'an), *n.* (*Mining*) See PRIAN.

Pry'ing, *a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently.

Syn. — Inquisitive; curious. See INQUISITIVE.

Pry'ing-ly, *adv.* In a prying manner.

‖ **Pryt'a-ne'um** (prĭt'ȧ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. πρύτανις prytanis.] (*Gr. Antig.*) A public building in certain Greek cities; especially, a public hall in Athens regarded as the home of the community, in which official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens and strangers.

‖ **Pryt'a-nis** (prĭt'ȧ-nĭs), *n.; pl.* PRYTANES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] (*Gr. Antig.*) A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

Pryt'a-ny (prĭt'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. πρυτανεία.] (*Gr. Antig.*) The period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

Pryth'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* See PRITHEE.

Psalm (sām), *n.* [OE. *psalm, salm*, AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus, psalma*, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, ψάλμα, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp: cf. OF. *psalme, salme*, F. *psaume.*] **1.** A sacred song; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God.

Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing everlastingly. *Milton.*

2. Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship.

Psalm, *v. t.* To extol in psalms; to sing; as, *psalming* his praises. *Sylvester.*

Psalm'ist (sām'ĭst; 277), *n.* [L. *psalmista*, Gr. ψαλμιστής: cf. F. *psalmiste.* See PSALM.] **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs; — a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music, in the church.

Psalm'ist-ry (sām'ĭst-rȳ), *n.* The use of psalms in devotion; psalmody. *Milton.*

Psal-mod'ic (săl-mŏd'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *psalmodique.*]
Psal-mod'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Relating to psalmody.

Psal'mo-dist (săl'mō-dĭst *or* sām'ō-), *n.* One who sings sacred songs; a psalmist.

Psal'mo-dize (-dīz), *v. i.* To practice psalmody. "The *psalmodizing* art." *J. G. Cooper.*

Psal'mo-dy (săl'mō-dȳ *or* sām'ō-dȳ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ᾠδή a song, an ode: cf. F. *psalmodie*, LL. *psalmodia.* See PSALM, and ODE.] The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms.

Psal'mo-graph (săl'mō-grăf), *n.* [See PSALMOGRAPHER.] A writer of psalms; a psalmographer.

Psal-mog'ra-pher (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr), } *n.* [L. *psalmo-*
Psal-mog'ra-phist (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭst), } *graphus*, Gr. ψαλμογράφος; ψαλμός a psalm + γράφειν to write. A writer of psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.

Psal-mog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *psalmographie.*] The act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

Psal'ter (săl'tẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *psauter, sauter*, OF. *sautier, psaltier*, F. *psautier*, from L. *psalterium.* See PSALTERY.] **1.** The Book of Psalms; — often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. Specifically, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer; among the Roman Catholics, the part of the Breviary which contains the Psalms arranged for each day of the week.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, corresponding to the number of the psalms.

Psal-te'ri-al (săl-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the psalterium.

‖ **Psal-te'ri-um** (săl-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PSALTERIA (-ȧ). [L., a psaltery.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The third stomach of ruminants. See MANYPLIES. (*b*) The lyra of the brain.

Psal'ter-y (săl'tẽr-ȳ), *n.; pl.* PSALTERIES (-ĭz). [OE. *sautrie*, OF. *psalterie*, F. *psaltérion*, L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM, PSALTER.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the *psaltery* and an instrument of ten strings. *Ps.* xxxiii. 2.

Psam'mite (săm'mīt), *n.* [Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand: cf. F. *psammite.*] (*Min.*) A species of micaceous sandstone. — **Psam-mit'ic** (săm-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Psar'o-lite (săr'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ψαρός speckled + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A silicified stem of tree fern, found in abundance in the Triassic sandstone.

Psel'lism (sĕl'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ψελλισμός, fr. ψελλίζειν to stammer.] Indistinct pronunciation; stammering.

Pse'phism (sē'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ψήφισμα a decree, fr. ψηφίζειν to vote with a pebble, fr. ψῆφος pebble.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A proposition adopted by a majority of votes; especially, one adopted by vote of the Athenian people; a statute. *J. P. Mahaffy.*

‖ **Pseu'dæs-the'si-a** (sū'dĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-, and ÆSTHESIA.] (*Physiol.*) False or imaginary feeling or sense perception such as occurs in hypochondriasis, or such as is referred to an organ that has been removed, as an amputated foot.

Pseu-dem'bry-o (sū-dĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *embryo.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A false embryo. (*b*) An asexual form from which the true embryo is produced by budding.

Pseu-dep'i-graph'ic (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or
Pseu-dep'i-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } pertaining to pseudepigraphy.

Pseu'de-pig'ra-phous (sū'dē-pĭg'rȧ-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος falsely inscribed. See PSEUDO-, and EPIGRAPHY.] Inscribed with a false name. *Cudworth.*

Pseu'de-pig'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* The ascription of false names of authors to works.

Pseud-hæ'mal (sūd-hē'mal), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *hæmal.*] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the vascular system of annelids.

Pseudhæmal fluid, the circulatory fluid, or blood, of annelids, analogous to the blood of vertebrates. It is often red, but is sometimes green or colorless. — Pseudhæmal vessels, the blood vessels of annelids.

Pseu'do- (sū'dō-). [Gr. ψευδής lying, false, akin to ψεύδειν to belie; cf. ψυδρός lying, ψῦθος a lie.] A combining form or prefix signifying *false, counterfeit, pretended, spurious;* as, *pseudo*-apostle, a false apostle; *pseudo*-clergy, false or spurious clergy; *pseudo*-episcopacy, *pseudo*-form, *pseudo*-martyr, *pseudo*-philosopher. Also used adjectively.

Pseu'do-bac-te'ri-a (-băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [*Pseudo-* + *bacteria.*] (*Btol.*) Microscopic organic particles, molecular granules, powdered inorganic substances, etc., which in form, size, and grouping resemble bacteria.

The globules which divide and develop in form of chains are

organized beings; when this does not occur, we are dealing with *pseudobacteria*. *Sternberg.*

‖ **Pseu'do-blep'sis** (sū'dō-blĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδής false + βλέψις sight.] (*Med.*) False or depraved sight; imaginary vision of objects. *Forsyth.*

Pseu'do-branch (sū'dō-brăŋk), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as Pseudobranchia.

‖ **Pseu'do-bran'chi-a** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudobranchiæ (-ē). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Branchia.] (*Anat.*) A rudimentary branchia, or gill. — **Pseu'do-bran'chi-al** (-al), *a.*

Pseu'do-bulb' (-bŭlb'), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *bulb.*] (*Bot.*) An aërial corm, or thickened stem, as of some epiphytic orchidaceous plants.

Pseu'do-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) That portion of an anthocarpous fruit which is not derived from the ovary, as the soft part of a strawberry or of a fig.

Pseu'do-chi'na (-chī'nȧ), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *china.*] (*Bot.*) The false china root, a plant of the genus *Smilax* (*S. Pseudo-china*), found in America.

Pseu'do-cœ'le (-sē'lē), *n.* Same as Pseudocœlia.

‖ **Pseu'do-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδής false + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) The fifth ventricle in the mammalian brain. See Ventricle. *B. G. Wilder.*

Pseu'do-cone' (sū'dō-kōn'), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *cone.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the soft gelatinous cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects, taking the place of the crystalline cones of others.

Pseu'do-cu'mene (-kū'mēn), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *cumene.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series, metameric with mesitylene and cumene, found in coal tar, and obtained as a colorless liquid.

Pseu'do-dip'ter-al (sū'dō-dĭp'tĕr-al), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *dipteral:* cf. F. *pseudodiptère.*] (*Arch.*) Falsely or imperfectly dipteral, as a temple with the inner range of columns surrounding the cella omitted, so that the space between the cella wall and the columns is very great, being equal to two intercolumns and one column. — *n.* A pseudo-dipteral temple.

Pseu'do-dox (sū'dō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος; ψευδής false + δόξα an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine. "To maintain the atheistical *pseudodox* which judgeth evil good, and darkness light." *T. Adams.*

‖ **Pseu'do-fi-la'ri-a** (-fĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudofilariæ (-ē). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Filaria.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the two elongated vibratile young formed by fission of the embryo during the development of certain Gregarinæ.

Pseu'do-ga-le'na (-gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *galena.*] (*Min.*) False galena, or blende. See Blende (*a*).

Pseu'do-graph (sū'dō-grȧf), *n.* [See Pseudography.] A false writing; a spurious document; a forgery.

Pseu-dog'ra-phy (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ψευδογραφία; ψευδής false + γράφειν to write.] False writing; forgery.

‖ **Pseu'do-hal'ter** (sū'dō-hăl'tĕr), *n.; pl.* Pseudohalteres (-hăl-tē'rēz). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Halteres.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the rudimentary front wings of certain insects (*Stylops*). They resemble the halteres, or rudimentary hind wings, of Diptera.

Pseu'do-heart' (sū'dō-härt'), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *heart.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any contractile vessel of invertebrates which is not of the nature of a real heart, especially one of those pertaining to the excretory system.

Pseu'do-hy'per-troph'ic (-hī'pĕr-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *hypertrophic.*] (*Med.*) Falsely hypertrophic; as, *pseudo-hypertrophic* paralysis, a variety of paralysis in which the muscles are apparently enlarged, but are really degenerated and replaced by fat.

Pseu-dol'o-gist (sū-dŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογιστής.] One who utters falsehoods; a liar.

Pseu-dol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογία; ψευδής false + λόγος speech: cf. F. *pseudologie.*] Falsehood of speech. *Arbuthnot.*

Pseu'do-me-tal'lic (sū'dō-mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *metallic.*] Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of luster, as in minerals.

Pseu'do-mon'o-cot'y-led'on-ous (-mŏn'ō-kŏt'ĭ-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *monocotyledonous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two coalescent cotyledons, as the live oak and the horse-chestnut.

Pseu'do-morph (sū'dō-môrf), *n.* [See Pseudomorphous.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form.

2. (*Crystallog.*) A pseudomorphous crystal, as a crystal consisting of quartz, but having the cubic form of fluor spar, the fluor crystal having been changed to quartz by a process of substitution.

Pseu'do-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The state of having, or the property of taking, a crystalline form unlike that which belongs to the species.

Pseu'do-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόμορφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form: cf. F. *pseudomorphe.*] Not having the true form.

Pseudomorphous crystal, one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization.

‖ **Pseu'do-nav'i-cel'la** (-năv'ĭ-sĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudonavicellæ (-lē). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Pseudonavicula.

‖ **Pseu'do-na-vic'u-la** (-nȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudonaviculæ (-ū-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδής false + NL. *navicula*, a genus of diatoms. See Navicular.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the minute spindle-shaped embryos of Gregarinæ and some other Protozoa.

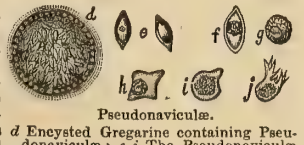

Pseudonaviculæ.

d Encysted Gregarine containing Pseudonaviculæ; *e–j* The Pseudonaviculæ after they are discharged, undergoing further development.

‖ **Pseu'do-neu-rop'te-ra** (-nū-rŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Pseudo-, and Neuroptera.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects having reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, but having an active pupa state. It includes the dragon flies, May flies, white ants, etc. By some zoölogists they are classed with the Orthoptera; by others, with the Neuroptera.

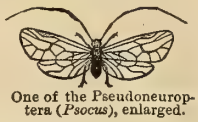

One of the Pseudoneuroptera (*Psocus*), enlarged.

Pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-ous (sū'dō-nū-rŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Pseudoneuroptera.

Pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pseudonyme.* See Pseudonymous.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author; a pen name. [Written also *pseudonyme.*]

Pseu'do-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The using of fictitious names, as by authors.

Pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name: cf. F. *pseudonyme.* See Pseudo-, and Name.] Bearing a false or fictitious name; as, a *pseudonymous* work. — **Pseu-don'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pseu-don'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

Pseu'do-pe-rip'ter-al (sū'dō-pē-rĭp'tĕr-al), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *peripteral:* cf. F. *pseudopériptère.*] (*Arch.*) Falsely or imperfectly peripteral, as a temple having the columns at the sides attached to the walls, and an ambulatory only at the ends or only at one end. — *n.* A pseudo-peripteral temple. *Oxf. Gloss.*

‖ **Pseu'do-pod** (sū'dō-pŏd), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the filaments, or irregular processes, of protoplasm thrown out from the surface of rhizopods and of the cells of higher animals. (*b*) A rhizopod.

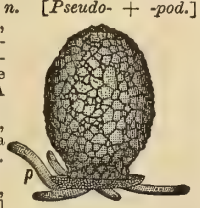

p Pseudopods of *Difflugia*, much enlarged.

Pseu'do-po'di-al (-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a pseudopod, or to pseudopodia. See *Illust.* of Heliozoa.

‖ **Pseu'do-po'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Pseudopodia (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Pseudopod.

‖ **Pseu'do-pu'pa** (-pū'pȧ), *n.; pl.* L. Pseudopupæ (-pē), E. Pseudopupas (-pȧz). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Pupa.] (*Zoöl.*) A stage intermediate between the larva and pupa of bees and certain other hymenopterous insects.

Pseu'do-rhab'dite (sū'dō-răb'dīt), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + Gr. ῥάβδος a rod.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the peculiar rodlike corpuscles found in the integument of certain Turbellaria. They are filled with a soft granular substance.

Pseu'do-ro-man'tic (-rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *romantic.*] Falsely romantic.

The false taste, the *pseudo-romantic* rage. *De Quincey.*

Pseu'do-scope (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed; — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope. *Wheatstone.*

Pseu'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Of, pertaining to, or formed by, a pseudoscope; having its parts appearing with the relief reversed; as, a *pseudoscopic* image.

‖ **Pseu'do-scor'pi-o'nes** (-skôr'pĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Pseudo-, and Scorpion.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Arachnoidea having the palpi terminated by large claws, as in the scorpions, but destitute of a caudal sting; the false scorpions. Called also *Pseudoscorpii*, and *Pseudoscorpionina*. See *Illust.* of *Book scorpion*, under Book.

Pseu'do-sphere' (sū'dō-sfēr'), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *sphere.*] (*Geom.*) A surface of anticlastic curvature of such nature that any figure drawn upon it can be moved about upon the surface without wrinkling or distortion, just as may be done upon the surface of a sphere.

Pseu'do-spore' (-spōr'), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A peculiar kind of reproductive cell found in certain minute fungi. *M. C. Cooke.*

‖ **Pseu'do-stel'la** (-stĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudostellæ (-stĕl'lē). [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδής false + L. *stella* star.] (*Astron.*) Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens, and resembling a star. [*R.*] *Hutton.*

‖ **Pseu-dos'to-ma** (sū-dŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudostomata (sū'dō-stō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Stoma.] (*Anat.*) A group of cells resembling a stoma, but without any true aperture among them.

Pseu'do-sym-met'ric (sū'dō-sĭm-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting pseudo-symmetry.

Pseu'do-sym'me-try (-sĭm'mĕ-trȳ), *n.* [*Pseudo-* + *symmetry.*] (*Crystallog.*) A kind of symmetry characteristic of certain crystals which from twinning, or other causes, come to resemble forms of a system other than that to which they belong, as the apparently hexagonal prisms of aragonite.

‖ **Pseu'do-te-tram'e-ra** (-tē-trăm'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Pseudo-, and Tetramerous.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure, so that there appear to be but four joints. — **Pseu'do-te-tram'er-al** (-ĕr-al), *a.*

Pseu'do-tin'e-a (-tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Pseudotineæ (-ē). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Tinea.] (*Zoöl.*) The bee moth, or wax moth (*Galleria*).

Pseu'do-tur'bi-nal (-tûr'bĭ-nal), *a.* [*Pseudo-* + *turbinal.*] (*Anat.*) See under Turbinal.

Pseu-do'va-ry (sū-dō'vȧ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Pseudovaries (-rĭz). [*Pseudo-* + *ovary.*] (*Zoöl.*) The organ in which pseudova are produced; — called also *pseudovarium.*

‖ **Pseu-do'vum** (sū-dō'vŭm), *n.; pl.* Pseudova (-vȧ). [NL. See Pseudo-, and Ovum.] (*Zoöl.*) An egglike germ produced by the agamic females of some insects and other animals, and by the larvæ of certain insects. It is capable of development without fertilization. See *Illust.* of Pædogenesis.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* [Of imitative origin.] Pish! pooh! — an exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc. [Written also *psha.*]

Pshaw (shą), *v. i.* To express disgust or contemptuous disapprobation, as by the exclamation "*Pshaw!*"

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon. *Sir W. Scott.*

Psi'lan-throp'ic (sī'lăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See Psilanthropist.] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy. "A *psilanthropic* explanation." *Coleridge.*

Psi-lan'thro-pism (sī-lăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* Psilanthropy.

Psi-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός bare, mere + ἄνθρωπος a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man. *Smart.*

Psi-lan'thro-py (-pȳ), *n.* The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

Psi-lol'o-gy (sī-lŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός mere + *-logy.*] Love of empty talk or noise. *Coleridge.*

Psi-lom'e-lane (sī-lŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός bare + μέλας, -ανος, black.] (*Min.*) A hydrous oxide of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, and having an iron-black or steel-gray color.

‖ **Psi'lo-pæ'des** (sī'lō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ψιλός bare + παῖς, παιδός, offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Those birds whose young at first have down on the pterylæ only; — called also *Gymnopædes.*

Psi'lo-pæd'ic (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having down upon the pterylæ only; — said of the young of certain birds.

Psi-los'o-pher (sī-lŏs'ō-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός bare, mere + σοφός wise.] A superficial or narrow pretender to philosophy; a sham philosopher.

Psit-ta'ceous (sĭt-tā'shŭs), } *a.* [L. *psittacus* a par-
Psit'ta-cid (sĭt'tȧ-sĭd), } rot, Gr. ψιττακός: cf. F. *psittacide.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the parrots, or the Psittaci. — *n.* One of the Psittaci.

‖ **Psit'ta-ci** (sĭt'tȧ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of birds which comprises the parrots.

Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaci.

Psit'ta-co-ful'vine (-kō-fŭl'vĭn), *n.* [Gr. ψιττακός a parrot + L. *fulvus* yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the feathers of certain parrots.

Pso'as (sō'as), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin: cf. F. *psoas.*] (*Anat.*) An internal muscle arising from the lumbar vertebræ and inserted into the femur. In man there are usually two on each side, and the larger one, or great psoas, forms a part of the iliopsoas.

‖ **Pso'ra** (sō'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψώρα.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.

‖ **Pso-ri'a-sis** (sō-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασις, fr. ψώρα psora.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The state of being affected with psora. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A cutaneous disease, characterized by imbricated silvery scales, affecting only the superficial layers of the skin.

Pso'ric (sō'rĭk), *a.* [L. *psoricus*, Gr. ψωρικός: cf. F. *psorique.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to psora.

Pso'ro-sperm (sō'rō-spĕrm), *n.* [Gr. ψωρός itching + σπέρμα seed.] (*Zoöl.*) A minute parasite, usually the young of Gregarinæ, in the pseudonavicula stage.

Psy'cha-gog'ic (sī'kȧ-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ψυχαγωγικός. See Psychagogue.] Attractive; persuasive. *J. Morley.*

Psy'cha-gogue (sī'kȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. ψυχαγωγός; ψυχή the soul + ἄγειν to lead.] A necromancer. [*R.*]

Psy'chal (sī'kal), *a.* [See Psychical.] Of or pertaining to the soul; psychical. *Bayne.*

Psy'che (sī'kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή Psyche, fr. ψυχή the soul.] **1.** (*Class Myth.*) A lovely maiden, daughter of a king and mistress of Eros, or Cupid. She is regarded as the personification of the soul.

2. The soul; the vital principle; the mind.

3. [F. *psyché.*] A cheval glass.

Psy'chi-an (sī'kĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any small moth of the genus *Psyche* and allied genera (family *Psychidæ*). The larvæ are called *basket worms.* See *Basket worm*, under Basket.

‖ **Psy-chi'a-tri'a** (sī-kī'ȧ-trī'ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *psychia-*
Psy-chi'a-try (sī-kī'ȧ-trȳ), } *tria*, fr. Gr. ψυχή the mind + ἰατρεία healing.] (*Med.*) The application of the healing art to mental diseases. *Dunglison.*

Psy'chi-at'ric (sī'kĭ-ăt'rĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to psychiatria.

Psy'chic (sī'kĭk), } *a.* [L. *psychicus*, Gr. ψυχικός,
Psy'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } fr. ψυχή the soul, mind; cf. ψύχειν to blow: cf. F. *psychique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the human soul, or to the living principle in man.

☞ This term was formerly used to express the same idea as *psychological.* Recent metaphysicians, however, have employed it to mark the difference between ψυχή the living principle in man, and πνεῦμα the rational or spiritual part of his nature. In this use, the word describes the human soul in its relation to sense, appetite, and the outer visible world, as distinguished from spiritual or rational faculties, which have to do with the supersensible world. *Heyse.*

2. Of or pertaining to the mind, or its functions and diseases; mental; — contrasted with *physical.*

Psychical blindness, Psychical deafness (*Med.*), forms of nervous disease in which, while the senses of sight and hearing remain unimpaired, the mind fails to appreciate the significance of the sounds heard or the images seen. — Psychical contagion, the transference of disease, especially of a functional nervous disease, by mere force of example. — Psychical medicine, that department of medicine which treats of mental diseases.

Psy'chics (sī'kĭks), *n.* Psychology.

Psy'chism (sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychisme.*] (*Philos.*) The doctrine of Quesne, that there is a fluid universally diffused, and equally animating all living beings, the difference in their actions being due to the difference of the individual organizations. *Fleming.*

Psy'cho- (sī'kō-). A combining form from Gr. *ψυχή* *the soul, the mind, the understanding;* as, *psychology.*

Psy'cho-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection.*

Psy-chog'ra-phy (sī-kŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the phenomena of mind. **2.** (*Spiritualism*) Spirit writing.

Psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *psychologique.*]
Psy'cho-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }
pertaining to psychology. See Note under PSYCHIC. — **Psy'cho-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Psy-chol'o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologiste.*] One who is versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

Psy'cho-logue (sī'kō-lŏg), *n.* A psychologist.

Psy-chol'o-gy (sī-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.*; *pl.* PSYCHOLOGIES (-jĭz). [*Psycho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *psychologie.* See PSYCHICAL.] The science of the human soul; specifically, the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness; a treatise on the human soul.

Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Psy-chom'a-chy (sī-kŏm'à-kỹ), *n.* [L. *psychomachia*, fr. Gr. *ψυχή* the soul + *μάχη* fight: cf. *ψυχομαχία* desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psy'cho-man'cy (sī'kō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-mancy:* cf. F. *psychomancie.*] Necromancy.

Psy-chom'e-try (sī-kŏm'ĕ-trỹ), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-metry.*] (*Physiol.*) The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. — **Psy'cho-met'ric** (-kō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Psy'cho-mo'tor (sī'kō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*Psycho-* + *motor.*] Of or pertaining to movement produced by action of the mind or will.

Psy'cho-pan'ny-chism (-păn'nĭ-kĭz'm), *n.* [*Psycho-* + Gr. *πανυχίζειν* to spend all night long; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *νύξ* night.] (*Theol.*) The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body. — **Psy'cho-pan'ny-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

Psy-chop'a-thy (sī-kŏp'à-thỹ), *n.* [*Psycho-* + Gr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν.*] (*Med.*) Mental disease. See PSYCHOSIS, 2. — **Psy'cho-path'ic**, *a.* — **Psy-chop'a-thist**, *n.*

Psy'cho-phys'ic-al (sī'kō-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

Psychophysical time (*Physiol.*), the time required for the mind to transform a sensory impression into a motor impulse. It is an important part of *physiological* or *reaction time.* See under REACTION.

Psy'cho-phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *physics.*] The science of the connection between nerve action and consciousness; the science which treats of the relations of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation in man; the doctrine of the relation of function or dependence between body and soul.

Psy'cho-pomp (sī'kō-pŏmp), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχοπομπός*; *ψυχή* the soul + *πέμπειν* to send: cf. F. *psychopompe.*] (*Myth.*) A leader or guide of souls. *J. Fiske.*

Psy-cho'sis (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-.] **1.** Any vital action or activity. *Mivart.*

2. (*Med.*) A disease of the mind; especially, a functional mental disorder, that is, one unattended with evident organic changes.

Psy'cho-zo'ic (sī'kō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Psycho-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] (*Geol.*) Designating, or applied to, the Era of man; as, the *Psychozoic* era.

Psy-chrom'e-ter (sī-krŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρός* cold + *-meter:* cf. F. *psychromètre.*] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, being essentially a wet and dry bulb hygrometer.

Psy'chro-met'ric-al (sī'krō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the psychrometer or psychrometry.

Psy-chrom'e-try (sī-krŏm'ĕ-trỹ), *n.* Hygrometry.

‖ **Psyl'la** (sĭl'là), *n.*; *pl.* PSYLLÆ (-lē). [NL., from Gr. *ψύλλα* a flea.] (*Zoöl.*) Any leaping plant louse of the genus *Psylla*, or family *Psyllidæ.*

Ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan;* cf. Ir. *tarmochan, tarmonach.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any grouse of the genus *Lagopus*, of which numerous species are known. The feet are completely feathered. Most of the species are brown in summer, but turn white, or nearly white, in winter.

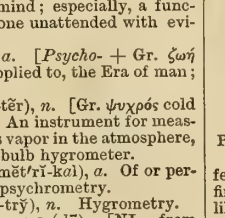

☞ They chiefly inhabit the northern countries and high mountains of Europe, Asia, and America. The common European species is *Lagopus mutus.* The Scotch grouse, red grouse, or moor fowl (*L. Scoticus*), is reddish brown, and does not turn white in winter. The white, or willow, ptarmigan (*L. albus*) is found in both Europe and America.

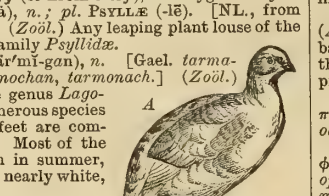

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus albus*). *A* Winter plumage. *B* Summer plumage.

‖ **Pte/no-glos'sa** (tē/nŏ-glŏs'sà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτηνός* feathered + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropod mollusks having the teeth of the radula arranged in long transverse rows, somewhat like the barbs of a feather.

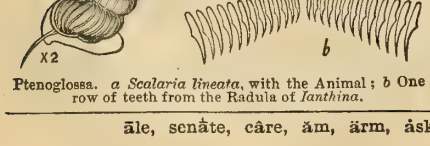

Ptenoglossa. *a Scalaria lineata*, with the Animal; *b* One row of teeth from the Radula of *Janthina.*

Pte/no-glos'sate (tē/nŏ-glŏs'sāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ptenoglossa.

Pte-ran'o-don (tē-răn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twenty feet or more.

‖ **Pte-ran'o-don'ti-a** (-dŏn'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) A group of pterodactyls destitute of teeth, as in the genus *Pteranodon.*

‖ **Pte-rich'thys** (tē-rĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἰχθύς* fish.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of Devonian fossil fishes with winglike appendages. The head and most of the body were covered with large bony plates. See PLACODERMI.

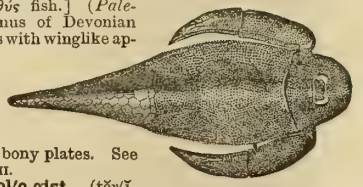

Pterichthys (*Pterichthys Milleri*). (½)

Pter'i-dol'o-gist (tĕr'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in pteridology.

Pter'i-dol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. *πτερίς*, *-ίδος*, a fern + *-logy.*] That department of botany which treats of ferns.

Pter'i-do-ma'ni-a (-dō-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. *πτερίς*, *-ίδος*, a fern + E. *mania.*] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **Pter'i-doph'y-ta** (-dŏf'ĭ-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *πτερίς*, *-ίδος*, a fern + *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Bot.*) A class of flowerless plants, embracing ferns, horsetails, club mosses, quillworts, and other like plants. See the Note under CRYPTOGAMIA. — **Pter'i-do-phyte'** (-fīt'), *n.*

☞ This is a modern term, devised to replace the older ones *acrogens* and *vascular Cryptogamia.*

‖ **Pter'o-bran'chi-a** (tĕr'ō-brăn'kĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* a wing + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine Bryozoa, having a bilobed lophophore and an axial cord. The genus Rhabdopleura is the type. Called also *Podostomata.* See RHABDOPLEURA.

Pteroceras (*Pteroceras chiragra*).

‖ **Pte-roc'e-ras** (tē-rŏs'ĕ-răs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* a wing + *κέρας* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large marine gastropods having the outer border of the lip divided into lobes; — called also *scorpion shell.*

‖ **Pter'o-cle'tes** (tĕr'ō-klē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pterocles*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *κλείς*, *κλῆς*, a key, tongue of a clasp.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including the sand grouse. They are in some respects intermediate between the pigeons and true grouse. Called also *Pteroclomorphæ.*

One of the Pteroclетes.

Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pterocles alchata*).

Pter'o-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* a wing + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe: cf. F. *ptérodactyle.*] (*Paleon.*) An extinct flying reptile; one of the Pterosauria. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Pter'o-dac'ty-li** (-tĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as PTEROSAURIA.

Pter'o-glos'sal (-glŏs'-sal), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* a feather + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the tongue finely notched along the sides, so as to have a feather-like appearance, as the toucans.

Pte'ron (tē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* a wing.] (*Anat.*) The region of the skull, in the temporal fossa back of the orbit, where the great wing of the sphenoid, the temporal, the parietal, and the frontal bones approach each other.

‖ **Pter'o-pap'pi** (tĕr'ŏ-păp'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *πτερόν* a feather, a bird + *πάππος* a grandfather.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ODONTOTORMÆ.

Pter'o-phore (tĕr'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* a feather + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Any moth of the genus *Pterophorus* and allied genera; a plume moth. See *Plume moth*, under PLUME.

Pter'o-pod (tĕr'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόπους* wing-footed; *πτερόν* a feather, wing + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot: cf. F. *ptéropode.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pteropoda.

‖ **Pte-rop'o-da** (tē-rŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Mollusca in which the anterior lobes of the foot are developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea.

☞ The Pteropoda are divided into two orders: *Gymnosomata*, which have the body entirely naked and the head distinct from the wings; and *Thecosomata*, which have a delicate transparent shell of various forms, and the head not distinct from the wings.

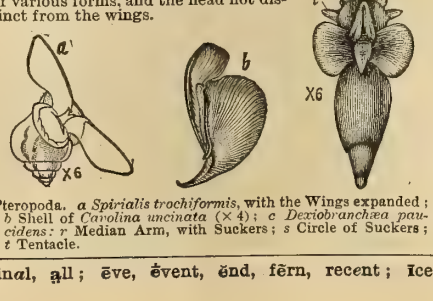

Pteropoda. *a Spirialis trochiformis*, with the Wings expanded; *b* Shell of *Carolina uncinata* (× 4); *c Dexiobranchæa paucidens: r* Median Arm, with Suckers; *s* Circle of Suckers; *t* Tentacle.

Pte-rop'o-dous (tē-rŏp'ŏ-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda.

Pter'o-saur (tĕr'ō-sar), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *σαῦρος* a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A pterodactyl.

‖ **Pter'o-sau'ri-a** (-sạ'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of flying reptiles of the Mesozoic age; the pterodactyls; — called also *Pterodactyli*, and *Ornithosauria.*

☞ The wings were formed, like those of bats, by a leathery expansion of the skin, principally supported by the greatly enlarged outer or "little" fingers of the hands. The American Cretaceous pterodactyls had no teeth. See PTERANODONTIA, and PTERODACTYL.

Pter'o-sau'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the Pterosauria.

‖ **Pter'o-stig'ma** (-stĭg'mà), *n.*; *pl.* PTEROSTIGMATA (-tà). [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *στιγμα*, *-ατος*, a mark.] (*Zoöl.*) A thickened opaque spot on the wings of certain insects.

Pte-ro'tic (tē-rō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a bone between the proötic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. — *n.* The pterotic bone.

☞ The *pterotic bone* is so called because fancied in some cases to resemble in form a bird's wing.

‖ **Pte-ryg'i-um** (tē-rĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. PTERYGIUMS (-ŭmz), L. PTERYGIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερύγιον*, properly a dim. akin to *πτερόν* a feather.] (*Med.*) A superficial growth of vascular tissue radiating in a fanlike manner from the cornea over the surface of the eye.

Pter'y-goid (tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [Gr. *πτέρυξ*, *-υγος*, a wing + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a *pterygoid* bone. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — *n.* A pterygoid bone.

Pterygoid bone (*Anat.*), a bone which corresponds to the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the human skull, but which, in all vertebrates below mammals, is not connected with the posterior nares, but serves to connect the palatine bones with the point of suspension of the lower jaw. — **Pterygoid process** (*Anat.*), a process projecting downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, in man divided into two plates, an inner and an outer. The posterior nares pass through the space, called the *pterygoid fossa*, between the processes.

Pter'y-go-max'il-la-ry (-gō-măks'ĭl-lă-rỹ), *a.* [*Pterygoid* + *maxillary.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the inner pterygoid plate, or pterygoid bone, and the lower jaw.

Pter'y-go-pal'a-tine (-păl'à-tĭn), *a.* [*Pterygoid* + *palatine.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pterygoid processes and the palatine bones.

‖ **Pter'y-go-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PTERYGOPODIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *πτέρυξ*, *-υγος*, a fin + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Anat.*) A specially modified part of the ventral fin in male elasmobranchs, which serves as a copulatory organ, or clasper.

Pter'y-go-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* [*Pterygoid* + *quadrate.*] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or representing the pterygoid and quadrate bones or cartilages.

‖ **Pte-ry'la** (tē-rī'là), *n.*; *pl.* PTERYLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *ὕλη* wood, forest.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow; — contrasted with *apteria.*

Pter'y-log'ra-phy (tĕr'ĭ-lŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [*Pteryla* + *-graphy.*] (*Zoöl.*) The study or description of the arrangement of feathers, or of the pterylæ, of birds.

‖ **Pter'y-lo'sis** (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. NL. & E. *pteryla.*] (*Zoöl.*) The arrangement of feathers in definite areas.

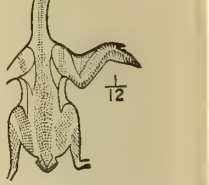

Pterylosis. Back of a Cock with the Feathers removed. The dotted areas are the Pterylæ; the blank spaces, Apteria.

Ptil'o-cerque (tĭl'ŏ-sẽrk), *n.* [Gr. *πτίλον* a feather + *κέρκος* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The pentail.

‖ **Ptil'o-pæ'des** (tĭl'ŏ-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτίλον* a feather + *παῖς*, *παιδός*, offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DASYPÆDES.

Ptil'o-pæd'ic (tĭl'ŏ-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having nearly the whole surface of the skin covered with down; dasypædic; — said of the young of certain birds.

‖ **Pti-lop'te-ri** (tĭ-lŏp'tē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτίλον* a downy feather + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds including only the penguins.

‖ **Pti-lo'sis** (tĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτίλον* a feather.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PTERYLOSIS.

Ptis'an (tĭz'an; 277), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. *πτισάνη*, from *πτίσσειν* to peel, husk: cf. F. *ptisane, tisane.*] **1.** A decoction of barley with other ingredients; a farinaceous drink.

2. (*Med.*) An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tea or tisane.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.

Ptolemaic system (*Astron.*), the system maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it. This theory was received for ages, until superseded by the Copernican system.

Ptol'e-ma'ist (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭst), *n.* One who accepts the astronomical system of Ptolemy.

Pto'ma-ine (tō'mà-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [From Gr. *πτῶμα* a dead body.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a class of animal bases or alkaloids formed in the putrefaction of various kinds of albuminous matter, and closely related to the vegetable alkaloids; a cadaveric poison. The ptomaines, as a class, have their origin in dead matter, by which they are to be distinguished from the *leucomaines.*

‖ **Pto'sis** (tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτῶσις* a falling.] (*Med.*) Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle.

Pty'a-lin (tī'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. πτύαλον spittle. See PTYALISM.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized amylolytic ferment, or enzyme, present in human mixed saliva and in the saliva of some animals.

Pty'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλίζειν to spit much, fr. πτύαλον spittle, fr. πτύειν to spit: cf. F. *ptyalisme.*] Salivation, or an excessive flow of saliva. *Quain.*

Pty-al'o-gogue (tī-ăl'ō-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. πτύαλον spittle + ἀγωγός driving.] (*Med.*) A ptysmagogue.

Ptys'ma-gogue (tĭz'mȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα spittle + ἀγωγός driving: cf. F. *ptysmagogue.*] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

‖ **Ptyx'is** (tĭks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτύξις a folding.] (*Bot.*) The way in which a leaf is sometimes folded in the bud.

Pub'ble (pŭb'b'l), *a.* [Perhaps fr. *bubble.*] Puffed out; pursy; pudgy; fat. [*Obs.*] *Drant.*

Pu'ber-al (pū'bẽr-*al*), *a.* [From L. *puber, pubes,* grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

Pu'ber-ty (-tў), *n.* [L. *pubertas,* fr. *puber, pubes,* adult: cf. F. *puberté.*] **1.** The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. (*Bot.*) The period when a plant first bears flowers.

Pu-ber'u-lent (pū-bẽr'ū-lent), *a.* [See PUBES.] (*Bot.*) Very minutely downy.

Pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., the hair which appears on the body at puberty, from *pubes* adult.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. (*b*) Hence (as more commonly used), the lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.

2. (*Bot.*) The down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

Pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'sens), *n.* [Cf. F. *pubescence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being pubescent, or of having arrived at puberty. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on some plants and insects; also, the state of being so covered.

Pu-bes'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Pubescence.

Pu-bes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *pubescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, fr. *pubes* pubes: cf. F. *pubescent.*] **1.** Arrived at puberty.

That . . . the men (are) *pubescent* at the age of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Covered with pubescence, or fine short hairs, as certain insects, and the leaves of some plants.

Pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the pubes; in the region of the pubes; as, the *pubic* bone; the *pubic* region, or the lower part of the hypogastric region. See PUBES. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the pubis.

‖ **Pu'bis** (pū'bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PUBES.] (*Anat.*) The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis; sharebone; pubic bone.

Pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus, poblicus, poplicus,* fr. *populus* people: cf. F. *public.* See PEOPLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; belonging to the people; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community; — opposed to *private;* as, the *public* treasury.

To the *public* good
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

He [Alexander Hamilton] touched the dead corpse of the *public* credit, and it sprung upon its feet. *D. Webster.*

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; general; common; notorious; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

Joseph, . . . not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matt.* i. 19.

3. Open to common or general use; as, a *public* road; a *public* house. "The *public* street." *Shak.*

Public act *or* **statute** (*Law*), an act or statute affecting matters of public concern. Of such statutes the courts take judicial notice. — **Public credit.** See under CREDIT. — **Public funds.** See FUND, 3. — **Public house,** an inn, or house of entertainment. — **Public law.** (*a*) See *International law,* under INTERNATIONAL. (*b*) A public act or statute. — **Public nuisance.** (*Law*) See under NUISANCE. — **Public orator.** (*Eng. Universities*) See ORATOR, 3. — **Public stores,** military and naval stores, equipments, etc. — **Public works,** all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals, etc.; but strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

Pub'lic, *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public;* also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's *public.*

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. A public house; an inn. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

In public, openly; before an audience or the people at large; not in private or secrecy. "We are to speak *in public.*" *Shak.*

Pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *publicanus:* cf. F. *publicain.* See PUBLIC.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were regarded with great detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat . . . many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt.* ix. 10.

How like a fawning *publican* he looks! *Shak.*

2. The keeper of an inn or public house; one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

Pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *publicatio* confiscation: cf. F. *publication.* See PUBLISH.] **1.** The act of publishing or making known; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

3. That which is published or made known; especially, any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice; as, a daily or monthly *publication.*

4. An act done in public. [*R. & Obs.*]

His jealousy . . . attends the business, the recreations, the *publications,* and retirements of every man. *Jer. Taylor.*

Publication of a libel (*Law*), such an exhibition of a libel as brings it to the notice of at least one person other than the person libeled. — **Publication of a will** (*Law*), the delivery of a will, as his own, by a testator to witnesses who attest it.

Pub'lic-heart'ed (pŭb'lĭk-härt'ĕd), *a.* Public-spirited. [*R.*]

Pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *publiciste.*] A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who is versed in the science of public right, the principles of government, etc.

The Whig leaders, however, were much more desirous to get rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves consummate *publicists* and logicians. *Macaulay.*

Pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *publicité.*] The quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety; publicness.

Pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lў), *adv.* **1.** With exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; openly; as, property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made.

2. In the name of the community. *Addison.*

Pub'lic-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Public-spirited. — **Pub'lic-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Pub'lic-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; publicity; notoriety; as, the *publicness* of a sale.

2. The quality or state of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property. *Boyle.*

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having, or exercising, a disposition to advance the interest of the community or public; as, *public-spirited* men.

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a *public-spirited* project or measure. *Addison.*

— **Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUBLISHED (-lĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUBLISHING.] [F. *publier,* L. *publicare, publicatum.* See PUBLIC, and -ISH.] **1.** To make public; to make known to mankind, or to people in general; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict.

Published was the bounty of her name. *Chaucer.*

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison.*

2. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of marriage.

3. To send forth, as a book, newspaper, musical piece, or other printed work, either for sale or for general distribution; to print, and issue from the press.

4. To utter, or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper. [*U. S.*]

To publish a will (*Law*), to acknowledge it before the witnesses as the testator's last will and testament.

Syn. — To announce; proclaim; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal. See ANNOUNCE.

Pub'lish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being published; suitable for publication.

Pub'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who publishes; as, a *publisher* of a book or magazine.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretense. *Shak.*

Pub'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making publicly known; publication.

2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. [*U. S.*]

Puc-coon' (pŭk-kōōn'), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants yielding a red pigment which is used by the North American Indians, as the bloodroot and two species of *Lithospermum* (*L. hirtum,* and *L. canescens*); also, the pigment itself.

Puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex, pulicis.*] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

Pu'cel (pū'sĕl), *n.* See PUCELLE. [*Obs.*]

Pu'cel-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [F.] Virginity. [*R.*]

‖ **Pu-celle'** (pu-sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pulicella,* fr. L. *pullus* a young animal. See PULLET.] A maid; a virgin. [Written also *pucel.*] [*Obs.*]

Lady or *pucelle,* that wears mask or fan. *B. Jonson.*

La Pucelle, the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

Pu'ce-ron (pū'sē-rŏn), *n.* [F., from *puce* a flea. See PUCE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any plant louse, or aphis.

Pu'cher-ite (pōō'kẽr-īt), *n.* [So named from the *Pucher* Mine, in Saxony.] (*Min.*) Vanadate of bismuth, occurring in minute reddish brown crystals.

Puck (pŭk), *n.* [OE. *pouke;* cf. OSw. *puke,* Icel. *pūki* an evil demon, W. *pwca* a hobgoblin. Cf. POKER a bugbear, PUG.] **1.** (*Mediæval Myth.*) A celebrated fairy, "the merry wanderer of the night;" — called also *Robin Goodfellow, Friar Rush, Pug,* etc. *Shak.*

He meeteth *Puck,* whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall. *Drayton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The goatsucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Puck'ball' (-bal'), *n.* [*Puck* + *ball.*] A puffball.

Puck'er (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUCKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUCKERING.] [From POKE a pocket, small bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often with *up;* as, to *pucker* cloth; to *pucker* up the mouth. "His skin [was] *puckered* up in wrinkles." *Spectator.*

Puck'er, *n.* **1.** A fold; a wrinkle; a collection of folds.

2. A state of perplexity or anxiety; confusion; bother; agitation. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Puck'er-er, *n.* One who, or that which, puckers.

Puck'er-y (pŭk'ẽr-ў), *a.* **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, a pucker; as, a *puckery* taste. *Lowell.*

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puck'fist' (-fĭst'), *n.* A puffball.

Puck'ish, *a.* [From PUCK.] Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "*Puckish* freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pu'cras (pū'krăs), *n.* [From a native name in India.] (*Zoöl.*) See KOELASS.

Pud (pōōd), *n.* Same as POOD.

Pud (pŭd), *n.* The hand; the fist. [*Colloq.*] *Lamb.*

Pud'den-ing (pud'den-ĭng), *n.* [Probably fr. *pudden,* for *pudding,* in allusion to its softness.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A quantity of rope-yarn, or the like, placed, as a fender, on the bow of a boat. (*b*) A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing between spars, or the like.

Pud'der (pŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUDDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUDDERING.] [Cf. POTHER.] To make a tumult or bustle; to splash; to make a pother or fuss; to potter; to meddle.

Puddering in the designs or doings of others. *Barrow.*

Others *pudder* into their food with their broad nebs. *Holland.*

Pud'der, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bother; as, to *pudder* a man. *Locke.*

Pud'der, *n.* A pother; a tumult; a confused noise; turmoil; bustle. "All in a *pudder.*" *Milton.*

Pud'ding (pud'dĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *boudin* black pudding, sausage, L. *botulus, botellus,* a sausage, G. & Sw. *pudding* pudding, Dan. *bud ling,* D. *podding, pudding,* LG. *puddig* thick, stumpy, W. *poten, potten,* also E. *pod, pout,* v.] **1.** A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc.

And solid *pudding* against empty praise. *Pope.*

2. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding.

3. An intestine; especially, an intestine stuffed with meat, etc.; a sausage. *Shak.*

4. Any food or victuals.

Eat your *pudding,* slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

5. (*Naut.*) Same as PUDDENING.

Pudding grass (*Bot.*), the true pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*), formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast meat. *Dr. Prior.* — **Pudding pie,** a pudding with meat baked in it. *Taylor* (1630). — **Pudding pipe** (*Bot.*), the long, cylindrical pod of the leguminous tree *Cassia Fistula.* The seeds are separately imbedded in a sweetish pulp. See CASSIA. — **Pudding sleeve,** a full sleeve like that of the English clerical gown. *Swift.* — **Pudding stone.** (*Min.*) See CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2. — **Pudding time.** (*a*) The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the dish first eaten. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.* (*b*) The nick of time; critical time. [*Obs.*]

Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding time* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

Pud'ding-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Stupid. [*Colloq.*]

Pud'dle (pŭd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *podel;* cf. LG. *pudel,* Ir. & Gael. *plod* pool.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water; a muddy plash; a small pool. *Spenser.*

2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

Puddle poet, a low or worthless poet. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pud'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUDDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

Some unhatched practice . . .
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. (*a*) To make dense or close, as clay or loam, by working when wet, so as to render impervious to water. (*b*) To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.

3. To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, so as to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron. *Ure.*

Puddled steel, steel made directly from cast iron by a modification of the puddling process.

Pud'dle, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. [*Obs.*] *R. Junius.*

Pud'dle-ball' (-bal'), *n.* The lump of pasty wrought iron as taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

Pud'dle-bar' (-bär'), *n.* An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

Pud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process of puddling.

Pud'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*) (*a*) The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the process of rendering anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. (*b*) Puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.

2. (*Metal.*) The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities.

Puddling furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which cast iron is converted into wrought iron or into steel by puddling.

Pud'dly (-dlў), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul. "Thick *puddly* water." *Carew.*

Pud'dock (pŭd'dŭk), *n.* [For *paddock,* or *parrock,* a park.] A small inclosure. [Written also *purrock.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pu'den-cy (pū'den-sў), *n.* [L. *pudens,* p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. "A *pudency* so rosy." *Shak.*

‖ **Pu-den'da** (pū-dĕn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., from *pudendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed.] (*Anat.*) The external organs of generation.

Pu-den'dal (-dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pudenda, or pudendum.

‖ **Pu-den'dum** (-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [NL. See PUDENDA.] (*Anat.*) The external organs of generation, especially of the female; the vulva.

Pudg'y (pŭj'ȳ), *a.* Short and fat or sturdy; dumpy; podgy; as, a short, *pudgy* little man; a *pudgy* little hand. *Thackeray.*

Pu'dic (pū'dĭk), *a.* [L. *pudicus* modest, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed: cf. F. *pudique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the external organs of generation.

Pu'dic-al (pū'dĭ-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pudic.

Pu-dic'i-ty (pū-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pudicité*, L. *pudicitia.*] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

Pu'du (pōō'dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very small deer (*Pudua humilis*), native of the Chilian Andes. It has simple spikelike antlers, only two or three inches long.

Pue (pū), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pued (pūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puing.] To make a low whistling sound; to chirp, as birds. *Halliwell.*

Pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō + Sp. pōō-ā'blō), *n.* [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people. See People.] A communistic building erected by certain Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico. It is often of large size and several stories high, and is usually built either of stone or adobe. The term is also applied to any Indian village in the same region.

Pueblo Indians (*Ethnol.*), any tribe or community of Indians living in pueblos. The principal Pueblo tribes are the Moqui, the Zuñi, the Keran, and the Tewan.

Pue'fel'low (pū'fĕl'lō), *n.* A pewfellow. [*Obs.*]

Pu'er (pū'ẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The dung of dogs, used as an alkaline steep in tanning. *Simmonds.*

‖ **Pu-er'co** (pōō-ẽr'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A hog.

Puerco beds (*Geol.*), a name given to certain strata belonging to the earliest Eocene. They are developed in Northwestern New Mexico, along the Rio Puerco, and are characterized by their mammalian remains.

Pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy: cf. F. *puéril.*] Boyish; childish; trifling; silly.

The French have been notorious through generations for their *puerile* affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic precedents. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Youthful; boyish; juvenile; childish; trifling; weak. See Youthful.

Pu'er-ile-ly, *adv.* In a puerile manner; childishly.

Pu'er-ile-ness, *n.* The quality of being puerile; puerility.

Pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Puerilities (-tĭz). [L. *puerilitas:* cf. F. *puérilité.*] **1.** The quality of being puerile; childishness; puerileness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which is puerile or childish; especially, an expression which is flat, insipid, or silly.

Pu-er'per-al (pū-ẽr'pẽr-al), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear: cf. F. *puerpéral.*] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

Pu-er'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Bearing children. [*R.*]

Pu'et (pū'ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pewit.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* [Akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof;* of imitative origin. Cf. Buffet.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; a whiff. "To every *puff* of wind a slave." *Flatman.*

2. Anything light and filled with air. Specifically: (*a*) A puffball. (*b*) A kind of light pastry. (*c*) A utensil of the toilet for dusting the skin or hair with powder.

3. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, especially one in a public journal.

Puff adder. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any South African viper belonging to *Clotho* and allied genera. They are exceedingly venomous, and have the power of greatly distending their bodies when irritated. The common puff adder (*Vipera*, or *Clotho, arietans*) is the largest species, becoming over four feet long. The plumed puff adder (*C. cornuta*) has a plumelike appendage over each eye. (*b*) A North American harmless snake (*Heterodon platyrrhinos*) which has the power of puffing up its body. Called also *hog-nose snake, flathead, spreading adder,* and *blowing adder.* — Puff bird (*Zoöl.*), any bird of the genus *Bucco*, or family *Bucconidæ.* They are small birds, usually with dull-colored and loose plumage, and have twelve tail feathers. See Barbet (*b*).

Puff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puffed (pŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puffing.] [Akin to G. *puffen* to pop, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, Sw. *puffa* to push, to cuff, Dan. *puffe* to pop, thump. See Puff, *n.*] **1.** To blow in puffs, or with short and sudden whiffs.

2. To blow, as an expression of scorn; — with *at.*

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated. *Boyle.*

5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Then came brave Glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

Puff, *v. t.* **1.** To drive with a puff, or with puffs.

The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*

2. To repel with words; to blow at contemptuously.

I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to swell or dilate; to inflate; to ruffle with puffs; — often with *up;* as, a bladder *puffed* with air.

The sea *puffed* up with winds. *Shak.*

4. To inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, or the like; — often with *up.*

Puffed up with military success. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

5. To praise with exaggeration; to flatter; to call public attention to by praises; to praise unduly. "*Puffed* with wonderful skill." *Macaulay.*

Puff, *a.* Puffed up; vain. [*R.*] *Fanshawe.*

Puff'ball' (-bal'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of ball-shaped fungus (*Lycoperdon giganteum*, and other species of the same genus) full of dustlike spores when ripe; — called also *bullfist, bullfice, puckfist, puff,* and *puffin.*

Puff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puffs; one who praises with noisy or extravagant commendation.

2. One who is employed by the owner or seller of goods sold at auction to bid up the price; a by-bidder. *Bouvier.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any plectognath fish which inflates its body, as the species of *Tetrodon* and *Diodon;* — called also *blower, puff-fish, swellfish,* and *globefish.* (*b*) The common, or harbor, porpoise.

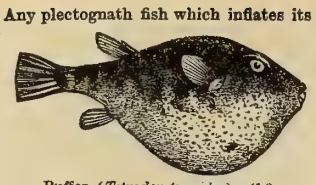

Puffer (*Tetrodon turgidus*). (⅓)

4. (*Dyeing*) A kier.

Puff'er-y (pŭf'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The act of puffing; bestowment of extravagant commendation.

Puf'fin (pŭf'fĭn), *n.* [Akin to *puff.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An arctic sea bird (*Fratercula arctica*) allied to the auks, and having a short, thick, swollen beak, whence the name; — called also *bottle nose, cockandy, coulterneb, marrot, mormon, pope,* and *sea parrot.*

Puffin. (⅛)

☞ The name is also applied to other related species, as the horned puffin (*F. corniculata*), the tufted puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*), and the razorbill.

Manx puffin, the Manx shearwater. See under Manx.

2. (*Bot.*) The puffball.

3. A sort of apple. [*Obs.*] *Rider's Dict.* (1640).

Puff'i-ness (pŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being puffy.

Puff'ing, *a. & n.* from Puff, *v. i. & t.*

Puffing adder. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Puff adder* (*b*), under Puff. — Puffing pig (*Zoöl.*), the common porpoise.

Puff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a puffing manner; with vehement breathing or shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise.

Puff'-leg' (pŭf'lĕg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of beautiful humming birds of the genus *Eriocnemis* having large tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

Puff'-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a conspicuous tuft of feathers on the legs.

Puff'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Swelled with air, or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; bloated; fleshy; as, a *puffy* tumor. "A very stout, *puffy* man." *Thackeray.*

2. Hence, inflated; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style.

Pug (pŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pugged (pŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pugging.] [Cf. G. *pucken* to thump, beat.]

1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.

2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar, as a floor or partition, for the purpose of deadening sound. See Pugging, 2.

Pug, *n.* **1.** Tempered clay; clay moistened and worked so as to be plastic.

2. A pug mill.

Pug Mill.

Pug mill, a kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, either for brick-making or the fine arts; a clay mill. It consists essentially of an upright shaft armed with projecting knives, which is caused to revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat, in which the clay is placed.

Pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck.* See Puck.] **1.** An elf, or a hobgoblin; also same as Puck. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. A name for a monkey. [*Colloq.*] *Addison.*

3. A name for a fox. [*Prov. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

4. An intimate; a crony; a dear one. [*Obs.*] *Lyly.*

5. *pl.* Chaff; the refuse of grain. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

6. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

7. (*Zoöl.*) One of a small breed of pet dogs having a short nose and head; a pug dog.

Pug.

8. (*Zoöl.*) Any geometrid moth of the genus *Eupithecia.*

Pug'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face like a monkey or a pug; monkey-faced.

Pug'ger (-gẽr), *v. t.* To pucker. [*Obs.*]

Pug'gered (-gẽrd), *a.* Puckered. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pug'ging (-gĭng), *n.* [See Pug, *v. t.*] **1.** The act or process of working and tempering clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency, as for bricks, for pottery, etc.

2. (*Arch.*) Mortar or the like, laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, or within a partition, to deaden sound; — in the United States usually called *deafening.*

Pug'ging, *a.* Thieving. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L. *pugillus, pugillum*, a handful, akin to *pugnus* the fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pu'gil-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* the fist. Cf. Pugnacious, Fist.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

Pu'gil-ist, *n.* [L. *pugil.*] One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

Pu'gil-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight. Cf. Pugilism, Fist.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. — **Pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pug-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas:* cf. F. *pugnacité.*] Inclination or readiness to fight; quarrelsomeness. "A national *pugnacity* of character." *Motley.*

Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'). A short, thick nose; a snub nose. — **Pug'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

Pug-nose eel (*Zoöl.*), a deep-water marine eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) which sometimes burrows into the flesh of the halibut.

Puh (pū), *interj.* The same as Pugh.

Puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See Puny.] **1.** Later in age, time, etc.; subsequent. [*Obs.*] "A *puisne* date to eternity." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Puny; petty; unskilled. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Law*) Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the *puisne* barons of the Court of Exchequer. *Blackstone.*

Puis'ne, *n.* One who is younger, or of inferior rank; a junior; esp., a judge of inferior rank.

It were not a work for *puisnes* and novices. *Bp. Hall.*

Puis'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* Puisne; younger; inferior; petty; unskilled. [*R.*]

A *puisny* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. *Shak.*

Pu'is-sance (pū'ĭs-sans *or* pŭ-ĭs'- ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant.* See Puissant, and cf. Potency, Potance, Potence.] Power; strength; might; force; potency. "Youths of *puissance.*" *Tennyson.*

The power and *puissance* of the king. *Shak.*

☞ In Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, *puissance* and *puissant* are usually dissyllables.

Pu'is-sant (-sant), *a.* [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able: cf. L. *potens* powerful. See Potent.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "*Puissant* deeds." *Milton.*

Of *puissant* nations which the world possessed. *Spenser.*

And worldlings in it are less merciful,
And more *puissant.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Pu'is-sant-ly, *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Pu'is-sant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being puissant; puissance; power.

‖ **Puit** (pūt), *n.* [F. *puits*, from L. *puteus* well.] A well; a small stream; a fountain; a spring. [*Obs.*]

The *puits* flowing from the fountain of life. *Jer. Taylor.*

Puke (pūk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puked (pūkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puking.] [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit, and E. *spew.*] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; to spew.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms. *Shak.*

Puke, *v. t.* To eject from the stomach; to vomit up.

Puke, *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting; an emetic; a vomit.

Puke, *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Of a color supposed to be between black and russet. *Shak.*

☞ This color has by some been regarded as the same with *puce;* but Nares questions the identity.

Puk'er (pūk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pukes, or vomits.

2. That which causes vomiting. *Garth.*

Pu'las (pū'lăs), *n.* [Skr. *palāça.*] (*Bot.*) The East Indian leguminous tree *Butea frondosa.* See *Gum Butea,* under Gum. [Written also *pales* and *palasa.*]

Pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] **1.** That quality of appearance which pleases the eye; beauty; comeliness; grace; loveliness.

Piercing our hearts with thy *pulchritude.* *Court of Love.*

2. Attractive moral excellence; moral beauty.

By the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puled (pūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puling.] [F. *piauler;* cf. L. *pipilare, pipire,* to peep, pip, chirp, and E. *peep* to chirp.] **1.** To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*

2. To whimper; to whine, as a complaining child.

It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule.* *Barrow.*

Pul'er (pūl'ẽr), *n.* One who pules; one who whines or complains; a weak person.

‖ **Pu'lex** (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parasitic insects including the fleas. See Flea.

Pu'li-cene (pū'lĭ-sēn), *a.* [From L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.] Pertaining to, or abounding in, fleas; pulicose.

Pu'li-cose' (-kōs'), } *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, a
Pu'li-cous (-kŭs), } flea.] Abounding with fleas.

Pul'ing (pūl'ĭng), *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining or whimpering.

Leave this faint *puling* and lament as I do. *Shak.*

Pul'ing, *a.* Whimpering; whining; childish.

Pul'ing-ly, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

‖ **Pulk'ha** (pulk'hā), *n.* A Laplander's traveling sledge. See Sledge.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pulled (puld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pulling.] [AS. *pullian;* cf. LG. *pulen*, and Gael. *peall, piol, spiol.*] **1.** To draw; to draw, or attempt to draw, toward one; to draw forcibly.

Ne'er *pull* your hat upon your brows. *Shak.*

He put forth his hand . . . and *pulled* her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

2. To draw apart; to tear; to rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lam.* iii. 11.

3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax; to *pull* a finch.

4. To move or operate by the motion of drawing towards one, as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* an oar.

5. (*Horse Racing*) To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was *pulled.*

6. (*Print.*) To take or make, as a proof or impression; — hand presses being worked by pulling a lever.

7. (*Cricket*) To strike the ball in a particular manner. See Pull, *n.*, 8.

Never *pull* a straight fast ball to leg. *R. H. Lyttelton.*

To pull and haul, to draw hither and thither. "Both are equally *pulled and hauled* to do that which they are unable to do." *South.* — To pull down, to demolish; to

destroy; to degrade; as, *to pull down* a house. "In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier *to pull down* than build up." *Howell.* "To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud." *Roscommon.* — **To pull a finch.** See under FINCH. — **To pull off,** to take or draw off.

Pull (pŭl), *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.

To pull apart, to become separated by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.* — **To pull up,** to draw the reins; to stop; to halt. — **To pull through,** to come successfully to the end of a difficult undertaking, a dangerous sickness, or the like.

Pull, *n.* **1.** The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move something by drawing toward one.

I awakened with a violent *pull* upon the ring which was fastened at the top of my box. *Swift.*

2. A contest; a struggle; as, a wrestling *pull.* *Carew.*

3. A pluck; loss or violence suffered. [*Poetic*]

Two *pulls* at once;
His lady banished, and a limb lopped off. *Shak.*

4. A knob, handle, or lever, etc., by which anything is pulled; as, a drawer *pull;* a bell *pull.*

5. The act of rowing; as, a *pull* on the river. [*Colloq.*]

6. The act of drinking; as, to take a *pull* at the beer, or the mug. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

7. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest; an advantage; means of influencing; as, in weights the favorite had the *pull.* [*Slang*]

8. (*Cricket*) A kind of stroke by which a leg ball is sent to the off side, or an off ball to the on side.

The *pull* is not a legitimate stroke, but bad cricket. *R. A. Proctor.*

Pul'lail (pụl'lāl; 48), *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Pull'back' (pụl'băk'), *n.* **1.** That which holds back, or causes to recede; a drawback; a hindrance.

2. (*Arch.*) The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point.

Pulled (pụld *or* pụl'ĕd), *a.* Plucked; pilled; moulting. "A *pulled* hen." *Chaucer.*

Pul'len (pụl'lĕn), *n.* [Cf. L. *pullinus* belonging to young animals. See PULLET.] Poultry. [*Obs.*]

Pull'er (pụl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pulls.

Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shak.*

Pul'let (pụl'lĕt), *n.* [OE. *polete,* OF. *polete,* F. *poulette,* dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl. See FOAL, and cf. POULT, POULTRY, POOL stake.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pullet sperm, the treadle of an egg. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pul'ley (pụl'lў), *n.; pl.* PULLEYS (-lĭz). [F. *poulie,* perhaps of Teutonic origin (cf. PULL, *v. t.*); but cf. OE. *poleine, polive,* pulley, LL. *polanus,* and F. *poulain,* properly, a colt, fr. L. *pullus* young animal, foal (cf. PULLET, FOAL). For the change of sense, cf. F. *poutre* beam, originally, a filly, and E. *easel.*] (*Mach.*) A wheel with a broad rim, or grooved rim, for transmitting power from, or imparting power to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, rope, or chain.

☞ The *pulley,* as one of the mechanical powers, consists, in its simplest form, of a grooved wheel, called a *sheave,* turning within a movable frame or *block,* by means of a cord or rope attached at one end to a fixed point. The force, acting on the free end of the rope, is thus doubled, but can move the load through only half the space traversed by itself. The rope may also pass over a sheave in another block that is fixed. The end of the rope may be fastened to the movable block, instead of a fixed point, with an additional gain of power, and using either one or two sheaves in the fixed block. Other sheaves may be added, and the power multiplied accordingly. Such an apparatus is called by workmen a *block and tackle,* or a *fall and tackle.* See BLOCK. A *single fixed pulley* gives no increase of power, but serves simply for changing the direction of motion.

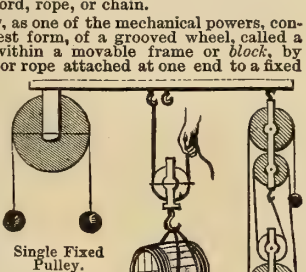
Single Fixed Pulley.

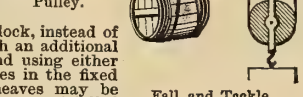
Fall and Tackle.

Band pulley, *or* **Belt pulley,** a pulley with a broad face for transmitting power between revolving shafts by means of a belt, or for guiding a belt. — **Cone pulley.** See CONE PULLEY. — **Conical pulley,** one of a pair of belt pulleys, each in the shape of a truncated cone, for varying velocities. — **Fast pulley,** a pulley firmly attached upon a shaft. — **Loose pulley,** a pulley loose on a shaft, to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery. See *Fast and loose pulleys,* under FAST. — **Parting pulley,** a belt pulley made in semicircular halves, which can be bolted together, to facilitate application to, or removal from, a shaft. — **Pulley block.** Same as BLOCK, *n.* 6. — **Pulley stile** (*Arch.*), the upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides. — **Split pulley,** a parting pulley.

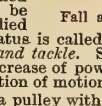
Conical Pulleys.

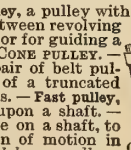
Parting Pulley.

Pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Pul'li-cate (pŭl'lĭ-kāt), *n.* A kind of checked cotton or silk handkerchief.

Pull'man car' (pụl'man kär'). [Named after Mr. *Pullman,* who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to *Pullman.*

Pul'lu-late (pŭl'lŭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *pullulatus,* p. p. of *pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus.* See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly. *Warburton.*

Pul'lu-la'tion (pŭl'lŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pullulation.*] A germinating, or budding. *Dr. H. More.*

‖ **Pul'lus** (pŭl'lŭs), *n.; pl.* PULLI (-lī). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A chick; a young bird in the downy stage.

‖ **Pul'mo-bran'chi-a'ta** (pŭl'mō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.], **Pul'mo-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, -ATE.

Pul'mo-cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pulmo* a lung + E. *cutaneous.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the lungs and the skin; as, the *pulmocutaneous* arteries of the frog.

‖ **Pul'mo-gas'te-rop'o-da** (-găs'tē-rŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *pulmo* a lung + NL. & E. *Gasteropoda.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULMONATA.

Pul'mo-grade (pŭl'mō-grād), *a.* [L. *pulmo* a lung + *gradi* to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Swimming by the expansion and contraction, or lunglike movement, of the body, or of the disk, as do the medusæ.

Pul-mom'e-ter (pŭl-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pulmo* a lung + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) A spirometer.

Pul'mo-na'ri-an (pŭl'mō-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any arachnid that breathes by lunglike organs, as the spiders and scorpions. Also used adjectively.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rў), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius,* from *pulmo, -onis,* a lung; of uncertain origin, perh. named from its lightness, and akin to E. *float:* cf. F. *pulmonaire.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] Of or pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmonic.

Pulmonary artery. See the Note under ARTERY.

Pul'mo-na-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmonaire.* See PULMONARY, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

‖ **Pul'mo-na'ta** (pŭl'mō-nā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division, or sub-class, of hermaphrodite gastropods, in which the mantle cavity is modified into an air-breathing organ, as in Helix, or land snails, Limax, or garden slugs, and many pond snails, as Limnæa and Planorbis.

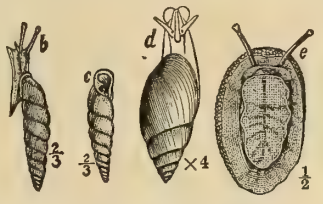

Pulmonata. *b c Clausilia nigricans; d Alexia myosotis; e Onchidella granulosa.*

Pul'mo-nate (pŭl'mō-nāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having breathing organs that act as lungs. (*b*) Pertaining to the Pulmonata. — *n.* One of the Pulmonata.

Pul'mo-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Same as PULMONATE (*a*).

‖ **Pul'mo-ni-bran'chi-a'ta** (pŭl'mŏ-nĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung + Gr. βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULMONATA.

Pul'mo-ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULMONATE.

Pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung: cf. F. *pulmonique.*] Relating to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary. — *n.* A pulmonic medicine.

‖ **Pul'mo-nif'er-a** (pŭl'mŏ-nĭf'ẽ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMONIFEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULMONATA.

Pul'mo-nif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having lungs; pulmonate.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit: cf. F. *pulpe.*] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specifically: (*a*) (*Anat.*) A tissue or part resembling pulp; especially, the soft, highly vascular and sensitive tissue which fills the central cavity, called the *pulp cavity,* of teeth. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of a grape. (*c*) The exterior part of a coffee berry. *B. Edwards.* (*d*) The material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water.

Pulp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULPED (pŭlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULPING.] **1.** To reduce to pulp.

2. To deprive of the pulp, or integument.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *B. Edwards.*

Pul'pa-toon' (pŭl'pà-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *poulpeton, poupeton,* a sort of ragout.] A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, perhaps made from the pulp of fruit. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

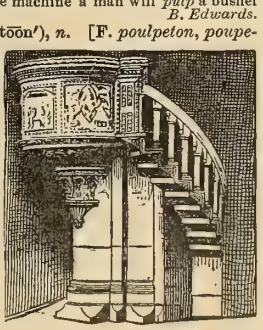
Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

Pulp'i-ness (pŭlp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being pulpy.

Pul'pit (pụl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum:* cf. OF. *pulpite,* F. *pupitre.*] **1.** An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching.

I stand like a clerk in my *pulpit.* *Chaucer.*

2. The whole body of the clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching.

I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. *Cowper.*

3. A desk, or platform, for an orator or public speaker.

Pul'pit, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit, or preaching; as, a *pulpit* orator; *pulpit* eloquence.

Pul'pit-ed (pụl'pĭt-ĕd), *a.* Placed in a pulpit. [*R.*]

Sit . . . at the feet of a *pulpited* divine. *Milton.*

Pul-pit-eer' (pụl-pĭt-ēr'), *n.* One who speaks in a pulpit; a preacher; — so called in contempt. *Howell.*

We never can think it sinful that Burns should have been humorous on such a *pulpiteer.* *Prof. Wilson.*

Pul'pit-er (pụl'pĭt-ẽr), *n.* A preacher. [*Obs.*]

Pul-pit'ic-al (pụl-pĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit; suited to the pulpit. [*R.*] — **Pul-pit'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Pul'pit-ish (pụl'pĭt-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit; like preaching. *Chalmers.*

Pul'pit-ry (-rў), *n.* The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. [*R. & Obs.*] "Mere *pulpitry.*" *Milton.*

Pulp'ous (pŭlp'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pulposus:* cf. F. *pulpeux.* See PULP.] Containing pulp; pulpy. "*Pulpous* fruit." *J. Philips.* — **Pulp'ous-ness,** *n.*

Pulp'y (-ў), *a.* Like pulp; consisting of pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or a cherry.

‖ **Pul'que** (pụl'kā), *n.* [Sp.] An intoxicating Mexican drink. See AGAVE.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULSATING.] [L. *pulsatus,* p. p. of *pulsare* to beat, strike, v. intens. fr. *pellere* to beat, strike, drive. See PULSE a beating, and cf. PULSE, *v.*] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *E. Darwin.*

Pul'sa-tile (-sà-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. It. *pulsatile,* Sp. *pulsatil.*] **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or by percussion; as, a tambourine is a *pulsatile* musical instrument.

2. Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

‖ **Pul'sa-til'la** (-tĭl'là), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous herbs including the pasque flower. This genus is now merged in *Anemone.* Some species, as *Anemone Pulsatilla, Anemone pratensis,* and *Anemone patens,* are used medicinally.

Pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsatio* a beating or striking: cf. F. *pulsation.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A beating or throbbing, especially of the heart or of an artery, or in an inflamed part; a beat of the pulse.

2. A single beat or throb of a series.

3. A stroke or impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds.

4. (*Law*) Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery.*

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as verberation is prohibited. *Blackstone.*

Pul'sa-tive (pŭl'sà-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pulsatif.*] Beating; throbbing.

Pul-sa'tor (pŭl-sā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beater; a striker. **2.** (*Mech.*) That which beats or throbs in working.

Pul'sa-to-ry (pŭl'sà-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *pulsatoire.*] Capable of pulsating; throbbing. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* [OE. *puls,* L. *puls, pultis,* a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. See POULTICE, and cf. POUSSE.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, pease, etc.

If all the world
Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on *pulse.* *Milton.*

Pulse, *n.* [OE. *pous,* OF. *pous,* F. *pouls,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike; cf. Gr. πάλλειν to swing, shake, πελεμίζειν to shake. Cf. APPEAL, COMPEL, IMPEL, PUSH.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, especially of the arteries.

☞ In an artery the pulse is due to the expansion and contraction of the elastic walls of the artery by the action of the heart upon the column of blood in the arterial system. On the commencement of the diastole of the ventricle, the semilunar valves are closed, and the aorta recoils by its elasticity so as to force part of its contents into the vessels farther onwards. These, in turn, as they already contain a certain quantity of blood, expand, recover by an elastic recoil, and transmit the movement with diminished intensity. Thus a series of movements, gradually diminishing in intensity, pass along the arterial system (see the Note under HEART). For the sake of convenience, the radial artery at the wrist is generally chosen to detect the precise character of the pulse. The pulse rate varies with age, position, sex, stature, physical and psychical influences, etc.

2. Any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; oscillation; vibration; pulsation; impulse; beat; movement.

The measured *pulse* of racing oars. *Tennyson.*

When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air, which makes the eardrum and the other membranous parts vibrate according to the nature and species of the stroke. *Burke.*

Pulse glass, an instrument consisting of a glass tube with terminal bulbs, and containing ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil; — so called from the *pulsating* motion of the liquid when thus warmed. — **Pulse wave** (*Physiol.*), the wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating from the semilunar valves over the arterial system, and gradually disappearing in the smaller branches.

The *pulse wave* travels over the arterial system at the rate of about 29.5 feet in a second. *H. N. Martin.*

— **To feel one's pulse.** (*a*) To ascertain, by the sense of feeling, the condition of the arterial pulse. (*b*) Hence, to sound one's opinion, or try to discover one's mind.

Pulse, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats; to pulsate; to throb. *Ray.*

Pulse, *v. t.* [See PULSATE, PULSE a beating.] To drive by a pulsation; to cause to pulsate. [*R.*]

Pulse'less, *a.* Having no pulsation; lifeless.

Pulse'less-ness, *n.* The state of being pulseless.

Pul-sif'ic (pŭl-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Pulse* + L. *facere* to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

Pul-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pulse* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) A sphygmograph.

Pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsio,* fr. *pellere, pulsum,*

to drive: cf. F. *pulsion*.] The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to *suction* or *traction*. [*R.*]

Pul'sive (pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. [*R.*] "The *pulsive* strain of conscience." *Marston.*

Pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pulse* + *-meter*.] 1. A device, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without the intervention of a piston; — also called *vacuum pump*.

2. A pulsimeter.

Pult (pŭlt), *v. t.* To put. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Pul-ta'ceous (pŭl-tā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *pultacé*. See 1st PULSE.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

Pul'tesse (pŭl'tĕs), } *n.* See POULTICE. [*Obs.*]
Pul'tise (pŭl'tĭs), } *Holland.*

Pul'trie (pŭl'trĭ), *n.* Poultry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pu'lu** (pōō'lōō), *n.* A vegetable substance consisting of soft, elastic, yellowish brown chaff, gathered in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, chiefly *C. Menziesii*; — used for stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc., and as an absorbent.

Pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'vẽr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced to fine powder. *Boyle.*

Pul'ver-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a finely powdered surface; pulverulent.

Pul'ver-ate (pŭl'vẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *pulveratus*, p. p. of *pulverare* to pulverize. See PULVERIZE.] To beat or reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize. [*R.*]

Pul'ver-ine (-ĭn), *n.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. F. *pulvérin*.] Ashes of barilla. *Ure.*

Pul'ver-i-za-ble (-ĭ'zā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being pulverized; pulverable. *Barton.*

Pul'ver-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pulvérisation*.] The action of reducing to dust or powder.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PULVERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PULVERIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [F. *pulvériser*, L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust, powder. See POWDER.] To reduce to fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like; as, friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating, but to *pulverize* malleable bodies other methods must be pursued.

Pul'ver-ize, *v. i.* To become reduced to powder; to fall to dust; as, the stone *pulverizes* easily.

Pul'ver-ĭ'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pulverizes.

Pul'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *pulvereus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

Pul-ver'u-lence (pŭl-vẽr'ū-lens), *n.* The state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or powder; dustiness.

Pul-ver'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. F. *pulvérulent*.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered with dust or powder; powdery; dusty.

Pul'vil (pŭl'vĭl), *n.* [It. *polviglio*, fr. L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. Sp. *polvillo*.] A sweet-scented powder; pulvillio. [Written also *pulville*.] [*Obs.*] *Gay.*

Pul'vil, *v. t.* To apply pulvil to. [*Obs.*] *Congreve.*

Pul-vil'li-o (pŭl-vĭl'lĭ-ō), } *n.* [See PULVIL.] A kind
Pul-vil'lo (pŭl-vĭl'lō), } of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillios*. *Addison.*

‖ **Pul-vil'lus** (pŭl-vĭl'lŭs), *n.; pl.* PULVILLI (-lī). [L., a little cushion.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the minute cushions on the feet of certain insects.

‖ **Pul-vi'nar** (pŭl-vī'när), *n.* [L., a cushion.] (*Anat.*) A prominence on the posterior part of the thalamus of the human brain.

Pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt), } *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, fr. *pul-*
Pul'vi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } *vinus* a cushion, an elevation.] 1. (*Arch.*) Curved convexly or swelled; as, a *pulvinated* frieze. *Brande & C.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the form of a cushion.

Pul-vin'ic (pŭl-vĭn'ĭk), *a.* [From VULPINIC, by transposition of the letters.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the decomposition of vulpinic acid, as a white crystalline substance.

‖ **Pul-vin'u-lus** (-ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* PULVINULI (-lī). [L., a little mound.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PULVILLUS.

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv. *puma*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large American carnivore (*Felis concolor*), found from Canada to Patagonia, especially among the mountains. Its color is tawny, or brownish yellow, without spots or stripes. Called also *catamount*, *cougar*, *American lion*, *mountain lion*, and *panther* or *painter*.

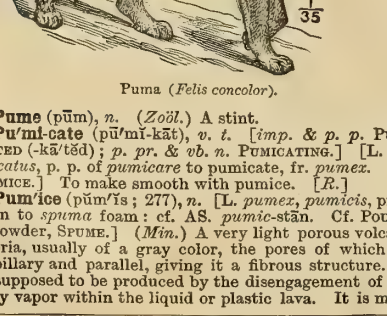

Puma (*Felis concolor*).

Pume (pūm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stint.

Pu'mi-cate (pū'mĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUMICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUMICATING.] [L. *pumicatus*, p. p. of *pumicare* to pumicate, fr. *pumex*. See PUMICE.] To make smooth with pumice. [*R.*]

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs; 277), *n.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, prob. akin to *spuma* foam: cf. AS. *pumic-stān*. Cf. POUNCE a powder, SPUME.] (*Min.*) A very light porous volcanic scoria, usually of a gray color, the pores of which are capillary and parallel, giving it a fibrous structure. It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of watery vapor within the liquid or plastic lava. It is much used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also *pumice stone*.

Pum'iced (pŭm'ĭst), *a.* (*Far.*) Affected with a kind of chronic laminitis in which there is a growth of soft spongy horn between the coffin bone and the hoof wall. The disease is called *pumiced foot*, or *pumice foot*.

Pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice.

Pum'ice stone (pŭm'ĭs stōn'). Same as PUMICE.

Pu-mic'i-form (pū-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Pumice* + *-form*.] Resembling, or having the structure of, pumice.

Pum'mace (pŭm'mȧs), *n.* Same as POMACE.

Pum'mel (-mĕl), *n. & v. t.* Same as POMMEL.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Probably so called as being worn for *pomp* or ornament. See POMP.] A low shoe with a thin sole. *Swift.*

Pump, *n.* [Akin to D. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, F. *pompe*; of unknown origin.] An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring fluids, consisting essentially of a moving piece or piston working in a hollow cylinder or other cavity, with valves properly placed for admitting or retaining the fluid as it is drawn or driven through them by the action of the piston.

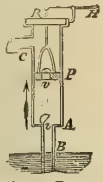

Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

☞ For various kinds of pumps, see AIR PUMP, CHAIN PUMP, and FORCE PUMP; also, under LIFTING, PLUNGER, ROTARY, etc.

Circulating pump (*Steam Engine*), a pump for driving the condensing water through the casing, or tubes, of a surface condenser. — **Pump brake.** See *Pump handle*, below. — **Pump dale.** See DALE. — **Pump gear,** the apparatus belonging to a pump. *Totten.* — **Pump handle,** the lever, worked by hand, by which motion is given to the bucket of a pump. — **Pump hood,** a semicylindrical appendage covering the upper wheel of a chain pump. — **Pump rod,** the rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod. — **Pump room,** a place or room at a mineral spring where the waters are drawn and drunk. [*Eng.*] — **Pump spear.** Same as *Pump rod*, above. — **Pump stock,** the stationary part, body, or barrel of a pump. — **Pump well.** (*Naut.*) See WELL.

Pump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUMPED (pŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUMPING.] 1. To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.

2. To draw water, or the like, from; to free from water by means of a pump; as, they *pumped* the well dry; to *pump* a ship.

3. Figuratively, to draw out or obtain, as secrets or money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something, as information, money, etc.

But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*

Pump, *v. i.* To work, or raise water with, a pump.

Pump'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* That which is raised by pumps, or the work done by pumps.

The *pumpage* last year amounted to . . . gallons. *Sci. Amer.*

Pump'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pumps; the instrument or machine used in pumping. *Boyle.*

Pump'er-nick'el (-nĭk''l), *n.* [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is acid but nourishing.

Pum'pet (pŭm'pĕt), *n.* A pompet.

Pumpet ball (*Print.*), a ball for inking types; a pompet.

Pump'ing, *a. & n.* from PUMP.

Pumping engine, a steam engine and pump combined for raising water. See STEAM ENGINE.

Pump'ion (pŭmp'yŭn *or* pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PUMPKIN.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion*, *pompon*, OF. *pompon*, L. *pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. *πέπων*, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. Cf. COOK, *n.*] (*Bot.*) A well-known trailing plant (*Cucurbita pepo*) and its fruit, — used for cooking and for feeding stock; a pompion.

Pumpkin seed. (*a*) The flattish oval seed of the pumpkin. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The common pondfish.

Pu'my (pū'mў), *a.* [Cf. Prov. E. *pummer* big, large, and E. *pomey* pommel.] Large and rounded. [*Obs.*]

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Amongst the *pumy* stones. *Spenser.*

Pun (pŭn), *v. t.* [See POUND to beat.] To pound. [*Obs.*]

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

Pun, *n.* [Cf. PUN to pound, POUND to beat.] A play on words which have the same sound but different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation. *Addison.*

A better *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Pun, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUNNED (pŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUNNING.] To make puns, or a pun; to use a word in a double sense, especially when the contrast of ideas is ludicrous; to play upon words; to quibble. *Dryden.*

Pun, *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun. *Addison.*

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Hind. *pānch* five, Skr. *pañcan*. So called because composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, spice, water, and lemon juice. See FIVE.] A beverage composed of wine or distilled liquor, water (or milk), sugar, and the juice of lemon, with spice or mint; — specifically named from the kind of spirit used; as *rum punch*, *claret punch*, *champagne punch*, etc.

Milk punch, a sort of punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, spice, etc. — **Punch bowl,** a large bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served. — **Roman punch,** a punch frozen and served as an ice.

Punch, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *punchinello*.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show.

Punch and Judy, a puppet show in which a comical little hunchbacked Punch, with a large nose, engages in altercation with his wife Judy.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Prov. E. Cf. PUNCHY.] 1. A short, fat fellow; anything short and thick.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *Pepys.*

2. One of a breed of large, heavy draught horses; as, the Suffolk *punch*.

Punch, *v. t.* [OE. *punchen*, perhaps the same word as E. *punish*: or cf. E. *bunch*.] To thrust against; to poke; as, to *punch* one with the end of a stick or the elbow.

Punch, *n.* A thrust or blow. [*Colloq.*]

Punch, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *puncheon*.] 1. A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid, for stamping or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances, or hollow and sharp-edged, for cutting out blanks, as for buttons, steel pens, jewelry, and the like; a die.

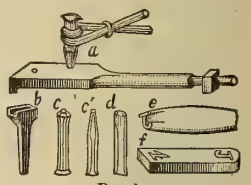

Punches.

a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

2. (*Pile Driving*) An extension piece applied to the top of a pile; a dolly.

3. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

Bell punch. See under BELL. — **Belt punch** (*Mach.*), a punch, or punch pliers, for making holes for lacings in the ends of driving belts. — **Punch press.** See *Punching machine*, under PUNCH, *v. i.* — **Punch pliers,** pliers having a tubular, sharp-edged steel punch attached to one of the jaws, for perforating leather, paper, and the like.

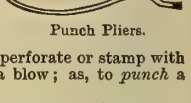

Punch Pliers.

Punch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUNCHED (pŭnchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUNCHING.] [From PUNCH, *n.*, a tool: cf. F. *poinçonner*.] To perforate or stamp with an instrument by pressure, or a blow; as, to *punch* a hole; to *punch* a ticket.

Punching machine, *or* **Punching press,** a machine tool for punching holes in metal or other material; — called also *punch press*.

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, crown, king-post, fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick. See PUNGENT, and cf. PUNCH a tool, PUNCTION.]

1. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.

2. (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud. *Oxf. Gloss.*

3. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed; as, a floor made of *puncheons*. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

4. [F. *poinçon*, perh. the same as *poinçon* an awl.] A cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons.

Punch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, punches.

Pun'chin (pŭn'chĭn), *n.* See PUNCHEON.

Pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'lō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, probably originally a word of endearment, dim. of *pulcina*, *pulcino*, a chicken, from L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*. See PULLET.] A punch; a buffoon; originally, in a puppet show, a character represented as fat, short, and humpbacked. *Spectator.*

Punch'y (pŭnch'ў), *a.* [Perhaps for *paunchy*, from *paunch*. See 3d PUNCH.] Short and thick, or fat.

Punc'tate (pŭnk'tāt), } *a.* [From L. *punctum* point.
Punc'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } See POINT.] 1. Pointed; ending in a point or points.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Dotted with small spots of color, or with minute depressions or pits.

Punc-ta'tor (pŭnk-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specifically, one who writes Hebrew with points; — applied to a Masorite. *E. Robinson.*

Punc-tic'u-lar (pŭnk-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Punc'ti-form (pŭnk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *punctum* point + *-form*.] Having the form of a point.

Punc-til'io (pŭnk-tĭl'yō), *n.; pl.* PUNCTILIOS (-yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT, *n.*] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the *punctilios* of a public ceremony.

They will not part with the least *punctilio* in their opinions and practices. *Fuller.*

Punc-til'ious (-yŭs), *a.* [Cf. It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso*.] Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, etiquette, or mutual intercourse; precise; exact in the smallest particulars. "A *punctilious* observance of divine laws." *Rogers.* "Very *punctilious* copies of any letters." *The Nation.*

Punctilious in the simple and intelligible instances of common life. *I. Taylor.*

— **Punc-til'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **Punc-til'ious-ness,** *n.*

Punc'tion (pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *punctio*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick: cf. F. *ponction*. Cf. PUNCHEON.] A puncturing, or pricking; a puncture.

Punc'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A punctator. *E. Henderson.*

Punc'to (-tō), *n.* [See PUNTO.] 1. A nice point of form or ceremony. *Bacon.*

2. A term applied to the point in fencing. *Farrow.*

Punc'tu-al (pŭnk'tū-*a*l; 135), *a.* [F. *ponctuel* (cf. Sp. *puntual*, It. *puntuale*), from L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] 1. Consisting in a point; limited to a point; unextended. [*R.*] "This *punctual* spot." *Milton.*

The theory of the *punctual* existence of the soul. *Krauth.*

2. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise.

Punctual to tediousness in all that he relates. *Bp. Burnet.*

So much on *punctual* niceties they stand. *C. Pitt.*

3. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a regular or an appointed time; precise; prompt; as, a

punctual man; a *punctual* payment. "The race of the undeviating and *punctual* sun." *Cowper.*

These sharp strokes [of a pendulum], with their inexorably steady intersections, so agree with our successive thoughts that they seem like the *punctual* stops counting off our very souls into the past. *J. Martineau.*

Punc'tu-al-ist (pŭŋk'tū-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton.*

Punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctualité.*] The quality or state of being punctual; especially, adherence to the exact time of an engagement; exactness.

Punc'tu-al-ly (pŭŋk'tū-al-lў), *adv.* In a punctual manner; promptly; exactly.

Punc'tu-al-ness, *n.* Punctuality; exactness.

Punc'tu-ate (pŭŋk'tū-āt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUNCTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUNCTUATING.] [Cf. F. *ponctuer.* See PUNCTUAL.] To mark with points; to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops which mark the proper pauses in expressing the meaning.

Punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctuation.*] (*Gram.*) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the art or mode of dividing literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to elucidate the author's meaning.

☞ *Punctuation*, as the term is usually understood, is chiefly performed with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used in writing and printing, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the *note of interrogation* [?], the *note of exclamation* [!], the *parentheses* [( )], the *dash* [—], and *brackets* [ ]. It was not until the 16th century that an approach was made to the present system of punctuation by the Manutii of Venice. With Caxton, oblique strokes took the place of commas and periods.

Punc'tu-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or belonging to points of division; relating to punctuation.

The *punctuative* intonation of feeble cadence. *Rush.*

Punc'tu-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing; specifically, a punctator.

Punc'tu-ist, *n.* A punctator.

Punc'tu-late (-tū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of
Punc'tu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } *punctum* point.] Marked with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

‖ **Punc'tum** (pŭŋk'tŭm), *n.* [L., a point.] A point.

‖ **Punctum cæcum.** [L., blind point.] (*Anat.*) Same as *Blind spot*, under BLIND. — ‖ **Punctum proximum**, near point. See under POINT. — ‖ **Punctum remotum**, far point. See under POINT. — ‖ **Punctum vegetationis** [L., point of vegetation] (*Bot.*), the terminal cell of a stem, or of a leaf bud, from which new growth originates.

Punc'tu-ra'tion (pŭŋk'tū-rā'shŭn; 135), *n.* The act or process of puncturing. See ACUPUNCTURE.

Punc'ture (pŭŋk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT.] **1.** The act of puncturing; perforating with something pointed.

2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

Punc'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUNCTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to *puncture* the skin.

Punc'tured (-tūrd; 135), *a.* **1.** Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.

2. (*Med.*) Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a *punctured* wound.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; a teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindoos; in Cashmere, any clerk or native official. [Written also *pandit.*] [*India*]

Pun'dle (-d'l), *n.* [Cf. BUNDLE.] A short and fat woman; a squab. [*Obs.*]

Pu'nese (pū'nēz), *n.* [F. *punaise*, fr. *punais* stinking, fr. L. *putere.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bedbug. [*R.* or *Obs.*]

Pung (pŭng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of plain sleigh drawn by one horse; originally, a rude oblong box on runners. [*U. S.*]

Sledges or *pungs*, coarsely framed of split saplings, and surmounted with a large crockery crate. *Judd.*

They did not take out the *pungs* to-day. *E. E. Hale.*

Pun'gence (pŭn'jens), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] Pungency.

Pun'gen-cy (-jen-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being pungent or piercing; keenness; sharpness; piquancy; as, the *pungency* of ammonia. "The *pungency* of menaces." *Hammond.*

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent), *a.* [L. *pungens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. Cf. COMPUNCTION, EXPUNGE, POIGNANT, POINT, *n.*, PUNCHEON, PUNCTILIO, PUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a *pungent* spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. *Shenstone.*

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant; severe; caustic; stinging.

With *pungent* pains on every side. *Swift.*

A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech. *Dryden.*

His *pungent* pen played its part in rousing the nation. *J. R. Green.*

3. (*Bot.*) Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.

Syn. — Acrid; piercing; sharp; penetrating; acute; keen; acrimonious; biting; stinging.

Pun'gent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pun'gled (pŭn'g'ld), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Shriveled or shrunken; — said especially of grain which has lost its juices from the ravages of insects, such as the wheat midge, or Thrips (*Thrips cerealium*).

Pung'y (pŭng'ў), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A small sloop or shallop, or a large boat with sails.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians.

2. Characteristic of the ancient Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; as, *Punic* faith.

Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known. *H. Brooke.*

Pu'nice (pū'nĭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PUNESE. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Pu'nice, *v. t.* To punish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pu-ni'ceous (pū-nĭsh'ŭs), } *a.* [L. *puniceus*, fr. *Puni-*
Pu-ni'cial (pū-nĭsh'*al*), } *cus* Punic.] Of a bright red or purple color. [*R.*]

Pu'ni-ness (pū'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being puny; littleness; pettiness; feebleness.

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUNISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUNISHING.] [OE. *punischen*, F. *punir*, from L. *punire*, *punitum*, akin to *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN, and -ISH.] **1.** To impose a penalty upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault, either with or without a view to the offender's amendment; to cause to suffer in retribution; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors with death; a father *punishes* his child for willful disobedience.

A greater power
Now ruled him, *punished* in the shape he sinned. *Milton.*

2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to repay, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.

3. To injure, as by beating; to pommel. [*Low*]

Syn. — To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline. See CHASTEN.

Pun'ish-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *punissable.*] Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.

That time was, when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor. *Milton.*

— **Pun'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Pun'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inflicts punishment.

Pun'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of punishing.

2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

I never gave them condign *punishment.* *Shak.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life. *Locke.*

3. (*Law*) A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for the purposes of reformation and prevention.

Pu-ni'tion (pū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *punitio:* cf. F. *punition.* See PUNISH.] Punishment. [*R.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.

If death be *punitive*, so, likewise, is the necessity imposed upon man of toiling for his subsistence. *I. Taylor.*

We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. *Bagehot.*

Pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Punishing; tending to punishment; punitive.

God . . . may make moral evil, as well as natural, at the same time both prudential and *punitory.* *A. Tucker.*

Punk (pŭŋk), *n.* [Cf. SPUNK.] **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.

2. A fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*, etc.) sometimes dried for tinder; agaric.

3. An artificial tinder. See AMADOU, and SPUNK.

4. A prostitute; a strumpet. [*Obsoles.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Pun'ka** (pŭŋ'ká), *n.* [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a movable fanlike frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord. [*Hindostan*] [Written also *punkah.*] *Malcom.*

Pun'kin (pŭŋ'kĭn), *n.* A pumpkin. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Punk'ling (pŭŋk'lĭng), *n.* A young strumpet. [*Obs.*]

Pun'ner (pŭn'nẽr), *n.* A punster. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pun'net (-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *buinne* a shoot, branch.] A broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

Pun-nol'o-gy (pŭn-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Pun* + *-logy.*] The art or practice of punning; paronomasia. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns, or is skilled in, or given to, punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

Punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* [F. *ponter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] To play at basset, baccara, faro, or omber; to gamble.

She heard . . . of his *punting* at gaming tables. *Thackeray.*

Punt, *n.* Act of playing at basset, baccara, faro, etc.

Punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONTOON.] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat with square ends. It is adapted for use in shallow waters.

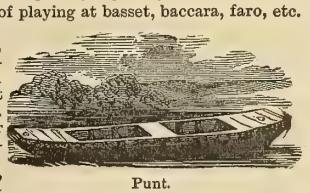

Punt.

Punt, *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat in shallow water, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; to push or propel (anything) with exertion. *Livingstone.*

2. (*Football*) To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

Punt, *n.* (*Football*) The act of punting the ball.

Punt'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponte.* See PUNT, *v. i.*] One who punts; specifically, one who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccara and faro. *Hoyle.*

Punt'er, *n.* One who punts a football; also, one who propels a punt.

Pun'til (pŭn'tĭl), **Pun'tel** (-tĕl), *n.* (*Glass Making*) See PONTEE.

Pun'to (pŭn'tō; It. pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto*, L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] (*Fencing*) A point or hit.

‖ **Punto dritto** [It.], a direct stroke or hit. — ‖ **Punto reverso** [It. *riverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke. *Halliwell.* "Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!*" *Shak.*

Pun'ty (pŭn'tў), *n.* (*Glass Making*) See PONTEE.

Pu'ny (pū'nў), *a.* [*Compar.* PUNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PUNIEST.] [F. *puîné* younger, later born, OF. *puisné; puis* afterwards (L. *post;* see POST-) + *né* born, L. *natus.* See NATAL, and cf. PUISNE.] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; inferior; petty.

A *puny* subject strikes at thy great glory. *Shak.*

Breezes laugh to scorn our *puny* speed. *Keble.*

Pu'ny (pū'nў), *n.* A youth; a novice. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Puoy (poi), *n.* Same as POY, *n.*, 3.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young dog; a puppy. (*b*) A young seal.

Pup, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUPPED (pŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUPPING.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pupæ. *a* Lepidopterous (Salt-marsh Moth), nat. size; *b* Coleopterous (Ground Beetle), enlarged.

Pu'pa (pū'pá), *n.*; *pl.* L. PUPÆ (-pē), E. PUPAS (-pàz). [L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus.* Cf. PUPPET.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any insect in that stage of its metamorphosis which usually immediately precedes the adult, or imago, stage.

☞ Among insects belonging to the higher orders, as the Hymenoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, the pupa is inactive and takes no food; in the lower orders it is active and takes food, and differs little from the imago except in the rudimentary state of the sexual organs, and of the wings in those that have wings when adult.

The term *pupa* is sometimes applied to other invertebrates in analogous stages of development.

Pupa, 2 (*Pupa incana*), nat. size.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of air-breathing land snails having an elongated spiral shell.

Coarctate, *or* **Obtected, pupa,** a pupa which is incased in the dried-up skin of the larva, as in many Diptera. — **Masked pupa,** a pupa whose limbs are bound down and partly concealed by a chitinous covering, as in Lepidoptera.

Pu'pal (pū'pal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a pupa, or the condition of a pupa.

Pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* (*Zoöl.*) To become a pupa.

Pu-pa'tion (pū-pā'shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act of becoming a pupa.

Pupe (pūp), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A pupa.

Pu-pe'lo (pū-pē'lō), *n.* Cider brandy. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Pu-pig'er-ous (pū-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Pupa* + *-gerous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing or containing a pupa; — said of dipterous larvæ which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.

Pupigerous Larva of *Eristalis.* Nat. size.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. fem., L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of *pupa* a girl. See PUPPET, and cf. PUPIL a scholar.] (*Anat.*) The aperture in the iris; the sight, apple, or black of the eye. See the Note under EYE, and IRIS.

Pin-hole pupil (*Med.*), the pupil of the eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is in typhus, or opium poisoning) as to resemble a pin hole. *Dunglison.*

Pu'pil, *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl. See PUPPET, and cf. PUPIL of the eye.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.

Too far in years to be a *pupil* now. *Shak.*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils.* *L'Estrange.*

2. A person under a guardian; a ward. *Dryden.*

3. (*Civil Law*) A boy or a girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female.

Syn. — Learner; disciple; tyro. — See SCHOLAR.

Pu'pil-age (-āj; 48), *n.* The state of being a pupil.

As sons of kings, loving in *pupilage,*
Have turned to tyrants when they came to power. *Tennyson.*

Pu'pil-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *pupillarité.* See PUPILLARY.] (*Scots Law*) The period before puberty, or from birth to fourteen in males, and twelve in females.

Pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭl-lā-rў), *a.* [L. *pupillaris:* cf. F. *pupillaire.* See PUPIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Johnson.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Pu'pil-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil of the eye + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

‖ **Pu-pip'a-ra** (pū-pĭp'á-rá), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIPAROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Diptera in which the young are born in a stage like the pupa. It includes the sheep tick, horse tick, and other parasites. Called also *Homalоptera.*

Pu-pip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*Pupa* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Bearing, or containing, a pupa; — said of the matured larvæ, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Pupipara.

‖ **Pu-piv'o-ra** (pū-pĭv'ŏ-rá), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIVOROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of parasitic Hymenoptera, including the ichneumon flies, which destroy the larvæ and pupæ of insects.

Pu-piv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*Pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on the pupæ of insects.

Pup'li-can (pŭp'lĭ-kan), *n.* Publican. [*Obs.*]

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* [OE. *popet*, OF. *poupette;* akin to F. *poupée* a doll, probably from L. *puppa*, *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. POUPETON, PUPA, PUPIL, PUPPY.] [Written also *poppet.*] **1.** A small image in the human form; a doll.

2. A similar figure moved by the hand or by a wire in a mock drama; a marionette; a wooden actor in a play.

As the pipes of some carved organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

3. One controlled in his action by the will of another; a tool; — so used in contempt. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Mach.*) The upright support for the bearing of the spindle in a lathe.

Puppet master. Same as PUPPETMAN. — **Puppet play,** a puppet show. — **Puppet player,** one who manages the motions of puppets. — **Puppet show,** a mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires. — **Puppet valve,** a valve in the form of a circular disk, which covers a hole in its seat, and opens by moving bodily away from the seat while remaining parallel with it, — used in steam engines, pumps, safety valves, etc. Its edge is often beveled, and fits in a conical recess in the seat when the valve is closed. See the valves shown in *Illusts.* of *Plunger pump*, and *Safety valve*, under PLUNGER, and SAFETY.

Pup'pet-ish (pŭp'pĕt-ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a puppet in appearance or action; of the nature of a puppet.

Pup'pet-man (-măn), *n.* A master of a puppet show.

Pup'pet-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Action or appearance resembling that of a puppet, or puppet show; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

Puppetry of the English laws of divorce. *Chambers.*

Pup'py (pŭp'pȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PUPPIES (-pĭz). [F. *poupée* doll, puppet. See PUPPET, and cf. PUP, *n.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach for a conceited and impertinent person.

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy* with a money bag under each arm. *Addison.*

Pup'py, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUPPIED (-pĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUPPYING.] To bring forth whelps; to pup.

Pup'py-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* The time or state of being a puppy; the time of being young and undisciplined.

Pup'py-ish, *a.* Like a puppy.

Pup'py-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, conceit, or impudence. *A. Chalmers.*

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURRED (pûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURRING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. Prov. G. *purren.*] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. [Written also *purr.*]

Pur, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. *Gray.*

Pur, *n.* The low, murmuring sound made by a cat to express contentment or pleasure. [Written also *purr.*]

‖ **Pu-ra'na** (pu-rä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purāṇa*, properly, old, ancient, fr. *purā* formerly.] One of a class of sacred Hindoo poetical works in the Sanskrit language which treat of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and achievements of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. The principal Puranas are eighteen in number, and there are the same number of supplementary books called *Upa Puranas.*

Pu-ran'ic (pu-răn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Puranas.

Pur'beck beds' (pûr'bĕk bĕdz'). [So called from the Isle of *Purbeck* in England.] (*Geol.*) The strata of the Purbeck stone, or Purbeck limestone, belonging to the Oölitic group. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Pur'beck stone' (stōn'). (*Geol.*) A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck in England.

Pur'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [For *pure-blind*, i. e., wholly blind. See PURE, and cf. POREBLIND.] **1.** Wholly blind. "*Purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight." *Shak.*

2. Nearsighted, or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole.

The saints have not so sharp eyes to see down from heaven; they be *purblind* and sand-blind. *Latimer.*

O *purblind* race of miserable men. *Tennyson.*

— Pur'blind'ly, *adv.* **— Pur'blind'ness,** *n.*

Purce'lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* (*Bot.*) Purslane. [*Obs.*]

Pur'chas-a-ble (pûr'chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration; hence, venal; corrupt.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

Pur'chase (pûr'chăs; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURCHASED (-chăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURCHASING.] [OE. *purchasen*, *porchacen*, OF. *porchacier*, *purchacier*, to pursue, to seek eagerly, F. *pourchasser*; OF. *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire. *Chaucer.*

That loves the thing he can not *purchase*. *Spenser.*

Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*

His faults . . . hereditary
Rather than *purchased*. *Shak.*

2. To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to *purchase* land, or a house.

The field which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth. *Gen.* xxv. 10.

3. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, or sacrifice, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

One poor retiring minute . . .
Would *purchase* thee a thousand thousand friends. *Shak.*

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*

4. To expiate by a fine or forfeit. [*Obs.*]

Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance. *Blackstone.* (*b*) To buy for a price.

6. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon, or apply a purchase to; as, to *purchase* a cannon.

Pur'chase, *v. i.* **1.** To put forth effort to obtain anything; to strive; to exert one's self. [*Obs.*]

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Ld. Berners.*

2. To acquire wealth or property. [*Obs.*]

Sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast. *J. Webster.*

Pur'chase (pûr'chăs; 48), *n.* [OE. *purchas*, F. *pourchas* eager pursuit. See PURCHASE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of seeking, getting, or obtaining anything. [*Obs.*]

I'll . . . get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The act of seeking and acquiring property.

3. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

4. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; property; possession; acquisition. *Chaucer. B. Jonson.*

We met with little *purchase* upon this coast, except two small vessels of Golconda. *De Foe.*

A beauty-waning and distressed widow . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his lustful eye. *Shak.*

5. That which is obtained for a price in money or its equivalent. "The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the *purchase*." *Wheaton.*

6. Any mechanical hold, or advantage, applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, a tackle, capstan, and the like; also, the apparatus, tackle, or device by which the advantage is gained.

A politician, to do great things, looks for a power — what our workmen call a *purchase*. *Burke.*

7. (*Law*) Acquisition of lands or tenements by other means than descent or inheritance, namely, by one's own act or agreement. *Blackstone.*

Purchase criminal, robbery. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* — **Purchase money,** the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything bought. *Berkeley.* — **Worth,** *or* **At, [so many] years' purchase,** a phrase by which the value or cost of a thing is expressed in the length of time required for the income to amount to the purchasing price; as, he bought the estate *at a twenty years' purchase*. To say one's life is not *worth a day's purchase* is the same as saying one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

Pur'chas-er (-chăs-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who purchases; one who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee.

2. (*Law*) One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance.

Pur'dah (-dȧ), *n.* [Per. *parda* a curtain.] A curtain or screen; also, a cotton fabric in blue and white stripes, used for curtains. *McElrath.*

Pure (pūr), *a.* [*Compar.* PURER (-ẽr); *superl.* PUREST.] [OE. *pur*, F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus*; akin to *putus* pure, clear, *putare* to clean, trim, prune, set in order, settle, reckon, consider, think, Skr. *pū* to clean, and perh. E. *fire*. Cf. PUTATIVE.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; clean; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* air; *pure* compassion.

The *pure* fetters on his shins great. *Chaucer.*

A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy. *I. Watts.*

2. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste; — applied to persons. "Keep thyself *pure*." 1 *Tim.* v. 22.

Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a *pure* heart, and of a good conscience. 1 *Tim.* i. 5.

3. Free from that which harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect; — applied to things and actions. "*Pure* religion and impartial laws." *Tickell.* "The *pure*, fine talk of Rome." *Ascham.*

Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Script.*) Ritually clean; fitted for holy services.

Thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the *pure* table before the Lord. *Lev.* xxiv. 6.

5. (*Phonetics*) Of a single, simple sound or tone; — said of some vowels and the unaspirated consonants.

Pure-impure, completely or totally impure. "The inhabitants were *pure-impure* pagans." *Fuller.* — **Pure blue.** (*Chem.*) See *Methylene blue*, under METHYLENE. — **Pure chemistry.** See under CHEMISTRY. — **Pure mathematics,** that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, in contradistinction to *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life. See MATHEMATICS. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).* — **Pure villenage** (*Feudal Law*), a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Unmixed; clear; simple; real; true; genuine; unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; untarnished; unstained; stainless; clean; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; chaste; unpolluted; undefiled; immaculate; innocent; guiltless; guileless; holy.

Pured (pūrd *or* pūr'ĕd), *a.* Purified; refined. [*Obs.*] "Bread of *pured* wheat." "*Pured* gold." *Chaucer.*

‖ **Pu'rée'** (pu'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by boiling any article of food to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve; as, a *purée* of fish, or of potatoes; especially, a soup the thickening of which is so treated.

Pure'ly (pūr'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a pure manner (in any sense of the adjective).

2. Nicely; prettily. [*Archaic*] *Halliwell.*

Pure'ness, *n.* The state of being pure (in any sense of the adjective).

Pur'file (pûr'fĭl), *n.* [See PURFLE.] A sort of ancient trimming of tinsel and thread for women's gowns; — called also *bobbinwork*. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v. t.* [OF. *pourfiler*; *pour* for + *fil* a thread, L. *filum*. See PROFILE, and cf. PURL a border.] **1.** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; to ornament with metallic threads; as, to *purfle* with blue and white. *P. Plowman.*

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

2. (*Her.*) To ornament with a bordure of ermines, furs, and the like; also, with gold studs or mountings.

Pur'fle (pûr'f'l), ‖ *n.* **1.** A hem, border, or trimming,
Pur'flew (-flū), ‖ as of embroidered work.

2 (*Her.*) A border of any heraldic fur.

Pur'fled (pûr'f'ld), *a.* Ornamented; decorated; esp., embroidered on the edges.

Purfled work (*Arch.*), delicate tracery, especially in Gothic architecture.

Pur'fling (pûr'flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on the border of a thing; specifically, the inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

Pur'ga-ment (pûr'gȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *purgamentum* offscourings, washings, expiatory sacrifice. See PURGE.] **1.** That which is excreted; excretion. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) A cathartic; a purgative. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *purgatio*: cf. F. *purgation*. See PURGE.] **1.** The act of purging; the act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying, by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous; the evacuation of the bowels.

2. (*Law*) The clearing of one's self from a crime of which one was publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical*, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was, that the person suspected take his oath that he was clear of the matter objected against him, and bring his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See ORDEAL. *Wharton.*

Let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shak.*

Pur'ga-tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *purgativus*: cf. F. *purgatif*.] Having the power or quality of purging; cathartic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A purging medicine; a cathartic.

Pur'ga-tive-ly, *adv.* In a purgative manner.

Pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to
Pur'ga-to'ri-an (-an), ‖ purgatory; expiatory.

Pur'ga-to'ri-an, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of purgatory. *Boswell.*

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *purgatorius*.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

Pur'ga-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *purgatoire*.] A state or place of purification after death; according to the Roman Catholic creed, a place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by expiating such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they fully satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are believed to be received into heaven.

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURGED (pûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURGING (pûr'jĭng).] [F. *purger*, L. *purgare*; *purus* pure + *agere* to make, to do. See PURE, and AGENT.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.

3. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.

4. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a steam pipe, by driving off or permitting escape.

5. To clear from guilt, or from moral or ceremonial defilement; as, to *purge* one of guilt or crime.

When that he hath *purged* you from sin. *Chaucer.*

Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean. *Ps.* li. 7.

6. (*Law*) To clear from accusation, or the charge of a crime or misdemeanor, as by oath or in ordeal.

7. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away; — often followed by *away*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Ps.* lxxix. 9.

We 'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes. *Addison.*

Purge, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification.

2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.

Purge, *n.* [Cf. F. *purge*. See PURGE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of purging.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. *Fuller.*

2. That which purges; especially, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. *Arbuthnot.*

Pur'ger (pûr'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, purges or cleanses; especially, a cathartic medicine.

Pur'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.* The part of a sugarhouse where the molasses is drained off from the sugar.

Pur'ging (-jĭng), *a.* That purges; cleansing.

Purging flax (*Bot.*), an annual European plant of the genus *Linum* (*L. catharticum*); dwarf wild flax; — so called from its use as a cathartic medicine.

Pur'ging, *n.* (*Med.*) The act of cleansing; excessive evacuations; especially, diarrhea.

Pur'i (pûr'ĭ), *n.* (*Chem.*) See EUXANTHIN.

Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *purification*, L. *purificatio*. See PURIFY.] **1.** The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is impure or noxious, or heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors, or of metals.

2. The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement.

When the days of her *purification* according to the law of Moses were accomplished. *Luke* ii. 22.

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

Pu'ri-fi-ca'tive (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *purificatif*.] Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. [*R.*]

Pu'ri-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies; a purifier.

Pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *purificatorius*.] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.

Pu'ri-fi'er (pū'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

Pu'ri-form (pū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pus, puris*, pus + *-form:* cf. F. *puriforme.*] (*Med.*) In the form of pus.

Pu'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare; purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PURE, and *-FY.*] **1.** To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.

2. Hence, in figurative uses: (*a*) To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purify* the heart.

And fit them so
Purified to receive him pure. *Milton.*

(*b*) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.

And Moses took the blood, and put it upon the horns of the altar, . . . and *purified* the altar. *Lev.* viii. 15.

Purify both yourselves and your captives. *Num.* xxxi. 19.

(*c*) To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. *Sprat.*

Pu'ri-fy, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

‖ **Pu'rim** (pū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the Feast of Lots, instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman. *Esther* ix. 26.

Pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *purisme.*] Rigid purity; the quality of being affectedly pure or nice, especially in the choice of language; over-solicitude as to purity. "His political *purism*." *De Quincey.*

The English language, however, . . . had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik.*

Pur'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *puriste.*] **1.** One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, esp. in the choice of language.

He [Fox] . . . purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist.* *Macaulay.*

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.*

Pu-ris'tic (pū-rĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to pur-
Pu-ris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ists or purism.

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tan), *n.* [From PURITY.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — originally, a term of reproach. The Puritans formed the bulk of the early population of New England.

☞ The *Puritans* were afterward distinguished as *Political Puritans, Doctrinal Puritans*, and *Puritans in Discipline.* *Hume.*

2. One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; — often used reproachfully or in contempt; one who has overstrict notions.

She would make a *puritan* of the devil. *Shak.*

Pu'ri-tan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Puritans; resembling, or characteristic of, the Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
Pu'ri-tan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the Puritans, or to their doctrines and practice.

2. Precise in observance of legal or religious requirements; strict; overscrupulous; rigid; — often used by way of reproach or contempt.

Puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded. *Macaulay.*

He had all the *puritanic* traits, both good and evil. *Hawthorne.*

Pu'ri-tan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, notions, or practice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURITANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURITANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans. *Bp. Montagu.*

Pu'ri-ty (pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OE. *purete, purte*, OF. *purté*, F. *pureté*, from L. *puritas*, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE.] The condition of being pure. Specifically: (*a*) Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. (*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. "The *purity* of a linen vesture." *Holyday.* (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of heart or of life. (*d*) Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views. (*e*) Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style.

Pur'kin-je's cells' (pōōr'kĕn-yĕz sĕlz'). [From J. E. *Purkinje*, their discoverer.] (*Anat.*) Large ganglion cells forming a layer near the surface of the cerebellum.

Purl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Contr. fr. *purfile, purfle.* See PURFLE.] To decorate with fringe or embroidery. "Nature's cradle more enchased and *purled*." *B. Jonson.*

Purl, *n.* **1.** An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe, often of gold or silver twist; also, a pleat or fold, as of a band.

A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An inversion of stitches in knitting, which gives to the work a ribbed or waved appearance.

Purl stitch. Same as PURL, *n.*, 2.

Purl, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURLED (pûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURLING.] [Cf. Sw. *porla*, and E. *pur* to murmur as a cat.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over or through obstructions.

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills. *Pope.*

2. [Perh. fr. F. *perler* to pearl, to bead. See PEARL, *v. & n.*] To rise in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl; to mantle.

Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*

Purl, *n.* [See 3d PURL.] **1.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton.*

2. A gentle murmur, as that produced by the running of a liquid among obstructions; as, the *purl* of a brook.

3. [Perh. from F. *perler*, v. PURL to mantle.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer in which wormwood or other bitter herbs had been infused, and which was regarded as tonic; at present, hot beer mixed with gin, sugar, and spices. "Drank a glass of *purl* to recover appetite." *Addison.* "Drinking hot *purl*, and smoking pipes." *Dickens.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A tern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée, poralée* (equiv. to LL. *perambulatio* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through); *por* (L. *pro*, confused, however, with L. *per* through) + *alée* a going, F. *allée.* See PRO-, and ALLEY.] [Written also *pourlieu.*] **1.** Originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, having been unlawfully added to the forest, was afterwards severed from it, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied
In some *purlieu* two gentle fawns at play. *Milton.*

2. Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; neighborhood. "The *purlieus* of St. James." *Swift.*

Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court. *Macaulay.*

Pur'lin } (-lĭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Arch.*)
Pur'line } In roof construction, a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters.

Purl'ing (pûrl'ĭng), *n.* [See 3d PURL.] The motion of a small stream running among obstructions; also, the murmur it makes in so doing.

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURLOINED (-loind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURLOINING.] [OF. *purloignier, porloignier*, to retard, delay; *pur, por, pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*). See PROLONG, and cf. ELOIGN.] To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to filch.

Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin?* *Dryden.*

Pur-loin', *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus* ii. 10.

Pur-loin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who purloins. *Swift.*

Pur'par'ty (pûr'pär'tȳ), *n.* [OF. *pourpartie; pour* for + *partie* a part; cf. OF. *purpart* a respective part.] (*Law*) A share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener. [Written also *purpart*, and *pourparty.*]

I am forced to eat all the game of your *purparties*, as well as my own thirds. *Walpole.*

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.*; *pl.* PURPLES (-p'lz). [OE. *purpre, pourpre*, OF. *purpre, porpre, pourpre*, F. *pourpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *πορφύρα* the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye; cf. *πορφύρεος* dark (said of the sea), purple, *πορφύρειν* to grow dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; perh. akin to L. *furere* to rage, E. *fury:* cf. AS. *purpure.* Cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE.] **1.** A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue.

Arraying with reflected *purple* and gold
The clouds that on his western throne attend. *Milton.*

☞ The ancient words which are translated *purple* are supposed to have been used for the color we call *crimson.* In the gradations of color as defined in art, *purple* is a mixture of red and blue. When red predominates it is called *violet*, and when blue predominates, *hyacinth.*

2. Cloth dyed a purple color, or a garment of such color; especially, a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority; specifically, the purple robe or mantle worn by Roman emperors as the emblem of imperial dignity; as, to put on the imperial *purple.*

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and *purple*, and scarlet. *Ex.* xxvi. 1.

3. Hence: Imperial sovereignty; royal rank, dignity, or favor; loosely and colloquially, any exalted station; great wealth. "He was born in the *purple*." *Gibbon.*

4. A cardinalate. See CARDINAL.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of large butterflies, usually marked with purple or blue, of the genus *Basilarchia* (formerly *Limenitis*); as, the banded *purple* (*B. arthemis*). See *Illust.* under URSULA.

6. (*Zoöl.*) Any shell of the genus Purpura.

7. *pl.* (*Med.*) See PURPURA.

8. *pl.* A disease of wheat. Same as EARCOCKLE.

☞ *Purple* is sometimes used in composition, esp. with participles forming words of obvious signification; as, *purple*-colored, *purple*-hued, *purple*-stained, *purple*-tinged, *purple*-tinted, and the like.

French purple. (*Chem.*) Same as CUDBEAR. — **Purple of Cassius.** See CASSIUS. — **Purple of mollusca.** (*Zoöl.*), a coloring matter derived from certain mollusks, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple or crimson color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye. It is obtained from Ianthina, and from several species of Purpura, and Murex. — **To be born in the purple,** to be of princely birth; to be highborn.

Pur'ple, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or possessing the color called purple, much esteemed for its richness and beauty; of a deep red, or red and blue color; as, a *purple* robe.

2. Imperial; regal; — so called from the color having been an emblem of imperial authority.

Hide in the dust thy *purple* pride. *Shelley.*

3. Blood-red; bloody.

May such *purple* tears be alway shed. *Shak.*

I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Purple bird (*Zoöl.*), the European purple gallinule. See under GALLINULE. — **Purple copper ore.** (*Min.*) See BORNITE. — **Purple grackle** (*Zoöl.*), the crow blackbird. See under CROW. — **Purple martin.** See under MARTIN. — **Purple sandpiper.** See under SANDPIPER. — **Purple shell.** See IANTHINA.

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURPLING.] To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color; as, hands *purpled* with blood.

When morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

Pur'ple-heart' (pûr'p'l-härt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A strong, durable, and elastic wood of a purplish color, obtained from several tropical American leguminous trees of the genus *Copaifera* (*C. pubiflora, bracteata*, and *officinalis*). Used for decorative veneering. See COPAIBA.

Pur'ple-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Same as PURPLEHEART.

Pur'plish (-plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

Pur'port (pûr'pōrt), *n.* [OF. *purport; pur, pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *porter* to bear, carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** Design or tendency; meaning; import; tenor.

The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

With a look so piteous in *purport*
As if he had been loosed out of hell. *Shak.*

2. Disguise; covering. [*Obs.*]

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Pur'port, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURPORTING.] [OF. *pourporter, pourporter.* See PURPORT, *n.*] To intend to show; to intend; to mean; to signify; to import; — often with an object clause or infinitive.

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter which little *purported.* *Rowe.*

Pur'port-less, *a.* Without purport or meaning.

Pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* [OF. *purpos, pourpos, propos*, L. *propositum.* See PROPOUND.] **1.** That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; view; aim; design; intention; plan.

He will his firste *purpos* modify. *Chaucer.*

As my eternal *purpose* hath decreed. *Milton.*

The flighty *purpose* never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*

2. Proposal to another; discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Instance; example. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

In purpose, Of purpose, On purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object; intentionally. *On purpose* is the form now generally used.

Syn. — Design; end; intention; aim. See DESIGN.

Pur'pose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPOSED (-pŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURPOSING.] [OF. *purposer, proposer.* See PROPOSE.] **1.** To set forth; to bring forward. [*Obs.*]

2. To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished; to intend; to design; to resolve; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause. *Chaucer.*

Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak.*

I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. *Macaulay.*

Pur'pose, *v. i.* To have a purpose or intention; to discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pur'posed-ly (pûr'pŭst-lȳ), *adv.* In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely.

A poem composed *purposedly* of the Trojan war. *Holland.*

Pur'pose-ful (-pŭs-fụl), *a.* Important; material. "*Purposeful* accounts." *Tylor.* — **Pur'pose-ful-ly,** *adv.*

Pur'pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose or result; objectless. *Bp. Hall.* — **Pur'pose-less-ness,** *n.*

Pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination; designedly.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

Pur'pos-er (-pŭs-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who brings forward or proposes anything; a proposer. [*Obs.*]

2. One who forms a purpose; one who intends.

Pur'po-sive (-pŏ-sĭv), *a.* Having or indicating purpose or design. "*Purposive* characters." *Bastian.*

Purposive modification of structure in a bone. *Owen.*

It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposive* than these. *Huxley.*

Pur'pre (-pẽr), *n. & a.* Purple. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pur-pres'ture (pûr-prĕs'tûr; 135), *n.* [Probably corrupted (see PREST) fr. OF. *pourprisure*, fr. *pourprendre:* cf. LL. *purprestura.* Cf. PURPRISE.] (*Law*) Wrongful encroachment upon another's property; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, that which should be common or public, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc. [Written also *pourpresture.*]

Pur'prise (pûr'prĭz), *n.* [OF. *pourpris*, fr. *pourprendre* to take away entirely; *pour* for + *prendre* to take.] A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

Purpura (*P. lapillus*), from life.

‖ **Pur'pu-ra** (-pū-rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish: cf. F. *purpura.* See PURPLE.] **1.** (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection; the purples. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods, usually having a rough and thick shell. Some species yield a purple dye.

Pur'pu-rate (-pū-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

Pur'pu-rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of purpuric acid.

Pur'pure (-pûr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple. See PURPLE.] (*Her.*) Purple, — represented in engraving by diagonal lines declining from the right top to the left base of the escutcheon (or from sinister chief to dexter base).

Purpure.

Pur-pu're-al (pûr-pū'rē-al), *a.* Of a purple color; purple.

Pur-pu're-o- (-rē-ō-). A combining form signifying

of a purple or *purple-red color*. Specif. (*Chem.*), used in designating certain brilliant *purple-red* compounds of cobaltic chloride and ammonia, similar to the roseo-cobaltic compounds. See COBALTIC.

Pur-pu'ric (pûr-pū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *purpurique*.] **1.** (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to purpura. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid contained in uric acid. It is not known in the pure state, but forms well-known purple-red compounds (as murexide), whence its name.

☞ *Purpuric acid* was formerly used to designate murexan. See MUREXAN.

Pur'pu-rin (pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A dyestuff resembling alizarin, found in madder root, and extracted as an orange or red crystalline substance.

Pur'pu-rip'a-rous (-rĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *parere* to produce.] (*Biol.*) Producing, or connected with, a purple-colored secretion; as, the *purpuriparous* gland of certain gastropods.

Pur'pu-rog'e-nous (-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous*.] (*Biol.*) Having the power to produce a purple color; as, the *purpurogenous* membrane, or choroidal epithelium, of the eye. See *Visual purple*, under VISUAL.

Purr (pûr), *v. i. & t.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

Purr, *n.* The low murmuring sound made by a cat; pur. See PUR.

Purre (pûr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pur'ree (pŭr'rē), *n.* [Hind. *peori* yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter. See EUXANTHIN.

Pur'rock (-rŭk), *n.* See PUDDOCK, and PARROCK.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* [OE. *purs*, *pors*, OF. *burse*, *borse*, *bourse*, F. *bourse*, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, skin, leather. Cf. BOURSE, BURSCH, BURSAR, BUSKIN.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a wallet; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. *Chaucer.*

Who steals my *purse* steals trash. *Shak.*

2. Hence, a treasury; finances; as, the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; as, to win the *purse;* to make up a *purse*.

4. A specific sum of money; as: (*a*) In Turkey, the sum of 500 piasters. (*b*) In Persia, the sum of 50 tomans.

Light purse, *or* **Empty purse**, poverty or want of resources. — **Long purse**, *or* **Heavy purse**, wealth; riches. — **Purse crab** (*Zoöl.*), any land crab of the genus *Birgus*, allied to the hermit crabs. They sometimes weigh twenty pounds or more, and are very strong, being able to crack cocoanuts with the large claw. They chiefly inhabit the tropical islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, living in holes and feeding upon fruit. Called also *palm crab*. — **Purse net**, a fishing net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.* — **Purse pride**, pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Bp. Hall.* — **Purse rat.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Pocket gopher*, under POCKET. — **Sword and purse**, the military power and financial resources of a nation.

Purse Crab (*Birgus latro*).

Purse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURSED (pûrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURSING.] **1.** To put into a purse.

I will go and *purse* the ducats straight. *Shak.*

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; to knit.

Thou . . . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

Purse, *v. i.* To steal purses; to rob. [*Obs. & R.*]

I'll *purse;* . . . I'll bet at bowling alleys. *Beau. & Fl.*

Purse'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* PURSEFULS (-fụlz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse.

Purse'-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Affected with purse pride; puffed up with the possession of riches.

Purs'er (pûrs'ẽr), *n.* [See PURSE, and cf. BURSAR.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A commissioned officer in the navy who had charge of the provisions, clothing, and public moneys on shipboard; — now called *paymaster*.

2. A clerk on steam passenger vessels whose duty it is to keep the accounts of the vessels, such as the receipt of freight, tickets, etc.

3. Colloquially, any paymaster or cashier.

Purser's name (*Naut.*), a false name. [*Slang*]

Purs'er-ship, *n.* The office of purser. *Totten.*

Purs'et (-ĕt), *n.* A purse or purse net. *B. Jonson.*

Pur'si-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being pursy.

Pur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Pursy. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pur'sive-ness, *n.* Pursiness. [*Obs. & R.*]

Purs'lain (pûrs'lān), *n.* Same as PURSLANE.

Purs'lane (-lān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), corrupted fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca*.] (*Bot.*) An annual plant (*Portulaca oleracea*), with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, sometimes used as a pot herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

Flowering purslane, *or* **Great flowered purslane**, the *Portulaca grandiflora*. See PORTULACA. — **Purslane tree**, a South African shrub (*Portulacaria Afra*) with many small opposite fleshy obovate leaves. — **Sea purslane**, a seashore plant (*Arenaria peploides*) with crowded opposite fleshy leaves. — **Water purslane**, an aquatic plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) but slightly resembling purslane.

Pur-su'a-ble (pûr-sū'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*

Pur-su'al (-al), *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit. [*R.*]

Pur-su'ance (-ans), *n.* [See PURSUANT.] **1.** The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after.

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

In pursuance of, in accordance with; in prosecution or fulfillment of.

Pur-su'ant (pûr-sū'ant), *a.* [From PURSUE: cf. OF. *poursuiant*. Cf. PURSUIVANT.] Acting in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with *to* or *of*.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down, is, etc. *Waterland.*

Pur-su'ant, **Pur-su'ant-ly,** } *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

Pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURSUED (-sūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURSUING.] [OE. *pursuen*, *porsuen*, OF. *porsivre*, *poursuivre*, *poursuir*, F. *poursuivre*, fr. L. *prosequi; pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See SUE, and cf. PROSECUTE, PURSUIVANT.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare.

We happiness *pursue;* we fly from pain. *Prior.*

The happiness of men lies in *pursuing*,
Not in possessing. *Longfellow.*

2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; to go in; as, Captain Cook *pursued* a new route; the administration *pursued* a wise course.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue. "Insatiate to *pursue* vain war." *Milton.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute; to call to account.

The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have *pursued* me, they shall *pursue* you also. *Wyclif* (*John* xv. 20).

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See FOLLOW.

Pur-sue', *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man *pursueth*. *Prov.* xxviii. 1.

Men hotly *pursued* after the objects of their ambition. *Earle.*

2. To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse; to continue. [*A Gallicism*]

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. *Boyle.*

3. (*Law*) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party; to act as a prosecutor. *Burrill.*

Pur-su'er (-sū'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pursues or chases; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

2. (*Eccl. & Scots Law*) A plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* [F. *poursuite*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of following or going after; esp., a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy. *Clarendon.*

Weak we are, and can not shun *pursuit*. *Shak.*

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge; the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure.

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile *pursuits;* a literary *pursuit*.

4. (*Law*) Prosecution. [*Obs.*]

That *pursuit* for tithes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual court. *Fuller.*

Curve of pursuit (*Geom.*), a curve described by a point which is at each instant moving towards a second point, which is itself moving according to some specified law.

Pur'sui-vant (pûr'swē-vant), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, and cf. PURSUANT.] [Written also *poursuivant.*] **1.** (*Heralds' College*) A functionary of lower rank than a herald, but discharging similar duties; — called also *pursuivant at arms;* an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively.

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope. *Longfellow.*

2. The king's messenger; a state messenger.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

Pur'sui-vant, *v. t.* To pursue. [*Obs. & R.*]

Their navy was *pursuivanted* after with a horrible tempest. *Fuller.*

Pur'sy (pûr'sy), *a.* [OF. *pourcif*, *poulsif*, F. *poussif*, fr. *pousser* to push, thrust, heave, OF. also *poulser*: cf. F. *pousse* the heaves, asthma. See PUSH.] Fat and short-breathed; fat, short, and thick; swelled with pampering; as, *pursy* insolence. *Shak.*

Pursy and important he sat him down. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pur'te-nance (pûr'tẽ-nans), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *appurtenance*.] That which pertains or belongs to something; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. [*Obs.*]

"The *purtenaunces* of purgatory." *Piers Plowman.*

Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* [*Rev. Ver.*, inwards] thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9.

Pu'ru-lence (pū'ru-lens), } *n.* [L. *purulentia:* cf. F.
Pu'ru-len-cy (-len-sy), } *purulence*.] (*Med.*) The quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'ru-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus*, *puris*, pus, matter: cf. F. *purulent*. See PUS.] (*Med.*) Consisting of pus, or matter; partaking of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation.

Pu'ru-lent-ly, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

Pur've-ance (pûr'vẽ-ăns), **Pur'vei-ance'** (-ans'), *n.* Purveyance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURVEYED (-vād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURVEYING.] [OE. *purveien*, *porveien*, OF. *porveeir*, *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*, fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE, and cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** To furnish or provide, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*

2. To procure; to get.

I mean to *purvey* me a wife after the fashion of the children of Benjamin. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pur-vey', *v. i.* **1.** To purchase provisions; to provide; to make provision. *Chaucer. Milton.*

2. To pander; — with *to*. "Their turpitude *purveys* to their malice." [*R.*] *Burke.*

Pur-vey'ance (pûr-vā'ans), *n.* [Cf. F. *pourvoyance*.] **1.** The act or process of providing or procuring; providence; foresight; preparation; management. *Chaucer.*

The ill *purveyance* of his page. *Spenser.*

2. That which is provided; provisions; food.

3. (*Eng. Law*) A providing necessaries for the sovereign by buying them at an appraised value in preference to all others, and even without the owner's consent. This was formerly a royal prerogative, but has long been abolished. *Wharton.*

Pur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *porveour*, OF. *pourveor*, F. *pourvoyeur*. See PURVEY, and cf. PROVEDITOR.] **1.** One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; a caterer.

2. An officer who formerly provided, or exacted provision, for the king's household. [*Eng.*]

3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*

Pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *purveu*, *pourveu*, F. *pourvu*, provided, p. p. of OF. *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*. See PURVEY, VIEW, and cf. PROVISO.] **1.** (*a*) (*Law*) The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted*," as distinguished from the *preamble*. *Cowell.* (*b*) Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*

Profanations within the *purview* of several statutes. *Bacon.*

2. Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Madison.*

Pus (pŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *πύος*, *πύον*, and to E. *foul*: cf. F. *pus*. See FOUL, *a.*] (*Med.*) The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of innumerable white nucleated cells floating in a clear liquid.

Pu'sane (pū'sān), *n.* (*Anc. Armor*) A piece of armor for the breast; often, an addition to, or reënforcement of, the breastplate; — called also *pesane*.

Pu'sey-ism (pū'zy-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Ch. of Eng.*) The principles of Dr. *Pusey* and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in various publications, esp. in a series which appeared from 1833 to 1841, designated "Tracts for the Times;" tractarianism. See TRACTARIANISM.

Pu'sey-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Pu-
Pu'sey-ite (-ĭt), } seyism.

Pu'sey-ite, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism; — often used opprobriously.

Push (push), *n.* [Probably F. *poche*. See POUCH.] A pustule; a pimple. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Bacon.*

Push, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUSHED (pusht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUSHING.] [OE. *possen*, *pussen*, F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, v. intens. fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, knock, push. See PULSE a beating, and cf. PURSY.] **1.** To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to *draw*.

Sidelong had *pushed* a mountain from his seat. *Milton.*

2. To thrust the points of the horns against; to gore.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. *Ex.* xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to drive; to *push* an objection too far. "To *push* his fortune." *Dryden.*

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

4. To bear hard upon; to perplex; to embarrass.

5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

Push, *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust; to shove; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword. *Shak.*

2. To make an advance, attack, or effort; to be energetic; as, a man must *push* in order to succeed.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

War seemed asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

To push on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.

The rider *pushed on* at a rapid pace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Push, *n.* **1.** A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force applied; a shove; as, to give the ball the first *push*.

3. An assault or attack; an effort; an attempt; hence, the time or occasion for action.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push*. *Milton.*

When it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

4. The faculty of overcoming obstacles; aggressive energy; as, he has *push*, or he has no *push*. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See THRUST.

Push'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pushes.

Push'ing, *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; energetic; also, forward; officious; intrusive. — **Push'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Push'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A child's game played with pins. *L'Estrange.*

Pu'sil (pū'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very small; little; petty. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (-lă-nim'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas:* cf. F. *pusillanimité*.] The quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.

The badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shak.*

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of . . . *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Syn. — Cowardliness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little (dim. of *pusus* a little boy; cf. *puer* a boy, E. *puerile*) + *animus* the mind: cf. F. *pusillanime*. See ANIMOSITY.] **1.** Destitute of a manly or

courageous strength and firmness of mind; of weak spirit; mean-spirited; spiritless; cowardly; — said of persons; as, a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Evincing, or characterized by, weakness of mind, and want of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. "A low and *pusillanimous* spirit." *Burke.*

Syn. — Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

Pu*sil-lan'i-mous-ly (pū*sĭl-lan'ĭ-mŭs-lĭ), *adv.* With pusillanimity.

Pu*sil-lan'i-mous-ness, *n.* Pusillanimity.

Pus'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Purslane. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Puss (pus), *n.* [Cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1.** A cat; — a fondling appellation.

2. A hare; — so called by sportsmen.

Puss in the corner, a game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals in the open air, and exchange places, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a corner while it is vacant, leaving some other without one. — **Puss moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of stout bombycid moths belonging to *Cerura, Harpyia,* and allied genera, esp. *Harpyia vinuli,* of Europe. The larvæ are humpbacked, and have two caudal appendages.

Puss'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *puss.*] **1.** A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.

2. A catkin of the pussy willow.

3. The game of tipcat; — also called *pussy cat.*

Pussy willow (*Bot.*), any kind of willow having large cylindrical catkins clothed with long glossy hairs, especially the American *Salix discolor;* — called also *glaucous willow,* and *swamp willow.*

Pus'sy (pŭs'sĭ), *a.* See PURSY. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lant; 135), *a.* [L. *pustulans,* p. pr. See PUSTULATE, *v. t.*] (*Med.*) Producing pustules. — *n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

Pus'tu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pustules; as, *pustular* prominences; *pustular* eruptions.

2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

Pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus,* p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, fr. *pustula.* See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pus'tu-late (pŭs'tū-lāt), } *a.* Covered with pustulelike
Pus'tu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } prominences; pustular; pustulous; as, a *pustulate* leaf; a *pustulate* shell or coral.

Pus-tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pustulatio.*] The act of producing pustules; the state of being pustulated.

Pus'tule (pŭs'tūl; 135), *n.* [L. *pustula,* and *pusula:* cf. F. *pustule.*] (*Med.*) A vesicle or an elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Malignant pustule. See under MALIGNANT.

Pus'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus,* fr. *pustula* a pustule: cf. F. *pustuleux.*] Resembling, or covered with, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

Put (put), *n.* [See PIT.] A pit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Put, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of PUT, contracted from *putteth.* *Chaucer.*

Put (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. W. *pwt* any short thing, *pwt o ddyn* a squab of a person, *pwtog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.

Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign. *Bramston.*
What droll *puts* the citizens seem in it all. *F. Harrison.*

Put (put), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUTTING.] [AS. *potian* to thrust; cf. Dan. *putte* to put, to put into, Fries. *putje;* perh. akin to W. *pwtio* to butt, poke, thrust; cf. also Gael. *put* to push, thrust, and E. *potter,* v. i.] **1.** To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push; — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs, as with *by* (*to put by* = to thrust aside; to divert); or with *forth* (*to put forth* = to thrust out).

His chief designs are . . . to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To bring to a position or place; to place; to lay; to set; figuratively, to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; as, to *put* one in fear; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* an enemy to flight.

This present dignity,
In which that I have *put* you. *Chaucer.*
I will *put* enmity between thee and the woman. *Gen.* iii. 15.
He *put* no trust in his servants. *Job* iv. 18.
When God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might. *Milton.*
In the mean time other measures were *put* in operation. *Sparks.*

3. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression.

4. To lay down; to give up; to surrender. [*Obs.*]

No man hath more love than this, that a man *put* his life for his friends. *Wyclif* (*John* xv. 13).

5. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; to state; to express; figuratively, to assume; to suppose; — formerly sometimes followed by *that* introducing a proposition; as, to *put* a question; to *put* a case.

Let us now *put* that ye have leave. *Chaucer.*
Put the perception and you *put* the mind. *Berkeley.*
These verses, originally Greek, were *put* in Latin. *Milton.*
All this is ingeniously and ably *put.* *Hare.*

6. To incite; to entice; to urge; to constrain; to oblige.

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief. *Swift.*
Put me not to use the carnal weapon in my own defense. *Sir W. Scott.*
Thank him who *puts* me, loath, to this revenge. *Milton.*

7. To throw or cast with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; a practice in athletics; as, to *put* the shot or weight.

8. (*Mining*) To convey coal in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. *Raymond.*

Put case, formerly, an elliptical expression for, *put* or suppose the case to be.

Put case that the soul after departure from the body may live. *Bp. Hall.*

— **To put about** (*Naut.*), to turn, or change the course of, as a ship. — **To put away.** (*a*) To renounce; to discard; to expel. (*b*) To divorce. — **To put back.** (*a*) To push or thrust backwards; hence, to hinder; to delay. (*b*) To refuse; to deny.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back.* *Shak.*

(*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour. (*d*) To restore to the original place; to replace. — **To put by.** (*a*) To turn, set, or thrust, aside. "Smiling *put* the question *by.*" *Tennyson.* (*b*) To lay aside; to keep; to store up; as, *to put by* money. — **To put down.** (*a*) To lay down; to deposit; to set down. (*b*) To lower; to diminish; as, *to put down* prices. (*c*) To deprive of position or power; to put a stop to; to suppress; to abolish; to confute; as, *to put down* rebellion or traitors.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down.* *Shak.*
Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

(*d*) To subscribe; as, *to put down* one's name. — **To put forth.** (*a*) To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, a tree *puts forth* leaves. (*b*) To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert; as, *to put forth* strength. (*c*) To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like. (*d*) To publish, as a book. — **To put forward.** (*a*) To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility; to promote. (*b*) To cause to make progress; to aid. (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour. — **To put in.** (*a*) To introduce among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, *to put in* a word while others are discoursing. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (*c*) (*Law*) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. *Burrill.* (*d*) (*Med.*) To restore, as a dislocated part, to its place. — **To put off.** (*a*) To lay aside; to discard; as, *to put off* a robe; *to put off* mortality. "*Put off* thy shoes from off thy feet." *Ex.* iii. 5. (*b*) To turn aside; to elude; to disappoint; to frustrate; to baffle.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hoped *to put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*
We might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

(*c*) To delay; to defer; to postpone; as, *to put off* repentance. (*d*) To get rid of; to dispose of; especially, to pass fraudulently; as, *to put off* a counterfeit note, or an ingenious theory. (*e*) To push from land; as, *to put off* a boat. — **To put on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To invest one's self with, as clothes; to assume. "Mercury . . . *put on* the shape of a man." *L'Estrange.* (*b*) To impute (something) to; to charge upon; as, *to put* blame *on* or *upon* another. (*c*) To advance; to promote. [*Obs.*] "This came handsomely *to put on* the peace." *Bacon.* (*d*) To impose; to inflict. "That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." 2 *Kings* xviii. 14. (*e*) To apply; as, *to put on* workmen; *to put on* steam. (*f*) To deceive; to trick. "The stork found he was *put upon.*" *L'Estrange.* (*g*) To place upon, as a means or condition; as, he *put* him *upon* bread and water. "This caution will *put* them *upon* considering." *Locke.* (*h*) (*Law*) To rest upon; to submit to; as, a defendant *puts* himself *on* or *upon* the country. *Burrill.* — **To put out.** (*a*) To eject; as, *to put out* an intruder. (*b*) To put forth; to shoot, as a bud, orsprout. (*c*) To extinguish; as, *to put out* a candle, light, or fire. (*d*) To place at interest; to loan; as, *to put out* funds. (*e*) To provoke, as by insult; to displease; to vex; as, he was *put out* by my reply. [*Colloq.*] (*f*) To protrude; to stretch forth; as, *to put out* the hand. (*g*) To publish; to make public; as, *to put out* a pamphlet. (*h*) To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, *to put* one *out* in reading or speaking. (*i*) (*Law*) To open; as, *to put out* lights, that is, to open or cut windows. *Burrill.* (*j*) (*Med.*) To place out of joint; to dislocate; as, *to put out* the ankle. (*k*) To cause to cease playing, or to prevent from playing longer in a certain inning, as in base ball. — **To put over.** (*a*) To place (some one) in authority over; as, *to put* a general *over* a division of an army. (*b*) To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

(*c*) To defer; to postpone; as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term. (*d*) To transfer (a person or thing) across; as, *to put* one *over* the river. — **To put the hand to** *or* **unto.** (*a*) To take hold of, as of an instrument of labor; as, *to put the hand to* the plow; hence, to engage in (any task or affair); as, *to put* one's *hand* to the work. (*b*) To take or seize, as in theft. "He hath not *put his hand unto* his neighbor's goods." *Ex.* xxii. 11. — **To put through,** to cause to go through all conditions or stages of a progress; hence, to push to completion; to accomplish; as, he *put through* a measure of legislation; he *put through* a railroad enterprise. [*U. S.*] — **To put to.** (*a*) To add; to unite; as, *to put* one sum *to* another. (*b*) To refer to; to expose; as, *to put* the safety of the state *to* hazard. "That dares not *put* it *to* the touch." *Montrose.* (*c*) To attach (something) to; to harness beasts to. *Dickens.* — **To put to a stand,** to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties. — **To put to bed.** (*a*) To undress and place in bed, as a child. (*b*) To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth. — **To put to death,** to kill. — **To put together,** to attach; to aggregate; to unite in one. — **To put this and that** (*or* **two and two**) **together,** to draw an inference; to form a correct conclusion. — **To put to it,** to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't.*" *Shak.* — **To put to rights,** to arrange in proper order; to settle or compose rightly. — **To put to the sword,** to kill with the sword; to slay. — **To put to trial,** *or* **on trial,** to bring to a test; to try. — **To put trust in,** to confide in; to repose confidence in. — **To put up.** (*a*) To pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; to put up with; as, *to put up* indignities. [*Obs.*] "Such national injuries are not *to be put up.*" *Addison.* (*b*) To send forth or upward; as, *to put up* a prayer. (*c*) To expose; to offer publicly; as, *to put up* goods for sale. (*d*) To start from a cover, as game. "She has been frightened; she has been *put up.*" *C. Kingsley.* (*e*) To hoard. "Himself never *put up* any of the rent." *Spelman.* (*f*) To lay aside or preserve; to pack away; to store; to pickle; as, *to put up* pork, beef, or fish. (*g*) To place out of sight, or away; to put in its proper place; as, *put up* that letter. *Shak.* (*h*) To incite; to instigate; — followed by *to;* as, he *put* the lad *up* to mischief. (*i*) To raise; to erect; to build; as, *to put up* a tent, or a house. (*j*) To lodge; to entertain; as, *to put up* travelers. — **To put up a job,** to arrange a plot. [*Slang*]

Syn. — To place; set; lay; cause; produce; propose; state. — PUT, LAY, PLACE, SET. These words agree in the idea of fixing the position of some object, and are often used interchangeably. *To put* is the least definite, denoting merely to move to a place. *To place* has more particular reference to the precise location, as to put with care in a certain or proper place. *To set* or *to lay* may be used when there is special reference to the position of the object.

Put (put; *often* pŭt *in def.* 3), *v. i.* **1.** To go or move; as, when the air first *puts* up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct one's course; to go.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To play a card or a hand in the game called *put.*

To put about (*Naut.*), to change direction; to tack. — **To put back** (*Naut.*), to turn back; to return. "The French . . . had *put back* to Toulon." *Southey.* — **To put forth.** (*a*) To shoot, bud, or germinate. "Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth.*" *Bacon.* (*b*) To leave a port or haven, as a ship. *Shak.* — **To put in** (*Naut.*), to enter a harbor; to sail into port. — **To put in for.** (*a*) To make a request or claim; as, *to put in for* a share of profits. (*b*) To go into covert; — said of a bird escaping from a hawk. (*c*) To offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.* — **To put off,** to go away; to depart; esp., to leave land, as a ship; to move from the shore. — **To put on,** to hasten motion; to drive vehemently. — **To put over** (*Naut.*), to sail over or across. — **To put to sea** (*Naut.*), to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. — **To put up.** (*a*) To take lodgings; to lodge. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.* — **To put up to,** to advance to. [*Obs.*] "With this he *put up to* my lord." *Swift.* — **To put up with.** (*a*) To overlook, or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; as, *to put up with* an injury or affront. (*b*) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; as, *to put up with* bad fare.

Put (put; *often* pŭt, *esp. in def.* 2), *n.* **1.** The act of putting; an action; a movement; a thrust; a push; as, the *put* of a ball. "A forced *put.*" *L'Estrange.*

2. A certain game at cards. *Young.*

3. A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and date. [*Brokers' Cant*]

A *put* and a call may be combined in one instrument, the holder of which may either buy or sell as he chooses at the fixed price. *Johnson's Cyc.*

Put (pŭt), *n.* [OF. *pute.*] A prostitute. [*Obs.*]

Pu'tage (pū'tāj; 48), *n.* [OF. *putage.*] Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

‖ **Pu-ta'men** (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The shell of a nut; the stone of a drupe fruit. See ENDOCARP.

Pu'tan-ism (pū'tan-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *putanisme,* fr. *putain* harlot.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman; harlotry.

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus,* fr. *putare, putatum,* to reckon, suppose, adjust, prune, cleanse. See PURE, and cf. AMPUTATE, COMPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed; as, the *putative* father of a child. "His other *putative* (I dare not say feigned) friends." *E. Hall.*

Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurped authority. *Jer. Taylor.*

Put-chuck' (pŭt-chŭk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PACHAK.

‖ **Pu'te-al** (pū'tē-ăl), *n.* [L., fr. *puteus* well.] (*Arch.*) An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it; a well curb. *Weale.*

‖ **Put'e-li** (pŭt'ē-lĭ), *n.* Same as PATELA.

Pu'ter-y (pū'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *puterie.*] Putage. [*Obs.*]

Pu'tid (pū'tĭd), *a.* [L. *putidus:* cf. F. *putide.* Cf. PUTRID.] Rotten; fetid; stinking; base; worthless. *Jer. Taylor.* "Thy *putid* muse." *Dr. H. More.*

Pu-tid'i-ty (pū-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), } *n.* The quality or state of
Pu'tid-ness (pū'tĭd-nĕs), } being putrid.

Put'log' (pŭt'lŏg'; 277), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the short pieces of timber on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid, — one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, and the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Put'-off' (pŭt'ŏf'; 115), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse. *L'Estrange.*

Pu'tour (pū'tōor), *n.* [See PUT a prostitute.] A keeper of a brothel; a procurer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pu-tred'i-nous (pū-trĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell; stinking; rotten.

Pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putrefactio:* cf. F. *putréfaction.* See PUTREFY.] **1.** The act or the process of putrefying; the offensive decay of albuminous or other matter.

☞ Putrefaction is a complex phenomenon involving a multiplicity of chemical reactions, always accompanied by, and without doubt caused by, bacteria and vibriones; hence, putrefaction is a form of fermentation, and is sometimes called *putrefaction fermentative.* Putrefaction is not possible under conditions that preclude the development of living organisms. Many of the products of putrefaction are powerful poisons, and are called *cadaveric poisons,* or *ptomaines.*

2. The condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied. "*Putrefaction's* breath." *Shelley.*

Pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *putréfactif.* See PUTREFY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process. *Wiseman.*

2. Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

— **Pu'tre-fac'tive-ness,** *n.*

Pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t.* [Written also *putrify.*] [*imp. & p. p.* PUTREFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUTREFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *putréfier;* L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *putrefacere.* See PUTRID, and -FY.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot.

2. To corrupt; to make foul.

Private suits do *putrefy* the public good. *Bacon.*
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shak.*

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound.

Pu'tre-fy, *v. i.* To become putrid; to decay offensively; to rot. *Isa.* i. 6.

Pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'sens), *n.* The state of being putrescent; putrescent matter.

Pu-tres'cent (pū-trĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] **1.** Becoming putrid or rotten.

Externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core. *Motley.*

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

Pu-tres'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances.

Pu-tres'ci-ble, *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

Pu-tres'cin (-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nontoxic diamine, $C_4H_{12}N_2$, formed in the putrefaction of the flesh of mammals and some other animals.

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, fr. *putere* to stink, to be rotten: cf. F. *putride*. See PUS, FOUL, *a.*] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten; — said of animal or vegetable matter; as, *putrid* flesh. See PUTREFACTION.

2. Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a *putrid* smell.

Putrid fever (*Med.*), typhus fever; — so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body. — Putrid sore throat (*Med.*), a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

Pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *putridité*.] The quality of being putrid; putrefaction; rottenness.

Pu'trid-ness (pū'trĭd-nĕs), *n.* Putridity. *Floyer.*

Pu'tri-fac'ted (pū'trĭ-făk'tĕd), *a.* [See PUTREFY.] Putrefied. [*Obs.*]

What vermin bred of *putrifacted* slime. *Marston.*

Pu'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Putrefaction.

Pu'tri-fy (pū'trĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To putrefy.

Pu'tri-lage (pū'trĭ-lāj), *n.* [F. *putrilage*, L. *putrilago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

Pu'try (pū'trў), *a.* Putrid. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Pu'try, *n.* Putage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Put'ter (pŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts or places.

2. Specifically, one who pushes the small wagons in a coal mine, and the like. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Put'ter (pŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUTTERING.] [See POTTER.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle; to potter.

Put'ter-on' (pŭt'tẽr-ŏn'), *n.* An instigator. *Shak.*

Put'ti-er (pŭt'tĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who putties; a glazier.

Put'ting (pŭt'tĭng), *n.* The throwing of a heavy stone, shot, etc., with the hand raised or extended from the shoulder; — originally, a Scottish game.

Putting stone, a heavy stone used in the game of putting.

Put'tock (pŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Cf. POUT a young bird, POULT.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European kite. (*b*) The buzzard. (*c*) The marsh harrier. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Put'tock, *n.* (*Naut.*) See FUTTOCK. [*Obs.*]

Put'ty (pŭt'tў), *n.* [F. *potée*, fr. *pot* pot; what was formerly called *putty* being a substance resembling what is now called *putty powder*, and in part made of the metal of old pots. See POT.] A kind of thick paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, when applied beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, — used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, precious stones, etc.

Put'ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUTTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUTTYING.] To cement, or stop, with putty.

Put'ty-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* White-faced; — used contemptuously. *Clarke.*

Put'ty-root' (pŭt'tў-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American orchidaceous plant (*Aplectrum hyemale*) which flowers in early summer. Its slender naked rootstock produces each year a solid corm, filled with exceedingly glutinous matter, which sends up later a single large oval evergreen plaited leaf. Called also *Adam-and-Eve.*

Put'-up (pŭt'ŭp'), *a.* Arranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. [*Colloq.*]

Pu'y (pū'ĭ), *n.* See POY.

Puz'zel (pŭz'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pucelle* a virgin.] A harlot; a drab; a hussy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem. See OPPOSE, POSE, *v.*] **1.** Something which perplexes or embarrasses; especially, a toy or a problem contrived for testing ingenuity; also, something exhibiting marvelous skill in making.

2. The state of being puzzled; perplexity; as, to be in a *puzzle.*

Puz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUZZLING (-zlĭng).] **1.** To perplex; to confuse; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to nonplus.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein. *Cowper.*

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

3. To solve by ingenuity, as a puzzle; — followed by *out*; as, to *puzzle* out a mystery.

Syn. — To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

Puz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered, or perplexed.

A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work, as at a puzzle; as, to *puzzle* over a problem.

Puz'zle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The domain of puzzles; puzzles, collectively. *C. Kingsley.*

Puz'zle-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

Puz'zle-ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being puzzled; perplexity. *Miss Mitford.*

Puz'zler (pŭz'zlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads. *Brome.*

Puz'zling-ly (-zlĭng-lў), *adv.* In a puzzling manner.

Puz'zo-lan (pŭz'zō-lăn), } *n.* See POZZUOLANA.
Puz'zo-la'na (-lä'nä), }

‖ **Py-æ'mi-a** (pī-ē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύον pus + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A form of blood poisoning produced by the absorption into the blood of morbid matters usually originating in a wound or local inflammation. It is characterized by the development of multiple abscesses throughout the body, and is attended with irregularly-recurring chills, fever, profuse sweating, and exhaustion.

Py-æ'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pyæmia; of the nature of pyæmia.

Pyc'nas-pid'e-an (pĭk'năs-pĭd'ē-an), *a.* [Gr. πυκνός thick, crowded + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the posterior side of the tarsus covered with small irregular scales; — said of certain birds.

‖ **Pyc-nid'i-um** (pĭk-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PYCNIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. πυκνός crowded.] (*Bot.*) One of certain minute sporiferous organs found in fungi of the order *Pyrenomycetes.*

Pyc'nite (pĭk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. πυκνός thick.] (*Min.*) A massive subcolumnar variety of topaz.

Pyc'no-dont (pĭk'nō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. πυκνός thick, crowded + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil fish belonging to the Pycnodontini. They have numerous round, flat teeth, adapted for crushing.

‖ **Pyc'no-don'ti-ni** (-dŏn'tĭ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct order of ganoid fishes. They had a compressed body, covered with dermal ribs (*pleurolepida*) and with enameled rhomboidal scales.

Pyc-nog'o-nid (pĭk-nŏg'ō-nĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pycnogonida.

‖ **Pyc'no-gon'i-da** (pĭk'nō-gŏn'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυκνός thick, crowded + γόνυ knee.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marine arthropods in which the body is small and thin, and the eight legs usually very long; — called also *Pantopoda.*

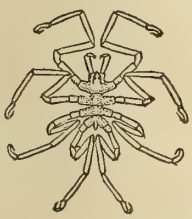

One of the Pycnogonida (*Phoxichilidium maxillare*), female. × 2

☞ The abdomen is rudimentary, and the triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis. Many of them live at great depths in the sea, and the largest of them measure two feet across the extended legs.

Pyc-nom'e-ter (pĭk-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πυκνός dense, compact + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) A specific gravity bottle; a standard flask for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids. [Also written *pyknometer.*]

Pyc'no-style (pĭk'nō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πυκνόστυλος with the pillars close together; πυκνός close + στῦλος a column, pillar: cf. F. *pycnostyle.*] (*Anc. Arch.*) See under INTERCOLUMNIATION. — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.

Pye (pī), *n.* See 2d PIE (*b*).

Pye'bald' (pī'bald'), *a.* See PIEBALD.

‖ **Py-e-li'tis** (pī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. πύελος basin + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Py-e'mi-a (pī-ē'mĭ-ä), *n.* (*Med.*) See PYÆMIA.

Py'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* A magpie; a piet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Here cometh the worthy prelate as pert as a *pyet*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Py'gal (pī'gal), *a.* [Gr. πυγή the rump.] (*Anat.*) Situated in the region of the rump, or posterior end of the backbone; — applied especially to the posterior median plates in the carapace of chelonians.

Py'garg (pī'gärg), } *n.* [L. *pygargus*, Gr.
‖ **Py-gar'gus** (pī-gär'gŭs), } πύγαργος, literally, white rump; πυγή the rump + ἀργός white: cf. F. *pygargue.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped, probably the addax, an antelope having a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The female of the hen harrier. (*b*) The sea eagle.

‖ **Py-gid'i-um** (pī-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PYGIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. πυγίδιον, dim. of πυγή the rump.] (*Zoöl.*) The caudal plate of trilobites, crustaceans, and certain insects. See *Illusts.* of LIMULUS and TRILOBITE.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mў), } *a.* [L. *pygmaeus.* See
Pyg-me'an (pĭg-mē'an), } PYGMY.] Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish; very small. "Like that *Pygmean* race." *Milton.*

Pygmy antelope (*Zoöl.*), the kleineboc. — Pygmy goose (*Zoöl.*), any species of very small geese of the genus *Nettapus*, native of Africa, India, and Australia. — Pygmy owl (*Zoöl.*), the gnome. — Pygmy parrot (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of very small green parrots (*Nasiternæ*), native of New Guinea and adjacent islands. They are not larger than sparrows.

Pyg'my, *n.; pl.* PYGMIES (-mĭz). [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. πυγμαῖος, fr. πυγμή the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, FIST.] [Written also *pigmy.*] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are *pygmies* still, though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young.*

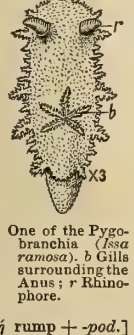

One of the Pygobranchia (*Issa ramosa*). *b* Gills surrounding the Anus; *r* Rhinophore.

Py'go-bran'chi-a (pī'gō-brăn'kĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυγή the rump + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks having the branchiæ in a wreath or group around the anal opening, as in the genus Doris.

Py'go-pod (pī'gō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. πυγή rump + *-pod*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the Pygopodes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of serpentiform lizards of the family *Pygopodidæ*, which have rudimentary hind legs near the anal cleft, but lack fore legs.

‖ **Py-gop'o-des** (pī-gŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of swimming birds which includes the grebes, divers, auks, etc., in which the legs are placed far back.

Py-gop'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Pygopodes.

Py'go-style (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. πυγή the rump + στῦλος a pillar.] (*Anat.*) The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the union of a number of the last caudal vertebræ, and supports the uropigium.

Py'in (pī'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

‖ **Py-ja'ma** (pī-jä'mä), *n.* [Hind. *pāe-jāma*, literally, leg clothing.] In India and Persia, thin loose trowsers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *paijama.*]

Pyk'ar (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

‖ **Py'la** (pī'lä), *n.; pl.* L. PYLÆ (-lē), E. PYLAS (-läz). [NL., fr. Gr. πύλη an entrance.] (*Anat.*) The passage between the iter and optocœle in the brain.

B. G. Wilder.

Pyl'a-gore (pĭl'ä-gōr), *n.* [Gr. πυλαγόρας; Πύλαι Pylæ, or Thermopylæ, where the Amphictyonic council met + ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *pylagore.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A deputy of a State at the Amphictyonic council.

‖ **Py-lan'gi-um** (pī-lăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PYLANGIA (-ä). [NL., from Gr. πύλη an entrance + ἀγγεῖον a vessel.] (*Anat.*) The first and undivided part of the aortic trunk in the amphibian heart. — **Py-lan'gi-al** (-al), *a.*

‖ **Py'lon** (pī'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυλών a gateway.] (*a*) A low tower, having a truncated pyramidal form, and flanking an ancient Egyptian gateway.

Massive *pylons* adorned with obelisks in front. *J. W. Draper.*

(*b*) An Egyptian gateway to a large building (with or without flanking towers).

Py-lor'ic (pī-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pylorique.*] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* end of the stomach.

‖ **Py-lo'rus** (pī-lō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* PYLORI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πυλωρός pylorus, gate keeper; πύλη a gate + οὖρος watcher, guardian.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The opening from the stomach into the intestine. (*b*) A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

Pyne (pīn *or* pēn), *n. & v.* See PINE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Py-noun' (pī-nōōn'), *n.* A pennant. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Py'o-cy'a-nin (pī'ō-sī'ä-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus + κύανος dark blue.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A blue coloring matter found in the pus from old sores, supposed to be formed through the agency of a species of bacterium (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*).

Py'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πύον pus + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Med.*) Producing or generating pus.

Py'oid (pī'oid), *a.* [Gr. πύον pus + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to pus; of the nature of, or like, pus.

Pyoid corpuscles (*Med.*), cells of a size larger than pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the latter.

Py'op-neu'mo-tho'rax (pī'ŏp-nū'mō-thō'răks), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus + E. *pneumothorax.*] (*Med.*) Accumulation of air, or other gas, and of pus, in the pleural cavity.

Py'ot (pī'ŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The magpie. See PIET.

Py'o-xan'those (pī'ō-zăn'thōs), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus + ξανθός yellow.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A greenish yellow crystalline coloring matter found with pyocyanin in pus.

Pyr'a-canth (pĭr'ä-kănth), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire + ἄκανθα a thorn, a prickly plant.] (*Bot.*) The evergreen thorn (*Cratægus Pyracantha*), a shrub native of Europe.

Py'ral (pī'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre. [*R.*]

Pyr'a-lid (pĭr'ä-lĭd), *n.* [L. *pyralis*, *-idis*, a kind of winged insect.] (*Zoöl.*) Any moth of the family *Pyralidæ.* The species are numerous and mostly small, but some of them are very injurious, as the bee moth, meal moth, hop moth, and clover moth.

Pyralid (*Aphomia colonella*). Nat. size.

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ä-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis*, *-idis*, fr. Gr. πυραμίς, -ίδος, of Egyptian origin: cf. F. *pyramide.*]

1. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; especially, a structure or edifice of this shape.

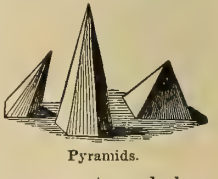

Pyramids.

2. (*Geom.*) A solid figure contained by a plane rectilineal figure as base and several triangles which have a common vertex and whose bases are sides of the base.

3. *pl.* (*Billiards*) The game of pool in which the balls are placed in the form of a triangle at spot. [*Eng.*]

Altitude of a pyramid (*Geom.*), the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base. — Axis of a pyramid (*Geom.*), a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base. — Earth pyramids. (*Geol.*) See *Earth pillars*, under EARTH. — Right pyramid (*Geom.*), a pyramid whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

Py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyramidal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a pyramid; in the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; as, *pyramidal* cleavage.

The mystic obelisks stand up
Triangular, *pyramidal.* *Mrs. Browning.*

2. (*Crystallog.*) Same as TETRAGONAL.

Pyramidal numbers (*Math.*), certain series of figurate numbers expressing the number of balls or points that may be arranged in the form of pyramids. Thus 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, etc., are *triangular pyramidal numbers;* and 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, etc., are *square pyramidal numbers.*

Py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the carpal bones. See CUNEIFORM, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

Py-ram'i-dal-ly, *adv.* Like a pyramid.

Pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *πυραμιδικός.*]
Pyr'a-mid'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to a pyramid; having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. "A *pyramidical* rock." *Goldsmith.* "Gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled." *Shenstone.* — **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Pyr'a-mid'i-on** (-ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PYRAMIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., from L. *pyramis.* See PYRAMID.] The small pyramid which crowns or completes an obelisk.

Py-ram'i-doid (pĭ-răm'ĭ-doid), *n.* [Gr. *πυραμίς, -ίδος,* pyramid + *-oid:* cf. F. *pyramidoïde.*] A solid resembling a pyramid; — called also *pyramoid.* *Barlow.*

‖ **Pyr'a-mis** (pĭr'ȧ-mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PYRAMIDES (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A pyramid.

Pyr'a-moid (pĭr'ȧ-moid), *n.* See PYRAMIDOID.

Py-rar'gy-rite (pĭ-rär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἄργυρος* silver.] (*Min.*) Ruby silver; dark red silver ore. It is a sulphide of antimony and silver, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and is of a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster.

Pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* Gr. *πυρά,* fr. *πῦρ* fire. See FIRE.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned; hence, any pile to be burnt.

> For nine long nights, through all the dusky air,
> The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare. *Pope.*

‖ **Py-re'na** (pĭ-rē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PYRENÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυρήν, πυρῆνος,* the stone of fruit.] (*Bot.*) A nutlet resembling a seed, or the kernel of a drupe. *Gray.*

Py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Chem.*) One of the less volatile hydrocarbons of coal tar, obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{10}$.

Py'rene, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PYRENA.

Pyr'e-ne'an (pĭr'ē-nē'an), *a.* [L. *Pyrenaei* (sc. *montes*) the Pyrenees, fr. *Pyrene,* Gr. Πυρήνη, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains.] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France and Spain. — *n.* The Pyrenees. *Shak.*

Py-re'noid (pĭ-rē'noid), *n.* [Gr. *πυρηνοειδής* like a kernel. See PYRENA, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) A transparent body found in the chromatophores of certain Infusoria.

Pyr'eth-rin (pĭr'ĕth-rĭn), *n.* [NL. *Pyrethrum,* generic name of feverfew, Gr. *πύρεθρον* feverfew.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling, and isomeric with, ordinary camphor, and extracted from the essential oil of feverfew; — called also *Pyrethrum camphor.*

Pyr'eth-rine (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the root of the pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

Py-ret'ic (pĭ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός* burning heat, fever, from *πῦρ* fire: cf. F. *pyrétique.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

Pyr'e-tol'o-gy (pĭr'ē-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *πυρετός* fever + *-logy:* cf. F. *pyrétologie.*] (*Med.*) A discourse or treatise on fevers; the doctrine of fevers. *Hooper.*

‖ **Py-rex'i-a** (pĭ-rĕks'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PYREXIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish, akin to *πυρετός* fever.] (*Med.*) The febrile condition.

Py-rex'i-al (-al), } *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to
Py-rex'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } fever; feverish.

Pyr'gom (pĕr'gŏm), *n.* [Gr. *πύργωμα* a place furnished with towers, fr. *πύργος* a tower.] (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene; — called also *fassaite.*

Pyr-he'li-om'e-ter (pĭr-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἥλιος* sun + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays.

Py-rid'ic (pĭ-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Related to, or formed from, pyridin or its homologues; as, the *pyridic* bases.

Pyr'i-dine (pĭr'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [From Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, C_5H_5N, obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids, as a colorless liquid with a peculiar pungent odor. It is the nucleus of a large number of organic substances, among which several vegetable alkaloids, as nicotine and certain of the ptomaines, may be mentioned. See LUTIDINE.

Pyr'i-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*Pyridine* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical, C_5H_4N, regarded as the essential residue of pyridine, and analogous to phenyl.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum,* a pear + *-form:* cf. F. *pyriforme, piriforme.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

Pyr'i-ta'ceous (pĭr'ĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to pyrites. See PYRITIC.

Pyr'ite (pĭr'ĭt), *n.*; *pl.* PYRITES (-ĭts). [Cf. F. *pyrite.* See PYRITES.] (*Min.*) A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in the isometric system; iron pyrites; iron disulphide.

> Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
> And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends. *E. Darwin.*

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-ri'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πυρίτης,* fr. *πῦρ* fire. See PYRE.] (*Min.*) A name given to a number of metallic minerals, sulphides of iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, and tin, of a white or yellowish color.

☞ The term was originally applied to the mineral pyrite, or iron pyrites, in allusion to its giving sparks when struck with steel.

Arsenical pyrites, arsenopyrite. — Auriferous pyrites. See under AURIFEROUS. — Capillary pyrites, millerite. — Common pyrites, isometric iron disulphide; pyrite. — Hair pyrites, millerite. — Iron pyrites. See PYRITE. — Magnetic pyrites, pyrrhotite. — Tin pyrites, stannite. — White iron pyrites, orthorhombic iron disulphide; marcasite. This includes cockscomb pyrites (a variety of marcasite, named in allusion to its form), spear pyrites, etc. — Yellow, *or* Copper, pyrites, the sulphide of copper and iron; chalcopyrite.

Py-rit'ic (pĭ-rĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to
Py-rit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pyrites; consisting of, or resembling, pyrites.

Pyr'i-tif'er-ous (pĭr'ĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Pyrites* + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Containing or producing pyrites.

Pyr'i-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *pyritiser.*] To convert into pyrites.

Pyr'i-to-he'dral (-tŏ-hē'dral), *a.* [See PYRITOHEDRON.] (*Crystallog.*) Like pyrites in hemihedral form.

Pyr'i-to-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [*Pyrite* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] (*Crystallog.*) The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrite.

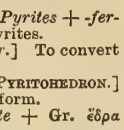

Pyritohedron.

Pyr'i-toid (pĭr'ĭ-toid), *n.* [*Pyrite* + *-oid.*] (*Crystallog.*) Pyritohedron. [*R.*]

Pyr'i-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* of fire + *-logy.*] The science of blowpipe analysis.

Pyr'i-tous (pĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Pyritic.

Pyro-, Pyr-. [Gr. *πῦρ, πυρός,* fire.] Combining forms designating *fire* or *heat;* specifically (*Chem.*), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by the action of heat;* as in *pyro*phosphoric, *pyro*sulphuric, *pyro*tartaric, *pyro*tungstic, etc.

Py'ro (pī'rō *or* pĭr'ŏ), *n.* (*Photog.*) Abbreviation of *pyrogallic acid.* [*Colloq.*]

Pyr'o-a-ce'tic (pĭr'ŏ-ȧ-sē'tĭk *or* -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *acetic:* cf. F. *pyroacétique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, and designating, a substance (acetone) obtained by the distillation of the acetates. It is now called also *pyroacetic ether,* and formerly was called *pyroacetic spirit.*

Pyr'o-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat. Cf. PYRO-.

Pyr'o-an'ti-mo'nate (-ăn'tĭ-mō'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyroantimonic acid.

Pyr'o-an'ti-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *antimonic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of antimony analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyr'o-ar'se-nate (-är'sē-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyroarsenic acid.

Pyr'o-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *arsenic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of arsenic analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyr'o-bo'rate (-bō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyroboric acid.

Pyr'o-bo'ric (-bō'rĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *boric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid, $H_2B_4O_7$ (called also *tetraboric* acid), which is the acid ingredient of ordinary borax, and is obtained by heating boric acid.

Pyr'o-cat'e-chin (-kăt'ē-kĭn *or* -chĭn), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *catechu.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, of the phenol series, found in various plants; — so called because first obtained by distillation of gum *catechu.* Called also *catechol, oxyphenol,* etc.

Pyr'o-chlore (pĭr'ŏ-klōr), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *χλωρός* pale green.] (*Min.*) A niobate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring usually in octahedrons of a yellowish or brownish color and resinous luster; — so called from its becoming grass-green on being subjected to heat under the blowpipe.

Pyr'o-cit'ric (-sĭt'rĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *citric:* cf. F. *pyrocitrique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, any one of three acids obtained by the distillation of citric acid, and called respectively *citraconic, itaconic,* and *mesaconic acid.*

Pyr'o-coll (pĭr'ŏ-kŏl), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance allied to pyrrol, obtained by the distillation of gelatin.

Pyr'o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *electric.*] (*Physics*) Pertaining to, or dependent on, pyroelectricity; receiving electric polarity when heated.

Pyr'o-e-lec'tric, *n.* (*Physics*) A substance which becomes electrically polar when heated, exhibiting opposite charges of statical electricity at two separate parts, especially the two extremities.

Pyr'o-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Physics*) Electricity developed by means of heat; the science which treats of electricity thus developed.

Pyr'o-gal'late (-găl'lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyrogallic acid; an ether of pyrogallol.

Pyr'o-gal'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *gallic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid called *pyrogallol.* See PYROGALLOL.

Pyr'o-gal'lol (-lōl), *n.* [*Pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A phenol metameric with phloroglucin, obtained by the distillation of gallic acid as a poisonous white crystalline substance having acid properties, and hence called also *pyrogallic acid.* It is a strong reducer, and is used as a developer in photography and in the production of certain dyes.

Pyr'o-gen (pĭr'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [See PYROGENOUS.] **1.** Electricity. [*R.*]

2. (*Physiol. Chem.*) A poison separable from decomposed meat infusions, and supposed to be formed from albuminous matter through the agency of bacteria.

Pyr'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *-gen* + *-ic.*] (*Physiol.*) Producing heat; — said of substances, as septic poisons, which elevate the temperature of the body and cause fever.

Py-rog'e-nous (pĭ-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *-genous:* cf. F. *pyrogène,* Gr. *πυρογενής.*] Produced by fire; igneous. *Mantell.*

Pyr'og-nos'tic (pĭr'ŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to characters developed by the use of heat; pertaining to the characters of minerals when examined before the blowpipe; as, the *pyrognostic* characters of galena.

Pyr'og-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n. pl.* (*Min.*) The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

Py-rog'ra-phy (pĭ-rŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-graphy.*] A process of printing, ornamenting, or carving, by burning with heated instruments.

Py-rol'a-tor (pĭ-rŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [See PYROLATRY.] A fire worshiper. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Py-rol'a-try (-trỹ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *λατρεία* worship: cf. F. *pyrolâtrie.*] The worship of fire. *Young.*

Pyr'o-lig'ne-ous (pĭr'ŏ-lĭg'nē-ŭs), } *a.* [*Pyro-* + L.
Pyr'o-lig'nic (pĭr'ŏ-lĭg'nĭk), } *lignum* wood: cf. F. *pyroligneux.*] (*Old Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the acid liquid obtained in the distillation of wood, consisting essentially of impure acetic acid.

Pyr'o-lig'nous (-nŭs), *a.* Same as PYROLIGNEOUS.

Pyr'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *lithic.*] (*Old Chem.*) Same as PYROURIC, or CYANURIC.

Py-rol'o-gist (pĭ-rŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in, or makes a study of, pyrology.

Py-rol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *pyrologie.*] That branch of physical science which treats of the properties, phenomena, or effects of heat; also, a treatise on heat.

Pyr'o-lu'site (pĭr'ŏ-lū'sīt), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose, or *λύσις* a loosing.] (*Min.*) Manganese dioxide, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. Pyrolusite parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively used in discharging the brown and green tints of glass (whence its name).

Pyr'o-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *magnetic.*] (*Physics*) Acting by the agency of heat and magnetism; as, a *pyromagnetic* machine for producing electric currents.

Pyr'o-ma'late (-mā'lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyromalic acid. [*Obs.*]

Pyr'o-ma'lic (-mā'lĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *malic.*] (*Old Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called *maleic acid.*

Pyr'o-man'cy (pĭr'ŏ-măn'sỹ ; 277), *n.* [Gr. *πυρομαντεία* ; *πῦρ* fire + *μαντεία* divination : cf. F. *pyromancie.*] Divination by means of fire.

Pyr'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *mania.*] An insane disposition to incendiarism.

Pyr'o-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pyromancy.

Pyr'o-man'tic, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *πυρόμαντις.*] One who pretends to divine by fire. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Py-rom'e-ter (pĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *pyromètre.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat.

2. (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

☞ It is usually constructed so as to register the change which the heat to be measured produces in the length of some expansible substance, as a metallic rod, or in the intensity of a thermo-electric current.

Pyr'o-met'ric (pĭr'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *pyromé-*
Pyr'o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *trique.*] (*Physics*) Pertaining to, or obtained by, the pyrometer; as, *pyrometrical* instruments; *pyrometrical* measurements.

Py-rom'e-try (pĭ-rŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyr'o-mor'phite (pĭr'ŏ-mōr'fīt), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit,* from Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *μορφή* form.] (*Min.*) Native lead phosphate with lead chloride, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and also massive; — so called because a fused globule crystallizes in cooling.

Pyr'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *-morphous.*] (*Min.*) Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

Pyr'o-mu'cate (-mū'kāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyromucic acid.

Pyr'o-mu'cic (-mū'sĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *mucic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid obtained as a white crystalline substance by the distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfurol.

Pyr'o-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *νόμος* law.] The science of heat.

Pyr'ope (pĭr'ōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. *πυρωπός* ; *πῦρ* fire + *ὤψ* the eye, face: cf. F. *pyrope.*] (*Min.*) A variety of garnet, of a poppy or blood-red color, frequently with a tinge of orange. It is used as a gem. See the Note under GARNET.

Pyr'o-phane (-ō-fān), *n.* [See PYROPHANOUS.] (*Min.*) A mineral which is opaque in its natural state, but is said to change its color and become transparent by heat.

Py-roph'a-nous (pĭ-rŏf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show, pass., to shine.] Rendered transparent by heat.

Pyr'o-phone (pĭr'ŏ-fōn), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of hydrogen, or illuminating gas, burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths.

Pyr'o-phor'ic (pĭr'ŏ-fŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [*Pyro-* + Gr.
Py-roph'o-rous (pĭ-rŏf'ŏ-rŭs), } *φέρειν* to bear.] Light-producing; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

Pyrophoric iron (*Chem.*), finely reduced iron, which ignites spontaneously on contact with air.

‖ **Py-roph'o-rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PYROPHOROUS.] (*Old Chem.*) Any one of several substances or mixtures which phosphoresce or ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a heated mixture of alum, potash, and charcoal, or a mixture of charcoal and finely divided lead.

Pyr'o-phos'phate (pĭr'ŏ-fŏs'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyr'o-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *phosphoric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $H_4P_2O_7$, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance. Its salts are obtained by heating the phosphates.

Py-roph'yl-lite (pĭ-rŏf'ĭl-līt *or* pĭr'ŏ-fĭl'līt), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Min.*) A mineral, usually of a white or greenish color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina.

Pyr'o-scope (pĭr'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *pyroscope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring

the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies. It is a differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf. [*R.*]

‖ **Py-ro'sis** (pī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύρωσις* a burning, an inflammation, fr. *πυροῦν* to burn, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Med.*) See *Water brash*, under Brash.

Pyr'o-some (pĭr'ō-sōm), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) Any compound ascidian of the genus *Pyrosoma*. The pyrosomes form large hollow cylinders, sometimes two or three feet long, which swim at the surface of the sea and are very phosphorescent.

Pyr'o-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyrosulphuric acid.

Pyr'o-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *-sulphuric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *disulphuric acid*) obtained by distillation of certain sulphates, as a colorless, thick, oily liquid, $H_2S_2O_7$, resembling sulphuric acid. It is used in the solution of indigo, in the manufacture of alizarin, and in dehydration.

Pyr'o-tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *tartaric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a white crystalline substance by the distillation of tartaric acid.

Pyr'o-tar'trate (-tär'trāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

Pyr'o-tech'ni-an (-tĕk'nĭ-*an*), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), } *a.* [*Pyro-* + *technic*,
Pyr'o-tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), } *technical:* cf. F. *pyrotechnique.* See Fire, Technical.] Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnical sponge. See under Sponge.

Pyr'o-tech-ni'cian (-tĕk-nĭsh'*an*), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyr'o-tech'nics (-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The art of making fireworks; the manufacture and use of fireworks; pyrotechny.

Pyr'o-tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; one who manufactures fireworks. *Steevens.*

Pyr'o-tech'ny (pĭr'ō-tĕk'nў; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrotechnie.*] **1.** The use and application of fire in science and the arts. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Same as Pyrotechnics.

Py-roth'o-nide (pī-rŏth'ō-nĭd *or* -nīd), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *ὀθόνη* linen.] (*Med.*) A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel,—formerly used as a remedial agent. *Dunglison.*

Pyr-rot'ic (pī-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρωτικός*, fr. *πυροῦν* to burn, fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire: cf. F. *pyrotique.*] Caustic. See Caustic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A caustic medicine.

Pyr'o-tri'tar-tar'ic (pĭr'ō-trī'tăr-tăr'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *tri-* + *tartaric.*] (*Chem.*) Designating an acid which is more commonly called *uric* acid.

Pyr'o-tung'stic (-tŭng'stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Polytungstic. See Metatungstic.

Pyr'o-ū'ric (pĭr'ō-ū'rĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *uric.*] (*Old Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called *cyanuric* acid. See Cyanuric.

Pyr'o-va-nad'ic (-vā-năd'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *vanadic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of vanadium, analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyr'o-xan'thin (-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extracted from crude wood spirit; — called also *eblanin.*

Pyr'ox-ene (pĭr'ŏks-ēn), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, from Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ξένος* a stranger; — so called because it was supposed to be a stranger, or of rare occurrence, in igneous rocks.] (*Min.*) A common mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, with a prismatic angle of nearly 90°, and also in massive forms which are often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition, as diopside, malacolite, salite, coccolite, augite, etc. They are all silicates of lime and magnesia with sometimes alumina and iron. Pyroxene is an essential constituent of many rocks, especially basic igneous rocks, as basalt, gabbro, etc.

☞ The pyroxene group contains pyroxene proper, also the related orthorhombic species, enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene, and various monoclinic and triclinic species, as rhodonite, etc.

Pyr'ox-en'ic (pĭr'ŏks-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyroxénique.*] Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene.

Py-rox'e-nite (pī-rŏks'ē-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A rock consisting essentially of pyroxene.

Py-rox'yle (pī-rŏks'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyroxyle.* See Pyroxylic, -yl.] Same as Pyroxylin.

Pyr'ox-yl'ic (pĭr'ŏks-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Old Chem.*) Derived from wood by distillation; — formerly used in designating crude wood spirit.

Py-rox'y-lin (pī-rŏks'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance resembling gun cotton in composition and properties, but distinct in that it is more highly nitrified and is soluble in alcohol, ether, etc.; — called also *pyroxyle.*

Pyr'rhic (pĭr'rĭk), *a.* [L. *pyrrhichius*, Gr. *πυρρίχιος* belonging to the *πυρρίχη* (sc. *ὄρχησις*) a kind of war dance.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ancient Greek martial dance. "Ye have the *pyrrhic* dance as yet." *Byron.*

2. (*Pros.*) Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic, or to pyrrhics; containing pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pyr'rhic, *n.* **1.** [Gr. *πυρρίχη*: cf. F. *pyrrhique*, fem.] An ancient Greek martial dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick.

2. [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), Gr. *πυρρίχιος* (sc. *πούς*): cf. F. *pyrrhique*, masc.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr'rhi-cist (pĭr'rĭ-sĭst), *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyr-rho'ne-an (pĭr-rō'nē-*an*), } *a.* [L. *Pyrrhonĕus:*
Pyr-rhon'ic (pĭr-rŏn'ĭk), } cf. F. *pyrrhonien.*] Of or pertaining to pyrrhonism.

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 300 B. C.): cf. F. *pyrrhonisme.*] Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyr'rho-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A follower of Pyrrho; a skeptic.

Pyr'rho-tine (-tĭn), } *n.* [Gr. *πυρρός* flame-colored,
Pyr'rho-tite (-tīt), } fr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Min.*) A bronze-colored mineral, of metallic luster. It is a sulphide of iron, and is remarkable for being attracted by the magnet. Called also *magnetic pyrites.*

Pyr'rol (-rōl), *n.* [Gr. *πυρρός* flame-colored (from *πῦρ* fire) + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base found in coal tar, bone oil, and other distillates of organic substances, and also produced synthetically as a colorless liquid, C_4H_5N, having an odor like that of chloroform. It is the nucleus and origin of a large number of derivatives. So called because it colors a splinter of wood moistened with hydrochloric acid a *deep red.*

Pyr'ro-line (-rō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, C_4H_7N, obtained as a colorless liquid by the reduction of pyrrol.

‖ **Pyr'u-la** (pĭr'ū-lá), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pyrus* a pear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large marine gastropods, having a pear-shaped shell. It includes the fig-shells. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

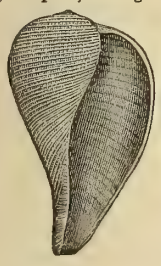

Pyrula (*Pyrula papyracea*) of Florida. (⅓)

Py-ru'ric (pī-rụ'rĭk), *a.* Same as Pyruvic.

‖ **Py'rus** (pī'rŭs), *n.* [L. *pyrus*, or better *pirus*, pear tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Py-ru'vic (pī-rụ'vĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + L. *uva* a grape.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroracemic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Py-ru'vil (-vĭl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pĭth'ā-gō'rē-*an or* pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'*an*), *a.* [L. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. *Πυθαγόρειος.*] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy.

The central thought of the *Pythagorean* philosophy is the idea of number, the recognition of the numerical and mathematical relations of things. *Encyc. Brit.*

Pythagorean proposition (*Geom.*), the theorem that the square described upon the hypothenuse of a plane right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides. — Pythagorean system (*Astron.*), the commonly received system of astronomy, first taught by Pythagoras, and afterward revived by Copernicus, whence it is also called the *Copernican system.* — Pythagorean letter. See Y.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pĭth'ā-gō'rē-*an or* pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'*an*), *n.* A follower of Pythagoras; one of the school of philosophers founded by Pythagoras.

Pyth'a-go're-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras or the Pythagoreans.

As a philosophic school *Pythagoreanism* became extinct in Greece about the middle of the 4th century [B. C.]. *Encyc. Brit.*

Pyth'a-gor'ic (pĭth'ā-gŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Pythagoricus,*
Pyth'a-gor'ic-al (-gŏr'ĭ-kal), } Gr. *Πυθαγορικός*: cf. F. *pythagorique.*] See Pythagorean, *a.*

Py-thag'o-rism (pī-thăg'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *Πυθαγορισμός.*] The doctrines taught by Pythagoras.

☞ Pythagoras made numbers the basis of his philosophical system, as well physical as metaphysical. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls (metempsychosis) is associated closely with the name of Pythagoras.

Py-thag'o-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pythagorized (-rīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pythagorizing (-rī'zĭng).] [Gr. *πυθαγορίζειν.*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

Pyth'i-ad (pĭth'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [See Pythian.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pyth'i-an (-*an*), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Πύθιος* belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs: cf. F. *pythien.*] Of or pertaining to Delphi, to the temple of Apollo, or to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi.

Pythian games (*Gr. Antiq.*), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in eight years, afterward once in four.

Pyth'o-gen'ic (pĭth'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πύθειν* 'to rot' + *γένος* origin.] Producing decomposition, as diseases which are supposed to be accompanied or caused by decomposition.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Python* the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. *Πύθων.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of very large snakes of the genus *Python*, and allied genera, of the family *Pythonidæ.* They are nearly allied to the boas. Called also *rock snake.*

☞ The pythons have small pelvic bones, or anal spurs, two rows of subcaudal scales, and pitted labials. They are found in Africa, Asia, and the East Indies.

2. A diviner by spirits. "[Manasses] observed omens, and appointed *pythons.*" 4 *Kings* xxi. 6 (*Douay version*).

Pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [L. *pythonissa:* cf. F. *pythonisse.* See Pythian.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece.

2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

Py-thon'ic (pī-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pythonicus*, Gr. *πυθωνικός.* See Pythian.] Prophetic; oracular; pretending to foretell events.

Pyth'o-nism (pĭth'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* The art of predicting events after the manner of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi; equivocal prophesying.

Pyth'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A conjurer; a diviner.

‖ **Pyth'o-no-mor'pha** (-ō-nō-môr'fá), *n. pl.* [NL. See Python, and -morphous.] (*Paleon.*) Same as Mosasauria.

‖ **Py-u'ri-a** (pī-ū'rĭ-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύον* pus + *οὖρον* urine.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* [L. *pyxis* a box, Gr. *πυξίς* a box, especially of boxwood, fr. *πύξος* the box tree or boxwood. See Box a receptacle.] [Written also *pix.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the host is reserved.

Pyx (1).

2. A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal before it is sent from the mint. *Mushet.*

3. (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle. *Weale.*

4. (*Anat.*) Same as Pyxis.

Pyx cloth (*R. C. Ch.*), a veil of silk or lace covering the pyx. — **Trial of the pyx,** the annual testing, in the English mint, of the standard of gold and silver coins. *Encyc. Brit.*

Pyx, *v. t.* To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx. [*Eng.*] *Mushet.*

Pyx'i-date (pĭks'ĭ-dāt), *a.* Having a pyxidium.

Pyxidium (*a*)

‖ **Pyx-id'i-um** (pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Pyxidia (-á). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* a box. See Pyx.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A pod which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as in the pimpernel and purslane. (*b*) The theca of mosses.

Pyx'ie (pĭks'ĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Pixy.

‖ **Pyx'is** (pĭks'ĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A box; a pyx. *Gray.*

2. (*Bot.*) A pyxidium.

3. (*Anat.*) The acetabulum. See Acetabulum, 2.

Q.

Q (kū), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 249. Q is not found in Anglo-Saxon, *cw* being used instead of *qu;* as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kū) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; its form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being Egyptian.

Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *tch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh;* as in *cud*, *quid*, L. *equus*, ecus, horse, Gr. *ἵππος*, whence E. *equine*, *hippic*; L. *quod* which, E. *what*; L. *aquila*, E. *eagle*; E. *kitchen*, OE. *kichene*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*.

Qua (kwā *or* kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal. *London Spectator.*

Quab (kwŏb), *n.* [Cf. D. *kwab* eelpout, Dan. *qvabbe*, G. *quabbe*, *quappe*, LG. *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, and L. *capito* a kind of fish with a large head, fr. *caput* the head, also E. *squab*.] An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished. *Ford.*

Quab, *v. i.* See QUOB, *v. i.*

Qua'-bird' (kwā'bĕrd' *or* kwä-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American night heron. See under NIGHT.

Qua'cha (kwä'chä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quagga.

Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUACKED (kwăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUACKING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kwaken*, G. *quacken*, *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka* to twitter.]

1. To utter a sound like the cry of a duck.

2. To make vain and loud pretensions; to boast. "To *quack* of universal cures." *Hudibras.*

3. To act the part of a quack, or pretender.

Quack, *n.* **1.** The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse, quacking noise. *Chaucer.*

2. [Cf. QUACKSALVER.] A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

3. Hence, one who boastfully pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed; a charlatan.

Quacks political; *quacks* scientific, academical. *Carlyle.*

Quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

Quack'er-y (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.; pl.* QUACKERIES (-ȳz). The acts, arts, or boastful pretensions of a quack; false pretensions to any art; empiricism. *Carlyle.*

Quack' grass' (gras'). (*Bot.*) See QUITCH GRASS.

Quack'ish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting; characterized by quackery. *Burke.*

Quack'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quackery. *Carlyle.*

Quac'kle (kwăk'k'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUACKLING (-klĭng).] [Cf. QUERKEN.] To suffocate; to choke. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Quack'sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver;* cf. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast of one's salves. See QUACK, SALVE, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; a quack; a mountebank. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Quad (kwŏd), **Quade** (kwād), *a.* [Akin to AS. *cwēd*, *cwead*, dung, evil, G. *kot*, dung, OHG. *quāt.*] Evil; bad; baffling; as, a *quade* wind. [*Obs.*]

Sooth play, *quad* play, as the Fleming saith. *Chaucer.*

Quad, *n.* (*Print.*) A quadrat.

Quad, *n.* (*Arch.*) A quadrangle; hence, a prison. [*Cant* or *Slang*]

‖ **Quad'ra** (kwŏd'rä), *n.; pl.* QUADRÆ (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a platband, a fillet.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The plinth, or lowest member, of any pedestal, podium, water table, or the like. (*b*) A fillet, or listel.

Quad'ra-ble (-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [See QUADRATE.] (*Math.*) That may be squared, or reduced to an equivalent square; — said of a surface when the area limited by a curve can be exactly found, and expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

Quad'ra-ge-na'ri-ous (-jē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr. *quadrageni* forty each.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quad'ra-gene (kwŏd'rȧ-jēn), *n.* [LL. *quadragena*, fr. L. *quadrageni* forty each, akin to *quadraginta* forty.] (*R. C. Ch.*) An indulgence of forty days, corresponding to the forty days of ancient canonical penance.

‖ **Quad'ra-ges'i-ma** (-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] (*Eccl.*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, about forty days before Easter.

Quad'ra-ges'i-mal (-mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadragésimal.*] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quad'ra-ges'i-mals (-malz), *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.

Quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum; quattuor* four + *angulus* an angle. See FOUR, and ANGLE a corner.]

Rectangular Quadrangle.

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles.

2. A square or quadrangular space or inclosure; such a space or court surrounded by buildings, esp. such a court in a college or public school in England.

Quad-ran'gu-lar (kwŏd-răn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadrangulaire.*] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **Quad-ran'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Quad'rans** (kwŏd'rănz), *n.; pl.* QUADRANTES (-răn'tēz). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A fourth part of the coin called an *as*. See 3d As, 2.

2. The fourth of a penny; a farthing. See CUE.

Quad'rant (kwŏd'rant), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, fr. *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quadrant*, *cadran*. See FOUR, and cf. CADRANS.] **1.** The fourth part; the quarter. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center.

a a Quadrants.

3. (*Anal. Geom.*) One of the four parts into which a plane is divided by the coördinate axes. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant;* the upper left-hand part the *second;* the lower left-hand part the *third;* and the lower right-hand part the *fourth quadrant.*

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction.

Gunner's Quadrant.

Gunner's quadrant, an instrument consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb line or spirit level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or mortar in adjusting it to the elevation required for attaining the desired range. — **Gunner's quadrant.** See GUNTER'S QUADRANT, in the Vocabulary. — **Hadley's quadrant,** a hand instrument used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of the sun or other celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It consists of a frame in the form of an octant, having a graduated scale upon its arc, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex. Mirrors, called the index glass and the horizon glass, are fixed, one upon the index arm and the other upon one side of the frame, respectively. When the instrument is held upright, the index arm may be swung so that the index glass will reflect an image of the sun upon the horizon glass, and when the reflected image of the sun coincides, to the observer's eye, with the horizon as seen directly through an opening at the side of the horizon glass, the index shows the sun's altitude upon the scale; — more properly, but less commonly, called an *octant.* — **Quadrant of altitude,** an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It may be fitted to the meridian, and being movable round to all points of the horizon, serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, etc.

Hadley's Quadrant.
i Index Glass; *h* Horizon Glass; *s* Sight, or place for observer's eye.

Quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tal), *a.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as, *quadrantal* space.

Quadrantal triangle, a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant or arc of 90°. — **Quadrantal versor,** a versor that expresses rotation through one right angle.

Quad-ran'tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot, each side being a Roman square foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. [*R.*]

Quad'rat (kwŏd'rat), *n.* [F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*. See QUADRATE.] **1.** (*Print.*) A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines. [Abbrev. *quad.*]

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes; — called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows.*

Quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p. of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadrus* square, *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT, and cf. QUADRAT, QUARRY an arrow, SQUARE.] **1.** Having four equal sides, the opposite sides parallel, and four right angles; square.

Figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate.* *Foxe.*

2. Produced by multiplying a number by itself; square. "*Quadrate* and cubical numbers." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Square; even; balanced; equal; exact. [*Archaic*] "A *quadrate*, solid, wise man." *Howell.*

4. Squared; suited; correspondent. [*Archaic*] "A generical description *quadrate* to both." *Harvey.*

Quadrate bone (*Anat.*), a bone between the base of the lower jaw and the skull in most vertebrates below the mammals. In reptiles and birds it articulates the lower jaw with the skull; in mammals it is represented by the malleus or incus.

Quad'rate (kwŏd'rât), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane surface with four equal sides and four right angles; a square; hence, figuratively, anything having the outline of a square.

At which command, the powers militant
That stood for heaven, in mighty *quadrate* joined. *Milton.*

2. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. See the Note under ASPECT, 6.

3. (*Anat.*) The quadrate bone.

Quad'rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRATED (-rā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRATING.] [See QUADRATE, *a.*] To square; to agree; to suit; to correspond; — followed by *with.* [*Archaic*]

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

Quad'rate, *v. t.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing.

Quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadratique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a square, or to squares; resembling a quadrate, or square; square.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Tetragonal.

3. (*Alg.*) Pertaining to terms of the second degree; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quad-rat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Alg.*) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

Quad-ra'to-ju'gal (kwŏd-rā'tō-jū'gal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the quadratojugal bone. — *n.* The quadratojugal bone.

Quadratojugal bone (*Anat.*), a bone at the base of the lower jaw in many animals.

Quad-ra'trix (kwŏd-rā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRIXES (-trĭks-ĕz), *or* -TRICES (kwŏd'rȧ-trī'sēz). [NL.] (*Geom.*) A curve made use of in the quadrature of other curves; as, the *quadratrix* of Dinostratus, or of Tschirnhausen.

Quad'ra-ture (kwŏd'rȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *quadratura:* cf. F. *quadrature.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** (*Math.*) The act of squaring; the finding of a square having the same area as some given curvilinear figure; as, the *quadrature* of a circle; the operation of finding an expression for the area of a figure bounded wholly or in part by a curved line, as by a curve, two ordinates, and the axis of abscissas.

2. A quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

3. (*Integral Calculus*) The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of the product of any function of one variable into the differential of that variable.

4. (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, or a quarter of a circle, as the moon when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrature of the moon (*Astron.*), the position of the moon when one half of the disk is illuminated. — **Quadrature of an orbit** (*Astron.*), a point in an orbit which is at either extremity of the latus rectum drawn through the empty focus of the orbit.

Quad'rel (-rĕl), *n.* [It. *quadrello*, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square. See QUADRATE, and cf. QUARREL an arrow.] **1.** A square piece of turf or peat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A square brick, tile, or the like.

Quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years; *quattuor* four + *annus* year; cf. L. *quadriennis.* See QUADRATE, and ANNUAL.] **1.** Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

Quad-ren'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in four years.

‖ **Quad-ren'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

Quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-). [L., from *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] A combining form meaning *four, four times, fourfold;* as, *quadri*capsular, having *four* capsules.

Quad'ri-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Same as TETRABASIC.

Quad'ri-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Quadrable. [*R.*]

Quad'ric (-rĭk), *a.* (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to the second degree.

Quad'ric, *n.* (*a*) (*Alg.*) A quantic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. (*b*) (*Geom.*) A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree. Spheres, spheroids, ellipsoids, paraboloids, hyperboloids, also cones and cylinders with circular bases, are quadrics.

Quad'ri-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *capsular.*] (*Bot.*) Having four capsules.

‖ **Quad'ri-ceps** (kwŏd'rĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *quattuor* four + *caput* head.] (*Anat.*) The great extensor muscle of the knee, divided above into four parts which unite in a single tendon at the knee.

Quad'ri-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

Quad'ri-corn (kwŏd'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* [See QUADRICORNOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad'ri-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [*Quadri-* + L. *cornu* horn: cf. F. *quadricorne.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having four horns, or hornlike organs; as, a *quadricornous* beetle.

Quad'ri-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *costate.*] Having four ribs.

Quad'ri-den'tate (kwŏd'rĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *dentate.*] Having four teeth; as, a *quadridentate* leaf.

Quad'ri-en'ni-al (-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Same as QUADRENNIAL.

Quad'ri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrifarius* fourfold, fr. *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quadrifarié.* Cf. MULTIFARIOUS.] Arranged in four rows or ranks; as, *quadrifarious* leaves. *Loudon.*

Quad'ri-fid (kwŏd'rĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus; quattuor* four + *findere* to cleave: cf. F. *quadrifide.*] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* perianth; a *quadrifid* leaf.

Quad'ri-foil (kwŏd'rĭ-foil), } *a.* [*Quadri-* + L. *foli-*
Quad'ri-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *um* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of four leaflets; four-leaved.

Quad'ri-fur'ca-ted (-fûr'kā-tĕd), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *furcated.*] Having four forks, or branches.

‖ **Quad-ri'ga** (kwŏd-rī'gà), *n.*; *pl.* QUADRIGÆ (kwŏd-rī'jē). [L. See QUADRIJUGOUS.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast.

Quad'ri-gem'i-nal (kwŏd'rĭ-jĕm'ĭ-*nal*), } *a.* [*Quadri-*
Quad'ri-gem'i-nous (-jĕm'ĭ-nŭs), } + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

Quadrigeminal bodies (*Anat.*), two pairs of lobes, or elevations, on the dorsal side of the midbrain of most mammals; the optic lobes. The anterior pair are called the *nates*, and the posterior the *testes.*

Quad'ri-ge-na'ri-ous (-jē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrigeni, quadringeni*, four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

Quad-rij'u-gate (kwŏd-rĭj'ū-gāt *or* kwŏd'rĭ-jū'gāt), *a.* Same as QUADRIJUGOUS.

Quad-rij'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrijugus* of a team of four; *quattuor* four + *jugum* yoke.] (*Bot.*) Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrijugous* leaf.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus:* cf. F. *quadrilatère, quadrilatéral.* See QUADRI-, and LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular.

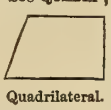

Quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al, *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines.

2. An area defended by four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian *quadrilateral*, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

Complete quadrilateral (*Geom.*), the figure made up of the six straight lines that can be drawn through four points, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, the lines being supposed to be produced indefinitely.

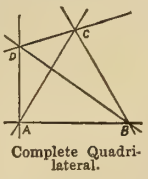

Complete Quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al-ness, *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *literal.*] Consisting of four letters.

Qua-drille' (kwà-drĭl' *or* kà-drĭl'; 277), *n.* [F. *quadrille*, n. fem., fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons, or It. *quadriglia* a band of soldiers, a sort of dance; dim. fr. L. *quadra* a square, fr. *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.] **1.** A dance having five figures, in common time, four couples of dancers being in each set.

2. The appropriate music for a quadrille.

Qua-drille', *n.* [F. *quadrille*, n. masc., cf. It. *quadriglio;* or perhaps from the Spanish. See QUADRILLE a dance.] A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of an ordinary pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded. *Hoyle.*

Quad-rill'ion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quater* four times, akin to *quattuor* four, E. *four;* — formed like *million.* See FOUR, MILLION.] According to the French notation, which is followed also upon the Continent and in the United States, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. See the Note under NUMERATION.

Quad'ri-lo'bate (kwŏd'rĭ-lō'bāt), } *a.* [*Quadri-* + *lobe:*
Quad'ri-lobed (kwŏd'rĭ-lōbd), } cf. F. *quadrilobé.*] Having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobate* leaf.

Quad'ri-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *locular:* cf. F. *quadriloculaire.*] Having four cells, or cavities; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp; a *quadrilocular* heart.

Quad'rin (kwŏd'rĭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *quadrini* four each, fr. *quattuor* four.] A small piece of money, in value about a farthing, or a half cent. [*Obs.*]

Quad'ri-nod'al (-rĭ-nōd'*al*), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *nodal.*] (*Math.*) Possessing four nodes; as, *quadrinodal* curves.

Quad'ri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial:* cf. F. *quadrinôme.*] (*Alg.*) A polynomial of four terms connected by the signs plus or minus.

Quad'ri-no'mi-al, *a.* (*Alg.*) Consisting of four terms connected by the signs plus or minus.

Quad'ri-nom'ic-al (-nŏm'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Quadrinomial.

Quad'ri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *nominal.*] (*Alg.*) Quadrinomial. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Quad-rip'ar-tite (kwŏd-rĭp'ăr-tīt *or* kwŏd'rĭ-păr'tīt), *a.* [L. *quadripartitus*, p. p. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts; *quattuor* four + *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quadripartite.*] Divided into four parts.

Quad-rip'ar-tite-ly, *adv.* In four parts.

Quad'ri-par-ti'tion (kwŏd'rĭ-păr-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *quadripartitio:* cf. F. *quadripartition.*] A division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

Quad'ri-pen'nate (-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *pennate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having four wings; — said of insects.

Quad-riph'yl-lous (kwŏd-rĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* kwŏd'rĭ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Quadri-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

Quad'ri-reme (kwŏd'rĭ-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis; quattuor* four + *remus* an oar: cf. F. *quadrirème.*] (*Antiq.*) A galley with four banks of oars or rowers.

Quad'ri-sec'tion (kwŏd'rĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *section.*] A subdivision into four parts.

Quad'ri-sul'cate (-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *sulcate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having four hoofs; as, a *quadrisulcate* foot; a *quadrisulcate* animal.

Quad'ri-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* Having four syl-
Quad'ri-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } lables; of or pertaining to quadrisyllables; as, a *quadrisyllabic* word.

Quad'ri-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'là-b'l), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *syllable:* cf. F. *quadrisyllabe.*] A word consisting of four syllables. *De Quincey.*

Quad-riv'a-lence (kwŏd-rĭv'à-lens), *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being quadrivalent; tetravalence.

Quad-riv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [*Quadri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of four; capable of combining with, being replaced by, or compared with, four monad atoms; tetravalent; — said of certain atoms and radicals; thus, carbon and silicon are *quadrivalent* elements.

Quad'ri-valve (kwŏd'rĭ-vălv), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *valve:* cf. F. *quadrivalve.*] (*Bot.*) Dehiscent into four similar parts; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp.

Quad'ri-valve, *n.* (*Arch.*) A door, shutter, or the like, having four folds.

Quad'ri-val'vu-lar (kwŏd'rĭ-văl'vŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having four valves; quadrivalve.

Quad-riv'i-al (kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; *quattuor* four + *via* way.] Having four ways meeting in a point. *B. Jonson.*

Quad-riv'i-al, *n.* One of the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium.

‖ **Quad-riv'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] The four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the schoolmen. See TRIVIUM.

Quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *quarteron*, or Sp. *cuarteron.* See QUARTER a fourth part, and cf. QUARTERON.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person quarter-blooded. [Written also *quarteron, quarteroon,* and *quateron.*]

Quad-rox'ide (-rŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) A tetroxide. [*R.*]

‖ **Quad-ru'ma-na** (-rụ'mà-nà), *n. pl.* [NL. See QUADRUMANE.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Primates comprising the apes and monkeys; — so called because the hind foot is usually prehensile, and the great toe opposable somewhat like a thumb. Formerly the Quadrumana were considered an order distinct from the Bimana, which last included man alone.

Quadrumana. *f* Fore Foot or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of a Mangabey (*Cercopithecus Æthiops*).

Quad'ru-mane (kwŏd'rụ-mān), *n.* [L. *quattuor* four + *manus* a hand: cf. F. *quadrumane.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Quadrumana.

Quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rụ'mà-nŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having four hands; of or pertaining to the Quadrumana.

Quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rụ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis; quattuor* four + *pes, pedis,* a foot: cf. F. *quadrupède.* See QUADRATE, and FOOT.] Having four feet.

Quad'ru-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet, as most mammals and reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

Quad-ru'pe-dal (kwŏd-rụ'pē-*dal*; 277), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having four feet; of or pertaining to a quadruped.

Quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rụ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*, from *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quadruple.* See QUADRATE, and cf. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; as, to make *quadruple* restitution; a *quadruple* alliance.

Quadruple time (*Mus.*), that in which each measure is divided into four equal parts.

Quad'ru-ple, *n.* [Cf. F. *quadruple*, L. *quadruplum.*] Four times the sum or number; a fourfold amount; as, to receive the *quadruple* of the amount in damages.

Quad'ru-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUADRUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUADRUPLING (-plĭng).] [L. *quadruplare:* cf. F. *quadrupler.*] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold; to double twice. *A. Smith.*

Quad'ru-ple, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

Quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L., from *quattuor* four + *plicare* to fold.] Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.

Quadruplex system (*Electric Telegraph*), a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over the wire.

Quad-ru'pli-cate (kwŏd-rụ'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUADRUPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUADRUPLICATING.] [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold. See QUADRUPLEX.] To make fourfold; to double twice; to quadruple.

Quad-ru'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p.] **1.** Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio, or a *quadruplicate* proportion.

2. (*Math.*) Raised to the fourth power. [*R.*]

Quad'ru-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio:* cf. F. *quadruplication.*] The act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount.

Quad'ru-ply (kwŏd'rụ-plў), *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; so as to be, or cause to be, quadruple; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed.

‖ **Quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imperative of *quærere* to seek.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

‖ **Quæs'tor** (kwĕs'tŏr), *n.* [L.] Same as QUESTOR.

Quaff (kwăf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAFFED (kwăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAFFING.] [For *quach*, fr. Gael. & Ir. *cuach* a drinking cup; cf. L. *caucus* a drinking vessel. Cf. QUAIGH.] To drink with relish; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large draughts. "*Quaffed* off the muscadel." *Shak.*

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

Quaff (kwăf), *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

Quaff'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who quaffs, or drinks largely.

Quag (kwăg), *n.* A quagmire. [*R.*] "Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells." *Cowper.*

Quag'ga (kwăg'gà), *n.* [Hottentot.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African wild ass (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris, quagga*). The upper parts are reddish brown, becoming paler behind and beneath, with dark stripes on the face, neck, and fore part of the body.

Quagga.

Quag'gy (-gў), *a.* [See QUAG, QUAGMIRE.] Of the nature of a quagmire; yielding or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth; spongy; boggy. "O'er the watery strath, or *quaggy* moss." *Collins.*

Quag'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* [*Quake* + *mire.*] Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the feet. "A spot surrounded by *quagmires*, which rendered it difficult of access." *Palfrey.*

Syn. — Morass; marsh; bog; swamp; fen; slough.

Qua'hog } (kwą'hŏg), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Narragansett
Qua'haug } Indian *poquaûhock.*] (*Zoöl.*) An American market clam (*Venus mercenaria*). It is sold in large quantities, and is highly valued as food. Called also *round clam*, and *hard clam.*

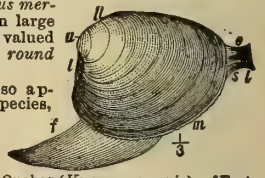

Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*). *f* Foot; *m* Mantle Edge; *s* Siphon; *i* Incurrent Tube; *e* Excurrent Tube; *l* Lunule; *u* Umbo.

☞ The name is also applied to other allied species, as *Venus Mortoni* of the Gulf of Mexico.

Quaigh } (kwāk), *n.*
Quaich } [Gael. *cuach.* Cf. QUAFF.] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel. [*Scot.*] [Written also *quegh.*]

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAILED (kwāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAILING.] [AS. *cwelan* to die, perish; akin to *cwalu* violent death, D. *kwaal* pain, G. *qual* torment, OHG. *quelan* to suffer torment, Lith. *gelti* to hurt, *gela* pain. Cf. QUELL, QUALM.] **1.** To die; to perish; hence, to wither; to fade. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To become quelled; to become cast down; to sink under trial or apprehension of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; to give way; to shrink; to cower.

The atheist power shall *quail*, and confess his fears. *I. Taylor.*

Stouter hearts than a woman's have *quailed* in this terrible winter. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — To cower; flinch; shrink; quake; tremble; blench; succumb; yield.

Quail, *v. t.* [Cf. QUELL.] To cause to fail in spirit or power; to quell; to crush; to subdue. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Quail, *v. i.* [OF. *coaillier*, F. *cailler*, from L. *coagulare.* See COAGULATE.] To curdle; to coagulate, as milk. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Quail, *n.* [OF. *quaille*, F. *caille*, LL. *quaquila, qualia, qualea*, of Dutch or German origin; cf. D. *kwakkel, kwartel*, OHG. *wahtala*, G. *wachtel.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any gallinaceous bird belonging to *Coturnix* and several allied genera of the Old World, especially the common European quail (*C. communis*), the rain quail (*C. Coromandelica*) of India, the stubble quail (*C. pectoralis*), and the Australian swamp quail (*Synoicus australis*).

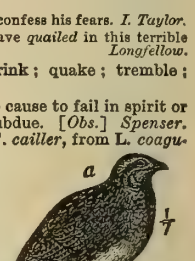

European Quail (*Coturnix communis*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several American partridges belonging to *Colinus, Callipepla*, and allied genera, especially the bobwhite (called *Virginia quail*, and *Maryland quail*), and the California quail (*Callipepla Californica*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Turnix and allied genera, native of the Old World, as the Australian painted quail (*Turnix varius*). See TURNIX.

4. A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

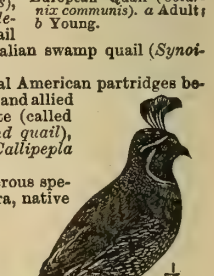

California Quail.

Bustard quail (*Zoöl.*), a small Asiatic quail-like bird of the genus Turnix, as *T. taigoor*, a black-breasted species, and the hill *bustard quail* (*T. ocellatus*). See TURNIX. — **Button quail** (*Zoöl.*), one of several small Asiatic species of Turnix, as *T. Sykesii*, which is said to be the smallest game bird of India. — **Mountain quail.** See under MOUNTAIN. — **Quail call,** a call or pipe for alluring quails into a net or within range. — **Quail dove** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several American ground pigeons belonging to *Geotrygon* and allied genera. — **Quail hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the New Zealand sparrow hawk (*Hieracidea Novæ-Hollandiæ*). — **Quail pipe.** See *Quail call*, above. — **Quail snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe; — called also *robin snipe*, and *brown snipe.* — **Sea quail** (*Zoöl.*), the turnstone. [*Local, U. S.*]

Quail'y (kwāl'ȳ), *n.* [Cf. Quail the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The upland plover. [*Canadian*]

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* [OE. *queint, queynte, coint,* prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* cultivated, amiable, agreeable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con* + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See Know, and cf. Acquaint, Cognition.] **1.** Prudent; wise; hence, crafty; artful; wily. [*Obs.*]

Clerks be full subtle and full *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned; skillfully wrought; elegant; graceful; nice; neat. [*Archaic*] "The *queynte* ring." "His *queynte* spear." *Chaucer.* "A shepherd young and *quaint*." *Chapman.*

Every look was coy and wondrous *quaint*. *Spenser.*

To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

3. Curious and fanciful; affected; odd; whimsical; antique; archaic; singular; unusual; as, *quaint* architecture; a *quaint* expression.

Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry. *Macaulay.*

An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in *quaint* livery. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Quaint, Old, Antique. *Antique* is applied to that which has come down from the ancients, or which is made to imitate some ancient work of art. *Odd* implies disharmony, incongruity, or unevenness. An *odd* thing or person is an exception to general rules of calculation and procedure, or expectation and common experience. In the current use of *quaint*, the two ideas of *odd* and *antique* are combined, and the word is commonly applied to that which is pleasing by reason of both these qualities. Thus, we speak of the *quaint* architecture of many old buildings in London; or a *quaint* expression, uniting at once the antique and the fanciful.

Quain'tise (kwān'tīz), *n.* [OF. *cointise.*] **1.** Craft; subtlety; cunning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. R. of Glouces.*

2. Elegance; beauty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quaint'ly (kwānt'lȳ), *adv.* In a quaint manner. *Shak.*

Quaint'ness, *n.* The quality of being quaint. *Pope.*

Quair (kwâr), *n.* [See 3d Quire.] A quire; a book. [*Obs.*] "The king's *quhair*." *James I.* (*of Scotland*).

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Quaked (kwākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Quaking.] [AS. *cwacian*; cf. G. *quackeln.* Cf. Quagmire.] **1.** To be agitated with quick, short motions continually repeated; to shake with fear, cold, etc.; to shudder; to tremble. "*Quaking* for dread." *Chaucer.*

She stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth *quakes;* the mountains *quake.* "Over *quaking* bogs." *Macaulay.*

Quake, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *cweccan* to move, shake. See Quake, *v. i.*] To cause to quake. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quake, *n.* A tremulous agitation; a quick vibratory movement; a shudder; a quivering.

Quak'er (kwāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who quakes.

2. One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves *Friends.* They were called Quakers, originally, in derision. See Friend, *n.*, 4.

Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. . . . The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of *Quakers* given to the body; men and women sometimes fell down and lay struggling as if for life. *Encyc. Brit.*

Quaker, ♂ (c). (*Œdipoda sulphurea*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The nankeen bird. (*b*) The sooty albatross. (*c*) Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Œdipoda;* — so called from the quaking noise made during flight.

Quaker buttons. (*Bot.*) See Nux vomica. — **Quaker gun,** a dummy cannon made of wood or other material; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance. — **Quaker ladies** (*Bot.*), a low American biennial plant (*Houstonia cærulea*), with pretty four-lobed corollas which are pale blue with a yellowish center; — also called *bluets,* and *little innocents.*

Quaker Ladies.

Quak'er-ess, *n.* A woman who is a member of the Society of Friends.

Quak'er-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerlike.

Quak'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The peculiar character, manners, tenets, etc., of the Quakers.

Quak'er-like (-līk), *a.* Like a Quaker.

Quak'er-ly, *a.* Resembling Quakers; Quakerlike; Quakerish. *Macaulay.*

Quak'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* Quakerism. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Quake'tail' (kwāk'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wagtail.

Quak'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being quaky; liability to quake.

Quak'ing, *a. & n.* from Quake, *v.*

Quaking asp (*Bot.*), an American species of poplar (*Populus tremuloides*), the leaves of which tremble in the lightest breeze. It much resembles the European aspen. See Aspen. — **Quaking bog,** a bog of forming peat so saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — **Quaking grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of several grasses of the genus *Briza,* having slender-stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *Briza maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* are the smaller kinds. (*b*) Rattlesnake grass (*Glyceria Canadensis*).

Quaking Grass (*Briza maxima*). (⅓)

Quak'ing-ly (kwāk'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a quaking manner; fearfully. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Quak'y (-ȳ), *a.* Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.

Qual'i-fi'a-ble (kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable. *Barrow.*

Qual'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *qualification.* See Qualify.] **1.** The act of qualifying, or the condition of being qualified.

2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or which enables him to sustain any character with success; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

3. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; diminution; as, to use words without any *qualification.*

Qual'i-fi-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts; a qualifying term or statement.

How many *qualificatives,* correctives, and restrictives he inserteth in this his relation. *Fuller.*

Qual'i-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] (*R. C. Ch.*) An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

Qual'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* **1.** Fitted by accomplishments or endowments.

2. Modified; limited; as, a *qualified* statement.

Qualified fee (*Law*), a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, the fee ceasing with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale.* — **Qualified indorsement** (*Law*), an indorsement which modifies the liability of the indorser that would result from the general principles of law, but does not affect the negotiability of the instrument. *Story.* — **Qualified negative** (*Legislation*), a limited veto power, by which the chief executive in a constitutional government may refuse assent to bills passed by the legislative body, which bills therefore fail to become laws unless upon a reconsideration the legislature again passes them by a certain majority specified in the constitution, when they become laws without the approval of the executive. — **Qualified property** (*Law*), that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed, or as in the case of a bailment.

Syn. — Competent; fit; adapted. — Qualified, Competent. *Competent* is most commonly used with respect to native endowments and general ability suited to the performance of a task or duty; *qualified* with respect to specific acquirements and training.

Qual'i-fied'ly, *adv.* In the way of qualification; with modification or qualification.

Qual'i-fied'ness, *n.* The state of being qualified.

Qual'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Qualified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Qualifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *qualifier,* LL. *qualificare,* fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See Quality, and -Fy.] **1.** To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege; to supply with legal power or capacity.

He had *qualified* himself for municipal office by taking the oaths to the sovereigns in possession. *Macaulay.*

2. To give individual quality to; to modulate; to vary; to regulate.

It hath no larynx . . . to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; to limit; to restrict; to restrain; as, to *qualify* a statement, claim, or proposition.

4. Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

5. To soothe; to cure; — said of persons. [*Obs.*]

In short space he has them *qualified*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; enable; modify; soften; restrict; restrain; temper.

Qual'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.

2. To obtain legal power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the forms required, on assuming an office.

Qual'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *qualitativus,* F. *qualitatif.*] Relating to quality; having the character of quality. — **Qual'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Qualitative analysis (*Chem.*), analysis which merely determines the constituents of a substance without any regard to the quantity of each ingredient; — contrasted with *quantitative analysis.*

Qual'i-tied (kwŏl'ĭ-tĭd), *a.* Furnished with qualities; endowed. [*Obs.*] "He was well *qualitied*." *Chapman.*

Qual'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Qualities (-tĭz). [F. *qualité,* L. *qualitas,* fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to E. *which.* See Which.] **1.** The condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature or character relatively considered, as of goods; character; sort; rank.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

2. Special or temporary character; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position.

I made that inquiry in *quality* of an antiquary. *Gray.*

3. That which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; anything belonging to a subject, or predicable of it; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; peculiar power, capacity, or virtue; distinctive trait; as, the tones of a flute differ from those of a violin in *quality;* the great *quality* of a statesman.

☞ *Qualities,* in metaphysics, are *primary* or *secondary. Primary* are those essential to the existence, and even the conception, of the thing, as of matter or spirit. *Secondary* are those not essential to such a conception.

4. An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

5. Superior birth or station; high rank; elevated character. "Persons of *quality*." *Bacon.*

Quality binding, a kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding carpets, and the like. — **The quality,** those of high rank or station, as distinguished from *the masses,* or common people; the nobility; the gentry.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits. *Addison.*

Syn. — Property; attribute; nature; peculiarity; character; sort; rank; disposition; temper.

Qualm (kwäm; 277), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, akin to OS. & OHG. *qualm.* See Quail to cower.] **1.** Sickness; disease; pestilence; death. [*Obs.*]

A thousand slain and not of *qualm* ystorve [dead]. *Chaucer.*

2. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain; an agony. "*Qualms* of heartsick agony." *Milton.*

3. Especially, a sudden sensation of nausea.

For who, without a *qualm,* hath ever looked
On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? *Roscommon.*

4. A prick or scruple of conscience; uneasiness of conscience; compunction. *Dryden.*

Qualm'ish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea or sickly languor; inclined to vomit. *Shak.* — **Qualm'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Qualm'ish-ness,** *n.*

Quam'ash (kwŏm'ăsh), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Camass.

Quam'o-clit (kwăm'ō-klĭt), *n.* [Gr. κνάμος a bean + κλίνειν to bend, to slope.] (*Bot.*) Formerly, a genus of plants including the cypress vine (*Quamoclit vulgaris,* now called *Ipomœa Quamoclit*). The genus is now merged in Ipomœa.

Quan'dang (kwăn'dăng), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dȧ-rȳ *or* kwŏn-dā'rȳ; 277), *n.; pl.* Quandaries (-rĭz). [Prob. fr. OE. *wandreth* adversity, perplexity, Icel. *vandræði* difficulty, trouble, fr. *vandr* difficult.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; doubt; uncertainty.

Quan'da-ry, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty, perplexity, or difficulty. [*Obs.*] *Otway.*

Quan'dy (kwŏn'dȳ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The old squaw. [*Local, U. S.*]

Quan'net (-nĕt), *n.* A flat file having the handle at one side, so as to be used like a plane.

Quant (kwănt *or* kwŏnt), *n.* A punting pole with a broad flange near the end to prevent it from sinking into the mud; a setting pole.

Quan'tic (kwŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much. See Quantity.] (*Math.*) A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables, and called *quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic,* etc., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, or a higher degree. These are further called *binary, ternary, quaternary,* etc., according as they contain two, three, four, or more variables; thus, the *quantic* $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a *binary cubic.*

Quan'ti-fi-ca'tion (kwŏn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See Quantity.] Modification by a reference to quantity; the introduction of the element of quantity.

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extension to negative propositions. *De Quincey.*

Quan'ti-fy (kwŏn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *quantus* how much + *-fy.*] To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate.

Quan'ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *quantitatif.*] Relating to quantity. — **Quan'ti-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Quantitative analysis (*Chem.*), analysis which determines the amount or quantity of each ingredient of a substance, by weight or by volume; — contrasted with *qualitative analysis.*

Quan'ti-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [See Quantity.] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. *Sir K. Digby.*

Quan'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to be measurable by quantity; quantitatively.

Quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Quantities (-tĭz). [F. *quantité,* L. *quantitas,* fr. *quantus* how great, how much, akin to *quam* how, E. *how, who.* See Who.] **1.** The attribute of being so much, and not more or less; the property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; greatness; and more concretely, that which answers the question "How much?"; measure in regard to bulk or amount; determinate or comparative dimensions; measure; amount; bulk; extent; size. Hence, in specific uses: (*a*) (*Logic*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes, or relations. (*b*) (*Gram.*) The measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced; as, the long or short *quantity* of a vowel or syllable. (*c*) (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone.

2. That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; especially (*Math.*), anything to which mathematical processes are applicable.

☞ Quantity is *discrete* when it is applied to separate objects, as in number; *continuous,* when the parts are connected, either in succession, as in time, motion, etc., or in extension, as by the dimensions of space, viz., length, breadth, and thickness.

3. A determinate or estimated amount; a sum or bulk; a certain portion or part; sometimes, a considerable amount; a large portion, bulk, or sum; as, a medicine taken in *quantities,* that is, in large quantities.

The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he

had picked up during many months of desultory, but not unprofitable, study. *Macaulay.*

Quantity of estate (*Law*), its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years. *Wharton (Law Dict.).* — **Quantity of matter**, in a body, its mass, as determined by its weight, or by its momentum under a given velocity. — **Quantity of motion** (*Mech.*), in a body, the relative amount of its motion, as measured by its momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity. — **Known quantities** (*Math.*), quantities whose values are given. — **Unknown quantities** (*Math.*), quantities whose values are sought.

Quan-tiv'a-lence (kwŏn-tĭv'ȧ-lens), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + E. *valence.*] (*Chem.*) Valence. [*Archaic*]

Quan-tiv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to quantivalence. [*Archaic*]

Quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how great, how much. See QUANTITY.]

1. Quantity; amount. "Without authenticating . . . the *quantum* of the charges." *Burke.*

2. (*Math.*) A definite portion of a manifoldness, limited by a mark or by a boundary. *W. K. Clifford.*

‖ **Quantum meruit** (mĕr'ū-ĭt) [L., as much as he merited] (*Law*), a count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve. — ‖ **Quantum sufficit** (sŭf'fĭ-sĭt), *or* **Quantum suff.** [L., as much as suffices] (*Med.*), a sufficient quantity. — ‖ **Quantum valebat** (vȧ-lē'bȧt) [L., as much as it was worth] (*Law*), a count in an action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth. *Blackstone.*

Quap (kwŏp), *v. i.* To quaver. [*Obs.*] See QUOB.

Qua'qua-ver'sal (kwā'kwȧ-vĕr'sal), *a.* [L. *quaqua* wheresoever, whithersoever + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Turning or dipping in any or every direction.

2. (*Geol.*) Dipping toward all points of the compass round a center, as beds of lava round a crater.

Quar (kwar), *n.* A quarry. [*Prov. Eng.*] *B. Jonson.*

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'an-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, OF. *quaranteine*, fr. F. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four, and E. *four*: cf. It. *quarantina*, *quarentine*. See FOUR, and of. QUADRAGESIMA.] **1.** A space of forty days; — used of Lent.

2. Specifically, the term, originally of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed.

☞ *Quarantine* is now applied also to any forced stoppage of travel or communication on account of malignant contagious disease, on land as well as by sea.

3. (*Eng. Law*) The period of forty days during which the widow had the privilege of remaining in the mansion house of which her husband died seized.

Quarantine flag, a yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel or hung from a building, to give warning of an infectious disease; — called also the *yellow jack*, and *yellow flag*.

Quar'an-tine' (kwŏr'an-tēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARANTINED (-tēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARANTINING.] To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

Quarl (kwärl), *n.* [Cf. G. *qualle.*] (*Zoöl.*) A medusa, or jellyfish. [*R.*]

The jellied *quarl* that flings
At once a thousand streaming stings. *J. R. Drake.*

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rĕl), *n.* [OE. *quarel*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*, LL. *quadrellus*, from L. *quadrus* square. See QUADRATE, and cf. QUADREL, QUARRY an arrow, CARREL.]

1. An arrow for a crossbow; — so named because it commonly had a square head. [*Obs.*]

To shoot with arrows and *quarrel*. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
Two arblasts, . . . with windlaces and *quarrels*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Arch.*) Any small square or quadrangular member; as: (*a*) A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. (*b*) A small opening in window tracery, of which the cusps, etc., make the form nearly square. (*c*) A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.

3. A glazier's diamond. *Simmonds.*

4. A four-sided cutting tool or chisel having a diamond-shaped end.

Quar'rel, *n.* [OE. *querele*, OF. *querele*, F. *querelle*, fr. L. *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] **1.** A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a falling out; a difference; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; an altercation; as, he had a *quarrel* with his father about expenses.

I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the *quarrel* of my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 25.
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

2. Ground of objection, dislike, difference, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest; occasion of altercation.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him. *Mark* vi. 19.
No man hath any *quarrel* to me. *Shak.*
He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

3. Earnest desire or longing. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

To pick a quarrel. See under PICK, *v. t.*

Syn. — Brawl; broil; squabble; affray; feud; tumult; contest; dispute; altercation; contention; wrangle.

Quar'rel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARRELED (-rĕld) or QUARRELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARRELING or QUARRELLING.] [Cf. OF. *quereler*, F. *quereller*. See 2d QUARREL.] **1.** To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shak.*
But some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

2. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; to scold; to altercate; to contend; to fight.

Beasts called sociable *quarrel* in hunger and lust. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To find fault; to cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To quarrel with. [*R.*] "I had *quarreled* my brother purposely." *B. Jonson.*

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

Quar'rel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *quarreller.*] One who quarrels or wrangles; one who is quarrelsome. *Shak.*

Quar'rel-et (-ĕt), *n.* A little quarrel. See 1st QUARREL, 2. [*R.*] "*Quarrelets* of pearl [teeth]." *Herrick.*

Quar'rel-ing, *a.* Engaged in a quarrel; apt or disposed to quarrel; as, *quarreling* factions; a *quarreling* mood. — **Quar'rel-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Quar'rel-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *querelous*, F. *querelleux*, L. *querulosus* and *querulus*, fr. *queri* to complain. See 2d QUARREL.] Quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] [Written also *quarrellous.*] *Shak.*

Quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric.

Syn. — Pugnacious; irritable; irascible; brawling; choleric; fiery; petulant.

— **Quar'rel-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Quar'rel-some-ness,** *n.*

Quar'ried (kwŏr'rĭd), *a.* Provided with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quar'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rĭ), *n.* [OE. *quarre*, OF. *quarré* square, F. *carré*, from L. *quadratus* square, quadrate, *quadratum* a square. See QUADRATE, and cf. QUARREL an arrow.] Same as 1st QUARREL. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Quar'ry, *a.* [OF. *quarré.*] Quadrate; square. [*Obs.*]

Quar'ry, *n.*; *pl.* QUARRIES (-rĭz). [OE. *querre*, OF. *cuirée*, F. *curée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, fr. L. *corium*; the *quarry* given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast. See CUIRASS.] **1.** (*a*) A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. (*b*) A heap of game killed.

2. The object of the chase; the animal hunted for; game; especially, the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead *quarry*." *Spenser.*
The wily *quarry* shunned the shock. *Sir W. Scott.*

Quar'ry, *v. i.* To secure prey; to prey, as a vulture or harpy. *L'Estrange.*

Quar'ry, *n.* [OE. *quarrere*, OF. *quariere*, F. *carrière*, LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, fr. *quadratus* square. See QUADRATE.] A place, cavern, or pit where stone is taken from the rock or ledge, or dug from the earth, for building or other purposes; a stone pit. See 5th MINE (*a*).

Quar'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARRYING.] To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

Quar'ry-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* (*Stone Masonry*) Having a face left as it comes from the quarry and not smoothed with the chisel or point; — said of stones.

Quar'ry-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* QUARRYMEN (-men). A man who is engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

Quart (kwart), *n.* [F. *quart*, n. masc., fr. L. *quartus* the fourth, akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR, and cf. 2d CARTE, QUARTO.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. [*Obs.*]

Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Spenser.*

Quart, *n.* [F. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth. See QUART a quarter.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints.

☞ In imperial measure, a quart is forty English fluid ounces; in wine measure, it is thirty-two American fluid ounces. The United States dry quart contains 67.20 cubic inches, the fluid quart 57.75. The English quart contains 69.32 cubic inches.

2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

Quart (kärt), *n.* [See QUART a quarter.] In cards, four successive cards of the same suit. Cf. TIERCE, 4. *Hoyle.*

Quar'tan (kwar'tan), *a.* [F. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART.] Of or pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quartan* ague, or fever.

Quar'tan, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively, that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.

2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

Quar'tane (-tān), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth.] (*Chem.*) Butane, each molecule of which has four carbon atoms.

Quar-ta'tion (kwar-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartation*. So called because usually enough silver is added to make the amount of gold in the alloyed button about one *fourth*.] (*Chem. & Assaying*) The act, process, or result (in the process of *parting*) of alloying a button of nearly pure gold with enough silver to reduce the fineness so as to allow acids to attack and remove all metals except the gold; — called also *inquartation*. Compare PARTING.

‖ **Quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] Same as 2d CARTE.

Quar'tene (kwar'tēn), *n.* [*Quartane* + ethylene.] (*Chem.*) Same as BUTYLENE.

Quar'ten-yl'ic (kwar'tĕn-ĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Quartene* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the acrylic acid series, metameric with crotonic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid; — so called from having four carbon atoms in the molecule. Called also *isocrotonic acid*.

Quar'ter (kwar'tẽr), *n.* [F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius* a fourth part, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART.] **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc. Hence, specifically: (*a*) The fourth of a hundredweight, being 25 or 28 pounds, according as the hundredweight is reckoned at 100 or 112 pounds. (*b*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a *quarter* of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. *Hutton.* (*c*) (*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period, or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*d*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore *quarters*; the hind *quarters*. (*e*) That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (*f*) (*Far.*) That part on either side of a horse's hoof between the toe and heel, being the side of the coffin. (*g*) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter. (*h*) *pl.* (*Mil.*) The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. (*i*) (*Naut.*) The after-part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck; also, the part of the yardarm outside of the slings. (*j*) (*Her.*) One of the divisions of an escutcheon when it is divided into four portions by a horizontal and a perpendicular line meeting in the fess point.

☞ When two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, as in case of marriage, the first and fourth quarters display one shield, the second and third the other. See QUARTER, *v. t.*, 5.

(*k*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; a cardinal point; a direction; a principal division; a region; a territory.

Scouts each coast light-armed scour,
Each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe. *Milton.*

(*l*) A division of a town, city, or county; a particular district; a locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris. (*m*) (*Arch.*) A small upright timber post, used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud*. (*n*) (*Naut.*) The fourth part of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15′, that is, about 2° 49′; — called also *quarter point*.

2. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

Hence, specifically: (*a*) (*Naut.*) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle; — usually in the plural. (*b*) Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; — usually in the plural.

The banter turned as to what *quarters* each would find. *W. Irving.*

(*c*) *pl.* (*Mil.*) A station or encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodging for soldiers or officers; as, winter *quarters*. (*d*) Treatment shown by an enemy; mercy; especially, the act of sparing the life of a conquered enemy; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives. *Clarendon.*
Cocks and lambs . . . at the mercy of cats and wolves . . . must never expect better *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. Friendship; amity; concord. [*Obs.*] *To keep quarter*, to keep one's proper place, and so be on good terms with another. [*Obs.*]

In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom. *Shak.*
I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place, . . . and yet *kept* good *quarter* between themselves. *Bacon.*

False quarter, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. — **Fifth quarter**, the hide and fat; — a butcher's term. — **On the quarter** (*Naut.*), in a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter. — **Quarter aspect.** (*Astrol.*) Same as QUADRATE. — **Quarter back** (*Football*), the player who has position next behind center rush, and receives the ball on the snap back. — **Quarter badge** (*Naut.*), an ornament on the side of a vessel near the stern. *Mar. Dict.* — **Quarter bill** (*Naut.*), a list specifying the different stations to be taken by the officers and crew in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each. — **Quarter block** (*Naut.*), a block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are reeved. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Quarter boat** (*Naut.*), a boat hung at a vessel's quarter. — **Quarter cloths** (*Naut.*), long pieces of painted canvas, used to cover the quarter netting. — **Quarter day**, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which any payment, especially rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. In New York and many other places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first days of May, August, November, and February. The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day), the 29th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day). — **Quarter face**, in fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible. — **Quarter gallery** (*Naut.*), a balcony on the quarter of a ship. See GALLERY, 4. — **Quarter gunner** (*Naut.*), a petty officer who assists the gunner. — **Quarter look**, a side glance. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.* — **Quarter nettings** (*Naut.*), hammock nettings along the quarter rails. — **Quarter note** (*Mus.*), a note equal in duration to half a minim or a fourth of a semibreve; a crotchet. — **Quarter pieces** (*Naut.*), several pieces of timber at the after-part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. *Totten.* — **Quarter point.** (*Naut.*) See QUARTER, *n.*, 1 (*n*). — **Quarter railing**, *or* **Quarter rails** (*Naut.*), narrow molded planks reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck. — **Quarter sessions** (*Eng. Law*), a general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. — **Quarter square** (*Math.*), the fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter squares have been devised to save labor in multiplying numbers. — **Quarter turn, Quarter turn belt** (*Mach.*), an arrangement in which a belt transmits motion between two shafts which are at right angles with each other. — **Quarter watch** (*Naut.*), a subdivision of the full watch (one fourth of the crew) on a man-of-war. — **To give**, *or* **show, quarter** (*Mil.*), to accept as prisoner, on submission in battle; to forbear to kill, as a vanquished enemy. — **To keep quarter.** See QUARTER, *n.*, 3.

Quar'ter (kwar'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARTERING.] **1.** To divide into four equal parts.

2. To divide; to separate into parts or regions.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with the means of living for a time; especially, to furnish shelter to; as, to *quarter* soldiers.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered*. *Shak.*

4. To furnish as a portion; to allot. [*R.*]

This isle . . .
He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities. *Milton.*

5. (*Her.*) To arrange (different coats of arms) upon one escutcheon, as when a man inherits from both father and mother the right to bear arms.

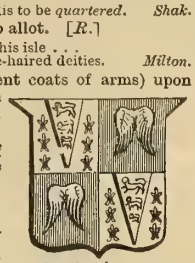

Quartered Arms.

☞ When only two coats of arms are so combined they are arranged in four compartments. See QUARTER, *n.*, 1 (*j*).

Quar'ter (kwȯr'tẽr), *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

Quar'ter, *v. i.* [F. *cartayer.*] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels from going into the ruts, or so that a rut shall be between the wheels.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering*. *De Quincey.*

Quar'ter-age (-āj), *n.* A quarterly allowance.

Quar'ter-deck' (-dĕk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the upper deck abaft the mainmast, including the poop deck when there is one.

☞ The quarter-deck is reserved as a promenade for the officers and (in passenger vessels) for the cabin passengers.

Quar'ter-foil' (kwȯr'tẽr-foil'), *n.* [*Quarter* + *foil:* cf. F. *quatre feuilles.*] (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils.

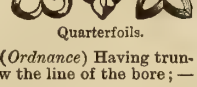

Quarterfoils.

Quar'ter-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* (*Ordnance*) Having trunnions the axes of which lie below the line of the bore; — said of a cannon.

Quar'ter-ing, *a.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of waves or any moving object.

2. (*Mach.*) At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other.

Quar'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** A station. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers; quarters.

3. (*Her.*) (*a*) The division of a shield containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. (*b*) One of the different coats of arms arranged upon an escutcheon, denoting the descent of the bearer.

4. (*Arch.*) A series of quarters, or small upright posts. See QUARTER, *n.*, 1 (*m*) (*Arch.*). *Gwilt.*

Quartering block, a block on which the body of a condemned criminal was quartered. *Macaulay.*

Quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.

2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* meeting.

Quar'ter-ly, *n.; pl.* QUARTERLIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

Quar'ter-ly, *adv.* **1.** By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly.*

2. (*Her.*) In quarters, or quarterings; as, to bear arms *quarterly;* in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles.

Quar'ter-mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [*Quarter* + *master:* cf. F. *quartier-maître.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, storage, clothing, fuel, stationery, and transportation for a regiment or other body of troops, and superintend the supplies.

2. (*Naut.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master. *Totten.*

Quartermaster general (*Mil.*), in the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in England, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office having similar duties; also, a staff officer, usually a general officer, accompanying each complete army in the field. — **Quartermaster sergeant.** See SERGEANT.

Quar'tern (kwȯr'tẽrn), *n.* [OE. *quarteroun, quartron,* F. *quarteron,* the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. *quartarius* a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill. See QUARTER, and cf. QUARTERON, QUADROON.] **1.** A quarter. Specifically: (*a*) The fourth part of a pint; a gill. (*b*) The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone (14 lbs.).

2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds; — called also *quartern loaf.* *Simmonds.*

Quar'ter-on (kwȯr'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [F. See QUARTERN.] A quarter; esp., a quarter of a pound, or a quarter of a hundred. *Piers Plowman.*

Quar'ter-on (-ŏn), **Quar'ter-oon** (-ōōn), *n.* A quadroon.

Quar'ter-pace' (-pās'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A platform of a staircase where the stair turns at a right angle only. See HALFPACE.

Quar'ter round' (-round'). (*Arch.*) An ovolo.

Quar'ter-staff' (-stȧf'), *n.; pl.* QUARTERSTAVES (-stāvz' *or* -stăvz'). A long and stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense and offense; — so called because in holding it one hand was placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end.

Quar-tet' } (kwȯr-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto,* dim. of
Quar-tette' } *quarto* the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. (*b*) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.

2. (*Poet.*) A stanza of four lines.

Quar'tic (kwȯr'tĭk), *a.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] (*Math.*) Of the fourth degree.

Quar'tic (kwȯr'tĭk), *n.* (*a*) (*Alg.*) A quantic of the fourth degree. See QUANTIC. (*b*) (*Geom.*) A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

Quar'tile (-tĭl), *n.* [F. *quartile aspect,* fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART.] (*Astrol.*) Same as QUADRATE.

Quar'tine (-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quartus* the fourth.] (*Bot.*) A supposed fourth integument of an ovule, counting from the outside.

Quar'to (kwȯr'tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth, from *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. (*in*) *quarto.* See QUART.] Having four leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

Quar'to, *n.; pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves; in present usage, a book of a square or nearly square form, and usually of large size.

Quar'tridge (-trĭj), *n.* Quarterage. [*Obs.*]

Quartz (kwȯrts), *n.* [G. *quarz.*] (*Min.*) A form of silica, or silicon dioxide (SiO_2), occurring in hexagonal crystals, which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors; also in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque.

☞ The crystalline varieties include: *amethyst,* violet; *citrine* and *false topaz,* pale yellow; *rock crystal,* transparent and colorless or nearly so; *rose quartz,* rose-colored; *smoky quartz,* smoky brown. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: *agate,* a chalcedony in layers or clouded with different colors, including the *onyx* and *sardonyx; carnelian* and *sard,* red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *chalcedony,* nearly white, and waxy in luster; *chrysoprase,* an apple-green chalcedony; *flint, hornstone, basanite,* or *touchstone,* brown to black in color and compact in texture; *heliotrope,* green dotted with red; *jasper,* opaque, red, yellow, or brown, colored by iron or ferruginous clay; *prase,* translucent and dull leek-green.

Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rocks of all ages. It forms the rocks quartzite (*quartz rock*) and sandstone, and makes most of the sand of the seashore.

Quartz-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Quartz* + *-ferous.*] (*Min.*) Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

Quartz'ite (kwȯrts'īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *quartzite.*] (*Min.*) Massive quartz occurring as a rock; a metamorphosed sandstone; — called also *quartz rock.*

Quartz'oid (-oid), *n.* [*Quartz* + *-oid.*] (*Crystallog.*) A form of crystal common with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base.

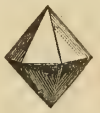

Quartzoid.

Quartz'ose' (-ōs'), *a.* [Cf. F. *quartzeux,* G. *quarzig.*] (*Min.*) Containing, or resembling, quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz.

Quartz'ous (kwȯrts'ŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Quartzose.

Quartz'y (-ĭ), *a.* (*Min.*) Quartzose.

Quas (kwȧs), *n.* A kind of beer. Same as QUASS.

Quas'chi (-chĭ), **Quas'je** (-jē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The brown coati. See COATI.

Quash (kwŏsh), *n.* Same as SQUASH.

Quash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUASHED (kwŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUASHING.] [OF. *quasser,* F. *casser,* fr. L. *cassare* to annihilate, annul, fr. *cassus* empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has been confused with L. *quassare* to shake, F. *casser* to break, which is probably of different origin. Cf. CASHIER, *v. t.*] (*Law*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment. *Blackstone.*

Quash, *v. t.* [OF. *quasser,* F. *casser,* fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, shiver, v. intens. fr. *quatere, quassum,* to shake, shatter. Cf. CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, RESCUE, and also QUASH to annul.] **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels, *quashed,*
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dashed. *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; to suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief. *Barrow.*

Quash, *v. i.* To be shaken, or dashed about, with noise.

Quash'ee (-ē), *n.* A negro of the West Indies.

Qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; qualified; — used as an adjective, or a prefix with a noun or an adjective; as, a *quasi* contract, an implied contract, an obligation which has arisen from some act, as if from a contract; a *quasi* corporation, a body that has some, but not all, of the peculiar attributes of a corporation; a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical.

Quas'i-mo'do (kwȧs'ĭ-mō'dō), *n.* [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, *quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes, 1 *Pet.* ii. 2.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

Quass (kwȧs), *n.* [Russ. *kvas'.*] A thin, sour beer, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal and letting it ferment, — much used by the Russians. [Written also *quas.*]

Quas-sa'tion (kwȧs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quassatio,* from *quassare* to shake. See QUASH to crush.] The act of shaking, or the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

Quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL. From the name of a negro, *Quassy,* or *Quash,* who prescribed this article as a specific.] The wood of several tropical American trees of the order *Simarubeæ,* as *Quassia amara, Picræna excelsa,* and *Simaruba amara.* It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Quas'sin (kwŏs'ĭn *or* kwȧs'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *quassine.* See QUASSIA.] (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white crystalline substance; — formerly called *quassite.* [Written also *quassiin,* and *quassine.*]

Quat (kwŏt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*a*) A pustule. [*Obs.*] (*b*) An annoying, worthless person. *Shak.*

Quat, *v. t.* To satiate; to satisfy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Qua'ta (kwä'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The coaita.

Quatch (kwŏch), *a.* Squat; flat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Qua'ter-cous'in (kā'tẽr-kŭz'n), *n.* [F. *quatre* four + *cousin,* E. *cousin.*] A cousin within the first four degrees of kindred.

Qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tẽr'nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, fr. *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quaternaire.* See FOUR.] **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. (*Geol.*) Later than, or subsequent to, the Tertiary; Post-tertiary; as, the *Quaternary* age, or Age of man.

Qua-ter'na-ry, *n.* [L. numerus *quaternarius:* cf. F. *quaternaire.*] **1.** The number four. *Boyle.*

2. (*Geol.*) The Quaternary age, era, or formation. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Qua-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; quaternary; as, *quaternate* leaves.

Qua-ter'ni-on (kwȧ-tẽr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio,* fr. *quaterni* four each. See QUATERNARY.] **1.** The number four. [*Poetic*]

2. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like.

Delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts* xii. 4.
Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run. *Milton.*
The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his sentences. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

4. (*Math.*) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form.

☞ The science or calculus of *quaternions* is a new mathematical method, in which the conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover theorems, and to arrive at the solution of problems. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Qua-ter'ni-on, *v. t.* To divide into quaternions, files, or companies. *Milton.*

Qua-ter'ni-ty (-tў), *n.* [LL. *quaternitas,* fr. L. *quaterni* four each: cf. F. *quaternité.*] **1.** The number four. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The union of four in one, as of four persons; — analogous to the theological term *trinity.*

Qua'ter-on (kwȧ'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* See 2d QUARTERON.

Qua-torz'ain (kȧ-tôrz'ȧn), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet. *R. H. Stoddard.*

Qua-torze' (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [F. *quatorze* fourteen, L. *quattuordecim.* See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet; — so called because *quatorze* counts as fourteen points.

Quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quatuor, quatuor.* See FOUR.] (*Pros.*) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

Qua'tre (kā'tẽr; F. kȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] A card, die, or domino, having four spots, or pips.

Qua'tre-feuille (-fēy'), } *n.* [F. *quatre feuilles.*]
Qua'tre-foil (-foil), } Same as QUARTERFOIL.

Quat'u-or (kwăt'ū-ŏr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quattuor, quatuor,* four. See QUARTET.] (*Mus.*) A quartet; — applied chiefly to instrumental compositions.

Quave (kwāv), *n.* See QUAVER. [*Obs.*]

Quave, *v. i.* To quaver. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Quave'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* See QUAGMIRE. [*Obs.*]

Qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAVERING.] [OE. *quaven* to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. *quabbeln* to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. *kwabbe,* and E. *quiver,* v.] **1.** To tremble; to vibrate; to shake. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Especially, to shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Qua'ver, *v. t.* To utter with quavers.

We shall hear her *quavering* them . . . to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*

Qua'ver, *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, of the voice, or of an instrument of music.

2. (*Mus.*) An eighth note. See EIGHTH.

Qua'ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who quavers; a warbler.

Quay (kē), *n.* [F. *quai.* See KEY quay.] A mole, bank, or wharf, formed toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels. [Written also *key.*]

Quay (kē), *v. t.* To furnish with quays.

Quay'age (-āj), *n.* [F.] Wharfage. [Also *keyage.*]

Quayd (kwād), *p. p.* of QUAIL. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Que (kē), *n.* [Cf. 3d CUE.] A half farthing. [*Obs.*]

Queach (kwēch), *n.* [Cf. QUICK.] A thick, bushy plot; a thicket. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Queach, *v. i.* [Cf. E. *quich,* v. i., *quick,* v. i.; or AS. *cweccan* to shake.] To stir; to move. See QUICK, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

Queach'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground; shaking; moving. "The *queachy* fens." "Godwin's *queachy* sands." *Drayton.*

2. Like a queach; thick; bushy. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Quean (kwēn), *n.* [Originally, a woman, AS. *cwene;* akin to OS. *quena,* OHG. *quena,* Icel. *konr,* Goth. *qinō,* and AS. *cwēn,* also to Gr. γυνή woman, wife, Skr. *gnā* goddess. Cf. QUEEN.] **1.** A woman; a young or unmarried woman; a girl. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. "The dread of every scolding *quean.*" *Gay.*

Quea'si-ly (kwē'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a queasy manner.

Quea'si-ness, *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; squeamishness. *Shak.*

Quea'sy (kwē'zy), *a.* [Icel. *kveisa* pain; cf. Norw. *kveis* sickness after a debauch.] **1.** Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmish.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed; unsettled; ticklish. "A *queasy* question." *Shak.*

Some seek, when *queasy* conscience has its qualms. *Cowper.*

Que-bec' group' (kwē-bĕk' grōōp'). (*Geol.*) The middle of the three groups into which the rocks of the Canadian period have been divided in the American Lower Silurian system. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

‖ **Que-bra'cho** (kā-brä'chō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A Chilian apocynaceous tree (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*); also, its bark, which is used as a febrifuge, and for dyspnœa of the lung, or bronchial diseases; — called also *white quebracho*, to distinguish it from the *red quebracho*, a Mexican anacardiaceous tree (*Loxopterygium Lorentzii*) whose bark is said to have similar properties.

J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants).

Queb'rith (kwĕb'rĭth), *n.* [OF. *quebrit, quibrith*, Ar. *kibrit.*] (*Alchemy*) Sulphur. [*Obs.*]

Quech (kwĕch), | *v. i.* [Cf. QUICK, QUEACH.] A word
Queck (kwĕk), | occurring in a corrupt passage of Bacon's Essays, and probably meaning, to stir, to move.

Queen (kwēn), *n.* [OE. *quen, quene*, queen, quean, AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. *quān* wife, woman, Icel. *kvān* wife, queen, Goth. *qēns.* √221. See QUEAN.] **1.** The wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England; Mary, *queen* of Scots.

In faith, and by the heaven's *quene.* *Chaucer.*

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a *queen* in society; — also used figuratively of cities, countries, etc. "This *queen* of cities." "Albion, *queen* of isles." *Cowper.*

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites.

5. (*Chess*) The most powerful, and except the king the most important, piece in a set of chessmen.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen; as, the *queen* of spades.

Queen apple. [Cf. OE. *quyne aple* quince apple.] A kind of apple; a queening. "*Queen apples* and red cherries." *Spenser.* — **Queen bee** (*Zoöl.*), a female bee, especially the female of the honeybee. See HONEYBEE. — **Queen conch** (*Zoöl.*), a very large West Indian cameo conch (*Cassis cameo*). It is much used for making cameos. — **Queen consort**, the wife of a reigning king. *Blackstone.* — **Queen dowager**, the widow of a king. — **Queen gold**, formerly a revenue of the queen consort of England, arising from gifts, fines, etc. — **Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen of May.** See *May queen*, under MAY. — **Queen of the meadow** (*Bot.*), a European herbaceous plant (*Spiræa Ulmaria*). See MEADOWSWEET. — **Queen of the prairie** (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Spiræa lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — **Queen pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of very large and handsome crested ground pigeons of the genus *Goura*, native of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. They are mostly pale blue, or ash-blue, marked with white, and have a large occipital crest of spatulate feathers. Called also *crowned pigeon, goura*, and *Victoria pigeon.* — **Queen regent**, *or* **Queen regnant**, a queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's Bench.** See KING'S BENCH. — **Queen's counsel, Queen's evidence.** See *King's counsel, King's evidence*, under KING. — **Queen's delight** (*Bot.*), an American plant (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the Spurge family, having an herbaceous stem and a perennial woody root. — **Queen's metal** (*Metal.*), an alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britannia, and consisting essentially of tin with a slight admixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper. — **Queen's pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Queen pigeon*, above. — **Queen's ware**, glazed English earthenware of a cream color. — **Queen's yellow** (*Old Chem.*), a heavy yellow powder consisting of a basic mercuric sulphate; — formerly called *turpetum minerale*, or *Turbith's mineral.*

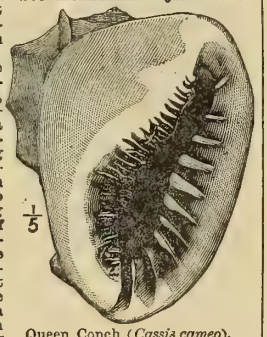
Queen Conch (*Cassis cameo*). 1/5

Queen Pigeon (*Goura Victoriæ*). 1/12

Queen, *v. i.* To act the part of a queen. *Shak.*

Queen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUEENED (kwēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUEENING.] (*Chess*) To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of by moving it to the eighth row; as, to *queen* a pawn.

Queen'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The dominion, condition, or character of a queen. *Mrs. Browning.*

Queen'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A California sciænoid food fish (*Seriphus politus*). The back is bluish, and the sides and belly bright silvery. Called also *kingfish.*

Queen'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state, personality, or character of a queen; queenliness. *Tennyson.*

Queen'ing (kwēn'ĭng), *n.* [See QUEEN APPLE.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening, scarlet queening*, and *early queening.* An apple called the *queening* was cultivated in England two hundred years ago.

Queen'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; stateliness; eminence among women in attractions or power.

Queen'ly, *a.* [AS. *cwēnlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen.

Queen'-post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two suspending posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form. See KING-POST.

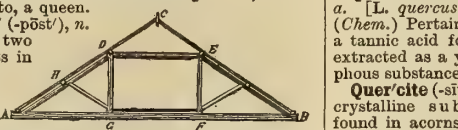
Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters.

Queen'ship, *n.* The state, rank, or dignity of a queen.

Queens'land nut' (kwēnz'lănd nŭt'). (*Bot.*) The nut of an Australian tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*). It is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds. So called from *Queensland* in Australia.

Queen' truss (kwēn' trŭs'). (*Arch.*) A truss framed with queen-posts; a queen-post truss.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* [*Compar.* QUEERER (-ẽr); *superl.* QUEEREST.] [G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart (cf. *querkopf* a queer fellow), OHG. *twer, twerh, dwerah;* akin to D. *dwars*, AS. *þweorh* thwart, bent, twisted, Icel. *þverr* thwart, transverse, Goth. *þwairhs* angry, and perh. to L. *torquere* to twist, and E. *through.* Cf. TORTURE, THROUGH, THWART, *a.*] **1.** At variance with what is usual or normal; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; whimsical; as, a *queer* story or act. "A *queer* look." *W. Irving.*

2. Mysterious; suspicious; questionable; as, a *queer* transaction. [*Colloq.*]

Queer, *n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*]

To shove the queer, to put counterfeit money in circulation. [*Slang*]

Queer'ish, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.

Queer'ly, *adv.* In a queer or odd manner.

Queer'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being queer.

Queest (kwēst), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kvisa* a kind of bird, *kvistr* a branch of a tree, and E. *cushat.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European ringdove (*Columba palumbus*); the cushat. [Written also *quist, queeze, quice, queece.*] See RINGDOVE.

Quegh (kwāk), *n.* A drinking vessel. See QUAICH.

Queint (kwānt), *a.* See QUAINT. [*Obs.*]

Queint, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of QUENCH. *Chaucer.*

Queint'ise (-ĭz), *n.* See QUAINTISE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quell (kwĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUELLED (kwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUELLING.] [See QUAIL to cower.] **1.** To die. [*Obs.*]

Yet he did quake and quiver, like to *quell.* *Spenser.*

2. To be subdued or abated; to yield; to abate. [*R.*]

Winter's wrath begins to *quell.* *Spenser.*

Quell, *v. t.* [OE. *quellen* to kill, AS. *cwellan*, causative of *cwelan* to die; akin to OHG. *quellen* to torment, Icel. *kvelja.* See QUAIL to cower.] **1.** To take the life of; to kill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

The ducks cried as [if] men would them *quelle.* *Chaucer.*

2. To overpower; to subdue; to put down.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority. *Macaulay.*

Northward marching to *quell* the sudden revolt. *Longfellow.*

3. To quiet; to allay; to pacify; to cause to yield or cease; as, to *quell* grief; to *quell* the tumult of the soul.

Much did his words the gentle lady *quell.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — To subdue; crush; overpower; reduce; put down; repress; suppress; quiet; allay; calm; pacify.

Quell, *n.* Murder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A killer; as, Jack the Giant *Queller.* [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Mark* vi. 27).

2. One who quells; one who overpowers or subdues.

Quel'li-o (kwĕl'lĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. *cuello*, L. *collum* neck.] A ruff for the neck. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Quelque'chose'** (kĕlk'shōz'), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

Queme (kwēm), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cwēman*, akin to *cuman* to come. √23.] To please. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Queme'ful (-ful), *a.* Kindly; merciful. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUENCHED (kwĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUENCHING.] [OE. *quenchen*, AS. *cwencan* in *ācwencan*, to extinguish utterly, causative of *cwincan, ācwincan*, to decrease, disappear; cf. AS. *cwīnan, ācwīnan*, to waste or dwindle away.] **1.** To extinguish; to overwhelm; to make an end of; — said of flame and fire, of things burning, and figuratively of sensations and emotions; as, to *quench* flame; to *quench* a candle; to *quench* thirst, love, hate, etc.

Ere our blood shall *quench* that fire. *Shak.*

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shak.*

2. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering.

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check.

Quench, *v. i.* To become extinguished; to go out; to become calm or cool. [*R.*]

Dost thou think in time
She will not *quench?* *Shak.*

Quench'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quenched.

Quench'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, quenches. *Hammond.*

Quench'less, *a.* Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury. "Once kindled, *quenchless* evermore." *Byron.*

Syn. — Inextinguishable; unquenchable.

— **Quench'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Quench'less-ness,** *n.*

Que-nelle' (ke-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A kind of delicate forcemeat, commonly poached and used as a dish by itself or for garnishing.

Que-nouille' train'ing (ke-nōō'y' trān'ĭng). [F. *quenouille* distaff.] (*Hort.*) A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches and pruning.

Quenouille Training.

Quer'ci-tan'nic (kwẽr'sĭ-tăn'nĭk), *a.* [L. *quercus* an oak + E. *tannic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a tannic acid found in oak bark and extracted as a yellowish brown amorphous substance.

Quer'cite (-sīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_6$, found in acorns, the fruit of the oak (*Quercus*). It has a sweet taste, and is regarded as a pentacid alcohol.

Quer'ci-tin (-sĭ-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, occurring quite widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, as in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc., but originally obtained by the decomposition of quercitrin. Called also *meletin.*

Quer'cit-rin (-sĭt-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *quercitrin.* See QUERCITRON.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the bark of the oak (*Quercus*) as a bitter citron-yellow crystalline substance, used as a pigment and called *quercitron.*

Quer'cit-ron (-sĭt-rŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *quercitron*, the name of the tree; L. *quercus* an oak + *citrus* the citron tree.] **1.** The yellow inner bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, the American black oak, yellow oak, dyer's oak, or quercitron oak, a large forest tree growing from Maine to eastern Texas.

2. Quercitrin, used as a pigment. See QUERCITRIN.

‖ **Quer'cus** (kwẽr'kŭs), *n.* [L., an oak.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees constituted by the oak. See OAK.

Quer'ele (kwẽr'ēl), *n.* [See 2d QUARREL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A complaint to a court. See AUDITA QUERELA. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Que'rent (kwē'rent), *n.* [L. *querens*, p. pr. of *queri* to complain.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A complainant; a plaintiff.

Que'rent, *n.* [L. *quærens*, p. pr. of *quærere* to search for, to inquire.] An inquirer. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey.*

Quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwẽr'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. — **Quer'i-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Quer'i-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

Quer'i-mo-ny (kwẽr'ĭ-mō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *querimonia.*] A complaint or complaining. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions. *Swift.*

Querk'en (kwẽrk'en), *v. t.* [Icel. *kverk* throat. √25.] To stifle or choke. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Querl (kwẽrl), *v. t.* [G. *querlen, quirlen*, to twirl, to turn round, fr. *querl, quirl*, a twirling stick. Cf. TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [*Local, U. S.*]

Querl, *n.* A coil; a twirl; as, the *querl* of hair on the fore leg of a blooded horse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Quern (kwẽrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn, cwyrn;* akin to D. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn*, Icel. *kvern*, Sw. *qvarn*, Dan. *qværn*, Goth. *qaírnus* (in *asiluqaírnus*), Lith. *girnos*, and perh. E. *corn.*] A mill for grinding grain, the upper stone of which was turned by hand; — used before the invention of windmills and watermills. *Shak.*

They made him at the *querne* grind. *Chaucer.*

Quer'po (kwẽr'pō), *n.* The inner or body garments taken together. See CUERPO. *Dryden.*

Quer'que-dule (-kwē-dūl), *n.* [L. *querquedula.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A teal. (*b*) The pintail duck.

Quer'ry (kwĕr'rỹ), *n.* A groom; an equerry. [*Obs.*]

Quer'u-len'tial (-ū-lĕn'shal), *a.* Querulous. [*R.*]

Quer'u-lous (kwẽr'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. CRY, *v.*, QUARREL a brawl, QUARRELOUS.] **1.** Given to quarreling; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.

Enmity can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous, exacting fondness. *Macaulay.*

3. Expressing complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Syn. — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented, dissatisfied.

— **Quer'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Quer'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Que'ry (kwē'rỹ), *n.; pl.* QUERIES (-rĭz). [L. *quære*, imperative sing. of *quærere, quæsitum*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. ACQUIRE, CONQUER, EXQUISITE, QUEST, REQUIRE.] **1.** A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved.

I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a . . . search to be made by others. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

Que'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To ask questions; to make inquiry.

Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. To have a doubt; as, I *query* if he is right.

Que'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUERIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUERYING.] **1.** To put questions about; to elicit by questioning; to inquire into; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To doubt of; to regard with incredulity.

4. To write "query" (qu., qy., or ?) against, as a doubtful spelling, or sense, in a proof. See QUÆRE.

Que-sal' (kā-säl' *or* kwā'säl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed, or resplendent, trogon (*Pharomachus mocinno*,

formerly *Trogon resplendens*), native of Southern Mexico and Central America. Called also *quetzal*, and *golden trogon*.

Quesal.

☞ The male is remarkable for the brilliant metallic green and gold colors of his plumage, and for his extremely long plumes, which often exceed three feet in length.

Quese (kwēz), *v. t.* To make a quest for. [*Obs.*]

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, F. *quête*, fr. L. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, to ask. Cf. QUERY, QUESTION.] **1.** The act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; pursuit; as, to rove in *quest* of game, of a lost child, of property, etc.

Upon an hard adventure yet in *quest*. *Spenser.*

Cease your *quest* of love. *Shak.*

There ended was his *quest*, there ceased his care. *Milton.*

2. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

3. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests* to search you out. *Shak.*

4. Inquest; jury of inquest.

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict? *Shak.*

Quest, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *quester*, F. *quêter*. See QUEST, *n.*] To search for; to examine. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Quest, *v. i.* To go on a quest; to make a search; to go in pursuit; to beg. [*R.*]

If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. *Macaulay.*

Quest'ant (-ant), *n.* [OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, p. pr.] One who undertakes a quest; a seeker. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quest'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who seeks; a seeker. [*Obs.*]

Ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quaestio*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask, inquire. See QUEST, *n.*] **1.** The act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question* and answer.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, the story is true beyond *question;* he obeyed without *question*.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John* iii. 25.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specifically, a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture. *Blackstone.*

He that was in *question* for the robbery. *Shak.*

The Scottish privy council had power to put state prisoners to the *question*. *Macaulay.*

4. That which is asked; inquiry; interrogatory; query.

But this *question* asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? *Milton.*

5. Hence, a subject of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful *question*.

6. Talk; conversation; speech. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In question, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point *in question*. — **Leading question.** See under LEADING. — **Out of question,** unquestionably. "*Out of question*, 'tis Maria's hand." *Shak.* — **Out of the question.** See under OUT. — **Past question,** beyond question; out of question; certainly; undoubtedly; unquestionably. — **Previous question,** a question put to a parliamentary assembly upon the motion of a member, in order to ascertain whether it is the will of the body to vote at once, without further debate, on the subject under consideration. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is in the affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted upon as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision operates to keep the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; but in the English Parliament, it operates to postpone consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice, the object of the motion is to hasten action, and it is made by a friend of the measure. In English practice, the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being, and the motion is made with a purpose of voting against it. *Cushing.* — **To beg the question.** See under BEG. — **To the question,** to the point in dispute; to the real matter under debate.

Syn. — Point; topic; subject.

Ques'tion, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUESTIONED (-chŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUESTIONING.] [Cf. F. *questionner*. See QUESTION, *n.*] **1.** To ask questions; to inquire.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To argue; to converse; to dispute. [*Obs.*]

I pray you, think you *question* with the Jew. *Shak.*

Ques'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to query.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to. "But have power and right to *question* thy bold entrance on this place." *Milton.*

4. To talk to; to converse with.

With many holiday and lady terms he *questioned* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — To ask; interrogate; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute. — QUESTION, INQUIRE, INTERROGATE. To *inquire* is merely to ask for information, and implies no authority in the one who asks. To *interrogate* is to put repeated questions in a formal or systematic fashion to elicit some particular fact or facts. To *question* has a wider sense than to *interrogate*, and often implies an attitude of distrust or opposition on the part of the questioner.

Ques'tion-a-bil'i-ty (kwĕs/chŭn-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or condition of being questionable. *Stallo.*

Ques'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. [*R.*]

Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liable to question; subject to be doubted or called in question; problematical; doubtful; suspicious.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *T. Baker.*

Syn. — Disputable; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; problematical; suspicious.

Ques'tion-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Ques'tion-a-bly, *adv.* In a questionable manner.

Ques'tion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; testing. "*Questionary* epistles." *Pope.*

Ques'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who makes it his business to seek after relics and carry them about for sale.

Ques'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer. "Little time for idle *questioners*." *Tennyson.*

Ques'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** A questioner; an inquirer. [*Obs.*]
2. (*Eng. Univ.*) A candidate for honors or degrees who is near the time of his examination.

Ques'tion-less, *a.* Unquestioning; incurious. [*R.*]

Ques'tion-less, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. [*R.*] *South.*

What it was in the apostles' time, that, *questionless*, it must be still. *Milton.*

Quest'man (kwĕst'man), *n.; pl.* QUESTMEN (-men). One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specifically: (*a*) A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. *Blount.* [*Obs.*] (*b*) A collector of parish rents. *Blount.* [*Obs.*]

Quest'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who lays informations, and encourages petty lawsuits. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ques'tor (kwĕs'tŏr), *n.* [L. *quaestor*, contr. fr. *quaesitor*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask: cf. F. *questeur*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who had the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.; treasurer of state. [Written also *quæstor*.]

☞ At an early period there were also public accusers styled *questors*, but the office was soon abolished.

Ques'tor-ship, *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a questor.

Quest'rist (kwĕst'rĭst), *n.* [See QUEST.] A seeker; a pursuer. [*Obs.*] "Hot *questrists* after him." *Shak.*

Ques'tu-a-ry (kwĕs'tū-ă-rȳ; 135), *a.* [L. *quaestuarius*, from *quaestus* gain, profit, *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, earn.] Studious of profit. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ques'tu-a-ry, *n.* One employed to collect profits. [*R.*] "The pope's *questuaries*." *Jer. Taylor.*

Quet (kwĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] (*a*) A tail-like appendage of hair; a pigtail. (*b*) A line of persons waiting anywhere.

Queue, *v. t.* To fasten, as hair, in a queue.

Quey (kwā), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *qvie*.] A heifer. [*Scot.*]

Quib (kwĭb), *n.* [Cf. QUIP.] A quip; a gibe.

Quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* [Probably fr. *quib*, *quip*, but influenced by *quillet*, or *quiddity*.] **1.** A shift or turn from the point in question; a trifling or evasive distinction; an evasion; a cavil.

Quibbles have no place in the search after truth. *I. Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit.

Quib'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIBBLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or by raising any insignificant or impertinent question or point; to trifle in argument or discourse; to equivocate.

2. To pun; to practice punning. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — To cavil; shuffle; equivocate; trifle.

Quib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who quibbles; a caviler; also, a punster.

Quib'bling-ly (-blĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Triflingly; evasively.

Qui'ca (kē'ká), *n.* [From the native Brazilian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American opossum (*Didelphys quica*), native of Guiana and Brazil. It feeds upon insects, small birds, and fruit.

Quice (kwīs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See QUEEST.

Quich (kwĭch), *v. i.* [Cf. QUINCH.] To stir. [*Obs.*]

He could not move nor *quich* at all. *Spenser.*

Quick (kwĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* QUICKER (-ẽr); *superl.* QUICKEST.] [AS. *cwic*, *cwicu*, *cwucu*, *cucu*, living; akin to OS. *quik*, D. *kwik*, OHG. *quec*, *chec*, G. *keck* bold, lively, Icel. *kvikr* living, Goth. *qius*, Lith. *gyvas*, Russ. *zhivoi*, L. *vivus* living, *vivere* to live, Gr. βίος life, Skr. *jīva* living, *jīv* to live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, VIVID, QUITCH GRASS, WHITLOW.] **1.** Alive; living; animate; — opposed to *dead* or *inanimate*.

Not fully *quyke*, ne fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom. 2 *Tim.* iv. 1.

Man is no star, but a *quick* coal
Of mortal fire. *Herbert.*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly obsolete, except in some compounds, or in particular phrases.

2. Characterized by life or liveliness; animated; sprightly; agile; brisk; ready. "A *quick* wit." *Shak.*

3. Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow; as, be *quick*.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Impatient; passionate; hasty; eager; sharp; unceremonious; as, a *quick* temper.

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*

5. Fresh; bracing; sharp; keen.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. *Shak.*

6. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a *quick* ear. "To have an open ear, a *quick* eye." *Shak.*

They say that women are so *quick*. *Tennyson.*

7. Pregnant; with child. *Shak.*

Quick grass. (*Bot.*) See QUITCH GRASS. — **Quick match.** See under MATCH. — **Quick vein** (*Mining*), a vein of ore which is productive, not barren. — **Quick vinegar,** vinegar made by allowing a weak solution of alcohol to trickle slowly over shavings or other porous material. — **Quick water,** quicksilver water. — **Quick with child,** pregnant with a living child.

Syn. — Speedy; expeditious; swift; rapid; hasty; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; fleet; alert; agile; lively; sprightly.

Quick (kwĭk), *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly; promptly; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run *quick;* get back *quick*.

If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

Quick, *n.* **1.** That which is quick, or alive; a living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn, or other plants used in making a living hedge.

The works . . . are curiously hedged with *quick*. *Evelyn.*

2. The life; the mortal point; a vital part; a part susceptible of serious injury or keen feeling; the sensitive living flesh; the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; the tender emotions; as, to cut a finger nail to the *quick;* to thrust a sword to the *quick;* to taunt one to the *quick;* — used figuratively.

This test nippeth, . . . this toucheth the *quick*. *Latimer.*

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference! *Fuller.*

3. (*Bot.*) Quitch grass. *Tennyson.*

Quick, *v. t. & i.* [See QUICKEN.] To revive; to quicken; to be or become alive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quick'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* [A. S. *cwicbeám.*] See QUICKEN TREE.

Quick'en (kwĭk''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUICKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUICKENING.] [AS. *cwician*. See QUICK, *a.*] **1.** To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence, to excite; to stimulate; to incite.

The mistress which I serve *quickens* what's dead. *Shak.*

Like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; to impart additional energy to; to stimulate; to make quick or rapid; to hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* one's steps or thoughts; to *quicken* one's departure or speed.

3. (*Shipbuilding*) To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to *quicken* the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.

Syn. — To revive; resuscitate; animate; reinvigorate; vivify; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

Quick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; to become alive; to become vivified or enlivened; hence, to exhibit signs of life; to move, as the fetus in the womb.

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eye. *Pope.*

When the pale and bloodless east began
To *quicken* to the sun. *Tennyson.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity; to become accelerated; as, his pulse *quickened*.

Quick'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

Quick'en-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making or of becoming quick.

2. (*Physiol.*) The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy. It has been popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life.

Quick'ens (-ĕnz), *n.* (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

Quick'en tree' (-'n trē'). [Probably from *quick*, and first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering leaves; cf. G. *quickenbaum*, *quitzenbaum*, *quitschenbaum*. Cf. QUITCH GRASS.] (*Bot.*) The European rowan tree; — called also *quickbeam*, and *quickenbeam*. See ROWAN TREE.

Quick'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The wolverine.

Quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* [See QUICK, *a.*] (*Chem.*) Calcium oxide; unslacked lime; — so called because when wet it develops great heat. See 4th LIME, 2.

Quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity; soon; without delay; quick.

Quick'ness, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being quick or living; life. [*Obs.*]

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert.*

2. Activity; briskness; promptness; especially, rapidity of motion; speed; celerity; as, *quickness* of wit.

This deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*

His mind had, indeed, great *quickness* and vigor. *Macaulay.*

3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency of taste. *Mortimer.*

Syn. — Velocity; celerity; rapidity; speed; haste; expedition; promptness; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; briskness; liveliness; readiness; sagacity; shrewdness; sharpness; keenness.

Quick'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, a deep mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous, from the difficulty of extricating a person who begins sinking into it.

Life hath *quicksands*, — Life hath snares! *Longfellow.*

Quick'-scent'ed (kwĭk'sĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Acute of smell.

Quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A living plant set to grow, esp. when set for a hedge; specifically, the hawthorn.

Quick'set', *a.* Made of quickset.

Dates and pomegranates on the *quickset* hedges. *Walpole.*

Quick'set', *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge; as, to *quickset* a ditch. *Mortimer.*

Quick'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or to discern. *Locke.* — **Quick'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [*Quick* living + *silver*; — so called from its fluidity; cf. G. *quecksilber*, L. *argentum vivum*. See QUICK, *a.*] (*Chem.*) The metal mercury; — so called from its resemblance to liquid silver.

Quicksilver horizon, a mercurial artificial horizon. See under HORIZON. — Quicksilver water, a solution of mercury nitrate used in artificial silvering; quick water.

Quick'sil'vered (-vẽrd), *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam of quicksilver and tinfoil.

Quick'sil'ver-ing (-vẽr-ĭng), *n.* The mercury and foil on the back of a looking-glass.

Quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively, spirited march; also, a lively style of dancing.

Quick'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

Quick'-wit'ted-ness, *n.* Readiness of wit. "Celtic *quick-wittedness*." *M. Arnold.*

Quick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A term somewhat loosely used to denote: (*a*) All the submerged section of a vessel's planking. (*b*) The planking between the spirketing and the clamps. (*c*) The short planks between the portholes.

Quid (kwĭd), *n.* [See CUD.] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

Quid, *v. t.* (*Man.*) To drop from the mouth, as food when partially chewed; — said of horses. *Youatt.*

‖ **Quid'dam** (kwĭd'dăm), *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown. *Spenser.*

Quid'da-ny (kwĭd'dă-nў), *n.* [L. *cydoneum* quince juice, quince wine. See QUINCE.] A confection of quinces, in consistency between a sirup and marmalade.

Quid'da-tive (-dă-tĭv), *a.* [See QUIDDITY.] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing; quidditative.

Quid'dit (-dĭt), *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY, QUILLET, and QUIBBLE.] A subtilty; an equivocation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

By some strange *quiddit* or some wrested clause. *Drayton.*

Quid'di-ta-tive (-dĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Quiddative.

Quid'di-ty (-dĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* QUIDDITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who, akin to E. *who*: cf. F. *quiddité*.] **1.** The essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* or, What is it? "The degree of nullity and *quiddity*." *Bacon.*

The *quiddity* or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose. *De Quincey.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quibble.

We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now. *Coleridge.*

Quid'dle (kwĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIDDLING (-dlĭng).] [L. *quid* what.] To spend time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in an indifferent or superficial manner; to dawdle.

Quid'dle (kwĭd'd'l), **Quid'dler** (-dlẽr), } *n.* One who wastes his energy about trifles. *Emerson.*

Quid'nunc (-nŭnk), *n.* [L., what now?] One who is curious to know everything that passes; one who knows, or pretends to know, all that is going on. "The idle stories of *quidnuncs*." *Motley.*

Qui-esce' (kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIESCED (-ĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] [L. *quiescere*, akin to *quies* rest, quiet. See QUIET, *a. & n.*] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *M. Stuart.*

Qui-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), } *n.* [L. *quiescentia*, fr. *quies-*
Qui-es'cen-cy (-sen-sў), } *cens*, p. pr.; cf. F. *quiescence*. See QUIESCE.] The state or quality of being quiescent. "*Quiescence*, bodily and mental." *H. Spencer.*

Deeds will be done; — while he boasts his *quiescence*. *R. Browning.*

Qui-es'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *quiescere*: cf. F. *quiescent*. See QUIESCE.] **1.** Being in a state of repose; at rest; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; not in action; not excited; quiet; dormant; resting.

In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism . . . is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. (*Gram.*) Not sounded; silent; as, *y* is *quiescent* in "*day*" and "*say*."

Qui-es'cent, *n.* (*Gram.*) A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*

Qui-es'cent-ly, *adv.* In a quiescent manner.

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* [*Compar.* QUIETER (-ẽr); *superl.* QUIETEST.] [L. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet; akin to *quies* rest, and prob. to E. *while*, n. See WHILE, and cf. COY, *a.*, QUIESCE, QUIETUS, QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, REQUIEM.] **1.** In a state of rest or calm; without stir, motion, or agitation; still; as, a *quiet* sea; *quiet* air.

They . . . were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. *Judg.* xvi. 2.

2. Free from noise or disturbance; hushed; still.

3. Not excited or anxious; calm; peaceful; placid; settled; as, a *quiet* life; a *quiet* conscience. "So *quiet* and so sweet a style." *Shak.*

That son, who on the *quiet* state of man
Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

4. Not giving offense; not exciting disorder or trouble; not turbulent; gentle; mild; meek; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.
I will sit as *quiet* as a lamb. *Shak.*

5. Not showy; not such as to attract attention; undemonstrative; as, a *quiet* dress; *quiet* colors; a *quiet* movement.

Syn. — Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; unmolested; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peaceable; meek; contented.

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *n.* [L. *quies*, *-etis*. See QUIET, *a.*] **1.** The quality or state of being quiet, or in repose; as, an hour or a time of *quiet*.

2. Freedom from disturbance, noise, or alarm; stillness; tranquillity; peace; security.

And join with thee, calm Peace and *Quiet*. *Milton.*

At quiet, still; peaceful. — **In quiet**, quietly. "I will depart *in quiet*." *Shak.* — **Out of quiet**, disturbed; restless. [*Obs.*] "She is much *out of quiet*." *Shak.*

Qui'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIETING.] **1.** To stop motion in; to still; to reduce to a state of rest, or of silence.

2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to allay; to tranquillize; as, to *quiet* the passions; to *quiet* clamors or disorders; to *quiet* pain or grief.

Quiet yourselves, I pray, and be at peace. *Shak.*

Qui'et, *v. i.* To become still, silent, or calm; — often with *down*; as, he soon *quieted* down.

Qui'et-age (-āj), *n.* Quietness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Qui'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, quiets.

Qui'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *quiétisme*.] **1.** Peace or tranquillity of mind; calmness; indifference; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the withdrawal of the mind from worldly interests and anxieties and its constant employment in the passive contemplation of God and his attributes.

Qui'et-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *quiétiste*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of mystics originated in the seventeenth century by Molinos, a Spanish priest living in Rome. See QUIETISM.

Qui'et-is'tic (kwī'ĕt-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Quietists, or to Quietism.

Qui'et-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a quiet state or manner; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly*.

2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly*; to sleep *quietly*.

3. Calmly, without agitation or violent emotion; patiently; as, to submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils.

4. Noiselessly; silently; without remark or violent movement; in a manner to attract little or no observation; as, he *quietly* left the room.

Qui'et-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being quiet; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement; stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

I would have peace and *quietness*. *Shak.*

Qui'et-some (-sŭm), *a.* Calm; still. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Qui'e-tude (kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *quietudo*: cf. F. *quiétude*.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. *Shelley.*

Qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead. See QUIET, *a.*, and cf. QUIT, *a.*] Final discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that which silences claims; (*Fig.*) rest; death.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*

Quill (kwĭl), *n.* [Perhaps fr. F. *quille* ninepin (see KAYLES); but cf. also G. *kiel* a quill, MHG. *kil*, and Ir. *cuille* a quill.] **1.** One of the large feathers of a bird's wing, or one of the rectrices of the tail; also, the stock of such a feather.

2. A pen for writing made by sharpening and splitting the point or nib of the stock of a feather; as, history is the proper subject of his *quill*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. (*b*) The pen of a squid. See PEN.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The plectrum with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. (*b*) The tube of a musical instrument.

He touched the tender stops of various *quills*. *Milton.*

5. Something having the form of a quill; as: (*a*) The fold or plait of a ruff. (*b*) (*Weaving*) A spindle, or spool, as of reed or wood, upon which the thread for the woof is wound in a shuttle. (*c*) (*Mach.*) A hollow spindle.

Quill bit, a bit for boring resembling the half of a reed split lengthways and having its end sharpened like a gouge. — **Quill driver**, one who works with a pen; a writer; a clerk. [*Jocose*] — **Quill nib**, a small quill pen made to be used with a holder. *Simmonds.*

Quill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUILLED (kwĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUILLING.] **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings; as, to *quill* a ruffle.

His cravat seemed *quilled* into a ruff. *Goldsmith.*

2. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn. *Judd.*

Quil-la'ia bark' (kwĭl-lā'yȧ bärk'). (*Bot.*) The bark of a rosaceous tree (*Quillaja Saponaria*), native of Chili. The bark is finely laminated, and very heavy with alkaline substances, and is used commonly by the Chilians instead of soap. Also called *soap bark*.

Quill'back' (kwĭl'bȧk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American fresh-water fish (*Ictiobus*, or *Carpiodes*, *cyprinus*); — called also *carp sucker*, *sailfish*, *spearfish*, and *skimback*.

Quilled (kwĭld), *a.* Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills. "A sharp-*quilled* porcupine." *Shak.*

Quilled suture (*Surg.*), a variety of stitch in which the threads after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound are secured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

Quil'let (kwĭl'lĕt), *n.* [L. *quidlibet* what you please. Cf. QUIDDIT, and QUIBBLE.] Subtilty; nicety; quibble. "Nice, sharp *quillets* of the law." *Shak.*

Quill'ing (kwĭl'lĭng), *n.* (*a*) A band of linen, muslin, or the like, fluted, folded, or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills. (*b*) One of the rounded plaits or flutings of such a band.

Quill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant or species of the genus *Isoetes*, cryptogamous plants with a cluster of elongated four-tubed rushlike leaves, rising from a corm, and containing spores in their enlarged and excavated bases. There are about seventeen American species, usually growing in the mud under still, shallow water. So called from the shape of the leaves.

Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [OE. *quilte*, OF. *culte*, L. *culcita* a bed, cushion, mattress. Cf. 2d COUNTERPOINT, CUSHION.] Anything that is quilted; esp., a quilted bed cover, or a skirt worn by women; any cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths and stitching them together; also, any outer bed cover.

The beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot.*

Quilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUILTING.] **1.** To stitch or sew together at frequent intervals, in order to confine in place the several layers of cloth and wadding of which a garment, comforter, etc., may be made; as, to *quilt* a coat. *Dryden.*

2. To wad, as a garment, with warm, soft material.

3. To stitch or sew in lines or patterns.

Quilt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, quilts.

Quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stitching or running in patterns, as in making a quilt.

2. A quilting bee. See BEE, 2.

3. The material used for making quilts.

4. (*Naut.*) A coating of strands of rope for a water vessel.

Quin (kwĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European scallop (*Pecten opercularis*), used as food. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Quin-al'dine (kwĭn-ăl'dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [*Quin*oline + *aldehyde* + *aniline*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid of a slightly pungent odor, $C_9H_6N.CH_3$, first obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and regarded as a derivative of quinoline; — called also *methyl quinoline*. [Written also *chinaldine*.]

Qui'na-ry (kwī'nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quini* five each, akin to *quinque* five: cf. F. *quinaire*. See FIVE.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives. *Boyle.*

Quinary system (*Zoöl.*), a fanciful classification based on the hypothesis that each group contains five types. [*Obs.*]

Qui'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *quini* five each.] (*Bot.*) Growing in sets of five; — said especially of leaves composed of five leaflets set at the end of a common petiole.

Qui'nate (kwī'nāt *or* kwĭn'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of quinic acid. [Written also *kinate*.]

Quin'a-zol (kwĭn'ȧ-zōl), *n.* [*Quin*oline + *azote*.] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous base related to cinnoline. [Written also *chinazol*.]

Quince (kwĭns), *n.* [Prob. a pl. from OE. *quyne*, *coin*, OF. *coin*, *cooin*, F. *coing*, from L. *Cydonius* a quince tree, as adj., Cydonian, Gr. Κυδώνιος Cydonian, μῆλον Κυδώνιον a quince, fr. Κυδωνία Cydonia, a city in Crete, Κύδωνες the Cydonians. Cf. QUIDDANY.] **1.** The fruit of a shrub (*Cydonia vulgaris*) belonging to the same tribe as the apple. It somewhat resembles an apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. It has a hard flesh of high flavor, but very acid, and is largely used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves.

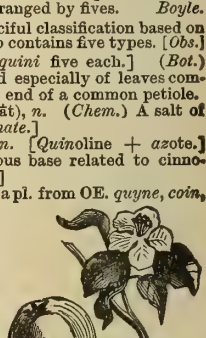

Quince.

2. (*Bot.*) A quince tree or shrub.

Japan quince (*Bot.*), an Eastern Asiatic shrub (*Cydonia*, formerly *Pyrus*, *Japonica*) and its very fragrant but inedible fruit. The shrub has very showy flowers, usually red, but sometimes pink or white, and is much grown for ornament. — Quince curculio (*Zöol.*), a small gray and yellow curculio (*Conotrachelus crataegi*) whose larva lives in quinces. — Quince tree (*Bot.*), the small tree (*Cydonia vulgaris*) which produces the quince.

Quince'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The squinancy. Called also *quinsywort*.

Quinch (kwĭnch), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *quincken* to quiver, shake, Fries. *quink* hovering. Cf. QUICH.] To stir; to wince. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Quin-cun'cial (kwĭn-kŭn'shal), *a.* [L. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx*. See QUINCUNX.]

1. Having the form of a quincunx.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincuncial* æstivation.

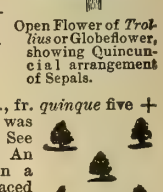

Open Flower of *Trollius* or Globeflower, showing Quincuncial arrangement of Sepals.

Quincuncial phyllotaxy (*Bot.*), an arrangement of five leaves in a spiral, each leaf two fifths of a circle from the next.

Quin-cun'cial-ly, *adv.* In the manner or order of a quincunx.

Quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., fr. *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls. See FIVE, and OUNCE the weight.] **1.** An arrangement of things by fives in a square or a rectangle, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle; especially, such an arrangement of trees repeated indefinitely, so as to form a regular group with rows running in various directions.

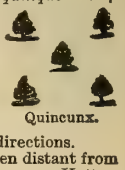

Quincunx.

2. (*Astrol.*) The position of planets when distant from each other five signs, or 150°. *Hutton.*

3. (*Bot.*) A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in æstivation. See QUINCUNCIAL, 2.

Quin-dec'a-gon (kwĭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.

‖ **Quin'de-cem'vir** (kwĭn'dē-sĕm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. QUINDECEMVIRS (-vẽrz), L. QUINDECEMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., from *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of a sacerdotal college of fifteen men whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books.

Quin'de-cem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *quindecimviratus*.] The body or office of the quindecemviri.

Quin-dec'one (kwĭn-dĕk'ōn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen.] (*Chem.*) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_{15}E_{28}$, of

the valylene series, produced artificially as an oily liquid. [Written also *quindekone.*]

Quin'de-cyl'ic (kwĭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the fatty acid series, containing fifteen atoms of carbon; — called also *pentadecylic* acid.

Quin'dem (kwĭn'dĕm), *n.* A fifteenth part. [*Obs.*]

Quin'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* A fifteenth. [*Obs.*] *Prynne.*

Quin-hy'drone (kwĭn-hī'drōn), *n.* [*Quinone* + *hydro-*quinone.] (*Chem.*) A green crystalline substance formed by the union of quinone with hydroquinone, or as an intermediate product in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone. [Written also *chinhydrone.*]

‖ **Quin'i-a** (kwĭn'ĭ-â), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Quinine.

Quin'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *quini* five each.] (*Mus.*) An interval of a fifth; also, a part sung with such intervals. [*Obs.*] "He sang . . . a loud *quynyble.*" *Chaucer.*

Quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk *or* kwī'nĭk), *a.* [See QUININE, and cf. KINIC.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or connected with, quinine and related compounds; specifically, designating a nonnitrogenous acid obtained from cinchona bark, coffee, beans, etc., as a white crystalline substance. [Written also *chinic, kinic.*]

Quin'i-cine (kwĭn'ĭ-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained by the action of heat from quinine, with which it is isomeric.

Quin'i-dine (-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona, from which it is extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; conchinine. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge. [Written also *chinidine.*]

Qui'nine (kwī'nĭn *or* kwĭ-nīn'; 277), *n.* [F. (cf. Sp. *quinina*), fr. Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. Peruv. *kina, quina*, bark. Cf. KINIC.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the bark of several species of cinchona (esp. *Cinchona Calisaya*) as a bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Hence, by extension (*Med.*), any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic. Called also *quinia, quinina*, etc. [Written also *chinine.*]

Qui-nin'ic (kwĭ-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by the oxidation of quinine.

Qui'nin-ism (kwī'nĭn-ĭz'm), } *n.* (*Med.*) See CINCHO-
Qui'nism (kwī'nĭz'm), } NISM.

Qui-niz'a-rin (kwĭ-nĭz'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Hydro*quinone* + *alizarin.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance produced artificially. It is isomeric with alizarin.

Quin'i-zine (kwĭn'ĭ-zĭn *or* -zēn), *n.* [*Quinoline* + hydr*azine.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitrogenous bases, certain of which are used as antipyretics.

Quin'nat (-năt), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The California salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*); — called also *chouicha, king salmon, chinnook salmon*, and *Sacramento salmon.* It is of great commercial importance. [Written also *quinnet.*]

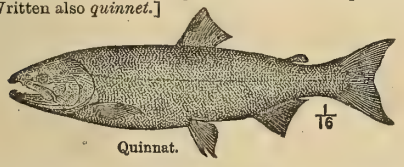

Quinnat.

‖ **Qui-no'a** (kwĭ-nō'ȧ), *n.* The seeds of a kind of goosewort (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), used in Chili and Peru for making porridge or cakes; also, food thus made.

Quin'o-gen (kwĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Quinine* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical of quinine and related alkaloids.

Qui-noid'ine (kwĭ-noid'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Quinine* + *-oid.*] (*Med. Chem.*) A brownish resinous substance obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark. It consists of a mixture of several alkaloids. [Written also *chinoidine.*]

Quin'o-line (kwĭn'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Quinine* + L. *oleum* oil + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc. It is the nucleus of many organic bodies, especially of certain alkaloids and related substances; hence, by extension, any one of the series of alkaloidal bases of which quinoline proper is the type. [Written also *chinoline.*]

Qui-nol'o-gist (kwĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in quinology.

Qui-nol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Quinine* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the cultivation of the cinchona, and of its use in medicine.

Qui'none (kwĭ'nōn *or* kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*Quinine* + ke*tone.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_2$ (called also *benzoketone*), first obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid and regarded as a double ketone; also, by extension, any one of the series of which quinone proper is the type. [Written also *chinone, kinone.*]

Qui-no'vic (kwĭ-nō'vĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline acid obtained from some varieties of cinchona bark. [Written also *chinovic* and *kinovic.*]

Qui-no'vin (-vĭn), *n.* [NL. *quina nova* the tree *Cosmibuena magnifolia*, whose bark yields quinovin.] (*Chem.*) An amorphous bitter glucoside derived from cinchona and other barks. Called also *quinova bitter*, and *quinova.* [Written also *chinovin*, and *kinovin.*]

Quin-ox'a-line (kwĭn-ŏks'ȧ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Quinoline* + glyo*xal.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of complex nitrogenous bases obtained by the union of certain aniline derivatives with glyoxal or with certain ketones. [Written also *chinoxaline.*]

Quin-ox'yl (kwĭn-ŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Quinone* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of certain quinone derivatives related to rhodizonic acid.

Qui'noyl (kwī'noil *or* kwĭn'ō-ĭl), *n.* [*Quinone* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. [Written also *kinoyl.*]

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (kwĭn'kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *a.* [L., fr. *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth, akin to *quinquaginta* fifty, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday which is the fiftieth day before Easter, both days being included in the reckoning; — called also *Shrove Sunday.*

Quin-quan'gu-lar (kwĭn-kwăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *quinquangulus; quinque* five + *angulus* an angle: cf. F. *quinquangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners.

Quin'quar-tic'u-lar (kwĭn'kwär-tĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *article.*] (*Theol.*) Relating to the five articles or points; as, the *quinquarticular* controversy between Arminians and Calvinists. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Quin'que- (kwĭn'kwē-). [L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A combining form meaning *five, five times, fivefold;* as, *quinquefid*, five-cleft; *quinquedentate*, five-toothed.

Quin'que-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *angle.*] Having five angles; quinquangular.

Quin'que-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), } *a.* [*Quinque-* + *den-*
Quin'que-den'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } *tate, -tated:* cf. F. *quinquédenté.*] Five-toothed; as, a *quinquedentate* leaf.

Quin'que-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *quinque* five: cf. F. *quinquéfarié.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in five vertical rows; pentastichous. *Gray.*

Quin'que-fid (kwĭn'kwē-fĭd), *a.* [*Quinque-* + the root of L. *findere* to cleave: cf. F. *quinquéfide.*] (*Bot.*) Sharply cut about halfway to the middle or base into five segments; as, a *quinquefid* leaf or corolla.

Quin'que-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [*Quinque-* + *foli-*
Quin'que-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *ate, -ated:* cf. F. *quinquéfolié*, L. *quinquefolius.*] (*Bot.*) Having five leaves or leaflets. *Gray.*

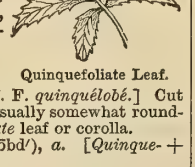

Quinquefoliate Leaf.

Quin'que-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five leaflets. *Gray.*

Quin'que-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *literal.*] Consisting of five letters.

Quin'que-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), }
Quin'que-lo'ba-ted (-bā-tĕd), } *a.* [*Quinque-* + *lobate, -ated:* cf. F. *quinquélobé.*] Cut less than halfway into portions, usually somewhat rounded; five-lobed; as, a *quinquelobate* leaf or corolla.

Quin'que-lobed' (kwĭn'kwē-lōbd'), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *lobe.*] Same as QUINQUELOBATE.

Quin'que-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *locular:* cf. F. *quinquéloculaire.*] Having five cells or loculi; five-celled; as, a *quinquelocular* pericarp.

Quin'que-nerved' (-nẽrvd'), *a.* [*Quinque-* + *nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Having five nerves; — said of a leaf with five nearly equal nerves or ribs rising from the end of the petiole.

‖ **Quin'quen-na'li-a** (kwĭn'kwĕn-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *quinquennalis.* See QUINQUENNIAL.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Public games celebrated every five years.

Quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *quinquennalis* and *quinquennis; quinque* five + *annus* year. See FIVE, and cf. BIENNIAL.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event.

‖ **Quin-quen'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Space of five years.

Quin-quep'ar-tite (kwĭn-kwĕp'ȧr-tīt *or* kwĭn'kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *quinquepartitus; quinque* five + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quinquépartite.*] **1.** Consisting of five parts.

2. (*Bot.*) Divided into five parts almost to the base.

Quin'que-reme (kwĭn'kwē-rēm), *n.* [L. *quinqueremis; quinque* five + *remus* an oar: cf. F. *quinquérème.*] A galley having five benches or banks of oars; as, an Athenian *quinquereme.*

Quin'que-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [*Quinque-* + *syllable.*] A word of five syllables.

Quin'que-valve (kwĭn'kwē-vălv), } *a.* [*Quinque-* +
Quin'que-val'vu-lar (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), } *valve, valvular:* cf. F. *quinquévalve.*] (*Bot.*) Having five valves, as a pericarp.

‖ **Quin'que-vir** (kwĭn'kwē-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. QUINQUEVIRS (-vẽrz), L. QUINQUEVIRI (kwĭn-kwĕv'ĭ-rī). [L., fr. *quinque* five + *vir* man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

‖ **Quin-qui'na** (kwĭn-kwī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. & F. See QUININE.] Peruvian bark.

Quin-quiv'a-lent (kwĭn-kwĭv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Quinque-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Same as PENTAVALENT.

Quin'sy (kwĭn'zy), *n.* [Contr. fr. *squinancy*, F. *esquinancie*, L. *cynanche* a sort of sore throat, Gr. κυνάγχη sore throat, dog quinsy, fr. κύων dog + ἄγχειν to choke; cf. also L. *synanche* sore throat, Gr. συνάγχη. Cf. HOUND, ANGER, and CYNANCHE.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, especially of the fauces or tonsils, attended by considerable swelling, painful and impeded deglutition, and accompanied by inflammatory fever. It sometimes creates danger of suffocation; — called also *squinancy*, and *squinzey.*

Quint (kwĭnt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus, quinta*, the fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of a fifth.

Quin'tain (kwĭn'tān; 48), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana*; cf. W. *chwintan* a kind of hymeneal game.] An object to be tilted at; — called also *quintel.* [Written also *quintin.*]

☞ A common form in the Middle Ages was an upright post, on the top of which turned a crosspiece, having on one end a broad board, and on the other a sand bag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and get away without being hit by the sand bag. "But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block." *Shak.*

Quin'tal (-tal), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qintar* a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. *centenarius* consisting of a hundred, fr. *centeni* a hundred each, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED, and cf. KENTLE.] **1.** A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used. Cf. CENTAL. [Sometimes written and pronounced *kentle.*]

2. A metric measure of weight, being 100,000 grams, or 100 kilograms, equal to 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.

Quin'tan (kwĭn'tan), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* (*Med.*) An intermittent fever which returns every fifth day, reckoning inclusively, or in which the intermission lasts three days.

Quin'tel (-tĕl), *n.* See QUINTAIN.

Quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quinta essentia* fifth essence. See QUINT, and ESSENCE.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. See *Ferment oils*, under FERMENT. [*Obs.*]

☞ The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said flew upward at creation and out of it the stars were made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. Hence: An extract from anything, containing its rarest virtue, or most subtle and essential constituent in a small quantity; pure or concentrated essence.

> Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light
> Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
> Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

Quin-tes'sence, *v. t.* To distil or extract as a quintessence; to reduce to a quintessence. [*R.*] *Stirling.* "Truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power." *J. A. Symonds.*

Quin'tes-sen'tial (kwĭn'tĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest. "*Quintessential* extract of mediocrity." *G. Eliot.*

Quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of
Quin-tette' } *quinto* the fifth, a fifth part, from L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintette.* See QUINT.] (*Mus.*) A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

Quin'tic (kwĭn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth, fr. *quinque* five.] (*Alg.*) Of the fifth degree or order. — *n.* (*Alg.*) A quantic of the fifth degree. See QUANTIC.

Quin'tile (-tĭl), *n.* [F. *quintil aspect*, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth.] (*Astron.*) The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°. *Hutton.*

Quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* the fifth, after the analogy of *million*: cf. F. *quintillion.* See QUINT.] According to the French notation, which is used on the Continent and in America, the cube of a million, or a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. See the Note under NUMERATION.

Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn), *n.* See QUINTAIN.

Quin'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintine.*] (*Bot.*) The embryonic sac of an ovule, sometimes regarded as an innermost fifth integument. Cf. QUARTINE, and TERCINE.

Quin'tole (-tōl), *n.* [It. *quinto* fifth.] (*Mus.*) A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species.

Quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintuple*, L. *quintuplex.* Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.

Quintuple time (*Mus.*), a time having five beats in a measure. It is seldom used.

Quin'tu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUINTUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUINTUPLING (-plĭng).] [Cf. F. *quintupler.*] To make fivefold, or five times as much or many.

Quin'tu-ple-nerved' (-nẽrvd'), } *a.* (*Bot.*) The same
Quin'tu-ple-ribbed' (-rĭbd'), } as QUINQUENERVED.

Quin'zaine (kwĭn'zān), *n.* [F., from *quinze* fifteen, L. *quindecim.* See FIFTEEN.] The fifteenth day after a feast day, including both in the reckoning. [Written also *quinzain.*]

Quinze (kwĭnz; F. kănz), *n.* [F.] A game at cards in which the object is to make fifteen points.

Quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwip* a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio* to whip, to move briskly, and E. *whip.* Cf. QUIB, QUIBBLE.] A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe.

> *Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*
> He was full of joke and jest,
> But all his merry *quips* are o'er. *Tennyson.*

Quip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIPPED (kwĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIPPING (-pĭng).] To taunt; to treat with quips.

> The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip.* *Spenser.*

Quip, *v. i.* To scoff; to use taunts. *Sir H. Sidney.*

Qui'po (kē'pō), *n.* Same as QUIPU.

‖ **Qui'pu** (kē'pōō), *n.*; *pl.* QUIPUS (-pōōs). [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, etc., as a substitute for writing and figures, consisting of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Single, double, and triple knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers. It was chiefly used for arithmetical purposes, and to register important facts and events. [Written also *quipo.*] *Tylor.*

> The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating [their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott.*

Quir'boil-ly' (kwĭr'boi-lē'), *n.* [OF. *cuir bouilli.*] Leather softened by boiling so as to take any required shape. Upon drying, it becomes exceedingly hard, and hence was formerly used for armor. [*Obs.*] "His jambeux were of *quyrboilly.*" *Chaucer.*

Quire (kwīr), *n.* See CHOIR. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

> A *quire* of such enticing birds. *Shak.*

Quire, *v. i.* To sing in concert. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Quire (kwīr), *n.* [OE. *quaer, quair,* OF. *quayer, cayer, caier,* F. *cahier,* a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. *quaternus, quaternum,* sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each, by fours, *quattuor* four. See FOUR, and cf. CAHIER.] A collection of twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality, unfolded or having a single fold; one twentieth of a ream.

Quir'is-ter (kwĭr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [See QUIRE, CHORISTER.] A chorister. See CHORISTER. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Quir'i-ta'tion (kwĭr'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quiritatio,* fr. *quiritare* to raise a plaintive cry, v. freq. fr. *queri* to complain.] A crying for help. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Qui'rite (kwī'rīt), *n.* One of the Quirites.

‖ **Qui-ri'tes** (kwī-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Cures,* a Sabine town.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Roman citizens.

☞ After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani,* the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites,* while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani.* *Andrews.*

Quirk (kwẽrk), *n.* [Written also *querk.*] [Cf. W. *chwiori* to turn briskly, or E. *queer.*] **1.** A sudden turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger. "Some *quirk* or . . . evasion." *Spenser.*

We ground the justification of our nonconformity on dark subtilties and intricate *quirks.* *Barrow.*

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; a caprice. [*Obs.*] "*Quirks* of joy and grief." *Shak.*

3. A smart retort; a quibble; a shallow conceit.

Some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit. *Shak.*

4. An irregular air; as, light *quirks* of music. *Pope.*

5. (*Building*) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, etc.; — sometimes written *quink.* *Gwilt.*

6. (*Arch.*) A small channel, deeply recessed in proportion to its width, used to insulate and give relief to a convex rounded molding.

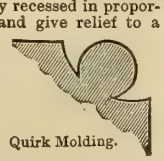

Quirk molding, a bead between two quirks.

Quirked (kwẽrkt), *a.* Having, or formed with, a quirk or quirks.

Quirk'ish (kwẽrk'ĭsh), *a.* Consisting of quirks; resembling a quirk. *Barrow.*

Quirk Molding.

Quirk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky* lawyer.

Quirl (kwẽrl), *n.* & *v.* See QUERL.

Quir'pele (kwẽr'pēl), *n.* [Tamil *kirippillai.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Indian ferret.

Quirt (kwẽrt), *n.* A rawhide whip plaited with two thongs of buffalo hide. [*U. S.*] *T. Roosevelt.*

Quish (kwĭsh), *n.* See CUISH.

Quit (kwĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small passerine birds native of tropical America. See *Banana quit,* under BANANA, and GUITGUIT.

Quit (kwĭt), *a.* [OE. *quite,* OF. *quite,* F. *quitte.* See QUIT, *v.*, QUIET.] Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; acquitted. *Chaucer.*

The owner of the ox shall be *quit.* *Ex.* xxi. 28.

☞ This word is sometimes used in the form *quits,* colloquially; as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him; hence, as an exclamation: *Quits!* we are even, or on equal terms. "To cry *quits* with the commons in their complaints." *Fuller.*

Quit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIT or QUITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUITTING.] [OE. *quiten,* OF. *quiter, quitier, cuitier,* F. *quitter,* to acquit, quit, LL. *quietare,* fr. L. *quietare* to calm, to quiet, fr. *quietus* quiet. See QUIET, *a.*, and cf. QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, ACQUIT, REQUITE.] **1.** To set at rest; to free, as from anything harmful or oppressive; to relieve; to clear; to liberate. [*R.*]

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked Death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it? *Wake.*

2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; to acquit.

There may no gold them *quyte.* *Chaucer.*
God will relent, and *quit* thee all his debt. *Milton.*

3. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of; to requite; to repay.

The blissful martyr *quyte* you your meed. *Chaucer.*
Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shak.*
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit; — used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men. 1 *Sam.* iv. 9.
Samson hath *quit* himself
Like Samson. *Milton.*

5. To carry through; to go through to the end. [*Obs.*]

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard and with more renown. *Daniel.*

6. To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; to forsake; as, to *quit* work; to *quit* the place; to *quit* jesting.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

To quit cost, to pay; to reimburse. — **To quit scores,** to make even; to clear mutually from demands.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it? *South.*

Syn. — To leave; relinquish; resign; abandon; forsake; surrender; discharge; requite. — QUIT, LEAVE. *Leave* is a general term, signifying merely an act of departure; *quit* implies a going without intention of return, a final and absolute abandonment.

Quit, *v. i.* To go away; to depart; to stop doing a thing; to cease.

Quitch (kwĭch), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Same as QUITCH GRASS. **2.** Figuratively: A vice; a taint; an evil.

To pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him. *Tennyson.*

Quitch' grass' (kwĭch' grȧs'). [Properly *quick grass,* being probably so called from its vigorous growth, or from its tenacity of life. See QUICK, and cf. COUCH GRASS.] (*Bot.*) A perennial grass (*Agropyrum repens*) having long running rootstalks, by which it spreads rapidly and pertinaciously, and so becomes a troublesome weed. Also called *couch grass, quack grass, quick grass, twitch grass.* See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* [*Quit,* a. + *claim.*] (*Law*) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself.

Quit'claim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUITCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUITCLAIMING.] (*Law*) To release or relinquish a claim to; to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

Quite (kwīt), *v. t.* & *i.* See QUIT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quite (kwīt), *adv.* [F. *quitte* discharged, free, clear; cf. OF. *quitement* freely, frankly, entirely. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished; to be *quite* mistaken.

Man shall not *quite* be lost, but saved who will. *Milton.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

2. To a great extent or degree; very; very much; considerably. "*Quite* amusing." *Macaulay.*

He really looks *quite* concerned. *Landor.*

The island stretches along the land and is *quite* close to it. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Quit'ly (kwĭt'lў), *adv.* Quite. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* [*Quit,* a. + *rent.*] (*Law*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from other service. *Blackstone.*

☞ In some of the United States a fee-farm rent is so termed. *Burrill.*

Quits (kwĭts), *interj.* See the Note under QUIT, *a.*

Quit'ta-ble (kwĭt'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quitted.

Quit'tal (-tal), *n.* Return; requital; quittance. [*Obs.*]

Quit'tance (-tans), *n.* [OE. *quitaunce,* OF. *quitance,* F. *quittance.* See QUIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance.

Omittance is no *quittance.* *Shak.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quit'tance, *v. t.* To repay; to requite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who quits.

2. A deliverer. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Quit'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Perhaps for *quitture.*] (*Far.*) A chronic abscess, or fistula of the coronet, in a horse's foot, resulting from inflammation of the tissues investing the coffin bone.

Quit'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* A discharge; an issue. [*Obs.*]

To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound. *Chapman.*

Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *a.* [Akin to AS. *cwiferlice* anxiously; cf. OD. *kuiven, kuiveren.* Cf. QUAVER.] Nimble; active. [*Obs.*] "A little *quiver* fellow." *Shak.*

Quiv'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIVERING.] [Cf. QUAVER.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

Quiv'er, *n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremor.

Quiv'er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre, cuevre, coivre,* LL. *cucurum,* fr. OHG. *chohhāri* quiver, receptacle, G. *köcher* quiver; akin to AS. *cocor, cocur, cocer,* D. *koker.* Cf. COCKER a high shoe.] A case or sheath for arrows to be carried on the person.

Quiver of North American Indian.

Beside him hung his bow
And *quiver,* with three-bolted thunder stored. *Milton.*

Quiv'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph with arrows keen." *Milton.*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." *Pope.*

Quiv'er-ing-ly (-ẽr-ĭng-lў), *adv.* With quivering motion.

‖ **Qui' vive'** (kē' vēv'). [F., fr. *qui* who + *vive,* pres. subj. of *vivre* to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who comes there?"

To be on the qui vive, to be on guard; to be watchful and alert, like a sentinel.

Quix-ot'ic (kwĭks-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric; apt to be deluded. "Feats of *quixotic* gallantry." *Prescott.*

Quix-ot'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a quixotic way.

Quix'ot-ism (kwĭks'ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* That form of delusion which leads to extravagant and absurd undertakings or sacrifices in obedience to a morbidly romantic ideal of duty or honor, as illustrated by the exploits of Don Quixote in knight-errantry.

Quix'ot-ry (-rў), *n.* Quixotism; visionary schemes.

Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* [It is said that Daly, the manager of a Dublin playhouse, laid a wager that a new word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours. In consequence of this the letters *q u i z* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager. Perhaps, however, originally a variant of *whiz,* and formerly the name of a popular game.] **1.** A riddle or obscure question; an enigma; a ridiculous hoax.

2. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.*

3. An odd or absurd fellow. *Smart. Thackeray.*

4. An exercise, or a course of exercises, conducted as a coaching or as an examination. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Quiz (kwĭz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIZZED (kwĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIZZING (-zĭng).] **1.** To puzzle; to banter; to chaff or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure questions.

He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room. *Thackeray.*

2. To peer at; to eye suspiciously or mockingly.

3. To instruct in or by a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 4. [*U. S.*]

Quizzing glass, a small eyeglass.

Quiz, *v. i.* To conduct a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 4. [*U. S.*]

Quiz'zer (-zẽr), *n.* One who quizzes; a quiz.

Quiz'zic-al (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to quizzing; given to quizzing; of the nature of a quiz; farcical; sportive. — **Quiz'zic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Quiz'zism (-zĭz'm), *n.* The act or habit of quizzing.

Quob (kwŏb), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAVER.] [Written also *quop* and *quab.*] To throb; to quiver. [*Local & Vulgar*]

Quod (kwŏd), *n.* [For *quad,* abbrev. of *quadrangle.*] A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. [*Slang*] "Flogged or whipped in *quod.*" *T. Hughes.*

Quod, *v.* Quoth; said. See QUOTH. [*Obs.*]

"Let be," *quod* he, "it shall not be." *Chaucer.*

Quod'dies (kwŏd'dĭz), *n. pl.* Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

‖ **Quod'li-bet** (-lĭ-bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtilty; a debatable point.

These are your *quodlibets,* but no learning. *P. Fletcher.*

2. (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers.

Quod'lib-e-ta'ri-an (-lĭb-ē-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who discusses any subject at pleasure.

Quod'li-bet'ic-al (-lĭ-bĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not restricted to a particular subject; discussed for curiosity or entertainment. — **Quod'li-bet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Quoif (kwoif *or* koif), *n.* & *v. t.* See COIF. *Shak.*

Quoif'fure (kwoif'fūr *or* koif'-), *n.* See COIFFURE.

Quoil (kwoil *or* koil), *n.* See COIL. [*Obs.*]

Quoin (kwoin *or* koin; 277), *n.* [See COIN, and cf. COIGNE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) Originally, a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, commonly, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked.

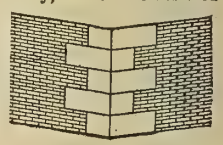

Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

☞ In stone, the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and cut to dimension. In brickwork, quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes; as: (*a*) (*Masonry*) To support and steady a stone. (*b*) (*Gun.*) To support the breech of a cannon. (*c*) (*Print.*) To wedge or lock up a form within a chase. (*d*) (*Naut.*) To prevent casks from rolling.

Hollow quoin. See under HOLLOW. — **Quoin post** (*Canals*), the post of a lock gate which abuts against the wall.

Quoit (kwoit *or* koit), *n.* [OE. *coite;* cf. OF. *coitier* to spur, press, (assumed) LL. *coctare,* fr. L. *coquere, coctum,* to cook, burn, vex, harass, E. *cook,* also W. *coeten* a quoit.] **1.** (*a*) A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the same purpose, as a stone, piece of iron, etc. (*b*) *pl.* A game played with quoits. *Shak.*

2. The discus of the ancients. See DISCUS.

3. A cromlech. [*Prov. Eng.*] *J. Morley.*

Quoit, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

To *quoit,* to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

Quoit, *v. t.* To throw; to pitch. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Shak.*

Quoke (kwōk), *obs. imp.* of QUAKE. *Chaucer.*

Quoll (kwŏl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial of Australia (*Dasyurus macrurus*), about the size of a cat.

Quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "This is the *quondam* king." *Shak.*

Quon'dam, *n.* A person dismissed or ejected from a position. [*R.*] "Make them *quondams;* . . . cast them out of their office." *Latimer.*

Quook (kwōōk), *imp.* of QUAKE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Quop (kwŏp), *v. i.* See QUOB.

Quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to E. *who.* See the Note below.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, a *quorum* of the House of Representatives; a constitutional *quorum* was not present.

☞ The term arose from the Latin words, *Quorum aliquem vestrum . . . unum esse volumus* (of whom we wish some one of you to be one), which were used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England, by which commission it was directed that no business of certain kinds should be done without the presence of one or more of certain justices specially designated. *Justice of the peace and of the quorum* designates a class of justices of the peace in some of the United States.

Quo'ta (kwō'tá), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many, akin to *quis, qui,* who: cf. It. *quota* a share. See WHO.] A proportional part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "*Quota* of troops and money." *Motley.*

Quot'a-ble (kwōt'á-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted; as, a *quotable* writer; a *quotable* sentence. — **Quot'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* *Poe.*

Quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From QUOTE.] **1.** The act of quoting or citing.

2. That which is quoted or cited; a part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

3. (*Com.*) The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named.

4. Quota; share. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Print.*) A piece of hollow type metal, lower than type, and measuring two or more pica ems in length and breadth, used in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, etc.

Quotation marks (*Print.*), two inverted commas placed at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end, of a passage quoted from an author in his own words.

Quo-ta'tion-ist (kwō-tā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who makes, or is given to making, quotations.

The narrow intellectuals of *quotationists.* *Milton.*

Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUOTING.] [OF. *quoter*, F. *coter* to letter, number, to quote, LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus*. See QUOTA.] [Formerly written also *cote*.] **1.** To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer.

2. To cite a passage from; to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion; as, to *quote* Shakespeare.

3. (*Com.*) To name the current price of.

4. To notice; to observe; to examine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To set down, as in writing. [*Obs.*] "He 's *quoted* for a most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

Syn. — To cite; name; adduce; repeat. — QUOTE, CITE. To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness, etc., and hence denotes bringing forward any thing or person as evidence. *Quote* usually signifies to reproduce another's words; it is also used to indicate an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words.

Quote (kwōt), *n.* A note upon an author. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Quot'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who quotes the words of another.

Quoth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan*, imp. *cwæð*, pl. *cwǣdon;* akin to OS. *queðan*, OHG. *quethan*, *quedan*, Icel. *kveða*, Goth. *qiþan.* √22. Cf. BEQUEATH.] Said; spoke; uttered; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tenses, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object; as, *quoth I*, *quoth he.* "Let me not live, *quoth* he." *Shak.*

Quoth'a (-ȧ), *interj.* [For *quoth 'a* said he, *'a* being corrupted from *he.*] Indeed; forsooth.

To affront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves
With mended morals, *quotha*, — fine new lives!
Mrs. Browning.

Quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [OE. *cotidian*, L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day: cf. OF. *cotidien*, F. *quotidien*. See QUOTA, DEITY.] Occurring or returning daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

Quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-*an*), *n.* Anything returning daily; especially (*Med.*), an intermittent fever or ague which returns every day. *Milton.*

Quo'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quoties* how often, how many times, fr. *quot* how many. See QUOTA.]

1. (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater; thus, the *quotient* of twelve divided by four is three.

2. (*Higher Alg.*) The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.

Quo-ti'e-ty (kwō-tī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *quotus* of what number, *quot* how many.] (*Scholastic Philos.*) The relation of an object to number. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Quo'tum (kwō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *quotus* of what number. See QUOTA.] Part or proportion; quota. [*R.*] "A very small *quotum*." *Max Müller.*

‖ **Quo' war-ran'to** (kwō' wŏr-răn'tō). [So called from the Law L. words *quo warranto* (by what authority), in the original Latin form of the writ. See WHICH, and WARRANT.] (*Law*) A writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or a corporation acts, or exercises certain powers. *Blackstone.*

☞ An information in the nature of a *quo warranto* is now common as a substitute for the writ. *Wharton.*

Qu-ran' (kụ-răn'), *n.* See KORAN.

R.

R (är). R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is sometimes called a *semivowel*, and a *liquid*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, and 250–254. "*R* is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound." *B. Jonson.*

In words derived from the Greek language the letter *h* is generally written after *r* to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek ῥ, but does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*.

The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which, it is believed, is ultimately of Egyptian origin. Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l*, *s*, and *n;* as in bandore, mandole; purple, L. purpura; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum; E. was, were; hare, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin.

The three Rs, a jocose expression for reading, (w)riting, and (a)rithmetic, — the fundamentals of an education.

Ra (rä), *n.* A roe; a deer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ra-. A prefix, from the Latin *re* and *ad* combined, coming to us through the French and Italian. See RE-, and AD-.

Raash (răsh), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *ra'ash* trembling, tremor.] (*Zoöl.*) The electric catfish. [Written also *raasch*.]

Rab (răb), *n.* A rod or stick used by masons in mixing hair with mortar.

Rab'at (răb'ăt), *n.* [See RABOT.] A polishing material made of potter's clay that has failed in baking.

Ra-bate' (rȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rabattre* to beat down; pref. *re-* + *abattre*. See ABATE, and cf. REBATE, *v.*] (*Falconry*) To recover to the fist, as a hawk. [*Obs.*]

Rab'a-tine (răb'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [See RABATO.] A collar or cape. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Ra-ba'to (rȧ-bā'tō), *n.* [F. *rabat*, fr. *rabattre*. See RABATE.] A kind of ruff for the neck; a turned-down collar; a rebatto. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rab-bate' (răb-bāt'), *v. t.* [See RABATE.] To abate or diminish. [*Obs.*] — *n.* Abatement. [*Obs.*]

Rab'bet (răb'bĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RABBETING.] [F. *raboter* to plane, plane down, *rabot* a plane; pref. *re-* re- + OF. *abouter*, *aboter*. See ABUT, and cf. REBUT.] **1.** To cut a rabbet in; to furnish with a rabbet.

2. To unite the edges of, as boards, etc., in a rabbet joint.

Rab'bet, *n.* [See RABBET, *v.*, and cf. REBATE, *n.*]

1. (*Carp.*) A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; especially, one intended to receive another member, so as to break or cover the joint, or more easily to hold the members in place; thus, the groove cut for a panel, for a pane of glass, or for a door, is a *rabbet*, or rebate.

2. Same as *Rabbet joint*, below.

Rabbet joint (*Carp.*), a joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers; — called also *rabbet*. — **Rabbet plane**, a joiner's plane for cutting a rabbet. *Moxon.*

Rab'bi (răb'bī *or* -bĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* RABBIS (-bīz *or* -bĭz) or RABBIES. [L., fr. Gr. ῥαββί, Heb. *rabbī* my master, from *rab* master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. *rabb*.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. "The gravest *rabbies*." *Milton.*

Be not ye called *Rabbi*, for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Matt.* xxiii. 8.

Rab'bin (răb'bĭn), *n.* [F.] Same as RABBI.

Rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'ĭk), **Rab-bin'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *rabbinique*.] Of or pertaining to the rabbins or rabbis, or pertaining to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbins. "Comments staler than *rabbinic*." *Lowell.*

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes. *Milton.*

Rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'ĭk), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

Rab-bin'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; after the manner of the rabbins.

Rab'bin-ism (răb'bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinisme*.]

1. A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins.

2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbins.

Rab'bin-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbiniste*.] One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the *Karaites*, who rejected the traditions.

Rab'bin-ite (-it), *n.* Same as RABBINIST.

Rab'bit (răb'bĭt), *n.* [OE. *rabet*, akin to OD. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of the smaller species of the genus Lepus, especially the common European species (*Lepus cuniculus*), which is often kept as a pet, and has been introduced into many countries. It is remarkably prolific, and has become a pest in some parts of Australia and New Zealand.

English Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). 1/9

☞ The common American rabbit (*L. sylvatica*) is similar but smaller. See COTTONTAIL, and *Jack rabbit*, under 2d JACK. The larger species of Lepus are commonly called *hares*. See HARE.

Angora rabbit (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the domestic rabbit having long, soft fur. — **Rabbit burrow**, a hole in the earth made by rabbits for shelter and habitation. — **Rabbit fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The northern chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). (*b*) Any one of several species of plectognath fishes, as the bur fish, and puffer. The term is also locally applied to other fishes. — **Rabbits' ears.** (*Bot.*) See CYCLAMEN. — **Rabbit warren**, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits. *Wright.* — **Rock rabbit.** (*Zoöl.*) See DAMAN, and KLIPDAS. — **Welsh rabbit**, a dish of which the chief constituents are toasted bread and toasted cheese, prepared in various ways. The name is probably a corruption of *Welsh rare bit*, but perhaps merely a humorous designation.

Rab'bit-ing, *n.* The hunting of rabbits. *T. Hughes.*

Rab'bit-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A place where rabbits are kept; especially, a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

Rab'ble (răb'b'l), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Iron Manuf.*) An iron bar, with the end bent, used in stirring or skimming molten iron in the process of puddling.

Rab'ble, *v. t.* To stir or skim with a rabble, as molten iron.

Rab'ble, *v. i.* [Akin to D. *rabbelen*, Prov. G. *rabbeln*, to prattle, to chatter: cf. L. *rabula* a brawling advocate, a pettifogger, fr. *rabere* to rave. Cf. RAGE.] To speak in a confused manner. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Rab'ble, *n.* [Probably named from the noise made by it (see RABBLE, *v. i.*); cf. D. *rapalje* rabble, OF. & Prov. F. *rapaille*.] **1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; a confused, disorderly throng.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rabble* of mean and light persons. *Ascham.*

Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole *rabble* of licentious deities. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. A confused, incoherent discourse; a medley of voices; a chatter.

The rabble, the lowest class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people. "*The rabble* call him 'lord.'" *Shak.*

Rab'ble, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rabble; like, or suited to, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Rab'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RABBLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To insult, or assault, by a mob; to mob; as, to *rabble* a curate. *Macaulay.*

The bishops' carriages were stopped and the prelates themselves *rabbled* on their way to the house. *J. R. Green.*

2. To utter glibly and incoherently; to mouth without intelligence. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Foxe.*

3. To rumple; to crumple. [*Scot.*]

Rab'ble-ment (răb'b'l-ment), *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people; a rabble. "Rude *rablement*." *Spenser.*

And still, as he refused it, the *rabblement* hooted. *Shak.*

Rab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* [See 2d RABBLE.] (*Mech.*) A scraping tool for smoothing metal.

Rab'ble-rout' (-b'l-rout'), *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a rabble; a noisy throng.

Rab-doid'al (răb-doid'*al*), *a.* [Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + *-oid* + *-al*.] (*Anat.*) See SAGITTAL. [Written also *rhabdoidal*.]

Rab-dol'o-gy (-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος rod, stick + *-logy:* cf. F. *rabdologie*.] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of Napier's bones. See NAPIER'S BONES. [Written also *rhabdology*.]

Rab'do-man'cy (răb'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος rod + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of rods or wands. [Written also *rhabdomancy*.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabere* to rave. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** Furious; raging; extremely violent.

The *rabid* flight
Of winds that ruin ships. *Chapman.*

2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion; excessively zealous; as, a *rabid* socialist.

3. Affected with the distemper called *rabies;* mad; as, a *rabid* dog or fox.

4. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rabies, or hydrophobia; as, *rabid* virus.

Ra-bid'i-ty (rȧ-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Rabidness; furiousness.

Rab'id-ly (răb'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a rabid manner; with extreme violence.

Rab'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rabid.

‖ **Ra'bi-es** (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L. See RAGE, *n.*] Same as HYDROPHOBIA (*b*); canine madness.

Rab'i-net (răb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Mil.*) A kind of small ordnance formerly in use. [Written also *rabanet*.] *Ainsworth.*

Ra'bi-ous (rā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Fierce. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Ra'bot (rā'bŏt), *n.* [F.] A rubber of hard wood used in smoothing marble to be polished. *Knight.*

‖ **Ra'ca** (rā'kȧ), *a.* [Gr. ῥακά, from Chaldee *rēkā*.] A term of reproach used by the Jews of our Savior's time, meaning "worthless."

Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council. *Matt.* v. 22.

‖ **Ra'ca'hout'** (rȧ'kȧ'ōō'), *n.* [F. *racahout*, probably fr. Ar. *rāgaut*.] A preparation from acorns used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate, and also as a beverage for invalids.

Rac-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *raton*, prop., a little rat, fr. *rat* rat, perhaps of German origin. See RAT.] (*Zoöl.*) A North American nocturnal carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) allied to the bears, but much smaller, and having a long, full tail, banded with black and gray. Its body is gray, varied with black and white. Called also *coon*, and *mapach*.

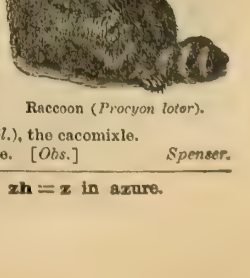
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). 1/16

Raccoon dog (*Zoöl.*), the tanate. — **Raccoon fox** (*Zoöl.*), the cacomixle.

Race (rās), *v. t.* To raze. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz*, L. *radix*, *-icis*. See RADIX.] A root. "A *race* or two of ginger." *Shak.*

Race ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

Race, *n.* [F. *race;* cf. Pr. & Sp. *raza*, It. *razza;* all from OHG. *reiza* line, akin to E. *write*. See WRITE.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed.

The whole *race* of mankind. *Shak.*

Whence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

☞ Naturalists and ethnographers divide mankind into several distinct varieties, or races. Cuvier refers them all to three, Pritchard enumerates seven, Agassiz eight, Pickering describes eleven. One of the common classifications is that of Blumenbach, who makes five races: the *Caucasian*, or white race, to which belong the greater part of the European nations and those of Western Asia; the *Mongolian*, or yellow race, occupying Tartary, China, Japan, etc.; the *Ethiopian*, or negro race, occupying most of Africa (except the north), Australia, Papua, and other Pacific Islands; the *American*, or red race, comprising the Indians of North and South America; and the *Malayan*, or brown race, which occupies the islands of the Indian Archipelago, etc. Many recent writers classify the Malay and American races as branches of the Mongolian. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. Company; herd; breed.

For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) A variety of such fixed character that it may be propagated by seed.

4. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; that quality, or assemblage of qualities, which indicates origin or kind, as in wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack. "A *race* of heaven." *Shak.*

Is it [the wine] of the right *race?* *Massinger.*

5. Hence, characteristic quality or disposition. [*Obs.*]

And now I give my sensual *race* the rein. *Shak.*

Some . . . great *race* of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — Lineage; line; family; house; breed; offspring; progeny; issue.

Race, *n.* [OE. *ras*, *res*, *rees*, AS. *rǣs* a rush, running; akin to Icel. *rās* course, race. √118.] **1.** A progress; a course; a movement or progression.

2. Esp., swift progress; rapid course; a running.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

3. Hence: The act or process of running in competition; a contest of speed in any way, as in running, riding, driving, skating, rowing, sailing; in the plural, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses; as, he attended the *races.*

The *race* is not to the swift. *Eccl.* ix. 11.

I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race.* *Pope.*

4. Competitive action of any kind, especially when prolonged; hence, career; course of life.

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; as, the Portland *Race;* the *Race* of Alderney.

6. The current of water that turns a water wheel, or the channel in which it flows; a mill race.

☞ The part of the channel above the wheel is sometimes called the *headrace*, the part below, the *tailrace.*

7. (*Mach.*) A channel or guide along which a shuttle is driven back and forth, as in a loom, sewing machine, etc.

Race cloth, a cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed. — **Race course.** (*a*) The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which a race is run. (*b*) Same as *Race way*, below. — **Race cup**, a cup given as a prize to the victor in a race. — **Race glass**, a kind of field glass. — **Race horse.** (*a*) A horse that runs in competition; specifically, a horse bred or kept for running races. (*b*) A breed of horses remarkable for swiftness in running. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) The steamer duck. (*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A mantis. — **Race knife**, a cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines, on boards or metals, as by a pattern, — used in shipbuilding. — **Race saddle**, a light saddle used in racing. — **Race track.** Same as *Race course* (*a*), above. — **Race way**, the canal for the current that drives a water wheel.

Race, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RACED (rāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RACING (rā'sĭng).] **1.** To run swiftly; to contend in a race; as, the animals *raced* over the ground; the ships *raced* from port to port.

2. (*Steam Mach.*) To run too fast at times, as a marine engine or screw, when the screw is lifted out of water by the action of a heavy sea.

Race, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed; as, to *race* horses.

2. To run a race with.

Ra-ce'mate (rā-sē'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of racemic acid.

Rac'e-ma'tion (răs'ē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *racematio* a gleaning, fr. *racemari* to glean, *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See RACEME.] **1.** A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. [*R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Ra-ceme' (rā-sēm'; 277), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See RAISIN.] (*Bot.*) A flower cluster with an elongated axis and many one-flowered lateral pedicels, as in the currant and chokecherry.

Raceme.

Compound raceme, one having the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.

Ra-cemed' (rā-sēmd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in a raceme, or in racemes.

Ra-ce'mic (rā-sē'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *racémique.* See RACEME.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in many kinds of grapes. It is also obtained from tartaric acid, with which it is isomeric, and from sugar, gum, etc., by oxidation. It is a sour white crystalline substance, consisting of a combination of dextrorotatory and levorotatory tartaric acids. *Gregory.*

Rac'e-mif'er-ous (răs'ē-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *racemifer* bearing clusters; *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *racémifère.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Ra-cem'i-form (rā-sĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a raceme. *Gray.*

Rac'e-mose' (răs'ē-mōs'), *a.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme; as, (*Bot.*) *racemose* berries or flowers; (*Anat.*) the *racemose* glands, in which the cells are arranged in clusters around a central duct. *Gray.*

Rac'e-mous (răs'ē-mŭs *or* rā-sē'-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *racémeux.*] See RACEMOSE.

Rac'e-mule (răs'ē-mūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A little raceme.

Ra-cem'u-lose' (rā-sĕm'ū-lōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing in very small racemes.

Ra'cer (rā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, races, or contends in a race; esp., a race horse.

And bade the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The common American black snake.

3. (*Mil.*) One of the circular iron or steel rails on which the chassis of a heavy gun is turned.

Rach, Rache (răch), *n.* [AS. *ræcc;* akin to Icel. *rakki.*] (*Zoöl.*) A dog that pursued his prey by scent, as distinguished from the greyhound. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ra'chi-al'gi-a** (rā'kĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάχις backbone + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) A painful affection of the spine; especially, Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic.

Ra-chid'i-an (rȧ-kĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [See RACHIS.] (*Anat.* & *Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the rachis; spinal; vertebral. Same as RHACHIDIAN.

‖ **Ra-chil'la** (rȧ-kĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) Same as RHACHILLA.

Ra'chi-o-dont (rā'kĭ-ō-dŏnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as RHACHIODONT.

‖ **Ra'chis** (rā'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. RACHISES (-ĕz), L. RACHIDES (răk'ĭ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάχις, -ιος.] [Written also *rhachis.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The spine; the vertebral column.

2. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Same as RHACHIS.

Ra-chit'ic (rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *rachitique.* See RACHITIS.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rachitis; affected by rachitis; rickety.

‖ **Ra-chi'tis** (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαχῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. ῥάχις, -ιος, the spine.] [Written also *rhachitis.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Literally, inflammation of the spine, but commonly applied to the rickets. See RICKETS.

2. (*Bot.*) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit or seeds. *Henslow.*

Ra'chi-tome (rā'kĭ-tōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ῥάχις, -ιος, the spine + τέμνειν to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal. [Written also *rachiotome.*]

Ra'cial (rā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a race or family of men; as, the *racial* complexion.

Ra'ci-ly (rā'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a racy manner.

Ra'ci-ness (rā'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavor.

The general characteristics of his [Cobbett's] style were perspicuity, unequaled and inimitable; . . . a purity always simple, and *raciness* often elegant. *London Times.*

Ra'cing (rā'sĭng), *a.* & *n.* from RACE, *v. t.* & *i.*

Racing crab (*Zoöl.*), an ocypodian.

Rack (răk), *n.* Same as ARRACK.

Rack, *n.* [AS. *hracca* neck, hinder part of the head; cf. AS. *hraca* throat, G. *rachen* throat, E. *retch.*] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

Rack, *n.* [See WRECK.] A wreck; destruction. [*Obs.*, except in a few phrases.]

Rack and ruin, destruction; utter ruin. [*Colloq.*] — **To go to rack**, to perish; to be destroyed. [*Colloq.*] "All *goes to rack.*" *Pepys.*

Rack, *n.* [Prob. ir. Icel. *rek* drift, motion, and akin to *reka* to drive, and E. *wrack*, *wreck.* √282.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky. *Shak.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, . . . pass without noise. *Bacon.*

And the night *rack* came rolling up. *C. Kingsley.*

Rack, *v. i.* To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

Rack, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RACKED (răkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RACKING.] [See RACK that which stretches, or ROCK, *v.*] To amble fast, causing a rocking or swaying motion of the body; to pace; — said of a horse. *Fuller.*

Rack, *n.* A fast amble.

Rack, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vin raqué* wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes.] To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

It is in common practice to draw wine or beer from the lees (which we call *racking*), whereby it will clarify much the sooner. *Bacon.*

Rack vintage, wine cleansed and drawn from the lees. *Cowell.*

Rack, *n.* [Probably fr. D. *rek*, *rekbank*, a rack, *rekken* to stretch; akin to G. *reck*, *reckbank*, a rack, *recken* to stretch, Dan. *række*, Sw. *räcka*, Icel. *rekja* to spread out, Goth. *refrakjan* to stretch out; cf. L. *porrigere*, Gr. ὀρέγειν. √115. Cf. RIGHT, *a.*, RATCH.] **1** An instrument or frame used for stretching, extending, retaining, or displaying, something. Specifically: (*a*) An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body was gradually stretched until, sometimes, the joints were dislocated; — formerly used judicially for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons.

During the troubles of the fifteenth century, a *rack* was introduced into the Tower, and was occasionally used under the plea of political necessity. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) An instrument for bending a bow. (*c*) A grate on which bacon is laid. (*d*) A frame or device of various construction for holding, and preventing the waste of, hay, grain, etc., supplied to beasts. (*e*) A frame on which articles are deposited for keeping or arranged for display; as, a clothes *rack;* a bottle *rack*, etc. (*f*) (*Naut.*) A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes; — called also *rack block.* Also, a frame to hold shot. (*g*) (*Mining*) A frame or table on which ores are separated or washed. (*h*) A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or grain on the stalk, or other bulky loads. (*i*) A distaff.

2. (*Mech.*) A bar with teeth on its face, or edge, to work with those of a wheel, pinion, or worm, which is to drive it or be driven by it.

Rack and Pinion.

3. That which is extorted; exaction. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Mangle rack. (*Mach.*) See under MANGLE, *n.* — **Rack block.** (*Naut.*) See def. 1 (*f*), above. — **Rack lashing**, a lashing or binding where the rope is tightened, and held tight by the use of a small stick of wood twisted around. — **Rack rail** (*Railroads*), a toothed rack, laid as a rail, to afford a hold for teeth on the driving wheel of a locomotive for climbing steep gradients, as in ascending a mountain. — **Rack saw**, a saw having wide teeth. — **Rack stick**, the stick used in a rack lashing. — **To be on the rack**, to suffer torture, physical or mental. — **To live at rack and manger**, to live on the best at another's expense. [*Colloq.*] — **To put to the rack**, to subject to torture; to torment.

A fit of the stone *puts* a king *to the rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Sir W. Temple.*

Rack (răk), *v. t.* **1.** To extend by the application of force; to stretch or strain; specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints.

He was *racked* and miserably tormented. *Foxe.*

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish.

Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To stretch or strain, in a figurative sense; hence, to harass, or oppress by extortion.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

They [landlords] *rack* their rents an ace too high. *Gascoigne.*

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. *Fuller.*

Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be *racked* even to the uttermost. *Shak.*

4. (*Mining*) To wash on a rack, as metals or ore.

5. (*Naut.*) To bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of yarn, marline, etc.

To rack one's brains *or* **wits**, to exert them to the utmost for the purpose of accomplishing something.

Syn. — To torture; torment; rend; tear.

Rack'a-bones' (răk'ȧ-bōnz'), *n.* A very lean animal, esp. a horse. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Rack'er (răk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who racks.

2. A horse that has a racking gait.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *raquette;* cf. Sp. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta*, which is perhaps for *retichetta*, and fr. L. *rete* a net (cf. RETICULE); or perh. from the Arabic; cf. Ar. *rāha* the palm of the hand (used at first to strike the ball), and OF. *rachette*, *rasquette*, carpus, tarsus.] [Written also *racquet.*] **1.** A thin strip of wood, having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop, across which a network of catgut or cord is stretched. It is furnished with a handle, and is used for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games.

Each one [of the Indians] has a bat curved like a crosier, and ending in a *racket.* *Bancroft.*

2. A variety of the game of tennis played with peculiar long-handled rackets; — chiefly in the plural. *Chaucer.*

3. A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. [*Canada*]

4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.

Racket court, a court for playing the game of rackets.

Rack'et, *v. t.* To strike with, or as with, a racket.

Poor man [is] *racketed* from one temptation to another. *Hewyt.*

Rack'et, *n.* [Gael. *racaid* a noise, disturbance.] **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport.

2. A carouse; any reckless dissipation. [*Slang*]

Rack'et, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RACKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RACKETING.] **1.** To make a confused noise or racket.

2. To engage in noisy sport; to frolic. *Sterne.*

3. To carouse or engage in dissipation. [*Slang*]

Rack'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, or engages in, a racket.

Rack'ett (-ĕt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Mus.*) An old wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having vents but not keys.

Rack'et-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus *Steganura*, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

Racket-tail (*Steganura Underwoodi*).

Rack'et-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having long and spatulate, or racket-shaped, tail feathers.

Rack'et-y (-ȳ), *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

Rack'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Spun yarn used in racking ropes.

Rack'-rent' (-rĕnt'), *n.* A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive or unreasonably high rent. *Blackstone.*

Rack'-rent', *v. t.* To subject to rack-rent, as a farm or tenant.

Rack'-rent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is subjected to paying rack-rent.

2. One who exacts rack-rent.

Rack'tail' (răk'tāl'), *n.* (*Horol.*) An arm attached to a swinging notched arc or rack, to let off the striking mechanism of a repeating clock.

Rack'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

Ra'cle (rā'k'l), *a.* See RAKEL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ra'cle-ness, *n.* See RAKELNESS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ra'con'teur'** (rà'kôn'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] A relater; a storyteller.

‖ **Ra-coon'da** (rà-kōōn'dà), *n.* [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The coypu.

Ra-co'vi-an (rà-kō'vĭ-an), *n.* [From *Racow.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Socinians or Unitarians in Poland.

Rac'quet (răk'kĕt), *n.* See RACKET.

Ra'cy (rā'sy), *a.* [*Compar.* RACIER (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* RACIEST.] [From RACE a tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich.

The *racy* wine,
Lat« from the mellowing cask restored to light. *Pope.*

2. Hence: Exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; peculiar and piquant; fresh and lively.

Our *raciest,* most idiomatic popular words. *M. Arnold.*

Burns's English, though not so *racy* as his Scotch, is generally correct. *H. Coleridge.*

The rich and *racy* humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow *Prof. Wilson.*

Syn. — Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant. — RACY, SPICY. *Racy* refers primarily to that peculiar flavor which certain wines are supposed to derive from the soil in which the grapes were grown; and hence we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of natural freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy,* when applied to style, has reference to a spirit and pungency added by art, seasoning the matter like a condiment. It does not, like *racy,* suggest native peculiarity. A *spicy* article in a magazine; a *spicy* retort. *Racy* in conversation; a *racy* remark.

Rich, *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

Rad (răd), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of READ, REDE. *Spenser.*

Rad'de (răd'de), *obs. imp.* of READ, REDE. *Chaucer.*

Rad'dle (răd'd'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *räder, rädel,* sieve, or perhaps E. *reed.*] **1.** A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch, which is interwoven with others, between upright posts or stakes, in making a kind of hedge or fence.

2. A hedge or fence made with raddles; — called also *raddle hedge.* *Todd.*

3. An instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, used by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent tangling when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

Rad'dle, *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Raddling or working it up like basket work. *De Foe.*

Rad'dle, *n.* [Cf. RUDDLE.] A red pigment used in marking sheep, and in some mechanical processes; ruddle. "A *raddle* of rouge." *Thackeray.*

Rad'dle, *v. t* To mark or paint with, or as with, raddle. "Whitened and *raddled* old women." *Thackeray.*

Rad'dock (-dŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ruddock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rade (rād), *n.* A raid. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Ra'deau'** (rà'dō'), *n.* [F.] A float; a raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer. *W. Irving.*

Ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *radial.* See RADIUS.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to a radius or ray; consisting of, or like, radii or rays; as, (*Bot.*) *radial* projections; (*Zoöl.*) *radial* vessels or canals; (*Anat.*) the *radial* artery.

Radial symmetry. (*Biol.*) See under SYMMETRY.

‖ **Ra'di-a'le** (rā'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.; pl.* RADIALIA (-lĭ-à) [NL. See RADIAL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The bone or cartilage of the carpus which articulates with the radius and corresponds to the scaphoid bone in man.

2. *pl* (*Zoöl.*) Radial plates in the calyx of a crinoid.

Ra'di-al-ly (rā'dĭ-al-lỹ), *adv.* In a radial manner.

Ra'di-an (-an), *n.* [From RADIUS.] (*Math.*) An arc of a circle which is equal to the radius, or the angle measured by such an arc.

Ra'di-ance (-ans), } *n.* The quality of being radi-
Ra'di-an-cy (-an-sỹ), } ant; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crowned. *Milton.*
What *radiancy* of glory,
What light beyond compare! *Neale.*

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

Ra'di-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis,* p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays or beams, fr. *radius* ray: cf. F. *radiant.* See RADIUS, RAY a divergent line.] **1.** Emitting or proceeding as from a center; resembling rays; radiating; radiate.

2. Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat; issuing in beams or rays; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as, the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*

3. Beaming with vivacity and happiness; as, a *radiant* face.

4. (*Her.*) Giving off rays; — said of a bearing; as, the sun *radiant;* a crown *radiant.*

5. (*Bot.*) Having a raylike appearance, as the large marginal flowers of certain umbelliferous plants; — said also of the cluster which has such marginal flowers.

Radiant energy (*Physics*), energy given out or transmitted by radiation, as in the case of light and radiant heat. — **Radiant heat,** heat proceeding in right lines, or directly from the heated body, after the manner of light, in distinction from heat *conducted* or carried by intervening media. — **Radiant point.** (*Astron.*) See RADIANT, *n.,* 3.

Ra'di-ant, *n.* **1.** (*Opt.*) The luminous point or object from which light emanates; also, a body radiating light brightly.

2. (*Geom.*) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. (*Astron.*) The point in the heavens at which the apparent paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate.

Ra'di-ant-ly (rā'dĭ-ant-lỹ), *adv.* In a radiant manner; with glittering splendor.

Ra'di-a-ry (-à-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *radiaire.*] (*Zoöl.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ra'di-a'ta** (-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *radiatus,* p. p. See RADIATE.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial group of invertebrates, having all the parts arranged radially around the vertical axis of the body, and the various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere.

Radiata.

a Actinia; *b* Coral; *c* Gorgonia; *d* Starfish.

☞ It includes the cœlenterates and the echinoderms. Formerly, the group was supposed to be a natural one, and was considered one of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.

Ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RADIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RADIATING.] [L. *radiatus,* p. p. of *radiare* to furnish with spokes or rays, to radiate, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS, RAY a divergent line.] **1.** To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

Virtues shine more clear
In them [kings], and *radiate* like the sun at noon. *Howell.*

2. To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface; to issue in rays, as light or heat.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

Ra'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or points; as, to *radiate* heat.

2. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; to irradiate. [*R.*]

Ra'di-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *radiatus,* p. p.] **1.** Having rays or parts diverging from a center; radiated; as, a *radiate* crystal.

2. (*Bot.*) Having in a capitulum large ray florets which are unlike the disk florets, as in the aster, daisy, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Radiata.

Ra'di-ate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Radiata.

Ra'di-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Emitted, or sent forth, in rays or direct lines; as, *radiated* heat.

2. Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii; having parts or markings diverging, like radii, from a common center or axis; as, a *radiated* structure; a *radiated* group of crystals.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Radiata.

Ra'di-ate-ly (-āt-lỹ), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation or divergence from a center.

Ra'di-ate-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the principal veins radiating, or diverging, from the apex of the petiole; — said of such leaves as those of the grapevine, most maples, and the castor-oil plant.

Radiate-veined Leaf.

Ra'di-at'i-form (-ăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the marginal florets enlarged and radiating but not ligulate, as in the capitula or heads of the cornflower. *Gray.*

Ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *radiatio:* cf. F. *radiation.*] **1.** The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness.

2. The shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the *radiation* of heat. *Tyndall.*

Ra'di-a-tive (rā'dĭ-à-tĭv), *a.* Capable of radiating; acting by radiation.

Ra'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which radiates or emits rays, whether of light or heat; especially, that part of a heating apparatus from which the heat is radiated or diffused; as, a steam *radiator.*

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis,* a root. See RADIX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root.

2. Hence: Of or pertaining to the root or origin; reaching to the center, to the foundation, to the ultimate sources, to the principles, or the like; original; fundamental; thorough-going; unsparing; extreme; as, *radical* evils; *radical* reform; a *radical* party.

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Burke.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Belonging to, or proceeding from, the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers or hairs. (*b*) Proceeding from a rootlike stem, or one which does not rise above the ground; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion and the sidesaddle flower.

4. (*Philol.*) Relating, or belonging, to the root, or ultimate source of derivation; as, a *radical* verbal form.

5. (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a radix or root; as, a *radical* quantity; a *radical* sign. See below.

Radical axis of two circles. (*Geom.*) See under AXIS. — **Radical pitch,** the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins. *Rush.* — **Radical quantity** (*Alg.*), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed; specifically, a quantity which is not a perfect power of the degree indicated by the radical sign; a surd. — **Radical sign** (*Math.*), the sign $\surd$ (originally the letter *r,* the initial of *radix,* root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\surd a$, or $\surd(a+b)$. To indicate any other than the square root, a corresponding figure is placed over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, indicates the third or cube root of *a.* — **Radical stress** (*Elocution*), force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or sound. — **Radical vessels** (*Anat.*), minute vessels which originate in the substance of the tissues.

Syn. — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; entire. — RADICAL, ENTIRE. These words are frequently employed as interchangeable in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. There is, however, an obvious difference between them. A *radical* cure, reform, etc., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; and it is *entire,* in the sense that, by affecting the root, it affects in an appropriate degree the *entire* body nourished by the root; but it may not be *entire* in the sense of making a change complete in its nature, as well as in its extent. Hence, we speak of a *radical* change; a *radical* improvement; *radical* differences of opinion; while an *entire* change, an *entire* improvement, an *entire* difference of opinion, might indicate more than was actually intended. A certain change may be both *radical* and *entire,* in every sense.

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *n.* **1.** (*Philol.*) (*a*) A primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word; an etymon. (*b*) A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

The words we at present make use of, and understand only by common agreement, assume a new air and life in the understanding, when you trace them to their *radicals,* where you find every word strongly stamped with nature; full of energy, meaning, character, painting, and poetry. *Cleland.*

2. (*Politics*) One who advocates radical changes in government or social institutions, especially such changes as are intended to level class inequalities; — opposed to *conservative.*

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals.* *Macaulay.*

3. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A characteristic, essential, and fundamental constituent of any compound; hence, sometimes, an atom.

As a general rule, the metallic atoms are basic *radicals,* while the nonmetallic atoms are acid *radicals.* *J. P. Cooke.*

(*b*) Specifically, a group of two or more atoms, not completely saturated, which are so linked that their union implies certain properties, and are conveniently regarded as playing the part of a single atom; a residue; — called also a *compound radical.* Cf. RESIDUE.

4. (*Alg.*) A radical quantity. See under RADICAL, *a.*

An indicated root of a perfect power of the degree indicated is not a *radical* but a rational quantity under a radical form. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

5. (*Anat.*) A radical vessel. See under RADICAL, *a.*

Rad'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *radicalisme.*] The quality or state of being radical; specifically, the doctrines or principles of radicals in politics or social reform.

Radicalism means root work; the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses. *F. W. Robertson.*

Rad'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Germinal principle; source; origination. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Radicalness; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.

Rad'i-cal-ly (răd'ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a radical manner; at, or from, the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

2. Without derivation; primitively; essentially. [*R.*]

These great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

Rad'i-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being radical.

Rad'i-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *radicans,* p. pr.: cf. F. *radicant.* See RADICATE, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Taking root on, or above, the ground; rooting from the stem, as the trumpet creeper and the ivy.

Rad'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *radicatus,* p. p. of *radicari* to take root, fr. *radix.* See RADIX.] Radicated.

Rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To take root; to become rooted. *Evelyn.*

Rad'i-cate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RADICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RADICATING.] To cause to take root; to plant deeply and firmly; to root.

Time should . . . rather confirm and *radicate* in us the remembrance of God's goodness. *Barrow.*

Rad'i-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Rooted; specifically: (*a*) (*Bot.*) Having roots, or possessing a well-developed root. (*b*) (*Zöol.*) Having rootlike organs for attachment.

Rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *radication.*] **1.** The process of taking root, or state of being rooted; as, the *radication* of habits.

2. (*Bot.*) The disposition of the roots of a plant.

Rad'i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *radix.*] (*Bot.*) A small branch of a root; a rootlet.

Ra-dic'i-flo'rous (rà-dĭs'ĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis,* root + *flos, floris,* a flower.] (*Bot.*) Rhizanthous.

Ra-dic'i-form (rà-dĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature or appearance of a radix or root.

Rad'i-cle (răd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula,* dim. of *radix, -icis,* root: cf. F. *radicule.* See RADIX.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The rudimentary stem of a plant which supports the cotyledons in the seed, and from which the root is developed downward; the stem of the embryo; the caulicle. (*b*) A rootlet; a radicel.

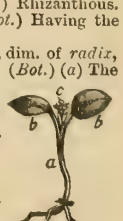

Radicle. Seedling of Larkspur. *a* Radicle; *b b* Cotyledons; *c* Plumule; *d* Rootlets.

Ra-dic'u-lar (rà-dĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to roots, or the root of a plant.

Rad'i-cule (răd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A radicle.

Ra-dic'u-lose' (rà-dĭk'ŭ-lōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing numerous radicles, or rootlets.

Ra'di-i (rā'dĭ-i), *n., pl.* of RADIUS.

Ra'di-o- (rā'dĭ-ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, a radius* or *ray;* specifically (*Anat.*), *with the radius of the forearm;* as, *radio*-ulnar, *radio*-muscular, *radio*-carpal.

‖ **Ra'di-o-flag'el-la'ta** (-flăj'ĕl-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See RADIATE, and FLAGELLATA.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Protozoa having both flagella and pseudopodia.

Ra'di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* [*Radio-* + *-graph.*] (*Phys.*) A picture produced by the Röntgen rays upon a sensitive surface, photographic or fluorescent, especially a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays.

‖ **Ra/di-o-la/ri-a** (rā/dĭ-ō-lā/rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RADIOLI.] (*Zoöl.*) Order of rhizopods, usually having a siliceous skeleton, or shell, and sometimes radiating spicules. The pseudopodia project from the body like rays. It includes the polycystines. See POLYCYSTINA.

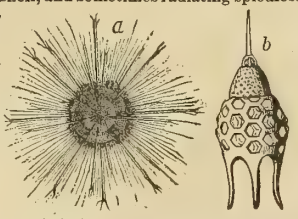

Radiolaria. *a Acanthrometra Müllleri* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocyrtis Schomburgki*. Both much enlarged.

Ra/di-a-la/ri-an (rā/dĭ-ō-lā/rĭ-ȧn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria. — *n.* One of the Radiolaria.

‖ **Ra-di/o-li** (rā-dĭ/ō-lī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* RADIOLUS (-lŭs). [NL., dim. of L. *radius* radius: cf. L. *radiolus* a feeble sunbeam.] (*Zoöl.*) The barbs of the radii of a feather; barbules.

Ra/di-o-lite (rā/dĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [L. *radius* ray + *-lite*: cf. F. *radiolithe*.] (*Paleon.*) A hippurite.

Ra/di-om/e-ter (-ŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *radius* radius + *-meter*: cf. F. *radiomètre*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A forestaff. **2.** (*Physics*) An instrument designed for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

☞ It consists of a number of light disks, blackened on one side, placed at the ends of extended arms, supported on a pivot in an exhausted glass vessel. When exposed to rays of light or heat, the arms rotate.

Ra/di-o-mi-crom/e-ter (-ō-mī-krŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Radio-* + *micrometer*.] (*Physics*) A very sensitive modification or application of the thermopile, used for indicating minute changes of radiant heat, or temperature.

Ra/di-o-phone (rā/dĭ-ō-fōn), *n.* [*Radio-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] (*Physics*) An apparatus for the production of sound by the action of luminous or thermal rays. It is essentially the same as the photophone.

Ra/di-oph/o-ny (-ŏf/ō-nȳ), *n.* (*Physics*) The art or practice of using the radiophone.

Ra/di-ous (rā/dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *radiosus*.] **1.** Consisting of rays, as light. [*R.*] *Berkeley.*
2. Radiating; radiant. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Rad/ish (răd/ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis*; cf. It. *radice*, Pr. *raditz*; all fr. L. *radix*, *-icis*, a root, an edible root, especially a radish, akin to E. *wort*. See WORT, and cf. ERADICATE, RACE a root, RADIX.] (*Bot.*) The pungent fleshy root of a well-known cruciferous plant (*Raphanus sativus*); also, the whole plant.

Radish fly (*Zoöl.*), a small two-winged fly (*Anthomyia raphani*) whose larvæ burrow in radishes. It resembles the onion fly. — Rat-tailed radish (*Bot.*), an herb (*Raphanus caudatus*) having a long, slender pod, which is sometimes eaten. — Wild radish (*Bot.*), the jointed charlock.

Ra/di-us (rā/dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADII (-ī); E. RADIUSES (-ŭs-ĕz). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY a divergent line.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery; the semidiameter of a circle or sphere.

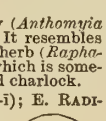

a Radius (1).

2. (*Anat.*) The preaxial bone of the forearm, or brachium, corresponding to the tibia of the hind limb. See *Illust.* of ARTIODACTYLA.

☞ The radius is on the same side of the limb as the thumb, or pollex, and in man it is so articulated that its lower end is capable of partial rotation about the ulna.

3. (*Bot.*) A ray, or outer floret, of the capitulum of such plants as the sunflower and the daisy. See RAY, 2.

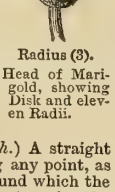
Radius (3).

4. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The barbs of a perfect feather. (*b*) Radiating organs, or color-markings, of the radiates.

5. The movable limb of a sextant or other angular instrument. *Knight.*

Radius bar (*Mach.*), a bar pivoted at one end, about which it swings, and having its other end attached to a piece which it causes to move in a circular arc. — Radius of curvature. See under CURVATURE.

Head of Marigold, showing Disk and eleven Radii.

‖ **Ra/di-us vec/tor** (vĕk/tŏr). **1.** (*Math.*) A straight line (or the length of such line) connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point, or pole, round which the straight line turns, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve, in a system of polar coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*

2. (*Astron.*) An ideal straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet, or a planet and its satellite.

Ra/dix (rā/dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADICES (răd/ĭ-sēz), E. RADIXES (rā/dĭks-ĕz). [L. *radix*, *-icis*, root. See RADISH.] **1.** (*Philol.*) A primitive word, from which spring other words; a radical; a root; an etymon.

2. (*Math.*) (*a*) A number or quantity which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of any system; a base. Thus, 10 is the *radix*, or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration. (*b*) (*Alg.*) A finite expression, from which a series is derived. [*R.*] *Hutton.*

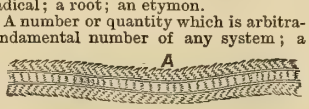

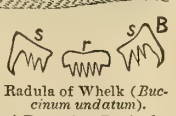

Radula of Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).
A Part of a Radula, much enlarged.
B One transverse Row of Teeth; *r* Rhachidian or Median Tooth; *ss* Submedian or Lateral Teeth.

3. (*Bot.*) The root of a plant.

‖ **Rad/u-la** (răd/ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RADULÆ (-lē). [L., a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] (*Zoöl.*) The chitinous ribbon bearing the teeth of mollusks; — called also *lingual ribbon*, and *tongue*. See ODONTOPHORE.

Ra-du/li-form (rȧ-dū/lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *radula* a scraper + *-form*.] Rasplike; as, *raduliform* teeth.

Raff (răf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAFFED (răft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAFFING.] [OF. *raffer*, of German origin; cf. G. *raffen*; akin to E. *rap* to snatch. See RAP, and cf. RIFFRAFF, RIP to tear.] To sweep, snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. [*Obs.*]

Causes and effects which I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

Raff, *n.* **1.** A promiscuous heap; a jumble; a large quantity; lumber; refuse. "A *raff* of errors." *Barrow.*
2. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob; — chiefly used in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff*.
3. A low fellow; a churl.

Raff merchant, a dealer in lumber and odd refuse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Raf/fa-el-esque/ (răf/fȧ-ĕl-ĕsk/), *a.* Raphaelesque.

Raf/fi-a (răf/fĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fibrous material used for tying plants, said to come from the leaves of a palm tree of the genus *Raphia*. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Raf/fi-nose/ (răf/fĭ-nōs/), *n.* [F. *raffiner* to refine.] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline slightly sweet substance obtained from the molasses of the sugar beet.

Raff/ish (răf/ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or having the character of, raff, or a raff; worthless; low.

A sad, *raffish*, disreputable character. *Thackeray.*

Raf/fle (răf/f'l), *n.* [F. *rafle; faire rafle* to sweep stakes, fr. *rafler* to carry or sweep away, *rafler tout* to sweep stakes; of German origin; cf. G. *raffeln* to snatch up, to rake. See RAFF, *v.*] **1.** A kind of lottery, in which several persons pay, in shares, the value of something put up as a stake, and then determine by chance (as by casting dice) which one of them shall become the sole possessor.
2. A game of dice in which he who threw three alike won all the stakes. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Raf/fle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAFFLING (-flĭng).] To engage in a raffle; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

Raf/fle, *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle; — often followed by *off*; as, to *raffle* off a horse.

Raf/fler (răf/flẽr), *n.* One who raffles.

‖ **Raf-fle/si-a** (răf-flĕ/zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named from its discoverer, Sir S. *Raffles*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of stemless, leafless plants, living parasitically upon the roots and stems of grapevines in Malaysia. The flowers have a carrionlike odor, and are very large, in one species (*Rafflesia Arnoldi*) having a diameter of two or three feet.

Raft (râft), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of REAVE. *Spenser.*

Raft, *n.* [Originally, a rafter, spar, and fr. Icel. *raptr* a rafter; akin to Dan. *raft*, Prov. G. *raff* a rafter, spar; cf. OHG. *rāfo*, *rāvo*, a beam, rafter, Icel. *rāf* roof. Cf. RAFTER, *n.*] **1.** A collection of logs, boards, pieces of timber, or the like, fastened together, either for their own collective conveyance on the water, or to serve as a support in conveying other things; a float.
2. A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc. (such as is formed in some Western rivers of the United States), which obstructs navigation. [*U. S.*]
3. [Perhaps akin to *raff* a heap.] A large collection of people or things taken indiscriminately. [*Slang, U. S.*] "A whole *raft* of folks." *W. D. Howells.*

Raft bridge. (*a*) A bridge whose points of support are rafts. (*b*) A bridge that consists of floating timbers fastened together. — Raft duck. [The name alludes to its swimming in dense flocks.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bluebill, or greater scaup duck; — called also *flock duck*. See SCAUP. (*b*) The redhead. — Raft port (*Naut.*), a large, square port in a vessel's side for loading or unloading timber or other bulky articles; a timber or lumber port.

Raft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAFTING.] To transport on a raft, or in the form of a raft; to make into a raft; as, to *raft* timber.

Raf/te (râf/te), *obs. imp.* of REAVE. *Chaucer.*

Raft/er (râft/ẽr), *n.* A raftsman.

Raft/er, *n.* [AS. *ræfter*; akin to E. *raft*, n. See RAFT.] (*Arch.*) Originally, any rough and somewhat heavy piece of timber. Now, commonly, one of the timbers of a roof which are put on sloping, according to the inclination of the roof. See *Illust.* of QUEEN-POST.

[Courtesy] oft is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky *rafters*, than in tapestry halls. *Milton.*

Raft/er, *v. t.* **1.** To make into rafters, as timber.
2. To furnish with rafters, as a house.
3. (*Agric.*) To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge; to ridge. [*Eng.*]

Raft/ing, *n.* The business of making or managing rafts.

Rafts/man (râfts/măn), *n.*; *pl.* RAFTSMEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in rafting.

Raf/ty (râf/tȳ), *a.* [Perhaps akin to G. *reif* hoarfrost.] Damp; musty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rag (răg), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *rægja* to calumniate, OHG. *ruogen* to accuse, G. *rügen* to censure, AS. *wrēgan*, Goth. *wrōhjan* to accuse.] To scold or rail at; to rate; to tease; to torment; to banter. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge.*

Rag, *n.* [OE. *ragge*, probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rögg* a tuft, shagginess, Sw. *ragg* rough hair. Cf. RUG, *n.*] **1.** A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered piece of cloth; a shred; a tatter; a fragment.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, tossed,
And fluttered into *rags*. *Milton.*
Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller.*

2. *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire; worn-out dress.

And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A shabby, beggarly fellow; a ragamuffin.

The other zealous *rag* is the compositor. *B. Jonson.*
Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both tag and *rag*. *Spenser.*

4. (*Geol.*) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture.
5. (*Metal Working*) A ragged edge.
6. A sail, or any piece of canvas. [*Nautical Slang*]

Our ship was a clipper with every *rag* set. *Lowell.*

Rag bolt, an iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in place. — Rag carpet, a carpet of which the weft consists of narrow strips of cloth sewed together, end to end. — Rag dust, fine particles of ground-up rags, used in making papier-maché and wall papers. — Rag wheel. (*a*) A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel. (*b*) A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together on a mandrel. — Rag wool, wool obtained by tearing woolen rags into fine bits; shoddy.

Rag (răg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAGGED (răgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAGGING (-gĭng).] To become tattered. [*Obs.*]

Rag, *v. t.* **1.** To break (ore) into lumps for sorting.
2. To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.

Rag/a-bash/ (-ȧ-băsh/), } *n.* An idle, ragged person.
Rag/a-brash/ (-brăsh/), } *Nares. Grose.*

Rag/a-muf/fin (-mŭf/fĭn), *n.* [Cf. *Ragamofin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.] **1.** A paltry or disreputable fellow; a mean wretch. *Dryden.*
2. A person who wears ragged clothing. [*Colloq.*]
3. (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabies*, fr. *rabere* to rave; cf. Skr. *rabh* to seize, *rabhas* violence. Cf. RABID, RABIES, RAVE.] **1.** Violent excitement; eager passion; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will. "In great *rage* of pain." *Bacon.*

He appeased the *rage* of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. *Macaulay.*
Convulsed with a *rage* of grief. *Hawthorne.*

2. Especially, anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; violent anger; fury.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

3. A violent or raging wind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
4. The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; as, to be all the *rage*.

Syn. — Anger; vehemence; excitement; passion; fury. See ANGER.

Rage, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAGED (rājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAGING (rā/jĭng).] [OF. *ragier*. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. "Whereat he inly *raged*." *Milton.*

When one so great begins to *rage*, he 's hunted
Even to falling. *Shak.*

2. To be violent and tumultuous; to be violently driven or agitated; to act or move furiously; as, the *raging* sea or winds.

Why do the heathen *rage*? *Ps.* ii. 1.
The madding wheels
Of brazen chariots *raged*; dire was the noise. *Milton.*

3. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect; as, the plague *raged* in Cairo.
4. To toy or act wantonly; to sport. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

Rage, *v. t.* To enrage. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rage/ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of rage; expressing rage. [*Obs.*] "*Rageful* eyes." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ra/ger-y (rā/jẽr-ȳ), *n.* Wantonness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rag/ged (răg/gĕd), *a.* [From RAG, *n.*] **1.** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail.
2. Broken with rough edges; having jags; uneven; rough; jagged; as, *ragged* rocks.
3. Hence, harsh and disagreeable to the ear; dissonant. [*R.*] "A *ragged* noise of mirth." *Herbert.*
4. Wearing tattered clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.
5. Rough; shaggy; rugged.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

Ragged lady (*Bot.*), the fennel flower (*Nigella Damascena*). — Ragged robin (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Lychnis* (*L. Flos-cuculi*), cultivated for its handsome flowers, which have the petals cut into narrow lobes. — Ragged sailor (*Bot.*), prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*). — Ragged school, a free school for poor children, where they are taught and in part fed; — a name given at first because they came in their common clothing. [*Eng.*]

— **Rag/ged-ly,** *adv.* — **Rag/ged-ness,** *n.*

Rag/gie (răg/gĭ), *or* **Rag/gy,** *a.* Ragged; rough. [*Obs.*] "A stony and *raggie* hill." *Holland.*

‖ **Ragh/u-van/sa** (rŭg/ụ-vŭn/sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Raguvaṃça*.] A celebrated Sanskrit poem having for its subject the Raghu dynasty.

Rag/ging (rā/jĭng), *a. & n.* from RAGE, *v. i.* — **Rag/ging-ly,** *adv.*

Rag/gious (rā/jŭs), *a.* Raging; furious; rageful. [*Obs.*] — **Rag/gious-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Rag/lan (răg/lan), *n.* A loose overcoat with large sleeves; — named from Lord *Raglan*, an English general.

Rag/man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* RAGMEN (-mĕn). A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

Rag/man, *n.* [See RAGMAN'S ROLL.] A document having many names or numerous seals, as a papal bull. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Rag/man's roll/ (-manz rōl/). [For *ragman roll* a long list of names, the devil's roll or list; where *ragman* is of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *ragmenni* a craven person, Sw. *raggen* the devil. Icel. *ragmenni* is fr. *ragr* cowardly (another form of *argr*, akin to AS. *earg* cowardly, vile, G. *arg* bad) + *menni* (in comp.) man, akin to E. *man*. See ROLL, and cf. RIGMAROLE.] The rolls of deeds on parchment in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. D. 1296. [Also written *ragman-roll*.]

Ra-gout/ (rȧ-gōō/), *n.* [F. *ragoût*, fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *gustare* to taste, *gustus* taste. See GUST relish.] A dish made of pieces of meat, stewed, and highly seasoned; as, a *ragout* of mutton.

Cross raguled.

Rag/pick/er (răg/pĭk/ẽr), *n.* One who gets a living by picking up rags and refuse things in the streets.

Ra-guled/ (rȧ-gūld/), } *a.* [Cf. F. *ra-*
Rag-guled/ (răg-), } *guer* to chafe, fret, rub, or E. *rag*.] (*Her.*) Notched in regular diagonal breaks; — said of a line, or a bearing having such an edge.

Rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common American composite weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*) with finely divided leaves; hogweed.

Great ragweed, a coarse American herb (*Ambrosia trifida*), with rough three-lobed opposite leaves.

Rag'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Masonry*) A kind of rubblework. In the United States, any rubblework of thin and small stones.

Rag'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of the composite genus *Senecio*.

☞ *Senecio aureus* is the golden ragwort of the United States; *S. elegans* is the purple ragwort of South Africa.

‖ **Ra'ia** (rā'yȧ), *n.* [L., a ray. Cf. Ray the fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rays which includes the skates. See Skate.

‖ **Ra'iæ** (rā'yē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Raia.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of elasmobranch fishes which includes the sawfishes, skates, and rays; — called also *Rajæ*, and *Rajii*.

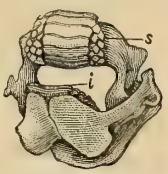

s Superior Jaw, i Inferior Jaw, of one of the Raiæ (an Eagle Ray). (⅛)

Raid (rād), *n.* [Icel. *reiðr* a riding, raid; akin to E. *road*. See Road a way.] **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight *raid*, the morning fight.
Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional *raids*. *H. Spencer.*

☞ A Scottish word which came into common use in the United States during the Civil War, and was soon extended in its application.

2. An attack or invasion for the purpose of making arrests, seizing property, or plundering; as, a *raid* of the police upon a gambling house; a *raid* of contractors on the public treasury. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Raid, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Raided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Raiding.] To make a raid upon or into; as, two regiments *raided* the border counties.

Raid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in a raid. [*U. S.*]

Rail (rāl), *n.* [OE. *reil*, *reȝel*, AS. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment; akin to OHG. *hregil*, OFries. *hreil*.] An outer cloak or covering; a neckerchief for women. *Fairholt.*

Rail, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To flow forth; to roll out; to course. [*Obs.*]

Streams of tears from her fair eyes forth *railing*. *Spenser.*

Rail, *n.* [Akin to LG. & Sw. *regel* bar, bolt, G. *riegel* a rail, bar, or bolt, OHG. *rigil*, *rigel*, bar, bolt, and possibly to E. *row* a line.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal, usually horizontal or nearly so, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, etc.

2. (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. See *Illust.* of Stile.

3. (*Railroad*) A bar of steel or iron, forming part of the track on which the wheels roll. It is usually shaped with reference to vertical strength, and is held in place by chairs, splices, etc.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. (*b*) The light, fencelike structures of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and elsewhere where such protection is needed.

Rail fence. See under Fence. — **Rail guard.** (*a*) A device attached to the front of a locomotive on each side for clearing the rail of obstructions. (*b*) A guard rail. See under Guard. — **Rail joint** (*Railroad*), a splice connecting the adjacent ends of rails, in distinction from a *chair*, which is merely a seat. The two devices are sometimes united. Among several hundred varieties, the *fish joint* is standard. See *Fish joint*, under Fish. — **Rail train** (*Iron & Steel Manuf.*), a train of rolls in a rolling mill, for making rails for railroads from blooms or billets.

Rail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Railed (rāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Railing.] **1.** To inclose with rails or a railing.

It ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Aylife.*

2. To range in a line. [*Obs.*]

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart. *Bacon.*

Rail, *n.* [F. *râle*, fr. *râler* to have a rattling in the throat; of German origin, and akin to E. *rattle*. See Rattle, *v.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds of the family *Rallidæ*, especially those of the genus *Rallus*, and of closely allied genera. They are prized as game birds.

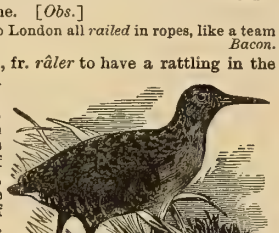
Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). (⅛)

☞ The common European water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) is called also *bilcock*, *skitty coot*, and *brook runner*. The best known American species are the clapper rail, or salt-marsh hen (*Rallus longirostris*, var. *crepitans*); the king, or red-breasted, rail (*R. elegans*) (called also *fresh-water marsh-hen*); the lesser clapper, or Virginia, rail (*R. Virginianus*); and the Carolina, or sora, rail (*Porzana Carolina*). See Sora.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*). (1/12)

Land rail (*Zoöl.*), the corncrake.

Rail, *v. i.* [F. *railler*; cf. Sp. *rallar* to grate, scrape, molest; perhaps fr. (assumed) LL. *radiculare*, fr. L. *radere* to scrape, grate. Cf. Rally to banter, Rase.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff; — followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*. *Shak.*

And *rail* at arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*

Lesbia forever on me *rails*. *Swift.*

Rail (rāl), *v. t.* **1.** To rail at. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

2. To move or influence by railing. [*R.*]

Rail the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*

Rail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

Rail'ing, *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting.

Angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not *railing* accusation against them. 2 *Pet.* ii. 11.

Rail'ing, *n.* **1.** A barrier made of a rail or of rails.

2. Rails in general; also, material for making rails.

Rail'ing-ly, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

Rail'ler-y (rāl'lẽr-ȳ *or* rāl'-; 277), *n.* [F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler*. See Rail to scoff.] Pleasantry or slight satire; banter; jesting language; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addison.*

‖ **Rail'leur'** (rà'lyẽr' or rà'yẽr'), *n.* [F.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [*R.*] *Wycherley.*

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), **Rail'way'** (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A road or way consisting of one or more parallel series of iron or steel rails, patterned and adjusted to be tracks for the wheels of vehicles, and suitably supported on a bed or substructure.

☞ The modern railroad is a development and adaptation of the older tramway.

2. The road, track, etc., with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, etc., pertaining to them and constituting one property; as, a certain *railroad* has been put into the hands of a receiver.

☞ *Railway* is the commoner word in England; *railroad* the commoner word in the United States.

☞ In the following and similar phrases *railroad* and *railway* are used interchangeably: —

Atmospheric railway, Elevated railway, etc. See under Atmospheric, Elevated, etc. — **Cable railway.** See *Cable road*, under Cable. — **Ferry railway**, a submerged track on which an elevated platform runs, for carrying a train of cars across a water course. — **Gravity railway**, a railway, in a hilly country, on which the cars run by gravity down gentle slopes for long distances after having been hauled up steep inclines to an elevated point by stationary engines. — **Railway brake**, a brake used in stopping railway cars or locomotives. — **Railway car**, a large, heavy vehicle with flanged wheels fitted for running on a railway. [*U. S.*] — **Railway carriage**, a railway passenger car. [*Eng.*] — **Railway scale**, a platform scale bearing a track which forms part of the line of a railway, for weighing loaded cars. — **Railway slide.** See *Transfer table*, under Transfer. — **Railway spine** (*Med.*), an abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, such as occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance, — the symptoms often not developing till some months after the injury. — **Underground railroad** *or* **railway.** (*a*) A railroad or railway running through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city. (*b*) Formerly, a system of coöperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense *railroad*, and not *railway*, was used.] "Their house was a principal *entrepôt* of the *underground railroad*." *W. D. Howells.*

Rail'road'ing, *n.* The construction of a railroad; the business of managing or operating a railroad. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Rai'ment (rā'ment), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *arraiment*. See Array.] **1.** Clothing in general; vesture; garments; — usually singular in form, with a collective sense.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*

2. An article of dress. [*R.* or *Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rain (rān), *n. & v.* Reign. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rain (rān), *n.* [OE. *rein*, AS. *regen*; akin to OFries. *rein*, D. & G. *regen*, OS. & OHG. *regan*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *regn*, Goth. *rign*, and prob. to L. *rigare* to water, to wet; cf. Gr. βρέχειν to wet, to rain.] Water falling in drops from the clouds; the descent of water from the clouds in drops.

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till, encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*

Fair days have oft contracted wind and *rain*. *Milton.*

☞ *Rain* is distinguished from *mist* by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, it is called *mist*; and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only individually indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. See Fog, and Mist.

Rain band (*Meteorol.*), a dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by the presence of watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions. — **Rain bird** (*Zoöl.*), the yaffle, or green woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*] The name is also applied to various other birds, as to *Saurothera vetula* of the West Indies. — **Rain fowl** (*Zoöl.*), the channel-bill cuckoo (*Scythrops Novæ-Hollandiæ*) of Australia. — **Rain gauge**, an instrument of various forms for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer. — **Rain goose** (*Zoöl.*), the red-throated diver, or loon. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Rain prints** (*Geol.*), markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks, presenting an appearance similar to those made by rain on mud and sand, and believed to have been so produced. — **Rain quail.** (*Zoöl.*) See Quail, *n.*, 1. — **Rain water**, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

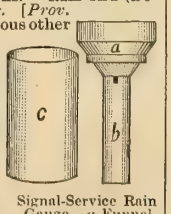

Signal-Service Rain Gauge. *a* Funnel-shaped Receiver; *b* Receiving Reservoir; *c* Overflow Attachment. (1/10)

Rain, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rained (rānd); *p. pr. &* *vb. n.* Raining.] [AS. *regnian*, akin to G. *regnen*, Goth. *rignjan*. See Rain, *n.*] **1.** To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; — used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, it *rains*.

The rain it *raineth* every day. *Shak.*

2. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

Rain (rān), *v. t.* **1.** To pour or shower down from above, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. *Ex.* xvi. 4.

2. To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner; as, to *rain* favors upon a person.

Rain'bow' (-bō'), *n.* [AS. *regenboga*, akin to G. *regenbogen*. See Rain, and Bow anything bent.] A bow or arch exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

☞ Besides the ordinary bow, called also *primary rainbow*, which is formed by two refractions and one reflection, there is also another often seen exterior to it, called the *secondary rainbow*, concentric with the first, and separated from it by a small interval. It is formed by two refractions and two reflections, is much fainter than the primary bow, and has its colors arranged in the reverse order from those of the latter.

Lunar rainbow, a fainter arch or rainbow, formed by the moon. — **Marine rainbow**, *or* **Sea bow**, a similar bow seen in the spray of waves at sea. — **Rainbow trout** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored trout (*Salmo irideus*), native of the mountains of California, but now extensively introduced into the Eastern States, Japan, and other countries; — called also *brook trout*, *mountain trout*, and *golden trout*. — **Rainbow wrasse.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Wrasse. — **Supernumerary rainbow**, a smaller bow, usually of red and green colors only, sometimes seen within the primary or without the secondary rainbow, and in contact with them.

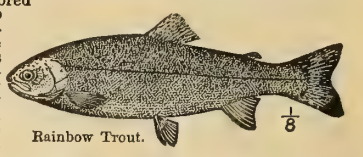
Rainbow Trout. (1/8)

Rain'bowed' (-bōd'), *a.* Formed with or like a rainbow.

Rain'deer' (-dēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Reindeer. [*Obs.*]

Rain'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of rain.

Rain'fall' (rān'fạl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain; as, the average annual *rainfall* of a region.

Supplied by the *rainfall* of the outer ranges of Sinchul and Singaleleh. *Hooker.*

Rain'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being rainy.

Rain'less, *a.* Destitute of rain; as, a *rainless* region.

Rain'-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain; as, a *rain-tight* roof.

Rain'y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *regenig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

Raip (rāp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *reip* rope. Cf. Rope.] A rope; also, a measure equal to a rod. [*Scot.*]

Rais (rīs), *n.* Same as 2d Reis.

Rais'a-ble (rāz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being raised.

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Raised (rāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Raising.] [OE. *reisen*, Icel. *reisa*, causative of *rīsa* to rise. See Rise, and cf. Rear to raise.]

1. To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight. Hence, figuratively: —

(*a*) To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to promote; to exalt; to advance; to enhance; as, to *raise* from a low estate; to *raise* to office; to *raise* the price, and the like.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of; to excite; to intensify; to invigorate; to heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse; to *raise* the voice; to *raise* the spirits or the courage; to *raise* the heat of a furnace.

(*c*) To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, to *raise* the pitch of the voice; to *raise* the temperature of a room.

2. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to *raise* a mast or flagstaff. Hence: —

(*a*) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; to arouse.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job* xiv. 12.

(*b*) To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite.

He commandeth, and *raiseth* the stormy wind. *Ps.* cvii. 25.

Æneas . . . employs his pains,
In parts remote, to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to give life to.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should *raise* the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8.

3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence, specifically: —

(*a*) To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect; as, to *raise* a lofty structure, a wall, a heap of stones.

I will *raise* forts against thee. *Isa.* xxix. 3.

(*b*) To bring together; to collect; to levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to *raise* money, troops, and the like. "To *raise* up a rent." *Chaucer.*

(*c*) To cause to grow; to procure to be produced,

bred, or propagated; to grow; as, to *raise* corn, barley, hops, etc.; to *raise* cattle. "He *raised* sheep." "He *raised* wheat where none grew before." *Johnson's Dict.*

☞ In some parts of the United States, notably in the Southern States, *raise* is also commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children.

I was *raised*, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the North. *Paulding.*

(*d*) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — often with *up*.

I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee. *Deut.* xviii. 18.

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him [Noah], and all his anger to forget. *Milton.*

(*e*) To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion; to start; to originate; as, to *raise* a smile or a blush.

Thou shalt not *raise* a false report. *Ex.* xxiii. 1.

(*f*) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*

(*g*) To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to *raise* a point of order; to *raise* an objection.

4. To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise* paste. *Spectator.*

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To cause (the land or any other object) to seem higher by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* Sandy Hook light. (*b*) To let go; as in the command, *Raise* tacks and sheets, *i. e.*, Let go tacks and sheets.

6. (*Law*) To create or constitute; as, to *raise* a use, that is, to create it. *Burrill.*

To raise a blockade (*Mil.*), to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces employed in enforcing it, or by driving them away or dispersing them. — **To raise a check, note, bill of exchange,** etc., to increase fraudulently its nominal value by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified. — **To raise a siege,** to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished. — **To raise steam,** to produce steam of a required pressure. — **To raise the wind,** to procure ready money by some temporary expedient. [*Colloq.*] — **To raise Cain,** *or* **To raise the devil,** to cause a great disturbance; to make great trouble. [*Slang*]

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; erect; originate; cause; produce; grow; heighten; aggravate; excite.

Raised (rāzd), *a.* **1.** Lifted up; showing above the surroundings; as, *raised* or embossed metal work.

2. Leavened; made with leaven, or yeast; — used of bread, cake, etc., as distinguished from that made with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, *v. t.*, 4.

Raised beach. See under BEACH, *n.*

Rais'er (rāz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, raises (in various senses of the verb).

Rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F. *raisin* grape, raisin, L. *racemus* cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.] **1.** A grape, or a bunch of grapes. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

2. A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Raisin tree (*Bot.*), the common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called *currants*. [*Eng.*] *Dr. Prior.*

Rais'ing (rāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

2. Specifically, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building; as, to help at a *raising*. [*U. S.*]

3. The operation of embossing sheet metal, or of forming it into cup-shaped or hollow articles, by hammering, stamping, or spinning.

Raising bee, a bee for raising the frame of a building. See BEE, *n.*, 2. [*U. S.*] *W. Irving.* — **Raising hammer,** a hammer with a rounded face, used in raising sheet metal. — **Raising plate** (*Carp.*), the plate, or longitudinal timber, on which a roof is raised and rests.

‖ **Rai'son'né'** (rā'zôn'nā'), *a.* [F. *raisonné*, p. p. of *raisonner* to reason.] Arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné*. See under CATALOGUE.

Rai'vel (rā'vel), *n.* (*Weaving*) A separator. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Raj** (rāj), *n.* [See RAJAH.] Reign; rule. [*India*]

‖ **Ra'ja** (rā'jä *or* rā'jẽ), *n.* Same as RAJAH.

Ra'jah (rā'jä *or* rā'jà), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājan*, akin to L. *rex*, *regis*. See REGAL, *a.*] A native prince or king; also, a landholder or person of importance in the agricultural districts. [*India*]

Ra'jah-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a rajah.

‖ **Raj'poot'** } (rāj'pōōt'), *n.* [Hind. *rāj-pūt*, Skr. *rāja-*
‖ **Raj'put'** } *putra* king's son.] A Hindoo of the second, or royal and military, caste; a Kshatriya; especially, an inhabitant of the country of Rajpootana, in northern central India.

Rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *race;* akin to OD. *rake*, D. *reek*, OHG. *rehho*, G. *rechen*, Icel. *reka* a shovel, and to Goth. *rikan* to heap up, collect, and perhaps to Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch out, and E. *rack* to stretch. Cf. RECKON.] **1.** An implement consisting of a headpiece having teeth, and a long handle at right angles to it, — used for collecting hay, or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

2. A toothed machine drawn by a horse, — used for collecting hay or grain; a horserake.

3. [Perhaps a different word.] (*Mining*) A fissure or mineral vein traversing the strata vertically, or nearly so; — called also *rake-vein*.

Gill rakes. (*Anat.*) See under 1st GILL.

Rake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAKED (rākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAKING.] [AS. *racian*. See 1st RAKE.] **1.** To collect with a rake; as, to *rake* hay; — often with *up;* as, he *raked* up the fallen leaves.

2. Hence: To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* together slanderous tales; to *rake* together the rabble of a town.

3. To pass a rake over; to scrape or scratch with a rake for the purpose of collecting and clearing off something, or for stirring up the soil; as, to *rake* a lawn; to *rake* a flower bed.

4. To search through; to scour; to ransack.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To scrape or scratch across; to pass over quickly and lightly, as a rake does.

Like clouds that *rake* the mountain summits. *Wordsworth.*

6. (*Mil.*) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of; in naval engagements, to cannonade, as a ship, on the stern or head so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.

To rake up. (*a*) To collect together, as the fire (live coals), and cover with ashes. (*b*) To bring up; to search out and bring to notice again; as, *to rake up* old scandals.

Rake (rāk), *v. i.* **1.** To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rake, *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *raka* to reach, and E. *reach*.] The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; as, the *rake* of a roof, a staircase, etc.; especially (*Naut.*), the inclination of a mast or funnel, or, in general, of any part of a vessel not perpendicular to the keel.

Rake, *v. i.* To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast *rakes* aft.

Raking course (*Bricklaying*), a course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it.

Rake, *n.* [OE. *rakel* rash; cf. Icel. *reikall* wandering, unsettled, *reika* to wander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a person addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices; a debauchee; a roué.

An illiterate and frivolous old *rake*. *Macaulay.*

Rake, *v. i.* **1.** [Icel. *reika*. Cf. RAKE a debauchee.] To walk about; to gad or ramble idly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. [See RAKE a debauchee.] To act the rake; to lead a dissolute, debauched life. *Shenstone.*

To rake out (*Falconry*), to fly too far and wide from its master while hovering above waiting till the game is sprung; — said of the hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

Rake'hell' (rāk'hĕl'), *n.* [See RAKEL.] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

It seldom doth happen, in any way of life, that a sluggard and a *rakehell* do not go together. *Barrow.*

Rake'hell', } *a.* Dissolute; wild; lewd; rak-
Rake'hell'y (-ĭ), } ish. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

Ra'kel (rā'kĕl), *a.* [OE. See RAKE a debauchee.] Hasty; reckless; rash. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Ra'kel-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rak'er (rāk'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st RAKE.] **1.** One who, or that which, rakes; as: (*a*) A person who uses a rake. (*b*) A machine for raking grain or hay by horse or other power. (*c*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship.

2. (*Zoöl.*) See *Gill rakers*, under 1st GILL.

Rak'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Debauchery; lewdness.

The *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *R. North.*

Rake'shame' (rāk'shām'), *n.* [Cf. RAKEHELL, RAGABASH.] A vile, dissolute wretch. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Rake'stale' (-stāl'), *n.* [*Rake* the instrument + *stale* a handle.] The handle of a rake.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*. *Chaucer.*

Rake'-vein' (-vān'), *n.* See RAKE, a mineral vein.

Rak'ing (rāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of using a rake; the going over a space with a rake.

2. A space gone over with a rake; also, the work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going once over a space with a rake.

Rak'ish, *a.* Dissolute; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover. *Macaulay.*

Rak'ish, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a saucy appearance indicative of speed and dash. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Rak'ish-ly, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

Rak'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rakish.

‖ **Ra'ku ware'** (rä'kōō wâr'). A kind of earthenware made in Japan, resembling Satsuma ware, but having a paler color.

‖ **Râle** (räl), *n.* [F. *râle*. Cf. RAIL the bird.] (*Med.*) An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHONCHUS.

☞ Various kinds are distinguished by pathologists; differing in intensity, as loud and small; in quality, as moist, dry, clicking, whistling, and sonorous; and in origin, as tracheal, pulmonary, and pleural.

‖ **Ral'len-tan'do** (räl'lĕn-tän'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slackening; — a direction to perform a passage with a gradual decrease in time and force; ritardando.

Ral'li-ance (răl'lĭ-ans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *raliance*. See RALLY to reunite.] The act of rallying.

Ral'li-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rallies.

Ral'line (-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the rails.

Ral'ly (răl'lĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RALLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RALLYING.] [OF. *ralier*, F. *rallier*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind. See RA-, and 1st ALLY.] To collect, and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite.

Ral'ly, *v. i.* **1.** To come into orderly arrangement; to renew order, or united effort, as troops scattered or put to flight; to assemble; to unite.

The Grecians *rally*, and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

Innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate.

3. To recover strength after a decline in prices; — said of the market, stocks, etc.

Ral'ly, *n.; pl.* RALLIES (-lĭz). **1.** The act or process of rallying (in any of the senses of that word).

2. A political mass meeting. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Ral'ly, *v. t.* [F. *railler*. See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire.

Honeycomb . . . *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

Strephon had long confessed his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain. *Gay.*

Syn. — To banter; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock.

Ral'ly (răl'lĭ), *v. i.* To use pleasantry, or satirical merriment.

Ral'ly, *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Ralph (rălf), *n.* A name sometimes given to the raven.

Ral'ston-ite (răl'stŭn-īt), *n.* [So named after J. G. *Ralston* of Norristown, Penn.] (*Min.*) A fluoride of alumina and soda occurring with the Greenland cryolite in octahedral crystals.

Ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm, ram;* akin to OHG. & D. *ram*, Prov. G. *ramm*, and perh. to Icel. *ramr* strong.] **1.** The male of the sheep and allied animals. In some parts of England a ram is called a *tup*.

Ram.

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (*b*) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name.

3. An engine of war used for butting or battering. Specifically: (*a*) In ancient warfare, a long beam suspended by slings in a framework, and used for battering the walls of cities; a battering-ram. (*b*) A heavy steel or iron beak attached to the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting down the vessel of an enemy; also, a vessel carrying such a beak.

4. A hydraulic ram. See under HYDRAULIC.

5. The weight which strikes the blow, in a pile driver, steam hammer, stamp mill, or the like.

6. The plunger of a hydraulic press.

Ram's horn. (*a*) (*Fort.*) A low semicircular work situated in and commanding a ditch. [Written also *ramshorn.*] *Farrow.* (*b*) (*Paleon.*) An ammonite.

Ram, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMMED (rămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMMING.] **1.** To butt or strike against; to drive a ram against or through; to thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive together; to cram; as, to *ram* an enemy's vessel; to *ram* piles, cartridges, etc.

[They] *rammed* me in with foul shirts, and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak.*

2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Ram'a-dan'** (răm'ä-dăn'), *n.* [Ar. *ramaḍān*, or *ramazān*, properly, the hot month.] [Written also *Ramadhan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamadan*.] **1.** The ninth Mohammedan month.

2. The great annual fast of the Mohammedans, kept during daylight through the ninth month.

Ram'age (răm'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ramus* a branch.] **1.** Boughs or branches. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

2. Warbling of birds in trees. [*Obs.*] *Drummond.*

Ra-mage' (rā-māj'), *a.* Wild; untamed. [*Obs.*]

Ra-ma'gi-ous (-mā'jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Wild; not tame. [*Obs.*]

Now is he tame that was so *ramagious*. *Remedy of Love.*

Ra'mal (rā'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Of or pertaining to a ramus, or branch; rameal.

‖ **Ra-ma'ya-na** (rä-mä'yä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyaṇa*.] The more ancient of the two great epic poems in Sanskrit. The hero and heroine are Rama and his wife Sita.

Ram'berge (răm'bẽrj), *n.* [F., fr. *rame* oar + *barge* barge.] Formerly, a kind of large war galley.

Ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMBLING (-blĭng).] [For *rammle*, fr. Prov. E. *rame* to roam. Cf. ROAM.] **1.** To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; to wander; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the world.

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke.*

2. To talk or write in a discursive, aimless way.

3. To extend or grow at random. *Thomson.*

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ble, *n.* **1.** A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation.

Coming home, after a short Christmas *ramble*. *Swift.*

2. [Cf. RAMMEL.] (*Coal Mining*) A bed of shale over the seam. *Raymond.*

Ram'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Ram'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Roving; wandering; discursive; as, a *rambling* fellow, talk, or building.

Ram'bling-ly, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Ram'booze (-bōōz), *n.* A beverage made of wine, ale (or milk), sugar, etc. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Ram-bu'tan (răm-bōō'tăn), *n.* [Malay *rambūtan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] (*Bot.*) A Malayan fruit produced by the tree *Nephelium lappaceum*, and closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with coarse hairs (whence the name), and contains a pleasant acid pulp. Called also *ramboostan.*

Ra'me-al (rā'mē-al), *a.* Same as RAMAL. *Gray.*

Ra'me-an (-an), *n.* A Ramist. *Shipley.*

Ramed (rāmd), *a.* Having the frames, stem, and sternpost adjusted; — said of a ship on the stocks.

Ram'ee (răm'ē), *n.* (*Bot.*) See RAMIE.

Ram'e-kin (răm'ē-kĭn), *n.* See RAMEQUIN. [*Obs.*]

Ram'ent (răm'ent), *n.* [L. *ramenta*, pl.] **1.** A scraping; a shaving. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) Ramenta.

‖ **Ra-men'ta** (rā-mĕn'tä), *n. pl.* [L., scrapings.] (*Bot.*)

Thin brownish chaffy scales upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns. *Gray.*

Ram'en-ta'ceous (răm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with ramenta.

Ra'me-ous (rā'mē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rameus*, from *ramus* branch, bough.] (*Bot.*) Ramal.

Ram'e-quin (răm'ē-kĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A mixture of cheese, eggs, etc., formed in a mold, or served on bread. [Written also *ramekin.*]

Ram'ie (răm'ē), *n.* [From Malay.] (*Bot.*) The grass-cloth plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*); also, its fiber, which is very fine and exceedingly strong; — called also *China grass*, and *rhea*. See *Grass-cloth plant*, under Grass.

Ram'i-fi-ca'tion (răm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ramification*. See Ramify.] **1.** The process of branching, or the development of branches or offshoots from a stem; also, the mode of their arrangement.

2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of an artery, vein, or nerve.

3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.

4. The production of branchlike figures. *Crabb.*

Ram'i-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Flowering on the branches.

Ram'i-form (răm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a branch.

Ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ramified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ramifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *ramifier*, LL. *ramificare*, fr. L. *ramus* a branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-fy.*] To divide into branches or subdivisions; as, to *ramify* an art, subject, scheme.

Ram'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To shoot, or divide, into branches or subdivisions, as the stem of a plant.

When they [asparagus plants] . . . begin to *ramify*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.

Ra-mig'er-ous (rā-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* a branch + *-gerous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing branches; branched.

Ra-mip'a-rous (rā-mĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* + *parere* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing branches; ramigerous.

Ra'mist (rā'mĭst), *n.* A follower of Pierre *Ramé*, better known as *Ramus*, a celebrated French scholar, who was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II., and opposed the Aristotelians.

Ram'line (răm'lĭn), *n.* A line used to get a straight middle line, as on a spar, or from stem to stern in building a vessel.

Ram'mel (răm'mĕl), *n.* Refuse matter. [*Obs.*]

Filled with any rubbish, *rammel* and broken stones. *Holland.*

Ram'mer (-mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rams or drives. Specifically: (*a*) An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (*b*) A rod for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod. (*c*) (*Founding*) An implement for pounding the sand of a mold to render it compact.

Ram'mish (-mĭsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence, rank; lascivious. "Their savor is so *rammish*." *Chaucer.*

Ram'mish-ness, *n.* The quality of being rammish.

Ram'my (-mĭ), *a.* Like a ram; rammish. *Burton.*

Ram'ol-les'cence (răm'ŏl-lĕs'sens), *n.* [F. *ramollir* to make soft, to soften; pref. *re-* re- + *amollir* to soften; *a* (L. *ad*) + *mollir* to soften, L. *mollire*, fr. *mollis* soft.] A softening or mollifying. [*R.*]

Ra-moon' (rā-mōōn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small West Indian tree (*Trophis Americana*) of the Mulberry family, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle.

Ra-mose' (rā-mōs'), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; having lateral divisions; consisting of, or having, branches; full of branches; ramifying; branching; branchy.

Ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* Ramose.

Ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ramped (rămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ramping.] [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb; of German origin; cf. G. *raffen* to snatch, LG. & D. *rapen*. See Rap to snatch, and cf. Romp.] **1.** To spring; to leap; to bound; to rear; to prance; to become rampant; hence, to frolic; to romp.

2. To move by leaps, or as by leaps; hence, to move swiftly or with violence.

Their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*

3. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, . . . and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

Ramp, *n.* **1.** A leap; a spring; a hostile advance.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton.*

2. A highwayman; a robber. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A romping woman; a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Lyly.*

4. [F. *rampe.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) Any sloping member, other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. (*b*) A short bend, slope, or curve, where a hand rail or cap changes its direction.

5. [F. *rampe.*] (*Fort.*) An inclined plane serving as a communication between different interior levels.

Ram-pa'cious (răm-pā'shŭs), *a.* High-spirited; rampageous. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Ramp'age (rămp'āj; 48), *n.* [See Ramp, *v.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement, passion, or debauchery; as, to be on the *rampage*. [*Prov.* or *Low*] *Dickens.*

Ramp'age, *v. i.* To leap or prance about, as an animal; to be violent; to rage. [*Prov.* or *Low*]

Ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant. [*Prov.* or *Low*]

In the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt.*

Ram-pal'lian (-păl'yan), *n.* [Cf. *ramp* a prostitute, or *rabble.*] A mean wretch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ramp'an-cy (rămp'an-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being rampant; excessive action or development; exuberance; extravagance. "They are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice." *South.*

Ramp'ant (rămp'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ramper* to creep. See Ramp, *v.*] **1.** Ramping; leaping; springing; rearing upon the hind legs; hence, raging; furious.

The fierce lion in his kind
Which goeth *rampant* after his prey. *Gower.*

[The] lion . . . *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

2. Ascending; climbing; rank in growth; exuberant.

The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude. *I. Taylor.*

3. (*Her.*) Rising with fore paws in the air as if attacking; — said of a beast of prey, especially a lion The right fore leg and right hind leg should be raised higher than the left.

Lion Rampant.

Rampant arch. (*a*) An arch which has one abutment higher than the other. (*b*) Same as *Rampant vault*, below. — **Rampant gardant** (*Her.*), rampant, but with the face turned to the front. — **Rampant regardant**, rampant, but looking backward. — **Rampant vault** (*Arch.*), a continuous wagon vault, or cradle vault, whose two abutments are located on an inclined plane, such as the vault supporting a stairway, or forming the ceiling of a stairway.

Rampant gardant.

Rampant regardant.

Ramp'ant-ly, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, OF. *rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify, *se remparer* to fence or intrench one's self; pref. *re-* re- + pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, parry, prepare, L. *parare* to prepare. See Pare.]

1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a defense or bulwark.

2. (*Fort.*) A broad embankment of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. *Mahan.*

Syn. — Bulwark; fence; security; guard. — Rampart, Bulwark. These words were formerly interchanged; but in modern usage a distinction has sprung up between them. The *rampart* of a fortified place is the enceinte or entire main embankment or wall which surrounds it. The term *bulwark* is now applied to peculiarly strong outworks which project for the defense of the *rampart*, or main work. A single bastion is a *bulwark*. In using these words figuratively, *rampart* is properly applied to that which protects by walling out; *bulwark* to that which stands in the forefront of danger, to meet and repel it. Hence, we speak of a distinguished individual as the *bulwark*, not the *rampart*, of the state. This distinction, however, is often disregarded.

Ram'part, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ramparted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ramparting.] To surround or protect with, or as with, a rampart or ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks. *Coleridge.*

Rampart gun (*Fort.*), a cannon or large gun for use on a rampart and not as a fieldpiece.

Rampe (rămp), *n.* [In allusion to its supposed aphrodisiac qualities. See Ramp.] (*Bot.*) The cuckoopint.

Ram'pier (răm'pēr), *n.* See Rampart. [*Obs.*]

Ram'pi-on (răm'pī-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raiponce*, Sp. *ruiponce*, *reponche*, It. *raperonzo*, NL. *rapuntium*, fr. L. *rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip, rape. Cf. Rape a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Campanula Rapunculus*) of the Bellflower family, with a tuberous esculent root; — also called *ramps*.

☞ The name is sometimes given to plants of the genus *Phyteuma*, herbs of the Bellflower family, and to the American evening primrose (*Œnothera biennis*), which has run wild in some parts of Europe.

Ram'pire (-pīr), *n.* A rampart. [*Archaic*]

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast. *Dryden.*

Ram'pire, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampire; to form into a rampire. [*Archaic*] *Chapman.* "*Rampired* walls of gold." *R. Browning.*

Ram'pler (răm'plẽr), *n.* A rambler.

Ram'pler, *a.* Roving; rambling. [*Scot.*]

Ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

Ram'shac-kle (-shăk-k'l), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Loose; disjointed; falling to pieces; out of repair.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach. *Thackeray.*

Ram'shac-kle, *v. t.* To search or ransack; to rummage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ram'son (-z'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl., akin to G. *rams*, Sw. *rams*, *ramslök*; cf. Gr. κρόμυον onion.] (*Bot.*) A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*), common in European gardens; — called also *buckram*.

Ram'sted (-stĕd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellow-flowered weed; — so named from a Mr. Ramsted who introduced it into Pennsylvania. See Toad flax. Called also *Ramsted weed*.

Ram'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having many small branches, or ramuli.

Ram'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Ramulose.

‖ **Ram'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Ramuli (-lī). (*Zoöl.*) A small branch, or branchlet, of corals, hydroids, and similar organisms.

‖ **Ra'mus** (rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Rami (-mī). (*Nat. Hist.*) A branch; a projecting part or prominent process; a ramification.

Ra-mus'cule (rā-mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ramusculus.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) A small ramus, or branch.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of Run.

Ran, *n.* [AS. *rān.*] Open robbery. [*Obs.*] *Lambarde.*

Ran, *n.* (*Naut.*) Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

‖ **Ra'na** (rā'nà), *n.* [L., a frog.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of anurous batrachians, including the common frogs.

Ra'nal (rā'nal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a general affinity to ranunculaceous plants.

Ranal alliance (*Bot.*), a name proposed by Lindley for a group of natural orders, including Ranunculaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, Papaveraceæ, and others related to them.

Rance (răns), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A prop or shore. [*Scot.*]

2. A round between the legs of a chair.

Ran-ces'cent (răn-sĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *rancescens*, p. pr. of *rancescere*, v. incho. from *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch (rănch), *v. t.* [Written also *raunch.*] [Cf. Wrench.] To wrench; to tear; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [*R.*] *Dryden.* "Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out." *Spenser.*

Ranch, *n.* [See Rancho.] A tract of land used for grazing and the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep. See Rancho, 2. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* Rancheros (-rōz). [Sp.] [*Mexico & Western U. S.*] **1.** A herdsman; a peasant employed on a ranch or rancho.

2. The owner and occupant of a ranch or rancho.

Ranch'man (rănch'man), *n.*; *pl.* Ranchmen (-men). An owner or occupant of, or laborer on, a ranch; a herdsman. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ran'cho** (răn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* Ranchos (-chōz). [Sp., properly, a mess, mess room. Cf. 2d Ranch.] **1.** A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm laborers may live or lodge at night.

2. A large grazing farm where horses and cattle are raised; — distinguished from *hacienda*, a cultivated farm or plantation. [*Mexico & California*] *Bartlett.*

Ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; musty; as, *rancid* oil or butter.

Ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *rancidité.*] The quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil. *Ure.*

Ran'cid-ly (răn'sĭd-lỹ), *adv.* In a rancid manner.

Ran'cid-ness, *n.* The quality of being rancid.

Ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* [Written also *rancour.*] [OE. *rancour*, OF. *rancor*, *rancur*, F. *rancune*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rankness; tropically, an old grudge, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate hatred. "To stint *rancour* and dissencioun." *Chaucer.*

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, *rancor*, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; animosity; malignity. — Rancor, Enmity. *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

Rancor will out; proud prelate, in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shak.*

Rancor is that degree of malice which preys upon the possessor. *Cogan.*

Ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *rancuros.*] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

Ran'cor-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rancorous manner.

Rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand*, *rond*; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, and probably to E. *rind.*]

1. A border; edge; margin. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. A long, fleshy piece, as of beef, cut from the flank or leg; a sort of steak. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A thin inner sole for a shoe; also, a leveling slip of leather applied to the sole before attaching the heel.

Rand, *v. i.* [See Rant.] To rant; to storm. [*Obs.*]

I wept, . . . and raved, and *randed*, and railed. *J. Webster.*

Ran'dall grass' (răn'dal grȧs'). (*Bot.*) The meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*). See under Grass.

Ran'dan (-dăn), *n.* The product of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ran'dan, *n.* A boat propelled by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower pulling two.

Rand'ing (răn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Shoemaking*) The act or process of making and applying rands for shoes.

2. (*Mil.*) A kind of basket work used in gabions.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [OE. *randon*, OF. *randon* force, violence, rapidity, à *randon*, de *randon*, violently, suddenly, rapidly, prob. of German origin; cf. G. *rand* edge, border, OHG. *rant* shield, edge of a shield, akin to E. *rand*, n. See Rand, *n.*] **1.** Force; violence. [*Obs.*]

For courageously the two kings newly fought with great *random* and force. *E. Hall.*

2. A roving motion; course without definite direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; — commonly used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

Counsels, when they fly
At random, sometimes hit most happily. *Herrick.*

O, many a shaft, *at random* sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant! *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance to which a missile is cast; range; reach; as, the *random* of a rifle ball. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. (*Mining*) The direction of a rake-vein. *Raymond.*

Ran'dom, *a.* Going at random or by chance; done or made at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or purpose; hazarded without previous calculation: left to chance; haphazard; as, a *random* guess.

Some *random* truths he can impart. *Wordsworth.*

So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the *random*. *H. Spencer.*

Random courses (*Masonry*), courses of stone of unequal thickness. — **Random shot**, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object, or a shot with the muzzle

of the gun much elevated. — **Random work** (*Masonry*), stonework consisting of stones of unequal sizes fitted together, but not in courses nor always with flat beds.

Ran'dom-ly (răn'dŭm-lȳ), *adv.* In a random manner.

Ran'don (-dŭn), *n.* Random. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ran'don, *v. i.* To go or stray at random. [*Obs.*]

Rane'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* See Reindeer. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ra'nee** (rä'nē), *n.* Same as Rani.

Ran'force' (răn'fōrs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *renforcer.*] See Reënforce. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Rang (răng), *imp.* of Ring, *v. t.* & *i.*

Range (rānj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ranged (rānjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ranging (rān'jĭng).] [OE. *rengen*, OF. *rengier*, F. *ranger*, OF. *renc* row, rank, F. *rang;* of German origin. See Rank, *n.*] **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* soldiers in line.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands. 2 *Macc.* xii. 20.

2. To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, etc.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.*

3. To separate into parts; to sift. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

4. To dispose in a classified or in systematic order; to arrange regularly; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species.

5. To rove over or through; as, to *range* the fields.

Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

6. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast.

☞ Compare the last two senses (5 and 6) with the French *ranger* une côte.

7. (*Biol.*) To be native to, or to live in; to frequent.

Range, *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction; to roam.

Like a *ranging* spaniel that barks at every bird he sees. *Burton.*

2. To have range; to change or differ within limits; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance; as, the temperature *ranged* through seventy degrees Fahrenheit; the gun *ranges* three miles; the shot *ranged* four miles.

3. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

4. To have a certain direction; to correspond in direction; to be or keep in a corresponding line; to trend or run; — often followed by *with;* as, the front of a house *ranges* with the street; to *range* along the coast.

Which way the forests *range.* *Dryden.*

5. (*Biol.*) To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba *ranges* from Texas to Paraguay.

Syn. — To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

Range, *n.* [From Range, *v.*: cf. F. *rangée.*] **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of buildings; a *range* of mountains.

2. An aggregate of individuals in one rank or degree; an order; a class.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The step of a ladder; a rung. *Clarendon.*

4. A kitchen grate. [*Obs.*]

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range,* and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

5. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brickwork, and affording conveniences for various ways of cooking; also, a kind of cooking stove.

6. A bolting sieve to sift meal. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

7. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

8. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; especially, a region of country in which cattle or sheep may wander and pasture.

9. Extent or space taken in by anything excursive; compass or extent of excursion; reach; scope; discursive power; as, the *range* of one's voice, or authority.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Bp. Fell.*

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

10. (*Biol.*) The region within which a plant or animal naturally lives.

11. (*Gun.*) (*a*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. (*b*) Sometimes, less properly, the trajectory of a shot or projectile. (*c*) A place where shooting, as with cannons or rifles, is practiced.

12. In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart.

☞ The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the range are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian.

13. (*Naut.*) See *Range of cable,* below.

Range of accommodation (*Optics*), the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision, — usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point. — **Range finder** (*Gunnery*), an instrument, or apparatus, variously constructed, for ascertaining the distance of an inaccessible object, — used to determine what elevation must be given to a gun in order to hit the object; a position finder. — **Range of cable** (*Naut.*), a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor. — **Range work** (*Masonry*), masonry of squared stones laid in courses each of which is of even height throughout the length of the wall; — distinguished from *broken range work,* which consists of squared stones laid in courses not continuously of even height. — **To get the range of** (an object) (*Gun.*), to find the angle at which the piece must be raised to reach (the object) without carrying beyond.

Range'ment (rānj'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *rangement.*] Arrangement. [*Obs.*] *Waterland.*

Ran'ger (rān'jēr), *n.* **1.** One who ranges; a rover; sometimes, one who ranges for plunder; a roving robber.

2. That which separates or arranges; specifically, a sieve. [*Obs.*] "The tamis *ranger.*" *Holland.*

3. A dog that beats the ground in search of game.

4. One of a body of mounted troops, formerly armed with short muskets, who range over the country, and often fight on foot.

5. The keeper of a public park or forest; formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed beyond its limits, watch the deer, present trespasses to the next court held for the forest, etc. [*Eng.*]

Ran'ger-ship, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park. [*Eng.*]

Ran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* To range about in an irregular manner. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Ra'ni** (rä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *rānī,* Skr. *rājnī.* See Rajah.] A queen or princess; the wife of a rajah. [Written also *ranee.*] [*India*]

Ra'nine (rā'nīn), *a.* [L. *rana* a frog.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the frogs and toads.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a swelling under the tongue; also, pertaining to the region where the swelling occurs; — applied especially to branches of the lingual artery and lingual vein.

Rank (răṅk), *a.* [*Compar.* Ranker (-ēr); *superl.* Rankest.] [AS. *ranc* strong, proud; cf. D. *rank* slender, Dan. *rank* upright, erect, Prov. G. *rank* slender, Icel. *rakkr* slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. *rancidus,* E. *rancid.*] **1.** Luxuriant in growth; of vigorous growth; exuberant; grown to immoderate height; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.* xli. 5.

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; extreme; gross; utter; as, *rank* heresy. "*Rank* nonsense." *Hare.* "I do forgive thy *rankest* fault." *Shak.*

3. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, *rank* land. *Mortimer.*

4. Strong-scented; rancid; musty; as, oil of a *rank* smell; *rank*-smelling rue. *Spenser.*

5. Strong to the taste. "Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed." *Boyle.*

6. Inflamed with venereal appetite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rank modus (*Law*), an excessive and unreasonable modus. See Modus, 3. — **To set** (the iron of a plane, etc.) **rank,** to set so as to take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

Rank, *adv.* Rankly; stoutly; violently. [*Obs.*]

That rides so *rank* and bends his lance so fell. *Fairfax.*

Rank, *n.* [OE. *renk, reng,* OF. *renc,* F. *rang,* fr. OHG. *hring* a circle, a circular row, G. *ring.* See Ring, and cf. Range, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** A row or line; a range; an order; a tier; as, a *rank* of osiers.

Many a mountain nigh
Rising in lofty *ranks,* and loftier still. *Byron.*

2. (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file.* See 1st File, 1 (*a*).

Fierce, fiery warriors fought upon the clouds,
In *ranks* and squadrons and right form of war. *Shak.*

3. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the *rank* of general; the *rank* of admiral.

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a permanent social class; an order; a division; as, *ranks* and orders of men; the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men, or of other intelligent beings.

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; position in civil or social life; station; degree; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank;* a lawyer of high *rank.*

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank.* *Addison.*

6. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of *rank.*

Rank and file. (*a*) (*Mil.*) The whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff. (*b*) See under 1st File. — **The ranks,** the order or grade of common soldiers; as, to reduce a noncommissioned officer to *the ranks.* — **To fill the ranks,** to supply the whole number, or a competent number. — **To take rank of,** to have precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place than.

Rank, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ranked (răṅkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ranking.] **1.** To place abreast, or in a line.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; also, to dispose methodically; to place in suitable classes or order; to classify.

Ranking all things under general and special heads. *I. Watts.*

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers. *Broome.*

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. More.*

3. To take rank of; to outrank. [*U. S.*]

Rank, *v. i.* **1.** To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to have a certain degree of esteem or consideration; as, he *ranks* with the first class of poets; he *ranks* high in public estimation.

Rank'er (-ēr), *n.* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Ran'kle (răṅ'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rankled (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Rankling (-klĭng).] [From Rank, *a.*] **1.** To become, or be, rank; to grow rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; — used literally and figuratively.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

This would have left a *rankling* wound in the hearts of the people. *Burke.*

2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter *rankles* in the flesh; the words *rankled* in his bosom.

Ran'kle (răṅ'k'l), *v. t.* To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Rank'ly (răṅk'lȳ), *adv.* With rank or vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly; as, weeds grow *rankly.*

Rank'ness, *n.* [AS. *ranceness* pride.] The condition or quality of being rank.

Ran'nel (răn'nĕl), *n.* A prostitute. [*Obs.*]

Ran'ny (-nȳ), *n.* [L. *araneus mus,* a kind of small mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The erd shrew. [*Scot.*]

Ran'sack (-săk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ransacked (-săkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ransacking.] [OE. *ransaken,* Icel. *rannsaka* to explore, examine; *rann* a house (akin to Goth. *razn* house, AS. *ræsn* plank, beam) + the root of *sækja* to seek, akin to E. *seek.* See Seek, and cf. Rest repose.] **1.** To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, to *ransack* a house.

To *ransack* every corner of their . . . hearts. *South.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely.

Their vow is made
To *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflour. [*Obs.*]

Rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Spenser.*

Ran'sack, *v. i.* To make a thorough search.

To *ransack* in the tas [heap] of bodies dead. *Chaucer.*

Ran'sack, *n.* The act of ransacking, or state of being ransacked; pillage. [*R.*]

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack.* *J. Webster.*

Ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* [OE. *raunson, raunsoun,* OF. *rançon, raençon, raançon,* F. *rançon,* fr. L. *redemptio,* fr. *redimere* to redeem. See Redeem, and cf. Redemption.] **1.** The release of a captive, or of captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption; as, prisoners hopeless of *ransom.* *Dryden.*

2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

Thy *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems. *Milton.*

His captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; also, a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. *Blackstone.*

Ransom bill (*Law*), a war contract, valid by the law of nations, for the ransom of property captured at sea and its safe conduct into port. *Kent.*

Ran'som, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ransomed (-sŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ransoming.] [Cf. F. *rançonner.* See Ransom, *n.*] **1.** To redeem from captivity, servitude, punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of servitude or penalty; to rescue; to deliver; as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy.

2. To exact a ransom for, or a payment on. [*R.*]

Such lands as he had rule of he *ransomed* them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times in a year. *Berners.*

Ran'som-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be ransomed.

Ran'som-er (-ēr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Ran'som-less, *a.* Incapable of being ransomed; without ransom. *Shak.*

Rant (răṅt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ranted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ranting.] [OD. *ranten, randen,* to dote, to be enraged.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy, boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Look where my *ranting* host of the Garter comes! *Shak.*

Rant, *n.* High-sounding language, without importance or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is a stoical *rant,* without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

Rant'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A noisy talker; a raving declaimer.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) One of a religious sect which sprung up in 1645; — called also *Seekers.* See Seeker. (*b*) One of the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt.

Rant'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The practice or tenets of the Ranters.

Rant'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ranting manner.

Rant'i-pole (-ĭ-pōl), *n.* [*Ranty* + *pole, poll,* head.] A wild, romping young person. [*Low*] *Marryat.*

Rant'i-pole, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*Low*]

Rant'i-pole, *v. i.* To act like a rantipole. [*Low*]

She used to *rantipole* about the house. *Arbuthnot.*

Rant'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Ranterism.

Rant'y (-ȳ), *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

‖ **Ran'u-la** (răn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana* a frog.] (*Med.*) A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ra-nun'cu-la'ceous (rȧ-nŭn'kū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See Ranunculus.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Ranunculaceæ*), of which the buttercup is the type, and which includes also the virgin's bower, the monkshood, larkspur, anemone, meadow rue, and peony.

Ra-nun'cu-lus (rȧ-nŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Ranunculuses (-ĕz), L. Ranunculi (-lī). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perhaps crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog; cf. *raccare* to roar.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, mostly with yellow flowers, including crowfoot, buttercups, and the cultivated ranunculi (*R. Asiaticus, R. aconitifolius,* etc.) in which the flowers are double and of various colors.

‖**Ranz' des' vaches'** (rănz' dā' vāsh'). [F., the ranks or rows of cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move towards him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] The name for numerous simple, but very irregular, melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, blown on a long tube called the *Alpine horn*, and sometimes sung.

Rap (răp), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A lay or skein containing 120 yards of yarn. *Knight.*

Rap, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rapped (răpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rapping.] [Akin to Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke, Dan. *rap*, perhaps of imitative origin.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

Rap, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

2. (*Founding*) To free (a pattern) in a mold by light blows on the pattern, so as to facilitate its removal.

Rap, *n.* A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Rapt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rapped (răpt), usually written Rapt; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rapping.] [OE. *rapen;* akin to LG. & D. *rapen* to snatch, G. *raffen*, Sw. *rappa;* cf. Dan. *rappe sig* to make haste, and Icel. *hrapa* to fall, to rush, hurry. The word has been confused with L. *rapere* to seize. Cf. Rape robbery, Rapture, Raff, *v.*, Ramp, *v.*] **1.** To snatch away; to seize and hurry off.

And through the Greeks and Ilians they *rapt*
The whirring chariot. *Chapman.*

From Oxford I was *rapt* by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrove. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To hasten. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I 'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*
Rapt into future times, the bard begun. *Pope.*

4. To exchange; to truck. [*Obs. & Low*]

To rap and ren, To rap and rend. [Perhaps fr. Icel. *hrapa* to hurry and *ræna* plunder, fr. *rān* plunder, E. *ran.*] To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence. *Dryden.* "[Ye] waste all that ye may *rape and renne.*" *Chaucer.*

All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer. *Hudibras.*

—To rap out, to utter with sudden violence, as an oath.

A judge who *rapped out* a great oath. *Addison.*

Rap, *n.* [Perhaps contr. fr. *raparee.*] A popular name for any of the tokens that passed current for a half-penny in Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century; any coin of trifling value.

Many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps. Swift.*

Tie it [her money] up so tight that you can't touch a *rap,* save with her consent. *Mrs. Alexander.*

Not to care a rap, to care nothing. **— Not worth a rap,** worth nothing.

‖**Ra-pa'ces** (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Rapacious.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Accipitres.

Ra-pa'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis,* from *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See Rapid.] **1.** Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious Knights Templar." *Motley.*

2. Accustomed to seize food; subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence; as, a tiger is a *rapacious* animal; a *rapacious* bird.

3. Avaricious; grasping; extortionate; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, *rapacious* usurers; a *rapacious* appetite.

[Thy Lord] redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Syn. — Greedy; grasping; ravenous; voracious.

— Ra-pa'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Ra-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

Ra-pac'i-ty (rā-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *rapacitas:* cf. F. *rapacité.* See Rapacious.] **1.** The quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of wolves.

2. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain. "The *rapacity* of some ages." *Sprat.*

Rap'a-ree' (răp'ā-rē'), *n.* See Rapparee.

Rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe* a grape stalk.] **1.** Fruit, as grapes, plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

2. The refuse stems and skins of grapes or raisins from which the must has been expressed in wine making.

3. A filter containing the above refuse, used in clarifying and perfecting malt, vinegar, etc.

Rape wine, a poor, thin wine made from the last dregs of pressed grapes.

Rape, *n.* [Akin to *rap* to snatch, but confused with L. *rapere.* See Rap to snatch.] **1.** The act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery.

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

2. (*Law*) Sexual connection with a woman without her consent. See *Age of consent,* under Consent, *n.*

3. That which is snatched away. [*Obs.*]

Where now are all my hopes? O, never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore. *Sandys.*

4. Movement, as in snatching; haste; hurry. [*Obs.*]

Rape, *v. t.* To commit rape upon; to ravish.

To rape and ren. See under Rap, *v. t.*, to snatch.

Rape, *v. i.* To rob; to pillage. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Rape, *n.* [Icel. *hreppr* village, district; cf. Icel. *hreppa* to catch, obtain, AS. *hrepian, hreppan,* to touch.] One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.

Rape, *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum,* akin to Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς, G. *rübe.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to a variety or to varieties of a plant of the turnip kind, grown for seeds and herbage. The seeds are used for the production of rape oil, and to a limited extent for the food of cage birds.

☞ These plants, with the edible turnip, have been variously named, but are all now believed to be derived from the *Brassica campestris* of Europe, which by some is not considered distinct from the wild stock (*B. olera cea*) of the cabbage. See Cole.

Broom rape. (*Bot.*) See Broom rape, in the Vocabulary. — **Rape cake,** the refuse remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape seed. — **Rape root.** Same as Rape. — **Summer rape.** (*Bot.*) See Colza.

Rape'ful (rāp'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Violent. [*Obs.*]

2. Given to the commission of rape. *Byron.*

Rap'ful-ly (răp'fŭl-lȳ), *adv.* Violently. [*Obs.*]

Raph'a-el-esque' (răf'ā-ĕl-ĕsk'), *a.* Like Raphael's works; in Raphael's manner of painting.

Raph'a-el-ism (răf'ā-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of painting introduced by Raphael, the Italian painter.

Raph'a-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One who advocates or adopts the principles of Raphaelism.

Raph'a-ny (răf'ā-nȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *raphanie.*] (*Med.*) A convulsive disease, attended with ravenous hunger, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany. It was so called because supposed to be caused by eating corn with which seeds of jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) had been mixed, but the condition is now known to be a form of ergotism.

Ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφή a seam or suture, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew or stitch together.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A line, ridge, furrow, or band of fibers, especially in the median line; as, the *raphe* of the tongue.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as Rhaphe.

‖**Raph'i-des** (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [F. *raphide.*] (*Bot.*) See Rhaphides.

Rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perhaps akin to Gr. ἁρπάζειν: cf. F. *rapide.* Cf. Harpy, Ravish.] **1.** Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; fast; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Ascend my chariot; guide the *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; in quick sequence; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; *rapid* recurrence; *rapid* succession.

3. Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman.

Rap'id, *n.* [Cf. F. *rapide.* See Rapid, *a.*] The part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in the plural; as, the Lachine *rapids* in the St. Lawrence.

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The *rapids* are near, and the daylight 's past. *Moore.*

Ra-pid'i-ty (rā-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *rapiditas:* cf. F. *rapidité.*] The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; *rapidity* of speech; *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

Syn. — Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; quickness; agility.

Rap'id-ly (răp'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a rapid manner.

Rap'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being rapid; rapidity.

Ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rapière,* perhaps for *raspière,* and ultimately of German origin, akin to E. *rasp,* v.] A straight sword, with a narrow and finely pointed blade, used only for thrusting.

Rapier fish (*Zoöl.*), the swordfish. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

Ra'pi-ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing a rapier. "Scarlet-coated, *rapiered* figures." *Lowell.*

‖**Ra-pil'li** (rā-pĭl'lē), *n. pl.* [It.] (*Min.*) Lapilli.

Rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *rapine;* cf. Pr. & It. *rapina;* all fr. L. *rapina,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See Rapid, and cf. Raven rapine.] **1.** The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of *rapine* as by the desire of glory. *Macaulay.*

2. Ravishment; rape. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rap'ine, *v. t.* To plunder. *Sir G. Buck.*

Rap'i-nous (răp'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Given to rapine. [*Obs.*]

Rap'page (-pāj; 48), *n.* (*Founding*) The enlargement of a mold caused by rapping the pattern.

Rap'pa-ree' (-pā-rē'), *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, esp. one of the 17th century; — so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a *rapary.* [Written also *raparee.*]

Rapped (răpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Rap, to strike.

Rapped, *imp. & p. p.* of Rap, to snatch away.

Rap-pee' (răp-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé,* fr. *râper* to grate, to rasp. See Rasp, *v.*] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rap'pel (răp'pĕl *or* răp-pĕl'), *n.* [F. Cf. Repeal.] (*Mil.*) The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rap'per (răp'pẽr), *n.* [From Rap.] **1.** One who, or that which, raps or knocks; specifically, the knocker of a door. *Sterne.*

2. A forcible oath or lie. [*Slang*] *Bp. Parker.*

Rap-port' (răp-pōrt'; F. rȧ-pōr'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer; pref. *re-* re- + *apporter* to bring, L. *apportare.* Cf. Report.] Relation; proportion; conformity; correspondence; accord.

'T is obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country. *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **En' rap'port'** (ȧn' rȧ-pôr') [F.], in accord, harmony, or sympathy; having a mutual, especially a private, understanding; in mesmerism, in that relation of sympathy which permits influence or communication.

Rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* [See Rascallion.] A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. [*Colloq.*] *Howitt.*

Rapt (răpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Rap, to snatch away.

Rapt, *a.* **1.** Snatched away; hurried away or along.

Waters *rapt* with whirling sway. *Spenser.*

2. Transported with love, admiration, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The *rapt* musician." *Longfellow.*

3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in work or meditation. "*Rapt* in secret studies." *Shak.*

Rapt, *n.* [From F. *rapt* abduction, rape, L. *raptus,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to transport; or fr. E. *rapt,* a. See Rapt, *a.*, and Rapid.] **1.** An ecstasy; a trance. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Morton.*

2. Rapidity. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Rapt, *v. t.* **1.** To transport or ravish. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

2. To carry away by force. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Rap'ter (răp'tẽr), *n.* A raptor. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Rap'tor (răp'tẽr), *n.* [L. *raptor,* from *rapere* to ravish. See Rapid.] A ravisher; a plunderer. [*Obs.*]

‖**Rap-to'res** (răp-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Raptor.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Accipitres. Called also *Raptatores.*

Raptores.
Head and Foot of *Ictinea plumbea.*

Rap-to'ri-al (-rĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Rapacious; living upon prey; — said especially of certain birds. (*b*) Adapted for seizing prey; — said of the legs, claws, etc., of insects, birds, and other animals. (*c*) Of or pertaining to the Raptores. See *Illust.* (*f*) of Aves.

Rap-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *raptorius.*] (*Zoöl.*) Raptorial.

Rap'ture (răp'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum,* to carry off by force. See Rapid.] **1.** A seizing by violence; a hurrying along; rapidity with violence. [*Obs.*]

That 'gainst a rock, or flat, her keel did dash
With headlong *rapture.* *Chapman.*

2. The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy.

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into *rapture.* *Addison.*

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

3. A spasm; a fit; a syncope; delirium. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Rap'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Raptured (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rapturing.] To transport with excitement; to enrapture. [*Poetic*] *Thomson.*

Rap'tur-ist, *n.* An enthusiast. [*Obs.*] *J. Spencer.*

Rap'tur-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or be put, in a state of rapture. [*R.*]

Rap'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; feeling, expressing, or manifesting rapture; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight; *rapturous* applause.

Rap'tur-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rapturous manner.

Rare (râr), *a.* [Cf. Rather, Rath.] Early. [*Obs.*]

Rude mechanicals that *rare* and late
Work in the market place. *Chapman.*

Rare, *a.* [*Compar.* Rarer (râr'ẽr); *superl.* Rarest. [Cf. AS. *hrēr,* or E. *rare* early. √18.] Nearly raw; partially cooked; not thoroughly cooked; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton.

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*

☞ This word is in common use in the United States, but in England its synonym *underdone* is preferred.

Rare, *a.* [*Compar.* Rarer (râr'ẽr); *superl.* Rarest.] [F., fr. L. *rarus* thin, rare.] **1.** Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a *rare* event.

2. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all filled with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered; dispersed.

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

4. Characterized by wide separation of parts; of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere at high elevations.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer,* than gold. *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — Rare, Scarce. We call a thing *rare* when but few examples, specimens, or instances of it are ever to be met with; as, a *rare* plant. We speak of a thing as *scarce,* which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, a bad harvest makes corn *scarce.*

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. *Burke.*

When any particular piece of money grew very *scarce,* it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

Rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit. See *Welsh rabbit,* under Rabbit.

Rar'ee-show' (râr'ē-shō'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *rarity-show.*] A show carried about in a box; a peep show. *Pope.*

Rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raréfaction.* See Rarefy.] The act or process of rarefying; the state of being rarefied; — opposed to *condensation;* as, the *rarefaction* of air.

Rar'e-fi'a-ble (răr'ē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *raréfiable.*] Capable of being rarefied. *Boyle.*

Rar'e-fy (răr'ē-fī; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rarefied (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rarefying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *raréfier;* L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *rarefacere.* See -fy.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposed to *condense.*

Rar'e-fy, *v. i.* To become less dense; to become thin and porous. "Earth *rarefies* to dew." *Dryden.*

Rare'ly (rîr'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.

2. Finely; excellently; with rare skill. See 3d Rare, 2.

The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet. *Sir W. Scott.*
The rest of the apartments are *rarely* gilded. *Evelyn.*

Rare'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rare.

And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

Rare'ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* [*Rare* early + *ripe.* Cf. Rathripe.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rare'ripe', *n.* An early ripening fruit, especially a kind of freestone peach.

Rar'i-fi-ca'tion (răr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* See Rarefaction. [*R.*] *Am. Chem. Journal.*

Rar'i-ty (răr'ĭ-tȳ; 277), *n.; pl.* Rarities (-tĭz). [L. *raritas:* cf. F. *rareté.* See Rare.] **1.** The quality or state of being rare; rareness; thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases.

2. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

Ras (răs), *n.* See 2d Reis.

‖ **Ra'sante'** (rȧ'zänt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *raser* to graze.] (*Fort.*) Sweeping; grazing; — applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over each other, and over the country, is kept very low, in order that the shot may more effectually sweep or graze the ground before them. *H. L. Scott.*

Ras'cal (răs'kal), *n.* [OE. *rascaille* rabble, probably from an OF. *rascaille*, F. *racaille* the rabble, rubbish, probably akin to F. *racler* to scrape, (assumed) LL. *rasiculare*, *rasicare*, fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*. See Rase, *v.*]

1. One of the rabble; a low, common sort of person or creature; collectively, the rabble; the common herd; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast, esp. a deer. [*Obs.*]

He smote of the people seventy men, and fifty thousand of the *rascal*. *Wyclif* (*1 Kings* [1 Samuel] vi. 19).

Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them [horns] as huge as the *rascal*. *Shak.*

2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; a scoundrel; a trickster.

For I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he 's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

Ras'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the common herd or common people; low; mean; base. "The *rascal* many." *Spenser.* "The *rascal* people." *Shak.*

While she called me *rascal* fiddler. *Shak.*

Ras'cal-dom (-dŭm), *n.* State of being a rascal; rascality; domain of rascals; rascals, collectively. *Emerson.*

Ras'cal-ess, *n.* A female rascal. [*Humorous*]

Ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Rascalities (-tĭz).

1. The quality or state of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.

2. The poorer and lower classes of people. [*Obs.*]

The chief heads of their clans with their several *rascalities*. *T. Jackson.*

Ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* [From Rascal.] A low, mean wretch. [Written also *rascalion.*]

Ras'cal-ly (răs'kal-lȳ), *a.* Like a rascal; trickish or dishonest; base; worthless; — often in humorous disparagement, without implication of dishonesty.

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep. *Swift.*

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rased (rāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Rasing.] [F. *raser*, LL. *rasare* to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, shave; cf. Skr. *rad* to scratch, gnaw, L. *rodere* to gnaw. Cf. Raze, Razee, Razor, Rodent.] **1.** To rub along the surface of; to graze. [*Obsoles.*]

Was he not in the . . . neighborhood to death? and might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek have gone into his head? *South.*

Sometimes his feet *rased* the surface of the water, and at others the skylight almost flattened his nose. *Beckford.*

2. To rub or scratch out; to erase. [*Obsoles.*]

Except we *rase* the faculty of memory, root and branch, out of our mind. *Fuller.*

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to raze. [In this sense *raze* is generally used.]

Till Troy were by their brave hands *rased*,
They would not turn home. *Chapman.*

☞ This word, *rase*, may be considered as nearly obsolete; *graze*, *erase*, and *raze*, having superseded it.

Rasing iron, a tool for removing old oakum and pitch from the seams of a vessel.

Syn. — To erase; efface; obliterate; expunge; cancel; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; demolish; ruin.

Rase, *v. i.* To be leveled with the ground; to fall; to suffer overthrow. [*Obs.*]

Rase, *n.* **1.** A scratching out, or erasure. [*Obs.*]

2. A slight wound; a scratch. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) A way of measuring in which the commodity measured was made even with the top of the measuring vessel by rasing, or striking off, all that was above it. *Burrill.*

Rash (răsh), *v. t.* [For *arace.*] **1.** To pull off or pluck violently. [*Obs.*]

2. To slash; to hack; to cut; to slice. [*Obs.*]

Rashing off helms and riving plates asunder. *Spenser.*

Rash, *n.* [OF. *rasche* an eruption, scurf, F. *rache*; fr. (assumed) LL. *rasicare* to scratch, fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch, shave. See Rase, and cf. Rascal.] (*Med.*) A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

Canker rash. See in the Vocabulary. — **Nettle rash.** See Urticaria. — **Rose rash.** See Roseola. — **Tooth rash.** See Red-gum.

Rash, *n.* [Cf. F. *ras* short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. *raso* satin (cf. Rase); or cf. It. *rascia* serge, G. *rasch*, probably fr. *Arras* in France (cf. Arras).] An inferior kind of silk, or mixture of silk and worsted. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Rash, *a.* [*Compar.* Rasher (-ẽr); *superl.* Rashest.] [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *rask* quick, brisk, rash, Icel. *röskr* vigorous, brave, akin to D. & G. *rasch* quick, of uncertain origin.] **1.** Sudden in action; quick; hasty. [*Obs.*] "Strong as aconitum or *rash* gunpowder." *Shak.*

2. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. [*Obs.*]

I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*

3. Esp., overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; opposed to *prudent*; said of persons; as, a *rash* statesman or commander.

4. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

5. So dry as to fall out of the ear with handling, as corn. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Syn. — Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolhardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; incautious; careless; inconsiderate; unwary. — Rash, Adventurous, Foolhardy. A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

Was never known a more *adventurous* knight. *Dryden.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she eat. *Milton.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy*
To expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honor 's got by such a maim. *Hudibras.*

Rash (răsh), *v. i.* To prepare with haste. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Rash'er (-ẽr), *n.* [In sense 1, probably fr. *rash*, a., as being hastily cooked.] **1.** A thin slice of bacon.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys miniatus*).

Rash'ful (-fụl), *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate. [*Obs.*]

Rash'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A rash person. [*Obs.*]

Rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash manner; with precipitation.

He that doth anything *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange.*

Rash'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rash.

We offend . . . by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

Syn. — Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See Temerity.

‖ **Ras-kol'nik** (răs-kŏl'nĭk), *n.* [Russ. *raskolenik'* schismatic, heretic.] (*Eccl.*) One of the separatists or dissenters from the established or Greek church in Russia. [Written also *rascolnik.*]

‖ **Ra-so'res** (rȧ-zō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scratch. See Rase, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds; the Gallinæ.

☞ Formerly, the word *Rasores* was used in a wider sense, so as to include other birds now widely separated in classification.

Ra-so'ri-al (-rĭ-al; 277), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Rasores, or gallinaceous birds, as the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, quail, and the like.

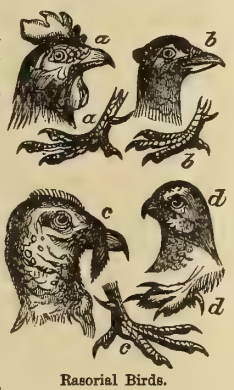

Rasorial Birds.
Head and Foot: *a a* of *Gallus bankiva*; *b b* of Common Pheasant; *c c* of Wild Turkey; *d d* of Ptarmigan.

Ra'sour (rā'sōor), *n.* Razor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rasped (răspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Rasping.] [OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, to scrape, grate, rasp, fr. OHG. *raspôn* to scrape together, to collect, probably akin to E. *rap*. Cf. Rap to snatch.]

1. To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder.

2. Hence, figuratively: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear; his insults *rasped* my temper.

Rasp, *n.* [OE. *raspe*, OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe*. See Rasp, *v.*]

1. A coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch, instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file.

2. The raspberry. [*Obs.*] "Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller." *Bacon.*

Rasp palm (*Bot.*), a Brazilian palm tree (*Iriartea exorhiza*) which has strong aërial roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps, whence the common name.

‖ **Ras'pa-to'ri-um** (răs'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] See Raspatory.

Rasp'a-to-ry (răsp'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *raspatorium*: cf. F. *raspatoir*. See Rasp, *v.*] A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rȳ; 277), *n.* [From E. *rasp*, in allusion to the apparent roughness of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The thimble-shaped fruit of the *Rubus Idæus* and other similar brambles; as, the black, the red, and the white *raspberry*. (*b*) The shrub bearing this fruit.

Raspberries.

☞ Technically, raspberries are those brambles in which the fruit separates readily from the core or receptacle, in this differing from the blackberries, in which the fruit is firmly attached to the receptacle.

Rasp'er (răsp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rasps; a scraper.

Ras'pis (răs'pĭs), *n.* The raspberry. [*Obs.*] *Langham.*

Rasp'y (răsp'ȳ), *a.* Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Rasse (răs), *n.* [Cf. Malay *rāsa* taste, sensation.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivore (*Viverricula Malaccensis*) allied to the civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies. It furnishes a perfume resembling that of the civet, which is highly prized by the Javanese. Called also *Malacca weasel*, and *lesser civet.*

Ra'sure (rā'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave. See Rase, *v.*] **1.** The act of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration.

2. A mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print, is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure. *Ayliffe.*

Rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt*; akin to D. *rat*, OHG. *rato*, *ratta*, G. *ratte*, *ratze*, OLG. *ratta*, LG. & Dan. *rotte*, Sw. *råtta*, F. *rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*, Armor. *raz*, of unknown origin. Cf. Raccoon.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small rodents of the genus *Mus* and allied genera, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships, especially the Norway, or brown, rat (*M. decumanus*), the black rat (*M. rattus*), and the roof rat (*M. Alexandrinus*). These were introduced into America from the Old World.

2. A round and tapering mass of hair, or similar material, used by women to support the puffs and rolls of their natural hair. [*Local, U. S.*]

3. One who deserts his party or associates; hence, in the trades, one who works for lower wages than those prescribed by a trades union. [*Cant*]

☞ "It so chanced that, not long after the accession of the house of Hanover, some of the brown that is, the German or Norway, rats, were first brought over to this country (in some timber as is said); and being much stronger than the black, or, till then, the common, rats, they in many places quite extirpated the latter. The word (both the noun and the verb to *rat*) was first, as we have seen, leveled at the converts to the government of George the First, but has by degrees obtained a wider meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics." *Lord Mahon.*

Bamboo rat (*Zoöl.*), any Indian rodent of the genus *Rhizomys*. — **Beaver rat, Coast rat.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Beaver, and Coast. — **Blind rat** (*Zoöl.*), the mole rat. — **Cotton rat** (*Zoöl.*), a long-haired rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), native of the Southern United States and Mexico. It makes its nest of cotton and is often injurious to the crop. — **Ground rat.** See *Ground Pig*, under Ground. — **Hedgehog rat.** See under Hedgehog. — **Kangaroo rat** (*Zoöl.*), the potoroo. — **Norway rat** (*Zoöl.*), the common brown rat. See Rat. — **Pouched rat.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See *Pocket Gopher*, under Pocket. (*b*) Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys*. — **Rat Indians** (*Ethnol.*), a tribe of Indians dwelling near Fort Ukon, Alaska. They belong to the Athabascan stock. — **Rat mole.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Mole rat*, under Mole. — **Rat pit,** an inclosed space into which rats are put to be killed by a dog for sport. — **Rat snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large colubrine snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc. — **Spiny rat** (*Zoöl.*), any South American rodent of the genus *Echinomys*. — **To smell a rat.** See under Smell. — **Wood rat** (*Zoöl.*), any American rat of the genus *Neotoma*, especially *N. Floridana*, common in the Southern United States. Its feet and belly are white.

Rat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ratted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ratting.] **1.** In English politics, to desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage; in the trades, to work for less wages, or on other conditions, than those established by a trades union.

Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *De Quincey.*

2. To catch or kill rats.

Ra'ta (rä'tȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand forest tree (*Metrosideros robusta*), also, its hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs.

Rat'a-bil'i-ty (rāt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.

Rat'a-ble (rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

Twenty oræ were *ratable* to [at] two marks of silver. *Camden.*

2. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation; as, *ratable* estate.

3. Made at a proportionate rate; as, *ratable* payments. — **Rat'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Rat'a-bly,** *adv.*

Rat'a-fi'a (răt'ȧ-fē'ȧ), *n.* [F., fr. Malay *arak* arrack + *tāfia* a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, spiced, and sweetened with sugar; — a term applied to the liqueurs called *noyau*, *curaçoa*, etc. [Written also *ratifia* and *ratafee.*]

Ra-tan' (rȧ-tăn'), *n.* See Rattan.

Rat'a-ny (răt'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Rhatany.

‖ **Ra'ta'plan'** (rä'tȧ'plăn'), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse.

Ratch (răch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Rotche.

Ratch (răch), *n.* [See Rack the instrument, Ratchet.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

Ratch'el (-ĕl), *n.* Gravelly stone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ratch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Properly a diminutive from the same word as *rack*: cf. F. *rochet*. See 2d Ratch, Rack the instrument.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.

2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See *Ratchet wheel*, below, and 2d Ratch.

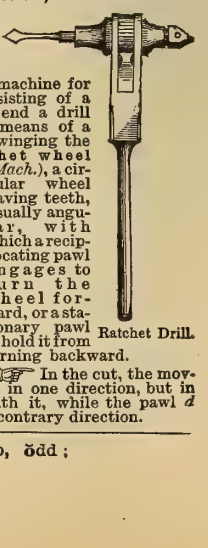
Ratchet Drill.

Ratchet brace (*Mech.*), a boring brace, having a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool by back and forth movements of the brace handle. — **Ratchet drill,** a portable machine for working a drill by hand, consisting of a hand lever carrying at one end a drill holder which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth. — **Ratchet wheel** (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.

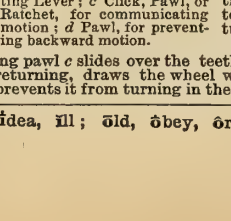

a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

☞ In the cut, the moving pawl *c* slides over the teeth in one direction, but in returning, draws the wheel with it, while the pawl *d* prevents it from turning in the contrary direction.

Rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. E. *rate*, v. t., to value at a certain rate, to estimate, but more prob. fr. Sw. *rata* to find fault, to blame, to despise, to hold cheap; cf. Icel. *hrat* refuse, *hrati* rubbish.] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently. *Spenser.*

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*

Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and *rating* them for it. *Barrow.*

Rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus* reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of *reri* to reckon, to calculate. Cf. REASON.] **1.** Established portion or measure; fixed allowance.

The one right feeble through the evil *rate*
Of food which in her duress she had found. *Spenser.*

2. That which is established as a measure or criterion; degree; standard; rank; proportion; ratio; as, a slow *rate* of movement; *rate* of interest is the ratio of the interest to the principal, per annum.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was different from what it is nowadays. *South.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so . . . merciful. *Calamy.*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

3. Valuation; price fixed with relation to a standard; cost; charge; as, high or low *rates* of transportation.

They come at dear *rates* from Japan. *Locke.*

4. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish *rates;* town *rates.*

5. Order; arrangement. [*Obs.*]

Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate.* *Spenser.*

6. Ratification; approval. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

7. (*Horol.*) The daily gain or loss in seconds of a clock or watch that gains or loses time regularly.

8. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first *rate*, second *rate*, etc. (*b*) The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A 1, A 2, etc.

Rate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATING.] **1.** To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree.

To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions is a rule frequent indeed, but not infallible. *South.*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate.* *Dryden.*

2. To assess for the payment of a rate or tax.

3. To settle the relative scale, rank, position, amount, value, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman; to *rate* a pension.

4. To ratify. [*Obs.*] "To *rate* the truce." *Chapman.*

To rate a chronometer, to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, so as to make an allowance or computation dependent thereon.

Syn. — To value; appraise; estimate; reckon.

Rate, *v. i.* **1.** To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

2. To make an estimate.

Rate'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* See RATABLE.

Ra'tel (rā'tĕl), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) Any carnivore of the genus *Mellivora*, allied to the weasels and the skunks; — called also *honey badger.*

1/12

African or Cape Ratel (*Mellivora Capensis*).

☞ Several species are known in Africa and India. The Cape ratel (*M. Capensis*) and the Indian ratel (*M. Indica*) are the best known. The back is gray; the lower parts, face, and tail are black. They are fond of honey, and rob the nests of wild bees.

Rate'pay'er (-pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays rates or taxes.

Rat'er (rāt'ĕr), *n.* One who rates or estimates.

Rat'er, *n.* One who rates or scolds.

Rat'fish' (răt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as RAT-TAIL.

Rath (răth), *n.* [Ir. *rath.*] **1.** A hill or mound. [*Ireland*] *Spenser.*

2. A kind of ancient fortification found in Ireland.

Rath } (răth), *a.* [AS. *hræð, hræd*, quick, akin to
Rathe } OHG. *hrad*, Icel. *hraðr.*] Coming before others, or before the usual time; early. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

Rath, } *adv.* Early; soon; betimes. [*Obs.* or *Po-*
Rathe, } *etic*]

Why rise ye up so *rathe?* *Chaucer.*

Too *rathe* cut off by practice criminal. *Spenser.*

Rath'er (răth'ĕr), *a.* [Compar. of RATH, *a.*] Prior; earlier; former. [*Obs.*]

Now no man dwelleth at the *rather* town. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

Rath'er (răth'ĕr; 277), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe, hræðe*, quickly, immediately. See RATH, *a.*] **1.** Earlier; sooner; before. [*Obs.*]

Thou shalt, quod he, be *rather* false than I. *Chaucer.*

A good mean to come the *rather* to grace. *Foxe.*

2. More readily or willingly; preferably.

My soul chooseth . . . death *rather* than my life. *Job* vii. 15.

3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was said or suggested; instead.

Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. *Mark* v. 26.

4. Of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to, or as more likely than, the other; somewhat.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain. *Dryden.*

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*

6. In some degree; somewhat; as, the day is *rather* warm; the house is *rather* damp.

The rather, the more so; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

— Had rather, *or* **Would rather,** prefer to; prefers to; as, he *had*, or *would*, *rather* go than stay. "I *had rather* speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." 1 *Cor.* xiv. 19. See *Had rather*, under HAD.

Rath'ripe' (răth'rīp'), *a.* Rareripe, or early ripe. — *n.* A rareripe. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Such who delight in *rathripe* fruits. *Fuller.*

Rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ratification.*] The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the *ratification* of a treaty.

Rat'i-fi'er (răt'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ratifies; a confirmer. *Shak.*

Rat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *ratifier*, fr. L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RATE, *n.*, and -FY.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; to confirm; to establish; to settle; especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant; as, to *ratify* an agreement, treaty, or contract; to *ratify* a nomination.

It is impossible for the divine power to set a seal to a lie by *ratifying* an imposture with such a miracle. *South.*

Rat'i-ha-bi'tion (-hă-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ratihabitio; ratus* fixed, valid + *habere* to hold.] Confirmation or approbation, as of an act or contract. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō *or* rā'shō), *n.* [L., fr. *reri, ratus*, to reckon, believe, think, judge. See REASON.] **1.** (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind. It is expressed by the quotient of the division of the first by the second; thus, the ratio of 3 to 6 is expressed by $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; of a to b by $\frac{a}{b}$; or (less commonly) the second term is made the dividend; as, $a : b = \frac{b}{a}$.

☞ Some writers consider *ratio* as the quotient itself, making ratio equivalent to a number.

The term *ratio* is also sometimes applied to the *difference* of two quantities as well as to their *quotient*, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio.* The name *ratio* is sometimes given to the *rule of three* in arithmetic. See under RULE.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under COMPOUND, DUPLICATE, etc. — **Ratio of a geometrical progression,** the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one.

Ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason. See RATIO.] To reason, esp. deductively; to offer reason or argument.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio:* cf. F. *ratiocination.*] The process of reasoning, or deducing conclusions from premises; deductive reasoning.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na-tive (-ŏs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ratiocinativus.*] Characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; argumentative; as, a *ratiocinative* process.

The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character. *Coleridge.*

Ra'ti-oc'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rў), *a.* Ratiocinative. [*R.*]

Ra'tion (rā'shŭn *or* răsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr L. *ratio* a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, LL. *ratio* ration. See RATIO.] **1.** A fixed daily allowance of provisions assigned to a soldier in the army, or a sailor in the navy, for his subsistence.

☞ Officers have several rations, the number varying according to their rank or the number of their attendants.

2. Hence, a certain portion or fixed amount dealt out; an allowance; an allotment.

Ra'tion, *v. t.* To supply with rations, as a regiment.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* [L. *rationalis:* cf. F. *rationnel.* See RATIO, REASON, and cf. RATIONALE.] **1.** Relating to the reason; not physical; mental.

Moral philosophy was his chiefest end; for the *rational*, the natural, and mathematics . . . were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other. *Sir T. North.*

2. Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason or understanding; reasoning.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; wise; judicious; as, *rational* conduct; a *rational* man.

4. (*Chem.*) Expressing the type, structure, relations, and reactions of a compound; graphic; — said of formulæ. See under FORMULA.

Rational horizon. (*Astron.*) See HORIZON, 2 (*b*). — **Rational quantity** (*Alg.*), one that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign, or in exact parts of unity; — opposed to *irrational* or *radical quantity.* — **Rational symptom** (*Med.*), one elicited by the statements of the patient himself and not as the result of a physical examination.

Syn. — Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious. — RATIONAL, REASONABLE. *Rational* has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*; as, a *rational* being, a *rational* state of mind, *rational* views, etc. In these cases the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and means, governed or directed by reason; as, *reasonable* desires or plans; a *reasonable* charge; a *reasonable* prospect of success.

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, human, *rational*, love still. *Milton.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

Ra'tion-al, *n.* A rational being. *Young.*

Ra'tion-a'le (răsh'ŭn-ā'lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale.* See RATIONAL, *a.*] An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like; also, the principles themselves.

Ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rationalisme.*] **1.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine or system of those who deduce their religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation.

2. (*Philos.*) The system that makes rational power the ultimate test of truth; — opposed to *sensualism*, or *sensationalism*, and *empiricism.* *Fleming.*

Ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rationaliste.*] One who accepts rationalism as a theory or system; also, disparagingly, a false reasoner. See Citation under REASONIST.

Ra'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Belonging to, or in
Ra'tion-al-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } accordance with, the principles of rationalism. — **Ra'tion-al-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *rationalité*, or L. *rationalitas.*] The quality or state of being rational; agreement with reason; possession of reason; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of Tongue.*

Well-directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ra'tion-al-i-za'tion (răsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of rationalizing.

Ra'tion-al-ize (răsh'ŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make rational; also, to convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist.

3. To form a rational conception of.

4. (*Alg.*) To render rational; to free from radical signs or quantities.

Ra'tion-al-ize, *v. i.* To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., especially in matters of religion: to accord with the principles of rationalism.

Theodore . . . is justly considered the chief *rationalizing* doctor of antiquity. *J. H. Newman.*

Ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a rational manner.

Ra'tion-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rational; rationality.

‖ **Ra-ti'tæ** (rā-tī'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ratis* a raft; cf. L. *ratitus* marked with the figure of a raft.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds in which the wings are small, rudimentary, or absent, and the breastbone is destitute of a keel. The ostrich, emu, moa, and apteryx are examples.

Rat'i-tate (răt'ĭ-tāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ratitæ.

Rat'ite (răt'īt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ratitæ. — *n.* One of the Ratitæ.

Rat'lines } (răt'lĭnz), *n. pl.* [Of uncertain origin.]
Rat'lins } (*Naut.*) The small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder. [Written also *ratlings*, and *rattlings.*] *Totten.*

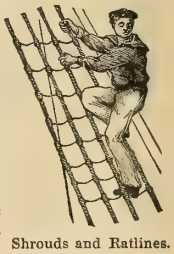

Shrouds and Ratlines.

Rat'on (răt'ŏn), *n.* [Cf. RACCOON.] A small rat. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Ra-toon' (rȧ-tōōn'), *n.* **1.** Same as RATTOON, *n.*

2. A rattan cane. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Ra-toon', *v. i.* Same as RATTOON, *v. i.*

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* [*Rat* + *bane.*] Rat poison; white arsenic.

Rats'baned' (-bānd'), *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

Rat'-tail' (răt'tāl'), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tail* file, which is round, slender, and tapering. See *Illust.* of FILE.

Rat'-tail', *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) *pl.* An excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The California chimæra. See CHIMÆRA. (*b*) Any fish of the genus *Macrurus.* See GRENADIER, 2.

Rat'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat.

Rat-tailed larva (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a fly of the genus Eristalis. See ERISTALIS. — **Rat-tailed serpent** (*Zoöl.*), the fer-de-lance. — **Rat-tailed shrew** (*Zoöl.*), the musk shrew.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* [Malay *rōtan.*] [Written also *ratan.*] (*Bot.*) One of the long slender flexible stems of several species of palms of the genus *Calamus*, mostly East Indian, though some are African and Australian. They are exceedingly tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs and seats of chairs, cords and cordage, and many other purposes.

Rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *ratten* a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat.] To deprive feloniously of the tools used in one's employment (as by breaking or stealing them), for the purpose of annoying; as, to *ratten* a mechanic who works during a strike. [*Trades-union Cant*] *J. McCarthy.*

Rat'ter (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rats, as one who deserts his party.

2. Anything which catches rats; esp., a dog trained to catch rats; a rat terrier. See TERRIER.

Rat'ti-net' (-tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

Rat'ting (răt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The conduct or practices of one who rats. See RAT, *v. i.*, 1. *Sydney Smith.*

2. The low sport of setting a dog upon rats confined in a pit to see how many he will kill in a given time.

Rat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Akin to D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, AS. *hrætele* a rattle, in *hrætelwyrt* rattlewort; cf. Gr. κραδαίνειν to swing, wave. Cf. RAIL a bird.] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp, inharmonious noises, as by the collision of hard and not very sonorous bodies shaken together; to clatter.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*

'T was but the wind,
Or the car *rattling* o'er the stony street. *Byron.*

2. To drive or ride briskly, so as to make a clattering; as, we *rattled* along for a couple of miles. [*Colloq.*]

3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; — with *on* or *away*; as, she *rattled* on for an hour. [*Colloq.*]

Rat'tle (răt't'l), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling or clattering sound; as, to *rattle* a chain.

2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise.

Sound but another [drum], and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to disconcert; to confuse; as, to *rattle* one's judgment; to *rattle* a player in a game. [*Colloq.*]

4. To scold; to rail at. *L'Estrange.*

To rattle off. (*a*) To tell glibly or noisily; as, *to rattle off* a story. (*b*) To rail at; to scold. "She would sometimes *rattle off* her servants sharply." *Arbuthnot.*

Rat'tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the *rattle* of a drum. *Prior.*

2. Noisy, rapid talk.

All this ado about the golden age is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill.*

3. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; especially, a child's toy that rattles when shaken.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Pleased with a *rattle*, tickled with a straw. *Pope.*

4. A noisy, senseless talker; a jabberer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace, should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle*. *Macaulay.*

5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) Any organ of an animal having a structure adapted to produce a rattling sound.

☞ The *rattle* of a rattlesnake is composed of the hardened terminal scales, loosened in succession, but not cast off, and so modified in form as to make a series of loose, hollow joints.

7. The noise in the throat produced by the air in passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel; — chiefly observable at the approach of death, when it is called the *death rattle*. See RÂLE.

To spring a rattle, to cause it to sound. — **Yellow rattle** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered herb (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), the ripe seeds of which rattle in the inflated calyx.

Rat'tle-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American herb (*Crotalaria sagittalis*), the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod. (*b*) Any species of *Crotalaria*, a genus of yellow-flowered herbs, with inflated, many-seeded pods.

Rat'tle-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; rattle-headed.

Rat'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* An empty, noisy talker.

Rat'tle-headed, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rat'tle-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* A bat. [*Obs.*] *Puttenham.*

Rat'tle-pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A rattlehead. *C. Kingsley.*

Rat'tle-pat'ed, *a.* Rattle-headed. "A noisy, *rattle-pated* fellow." *W. Irving.*

Rat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rattles.

Rat'tle-snake' (răt't'l-snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of venomous American snakes belonging to the genera *Crotalus* and *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. They have a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken. The common rattlesnake of the Northern United States (*Crotalus horridus*), and the diamond rattlesnake of the South (*C. adamanteus*), are the best known. See *Illust.* of FANG.

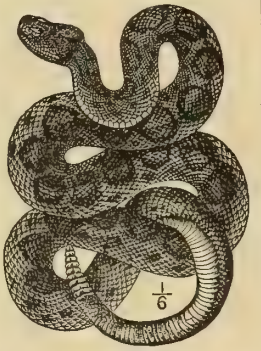

Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*, variety *atrox*).

Ground rattlesnake (*Zoöl.*), a small rattlesnake (*Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus, miliaria*) of the Southern United States, having a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head. — **Rattlesnake fern** (*Bot.*), a common American fern (*Botrychium Virginianum*) having a triangular decompound frond and a long-stalked panicle of spore cases rising from the middle of the frond. — **Rattlesnake grass** (*Bot.*), a handsome American grass (*Glyceria Canadensis*) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, each one composed of imbricated parts and slightly resembling the rattle of the rattlesnake. Sometimes called *quaking grass*. — **Rattlesnake plantain.** (*Bot.*) See under PLANTAIN. — **Rattlesnake root** (*Bot.*), a name given to certain American species of the composite genus *Prenanthes* (*P. alba* and *P. serpentaria*), formerly asserted to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. Called also *lion's foot, gall of the earth*, and *white lettuce*. — **Rattlesnake's master.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of Agave (*Agave Virginica*) growing in the Southern United States. (*b*) An umbelliferous plant (*Eryngium yuccæfolium*) with large bristly-fringed linear leaves. (*c*) A composite plant, the blazing star (*Liatris squarrosa*). — **Rattlesnake weed** (*Bot.*), a plant of the composite genus *Hieracium* (*H. venosum*); — probably so named from its spotted leaves. See also SNAKEROOT.

Rattlesnake Grass.

Rat'tle-trap' (-trăp'), *n.* Any machine or vehicle that does not run smoothly. [*Colloq.*] *A. Trollope.*

Rat'tle-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Astragalus*. See MILK VETCH.

Rat'tle-wings' (-wĭngz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The golden-eye.

Rat'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *hrætelwyrt.*] (*Bot.*) Same as RATTLEBOX.

Rat'tlings (răt'tlĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ratlines.

Rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp *retoño.*] One of the stems or shoots of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root, or later. See PLANT-CANE.

Rat-toon', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATTOONED (-tōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATTOONING.] [Cf. Sp. *retoñar.*] To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting.

Rau'cid (rạ'sĭd), *a.* [L. *raucus* hoarse; cf. LL. *raucidus.*] Hoarse; raucous. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Rau'ci-ty (rạ'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *raucitas*, from *raucus* hoarse: cf. F. *raucité.*] Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness; as, the *raucity* of a trumpet, or of the human voice.

Rau'cous (rạ'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous*, thick tone. "His voice slightly *raucous*." *Aytoun.* — **Rau'cous-ly,** *adv.*

Raught (rạt), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of REACH. *Shak.*

Raught, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of RECK. *Chaucer.*

Raunch (rạnch), *v. t.* See RANCH. *Spenser.*

Raun-soun' (rạn-sōōn'), *n.* Ransom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rav'age (răv'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) L. *rapagium, rapaticum*, fr. *rapere* to carry off by force, to ravish. See RAPACIOUS, RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; havoc; waste; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an army, or of time.

Would one think 't were possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

Syn. — Despoilment; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

Rav'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVAGING (-ă-jĭng).] [F *ravager.* See RAVAGE, *n.*] To lay waste by force; to desolate by violence; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to spoil; to plunder; to consume.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison.*

His lands were daily *ravaged*, his cattle driven away. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

Rav'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ravages or lays waste; spoiler.

Rave (rāv), *obs. imp.* of RIVE.

Rave, *n.* [Prov. E. *raves*, or *rathes*, a frame laid on a wagon, for carrying hay, etc.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of a wagon body or a sleigh.

Rave (rāv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVED (rāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVING.] [F. *rêver* to rave, to be delirious, to dream; perhaps fr. L. *rabere* to rave, rage, be mad or furious. Cf. RAGE, REVERIE.] **1.** To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk or act irrationally; to be wild, furious, or raging, as a madman.

In our madness evermore we *rave*. *Chaucer.*

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went *raving* down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie. *Macaulay.*

2. To rush wildly or furiously. *Spenser.*

3. To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive passion or excitement; — followed by *about, of*, or *on*; as, he *raved* about her beauty.

The hallowed scene
Which others *rave* of, though they know it not. *Byron.*

Rave, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly; as, to *rave* nonsense. *Young.*

Rave'hook (rāv'hŏŏk), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A tool, hooked at the end, for enlarging or clearing seams for the reception of oakum.

Rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVELED (-ld) or RAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVELING or RAVELLING.] [OD. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*, akin to LG. *rebeln, rebbeln, reffeln.*] **1.** To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist; to unweave or unknit; — often followed by *out*; as, to *ravel* a twist; to *ravel* out a stocking.

Sleep, that knits up the *raveled* sleave of care. *Shak.*

2. To undo the intricacies of; to disentangle.

3. To pull apart, as the threads of a texture, and let them fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

What glory 's due to him that could divide
Such *raveled* interests? has the knot untied? *Waller.*

The faith of very many men seems a duty so weak and indifferent, is so often untwisted by violence, or *raveled* and entangled in weak discourses! *Jer. Taylor.*

Rav'el, *v. i.* **1.** To become untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.

2. To fall into perplexity and confusion. [*Obs.*]

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

3. To make investigation or search, as by picking out the threads of a woven pattern. [*Obs.*]

The humor of *raveling* into all these mystical or entangled matters. *Sir W. Temple.*

Rav'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Also *raveller.*] One who ravels.

Rave'lin (răv'lĭn; 277), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *rebellin*, It. *revellino, rivellino*; perhaps fr. L. *re-* again + *vallum* wall.] (*Fort.*) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the counterscarp of the place. Formerly called *demilune*, and *half-moon*.

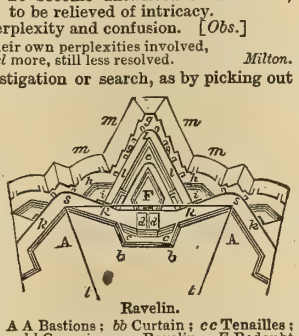

Ravelin.

A A Bastions; *bb* Curtain; *cc* Tenailles; *dd* Caponiere; *e* Ravelin; *F* Redoubt in the Ravelin; *gg* Covered Way; *hh* Reëntering Places of Arms; *ii* Redoubts in same; *kk* Ditch; *ll* Ditch of Ravelin; *mmmm* Glacis; *ss* Exterior Side; *ts* Capital.

Rav'el-ing (răv'l-ĭng), *n.* [Also *ravelling.*] **1.** The act of untwisting or of disentangling.

2. That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn*; akin to D. *raaf*, G. *rabe*, OHG. *hraban*, Icel. *hrafn*, Dan. *ravn*, and perhaps to L. *corvus*, Gr. κόραξ. √19.] (*Zoöl.*) A large black passerine bird (*Corvus corax*), similar to the crow, but larger. It is native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and is noted for its sagacity.

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Sea **raven** (*Zoöl.*), the cormorant.

Ra'ven, *a.* Of the color of the raven; jet black; as, *raven* curls; *raven* darkness.

Rav'en (răv'n), *n.* [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, violence, F. *ravine* ravine. See RAVINE, RAPINE.] [Written also *ravin*, and *ravine.*] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. *Ray.*

2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.

Rav'en, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVENING.] [Written also *ravin*, and *ravine.*] **1.** To obtain or seize by violence. *Hakewill.*

2. To devour with great eagerness.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Shak.*

Rav'en, *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity. [Written also *ravin*, and *ravine.*]

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

‖ **Rav'e-na'la** (răv'ē-nā'lá), *n.* [Malagasy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants related to the banana.

☞ *Ravenala Madagascariensis*, the principal species, is an unbranched tree with immense oarlike leaves growing alternately from two sides of the stem. The sheathing bases of the leafstalks collect and retain rain water, which flows freely when they are pierced with a knife, whence the plant is called *traveler's tree.*

Rav'en-er (răv'n-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ravens or plunders. *Gower.*

2. A bird of prey, as the owl or vulture. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rav'en-ing, *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity; extortion. *Luke* xi. 39.

Rav'en-ing, *a.* Greedily devouring; rapacious; as, *ravening* wolves. — **Rav'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Rav'en-ous (răv'n-ŭs), *a.* [From 2d RAVEN.] **1.** Devouring with rapacious eagerness; furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; as, a *ravenous* wolf or vulture.

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a *ravenous* appetite or desire.

— **Rav'en-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Rav'en-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ra'ven's-duck' (rā'v'nz-dŭk'), *n.* [Cf. G. *ravenstuch.*] A fine quality of sailcloth. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Rav'er (rāv'ẽr), *n.* One who raves.

Rav'in (răv'n), *a.* Ravenous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rav'in ‖ (răv'n), *n.* [See 2d RAVEN.] Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey; raven. "Fowls of *ravyne*." *Chaucer.*

Rav'ine ‖

Though Nature, red in tooth and claw
With *ravine*, shrieked against his creed. *Tennyson.*

Rav'in, Rav'ine, *v. t. & i.* See RAVEN, *v. t. & i.*

Ra-vine' (rá-vēn'), *n.* [F., a place excavated by a torrent, a ravine, fr. *ravir* to snatch or tear away, L. *rapere*; cf. L. *rapina* rapine. See RAVISH, and cf. RAPINE, RAVEN prey.] **1.** A torrent of water. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

2. A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorge; a mountain cleft.

Rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *a.* Talking irrationally and wildly; as, a *raving* lunatic. — **Rav'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVISHING.] [OE. *ravissen*, F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere* to snatch or tear away, to ravish. See RAPACIOUS, RAPID, and -ISH.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force.

These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. To transport with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy. "*Ravished* . . . for the joy." *Chaucer.*

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant.* iv. 9.

3. To have carnal knowledge of (a woman) by force, and against her consent; to rape. *Shak.*

Syn. — To transport; entrance; enrapture; delight; violate; deflour; force.

Rav'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ravishes (in any sense).

Rav'ish-ing, *a.* Rapturous; transporting.

Rav'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a ravishing manner.

Rav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *ravissement.* See RAVISH.] **1.** The act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being ravished; rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy. *Spenser*

In whose sight all things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of ravishing a woman; rape.

Rav'is-sant (răv'ĭs-sănt), *a.* [F.] (*Her.*) In a half-raised position, as if about to spring on prey.

Raw (rȧ), *a.* [*Compar.* RAWER (-ẽr); *superl.* RAWEST.] [AS. *hreáw ;* akin to D. *ruauw*, LG. *rau*, G. *roh*, OHG. *rō*, Icel. *hrār*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå*, L. *crudus*, Gr. κρέας flesh, Skr. *kravis* raw flesh. √18. Cf. CRUDE, CRUEL.] **1.** Not altered from its natural state; not prepared by the action of heat; as, *raw* sienna; specifically, not cooked; not changed by heat to a state suitable for eating; not done; as, *raw* meat.

2. Hence: Unprepared for use or enjoyment; immature; unripe; unseasoned; inexperienced; unpracticed; untried; as, *raw* soldiers; a *raw* recruit.

Approved himself to the *raw* judgment of the multitude. *De Quincey.*

3. Not worked in due form; in the natural state; untouched by art; unwrought. Specifically: (*a*) Not distilled; as, *raw* water. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* (*b*) Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk or cotton. (*c*) Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. (*d*) Not tried; not melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. (*e*) Not tanned; as, *raw* hides. (*f*) Not trimmed, covered, or folded under; as, the *raw* edge of a piece of metal or of cloth.

4. Not covered; bare. Specifically: (*a*) Bald. [*Obs.*] "With skull all *raw*." *Spenser.* (*b*) Deprived of skin; galled; as, a *raw* sore. (*c*) Sore, as if by being galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*

Raw material, material that has not been subjected to a (specified) process of manufacture; as, ore is the *raw material* used in smelting; leather is the *raw material* of the shoe industry. — **Raw pig**, cast iron as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Raw, *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place; a sensitive spot; as, to touch one on the *raw*.

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.*

Raw'bone' (rȧ'bōn'), *a.* Rawboned. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Raw'boned' (-bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt. *Shak.*

Raw'head' (rȧ'hĕd'), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloodybones.

Raw'hide' (rȧ'hīd'), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned (or raw) hide twisted.

Raw'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Raw'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience.

2. Without proper preparation or provision. *Shak.*

Raw'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being raw.

Ray (rā), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *array;* cf. BERAY.] **1.** To array. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

2. To mark, stain, or soil; to streak; to defile. [*Obs.*] "The filth that did it *ray*." *Spenser.*

Ray, *n.* Array; order; arrangement; dress. [*Obs.*]

And spoiling all her gears and goodly *ray*. *Spenser.*

Ray, *n.* [OF. *rai*, F. *rais*, fr. L. *radius* a beam or ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel. Cf. RADIUS.] **1.** One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of six *rays*.

2. (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant; the marginal florets of a compound flower, as an aster or a sunflower; one of the pedicels of an umbel or other circular flower cluster; radius. See RADIUS.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the radiating spines, or cartilages, supporting the fins of fishes. (*b*) One of the spheromeres of a radiate, especially one of the arms of a starfish or an ophiuran.

4. (*Physics*) (*a*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point; a single element of light or heat propagated continuously; as, a solar *ray;* a polarized *ray*. (*b*) One of the component elements of the total radiation from a body; any definite or limited portion of the spectrum; as, the red *ray;* the violet *ray*. See *Illust.* under LIGHT.

5. Sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory of vision, that sight was something which proceeded from the eye to the object seen.

All eyes direct their *rays*
On him, and crowds turn coxcombs as they gaze. *Pope.*

6. (*Geom.*) One of a system of diverging lines passing through a point, and regarded as extending indefinitely in both directions. See HALF-RAY.

Bundle of rays. (*Geom.*) See *Pencil of rays*, below. — **Extraordinary ray** (*Opt.*), that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which does not follow the ordinary law of refraction. — **Ordinary ray** (*Opt.*), that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual or ordinary law of refraction. — **Pencil of rays** (*Geom.*), a definite system of rays. — **Ray flower**, *or* **Ray floret** (*Bot.*), one of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in such composite plants as the aster, golden-rod, daisy, and sunflower. They have an elongated, strap-shaped corolla, while the corollas of the disk flowers are tubular and five-lobed. — **Ray point** (*Geom.*), the common point of a pencil of rays. — **Röntgen ray** (rĕnt'gĕn) (*Phys.*), a kind of ray generated in a very highly exhausted vacuum tube by the electrical discharge. It is capable of passing through many bodies opaque to light, and producing photographic and fluorescent effects by which means pictures showing the internal structure of opaque objects are made, called *radiographs*, or *sciagraphs*. So called from the discoverer, W. C. *Röntgen*. — **X ray**, the Röntgen ray; — so called by its discoverer because of its enigmatical character, *x* being an algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity.

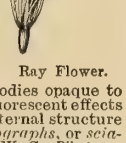
Ray Flower.

Ray, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAYED (rād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAYING.] [Cf. OF. *raier*, *raiier*, *rayer*, L. *radiare* to irradiate. See RAY, *n.*, and cf. RADIATE.] **1.** To mark with long lines; to streak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. [From RAY, *n.*] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out; as, to *ray* smiles. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Ray, *v. i.* To shine, as with rays. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ray, *n.* [F. *raie*, L. *raia*. Cf. ROACH.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous elasmobranch fishes of the order Raiæ, including the skates, torpedoes, sawfishes, etc. (*b*) In a restricted sense, any of the broad, flat, narrow-tailed species, as the skates and sting rays. See SKATE.

Bishop ray, a yellow-spotted, long-tailed eagle ray (*Stoasodon narinari*) of the Southern United States and the West Indies. — **Butterfly ray**, a short-tailed American sting ray (*Pteroplatea Maclura*), having very broad pectoral fins. — **Devil ray.** See SEA DEVIL. — **Eagle ray**, any large ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, or *Ætobatidæ*. The common European species (*Myliobatis aquila*) is called also *whip ray*, and *miller*. — **Electric ray**, *or* **Cramp ray**, a torpedo. — **Starry ray**, a common European skate (*Raia radiata*). — **Sting ray**, any one of numerous species of rays of the family *Trygonidæ* having one or more large, sharp, barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail. Called also *stingaree*.

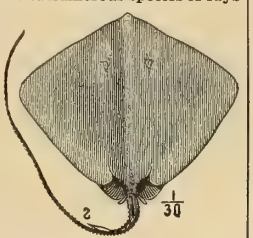
Sting Ray (*Dasybatis centrurus*).
s Caudal Sting or Spine.

‖ **Ra'yah** (rā'yȧ *or* rä'yȧ), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah* a herd, a subject, fr. *ra'a* to pasture, guard.] A person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax. [*Turkey*]

Ray' grass' (rā'grȧs'). [Etymol. of *ray* is uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A perennial European grass (*Lolium perenne*); — called also *rye grass*, and *red darnel*. See DARNEL, and GRASS.

Italian ray, *or* **rye, grass.** See DARNEL, and GRASS.

Ray'less (rā'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of rays; hence, dark; not illuminated; blind; as, a *rayless* sky; *rayless* eyes.

Ray'on (rā'ŏn), *n.* [F.] Ray; beam. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ray'on-nant (rā'ŏn-nänt), *a.* [F.] (*Her.*) Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

Raze (rāz), *n.* [See RACE.] A Shakespearean word (used once) supposed to mean the same as *race*, a root.

Raze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAZED (rāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAZING.] [F. *raser*. See RASE, *v. t.*] [Written also *rase*.] **1.** To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

2. To subvert from the foundation; to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; ruin. See DEMOLISH.

Razed (rāzd), *a.* Slashed or striped in patterns. [*Obs.*] "Two Provincial roses on my *razed* shoes." *Shak.*

Ra-zee' (rȧ-zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé*, fr. *raser* to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE, *v. t.*, RASE, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Totten.*

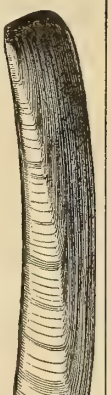
Razor Shell (*Solen ensis*). (⅓)

Ra-zee', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAZEED (rȧ-zēd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAZEEING.] To cut down to a less number of decks, and thus to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts; as, to *razee* a book, or an article.

Ra'zor (rā'zẽr), *n.* [OE. *rasour*, OF. *rasur*, LL. *rasor:* cf. F. *rasoir*, LL. *rasorium*. See RAZE, *v. t.*, RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A keen-edged knife of peculiar shape, used in shaving the hair from the face or the head. "Take thee a barber's *razor*." *Ezek.* v. 1.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A tusk of a wild boar.

Razor fish. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small Mediterranean fish (*Coryphæna novacula*), prized for the table. (*b*) The razor shell. — **Razor grass** (*Bot.*), a West Indian plant (*Scleria scindens*), the triangular stem and the leaves of which are edged with minute sharp teeth. — **Razor grinder** (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker. — **Razor shell** (*Zoöl.*), any marine bivalve shell belonging to Solen and allied genera, especially *Solen*, or *Ensatella*, *ensis*, and *Americana*, which have a long, narrow, somewhat curved shell, resembling a razor handle in shape. Called also *razor clam*, *razor fish*, *knife handle*. — **Razor stone.** Same as NOVACULITE. — **Razor strap**, *or* **Razor strop**, a strap or strop used in sharpening razors.

Ra'zor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Ready for the razor; fit to be shaved. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ra'zor-back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rorqual.

Ra'zor-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a sharp, lean, or thin back; as, a *razor-backed* hog, perch, etc.

Ra'zor-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of auk (*Alca torda*) common in the arctic seas. See AUK, and *Illust.* in Appendix. (*b*) See CUTWATER, 3.

Ra'zure (rā'zhûr; 135), *n.* [See RASURE.] **1.** The act of erasing or effacing, or the state of being effaced; obliteration. See RASURE. *Shak.*

2. An erasure; a change made by erasing.

‖ **Raz'zi-a** (räz'zē-ä), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghāzra* (pron. *razia* in Algeria).] A plundering and destructive incursion; a foray; a raid.

Re- (rē-). [L. *re-*, older form (retained before vowels) *red-:* cf. F. *re-*, *ré-*.] A prefix signifying *back*, *against*, *again*, *anew;* as, *recline*, to lean back; *recall*, to call back; *recede*; *remove*; *reclaim*, to call out against; *repugn*, to fight against; *recognition*, a knowing again; *rejoin*, to join again; *reiterate*; *reassure*. Combinations containing the prefix *re-* are readily formed, and are for the most part of obvious signification.

Re (rā). [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale of C; in the American system, to the second tone of any diatonic scale.

Re'ab-sorb' (rē'ȧb-sôrb'), *v. t.* To absorb again; to draw in, or imbibe, again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off; to swallow up again; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, etc.; — used esp. of fluids.

Re'ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reabsorbing.

Re'ac-cess' (rē'ăk-sĕs' *or* rē-ăk'sĕs), *n.* A second access or approach; a return. *Hakewill.*

Re'ac-cuse' (rē'ăk-kūz'), *v. t.* To accuse again.

Reach (rēch), *v. i.* To retch. *Cheyne.*

Reach, *n.* An effort to vomit. [*R.*]

Reach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the old preterit, is obsolete); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REACHING.] [OE. *rechen*, AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣcean*, to extend, stretch out; akin to D. *reiken*, G. *reichen*, and possibly to AS. *rīce* powerful, rich, E. *rich*. √115.] **1.** To extend; to stretch; to thrust out; to put forth, as a limb, a member, something held, or the like.

Her tresses yellow, and long straughten,
Unto her heeles down they *raughten*. *Rom. of R.*

Reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. *John* xx. 27.

Fruit trees, over woody, *reached* too far
Their pampered boughs. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, especially the hand; to give with the hand; to pass to another; to hand over; as, to *reach* one a book.

He *reached* me a full cup. *2 Esd.* xiv. 39.

3. To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend some part of the body, or something held by one, so as to touch, strike, grasp, or the like; as, to *reach* an object with the hand, or with a spear.

O patron power, . . . thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. To strike, hit, or touch with a missile; as, to *reach* an object with an arrow, a bullet, or a shell.

5. Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to; to pierce, or cut, as far as.

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

6. To extend to; to stretch out as far as; to touch by virtue of extent; as, his land *reaches* the river.

Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
That *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

7. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as.

Before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

8. To arrive at by effort of any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be advanced to.

The best account of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, comes short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

9. To understand; to comprehend. [*Obs.*]

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not. *Beau. & Fl.*

10. To overreach; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Reach, *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand.

Goddess humane, *reach*, then, and freely taste! *Milton.*

2. To strain after something; to make efforts.

Reaching above our nature does no good. *Dryden.*

3. To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal to, something.

And behold, a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 12.

The new world *reaches* quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle.*

4. (*Naut.*) To sail on the wind, as from one point of tacking to another, or with the wind nearly abeam.

To reach after *or* **at**, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in the posture of the mind *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

Reach, *n.* **1.** The act of stretching or extending; extension; power of reaching or touching with the person, or a limb, or something held or thrown; as, the fruit is beyond my *reach;* to be within *reach* of cannon shot.

2. The power of stretching out or extending action, influence, or the like; power of attainment or management; extent of force or capacity.

Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

3. Extent; stretch; expanse; hence, application; influence; result; scope.

And on the left hand, hell,
With long *reach*, interposed. *Milton.*

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*
Than to suspicion. *Shak.*

4. An extended portion of land or water; a stretch; a straight portion of a stream or river, as from one turn to another; a level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land. "The river's wooded *reach*." *Tennyson.*

The coast . . . is very full of creeks and *reaches*. *Holland.*

5. An artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon.*

6. The pole or rod which connects the hind axle with the forward bolster of a wagon.

Reach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Being within reach.

Reach'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reaches.

2. An exaggeration. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Reach'less, *a.* Being beyond reach; lofty.

Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time; to do over again; as, to *react* a play; the same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; as, every body *reacts* on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents; to act in opposition.

Re-ac'tion (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réaction.*] **1.** Any action in resisting other action or force; counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; reverse action.

2. (*Chem.*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other, or the action upon such chemical agents of some form of energy, as heat, light, or electricity, resulting in a chemical change in one or more of these agents, with the production of new compounds or the manifestation of distinctive characters. See *Blowpipe reaction*, *Flame reaction*, under BLOWPIPE, and FLAME.

3. (*Med.*) An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity and overaction succeeding depression or shock.

4. (*Mech.*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction.

Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Sir I. Newton* (*3d Law of Motion*).

5. (*Politics*) Backward tendency or movement after revolution, reform, or great progress in any direction.

The new king had, at the very moment at which his fame and fortune reached the highest point, predicted the coming *reaction.* *Macaulay.*

Reaction time (*Physiol.*), in nerve physiology, the interval between the application of a stimulus to an end organ of sense and the reaction or resulting movement; — called also *physiological time.* — **Reaction wheel** (*Mech.*), a water wheel driven by the reaction of water, usually one in which the water, entering it centrally, escapes at its periphery in a direction opposed to that of its motion by orifices at right angles, or inclined, to its radii.

Re-ac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Being, causing, or favoring reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.

Re-ac'tion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* REACTIONARIES (-rĭz). One who favors reaction, or seeks to undo political progress or revolution.

Re-ac'tion-ist, *n.* A reactionary. *C. Kingsley.*

Re-act'ive (rē-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réactif.*] Having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction. — **Re-act'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-act'ive-ness,** *n.*

Read (rēd), *n.* Rennet. See 3d REED. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READING.] [OE. *reden*, *ræden*, AS. *rædan* to read, advise, counsel, fr. *rǣd* advice, counsel, *rǣdan* (imperf. *reord*) to advise, counsel, guess; akin to D. *raden* to advise, G. *raten*, *rathen*, Icel. *rāða*, Goth. *rēdan* (in comp.), and perh. also to Skr. *rādh* to succeed. √116. Cf. RIDDLE.] **1.** To advise; to counsel. [*Obs.*] See REDE.

Therefore, I *read* thee, get thee to God's word, and thereby try all doctrine. *Tyndale.*

2. To interpret; to explain; as, to *read* a riddle.

3. To tell; to declare; to recite. [*Obs.*]

But *read* how art thou named, and of what kin. *Spenser.*

4. To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to *read* a discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music; to *read* a book.

Redeth [read ye] the great poet of Itaille. *Chaucer.*
Well could he *rede* a lesson or a story. *Chaucer.*

5. Hence, to know fully; to comprehend.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

6. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, etc.; to learn by observation.

An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*
Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

7. To make a special study of, as by perusing textbooks; as, to *read* theology or law.

To read one's self in, to read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and the Declaration of Assent, — required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice.

Read, *v. i.* **1.** To give advice or counsel. [*Obs.*]

2. To tell; to declare. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To perform the act of reading; to peruse, or to go over and utter aloud, the words of a book or other like document.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh.* viii. 8.

4. To study by reading; as, he *read* for the bar.

5. To learn by reading.

I have *read* of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

6. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

7. To produce a certain effect when read; as, that sentence *reads* queerly.

To read between the lines, to infer something different from what is plainly indicated; to detect the real meaning as distinguished from the apparent meaning.

Read, *n.* [AS. *rǣd* counsel, fr. *rǣdan* to counsel. See READ, *v. t.*] **1.** Saying; sentence; maxim; hence, word; advice; counsel. See REDE. [*Obs.*]

2. [READ, *v.*] Reading. [*Colloq.*] *Hume.*

One newswoman here lets magazines for a penny a *read.* *Furnivall.*

Read (rĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of READ, *v. t. & i.*

Read (rĕd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned.

A poet . . . well *read* in Longinus. *Addison.*

Read'a-ble (rēd'ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading; interesting. — **Read'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Read'a-bly,** *adv.*

Read'a-bil'i-ty (rēd'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being readable; readableness.

Re'ad-dress' (rē'ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* To address a second time; — often used reflexively.

He *readdressed* himself to her. *Boyle.*

Re'a-dept' (-ă-dĕpt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *adeptus*, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain.] To regain; to recover. [*Obs.*]

Re'a-dep'tion (-dĕp'shŭn), *n.* A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Read'er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rǣdere.*] **1.** One who reads. Specifically: (*a*) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (*b*) (*University of Oxford, Eng.*) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. *Lyell.* (*c*) A proof reader. (*d*) One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit.

2. One who reads much; one who is studious.

3. A book containing a selection of extracts for exercises in reading; an elementary book for practice in a language; a reading book.

Read'er-ship, *n.* The office of reader. *Lyell.*

Read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; quickly; promptly. *Chaucer.*

2. Without delay or objection; without reluctance; willingly; cheerfully.

How *readily* we wish time spent revoked! *Cowper.*

Read'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. *Acts* xvii. 11.

Syn. — Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See FACILITY.

Read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who reads; perusal; also, printed or written matter to be read.

2. Study of books; literary scholarship; as, a man of extensive *reading.*

3. A lecture or prelection; public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The way in which anything reads; force of a word or passage presented by a documentary authority; lection; version.

5. Manner of reciting, or acting a part, on the stage; way of rendering. [*Cant*]

6. An observation read from the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the *reading* of a barometer.

Reading of a bill (*Legislation*), its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it.

Read'ing, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the act of reading; used in reading.

2. Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.

Reading book, a book for teaching reading; a reader. — **Reading desk,** a desk to support a book while reading; esp., a desk used while reading the service in a church. — **Reading glass,** a large lens with more or less magnifying power, attached to a handle, and used in reading, etc. — **Reading man,** one who reads much; hence, in the English universities, a close, industrious student. — **Reading room,** a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort.

Re'ad-journ' (rē'ăd-jûrn'), *v. t.* To adjourn a second time; to adjourn again.

Re'ad-journ'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of readjourning; a second or repeated adjournment.

Re'ad-just' (-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again; to put in a different order or relation; to rearrange.

Re'ad-just'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, readjusts; in some of the States of the United States, one who advocates a refunding, and sometimes a partial repudiation, of the State debt without the consent of the State's creditors.

Re'ad-just'ment (-ment), *n.* A second adjustment; a new or different adjustment.

Re'ad-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of admitting again, or the state of being readmitted; as, the *readmission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

Re'ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

Re'ad-mit'tance (-tans), *n.* Allowance to enter again; a second admission.

Re'a-dopt' (rē'ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* To adopt again. *Young.*

Re'a-dorn' (-dôrn'), *v. t.* To adorn again or anew.

Re'ad-vance' (rē'ăd-văns'), *v. i.* To advance again.

Re'ad-vert'en-cy (-vẽrt'en-sў), *n.* The act of adverting to again, or of reviewing. [*R.*] *Norris.*

Read'y (rĕd'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* READIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* READIEST.] [AS. *rǣde;* akin to D. *gereed*, *bereid*, G. *bereit*, Goth. *garáids* fixed, arranged, and possibly to E. *ride*, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. Cf. ARRAY, 1st CURRY.] **1.** Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are *ready* to march; *ready* for the journey. "When she *redy* was." *Chaucer.*

2. Fitted or arranged for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished. "Dinner was *ready.*" *Fielding.*

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready:* come unto the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 4.

3. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; willing; free; inclined; disposed.

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts* xxi. 13.

If need be, I am *ready* to forego
And quit. *Milton.*

4. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; easy; expert; as, a *ready* apprehension; *ready* wit; a *ready* writer or workman. "*Ready* in devising expedients." *Macaulay.*

Gurth, whose temper was *ready*, though surly. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Offering itself at once; at hand; opportune; convenient; near; easy. "The *readiest* way." *Milton.*

A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

6. On the point; about; on the brink; near; — with a following infinitive.

My heart is *ready* to crack. *Shak.*

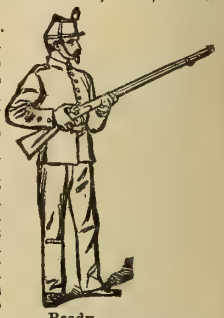

Ready.

7. (*Mil.*) A word of command, or a position, in the manual of arms, at which the piece is cocked and held in position to execute promptly the next command, which is, *aim.*

All ready, ready in every particular; wholly equipped or prepared. "[I] am *all redy* at your hest." *Chaucer.* — **Ready money,** means of immediate payment; cash. "'T is all the *ready money* fate can give." *Cowley.* — **Ready reckoner,** a book of tables for facilitating computations, as of interest, prices, etc. — **To make ready,** to make preparation; to get in readiness.

Syn. — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See PROMPT.

Read'y (rĕd'ў), *adv.* In a state of preparation for immediate action; so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *ready* armed. *Num.* xxxii. 17.

Read'y, *n.* Ready money; cash; — commonly with *the;* as, he was well supplied with the *ready.* [*Slang*]

Lord Strut was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Read'y, *v. t.* To dispose in order. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.*

Read'y-made' (-mād'), *a.* Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order; as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* jokes.

Read'y-wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd), *a.* Having ready wit.

Re'af-firm' (rē'ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again.

Re'af-firm'ance (rē'ăf-fẽrm'ans), **Re-af-fir-ma'tion** (rē-ăf'fẽr-mā'shŭn), } *n.* A second affirmation.

Re'af-for'est (rē'ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To convert again into a forest, as a region of country.

Re'af-for'es-ta'tion (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of converting again into a forest.

Re-a'gent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance capable of producing with another a reaction, especially when employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Re-ag'gra-va'tion (-ăg'grā-vā'shŭn), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Re'a-gree' (rē'ă-grē'), *v. i.* To agree again.

Reak (rēk), *n.* [√115. Cf. WRACK seaweed.] A rush. [*Obs.*] "Feeds on *reaks* and reeds." *Drant.*

Reak, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrekkr*, or E. *wreak* vengeance.] A prank. [*Obs.*] "They play such *reaks.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Re'al (rē'al), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis.* See REGAL, and cf. REE a coin.] A small Spanish silver coin; also, a denomination of money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system.

☞ A *real of plate* (coin) varied in value according to the time of its coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. The *real vellon*, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. In 1871 the coinage of Spain was assimilated to that of the Latin Union, of which the franc is the unit.

Re-al' (rā-äl'), *a.* Royal; regal; kingly. [*Obs.*] "The blood *real* of Thebes." *Chaucer.*

Re'al (rē'al), *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. L. *res*, *rei*, a thing: cf. F. *réel.* Cf. REBUS.] **1.** Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life.

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed. *Milton.*

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; often opposed to *ostensible;* as, the *real* reason; *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.

Whose perfection far excelled
Hers in all *real* dignity. *Milton.*

3. Relating to things, not to persons. [*Obs.*]

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

4. (*Alg.*) Having an assignable arithmetical or numerical value or meaning; not imaginary.

5. (*Law*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* property, in distinction from *personal* or *movable* property.

Chattels real (*Law*), such chattels as are annexed to, or savor of, the realty, as terms for years of land. See CHATTEL. — **Real action** (*Law*), an action for the recovery of real property. — **Real assets** (*Law*), lands or real estate in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — **Real composition** (*Eccl. Law*), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.* — **Real estate** *or* **property,** lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. *Kent. Burrill.* — **Real presence** (*R. C. Ch.*), the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. In other churches there is a belief in a form of real presence, not however in the sense of *transubstantiation.* — **Real servitude,** *called also* **Predial servitude** (*Civil Law*), a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor. *Erskine. Bouvier.*

Syn. — Actual; true; genuine; authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL. *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a *real*, not imaginary, occurrence. *Actual*

refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "It *actually* exists," "It has *actually* been done." Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality*. *Actual*, from this reference to being *acted*, has recently received a new signification, namely, *present*; as, the *actual* posture of affairs; since what is now in *action*, or going on, has, of course, a *present* existence. An *actual* fact; a *real* sentiment.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault. *Dryden.*

Our simple ideas are all *real*; all agree to the *reality* of things. *Locke.*

Re'al (rē'*a*l), *n.* A realist. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Re-al'gar (rē-ăl'gẽr), *n.* [F. *réalgar*, Sp. *rejalgar*, Ar. *rahj al ghār* powder of the mine.] (*Min.*) Arsenic sulphide, a mineral of a brilliant red color; red orpiment. It is also an artificial product.

Re'al-ism (rē'*a*l-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisme.*] **1.** (*Philos.*) (*a*) As opposed to *nominalism*, the doctrine that genera and species are real things or entities, existing independently of our conceptions. According to realism the Universal exists *ante rem* (*Plato*), or *in re* (*Aristotle*). (*b*) As opposed to *idealism*, the doctrine that in sense perception there is an immediate cognition of the external object, and our knowledge of it is not mediate and representative.

2. (*Art & Lit.*) Fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization, and making no appeal to the imagination; adherence to the actual fact.

Re'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *réaliste.*] **1.** (*Philos.*) One who believes in realism; esp., one who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*.

2. (*Art. & Lit.*) An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 2.

Re'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the realists; in the manner of the realists; characterized by realism rather than by imagination.

Re'al-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a realistic manner.

Re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* REALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *réalité*, LL. *realitas*. See 3d REAL, and cf. 2d REALTY.] **1.** The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything, in distinction from mere appearance; fact.

A man fancies that he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

2. That which is real; an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.

And to *realities* yield all her shows. *Milton.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

3. [See 1st REALTY, 2.] Loyalty; devotion. [*Obs.*]

To express our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*

4. (*Law*) See 2d REALTY, 2.

Re'al-i'za-ble (rē'*a*l-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized.

Re'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisation.*] The act of realizing, or the state of being realized.

Re'al-ize (rē'*a*l-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *réaliser.*] **1.** To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to effectuate; to accomplish; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*

2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; to feel vividly or strongly; to make one's own in apprehension or experience.

Many coincidences . . . soon begin to appear in them [Greek inscriptions] which *realize* ancient history to us. *Jowett.*

We can not *realize* it in thought, that the object . . . had really no being at any past moment. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To convert into real property; to make real estate of; as, to *realize* his fortune.

4. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get; as, to *realize* large profits from a speculation.

Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay.*

5. To convert into actual money; as, to *realize* assets.

Re'al-ize, *v. i.* To convert any kind of property into money, especially property representing investments, as shares in stock companies, bonds, etc.

Wary men took the alarm, and began to *realize*, a word now first brought into use to express the conversion of ideal property into something real. *W. Irving.*

Re'al-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

Re'al-i'zing (-ĭzĭng), *a.* Serving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of the danger incurred. — **Re'al-i'zing-ly,** *adv.*

Re'al-lege' (-ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

Re'al-li'ance (-lī'ans), *n.* A renewed alliance.

Re'-al-ly' (-lī'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *ally*, v. t.] To bring together again; to compose or form anew. *Spenser.*

Re'al-ty' (rē'*a*l-tў), *adv.* Royally. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re'al-ty (rē'*a*l-tў), *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth.

Whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

☞ *Really* is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or a declaration.

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Realm (rĕlm), *n.* [OE. *realme*, *ream*, *reaume*, OF. *reialme*, *roialme*, F. *royaume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *regalimen*, from L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; a region which is under the dominion of a king; a kingdom.

The absolute master of *realms* on which the sun perpetually shone. *Motley.*

2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; domain; department; division; as, the *realm* of fancy.

Realm'less, *a.* Destitute of a realm. *Keats.*

Re'al-ness (rē'*a*l-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being real; reality.

Re'al-ty (-tў), *n.* [OF. *réalté*, LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis.* See REGAL.] **1.** Royalty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Loyalty; faithfulness. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Re'al-ty, *n.* [Contr. from 1st REALITY.] **1.** Reality. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property; as, chattels which savor of the *realty*; — so written in legal language for *reality*. (*b*) Real estate; a piece of real property. *Blackstone.*

Ream (rēm), *n.* [AS. *reám*, akin to G. *rahm.*] Cream; also, the cream or froth on ale. [*Scot.*]

Ream, *v. i.* To cream; to mantle. [*Scot.*]

A huge pewter measuring pot which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* with excellent claret. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ream, *v. t.* [Cf. REIM.] To stretch out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments.

Ream, *n.* [OE. *reme*, OF. *rayme*, F. *rame* (cf. Sp. *resma*), fr. Ar. *rizma* a bundle, especially of paper.] A bundle, package, or quantity of paper, usually consisting of twenty quires or 480 sheets.

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires. [*Eng.*] A common practice is now to count five hundred sheets to the *ream*. *Knight.*

Ream, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAMED (rēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAMING.] [Cf. G. *räumen* to remove, to clear away, fr. *raum* room. See ROOM.] To bevel out, as the mouth of a hole in wood or metal; in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole, with a reamer.

Reame (rēm), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ream'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reams; specifically, an instrument with cutting or scraping edges, used, with a twisting motion, for enlarging a round hole, as the bore of a cannon, etc.

Reamer.

Re-am'pu-ta'tion (rē-ăm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Surg.*) The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.

Re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to restore to animation or life; to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person; to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* languid spirits. *Glanvill.*

Re-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act or operation of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated; reinvigoration; revival.

Re'an-nex' (rē'ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* To annex again or anew; to reunite. "To *reannex* that duchy." *Bacon.*

Re-an'nex-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reannexing.

Re-an'swer (rē-ăn'sẽr), *v. t. & i.* To answer in return; to repay; to compensate; to make amends for.

Which in weight to *reanswer*, his pettiness would bow under. *Shak.*

Reap (rēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAPED (rēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAPING.] [OE. *repen*, AS. *rīpan* to seize, reap; cf. D. *rapen* to glean, reap, G. *raufen* to pluck, Goth. *raupjan*, or E. *ripe.*] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.

2. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions.

Why do I humble thus myself, and, suing
For peace, *reap* nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton.*

3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.

4. To deprive of the beard; to shave. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Reaping hook, an implement having a hook-shaped blade, used in reaping; a sickle; — in a specific sense, distinguished from a sickle by a blade keen instead of serrated.

Reap, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping; to gather a harvest.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

Reap, *n.* [Cf. AS. *rīp* harvest. See REAP, *v.*] A bundle of grain; a handful of grain laid down by the reaper as it is cut. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Reap'er (rēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reaps.

The sun-burned *reapers* wiping their foreheads. *Macaulay.*

2. A reaping machine.

Re'ap-par'el (rē'ăp-păr'ĕl), *v. t.* To clothe again.

Re'ap-pear' (rē'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again.

Re'ap-pear'ance (-ans), *n.* A second or new appearance; the act or state of appearing again.

Re-ap'pli-ca'tion (rē-ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reapplying, or the state of being reapplied.

Re'ap-ply' (rē'ăp-plī'), *v. t. & i.* To apply again.

Re'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again.

Re'ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reappointing, or the state of being reappointed.

Re'ap-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* To apportion again.

Re'ap-por'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* A second or a new apportionment.

Re'ap-proach' (rē'ăp-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* To approach again or anew.

Rear (rēr), *adv.* Early; soon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*? *Gay.*

Rear, *n.* [OF. *riere* behind, backward, fr. L. *retro.* Cf. ARREAR.] **1.** The back or hindmost part; that which is behind, or last in order; — opposed to *front*.

Nipped with the lagging *rear* of winter's frost. *Milton.*

2. Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.

When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear*. *Milton.*

Rear, *a.* Being behind, or in the hindmost part; hindmost; as, the *rear* rank of a company.

Rear admiral, an officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice admiral and above a commodore. See ADMIRAL. — Rear front (*Mil.*), the rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position. — Rear guard (*Mil.*), the division of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it; — used also figuratively. — Rear line (*Mil.*), the line in the rear of an army. — Rear rank (*Mil.*), the rank or line of a body of troops which is in the rear, or last in order. — Rear sight (*Firearms*), the sight nearest the breech. — To bring up the rear, to come last or behind.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* To place in the rear; to secure the rear of. [*R.*]

Rear, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REARED (rērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REARING.] [AS. *rǽran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rǽsan*, causative of *rīsan* to rise. See RISE, and cf. RAISE.] **1.** To raise; to lift up; to cause to rise, become erect, etc.; to elevate; as, to *rear* a monolith.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *reared* me. *Milton.*

It *reareth* our hearts from vain thoughts. *Barrow.*

Mine [shall be] the first hand to *rear* her banner. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to *rear* defenses or houses; to *rear* one government on the ruins of another.

One *reared* a font of stone. *Tennyson.*

3. To lift and take up. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

And having her from Trompart lightly *reared*,
Upon his courser set the lovely load. *Spenser.*

4. To bring up to maturity, as young; to educate; to instruct; to foster; as, to *rear* offspring.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

5. To breed and raise; as, to *rear* cattle.

6. To rouse; to stir up. [*Obs.*]

And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To lift; elevate; erect; raise; build; establish. See the Note under RAISE, 3 (*c*).

Rear, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse; to become erect.

Rearing bit, a bit designed to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. *Knight.*

Rear'dorse (-dôrs), **Rear'dos** (-dŏs), *n.* A reredos.

Rear'er (rēr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rears.

Re-ar'gue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* To argue anew or again.

Re-ar'gu-ment (-gū-ment), *n.* An arguing over again, as of a motion made in court.

Rear'-horse' (rēr'hôrs'), *n.* [So called because it *rears* up when disturbed.] (*Zoöl.*) A mantis.

Rear'ly, *adv.* Early. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Rear'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

Rear'mouse', **Rere'mouse'** (-mous'), *n.* [AS. *hrēremūs*; probably fr. *hrēran* to agitate, stir (akin to G. *rühren*, Icel. *hræra*) + *mūs* mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The leather-winged bat (*Vespertilio murinus*). [Written also *reer-mouse.*]

Re'ar-range' (rē'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again; to arrange in a different way.

Re'ar-range'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of rearranging, or the state of being rearranged.

Rear'ward' (rēr'wẽrd'), *n.* [*Rear* + *ward.*] The last troop; the rear of an army; a rear guard. Also used figuratively. *Shak.*

Rear'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

Re'as-cend' (rē'ăs-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To rise, mount, or climb again.

Re'as-cend', *v. t.* To ascend or mount again; to reach by ascending again.

He mounts aloft, and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

Re'as-cen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

Re'as-cent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* A returning ascent or ascension; acclivity. *Cowper.*

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [OE. *resoun*, F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio* (akin to Goth. *raþjō* number, account, *garaþjan* to count, G. *rede* speech, *reden* to speak), fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think. Cf. ARRAIGN, RATE, RATIO, RATION.] **1.** A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; a just ground for a conclusion or an action; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation; the efficient cause of an occurrence or a phenomenon; a motive for an action or a determination; proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or a conclusion; principle; efficient cause; final cause; ground of argument.

I'll give him *reasons* for it. *Shak.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is by the motion of the next wheel. *Sir M. Hale.*

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called "catholic." *Bp. Pearson.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness *Tillotson.*

2. The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, sense, imagination, and memory, and in contrast to the feelings and desires. *Reason* comprises conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuitional faculty. Specifically, it is the intuitional faculty, or the faculty of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding, which is called the *discursive* or *ratiocinative* faculty.

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing anything divine or human, but by our five senses and our *reason*. *P. Browne.*

In common and popular discourse, *reason* denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. *Stewart.*

Reason is used sometimes to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brutes, and constitute his rational nature, more especially, perhaps, his intellectual powers; sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation. *Stewart.*

By the pure *reason* I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. *Coleridge.*

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the *reason*, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. *Coleridge.*

3. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right intellectual judgment; clear and fair deductions from true principles; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

I was promised, on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme. *Spenser.*

But law in a free nation hath been ever public *reason;* the enacted *reason* of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private *reason*, which to us is no law. *Milton.*

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

4. (*Math.*) Ratio; proportion. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of. "Spain is thin sown of people, partly *by reason of* the sterility of the soil." *Bacon.* — **In reason, In all reason,** in justice; with rational ground; in a right view.

When anything is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, *in reason*, to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

— **It is reasen, it is reasonable; it is right.** [*Obs.*]

Yet *it were* great *reason*, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE, SENSE.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASONING.] [Cf. F. *raisonner.* See REASON, *n.*] **1.** To exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences from premises; to perform the process of deduction or of induction; to ratiocinate; to reach conclusions by a systematic comparison of facts.

2. Hence: To carry on a process of deduction or of induction, in order to convince or to confute; to formulate and set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to argue.

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

3. To converse; to compare opinions. *Shak.*

Rea'son, *v. t.* **1.** To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *T. Burnet.*

2. To support with reasons, as a request. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief; to *reason* one out of his plan.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses. *L'Estrange.*

4. To overcome or conquer by adducing reasons; — with *down;* as, to *reason* down a passion.

5. To find by logical processes; to explain or justify by reason or argument; — usually with *out;* as, to *reason* out the causes of the librations of the moon.

Rea'son-a-ble (-a-b'l), *a.* [OE. *resonable*, F. *raisonnable*, fr. L. *rationabilis.* See REASON, *n.*] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Men have no right to what is not *reasonable.* *Burke.*

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a *reasonable* demand, amount, price.

Let . . . all things be thought upon
That may, with *reasonable* swiftness, add
More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rea'son-a-ble, *adv.* Reasonably; tolerably. [*Obs.*]

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. *Shak.*

Rea'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being reasonable.

Rea'son-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a reasonable manner.

2. Moderately; tolerably. "*Reasonably* perfect in the language." *Holder.*

Rea'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair *reasoner;* a close *reasoner;* a logical *reasoner.*

Rea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of adducing a reason or reasons; manner of presenting one's reasons.

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument.

His *reasoning* was sufficiently profound. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Argumentation; argument. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. Few words are more interchanged than these; and yet, technically, there is a difference between them. *Reasoning* is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. *Argumentation* denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while *reasoning* embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to a whole. See INDUCTION. *Reasoning* is occupied with ideas and their relations; *argumentation* has to do with the forms of logic. A thesis is set down: you attack, I defend it; you insist, I reply; you deny, I prove; you distinguish, I destroy your distinctions; my replies balance or overturn your objections. Such is *argumentation.* It supposes that there are two sides, and that both agree to the same rules. *Reasoning*, on the other hand, is often a natural process, by which we form, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience.

Rea'son-ist, *n.* A rationalist. [*Obs.*]

Such persons are now commonly called "*reasonists*" and "rationalists," to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers. *Waterland.*

Rea'son-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of reason; as, a *reasonless* man or mind. *Shak.*

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; unreasonable.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless.* *Shak.*

Re'as-sem'blage (rē'ăs-sĕm'blāj), *n.* Assemblage a second time or again.

Re'as-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble again.

Re'as-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew; to maintain after an omission to do so.

Let us hope . . . we may have a body of authors who will *reassert* our claim to respectability in literature. *Walsh.*

Re'as-ser'tion (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* A second or renewed assertion of the same thing.

Re'as-sess'ment (-sĕs'ment), *n.* A renewed or second assessment.

Re'as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign back or again; to transfer back what has been assigned.

Re'as-sign'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reassigning.

Re'as-sim'i-late (-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To assimilate again. — **Re'as-sim'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Re'as-so'ci-ate (-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To associate again; to bring again into close relations.

Re'as-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew; to resume. — **Re'as-sump'tion** (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.*

Re'as-sur'ance (rē'ă-shụr'ans), *n.* **1.** Assurance or confirmation renewed or repeated. *Prynne.*

2. (*Law*) Same as REINSURANCE.

Re'as-sure' (rē'ă-shụr'), *v. t.* **1.** To assure anew; to restore confidence to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear, . . .
Till dauntless Pallas *reassured* the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To reinsure.

Re'as-sur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reassures.

Reas'ty (rēs'tў), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Rusty and rancid; — applied to salt meat. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.* — **Reas'ti-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Re-a'ta** (rā-ä'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A lariat.

Re'at-tach' (rē'ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* To attach again.

Re'at-tach'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reattaching; a second attachment.

Re'at-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* To attain again.

Re'at-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reattaining.

Re'at-tempt' (-tĕmt'; 215), *v. t.* To attempt again.

Re'aume (rē'am), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ré'au'mur' (rā'ō'mụr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to René Antoine Ferchault de *Réaumur;* conformed to the scale adopted by Réaumur in graduating the thermometer he invented. — *n.* A Réaumur thermometer or scale.

☞ The *Réaumur thermometer* is so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Frequently indicated by R. Cf. CENTIGRADE, and FAHRENHEIT. See *Illust.* of THERMOMETER.

Reave (rēv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft), or RAFT (răft) (*obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAVING.] [AS. *reáfian*, from *reáf* spoil, plunder, clothing, *reófan* to break (cf. *bireófan* to deprive of); akin to G. *rauben* to rob, Icel. *raufa* to rob, *rjūfa* to break, violate, Goth. *biráubōn* to despoil, L. *rumpere* to break; cf. Skr. *lup* to break. √114. Cf. BEREAVE, ROB, *v. t.*, ROBE, ROVE, *v. i.*, RUPTURE.] To take away by violence or by stealth; to snatch away; to rob; to despoil; to bereave. [*Archaic*] "To *reave* his life." *Spenser.*

He golden apples *raft* of the dragon. *Chaucer.*

If the wooers *reave*
By privy stratagem my life at home. *Chapman.*
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony. *Shak.*
The heathen caught and *reft* him of his tongue. *Tennyson.*

Reav'er (rēv'ẽr), *n.* One who reaves. [*Archaic*]

Re'a-wake' (rē'ă-wāk'), *v. i.* To awake again.

Re-ban'ish (rē-băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To banish again.

Re-bap'tism (rē-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* A second baptism.

Re-bap'ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rebaptisation.*] A second baptism. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Re'bap-tize' (rē'băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *baptize:* cf. F. *rebaptiser*, L. *rebaptizare.*] To baptize again or a second time.

Re'bap-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who rebaptizes.

Re-bar'ba-rize (rē-bär'bă-rīz), *v. t.* To reduce again to barbarism. — **Re-bar'ba-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Germany . . . *rebarbarized* by polemical theology and religious wars. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rebattre* to beat again; pref. *re-* re- + *battre* to beat, L. *batuere* to beat, strike. See ABATE.] **1.** To beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to blunt; to turn back the point of, as a lance used for exercise.

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

2. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as interest due, or customs duties. *Blount.*

Rebated cross, a cross which has the extremities of the arms bent back at right angles, as in the fylfot.

Re-bate', *v. i.* To abate; to withdraw. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Re-bate', *n.* **1.** Diminution.

2. (*Com.*) Deduction; abatement; as, a *rebate* of interest for immediate payment; a *rebate* of importation duties. *Bouvier.*

Re-bate', *n.* [See RABBET.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any body; a rabbet. See RABBET.

2. A piece of wood hafted into a long stick, and serving to beat out mortar. *Elmes.*

3. An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and used for dressing and polishing wood. *Elmes.*

4. [Perhaps a different word.] A kind of hard freestone used in making pavements. [*R.*] *Elmes.*

Re-bate', *v. t.* To cut a rebate in. See RABBET, *v.*

Re-bate'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rabatement*, fr. *rabatre* to diminish, F. *rabattre.*] Same as 3d REBATE.

Re-ba'to (rē-bä'tō), *n.* Same as RABATO. *Burton.*

Re'bec (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ribeca, ribeba*, fr. Ar. *rabāb* a musical instrument of a round form.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly used which somewhat resembled the violin, having three strings, and being played with a bow. [Written also *rebeck.*] *Milton.*

He turn'd his *rebec* to a mournful note. *Drayton.*

2. A contemptuous term applied to an old woman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis.* See REBEL, *v. i.*] Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; acting in revolt; rebellious; as, *rebel* troops.

Whoso be *rebel* to my judgment. *Chaucer.*
Convict by flight, and *rebel* to all law. *Milton.*

Reb'el, *n.* [F. *rebelle.*] One who rebels.

Syn. — Revolter; insurgent. — REBEL, INSURGENT. *Insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them.

Re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REBELLED (-bĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBELLING.] [F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again; pref. *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war. See BELLICOSE, and cf. REVEL to carouse.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience. See REBELLION.

The murmur and the churls' *rebelling.* *Chaucer.*

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh.* xxii. 16.

2. To be disobedient to authority; to assume a hostile or insubordinate attitude; to revolt.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

Reb'el-dom (rĕb'ĕl-dŭm), *n.* A region infested by rebels; rebels, considered collectively; also, conduct or quality characteristic of rebels. *Thackeray.*

Re-bel'ler (rē-bĕl'lẽr), *n.* One who rebels; a rebel.

Re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rébellion*, L. *rebellio.* See REBEL, *v. i.* Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] **1.** The act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war, or by aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects for the purpose of coercing or overthrowing their lawful ruler or government by force; revolt; insurrection.

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion (*Eng. Law*), a process of contempt issued on the nonappearance of a defendant, — now abolished. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See INSURRECTION.

Re-bel'lious (rē-bĕl'yŭs), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion; resisting government or lawful authority by force. "Thy *rebellious* crew." "Proud *rebellious* arms." *Milton.* — **Re-bel'lious-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-bel'lious-ness,** *n.*

Re-bel'low (rē-bĕl'lō), *v. i.* To bellow again; to repeat or echo a bellow.

The cave *rebellowed*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

Re-bit'ing (rē-bīt'ĭng), *n.* (*Etching*) The act or process of deepening worn lines in an etched plate by submitting it again to the action of acid. *Fairholt.*

Re-bloom' (rē-blōōm'), *v. i.* To bloom again. *Crabbe.*

Re-blos'som (rē-blŏs'sŭm), *v. i.* To blossom again.

Re-bo'ant (rē-bō'ant), *a.* [L. *reboans*, p. pr. of *reboare;* pref. *re-* re- + *boare* to cry aloud.] Rebellowing; resounding loudly. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Re'bo-a'tion (rē'bŏ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of a bellow. [*R.*] *Bp. Patrick.*

Re-boil' (rē-boil'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-* + *boil:* cf. F. *rebouillir.*] **1.** To boil, or to cause to boil, again.

2. Fig.: To make or to become hot. [*Obs.*]

Some of his companions thereat *reboyleth.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

Re-born' (rē-bôrn'), *p. p.* Born again.

Re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i* [Pref. *re-* + *bound:* cf. F. *rebondir.*] **1.** To spring back; to start back; to be sent back or reverberated by elastic force on collision with another body; as, a *rebounding* echo.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To give back an echo. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

3. To bound again or repeatedly, as a horse. *Pope.*

Rebounding lock (*Firearms*), one in which the hammer rebounds to half cock after striking the cap or primer.

Re-bound', *v. t.* To send back; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

Re-bound', *n.* The act of rebounding; resilience.

Flew . . . back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound.* *Dryden.*

Re-brace' (rē-brās'), *v. t.* To brace again. *Gray.*

Re-breathe' (rē-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe again.

Re-bu'cous (rē-bū'kŭs), *a.* Rebuking. [*Obs.*]

She gave unto him many *rebucous* words. *Fabyan.*

Re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [It. *ribuffo*, akin to *ribuffare* to repulse; pref. *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff. Cf. BUFF to strike, BUFFET a blow.] **1.** Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; unexpected repulse; defeat; refusal; repellence; rejection of solicitation.

Re-buff', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REBUFFED (rē-bŭft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBUFFING.] To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check; to repel or repulse violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

Re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again, as something which has been demolished; to construct anew; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city.

Re-build'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Bull.*

Re-buk'a-ble (rē-būk'ä-b'l), *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension; reprehensible. *Shak.*

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REBUKED (-būkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBUKING.] [OF. *rebouguier* to dull, blunt, F. *reboucher;* perhaps fr. pref. *re-* re- + *bouche* mouth, OF. also *bouque*, L. *bucca* cheek; if so, the original sense was, to stop the mouth of; hence, to stop, obstruct.] To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; to restrain by expression of disapprobation; to

reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide; to reprove; to admonish.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; silence. See REPROVE.

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *n.* **1.** A direct and pointed reproof; a reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke*. *Jer.* xv. 15.
Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. Check; rebuff. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

To be without rebuke, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

Re-buke'ful (-fụl), *a.* Containing rebuke; of the nature of rebuke. [*Obs.*] — **Re-buke'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Re-buk'er (-būk'ẽr), *n.* One who rebukes.

Re-buk'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of rebuke.

Re'bul-li'tion (rē'bŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of boiling up or effervescing. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-bur'y (rē-bẽr'rў), *v. t.* To bury again. *Ashmole.*

Re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing: cf. F. *rébus*. Cf. 3d REAL.] **1.** A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

☞ A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, had, embroidered on his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, signifying, *Rose Hill I love well.*

2. (*Her.*) A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See *Canting arms*, under CANTING.

Re'bus, *v. t.* To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and Tun under it. *Fuller.*

Re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REBUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBUTTING.] [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back; pref. *re-* + *bouter* to push, thrust. See 1st BUTT, BOUTADE.] **1.** To drive or beat back; to repulse.

Who him, rencount'ring fierce, as hawk in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* back. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof. *Abbott.*

Re-but', *v. i.* **1.** To retire; to recoil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) To make, or put in, an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut*. *Blackstone.*

Re-but'ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rebutted.

Re-but'tal (-but'tal), *n.* (*Law*) The giving of evidence on the part of a plaintiff to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the defendant in the same suit.

Re-but'ter (-tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-ca'den-cy (rē-kā'den-sў), *n.* A falling back or descending a second time; a relapse. *W. Montagu.*

Re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; pref. *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel. Cf. INCULCATE.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or opposition; refractory.

Re-cal'ci-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To kick against; to show repugnance to; to rebuff.

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. *De Quincey.*

Re-cal'ci-trate, *v. i.* To kick back; to kick against anything; hence, to express repugnance or opposition.

Re-cal'ci-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A kicking back again; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

Re-call' (rē-kạl'), *v. t.* **1.** To call back; to summon to return; as, to *recall* troops; to *recall* an ambassador.

If Henry were *recalled* to life again. *Shak.*

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to take back; to withdraw; as, to *recall* words, or a decree.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. *Shak.*

3. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; to remember; as, to *recall* bygone days.

Re-call', *n.* **1.** A calling back; a revocation.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 't is past *recall*. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, by which soldiers are recalled from duty, labor, etc. *Wilhelm.*

Re-call'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recalled.

Re-call'ment (-ment), *n.* Recall. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECANTING.] [L. *recantare*, *recantatum*, to recall, recant; pref. *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing, to sound. See 3d CANT, CHANT.] To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly; to retract; to recall.

How soon . . . ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*

Syn. — To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow. See RENOUNCE.

Re-cant', *v. i.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to retract; as, convince me that I am wrong, and I will *recant*. *Dryden.*

Re'can-ta'tion (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one; that which is thus asserted in contradiction; retraction.

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a public *recantation*. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Re-cant'er (rē-kănt'ẽr), *n.* One who recants.

Re'ca-pac'i-tate (rē'kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

Re-ca-pit'u-late (-pĭt'ŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*; pref. *re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head, chapter, section. See CAPITULATE.] To repeat, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief; to summarize.

Re'ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recapitulatio*: cf. F. *récapitulation*.] The act of recapitulating; a summary, or concise statement or enumeration, of the principal points, facts, or statements, in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

Re'ca-pit'u-la'tor (-pĭt'ŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who recapitulates.

Re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

Re-cap'per (rē-kăp'pẽr), *n.* (*Firearms*) A tool used for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell in reloading it.

Re-cap'tion (rē-kăp'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) The act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of recaption (*Law*), a writ to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause. *Wharton.*

Re-cap'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

Re-cap'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** The act of retaking or recovering by capture; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. That which is captured back; a prize retaken.

Re-cap'ture, *v. t.* To capture again; to retake.

Re-car'bon-ize (rē-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* (*Metal.*) To restore carbon to; as, to *recarbonize* iron in converting it into steel. [*R.*]

Re-car'ni-fy (-nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert again into flesh. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Re-car'riage (rē-kăr'rĭj), *n.* Act of carrying back.

Re-car'ry (-rў), *v. t.* To carry back. *Walton.*

Re-cast' (rē-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw again. *Florio.*

2. To mold anew; to cast anew; to throw into a new form or shape; to reconstruct; as, to *recast* cannon; to *recast* an argument or a play.

3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

Rec'che (rĕk'ke), *v. i.* To reck. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rec'che-les (-lĕs), *a.* Reckless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECEDING.] [L. *recedere*, *recessum*; pref. *re-* re- + *cedere* to go, to go along: cf. F. *recéder*. See CEDE.] **1.** To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from the insulted shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly endeavor to *recede* from the center. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand or proposition.

Syn. — To retire; retreat; return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *cede*. Cf. RECEDE, *v. i.*] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

Re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* [OE. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, F. *recette*, fr. L. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** The act of receiving; reception. "At the *receipt* of your letter." *Shak.*

2. Reception, as an act of hospitality. [*Obs.*]

Thy kind *receipt* of me. *Chapman.*

3. Capability of receiving; capacity. [*Obs.*]

It has become a place of great *receipt*. *Evelyn.*

4. Place of receiving. [*Obs.*]

He saw a man, named Matthew, sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix. 9.

5. Hence, a recess; a retired place. [*Obs.*] "In a retired *receipt* together lay." *Chapman.*

6. A formulary according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for making sponge cake.

She had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Sir T. Browne.*

7. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods delivered; an acknowledgment of money paid.

8. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like; — usually in the plural; as, the *receipts* amounted to a thousand dollars.

Gross receipts. See under GROSS, *a.*

Re-ceipt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECEIPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECEIPTING.] **1.** To give a receipt for; as, to *receipt* goods delivered by a sheriff.

2. To put a receipt on, as by writing or stamping; as, to *receipt* a bill.

Re-ceipt', *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money paid.

Re-ceipt'ment (-ment), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The receiving or harboring a felon knowingly, after the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

Re-ceipt'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who receipts; specifically (*Law*), one who receipts for property which has been taken by the sheriff.

Re-ceit' (rē-sēt'), *n.* Receipt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty (rē-sēv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being receivable; receivableness.

Re-ceiv'a-ble (rē-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recevable*.] Capable of being received. — **Re-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Bills receivable. See under 6th BILL.

Re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECEIVING.] [OF. *receveir*, *recevoir*, F. *recevoir*, fr. L. *recipere*; pref. *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize. See CAPABLE, HEAVE, and cf. RECEIPT, RECEPTION, RECIPE.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* money offered in payment of a debt; to *receive* a gift, a message, or a letter.

Receyven all in gree that God us sent. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: To gain the knowledge of; to take into the mind by assent to; to give admission to; to accept, as an opinion, notion, etc.; to embrace.

Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*
The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

3. To allow, as a custom, tradition, or the like; to give credence or acceptance to.

Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots. *Mark* vii. 4.

4. To give admittance to; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to *receive* a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one. *Acts* xxviii. 2.

5. To admit; to take in; to hold; to contain; to have capacity for; to be able to take in.

The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 *Kings* viii. 64.

6. To be affected by something; to suffer; to be subjected to; as, to *receive* pleasure or pain; to *receive* a wound or a blow; to *receive* damage.

Against his will he can *receive* no harm. *Milton.*

7. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.

8. (*Lawn Tennis*) To bat back (the ball) when served.

Receiving ship, one on board of which newly recruited sailors are received, and kept till drafted for service.

Syn. — To accept; take; allow; hold; retain; admit. — RECEIVE, ACCEPT. To *receive* describes simply the act of taking. To *accept* denotes the taking with approval, or for the purposes for which a thing is offered. Thus, we *receive* a letter when it comes to hand; we *receive* news when it reaches us; we *accept* a present when it is offered; we *accept* an invitation to dine with a friend.

Who, if we knew
What we *receive*, would either not *accept*
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down. *Milton.*

Re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. i.* **1.** To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she *receives* on Tuesdays.

2. (*Lawn Tennis*) To return, or bat back, the ball when served; as, it is your turn to *receive*.

Re-ceiv'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being received, accepted, or current; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion. *Boyle.*

Re-ceiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *receveur*.] **1.** One who takes or receives in any manner.

2. (*Law*) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit; a person appointed to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation, and to do other acts necessary to winding up its affairs, in certain cases. *Bouvier.*

3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Blackstone.*

4. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A vessel connected with an alembic, a retort, or the like, for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.

Receiver for Retort.

5. (*Pneumatics*) The glass vessel in which the vacuum is produced, and the objects of experiment are put, in experiments with an air pump. Cf. BELL JAR, and see *Illust.* of AIR PUMP.

6. (*Steam Engine*) (*a*) A vessel for receiving the exhaust steam from the high-pressure cylinder before it enters the low-pressure cylinder, in a compound engine. (*b*) A capacious vessel for receiving steam from a distant boiler, and supplying it dry to an engine.

7. That portion of a telephonic apparatus, or similar system, at which the message is received and made audible; — opposed to *transmitter*.

Exhausted receiver (*Physics*), a receiver, as that used with the air pump, from which the air has been withdrawn; a vessel the interior of which is a more or less complete vacuum.

Re-ceiv'er-ship, *n.* The state or office of a receiver.

Re-cel'e-brate (rē-sĕl'ē-brāt), *v. t.* To celebrate again, or anew. — **Re-cel'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.*

Re'cen-cy (rē'sen-sў), *n.* [LL. *recentia*, fr. L. *recens*. See RECENT.] The state or quality of being recent; newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction, of a wound, etc.

Re-cense' (rē-sĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *recensere*; pref. *re-* again + *censere* to value, estimate: cf. F. *recenser*.] To review; to revise. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

Re-cen'sion (rē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio*: cf. F. *recension*.] **1.** The act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. *Barrow.*

2. Specifically, the review of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; critical revisal and establishment.

3. The result of such a work; a text established by critical revision; an edited version.

Re-cen'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes recensions; specifically, a critical editor.

Re'cent (rē'sent), *a.* [L. *recens*, *-entis*: cf. F. *récent*.] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; lately come; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, etc.; fresh; novel; new; modern; as, *recent* news.

The ancients were of opinion, that a considerable portion of that country [Egypt] was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighboring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the present or existing epoch; as, *recent* shells.

Re-cen'ter (rē-sĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *center*.] To center again; to restore to the center. *Coleridge.*

Re'cent-ly (rē'sent-lў), *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices *recently* received.

Re'cent-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being recent.

Re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *réceptacle*, L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something, as a basket, a vase, a bag, a reservoir; a repository.

O sacred *receptacle* of my joys! *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The apex of the flower stalk, from which the organs of the flower grow, or into which they are

inserted. See *Illust.* of FLOWER, and OVARY. (*b*) The dilated apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers. (*c*) An intercellular cavity containing oil or resin or other matters. (*d*) A special branch which bears the fructification in many cryptogamous plants.

Receptacles (*Bot.*). *b* Receptacle of Dandelion, with a few Achenes remaining; *d* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Sargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vesicles.

Rec'ep-tac'u-lar (rĕs'-ĕp-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *réceptaculaire.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it; as, the *receptacular* chaff or scales in the sunflower.

‖ **Rec'ep-tac'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* RECEPTACULA (-lă). [L.] (*Anat.*) A receptacle; as, the *receptaculum* of the chyle.

Rec'ep-ta-ry (rĕs'ĕp-tā-rў), *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Rec'ep-ta-ry, *n.* That which is received. [*Obs.*] "*Receptaries* of philosophy." *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (rē-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being receptible; receivableness.

2. A receptible thing. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Re-cep'ti-ble (rē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *receptibilis.*] Such as may be received; receivable.

Re-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *réception*, L. *receptio*, fr. *recipere*, *receptum*. See RECEIVE.] **1.** The act of receiving; receipt; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach; the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas; *reception* of evidence.

2. The state of being received.

3. The act or manner of receiving, esp. of receiving visitors; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; as, a hearty *reception*; an elaborate *reception.*

What *reception* a poem may find. *Goldsmith.*

4. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

5. A retaking; a recovery. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-cep'tive (rē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réceptif.* See RECEIVE.] Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain; receiving or containing; as, a *receptive* mind.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

Re-cep'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being receptive.

Rec'ep-tiv'i-ty (rĕs'ĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tў *or* rē'sĕp-), *n.* [Cf. F. *réceptivité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being receptive.

2. (*Kantian Philos.*) The power or capacity of receiving impressions, as those of the external senses.

Re-cep'to-ry (rē-sĕp'tō-rў; 277), *n.* [Cf. L. *receptorium* a place of shelter.] Receptacle. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere*, *recessum.* See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; retreat; as, the *recess* of the tides.

Every degree of ignorance being so far a *recess* and degradation from rationality. *South.*

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. The state of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy.

In the *recess* of the jury they are to consider the evidence. *Sir M. Hale.*

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

3. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

The *recess* of . . . Parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*

4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, etc.

A bed which stood in a deep *recess.* *W. Irving.*

5. A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton.*

6. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *I. Watts.*

7. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A sinus.

Re-cess', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECESSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECESSING.] To make a recess in; as, to *recess* a wall.

Re-cess', *n.* [G.] A decree of the imperial diet of the old German empire. *Brande & C.*

Re-cessed' (rē-sĕst'), *a.* **1.** Having a recess or recesses; as, a *recessed* arch or wall.

2. Withdrawn; secluded. [*R.*] "Comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents." *Miss Edgeworth.*

Recessed arch (*Arch.*), one of a series of arches constructed one within another so as to correspond with splayed jambs of a doorway, or the like.

Re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio*, fr. *recedere*, *recessum.* See RECEDE.] The act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or a demand. *South.*

Mercy may rejoice upon the *recessions* of justice. *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-ces'sion, *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *cession.*] The act of ceding back; restoration; repeated cession; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

Re-ces'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to recession or withdrawal.

Recessional hymn, a hymn sung in a procession returning from the choir to the robing room.

Re-ces'sive (rē-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Going back; receding.

Re'chab-ite (rē'kăb-īt), *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, all of whom by his injunction abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks and even from planting the vine. *Jer.* XXXV. 2–19. Also, in modern times, a member of a certain society of abstainers from alcoholic liquors.

Re-change' (rē-chānj'), *v. t. & i.* To change again, or change back.

Re-charge' (rē-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-* + *charge*: cf. F. *recharger.*] **1.** To charge or accuse in return.

2. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*

Re-char'ter (rē-chär'tẽr), *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. *D. Webster.*

Re-char'ter, *v. t.* To charter again or anew; to grant a second or another charter to.

Re-chase' (rē-chās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *chase*: cf. F. *rechasser.*] To chase again; to chase or drive back.

Re-cheat' (rē-chēt'), *n.* [F. *requête*, fr. *requêter* to hunt anew. See REQUEST.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-cheat', *v. i.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

‖ **Re-cher'ché'** (re-shär'shā'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice. Hence: of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness; peculiar and refined in kind.

Rech'less (rĕk'lĕs), *a.* Reckless. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Re-choose' (rē-chōōz'), *v. t.* To choose again.

Re-cid'i-vate (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vāt), *v. i.* [LL. *recidivare.* See RECIDIVOUS.] To backslide; to fall again. [*Obs.*]

Re-cid'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recidivatio.*] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Re-cid'i-vous (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Liable to backslide. [*Obs.*] — **Re-cid'i-vism** (-viz'm), *n.* — **Re-cid'i-vist** (-vĭst), *n.*

Rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* RECIPES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere* to take back, take in, receive. See RECEIVE.] A formulary or prescription for making some combination, mixture, or preparation of materials; a receipt; especially, a prescription for medicine.

Re-cip'i-an'gle (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *recipere* to take + *angulus* angle.] An instrument with two arms that are pivoted together at one end, and a graduated arc, — used by military engineers for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications.

Re-cip'i-ence (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ens), } *n.* The quality or state
Re-cip'i-en-cy (*-en-sў*), } of being recipient; a receiving; reception; receptiveness.

Re-cip'i-ent (-ent), *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *-entis*, receiving, p. pr. of *recipere* to receive: cf. F. *récipient.* See RECEIVE.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives; one to whom, or that to which, anything is given or communicated; specifically, the receiver of a still.

Re-cip'i-ent, *a.* Receiving; receptive.

Re-cip'ro-cal (-rō-kal), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; of unknown origin.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude; alternate.

2. Done by each to the other; interchanging or interchanged; given and received; due from each to each; mutual; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* duties.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered. *Shak.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *I. Watts.*

4. (*Gram.*) Reflexive; — applied to pronouns and verbs, but sometimes limited to such pronouns as express mutual action.

5. (*Math.*) Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities. See the Phrases below.

Reciprocal equation (*Math.*), one which remains unchanged in form when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity. — Reciprocal figures (*Geom.*), two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, etc.), so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other; in general, two figures so related that the first corresponds in some special way to the second, and the second corresponds in the same way to the first. — Reciprocal proportion (*Math.*), a proportion such that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. Thus, $2:5::20:8$ form a *reciprocal proportion*, because $2:5::\frac{1}{20}:\frac{1}{8}$. — Reciprocal quantities (*Math.*), any two quantities which produce unity when multiplied together. — Reciprocal ratio (*Math.*), the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$. — Reciprocal terms (*Logic*), those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible, and may be used for each other.

Syn. — Mutual; alternate. — RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL. The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as, a *mutual* covenant; *mutual* affection, etc. The distinctive idea of *reciprocal* is, that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party; as, a *reciprocal* kindness; *reciprocal* reproaches, etc. Love is *reciprocal* when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other. To make it *mutual* in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at the same time; but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual.*

Re-cip'ro-cal, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing.

Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*

2. (*Arith. & Alg.*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity; thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the *reciprocal* of 4; $\frac{1}{a+b}$ is the *reciprocal* of $a+b$. The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted, or the denominator divided by the numerator.

Re-cip'ro-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or condition of being reciprocal; reciprocalness. [*R.*]

Re-cip'ro-cal-ly (rē-sĭp'rō-kal-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a reciprocal manner; so that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it; interchangeably; mutually.

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*

2. (*Math.*) In the manner of reciprocals.

Reciprocally proportional (*Arith. & Alg.*), proportional, as two variable quantities, so that the one shall have a constant ratio to the reciprocal of the other.

Re-cip'ro-cal-ness (rē-sĭp'rō-kal-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

Re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECIPROCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECIPROCATING.] [L. *reciprocatus*, p. p. of *reciprocare.* See RECIPROCAL.] To move forward and backward alternately; to recur in vicissitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

Reciprocating engine, a steam, air, or gas engine, etc., in which the piston moves back and forth; — in distinction from a *rotary engine*, in which the piston travels continuously in one direction in a circular path. — Reciprocating motion (*Mech.*), motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod.

Re-cip'ro-cate, *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to give in return; to interchange; to alternate; as, to *reciprocate* favors. *Cowper.*

Re-cip'ro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*: cf. F. *réciprocation.*] **1.** The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

2. Alternate recurrence or action; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rec'i-proc'i-ty (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *réciprocité.* See RECIPROCAL.] **1.** Mutual action and reaction.

2. Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; reciprocation.

Reciprocity treaty, *or* Treaty of reciprocity, a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, or in other respects.

Syn. — Reciprocation; interchange; mutuality.

Re-cip'ro-cor'nous (rē-sĭp'rō-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *reciprocus* returning, reciprocal + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having horns turning backward and then forward, like those of a ram. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Re-cip'ro-cous (rē-sĭp'rō-kŭs), *a.* Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Rec'i-prok (rĕs'ĭ-prŏk), *a.* [F. *réciproque*, L. *reciprocus.*] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rec'i-proque (rĕs'ĭ-prōk), *a. & n.* [F. *réciproque.*] Reciprocal. *Bacon.*

Re-ci'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio*, fr. *recidere*, *recisum*, to cut off; pref. *re-* re- + *caedere* to cut.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

Re-cit'al (rē-sīt'al), *n.* [From RECITE.] **1.** The act of reciting; the repetition of the words of another, or of a document; rehearsal; as, the *recital* of testimony.

2. A telling in detail and due order of the particulars of anything, as of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration. *Addison.*

3. That which is recited; a story; a narration.

4. (*Mus.*) A vocal or instrumental performance by one person; — distinguished from *concert*; as, a song *recital*; an organ, piano, or violin *recital.*

5. (*Law*) The formal statement, or setting forth, of some matter of fact in any deed or writing in order to explain the reasons on which the transaction is founded; the statement of matter in pleading introductory to some positive allegation. *Burn.*

Syn. — Account; rehearsal; recitation; narration; description; explanation; enumeration; detail; narrative. See ACCOUNT.

Rec'i-ta'tion (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recitatio*: cf. F. *récitation.* See RECITE.] **1.** The act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words or sentences. *Hammond.*

2. The delivery before an audience of something committed to memory, especially as an elocutionary exhibition; also, that which is so delivered.

3. (*Colleges and Schools*) The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

Rec'i-ta-tive' (rĕs'ĭ-tā-tēv'), *n.* [It. *recitativo*, or F. *récitatif.* See RECITE.] (*Mus.*) A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation; — opposed to *melisma.*

Rec'i-ta-tive', *a.* Of or pertaining to recitation; intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style or manner of recitative. — **Rec'i-ta-tive'ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Rec'i-ta-ti'vo** (-tē'vō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Recitative.

Re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECITING.] [F. *réciter*, fr. L. *recitare*, *recitatum*; pref. *re-* re- + *citare* to call or name, to cite. See CITE.] **1.** To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection; to rehearse; as, to *recite* the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant.

2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate; to narrate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage.

3. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

4. (*Law*) To state in or as a recital. See RECITAL, 5.

Syn. — To rehearse; narrate; relate; recount; describe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

Re-cite', *v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, as before an audience, something prepared or committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson learned.

Re-cite', *n.* A recital. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Re-cit'er (-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One who recites; also, a book of extracts for recitation.

Reck (rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECKED (rĕkt) (*obs. imp.* ROUGHTE); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECKING.] [AS. *reccan*, *rēcan*, to care for; akin to OS. *rōkian*, OHG. *ruochan*, G. *geruhen*, Icel. *rækja*, also to E. *reckon*, *rake* an implement. See RAKE, and cf. RECKON.] **1.** To make account of; to care for; to heed; to regard. [*Archaic*]

This son of mine not *recking* danger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And may you better *reck* the rede
Than ever did the adviser. *Burns.*

2. To concern; — used impersonally. [*Poetic*]

What *recks* it them? *Milton.*

Reck (rĕk), *v. i.* To make account; to take heed; to care; to mind; — often followed by *of*. [*Archaic*]

Then *reck* I not, when I have lost my life. *Chaucer.*
I *reck* not though I end my life to-day. *Shak.*
Of me she *recks* not, nor my vain desire. *M. Arnold.*

Reck'less, *a.* [AS. *recceleás, rēceleás.*] **1.** Inattentive to duty; careless; neglectful; indifferent. *Chaucer.*

2. Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless.

It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss; rash.

— **Reck'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Reck'less-ness,** *n.*

Reck'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Needing care; weak; feeble; as, a *reckling* child. *H. Taylor.* — *n.* A weak child or animal. *Tennyson.*

Reck'on (rĕk''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reckoned (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reckoning.] [OE. *rekenen*, AS. *gerecenian* to explain; akin to D. *rekenen* to reckon, G. *rechnen*, OHG. *rehhanōn* (cf. Goth. *rahnjan*), and to E. *reck, rake* an implement; the original sense probably being, to bring together, count together. See Reck, *v. t.*]

1. To count; to enumerate; to number; also, to compute; to calculate.

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money according to the years that remain. *Lev.* xxvii. 18.
I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To count as in a number, rank, or series; to estimate by rank or quality; to place by estimation; to account; to esteem; to repute.

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. *Luke* xxii. 37.
For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*

3. To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 9.
Without her eccentricities being *reckoned* to her for a crime. *Hawthorne.*

4. To conclude, as by an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; to suppose; — followed by an objective clause; as, I *reckon* he won't try that again. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — To number; enumerate; compute; calculate; estimate; value; esteem; account; repute. See Calculate, Guess.

Reck'on, *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. *Shak.*

2. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.

"Parfay," sayst thou, "sometime he *reckon* shall." *Chaucer.*

To reckon for, to answer for; to pay the account for. "If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day." *Bp. Sanderson.* — **To reckon on** *or* **upon,** to count or depend on. — **To reckon with,** to settle accounts or claims with; — used literally or figuratively.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. *Matt.* xxv. 19.

— **To reckon without one's host,** to ignore in a calculation or arrangement the person whose assent is essential; hence, to reckon erroneously.

Reck'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reckons or computes; also, a book of calculations, tables, etc., to assist in reckoning.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

Reck'on-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; the result of reckoning or counting; calculation. Specifically: (*a*) An account of time. *Sandys.* (*b*) Adjustment of claims and accounts; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.

Even *reckoning* makes lasting friends, and the way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South.*
He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable *reckoning* had arrived. *Macaulay.*

2. The charge or account made by a host at an inn.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*

3. Esteem; account; estimation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. (*Navigation*) (*a*) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from the record of the courses steered and distances sailed as shown by compass and log, — in the latter case called *dead reckoning* (see under Dead); — also used for *dead reckoning* in contradistinction to *observation.* (*b*) The position of a ship as determined by calculation.

To be out of her reckoning, to be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning; — said of a ship.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover possession of.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *W. Coxe.*

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reclaimed (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reclaiming.] [F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare, reclamatum*, to cry out against; pref. *re-* re- + *clamare* to call or cry aloud. See Claim.] **1.** To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falconry, by a certain customary call. *Chaucer.*

2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline; — said especially of birds trained for the chase, but also of other animals. "An eagle well *reclaimed.*" *Dryden.*

4. Hence: To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to *reclaim* wild land, overflowed land, etc.

5. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or transgression; to draw back to correct deportment or course of life; to reform.

It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

6. To correct; to reform; — said of things. [*Obs.*]

Your error, in time *reclaimed*, will be venial. *Sir E. Hoby.*

7. To exclaim against; to gainsay. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Syn. — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. i.* **1.** To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions.

Scripture *reclaims*, and the whole Catholic church *reclaims*, and Christian ears would not hear it. *Waterland.*
At a later period Grote *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*

2. To bring anyone back from evil courses; to reform.

They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, . . . took envy. *Milton.*

3. To draw back; to give way. [*R. & Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-claim', *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; reclamation; recovery. [*Obs.*]

Re-claim'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed.

Re-claim'ant (-ant), *n.* [Cf. F. *réclamant*, p. pr.] One who reclaims; one who cries out against or contradicts. *Waterland.*

Re-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reclaims.

Re-claim'less, *a.* That can not be reclaimed.

Rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réclamation*, L. *reclamatio.* See Reclaim.] **1.** The act or process of reclaiming.

2. Representation made in opposition; remonstrance.

I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and of justice, try clemency. *Landor.*

Re-clasp' (rē-klȧsp'), *v. i.* To clasp or unite again.

Re-clin'ant (rē-klīn'ant), *a.* [L. *reclinans*, p. pr. See Recline.] Bending or leaning backward.

Rec'li-nate (rĕk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *reclinatus*, p. p.] (*Bot.*) Reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is lower than the base.

Rec'li-na'tion (rĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réclinaison.*] **1.** The act of leaning or reclining, or the state of being reclined.

2. (*Dialing*) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Surg.*) The act or process of removing a cataract, by applying the needle to its anterior surface, and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. *Dunglison.*

Re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reclined (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reclining.] [L. *reclinare*; pref. *re-* re- + *clinare* to lean, incline. See Incline, Lean to incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as, to *recline* the head on the hand.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

Re-cline', *v. i.* **1.** To lean or incline; as, to *recline* against a wall.

2. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; as, to *recline* on a couch.

Re-cline', *a.* [L. *reclinis.* See Recline, *v. t.*] Having a reclining posture; leaning; reclining. [*R.*]

They sat, *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers. *Milton.*

Re-clined' (rē-klīnd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Falling or turned downward; reclinate.

Re-clin'er (rē-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reclines.

Re-clin'ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. (*b*) Recumbent.

Reclining dial, a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line through its center. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

Re-close' (rē-klōz'), *v. t.* To close again. *Pope.*

Re-clothe' (rē-klōth'), *v. t.* To clothe again.

Re-clude' (rē-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *recludere* to unclose, open; pref. *re-* again, back, un- + *claudere* to shut.] To open; to unclose. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Re-cluse' (rē-klūs'), *a.* [F. *reclus*, L. *reclusus*, from *recludere, reclusum*, to unclose, open, in LL., to shut up. See Close.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

In meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *J. Philips.*

Re-cluse', *n.* [F. *reclus*, LL. *reclusus.* See Recluse, *a.*] **1.** A person who lives in seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk; specifically, one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.

2. The place where a recluse dwells. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Re-cluse', *v. t.* To shut up; to seclude. [*Obs.*]

Re-cluse'ly, *adv.* In a recluse or solitary manner.

Re-cluse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being recluse.

Re-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *reclusio*: cf. F. *reclusion.*] A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

Re-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording retirement from society. "Some *reclusive* and religious life." *Shak.*

Re-clu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *n.* [LL. *reclusorium.*] The habitation of a recluse; a hermitage.

Re-coct' (rē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recoctus*, p. p. of *recoquere* to cook or boil over again. See Re-, and 4th Cook.] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; to vamp up; to reconstruct. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-coc'tion (rē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* A second coction or preparation; a vamping up.

Rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio*: cf. F. *recognition.* See Recognizance.] The act of recognizing, or the state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed; notice.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Re-cog'ni-tor (rē-kŏg'nĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] (*Law*) One of a jury impaneled on an assize. *Blackstone.*

Re-cog'ni-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

Rec'og-ni'za-bĭl'i-ty (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or condition of being recognizable.

Rec'og-ni'za-ble (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zȧ-b'l *or* rē-kŏg'nĭ-; 277), *a.* Capable of being recognized. [Written also *recognisable.*] — **Rec'og-ni'za-bly,** *adv.*

Re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *reconnaissance*, OF. *recognoissance*, fr. *recognoissant*, p. pr. of *recognoistre* to recognize, F. *reconnaître*, fr. L. *recognoscere*; pref. *re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know. See Cognizance, Know, and cf. Recognize, Reconnoissance.] [Written also *recognisance.*] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the same or some other court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A *recognizance* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. (*b*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

☞ Among lawyers the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

2. A token; a symbol; a pledge; a badge.

That *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition.

Re-cog'ni-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* Recognition. [*R.*]

Rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Recognized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Recognizing (-nī'zĭng).] [From Recognizance; see Cognition, and cf. Reconnoiter.] [Written also *recognise.*] **1.** To know again; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.

Speak, vassal; *recognize* thy sovereign queen. *Harte.*

2. To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.

3. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation, bowing, or the like.

4. To show appreciation of; as, to *recognize* service by a testimonial.

5. To review; to reëxamine. [*Obs.*] *South.*

6. To reconnoiter. [*Obs.*] *R. Monro.*

Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; concede. See Acknowledge.

Rec'og-nize, *v. i.* (*Law*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A B *recognized* in the sum of twenty dollars. [Written also *recognise.*]

☞ In legal usage in the United States the second syllable is often accented.

Re-cog'ni-zee' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person in whose favor a recognizance is made. [Written also *recognisee.*] *Blackstone.*

Rec'og-ni'zer (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who recognizes; a recognizor. [Written also *recogniser.*]

Re-cog'ni-zor' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zôr' *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-zôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who enters into a recognizance. [Written also *recognisor.*] *Blackstone.*

Rec'og-nosce (rĕk'ŏg-nŏs), *v. t.* [L. *recognoscere.* See Recognizance.] To recognize. [*R. & Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-coil' (rē-koil'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Recoiled (-koild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Recoiling.] [OE. *recoilen*, F. *reculer*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *culus* the fundament. The English word was perhaps influenced in form by *accoil.*] **1.** To start, roll, bound, spring, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward; to return.

Evil on itself shall back *recoil.* *Milton.*
The solemnity of her demeanor made it impossible . . . that we should *recoil* into our ordinary spirits. *De Quincey.*

2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink. *Shak.*

3. To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to retire. [*Obs.*] "To your bowers *recoil.*" *Spenser.*

Re-coil', *v. t.* To draw or go back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-coil', *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; a rebound; a shrinking; as, the *recoil* of nature, or of the blood.

2. The state or condition of having recoiled.

The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Specifically, the reaction or rebounding of a firearm when discharged.

Recoil dynamometer (*Gunnery*), an instrument for measuring the force of the recoil of a firearm. — **Recoil escapement.** See the Note under Escapement.

Re-coil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, recoils.

Re-coil'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a recoil.

Re-coil'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *reculement.*] Recoil. [*R.*]

Re-coin' (rē-koin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

Re-coin'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

Re'-col-lect' (rē'kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *collect.*] To collect again; to gather what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

God will one day raise the dead, *re-collecting* our scattered dust. *Barrow.*

Rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Recollected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Recollecting.] [Pref. *re-* + *collect*: cf. L. *recolligere, recollectum*, to collect. Cf. Recollet.] **1.** To recover or recall the knowledge of: to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to *recollect* one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.

The Tyrian queen . . .
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

Rec'ol-lect (rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt), *n.* [See Recollet.] (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Strict Observance, — an order of Franciscans. [Written also *Recollet.*] *Addis & Arnold.*

Rec'ol-lec'tion (rĕk'ŏl-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *récollection.*] **1.** The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my *recollection.*

3. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "One of his earliest *recollections.*" *Macaulay.*

4. The act or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; self-control. [*Archaic*]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection.* *Robertson.*

Syn. — Reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Rec'ol-lect'ive (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Having the power of recollecting. *J. Foster.*

Rec'ol-let (rĕk'ŏl-lĕt; F. rā'kŏ'lā'), *n.* [F. *récollet*, fr. L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to gather again, to gather up; NL., to collect one's self, esp. for religious contemplation.] (*Eccl.*) Same as RECOLLECT, *n.*

Re-col'o-ni-za'tion (rē-kŏl'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A second or renewed colonization.

Re-col'o-nize (rē-kŏl'ō-nīz), *v. t.* To colonize again.

Re-com'bi-na'tion (rē-kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Combination a second or additional time.

Re'com-bine' (rē'kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* To combine again.

Re-com'fort (rē-kŭm'fĕrt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *comfort:* cf. F. *réconforter.*] To comfort again; to console anew; to give new strength to. *Bacon.*

Gan her *recomfort* from so sad affright. *Spenser.*

Re-com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [*Obs.*]

Re-com'for-ture (-fĕr-tūr; 135), *n.* The act of recomforting; restoration of comfort. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re'com-mence' (rē'kŏm-mĕns'), *v. i.* **1.** To commence or begin again. *Howell.*

2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. [*Archaic*]

He seems desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier. *Johnson.*

Re'com-mence', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *commence:* cf. F. *recommencer.*] To commence again or anew.

Re'com-mence'ment (-ment), *n.* A commencement made anew.

Rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMMENDING.] [Pref. *re-* + *commend:* cf. F. *recommander.*] **1.** To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; to bestow commendation on; as, he *recommended* resting the mind and exercising the body.

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises . . . have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable; to attract favor to.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and e'en a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit; to give in charge; to commend.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts* xv. 40.

Rec'om-mend'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recommandable.*] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. *Glanvill.* — **Rec'om-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rec'om-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

Rec'om-men-da'tion (rĕk'ŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *recommandation.*] **1.** The act of recommending.

2. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; as, he brought excellent *recommendations.*

3. The state of being recommended; esteem. [*R.*]

The burying of the dead . . . hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancient. *Sir T. North.*

Rec'om-mend'a-tive (-mĕnd'ā-tĭv), *n.* That which recommends; a recommendation. [*Obs.*]

Rec'om-mend'a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory. *Swift.*

Rec'om-mend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who recommends.

Re'com-mis'sion (rē'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To commission again; to give a new commission to.

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be *recommissioned.* *Marshall.*

Re'com-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again; to give back into keeping; specifically, to refer again to a committee; as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee.

Re'com-mit'ment (-ment), } *n.* A second or renewed
Re'com-mit'tal (-tal), } commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Re'com-pact' (-păkt'), *v. t.* To compact or join anew. "*Recompact* my scattered body." *Donne.*

Re-com'pen-sa'tion (rē-kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *recompensatio.*] **1.** Recompense. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Scots Law*) Used to denote a case where a set-off pleaded by the defendant is met by a set-off pleaded by the plaintiff.

Rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMPENSED (-pĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMPENSING (-pĕn'sĭng).] [F. *récompenser*, LL. *recompensare*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *compensare* to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite; to remunerate; to compensate.

He can not *recompense* me better. *Shak.*

2. To return an equivalent for; to give compensation for; to atone for; to pay for.

God *recompenseth* the gift. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

To *recompense*
My rash, but more unfortunate, misdeed. *Milton.*

3. To give in return; to pay back; to pay, as something earned or deserved. [*R.*]

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.

Syn. — To repay; requite; compensate; reward; remunerate.

Rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. i.* To give recompense; to make amends or requital. [*Obs.*]

Rec'om-pense, *n.* [Cf. F. *récompense.*] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return.

To me belongeth vengeance, and *recompense.* *Deut.* xxxii. 35.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2.

Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Rec'om-pense'ment (-pĕns'ment), *n.* Recompense; requital. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Rec'om-pen'ser (-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who recompenses.

A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received. *Foxe.*

Rec'om-pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of recompense; serving to recompense. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-com'pi-la'tion (rē-kŏm'pĭ-lā'tion), *n.* A new compilation.

Re'com-pile' (rē'kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* To compile anew.

Re'com-pile'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recompiling; new compilation or digest; as, a *recompilement* of the laws. *Bacon.*

Re'com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMPOSING.] [Pref. *re-* + *compose:* cf. F. *recomposer.*] **1.** To compose again; to form anew; to put together again or repeatedly.

The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually *recomposed.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To restore to composure; to quiet anew; to tranquilize; as, to *recompose* the mind. *Jer. Taylor.*

Re'com-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who recomposes.

Re-com'po-si'tion (rē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *recomposition.*] The act of recomposing.

Rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réconciliable.*] Capable of being reconciled; as, *reconcilable* adversaries; an act *reconcilable* with previous acts.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable.* *Arbuthnot.*

— **Rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

Rec'on-cile' (-sīl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONCILED (-sīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONCILING.] [F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare;* pref. *re-* re- + *conciliare* to bring together, to unite. See CONCILIATE.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; to conciliate anew; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to *reconcile* persons who have quarreled.

Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer. *Dryden.*

The church [if defiled] is interdicted till it be *reconciled* [i. e., restored to sanctity] by the bishop. *Chaucer.*

We pray you . . . be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; — followed by *with* or *to.*

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near;
Which, but proportioned to their light or place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences.

Syn. — To reunite; conciliate; placate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

Rec'on-cile', *v. i.* To become reconciled. [*Obs.*]

Rec'on-cile'ment (-ment), *n.* Reconciliation. *Milton.*

Rec'on-ci'ler (-sī'lẽr), *n.* One who reconciles.

Rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réconciliation*, L. *reconciliatio.*] **1.** The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconcilement; restoration to harmony; renewal of friendship.

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller.*

2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency; harmony.

A clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. *D. Rogers.*

Syn. — Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

Rec'on-cil'i-a-to-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-con'den-sa'tion (rē-kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of recondensing.

Re'con-dense' (rē'kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t.* To condense again.

Rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn'dīt; 277), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; pref. *re-* re- + *condere* to bring or lay together. See ABSCOND.] **1.** Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things.

2. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, *recondite* studies. "*Recondite* learning." *Bp. Horsley.*

Re-con'di-to-ry (rē-kŏn'dĭ-tō-rў), *n.* [LL. *reconditorium.*] A repository; a storehouse. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Re'con-duct' (rē'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct back or again. "A guide to *reconduct* thy steps." *Dryden.*

Re'con-firm' (-fẽrm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *confirm:* cf. F. *reconfirmer.*] To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

Re'con-fort' (-fôrt'), *v. t.* [F. *réconforter.*] To recomfort; to comfort. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re'con-join' (rē'kŏn-join'), *v. t.* To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

Re-con'nois-sance } (rē-kŏn'nĭs-sāns), *n.* [F. See
Re-con'nais-sance } RECOGNIZANCE.] The act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically: (*a*) (*Geol.*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*b*) (*Engin.*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work. (*c*) (*Mil.*) An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of obtaining information necessary for directing military operations; a preparatory expedition.

Reconnoissance in force (*Mil.*), a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy.

Rec'on-noi'ter } (rĕk'ŏn-noi'tẽr), *v. t.* [F. *reconnoî-*
Rec'on-noi'tre } *tre*, a former spelling of *reconnaître.* See RECOGNIZE.] **1.** To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of; esp., to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Walpole.*

Re-con'quer (rē-kŏn'kẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *conquer:* cf. F. *reconquérir.*] To conquer again; to recover by conquest; as, to *reconquer* a revolted province.

Re-con'quest (-kwĕst), *n.* A second conquest.

Re-con'se-crate (-kŏn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To consecrate anew or again.

Re-con'se-cra'tion, *n.* Renewed consecration.

Re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again; as, to *reconsider* a subject.

2. (*Parliamentary Practice*) To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote which has been previously acted upon.

Re'con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reconsidering, or the state of being reconsidered; as, the *reconsideration* of a vote in a legislative body.

Re-con'so-late (rē-kŏn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* To console or comfort again. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re'con-sol'i-date (rē'kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To consolidate anew or again.

Re'con-sol'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated.

Re'con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew.

Regiments had been dissolved and *reconstructed.* *Macaulay.*

Re'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of constructing again; the state of being reconstructed.

2. (*U. S. Politics*) The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reëstablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the close of the Civil War.

Re'con-struct'ive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.

Re'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ans), *n.* The act or state of recontinuing.

Re'con-tin'ue (-ū), *v. t. & i.* To continue anew.

Re'con-vene' (rē'kŏn-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* To convene or assemble again; to call or come together again.

Re'con-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* (*Civil Law*) A cross demand; an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Re'con-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A second conversion.

Re'con-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To convert again. *Milton.*

Re-con'vert (rē-kŏn'vẽrt), *n.* A person who has been reconverted. *Gladstone.*

Re'con-vert'i-ble (rē'kŏn-vẽrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition.

Re'con-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To convey back or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

Re'con-vey'ance (-vā'ans), *n.* Act of reconveying.

Re-cop'y (rē-kŏp'ў), *v. t.* To copy again.

Re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECORDING.] [OE. *recorden* to repeat, remind, F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember; pref. *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, the heart or mind. See CORDIAL, HEART.] **1.** To recall to mind; to recollect; to remember; to meditate. [*Obs.*] "I it you *record.*" *Chaucer.*

2. To repeat; to recite; to sing or play. [*Obs.*]

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*

3. To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of; to register; to enroll; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* historical events.

Those things that are *recorded* of him . . . are written in the chronicles of the kings. 1 *Esd.* i. 42.

To record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law, for the information of the public.

Rec-ord', *v. i.* **1.** To reflect; to ponder. [*Obs.*]

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Whether the birds or she *recorded* best. *W. Browne.*

Rec'ord (rĕk'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *recort, record*, remembrance, attestation, record. See RECORD, *v. t.*] **1.** A writing by which some act or event, or a number of acts or events, is recorded; a register; as, a *record* of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a *record* of the variations of temperature during a certain time; a family *record.*

2. Especially: (*a*) An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a *record* of city ordinances; the *records* of the receiver of taxes. (*b*) An authentic official copy of a document which has been entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. (*c*) An official contemporaneous memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. (*d*) The various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court; as, it is not permissible to allege facts not in the *record.*

3. Testimony; witness; attestation.

John bare *record*, saying. *John* i. 32.

4. That which serves to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; a monument; a memorial.

5. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course, progress, or duration of

anything, as in the life of a public man; as, a politician with a good or a bad *record*.

6. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race.

Court of record (*pron.* rē-kôrd′ *in Eng.*), a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. — **Debt of record**, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a cognizance. — **Trial by record**, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. *Blackstone.* — **To beat, *or* break, the record** (*Sporting*), to surpass any performance of like kind as authoritatively recorded; as, *to break the record* in a walking match.

Re-cord′ance (rē-kôrd′ans), *n.* Remembrance. [*Obs.*]

Rec′or-da′tion (rĕk′ŏr-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recordatio*: cf. F. *recordation*. See RECORD, *v. t.*] Remembrance; recollection; also, a record. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-cord′er (rē-kôrd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to make a record of writings or transactions.

2. The title of the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; also, of the chief justice of an East Indian settlement. The Recorder of London is judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and one of the commissioners of the Central Criminal Court.

3. (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [*Obs.*] "Flutes and soft *recorders*." *Milton.*

Re-cord′er-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

Re-cord′ing, *a.* Keeping a record or a register; as, a *recording* secretary; — applied to numerous instruments with an automatic appliance which makes a record of their action; as, a *recording* gauge or telegraph.

Re′cor-por-i-fi-ca′tion (rē′kôr-pŏr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* The act of investing again with a body; the state of being furnished anew with a body. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Re-couch′ (rē-kouch′), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *couch*: cf. F. *recoucher*.] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *count*.] To count or reckon again.

Re-count′, *n.* A counting again, as of votes.

Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* [F. *raconter* to relate, to recount; pref. *re-* again + *à* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to relate. See COUNT, *v.*] To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to enumerate; as, to *recount* one's blessings. *Dryden.*

To all his angels, who, with true applause,
Recount his praises. *Milton.*

Re-count′ment (-ment), *n.* Recital. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-coup′ (-kōōp′), *v. t.* [F. *recouper*; pref. *re-* re- + *couper* to cut.] **1.** (*Law*) To keep back rightfully (a part), as if by cutting off, so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct; as, where a landlord *recouped* the rent of premises from damages awarded to the plaintiff for eviction.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to *recoup* money lost at the gaming table; to *recoup* one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might *recoup* herself at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

Industry is sometimes *recouped* for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll.*

Re-coup′er (rē-kōōp′ẽr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story.*

Re-coup′ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

☞ *Recoupment* applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, *set-off* to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott.*

Re-course′ (rē-kōrs′), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a running back, return, fr. *recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See RECUR.] **1.** A coursing back, or coursing again, along the line of a previous coursing; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift *recourse* of flushing blood." *Spenser.*

Unto my first I will have my *recourse*. *Chaucer.*

Preventive physic . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; access or application for aid; resort.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependence upon him. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

3. Access; admittance. [*Obs.*]

Give me *recourse* to him. *Shak.*

Without recourse (*Commerce*), words sometimes added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument to protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders. It is a restricted indorsement.

Re-course′, *v. i.* **1.** To return; to recur. [*Obs.*]

The flame departing and *recoursing*. *Foxe.*

2. To have recourse; to resort. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Re-course′ful (-fụl), *a.* Having recurring flow and ebb; moving alternately. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *cover*: cf. F. *recouvrir*.] To cover again. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOVERING.] [OE. *recoveren*, OF. *recovrer*, F. *recouvrer*, from L. *recuperare*; pref. *re-* re- + a word of unknown origin. Cf. RECUPERATE.]

1. To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain.

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 18.

2. To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. "Loss of catel may *recovered* be." *Chaucer.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; to heal.

The wine in my bottle will *recover* him. *Shak.*

4. To overcome; to get the better of, — as a state of mind or body.

I do hope to *recover* my late hurt. *Cowley.*
When I had *recovered* a little my first surprise. *De Foe.*

5. To rescue; to deliver.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

6. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. [*Archaic*]

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

Except he could *recover* one of the Cities of Refuge he was to die. *Hales.*

7. (*Law*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to *recover* judgment against a defendant.

Recover arms (*Mil. Drill*), a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

Syn. — To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain a former state or condition after misfortune, alarm, etc.; — often followed by *of* or *from*; as, to *recover* from a state of poverty; to *recover* from fright.

Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover* of this disease. 2 *Kings* i. 2.

2. To make one's way; to come; to arrive. [*Obs.*]

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch. *Fuller.*

3. (*Law*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

Re-cov′er, *n.* Recovery. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Malory.*

Re-cov′er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recouvrable*.] Capable of being recovered or regained; capable of being brought back to a former condition, as from sickness, misfortune, etc.; obtainable from a debtor or possessor; as, the debt is *recoverable*; goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not *recoverable*.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable*. *Shak.*
If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus? *Cowper.*

— Re-cov′er-a-ble-ness, *n.*

Re-cov′er-ance (-ans), *n.* Recovery. [*Obs.*]

Re-cov′er-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* (*Law*) The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

Re-cov′er-er (rē-kŭv′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who recovers.

Re-cov′er-or′ (-ôr′), *n.* (*Law*) The demandant in a common recovery after judgment. *Wharton.*

Re-cov′er-y (rē-kŭv′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The act of recovering, regaining, or retaking possession.

2. Restoration from sickness, weakness, faintness, or the like; restoration from a condition of misfortune, of fright, etc.

3. (*Law*) The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court.

4. The getting, or gaining, of something not previously had. [*Obs.*] "Help be past *recovery*." *Tusser.*

5. In rowing, the act of regaining the proper position for making a new stroke.

Common recovery (*Law*), a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands by matter of record, through the forms of an action at law, formerly in frequent use, but now abolished or obsolete, both in England and America. *Burrill. Warren.*

Rec′re-ance (rĕk′rē-ans), *n.* Recreancy.

Rec′re-an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being recreant.

Rec′re-ant (-ant), *a.* [OF., cowardly, fr. *recroire*, *recreire*, to forsake, leave, tire, discourage, regard as conquered, LL. *recredere se* to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, those are called *recrediti* or *recreanti* who are considered infamous; L. pref. *re-* again, back + *credere* to believe, to be of opinion; hence, originally, to disavow one's opinion. See CREED.] **1.** Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This *recreant* knight." *Spenser.*

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

Rec′re-ant, *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. *Blackstone.*

You are all *recreants* and dastards! *Shak.*

Re′-cre-ate′ (rē′krē-āt′), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *create*.] To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reënforcing, it was necessary to *re-create*, the army. *Marshall.*

Rec′re-ate (rĕk′rē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECREATED (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECREATING.] [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, to refresh; pref. *re-* re- + *creare* to create. See CREATE.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; especially, to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; to cheer; to divert; to amuse; to gratify.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge. *Jer. Taylor.*

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *Dr. H. More.*

Rec′re-ate, *v. i.* To take recreation. *L. Addison.*

Rec′re-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *récréation*, L. *recreatio*.] The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; sport; pastime.

Re′-cre-a′tion (rē′krē-ā′shŭn), *n.* [See RE-CREATE.] A forming anew; a new creation or formation.

Re′-cre-a′tive (-ā′tĭv), *a.* Creating anew; as, *re-creative* power.

Rec′re-a′tive (rĕk′rē-ā′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *récréatif*. See RECREATE.] Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; giving new vigor or animation; reinvigorating; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music of them be *recreative*. *Bacon.*

— Rec′re-a′tive-ly, *adv.* **— Rec′re-a′tive-ness,** *n.*

Rec′re-ment (rĕk′rē-ment), *n.* [L. *recrementum*; pref. *re-* re- + *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift: cf. F. *récrément*.] **1.** Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the *recrement* of ore.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Excrement. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

Rec′re-men′tal (-mĕn′tal), *a.* Recrementitious.

Rec′re-men-ti′tial (-mĕn-tĭsh′al), *a.* [Cf. F. *récrémentitiel*.] (*Med.*) Of the nature of a recrement. See RECREMENT, 2 (*b*). "*Recrementitial* fluids." *Dunglison.*

Rec′re-men-ti′tious (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to recrement; consisting of recrement or dross. *Boyle.*

Re-crim′i-nate (rē-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *criminate*: cf. F. *récriminer*, LL. *recriminare*.] To return one charge or accusation with another; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

It is not my business to *recriminate*, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Re-crim′i-nate, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

Re-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *récrimination*, LL. *recriminatio*.] The act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.

Accusations and *recriminations* passed backward and forward between the contending parties. *Macaulay.*

Re-crim′i-na-tive (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

Re-crim′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* One who recriminates.

Re-crim′i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *récriminatoire*.] Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

Re-cross′ (rē-krŏs′; 115), *v. t.* To cross a second time.

Re-cru′den-cy (rē-krụ′dĕn-sȳ), *n.* Recrudescence.

Re′cru-des′cence (rē′krụ-dĕs′sens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *re-*
Re′cru-des′cen-cy (-dĕs′sen-sȳ), } *crudescence*.]
1. The state or condition of being recrudescent.

A *recrudescence* of barbarism may condemn it [land] to chronic poverty and waste. *Duke of Argyll.*

2. (*Med.*) Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission. *Dunglison.*

Re′cru-des′cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *recrudescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *recrudescere* to become raw again; pref. *re-* re- + *crudescere* to become hard or raw: cf. F. *recrudescent*.] **1.** Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

2. Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression; as, a *recrudescent* epidemic.

Re-cruit′ (rē-krụt′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECRUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECRUITING.] [F. *recruter*, corrupted (under influence of *recrue* recruiting, recruit, from *re croître*, p. p. *recrû*, to grow again) from an older *recluter*, properly, to patch, to mend (a garment); pref. *re-* + OF. *clut* piece, piece of cloth; cf. Icel. *klūtr* kerchief, E. *clout*.] **1.** To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to remedy lack or deficiency in; as, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their color. *Glanvill.*

2. Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate.

3. To supply with new men, as an army; to fill up or make up by enlistment; as, he *recruited* two regiments; the army was *recruited* for a campaign; also, to muster; to enlist; as, he *recruited* fifty men. *M. Arnold.*

Re-cruit′, *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like; to recuperate; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

2. To gain new supplies of men for military or other service; to raise or enlist new soldiers; to enlist troops.

Re-cruit′, *n.* **1.** A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reënforcement.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. Specifically, a man enlisted for service in the army; a newly enlisted soldier.

Re-cruit′er, *n.* One who, or that which, recruits.

Re-cruit′ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of recruiting; especially, the enlistment of men for an army.

Re-crys′tal-li-za′tion (rē-krĭs′tal-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.* & *Min.*) The process of recrystallizing.

Re-crys′tal-lize (rē-krĭs′tal-līz), *v. i.* & *t.* (*Chem.* & *Min.*) To crystallize again. *Henry.*

Rec′tal (rĕk′tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum.

Rec′tan′gle (rĕk′tăn′g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle. See RIGHT, and ANGLE.] (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.

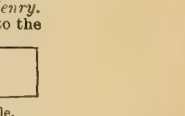

Rectangle.

☞ As the area of a *rectangle* is expressed by the product of its two dimensions, the term *rectangle* is sometimes used for *product*; as, the *rectangle* of *a* and *b*, that is, *ab*.

Rec′tan′gle, *a.* Rectangular. [*R.*]

Rec′tan′gled (-g'ld), *a.* Rectangular. *Hutton.*

Rec-tan′gu-lar (rĕk-tăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectangulaire*.] Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees. — **Rec-tan′gu-lar-ly** (rĕk-tăn′gū-lẽr-lȳ), *adv.* — **Rec-tan′gu-lar-ness,** *n.*

Rec-tan′gu-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or condition of being rectangular, or right-angled.

Rec′ti- (rĕk′tĭ-). [L. *rectus* straight.] A combining form signifying *straight*; as, *rectilineal*, having straight lines; *rectinerved*.

Rec′ti-fi′a-ble (rĕk′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rectified; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.

2. (*Math.*) Admitting, as a curve, of the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

Rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rectification.*] **1.** The act or operation of rectifying; as, the *rectification* of an error; the *rectification* of spirits.

After the *rectification* of his views, he was incapable of compromise with profounder shapes of error. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Geom.*) The determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

Rectification of a globe (*Astron.*), its adjustment preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

Rec'ti-fi-ca'tor (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which rectifies or refines; esp., a part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated from the less volatile by the process of evaporation and condensation; a rectifier.

Rec'ti-fi'er (rĕk'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rectifies.

2. Specifically: (*a*) (*Naut.*) An instrument used for determining and rectifying the variations of the compass on board ship. (*b*) (*Chem.*) A rectificator.

Rec'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *rectifier*, LL. *rectificare*; L. *rectus* right + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RIGHT, and -FY.] **1.** To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience. *Shak.*

This was an error of opinion which a conflicting opinion would have *rectified.* *Burke.*

2. (*Chem.*) To refine or purify by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit of wine.

3. (*Com.*) To produce (as factitious gin or brandy) by redistilling low wines or ardent spirits (whisky, rum, etc.), flavoring substances, etc., being added.

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

Syn. — To amend; emend; correct; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

Rec'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), **Rec'ti-lin'e-ar** (-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* [*Recti-* + *lineal, linear.*] Straight; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines; as, a *rectilineal* angle; a *rectilinear* figure or course. — **Rec'ti-lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

Rec'ti-lin'e-ar'i-ty (-ăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge.*

Rec'ti-lin'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Rectilinear. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Rec'ti-nerved' (rĕk'tĭ-nẽrvd'), *a.* [*Recti-* + *nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Having the veins or nerves straight; — said of leaves.

Rec'tion (rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rectio*, fr. *regere* to rule or govern.] (*Gram.*) See GOVERNMENT, *n.*, 7. *Gibbs.*

Rec'ti-ros'tral (rĕk'tĭ-rŏs'tral), *a.* [*Recti-* + *rostral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a straight beak.

Rec'ti-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-al), *a.* [*Recti-* + *serial.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged in exactly vertical ranks, as the leaves on stems of many kinds; — opposed to *curviserial.*

‖ **Rec-ti'tis** (rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See RECTUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Proctitis. *Dunglison.*

Rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right, straight; cf. F. *rectitude.* See RIGHT.] **1.** Straightness. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; uprightness of mind; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice.

3. Right judgment. [*R.*] *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Syn. — See JUSTICE.

Rec'to- (rĕk'tō-). A combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, the rectum;* as, *recto*-vesical.

Rec'to, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. LL. breve de *recto.* See RIGHT.] (*Law*) A writ of right.

Rec'to, *n.* [Cf. F. *recto.*] (*Print.*) The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso.*

Rec'tor (rĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule: cf. F. *recteur.* See REGIMENT, RIGHT.] **1.** A ruler or governor. [*R.*]

God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. See the Note under VICAR. *Blackstone.* (*b*) (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A clergyman in charge of a parish.

3. The head master of a public school. [*Scot.*]

4. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; sometimes, the head of a college; as, the *Rector* of Exeter College, or of Lincoln College, at Oxford.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

Rec'tor-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectoral.*] Pertaining to a rector or governor.

Rec'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *rectoratus*: cf. F. *rectorat.*] The office, rank, or station of a rector; rectorship.

Rec'tor-ess, *n.* **1.** A governess; a rectrix. *Drayton.*

2. The wife of a rector. *Thackeray.*

Rec-to'ri-al (rĕk-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a rectory; rectoral. *Shipley.*

Rec'tor-ship (rĕk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Government; guidance. [*Obs.*] "The *rectorship* of judgment." *Shak.*

2. The office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

Rec'to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* RECTORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. OF. *rectorie* or *rectorerie*, LL. *rectoria.*] **1.** The province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.

2. A rector's mansion; a parsonage house.

Rec'to-u'ter-ine (-ū'tẽr-ĭn or -ĭn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the uterus.

Rec'to-vag'i-nal (rĕk'tō-văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the vagina.

Rec'to-ves'i-cal (-vĕs'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the bladder.

Rec'tress (rĕk'trĕs), *n.* A rectoress. *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Rec'trix** (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* RECTRICES (-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *rector.*] **1.** A governess; a rectoress.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird.

Rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight. See RIGHT.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestine; — so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight. See *Illust.* under DIGESTIVE.

‖ **Rec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL., fr. L. *regere* to keep straight.] (*Anat.*) A straight muscle; as, the *recti* of the eye.

Rec'u-ba'tion (rĕk'ŭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recubare* to lie upon the back.] Recumbence. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-cule' (rē-kūl'), *v. i.* To recoil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-cule' (rē-kūl'), **Re-cule'ment** (-ment), *n.* [F. *reculement.*] Recoil. [*Obs.*]

Re-cumb' (-kŭm'), *v. i.* [L. *recumbere*; pref. *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose. [*Obs.*] *J. Allen* (1761).

Re-cum'bence (rē-kŭm'bens), *n.* The act of leaning, resting, or reclining; the state of being recumbent.

Re-cum'ben-cy (-ben-sỹ), *n.* Recumbence.

Re-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recumbere.* See RECUMB, INCUMBENT.] Leaning; reclining; lying; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals. Hence, figuratively: Resting; inactive; idle. — **Re-cum'bent-ly,** *adv.*

Re-cu'per-a-ble (rē-kū'pẽr-a-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *récupérable.* See RECOVER.] Recoverable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Re-cu'per-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECUPERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECUPERATING.] [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare.* See RECOVER to get again.] To recover health; to regain strength; to convalesce.

Re-cu'per-ate, *v. t.* To recover; to regain; as, to *recuperate* the health or strength.

Re-cu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recuperatio*: cf. F. *récupération.*] Recovery, as of anything lost, especially of the health or strength.

Re-cu'per-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), **Re-cu'per-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *recuperativus, recuperatorius.*] Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery.

Re-cu'per-a'tor (rē-kū'pẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *recuperator* a recoverer.] (*Steel Manuf.*) Same as REGENERATOR.

Re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECURRED (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECURRING.] [L. *recurrere*; pref. *re-* re- + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To come back; to return again or repeatedly; to come again to mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *I. Watts.*

2. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

3. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help.

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the "punctum stans" of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Recurring decimal (*Math.*), a circulating decimal. See under DECIMAL. — **Recurring series** (*Math.*), an algebraic series in which the coefficients of the several terms can be expressed by means of certain preceding coefficients and constants in one uniform manner.

Re-cure' (rē-kūr'), *v. t.* [Cf. RECOVER.] **1.** To arrive at; to reach; to attain. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

2. To recover; to regain; to repossess. [*Obs.*]

When their powers, impaired through labor long,
With due repast, they had *recured* well. *Spenser.*

3. To restore, as from weariness, sickness, or the like; to repair.

In western waves his weary wagon did *recure.* *Spenser.*

4. To be a cure for; to remedy. [*Obs.*]

No medicine
Might avail his sickness to *recure.* *Lydgate.*

Re-cure', *n.* Cure; remedy; recovery. [*Obs.*]

But whom he hits, without *recure* he dies. *Fairfax.*

Re-cure'less, *a.* Incapable of cure. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re-cur'rence (rē-kŭr'rens), **Re-cur'ren-cy** (-ren-sỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *récurrence.*] The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *I. Taylor.*

Re-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *recurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recurrere*: cf. F. *récurrent.* See RECUR.] **1.** Returning from time to time; recurring; as, *recurrent* pains.

2. (*Anat.*) Running back toward its origin; as, a *recurrent* nerve or artery.

Recurrent fever. (*Med.*) See *Relapsing fever,* under RELAPSING. — **Recurrent pulse** (*Physiol.*), the pulse beat which appears (when the radial artery is compressed at the wrist) on the distal side of the point of pressure through the arteries of the palm of the hand. — **Recurrent sensibility** (*Physiol.*), the sensibility manifested by the anterior, or motor, roots of the spinal cord (their stimulation causing pain) owing to the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots.

Re-cur'sant (rē-kûr'sant), *a.* [L. *recursans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recursare* to run back, v. freq. of *recurrere.* See RECUR.] (*Her.*) Displayed with the back toward the spectator; — said especially of an eagle.

Eagle Recursant.

Re-cur'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *recursio.* See RECUR.] The act of recurring; return. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-cur'vate (rē-kûr'vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p. of *recurvare.* See RE-, and CURVATE.] (*Bot.*) Recurved.

Re-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To bend or curve back; to recurve. *Pennant.*

Re-cur-va'tion (rē'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved; a bending or flexure backward.

Re-curve' (rē-kûrv'), *v. t.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down.

Re-curved' (rē-kûrvd'), *a.* Curved in an opposite or uncommon direction; bent back; as, a bird with a *recurved* bill; flowers with *recurved* petals.

Re-cur'vi-ros'ter (rē-kûr'vĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *recurvus* bent back + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *récurvirostre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird whose beak bends upward, as the avocet.

Re-cur'vi-ros'tral (-tral), *a.* [See RECURVIROSTER.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the beak bent upwards.

Re-cur'vi-ty (rē-kûr'vĭ-tỹ), *n.* Recurvation.

Re-cur'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recurvus*; pref. *re-* re- + *curvus* curved.] Recurved. *Derham.*

Re-cu'san-cy (rē-kū'zan-sỹ *or* rĕk'ŭ-), *n.* The state of being recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*

Re-cu'sant (-zant; 277), *a.* [L. *recusans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, to object to; pref. *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext: cf. F. *récusant.* See CAUSE, and cf. RUSE.] Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in the church, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a *recusant* lord.

It stated him to have placed his son in the household of the Countess of Derby, a *recusant* papist. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-cu'sant, *n.* **1.** One who is obstinate in refusal; one standing out stubbornly against general practice or opinion.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the European family of nations. *De Quincey.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) A person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a Roman Catholic *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Brande & C.*

3. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Rec'u-sa'tion (rĕk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recusatio*: cf. F. *récusation.*] **1.** Refusal. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Old Law*) The act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. *Blackstone.*

Re-cu'sa-tive (rē-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* Refusing; denying; negative. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-cuse' (rē-kūz'), *v. t.* [F. *récuser*, or L. *recusare.* See RECUSANT.] (*Law*) To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

Re-cus'sion (rē-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recutire, recussum*, to beat back; pref. *re-* re- + *quatere* to shake.] The act of beating or striking back.

Red (rĕd), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of READ. *Spenser.*

Red, *v. t.* To put in order; to make tidy; also, to free from entanglement or embarrassment; — generally with *up*; as, to *red* up a house. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Red, *a.* [*Compar.* REDDER (-dẽr); *superl.* REDDEST.] [OE. *red, reed, read*, AS. *rēad, rēod*; akin to OS. *rōd*, OFries. *rād*, D. *rood*, G. *roth, rot*, OHG. *rōt*, Dan. & Sw. *röd*, Icel. *rauðr, rjōðr*, Goth. *rāuds*, W. *rhudd*, Armor. *ruz*, Ir. & Gael. *ruadh*, L. *ruber, rufus*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Skr. *rudhira, rohita*; cf. L. *rutilus.* √113. Cf. ERYSIPELAS, ROUGE, RUBRIC, RUBY, RUDDY, RUSSET, RUST.] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color; of the hue of that part of the rainbow, or of the solar spectrum, which is furthest from the violet part. "Fresh flowers, white and *reede.*" *Chaucer.*

Your color, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose. *Shak.*

☞ *Red* is a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, and the like.

☞ *Red* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *red*-breasted, *red*-cheeked, *red*-faced, *red*-haired, *red*-headed, *red*-skinned, *red*-tailed, *red*-topped, *red*-whiskered, *red*-coated.

Red admiral (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful butterfly (*Vanessa Atalanta*) common in both Europe and America. The front wings are crossed by a broad orange red band. The larva feeds on nettles. Called also *Atalanta butterfly,* and *nettle butterfly.* — **Red ant.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very small ant (*Myrmica molesta*) which often infests houses. (*b*) A larger reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the slave-making species. — **Red antimony** (*Min.*), kermesite. See *Kermes mineral* (*b*), under KERMES. — **Red ash** (*Bot.*), an American tree (*Fraxinus pubescens*), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber. *Gray.* — **Red bass.** (*Zoöl.*) See REDFISH (*d*). — **Red bay** (*Bot.*), a tree (*Persea Carolinienſis*) having the heartwood red, found in swamps in the Southern United States. — **Red birch** (*Bot.*), a species of birch (*Betula nigra*) having reddish brown bark, and compact, light-colored wood. *Gray.* — **Red blindness.** (*Med.*) See DALTONISM. — **Red book,** a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*] — **Red book of the Exchequer,** an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II. *Brande & C.* — **Red brass,** an alloy containing eight parts of copper and three of zinc. — **Red bread** (*Zoöl.*), a bright red sponge (*Microciona prolifera*), common on oyster shells and stones. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Red bug.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very small mite which in Florida attacks man, and produces great irritation by its bites. (*b*) A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyrrhocoris*, especially the European species (*P. apterus*), which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. (*c*) See *Cotton stainer,* under COTTON. — **Red cedar.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An evergreen North American tree (*Juniperus Virginiana*) having a fragrant red-colored heartwood. (*b*) A tree of India and Australia (*Cedrela Toona*)

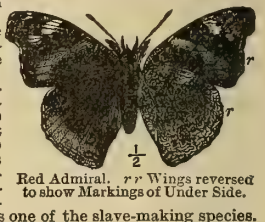

Red Admiral. *r r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side. ½

having fragrant reddish wood; — called also *toon* and *toon tree* in India. — **Red chalk.** See under CHALK. — **Red copper** (*Min.*), red oxide of copper; cuprite. — **Red coral** (*Zoöl.*), the precious coral (*Corallium rubrum*). See *Illusts.* of CORAL and GORGONIACEA. — **Red cross.** (*a*) The cross of St. George, the national emblem of the English. (*b*) The Geneva cross. See *Geneva convention*, and *Geneva cross*, under GENEVA. — **Red currant.** (*Bot.*) See CURRANT. — **Red deer.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), native of the forests of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. It is very similar to the American elk, or wapiti. (*b*) The Virginia deer. See DEER. — **Red duck** (*Zoöl.*), a European reddish brown duck (*Fuligula nyroca*); — called also *ferruginous duck*. — **Red ebony.** (*Bot.*) See GRENADILLO. — **Red empress** (*Zoöl.*), a butterfly. See TORTOISE SHELL. — **Red fir** (*Bot.*), a coniferous tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) found from British Columbia to Texas, and highly valued for its durable timber. The name is sometimes given to other coniferous trees, as the Norway spruce and the American *Abies magnifica* and *A. nobilis*. — **Red fire.** (*Pyrotech.*) See *Blue fire*, under FIRE. — **Red flag.** See under FLAG. — **Red fox** (*Zoöl.*), the common American fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), which is usually reddish in color. — **Red grouse** (*Zoöl.*), the Scotch grouse, or ptarmigan. See under PTARMIGAN. — **Red gum,** *or* **Red gum-tree** (*Bot.*), a name given to eight Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*Eucalyptus amygdalina, resinifera*, etc.) which yield a reddish gum resin. See EUCALYPTUS. — **Red hand** (*Her.*), a left hand appaumé, fingers erect, borne on an escutcheon, being the mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; — called also *Badge of Ulster*. — **Red herring,** the common herring dried and smoked. — **Red horse.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any large American red fresh-water sucker, especially *Moxostoma macrolepidotum* and allied species. (*b*) See the Note under DRUMFISH. — **Red lead.** (*Chem.*) See under LEAD, and MINIUM. — **Red-lead ore.** (*Min.*) Same as CROCOITE. — **Red liquor** (*Dyeing*), a solution consisting essentially of aluminium acetate, used as a mordant in the fixation of dyestuffs on vegetable fiber; — so called because used originally for red dyestuffs. Called also *red mordant*. — **Red maggot** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the wheat midge. — **Red manganese.** (*Min.*) Same as RHODOCHROSITE. — **Red man,** one of the American Indians; — so called from his color. — **Red maple** (*Bot.*), a species of maple (*Acer rubrum*). See MAPLE. — **Red mite.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Red spider*, below. — **Red mulberry** (*Bot.*), an American mulberry of a dark purple color (*Morus rubra*). — **Red mullet** (*Zoöl.*), the surmullet. See MULLET. — **Red ocher** (*Min.*), a soft earthy variety of hematite, of a reddish color. — **Red perch** (*Zoöl.*), the rosefish. — **Red phosphorus.** (*Chem.*) See under PHOSPHORUS. — **Red pine** (*Bot.*), an American species of pine (*Pinus resinosa*); — so named from its reddish bark. — **Red precipitate.** See under PRECIPITATE. — **Red Republican** (*European Politics*), originally, one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical in social reform. [*Cant*] — **Red ribbon,** the ribbon of the Order of the Bath in England. — **Red sanders.** (*Bot.*) See SANDERS. — **Red sandstone.** (*Geol.*) See under SANDSTONE. — **Red scale** (*Zoöl.*), a scale insect (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) very injurious to the orange tree in California and Australia. — **Red silver** (*Min.*), an ore of silver, of a ruby-red or reddish black color. It includes *proustite*, or light red silver, and *pyrargyrite*, or dark red silver. — **Red snapper** (*Zoöl.*), a large fish (*Lutjanus aya* or *Blackfordii*) abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and about the Florida reefs. — **Red snow,** snow colored by a microscopic unicellular alga (*Protococcus nivalis*) which produces large patches of scarlet on the snows of arctic or mountainous regions. — **Red softening** (*Med.*) a form of cerebral softening in which the affected parts are red, — a condition due either to infarction or inflammation. — **Red spider** (*Zoöl.*), a very small web-spinning mite (*Tetranychus telarius*) which infests, and often destroys, plants of various kinds, especially those cultivated in houses and conservatories. It feeds mostly on the under side of the leaves, and causes them to turn yellow and die. The adult insects are usually pale red. Called also *red mite*. — **Red squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), the chickaree. — **Red tape,** the tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, official formality and delay. — **Red underwing** (*Zoöl.*), any species of noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera. The numerous species are mostly large and handsomely colored. The under wings are commonly banded with bright red or orange. — **Red water,** a disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine.

Red Spider. × 20

Red (rĕd), *n.* **1.** The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum farthest from violet, or a tint resembling these. "Celestial rosy *red*, love's proper hue." *Milton.*

2. A red pigment.

3. (*European Politics*) An abbreviation for *Red Republican*. See under RED, *a.* [*Cant*]

4. *pl.* (*Med.*) The menses. *Dunglison.*

English red, a pigment prepared by the Dutch, similar to Indian red. — **Hypericum red,** a red resinous dyestuff extracted from Hypericum. — **Indian red.** See under INDIAN, and ALMAGRA.

Re-dact' (rē-dăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *redactus*, p. p. of *redigere*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, again, back + *agere* to put in motion, to drive.] To reduce to form, as literary matter; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit.

‖ **Ré'dac'teur'** (rā'dăk'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] See REDACTOR.

Re-dac'tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *rédaction*.] The act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a digest.

Re-dac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor. *Carlyle.*

Re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching or jagging, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *dens, dentis*, a tooth. Cf. REDENTED.] [Written sometimes *redent* and *redens*.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A work having two parapets whose faces unite so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

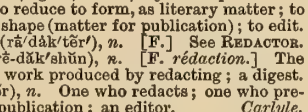
a b Redans; *c* Double Redan.

2. A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground, to keep the parts level.

Red-ar'gue (rĕd-är'gū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REDARGUED (-gūd); *p. pr. & v. n.* REDARGUING.] [L. *redarguere*; pref. *red-*, *re-* + *arguere* to accuse, charge with: cf. F. *rédarguer*.] To disprove; to refute; to confute; to reprove; to convict. [*Archaic*]

How shall I . . . suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor.*

Now this objection to the immediate cognition of external objects has, as far as I know, been *redargued* in three different ways. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Red'ar-gu'tion (rĕd'ăr-gū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redargutio*.] The act of redarguing; refutation. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Bacon.*

Red'ar-gu'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, redargution or refutation; refutatory. [*R.*]

Red'back' (rĕd'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dunlin. [*U. S.*]

Red'bel'ly (-bĕl'ў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The char.

Red'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cardinal bird. (*b*) The summer redbird (*Piranga rubra*). (*c*) The scarlet tanager. See TANAGER.

Red'breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European robin. (*b*) The American robin. See ROBIN. (*c*) The knot, or red-breasted snipe; — called also *robin breast*, and *robin snipe*. See KNOT.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The long-eared pondfish. See PONDFISH.

Red'bud' (-bŭd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small ornamental leguminous tree of the American species of the genus *Cercis*. See *Judas tree*, under JUDAS.

Red'cap', *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The European goldfinch.

2. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Red'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specifically, a red-coated British soldier.

Red'de (-de), *obs. imp.* of READ, or REDE. *Chaucer.*

Red'den (rĕd'd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REDDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REDDENING.] [From RED, *a.*] To make red or somewhat red; to give a red color to.

Red'den, *v. i.* To grow or become red; to blush.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

He no sooner saw that her eye glistened and her cheek *reddened* than his obstinacy was at once subdued. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Red-den'dum** (rĕd-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [Neut. of L. *reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere*. See REDDITION.] (*Law*) A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before; the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. *Cruise.*

Red'dish (rĕd'dĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. — **Red'dish-ness,** *n.*

Red-di'tion (rĕd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to give back, to return: cf. F. *reddition*. See RENDER.] **1.** Restoration; restitution; surrender. *Howell.*

2. Explanation; representation. [*R.*]

The *reddition* or application of the comparison. *Chapman.*

Red'di-tive (rĕd'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *redditivus*.] (*Gram.*) Answering to an interrogative or inquiry; conveying a reply; as, *redditive* words.

Red'dle (rĕd'd'l), *n.* [From RED; cf. G. *röthel*. Cf. RUDDLE.] (*Min.*) Red chalk. See under CHALK.

Red'dour (rĕd'dẽr), *n.* [F. *raideur*, fr. *raide* stiff.] Rigor; violence. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Rede (rēd), *v. t.* [See READ, *v. t.*] **1.** To advise or counsel. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

I *rede* that our host here shall begin. *Chaucer.*

2. To interpret; to explain. [*Obs.*]

My sweven [dream] *rede* aright. *Chaucer.*

Rede, *n.* [See READ, *n.*] **1.** Advice; counsel; suggestion. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Burns.*

There was none other remedy ne *reed*. *Chaucer.*

2. A word or phrase; a motto; a proverb; a wise saw. [*Obs.*] "This *rede* is rife." *Spenser.*

Re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REDEEMED (-dēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REDEEMING.] [F. *rédimer*, L. *redimere*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *emere, emptum*, to buy, originally, to take, cf. OIr. *em* (in comp.), Lith. *imti*. Cf. ASSUME, CONSUME, EXEMPT, PREMIUM, PROMPT, RANSOM.] **1.** To purchase back; to regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev.* xxv. 29.

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) (*Law*) To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due by force of the mortgage. (*b*) (*Com.*) To regain by performing the obligation or condition stated; to discharge the obligation mentioned in, as a promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin.

3. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom; to rescue; to recover; as, to *redeem* a captive, a pledge, and the like.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv. 22.

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeemed*. *Sandys.*

4. (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. *Gal.* iii. 13.

5. To make good by performing fully; to fulfill; as, to *redeem* one's promises.

I will *redeem* all this on Percy's head. *Shak.*

6. To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to serve as an equivalent or offset for; to atone for; to compensate; as, to *redeem* an error.

Which of ye will be mortal, to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows. *Shak.*

To redeem the time, to make the best use of it.

Re-deem'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Redeemableness.

Re-deem'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being redeemed; subject to repurchase; held under conditions permitting redemption; as, a pledge securing the payment of money is *redeemable*.

2. Subject to an obligation of redemption; conditioned upon a promise of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold, or in current money, or four months after date.

Re-deem'a-ble-ness (rē-dēm'ā-b'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemability.

Re-deem'er (rē-dēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who redeems.

2. Specifically, the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

Rede'less (rēd'lĕs), *a.* Without rede or counsel. [*Obs.*]

Re'de-lib'er-ate (rē'dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To deliberate again; to reconsider.

Re'de-liv'er (rē'dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To deliver or give back; to return. *Ayliffe.*

2. To deliver or liberate a second time or again.

3. To report; to deliver the answer of. [*R.*] "Shall I *redeliver* you e'en so?" *Shak.*

Re'de-liv'er-ance (-ans), *n.* A second deliverance.

Re'de-liv'er-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering back.

2. A second or new delivery or liberation.

Re'de-mand' (rē'dē-mănd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* back, again + *demand*: cf. F. *redemander*.] To demand back; to demand again.

Re'de-mand', *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand.

Re'de-mise' (-mīz'), *v. t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Re'de-mise', *n.* (*Law*) The transfer of an estate back to the person who demised it; reconveyance; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate. See under DEMISE.

Re-dem'on-strate (rē-dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* rē'dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* To demonstrate again, or anew.

Every truth of morals must be *redemonstrated* in the experience of the individual man before he is capable of utilizing it as a constituent of character or a guide in action. *Lowell.*

Re-demp'ti-ble (rē-dĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Redeemable.

Re-demp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *rédemption*, L. *redemptio*. See REDEEM, and cf. RANSOM.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; as, the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war; the *redemption* of a ship and cargo. Specifically: (*a*) (*Law*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage, or the taking back of property mortgaged, upon performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering upon an estate mortgaged. See *Equity of redemption*, under EQUITY. (*b*) (*Com.*) Performance of the obligation stated in a note, bill, bond, or other evidence of debt, by making payment to the holder. (*c*) (*Theol.*) The procuring of God's favor by the sufferings and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. *Eph.* i. 7.

Re-demp'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *n.* One who is, or may be, redeemed. [*R.*] *Hakluyt.*

Re-demp'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.

2. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated time to pay the expenses of his passage.

Re-demp'tion-ist, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A monk of an order founded in 1197; — so called because the order was especially devoted to the redemption of Christians held in captivity by the Mohammedans. Called also *Trinitarian*.

Re-demp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming; as, the *redemptive* work of Christ.

Re-demp'tor-ist (-tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste*, fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, from *redimere*. See REDEEM.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori. It was introduced into the United States in 1832 at Detroit. The Fathers of the Congregation devote themselves to preaching to the neglected, esp. in missions and retreats, and are forbidden by their rule to engage in the instruction of youth.

Re-demp'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem. "Hector's *redemptory* price." *Chapman.*

Re-demp'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* Redemption. [*Obs.*]

Re-dent'ed (rē-dĕnt'ĕd), *a.* [From OF. *redent*. See REDAN.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Re'dé-pos'it (rē'dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* To deposit again.

Re'de-scend' (-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *descend*: cf. F. *redescendre*.] To descend again. *Howell.*

Red'eye' (rĕd'ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The rudd. (*b*) Same as REDFISH (*d*). (*c*) The goggle-eye, or fresh-water rock bass. [*Local, U. S.*]

Red'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small North American dace (*Minnilus cornutus*, or *Notropis megalops*). The male, in the breeding season, has bright red fins. Called also *red dace*, and *shiner*.

Redfin (*Notropis megalops*).

Applied also to *Notropis ardens*, of the Mississippi valley

Red'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European linnet.

Red'fish' (rĕd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The blueback salmon of the North Pacific; — called also *nerka*. See BLUEBACK (*b*). (*b*) The rosefish. (*c*) A large California labroid food fish (*Trochocopus pulcher*); — called also *fathead*. (*d*) The red bass, red drum, or drumfish. See the Note under DRUMFISH.

Red'-gum' (-gŭm'), *n.* [OE. *reed gounde*; AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter, pus.] **1.** (*Med.*) An eruption of red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in early infancy; tooth rash; strophulus. *Good.*

2. A name of rust on grain. See RUST.

Red′–hand′ (rĕd′hănd′), } *a.* or *adv.* Having hands
Red′–hand′ed (-hănd′ĕd), } red with blood; in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime; as, he was taken *red-hand* or *red-handed*.

Red′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A person having red hair.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American duck (*Aythya Americana*) highly esteemed as a game bird. It is closely allied to the canvasback, but is smaller and its head is brighter red. Called also *red-headed duck*, *American poachard*, *grayback*, and *fall duck*. See *Illust.* under POACHARD. (*b*) The red-headed woodpecker. See WOODPECKER.

3. (*Bot.*) A kind of milkweed (*Asclepias Curassavica*) with red flowers. It is used in medicine.

Red′hi-bi′tion (rĕd′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *redhibitio* a taking back.] (*Civil Law*) The annulling of a sale, and the return by the buyer of the article sold, on account of some defect.

Red-hib′i-to-ry (rĕd-hĭb′ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *redhibitorius*.] (*Civil Law*) Of or pertaining to redhibition; as, a *redhibitory* action or fault.

Red′hoop′ (rĕd′hōōp′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The male of the European bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Red′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a tribe of butterflies (*Fugacia*) including the common yellow species and the cabbage butterflies. The antennæ are usually red.

Red′–hot′ (-hŏt′), *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls. Hence, figuratively, excited; violent; as, a *red-hot* radical. *Shak.*

‖ **Re′di-a** (rē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. REDIÆ (-ē), E. REDIAS (-ȧz). [NL.; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of larva, or nurse, which is produced within the sporocyst of certain trematodes by asexual generation. It in turn produces, in the same way, either another generation of rediæ, or else cercariæ within its own body. Called also *proscolex*, and *nurse*. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Re′di-ent (rē′dĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *rediens*, p. pr. of *redire* to return; pref. *red-* + *ire* to go.] Returning. [*R.*]

Re′di-gest′ (rē′dĭ-jĕst′), *v. t.* To digest, or reduce to form, a second time. *Kent.*

Re′di-min′ish (-mĭn′ĭsh), *v. t.* To diminish again.

Red′in-gote (rĕd′ĭn-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupted from E. *riding coat*.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat for women.

Re-din′te-grate (rē-dĭn′tē-grāt), *a.* [L. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore; pref. *red-*, *re-*, *re-* + *integrare* to make whole, to renew, fr. *integer* whole. See INTEGER.] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state; renewed. *Bacon.*

Re-din′te-grate (-grāt), *v. t.* To make whole again; to renew; to restore to integrity or soundness.

The English nation seems obliterated. What could *redintegrate* us again? *Coleridge.*

Re-din′te-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *redintegratio*.] **1.** Restoration to a whole or sound state; renewal; renovation. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Chem.*) Restoration of a mixed body or matter to its former nature and state. [*Archaic*] *Coxe.*

3. (*Psychology*) The law that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another; — adopted by many philosophers to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas.

Re′di-rect′ (rē′dĭ-rĕkt′), *a.* (*Law*) Applied to the examination of a witness, by the party calling him, after the cross-examination.

Re′dis-burse′ (rē′dĭs-bûrs′), *v. t.* To disburse anew; to give, or pay, back. *Spenser.*

Re′dis-cov′er (-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To discover again.

Re′dis-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.* To dispose anew or again; to readjust; to rearrange. *A. Baxter.*

Re′dis-seize′ (-sēz′), *v. t.* (*Law*) To disseize anew, or a second time. [Written also *redisseise*.]

Re′dis-sei′zin (-sē′zĭn), *n.* (*Law*) A disseizin by one who once before was adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case. *Blackstone.*

Re′dis-sei′zor (-zôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who redisseizes.

Re′dis-solve′ (rē′dĭz-zŏlv′), *v. t.* To dissolve again.

Re′dis-till′ (rē′dĭs-tĭl′), *v. t.* To distill again.

Re′dis-train′er (-trān′ẽr), *n.* One who distrains again.

Re′dis-trib′ute (-trĭb′ūt), *v. t.* To distribute again. — **Re-dis′tri-bu′tion** (-trĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.*

Re-dis′trict (-trĭkt), *v. t.* To divide into new districts.

Re-di′tion (rē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *reditio*, fr. *redire*. See REDIENT.] Act of returning; return. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Re′di-vide′ (rē′dĭ-vīd′), *v. t.* To divide anew.

Red′leg′ (rĕd′lĕg′), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The redshank.
Red′legs′ (-lĕgz′), } (*b*) The turnstone.

Red′–let′ter (-lĕt′tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a red letter; marked by red letters.

Red-letter day, a day that is fortunate or auspicious; — so called in allusion to the custom of marking holy days, or saints' days, in the old calendars with red letters.

Red′ly, *adv.* In a red manner; with redness.

Red′mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine food fishes of the genus *Diabasis*, or *Hæmulon*, of the Southern United States, having the inside of the mouth bright red. Called also *flannelmouth*, and *grunt*.

Red′ness, *n.* [AS. *reádness*. See RED.] The quality or state of being red; red color.

Red′o-lence (rĕd′ō-lens), } *n.* The quality of being
Red′o-len-cy (-len-sў), } redolent; sweetness of scent; pleasant odor; fragrance.

Red′o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *redolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *redolere* to emit a scent, diffuse an odor; pref. *red-*, *re-*, *re-* + *olere* to emit a smell. See ODOR.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; spreading sweet scent; scented; odorous; smelling; — usually followed by *of*. "Honey *redolent* of spring." *Dryden.* — **Red′o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth. *Gray.*

Re-dou′ble (rē-dŭb′′l), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *double*: cf. F. *redoubler*. Cf. REDUPLICATE.] To double again or repeatedly; to increase by continued or repeated additions; to augment greatly; to multiply.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

Re-dou′ble, *v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied; to be greatly augmented; as, the noise *redoubles*.

Re-doubt′ (rē-dout′), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fem., It. *ridotto*, LL. *reductus*, literally, a retreat, from L. *reductus* drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere* to lead or draw back: cf. F. *réduit*, also fr. LL. *reductus*. See REDUCE, and cf. REDUCT, RÉDUIT, RIDOTTO.] (*Fort.*) (*a*) A small, and usually a roughly constructed, fort or outwork of varying shape, commonly erected for a temporary purpose, and without flanking defenses, — used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and positions in hostile territory. (*b*) In permanent works, an outwork placed within another outwork. See *F* and *i* in *Illust.* of RAVELIN. [Written also *redout*.]

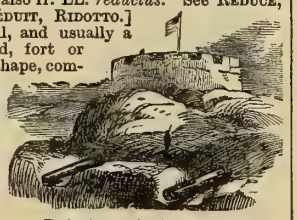
Redoubt (in the foreground).

Re-doubt′, *v. t.* [F. *redouter*, formerly also spelt *redoubter*; fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *dubitare* to doubt, in LL., to fear. See DOUBT.] To stand in dread of; to regard with fear; to dread. [*R.*]

Re-doubt′a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [F. *redoutable*, formerly also spelt *redoubtable*.] Formidable; dread; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant; — often in contempt or burlesque. [Written also *redoutable*.]

Re-doubt′ed, *a.* Formidable; dread. "Some *redoubted* knight." *Spenser.*

Lord regent, and *redoubted* Burgundy. *Shak.*

Re-doubt′ing, *n.* Reverence; honor. [*Obs.*]

In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glory. *Chaucer.*

Re-dound′ (rē-dound′), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDOUNDING.] [F. *redonder*, L. *redundare*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, *re-* + *undare* to rise in waves or surges, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE, and cf. REDUNDANT.] **1.** To roll back, as a wave or flood; to be sent or driven back; to flow back, as a consequence or effect; to conduce; to contribute; to result.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Rogers.*

As both . . . will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

2. To be in excess; to remain over and above; to be redundant; to overflow.

For every dram of honey therein found,
A pound of gall doth over it *redound*. *Spenser.*

Re-dound′, *n.* **1.** The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; return; requital.

We give you welcome; not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. *Tennyson.*

2. Rebound; reverberation. [*R.*] *Codrington.*

Red′ow-a (rĕd′ō-ȧ), *n.* [F., fr. Bohemian.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in two-four time, like a polka. The former is most in use.

Red′pole′ (rĕd′pōl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as REDPOLL.

Red′poll′ (-pōl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of small northern finches of the genus *Acanthis* (formerly *Ægiothus*), native of Europe and America. The adults have the crown red or rosy. The male of the most common species (*A. linarius*) has also the breast and rump rosy. Called also *redpoll linnet*. See *Illust.* under LINNET. (*b*) The common European linnet. (*c*) The American redpoll warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*).

Re-draft′ (rē-drȧft′), *v. t.* To draft or draw anew.

Re-draft′, *n.* **1.** A second draft or copy.

2. (*Com.*) A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, in order to recover the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

Re-draw′ (rē-drą′), *v. t.* [*imp.* REDREW (-drų′); *p. p.* REDRAWN (-drąn′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDRAWING.] To draw again; to make a second draft or copy of; to redraft.

Re-draw′, *v. i.* (*Com.*) To draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

Re-dress′ (rē-drĕs′), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *dress*.] To dress again.

Re-dress′ (rē-drĕs′), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten; pref. *re-* re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange. See DRESS.] **1.** To put in order again; to set right; to emend; to revise. [*R.*]

The common profit could she *redress*. *Chaucer.*

In yonder spring of roses intermixed
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*

Your wish that I should *redress* a certain paper which you had prepared. *A. Hamilton.*

2. To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; to relieve from.

Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . . .
I doubt not but with honor to *redress*. *Shak.*

3. To make amends or compensation to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to bestow relief upon. "T is thine, O king! the afflicted to *redress*." *Dryden.*

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye? *Byron.*

Re-dress′, *n.* **1.** The act of redressing; a making right; reformation; correction; amendment. [*R.*]

Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. A setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; as, the *redress* of grievances; hence, relief; remedy; reparation; indemnification. *Shak.*

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. One who, or that which, gives relief; a redresser.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

Re-dress′al (rē-drĕs′ȧl), *n.* Redress.

Re-dress′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who redresses.

Re-dress′i-ble (-ĭ-b′l), *a.* Such as may be redressed.

Re-dress′ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to redress. *Thomson.*

Re-dress′less, *a.* Not having redress; such as can not be redressed; irremediable. *Sherwood.*

Re-dress′ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *redressement*.] The act of redressing; redress. *Jefferson.*

Red′–rib′and (rĕd′rĭb′ȧnd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European red band fish, or fireflame. See BAND FISH.

Red′root′ (rĕd′rōōt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of several plants having red roots, as the New Jersey tea (see under TEA), the gromwell, the bloodroot, and the *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, an endogenous plant found in sandy swamps from Rhode Island to Florida.

Red′sear′ (rĕd′sēr′), *v. i.* To be brittle when red-hot; to be red-short. *Mozon.*

Red′shank′ (rĕd′shăŋk′), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common Old World limicoline bird (*Totanus calidris*), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. Called also *redshanks*, *redleg*, and *clee*. (*b*) The fieldfare.

2. A bare-legged person; — a contemptuous appellation formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, in allusion to their bare legs. *Spenser.*

Red′–short′ (-shôrt′), *a.* (*Metal.*) Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **Red′–short′ness**, *n.*

Red′skin′ (-skĭn′), *n.* A common appellation for a North American Indian; — so called from the color of the skin. *Cooper.*

Red′start′ (-stärt′), *n.* [*Red* + *start* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, handsome European singing bird (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*), allied to the nightingale; — called also *redtail*, *brantail*, *fireflirt*, *firetail*. The black redstart is *P. tithys*. The name is also applied to several other species of *Ruticilla* and allied genera, native of India. (*b*) An American fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*). The male is black, with large patches of orange-red on the sides, wings, and tail. The female is olive, with yellow patches.

European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). Male.

Red′streak′ (-strēk′), *n.* **1.** A kind of apple having the skin streaked with red and yellow, — a favorite English cider apple. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Red′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The red-tailed hawk. (*b*) The European redstart.

Red′–tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a red tail.

Red-tailed hawk (*Zoöl.*), a large North American hawk (*Buteo borealis*). When adult its tail is chestnut red. Called also *hen hawk*, and *red-tailed buzzard*.

Red′–tape′ (-tāp′), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, official formality. See *Red tape*, under RED, *a.*

Red′–tap′ism (rĕd′tāp′ĭz′m), *n.* Strict adherence to official formalities. *J. C. Shairp.*

Red′–tap′ist, *n.* One who is tenacious of a strict adherence to official formalities. *Ld. Lytton.*

Red′throat′ (rĕd′thrōt′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Australian singing bird (*Phyrrholæmus brunneus*). The upper parts are brown, the center of the throat red.

Red′top′ (-tŏp′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*) highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle; — called also *English grass*, and in some localities *herd's grass*. See *Illustration* in Appendix. The tall redtop is *Triodia sesleriodes*.

Re-dub′ (rē-dŭb′), *v. t.* [F. *radouber* to refit or repair.] To refit; to repair, or make reparation for; hence, to repay or requite. [*Obs.*]

It shall be good that you *redub* that negligence. *Wyatt.*

God shall give power to *redub* it with some like requital to the French. *Grafton.*

Re-duce′ (rē-dūs′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDUCED (-dūst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDUCING (-dū′sĭng).] [L. *reducere*, *reductum*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, *re-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. REDOUBT, *n.*] **1.** To bring or lead back to any former place or condition. [*Obs.*]

And to his brother's house *reduced* his wife. *Chapman.*

The sheep must of necessity be scattered, unless the great Shepherd of souls oppose, or some of his delegates *reduce* and direct us. *Evelyn.*

2. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower; to degrade; to impair; as, to *reduce* a sergeant to the ranks; to *reduce* a drawing; to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the intensity of heat. "An ancient but *reduced* family." *Sir W. Scott.*

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

Having *reduced*
Their foe to misery beneath their fears. *Milton.*

Hester Prynne was shocked at the condition to which she found the clergyman *reduced*. *Hawthorne.*

3. To bring to terms; to humble; to conquer; to subdue; to capture; as, to *reduce* a province or a fort.

4. To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding,

pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* a substance to powder, or to a pasty mass; to *reduce* fruit, wood, or paper rags, to pulp.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust. *Milton.*

5. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to use in computation; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* a series of observations in astronomy; to *reduce* language to rules.

6. (*Arith.*) (*a*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or to *reduce* pence to pounds; to *reduce* days and hours to minutes, or minutes to days and hours. (*b*) To change the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value; as, to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc.

7. (*Chem.*) To bring to the metallic state by separating from impurities; hence, in general, to remove oxygen from; to deoxidize; to combine with, or to subject to the action of, hydrogen; as, ferric iron is *reduced* to ferrous iron; or metals are *reduced* from their ores; — opposed to *oxidize*.

8. (*Med.*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to *reduce* a dislocation, a fracture, or a hernia.

Reduced iron (*Chem.*), metallic iron obtained through deoxidation of an oxide of iron by exposure to a current of hydrogen or other reducing agent. When hydrogen is used the product is called also *iron by hydrogen*. — **To reduce an equation** (*Alg.*), to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. — **To reduce an expression** (*Alg.*), to obtain an equivalent expression of simpler form. — **To reduce a square** (*Mil.*), to reform the line or column from the square.

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.

Re-duce'ment (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* Reduction. *Milton.*
Re-du'cent (rē-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *reducens*, p. pr. of *reducere*.] Tending to reduce. — *n.* A reducent agent.
Re-du'cer (-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reduces.
Re-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced.
Re-du'ci-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being reducible.
Re-du'cing (rē-dū'sĭng), *a.* & *n.* from Reduce.

Reducing furnace (*Metal.*), a furnace for reducing ores. — **Reducing pipe fitting**, a pipe fitting, as a coupling, an elbow, a tee, etc., for connecting a large pipe with a smaller one. — **Reducing valve**, a device for automatically maintaining a diminished pressure of steam, air, gas, etc., in a pipe, or other receiver, which is fed from a boiler or pipe in which the pressure is higher than is desired in the receiver.

Re-duct' (rē-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, p. p. of *reducere*. See Reduce.] To reduce. [*Obs.*] *W. Warde.*
Re-duc'ti-bil'i-ty (rē-dŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being reducible; reducibleness.
Re-duc'tion (rē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réduction*, L. *reductio*. See Reduce.] **1.** The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; diminution; conquest; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order; the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of a rebellious province.

2. (*Arith. & Alg.*) The act or process of reducing. See Reduce, *v. t.*, 6, and *To reduce an equation*, *To reduce an expression*, under Reduce, *v. t.*

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, etc. (*b*) The preparation of the facts and measurements of observations in order to deduce a general result.

4. The process of making a copy of something, as a figure, design, or draught, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions. *Fairholt.*

5. (*Logic*) The bringing of a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect modes into a mode in the first figure.

6. (*Chem. & Metal.*) The act, process, or result of reducing; as, the *reduction* of iron from its ores; the *reduction* of aldehyde from alcohol.

7. (*Med.*) The operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Reduction ascending (*Arith.*), the operation of changing numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents to dollars. — **Reduction descending** (*Arith.*), the operation of changing numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, as dollars to cents.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

Re-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réductif*.] Tending to reduce; having the power or effect of reducing. — *n.* A reductive agent. *Sir M. Hale.*
Re-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.
‖ **Ré'duit'** (rā'dwē'), *n.* [F. See Redoubt, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A central or retired work within any other work.
Re-dun'dance (rē-dŭn'dans), } *n.* [L. *redundantia*:
Re-dun'dan-cy (-dan-sy), } cf. F. *redondance*.] **1.** The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; excess.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.

Labor . . . throws off *redundancies*. *Addison.*

3. (*Law*) Surplusage inserted in a pleading which may be rejected by the court without impairing the validity of what remains.

Re-dun'dant (-dant), *a.* [L. *redundans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *redundare*: cf. F. *redondant*. See Redound.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful; pleonastic.

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.

Re-dun'dant-ly (rē-dŭn'dant-lỹ), *adv.* In a redundant manner.
Re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *re-* + *duplicate*: cf. L. *reduplicatus*. Cf. Redouble.] **1.** Doubled; doubled; reduplicative; repeated.

2. (*Bot.*) Valvate with the margins curved outwardly; — said of the æstivation of certain flowers.

Re-du'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *reduplicare*.] **1.** To redouble; to multiply; to repeat.

2. (*Gram.*) To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word). See Reduplication, 3.

Re-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réduplication*, L. *reduplicatio* repetition.] **1.** The act of doubling, or the state of being doubled.

2. (*Pros.*) A figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse.

3. (*Philol.*) The doubling of a stem or syllable (more or less modified), with the effect of changing the time expressed, intensifying the meaning, or making the word more imitative; also, the syllable thus added; as, L. *tetuli*; *poposci*.

Re-du'pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réduplicatif*.] Double; formed by reduplication; reduplicate. *I. Watts.*
Red'u-vid (rĕd'ū-vĭd), *n.* [L. *reduvia* a hangnail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Reduvius*, or family *Reduviidæ*. They live by sucking the blood of other insects, and some species also attack man.

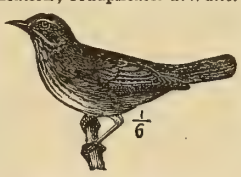
European Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*). 1/6

Red'weed' (rĕd'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). *Dr. Prior.*
Red'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European thrush (*Turdus iliacus*). Its under wing coverts are orange red. Called also *red-winged thrush*. (*b*) A North American passerine bird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) of the family *Icteridæ*. The male is black, with a conspicuous patch of bright red, bordered with orange, on each wing. Called also *red-winged blackbird*, *red-winged troupial*, *marsh blackbird*, and *swamp blackbird*.

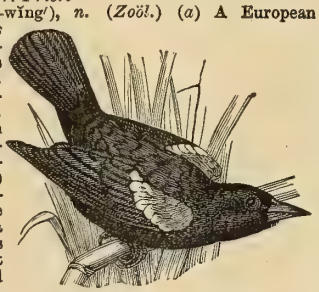
American Redwing (*Agelaius phœniceus*). (1/4)

Red'withe' (rĕd'wĭth'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian climbing shrub (*Combretum Jacquini*) with slender reddish branchlets.
Red'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A gigantic coniferous tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California, and its light and durable reddish timber. See Sequoia. (*b*) An East Indian dyewood, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Cæsalpinia Sappan*, and several other trees.

☞ The redwood of Andaman is *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*; that of some parts of tropical America, several species of *Erythoxylum*; that of Brazil, the species of *Humirium*.

Ree (rē), *n.* [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis*. See Real the money.] See Rei.
Ree, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. G. *räden*, *raden*, *raiten*. Cf. Riddle a sieve.] To riddle; to sift; to separate or throw off. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*
Ree'bok' (rē'bŏk'), *n.* [D., literally, roebuck.] (*Zoöl.*) The peele. [Written also *rehboc* and *rheeboc*.]
Re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.
Re-ĕch'o, *v. i.* To give echoes; to return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

And a loud groan *reëchoes* from the main. *Pope.*

Re-ĕch'o, *n.* The echo of an echo; a repeated or second echo.
Reech'y (rēch'ỹ), *a.* [See Reeky.] Smoky; reeky; hence, begrimed with dirt. [*Obs.*]
Reed (rēd), *a.* Red. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Reed, *v. & n.* Same as Rede. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Reed, *n.* The fourth stomach of a ruminant; rennet. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Scot.*]
Reed, *n.* [AS. *hreód*; akin to D. *riet*, G. *riet*, *ried*, OHG. *hriot*, *riot*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to many tall and coarse grasses or grasslike plants, and their slender, often jointed, stems, such as the various kinds of bamboo, and especially the common reed of Europe and North America (*Phragmites communis*).

2. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe.

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed. *Prior.*
4. Straw prepared for thatching a roof. [*Prov. Eng.*]
5. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A small piece of cane or wood attached to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, and set in vibration by the breath. In the clarinet it is a single flat reed; in the oboe and bassoon it is double, forming a compressed tube. (*b*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordeon, harmonium, or seraphine; also attached to certain sets or registers of pipes in an organ.

6. (*Weaving*) A frame having parallel flat strips of metal or reed, between which the warp threads pass, set in the swinging lathe or batten of a loom for beating up the weft; a sley. See Batten.

7. (*Mining*) A tube containing the train of powder for igniting the charge in blasting.

8. (*Arch.*) Same as Reeding.

Egyptian reed (*Bot.*), the papyrus. — **Free reed** (*Mus.*), a reed whose edges do not overlap the wind passage, — used in the harmonium, concertina, etc. It is distinguished from the *beating* or *striking reed* of the organ and clarinet. — **Meadow reed grass** (*Bot.*), the *Glyceria aquatica*, a tall grass found in wet places. — **Reed babbler.** See Reed-bird. — **Reed bunting** (*Zoöl.*). (*a*) A European sparrow (*Emberiza schœniclus*) which frequents marshy places; — called also *reed sparrow*, *ring bunting*. (*b*) Reedling. — **Reed canary grass** (*Bot.*), a tall wild grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). — **Reed grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The common reed. See Reed, 1. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Sparganium*; bur reed. See under Bur. — **Reed organ** (*Mus.*), an organ in which the wind acts on a set of free reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc. — **Reed pipe** (*Mus.*), a pipe of an organ furnished with a reed. — **Reed sparrow.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Reed bunting*, above. — **Reed stop** (*Mus.*), a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds. — **Reed warbler.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*); — called also *reed wren*. (*b*) Any one of several species of Indian and Australian warblers of the genera *Acrocephalus*, *Calamoherpe*, and *Arundinax*. They are excellent singers. — **Sea-sand reed** (*Bot.*), a kind of coarse grass (*Ammophila arundinacea*). See *Beach grass*, under Beach. — **Wood reed grass** (*Bot.*), a tall, elegant grass (*Cinna arundinacea*), common in moist woods.

Reed'bird' (rēd'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bobolink. (*b*) One of several small Asiatic singing birds of the genera *Schœnicola* and *Eurycercus*; — called also *reed babbler*.
Reed'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Rietboc.
Reed'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered with reeds; reedy. *Tusser.*
2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.
Reed'en (rēd'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood. *Dryden.*

Re-ĕd'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réédification*. See Reedify.] The act of reëdifying; the state of being reëdified.
Re-ĕd'i-fy (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *edify*: cf. F. *réédifier*, L. *reaedificare*.] To edify anew; to build again after destruction. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Reed'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [From 4th Reed.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A small convex molding; a reed (see *Illust.* (*i*) of Molding); one of several set close together to decorate a surface; also, decoration by means of reedings; — the reverse of *fluting*.

Reeding (1, Note).

☞ Several *reedings* are often placed together, parallel to each other, either projecting from, or inserted into, the adjoining surface. The decoration so produced is then called, in general, *reeding*.

2. The nurling on the edge of a coin; — commonly called *milling*.
Reed'less, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks.
Reed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bearded titmouse (*Panurus biarmicus*); — called also *reed bunting*, *bearded pinnock*, and *lesser butcher bird*.

☞ It is orange brown, marked with black, white, and yellow on the wings. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face.

Reed'-mace' (-mās'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cat-tail.
Reed'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A collective name for the reed stops of an organ.
Reed'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with reeds; covered with reeds. "A *reedy* pool." *Thomson.*
2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thin, as some voices.
Reef (rēf), *n.* [Akin to D. *rif*, G. *riff*, Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*; cf. Icel. *rifa* rift, rent, fissure, *rifa* to rive, tear. Cf. Rift, Rive.] **1.** A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. See *Coral reefs*, under Coral.

2. (*Mining*) A large vein of auriferous quartz; — so called in Australia. Hence, any body of rock yielding valuable ore.

Reef builder (*Zoöl.*), any stony coral which contributes material to the formation of coral reefs. — **Reef heron** (*Zoöl.*), any heron of the genus *Demiegretta*; as, the blue *reef heron* (*D. jugularis*) of Australia.

Reef, *n.* [Akin to D. *reef*, G. *reff*, Sw. *ref*; cf. Icel. *rif* reef, *rifa* to fasten together. Cf. Reeve, *v. t.*, Rivet.] (*Naut.*) That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to adapt the size of the sail to the force of the wind.

☞ From the head to the first reef-band, in square sails, is termed the *first reef*; from this to the next is the *second reef*; and so on. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. *Totten.*

Close reef, the last reef that can be put in. — **Reef band.** See Reef-band in the Vocabulary. — **Reef knot**, the knot which is used in tying reef points. See *Illust.* under Knot. — **Reef line**, a small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef. *Totten.* — **Reef points**, pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef-band, and used in reefing the sail. — **Reef tackle**, a tackle by which the reef cringles, or rings, of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. *Totten.* — **To take a reef in**, to reduce the size of (a sail) by folding or rolling up a reef, and lashing it to the spar.

Reef, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reefed (rēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reefing.] (*Naut.*) To reduce the extent of (as a

sail) by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard or spar. *Totten.*

To reef the paddles, to move the floats of a paddle wheel toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.

Reef'–band' (rēf'bănd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes for reefing are made. *Totten.*

Reef'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen. *Marryat.*

2. A close-fitting jacket or short coat of thick cloth.

Reef'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The process of taking in a reef.

Reefing bowsprit, a bowsprit so rigged that it can easily be run in, or shortened by sliding inboard, as in cutters.

Reef'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek (rēk), *n.* A rick. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Reek, *n.* [AS. *rēc;* akin to OFries. *rēk,* LG. & D. *rook,* G. *rauch,* OHG. *rouh,* Dan. *røg,* Sw. *rök,* Icel. *reykr,* and to AS. *reócan* to reek, smoke, Icel. *rjūka,* G. *riechen* to smell.] Vapor; steam; smoke; fume.

As hateful to me as the *reek* of a limekiln. *Shak.*

Reek, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reeked (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reeking.] [AS. *rēcan.* See Reek vapor.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to be full of fumes; to steam; to smoke; to exhale.

Few chimneys *reeking* you shall espy. *Spenser.*

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*

The coffee rooms *reeked* with tobacco. *Macaulay.*

Reek'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From 2d Reek; cf. Reechy.] **1.** Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. *Shak.*

2. Emitting reek. "*Reeky* fen." *Sir W. Scott.*

Reel (rēl), *n.* [Gael. *righil.*] A lively dance of the Highlanders of Scotland; also, the music to the dance; — often called *Scotch reel.*

Virginia reel, the common name throughout the United States for the old English "country dance," or contradance (*contredanse*). *Bartlett.*

Reel, *n.* [AS. *hreól:* cf. Icel. *hræll* a weaver's reed or sley.] **1.** A frame with radial arms, or a kind of spool, turning on an axis, on which yarn, threads, lines, or the like, are wound; as, a log *reel,* used by seamen; an angler's *reel;* a garden *reel.*

2. A machine on which yarn is wound and measured into lays and hanks, — for cotton or linen it is fifty-four inches in circuit; for worsted, thirty inches. *McElrath.*

3. (*Agric.*) A device consisting of radial arms with horizontal slats, connected with a harvesting machine, for holding the stalks of grain in position to be cut by the knives.

Reel oven, a baker's oven in which bread pans hang suspended from the arms of a kind of reel revolving on a horizontal axis. *Knight.*

Reel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reeled (rēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reeling.] **1.** To roll. [*Obs.*]

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did *reel.* *Spenser.*

2. To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread.

Reel, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *ragla.* See 2d Reel.] **1.** To incline, in walking, from one side to the other; to stagger.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps.* cvii. 27.

He, with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest. *Pope.*

The wagons *reeling* under the yellow sheaves. *Macaulay.*

2. To have a whirling sensation; to be giddy.

In these lengthened vigils his brain often *reeled.* *Hawthorne.*

Reel, *n.* The act or motion of reeling or staggering; as, a drunken *reel.* *Shak.*

Re'ē-lect' (rē'ē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again; as, to *re-elect* the former governor.

Re'ē-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Election a second time, or anew; as, the *reëlection* of a former chief.

Reel'er (rēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reels.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The grasshopper warbler; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Re-ēl'i-gi-ble (rē-ēl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Eligible again; capable of reëlection; as, *reëligible* to the same office. — **Re-ēl'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (rē-ēl'-ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Reem (rēm), *n.* [Heb.] (*Zoöl.*) The Hebrew name of a horned wild animal, probably the Urus.

☞ In King James's Version it is called *unicorn;* in the Revised Version, *wild ox.* *Job* xxxix. 9.

Reem, *v. t.* [Cf. Ream to make a hole in.] (*Naut.*) To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.

Reeming iron (*Naut.*), an iron chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.

Re'ĕm-bark' (rē'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To put, or go, on board a vessel again; to embark again.

Re-ĕm'bar-ka'tion (rē-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* A putting, or going, on board a vessel again.

Re'ĕm-bod'y (rē'ĕm-bŏd'ȳ), *v. t.* To embody again.

Re'ĕm-brace' (-brās'), *v. i.* To embrace again.

Re'ē-merge' (rē'ē-mẽrj'), *v. i.* To emerge again.

Re'ē-mer'gence (-mẽr'jens), *n.* Act of reëmerging.

Re'ĕn-act' (rē'ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again.

Re'ĕn-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* The act of reënacting; the state of being reënacted.

Re'ĕn-act'ment (-ăkt'ment), *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

Re'ĕn-cour'age (-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* To encourage again.

Re'ĕn-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* To endow again.

Re'ĕn-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *enforce:* cf. F. *renforcer.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reënforce* an argument; to *reënforce* a garment; especially, to strengthen with additional troops, as an army or a fort, or with additional ships, as a fleet. [Written also *reinforce.*]

Re'ĕn-force', *n.* [See Reënforce, *v.*, and cf. Ranforce, Reinforce.] Something which reënforces or strengthens. Specifically: (*a*) That part of a cannon near the breech which is thicker than the rest of the piece, so as better to resist the force of the exploding powder. See *Illust.* of Cannon. (*b*) An additional thickness of canvas, cloth, or the like, around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.

Re'ĕn-force'ment (rē'ĕn-fōrs'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of reënforcing, or the state of being reënforced.

2. That which reënforces; additional force; especially, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy or fleet.

Re'ĕn-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage a second time or again.

Re'ĕn-gage'ment (-ment), *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement.

Re'ĕn-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave anew.

Re'ĕn-joy' (-joi'), *v. i.* To enjoy anew. *Pope.*

Re'ĕn-joy'ment (-ment), *n.* Renewed enjoyment.

Re'ĕn-kin'dle (-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* To enkindle again.

Re'ĕn-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To enlist again.

Re'ĕn-list'ment (-ment), *n.* A renewed enlistment.

Re'ĕn-slave' (-slāv'), *v. t.* To enslave again.

Re-ĕn'ter (rē-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To enter again.

2. (*Engraving*) To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal, when the engraving has not been deep enough, or the plate has become worn in printing.

Re-ĕn'ter, *v. i.* To enter anew or again.

Reëntering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut. — **Reëntering polygon,** a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.

Reëntering Polygon. *a* Reëntering Angle.

Re-ĕn'ter-ing, *n.* (*Calico Printing*) The process of applying additional colors, by applications of printing blocks, to patterns already partly colored.

Re'ĕn-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

Re'ĕn-throne'ment (-ment), *n.* A second enthroning.

Re-ĕn'trance (rē-ĕn'trans), *n.* The act of entering again; reëntry. *Hooker.*

Re-ĕn'trant (-trant), *a.* Reëntering; pointing or directed inwards; as, a *reëntrant* angle.

Re-ĕn'try (-trȳ), *n.* **1.** A second or new entry; as, a *reëntry* into public life.

2. (*Law*) A resuming or retaking possession of what one has lately foregone; — applied especially to land; the entry by a lessor upon the premises leased, on failure of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease. *Burrill.*

Card of reëntry (*Whist*), a card that by winning a trick will bring one the lead at an advanced period of the hand.

Re'ē-rect' (rē'ē-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To erect again.

Reer'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Rearmouse.

Re'ēs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; to restore; as, to *reëstablish* a covenant; to *reëstablish* health.

Re'ēs-tab'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who establishes again.

Re'ēs-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reëstablishing; the state of being reëstablished. *Addison.*

Re'ēs-tate' (-tāt'), *v. t.* To reëstablish. [*Obs.*] *Wallis.*

Reeve (rēv), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female of the ruff.

Reeve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rove (rōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reeving.] [Cf. D. *reven.* See Reef, *n. & v. t.*] (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like.

Reeve, *n.* [OE. *reve,* AS. *gerēfa.* Cf. Sheriff.] An officer, steward, bailiff, or governor; — used chiefly in compounds; as, shire*reeve,* now written *sheriff;* port-*reeve,* etc. *Chaucer. Piers Plowman.*

Re'ĕx-am'i-na-ble (rē'ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being reëxamined or reconsidered. *Story.*

Re'ĕx-am'i-na'tion (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A repeated examination. See under Examination.

Re'ĕx-am'ine (-ĭn), *v. t.* To examine anew. *Hooker.*

Re'ĕx-change' (rē'ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.* To exchange anew; to reverse (a previous exchange).

Re'ĕx-change', *n.* **1.** A renewed exchange; a reversal of an exchange.

2. (*Com.*) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up. *Bouvier.*

The rate of *reëxchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. *Re-exchanges* can not be cumulated. *Walsh.*

Re'ĕx-hib'it (rē'ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* -ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To exhibit again.

Re'ĕx-pel' (rē'ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* To expel again.

Re'ĕx-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* A renewed or repeated experience.

Re'ĕx-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported.

Re-ĕx'port (rē-ĕks'pōrt), *n.* Any commodity reëxported; — chiefly in the plural.

Re-ĕx'por-ta'tion (-pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reexporting, or of exporting an import. *A. Smith.*

Re'ĕx-pul'sion (rē'ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Renewed or repeated expulsion. *Fuller.*

Reezed (rēzd), *a.* Grown rank; rancid; rusty. [*Obs.*] "*Reezed* bacon." *Marston.*

Re-fac'tion (rē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See Refection.] Recompense; atonement; retribution. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Re-far' (rē-fär'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *refaire* to do over again.] To go over again; to repeat. [*Obs.*]

To him therefore this wonder done *refar.* *Fairfax.*

Re-fash'ion (rē-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew; to form or mold into shape a second time. *MacKnight.*

Re-fash'ion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of refashioning, or the state of being refashioned. [*R.*] *Leigh Hunt.*

Re-fas'ten (rē-fȧs'n), *v. t.* To fasten again.

Re-fect' (rē-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refectus,* p. p. of *reficere;* pref. *re-* re- + *facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refresh. [*Archaic*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refectio:* cf. F. *réfection.* See Refect, Fact.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast; a lunch.

[His] feeble spirit inly felt *refection.* *Spenser.*

Those Attic nights, and those *refections* of the gods. *Curran.*

Re-fec'tive (rē-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

Re-fec'tive, *n.* That which refreshes.

Re-fec'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.; pl.* Refectories (-rĭz). [LL. *refectorium:* cf. F. *réfectoire.* See Refection.] A room for refreshment; originally, a dining hall in monasteries or convents.

☞ Sometimes pronounced rĕf'ĕk-tō-rȳ, especially when signifying the eating room in monasteries.

Re-fel' (rē-fĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *refellere;* pref. *re-* re- + *fallere* to deceive.] To refute; to disprove; as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*

How he *refelled* me, and how I replied. *Shak.*

Re-fer' (rē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Referred (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Referring.] [F. *référer,* L. *referre;* pref. *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear. See Bear to carry.] **1.** To carry or send back. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: To send or direct away; to send or direct elsewhere, as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over, or pass over, to another; as, to *refer* a student to an author; to *refer* a beggar to an officer; to *refer* a bill to a committee; a court *refers* a matter of fact to a commissioner for investigation, or *refers* a question of law to a superior tribunal.

3. To place in or under by a mental or rational process; to assign to, as a class, a cause, a source, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation; as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances.

To refer one's self, to have recourse; to betake one's self; to make application; to appeal. [*Obs.*]

I 'll *refer* me to all things of sense. *Shak.*

Re-fer', *v. i.* **1.** To have recourse; to apply; to appeal; to betake one's self; as, to *refer* to a dictionary.

In suits . . . it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

2. To have relation or reference; to relate; to point; as, the figure *refers* to a footnote.

Of those places that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention; as, the preacher *referred* to the late election.

4. To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, and the like; as, I *referred* to his employer for the truth of his story.

Syn. — To allude; advert; suggest; appeal. — Refer, Allude, Advert. We *refer* to a thing by specifically and distinctly introducing it into our discourse. We *allude* to it by introducing it indirectly or indefinitely, as by something collaterally allied to it. We *advert* to it by turning off somewhat abruptly to consider it more at large. Thus, Macaulay *refers* to the early condition of England at the opening of his history; he *alludes* to these statements from time to time; and *adverts,* in the progress of his work, to various circumstances of peculiar interest, on which for a time he dwells. "But to do good is . . . that that Solomon chiefly *refers* to in the text." *Sharp.* "This, I doubt not, was that artificial structure here *alluded* to." *T. Burnet.*

Now to the universal whole *advert;*
The earth regard as of that whole a part. *Blackmore.*

Ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred, or considered in relation to something else; assignable; ascribable. [Written also *referrible.*]

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause. *W. Nicholson.*

Ref'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred, in order that he may settle it.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See Judge.

Ref'er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ens), *n.* [See Refer.] **1.** The act of referring, or the state of being referred; as, *reference* to a chart for guidance.

2. That which refers to something; a specific direction of the attention; as, a *reference* in a text-book.

3. Relation; regard; respect.

Something that hath a *reference* to my state. *Shak.*

4. One who, or that which, is referred to. Specifically: (*a*) One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. (*b*) A work, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision. (*b*) (*Equity*) The process of sending any matter, for inquiry in a cause, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court.

6. Appeal. [*R.*] "Make your full *reference.*" *Shak.*

Reference Bible, a Bible in which brief explanations, and references to parallel passages, are printed in the margin of the text.

Ref'er-en'da-ry (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *referendarius,* fr. L. *referendus* to be referred, gerundive of *referre:* cf. F. *référendaire.* See Refer.] **1.** One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. "*Referendaries,* or masters of request." *Harmar.*

3. Formerly, an officer of state charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees.

‖ **Ref'er-en'dum** (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.* [Gerundive fr. L. *referre.* See Refer.] **1.** A diplomatic agent's note asking for instructions from his government concerning a particular matter or point.

2. The right to approve or reject by popular vote a measure passed upon by a legislature.

Ref'er-en'tial (-shal), *a.* Containing a reference; pointing to something out of itself; as, notes for *referential* use. — **Ref'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Re-fer'ment (rē-fẽr'ment), *n.* The act of referring; reference. *Laud.*

Re/–fer-ment' (rē/fĕr-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To ferment, or cause to ferment, again. *Blackmore.*

Re-fer'rer (rē-fĕr'rĕr), *n.* One who refers.

Re-fer'ri-ble (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* Referable. *Hallam.*

Re-fig'ure (rē-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* To figure again. *Shak.*

Re-fill' (rē-fĭl'), *v. t. & i.* To fill, or become full, again.

Re-find' (rē-fīnd'), *v. t.* To find again; to get or experience again. *Sandys.*

Re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refined (-fīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refining.] [Pref. *re-* + *fine* to make fine: cf. F. *raffiner.*] **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; to free from dross or alloy; to separate from extraneous matter; to purify; to defecate; as, to *refine* gold or silver; to *refine* iron; to *refine* wine or sugar.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined.* *Zech.* xiii. 9.

2. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like; to make elegant or excellent; to polish; as, to *refine* the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or the moral feelings.

Love *refines*
The thoughts, and heart enlarges. *Milton.*

Syn. — To purify; clarify; polish; ennoble.

Re-fine', *v. i.* **1.** To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines.* *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! How the style *refines!* *Pope.*

3. To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language. "He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy." *Atterbury.*

Re-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* Freed from impurities or alloy; purified; polished; cultured; delicate; as, *refined* gold; *refined* language; *refined* sentiments.

Refined wits who honored poesy with their pens. *Peacham.*

— Re-fin'ed-ly (rē-fīn'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* **— Re-fin'ed-ness,** *n.*

Re-fine'ment (rē-fīn'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *raffinement.*] **1.** The act of refining, or the state of being refined; as, the *refinement* of metals; *refinement* of ideas.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements.* *Swift.*

2. That which is refined, elaborated, or polished to excess; an affected subtilty; as, *refinements* of logic. "The *refinements* of irregular cunning." *Rogers.*

Syn. — Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; elegance; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Refineries (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *raffinerie.*] **1.** The building and apparatus for refining or purifying, esp. metals and sugar.

2. A furnace in which cast iron is refined by the action of a blast on the molten metal.

Re-fit' (rē-fĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To fit or prepare for use again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* a garment; to *refit* ships of war. *Macaulay.*

2. To fit out or supply a second time.

Re-fit', *v. i.* To obtain repairs or supplies; as, the fleet returned to *refit.*

Re-fit'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of refitting, or the state of being refitted.

Re-fix' (rē-fĭks'), *v. t.* To fix again or anew; to establish anew. *Fuller.*

Re-flame' (rē-flām'), *v. i.* To kindle again into flame.

Re-flect' (rē-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reflected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reflecting.] [L. *reflectere, reflexum*; pref. *re-* re- + *flectere* to bend or turn. See Flexible, and cf. Reflex, *v.*] **1.** To bend back; to give a backward turn to; to throw back; especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface; as, a mirror *reflects* rays of light; polished metals *reflect* heat.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye on our quotations. *Fuller.*

Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden.*

2. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun. *Young.*

Re-flect', *v. i.* **1.** To throw back light, heat, or the like; to return rays or beams.

2. To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert; to return.

Whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to contemplate. Specifically: To attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness; to use attention or earnest thought; to meditate; especially, to think in relation to moral truth or rules.

We can not be said to *reflect* upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds, at all times, while they are awake, but there are few who *reflect* upon them, or make them objects of thought. *Reid.*

As I much *reflected*, much I mourned. *Prior.*

4. To cast reproach; to cause censure or dishonor.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*

Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

Syn. — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flect'ed, *a.* **1.** Thrown back after striking a surface; as, *reflected* light, heat, sound, etc.

2. Hence: Not one's own; received from another; as, his glory was *reflected* glory.

3. Bent backward or outward; reflexed.

Re-flect'ent (rē-flĕkt'ent), *a.* [L. *reflectens*, p. pr. of *reflectere.* See Reflect.] **1.** Bending or flying back; reflected. "The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent* flying with so great a speed." *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Reflecting; as, a *reflectent* body. *Sir K. Digby.*

Re-flect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reflected, or thrown back; reflexible.

Re-flect'ing, *a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; contemplative; as, a *reflecting* mind.

Reflecting circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, like the sextant or Hadley's quadrant, by the reflection of light from two plane mirrors which it carries, and differing from the sextant chiefly in having an entire circle. — **Reflecting galvanometer,** a galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale; — called also *mirror galvanometer.* — **Reflecting goniometer.** See under Goniometer. — **Reflecting telescope.** See under Telescope.

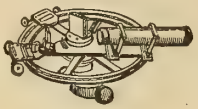

Reflecting Circle.

Re-flect'ing-ly, *adv.* With reflection; also, with censure; reproachfully. *Swift.*

Re-flec'tion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reflexio*: cf. F. *réflexion.* See Reflect.] [Written also *reflexion.*] **1.** The act of reflecting, or turning or sending back, or the state of being reflected. Specifically: (*a*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. See *Angle of reflection*, below.

The eye sees not itself,
But by *reflection*, by some other things. *Shak.*

(*b*) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; hence, also, that operation or power of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states; the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard.

By *reflection*, . . . I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding. *Locke.*

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection.* *South.*

2. Shining; brightness, as of the sun. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. That which is produced by reflection. Specifically: (*a*) An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A part reflected, or turned back, at an angle; as, the *reflection* of a membrane. (*c*) Result of meditation; thought or opinion after attentive consideration or contemplation; especially, thoughts suggested by truth.

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

4. Censure; reproach cast.

He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

5. (*Physiol.*) The transference of an excitement from one nerve fiber to another by means of the nerve cells, as in reflex action. See *Reflex action*, under Reflex.

Angle of reflection, the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. — **Angle of total reflection.** (*Opt.*) Same as *Critical angle*, under Critical.

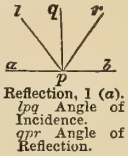

Reflection, 1 (*a*). *lpq* Angle of Incidence. *qpr* Angle of Reflection.

Syn. — Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flect'ive (rē-flĕkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflectif.* Cf. Reflexive.] **1.** Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms. *Prior.*

2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment; as, *reflective* reason. *Prior.*

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development. *Motley.*

3. Addicted to introspective or meditative habits; as, a *reflective* person.

4. (*Gram.*) Reflexive; reciprocal.

— Re-flect'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Re-flect'ive-ness,** *n.* "*Reflectiveness* of manner." *J. C. Shairp.*

Re-flect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *réflecteur.*] **1.** One who, or that which, reflects. *Boyle.*

2. (*Physics*) (*a*) Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, etc. (*b*) A reflecting telescope. (*c*) A device for reflecting sound.

Re'flex (rē'flĕks), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*: cf. F. *réflexe.* See Reflect.] **1.** Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective.

The *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.

3. (*Physiol.*) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness.

Reflex action (*Physiol.*), any action performed involuntarily in consequence of an impulse or impression transmitted along afferent nerves to a nerve center, from which it is reflected to an efferent nerve, and so calls into action certain muscles, organs, or cells. — **Reflex nerve** (*Physiol.*), an excito-motory nerve. See Excito-motory.

Re'flex (rē'flĕks; *formerly* rē-flĕks'), *n.* [L. *reflexus* a bending back. See Reflect.] **1.** Reflection; the light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

On the depths of death there swims
The *reflex* of a human face. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Physiol.*) An involuntary movement produced by reflex action.

Patellar reflex. See *Knee jerk*, under Knee.

Re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere.* See Reflect.] **1.** To reflect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. *J. Gregory.*

Re-flexed' (rē-flĕkst'), *a.* Bent backward or outward.

Re-flex'i-bil'i-ty (rē-flĕks'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *réflexibilité.*] The quality or capability of being reflexible; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Re-flex'i-ble (rē-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflexible.*] Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible.* *Cheyne.*

Re-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* See Reflection. *Chaucer.*

Re-flex'i-ty (rē-flĕks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or condition of being reflected. [*R.*]

Re-flex'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** [Cf. F. *réflexif.*] Bending or turned backward; reflective; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* can not be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

2. Implying censure. [*Obs.*] "What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?" *South.*

3. (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs; as, the witness *perjured* himself; I *bethought* myself. Applied also to pronouns of this class; reciprocal; reflective.

— Re-flex'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Re-flex'ive-ness,** *n.*

Re-flex'ly, *adv.* In a reflex manner; reflectively.

Re'float (rē'flōt), *n.* Reflux; ebb. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re'flo-res'cence (rē'flō-rĕs'ens), *n.* (*Bot.*) A blossoming anew of a plant after it has apparently ceased blossoming for the season.

Re-flour'ish (rē-flŭr'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To flourish again.

Re-flow' (rē-flō'), *v. i.* To flow back; to ebb.

Re-flow'er (rē-flou'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-fluc'tu-a'tion (rē-flŭk'tū-ā'shŭn; 135), *n.* A flowing back; refluence.

Ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lū-ens), } *n.* The quality of being ref-
Ref'lu-en-cy (-en-sȳ), } luent; a flowing back.

Ref'lu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere* to flow back; pref. *re-* re- + *fluere* to flow. See Fluent.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing. *Cowper.*

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ref'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *refluus.*] Refluent. [*Obs.*]

Re'flux' (rē'flŭks'), *a.* Returning, or flowing back; reflex; as, *reflux* action.

Re'flux', *n.* [F. *reflux.* See Refluent, Flux.] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; reaction; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

All from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

Re-foc'il-late (rē-fŏs'ĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *refocillatus*, p. p. of *refocillare*; pref. *re-* re- + *focillare* to revive by warmth.] To refresh; to revive. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey.*

Re-foc'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Obs.*] *Middleton.*

Re-fold' (rē-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold again.

Re'fo-ment' (rē'fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To foment anew.

Re-for'est-i-za'tion (rē-fŏr'ĕst-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reforestizing.

Re-for'est-ize (rē-fŏr'ĕst-īz), *v. t.* To convert again into a forest; to plant again with trees.

Re-forge' (rē-fōrj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *forge*: cf. F. *reforger.*] To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over. *Udall.*

Re-for'ger (rē-fōr'jẽr), *n.* One who reforges.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [F. *réformer*, L. *reformare*; pref. *re-* re- + *formare* to form, from *forma* form. See Form.] To put into a new and improved form or condition; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

Syn. — To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim.

Re-form', *v. i.* To return to a good state; to amend or correct one's own character or habits; as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform.*

Re-form', *n.* [F. *réforme.*] Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; reformation; as, *reform* of elections; *reform* of government.

Civil service reform. See under Civil. — **Reform acts** (*Eng. Politics*), acts of Parliament passed in 1832, 1867, 1884, 1885, extending and equalizing popular representation in Parliament. — **Reform school,** a school established by a state or city government, for the confinement, instruction, and reformation of juvenile offenders, and of young persons of idle, vicious, and vagrant habits. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — Reformation; amendment; rectification; correction. See Reformation.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Re-formed (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Re-forming.] To give a new form to; to form anew; to take form again, or to take a new form; as, to *re-form* the line after a charge.

Re-form'a-ble (rē-fôrm'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reformed. *Foxe.*

Ref'or-made' (rĕf'ŏr-mād'), *n.* A reformado. [*Obs.*]

Ref'or-ma'do (-mā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *reformar*, L. *reformare.* See Reform, *v. t.*] **1.** A monk of a reformed order. [*Obs.*] *Weever.*

2. An officer who, in disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and sometimes his pay. [*Obs.*]

Re-form'al-ize (rē-fôrm'al-īz), *v. i.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. [*R.*]

Ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réformation*, L. *reformatio.*] **1.** The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; change from worse to better; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything

vicious or corrupt; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*

2. Specifically (*Eccl. Hist.*), the important religious movement commenced by Luther early in the sixteenth century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches.

Syn. — Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. — Reformation, Reform. *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A *reformation* involves, and is followed by, many particular *reforms*. "The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate." *Addison.* "A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced." *Pitt.*

Re'-for-ma'tion (rē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square.

Re-form'a-tive (rē-fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory. *Good.*

Re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to produce reformation; reformative.

Re-form'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders.

Magistrates may send juvenile offenders to *reformatories* instead of to prisons. *Eng. Cyc.*

Re-formed' (rē-fôrmd'), *a.* **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; said, specifically, of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation. Also, in a more restricted sense, of those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches*.

The town was one of the strongholds of the *Reformed* faith. *Macaulay.*

2. Amended in character and life; as, a *reformed* gambler or drunkard.

3. (*Mil.*) Retained in service on half or full pay after the disbandment of the company or troop; — said of an officer. [*Eng.*]

Re-form'er (rē-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform; as, a *reformer* of manners, or of abuses.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melanchthon, Zwingli, and Calvin.

Re-form'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *réformiste.*] A reformer.

Re-form'ly, *adv.* In the manner of a reform; for the purpose of reform. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Re-for'ti-fi-ca'tion (rē-fôr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A fortifying anew, or a second time. *Mitford.*

Re-for'ti-fy (rē-fôr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fortify anew.

Re-fos'sion (rē-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *refodere, refossum*, to dig up again. See Fosse.] The act of digging up again. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re-found' (rē-found'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *found* to cast: cf. F. *refondre.* Cf. Refund.] **1.** To found or cast anew. "Ancient bells *refounded*." *T. Warton.*

2. To found or establish again; to reëstablish.

Re-found', *imp. & p. p.* of Refind, *v. t.*

Re-found'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who refounds.

Re-fract' (rē-frăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refracted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refracting.] [L. *refractus*, p. p. of *refringere*; pref. *re-* re- + *frangere* to break: cf. F. *réfracter.* See Fracture, and cf. Refrain, *n.*] **1.** To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. To break the natural course of, as rays of light or heat, when passing from one transparent medium to another of different density; to cause to deviate from a direct course by an action distinct from reflection; as, a dense medium *refracts* the rays of light as they pass into it from a rare medium.

Re-fract'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-fract'ed, *a.* **1.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken; as, a *refracted* stem or leaf.

2. Turned from a direct course by refraction; as, *refracted* rays of light.

Re-fract'ing, *a.* Serving or tending to refract; as, a *refracting* medium.

Refracting angle of a prism (*Opt.*), the angle of a triangular prism included between the two sides through which the refracted beam passes in the decomposition of light. — **Refracting telescope.** (*Opt.*) See under Telescope.

Re-frac'tion (rē-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réfraction.*] **1.** The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted.

2. The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Sir I. Newton.*

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The change in the direction of a ray of light, and, consequently, in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, arising from its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — hence distinguished as *atmospheric refraction*, or *astronomical refraction*. (*b*) The correction which is to be deducted from the apparent altitude of a heavenly body on account of atmospheric refraction, in order to obtain the true altitude.

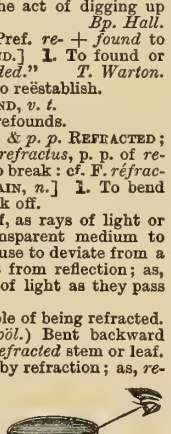

Refraction.

A Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of Light.
B Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Angle of refraction (*Opt.*), the angle which a refracted ray makes with the perpendicular to the surface separating the two media traversed by the ray. — **Conical refraction** (*Opt.*), the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone. This occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances. Conical refraction is of two kinds: *external conical refraction*, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence; and *internal conical refraction*, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder. This singular phenomenon was first discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by mathematical reasoning alone, unaided by experiment. — **Differential refraction** (*Astron.*), the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies. — **Double refraction** (*Opt.*), the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be *optically positive* (like quartz), or *optically negative* (like calcite), or to have *positive*, or *negative, double refraction*, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. — **Index of refraction.** See under Index. — **Refraction circle** (*Opt.*), an instrument provided with a graduated circle for the measurement of refraction. — **Refraction of latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension,** etc., the change in the apparent latitude, longitude, etc., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction. — **Terrestrial refraction,** the change in the apparent altitude of a distant point on or near the earth's surface, as the top of a mountain, arising from the passage of light from it to the eye through atmospheric strata of varying density.

Re-fract'ive (rē-frăkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfractif.* See Refract.] Serving or having power to refract, or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction; as, *refractive* surfaces; *refractive* powers.

Refractive index. (*Opt.*) See *Index of refraction*, under Index. — **Absolute refractive index** (*Opt.*), the index of refraction of a substance when the ray passes into it from a vacuum. — **Relative refractive index** (of two media) (*Opt.*), the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction for a ray passing out of one of the media into the other.

Re-fract'ive-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being refractive.

Re'frac-tom'e-ter (rē'frăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Refraction* + *-meter.*] (*Opt.*) A contrivance for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Re-fract'or (rē-frăkt'ẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specifically: (*Opt.*) A refracting telescope, in which the image to be viewed is formed by the refraction of light in passing through a convex lens.

Re-frac'to-ri-ly (rē-frăk'tō-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

Re-frac'to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being refractory.

Re-frac'to-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *refractarius*, fr. *refringere:* cf. F. *réfractaire.* See Refract.] **1.** Obstinate in disobedience; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* beast.

Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*

2. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like; — said especially of metals and the like, which do not readily yield to heat, or to the hammer; as, a *refractory* ore.

Syn. — Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; ungovernable; unmanageable.

Re-frac'to-ry, *n.* **1.** A refractory person. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Refractoriness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Pottery*) A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles. *Knight.*

Re-frac'ture (rē-frăk'tŭr; 135), *n.* (*Surg.*) A second breaking (as of a badly set bone) by the surgeon.

Re-frac'ture, *v. t.* (*Surg.*) To break again, as a bone.

Ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] Capable of being refuted; refutable. [*R.*] — **Ref'ra-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* [*R.*] — **Ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [*R.*]

Ref'ra-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *refragatus*, p. p. of *refragor.*] To oppose. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refrained (-frānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refraining.] [OE. *refreinen*, OF. *refrener*, F. *refréner*, fr. L. *refrenare;* influenced by OF. *refraindre* to restrain, moderate, fr. LL. *refrangere*, for L. *refringere* to break up, break (see Refract). L. *refrenare* is fr. pref. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle; cf. Skr. *dhṛ* to hold.] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

His reason *refraineth* not his foul delight or talent. *Chaucer.*
Refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

2. To abstain from. [*Obs.*]

Who, requiring a remedy for his gout, received no other counsel than to *refrain* cold drink. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-frain', *v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; to abstain.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. *Acts* v. 38.
They *refrained* therefrom [eating flesh] some time after. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

Re-frain', *n.* [F. *refrain*, fr. OF. *refraindre;* cf. Pr. *refranhs* a refrain, *refranher* to repeat. See Refract, Refrain, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

We hear the wild *refrain*. *Whittier.*

Re-fruin'er (rē-frān'ẽr), *n.* One who refrains.

Re-frain'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of refraining. [*R.*]

Re-frame' (rē-frām'), *v. t.* To frame again or anew.

Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty (rē-frăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrangibilité.*] The quality of being refrangible.

Re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrangible.* See Refract.] Capable of being refracted, or turned out of a direct course, in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. — **Re-fran'gi-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ref're-na'tion (rĕf'rē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refrenatio.* See Refrain, *v. t.*] The act of restraining. [*Obs.*]

Re-fresh' (rē-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refreshed (-frĕsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refreshing.] [OE. *refreshen, refreschen*, OF. *refreschir* (cf. OF. *rafraischir, rafreschir*, F. *rafraîchir*); pref. *re-* re- + *fres* fresh, F. *frais.* See Fresh, *a.*] **1.** To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to reinvigorate; to enliven anew; to reanimate; as, sleep *refreshes* the body and the mind. *Chaucer.*

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 18.
And labor shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shak.*

2. To make as if new; to repair; to restore.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

To refresh the memory, to quicken or strengthen it, as by a reference, review, memorandum, or suggestion.

Syn. — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

Re-fresh', *n.* The act of refreshing. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Re-fresh'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, refreshes.

2. (*Law*) An extra fee paid to counsel in a case that has been adjourned from one term to another, or that is unusually protracted.

Ten guineas a day is the highest *refresher* which a counsel can charge. *London Truth.*

Re-fresh'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of power to refresh; refreshing. — **Re-fresh'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Re-fresh'ing, *a.* Reviving; reanimating. — **Re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-fresh'ing-ness,** *n.*

Re-fresh'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *refreschissement*, F. *rafraîchissement.*] **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; relief after suffering; new life or animation after depression.

2. That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; especially, an article of food or drink.

Re-fret' (rē-frĕt'), *n.* [OF. *refret*, L. *refractus*, p. p. See Refrain, *n.*, Refract.] Refrain. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Re-freyd' (rē-frād'), *v. t.* [OF. *refreidier.*] To chill; to cool. [*Obs.*]

Refreyded by sickness . . . or by cold drinks. *Chaucer.*

Ref'ri-ca'tion (rĕf'rĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refricare* to rub again.] A rubbing up afresh; a brightening. [*Obs.*]

A continual *refrication* of the memory. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-frig'er-ant (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *refrigerans*, p. pr. of *refrigerare:* cf. F. *réfrigérant.* See Refrigerate.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. *Bacon.*

Re-frig'er-ant, *n.* That which makes to be cool or cold; specifically, a medicine or an application for allaying fever, or the symptoms of fever; — used also figuratively. *Holland.* "A *refrigerant* to passion." *Blair.*

Re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refrigerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refrigerating.] [L. *refrigeratus*, p. p. of *refrigerare;* pref. *re-* re- + *frigerare* to make cool, fr. *frigus, frigoris*, coolness. See Frigid.] To cause to become cool; to make or keep cold or cool.

Re-frig'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrigération*, L. *refrigeratio.*] The act or process of refrigerating or cooling, or the state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrigératif.*] Cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* A refrigerant.

Crazed brains should come under a *refrigerative* treatment. *I. Taylor.*

Re-frig'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which refrigerates or makes cold; that which keeps cool. Specifically: (*a*) A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice. (*b*) An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

Refrigerator car (*Railroad*), a freight car constructed as a refrigerator, for the transportation of fresh meats, fish, etc., in a temperature kept cool by ice.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *refrigeratorius.*] Mitigating heat; cooling.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *réfrigératoire.*] That which refrigerates or cools. Specifically: (*a*) In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. (*b*) The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine.

‖ Ref'ri-ge'ri-um (rĕf'rĭ-jē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Re-frin'gen-cy (rē-frĭn'jen-sў), *n.* The power possessed by a substance to refract a ray; as, different substances have different *refringencies*. *Nichol.*

Re-frin'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere.* See Refract.] Pertaining to, or possessing, refringency; refractive; refracting; as, a *refringent* prism of spar. *Nichol.*

Reft (rĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of Reave. Bereft.

Reft of thy sons, amid thy foes forlorn. *Heber.*

Reft, *n.* A chink; a rift. See Rift. *Rom. of R.*

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F. *refuge*, L. *refugium*, fr. *refugere* to flee back; pref. *re-* + *fugere.* See Fugitive.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*

We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold upon the hope set before us. *Heb.* vi. 18.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, or

from distress or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; a place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats. *Ps.* civ. 18.

The Lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed. *Ps.* ix. 9.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense; a device or contrivance.

Their latest *refuge*
Was to send him. *Shak.*

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cities of refuge (*Jewish Antiq.*), certain cities appointed as places of safe refuge for persons who had committed homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. *Josh.* xx. — **House of refuge**, a charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *v. t.* To shelter; to protect. [*Obs.*]

Ref'u-gee' (rĕf'ū-jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié*, fr. *se réfugier* to take refuge. See REFUGE, *n.*] **1.** One who flees to a shelter, or place of safety.

2. Especially, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jens), } *n.* [L. *refulgentia*. See
Re-ful'gen-cy (-jen-sy), } REFULGENT.] The quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

Re-ful'gent (rē-fŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back, to shine bright; pref. *re-* re- + *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams. — **Re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth. *Boyle.*

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *fund.*] To fund again or anew; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund; as, to *refund* a railroad loan.

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *refundere*; pref. *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *refondre*, *refonder*. See FUSE to melt, and cf. REFOUND to cast again, 1st REFUSE.] **1.** To pour back. [*R. & Obs.*]

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. *Ray.*

2. To give back; to repay; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was . . . sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse. [*Obs.*]

Re-fund'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who refunds.

Re-fund'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of refunding; also, that which is refunded. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Re-fur'bish (rē-fûr'bĭsh), *v. t.* To furbish anew.

Re-fur'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* To furnish again.

Re-fur'nish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of refurnishing, or state of being refurnished.

The *refurnishment* was in a style richer than before. *L. Wallace.*

Re-fus'a-ble (rē-fūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *refusable*. See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

Re-fus'al (-*al*), *n.* **1.** The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my *refusal*, to distress me more? *Milton.*

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; as, to give one the *refusal* of a farm; to have the *refusal* of an employment.

Re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFUSING.] [F. *refuser*, either from (assumed) LL. *refusare* to refuse, v. freq. of L. *refundere* to pour back, give back, restore (see REFUND to repay), or fr. L. *recusare* to decline, refuse (cf. ACCUSE, RUSE), influenced by L. *refutare* to drive back, repel, refute. Cf. REFUTE.] **1.** To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant.

That never yet *refused* your hest. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Mil.*) To throw back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment when troops are about to engage the enemy; as, to *refuse* the right wing while the left wing attacks.

3. To decline to accept; to reject; to deny the request or petition of; as, to *refuse* a suitor.

The cunning workman never doth *refuse*
The meanest tool that he may chance to use. *Herbert.*

4. To disown. [*Obs.*] "*Refuse* thy name." *Shak.*

Re-fuse', *v. i.* To deny compliance; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

If ye *refuse*, . . . ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Isa.* i. 20.

Re-fuse', *n.* Refusal. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Ref'use (rĕf'ūs; 277), *n.* [F. *refus* refusal, also, that which is refused. See REFUSE to deny.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste or worthless matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross.

Ref'use, *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, left as unworthy of acceptance; of no value; worthless.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. 1 *Sam.* xv. 9.

Re-fus'er (rē-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fu'sion (rē-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *fusion.*] **1.** New or repeated melting, as of metals.

2. Restoration. "This doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul." *Bp. Warburton.*

Ref'ut (rĕf'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *refuite.*] Refuge. "Thou haven of *refut.*" [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-fut'a-bil'i-ty (rē-fūt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being refutable.

Re-fut'a-ble (rē-fūt'ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfutable.*] Admitting of being refuted or disproved; capable of being proved false or erroneous.

Ref'u-ta'tion (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refutatio*: cf. F. *réfutation.*] The act or process of refuting or disproving, or the state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation*. *Macaulay.*

Re-fut'a-to-ry (rē-fūt'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *refutatorius*: cf. F. *réfutatoire.*] Tending to refute; refuting.

Re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFUTING.] [F. *réfuter*, L. *refutare* to repel, refute. Cf. CONFUTE, REFUSE to deny.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* arguments; to *refute* testimony; to *refute* opinions or theories; to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses in these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

Syn. — To confute; disprove. See CONFUTE.

Re-fut'er (-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, refutes.

Re-gain' (rē-gān'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *gain:* cf. F. *regagner.*] To gain anew; to get again; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost; to reach again.

Syn. — To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve.

Re'gal (rē'gal), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. See ROYAL, and cf. RAJAH, REALM, REGALIA.] Of or pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, *regal* authority, pomp, or sway. "The *regal* title." *Shak.*

He made a scorn of his *regal* oath. *Milton.*

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See KINGLY.

Re'gal, *n.* [F. *régale*, It. *regale.* Cf. RIGOLL.] (*Mus.*) A small portable organ, played with one hand, the bellows being worked with the other, — used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

‖Re-ga'le (rē-gā'lē), *n.* [LL. *regale*, pl. *regalia*, fr. L. *regalis*: cf. F. *régale.* See REGAL.] A prerogative of royalty. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGALED (-gāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGALING.] [F. *régaler*, Sp. *regalar* to regale, to caress, to melt, perhaps fr. L. *regelare* to thaw (cf. GELATIN), or cf. Sp. *gala* graceful, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing (cf. GALA), or most likely from OF. *galer* to rejoice, *gale* pleasure.] To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

Re-gale', *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale', *n.* [F. *régal.* See REGALE, *v. t.*] A sumptuous repast; a banquet. *Johnson. Cowper.*

Two baked custards were produced as additions to the *regale*. *E. E. Hale.*

Re-gale'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of regaling; anything which regales; refreshment; entertainment.

Re-gal'er (-gāl'ẽr), *n.* One who regales.

Re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL., from L. *regalis* regal. See REGAL.] **1.** That which belongs to royalty. Specifically: (*a*) The rights and prerogatives of a king. (*b*) Royal estates and revenues. (*c*) Ensigns, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty.

2. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

3. Sumptuous food; delicacies. [*Obs.*] *Cotton.*

Regalia of a church, the privileges granted to it by kings; sometimes, its patrimony. *Brande & C.*

Re-ga'li-a, *n.* A kind of cigar of large size and superior quality; also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

Re-ga'li-an (-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to regalia; pertaining to the royal insignia or prerogatives. *Hallam.*

Re'gal-ism (rē'gal-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of royal prerogative or supremacy. [*R.*] *Cardinal Manning.*

Re-gal'i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *regalitas*, from L. *regalis* regal, royal. See REGAL, and cf. ROYALTY.] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction.

[Passion] robs reason of her due *regalitie*. *Spenser.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

2. An ensign or badge of royalty. [*Obs.*]

Re'gal-ly (rē'gal-lȳ), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGARDING.] [F. *regarder*; pref. *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD, and cf. REWARD.] **1.** To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.

Your niece *regards* me with an eye of favor. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to look or front toward; to face. [*Obs.*]

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

That exceedingly beautiful seat, on the ascent of a hill, flanked with wood and *regarding* the river. *Evelyn.*

3. To look closely at; to observe attentively; to pay attention to; to notice or remark particularly.

If much you note him,
You offend him; . . . feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

4. To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold as an opinion; to consider; as, to *regard* abstinence from wine as a duty; to *regard* another as a friend or enemy.

5. To consider and treat; to have a certain feeling toward; as, to *regard* one with favor or dislike.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness. *Macaulay.*

6. To pay respect to; to treat as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to care for; to esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord. *Rom.* xiv. 6.

Here 's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king. *Shak.*

7. To take into consideration; to take account of, as a fact or condition. "Neither *regarding* that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." *Shak.*

8. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to touch; as, an argument does not *regard* the question; — often used impersonally; as, I agree with you as *regards* this or that.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value. See ATTEND.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. i.* To look attentively; to consider; to notice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-gard', *n.* [F. *regard.* See REGARD, *v. t.*] **1.** A look; aspect directed to another; view; gaze.

But her, with stern *regard*, he thus repelled. *Milton.*

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; observation; heed; notice.

Full many a lady
I have eyed with best *regard*. *Shak.*

3. That view of the mind which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; esteem; reverence; affection; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the plural.

He has rendered himself worthy of their most favorable *regards*. *A. Smith.*

Save the long-sought *regards* of woman, nothing is sweeter than those marks of childish preference. *Hawthorne.*

4. State of being regarded, whether favorably or otherwise; estimation; repute; note; account.

A man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth or power. *Spenser.*

5. Consideration; thought; reflection; heed.

Sad pause and deep *regard* become the sage. *Shak.*

6. Matter for consideration; account; condition. [*Obs.*] "Reasons full of good *regard*." *Shak.*

7. Respect; relation; reference.

Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbors; and piety toward God. *I. Watts.*

☞ The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to*. *G. P. Marsh.*

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. *Dickens.*

8. Object of sight; scene; view; aspect. [*R.*]

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aërial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shak.*

9. (*O. Eng. Law*) Supervision; inspection.

At regard of, in consideration of; in comparison with. [*Obs.*] "Bodily penance is but short and little *at regard of* the pains of hell." *Chaucer.* — **Court of regard**, a forest court formerly held in England every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs, to prevent them from running after deer; — called also *survey of dogs*. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence.

Re-gard'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of regard or notice; to be regarded; observable. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-gard'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *regardant*, fr. *regarder.* See REGARD, *v. t.*] [Written also *reguardant.*] **1.** Looking behind; looking backward watchfully.

[He] turns thither his *regardant* eye. *Southey.*

Regardant passant (*Her.*).

2. (*Her.*) Looking behind or backward; as, a lion *regardant.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) Annexed to the land or manor; as, a villain *regardant.*

Re-gard'er (rē-gärd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who regards.

2. (*Eng. Forest Law*) An officer appointed to supervise the forest. *Cowell.*

Re-gard'ful (-ful), *a.* Heedful; attentive; observant. — **Re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

Re-gard'less, *a.* **1.** Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, *regardless* of life, consequences, dignity.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

Syn. — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful. — **Re-gard'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gard'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-gath'er (rē-găth'ẽr), *v. t.* To gather again.

Re-gat'ta (rē-găt'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* REGATTAS (-tȧz). [It. *regatta*, *regata.*] Originally, a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or a series of such races.

Re'gel (rē'gĕl), *n.* (*Astron.*) See RIGEL.

Re'ge-late (rē'jē-lāt *or* rĕj'ē-), *v. i.* (*Physics*) To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

Re'ge-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] (*Physics*) The act or process of freezing anew, or together, as two pieces of ice.

☞ Two pieces of ice at (or even above) 32° Fahrenheit, with moist surfaces, placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday.*

Re'gence (rē'jens), *n.* Rule. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Re'gen-cy (rē'jen-sy), *n.*; *pl.* REGENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *régence*, LL. *regentia.* See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** The office of ruler; rule; authority; government.

2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, absence from the kingdom, or other disability.

A council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons. *Lowth.*

Re-gen'er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-sy), *n.* [See REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

Re-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate; pref. *re-* re- + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.] **1.** Reproduced.

The earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) Born anew; become Christian; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength, or vigor to.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to cause to become a Christian; to convert from sin to holiness; to implant holy affections in the heart of.

3. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in the character or condition of; as, to *regenerate* society.

Re-gen'er-ate-ness (-āt-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being regenerate.

Re-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *regeneratio*: cf. F. *régénération*.] **1.** The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated.

2. (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life; the act of becoming, or of being made, Christian; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substituted for the opposite motives in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit.* iii. 5.

3. (*Biol.*) The reproduction of a part which has been removed or destroyed; re-formation; — a process especially characteristic of many of the lower animals; as, the *regeneration* of lost feelers, limbs, and claws by spiders and crabs.

4. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual *regeneration* of the epithelial cells of the body, or the *regeneration* of the contractile substance of muscle. (*b*) The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the *regeneration* of a nerve.

Re-gen'er-a-tive (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, *regenerative* influences. *H. Bushnell.*

Regenerative furnace (*Metal.*), a furnace having a regenerator in which gas used for fuel, and air for supporting combustion, are heated; a Siemens furnace.

Re-gen'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to regenerate.

Re-gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, regenerates.

2. (*Mech.*) A device used in connection with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by being brought into contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., which have been previously heated by the outgoing, or escaping, hot air or gas.

Re-gen'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Having power to renew; tending to reproduce; regenerating. *G. S. Faber.*

Re-gen'e-sis (-ĕ-sĭs), *n.* New birth; renewal.

A continued *regenesis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer.*

Re'gent (rē'jent), *a.* [L. *regens, -entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule: cf. F. *régent*. See REGIMENT.] **1.** Ruling; governing; regnant. "Some other active *regent* principle . . . which we call the soul." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent. See under QUEEN, *n.*

Re'gent, *n.* [F. *régent*. See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** One who rules or reigns; a governor; a ruler. *Milton.*

2. Especially, one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

3. One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer; a superintendent; a curator; as, the *regents* of the Smithsonian Institution.

4. (*Eng. Univ.*) A resident master of arts of less than five years' standing, or a doctor of less than two. They were formerly privileged to lecture in the schools.

Regent bird (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful Australian bower bird (*Sericulus melinus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings, bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black; — so called in honor of the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.), who was Prince Regent in the reign of George III. — **The Regents of the University of the State of New York**, the members of a corporate body called the University of New York. They have a certain supervisory power over the incorporated institutions for Academic and higher education in the State.

Re'gent-ess, *n.* A female regent. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Re'gent-ship, *n.* The office of a regent; regency.

Re-ger'mi-nate (rē-jĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *germinate*: cf. L. *regerminare*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *J. Lee.*

Re-ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *regerminatio*.] A germinating again or anew.

Re-gest' (rē-jĕst'), *n.* [L. *regesta*, pl.: cf. OF. *regestes*, pl. See REGISTER.] A register. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Re-get' (rē-gĕt'), *v. t.* To get again.

Re'gi-an (rē'jĭ-an), *n.* [L. *regius* regal.] An upholder of kingly authority; a royalist. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Reg'i-ble (rĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *regibilis*, from *regere* to rule.] Governable; tractable. [*Obs.*]

Reg'i-ci'dal (rĕj'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to regicide, or to one committing it; having the nature of, or resembling, regicide. *Bp. Warburton.*

Reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F. *régicide*; L. *rex, regis*, a king + *caedere* to kill. Cf. HOMICIDE.] **1.** One who kills or who murders a king; specifically (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death.

2. The killing or the murder of a king.

Re-gild' (rē-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild anew.

‖ **Ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), *n.* [F. See REGIMEN.] **1.** Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

I dream . . . of the new *régime* which is to come. *H. Kingsley.*

2. (*Hydraul.*) The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time, *uniform régime* being the condition when the flow is equal and uniform at all the cross sections.

The ancient régime, *or* **Ancien régime** [F.], the former political and social system, as distinguished from the *modern;* especially, the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

Reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See RIGHT, and cf. REGAL, RÉGIME, REGIMENT.] **1.** Orderly government; system of order; administration. *Hallam.*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; esp. (*Med.*), a systematic course of diet, etc., pursued with a view to improving or preserving the health, or for the purpose of attaining some particular effect, as a reduction of flesh; — sometimes used synonymously with *hygiene.*

3. (*Gram.*) (*a*) A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government. (*b*) The word or words governed.

Reg'i-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, L. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGIMEN.] **1.** Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; regimen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "*Regiment* of health." *Bacon.*

But what are kings, when *regiment* is gone,
But perfect shadows in a sunshine day? *Marlowe.*

The law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker.*

2. A region or district governed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. (*Mil.*) A body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten.

☞ In the British army all the artillery are included in one regiment, which (reversing the usual practice) is divided into brigades.

Regiment of the line (*Mil.*), a regiment organized for general service; — in distinction from those (as the Life Guards) whose duties are usually special. [*Eng.*]

Reg'i-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGIMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGIMENTING.] To form into a regiment or into regiments. *Washington.*

Reg'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing.

Regimental school, in the British army, a school for the instruction of the private soldiers of a regiment, and their children, in the rudimentary branches of education.

Reg'i-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In or by a regiment or regiments; as, troops classified *regimentally.*

Reg'i-men'tals (-talz), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — formerly used in the singular in the same sense. *Colman.*

Re-gim'i-nal (rē-jĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Of or relating to regimen; as, *reginimal* rules.

Re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, from L. *regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct. See REGIMEN.] **1.** One of the grand districts or quarters into which any space or surface, as of the earth or the heavens, is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract.

If thence he 'scape, into whatever world,
Or unknown *region*. *Milton.*

2. Tract, part, or space, lying about and including anything; neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. "Though the fork invade the *region* of my heart." *Shak.*

Philip, tetrarch of . . . the *region* of Trachonitis. *Luke* iii. 1.

3. The upper air; the sky; the heavens. [*Obs.*]

Anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region*. *Shak.*

4. The inhabitants of a district. *Matt.* iii. 5.

5. Place; rank; station. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

He is of too high a *region*. *Shak.*

Re'gion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

Re'gi-ous (-jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *regius* royal, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] Regal; royal. [*Obs.*] *Harrington.*

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [OE. *registre*, F. *registre*, LL. *registrum, regestum*, L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register; pref. *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry. See JEST, and cf. REGEST.] **1.** A written account or entry; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record; a memorial record; a list or roll; a schedule.

As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*

2. (*Com.*) (*a*) A record containing a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port or customs district. (*b*) A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, and other material facts. It is kept on board the vessel, to be used as an evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title.

3. [Cf. LL. *registrarius*. Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers or records; a registrar; a recorder; especially, a public officer charged with the duty of recording certain transactions or events; as, a *register* of deeds.

4. That which registers or records. Specifically: (*a*) (*Mech.*) A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. (*b*) (*Teleg.*) The part of a telegraphic apparatus which records automatically the message received. (*c*) A machine for registering automatically the number of persons passing through a gateway, fares taken, etc.; a telltale.

5. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.

6. (*Print.*) (*a*) The inner part of the mold in which types are cast. (*b*) The correspondence of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet. (*c*) The correspondence or adjustment of the several impressions in a design which is printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See REGISTER, *v. i.*, 2.

7. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The compass of a voice or instrument; a specified portion of the compass of a voice, or a series of vocal tones of a given compass; as, the upper, middle, or lower *register;* the soprano *register;* the tenor *register.*

☞ In respect to the vocal tones, the *thick register* properly extends below from the F on the lower space of the treble staff. The *thin register* extends an octave above this. The *small register* is above the thin. The voice in the thick register is called the *chest voice;* in the thin, the *head voice. Falsetto* is a kind of voice, of a thin, shrill quality, made by using the mechanism of the upper thin register for tones below the proper limit on the scale. *E. Behnke.*

(*b*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials in a parish.

Syn. — List; catalogue; roll; record; archives; chronicle; annals. See LIST.

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGISTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGISTERING.] [Cf. F. *registrer, enregistrer*, LL. *registrare*. See REGISTER, *n.*] **1.** To enter in a register; to record formally and distinctly, as for future use or service.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

Such follow him as shall be *registered*. *Milton.*

Registered letter, a letter, the address of which is, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with particular care.

Reg'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register.

2. (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., *register* when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or (as in chromatic printing) where the various colors of the design are printed consecutively, and perfect adjustment of parts is necessary.

Reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Recording; — applied to instruments; having an apparatus which registers; as, a *registering* thermometer. See RECORDING.

Reg'is-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a register.

Reg'is-trant (-trant), *n.* [L. *registrans*, p. pr.] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession, as to a trade-mark.

Reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* [LL. *registrarius*, or F. *régistraire*. See REGISTER.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records; as, a *registrar* of births, deaths, and marriages. See REGISTER, *n.*, 3.

Reg'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar.

Reg'is-tra-ry (-trā-rў), *n.* A registrar. [*Obs.*]

Reg'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To register. [*R.*]

Reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *registratio*, or F. *régistration*. See REGISTER, *v.*] **1.** The act of registering; registry; enrollment.

2. (*Mus.*) The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ.

Reg'is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trў), *n.* **1.** The act of recording or writing in a register; enrollment; registration.

2. The place where a register is kept.

3. A record; an account; a register. *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **Re'gi-us** (rē'jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *regius*, from *rex, regis*, a king.] Of or pertaining to a king; royal.

Regius professor, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

Re-give' (rē-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give again; to give back.

Re'gle (rĕg''l), *v. t.* [See REGLEMENT.] To rule; to govern. [*Obs.*] "To *regle* their lives." *Fuller.*

Re'gle-ment (rĕg''l-ment), *n.* [F. *réglement*, fr. *régler*, L. *regulare*. See REGULATE.] Regulation. [*Obs.*]

The reformation and *reglement* of usury. *Bacon.*

Reg'le-men'ta-ry (-lē-mĕn'tā-rў), *a.* [F. *réglementaire*, fr. *réglement*.] Regulative. [*R.*]

Reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, L. *regula*. See RULE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or doubled, turned, and interlaced so as to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. See *Illust.* (12) of COLUMN.

2. (*Print.*) A strip of wood or metal of the height of a quadrat, used for regulating the space between pages in a chase, and also for spacing out title-pages and other open matter. It is graded to different sizes, and is designated by the name of the type that it matches; as, nonpareil *reglet*, pica *reglet*, and the like.

‖ **Reg'ma** (rĕg'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥῆγμα, *-ατος*, fracture, fr. ῥηγνύναι to break.] (*Bot.*) A kind of dry fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which at length breaks open at the inner angle.

Fifteen-celled Regma, the Fruit of the Sandbox Tree. ¼

Reg'ma-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Regma* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Any dry dehiscent fruit.

Reg'nal (rĕg'nal), *a.* [L. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to the reign of a monarch; as, *regnal* years.

Reg'nan-cy (-nan-sў), *n.* The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule. *Coleridge.*

Reg'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *regnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign: cf. F. *régnant*. See REIGN.] **1.** Exercising regal authority; reigning; as, a queen *regnant.*

2. Having the chief power; ruling; predominant; prevalent. "A traitor to the vices *regnant*." *Swift.*

Reg'na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Ruling; governing. [*Obs.*]

Regne (rān), *n. & v.* See REIGN. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-gorge' (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [F. *regorger*; *re-* + *gorger* to gorge. Cf. REGURGITATE.] **1.** To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow again; to swallow back.

Tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden.*

3. To swallow eagerly or voraciously. [*R.*]

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

Re-grade' (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [L. *re-* re- + *gradi* to go. Cf. REGREDE.] To retire; to go back. [*Obs.*] *W. Hales.*

Re-graft' (rē-gráft'), *v. t.* To graft again.

Re-grant' (rē-grănt'), *v. t.* To grant back; to grant again or anew. *Ayliffe.*

Re-grant', *n.* **1.** The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

2. A renewal of a grant; as, the *regrant* of a monopoly.

Re-grate' (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRATING.] [F. *regratter*, literally, to scrape again. See RE-, and GRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Masonry*) To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

2. To offend; to shock. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Re-grate', *v. t.* [F. *regratter* to regrate provisions; of uncertain origin.] (*Eng. Law*) To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of selling the same again, in or near the same place, at a higher price, — a practice which was formerly treated as a public offense.

Re-grat'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *regrattier.*] One who regrates.

Re-grat'er-y, *n.* The act or practice of regrating.

Re-gra'ti-a-to-ry (rē-grā'shĭ-ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A returning or giving of thanks. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Re-grat'or (rē-grāt'ẽr), *n.* One guilty of regrating.

Re-grede' (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. REGRADE, REGRESS.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [*R.*] *Todhunter.*

Re-gre'di-ence (rē-grē'dĭ-ens), *n.* A going back; a retrogression; a return. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Re-greet' (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* To greet again; to resalute; to return a salutation to; to greet. *Shak.*

Re-greet', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.

Re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus.* See REGREDE.] **1.** The act of passing back; passage back; return; retrogression. "The progress or *regress* of man." *F. Harrison.*

2. The power or liberty of passing back. *Shak.*

Re-gress' (rē-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRESSING.] To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-gres'sion (rē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *regressio:* cf. F. *régression.*] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Edge of regression (of a surface) (*Geom.*), the line along which a surface turns back upon itself; — called also a *cuspidal edge.* — Regression point (*Geom.*), a cusp.

Re-gress'ive (rē-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *régressif.*] **1.** Passing back; returning.

2. Characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Regressive metamorphism. (*a*) (*Biol.*) See RETROGRESSION. (*b*) (*Physiol.*) See KATABOLISM.

Re-gress'ive-ly, *adv.* In a regressive manner.

Re-gret' (rē-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *regretter.* See REGRET, *v.*] **1.** Pain of mind on account of something done or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with longing; grief; sorrow; especially, a mourning on account of the loss of some joy, advantage, or satisfaction. "A passionate *regret* at sin." *Dr. H. More.*

What man does not remember with *regret* the first time he read Robinson Crusoe? *Macaulay.*

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

From its peaceful bosom [the grave] spring none but fond *regrets* and tender recollections. *W. Irving.*

2. Dislike; aversion. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; self-condemnation. — REGRET, REMORSE, COMPUNCTION, CONTRITION, REPENTANCE. *Regret* does not carry with it the energy of *remorse*, the sting of *compunction*, the sacredness of *contrition*, or the practical character of *repentance.* We even apply the term *regret* to circumstances over which we have had no control, as the absence of friends or their loss. When connected with ourselves, it relates rather to unwise acts than to wrong or sinful ones. *C. J. Smith.*

Re-gret', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRETTING.] [F. *regretter*, OF. *regreter*; L. pref. *re-* re- + a word of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *grētan* to weep, Icel. *grāta.* See GREET to lament.] To experience regret on account of; to lose or miss with a sense of regret; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something); as, to *regret* an error; to *regret* lost opportunities or friends.

Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear. *Pope.*

In a few hours they [the Israelites] began to *regret* their slavery, and to murmur against their leader. *Macaulay.*

Recruits who *regretted* the plow from which they had been violently taken. *Macaulay.*

Re-gret'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **Re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Re-gret'ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret. — **Re-gret'ta-bly**, *adv.*

Re-grow' (rē-grō'), *v. i. & t.* To grow again.

The snail had power to *regrow* them all [horns, tongue, etc.]. *A. B. Buckley.*

Re-growth' (rē-grōth'), *n.* The act of regrowing; a second or new growth. *Darwin.*

The *regrowth* of limbs which had been cut off. *A. B. Buckley.*

Re-guard'ant (rē-gärd'ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as REGARDANT.

Re-guer'don (rē-gẽr'dŭn), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* re- + *guerdon:* cf. OF. *reguerdonner.*] To reward. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-guer'don, *n.* A reward. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Reg'u-la-ble (rĕg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being regulated. [*R.*]

Reg'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule: cf. F. *régulier.* See RULE.] **1.** Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or type, or to established customary forms; normal; symmetrical; as, a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* piece of music; a *regular* verb; *regular* practice of law or medicine; a *regular* building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning at stated intervals; steadily pursued; orderly; methodical; as, the *regular* succession of day and night; *regular* habits.

3. Constituted, selected, or conducted in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized; permanently organized; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* physician; a *regular* nomination; *regular* troops.

4. Belonging to a monastic order or community; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.

5. Thorough; complete; unmitigated; as, a *regular* humbug. [*Colloq.*]

6. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having all the parts of the same kind alike in size and shape; as, a *regular* flower; a *regular* sea urchin.

7. (*Crystallog.*) Same as ISOMETRIC.

Regular polygon (*Geom.*), a plane polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular. — Regular polyhedron (*Geom.*), a polyhedron whose faces are equal regular polygons. There are five regular polyhedrons, — the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. — Regular sales (*Stock Exchange*), sales of stock deliverable on the day after the transaction. — Regular troops, troops of a standing or permanent army; — opposed to *militia.*

Syn. — Normal; orderly; methodical. See NORMAL.

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *n.* [LL. *regularis:* cf. F. *régulier.* See REGULAR, *a.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of any religious order or community who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

2. (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army; — chiefly used in the plural.

‖ **Reg'u-la'ri-a** (rĕg'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Echini which includes the circular, or regular, sea urchins.

Reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *régularité.*] The condition or quality of being regular; as, *regularity* of outline; the *regularity* of motion.

Reg'u-lar-ize (rĕg'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become regular; to regulate. [*R.*]

Reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a regular manner; in uniform order; methodically; in due order or time.

Reg'u-lar-ness, *n.* Regularity. *Boyle.*

Reg'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGULATING.] [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regulare*, fr. *regula.* See REGULAR.] **1.** To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws.

The laws which *regulate* the successions of the seasons. *Macaulay.*

The herdsmen near the frontier adjudicated their own disputes, and *regulated* their own police. *Bancroft.*

2. To put in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To adjust, or maintain, with respect to a desired rate, degree, or condition; as, to *regulate* the temperature of a room, the pressure of steam, the speed of a machine, etc.

To regulate a watch *or* clock, to adjust its rate of running so that it will keep approximately standard time.

Syn. — To adjust; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.

Reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated.

The temper and *regulation* of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

2. A rule or order prescribed for management or government; prescription; a regulating principle; a governing direction; precept; law; as, the *regulations* of a society or a school.

Regulation sword, cap, uniform, etc. (*Mil.*), a sword, cap, uniform, etc., of the kind or quality prescribed by the official regulations.

Syn. — Law; rule; method; principle; order; precept. See LAW.

Reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ū-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to regulate; regulating. *Whewell.*

2. (*Metaph.*) Necessarily assumed by the mind as fundamental to all other knowledge; furnishing fundamental principles; as, the *regulative* principles, or principles *a priori*; the *regulative* faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ These terms are borrowed from Kant, and suggest the thought, allowed by Kant, that possibly these principles are only true for the human mind, the operations and belief of which they regulate.

Reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, regulates.

2. (*Mach.*) A contrivance for regulating and controlling motion, as: (*a*) The lever or index in a watch, which controls the effective length of the hairspring, and thus regulates the vibrations of the balance. (*b*) The governor of a steam engine. (*c*) A valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest, in a locomotive.

3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of correct time. See *Astronomical clock* (*a*), under CLOCK.

4. A member of a volunteer committee which, in default of the lawful authority, undertakes to preserve order and prevent crimes, also, sometimes, one of a band organized for the commission of violent crimes. [*U. S.*]

A few stood neutral, or declared in favor of the *Regulators.* *Bancroft.*

Reg'u-line (rĕg'ū-lĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *régulin.* See REGULUS.] (*Chem. & Metal.*) Of or pertaining to regulus.

Reg'u-lize (-līz), *v. t.* (*Old Chem.*) To reduce to regulus; to separate, as a metal from extraneous matter; as, to *regulize* antimony. [*Archaic*]

Reg'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. REGULUSES (-ĕz), L. REGULI (-lī). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king: cf. F. *régule.* See REGAL.] **1.** A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.

2. (*Chem. & Metal.*) The button, globule, or mass of metal, in a more or less impure state, which forms in the bottom of the crucible in smelting and reduction of ores.

☞ The name was introduced by the alchemists, and applied by them in the first instance to antimony. It signifies *little king*; and from the facility with which antimony alloyed with gold, these empirical philosophers had great hopes that this metal, *antimony*, would lead them to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. *Ure.*

3. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo; — called also the *Lion's Heart.*

Re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *regurgitare*, *regurgitatum*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *gurges*, *-itis*, a gulf. Cf. REGORGE.] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

Re-gur'gi-tate, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back; to rush or surge back.

The food may *regurgitate* from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. *Quain.*

Re-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *régurgitation.*] **1.** The act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance; specifically (*Med.*), the reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body. *Quain.*

2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

Re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REHABILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REHABILITATING.] [Pref. *re-* re- + *habilitate:* cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabiliter.*] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Restoring and *rehabilitating* the party. *Burke.*

Re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rehabilitatio*, F. *réhabilitation.*] The act of rehabilitating, or the state of being rehabilitated. *Bouvier. Walsh.*

Re-hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; to prepare or use again; as, to *rehash* old arguments.

Re-hash', *n.* Something hashed over, or made up from old materials.

Re-hear' (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* To hear again; to try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in Chancery.

Re-hears'al (rē-hẽrs'ȧl), *n.* The act of rehearsing; recital; narration; repetition; specifically, a private recital, performance, or season of practice, in preparation for a public exhibition or exercise. *Chaucer.*

In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our *rehearsal.* *Shak.*

Dress rehearsal (*Theater*), a private preparatory performance of a drama, opera, etc., in costume.

Re-hearse' (rē-hẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REHEARSED (-hẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REHEARSING.] [OE. *rehercen*, *rehersen*, OF. *reherser*, *rehercier*, to harrow over again; pref. *re-* re- + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* a harrow, F. *herse.* See HEARSE.] **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said; to tell over again; to recite. *Chaucer.*

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 31.

2. To narrate; to recount; to relate; to tell.

Rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. *Judg.* v. 11.

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy.

4. To cause to rehearse; to instruct by rehearsal. [*R.*]

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her. *Dickens.*

Syn. — To recite; recapitulate; recount; detail; describe; tell; relate; narrate.

Re-hearse', *v. i.* To recite or repeat something for practice. "There will we *rehearse.*" *Shak.*

Re-hears'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rehearses.

Re-heat' (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To heat again.

2. To revive; to cheer; to cherish. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Re'hi-bi'tion (rē'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *habere* to have.] (*Law*) The returning of a thing purchased to the seller, on the ground of defect or fraud.

Re-hib'i-to-ry (rē-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* (*Law*) Of or relating to rehibition; as, a *rehibitory* action.

Re-hire' (rē-hīr'), *v. t.* To hire again.

Re'hy-poth'e-cate (rē'hĭ-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* (*Law*) To hypothecate again. — **Re'hy-poth'e-ca'tion**, *n.*

Rei (rā), *n.*; *pl.* REIS (rā'Is *or* rēz). [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis.* See REAL a coin.] A Portuguese money of account, in value about one tenth of a cent. [Spelt also *ree.*]

‖ **Reichs'rath'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* [G.] The parliament of Austria (exclusive of Hungary, which has its own diet, or parliament). It consists of an Upper and a Lower House, or a House of Lords and a House of Representatives.

‖ **Reichs'stadt'** (rīks'stät'), *n.* [G.] A free city of the former German empire.

‖ **Reichs'tag'** (rīks'täg'), *n.* [G.] The Diet, or House of Representatives, of the German empire, which is composed of members elected for a term of three years by the direct vote of the people. See BUNDESRATH.

Reif (rēf), *n.* [AS. *reáf.*] Robbery; spoil. [*Obs.*]

Rei'gle (rē'g'l), *n.* [F. *règle* a rule, fr. L. *regula.* See RULE.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood gate. *Carew.*

Rei'gle, *v. t.* To regulate; to govern. [*Obs.*]

Rei'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* [See REGLEMENT.] Rule; regulation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Jer. Taylor.*

Reign (rān), *n.* [OE. *regne*, OF. *reigne*, *regne*, F. *règne*, fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGAL, REGIMEN.] **1.** Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; rule; dominion.

He who like a father held his *reign.* *Pope.*

Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

2. The territory or sphere which is reigned over; kingdom; empire; realm; dominion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[God] him bereft the *regne* that he had. *Chaucer.*

3. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor

possesses the supreme authority; as, it happened in the *reign* of Elizabeth.

Reign (rān), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reigned (rānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reigning.] [OE. *regnen, reinen,* OF. *regner,* F. *régner,* fr. L. *regnare,* fr. *regnum.* See Reign, *n.*] **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to rule. *Chaucer.*

We will not have this man to *reign* over us. *Luke* xix. 14.

Shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shak.*

2. Hence, to be predominant; to prevail. "Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer." *Bacon.*

3. To have superior or uncontrolled dominion; to rule.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body. *Rom.* vi. 12.

Syn. — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Reign'er (rān'ẽr), *n.* One who reigns. [*R.*]

Re'il-lume' (rē'ĭl-lūm'), *v. t.* To light again; to cause to shine anew; to relume; to reillumine. "Thou must *reillume* its spark." *J. R. Drake.*

Re'il-lu'mi-nate (-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To enlighten again; to reillumine.

Re'il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of enlightening again.

Re'il-lu'mine (-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* To illumine again or anew; to reillume.

Reim (rēm), *n.* [D. *riem,* akin to G. *riemen;* cf. Gr. ῥῦμα a towing line.] A strip of oxhide, deprived of hair, and rendered pliable, — used for twisting into ropes, etc. [*South Africa*] *Simmonds.*

Re'im-bark' (rē'ĭm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* See Reembark.

Re'im-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [See Reembody.] To imbody again. *Boyle.*

Re'im-burs'a-ble (rē'ĭm-bûrs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *remboursable.*] Capable of being repaid; repayable.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, *reimbursable* in ten years. *A. Hamilton.*

Re'im-burse' (-bûrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reimbursed (-bûrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reimbursing.] [Pref. *re-* + *imburse:* cf. F. *rembourser.*] **1.** To replace in a treasury or purse, as an equivalent for what has been taken, lost, or expended; to refund; to pay back; to restore; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to pay back to; to indemnify; — often reflexive; as, to *reimburse* one's self by successful speculation. *Paley.*

Re'im-burse'ment (-bûrs'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *remboursement.*] The act of reimbursing. *A. Hamilton.*

Re'im-burs'er (-bûrs'ẽr), *n.* One who reimburses.

Re'im-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To implant again.

Re'im-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *import:* cf. F. *remporter.*] To import again; to import what has been exported; to bring back. *Young.*

Re'im'por-ta'tion (rē'ĭm'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.

Re'im'por-tune' (-pôr-tūn'), *v. t.* To importune again.

Re'im-pose' (rē'ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* To impose anew.

Re'im-preg'nate (-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.* To impregnate again or anew. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re'im-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* To impress anew.

Re'im-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A second or repeated impression; a reprint.

Re'im-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To imprint again.

Re'im-pris'on (-prĭz'n), *v. t.* To imprison again.

Re'im-pris'on-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reimprisoning, or the state of being reimprisoned.

Rein (rān), *n.* [F. *rêne,* fr. (assumed) LL. *retina,* fr. L. *retinere* to hold back. See Retain.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs the horse.

This knight laid hold upon his *reyne.* *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint. "Let their eyes rove without *rein*." *Milton.*

To give rein, To give the rein to, to give license to; to leave without restraint. — **To take the reins,** to take the guidance or government; to assume control.

Rein, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reined (rānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reining.] **1.** To govern or direct with the reins; as, to *rein* a horse one way or another.

He mounts and *reins* his horse. *Chapman.*

2. To restrain; to control; to check.

Being once chafed, he can not
Be *reined* again to temperance. *Shak.*

To rein in *or* **rein up,** to check the speed of, or cause to stop, by drawing the reins.

Rein, *v. i.* To be guided by reins. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Re'in-au'gu-rate, *v. t.* To inaugurate anew.

Re'in-cite' (-sīt'), *v. t.* To incite again.

Re'in-cor'po-rate, *v. t.* To incorporate again.

Re'in-crease' (-krēs'), *v. t.* To increase again.

Re'in-cur' (-kûr'), *v. t.* To incur again.

Rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [Icel. *hreinn* reindeer + E. *deer.* Icel. *hreinn* is of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish *reino* pasturage.] [Formerly written also *raindeer,* and *ranedeer.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any ruminant of the genus *Rangifer,* of the Deer family, found in the colder parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and having long irregularly branched antlers, with the brow tines palmate.

European Reindeer.

☞ The common European species (*R. tarandus*) is domesticated in Lapland. The woodland reindeer or caribou (*R. caribou*) is found in Canada and Maine (see Caribou). The Barren Ground reindeer or caribou (*R. Grœnlandicus*), of smaller size, is found on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in both hemispheres.

Reindeer moss (*Bot.*), a gray branching lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions. It is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in winter. — **Reindeer period** (*Geol.*), a name sometimes given to a part of the Paleolithic era when the reindeer was common over Central Europe.

Re'in-duce' (rē'ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* To induce again.

Rei-nette' (rā-nĕt'), *n.* [F. See 1st Rennet.] (*Bot.*) A name given to many different kinds of apples, mostly of French origin.

Re'in-fect' (rē'ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *infect:* cf. F. *réinfecter.*] To infect again.

Re'in-fec'tious (-fĕk'shŭs), *a.* Capable of reinfecting.

Re'in-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* See Reënforce, *v. t.*

Re'in-force', *n.* See Reënforce, *n.*

Re'in-force'ment (-ment), *n.* See Reënforcement.

Re'in-fund' (-fŭnd'), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *infundere* to pour in.] To flow in anew. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Re'in-gra'ti-ate (-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To ingratiate again or anew. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Re'in-hab'it (-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To inhabit again. *Mede.*

Rein'less (rān'lĕs), *a.* Not having, or not governed by, reins; hence, not checked or restrained.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F. *rein,* pl. *reins,* fr. L. *ren,* pl. *renes.*] **1.** The kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys; the loins.

2. The inward impulses; the affections and passions; — so called because formerly supposed to have their seat in the part of the body where the kidneys are.

My *reins* shall rejoice, when thy lips speak right things. *Prov.* xxiii. 16.

I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts. *Rev.* ii. 23.

Reins of a vault (*Arch.*), the parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including, and having especial reference to, the loading or filling behind the shell of the vault. The reins are to a vault nearly what the haunches are to an arch, and when a vault gives way by thrusting outward, it is because its reins are not sufficiently filled up.

Re'in-sert' (rē'ĭn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To insert again.

Re'in-ser'tion (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of reinserting.

Re'in-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To inspect again.

Re'in-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of reinspecting.

Re'in-spire' (-spīr'), *v. t.* To inspire anew. *Milton.*

Re'in-spir'it (-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To give fresh spirit to.

Re'in-stall' (-stąl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *install:* cf. F. *réinstaller.*] To install again. *Milton.*

Re'in-stall'ment (-ment), *n.* A renewed installment.

Re'in-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To place again in possession, or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed; to instate again; as, to *reinstate* a king in the possession of the kingdom.

For the just we have said already that some of them were *reinstated* in their pristine happiness and felicity. *Glanvill.*

Re'in-state'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; reëstablishment.

Re'in-sta'tion (-stā'shŭn), *n.* Reinstatement. [*R.*]

Re'in-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct anew.

Re'in-sur'ance (-shụr'ans), *n.* **1.** Insurance a second time or again; renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which an insurer is insured wholly or in part against the risk he has incurred in insuring somebody else. See Reassurance.

Re'in-sure' (-shụr'), *v. t.* **1.** To insure again after a former insurance has ceased; to renew insurance on.

2. To insure, as life or property, in favor of one who has taken an insurance risk upon it.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be *reinsured* by other persons. *Walsh.*

Re'in-sur'er (-shụr'ẽr), *n.* One who gives reinsurance.

Re-in'te-grate (rē-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *integrate.* Cf. Redintegrate.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore; to bring again together into a whole, as the parts of anything; to reëstablish; as, to *reintegrate* a nation. *Bacon.*

Re-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* A renewing, or making whole again. See Redintegration.

Re'in-ter' (rē'ĭn-tẽr'), *v. t.* To inter again.

Re'in-ter'ro-gate (-tẽr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

Re'in-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* See Reënthrone.

Re'in-thron'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To enthrone again. [*Obs.*]

Re'in'tro-duce' (rē-ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce again. — **Re-in'tro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

Re'in-vest' (rē'ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To invest again or anew.

Re'in-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To investigate again. — **Re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

Re'in-vest'ment (-vĕst'ment), *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Re'in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To invigorate anew.

Re'in-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* To involve anew.

‖ **Re'is** (rā'ĭs *or* rēz), *n.* [Pg., pl. of *real,* an ancient Portuguese coin.] The word is used as a Portuguese designation of money of account, one hundred reis being about equal in value to eleven cents.

Reis (rīs), *n.* [Ar. *raïs* head, chief, prince.] A common title in the East for a person in authority, especially the captain of a ship. [Written also *rais* and *ras.*]

‖ **Reis' Ef-fen'di** (rīs' ĕf-fĕn'dĭ). [See 2d Reis, and Effendi.] A title formerly given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the empire, etc.

Reiss'ner's mem'brane (rīs'nẽrz mĕm'brān). [Named from E. *Reissner,* a German anatomist.] (*Anat.*) The thin membrane which separates the canal of the cochlea from the vestibular scala in the internal ear.

Re-is'su-a-ble (rē-ĭsh'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reissued.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t. & i.* To issue a second time.

Re-is'sue *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Reit (rēt), *n.* Sedge; seaweed. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Rei'ter** (rī'tẽr), *n.* [G., rider.] A German cavalry soldier of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Re-it'er-ant (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ant), *a.* [See Reiterate.] Reiterating. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Re-it'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reiterated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reiterating.] [Pref. *re-* + *iterate:* cf. F. *réitérer,* LL. *reiterare* to question again.] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly; sometimes, to repeat.

That with *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shak.*

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse.

Re-it'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Reiterated; repeated. [*R.*]

Re-it'er-a'ted-ly (-ā'tĕd-lў), *adv.* Repeatedly.

Re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réitération.*] The act of reiterating; that which is reiterated.

Re-it'er-a-tive (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A word expressing repeated or reiterated action.

2. A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition; as, *dillydally.*

Reiv'er (rēv'ẽr), *n.* See Reaver. *Ruskin.*

Re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rejected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rejecting.] [L. *rejectus,* p. p. of *reicere, rejicere;* pref. *re-* re- + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *rejeter,* formerly also spelt *rejecter.* See Jet a shooting forth.]

1. To cast from one; to throw away; to discard.

Therefore all this exercise of hunting . . . the Utopians have *rejected* to their butchers. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Reject me not from among thy children. *Wisdom* ix. 4.

2. To refuse to receive or to acknowledge; to decline haughtily or harshly; to repudiate.

That golden scepter which thou didst *reject.* *Milton.*

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me. *Hos.* iv. 6.

3. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.

Syn. — To repel; renounce; discard; rebuff; refuse; decline.

Re-ject'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or that ought to be, rejected.

‖ **Re-jec'ta-men'ta** (rē-jĕk'tȧ-mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rejectare,* v. intens. fr. *rejicere.* See Reject.] Things thrown out or away; especially, things excreted by a living organism. *J. Fleming.*

Re'jec-ta'ne-ous (rē'jĕk-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rejectaneus.*] Not chosen or received; rejected. [*Obs.*] "Profane, *rejectaneous,* and reprobate people." *Barrow.*

Re-ject'er (rē-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who rejects.

Re-jec'tion (rē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rejectio:* cf. F. *réjection.*] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected.

Re'jec-ti'tious (rē'jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable. *Cudworth.*

Re-ject'ive (rē-jĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.

Re-ject'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of rejecting; matter rejected, or thrown away. *Eaton.*

Re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rejoiced (-joist'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rejoicing (-joi'sĭng).] [OE. *rejoissen,* OF. *resjouir, resjoir,* F. *réjouir;* pref. *re-* re- + OF. *esjouir, esjoir,* F. *éjouir,* to rejoice; pref. *es-* (L. *ex-*) + OF. *jouir, joir,* F. *jouir,* from L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See Joy.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to have pleasurable satisfaction; to be delighted. "O, *rejoice* beyond a common joy." *Shak.*

I will be glad and *rejoice* in thy mercy. *Ps.* xxxi. 7.

Syn. — To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

Re-joice', *v. t.* **1.** To enjoy. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Peacock.*

2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden.

I me *rejoysed* of my liberty. *Chaucer.*

While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven. *Prior.*

Were he [Cain] alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — To please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

Re-joice', *n.* The act of rejoicing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-joice'ment (-ment), *n.* Rejoicing. [*Obs.*]

Re-joi'cer (rē-joi'sẽr), *n.* One who rejoices.

Re-joi'cing (-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Joy; gladness; delight.

We should particularly express our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbors. *R. Nelson.*

2. The expression of joy or gladness.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. *Ps.* cxviii. 15.

3. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. *Ps.* cxix. 111.

Re-joi'cing-ly, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Re-join' (rē-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rejoined (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rejoining.] [F. *rejoindre;* pref. *re-* re- + *joindre* to join. See Join, and cf. Rejoinder.] **1.** To join again; to unite after separation.

2. To come, or go, again into the presence of; to join the company of again.

Meet and *rejoin* me, in the pensive grot. *Pope.*

3. To state in reply; — followed by an object clause.

Re-join', *v. i.* **1.** To answer to a reply.

2. (*Law*) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Re-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* [From F. *rejoindre,* inf., to join again. See Rejoin.] **1.** An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer or reply.

2. (*Law*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Syn. — Reply; answer; replication. See Reply.

Re-join'der, *v. i.* To make a rejoinder. [*Archaic*]

Re-join'dure (-dūr), *n.* Act of joining again. [*Obs.*]

"Beguiles our lips of all *rejoindure*" (i. e., kisses). *Shak.*

Re-joint' (rē-joint'), *v. t.* **1.** To reunite the joints of; to joint anew. *Barrow.*

2. Specifically (*Arch.*), to fill up the joints of, as stones

in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather. *Gwilt.*

Re-jolt' (rē-jōlt'), *n.* A reacting jolt or shock; a rebound or recoil. [*R.*]

These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind. *South.*

Re-jolt', *v. t.* To jolt or shake again. *Locke.*

Re-journ' (rē-jûrn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réajourner*. See ADJOURN.] To adjourn; to put off. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-journ'ment (-ment), *n.* Adjournment. [*Obs.*]

Re-judge' (rē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge again; to reëxamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

Re-ju've-nate (rē-jū'vē-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young, youthful.] To render young again.

Re-ju've-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Rejuvenescence.

Re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'sens), *n.* **1.** A renewing of youth; the state of being or growing young again.

2. (*Bot.*) A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. It is seen sometimes in the formation of zoöspores, etc.

Re-ju've-nes'cen-cy (-sen-sy), *n.* Rejuvenescence.

Re-ju've-nes'cent (-sent), *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.

Re-ju've-nize (rē-jū'vē-nīz), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.

Re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again.

Rek'ne (rĕk'ne), *v. t.* To reckon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-lade' (rē-lād'), *v. t.* To lade or load again.

Re-laid' (rē-lād'), *imp. & p. p.* of RELAY.

‖ **Re-lais'** (re-lā'), *n.* [F. See RELAY, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A narrow space between the foot of the rampart and the scarp of the ditch, serving to receive the earth that may crumble off or be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch. *Wilhelm.*

Re-land' (rē-lănd'), *v. t.* To land again; to put on land, as that which had been shipped or embarked.

Re-land', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked; to land again.

Re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELAPSING.] [L. *relapsus*, p. p. of *relabi* to slip back, to relapse; pref. *re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide. See LAPSE.] **1.** To slip or slide back, in a literal sense; to turn back. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. To slide or turn back into a former state or practice; to fall back from some condition attained; — generally in a bad sense, as from a state of convalescence or amended condition; as, to *relapse* into a stupor, into vice, or into barbarism; — sometimes in a good sense; as, to *relapse* into slumber after being disturbed.

That task performed, [preachers] *relapse* into themselves. *Cowper.*

3. (*Theol.*) To fall from Christian faith into paganism, heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.

They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they *relapse*. *Waterland.*

Re-lapse', *n.* [For sense 2 cf. F. *relaps*. See RELAPSE, *v.*] **1.** A sliding or falling back, especially into a former bad state, either of body or morals; backsliding; the state of having fallen back.

Alas! from what high hope to what *relapse*
Unlooked for are we fallen! *Milton.*

2. One who has relapsed, or fallen back, into error; a backslider; specifically, one who, after recanting error, returns to it again. [*Obs.*]

Re-laps'er (-lăps'ẽr), *n.* One who relapses. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-laps'ing, *a.* Marked by a relapse; falling back; tending to return to a former worse state.

Relapsing fever (*Med.*), an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, which prevails also endemically in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by one or two remissions of the fever, by articular and muscular pains, and by the presence, during the paroxysm, of a spiral bacterium (*Spirochæte*) in the blood. It is not usually fatal. Called also *famine fever*, and *recurring fever*.

Re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELATING.] [F. *relater* to recount, LL. *relatare*, fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre*. See ELATE, and cf. REFER.] **1.** To bring back; to restore. [*Obs.*]

Abate your zealous haste, till morrow next again
Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate*. *Spenser.*

2. To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

3. To recount; to narrate; to tell over.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate*. *Shak.*

4. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self, to vent thoughts in words. [*R.*]

Syn. — To tell; recite; narrate; recount; rehearse; report; detail; describe.

Re-late', *v. i.* **1.** To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer; — with *to*.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

2. To make reference; to take account. [*R.* & *Obs.*]

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration without *relating* to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

Re-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first or second degree.

2. Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely *related*.

3. Narrated; told.

4. (*Mus.*) Same as RELATIVE, 4.

Re-lat'ed-ness, *n.* The state or condition of being related; relationship; affinity. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Re-lat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who relates or narrates.

Re-la'tion (rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *relation*, L. *relatio*. See RELATE.] **1.** The act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration; narrative; as, the *relation* of historical events.

The poet's *relation* doth well figure them. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, by considering it in its bearing upon something else; relative quality or condition; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as, the *relation* of experience to knowledge; the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *I. Taylor.*

3. Reference; respect; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; relationship; as, the *relation* of parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

For me . . . my *relation* does not care a rush. *Ld. Lytton.*

6. (*Law*) (*a*) The carrying back, and giving effect or operation to, an act or proceeding from some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to take effect by *relation*. (*b*) The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Syn. — Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; kinship; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Re-la'tion-al (rē-lā'shŭn-al), *a.* **1.** Having relation or kindred; related.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation.

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. *R. Morris.*

Re-la'tion-ist, *n.* A relative; a relation. [*Obs.*]

Re-la'tion-ship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance. *Mason.*

Rel'a-tive (rĕl'a-tĭv), *a.* [F. *relatif*, L. *relativus*. See RELATE.] **1.** Having relation or reference; referring; respecting; standing in connection; pertaining; as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shak.*

2. Arising from relation; resulting from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation; referring to an antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun.

4. (*Mus.*) Characterizing or pertaining to chords and keys, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Relative clause (*Gram.*), a clause introduced by a relative pronoun. — **Relative term**, a term which implies relation to, as guardian to ward, master to servant, husband to wife. Cf. CORRELATIVE.

Rel'a-tive, *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. Specifically: (*a*) A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care . . . to ourselves and *relatives*." *Bp. Fell.* (*b*) (*Gram.*) A relative pronoun; a word which relates to, or represents, another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*; as, the *relatives* "who," "which," "that."

Rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*. *I. Watts.*

Rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being relative, or having relation; relativity.

Rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coleridge.*

Re-lat'or (rē-lāt'ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *relateur*. See RELATE.] **1.** One who relates; a relater. "The several *relators* of this history." *Fuller.*

2. (*Law*) A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to be filed.

Re-lat'rix (-rĭks), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A female relator.

Re-laxʹ (rē-lăksʹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAXED (-lăkstʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELAXING.] [L. *relaxare*; pref. *re-* re- + *laxare* to loose, to slacken, from *laxus* loose. See LAX, and cf. RELAY, *n.*, RELEASE.] **1.** To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; to loosen; to open; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror . . . all his joints *relaxed*. *Milton.*
Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit in respect to strenuousness, earnestness, or effort; as, to *relax* discipline; to *relax* one's attention or endeavors.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. Hence, to relieve from attention or effort; to ease; to recreate; to divert; as, amusement *relaxes* the mind.

4. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, an aperient *relaxes* the bowels.

Syn. — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.

Re-laxʹ, *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; as, to let one's grasp *relax*.

His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope.*

2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.

In others she *relaxed* again,
And governed with a looser rein. *Prior.*

3. To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; as, to *relax* in study.

Re-laxʹ, *n.* Relaxation. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Re-laxʹ, *a.* Relaxed; lax; hence, remiss; careless.

Re-laxʹa-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relaxed.

Re-laxʹant (rē-lăksʹant), *n.* [L. *relaxans*, p. pr. of *relaxare*.] (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes; a laxative.

Re'lax-a'tion (rē'lăks-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *relaxatio*: cf. F. *relaxation*.] **1.** The act or process of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, *relaxation* of the muscles; *relaxation* of a law.

2. Remission from attention and effort; indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement. "Hours of careless *relaxation*." *Macaulay.*

Re-laxʹa-tive (rē-lăksʹȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. — *n.* A relaxant. *B. Jonson.*

Re-layʹ (rē-lāʹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAID (-lād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELAYING.] [Pref. *re-* + *lay*, v.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement.

Re-layʹ (rē-lāʹ), *n.* [F. *relais* (cf. OF. *relais* relaxation, discontinuance, It. *rilascio* release, relief, *rilasso* relay), fr. OF. *relaissier* to abandon, release, fr. L. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] **1.** A supply of anything arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; provision for successive relief. Specifically: (*a*) A supply of horses placed at stations to be in readiness to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. (*b*) A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. (*c*) A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

2. (*Elec.*) In various forms of telegraphic apparatus, a magnet which receives the circuit current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery for performing the work of making the record; also, a similar device by which the current in one circuit is made to open or close another circuit in which a current is passing.

Relay battery (*Elec.*), the local battery which is brought into use by the action of the relay magnet, or relay.

Rel'bun (rĕl'bŭn), *n.* The roots of the Chilian plant *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, — used for dyeing crimson.

Re-leas'a-ble (rē-lēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be released.

Re-leaseʹ (rē-lēsʹ), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

Re-leaseʹ (rē-lēsʹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEASED (rē-lēstʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEASING.] [OE. *relessen*, OF. *relaissier*, to release, to let free. See RELAY, *n.*, RELAX, and cf. RELEASE to lease again.] **1.** To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to give liberty to, or to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *released* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark* xv. 6.

2. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.

3. (*Law*) To let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.

4. To loosen; to relax; to remove the obligation of; as, to *release* an ordinance. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

A sacred vow that none should aye *release*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To free; liberate; loose; discharge; disengage; extricate; let go; quit; acquit.

Re-leaseʹ, *n.* **1.** The act of letting loose or freeing, or the state of being let loose or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. "Who boast'st *release* from hell." *Milton.*

2. Relief from care, pain, or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

4. (*Law*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Steam Engine*) The act of opening the exhaust port to allow the steam to escape.

Lease and release. (*Law*) See under LEASE. — **Out of release**, without cessation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See DEATH.

Re-leas'ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a release is given.

Re-lease'ment (rē-lēs'ment), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

Re-leas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who releases, or sets free.

Re-leas'or (-ŏr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

Rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEGATING.] [L. *relegatus*, p. p. of *relegare*; pref. *re-* re- + *legare* to send with a commission or charge. See LEGATE.] To remove, usually to an inferior position; to consign; to transfer; specifically, to send into exile; to banish.

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. *Milman.*

Rel'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relegatio*: cf. F. *relégation*.] The act of relegating, or the state of being relegated; removal; banishment; exile.

Re-lentʹ (rē-lĕntʹ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELENTING.] [F. *ralentir*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *lentus* pliant, flexible, slow. See LITHE.] **1.** To become less rigid or hard; to yield; to dissolve; to melt; to deliquesce. [*Obs.*]

He stirred the coals till *relente* gan
The wax again the fire. *Chaucer*

[Salt of tartar] placed in a cellar will . . . begin to *relent*. *Boyle*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

Can you . . . behold
My sighs and tears, and will not once *relent*? *Shak.*

Re-lentʹ, *v. t.* **1.** To slacken; to abate. [*Obs.*]

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to dissolve. [*Obs.*]

3. To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe. [*Obs.*]

Re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [*Obs.*]

Nor rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser.*

Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; unrelenting; unyielding; unpitying; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this the avenging power employs his darts,
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

—Re-lent'less-ly, *adv.* —**Re-lent'less-ness,** *n.*

Re-lent'ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of relenting; the state of having relented. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-lesse' (rē-lĕs'), *v. t.* To release. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re'les-see' (rē'lĕs-sē'), *n.* See RELEASEE.

Re'les-sor' (-sôr'), *n.* See RELEASOR.

Re-let' (rē-lĕt'), *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

Rel'e-vance (rĕl'ē-vans), } *n.* **1.** The quality or state
Rel'e-van-cy (-van-sy), } of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

Its answer little meaning, little *relevancy* bore. *Poe.*

2. (*Scots Law*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

Rel'e-vant (-vant), *a.* [F. *relevant*, p. pr. of *relever* to raise again, to relieve. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Relieving; lending aid or support. [*R.*] *Pownall.*

2. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. (*Scots Law*) Sufficient to support the cause.

Rel'e-vant-ly, *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Rel'e-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relevatio*, fr. *relevare*. See RELIEVE.] A raising or lifting up. [*Obs.*]

Re-li'a-bil'i-ty (rē-lī'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

Re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A *reliable* witness to the truth of the miracles." *A. Norton.*

The best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object. *Coleridge.*

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs." *W. Irving.*

☞ Some authors take exception to this word, maintaining that it is unnecessary, and irregular in formation. It is, however, sanctioned by the practice of many careful writers as a most convenient substitute for the phrase *to be relied upon*, and a useful synonym for *trustworthy*, which is by preference applied to persons, as *reliable* is to things, such as an account, statement, or the like. The objection that adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of a passive sense is met by the citation of *laughable*, worthy of being laughed *at*, from the neuter verb *to laugh*; *available*, fit or able to be availed *of*, from the neuter verb *to avail*; *dispensable*, capable of being dispensed *with*, from the neuter verb *to dispense*. Other examples might be added.

—Re-li'a-ble-ness, *n.* —**Re-li'a-bly,** *adv.*

Re-li'ance (-ans), *n.* [From RELY.] **1.** The act of relying, or the condition or quality of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust; repose of mind upon what is deemed sufficient support or authority.

In *reliance* on promises which proved to be of very little value. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. *Richardson.*

Re-li'ant (-ant), *a.* Having, or characterized by, reliance; confident; trusting.

Rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *relique*, from L. *reliquiae*, pl., akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] [Formerly written also *relique*.] **1.** That which remains; that which is left after loss or decay; a remaining portion; a remnant. *Chaucer. Wyclif.*

The *relics* of lost innocence. *Keble.*

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy *relics*. *Shak.*

2. The body from which the soul has departed; a corpse; especially, the body, or some part of the body, of a deceased saint or martyr; — usually in the plural when referring to the whole body.

There are very few treasuries of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison.*

Thy *relics*, Rowe, to this fair urn we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust. *Pope.*

3. Hence, a memorial; anything preserved in remembrance; as, *relics* of youthful days or friendships.

The pearls were spilt;
Some lost, some stolen, some as *relics* kept. *Tennyson.*

Rel'ic-ly, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [*Obs.*]

Rel'ict (-ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relicta*, f. of *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

Eli dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by law to marry his *relict*, and so to raise up seed to his brother Eli. *South.*

Re-lict'ed (rē-lĭkt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *relictus*, p. p.] (*Law*) Left uncovered, as land by recession of water. *Bouvier.*

Re-lic'tion (rē-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relictio* a leaving behind.] (*Law*) A leaving dry; a recession of the sea or other water, leaving dry land; land left uncovered by such recession. *Burrill.*

Re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [OE. *relef*, F. *relief*, properly, a lifting up, a standing out. See RELIEVE, and cf. BAS-RELIEF, RILIEVO.] **1.** The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease; redress.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That, where it seizes, all *relief* is vain. *Dryden.*

2. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a *relief* of a sentry.

For this *relief* much thanks; 'tis bitter cold. *Shak.*

3. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.

4. (*Feudal Law*) A fine or composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to the lord for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

5. (*Sculp. & Arch.*) The projection of a figure above the ground or plane on which it is formed.

☞ *Relief* is of three kinds, namely, *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*), *low relief*, or *bas-relief* (*basso-rilievo*), and *demi-relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). See these terms in the Vocabulary.

6. (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure.

7. (*Fort.*) The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch. *Wilhelm.*

8. (*Physical Geog.*) The elevations and surface undulations of a country. *Guyot.*

Relief valve, a valve arranged for relieving pressure of steam, gas, or liquid; an escape valve.

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.

Re-lief'ful (rē-lēf'fŭl), *a.* Giving relief. [*Obs.*]

Re-lief'less, *a.* Destitute of relief; also, remediless.

Re-li'er (rē-lī'ẽr), *n.* [From RELY.] One who relies.

Re-liev'a-ble (rē-lēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIEVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELIEVING.] [OE. *releven*, F. *relever* to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; pref. *re-* re- + *levare* to raise, fr. *levis* light. See LEVITY, and cf. RELEVANT, RELIEF.] **1.** To lift up; to raise again, as one who has fallen; to cause to rise. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural height. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To raise up something in; to introduce a contrast or variety into; to remove the monotony or sameness of.

The poet must . . . sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

4. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; to lessen; as, to *relieve* pain; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.

5. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give aid, help, or succor to; to support, strengthen, or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town.

Now lend assistance and *relieve* the poor. *Dryden.*

6. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty.

Who hath *relieved* you? *Shak.*

7. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify.

Re-lieve'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; relief; release. [*Archaic*]

Re-liev'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, relieves.

Re-liev'ing, *a.* Serving or tending to relieve.

Relieving arch (*Arch.*), a discharging arch. See under DISCHARGE, *v. t.* — **Relieving tackle.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel during gales or an action, in case of accident to the tiller ropes. (*b*) A strong tackle from a wharf to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her. *Totten. Craig.*

Re-lie'vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.* [It. *rilievo*.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 5.

Re-light' (rē-līt'), *v. t.* To light or kindle anew.

‖ **Re-li'gi'euse'** (re-lē'zhē'ĕz'), *n. f.* } [F.] A person
‖ **Re-li'gi'eux'** (re-lē'zhē'ẽ'), *n. m.* } bound by monastic vows; a nun; a monk.

Re-li'gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., from L. *religio*; cf. *religens* pious, revering the gods, Gr. ἀλέγειν to heed, have a care. Cf. NEGLECT.] **1.** The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, ethical *religions;* monotheistic *religions;* natural *religion;* revealed *religion;* the *religion* of the Jews; the *religion* of idol worshipers.

An orderly life so far as others are able to observe us is now and then produced by prudential motives or by dint of habit; but without seriousness there can be no religious principle at the bottom, no course of conduct from religious motives; in a word, there can be no *religion.* *Paley.*

Religion [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent for godliness; but . . . it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed. *Trench.*

Religions, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . . There is no living *religion* without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a *religion.* *C. P. Tiele (Encyc. Brit.).*

Religion . . . means the conscious relation between man and God, and the expression of that relation in human conduct. *J. Köstlin (Schaff-Herzog Encyc.).*

After the most straitest sect of our *religion* I lived a Pharisee. *Acts* xxvi. 5.

The image of a brute, adorned
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

2. Specifically, conformity in faith and life to the precepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting the conduct of life and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without *religion.* *Washington.*

Religion will attend you . . . as a pleasant and useful companion in every proper place, and every temperate occupation of life. *Buckminster.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; the religious state; as, to enter *religion.* *Trench.*

A good man was there of *religion.* *Chaucer.*

4. Strictness or fidelity in conforming to any practice, as if it were an enjoined rule of conduct. [*R.*]

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much *religion.* *Sir M. Hale.*

☞ *Religion*, as distinguished from *theology*, is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God; while *theology* is objective, and denotes those ideas which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his systematized views of God. As distinguished from *morality*, *religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while *morality* describes the duties to man, to which true *religion* always influences. As distinguished from *piety*, *religion* is a high sense of moral obligation and spirit of reverence or worship which affect the heart of man with respect to the Deity, while *piety*, which first expressed the feelings of a child toward a parent, is used for that filial sentiment of veneration and love which we owe to the Father of all. As distinguished from *sanctity*, *religion* is the means by which *sanctity* is achieved, *sanctity* denoting primarily that purity of heart and life which results from habitual communion with God, and a sense of his continual presence.

Natural religion, a religion based upon the evidences of a God and his qualities, which is supplied by natural phenomena. See *Natural theology*, under NATURAL. — **Religion of humanity,** a name sometimes given to a religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis. — **Revealed religion,** that which is based upon direct communication of God's will to mankind; especially, the Christian religion, based on the revelations recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

Re-li'gion-a-ry (rē-lĭj'ŭn-ă-rȳ), *a.* Relating to religion; pious; as, *religionary* professions. [*Obs.*]

Re-li'gion-a-ry, } *n.* **A religionist.** [*R.*]
Re-li'gion-er (-ẽr), }

Re-li'gion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice of, or devotion to, religion.

2 Affectation or pretense of religion.

Re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot.

The chief actors on one side were, and were to be, the Puritan *religionists.* *Palfrey.*

It might be that an Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox *religionist*, was to be scourged out of the town. *Hawthorne.*

Re-li'gion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To bring under the influence of religion. [*R.*] *Mallock.*

Re-li'gion-less, *a.* Destitute of religion.

Re-lig'i-os'i-ty (-lĭj'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *religiositas*: cf. F. *religiosité*.] The quality of being religious; religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness. [*R.*] *M. Arnold.*

Re-li'gious (rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *religius*, *religious*, F. *religieux*, from L. *religiosus*. See RELIGION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion; as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars.

Our law forbids at their *religious* rites
My presence. *Milton.*

2. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, etc.

Men whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God. *Milton.*

3. Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict.

Thus, Indianlike,
Religious in my error, I adore
The sun, that looks upon his worshiper. *Shak.*

4. Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows.

One of them is *religious.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Pious; godly; holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; strict; rigid; exact.

Re-li'gious, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun. *Addison.*

Re-li'gious-ly, *adv.* In a religious manner. *Drayton.*

Re-li'gious-ness, *n.* The quality of being religious.

Rel'ik (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* Relic. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-lin'quent (rē-lĭn'kwent), *a.* [L. *relinquens*, p. pr. of *relinquere*. See RELINQUISH.] Relinquishing. [*R.*]

Re-lin'quent, *n.* One who relinquishes. [*R.*]

Re-lin'quish (-kwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELINQUISHED (-kwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELINQUISHING.] [OF. *relinguir*, L. *relinquere* to leave behind; pref. *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, and cf. RELIC, RELICT.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to abandon; to quit; as, to *relinquish* a pursuit.

We ought to *relinquish* such rites. *Hooker.*

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

Syn. — To resign; leave; quit; forsake; abandon; desert; renounce; forbear; forego. See RESIGN.

Re-lin'quish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin'quish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of relinquishing.

Rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwă-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *reliquiarium*, *reliquiare*: cf. F. *reliquaire*. See RELIC.] A depositary, often a small box or casket, in which relics are kept.

Re-lique' (rē-lēk'), *n.* [F.] See RELIC. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Re-liq'ui-æ** (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L. See RELIC.] **1.** Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as INDUVIÆ.

Re-liq'ui-an (rē-lĭk'wĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a relic or relics; of the nature of a relic. [*R.*]

Re-liq'ui-date (rē-lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Re-liq'ui-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *A. Hamilton.*

Rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Relished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relishing.] [OF. *relechier* to lick or taste anew; pref. *re-* re- + *lechier* to lick, F. *lécher*. See Lecher, Lick.] **1.** To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; to partake of with gratification; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; as, to *relish* food.

Now I begin to *relish* thy advice. *Shak.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and to *relish* the honors which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

2. To give a relish to; to cause to taste agreeably.

A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

Rel'ish, *v. i.* To have a pleasing or appetizing taste; to give gratification; to have a flavor.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

A theory, which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Rel'ish, *n.* **1.** A pleasing taste; flavor that gratifies the palate; hence, enjoyable quality; power of pleasing.

Much pleasure we have lost while we abstained
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *relish*, tasting. *Milton.*

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

2. Savor; quality; characteristic tinge.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

3. A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness.

A *relish* for whatever was excellent in arts. *Macaulay.*

I have a *relish* for moderate praise, because it bids fair to be judicious. *Cowper.*

4. That which is used to impart a flavor; specifically, something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment.

Syn. — Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.

Rel'ish, *n.* (*Carp.*) The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tenon, on a tenoned piece. *Knight.*

Rel'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relished; agreeable to the taste; gratifying.

Re-live' (rē-lĭv'), *v. i.* To live again; to revive.

Re-live', *v. t.* To recall to life; to revive. [*Obs.*]

Re-load' (rē-lōd'), *v. t.* To load again, as a gun.

Re-loan' (rē-lōn'), *n.* A second lending of the same thing; a renewal of a loan.

Re-lo'cate (rē-lō'kāt), *v. t.* To locate again.

Re'lo-ca'tion (rē'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A second location. **2.** (*Roman & Scots Law*) Renewal of a lease.

Re-lodge' (rē-lŏj'), *v. t.* To lodge again.

Re-love' (-lŭv'), *v. t.* To love in return. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-lu'cent (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *relucens*, p. pr. of *relucere*. See Lucent.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering; glistening; bright; luminous; splendid.

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand
Their streaming volumes of *relucent* gold. *Glover.*

Re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*, p. p. *reluctatus*, to struggle; pref. *re-* re- + *luctari* to struggle, fr. *lucta* a wrestling.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance; to draw back; to feel or show repugnance or reluctance.

Apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it [passion]. *Walton.*

Re-luc'tance (rē-lŭk'tans), } *n.* [See Reluctant.] The
Re-luc'tan-cy (-tan-sy), } state or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion of mind; unwillingness; — often followed by an infinitive, or by *to* and a noun, formerly sometimes by *against*. "Tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action." *Dryden.*

He had some *reluctance* to obey the summons. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bear witness, Heaven, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See Dislike.

Re-luc'tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -antis*, p. pr. of *reluctari*. See Reluct.] **1.** Striving against; opposed in desire; unwilling; disinclined; loth.

Reluctant, but in vain. *Milton.*

Reluctant now I touched the trembling string. *Tickell.*

2. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience. *Mitford.*

Syn. — Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; repugnant; backward; coy. See Averse.

Re-luc'tant-ly, *adv.* In a reluctant manner.

Re-luc'tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [See Reluct.] To struggle against anything; to resist; to oppose. [*Obs.*] "To delude their *reluctating* consciences." *Dr. H. More.*

Rel'uc-ta'tion (rĕl'ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Repugnance; resistance; reluctance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Relumed (-lūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reluming.] [OF. *relumer* (cf. F. *rallumer*), L. *reluminare*; pref. *re-* re- + *luminare* to light. Cf. Reillume.] To rekindle; to light again.

Relumed her ancient light, not kindled new. *Pope.*

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*. *Shak.*

Re-lu'mine (rē-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Relumined (-mĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relumining.] [See Relume.] **1.** To light anew; to rekindle. *Shak.*

2. To illuminate again.

Re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Relied (-līd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relying.] [Pref. *re-* + *lie* to rest.] To rest with confidence, as when fully satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; — with *on*, formerly also with *in*.

Go in thy native innocence; *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue. *Milton.*

On some fond breast the parting soul *relies*. *Gray.*

Syn. — To trust; depend; confide; repose.

Re-made' (rē-mād'), *imp. & p. p.* of Remake.

Re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Remained (-mānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Remaining.] [OF. *remaindre*, *remanoir*, L. *remanere*; pref. *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain. See Mansion, and cf. Remainder, Remnant.]

1. To stay behind while others withdraw; to be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off; to be left as not included or comprised.

Gather up the fragments that *remain*. *John* vi. 12.

Of whom the greater part *remain* unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. 1 *Cor.* xv. 6.

That . . . *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

2. To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; to stay; to endure; to last.

Remain a widow at thy father's house. *Gen.* xxxviii. 11.

Childless thou art; childless *remain*. *Milton.*

Syn. — To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.

Re-main', *v. t.* To await; to be left to. [*Archaic*]

The easier conquest now *remains* thee. *Milton.*

Re-main', *n.* **1.** State of remaining; stay. [*Obs.*]

Which often, since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shak.*

2. That which is left; relic; remainder; — chiefly in the plural. "The *remains* of old Rome." *Addison.*

When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided. *Burke.*

3. Specif., in the plural: (*a*) That which is left of a human being after the life is gone; relics; a dead body.

Old warriors whose adored *remains*
In weeping vaults her hallowed earth contains! *Pope.*

(*b*) The posthumous works or productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, Cecil's *Remains*.

Re-main'der (rē-mān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. See Remain.] **1.** Anything that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. "The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy." *Dryden.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Math.*) The quantity or sum that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction.

3. (*Law*) An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a *remainder*, or *estate in remainder*.

Syn. — Balance; rest; residue; remnant; leavings.

Re-main'der, *a.* Remaining; left; left over; refuse.

Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage. *Shak.*

Re-main'der-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* Remainder-men (-mĕn). (*Law*) One who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. See Remainder, *n.*, 3. *Blackstone.*

Re-make' (rē-māk'), *v. t.* To make anew.

Re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Remanded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Remanding.] [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare*; pref. *re-* re- + *mandare* to commit, order, send word. See Mandate.] To recommit; to send back.

Remand it to its former place. *South.*

Then were they *remanded* to the cage again. *Bunyan.*

Re-mand', *n.* The act of remanding; the order for recommitment.

Re-mand'ment (-ment), *n.* A remand.

Rem'a-nence (rĕm'ȧ-nens), } *n.* [Cf. OF. *remanence*,
Rem'a-nen-cy (-nen-sy), } LL. *remanentia*, fr. L. *remanens*. See Remanent, *a.*] The state of being remanent; continuance; permanence. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

The *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

Rem'a-nent (-nent), *n.* [See Remanent, *a.*] That which remains; a remnant; a residue.

Rem'a-nent, *a.* [L. *remanens*, p. pr. of *remanere*. See Remain, and cf. Remnant.] Remaining; residual.

That little hope that is *remanent* hath its degree according to the infancy or growth of the habit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remanent magnetism (*Physics*), magnetism which remains in a body that has little coercive force after the magnetizing force is withdrawn, as soft iron; — called also *residual magnetism*.

‖ **Rem'a-net** (-nĕt), *n.* [L., it remains.] (*Legal Practice*) A case for trial which can not be tried during the term; a postponed case. [*Eng.*]

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *mark*.] To mark again, or a second time; to mark anew.

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Remarked (-märkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Remarking.] [F. *remarquer*; pref. *re-* re- + *marquer* to mark, *marque* a mark, of German origin, akin to E. *mark*. See Mark, *v. & n.*] **1.** To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; to make noticeable or conspicuous; to point out. [*Obs.*]

Thou art a man *remarked* to taste a mischief. *Ford.*

His manacles *remark* him; there he sits. *Milton.*

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally; as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker.

3. To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; to say; — often with a substantive clause; as, he *remarked* that it was time to go.

Syn. — To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say. — Remark, Observe, Notice. To *observe* is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. To *remark* is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To *notice* implies still less continuity of attention. When we turn from these mental states to the *expression* of them in language, we find the same distinction. An *observation* is properly the result of somewhat prolonged thought; a *remark* is usually suggested by some passing occurrence; a *notice* is in most cases something cursory and short. This distinction is not always maintained as to *remark* and *observe*, which are often used interchangeably. "*Observing* men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion." *I. Watts.* "He can not distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*." *Collier.* "The thing to be regarded, in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage, is, what root it springs from." *Locke.*

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. i.* To make a remark or remarks; to comment.

Re-mark', *n.* [Cf. F. *remarque*.] **1.** Act of remarking or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

2. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which is worthy of attention or notice; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent *remark*.

Syn. — Observation; note; comment; annotation.

Re-mark'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *remarquable*.] Worthy of being remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary.

'T is *remarkable*, that they
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon. *Shak.*

Syn. — Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; eminent. — **Re-mark'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Re-mark'a-bly,** *adv.*

Re-mark'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who remarks.

Re-mar'riage (rē-măr'rĭj), *n.* A second or repeated marriage.

Re-mar'ry (rē-măr'rў), *v. t. & i.* To marry again.

Re-mast' (rē-mȧst'), *v. t.* To furnish with a new mast or set of masts.

Re-mas'ti-cate (rē-măs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as the cud.

Re-mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of masticating or chewing again or repeatedly.

Rem'berge (rĕm'bĕrj), *n.* See Ramberge.

‖ **Rem'blai'** (rän'blā'), *n.* [F., fr. *remblayer* to fill up an excavation, to embank.] (*Fort. & Engin.*) Earth or materials made into a bank after having been excavated.

Rem'ble (rĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *embler* to steal, fr. L. *involare* to fly into or at, to carry off.] To remove. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose. Tennyson.*

Reme (rēm), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-mean' (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* To give meaning to; to explain the meaning of; to interpret. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Re'me-ant (rē'mē-ant), *a.* [L. *remeans, -antis*, p. pr. of *remeare* to go or come back.] Coming back; returning. [*R.*] "Like the *remeant* sun." *C. Kingsley.*

Re-meas'ure (rē-mĕzh'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* To measure again; to retrace. *Spenser.*

They followed him . . .
The way they came, their steps *remeasured* right. *Fairfax.*

Re-mede' (rē-mēd'), *n.* Remedy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remediabilis*: cf. F. *remédiable*.] Capable of being remedied or cured. — **Re-me'di-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Re-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

Re-me'di-al (-al), *a.* [L. *remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, *remedial* treatment.

Statutes are declaratory or *remedial*. *Blackstone.*

It is an evil not compensated by any beneficial result; it is not *remedial*, not conservative. *I. Taylor.*

Re-me'di-al-ly, *adv.* In a remedial manner.

Re-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Remedial. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Re-me'di-less (rē-mē'dĭ-lĕs *or* rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; 277), *a.* **1.** Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being restored or corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a *remediless* mistake or loss. "Chains *remedilesse*." *Spenser.*

Hopeless are all my evils, all *remediless*. *Milton.*

2. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual. [*Obs.*]

Forced to forego the attempt *remediless*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; desperate. — **Re-me'di-less,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Udall.* — **Re-me'di-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-me'di-less-ness,** *n.*

Rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dў), *n.*; *pl.* Remedies (-dĭz). [L. *remedium*; pref. *re-* re- + *mederi* to heal, to cure: cf. F. *remède* remedy, *remédier* to remedy. See Medical.]

1. That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; — with *for*; as, a *remedy* for the gout.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; a counteractive; reparation; cure; — followed by *for* or *against*, formerly by *to*.

What may else be *remedy* or cure
To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought,
He will instruct us. *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Civil remedy. See under Civil. — **Remedy of the mint** (*Coinage*), a small allowed deviation from the legal standard of weight and fineness; — called also *tolerance*.

Syn. — Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

Rem'e-dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Remedied (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Remedying.] [L. *remediare, remediari*: cf. F. *remédier*. See Remedy, *n.*] To apply a remedy to; to relieve; to cure; to heal; to repair; to redress; to correct; to counteract.

I will *remedy* this gear ere long. *Shak.*

Re-melt' (rē-mĕlt'), *v. t.* To melt again.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Remembered (-bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Remembering.] [OF. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari*; pref. *re-* re- + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, from *memor* mindful. See Memory, and cf. Rememorate.] **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to bring to mind again; to think of again; to recollect; as, I *remember* the fact; he *remembers* the events of his childhood; I cannot *remember* dates.

We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *I. Watts.*

2. To be capable of recalling when required; to keep

in mind; to be continually aware or thoughtful of; to preserve fresh in the memory; to attend to; to think of with gratitude, affection, respect, or any other emotion.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex.* xx. 8.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something over to *remember* me by. *Shak.*

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

3. To put in mind; to remind; — also used reflexively and impersonally. [*Obs.*] "*Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know." *Milton.*

My friends *remembered* me of home. *Chapman.*

Remember you of passed heaviness. *Chaucer.*

And well thou wost [knowest] if it *remember* thee. *Chaucer.*

4. To mention. [*Obs.*] "As in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*." *Ayliffe.*

5. To recall to the mind of another, as in the friendly messages, *remember* me to him, he wishes to be *remembered* to you, etc.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. i.* To exercise or have the power of memory; as, some *remember* better than others. *Shak.*

Re-mem'ber-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being remembered. — **Re-mem'ber-a-bly**, *adv.*

The whole vale of Keswick is so *rememberable*. *Coleridge.*

Re-mem'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who remembers.

Re-mem'brance (-brans), *n.* [OF. *remembrance.*] **1.** The act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollection.

Lest fierce *remembrance* wake my sudden rage. *Milton.*

Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

2. The state of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection.

This, ever grateful, in *remembrance* bear. *Pope.*

3. Something remembered; a person or thing kept in memory. *Shak.*

4. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir; a memorandum or note of something to be remembered.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear *remembrance* of his dying Lord. *Spenser.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

5. Something to be remembered; counsel; admonition; instruction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Power of remembering; reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Recollection; reminiscence. See MEMORY.

Re-mem'bran-cer (-bran-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; a memorial; a reminder.

Premature consolation is but the *remembrancer* of sorrow. *Goldsmith.*

Ye that are the lord's *remembrancers*. *Isa.* lxii. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. A term applied in England to several officers, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons at the proper time. "The *remembrancer* of the lord treasurer in the exchequer." *Bacon.*

Re-mem'o-rate (-ō-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *rememoratus*, p. p. of *rememorari*. See REMEMBER.] To recall something by means of memory; to remember. [*Obs.*] *Bryskett.*

Re-mem'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *remémoration*, or L. *rememoratio.*] A recalling by the faculty of memory; remembrance. [*Obs. & R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Re-mem'o-ra-tive (rē-mĕm'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to remind. [*R.*]

Rem'e-nant (rĕm'ē-nant), *n.* A remnant. [*Obs.*]

Re-mer'cie } (rē-mẽr'sy), *v. t.* [F. *remercier*; pref.
Re-mer'cy } *re-* re- + OF. *mercier* to thank, from OF. & F. *merci*. See MERCY.] To thank. [*Obs.*]

She him *remercied* as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*

Re-merge' (rē-mẽrj'), *v. i.* To merge again. "*Remerging* in the general Soul." *Tennyson.*

Re-meve' (rē-mēv'), **Re-mewe'** (rē-mū'), *v. t. & i.* To remove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rem'i-form (rĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *-form.*] Shaped like an oar.

‖ **Rem'i-ges** (rĕm'ĭ-jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* REMEX (rē'mĕks). [L. *remex, -igis*, an oarsman.] (*Zoöl.*) The quill feathers of the wings of a bird.

Rem'i-grate (rĕm'ĭ-grāt *or* rē-mī'grāt; 277), *v. i.* [L. *remigrare*. See RE-, and MIGRATE.] To migrate again; to go back; to return. *Boyle.*

Rem'i-gra'tion (rĕm'ĭ-grā'shŭn), *n.* Migration back to the place from which one came. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind of something; to bring to the remembrance of; to bring to the notice or consideration of (a person).

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and *remind* us of our mortality. *South.*

Re-mind'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Re-mind'ful (-fụl), *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

Rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'sens), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** The act or power of recalling past experience; the state of being reminiscent; remembrance; memory.

The other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is remembered, or recalled to mind; a statement or narration of remembered experience; a recollection; as, pleasing or painful *reminiscences.*

Syn. — Remembrance; recollection. See MEMORY.

Rem'i-nis'cen-cy (-sen-sy), *n.* Reminiscence. [*Obs.*]

Rem'i-nis'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recall to mind, to recollect; pref. *re-* re- + a word akin to *mens* mind, *memini* I remember. See MIND.] Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of something.

Some other state of existence of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Rem'i-nis'cent (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'sent), *n.* One who is addicted to indulging, narrating, or recording reminiscences.

Rem'i-nis-cen'tial (-nĭs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to reminiscence, or remembrance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rem'i-ped (rĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *rémipède.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and insects.

Rem'i-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal having limbs like oars, especially one of certain crustaceans. (*b*) One of a group of aquatic beetles having tarsi adapted for swimming. See WATER BEETLE.

Re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMISING.] [F. *remise* delivery, surrender, fr. *remettre* to put back, deliver, L. *remittere*. See REMIT.] To send, give, or grant back; to release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed; to return. *Blackstone.*

Re-mise', *n.* (*Law*) A giving or granting back; surrender; return; release, as of a claim.

Re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax. See REMIT.] Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; negligent; careless; tardy; behindhand; lagging; slack; hence, lacking earnestness or activity; languid; slow.

Thou never wast *remiss*, I bear thee witness. *Milton.*

These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss*. *Roscommon.*

Its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

Re-miss', *n.* The act of being remiss; inefficiency; failure. [*Obs.*] "*Remisses* of laws." *Puttenham.*

Re-miss'ful (-fụl), *a.* Inclined to remit punishment; lenient; clement. *Drayton.*

Re-mis'si-bil'i-ty (rē-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being remissible. *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remissibilis*: cf. F. *rémissible.* See REMIT.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven. *Feltham.*

Re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *rémission*, L. *remissio.* See REMIT.] **1.** The act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up.

2. Discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; pardon of transgression; release from forfeiture, penalty, debt, etc.

This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins. *Matt.* xxvi. 28.

That plea, therefore, . . .
Will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton.*

3. Diminution of intensity; abatement; relaxation.

4. (*Med.*) A temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease completely leaves the patient for a time; abatement.

5. The act of sending back. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

6. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

Re-mis'sive (rē-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* [L. *remissivus.* See REMIT.] Remitting; forgiving; abating. *Bp. Hacket.*

Re-miss'ly (rē-mĭs'lỹ), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly.

Re-miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

Re-mis'so-ry (rē-mĭs'sō-rỹ), *a.* Serving or tending to remit, or to secure remission; remissive. "A sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*." *Latimer.*

Re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMITTING.] [L. *remittere, remissum*, to send back, to slacken, relax; pref. *re-* re- + *mittere* to send. See MISSION, and cf. REMISE, REMISS.] **1.** To send back; to give up; to surrender; to resign.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince. *Hayward.*

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

2. To restore. [*Obs.*]

The archbishop was . . . *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

3. (*Com.*) To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.; as, he *remitted* the amount by mail.

4. To send off or away; hence: (*a*) To refer or direct (one) for information, guidance, help, etc. "*Remitting* them . . . to the works of Galen." *Sir T. Elyot.* (*b*) To submit, refer, or leave (something) for judgment or decision. "Whether the counsel be good I *remit* it to the wise readers." *Sir T. Elyot.*

5. To relax in intensity; to make less violent; to abate.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

6. To forgive; to pardon; to remove.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. *John* xx. 23.

7. To refrain from exacting or enforcing; as, to *remit* the performance of an obligation. "The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To relax; release; abate; relinquish; forgive; pardon; absolve.

Re-mit', *v. i.* **1.** To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated; to abate; to relax; as, a fever *remits;* the severity of the weather *remits.*

2. To send money, as in payment. *Addison.*

Re-mit'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission.

Disavowing the *remitment* of Claudius. *Milton.*

Re-mit'tal (-tal), *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first fruits. *Swift.*

Re-mit'tance (rē-mĭt'tans), *n.* **1.** The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, esp. to a distant place, as in satisfaction of a demand, or in discharge of an obligation.

2. The sum or thing remitted. *Addison.*

Re-mit'tee' (rē-mĭt'tē'), *n.* (*Com.*) One to whom a remittance is sent.

Re-mit'tent (rē-mĭt'tent), *a.* [L. *remittens*, p. pr.: cf. F. *rémittent.*] Remitting; characterized by remission; having remissions.

Remittent fever (*Med.*), a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See *Malarial fever*, under MALARIAL.

Re-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who remits. Specifically: (*a*) One who pardons. (*b*) One who makes remittance.

2. (*Law*) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered into possession only by suit. *Bouvier.*

‖ **Re-mit'ti-tur** (-tĭ-tŭr), *n.* [L., (it) is remitted.] (*Law*) (*a*) A remission or surrender, — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. (*b*) A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court. *Wharton.*

Re-mit'tor (-tŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

Re-mix' (rē-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mix again or repeatedly.

Rem'nant (rĕm'nant), *a.* [OF. *remanant*, p. pr. of *remanoir, remaindre.* See REMANENT, REMAIN.] Remaining; yet left. [*R.*] "Because of the *remnant* dregs of his disease." *Fuller.*

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

Rem'nant, *n.* [OF. *remanant.* See REMNANT, *a.*] **1.** That which remains after a part is removed, destroyed, used up, performed, etc.; residue. *Chaucer.*

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. *Neh.* i. 3.

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

2. A small portion; a slight trace; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.

Some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit. *Shak.*

3. (*Com.*) An unsold end of piece goods, as cloth, ribbons, carpets, etc.

Syn. — Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

Re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model or fashion anew; to change the form of.

The corporation had been *remodeled*. *Macaulay.*

Re-mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of remodifying; the state of being remodified.

Re-mod'i-fy (rē-mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To modify again or anew; to reshape.

‖ **Ré'mo'lade'** (rā'mō'lȧd'), } *n.* [F.]
‖ **Ré'mou'lade'** (rā'mōō'lȧd'), } A kind of piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.

Re-mold' } (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold or shape anew
Re-mould' } or again; to reshape.

Re-mol'lient (rē-mŏl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *remolliens*, p. pr. of *remollire* to mollify: cf. F. *rémollient.* See MOLLIENT.] Mollifying; softening. [*R.*]

Re-mon'e-ti-za'tion (rē-mŭn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn *or* -mŏn'-), *n.* The act of remonetizing.

Re-mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To restore to use as money; as, to *remonetize* silver.

Re-mon'strance (-mŏn'strans), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remonstrance*, F. *remontrance.* See REMONSTRATE.] **1.** The act of remonstrating; as: (*a*) A pointing out; manifestation; proof; demonstration. [*Obs.*]

You may marvel why I . . . would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power
Than let him be so lost. *Shak.*

(*b*) Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as MONSTRANCE.

Re-mon'strant (-strant), *a.* [LL. *remonstrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *remonstrare*: cf. OF. *remonstrant*, F. *remontrant.*] Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.

Re-mon'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates; specifically (*Eccl. Hist.*), one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the attacks of the Calvinists in 1610, but were subsequently condemned by the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618. See ARMINIAN.

Re-mon'strant-ly, *adv.* In a remonstrant manner.

Re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMONSTRATED (-strā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMONSTRATING.] [LL. *remonstratus*, p. p. of *remonstrare* to remonstrate; L. pref. *re-* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] To point out; to show clearly; to make plain or manifest; hence, to prove; to demonstrate. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

Re-mon'strate, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits; to *remonstrate* against proposed taxation.

It is a proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience, and to *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice, and especially in principles. *Waterland.*

Syn. — EXPOSTULATE, REMONSTRATE. These words are commonly interchangeable, the principal difference being that *expostulate* is now used especially to signify remonstrance by a superior or by one in authority. A son *remonstrates* against the harshness of a father; a father *expostulates* with his son on his waywardness. Subjects *remonstrate* with their rulers; sovereigns *expostulate* with the parliament or the people.

Re'mon-stra'tion (rē'mŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remonstration*, LL. *remonstratio.*] The act of remonstrating; remonstrance. [*R.*] *Todd.*

Re-mon'stra-tive (rē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *a.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance.

Re-mon'stra-tor (rē-mŏn'strā-tẽr), *n.* One who remonstrates; a remonstrant. *Bp. Burnet.*

Re-mon'tant (-tant), *a.* [F.] (*Hort.*) Rising again; — applied to a class of roses which bloom more than once in a season; the hybrid perpetual roses, of which the Jacqueminot is a well-known example.

‖ **Re-mon'toir'** (re-mŏn'twär'; E. rē-mŏn'twŏr), *n.* [F.] (*Horology*) See under ESCAPEMENT.

‖ **Rem'o-ra** (rĕm'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *rémora.*] **1.** Delay; obstacle; hindrance. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fishes belonging to *Echeneis*, *Remora*, and allied genera. Called also *sucking fish.*

a Remora (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*b*) (*Carcharias littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

☞ The anterior dorsal fin is converted into a large sucking disk, having two transverse rows of lamellæ, situated on the top of the head. They adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels by this curious sucker, letting go at will. The pegador, or remora of sharks (*Echeneis naucrates*), and the swordfish remora (*Remora brachyptera*), are common American species.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly in use, intended to retain parts in their places. *Dunglison.*

Rem'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *remoratus*, p. p. of *remorari*; pref. *re-* re- + *morari* to delay.] To hinder; to delay. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Re-mord' (rē-môrd'), *v. t.* [L. *remordere* to bite again, to torment: cf. F. *remordre.* See REMORSE.] To excite to remorse; to rebuke. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Re-mord', *v. i.* To feel remorse. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Re-mord'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Remorse; compunction; compassion. [*Obs.*] *Killingbeck.*

Re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [OE. *remors*, OF. *remors*, F. *remords*, LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment; pref. *re-* re- + *mordere* to bite. See MORSEL.] **1.** The anguish, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed, or for the sins of one's past life. "Nero will be tainted with *remorse.*" *Shak.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse.* *Dryden.*

But evermore it seem'd an easier thing
At once without *remorse* to strike her dead. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Compunction; regret; anguish; grief; compassion. See COMPUNCTION.

Re-morsed' (rē-môrst'), *a.* Feeling remorse. [*Obs.*]

Re-morse'ful (-môrs'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of remorse.

The full tide of *remorseful* passion had abated. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Exciting pity; pitiable. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

— **Re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-morse'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-morse'less, *a.* Being without remorse; having no pity; hence, destitute of sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; merciless. "*Remorseless* adversaries." *South.* "With *remorseless* cruelty." *Milton.*

Syn. — Unpitying; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.

— **Re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-morse'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-mote' (rē-mōt'), *a.* [*Compar.* REMOTER (-ẽr); *superl.* REMOTEST.] [L. *remotus*, p. p. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to a distance; not near; far away; distant; — said in respect to *time* or to *place*; as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands.

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*

Remote from men, with God he passed his days. *Parnell.*

2. Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; — in various figurative uses. Specifically: (*a*) Not agreeing; alien; foreign. "All these propositions, how *remote* soever from reason." *Locke.* (*b*) Not nearly related; not close; as, a *remote* connection or consanguinity. (*c*) Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from, all bodies." *Locke.* (*d*) Not proximate or acting directly; primary; distant. "From the effect to the *remotest* cause." *Granville.* (*e*) Not obvious or striking; as, a *remote* resemblance.

3. (*Bot.*) Separated by intervals greater than usual.

— **Re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-mote'ness**, *n.*

Re-mo'tion (rē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remotio.* See REMOVE.] **1.** The act of removing; removal. [*Obs.*]

This *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [*R.*]

The whitish gleam [of the stars] was the mask conferred by the enormity of their *remotion.* *De Quincey.*

Re-mould' (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* See REMOLD.

Re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again.

Re-mount', *n.* The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting; specifically, a fresh horse, with his equipments; as, to give one a *remount.*

Re-mov'a-ble (rē-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. *Ayliffe.* — **Re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Re-mov'al (-al), *n.* The act of removing, or the state of being removed.

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMOVED (-mōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMOVING.] [OF. *removoir*, *remouvoir*, L. *removere*, *remotum*; pref. *re-* re- + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To move away from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to displace; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut.* xix. 14.

When we had dined, to prevent the ladies' leaving us, I generally ordered the table to be *removed.* *Goldsmith.*

2. To cause to leave a person or thing; to cause to cease to be; to take away; hence, to banish; to destroy; to put an end to; to kill; as, to *remove* a disease. "King Richard thus *removed.*" *Shak.*

3. To dismiss or discharge from office; as, the President *removed* many postmasters.

☞ See the Note under REMOVE, *v. i.*

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. i.* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place; to move or go from one residence, position, or place to another.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane,
I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*

☞ The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular, continued course or motion. We never say the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station.

Re-move', *n.* **1.** The act of removing; a removal.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*

And drags at each *remove* a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith.*

2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move.*

It is an English proverb that three *removes* are as bad as a fire. *J. H. Newman.*

3. The state of being removed. *Locke.*

4. That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make room for something else.

5. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; distance; stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; specifically, a division in an English public school; as, the boy went up two *removes* last year.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*

6. (*Far.*) The act of resetting a horse's shoe. *Swift.*

Re-moved' (rē-mōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Changed in place.

2. Dismissed from office.

3. Distant in location; remote. "Something finer than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling." *Shak.*

4. Distant by degrees in relationship; as, a cousin once *removed.*

— **Re-mov'ed-ness** (rē-mōōv'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* *Shak.*

Re-mov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks. *Bacon.*

Re-mu'a-ble (rē-mū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] That may be removed; removable. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Re-mue' (rē-mū'), *v. t.* [F. *remuer.* See MEW to molt.] To remove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-mu'gi-ent (rē-mū'jĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *remugiens*, p. pr. of *remugire.* See MUGIENT.] Rebellowing. *Dr. H. More.*

Re-mu'ner-a-ble (rē-mū'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See REMUNERATE.] Admitting, or worthy, of remuneration. — **Re-mu'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (rē-mū'nẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Re-mu'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMUNERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMUNERATING.] [L. *remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*; pref. *re-* re- + *munerare*, *munerari*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present. Cf. MUNIFICENT.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; to recompense; to requite; as, to *remunerate* men for labor.

Syn. — To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy; requite; repay; pay; reimburse.

Re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remuneratio*: cf. F. *rémunération.*] **1.** The act of remunerating.

2. That which is given to remunerate; an equivalent given, as for services, loss, or sufferings. *Shak.*

Syn. — Reward; recompense; compensation; pay; payment; repayment; satisfaction; requital.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive (rē-mū'nẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rémunératif.*] Affording remuneration; as, a *remunerative* payment for services; a *remunerative* business. — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Re-mu'ner-a-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* [Cf. F. *rémunératoire.*] Remunerative. *Johnson.*

Re-mur'mur (rē-mûr'mŭr), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-* + *murmur*: cf. L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur again; to utter back, or reply, in murmurs.

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

Ren (rĕn), *v. t. & i.* See RENNE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren, *n.* A run. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren'a-ble (rĕn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *resnable.*] Reasonable; also, loquacious. [*Obs.*] "Most *renable* of tongue." *Piers Plowman.* — **Ren'a-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Re-nais'sance'** (F. re-nĕ'sänS'; E. rē-nās'sans), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again. Cf. RENASCENCE.] A new birth, or revival. Specifically: (*a*) The transitional movement in Europe, marked by the revival of classical learning and art in Italy in the 15th century, and the similar revival following in other countries. (*b*) The style of art which prevailed at this epoch.

The *Renaissance* was rather the last stage of the Middle Ages, emerging from ecclesiastical and feudal despotism, developing what was original in mediæval ideas by the light of classic arts and letters. *J. A. Symonds* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

Re-nais'sant (rē-nās'sant), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.

Re'nal (rē'nal), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys or reins: cf. F. *rénal.* See REINS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

Renal calculus (*Med.*), a concretion formed in the excretory passages of the kidney. — **Renal capsules** *or* **glands**, the suprarenal capsules. See under CAPSULE. — **Renal casts**, **Renal colic.** (*Med.*) See under CAST, and COLIC.

Re'nal-por'tal (rē'nal-pōr'tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Both renal and portal. See PORTAL.

Re-name' (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To give a new name to.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *renard* the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated epic poem, and of German origin, G. *Reinhard*, OHG. *Reginhart*, properly, strong in counsel; *regin* counsel (akin to Goth. *ragin*) + *hart* hard. See HARD.] A fox; — so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry. [Written also *reynard.*]

Ren'ard-ine (-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Renard, the fox, or the tales in which Renard is mentioned.

Re-nas'cence (rē-năs'sens), *n.* [See RENASCENT, and cf. RENAISSANCE.] **1.** The state of being renascent.

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge.*

2. Same as RENAISSANCE.

The *Renascence* . . . which in art, in literature, and in physics, produced such splendid fruits. *M. Arnold.*

Re-nas'cen-cy (-sen-sỹ), *n.* State of being renascent.

Re-nas'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; pref. *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] **1.** Springing or rising again into being; being born again, or reproduced.

2. See RENAISSANT.

Re-nas'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *renascibilis*, from L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being.

Re-nate' (rē-nāt'), *a.* [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci.*] Born again; regenerate; renewed. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Re-nav'i-gate (rē-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To navigate again.

Re-nay' (rē-nā'), *v. t.* [OF. *reneier*, F. *renier*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown. [*Obs.*]

Ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr; F. rän'kôN'tr'), *n.* [F.] Same as RENCOUNTER, *n.*

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENCOUNTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENCOUNTERING.] [F. *rencontrer*; pref. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet unexpectedly; to encounter.

2. To attack hand to hand. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ren-coun'ter, *v. i.* To meet unexpectedly; to encounter in a hostile manner; to come in collision; to skirmish.

Ren-coun'ter, *n.* [F. *rencontre*, from *rencontrer* to meet.] **1.** A meeting of two persons or bodies; a collision; especially, a meeting in opposition or contest; a combat, action, or engagement.

The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Granville.*

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties.

The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

Syn. — Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENT (rĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDING.] [AS. *rendan*, *hrendan*; cf. OFries. *renda*, *randa*, Fries. *renne* to cut, rend, Icel. *hrinda* to push, thrust, AS. *hrindan*; or cf. Icel. *rœna* to rob, plunder, Ir. *rannaim* to divide, share, part, W. *rhanu*, Armor. *ranna.*] **1.** To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to burst; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

The dreadful thunder
Doth *rend* the region. *Shak.*

2. To part or tear off forcibly; to take away by force.

An empire from its old foundations *rent.* *Dryden.*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 *Kings* xi. 11.

To rap and rend. See under RAP, *v. t.*, to snatch.

Syn. — To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.

Rend, *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to become parted; to separate; to split. *Jer. Taylor.*

Rend'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From REND.] One who rends.

Ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDERING.] [F. *rendre*, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *dare* to give. See DATE time, and cf. REDDITION, RENT.] **1.** To return; to pay back; to restore.

Whose smallest minute lost, no riches *render* may. *Spenser.*

2. To inflict, as a retribution; to requite.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies. *Deut.* xxxii. 41.

3. To give up; to yield; to surrender.

I'll make her *render* up her page to me. *Shak.*

4. Hence, to furnish; to contribute.

Logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *I. Watts.*

5. To furnish; to state; to deliver; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment.

6. To cause to be, or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure.

7. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English.

8. To interpret; to set forth, represent, or exhibit; as, an actor *renders* his part poorly; a singer *renders* a passage of music with great effect; a painter *renders* a scene in a felicitous manner.

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived amongst men. *Shak.*

9. To try out or extract (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from fatty animal substances; as, to *render* tallow.

10. To plaster, as a wall of masonry, without the use of lath.

Ren'der, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to make explanation or confession. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Naut.*) To pass; to run; — said of the passage of a rope through a block, eyelet, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well, that is, passes freely; also, to yield or give way. *Totten.*

Ren'der, *n.* **1.** A surrender. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A return; a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. *Blackstone.*

3. An account given; a statement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ren'der-a-ble (rĕn'dĕr-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Ren'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who renders.

2. A vessel in which lard or tallow, etc., is rendered.

Ren'der-ing, *n.* The act of one who renders, or that which is rendered. Specifically: (*a*) A version; translation; as, the *rendering* of the Hebrew text. *Lowth.* (*b*) In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. (*c*) The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (*d*) The coat of plaster thus laid on. *Gwilt.* (*e*) The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc., from animal fat.

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dĕ-vōō *or* rän'-; 277), *n.; pl.* RENDEZVOUSES (rĕn'dĕ-vōō'zĕz). [Rare in the plural.] [F. *rendez-vous*, properly, render yourselves, repair to a place. See RENDER.] **1.** A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Especially, the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble; also, a place for enlistment.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

3. A meeting by appointment. *Sprat.*

4. Retreat; refuge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dĕ-vōō *or* rän'-; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENDEZVOUSED (-vōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDEZVOUSING (-vōō-ĭng).] To assemble or meet at a particular place.

Ren'dez-vous, *v. t.* To bring together at a certain place; to cause to be assembled. *Echard.*

Ren'di-ble (rĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [From REND.] Capable of being rent or torn.

Ren'di-ble (rĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [See RENDER.] Capable, or admitting, of being rendered.

Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *rendere* to render: cf. L. *redditio*. See RENDER, and cf. REDDITION.] **1.** The act of rendering; especially, the act of surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government; also, surrender in war.

The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of *rendition*. *Evelyn.*

2. Translation; rendering; version.

This *rendition* of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same verse. *South.*

Rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting. [*U. S.*]

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ẽ-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, LL. *renegatus*, fr. *renegare* to deny; L. pref. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See NEGATION, and cf. RUNAGATE.] One faithless to principle or party. Specifically: (*a*) An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith.

James justly regarded these *renegades* as the most serviceable tools that he could employ. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) One who deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter. *Arbuthnot.* (*c*) A common vagabond; a worthless or wicked fellow.

Ren'e-ga'do (rĕn'ẽ-gā'dō), *n.* [Sp.] See RENEGADE.

Ren'e-gat (rĕn'ẽ-găt), *n.* [See RUNAGATE.] A renegade. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren'e-ga'tion (rĕn'ẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denial. [*R.*] "Absolute *renegation* of Christ." *Milman.*

Re-nege' (rẽ-nēj' *or* rẽ-nēg'), *v. t.* [LL. *renegare*. See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

All Europe nigh (all sorts of rights *reneged*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued. *Sylvester.*

Re-nege', *v. i.* **1.** To deny. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Card Playing*) To revoke. [*R.*]

Re-nerve' (rẽ-nẽrv'), *v. t.* To nerve again; to give new vigor to; to reinvigorate.

Re-new' (rẽ-nū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENEWED (-nūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENEWING.] [Pref. *re-* + *new*. Cf. RENOVATE.] **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness, perfection, or vigor; to give new life to; to rejuvenate; to reëstablish; to recreate; to rebuild.

In such a night
Medea gathered the enchanted herbs
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, to substitute for (an old obligation or right) a new one of the same nature; to continue in force; to make again; as, to *renew* a lease, note, or patent.

3. To begin again; to recommence.

The last great age . . . *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again.

The birds their notes *renew*. *Milton.*

5. (*Theol.*) To make new spiritually; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. *Rom.* xii. 2.

Re-new', *v. i.* To become new, or as new; to grow or begin again.

Re-new'a-bil'i-ty (-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being renewable. [*R.*]

Re-new'a-ble (rẽ-nū'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*

Re-new'al (-al), *n.* The act of renewing, or the state of being renewed; as, the *renewal* of a treaty.

Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Again; once more. [*U. S.*]

Re-new'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being renewed.

Re-new'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, renews.

Re-neye' (rẽ-nā'), *v. t.* [See RENAY.] To deny; to reject; to renounce. [*Obs.*]

For he made every man *reneye* his law. *Chaucer.*

Reng (rĕng), *n.* [See RANK, *n.*] **1.** A rank; a row. [*Obs.*] "In two *renges* fair." *Chaucer.*

2. A rung or round of a ladder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nid'i-fi-ca'tion (rẽ-nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act of rebuilding a nest.

Reniform Leaf.

Ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [L. *renes* kidneys + *-form*: cf. F. *réniforme*.] Having the form or shape of a kidney; as, a *reniform* mineral; a *reniform* leaf.

Re-ni'tence (rẽ-nī'tens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *rénitence*.] The
Re-ni'ten-cy (-ten-sў), } state or quality of being renitent; resistance; reluctance. *Sterne.*

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *E. Darwin.*

Re-ni'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *renitens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to strive or struggle against, resist; pref. *re-* re- + *niti* to struggle or strive: cf. F. *rénitent*.] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. "[Muscles] soft, and yet *renitent*." *Ray.*

2. Persistently opposed.

Ren'ne (rĕn'ne), *v. t.* To plunder; — only in the phrase "to rape and *renne*." See under RAP, *v. t.*, to snatch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren'ne, *v. i.* To run. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren'ner (-nẽr), *n.* A runner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ren'net (rĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *rainette, reinette*, perhaps fr. *raine* a tree frog, L. *rana*, because it is spotted like this kind of frog. Cf. RANUNCULUS.] (*Bot.*) A name of many different kinds of apples. Cf. REINETTE. *Mortimer.*

Ren'net, *n.* [AS. *rinnan, rennan*, to run, cf. *gerinnan* to curdle, coagulate. √11. See RUN, *v.*] The inner, or mucous, membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or other young ruminant; also, an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk. [Written also *runnet*.]

Cheese rennet. (*Bot.*) See under CHEESE. — **Rennet ferment** (*Physiol. Chem.*), a ferment, present in rennet and in variable quantity in the gastric juice of most animals, which has the power of curdling milk. The ferment presumably acts by changing the casein of milk from a soluble to an insoluble form. — **Rennet stomach** (*Anat.*), the fourth stomach, or abomasum, of ruminants.

Ren'net-ed, *a.* Provided or treated with rennet. [*R.*] "Pressed milk *renneted*." *Chapman.*

Ren'net-ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as 1st RENNET.

Ren'ning (rĕn'nĭng), *n.* See 2d RENNET. [*Obs.*]

Asses' milk is holden for to be thickest, and therefore they use it instead of *renning*, to turn milk. *Holland.*

Re'no-mee' (rā'nō-mā'), *n.* [F. *renommée*.] Renown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nounce' (rẽ-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] [F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, revoke, retract, renounce; pref. *re-* re- + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius, nuntius*, a messenger. See NUNCIO, and cf. RENUNCIATION.] **1.** To declare against; to reject or decline formally; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one; to disclaim; as, to *renounce* a title to land or to a throne.

2. To cast off or reject deliberately; to disown; to dismiss; to forswear.

This world I do *renounce*, and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shak.*

3. (*Card Playing*) To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.

To renounce probate (*Law*), to decline to act as the executor of a will. *Mozley & W.*

Syn. — To cast off; disavow; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recant; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; give up; abdicate. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, RECANT. — To *renounce* is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment. To *abjure* is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath. To *recant* is to renounce or abjure some proposition previously affirmed and maintained.

From Thebes my birth I own; . . . since no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honor of my race. *Dryden.*

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
Forever the society of man. *Shak.*

Ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void. *Milton.*

Re-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To make renunciation. [*Obs.*]

He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) To decline formally, as an executor or a person entitled to letters of administration, to take out probate or letters.

Dryden died without a will, and his widow having *renounced*, his son Charles administered on June 10. *W. D. Christie.*

Re-nounce', *n.* (*Card Playing*) Act of renouncing.

Re-nounce'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *renoncement*.] The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*

Re-noun'cer (rẽ-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who renounces.

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *renovatus*, p. p. of *renovare*; pref. *re-* re- + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW, and cf. RENEW.] To make over again; to restore to freshness or vigor; to renew.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter. *Thomson.*

Ren'o-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *renovatio*: cf. F. *rénovation*.] The act or process of renovating; the state of being renovated or renewed. *Thomson.*

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

Ren'o-va'tor (rĕn'ō-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *rénovateur*.] One who, or that which, renovates. *Foster.*

Re-nov'el (rẽ-nŏv'el), *v. t.* [F. *renouveler* to renew.] To renew; to renovate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nov'el-ance (-ans), *n.* Renewal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nowme' (rẽ-noum'), *n.* Renown. [*Obs.*]

The glory and *renowme* of the ancestors.
Robynson (*More's Utopia*).

Re-nowmed' (rẽ-noumd'), *a.* Renowned. [*Obs.*]

Re-nown' (rẽ-noun'), *n.* [F. *renom*. See NOUN, and cf. RENOWN, *v.*] **1.** The state of being much known and talked of; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments; fame; celebrity; — always in a good sense.

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

2. Report of nobleness or exploits; praise.

This famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown*. *Shak.*

Re-nown', *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate, make famous; pref. *re-* re- + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* a name. See NOUN.] To make famous; to give renown to. [*Obs.*]

For joy to hear me so *renown* his son. *Chapman.*
The bard whom pilfered pastorals *renown*. *Pope.*

Re-nowned' (rẽ-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated for great achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, a *renowned* king. "Some *renowned* metropolis with glistering spires." *Milton.*

These were the *renowned* of the congregation. *Num.* i. 61.

Syn. — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful. See FAMOUS.

Re-nown'ed-ly (rẽ-noun'ĕd-lў), *adv.* With renown.

Re-nown'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives renown. [*R.*]

Re-nown'ful (-ful), *a.* Having great renown; famous. "*Renownful* Scipio." *Marston.*

Re-nown'less, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

Rens'se-laer-ite (rĕns'se-lẽr-it), *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, compact variety of talc, being an altered pyroxene. It is often worked in a lathe into inkstands and other articles.

Rent (rĕnt), *v. i.* To rant. [*R. & Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Rent, *imp. & p. p.* of REND.

Rent, *n.* [From REND.] **1.** An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force; a tear.

See what a *rent* the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. Figuratively, a schism; a rupture of harmony; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.

Syn. — Fissure; breach; disrupture; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.

Rent, *v. t.* To tear. See REND. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, LL. *renta*, fr. L. *reddita*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *redditus*, p. p. of *reddere* to give back, pay. See RENDER.] **1.** Income; revenue. See CATEL. [*Obs.*] "Catel had they enough and *rent*." *Chaucer.*

[Bacchus] a waster was, and all his *rent*
In wine and bordel he dispent. *Gower.*

So bought an annual *rent* or two,
And liv'd, just as you see I do. *Pope.*

2. Pay; reward; share; toll. [*Obs.*]

Death, that taketh of high and low his *rent*. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Law*) A certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum agreed upon between a tenant and his landlord, paid at fixed intervals by the lessee to the lessor, for the use of land or its appendages; as, *rent* for a farm, a house, a park, etc.

☞ The term *rent* is also popularly applied to compensation for the use of certain personal chattels, as a piano, a sewing machine, etc.

Black rent. See BLACKMAIL, 3. — **Forehand rent**, rent which is paid in advance; foregift. — **Rent arrear**, rent in arrears; unpaid rent. *Blackstone.* — **Rent charge** (*Law*), a rent reserved on a conveyance of land in fee simple, or granted out of lands by deed; — so called because, by a covenant or clause in the deed of conveyance, the land is charged with a distress for the payment of it. *Bouvier.* — **Rent roll**, a list or account of rents or income; a rental. — **Rent seck** (*Law*), a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress; barren rent. A power of distress was made incident to rent seck by Statute 4 George II. c. 28. — **Rent service** (*Eng. Law*), rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. — **White rent**, a quitrent when paid in silver; — opposed to *black rent*.

Rent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENTING.] [F. *renter*. See RENT, *n.*] **1.** To grant the possession and enjoyment of, for a rent; to lease; as, the owner of an estate or house *rents* it.

2. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; as, the tenant *rents* an estate of the owner.

Rent, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

Rent'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rented, or suitable for renting.

Rent'age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rentage*.] Rent. [*Obs.*]

Rent'al (-al), *n.* [LL. *rentale*, fr. *renta*. See RENT income.] **1.** A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll.

2. A sum total of rents; as, an estate that yields a *rental* of ten thousand dollars a year.

‖ **Rente** (rănt), *n.* [F. See RENT income.] In France, interest payable by government on indebtedness; the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., which represent government indebtedness.

Rent'er (rĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who rents or leases an estate; — usually said of a lessee or tenant.

Ren'ter (rĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENTERING.] [F. *rentraire*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *in* into, in + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to sew up with skill and nicety; to finedraw.

2. To restore the original design of, by working in new warp; — said with reference to tapestry.

Ren'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who renters.

‖ **Ren'tier'** (răn'tyā'), *n.* [F. See 5th RENT.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like.

Re-nu'mer-ate (rẽ-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renumeratus*, p. p. of *renumerare* to count over, count up; pref. *re-* re- + *numerare* to count. See NUMERATE.] To recount.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rẽ-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *renonciation*, L. *renuntiatio* an announcement. See RENOUNCE.] **1.** The act of renouncing.

2. (*Law*) Formal declination to take out letters of administration, or to assume an office, privilege, or right.

Syn. — Renouncement; disownment; disavowal; disavowment; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; recantation; denial; abandonment; relinquishment.

Re-nun'ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. LL. *renuntiatorius.*] Pertaining to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation; as, *renunciatory* vows.

Ren-verse' (rĕn-vĕrs'), *v. t.* [F. *renverser;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *in* in, into + *versare*, v. intens. fr. *vertere* to turn.] To reverse. [*Obs.*]

Whose shield he bears *renverst.* *Spenser.*

Ren-verse' (rĕn-vĕrs'), *or* ‖ **Ren'ver'sé'** (rän'vâr'sā'), *a.* [F. *renversé*, p. p.] (*Her.*) Reversed; set with the head downward; turned contrary to the natural position.

Ren-verse'ment (-ment), *n.* [F.] A reversing. [*Obs.*]

Ren-voy' (-voi'), *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer.*] To send back. [*Obs.*] "Not dismissing or *renvoying* her." *Bacon.*

Ren-voy', *n.* [F. *renvoi.*] A sending back. [*Obs.*]

Re'ob-tain' (rē'ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* To obtain again.

Re'ob-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be reobtained.

Re-oc'cu-py (rē-ŏk'kŭ-pī), *v. t.* To occupy again.

Re-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Same as RHEOMETER.

Re-o'pen (rē-ō'p'n), *v. t. & i.* To open again.

Re'op-pose' (rē'ŏp-pōz'), *v. t.* To oppose again.

Re'or-dain' (rē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* re- + *ordain:* cf. F. *réordonner.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is considered defective. *Bp. Burnet.*

Re-or'der (rē-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order a second time.

Re-or'di-na'tion, *n.* A second ordination.

Re-or'gan-i-za'tion (-gan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reorganizing; a reorganized existence; as, *reorganization* of the troops.

Re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army.

Re-o'ri-ent (rē-ō'rĭ-ent), *a.* Rising again. [*R.*]

The life *reorient* out of dust. *Tennyson.*

Re'o-stat (rē'ō-stăt), *n.* (*Physics*) See RHEOSTAT.

Re'o-trope (-trōp), *n.* (*Physics*) See RHEOTROPE.

Rep (rĕp), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *rib:* cf. F. *reps.*] A fabric made of silk or wool, or of silk and wool, and having a transversely corded or ribbed surface.

Rep, *a.* Formed with a surface closely corded, or ribbed transversely; — applied to textile fabrics of silk or wool; as, *rep* silk.

Re-pace' (rē-pās'), *v. t.* To pace again; to walk over again in a contrary direction.

Re-pac'i-fy (rē-pās'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To pacify again.

Re-pack' (rē-păk'), *v. t.* To pack a second time or anew; as, to *repack* beef; to *repack* a trunk.

Re-pack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repacks.

Re-pa'gan-ize (rē-pā'gan-īz), *v. t.* To paganize anew; to bring back to paganism.

Re-paid' (rē-pād'), *imp. & p. p.* of REPAY.

Re-paint' (rē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint anew or again; as, to *repaint* a house; to *repaint* the ground of a picture.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* [OE. *repairen*, OF. *repairier* to return, fr. L. *repatriare* to return to one's country, to go home again; pref. *re-* re- + *patria* native country, fr. *pater* father. See FATHER, and cf. REPATRIATE.] **1.** To return. [*Obs.*]

I thought . . . that he *repaire* should again. *Chaucer.*

2. To go; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. *Chaucer.*

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*

Re-pair', *n.* [OF. *repaire* retreat, asylum, abode. See REPAIR to go.] **1.** The act of repairing or resorting to a place. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses. *Clarendon.*

2. Place to which one repairs; a haunt; a resort. [*R.*]

There the fierce winds his tender force assail
And beat him downward to his first *repair.* *Dryden.*

Re-pair', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPAIRED (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPAIRING.] [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare;* pref. *re-* re- + *parare* to prepare. See PARE, and cf. REPARATION.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to renew; to restore; to mend; as, to *repair* a house, a road, a shoe, or a ship; to *repair* a shattered fortune.

Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength. *Milton.*

Do thou, as thou art wont, *repair*
My heart with gladness. *Wordsworth.*

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear. *Shak.*

Syn. — To restore; recover; renew; amend; mend; retrieve; recruit.

Re-pair', *n.* **1.** Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or of a city.

Sunk down and sought *repair*
Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton.*

2. Condition with respect to soundness, perfectness, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, *repair;* the book is out of *repair.*

Re-pair'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Reparable. *Gauden.*

Re-pair'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Re-pair'ment, *n.* Act of repairing.

Repand Leaf.

Re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned up; pref. *re-* re- + *pandus* bent, crooked.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves.

Rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (rĕp'ā-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being reparable.

Rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis:* cf. F. *réparable.*] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound or good state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.

Rep'a-ra-bly, *adv.* In a reparable manner.

Rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réparation*, L. *reparatio.* See REPAIR to mend.] **1.** The act of renewing, restoring, etc., or the state of being renewed or repaired; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway; — in this sense, *repair* is oftener used. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; indemnity.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends; satisfaction.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair. *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-par'a-tive, *n.* That which repairs. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-par'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Cf. REAPPAREL.] A change of apparel; a second or different suit. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ar-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply, depart again; pref. *re-* re- + *partir* to part, depart. See PART.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.* *Prior.*

Syn. — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

Rep'ar-tee', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPARTEED (-tēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPARTEEING.] To make smart and witty replies. [*R.*] *Prior.*

‖ **Re'par-ti'mi-en'to** (rā'pär-tē'mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *W. Irving.*

Re'par-ti'tion (rē'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Another, or an additional, separation into parts.

Re-pass' (rē-pās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *pass:* cf. F. *repasser.* Cf. REPACE.] To pass again; to pass or travel over in the opposite direction; to pass a second time; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river; to *repass* the sea.

Re-pass', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes.

Re-pas'sage (rē-pās'sāj; 48), *n.* The act of repassing; passage back. *Hakluyt.*

Re-pas'sant (rē-pās'sant), *a.* [Cf. F. *repassant*, p. pr.] (*Her.*) Counterpassant.

Re-past' (rē-pāst'), *n.* [OF. *repast*, F. *repas*, LL. *repastus*, fr. L. *repascere* to feed again; pref. *re-* re- + *pascere, pastum*, to pasture, feed. See PASTURE.] **1.** The act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*

2. That which is taken as food; a meal; figuratively, any refreshment. "Sleep . . . thy best *repast.*" *Denham.*

Go and get me some *repast.* *Shak.*

Re-past', *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; to take food. [*Obs.*] "*Repast* them with my blood." *Shak.*

He then, also, as before, left arbitrary the dieting and *repasting* of our minds. *Milton.*

Re-past'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who takes a repast. [*Obs.*]

Re-pas'ture (-pās'tūr; 135), *n.* [See REPAST.] Food; entertainment. [*Obs.*]

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shak.*

Re-pa'tri-ate (rē-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *repatriare.* See 1st REPAIR.] To restore to one's own country. [*R.*]

Re-pa'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *repatriatio* return to one's country.] Restoration to one's country.

Re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPAID (-pād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPAYING.] [Pref. *re-* + *pay:* cf. F. *repayer.*] **1.** To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak.*

2. To make return or requital for; to recompense; — in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

Benefits which can not be *repaid* . . . are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

3. To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.

Syn. — To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimburse; requite.

Re-pay'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, repaid; due; as, a loan *repayable* in ten days; services *repayable* in kind.

Re-pay'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of repaying; reimbursement. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The money or other thing repaid.

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEALED (-pēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEALING.] [OF. *rapeler* to call back, F. *rappeler;* pref. *re-* re- + OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler*, to call, L. *appellare.* See APPEAL, and cf. REPEL.] **1.** To recall; to summon again, as persons. [*Obs.*]

The banished Bolingbroke *repeals* himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arrived. *Shak.*

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to *repeal* a law.

3. To suppress; to repel. [*Obs.*]

Whence Adam soon *repealed*
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

Syn. — To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-peal', *n.* **1.** Recall, as from exile. [*Obs.*]

The tribunes are no soldiers; and their people
Will be as rash in the *repeal,* as hasty
To expel him thence. *Shak.*

2. Revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute; the *repeal* of a law or a usage.

Re-peal'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.

Re-peal'a-ble (rē-pēl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repealed. — **Re-peal'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible.

Re-peal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Re-peal'ment (-ment), *n.* Recall, as from banishment. [*Obs.*]

Re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEATING.] [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere;* pref. *re-* re- + *petere* to fall upon, attack. See PETITION.]

1. To go over again; to attempt, do, make, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; as, to *repeat* an effort, an order, or a poem. "I will *repeat* our former communication." *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Not well conceived of God; who, though his power
Creation could *repeat,* yet would be loth
Us to abolish. *Milton.*

2. To make trial of again; to undergo or encounter again. [*Obs.*] *Waller.*

3. (*Scots Law*) To repay or refund (an excess received).

To repeat one's self, to do or say what one has already done or said. — **To repeat signals,** to make the same signals again; specifically, to communicate, by repeating them, the signals shown at headquarters.

Syn. — To reiterate; iterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate. See REITERATE.

Re-peat' (rē-pēt'), *n.* **1.** The act of repeating; repetition.

2. That which is repeated; as, the *repeat* of a pattern; that is, the repetition of the engraved figure on a roller by which an impression is produced (as in calico printing, etc.).

3. (*Mus.*) A mark, or a series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated in performance.

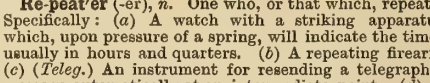

Repeat.

Re-peat'ed-ly, *adv.* More than once; again and again; indefinitely.

Re-peat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, repeats. Specifically: (*a*) A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. (*b*) A repeating firearm (*c*) (*Teleg.*) An instrument for resending a telegraphic message automatically at an intermediate point. (*d*) A person who votes more than once at an election. [*U. S.*] (*e*) See *Circulating decimal,* under DECIMAL. (*f*) (*Naut.*) A pennant used to indicate that a certain flag in a hoist of signals is duplicated. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Re-peat'ing, *a.* Doing the same thing over again; accomplishing a given result many times in succession; as, a *repeating* firearm; a *repeating* watch.

Repeating circle. See the Note under CIRCLE, *n.*, 3. — **Repeating decimal** (*Arith.*), a circulating decimal. See under DECIMAL. — **Repeating firearm,** a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; especially: (*a*) A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breech of the barrel, and fired. (*b*) A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See REVOLVER, and *Magazine gun,* under MAGAZINE. — **Repeating instruments** (*Astron. & Surv.*), instruments for observing angles, as a circle, theodolite, etc., so constructed that the angle may be measured several times in succession, and on different, but successive and contiguous, portions of the graduated limb, before reading off the aggregate result, which aggregate, divided by the number of measurements, gives the angle, freed in a measure from errors of eccentricity and graduation. — **Repeating watch.** See REPEATER (*a*).

Rep'e-da'tion (rĕp'ē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repedare* to step back; pref. *re-* re- + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A stepping or going back. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPELLING.] [L. *repellere, repulsum;* pref. *re-* re- + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating, and cf. REPULSE, REPEAL.] **1.** To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

Hippomedon *repelled* the hostile tide. *Pope.*

They *repelled* each other strongly, and yet attracted each other strongly. *Macaulay.*

2. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault, an encroachment, or an argument.

[He] gently *repelled* their entreaties. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re-pel', *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion.

Re-pel'lence (-lens), } *n.* The principle of repul-
Re-pel'len-cy (-len-sў), } sion; the quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

Re-pel'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *repellens, -entis,* p. pr.] Driving back; able or tending to repel.

Re-pel'lent, *n.* **1.** That which repels.

2. (*Med.*) A remedy to repel from a tumefied part the fluids which render it tumid. *Dunglison.*

3. A kind of waterproof cloth. *Knight.*

Re-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis,* creeping, p. pr. of *repere* to creep.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Prostrate and rooting; — said of stems. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Same as REPTANT.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPENTING.] [F. *se repentir;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent, *poenitet me* it repents me, I repent. See PENITENT.] **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

First she relents
With pity; of that pity then *repents.* *Dryden.*

2. To change the mind, or the course of conduct, on account of regret or dissatisfaction.

Lest, peradventure, the people *repent* when they see war, and they return to Egypt. *Ex.* xiii. 17.

3. (*Theol.*) To be sorry for sin as morally evil, and to seek forgiveness; to cease to love and practice sin.

Except ye *repent,* ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.

Re-pent', *v. t.* **1.** To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow.

I do *repent* it from my very soul. *Shak.*

2. To feel regret or sorrow; — used reflexively.

My father has *repented* him ere now. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to have sorrow or regret; — used impersonally. [*Archaic*] "And it *repented* the Lord that he had made man on the earth." *Gen.* vi. 6.

Re-pent'ance (rē-pĕnt'ans), *n.* [F. *repentance.*] The act of repenting, or the state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; especially, contrition for sin. *Chaucer.*

Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God. *Hammond.*

Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear, and anxiety are properly not parts, but adjuncts, of *repentance;* yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Contrition; regret; penitence; contriteness; compunction. See CONTRITION.

Re-pent'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *repentant.*] **1.** Penitent; sorry for sin. *Chaucer.*

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*

2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, *repentant* tears; *repentant* ashes. "*Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains." *Pope.*

Re-pent'ant, *n.* One who repents, especially one who repents of sin; a penitent.

Re-pent'ant-ly, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

Re-pent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repents.

Re-pent'ing-ly, *adv.* With repentance; penitently.

Re-pent'less, *a.* Unrepentant. [*R.*]

Re-peo'ple (rē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *people:* cf. F. *repeupler.*] To people anew.

Re'per-cep'tion (rē'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception of the same object.

No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine. *Keats.*

Re'per-cuss' (-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPERCUSSED (-kŭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPERCUSSING.] [L. *repercussus,* p. p. of *repercutere* to drive back; pref. *re-* re- + *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; to reverberate.

Perceiving all the subjacent country, . . . to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn.*

Re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repercussio:* cf. F. *répercussion.*] **1.** The act of driving back, or the state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

Ever echoing back in endless *repercussion.* *Hare.*

2. (*Mus.*) Rapid reiteration of the same sound.

3. (*Med.*) The subsidence of a tumor or eruption by the action of a repellent. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Obstetrics*) In a vaginal examination, the act of imparting through the uterine wall with the finger a shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger.

Re'per-cuss'ive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répercussif.*] **1.** Tending or able to repercuss; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

Ye *repercussive* rocks! repeat the sound. *W. Pattison.*

2. Repellent. [*Obs.*] "Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines." *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding; reverberated. "Rages loud the *repercussive* roar." *Thomson.*

Re'per-cuss'ive, *n.* A repellent. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Rep'er-ti'tious (rĕp'ẽr-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *reperticius.* See REPERTORY.] Found; gained by finding. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ré'per'toire'** (F. rā'pĕr'twär'; E. rĕp'ẽr-twär'), *n.* [F. See REPERTORY.] A list of dramas, operas, pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person has rehearsed and is prepared to perform.

Rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ẽr-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *repertorium,* fr. *reperire* to find again; pref. *re-* re- + *parire, parere,* to bring forth, procure: cf. F. *répertoire.* Cf. PARENT.] **1.** A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a commonplace book, or the like.

2. A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.

3. Same as RÉPERTOIRE.

Re'pe-rus'al (rē'pē-rŭz'al), *n.* A second or repeated perusal.

Re'pe-ruse' (-rŭz'), *v. t.* To peruse again. *Ld. Lytton.*

Rep'e-tend' (rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] (*Math.*) That part of a circulating decimal which recurs continually, *ad infinitum;* — sometimes indicated by a dot over the first and last figures; thus, in the circulating decimal .728328328 + (otherwise .7283), the *repetend* is 283.

Rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repetitio:* cf. F. *répétition.* See REPEAT.] **1.** The act of repeating; a doing or saying again; iteration.

I need not be barren of accusations; he hath faults, with surplus, to tire in *repetition.* *Shak.*

2. Recital from memory; rehearsal.

3. (*Mus.*) The act of repeating, singing, or playing, the same piece or part a second time; reiteration of a note.

4. (*Rhet.*) Reiteration, or repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

5. (*Astron. & Surv.*) The measurement of an angle by successive observations with a repeating instrument.

Syn. — Iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

Rep'e-ti'tion-al (-al), **Rep'e-ti'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), **Rep'e-ti'tion-er** (-ẽr), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, repetition. [*R.*] *n.* One who repeats. [*Obs.*]

Rep'e-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*U. S.*] *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Re-pet'i-tive (rē-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Containing repetition; repeating. [*R.*]

‖ **Rep'e-ti'tor** (rĕp'ē-tĭ'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *repetitor* a reclaimer.] (*Ger. Univ.*) A private instructor.

Re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *pine* to languish.] **1.** To fail; to wane. [*Obs.*] "*Repining* courage yields no foot to foe." *Spenser.*

2. To continue pining; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur.

But Lachesis thereat gan to *repine.* *Spenser.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear *repined*
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

Re-pine', *n.* Vexation; mortification. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-pin'er (rē-pīn'ẽr), *n.* One who repines.

Re-pin'ing-ly, *adv.* With repining or murmuring.

‖ **Rep'kie** (rĕp'kĭ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any edible sea urchin. [*Alaska*]

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *place:* cf. F. *replacer.*] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

2. To refund; to repay; to restore; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.

3. To supply or substitute an equivalent for; as, to *replace* a lost document.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality. *M. Arnold.*

4. To take the place of; to supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.

This duty of right intention does not *replace* or supersede the duty of consideration. *Whewell.*

5. To put in a new or different place.

☞ The propriety of the use of *replace* instead of *displace, supersede, take the place of,* as in the third and fourth definitions, is often disputed on account of etymological discrepancy; but the use has been sanctioned by the practice of careful writers.

Replaced crystal (*Crystallog.*), a crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

Re-place'a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality, state, or degree of being replaceable.

Re-place'a-ble (rē-plās'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable or admitting of being put back into a place.

2. Admitting of having its place supplied by a like thing or an equivalent; as, the lost book is *replaceable.*

3. (*Chem.*) Capable of being replaced (by), or of being exchanged (for); as, the hydrogen of acids is *replaceable* by metals or by basic radicals.

Re-place'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of replacing.

2. (*Crystallog.*) The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more planes.

Re-plait' (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* To plait or fold again; to fold, as one part over another, again and again.

Re-plant' (rē-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant again.

Re-plant'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be planted again.

Re'plan-ta'tion (rē'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of planting again; a replanting. [*R.*] *Hallywell.*

Re-plead' (rē-plēd'), *v. t. & i.* To plead again.

Re-plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.

Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo.* *Blackstone.*

Re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLENISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLENISHING.] [OE. *replenissen,* OF. *replenir;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *plenus* full. See FULL, -ISH, and cf. REPLETE.] **1.** To fill again after having been diminished or emptied; to stock anew; hence, to fill completely; to cause to abound.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen.* i. 28.

The waters thus
With fish *replenished,* and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

2. To finish; to complete; to perfect. [*Obs.*]

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature. *Shak.*

Re-plen'ish, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. [*Obs.*]

The humors will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*

Re-plen'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who replenishes.

Re-plen'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes; supply. *Cowper.*

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* [L. *repletus,* p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; pref. *re-* re- + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full: cf. F. *replet* corpulent. See PLENTY, REPLENISH.] Filled again; completely filled; full; charged; abounding. "His words *replete* with guile." *Milton.*

When he of wine was *replet* at his feast. *Chaucer.*
In heads *replete* with thoughts of other men. *Cowper.*

Re-plete', *v. t.* To fill completely, or to satiety. [*R.*]

Re-plete'ness, *n.* The state of being replete.

Re-ple'tion (rē-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repletio* a filling up: cf. F. *réplétion.* See REPLETE.] **1.** The state of being replete; superabundant fullness.

The tree had too much *repletion,* and was oppressed with its own sap. *Bacon.*

Replecciown [overeating] ne made her never sick. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Med.*) Fullness of blood; plethora. *Coxe.*

Re-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réplétif.*] Tending to make replete; filling. — **Re-ple'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Re-ple'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Repletive. [*R.*]

Re-plev'i-a-ble (rē-plĕv'ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [See REPLEVY.] (*Law*) Capable of being replevied.

Re-plev'in (-ĭn), *n.* [LL. *replevina.* See REPLEVY, and cf. PLEVIN.] **1.** (*Law*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. Originally, it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may generally now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention. *Bouvier.*

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Re-plev'in, *v. t.* (*Law*) To replevy.

Re-plev'i-sa-ble (-ĭ-sā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *replevisable.*] Repleviable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-plev'y (-ў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLEVIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLEVYING.] [OF. *replevir,* LL. *replevire.* See PLEDGE, REPLEVIN.] **1.** (*Law*) To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose (goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained), upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied.

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) To bail. *Spenser.*

Re-plev'y (rē-plĕv'ў), *n.* Replevin. *Mozley & W.*

‖ **Rep'li-ca** (rĕp'lĭ-ka), *n.* [It. See REPLY, *v. & n.*] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) A copy of a work of art, as of a picture or statue, made by the maker of the original.

2. (*Mus.*) Repetition.

Rep'li-cant (rĕp'lĭ-kant), *n.* One who replies.

Rep'li-cate (lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To reply. [*Obs.*]

Rep'li-cate (lĭ-kāt), **Rep'li-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *replicatus,* p. p. of *replicare.* See REPLY.] Folded over or backward; folded back upon itself; as, a *replicate* leaf or petal; a *replicate* margin of a shell.

Rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.] **1.** An answer; a reply. *Shak.*

Withouten any *repplicacioun.* *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law Pleadings*) The reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea.

3. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo.

To hear the *replication* of your sounds. *Shak.*

4. A repetition; a copy. *Farrar.*

Syn. — Answer; response; reply; rejoinder.

Re-pli'er (rē-plī'ẽr), *n.* One who replies. *Bacon.*

‖ **Re'plum** (rē'plŭm), *n.* [L., doorcase.] (*Bot.*) The framework of some pods, as the cress, which remains after the valves drop off. *Gray.*

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLYING.] [OE. *replien,* OF. *replier,* F. *répliquer,* fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, make a reply; pref. *re-* re- + *plicare* to fold. See PLY, and cf. REPLICA.] **1.** To make a return in words or writing; to respond; to answer.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? *Rom.* ix. 20.

2. (*Law*) To answer a defendant's plea.

3. Figuratively, to do something in return for something done; as, to *reply* to a signal; to *reply* to the fire of a battery.

Syn. — To answer; respond; rejoin.

Re-ply', *v. t.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

Lords, vouchsafe
To give me hearing what I shall *reply.* *Shak.*

Re-ply', *n.; pl.* REPLIES (-plīz'). [See REPLY, *v. i.,* and cf. REPLICA.] That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer; a response.

Syn. — Answer; rejoinder; response. — REPLY, REJOINDER, ANSWER. A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack in speech or writing. A *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word *answer* is used in two senses, namely (1), in the most general sense of a mere response; as, the *answer* to a question; or (2), in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we speak of a triumphant *answer* to the speech or accusations of an opponent. Here the noun corresponds to a frequent use of the verb, as when we say, "This will *answer* (i. e., fully meet) the end in view;" "It *answers* the purpose."

Re-ply'er (-ẽr), *n.* See REPLIER. *Bacon.*

Re-pol'ish (rē-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To polish again.

Re-pone' (rē-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *reponere;* pref. *re-* re- + *ponere* to place.] To replace. *R. Baillie.*

Re-pop'u-la'tion (rē-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of repeopling; act of furnishing with a population anew.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPORTING.] [F. *reporter* to carry back, carry (cf. *rapporter;* see RAPPORT), L. *reportare* to bear or bring back; pref. *re-* re- + *portare* to bear or bring. See PORT bearing, demeanor.] **1.** To refer. [*Obs.*]

Baldwin, his son, . . . succeeded his father; so like unto him that we *report* the reader to the character of King Almeric, and will spare the repeating his description. *Fuller.*

2. To bring back, as an answer; to announce in return; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained; the committee *reported* progress.

There is no man that may *reporten* all. *Chaucer.*

3. To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story; as, in the common phrase, it is *reported.* *Shak.*

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. *Neh.* vi. 6.

4. To give an official account or statement of; as, a treasurer *reports* the receipts and expenditures.

5. To return or repeat, as sound; to echo. [*Obs.* or *R.*] "A church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times." *Bacon.*

6. (*Parliamentary Practice*) To return or present as the result of an examination or consideration of any matter officially referred; as, the committee *reported* the bill with amendments, or *reported* a new bill, or *reported* the results of an inquiry.

7. To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body; to write down from the lips of a speaker.

8. To write an account of for publication, as in a newspaper; as, to *report* a public celebration or a horse race.

9. To make a statement of the conduct of, especially in an unfavorable sense; as, to *report* a servant to his employer.

To be reported, *or* **To be reported of,** to be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. *Acts* xvi. 2. — **To report one's self,** to betake one's self, as to a superior or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive orders or do service.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. i.* **1.** To make a report, or response, in respect of a matter inquired of, a duty enjoined, or information expected; as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.

2. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the

proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication.

3. To present one's self, as to a superior officer, or to one to whom service is due, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc.; as, the officer *reported* to the general for duty; to *report* weekly by letter.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *rapport*. See REPORT, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is reported. Specifically: (*a*) An account or statement of the results of examination or inquiry made by request or direction; relation. "From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*." *Waller.* (*b*) A story or statement circulating by common talk; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 *Kings* x. 6.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and . . . of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts* x. 22.

(*c*) Sound; noise; as, the *report* of a pistol or a cannon. (*d*) An official statement of facts, verbal or written; especially, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to Congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like. (*e*) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the plural, the volumes containing such reports; as, Coke's *Reports*. (*f*) A sketch, or a fully written account, of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public meeting, legislative body, etc.

2. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. [*Obs.*]

The corridors worse, having no *report* to the wings they join to. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

Re-port'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being reported.

Re-port'age (-ăj), *n.* Same as REPORT. [*Obs.*]

Re-port'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reports. Specifically: (*a*) An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) One who reports speeches, the proceedings of public meetings, news, etc., for the newspapers.

Of our tales judge and *reportour*. *Chaucer.*

Re-port'ing-ly, *adv.* By report or common fame.

Re'por-to'ri-al (rē'pŏr-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; as, the *reportorial* staff of a newspaper.

Re-pos'al (rē-pōz'*al*), *n.* [From REPOSE.] **1.** The act or state of reposing; as, the *reposal* of a trust. *Shak.*

2. That on which one reposes. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Re-pos'ance (-*ans*), *n.* Reliance. [*Obs.*] *John Hall.*

Re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOSING.] [F. *reposer;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause. See PAUSE, POSE, *v.*]

1. To cause to stop or to rest after motion; hence, to deposit; to lay down; to lodge; to reposit. [*Obs.*]

But these thy fortunes let us straight *repose*
In this divine cave's bosom. *Chapman.*

Pebbles *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth . . . are left behind. *Woodward.*

2. To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose; to rest; — often reflexive; as, to *repose* one's self on a couch.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons. *Fuller.*

After the toil of battle to *repose*
Your wearied virtue. *Milton.*

3. To place, have, or rest; to set; to intrust.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee. *Shak.*

Re-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To lie at rest; to rest.

Within a thicket I *reposed*. *Chapman.*

2. Figuratively, to remain or abide restfully without anxiety or alarms.

It is upon these that the soul may *repose*. *I. Taylor.*

3. To lie; to be supported; as, trap *reposing* on sand.

Syn. — To lie; recline; couch; rest; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-pose', *n.* [F. *repos*. See REPOSE, *v.*] **1.** A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*. *Shak.*

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness; also, a composed manner or deportment.

3. (*Poetic*) A rest; a pause.

4. (*Fine Arts*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye; — opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to anything which is overstrained; as, a painting may want *repose*.

Angle of repose (*Physics*), the inclination of a plane at which a body placed on the plane would remain at rest, or if in motion would roll or slide down with uniform velocity; the angle at which the various kinds of earth will stand when abandoned to themselves.

Syn. — Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace.

Re-posed' (rē-pōzd'), *a.* Composed; calm; tranquil; at rest. *Bacon.* — **Re-pos'ed-ly** (rē-pōz'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Re-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

Re-pose'ful (rē-pōz'fụl), *a.* Full of repose; quiet.

Re-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who reposes.

Re-pos'it (rē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOSITING.] [L. *repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back; pref. *re-* re- + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to lodge, as for safety or preservation; to place; to store.

Others *reposit* their young in holes. *Derham.*

Re'po-si'tion (rē'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repositio.*] The act of repositing; a laying up.

Re-pos'i-tor (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument employed for replacing a displaced organ or part.

Re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rỹ), *n.* [L. *repositorium, repositorium:* cf. OF. *repositoire.*] A place where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, for safety or preservation; a depository. *Locke.*

Re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again; as, to *repossess* the land. *Pope.*

To repossess one's self of (something), to acquire again (something lost).

Re'pos-ses'sion (rē'pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act or the state of possessing again.

Re-po'sure (rē-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* Rest; quiet.

In the *reposure* of most soft content. *Marston.*

Re-pour' (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* To pour again.

‖ **Re-pous'sé'** (*re*-pōō'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *repousser* to thrust back; pref. *re-* + *pousser* to push. See PUSH.] (*a*) Formed in relief, as a pattern on metal. (*b*) Ornamented with patterns in relief made by pressing or hammering on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or of a vessel made of thin metal. — *n.* Repoussé work.

Repoussé work, ornamentation of metal in relief by pressing or hammering on the reverse side.

Re-prefe' (rē-prēf'), *n.* Reproof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPREHENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPREHENDING.] [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame; pref. *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE, and cf. REPRISAL.] To reprove or reprimand with a view of restraining, checking, or preventing; to make charge of fault against; to disapprove of; to chide; to blame; to censure. *Chaucer.*

Aristippus being *reprehended* of luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish. *Bacon.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee. *Shak.*

In which satire human vices, ignorance, and errors . . . are severely *reprehended*. *Dryden.*

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *J. Philips.*

Rep're-hend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reprehends.

Rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reprehensibilis:* cf. F. *répréhensible.*] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprehensio:* cf. F. *répréhension.*] Reproof; censure; blame; disapproval.

This Basilius took as though his mistress had given him a secret *reprehension* that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — Censure; reproof; reprimand. See ADMONITION.

Rep're-hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répréhensif.*] Containing reprehension; conveying reproof. *South.* — **Rep're-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Rep're-hen'so-ry (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Containing reproof; reprehensive; as, *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson.*

Re'-pre-sent' (rē'prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To present again; as, to *re-present* the points of an argument.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *représenter*, L. *repraesentare, repraesentatum;* pref. *re-* re- + *praesentare* to place before, present. See PRESENT, *v. t.*] **1.** To present again or anew; to present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit the counterpart or image of; to typify.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To portray by pictorial or plastic art; to delineate; as, to *represent* a landscape in a picture, a horse in bronze, and the like.

3. To portray by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate; as, to *represent* Hamlet.

4. To stand in the place of; to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to speak and act with authority in behalf of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir *represents* his ancestor; an attorney *represents* his client in court; a member of Congress *represents* his district in Congress.

5. To exhibit to another mind in language; to show; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to bring before the mind; to set forth; sometimes, to give an account of; to describe.

He *represented* Rizzio's credit with the queen to be the chief and only obstacle to his success in that demand. *Robertson.*

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

6. To serve as a sign or symbol of; as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.

7. To bring a sensation of into the mind or sensorium; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present.

Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
She forms imaginations, aery shapes. *Milton.*

8. (*Metaph.*) To form or image again in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension (something which was originally apprehended by direct presentation). See PRESENTATIVE, 3.

The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of *representing* in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . . This Representative Faculty is Imagination or Phantasy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Rep're-sent'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being represented.

Rep're-sent'ance (-*ans*), *n.* Representation; likeness. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Rep're-sent'ant (-*ant*), *a.* [Cf. F. *représentant.*] Appearing or acting for another; representing.

Rep're-sent'ant, *n.* [F. *représentant.*] A representative. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *représentation*, L. *repraesentatio.*] **1.** The act of representing, in any sense of the verb.

2. That which represents. Specifically: (*a*) A likeness, a picture, or a model; as, a *representation* of the human face, or figure, and the like. (*b*) A dramatic performance; as, a theatrical *representation;* a *representation* of Hamlet. (*c*) A description or statement; as, the *representation* of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate. (*d*) The body of those who act as representatives of a community or society; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress. (*e*) (*Insurance Law*) Any collateral statement of fact, made orally or in writing, by which an estimate of the risk is affected, or either party is influenced.

3. The state of being represented.

Syn. — Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

Re-pres'en-ta'tion (rē-prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See RE-PRESENT.] The act of re-presenting, or the state of being presented again; a new presentation; as, *re-presentation* of facts previously stated.

Rep're-sen-ta'tion-a-ry (rĕp'rē-zĕn-tā'shŭn-ā-rỹ), *a.* Implying representation; representative. [*R.*]

Rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *représentatif.*] **1.** Fitted to represent; exhibiting a similitude.

2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting for another or others; as, a council *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

3. Conducted by persons chosen to represent, or act as deputies for, the people; as, a *representative* government.

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) Serving or fitted to present the full characters of the type of a group; typical; as, a *representative* genus in a family. (*b*) Similar in general appearance, structure, and habits, but living in different regions; — said of certain species and varieties.

5. (*Metaph.*) Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge; as, *representative* faculties; *representative* knowledge. See PRESENTATIVE, 3, and REPRESENT, 8.

Rep're-sent'a-tive, *n.* [Cf. LL. *repraesentativus.*] **1.** One who, or that which, represents (anything); that which exhibits a likeness or similitude.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of Credulity. *Addison.*

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another, or others, being invested with his or their authority.

3. (*Law*) One who represents, or stands in the place of, another.

☞ The executor or administrator is ordinarily held to be the *representative* of a deceased person, and is sometimes called the *legal representative*, or the *personal representative*. The heir is sometimes called the *real representative* of his deceased ancestor. The heirs and executors or administrators of a deceased person are sometimes compendiously described as his *real* and *personal representatives*. *Wharton. Burrill.*

4. A member of the lower or popular house in a State legislature, or in the national Congress. [*U. S.*]

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) That which presents the full character of the type of a group. (*b*) A species or variety which, in any region, takes the place of a similar one in another region.

Rep're-sent'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a representative manner; vicariously.

Rep're-sent'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness*. *Spectator.*

Rep're-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shows, exhibits, or describes. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A representative. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Rep're-sent'ment (-ment), *n.* Representation. [*Obs.*]

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *press.*] To press again.

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *press:* cf. L. *reprimere, repressum.* Cf. REPRIMAND.] **1.** To press back or down effectually; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to suppress; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. Hence, to check; to restrain; to keep back.

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks, . . .
Thou couldst *repress*. *Milton.*

Syn. — To crush; overpower; subdue; suppress; restrain; quell; curb; check.

Re-press', *n.* The act of repressing. [*Obs.*]

Re-press'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, represses.

Re-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repressed.

Re-pres'sion (rē-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répression.*] **1.** The act of repressing, or state of being repressed; as, the *repression* of evil and evil doers.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.

Re-press'ive (rē-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répressif*, LL. *repressivus.*] Having power, or tending, to repress; as, *repressive* acts or measures. — **Re-press'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-prev'a-ble (rē-prēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Reprovable. [*Obs.*]

Re-preve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.* [See REPREVE, *v. t.*] To reprove. [*Obs.*] "*Repreve* him of his vice." *Chaucer.*

Re-preve', *n.* Reproof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-prefe' (rē-prēf'), *n.* Repreve. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-priev'al (rē-prēv'*al*), *n.* Reprieve. *Overbury.*

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPRIEVED (-prēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPRIEVING.] [OE. *repreven* to reject, disallow, OF. *reprover* to blame, reproach, condemn (pres. *il reprueve*), F. *réprouver* to disapprove, fr. L. *reprobare* to reject, condemn; pref. *re-* re- + *probare* to try, prove. See PROVE, and cf. REPROVE, REPROBATE.]

1. To delay the punishment of; to suspend the execution of sentence on; to give a respite to; to respite; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time. *Rogers.*

2. To relieve for a time, or temporarily.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure him from his conscience. *South.*

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *n.* **1.** A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, especially of a sentence of death.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

Rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimendus*, *reprimenda*, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress; pref. *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS, and cf. REPRESS.] Severe or formal reproof; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay.*

Rep'ri-mand, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPRIMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPRIMANDING.] [Cf. F. *réprimander*. See REPRIMAND, *n.*] **1.** To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to censure formally.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered him to be *reprimanded*.

Syn. — To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame. See REPROVE.

Rep'ri-mand'er (-mănd'ẽr), *n.* One who reprimands.

Re-prim'er (rē-prĭm'ẽr), *n.* (*Firearms*) A machine or implement for applying fresh primers to spent cartridge shells, so that the shells can be used again.

Re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To print again; to print a second or a new edition of.

2. To renew the impression of.

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South.*

Re'print' (rē'prĭnt'), *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-print'er (rē-prĭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who reprints.

Re-pris'al (rē-prīz'al), *n.* [F. *représaille*, It. *ripresaglia*, *rappresaglia*, LL. *reprensaliae*, fr. L. *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*. See REPREHEND, REPRISE.] **1.** The act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity.

Debatable ground, on which incursions and *reprisals* continued to take place. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything taken from an enemy in retaliation.

3. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity. *Vattel (Trans.).*

4. Any act of retaliation. *Waterland.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. See under MARQUE.

Re-prise' (rē-prīz'), *n.* [F. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre*, *repris*, to take back, L. *reprehendere*. See REPREHEND.] **1.** A taking by way of retaliation. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Deductions and duties paid yearly out of a manor and lands, as rent charge, rent seck, pensions, annuities, and the like. [Written also *reprizes*.] *Burrill.*

3. A ship recaptured from an enemy or from a pirate.

Re-prise', *v. t.* [Written also *reprize*.] **1.** To take again; to retake. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To recompense; to pay. [*Obs.*]

Re-pris'tin-ate (rē-prĭs'tĭn-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *pristine*.] To restore to an original state. [*R.*] *Shedd.*

Re-pris'ti-na'tion (-tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration to an original state; renewal of purity. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Re-prive' (rē-prīv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *privare* to deprive.] To take back or away. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-prive', *v. t.* To reprieve. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Re-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* See REPRISE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-prize's (-prīz'ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Law*) See REPRISE, *n.*, 2.

Re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPROACHED (-prōcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPROACHING.] [F. *reprocher*, OF. *reprochier*, (assumed) LL. *repropiare;* L. pref. *re-* again, against, back + *prope* near; hence, originally, to bring near to, throw in one's teeth. Cf. APPROACH.] **1.** To come back to, or come home to, as a matter of blame; to bring shame or disgrace upon; to disgrace. [*Obs.*]

I thought your marriage fit: else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life. *Shak.*

2. To attribute blame to; to allege something disgraceful against; to charge with a fault; to censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ. 1 *Peter* iv. 14.

That this newcomer, Shame,
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

Mezentius . . . with his ardor warmed
His fainting friends, *reproached* their shameful flight,
Repelled the victors. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To upbraid; censure; blame; chide; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

Re-proach', *n.* [F. *reproche*. See REPROACH, *v.*] **1.** The act of reproaching; censure mingled with contempt; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, severe *reproach*.

No *reproaches* even, even when pointed and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain. *Macaulay.*

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. *Joel* ii. 17.

2. A cause of blame or censure; shame; disgrace.

3. An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a *reproach*. *Neh.* ii. 17.

Syn. — Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; scandal; disgrace; infamy.

Re-proach'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *reprochable*.] **1.** Deserving reproach; censurable.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

— Re-proach'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-proach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reproaches.

Re-proach'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Expressing or containing reproach; upbraiding; opprobrious; abusive.

These *reproachful* speeches . . .
That he hath breathed in my dishonor here. *Shak.*

2. Occasioning or deserving reproach; shameful; base; as, a *reproachful* life.

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

— Re-proach'ful-ly (rē-prōch'fụl-ĭ), *adv.* **— Re-proach'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-proach'less, *a.* Being without reproach.

Rep'ro-ba-cy (rĕp'rō-bā-sĭ), *n.* Reprobation. [*R.*]

Rep'ro-bance (-bans), *n.* Reprobation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rep'ro-bate (-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See REPRIEVE, REPROVE.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected. [*Obs.*]

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned to punishment; hence, morally abandoned and lost; given up to vice; depraved.

And strength, and art, are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate*. *Milton.*

3. Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness; as, *reprobate* conduct. "*Reprobate* desire." *Shak.*

Syn. — Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; profligate; base; vile. See ABANDONED.

Rep'ro-bate, *n.* One morally abandoned and lost.

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Rep'ro-bate (-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPROBATED (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPROBATING.] **1.** To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn as unworthy; to disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other. *Macaulay.*

2. To abandon to punishment without hope of pardon.

Syn. — To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

Rep'ro-bate-ness, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Rep'ro-ba'ter (-bā'tẽr), *n.* One who reprobates.

Rep'ro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réprobation*, or L. *reprobatio*.] **1.** The act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; strong disapproval or censure.

The profligate pretenses upon which he was perpetually soliciting an increase of his disgraceful stipend are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey.*

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

2. (*Theol.*) The predestination of a certain number of the human race as reprobates, or objects of condemnation and punishment.

Rep'ro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes in reprobation. See REPROBATION, 2. *South.*

Rep'ro-ba-tive (-bā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reprobation; expressing reprobation.

Rep'ro-ba'to-ry (-bā'tō-rỹ), *a.* Reprobative.

Re'pro-duce' (rē'prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To produce again. Especially: (*a*) To bring forward again; as, to *reproduce* a witness; to *reproduce* charges; to *reproduce* a play. (*b*) To cause to exist again.

Those colors are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colors are mixed again they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Sir I. Newton.*

(*c*) To produce again, by generation or the like; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing); to generate or beget, as offspring; as, to *reproduce* a rose; some animals are *reproduced* by gemmation. (*d*) To make an image or other representation of; to portray; to cause to exist in the memory or imagination; to make a copy of; as, to *reproduce* a person's features in marble, or on canvas; to *reproduce* a design.

Re'pro-du'cer (-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reproduces. *Burke.*

Re'pro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *reproduction*.] **1.** The act or process of reproducing; the state of being reproduced; specifically (*Biol.*), the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring.

☞ There are two distinct methods of reproduction; viz.: *asexual reproduction* (agamogenesis) and *sexual reproduction* (gamogenesis). In both cases the new individual is developed from detached portions of the parent organism. In asexual reproduction (gemmation, fission, etc.), the detached portions of the organism develop into new individuals without the intervention of other living matter. In sexual reproduction, the detached portion, which is always a single cell, called the *female germ cell*, is acted upon by another portion of living matter, the *male germ cell*, usually from another organism, and in the fusion of the two (impregnation) a new cell is formed, from the development of which arises a new individual.

2. That which is reproduced.

Re'pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *reproductif*.] Tending, or pertaining, to reproduction; employed in reproduction. *Lyell.*

Re'pro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Reproductive.

Re-proof' (rē-prōōf'), *n.* [OE. *reproef*. See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Refutation; confutation; contradiction. [*Obs.*]

2. An expression of blame or censure; especially, blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; chiding; reproach.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*

Syn. — Admonition; reprehension; chiding; reprimand; rebuke; censure; blame. See ADMONITION.

Re-prov'a-ble (rē-prōōv'à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réprouvable*.] Worthy of reproof or censure. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable; rebukable.

— Re-prov'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Re-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-prov'al (-al), *n.* Reproof. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Re-prove' (rē-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPROVED (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPROVING.] [F. *réprouver*, OF. *reprover*, fr. L. *reprobare*. See REPRIEVE, REPROBATE, and cf. REPROOF.] **1.** To convince. [*Obs.*]

When he is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. *John* xvi. 8.

2. To disprove; to refute. [*Obs.*]

Reprove my allegation, if you can. *Shak.*

3. To chide to the face as blameworthy; to accuse as guilty; to censure.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, *reproved*, retort,
"Wherefore didst thou beget me?" *Milton.*

4. To express disapprobation of; as, to *reprove* faults.

He neither *reproved* the ordinance of John, neither plainly condemned the fastings of other men. *Udall.*

Syn. — To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure. — REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND. These words all signify the expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession. To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling. A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is a formal and official act. A child is *reproved* for his faults, and *rebuked* for his impudence. A military officer is *reprimanded* for neglect or violation of duty.

Re-prov'er (rē-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reproves.

Re-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

Re-prune' (rē-prụn'), *v. t.* To prune again or anew.

Yet soon *reprunes* her wing to soar anew. *Young.*

Rep'—sil'ver (rĕp'sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [See REAP.] Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, in lieu of the customary service of reaping his corn or grain.

Rep'tant (rĕp'tant), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, v. intens. from *repere* to creep. See REPTILE.]

1. (*Bot.*) Same as REPENT.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Creeping; crawling; — said of reptiles, worms, etc.

‖ **Rep-tan'ti-a** (rĕp-tăn'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropods; the Pectinibranchiata.

Rep-ta'tion (rĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reptatio*, from *reptare:* cf. F. *reptation*.] (*Zoöl.*) The act of creeping.

Rep'ta-to-ry (rĕp'tà-tō-rỹ), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Creeping.

Rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl; 277), *a.* [F. *reptile*, L. *reptilis*, fr. *repere*, *reptum*, to creep; cf. Lith. *reploti;* perh. akin to L. *serpere*. Cf. SERPENT.] **1.** Creeping; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs.

2. Hence: Groveling; low; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices.

There is also a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.*

And dislodge their *reptile* souls
From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

Rep'tile, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or by means of small, short legs, as lizards, and the like.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the *reptile* live. *Cowper.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Reptilia, or one of the Amphibia.

☞ The amphibians were formerly classed with Reptilia, and are still popularly called *reptiles*, though much more closely allied to the fishes.

3. A groveling or very mean person.

‖ **Rep-til'i-a** (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, usually covered with scales or bony plates. The heart generally has two auricles and one ventricle. The development of the young is the same as that of birds.

☞ It is nearly related in many respects to Aves, or birds. The principal existing orders are Testudinata or Chelonia (turtles), Crocodilia, Lacertilia (lizards), Ophidia (serpents), and Rhynchocephala; the chief extinct orders are Dinosauria, Theromorpha, Mosasauria, Pterosauria, Plesiosauria, Ichthyosauria.

Rep-til'i-an (-an), *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

Reptilian age (*Geol.*), that part of geological time comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods, and distinguished as that era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion; — called also the *Secondary* or *Mesozoic* age.

Rep-til'i-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Reptilia; a reptile.

Re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth; *res* a thing, an affair + *publicus*, *publica*, public. See REAL, *a.*, and PUBLIC.]

1. Common weal. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth. Cf. DEMOCRACY, 2.

☞ In some ancient states called republics the sovereign power was exercised by an hereditary aristocracy or a privileged few, constituting a government now distinctively called an *aristocracy*. In some there was a division of authority between an aristocracy and the whole body of the people except slaves. No existing republic recognizes an exclusive privilege of any class to govern, or tolerates the institution of slavery.

Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men.

Re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kan), *a.* [F. *républicain*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a republic.

The Roman emperors were *republican* magistrates named by the senate. *Macaulay.*

2. Consonant with the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

Republican party. (*U. S. Politics*) (*a*) An earlier name of the Democratic party when it was opposed to the Federal party. Thomas Jefferson was its great leader. (*b*) One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1856 by a combination of voters from other parties for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president.

Re-pub'lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* **1.** One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

2. (*U. S. Politics*) A member of the Republican party.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American cliff swallow. The cliff swallows build their nests side by side, many together. (*b*) A South African weaver bird (*Philetærus socius*). These weaver birds build many nests together, under a large rooflike shelter, which they make of straw.

A Republican or Sociable Weaver Bird (*Philetærus socius*). *B* Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

Red republican. See under RED.

Re-pub'lic-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *républicanisme*.] **1.** A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.

2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. *Burke.*

3. The principles and policy of the Republican party, so called. [*U. S.*]

Re-pub'lic-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUBLICANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUBLICANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *républicaniser*.] To change, as a state, into a republic; to convert to republican principles; as, France was *republicanized;* to *republicanize* the rising generation. *D. Ramsay.*

Re-pub'li-cate (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *republicare*.] To make public again; to republish. [*Obs.*]

Re-pub'li-ca'tion (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published, as of a former will, of a volume already published, or the like; specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

Re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUBLISHED (-lĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUBLISHING.] To publish anew; specifically, to publish in one country (a work first published in another); also, to revive (a will) by reëxecution or codicil.

Subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republished* his will. *Blackstone.*

Re-pub'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who republishes.

Re-pu'di-a-ble (rē-pū'dĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [See REPUDIATE.] Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

Re-pu'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUDIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUDIATING.] [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce; pref. *re-* re- + *pudere* to be ashamed.]

1. To cast off; to disavow; to have nothing to do with; to renounce; to reject.

Servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care. *Prynne.*

2. To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife, or a woman one has promised to marry.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward. *Bolingbroke.*

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.

Re-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio*.] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated; as, the *repudiation* of a doctrine, a wife, a debt, etc.

Re-pu'di-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors repudiation, especially of a public debt.

Re-pu'di-a'tor (rē-pū'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a rejecter, contemner.] One who repudiates.

Re-pugn' (rē-pūn'), *v. t.* [F. *répugner*, L. *repugnare, repugnatum;* pref. *re-* + *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] To fight against; to oppose; to resist. [*R.*]

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth. *Shak.*

Re-pug'na-ble (rē-pŭg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repugned or resisted. [*R.*] *Sir T. North.*

Re-pug'nance (-nans), } *n.* [F. *répugnance*, L. *re-*
Re-pug'nan-cy (-nan-sy), } *pugnantia.*] The state or condition of being repugnant; opposition; contrariety; especially, a strong instinctive antagonism; aversion; reluctance; unwillingness, as of mind, passions, principles, qualities, and the like.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labor. *Dryden.*

Let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency. See DISLIKE.

Re-pug'nant (-nant), *a.* [F. *répugnant*, or L. *repugnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*. See REPUGN.] Disposed to fight against; hostile; at war with; being at variance; contrary; inconsistent; refractory; disobedient; also, distasteful in a high degree; offensive; — usually followed by *to*, rarely and less properly by *with;* as, all rudeness was *repugnant* to her nature.

[His sword] *repugnant* to command. *Shak.*

There is no breach of a divine law but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the Lawgiver, God himself. *Perkins.*

Syn. — Opposite; opposed; adverse; contrary; inconsistent; irreconcilable; hostile; inimical.

Re-pug'nant-ly, *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

Re-pug'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [From L. *repugnare*. See REPUGN.] To oppose; to fight against. [*Obs.*]

Re-pugn'er (rē-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who repugns.

Re-pul'lu-late (rē-pŭl'lū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *repullulare, repullulatum*. See PULLULATE.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howell.*

Re-pul'lu-la'tion (rē-pŭl'lū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of budding again; the state of having budded again.

Re-pulse' (rē-pŭls'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPULSED (-pŭlst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPULSING.] [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.] **1.** To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assault; to *repulse* the enemy.

Complete to have discovered and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to reject; to send away; as, to *repulse* a suitor or a proffer.

Re-pulse', *n.* [L. *repulsa*, fr. *repellere, repulsum*.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back; also, the state of being repelled or driven back.

By fate repelled, and with *repulses* tired. *Denham.*

He received in the *repulse* of Tarquin seven hurts in the body. *Shak.*

2. Figuratively: Refusal; denial; rejection; failure.

Re-pulse'less, *a.* Not capable of being repulsed.

Re-puls'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repulses, or drives back.

Re-pul'sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repulsio:* cf. F. *répulsion*.] **1.** The act of repulsing or repelling, or the state of being repulsed or repelled.

2. A feeling of violent offense or disgust; repugnance.

3. (*Physics*) The power, either inherent or due to some physical action, by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other, or to resist each other's nearer approach; as, molecular *repulsion;* electrical *repulsion.*

Re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répulsif*.] **1.** Serving, or able, to repulse; repellent; as, a *repulsive* force.

Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. *Pope.*

2. Cold; forbidding; offensive; as, *repulsive* manners. — **Re-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*

Re-pul'so-ry (-sŏ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *repulsorius*.] Repulsive; driving back.

Re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās; 48), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-pur'chase, *n.* The act of repurchasing.

Re-pu'ri-fy (rē-pū'rĭ-fỹ), *v. t.* To purify again.

Rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [From REPUTE.] Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; honorable; praiseworthy; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

Syn. — Respectable; creditable; estimable.

— **Rep'u-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Rep'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réputation*, L. *reputatio* a reckoning, consideration. See REPUTE, *v. t.*]

1. The estimation in which one is held; character in public opinion; the character attributed to a person, thing, or action; repute.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life. *Ames.*

2. (*Law*) The character imputed to a person in the community in which he lives. It is admissible in evidence when he puts his character in issue, or when such reputation is otherwise part of the issue of a case.

3. Specifically: Good reputation; favorable regard; public esteem; general credit; good name.

I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*

The security of his *reputation* or good name. *Blackstone.*

4. Account; value. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

[Christ] made himself of no *reputation.* *Phil.* ii. 7.

Syn. — Credit; repute; regard; estimation; esteem; honor; fame. See the Note under CHARACTER.

Re-put'a-tive-ly (rē-pūt'ȧ-tĭv-lỹ), *adv.* By repute.

Re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUTING.] [F. *réputer*, L. *reputare* to count over, think over; pref. *re-* re- + *putare* to count, think. See PUTATIVE.] To hold in thought; to account; to estimate; to hold; to think; to reckon.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? *Job* xviii. 3.

The king your father was *reputed* for
A prince most prudent. *Shak.*

Re-pute', *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; established opinion; public estimate.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute.* *Milton.*

2. Specifically: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; — opposed to *disrepute.* "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute.*" *F. Beaumont.*

Re-put'ed-ly (rē-pūt'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Re-pute'less, *a.* Not having good repute; disreputable; disgraceful; inglorious. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Re-quere' (rē-kwēr'), *v. t.* To require. [*Obs.*]

Re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* [OE. *requeste*, OF. *requeste*, F. *requête*, LL. *requesta*, for *requisita*, fr. L. *requirere, requisitum*, to seek again, ask for. See REQUIRE, and cf. QUEST.] **1.** The act of asking for anything desired; expression of desire or demand; solicitation; prayer; petition; entreaty.

I will marry her, sir, at your *request.* *Shak.*

2. That which is asked for or requested. "He gave them their *request.*" *Ps.* cvi. 15.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests.* *Shak.*

3. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or asked for; demand.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

Court of Requests. (*a*) A local tribunal, sometimes called *Court of Conscience*, founded by act of Parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act; — now mostly abolished. (*b*) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the sovereign by supplication; — now abolished. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.*

Syn. — Asking; solicitation; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUESTING.] [Cf. OF. *requester*, F. *requêter*.] **1.** To ask for (something); to express desire for; to solicit; as, to *request* his presence, or a favor.

2. To address with a request; to ask.

I *request* you
To give my poor host freedom. *Shak.*

Syn. — To ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See BEG.

Re-quest'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

Re-quick'en (rē-kwĭk''n), *v. t.* To quicken anew; to reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

Re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; 277), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "*Requiem* aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O Lord; pref. *re-* re- + *quies* quiet. See QUIET, *n.*, and cf. REQUIN.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A Mass said or sung for the repose of a departed soul.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*

2. Any grand musical composition, performed in honor of a deceased person.

3. Rest; quiet; peace. [*Obs.*]

Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace forever slept. *Sandys.*

Re-qui'e-to-ry (rē-kwĭ'ē-tō-rỹ), *n.* [L. *requietorium*, fr. *requiescere, requietum*, to rest. See RE-, and QUIESCE.] A sepulcher. [*Obs.*] *Weever.*

Re'quin (rē'kwĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *requiem* a Mass sung for the dead. See REQUIEM.] (*Zoöl.*) The man-eater, or white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*); — so called on account of its causing *requiems* to be sung.

Re-quir'a-ble (rē-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being required; proper to be required. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUIRED (-kwīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUIRING.] [OE. *requeren, requiren*, OF. *requerre*, F. *requérir;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask; cf. L. *requirere*. See QUERY, and cf. REQUEST, REQUISITE.] **1.** To demand; to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *require* the surrender of property.

Shall I say to Cæsar
What you *require* of him? *Shak.*

By nature did what was by law *required.* *Dryden.*

2. To demand or exact as indispensable; to need.

Just gave what life *required*, and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

The two last [biographies] *require* to be particularly noticed. *J. A. Symonds.*

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra* viii. 22.

Syn. — To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

Re-quire'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of requiring; demand; requisition.

2. That which is required; an imperative or authoritative command; an essential condition; something needed or necessary; a need.

One of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness. *J. M. Mason.*

God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and *requirements.* *Hawthorne.*

Re-quir'er (-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* One who requires.

Req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *n.* That which is required, or is necessary; something indispensable.

God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

Req'ui-site, *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere;* pref. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask. See REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; so needful that it can not be dispensed with; necessary; indispensable.

All truth *requisite* for men to know. *Milton.*

Syn. — Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

— **Req'ui-site-ly,** *adv.* — **Req'ui-site-ness,** *n.*

Req'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réquisition*, L. *requisitio* a searching.] **1.** The act of requiring, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority. Specifically: (*a*) (*International Law*) A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. *Kent.* (*b*) (*Law*) A notarial demand of a debt. *Wharton.* (*c*) (*Mil.*) A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies, as of provision, forage, transportation, etc. *Farrow.* (*d*) A formal application by one officer to another for things needed in the public service; as, a *requisition* for clothing, troops, or money.

2. That which is required by authority; especially, a quota of supplies or necessaries.

3. A written or formal call; an invitation; a summons; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. [*Eng.*]

Req'ui-si'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To make a requisition on or for; as, to *requisition* a district for forage; to *requisition* troops.

2. To present a requisition to; to summon or request; as, to *requisition* a person to be a candidate. [*Eng.*]

Req'ui-si'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or signs a requisition.

Re-quis'i-tive (rē-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or implying demand. [*R.*] *Harris.*

Re-quis'i-tive, *n.* One who, or that which, makes requisition; a requisitionist. [*R.*]

Re-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes requisition; esp., one authorized by a requisition to investigate facts.

Re-quis'i-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*R.*] *Summary on Du Bartas* (1621).

Re-quit'a-ble (-kwĭt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be requited.

Re-quit'al (-al), *n.* [From REQUITE.] The act of requiting; also, that which requites; return, good or bad,

for anything done; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services; in a bad sense, retaliation, retribution, or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

Syn. — Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; reprisal; punishment.

Re-quite' (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUITING.] [Pref. *re-* + *quit.*] To repay; in a good sense, to recompense; to return (an equivalent) in good; to reward; in a bad sense, to retaliate; to return (evil) for evil; to punish.

He can *requite* thee; for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen it; for thou beholdest mischief and spite, to *requite* it with thy hand. *Ps.* x. 14.

Syn. — To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; punish; revenge.

Re-quite'ment (-ment), *n.* Requital. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*
Re-quit'er (-kwīt'ĕr), *n.* One who requites.
Rere'brace' (rēr'brās'), *n.* [F. *arrière-bras.*] (*Anc. Armor*) Armor for the upper part of the arm. *Fairholt.*
Rere'de-main' (-dē-mān'), *n.* [F. *arrière* back + *de* of + *main* hand.] A backward stroke. [*Obs.*]
Rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [From *rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum.* Cf. DORSAL.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A screen or partition wall behind an altar. (*b*) The back of a fireplace. (*c*) The open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. [Also spelt *reredosse.*] *Fairholt.*
Rere'fief' (rēr'fēf'), *n.* [F. *arrière-fief.* See REAR hinder, and FIEF.] (*Scots Law*) A fief held of a superior feudatory; a fief held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*
Re-reign' (rē-rān'), *v. i.* To reign again.
Re'-re-it'er-ate (rē'rē-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To reiterate many times. [*R.*] "My *re-reiterated* wish." *Tennyson.*
Rere'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rearmouse.
Re'-re-solve' (rē'rē-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* To resolve again.

Resolves, and *re-resolves*, then dies the same. *Young.*

Rere'ward' (rēr'wąrd'), *n.* [See REARWARD.] The rear guard of an army. [*Obs.*]
‖ **Res** (rēz), *n.; pl.* RES. [L.] A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point.

‖ **Res gestæ** [L., things done] (*Law*), the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue. *Wharton.* — ‖ **Res judicata** [L.] (*Law*), a thing adjudicated; a matter no longer open to controversy.

Re-sail' (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back, as to a former port.
Re-sale' (rē-sāl' *or* rē'sāl), *n.* A sale at second hand, or at retail; also, a second sale. *Bacon.*
Re-sal'gar (rē-săl'gĕr), *n.* Realgar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Re'sa-lute' (rē'să-lūt'), *v. t.* To salute again.
Re-saw' (rē-są'), *v. t.* To saw again; specifically, to saw a balk, or a timber, which has already been squared, into dimension lumber, as joists, boards, etc.
Res'cat (rĕs'kăt), *v. t.* [Sp. *rescatar.*] To ransom; to release; to rescue. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*
Res'cat, *n.* [Sp. *rescate.*] Ransom; release. [*Obs.*]
Re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCINDING.] [L. *rescindere, rescissum;* pref. *re-* re- + *scindere* to cut, split: cf. F. *rescinder.* See SCHISM.] **1.** To cut off; to abrogate; to annul.

The blessed Jesus . . . did sacramentally *rescind* the impure relics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Specifically, to vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* a decree or a judgment.

Syn. — To revoke; repeal; abrogate; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

Re-scind'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.
Re-scind'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission.
Re-scis'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *rescissio:* cf. F. *rescision.* See RESCIND.] The act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.
Re-scis'so-ry (rē-sĭz'ō-rў *or* rē-sĭs'-), *a.* [L. *rescissorius:* cf. F. *rescisoire.*] Tending to rescind; rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the Parliaments that had been held since the year 1633. *Bp. Burnet.*

Res'cous (rĕs'kŭs), *n.* [OE., fr. OF. *rescousse,* fr. *rescourre,* p. p. *rescous,* to rescue. See RESCUE.] **1.** Rescue; deliverance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. (*Law*) See RESCUE, 2. [*Obs.*]
Res'cowe (rĕs'kou), *v. t.* To rescue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Re-scribe' (rē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere;* pref. *re-* re- + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write back; to write in reply. *Ayliffe.*
2. To write over again. *Howell.*
Re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum:* cf. F. *rescrit,* formerly also spelt *rescript.* See RESCRIBE, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor when formally consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

In their *rescripts* and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number. *Hare.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) The official written answer of the pope upon a question of canon law, or morals.
3. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*
Re-scrip'tion (rē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rescriptio:* cf. F. *rescription.* See RESCRIBE.] A writing back; the answering of a letter. *Loveday.*
Re-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling; determining.
Re-scrip'tive-ly, *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.*
Res'cu-a-ble (rĕs'kū-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be rescued.
Res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCUED (-kūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCUING.] [OE. *rescouen,* OF. *rescourre, rescurre, rescorre;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake. See QUASH to crush, PERCUSSION.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from the enemy; to *rescue* seamen from destruction.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a breakfast to the beast,
Rather than have false Proteus *rescue* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; release; save.

Res'cue (rĕs'kū), *n.* [From RESCUE, *v.*; cf. RESCOUS.] **1.** The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; liberation.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The forcible retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained. (*b*) The forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. (*c*) The retaking by a party captured of a prize made by the enemy. *Bouvier.*

The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

Rescue grass. [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A tall grass (*Ceratochloa unioloides*) somewhat resembling chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the Southern States.

Res'cue-less, *a.* Without rescue or release.
Res'cu-er (-kū-ĕr), *n.* One who rescues.
Res'cus-see' (rĕs'kŭs-sē'), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The party in whose favor a rescue is made. *Crabb.*
Res-cus'sor (rĕs-kŭs'sŏr), *n.* [LL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) One who makes an unlawful rescue; a rescuer. *Burrill.*
Rese (rēz), *v. i.* To shake; to quake; to tremble. [*Obs.*] "It made all the gates for to *rese.*" *Chaucer.*
Re-search' (rē-sĕrch'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *search.*] To search again; to examine anew.
Re-search' (rē-sĕrch'), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *search:* cf. OF. *recerche,* F. *recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as, *researches* of human wisdom.

The dearest interests of parties have frequently been staked on the results of the *researches* of antiquaries. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

Re-search', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *search:* cf. OF. *recerchier,* F. *rechercher.*] To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently.
Re-search'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who researches.
Re-search'ful (-fụl), *a.* Making researches; inquisitive. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
Re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again, as on a chair, throne, etc. *Dryden.*
2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in; as, to *reseat* a theater; to *reseat* a chair or trousers.
Re-sect' (rē-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESECTING.] [L. *resectus,* p. p. of *resecare* to cut off; pref. *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off; to remove by cutting.
Re-sec'tion (rē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resectio:* cf. F. *résection.*] **1.** The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
2. (*Surg.*) The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.
Re-se'da (rē-sē'dă), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the type of which is mignonette.
2. A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of mignonette.
Re-seek' (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* To seek again. *J. Barlow.*
Re-seize' (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *seize:* cf. F. *ressaisir.*] **1.** To seize again, or a second time.
2. To put in possession again; to reinstate.

And then therein [in his kingdom] *reseized* was again. *Spenser.*

3. (*Law*) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

The sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

Re-seiz'er (-sēz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who seizes again.
2. (*Eng. Law*) The taking of lands into the hands of the king where a general livery, or *oustre le main,* was formerly mis-sued, contrary to the form and order of law.
Re-sei'zure (rē-sē'zhŭr; 135), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*
Re-sell' (rē-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold; to retail.
Re-sem'bla-ble (rē-zĕm'blă-b'l), *a.* [See RESEMBLE.] Admitting of being compared; like. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
Re-sem'blance (-blans), *n.* [Cf. F. *ressemblance.* See RESEMBLE.] **1.** The quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden.*

2. That which resembles, or is similar; a representation; a likeness.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*

3. A comparison; a simile. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
4. Probability; verisimilitude. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Re-sem'blant (-blant), *a.* [F., a. and p. pr. fr. *ressembler* to resemble. See RESEMBLE.] Having or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [*R.*] *Gower.*
Re-sem'ble (rē-zĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *ressembler;* pref. *re-* re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare, simulare,* to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.

We will *resemble* you in that. *Shak.*

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. [*Obs.*]

The other . . .
He did *resemble* to his lady bright. *Spenser.*

3. To counterfeit; to imitate. [*Obs.*] "They can so well *resemble* man's speech." *Holland.*
4. To cause to imitate or be like. [*R.*] *H. Bushnell.*
Re-sem'bler (rē-zĕm'blĕr), *n.* One who resembles.
Re-sem'bling-ly (-blĭng-lў), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or likeness.
Re-sem'i-nate (-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. pref. *re-* again + *seminatus,* p. p. of *seminare* to sow.] To produce again by means of seed. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
Re-send' (rē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To send again; as, to *resend* a message.
2. To send back; as, to *resend* a gift. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. (*Telegraphy*) To send on from an intermediate station by means of a repeater.
Re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESENTING.] [F. *ressentir;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To be sensible of; to feel; as: (*a*) In a good sense, to take well; to receive with satisfaction. [*Obs.*]

Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers. *Sir T. Browne.*

(*b*) In a bad sense, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be indignant at.

2. To express or exhibit displeasure or indignation at, as by words or acts.

The good prince King James . . . bore dishonorably what he might have *resented* safely. *Bolingbroke.*

3. To recognize; to perceive, especially as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *sent,* the older spelling of *scent* to smell. See RESENT, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

This bird of prey *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul. *Fuller.*

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller.*

Re-sent', *v. i.* **1.** To feel resentment. *Swift.*
2. To give forth an odor; to smell; to savor. [*Obs.*]

The judicious prelate will prefer a drop of the sincere milk of the word before vessels full of traditionary pottage *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention. *Fuller.*

Re-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who resents. *Sir H. Wotton.*
Re-sent'ful (-fụl), *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked to anger; irritable. — **Re-sent'ful-ly,** *adv.*
Re-sent'i-ment (-ĭ-ment), *n.* Resentment. [*Obs.*]
Re-sent'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** With deep sense or strong perception. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*
2. With a sense of wrong or affront; with resentment.
Re-sent'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Resentful. [*R.*] *Thomson.*
Re-sent'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *ressentiment.*] **1.** The act of resenting.
2. The state of holding something in the mind as a subject of contemplation, or of being inclined to reflect upon something; a state of consciousness; conviction; feeling; impression. [*Obs.*]

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *Dr. H. More.*

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In a good sense, satisfaction; gratitude. [*Obs.*]

The Council taking notice of the many good services performed by Mr. John Milton, . . . have thought fit to declare their *resentment* and good acceptance of the same. *The Council Book* (1651).

4. In a bad sense, strong displeasure; anger; hostility provoked by a wrong or injury experienced.

Resentment . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan.*

Syn. — Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; choler; gall; ire; wrath; rage; fury. — RESENTMENT, ANGER. *Anger* is the broader term, denoting a keen sense of disappobation (usually with a desire to punish) for whatever we feel to be wrong, whether directed toward ourselves or others. *Resentment* is anger excited by a sense of personal injury. It is, etymologically, that reaction of the mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity; and this is now the more common signification of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed; and hence the expressions *bitter* or *implacable resentment.* See ANGER.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

Res'er-ate (rĕs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *reseratus,* p. p. of *reserare* to unlock.] To unlock; to open. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*
Re-serv'ance (rē-zĕrv'ans), *n.* Reservation. [*R.*]
Res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réservation,* LL. *reservatio.* See RESERVE.] **1.** The act of reserving, or keeping back; concealment, or withholding from disclosure; reserve. *A. Smith.*

With *reservation* of an hundred knights. *Shak.*
Make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. *Dryden.*
3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for the use of Indians, etc. [*U. S.*]
4. The state of being reserved, or kept in store. *Shak.*
5. (*Law*) (*a*) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* before. (*b*) A proviso. *Kent.*

☞ This term is often used in the same sense with *exception,* the technical distinction being disregarded.

6. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The portion of the sacramental elements reserved for purposes of devotion and for the communion of the absent and sick. (*b*) A term of canon law, which signifies that the pope reserves to himself appointment to certain benefices.

Mental reservation, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import.

Re-serv'a-tive (rē-zĕrv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Re-serv'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* [LL. *reservatorium*, fr. L. *reservare*. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, and cf. RESERVOIR.] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*

Re-serve' (rē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESERVED (-zĕrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESERVING.] [F. *réserver*, L. *reservare, reservatum;* pref. *re-* re- + *servare* to keep. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep back; to retain; not to deliver, make over, or disclose. "I have *reserved* to myself nothing." *Shak.*

2. Hence, to keep in store for future or special use; to withhold from present use for another purpose or time; to keep; to retain. *Gen.* xxvii. 35.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble? *Job* xxxviii. 22, 23.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

3. To make an exception of; to except. [*R.*]

Re-serve', *n.* [F. *réserve.*] **1.** The act of reserving, or keeping back; reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*

2. That which is reserved, or kept back, as for future use.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

3. That which is excepted; exception.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve.* *Rogers.*

4. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior.

My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex, behind. *Prior.*

The clergyman's shy and sensitive *reserve* had balked this scheme. *Hawthorne.*

5. A tract of land reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; as, the Connecticut *Reserve* in Ohio, originally set apart for the school fund of Connecticut; the Clergy *Reserves* in Canada, for the support of the clergy.

6. (*Mil.*) A body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to support the other lines as occasion may require; a force or body of troops kept for an exigency.

7. (*Banking*) Funds kept on hand to meet liabilities.

In reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store; as, he has large quantities of wheat *in reserve;* he has evidence or arguments *in reserve.* — **Reserve air.** (*Physiol.*) Same as *Supplemental air*, under SUPPLEMENTAL.

Syn. — Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; reservedness; coldness; restraint; shyness; coyness; modesty.

Re-served' (-zĕrvd'), *a.* **1.** Kept for future or special use, or for an exigency; as, *reserved* troops; a *reserved* seat in a theater.

2. Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward, or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see. *Dryden.*

— Re-serv'ed-ly (rē-zĕrv'ĕd-lў), *adv.* **— Re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

Res'er-vee' (rĕz'ĕr-vē'), *n.* One to, or for, whom anything is reserved; — contrasted with *reservor.*

Re-serv'er (rē-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* One who reserves.

Re-serv'ist, *n.* A member of a reserve force of soldiers or militia. [*Eng.*]

Res'er-voir' (rĕz'ĕr-vwôr'; 277), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. LL. *reservatorium.* See RESERVATORY.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; especially, a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill wheel, or the like.

2. (*Bot.*) A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other secreted matter.

Receiving reservoir (*Water Works*), a principal reservoir into which an aqueduct or rising main delivers water, and from which a distributing reservoir draws its supply.

Re-serv'or (rē-zĕrv'ŏr *or* rĕz'ĕr-vôr'), *n.* One who reserves; a reserver.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again; as, to *reset* type; to *reset* copy; to *reset* a diamond.

Re'set (rē'sĕt), *n.* **1.** The act of resetting.

2. (*Print.*) That which is reset; matter set up again.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *n.* [OF. *recete, recepte*, a receiving. Cf. RECEIPT.] (*Scots Law*) The receiving of stolen goods, or harboring an outlaw. *Jamieson.*

Re-set', *v. t.* (*Scots Law*) To harbor or secrete; to hide, as stolen goods or a criminal.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbor and *reset* the Southrons here. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-set'ter (-tĕr), *n.* (*Scots Law*) One who receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

Re-set'ter (rē-sĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who resets, or sets again.

Re-set'tle (rē-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To settle again. *Swift.*

Re-set'tle, *v. i.* To settle again, or a second time.

Re-set'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of settling again, or state of being settled again; as, the *resettlement* of lees.

The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul. *Norris.*

Re-shape' (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape again.

Re-ship' (rē-shĭp'), *v. t.* To ship again; to put on board of a vessel a second time; to send on a second voyage; as, to *reship* bonded merchandise.

Re-ship', *v. i.* To engage one's self again for service on board of a vessel after having been discharged.

Re-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reshipping; also, that which is reshipped.

Re-ship'per (-pĕr), *n.* One who reships.

Res'i-ance (rĕz'ĭ-ans), *n.* [LL. *reseantia*, or OF. *reseance.*] Residence; abode. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Res'i-ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *reseant, resseant*, L. *residens.* See RESIDENT.] Resident; present in a place. [*Obs.*]

In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly *resiant.* *Spenser.*

Res'i-ant, *n.* A resident. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESIDING.] [F. *résider*, L. *residere;* pref. *re-* re- + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have a settled abode for a time; to abide continuously; to have one's domicile or home; to remain for a long time.

At the moated grange, *resides* this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*
In no fixed place the happy souls *reside.* *Dryden.*

2. To have a seat or fixed position; to inhere; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside.* *Barrow.*

3. To sink; to settle, as sediment. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Syn. — To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domiciliate; domicile.

Res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* [F. *résidence.* See RESIDENT.] **1.** The act or fact of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The place where one resides; an abode; a dwelling or habitation; esp., a settled or permanent home or domicile. "Near the *residence* of Posthumus." *Shak.*

Johnson took up his *residence* in London. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) The residing of an incumbent on his benefice; — opposed to *nonresidence.*

4. The place where anything rests permanently.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

5. Subsidence, as of a sediment. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

6. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, refuse; residuum. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Domiciliation; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

Res'i-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.* **1.** Residence. [*Obsoles.*]

2. A political agency at a native court in British India, held by an officer styled the Resident; also, a Dutch commercial colony or province in the East Indies.

Res'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [F. *résident*, L. *residens, -entis*, p. pr. of *residere.* See RESIDE.] **1.** Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing on one's own estate; — opposed to *nonresident;* as, *resident* in the city or in the country.

2. Fixed; stable; certain. [*Obs.*] "Stable and *resident* like a rock." *Jer. Taylor.*

One there still *resident* as day and night. *Davenant.*

Res'i-dent, *n.* **1.** One who resides or dwells in a place for some time.

2. A diplomatic representative who resides at a foreign court; — a term usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. See the Note under MINISTER, 4.

Res'i-dent-er (-ẽr), *n.* A resident. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a residence or residents; as, *residential* trade.

2. Residing; residentiary. [*R.*]

Res'i-den'tia-ry (-dĕn'shā-rў; 277), *a.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] Having residence; as, a canon *residentiary;* a *residentiary* guardian. *Dr. H. More.*

Res'i-den'tia-ry, *n.* **1.** One who is resident.

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favored spot, . . . will discover that both have been there. *Coleridge.*

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

Res'i-den'tia-ry-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a residentiary.

Res'i-dent-ship (rĕz'ĭ-dent-shĭp), *n.* The office or condition of a resident.

Re-sid'er (rē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who resides in a place.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-al), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] Pertaining to a residue; remaining after a part is taken.

Residual air (*Physiol.*), that portion of air contained in the lungs which can not be expelled even by the most violent expiratory effort. It amounts to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. *Supplemental air*, under SUPPLEMENTAL. — **Residual error.** (*Mensuration*) See ERROR, 6 (*b*). — **Residual figure** (*Geom.*), the figure which remains after a less figure has been taken from a greater one. — **Residual magnetism** (*Physics*), remanent magnetism. See under REMANENT. — **Residual product**, a by product, as cotton waste from a cotton mill, coke and coal tar from gas works, etc. — **Residual quantity** (*Alg.*), a binomial quantity the two parts of which are connected by the negative sign, as $a - b$. — **Residual root** (*Alg.*), the root of a residual quantity, as $\sqrt{(a - b)}$.

Re-sid'u-al, *n.* (*Math.*) (*a*) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (*b*) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them.

Re-sid'u-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] Consisting of residue; as, *residuary* matter; pertaining to the residue, or part remaining; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate. *Ayliffe.*

Residuary clause (*Law*), that part of the testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of. — **Residuary devisee** (*Law*), the person to whom the residue of real estate is devised by a will. — **Residuary legatee** (*Law*), the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, fr. *residuus* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residere* to remain behind. See RESIDE, and cf. RESIDUUM.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jer.* xv. 9.

If church power had then prevailed over its victims, not a *residue* of English liberty would have been saved. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Law*) That part of a testator's estate which is not disposed of in his will by particular and special legacies and devises, and which remains after payment of debts and legacies.

3. (*Chem.*) That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to *radical*, but in a more general sense.

☞ The term *radical* is sometimes restricted to groups containing carbon, the term *residue* being applied to the others.

4. (*Theory of Numbers*) Any positive or negative number that differs from a given number by a multiple of a given modulus; thus, if 7 is the modulus, and 9 the given number, the numbers — 5, 2, 16, 23, etc., are *residues.*

Syn. — Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum; remains; leavings; relics.

Re-sid'u-ous (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Remaining; residual. *Landor.*

Re-sid'u-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See RESIDUE.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after certain specified deductions are made; residue.

"I think so," is the whole *residuum* . . . after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue. *I. Taylor.*

Re-siege' (rē-sēj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *siege* a seat.] To seat again; to reinstate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-sign' (rē-sīn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *sign.*] To affix one's signature to, a second time; to sign again.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESIGNED (-zīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESIGNING.] [F. *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign; pref. *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp. See SIGN, and cf. RESIGNATION.] **1.** To sign back; to return by a formal act; to yield to another; to surrender; — said especially of office or emolument. Hence, to give up; to yield; to submit; — said of the wishes or will, or of something valued; — also often used reflexively.

I here *resign* my government to thee. *Shak.*
Lament not, Eve, but patiently *resign*
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton.*

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

2. To relinquish; to abandon.

He soon *resigned* his former suit. *Spenser.*

3. To commit to the care of; to consign. [*Obs.*]

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — To abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce. — RESIGN, RELINQUISH. To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* is less formal, but always implies abandonment and that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. We *resign* what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, etc. We speak of *relinquishing* a claim, of *relinquishing* some advantage we had sought or enjoyed, of *relinquishing* some right, privilege, etc. "Men are weary with the toil which they bear, but can not find it in their hearts to *relinquish* it." *Steele.* See ABDICATE.

Re-sign', *n.* Resignation. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résignation.* See RESIGN.] **1.** The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; quiet or patient submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, *resignation* to the will and providence of God.

Syn. — Patience; surrender; relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; submission; acquiescence; endurance. See PATIENCE.

Re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding; not disposed to resist or murmur.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned.* *Pope.*

Re-sign'ed-ly (rē-zīn'ĕd-lў), *adv.* With submission.

Res'ign-ee' (rĕz'ĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom anything is resigned, or in whose favor a resignation is made.

Re-sign'er (rē-zīn'ẽr), *n.* One who resigns.

Re-sign'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of resigning.

Re-sile' (rē-zīl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESILED (-zīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESILING.] [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back; pref. *re-* re- + *salire* to leap, spring. See SALIENT.] To start back; to recoil; to recede from a purpose. *J. Ellis.*

Re-sil'i-ence (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ens), } *n.* **1.** The act of resil-
Re-sil'i-en-cy (-en-sў), } ing, springing back, or rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound.

2. (*Mech. & Engin.*) The mechanical work required to strain an elastic body, as a deflected beam, stretched spring, etc., to the elastic limit; also, the work performed by the body in recovering from such strain.

Re-sil'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr.] Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling.

Res'i-li'tion (rĕz'ĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Resilience. [*R.*]

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina;* cf. Gr. ῥητίνη. Cf. ROSIN.] Any one of a class of yellowish brown solid inflammable substances, of vegetable origin, which are nonconductors of electricity, have a vitreous fracture, and are soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils, but not in water; specif., pine resin (see ROSIN).

☞ *Resins* exude from trees in combination with essential oils, gums, etc., and in a liquid or semiliquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxidation of the essential oils. Copal, mastic, guaiacum, and colophony or pine resin, are some of them. When mixed with gum, they form the gum resins, like asafetida and gamboge; mixed with essential oils, they form balsams, or oleoresins.

Highgate resin (*Min.*), a fossil resin resembling copal, occurring in blue clay at Highgate, near London. — **Resin bush** (*Bot.*), a low composite shrub (*Euryops speciosissimus*) of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

Res'in-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Having the quality of resin; resinous.

Res'in-ate (rĕz'ĭn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the salts of the resinic acids.

Re-sin'ic (rĕ-zĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, resin; as, the *resinic* acids.

Res'in-if'er-ous (rĕz'ĭn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Resin* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *résinifère.*] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

Res'in-i-form (rĕz'ĭn-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Resin* + *-form:* cf. F. *résiniforme.*] Having the form of resin.

Res'in-o-e-lec'tric (-ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* (*Elec.*) Containing or exhibiting resinous electricity.

Res'in-oid (rĕz'ĭn-oid), *a.* Somewhat like resin.

Res'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *resinosus:* cf. F. *résineux.* See RESIN.] Of or pertaining to resin; of the nature of resin; resembling or obtained from resin.

Resinous electricity (*Elec.*), electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. See *Negative electricity*, under NEGATIVE.

Res'in-ous-ly, *adv.* By means, or in the manner, of resin.

Res'in-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

Res'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like resin; resinous.

Res'i-pis'cence (rĕs'ĭ-pĭs'sens), *n.* [L. *resipiscentia*, from *resipiscere* to recover one's senses: cf. F. *résipiscence.*] Wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESISTING.] [F. *résister*, L. *resistere*, pref. *re-* re- + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To stand against; to withstand; to obstruct.

That mortal dint,
Save He who reigns above, none can *resist.* *Milton.*

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; to act in opposition to; to oppose.

God *resisteth* the proud. *James* iv. 6.

Contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist.* *Milton.*

3. To counteract, as a force, by inertia or reaction.

4. To be distasteful to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To withstand; oppose; hinder; obstruct; counteract; check; thwart; baffle; disappoint.

Re-sist', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

Re-sist', *n.* (*Calico Printing*) A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on those parts to which it has been applied, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. The pastes prepared for this purpose are called *resist pastes.* *F. C. Calvert.*

Re-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* [F. *résistance*, LL. *resistentia*, fr. *resistens, -entis*, p. pr. See RESIST.] **1.** The act of resisting; opposition, passive or active.

When King Demetrius saw that . . . no *resistance* was made against him, he sent away all his forces. 1 *Macc.* xi. 38.

2. (*Physics*) The quality of not yielding to force or external pressure; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the *resistance* of the air to a body passing through it; the *resistance* of a target to projectiles.

3. A means or method of resisting; that which resists.

Unfold to us some warlike *resistance.* *Shak.*

4. (*Elec.*) A certain hindrance or opposition to the passage of an electrical current or discharge offered by conducting bodies. It bears an inverse relation to the conductivity, — good conductors having a small resistance, while poor conductors or insulators have a very high resistance. The unit of resistance is the ohm.

Resistance box (*Elec.*), a rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils of standard values so arranged that they can be combined in various ways to afford more or less resistance. — Resistance coil (*Elec.*), a coil of afford introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. — Solid of least resistance (*Mech.*), a solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid having the same base, height, and volume.

Re-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *résistant:* cf. L. *resistens.* See RESIST.] Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One who, or that which, resists. *Bp. Pearson.*

Re-sist'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who resists.

Re-sist'ful (-ful), *a.* Making much resistance.

Re-sist'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality of being resistible; resistibleness.

2. The quality of being resistant; resistance.

The name "body" being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject. *Locke.*

Re-sist'i-ble (rē-zĭst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *résistible.*] Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible* force. *Sir M. Hale.* — **Re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'ing, *a.* Making resistance; opposing; as, a *resisting* medium. — **Re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Serving to resist. *B. Jonson.*

Re-sist'less, *a.* **1.** Having no power to resist; making no opposition. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Spenser.*

2. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power *resistless*
To such as owe them absolute subjection. *Milton.*

— **Re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*

Res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis:* cf. F. *résoluble.* See RESOLVE, and cf. RESOLVABLE.] Admitting of being resolved; resolvable; soluble; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle.* — **Res'o-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolu.* The L. *resolutus* (p. p. of *resolvere*) means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate. See RESOLVE, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Having a decided purpose; determined; resolved; fixed in a determination; hence, bold; firm; steady.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute.* *Shak.*

2. Convinced; satisfied; sure. [*Obs.*]

3. Resolving, or explaining; as, the *Resolute* Doctor Durand. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *n.* **1.** One who is resolute; hence, a desperado. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Redelivery; repayment. [*Obs.*] "Yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and payments." *Bp. Burnet.*

Res'o-lute-ly, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; boldly; firmly; steadily; with perseverance.

Some . . . facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

Res'o-lute-ness, *n.* The quality of being resolute.

Res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résolution*, L. *resolutio* a loosening, solution. See RESOLVE.] **1.** The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically: (*a*) The act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. (*b*) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question or difficult problem.

The unraveling and *resolution* of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being relaxed; relaxation. [*Obs.*]

3. The state of being resolved, settled, or determined; firmness; steadiness; constancy; determination.

Be it with *resolution* then to fight. *Shak.*

4. That which is resolved or determined; a settled purpose; determination. Specifically: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative *resolution;* the *resolutions* of a public meeting.

5. The state of being resolved or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. [*Obs.*]

Little *resolution* and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania. *Holland.*

6. (*Math.*) The act or process of solving; solution; as, the *resolution* of an equation or problem.

7. (*Med.*) A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like.

8. (*Mus.*) The passing of a dissonant into a consonant chord by the rising or falling of the note which makes the discord.

Joint resolution. See under JOINT, *a.* — Resolution of a force *or* motion (*Mech.*), the separation of a single force or motion into two or more which have different directions, and, taken together, are an equivalent for the single one; — the opposite of *composition of a force.* — Resolution of a nebula (*Astron.*), the exhibition of it to the eye by a telescope of such power as to show it to be composed of small stars.

Syn. — Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve. See DECISION.

Res'o-lu'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specifically, one of a party in the Scottish Church in the 17th century.

He was sequestrated afterwards as a *Resolutioner.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Res'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes a resolution.

Res'o-lu'tive (rĕz'ō-lū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolutif.*] Serving to dissolve or relax. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Res'o-lu-to-ry (rĕz'ō-lū-tō-rȳ), *a.* Resolutive. [*R.*]

Re-solv'a-bil'i-ty (rē-zŏlv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or condition of being resolvable; resolvableness.

Re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* [See RESOLVE, and cf. RESOLUBLE.] Admitting of being resolved; admitting separation into constituent parts, or reduction to first principles; admitting solution or explanation; as, *resolvable* compounds; *resolvable* ideas or difficulties.

Re-solv'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being resolvable; resolvability.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESOLVED (-zŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESOLVING.] [L. *resolvere, resolutum*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; pref. *re-* re- + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve: cf. F. *résoudre* to resolve. See SOLVE, and cf. RESOLVE, *v. i.*, RESOLUTE, RESOLUTION.] **1.** To separate the component parts of; to reduce to the constituent elements; — said of compound substances; hence, sometimes, to melt, or dissolve.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew! *Shak.*

Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now *resolved* to elements again. *Dryden.*

2. To reduce to simple or intelligible notions; — said of complex ideas or obscure questions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; to unravel; to explain; hence, to clear up, or dispel, as doubt; as, to *resolve* a riddle. "*Resolve* my doubt." *Shak.*

To the *resolving* whereof we must first know that the Jews were commanded to divorce an unbelieving Gentile. *Milton.*

3. To cause to perceive or understand; to acquaint; to inform; to convince; to assure; to make certain.

Sir, be *resolved.* I must and will come. *Beau. & Fl.*

Resolve me, Reason, which of these is worse,
Want with a full, or with an empty purse? *Pope.*

In health, good air, pleasure, riches, I am *resolved* it can not be equaled by any region. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

We must be *resolved* how the law can be pure and perspicuous, and yet throw a polluted skirt over these Eleusinian mysteries. *Milton.*

4. To determine or decide in purpose; to make ready in mind; to fix; to settle; as, he was *resolved* by an unexpected event.

5. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause; as, the house resolved (or, it was resolved by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).

6. To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; — used only reflexively; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

7. (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem, by enumerating the several things to be done, in order to obtain what is required; to find the answer to, or the result of. *Hutton.*

8. (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumor.

9. (*Mus.*) To let the tones (as of a discord) follow their several tendencies, resulting in a concord.

10. To relax; to lay at ease. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

To resolve a nebula. (*Astron.*) See *Resolution of a nebula*, under RESOLUTION.

Syn. — To solve; analyze; unravel; disentangle.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. i.* [The sense "to be convinced, to determine" comes from the idea of loosening, breaking up into parts, analyzing, hence, determining.]

1. To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles; to undergo resolution.

2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves*, and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced. [*R.*]

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke.*

4. To form a purpose; to make a decision; especially, to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life.

Syn. — To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

Re-solve', *n.* **1.** The act of resolving or making clear; resolution; solution. "To give a full *resolve* of that which is so much controverted." *Milton.*

2. That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; fixed purpose; determination; also, legal or official determination; a legislative declaration; a resolution.

Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown. *Shak.*

Cæsar's approach has summoned us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves.* *Addison.*

Re-solved' (rē-zŏlvd'), *p. p. & a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute; — usually placed after its noun; as, a man *resolved* to be rich.

That makes him a *resolved* enemy. *Jer. Taylor.*

I am *resolved* she shall not settle here. *Fielding.*

Re-solv'ed-ly (rē-zŏlv'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** So as to resolve or clear up difficulties; clearly. [*Obs.*]

Of that, and all the progress, more or less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express. *Shak.*

2. Resolutely; decidedly; firmly. *Grew.*

Re-solv'ed-ness, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Dr. H. More.*

Re-solv'ent (-ent), *a.* Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent.

Re-solv'ent, *n.* [L. *resolvens*, p. pr. of *resolvere:* cf. F. *résolvant.* See RESOLVE.] **1.** That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

2. (*Med.*) That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products. *Coxe.*

3. (*Math.*) An equation upon whose solution the solution of a given problem depends.

Re-solv'er (rē-zŏlv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which decomposes, or dissolves. *Boyle.*

2. That which clears up and removes difficulties, and makes the mind certain or determined. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-nans), *n.* [Cf. F. *résonnance*, L. *resonantia* an echo.] **1.** The act of resounding; the quality or state of being resonant.

2. (*Acoustics*) A prolongation or increase of any sound, either by reflection, as in a cavern or apartment the walls of which are not distant enough to return a distinct echo, or by the production of vibrations in other bodies, as a sounding-board, or the bodies of musical instruments.

Pulmonary resonance (*Med.*), the sound heard on percussing over the lungs. — Vocal resonance (*Med.*), the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

Res'o-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), *n.* Resonance.

Res'o-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound: cf. F. *résonnant.* See RESOUND.] Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; echoing back.

Through every hour of the golden morning, the streets were *resonant* with female parties of young and old. *De Quincey.*

Res'o-nant-ly, *adv.* In a resonant manner.

Res'o-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* (*Acoustics*) Anything which resounds; specifically, a vessel in the form of a cylinder open at one end, or a hollow ball of brass with two apertures, so contrived as to greatly intensify a musical tone by its resonance. It is used for the study and analysis of complex sounds.

Re-sorb' (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere;* pref. *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow up.

Now lifted by the tide, and now *resorbed.* *Young.*

Re-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *resorbens*, p. pr. of *resorbere.*] Swallowing up. *Wodhull.*

Res-or'cin (rĕz-ôr'sĭn), *n.* [*Resin* + *orcin.* So called because in its higher homologue it resembles *orcin.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance of the phenol series, obtained by melting certain resins, as galbanum, asafetida, etc., with caustic potash. It is also produced artificially and used in making certain dyestuffs, as phthaleïn, fluoresceïn, and eosin.

Res'or-cyl'ic (rĕz'ôr-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or producing, resorcin; as, *resorcylic* acid.

Re-sorp'tion (rē-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* The act of resorbing; also, the act of absorbing again; reabsorption.

Re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *n.* [F. *ressort.*] Active power or movement; spring. [*A Gallicism*] [*Obs.*]

Some . . . know the *resorts* and falls of business that can not sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

Re-sort', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESORTING.] [OF. *resortir* to withdraw, take refuge, F. *ressortir* to be in the jurisdiction, LL. *resortire:* pref. *re-* re- + L. *sortiri* to draw lots, obtain by lot, from *sors* lot. See SORT. The meaning is first to reobtain (by lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court (as a law term), to appeal, go for protection or refuge.] **1.** To go; to repair; to betake one's self.

What men of name *resort* to him? *Shak.*

2. To fall back; to revert. [*Obs.*]

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother, or to any of her ancestors. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

Re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *ressort* jurisdiction. See RESORT, *v.*] **1.** The act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self; the act of visiting or seeking; recourse; as, a place of popular *resort;* — often figuratively; as, to have *resort* to force.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort.* *Shak.*

2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all *resort* of mirth. *Milton.*

3. That to which one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge.

Last resort, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

Re-sort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who resorts; a frequenter.

Re-soun' (rē-zōōn'), *n.* Reason. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-soun', *v. i. & t.* To resound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-* + *sound.*] To sound again or anew.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESOUNDING.] [OE. *resounen,* OF. *resoner,* F. *résonner,* from L. *resonare;* pref. *re-* re- + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound. See SOUND to make a noise.] **1.** To sound loudly; as, his voice *resounded* far.

2. To be filled with sound; to ring; as, the woods *resound* with song.

3. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. "Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them again." *South.*

4. To be mentioned much and loudly. *Milton.*

5. To echo or reverberate; to be resonant; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.

Re-sound', *v. t.* **1.** To throw back, or return, the sound of; to echo; to reverberate.

Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound.* *Pope.*

Syn. — To echo; reëcho; reverberate; sound.

Re-sound', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaumont.*

Re-source' (rē-sōrs'), *n.* [F. *ressource,* fr. OF. *ressourdre, resourdre,* to spring forth or up again; pref. *re-* re- + *sourdre* to spring forth. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; resort; expedient.

Threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last *resource.* *Dryden.*

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance.

Re-source'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of resources.

Re-source'less, *a.* Destitute of resources. *Burke.*

— Re-source'less-ness, *n.* *R. Browning.*

Re-sow' (rē-sō'), *v. t.* To sow again. *Bacon.*

Re-sown' (rē-zoun'), *v.* To resound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-speak' (rē-spēk'), *v. t.* **1.** To speak or utter again.

2. To answer; to echo. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Shak.*

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPECTING.] [L. *respectare,* v. intens. from *respicere, respectum,* to look back, respect; pref. *re-* re- + *specere, spicere,* to look, to view: cf. F. *respecter.* See SPY, and cf. RESPITE.] **1.** To take notice of; to regard with special attention; to regard as worthy of special consideration; hence, to care for; to heed.

Thou *respectest* not spilling Edward's blood. *Shak.*

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much *respect* beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard with honor. "I do *respect* thee as my soul." *Shak.*

3. To look toward; to front upon or toward. [*Obs.*]

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To regard; to consider; to deem. [*Obs.*]

To whom my father gave this name of Gaspar,
And as his own *respected* him to death. *B. Jonson.*

5. To have regard to; to have reference to; to relate to; as, the treaty particularly *respects* our commerce.

As respects, as regards; with regard to; as to. *Macaulay.* — **To respect the person** *or* **persons,** to favor a person, or persons, on corrupt grounds; to show partiality. "Ye shall not *respect persons* in judgment." *Deut.* i. 17.

Syn. — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

Re-spect', *n.* [L. *respectus:* cf. F. *respect.* See RESPECT, *v.*, and cf. RESPITE.] **1.** The act of noticing with attention; the giving particular consideration to; hence, care; caution.

But he it well did ward with wise *respect.* *Spenser.*

2. Esteem; regard; consideration; honor.

Seen without awe, and served without *respect.* *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's Day with as little *respect.* *R. Nelson.*

3. *pl.* An expression of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's *respects* to another.

4. Reputation; repute. [*Obs.*]

Many of the best *respect* in Rome. *Shak.*

5. Relation; reference; regard.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

6. Particular; point regarded; point of view; as, in this *respect;* in any *respect;* in all *respects.*

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects.* *Tillotson.*

In one *respect* I 'll be thy assistant. *Shak.*

7. Consideration; motive; interest. [*Obs.*] "Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them." *Hooker.*

To the public good
Private *respects* must yield. *Milton.*

In respect, in comparison. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **In respect of.** (*a*) In comparison with. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* (*b*) As to; in regard to. [*Archaic*] "Monsters *in respect of* their bodies." *Bp. Wilkins.* "*In respect of* these matters." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*). — **In,** *or* **With, respect to,** in relation to; with regard to; as respects. *Tillotson.* — **To have respect of persons,** to regard persons with partiality or undue bias, especially on account of friendship, power, wealth, etc. "It is not good *to have respect of persons* in judgment." *Prov.* xxiv. 23.

Syn. — Deference; attention; regard; consideration; estimation. See DEFERENCE.

Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty (rē-spĕkt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Re-spect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *respectable,* LL. *respectabilis.*] **1.** Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard; hence, of good repute; not mean; as, a *respectable* citizen. "The *respectable* quarter of Sicca." *J. H. Newman.*

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable.* *Madison.*

2. Moderate in degree of excellence or in number; as, a *respectable* performance; a *respectable* audience.

— Re-spect'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Re-spect'a-bly,** *adv.*

Re-spect'ant (-ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *respecter.* See RESPECT.] (*Her.*) Placed so as to face one another; — said of animals.

Respectant.

Re-spect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who respects.

A respecter of persons, one who regards or judges with partiality.

Of a truth I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons.* *Acts* x. 34.

Re-spect'ful (-ful), *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy and with *respectful* fear. *Prior.*

— Re-spect'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Re-spect'ful-ness,** *n.*

Re-spect'ing, *prep.* With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning; as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

Re-spec'tion (rē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *respectio.*] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [*Obs.*]

Without difference or *respection* of persons. *Tyndale.*

Re-spec'tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *respectif,* LL. *respectivus.* See RESPECT.] **1.** Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate. [*Obs.*]

If you look upon the church of England with a *respective* eye, you can not . . . refuse this charge. *Abp. Sandys.*

2. Looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute; as, the *respective* connections of society.

3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own; as, they returned to their *respective* places of abode.

4. Fitted to awaken respect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Rendering respect; respectful; regardful. [*Obs.*]

With *respective* shame, rose, took us by the hands. *Chapman.*

With thy equals familiar, yet *respective.* *Lord Burleigh.*

Re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each; as each refers to each in order; as, let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. [*Obs.*]

4. With respect; regardfully. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-spect'less (rē-spĕkt'lĕs), *a.* Having no respect; without regard; regardless.

Rather than again
Endure, *respectless,* their so moving cries. *Chapman.*

— Re-spect'less-ness, *n.* [*R.*] *Shelton.*

Re-spec'tu-ous (rē-spĕk'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* **1.** Respectful; as, a *respectuous* silence [illegible] *Boyle.*

2. Respectable. [*Obs.* *Knolles.*

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl') again.

Re-sperse' (rē- *resperses,* p. p. of *respergere;* pref. to strew, sprinkle] to sprinkle; to sa *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-spersion (r L. *respersio.*] The act of sprinkling or [illegible]

Re-spir'a-bil'i-ty *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *respirabilité.* [illegible]y or state of being respirable; respirablen

Re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *respirable.*] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration. — **Re-spir'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *respiratio:* cf. F. *respiration.* See RESPIRE.] **1.** The act of respiring or breathing again, or catching one's breath.

2. Relief from toil or suffering; rest. [*Obs.*]

Till the day
Appear of *respiratio* to the just
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

3. Interval; intermission. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

4. (*Physiol.*) The act of respiring or breathing; the act of taking in and giving out air; the aggregate of those processes by which oxygen is introduced into the system, and carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, removed.

☞ Respiration in the higher animals is divided into: (*a*) *Internal respiration,* or the interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid between the cells of the body and the fluid bathing them, which in one sense is a process of nutrition. (*b*) *External respiration,* or the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs. This constitutes respiration proper. *Gamgee.*

In the respiration of plants oxygen is likewise absorbed and carbonic acid exhaled, but in the light this process is obscured by another process which goes on with more vigor, in which the plant inhales and absorbs carbonic acid and exhales free oxygen.

Res'pi-ra'tion-al (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to respiration; as, *respirational* difficulties.

Re-spir'a-tive (rē-spīr'ȧ-tĭv *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to respiration; as, *respirative* organs.

Res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *respirateur.*] A device of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors.

Re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ȧ-tō-rў *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs; *respiratory* nerves; the *respiratory* function; *respiratory* changes.

Respiratory foods. (*Physiol.*) See 2d Note under FOOD, *n.*, 1. — **Respiratory tree** (*Zoöl.*), the branched internal gill of certain holothurians.

Re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPIRING.] [L. *respirare, respiratum;* pref. *re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *respirer.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment. *Spenser.*

Here leave me to *respire.* *Milton.*
From the mountains where I now *respire.* *Byron.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, for the purpose of maintaining the vitality of the blood.

Re-spire', *v. t.* **1.** To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

A native of the land where I *respire*
The clear air for a while. *Byron.*

2. To breathe out; to exhale. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit,* F. *répit,* from L. *respectus* respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT.] **1.** A putting off of that which was appointed; a postponement or delay.

I crave but four days' *respite.* *Shak.*

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause; delay. "Without more *respite.*" *Chaucer.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Denham.*

3. (*Law*) (*a*) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. (*b*) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

Syn. — Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; postponement; stay; reprieve.

Res'pite, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPITING.] [OF. *respiter,* LL. *respectare.* See RESPITE, *n.*] To give or grant a respite to. Specifically: (*a*) To delay or postpone; to put off. (*b*) To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you. *Shak.*

(*c*) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. "To *respite* his day labor with repast." *Milton.*

Res'pite-less, *a.* Without respite. *Baxter.*

Re-splen'dence (rē-splĕn'dens), } *n.* [L. *resplendens,*
Re-splen'den-cy (-den-sў), } *tia.*] The quality or state of being resplendent; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son I thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence,* heir of all my might. *Milton.*

The *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Re-splen'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis,* p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; pref. *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine. See SPLENDID.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright. — **Re-splen'dent-ly,** *adv.*

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

Re-splen'dish-ant (-dĭsh-ant), *a.* Resplendent; brilliant. [*R. & Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Re-splen'dish [illegible] *a.* Resplendent. [*Obs.*]

Re-split' (rē-splĭt'), *v. t. & i.* To split again.

Re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPONDING.] [OF. *respondre,* F. *répondre,* fr. L. *respondere, responsum;* pref. *re-* re- + *spondere* to promise. See SPONSOR.] **1.** To say something in return; to answer: to reply; as, to *respond* to a question or an argument.

2. To show some effect in return to a force; to act in response; to accord; to correspond; to suit.

A new affliction strings a new cord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

3. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — To answer; reply; rejoin. See REPLY.

Re-spond', *v. t.* **1.** To answer; to reply.

2. To suit or accord with; to correspond to. [*R.*]

For his great deeds *respond* his speeches great. *Fairfax.*

Re-spond', *n.* **1.** An answer; a response. [*R.*]

2. (*Eccl.*) A short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a chapter.

3. (*Arch.*) A half pier or pillar attached to a wall to support an arch. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Re-spond'ence (-ens), } *n.* The act of responding;
Re-spond'en-cy (-en-sў), } the state of being respondent; an answering. *A. Chalmers.*

The angelical soft trembling voices made
To the instruments divine *respondence* meet. *Spenser.*

Re-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *respondens,* p. pr. of *respondere.*] Disposed or expected to respond; answering; according; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon.*

Re-spond'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *répondant.*] One who responds. It corresponds in general to *defendant.* Specifically: (*a*) (*Law*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those which are not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty causes, in petitions for partition, and the like; — distinguished from *appellant.* (*b*) One who maintains a

thesis in reply, and whose province it is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments; — distinguished from *opponent*. *I. Watts.*

‖ **Re'spon-den'ti-a** (rē'spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RESPONDENCE.] (*Commercial Law*) A loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself. *Bouvier.*

Re-spon'sal (rē-spŏn'sȧl), *a.* Answerable. [*Obs.*]

Re-spon'sal, *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsalis.*] **1.** One who is answerable or responsible. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

2. Response. [*Obs.*] *Brevint.*

Re-sponse' (rē-spŏns'), *n.* [OF. *response, respons*, F. *réponse*, from L. *responsum*, from *respondere*. See RESPOND.] **1.** The act of responding.

2. An answer or reply. Specifically: (*a*) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *I. Watts.* (*b*) (*Eccl.*) The answer of the people or congregation to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. (*c*) (*R. C. Ch.*) A kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of the office. (*d*) (*Mus.*) A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part on the fifth above or fourth below. *Busby.*

Re-sponse'less, *a.* Giving no response.

Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *responsabilité.*] **1.** The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation.

2. That for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the *responsibilities* of power.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying.

Re-spon'si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsable.* See RESPOND.] **1.** Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the court for his conduct in the office.

2. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise; as, to have a *responsible* man for surety.

3. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability on the part of the person concerned; as, a *responsible* office.

Syn. — Accountable; answerable; amenable.

— Re-spon'si-ble-ness, *n.* — **Re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

Re-spon'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *responsio.* See RESPOND.] **1.** The act of answering. [*Obs.*]

2. (*University of Oxford*) The first university examination; — called also *little go.* See under LITTLE, *a.*

Re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsif.*] **1.** That responds; ready or inclined to respond.

2. Suited to something else; correspondent.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

3. Responsible. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

— Re-spon'sive-ly, *adv.* — **Re-spon'sive-ness,** *n.*

Re'spon-so'ri-al (rē'spŏn-sō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Responsory; antiphonal. *J. H. Newman.*

Re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing or making answer; answering. *Johnson.*

Re-spon'so-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *responsorium.*] **1.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking, in church service. (*b*) A versicle sung in answer to the priest, or as a refrain.

Which, if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into *responsories*, and beget another liturgy. *Milton.*

2. (*Eccl.*) An antiphonary; a response book.

Rest (rĕst), *v. t.* [For *arrest.*] To arrest. [*Obs.*]

Rest, *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst*, rest; akin to D. *rust*, G. *rast*, OHG. *rasta*, Dan. & Sw. *rast* rest, repose, Icel. *röst* the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. *rasta* a mile, also to Goth. *razn* house, Icel. *rann*, and perhaps to G. *ruhe* rest, repose, AS. *rūw*, Gr. ἐρωή. Cf. RANSACK.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor; tranquillity; as, *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind. *Chaucer.*

Sleep give thee all his *rest!* *Shak.*

2. Hence, freedom from everything which wearies or disturbs; peace; security.

And the land had *rest* fourscore years. *Judges* iii. 30.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, poetically, death.

How sleep the brave who sink to *rest*,
By all their country's wishes blest. *Collins.*

4. That on which anything rests or leans for support; as, a *rest* in a lathe, for supporting the cutting tool or steadying the work.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings* vi. 6.

5. (*Anc. Armor*) A projection from the right side of the cuirass, serving to support the but of the lance.

Their visors closed, their lances in the *rest.* *Dryden.*

6. A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as in an inn, or permanently, as in an abode. "Halfway houses and travelers' *rests.*" *J. H. Newman.*

In dust our final *rest*, and native home. *Milton.*

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest* and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. *Deut.* xii. 9.

7. (*Pros.*) A short pause in reading verse; a cæsura.

8. The striking of a balance at regular intervals in a running account. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual *rests.*" *Abbott.*

9. A set or game at tennis. [*Obs.*]

10. (*Mus.*) Silence in music or in one of its parts; the name of the character that stands for such silence. They are named as notes are, *whole, half, quarter*, etc.

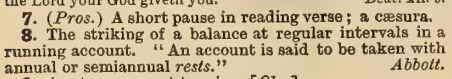

Whole. Half. Quarters. Eighth. Sixteenth. Thirty-second. Sixty-fourth.

RESTS.

Rest house, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary. [*India*] — **To set, or To set up, one's rest,** to have a settled determination; — from an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

Syn. — Cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; repose; slumber; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace. — REST, REPOSE. *Rest* is a ceasing from labor or exertion; *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. The words are commonly interchangeable.

Rest (rĕst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTING.] [AS. *restan.* See REST, *n.*] **1.** To cease from action or motion, especially from action which has caused weariness; to desist from labor or exertion.

God . . . *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest.* *Ex.* xxiii. 12.

2. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still.

There *rest*, if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*

3. To lie; to repose; to recline; to lean; as, to *rest* on a couch.

4. To stand firm; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal.

5. To sleep; to slumber; hence, poetically, to be dead.

Fancy . . . then retires
Into her private cell when Nature *rests.* *Milton.*

6. To lean in confidence; to trust; to rely; to repose without anxiety; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.

On him I *rested*, after long debate,
And not without considering, fixed my fate. *Dryden.*

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To *rest* in Heaven's determination. *Addison.*

To rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it *rests with* him to decide.

Rest, *v. t.* **1.** To lay or place at rest; to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place, as on a support; to cause to lean.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

Rest, *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain; pref. *re-* re- + *stare* to stand, stay. See STAND, and cf. ARREST, RESTIVE.] (With the definite article.) **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder; residue.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and, for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; the remainder; others. "Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Armed like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*

3. (*Com.*) A surplus held as a reserved fund by a bank to equalize its dividends, etc.; in the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Remainder; overplus; surplus; remnant; residue; reserve; others.

Rest, *v. i.* [F. *rester.* See REST remainder.] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

The affairs of men *rest* still uncertain. *Shak.*

Re-stag'nant (rē-stăg'nant), *a.* [L. *restagnans*, p. pr.] Stagnant; motionless. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-stag'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *restagnare* to overflow.] To stagnate; to cease to flow. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Re'stag-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *restagnatio* an inundation.] Stagnation. [*Obs.*]

Res'tant (rĕs'tant), *a.* [L. *restans*, p. pr. of *restare*: cf. F. *restant.* See REST remainder.] (*Bot.*) Persistent.

Re-state' (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* To state anew. *Palfrey.*

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rant; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer.* See RESTORE.] An eating house.

Res'tau-rate (rĕs'tą-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *restauratus*, p. p. of *restaurare.* See RESTORE.] To restore. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Re'stau-ra'teur'** (rĕ'stō'rą'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] The keeper of a restaurant.

Res'tau-ra'tion (rĕs'tą-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *restauratio*, fr. *restaurare.*] Restoration. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Re-stem' (rē-stĕm'), *v. t.* **1.** To force back against the current; as, to *restem* their backward course. *Shak.*

[illegible] against; as, to *restem* a current.

[illegible] Being at rest; quiet. *Shak.*

[illegible] toil, trouble, etc.

[illegible] death I cry. *Shak.*

— **Re-stem'ly,** *adv.* — **Re-stem'ness,** *n.*

Res'tharrow [illegible], *n.* (*Bot.*) A European leguminous plant [illegible], tough roots.

Res'tiff [illegible]

Res'tiff, *n.* A restive or stubborn horse. [*Obs.*]

Res'tiff-ness, *n.* Restiveness. [*Obs.*]

Res'ti-form (rĕs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form.*] (*Anat.*) Formed like a rope; — applied especially to several ropelike bundles or masses of fibers on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata.

Rest'i-ly (rĕst'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a resty manner. [*Obs.*]

Re-stinction (rē-stĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *restinctio.* See RESTINGUISH.] Act of quenching or extinguishing. [*Obs.*]

Rest'i-ness (rĕst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being resty; sluggishness. [*Obs.*]

The snake by *restiness* and lying still all winter. *Holland.*

Rest'ing, *a.* & *n.* from REST, *v. t.* & *i.*

Resting spore (*Bot.*), a spore in certain orders of algæ, which remains quiescent, retaining its vitality, for long periods of time. *C. E. Bessey.*

Re-stin'guish (rē-stĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *restinguere, restinctum*; pref. *re-* re- + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench or extinguish. [*Obs.*] *R. Field.*

Res'ti-tute (rĕs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restitutus*, p. p. of *restituere*; pref. *re-* re- + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] To restore to a former state. [*R.*] *Dyer.*

Res'ti-tute, *n.* That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. [*R.*]

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *restitution*, L. *restitutio.* See RESTITUTE, *v.*] **1.** The act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

A *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown. *Spenser.*

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*

2. That which is offered or given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; compensation.

3. (*Physics*) The act of returning to, or recovering, a former state; as, the *restitution* of an elastic body.

4. (*Med.*) The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Syn. — Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

Res'ti-tu'tor (rĕs'tĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *restituteur.*] One who makes restitution. [*R.*]

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* [OF. *restif*, F. *rétif*, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder, and cf. RESTIFF.] **1.** Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back.

Restive or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips* (1658).

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive*, and went back. *Macaulay.*

2. Inactive; sluggish. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; refractory.

4. Uneasy; restless; averse to standing still; fidgeting about; — applied especially to horses. *Trench.*

— Rest'ive-ly, *adv.* — **Rest'ive-ness,** *n.*

Rest'less, *a.* [AS. *restleás.*] **1.** Never resting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child. *Chaucer.* "*Restless* revolution day by day." *Milton.*

2. Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; averse to repose or quiet; eager for change; discontented; as, *restless* schemers; *restless* ambition; *restless* subjects. "*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range." *Dryden.*

3. Deprived of rest or sleep.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night. *Dryden.*

4. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.

5. Not affording rest; as, a *restless* chair. *Cowper.*

Restless thrush. (*Zoöl.*) See GRINDER, 3.

Syn. — Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; unsettled; roving; wandering.

— Rest'less-ly, *adv.* — **Rest'less-ness,** *n.*

Re-stor'a-ble (rē-stōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being restored; capable of being reclaimed; as, *restorable* land. *Swift.* — **Re-stor'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Re-stor'al (-ȧl), *n.* Restoration. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *restauracion*, F. *restauration*, fr. L. *restauratio.* See RESTORE.] **1.** The act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition; the fact of being restored; renewal; reëstablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

2. The state of being restored; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, *restoration* from sickness.

3. That which is restored or renewed.

The Restoration (*Eng. Hist.*), the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy. — **Universal restoration** (*Theol.*), the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

Syn. — Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; reinstatement; reëstablishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation.

Res'to-ra'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A Restorationist.

Res'to-ra'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrines of the Restorationists.

Res'to-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God; a Universalist.

Re-stor'a-tive (rē-stōr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *restauratif.*] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore.

Destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton.*

Re-stor'a-tive, *n.* Something which serves to restore; especially, a restorative medicine. *Arbuthnot.*

Re-stor'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a restorative manner.

Res'to-ra'tor (rĕs'tō-rā'tẽr), *n.* A restaurateur.

Re-stor'a-to-ry (rē-stōr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Restorative. [*R.*]

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *store.*] To store again; as, the goods taken out were *re-stored.*

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTORED (rē-stōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTORING.] [OE. *restoren*, OF. *restorer*, F. *restaurer*, fr. L. *restaurare*; pref. *re-* re- + an unused word; cf. Gr. σταυρός an upright pale or stake, Skr. *sthāvara* fixed, firm. Cf. RESTAURANT, STORE.] **1.** To bring back to its former state; to bring back from a state of ruin, decay, disease, or the like; to repair; to renew; to recover. "To *restore* and to build Jerusalem." *Dan.* ix. 25.

Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

And his hand was *restored* whole as the other. *Mark* iii. 5.

2. To give or bring back, as that which has been lost, or taken away; to bring back to the owner; to replace.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*

The father banished virtue shall *restore.* *Dryden.*

3. To renew; to reëstablish; as, to *restore* harmony among those who are at variance.

4. To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. *Ex.* xxii. 1.

5. To make good; to make amends for.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored*, and sorrows end. *Shak.*

6. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, etc. (*b*) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated; as, to *restore* a ruined building, city, or the like.

Syn. — To return; replace; refund; repay; reinstate; rebuild; reëstablish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *n.* Restoration. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-stor'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, restores.

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTRAINED (-strānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTRAINING.] [OE. *restreinen*, F. *restreindre*, fr. L. *restringere, restrictum;* pref. *re-* re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See STRAIN, *v. t.*, and cf. RESTRICT.] **1.** To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to keep down; to curb.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*

2. To draw back tightly, as a rein. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; to confine; to restrict. *Trench.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *I. Watts.*

5. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou *restrainest* prayer before God. *Job* xv. 4.

Syn. — To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; restrict; limit; confine.

Re-strain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being restrained; controllable. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-strain'ed-ly, *adv.* With restraint. *Hammond.*

Re-strain'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, restrains.

Re-strain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of restraining.

Re-straint' (rē-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restraincte*, fr. *restraindre*, F. *restreint*, p. p. of *restraindre, restreindre.* See RESTRAIN.] **1.** The act or process of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical or mental.

No man was altogether above the *restraints* of law, and no man altogether below its protection. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being restrained.

3. That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction.

For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides. *Milton.*

Syn. — Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

Re-strength'en (rē-strĕngth'n), *v. t.* To strengthen again; to fortify anew.

Re-strict' (rē-strĭkt'), *a.* [L. *restrictus*, p. p. of *restringere.* See RESTRAIN.] Restricted. [*Obs.*]

Re-strict', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTRICTING.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

Syn. — To limit; bound; circumscribe; restrain; repress; curb; coerce.

Re-stric'tion (rē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *restriction*, L. *restrictio.*] **1.** The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. That which restricts; limitation; restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.

Re-stric'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Restrictive. [*R.*]

Re-strict'ive (rē-strĭkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *restrictif.*] **1.** Serving or tending to restrict; limiting; as, a *restrictive* particle; *restrictive* laws of trade.

2. Astringent or styptic in effect. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

— Re-strict'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Re-strict'ive-ness**, *n.*

Re-stringe' (rē-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTRINGED (-strĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTRINGING (-strĭn'jĭng).] [L. *restringere.* See RESTRAIN.] To confine; to contract; to astringe. [*Obs.*]

Re-strin'gen-cy (-strĭn'jen-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

Re-strin'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *restringens*, p. pr.; cf. F. *restringent.*] Restringing; astringent; styptic. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A restringent medicine. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Re-strive' (rē-strīv'), *v. i.* To strive anew.

Rest'y (rĕst'ȳ), *a.* Disposed to rest; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; also, restive. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Where the master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers. *Milton.*

Re'sub-jec'tion, *n.* A second subjection.

Re'sub-lime' (rē'sŭb-līm'), *v. t.* To sublime again. *Newton.* **— Re-sub'li-ma'tion** (rē-sŭb'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Re'su-da'tion (rē'sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resudare* to sweat again. See SUDATION.] Act of sweating again.

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESULTING.] [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare, resultatum*, to spring or leap back, v. intens. fr. *resilire.* See RESILE.] **1.** To leap back; to rebound. [*Obs.*]

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound. *Pope.*

2. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to have consequences; — followed by *in;* as, this measure will *result* in good or in evil.

3. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

Resulting trust (*Law*), a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party granting an estate. The phrase is also applied to a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc. *Bouvier.* — **Resulting use** (*Law*), a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and thence returns to him who raised it. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — To proceed; spring; rise; arise; ensue; terminate.

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *n.* **1.** A flying back; resilience. [*Obs.*]

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return or the *result* of the string. *Bacon.*

2. That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; as, the *result* of a course of action; the *result* of a mathematical operation.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick *result.* *Milton.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolve; a decree.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpet's regal sound the great *result.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event. See EFFECT.

Re-sult'ance (-*ans*), *n.* The act of resulting; that which results; a result. *Donne.*

Re-sult'ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *resultans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *résultant.*] Resulting or issuing from a combination; existing or following as a result or consequence.

Resultant force *or* **motion** (*Mech.*), a force which is the result of two or more forces acting conjointly, or a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined. See *Composition of forces*, under COMPOSITION.

Re-sult'ant, *n.* That which results. Specifically: (*a*) (*Mech.*) A resultant force or motion. (*b*) (*Math.*) An eliminant.

The *resultant* of *n* homogeneous general functions of *n* variables is that function of their coefficients which, equaled to zero, expresses in the simplest terms the condition of the possibility of their existence. *Sylvester.*

Re-sult'ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *resultatus*, p. p.] A result. [*Obs.*] "The *resultate* of their counsel." *Bacon.*

Re-sult'ful (-ful), *a.* Having results or effects.

Re-sult'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Resultant. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Re-sult'less, *a.* Being without result; as, *resultless* investigations.

Re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or admitting of, being resumed. *Sir M. Hale.*

‖ **Ré'su-mé'** (rā'zu-mā'), *n.* [F. See RESUME.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

The excellent little *résumé* thereof in Dr. Landsborough's book. *C. Kingsley.*

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESUMED (-zūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESUMING.] [L. *resumere, resumptum;* pref. *re-* re- + *sumere* to take: cf. F. *résumer.* See ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1.** To take back.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Perhaps God will *resume* the blessing he has bestowed ere he attains the age of manhood. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To enter upon, or take up again.

Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again; to recommence, as something which has been interrupted; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse.

Re-sum'mon (rē-sŭm'mŭn), *v. t.* To summon again.

Re-sum'mons (-mŭnz), *n.* A second summons.

Re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *résumption*, L. *resumptio* restoration, recovery, fr. *resumere.* See RESUME.] **1.** The act of resuming; as, the *resumption* of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.

2. (*Eng. Law*) The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error.

Re-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *resumptivus* restorative.] Taking back; resuming, or tending toward resumption; as, *resumptive* measures.

Re-su'pi-nate (rē-sū'pĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, p. p. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] Inverted in position; appearing to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of the orchis and the leaves of some plants.

Re-su'pi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Resupinate.

Re-su'pi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate, or reversed.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re'su-pine' (rē'sŭ-pīn'), *a.* [L. *resupinus;* pref. *re-* re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back; supine; hence, careless. *Sir K. Digby.*

He spake, and, downward swayed, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper.*

Re'sup-ply' (rē'sŭp-plī'), *v. t.* To supply again.

Re-sur'gence (rē-sûr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection.

Re-sur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *resurgere.* See RESURRECTION.] Rising again, as from the dead. *Coleridge.*

Re-sur'gent, *n.* One who rises again, as from the dead. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

Res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭr-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] **1.** To take from the grave; to disinter. [*Slang*]

2. To reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view (that which was forgotten or lost). [*Slang*]

Res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résurrection*, L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere, resurrectum*, to rise again; pref. *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See SOURCE.] **1.** A rising again; the resumption of vigor.

2. Especially, the rising again from the dead; the resumption of life by the dead; as, the *resurrection* of Jesus Christ; the general *resurrection* of all the dead at the Day of Judgment.

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth. *Milton.*

3. State of being risen from the dead; future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 30.

4. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.

I am the *resurrection*, and the life. *John* xi. 25.

Cross of the resurrection, a slender cross with a pennant floating from the junction of the bars. — **Resurrection plant** (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of *Selaginella* (as *S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), flowerless plants which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but revive and expand again when moistened. The name is sometimes also given to the rose of Jericho. See under ROSE.

Res'ur-rec'tion-ist (rĕz'ŭr-rĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who steals bodies from the grave, as for dissection. [*Slang*]

Res'ur-rec'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To raise from the dead. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Re'sur-vey' (rē'sûr-vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

Re-sur'vey (rē-sûr'vā), *n.* A second or new survey.

Re-sus'ci-ta-ble (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of resuscitation; as, *resuscitable* plants. *Boyle.*

Re-sus'ci-tant (-*tant*), *n.* One who, or that which, resuscitates. Also used adjectively.

Re-sus'ci-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p. of *resuscitare;* pref. *re-* re- + *suscitare* to raise, rouse. See SUSCITATE.] Restored to life. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

Re-sus'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESUSCITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESUSCITATING.] To revivify; to revive; especially, to recover or restore from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

Re-sus'ci-tate, *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

These projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate.* *J. S. Mill.*

Re-sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resuscitatio.*] The act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated.

The subject of *resuscitation* by his sorceries. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

Re-sus'ci-ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, resuscitates.

Ret (rĕt), *v. t.* See ARET. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ret, *v. t.* [Akin to *rot.*] To prepare for use, as flax, by separating the fibers from the woody part by a process of soaking, macerating, and other treatment. *Ure.*

Re-ta'ble (rē-tā'b'l), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A shelf behind the altar, for display of lights, vases of flowers, etc.

Re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* [F. *retaille* piece cut off, shred, paring, or OF. *retail*, from *retailler.* See RETAIL, *v.*] The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opposed to *wholesale;* sometimes, the sale of commodities at second hand.

Re'tail, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities; as a *retail* trade; a *retail* grocer.

Re-tail' (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETAILED (-tāld'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAILING.] [Cf. F. *retailler* to cut again; pref. *re-* re- + *tailler* to cut. See RETAIL, *n.*, TAILOR, and cf. DETAIL.] **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

2. To sell at second hand. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Pope.*

3. To distribute in small portions or at second hand; to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to report; as, to *retail* slander. "To whom I will *retail* my conquest won." *Shak.*

He is wit's peddler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassails. *Shak.*

Re-tail'er (rē-tāl'ēr, *commonly* rē'tāl-ēr *in U. S.;* 277), *n.* One who retails anything; as, a *retailer* of merchandise; a *retailer* of gossip.

Re-tail'ment (rē-tāl'ment), *n.* The act of retailing.

Re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAINING.] [F. *retenir*, L. *retinere;* pref. *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep. See TENABLE, and cf. REIN of a bridle, RETENTION, RETINUE.] **1.** To continue to hold; to keep in possession; not to lose, part with, or dismiss; to restrain from departure, escape, or the like. "Thy shape invisible *retain.*" *Shak.*

Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

2. To keep in pay; to employ by a preliminary fee paid; to hire; to engage; as, to *retain* a counselor.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison.*

3. To restrain; to prevent. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Retaining wall (*Arch. & Engin.*), a wall built to keep any movable backing, or a bank of sand or earth, in its place; — called also *retain wall.*

Syn. — To keep; hold; restrain. See KEEP.

Re-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To belong; to pertain. [*Obs.*]

A somewhat languid relish, *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*

2. To keep; to continue; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Re-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Re-tain'al (-*al*), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Re-tain'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, retains.

2. One who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a hanger-on.

3. Hence, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Cowell.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of a client by which he engages a lawyer or counselor to manage his cause. (*b*) The act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right. (*c*) A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or to prevent his being employed

by the opposing party in the case; — called also *retaining fee.* *Bouvier. Blackstone.*

5. The act of keeping dependents, or the state of being in dependence. *Bacon.*

Re-tain'ment (rē-tān'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention. *Dr. H. More.*

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To take or receive again.

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Re-tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

Re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETALIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETALIATING.] [L. *retaliatus*, p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate; pref. *re-* re- + a word akin to *talio* talion, retaliation. Cf. TALION.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind; to return evil for (evil). [Now seldom used except in a bad sense.]

One ambassador sent word to the duke's son that his visit should be *retaliated.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

Re-tal'i-ate, *v. i.* To return like for like; specifically, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Re-tal'i-a'tion (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of retaliating, or of returning like for like; retribution; now, specifically, the return of evil for evil; *e. g.*, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

God . . . takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

Syn. — Requital; reprisal; retribution; punishment.

Re-tal'i-a-tive (-ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Same as RETALIATORY.

Re-tal'i-a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to, or involving, retaliation; retaliative; as, *retaliatory* measures.

Re-tard' (rē-tärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETARDING.] [L. *retardare, retardatum;* pref. *re-* re- + *tardare* to make slow, to delay, fr. *tardus* slow: cf. F. *retarder.* See TARDY.] **1.** To keep delaying; to continue to hinder; to prevent from progress; to render more slow in progress; to impede; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship; — opposed to *accelerate.*

2. To put off; to postpone; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations.

Syn. — To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; postpone; defer.

Re-tard', *v. i.* To stay back. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-tard', *n.* Retardation; delay.

Retard, *or* Age, of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself. It is found, in general, that any particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before, and which is said to correspond to it. The *retard of the tide* is thus distinguished from the *lunitidal interval.* See under RETARDATION. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *retardatio:* cf. F. *retardation.*] **1.** The act of retarding; hindrance; the act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; — opposed to *acceleration.*

The *retardations* of our fluent motion. *De Quincey.*

2. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction.

Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Mus.*) The keeping back of an approaching consonant chord by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into the intermediate chord which follows; — differing from *suspension* by resolving upwards instead of downwards.

4. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay.

Retardation of the tide. (*a*) The lunitidal interval, or the hour angle of the moon at the time of high tide at any port; the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high tide next following. (*b*) The age of the tide; the retard of the tide. See under RETARD, *n.*

Re-tard'a-tive (rē-tärd'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *retardatif.*] Tending, or serving, to retard.

Re-tard'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, retards.

Re-tard'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *retardement.*] The act of retarding; retardation. *Cowley.*

Retch (rĕch *or* rēch; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETCHED (rĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETCHING.] [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat, hawk, fr. *hraca* throat; akin to G. *rachen,* and perhaps to E. *rack* neck.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting. [Written also *reach.*]

Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching.*) *Byron.*

Retch, *v. t. & i.* [See RECK.] To care for; to heed; to reck. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Retch'less, *a.* Careless; reckless. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.* — **Retch'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Retch'less-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Re'te** (rē'tē), *n.* [L., a net.] (*Anat.*) A net or network; a plexus; particularly, a network of blood vessels or nerves, or a part resembling a network.

Re-te'cious (rē-tē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rete* a net.] Resembling network; retiform.

Re-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retegere, retectum,* to uncover; pref. *re-* + *tegere* to cover.] Act of disclosing or uncovering something concealed. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-tell' (rē-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Ret'ene (rĕt'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* pine resin.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline hydrocarbon, polymeric with benzene. It is extracted from pine tar, and is also found in certain fossil resins.

Re-tent' (rē-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *retentum,* fr. *retentus,* p. p. See RETAIN.] That which is retained. *Hickok.*

Re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio:* cf. F. *rétention.* See RETAIN.] **1.** The act of retaining, or the state of being retained.

2. The power of retaining; retentiveness.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention.* *Shak.*

3. That which contains something, as a tablet; a means of preserving impressions. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. The act of withholding; restraint; reserve. *Shak.*

5. Place of custody or confinement.

6. (*Law*) The right of withholding a debt, or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming the right be duly paid; a lien. *Erskine. Craig.*

Retention cyst (*Med.*), a cyst produced by obstruction of a duct leading from a secreting organ and the consequent retention of the natural secretions.

Re-ten'tive (rē-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétentif.*] Having power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

Re-ten'tive, *n.* That which retains or confines; a restraint. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re-ten'tive-ly, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Re-ten'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being retentive.

Re'ten-tiv'i-ty (rē'tĕn-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force; as, the *retentivity* of a magnet.

‖ **Re-ten'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [L., a retainer.] (*Zoöl.*) A muscle which serves to retain an organ or part in place, esp. when retracted. See *Illust.* of PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

Re'te-pore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* [L. *rete* a net + *porus* pore.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of bryozoans of the genus *Retepora.* They form delicate calcareous corals, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds.

Retepore. Nat. size.

Re-tex' (rē-tĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *retexere,* lit., to unweave; pref. *re-* re- + *texere* to weave.] To annul, as orders. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Re-tex'ture (rē-tĕks'tŭr; 135), *n.* The act of weaving or forming again. *Carlyle.*

Reth'or (rĕth'ŏr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhéteur.* See RHETOR.] A rhetorician; a careful writer. [*Obs.*]

If a *rethor* couthe fair endite. *Chaucer.*

Reth'o-ryke (-ō-rīk), *n.* Rhetoric. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Re'ti-a'ri-us** (rē'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *rete* a net.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A gladiator armed with a net for entangling his adversary and a trident for despatching him.

Re'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-ā-rў), *n.* [See RETIARIUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any spider which spins webs to catch its prey.

2. A retiarius.

Re'ti-a-ry, *a.* [Cf. LL. *retiarius.*] **1.** Netlike.

This work is in *retiary,* or hanging textures. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Constructing or using a web, or net, to catch prey; — said of certain spiders.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic. *Coleridge.*

Ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sens), *n.* [L. *reticentia:* cf. F. *réticence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being reticent, or keeping silence; the state of holding one's tongue; refraining to speak of that which is suggested; uncommunicativeness.

Such fine reserve and noble *reticence.* *Tennyson.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

Ret'i-cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Reticence.

Ret'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens,* p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent. See TACIT.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; uncommunicative.

Ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] **1.** A small net.

2. A reticule. See RETICULE, 2. [*R.*]

Re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *réticulaire.* See RETICULE.] **1.** Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices; retiform; as, *reticular* cartilage; a *reticular* leaf.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a reticulum.

‖ **Re-tic'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETICULAR.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of rhizopods in which the pseudopodia are more or less slender and coalesce at certain points, forming irregular meshes. It includes the shelled Foraminifera, together with some groups which lack a true shell.

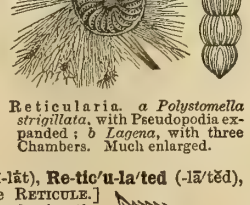

Reticularia. *a Polystomella strigillata,* with Pseudopodia expanded; *b Lagena,* with three Chambers. Much enlarged.

Re-tic'u-la'ri-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Reticularia.

Re-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a reticular manner.

Re-tic'u-late (rē-tĭk'ŭ-lāt), **Re-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *reticulatus.* See RETICULE.] **1.** Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; as, a *reticulated* structure.

2. Having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf; a *reticulated* surface; a *reticulated* wing of an insect.

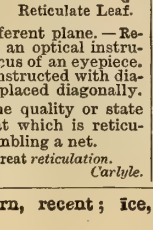

Reticulate Leaf.

Reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set in a different plane. — Reticulated micrometer, a micrometer for an optical instrument, consisting of a reticule in the focus of an eyepiece. — Reticulated work (*Masonry*), work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.

Re-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; an organization resembling a net.

The particular net you occupy in the great *reticulation.* *Carlyle.*

Ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule,* L. *reticulum,* dim. of *rete* a net. Cf. RETINA, RETICLE.] **1.** A little bag, originally of network; a woman's workbag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand. *De Quincey.*

2. A system of wires or lines in the focus of a telescope or other instrument; a reticle.

‖ **Re-tic'u-lo'sa** (rē-tĭk'ŭ-lō'sà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as RETICULARIA.

Re-tic'u-lose' (rē-tĭk'ŭ-lōs'), *a.* Forming a network; characterized by a reticulated structure.

Reticulose rhizopod (*Zoöl.*), a rhizopod in which the pseudopodia blend together and form irregular meshes.

‖ **Re-tic'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* RETICULA (-là). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells; — also called the *honeycomb stomach.* (*b*) The neuroglia.

Ret'i-form (rĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + *-form:* cf. F. *rétiforme.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nà), *n.* [NL., from L. *rete* a net. Cf. RETICULE.] (*Anat.*) The delicate membrane by which the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in which the fibers of the optic nerve terminate. See EYE.

☞ The fibers of the optic nerve and the retinal blood vessels spread out upon the front surface of the retina, while the sensory layer (called *Jacob's membrane*), containing the rods and cones, is on the back side, next the choroid coat.

‖ **Ret'i-nac'u-lum** (-năk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* RETINACULA (-là). [L., a holdfast, a band. See RETAIN.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A connecting band; a frænum; as, the *retinacula* of the ileocæcal and ileocolic valves. (*b*) One of the annular ligaments which hold the tendons close to the bones at the larger joints, as at the wrist and ankle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the retractor muscles of the proboscis of certain worms.

3. (*Bot.*) A small gland or process to which bodies are attached; as, the glandular *retinacula* to which the pollinia of orchids are attached, or the hooks which support the seeds in many acanthaceous plants.

Ret'i-nal (rĕt'ĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the retina.

Retinal purple (*Physiol. Chem.*), the visual purple.

Re-tin'a-lite (rē-tĭn'à-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A translucent variety of serpentine, of a honey yellow or greenish yellow color, having a waxy resinlike luster.

Ret'in-as'phalt (rĕt'ĭn-ăs'fălt *or* -ăs-fălt'), *n.* [Gr. ‖ **Ret'in-as-phal'tum** (rĕt'ĭn-ăs-făl'tŭm), *ῥητίνη* resin + *ἄσφαλτος* asphalt.] (*Min.*) Retinite.

Ret'i-nerved' (rĕt'ĭ-nĕrvd'), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Having reticulated veins.

‖ **Ret'i-ne'um** (rĕt'ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* RETINEA (-à). [NL. See RETINA.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of the eye of an invertebrate which corresponds in function with the retina of a vertebrate.

Re-tin'ic (rē-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin.] (*Min. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to resin; derived from resin; specifically, designating an acid found in certain fossil resins and hydrocarbons.

Ret'i-nite (rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin: cf. F. *rétinite.*] (*Min.*) An inflammable mineral resin, usually of a yellowish brown color, found in roundish masses, sometimes with coal.

Ret'i-ni'tis (rĕt'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. NL. & E. *retina* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the retina.

Ret'i-noid (rĕt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *-oid.*] Resinlike, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Ret'i-nol (-nōl), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon oil obtained by the distillation of resin, — used in printers' ink.

‖ **Ret'i-noph'o-ra** (-nŏf'ŏ-rà), *n.; pl.* RETINOPHORÆ (-rē). [NL., fr. NL. & E. *retina* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of two to four united cells which occupy the axial part of the ocelli, or ommatidia, of the eyes of invertebrates, and contain the terminal nerve fibrillæ. See *Illust.* under OMMATIDIUM.

Ret'i-noph'o-ral (-ral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to retinophoræ.

Ret'i-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Retina* + *-scopy.*] (*Physiol.*) The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū; 277), *n.* [OE. *retenue,* OF. *retenue,* fr. *retenir* to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

Others of your insolent *retinue.* *Shak.*
What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain? *Milton.*

To have at one's retinue, to keep or employ as a retainer; to retain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Re-tin'u-la** (rē-tĭn'ŭ-là), *n.; pl.* RETINULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of NL. & E. *retina.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the group of pigmented cells which surround the retinophoræ of invertebrates. See *Illust.* under OMMATIDIUM.

Re-tin'u-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having, or characterized by, retinulæ.

Ret'i-ped (rĕt'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *rete* a net + *pes, pedis,* a foot: cf. F. *rétipède.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird having small polygonal scales covering the tarsi.

Re-tir'a-cy (rē-tīr'à-sў), *n.* Retirement; — mostly used in a jocose or burlesque way. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

What one of our great men used to call dignified *retiracy.* *C. A. Bristed.*

Ret'i-rade' (rĕt'ĭ-rād'), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *retirada* retreat. See RETIRE.] (*Fort.*) A kind of retrenchment, as in the body of a bastion, which may be disputed inch by inch after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces which make a reëntering angle.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETIRED (-tīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETIRING.] [F. *retirer;* pref. *re-* re- +

tirer to draw. See TIRADE.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away; — sometimes used reflexively.

He . . . *retired* himself, his wife, and children into a forest. *Sir P. Sidney.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up and pay; as, to *retire* bonds; to *retire* a note.

3. To cause to retire; specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. i.* **1.** To go back or return; to draw back or away; to keep aloof; to withdraw or retreat, as from observation; to go into privacy; as, to *retire* to his home; to *retire* from the world, or from notice.

To Una back he cast him to *retire*. *Spenser.*

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth *retire*. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; to withdraw for safety or pleasure; as, to *retire* from battle.

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. *2 Sam.* xi. 15.

3. To withdraw from a public station, or from business; as, having made a large fortune, he *retired*.

And from Britannia's public posts *retire*. *Addison.*

4. To recede; to fall or bend back; as, the shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

5. To go to bed; as, he usually *retires* early.

Syn. — To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; retreat; retrocede.

Re-tire', *n.* **1.** The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; also, a place to which one retires. [*Obs.*]

The battle and the *retire* of the English succors. *Bacon.*

[Eve] discover'd soon the place of her *retire*. *Milton.*

2. (*Mil.*) A call sounded on a bugle, announcing to skirmishers that they are to retire, or fall back.

Re-tired' (rē-tīrd'), *a.* **1.** Private; secluded; quiet; as, a *retired* life; a person of *retired* habits.

A *retired* part of the peninsula. *Hawthorne.*

2. Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a *retired* officer; a *retired* physician.

Retired flank (*Fort.*), a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. — **Retired list** (*Mil. & Naval*), a list of officers, who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive a specified amount of pay from the government.

— Re-tired'ly, *adv.* — **Re-tired'ness**, *n.*

Re-tire'ment (rē-tīr'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *retirement*.] **1.** The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; withdrawal; seclusion; as, the *retirement* of an officer.

O, blest *Retirement*, friend of life's decline. *Goldsmith.*

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books. *Thomson.*

2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode. [*Archaic*]

This coast full of princely *retirements* for the sumptuousness of their buildings and nobleness of the plantations. *Evelyn.*

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*

Syn. — Solitude; withdrawment; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Re-tir'er (-tīr'ẽr), *n.* One who retires.

Re-tir'ing, *a.* **1.** Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.

2. Of or pertaining to retirement; causing retirement; suited to, or belonging to, retirement.

Retiring board (*Mil.*), a board of officers who consider and report upon the alleged incapacity of an officer for active service. — **Retiring pension**, a pension granted to a public officer on his retirement from office or service.

Ret'i-stene (rĕt'ĭ-stēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline hydrocarbon produced indirectly from retene.

‖ **Ret'i-te'læ** (rĕt'ĭ-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rete* a net + *tela* a web.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of spiders which spin irregular webs; — called also *Retitelariæ*.

Re-told' (rē-tōld'), *imp. & p. p.* of RETELL.

Re-tor'sion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Same as RETORTION.

Re-tort' (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETORTING.] [L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere*; pref. *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist. See TORSION, and cf. RETORT, *n.*, 2.] **1.** To bend or curve back; as, a *retorted* line.

With *retorted* head, pruned themselves as they floated. *Southey.*

2. To throw back; to reverberate; to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*

3. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity.

And with *retorted* scorn his back he turned. *Milton.*

Re-tort', *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply. *Pope.*

Re-tort', *n.* [See RETORT, *v. t.*] **1.** The return of, or reply to, an argument, charge, censure, incivility, taunt, or witticism; a quick and witty or severe response.

This is called the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

2. [F. *retorte* (cf. Sp. *retorta*), fr. L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere*. So named from its bent shape. See RETORT, *v. t.*] (*Chem. & the Arts*) A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a cylinder or semicylinder of cast iron for the manufacture of gas in gas works.

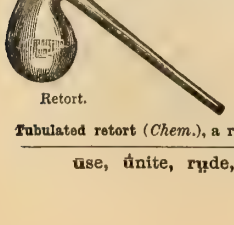

Retort.

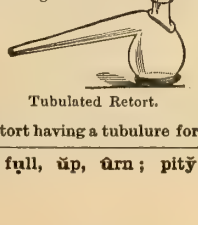

Tubulated Retort.

Tubulated retort (*Chem.*), a retort having a tubulure for the introduction or removal of the substances which are to be acted upon.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — RETORT, REPARTEE. A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the arguments, censure, or derision he had thrown out. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive remark.

Re-tort'er (rē-tôrt'ẽr), *n.* One who retorts.

Re-tor'tion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétorsion*. See RETORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of retorting or throwing back; reflection or turning back. [Written also *retorsion*.]

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Law*) Retaliation. *Wharton.*

Re-tort'ive (rē-tôrt'ĭv), *a.* Containing retort.

Re-toss' (rē-tŏs'; 115), *v. t.* To toss back or again.

Re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *touch*: cf. F. *retoucher*.] **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to revise; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay.

2. (*Photog.*) To correct or change, as a negative, by handwork.

Re-touch', *n.* (*Fine Arts*) A partial reworking, as of a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

Re-touch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who retouches.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *trace*: cf. F. *retracer*. Cf. RETRACT.] **1.** To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

2. To go back, in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.

3. To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing; to draw again.

Re-tract' (rē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRACTING.] [F. *rétracter*, L. *retractare, retractatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere, retractum*, to draw back. See RETREAT.]

1. To draw back; to draw up or shorten; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; to *retract* a muscle.

2. To withdraw; to recall; to disavow; to recant; to take back; as, to *retract* an accusation or an assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry as I ever made it. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

3. To take back, as a grant or favor previously bestowed; to revoke. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Syn. — To recall; withdraw; rescind; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

Re-tract', *v. i.* **1.** To draw back; to draw up; as, muscles *retract* after amputation.

2. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a concession or a declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Re-tract', *n.* (*Far.*) The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

Re-tract'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractable*.] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

Re-tract'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *retractatus*, p. p. of *retractare*. See RETRACT.] To retract; to recant. [*Obs.*]

Re/trac-ta'tion (rē/trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétractation*, L. *retractatio* a revision, reconsideration.] The act of retracting what has been said; recantation.

Re-tract'i-ble (rē-trăkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Retractable.

Re-tract'ile (-īl), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractile*.] (*Physiol.*) Capable of retraction; capable of being drawn back or up; as, the claws of a cat are *retractile*.

Re-trac'tion (rē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétraction*, L. *retractio* a drawing back, hesitation.] **1.** The act of retracting, or drawing back; the state of being retracted; as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.

2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The act of retracting or shortening; as, the *retraction* of a severed muscle; the *retraction* of a sinew. (*b*) The state or condition of a part when drawn back, or towards the center of the body.

Re-tract'ive (rē-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction. — **Re-tract'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-tract'ive, *n.* That which retracts, or withdraws.

Re-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, retracts. Specifically: (*a*) In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel. (*b*) (*Surg.*) An instrument for holding apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (*c*) (*Surg.*) A bandage to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw during amputation. (*d*) (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part. See *Illust.* under PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

Re-traict' (rē-trāt'), *n.* Retreat. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-trait' (rē-trāt'), *n.* [It. *ritratto*, fr. *ritrarre* to draw back, draw, fr. L. *retrahere*. See RETRACT.] A portrait; a likeness. [*Obs.*]

Whose fair *retrait* I in my shield do bear. *Spenser.*

Re/trans-form' (rē/trănz-fôrm'), *v. t.* To transform anew or back. — **Re/trans-for-ma'tion** (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Re/trans-late' (rē/trănz-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate anew; especially, to translate back into the original language.

‖ **Re-trax'it** (rē-trăks'ĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has withdrawn. See RETRACT.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The withdrawing, or open renunciation, of a suit in court by the plaintiff, by which he forever lost his right of action. *Blackstone.*

Re-tread' (rē-trĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To tread again.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere*; pref. *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, and cf. RETRACT, RETRACE.] **1.** The act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable.

In a *retreat* he outruns any lackey. *Shak.*

2. The place to which anyone retires; a place of privacy or safety; a refuge; an asylum.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious *retreat*. *L'Estrange.*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) (*a*) The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. (*b*) The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy for the purpose of avoiding an engagement or escaping after defeat. (*c*) A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpet or bugle, at sunset (when the roll is called), or for retiring from action.

☞ A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*.

4. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A special season of solitude and silence to engage in religious exercises. (*b*) A period of several days of withdrawal from society to a religious house for exclusive occupation in the duties of devotion; as, to appoint or observe a *retreat*.

Syn. — Retirement; departure; withdrawment; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETREATING.] To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; as, the defeated army *retreated* from the field.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

Re-treat'ful (-fụl), *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. [*R.*] "Our *retreatful* flood." *Chapman.*

Re-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of retreating; specifically, the Hegira. [*R.*] *D'Urfey.*

Re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRENCHED (-trĕnchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRENCHING.] [OF. *retrenchier*, F. *retrancher*; pref. *re-* re- + CF. *trenchier*, F. *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.] **1.** To cut off; to pare away.

Thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses.

But this thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*. *Milton.*

3. To confine; to limit; to restrict. *Addison.*

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *I. Taylor.*

4. (*Fort.*) To furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions.

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

Re-trench', *v. i.* To cause or suffer retrenchment; specifically, to cut down living expenses; as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.

Re-trench'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *retranchement*.] **1.** The act or process of retrenching; as, the *retrenchment* of words in a writing.

The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can. *Walpole*

2. (*Fort.*) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the position when the enemy has gained possession of the outer work; or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain terms for a capitulation.

Syn. — Lessening; curtailment; diminution; reduction; abridgment.

Re-tri'al (rē-trī'al), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

Re-trib'ute (rē-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *retributus*, p. p. of *retribuere* to retribute; pref. *re-* + *tribuere* to bestow, assign, pay. See TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to give in return, as payment, reward, or punishment; to requite; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* just punishment to a criminal. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Locke.*

Re-trib'u-ter (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One who makes retribution.

Ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio*: cf. F. *rétribution*.] **1.** The act of retributing; repayment.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is given in repayment or compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; commonly, condign punishment for evil or wrong.

All who have their reward on earth, . . .
Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

3. Specifically, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison.*

Syn. — Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

Re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Re-trib'u-to-ry** (-trĭb'ū-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *retributorius* worthy of retribution.] Of or pertaining to retribution; of the nature of retribution; involving retribution or repayment; as, *retributive* justice; *retributory* comforts.

Re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'à-b'l), *a.* [From RETRIEVE.] That may be retrieved or recovered; admitting of retrieval. — **Re-triev'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-triev'al (-al), *n.* The act of retrieving.

Re-trieve' (rē-trēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRIEVED (-trēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRIEVING.] [OE. *retreven*, OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (*il retroeve* he finds again), F. *retrouver*; pref. *re-* re- + OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver*. See TROVER.] **1.** To find again; to recover; to regain; to restore from loss or injury; as, to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* independence.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

2. To recall; to bring back.

To *retrieve* them from their cold, trivial conceits. *Berkeley.*

3. To remedy the evil consequences of; to repair, as a loss or damage.

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*
There is much to be done . . . and much to be *retrieved.* *Burke.*

Syn. — To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

Re-trieve' (rē-trēv'), *v. i.* (*Sport.*) To discover and bring in game that has been killed or wounded; as, a dog naturally inclined to *retrieve.* *Walsh.*

Re-trieve', *n.* **1.** A seeking again; a discovery. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. The recovery of game once sprung; — an old sporting term. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Re-trieve'ment (-ment), *n.* Retrieval.

Re-triev'er (-trēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who retrieves.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A dog, or a breed of dogs, chiefly employed to retrieve, or to find and recover game birds that have been killed or wounded.

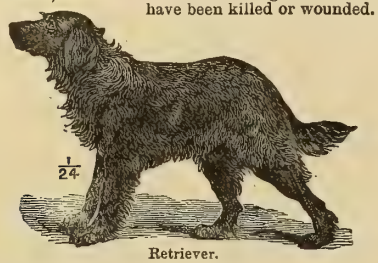

Retriever.

Re-trim' (rē-trĭm'), *v. t.* To trim again.

Ret'ri-ment (rĕt'rĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *retrimentum.*] Refuse; dregs. [*R.*]

Retro-. [L. *retro*, adv., backward, back. Cf. Re-.] A prefix or combining form signifying *backward, back;* as, *retro*act, to act backward; *retro*spect, a looking back.

Re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt' *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* [Pref. *retro-* + *act.*] To act backward, or in return; to act in opposition; to be retrospective.

Re'tro-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroaction.*] **1.** Action returned, or action backward.

2. Operation on something past or preceding.

Re'tro-act'ive (-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétroactif.*] Fitted or designed to retroact; operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. *Beddoes.*

Retroactive law *or* **statute** (*Law*), one which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Re'tro-act'ive-ly, *adv.* In a retroactive manner.

Re'tro-cede (rē'trō-sēd *or* rĕt'rō-; 277), *v. t.* [Pref. *retro-* + *cede*: cf. F. *rétrocéder.*] To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

Re'tro-cede, *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere; retro* backward, back + *cedere* to go. See Cede.] To go back.

Re'tro-ced'ent (-sĕd'ent), *a.* [L. *retrocedens*, p. pr.] Disposed or likely to retrocede; — said of diseases which go from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

Re'tro-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrocession.* See Retrocede.] **1.** The act of retroceding.

2. The state of being retroceded, or granted back.

3. (*Med.*) Metastasis of an eruption or a tumor from the surface to the interior of the body.

Re'tro-choir (-kwīr), *n.* [Pref. *retro-* + *choir.*] (*Eccl. Arch.*) Any extension of a church behind the high altar, as a chapel; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

Re'tro-cop'u-lant (-kŏp'ū-lant), *a.* [See Retrocopulation.] Copulating backward, or from behind.

Re'tro-cop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *retro-* + *copulation.*] Copulation from behind. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retroducere, retroductum*, to lead or bring back; *retro* backward + *ducere* to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

Re'tro-flex (-flĕks), } *a.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *flec-*
Re'tro-flexed (-flĕkst), } *tere, flexum*, to bend, to turn.] Reflexed; bent or turned abruptly backward.

Re'tro-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of reflexing; the state of being retroflexed. Cf. Retroversion.

Re'tro-fract (-frăkt), } *a.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *fractus,*
Re'tro-fract'ed, } p. p. of *frangere* to break.] (*Bot.*) Refracted; as, a *retrofract* stem.

Re'tro-gen'er-a-tive (-jĕn'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *retro-* + *generative.*] Begetting young by retrocopulation.

Re'tro-gra-da'tion (-grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *rétrogradation* or L. *retrogradatio.* See Retrograde.] **1.** The act of retrograding, or moving backward.

2. The state of being retrograde; decline.

Re'tro-grade (rē'trō-grād *or* rĕt'rō-; 277), *a.* [L. *retrogradus*, from *retrogradi, retrogressus*, to retrograde; *retro* back + *gradi* to step: cf. F. *rétrograde.* See Grade.] **1.** (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, that is, from east to west, as a planet. *Hutton.*

And if he be in the west side in that condition, then is he *retrograde.* *Chaucer.*

2. Tending or moving backward; having a backward course; contrary; as, a *retrograde* motion; — opposed to *progressive.* "Progressive and not *retrograde.*" *Bacon.*

It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shak.*

3. Declining from a better to a worse state; as, a *retrograde* people; *retrograde* ideas, morals, etc. *Bacon.*

Re'tro-grade, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retrograded (-grā'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retrograding.] [L. *retrogradare, retrogradi*: cf. F. *rétrograder.*] **1.** To go in a retrograde direction; to move, or appear to move, backward, as a planet.

2. Hence, to decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence.

Re'tro-gra'ding-ly (rē'trō-grā'dĭng-lў *or* rĕt'rō-), *adv.* By retrograding; so as to retrograde.

Re'tro-gress (-grĕs), *n.* [Cf. L. *retrogressus.*] Retrogression. [*R.*] *H. Spencer.*

Re'tro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrogression.* See Retrograde, and cf. Digression.] **1.** The act of retrograding, or going backward; retrogradation.

2. (*Biol.*) Backward development; a passing from a higher to a lower state of organization or structure, as when an animal, approaching maturity, becomes less highly organized than would be expected from its earlier stages or known relationship. Called also *retrograde development*, and *regressive metamorphism.*

Re'tro-gres'sive (-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétrogressif.*] **1.** Tending to retrograde; going or moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state.

2. (*Biol.*) Passing from a higher to a lower condition; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state of organization; regressive.

Re'tro-gres'sive-ly, *adv.* In a retrogressive manner.

Re'tro-min'gen-cy (-mĭn'jen-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being retromingent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re'tro-min'gent (-jent), *a.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *mingens*, p. pr. of *mingere* to urinate.] Organized so as to discharge the urine backward. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that discharges its urine backward.

Re'tro-pul'sive (-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *pellere, pulsum*, to impel.] Driving back; repelling.

Re-trorse' (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *retrorsus, retroversus; retro* back + *vertere, versum*, to turn. Cf. Retrovert.] Bent backward or downward. — **Re-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

Re'tro-spect (rē'trō-spĕkt *or* rĕt'rō-; 277), *v. i.* [L. *retrospicere; retro* back + *specere, spectum*, to look. See Spy, and cf. Expect.] To look backward; hence, to affect or concern what is past.

It may be useful to *retrospect* to an early period. *A. Hamilton.*

Re'tro-spect, *n.* A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of the past. *Cowper.*

We may introduce a song without *retrospect* to the old comedy. *Landor.*

Re'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act, or the faculty, of looking back on things past.

Re'tro-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétrospectif.*] **1.** Looking backward; contemplating things past; — opposed to *prospective;* as, a *retrospective* view.

The sage, with *retrospective* eye. *Pope.*

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; retroactive; as, a *retrospective* law.

Inflicting death by a *retrospective* enactment. *Macaulay.*

Re'tro-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

Re'tro-vac'ci-na'tion (-văk'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus.

Re'tro-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroversion.* See Retrovert.] A turning or bending backward; also, the state of being turned or bent backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

☞ In *retroversion* the bending is gradual or curved; in *retroflexion* it is abrupt or angular.

Re'tro-vert (rē'trō-vẽrt *or* rĕt'rō-; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retroverted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retroverting.] [Pref. *retro-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn. Cf. Retrorse.] To turn back.

Re'tro-vert-ed, *a.* In a state of retroversion.

Re-trude' (rē-trūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retruded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retruding.] [L. *retrudere; re-* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust back. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Re-truse' (rē-trūs'), *a.* [L. *retrusus* concealed, p. p. of *retrudere.*] Abstruse. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Re-tru'sion (rē-trū'zhŭn), *n.* The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless remotion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

Re-try' (rē-trī'), *v. t.* To try (esp. judicially) a second time; as, to *retry* a case; to *retry* an accused person.

Rette (rĕt), *v. t.* See Aret. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ret'ter-y (rĕt'tẽr-ў), *n.* A place or establishment where flax is retted. See Ret. *Ure.*

Ret'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes; — also called *rotting.* See Ret. *Ure.*

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery. *Ure.*

Re-tund' (rē-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *retundere, retusum*; pref. *re-* re- + *tundere* to beat.] To blunt; to turn, as an edge; figuratively, to cause to be obtuse or dull; as, to *retund* confidence. *Ray. Cudworth.*

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn again.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Returned (-tûrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Returning.] [OE. *returnen, retournen*, F. *retourner*; pref. *re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See Turn.] **1.** To turn back; to go or come again to the same place or condition. "*Return* to your father's house." *Chaucer.*

On their embattled ranks the waves *return.* *Milton.*

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou *return.* *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. To come back, or begin again, after an interval, regular or irregular; to appear again.

With the year
Seasons *return;* but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

3. To speak in answer; to reply; to respond.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *returned.* *Pope.*

4. To revert; to pass back into possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David. 1 *Kings* xii. 26.

5. To go back in thought, narration, or argument. "But to *return* to my story." *Fielding.*

Re-turn', *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, send, or turn, back; as, to *return* a borrowed book, or a hired horse.

Both fled attonce, ne ever back *returned* eye. *Spenser.*

2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.

3. To give in requital or recompense; to requite.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 *Kings* ii. 44.

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer; to *return* thanks.

5. To retort; to throw back; as, to *return* the lie.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

6. To report, or bring back and make known.

And all the people answered together, . . . and Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex.* xix. 8.

7. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to *return* a list of stores, of killed or wounded; to *return* the result of an election.

8. Hence, to elect according to the official report of the election officers. [*Eng.*]

9. To bring or send back to a tribunal, or to an office, with a certificate of what has been done; as, to *return* a writ.

10. To convey into official custody, or to a general depository.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

11. (*Tennis*) To bat (the ball) back over the net.

12. (*Card Playing*) To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to *return* a trump; to *return* a diamond for a club.

To return a lead (*Card Playing*), to lead the same suit led by one's partner.

Syn. — To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** The act of returning (intransitive), or coming back to the same place or condition; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health; the *return* of the seasons, or of an anniversary.

At the *return* of the year the king of Syria will come up against thee. 1 *Kings* xx. 22.

His personal *return* was most required and necessary. *Shak.*

2. The act of returning (transitive), or sending back to the same place or condition; restitution; repayment; requital; retribution; as, the *return* of anything borrowed, as a book or money; a good *return* in tennis.

You made my liberty your late request:
Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

3. That which is returned. Specifically: (*a*) A payment; a remittance; a requital.

I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shak.*

(*b*) An answer; as, a *return* to one's question. (*c*) An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election *returns;* a *return* of the amount of goods produced or sold; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. (*d*) The profit on, or advantage received from, labor, or an investment, undertaking, adventure, etc.

The fruit from many days of recreation is very little: but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. (*Arch.*) The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of a building, face of a building, or any member, as a molding or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; thus, a façade of sixty feet east and west has a *return* of twenty feet north and south.

5. (*Law*) (*a*) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. (*b*) The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. (*c*) The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. (*d*) A day in bank. See *Return day*, below. *Blackstone.*

6. (*Mil. & Naval*) An official account, report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, the *return* of men fit for duty; the *return* of the number of the sick; the *return* of provisions, etc.

7. *pl.* (*Fort. & Mining*) The turnings and windings of a trench or mine.

Return ball, a ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand from which it is thrown, — used as a plaything. — **Return bend**, a pipe fitting for connecting the contiguous ends of two nearly parallel pipes lying alongside or one above another. — **Return day** (*Law*), the day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings. — **Return flue**, in a steam boiler, a flue which conducts flame or gases of combustion in a direction contrary to their previous movement in another flue. — **Return pipe** (*Steam Heating*), a pipe by which water of condensation from a heater or radiator is conveyed back toward the boiler.

Re-turn'a-ble (rē-tûrn'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.

2. (*Law*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

Re-turn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who returns.

Re-turn'less, *a.* Admitting no return. *Chapman.*

Re-tuse' (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus*, p. p.: cf. F. *rétus.* See Retund.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having the end rounded and slightly indented; as, a *retuse* leaf.

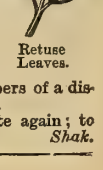

Retuse Leaves.

Reule (rūl), *n. & v.* Rule. [*Obs.*]

Reume (rūm), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*]

Re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *union:* cf. F. *réunion.*] **1.** A second union; union formed anew after separation, secession, or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

2. An assembling of persons who have been separated, as of a family, or the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed.

Re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again; to join after separation or variance. *Shak.*

Re'u-nit'ed-ly (rē'ū-nīt'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

Re'u-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A second uniting. [*R.*]

Re-urge' (rē-ûrj'), *v. t.* To urge again.

Re-vac'ci-nate (rē-văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again. — **Re-vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Rev'a-les'cence (rĕv'ȧ-lĕs'ens), *n.* The act of growing well; the state of being revalescent.

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

Rev'a-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *revalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revalescere*; pref. *re-* re- + *valescere*, v. incho. fr. *valere* to be well.] Growing well; recovering strength.

Re-val'u-a'tion (rē-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A second or new valuation.

Re-vamp' (rē-vămp'), *v. t.* To vamp again; hence, to patch up; to reconstruct.

Reve (rēv), *v. t.* To reave. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reve, *n.* [See Reeve.] An officer, steward, or governor. [Usually written *reeve.*] [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Revealed (-vēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Revealing.] [F. *révéler*, L. *revelare, revelatum*, to unveil, reveal; pref. *re-* re- + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See Veil.] **1.** To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; to disclose; to show.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not, yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

2. Specifically, to communicate (that which could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction or agency).

Syn. — To communicate; disclose; divulge; unveil; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See Communicate. — Reveal, Divulge. To *reveal* is literally to *lift the veil*, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to *divulge* is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be *revealed*; something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length *divulged*. "Time, which *reveals* all things, is itself not to be discovered." *Locke.* "A tragic history of facts *divulged*." *Wordsworth.*

Re-veal', *n.* **1.** A revealing; a disclosure. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb. [Written also *revel.*]

Re-veal'a-bil'i-ty (rē-vēl'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being revealable; revealableness.

Re-veal'a-ble (rē-vēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revealed. — **Re-veal'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Re-veal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reveals.

Re-veal'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of revealing. [*R.*]

Re-veg'e-tate (rē-vĕj'ĕ-tāt), *v. i.* To vegetate anew.

Re-veil'le (rē-vāl'yȧ; *in the U. S. service commonly* rĕv'ȧ-lē'; 277), *n.* [F. *réveil*, fr. *réveiller* to awake; pref. *re-* re- + pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *veiller* to awake, watch, L. *vigilare* to watch. The English form was prob. taken by mistake from the French imper. *réveillez*, 2d pers. pl. See Vigil.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum, or bugle blast, about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. "Sound a *reveille*." *Dryden.*

For at dawning to assail ye
Here no bugles sound *reveille*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* (*Arch.*) See Reveal. [*R.*]

Rev'el, *n.* [OF. *revel* rebellion, disorder, feast, sport. See Revel, *v. i.*] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; riotous festivity or merrymaking; a carousal.

This day in mirth and *revel* to dispend. *Chaucer.*
Some men ruin . . . their bodies by incessant *revels*. *Rambler.*

Master of the revels, Revel master. Same as *Lord of misrule*, under Lord.

Rev'el, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reveled (-ĕld) or Revelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reveling or Revelling.] [OF. *reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare*. See Rebel.] **1.** To feast in a riotous manner; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian; to make merry. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully; to indulge without restraint. "Where joy most *revels*." *Shak.*

Re-vel' (rē-vĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *revellere*; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to retract. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Rev'e-late (rĕv'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *revelatus*, p. p. of *revelare* to reveal.] To reveal. [*Obs.*] *Fryth. Barnes.*

Rev'e-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révélation*, L. *revelatio*. See Reveal.] **1.** The act of revealing, disclosing, or discovering to others what was before unknown to them.

2. That which is revealed.

3. (*Theol.*) (*a*) The act of revealing divine truth. (*b*) That which is revealed by God to man; esp., the Bible.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote afore in few words. *Eph.* iii. 3.

4. Specifically, the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John; the Apocalypse.

Rev'e-la'tor (rĕv'ĕ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [*R.*]

Rev'el-er (rĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *reveller.*] One who revels. "Moonshine *revelers*." *Shak.*

Re-vel'lent (rē-vĕl'lent), *a.* [L. *revellens*, p. pr. of *revellere*. See Revel, *v. t.*] Causing revulsion; revulsive. — *n.* (*Med.*) A revulsive medicine.

Rev'el-ment (rĕv'ĕl-ment), *n.* The act of reveling.

Rev'el-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *reveleus.*] Fond of festivity; given to merrymaking or reveling. [*Obs.*]

Companionable and *revelous* was she. *Chaucer.*

Rev'el-rout' (rĕv'ĕl-rout'), *n.* [See Rout.] **1.** Tumultuous festivity; revelry. [*Obs.*] *Rowe.*

2. A rabble; a riotous assembly; a mob. [*Obs.*]

Rev'el-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [See Revel, *v. i. & n.*] The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; reveling.

And pomp and feast and *revelry*. *Milton.*

Re-ven'di-cate (rē-vĕn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Revendicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Revendicating.] [Cf. F. *revendiquer*. See Revenge.] To reclaim; to demand the restoration of. [*R.*] *Vattel* (*Trans.*).

Re-ven'di-ca'tion (rē-vĕn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *revendication.*] The act of revendicating. [*R.*] *Vattel* (*Trans.*).

Re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Revenged (-vĕnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Revenging (-vĕn'jĭng).] [OF. *revengier*, F. *revancher*; pref. *re-* re- + OF. *vengier* to avenge, revenge, F. *venger*, L. *vindicare*. See Vindicate, Vengeance, and cf. Revindicate.] **1.** To inflict harm in return for, as an injury, insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to avenge; — followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done or the wrongdoer.

To *revenge* the death of our fathers. *Ld. Berners.*
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*
Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit; to wreak vengeance for maliciously.

Syn. — To avenge; vindicate. See Avenge.

Re-venge', *v. i.* To take vengeance; — with *upon.* [*Obs.*] "A bird that will *revenge* upon you all." *Shak.*

Re-venge', *n.* **1.** The act of revenging; vengeance; retaliation; a returning of evil for evil.

Certainly, in taking *revenge*, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior. *Bacon.*

2. The disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.

Revenge now goes
To lay a complot to betray thy foes. *Shak.*

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

Re-venge'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revenged; as, *revengeable* wrong. *Warner.*

Re-venge'ance (-ans), *n.* Vengeance; revenge. [*Obs.*]

Re-venge'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge.

If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive. *Shak.*
May my hands . . .
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; malicious.

— **Re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-venge'less, *a.* Unrevenged. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Re-venge'ment (-ment), *n.* Revenge. [*Obs.*]

He 'll breed *revengement* and a scourge for me. *Shak.*

Re-ven'ger (rē-vĕn'jẽr), *n.* One who revenges. *Shak.*

Re-ven'ging (-jĭng), *a.* Executing revenge; revengeful. — **Re-ven'ging-ly**, *adv.* *Shak.*

Rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū; 277), *n.* [F. *revenu*, OF. *revenue*, fr. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire*; pref. *re-* re- + *venire* to come. See Come.] **1.** That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

Do not anticipate your *revenues* and live upon air till you know what you are worth. *Gray.*

2. Hence, return; reward; as, a *revenue* of praise.

3. The annual yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

Revenue cutter, an armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc.

Re-verb' (rē-vẽrb'), *v. t.* To echo. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vẽr'bẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *reverberans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *réverbérant*. See Reverberate.] Having the quality of reverberation; reverberating.

Re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *reverberatus*, p. p. of *reverberare* to strike back, repel; pref. *re-* re- + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod.] **1.** Reverberant. [*Obs.*] "The *reverberate* hills." *Shak.*

2. Driven back, as sound; reflected. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reverberated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reverberating.] **1.** To return or send back; to repel or drive back; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again. *Shak.*

2. To send or force back; to repel from side to side; as, flame is *reverberated* in a furnace.

3. Hence, to fuse by reverberated heat. [*Obs.*] "*Reverberated* into glass." *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-ver'ber-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To resound; to echo.

2. To be driven back; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light; to be echoed, as sound.

Re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réverbération.*] The act of reverberating; especially, the act of reflecting light or heat, or reëchoing sound; as, the *reverberation* of rays from a mirror; the *reverberation* of voices; the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace.

Re-ver'ber-a-tive (rē-vẽr'bẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate; reflective.

This *reverberative* influence is that which we have intended above, as the influence of the mass upon its centers. *I. Taylor.*

Re-ver'ber-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, produces reverberation.

Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberative.

Reverberatory furnace. See the Note under Furnace.

Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry, *n.* A reverberatory furnace.

Re-ver'dure (rē-vẽr'dŭr; 135), *v. t.* To cover again with verdure. *Ld. Berners.*

Re-vere' (rē-vẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Revered (-vẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Revering.] [L. *revereri*; pref. *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear, perh. akin to E. *wary*; cf. F. *révérer*.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection, mingled with awe or fear; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

Syn. — To venerate; adore; reverence.

Rev'er-ence (rĕv'ẽr-ens), *n.* [F. *révérence*, L. *reverentia*. See Reverent.] **1.** Profound respect and esteem mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place; the disposition to revere; veneration.

If thou be poor, farewell thy *reverence*. *Chaucer.*
Reverence, which is the synthesis of love and fear. *Coleridge.*
When discords, and quarrels, and factions, are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*

☞ Formerly, as in Chaucer, *reverence* denoted "respect," "honor," without awe or fear.

2. The act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance.

Make twenty *reverences* upon receiving . . . about twopence. *Goldsmith.*
And each of them doeth all his diligence
To do unto the feast *reverence*. *Chaucer.*

3. That which deserves or exacts manifestations of reverence; reverend character; dignity; state.

I am forced to lay my *reverence* by. *Shak.*

4. A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests or other ministers with the pronouns *his* or *your*; sometimes poetically to a father. *Shak.*

Save your reverence, Saving your reverence, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — **Sir reverence**, a contracted form of *Save your reverence.*

Such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, "*Sir reverence.*" *Shak.*

— **To do reverence**, to show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor *to do* him *reverence*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration; dread. — Awe, Reverence, Dread, Veneration. *Reverence* is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear; as, *reverence* for the divine law. *Awe* is a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, *awe* at the divine presence. It does not necessarily imply love. *Dread* is an anxious fear in view of an impending evil; as, *dread* of punishment. *Veneration* is reverence in its strongest manifestations. It is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings. Exalted and noble objects produce *reverence*; terrific and threatening objects awaken *dread*; a sense of the divine presence fills us with *awe*; a union of wisdom and virtue in one who is advanced in years inspires us with *veneration.*

Rev'er-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reverenced (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reverencing (-en-sĭng).] To regard or treat with reverence; to regard with respect and affection mingled with fear; to venerate.

Let . . . the wife see that she *reverence* her husband. *Eph.* v. 33.
Those that I *reverence* those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*

Rev'er-en-cer (-en-sẽr), *n.* One who regards with reverence. "*Reverencers* of crowned heads." *Swift.*

Rev'er-end (-end), *a.* [F. *révérend*, L. *reverendus*, fr. *revereri*. See Revere.] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; venerable.

A *reverend* sire among them came. *Milton.*
They must give good example and *reverend* deportment in the face of their children. *Jer. Taylor.*

☞ This word is commonly given as a title of respect to ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled the *reverend*; a dean, the *very reverend*; a bishop, the *right reverend*; an archbishop, the *most reverend.*

Rev'er-end-ly, *adv.* Reverently. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Rev'er-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *reverens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revereri*. See Revere.] **1.** Disposed to revere; impressed with reverence; submissive; humble; respectful; as, *reverent* disciples. "They . . . prostrate fell before him *reverent*." *Milton.*

2. Expressing reverence, veneration, devotion, or submission; as, *reverent* words; *reverent* behavior. *Joye.*

Rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* [Cf. F. *révérenciel.* See Reverence.] Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, *reverential* fear or awe. "A *reverential* esteem of things sacred." *South.*

Rev'er-en'tial-ly, *adv.* In a reverential manner.

Rev'er-ent-ly, *adv.* In a reverent manner; in respectful regard.

Re-ver'er (rē-vẽr'ẽr), *n.* One who reveres.

Rev'er-ie (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ *or* rĕv'ẽr-ē'; 277), **Rev'er-y** (rĕv'ẽr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Reveries (-ĭz). [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave, be light-headed. Cf. Rave.] **1.** A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; deep musing; daydream.

"Rapt in nameless *reverie*." *Tennyson.*

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *revery*; our language has scarce a name for it. *Locke.*

2. An extravagant conceit of the fancy; a vision. [*R.*]

There are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds]. *Addison.*

Re-ver'sal (rē-vẽr'sal), *a.* [See Reverse.] Intended to reverse; implying reversal. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Re-ver'sal, *n.* [From Reverse.] **1.** The act of reversing; the causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to stand or lie in an inverted position; as, the *reversal* of a rotating wheel; the *reversal* of objects by a convex lens.

2. A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false; the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. *Blackstone.*

Re-verse' (rē-vẽrs'), *a.* [OE. *revers*, F. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See Revert.] **1.** Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; hence, opposite or contrary in kind; as, the *reverse* order or method. "A vice *reverse* unto this." *Gower.*

2. Turned upside down; greatly disturbed. [*Obs.*]

He found the sea diverse
With many a windy storm *reverse*. *Gower.*

3. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Reversed; as, a *reverse* shell.

Reverse bearing (*Surv.*), the bearing of a back station as observed from the station next in advance. — **Reverse**

curve (*Railways*), a curve like the letter S, formed of two curves bending in opposite directions. — **Reverse fire** (*Mil.*), a fire in the rear. — **Reverse operation** (*Math.*), an operation the steps of which are taken in a contrary order to that in which the same or similar steps are taken in another operation considered as *direct;* an operation in which that is sought which in another operation is given, and that given which in the other is sought; as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the *reverse operation* to finding the time of vibration from the length.

Re-verse' (rē-vẽrs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *revers.* See REVERSE, *a.*] **1.** That which appears or is presented when anything, as a lance, a line, a course of conduct, etc., is reverted or turned contrary to its natural direction.

He did so with the *reverse* of the lance. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; a contrary; an opposite. *Chaucer.*

And then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To make everything the *reverse* of what they have seen, is quite as easy as to destroy. *Burke.*

3. The act of reversing; complete change; reversal; hence, total change in circumstances or character; especially, a change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse.*

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pitied you, now you may pity me. *Dryden.*

By a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*

4. The back side; as, the *reverse* of a drum or trench; the *reverse* of a medal or coin, that is, the side opposite to the *obverse.* See OBVERSE.

5. A thrust in fencing made with a backward turn of the hand; a backhanded stroke. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. (*Surg.*) A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.

Re-verse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERSED (-vẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERSING.] [See REVERSE, *a.*, and cf. REVERT.] **1.** To turn back; to cause to face in a contrary direction; to cause to depart.

And that old dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to *reverse.* *Spenser.*

2. To cause to return; to recall. [*Obs.*]

And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

3. To change totally; to alter to the opposite.

Reverse the doom of death. *Shak.*

She *reversed* the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To turn upside down; to invert.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point if balanced by admirable skill. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Hence, to overthrow; to subvert.

These can divide, and these *reverse,* the state. *Pope.*

Custom . . . *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

6. (*Law*) To overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Reverse arms (*Mil.*), a position of a soldier in which the piece passes between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, and is held as in the illustration. — **To reverse an engine** *or* **a machine,** to cause it to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

Reverse Arms.

Syn. — To overturn; overset; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke; undo.

Re-verse', *v. i.* **1.** To return; to revert. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To become or be reversed.

Re-versed' (-vẽrst'), *a.* **1.** Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary; specifically (*Bot. & Zoöl.*), sinistrorse or sinistral; as, a *reversed,* or sinistral, spiral or shell.

2. (*Law*) Annulled and the contrary substituted; as, a *reversed* judgment or decree.

Reversed positive *or* **negative** (*Photog.*), a picture corresponding with the original in light and shade, but reversed as to right and left. *Abney.*

Re-vers'ed-ly (-vẽrs'ĕd-lў), *adv.* In a reversed way.

Re-verse'less, *a.* Irreversible. [*R.*] *A. Seward.*

Re-verse'ly, *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite. *Bp. Pearson.*

Re-vers'er (-vẽrs'ẽr), *n.* One who reverses.

Re-vers'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being reversible. *Tyndall.*

Re-vers'i-ble (rē-vẽrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réversible* revertible, reversionary.] **1.** Capable of being reversed; as, a chair or seat having a *reversible* back; a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

2. Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.

Reversible lock, a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — **Reversible process.** See under PROCESS.

Re-vers'i-bly, *adv.* In a reversible manner.

Re-vers'ing, *a.* Serving to effect reversal, as of motion; capable of being reversed.

Reversing engine, a steam engine having a reversing gear by means of which it can be made to run in either direction at will. — **Reversing gear** (*Mach.*), gear for reversing the direction of rotation at will.

Re-ver'sion (rē-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réversion,* L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** The act of returning, or coming back; return. [*Obs.*]

After his *reversion* home, [he] was spoiled, also, of all that he brought with him. *Foxe.*

2. That which reverts or returns; residue. [*Obs.*]

The small *reversion* of this great navy which came home might be looked upon by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller.*

3. (*Law*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. *Kent.*

4. Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession.

For even *reversions* are all begged before. *Dryden.*

5. (*Annuities*) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a living person. *Brande & C.*

6. (*Biol.*) A return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism.

Reversion of series (*Alg.*), the act of reverting a series. See *To revert a series,* under REVERT, *v. t.*

Re-ver'sion-a-ry (rē-vẽr'shŭn-ā-rў), *a.* (*Law*) Of or pertaining to a reversion; involving a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.

Re-ver'sion-a-ry, *n.* (*Law*) That which is to be received in reversion.

Re-ver'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is terminated. *Blackstone.*

Re-ver'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards.

Re-vert' (rē-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERTING.] [L. *revertere, reversum;* pref. *re-* + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *revertir.* See VERSE, and cf. REVERSE.] **1.** To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

The tumbling stream . . .
Reverted, plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

2. To throw back; to reflect; to reverberate.

3. (*Chem.*) To change back. See REVERT, *v. i.*

To revert a series (*Alg.*), to treat a series, as $y = a + bx + cx^2 +$ etc., where one variable y is expressed in powers of a second variable x, so as to find therefrom the second variable x, expressed in a series arranged in powers of y.

Re-vert', *v. i.* **1.** To return; to come back.

So that my arrows
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To return to the proprietor after the termination of a particular estate granted by him.

3. (*Biol.*) To return, wholly or in part, towards some preëxistent form; to take on the traits or characters of an ancestral type.

4. (*Chem.*) To change back, as from a soluble to an insoluble state or the reverse; thus, phosphoric acid in certain fertilizers *reverts.*

Re-vert', *n.* One who, or that which, reverts.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts,* to the faith. *Fuller.*

Re-vert'ed, *a.* Turned back; reversed. Specifically: (*Her.*) Bent or curved twice, in opposite directions, or in the form of an S.

Re-vert'ent (-ent), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. [*Obs.*] *E. Darwin.*

Re-vert'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, reverts.

2. (*Law*) Reversion. *Burrill.*

Re-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or admitting of, reverting or being reverted; as, a *revertible* estate.

Re-vert'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Reverting, or tending to revert; returning. — **Re-vert'ive-ly,** *adv.*

The tide *revertive,* unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson.*

Rev'er-y (rĕv'ẽr-ў), *n.* Same as REVERIE.

Re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir,* F. *revêtir,* L. *revestire;* pref. *re-* re- + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VESTRY, and cf. REVET.] **1.** To clothe again; to cover, as with a robe; to robe.

Her, nathless, . . . the enchanter
Did thus *revest* and decked with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

2. To vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

Re-vest', *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A after alienation.

Re-ves'ti-a-ry (rē-vĕs'tĭ-ā-rў), *n.* [LL. *revestiarium:* cf. F. *revestiaire.* See REVEST.] The apartment, in a church or temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; — now contracted into *vestry.*

Re-ves'try (-trў), *n.* Same as REVESTIARY. [*Obs.*]

Re-ves'ture (rē-vĕs'tūr; 135), *n.* Vesture. [*Obs.*]

Rich *revesture* of cloth of gold. *E. Hall.*

Re-vet' (rē-vĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVETTING.] [See REVETMENT.] (*Mil. & Civil Engineering*) To face, as an embankment, with masonry, wood, or other material.

Re-vet'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. *revêtir* to clothe, L. *revestire.* See REVEST, *v. t.*] (*Fort. & Engin.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope; also, a retaining wall. [Written also *revêtement* (re-vât'măn').]

Re-vi'brate (rē-vī'brāt), *v. i.* To vibrate back or in return. — **Re'vi-bra'tion** (rē'vī-brā'shŭn), *n.*

Re-vict' (rē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *revictus,* p. p. of *revincere* to conquer.] To reconquer. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re-vic'tion (rē-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *revivere, revictum,* to live again; pref. *re-* re- + *vivere* to live.] Return to life. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-vict'ual (rē-vĭt'ŭl), *v. t.* To victual again.

Re-vie' (rē-vī'), *v. t.* **1.** To vie with, or rival, in return.

2. (*Card Playing*) To meet a wager on, as on the taking of a trick, with a higher wager. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Re-vie', *v. i.* **1.** To exceed an adversary's wager in card playing. [*Obs.*]

2. To make a retort; to bandy words. [*Obs.*]

Re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIEWED (-vūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIEWING.] [Pref. *re-* + *view.* Cf. REVIEW, *n.*] **1.** To view or see again; to look back on. [*R.*] "I shall *review* Sicilia." *Shak.*

2. To go over and examine critically or deliberately. Specifically: (*a*) To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. (*b*) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to *review* a new novel. (*c*) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; as, to *review* a regiment. (*d*) (*Law*) To reëxamine judicially; as, a higher court may *review* the proceedings and judgments of a lower one.

3. To retrace; to go over again.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review?* *Pope.*

Re-view', *v. i.* To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', *n.* [F. *revue,* fr. *revu,* p. p. of *revoir* to see again, L. *revidere;* pref. *re-* re- + *videre* to see. See VIEW, and cf. REVISE.] **1.** A second or repeated view; a reëxamination; a retrospective survey; a looking over again; as, a *review* of one's studies; a *review* of life.

2. An examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's *review* of his works.

3. A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.

4. A periodical containing critical essays upon matters of interest, as new productions in literature, art, etc.

5. An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.

6. (*Law*) The judicial examination of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.

7. A lesson studied or recited for a second time.

Bill of review (*Equity*), a bill, in the nature of proceedings in error, filed to procure an examination and alteration or reversal of a final decree which has been duly signed and enrolled. *Wharton.* — **Commission of review** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*), a commission formerly granted by the crown to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.

Syn. — Reëxamination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revisal; revise; revision.

Re-view'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

Re-view'al (-al), *n.* A review. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Re-view'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reviews or reëxamines; an inspector; one who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion upon their merits; a professional critic of books.

Re-vig'or-ate (rē-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *a.* [LL. *revigoratus,* p. p. of *revigorare;* L. *re-* + *vigor* vigor.] Having new vigor or strength; invigorated anew. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Re-vig'or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To give new vigor to. [*Obs.*]

Re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVILED (-vīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVILING.] [Pref. *re-* + OF. *aviler* to make vile, depreciate, F. *avilir;* à (L. *ad*) + *vil* vile. See VILE.] To address or abuse with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to reproach. "And did not she herself *revile* me there?" *Shak.*

Who, when he was *reviled, reviled* not again. 1 *Pet.* ii. 23.

Syn. — To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

Re-vile', *n.* Reproach; reviling. [*Obs.*]

The gracious Judge, without *revile,* replied. *Milton.*

Re-vile'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reviling; also, contemptuous language; reproach; abuse. *Spenser.*

Re-vil'er (-vĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who reviles. 1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

Re-vil'ing, *n.* Reproach; abuse; vilification.

Neither be ye afraid of their *revilings.* *Isa.* li. 7.

Re-vil'ing, *a.* Uttering reproaches; containing reproaches. — **Re-vil'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Re-vince' (rē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [See REVICT.] To overcome; to refute, as error. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Re-vin'di-cate (rē-vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *vindicate.* Cf. REVENDICATE, REVENGE.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. *Milford.*

Rev'i-res'cence (rĕv'ĭ-rĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *revirescens,* p. pr. of *revirescere* to grow green again.] A growing green or fresh again; renewal of youth or vigor. [*Obs.*]

Re-vis'a-ble (rē-vīz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be revised.

Re-vis'al (-al), *n.* [From REVISE.] The act of revising, or reviewing and reëxamining for correction and improvement; revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof sheet; the *revisal* of a treaty.

Re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISING.] [F. *reviser,* fr. L. *revidere, revisum,* to see again; pref. *re-* re- + *videre, visum,* to see. See REVIEW, VIEW.] **1.** To look at again for the detection of errors; to review; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a translation.

2. (*Print.*) To compare (a proof) with a previous proof of the same matter, and mark again such errors as have not been corrected in the type.

3. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes; to *revise* an agreement; to *revise* a dictionary.

The Revised Version of the Bible, a version prepared in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. Both English and American revisers were employed on the work. It was first published in a complete form in 1885, and is a revised form of the Authorized Version. See *Authorized Version,* under AUTHORIZED.

Re-vise', *n.* **1.** A review; a revision. *Boyle.*

2. (*Print.*) A second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first or a subsequent correction.

Re-vis'er (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who revises.

Re-vi'sion (rē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *révision,* L. *revisio.*] **1.** The act of revising; reëxamination for correction; review; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof sheet; a *revision* of statutes.

2. That which is made by revising.

Syn. — Reëxamination; revisal; revise; review.

Re-vi'sion-al (-al), **Re-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to revision; revisory.

Re-vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To visit again. *Milton.* **2.** To revise. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Re-vis'it-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of revisiting.

Re-vi'so-ry (rē-vī'zō-rў), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising. *Story.*

Re-vi'tal-ize (rē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* To restore vitality to; to bring back to life. *L. S. Beale.*

Re-viv'a-ble (rē-vīv'â-b'l), *a.* That may be revived.

Re-viv'al (-al), *n.* [From REVIVE.] The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. Specifically: (*a*) Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. (*b*) Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature. (*c*) Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. (*d*) Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. (*e*) Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. (*f*) Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion. (*g*) (*Law*) Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by limitation; the *revival* of a revoked will, etc. (*h*) (*Old Chem.*) Revivification, as of a metal. See REVIVIFICATION, 2.

Re-viv'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit of religious revivals; the methods of revivalists.

Re-viv'al-ist, *n.* A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate for religious revivals; sometimes, specifically, a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals. Also used adjectively.

Re-viv'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to revivals.

Re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVED (-vīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVING.] [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere;* pref. *re-* re- + *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** To return to life; to recover life or strength; to live anew; to become reanimated or reinvigorated. *Shak.*

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived.* 1 *Kings* xvii. 22.

2. Hence, to recover from a state of oblivion, obscurity, neglect, or depression; as, classical learning *revived* in the fifteenth century.

3. (*Old Chem.*) To recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

Re-vive', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *raviver.* See REVIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To restore, or bring again to life; to reanimate.

Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be *revived.* *Bp. Pearson.*

2. To raise from coma, languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*
Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton.*

3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; as, to *revive* letters or learning.

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken. "*Revive* the libels born to die." *Swift.*

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. (*Old Chem.*) To restore or reduce to its natural or metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

Re-vive'ment (-ment), *n.* Revival. [*R.*]

Re-viv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, revives.

Re-vi-vi-fi'ca-tion (rē-vĭ-vĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *révivification.*] **1.** Renewal of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling, or the state of being recalled, to life. **2.** (*Old Chem.*) The reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

Re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *révivifier*, L. *revivificare.* See VIVIFY.] To cause to revive.

Some association may *revivify* it enough to make it flash, after a long oblivion, into consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re-viv'ing (rē-vīv'ĭng), *a. & n.* Returning or restoring to life or vigor; reanimating. *Milton.* — **Re-viv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Rev'i-vis'cence (rĕv'ĭ-vĭs'sens), } *n.* The act of re-
Rev'i-vis'cen-cy (-sen-sў), } viving, or the state of being revived; renewal of life.

In this age we have a sort of *reviviscence*, not, I fear, of the power, but of a taste for the power, of the early times. *Coleridge.*

Rev'i-vis'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reviviscens*, p. pr. of *reviviscere* to revive; pref. *re-* re- + *viviscere*, v. incho. fr. *vivere* to live.] Able or disposed to revive; reviving. *E. Darwin.*

Re-viv'or (rē-vīv'ẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Revival of a suit which is abated by the death or marriage of any of the parties, — done by a bill of *revivor.* *Blackstone.*

Rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty (rĕv'ō-kà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being revocable; as, the *revocability* of a law.

Rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kà-b'l), *a.* [L. *revocabilis:* cf. F. *révocable.* See REVOKE.] Capable of being revoked; as, a *revocable* edict or grant; a *revocable* covenant. — **Rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Rev'o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *revocatus*, p. p. of *revocare.* See REVOKE.] To recall; to call back. [*Obs.*]

Rev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *revocatio:* cf. F. *révocation.*] **1.** The act of calling back, or the state of being recalled; recall.

One that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. The act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.

Rev'o-ca-to-ry (rĕv'ō-kà-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *revocatorius:* cf. F. *révocatoire.*] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.

Re-voice' (rē-vois'), *v. t.* To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ pipe, so as to restore its tone.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOKING.] [F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare;* pref. *re-* re- + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis,* voice. See VOICE, and cf. REVOCATE.] **1.** To call or bring back; to recall. [*Obs.*]

The faint sprite he did *revoke* again,
To her frail mansion of mortality. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to annul, by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to *revoke* a will, a license, a grant, a permission, a law, or the like. *Shak.*

3. To hold back; to repress; to restrain. [*Obs.*]

[She] still strove their sudden rages to *revoke.* *Spenser.*

4. To draw back; to withdraw. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. To call back to mind; to recollect. [*Obs.*]

A man, by *revoking* and recollecting within himself former passages, will be still apt to inculcate these sad memoirs to his conscience. *South.*

Syn. — To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To fail to follow suit when holding a card of the suit led, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege. *Hoyle.*

Re-voke', *n.* (*Card Playing*) The act of revoking.

She [Sarah Battle] never made a *revoke.* *Lamb.*

Re-voke'ment (-ment), *n.* Revocation. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Re-vok'er (-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One who revokes.

Re-vok'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of revocation.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* rē-vŏlt'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLTING.] [Cf. F. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare.* See REVOLT, *n.*] **1.** To turn away; to abandon or reject something; specifically, to turn away, or shrink, with abhorrence.

But this is got by casting pearl to hogs,
That bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still *revolt* when truth would set them free. *Milton.*
His clear intelligence *revolted* from the dominant sophisms of that time. *J. Morley.*

2. Hence, to be faithless; to desert one party or leader for another; especially, to renounce allegiance or subjection; to rise against a government; to rebel.

Our discontented counties do *revolt.* *Shak.*
Plant those that have *revolted* in the van. *Shak.*

3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; hence, to feel nausea; — with *at;* as, the stomach *revolts* at such food; his nature *revolts* at cruelty.

Re-volt', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn back; to roll or drive back; to put to flight. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To do violence to; to cause to turn away or shrink with abhorrence; to shock; as, to *revolt* the feelings.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds. *Burke.*

To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature *revolted* his conscience and offended his reason. *J. Morley.*

Re-volt', *n.* [F. *révolte*, It. *rivolta*, fr. *rivolto*, p. p. fr. L. *revolvere, revolutum.* See REVOLVE.] **1.** The act of revolting; an uprising against legitimate authority; especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.

Who first seduced them to that foul *revolt?* *Milton.*

2. A revolter. [*Obs.*] "Ingrate *revolts.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Re-volt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who revolts.

Re-volt'ing, *a.* Causing abhorrence mixed with disgust; exciting extreme repugnance; loathsome; as, *revolting* cruelty. — **Re-volt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Rev'o-lu-ble (rĕv'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *revolubilis* that may be rolled back. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving; rotatory; revolving. [*Obs.*]

Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
Hath filled his *revoluble* orb since our arrival here,
I blame not. *Chapman.*

Rev'o-lute (-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p. of *revolvere.* See REVOLVE.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Rolled backward or downward.

Leaves of *Andromeda polifolia*, with Revolute Margins.

☞ A *revolute* leaf is coiled downwards, with the lower surface inside the coil. A leaf with *revolute* margins has the edges rolled under, as in the *Andromeda polifolia.*

Rev'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révolution*, L. *revolutio.* See REVOLVE.] **1.** The act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; the motion of a body round a fixed point or line; rotation; as, the *revolution* of a wheel, of a top, of the earth on its axis, etc.

2. Return to a point before occupied, or to a point relatively the same; a rolling back; return; as, *revolution* in an ellipse or spiral.

That fear
Comes thundering back, with dreadful *revolution,*
On my defenseless head. *Milton.*

3. The space measured by the regular return of a revolving body; the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. "The short *revolution* of a day." *Dryden.*

4. (*Astron.*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again, or to a point relatively the same; — designated as the *annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal,* or *tropical revolution,* according as the point of return or completion has a fixed relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics; as, the *revolution* of the earth about the sun; the *revolution* of the moon about the earth.

☞ The term is sometimes applied in astronomy to the motion of a single body, as a planet, about its own axis, but this motion is usually called *rotation.*

5. (*Geom.*) The motion of a point, line, or surface about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface (called a *surface of revolution*), and a moving surface a solid (called a *solid of revolution*); as, the *revolution* of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides generates a cone; the *revolution* of a semicircle about the diameter generates a sphere.

6. A total or radical change; as, a *revolution* in one's circumstances or way of living.

The ability . . . of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete *revolution* throughout the department. *Macaulay.*

7. (*Politics*) A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed.

The violence of *revolutions* is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them. *Macaulay.*

☞ When used without qualifying terms, the word is often applied specifically, by way of eminence, to: (*a*) The English *Revolution* in 1689, when William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns, in place of James II. (*b*) The American *Revolution*, beginning in 1775, by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. (*c*) The *revolution* in France in 1789, commonly called *the French Revolution*, the subsequent revolutions in that country being designated by their dates, as the *Revolution* of 1830, of 1848, etc.

Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-â-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *révolutionnaire.*] Of or pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to, or promoting, revolution; as, a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* measures; *revolutionary* agitators.

Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *n.* A revolutionist. [*R.*]

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary.* *Prof. Wilson.*

Rev'o-lu'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. *Smollett.*

Rev'o-lu'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution. *Burke.*

Rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLUTIONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLUTIONIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To change completely, as by a revolution; as, to *revolutionize* a government. *Ames.*

The gospel . . . has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

Re-vol'u-tive (rē-vŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to revolve things in the mind; meditative. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Re-volv'a-ble (-vŏlv'â-b'l), *a.* That may be revolved.

Re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLVING.] [L. *revolvere, revolutum;* pref. *re-* re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round. See VOLUBLE, and cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.] **1.** To turn or roll round on, or as on, an axis, like a wheel; to rotate, — which is the more specific word in this sense.

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *I. Watts.*

2. To move in a curved path round a center; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun.

3. To pass in cycles; as, the centuries *revolve.*

4. To return; to pass. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Re-volve', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn, as on an axis.

Then in the east her turn she shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to turn over and over in the mind; to reflect repeatedly upon; to consider all aspects of.

This having heard, straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets. *Milton.*

Re-volve'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of revolving. [*R.*]

Re-volv'en-cy (-vŏlv'en-sў), *n.* The act or state of revolving; revolution. [*Archaic*]

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper.*

Re-volv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, revolves; specifically, a firearm (commonly a pistol) with several chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock; a repeater.

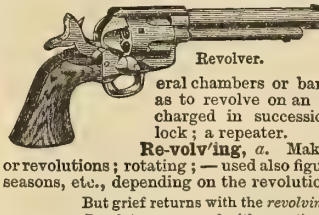

Revolver.

Re-volv'ing, *a.* Making a revolution or revolutions; rotating; — used also figuratively of time, seasons, etc., depending on the revolution of the earth.

But grief returns with the *revolving* year. *Shelley.*
Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. *Cowper.*

Revolving firearm. See REVOLVER. — **Revolving light,** a light or lamp in a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at fixed intervals, either by being turned about an axis so as to show light only at intervals, or by having its light occasionally intercepted by a revolving screen.

Re-vulse' (rē-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *revulsus*, p. p. of *revellere.*] To pull back with force. [*R.*] *Cowper.*

Re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révulsion*, L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere, revulsum*, to pluck or pull away; pref. *re-* re- + *vellere* to pull. Cf. CONVULSE.] **1.** A strong pulling or drawing back; withdrawal. "*Revulsions* and pullbacks." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A sudden reaction; a sudden and complete change; — applied to the feelings.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling, both in the Parliament and the country, followed. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Med.*) The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. It resembles *derivation*, but is usually applied to a more active form of counter irritation.

Re-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *révulsif.*] Causing, or tending to, revulsion.

Re-vul'sive, *n.* That which causes revulsion; specifically (*Med.*), a revulsive remedy or agent.

Rew (rų), *n.* [See Row a series.] A row. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "A *rew* of sundry colored stones." *Chapman.*

Re-wake' (rē-wāk'), *v. t. & i.* To wake again.

Re-ward' (rē-wȧrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REWARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REWARDING.] [OF. *rewarder*, another form of *regarder*, of German origin. The original sense is, to look at, regard, hence, to regard as worthy, give a reward to. See WARD, REGARD.] To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense; to requite; to recompense; to repay; to compensate.

After the deed that is done, one doom shall *reward*,
Mercy or no mercy as truth will accord. *Piers Plowman.*

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. *Deut.* xxxii. 41.

God *rewards* those that have made use of the single talent. *Hammond.*

Re-ward' (rē-wȧrd'), *n.* [See REWARD, *v.*, and cf. REGARD, *n.*] **1.** Regard; respect; consideration. [*Obs.*]

Take *reward* of thine own value. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given in return for some service or attainment, as for excellence in studies, for the return of something lost, etc.; recompense; requital.

Thou returnest
From flight, seditious angel, to receive
Thy merited *reward*. *Milton.*

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill. *Hooker.*

3. Hence, the fruit of one's labor or works.

The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward*. *Eccl.* ix. 5.

4. (*Law*) Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Recompense; compensation; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Re-ward'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reward. — **Re-ward'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-ward'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-ward'er (-ėr), *n.* One who rewards.

Re-ward'ful (-fụl), *a.* Yielding reward. [*R.*]

Re-ward'less, *a.* Having, or affording, no reward.

Rewe (rụ), *v. t. & i.* To rue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rew'el bone' (rụ'ėl bōn'). [Perh. from F. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue* a wheel, L. *rota*.] An obsolete phrase of disputed meaning, — perhaps, smooth or polished bone.

His saddle was of *rewel boon*. *Chaucer.*

Rew'et (rụ'ėt), *n.* [See ROUET.] A gunlock. [*R.*]

Rew'ful (rụ'fụl), *a.* Rueful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-win' (rē-wĭn'), *v. t.* To win again, or win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller.*

Rewle (rụl), *n. & v.* Rule. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rewme (rụm), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Re-word' (rē-wûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To repeat in the same words; to reëcho. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to *reword* an idea or a passage.

Re-write' (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* To write again. *Young.*

Rewth (rụth), *n.* Ruth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Rex** (rĕks), *n.*; *pl.* REGES (rē'jēz). [L.] A king.

To play rex, to play the king; to domineer. [*Obs.*]

Reyn (rān), *n.* Rain or rein. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rey'nard (rā'nėrd *or* rĕn'ėrd; 277), *n.* An appellation applied after the manner of a proper name to the fox. Same as RENARD.

Reyse (rāz), *v. t.* To raise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reyse, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *reisen* to travel.] To go on a military expedition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rha-bar'ba-rate (rȧ-bär'bȧ-rāt), *a.* [From NL. *rhabarbarum*, an old name of rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

Rha-bar'ba-rin (-rĭn), *or* **Rha-bar'ba-rine** (-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhab'dite (răb'dīt), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος a rod.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute smooth rodlike or fusiform structure found in the tissues of many Turbellaria.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the hard parts forming the ovipositor of insects.

‖ **Rhab'do-cœ'la** (răb'dō-sē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Turbellaria including those that have a simple cylindrical, or sacklike, stomach, without an intestine.

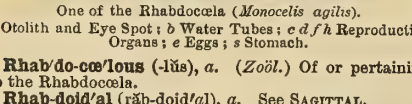

One of the Rhabdocœla (*Monocelis agilis*).
a Otolith and Eye Spot; *b* Water Tubes; *c d f h* Reproductive Organs; *e* Eggs; *s* Stomach.

Rhab'do-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocœla.

Rhab-doid'al (răb-doid'*a*l), *a.* See SAGITTAL.

Rhab'do-lith (răb'dō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + *-lith*.] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous alga.

Rhab-dol'o-gy (răb-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Same as RABDOLOGY.

Rhab'dom (răb'dŏm), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδωμα a bundle of rods, fr. ῥάβδος a rod.] (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous minute rodlike structures formed of two or more cells situated behind the retinulæ in the compound eyes of insects, etc. See *Illust.* under OMMATIDIUM.

Rhab'do-man'cy (răb'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Same as RABDOMANCY.

Rhab'do-mere (-mēr), *n.* [*Rhabdom* + *-mere*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the several parts composing a rhabdom.

‖ **Rhab-doph'o-ra** (răb-dŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct division of Hydrozoa which includes the graptolites.

‖ **Rhab'do-pleu'ra** (răb'dō-plū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + πλευρά the side.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine Bryozoa in which the tubular cells have a central chitinous axis and the tentacles are borne on a bilobed lophophore. It is the type of the order Pterobranchia, or Podostomata.

Rhab'do-sphere (răb'dō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος a rod + E. *sphere*.] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

‖ **Rha'chi-al'gi-a** (rā'kĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See RACHIALGIA.

Rha-chid'i-an (rȧ-kĭd'ĭ-*a*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhachis; as, the *rhachidian* teeth of a mollusk.

‖ **Rhach'i-glos'sa** (răk'ĭ-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHACHIS, and GLOSSA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marine gastropods having a retractile proboscis and three longitudinal rows of teeth on the radula. It includes many of the large ornamental shells, as the miters, murices, olives, purpuras, volutes, and whelks. See *Illust.* in Append.

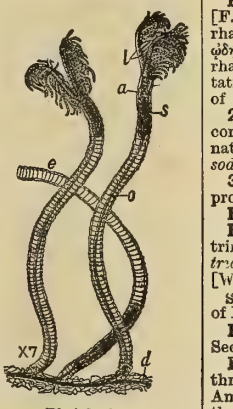

Rhabdopleura.
Part of a Colony with three Zooids. *l* Lophophore and Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *a* Intestine; *o* Central Cord; *e* A Contracted Zooid; *d* Main Stem.

‖ **Rha-chil'la** (rȧ-kĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάχις the spine.] (*Bot.*) A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

Rha'chi-o-dont (rā'kĭ-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. ῥάχις, -ιος, the spine + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having gular teeth formed by a peculiar modification of the inferior spines of some of the vertebræ, as certain South African snakes (*Dasypeltis*) which swallow birds' eggs and use these gular teeth to crush them.

‖ **Rha'chis** (rā'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. RHACHISES (-ĕz), L. RHACHIDES (răk'ĭ-dēz). [See RACHIS.] [Written also *rachis*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The spine.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The continued stem or midrib of a pinnately compound leaf, as in a rose leaf or a fern. (*b*) The principal axis in a raceme, spike, panicle, or corymb.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The shaft of a feather. The rhachis of the after-shaft, or plumule, is called the *hyporhachis*. (*b*) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (*c*) The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (*d*) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes.

‖ **Rha-chi'tis** (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] See RACHITIS.

Rhad'a-man'thine (răd'ȧ-măn'thĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Rhadamanthus; suiting Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, a *Rhadamanthine* judgment.

Rhad'a-man'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥαδάμανθος.] (*Greek Mythol.*) One of the three judges of the infernal regions; figuratively, a strictly just judge.

Rhæ'ti-an (rē'shĭ-*a*n *or* -shȧn), *a. & n.* Rhetian.

Rhæ'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Rhaeticus* Rhetian.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or of the same horizon as, certain Mesozoic strata of the Rhetian Alps. These strata are regarded as closing the Triassic period. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Rhæ'ti-zite (rē'tĭ-zīt), *n.* [So called from L. *Rhaetia*, *Raetia*, the Rhetian Alps, where it is found.] (*Min.*) A variety of the mineral cyanite.

‖ **Rham'a-dan'** (răm'ȧ-dăn'), *n.* See RAMADAN.

Rham-na'ceous (răm-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of shrubs and trees (*Rhamnaceæ*, or *Rhamneæ*) of which the buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) is the type. It includes also the New Jersey tea, the supple-jack, and one of the plants called lotus (*Zizyphus*).

‖ **Rham'nus** (răm'nŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ῥάμνος a kind of prickly shrub; cf. L. *rhamnos*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and small trees; buckthorn. The California *Rhamnus Purshianus* and the European *R. catharticus* are used in medicine. The latter is used for hedges.

‖ **Rham'pho-rhyn'chus** (răm'fō-rĭn'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάμφος a beak + ῥύγχος snout.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of pterodactyls in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip.

‖ **Rham'pho-the'ca** (-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RHAMPHOTHECÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάμφος a beak + θήκη a case.] (*Zoöl.*) The horny covering of the bill of birds.

Rha'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφή seam, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew.] (*Bot.*) The continuation of the seed stalk along the side of an anatropous ovule or seed, forming a ridge or seam. [Written also *raphe*.] *Gray.*

‖ **Rhaph'i-des** (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφίς, ῥαφίδος, a needle, F. *raphides*.] (*Bot.*) Minute transparent, often needle-shaped, crystals found in the tissues of plants. [Written also *raphides*.]

Rha-pon'ti-cine (rȧ-pŏn'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *rhaponticum* rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] (*Chem.*) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhap'sode (răp'sōd), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός. See RHAPSODY.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A rhapsodist. [*R.*] *Grote.*

Rhap'so-der (-sō-dėr), *n.* A rhapsodist. [*Obs.*]

Rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός: cf. F.
Rhap-sod'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } *rhapsodique*.] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; consisting of rhapsody; hence, confused; unconnected. — **Rhap-sod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* [From RHAPSODY.] **1.** Anciently, one who recited or composed a rhapsody; especially, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other epic poets.

2. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

The same populace sit for hours listening to *rhapsodists* who recite Ariosto. *Carlyle.*

3. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly and with great excitement or affectation of feeling. *I. Watts.*

Rhap'so-dize (-dīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RHAPSODIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RHAPSODIZING.] To utter as a rhapsody, or in the manner of a rhapsody *Sterne.*

Rhap'so-dize, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

Rhap'so-do-man'cy (răp'sō-dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*Rhapsody* + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of verses.

Rhap'so-dy (răp'sō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RHAPSODIES (-dĭz). [F. *rhapsodie*, L. *rhapsodia*, Gr. ῥαψῳδία, fr. ῥαψῳδός a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν to sew, stitch together, unite + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time; hence, a division of the Iliad or the Odyssey; — called also a *book*.

2. A disconnected series of sentences or statements composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition. "A *rhapsody* of words." *Shak.* "A *rhapsody* of tales." *Locke.*

3. (*Mus.*) A composition irregular in form, like an improvisation; as, Liszt's "Hungarian *Rhapsodies*."

Rhat'a-ny } (răt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *ratania*, *rataña*,
Rhat'an-hy } Peruv. *rataña*.] The powerfully astringent root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*). It is used in medicine and to color port wine. [Written also *ratany*.]

Savanilla rhatany, the root of *Krameria Ixina*, a native of New Granada.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The ramie or grass-cloth plant. See *Grass-cloth plant*, under GRASS.

Rhe'a, *n.* [L., a proper name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of large South American ostrichlike birds of the genera *Rhea* and *Pterocnemia*. Called also the *American ostrich*.

Rhea (*Rhea Americana*).

☞ The common rhea, or nandou (*Rhea Americana*), ranges from Brazil to Patagonia. Darwin's rhea (*Pterocnemia Darwinii*), of Patagonia, is smaller, and has the legs feathered below the knee.

‖ **Rhe'æ** (rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of struthious birds including the rheas.

Rhee'boc (rē'bŏk), *n.* [D. *reebok* roebuck.] (*Zoöl.*) The peele. [Written also *reebok*.]

Rhe'ic (rē'ĭk), *a.* [NL. *Rheum* rhubarb, Gr. ῥῆον. See RHUBARB.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called *chrysophanic acid*) found in rhubarb (*Rheum*). [*Obsoles.*]

Rhe'in (rē'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhein'ber-ry (rīn'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [G. *rheinbeere*.] (*Bot.*) One of the berries or drupes of the European buckthorn; also, the buckthorn itself.

Rhe-mat'ic (rē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥηματικός of or for a verb, fr. ῥῆμα, ῥήματος, a sentence. See RHETORIC.] (*Gram.*) Having a verb for its base; derived from a verb; as, *rhematic* adjectives. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Rhe-mat'ic, *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhe'mish (rē'mĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Rheims, or Reims, in France.

Rhemish Testament, the English version of the New Testament used by Roman Catholics. See DOUAY BIBLE.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhe'o-chord (rē'ō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + χορδή chord.] (*Elec.*) A metallic wire used for regulating the resistance of a circuit, or varying the strength of an electric current, by inserting a greater or less length of it in the circuit.

Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + *-meter*.] [Written also *reometer*.] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring currents, especially the force or intensity of electrical currents; a galvanometer.

2. (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current in the arteries.

Rhe'o-met'ric (rē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry. *Lardner.*

Rhe-om'e-try (rē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* **1.** The measurement of the force or intensity of currents.

2. (*Math.*) The calculus; fluxions. [*R.*]

Rhe'o-mo'tor (rē'ō-mō'tėr), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + E. *motor*.] (*Elec.*) Any apparatus by which an electrical current is originated. [*R.*]

Rhe'o-phore (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + φέρειν to carry.] (*Elec.*) (*a*) A connecting wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus, traversed by a current. (*b*) One of the poles of a voltaic battery; an electrode.

Rhe'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + *-scope*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for detecting the presence or movement of currents, as of electricity.

Rhe'o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν + στατός standing still.] (*Elec.*) A contrivance for adjusting or regulating the strength of electrical currents, operating usually by the intercalation of resistances which can be varied at will. *Wheatstone.* — **Rhe'o-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

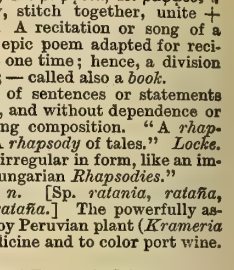

Rhe'o-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Elec.*) An instrument which periodically or otherwise interrupts an electric current. *Wheatstone.*

Rhe'o-trope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Elec.*) An instrument for reversing the direction of an electric current. [Written also *reotrope*.]

‖ **Rhe'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [L. *Rhesus*, a proper name, Gr. Ῥῆσος.] (*Zoöl.*) A monkey; the bhunder.

Rhesus. Female and Young.

Rhe'ti-an (rē'shĭ-*an* or -*shan*), *a.* [L. *Rhaetius, Raetius:* cf. F. *rhétien.*] Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or Rhætians, or to Rhætia, their country; as, the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

Rhe'tic (rē'tĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Same as RHÆTIC.

Rhe'ti-zite (rē'tĭ-zīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as RHÆTIZITE.

Rhe'tor (rē'tôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥήτωρ.] A rhetorician. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ŏ-rĭk), *n.* [F. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, Gr. ῥητορική (sc. τέχνη), fr. ῥητορικός rhetorical, oratorical, fr. ῥήτωρ orator, rhetorician; perhaps akin to E. *word;* cf. εἴρειν to say.] **1.** The art of composition; especially, elegant composition in prose.

2. Oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. *Locke.*

3. Hence, artificial eloquence; fine language or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

4. Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel.*

Rhe-tor'ic-al (rē-tŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *rhetoricus*, Gr. ῥητορικός. See RHETORIC.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical; as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their *rhetorical* sense. *M. Arnold.*

— Rhe-tor'ic-al-ly, *adv.* — **Rhe-tor'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Rhe-tor'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *rhetoricari.* See RHETORIC.] To play the orator. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Rhe-tor'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhétorication.*] Rhetorical amplification. [*Obs.*] *Waterland.*

Rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ŏ-rĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhéticien.*] **1.** One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

The understanding is that by which a man becomes a mere logician and a mere *rhetorician.* *F. W. Robertson.*

2. A teacher of rhetoric.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*

3. An orator; specifically, an artificial orator without genuine eloquence; a declaimer. *Macaulay.*

Rhet'o-ri'cian, *a.* Suitable to a master of rhetoric. "With *rhetorician* pride." *Blackmore.*

Rhet'o-rize (rĕt'ŏ-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RHETORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RHETORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

Rhet'o-rize, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of rhetoric, or by personification. *Milton.*

‖ **Rhe'um** (rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *Rha* the river Volga, on the banks of which it grows. See RHUBARB.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See RHUBARB.

Rheum (rụm), *n.* [OF. *reume, rheume*, F. *rhume* a cold, L. *rheuma* rheum, from Gr. ῥεῦμα, fr. ῥεῖν to flow, akin to E. *stream.* See STREAM, *n.*, and cf. HEMORRHOIDS.] (*Med.*) A serous or mucous discharge, especially one from the eyes or nose.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too. *Shak.*

Salt rheum. (*Med.*) See SALT RHEUM, in the Vocab.

Rheu-mat'ic (rụ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥευματικός subject to a discharge or flux: cf. L. *rheumaticus*, F. *rhumatique.* See RHEUM, RHEUMATISM.] **1.** Derived from, or having the character of, rheum; rheumic. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections; affected with rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* old man; causing rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* day.

That *rheumatic* diseases do abound. *Shak.*

Rheu-mat'ic, *n.* One affected with rheumatism.

Rheu'ma-tism (rụ'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. ῥευματισμός, fr. ῥευματίζεσθαι to have or suffer from a flux, fr. ῥεῦμα rheum: cf. F. *rhumatisme.* See 2d RHEUM.] (*Med.*) A general disease characterized by painful, often multiple, local inflammations, usually affecting the joints and the muscles, but also extending sometimes to the deeper organs, as the heart.

Inflammatory rheumatism (*Med.*), acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful. — **Rheumatism root.** (*Bot.*) See TWINLEAF.

Rheu'ma-tis'mal (-tĭz'*mal*), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rheumatism.

Rheu'ma-tis'moid (-moid), *a.* [*Rheumatism* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Of or resembling rheum or rheumatism.

Rheum'ic (rụm'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, rheum.

Rheumic diathesis. See *Dartrous diathesis*, under DARTROUS.

‖ **Rheu'mi-des** (rụ'mĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHEUM.] (*Med.*) The class of skin diseases developed by the dartrous diathesis. See under DARTROUS.

Rheum'y (rụm'ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum.

His head and *rheumy* eyes distill in showers. *Dryden.*

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness. *Shak.*

Rhig'o-lene (rĭg'ŏ-lēn), *n.* [Gr. ῥῖγος cold + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A mixture of volatile hydrocarbons intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is obtained in the purification of crude petroleum, and is used as a refrigerant.

Rhime (rīm), *n.* See RHYME. [*Obs.*]

Rhi'nal (rī'*nal*), *a.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose or olfactory organs.

‖ **Rhi-nas'ter** (rī-năs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose + ἀστήρ star.] (*Zoöl.*) The borele.

Rhine (rīn), *n.* [AS. *ryne.* See RUN.] A water course; a ditch. [Written also *rean.*] [*Prov. Eng.*] *Macaulay.*

Rhi'nen-ce-phal'ic (rī'nĕn-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rhinencephalon.

‖ **Rhi'nen-ceph'a-lon** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.; pl.* RHINENCEPHALA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] (*Anat.*) The division of the brain in front of the prosencephalon, consisting of the two olfactory lobes from which the olfactory nerves arise.

☞ The term is sometimes used for one of the olfactory lobes, the plural being used for the two taken together.

Rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* [Cf. G. *rheinkiesel* Rhine quartz.] A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste. It is much used as an inexpensive ornament.

‖ **Rhi-ni'tis** (rī-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Gold and silver, or money. [*Cant*] *W. Wagstaffe.*

As long as the *rhino* lasted. *Marryat.*

Rhi'no-. A combining form from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *the nose*, as in *rhino*lith, *rhino*logy.

Rhi'no-ce'ri-al (rī'nō-sē'rĭ-*al*), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or per-
Rhi'no-cer'ic-al (-sĕr'ĭ-*kal*), } taining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros, or his horn. *Tatler.*

Rhi-noc'e-ros (rī-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥινοκέρως, -ωτος; ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + κέρας a horn: cf. F. *rhinocéros.* See HORN.] (*Zoöl.*) Any pachyderm belonging to the genera *Rhinoceros*, *Atelodus*, and several allied genera of the family *Rhinocerotidæ*, of which several living, and many extinct, species are known. They are large and powerful, and usually have either one or two stout conical median horns on the snout.

☞ The Indian, or white, and the Javan rhinoceroses (*Rhinoceros Indicus* and *R. Sondaicus*) have incisor and canine teeth, but only one horn, and the very thick skin forms shieldlike folds. The two or three African species belong to *Atelodus*, and have two horns, but lack the dermal folds, and the incisor and canine teeth. The two Malay, or East Indian, two-horned species belong to *Ceratorhinus*, in which incisor and canine teeth are present. See BORELE, and KEITLOA.

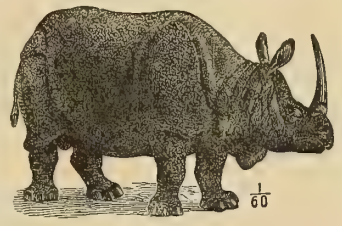

Indian Rhinoceros.

Rhinoceros auk (*Zoöl.*), an auk of the North Pacific (*Cerorhina monoceratа*) which has a deciduous horn on top of the bill. — **Rhinoceros beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a very large beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having a horn on the head. — **Rhinoceros bird.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), native of the East Indies. It has a large hollow hornlike process on the bill. Called also *rhinoceros hornbill.* See HORNBILL. (*b*) An African beefeater (*Buphaga Africana*). It alights on the back of the rhinoceros in search of parasitic insects.

Rhi-noc'e-rote (-rōt), *n.* A rhinoceros. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rhi-noc'e-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros. [*R.*]

Rhi'no-lite (rī'nō-līt), }
Rhi'no-lith (-lĭth), } *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-lite, -lith.*] (*Med.*) A concretion formed within the cavities of the nose.

Rhinoceros Bird (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

Rhi'no-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhinology.

Rhi-nol'o-gist (rī-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in rhinology.

Rhi-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nose, and of its diseases.

Rhi-nol'o-phid (-fĭd), *n.* [*Rhino-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Rhinolophus*, or family *Rhinolophidæ*, having a horseshoe-shaped nasal crest; a horseshoe bat.

Rhinolophid (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

Rhi-nol'o-phine (-fīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the rhinolophids, or horseshoe bats.

Rhi'no-phore (rī'nŏ-fōr), *n.* [*Rhino-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the two tentacle-like organs on the back of the head or neck of a nudibranch or tectibranch mollusk. They are usually retractile, and often transversely furrowed or plicate, and are regarded as olfactory organs. Called also *dorsal tentacles.* See *Illust.* under PYGOBRANCHIA, and OPISTHOBRANCHIA.

Rhi'no-plas'tic (rī'nŏ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Rhino-* + *-plastic:* cf. F. *rhinoplastique.*] (*Surg.*) Of or pertaining to rhinoplasty; as, a *rhinoplastic* operation.

Rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nŏ-plăs'tў), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-plasty:* cf. F. *rhinoplastie.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, as by bringing down a piece of integument from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

Egyptian Rhinopome (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*).

Rhi'no-pome (-pōm), *n.* [*Rhino-* + Gr. πῶμα a lid.] (*Zoöl.*) Any old-world bat of the genus *Rhinopoma.* The rhinopomes have a long tail extending beyond the web, and inhabit caves and tombs.

‖ **Rhi'no-scle-ro'ma** (rī'nŏ-sklĕ-rō'mȧ), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *scleroma.*] (*Med.*) A rare disease of the skin, characterized by the development of very hard, more or less flattened, prominences, appearing first upon the nose and subsequently upon the neighboring parts, esp. the lips, palate, and throat. *J. V. Shoemaker.*

Rhi'no-scope (rī'nŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-scope.*] A small mirror for use in rhinoscopy.

Rhi'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy.

Rhi-nos'co-py (rī-nŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-scopy.*] (*Physiol.*) The examination or study of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynx.

‖ **Rhi'no-the'ca** (rī'nŏ-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* RHINOTHECÆ (-sē). [NL., from Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + θήκη case.] (*Zoöl.*) The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird.

‖ **Rhi-pi'do-glos'sa** (rĭ-pī'dŏ-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιπίς a fan + γλῶσσα a tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of gastropod mollusks having a large number of long, divergent, hooklike, lingual teeth in each transverse row. It includes the scutibranchs. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Rhi-pip'ter (rĭ-pĭp'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ῥιπίς a fan + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Rhipiptera*, a group of insects having wings which fold like a fan; a strepsipter.

Rhipipter (*Stylops Spencei*). Much enlarged.

Rhi-pip'ter-an (-*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as RHIPIPTER.

Rhi-zan'thous (rī-zăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) Producing flowers from a rootstock, or apparently from a root.

Rhi'zine (rī'zīn), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) A rootlike filament or hair growing from the stems of mosses or on lichens; a rhizoid.

Rhi'zo-car'pous (rī'zŏ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having perennial rootstocks or bulbs, but annual flowering stems; — said of all perennial herbs.

‖ **Rhi'zo-ceph'a-la** (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίζα root + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Pectostraca including saclike parasites of Crustacea. They adhere by rootlike extensions of the head. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Rhiz'o-dont (rĭz'ŏ-dŏnt *or* rī'zŏ-), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A reptile whose teeth are rooted in sockets, as the crocodile.

Rhiz'o-gen (-jĕn), *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + *-gen:* cf. F. *rhizogène.*] (*Bot.*) Producing roots.

Rhiz'o-gen, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of a proposed class of flowering plants growing on the roots of other plants and destitute of green foliage.

Rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) A rootlike appendage.

‖ **Rhi-zo'ma** (rī-zō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* RHIZOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] (*Bot.*) Same as RHIZOME.

Rhi-zo'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature or habit of a rhizome or rootstock.

Rhi-zome' (rī-zōm' *or* rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. ῥιζοῦν to make to root, pass., to take root, fr. ῥίζα a root: cf. F. *rhizome.*] (*Bot.*) A rootstock. See ROOTSTOCK.

‖ **Rhi-zoph'a-ga** (rī-zŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marsupials. The wombat is the type.

Rhi-zoph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥιζοφάγος; ῥίζα a root + φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

‖ **Rhi-zoph'o-ra** (-ŏ-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHIZOPHOROUS.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the mangrove. See MANGROVE.

Rhi-zoph'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα a root + φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing roots.

Rhiz'o-pod (rĭz'ŏ-pŏd *or* rī'zŏ- ; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Rhizopoda.

☞ The rhizopods belonging to the Radiolaria and Foraminifera have been of great geological importance, especially in the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. Chalk is mostly made from the shells of Foraminifera. The nummulites are the principal ingredient of a limestone which is of great extent in Europe and Asia, and is the material of which some of the pyramids of Egypt are made. The shells are abundant in deep-sea mud, and are mostly minute, seldom larger than a small grain of sand, except in the case of the nummulites, which are sometimes an inch in diameter.

Rhizopods.

1 *Rotalia globulosa;* 2 *Grammostomum phyllodes;* 3 *Frondicularia annularis;* 4 *Triloculina Josephina;* 5 *Chrysalidina gradata;* 6 *Flabellina rugosa;* 7 *Nummulites nummularia.*

‖ **Rhi-zop'o-da** (rī-zŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίζα a root + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive class of Protozoa, including those which have pseudopodia, by means of which they move about and take their food. The principal groups are Lobosa (or Amœbea), Heliozoa, Radiolaria, and Foraminifera (or Reticularia). See PROTOZOA.

Rhi-zop'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the rhizopods.

‖ **Rhi'zo-stom'a-ta** (rī'zŏ-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίζα a root + στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Medusæ which includes very large species without marginal tentacles, but having large mouth lobes closely united at the edges. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Rhiz'o-stome (rĭz'ŏ-stōm *or* rī'zŏ-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Rhizostomata.

‖ Rhi/zo-tax/is (rī/zō-tăks/ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίζα* a root + *τάξις* arrangement.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the roots of plants.

Rhob (rŏb), *n.* See 1st Rob.

Rho/dam-mo/ni-um (rō/dăm-mō/nĭ-ŭm), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, rhodium and ammonia; — said of certain complex compounds.

Rho/da-nate (rō/dā-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of rhodanic acid; a sulphocyanate. [*Obsoles.*]

Rho-dan/ic (rō-dăn/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called *sulphocyanic acid*) which forms a red color with ferric salts. [*Obsoles.*]

Rho/de-o-re/tin (rō/dē-ō-rē/tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *ῥητίνη* resin.] (*Chem.*) Same as Convolvulin.

Rho/di-an (rō/dĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Rhodius*: cf. F. *rhodien.*] Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rho/dic (rō/dĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to rhodium; containing rhodium.

Rho/di-um (rō/dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose. So called from the rose-red color of certain of its solutions. See Rhododendron.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the light platinum group. It is found in platinum ores, and obtained free as a white inert metal which it is very difficult to fuse. Symbol Rh. Atomic weight 104.1. Specific gravity 12.

Rho/di-zon/ic (rō/dĭ-zŏn/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be rose-red.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a colorless crystalline substance (called *rhodizonic acid*, and *carboxylic acid*) obtained from potassium carboxide and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

Rho/do-chro/site (rō/dō-krō/sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *χρῶσις* a coloring.] (*Min.*) Manganese carbonate, a rose-red mineral sometimes occurring crystallized, but generally massive with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite; — called also *dialogite.*

Rho-doc/ri-nite (rō-dŏk/rĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *κρίνον* lily.] (*Paleon.*) A rose encrinite.

Rho/do-den/dron (rō/dō-dĕn/drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, literally, rose tree; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree. See Rose.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees, often having handsome evergreen leaves, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers; rosebay.

Rhododendron.

Rhod/o-mon-tade/ (rŏd/ō-mŏn-tād/), *n.* See Rodomontade.

Rhod/o-mon-tad/er (-ĕr), *n.* See Rodomontador.

Rho/don-ite (rō/dŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] (*Min.*) Manganese spar, or silicate of manganese, a mineral occurring crystallized and in rose-red masses. It is often used as an ornamental stone.

Rho/do-phane (rō/dō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *φαίνειν* to show.] (*Physiol.*) The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See Chromophane. *W. Kühne.*

Rho-dop/sin (rō-dŏp/sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *ὤψ* eye.] (*Physiol.*) The visual purple. See under Visual.

Rho/do-sperm (rō/dō-spĕrm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *σπέρμα* a seed.] (*Bot.*) Any seaweed with red spores.

☞ As the name of a subclass, *Rhodosperms*, or *Rhodospermeæ*, is synonymous with *Florideæ* (which see).

Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rŏm; 277), *n.* [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. *ῥέμβειν* to turn or whirl round, perhaps akin to E. *wrench*: cf. F. *rhombe.* Cf. Rhombus, Rhumb.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel. The angles may be unequal, two being obtuse and two acute, as in the cut, or the angles may be equal, in which case it is usually called a *square*.

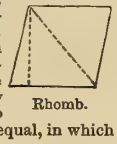

Rhomb.

2. (*Geom.*) A rhombohedron.

Fresnel's rhomb (*Opt.*), a rhomb or oblique parallelopiped of crown or St. Gobain glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at other faces, two reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized from a plane-polarized ray, or the reverse. *Nichol.*

Rhom/bic (rŏm/bĭk), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a rhomb.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Same as Orthorhombic.

Rhom/bo-ga/noid (rŏm/bō-gā/noid *or* -găn/oid), *n.* [*Rhomb* + *ganoid.*] *Zoöl.*) A ganoid fish having rhombic enameled scales; one of the Rhomboganoidei.

‖ Rhom/bo-ga-noi/de-i (-gā-noi/dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ginglymodi.

Rhom/bo-gene (rŏm/bō-jēn), *n.* [*Rhomb* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Zoöl.*) A dicyemid which produces infusorialike embryos; — opposed to *nematogene.* See Dicyemata. [Written also *rhombogen.*]

Rhom/bo-he/dral (-hē/dral), *a.* (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) Related to the rhombohedron; presenting the form of a rhombohedron, or a form derivable from a rhombohedron; relating to a system of forms including the rhombohedron and scalenohedron.

Rhombohedral iron ore. (*Min.*) See Hematite. — **Rhombohedral system** (*Crystallog.*), a division of the hexagonal system embracing the rhombohedron, scalenohedron, etc.

Rhom/bo-hed/ric (-hĕd/rĭk), *a.* (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) Rhombohedral.

Rhom/bo-he/dron (-hē/drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) A solid contained by six rhomboids; a parallelopiped.

Rhombohedron.

Rhom/boid (rŏm/boid), *n.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal; *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *εἶδος* shape: cf. F. *rhomboïde.*] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

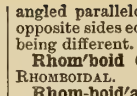

Rhomboid.

Rhom-boid/al (rŏm-boid/al), *a.* [Cf. F. *rhomboïdal.*] Having, or approaching, the shape of a rhomboid. *Woodward.*

Rhom-boid/es (-ēz), *n.* A rhomboid. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Rhom/boid-o/vate (rŏm/boid-ō/vāt), *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

Rhomb/ spar/ (rŏmb/ spär/ *or* rŏm/). (*Min.*) A variety of dolomite.

Rhom/bus (rŏm/bŭs), *n.* [L.] Same as Rhomb, 1.

Rhon/chal (rŏn/kal), *a.* (*Med.*) Rhonchial.

Rhon/chi-al (-kĭ-al), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a rhonchus; produced by rhonchi.

Rhonchial fremitus. [L. *fremitus* a dull roaring or murmuring.] (*Med.*) A vibration of the chest wall that may be felt by the hand laid upon its surface. It is caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

Rhon-chis/o-nant (rŏn-kĭs/ō-nant), *a.* [L. *rhonchus* a snoring + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Making a snorting noise; snorting. [*R.*]

‖ Rhon/chus (rŏn/kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Rhonchi (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] (*Med.*) An adventitious whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partially obstructed. By some writers the term *rhonchus* is used as equivalent to *râle* in its widest sense. See Râle.

Rho-pal/ic (rō-păl/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥοπαλικός* club-shaped; fr. *ῥόπαλον* a club: cf. F. *rhopalique.*] (*Pros.*) Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

‖ Rhop/a-loc/e-ra (rŏp/ā-lŏs/ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ῥόπαλον* a club + *κέρας* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies. They differ from other Lepidoptera in having club-shaped antennæ.

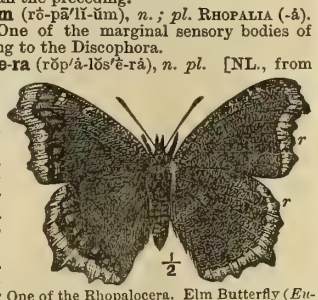

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One of the Rhopalocera. Elm Butterfly (*Eu-vanessa, antiopa*). *r r* Wings reversed to show markings of under side.

Rho/ta-cism (rō/tā-sĭz/m), *n.* [Gr. *ῥωτακίζειν* to use the letter *r* (ρ) overmuch: cf. F. *rhotacisme.*] An oversounding, or a misuse, of the letter *r*; specifically (*Philol.*), the tendency, exhibited in the Indo-European languages, to change *s* to *r*, as *wese* to *were.*

Rhu/barb (rų/bärb), *n.* [F. *rhubarbe*, OF. *rubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbare*, *reobarbe*, LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. *ῥῆον* (and *ῥᾶ*) rhubarb, from the river *Rha* (the Volga) on whose banks it grew. Originally, therefore, it was the barbarian plant from the Rha. Cf. Barbarous, Rhaponticine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The name of several large perennial herbs of the genus *Rheum* and order *Polygonaceæ.*

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*). Much reduced.

2. The large and fleshy leafstalks of *Rheum Rhaponticum* and other species of the same genus. They are pleasantly acid, and are used in cookery. Called also *pieplant.*

3. (*Med.*) The root of several species of *Rheum*, used much as a cathartic medicine.

Monk's rhubarb. (*Bot.*) See under Monk. — **Turkey rhubarb** (*Med.*), the roots of *Rheum Emodi.*

Rhu/barb-y (-y), *a.* Like rhubarb.

Rhumb (rŭm *or* rŭmb), *n.* [F. *rumb*, Sp. *rumbo*, or Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, probably fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* a magic wheel, a whirling motion, hence applied to a point of the compass. See Rhomb.] (*Navigation*) A line which crosses successive meridians at a constant angle; — called also *rhumb line*, and *loxodromic curve.* See Loxodromic.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course, following a rhumb line.

‖ Rhus (rŭs), *n.* [L., sumac, fr. Gr. *ῥοῦς.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and small trees. See Sumac.

Rhus/ma (rŭz/mȧ *or* rŭs/mȧ), *n.* [See Rusma.] A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment, or tersulphide of arsenic, — used in the depilation of hides. *Knight.*

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [OE. *ryme*, *rime*, AS. *rīm* number; akin to OHG. *rīm* number, succession, series, G. *reim* rhyme. The modern sense is due to the influence of F. *rime*, which is of German origin, and originally the same word.] [The Old English spelling *rime* is becoming again common. See Note under Rime.] **1.** An expression of thought in numbers, measure, or verse; a composition in verse; a rhymed tale; poetry; harmony of language. "Railing *rhymes.*" *Daniel.*

A *ryme* I learned long ago. *Chaucer.*

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rime.* *Milton.*

2. (*Pros.*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of two or more verses, one succeeding another immediately or at no great distance. The words or syllables so used must not begin with the same consonant, or if one begins with a vowel the other must begin with a consonant. The vowel sounds and accents must be the same, as also the sounds of the final consonants, if there be any.

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

3. Verses, usually two, having this correspondence with each other; a couplet; a poem containing rhymes.

4. A word answering in sound to another word.

Female rhyme. See under Female. — **Male rhyme.** See under Male. — **Rhyme or reason,** sound or sense. — **Rhyme royal** (*Pros.*), a stanza of seven decasyllabic verses, of which the first and third, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh rhyme.

Rhyme (rīm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rhymed (rīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rhyming.] [OE. *rimen, rymen*, AS. *rīman* to count: cf. F. *rimer* to rhyme. See Rhyme, *n.*]

1. To make rhymes, or verses. "Thou shalt no longer *ryme.*" *Chaucer.*

There marched the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope.*

2. To accord in rhyme or sound.

And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

Rhyme, *v. t.* **1.** To put into rhyme. *Sir T. Wilson.*

2. To influence by rhyme.

Hearken to a verser, who may chance
Rhyme thee to good. *Herbert.*

Rhyme/less, *a.* Destitute of rhyme. *Bp. Hall.*

Rhym/er (rīm/ĕr), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; — generally in contempt; a poor poet; a poetaster.

This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common *rhymers* and play writers be. *Milton.*

Rhym/er-y (-ў), *n.* The art or habit of making rhymes; rhyming; — in contempt.

Rhyme/ster (rīm/stĕr), *n.* A rhymer; a maker of poor poetry. *Bp. Hall. Byron.*

Rhym/ic (rīm/ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

Rhym/ist, *n.* A rhymer; a rhymester. *Johnson.*

‖ Rhyn/chob-del/le-a (rĭn/kŏb-dĕl/lē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *βδέλλα* a leech.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of leeches including those that have a protractile proboscis, without jaws. Clepsine is the type.

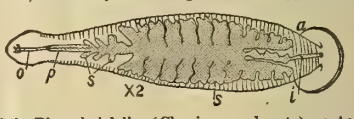

One of the Rhynchobdellea (*Clepsine complanata*). *a* Acetabulum; *o* Esophagus; *p* Proboscis; *s s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

‖ Rhyn/cho-ceph/a-la (-kō-sĕf/ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles having biconcave vertebræ, immovable quadrate bones, and many other peculiar osteological characters. Hatteria is the only living genus, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See Hatteria. Called also *Rhynchocephalia.*

‖ Rhyn/cho-cœ/la (-sē/lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κοίλος* hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Nemertina. — **Rhyn/cho-cœ/lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Rhyn/cho-lite (rĭn/kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout, beak + *-lite*: cf. F. *rhynscholithe.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil cephalopod beak.

‖ Rhyn/cho-nel/la (-nĕl/lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of brachiopods of which some species are still living, while many are found fossil.

Rhynchonella (*Rhynchonella psittacea*). Nat. size.

‖ Rhyn-choph/o-ra (rĭn-kŏf/ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *φέρειν* to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Coleoptera having a snoutlike head; the snout beetles, curculios, or weevils.

Rhyn/cho-phore (rĭn/kō-fōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Rhynchophora.

‖ Rhyn-cho/ta (rĭn-kō/tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Hemiptera. [Written also *Rhyncota.*]

Rhynchophore (*Sitophilus granarius*). × 6

Rhy/o-lite (rī/ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A quartzose trachyte, an igneous rock often showing a fluidal structure. — **Rhy/o-lit/ic** (-lĭt/ĭk), *a.*

Rhy/pa-rog/ra-phy (rī/pȧ-rŏg/rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυπαρογράφος* painting foul or mean objects; *ῥυπαρός* filthy, dirty + *γράφειν* to write, paint.] In ancient art, the painting of genre or still-life pictures.

Rhy-sim/e-ter (rĭ-sĭm/ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύσις* flow + *-meter.*] An instrument, acting on the principle of Pitot's tube, for measuring the velocity of a fluid current, the speed of a ship, etc.

Rhythm (rĭth/m *or* rĭth/m; 277), *n.* [F. *rhythme*, L. *rhythmus*, fr. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, measure, proportion, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow. See Stream.]

1. In the widest sense, a dividing into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, accents, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, poetry, the dance, or the like.

2. (*Mus.*) Movement in musical time, with periodical recurrence of accent; the measured beat or pulse which marks the character and expression of the music; symmetry of movement and accent. *Moore (Encyc.).*

3. A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of *arses* and *theses*, or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables.

4. The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhyth'mer (rĭth'mẽr *or* rĭth'-), *n.* One who writes in rhythm, esp. in poetic rhythm or meter. [*R.*]

One now scarce counted a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet. *Fuller.*

Rhyth'mic (-mĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός: cf. L.
Rhyth'mic-al (-mĭ-kal), } *rhythmicus*, F. *rhythmique.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, rhythm.

Day and night
I worked my *rhythmic* thought. *Mrs. Browning.*

Rhythmical accent. (*Mus.*) See ACCENT, *n.*, 6 (*c*).

Rhyth'mic-al-ly, *adv.* In a rhythmical manner.

Rhyth'mics (-mĭks), *n.* The department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.

Rhyth'ming (-mĭng), *a.* Writing rhythm; verse making. "The *rhythming* monk." *Fuller.*

Rhythm'less (rĭth'm'lĕs *or* rĭth'm'-), *a.* Being without rhythm. *Coleridge.*

Rhyth-mom'e-ter (rĭth-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* rĭth-), *n.* [*Rhythm* + *-meter.*] An instrument for marking time in musical movements. See METRONOME.

‖ **Rhyth'mus** (rĭth'mŭs), *n.* [L.] Rhythm.

‖ **Rhyt'i-na** (rĭt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RYTINA.

Ri'al (rē'al), *n.* A Spanish coin. See REAL. [*Obs.*]

Ri-al' (rē-äl'), *a.* Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rl'al (rĭ'al), *n.* [From ROYAL.] A gold coin formerly current in England, of the value of ten shillings sterling in the reign of Henry VI., and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth. [Spelt also *ryal.*] *Brande & C.*

‖ **Ri'ant'** (rē'ăn'), *a.* [F. *riant*, p. pr. of *rire* to laugh, L. *ridere.*] Laughing; laughable; exciting gayety; gay; merry; delightful to the view, as a landscape.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources, with a strict caution, however, against anything light and *riant.* *Burke.*

Rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib*, *ribb*; akin to D. *rib*, G. *rippe*, OHG. *rippa*, *rippi*, Dan. *ribbe*, Icel. *rif*, Russ. *rebro.*]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax.

☞ In man there are twelve ribs on each side, of which the upper seven are directly connected with the sternum by cartilages, and are called *sternal*, or *true*, *ribs*. The remaining five pairs are called *asternal*, or *false*, *ribs*, and of these each of the three upper pairs is attached to the cartilage of the rib above, while the two lower pairs are free at the ventral ends, and are called *floating ribs*. See THORAX.

2. That which resembles a rib in form or use. Specifically: (*a*) (*Shipbuilding*) One of the timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel, to support the skin or planking, and give shape and strength to the vessel. (*b*) (*Mach. & Structures*) A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. (*c*) One of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is extended. (*d*) A prominent line or ridge, as in cloth. (*e*) A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun.

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The chief nerve, or one of the chief nerves, of a leaf. (*b*) Any longitudinal ridge in a plant.

4. (*Arch.*) (*a*) In Gothic vaulting, one of the primary members of the vault. These are strong arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole space into triangles, which are then filled by vaulted construction of lighter material. Hence, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, or the like. (*b*) A projecting mold, or group of moldings, forming with others a pattern, as on a ceiling, ornamental door, or the like.

5. (*Mining*) (*a*) Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (*b*) An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support. *Raymond.*

6. A wife; — in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. [*Familiar & Sportive*]

How many have we known whose heads have been broken with their own *rib*. *Bp. Hall.*

Chuck rib, a cut of beef immediately in front of the middle rib. See CHUCK. — **Fore ribs,** a cut of beef immediately in front of the sirloin. — **Middle rib,** a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs. — **Rib grass.** (*Bot.*) Same as RIBWORT.

Rib, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBBED (rĭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBBING.] **1.** To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth.

2. To inclose, as with ribs, and protect; to shut in.

It [lead] were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave. *Shak.*

To rib land, to leave strips of undisturbed ground between the furrows in plowing.

Rib'ald (rĭb'ald), *n.* [OE. *ribald*, *ribaud*, F. *ribaud*, OF. *ribald*, *ribault*, *ribaut*, LL. *ribaldus*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *hrīpa* prostitute. For the ending *-ald* cf. E. HERALD.] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. *Spenser. Pope.*

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. . . . It is not to be wondered at that the word rapidly became a synonym for everything ruffianly and brutal. *Earle.*

Rib'ald, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

The busy day,
Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows. *Shak.*

Rib'ald-ish, *a.* Like a ribald. *Bp. Hall.*

Rib'ald-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of a ribald quality. [*R.*]

Rib'ald-ry (-rў), *n.* [OE. *ribaldrie*, *ribaudrie*, OF. *ribalderie*, *ribauderie.*] The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; indecency; obscenity; lewdness; — now chiefly applied to indecent language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to indecent acts or conduct.

The *ribaldry* of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age. *Macaulay.*

Rib'an (-an), *n.* See RIBBON. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Rib'and (-and), *n.* See RIBBON.

Riband jasper (*Min.*), a variety of jasper having stripes of different colors, as red and green.

Rib'and, *n.* (*Naut.*) See RIB-BAND. *Totten.*

Rib'and-ed, *a.* Ribboned. *B. Jonson.*

Rib'aud (rĭb'ạd), *n.* A ribald. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

‖ **Ri-bau'de-quin** (rĭ-bạ'dẽ-kwĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** An engine of war used in the Middle Ages, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, and armed in front with pikes. It was (after the 14th century) furnished with small cannon.

2. A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting javelins.

Rib'aud-red (rĭb'ạd-rĕd), } *a.* Filthy; obscene; ribald.
Rib'aud-rous (-rŭs), } [*Obs.*]
Rib'aud-ry (-rў), *n.* Ribaldry. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Rib'aud-y (-ў), *n.* Ribaldry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Rib'auld (-ald), *n.* A ribald. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Rib'band (rĭb'band), *n.* A ribbon. *Pope.*
Rib'-band' (rĭb'-bănd'), *n.* [*Rib* + *band.*] [Written also *riband*, and *ribbon.*] (*Shipbuilding*) A long, narrow strip of timber bent and bolted longitudinally to the ribs of a vessel, to hold them in position, and give rigidity to the framework.

Rib-band lines, oblique longitudinal sections of the hull of a vessel. *Knight.*

Ribbed (rĭbd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or formed with ribs; as, a *ribbed* cylinder; *ribbed* cloth.

2. (*Mining*) Intercalated with slate; — said of a seam of coal. *Raymond.*

Rib'bing (rĭb'bĭng), *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timberwork for the support of an arch or coved ceiling, the veins in the leaves of some plants, ridges in the fabric of cloth, or the like.

Rib'bon (-bŭn), *n.* [OE. *riban*, OF. *riban*, F. *ruban*, probably of German origin; cf. D. *ringband* collar, necklace, E. *ring* circle, and *band.*] [Written also *riband*, *ribband.*] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk, used for trimming some part of a woman's attire, for badges, and other decorative purposes.

2. A narrow strip or shred; as, a steel or magnesium *ribbon*; sails torn to *ribbons*.

3. (*Shipbuilding*) Same as RIB-BAND.

4. *pl.* Driving reins. [*Cant*] *London Athenæum.*

5. (*Her.*) A bearing similar to the bend, but only one eighth as wide.

6. (*Spinning*) A sliver.

☞ *The blue ribbon*, and *The red ribbon*, are phrases often used to designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See *Blue ribbon*, under BLUE.

Ribbon fish. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any elongated, compressed, ribbon-shaped marine fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, especially the species of the genus *Trachypterus*, and the oarfish (*Regalecus Banksii*) of the North Atlantic, which is sometimes over twenty feet long. (*b*) The hairtail, or bladefish. (*c*) A small compressed marine fish of the genus *Cepola*, having a long, slender, tapering tail. The European species (*C. rubescens*) is light red throughout. Called also *band fish.* — **Ribbon grass** (*Bot.*), a variety of reed canary grass having the leaves striped with green and white; — called also *Lady's garters.* See *Reed grass*, under REED. — **Ribbon seal** (*Zoöl.*), a North Pacific seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*). The adult male is dark brown, conspicuously banded and striped with yellowish white. — **Ribbon snake** (*Zoöl.*), a common North American snake (*Eutainia saurita*). It is conspicuously striped with bright yellow and dark brown. — **Ribbon Society,** a society in Ireland, founded in the early part of the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen. It afterwards became an organization of tenant farmers banded together to prevent eviction by landlords. It took its name from the green ribbon worn by members as a badge. — **Ribbon worm.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A tapeworm. (*b*) A nemertean.

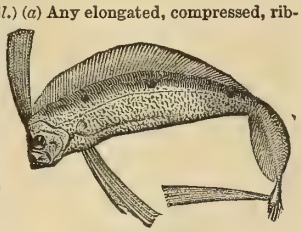

Ribbon Fish (*Trachypterus tænia*). (¼0)

Rib'bon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBBONED (-bŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBBONING.] To adorn with, or as with, ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rib'bon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles and practices of the Ribbonmen. See *Ribbon Society*, under RIBBON.

Rib'bon-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of the Ribbon Society. See *Ribbon Society*, under RIBBON.

Rib'bon-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A malvaceous tree (*Hoheria populnea*) of New Zealand, the bark of which is used for cordage.

‖ **Ri'bes** (rī'bēz), *n.* [NL.; cf. Dan. *ribs*, and Ar. *ribās* a plant with an acid juice.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs including gooseberries and currants of many kinds.

Rib'ibe (rĭb'ĭb), *n.* [See REBEC.] **1.** A sort of stringed instrument; a rebec. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

2. An old woman; — in contempt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A bawd; a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rib'i-ble (rĭb'ĭ-b'l), *n.* [See RIBIBE.] A small three-stringed viol; a rebec. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

All can he play on gittern or *ribible*. *Chaucer.*

Rib'less, *a.* Having no ribs.

Rib'roast' (rĭb'rōst'), *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Slang*]

Rib'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, narrow, ribbed leaves; — called also *rib grass*, *ripple grass*, *ribwort plantain.*

-ric (-rĭk). [AS. *rīce* kingdom, dominion. See RICH.] A suffix signifying *dominion*, *jurisdiction*; as, bishop*ric*, the district over which a bishop exercises authority.

Rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz* (cf. Pr. *ris*, It. *riso*), L. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, probably from the Persian; cf. OPers. *brīzi*, akin to Skr. *vrīhi*; or perh. akin to E. *rye.* Cf. RYE.] (*Bot.*) A well-known cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) and its seed. This plant is extensively cultivated in warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

a Bearded Japanese Rice; *b* Beardless American (Florida) Rice.

Ant rice. (*Bot.*) See under ANT. — **French rice.** (*Bot.*) See AMELCORN. — **Indian rice,** a tall reedlike water grass (*Zizania aquatica*), bearing panicles of a long, slender grain, much used for food by North American Indians. It is common in shallow water in the Northern States. Called also *water oat*, *Canadian wild rice*, etc. — **Mountain rice,** any species of an American genus (*Oryzopsis*) of grasses, somewhat resembling rice. — **Rice bunting.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as RICEBIRD. — **Rice hen** (*Zoöl.*), the Florida gallinule. — **Rice mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a large dark-colored field mouse (*Calomys palustris*) of the Southern United States. — **Rice paper,** a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, — used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is made by cutting the pith of a large herb (*Fatsia papyrifera*, related to the ginseng) into one roll or sheet, which is flattened out under pressure. Called also *pith paper.* — **Rice troupial** (*Zoöl.*), the bobolink. — **Rice water,** a drink for invalids made by boiling a small quantity of rice in water. — **Rice-water discharge** (*Med.*), a liquid, resembling rice water in appearance, which is vomited, and discharged from the bowels, in cholera. — **Rice weevil** (*Zoöl.*), a small beetle (*Calandra*, or *Sitophilus*, *oryzæ*) which destroys rice, wheat, and Indian corn by eating out the interior; — called also *black weevil.*

Rice Weevil (*Sitophilus oryzæ*); *b* Larva. Much enlarged.

Rice'bird' (rīs'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Java sparrow. (*b*) The bobolink.

Rice'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small white polished marine shells of the genus *Olivella.*

Rich (rĭch), *a.* [*Compar.* RICHER (-ẽr); *superl.* RICHEST.] [OE. *riche*, AS. *rīce* rich, powerful; akin to OS. *rīki*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, OHG. *rīhhi*, Icel. *rīkr*, Sw. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, Goth. *reiks*; from a word meaning, ruler, king, probably borrowed from Celtic, and akin to L. *rex*, *regis*, king, *regere* to guide, rule. √283. See RIGHT, and cf. DERRICK, ENRICH, RAJAH, RICHES, ROYAL.]

1. Having an abundance of material possessions; possessed of a large amount of property; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affluent; — opposed to *poor.* "*Rich* merchants." *Chaucer.*

The *rich* [person] hath many friends. *Prov.* xiv. 20.

As a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

2. Hence, in general, well supplied; abounding; abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* treasury; a *rich* entertainment; a *rich* crop.

If life be short, it shall be glorious;
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

3. Yielding large returns; productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil or land; a *rich* mine.

4. Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; precious; sumptuous; costly; as, a *rich* dress; *rich* silk or fur; *rich* presents.

Like to *rich* and various gems. *Milton.*

5. Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; — especially applied to articles of food or drink which are high-seasoned or abound in oleaginous ingredients, or are sweet, luscious, and high-flavored; as, a *rich* dish; *rich* cream or soup; *rich* pastry; *rich* wine or fruit.

Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

6. Not faint or delicate; vivid; as, a *rich* color.

7. Full of sweet and harmonious sounds; as, a *rich* voice; *rich* music.

8. Abounding in beauty; gorgeous; as, a *rich* landscape; *rich* scenery.

9. Abounding in humor; exciting amusement; entertaining; as, the scene was a *rich* one; a *rich* incident or character. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

☞ *Rich* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *rich*-fleeced, *rich*-jeweled, *rich*-laden, *rich*-stained.

Syn. — Wealthy; affluent; opulent; ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; fruitful; costly; sumptuous; precious; generous; luscious.

Rich, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Rich'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [OE. *richesse*, F. *richesse*, from *riche* rich, of German origin. See RICH, *a.*] **1.** That which makes one rich; an abundance of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth; opulence; affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors. *Locke.*

2. That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, or the like.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

☞ *Richesse*, the older form of this word, was in the singular number. The form *riches*, however, is plural in appearance, and has now come to be used as a plural.

Against the *richesses* of this world shall they have miscnse of poverty. *Chaucer.*

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought. *Rev.* xviii. 17.

And for that *riches* where is my deserving? *Shak.*

Syn. — Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

Rich'esse (rĭch'ĕs *or* rĭ-shĕs'), *n.* [F. See RICHES.] Wealth; riches. See the Note under RICHES. [*Obs.*]

Some man desireth for to have *richesse*. *Chaucer.*

The *richesse* of all heavenly grace. *Spenser.*

Rich'ly (rĭch'lĭ), *adv.* In a rich manner.

Rich'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rich (in any sense of the adjective).

Rich'weed' (rĭch'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb (*Pilea pumila*) of the Nettle family, having a smooth, juicy, pellucid stem; — called also *clearweed*.

Ric'in-e'la-id'ic (rĭs'ĭn-ē'lā-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* [*Ricin*oleic + *elaidic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an isomeric modification of ricinoleic acid obtained as a white crystalline solid.

Ric'in-e-la'i-din (rĭs'ĭn-ē-lā'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The glycerin salt of ricinelaidic acid, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance by treating castor oil with nitrous acid.

Ri-cin'ic (rĭ-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, castor oil; formerly, designating an acid now called *ricinoleic acid*.

Ric'i-nine (rĭs'ĭ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Ric'in-o'le-ate (rĭs'ĭn-ō'lē-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of ricinoleic acid; — formerly called *palmate*.

Ric'in-o'le-ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a fatty acid analogous to oleic acid, obtained from castor oil as an oily substance, $C_8H_{34}O_3$, with a harsh taste. Formerly written *ricinolic*.

Ric'in-o'le-in (-ĭn), *n.* [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) The glycerin salt of ricinoleic acid, occurring as a characteristic constituent of castor oil; — formerly called *palmin*.

Ric'i-nol'ic (rĭs'ĭ-nŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Ricinoleic.

‖ **Ric'i-nus** (rĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the castor-oil plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Spurge family, containing but one species (*R. communis*), the castor-oil plant. The fruit is three-celled, and contains three large seeds from which castor oil is expressed. See PALMA CHRISTI.

Rick (rĭk), *n.* [OE. *reek*, *rek*, AS. *hreác* a heap; akin to *hrycce* rick, Icel. *hraukr*.] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching.

Golden clusters of beehive *ricks*, rising at intervals beyond the hedgerows. *G. Eliot.*

Rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

Rick'er (rĭk'ẽr), *n.* A stout pole for use in making a rick, or for a spar to a boat.

Rick'et-ish (-ĕt-ĭsh), *a.* Rickety. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Rick'ets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* [Of uncertain origin; but cf. AS. *wrigian* to bend, D. *wrikken* to shake, E. *wriggle*.] (*Med.*) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, and short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. The essential cause of the disease appears to be the nondeposition of earthy salts in the osteoid tissues. Children afflicted with this malady stand and walk unsteadily. Called also *rachitis*.

Rick'et-y (-ĕt-ў), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets.

2. Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak; shaky.

Rick'rack' (-răk'), *n.* A kind of openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

Rick'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A flooring or framework on which a rick is made.

Ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā' *or* rĭk'ō-shĕt'; 277), *n.* [F.] A rebound or skipping, as of a ball along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

Ricochet firing (*Mil.*), the firing of guns or howitzers, usually with small charges, at an elevation of only a few degrees, so as to cause the balls or shells to bound or skip along the ground.

Ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shĕt'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RICOCHETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RICOCHETTING.] To operate upon by ricochet firing. See RICOCHET, *n.* [*R.*]

Ric'o-chet', *v. i.* To skip with a rebound or rebounds, as a flat stone on the surface of water, or a cannon ball on the ground. See RICOCHET, *n.*

Ric'tal (rĭk'tal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the rictus; as, *rictal* bristles.

Ric'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *ringi*, *rictus*, to open wide the mouth, to gape.] A gaping. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ric'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] The gape of the mouth, as of birds; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

Rid (rĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i.* [*Archaïc*]

He *rid* to the end of the village, where he alighted. *Thackeray.*

Rid, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RID *or* RIDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDDING.] [OE. *ridden*, *redden*, AS. *hreddan* to deliver, liberate; akin to D. & LG. *redden*, G. *retten*, Dan. *redde*, Sw. *rädda*, and perhaps to Skr. *çrath* to loosen.]

1. To save; to rescue; to deliver; — with *out of*. [*Obs.*]

Deliver the poor and needy; *rid* them out of the hand of the wicked. *Ps.* lxxxii. 4.

2. To free; to clear; to disencumber; — followed by *of*. "*Rid* all the sea of pirates." *Shak.*

I never *ridded* myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calamity traveling toward me. *De Quincey.*

3. To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. [*Obs.*]

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. *Lev.* xxvi. 6.

Death's men, you have *rid* this sweet young prince! *Shak.*

4. To get over; to dispose of; to dispatch; to finish. [*R.*] "Willingness *rids* way." *Shak.*

Mirth will make us *rid* ground faster than if thieves were at our tails. *J. Webster.*

To be rid of, to be free or delivered from. — **To get rid of**, to get deliverance from; to free one's self from.

Rid'a-ble (rĭd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for riding; as, a *ridable* horse; a *ridable* road.

Rid'dance (rĭd'dans), *n.* **1.** The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a cleaning up or out.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xxiii. 22.

2. The state of being rid or free; freedom; escape. "*Riddance* from all adversity." *Hooker.*

Rid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

Rid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rids.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *ridil*, AS. *hridder*; akin to G. *reiter*, L. *cribrum*, and to Gr. κρίνειν to distinguish, separate, and G. *rein* clean. See CRISIS, CERTAIN.] **1.** A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, or gravel from sand.

2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

Rid'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat; to *riddle* coal or gravel.

2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to make many holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

Rid'dle, *n.* [For *riddels*, *s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; OE. *ridels*, *redels*, AS. *rædels*; akin to D. *raadsel*, G. *räthsel*; fr. AS. *rædan* to counsel or advise, also, to guess. √116. Cf. READ.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous or puzzling.

To wring from me, and tell to them, my secret,
That solved the *riddle* which I had proposed. *Milton.*
'T was a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras.*

Rid'dle, *v. t.* To explain; to solve; to unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

Rid'dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically. "Lysander *riddles* very prettily." *Shak.*

Rid'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who riddles (grain, sand, etc.).

Rid'dler, *n.* One who speaks in, or propounds, riddles.

Rid'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle. "*Riddling* triplets." *Tennyson.* — **Rid'dling-ly**, *adv.*

Ride (rīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE (rōd) (RID [rĭd], *archaic*); *p. p.* RIDDEN (rĭd'd'n) (RID, *archaic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDING (rīd'ĭng).] [AS. *rīdan*; akin to LG. *riden*, D. *rijden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *rītan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride*; cf. L. *raeda* a carriage, which is from a Celtic word. Cf. ROAD.] **1.** To be carried on the back of an animal, as a horse.

To-morrow, when ye *riden* by the way. *Chaucer.*

Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift.*

2. To be borne in a carriage; as, to *ride* in a coach, in a car, and the like. See Synonym, below.

The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by *riding* in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants. *Macaulay.*

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; to lie.

Men once walked where ships at anchor *ride*. *Dryden.*

4. To be supported in motion; to rest.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven *rides*. *Shak.*

On whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy! *Shak.*

5. To manage a horse, as an equestrian.

He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, a horse *rides* easy or hard, slow or fast.

To ride easy (*Naut.*), to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables. — **To ride hard** (*Naut.*), to pitch violently. — **To ride out.** (*a*) To go upon a military expedition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* (*b*) To ride in the open air. [*Colloq.*] — **To ride to hounds**, to ride behind, and near to, the hounds in hunting.

Syn. — Drive. — RIDE, DRIVE. *Rides* originally meant (and is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to progress in a carriage; as, a *drive* around the park, etc.; while *ride* is appropriated to progress on a horse. Johnson seems to sanction this distinction by giving "to *travel* on horseback" as the leading sense of *ride;* though he adds "to *travel* in a vehicle" as a secondary sense. This latter use of the word still occurs to some extent; as, the queen *rides* to Parliament in her coach of state; to *ride* in an omnibus.

"Will you *ride* over or *drive?*" said Lord Willowby to his guest, after breakfast that morning. *W. Black.*

Ride, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse; to *ride* a bicycle.

[They] rend up both rocks and hills, and *ride* the air
In whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will; to domineer over.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To convey, as by riding; to make or do by riding.

The only men that safe can *ride*
Mine errands on the Scottish side. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Surg.*) To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.

To ride a hobby, to have some favorite occupation or subject of talk. — **To ride and tie**, to take turn with another in labor and rest; — from the expedient adopted by two persons with one horse, one of whom *rides* the animal a certain distance, and then *ties* him for the use of the other, who is coming up on foot. *Fielding.* — **To ride down.** (*a*) To ride over; to trample down in riding; to overthrow by riding against; as, *to ride down* an enemy. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To bear down, as on a halyard when hoisting a sail. — **To ride out** (*Naut.*), to keep safe afloat during (a storm) while riding at anchor or when hove to on the open sea; as, *to ride out* the gale.

Ride, *n.* **1.** The act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle horse. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. A road or avenue cut in a wood, or through grounds, to be used as a place for riding; a riding.

Ri-deau' (rē-dō'), *n.* [F.] A small mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; a small ridge.

Rid'en (rĭd''n), *obs. imp. pl. & p. p.* of RIDE. *Chaucer.*

Ri'dent (rī'dent), *a.* [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rides.

2. Formerly, an agent who went out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. [*Eng.*]

3. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.*

4. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, which is attached on a separate piece of paper; in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; something extra or burdensome that is imposed.

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a *rider*. *Macaulay.*

This [question] was a *rider* which Mab found difficult to answer. *A. S. Hardy.*

5. (*Math.*) A problem of more than usual difficulty added to another on an examination paper.

6. [D. *rijder*.] A Dutch gold coin having the figure of a man on horseback stamped upon it.

His moldy money! half a dozen *riders*. *J. Fletcher.*

7. (*Mining*) Rock material in a vein of ore, dividing it.

8. (*Shipbuilding*) An interior rib occasionally fixed in a ship's hold, reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. *Totten.*

9. (*Naut.*) The second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.

10. A small forked weight which straddles the beam of a balance, along which it can be moved in the manner of the weight on a steelyard.

11. A robber. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Drummond.*

Rider's bone (*Med.*), a bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

Rid'er-less, *a.* Having no rider; as, a *riderless* horse. *H. Kingsley.*

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* [OE. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrycg*; akin to D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, OHG. *rucki*, *hrukki*, Icel. *hryggr*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*. √16. Cf. RIG a ridge.] **1.** The back, or top of the back; a crest. *Hudibras.*

2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps." *Shak.*

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton.*

3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.

4. (*Arch.*) The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, especially the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault.

5. (*Fort.*) The highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. *Stocqueler.*

Ridge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDGED (rĭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDGING.] **1.** To form a ridge of; to furnish with a ridge or ridges; to make into a ridge or ridges.

Bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chafed wild boars. *Milton.*

2. To form into ridges with the plow, as land.

3. To wrinkle. "With a forehead *ridged*." *Cowper.*

Ridge'band' (rĭj'bănd'), *n.* The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart; — called also *ridgerope*, and *ridger*. *Halliwell.*

Ridge'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The backbone. [*Obs.*]

Blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridgebone*. *Holland.*

Ridge'el (rĭj'ĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as RIDGELING.

Ridge'let (rĭj'lĕt), *n.* A little ridge.

Ridge'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Prov. E. *riggilt*, *riggot*, an animal half castrated, a sheep having only one testicle; cf. Prov. G. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] (*Zoöl.*) A half-castrated male animal.

Ridge'piece' (-pēs'), **Ridge'plate'** (-plāt'), } *n.* See RIDGEPOLE.

Ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber forming the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are secured.

Ridge'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See *Life line* (*a*), under LIFE.

Ridg'ing-ly (rĭj'ĭng-lў), *adv.* So as to form ridges.

Ridg'y (-ў), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. "Lifted on a *ridgy* wave." *Pope.*

Rid'i-cle (rĭd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* Ridicule. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *ridicule*, L. *ridiculum* a jest, fr. *ridiculus*. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter.

[Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his deficiencies made him the *ridicule* of his contemporaries. *Buckle.*

To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicule*. *Foxe.*

2. Remarks concerning a subject or a person designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; disparagement by making a person an object of laughter; banter; — a term lighter than *derision*.

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous, — the laughable, — and we have narrowed it so that in common usage it mostly corresponds to "derision," which does indeed involve personal and offensive feelings. *Hare.*

Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,
Yet touched and shamed by *ridicule* alone. *Pope.*

3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. [*Obs.*]

To see the *ridicule* of this practice. *Addison.*

Syn. — Derision; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer. — RIDICULE, DERISION: Both words imply disapprobation; but *ridicule* usually signifies good-natured, fun-loving opposition without manifest malice, while *derision* is commonly bitter and scornful, and sometimes malignant.

Rid'i-cule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDICULED (-kūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDICULING.] To laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon. See DERIDE.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *a.* [F.] Ridiculous. [*Obs.*]
This action . . . became so *ridicule*. *Aubrey.*

Rid'i-cu'ler (-kū'lẽr), *n.* One who ridicules.

Ri-dic'u-lize (rĭ-dĭk'ū-līz), *v. t.* To make ridiculous; to ridicule. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ri-dic'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; also, something ridiculous. [*Archaic*] *Bailey.*

Ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ridiculosus, ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. RISIBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite ridicule; absurd and laughable; unworthy of serious consideration; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior.

Agricola, discerning that those little targets and unwieldy glaives ill pointed would soon become *ridiculous* against the thrust and close, commanded three Batavian cohorts . . . to draw up and come to handy strokes. *Milton.*

2. Involving or expressing ridicule. [*R.*]
[It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; comical; absurd; preposterous. See LUDICROUS.

— Ri-dic'u-lous-ly, *adv.* — **Ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding*, Icel. *þriðjungr* the third part, fr. *þriði* third, akin to E. *third*. See THIRD.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided; — formerly under the government of a reeve. They are called the *North*, the *East*, and the *West*, *Riding*. *Blackstone.*

Rid'ing, *a.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling; as, a *riding* clerk. "One *riding* apparitor." *Ayliffe.*

2. Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.

3. Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* habit; a *riding* day.

Riding clerk. (*a*) A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. [*Obs. Eng.*] (*b*) One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery. — **Riding hood.** (*a*) A hood formerly worn by women when riding. (*b*) A kind of cloak with a hood. — **Riding master**, an instructor in horsemanship. — **Riding rhyme** (*Pros.*), the meter of five accents, with couplet rhyme; — probably so called from the mounted pilgrims described in the Canterbury Tales. *Dr. Guest.* — **Riding school**, a school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Rid'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of one who rides.

2. A festival procession. [*Obs.*]
When there any *riding* was in Cheap. *Chaucer.*

3. Same as RIDE, *n.*, 3. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. A district in charge of an excise officer. [*Eng.*]

‖ **Ri-dot'to** (rē-dŏt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See REDOUBT.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, — held generally on fast eves. *Brande & C.*
There are to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets. *Walpole.*

Ri-dot'to, *v. i.* To hold ridottos. [*R.*] *J. G. Cooper.*

Rie (rī), *n.* See RYE. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rie grass. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of wild barley (*Hordeum vratense*). *Dr. Prior.* (*b*) Ray grass. *Dr. Prior.*

Rief (rēf), *n.* [See REAVE.] Robbery. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Riet'boc (rēt'bŏk), *n.* [D. *riet* reed + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) The reedbuck, a South African antelope (*Cervicapra arundinacea*); — so called from its frequenting dry places covered with high grass or reeds. Its color is yellowish brown. Called also *inghalla*, and *rietbok*.

Rietboc. (1/6)

Rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rīf* abundant, or Icel. *rīfr* munificent; akin to OD. *rijf*, *rijve*, abundant.] **1.** Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.
Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot.*
Even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton.*

2. Having power; active; nimble. [*Obs.*]
What! I am *rife* a little yet. *J. Webster.*

— Rife'ly, *adv.* — **Rife'ness**, *n.*

Rif'fle (rĭf'f'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *riffeln, riefeln*, to groove. Cf. RIFLE a gun.] (*Mining*) A trough or sluice having cleats, grooves, or steps across the bottom for holding quicksilver and catching particles of gold when auriferous earth is washed; also, one of the cleats, grooves, or steps in such a trough. Also called *ripple*.

Rif'fler (-flẽr), *n.* [See RIFFLE.] A curved file used in carving wood and marble.

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [OE. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf*. Cf. RAFF, and 1st RIFLE.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIFLING (-flĭng).] [F. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away; of uncertain origin. Cf. RAFF.] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to carry off.
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage. *Piers Plowman.*
Stand, sir, and throw us that you have about ye:
If not, we 'll make you sit and *rifle* you. *Shak.*

3. To raffle. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*

Ri'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To raffle. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. To commit robbery. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

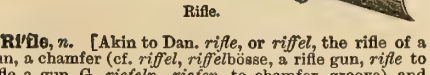
Rifle.

Ri'fle, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rifle*, or *riffel*, the rifle of a gun, a chamfer (cf. *riffel*, *riffelbösse*, a rifle gun, *rifle* to rifle a gun, G. *riefeln*, *riefen*, to chamfer, groove), and E. *rive*. See RIVE, and cf. RIFFLE, RIVEL.] **1.** A gun, the inside of whose barrel is grooved with spiral channels, thus giving the ball a rotary motion and insuring greater accuracy of fire. As a military firearm it has superseded the musket.

2. *pl.* (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers armed with rifles.

3. A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes.

Rifle pit (*Mil.*), a trench for sheltering sharpshooters.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* **1.** To groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* a gun barrel or a cannon.

2. To whet with a rifle. See RIFLE, *n.*, 3.

Ri'fle-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of beautiful birds of Australia and New Guinea, of the genera *Ptiloris* and *Craspidophora*, allied to the paradise birds.

Riflebird (*Ptiloris paradisea*). Male.

☞ The largest and best known species is *Ptiloris paradisea* of Australia. Its general color is rich velvety brown, glossed with lilac; the under parts are varied with rich olive green, and the head, throat, and two middle tail feathers are brilliant metallic green.

Ri'fle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* RIFLEMEN (-mĕn). (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with a rifle.

Ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

Ri'fling (rī'flĭng), *n.* (*a*) The act or process of making the grooves in a rifled cannon or gun barrel. (*b*) The system of grooves in a rifled gun barrel or cannon.

Shunt rifling, rifling for cannon, in which one side of the groove is made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part of the grooves.

Rift (rĭft), *obs. p. p.* of RIVE. *Spenser.*

Rift, *n.* [Written also *reft*.] [Dan. *rift*, fr. *rive* to rend. See RIVE.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure. *Spenser.*

2. A shallow place in a stream; a ford.

Rift, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIFTING.] To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock; to *rift* the clouds. *Longfellow.*
To dwell these *rifted* rocks between. *Wordsworth.*

Rift, *v. i.* **1.** To burst open; to split. *Shak.*
Timber . . . not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon.*

2. To belch. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Rift'er (-ẽr), *n.* A rafter. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rig (rĭg), *n.* [See RIDGE.] A ridge. [*Prov.* or *Scot.*]

Rig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIGGED (rĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIGGING (-gĭng).] [Norweg. *rigga* to bind, particularly, to wrap round, rig; cf. AS. *wrīhan* to cover.] **1.** To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.

2. To dress; to equip; to clothe, especially in an odd or fanciful manner; — commonly followed by *out*.
Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace. *L'Estrange.*

To rig a purchase, to adapt apparatus so as to get a purchase for moving a weight, as with a lever, tackle, capstan, etc. — **To rig a ship** (*Naut.*), to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

Rig, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The peculiar fitting in shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, by which different types of vessels are distinguished; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. [*Colloq.*]

Rig, *n.* [Cf. WRIGGLE.] **1.** A romp; a wanton; one given to unbecoming conduct. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A sportive or unbecoming trick; a frolic.

3. A blast of wind. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*
That uncertain season before the *rigs* of Michaelmas were yet well composed. *Burke.*

To run a rig, to play a trick; to engage in a frolic; to do something strange and unbecoming.
He little dreamt when he set out
Of *running* such a *rig*. *Cowper.*

Rig, *v. i.* To play the wanton; to act in an unbecoming manner; to play tricks. "*Rigging* and rifling all ways." *Chapman.*

Rig, *v. t.* To make free with; hence, to steal; to pilfer. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*] *Tusser.*

To rig the market (*Stock Exchange*), to raise or lower market prices, as by some fraud or trick. [*Cant*]

Rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ȧ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon*.] A gay, lively dance for one couple, — said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. *W. Irving.*
Whose dancing dogs in *rigadoons* excel. *Wolcott.*

Ri'ga fir' (rī'gȧ fẽr' *or* ī'-). [So called from *Riga*, a city in Russia.] (*Bot.*) A species of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and its wood, which affords a valuable timber; — called also *Scotch pine*, and *red* or *yellow deal*. It grows in all parts of Europe, in the Caucasus, and in Siberia.

Ri-ga'tion (rī-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rigatio*, fr. *rigare* to water.] See IRRIGATION. [*Obs.*]

Ri'gel (rī'gĕl), *n.* [Ar. *rijl*, properly, foot.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion. [Written also *Regel*.]

Ri-ges'cent (rī-jĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *rigescens*, p. pr. fr. *rigescere* to grow stiff.] Growing stiff or numb.

Rig'ger (rĭg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery. [*R.*]

Rig'ging (-gĭng), *n.* Dress; tackle; especially (*Naut.*), the ropes, chains, etc., that support the masts and spars of a vessel, and serve as purchases for adjusting the sails, etc. See *Illust.* of SHIP and of SAILS.

Running rigging (*Naut.*), all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, halyards, clew lines, and the like. — **Standing rigging** (*Naut.*), the shrouds and stays.

Rig'gish (rĭg'gĭsh), *a.* Like a rig or wanton. [*Obs.*]
"*Riggish* and unmaidenly." *Bp. Hall.*

Rig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i.* See WRIGGLE.

Rig'gle, *n.* The European lance fish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Right (rīt), *a.* [OE. *right, riht*, AS. *riht;* akin to D. *regt*, OS. & OHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, Dan. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*, Icel. *réttr*, Goth. *raihts*, L. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Skr. *ṛju* straight, right. √115. Cf. ADROIT, ALERT, CORRECT, DRESS, REGULAR, RECTOR, RECTO, RECTUM, REGENT, REGION, REALM, RICH, ROYAL, RULE.]

1. Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a *right* line.
"*Right* as any line." *Chaucer.*

2. Upright; erect from a base; having an upright axis; not oblique; as, *right* ascension; a *right* pyramid or cone.

3. Conformed to the constitution of man and the will of God, or to justice and equity; not deviating from the true and just; according with truth and duty; just; true.
That which is conformable to the Supreme Rule is absolutely *right*, and is called *right* simply without relation to a special end. *Whately.*

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place; the *right* way from London to Oxford.

5. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. "His *right* wife." *Chaucer.*
In this battle, . . . the Britons never more plainly manifested themselves to be *right* barbarians. *Milton.*

6. According with truth; passing a true judgment; conforming to fact or intent; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, this is the *right* faith.
You are *right*, Justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*
If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

7. Most favorable or convenient; fortunate.
The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

8. Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side; — opposed to *left* when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *right* side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of the lower animals.
Became the sovereign's favorite, his *right* hand. *Longfellow.*
☞ In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

9. Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated; correctly done.

10. Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

At right angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles, as when one line crosses another perpendicularly. — **Right and left**, in both or all directions. [*Colloq.*] — **Right and left coupling** (*Pipe fitting*), a coupling the opposite ends of which are tapped for a right-handed screw and a left-handed screw, respectively. — **Right angle.** (*a*) The angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly, as the angles *ABD*, *DBC*. (*b*) (*Spherics*) A spherical angle included between the axes of two great circles whose planes are perpendicular to each other. — **Right ascension.** See under ASCENSION. — **Right Center** (*Politics*), those members belonging to the Center in a legislative assembly who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See CENTER, *n.*, 5. — **Right cone, Right cylinder, Right prism, Right pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone, cylinder, prism, or pyramid, the axis of which is perpendicular to the base. — **Right line.** See under LINE. — **Right sailing** (*Naut.*), sailing on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter a ship's latitude or its longitude, but not both. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Right sphere** (*Astron. & Geog.*), a sphere in such a position that the equator cuts the horizon at right angles; in spherical projections, that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

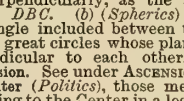

Right Angles.

☞ *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, true.*
"*Right*," cries his lordship. *Pope.*

Syn. — Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; fit; suitable; becoming.

Right, *adv.* **1.** In a right manner.

2. In a right or straight line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood *right* before me; it went *right* to the mark; he came *right* out; he followed *right* after the guide.
Unto Dian's temple goeth she *right*. *Chaucer.*
Let thine eyes look *right* on. *Prov.* iv. 25.
Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold. *Tennyson.*

3. Exactly; just. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]
Came he *right* now to sing a raven's note? *Shak.*

4. According to the law or will of God; conforming to the standard of truth and justice; righteously; as, to live *right*; to judge *right*.

5. According to any rule of art; correctly.
You with strict discipline instructed *right*. *Roscommon.*

6. According to fact or truth; actually; truly; really; correctly; exactly; as, to tell a story *right*. "*Right* at mine own cost." *Chaucer.*
Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. *Chaucer.*
His wounds so smarted that he slept *right* naught. *Fairfax.*

7. In a great degree; very; wholly; unqualifiedly; extremely; highly; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. "He was not *right* fat." *Chaucer.*
For which I should be *right* sorry. *Tyndale.*
[I] return those duties back as are *right* fit. *Shak.*
☞ In this sense now chiefly prefixed to titles; as, *right* honorable; *right* reverend.

Right honorable, a title given in England to peers and

peeresses, to the eldest sons and all daughters of such peers as have rank above viscounts, and to all privy councilors; also, to certain civic officers, as the lord mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin.

☞ *Right* is used in composition with other adverbs, as up*right*, down*right*, forth*right*, etc.

Right along, without cessation; continuously; as, to work *right along* for several hours. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Right away**, *or* **Right off**, at once; straightway; without delay. [*Colloq. U. S.*] "We will . . . shut ourselves up in the office and do the work *right off*." *D. Webster.*

Right (rīt), *n.* [AS. *riht*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** That which is right or correct. Specifically: (*a*) The straight course; adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; freedom from guilt, — the opposite of moral *wrong*. (*b*) A true statement; freedom from error or falsehood; adherence to truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

(*c*) A just judgment or action; that which is true or proper; justice; uprightness; integrity.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

2. That to which one has a just claim. Specifically: (*a*) That which one has a natural claim to exact.

There are no *rights* whatever, without corresponding duties. *Coleridge.*

(*b*) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority; as, a sheriff has a *right* to arrest a criminal. (*c*) That which justly belongs to one; that which one has a claim to possess or own; the interest or share which anyone has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest; ownership.

Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*
Hast thou not *right* to all created things? *Milton.*
Men have no *right* to what is not reasonable. *Burke.*

(*d*) Privilege or immunity granted by authority.

3. The right side; the side opposite to the left.

Led her to the Souldan's *right*. *Spenser.*

4. In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See CENTER, 5.

5. The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc.

At all rights, at all points; in all respects. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Bill of rights**, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. See under BILL. — **By right**, **By rights**, *or* **By good rights**, rightly; properly; correctly.

He should himself use it *by right*. *Chaucer.*
I should have been a woman *by right*. *Shak.*

— **Divine right**, *or* **Divine right of kings**, a name given to the patriarchal theory of government, especially to the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — **To rights.** (*a*) In a direct line; straight. [*R.*] *Woodward.* (*b*) At once; directly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Swift.* — **To set to rights**, **To put to rights**, to put in good order; to adjust; to regulate, as what is out of order. — **Writ of right** (*Law*), a writ which lay to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. *Blackstone.*

Right, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIGHTING.] [AS. *rihtan*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; to make right or straight (that which has been wrong or crooked); to correct.

2. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to *right* the oppressed; to *right* one's self; also, to vindicate.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent. *Shak.*

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to *right* themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. *Jefferson.*

To right a vessel (*Naut.*), to restore her to an upright position after careening. — **To right the helm** (*Naut.*), to place it in line with the keel.

Right, *v. i.* **1.** To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

2. (*Naut.*) Hence, to regain an upright position, as a ship or boat, after careening.

Right'-a-bout' (rīt'ȧ-bout'), *n.* [*Right*, adv. + *about*, adv.] A turning directly about by the right, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *right-about*.

To send to the right-about, to cause to turn toward the opposite point or quarter; — hence, of troops, to cause to turn and retreat. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Right'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle.

Right'en (-'n), *v. t.* To do justice to. [*Obs.*]

Relieve [marginal reading, *righten*] the oppressed. *Isa.* i. 17.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs; 277), *a.* [OE. *rightwys*, *right-wise*, AS. *rihtwīs*; *riht* right + *wīs* wise, having wisdom, prudent. See RIGHT, *a.*, WISE, *a.*] Doing, or according with, that which is right; yielding to all their due; just; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; holy; as, a *righteous* man or act; a *righteous* retribution.

Fearless in his *righteous* cause. *Milton.*

Syn. — Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; equitable; rightful.

Right'eoused (rī'chŭst), *a.* Made righteous. [*Obs.*]

Right'eous-ly (-chŭs-lȳ), *adv.* [AS. *rihtwīslice*.] In a righteous manner; as, to judge *righteously*.

Right'eous-ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtwīsnes*.] **1.** The quality or state of being righteous; holiness; purity; uprightness; rectitude.

☞ *Righteousness*, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it chiefly occurs, is nearly equivalent to *holiness*, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law.

2. A righteous act, or righteous quality.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Isa.* lxiv. 6.

3. The acts or conduct of one who is righteous.

Blessed are they that keep judgment, and he that doeth *righteousness* at all times. *Ps.* cvi. 3.

4. (*Theol.*) The state of being right with God; justification; the work of Christ, which is the ground of justification.

There are two kinds of Christian *righteousness*: the one without us, which we have by imputation; the other in us, which consisteth of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian virtues. *Hooker.*

Only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone. *Westminster Catechism.*

Syn. — Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

Right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong. *Shelton.*

Right'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Righteous; upright; just; good; — said of persons. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Consonant to justice; just; as, a *rightful* cause.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate; a *rightful* king.

4. Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* inheritance; *rightful* authority.

Syn. — Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Right'ful-ly, *adv.* According to right or justice.

Right'ful-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

We fail of perfect *rightfulness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Right'-hand' (rīt'hănd'), *a.* **1.** Situated or being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side, room, or road.

2. Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable.

Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their *right-hand* man in the troop. *Addison.*

Right-hand rope, a rope which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is, in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See *Illust.* of CORDAGE.

Right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.

2. Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen in front; — said of the motion of a revolving object looked at from a given direction.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having the whorls rising from left to right; dextral; — said of spiral shells. See *Illust.* of SCALARIA.

Right-handed screw, a screw, the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed movement in a fixed nut.

Right'-hand'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.

Right'-heart'ed (rīt'härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a right heart or disposition. — **Right'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Right'less, *a.* Destitute of right. *Sylvester.*

Right'-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Formed by right lines; rectilineal; as, a *right-lined* angle.

Right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlice*.] **1.** Straightly; directly; in front. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.

Eve *rightly* called, Mother of all mankind. *Milton.*

4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I can not *rightly* say." *Shak.*

Thou didst not *rightly* see. *Dryden.*

Right'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a right or honest mind. — **Right'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Right'ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtnes*.] **1.** Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*

2. The quality or state of being right; right relation.

The craving for *rightness* with God. *J. C. Shairp.*

Right'-run'ning (rīt'rŭn'nĭng), *a.* Straight; direct.

Right'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the right.

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks. *Southey.*

Right' whale' (hwāl'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bowhead, Arctic, or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), from

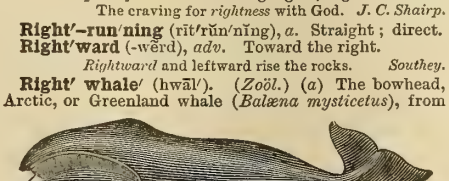

Arctic Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*).

whose mouth the best whalebone is obtained. (*b*) Any other whale that produces valuable whalebone, as the Atlantic, or Biscay, right whale (*Balæna cisarctica*), and the Pacific right whale (*B. Sieboldii*); a bone whale.

Pygmy right whale (*Zöol.*), a small New Zealand whale (*Neobalæna marginata*) which is only about sixteen feet long. It produces short, but very elastic and tough, whalebone.

Right'wise' (rīt'wīz'), *a.* Righteous. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Right'wise', *v. t.* To make righteous. [*Obs.*]

Right'wise'ly, *adv.* Righteously. [*Obs.*]

Right'wise'ness, *n.* Righteousness. [*Obs.*]

In doom and eke in *ryghtwisnesse*. *Chaucer.*

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb: cf. F. *rigide*. Cf. RIGOR.] **1.** Firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible.

Upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton.*

2. Hence, not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; strict; as, a *rigid* father or master; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism; a *rigid* sentence.

The more *rigid* order of principles in religion and government. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — Stiff; unpliant; inflexible; unyielding; strict; exact; severe; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

Ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *rigiditas*: cf. F. *rigidité*. See RIGID.] **1.** The quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; the amount of resistance with which a body opposes change of form; — opposed to *flexibility*, *ductility*, *malleability*, and *softness*.

2. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or elegance. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Severity; rigor. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Syn. — Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility.

Rig'id-ly (rĭj'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly.

Rig'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rigid.

Ri-gid'u-lous (rĭ-jĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. from *rigid*.] (*Bot.*) Somewhat rigid or stiff; as, a *rigidulous* bristle.

Rig'let (rĭg'lĕt), *n.* (*Print.*) See REGLET.

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll*. See RAGMAN'S ROLL.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call *rigmarole*. *De Quincey.*

Rig'ma-role, *a.* Consisting of rigmarole; frivolous; nonsensical; foolish.

Rig'ol (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* [OE. also *ringol*. Cf. RING.] A circle; hence, a diadem. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rig'oll (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *regal*.] A musical instrument formerly in use, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads, and played with a stick with a ball at its end. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

‖ **Ri'gor** (L. rī'gŏr; E. rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [L. See RIGOR, below.] **1.** Rigidity; stiffness.

2. (*Med.*) A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

‖ **Rigor caloris** (kȧ-lō'rĭs) [L., rigor of heat] (*Physiol.*), a form of rigor mortis induced by heat, as when the muscle of a mammal is heated to about 50° C. — ‖ **Rigor mortis** (môr'tĭs) [L., rigor of death], death stiffening; the rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to the formation of myosin by the coagulation of the contents of the individual muscle fibers.

Rig'or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *rigour*, OF. *rigour*, F. *rigueur*, from L. *rigor*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See RIGID.] [Written also *rigour*.] **1.** The becoming stiff or rigid; the state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness; hardness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) See 1st RIGOR, 2.

3. Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the *rigor* of the storm; the *rigors* of winter.

4. Stiffness of opinion or temper; rugged sternness; hardness; relentless severity; hard-heartedness; cruelty.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*
If I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises, . . . I tell you
'T is *rigor* and not law. *Shak.*

5. Exactness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness; as, the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*; — opposed to *lenity*.

6. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification.

The prince lived in this convent with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison.*

7. Violence; force; fury. [*Obs.*]

Whose raging *rigor* neither steel nor brass could stay. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility; severity; austerity; sternness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

Rig'or-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to *laxity*.

2. Severity, as of style, or the like. *Jefferson.*

Rig'or-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoriste*.] One who is rigorous; — sometimes applied to an extreme Jansenist.

Rig'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [F. *rigoureux*, LL. *rigorosus*. See RIGOR.] **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; severe; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice; a *rigorous* execution of law; a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian Rock
With *rigorous* hands. *Shak.*

We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their *rigorous* unity. *De Quincey.*

2. Severe; intense; inclement; as, a *rigorous* winter.

3. Violent. [*Obs.*] "*Rigorous* uproar." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; stiff; severe; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

— **Rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Rigs'da'ler** (rĭgz'dä'lẽr), *n.* [Dan. See RIX-DOLLAR.] A Danish coin worth about fifty-four cents. It was the former unit of value in Denmark.

‖ **Riks'da'ler** (rĭks'dä'lẽr), *n.* [Sw. See RIX-DOLLAR.] A Swedish coin worth about twenty-seven cents. It was formerly the unit of value in Sweden.

‖ **Rig'-Ve'da** (rĭg'vā'dȧ). See VEDA.

Rile (rīl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RILED (rīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RILING.] [See ROIL.] **1.** To render turbid or muddy; to stir up; to roil.

2. To stir up in feelings; to make angry; to vex.

☞ In both senses provincial in England and colloquial in the United States.

‖ **Ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It. See RELIEF.] (*Sculp. & Arch.*) Same as RELIEF, *n.*, 5.

Rill (rĭl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *rille* a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamfer, OE. *rigol* a small brook, F. *rigole* a trench or furrow for water, W. *rhill* a row, *rhigol* a little ditch. √11.] **1.** A very small brook; a streamlet.

2. (*Astron.*) See RILLE.

Rill, *v. i.* To run in a small stream. [*R.*] *Prior.*

Rille (rĭl), *n.* [G. *rille* a furrow.] (*Astron.*) One of certain narrow, crooked valleys seen, by aid of the telescope, on the surface of the moon.

Rill'et (rĭl'ĕt), *n.* A little rill. *Burton.*

Ri'ly (rī'lȳ), *a.* Roily. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma,* edge; cf. W. *rhim, rhimp,* a rim, edge, boundary, termination, Armor. *rim.* Cf. RIND.] **1.** The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin.

2. The lower part of the abdomen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Arch rim (*Phonetics*), the line between the gums and the palate. — **Rim-fire cartridge.** (*Mil.*) See under CARTRIDGE. — **Rim lock.** See under LOCK.

Rim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIMMED (rĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIMMING.] To furnish with a rim; to border.

‖ **Ri'ma** (rī'mȧ), *n.; pl.* RIMÆ (-mē). [L.] (*Anat.*) A narrow and elongated aperture; a cleft; a fissure.

‖ **Ri'mau da'han** (rē'mou dä'hän). [From the native Oriental name.] (*Zoöl.*) The clouded tiger cat (*Felis marmorata*) of Southern Asia and the East Indies.

Rim'base' (rĭm'bās'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. See *Illust.* of CANNON.

Rime (rīm), *n.* [L. *rima.*] A rent or long aperture; a chink; a fissure; a crack. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rime, *n.* [AS. *hrīm;* akin to D. *rijm,* Icel. *hrīm,* Dan. *riim,* Sw. *rim;* cf. D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* OHG. *rīfo, hrīfo.*] White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor.

The trees were now covered with *rime.* *De Quincey.*

Rime, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIMED (rīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIMING.] To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

Rime, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A step or round of a ladder; a rung.

Rime, *n.* Rhyme. See RHYME. *Coleridge. Landor.*

☞ This spelling, which is etymologically preferable, is coming into use again.

Rime, *v. i. & t.* To rhyme. See RHYME.

Rim'er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* A rhymer; a versifier.

Rim'er, *n.* A tool for shaping the rimes of a ladder.

Rim'ey (rīm'ў), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *rimoier.* See RHYME.] To compose in rhyme; to versify. [*Obs.*]

[Lays] *rimeyed* in their first Breton tongue. *Chaucer.*

Rim'mer (rĭm'mẽr), *n.* An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as the edges of pies, etc.; also, a reamer. *Knight.*

Ri-mose' (rī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* a chink: cf. F. *rimeux.*] **1.** Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having long and nearly parallel clefts or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Ri-mose'ly, *adv.* In a rimose manner.

Ri-mos'i-ty (rī-mŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being rimose.

Rim'ous (rīm'ŭs), *a.* Rimose.

Rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele,* or *rimpel.* See RUMPLE.] A fold or wrinkle. See RUMPLE.

Rim'ple, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIMPLING (-plĭng).] To rumple; to wrinkle.

Rim'y (rīm'ў), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. *rinta,* G. *rinde,* and probably to E. *rand, rim;* cf. Skr. *ram* to end, rest.] The external covering or coat, as of flesh, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; hide; bark; peel; shell.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immanacled. *Milton.*
Sweetest nut hath sourest *rind.* *Shak.*

Rind, *v. t.* To remove the rind of; to bark. [*R.*]

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G., fr. *rind,* pl. *rinder,* cattle + *pest* pest, plague.] A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle, and less commonly sheep and goats; — called also *cattle plague, Russian cattle plague,* and *steppe murrain.*

Rin'dle (rĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *rynele.* √11. See RUN.] A small water course or gutter. *Ash.*

Rind'less (rīnd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a rind.

Rind'y (-ў), *a.* Having a rind or skin. *Ash.*

Rine (rīn), *n.* See RIND. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rined (rīnd), *a.* Having a rind. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Rin'for-zan'do** (rĭn'fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reënforce, strengthen.] (*Mus.*) Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force (abbreviated *rf., rfz.*). Cf. FORZANDO, and SFORZANDO.

Ring (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINGING.] [AS. *hringan;* akin to Icel. *hringja,* Sw. *ringa,* Dan. *ringe,* OD. *ringhen, ringkelen.* √19.] **1.** To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell.

2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound.

The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

3. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

To ring a peal, to ring a set of changes on a chime of bells. — **To ring the changes upon.** See under CHANGE. — **To ring in** *or* **out,** to usher, attend on, or celebrate, by the ringing of bells; as, *to ring out* the old year and *ring in* the new. *Tennyson.* — **To ring the bells backward,** to sound the chimes, reversing the common order; — formerly done as a signal of alarm or danger. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ring, *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one.

Now *ringen* trompes loud and clarion. *Chaucer.*
Why *ring* not out the bells? *Shak.*

2. To practice making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound loud; to resound; to be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung.* *Pope.*
The hall with harp and carol *rang.* *Tennyson.*
My ears still *ring* with noise. *Dryden.*

4. To continue to sound or vibrate; to resound.

The assertion is still *ringing* in our ears. *Burke.*

5. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.

Ring, *n.* **1.** A sound; especially, the sound of vibrating metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.

2. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

As great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world. *Fuller.*

Ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring, hrinc;* akin to Fries. *hring,* D. & G. *ring,* OHG. *ring, hring,* Icel. *hringr,* Dan. & Sw. *ring;* cf. Russ. *krug'.* Cf. HARANGUE, RANK a row, RINK.] **1.** A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop.

2. Specifically, a circular ornament of gold or other precious material worn on the finger, or attached to the ear, the nose, or some other part of the person; as, a wedding *ring.*

Upon his thumb he had of gold a *ring.* *Chaucer.*
The dearest *ring* in Venice will I give you. *Shak.*

3. A circular area in which races are run or other sports are performed; an arena.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty *ring,*
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *E. Smith.*

4. An inclosed space in which pugilists fight; hence, figuratively, prize fighting. "The road was an institution, the *ring* was an institution." *Thackeray.*

5. A circular group of persons.

And hears the Muses in a *ring*
Aye round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton.*

6. (*Geom.*) (*a*) The plane figure included between the circumferences of two concentric circles. (*b*) The solid generated by the revolution of a circle, or other figure, about an exterior straight line (as an axis) lying in the same plane as the circle or other figure.

7. (*Astron. & Navigation*) An instrument, formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface opposite.

8. (*Bot.*) An elastic band partly or wholly encircling the spore cases of ferns. See *Illust.* of SPORANGIUM.

9. A clique; an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.

The ruling *ring* at Constantinople. *E. A. Freeman.*

Ring armor, armor composed of rings of metal. See *Ring mail,* below, and *Chain mail,* under CHAIN. — **Ring blackbird** (*Zoöl.*), the ring ousel. — **Ring canal** (*Zoöl.*), the circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echinoderms. — **Ring dotterel,** *or* **Ringed dotterel.** (*Zoöl.*) See DOTTEREL, and *Illust.* of PRESSIROSTER. — **Ring dropper,** a sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and tries to induce another to buy it as valuable, it being worthless. — **Ring fence.** See under FENCE. — **Ring finger,** the third finger of the left hand, or the one next the little finger, on which the ring is placed in marriage. — **Ring formula** (*Chem.*), a graphic formula in the shape of a closed ring, as in the case of benzene, pyridine, etc. See *Illust.* under BENZENE. — **Ring mail,** a kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth. — **Ring micrometer.** (*Astron.*) See *Circular micrometer,* under MICROMETER. — **Saturn's rings.** See SATURN. — **Ring ousel.** (*Zoöl.*) See OUSEL. — **Ring parrot** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World parrakeets having a red ring around the neck, especially *Palæornis torquatus,* common in India, and *P. Alexandri* of Java. — **Ring plover.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The ringed dotterel. (*b*) Any one of several small American plovers having a dark ring around the neck, as the semipalmated plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*). — **Ring snake** (*Zoöl.*), a small harmless American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a white ring around the neck. The back is ash-colored, or sage green, the belly of an orange red. — **Ring stopper.** (*Naut.*) See under STOPPER. — **Ring thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the ring ousel. — **The prize ring,** the ring in which prize fighters contend; prize fighters, collectively. — **The ring.** (*a*) The body of sporting men who bet on horse races. [*Eng.*] (*b*) The prize ring.

Ring, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RINGED (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINGING.] **1.** To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle. "*Ring* these fingers." *Shak.*

2. (*Hort.*) To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to *ring* branches or roots.

3. To fit with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, or a swine's snout.

Ring, *v. i.* (*Falconry*) To rise in the air spirally.

Ring'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ring-necked scaup duck; — called also *ring-billed blackhead.* See SCAUP.

Ring'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The reed bunting. It has a collar of white feathers. Called also *ring bunting.*

Ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt having a ring through the eye.

Ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A morbid growth or deposit of bony matter between or on the small pastern and the great pastern bones. *J. H. Walsh.*

Ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European wild pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having a white crescent on each side of the neck, whence the name. Called also *wood pigeon,* and *cushat.*

European Ringdove.

Ringed (rĭngd), *a.* **1.** Encircled or marked with, or as with, a ring or rings.

2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A *ringed* wife." *Tennyson.*

Ringed seal (*Zoöl.*), a North Pacific seal (*Phoca fœtida*) having ringlike spots on the body. — **Ringed snake** (*Zoöl.*), a harmless European snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*) common in England. — **Ringed worm** (*Zoöl.*), an annelid.

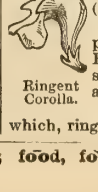
Ringent Corolla.

Rin'gent (rĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *ringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ringi* to open wide the mouth: cf. F. *ringent.*] (*Bot.*) Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* bilabiate corolla.

Ring'er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.

2. (*Mining*) A crowbar. *Simmonds.*

Ring'er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* (*Horse Racing*) A horse that is not entitled to take part in a race, but is fraudulently got into it.

Ring'head' (rĭng'hĕd'), *n.* (*Cloth Manuf.*) An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

Ring'ing, *a. & n.* from RING, *v.*

Ringing engine, a simple form of pile driver in which the monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.

Ring'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ringing manner.

Ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The leader of a circle of dancers; hence, the leader of a number of persons acting together; the leader of a herd of animals.

A primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow.*

2. Opprobriously, a leader of a body of men engaged in the violation of law or in an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

The *ringleaders* were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned. *Macaulay.*

Rin'gle-stone' (rĭn'g'l-stōn'; 110), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ringed dotterel, or ring plover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* [*Ring* + *-let.*] **1.** A small ring; a small circle; specifically, a fairy ring.

You demi-puppets, that
By moonshine do the green sour *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shak.*

2. A curl; especially, a curl of hair.

[Her golden tresses] in wanton *ringlets* waved. *Milton.*

Ring'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* RINGMEN (-mĕn). The ring finger. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Ring'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of the performances (as of horses) within the ring in a circus.

Ring'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small plovers of the genus *Ægialitis,* having a ring around the neck. The ring is black in summer, but becomes brown or gray in winter. The semipalmated plover (*Æ. semipalmata*) and the piping plover (*Æ. melodа*) are common North American species. Called also *ring plover,* and *ring-necked plover.*

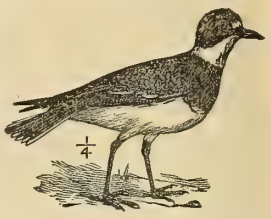

Ringneck (*Ægialitis semipalmata*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ring-necked duck.

Ring'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a well defined ring of color around the neck.

Ring-necked duck (*Zoöl.*), an American scaup duck (*Aythya collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow, but conspicuous, red ring encircles the neck. This ring is absent in the female. Called also *ring-neck, ring-necked blackhead, ringbill, tufted duck,* and *black jack.*

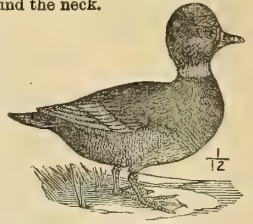

Ring-necked Duck. Male.

Ring'sail' (rĭng'sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See RINGTAIL, 2.

Ring'straked' (-strākt'), *a.* Ring-streaked.

Cattle *ringstraked,* speckled, and spotted. *Gen.* xxx. 39.

Ring'-streaked' (rĭng'strēkt'), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats.

Ring'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird having a distinct band of color across the tail, as the hen harrier.

2. (*Naut.*) A light sail set abaft and beyond the leech of a boom-and-gaff sail; — called also *ringsail.*

Ringtail boom (*Naut.*), a spar which is rigged on a boom for setting a ringtail.

Ring'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the tail crossed by conspicuous bands of color.

Ring-tailed cat (*Zoöl.*), the cacomixle. — **Ring-tailed eagle** (*Zoöl.*), a young golden eagle.

Ring'toss' (-tŏs'; 115), *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will catch upon an upright stick.

Ring'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious affection of the skin due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, and forming ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles or powdery scales. It occurs either on the body, the face, or the scalp. Different varieties are distinguished as *Tinea circinata, Tinea tonsurans,* etc., but all are caused by the same parasite (a species of *Trichophyton*).

Rink (rĭnk), *n.* [Scot. *renk, rink, rynk,* a course, a race; probably fr. AS. *hring* a ring. See RING.] **1.** The smooth and level extent of ice marked off for the game of curling.

2. An artificial sheet of ice, generally under cover, used for skating; also, a floor prepared for skating on with roller skates, or a building with such a floor.

Rink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skates at a rink. [*Colloq.*]

Rink'ing, *n.* Skating in a rink. [*Colloq.*]

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RINSED (rĭnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINSING.] [OE., fr. OF. *rincer, rinser, reinser, raincier,* F. *rincer;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing.

2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle. "Like a glass did break i' the *rinsing.*" *Shak.*

Rinse, *n.* The act of rinsing.

Rins'er (rĭns'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rinses.

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote*, of uncertain origin; cf. OD. *revot*, *ravot*.] **1.** Wanton or unrestrained behavior; uproar; tumult.

His headstrong *riot* hath no curb. *Shak.*

2. Excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry.

Venus loveth *riot* and dispense. *Chaucer.*
The lamb thy *riot* dooms to bleed to-day. *Pope.*

3. (*Law*) The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object.

To run riot, to act wantonly or without restraint.

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rioted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rioting.] [OF. *rioter*; cf. OD. *ravotten*.] **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel; to run riot; to go to excess.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

2. (*Law*) To disturb the peace; to raise an uproar or sedition. See Riot, *n.*, 3. *Johnson.*

Ri'ot, *v. t.* To spend or pass in riot.

[He] had *rioted* his life out. *Tennyson.*

Ri'ot-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who riots; a reveler; a roisterer. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law*) One who engages in a riot. See Riot, *n.*, 3.

Ri'ot-ise (-īs), *n.* Excess; tumult; revelry. [*Obs.*]

His life he led in lawless *riotise*. *Spenser.*

Ri'ot-our (-o͝or), *n.* A rioter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ri'ot-ous (rī'ŭt-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *rioteux*.] **1.** Involving, or engaging in, riot; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious.

The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with *riotous* living. *Luke* xv. 13.

2. Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly or its acts; seditious; tumultuous.

— **Ri'ot-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ri'ot-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ri'ot-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The act or practice of rioting; riot. "Electioneering *riotry*." *Walpole.*

Rip (rĭp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrip* a box or basket; perhaps akin to E. *corb*. Cf. Ripier.] A wicker fish basket.

Rip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ripped (rĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ripping.] [Cf. AS. *rȳpan*, also Sw. *repa* to ripple flax, D. *repelen*, G. *reffen*, *riffeln*, and E. *raff*, *raffle*. Cf. Raff, Ripple of flax.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* up a floor; — commonly used with *up*, *open*, *off*.

2. To get by, or as by, cutting or tearing.

He 'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; to disclose; — usually with *up*.

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

For brethren to debate and *rip* up their falling out in the eye of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. *Milton.*

4. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

Ripping chisel (*Carp.*), a crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises. *Knight.* — **Ripping iron.** (*Shipbuilding*) Same as Ravehook. — **Ripping saw.** (*Carp.*) See Ripsaw. — **To rip out**, to rap out; to utter hastily and violently; as, *to rip out* an oath. [*Colloq.*] See *To rap out*, under Rap, *v. t.*

Rip, *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

2. [Perh. a corruption of the first syllable of *reprobate*.] A term applied to a mean, worthless thing or person, as to a scamp, a debauchee, or a prostitute, or a worn-out horse. [*Slang*]

3. A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.

Ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank. See River, and cf. Arrive.] Of or pertaining to the bank of a river; as, *riparian* rights.

Ri-pa'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *riparius*.] Growing along the banks of rivers; riparian.

Ripe (rīp), *n.* [L. *ripa*.] The bank of a river. [*Obs.*]

Ripe (rīp), *a.* [*Compar.* Riper (-ẽr); *superl.* Ripest.] [AS. *rīpe*; akin to OS. *rīpi*, D. *rijp*, G. *reif*, OHG. *rīfi*; cf. AS. *rīp* harvest, *rīpan* to reap. Cf. Reap.] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; — said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, *ripe* grain.

So mayst thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton.*

2. Advanced to the state of fitness for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine.

3. Having attained its full development; mature; perfected; consummate. "*Ripe* courage." *Chaucer.*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shak.*

4. Maturated or suppurated; ready to discharge; — said of sores, tumors, etc.

5. Ready for action or effect; prepared.

While things were just *ripe* for a war. *Addison.*
I am not *ripe* to pass sentence on the gravest public bodies. *Burke.*

6. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

Those happy smilets,
That played on her *ripe* lip. *Shak.*

7. Intoxicated. [*Obs.*] "Reeling *ripe*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Mature; complete; finished. See Mature.

Ripe, *v. i.* [AS. *rīpian*.] To ripen; to grow ripe. [*Obs.*]

Ripe, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ripe'ly, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

Rip'en (rīp''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ripened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ripening.] **1.** To grow ripe; to become mature, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like; as, grapes *ripen* in the sun.

2. To approach or come to perfection.

Rip'en, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to mature; to make ripe; as, the warm days *ripened* the corn.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had *ripened* thy just soul to dwell with God. *Milton.*

Ripe'ness (rīp'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *rīpness*.] The state or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the *ripeness* of grain; *ripeness* of manhood; *ripeness* of judgment.

Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

Ri-pid'o-lite (rĭ-pĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A translucent mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, belonging to the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of alumina, magnesia, and iron; — called also *clinochlore*.

Ri-pi-e'nist (rē-pē-ā'nĭst), *n.* (*Mus.*) A player in the *ripieno* portion of an orchestra. See Ripieno.

‖ **Ri-pi-e'no** (-ā'nō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Filling up; supplementary; supernumerary; — a term applied to those instruments which only swell the mass or *tutti* of an orchestra, but are not obbligato.

Rip'ler (rĭp'ẏẽr), } *n.* [Cf. Rip a basket, or Ripari-
Rip'per (-pẽr), } an.] (*O. E. Law*) One who brings fish from the seacoast to markets in inland towns. [*Obs.*]

But what 's the action we are for now?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ri-post' (rē-pōst'), *n.* [F. *riposte*.] **1.** In fencing, a return thrust after a parry.

2. A quick and sharp retort; a repartee. *J. Morley.*

Rip'per (rĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rips; a ripping tool.

2. A tool for trimming the edges of roofing slates.

3. Anything huge, extreme, startling, etc. [*Slang*]

Rip'ple (-p'l), *n.* [From Rip, *v.*] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing the seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

Rip'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To remove the seeds from (the stalks of flax, etc.), by means of a ripple.

2. Hence, to scratch or tear. *Holland.*

Rip'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rippled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rippling (-plĭng).] [Cf. Rimple, Rumple.] **1.** To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations, as a field of grain.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom, or the breaking of ripples on the shore.

Rip'ple, *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water; to cover with small waves or undulations; as, the breeze *rippled* the lake.

Rip'ple, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface, as of running water; little curling waves.

2. A little wave or undulation; a sound such as is made by little waves; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

Ripple grass. (*Bot.*) See Riewort. — **Ripple mark.** (*a*) The mark produced on sand or mud by a gentle undulatory movement of water. (*b*) (*Geol.*) A mark on the surface of a rock resembling that left by a receding wave on a seabeach.

Rip'ple-marked' (-märkt'), *a.* Having ripple marks.

Rip'plet (-plĕt), *n.* A small ripple.

Rip'pling-ly (-plĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a rippling manner.

Rip'ply (-plỹ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water; as, *ripply* laughter; a *ripply* cove. *Keats.*

Rip'rap' (-răp'), *n.* [Cf. Rap.] (*Masonry*) A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rip'rap', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Riprapped (-răpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riprapping.] To form a riprap in or upon.

Rip'saw' (-sạ'), *n.* [See Rip, *v. t.*, 4.] (*Carp.*) A handsaw with coarse teeth which have but a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber; — called also *ripping saw*.

Rip'tow-el (-tou-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *rīp* harvest + a word of uncertain etymology.] (*Feud. Law*) A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. [*Obs.*]

Ris (rīs *or* rĭs), *n.* [AS. *hrīs*; akin to D. *rijs*, G. *reis*, OHG. *hrīs*.] A bough or branch; a twig. [*Obs.*]

As white as is the blossom upon the *ris*. *Chaucer.*

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rose (rōz); *p. p.* Risen (rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rising.] [AS. *rīsan*; akin to OS. *rīsan*, D. *rijzen*, OHG. *rīsan* to rise, fall, Icel. *rīsa*, Goth. *urreisan*, G. *reise* journey. Cf. Arise, Raise, Rear, *v.*]

1. To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up. Specifically: —

(*a*) To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion; as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fish *rises* to the bait.

(*b*) To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases or vapors in air, cork in water, and the like.

(*c*) To move upward under the influence of a projecting force; as, a bullet *rises* in the air.

(*d*) To grow upward; to attain a certain height; as, this elm *rises* to the height of seventy feet.

(*e*) To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; to swell; as, a river *rises* in its bed; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer.

(*f*) To become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* from a chair or from a fall.

(*g*) To leave one's bed; to arise; as, to *rise* early.

He that would thrive, must *rise* by five. *Old Proverb.*

(*h*) To tower up; to be heaved up; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea.

(*i*) To slope upward; as, a path, a line, or a surface *rises* in this direction. "A *rising* ground." *Dryden.*

(*j*) To retire; to give up a siege.

He, *rising* with small honor from Gunza, . . . was gone. *Knolles.*

(*k*) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation; to become light, as dough, and the like.

2. To have the aspect or the effect of rising. Specifically: —

(*a*) To appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, and the like. "He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good." *Matt.* v. 45.

(*b*) To become apparent; to emerge into sight; to come forth; to appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the land *rises* to view to one sailing toward the shore.

(*c*) To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise *rose* on the air; odor *rises* from the flower.

(*d*) To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs.

A scepter shall *rise* out of Israel. *Num.* xxiv. 17.
Honor and shame from no condition *rise*. *Pope.*

3. To increase in size, force, or value; to proceed toward a climax. Specifically: —

(*a*) To increase in power or fury; — said of wind or a storm, and hence, of passion. "High winds . . . began to *rise*, high passions — anger, hate." *Milton.*

(*b*) To become of higher value; to increase in price.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings . . . the ounce. *Locke.*

(*c*) To become larger; to swell; — said of a boil, tumor, and the like.

(*d*) To increase in intensity; — said of heat.

(*e*) To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice.

(*f*) To increase in amount; to enlarge; as, his expenses *rose* beyond his expectations.

4. In various figurative senses. Specifically: —

(*a*) To become excited, opposed, or hostile; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*
No more shall nation against nation *rise*. *Pope.*

(*b*) To attain to a better social position; to be promoted; to excel; to succeed.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*

(*c*) To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse; as, to *rise* in force of expression; to *rise* in eloquence; a story *rises* in interest.

(*d*) To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

(*e*) To come; to offer itself.

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead. 1 *Cor.* xv. 20.

6. To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn; as, the committee *rose* after agreeing to the report.

It was near nine . . . before the House *rose*. *Macaulay.*

7. To ascend on a musical scale; to take a higher pitch; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.

8. (*Print.*) To be lifted, or to admit of being lifted, from the imposing stone without dropping any of the type; — said of a form.

Syn. — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale. — Rise, Appreciate. Some in America use the word *appreciate* for "rise in value;" as, stocks *appreciate*, money *appreciates*, etc. This use is not unknown in England, but it is less common there. It is undesirable, because *rise* sufficiently expresses the idea, and *appreciate* has its own distinctive meaning, which ought not to be confused with one so entirely different.

Rise (rīs *or* rīz ; 277), *n.* **1.** The act of rising, or the state of being risen.

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the thermometer was ten degrees; the *rise* of the river was six feet; the *rise* of an arch or of a step.

3. Land which is somewhat higher than the rest; as, the house stood on a *rise* of land. [*Colloq.*]

4. Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. *R. Nelson.*

5. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or of a planet. *Shak.*

6. Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like.

The *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. Increase of sound; a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice. *Bacon.*

8. Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.

9. The spring of a fish to seize food (as a fly) near the surface of the water.

Ris'en (rĭz'n). **1.** *p. p. & a.* from Rise. "Her *risen* Son and Lord." *Keble.*

2. *Obs. imp. pl.* of Rise. *Chaucer.*

Ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises; as, an early *riser*.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. Hence: (*b*) Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.

3. (*Mining*) A shaft excavated from below upward.

4. (*Founding*) A feed head. See under Feed, *n.*

Rish (rĭsh), *n.* A rush (the plant). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *risibilité*.] The quality of being risible; as, *risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh. Cf. Ridiculous.] **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.

Laughing is our business, . . . it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; amusing. "*Risible* absurdities." *Johnson.*

I hope you find nothing *risible* in my complaisance. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; as, *risible* muscles.

☞ *Risible* is sometimes used as a noun, in the plural, for the feeling of amusement and for the muscles and other organs used in laughing, collectively; as, unable to control one's *risibles*.

Syn. — Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

— Risible, Ludicrous, Ridiculous. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous* as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something contemptuous, and *risible* does not.

— Ris'i-ble-ness (rĭz'ĭ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* — **Ris'i-bly**, *adv.*

Ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Attaining a higher place; taking, or moving in, an upward direction; appearing above the horizon; ascending; as, the *rising* moon.

2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* character.

Among the *rising* theologians of Germany. *Hare.*

3. Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.

Ris'ing, *prep.* More than; exceeding; upwards of; as, a horse *rising* six years of age. [*Colloq. & Low, U. S.*]

Ris'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, rises (in any sense).

2. That which rises; a tumor; a boil. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

Rising main (*Waterworks*), the pipe through which water from an engine is delivered to an elevated reservoir.

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque*; cf. It. *risco*, *risico*, *rischio*, Pg. *risco*, Sp. *riesgo*, and also Sp. *risco* a steep rock; all probably fr. L. *resecare* to cut off; pref. *re-* re- + *secare* to cut; — the word having been probably first used among sailors. See Section.] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, or destruction.

The imminent and constant *risk* of assassination, a *risk* which has shaken very strong nerves. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Com.*) Hazard of loss; liability to loss in property.

To run a risk, to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

Syn. — Danger; hazard; peril; jeopardy; exposure. See Danger.

Risk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Risked (rĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Risking.] [Cf. F. *risquer*. See Risk, *n.*] **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; to venture; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication.

2. To incur the risk or danger of; as, to *risk* a battle.

Syn. — To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard.

Risk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who risks or hazards. *Hudibras.*

Risk'ful (-fụl), *a.* Risky. [*R.*] *Geddes.*

Risk'y (-ỹ), *a.* Attended with risk or danger; hazardous. "A *risky* matter." *W. Collins.*

Generalizations are always *risky*. *Lowell.*

Ri-so'ri-al (rĭ-sō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Pertaining to, or producing, laughter; as, the *risorial* muscles.

‖ **Ri-sot'to** (rē-zŏt'tō), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottage.

Risse (rĭs), *obs. imp.* of Rise. *B. Jonson.*

Ris'soid (rĭs'soid), *n.* [NL. *Rissoa*, the typical genus (fr. A. *Risso*, an Italian naturalist) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of very numerous species of small spiral gastropods of the genus *Rissoa*, or family *Rissoidæ*, found both in fresh and salt water.

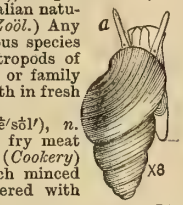

Rissoids.
a *Cingula aculeus*, with Animal expanded. *b* *Cingula arenaria.*

‖ **Ris'sole'** (rē'sōl'), *n.* [F., fr. *rissoler* to fry meat till it is brown.] (*Cookery*) A small ball of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

Rist (rĭst), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of Rise, contracted from *riseth*. *Chaucer.*

Rit (rĭt), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of Ride, contracted from *rideth*. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ri'tar-dan'do** (rē'tär-dän'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Retarding; — a direction for slower time; rallentando.

Rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus*; cf. Skr. *rīti* a stream, a running, way, manner, *ri* to flow: cf. F. *rit*, *rite*. Cf. Rivulet.] The act of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a solemn observance; a ceremony; as, the *rites* of freemasonry.

He looked with indifference on *rites*, names, and forms of ecclesiastical polity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

‖ **Ri'te-nu'to** (rē'tā-nụ'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Held back; holding back; ritardando.

Rit'or-nelle' (rĭt'ôr-nĕl'), ‖ **Ri'tor-nel'lo** (rē'tôr-nĕl'lō), *n.* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return: cf. F. *ritournelle*.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A short return or repetition; a concluding symphony to an air, often consisting of the burden of the song. (*b*) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage, in the course of a vocal piece; an interlude.

‖ **Ri-trat'to** (rē-trät'tō), *n.* [It.] A picture. *Sterne.*

Rit'u-al (rĭt'ŭ-*a*l; 135), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite: cf. F. *rituel*.] Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual; as, *ritual* service or sacrifices; the *ritual* law.

Rit'u-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *rituel*.] **1.** A prescribed form of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; as, the Jewish *ritual*.

2. Hence, the code of ceremonies observed by an organization; as, the *ritual* of the freemasons.

3. A book containing the rites to be observed.

Rit'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualisme*.] **1.** A system founded upon a ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; adherence to, or observance of, a ritual.

2. Specifically: (*a*) The principles and practices of those in the Church of England, who, in the development of the Oxford movement, so-called, have insisted upon a return to the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments (altar cloths, eucharistic vestments, candles, etc.) that were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI., and never, as they maintain, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* (*b*) Also, the principles and practices of those in the Protestant Episcopal Church who sympathize with this party in the Church of England.

Rit'u-al-ist (rĭt'ŭ-*a*l-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualiste*.] One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism.

Rit'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual; adhering to ritualism.

Rit'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

Riv'age (rĭv'ĕj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa* bank, shore.] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical. *Tennyson.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.

Ri'val (rī'v*a*l), *n.* [F. *rival* (cf. It. *rivale*), L. *rivales* two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. *rivalis* belonging to a brook, fr. *rivus* a brook. Cf. Rivulet, Rite.] **1.** A person having a common right or privilege with another; a partner. [*Obs.*]

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak.*

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

☞ "*Rivals*, in the primary sense of the word, are those who dwell on the banks of the same stream. But since, as all experience shows, there is no such fruitful source of contention as a water right, it would continually happen that these occupants of the opposite banks would be at strife with one another in regard of the periods during which they severally had a right to the use of the stream. . . . And thus '*rivals*' . . . came to be used of any who were on any grounds in more or less unfriendly competition with one another." *Trench.*

Syn. — Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

Ri'val, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

The strenuous conflicts and alternate victories of two *rival* confederacies of statesmen. *Macaulay.*

Ri'val, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rivaled (rī'v*a*ld) or Rivalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rivaling or Rivalling.] **1.** To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden.*

Ri'val, *v. i.* To be in rivalry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ri'val-ess, *n.* A female rival. [*Obs.*] *Richardson.*

Ri-val'i-ty (rĭ-v*a*l'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *rivalitas*: cf. F. *rivalité*.] **1.** Rivalry; competition. [*Obs.*]

2. Equality, as of right or rank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ri'val-ry (rī'v*a*l-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Rivalries (-rĭz). The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival; a competition. "Keen contention and eager *rivalries*." *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — Emulation; competition. See Emulation.

Ri'val-ship, *n.* Rivalry. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rive (rīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Rived (rīvd); *p. p.* Rived or Riven (rĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riving.] [Icel. *rīfa*, akin to Sw. *rifva* to pull asunder, burst, tear, Dan. *rive* to rake, pluck, tear. Cf. Reef of land, Rifle a gun, Rift, Rivel.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave; as, to *rive* timber for rails or shingles.

I shall *ryve* him through the sides twain. *Chaucer.*
The scolding winds have *rived* the knotty oaks. *Shak.*
Brutus hath *rived* my heart. *Shak.*

Rive, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

Rive, *n.* A place torn; a rent; a rift. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Riv'el (rĭv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Riveled (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riveling.] [AS. *gerifled*, *geriflod*, *gerifod*, wrinkled, *gerifłian*, *gerifian*, to wrinkle. See Rifle a gun, Rive.] To contract into wrinkles; to shrivel; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

"*Riveled* parchments." *Walpole.*

Riv'el, *n.* A wrinkle; a rimple. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Riv'en (-'n), *p. p. & a.* from Rive.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who rives or splits.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [F. *rivière* a river, LL. *riparia* river, bank of a river, fr. L. *riparius* belonging to a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* a bank or shore; of uncertain origin. Cf. Arrive, Riparian.] **1.** A large stream of water flowing in a bed or channel and emptying into the ocean, a sea, a lake, or another stream; a stream larger than a rivulet or brook.

Transparent and sparkling *rivers*, from which it is delightful to drink as they flow. *Macaulay.*

2. Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil.

River chub (*Zoöl.*), the hornyhead and allied species of fresh-water fishes. — **River crab** (*Zoöl.*), any species of fresh-water crabs of the genus *Thelphusa*, as *T. depressa* of Southern Europe. — **River dragon**, a crocodile; — applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. — **River driver**, a lumberman who drives or conducts logs down rivers. *Bartlett.* — **River duck** (*Zoöl.*), any species of duck belonging to *Anas*, *Spatula*, and allied genera, in which the hind toe is destitute of a membranous lobe, as in the mallard and pintail; — opposed to *sea duck*. — **River god**, a deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity. — **River herring** (*Zoöl.*), an alewife. — **River hog**. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of African wild hogs of the genus *Potamochærus*. They frequent wet places along the rivers. (*b*) The capybara. — **River horse** (*Zoöl.*), the hippopotamus. — **River jack** (*Zoöl.*), an African puff adder (*Clotho nasicornis*) having a spine on the nose. — **River limpet** (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water, air-breathing mollusk of the genus *Ancylus*, having a limpet-shaped shell. — **River pirate** (*Zoöl.*), the pike. — **River snail** (*Zoöl.*), any species of fresh-water gastropods of *Paludina*, *Melontho*, and allied genera. See *Pond snail*, under Pond. — **River tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous fresh-water tortoises inhabiting rivers, especially those of the genus *Trionyx* and allied genera. See Trionyx.

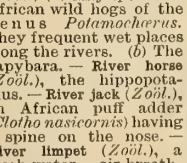
River Hog (*Potamochœrus penicillatus*).

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* To hawk by the side of a river; to fly hawks at river fowl. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Riv'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Supplied with rivers; as, a well-*rivered* country.

Riv'er-et (-ẽr-ĕt), *n.* A rivulet. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Riv'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The quality or state of being a river. "Useful *riverhood*." *H. Miller.*

Riv'er-ling (-lĭng), *n.* A rivulet. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Riv'er-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or bank of a river.

Riv'er-y (-ỹ), *a.* Having many rivers; as, a *rivery* country. *Drayton.*

Riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet; perh. fr. Icel. *rifa* to fasten together. Cf. Reef part of a sail.] A metallic pin with a head, used for uniting two plates or pieces of material together, by passing it through them and then beating or pressing down the point so that it shall spread out and form a second head; a pin or bolt headed or clinched at both ends.

With busy hammers closing *rivets* up. *Shak.*

Rivet joint, *or* **Riveted joint**, a joint between two or more pieces secured by rivets.

Riv'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Riveted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riveting.] **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

2. To spread out the end or point of, as of a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a sort of head.

3. Hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* friendship or affection.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers! *Congreve.*
Thus his confidence was *riveted* and confirmed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Riv'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rivets.

Riv'et-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of joining with rivets; the act of spreading out and clinching the end, as of a rivet, by beating or pressing.

2. The whole set of rivets, collectively. *Tomlinson.*

Butt riveting, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates form a butt joint, and are fastened together by being riveted to a narrow strip which covers the joint. — **Chain riveting**, riveting in which the rivets, in two or more rows along the seam, are set one behind the other. — **Crossed riveting**, riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next row. — **Double riveting**, in lap riveting, two rows of rivets along the seam; in butt riveting, four rows, two on each side of the joint. — **Lap riveting**, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates overlap and are riveted together.

Ri-vose' (rĭ-vōs'), *a.* [From L. *rivus* a brook, channel.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows.

Riv'u-let (rĭv'ŭ-lĕt), *n.* [Earlier *rivolet*, It. *rivoletto*, a dim. fr. *rivolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* a brook. Cf. Rival, Rite.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*
He sought them. *Milton.*

Rix-a'tion (rĭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rixari*, p. p. *rixatus*, to brawl, fr. *rixa* a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Rix-a'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A scolding or quarrelsome woman; a scold. *Burrill.*

‖ **Rix'da'ler** (rĭks'dä'lẽr), *n.* A Dutch silver coin, worth about $1.00.

Rix'-dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaalder*, or G. *reichsthaler*, literally, dollar of the empire or realm, fr. words akin to E. *rich*, and *dollar*. See Rich, Dollar.] A name given to several different silver coins of Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, etc., varying in value from about 30 cents to $1.10; also, a British coin worth about 36 cents, used in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. See Rigsdaler, Riksdaler, and Rixdaler.

☞ Most of these pieces are now no longer coined, but some remain in circulation.

Riz'zar (rĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To dry in the sun; as, *rizzared* haddock. [*Scot.*]

Roach (rōch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cockroach.

Roach, *n.* [OE. *roche*; cf. AS. *reohha*, D. *rog*, *roch*, G. *roche*, LG. *ruche*, Dan. *rokke* ray, Sw. *rocka*, and E. *ray* a fish.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fresh-water fish of the Carp family (*Leuciscus rutilus*). It is silver-white, with a greenish back. (*b*) An American chub (*Semotilus bullaris*); the fallfish. (*c*) The redfin, or shiner.

European Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

2. (*Naut.*) A convex curve or arch cut in the edge of a sail to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit.

As sound as a roach [*roach* perhaps being a corruption of F. *roche* a rock], perfectly sound.

Roach, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to arch.

2. To cut off, as a horse's mane, so that the part left shall stand upright.

Roach'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a back like that of a roach; — said of a horse whose back has a convex instead of a concave curve.

Road (rōd), *n.* [AS. *rād* a riding, that on which one rides or travels, a road, fr. *rīdan* to ride. See Ride, and cf. Raid.] **1.** A journey, or stage of a journey. [*Obs.*]

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester. *Shak.*

2. An inroad; an invasion; a raid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel, forming a means of communication between one city, town, or place, and another.

The most villainous house in all the London *road*. *Shak.*

☞ The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes *highway*, *street*, and *lane*.

4. [Possibly akin to Icel. *reiðr* the rigging of a ship, E. *ready*.] A place where ships may ride at anchor at

some distance from the shore; a roadstead; — often in the plural; as, Hampton *Roads*. *Shak.*

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet *rode* [road]. *Spenser.*

On, *or* Upon, the road, traveling or passing over a road; coming or going; on the way.

My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are *upon the road*. *Cowper.*

— Road agent, a highwayman, especially on the stage routes of the unsettled western parts of the United States; — a humorous euphemism. [*Western U. S.*]

The highway robber — *road agent* he is quaintly called. *The Century.*

— Road book, a guidebook in respect to roads and distances. — **Road metal,** the broken stone used in macadamizing roads. — **Road roller,** a heavy roller, or combination of rollers, for making earth, macadam, or concrete roads smooth and compact, — often driven by steam. — **Road runner** (*Zoöl.*), the chaparral cock. — **Road steamer,** a locomotive engine adapted to running on common roads. — **To go on the road,** to engage in the business of a commercial traveler. [*Colloq.*] — **To take the road,** to begin or engage in traveling. — **To take to the road,** to engage in robbery upon the highways.

Syn. — Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route; passage; course. See WAY.

Road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; in common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

Road'less, *a.* Destitute of roads.

Road'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes roads.

Road'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Land adjoining a road or highway; the part of a road or highway that borders the traveled part. Also used adjectively.

Road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*Road,* 4 + *stead* a place.] An anchorage off shore. Same as ROAD, 4.

Moored in the neighboring *roadstead*. *Longfellow.*

Road'ster (-stẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A clumsy vessel that works its way from one anchorage to another by means of the tides. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

2. A horse that is accustomed to traveling on the high road, or is suitable for use on ordinary roads.

A sound, swift, well-fed hunter and *roadster*. *Thackeray.*

3. A bicycle or tricycle adapted for common roads rather than for the racing track.

4. One who drives much; a coach driver. [*Eng.*]

5. A hunter who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. [*Eng. Slang*]

Road'way' (-wā'), *n.* A road; especially, the part traveled by carriages. *Shak.*

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROAMED (rōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROAMING.] [OE. *romen, ramen*; cf. AS. *ārǣman* to raise, rise, D. *ramen* to hit, plan, aim, OS. *rōmōn* to strive after, OHG. *rāmen*. But the word was probably influenced by *Rome;* cf. OF. *romier* a pilgrim, originally, a pilgrim going to Rome, It. *romeo*, Sp. *romero*. Cf. RAMBLE.] To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.

He *roameth* to the carpenter's house. *Chaucer.*

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble.

Roam, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*

Roam, *n.* The act of roaming; a wandering; a ramble; as, he began his *roam* o'er hill and dale. *Milton.*

Roam'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roams; a wanderer.

Roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan;* cf. Sp. *roano, ruano*, It. *rovano, roano*.] **1.** Having a bay, chestnut, brown, or black color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse.

Give my *roan* horse a drench. *Shak.*

2. Made of the leather called roan; as, *roan* binding.

Roan antelope (*Zoöl.*), a very large South African antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*). It has long sharp horns and a stiff bright brown mane. Called also *mahnya, equine antelope*, and *bastard gemsbok*.

Roan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse; a roan color.

2. A roan horse.

3. A kind of leather used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from sheepskin, tanned with sumac and colored to imitate ungrained morocco. *DeColange.*

Roan tree. (*Bot.*) See ROWAN TREE.

Roar (rōr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROARED (rōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROARING.] [OE. *roren, raren*, AS. *rārian;* akin to G. *röhren*, OHG. *rērēn*. √112.] **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specifically: (*a*) To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lion or other beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

(*b*) To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger.

Sole on the barren sands, the suffering chief
Roared out for anguish, and indulged his grief. *Dryden.*

He scorned to *roar* under the impressions of a finite anger. *South.*

2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a crowd of persons when shouting together, or the like.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to *roar*. *Milton.*

How oft I crossed where carts and coaches *roar*. *Gay.*

3. To be boisterous; to be disorderly.

It was a mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the hearers *roared* at his jokes.

5. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING, 2.

Roaring boy, a roaring, noisy fellow; — a name given, at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the riotous fellows who raised disturbances in the street. "Two *roaring boys* of Rome, that made all split." *Beau. & Fl.* — **Roaring forties** (*Naut.*), a sailor's name for the stormy tract of ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude.

Roar, *v. t.* To cry aloud; to proclaim loudly.

This last action will *roar* thy infamy. *Ford.*

Roar (rōr), *n.* The sound of roaring. Specifically: (*a*) The deep, loud cry of a wild beast; as, the *roar* of a lion. (*b*) The cry of one in pain, distress, anger, or the like. (*c*) A loud, continuous, and confused sound; as, the *roar* of a cannon, of the wind, or the waves; the *roar* of ocean.

Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening *roar!* *Byron.*

(*d*) A boisterous outcry or shouting, as in mirth.

Pit, boxes, and galleries were in a constant *roar* of laughter. *Macaulay.*

Roar'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, roars. Specifically: (*a*) A riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses. *Massinger.*

(*b*) (*Far.*) A horse subject to roaring. See ROARING, 2.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The barn owl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roar'ing, *n.* **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of a large beast, or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., or of a noisy congregation.

2. (*Far.*) An affection of the windpipe of a horse, causing a loud, peculiar noise in breathing under exertion; the making of the noise so caused. See ROAR, *v. i.*, 5.

Roar'ing-ly, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

Roast (rōst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROASTING.] [OE. *rosten*, OF. *rostir*, F. *rôtir;* of German origin; cf. OHG. *rōsten*, G. *rösten*, fr. OHG. *rōst, rōsta*, gridiron, G. *rost;* cf. AS. *hyrstan* to roast.]

1. To cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire; as, to *roast* meat on a spit, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within; also, to cook in a close oven.

2. To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc.; as, to *roast* a potato in ashes.

In eggs boiled and *roasted* there is scarce difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee; to *roast* chestnuts, or peanuts.

4. Hence, to heat to excess; to heat violently; to burn. "*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shak.*

5. (*Metal.*) To dissipate by heat the volatile parts of, as ores.

6. To banter severely. [*Colloq.*] *Atterbury.*

Roast, *v. i.* **1.** To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven.

He could *roast*, and seethe, and broil, and fry. *Chaucer.*

2. To undergo the process of being roasted.

Roast, *n.* That which is roasted; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted.

A fat swan loved he best of any *roost* [roast]. *Chaucer.*

To rule the roast, to be at the head of affairs. "The new-made duke that *rules the roast*." *Shak.*

Roast, *a.* [For *roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

Roast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts meat.

2. A contrivance for roasting.

3. A pig, or other article of food fit for roasting.

Roast'ing, *a. & n.,* from ROAST, *v.*

Roasting ear, an ear of Indian corn at that stage of development when it is fit to be eaten roasted. — **Roasting jack,** a machine for turning a spit on which meat is roasted.

Rob (rŏb), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *rob*, It. *rob, robbo*, Pg. *robe, arrobe*, Ar. *rubb, robb*, Per. *rub*.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it acquires the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar. [Written also *rhob*, and *rohob*.]

Rob, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROBBED (rŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROBBING.] [OF. *rober*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *roubōn*, G. *rauben*, and OHG. *roub* robbing, booty, G. *raub*. √114. See REAVE, and cf. ROBE.] **1.** To take (something) away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to pillage; to steal from.

Who would *rob* a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish? *Milton.*

He that is *robbed*, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he 's not *robbed* at all. *Shak.*

To be executed for *robbing* a church. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To take the property of (any one) from his person, or in his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear.

3. To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud; as, to *rob* one of his rest, or of his good name; a tree *robs* the plants near it of sunlight.

I never *robbed* the soldiers of their pay. *Shak.*

Rob, *v. i.* To take that which belongs to another, without right or permission, esp. by violence.

I am accursed to *rob* in that thief's company. *Shak.*

Rob'band (rŏb'ănd), *n.* (*Naut.*) See ROPEBAND.

Rob'ber (rŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who robs; in law, one who feloniously takes goods or money from the person of another by violence or by putting him in fear.

Some roving *robber* calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

Syn. — Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifler; brigand; freebooter; pirate. See THIEF.

Robber crab. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A purse crab. (*b*) Any hermit crab. — **Robber fly.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Hornet fly*, under HORNET. — **Robber gull** (*Zoöl.*), a jager gull.

Rob'ber-y (-ỹ), *n.; pl.* ROBBERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *roberie.*]

1. The act or practice of robbing; theft.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) The crime of robbing. See ROB, *v. t.*, 2.

☞ *Robbery*, in a strict sense, differs from *theft*, as it is effected by force or intimidation, whereas *theft* is committed by stealth, or privately.

Syn. — Theft; depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; rapine; larceny; freebooting; piracy.

Rob'bin (-bĭn), *n.* (*Com.*) A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies. The *robbin* of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 pounds. *Simmonds.*

Rob'bin, *n.* (*Naut.*) See ROPEBAND.

Robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* a gown, dress, garment; originally, booty, plunder. See ROB, *v. t.*, and cf. RUBBISH.] **1.** An outer garment; a dress of a rich, flowing, and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all. *Shak.*

2. A skin of an animal, especially, a skin of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap. [*U. S.*]

Master of the robes, an officer of the English royal household (when the sovereign is a king) whose duty is supposed to consist in caring for the royal robes. — **Mistress of the robes,** a lady who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the English sovereign (when a queen), and is supposed to have the care of her robes.

Robe (rōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROBED (rōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROBING.] To invest with a robe or robes; to dress; to array; as, fields *robed* with green.

The sage Chaldeans *robed* in white appeared. *Pope.*

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and *robe* it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*

‖ **Robe'-de-cham'bre** (rōb'de-shăn'br'), *n.* [F., lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, or morning gown.

Rob'erds-man (rŏb'ẽrdz-măn), } *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).
Rob'erts-man (rŏb'ẽrts-măn), } (*Old Statutes of Eng.*) A bold, stout robber, or night thief; — said to be so called from *Robin* Hood.

Rob'ert (rŏb'ẽrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *Herb Robert*, under HERB.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [Properly a pet name for *Robert*, originally meaning, fame-bright; F., from OHG. *Ruodperht; ruod* (in comp.; akin to AS. *hrēð* glory, fame, Goth. *hrōþeigs* victorious) + *beraht* bright. See BRIGHT, HOB a clown.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European singing bird (*Erythacus rubecula*), having a reddish breast; — called also *robin redbreast, robinet*, and *ruddock*.

European Robin (*Erythacus rubecula*).

(*b*) An American singing bird (*Merula migratoria*), having the breast chestnut, or dull red. The upper parts are olive-gray, the head and tail blackish. Called also *robin redbreast*, and *migratory thrush*.

American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

(*c*) Any one of several species of Australian warblers of the genera *Petroica, Melanadryas*, and allied genera; as, the scarlet-breasted *robin* (*Petroica multicolor*). (*d*) Any one of several Asiatic birds; as, the Indian *robins*. See *Indian robin*, below.

Beach robin (*Zoöl.*), the robin snipe, or knot. See KNOT. — **Blue-throated robin.** (*Zoöl.*) See BLUETHROAT. — **Canada robin** (*Zoöl.*), the cedar bird. — **Golden robin** (*Zoöl.*), the Baltimore oriole. — **Ground robin** (*Zoöl.*), the chewink. — **Indian robin** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Asiatic saxicoline birds of the genera *Thamnobia* and *Pratincola*. They are mostly black, usually with some white on the wings. — **Magpie robin** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic singing bird (*Copsychus saularis*), having the back, head, neck, and breast black glossed with blue, the wings black, and the belly white. — **Ragged robin.** (*Bot.*) See under RAGGED. — **Robin accentor** (*Zoöl.*), a small Asiatic singing bird (*Accentor rubeculoides*), somewhat resembling the European robin. — **Robin redbreast.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European robin. (*b*) The American robin. (*c*) The American bluebird. — **Robin snipe.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The red-breasted snipe, or dowitcher. (*b*) The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot. — **Robin's plantain.** (*Bot.*) See under PLANTAIN. — **Sea robin.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of American gurnards of the genus *Prionotus*. They are excellent food fishes. Called also *wingfish*. The name is also applied to a European gurnard. (*b*) The red-breasted merganser, or sheldrake. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Water robin** (*Zoöl.*), a redstart (*Ruticilla fuliginosa*), native of India.

Rob'i-net (-ĭ-nĕt), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chaffinch; — called also *roberd*. (*b*) The European robin.

2. A military engine formerly used for throwing darts and stones.

Rob'ing (rōb'ĭng), *n.* The act of putting on a robe.

Robing room, a room where official robes are put on, as by judges, etc.

Rob'in Good'fel'low (rŏb'ĭn gŏŏd'fĕl'lō). A celebrated fairy; Puck. See PUCK. *Shak.*

‖ **Ro-bin'i-a** (rō-bĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called after Jean *Robin*, a French herbalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees including the common locust of North America (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).

Rob'o-rant (rŏb'ō-rant), *a.* [L. *roborans*, p. pr. See ROBORATE.] Strengthening. — *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Rob'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *roboratus*, p. p. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur, roboris*, strength.] To give strength or support to; to confirm. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Rob'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *roboratio.*] The act of strengthening. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

Ro-bo're-an (rō-bō'rē-an), } *a.* [L. *roboreus.*] Made
Ro-bo're-ous (rō-bō'rē-ŭs), } of oak. [*Obs.*]

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak; cf. Skr. *rabhas* violence: cf. F. *robuste.*] **1.** Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health; strong; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

While romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength or vigor; as, *robust* employment. *Locke.*

Syn. —Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound. — Robust, Strong. *Robust* means, literally, made of *oak*, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance. *Strong* denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The *robust* man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the *strong* man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe. "*Robust*, tough sinews bred to toil." *Cowper.*

Then 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force. *Spenser.*

Ro-bus'tious (rō-bŭs'chŭs; 106), *a.* [Cf. L. *robusteus* of oak.] Robust. [*Obs.* or *Humorous*] *W. Irving.*

In Scotland they had handled the bishops in a more *robustious* manner. *Milton.*

—Ro-bus'tious-ly, *adv.* **—Ro-bus'tious-ness**, *n.*

Ro-bust'ly (rō-bŭst'lў), *adv.* In a robust manner.

Ro-bust'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being robust.

Roc (rŏk), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *rokh* or *rukh*. Cf. Rook a castle.] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology. [Written also *rock*, and *rukh*.] *Brande & C.*

Roc'am-bole (rŏk'am-bōl), *n.* [F.] [Written also *rokambole*.] (*Bot.*) A name of *Allium Scorodoprasum* and *A. Ascalonicum*, two kinds of garlic, the latter of which is also called *shallot*.

Roc-cel'lic (rŏk-sĕl'lĭk), *a.* [F. *roccellique*, fr. *roccelle* archil, It. & NL. *roccella*, fr. It. *rocca* a rock, because archil grows on rocks.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic acid of the oxalic series found in archil (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.), and other lichens, and extracted as a white crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$.

Roc-cel'lin (-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A red dyestuff, used as a substitute for cochineal, archil, etc. It consists of the sodium salt of a complex azo derivative of naphthol.

Roche (rōsh), *n.* [See Rock.] Rock. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roche' al'um (rōk' ăl'ŭm). (*Chem.*) A kind of alum occurring in small fragments; —so called from *Rocca*, in Syria, whence alum is said to have been obtained; — also called *rock alum*.

Roche'lime' (rōsh'līm'), *n.* [F. *roche* rock + E. *lime*.] Lime in the lump after it is burned; quicklime. [*Eng.*]

Ro-chelle' (rō-shĕl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.

Rochelle powders. Same as Seidlitz powders. — **Rochelle salt** (*Chem.*), the double tartrate of sodium and potassium, a white crystalline substance. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste and is employed as a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, and is called also *Seignette's salt*.

‖ **Roche' mou'ton/née'** (rôsh' mōō'tôn'nā'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] (*Geol.*) See Sheepback.

Roch'et (rŏch'ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *rocch* coat, G. *rock*.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, also without sleeves, worn by bishops, and by some other ecclesiastical dignitaries, in certain religious ceremonies.

They see no difference between an idler with a hat and national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a *rochet*. *Burke.*

2. A frock or outer garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Roch'et, *n.* [Probably corrupted fr. F. *rouget* the red gurnet, from *rouge* red. Cf. Rouge.] (*Zoöl.*) The red gurnard, or gurnet. See Gurnard.

Roch'ing cask' (rŏk'ĭng kăsk' *or* rōsh'-). [Probably from F. *roche* a rock.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* See Roc.

Rock, *n.* [OE. *rocke;* akin to D. *rok*, *rokken*, G. *rocken*, OHG. *roccho*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokkr*. Cf. Rocket a firework.] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning. *Chapman.*

Sad Clotho held the *rocke*, the whiles the thread
By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain,
That cruel Atropos eftsoons undid. *Spenser.*

Rock, *n.* [OF. *roke*, F. *roche;* cf. Armor. *roc'h*, and AS. *rocc*.] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone or crag. See Stone.

Come one, come all! this *rock* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit forming a part of the earth's crust, whether consolidated or not, including sand, earth, clay, etc., when in natural beds.

3. That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; a support; a refuge.

The Lord is my *rock*, and my fortress. *2 Sam.* xxii. 2.

4. Fig.: Anything which causes a disaster or wreck resembling the wreck of a vessel upon a rock.

☞ This word is frequently used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *rock*-bound, *rock*-built, *rock*-ribbed, *rock*-roofed, and the like.

Rock alum. [Probably so called by confusion with F. *roche* a rock.] Same as Roche alum. — **Rock barnacle** (*Zoöl.*), a barnacle (*Balanus balanoides*) very abundant on rocks washed by tides. — **Rock bass.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The striped bass. See under Bass. (*b*) The goggle-eye. (*c*) The cabrilla. Other species are also locally called *rock bass*. — **Rock builder** (*Zoöl.*), any species of animal whose remains contribute to the formation of rocks, especially the corals and Foraminifera. — **Rock butter** (*Min.*), native alum mixed with clay and oxide of iron, usually in soft masses of a yellowish white color, occurring in cavities and fissures in argillaceous slate. — **Rock candy**, a form of candy consisting of crystals of pure sugar which are very hard, whence the name. — **Rock cavy.** (*Zoöl.*) See Moco. — **Rock cod.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, often reddish or brown, variety of the cod found about rocks and ledges. (*b*) A California rockfish. — **Rock cook.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European wrasse (*Centrolabrus exoletus*). (*b*) A rockling. — **Rock cork** (*Min.*), a variety of asbestus the fibers of which are loosely interlaced. It resembles cork in its texture. — **Rock crab** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large crabs of the genus *Cancer*, as the two species of the New England coast (*C. irroratus* and *C. borealis*). See *Illust.* under Cancer. — **Rock cress** (*Bot.*), a name of several plants of the cress kind found on rocks, as *Arabis petræa*, *A. lyrata*, etc. — **Rock crystal** (*Min.*), limpid quartz. See Quartz, and under Crystal. — **Rock dove** (*Zoöl.*), the rock pigeon; — called also *rock doo*. — **Rock drill**, an implement for drilling holes in rock; esp., a machine impelled by steam or compressed air, for drilling holes for blasting, etc. — **Rock duck** (*Zoöl.*), the harlequin duck. — **Rock eel.** (*Zoöl.*) See Gunnel. —

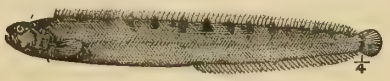

Rock Eel (*Murænoides gunnellus*).

Rock goat (*Zoöl.*), a wild goat, or ibex. — **Rock hopper** (*Zoöl.*), a penguin of the genus *Catarractes*. See under Penguin. — **Rock kangaroo.** (*Zoöl.*) See Kangaroo, and Petrogale. — **Rock lobster** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large spinose lobsters of the genera *Panulirus* and *Palinurus*. They have no large claws. Called also *spiny lobster*, and *sea crayfish*. — **Rock meal** (*Min.*), a light powdery variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence. — **Rock milk.** (*Min.*) See *Agaric mineral*, under Agaric. — **Rock moss**, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — **Rock oil.** See Petroleum. — **Rock parrakeet** (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian parrakeet (*Euphema petrophila*), which nests in holes among the rocks of high cliffs. Its general color is yellowish olive green; a frontal band and the outer edge of the wing quills are deep blue, and the central tail feathers bluish green. — **Rock pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), the wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia, from which the domestic pigeon was derived. See *Illust.* under Pigeon. — **Rock pipit.** (*Zoöl.*) See the Note under Pipit. — **Rock plover.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black-bellied, or whistling, plover. (*b*) The rock snipe. — **Rock ptarmigan** (*Zoöl.*), an arctic American ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), which in winter is white, with the tail and lores black. In summer the males are grayish brown, coarsely vermiculated with black, and have black patches on the back. — **Rock rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), the hyrax. See Coney, and Daman. — **Rock ruby** (*Min.*), a fine reddish variety of garnet. — **Rock salt** (*Min.*), chloride of sodium (common salt) occurring in rocklike masses in mines; mineral salt; salt dug from the earth. In the United States this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea water in large basins or cavities. — **Rock seal** (*Zoöl.*), the harbor seal. See Seal. — **Rock shell** (*Zoöl.*), any species of Murex, Purpura, and allied genera. — **Rock snake** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several large pythons; as, the royal *rock snake* (*Python regia*) of Africa, and the *rock snake* of India (*P. molurus*). The Australian rock snakes mostly belong to the allied genus *Morelia*. — **Rock snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*); —called also *rock bird*, *rock plover*, *winter snipe*. — **Rock soap** (*Min.*), a kind of clay having a smooth, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue. — **Rock sparrow.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of Old World sparrows of the genus *Petronia*, as *P. stulta*, of Europe. (*b*) A North American sparrow (*Pucæa ruficeps*). — **Rock tar**, petroleum. — **Rock thrush** (*Zoöl.*), any Old World thrush of the genus *Monticola*, or *Petrocossyphus;* as, the European *rock thrush* (*M. saxatilis*), and the blue *rock thrush* of India (*M. cyaneus*), in which the male is blue throughout. — **Rock tripe** (*Bot.*), a kind of lichen (*Umbilicaria Dillenii*) growing on rocks in the northern parts of America, and forming broad, flat, coriaceous, dark fuscous or blackish expansions. It has been used as food in cases of extremity. — **Rock trout** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of marine food fishes of the genus *Hexagrammus*, family *Chiridæ*, native of the North Pacific coasts; — called also *sea trout*, *boregat*, *bodieron*, and *starling*. — **Rock warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian singing bird (*Origma rubricata*) which frequents rocky ravines and water courses; — called also *cataract bird*. — **Rock wren** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of wrens of the genus *Salpinctes*, native of the arid plains of Lower California and Mexico.

Rock (rŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rocked (rŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rocking.] [AS. *roccian;* akin to Dan. *rokke* to move, to shake; cf. Icel. *rykkja* to pull, move, G. *rücken* to move, push, pull.] **1.** To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to *rock* a cradle or chair; to cause to vibrate; to cause to reel or totter.

A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to still; to quiet. "Sleep *rock* thy brain." *Shak.*

☞ *Rock* differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

Rock, *v. i.* **1.** To move or be moved backward and forward; to be violently agitated; to reel; to totter.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps. *J. Philips.*

2. To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support; as, to *rock* in a rocking-chair.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'ä-wā), *n.* [Probably from *Rockaway* beach, where it was used.] Formerly, a light, low, four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains which could be let down when occasion required; now, a somewhat similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.

Rockaway.

Rock'e-lay (-ē-lā), **Rock'lay** (-lā), *n.* See Rokelay. [*Scot.*]

Rock'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rock pigeon.

Rock'er, *n.* **1.** One who rocks; specifically, one who rocks a cradle.

It was I, sir, said the *rocker*, who had the honor, some thirty years since, to attend on your highness in your infancy. *Fuller.*

2. One of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks.

3. Any implement or machine working with a rocking motion, as a trough mounted on rockers for separating gold dust from gravel, etc., by agitation in water.

4. A play horse on rockers; a rocking-horse.

5. A chair mounted on rockers; a rocking-chair.

6. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.

7. (*Mach.*) Same as Rock shaft.

Rocker arm (*Mach.*), an arm borne by a rock shaft.

Rock'ered (rŏk'ẽrd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Shaped like a rocker; curved; as, a *rockered* keel.

Rock'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* (*Gardening*) A mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, etc., and set with plants.

Rock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *roquette* (cf. Sp. *ruqueta*, It. *ruchetta*), fr. L. *eruca*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A cruciferous plant (*Eruca sativa*) sometimes eaten in Europe as a salad. (*b*) Damewort. (*c*) Rocket larkspur. See below.

Dyer's rocket. (*Bot.*) See *Dyer's broom*, under Broom. — **Rocket larkspur** (*Bot.*), an annual plant with showy flowers in long racemes (*Delphinium Ajacis*). — **Sea rocket** (*Bot.*), either of two fleshy cruciferous plants (*Cakile maritima* and *C. Americana*) found on the seashore of Europe and America. — **Yellow rocket** (*Bot.*), a common cruciferous weed with yellow flowers (*Barbarea vulgaris*).

Rock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, fr. *rocca* a distaff, of German origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See Rock a distaff.]

Section of a Rocket, showing arrangement of the Powder and Fuse.

1. An artificial firework consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. The rocket is projected through the air by the force arising from the expansion of the gases liberated by combustion of the composition. Rockets are used as projectiles for various purposes, for signals, and also for pyrotechnic display.

2. A blunt lance head used in the joust.

Congreve rocket, a powerful form of rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congreve. It may be used either in the field or for bombardment; in the former case, it is armed with shells or case shot; in the latter, with a combustible material inclosed in a metallic case, which is inextinguishable when kindled, and scatters its fire on every side.

Rock'et, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rocketed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rocketing.] (*Sporting*) To rise straight up; — said of birds; usually in the present participle or as an adjective. [*Eng.*]

An old cock pheasant came *rocketing* over me. *H. R. Haggard.*

Rock'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Sporting*) A bird, especially a pheasant, which, being flushed, rises straight in the air like a rocket. [*Eng.*]

Rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several California scorpænoid food fishes of the genus

California Rock- fish (*Sebastichthys mystinus*).

Sebastichthys, as the red *rockfish* (*S. ruber*). They are among the most important of California market fishes. Called also *rock cod*, and *garrupa*. (*b*) The striped bass. See Bass. (*c*) Any one of several species of Florida and Bermuda groupers of the genus *Epinephulus*. (*d*) An American fresh-water darter; the log perch.

☞ The term is locally applied to various other fishes.

Rock'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From Rocky.] The state or quality of being rocky.

Rock'ing, *a.* Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement; used for rocking.

Rocking shaft. (*Mach.*) See Rock shaft.

Rock'ing-chair' (-chãr'), *n.* A chair mounted on rockers, in which one may rock.

Rock'ing-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* The figure of a horse mounted upon rockers, for children to ride.

Rock'ing-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force.

Rock'less, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

Rock'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of small marine fishes of the genera *Onos* and *Rhinonemus* (formerly *Motella*), allied to the cod. They have three or four barbels.

Rock'rose' (-rōz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to any species of the genus *Helianthemum*, low shrubs or herbs with yellow flowers, especially the European *H. vulgare* and the American frostweed, *H. Canadense*.

Cretan rockrose, a related shrub (*Cistus Creticus*), one of the plants yielding the fragrant gum called *ladanum*.

Rock' shaft' (shăft'). [Cf. Rock, *v. i.*] (*Mach.*) A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in the valve gear of some steam engines; —called also *rocker*, *rocking shaft*, and *way shaft*.

Rock' staff' (stăf'). [Cf. Rock, *v. i.*] An oscillating bar in a machine, as the lever of the bellows of a forge.

Rock'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lamprey.

Rock'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any coarse seaweed growing on sea-washed rocks, especially Fucus.

Rock'wood' (rŏk'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Min.*) Ligniform asbestus; also, fossil wood.

Rock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough.

2. (*Gardening*) A rockery.

Rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Like a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unfeeling; obdurate; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

Rocky Mountain locust (*Zoöl.*), the Western locust, or grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER. — **Rocky Mountain sheep.** (*Zoöl.*) See BIGHORN.

Ro'coa (rō'kō), *n.* [Cf. F. *rocou, roucou*, Pg. & Braz. *urucú.*] The orange-colored pulp covering the seeds of the tropical plant *Bixa Orellana*, from which annotto is prepared. See ANNOTTO.

Ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.; of uncertain etymology.] A florid style of ornamentation which prevailed in Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Ro-co'co, *a.* Of or pertaining to the style called rococo; like rococo; florid; fantastic.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* [The same word as *rood*. See ROOD.]

1. A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal (applied to various purposes). Specifically: (*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.

He that spareth his *rod* hateth his son. *Prov.* xiii. 24.

(*b*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The *rod*, and bird of peace." *Shak.* (*c*) A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. *Gay.* (*d*) (*Mach. & Structures*) A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar. (*e*) An instrument for measuring.

2. A measure of length containing sixteen and a half feet; — called also *perch*, and *pole*.

Black rod. See in the Vocabulary. — **Rods and cones** (*Anat.*), the elongated cells or elements of the sensory layer of the retina, some of which are cylindrical, others somewhat conical.

Rod'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Full of rods or twigs.

Rod'dy, *a.* Ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rode (rōd), *n.* [See RUD.] Redness; complexion. [*Obs.*] "His *rode* was red." *Chaucer.*

Rode, *imp.* of RIDE.

Rode, *n.* See ROOD, the cross. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* [L. *rodens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw. See RASE, *v. t.*, and cf. ROSTRUM.]

1. Gnawing; biting; corroding; (*Med.*) applied to a destructive variety of cancer or ulcer.

Skull and Jaws of a Rodent (a Red Squirrel). Reduced.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Gnawing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Rodentia.

Ro'dent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Rodentia.

‖ **Ro-den'ti-a** (rō-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RODENT, *a.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammals having two (rarely four) large incisor teeth in each jaw, distant from the molar teeth. The rats, squirrels, rabbits, marmots, and beavers belong to this order.

☞ The incisor teeth are long, curved, and strongly enameled on the outside, so as to keep a cutting edge. They have a persistent pulp and grow continuously.

‖ **Ro-de'o** (rō-dā'ō), *n.* [Sp., a going round.] A round-up. See ROUND-UP. [*Western U. S.*]

Rodge (rŏj), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadwall. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rod'o-mel (rōd'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. ῥόδον rose + μέλι honey.] Juice of roses mixed with honey. *Simmonds.*

Rod'o-mont (-mŏnt), *n.* [F. *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte*, fr. *Rodomonte, Rodamonte*, a boasting hero in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo; properly, one who rolls away mountains; Prov. It. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rota* a wheel) + It. *monte* a mountain, L. *mons*. See ROTARY, MOUNT, *n.*] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rod'o-mont, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

Rod'o-mon-tade' (-mŏn-tād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT, *n.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

Rod'o-mon-tade', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

Rod'o-mon-tad'ist (-tād'ĭst), *n.* One who boasts.

Rod'o-mon-ta'do (-tā'dō), *n.* Rodomontade.

Rod'o-mon-ta'dor (-dēr), *n.* A rodomontadist.

Rods'man (rŏdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* RODSMEN (-mĕn). One who carries and holds a leveling staff, or rod, in a surveying party. *G. W. Cable.*

Ro'dy (rō'dy), *a.* Ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roe (rō), *n.* [OE. *ro*, AS. *rāh*; akin to D. *ree*, G. *reh*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A roebuck. See ROEBUCK. (*b*) The female of any species of deer.

Roe, *n.* [For *roan*, OE. *rowne*, akin to G. *rogen*, OHG. *rogan*, Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rogn, ravn*, Sw. *rom*; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. κρόκη pebble, Skr. *çarkarā* gravel.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The ova or spawn of fishes and amphibians, especially when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. Sometimes applied, loosely, to the sperm and to the testes of the male.

2. A mottled appearance of light and shade in wood, especially in mahogany.

Roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* [1st *roe* + *buck*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capræa*) having erect, cylindrical, branched antlers, forked at the summit. This, the smallest European deer, is very nimble and graceful. It always prefers a mountainous country, or high grounds.

Roebuck (*Capreolus capræa*). Male and Fawn.

Roed (rōd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Filled with roe.

Roe'deer' (rō'dēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The roebuck.

Roe'stone' (rō'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as OÖLITE.

Ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate: cf. F. *rogation*. Cf. ABROGATE, ARROGANT, PROROGUE.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people; a proposed law or decree.

2. (*Eccl.*) Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

Rogation days (*Eccl.*), the three days which immediately precede Ascension Day; — so called as being days on which the people, walking in procession, sang litanies of special supplication. — **Rogation flower** (*Bot.*), a European species of milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*); — so called from its former use for garlands in Rogation week. *Dr. Prior.* — **Rogation week**, the second week before Whitsunday, in which the Rogation days occur.

Rog'a-to-ry (rŏg'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [See ROGATION.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission. *Woolsey.*

Rogue (rōg), *n.* [F. *rogue* proud, haughty, supercilious; cf. Icel. *hrōkr* a rook, croaker (cf. ROOK a bird), or Armor. *rok, rog*, proud, arrogant.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a tramp.

☞ The phrase *rogues and vagabonds* is applied to a large class of wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons. They were formerly punished by being whipped and having the gristle of the right ear bored with a hot iron.

2. A deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

3. One who is pleasantly mischievous or frolicsome; hence, often used as a term of endearment.

Ah, you sweet little *rogue*, you! *Shak.*

4. An elephant that has separated from a herd and roams about alone, in which state it is very savage.

5. (*Hort.*) A worthless plant occurring among seedlings of some choice variety.

Rogues' gallery, a collection of portraits of rogues or criminals, for the use of the police authorities. — **Rogue's march**, derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment. — **Rogue's yarn**, yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen, or for the purpose of tracing the maker in case of defect. Different makers are required to use yarns of different colors.

Rogue, *v. i.* To wander; to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rogue, *v. t.* **1.** To give the name or designation of rogue to; to decry. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

2. (*Hort.*) To destroy (plants that do not come up to a required standard).

Rogu'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** The life of a vagrant. [*Obs.*]

2. The practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'T is no scandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogue'ship (rōg'shĭp), *n.* The quality or state of being a rogue. [*Jocose*] "Your *rogueship*." *Dryden.*

Rogu'ish (rōg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

His *roguish* madness
Allows itself to anything. *Shak.*

2. Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish.

3. Pleasantly mischievous; waggish; arch.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast. *Dryden.*

— **Rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Rogu'ish-ness**, *n.*

Rogu'y (rōg'ў), *a.* Roguish. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Ro'hob (rō'hŏb), *n.* An inspissated juice. See ROB.

Roi'al (roi'ȧl), *a.* Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roil (roil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROILED (roild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROILING.] [Cf. OE. *roilen* to wander; possibly fr. OF. *roeler* to roll, equiv. to F. *rouler*. See ROLL, *v.*, and cf. RILE.] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; as, to *roil* wine, cider, etc., in casks or bottles; to *roil* a spring.

2. To disturb, as the temper; to ruffle the temper of; to rouse the passion of resentment in; to perplex.

That his friends should believe it, was what *roiled* him [Judge Jeffreys] exceedingly. *R. North.*

☞ Provincial in England and colloquial in the United States. A commoner, but less approved, form is *rile*.

Roil, *v. i.* **1.** To wander; to roam. [*Obs.*]

2. To romp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Roil'y (-ў), *a.* Turbid; as, *roily* water.

Roin (roin), *v. t.* See ROYNE. [*Obs.*]

Roin, *n.* [F. *rogne*. See ROYNISH.] A scab; a scurf, or scurfy spot. [*Obs.*]

Roin'ish, *a.* See ROYNISH. [*Obs.*]

Roint (roint), *interj.* See AROINT.

Roist (roist), *v. i.* See ROISTER.

Roist'er (roist'ẽr), *v. i.* [Probably fr. F. *rustre* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See RUSTIC.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks. *Shak.*

Roist'er (roist'ẽr), *n.* See ROISTERER.

Roist'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A blustering, turbulent fellow.

If two *roisterers* met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. *Macaulay.*

Roist'er-ly, *a.* Blustering; violent. [*R.*]

Roist'er-ly, *adv.* In a roistering manner. [*R.*]

Rok'am-bole (rŏk'ȧm-bōl), *n.* See ROCAMBOLE.

Roke (rōk), *n.* [See REEK.] **1.** Mist; smoke; damp [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *roak, rook*, and *rouk*.]

2. A vein of ore. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Roke'age (rōk'ĕj), } *n.* [Cf. NOCAKE.] Parched Indian
Rok'ee (rōk'ē), } corn, pounded up and mixed with sugar; — called also *yokeage*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Rok'e-lay (rŏk'ē-lā), *n.* [Cf. ROQUELAURE.] A short cloak. [Written also *rockelay, rocklay*, etc.] [*Scot.*]

Rok'y (rōk'ў), *a.* [See ROKE.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Rôle (rōl), *n.* [F. See ROLL.] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or function taken or assumed by any one; as, he has now taken the *rôle* of philanthropist.

Title rôle, the part, or character, which gives the title to a play, as the part of Hamlet in the play of that name.

Roll (rōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROLLED (rōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROLLING.] [OF. *roeler, roler*, F. *rouler*, LL. *rotulare*, fr. L. *rotulus, rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota* wheel; akin to G. *rad*, and to Skr. *ratha* car, chariot. Cf. CONTROL, ROLL, *n.*, ROTARY.] **1.** To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a supporting surface; as, to *roll* a wheel, a ball, or a barrel.

2. To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by causing to turn over and over; as, to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* clay or putty into a ball.

3. To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; to inwrap; — often with *up*; as, to *roll* up a parcel.

4. To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

The flood of Catholic reaction was *rolled* over Europe. *J. A. Symonds.*

5. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words; to utter with a deep sound; — often with *forth*, or *out*; as, to *roll* forth some one's praises; to *roll* out sentences.

Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies. *Tennyson.*

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread or form with a roll, roller, or rollers; as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* paste; to *roll* steel rails, etc.

7. To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels.

8. To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; to sound a roll upon.

9. (*Geom.*) To apply (one line or surface) to another without slipping; to bring all the parts of (one line or surface) into successive contact with another, in such manner that at every instant the parts that have been in contact are equal.

10. To turn over in one's mind; to revolve.

Full oft in heart he *rolleth* up and down
The beauty of these florins new and bright. *Chaucer.*

To roll one's self, to wallow. — **To roll the eye**, to direct its axis hither and thither in quick succession. — **To roll one's r's**, to utter the letter *r* with a trill. [*Colloq.*]

Roll, *v. i.* **1.** To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve upon an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

And her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which *rolls*, and *rolls*, and *rolls*. *Shak.*

2. To move on wheels; as, the carriage *rolls* along the street. "The *rolling* chair." *Dryden.*

3. To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* unevenly; the snow *rolls* well.

4. To fall or tumble; — with *over*; as, a stream *rolls* over a precipice.

5. To perform a periodical revolution; to move onward as with a revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away.

6. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell and depression.

What different sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*

8. To incline first to one side, then to the other; to rock; as, there is a great difference in ships about *rolling*; in a general sense, to be tossed about.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*. *Pope.*

9. To turn over, or from side to side, while lying down; to wallow; as, a horse *rolls*.

10. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin; as, the paste *rolls* well.

11. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

12. To make a loud or heavy rumbling noise; as, the thunder *rolls*.

To roll about, to gad abroad. [*Obs.*]

Man shall not suffer his wife go *roll about*. *Chaucer.*

Roll, *n.* [F. *rôle* a roll (in sense 3), fr. L. *rotulus* a little wheel, LL., a roll, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL, *v.*, and cf. RÔLE, ROULEAU, ROULETTE.] **1.** The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of waves.

2. That which rolls; a roller. Specifically: (*a*) A heavy cylinder used to break clods. *Mortimer.* (*b*) One of a set of revolving cylinders, or rollers, between which metal is pressed, formed, or smoothed, as in a rolling mill; as, to pass rails through the *rolls*.

3. That which is rolled up; as, a *roll* of fat, of wool, paper, cloth, etc. Specifically: (*a*) A document written on a piece of parchment, paper, or other material which may be rolled up; a scroll.

Busy angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we say. *Prior.*

(*b*) Hence, an official or public document; a register; a record; also, a catalogue; a list.

The *rolls* of Parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in Parliament, are extant. *Sir M. Hale.*

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Sir J. Davies.*

(*c*) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of carpeting; a *roll* of ribbon. (*d*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

4. A kind of shortened raised biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled upon itself.

5. (*Naut.*) The oscillating movement of a vessel from side to side, in a sea way, as distinguished from the alternate rise and fall of bow and stern called *pitching*.

6. A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the *roll* of cannon, or of thunder.

7. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

8. Part; office; duty; rôle. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Long roll (*Mil.*), a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal of an attack by the enemy, and for the troops to arrange themselves in line. — **Master of the rolls.** See under MASTER. — **Roll call**, the act, or the time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers. — **Rolls of court, or parliament** (or of any public body), the parchments or rolls on which the acts and proceedings of that body are engrossed by the proper officer, and which constitute the records of such public body. — **To call the roll**, to call off or recite a list or roll of names of persons belonging to an organization, in order to ascertain who are present or to obtain responses from those present.

Syn. — List; schedule; catalogue; register; inventory. See LIST.

Roll'a-ble (rōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rolled.

Roll'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rolls; especially, a cylinder, sometimes grooved, of wood, stone, metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts.

2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.

3. (*Naut.*) One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, sometimes in calm weather.

4. A long, belt-formed towel, to be suspended on a rolling cylinder; — called also *roller towel*.

5. (*Print.*) A cylinder coated with a composition made principally of glue and molasses, with which forms of type are inked previously to taking an impression from them. *W. Savage.*

6. A long cylinder on which something is rolled up; as, the *roller* of a map.

7. A small wheel, as of a caster, a roller skate, etc.

8. (*Zoöl.*) Any insect whose larva rolls up leaves; a leaf roller. See TORTRIX.

9. [Cf. F. *rollier*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Old World picarian birds of the family *Coraciadæ*. The name alludes to their habit of suddenly turning over or "tumbling" in flight.

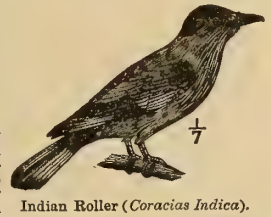

Indian Roller (*Coracias Indica*). 1/7

☞ Many of the species are brilliantly colored. The common European species (*Coracias garrula*) has the head, neck, and under parts light blue varied with green, the scapulars chestnut brown, and the tail blue, green, and black. The broad-billed rollers of India and Africa belong to the genus *Eurystomus*, as the oriental roller (*E. orientalis*), and the Australian roller, or dollar bird (*E. Pacificus*). The latter is dark brown on the head and neck, sea green on the back, and bright blue on the throat, base of the tail, and parts of the wings. It has a silvery-white spot on the middle of each wing.

10. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of small ground snakes of the family *Tortricidæ*.

Ground roller (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Madagascar rollers belonging to *Atelornis* and allied genera. They are nocturnal birds, and feed on the ground. — **Roller bolt**, the bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached; a whiffletree. [*Eng.*] — **Roller gin**, a cotton gin in which rolls are used for separating the seeds from the fiber. — **Roller mill.** See under MILL. — **Roller skate**, a skate which has small wheels in the place of the metallic runner; — designed for use in skating upon a smooth, hard surface, other than ice.

Roll'ey (-ȳ), *n.* [Probably fr. *roll*.] A small wagon used for the underground work of a mine. *Tomlinson.*

Rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROLLICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROLLICKING.] [Corrupt. fr. *frolic*, under the influence of *roll*.] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to frolic; to sport; commonly in the form *rollicking*. [*Colloq.*]

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades. *T. Hook.*

Roll'ing (rōl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Rotating on an axis, or moving along a surface by rotation; turning over and over as if on an axis or a pivot; as, a *rolling* wheel or ball.

2. Moving on wheels or rollers, or as if on wheels or rollers; as, a *rolling* chair.

3. Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a *rolling* country; *rolling* land. [*U. S.*]

Rolling bridge. See the Note under DRAWBRIDGE. — **Rolling circle** of a paddle wheel, the circle described by the point whose velocity equals the velocity of the ship. *J. Bourne.* — **Rolling fire** (*Mil.*), a discharge of firearms by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand. — **Rolling friction**, that resistance to motion experienced by one body rolling upon another which arises from the roughness or other quality of the surfaces in contact. — **Rolling mill**, a mill furnished with heavy rolls, between which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets, rails, etc. — **Rolling press.** (*a*) A machine for calendering cloth by pressure between revolving rollers. (*b*) A printing press with a roller, used in copperplate printing. — **Rolling stock**, *or* **Rolling plant**, the locomotives and vehicles of a railway. — **Rolling tackle** (*Naut.*), tackle used to steady the yards when the ship rolls heavily. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood or other material, with which paste or dough may be rolled out and reduced to a proper thickness.

Roll'way' (-wā'), *n.* A place prepared for rolling logs into a stream.

Roll'y-po'ly (rŏl'ȳ-pō'lȳ), *n.* A kind of pudding made of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled or steamed. — *a.* Shaped like a rolly-poly; short and stout. [Written also *roly-poly*.]

Roll'y-pool'y (-pōōl'ȳ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. [Written also *rouly-pouly*.]

Ro'ly-po'ly (rō'lȳ-pō'lȳ), *n. & a.* Rolly-poly.

Rom'age (rŭm'ăj), *n. & v.* See RUMMAGE. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός: cf. F. *romaïque*. See ROMAN.] Of or relating to modern Greece, and especially to its language. — *n.* The modern Greek language, now usually called by the Greeks *Hellenic* or *Neo-Hellenic*.

☞ The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Ῥωμαῖοι, or Romans. . . . Hence the term *Romaic* was the name given to the popular language. . . . The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ro'man (rō'mȧn), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome: cf. F. *romain*. Cf. ROMAIC, ROMANCE, ROMANTIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rome, or the Roman people; like or characteristic of Rome, the Roman people, or things done by Romans; as, *Roman* fortitude; a *Roman* aqueduct; *Roman* art.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion; professing that religion.

3. (*Print.*) (*a*) Upright; erect; — said of the letters or kind of type ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters. (*b*) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc.; — said of numerals, as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, etc.

Roman alum (*Chem.*), a cubical potassium alum formerly obtained in large quantities from Italian alunite, and highly valued by dyers on account of its freedom from iron. — **Roman balance**, a form of balance nearly resembling the modern steelyard. See the Note under BALANCE, *n.*, 1. — **Roman candle**, a kind of firework (generally held in the hand), characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of brilliant balls or stars of fire which are thrown upward as they become ignited. — **Roman Catholic**, of, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head; as, a *Roman Catholic* priest; the *Roman Catholic* Church. — **Roman cement**, a cement having the property of hardening under water; a species of hydraulic cement. — **Roman law.** See under LAW. — **Roman nose**, a nose somewhat aquiline. — **Roman ocher**, a deep, rich orange color, transparent and durable, used by artists. *Ure.* — **Roman order** (*Arch.*), the composite order. See COMPOSITE, *a.*, 2.

Ro'man, *n.* **1.** A native, or permanent resident, of Rome; a citizen of Rome, or one upon whom certain rights and privileges of a Roman citizen were conferred.

2. Roman type, letters, or print, collectively; — in distinction from *Italics*.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [OE. *romance*, *romant*, *romaunt*, OF. *romanz*, *romans*, *romant*, *roman*, F. *roman*, *romance*, fr. LL. *Romanice* in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, *i. e.*, in the vulgar language which sprang from Latin, the language of the Romans, and hence applied to fictitious compositions written in this vulgar tongue; fr. L. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus*. See ROMAN, and cf. ROMANIC, ROMAUNT, ROMANSCH, ROMANZA.] **1.** A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the Romance dialects, and afterward in prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel, especially one which treats of surprising adventures usually befalling a hero or a heroine; a tale of extravagant adventures, of love, and the like. "*Romances* that been royal." *Chaucer.*

Upon these three columns — chivalry, gallantry, and religion — repose the fictions of the Middle Ages, especially those known as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by nations of the north of France. *Hallam.*

2. An adventure, or series of extraordinary events, resembling those narrated in romances; as, his courtship, or his life, was a *romance*.

3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind; a disposition to ignore what is real; as, a girl full of *romance*.

4. The languages, or rather the several dialects, which were originally forms of popular or vulgar Latin, and have now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. (called the *Romanic languages*).

5. (*Mus.*) A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style; a romanza.

Syn. — Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

Ro-mance', *a.* Of or relating to the language or dialects known as *Romance*.

Ro-mance', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROMANCED (-mănst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROMANCING (-măn'sĭng).] To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories.

A very brave officer, but apt to *romance*. *Walpole.*

Ro-man'cer (rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who romances.

Ro-man'cist (-sĭst), *n.* A romancer. [*R.*]

Ro-man'cy (-sȳ), *a.* Romantic. [*R.*]

Ro'man-esque' (rō'mȧn-ĕsk'), *a.* [F. *romanesque*; cf. It. *romanesco*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman; — applied sometimes to the debased style of the later Roman empire, but esp. to the more developed architecture prevailing from the 8th century to the 12th.

2. Of or pertaining to romance or fable; fanciful.

Romanesque style (*Arch.*), that which grew up from the attempts of barbarous people to copy Roman architecture and apply it to their own purposes. This term is loosely applied to all the styles of Western Europe, from the fall of the Western Roman Empire to the appearance of Gothic architecture.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'mȧn-ĕsk'), *n.* Romanesque style.

Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Romanicus*. See ROMANCE, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rome or its people.

2. Of or pertaining to any or all of the various languages which, during the Middle Ages, sprung out of the old Roman, or popular form of Latin, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, etc.

3. Related to the Roman people by descent; — said especially of races and nations speaking any of the Romanic tongues.

Romanic spelling, spelling by means of the letters of the Roman alphabet, as in English; — contrasted with *phonetic spelling*.

Ro'man-ish (rō'mȧn-ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Romanism.

Ro'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.

Ro'man-ist, *n.* One who adheres to Romanism.

Ro'man-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROMANIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROMANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion.

Ro'man-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To use Latin words and idioms. "Apishly *Romanizing*." *Milton.*

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

Ro'man-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who Romanizes.

Ro-mansch' (rō-mănsh'), *n.* [Grisons *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*. See ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin. [Written also *Romansh*, and *Rumonsch*.]

Ro-mant' (rō-mănt'), *n.* A romaunt. [*Obs.*]

Ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique*, fr. OF. *romant*. See ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; marvelous; extravagant; unreal; as, a *romantic* tale; a *romantic* notion; a *romantic* undertaking.

Can anything in nature be imagined more profane and impious, more absurd, and indeed *romantic*, than such a persuasion? *South.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantic*. *Addison.*

2. Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance; as, a *romantic* person; a *romantic* mind.

3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique; of the nature of, or appropriate to, that style; as, the *romantic* school of poets.

4. Characterized by strangeness or variety; suggestive of adventure; suited to romance; wild; picturesque; — applied to scenery; as, a *romantic* landscape.

Syn. — Sentimental; fanciful; fantastic; fictitious; extravagant; wild; chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

The romantic drama. See under DRAMA.

Ro-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Romantic.

Ro-man'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

Ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. It. *romanticismo*, F. *romantisme*, *romanticisme*.] A fondness for romantic characteristics or peculiarities; specifically, in modern literature, an aiming at romantic effects; — applied to the productions of a school of writers who sought to revive certain mediæval forms and methods in opposition to the so-called classical style.

He [Lessing] may be said to have begun the revolt from pseudo-classicism in poetry, and to have been thus unconsciously the founder of *romanticism*. *Lowell.*

Ro-man'ti-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who advocates romanticism in modern literature. *J. R. Seeley.*

Ro-man'tic-ly (-tĭk-lȳ), *adv.* Romantically. [*R.*] *Strype.*

Ro-man'tic-ness (-tĭk-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being romantic; wildness; fancifulness. *Richardson.*

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* [Gypsy *romano*, *romani*, adj., gypsy; cf. *rom* husband.] **1.** A gypsy.

2. The language spoken among themselves by the gypsies. [Written also *Rommany*.]

‖ **Ro-man'za** (rō-măn'zȧ), *n.* [It.] See ROMANCE, 5.

Ro-maunt' (rō-mănt'), *n.* [See ROMANCE.] A romantic story in verse; as, the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romaunt*. *Mrs. Browning.*

Rom'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. & n.* Rumble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rom-bow'line (rŏm-bō'lĭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) Old, condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing gear. [Written also *rumbowline*.]

Ro'me-ine (rō'mē-ĭn), } *n.* [F. *roméine*. So called
Ro'me-ite (rō'mē-ĭt), } after the French mineralogist *Romé* de L'Isle.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimonate of calcium.

Rome'kin (rōm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. RUMMER.] A drinking cup. [Written also *romkin*.] [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Rome' pen'ny (pen'ny), *or* **Rome' scot'** (skŏt'). See *Peter pence*, under PETER.

Rome'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church.

Rome'ward, *a.* Tending or directed toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church.

To analyze the crisis in its Anglican rather than in its *Romeward* aspect. *Gladstone.*

Rom'ic (rōm'ĭk), *n.* A method of notation for all spoken sounds, proposed by Mr. Sweet; — so called because it is based on the common *Roman*-letter alphabet. It is like the palæotype of Mr. Ellis in the general plan, but simpler.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church; — frequently used in a disparaging sense; as, the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

Rom'ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic. [*R.*] *South.*

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROMPED (rŏmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROMPING.] [A variant of *ramp*. See RAMP to leap, RAMPALLIAN.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Romp, *n.* **1.** A girl who indulges in boisterous play.

2. Rude, boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

While *romp*-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

Romp'ing (rŏmp'ĭng), *a.* Inclined to romp; indulging in romps.

A little *romping* girl from boarding school. *W. Irving.*

Romp'ing-ly, *adv.* In a romping manner.

Romp'ish, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp. — **Romp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Romp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Rom'pu (rŏm'pū), *a.* [F. *rompu*, p. p. of *rompre* to break, L. *rumpere*. See RUPTURE.] (*Her.*) Broken, as an ordinary; cut off, or broken at the top, as a chevron, a bend, or the like.

Ron'ca-dor' (rŏn'kȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., a snorer, fr. *roncar* to snore. So called in allusion to the grunting noise made by them on being taken from the water.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of California sciænoid food fishes, especially *Roncador Stearnsi*, which is an excellent market fish, and the red roncador (*Corvina*, or *Johnius, saturna*).

Ron'chil (rŏn'kĭl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse.] (*Zoöl.*) An American marine food fish (*Bathymaster signatus*) of the North Pacific coast, allied to the tilefish. [Written also *ronquil*.]

Ron'co (rŏn'kō), *n.* [Sp. *ronco* hoarse.] (*Zoöl.*) See CROAKER, *n.*, 2 (*a*). [*Texas*]

‖ **Ron'dache'** (rŏn'dȧsh'), *n.* [F.] (*Anc. Armor.*) A circular shield carried by foot soldiers.

‖ **Ronde** (rŏnd), *n.* [F.] (*Print.*) A kind of script in which the heavy strokes are nearly upright, giving the characters when taken together a round look.

Ron-deau' (rŏn-dō' *or* rŏn'dō ; 277), *n.* [F. See ROUNDEL.] [Written also *rondo*.] **1.** A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition which recurs according to a fixed law, and a limited number of rhymes recurring also by rule.

☞ When the *rondeau* was called the *rondel* it was mostly written in fourteen octosyllabic lines of two rhymes, as in the *rondels* of Charles d'Orleans. . . . In the 17th century the approved form of the *rondeau* was a structure of thirteen verses with a refrain. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. (*Mus.*) See RONDO, 1.

Ron'del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* [Cf. RONDEAU, ROUNDEL.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion. [*Obs.*]

2. [F.] (*a*) Same as RONDEAU. (*b*) Specifically, a particular form of rondeau containing fourteen lines in two rhymes, the refrain being a repetition of the first and second lines as the seventh and eighth, and again as the thirteenth and fourteenth. *E. W. Gosse.*

‖ **Ron'de-le'ti-a** (rŏn'dĕ-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named after William *Rondelet*, a French naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A tropical genus of rubiaceous shrubs which often have brilliant flowers.

Ron'dle (rŏn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. RONDEL.] **1.** A rondeau. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A round mass, plate, or disk; especially (*Metal.*), the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in the crucible.

Ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, fr. F. *rondeau*. See RONDEAU.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs after each of the other strains. "The *Rondo*-form was the earliest and most frequent definite mold for musical construction." *Grove.*

2. (*Poetry*) See RONDEAU, 1.

Ron'dure (rŏn'dŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rondeur* roundness.] **1.** A round; a circle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Roundness; plumpness. [*R.*]

High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown
Of maiden *rondure*, like the rose half-blown. *Lowell.*

Rong (rŭng), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of RING. *Chaucer.*

Rong, *n.* Rung (of a ladder). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ron'geur'** (rŏn'zhẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for removing small rough portions of bone.

Ron'ion } (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A
Ron'yon } mangy or scabby creature.

"Aroint thee, witch!" the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

Ron'ne (rŏn'ne), *obs. imp. pl.*, and **Ron'nen** (-nen), *obs. p. p.* of RENNE, to run. *Chaucer.*

Ront (rŭnt), *n.* [See RUNT.] A runt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rood (rōōd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross; akin to OS. *rōda*, D. *roede* rod, G. *ruthe, rute*, OHG. *ruota*. Cf. ROD a measure.] **1.** A representation in sculpture or in painting of the cross with Christ hanging on it.

☞ Generally, the Trinity is represented, the Father as an elderly man fully clothed, with a nimbus around his head, and holding the cross on which the Son is represented as crucified, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove near the Son's head. Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John are often placed near the principal figures.

Savior, in thine image seen
Bleeding on that precious *rood*. *Wordsworth.*

2. A measure of five and a half yards in length; a rod; a perch; a pole. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

By the rood, by the cross; — a phrase formerly used in swearing. "No, *by the rood*, not so." *Shak.* — **Rood beam** (*Arch.*), a beam across the chancel of a church, supporting the rood. — **Rood loft** (*Arch.*), a loft or gallery, in a church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. *Gwilt.* — **Rood screen** (*Arch.*), a screen, between the choir and the body of the church, over which the rood was placed. *Fairholt.* — **Rood tower** (*Arch.*), a tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; — when crowned with a spire it was called also *rood steeple*. *Weale.* — **Rood tree,** the cross. [*Obs.*] "Died upon the *rood tree*." *Gower.*

Roo'de-bok (rō'dĕ-bŏk), *n.* [D. *rood* red + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) The pallah.

Rood'y (rōōd'ĭ), *a.* Rank in growth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roof (rōōf), *n.* [OE. *rof*, AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to D. *roef* cabin, Icel. *hrōf* a shed under which ships are built or kept; cf. OS. *hrōst* roof, Goth. *hrōt*. Cf. ROOST.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The cover of any building, including the roofing (see ROOFING) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other uprights. In the case of a building with vaulted ceilings protected by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the *roof*, and the outer protection the *roof mask*. It is better, however, to consider the vault as the ceiling only, in cases where it has farther covering.

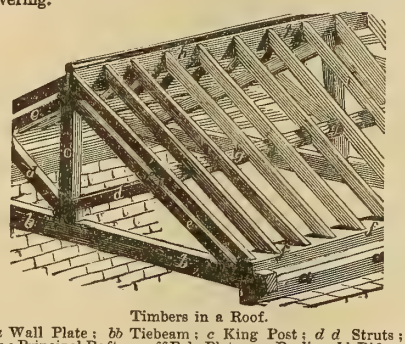

Timbers in a Roof.

aa Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King Post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridge-piece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.

2. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the ceiling of a house; as, the *roof* of a cavern; the *roof* of the mouth.

The flowery *roof*
Showered roses, which the morn repaired. *Milton.*

3. (*Mining*) The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein.

Bell roof, French roof, etc. (*Arch.*) See under BELL, FRENCH, etc. — **Flat roof.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A roof actually horizontal and level, as in some Oriental buildings. (*b*) A roof nearly horizontal, constructed of such material as allows the water to run off freely from a very slight inclination. — **Roof plate.** (*Arch.*) See PLATE, *n.*, 10.

Roof (rōōf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOFED (rōōft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOFING.] **1.** To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; figuratively, to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honor *roofed*. *Shak.*

Roof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who puts on roofs.

Roof'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof. *Gwilt.*

3. Hence, the roof itself; figuratively, shelter. "Fit *roofing* gave." *Southey.*

4. (*Mining*) The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage. *Raymond.*

Roof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless.

Roof'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.

Roof'tree' (-trē'), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; hence, the roof itself.

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the *rooftree* fall. *Tennyson.*

Roof'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having roofs. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Rook (rōōk), *n.* Mist; fog. See ROKE. [*Obs.*]

Rook, *v. i.* To squat; to ruck. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rook, *n.* [F. *roc* (cf. Sp. *roque*), fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, the rook or castle at chess, also the bird *roc* (in this sense perhaps a different word); cf. Hind. *rath* a war chariot, the castle at chess, Skr. *ratha* a car, a war car. Cf. ROLL.] (*Chess*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Common Rook.

Rook, *n.* [AS. *hrōc;* akin to OHG. *hruoh, ruoh, ruoho*, Icel. *hrōkr*, Sw. *roka*, Dan. *raage;* cf. Goth. *hrukjan* to crow.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A European bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) resembling the crow, but smaller. It is black, with purple and violet reflections. The base of the beak and the region around it are covered with a rough, scabrous skin, which in old birds is whitish. It is gregarious in its habits. The name is also applied to related Asiatic species.

The *rook* . . . should be treated as the farmer's friend. *Pennant.*

2. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper. *Wycherley.*

Rook, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOKED (rōōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOKING.] To cheat; to defraud by cheating. "A band of *rooking* officials." *Milton.*

Rook'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* ROOKERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the birds themselves. *Tennyson.*

2. A breeding place of other gregarious birds, as of herons, penguins, etc.

3. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of the fur seals.

4. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.

5. A brothel. [*Low*]

Rook'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See ROKY.] Misty; gloomy. [*Obs.*]

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*

☞ Some make this Shakespearean word mean "abounding in rooks."

Room (rōōm), *n.* [OE. *roum, rum*, space, AS. *rūm;* akin to OS., OFries. & Icel. *rūm*, D. *ruim*, G. *raum*, OHG. *rūm*, Sw. & Dan. *rum*, Goth. *rūms*, and to AS. *rūm*, adj., spacious, D. *ruim*, Icel. *rūmr*, Goth. *rūms;* and prob. to L. *rus* country (cf. RURAL), Zend *ravañh* wide, free, open, *ravan* a plain.] **1.** Unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by or devoted to any object; compass; extent of place, great or small; as, there is not *room* for a house; the table takes up too much *room*.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*. *Luke* xiv. 22.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. *Luke* ii. 7.

2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat.

If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best *room* in a playhouse. *Overbury.*

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. *Luke* xiv. 8.

3. Especially, space in a building or ship inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber.

I found the prince in the next *room*. *Shak.*

4. Place or position in society; office; rank; post; station; also, a place or station once belonging to, or occupied by, another, and vacated. [*Obs.*]

When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the *room* of his father Herod. *Matt.* ii. 22.

Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven. *Tyndale.*

Let Bianca take her sister's *room*. *Shak.*

5. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity to act; fit occasion; as, to leave *room* for hope.

There was no prince in the empire who had *room* for such an alliance. *Addison.*

Room and space (*Shipbuilding*), the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib; *space* being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and *room* the width of a rib. — **To give room,** to withdraw; to leave or provide space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated. — **To make room,** to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shak.*

Syn. — Space; compass; scope; latitude.

Room (rōōm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOMED (rōōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOMING.] To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they arranged to *room* together.

Room, *a.* [AS. *rūm.*] Spacious; roomy. [*Obs.*]

No *roomer* harbour in the place. *Chaucer.*

Room'age (rōōm'ĕj; 48), *n.* [From ROOM. Cf. RUMMAGE.] Space; place; room. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Room'er (-ẽr), *n.* A lodger. [*Colloq.*]

Room'er (-ẽr), *adv.* [See ROOM, *a.*] At a greater distance; farther off. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

Room'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Abounding with room or rooms; roomy. "A *roomful* house." [*R.*] *Donne.*

Room'ful, *n.; pl.* ROOMFULS (-fŭlz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of men. *Swift.*

Room'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Spaciously.

Room'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being roomy; spaciousness; as, the *roominess* of a hall.

Room'less, *a.* Being without room or rooms. *Udall.*

Room'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms; one who shares the occupancy of a room or rooms; a chum.

Room'some (-sŭm), *a.* Roomy. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Roomth (rōōmth), *n.* Room; space. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Roomth'y (-ĭ), *a.* Roomy; spacious. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; large; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck. *Dryden.*

Roon (rōōn), *a. & n.* Vermilion red; red. [*R.*]

Her face was like the lily *roon*. *J. R. Drake.*

Roop (rōōp), *n.* See ROUP. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roor'back } (rōōr'bȧk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or
Roor'bach } falsehood published for purposes of political intrigue. [*U. S.*]

☞ The word originated in the election canvass of 1844, when such a forgery was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, a candidate for President, purporting to be an extract from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach*."

Roo'sa oil' (rōō'sȧ oil'). The East Indian name for grass oil. See under GRASS.

Roost (rōst), *n.* Roast. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roost (rōōst), *v. t.* See ROUST, *v. t.*

Roost, *n.* [AS. *hrōst;* akin to OD. *roest* roost, *roesten* to roost, and probably to E. *roof*. Cf. ROOF.] **1.** The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a perch.

He clapped his wings upon his *roost*. *Dryden.*

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

At roost, on a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest.

Roost, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOSTING.] **1.** To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch. *Wordsworth.*

2. Fig.: To lodge; to rest; to sleep.

O, let me where thy roof my soul hath hid,
O, let me *roost* and nestle there. *Herbert.*

Roost'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Roost'er (-ẽr), *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [*U. S.*]

Nor, when they [the Skinners and Cow Boys] wrung the neck of a *rooster*, did they trouble their heads whether he crowed for Congress or King George. *W. Irving.*

Root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtan;* akin to *wrōt* a snout, trunk, D. *wroeten* to root, G. *rüssel* snout, trunk, proboscis, Icel. *rōta* to root, and perhaps to L. *rodere* to gnaw (E. *rodent*) or to E. *root*, n.] **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

2. Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility; to fawn servilely.

Root, *v. t.* To turn up or to dig out with the snout; as, the swine *roots* the earth.

Root, *n.* [Icel. *rōt* (for *vrōt*); akin to E. *wort*, and perhaps to *root* to turn up the earth. See WORT.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The underground portion of a plant, whether a true root or a tuber, a bulb or a rootstock, as in the potato, the onion, or the sweet flag. (*b*) The descending, and commonly branching, axis of a plant, increasing in length by growth at its extremity only, not divided into

joints, leafless and without buds, and having for its offices to fix the plant in the earth, to supply it with moisture and soluble matters, and sometimes to serve as a reservoir of nutriment for future growth. A true root, however, may never reach the ground, but may be attached to a wall, etc., as in the ivy, or may hang loosely in the air, as in some epiphytic orchids.

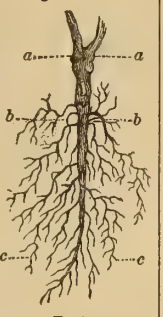

Root.
a a Crown, or Head of Root; *b b* Rootlets; *c c* Fibers.

2. An edible or esculent root, especially of such plants as produce a single root, as the beet, carrot, etc.; as, the *root* crop.

3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the *root* of a tooth, a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specifically: (*a*) An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem.

They were the *roots* out of which sprang two distinct people. *Locke.*

(*b*) A primitive form of speech; one of the earliest terms employed in language; a word from which other words are formed; a radix, or radical. (*c*) The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source. "She herself . . . is *root* of bounty." *Chaucer.*

The love of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).

(*d*) (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity; thus, 3 is a *root* of 9, because 3 multiplied into itself produces 9; 3 is the cube *root* of 27. (*e*) (*Mus.*) The fundamental tone of any chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed. *Busby.* (*f*) The lowest place, position, or part. "Deep to the *roots* of hell." *Milton.* "The *roots* of the mountains." *Southey.*

4. (*Astrol.*) The time from which to reckon in making calculations.

When a *root* is of a birth yknowe [known]. *Chaucer.*

Aërial roots. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Small roots emitted from the stem of a plant in the open air, which, attaching themselves to the bark of trees, etc., serve to support the plant. (*b*) Large roots growing from the stem, etc., which descend and establish themselves in the soil. See *Illust.* of Mangrove. — **Multiple primary root** (*Bot.*), a name given to the numerous roots emitted from the radicle in many plants, as the squash. — **Primary root** (*Bot.*), the central, first-formed, main root, from which the rootlets are given off. — **Root and branch,** every part; wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error *root and branch.* — **Root-and-branch men,** radical reformers; — a designation applied to the English Independents (1641). See Citation under Radical, *n.*, 2. — **Root barnacle** (*Zoöl.*), one of the Rhizocephala. — **Root hair** (*Bot.*), one of the slender, hairlike fibers found on the surface of fresh roots. They are prolongations of the superficial cells of the root into minute tubes. *Gray.* — **Root leaf** (*Bot.*), a radical leaf. See Radical, *a.*, 3 (*b*). — **Root louse** (*Zoöl.*), any plant louse, or aphid, which lives on the roots of plants, as the Phylloxera of the grapevine. See Phylloxera. — **Root of an equation** (*Alg.*), that value which, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. — **Root of a nail** (*Anat.*), the part of a nail which is covered by the skin. — **Root of a tooth** (*Anat.*), the part of a tooth contained in the socket and consisting of one or more fangs. — **Secondary roots** (*Bot.*), roots emitted from any part of the plant above the radicle. — **To strike root, To take root,** to send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, in general, to become planted, fixed, or established; to increase and spread; as, an opinion *takes root.* "The bended twigs *take root.*" *Milton.*

Root (rōōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rooting.] **1.** To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene and to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Bp. Fell.*

Root, *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted* trees or forests; *rooted* dislike.

2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate; — with *up, out,* or *away.* "I will go *root* away the noisome weeds." *Shak.*

The Lord *rooted* them out of their land . . . and cast them into another land. *Deut.* xxix. 28.

Root'cap' (rōōt'kăp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A mass of dead cells which covers and protects the growing cells at the end of a root; a pileorhiza.

Root'ed, *a.* Having taken root; firmly implanted; fixed in the heart. "A *rooted* sorrow." *Shak.* — **Root'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Root'ed-ness,** *n.*

Root'er (rōōt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, roots; one that tears up by the roots.

Root'er-y, *n.* A pile of roots, set with plants, mosses, etc., and used as an ornamental object in gardening.

Root'less, *a.* Destitute of roots.

Root'let (-lĕt), *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Root'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial underground stem, producing leafy stems or flower stems from year to year; a rhizome.

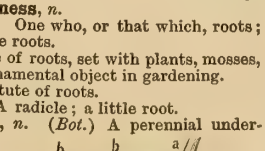

Rootstock of Solomon's Seal. *a* Flowering Stem; *b b* Scars of former Stems; *c* Terminal Bud.

Root'y (-y), *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground.

Ro-pal'ic (rō-păl'ĭk), *a.* See Rhopalic.

Rope (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp;* akin to D. *reep,* G. *reif* ring, hoop, Icel. *reip* rope, Sw. *rep,* Dan. *reb, reb, reeb,* Goth. *skaudaraip* latchet.]

1. A large, stout cord, usually one not less than an inch in circumference, made of strands twisted or braided together. It differs from *cord, line,* and *string,* only in its size. See Cordage.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of onions.

3. *pl.* The small intestines; as, the *ropes* of birds.

Rope ladder, a ladder made of ropes. — **Rope mat,** a mat made of cordage, or strands of old rope. — **Rope of sand,** something of no cohesion or fiber; a feeble union or tie; something not to be relied upon. — **Rope pump,** a pump in which a rapidly running endless rope raises water by the momentum communicated to the water by its adhesion to the rope. — **Rope transmission** (*Mach.*), a method of transmitting power, as between distant places, by means of endless ropes running over grooved pulleys. — **Rope's end,** a piece of rope; especially, one used as a lash in inflicting punishment. — **To give one rope,** to give one liberty or license; to let one go at will or unchecked.

Rope (rōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roped (rōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roping.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch. *Shak.*

Rope, *v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope or cord; as, to *rope* a bale of goods. Hence: —

2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.

3. To partition, separate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to *rope* in, or *rope* off, a plot of ground; to *rope* out a crowd.

4. To lasso (a steer, horse). [*Colloq. U. S.*]

5. To draw, as with a rope; to entice; to inveigle; to decoy; as, to *rope* in customers or voters. [*Slang, U. S.*]

6. To prevent from winning (as a horse), by pulling or curbing. [*Racing Slang, Eng.*]

Rope'band' (rōp'bănd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small piece of spun yarn or marline, used to fasten the head of the sail to the spar. [Written also *roband,* and *robbin.*]

Rope'dan'cer (-dăn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **Rope'dan'cing,** *n.*

Rop'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of ropes. *P. Plowman.*

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

3. One fit to be hanged. [*Old Slang*] *Douce.*

Rop'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.* **1.** A place where ropes are made.

2. Tricks deserving the halter; roguery. [*Obs.*]

"Saucy merchant . . . so full of his *ropery.*" *Shak.*

Rope's'-end' (rōps'ĕnd'), *v. t.* To punish with a rope's end.

Rope'walk' (rōp'wąk'), *n.* A long, covered walk, or a low, level building, where ropes are manufactured.

Rope'walk'er (-ẽr), *n.* A ropedancer.

Rope'-yarn' (-yärn'), *n.* The yarn or thread of any stuff of which the strands of a rope are made.

Rop'i-ly (rōp'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner.

Rop'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being ropy; viscosity.

Rop'ish, *a.* Somewhat ropy.

Rop'y (-y), *a.* Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* sirup; *ropy* lees.

Roq'ue-laure (rōk'ẽ-lōr; 277), *n.* [F.; so called after Duc de *Roquelaure,* in the reign of Louis XIV.] A cloak reaching about to, or just below, the knees, worn in the 18th century. [Written also *roquelo.*]

Ro-quet' (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Croquet*) To hit, as another's ball, with one's own ball.

Ro-quet', *v. i.* To hit another's ball with one's own.

Ro'ral (rō'rąl), *a.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; consisting of dew; dewy. [*R.*] *M. Green.*

Ro-ra'tion (rō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *roratio,* fr. *rorare* to drop dew, fr. *ros* dew.] A falling of dew. [*R.*]

Ro'ric (rō'rĭk), *a.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

Roric figures (*Physics*), figures which appear upon a polished surface, as glass, when objects which have been near to, or in contact with, the surface are removed and the surface breathed upon; — called also *Moser's images.*

Ro'rid (rō'rĭd), *a.* [L. *roridus,* fr. *ros, roris,* dew.] Dewy; bedewed. [*R.*] *T. Granger.*

Ro-rif'er-ous (rō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rorifer; ros, roris,* dew + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *rorifère.*] Generating or producing dew. [*R.*]

Ro-rif'lu-ent (-lŭ-ent), *a.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew + *fluens,* p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with dew. [*R.*]

Ror'qual (rôr'kwal), *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus* a whale with folds.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large North Atlantic whalebone whale (*Physalus antiquorum,* or *Balænoptera physalus*). It has a dorsal fin, and strong longitudinal folds on the throat and belly. Called also *razorback.*

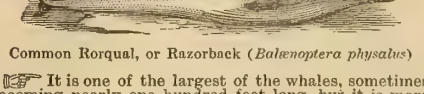

Common Rorqual, or Razorback (*Balænoptera physalus*)

☞ It is one of the largest of the whales, sometimes becoming nearly one hundred feet long, but it is more slender than the right whales, and is noted for its swiftness. The name is sometimes applied to other related species of finback whales.

Ro'ru-lent (rō'ru-lent), *a.* [L. *rorulentus,* from *ros, roris,* dew.] **1.** Full of, or abounding in, dew. [*R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface appearing as if dusty, or covered with fine dew.

Ro'ry (rō'rў), *a.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew.] Dewy. [*R.*]

And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew wet. *Fairfax.*

Ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus,* fr. *rosa* rose.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Rosaceæ*) of which the rose is the type. It includes also the plums and cherries, meadowsweet, brambles, the strawberry, the hawthorn, apples, pears, service trees, and quinces. (*b*) Like a rose in shape or appearance; as, a *rosaceous* corolla.

2. Of a pure purplish pink color.

Ro-sac'ic (rō-zăs'ĭk), *a.* [See Rosaceous.] (*Old Med. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *lithic* or *uric acid*) found in certain red precipitates of urine. See Uric. [*Obs.*]

Ro-sal'gar (rō-zăl'gẽr), *n.* Realgar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ro-sa'li-a** (rō-zā'lē-ą), *n.* [Cf. F. *rosalie.*] (*Mus.*) A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher; a melodic sequence.

Ros-an'i-line (rōz-ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Rose* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous base, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, as a colorless crystalline substance which forms red salts. These salts are essential components of many of the so-called aniline dyes, as *fuchsine, aniline red,* etc. By extension, any one of the series of substances derived from, or related to, rosaniline proper.

Ro-sa'ri-an (rō-zā'rĭ-an), *n.* A cultivator of roses.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zą-rў), *n.*; *pl.* Rosaries (-rĭz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a place planted with roses, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose: cf. F. *rosaire.* See Rose.] **1.** A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. "Thick *rosaries* of scented thorn." *Tennyson.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A series of prayers (see Note below) arranged to be recited in order, on beads; also, a string of beads by which the prayers are counted.

His idolized book, and the whole *rosary* of his prayers. *Milton.*

☞ A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias,* marked by small beads, preceded by a *Paternoster,* marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a *chaplet,* a third part of the rosary. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

3. A chaplet; a garland; a series or collection, as of beautiful thoughts or of literary selections.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works to present to God at night. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. A coin bearing the figure of a rose, fraudulently circulated in Ireland in the 13th century for a penny.

Rosary shell (*Zoöl.*), any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Monodonta.* They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and pearly.

Ros'cid (rŏs'sĭd), *a.* [L. *roscidus,* fr. *ros, roris,* dew.] Containing, or consisting of, dew; dewy. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ros'coe-lite (rŏs'kō-līt), *n.* [From an English chemist, H. E. *Roscoe* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A green micaceous mineral occurring in minute scales. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and potash containing vanadium.

Rose (rōz), *imp.* of Rise.

Rose, *n.* [AS. *rose,* L. *rosa,* probably akin to Gr. ῥόδον, Armor. *vard,* OPer. *vareda;* and perhaps to E. *wort:* cf. F. *rose,* from the Latin. Cf. Coperas, Rhododendron.] **1.** A flower and shrub of any species of the genus *Rosa,* of which there are many species, mostly found in the northern hemisphere.

Wild Rose (*Rosa Carolina*). Reduced.

☞ Roses are shrubs with pinnate leaves and usually prickly stems. The flowers are large, and in the wild state have five petals of a color varying from deep pink to white, or sometimes yellow. By cultivation and hybridizing the number of petals is greatly increased and the natural perfume enhanced. In this way many distinct classes of roses have been formed, as the *Banksia, Bourbon, Boursalt, China, Noisette, hybrid perpetual,* etc., with multitudes of varieties in nearly every class.

2. A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rose knot; a rosette, esp. one worn on a shoe. *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) A rose window. See *Rose window,* below.

4. A perforated nozzle, as of a pipe, spout, etc., for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.

5. (*Med.*) The erysipelas. *Dunglison.*

6. The card of the mariner's compass; also, a circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.

7. The color of a rose; rose-red; pink.

8. A diamond. See *Rose diamond,* below.

Cabbage rose, China rose, etc. See under Cabbage, China, etc. — **Corn rose.** (*Bot.*) See *Corn poppy,* under Corn. — **Infantile rose** (*Med.*), a variety of roseola. — **Jamaica rose.** (*Bot.*) See under Jamaica. — **Rose acacia** (*Bot.*), a low American leguminous shrub (*Robinia hispida*) with handsome clusters of rose-colored blossoms. — **Rose aniline.** (*Chem.*) Same as Rosaniline. — **Rose apple** (*Bot.*), the fruit of the tropical myrtaceous tree *Eugenia Jambos.* It is an edible berry an inch or more in diameter, and is said to have a very strong roselike perfume. — **Rose beetle.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small yellowish or buff long-legged beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. Called also *rose bug,* and *rose chafer.* (*b*) The European rose chafer. — **Rose bug.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Rose beetle, Rose chafer.* — **Rose burner,** a kind of gas-burner producing a rose-shaped flame. — **Rose camphor** (*Chem.*), a solid odorless substance which separates from rose oil. — **Rose campion.** (*Bot.*) See under Campion. — **Rose catarrh** (*Med.*), rose cold. — **Rose chafer.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) which is often very injurious to rosebushes; — called also *rose beetle,* and *rose fly.* (*b*) The rose beetle (*a*). — **Rose cold** (*Med.*), a variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the inhalation of the effluvia of roses. See *Hay fever,* under Hay. — **Rose color,** the color of a rose; pink; hence, a beautiful hue or appearance; fancied beauty, attractiveness, or

Rose Beetle (*a*). Nat. size.

Rose Chafer (*Cetonia aurata*). *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Larva.

promise. — **Rose de Pompadour, Rose du Barry,** names successively given to a delicate rose color used on Sèvres porcelain. — **Rose diamond,** a diamond, one side of which is flat, and the other cut into twenty-four triangular facets in two ranges which form a convex face pointed at the top. Cf. BRILLIANT, *n.* — **Rose ear.** See under EAR. — **Rose elder** (*Bot.*), the Guelder-rose. — **Rose engine,** a machine, or an appendage to a turning lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, etc., is engraved with a variety of curved lines. *Craig.* — **Rose family** (*Bot.*), the *Rosaceæ*. See ROSACEOUS. — **Rose fever** (*Med.*), rose cold. — **Rose fly** (*Zoöl.*), a rose beetle, or rose chafer. — **Rose gall** (*Zoöl.*), any gall found on rosebushes. See BEDEGUAR. — **Rose knot,** a ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose; a rosette. — **Rose lake, Rose madder,** a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis. *Fairholt.* — **Rose mallow.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A name of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers. (*b*) The hollyhock. — **Rose nail,** a nail with a convex, faceted head. — **Rose noble,** an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. *Sir W. Scott.* — **Rose of China.** (*Bot.*) See *China rose* (*b*), under CHINA. — **Rose of Jericho** (*Bot.*), a Syrian cruciferous plant (*Anastatica Hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened; — called also *resurrection plant.* — **Rose of Sharon** (*Bot.*), an ornamental malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). In the Bible the name is used for some flower not yet identified, perhaps a Narcissus, or possibly the great lotus flower. — **Rose oil** (*Chem.*), the yellow essential oil extracted from various species of rose blossoms, and forming the chief part of attar of roses. — **Rose pink,** a pigment of a rose color, made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum; also, the color of the pigment. — **Rose quartz** (*Min.*), a variety of quartz which is rose-red. — **Rose rash.** (*Med.*) Same as ROSEOLA. — **Rose slug** (*Zoöl.*), the small green larva of a black sawfly (*Selandria rosæ*). These larvæ feed in groups on the parenchyma of the leaves of rosebushes, and are often abundant and very destructive. — **Rose window** (*Arch.*), a circular window filled with ornamental tracery. Called also *Catherine wheel*, and *marigold window*. Cf. *wheel window*, under WHEEL. — **Summer rose** (*Med.*), a variety of roseola. See ROSEOLA. — **Under the rose** [a translation of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; — the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. — **Wars of the Roses** (*Eng. Hist.*), feuds between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the House of York, and the *red rose* of the House of Lancaster.

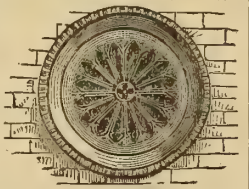
Rose Window.

Rose (rōz), *v. t.* **1.** To render rose-colored; to redden; to flush. [*Poetic*] "A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty." *Shak.*

2. To perfume, as with roses. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

Ro'se-al (rō'zē-al), *a.* [L. *roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose.] Resembling a rose in smell or color. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *roseus, rosatus*, prepared from roses. See ROSEAL, ROSE.] **1.** Full of roses; rosy; as, *roseate* bowers.

2. Resembling a rose in color or fragrance; esp., tinged with rose color; blooming; as, *roseate* beauty; her *roseate* lips.

Roseate tern (*Zoöl.*), an American and European tern (*Sterna Dougalli*) whose breast is roseate in the breeding season.

Rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oleander. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Any shrub of the genus *Rhododendron*. [*U. S.*] (*c*) An herb (*Epilobium spicatum*) with showy purple flowers, common in Europe and North America; — called also *great willow herb.*

Rose'bud' (-bŭd'), *n.* The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partially open.

Rose'bush' (-bụsh'), *n.* The bush or shrub which bears roses.

Rose'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having the color of a pink rose; rose-pink; of a delicate pink color.

2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; alluring; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

Rose'-cut' (-kŭt'), *a.* Cut flat on the reverse, and with a convex face formed of triangular facets in rows; — said of diamonds and other precious stones. See *Rose diamond*, under ROSE. Cf. BRILLIANT, *n.*

Rose'drop', *n.* **1.** A lozenge having a rose flavor.

2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Med.*) A ruddy eruption upon the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog blossom.

Rose'finch' (-finch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Asiatic finches of the genera *Carpodacus*, and *Propasser*, and allied genera, in which the male is more or less colored with rose red.

Rose'fish' (-fish'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large marine scorpænoid food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. Called also *red perch, hemdurgan, Norway haddock*, and also, erroneously, *snapper, bream*, and *bergylt.*

Rosefish.

☞ When full grown it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red; the young are usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

Rose'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** See ROSE, *n.*, 4.

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a nail with such a head.

Ro'se-ine (rō'zē-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* See MAGENTA.

Ro'se-lite (rō'zē-līt), *n.* [From the German mineralogist G. *Rose* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals, allied to erythrite.

‖ **Ro-sel'la** (rō-zĕl'lá), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* rose.] (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet, the throat is white, the back dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast yellow.

Ro-selle' (rō-zĕl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*) cultivated in the East and West Indies for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink.

Rose'mal'oes (rōz'măl'ōz), *n.* [From the native name; cf. Malay *rasamāla* the name of the tree.] The liquid storax of the East Indian *Liquidambar orientalis.*

Rosemary.

Rose'ma-ry (rōz'mâ-rỹ), *n.* [OE. *rosmarine*, L. *rosmarinus; ros* dew (cf. Russ. *rosa*, Lith. *rasa*, Skr. *rasa* juice) + *marinus* marine: cf. F. *romarin.* In English the word has been changed as if it meant the *rose of Mary.* See MARINE.] (*Bot.*) A labiate shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) with narrow grayish leaves, growing native in the southern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It is used in cookery, perfumery, etc., and is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

There 's *rosemary*, that 's for remembrance. *Shak.*

Marsh rosemary. (*a*) A little shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) growing in cold swamps and having leaves like those of the rosemary. (*b*) See under MARSH. — **Rosemary pine,** the loblolly pine. See under LOBLOLLY.

Ros'en (rōz'n), *a.* Consisting of roses; rosy. [*Obs.*]

Ro'sen-mül'ler's or'gan (rō'zen-mụl'lẽrz ôr'gan). [So named from its first describer, J. C. *Rosenmüller*, a German anatomist.] (*Anat.*) The parovarium.

Ro'se-o- (rō'zē-ō-). (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) signifying *rose-red;* specifically used to designate certain rose-red compounds (called *roseo-cobaltic compounds*) of cobalt with ammonia. Cf. LUTEO-.

‖ **Ro-se'o-la** (rō-zē'ō-lá), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* a rose.] (*Med.*) A rose-colored efflorescence upon the skin, occurring in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation and often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease which is characterized by an eruption of this character; — called also *rose rash.* — **Ro-se'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Rose'-pink' (rōz'pĭnk'), *a.* **1.** Having a pink color like that of the rose, or like the pigment called *rose pink.* See *Rose pink*, under ROSE.

2. Disposed to clothe everything with roseate hues; hence, sentimental. "*Rose-pink* piety." *C. Kingsley.*

Ros'er (rōz'ẽr), *n.* A rosier; a rosebush. [*Obs.*]

Rose'-red' (rōz'rĕd'), *a.* Red as a rose; specifically (*Zoöl.*), of a pure purplish red color. *Chaucer.*

Rose'-rĭ'al (rōz'rĭ'al), *n.* [See ROSE, and ROYAL.] A name of several English gold coins struck in different reigns and having different values; a rose noble.

Rose'root' (rōz'rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fleshy-leaved herb (*Rhodiola rosea*); rosewort; — so called because the roots have the odor of roses.

Ros'er-y (rōz'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* A place where roses are cultivated; a nursery of roses. See ROSARY, 1.

Ro'set (rō'zĕt), *n.* [F. *rosette.* See ROSETTE.] A red color used by painters. *Peacham.*

Ro-set'ta stone' (rō-zĕt'tá stōn'). A stone found at *Rosetta*, in Egypt, bearing a trilingual inscription, by aid of which, with other inscriptions, a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. *Brande & C.*

Ro-set'ta wood' (wōōd'). An East Indian wood of a reddish orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork. *Ure.*

Ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose. Cf. ROSET.] **1.** An imitation of a rose by means of ribbon or other material, — used as an ornament or a badge.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of a rose or roundel, — much used in decoration.

3. A red color. See ROSET.

4. A rose burner. See under ROSE.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any structure having a flowerlike form; especially, the group of five broad ambulacra on the upper side of the spatangoid and clypeastroid sea urchins. See *Illust.* of SPICULE, and *Sand dollar*, under SAND. (*b*) A flowerlike color marking; as, the *rosettes* on the leopard.

Rose' wa'ter (rōz'wa'tẽr). Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose'-wa'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. "*Rose-water* philanthropy." *Carlyle.*

Rose'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A valuable cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from several tropical leguminous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* and *Machærium.* The finest kind is from Brazil, and is said to be from the *Dalbergia nigra.*

African rosewood, the wood of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus erinaceus.* — **Jamaica rosewood,** the wood of two West Indian trees (*Amyris balsamifera*, and *Linociera ligustrina*). — **New South Wales rosewood,** the wood of *Trichilia glandulosa*, a tree related to the margosa.

Rose'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any one of several species of lepidopterous insects which feed upon the leaves, buds, or blossoms of the rose, especially *Cacœcia rosaceana*, which rolls up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds.

Roseworm (*Cacœcia rosaceana*). *a* Larva. *b* Imago.

Rose'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Roseroot. (*b*) Any plant nearly related to the rose. *Lindley.*

Ros'i-cru'cian (rŏz'ĭ-krụ'shạn), *n.* [The name is probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (G. *Rosenkreuz*), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature, — the alleged society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years.

☞ The Rosicrucians were also called *Brothers of the Rosy Cross, Rosy-cross Knights, Rosy-cross philosophers*, etc. Among other pretensions, they claimed to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing in distant places, and to discover the most hidden things by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers.

Ros'i-cru'cian, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Ros'ied (rōz'ĭd), *a.* Decorated with roses, or with the color of roses.

Ro'sier (rō'zhẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rosarius* of roses. Cf. ROSARY.] A rosebush; roses, collectively. [*Obs.*]

Crowned with a garland of sweet *rosier.* *Spenser.*

Ros'i-ly (rōz'ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a rosy manner. *M. Arnold.*

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [A variant of *resin.*] The hard, amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony.

Rosin oil, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree, — used by painters and for lubricating machinery, etc.

Ros'in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as musicians rub the bow of a violin.

Or with the *rosined* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

Ros'i-ness (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being rosy.

Ros'in-weed' (rŏz'ĭn-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The compass plant. See under COMPASS. (*b*) A name given in California to various composite plants which secrete resins or have a resinous smell.

Ros'in-y (-ỹ), *a.* Like rosin, or having its qualities.

Ros'land (rŏs'land), *n.* [W. *rhos* a meadow, a moor + E. *land.*] Heathy land; land full of heather; moorish or watery land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ros'ma-rine' (rŏz'mȧ-rēn'), *n.* [OE. See ROSEMARY.] **1.** Dew from the sea; sea dew. [*Obs.*]

That purer brine
And wholesome dew called *rosmarine.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Rosemary. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "Biting on anise seed and *rosmarine.*" *Bp. Hall.*

Ros'ma-rine', *n.* [Norw. *rosmar* a walrus; *ros* a horse (akin to E. *horse*) + (probably) *mar* the sea.] A fabulous sea animal which was reported to climb by means of its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed upon the dew.

And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deforme. *Spenser.*

Ro-sol'ic (rō-zŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Rose* + carbolic.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex red dyestuff (called *rosolic acid*) which is analogous to rosaniline and aurin. It is produced by oxidizing a mixture of phenol and cresol, as a dark red amorphous mass, $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$, which forms weak salts with bases, and stable ones with acids. Called also *methyl aurin*, and, formerly, *corallin.*

Ross (rŏs; 115), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Ross, *v. t.* To divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface, as, to *ross* bark. [*Local, U. S.*]

Ros'sel (rŏs'sĕl), *n.* Light land; rosland. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

Ros'sel-ly (-lỹ), *a.* Loose; light. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Rost (rōst), *n.* See ROUST. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Ros'tel (rŏs'tĕl), *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak: cf. F. *rostelle.*] Same as ROSTELLUM.

Ros-tel'lar (rŏs-tĕl'lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a rostellum.

Ros'tel-late (rŏs'tĕl-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rostellatus.*] Having a rostellum, or small beak; terminating in a beak.

Ros-tel'li-form (rŏs-tĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a rostellum, or small beak.

‖ **Ros-tel'lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* ROSTELLA (-lá). [L. See ROSTEL.] A small beaklike process or extension of some part; a small rostrum; as, the *rostellum* of the stigma of violets, or of the operculum of many mosses; the *rostellum* on the head of a tapeworm.

Ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *register*; or cf. *roll.*] (*Mil.*) A register or roll showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, companies, or regiments are called on to serve.

Ros'tra (-trá), *n. pl.* See ROSTRUM, 2.

Ros'tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* a beak: cf. F. *rostral.*] Of or pertaining to the beak or snout of an animal, or the beak of a ship; resembling a rostrum, esp., the rostra at Rome, or their decorations.

[Monuments] adorned with *rostral* crowns and naval ornaments. *Addison.*

Ros'trate (rŏs'trāt), } *a.* [L. *rostratus*, fr. *rostrum* a
Ros'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), } beak. See ROSTRUM.] **1.** Having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked; rostellate.

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.

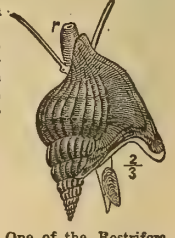
One of the Rostrifera (*Aporrhais occidentalis*), with the animal expanded. *r* Rostrum.

‖ **Ros-trif'e-ra** (rŏs-trĭf'ẽ-rá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rostrum* beak + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, having the head prolonged into a snout which is not retractile.

Ros'tri-form (rŏs'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rostrum* a beak + *-form:* cf. F. *rostriforme.*] Having the form of a beak.

‖ **Ros'tru-lum** (-tru-lŭm), *n.; pl.* ROSTRULA (-lá). [NL., dim. of L. *rostrum* a beak.] A little rostrum, or beak, as of an insect.

Ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* L. ROSTRA (-trá), E. ROSTRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw. See RODENT.] **1.** The beak or head of a ship.

2. *pl.* (ROSTRA) (*Rom. Antiq.*) The Beaks; the stage or platform in the forum where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered; — so called because, after the Latin war, it was adorned with the beaks of captured vessels; later, applied also to other platforms erected in Rome for the use of public orators.

3. Hence, a stage for public speaking; the pulpit or platform occupied by an orator or public speaker.

Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favor. *Addison.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any beaklike prolongation, esp. of the head of an animal, as the beak of birds. (*b*) The beak, or sucking mouth parts, of Hemiptera. (*c*) The snout of a gastropod mollusk. See *Illust.* of LITTORINA. (*d*) The anterior, often spinelike, prolongation of the carapace of a crustacean, as in the lobster and the prawn.

5. (*Bot.*) Same as ROSTELLUM.

6. (*Old Chem.*) The pipe to convey the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic. *Quincy.*

7. (*Surg.*) A pair of forceps of various kinds, having a beaklike form. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

Ro'su-late (rŏ'zŭ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rosulatus*, fr. L. *rosa* a rose.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in little roselike clusters; — said of leaves and bracts.

Ros'y (rōz'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* ROSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; also, adorned with roses.

A smile that glowed
Celestial *rosy*-red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confessed. *Prior.*

☞ *Rosy* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *rosy*-bosomed, *rosy*-colored, *rosy*-crowned, *rosy*-fingered, *rosy*-tinted.

Rosy cross. See the Note under ROSICRUCIAN, *n.*

Rot (rŏt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTTING.] [OE. *rotien*, AS. *rotian*; akin to D. *rotten*, Prov. G. *rotten*, OHG. *rozzēn*, G. *rösten* to steep flax, Icel. *rotna* to rot, Sw. *ruttna*, Dan. *raadne*, Icel. *rotinn* rotten. √117. Cf. RET, ROTTEN.] **1.** To undergo a process common to organic substances by which they lose the cohesion of their parts and pass through certain chemical changes, giving off usually in some stages of the process more or less offensive odors; to become decomposed by a natural process; to putrefy; to decay.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, propagate, and *rot.* *Pope.*

2. Figuratively: To perish slowly; to decay; to die; to become corrupt.

Four of the sufferers were left to *rot* in irons. *Macaulay.*
Rot, poor bachelor, in your club. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — To putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil.

Rot, *v. t.* **1.** To make putrid; to cause to be wholly or partially decomposed by natural processes; as, to *rot* vegetable fiber.

2. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc., for the purpose of separating the fiber; to ret.

Rot, *n.* **1.** Process of rotting; decay; putrefaction.

2. (*Bot.*) A disease or decay in fruits, leaves, or wood, supposed to be caused by minute fungi. See *Bitter rot*, *Black rot*, etc., below.

3. [Cf. G. *rotz* glanders.] A fatal distemper which attacks sheep and sometimes other animals. It is due to the presence of a parasitic worm in the liver or gall bladder. See 1st FLUKE, 2.

His cattle must of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

Bitter rot (*Bot.*), a disease of apples, caused by the fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum. F. L. Scribner.* — **Black rot** (*Bot.*), a disease of grapevines, attacking the leaves and fruit, caused by the fungus *Læstadia Bidwellii. F. L. Scribner.* — **Dry rot.** (*Bot.*) See under DRY. — **Grinder's rot.** (*Med.*) See under GRINDER. — **Potato rot.** (*Bot.*) See under POTATO. — **White rot** (*Bot.*), a disease of grapes, first appearing in whitish pustules on the fruit, caused by the fungus *Coniothyrium diplodiella. F. L. Scribner.*

‖ **Ro'ta** (rō'tà), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel. The name is said to allude to the design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit, which was that of a wheel. See ROTARY.] **1.** An ecclesiastical court of Rome, called also *Rota Romana*, that takes cognizance of suits by appeal. It consists of twelve members.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) A short-lived political club established in 1659 by J. Harrington to inculcate the democratic doctrine of election of the principal officers of the state by ballot, and the annual retirement of a portion of Parliament.

Ro'ta (rō'tà), *n.* (*Mus.*) A species of zither, played like a guitar, used in the Middle Ages in church music; — written also *rotta.*

Ro'ta-cism (rō'tà-sĭz'm), *n.* See RHOTACISM.

Ro'tal (rō'tal), *a.* Relating to wheels or to rotary motion; rotary. [*R.*]

Ro'ta-lite (rō'tà-līt), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil foraminifer of the genus *Rotalia*, abundant in the chalk formation. See *Illust.* under RHIZOPOD.

Ro'ta-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL, *v.*, and cf. BAROUCHE, RODOMONTADE, ROUÉ, ROUND, *a.*, ROWEL.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory; as, *rotary* motion.

Rotary engine, a steam engine in which the continuous rotation of the shaft is produced by the direct action of the steam upon rotating devices which serve as pistons, instead of being derived from a reciprocating motion, as in the ordinary engine; a steam turbine; — called also *rotatory engine.* — **Rotary pump,** a pump in which the fluid is impelled by rotating devices which take the place of reciprocating buckets or pistons. — **Rotary shears,** shears, as for cloth, metal, etc., in which revolving sharp-edged or sharp-cornered wheels do the cutting. — **Rotary valve,** a valve acting by continuous or partial rotation, as in the four-way cock.

Section of Double Wheel Rotary Pump of 16th Century.

Ro'ta-scope (rō'tà-skōp), *n.* [L. *rota* a wheel + *-scope.* [Same as GYROSCOPE, 1.]

Rotate Corolla.

Ro'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare* to turn round like a wheel, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY, and cf. ROUÉ.] Having the parts spreading out like a wheel; wheel-shaped; as, a *rotate* spicule or scale; a *rotate* corolla, *i. e.*, a monopetalous corolla with a flattish border, and no tube or a very short one.

Ro'tate (rō'tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTATED (-tā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTATING.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; to revolve.

2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn; to hold office in turn; as, to *rotate* in office.

Ro'tate, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel around an axle.

2. To cause to succeed in turn; esp., to cause to succeed some one, or to be succeeded by some one, in office. [*Colloq.*] "Both, after a brief service, were *rotated* out of office." *Harper's Mag.*

Ro'ta-ted (rō'tā-tĕd), *a.* Turned round, as a wheel; also, wheel-shaped; rotate.

Ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rotatio*: cf. F. *rotation.*] **1.** The act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or a solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point; thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution.*

2. Any return or succession in a series.

Moment of rotation. See *Moment of inertia*, under MOMENT. — **Rotation in office,** the practice of changing public officers at frequent intervals by discharges and substitutions. — **Rotation of crops,** the practice of cultivating an orderly succession of different crops on the same land.

Ro-ta'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resulting from, rotation; of the nature of, or characterized by, rotation; as, *rotational* velocity.

Ro'ta-tive (rō'tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere. *Siemens.*

Rotative engine, a steam engine in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is transformed into a continuous rotary motion, as by means of a connecting rod, a working beam and crank, or an oscillating cylinder.

Ro-ta'tor (rō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) That which gives a rotary or rolling motion, as a muscle which partially rotates or turns some part on its axis.

2. (*Metal.*) A revolving reverberatory furnace.

‖ **Ro'ta-to'ri-a** (rō'tà-tō'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ROTIFERA.

Ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tà-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *rotatoire.* See ROTATE, ROTARY.] **1.** Turning as on an axis; rotary.

2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*

3. (*Opt.*) Producing rotation of the plane of polarization; as, the *rotatory* power of bodies on light. See the Note under POLARIZATION. *Nichol.*

Ro'ta-to-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rotifer. [*R.*] *Kirby.*

Rotche (rŏch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very small arctic sea bird (*Mergulus alle*, or *Alle alle*) common on both coasts of the Atlantic in winter; — called also *little auk*, *dovekie*, *rotch*, *rotchie*, and *sea dove.*

Rotche.

Rotch'et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European red gurnard (*Trigla pini*).

Rote (rōt), *n.* A root. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rote (rōt), *n.* [OF. *rote*, probably of German origin; cf. MHG. *rotte*, OHG. *rota*, *hrota*, LL. *chrotta.* Cf. CROWD a kind of violin.] (*Mus.*) A kind of guitar, the notes of which were produced by a small wheel or wheel-like arrangement; an instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

Well could he sing and play on a *rote.* *Chaucer.*

Extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crowds, and *rotes.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Rote, *n.* [Cf. RUT roaring.] The noise produced by the surf of the sea dashing upon the shore. See RUT.

Rote, *n.* [OF. *rote*, F. *route*, road, path. See ROUTE, and cf. RUT a furrow, ROUTINE.] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition; as, to learn rules by *rote.* *Swift.*

Till he the first verse could [*i. e.*, knew] all by *rote.* *Chaucer.*
Thy love did read by *rote*, and could not spell. *Shak.*

Rote, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTING.] To learn or repeat by rote. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rote, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession; to rotate. [*Obs.*] *Z. Grey.*

Ro-tel'la (rō-tĕl'là), *n.* [NL., dim. of *rota* wheel; cf. LL. *rotella* a little wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, polished, bright-colored gastropods of the genus *Rotella*, native of tropical seas.

Rotella (*Rotella suturalis*); nat. size. *a* Top View; *b* Front View.

Rot'gut' (rŏt'gŭt'), *n.* **1.** Bad small beer. [*Slang*]

2. Any bad spirituous liquor, especially when adulterated so as to be very deleterious. [*Slang*]

Roth'er (rŏth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *hryðer*; cf. D. *rund.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bovine. — *n.* A bovine beast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rother beasts, cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle. [*Obs.*] *Golding.* — **Rother soil,** the dung of rother beasts.

Roth'er, *n.* [OE. See RUDDER.] A rudder.

Rother nail, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships; — so called by shipwrights.

Ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr; 277), *n.* [NL. See ROTIFERA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Rotifera. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

‖ **Ro-tif'e-ra** (rō-tĭf'ẽ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of minute worms which usually have one or two groups of vibrating cilia on the head, which, when in motion, often give an appearance of rapidly revolving wheels. The species are very numerous in fresh waters, and are very diversified in form and habits.

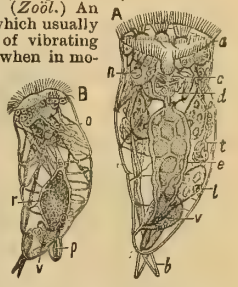
Rotifera (*Hydatina senta*). *A* Female; *B* Male. *a* Vibrating Cilia; *b* Caudal Appendages; *c* Mouth; *d* Mastax; *e* Stomach; *l* Ovary; *n* Ganglion; *o* Setigerous Pit; *p* Verge; *r* Spermary; *t* Water Tube; *v* Contractile Vesicle. Much enlarged.

Ro'ti-form (rō'tĭ-fôrm) *a.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-form.*] **1.** Wheel-shaped; as, *rotiform* appendages.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as ROTATE.

Rot'ta (rŏt'tà), *n.* (*Mus.*) See ROTA.

Rot'ten (rŏt't'n), *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; akin to Sw. *rutten*, Dan. *raadden.* See ROT.] Having rotted; putrid; decayed; as, a *rotten* apple; *rotten* meat. Hence: (*a*) Offensive to the smell; fetid; disgusting.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek of the *rotten* fens. *Shak.*

(*b*) Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective; treacherous; unsafe; as, a *rotten* plank, bone, stone. "The deepness of the *rotten* way." *Knolles.*

Rotten borough. See under BOROUGH. — **Rotten stone** (*Min.*), a soft stone, called also Tripoli (from the country from which it was formerly brought), used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning metallic substances. The name is also given to other friable siliceous stones applied to like uses.

Syn. — Putrefied; putrid; decayed; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous.

— **Rot'ten-ly,** *adv.* — **Rot'ten-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Rot'u-la** (rŏt'ū-là), *n.* [L., a little wheel; cf. It. *rotula.*] (*Anat.*) The patella, or kneepan.

Rot'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rotula, or kneepan.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.* See ROUND, and cf. ROTUNDA.] **1.** Round; circular; spherical.

2. Hence, complete; entire.

3. (*Bot.*) Orbicular, or nearly so. *Gray.*

Ro-tund', *n.* A rotunda. [*Obs.*] *Burke.*

Ro-tun'da (rō-tŭn'dà), *n.* [Cf. It. *rotonda*, F. *rotonde*; both fr. L. *rotundus* round. See ROTUND, *a.*] (*Arch.*) A round building; especially, one that is round both on the outside and inside, like the Pantheon at Rome. Less properly, but very commonly, used for a large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington.

Ro-tund'ate (rō-tŭnd'āt), *a.* Rounded; especially, rounded at the end or ends, or at the corners.

Ro-tund'i-fo'li-ous (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rotundus* round + *folium* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having round leaves.

Ro-tund'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *rotunditas*: cf. F. *rotondité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Smite flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world! *Shak.*

2. Hence, completeness; entirety; roundness.

For the more *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter, it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

A boldness and *rotundity* of speech. *Hawthorne.*

Ro-tund'ness, *n.* Roundness; rotundity.

Ro-tun'do (rō-tŭn'dō), *n.* See ROTUNDA.

Ro-tur'er (rō-tur'ẽr), *n.* A roturier. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

‖ **Ro'tu'rier'** (rō'tu'ryā'), *n.* [F.] A person who is not of noble birth; specif., a freeman who during the prevalence of feudalism held allodial land.

Rot'y (rŏt'ў), *v. t.* [See ROT.] To make rotten. [*Obs.*]

Well bet is rotten apple out of hoard,
Than that it *roty* all the remenant. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Rou'ble** (rōō'b'l), *n.* A coin. See RUBLE.

Rouche (rōōsh), *n.* See RUCHE.

‖ **Rou'é'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F., properly p. p. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel, fr. *roue* a wheel, L. *rota.* See ROTATE, ROTARY.] One devoted to a life of sensual pleasure; a debauchee; a rake.

‖ **Rou'et'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F.] A small wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for discharging them. *Crabb.*

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *rubere* to be red, *ruber* red. See RED.] Red. [*R.*]

‖ **Rouge et noir** (ā' nwär') [F., red and black], a game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the bank; — so called because the table around which the players sit has certain compartments colored red and black, upon which the stakes are deposited. *Hoyle.*

Rouge, *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide. It is used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, and as a cosmetic, etc. Called also *crocus*, *jeweler's rouge*, etc.

2. A cosmetic used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. The best is prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, but it is often made from carmine. *Ure.*

Rouge, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGED (rōōzhd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGING (rōō'zhĭng).] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge.

Rouge, *v. t.* To tint with rouge; as, to *rouge* the face or the cheeks.

Rouge'croix' (-krwä' or -kroi'), *n.* [F., literally, red cross.] (*Her.*) One of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms.

Rouge'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F. literally, red dragon.] (*Her.*) One of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* ROUGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* ROUGHEST.] [OE. *rouȝ, rou, row, rugh, ruh,* AS. *rūh ;* akin to LG. *rug,* D. *ruig, ruw,* OHG. *rūh,* G. *rauh, rauch ;* cf. Lith. *raukas* wrinkle, *rukti* to wrinkle. √18. Cf. RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having inequalities, small ridges, or points, on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. Specifically: (*a*) Not level; having a broken surface; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road. "Rough, uneven ways." *Shak.* (*b*) Not polished; uncut; — said of a gem; as, a *rough* diamond. (*c*) Tossed in waves; boisterous; high; — said of a sea or other piece of water.

More unequal than the *roughest* sea. *T. Burnet.*

(*d*) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered; — said of dress, appearance, or the like; as, a *rough* coat. "A visage *rough*." *Dryden.* "*Rough* satyrs." *Milton.*

2. Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish. Specifically: (*a*) Not courteous or kind; harsh; rude; uncivil; as, a *rough* temper.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*. *Shak.*
A surly boatman, *rough* as waves or winds. *Prior.*

(*b*) Marked by severity or violence; harsh; hard; as, *rough* measures or actions.

On the *rough* edge of battle. *Milton.*
A quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which *rough* and imperious usage often produces. *Locke.*

(*c*) Loud and hoarse; offensive to the ear; harsh; grating; — said of sound, voice, and the like; as, a *rough* tone; *rough* numbers. *Pope.* (*d*) Austere; harsh to the taste; as, *rough* wine. (*e*) Tempestuous; boisterous; stormy; as, *rough* weather; a *rough* day.

He stayeth his *rough* wind. *Isa.* xxvii. 8.
Time and the hour runs through the *roughest* day. *Shak.*

(*f*) Hastily or carelessly done; wanting finish; incomplete; as, a *rough* estimate; a *rough* draught.

Rough diamond, an uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth under a rude exterior. — **Rough and ready.** (*a*) Acting with offhand promptness and efficiency. "The *rough and ready* understanding." *Lowell.* (*b*) Produced offhand. "Some *rough and ready* theory." *Tylor.*

Rough, *n.* **1.** Boisterous weather. [*Obs.*] *Fletcher.*
2. A rude fellow; a coarse bully; a rowdy.

In the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch *in the rough.*

Contemplating the people *in the rough*. *Mrs. Browning.*

Rough, *adv.* In a rough manner; rudely; roughly.

Sleeping *rough* on the trenches, and dying stubbornly in their boats. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rough, *v. t.* **1.** To render rough; to roughen.
2. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes. *Crabb.*
3. To cut or make in a hasty, rough manner; — with *out ;* as, to *rough* out a carving, a sketch.

Roughing rolls, rolls for reducing, in a rough manner, a bloom of iron to bars. — **To rough it,** to endure hard conditions of living; to live without ordinary comforts.

Rough'cast' (-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, or polish. *Dryden.*
2. To mold without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.
3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles; as, to *roughcast* a building.

Rough'cast', *n.* **1.** A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.
2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. *Shak.*

Rough'cast'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roughcasts.

Rough'draw' (-drȧ'), *v. t.* To draw or delineate rapidly and by way of a first sketch.

Rough'dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

Rough'en (rŭf''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGHENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGHENING.] [From ROUGH.] To make rough.

Rough'en, *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

Rough'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Rough'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* Having a rough grain or fiber; hence, figuratively, having coarse traits of character; not polished; brusque.

Rough'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The redfin.

Rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *roughhew* timber.
2. To give the first form or shape to; to form rudely; to shape approximately and rudely; to roughcast.

There 's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will. *Shak.*

Rough'hew'er (-hū'ẽr), *n.* One who roughhews.

Rough'hewn' (-hūn'), *a.* **1.** Hewn coarsely without smoothing; unfinished; not polished.
2. Of coarse manners; rude; uncultivated; rough-grained. "A *roughhewn* seaman." *Bacon.*

1/10
Roughleg (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

Rough'ing-in' (-ĭng-ĭn'), *n.* The first coat of plaster laid on brick; also, the process of applying it.

Rough'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Rowen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rough'ish, *a.* Somewhat rough.

Rough'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large hawks of the genus *Archibuteo,* having the legs feathered to the toes. Called also *rough-legged hawk,* and *rough-legged buzzard.*

☞ The best known species is *Archibuteo lagopus* of Northern Europe, with its darker American variety (*Sancti-johannis*). The latter is often nearly or quite black. The ferruginous roughleg (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*) inhabits Western North America.

Rough'-legged' (rŭf'lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'gĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the legs covered with feathers; — said of a bird.

Rough-legged hawk. (*Zoöl.*) See ROUGHLEG.

Rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austerely.

Rough'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rough.

Rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses; especially (*Mil.*), a noncommissioned officer in the British cavalry, whose duty is to assist the riding master.

Rough'scuff' (-skŭf'), *n.* [*Rough* + *scuff.*] A rough, coarse fellow; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the rabble; the riffraff. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Rough'set'ter (-sĕt'tẽr), *n.* A mason who builds rough stonework.

Rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

Rough'strings' (-strĭngz'), *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

Rought (rȧt), *obs. imp.* of REACH.

Rought, *obs. imp.* of RECK, to care. *Chaucer.*

Rough'tail' (rŭf'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of small ground snakes of the family *Uropeltidæ ;* — so called from their *rough tails.*

Rough'work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Moxon.*

Rough'wrought' (-rȧt'), *a.* Wrought in a rough, unfinished way; worked over coarsely.

Rouk (rōōk), *v. i.* See 5th RUCK, and ROKE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Rou'lade'** (rōō'lȧd'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A smoothly running passage of short notes (as semiquavers, or sixteenths) uniformly grouped, sung upon one long syllable, as in Handel's oratorios.

‖ **Rou'leau'** (rōō'lō'), *n. ; pl.* F. ROULEAUX (F. -lō'; E. -lōz'), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll, dim. fr. *rôle,* formerly also spelt *roulle.* See ROLL.] A little roll; a roll of coins put up in paper, or something resembling such a roll.

Rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., properly, a little wheel or ball. See ROULEAU, ROLL.] **1.** A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into numbered red and black spaces, the one on which it stops indicating the result of a variety of wagers permitted by the game.
2. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) A small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over a plate in order to produce rows of dots. (*b*) A similar wheel used to roughen the surface of a plate, as in making alterations in a mezzotint.
3. (*Geom.*) The curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. See CYCLOID, and EPICYCLOID.

Rou'ly-pou'ly (rou'ly-pou'ly), *n.* See ROLLY-POOLY.

Roun, Rown (roun), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rūnian,* fr. *rūn* a rune, secret, mystery; akin to G. *raunen* to whisper. See RUNE.] To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Another *rowned* to his fellow low. *Chaucer.*

Rounce (rouns), *n.* [Cf. F. *ronce* bramble, brier, thorn, *ranche* a round, step, rack, or E. *round.*] (*Print.*) The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc, is run in under the platen and out again; — sometimes applied to the whole apparatus by which the form is moved under the platen.

Roun'ce-val (roun'sẽ-văl), *a.* [F. *Ronceval, Roncevaux,* a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sp. *Roncesvalles.*] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles, and alleged to be those of old heroes. [*Obs.*]

Roun'ce-val, *n.* A giant; anything large; a kind of pea called also *marrowfat.* [*Obs.*]

Roun'cy (-sy), *n.* [OF. *roncin.*] A common hackney horse; a nag. [*Obs.*]

He rode upon a *rouncy* as he could. *Chaucer.*

Round (round), *v. i. & t.* [From ROUN.] To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Holland.*

The Bishop of Glasgow *rounding* in his ear, "Ye are not a wise man," . . . he *rounded* likewise to the bishop, and said, "Wherefore brought ye me here?" *Calderwood.*

Round, *a.* [OF. *roond, roont, reond,* F. *rond,* fr. L. *rotundus,* fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY, and cf. ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] **1.** Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; spherical; circular; having a form approaching a spherical or a circular shape; orbicular; globular; as, a *round* ball. "The big, *round* tears." *Shak.*

Upon the firm opacous globe
Of this *round* world. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a cylinder; cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round.*
3. Having a curved outline or form; especially, one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; bulging; protuberant; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch; *round* hills. "Their *round* haunches gored." *Shak.*
4. Full; complete; not broken; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.; — said of numbers.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than the fraction. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Not inconsiderable; large; hence, generous; free; as, a *round* price.

Three thousand ducats; 't is a good *round* sum. *Shak.*
Round was their pace at first, but slackened soon. *Tennyson.*

6. Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice; a *round* note.
7. (*Phonetics*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, making the opening more or less round in shape; rounded; labialized; labial. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* § 11.
8. Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; unqualified; not mincing; as, a *round* answer; a *round* oath. "The *round* assertion." *M. Arnold.*

Sir Toby, I must be *round* with you. *Shak.*

9. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; — said of style, or of authors with reference to their style. [*Obs.*]

In his satires Horace is quick, *round,* and pleasant. *Peacham.*

10. Complete and consistent; fair; just; — applied to conduct.

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*

At a round rate, rapidly. *Dryden.* — **In round numbers,** approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels may be said to hold *in round numbers* 100 bushels. — **Round bodies** (*Geom.*), the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder. — **Round clam** (*Zoöl.*), the quahog. — **Round dance** one which is danced by couples with a whirling or revolving motion, as the waltz, polka, etc. — **Round game,** a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account. — **Round hand,** a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from *running hand.* — **Round robin.** [Perhaps F. *rond* round + *ruban* ribbon.] (*a*) A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, protest, etc., the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. "No *round robins* signed by the whole main deck of the Academy or the Porch." *De Quincey.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The cigar fish. — **Round shot,** a solid spherical projectile for ordnance. — **Round Table,** the table about which sat King Arthur and his knights. See *Knights of the Round Table,* under KNIGHT. — **Round tower,** one of certain lofty circular stone towers, tapering from the base upward, and usually having a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit, — found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty feet. — **Round trot,** one in which the horse throws out his feet roundly; a full, brisk, quick trot. *Addison.* — **Round turn** (*Naut.*), one turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. — **To bring up with a round turn,** to stop abruptly. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbed; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

Round (round), *n.* **1.** Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. "The golden *round*" [the crown]. *Shak.*

In labyrinth of many a *round* self-rolled. *Milton.*

2. A series of changes or events ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the *round* of the seasons; a *round* of pleasures.
3. A course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another, as if seated in a circle.

Women to cards may be compared: we play
A *round* or two; which used, we throw away. *Granville.*
The feast was served; the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*

4. A series of duties or tasks which must be performed in turn, and then repeated.

The trivial *round,* the common task. *Keble.*

5. A circular dance.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic *round*. *Milton.*

6. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.
7. Rotation, as in office; succession. *Holyday.*
8. The step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; also, a crosspiece which joins and braces the legs of a chair.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

9. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat; especially, one frequently or regularly traversed; also, the act of traversing a circuit; as, a watchman's *round;* the *rounds* of the postman.
10. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe; also, the guard or officer, with his attendants, who performs this duty; — usually in the plural. (*b*) A general discharge of firearms by a body of troops in which each soldier fires once. (*c*) Ammunition for discharging a piece or pieces once; as, twenty *rounds* of ammunition were given out.
11. (*Mus.*) A short vocal piece, resembling a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison.
12. The time during which prize fighters or boxers are in actual contest without an intermission, as prescribed by their rules; a bout.
13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bunghole.
14. A vessel filled, as for drinking. [*R.*]
15. An assembly; a group; a circle; as, a *round* of politicians. *Addison.*
16. (*Naut.*) See ROUNDTOP.
17. Same as *Round of beef,* below.

Gentlemen of the round. (*a*) Gentlemen soldiers of low rank who made the rounds. See 10 (*a*), above. (*b*) Disbanded soldiers who lived by begging. [*Obs.*]

Worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round,* such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half dozen of halberdiers do what they can. *B. Jonson.*

— **Round of beef,** the part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. See *Illust.* of BEEF. — **Round steak,** a beefsteak cut from the round. — **Sculpture in the round,** sculpture giving the full form, as of man; statuary, distinguished from relief.

Round, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around.

Round he throws his baleful eyes. *Milton.*

2. Circularly; in a circular form or manner; by revolving or reversing one's position; as, to turn one's head *round ;* a wheel turns *round.*
3. In circumference; as, a ball is ten inches *round.*
4. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round,* — that is, to change sides or opinions.

5. By or in a circuit; by a course longer than the direct course; back to the starting point.

6. Through a circle, as of friends or houses.

The invitations were sent *round* accordingly. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. Roundly; fully; vigorously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

All round, over the whole place; in every direction. — **All-round,** of general capacity; as, an *all-round* man. [*Colloq.*] — **To bring one round.** (*a*) To cause one to change his opinions or line of conduct. (*b*) To restore one to health. [*Colloq.*]

Round (round), *prep.* On every side of, so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood *round* him; to go *round* the city; to wind a cable *round* a windlass.

The serpent Error twines *round* human hearts. *Cowper.*

Round about, an emphatic form for *round* or *about*. "Moses . . . set them [the elders] *round about* the tabernacle." *Num.* xi. 24. — **To come round,** to gain the consent of, or circumvent, (a person) by flattery or deception. [*Colloq.*]

Round, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rounding.] **1.** To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to give a round or convex figure to; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of anything.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

The inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*

3. To bring to fullness or completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a fit conclusion.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

4. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to *round* a corner; to *round* Cape Horn.

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to *round* periods in writing. *Swift.*

To round in (*Naut.*), to haul upon (a rope, esp., the weather braces). — **To round up.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of (a rope) through its leading block, or to haul up (a tackle which hangs loose) by its fall. *Totten.* (*b*) To collect together (cattle) by riding around them, as on cattle ranches. [*Western U. S.*]

Round, *v. i.* **1.** To grow round or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin. *Tennyson.*

2. To go round, as a guard. [*Poetic*]

They . . . nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

3. To go or turn round; to wheel about. *Tennyson.*

To round to (*Naut.*), to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Round'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; going round; indirect; as, *roundabout* speech.

We have taken a terrible *roundabout* road. *Burke.*

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, *roundabout* sense." *Locke.*

Round'a-bout', *n.* **1.** A horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden horses, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round. *Smart.*

2. A dance performed in a circle. *Goldsmith.*

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or of recurring labor and vicissitude. *Cowper.*

Round'a-bout'ness, *n.* The quality of being roundabout; circuitousness.

Round'-arm' (-ärm'), *a.* (*Cricket*) Applied to the method of delivering the ball in bowling, by swinging the arm horizontally. *R. A. Proctor.*

Round'-backed' (-bȧkt'), *a.* Having a round back or shoulders; round-shouldered.

Round'ed, *a.* (*Phonetics*) Modified by contraction of the lip opening; labialized; labial. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11.

Roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay, F. *rondel, rondeau*, a dim. fr. *rond;* for sense 2, cf. F. *rondelle* a round, a round shield. See Round, *a.*, and cf. Rondel, Roundelay.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A roundelay. "Sung all the *roundel* lustily." *Chaucer.*

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shak.*

2. Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, . . . made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

Specifically: (*a*) A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (*b*) (*Her.*) A circular spot; a charge in the form of a small circle. (*c*) (*Fort.*) A bastion of a circular form.

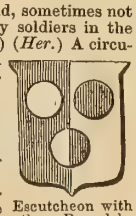

Escutcheon with three Roundels.

Round'e-lay (round'ē-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*. See Roundel, Rondeau, and cf. Roundlet, Rundlet.] **1.** (*Poetry*) See Rondeau, and Rondel.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A tune in which a simple strain is often repeated; a simple rural strain which is short and lively. *Spenser. Tennyson.* (*b*) A dance in a circle.

3. Anything having a round form; a roundel.

Round'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rounds; one who comes about frequently or regularly.

2. A tool for making an edge or surface round.

3. *pl.* An English game somewhat resembling baseball; also, another English game resembling the game of fives, but played with a football.

Now we play *rounders*, and then we played prisoner's base. *Bagehot.*

Round'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any ordinary market fish, exclusive of flounders, sole, halibut, and other *flatfishes*. (*b*) A lake whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*), less compressed than the common species. It is very abundant in British America and Alaska.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A nickname for a Puritan. See *Roundheads, The*, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction. *Toone.*

Round'head'ed, *a.* Having a round head or top.

Round'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A constable's prison; a lockup, watch-house, or station house. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; — sometimes called the *coach*. (*b*) A privy near the bow of the vessel.

3. A house for locomotive engines, built circularly around a turntable.

Round'ing, *a.* Round or nearly round; becoming round; roundish.

Round'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Small rope, or strands of rope, or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing; — called also *service*. *Totten.*

2. (*Phonetics*) Modifying a speech sound by contraction of the lip opening; labializing; labialization. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11.

Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round; as, a *roundish* seed; a *roundish* figure. — **Round'ish-ness,** *n.*

Round'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little circle. *J. Gregory.*

Round'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner.

2. Openly; boldly; peremptorily; plumply.

He affirms everything *roundly*. *Addison.*

3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke.*

Two of the outlaws walked *roundly* forward. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Completely; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak.*

5. Without regard to detail; in gross; comprehensively; generally; as, to give numbers *roundly*.

In speaking *roundly* of this period. *H. Morley.*

Round'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being round in shape; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, a column, etc.

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period; the *roundness* of a note, *roundness* of tone.

3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

Syn. — Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricity; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

Round'ridge' (-rĭj'), *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To form into round ridges by plowing. *B. Edwards.*

Round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dẽrd), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting; round-backed.

Rounds'man (roundz'man), *n.; pl.* Roundsmen (-men). A patrolman; also, a policeman who acts as an inspector over the rounds of the patrolmen.

Round'top' (round'tŏp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A top; a platform at a masthead; — so called because formerly round in shape.

Round'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* The act of collecting or gathering together scattered cattle by riding around them and driving them in. [*Western U. S.*]

Roun'dure (roun'dūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. Rondure.] Roundness; a round or circle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nematoid worm.

Round'y (-ĭ), *a.* Round. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Roup (rōōp), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. AS. *hrōpan* to cry out, G. *rufen*, Goth. *hrōpjan*. Cf. Roop.] To cry or shout; hence, to sell by auction. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Roup, *n.* **1.** An outcry; hence, a sale of goods by auction. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

The *roup*, that is, the sale of his crops, was over. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. A disease in poultry. See Pip.

Rous'ant (rouz'ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Rising; — applied to a bird in the attitude of rising; also, sometimes, to a bird in profile with wings addorsed.

Rouse (rouz *or* rous), *v. i. & t.* [Perhaps the same word as *rouse* to start up, "buckle to."] (*Naut.*) To pull or haul strongly and all together, as upon a rope, without the assistance of mechanical appliances.

Rouse (rouz), *n.* [Cf. D. *roes* drunkenness, Icel. *rūss*, Sw. *rus*, G. *rausch*, and also E. *rouse*, v. t., *rush*, v. i. Cf. Row a disturbance.] **1.** A bumper in honor of a toast or health. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

Fill the cup, and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn. *Tennyson.*

Rouse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roused (rouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rousing.] [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *rusa* to rush, Dan. *ruse*, AS. *hreósan* to fall, rush. Cf. Rush, *v.*] **1.** To cause to start from a covert or lurking place; as, to *rouse* a deer or other animal of the chase.

Like wild boars late *roused* out of the brakes. *Spenser.*

Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound. *Pope.*

2. To wake from sleep or repose; as, to *rouse* one early or suddenly.

3. To excite to lively thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference; as, to *rouse* the faculties, passions, or emotions.

To *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatic of any in Christendom. *Atterbury.*

4. To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

5. To raise; to make erect. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

Rouse, *v. i.* **1.** To get or start up; to rise. [*Obs.*]

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*. *Shak.*

2. To awake from sleep or repose.

Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

3. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence or inattention.

Rous'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rouses.

2. Something very exciting or great. [*Colloq.*]

3. (*Brewing*) A stirrer in a copper for boiling wort.

Rous'ing (rouz'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Having power to awaken or excite; exciting.

I begin to feel
Some *rousing* motions in me. *Milton.*

2. Very great; violent; astounding; as, a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* lie. [*Colloq.*]

Rous'ing-ly, *adv.* In a rousing manner.

Rous-sette' (rōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F.; — so called in allusion to the color. See Russet.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fruit bat, especially the large species (*Pteropus vulgaris*) inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. It measures about a yard across the expanded wings.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any small shark of the genus *Scyllium;* — called also *dogfish*. See Dogfish.

Roust (roust), *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb; as, to *roust* one out. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Roust, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *röst* an estuary.] A strong tide or current, especially in a narrow channel. [Written also *rost*, and *roost*.] *Jamieson.*

Roust'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A laborer, especially a deck hand, on a river steamboat, who moves the cargo, loads and unloads wood, and the like; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. [*Western U. S.*]

Rout (rout), *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan*.] To roar; to bellow; to snort; to snore loudly. [*Obs. or Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Rout, *n.* A bellowing; a shouting; noise; clamor; uproar; disturbance; tumult. *Shak.*

This new book the whole world makes such a *rout* about. *Sterne.*

"My child, it is not well," I said,
"Among the graves to shout;
To laugh and play among the dead,
And make this noisy *rout*." *Trench.*

Rout, *v. t.* [A variant of *root*.] To scoop out with a gouge or other tool; to furrow.

To rout out. (*a*) To turn up to view, as if by rooting; to discover; to find. (*b*) To turn out by force or compulsion; as, *to rout* people *out* of bed. [*Colloq.*]

Rout, *v. i.* To search or root in the ground, as a swine. *Edwards.*

Rout, *n.* [OF. *route*, LL. *rupta*, properly, a breaking, fr. L. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break. See Rupture, Reave, and cf. Rote repetition of forms, Route. In some senses this word has been confused with *rout* a bellowing, an uproar.] [Formerly spelled also *route*.]

1. A troop; a throng; a company; an assembly; especially, a traveling company or throng. [*Obs.*] "A *route* of ratones [rats]." *Piers Plowman.* "A great solemn *route*." *Chaucer.*

And ever he rode the hinderest of the *route*. *Chaucer.*
A *rout* of people there assembled were. *Spenser.*

2. A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the rabble; the herd of common people.

The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*
The ringleader and head of all this *rout*. *Shak.*
Nor do I name of men the common *rout*. *Milton.*

3. The state of being disorganized and thrown into confusion; — said especially of an army defeated, broken in pieces, and put to flight in disorder or panic; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army; as, the *rout* of the enemy was complete.

Thy army, . . .
Dispersed in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
To these glad conquest, murderous *rout* to those. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof. *Wharton.*

5. A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. "At *routs* and dances." *Landor.*

To put to rout, to defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow and put to flight.

Rout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Routed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Routing.] To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to put to rout.

That party . . . that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To defeat; discomfit; overpower; overthrow.

Rout, *v. i.* To assemble in a crowd, whether orderly or disorderly; to collect in company. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In all that land no Christian[s] durste *route*. *Chaucer.*

Route (rōōt *or* rout; 277), *n.* [OF. & F. *route*, OF. *rote*, fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break; hence, literally, a broken or beaten way or path. See Rout, and cf. Rut a track.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or is to be passed; a passing; a course; a road or path; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

Rout'er (rout'ẽr), *n.* (*Carp.*) (*a*) A plane made like a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes. (*b*) A plane with a hooked tool protruding far below the sole, for smoothing the bottom of a cavity.

Routhe (rōōth), *n.* Ruth; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rou'ti-na-ry (rōō'tĭ-nȧ-rў), *a.* Involving, or pertaining to, routine; ordinary; customary. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* a path, way, road. See Route, Rote repetition.] **1.** A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; especially, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular course of action or procedure rigidly adhered to by the mere force of habit.

Rou-tin'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of doing things with undiscriminating, mechanical regularity.

Rou-tin'ist, *n.* One who is habituated to a routine.

Rout'ish (rout'ĭsh), *a.* Uproarious; riotous. [*Obs.*]

Rout'ous-ly (rout'ŭs-lў), *adv.* (*Law*) With that violation of law called a rout. See 5th Rout, 4.

‖ **Roux** (rōō), *n.* [F. beurre *roux* brown butter.] (*Cookery*) A thickening, made of flour, for soups and gravies.

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* [Perhaps fr. or akin to *reeve*.] **1.** To draw through an eye or aperture.

2. To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. *Jamieson.*
3. To twist slightly; to bring together, as slivers of wool or cotton, and twist slightly before spinning.

Rove (rōv), *n.* **1.** A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.
2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted, preparatory to further process; a roving.

Rove, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roved (rōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roving.] [Cf. D. *rooven* to rob; akin to E. *reave.* See Reave, Rob.] **1.** To practice robbery on the seas; to wander about on the seas in piracy. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*
2. Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk has power to *rove.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Archery*) To shoot at rovers; hence, to shoot at an angle of elevation, not at point-blank (rovers usually being beyond the point-blank range).

Fair Venus' son, that with thy cruel dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

Rove, *v. t.* **1.** To wander over or through.

Roving the field. I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold. *Milton.*

2. To plow into ridges by turning the earth of two furrows together.

Rove, *n.* The act of wandering; a ramble.

In thy nocturnal *rove* one moment halt. *Young.*

Rove beetle (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ*, having short elytra beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They are rapid runners, and seldom fly.

Rove Beetle (*Staphylinus*). Nat. size.

Rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *n.* [D. *roover* a robber. See Reave, *v. i.*] **1.** One who practices robbery on the seas; a pirate.

Yet Pompey the Great deserveth honor more justly for scouring the seas, and taking from the *rovers* 846 sail of ships. *Holland.*

2. One who wanders about by sea or land; a wanderer; a rambler.
3. Hence, a fickle, inconstant person.
4. (*Croquet*) A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake but is continued in play; also, the player of such a ball.
5. (*Archery*) (*a*) *pl.* Casual marks at uncertain distances. *Encyc. Brit.* (*b*) A sort of arrow. [*Obs.*]

All sorts, flights, *rovers,* and butt shafts. *B. Jonson.*

At rovers, at casual marks; hence, at random; as, shooting *at rovers.* See def. 5 (*a*) above. *Addison.*

Bound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run *at rovers.* *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

Rov'ing, *n.* **1.** The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted sliver or roll of wool or cotton, by means of a machine for the purpose, called a *roving frame,* or *roving machine.*
2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove. See 2d Rove, 2.

Roving frame, Roving machine, a machine for drawing and twisting roves and winding them on bobbins for the spinning machine.

Rov'ing, *n.* The act of one who roves or wanders.
Rov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a wandering manner.
Rov'ing-ness, *n.* The state of roving.
Row (rou), *a. & adv.* [See Rough.] Rough; stern; angry. [*Obs.*] "Look he never so *row.*" *Chaucer.*
Row, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *rouse,* n.] A noisy, turbulent quarrel or disturbance; a brawl. [*Colloq.*] *Byron.*
Row (rō), *n.* [OE. *rowe, rawe, rewe,* AS. *rāw, rǣw;* probably akin to D. *rij,* G. *reihe;* cf. Skr. *rēkhā* a line, stroke.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a *row* of trees; a *row* of houses or columns.

And there were windows in three *rows.* 1 *Kings* vii. 4.
The bright seraphim in burning *row.* *Milton.*

Row culture (*Agric.*), the practice of cultivating crops in drills. — **Row of points** (*Geom.*), the points on a line, infinite in number, as the points in which a pencil of rays is intersected by a line.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rowed (rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rowing.] [AS. *rōwan;* akin to D. *roeijen,* MHG. *rüejen,* Dan. *roe,* Sw. *ro,* Icel. *rōa,* L. *remus* oar, Gr. ἐρετμόν, Skr. *aritra.* √8. Cf. Rudder.] **1.** To propel with oars, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water; as, to *row* a boat.
2. To transport in a boat propelled with oars; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

Row, *v. i.* **1.** To use the oar; as, to *row* well.
2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat *rows* easily.

Row, *n.* The act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat.
Row'a-ble (rō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be rowed, or rowed upon. "That long barren fen, once *rowable.*" *B. Jonson.*
Row'an (rō'an), *n.* Rowan tree.

Rowan berry, a berry of the rowan tree.

Row'an tree' (trē'). [Cf. Sw. *rönn,* Dan. *rönne,* Icel. *reynir,* and L. *ornus.*] (*Bot.*) A European tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*) related to the apple, but with pinnate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by little bright red berries. Called also *roan tree,* and *mountain ash.* The name is also applied to two American trees of similar habit (*Pyrus Americana,* and *P. sambucifolia*).
Row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be propelled by oars instead of sails.
Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.; pl.* Rowdies (-diz). [From Rout, or Row a brawl.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels; a ruffianly fellow. *M. Arnold.*
Row'dy-dow (-dou), *n.* Hubbub; uproar. [*Vulgar*]
Row'dy-dow'dy (-dy'), *a.* Uproarious. [*Vulgar*]
Row'dy-ish, *a.* Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy.
Row'dy-ism (rou'dy-iz'm), *n.* The conduct of a rowdy.
Rowed (rōd), *a.* Formed into a row, or rows; having a row, or rows; as, a twelve-*rowed* ear of corn.
Row'el (rou'ẽl), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouele,* properly, a little wheel, F. *rouelle* collop, slice, LL. *rotella* a little wheel, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. See Roll, and cf. Rota.]
1. The little wheel of a spur, with sharp points.

With sounding whip, and *rowels* dyed in blood. *Cowper.*

2. A little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits.

The iron *rowels* into frothy foam he bit. *Spenser.*

3. (*Far.*) A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.
Row'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roweled (-ẽld) or Rowelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roweling or Rowelling.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse). *Mortimer.*
Row'el bone' (bōn'). See Rewel bone. [*Obs.*]
Row'en (rou'ẽn), *n.* [Cf. E. *rough,* OE. *row, rowe.*] [Called also *rowet, rowett, rowings, roughings.*] **1.** A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, that it may be cropped by cattle.

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

2. The second growth of grass in a season; aftermath. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]
Row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who rows with an oar.
Row'ett (rou'ẽt), *n.* See Rowen.
Row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [For *oarlock;* AS. *ārloc,* where the second part is akin to G. *loch* a hole, E *lock* a fastening. See Oar, and Lock.] (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. It consists sometimes of a notch in the gunwale of a boat, sometimes of a pair of pins between which the oar rests on the edge of the gunwale, sometimes of a single pin passing through the oar, or of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale and supporting the oar.

Rowlocks of Various Forms.

Rown (roun), *v. i. & t.* See Roun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Row'port (rō'pōrt), *n.* (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, to facilitate rowing in calm weather.
Roz'burgh (rŏks'bûrg; Scot. rōks'bŭr'ro), *n.* [From the third duke of *Roxburgh* (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of bookbinding in which the back is plain leather, the sides paper or cloth, the top gilt-edged, but the front and bottom left uncut.
Roy (roi), *n.* [F. *roi.*] A king. [*Obs.*]
Roy, *a.* Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
Roy'al (roi'al), *a.* [OE. *roial, riall, real,* OF. *roial, reial,* F. *royal,* fr. L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* king. See Rich, and cf. Regal, Real a coin, Rial.] **1.** Kingly; pertaining to the crown or the sovereign; suitable for a king or queen; regal; as, *royal* power or prerogative; *royal* domains; the *royal* family; *royal* state.
2. Noble; generous; magnificent; princely.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

3. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the *Royal* Academy of Arts; the *Royal* Society.

Battle royal. See under Battle. — **Royal bay** (*Bot.*), the classic laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). — **Royal eagle.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Golden eagle,* under Golden. — **Royal fern** (*Bot.*), the handsome fern *Osmunda regalis.* See Osmund. — **Royal mast** (*Naut.*), the mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The *royal yard* and *royal sail* are attached to the *royal mast.* — **Royal metal,** an old name for gold. — **Royal palm** (*Bot.*), a magnificent West Indian palm tree (*Oreodoxa regia*), lately discovered also in Florida. — **Royal pheasant.** See Curassow. — **Royal purple,** an intense violet color, verging toward blue. — **Royal tern** (*Zoöl.*), a large, crested American tern (*Sterna maxima*). — **Royal tiger.** (*Zoöl.*) See Tiger. — **Royal touch,** the touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, with the view of restoring to health; — formerly extensively practiced, particularly for the scrofula, or king's evil.

Syn. — Kingly; regal; monarchical; imperial; kinglike; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; illustrious; noble; magnanimous.

Roy'al, *n.* **1.** Printing and writing papers of particular sizes. See under Paper, *n.*
2. (*Naut.*) A small sail immediately above the topgallant sail. *Totten.*
3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the upper or distal branches of an antler, as the third and fourth tynes of the antlers of a stag.
4. (*Gun.*) A small mortar.
5. (*Mil.*) One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly called the *Royals,* and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe; — now called the *Royal Scots.*
6. An old English coin. See Rial.
Roy'al-et (-ĕt), *n.* A petty or powerless king. [*R.*]

There were at this time two other *royalets,* as only kings by his leave. *Fuller.*

Roy'al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *royalisme.*] The principles or conduct of royalists.
Roy'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *royaliste.*] An adherent of a king (as of Charles I. in England, or of the Bourbons in France); one attached to monarchical government.

Where Ca'ndish fought, the *Royalists* prevailed. *Waller.*

Roy'al-i-za'tion (-i-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making loyal to a king. [*R.*] *Saintsbury.*
Roy'al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*
Roy'al-ly (roi'al-ly), *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interred. *Dryden.*

Roy'al-ty (roi'al-ty), *n.; pl.* Royalties (-tiz). [OF. *roialté, royaulté,* F. *royauté.* See Royal, and cf. Regality.] **1.** The state of being royal; the condition or quality of a royal person; kingship; kingly office; sovereignty.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday.*

2. The person of a king or sovereign; majesty; as, in the presence of *royalty.*

For thus his *royalty* doth speak. *Shak.*

3. An emblem of royalty; — usually in the plural, meaning *regalia.* [*Obs.*]

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties,* and not refuse to reign? *Milton.*

4. Kingliness; spirit of regal authority.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd. *Shak.*

5. Domain; province; sphere. *Sir W. Scott.*
6. That which is due to a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, metals taken from mines, etc.; the tax exacted in lieu of such share; imperiality.
7. A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.), reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property.
8. Hence (*Com.*), a duty paid by a manufacturer to the owner of a patent or a copyright at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or, a percentage paid to the owner of an article by one who hires the use of it.
Royne (roin), *v. t.* [F. *rogner,* OF. *rooignier,* to clip, pare, scrape, fr. L. *rotundus* round. See Rotund.] To bite; to gnaw. [Written also *roin.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Royn'ish, *a.* [F. *rogneux,* from *rogne* scab, mange, itch.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; troublesome. [Written also *roinish.*] [*Obs.*] "The *roynish* clown." *Shak.*
Roys'ter (rois'tẽr), **Roys'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.* Same as Roister, Roisterer.
Roys'ton crow' (rois'tŭn krō'). [So called from *Royston,* a town in England.] (*Zoöl.*) See *Hooded crow,* under Hooded.
Roy'te-let (roi'tē-lĕt), *n.* [F. *roitelet,* dim. of *roi* king.] A little king. [*Archaic*] *Heylin. Bancroft.*
Roy'tish (roi'tĭsh), *a.* [Prob. for *riotish,* from *riot,* like Scot. *roytous* for *riotous.*] Wild; irregular. [*Obs.*]
Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rubbed (rŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rubbing.] [Probably of Celtic origin; cf. W. *rhwbiaw,* Gael. *rub.*] **1.** To subject (a body) to the action of something moving over its surface with pressure and friction, especially to the action of something moving back and forth; as, to *rub* the flesh with the hand; to *rub* wood with sandpaper.

It shall be expedient, after that the body is cleansed, to *rub* the body with a coarse linen cloth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To move over the surface of (a body) with pressure and friction; to graze; to chafe; as, the boat *rubs* the ground.
3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to *rub* the hand over the body.

Two bones *rubbed* hard against one another. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear.

The smoothed plank, . . .
New *rubbed* with balm. *Milton.*

5. To scour; to burnish; to polish; to brighten; to cleanse; — often with *up* or *over;* as, to *rub* up silver.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

6. To hinder; to cross; to thwart. [*R.*]

'T is the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopped. *Shak.*

To rub down. (*a*) To clean by rubbing; to comb or curry; as, *to rub down* a horse. (*b*) To reduce or remove by rubbing; as, *to rub down* the rough points. — **To rub off,** to clean anything by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, *to rub off* rust. — **To rub out,** to remove or separate by friction; to erase; to obliterate; as, *to rub out* a mark or letter; *to rub out* a stain. — **To rub up.** (*a*) To burnish; to polish; to clean. (*b*) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, *to rub up* the memory.

Rub, *v. i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gatepost.
2. To fret; to chafe; as, to *rub* upon a sore.
3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.

To rub along *or* **on,** to go on with difficulty; as, they manage, with strict economy, *to rub along.* [*Colloq.*]

Rub, *n.* [Cf. W. *rhwb.* See Rub, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of rubbing; friction.
2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct motion or progress; hindrance; obstruction; an impediment; especially, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

Every *rub* is smoothed on our way. *Shak.*
To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there 's the *rub.* *Shak.*
Upon this *rub,* the English ambassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward.*
One knows not, certainly, what other *rubs* might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. *W. Besant.*

3. Inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; unevenness. *Shak.*
4. Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke; as, a hard *rub.*
5. Imperfection; failing; fault. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*
6. A chance. [*Obs.*]

Flight shall leave no Greek a *rub.* *Chapman.*

7. A stone, commonly flat, used to sharpen cutting tools; a whetstone; — called also *rubstone.*

Rub iron, an iron guard on a wagon body, against which a wheel rubs when cramped too much.

Rub'a-dub' (rŭb'ȧ-dŭb'), *n.* The sound of a drum when continuously beaten; hence, a clamorous, repeated sound; a clatter.

The *rubadub* of the abolition presses. *D. Webster.*

‖ **Ru-ba'to** (rōō-bä'tō), *a.* [It.] Robbed; borrowed.

‖ **Tempo rubato.** [It.] (*Mus.*) Borrowed time; — a term applied to a style of performance in which some tones are held longer than their legitimate time, while others are proportionally curtailed.

Rub'bage (rŭb'bāj; 48), *n.* Rubbish. [*Obs.*]

Rub'ber (rŭb'bẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rubs. Specifically: (*a*) An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning. (*b*) A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. (*c*) A whetstone; a rubstone. (*d*) An eraser, usually made of caoutchouc. (*e*) The cushion of an electrical machine. (*f*) One who performs massage, especially in a Turkish bath. (*g*) Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. *Thackeray.*

2. In some games, as whist, the odd game, as the third or the fifth, when there is a tie between the players; as, to play the *rubber;* also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games; as, to play a *rubber* of whist. *Beaconsfield.* "A *rubber* of cribbage." *Dickens.*

3. India rubber; caoutchouc.

4. An overshoe made of India rubber. [*Colloq.*]

Antimony rubber, an elastic durable variety of vulcanized caoutchouc of a red color. It contains antimony sulphide as an important constituent. — **Hard rubber,** a kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles horn in texture, rigidity, etc. — **India rubber,** caoutchouc. See CAOUTCHOUC. — **Rubber cloth,** cloth covered with caoutchouc for excluding water or moisture. — **Rubber dam** (*Dentistry*), a shield of thin sheet rubber clasped around a tooth to exclude saliva from the tooth.

Rub'bidge (-bĭj), *n.* Rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Rub'bing, *a. & n.* from RUB, *v.*

Rub'bish (-bĭsh), *n.* [OE. *robows, robeux,* rubble, originally an Old French plural from an assumed dim. of *robe,* probably in the sense of trash; cf. It. *robaccia* trash, *roba* stuff, goods, wares, robe. Thus, etymologically *rubbish* is the pl. of *rubble.* See ROBE, and cf. RUBBLE.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; valueless stuff; trash; especially, fragments of building materials or fallen buildings; ruins; débris.

What *rubbish* and what offal! *Shak.*

He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

Rubbish pulley. See *Gin block,* under GIN.

Rub'bish-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rubbish; of the quality of rubbish; trashy. *De Quincey.*

Rub'ble (rŭb'b'l), *n.* [From an assumed Old French dim. of *robe.* See RUBBISH.] **1.** Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls.

Inside [the wall] there was *rubble* or mortar. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, a quarryman's term for the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Geol.*) A mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighboring rock. *Lyell.*

4. *pl.* The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Coursed rubble, rubble masonry in which courses are formed by leveling off the work at certain heights.

Rub'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* See RUBBLE, 1 and 2.

Rub'ble-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Masonry constructed of unsquared stones that are irregular in size and shape.

Rub'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Relating to, or containing, rubble.

Ru-bed'i-nous (rụ-bĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rubedo* redness, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Reddish. [*R.*] *M. Stuart.*

Ru'be-fa'cient (rụ'bẽ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens,* p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red; *rubere* to be red + *facere* to make.] Making red. — *n.* (*Med.*) An external application which produces redness of the skin.

Ru'be-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of making red.

Ru'be-let (rụ'bẽ-lĕt), *n.* A little ruby. *Herrick.*

‖ **Ru-bel'la** (rụ-bĕl'lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubellus* reddish.] (*Med.*) An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption resembling that of measles, but unattended by catarrhal symptoms; — called also *German measles.*

Ru-belle' (rụ-bĕl'), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish.] A red color used in enameling. *Weale.*

Ru'bel-lite (rụ'bĕl-līt), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] (*Min.*) A variety of tourmaline varying in color from a pale rose red to a deep ruby, and containing lithium.

‖ **Ru-be'o-la** (rụ-bē'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ruber* red.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The measles. (*b*) Rubella.

Ru'ber-y-thrin'ic (rụ'bẽr-ĭ-thrĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ruber* red + *erythrin.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid extracted from madder root. It is a yellow crystalline substance from which alizarin is obtained.

Ru-bes'cence (rụ-bĕs'sens), *n.* The quality or state of being rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

Ru-bes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *rubescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red, v. incho. from *rubere* to be red: cf. F. *rubescent.* See RUBY.] Growing or becoming red; tending to redness.

Ru'bi-a'ceous (rụ'bĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rubia* madder, fr. *rubeus* red.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of plants (*Rubiaceæ*) named after the madder (*Rubia tinctoria*), and including about three hundred and seventy genera and over four thousand species. Among them are the coffee tree, the trees yielding Peruvian bark and quinine, the madder, the quaker ladies, and the trees bearing the edible fruits called genipap and Sierra Leone peach, besides many plants noted for the beauty or the fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru'bi-a-cin (rụ'bĭ-ā-sĭn), *n.* [L. *rubia* madder, fr. *rubeus* red.] (*Chem.*) A substance found in madder root, and probably identical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru'bi-an (rụ'bĭ-an), *n.* [L. *rubia* madder, fr. *rubeus* red.] (*Chem.*) One of several color-producing glucosides found in madder root.

Ru'bi-an'ic (rụ'bĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, rubian; specifically, designating an acid called also *ruberythrinic* acid. [*Obs.*]

Ru'bi-ble (rụ'bĭ-b'l), *n.* A ribible. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ru'bi-can (rụ'bĭ-kan), *a.* [F.] Colored a prevailing red, bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray especially on the flanks; — said of horses. *Smart.*

Ru'bi-celle (-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *rubacelle, rubicelle,* fr. L. *rubeus* red, reddish.] (*Min.*) A variety of ruby of a yellowish red color, from Brazil.

Ru'bi-con (rụ'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar.

☞ By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Cæsar precipitated the civil war which resulted in the death of Pompey and the overthrow of the senate; hence, the phrase *to pass* or *cross the Rubicon* signifies to take the decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise from which there is no retreat.

Ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus,* fr. *rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See RED.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His *rubicund* face." *Longfellow.*

Ru'bi-cun'di-ty (-kŭn'dĭ-tỹ), *n.* [LL. *rubicunditas.*] The quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

To parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs. *Walpole.*

Ru-bid'ic (rụ-bĭd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to rubidium; containing rubidium.

Ru'bi-dine (rụ'bĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base homologous with pyridine, obtained from coal tar as an oily liquid, $C_{11}H_{17}N$; also, any one of the group of metameric compounds of which rubidine is the type.

Ru-bid'i-um (rụ-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red, fr. *rubere* to be red. So called from two *dark red* spectroscopic lines by means of which it was discovered in the lepidolite from Rozena, Moravia. See RUBICUND.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element. It occurs quite widely, but in small quantities, and always combined. It is isolated as a soft yellowish white metal, analogous to potassium in most of its properties. Symbol Rb. Atomic weight, 85.2.

Ru-bif'ic (rụ-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ruber* red + *facere* to make.] Making red; as, *rubific* rays. *Grew.*

Ru'bi-fi-ca'tion (rụ'bĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rubification.*] The act of making red. *Howell.*

Ru'bi-form (rụ'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ruber* red + *-form.*] Having the nature or quality of red; as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun. [*R.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

Ru'bi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rubéfier.* See RUBIFIC.] To redden. [*R.*] "Waters *rubifying.*" *Chaucer.*

Ru-big'i-nose' (rụ-bĭj'ĭ-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *rubiginosus,*
Ru-big'i-nous (rụ-bĭj'ĭ-nŭs), } fr. *rubigo, robigo,* rust: cf. F. *rubigineux.*] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance or color of iron rust; rusty-looking.

‖ **Ru-bi'go** (rụ-bī'gō), *n.* [L. *rubigo, robigo,* rust of metals, rust, blight.] (*Bot.*) Same as RUST, *n.*, 2.

Ru'bin (rụ'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rubinus,* It. *rubino.* See RUBY.] A ruby. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ru'bi-ous (rụ'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rubeus,* fr. *rubere* to be red. See ROUGE.] Red; ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ru'bi-re'tin (rụ'bĭ-rē'tĭn), *n.* [*Rubian* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] (*Chem.*) One of the red dye products extracted from madder root, and probably identical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru'ble (rụ'b'l), *n.* [Russ. *ruble.*] The unit of monetary value in Russia. It is divided into 100 copecks, and in the gold coin of the realm (as in the five and ten ruble pieces) is worth about 77 cents. The silver ruble is a coin worth about 60 cents. [Written also *rouble.*]

Ru'bric (rụ'brĭk), *n.* [OE. *rubriche,* OF. *rubriche,* F. *rubrique* (cf. It. *rubrica*), fr. L. *rubrica* red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber* red. See RED.] That part of any work in the early manuscripts and typography which was colored red, to distinguish it from other portions. Hence, specifically: (*a*) A titlepage, or part of it, especially that giving the date and place of printing; also, the initial letters, etc., when printed in red. (*b*) (*Law books*) The title of a statute; — so called as being anciently written in red letters. *Bell.* (*c*) (*Liturgies*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly written or printed in red; hence, also, an ecclesiastical or episcopal injunction; — usually in the plural.

All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to observe the *rubrics.* *Hook.*

(*d*) Hence, that which is established or settled, as by authority; a thing definitely settled or fixed. *Cowper.*

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity. *De Quincey.*

Ru'bric, *v. t.* To adorn with red; to redden; to rubricate. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ru'bric (rụ'brĭk), } *a.* **1.** Colored in, or marked
Ru'bric-al (-brĭ-kal), } with, red; placed in rubrics.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls
Or plaistered posts, with claps, in capitals? *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics. "*Rubrical* eccentricities." *C. Kingsley.*

Ru'bri-cate (rụ'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *rubricatus,* p. p. of *rubricare* to color red. See RUBRIC, *n.*] Marked with red. *Spelman.*

Ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric; to establish in a settled and unchangeable form. *Foxe.*

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and *rubricated* forever after. *Hare.*

Ru-bri'cian (rụ-brĭsh'an), } *n.* One skilled in, or
Ru'bri-cist (rụ'brĭ-sĭst), } tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-bric'i-ty (rụ-brĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Redness. [*R.*]

Rub'stone' (rŭb'stōn'), *n.* A stone for scouring or rubbing; a whetstone; a rub.

‖ **Ru'bus** (rụ'bŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of rosaceous plants, including the raspberry and blackberry.

Ru'by (rụ'bỹ), *n.*; *pl.* RUBIES (-bĭz). [F. *rubis* (cf. Pr. *robi*), LL. *rubinus, robinus,* fr. L. *rubeus* red, reddish, akin to *ruber.* See ROUGE, RED.] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red. It is a red crystallized variety of corundum.

☞ Besides the true or *Oriental ruby* above defined, there are the *balas ruby,* or *ruby spinel,* a red variety of spinel, and the *rock ruby,* a red variety of garnet.

Of *rubies,* sapphires, and of pearles white. *Chaucer.*

2. The color of a ruby; carmine red; a red tint.

The natural *ruby* of your cheeks. *Shak.*

3. That which has the color of the ruby, as red wine. Hence, a red blain or carbuncle.

4. (*Print.*) See AGATE, *n.*, 2. [*Eng.*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of South American humming birds of the genus *Clytolæma.* The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

Ruby of arsenic, Ruby of sulphur (*Chem.*), a glassy substance of a red color and a variable composition, but always consisting chiefly of the disulphide of arsenic; — called also *ruby sulphur.* — **Ruby of zinc** (*Min.*), zinc sulphide; the mineral zinc blende or sphalerite. — **Ruby silver** (*Min.*), red silver. See under RED.

Ru'by, *a.* Ruby-colored; red; as, *ruby* lips.

Ru'by, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUBIED (rụ'bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUBYING.] To make red; to redden. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Ru'by-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European gold wasp (*Chrysis ignita*) which has the under side of the abdomen bright red, and the other parts deep bluish green with a metallic luster. The larva is parasitic in the nests of other wasps and of bees.

Ru'by-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail, or lower part of the body, bright red.

Ru'by-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of humming birds belonging to *Trochilus, Calypte, Stellula,* and allies, in which the male has on the throat a brilliant patch of red feathers having metallic reflections; esp., the common humming bird of the Eastern United States (*Trochilus colubris*).

Common Ruby-throat (*Trochilus colubris*). *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Nest. (1/6)

Ru'by-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Red sandalwood. See under SANDALWOOD.

Ru-cer'vine (rụ-sẽr'vīn), *a.* [NL. *Rucervus,* the genus, fr. NL. *Rusa* a certain genus of deer (Malay *rūsa* deer) + *Cervus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus *Rucervus,* which includes the swamp deer of India.

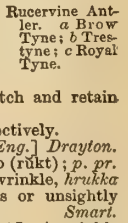

Rucervine Antler. *a* Brow Tyne; *b* Tres-tyne; *c* Royal Tyne.

Ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive, OF. *rusche* a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees; cf. W. *rhisg, rhisgl,* bark, Gael. *rusg* bark, rind.] **1.** A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, or other material, — used in place of collars or cuffs, and as a trimming for women's dresses and bonnets. [Written also *rouche.*]

2. A pile of arched tiles, used to catch and retain oyster spawn.

Ruch'ing, *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively.

Ruck (rŭk), *n.* A roc. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Drayton.*

Ruck, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUCKED (rŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUCKING.] [Icel. *hrukkast* to wrinkle, *hrukka* wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or unsightly folds; to crease; as, to *ruck* up a carpet. *Smart.*

Ruck, *n.* [Icel. *hrukka.* Cf. RUCK, *v. t.*] A wrinkle or crease in a piece of cloth, or in needlework.

Ruck, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *ruge* to brood, to hatch.] To cower; to huddle together; to squat; to sit, as a hen on eggs. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Gower. South.*

The sheep that *rouketh* in the fold. *Chaucer.*

Ruck, *n.* [Cf. RICK.] **1.** A heap; a rick. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

2. The common sort, whether persons or things; as, the *ruck* in a horse race. [*Colloq.*]

The *ruck* in society as a whole. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

Ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ructatio,* fr. *ructare* to belch: cf. F. *ructation.*] The act of belching wind.

Ruc'tion (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* An uproar; a quarrel; a noisy outbreak. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Rud (rŭd), *n.* [AS. *rudu,* akin to *rēad* red. √113. See RED, and cf. RUDDY.] **1.** Redness; blush. [*Obs.*]

2. Ruddle; red ocher.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The rudd.

Rud, *v. t.* To make red. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rudd (rŭd), *n.* [See RUD, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water European fish of the Carp family (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*). It is about the size and shape of the roach, but it has the dorsal fin farther back, a stouter body, and red irises. Called also *redeye, roud, finscale,* and *shallow.* A blue variety is called *azurine,* or *blue roach.*

Rudd.

Rud'der (rŭd'dẽr), *n.* A riddle or sieve. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rud'der (rŭd'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *rother*, AS. *rōðer* a paddle; akin to D. *roer* rudder, oar, G. *ruder*, OHG. *ruodar*, Sw. *roder*, *ror*, Dan. *roer*, *ror*. √8. See Row to propel with an oar, and cf. ROTHER.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The mechanical appliance by means of which a vessel is guided or steered when in motion. It is a broad and flat blade made of wood or iron, with a long shank, and is fastened in an upright position, usually by one edge, to the sternpost of the vessel in such a way that it can be turned from side to side in the water by means of a tiller, wheel, or other attachment.

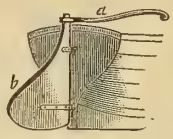

a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

2. Fig.: That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

Balance rudder (*Naut.*), a rudder pivoted near the middle instead of at the edge, — common on sharpies. — **Drop rudder** (*Naut.*), a rudder extending below the keel so as to be more effective in steering. — **Rudder chain** (*Naut.*), one of the loose chains or ropes which fasten the rudder to the quarters to prevent its loss in case it gets unshipped, and for operating it in case the tiller or the wheel is broken. — **Rudder coat** (*Naut.*), a covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water from entering the rudderhole. — **Rudder fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pilot fish. (*b*) The amber fish (*Seriola zonata*), which is bluish, having six broad black bands. (*c*) A plain greenish black American fish (*Leirus perciformis*); — called also *black rudder fish*, *logfish*, and *barrel fish*. The name is also applied to other fishes which follow vessels. — **Rudder pendants** (*Naut.*), ropes connected with the rudder chains.

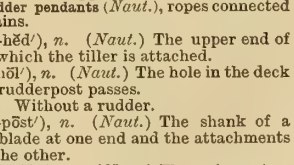

Black Rudder Fish (*Leirus perciformis*).

Rud'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

Rud'der-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The hole in the deck through which the rudderpost passes.

Rud'der-less, *a.* Without a rudder.

Rud'der-post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The shank of a rudder, having the blade at one end and the attachments for operating it at the other.

Rud'der-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The main part or shank of the rudder, which is connected by hinges, or the like, with the sternpost of a vessel.

Rud'died (rŭd'dĭd), *a.* Made ruddy or red.

Rud'di-ly (-dĭ-lў), *adv.* In a ruddy manner. *Byron.*

Rud'di-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ruddy; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or the sky.

Rud'dle (rŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To raddle or twist. [*Obs.*]

Rud'dle, *n.* A riddle or sieve. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rud'dle, *n.* [See RUD; cf. REDDLE.] (*Min.*) A species of red earth colored by iron sesquioxide; red ocher.

Rud'dle, *v. t.* To mark with ruddle; to raddle; to rouge. "Their *ruddled* cheeks." *Thackeray.*

A fair sheep newly *ruddled*. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Rud'dock (rŭd'dŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc*; cf. W. *rhuddog* the redbreast. √113. See RUD, *n.*] [Written also *raddock*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The European robin. "The tame *ruddock* and the coward kite." *Chaucer.*

2. A piece of gold money; — probably because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. Called also *red ruddock*, and *golden ruddock*. [*Obs.*]

Great pieces of gold, . . . red *ruddocks*. *Florio.*

Rud'dy (-dў), *a.* [*Compar.* RUDDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* RUDDIEST.] [AS. *rudig*. See RUD, *n.*] **1.** Of a red color; red, or reddish; as, a *ruddy* sky; a *ruddy* flame. *Milton.*

They were more *ruddy* in body than rubies. *Lam.* iv. 7.

2. Of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health; as, *ruddy* cheeks or lips. *Dryden.*

Ruddy duck (*Zoöl.*), an American duck (*Erismatura rubida*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail composed of stiff, sharp feathers. The adult male is rich brownish red on the back, sides, and neck, black on the top of the head, nape, wings, and tail, and white on the cheeks. The female and young male are dull brown mixed with blackish on the back; grayish below. Called also *dunbird*, *dundiver*, *ruddy diver*, *stiff-tail*, *spinetail*, *hardhead*, *sleepy duck*, *fool duck*, *spoonbill*, etc. — **Ruddy plover** (*Zoöl.*), the sanderling.

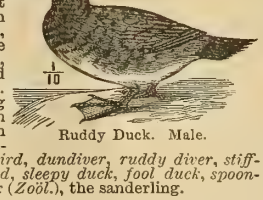

Ruddy Duck. Male.

Rud'dy, *v. t.* To make ruddy. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Rude (rūd), *a.* [*Compar.* RUDER (-ẽr); *superl.* RUDEST.] [F., fr. L. *rudis*.] **1.** Characterized by roughness; unpolished; raw; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse.

Such gardening tools as art, yet *rude*, . . . had formed. *Milton.*

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) Unformed by taste or skill; not nicely finished; not smoothed or polished; — said especially of material things; as, *rude* workmanship. "*Rude* was the cloth." *Chaucer.*

Rude and unpolished stones. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies. *Milton.*

(*b*) Of untaught manners; unpolished; of low rank; uncivil; clownish; ignorant; raw; unskillful; — said of persons, or of conduct, skill, and the like. "Mine ancestors were *rude*." *Chaucer.*

He was but *rude* in the profession of arms. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The *rude* forefathers of the hamlet sleep. *Gray.*

(*c*) Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; inclement; harsh; severe; — said of the weather, of storms, and the like; as, the *rude* winter.

[Clouds] pushed with winds, *rude* in their shock. *Milton.*

The *rude* agitation [of water] breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

(*d*) Barbarous; fierce; bloody; impetuous; — said of war, conflict, and the like; as, the *rude* shock of armies. (*e*) Not finished or complete; inelegant; lacking chasteness or elegance; not in good taste; unsatisfactory in mode of treatment; — said of literature, language, style, and the like. "The *rude* Irish books." *Spenser.*

Rude am I in my speech. *Shak.*

Unblemished by my *rude* translation. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Impertinent; rough; uneven; shapeless; unfashioned; rugged; artless; unpolished; uncouth; inelegant; rustic; coarse; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

— **Rude'ly** (rūd'lў), *adv.* — **Rude'ness**, *n.*

Ru'den-ture (rū'dĕn-tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] (*Arch.*) Cabling. See CABLING. *Gwilt.*

Ru'de-ra-ry (rū'dĕ-rā-rў), *a.* [L. *ruderarius*, fr. *rudus*, *ruderis*, stones crushed and mixed with lime, old rubbish.] Of or pertaining to rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Rudes'by, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rü'des-heim'er (rū'dĕs-hīm'ẽr), *n.* A German wine made near *Rüdesheim*, on the Rhine.

Ru'di-ment (rū'dĭ-mẽnt), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude: cf. F. *rudiment*. See RUDE.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unfinished beginning.

But I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth. *Milton.*

The single leaf is the *rudiment* of beauty in landscape. *I. Taylor.*

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; a beginning of any knowledge; a first step.

This boy is forest-born,
And hath been tutored in the *rudiments*
Of many desperate studies. *Shak.*

There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare. *Milton.*

3. (*Biol.*) An imperfect organ or part, or one which is never fully developed.

Ru'di-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to instruct in the rudiments. *Gayton.*

Ru'di-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Rudimentary. *Addison.*

Ru'di-men'ta-ry (-tà-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *rudimentaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; as, *rudimental* essays.

2. (*Biol.*) Very imperfectly developed; in an early stage of development; embryonic.

Rud'ish (rŭd'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat rude. *Foote.*

Ru-dis'tes (rū-dĭs'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rudis* rough.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order or suborder of bivalve mollusks characteristic of the Cretaceous period; — called also *Rudista*. See *Illust.* under HIPPURITE.

Ru'di-ty (rū'dĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *ruditas* ignorance, fr. *rudis* rude, illiterate.] Rudeness; ignorance. [*R.*]

Rud'mas-day' (rŏod'màs-dā'), *n.* [See ROOD, MASS, DAY.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Either of the feasts of the Holy Cross, occurring on May 3 and September 14, annually.

Ru-dolph'ine (rū-dŏlf'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe; — so named from *Rudolph* II., emperor of Germany.

Rue (rū), *n.* [F. *rue*, L. *ruta*, akin to Gr. ῥυτή; cf. AS. *rūde*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A perennial suffrutescent plant (*Ruta graveolens*), having a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste; herb of grace. It is used in medicine.

Then purged with euphrasy and *rue*
The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Milton.*

They [the exorcists] are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, *rue*, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called herb of grace. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Fig.: Bitterness; disappointment; grief; regret.

Goat's rue. See under GOAT. — **Rue anemone**, a pretty springtime flower (*Thalictrum anemonoides*) common in the United States. — **Wall rue**, a little fern (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) common on walls in Europe.

Rue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUED (rūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUING.] [OE. *rewen*, *reouwen*, to grieve, make sorry, AS. *hreówan*; akin to OS. *hrewan*, D. *rouwen*, OHG. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*, Icel. *hryggr* grieved, *hryggð* sorrow. √18. Cf. RUTH.] **1.** To lament; to regret extremely; to grieve for or over. *Chaucer.*

I wept to see, and *rued* it from my heart. *Chapman.*

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to grieve; to afflict. [*Obs.*] "God wot, it *rueth* me." *Chaucer.*

3. To repent of, and withdraw from, as a bargain; to get released from. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rue, *v. i.* **1.** To have compassion. [*Obs.*]

God so wisly [*i. e.*, truly] on my soul *rue*. *Chaucer.*

Which stirred men's hearts to *rue* upon them. *Ridley.*

2. To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not *rue*. *Chaucer.*

Old year, we 'll dearly *rue* for you. *Tennyson.*

Rue, *n.* [AS. *hreów*. See RUE, *v. t.*] Sorrow; repentance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rue'ful (rū'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Causing one to rue or lament; woeful; mournful; sorrowful.

2. Expressing sorrow. "*Rueful* faces." *Cowper.*

He sighed, and cast a *rueful* eye. *Dryden.*

Two *rueful* figures, with long black cloaks. *Sir W. Scott.*

— **Rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Rue'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ru'ell bone' (rū'ĕl bōn'). See REWEL BONE. [*Obs.*]

Ru-elle' (rū-ĕl'), *n.* [F. *ruelle* a narrow street, a lane, ruelle, fr. *rue* a street.] A private circle or assembly at a private house; a circle. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ru-fes'cent (rū-fĕs'sẽnt), *a.* [L. *rufescens*, p. pr. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red: cf. F. *rufescent*.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* [F. *ronfle*; cf. It. *ronfa*, Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*.] (*Card Playing*) (*a*) A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. *Nares.* (*b*) The act of trumping, especially when one has no card of the suit led.

Ruff, *v. i.* & *t.* (*Card Playing*) To trump.

Ruff, *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Icel. *rūfinn* rough, uncombed, Pr. *ruf* rude, rough, Sp. *rufo* frizzed, crisp, curled, G. *raufen* to pluck, fight, *ruppfen* to pluck, pull, E. *rough*. √18. Cf. RUFFLE to wrinkle.] **1.** A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, worn formerly by both sexes, now only by women and children.

Here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on. *Shak.*

His gravity is much lessened since the late proclamation came out against *ruffs*; . . . they were come to that height of excess herein, that twenty shillings were used to be paid for starching of a *ruff*. *Howell.*

2. Something formed with plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name.

I reared this flower; . . .
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

How many princes . . . in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *L'Estrange.*

4. Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. [*Obs.*]

To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*. *Latimer.*

5. (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; a ruffle.

6. (*Mach.*) A collar on a shaft or other piece to prevent endwise motion. See *Illust.* of COLLAR.

7. (*Zoöl.*) A set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers round, or on, the neck of a bird.

8. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A limicoline bird of Europe and Asia (*Pavoncella*, or *Philomachus*, *pugnax*) allied to the sandpipers. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers, variable in their colors, on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and are noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. The female is called *reeve*, or *rheeve*. (*b*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.

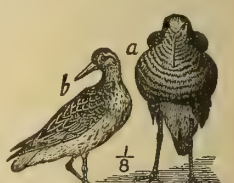

Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

Ruff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUFFED (rŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFING.] **1.** To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

2. (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

3. (*Hawking*) To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

Ruff } (rŭf), *n.* [OE. *ruffe*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fresh-
Ruffe } water European perch (*Acerina vulgaris*); — called also *pope*, *blacktail*, and *stone*, or *striped*, *perch*.

Ruffed (rŭft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff.

Ruffed grouse (*Zoöl.*), a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) common in the wooded districts of the Northern United States. The male has a ruff of brown or black feathers on each side of the neck, and is noted for the loud drumming sound he makes during the breeding season. Called also *tippet grouse*, *partridge*, *birch partridge*, *pheasant*, *drummer*, and *white-flesher*. — **Ruffed lemur** (*Zoöl.*), a species of lemur (*Lemur varius*) having a conspicuous ruff on the sides of the head. Its color is varied with black and white. Called also *ruffed maucaco*.

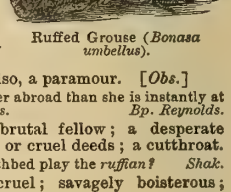

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

Ruf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fĭ-an; 277), *n.* [F. *rufien*, OF. *ruffien*, *ruffian*, pimp, libertine, rake; cf. Pr. & Sp. *rufian*, It. *ruffiano*; all perhaps of German or Dutch origin; cf. G. *raufen* to pluck, scuffle, fight, OD. *roffen* to pander. Cf. RUFFLE to grow turbulent.] **1.** A pimp; a pander; also, a paramour. [*Obs.*]

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, reveling with her *ruffians*. *Bp. Reynolds.*

2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat.

Wilt thou on thy deathbed play the *ruffian*? *Shak.*

Ruf'fian, *a.* Brutal; cruel; savagely boisterous; murderous; as, *ruffian* rage.

Ruf'fian, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ruf'fian-age (-ăj), *n.* Ruffians, collectively; a body of ruffians. "The vilest *ruffianage*." *Sir F. Palgrave*

Ruf'fian-ish, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

Ruf'fian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

Ruf'fian-like' (-līk'), *a.* Ruffianly. *Fulke.*

Ruf'fian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; characteristic of a ruffian; violent; brutal.

Ruf'fian-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ruffianly. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ruf'fin (-fĭn), *a.* [See RUFFIAN.] Disordered. [*Obs.*]

His *ruffin* raiment all was stained with blood. *Spenser.*

Ruf'fle (rŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFLING (-flĭng).] [From RUFF a plaited collar, a drum beat, a tumult: cf. OD. *ruyffelen* to wrinkle.] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle.

2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

3. To roughen or disturb the surface of; to make uneven by agitation or commotion.

The fantastic revelries . . . that so often *ruffled* the placid bosom of the Nile. *I. Taylor.*

She smoothed the *ruffled* seas. *Dryden.*

4. To erect in a ruff, as feathers.

[The swan] *ruffles* her pure cold plume. *Tennyson.*

5. (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

6. To discompose; to agitate; to disturb.

These *ruffle* the tranquillity of the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

But, ever after, the small violence done
Rankled in him and *ruffled* all his heart. *Tennyson.*

7. To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the *ruffled* foe infest. *Hudibras.*

8. To throw together in a disorderly manner. [*R.*]

I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap. *Chapman.*

To ruffle the feathers of, to excite the resentment of; to irritate.

Ruf'fle, *v. i.* [Perhaps of different origin from *ruffle* to wrinkle; cf. OD. *roffelen*, *roffen*, to pander, LG. *raffeln*, Dan. *ruffer* a pimp. Cf. RUFFIAN.]

1. To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent. [*R.*]

The night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely *ruffle*. *Shak.*

2. To become disordered; to play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; hence, to put on airs; to swagger.

They would *ruffle* with jurors. *Bacon.*

Gallants who *ruffled* in silk and embroidery. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruf'fle, *n.* [See RUFFLE, *v. t.* & *i.*] **1.** That which is ruffled; specifically, a strip of lace, cambric, or other fine cloth, plaited or gathered on one edge or in the middle, and used as a trimming; a frill.

2. A state of being ruffled or disturbed; disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind in a *ruffle*.

3. (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*. *H. L. Scott.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The connected series of large egg capsules, or oötheca, of any one of several species of American marine gastropods of the genus *Fulgur*. See OÖTHECA.

Ruffle of a boot, the top turned down, and scalloped or plaited. *Halliwell.*

Ruf'fle-less, *a.* Having no ruffle.

Ruf'fle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of ruffling. [*R.*]

Ruf'fler (rŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles; a swaggerer; a bully; a ruffian.

Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of *ruffilers*. *Milton.*

2. That which ruffles; specifically, a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

Ru'fi-gal'lic (rų'fī-găl'ĭk), *a.* [*Rufi*opin + *gallic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid which is obtained from gallic acid as a brown or red crystalline substance, and is related to rufiopin and anthracene.

Ru'fi-o'pin (-ō'pĭn), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + *opi*anic.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish red crystalline substance related to anthracene, and obtained from opianic acid.

Ru'fol (rų'fōl), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) A phenol derivative of anthracene obtained as a white crystalline substance, which on oxidation produces a red dyestuff related to anthraquinone.

Ru'fous (rų'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus*.] Reddish; of a yellowish red or brownish red color; tawny.

Ruft (rŭft), *n.* (*Med.*) Eructation; belching. [*Obs.*]

Ruf'ter-hood (rŭf'tẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* [Cf. RUFF a plaited collar.] (*Falconry*) A kind of hood for a hawk.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *rugg* entangled hair, *ruggig* rugged, shaggy, probably akin to E. *rough*. See ROUGH, *a.*] **1.** A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments.

They spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland. A friend of mine . . . repaired to Paris Garden clad in one of these Waterford *rugs*. The mastiffs, . . . deeming he had been a bear, would fain have baited him. *Holinshed.*

2. A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly made of wool, — used for various purposes, as for covering and ornamenting part of a bare floor, for hanging in a doorway as a portière, for protecting a portion of carpet, for a wrap to protect the legs from cold, etc.

3. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Rug gown, a gown made of rug, or of coarse, shaggy cloth. *B. Jonson.*

Rug, *v. t.* To pull roughly or hastily; to plunder; to spoil; to tear. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Ru'ga** (rų'gā), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A wrinkle; a fold; as, the *rugæ* of the stomach.

Ru'gate (rų'gāt), *a.* [L. *rugatus*, p. p. of *rugare* to wrinkle, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled. *Dana.*

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* [See RUG, *n.*] **1.** Full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points, or otherwise uneven; not smooth; rough; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road.

The *rugged* bark of some broad elm. *Milton.*

2. Not neat or regular; uneven.

His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*

3. Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The *rugged* Russian bear." *Shak.*

4. Harsh; hard; crabbed; austere; — said of temper, character, and the like, or of persons.

Neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

5. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; rude. *Milton.*

6. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; — said of sound, style, and the like.

Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryden.*

7. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; — said of looks, etc. "Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks." *Shak.*

8. Violent; rude; boisterous; — said of conduct, manners, etc.

9. Vigorous; robust; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — Rough; uneven; wrinkled; ragged; coarse; rude; harsh; hard; crabbed; severe; austere; surly; sour; frowning; violent; boisterous; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

— Rug'ged-ly (rŭg'gĕd-lў), *adv.* **— Rug'ged-ness**, *n.*

Rug'ging (-gĭng), *n.* A coarse kind of woolen cloth, used for wrapping, blanketing, etc.

Rug'-gowned' (-gound'), *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or shaggy garment made of rug. *Beau. & Fl.*

Rug'gy (-gў), *a.* Rugged; rough. [*Obs.*] "With *ruggy*, ashy hairs." *Chaucer.*

Rug'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having shaggy hair; shock-headed. [*Obs.*]

Those rough *rug-headed* kerns. *Shak.*

Rug'in (-ĭn), *n.* A nappy cloth. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Ru'gine (rų'jēn), *n.* [F.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for scraping the periosteum from bones; a raspatory.

Ru'gine, *v. t.* [F. *ruginer* to scrape.] To scrape or rasp, as a bone; to scale. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

‖ **Ru-go'sa** (rų-gō'sà), *n. pl.* [NL. See RUGOSE.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct tribe of fossil corals, including numerous species, many of them of large size. They are characteristic of the Paleozoic formations. The radiating septa, when present, are usually in multiples of four. See CYATHOPHYLLOID.

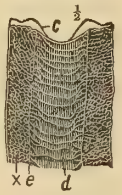

One of the Rugosa. Section of *Cyathophyllum*. *c* Septa; *d* Tabulæ; *e* Inner Wall; *x* Vesicular Endotheca.

Ru-gose' (rų-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specifically (*Bot.*), having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between them elevated, as the leaves of the sage and horehound.

Ru-gos'i-ty (rų-gŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *rugositas*: cf. F. *rugosité*.] The quality or state of being rugose.

Ru'gous (rų'gŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *rugueux*.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Ru'gu-lose' (rų'gŭ-lōs'), *a.* Somewhat rugose.

Ruhm'korff's coil' (rōōm'kôrfs koil'). [So called from its inventor, *Ruhmkorff*, a German physicist.] (*Elec.*) See *Induction coil*, under INDUCTION.

Ru'in (rų'ĭn), *n.* [OE. *ruine*, F. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *rutum*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** The act of falling or tumbling down; fall. [*Obs.*] "His *ruin* startled the other steeds." *Chapman.*

2. Such a change of anything as destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; as, the *ruin* of a ship or an army; the *ruin* of a constitution or a government; the *ruin* of health or hopes. "*Ruin* seize thee, ruthless king!" *Gray.*

3. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a *ruin*; especially, in the plural, the remains of a destroyed, dilapidated, or desolate house, fortress, city, or the like.

The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

4. The state of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to be in *ruins*; to go to *ruin*.

5. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overthrow; subversion; defeat; bane; pest; mischief.

Ru'in, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUINED (rų'ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUINING.] [Cf. F. *ruiner*, LL. *ruinare*. See RUIN, *n.*] To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces and decay; to make to perish; to bring to destruction; to bring to poverty or bankruptcy; to impair seriously; to damage essentially; to overthrow.

This mortal house I'll *ruin*. *Shak.*

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

By the fireside there are old men seated,
Seeing *ruined* cities in the ashes. *Longfellow.*

Ru'in, *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish. [*R.*]

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

Ru'in-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ruined.

Ru'in-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *ruinatus*, p. p. of *ruinare* to ruin. See RUIN.] **1.** To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty; to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house. *Shak.*

Ruinating thereby the health of their bodies. *Burton.*

2. To cause to fall; to cast down.

On the other side they saw that perilous rock
Threatening itself on them to *ruinate*. *Spenser.*

Ru'in-ate, *v. i.* To fall; to tumble. [*Obs.*]

Ru'in-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ruinatus*, p. p.] Involved in ruin; ruined.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state,
I in a mansion here all *ruinate*. *J. Webster.*

Ru'in-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ruinatio*.] The act of ruining, or the state of being ruined.

Ru'in-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ruins.

Ru'in-i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ruin* + *-form*: cf. F. *ruiniforme*.] Having the appearance of ruins, or of the ruins of houses; — said of certain minerals.

Ru'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ruinosus*: cf. F. *ruineux*. See RUIN.] **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive; baneful; pernicious; as, a *ruinous* project.

After a night of storm so *ruinous*. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.

3. Composed of, or consisting in, ruins.

Behold, Damascus . . . shall be a *ruinous* heap. *Isa.* xvii. 1.

Syn. — Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; pernicious; destructive; baneful; wasteful; mischievous.

— Ru'in-ous-ly (rų'ĭn-ŭs-lў), *adv.* **— Ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rukh (rōōk), *n.* [See ROC.] **1.** The roc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large bird, supposed by some to be the same as the extinct Epiornis of Madagascar. [*Obs.*]

Rul'a-ble (rųl'à-b'l), *a.* That may be ruled; subject to rule; accordant or conformable to rule. *Bacon.*

Rule (rųl), *n.* [OE. *reule*, *riule*, OF. *riule*, *reule*, F. *règle*, fr. L. *regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct. See RIGHT, *a.*, and cf. REGULAR.] **1.** That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide for conduct or action; a governing direction for a specific purpose; an authoritative enactment; a regulation; a prescription; a precept; as, the *rules* of various societies; the *rules* governing a school; a *rule* of etiquette or propriety; the *rules* of cricket.

We profess to have embraced a religion which contains the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*

2. Hence: (*a*) Uniform or established course of things.

'T is against the *rule* of nature. *Shak.*

(*b*) Systematic method or practice; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock. (*c*) Ordinary course of procedure; usual way; common state or condition of things; as, it is a *rule* to which there are many exceptions. (*d*) Conduct in general; behavior. [*Obs.*]

This uncivil *rule*; she shall know of it. *Shak.*

3. The act of ruling; administration of law; government; sway; empire; authority; control.

Obey them that have the *rule* over you. *Heb.* xiii. 17.

His stern *rule* the groaning land obeyed. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) An order regulating the practice of the courts, or an order made between parties to an action or a suit. *Wharton.*

5. (*Math.*) A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; as, a *rule* for extracting the cube root.

6. (*Gram.*) A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof; thus, it is a *rule* in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but "man" forms its plural "men," and is an exception to the *rule*.

7. (*a*) A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; a ruler. (*b*) A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch, and jointed so that it may be folded compactly.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule*. *South.*

8. (*Print.*) (*a*) A thin plate of metal (usually brass) of the same height as the type, and used for printing lines, as between columns on the same page, or in tabular work. (*b*) A composing rule. See under COMPOSING.

As a rule, as a general thing; in the main; usually; as, he behaves well, *as a rule*. — **Board rule**, **Caliber rule**, etc. See under BOARD, CALIBER, etc. — **Rule joint**, a knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces come in line with each other, and thus permit folding in one direction only. — **Rule of three** (*Arith.*), that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first; proportion. See PROPORTION, 5 (*b*). — **Rule of thumb**, any rude process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge.

Syn. — Regulation; law; precept; maxim; guide; canon; order; method; direction; control; government; sway; empire.

Rule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RULED (rųld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RULING.] [Cf. OF. *riuler*, *ruiler*, L. *regulare*. See RULE, *n.*, and cf. REGULATE.] **1.** To control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern; to manage. *Chaucer.*

A bishop then must be blameless; . . . one that *ruleth* well his own house, having his children in subjection. 1 *Tim.* iii. 2, 4.

2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion; to guide; — used chiefly in the passive.

I think she will be *ruled*
In all respects by me. *Shak.*

3. To establish or settle by, or as by, a rule; to fix by universal or general consent, or by common practice.

That 's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

4. (*Law*) To require or command by rule; to give as a direction or order of court.

5. To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result; as, to *rule* a sheet of paper or a blank book.

Ruled surface (*Geom.*), any surface that may be described by a straight line moving according to a given law; — called also a *scroll*.

Rule, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; — often followed by *over*.

By me princes *rule*, and nobles. *Prov.* viii. 16

We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. (*Law*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to decide an incidental point; to enter a rule. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

3. (*Com.*) To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices *ruled* lower yesterday than the day before.

Rule'less, *a.* Destitute of rule; lawless. *Spenser.*

Rule'-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A stickler for rules; a slave of rules. [*R.*] *Hare.*

Rul'er (ro͞o'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules; one who exercises sway or authority; a governor.

And he made him *ruler* over all the land. *Gen.* xli. 43.
A prince and *ruler* of the land. *Shak.*

2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines. Cf. RULE, *n.*, 7 (*a*).

Parallel ruler. See under PARALLEL.

Rul'ing, *a.* **1.** Predominant; chief; reigning; controlling; as, a *ruling* passion; a *ruling* sovereign.

2. Used in marking or engraving lines; as, a *ruling* machine or pen.

Syn. — Predominant; chief; controlling; directing; guiding; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

Rul'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who rules; ruled lines.

2. (*Law*) A decision or rule of a judge or a court, especially an oral decision, as in excluding evidence.

Rul'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

Rul'li-chies (rŭl'lĭ-chĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. D. *rolletje* a little roll.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe. They are cut in slices and fried. [*Local, New York*]

Rul'y (ro͞o'lў), *a.* [From RULE.] Orderly; easily restrained; — opposed to *unruly*. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Rum (rŭm), *n.* [Probably shortened from Prov. E. *rumbullion* a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbadoes to an intoxicating liquor.] A kind of intoxicating liquor distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the boiled juice, or from treacle or molasses, or from the lees of former distillations. Also, sometimes used colloquially as a generic or a collective name for intoxicating liquor.

Rum bud, a grog blossom. [*Colloq.*] — **Rum shrub**, a drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime juice or lemon juice, with some flavoring extract.

Rum, *a.* [Formerly *rome*, a slang word for good; possibly of Gypsy origin; cf. Gypsy *rom* a husband, a gypsy.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd; as, a *rum* idea; a *rum* fellow. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Rum, *n.* A queer or odd person or thing; a country parson. [*Slang, Obs.*] *Swift.*

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *romblen*, akin to D. *rommelen*, G. *rumpeln*, Dan. *rumle;* cf. Icel. *rymja* to roar.] **1.** To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, the thunder *rumbles* at a distance.

In the mean while the skies 'gan *rumble* sore. *Surrey.*
The people cried and *rombled* up and down. *Chaucer.*

2. To murmur; to ripple.

To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft. *Spenser.*

Rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A noisy report; rumor. [*Obs.*]

Delighting ever in *rumble* that is new. *Chaucer.*

2. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder; a confused noise; as, the *rumble* of a railroad train.

Clamor and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter. *Tennyson.*
Merged in the *rumble* of awakening day. *H. James.*

3. A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage.

Kit, well wrapped, . . . was in the *rumble* behind. *Dickens.*

4. A rotating cask or box in which small articles are smoothed or polished by friction against each other.

Rum'ble, *v. t.* To cause to pass through a rumble, or shaking machine. See RUMBLE, *n.*, 4.

Rum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rumbles.

Rum'bling (-blĭng), *a.* & *n.* from RUMBLE, *v. i.*

Rum'bling-ly, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

Rum'bo (rŭm'bō), *n.* Grog. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Rum-bow'line (rŭm-bō'lĭn), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as ROMBOWLINE.

‖ **Ru'men** (ro͞o'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen, -inis*, the throat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The first stomach of ruminants; the paunch; the fardingbag. See *Illust.* below.

2. The cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mi-cin (ro͞o'mĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance found in the root of yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*) and identical with *chrysophanic acid.*

Ru'mi-nal (ro͞o'mĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *ruminalis.*] (*Zoöl.*) Ruminant; ruminating. [*R.*]

Ru'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *ruminans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *ruminant.* See RUMINATE.] (*Zoöl.*) Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; of or pertaining to the Ruminantia.

Ru'mi-nant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant animal; one of the Ruminantia.

‖ **Ru'mi-nan'ti-a** (-năn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Artiodactyla having four stomachs. This division includes the camels, deer, antelopes, goats, sheep, neat cattle, and allies.

Stomach of a Ruminant. *r* Paunch, or Rumen; *n* Reticulum; *m* Manyplies, Omasum, or Psalterium; *s* Rennet Stomach, or Abomasum; *p* Beginning of Intestine; *o* End of Esophagus; *o'* Esophageal Groove.

☞ The vegetable food, after the first mastication, enters the first stomach (*r*). It afterwards passes into the second (*n*), where it is moistened, and formed into pellets which the animal has the power of bringing back to the mouth to be chewed again, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach (*m*), whence it passes to the fourth (*s*), where it is finally digested.

Ru'mi-nant-ly (ro͞o'mĭ-nant-lў), *adv.* In a ruminant manner; by ruminating, or chewing the cud.

Ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUMINATING.] [L. *ruminatus*, p. p. of *ruminari, ruminare*, fr. *rumen, -inis*, throat, akin to *ructare* to belch, *erugere* to belch out, Gr. ἐρεύγεσθαι, AS. *roccettan.*] **1.** To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. "Cattle free to *ruminate.*" *Wordsworth.*

2. Fig.: To think again and again; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to reflect. *Cowper.*

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that *ruminates* on the felicity of heaven? *I. Taylor.*

Ru'mi-nate (ro͞o'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again.

2. Fig.: To meditate or ponder over; to muse on.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*
What I know
Is *ruminated*, plotted, and set down. *Shak.*

Ru'mi-nate (ro͞o'mĭ-nāt), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a hard
Ru'mi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } albumen penetrated by irregular channels filled with softer matter, as the nutmeg and the seeds of the North American papaw.

Ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruminatio:* cf. F. *rumination.*] **1.** The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud; the habit of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being disposed to ruminate or ponder; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of *rumination* sad. *Thomson.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The regurgitation of food from the stomach after it has been swallowed, — occasionally observed as a morbid phenomenon in man.

Ru'mi-na-tive (ro͞o'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation.

Ru'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ruminates or muses; a meditator.

Rum'kin (rŭm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. RUMMER, and see -KIN.] A popular or jocular name for a drinking vessel. [*Obs.*]

Rum'mage (-māj; 48), *n.* [For *roomage*, fr. *room;* hence originally, a making room, a packing away closely. See ROOM.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, the act of stowing cargo; the pulling and moving about of packages incident to close stowage; — formerly written *romage.* [*Obs.*]

2. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

He has made such a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole.*

Rummage sale, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends which have accumulated in a shop. *Simmonds.*

Rum'mage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUMMAGED (-mājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUMMAGING (-mā-jĭng).] **1.** (*Naut.*) To make room in, as a ship, for the cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., so as to permit close stowage; to stow closely; to pack; — formerly written *roomage*, and *romage.* [*Obs.*]

They might bring away a great deal more than they do, if they would take pain in the *romaging.* *Hakluyt.*

2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to examine, as a book, carefully, turning over leaf after leaf.

He . . . searcheth his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so *rummageth* all his closets and trunks. *Howell.*
What schoolboy of us has not *rummaged* his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account! *M. Arnold.*

Rum'mage, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck Lane. *Swift.*
[His house] was haunted with a jolly ghost, that . . .
. . . *rummaged* like a rat. *Tennyson.*

Rum'ma-ger (-mā-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rummages.

2. (*Naut.*) A person on shipboard whose business was to take charge of stowing the cargo; — formerly written *roomager*, and *romager.* [*Obs.*]

The master must provide a perfect mariner, called a *romager*, to range and bestow all merchandise. *Hakluyt.*

Rum'mer (-mẽr), *n.* [D. *roemer, romer*, akin to G. *römer*, Sw. *remmare;* perhaps properly, Roman.] A large and tall glass, or drinking cup. [*Obs.*] *J. Philips.*

Rum'my (-mў), *a.* Of or pertaining to rum; characteristic of rum; as, a *rummy* flavor.

Rum'my, *n.; pl.* RUMMIES (-mĭz). One who drinks rum; an habitually intemperate person. [*Low*]

Rum'my, *a.* [See RUM, *a.*] Strange; odd. [*Slang*]

Rum'ney (-nў), *n.* A sort of Spanish wine. [*Obs.*]

Ru'mor (ro͞o'mẽr), *n.* [F. *rumeur*, L. *rumor;* cf. *rumificare, rumitare*, to rumor, Skr. *ru* to cry.] [Written also *rumour.*] **1.** A flying or popular report; the common talk; hence, public fame; notoriety.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. *Luke* vii. 17.
Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

2. A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified.

Rumor next, and Chance,
And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled. *Milton.*

3. A prolonged, indistinct noise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ru'mor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUMORED (ro͞o'mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUMORING.] To report by rumor; to tell.

'T was *rumored*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

Ru'mor-er (-ẽr), *n.* A teller of news; especially, one who spreads false reports. *Shak.*

Ru'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rumoreux*, It. *rumoroso, romoroso.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a rumor; of the nature of rumors. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Famous; notorious. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

3. Murmuring. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Drayton.*

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* [OE. *rumpe;* akin to D. *romp* trunk, body, LG. *rump*, G. *rumpf*, Dan. *rumpe* rump, Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa* rump, tail.] **1.** The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttock or buttocks.

2. Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the aitchbone piece. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

3. Fig.: The hind or tail end; a fag-end; a remnant.

Rump Parliament, *or* **The Rump** (*Eng. Hist.*), the remnant of the Long Parliament after the expulsion by Cromwell in 1648 of those who opposed his purposes. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but twice revived for brief sessions, ending finally in 1659.

The *Rump* abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the *Rump*, and by this army of saints Cromwell governed. *Swift.*

— **Rump steak**, a beefsteak from the rump. *Goldsmith.*

Rump'er (rŭmp'ẽr), *n.* A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament. *I. Disraeli.*

Rump'-fed' (-fĕd'), *a.* A Shakespearean word of uncertain meaning. Perhaps "fattened in the rump, pampered." "The *rump-fed* ronyon." *Shak.*

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUMPLING (-plĭng).] [Cf. *rimple*, and D. *rimpelen* to wrinkle, *rompelig* rough, uneven, G. *rümpfen* to wrinkle, MHG. *rümphen*, OHG. *rimpfan*, Gr. ῥάμφος the crooked beak of birds of prey, ῥέμβεσθαι to roam.] To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple; as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat.

They would not give a dog's ear of their most *rumpled* and ragged Scotch paper for twenty of your fairest assignats. *Burke.*

Rum'ple, *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle. *Dryden.*

Rum'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Wrinkled; crumpled. *Pope.*

Rump'less (rŭmp'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a rump.

Rum'ply (rŭm'plў), *a.* Rumpled. *Carlyle.*

Rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Rum'sell'er (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells rum; one who deals in intoxicating liquors; especially, one who sells spirituous beverages at retail.

Run (rŭn), *v. i.* [*imp.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUNNING.] [OE. *rinnen, rennen* (imp. *ran*, p. p. *runnen, ronnen*), AS. *rinnan* to flow (imp. *ran*, p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan, irnan*, to run (imp. *orn, arn*, *earn*, p. p. *urnen*); akin to D. *runnen, rennen*, OS. & OHG. *rinnan*, G. *rinnen, rennen*, Icel. *renna, rinna*, Sw. *rinna,ränna*, Dan. *rinde, rende*, Goth. *rinnan*, and perh. to L. *oriri* to rise, Gr. ὀρνύναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *ṛ* (cf. ORIGIN), or perh. to L. *rivus* brook (cf. RIVAL). √11. Cf. EMBER, *a.*, RENNET.] **1.** To move, proceed, advance, pass, go, come, etc., swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of things animate or inanimate. Hence, to flow, glide, or roll onward, as a stream, a snake, a wagon, etc.; to move by quicker action than in walking, as a person, a horse, a dog. Specifically: —

2. Of voluntary or personal action: (*a*) To go swiftly; to pass at a swift pace; to hasten.

"Ha, ha, the fox!" and after him they *ran.* *Chaucer.*

(*b*) To flee, as from fear or danger.

As from a bear a man would *run* for life. *Shak.*

(*c*) To steal off; to depart secretly.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew. *Shak.*

(*d*) To contend in a race; hence, to enter into a contest; to become a candidate; as, to *run* for Congress.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run*, that ye may obtain. 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.

(*e*) To pass from one state or condition to another; to come into a certain condition; — often with *in* or *into;* as, to *run* into evil practices; to *run* in debt.

Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast, to rend my heart with grief and *run* distracted? *Addison.*

(*f*) To exert continuous activity; to proceed; as, to *run* through life; to *run* in a circle. (*g*) To pass or go quickly in thought or conversation; as, to *run* from one subject to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

(*h*) To discuss; to continue to think or speak about something; — with *on.* (*i*) To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with *on.*

(*j*) To creep, as serpents.

3. Of involuntary motion: (*a*) To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers *run* to the sea; sap *runs* up in the spring; her blood *ran* cold.

(*b*) To proceed along a surface; to extend; to spread.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Ex.* ix. 23.

(*c*) To become fluid; to melt; to fuse.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run.* *Addison.*
Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

(*d*) To turn, as a wheel; to revolve on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel *runs* swiftly round. (*e*) To travel; to make progress; to be moved by mechanical means; to go; as, the steamboat *runs* regularly to Albany; the train *runs* to Chicago. (*f*) To extend; to reach; as, the road *runs* from Philadelphia to New York; the memory of man *runneth* not to the contrary.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run,*
Each sire impressed, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

(*g*) To go back and forth from place to place; to ply; as, the stage *runs* between the hotel and the station.

(*h*) To make progress; to proceed; to pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

(*i*) To continue in operation; to be kept in action or motion; as, this engine *runs* night and day; the mill *runs* six days in the week.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

(*j*) To have a course or direction; as, a line *runs* east and west.

Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shak.*

(*k*) To be in form thus, as a combination of words.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, "Our sovereign lord the king." *Bp. Sanderson.*

(*l*) To be popularly known; to be generally received.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Sir W. Temple.*
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself. *Knolles.*

(*m*) To have growth or development; as, boys and girls *run* up rapidly.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves. *Mortimer.*

(*n*) To tend, as to an effect or consequence; to incline.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.*

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

(*o*) To spread and blend together; to unite; as, colors *run* in washing.

In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another. *I. Watts.*

(*p*) To have a legal course; to be attached; to continue in force, effect, or operation; to follow; to go in company; as, certain covenants *run* with the land.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Sir J. Child.*

(*q*) To continue without falling due; to hold good; as, a note has thirty days to *run*. (*r*) To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*. (*s*) To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months. (*t*) (*Naut.*) To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing closehauled; — said of vessels.

4. Specifically, of a horse: To move rapidly in a gait in which each leg acts in turn as a propeller and a supporter, and in which for an instant all the limbs are gathered in the air under the body.

Stillman (*The Horse in Motion*).

5. (*Athletics*) To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — so distinguished from *walking* in athletic competition.

As things run, according to the usual order, conditions, quality, etc.; on the average; without selection or specification. — **To let run** (*Naut.*), to allow to pass or move freely; to slacken or loosen. — **To run after,** to pursue or follow; to search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, *to run after* similes. *Locke.* — **To run away,** to flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance. — **To run away with.** (*a*) To convey away hurriedly; to accompany in escape or elopement. (*b*) To drag rapidly and with violence; as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage. — **To run down.** (*a*) To cease to work or operate on account of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. (*b*) To decline in condition; as, *to run down* in health. — **To run down a coast,** to sail along it. — **To run for an office,** to stand as a candidate for an office. — **To run in** *or* **into.** (*a*) To enter; to step in. (*b*) To come in collision with. — **To run in trust,** to run in debt; to get credit. [*Obs.*] — **To run in with.** (*a*) To close; to comply; to agree with. [*R.*] *T. Baker.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) To make toward; to near; to sail close to; as, *to run in with* the land. — **To run mad, To run mad after** *or* **on.** See under MAD. — **To run on.** (*a*) To be continued; as, their accounts had *run on* for a year or two without a settlement. (*b*) To talk incessantly. (*c*) To continue a course. (*d*) To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on. (*e*) (*Print.*) To be continued in the same lines, without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. — **To run out.** (*a*) To come to an end; to expire; as, the lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (*b*) To extend; to spread. "Insectile animals . . . *run* all *out* into legs." *Hammond.* (*c*) To expatiate; as, *to run out* into beautiful digressions. (*d*) To be wasted or exhausted; to become poor; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out*.

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

— **To run over.** (*a*) To overflow; as, a cup *runs over*, or the liquor *runs over*. (*b*) To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. (*c*) To ride or drive over; as, *to run over* a child. — **To run riot,** to go to excess. — **To run through.** (*a*) To go through hastily; as, *to run through* a book. (*b*) To spend wastefully; as, *to run through* an estate. — **To run to seed,** to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; figuratively and colloquially, to cease growing; to lose vital force as the body or mind. — **To run up,** to rise; to swell; to grow; to increase; as, accounts of goods credited *run up* very fast.

But these, having been untrimmed for many years, had *run up* into great bushes, or rather dwarf trees. *Sir W. Scott.*

— **To run with.** (*a*) To be drenched with, so that streams flow; as, the streets *ran with* blood. (*b*) To flow while charged with some foreign substance. "Its rivers *ran with* gold." *J. H. Newman.*

Run (rŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run (in the various senses of RUN, *v. i.*); as, to *run* a horse; to *run* a stage; to *run* a machine; to *run* a rope through a block.

2. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

To *run* the world back to its first original. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its "punctum salience." *Collier.*

3. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to *run* a sword into or through the body; to *run* a nail into the foot.

You *run* your head into the lion's mouth. *Sir W. Scott.*

Having *run* his fingers through his hair. *Dickens.*

4. To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts* xxvii. 41.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

5. To fuse; to shape; to mold; to cast; as, to *run* bullets, and the like.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To cause to be drawn; to mark out; to indicate; to determine; as, to *run* a line.

7. To cause to pass, or evade, official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods.

Heavy impositions . . . are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

8. To go through or accomplish by running; as, to *run* a race; to *run* a certain career.

9. To cause to stand as a candidate for office; to support for office; as, to *run* some one for Congress. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

10. To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to *run* the risk of losing one's life. See *To run the chances*, below. "He *runneth* two dangers." *Bacon.*

11. To put at hazard; to venture; to risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

12. To discharge; to emit; to give forth copiously; to be bathed with; as, the pipe or faucet *runs* hot water.

At the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell. *Shak.*

13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers *ran* blood.

14. To conduct; to manage; to carry on; as, to *run* a factory or a hotel. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

15. To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

16. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time.

17. To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river in order to spawn.

To run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — **To run down.** (*a*) (*Hunting*) To chase till the object pursued is captured or exhausted; as, *to run down* a stag. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To run against and sink, as a vessel. (*c*) To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. "Religion is *run down* by the license of these times." *Berkeley.* (*d*) To disparage; to traduce. *F. W. Newman.* — **To run hard.** (*a*) To press in competition; as, *to run* one *hard* in a race. (*b*) To urge or press importunately. (*c*) To banter severely. — **To run into the ground,** to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. [*Slang, U. S.*] — **To run off,** to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal from a furnace. — **To run on** (*Print.*), to carry on or continue, as the type for a new sentence, without making a break or commencing a new paragraph. — **To run out.** (*a*) To thrust or push out; to extend. (*b*) To waste; to exhaust; as, *to run out* an estate. (*c*) (*Baseball*) To put out while running between two bases. — **To run the chances,** *or* **one's chances,** to encounter all the risks of a certain course. — **To run through,** to transfix; to pierce, as with a sword. "[He] was *run through* the body by the man who had asked his advice." *Addison.* — **To run up.** (*a*) To thrust up, as anything long and slender. (*b*) To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. (*c*) To erect hastily, as a building.

Run (rŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of running; as, a long *run*; a good *run*; a quick *run*; to go on the *run*.

2. A small stream; a brook; a creek.

3. That which runs or flows in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a *run* of must in wine making; the first *run* of sap in a maple orchard.

4. A course; a series; that which continues in a certain course or series; as, a *run* of good or bad luck.

They who made their arrangements in the first *run* of misadventure . . . put a seal on their calamities. *Burke.*

5. State of being current; currency; popularity.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run*, or long continuance, if not diversified with humor. *Addison.*

6. Continued repetition on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a *run* of a hundred successive nights.

A canting, mawkish play . . . had an immense *run*. *Macaulay.*

7. A continuing urgent demand; especially, a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

8. A range or extent of ground for feeding stock; as, a sheep *run*. *Howitt.*

9. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The aftermost part of a vessel's hull where it narrows toward the stern, under the quarter. (*b*) The distance sailed by a ship; as, a good *run*; a *run* of fifty miles. (*c*) A voyage; as, a *run* to China.

10. A pleasure excursion; a trip. [*Colloq.*]

I think of giving her a *run* in London. *Dickens.*

11. (*Mining*) The horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried, either by license of the proprietor of a mine or by the nature of the formation; also, the direction which a vein of ore or other substance takes.

12. (*Mus.*) A roulade, or series of running tones.

13. (*Mil.*) The greatest degree of swiftness in marching. It is executed upon the same principles as the double-quick, but with greater speed.

14. The act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river for the purpose of spawning.

15. In baseball, a complete circuit of the bases made by a player, which enables him to score one; in cricket, a passing from one wicket to the other, by which one point is scored; as, a player made three *runs*; the side went out with two hundred *runs*.

The "*runs*" are made from wicket to wicket, the batsmen interchanging ends at each *run*. *R. A. Proctor.*

16. A pair or set of millstones.

At the long run, *now*, *commonly*, **In the long run,** in or during the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the end; finally.

[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run*. *J. H. Newman.*

— **Home run.** (*a*) A running or returning toward home, or to the point from which the start was made. Cf. *Home stretch.* (*b*) (*Baseball*) See under HOME. — **The run,** *or* **The common run,** etc., ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary current, course, or kind.

I saw nothing else that is superior to *the common run* of parks. *Walpole.*

Burns never dreamed of looking down on others as beneath him, merely because he was conscious of his own vast superiority to *the common run* of men. *Prof. Wilson.*

His whole appearance was something out of *the common run*. *W. Irving.*

— **To let go by the run** (*Naut.*), to loosen and let run freely, as lines; to let fall without restraint, as a sail.

Run, *a.* **1.** Melted, or made from molten material; cast in a mold; as, *run* butter; *run* iron or lead.

2. Smuggled; as, *run* goods. [*Colloq.*]

Miss Edgeworth.

Run steel, malleable iron castings. See under MALLEABLE. *Raymond.*

Run'a-gate (rŭn'ä-gāt), *n.* [F. *renégat*, Prov. *renegat*, LL. *renegatus*; confused with E. *run* and *gate* a way. See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade. See RENEGADE. *Bunyan.*

Wretched *runagates* from the jail. *De Quincey.*

Who has not been a *runagate* from duty? *Hare.*

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ä-wā'), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flees from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; a fugitive.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*

2. The act of running away, esp. of a horse or team; as, there was a *runaway* yesterday.

Run'a-way', *a.* **1.** Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, *runaway* soldiers; a *runaway* horse.

2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage.

Run-ca'tion (rŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *runcatio*, fr. *runcare* to weed out.] A weeding. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Runch (rŭnch), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wild radish. *Dr. Prior.*

Run'ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] (*Bot.*) Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion.

Runcinate Leaf.

Run'del (rŭn'dĕl), *n.* [Cf. RINDLE.] A moat with water in it; also, a small stream; a runlet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Run'del, *n.* [Cf. RUNDLE.] A circle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* [E. *round*. Cf. RONDLE.] **1.** A round; a step of a ladder; a rung. *Duppa.*

2. A ball. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel, or the drum of a capstan. "An axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it." *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. (*Mach.*) One of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rund'let (rŭnd'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *rondele* a little tun, fr. *rond* round. See ROUND, and cf. ROUNDLET, RUNLET.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons, but it usually holds about 14½ gallons. [Written also *runlet*.]

Rune (rūn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Icel. *rūn*, OHG. & Goth. *rūna* a secret, secret colloquy, G. & Dan. *rune* rune, and probably to Gr. ἐρευνᾶν to search for. Cf. ROUN to whisper.] **1.** A letter, or character, belonging to the written language of the ancient Norsemen, or Scandinavians; in a wider sense, applied to the letters of the ancient nations of Northern Europe in general.

☞ The Norsemen had a peculiar alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters, or characters, called *runes*, the origin of which is lost in the remotest antiquity. The signification of the word *rune* (mystery) seems to allude to the fact that originally only a few were acquainted with the use of these marks, and that they were mostly applied to secret tricks, witchcrafts, and enchantments. But the runes were also used in communication by writing.

2. *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

Runes were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword. *Longfellow.*

Rune stone, a stone bearing a runic inscription.

Ru'ner (rū'nẽr), *n.* A bard, or learned man, among the ancient Goths. *Sir W. Temple.*

Rung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of RING.

Rung, *n.* [OE. *ronge*, AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole; akin to G. *runge* a short, thick piece of iron or wood, OD. *ronghe* a prop, support, Icel. *röng* a rib in a ship, Goth. *hrugga* a staff.] **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) A floor timber in a ship.

2. One of the rounds of a ladder.

3. One of the stakes of a cart; a spar; a heavy staff.

4. (*Mach.*) One of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rung'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) The upper end of a floor timber in a ship.

Ru'nic (rū'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rune, to runes, or to the Norsemen; as, *runic* verses; *runic* letters; *runic* names; *runic* rhyme.

Runic staff. See *Clog almanac*, under CLOG. — **Runic wand,** a willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to have been used by the heathen tribes of Northern Europe in magical ceremonies.

Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* [*Run* + *-let.*] A little run or stream; a streamlet; a brook.

To trace out to its marshy source every *runlet* that has cast in its tiny pitcherful with the rest. *Lowell.*

Run'let, *n.* Same as RUNDLET. "A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of canary." *Sir W. Scott.*

Run'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [From RUN. Cf. RINDLE.] A rivulet or small brook.

Bubbling *runnels* joined the sound. *Collins.*

By the very sides of the way . . . there are slow *runnels*, in which one can see the minnows swimming. *Masson.*

Run'ner (rŭn'nẽr), *n.* [From RUN.] **1.** One who, or that which, runs; a racer.

2. A detective. [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens.*

3. A messenger. *Swift.*

4. A smuggler. [*Colloq.*] *R. North.*

5. One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, shop, etc. [*Cant, U. S.*]

6. (*Bot.*) A slender trailing branch which takes root at the joints or end and there forms new plants, as in the strawberry and the common cinquefoil.

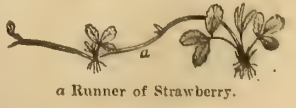

a Runner of Strawberry.

7. The rotating stone of a set of millstones.

8. (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block and used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle. *Totten.*

9. One of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the part or blade of a skate which slides on the ice.

10. (*Founding*) (*a*) A horizontal channel in a mold, through which the metal flows to the cavity formed by the pattern; also, the waste metal left in such a channel. (*b*) A trough or channel for leading molten metal from a furnace to a ladle, mold, or pig bed.

11. The movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached.

12. (*Zoöl.*) A food fish (*Elagatis pinnulatus*) of Florida and the West Indies; — called also *skipjack*, *shoemaker*, and *yellowtail*. The name alludes to its rapid successive leaps from the water.

13. (*Zoöl.*) Any cursorial bird.

14. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing a surface of stone. (*b*) A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for polishing or grinding.

Run'net (rŭn'nĕt), *n.* See RENNET.

Run'ning (-nĭng), *a.* **1.** Moving or advancing by running. Specifically, of a horse: (*a*) Having a running gait; not a trotter or pacer. (*b*) Trained and kept for running races; as, a *running* horse. *Law.*

2. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention; — said of periods of time; as, to be away two days *running;* to sow land two years *running.*

3. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running* hand.

4. Continuous; keeping along step by step; as, he stated the facts with a *running* explanation. "A *running* conquest." *Milton.*

What are art and science if not a *running* commentary on Nature? *Hare.*

5. (*Bot.*) Extending by a slender climbing or trailing stem; as, a *running* vine.

6. (*Med.*) Discharging pus; as, a *running* sore.

Running block (*Mech.*), a block in an arrangement of pulleys which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised or lowered. — **Running board**, a narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. — **Running bowsprit.** (*Naut.*) Same as *Reefing bowsprit.* — **Running days** (*Com.*), the consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party, including Sundays and not limited to the working days. *Simmonds.* — **Running fight**, fighting between pursuers and pursued. — **Running fire**, a constant fire of musketry or cannon. — **Running gear**, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework. — **Running hand**, a style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — distinguished from *round hand.* — **Running part** (*Naut.*), that part of a rope that is hauled upon, in distinction from the *standing part.* — **Running rigging** (*Naut.*), that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc.; — in distinction from *standing rigging.* — **Running title** (*Print.*), the title of a book or chapter continued from page to page on the upper margin.

Run'ning, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or of that which, runs; as, the *running* was slow.

2. That which runs or flows; the quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first *running* of a still.

3. The discharge from an ulcer or other sore.

At long running, in the long run. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Run'ning-ly, *adv.* In a running manner.

Run'nion (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* See RONION.

Ru-nol'o-gy (rụ-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Rune* + *-logy.*] The science of runes. — **Ru-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Run'round' (rŭn'round'), *n.* A felon or whitlow. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Written also *rant.*] [Scot. *runt* an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. D. *rund* a bullock, an ox or cow, G. *rind.* Cf. ROTHER, *a.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any animal which is unusually small, as compared with others of its kind; — applied particularly to domestic animals.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of domestic pigeon, related to the barb and carrier.

3. A dwarf; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously.

Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. The dead stump of a tree; also, the stem of a plant. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Neither young poles nor old *runts* are durable. *Holland.*

Runt'y (-ў), *a.* Like a runt; diminutive; mean.

Run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream.

2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds.

Ru-pee' (rụ-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] A silver coin, and money of account, in the East Indies.

☞ The valuation of the rupee of sixteen annas, the standard coin of India, by the United States Treasury department, varies from time to time with the price of silver. In 1889 it was rated at about thirty-two cents.

Ru'pel-la-ry (rụ'pĕl-lă-rў), *a.* [From L. *rupes* a rock.] Rocky. [*Obs.*] "This *rupellary* nidary." *Evelyn.*

Ru'pert's drop' (rụ'pĕrts drŏp'). A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water. It is remarkable for bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince *Rupert*, nephew of Charles I., by whom they were first brought to England. Called also *Rupert's ball*, and *glass tear.*

‖ **Ru'pi-a** (rụ'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. G. ῥύπος filth, dirt.] (*Med.*) An eruption upon the skin, consisting of vesicles with inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming a blackish crust.

Ru'pi-al (rụ'pĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to rupia.

‖ **Ru-pic'o-la** (rụ-pĭk'ŏ-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of beautiful South American passerine birds, including the cock of the rock.

☞ The species are remarkable for having an elevated fan-shaped crest of feathers on the head, and for the beautiful color of their plumage, which is mostly some delicate shade of yellow or orange.

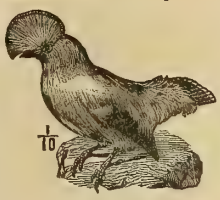

Rupicola (*Rupicola aurantia*), Cock of the Rock.

Ru-pic'o-line (rụ-pĭk'ŏ-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Rock-inhabiting.

Rup'tion (rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruptio*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A breaking or bursting open; breach; rupture. "By *ruption* or apertion." *Wiseman.*

Rup'tu-a-ry (rŭp'tū-ă-rў; 135), *n.* [Cf. ROTURIER.] One not of noble blood; a plebeian; a roturier. [*R.*]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix.*

Rup'ture (rŭp'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum* to break: cf. F. *rupture.* See REAVE, and cf. ROUT a defeat.] **1.** The act of breaking apart, or separating; the state of being broken asunder; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber; the *rupture* of a lutestring. *Arbuthnot.*

Hatch from the egg, that soon,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. Breach of peace or concord between individuals; open hostility or war between nations; interruption of friendly relations; as, the parties came to a *rupture.*

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a *rupture* with his family. *E. Everett.*

3. (*Med.*) Hernia. See HERNIA.

4. A bursting open, as of a steam boiler, in a less sudden manner than by explosion. See EXPLOSION.

Modulus of rupture. (*Engin.*) See under MODULUS.

Syn. — Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution. See FRACTURE.

Rup'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUPTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUPTURING.] **1.** To part by violence; to break; to burst; as, to *rupture* a blood vessel.

2. To produce a hernia in.

Rup'ture, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rup'tured (-tūrd; 135), *a.* (*Med.*) Having a rupture, or hernia.

Rup'ture-wort' (-tūr-wûrt'; 135), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as BURSTWORT. (*b*) A West Indian plant (*Alternanthera polygonoides*) somewhat resembling burstwort.

Ru'ral (rụ'*r*al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country. Cf. ROOM space, RUSTIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in the country; suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect.

Here is a *rural* fellow; . . .
He brings you figs. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy.

Rural dean. (*Eccl.*) See under DEAN. — **Rural deanery** (*Eccl.*), the state, office, or residence, of a rural dean.

Syn. — Rustic. — RURAL, RUSTIC. *Rural* refers to the country itself; as, *rural* scenes, prospects, delights, etc. *Rustic* refers to the character, condition, taste, etc., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude; as, *rustic* manners; a *rustic* dress; a *rustic* bridge; rustic architecture, etc.

We turn
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*
Lay bashfulness, that *rustic* virtue, by;
To manly confidence thy thoughts apply. *Dryden.*

‖ **Ru-ra'les** (rụ-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The gossamer-winged butterflies; a family of small butterflies, including the hairstreaks, violets, and theclas.

Ru'ral-ism (rụ'*r*al-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

2. A rural idiom or expression.

Ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life. *Coventry.*

Ru-ral'i-ty (rụ-răl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *ruralitas.*] **1.** The quality or state of being rural.

2. A rural place. "Leafy *ruralities.*" *Carlyle.*

Ru'ral-ize (rụ'*r*al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RURALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RURALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.

Ru'ral-ize, *v. i.* To become rural; to go into the country; to rusticate.

Ru'ral-ly, *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country.

Ru'ral-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rural.

Rū-rĭc'o-list (rụ-rĭk'ŏ-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *colere* to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ru'ri-dec'a-nal (rụ'rĭ-dĕk'ă-n*a*l), *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *decanus* the chief of ten. See DEAN.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean; as, a *ruridecanal* district; the *ruridecanal* intellect. [*R.*]

Ru-rig'e-nous (rụ-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rurigena*; *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth, pass., to be born.] Born in the country. [*Obs.*]

Ruse (rụz), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *reüser*, *rehuser*, to turn aside, to shuffle, retreat, fr. L. *recusare* to refuse; pref. *re-* again + *causa* cause. See CAUSE, and cf. RECUSANT.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

‖ **Ruse de guerre** (rụz' de gâr') [F.], a stratagem of war.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* [OE. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*, AS. *risce*, akin to LG. *rusk*, *risch*, D. & G. *rusch*; all probably fr. L. *ruscum* butcher's broom; akin to Goth. *raus* reed, G. *rohr.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to many aquatic or marsh-growing endogenous plants with soft, slender stems, as the species of *Juncus* and *Scirpus.*

☞ Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rushlights.

2. The merest trifle; a straw.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush.* *Arbuthnot.*

Bog rush. See under BOG. — **Club rush**, any rush of the genus *Scirpus.* — **Flowering rush.** See under FLOWERING. — **Nut rush.** (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Scleria*, rushlike plants with hard nutlike fruits. (*b*) A name for several species of *Cyperus* having tuberous roots. — **Rush broom**, an Australian leguminous plant (*Viminaria denudata*), having long, slender branches. Also, the Spanish broom. See under SPANISH. — **Rush candle.** See under CANDLE. — **Rush grass**, any grass of the genus *Vilfa*, grasses with wiry stems and one-flowered spikelets. — **Rush toad** (*Zoöl.*), the natterjack. — **Scouring rush.** (*Bot.*) Same as *Dutch rush*, under DUTCH. — **Spike rush**, any rushlike plant of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense spikes. — **Sweet rush**, a sweet-scented grass of Arabia, etc. (*Andropogon schœnanthus*), used in Oriental medical practice. — **Wood rush**, any plant of the genus *Luzula*, which differs in some technical characters from *Juncus.*

Rush (rŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUSHED (rŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUSHING.] [OE. *ruschen*; cf. AS. *hryscan* to make a noise, D. *ruischen* to rustle, G. *rauschen*, MHG. *rūschen* to rush, to rustle, LG. *rusken*, OSw. *ruska*, Icel. & Sw. *ruska* to shake, Dan. *ruske* to shake, and E. *rouse.*] **1.** To move forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity or haste; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice.

Like to an entered tide, they all *rush* by. *Shak.*

2. To enter into something with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation.

They . . . never think it to be a part of religion to *rush* into the office of princes and ministers. *Sprat.*

Rush, *v. t.* **1.** To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry forward.

2. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) without an error. [*College Cant, U. S.*]

Rush, *n.* **1.** A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and, with a violent *rush*, severed him from the duke. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Great activity with pressure; as, a *rush* of business. [*Colloq.*]

3. A perfect recitation. [*College Cant, U. S.*]

4. (*Football*) (*a*) A rusher; as, the center *rush*, whose place is in the center of the rush line; the end *rush.* (*b*) The act of running with the ball.

Bunt rush (*Football*), a combined rush by main strength. — **Rush line** (*Football*), the line composed of rushers.

Rush'-bear'ing (-bâr'ĭng), *n.* A kind of rural festival held at the dedication of a church, when the parishioners brought rushes to strew the church. [*Eng.*] *Nares.*

Rush'buc'kler (-bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A bullying and violent person; a braggart; a swashbuckler. [*Obs.*]

That flock of stout, bragging *rushbucklers.* *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Rushed (rŭsht), *a.* Abounding or covered with rushes.

Rush'er (rŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who rushes. *Whitlock.*

Rush'er, *n.* One who strewed rushes on the floor at dances. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rush'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From RUSHY.] The quality or state of abounding with rushes.

Rush'ing-ly, *adv.* In a rushing manner.

Rush'light' (-līt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

Rush'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

Rush'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with rushes.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare. *Goldsmith.*

Ru'sine (rụ'sĭn), *a.* [NL. *rusa*, the name of the genus, Malay *rūsa* deer.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus *Rusa*, which includes the sambur deer (*Rusa Aristotelis*) of India.

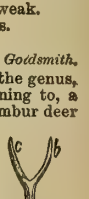

Rusine Antler.
a Brow Tyne;
b Tres-tyne;
c Royal Tyne.

Rusine antler (*Zoöl.*), an antler with the brow tyne simple, and the beam forked at the tip.

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca* properly meaning, a screw, spiral.] **1.** A kind of light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often toasted or crisped in an oven; or, a kind of sweetened biscuit.

2. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for stores. *Smart.*

3. Bread or cake which has been made brown and crisp, and afterwards grated, or pulverized in a mortar.

Rus'ma (rŭz'mă), *n.* [Corrupt. from Turk. *khyryzma* a paste used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. χρῖσμα an unguent: cf. F. *rusma.*] A depilatory made of orpiment and quicklime, and used by the Turks. See RHUSMA.

Russ (rŭs *or* rụs), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A Russian, or the Russians. [*Rare*, except in poetry.]

2. The language of the Russians.

Russ, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russians.

Rus'set (rŭs'sĕt), *a.* [F. *rousset*, dim. of *roux* red, L. *russus* (for *rudtus*, *rudhtus*), akin to E. *red.* See RED, and cf. ROUSSETTE.] **1.** Of a reddish brown color, or (by some called) a red gray; of the color composed of blue, red, and yellow in equal strength, but unequal proportions, namely, two parts of red to one each of blue and yellow; also, of a yellowish brown color.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*
Our summer such a *russet* livery wears. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Rus'set, *n.* **1.** A russet color; a pigment of a russet color.

2. Cloth or clothing of a russet color.

3. A country dress; — so called because often of a russet color. *Dryden.*

4. An apple, or a pear, of a russet color; as, the *English russet*, and the *Roxbury russet.*

Rus'set-ing, *n.* See RUSSET, *n.*, 2 and 4.

Rus'set-y (-ў), *a.* Of a russet color; russet.

Rus'sia (rŭsh'ă *or* rụ'shă), *n.* A country of Europe and Asia.

Russia iron, a kind of sheet iron made in Russia, having a lustrous blue-black surface. — **Russia leather**, a soft kind of leather, made originally in Russia but now

elsewhere, having a peculiar odor from being impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark. It is much used in bookbinding, on account of its not being subject to mold, and being proof against insects. — **Russia matting**, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden (*Tilia Europæa*).

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn *or* rụ'shăn ; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Russia ; the language of Russia.

Russian bath. See under BATH.

Rus'sian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians ; as, to *Russianize* the Poles.

Rus'si-fi-ca'tion (rŭs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Russia* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] The act or process of Russifying, or the state of being Russified.

Rus'si-fy (rŭs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *russifier*. See -FY.] To Russianize ; as, to *Russify* conquered tribes.

Rus'so-phile (rŭs'sō-fīl), } *n.* [*Russia* + Gr.
Rus-soph'i-list (rŭs-sŏf'ĭ-lĭst), } φιλεῖν to love : cf. F. *russophile*.] One who, not being a Russian, favors Russian policy and aggrandizement. — **Rus-soph'i-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Chiefly newspaper words.]

Rus'so-phobe (rŭs'sō-fōb), } *n.* [*Russia* + Gr.
Rus-soph'o-bist (-sŏf'ō-bĭst), } φοβεῖν to fear.] One who dreads Russia or Russian influence. [Words sometimes found in the newspapers.]

Rus'so-pho'bi-a (rŭs'sō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Morbid dread of Russia or of Russian influence.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust ;* akin to D. *roest*, G. & Sw. *rost*, Icel. *ryð ;* — named from its color, and akin to E. *red*. √113. See RED.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The reddish yellow coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air, consisting of ferric oxide or hydroxide ; hence, by extension, any metallic film of corrosion.

2. (*Bot.*) A minute mold or fungus forming reddish or rusty spots on the leaves and stems of cereal and other grasses (*Trichobasis Rubigo-vera*), now usually believed to be a form or condition of the corn mildew (*Puccinia graminis*). As rust, it has solitary reddish spores ; as corn mildew, the spores are double and blackish.

☞ *Rust* is also applied to many other minute fungi which infest vegetation, such as the species of *Ustilago*, *Uredo*, and *Lecythea*.

3. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects. Specifically : (*a*) A composition used in making a rust joint. See *Rust joint*, below. (*b*) Foul matter arising from degeneration ; as, *rust* on salted meat. (*c*) Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

Sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures. *Eikon Basilike.*

☞ *Rust* is used in the formation of compounds of obvious meaning ; as, *rust*-colored, *rust*-consumed, *rust*-eaten, and the like.

Rust joint, a joint made between surfaces of iron by filling the space between them with a wet mixture of cast-iron borings, sal ammoniac, and sulphur, which by oxidation becomes hard, and impervious to steam, water, etc. — **Rust mite** (*Zoöl.*), a minute mite (*Phytoptus oleivorus*) which, by puncturing the rind, causes the rust-colored patches on oranges.

Rust Mite. *a* Dorsal View; *b* Side View. Much enlarged.

Rust, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTED ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTING.] [AS. *rustian*.]

1. To contract rust ; to be or become oxidized.

If gold *ruste*, what shall iron do ? *Chaucer.*
Our armors now may *rust*. *Dryden.*

2. To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust ; also, to acquire a rusty appearance, as plants.

3. Fig. : To degenerate in idleness ; to become dull or impaired by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt ? never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece ? *Dryden.*

Rust, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust ; to corrode with rust ; to affect with rust of any kind.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. Fig. : To impair by time and inactivity. *Johnson.*

Rust'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of rust ; resembling rust ; causing rust ; rusty. "*Rustful* sloth." *Quarles.*

Rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country ; cf. F. *rustique*. See RURAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country ; rural ; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. "*Rustic* lays." *Milton.*

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* morelist to die. *Gray.*
She had a *rustic*, woodland air. *Wordsworth.*

2. Rude ; awkward ; rough ; unpolished ; as, *rustic* manners. "A *rustic* muse." *Spenser.*

3. Coarse ; plain ; simple ; as, a *rustic* entertainment ; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple ; artless ; unadorned ; unaffected. *Pope.*

Rustic moth (*Zoöl.*), any moth belonging to *Agrotis* and allied genera. Their larvæ are called *cutworms*. See CUTWORM. — **Rustic work.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) Cut stone facing which has the joints worked with grooves or channels, the face of each block projecting beyond the joint, so that the joints are very conspicuous. (*b*) (*Arch.* & *Woodwork*) Summer houses, or furniture for summer houses, etc., made of rough limbs of trees fancifully arranged.

Syn. — Rural ; rude ; unpolished ; inelegant ; untaught ; awkward ; rough ; coarse ; plain ; unadorned ; simple ; artless ; honest. See RURAL.

Rus'tic, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, especially one who is rude, coarse, or dull ; a clown.

Hence to your fields, you *rustics !* hence, away. *Pope.*

2. A rural person having a natural simplicity of character or manners ; an artless, unaffected person. [*Poetic*]

Rus'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Rustic. "*Rustical* society." *Thackeray.* — **Rus'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Rus'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Rus'ti-cate (rŭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTICATED (-kā'tĕd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTICATING.] [L. *rusticatus*, p. p. of *rusticari* to rusticate. See RUSTIC.] To go into or reside in the country ; to ruralize. *Pope.*

Rus'ti-cate, *v. t.* To require or compel to reside in the country ; to banish or send away temporarily ; to impose rustication on.

The town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment. *Idler.*

Rus'ti-ca'ted (rŭs'tĭ-kā'tĕd), *a.* (*Arch.*) Resembling rustic work. See *Rustic work* (*a*), under RUSTIC.

Rus'ti-ca'tion (rŭs'tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rusticatio*.] **1.** The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated ; specifically, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution for a time.

2. (*Arch.*) Rustic work.

Rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *rusticitas :* cf. F. *rusticité*.] The quality or state of being rustic ; rustic manners ; rudeness ; simplicity ; artlessness.

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral can not be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect. *Addison.*
The Saxons were refined from their *rusticity*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rus'tic-ly (rŭs'tĭk-lȳ), *adv.* In a rustic manner ; rustically. *Chapman.*

Rust'i-ly (rŭst'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rust'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rusty.

Rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTLED (-'ld) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTLING (-lĭng).] [AS. *hristlan* to rustle ; or cf. Sw. *rusta* to stir, make a riot, or E. *rush*, v.]

1. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of silk cloth or dry leaves.

He is coming ; I hear his straw *rustle*. *Shak.*
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shak.*

2. To stir about energetically ; to strive to succeed ; to bustle about. [*Slang, Western U. S.*]

Rus'tle, *v. t.* To cause to rustle ; as, the wind *rustles* the leaves.

Rus'tle, *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, or the like ; a rustling.

When the noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention, and suspend all perception of the course of time. *Idler.*

Rus'tler (rŭs'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rustles.

2. A bovine animal that can care for itself in any circumstances ; also, an alert, energetic, driving person. [*Slang, Western U. S.*]

Rust'less (rŭst'lĕs), *a.* Free from rust.

Rust'y (rŭst'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *rustig.*] [*Compar.* RUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; *superl.* RUSTIEST.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust ; as, a *rusty* knife or sword ; *rusty* wheat.

2. Impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect.

[Hector,] in this dull and long-continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*

3. Discolored and rancid ; reasty ; as, *rusty* bacon.

4. Surly ; morose ; crusty ; sullen. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "*Rusty* words." *Piers Plowman.*

5. Rust-colored ; dark. "*Rusty* blood." *Spenser.*

6. Discolored ; stained ; not cleanly kept ; filthy.

The *rusty* little schooners that bring firewood from the British provinces. *Hawthorne.*

7. (*Bot.*) Resembling, or covered with a substance resembling, rust ; affected with rust ; rubiginous.

Rut (rŭt), *n.* [F. *rut*, OF. *ruit*, L. *rugitus* a roaring, fr. *rugire* to roar ; — so called from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Sexual desire or œstrus of deer, cattle, and various other mammals ; heat ; also, the period during which the œstrus exists.

2. Roaring, as of waves breaking upon the shore ; rote. See ROTE.

Rut, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUTTED ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUTTING.] To have a strong sexual impulse at the reproductive period ; — said of deer, cattle, etc.

Rut, *v. t.* To cover in copulation. *Dryden.*

Rut, *n.* [Variant of *route*.] A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything ; a groove in which anything runs. Also used figuratively.

Rut, *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in ; — chiefly used as a past participle or a participial adj. ; as, a *rutted* road.

Ru'ta-ba'ga (rụ'tȧ-bā'gȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of turnip commonly with a large and long or ovoid yellowish root ; a Swedish turnip. See TURNIP.

Ru-ta'ceous (rụ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rutaceus*, from *ruta* rue. See RUE the plant.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to plants of a natural order (*Rutaceæ*) of which the rue is the type, and which includes also the orange, lemon, dittany, and buchu.

Ru'tate (rụ'tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of rutic acid.

Ruth (rụth), *n.* [From RUE, *v.* : cf. Icel. *hryggð*, *hrygð*.] **1.** Sorrow for the misery of another ; pity ; tenderness. [*Poetic*] "They weep for *ruth*." *Chaucer.* "Have *ruth* of the poor." *Piers Plowman.*

To stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood, and for her tender youth. *Spenser.*

2. That which causes pity or compassion ; misery ; distress ; a pitiful sight. [*Obs.*]

It had been hard this *ruth* for to see. *Chaucer.*
With wretched miseries and woeful *ruth*. *Spenser.*

Ru-then'ic (rụ-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, ruthenium ; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *ruthenious* compounds.

Ru-the'ni-ous (rụ-thē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, ruthenium ; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a lower valence as contrasted with *ruthenic* compounds.

Ru-the'ni-um (rụ-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named from the *Ruthenians*, a Little Russian people, as coming from Russia, the metal having been found in the Ural mountains.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the light platinum group, found associated with platinum ores, and isolated as a hard, brittle steel-gray metal which is very infusible. Symbol Ru. Atomic weight 103.5. Specific gravity 12.26. See *Platinum metals*, under PLATINUM.

Ruth'ful (rụth'fụl), *a.* Full of ruth ; as : (*a*) Pitiful ; tender. (*b*) Full of sorrow ; woeful. (*c*) Causing sorrow. *Shak.* — **Ruth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth ; cruel ; pitiless.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

— **Ruth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Ruth'less-ness**, *n.*

Ru'tic (rụ'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. RUTACEOUS.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, rue (*Ruta*) ; as, *rutic* acid, now commonly called *capric acid*.

Ru'ti-lant (-tĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *rutilans*, p. pr. of *rutilare* to have a reddish glow, fr. *rutilus* red : cf. F. *rutilant*.] Having a reddish glow ; shining.

Parchments . . . colored with this *rutilant* mixture. *Evelyn.*

Ru'ti-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *rutilare*, *rutilatum*.] To shine ; to emit rays of light. [*Obs.*] *Ure.*

Ru'tile (rụ'tĭl), *n.* [L. *rutilus* red, inclining to golden yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually of a reddish brown color, and brilliant metallic adamantine luster, occurring in tetragonal crystals. In composition it is titanium dioxide, like octahedrite and brookite.

Ru-til'i-an (rụ-tĭl'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of lamellicorn beetles belonging to *Rutila* and allied genera, as the spotted grapevine beetle (*Pelidnota punctata*).

Rutilian (*Pelidnota punctata*). Nat. size.

Ru'tin (rụ'tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside resembling, but distinct from, quercitrin. Rutin is found in the leaves of the rue (*Ruta graveolens*) and other plants, and obtained as a bitter yellow crystalline substance which yields quercitin on decomposition.

Rut'ter (rŭt'tẽr), *n.* [D. *ruiter* a rider. Cf. RUTTIER.] A horseman or trooper. [*Obs.*]

Such a regiment of *rutters*
Never defied men braver. [illegible]

Rut'ter, *n.* [From RUT.] That which ruts.

Rut'ter-kin (-kĭn), *n.* An old crafty fox or beguiler, — a word of contempt. [*Obs.*]

Rut'ti-er (rŭt'tĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *routier*, fr. *route* a road. See ROUTE.] A chart of a course, esp. at sea. [*Obs.*]

Rut'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut ; lustful ; libidinous ; salacious. *Shak.* — **Rut'tish-ness**, *n.*

Rut'tle, *n.* A rattling sound in the throat arising from difficulty of breathing ; a rattle. [*Obs.*]

Rut'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Ruttish ; lustful.

Rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts ; as, a *rutty* road.

Rut'ty, *a.* [See ROOT.] Rooty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ru'ty-lene (rụ'tĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, of the acetylene series. It is produced artificially.

Ry'al (rī'ȧl *or* rē-ȧl'), *a.* Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ry'al (rī'ȧl), *n.* See RIAL, an old English coin.

Ry'der (rī'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A clause added to a document ; a rider. See RIDER. [*Obs.*]

2. [D. *rijder*, properly, a rider.] A gold coin of Zealand [Netherlands] equal to 14 florins, about $5.60.

Rye (rī), *n.* [OE. *rie*, *reie*, AS. *ryge ;* akin to Icel. *rugr*, Sw. *råg*, Dan. *rug*, D. *rogge*, OHG. *rocco*, *roggo*, G. *roggen*, Lith. *rugei*, Russ. *roje*, and perh. to Gr. ὄρυζα rice. Cf. RICE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A grain yielded by a hardy cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), closely allied to wheat ; also, the plant itself. Rye constitutes a large portion of the breadstuff used by man.

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Rye grass, Italian rye grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. See also RAY GRASS, and DARNEL. — **Wild rye** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Elymus*, tall grasses with much the appearance of rye.

Rynd (rīnd *or* rĭnd), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.

Ry'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat*, the same word as *ra'iyah*, a subject, tenant, peasant. See RAYAH.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. [*India*]

The Indian *ryot* and the Egyptian fellah work for less pay than any other laborers in the world. *The Nation.*

Ry-poph'a-gous (rī-pŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥύπος filth + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating, or subsisting on, filth.

Rys (rĭs *or* rīs), *n.* A branch. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rysh (rĭsh), *n.* Rush, a plant. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ry-sim'e-ter (rī-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See RHYSIMETER.

Ryth (rĭth), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rið* brook.] A ford. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ryt'i-na** (rĭt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίς a wrinkle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large edentulous sirenians, allied to the dugong and manatee, including but one species (*R. Stelleri*) ; — called also *Steller's sea cow*. [Written also *Rhytina*.]

☞ It is now extinct, but was formerly abundant at Behring's Island, near Behring's Straits. It was twenty-five feet or more in length, with a thick, blackish, naked skin. The last were killed in 1768 for their oil and flesh.

S.

S (ĕs), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds; one a mere hissing, as in *sack*, *this*; the other a vocal hissing (the same as that of *z*), as in *is*, *wise*. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure*, *measure*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of words, but in the middle and at the end of words its sound is determined by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle*, *débris*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 255–261.

Both the form and the name of the letter S are derived from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician. The ultimate origin is Egyptian. S is etymologically most nearly related to *c*, *z*, *t*, and *r*; as, in ice, OE. *is*; E. hence, OE. hennes; E. raze, raze; erase, razor; that, G. das; E. reason, F. raison, L. ratio; E. was, were; chair, chaise (see C, Z, T, and R).

-s. **1.** [OE. *-es*, AS. *-as*.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words; as in roads, elfs, sides, accounts.

2. [OE. *-s*, for older *-th*, AS. *-ð*.] The suffix used to form the third person singular indicative of English verbs; as in falls, tells, sends.

3. An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, — originally the genitive, possessive, ending. See *-'s*.

-'s. [OE. *-es*, AS. *-es*.] The suffix used to form the possessive singular of nouns; as, boy's; man's.

's. A contraction for *is* or (colloquially) for *has*. "My heart 's subdued." *Shak.*

Sa'adh (sā'ăd), *n.* See Sadh.

Saan (sän), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) Same as Bushmen.

Sab'a-dil'la (săb'ȧ-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla*.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Schœnocaulon officinale*); also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloid veratrine. It was formerly used in medicine as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-bæ'an (sȧ-bē'an), *a.* & *n.* Same as Sabian.

Sa-bæ'an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as Sabianism.

Sa'bæ-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), } *n.* See Sabianism.
Sa'ba-ism (sā'bȧ-ĭz'm), }

Sa'bal (sā'băl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palm trees including the palmetto of the Southern United States.

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth *or* sȧ-bā'ŏth; 277), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ōth*, pl. of *tsābā'* an army or host, fr. *tsābā'* to go forth to war.] **1.** Armies; hosts. [Used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase "the Lord of Sabaoth."]

2. Incorrectly, the Sabbath.

Sab'bat (săb'bȧt), *n.* [See Sabbath.] In mediæval demonology, the nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'bȧ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius*: cf. F. *sabbataire*. See Sabbath.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue.

☞ There were Christians in the early church who held this opinion, and certain Christians, esp. the *Seventh-day Baptists*, hold it now.

2. A strict observer of the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath, or the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward* (1673).

Sab'bath (săb'bath), *n.* [OE. *sabat*, *sabbat*, F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. σάββατον, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, fr. *shābath* to rest from labor. Cf. Sabbat.] **1.** A season or day of rest; one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, the observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the Decalogue, and has been continued by the Christian church with a transference of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week, which is called also *Lord's Day*.

Remember the *sabbath* day, to keep it holy. *Ex.* xx. 8.

2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival. *Lev.* xxv. 4.

3. Fig.: A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

Sabbath breaker, one who violates the law of the Sabbath. — **Sabbath breaking,** the violation of the law of the Sabbath. — **Sabbath-day's journey,** a distance of about a mile, which, under Rabbinical law, the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath.

Syn. — Sabbath, Sunday. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of most Christians on *Sunday*. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "*the Sabbath*," to mark it as holy time; *Sunday* is the word more commonly used, at present, in all parts of the United States, as it is in England. "So if we will be the children of our heavenly Father, we must be careful to keep the Christian *Sabbath* day, which is the *Sunday*." *Homilies.*

Sab'bath-less, *a.* Without Sabbath, or intermission of labor; hence, without respite or rest. *Bacon.*

Sab-bat'ic (săb-băt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. σαββατικός: cf. F.
Sab-bat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *sabbatique*.] Of or pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

Sabbatical year (*Jewish Antiq.*), every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage.

Sab'ba-tism (săb'bȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. σαββατισμός, fr. σαββατίζειν to keep the Sabbath: cf. F. *sabbatisme*. See Sabbath.] Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest. *Dr. H. More.*

Sab'ba-ton (săb'bȧ-tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *zapaton* a large shoe, F. *sabot* a wooden shoe.] A round-toed, armed covering for the feet, worn during a part of the sixteenth century in both military and civil dress.

Sa-be'an (sȧ-bē'an), *a.* & *n.* Same as Sabian.

Sa'be-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as Sabianism.

‖ Sa-bel'la (sȧ-bĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sabulum* gravel.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tubicolous annelids having a circle of plumose gills around the head.

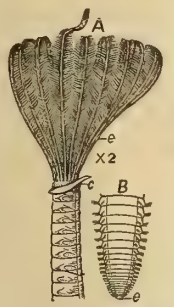

Sabella (*S. microphthalma*). *A* Branchiæ and Front End of Body; *e* Ocelli; *c* Collar. *B* Caudal Segments of the same; *e* Anus.

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'lĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. See Sabellian, *n.*

Sa-bel'li-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Sabellius*, a presbyter of Ptolemais in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God the Father.

Sa-bel'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. See Sabellian, *n.*

Sa-bel'loid (sȧ-bĕl'loid), *a.* [*Sabella* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or related to, the genus Sabella. — **Sa-bel'loid,** *n.*

Sa'ber } (sā'bẽr), *n.* [F. *sabre*, G. *säbel*; of uncer-
Sa'bre } tain origin; cf. Hung. *száblya*, Pol. *szabla*, Russ. *sabla*, and L. Gr. ζαβός crooked, curved.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and usually more or less curved like a scimiter; a cavalry sword.

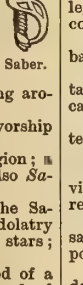
Saber.

Saber fish, *or* **Sabre fish** (*Zoöl.*), the cutlass fish.

Sa'ber, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sabered (-bẽrd)
Sa'bre, } or Sabred (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sabering or Sabring (-brĭng).] [Cf. F. *sabrer*.] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber; to cut down, as with a saber.

You send troops to *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

Sa'ber-bill' } (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The curlew.
Sa'bre-bill' }

Sa'bi-an (sā'bĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus*.] [Written also *Sabean*, and *Sabæanism*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants.

2. Relating to the religion of Saba, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sa'bi-an, *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies. [Written also *Sabæan*, and *Sabean*.]

Sa'bi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Sabians; the Sabian religion; that species of idolatry which consists in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars; heliolatry. [Written also *Sabæanism*.]

‖ Sab'i-cu (săb'ĭ-kōō), *n.* The very hard wood of a leguminous West Indian tree (*Lysiloma Sabicu*), valued for shipbuilding.

Sa'bine (sā'bĭn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Sabines, a people of Italy. — *n.* One of the Sabine people.

Sab'ine (săb'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sabina herba*, fr. *Sabini* the Sabines. Cf. Savin.] (*Bot.*) See Savin.

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable*, F. *zibeline* sable (in sense 4), LL. *sabellum*; cf. D. *sabel*, Dan. *sabel*, *zobel*, Sw. *sabel*, *sobel*, G. *zobel*; all fr. Russ. *sóbole*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family (*Mustela zibellina*) native of the northern latitudes of Europe, Asia, and America, — noted for its fine, soft, and valuable fur.

American Sable. ½

☞ The sable resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears. Its fur consists of a soft under wool, with a dense coat of hair, overtopped by another still longer. It varies greatly in color and quality according to the locality and the season of the year. The darkest and most valuable furs are taken in autumn and winter in the colder parts of Siberia, Russia, and British North America.

☞ The American sable, or marten, was formerly considered a distinct species (*Mustela Americana*), but it differs very little from the Asiatic sable, and is now considered only a geographical variety.

2. The fur of the sable.

3. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — generally in the plural. "*Sables* wove by destiny." *Young.*

4. (*Her.*) The tincture black; — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

Sable (*Her.*).

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black; — used chiefly in poetry.

Night, *sable* goddess! from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world. *Young.*

Sable antelope (*Zoöl.*), a large South African antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). Both sexes have long, sharp horns. The adult male is black; the female is dark chestnut above, white beneath. — **Sable iron,** a superior quality of Russia iron; — so called because originally stamped with the figure of a sable. — **Sable mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the lemming.

Sa'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sabled (sā'b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sabling (-blĭng).] To render sable or dark; to drape darkly or in black.

Sabled all in black the shady sky. *G. Fletcher.*

Sabot (2).

‖ Sa'bot' (sȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, Sweden, and some other European countries.

2. (*Mil.*) A thick, circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bag and projectile are attached, in fixed ammunition for cannon; also, a piece of soft metal attached to a projectile to take the groove of the rifling.

a Sabot for Round Shot or Shell; *b* Outline of Shot; *c* Groove to which Cartridge Bag is attached.

‖ Sa'bo'tière (sȧ'bō'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A kind of freezer for ices.

Sa'bre (sā'bẽr), *n.* & *v.* See Saber.

‖ Sa'bre-tasche' (-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *säbeltasche*; *säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] (*Mil.*) A leather case or pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword belt. *Campbell* (*Dict. Mil. Sci.*).

Sabretasche.

Sa-bri'na work' (sȧ-brĭ'nȧ wûrk'). A variety of appliqué work for quilts, table covers, etc. *Caulfeild & S.* (*Dict. of Needlework*).

Sab'u-lose' (săb'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, *sabulo*, sand.] (*Bot.*) Growing in sandy places.

Sab'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

Sac (săk), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) See Sacs.

Sac, *n.* [See Sake, Soc.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The privilege formerly enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. *Cowell.*

Sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See Sack a bag.] **1.** See 2d Sack.

2. (*Biol.*) A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid, and either closed, or opening into another cavity or to the exterior; a sack.

Sac'a-lait (săk'ȧ-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fresh-water bass; the crappie. [*Southern U. S.*]

Sa'car (sā'kẽr), *n.* See Saker.

Sac-cade' (săk-kād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac'cate (săk'kāt), *a.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Having the form of a sack or pouch; furnished with a sack or pouch, as a petal.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Saccata*, a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the long tentacles can be retracted.

Sac'cha-rate (săk'kȧ-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of saccharic acid. (*b*) In a wider sense, a compound of saccharose, or any similar carbohydrate, with such bases as the oxides of calcium, barium, or lead; a sucrate.

Sac-char'ic (săk-kăr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances; specifically, designating an acid obtained, as a white amorphous gummy mass, by the oxidation of mannite, glucose, sucrose, etc.

Sac'cha-rif'er-ous (săk'kȧ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ferous*.] Producing sugar; as, *saccharif-erous* canes.

Sac-char'i-fy (săk-kăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Saccharified (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Saccharifying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy*: cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

Sac'cha-ril'la (săk'kȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* A kind of muslin.

Sac'cha-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*: cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, as the juice of a plant, or brewers' and distillers' worts. [Written also *saccharometer*.]

☞ The *common saccharimeter* of the brewer is an hydrometer adapted by its scale to point out the proportion of saccharine matter in a solution of any specific gravity. The *polarizing saccharimeter* of the chemist is a complex optical apparatus, in which polarized light is transmitted through the saccharine solution, and the proportion of sugar indicated by the relative deviation of the plane of polarization.

Sac'cha-ri-met'ric-al (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to saccharimetry; obtained by saccharimetry.

Sac'cha-rim'e-try (săk'kȧ-rĭm'ē-trȳ), *n.* The act, process, or method of determining the amount and kind of sugar present in sirup, molasses, and the like, especially by the employment of polarizing apparatus.

Sac'cha-rin (săk'kȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., from L. *saccharon* sugar.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline substance obtained from the saccharinates and regarded as the lactone of saccharinic acid; — so called because formerly supposed to be isomeric with cane sugar (*saccharose*).

Sac'cha-ri-nate (-rĭ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of saccharinic acid. (*b*) A salt of saccharine.

Sac'cha-rine (săk'kȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *a.* [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον*, Skr. *çarkara*. Cf. SUGAR.] Of or pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; producing sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter.

Sac'cha-rine (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A trade name for benzoic sulphinide. [Written also *saccharin*.]

Sac'cha-rin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, saccharin; specifically, designating a complex acid not known in the free state but well known in its salts, which are obtained by boiling dextrose and levulose (invert sugar) with milk of lime.

Sac'cha-rize (săk'kȧ-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SACCHARIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SACCHARIZING (-rī'zĭng).] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

Sac'cha-roid (-roid), **Sac'cha-roid'al** (-roid'ȧl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid:* cf. F. *saccharoïde*.] Resembling sugar, as in taste, appearance, consistency, or composition; as, *saccharoidal* limestone.

Sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

‖ **Sac'cha-ro-my'ces** (-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *μύκης, -ητος*, a fungus.] (*Biol.*) A genus of budding fungi, the various species of which have the power, to a greater or less extent, of splitting up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. They are the active agents in producing the fermentation of wine, beer, etc. *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* is the yeast of sedimentary beer. Also called *Torula*.

‖ **Sac'cha-ro-my-ce'tes** (-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* (*Biol.*) A family of fungi consisting of the one genus Saccharomyces.

Sac'cha-ro-nate (săk'kȧ-rō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of saccharonic acid.

Sac'cha-rone (săk'kȧ-rōn), *n.* [*Saccharin* + lact*one*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_6$, obtained by the oxidation of saccharin, and regarded as the lactone of saccharonic acid. (*b*) An oily liquid, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the reduction of saccharin.

Sac'cha-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, saccharone; specifically, designating an unstable acid which is obtained from saccharone (*a*) by hydration, and forms a well-known series of salts.

Sac'cha-rose' (săk'kȧ-rōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) Cane sugar; sucrose; also, in general, any one of the group of which saccharose, or sucrose proper, is the type. See SUCROSE.

Sac'cha-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Saccharine.

‖ **Sac'cha-rum** (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARINE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tall tropical grasses including the sugar cane.

Sac'cho-lac'tate (săk'kō-lăk'tāt), *n.* [See SACCHOLACTIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of saccholactic acid; — formerly called also *saccholate*. [*Obs.*] See MUCATE.

Sac'cho-lac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *lac, lactis*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called *mucic acid;* saccholic. [*Obs.*]

Sac-chol'ic (săk-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Saccholactic. [*Obs.*]

Sac-chul'mate (săk-kŭl'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sacchulmic acid.

Sac-chul'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [*Saccharine* + *ulmic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a dark amorphous substance by the long-continued boiling of sucrose with very dilute sulphuric acid. It resembles humic acid. [Written also *sacculmic*.]

Sac-chul'min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An amorphous huminlike substance resembling sacchulmic acid, and produced together with it.

Sac-cif'er-ous (săk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + *-ferous*.] (*Biol.*) Bearing a sac.

Sac'ci-form (săk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + *-form*.] (*Biol.*) Having the general form of a sac.

‖ **Sac'co-glos'sa** (săk'kō-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *saccus* a sack + Gr. *γλῶσσα* a tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PELLIBRANCHIATA.

Sac'cu-lar (săk'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Like a sac; sacciform.

Sac'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Furnished with little sacs.

Sac'cule (-kūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specifically, the sacculus of the ear.

Sac'cu-lo-coch'le-ar (-kŭ-lō-kŏk'lē-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the sacculus and cochlea of the ear.

Sac'cu-lo-u-tric'u-lar (-ū-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the sacculus and utriculus of the ear.

‖ **Sac'cu-lus** (săk'kŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L., little sack.] (*Anat.*) A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See the Note under EAR.

‖ **Sac'cus** (săk'kŭs), *n.; pl.* SACCI (-sī). [L., a sack.] (*Biol.*) A sac.

Sa-cel'lum (sȧ-sĕl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* SACELLA (-lȧ). [L., dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] (*a*) (*Rom. Antiq.*) An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity. (*b*) (*Eccl.*) A small monumental chapel in a church. *Shipley.*

Sac'er-do'tal (săs'ẽr-dō'tal), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred: cf. F. *sacerdotal*.] Of or pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions.

The ascendency of the *sacerdotal* order was long the ascendency which naturally and properly belongs to intellectual superiority. *Macaulay.*

Sac'er-do'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system, style, spirit, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order.

Sac'er-do'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

Sach'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* A small bag. See SATCHEL.

Sa'chem (sā'chem), *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. See SAGAMORE.

Sa'chem-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Sa'chem-ship, *n.* Office or condition of a sachem.

‖ **Sa'chet'** (sȧ'shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac*. See SAC.] A scent bag, or perfume cushion, to be laid among handkerchiefs, garments, etc., to perfume them.

Sa-ci'e-ty (sȧ-sī'ē-tȳ), *n.* Satiety. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sack (săk), *n.* [OE. *seck*, F. *sec* dry (cf. Sp. *seco*, It. *secco*), from L. *siccus* dry, harsh; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἰσχνός*, Skr. *sikata* sand, Ir. *sesc* dry, W. *hysp*. Cf. DESICCATE.] A name formerly given to various dry Spanish wines. "Sherris *sack*" [i. e., sherry]. *Shak.*

Sack posset, a posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Sack, *n.* [OE. *sak, sek*, AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, from Heb. *sak;* cf. F. *sac*, from the Latin. Cf. SAC, SATCHEL, SACK to plunder.] **1.** A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle made of some kind of pliable material, as cloth, leather, and the like; a large pouch.

2. A measure of varying capacity, according to local usage and the substance. The American *sack* of salt is 215 pounds; the *sack* of wheat, two bushels. *McElrath.*

3. [Perhaps a different word.] Originally, a loosely hanging garment for women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders, and serving as a decorative appendage to the gown; now, an outer garment with sleeves, worn by women; as, a dressing *sack*. [Written also *sacque*.]

4. A sack coat; a kind of coat worn by men, and extending from top to bottom without a cross seam.

5. (*Biol.*) See 2d SAC, 2.

Sack bearer. (*Zoöl.*) See *Basket worm*, under BASKET. — **Sack tree** (*Bot.*), an East Indian tree (*Antiaris saccidora*), which is cut into lengths, and made into sacks by turning the bark inside out, and leaving a slice of the wood for a bottom. — To give the sack to *or* get the sack, to discharge, or be discharged, from employment; to jilt, or be jilted. [*Slang*]

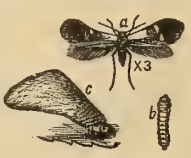

Sack Bearers.

a Imago of *Lyonetia saccatella* of the Apple Tree; *b* Larva; *c* Larva and Sack of another Species.

Sack, *v. t.* **1.** To put in a sack; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.

Bolsters *sacked* in cloth, blue and crimson. *L. Wallace.*

2. To bear or carry in a sack upon the back or the shoulders. [*Colloq.*]

Sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage, originally, a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. L. *saccus*. See SACK a bag.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; the storm and plunder of a town; devastation; ravage.

The town was stormed, and delivered up to *sack*, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age. *Prescott.*

Sack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SACKED (săkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SACKING.] [See SACK pillage.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

The Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

Sack'age (săk'ăj; 48), *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack. [*R.*] *H. Roscoe.*

Sack'but (-bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute* a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook attached to the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavalrymen; prop. meaning, pull and push; fr. *saquier, sachier*, to pull, draw (perhaps originally, to put into a bag or take out from a bag; see SACK a bag) + *bouter* to push (see BUTT to thrust). The name was given to the musical instrument from its being lengthened and shortened.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument, like a bass trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required; — said to be the same as the trombone. [Written also *sagbut*.] *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

☞ The *sackbut* of the Scriptures is supposed to have been a stringed instrument.

Sack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; anciently, a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, mortification, or penitence.

Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner. 2 *Sam.* iii. 31.

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe. *Sandys.*

Sack'clothed' (-klŏthd'), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

Sack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sacks; one who takes part in the storm and pillage of a town.

Sack'ful (-fŭl), *n.; pl.* SACKFULS (-fŭlz). As much as a sack will hold.

Sack'ful, *a.* Bent on plunder. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Sack'ing, *n.* [AS. *sæccing*, from *sæcc* sack, bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

Sack'less, *a.* [AS. *sacleás; sacu* contention + *leás* loose, free from.] Quiet; peaceable; harmless; innocent. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sack'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing; — said of certain bats of the genus *Saccopteryx*.

Sacque (săk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 2d SACK.] Same as 2d SACK, 3.

Sa'cral (sā'krȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sacrum; in the region of the sacrum.

Sac'ra-ment (săk'rȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *sacramentum* an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred: cf. F. *sacrement*. See SACRED.] **1.** The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; a solemn oath-taking; an oath. [*Obs.*]

I 'll take the *sacrament* on 't. *Shak.*

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; a sacred thing; a mystery. [*Obs.*]

God sometimes sent a light of fire, and pillar of a cloud. . . . and the *sacrament* of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers; hence, specifically, the eucharist; the Lord's Supper.

Syn. — SACRAMENT, EUCHARIST. — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The R. Cath. and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the *giving of thanks;* and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death. "Some receive the *sacrament* as a means to procure great graces and blessings; others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received." *Jer. Taylor.*

Sac'ra-ment (săk'rȧ-ment), *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [*Obs.*] *Laud.*

Sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *sacramentalis:* cf. F. *sacramental, sacramentel*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly binding; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by a sacrament.

The *sacramental* host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

Sac'ra-men'tal, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Bp. Morton.*

Sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and use of sacraments; attachment of excessive importance to sacraments.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of the real objective presence of Christ's body and blood in the holy eucharist. *Shipley.*

Sac'ra-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sacramental manner.

Sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* [LL. *sacramentarius:* cf. F. *sacramentaire*.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers who rejected both the Roman and the Lutheran doctrine of the holy eucharist. *Shipley*

2. One who holds extreme opinions regarding the efficacy of sacraments.

Sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament, or to the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *sacramentarium:* cf. F. *sacramentaire*.] **1.** An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are several ancient books of the same kind in France and Germany.

2. Same as SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 1.

Papists, Anabaptists, and *Sacramentaries*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sac'ra-ment-ize (săk'rȧ-ment-īz), *v. i.* To administer the sacraments. [*R.*]

Both to preach and *sacramentize*. *Fuller.*

‖ **Sa-cra'ri-um** (sȧ-krā'rĭ-um), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to a special divinity.

2. The adytum of a temple. *Gwilt.*

3. In a Christian church, the sanctuary.

Sa'crate (sā'krāt), *v. t.* [L. *sacratus*, p. p. of *sacrare*. See SACRED.] To consecrate. [*Obs.*]

Sa-cra'tion (sȧ-krā'shŭn), *n.* Consecration. [*Obs.*]

Sa'cre (sā'kẽr), *n.* See SAKER.

Sa'cre, *v. t.* [F. *sacrer*. See SACRED.] To consecrate; to make sacred. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Originally p. p. of OE. *sacren* to consecrate, F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed. Cf. CONSECRATE, EXECRATE, SAINT, SEXTON.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; especially, in a good sense, made holy; set apart to religious use; consecrated; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service.

2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song. *Milton.*

3. Designated or exalted by a divine sanction; possessing the highest title to obedience, honor, reverence, or veneration; entitled to extreme reverence; venerable.

Such neighbor nearness to our *sacred* [royal] blood
Should nothing privilege him. *Shak.*

Poet and saint to thee alone were given,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven. *Cowley.*

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held. *Dryden.*

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; — with *to*.

A temple, *sacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

6. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, curse, or the like; accursed; baleful. [*Archaic*]

But, to destruction *sacred* and devote. *Milton.*

Society of the Sacred Heart (*R. C. Ch.*), a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. It was introduced into America in 1817. The members of the order devote themselves to the higher branches of female education. — **Sacred baboon.** (*Zoöl.*) See HAMADRYAS. — **Sacred bean** (*Bot.*), a seed of the Oriental lotus (*Nelumbo speciosa* or *Nelumbium speciosum*), a plant resembling a water lily; also, the plant itself. See LOTUS. — **Sacred beetle.** (*Zoöl.*) See SCARAB. — **Sacred canon.** See CANON, *n.*, 3. — **Sacred fish** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of fresh-water African fishes of the family *Mormyridæ*. Several large species inhabit the

Nile and were considered sacred by the ancient Egyptians; especially, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*. — **Sacred ibis.** See IBIS. — **Sacred monkey.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any Asiatic monkey of the genus *Semnopithecus*, regarded as sacred by the Hindoos; especially, the entellus. See ENTELLUS. (*b*) The sacred baboon. See HAMADRYAS. (*c*) The bhunder, or rhesus monkey. — **Sacred place** (*Civil Law*), the place where a deceased person is buried.

Sacred Fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*).

Syn. — Holy; divine; hallowed; consecrated; dedicated; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

— Sa'cred-ly (sā'krĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sa'cred-ness,** *n.*

Sa-crif'ic (sȧ-krĭf'ĭk), **Sa-crif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *sacrificus, sacrificalis.*] See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Sa-crif'ic-a-ble (sȧ-krĭf'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sa-crif'ic-ant (-ĭ-kant), *n.* [L. *sacrificans*, p. pr. See SACRIFICE.] One who offers a sacrifice. [*R.*]

Sac'ri-fi-ca'tor (săk'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A sacrificer; one who offers a sacrifice. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sa-crif'ic-a-to-ry (sȧ-krĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sacrificatoire.*] Offering sacrifice. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīz ; 277), *n.* [OE. *sacrifise, sacrifice*, F. *sacrifice*, fr. L. *sacrificium ; sacer* sacred + *facere* to make. See SACRED, and FACT.] **1.** The offering of anything to God, or to a god ; consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and *sacrifice*, and praises loud,
To Dagon. *Milton.*

2. Anything consecrated and offered to God, or to a divinity ; an immolated victim, or an offering of any kind, laid upon an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human *sacrifice*. *Milton.*
My life, if thou preserv'st my life,
Thy *sacrifice* shall be. *Addison.*

3. Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else ; devotion of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim deemed more pressing ; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up ; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. A sale at a price less than the cost or the actual value. [*Tradesmen's Cant*]

Burnt sacrifice. See *Burnt offering*, under BURNT. — **Sacrifice hit** (*Baseball*), in batting, a hit of such a kind that the batter loses his chance of tallying, but enables one or more who are on bases to get home or gain a base.

Sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīz ; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SACRIFICED (-fīzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SACRIFICING (-fī'zĭng).] [From SACRIFICE, *n.* : cf. F. *sacrifier*, L. *sacrificare ; sacer* sacred, holy + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** To make an offering of ; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving ; to immolate on the altar of God, in order to atone for sin, to procure favor, or to express thankfulness ; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a sheep.

Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something ; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty ; to devote, with loss or suffering.

Condemned to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*
The Baronet had *sacrificed* a large sum . . . for the sake of . . . making this boy his heir. *G. Eliot.*

3. To destroy ; to kill. *Johnson.*

4. To sell at a price less than the cost or the actual value. [*Tradesmen's Cant*]

Sac'ri-fice, *v. i.* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar ; to offer sacrifice.

O teacher, some great mischief hath befallen
To that meek man, who well had *sacrificed*. *Milton.*

Sac'ri-fi'cer (-fī'zẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices.

Sac'ri-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacrifice or sacrifices ; consisting in sacrifice ; performing sacrifice. "*Sacrificial* rites." *Jer. Taylor.*

Sac'ri-lege (săk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus* that steals, properly, gathers or picks up, sacred things ; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up. See SACRED, and LEGEND.] The sin or crime of violating or profaning sacred things ; the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser.*
Families raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

Sac'ri-le'gious (-lē'jŭs), *a.* [From SACRILEGE : cf. L. *sacrilegus.*] Violating sacred things ; polluted with sacrilege ; involving sacrilege ; profane ; impious.

Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

— Sac'ri-le'gious-ly, *adv.* — **Sac'ri-le'gious-ness,** *n.*

Sac'ri-le'gist (-lē'jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege.

Sa'cring (sā'krĭng), *a. & n.* from SACRE.

Sacring bell. See *Sanctus bell*, under SANCTUS.

Sa'crist (sā'krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan ; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

Sac'ris-tan (săk'rĭs-tan), *n.* [F. *sacristain*, LL. *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer.* See SACRED, and cf. SEXTON.] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables, and of the church in general ; a sexton.

Sac'ris-ty (-tȳ), *n. ; pl.* SACRISTIES (-tĭz). [F. *sacristie*, LL. *sacristia*, fr. L. *sacer.* See SACRED.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept ; a vestry.

Sa'cro- (sā'krō-). (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sacrum*, as in *sacrococcygeal, sacro-iliac, sacrosciatic.*

Sac'ro-sanct (săk'rō-săŋkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.*] Sacred ; inviolable. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sa'cro-sci-at'ic (sā'krō-sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the sacrum and the hip ; as, the *sacrosciatic* foramina formed by the *sacrosciatic* ligaments which connect the sacrum and the hip bone.

Sa'cro-ver'te-bral (-vẽr'tẽ-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sacrum and that part of the vertebral column immediately anterior to it ; as, the *sacrovertebral* angle.

‖ Sa'crum (sā'krŭm), *n. ; pl.* SACRA (-krȧ). [NL., fr. L. *sacer* sacred, *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] (*Anat.*) That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis.

☞ It may consist of a single vertebra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal, or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of five united vertebræ, which diminish in size very rapidly to the posterior extremity, which bears the coccyx.

Sacs (saks), *n. pl. ; sing.* SAC (sak). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians, which, together with the Foxes, formerly occupied the region about Green Bay, Wisconsin. [Written also *Sauks.*]

Sad (săd), *a.* [*Compar.* SADDER (-dẽr) ; *superl.* SADDEST.] [OE. *sad* sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated ; akin to D. *zat*, OS. *sad*, G. *satt*, OHG. *sat*, Icel. *saðr*, *saddr*, Goth. *sops*, Lith. *sotus*, L. *sat, satis*, enough, *satur* sated, Gr. ἄμεναι to satiate, ἄδην enough. Cf. ASSETS, SATE, SATIATE, SATISFY, SATIRE.] **1.** Sated ; satisfied ; weary ; tired. [*Obs.*]

Yet of that art they can not waxen *sad*,
For unto them it is a bitter sweet. *Chaucer.*

2. Heavy ; weighty ; ponderous ; close ; hard. [*Obs.*, except in a few phrases ; as, *sad* bread.]

His hand, more *sad* than lump of lead. *Spenser.*
Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*. *Mortimer.*

3. Dull ; grave ; dark ; somber ; — said of colors. "*Sad*-colored clothes." *Walton.*

Woad, or wade, is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colors. *Mortimer.*

4. Serious ; grave ; sober ; steadfast ; not light or frivolous. [*Obs.*] "Ripe and *sad* courage." *Chaucer.*

Lady Catharine, a *sad* and religious woman. *Bacon.*
Which treaty was wisely handled by *sad* and discrete counsel of both parties. *Ld. Berners.*

5. Affected with grief or unhappiness ; cast down with affliction ; downcast ; gloomy ; mournful.

First were we *sad*, fearing you would not come ;
Now *sadder*, that you come so unprovided. *Shak.*
The angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

6. Afflictive ; calamitous ; causing sorrow ; as, a *sad* accident ; a *sad* misfortune.

7. Hence, bad ; naughty ; troublesome ; wicked. [*Colloq.*] "*Sad* tipsy fellows, both of them." *I. Taylor.*

☞ *Sad* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds ; as, *sad*-colored, *sad*-eyed, *sad*-hearted, *sad*-looking, and the like.

Sad bread, heavy bread. [*Scot. & Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Syn. — Sorrowful ; mournful ; gloomy ; dejected ; depressed ; cheerless ; downcast ; sedate ; serious ; grave ; grievous ; afflictive ; calamitous.

Sad, *v. t.* To make sorrowful ; to sadden. [*Obs.*]

How it *sadded* the minister's spirits ! *H. Peters.*

‖ Sad'da (săd'dȧ), *n.* [Per. *sad-dar* the hundred gates or ways ; *sad* a hundred + *dar* door, way.] A work in the Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zend-Avesta, or sacred books.

Sad'den (săd'd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SADDENED (-d'nd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SADDENING.] To make sad. Specifically : (*a*) To render heavy or cohesive. [*Obs.*]

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

(*b*) To make dull- or sad-colored, as cloth. (*c*) To make grave or serious ; to make melancholy or sorrowful.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

Sad'den, *v. i.* To become, or be made, sad. *Tennyson.*

Sad'der (-dẽr), *n.* Same as SADDA.

Sad'dle (săd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *sadel*, AS. *sadol ;* akin to D. *zadel*, G. *sattel*, OHG. *satal, satul*, Icel. *söðull*, Dan. & Sw. *sadel ;* cf. Russ. *siedlo ;* all perh. ultimately from the root of E. *sit.*] **1.** A seat for a rider, — usually made of leather, padded to span comfortably a horse's back, furnished with stirrups for the rider's feet to rest in, and fastened in place with a girth ; also, a seat for the rider on a bicycle or tricycle.

2. A padded part of a harness which is worn on a horse's back, being fastened in place with a girth. It serves various purposes, as to keep the breeching in place, carry guides for the reins, etc.

3. A piece of meat containing a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side ; as, a *saddle* of mutton, of venison, etc.

4. (*Naut.*) A block of wood, usually fastened to some spar, and shaped to receive the end of another spar.

5. (*Mach.*) A part, as a flange, which is hollowed out to fit upon a convex surface and serve as a means of attachment or support.

6. (*Zoöl.*) The clitellus of an earthworm.

7. (*Arch.*) The threshold of a door, when a separate piece from the floor or landing ; — so called because it spans and covers the joint between two floors.

Saddle bar (*Arch.*), one of the small iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured. *Oxf. Gloss.* — **Saddle gall** (*Far.*), a sore or gall upon a horse's back, made by the saddle. — **Saddle girth,** a band passing round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its place. — **Saddle horse,** a horse suitable or trained for riding with a saddle. — **Saddle joint,** in sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned-up edge of the next sheet. — **Saddle roof** (*Arch.*), a roof having two gables and one ridge ; — said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common ; as, a tower surmounted by a *saddle roof.* Called also *saddleback roof.* — **Saddle shell** (*Zoöl.*), any thin dilated bivalve shell of the genera *Placuna* and *Anomia ;* — so called from its shape. Called also *saddle oyster.*

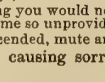
Saddle Joint.

Sad'dle (săd'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SADDLED (-d'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SADDLING (-dlĭng).] [AS. *sadelian.*] **1.** To put a saddle upon ; to equip (a beast) for riding. "*Saddle* my horse." *Shak.*

Abraham rose up early, . . . and *saddled* his ass. *Gen.* xxii. 3.

2. Hence : To fix as a charge or burden upon ; to load, to encumber ; as, to *saddle* a town with the expense of bridges and highways.

Sad'dle-back' (-băk'), *a.* Same as SADDLE-BACKED.

Saddleback roof. (*Arch.*) See *Saddle roof*, under SADDLE.

Sad'dle-back', *n.* **1.** Anything saddle-backed ; esp., a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The harp seal. (*b*) The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). (*c*) The larva of a bombycid moth (*Empretia stimulea*) which has a large, bright green, saddle-shaped patch of color on the back.

Saddleback (*Empretia stimulea*). *a* Larva ; *b* Imago.

Sad'dle-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part concave like the seat of a saddle.

2. Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.

Sad'dle-bags' (-băgz'), *n. pl.* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps or a band, formerly much used by horseback riders to carry small articles, one bag hanging on each side.

Sad'dle-bow' (-bō'), *n.* [AS. *sadelboga.*] The bow or arch in the front part of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

Sad'dle-cloth' (-klŏth' ; 115), *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind ; a housing.

Sad'dled (-d'ld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a broad patch of color across the back, like a saddle ; saddle-backed.

Sad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes saddles.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A harp seal.

Sad'dler-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The materials for making saddles and harnesses ; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop.

2. The trade or employment of a saddler.

Sad'dle-shaped' (săd'd'l-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a saddle. Specifically : (*a*) (*Bot.*) Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form. *Henslow.* (*b*) (*Geol.*) Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge, without being broken at top ; — said of strata.

Sad'dle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

For *saddletree* scarce reached had he,
His journey to begin. *Cowper.*

Sad'du-ca'ic (săd'ū-kā'ĭk ; 135), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the Sadducees ; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ŭ-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei*, pl., Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tsadd*ū*kīm ;* — so called from *Tsādōk*, the founder of the sect.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. — **Sad'du-ce'an** (-sē'an), *a.*

Sad'du-cee'ism (-sē'ĭz'm), **Sad'du-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sad'du-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SADDUCIZED (-sīzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SADDUCIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To adopt the principles of the Sadducees. *Atterbury.*

Sadh (sād), *n.* [Skr. *sādhu* perfect, pure.] A member of a monotheistic sect of Hindoos. Sadhs resemble the Quakers in many respects. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Sad'i-ron (săd'ĭ-ŭrn), *n.* [Probably *sad* heavy + *iron.*] An iron for smoothing clothes ; a flatiron.

Sad'ly, *adv.* **1.** Wearily ; heavily ; firmly. [*Obs.*]

In go the spears full *sadly* in arest. *Chaucer.*

2. Seriously ; soberly ; gravely. [*Obs.*]

To tell thee *sadly*, shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. *Milton.*

3. Grievously ; deeply ; sorrowfully ; miserably. "He *sadly* suffers in their grief." *Dryden.*

Sad'ness, *n.* **1.** Heaviness ; firmness. [*Obs.*]

2. Seriousness ; gravity ; discretion. [*Obs.*]

Her *sadness* and her benignity. *Chaucer.*

3. Quality of being sad, or unhappy ; gloominess ; sorrowfulness ; dejection.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrow ; heaviness ; dejection. See GRIEF.

‖ Sadr (sădr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Zizyphus* (*Z. lotus*) ; — so called by the Arabs of Barbary, who use its berries for food. See LOTUS (*b*).

‖ Saeng'er-fest (sĕng'ẽr-fĕst), *n.* [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers ; a German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [*Compar.* SAFER (-ẽr) ; *superl.* SAFEST.] [OE. *sauf*, F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, welfare, safety. Cf. SALUTE, SALVATION, SAGE a plant, SAVE, SALVO an exception.] **1.** Free from harm, injury, or risk ; untouched or unthreatened by danger or injury ; unharmed ; unhurt ; secure ; whole ; as, *safe* from disease ; *safe* from storms ; *safe* from foes. "And ye dwelled *safe*." 1 *Sam.* xii. 11.

They escaped all *safe* to land. *Acts* xxvii. 44.
Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne. *Milton.*

2. Conferring safety ; securing from harm ; not exposing to danger ; confining securely ; to be relied upon ; not dangerous ; as, a *safe* harbor ; a *safe* bridge, etc. "The man of *safe* discretion." *Shak.*

The King of heaven hath doomed
This place our dungeon, not our *safe* retreat. *Milton.*

3. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe*.

But Banquo 's *safe*?
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides. *Shak.*

Safe hit (*Baseball*), a hit which enables the batter to get to first base even if no error is made by the other side.

Syn. — Secure; unendangered; sure.

Safe (sāf), *n.* A place for keeping things in safety. Specifically: (*a*) A strong and fireproof receptacle (as a movable chest of steel, etc., or a closet or vault of brickwork) for containing money, valuable papers, or the like. (*b*) A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals or insects.

Safe, *v. t.* To render safe; to make right. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Safe'-con'duct (sāf'kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [*Safe* + *conduct:* cf. F. *sauf-conduit.*] That which gives a safe passage; either (*a*) a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country, or (*b*) a writing, pass, or warrant of security, given to a person to enable him to travel with safety. *Shak.*

Safe'-con-duct' (sāf'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to. [*Poetic*]

He him by all the bonds of love besought
To *safe-conduct* his love. *Spenser.*

Safe'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* [*Safe* + *guard:* cf. F. *sauvegarde.*] **1.** One who, or that which, defends or protects; defense; protection. *Shak.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property.

3. A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.*

Safe'guard', *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Safe'-keep'ing (-kēp'ĭng), *n.* [*Safe* + *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; care; custody.

Safe'ly, *adv.* In a safe manner; without danger, injury, loss, or evil consequences.

Safe'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being safe; freedom from hazard, danger, harm, or loss; safety; security; as, the *safeness* of an experiment, of a journey, or of a possession.

Safe'-pledge' (-plĕj'), *n.* (*Law*) A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time. *Bracton.*

Safe'ty (-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sauveté.*] **1.** The condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

Up led by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest. . . . With like *safety* guided down,
Return me to my native element. *Milton.*

2. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.

Would there were any *safety* in thy sex,
That I might put a thousand sorrows off,
And credit thy repentance! *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him, . . .
Deliver him to *safety;* and return. *Shak.*

4. (*Football*) Same as *Safety touchdown*, below.

Safety arch (*Arch.*), a discharging arch. See under Discharge, *v. t.* — **Safety belt,** a belt made of some buoyant material, or which is capable of being inflated, so as to enable a person to float in water; a life preserver. — **Safety buoy,** a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a safety belt. — **Safety cage** (*Mach.*), a cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to prevent it from dropping if the lifting rope should break. — **Safety lamp.** (*Mining*) See under Lamp. — **Safety match,** a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose. — **Safety pin,** a pin made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer. — **Safety plug.** See *Fusible plug*, under Fusible. — **Safety switch.** See Switch. — **Safety touchdown** (*Football*), the act or result of a player's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man on his own side; — distinguished from *touchback.* See Touchdown. — **Safety tube** (*Chem.*), a tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; especially, a bent funnel tube with bulbs for adding those reagents which produce unpleasant fumes or violent effervescence. — **Safety valve,** a valve which is held shut by a spring or weight and opens automatically to permit the escape of steam, or confined gas, water, etc., from a boiler, or other vessel, when the pressure becomes too great for safety; also, sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse.

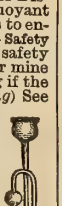
Safety Tube with Single Bulb.

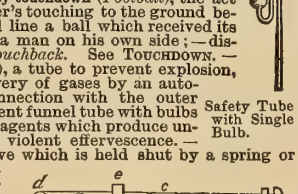

Safety Valve.
a Boiler; *b* Valve; *c* Lever; *d* Fulcrum; *e* Guide; *f* Weight for holding Valve down.

Saf'flow (săf'flō), *n.* (*Bot.*) The safflower. [*Obs.*]

Saf'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* [F. *safleur, saflor,* for *safran,* influenced by *fleur* flower. See Saffron, and Flower.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge; bastard, or false, saffron.

2. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius.*

3. A dyestuff from these flowers. See Safranin (*b*).

Oil of safflower, a purgative oil expressed from the seeds of the safflower.

Saf'fron (-frŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *saffran,* F. *safran;* cf. It. *zafferano,* Sp. *azafran,* Pg. *açafrão;* all fr. Ar. & Per. *za' farān.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bulbous iridaceous plant (*Crocus sativus*) having blue flowers with large yellow stigmas. See Crocus.

2. The aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas, usually with part of the stile, of the *Crocus sativus.* Saffron is used in cookery, and in coloring confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., and was formerly much used in medicine.

3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus.*

Bastard saffron, Dyer's saffron. (*Bot.*) See Safflower. — **Meadow saffron** (*Bot.*), a bulbous plant (*Colchichum autumnale*) of Europe, resembling saffron. — **Saffron wood** (*Bot.*), the yellowish wood or a South African tree (*Elæodendron croceum*); also, the tree itself. — **Saffron yellow,** a shade of yellow like that obtained from the stigmas of the true saffron (*Crocus sativus*).

Saf'fron (săf'frŭn; 277), *a.* Having the color of the stigmas of saffron flowers; deep orange-yellow; as, a *saffron* face; a *saffron* streamer.

Saf'fron, *v. t.* To give color and flavor to, as by means of saffron; to spice. [*Obs.*]

And in Latyn I speak a wordes few,
To *saffron* with my predication. *Chaucer.*

Saf'fron-y (-ȳ), *a.* Having a color somewhat like saffron; yellowish. *Lord* (1630).

Saf'ra-nin (săf'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) An orange-red dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [*R.*] (*b*) A red dyestuff extracted from the safflower, and formerly used in dyeing wool, silk, and cotton pink and scarlet; — called also *Spanish red, China lake,* and *carthamin.* (*c*) An orange-red dyestuff prepared from certain nitro compounds of cresol, and used as a substitute for the safflower dye.

Saf'ra-nine (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [So called because used as a substitute for safranin.] (*Chem.*) An orange-red nitrogenous dyestuff produced artificially by oxidizing certain aniline derivatives, and used in dyeing silk and wool; also, any one of the series of which safranine proper is the type.

Sag (săg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sagged (săgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sagging (-gĭng).] [Akin to Sw. *sacka* to settle, sink down, LG. *sacken,* D. *zakken.* Cf. Sink, *v. i.*] **1.** To sink, in the middle, by its weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane; as, a line or cable supported by its ends *sags,* though tightly drawn; the floor of a room *sags;* hence, to lean, give way, or settle from a vertical position; as, a building may *sag* one way or another; a door *sags* on its hinges.

2. Fig.: To lose firmness or elasticity; to sink; to droop; to flag; to bend; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, doubt, or the like; to be unsettled or unbalanced. [*R.*]

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt nor shake with fear. *Shak.*

3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop heavily.

To sag to leeward (*Naut.*), to make much leeway by reason of the wind, sea, or current; to drift to leeward; — said of a vessel. *Totten.*

Sag, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load.

Sag, *n.* State of sinking or bending; sagging.

Sa'ga (sä'gȧ), *n.; pl.* Sagas (-gȧz). [Icel., akin to E. *saw* a saying. See Say, and cf. Saw.] A Scandinavian legend, or heroic or mythic tradition, among the Norsemen and kindred people; a northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

And then the blue-eyed Norseman told
A *saga* of the days of old. *Longfellow.*

Sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax, sagacis,* akin to *sagire* to perceive quickly or keenly, and probably to E. *seek.* See Seek, and cf. Presage.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; keen-scented; skilled in following a trail.

Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. Hence, of quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; far-sighted; shrewd; sage; wise; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.

Instinct . . . makes them, many times, *sagacious* above our apprehension. *Dr. H. More.*

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

Syn. — See Shrewd.

— Sa-ga'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

Sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sagacitas.* See Sagacious.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. *Cowper.*

Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. *V. Knox.*

Syn. — Penetration; shrewdness; judiciousness. — Sagacity, Penetration. *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, etc. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn everything to the best possible advantage.

Sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr), *n.* **1.** [Cf. Sachem.] The head of a tribe among the American Indians; a chief; — generally used as synonymous with *sachem,* but some writers distinguish between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and a *sagamore* one of the second rank. "Be it *sagamore,* sachem, or powwow." *Longfellow.*

2. A juice used in medicine. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Sag'a-pen (săg'ȧ-pĕn), *n.* Sagapenum.

‖ **Sag'a-pe'num** (-pē'nŭm), *n.* [L. *sagapenon, sacopenium,* Gr. σαγάπηνον: cf. F. *sagapin,* gomme *sagapin, sagapénum,* Ar. *sikbīnaj,* Per. *sakbīnah, sikbīnah.*] (*Med.*) A fetid gum resin obtained from a species of *Ferula.* It has been used in hysteria, etc., but is now seldom met with. *U. S. Disp.*

Sag'a-thy (săg'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* [F. *sagatis:* cf. Sp. *sagati, saeti.*] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; sayette; also, a light woolen fabric.

Sage (sāj), *n.* [OE. *sauge,* F. *sauge,* L. *salvia,* from *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See Safe.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A suffruticose labiate plant (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc. The name is often extended to the whole genus, of which many species are cultivated for ornament, as the scarlet sage, and Mexican red and blue sage. (*b*) The sagebrush.

Meadow sage (*Bot.*), a blue-flowered species of Salvia (*S. pratensis*) growing in meadows in Europe. — **Sage cheese,** cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by the juice of leaves of spinach and other plants which are added to the milk. — **Sage cock** (*Zoöl.*), the male of the sage grouse; in a more general sense, the specific name of the sage grouse. — **Sage green,** of a dull grayish green color, like the leaves of garden sage. — **Sage grouse** (*Zoöl.*), a very large American grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*),

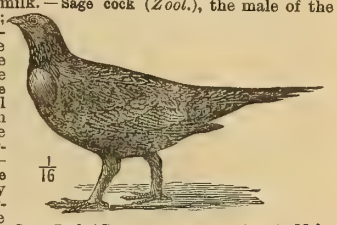
Sage Cock (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). Male. 1/16

native of the dry sagebrush plains of Western North America. Called also *cock of the plains.* The male is called *sage cock,* and the female *sage hen.* — **Sage hare,** *or* **Sage rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), a species of hare (*Lepus Nuttalli,* or *artemisia*) which inhabits the arid regions of Western North America and lives among sagebrush. By recent writers it is considered to be merely a variety of the common cottontail, or wood rabbit. — **Sage hen** (*Zoöl.*), the female of the sage grouse. — **Sage sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), a small sparrow (*Amphispiza Belli,* var. *Nevadensis*) which inhabits the dry plains of the Rocky Mountain region, living among sagebrush. — **Sage thrasher** (*Zoöl.*), a singing bird (*Oroscoptes montanus*) which inhabits the sagebrush plains of Western North America. — **Sage willow** (*Bot.*), a species of willow (*Salix tristis*) forming a low bush with nearly sessile grayish green leaves.

Sage Sparrow. 1/4

Sage (sāj), *a.* [*Compar.* Sager (sā'jĕr); *superl.* Sagest.] [F., fr. L. *sapius* (only in *nesapius* unwise, foolish), fr. *sapere* to be wise, perhaps akin to E. *sap.* Cf. Savor, Sapient, Insipid.] **1.** Having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; sagacious.

All you *sage* counselors, hence! *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose.

Commanders, who, cloaking their fear under show of *sage* advice, counseled the general to retreat. *Milton.*

3. Grave; serious; solemn. [*R.*] [Great bards] "in *sage* and solemn tunes have sung." *Milton.*

Syn. — Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

Sage, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the Eastern *sages.* *Milton.*

Sage'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low irregular shrub (*Artemisia tridentata*), of the order *Compositæ,* covering vast tracts of the dry alkaline regions of the American plains; — called also *sagebush,* and *wild sage.*

Sage'ly, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.

Sa-gene' (sȧ-jēn'), *n.* [Russ. *sajene.*] A Russian measure of length equal to about seven English feet.

Sage'ness (sāj'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. *Ascham.*

Sag'e-nite (săj'ē-nīt), *n.* [F. *sagénite,* fr. L. *sagena* a large net. See Seine.] (*Min.*) Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms imbedded in quartz.

Sag'e-nit'ic (săj'ē-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Resembling sagenite; — applied to quartz when containing acicular crystals of other minerals, most commonly rutile, also tourmaline, actinolite, and the like.

Sag'ger (săg'gĕr), *n.* [See Seggar.] **1.** A pot or case of fire clay, in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baking in the kiln; a seggar.

2. The clay of which such pots or cases are made.

Sag'ging (-gĭng), *n.* A bending or sinking between the ends of a thing, in consequence of its own, or an imposed, weight; an arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after straining. Cf. Hogging.

Sag'i-nate (săj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginatus,* p. p. of *saginare* to fat, fr. *sagina* stuffing.] To make fat; to pamper. [*R.*] "Many a *saginated* boar." *Cowper.*

Sag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saginatio.*] The act of fattening or pampering. [*R.*] *Topsell.*

‖ **Sa-git'ta** (sȧ-jĭt'tȧ), *n.* [L., an arrow.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A small constellation north of Aquila; the Arrow.

2. (*Arch.*) The keystone of an arch. [*R.*] *Gwilt.*

3. (*Geom.*) The distance from a point in a curve to the chord; also, the versed sine of an arc; — so called from its resemblance to an arrow resting on the bow and string. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Anat.*) The larger of the two otoliths, or ear bones, found in most fishes.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of transparent, free-swimming marine worms having lateral and caudal fins, and capable of swimming rapidly. It is the type of the class Chætognatha.

Sagitta (*S. elegans*). *a* Head and Cephalic Setæ; *b c* Lateral Fins; *d* Caudal Fins; *e* Ovaries; *f* Opening of Male Reproductive Organs.

Sag'it-tal (săj'ĭt-tal), *a.* [L. *sagitta* an arrow: cf. F. *sagittal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture; in the region of the sagittal suture; rabdoidal; as, the *sagittal* furrow, or groove, on the inner surface of the roof of the skull. (*b*) In the mesial plane; mesial; as, a *sagittal* section of an animal.

Sagittal suture (*Anat.*), the suture between the two parietal bones in the top of the skull; — called also *rabdoidal suture*, and *interparietal suture*.

‖ **Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (săj'ĭt-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., literally, an archer, fr. *sagittarius* belonging to an arrow, fr. *sagitta* an arrow.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The ninth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22, marked thus [♐] in almanacs; the Archer. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, represented on maps and globes as a centaur shooting an arrow.

Sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭt-tă-rĭ), *n.* [See SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A centaur; a fabulous being, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

2. The Arsenal in Venice; — so called from having a figure of an archer over the door. *Shak.*

Sag'it-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *sagittarius.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* an arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.

Sagittate Leaf.

Sag'it-ta'ted (-tā'tĕd), *a.* Sagittal; sagittate.

Sag'it-to-cyst (săj'ĭt-tō-sĭst), *n.* [See SAGITTA, and CYST.] (*Zoöl.*) A defensive cell containing a minute rodlike structure which may be expelled. Such cells are found in certain Turbellaria.

Sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay. *sāgu.*] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, much used for making puddings and as an article of diet for the sick; also, as starch, for stiffening textile fabrics. It is prepared from the stems of several East Indian and Malayan palm trees, but chiefly from the *Metroxylon Sagu;* also from several cycadaceous plants (*Cycas revoluta, Zamia integrifolia*, etc.).

Portland sago, a kind of sago prepared from the corms of the cuckoopint (*Arum maculatum*). — **Sago palm.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A palm tree which yields sago. (*b*) A species of Cycas (*Cycas revoluta*). — **Sago spleen** (*Med.*), a morbid condition of the spleen, produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies looking like grains of sago.

Sago Palm (*Metroxylon Rumphii*). Very much reduced.

Sa-goin' (sȧ-goin'), *n.* [F. *sagouin* (formed from the native South American name).] (*Zoöl.*) A marmoset; — called also *sagouin.*

‖ **Sa' gum** (sā'gŭm), *n.; pl.* SAGA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus;* cf. Gr σάγος. Cf. SAY a kind of serge.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The military cloak of the Roman soldiers.

‖ **Sa'gus** (sā'gŭs), *n.* [NL. See SAGO.] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms from which sago is obtained.

Sa'gy (sā'jy), *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

‖ **Sa'hib** (sä'hĕb), ‖ **Sa'heb** (-hĕb), *n.* [Ar. *çāhib* master, lord, fem. *çāhibah.*] A respectful title or appellation given to Europeans of rank. [*India*]

‖ **Sa'hi-bah** (sä'hĕ-bȧ), *n.* [See SAHIB.] A lady; mistress. [*India*]

Sa-hid'ic (sȧ-hĭd'ĭk), *a.* Same as THEBAIC.

Sah'lite (sä'līt), *n.* (*Min.*) See SALITE.

‖ **Sa-hui'** (sȧ-hwē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marmoset.

‖ **Sa'i** (sä'ē), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *sahi.*] (*Zoöl.*) See CAPUCHIN, 3 (*a*).

‖ **Sai'bling** (sī'blĭng), *n.* [Dial. G.] (*Zoöl.*) A European mountain trout (*Salvelinus alpinus*); — called also *Bavarian charr.*

Sa'ic (sā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shaïka.*] (*Naut.*) A kind of ketch very common in the Levant, which has neither topgallant sail nor mizzen topsail.

Said (sĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SAY.

Said, *a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid; — used chiefly in legal style.

‖ **Sai'ga** (sā'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *saika.*] (*Zoöl.*) An antelope (*Saiga Tartarica*) native of the plains of Siberia and Eastern Russia. The male has erect annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

Sai'kyr (sā'kĕr), *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as SAKER. [*Obs.*]

Sail (sāl), *n.* [OE. *seil*, AS. *segel, segl;* akin to D. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, G. & Sw. *segel*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil.* √153.] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is made serviceable as a power for propelling vessels through the water.

Behoves him now both *sail* and oar. *Milton.*

2. Anything resembling a sail, or regarded as a sail.

3. A wing; a van. [*Poetic*]

Like an eagle soaring
To weather his broad *sails.* *Spenser.*

4. The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.

5. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft.

☞ In this sense, the plural has usually the same form as the singular; as, twenty *sail* were in sight.

6. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water.

☞ Sails are of two general kinds, *fore-and-aft sails*, and *square sails.* Square sails are always bent to yards, with their foot lying across the line of the vessel. Fore-and-aft sails are set upon stays or gaffs with their foot in line with the keel. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, or quadrilateral with the after leech longer than the fore leech. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not necessarily square. See Phrases under FORE, *a.*, and SQUARE, *a.;* also, BARK, BRIG, SCHOONER, SHIP, STAY.

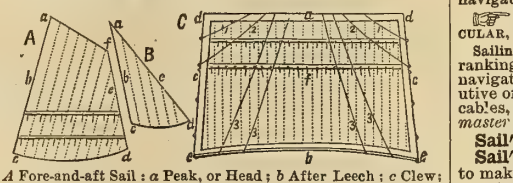

A Fore-and-aft Sail: *a* Peak, or Head; *b* After Leech; *c* Clew; *d* Tack; *e* Luff, or Fore Leech; *f* Nock. *B* Triangular Sail: *a* Head, or Peak; *b* Leech; *c* Clew; *d* Tack; *e* Luff. *C* Square Sail: *a* Head; *b* Foot; *c c* Leeches; *d d* Head-earing Cringles; *e e* Clews; *f* Second Reef-band (the First Reef-band is above); 11 Outer Leech Lines; 22 Inner Leech Lines; 3333 Buntlines.

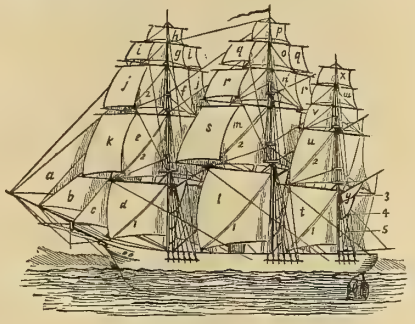

SAILS OF A SHIP.

a Flying Jib; *b* Jib; *c* Fore Topmast Staysail; *d* Fore Course, or Foresail; *e* Fore Topsail; *f* Fore Topgallant Sail; *g* Fore Royal; *h* Fore Skysail; *i i* Fore Royal Studding Sails; *j j* Fore Topgallant Studding Sails; *k* Fore Topmast Studding Sail; *l* Main Course, or Mainsail; *m* Main Topsail; *n* Main Topgallant Sail; *o* Main Royal; *p* Main Skysail; *q q* Main Royal Studding Sails; *r r* Main Topgallant Studding Sails; *s* Main Topmast Studding Sail; *t* Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; *u* Mizzen Topsail; *v* Mizzen Topgallant Sail; *w* Mizzen Royal; *x* Mizzen Skysail; *y* Spanker, partly brailed in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Trysail); 1111 Clew Garnets; 222 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.

☞ In modern ships two sails ("Upper Topsail" and "Lower Topsail"), each having an independent yard and rigging, often take the place of the Topsail.

Sail burton (*Naut.*), a purchase for hoisting sails aloft for bending. — **Sail fluke** (*Zoöl.*), the whiff. — **Sail hook**, a small hook used in making sails, to hold the seams square. — **Sail loft**, a loft or room where sails are cut out and made. — **Sail room** (*Naut.*), a room in a vessel where sails are stowed when not in use. — **Sail yard** (*Naut.*), the yard or spar on which a sail is extended. — **Shoulder-of-mutton sail** (*Naut.*), a triangular sail of peculiar form. It is chiefly used to set on a boat's mast. — **To crowd sail.** (*Naut.*) See under CROWD. — **To loose sails** (*Naut.*), to unfurl or spread sails. — **To make sail** (*Naut.*), to extend an additional quantity of sail. — **To set a sail** (*Naut.*), to extend or spread a sail to the wind. — **To set sail** (*Naut.*), to unfurl or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage. — **To shorten sail** (*Naut.*), to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part. — **To strike sail** (*Naut.*), to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting, or in sudden gusts of wind; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. — **Under sail**, having the sails spread.

Sail (sāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAILED (sāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAILING.] [AS. *segelian, seglian.* See SAIL, *n.*]

1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be impelled on a body of water by the action of steam or other power.

2. To move through or on the water; to swim, as a fish or a water fowl.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton.

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage.

5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird.

As is a winged messenger of heaven, . . .
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

Sail, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (the water) by means of steam or other force.

A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

Sublime she *sails*
The aërial space, and mounts the wingèd gales. *Pope.*

3. To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship. *Totten.*

Sail'a-ble (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed over; navigable; as, a *sailable* river.

Sail'boat', *n.* A boat propelled by a sail or sails.

Sail'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sailor. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A ship or other vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing; as, a heavy *sailer;* a fast *sailer.*

Sail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The banner fish, or spikefish (*Histiophorus*). (*b*) The basking, or liver, shark. (*c*) The quill-back.

Sailfish (*a*) (*Histiophorus Americanus*).

Sail'ing (sāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, sails; the motion of a vessel on water, impelled by wind or steam; the act of starting on a voyage.

2. (*Naut.*) The art of managing a vessel; seamanship; navigation; as, globular *sailing;* oblique *sailing.*

☞ For the several methods of sailing, see under CIRCULAR, GLOBULAR, OBLIQUE, PARALLEL, etc.

Sailing master (*U. S. Navy*), formerly, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

Sail'less (sāl'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of sails. *Pollok.*

Sail'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails. — **Sail'mak'ing**, *n.*

Sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; one who understands the practical management of ships; one of the crew of a vessel; a mariner; a common seaman.

Syn. — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sailor's choice. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An excellent marine food fish (*Diplodus*, or *Lagodon, rhomboides*) of the Southern United States; — called also *porgy, squirrel fish, yellowtail*, and *salt-water bream.* (*b*) A species of grunt (*Orthopristis*, or *Pomadasys, chrysopterus*), an excellent food fish common on the southern coasts of the United States; — called also *hogfish*, and *pigfish.*

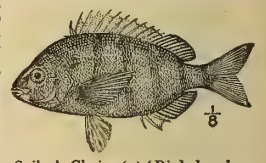

Sailor's Choice (*a*) (*Diplodus rhomboides*).

Sail'y (-y), *a.* Like a sail. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Saim (sām), *n.* [OF. *sain*, LL. *saginum*, fr. L. *sagina* a fattening.] Lard; grease. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sai-mir'** (sāĭ-mēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The squirrel monkey.

Sain (sān), *obs. p. p.* of SAY, for *sayen.* Said. *Shak.*

Sain, *v. t.* [Cf. SAINT, SANE.] To sanctify; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sain'foin (sān'foin; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus;* see SANE) + *foin* hay (L. *fœnum*); or perh. fr. *saint* sacred (L. *sanctus;* see SAINT) + *foin* hay.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leguminous plant (*Onobrychis sativa*) cultivated for fodder. [Written also *saintfoin.*] (*b*) A kind of tick trefoil (*Desmodium Canadense*). [*Canada*]

Saint (sānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, properly p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to *sacer* sacred. Cf. SACRED, SANCTITY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.] **1.** A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue; any true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God.

Them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be *saints.* 1 *Cor.* i. 2.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

Then shall thy *saints*, unmixed, and from the impure
Far separate, circling thy holy mount,
Unfeigned hallelujahs to thee sing. *Milton.*

3. (*Eccl.*) One canonized by the church. [Abbrev. *St.*]

Saint Andrew's cross. (*a*) A cross shaped like the letter X. See *Illust.* 4, under CROSS. (*b*) (*Bot.*) A low North American shrub (*Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross. *Gray.* — **Saint Anthony's cross**, a T-shaped cross. See *Illust.* 6, under CROSS. — **Saint Anthony's fire**, the erysipelas; — popularly so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of Saint Anthony. — **Saint Anthony's nut** (*Bot.*), the groundnut (*Bunium flexuosum*); — so called because swine feed on it, and St. Anthony was once a swineherd. *Dr. Prior.* — **Saint Anthony's turnip** (*Bot.*), the bulbous crowfoot, a favorite food of swine. *Dr. Prior.* — **Saint Barnaby's thistle** (*Bot.*), a kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering on St. Barnabas's Day, June 11th. *Dr. Prior.* — **Saint Bernard** (*Zoöl.*), a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, the smooth-haired and the rough-haired. See *Illust.* under DOG. — **Saint Catharine's flower** (*Bot.*), the plant love-in-a-mist. See under LOVE. — **Saint Cuthbert's beads** (*Paleon.*), the fossil joints of crinoid stems. — **Saint Dabeoc's heath** (*Bot.*), a heatherlike plant (*Menziesia cærulea*), named from an Irish saint. — **Saint Distaff's Day.** See under DISTAFF. — **Saint Elmo's fire**, a luminous, flamelike appearance, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights, at some prominent point on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms. It has also been observed on land, and is due to the discharge of electricity from elevated or pointed objects. A single flame is called a *Helena*, or a *Corposant;* a double, or twin, flame is called a *Castor and Pollux*, or a *double Corposant.* It takes its name from St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors. — **Saint George's cross** (*Her.*), a Greek cross gules upon a field argent, the field being represented by a narrow fimbriation in the ensign, or union jack, of Great Britain. — **Saint George's ensign**, a red cross on a white field with a union jack in the upper corner next the mast. It is the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England; — called also *the white ensign. Brande & C.* — **Saint George's flag**, a smaller flag resembling the ensign, but without the union jack; — used as the sign of the presence and command of an admiral. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.* — **Saint Gobain glass** (*Chem.*), a fine variety of soda-lime plate glass, so called from St. Gobain in France, where it was manufactured. — **Saint Ignatius's bean** (*Bot.*), the seed of a tree of the Philippines (*Strychnos Ignatia*), of properties similar to the nux vomica. — **Saint James's shell** (*Zoöl.*), a pecten (*Vola Jacobæus*) worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *Illust.* under SCALLOP. — **Saint James's-wort** (*Bot.*), a kind of ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*). — **Saint John's bread.** (*Bot.*) See CAROB. — **Saint John's-wort** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Hypericum*, most species of which have yellow flowers; — called also *John's-wort.* — **Saint Leger**, the name of a race for three-year-old horses run annually in September at Doncaster, England; — instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger. — **Saint Martin's herb** (*Bot.*), a small tropical American violaceous plant (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and is used in medicine. — **Saint Martin's summer**, a season of mild, damp weather

frequently prevailing during late autumn in England and the Mediterranean countries; — so called from St. Martin's festival, occurring on November 11. It corresponds to the Indian summer in America. *Shak. Whittier.* — **Saint Patrick's cross.** See *Illust.* 4, under CROSS. — **Saint Patrick's Day,** the 17th of March, anniversary of the death (about 466) of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland. — **Saint Peter's fish.** (*Zoöl.*) See *John Dory*, under JOHN. — **Saint Peter's-wort** (*Bot.*), a name of several plants, as *Hypericum Ascyron*, *H. quadrangulum*, *Ascyrum stans*, etc. — **Saint Peter's wreath** (*Bot.*), a shrubby kind of Spiræa (*S. hypericifolia*), having long, slender branches covered with clusters of small white blossoms in spring. — **Saint's bell.** See *Sanctus bell*, under SANCTUS. — **Saint Vitus's dance** (*Med.*), chorea; — so called from the supposed cures wrought on intercession to this saint.

Saint (sānt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAINTING.] To make a saint of; to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

A large hospital, erected by a shoemaker who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

To saint it, to act as a saint, or with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it. *Pope.*

Saint, *v. i.* To act or live as a saint. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Saint'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The state or character of a saint. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Saint'ed, *a.* **1.** Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious. "A most *sainted* king." *Shak.*

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats. *Milton.*

2. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead*.

Saint'ess, *n.* A female saint. [*R.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

Saint'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** The state of being a saint; the condition of a saint. *Walpole.*

2. The order, or united body, of saints; saints, considered collectively.

It was supposed he felt no call to any expedition that might endanger the reign of the military *sainthood*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Saint'ish, *a.* Somewhat saintlike; — used ironically.

Saint'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character or quality of saints; also, hypocritical pretense of holiness. *Wood.*

Saint'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a saint; suiting a saint; becoming a saint; saintly.

Glossed over only with a *saintlike* show. *Dryden.*

Saint'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being saintly.

Saint'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* SAINTLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SAINTLIEST.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

So dear to Heaven is *saintly* chastity. *Milton.*

Saint-ol'o-gist (sānt-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*Saint* + *-logy* + *-ist.*] (*Theol.*) One who writes the lives of saints. [*R.*]

Saint'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an (-sĭ-mō'nĭ-an), *n.* A follower of the Count de *St. Simon*, who died in 1825, and who maintained that the principle of property held in common, and the just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, are the true remedy for the social evils which exist. *Brande & C.*

Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, doctrines, or practice of the Saint-Simonians; — called also *Saint-Simonism*.

Saith (sĕth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of SAY. [*Archaic*]

Saithe (sāth), *n.* [Gael. *saoidhean.*] (*Zoöl.*) The pollock, or coalfish; — called also *sillock*. [*Scot.*]

Sai'va (sāĭ'vȧ *or* sī'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çaiva* devoted to *Siva.*] One of an important religious sect in India which regards Siva with peculiar veneration.

Sai'vism (-vĭz'm), *n.* The worship of Siva.

Sa-jene' (sȧ-jēn'), *n.* Same as SAGENE.

Sa'jou (sȧ'jo͞o; F. sȧ'zho͞o'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SAPAJOU.

Sake (sāk), *n.* [OE. *sake* cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, affair, G. *sache* thing, cause in law, OHG. *sahha*, Icel. *sǒk*, Sw. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, Goth. *sakjō* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka* to contend, strive, blame, OHG. *sahhan*, MHG. *sachen* to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. *seek*. Cf. SEEK.] Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; reason; interest; concern; account; regard or respect; — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of*, *for his sake*, *for man's sake*, *for mercy's sake*, and the like; as, to commit crime for the *sake* of gain; to go abroad for the *sake* of one's health.

Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' *sake*. *Spenser.*

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake*. *Gen.* viii. 21.

Will he draw out,
For anger's *sake*, finite to infinite? *Milton.*

Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ The *-s* of the possessive case preceding *sake* is sometimes omitted for euphony; as, for goodness *sake*. "For conscience *sake*." 1 *Cor.* x. 28. The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our *sakes*." *Shak.*

Sa'ker (sā'kẽr), *n.* [F. *sacre* (cf. It. *sagro*, Sp. & Pg. *sacre*), either fr. L. *sacer* sacred, holy, as a translation of Gr. ἱέραξ falcon, from ἱερός holy, or more probably from Ar. *çaqr* hawk.] [Written also *sacar*, *sacre*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A falcon (*Falco sacer*) native of Southern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the lanner.

☞ The female is called *chargh*, and the male *charghela*, or *sakeret*.

(*b*) The peregrine falcon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. (*Mil.*) A small piece of artillery. *Wilhelm.*

On the bastions were planted culverins and *sakers*. *Macaulay.*

The culverins and *sakers* showing their deadly muzzles over the rampart. *Hawthorne.*

Sa'ker-et (sā'kẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F. *sacret*. See SAKER.] (*Zoöl.*) The male of the saker (*a*).

Sa'ki (sā'kĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. & Pg. *saki*; probably from the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*. They have large ears, and a long hairy tail which is not prehensile.

White-headed Saki (*Pithecia leucocephala*). (⅛)

☞ The black saki (*Pithecia satanas*), the white-headed (*P. leucocephala*), and the red-backed, or hand-drinking, saki (*P. chiropotes*), are among the best-known.

Sa'ki (sȧ'kē), *n.* The alcoholic drink of Japan. It is made from rice.

Sak'ti (sȧk'tē), *n.* [Skr.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The divine energy, personified as the wife of a deity (Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, etc.); the female principle.

‖ **Sal** (sal), *n.* [Hind. *sāl*, Skr. *çāla.*] (*Bot.*) An East Indian timber tree (*Shorea robusta*), much used for building purposes. It is of a light brown color, close-grained, heavy, and durable. [Written also *saul*.]

Sal (sal), *n.* [L. See SALT.] (*Chem. & Pharm.*) Salt.

Sal absinthii [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*). — **Sal acetosellæ** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), salt of sorrel. — **Sal alembroth.** (*Old Chem.*) See ALEMBROTH. — **Sal ammoniac** (*Chem.*), ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl, a white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained from gas works, from nitrogenous matter, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. So called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* in Africa. Called also *muriate of ammonia*. — **Sal catharticus** [NL.] (*Old Med. Chem.*), Epsom salts. — **Sal culinarius** [L.] (*Old Chem.*), common salt, or sodium chloride. — **Sal Cyrenaicus.** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*) See *Sal ammoniac*, above. — **Sal de duobus, Sal duplicatum** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), potassium sulphate; — so called because erroneously supposed to be composed of two salts, one acid and one alkaline. — **Sal diureticus** [NL.] (*Old Med. Chem.*), potassium acetate. — **Sal enixum** [NL.] (*Old Med. Chem.*), acid potassium sulphate. — **Sal gemmæ** [NL.] (*Old Min.*), common salt occurring native. — **Sal Jovis** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), salt of tin, or stannic chloride; — the alchemical name of tin being *Jove*. — **Sal Martis** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), green vitriol, or ferrous sulphate; — the alchemical name of iron being *Mars*. — **Sal microcosmicum.** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*) See *Microcosmic salt*, under MICROCOSMIC. — **Sal plumbi** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead. — **Sal prunella.** (*Old Chem.*) See *Prunella sali*, under 1st PRUNELLA. — **Sal Saturni** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead, or lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturn*. — **Sal sedativus** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), sedative salt, or boric acid. — **Sal Seignette** [F. *seignette, sel de seignette*] (*Chem.*), Rochelle salt. — **Sal soda** (*Chem.*), sodium carbonate. See under SODIUM. — **Sal vitrioli** [NL.] (*Old Chem.*), white vitriol; zinc sulphate. — **Sal volatile.** [NL.] (*a*) (*Chem.*) See *Sal ammoniac*, above. (*b*) Spirits of ammonia.

‖ **Sa-laam'** (sȧ-läm'), *n.* Same as SALAM.

Finally, Josiah might have made his *salaam* to the exciseman just as he was folding up that letter. *Prof. Wilson.*

Sa-laam', *v. i.* To make or perform a salam.

I have *salaamed* and kowtowed to him. *H. James.*

Sal'a-bil'i-ty (sāl'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or condition of being salable; salableness. *Duke of Argyll.*

Sal'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* [From SALE.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; finding a ready market. — **Sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

Sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax*, *-acis*, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.* — **Sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Sa-la'cious-ness,** *n.*

Sa-lac'i-ty (sȧ-lăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *salacitas*: cf. F. *salacité.*] Strong propensity to venery; lust; lecherousness.

Sal'ad (săl'ad), *n.* [F. *salade*, OIt. *salata*, It. *insalata*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT, and cf. SLAW.] **1.** A preparation of vegetables, as lettuce, celery, water cress, onions, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and spice, and eaten for giving a relish to other food; as, lettuce *salad*; tomato *salad*, etc.

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad*. *I. Watts.*

2. A dish composed of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, mustard, and other condiments; as, chicken *salad*; lobster *salad*.

Salad burnet (*Bot.*), the common burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

Sal'ade (-ad), *n.* A helmet. See SALLET.

Sal'ad-ing (-ad-ĭng), *n.* Vegetables for salad.

Sal'æ-ra'tus (-ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* See SALERATUS.

Sal'a-gane (săl'ȧ-gān), *n.* [From the Chinese name.] (*Zoöl.*) The esculent swallow. See under ESCULENT.

Sal'al-ber'ry (săl'ăl-bĕr'rў), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of the *Gaultheria Shallon*, an ericaceous shrub found from California northwards. The berries are about the size of a common grape and of a dark purple color.

‖ **Sa-lam'** (sȧ-läm'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead. [Written also *salaam*.]

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *salamandre*, L. *salamandra*, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα; cf. Per. *samander*, *samandel*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Urodela, belonging to *Salamandra*, *Amblystoma*, *Plethodon*, and various allied genera, especially those that are more or less terrestrial in their habits.

Spotted Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*). (⅛)

☞ The salamanders have, like lizards, an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, but are destitute of scales. They are true Amphibia, related to the frogs. Formerly, it was a superstition that the salamander could live in fire without harm, and even extinguish it by the natural coldness of its body.

I have maintained that *salamander* of yours with fire any time this two and thirty years. *Shak.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience that on hot coals, it dieth immediately. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The pouched gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the Southern United States.

3. A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk which is heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it.

4. A large poker. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

5. (*Metal.*) Solidified material in a furnace hearth.

Giant salamander. (*Zoöl.*) See under GIANT. — **Salamander's hair** *or* **wool** (*Min.*), a species of asbestus or mineral flax. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Sal'a-man-dri'na** (săl'ȧ-măn-drī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Urodela, comprising salamanders.

Sal'a-man'drine (-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire. *Addison.*

Sal'a-man'droid (-droid), *a.* [*Salamander* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the salamanders.

‖ **Sal'a-man-droi'de-a** (-droi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zool.*) A division of Amphibia including the salamanders and allied groups; the Urodela.

Sal'am-stone' (săl'ȧm-stōn' *or* sȧ-läm'-), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon. *Dana.*

Sa-lan'ga-na (sȧ-lăn'gȧ-nȧ), *n.* The salagane.

Sal'a-ried (săl'ȧ-rĭd), *a.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried* officer; a *salaried* office.

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *salarius.*] Saline. [*Obs.*]

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rў), *n.*; *pl.* SALARIES (-rĭz). [F. *salaire*, L. *salarium*, originally, salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarius* belonging to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend; hire.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*

☞ Recompense for services paid at, or reckoned by, short intervals, as a day or week, is usually called *wages*.

Syn. — Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Sal'a-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALARIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALARYING (-rĭ-ĭng).] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to; as, to *salary* a clerk; to *salary* a position.

Sale (sāl), *n.* See 1st SALLOW. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sale, *n.* [Icel. *sala*, *sal*, akin to E. *sell*. See SELL, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of selling; the transfer of property, or a contract to transfer the ownership of property, from one person to another for a valuable consideration, or for a price in money.

2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

They shall have ready *sale* for them. *Spenser.*

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market; auction. *Sir W. Temple.*

Bill of sale. See under BILL. — **Of sale, On sale, For sale,** to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers; in the market. — **To set to sale,** to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sale'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **Sale'a-bly,** *adv.*, etc. See SALABLE, SALABLY, etc.

Sal'eb (săl'ĕb), *n.* (*Med.*) See SALEP.

Sal'e-bros'i-ty (săl'ē-brŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Roughness or ruggedness. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Sal'e-brous (săl'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, fr. *salebra* a rugged road, fr. *salire* to leap.] Rough; rugged. [*Obs.*]

Sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [Ar. *sahleb*, perhaps a corruption of an Arabic word for fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying literally, fox's testicles: cf. F. *salep.*] [Written also *saleb*, *salop*, and *saloop.*] The dried tubers of various species of *Orchis*, and *Eulophia*. It is used to make a nutritious beverage by treating the powdered preparation with hot water. *U. S. Disp.*

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal ærātus*; — so called because it is a source of fixed air (carbon dioxide). See SAL, and AËRATED.] (*Old Chem.*) Aërated salt; a white crystalline substance having an alkaline taste and reaction, consisting of sodium bicarbonate (see under SODIUM). It is largely used in cooking, with sour milk (lactic acid) or cream of tartar as a substitute for yeast. It is also an ingredient of most baking powders, and is used in the preparation of effervescing drinks.

Sales'man (sālz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* SALESMEN (-mĕn). [*Sale* + *man.*] One who sells anything; one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Sales'wom'an (sālz'wo͝om'ȧn), *n.*; *pl.* SALESWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly. *Shak.*

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-an), *a.* Denoting a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the fourth century on the river Sala [now Yssel]; Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank.

Sa'li-ant (sā'lĭ-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as SALIENT.

Sal'i-ence (săl'ĭ-ens), *n.* [See SALLY.] Salience; onslaught. [*Obs.*] "So fierce *saliaunce*." *Spenser.*

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, who, in the fifth century, formed a body of laws called in Latin *leges Salicæ*.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or to the Salic law so called. [Also *salique*.]

Salic law. (*a*) A code of laws formed by the Salian Franks in the fifth century. By one provision of this code women were excluded from the inheritance of landed property. (*b*) Specifically, in modern times, a law

supposed to be a special application of the above-mentioned provision, in accordance with which males alone can inherit the throne. This law has obtained in France, and at times in other countries of Europe, as Spain.

Sal'i-ca'ceous (săl'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salix*, *-icis*, the willow.] Belonging or relating to the willow.

Sal'i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *salix*, *-icis*, a willow: cf. F. *salicine*. See SALLOW the tree.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar, and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance.

Sal'i-cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [*Salic*in + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid and of certain related compounds.

Sal'i-cyl'al (-sĭl'ăl), *n.* [*Salicyl*ic + *al*dehyde.] (*Chem.*) A thin, fragrant, colorless oil, $HO.C_6H_4.CHO$, found in the flowers of meadow sweet (*Spiræa*), and also obtained by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc. It reddens on exposure. Called also *salicylol*, *salicylic aldehyde*, and formerly *salicylous*, or *spiroylous*, *acid*.

Sal'i-cyl'ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of salicylic acid.

Sal'i-cyl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by the action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is a white crystalline substance. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Called also *hydroxybenzoic acid*.

Sal'i-cyl'ide (săl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Salicylic* + anhydr*ide*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained by dehydration of salicylic acid.

Sal'i-cyl'ite (-ĭt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of salicylal; — named after the analogy of a salt.

Sal'i-cyl'ol (-ōl), *n.* [*Salicylic* + L. *ol*eum oil.] (*Chem.*) Same as SALICYLAL.

Sa-lic'y-lous (sȧ-lĭs'ĭ-lŭs *or* săl'ĭ-sĭl'ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance formerly called *salicylous acid*, and now *salicylal*. [*Obs.*]

Sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ens), *n.* [See SALIENT.] **1.** The quality or condition of being salient; a leaping; a springing forward; an assaulting.

2. The quality or state of projecting, or being projected; projection; protrusion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sy), *n.* Quality of being salient; hence, vigor. "A fatal lack of poetic *saliency*." *J. Morley.*

Sa'li-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *saliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap: cf. F. *saillant*. See SALLY, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping. "Frogs and *salient* animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

He had in himself a *salient*, living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

3. Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable.

He [Grenville] had neither *salient* traits, nor general comprehensiveness of mind. *Bancroft.*

4. (*Math. & Fort.*) Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle; — opposed to *reëntering*. See *Illust.* of BASTION.

5. (*Her.*) Represented in a leaping position; as, a lion *salient*.

Lion Salient.

Salient angle. See SALIENT, *a.*, 4. — **Salient polygon** (*Geom.*), a polygon all of whose angles are salient. — **Salient polyhedron** (*Geom.*), a polyhedron all of whose solid angles are salient.

Sa'li-ent, *n.* (*Fort.*) A salient angle or part; a projection.

Sa'li-ent-ly, *adv.* In a salient manner.

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

Saliferous rocks (*Geol.*), the New Red Sandstone system of some geologists; — so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt. The saliferous beds of New York State belong largely to the Salina period of the Upper Silurian. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Sal'i-fi'a-ble (săl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-bl), *a.* [Cf. F. *salifiable*. See SALIFY.] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing an acid to form a salt; — said of bases; thus, ammonia is *salifiable*.

Sal'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *salification*.] (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

Sal'i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *salifier;* from L. *sal* salt + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See *-FY.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) To combine or impregnate with a salt. (*b*) To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to *salify* a base or an acid.

Sa-lig'e-nin (sȧ-lĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*Salic*in + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A phenol alcohol obtained, by the decomposition of salicin, as a white crystalline substance; — called also *hydroxy-benzyl alcohol*.

Sal'i-got (săl'ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) The water chestnut (*Trapa natans*).

Sal-im'e-ter (săl-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. [Written also *salometer.*]

Sal-im'e-try (-trў), *n.* The art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance.

Sa-li'na (sȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *salinae*, pl., salt works, from *sal* salt. See SALINE, *a.*] **1.** A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea.

2. Salt works.

Sa-li'na pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd). [So called from *Salina*, a town in New York.] (*Geol.*) The period in which the American Upper Silurian system, containing the brine-producing rocks of central New York, was formed. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Sal'i-na'tion (săl'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of washing with salt water. [*R. & Obs.*] *Greenhill.*

Sa'line (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-lĭn'; 277), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt: cf. L. *salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar. See SALT.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances; a *saline* cathartic.

2. Of the quality of salt; salty; as, a *saline* taste.

Sa'line (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-lĭn'; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *saline*. See SALINE, *a.*] A salt spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Sal'ine (săl'ĭn), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A crude potash obtained from beet-root residues and other similar sources. [Written also *salin.*]

2. (*Med. Chem.*) A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium, used in medicine.

Sa-line'ness (sȧ-lĭn'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being salt; saltness.

Sal'i-nif'er-ous (săl'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Saline* + *-ferous.*] Same as SALIFEROUS.

Sa-lin'i-form (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or the qualities of a salt, especially of common salt.

Sa-lin'i-ty (-tў), *n.* Salineness. *Carpenter.*

Sal'i-nom'e-ter (săl'ĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Saline* + *-meter.*] A salimeter.

Sa-lin'ous (sȧ-līn'ŭs), *a.* Saline. [*Obs.*]

Sal'ique (săl'ĭk *or* sȧ-lēk'), *a.* [F.] Salic. *Shak.*

She fulmined out her scorn of laws *salique*. *Tennyson.*

Sal'i-re'tin (săl'ĭ-rē'tĭn), *n.* [*Saligenin* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] (*Chem.*) A yellow amorphous resinoid substance obtained by the action of dilute acids on saligenin.

‖ **Sal'is-bu'ri-a** (săl'ĭs-bū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Named after R. A. *Salisbury*, an English botanist.] (*Bot.*) The ginkgo tree (*Ginkgo biloba*, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*).

Sal'ite (săl'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *salitus*, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt.] To season with salt; to salt. [*Obs.*]

Sa'lite (sā'līt), *n.* [So called from *Sala*, a town in Sweden.] (*Min.*) A massive lamellar variety of pyroxene, of a dingy green color. [Written also *sahlite.*]

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L.; cf. Gr. σίαλον.] (*Physiol.*) The secretion from the salivary glands.

☞ In man the saliva is a more or less turbid and slightly viscid fluid, generally of an alkaline reaction, and is secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands. In the mouth the saliva is mixed with the secretion from the buccal glands. The secretions from the individual salivary glands have their own special characteristics, and these are not the same in all animals. In man and many animals *mixed saliva*, i. e., saliva composed of the secretions of all three of the salivary glands, is an important digestive fluid on account of the presence of the peculiar enzyme, ptyalin.

Sa-li'val (-val; 277), *a.* Salivary.

Sal'i-vant (săl'ĭ-vant), *a.* [L. *salivans*, p. pr. of *salivare*. See SALIVATE.] Producing salivation.

Sal'i-vant, *n.* That which produces salivation.

Sal'i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *salivarius* slimy, clammy: cf. F. *salivaire.*] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva; as, the *salivary* ferment; the *salivary* glands; the *salivary* ducts, etc.

Sal'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALIVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALIVATING.] [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate. See SALIVA.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

Sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salivatio:* cf. F. *salivation.*] (*Physiol.*) The act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

☞ It may be induced by direct chemical or mechanical stimulation, as in vigorous mastication of some tasteless substance like rubber, or indirectly by some agent which affects the whole system, as mercury compounds.

Sa-li'vous (sȧ-lī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *salivosus:* cf. F. *saliveux.*] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

‖ **Sa'lix** (sā'lĭks), *n.; pl.* SALICES (sȧ-lī'sēz). [L., the willow.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of trees or shrubs including the willow, osier, and the like, growing usually in wet grounds. (*b*) A tree or shrub of any kind of willow.

Sal'len-ders (săl'lĕn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *solandres, solandre.*] (*Far.*) An eruption on the hind leg of a horse. [Written also *sellanders*, and *sellenders.*]

On the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee, there is occasionally a scurfy eruption called "mallenders" in the fore leg, and "*sallenders*" in the hind leg. *Youatt.*

Sal'let (săl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *salade*, Sp. *celada*, or It. *celata*, fr. L. (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare*, *caelatum*, to engrave in relief. So called from the figures engraved upon it.] A light kind of helmet, with or without a visor, introduced during the 15th century. [Written also *salade.*]

Sallet.

Then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved. *Latimer.*

Sal'let, Sal'let-ing, *n.* Salad. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sal'li-ance (-lĭ-ans), *n.* Salience. [*Obs.*]

Sal'low (săl'lō), *n.* [OE. *salwe*, AS. *sealh;* akin to OHG. *salaha*, G. *salweide*, Icel. *selja*, L. *salix*, Ir. *sail*, *saileach*, Gael. *seileach*, W. *helyg*, Gr. ἑλίκη.] **1.** The willow; willow twigs. [*Poetic*] *Tennyson.*

And bend the pliant *sallow* to a shield. *Fawkes.*

The *sallow* knows the basketmaker's thumb. *Emerson.*

2. (*Bot.*) A name given to certain species of willow, especially those which do not have flexible shoots, as *Salix caprea*, *S. cinerea*, etc.

Sallow thorn (*Bot.*), a European thorny shrub (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) much like an Elæagnus. The yellow berries are sometimes used for making jelly, and the plant affords a yellow dye.

Sal'low, *a.* [*Compar.* SALLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* SALLOWEST.] [AS. *salu;* akin to D. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, Icel. *sölr* yellow.] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; as, a *sallow* skin. *Shak.*

Sal'low, *v. t.* To tinge with sallowness. [*Poetic*]

July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields. *Lowell.*

Sal'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat sallow. *Dickens.*

Sal'low-ness (săl'lō-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow. *Addison.*

Sal'ly (săl'lў), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALLYING.] [F. *saillir*, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring, akin to Gr. ἅλλεσθαι; cf. Skr. *sr* to go, to flow. Cf. SALIENT, ASSAIL, ASSAULT, EXULT, INSULT, SALTATION, SALTIRE.] To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers; to make a sally.

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The foe retires, — she heads the *sallying* host. *Byron.*

Sal'ly, *n.; pl.* SALLIES (-lĭz). [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir.* See SALLY, *v.*] **1.** A leaping forth; a darting; a spring.

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a quick issue; a sudden eruption; specifically, an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; a sortie.

Sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

3. An excursion from the usual track; range; digression; deviation.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that . . . goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind.

The unaffected mirth with which she enjoyed his *sallies*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

The excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sally port. (*a*) (*Fort.*) A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie. (*b*) (*Naval*) A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired; a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker or a large modern ironclad.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). [From a woman, *Sally Lunn*, who is said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A tea cake slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast, baked in the form of biscuits or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

Sal'ly-man (-măn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The velella; — called also *saleeman*.

Salm (säm), *n.* Psalm. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*, of uncertain origin; perhaps from L. *salgama condita*, pl.; *salgama* pickles + *condita* preserved (see CONDITE); or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honor to Maria de Medici, who is said to have invented it; or cf. It. *salame* salt meat, and F. *salmis* a ragout.] **1.** A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*

2. Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a potpourri; a miscellany. *W. Irving.*

Sal'mi (săl'mē), *n.* (*Cookery*) Same as SALMIS.

Sal'mi-ac (săl'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [Cf. F. *salmiac*, G. *salmiak.*] (*Old Chem.*) Sal ammoniac. See under SAL.

‖ **Sal'mis'** (săl'mē'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments suited to provoke appetite.

Salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.; pl.* SALMONS (-ŭnz) *or* (*collectively*) SALMON. [OE. *saumoun, salmon*, F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo, salmonis*, perhaps from *salire* to leap. Cf. SALLY, *v.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fishes of the genus *Salmo* and allied genera. The common salmon (*Salmo salar*) of Northern Europe and Eastern North America, and the California salmon, or quinnat, are the most important species. They are extensively preserved for food. See QUINNAT.

Common Salmon (*Salmo salar*). 1/20

☞ The salmons ascend rivers and penetrate to their head streams to spawn. They are remarkably strong fishes, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of their progress. The common salmon has been known to grow to the weight of seventy-five pounds; more generally it is from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Young salmon are called *parr*, *peal*, *smolt*, and *grilse*. Among the true salmons are: **Black salmon,** *or* **Lake salmon,** the namaycush. — **Dog salmon,** a salmon of Western North America (*Oncorhynchus keta*). — **Humpbacked salmon,** a Pacific-coast salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*). — **King salmon,** the quinnat. — **Landlocked salmon,** a variety of the common salmon (var. *Sebago*), long confined in certain lakes in consequence of obstructions that prevented it from returning to the sea. This last is called also *dwarf salmon*.

Among fishes of other families which are locally and erroneously called *salmon* are: the pike perch, called *jack salmon;* the spotted, or southern, squeteague; the cabrilla, called *kelp salmon;* young pollock, called *sea salmon;* and the California yellowtail.

2. A reddish yellow or orange color, like the flesh of the salmon.

Salmon berry (*Bot.*), a large red raspberry growing from Alaska to California, the fruit of the *Rubus Nutkanus*. — **Salmon killer** (*Zoöl.*), a stickleback (*Gasterosteus cataphractus*) of Western North America and Northern Asia. — **Salmon ladder, Salmon stair.** See *Fish ladder*, under FISH. — **Salmon peel,** a young salmon. — **Salmon pipe,** a certain device for catching salmon. *Crabb.* — **Salmon trout.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). It resembles the salmon, but is smaller, and has smaller and more numerous scales. (*b*) The American namaycush. (*c*) A name that is also applied locally to the adult black spotted trout (*Salmo purpuratus*), and to the steel head and other large trout of the Pacific coast.

Salm'on, *a.* Of a reddish yellow or orange color, like that of the flesh of the salmon.

Salm'on-et (săm'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. SAMLET.] (*Zoöl.*) A salmon of small size; a samlet.

Sal'mon-oid (săl'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*Salmon* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the *Salmonidæ*, a family of fishes including the trout and salmon. — *n.* Any fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

Sal'o-gen (săl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A halogen. [*Obs.*]

Sal'ol (săl'ōl), *n.* [*Salicylic* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance consisting of phenol salicylate.

Sa-lom'e-ter (sȧ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See SALIMETER.

Sa-lom'e-try (-trỹ), *n.* Salimetry.

‖ **Sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôN'), *n.* [F. See SALOON.] An apartment for the reception of company; hence, in the plural, fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *salon* (cf. It. *salone*), fr. F. *salle* a large room, a hall, of German or Dutch origin; cf. OHG. *sal* house, hall, G. *saal*; akin to AS. *sæl*, *sele*, D. *zaal*, Icel. *salr*, Goth. *saljan* to dwell, and probably to L. *solum* ground. Cf. SOLE of the foot, SOIL ground, earth.] **1.** A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception, esp. a hall for public entertainments or amusements; a large public room or parlor; as, the *saloon* of a steamboat.

The gilden *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay.*

2. Popularly, a public room for specific uses; esp., a barroom or grogshop; as, a drinking *saloon;* an eating *saloon;* a dancing *saloon.*

We hear of no hells, or low music halls, or low dancing *saloons* [at Athens]. *J. P. Mahaffy.*

Sa-loop' (sȧ-lōōp'), *n.* An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Saloop bush (*Bot.*), an Australian shrub (*Rhagodia hastata*) of the Goosefoot family, used for fodder.

Salp (sălp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Salpa, or of the family *Salpidæ*.

‖ **Sal'pa** (săl'pȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. SALPÆ (-pē), E. SALPAS (-pȧz). [NL.: cf. L. *salpa* a kind of stockfish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of transparent, tubular, free-swimming oceanic tunicates found abundantly in all the warmer latitudes. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ Each species exists in two distinct forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, a series of the other kind. These are united together, side by side, so as to form a chain, or cluster, often of large size. Each of the individuals composing the chain carries a single egg, which develops into the solitary kind.

Sal'pi-an (săl'pĭ-*an*), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A salpa.
Sal'pid (săl'pĭd), }

Sal'pi-con (săl'pĭ-kŏn), *n.* [F. *salpicon*, Sp. *salpicon.*] Chopped meat, bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal or other joints; stuffing; farce. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Sal'pin-gi'tis** (săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SALPINX, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the salpinx.

‖ **Sal'pinx** (săl'pĭnks), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, a trumpet.] (*Old Anat.*) The Eustachian tube, or the Fallopian tube.

Sal'sa-fy (săl'sȧ-fỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALSIFY.

Sal'sa-men-ta'ri-ous (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*, fr. *salsamentum* brine, pickled fish, fr. *salsus* salted, p. p. of *salire* to salt.] Salt; salted; saline. [*R.*]

Salse (sălz), *n.* [F.] A mud volcano, the water of which is often impregnated with salts, whence the name.

Sal'si-fy (săl'sĭ-fỹ; 277), *n.* [F. *salsifis.*] (*Bot.*) See *Oyster plant* (*a*), under OYSTER.

Sal'so-ac'id (săl'sō-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *salsus* salted, salt + *acidus* acid.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidity; both salt and acid. [*R.*]

Sal'so'da (săl'sō'dȧ), *n.* See *Sal soda*, under SAL.

‖ **Sal'so-la** (săl'sō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *salsus* salt, because they contain alkaline salts.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the glasswort. See GLASSWORT.

Sal-su'gi-nous (săl-sū'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *salsugo*, *-ginis*, saltness, from *salsus* salted, salt: cf. F. *salsugineux.*] (*Bot.*) Growing in brackish places or in salt marshes.

Salt (sȧlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt;* akin to OS. & OFries. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *salt*, L. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς, Russ. *sole*, Ir. & Gael. *salann*, W. *halen*, of unknown origin. Cf. SAL, SALAD, SALARY, SALINE, SAUCE, SAUSAGE.] **1.** The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, etc. It is found native in the earth, and is also produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from sea water and other water impregnated with saline particles.

2. Hence, flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning.

Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen . . . we have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

3. Hence, also, piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic *salt.*

4. A dish for salt at table; a saltcellar.

I out and bought some things; among others, a dozen of silver *salts.* *Pepys.*

5. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old.* [*Colloq.*]

Around the door are generally to be seen, laughing and gossiping, clusters of old *salts.* *Hawthorne.*

6. (*Chem.*) The neutral compound formed by the union of an acid and a base; thus, sulphuric acid and iron form the *salt* sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

☞ Except in case of ammonium salts, accurately speaking, it is the acid radical which unites with the base or basic radical, with the elimination of hydrogen, of water, or of analogous compounds as side products. In the case of diacid and triacid bases, and of dibasic and tribasic acids, the mutual neutralization may vary in degree, producing respectively *basic*, *neutral*, or *acid* salts. See Phrases below.

7. Fig.: That which preserves from corruption or error; that which purifies; a corrective; an antiseptic; also, an allowance or deduction; as, his statements must be taken with a grain of *salt.*

Ye are the *salt* of the earth. *Matt.* v. 13.

8. *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic, especially Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt.

9. *pl.* Marshes flooded by the tide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Above the salt, Below the salt, phrases which have survived the old custom, in the houses of people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations. See SALTFOOT.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt.* *B. Jonson.*

— **Acid salt.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt derived from an acid which has several replaceable hydrogen atoms which are only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals; as, acid potassium sulphate is an *acid salt.* (*b*) A salt, whatever its constitution, which merely gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is composed of a strong acid united with a weak base, is an *acid salt* in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral salt. — **Alkaline salt** (*Chem.*), a salt which gives an alkaline reaction, as sodium carbonate. — **Amphid salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt of the oxy type, formerly regarded as composed of two oxides, an acid and a basic oxide. [*Obsolescent.*] — **Basic salt.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt which contains more of the basic constituent than is required to neutralize the acid. (*b*) An alkaline salt. — **Binary salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt of the oxy type conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a haloid salt), viz., a metal and an acid radical. — **Double salt** (*Chem.*), a salt regarded as formed by the union of two distinct salts, as common alum, potassium aluminium sulphate. See under DOUBLE. — **Epsom salts.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Essential salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt obtained by crystallizing plant juices. — **Ethereal salt.** (*Chem.*) See under ETHEREAL. — **Glauber's salt** *or* **salts.** See in Vocabulary. — **Haloid salt** (*Chem.*), a simple salt of a halogen acid, as sodium chloride. — **Microcosmic salt.** (*Chem.*) See under MICROCOSMIC. — **Neutral salt.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt in which the acid and base (in theory) exactly neutralize each other. (*b*) A salt which gives a neutral reaction. — **Oxy salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from an oxygen acid. — **Per salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt supposed to be derived from a peroxide base or analogous compound. [*Obs.*] — **Permanent salt,** a salt which undergoes no change on exposure to the air. — **Proto salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a protoxide base or analogous compound. — **Rochelle salt.** See under ROCHELLE. — **Salt of amber** (*Old Chem.*), succinic acid. — **Salt of colcothar** (*Old Chem.*), green vitriol, or sulphate of iron. — **Salt of hartshorn.** (*Old Chem.*) (*a*) Sal ammoniac, or ammonium chloride. (*b*) Ammonium carbonate. Cf. *Spirit of hartshorn*, under HARTSHORN. — **Salt of lemons.** (*Chem.*) See *Salt of sorrel*, below. — **Salt of Saturn** (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead; lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturn.* — **Salt of Seignette.** Same as ROCHELLE SALT. — **Salt of soda** (*Old Chem.*), sodium carbonate. — **Salt of sorrel** (*Old Chem.*), acid potassium oxalate, or potassium quadroxalate, used as a solvent for ink stains; — so called because found in the sorrel, or Oxalis. Also sometimes inaccurately called *salt of lemon.* — **Salt of tartar** (*Old Chem.*), potassium carbonate; — so called because formerly made by heating cream of tartar, or potassium tartrate. [*Obs.*] — **Salt of Venus** (*Old Chem.*), blue vitriol; copper sulphate; — the alchemical name of copper being *Venus.* — **Salt of wisdom.** See ALEMBROTH. — **Sedative salt** (*Old Med. Chem.*), boric acid. — **Sesqui salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a sesquioxide base or analogous compound. — **Spirit of salt.** (*Chem.*) See under SPIRIT. — **Sulpho salt** (*Chem.*), a salt analogous to an oxy salt, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

Salt (sȧlt), *a.* [*Compar.* SALTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SALTEST.] [AS. *sealt*, *salt.* See SALT, *n.*] **1.** Of or relating to salt; abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water. "*Salt* tears." *Chaucer.*

2. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a *salt* marsh; *salt* grass.

3. Fig.: Bitter; sharp; pungent.

I have a *salt* and sorry rheum offends me. *Shak.*

4. Fig.: Salacious; lecherous; lustful. *Shak.*

Salt acid (*Chem.*), hydrochloric acid. — **Salt block,** an apparatus for evaporating brine; a salt factory. *Knight.* — **Salt bottom,** a flat piece of ground covered with saline efflorescences. [*Western U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Salt cake** (*Chem.*), the white caked mass, consisting of sodium sulphate, which is obtained as the product of the first stage in the manufacture of soda, according to Leblanc's process. — **Salt fish.** (*a*) Salted fish, especially cod, haddock, and similar fishes that have been salted and dried for food. (*b*) A marine fish. — **Salt garden,** an arrangement for the natural evaporation of sea water for the production of salt, employing large shallow basins excavated near the seashore. — **Salt gauge,** an instrument used to test the strength of brine; a salimeter. — **Salt horse,** salted beef. [*Slang*] — **Salt junk,** hard salt beef for use at sea. [*Slang*] — **Salt lick.** See LICK, *n.* — **Salt marsh,** grass land subject to the overflow of salt water. — **Salt-marsh caterpillar** (*Zoöl.*), an American bombycid moth (*Spilosoma acræa*) which is very destructive to the salt-marsh grasses and to other crops. Called also *woolly bear.* See *Illust.* under MOTH, PUPA, and *Woolly bear*, under WOOLLY. — **Salt-marsh fleabane** (*Bot.*), a strong-scented composite herb (*Pluchea camphorata*) with rayless purplish heads, growing in salt marshes. — **Salt-marsh hen** (*Zoöl.*), the clapper rail. See under RAIL. — **Salt-marsh terrapin** (*Zoöl.*), the diamond-back. — **Salt mine,** a mine where rock salt is obtained. — **Salt pan.** (*a*) A large pan used for making salt by evaporation; also, a shallow basin in the ground where salt water is evaporated by the heat of the sun. (*b*) *pl.* Salt works. — **Salt pit,** a pit where salt is obtained or made. — **Salt rising,** a kind of yeast in which common salt is a principal ingredient. [*U. S.*] — **Salt raker,** one who collects salt in natural salt ponds, or inclosures from the sea. — **Salt sedative** (*Chem.*), boracic acid. [*Obs.*] — **Salt spring,** a spring of salt water. — **Salt tree** (*Bot.*), a small leguminous tree (*Halimodendron argenteum*) growing in the salt plains of the Caspian region and in Siberia. — **Salt water,** water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; sometimes, also, tears.

Mine eyes are full of tears, I can not see;
And yet *salt water* blinds them not so much
But they can see a sort of traitors here. *Shak.*

— **Salt-water sailor,** an ocean mariner. — **Salt-water tailor.** (*Zoöl.*) See BLUEFISH.

Salt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALTING.] **1.** To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; to supply with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork; to *salt* cattle.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

To salt a mine, to artfully deposit minerals in a mine in order to deceive purchasers regarding its value. [*Cant*] — **To salt away, To salt down,** to prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, colloquially, to save, lay up, or invest safely, as money.

Salt (sȧlt), *v. i.* To deposit salt as a saline solution; as, the brine begins to *salt.*

Salt (sȧlt), *n.* [L. *saltus*, fr. *salire* to leap.] The act of leaping or jumping; a leap. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sal'tant (săl'tant), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance, v. intens. fr. *salire* to leap: cf. F. *sautant.* See SALLY, *v.*] **1.** Leaping; jumping; dancing.

2. (*Her.*) In a leaping position; springing forward; — applied especially to the squirrel, weasel, and rat, also to the cat, greyhound, monkey, etc.

‖ **Sal'ta-rel'la** (săl'tȧ-rĕl'lȧ), *n.* See SALTARELLO.

‖ **Sal'ta-rel'lo** (-lō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] A popular Italian dance in quick 3-4 or 6-8 time, running mostly in triplets, but with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. See TARANTELLA.

Sal'tate (săl'tāt), *v. i.* [See SALTANT.] To leap or dance. [*R.*]

Sal-ta'tion (săl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saltatio:* cf. F. *saltation.*] **1.** A leaping or jumping.

Continued his *saltation* without pause. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery.

3. (*Biol.*) An abrupt and marked variation in the condition or appearance of a species; a sudden modification which may give rise to new races.

We greatly suspect that nature does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and that these *saltations* give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms. *Huxley.*

‖ **Sal'ta-to'ri-a** (săl'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Orthoptera including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets.

Sal'ta-to'ri-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Relating to leaping; saltatory; as, *saltatorial* exercises.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Same as SALTATORIOUS. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Saltatoria.

Sal'ta-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Capable of leaping; formed for leaping; saltatory; as, a *saltatorious* insect or leg.

Sal'ta-to-ry (săl'tȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *saltatorius.* See SALTANT, and cf. SALTIRE.] Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

Saltatory evolution (*Biol.*), a theory of evolution which holds that the transmutation of species is not always gradual, but that there may come sudden and marked variations. See SALTATION. — **Saltatory spasm** (*Med.*), an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor causes the patient to spring into the air, so as to make repeated involuntary motions of hopping and jumping. *J. Ross.*

Salt'bush' (sȧlt'bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian plant (*Atriplex nummularia*) of the Goosefoot family.

Salt'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A mixture of salt, coarse meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons.

Salt'cel-lar (sȧlt'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* [OE. *saltsaler; salt* + F. *salière* saltcellar, from L. *sal* salt. See SALT, and cf. SALARY.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

Salt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, sells, or applies salt; one who salts meat or fish.

Salt'ern (-ẽrn), *n.* A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.

Salt'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A large saltcellar formerly placed near the center of the table. The superior guests were seated above the saltfoot.

Salt'-green' (-grēn'), *a.* Sea-green in color. *Shak.*

Salt'ie (-ĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European dab.

Sal'tier (săl'tẽr), *n.* See SALTIRE.

‖ **Sal'ti-gra'dæ** (săl'tĭ-grā'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALTIGRADE.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of spiders including those which lie in wait and leap upon their prey; the leaping spiders.

One of the Saltigradæ (*Attus*). × 2

Sal'ti-grade (săl'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go: cf. F. *saltigrade.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Sal'ti-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Saltigradæ*, a tribe of spiders which leap to seize their prey.

Sal'tim-ban'co (săl'tĭm-băn'kō), *n.* [It., literally, one who leaps or mounts upon a bench; *saltare* to leap + *in* in, upon + *banco* a bench.] A mountebank; a quack. [*Obs.*] [Written also *santinbanco.*]

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers, and charlatans. *Sir T. Browne.*

Salt'ing (sȧlt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of sprinkling, impregnating, or furnishing, with salt.

2. A salt marsh.

Sal'tire (săl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory. See SALTATORY, SALLY, *v.*] (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X, — one of the honorable ordinaries.

Saltire.

Sal'tire-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a saltire; — said especially of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister, and crossing at the center.

Salt'ish (sȧlt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat salt. — **Salt'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Salt'ish-ness,** *n.*

Salt'less, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

Salt'ly, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

Salt'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* A wide-mouthed bottle

with glass stopper for holding chemicals, especially crystallized salts.

Salt'ness (sôlt'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being salt, or impregnated with salt; salt taste; as, the *saltness* of sea water.

Salt'pe'ter (-pē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, NL. *sal petræ*, literally, rock salt, or stone salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks or walls. See SALT, and PETRIFY.] (*Chem.*) Potassium nitrate; niter; a white crystalline substance, KNO_3, having a cooling saline taste, obtained by leaching from certain soils in which it is produced by the process of nitrification (see NITRIFICATION, 2). It is a strong oxidizer, is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is also used as an antiseptic in curing meat, and in medicine as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and refrigerant.

Chili saltpeter (*Chem.*), sodium nitrate (distinguished from potassium nitrate, or true saltpeter), a white crystalline substance, $NaNO_3$, having a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste. It is obtained by leaching the soil of the rainless districts of Chili and Peru. It is deliquescent and cannot be used in gunpowder, but is employed in the production of nitric acid. Called also *cubic niter*. — **Saltpeter acid** (*Chem.*), nitric acid; — sometimes so called because made from saltpeter.

Salt'pe'trous (-pē'trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *salpêtreux*.] Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter. [*Obs.*]

Salt' rheum' (sôlt' rūm'). (*Med.*) A popular name, esp. in the United States, for various cutaneous eruptions, particularly for those of eczema. See ECZEMA.

Salt'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants which grow on the seashore, as the *Batis maritima*, and the glasswort. See GLASSWORT.

Black saltwort, the sea milkwort.

Salt'y (-y), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health; akin to *salvus* safe, sound, well. See SAFE.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air, water, or climate.

Syn. — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary. — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sa-lu'bri-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *salubritas*: cf. F. *salubrité*. See SALUBRIOUS.] The quality of being salubrious; favorableness to the preservation of health; salubriousness; wholesomeness; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of the air, of a country, or a climate. "A sweet, dry smell of *salubrity*." *G. W. Cable.*

Sa-lue' (sȧ-lū'), *v. t.* [F. *saluer*. See SALUTE.] To salute. [*Obs.*]

There was no "good day" and no *saluyng*. *Chaucer.*

Sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety: cf. F. *salutaire*. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; as, *salutary* exercise.

2. Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design.

Syn. — Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.

— **Sal'u-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sal'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salutatio*: cf. F. *salutation*. See SALUTE.] The act of saluting, or paying respect or reverence, by the customary words or actions; the act of greeting, or expressing good will or courtesy; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting or greeting.

In all public meetings or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency usual amongst the most sober persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Greeting; salute; address. — SALUTATION, GREETING, SALUTE. *Greeting* is the general word for all manner of expressions of recognition, agreeable or otherwise, made when persons meet or communicate with each other. A *greeting* may be hearty and loving, chilling and offensive, or merely formal, as in the opening sentence of legal documents. *Salutation* more definitely implies a wishing well, and is used of expressions at parting as well as at meeting. It is used especially of uttered expressions of good will. *Salute*, while formerly and sometimes still used in the sense of either *greeting* or *salutation*, is now used specifically to denote a conventional demonstration not expressed in words. The guests received a *greeting* which relieved their embarrassment, offered their *salutations* in well-chosen terms, and when they retired, as when they entered, made a deferential *salute*.

Woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and *greetings* in the markets. *Luke* xi. 43.

When Elisabeth heard the *salutation* of Mary, the babe leaped in her womb. *Luke* i. 41.

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* The student who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement or like exercises of a college, — an honor commonly assigned to that member of the graduating class who ranks second in scholarship. [*U. S.*]

Sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* By way of salutation.

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *salutatorius*. See SALUTE.] Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the Commencements, or similar public exhibitions, in American colleges.

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry, *n.* **1.** A place for saluting or greeting; a vestibule; a porch. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. (*American Colleges*) The salutatory oration.

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALUTING.] [L. *salutare*, *salutatum*, from *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address, as with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail.

I *salute* you with this kingly title. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, as a kiss, a bow, etc.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . . I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison.*

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc.

4. To promote the welfare and safety of; to benefit; to gratify. [*Obs.*] "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *salut*. See SALUTE, *v.*]

1. The act of saluting, or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.

2. A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, dipping the colors or the topsails, etc.

Sa-lut'er (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* One who salutes.

Sal'u-tif'er-ous (sȧl'ū-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, *-utis*, health + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; salutary; beneficial; as, *salutiferous* air. [*R.*]

Innumerable powers, all of them *salutiferous*. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — Healthful; healthy; salutary; salubrious.

Sal'u-tif'er-ous-ly, *adv.* Salutarily. [*R.*]

Sal'va-bil'i-ty (sȧl'vȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or condition of being salvable; salvableness. [*R.*]

In the Latin scheme of redemption, *salvability* was not possible outside the communion of the visible organization. *A. V. G. Allen.*

Sal'va-ble (sȧl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, from *salvus* safe. Cf. SAVABLE.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. *Dr. H. More.* — **Sal'va-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sal'va-bly**, *adv.*

Sal'vage (-vāj; 48), *n.* [F. *salvage*, OF. *salver* to save, F. *sauver*, fr. L. *salvare*. See SAVE.] **1.** The act of saving a vessel, goods, or life, from perils of the sea.

Salvage of life from a British ship, or a foreign ship in British waters, ranks before *salvage* of goods. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. (*Maritime Law*) (*a*) The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (*b*) That part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. *Kent. Abbott.*

Sal'vage, *a. & n.* Savage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sal-va'tion (sȧl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *salvacioun*, *sauvacion*, F. *salvation*, fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** The act of saving; preservation or deliverance from destruction, danger, or great calamity.

2. (*Theol.*) The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness.

To earn *salvation* for the sons of men. *Milton.*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

3. Saving power; that which saves.

Fear ye not; stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day. *Ex.* xiv. 13.

Salvation Army, an organization for prosecuting the work of Christian evangelization, especially among the degraded populations of cities. It is virtually a new sect founded in London in 1861 by William Booth. The evangelists, male and female, have military titles according to rank, that of the chief being "General." They wear a uniform, and in their phraseology and mode of work adopt a quasi military style.

Sal-va'tion-ist, *n.* An evangelist, a member, or a recruit, of the Salvation Army.

Sal'va-to-ry (sȧl'vȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *salvatorium*, fr. *salvare* to save.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

‖ **Sal've** (-vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well. Cf. SALVO a volley.] Hail!

Sal've (sȧl'vē *or* sălv), *v. t.* To say "*Salve*" to; to greet; to salute. [*Obs.*]

By this that stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser.*

Salve (săv; 277), *n.* [AS. *sealf* ointment; akin to LG. *salwe*, D. *zalve*, *zalf*, G. *salbe*, OHG. *salba*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salfva*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, and probably to Gr. (Hesychius) ἔλπος oil, ἔλφος butter, Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter. √155, 291.] **1.** An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment. *Chaucer.*

2. A soothing remedy or antidote.

Counsel or consolation we may bring.
Salve to thy sores. *Milton.*

Salve Bug (*Ægathoa psora*). Nat. size.

Salve bug (*Zoöl.*), a large, stout isopod crustacean (*Ægathoa psora*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish, — used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve. It becomes about two inches in length.

Salve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALVED (săvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALVING.] [AS. *sealfian* to anoint. See SALVE, *n.*] **1.** To heal by applications or medicaments; to cure by remedial treatment; to apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound. *Shak.*

2. To heal; to remedy; to cure; to make good; to soothe, as with an ointment, especially by some device, trick, or quibble; to gloss over.

But Ebranck *salved* both their infamies
With noble deeds. *Spenser.*

What may we do, then, to *salve* this seeming inconsistence? *Milton.*

Salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.* [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea. [*Recent*]

Salv'er (săv'ẽr), *n.* One who salves, or uses salve as a remedy; hence, a quacksalver, or quack. [*Obs.*]

Sal'ver (sȧl'vẽr), *n.* [Cf. SALVAGE.] A salvor. *Skeat.*

Sal'ver (sȧl'vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, from L. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

Sal'ver-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Tubular, with a spreading border. See HYPOCRATERIMORPHOUS.

‖ **Sal'vi-a** (sȧl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., sage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the sage. See SAGE.

Sal-vif'ic (sȧl-vĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *salvificus* saving; *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [*Obs.*]

Sal'vo (sȧl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* SALVOS (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, literally, the right being reserved. See SAFE.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *Eikon Basilike.*

Sal'vo, *n.* [F. *salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, L. *salve* hail, imperat. of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See SAFE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A concentrated fire from pieces of artillery, as in endeavoring to make a break in a fortification; a volley.

2. A salute paid by a simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, firing of a number of cannon.

Sal'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [See SALVATION, SAVE.] (*Law*) One who assists in saving a ship or goods at sea, without being under special obligation to do so. *Wheaton.*

Sam (săm), *adv.* [AS. *same*. See SAME, *a.*] Together. [*Obs.*] "All in that city *sam*." *Spenser.*

Sa-ma'ra (sȧ-mā'rȧ *or* săm'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L. *samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] (*Bot.*) A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, and elm; a key or key fruit.

a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Winged Samara of White Elm.

Sam'are (săm'ȧr), *n.* See SIMAR.

Sa-mar'i-tan (sȧ-măr'ĭ-tan), *a.* [L. *Samaritanus*.] Of or pertaining to Samaria, in Palestine. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria; also, the language of Samaria.

Sa-ma'ri-um (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite*.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of doubtful identity.

☞ Samarium was discovered, by means of spectrum analysis, in certain minerals (*samarskite*, *cerite*, etc.), in which it is associated with other elements of the earthy group. It has been confounded with the doubtful elements *decipium*, *philippium*, etc., and is possibly a complex mixture of elements not as yet clearly identified. Symbol Sm. Provisional atomic weight 150.2.

Sam'a-roid (săm'ȧ-roid; 277), *a.* [*Samara* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a samara, or winged seed vessel.

Sa-mar'ra (sȧ-măr'rȧ), *n.* See SIMAR.

Sa-mar'skite (sȧ-măr'skīt), *a.* [After *Samarski*, a Russian.] (*Min.*) A rare mineral having a velvet-black color and submetallic luster. It is a niobate of uranium, iron, and the yttrium and cerium metals.

Sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, *sambo*.] A colloquial or humorous appellation for a negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo.

Sam'boo (săm'bōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SAMBUR.

‖ **Sam-bu'cus** (săm-bū'kŭs), *n.* [L., an elder tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and trees; the elder.

Sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. σαμβύκη.] (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed instrument used by the Greeks, the particular construction of which is unknown.

Sam'bur (săm'bŭr), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar*, *sābar*.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian deer (*Rusa Aristotelis*) having a mane on its neck. Its antlers have but three prongs. Called also *gerow*. The name is applied to other species of the genus *Rusa*, as the Bornean sambur (*R. equina*).

Same (sām), *a.* [AS. *same*, adv.; akin to OS. *sama*, *samo*, adv., OHG. *sam*, a., *sama*, adv., Icel. *samr*, a., Sw. *samme*, *samma*, Dan. *samme*, Goth. *sama*, Russ. *samuĭi*, Gr. ὁμός, Skr. *sama*, Gr. ὅμοιος like, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and E. *some*, a., *-some*. √191. Cf. ANOMALOUS, ASSEMBLE, HOMEOPATHY, HOMILY, SEEM, *v. i.*, SEMI-, SIMILAR, SOME.] **1.** Not different or other; not another or others; identical; unchanged.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. *Ps.* cii. 27.

2. Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like; not differing in character or in the quality or qualities compared; corresponding; not discordant; similar; like.

The ethereal vigor is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

What ye know, the *same* do I know. *Job* xiii. 2.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the*, *this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In a comparative use it is followed by *as* or *with*.

Bees like the *same* odors as we do. *Lubbock.*

[He] held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

Same'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Sameness, 2. [*R.*] *Bayne.*

Same'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being the same identity; absence of difference; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of appearance, and the like. "A *sameness* of the terms." *Bp. Horsley.*

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identity; identicalness; oneness.

Sa-mette' (sȧ-mĕt'), *n.* See SAMITE. [*Obs.*]

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Samius*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Samos.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. *Byron.*

Samian earth, a species of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

Sa'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sa'mi-el (sā'mĭ-ĕl; 277), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind. Cf. SIMOOM.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows, in Turkey, from the desert. It is identical with the *simoom* of Arabia and the *kamsin* of Syria.

Sa'mi-ot (-ŏt), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *samiote*.] Samian.

Sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, LL. *samitum*, *examitum*, from LGr. ἑξάμιτος, ξάμητος, woven with six

threads; Gr. ἕξ six + μίτος a thread. See SIX, and cf. DIMITY.] A species of silk stuff, or taffeta, generally interwoven with gold. *Tennyson.*

In silken *samite* she was light arrayed. *Spenser.*

Sam'let (săm'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. SALMONET.] The parr.

Sam'mi-er (săm'mĭ-ẽr), *n.* A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning. *Knight.*

Sa-mo'an (sä-mō'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoan Islands (formerly called Navigators' Islands) in the South Pacific Ocean, or their inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Samoan Islands.

‖ **Sa'mo-var** (sä'mō-vär'), *n.* [Russ. *samovar'*.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. It is filled with water, which is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, with chimney attached, which passes through the urn.

Sam'oy-edes' (săm'oi-ēdz'), *n. pl.; sing.* SAMOYEDE (-ēd'). (*Ethnol.*) An ignorant and degraded Turanian tribe which occupies a portion of Northern Russia and a part of Siberia.

Samp (sămp), *n.* [From American Indian *sāpac*, *saupac*, made soft, or thinned.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy.

‖ **Sam'pan** (săm'păn), *n.* (*Naut.*) A Chinese boat from twelve to fifteen feet long, covered with a house, and sometimes used as a permanent habitation on the inland waters. [Written also *sanpan*.]

Sam'phire (săm'fĭr *or* săm'fẽr; 277), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*. See SAINT, and PETREL.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fleshy, suffrutescent, umbelliferous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*). It grows among rocks and on cliffs along the seacoast, and is used for pickles.

Hangs one that gathers *samphire*, dreadful trade! *Shak.*

(*b*) The species of glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*); — called in England *marsh samphire*. (*c*) A seashore shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the West Indies.

Golden samphire. See under GOLDEN.

Sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* [OE. *sample*, *asaumple*, OF. *essample*, *example*, fr. L. *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE, and cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] **1.** Example; pattern. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "A *sample* to the youngest." *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen; as, goods are often purchased by *samples*.

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Specimen; example. See SPECIMEN.

Sam'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To make or show something similar to; to match. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to *sample* sugar, teas, wools, cloths.

Sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* [See EXAMPLER, EXEMPLAR.] **1.** One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool *sampler*.

2. A pattern; a specimen; especially, a collection of needlework patterns, as letters, borders, etc., to be used as samples, or to display the skill of the worker.

Susie dear, bring your *sampler* and Mrs. Schumann will show you how to make that W you bothered over. *E. E. Hale.*

‖ **Sam'shoo** (-shōō), ‖ **Sam'shu** } *n.* [Chinese *san-shao* thrice fired.] A spirituous liquor distilled by the Chinese from the yeasty liquor in which boiled rice has fermented under pressure. *S. W. Williams.*

Sam'son (săm's'n), *n.* An Israelite of Bible record (see *Judges* xiii.), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.

Samson post. (*a*) (*Naut.*) A strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes. *Brande & C.* (*b*) In deep-well boring, the post which supports the walking beam of the apparatus.

aa Samson Post.

San'a-bil'i-ty (săn'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being sanable; sanableness; curableness.

San'a-ble (săn'ä-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Syn. — Remediable; curable; healable.

San'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being sanable.

Sa-na'tion (sä-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanatio*. See SANABLE.] The act of healing or curing. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

San'a-tive (săn'ä-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *sanativus*.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. — **San'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

San'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SANATORY.] An establishment for the treatment of the sick; a resort for invalids. See SANITARIUM.

San'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [LL. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. *De Quincey.*

☞ *Sanatory* and *sanitary* should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health*, while *sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*.

‖ **San'be-ni'to** (săn'bā-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *sambenito*, contr. from L. *saccus* sack + *benedictus* blessed.] **1.** Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church.

2. A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, figures, etc., and worn by persons who had been examined by the Inquisition and were brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

Sance'-bell' (săns'bĕl'), } *n.* See *Sanctus bell*, under
Sanc'te bell' (săngk'tē), } SANCTUS.

Sanc'ti-fi-cate (săngk'tĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *sanctificatus*, p. p. of *sanctificare*.] To sanctify. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săngk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctificatio*: cf. F. *sanctification*.] **1.** The act of sanctifying or making holy; the state of being sanctified or made holy; esp. (*Theol.*), the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 *Thess.* ii. 13.

2. The act of consecrating, or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

Sanc'ti-fied (săngk'tĭ-fīd), *a.* Made holy; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious.

Sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who sanctifies, or makes holy; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

Sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SANCTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SANCTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SAINT, and -FY.] **1.** To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

Moses . . . *sanctified* Aaron and his garments. *Lev.* viii. 30.

2. To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John* xvii. 17.

3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

A means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. To impart or impute sacredness, venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence and respect, or the like, to; to secure from violation; to give sanction to.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

Sanc'ti-fy'ing-ly (-fī'ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sanc-til'o-quent (săngk-tĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner.

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-al (săngk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. LL. *sanctimonialis*.] Sanctimonious. [*Obs.*]

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.] **1.** Possessing sanctimony; holy; sacred; saintly. *Shak.*

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious. "Like the *sanctimonious* pirate." *Shak.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

Sanc'ti-mo-ny (săngk'tĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy: cf. OF. *sanctimonie*. See SAINT.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity; especially, outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

Her pretense is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking with most austere *sanctimony* she accomplished. *Shak.*

Sanc'tion (săngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, from *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably: cf. F. *sanction*. See SAINT.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *I. Watts.*

2. Anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; as, legal *sanctions*.

Syn. — Ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

Sanc'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SANCTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SANCTIONING.] To give sanction to; to ratify; to confirm; to approve.

Would have counseled, or even *sanctioned*, such perilous experiments. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance.

Sanc'tion-a-ry (-ä-rў), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or giving, sanction. [*R.*]

Sanc'ti-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo*.] Holiness; sacredness; sanctity. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Sanc'ti-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTITIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] **1.** The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; moral purity; godliness.

To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

3. A saint or holy being. [*R.*]

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven. *Milton.*

Syn. — Holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See the Note under RELIGION.

Sanc'tu-a-rize (săngk'tū-ä-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sanc'tu-a-ry (-ä-rў), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTUARIES (-rĭz). [OE. *seintuarie*, OF. *saintuaire*, F. *sanctuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] A sacred place; a consecrated spot; a holy and inviolable site. Hence, specifically: (*a*) The most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year, to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle; also, the temple at Jerusalem. (*b*) (*Arch.*) The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. (*c*) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; a church, temple, or other place of worship. (*d*) A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge; protection.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some relics of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

Sanc'tum (săngk'tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's *sanctum*.

‖ **Sanctum sanctorum** [L.], the Holy of Holies; the most holy place, as in the Jewish temple.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire*.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A part of the Mass, or, in Protestant churches, a part of the communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus*, *sanctus*, *sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also *Tersanctus*.

2. (*Mus.*) An anthem composed for these words.

Sanctus bell, a small bell usually suspended in a bell cot at the apex of the nave roof, over the chancel arch, in mediæval churches, but a hand bell is now often used; — so called because rung at the singing of the *Sanctus*, at the conclusion of the ordinary of the Mass, and again at the elevation of the host. Called also *Mass bell*, *sacring bell*, *saints' bell*, *sance-bell*, *sancte bell*.

Sand (sănd), *n.* [AS. *sand*; akin to D. *zand*, G. *sand*, OHG. *sant*, Icel. *sandr*, Dan. & Sw. *sand*, Gr. ἄμαθος.]

1. Fine particles of stone, esp. of siliceous stone, but not reduced to dust; comminuted stone in the form of loose grains, which are not coherent when wet.

That finer matter, called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. A single particle of such stone. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; the term or extent of one's life.

The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; also, extensive tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide. "The Libyan *sands*." *Milton.* "The *sands* o' Dee." *C. Kingsley.*

5. Courage; pluck; grit. [*Slang*]

Sand badger (*Zoöl.*), the Japanese badger (*Meles ankuma*). — **Sand bag.** (*a*) A bag filled with sand or earth, used for various purposes, as in fortification, for ballast, etc. (*b*) A long bag filled with sand, used as a club by assassins. — **Sand ball,** soap mixed with sand, made into a ball for use at the toilet. — **Sand bath.** (*a*) (*Chem.*) A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels that are to be heated are partially immersed. (*b*) A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. — **Sand bed,** a thick layer of sand, whether deposited naturally or artificially; specifically, a thick layer of sand into which molten metal is run in casting, or from a reducing furnace. — **Sand birds** (*Zoöl.*), a collective name for numerous species of limicoline birds, such as the sandpipers, plovers, tattlers, and many others; — called also *shore birds*. — **Sand blast,** a process of engraving and cutting glass and other hard substances by driving sand against them by a steam jet or otherwise; also, the apparatus used in the process. — **Sand box.** (*a*) A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand. (*b*) A box carried on locomotives, from which sand runs on the rails in front of the driving wheel, to prevent slipping. — **Sand-box tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical American tree (*Hura crepitans*). Its fruit is a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See *Illust.* of REGMA. — **Sand bug** (*Zoöl.*), an American anomuran crustacean (*Hippa talpoidea*) which burrows in sandy seabeaches. It is often used as bait by fishermen. See *Illust.* under ANOMURA. — **Sand canal** (*Zoöl.*), a tubular vessel having a calcareous coating, and connecting the oral ambulacral ring with the madreporic tubercle. It appears to be excretory in function. — **Sand cock** (*Zoöl.*), the redshank. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sand collar.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Sand saucer*, below. — **Sand crab.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lady crab. (*b*) A land crab, or ocypodian. — **Sand crack** (*Far.*), a crack extending downward from the coronet, in the wall of a horse's hoof, which often causes lameness. — **Sand cricket** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large terrestrial crickets of the genus *Stenophelmatus* and allied genera, native of the sandy plains of the Western United States. — **Sand cusk** (*Zoöl.*), any ophidioid fish. See *Illust.* under OPHIDIOID. — **Sand dab** (*Zoöl.*), a small American flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*); — called also *rusty dab*. The name is also applied locally to other allied species. — **Sand darter** (*Zoöl.*), a small etheostomoid fish of the Ohio valley (*Ammocrypta pellucida*). — **Sand dollar** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small flat circular sea urchins, which live on sandy bottoms, especially *Echinarachnius parma* of the American coast. — **Sand drift,** drifting sand; also, a mound or bank of drifted sand. — **Sand eel.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A lant, or launce. (*b*) A slender Pacific Ocean fish of the genus *Gonorhynchus*, having barbels about the mouth. — **Sand flag,** sandstone which splits up into flagstones. — **Sand flea.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of flea which inhabits, or breeds in, sandy places, especially the common dog flea. (*b*) The chigoe. (*c*) Any leaping amphipod crustacean; a beach flea, or orchestian. See *Beach flea*, under BEACH. — **Sand flood,** a vast body of sand borne along by the wind. *James Bruce.* — **Sand fluke.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The sandnecker. (*b*) The European smooth dab (*Pleuronectes microcephalus*); — called also *kitt*, *marysole*, *smear dab*, *town dab*. — **Sand fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small dipterous flies of the genus *Simulium*, abounding on sandy shores, especially *Simulium nocivum* of the United States. They are very troublesome on account of their biting habits. Called also *no-see-um*, *punky*, and *midge*. — **Sand gall.** (*Geol.*) See *Sand pipe*, below. — **Sand grass** (*Bot.*), any species of grass which grows in sand; especially, a tufted grass (*Triplasis purpurea*) with numerous bearded joints, and acid awl-shaped leaves, growing on the Atlantic coast. — **Sand grouse** (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of Old World birds belonging to the suborder Pterocletes, and resembling both grouse and pigeons. Called also *rock grouse*, *rock pigeon*, and *ganga*. They

Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*).

mostly belong to the genus *Pterocles*, as the common Indian species (*P. exustus*). The large sand grouse (*P. arenarius*), the painted sand grouse (*P. fasciatus*), and the pintail sand grouse (*P. alchata*) are also found in India. See *Illust.* under PTEROCLETES. — **Sand hill**, a hill of sand; a dune. — **Sand-hill crane** (*Zoöl.*), the American brown crane (*Grus Mexicana*). — **Sand hopper** (*Zoöl.*), a beach flea; an orchestian. — **Sand hornet** (*Zoöl.*), a sand wasp. — **Sand lark.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small lark (*Alaudala raytal*), native of India. (*b*) A small sandpiper, or plover, as the ringneck, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. (*c*) The Australian red-capped dotterel (*Ægialophilus ruficapillus*); — called also *red-necked plover*. — **Sand launce** (*Zoöl.*), a lant, or launce. — **Sand lizard** (*Zoöl.*), a common European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). — **Sand martin** (*Zoöl.*), the bank swallow. — **Sand mole** (*Zoöl.*), the coast rat. — **Sand monitor** (*Zoöl.*), a large Egyptian lizard (*Monitor arenarius*) which inhabits dry localities. — **Sand mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sand myrtle.** (*Bot.*) See under MYRTLE. — **Sand partridge** (*Zoöl.*), either of two small Asiatic partridges of the genus *Ammoperdix*. The wings are long and the tarsus is spurless. One species (*A. Heeji*) inhabits Palestine and Arabia. The other species (*A. Bonhami*), inhabiting Central Asia, is called also *seesee partridge*, and *teehoo*. — **Sand picture**, a picture made by putting sand of different colors on an adhesive surface. — **Sand pike.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The sauger. (*b*) The lizard fish. — **Sand pillar**, a sand storm which takes the form of a whirling pillar in its progress in desert tracts like those of the Sahara and Mongolia. — **Sand pipe** (*Geol.*), a tubular cavity, from a few inches to several feet in depth, occurring especially in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.; — called also *sand gall*. — **Sand pride** (*Zoöl.*), a small British lamprey now considered to be the young of larger species; — called also *sand prey*. — **Sand pump**, in artesian well boring, a long, slender bucket with a valve at the bottom for raising sand from the well. — **Sand rat** (*Zoöl.*), the pocket gopher. — **Sand rock**, a rock made of cemented sand. — **Sand runner** (*Zoöl.*), the turnstone. — **Sand saucer** (*Zoöl.*), the mass of egg capsules, or oöthecæ, of any mollusk of the genus *Natica* and allied genera. It has the shape of a bottomless saucer, and is coated with fine sand; — called also *sand collar*. — **Sand screw** (*Zoöl.*), an amphipod crustacean (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy seabeaches of Europe and America. — **Sand shark** (*Zoöl.*), an American shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*) found on the sandy coasts of the Eastern United States; — called also *gray shark*, and *dogfish shark*. See *Illust.* under REMORA. — **Sand skink** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World lizards belonging to the genus *Seps*; as, the ocellated *sand skink* (*Seps ocellatus*) of Southern Europe. — **Sand skipper** (*Zoöl.*), a beach flea, or orchestian. — **Sand smelt** (*Zoöl.*), a silverside. — **Sand snake.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native of Southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially *E. jaculus* of India and *E. Johnii*, used by snake charmers. (*b*) Any innocuous South African snake of the genus *Psammophis*, especially *P. sibilans*. — **Sand snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the sandpiper. — **Sand star** (*Zoöl.*), an ophiurioid starfish living on sandy sea bottoms; a brittle star. — **Sand storm**, a cloud of sand driven violently by the wind. — **Sand sucker**, the sandnecker. — **Sand swallow** (*Zoöl.*), the bank swallow. See under BANK. — **Sand tube**, a tube made of sand. Especially: (*a*) A tube of vitrified sand, produced by a stroke of lightning; a fulgurite. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any tube made of cemented sand. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) In starfishes, a tube having calcareous particles in its walls, which connects the oral water tube with the madreporic plate. — **Sand viper.** (*Zoöl.*) See HOGNOSE SNAKE. — **Sand wasp** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphegidæ*, which dig burrows in sand. The female provisions the nest with insects or spiders which she paralyzes by stinging, and which serve as food for her young.

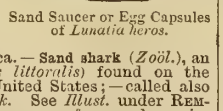
Sand Saucer or Egg Capsules of *Lunatia heros*.

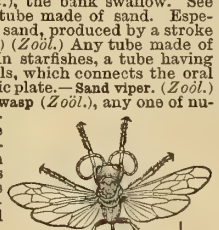
Sand Wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*).

Sand (sănd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDING.] **1.** To sprinkle or cover with sand.

2. To drive upon the sand. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

3. To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud.

4. To mix with sand for purposes of fraud; as, to *sand* sugar. [*Colloq.*]

San'dal (săn'dal), *n.* Same as SENDAL.

Sails of silk and ropes of *sandal*. *Longfellow.*

San'dal, *n.* Sandalwood. "Fans of *sandal*." *Tennyson.*

San'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, probably from Per. *sandal*.] (*a*) A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface, but not its upper. (*b*) A kind of slipper. (*c*) An overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.

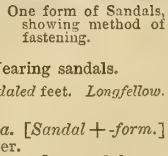
One form of Sandals, showing method of fastening.

San'daled (săn'dald), *a.* **1.** Wearing sandals.

The measured footfalls of his *sandaled* feet. *Longfellow.*

2. Made like a sandal.

San-dal'i-form (săn-dăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Sandal* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

San'dal-wood' (săn'dal-wo͝od'), *n.* [F. *sandal*, *santal*, fr. Ar. *çandal*, or Gr. σάνταλον; both ultimately fr. Skr. *candana*. Cf. SANDERS.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The highly perfumed yellowish heartwood of an East Indian and Polynesian tree (*Santalum album*), and of several other trees of the same genus, as the Hawaiian *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S. pyrularium*, the Australian *S. latifolium*, etc. The name is extended to several other kinds of fragrant wood. (*b*) Any tree of the genus *Santalum*, or a tree which yields sandalwood. (*c*) The red wood of a kind of buckthorn, used in Russia for dyeing leather (*Rhamnus Dahuricus*).

False sandalwood, the fragrant wood of several trees not of the genus *Santalum*, as *Ximenia Americana*, *Myoporum tenuifolium* of Tahiti. — **Red sandalwood**, a heavy, dark red dyewood, being the heartwood of two leguminous trees of India (*Pterocarpus santalinus*, and *Adenanthera pavonina*); — called also *red sanderswood*, *sanders* or *saunders*, and *rubywood*.

San'da-rach } (săn'dȧ-răk), *n.* [L. *sandaraca*, Gr.
San'da-rac } σανδαράκη.] **1.** (*Min.*) Realgar; red sulphide of arsenic. [*Archaic*]

2. (*Bot. Chem.*) A white or yellow resin obtained from a Barbary tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis* or *Thuya articulata*), and pulverized for pounce; — probably so called from a resemblance to the mineral.

Sand'bag'ger (sănd'băg'ĕr), *n.* An assaulter whose weapon is a sand bag. See *Sand bag*, under SAND.

Sand'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [For *sam blind* half blind; AS. *sām-* half (akin to *semi-*) + *blind*.] Having defective sight; dim-sighted; purblind. *Shak.*

Sand'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy; barren. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. *Shak.*

3. Short-sighted. [*Prov. Eng.*]

San'de-ma'ni-an (săn'dē-mā'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Robert *Sandeman*, a Scotch sectary of the eighteenth century. See GLASSITE.

San'de-ma'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The faith or system of the Sandemanians. *A. Fuller.*

San'der-ling (săn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*Sand* + *-ling*. So called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the seashore.] (*Zoöl.*) A small gray and brown sandpiper (*Calidris arenaria*) very common on sandy beaches in America, Europe, and Asia. Called also *curwillet*, *sand lark*, *stint*, and *ruddy plover*.

Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).

San'ders (-dĕrz), *n.* [See SANDAL.] An old name of sandalwood, now applied only to the red sandalwood. See under SANDALWOOD.

San'ders-blue' (săn'dĕrz-blū'), *n.* See SAUNDERS-BLUE.

San'de-ver (săn'dē-vĕr), *n.* See SANDIVER. [*Obs.*]

Sand'fish' (sănd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small marine fish of the Pacific coast of North America (*Trichodon trichodon*) which buries itself in the sand.

Sand'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

Sand'hill'er (-hĭl'ĕr), *n.* A nickname given to any "poor white" living in the pine woods which cover the sandy hills in Georgia and South Carolina. [*U. S.*]

Sand'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sandy, or of being of a sandy color.

Sand'ish, *a.* Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

San'di-ver (săn'dĭ-vĕr), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *saïn* grease, fat + *de* of + *verre* glass (cf. SAIM), or fr. F. *sel de verre* sandiver.] A whitish substance which is cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion, and, floating on the top, is skimmed off; — called also *glass gall*. [Formerly written also *sandever*.]

San'dix (-dĭks), *n.* [L. *sandix*, *sandyx*, vermilion, or a color like vermilion, Gr. σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ.] A kind of minium, or red lead, made by calcining carbonate of lead, but inferior to true minium. [Written also *sandyx*.] [*Obs.*]

Sand'man' (sănd'măn'), *n.* A mythical person who makes children sleepy, so that they rub their eyes as if there were sand in them.

Sand'neck'er (-nĕk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European flounder (*Hippoglossoides limandoides*); — called also *rough dab*, *long fluke*, *sand fluke*, and *sand sucker*.

Sand'pa'per (-pā'pĕr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, — used for smoothing and polishing.

Sand'pa'per, *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper; as, to *sandpaper* a door.

Sand'pi'per (-pī'pĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small limicoline game birds belonging to *Tringa*, *Actodromas*, *Ereunetes*, and various allied genera of the family *Tringidæ*.

☞ The most important North American species are the pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*), called also *brownback*, *grass snipe*, and *jacksnipe*; the red-backed, or black-breasted, sandpiper, or dunlin (*T. alpina*); the purple sandpiper (*T. maritima*; the red-breasted sandpiper, or knot (*T. canutus*); the semipalmated sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*); the spotted sandpiper, or teeter-tail (*Actitis macularia*); the buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*), and the Bartramian sandpiper, or upland plover. See under UPLAND. Among the European species are the dunlin, the knot, the ruff, the sanderling, and the common sandpiper (*Actitis*, or *Tringoides*, *hypoleucus*), called also *fiddler*, *peeper*, *pleeps*, *weet-weet*, and *summer snipe*. Some of the small plovers and tattlers are also called *sandpipers*.

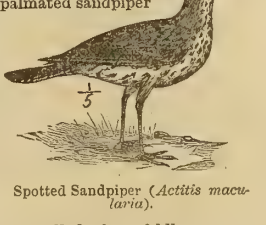
Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small lamprey eel; the pride.

Curlew sandpiper. See under CURLEW. — **Stilt sandpiper.** See under STILT.

Sand'pit' (sănd'pĭt'), *n.* A pit or excavation from which sand is or has been taken.

San'dre (săn'dĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Russian fish (*Lucioperca sandre*) which yields a valuable oil, called *sandre oil*, used in the preparation of caviare.

Sand'stone' (sănd'stōn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united. Common or siliceous sandstone consists mainly of quartz sand.

☞ Different names are applied to the various kinds of sandstone according to their composition; as, *granitic*, *argillaceous*, *micaceous*, etc.

Flexible sandstone (*Min.*), the finer-grained variety of itacolumite, which on account of the scales of mica in the lamination is quite flexible. — **Red sandstone**, a name given to two extensive series of British rocks in which red sandstones predominate, one below, and the other above, the coal measures. These were formerly known as the *Old* and the *New Red Sandstone* respectively, and the former name is still retained for the group preceding the Coal and referred to the Devonian age, but the term *New Red Sandstone* is now little used, some of the strata being regarded as Permian and the remainder as Triassic. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Sand'wich (-wĭch; 277), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Sandwich*.] Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of meat, cheese, or the like, between them.

Sand'wich, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDWICHED (-wĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; also, figuratively, to insert between portions of something dissimilar; to form of alternate parts or things, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

Sand'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of annelids which burrow in the sand of the seashore. (*b*) Any species of annelids of the genus *Sabellaria*. They construct firm tubes of agglutinated sand on rocks and shells, and are sometimes destructive to oysters. (*c*) The chigoe, a species of flea.

Sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Arenaria*, low, tufted herbs (order *Caryophyllaceæ*).

Sand'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SANDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SANDIEST.] [AS. *sandig*.] **1.** Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, road, or soil.

2. Of the color of sand; of a light yellowish red color; as, *sandy* hair.

‖ **San'dyx** (săn'dĭks), *n.* [L.] See SANDIX.

Sane (sān), *a.* [L. *sanus*; cf. Gr. σάος, σῶς, safe, sound. Cf. SOUND, *a.*] **1.** Being in a healthy condition; not deranged; acting rationally; — said of the mind.

2. Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions in an ordinary manner; — said of persons.

Syn. — Sound; healthy; underanged; unbroken.

Sane'ness, *n.* The state of being sane; sanity.

Sang (săng), *imp.* of SING.

San'ga (săn'gȧ), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Abyssinian ox (*Bos*,
San'gu (săn'gū), } or *Bibos*, *Africanus*), noted for the great length of its horns. It has a hump on its back.

San'ga-ree' (săn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, lit., bleeding, from *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, — a favorite West Indian drink.

‖ **Sang'-froid'** (săn'frwȧ'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness in trying circumstances; indifference; calmness. *Burke.*

San'gi-ac (săn'jĭ-ăk), *n.* See SANJAK.

San'graal' (săn'grāl'), } *n.* [See SAINT, and GRAIL.]
San'gre-al (săn'grē-al), } See *Holy Grail*, under GRAIL.

San-guif'er-ous (săn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-ferous*.] (*Physiol.*) Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous* vessels, *i. e.*, the arteries, veins, capillaries.

San'gui-fi-ca'tion (săn'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sanguification*. See SANGUIFY.] (*Physiol.*) The production of blood; the conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hematosis.

San'gui-fi'er (săn'gwĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* A producer of blood.

San-guif'lu-ous (săn-gwĭf'lū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running with blood.

San'gui-fy (săn'gwĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-fy*: cf. F. *sanguifier*.] To produce blood from.

San-guig'e-nous (săn-gwĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *-genous*.] Producing blood; as, *sanguigenous* food.

San'gui-na'ceous (-gwĭ-nā'shŭs), *n.* Of a blood-red color; sanguine.

‖ **San'gui-na'ri-a** (săn'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SANGUINARY, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Poppy family.

☞ *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or bloodroot, is the only species. It has a perennial rootstock, which sends up a few roundish lobed leaves and solitary white blossoms in early spring. See BLOODROOT.

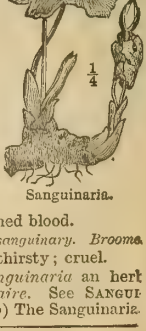
Sanguinaria.

2. The rootstock of the bloodroot, used in medicine as an emetic, etc.

San'gui-na-ri-ly (săn'gwĭ-nā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner.

San'gui-na-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sanguinary.

San'gui-na-ry (-rў), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinaire*.] **1.** Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; murderous; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

2. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

Passion . . . makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broome.*

Syn. — Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; cruel.

San'gui-na-ry, *n.* [L. *herba sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood: cf. F. *sanguinaire*. See SANGUINARY, *a.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The yarrow. (*b*) The Sanguinaria.

San'guine (săn'gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. SANGUINEOUS.] **1.** Having the color of blood; red.

Of his complexion he was *sanguine*. *Chaucer.*

Like to that *sanguine* flower inscribed with woe. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament.

3. Warm; ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper.

4. Anticipating the best; not desponding; confident; full of hope; as, *sanguine* of success.

Syn. — Warm; ardent; lively; confident; hopeful.

San'guine, *n.* **1.** Blood color; red. *Spenser.*

2. Anything of a blood-red color, as cloth. [*Obs.*]

In *sanguine* and in pes he clad was all. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Min.*) Bloodstone.

4. Red crayon. See the Note under CRAYON, 1.

San'guine, *v. t.* To stain with blood; to impart the color of blood to; to ensanguine.

San'guine-less, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*R.*]

San'guine-ly, *adv.* In a sanguine manner.

I can not speculate quite so *sanguinely* as he does. *Burke.*

San'guine-ness, *n.* The quality of being sanguine.

San-guin'e-ous (săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Blood-red; crimson. *Keats.*

San-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being sanguine; sanguineness. [*R.*] *Swift.*

San'gui-niv'o-rous (săn'gwĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *vorare* to devour.] Subsisting on blood.

San-guin'o-len-cy (săn-gwĭn'ō-len-sў), *n.* The state of being sanguinolent, or bloody.

San-guin'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, from *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinolent*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, *sanguinolent* sputa.

San'gui-suge (săn'gwĭ-sūj), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga; sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] (*Zoöl.*) A blood-sucker, or leech.

San-guiv'o-rous (săn-gwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Subsisting upon blood; — said of certain blood-sucking bats and other animals. See VAMPIRE.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn), } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm), } Gr. *συνέδριον*; *σύν* with + *ἕδρα* a seat, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit. See SIT.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

San'he-drist (-drĭst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin. *Schaeffer* (*Lange's Com.*).

‖ **San'hi-ta** (săn'hĭ-tă), *n.* [Skr. *saṃhita*, properly, combination.] A collection of Vedic hymns, songs, or verses, forming the first part of each Veda.

San'i-cle (săn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., from L. *sanare* to heal.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Sanicula*, reputed to have healing powers.

San'i-dine (săn'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. *σανίς, -ίδος*, a board. So called in allusion to the tabular crystals.] (*Min.*) A variety of orthoclase feldspar common in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte; — called also *glassy feldspar*.

‖ **Sa'ni-es** (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

Sa'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies:* cf. F. *sanieux*.] **1.** (*Med.*) Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. (*Med.*) Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

San'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to health, or the laws of health; sanitary.

San'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

San'i-ta-rist (săn'ĭ-tā-rĭst), *n.* A sanitarian.

San'i-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium. "A *sanitarium* for troops." *L. Oliphant.*

San'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tā-rў), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health: cf. F. *sanitaire*. See SANITY.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations. See the Note under SANATORY.

Sanitary Commission. See under COMMISSION.

San'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of rendering sanitary; the science of sanitary conditions; the preservation of health; the use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

How much *sanitation* has advanced during the last half century. *H. Hartshorne.*

San'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, from *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] The condition or quality of being sane; soundness or health of body or mind, especially of the mind; saneness.

San'jak (săn'jăk), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāg.*] A district or a subdivision of a vilayet. [*Turkey*]

Sank (săŋk), *imp.* of SINK.

‖ **Sank'ha** (săŋk'hă), *n.* [Skr. *çankha* a shell.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.

‖ **Sankh'ya** (săŋk'yă), *n.* A Hindoo system of philosophy which refers all things to soul and a rootless germ called *prakriti*, consisting of three elements, goodness, passion, and darkness. *Whitworth.*

San'nop (săn'nŏp), *n.* Same as SANNUP. *Bancroft.*

San'nup (-nŭp), *n.* A male Indian; a brave; — correlative of *squaw*.

San'ny (săn'nў), *n.* The sandpiper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sans** (săn; E. sănz), *prep.* [F., from L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. Rarely used as an English word. "*Sans* fail." *Chaucer.*

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak.*

San'scrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* See SANSKRIT.

‖ **Sans'-cu-lotte'** (F. săn'ku'lŏt'; E. sănz'kū-lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** A fellow without breeches; a ragged fellow; — a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy, and adopted pantaloons.

2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

Sans'-cu-lot'tic (sănz'kū-lŏt'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinical. *Carlyle.*

Sans'-cu-lot'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme*.] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the *sans-culottes*.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, literally, the perfect, polished, or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect; *sam* together (akin to E. *same*) + *kṛta* made. See SAME, CREATE.] [Written also *Sanscrit*.] The ancient language of the Hindoos, long since obsolete in vernacular use, but preserved to the present day as the literary and sacred dialect of India. It is nearly allied to the Persian, and to the principal languages of Europe, classical and modern, and by its more perfect preservation of the roots and forms of the primitive language from which they are all descended, is a most important assistance in determining their history and relations. Cf. PRAKRIT, and VEDA.

San'skrit, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit; written in Sanskrit; as, a *Sanskrit* dictionary or inscription.

San-skrit'ic (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.* Sanskrit.

San'skrit-ist, *n.* One versed in Sanskrit.

‖ **Sans'-sou'ci'** (săn'sōō'sē'), *adv.* [F.] Without care; free and easy.

San'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* [*Santalum* + *piperonal*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, isomeric with piperonal, but having weak acid properties. It is extracted from sandalwood.

San'ta-la'ceous (-tă-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Santalaceæ*), of which the genus *Santalum* is the type, and which includes the buffalo nut and a few other North American plants, and many peculiar plants of the southern hemisphere.

San-tal'ic (săn-tăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sandalwood (*Santalum*); — used specifically to designate an acid obtained as a resinous or red crystalline dyestuff, which is called also *santalin*.

San'ta-lin (săn'tă-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *santaline*.] (*Chem.*) Santalic acid. See SANTALIC.

‖ **San'ta-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. See SANDALWOOD.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees with entire opposite leaves and small apetalous flowers. There are less than a dozen species, occurring from India to Australia and the Pacific Islands. See SANDALWOOD.

San'tees' (săn'tēz'), *n. pl.; sing.* SANTEE (-tē'). (*Ethnol.*) One of the seven confederated tribes of Indians belonging to the Sioux, or Dakotas.

San'ter (săn'tẽr), *v. i.* See SAUNTER.

‖ **San'ton** (săn'tŏn), *n.* [Sp. *santon*, augmented fr. *santo* holy, L. *sanctus*.] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

San'to-nate (săn'tō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of santonic acid.

San-ton'ic (săn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid (distinct from santoninic acid) obtained from santonin as a white crystalline substance.

San'to-nin (săn'tō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania; cf. Gr. *σαντόνιον*: cf. F. *santonine*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance having a bitter taste, extracted from the buds of levant wormseed and used as an anthelmintic. It occasions a peculiar temporary color blindness, causing objects to appear as if seen through a yellow glass.

San'to-nin'ate (-nĭn'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of santoninic acid.

San'to-nin'ic (-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to santonin; — used specifically to designate an acid not known in the free state, but obtained in its salts.

‖ **Sa'o** (sā'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any marine annelid of the genus *Hyalinœcia*, especially *H. tubicola* of Europe, which inhabits a transparent movable tube resembling a quill in color and texture.

Sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp;* akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *saft*, Icel. *safi;* of uncertain origin; possibly akin to L. *sapere* to taste, to be wise, *sapa* must or new wine boiled thick. Cf. SAPID, SAPIENT.] **1.** The juice of plants of any kind, especially the ascending and descending juices or circulating fluid essential to nutrition.

☞ The ascending is the *crude* sap, the assimilation of which takes place in the leaves, when it becomes the *elaborated* sap suited to the growth of the plant.

2. The sapwood, or alburnum, of a tree.

3. A simpleton; a saphead; a milksop. [*Slang*]

Sap ball (*Bot.*), any large fungus of the genus Polyporus. See POLYPORUS. — **Sap green,** a dull light green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn. It is used especially by water-color artists. — **Sap rot,** the dry rot. See under DRY. — **Sap sucker** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, especially the yellow-bellied woodpecker (*S. varius*) of the Eastern United States. They are so named because they puncture the bark of trees and feed upon the sap. The name is loosely applied to other woodpeckers. — **Sap tube** (*Bot.*), a vessel that conveys sap.

Yellow-bellied Sap Sucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Male. 1/5

Sap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAPPED (săpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAPPING.] [F. *saper* (cf. Sp. *zapar*, It. *zappare*), fr. *sape* a sort of scythe, LL. *sappa* a sort of mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine; to destroy the foundation of.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for *sapped* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) To pierce with saps.

3. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; to weaken.

Ring out the grief that *saps* the mind. *Tennyson.*

Sap (săp), *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining; to execute saps. *W. P. Craighill.*

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

Sap, *n.* (*Mil.*) A narrow ditch or trench made from the foremost parallel toward the glacis or covert way of a besieged place by digging under cover of gabions, etc.

Sap fagot (*Mil.*), a fascine about three feet long, used, in sapping, to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made. — **Sap roller** (*Mil.*), a large gabion, six or seven feet long, filled with fascines, which the sapper sometimes rolls along before him for protection from the fire of an enemy.

Sap'a-dil'lo (săp'ă-dĭl'lō), *n.* See SAPODILLA.

Sap'a-jo (săp'ă-jō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sapajou.

Sap'a-jou (săp'ă-jōō; F. să'pă'zhōō'), *n.* [F. *sapajou, sajou*, Braz. *sajuassu*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus *Cebus*, having long and prehensile tails. Some of the species are called also *capuchins*. The bonnet sapajou (*C. subcristatus*), the golden-handed sapajou (*C. chrysopus*), and the white-throated sapajou (*C. hypoleucus*) are well known species. See CAPUCHIN.

Yellow-breasted Sapajou, or Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*). 1/20

Sa-pan' wood' (sā-păn' wŏŏd'). [Malay *sapang.*] (*Bot.*) A dyewood yielded by *Cæsalpinia Sappan*, a thorny leguminous tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands. It is the original Brazil wood. [Written also *sappan wood*.]

Sap'ful (săp'ful), *a.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

Sap'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milksop. [*Low*]

Sa-phe'nous (sā-fē'nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σαφής* manifest.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Manifest; — applied to the two principal superficial veins of the lower limb of man. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the *saphenous* nerves; the *saphenous* opening, an opening in the broad fascia of the thigh through which the internal saphenous vein passes.

Sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *sapide*. See SAPIENT, SAVOR.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor.

Camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sa-pid'i-ty (sā-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapidité*.] The quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness.

Whether one kind of *sapidity* is more effective than another. *M. S. Lamson.*

Sap'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being sapid; sapidity.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ens), *n.* [L. *sapientia:* cf. F. *sapience*. See SAPIENT.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Cowper.*

Woman, if I might sit beside your feet,
And glean your scattered *sapience*. *Tennyson.*

Sa'pi-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See SAGE, *a.*] Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony or contempt.

Where the *sapient* king
Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Sa'pi-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* [L. *sapientialis.*] Having or affording wisdom. — **Sa'pi-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

The *sapiential* books of the Old [Testament]. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sa'pi-en'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Sapiential. [*Obs.*]

Sa'pi-ent-ize, *v. t.* To make sapient. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Sa'pi-ent-ly (sā'pĭ-ent-lў), *adv.* In a sapient manner.

Sap'in-da'ceous (săp'ĭn-dā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an order of trees and shrubs (*Sapindaceæ*), including the (typical) genus Sapindus, the maples, the margosa, and about seventy other genera.

‖ **Sa-pin'dus** (sā-pĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical and subtropical trees with pinnate leaves and panicled flowers. The fruits of some species are used instead of soap, and their round black seeds are made into necklaces.

Sap'less (săp'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; not juicy.

2. Fig.: Dry; old; husky; withered; spiritless. "A somewhat *sapless* womanhood." *Lowell.*

Now *sapless* on the verge of death he stands. *Dryden.*

Sap'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young tree. *Shak.*

Sap'o-dil'la (săp'ō-dĭl'lă), *n.* [Sp. *zapote, sapotillo, zapotillo*, Mexican *cochit-zapotl*. Cf. SAPOTA.] (*Bot.*) A tall, evergreen, tropical American tree (*Achras Sapota*); also, its edible fruit, the sapodilla plum. [Written also *sapadilla, sappadillo, sappodilla*, and *zapotilla*.]

Sapodilla plum (*Bot.*), the fruit of *Achras Sapota*. It is about the size of an ordinary quince, having a rough, brittle, dull brown rind, the flesh being of a dirty yellowish white color, very soft, and deliciously sweet. Called also *naseberry*. It is eatable only when it begins to be spotted, and is much used in desserts.

Sa-pog'e-nin (sā-pŏj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*Saponin* + *-gen* + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained by the decomposition of saponin.

Sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *soap*. See SOAP.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

☞ *Saponaceous* bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

Sap'o-nac'i-ty (săp'ō-năs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being saponaceous.

Sap'o-na-ry (săp'ō-nā-rў), *a.* Saponaceous. *Boyle.*

Sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble (sā-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of conversion into soap; as, a *saponifiable* substance.

Sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sā-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *saponification.* See SAPONIFY.] The act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; specifically (*Chem.*), the decomposition of fats and other ethereal salts by alkalies; as, the *saponification* of ethyl acetate.

Sa-pon'i-fi'er (sā-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which saponifies; any reagent used to cause saponification.

Sa-pon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAPONIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAPONIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap + *-fy:* cf. F. *saponifier.*] To convert into soap, as tallow or any fat; hence (*Chem.*), to subject to any similar process, as that which ethereal salts undergo in decomposition; as, to *saponify* ethyl acetate.

Sap'o-nin (săp'ō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap: cf. F. *saponine.*] (*Chem.*) A poisonous glucoside found in many plants, as in the root of soapwort (*Saponaria*), in the bark of soap bark (*Quillaia*), etc. It is extracted as a white amorphous powder, which occasions a soapy lather in solution, and produces a local anæsthesia. Formerly called also *struthiin, guillaiin, senegin, polygalic acid*, etc. By extension, any one of a group of related bodies of which saponin proper is the type.

Sap'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap rock.

Sap'o-nul (săp'ō-nŭl), *n.* [F. *saponule*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] (*Old Chem.*) A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil. [Written also *saponule.*] [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sa'por** (sā'pŏr), *n.* [L. See SAVOR.] Power of affecting the organs of taste; savor; flavor; taste.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sap'o-rif'ic (săp'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* taste + *facere* to make.] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste; producing taste, flavor, or relish.

Sap'o-ros'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

Sap'o-rous (săp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *saporus* that relishes well, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste; yielding a taste. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Sa-po'ta (sā-pō'tā), *n.* [NL., from Sp. *sapote, zapote.* See SAPODILLA.] (*Bot.*) The sapodilla.

Sap'o-ta'ceous (săp'ō-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Sapotaceæ*) of (mostly tropical) trees and shrubs, including the star apple, the Lucuma, or natural marmalade tree, the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra*), and the Indian mahwa, as well as the sapodilla, or sapota, after which the order is named.

Sap-pan' wood' (săp-păn' wo͝od'). Sapan wood.

Sap'pare (săp'pâr), *n.* [F. *sappare;* — so called by Saussure.] (*Min.*) Kyanite. [Written also *sappar.*]

Sap'per (săp'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapeur.*] One who saps; specifically (*Mil.*), one who is employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, and the like.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sapphicus*, Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Sappho, the Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse.

2. (*Pros.*) Belonging to, or in the manner of, Sappho; — said of a certain kind of verse reputed to have been invented by Sappho, consisting of five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second is a spondee, and the third a dactyl.

Sap'phic, *n.* (*Pros.*) A Sapphic verse.

Sap'phire (săf'īr *or* -ẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *saphir*, F. *saphir*, L. *sapphirus*, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *sappîr.*] **1.** (*Min.*) Native alumina or aluminium sesquioxide, Al_2O_3; corundum; esp., the blue transparent variety of corundum, highly prized as a gem.

Of rubies, *sapphires*, and of pearlës white. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Sapphire* occurs in hexagonal crystals and also in granular and massive forms. The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright red crystals are called *Oriental rubies* (see under RUBY), the amethystine variety *Oriental amethyst* (see under AMETHYST), and the dull massive varieties *corundum* (a name which is also used as a general term to include all varieties). See CORUNDUM.

2. The color of the gem; bright blue.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, native of South America. The throat and breast are usually bright blue.

Star sapphire, *or* **Asteriated sapphire** (*Min.*), a kind of sapphire which exhibits asterism.

Sap'phire, *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; blue. "The *sapphire* blaze." *Gray.*

Sap'phir-ine (săf'ẽr-ĭn), *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the color, or any quality, of sapphire. "*Sapphirine* degree of hardness." *Boyle.*

Sap'pho (săf'ō), *n.* [See SAPPHIC.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of brilliant South American humming birds of the genus *Sappho*, having very bright-colored and deeply forked tails; — called also *firetail.*

Sappho (*Sappho sparganura*). ⅓

Sap'pi-ness (săp'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being sappy; juiciness.

Sap'po-dil'la (săp'pō-dĭl'lā), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAPODILLA.

Sap'py (săp'pў), *a.* [*Compar.* SAPPIER (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SAPPIEST.] [From 1st SAP.]

1. Abounding with sap; full of sap; juicy; succulent.

2. Hence, young; not firm; weak; feeble.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect. [*Low*]

4. (*Bot.*) Abounding in sap; resembling, or consisting largely of, sapwood.

Sap'py (săp'pў), *a.* [Written also *sapy.*] [Cf. L. *sapere* to taste.] Musty; tainted. [*Obs.*]

Sa-proph'a-gan (sā-prŏf'ā-gan), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός rotten + φαγεῖν to eat: cf. F. *saprophage.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles which feed upon decaying animal and vegetable substances; a carrion beetle.

Sa-proph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on carrion.

Sap'ro-phyte (săp'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός rotten + φυτόν a plant.] (*Bot.*) Any plant growing on decayed animal or vegetable matter, as most fungi and some flowering plants with no green color, as the Indian pipe.

Sap'ro-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Feeding or growing upon decaying animal or vegetable matter; pertaining to a saprophyte or the saprophytes.

Sap'sa-go (săp'sā-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger; schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

Sap'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A saphead. [*Low*]

Sap'u-ca'ia (săp'ŭ-kā'yā; Pg. sà'pōō-kä'yà), *n.* [Pg. *sapucaya.*] (*Bot.*) A Brazilian tree. See LECYTHIS, and MONKEY-POT. [Written also *sapucaya.*]

Sapucaia nut (*Bot.*), the seed of the sapucaia; — called also *paradise nut.*

Sap'wood' (săp'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The alburnum, or part of the wood of any exogenous tree next to the bark, being that portion of the tree through which the sap flows most freely; — distinguished from *heartwood.*

Sar'a-ba-ite (săr'ā-bā-īt), *n.* [LL. *Sarabaïtæ*, pl.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.

Sar'a-band (-bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Fer. *serbend* a song]. A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, to an air in triple time; also, the air itself.

She has brought us the newest *saraband* from the court of Queen Mab. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, perhaps fr. Ar. *sharqi*, pl. *sharqîn*, Oriental, Eastern, fr. *sharaqa* to rise, said of the sun: cf. F. *sarrasin.* Cf. SARCENET, SARRASIN, SIROCCO.] Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mussulman; in the Middle Ages, the common term among Christians in Europe for a Mohammedan hostile to the crusaders.

Saracens' consound (*Bot.*), a kind of ragwort (*Senecio Saracenicus*), anciently used to heal wounds.

Sar'a-cen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), **Sar'a-cen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Saracens; as, *Saracenic* architecture. "*Saracenic* music." *Sir W. Scott.*

Sar'a-sin (săr'ā-sĭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) See SARRASIN.

‖ **Sa'ras-wa'ti** (sä'rās-wä'tē), *n.* [Skr. *Sarasvatī.*] (*Hind. Myth.*) The sakti or wife of Brahma; the Hindoo goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmus*, Gr. σαρκασμός, from σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe; a cutting jest.

The *sarcasms* of those critics who imagine our art to be a matter of inspiration. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Syn. — Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Sar-cas'mous (sär-kăs'mŭs), *a.* Sarcastic. [*Obs.*]

"*Sarcasmous* scandal." *Hudibras.*

Sar-cas'tic (-kăs'tĭk), **Sar-cas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

Sar-cas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Sar'cel (sär'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *cercel*, F. *cerceau*, L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus.* See CIRCLE.] One of the outer pinions or feathers of the wing of a bird, esp. of a hawk.

Sar'celed (-sĕld), *a.* (*Her.*) Cut through the middle.

‖ **Sar'celle'** (sär'sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *querquedula.*] (*Zoöl.*) The old squaw, or long-tailed duck.

Sarce'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *sarcenet;* cf. LL. *saracenicum* cloth made by Saracens. See SARACEN.] A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc. [Written also *sarsenet.*]

Thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye. *Shak.*

Sar'cin (sär'sĭn), *n.* Same as HYPOXANTHIN.

‖ **Sar-ci'na** (sär-sī'ná), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκινος of flesh, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Biol.*) A genus of bacteria found in various organic fluids, especially in those of the stomach, associated with certain diseases. The individual organisms undergo division along two perpendicular partitions, so that multiplication takes place in two directions, giving groups of four cubical cells. Also used adjectively; as, a *sarcina* micrococcus; a *sarcina* group.

Sarcina form (*Biol.*), the tetrad form seen in the division of a dumb-bell group of micrococci into four; — applied particularly to bacteria. See MICROCOCCUS.

Sar'cle (sär'k'l), *v. t.* [F. *sarcler* to weed, fr. L. *sarculare* to hoe, fr. *sarculum* hoe.] To weed, or clear of weeds, with a hoe. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Sar'co- (sär'kō-). A combining form from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, *flesh;* as, *sarco*phagous, flesh-eating; *sarco*logy.

‖ **Sar-cob'a-sis** (sär-kŏb'ā-sĭs), *n.; pl.* SARCOBASES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + βάσις base.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of many dry indehiscent cells, which contain but few seeds and cohere about a common style, as in the mallows.

Sar'co-blast (sär'kō-blăst), *n.* [*Sarco-* + *-blast.*] (*Zoöl.*) A minute yellowish body present in the interior of certain rhizopods.

Sar'co-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Sarco-* + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *sarcocarpe.*] (*Bot.*) The fleshy part of a stone fruit, situated between the skin, or epicarp, and the stone, or endocarp, as in a peach. See *Illust.* of ENDOCARP.

☞ This term has also been used to denote any fruit which is fleshy throughout. *M. T. Masters.*

Sar'co-cele (sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοκήλη; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κήλη tumor: cf. F. *sarcocèle.*] (*Med.*) Any solid tumor of the testicle.

Sar'co-col (sär'kō-kŏl), **Sar'co-col'la** (-kŏl'lā), *n.* [L. *sarcocolla*, from Gr. σαρκοκόλλα; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόλλα glue: cf. F. *sarcocolle.*] A gum resin obtained from certain shrubs of Africa (*Penæa*), — formerly thought to cause healing of wounds and ulcers.

Sar'code (sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form. Cf. SARCOID.] (*Biol.*) A name applied by Dujardin in 1835 to the gelatinous material forming the bodies of the lowest animals; protoplasm.

Sar'co-derm (sär'kō-dẽrm), *n.* [NL. *sarcoderma.*

‖ **Sar'co-der'ma** (-dẽr'mà), See SARCO-, and DERM.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the external and internal integuments. (*b*) A sarcocarp.

Sar-cod'ic (sär-kŏd'ĭk *or* -kō'dĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to sarcode.

Sar'coid (sär'koid), *a.* [Gr. σαρκοειδής. See SARCODE.] (*Biol.*) Resembling flesh, or muscle; composed of sarcode.

Sar'co-lac'tic (sär'kō-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [*Sarco-* + *lactic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Relating to muscle and milk; as, *sarcolactic acid.* See *Lactic acid*, under LACTIC.

Sar'co-lem'ma (-lĕm'mà), *n.* [L., from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + λέμμα rind, skin.] (*Anat.*) The very thin transparent and apparently homogeneous sheath which incloses a striated muscular fiber; the myolemma.

Sar'co-line (sär'kō-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Min.*) Flesh-colored.

Sar'co-log'ic (sär'kō-lŏj'ĭk), **Sar'co-log'ic-al** (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to sarcology.

Sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Sarco-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *sarcologie.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It includes myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

‖ **Sar-co'ma** (sär-kō'má), *n.; pl.* L. SARCOMATA (-kŏm'ā-tà *or* -kō'mà-tà), E. SARCOMAS (-kō'màz). [NL., from Gr. σάρκωμα, from σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence; — formerly applied to many varieties of tumor, now restricted to a variety of malignant growth made up of cells resembling those of fetal development without any proper intercellular substance.

Sar-com'a-tous (-kŏm'ā-tŭs *or* -kō'mà-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

‖ **Sar-coph'a-ga** (sär-kŏf'ā-gà), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums.

‖ **Sar-coph'a-ga,** *n.* [NL., fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Diptera, including the flesh flies.

Sar-coph'a-gan (-gan), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any animal which eats flesh, especially any carnivorous marsupial.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any fly of the genus Sarcophaga.

Sar-coph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; carnivorous.

Sar-coph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. SARCOPHAGI (-jī), E. SARCOPHAGUSES (-gŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος, properly, eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + φαγεῖν to eat. Cf. SARCASM.] **1.** A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius*, or *Assian stone*, and is said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia. *Holland.*

2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin.

3. A stone shaped like a sarcophagus and placed by a grave as a memorial.

Sar-coph'a-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοφαγία. See SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh.

Sar'co-phile (sär'kō-fīl), *n.* [*Sarco-* + Gr. φίλος a lover.] (*Zoöl.*) A flesh-eating animal, especially any one of the carnivorous marsupials.

‖ **Sar-cop'tes** (sär-kŏp'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόπτειν to cut.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parasitic mites including the itch mites.

Sar-cop'tid (-tĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Sarcoptes* and related genera of mites, comprising the itch mites and mange mites. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the itch mites.

Sarcoptes scabei. Much enlarged.

‖ **Sar'co-rham'phi** (sär'kō-răm'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + ῥάμφος beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of raptorial birds comprising the vultures.

‖ **Sar'co-sep'tum** (-sĕp'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SARCOSEPTA (-tà). [*Sarco-* + *septum.*] (*Zool.*) One of the mesenteries of an anthozoan.

Sar'co-sin (sär'kō-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline nitrogenous substance, formed in the decomposition of creatin (one of the constituents of muscle tissue). Chemically, it is methyl glycocoll.

‖ **Sar-co'sis** (sär-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωσις, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Abnormal formation of flesh. (*b*) Sarcocarp.

Sar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σαρκωτικός: cf. F. *sarcotique.*] (*Med.*) Producing or promoting the growth of flesh. [*R.*] — *n.* A sarcotic medicine. [*R.*]

Sar'cous (sär'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Anat.*) Fleshy; — applied to the minute structural elements, called *sarcous elements*, or *sarcous disks*, of which striated muscular fiber is composed.

Sar'cu-la'tion (sär'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sarculatio.* See SARCLE.] A weeding, as with a hoe or a rake.

Sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. σάρδιον, or σάρδιος (sc. λίθος), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. Σάρδιος Sardian, Σάρδεις Sardes, the capital of Lydia: cf. F. *sarde.* Cf. SARDIUS.]

(*Min.*) A variety of carnelian, of a rich reddish yellow or brownish red color. See the Note under *Chalcedony*.

Sar'da-chate (sär'dȧ-kāt), *n.* [L. *sardachates*: cf. F. *sardachate*. See SARD, and AGATE.] (*Min.*) A variety of agate containing sard.

Sar'dan (-dan), } *n.* [It. *sardella*. See SARDINE a
Sar'del (-dĕl), } fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A sardine. [*Obs.*]

Sar'del, *n.* A precious stone. See SARDIUS.

Sar'dine (sär'dēn *or* sär-dēn'; 277), *n.* [F. *sardine* (cf. Sp. *sardina*, *sarda*, It. *sardina*, *sardella*), L. *sardina*, *sarda*; cf. Gr. σαρδῆνη, σάρδα; so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small species of herring which are commonly preserved in olive oil for food, especially the pilchard, or European sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*). The California sardine (*Clupea sagax*) is similar. The American sardines of the Atlantic coast are mostly the young of the common herring and of the menhaden.

European Sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*). 1/2

Sar'dine (-dīn *or* -dīn; 277), *n.* See SARDIUS.

Sar-din'i-an (sär-dĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Sardinianus*.] Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

Sar'di-us (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius*, *lapis sardinus*, Gr. σάρδιος λίθος, σάρδιον. See SARD.] A precious stone, probably a carnelian, one of which was set in Aaron's breastplate. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

Sar'doin (sär'doin), *n.* [Cf. F. *sardoine*.] (*Min.*) Sard; carnelian.

Sar-do'ni-an (sär-dō'nĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *sardonien*.] Sardonic. [*Obs.*] "With *Sardonian* smile." *Spenser.*

Sar-don'ic (-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, Gr. σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος, perhaps fr. σαίρειν to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced; unnatural; insincere; hence, derisive, mocking, malignant, or bitterly sarcastic; — applied only to a laugh, smile, or some facial semblance of gayety.

Where strained, *sardonic* smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke.*

Sardonic grin *or* **laugh**, an old medical term for a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

Sar-don'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a kind of linen made at Colchis.

Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σαρδόνυξ. See SARD, and ONYX.] (*Min.*) A variety of onyx consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

‖ **Sa'ree** (sȧ'rē), *n.* [Hind. *sārī*.] The principal garment of a Hindoo woman. It consists of a long piece of cloth, which is wrapped round the middle of the body, a portion being arranged to hang down in front, and the remainder passed across the bosom over the left shoulder.

Sar-gas'so (sär-gȧs'sō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] (*Bot.*) The gulf weed. See under GULF.

Sargasso Sea, a large tract of the North Atlantic Ocean where sargasso in great abundance floats on the surface.

‖ **Sar-gas'sum** (-sŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of algæ including the gulf weed.

‖ **Sar'go** (sär'gō), *n.* [Sp. *sargo*, L. *sargus* a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sparoid fishes belonging to *Sargus*, *Pomadasys*, and related genera; — called also *sar*, and *saragu*.

‖ **Sa'ri** (sä'rē), *n.* Same as SAREE.

‖ **Sa-rigue'** (sȧ-rēg'), *n.* [F., from Braz. *çarigueia*, *çarigueira*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American opossum (*Didelphys opossum*), having four white spots on the face.

Sarigue (*Didelphys opossum*). Female and young. 1/10

Sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce*, *syrce*, a shirt; akin to Icel. *serkr*, Sw. *särk*.] A shirt. [*Scot.*]

Sark, *v. t.* (*Carp.*) To cover with sarking, or thin boards.

Sar'kin (sär'kĭn), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as HYPOXANTHIN.

Sark'ing (särk'ĭng), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] (*Carp.*) Thin boards for sheathing, as above the rafters, and under the shingles or slates, and for similar purposes.

Sar'lac (sär'lăk), } *n.* [Mongolian *sarlyk*.] (*Zoöl.*)
Sar'lyk (-lĭk), } The yak.

Sar-ma'tian (sär-mā'shan), } *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus*.] Of
Sar-mat'ic (sär-măt'ĭk), } or pertaining to Sarmatia, or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and the Poles.

Sar'ment (sär'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* a twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off, to trim: cf. F. *sarment*.] (*Bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry. See RUNNER.

Sar'men-ta'ceous (sär'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing sarments, or runners, as the strawberry.

Sar'men-tose' (sär'mĕn-tōs' *or* sär-mĕn'tōs), *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*: cf. F. *sarmenteux*. See SARMENT.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, having only leaves at the joints where it strikes root; as, a *sarmentose* stem. (*b*) Bearing sarments; sarmentaceous.

Sarmentose Stem.

Sar-men'tous (sär-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sarn (särn), *n.* [W. *sarn* a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Sa'rong** (sȧ'rŏng), *n.* [Malay *sārung*.] A sort of petticoat worn by both sexes in Java and the Malay Archipelago. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Sa'ros (sā'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρος.] (*Astron.*) A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the length of which has been variously estimated from 3,600 years to 3,600 days, or a little short of 10 years. *Brande & C.*

Sar'plar (sär'plēr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sarplare*. See SARPLIER.] A large bale or package of wool, containing eighty tods, or 2,240 pounds, in weight. [*Eng.*]

Sar'plier (sär'plēr), *n.* [F. *serpillière*; cf. Pr. *sarpelheira*, LL. *serpelleria*, *serpleria*, Catalan *sarpallera*, Sp. *arpillera*.] A coarse cloth made of hemp, and used for packing goods, etc. [Written also *sarpelere*.] *Tyrwhitt.*

Sar'po (sär'pō), *n.* [Corruption of Sp. *sapo* a toad.] (*Zoöl.*) A large toadfish of the Southern United States and the Gulf of Mexico (*Batrachus tau*, var. *pardus*).

‖ **Sar'ra-ce'ni-a** (sär'rȧ-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named after a Dr. *Sarrazin* of Quebec.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American perennial herbs growing in bogs; the American pitcher plant.

☞ They have hollow pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *Sarracenia purpurea*, the sidesaddle flower, is common at the North; *S. flava*, *rubra*, *Drummondii*, *variolaris*, and *psittacina* are Southern species. All are insectivorous, catching and drowning insects in their curious leaves. See *Illust.* of *Sidesaddle flower*, under SIDESADDLE.

Sar'ra-sin } (sär'rȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F. *sarrasine*, LL. *sara-*
Sar'ra-sine } *cina*. See SARACEN.] (*Fort.*) A portcullis, or herse. [Written also *sarasin*.]

Sar'sa (sär'sȧ), *n.* Sarsaparilla. [Written also *sarza*.]

Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (-pȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*; *zarza* a bramble (perhaps fr. Bisc. *zartzia*) + *parra* a vine, or *Parillo*, a physician said to have discovered it.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of several tropical American species of *Smilax*. (*b*) The bitter mucilaginous roots of such plants, used in medicine and in sirups for soda, etc.

☞ The name is also applied to many other plants and their roots, especially to the *Aralia nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla of the United States.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'lin (-lĭn), *n.* See PARILLIN.

Sarse (särs), *n.* [F. *sas*, OF. *saas*, LL. *setatium*, fr. L. *seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve; a searce. [*Obs.*]

Sarse, *v. t.* To sift through a sarse. [*Obs.*]

Sar'sen (sär'sĕn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps for *saracen stone*, i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *sarsen stone*, and *Druid stone*. [*Eng.*]

Sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* See SARCENET.

Sart (särt), *n.* An assart, or clearing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Sar-to'ri-al (sär-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [See SARTORIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work.

Cur legs skulked under the table as free from *sartorial* impertinences as those of the noblest savages. *Lowell.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

‖ **Sar-to'ri-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire*, *sartum*, to patch, mend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the thigh, called the *tailor's muscle*, which arises from the hip bone and is inserted just below the knee. So named because its contraction was supposed to produce the position of the legs assumed by the tailor in sitting.

Sa'rum use' (sā'rŭm ūs'). (*Ch. of Eng.*) A liturgy, or *use*, put forth about 1087 by St. Osmund, bishop of *Sarum*, based on Anglo-Saxon and Norman customs.

Sash (săsh), *n.* [Pers. *shast* a sort of girdle.] A scarf or band worn about the waist, over the shoulder, or otherwise; a belt; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

Sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf. *Burke.*

Sash, *n.* [F. *châssis* a frame, sash, fr. *châsse* a shrine, reliquary, frame, L. *capsa*. See CASE a box.] **1.** The framing in which the panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between the panes.

2. In a sawmill, the rectangular frame in which the saw is strained and by which it is carried up and down with a reciprocating motion; — also called *gate*.

French sash, a casement swinging on hinges; — in distinction from a *vertical sash*, sliding up and down.

Sash, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SASHED (săsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SASHING.] To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

Sash'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [From 1st SASH.] A collection of sashes; ornamentation by means of sashes. [*R.*]

Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia. *Carlyle.*

Sash'oon (-ōōn), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A kind of pad worn on the leg under the boot. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Sa'sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Indian antelope (*Antilope bezoartica*, or *cervicapra*), noted for its beauty and swiftness. It has long, spiral, divergent horns.

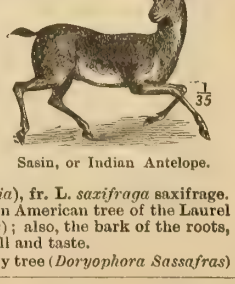

Sasin, or Indian Antelope. 1/35

Sas'sa-by (săs'sȧ-bỹ), }
Sas'sa-bye (-sȧ-bī), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), similar to the hartbeest, but having its horns regularly curved.

Sas'sa-fras (-frăs), *n.* [F. *sassafras* (cf. It. *sassafrasso*, *sassafras*, Sp. *sasafrasso*, *sassafras*, *salsafras*, *salsifrax*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*), fr. L. *saxifraga* saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Australian sassafras, a lofty tree (*Doryophora Sassafras*) with aromatic bark and leaves. — **Chilian sassafras**, an aromatic tree (*Laurelia sempervirens*). — **New Zealand sassafras**, a similar tree (*Laurelia Novæ Zelandiæ*). — **Sassafras nut**. See PICHURIM BEAN. — **Swamp sassafras**, the sweet bay (*Magnolia glauca*). See MAGNOLIA.

Sas'sa-nage (săs'sȧ-nāj), *n.* [See SARSE a sieve.] Stones left after sifting. *Smart.*

Sas'sa-ra'ra (săs'sȧ-rā'rȧ), *n.* [Perh. a corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a writ.] A word used to emphasize a statement. [*Obs.*]

Out she shall pack, with a *sassarara*. *Goldsmith.*

Sasse (săs), *n.* [D. *sas*, fr. F. *sas* the basin of a waterfall.] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Sas'sen-ach (săs'sĕn-ăk), *n.* [Gael. *sasunnach*.] A Saxon; an Englishman; a Lowlander. [*Celtic*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sas'so-lin (săs'sō-lĭn), } *n.* [From *Sasso*, a town
Sas'so-line (-lĭn *or* lēn), } in Italy: cf. F. *sassolin*.] (*Min.*) Native boric acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.

Sas'so-rol (săs'sō-rŏl), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rock pigeon.
Sas'so-rol'la (-rŏl'lȧ), } See under PIGEON.

Sas'sy bark' (săs'sỹ bärk'). (*Bot.*) The bark of a West African leguminous tree (*Erythrophlæum Guineense*, used by the natives as an ordeal poison, and also medicinally; — called also *mancona bark*.

‖ **Sas'tra** (sȧs'trȧ), *n.* Same as SHASTER.

Sat (săt), *imp.* of SIT. [Written also *sate*.]

Sa'tan (sā'tan; săt'an, *obs.*), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, to persecute: cf. Gr. Σατάν, Σατανᾶς, L. *Satan*, *Satanas*.] The grand adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend.

I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Luke* x. 18.

Sa-tan'ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *satanique*, Gr. Σα-
Sa-tan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } τανικός.] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. "*Satanic* strength." "*Satanic* host." *Milton.*

Detest the slander which, with a *Satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dr. T. Dwight*

— **Sa-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tan-ĭz'm), *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit. [*R.*]

Sa'tan-ist, *n.* A very wicked person. [*R.*] *Granger.*

Sa'tan-oph'a-ny (sā'tan-ŏf'ȧ-nỹ), *n.* [*Satan* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] An incarnation of Satan; a being possessed by a demon. [*R.*] *O. A. Brownson.*

Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*. See SACK a bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles of wearing apparel; a hand bag. [Spelled also *sachel*.]

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*. *Shak.*

Sate (sāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATING.] [Probably shortened fr. *satiate*: cf. L. *satur* full. See SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities. *Macaulay.*

Sate (sāt; *rarely* sāt), *imp.* of SIT.

But *sate* an equal guest at every board. *Lowell.*

Sat-een' (săt-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A kind of dress goods made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin.

Sate'less (sāt'lĕs), *a.* Insatiable. [*R.*] *Young.*

Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles*, *-itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent. "The *satellites* of power." *I. Disraeli.*

2. (*Astron.*) A secondary planet which revolves about another planet; as, the moon is a *satellite* of the earth. See *Solar system*, under SOLAR.

Satellite moth (*Zoöl.*), a handsome European noctuid moth (*Scopelosoma satellitia*).

Sat'el-lite, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated near; accompanying; as, the *satellite* veins, those which accompany the arteries.

Sat'el-li'tious (-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites. [*R.*] *Cheyne.*

Sath'a-nas (săth'ȧ-năs), *n.* [L. *Satanas*. See SATAN.] Satan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Wyclif.*

Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt; 48), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, from *sat*, *satis*, enough. See SAD, *a.*, and cf. SATE.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — followed by *with* or *of*. "*Satiate* of applause." *Pope.*

Sa'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATIATING.] **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire; to sate; as, to *satiate* appetite or sense.

These [smells] rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon.*

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; to glut.

3. To saturate. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — To satisfy: sate; suffice; cloy; gorge; overfill; surfeit; glut. — SATIATE, SATISFY, CONTENT. These words differ principally in degree. To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire or appetite is not fully gratified. To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiate* is to fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more; hence, to overfill; to cause disgust in.

Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*
His whole felicity is endless strife;
No peace, no *satisfaction*, crowns his life. *Beaumont.*
He may be *satiated*, but not *satisfied*. *Norris.*

Sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

Sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ĕ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *satietas*, from *satis*, *sat*, enough: cf. F. *satiété*.] The state of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratification, either o the appetite or of any sensual desire; fullness beyond desire; an

of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; repletion; satiation.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*. *Hakewill.*

But thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *satin* (cf. Pg. *setim*), fr. It. *setino*, from *seta* silk, L. *saeta*, *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle; or possibly ultimately of Chinese origin; cf. Chin. *sz-tün*, *sz-twan*. Cf. SATEEN.] A silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof, which has a glossy surface.

Cloths of gold and *satins* rich of hue. *Chaucer.*

Denmark satin, a kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for women's shoes. — **Farmers' satin.** See under FARMER. — **Satin bird** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian bower bird. Called also *satin grackle*. — **Satin flower.** (*Bot.*) See HONESTY, 4. — **Satin spar.** (*Min.*) (*a*) A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a pearly luster. (*b*) A similar variety of gypsum. — **Satin sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), the shining flycatcher (*Myiagra nitida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The upper surface of the male is rich blackish green with a metallic luster. — **Satin stone**, satin spar.

Sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin*. See SATIN.] **1.** A thin kind of satin.

2. A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

Sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hard, lemon-colored, fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*). It takes a lustrous finish, and is used in cabinetwork. The name is also given to the wood of a species of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum Caribæum*) growing in Florida and the West Indies.

Sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like or composed of satin; glossy; as, to have a *satiny* appearance; a *satiny* texture.

Sa'tion (sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satio*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sat'ire (săt'ĭr; *in Eng. often* săt'ēr; 277), *n.* [L. *satira*, *satura*, fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough: cf. F. *satire*. See SATE, SAD, *a.*, and cf. SATURATE.] **1.** A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; a keen or severe exposure of what in public or private morals deserves rebuke; an invective poem; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal.

2. Keenness and severity of remark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm.

Syn. — Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquinade; burlesque; wit; humor.

Sa-tir'ic (sa-tĭr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *satiricus*: cf. F. *satiSa-tir'ic-al* (-ĭ-kal), } *rique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of satire; as, a *satiric* style.

2. Censorious; severe in language; sarcastic; insulting. "*Satirical* rogue." *Shak.*

Syn. — Cutting; caustic; poignant; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

— Sa-tir'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Sa-tir'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Sat'ir-ist (săt'ēr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *satiriste*.] One who satirizes; especially, one who writes satire.

The mighty *satirist*, who . . . had spread terror through the Whig ranks. *Macaulay.*

Sat'ir-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATIRIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATIRIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *satiriser*.] To make the object of satire; to attack with satire; to censure with keenness or severe sarcasm.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

Sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *satisfaccioun*, F. *satisfaction*, fr. L. *satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See SATISFY.] **1.** The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; gratification of desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; repose of mind resulting from compliance with its desires or demands.

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires. *Locke.*

2. Settlement of a claim, due, or demand; payment; indemnification; adequate compensation.

We shall make full *satisfaction*. *Shak.*

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; atonement.

Die he, or justice must; unless for him
Some other, able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

Syn. — Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

Sat'is-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Satisfactory. [*Obs.*]

Satisfactive discernment of faith. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *satisfactoire*.] **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; especially, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* account or explanation.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; compensating; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson.*

— Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* **— Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

Sat'is-fi'a-ble (-fī'á-b'l), *a.* That may be satisfied.

Sat'is-fi'er (-ēr), *n.* One who satisfies.

Sat'is-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATISFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATISFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. F. *satisfaire*, L. *satisfacere*. See SAD, *a.*, and FACT.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment with what is sought or wished for.

Death shall . . . with us two
Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

2. To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor.

3. To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution.

4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To satiate; sate; content; gratify; compensate. See SATIATE.

Sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.

2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Milton.*

Sat'is-fy'ing-ly (-fī'ĭng-lў), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

Sa'tive (sā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *sativus*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Sa'tle (sā't'l), *v. t. & i.* To settle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sa'trap (sā'trăp *or* săt'răp; 277), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. σατράπης, fr. OPers. *khshatrapāvan* ruler: cf. F. *satrape*.] The governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, a petty autocrat despot.

Sa'trap-al (sā'trăp-*al or* săt'rá-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap, or a satrapy.

Sa'trap-ess (sā'- *or* săt'-), *n.* A female satrap.

Sa-trap'ic-al (sá-trăp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Satrapal. [*R.*]

Sa'trap-y (sā'trăp-ў *or* săt'rá-pў; 277), *n.*; *pl.* SATRAPIES (-ĭz). [L. *satrapia*, *satrapea*, Gr. σατραπεία: cf. F. *satrapie*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*

Sat-su'ma ware' (săt-so͞o'má wâr'). (*Fine Arts*) A kind of ornamental hard-glazed pottery made at Satsuma in Kiu-siu, one of the Japanese islands.

Sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ŭ-rá-b'l; 135), *a.* [L. *saturabilis*: cf. F. *saturable*.] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. **— Sat'u-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sat'u-rant (-*r*ant), *a.* [L. *saturans*, p. pr. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

Sat'u-rant, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A substance used to neutralize or saturate the affinity of another substance.

2. (*Med.*) An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

Sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATURATING.] [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SATIRE.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to sate.

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay.*

Fill and *saturate* each kind
With good according to its mind. *Emerson.*

2. (*Chem.*) To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to become inert by chemical combination with all that it can hold; as, to *saturate* phosphorus with chlorine.

Sat'u-rate (-rāt), *p. a.* [L. *saturatus*, p. p.] Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked.

Dries his feathers *saturate* with dew. *Cowper.*

The sand beneath our feet is *saturate*
With blood of martyrs. *Longfellow.*

Sat'u-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, or in solution, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* solution of salt.

2. (*Chem.*) Having its affinity satisfied; combined with all it can hold; — said of certain atoms, radicals, or compounds; thus, methane is a *saturated* compound. Contrasted with *unsaturated*.

☞ A *saturated* compound may exchange certain ingredients for others, but can not take on more without such exchange.

Saturated color (*Optics*), a color not diluted with white; a pure unmixed color, like those of the spectrum.

Sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saturatio*: cf. F. *saturation*.] **1.** The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of saturating a substance, or of combining it to its fullest extent.

3. (*Optics*) Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.

☞ The degree of *saturation* of a color is its relative purity, or freedom from admixture with white.

Sat'u-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, saturates.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā; 48), *n.* [OE. *Saterday*, AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæternesdæg*, literally, Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day; cf. L. *dies Saturni*.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday.

Sa-tu'ri-ty (sa-tū'rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *saturitas*, fr. *satur* full of food, sated.] The state of being saturated; fullness of supply. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, literally, the sower, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow. See SEASON.] **1.** (*Roman Myth.*) One of the elder and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra (Heaven and Earth), and the father of Jupiter. The corresponding Greek divinity was Κρόνος, later Χρόνος, Time.

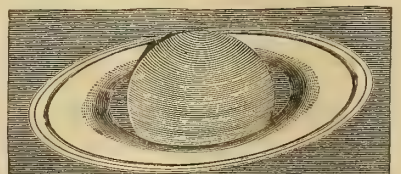

Saturn (*Astron.*).

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly eight hundred and eighty millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half. It is surrounded by a remarkable system of rings, and has eight satellites.

3. (*Alchem.*) The metal lead. [*Archaic*]

Sat'ur-na'li-a (săt'ŭr-nā'lĭ-á), *n. pl.* [L. See SATURN.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated in December, originally during one day, but afterward during seven days, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

2. Hence: A period or occasion of general license, in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence.

Sat'ur-na'li-an (-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia.

2. Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry; dissolute. "*Saturnalian* amusement." *Burke.*

Sa-tur'ni-an (sā-tûr'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Saturnius*.] **1.** (*Roman Myth.*) Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*.

2. Hence: Resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.

Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

3. (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; as, the *Saturnian* year.

Saturnian verse (*Pros.*), a meter employed by early Roman satirists, consisting of three iambics and an extra syllable followed by three trochees, as in the line: —

Thĕ quēen | wās ĭn | thĕ kĭtch | ĕn ‖ ēatĭng | brēad ănd | hŏnĕy.

Sa-tur'ni-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large handsome moths belonging to *Saturnia* and allied genera. The luna moth, polyphemus, and promethea, are examples. They belong to the Silkworm family, and some are raised for their silk. See POLYPHEMUS.

Sat'urn-i-cen'tric (săt'ŭrn-ĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* (*Astron.*) Appearing as if seen from the center of the planet Saturn; relating or referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nĭn), *a.* [L. *Saturnus* the god Saturn, also, the planet Saturn: cf. F. *saturnin* of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), *saturnien* saturnine, saturnian. See SATURN.] **1.** Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn.

2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. (*Old Chem.*) Of or pertaining to lead; characterized by, or resembling, lead, which was formerly called *Saturn*. [*Archaic*]

Saturnine colic (*Med.*), lead colic.

Sat'ur-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Plumbism. *Quain.*

Sat'ur-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *W. Browne.*

Sa'tyr (sā'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. σάτυρος: cf. F. *satyre*.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Rough *Satyrs* danced; and Fauns, with cloven heel,
From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of butterflies belonging to the family *Nymphalidæ*. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings. Called also *meadow browns*.

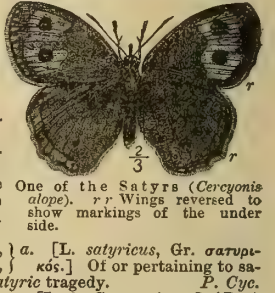

One of the Satyrs (*Cercyonis alope*). *r r* Wings reversed to show markings of the under side.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The orang-outang.

‖ **Sat'y-ri'a-sis** (săt'ĭ-rī'á-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατυρίασις. See SATYR.] Immoderate venereal appetite in the male. *Quain.*

Sa-tyr'ic (sa-tĭr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *satyricus*, Gr. σατυρι-**Sa-tyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } κός.] Of or pertaining to satyrs; burlesque; as, *satyric* tragedy. *P. Cyc.*

‖ **Sa-tyr'i-on** (-ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατύριον.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of orchids. [*Obs.*]

Sau'ba ant' (sa'bà ănt'). (*Zoöl.*) A South American ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*) remarkable for having two large kinds of workers besides the ordinary ones, and for the immense size of its formicaries. The sauba ant cuts off leaves of plants and carries them into its subterranean nests, and thus often does great damage by defoliating trees and cultivated plants.

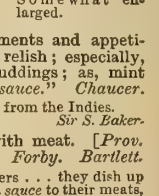

Sauba Ant. Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

Sauce (sas), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *sausse*, LL. *salsa*, properly, salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, salt, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT, and cf. SAUCER, SOUSE pickle, SOUSE to plunge.] **1.** A composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; especially, a dressing for meat or fish or for puddings; as, mint *sauce*; sweet *sauce*, etc. "Poignant *sauce*." *Chaucer.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Sir S. Baker.*

2. Any garden vegetables eaten with meat. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Forby. Bartlett.*

Roots, herbs, vine fruits, and salad flowers . . . they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious *sauce* to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt. *Beverly.*

3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*, cranberry *sauce*, etc. [*U. S.*] "Stewed apple *sauce*." *Mrs. Lincoln (Cook Book).*

4. Sauciness; impertinence. [*Low*] *Halliwell.*

To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate in the same kind. [*Vulgar*]

Sauce (sȧs), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *saucer.*] [*imp. & p. p.* Sauced (sȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Saucing (sȧ'sĭng).] **1.** To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to supply with appetizing condiments; to season; to flavor.

2. To cause to relish anything, as if with a sauce; to tickle or gratify, as the palate; to please; to stimulate; hence, to cover, mingle, or dress, as if with sauce; to make an application to. [*R.*]

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison! *Shak.*

3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to vary and render attractive.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou sayest his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings. *Shak.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

I'll *sauce* her with bitter words. *Shak.*

‖ **Sauce** (sōs), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) A soft crayon for use in stump drawing or in shading with the stump.

Sauce'-a-lone' (sȧs'ȧ-lōn'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Jack-by-the-hedge. See under Jack.

Sauce'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* [See Sauce, and Saucy.] A saucy, impudent person; especially, a pert child.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan,
And prate not here! *A. Brewer.*

Sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small pan with a handle, in which sauce is prepared over a fire; a stewpan.

Sau'cer (sȧ'sẽr), *n.* [F. *saucière*, from *sauce.* See Sauce.] **1.** A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A small dish, commonly deeper than a plate, in which a cup is set at table.

3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specifically: (*a*) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (*b*) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan.

Sau'ci-ly (sȧ'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently; with impertinent boldness. *Addison.*

Sau'ci-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being saucy; that which is saucy; impertinent boldness; contempt of superiors; impudence.

Your *sauciness* will jest upon my love. *Shak.*

Syn. — Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; insolence. See Impudence.

‖ **Sau'cis'son'** (sō'sē'sôN'), ‖ **Sau'cisse'** (sō'sēs'), } *n.* [F., fr. *saucisse* sausage. See Sausage.] **1.** (*Mining* or *Gun.*) A long and slender pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and used to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb chests, etc.

2. (*Fort.*) A fascine of more than ordinary length.

Sau'cy (sȧ'sĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Saucier (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sauciest.] [From Sauce.] **1.** Showing impertinent boldness or pertness; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt; impudent; insolent; as, a *saucy* fellow.

Am I not protector, *saucy* priest? *Shak.*

2. Expressive of, or characterized by, impudence; impertinent; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

We then have done you bold and *saucy* wrongs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.

Sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt, — a German dish.

Sauf (sȧf), *a.* Safe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sauf, *conj. & prep.* Save; except. [*Obs.*] "*Sauf* I myself." *Chaucer.*

Sauf'ly, *adv.* Safely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sau'ger (sȧ'gẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion Canadense*); — called also *gray pike, blue pike, hornfish, land pike, sand pike, pickering,* and *pickerel.*

Saugh, Sauh (sȧ), *obs. imp. sing.* of See. *Chaucer.*

Sauks (sȧks), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) Same as Sacs.

Saul (sȧl), *n.* Soul. [*Obs.*]

Saul, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Sal, the tree.

Sau'lie (sȧ'lĭ), *n.* A hired mourner at a funeral. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Sault** (E. sōō; F. sō), *n.* [OF., F. *saut*, fr. L. *saltus.* See Salt a leap.] A rapid in some rivers; as, the *Sault* Ste. Marie. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Saun'ders (sän'dẽrz), *n.* See Sanders.

Saun'ders-blue' (-blū'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *cendres bleues* blue ashes.] A kind of color prepared from calcined lapis lazuli; ultramarine; also, a blue prepared from carbonate of copper. [Written also *sanders-blue.*]

Saun'ter (sän'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sauntered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sauntering.] [Written also *santer.*] [Probably fr. F. *s'aventurer* to adventure (one's self), through a shortened form *s'auntrer.* See Adventure, *n. & v.*] To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; to stroll; to loiter.

One could lie under elm trees in a lawn, or *saunter* in meadows by the side of a stream. *Masson.*

Syn. — To loiter; linger; stroll; wander.

Saun'ter, *n.* A sauntering, or a sauntering place.

That wheel of fops, that *saunter* of the town. *Young.*

Saun'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who saunters.

Saur (sȧr), *n.* [Contracted from Gael. *salachar* filth, nastiness, fr. *salach* nasty, fr. *sal* filth, refuse.] Soil; dirt; dirty water; urine from a cowhouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sau'rel (sȧ'rĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any carangoid fish of the genus *Trachurus*, especially *T. trachurus*, or *T. saurus*, of Europe and America, and *T. picturatus* of California. Called also *skipjack*, and *horse mackerel.*

‖ **Sau'ri-a** (sȧ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Reptilia formerly established to include the Lacertilia, Crocodilia, Dinosauria, and other groups. By some writers the name is restricted to the Lacertilia.

Sau'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Sauria. — *n.* One of the Sauria.

Sau'ri-oid (sȧ'rĭ-oid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Sauroid.

‖ **Sau'ro-ba-tra'chi-a** (sȧ'rō-bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Sauria, and Batrachia.] (*Zoöl.*) The Urodela.

Sau-rog'na-thous (sȧ-rŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the bones of the palate arranged as in saurians, the vomer consisting of two lateral halves, as in the woodpeckers (*Pici*).

Saurognathous Skull of Woodpecker.
v Vomer; *l* Palatines; *p* Maxillopalatines; *t* Pterygoids.

Sau'roid (sȧ'roid), *a.* [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + *-oid:* cf. Gr. σαυροειδής lizardlike.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Like or pertaining to the saurians, especially; as, a *sauroid* fish.

Sau'roid-ich'nite (sȧ'roid-ĭk'nīt), *n.* [See Sauroid, and Ichnite.] (*Paleon.*) The fossil track of a saurian.

‖ **Sau-rop'o-da** (sȧ-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + -*poda.*] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of herbivorous dinosaurs having the feet of a saurian type, instead of bird-like, as they are in many dinosaurs. It includes the largest known land animals, belonging to Brontosaurus, Camarasaurus, and allied genera. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Sau-rop'si-da** (sȧ-rŏp'sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + ὄψις appearance.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of vertebrates, comprising the reptiles and birds.

‖ **Sau-rop'te-ryg'i-a** (sȧ-rŏp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + πτέρυξ, -υγος, a wing.] (*Paleon.*) Same as Plesiosauria.

‖ **Sau-ru'ræ** (sȧ-rụ'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + οὐρά a tail.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of birds having a long vertebrated tail with quills along each side of it. Archæopteryx is the type. See Archæopteryx, and Odontornithes.

Sau'ry (sȧ'rĭ), *n.; pl.* Sauries (-rĭz). [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A slender marine fish (*Scomberesox saurus*) of Europe and America. It has long, thin, beak-like jaws. Called also *billfish, gowdnook, gawnook, skipper, skipjack, skopster, lizard fish,* and *Egypt herring.*

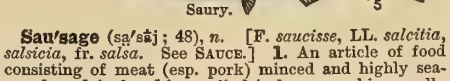

Saury. $\frac{1}{5}$

Sau'sage (sȧ'sȧj; 48), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salcitia, salsicia*, fr. *salsa.* See Sauce.] **1.** An article of food consisting of meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin usually made of the prepared intestine of some animal.

2. A saucisson. See Saucisson. *Wilhelm.*

Sau'se-flem (sȧ'se-flĕm), *a.* [OF. *saus* salt (L. *salsus*) + *flemme* phlegm.] Having a red, pimpled face. [*Obs.*] [Written also *sawceflem.*] *Chaucer.*

Saus'sur-ite (sȧs'sŭr-īt), *n.* [F. So called from M. *Saussure.*] (*Min.*) A tough, compact mineral, of a white, greenish, or grayish color. It is near zoisite in composition, and in part, at least, has been produced by the alteration of feldspar.

Saut, Saute (sȧt), *n.* An assault. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sau'té'** (sō'tā'), *p. p.* of Sauter. *C. Owen.*

‖ **Sau'ter'** (sō'tā'), *v. t.* [F., properly, to jump.] To fry lightly and quickly, as meat, by turning or tossing it over frequently in a hot pan greased with a little fat.

Sau'ter (sȧ'tẽr), *n.* Psalter. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Sau'te-relle' (sō'te-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

Sau'terne' (sō'târn'), *n.* [F.] A white wine made in the district of *Sauterne*, France.

Sau'trie (sȧ'trĭ), *n.* Psaltery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Sau've-garde'** (sō've-gärd'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The monitor.

Sav'a-ble (sāv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From Save. Cf. Salvable.] Capable of, or admitting of, being saved.

In the person prayed for there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *savable* condition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sav'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being saved.

Sa-va'ci-oun' (sȧ-vā'sĭ-ōōn'), *n.* Salvation. [*Obs.*]

Sav'age (săv'āj; 48), *a.* [F. *sauvage*, OF. *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood. See Silvan, and cf. Sylvatic.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; wild; as, a *savage* wilderness.

2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts.

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life; *savage* manners.

What nation, since the commencement of the Christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without Christianity? *E. D. Griffin.*

4. Characterized by cruelty; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.

Syn. — Ferocious; wild; uncultivated; untamed; untaught; uncivilized; unpolished; rude; brutish; brutal; heathenish; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful; atrocious. See Ferocious.

Sav'age, *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners.

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

Sav'age (săv'āj; 48), *v. t.* To make savage. [*R.*]

Its bloodhounds, *savaged* by a cross of wolf. *Southey.*

Sav'age-ly, *adv.* In a savage manner.

Sav'age-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being savage.

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

Sav'age-ry (săv'āj-rỹ; 277), *n.* [F. *sauvagerie.*]

1. The state of being savage; savageness; savagism.

A like work of primeval *savagery.* *C. Kingsley.*

2. An act of cruelty; barbarity.

The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak.*

3. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*

Sav'a-gism (-ȧ-jĭz'm), *n.* The state of being savage; the state of rude, uncivilized men, or of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

Sav'a-nil'la (săv'ȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tarpum. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'nȧ), *n.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. *sabana*, F. *savane.*] A tract of level land covered with the vegetable growth usually found in a damp soil and warm climate, — as grass or reeds, — but destitute of trees. [Spelt also *savannah.*]

Savannahs are clear pieces of land without woods. *Dampier.*

Savanna flower (*Bot.*), a West Indian name for several climbing apocyneous plants of the genus *Echites.* — **Savanna sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), an American sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis* or *Passerculus savanna*) of which several varieties are found on grassy plains from Alaska to the Eastern United States. — **Savanna wattle** (*Bot.*), a name of two West Indian trees of the genus *Citharexylum.*

‖ **Sa'vant'** (sȧ'vȧN'), *n.; pl.* Savants (F. sȧ'vȧN'; E. sȧ'vȧnz'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.* See Sage, *a.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science; a person eminent for acquirements.

Save (sāv *or* săv), *n.* [See Sage the herb.] The herb sage, or salvia. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Save (sāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Saved (sāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Saving.] [OE. *saven, sauven, salven*, OF. *salver, sauver*, F. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See Safe, *a.*] **1.** To make safe; to procure the safety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from impending danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.

God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt.* xiv. 30.
Thou hast . . . quitted all to *save*
A world from utter loss. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) Specifically, to deliver from sin and its penalty; to rescue from a state of condemnation and spiritual death, and bring into a state of spiritual life.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.

3. To keep from being spent or lost; to secure from waste or expenditure; to lay up; to reserve.

Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

4. To rescue from something undesirable or hurtful; to prevent from doing something; to spare.

I'll *save* you
That labor, sir. All 's now done. *Shak.*

5. To hinder from doing, suffering, or happening; to obviate the necessity of; to prevent; to spare.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

6. To hold possession or use of; to escape loss of.

Just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit. *Swift.*

To save appearances, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of a discreditable state of things.

Syn. — To preserve; rescue; deliver; protect; spare; reserve; prevent.

Save, *v. i.* To avoid unnecessary expense or expenditure; to prevent waste; to be economical.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

Save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe. See Safe, *a.*] Except; excepting; not including; leaving out; deducting; reserving; saving.

Five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 *Cor.* xi. 24.

Syn. — See Except.

Save, *conj.* Except; unless.

Save'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See Savable.

Save'-all' (-ąl'), *n.* [*Save* + *all.*] Anything which saves fragments, or prevents waste or loss. Specifically: (*a*) A device in a candlestick to hold the ends of candles, so that they may be burned. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail, to catch the wind that would pass under it. *Totten.* (*c*) A trough to prevent waste in a paper-making machine.

Sav'e-loy (săv'ē-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain. See Cerebral.] A kind of dried sausage. *McElrath.*

Save'ly (sāv'lĭ), *adv.* Safely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Save'ment (sāv'ment), *n.* The act of saving. [*Obs.*]

Sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n.* One who saves.

Sav'in, Sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* [OE. *saveine*, AS. *safinæ, savine*, L. *sabina herba.* Cf. Sabine.] [Written also *sabine.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A coniferous shrub (*Juniperus Sabina*) of Western Asia, occasionally found also in the northern parts of the United States and in British America. It is a compact bush, with dark-colored foliage, and produces small berries having a glaucous bloom. Its bitter, acrid tops are sometimes used in medicine for gout, amenorrhœa, etc. (*b*) The North American red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

Sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Preserving; rescuing.

He is the *saving* strength of his anointed. *Ps.* xxviii. 8.

2. Avoiding unnecessary expense or waste; frugal; not lavish or wasteful; economical; as, a *saving* cook.

3. Bringing back in returns or in receipts the sum expended; incurring no loss, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain; the ship has made a *saving* voyage.

4. Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause.

☞ *Saving* is often used with a noun to form a compound adjective; as, labor-*saving*, life-*saving*, etc.

Sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *prep.* or *conj.*; but properly a *participle.* With the exception of; except; excepting; also, without disrespect to. "*Saving* your reverence." *Shak.* "*Saving* your presence." *Burns.*

None of us put off our clothes, *saving* that every one put them off for washing. *Neh.* iv. 23.

And in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth *saving* he that receiveth it. *Rev.* ii. 17.

Sav'ing, *n.* **1.** Something kept from being expended or lost; that which is saved or laid up; as, the *savings* of years of economy.

2. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Savings bank, a bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put at interest.

Sav'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

Savingly born of water and the Spirit. *Waterland.*

Sav'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being saving; carefulness not to expend money uselessly; frugality; parsimony. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Tendency to promote salvation. *Johnson.*

Sav'ior (sāv'yẽr), *n.* [OE. *saveour*, OF. *salveor*, F. *sauveur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE, *v.*] [Written also *saviour.*] **1.** One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger.

2. Specifically: *The* (or *our*, *your*, etc.) *Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Sav'ior-ess, *n.* A female savior. [Written also *saviouress.*] [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *savour*, *savor*, *savur*, OF. *savor*, *savour*, F. *saveur*, fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste, savor. See SAGE, *a.*, and cf. SAPID, INSIPID, SAPOR.] [Written also *savour.*] **1.** That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor.*

I smell sweet *savors* and I feel soft things. *Shak.*

2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.

Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*

3. Sense of smell; power to scent, or trace by scent. [*R.*] "Beyond my *savor*." *Herbert.*

4. Pleasure; delight; attractiveness. [*Obs.*]

She shall no *savor* have therein but lite. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Taste; flavor; relish; odor; scent; smell.

Sa'vor, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVORING.] [Cf. OF. *savorer*, F. *savourer.* See SAVOR, *n.*] [Written also *savour.*] **1.** To have a particular smell or taste; — with *of.*

2. To partake of the quality or nature; to indicate the presence or influence; to smack; — with *of.*

This *savors* not much of distraction. *Shak.*

I have rejected everything that *savors* of party. *Addison.*

3. To use the sense of taste. [*Obs.*]

By sight, hearing, smelling, tasting or *savoring*, and feeling. *Chaucer.*

Sa'vor, *v. t.* **1.** To perceive by the smell or the taste; hence, to perceive; to note. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. To have the flavor or quality of; to indicate the presence of. [*R.*]

That cuts us off from hope, and *savors* only
Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. *Milton.*

3. To taste or smell with pleasure; to delight in; to relish; to like; to favor. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Sa'vor-i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a savory manner.

Sa'vor-i-ness, *n.* The quality of being savory.

Sa'vor-less, *a.* Having no savor; destitute of smell or of taste; insipid.

Sa'vor-ly, *a.* Savory. [*Obs.*]

Sa'vor-ly, *adv.* In a savory manner. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Sa'vor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *savoureux*, OF. *saveros*, L. *saporosus.* Cf. SAPOROUS, and see SAVOR, *n.*] Having a savor; savory. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Sa'vor-y (-ў), *a.* [From SAVOR.] Pleasing to the organs of taste or smell. [Written also *savoury.*]

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the *savory* herb. *Milton.*

Sa'vo-ry (sā'vō-rў), *n.* [F. *savorée*; cf. It. *santoreggia*, *satureja*, L. *satureia.*] (*Bot.*) An aromatic labiate plant (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking; — also called *summer savory.* [Written also *savoury.*]

Sa-voy' (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] (*Bot.*) A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea major*), having curled leaves, — much cultivated for winter use.

Savoy Cabbage.

Sav'oy-ard' (sȧv'oi-ärd' *or* sȧ-voi'ärd), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Saw (są), *imp.* of SEE.

Saw, *n.* [OE. *sawe*, AS. *sagu*; akin to *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*, and cf. SAGA.] **1.** Something said; speech; discourse. [*Obs.*] "To hearken all his *sawe*." *Chaucer.*

2. A saying; a proverb; a maxim.

His champions are the prophets and apostles,
His weapons holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak.*

3. Dictate; command; decree. [*Obs.*]

[Love] rules the creatures by his powerful *saw.* *Spenser.*

Saw, *n.* [OE. *sawe*, AS. *sage*; akin to D. *zaag*, G. *säge*, OHG. *sega*, *saga*, Dan. *sav*, Sw. *såg*, Icel. *sög*, L. *secare* to cut, *securis* ax, *secula* sickle. Cf. SCYTHE, SICKLE, SECTION, SEDGE.] An instrument for cutting or dividing substances, as wood, iron, etc., consisting of a thin blade, or plate, of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on the edge, which remove successive portions of the material by cutting and tearing.

☞ *Saw* is frequently used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound.

Band saw, Crosscut saw, etc. See under BAND, CROSSCUT, etc. — **Circular saw,** a disk of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor. — **Saw bench,** a bench or table with a flat top for sawing, especially with a circular saw which projects above the table. — **Saw file,** a three-cornered file, such as is used for sharpening saw teeth. — **Saw frame,** the frame or sash in a sawmill, in which the saw, or gang of saws, is held. — **Saw gate,** a saw frame. — **Saw gin,** the form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, in which the cotton fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating which is too fine for the seeds to pass. — **Saw grass** (*Bot.*), any one of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, especially the *Cladium Mariscus* of Europe, and the *Cladium effusum* of the Southern United States. Cf. *Razor grass*, under RAZOR. — **Saw log,** a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber. — **Saw mandrel,** a mandrel on which a circular saw is fastened for running. — **Saw pit,** a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. *Mortimer.* — **Saw sharpener** (*Zoöl.*), the great titmouse; — so named from its harsh call note. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Saw whetter** (*Zoöl.*), the marsh titmouse (*Parus palustris*); — so named from its call note. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Scroll saw,** a ribbon of steel with saw teeth upon one edge, stretched in a frame, and adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

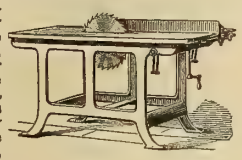

Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

Saw (są), *v. t.* [*imp.* SAWED (sąd); *p. p.* SAWED *or* SAWN (sąn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAWING.] **1.** To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to *saw* shingles; to *saw* out a panel.

3. Also used figuratively; as, to *saw* the air.

Saw, *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.

2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Sa-war'ra nut' (sȧ-wär'rȧ nŭt'). See SOUARI NUT.

Saw'bel'ly (są'bĕl'lў), *n.* The alewife. [*Local, U. S.*]

Saw'bill' (są'bĭl'), *n.* The merganser. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Saw'bones' (są'bōnz'), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.

Saw'buck' (są'bŭk'), *n.* A sawhorse.

Saw'ce-flem (są'se-flĕm), *a.* See SAUSEFLEM. [*Obs.*]

Saw'der (są'dẽr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder.*

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. [*Slang*]

Saw'dust' (są'dŭst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

Saw'er (są'ẽr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw'fish' (są'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis.* They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side.

Saw'fly' (są'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the family *Tenthredinidæ.* The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs with which she makes incisions in the leaves or stems of plants in which to lay the eggs. The larvæ resemble those of Lepidoptera.

Fir Tree Sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*).

Saw'horse' (są'hôrs'), *n.* A kind of rack, shaped like a double St. Andrew's cross, on which sticks of wood are laid for sawing by hand; — called also *buck*, and *sawbuck.*

Saw'mill' (są'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing, especially one for sawing timber or lumber.

Saw'neb' (są'nĕb'), *n.* A merganser. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Saw' pal-met'to. See under PALMETTO.

Saw'-set' (są'sĕt'), *n.* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little sidewise, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade, to prevent friction; — called also *saw-wrest.*

Saw'tooth' (są'tōōth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An arctic seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*), having the molars serrated; — called also *crab-eating seal.*

Saw-whet.

Saw'-toothed' (są'tōōtht'), *a.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

Saw'try (są'trў), *n.* A psaltery. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Saw'-whet' (są'hwĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small North American owl (*Nyctale Acadica*), destitute of ear tufts and having feathered toes; — called also *Acadian owl.*

Saw'-wort' (są'wŭrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the composite genus *Serratula*; — so named from the serrated leaves of most of the species.

Saw'-wrest' (są'rĕst'), *n.* See SAW-SET.

Saw'yer (są'yẽr), *n.* [*Saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer.* Cf. SAWER.] **1.** One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel; a sawer.

2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion in the current. [*U. S.*]

3. (*Zoöl.*) The bowfin. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sax (săks), *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife.] A kind of chopping instrument for trimming the edges of roofing slates.

Sax'a-tile (săks'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock: cf. F. *saxatile.*] Of or pertaining to rocks; living among rocks; as, a *saxatile* plant.

Sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A name given to a numerous family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented by Antoine Adolphe Joseph *Sax* (known as Adolphe Sax), of Belgium and Paris, and much used in military bands and in orchestras.

Sax'i-ca'va (-ĭ-kā'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SAXICAVAS (-vȧz), L. SAXICAVÆ (-vē). [NL. See SAXICAVOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine bivalve shells of the genus *Saxicava.* Some of the species are noted for their power of boring holes in limestone and similar rocks.

Saxicava (*Saxicava arctica*); *i* Incurrent Tube, and *e* Excurrent Tube, of Siphon; *f* Foot.

Sax'i-ca'vid (-vĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the saxicavas. — *n.* A saxicava.

Sax'i-ca'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *saxicave.*] (*Zoöl.*) Boring, or hollowing out, rocks; — said of certain mollusks which live in holes which they burrow in rocks. See *Illust.* of LITHODOMUS.

Sax-ic'o-line (săks-ĭk'ō-lĭn), *a.* [L. *saxum* a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Stone-inhabiting; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the stonechats.

Sax-ic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See SAXICOLINE.] (*Bot.*) Growing on rocks.

‖ **Sax-if'ra-ga** (săks-ĭf'rȧ-gȧ), *n.* [L., saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exogenous polypetalous plants, embracing about one hundred and eighty species. See SAXIFRAGE.

Sax'i-fra-ga'ceous (săks'ĭ-frȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Saxifragaceæ*) of which saxifrage is the type. The order includes also the alum root, the hydrangeas, the mock orange, currants and gooseberries, and many other plants.

Sax-if'ra-gant (săks-ĭf'rȧ-gant), *a.* [See SAXIFRAGE.] Breaking or destroying stones; saxifragous. [*R.*] — *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [*R.*]

Sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frāj; 48), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, from *saxifragus* stone-breaking; *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break: cf. F. *saxifrage.* See FRACTURE, and cf. SASSAFRAS, SAXON.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, mostly perennial herbs growing in crevices of rocks in mountainous regions.

Burnet saxifrage, a European umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*). — **Golden saxifrage,** a low half-succulent herb (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*) growing in rivulets in Europe; also, *C. Americanum*, common in the United States. See also under GOLDEN. — **Meadow saxifrage,** *or* **Pepper saxifrage.** See under MEADOW.

Sax-if'ra-gous (săks-ĭf'rȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *saxifragus*: cf. F. *saxifrage.* See SAXIFRAGE.] Dissolving stone, especially dissolving stone in the bladder.

Sax'on (săks'ŭn *or* -'n), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, from the Saxon national name; cf. AS. pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, fr. *seax* a knife, a short sword, a dagger (akin to OHG. *sahs*, and perhaps to L. *saxum* rock, stone, knives being originally made of stone); and cf. G. *Sachse*, pl. *Sachsen.* Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** (*a*) One of a nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who, with other Teutonic tribes, invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. (*b*) Also used in the sense of *Anglo-Saxon.* (*c*) A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

2. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon.

Old Saxon, the Saxon of the continent of Europe in the old form of the language, as shown particularly in the "Heliand," a metrical narration of the gospel history preserved in manuscripts of the 9th century.

Sax'on, *a.* (*a*) Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. (*b*) Anglo-Saxon. (*c*) Of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Saxon blue (*Dyeing*), a deep blue liquid used in dyeing, and obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. *Brande & C.* — **Saxon green** (*Dyeing*), a green color produced by dyeing with yellow upon a ground of Saxon blue.

Sax-on'ic (săks-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons.

Sax'on-ism (săks'ŭn-ĭz'm *or* săks''n-), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language. *T. Warton.*

Sax'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Sax'on-ite (-ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) See *Mountain soap*, under MOUNTAIN.

Sax'o-phone (săks'ō-fōn), *n.* [A. A. J. *Sax*, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. φωνή tone.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of brass, containing a reed, and partaking of the qualities both of a brass instrument and of a clarinet.

Saxophone.

Sax'-tu'ba (-tū'bȧ), *n.* [See SAXHORN, and TUBE.] (*Mus.*) A powerful instrument of brass, curved somewhat like the Roman *buccina*, or tuba.

Say (sā), *obs. imp.* of See. Saw. *Chaucer.*

Say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic form of *assay.*] **1.** Trial by sample; assay; sample; specimen; smack. [*Obs.*]

If those principal works of God . . . be but certain tastes and *says*, as it were, of that final benefit. *Hooker.*

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes. *Shak.*

2. Tried quality; temper; proof. [*Obs.*]

He found a sword of better *say*. *Spenser.*

3. Essay; trial; attempt. [*Obs.*]

To give a say at, to attempt. *B. Jonson.*

Say, *v. t.* To try; to assay. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Say, *n.* [OE. *saie*, F. *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, equiv. to *sagum*, *sagus*, a coarse woolen mantle; cf. Gr. σάγος. See Sagum.] **1.** A kind of silk or satin. [*Obs.*]

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord! *Shak.*

2. A delicate kind of serge, or woolen cloth. [*Obs.*]

His garment neither was of silk nor *say*. *Spenser.*

Say, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Said (sĕd), contracted from *sayed*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Saying.] [OE. *seggen*, *seyen*, *siggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, AS. *secgan*; akin to OS. *seggian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, G. *sagen*, Icel. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, Lith. *sakyti*; cf. OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. ἔννεπε (for ἐν-σεπε), ἔσπετε. Cf. Saga, Saw a saying.] **1.** To utter or express in words; to tell; to speak; to declare; as, he *said* many wise things.

Arise, and *say* how thou camest here. *Shak.*

2. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to pronounce; as, to *say* a lesson.

Of my instruction hast thou nothing bated
In what thou hadst to *say*? *Shak.*

After which shall be *said* or sung the following hymn.
Bk. of Com. Prayer.

3. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.

But what it is, hard is to *say*. *Milton.*

4. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, followed sometimes by the subjunctive; as, he had, *say* fifty thousand dollars; the fox had run, *say* ten miles.

Say, for nonpayment that the debt should double,
Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble? *Shak.*

It is said, *or* **They say,** it is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — **That is to say,** that *is*; in other words; otherwise.

Say, *v. i.* To speak; to express an opinion; to make answer; to reply.

You have *said*; but whether wisely or no, let the forest judge. *Shak.*

To this argument we shall soon have *said*; for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies? *Milton.*

Say, *n.* [From Say, *v. t.*; cf. Saw a saying.] A speech; something said; an expression of opinion; a current story; a maxim or proverb. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*

That strange palmer's boding *say*,
That fell so ominous and drear
Full on the object of his fear. *Sir W. Scott.*

Say'er (sā'ẽr), *n.* One who says; an utterer.

Mr. Curran was something much better than a *sayer* of smart sayings. *Jeffrey.*

Sa-yette' (sȧ-yĕt'), *n.* [F. Cf. Say a kind of serge.] A mixed stuff, called also *sagathy*. See Sagathy.

Say'ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, especially a proverbial one; an aphorism; a proverb.

Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
In ancient and in modern books enrolled. *Milton.*

Syn. — Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saw; proverb; byword.

Say'man (sā'mȧn), *n.* [*Say* sample + *man.*] One who assays. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Say'mas'ter (sā'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A master of assay; one who tries or proves. [*Obs.*] "Great *saymaster* of etate." *B. Jonson.*

Saynd (sānd), *obs. p. p.* of Senge, to singe. *Chaucer.*

'Sblood (zblŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scab (skăb), *n.* [OE. *scab*, *scabbe*, *shabbe*; cf. AS. *scæb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, Dan. & Sw. *skab*, and also L. *scabies*, fr. *scabere* to scratch, akin to E. *shave*. See Shave, and cf. Shab, Shabby.] **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.

2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. [*Colloq.* or *Obs.*]

3. The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. *Chaucer.*

4. A disease of potatoes producing pits in their surface, caused by a minute fungus (*Tuburcinia Scabies*).

5. (*Founding*) A slight irregular protuberance which defaces the surface of a casting, caused by the breaking away of a part of the wall of the mold.

6. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low*] *Shak.*

7. A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; also, for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. [*Cant*]

Scab, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Scabbed (skăbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Scabbing.] To become covered with a scab; as, the wound *scabbed* over.

Scab'bard (skăb'bẽrd), *n.* [OE. *scaubert*, *scauberk*, OF. *escaubers*, *escauberz*, pl., scabbards, probably of German or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skālpr* scabbard, and G. *bergen* to conceal. Cf. Hauberk.] The case in which the blade of a sword, dagger, etc., is kept; a sheath.

Scabbard Fish. 1/24

Nor in thy *scabbard* sheathe that famous blade. *Fairfax.*

Scabbard fish (*Zoöl.*), a long, compressed, silver-colored tænioid fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*, or *argyreus*), found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zealand, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish.

Scab'bard, *v. t.* To put in a scabbard.

Scab'bard plane' (skăb'bẽrd plān'). See *Scaleboard plane*, under Scaleboard.

Scab'bed (skăb'bĕd *or* skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs.

2. Fig.: Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Bacon.*

Scab'bed-ness (skăb'bĕd-nĕs), *n.* Scabbiness.

Scab'bi-ly (skăb'bĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

Scab'bi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being scabby.

Scab'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* See Scapple.

Scab'by (-bȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Scabbier (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scabbiest.] **1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs.

2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. *Swift.*

‖ **Sca'bi-es** (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The itch.

Sca'bi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies* the scab: cf. F. *scabieux*.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions. *Arbuthnot.*

Sca'bi-ous, *n.* [Cf. F. *scabieuse*. See Scabious, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, several of the species of which are common in Europe. They resemble the *Compositæ*, and have similar heads of flowers, but the anthers are not connected.

Sweet scabious. (*a*) Mourning bride. (*b*) A daisylike plant (*Erigeron annuum*) having a stout branching stem.

Scab'ling (skăb'lĭng), *n.* [See Scapple.] A fragment or chip of stone. [Written also *scabline*.]

Sca-bred'i-ty (skȧ-brĕd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *scabredo*, fr. *scaber* rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough: cf. F. *scabreux*.] **1.** Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Fig.: Harsh; unmusical. [*R.*]

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling. *Dryden.*

Sca'brous-ness, *n.* The quality of being scabrous.

Scab'wort' (scăb'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Elecampane.

Scad (skăd), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgadan* a herring.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small caranguoid fish (*Trachurus saurus*) abundant on the European coast, and less common on the American. The name is applied also to several allied species.

Scad (*Trachurus saurus*). 1/8

(*b*) The goggler; — called also *big-eyed scad*. See Goggler. (*c*) The friar skate. [*Scot.*] (*d*) The cigar fish, or round robin.

Scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* [OF. *eschafault*, *eschafaut*, *escafaut*, *escadafaut*, F. *échafaud*; probably originally the same word as E. & F. *catafalque*, It. *catafalco*. See Catafalque.] **1.** A temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and materials in building, for exhibiting a spectacle upon, for holding the spectators at a show, etc.

Pardon, gentles all,
The flat, unraised spirits that have dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the *scaffold*.

That a *scaffold* of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*Metal.*) An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyères in a blast furnace.

Scaf'fold, *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

Scaf'fold-age (-ăj), *n.* A scaffold. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Scaf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold; a supporting framework; as, the *scaffolding* of the body. *Pope.*

2. Materials for building scaffolds.

Scagl'ia (skăl'yȧ), *n.* [It. *scaglia* a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] (*Min.*) A reddish variety of limestone.

Scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*. See Scaglia.] An imitation of any veined and ornamental stone, as marble, formed by a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, the surface of which, while soft, is variegated with splinters of marble, spar, granite, etc., and subsequently colored and polished.

‖ **Sca'la** (skā'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Scalæ (-lē). [L., a ladder.]

1. (*Surg.*) A machine formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

2. (*Anat.*) A term applied to any one of the three canals of the cochlea.

Scal'a-ble (skăl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Sca-lade' (skȧ-lād'), **Sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n.* (*Mil.*) See Escalade. *Fairfax.*

Sca'lar (skā'lẽr), *n.* (*Math.*) In the quaternion analysis, a quantity that has magnitude, but not direction; — distinguished from a *vector*, which has both magnitude and direction.

‖ **Sca-la'ri-a** (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., flight of steps.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus *Scalaria*, or family *Scalariidæ*, having elongated spiral turreted shells, with rounded whorls, usually crossed by ribs or varices. The color is generally white or pale. Called also *ladder shell*, and *wentletrap*. See Ptenoglossa, and Wentletrap.

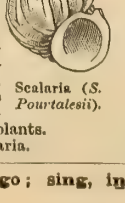

Scalaria (*S. Pourtalesii*).

Sca-lar'i-form (skȧ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalare*, *scalaria*, staircase, ladder + *-form*: cf. F. *scalariforme*.] **1.** Resembling a ladder in form or appearance; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, the *scalariform* cells and *scalariform* pits in some plants.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to a scalaria.

Sca'la-ry (skā'lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *scalaris*, fr. *scalae*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Scal'a-wag (skăl'ȧ-wăg), *n.* A scamp; a scapegrace. [Spelt also *scallawag*.] [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Scald (skȧld), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Scalded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Scalding.] [OF. *eschalder*, *eschauder*, *escauder*, F. *échauder*, fr. L. *excaldare*; *ex* + *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot. See Ex-, and Caldron.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with, or immersion in, any hot fluid; as, to *scald* the hand.

Mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shak.*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley.*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in hot water or other liquor; as, to *scald* milk or meat.

Scald, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald, *a.* [For *scalled*. See Scall.] **1.** Affected with the scab; scabby. *Shak.*

2. Scurvy; paltry; as, *scald* rhymers. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scald crow (*Zoöl.*), the hooded crow. [*Ireland*] — **Scald head** (*Med.*), a name popularly given to several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

Scald, *n.* Scurf on the head. See Scall. *Spenser.*

Scald (skăld *or* skȧld; 277), *n.* [Icel. *skāld*.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen; more rarely, a bard of any of the ancient Teutonic tribes. [Written also *skald*.]

A war song such as was of yore chanted on the field of battle by the *scalds* of the yet heathen Saxons. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scald'er (-ẽr), *n.* A Scandinavian poet; a scald.

Scald'fish' (skȧld'fĭsh'), *n.* [*Scald*, a. + *fish*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European flounder (*Arnoglossus laterna*, or *Psetta arnoglossa*); — called also *megrim*, and *smooth sole*.

Scald'ic (skăld'ĭk *or* skȧld'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.

Scale (skāl), *n.* [AS. *scāle*; perhaps influenced by the kindred Icel. *skāl* balance, dish, akin also to D. *schaal* a scale, bowl, shell, G. *schale*, OHG. *scāla*, Dan. *skaal* drinking cup, bowl, dish, and perh. to E. *scale* of a fish. Cf. Scale of a fish, Skull the brain case.] **1.** The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the *scale*; — chiefly used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument or apparatus for weighing. Also used figuratively.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The *scales* are turned; her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

2. *pl.* (*Astron.*) The sign or constellation Libra.

Platform scale. See under Platform.

Scale, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Scaled (skāld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Scaling.] To weigh or measure according to a scale; to measure; also, to grade or vary according to a scale or system.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

To scale, *or* **scale down, a debt, wages,** etc., to reduce a debt, etc., according to a fixed ratio or scale. [*U. S.*]

Scale, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scealu*, *scalu*, a shell, parings; akin to D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, OHG. *scala*, Dan. & Sw. *skal* a shell, Dan. *skiæl* a fish scale, Goth. *skalja* tile, and E. *shale*, *shell*, and perhaps also to *scale* of a balance; but perhaps rather fr. OF. *escale*, *escaile*, F. *écaille* scale of a fish, and *écale* shell of beans, pease, eggs, nuts, of German origin, and akin to Goth. *skalja*, G. *schale*. See Shale.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the small, thin, membranous, bony or horny pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, belonging to the dermal part of the skeleton, or dermoskeleton. See Cycloid, Ctenoid, and Ganoid.

Fish that, with their fins and shining *scales*,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal or other material, resembling in size and thinness the scale of a fish; as, a *scale* of iron, of bone, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the small scalelike structures covering parts of some invertebrates, as those on the wings of Lepidoptera and on the body of Thysanura; the elytra of certain annelids. See Lepidoptera.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A scale insect. (See below.)

5. (*Bot.*) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf, resembling the scales of a fish in form, and often in arrangement; as, the *scale* of a bud, of a pine cone, and the like. The name is also given to the chaff on the stems of ferns.

6. The thin metallic side plate of the handle of a pocketknife. See *Illust.* of Pocketknife.

7. An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler.

8. (*Metal.*) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.

Covering scale (*Zoöl.*), a hydrophyllium. — **Ganoid scale.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Ganoid. — **Scale armor** (*Mil.*), armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth. — **Scale beetle** (*Zoöl.*), the tiger beetle. — **Scale carp** (*Zoöl.*), a carp having normal scales. — **Scale insect** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small hemipterous insects belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, in which the females, when adult, become more or less scalelike in form. They are found upon the leaves and twigs of various trees and shrubs, and often do great damage to fruit trees. See *Orange scale*, under Orange. — **Scale moss** (*Bot.*), any leafy-stemmed moss of the order *Hepaticæ*; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See Hepatica, 2, and Jungermannia.

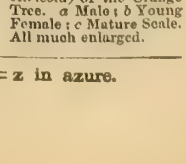

Scale Insect (*Mytilaspis citricola*) of the Orange Tree. *a* Male; *b* Young Female; *c* Mature Scale. All much enlarged.

Scale (skāl), *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scale or scales; as, to *scale* a fish; to *scale* the inside of a boiler.
2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface. "If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even." *T. Burnet.*
3. To scatter; to spread. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]
4. (*Gun.*) To clean, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Totten.*

Scale, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; as, some sandstone *scales* by exposure.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so it is likely that they *scale* off. *Bacon.*

2. To separate; to scatter. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scale, *n.* [L. *scalae*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb. See SCAN; cf. ESCALADE.] **1.** A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. [*Obs.*]
2. Hence, anything graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specifically: (*a*) A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, etc., as in drawing, plotting, and the like. See GUNTER'S SCALE. (*b*) A series of spaces marked by lines, and representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles, yards, feet, etc., for a map or plan. (*c*) A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal *scale;* the binary *scale*, etc. (*d*) (*Mus.*) The graduated series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the keynote to its octave; — called also the *gamut*. It may be repeated through any number of octaves. See *Chromatic scale*, *Diatonic scale*, *Major scale*, and *Minor scale*, under CHROMATIC, DIATONIC, MAJOR, and MINOR.
3. Gradation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; as, a *scale* of being.

There is a certain *scale* of duties . . . which for want of studying in right order, all the world is in confusion. *Milton.*

4. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; especially, the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.

Scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius, — used in measuring given angles and in plotting angles of given numbers of degrees.

Scale, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *scalare*, fr. L. *scalae*, *scala*. See SCALE a ladder.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; as, to *scale* the wall of a fort.

Oft have I *scaled* the craggy oak. *Spenser.*

Scale, *v. i.* To lead up by steps; to ascend. [*Obs.*]

Satan from hence, now on the lower stair,
That *scaled* by steps of gold to heaven-gate,
Looks down with wonder. *Milton.*

Scale'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine annelids of the family *Polynoidæ*, and allies, which have two rows of scales, or elytra, along the back. See *Illust.* under CHÆTOPODA.

Scale'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise for weighing is applied.
2. A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.

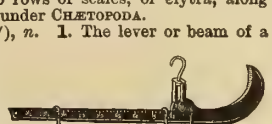

Scalebeam, 2.

Scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *commonly* skāb'ẽrd), *n.* [3d *scale* + *board*.] **1.** (*Print.*) A thin slip of wood used to justify a page. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*
2. A thin veneer or leaf of wood used for covering the surface of articles of furniture, and the like.

Scaleboard plane, a plane for cutting from a board a wide shaving forming a scaleboard.

Scaled (skāld), *a.* **1.** Covered with scales, or scalelike structures; — said of a fish, a reptile, a moth, etc.
2. Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, *scaled* herring.
3. (*Zoöl.*) Having feathers which in form, color, or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the *scaled* dove.

Scaled dove (*Zoöl.*), any American dove of the genus *Scardafella*. Its colored feather tips resemble scales.

Scale'less (skāl'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός: cf. F. *scalène*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. (*b*) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone.
2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) Designating several triangular muscles called *scalene muscles*. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the scalene muscles.

Scalene Triang. 2.

Scalene muscles (*Anat.*), a group of muscles, usually three on each side in man, extending from the cervical vertebræ to the first and second ribs.

Sca-lene', *n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

Sca-le'no-he'dral (skā-lē'nō-hē'drəl), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Of or pertaining to a scalenohedron.

Sca-le'no-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. σκαληνός uneven + ἕδρα seat, base.] (*Crystallog.*) A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, inclosed by twelve faces, each a scalene triangle.

Scalenohedron.

Scal'er (skāl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, scales; specifically, a dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.

Scale'-winged' (skāl'wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the wings covered with small scalelike structures, as the Lepidoptera; scaly-winged.

Scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness.

Scal'ing (skāl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Adapted for removing scales, as from a fish; as, a *scaling* knife; adapted for removing scale, as from the interior of a steam boiler; as, a *scaling* hammer, bar, etc.
2. Serving as an aid in clambering; as, a *scaling* ladder, used in assaulting a fortified place.

Scal-io'la (skāl-yō'lȧ), *n.* Same as SCAGLIOLA.

Scall (skąl), *n.* [Icel. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *a.*] A scurf or scabby disease, especially of the scalp.

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy upon the head. *Lev.* xiii. 30.

Scall, *a.* Scabby; scurfy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scalled (skąld), *a.* Scabby; scurfy; scall. [*Obs.*]

"With *scalled* brows black." *Chaucer.*

Scalled head. (*Med.*) See *Scald head*, under SCALD, *a.*

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escalone*, *eschaloingne*, L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *caepa* onion + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of small onion (*Allium Ascalonicum*), native of Palestine; the eschalot, or shallot.
2. Any onion which does not "bottom out," but remains with a thick stem like a leek. *Amer. Cyc.*

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell, probably of German or Dutch origin, and akin to E. *scale* of a fish; cf. D. *schelp* shell. See SCALE of a fish, and cf. ESCALOP.] [Written also *scollop*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve mollusks of the genus Pecten and allied genera of the family *Pectinidæ*. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. The large adductor muscle of some of the species is much used as food. One species (*Vola Jacobæus*) occurs on the coast of Palestine, and its shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. Called also *fan shell*. See PECTEN, 2.

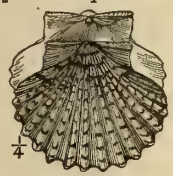

Scallop (*Vola*, or *Janaira, Jacobæus*).

☞ The common edible scallop of the Eastern United States is *Pecten irradians;* the large sea scallop, also used as food, is *P. Clintonius*, or *tenuicostatus*.

2. One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell.
3. One of the shells of a scallop; also, a dish resembling a scallop shell.

Scal'lop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALLOPED (-lŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALLOPING.] **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles, like the edge or surface of a scallop shell. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 2.
2. (*Cookery*) To bake in scallop shells or dishes; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake. See *Scalloped oysters*, below.

Scal'loped (-lŭpt), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a scallop; made or done with or in a scallop.
2. Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 2.
3. (*Cookery*) Baked in a scallop; cooked with crumbs.

Scalloped oysters (*Cookery*), opened oysters baked in a deep dish with alternate layers of bread or cracker crumbs, seasoned with pepper, nutmeg, and butter. This was at first done in scallop shells.

Scal'lop-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes for scallops.

Scal'lop-ing, *n.* Fishing for scallops.

Scalp (skălp), *n.* [Cf. SCALLOP.] A bed of oysters or mussels. [*Scot.*]

Scalp, *n.* [Perhaps akin to D. *schelp* shell. Cf. SCALLOP.] **1.** That part of the integument of the head which is usually covered with hair.

By the bare *scalp* of Robin Hood's fat friar,
This fellow were a king for our wild faction! *Shak.*

2. A part of the skin of the head, with the hair attached, cut or torn off from an enemy by the Indian warriors of North America, as a token of victory.
3. Fig.: The top; the summit. *Macaulay.*

Scalp lock, a long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

Scalp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALPED (skălpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALPING.] **1.** To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of.
2. (*Surg.*) To remove the skin of.

We must *scalp* the whole lid [of the eye]. *J. S. Wells.*

3. (*Milling*) To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling. *Knight.*

Scalp, *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. [*Cant*]

Scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape: cf. F. *scalpel*.] (*Surg.*) A small knife with a thin, keen blade, — used by surgeons, and in dissecting.

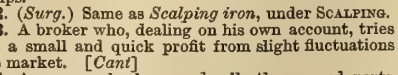

One form of Scalpel.

Scalp'er (skălp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scalps.
2. (*Surg.*) Same as *Scalping iron*, under SCALPING.
3. A broker who, dealing on his own account, tries to get a small and quick profit from slight fluctuations of the market. [*Cant*]
4. A person who buys and sells the unused parts of railroad tickets. [*Cant*]

Scalp'ing (skălp'ĭng), *a. & n.* from SCALP.

Scalping iron (*Surg.*), an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. — **Scalping knife,** a knife used by North American Indians in scalping.

Scal'pri-form (skăl'prĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalprum* chisel, knife + *-form*.] (*Anat.*) Shaped like a chisel; as, the *scalpriform* incisors of rodents.

Scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with scales; as, a *scaly* fish. "*Scaly* crocodile." *Milton.*
2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.
3. Mean; low; as, a *scaly* fellow. [*Low*]
4. (*Bot.*) Composed of scales lying over each other; as, a *scaly* bulb; covered with scales; as, a *scaly* stem.

Scaly ant-eater (*Zoöl.*), the pangolin.

Scal'y-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Scale-winged.

Scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCAMBLING.] [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to deviate, to slip, *schampen* to go away, escape, slip, and E. *scamper*, *shamble*.] **1.** To move awkwardly; to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; to shamble. "Some *scambling* shifts." *Dr. H. More.* "A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house." *Evelyn.*
2. To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. "The *scambling* and unquiet time did push it out of . . . question." *Shak.*

Scam'ble, *v. t.* To mangle. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Scam'bler (skăm'blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scambles.
2. A bold intruder upon the hospitality of others; a mealtime visitor. [*Scot.*]

Scam'bling-ly (-blĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a scambling manner; with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scam'ell (skăm'ĕl), *or* **Scam'mel,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female bar-tailed godwit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

☞ Whether this is the *scamel* mentioned by Shakespeare ["Tempest," ii. 2] is not known.

‖ **Sca-mil'lus** (skȧ-mĭl'lŭs), *n.; pl.* SCAMILLI (-lī). [L., originally, a little bench, dim. of *scamnum* bench, stool.] (*Arch.*) A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.

Scam-mo'ni-ate (skăm-mō'nĭ-ât), *a.* Made from scammony; as, a *scammoniate* aperient.

Scam'mo-ny (skăm'mō-nȳ), *n.* [F. *scammonée*, L. *scammonia*, *scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A species of bindweed or Convolvulus (*C. Scammonia*).
2. An inspissated sap obtained from the root of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*, of a blackish gray color, a nauseous smell like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is used in medicine as a cathartic.

Scamp (skămp), *n.* [OF. *escamper* to run away, to make one's escape. Originally, one who runs away, a fugitive, a vagabond. See SCAMPER.] A rascal; a swindler; a rogue. *De Quincey.*

Scamp, *v. t.* [Cf. SCAMP, *n.*, or SCANT, *a.*, and SKIMP.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do superficially. [*Colloq.*]

A workman is said to *scamp* his work when he does it in a superficial, dishonest manner. *Wedgwood.*

Much of the *scamping* and dawdling complained of is that of men in establishments of good repute. *T. Hughes.*

‖ **Scam'pa-vi'a** (skăm'pȧ-vē'ȧ), *n.* [It.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCAMPERING.] [OF. *escamper* to escape, to save one's self; L. *ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle). See CAMP, and cf. DECAMP, SCAMP, *n.*, SHAMBLE, *v. t.*] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away. *Macaulay.*

The lady, however, . . . could not help *scampering* about the room after a mouse. *S. Sharpe.*

Scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

Scam'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scampers. *Tyndall.*

Scamp'ish (skămp'ĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, *scampish* conduct.

Scan (skăn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANNED (skănd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANNING.] [L. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap: cf. F. *scander*. Cf. ASCEND, DESCEND, SCALE a ladder.] **1.** To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. [*Obs.*]

Nor stayed till she the highest stage had *scand*. *Spenser.*

2. Specifically (*Pros.*), to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to show, in reading, the metrical structure of; to recite metrically.
3. To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

Scan'dal (skăn'dȧl), *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr. L. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal: cf. OE. *scandle*, OF. *escandle*. See SLANDER.] **1.** Offense caused or experienced; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

[I] have brought *scandal*
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another *scandal* on him. *Shak.*
My known virtue is from *scandal* free. *Dryden.*

3. (*Equity*) Anything alleged in pleading which is impertinent, and is reproachful to any person, or which derogates from the dignity of the court, or is contrary to good manners. *Daniell.*

Syn. — Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), *v. t.* **1.** To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [*R.*]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after *scandal* them. *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Story.*

Syn. — To defame; traduce; reproach; slander; calumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

Scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANDALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANDALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [F. *scandaliser*, L. *scandalizare*, from Gr. σκανδαλίζειν.] **1.** To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action which is considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

The congregation looked on in silence, the better class *scandalized*, and the lower orders, some laughing, others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To reproach; to libel; to defame; to slander.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scandaleux.*] **1.** Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any. *Hooker.*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story.

Scan'dal-ous-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner to give offense; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift.*

2. With a disposition to impute immorality or wrong.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

Scan'dal-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being scandalous.

‖ **Scan'da-lum mag-na'tum** (skăn'dā-lŭm măg-nā'tŭm). [L., scandal of magnates.] (*Law*) A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a person of dignity; — usually abbreviated *scan. mag.*

Scan'dent (skăn'dent), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing.

☞ Scandent plants may climb either by twining, as the hop, or by twisted leafstalks, as the clematis, or by tendrils, as the passion flower, or by rootlets, as the ivy.

Scan'di-a (skăn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] (*Chem.*) A chemical earth, the oxide of scandium.

Scan'dic (-dĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to scandium; derived from, or containing, scandium.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (skăn'dĭ-nā'vĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

Scan'di-um (skăn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called because found in *Scandinavian* minerals.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the boron group, whose existence was predicted under the provisional name *ekaboron* by means of the periodic law, and subsequently discovered by spectrum analysis in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (*euxenite* and *gadolinite*). It has not yet been isolated. Symbol Sc. Atomic weight 44.

Scan'sion (skăn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere, scansum*, to climb. See SCAN.] (*Pros.*) The act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

‖ **Scan-so'res** (skăn-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group of birds formerly regarded as an order. They are distributed among several orders by modern ornithologists.

☞ The toes are in pairs, two before and two behind, by which they are enabled to cling to, and climb upon, trees, as the woodpeckers, parrots, cuckoos, and trogons. See *Illust.* under AVES.

Scan-so'ri-al (-rĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Capable of climbing; as, the woodpecker is a *scansorial* bird; adapted for climbing; as, a *scansorial* foot. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Scansores. See *Illust.* under AVES.

Scansorial tail (*Zoöl.*), a tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scant (skănt), *a.* [*Compar.* SCANTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SCANTEST.] [Icel. *skamt*, neuter of *skamr, skammr*, short; cf. *skamta* to dole out, to portion.] **1.** Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; meager; not enough; as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment.

His sermon was *scant*, in all, a quarter of an hour. *Ridley.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shak.*

Syn. — See under SCANTY.

Scant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANTING.] **1.** To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries.

Where a man hath a great living laid together and where he is *scanted*. *Bacon.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

2. To cut short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail. "*Scant* not my cups." *Shak.*

Scant, *v. i.* To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind *scants.*

Scant, *adv.* In a scant manner; with difficulty; scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

So weak that he was *scant* able to go down the stairs. *Fuller.*

Scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity. [*R.*] *T. Carew.*

Scant'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; parsimoniously.

His mind was very *scantily* stored with materials. *Macaulay.*

Scant'i-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty.

Scan'tle (skăn't'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *scant*, v.] To be deficient; to fail. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Scan'tle (skăn't'l), *v. t.* [OF. *escanteler, eschanteler*, to break into cantles; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cantel, chantel*, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. *scant.* See CANTLE.] To scant; to be niggard of; to divide into small pieces; to cut short or down. [*Obs.*]

All their pay
Must your discretion *scantle;* keep it back. *J. Webster.*

Scant'let (skănt'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *eschantelet* corner.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Scant'ling (-lĭng), *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*] Not plentiful; small; scanty. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Scant'ling, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschantillon*, F. *échantillon*, a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with *scant* insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] **1.** A fragment; a bit; a little piece. Specifically: (*a*) A piece or quantity cut for a special purpose; a sample. [*Obs.*]

Such as exceed not this *scantling;* — to be solace to the sovereign and harmless to the people. *Bacon.*

A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken by his deferring to be baptized so many years. *Milton.*

(*b*) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [*Obs.*]

Reducing them to narrow *scantlings.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

3. The dimensions of a piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness; hence, the measure or dimensions of anything.

4. A rough draught; a rude sketch or outline.

5. A frame for casks to lie upon; a trestle. *Knight.*

Scant'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes dispread
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

We hold a tourney here to-morrow morn,
And there is *scantly* time for half the work. *Tennyson.*

Scant'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being scant; narrowness; smallness; insufficiency; scantiness. "*Scantness* of outward things." *Barrow.*

Scant'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SCANTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SCANTIEST.] [From SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty.* *Locke.*
Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; meager; scarce; chary; sparing; parsimonious; penurious; niggardly; grudging.

Scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. σκάπος a staff: cf. F. *scape.* Cf. SCEPTER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

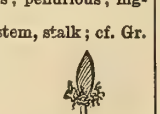

a Scape of Plantain (*Plantago*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The long basal joint of the antennæ of an insect.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The apophyge of a shaft.

Scape, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCAPED (skāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCAPING.] [Aphetic form of *escape.*] To escape. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Milton.*

Out of this prison help that we may *scape.* *Chaucer.*

Scape, *n.* **1.** An escape. [*Obs.*]

I spake of most disastrous chances, . . .
Of hairbreadth *scapes* in the imminent, deadly breach. *Shak.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

3. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. [*Obs.*]

Not pardoning so much as the *scapes* of error and ignorance. *Milton.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scape'gal'lows (-găl'lŭs), *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* [*Scape* (for *escape*) + *goat.*] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi. 10.

2. Hence, a person or thing that is made to bear blame for others. *Tennyson.*

Scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless. *Beaconsfield.*

Scape'less, *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of a scape.

Scape'ment (-ment), *n.* [See SCAPE, *v.*, ESCAPEMENT.] Same as ESCAPEMENT, 3.

Scape'-wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* (*Horol.*) The wheel in an escapement (as of a clock or a watch) into the teeth of which the pallets play.

Sca-phan'der (skȧ-făn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man: cf. F. *scaphandre.*] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scaph'ism (skăf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a trough.] An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaph'ite (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *scapha* a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάπτειν to dig.] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Scaphites*, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boat-shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

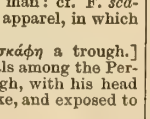
Scaphite (*Scaphites æqualis*). Reduced.

Scaph'o-ce-phal'ic (skăf'ō-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or affected with, scaphocephaly.

Scaph'o-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph'o-ce'rite (skăf'ō-sē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + E. *cerite.*] (*Zoöl.*) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antennæ of many Crustacea.

Sca-phog'na-thite (skȧ-fŏg'nȧ-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A thin leaflike appendage (the exopodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaph'oid (skăf'oid; 277), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-oid:* cf. F. *scaphoïde.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. — *n.* The scaphoid bone.

Scaphoid bone. (*a*) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (*b*) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under NAVICULAR.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skăf'ō-lū'nẽr), *a.* [*Scaphoid* + *lunar.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

‖ **Sca-phop'o-da** (skȧ-fŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marine cephalate Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. It includes Dentalium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells. Called also *Prosopocephala*, and *Solenoconcha.*

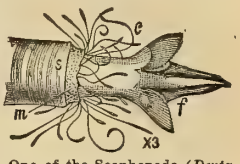

One of the Scaphopoda (*Dentalium agile*). *f* Foot; *c* Tentacles, or Cirri; *m* Mantle; *s* Front End of Shell.

Sca'pi-form (skā'pĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skăp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκάπος a staff, or L. *scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite:* cf. F. *scapolite.*] (*Min.*) A grayish white mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and in cleavable masses. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda.

☞ The *scapolite group* includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also meionite, dipyre, etc.

Scap'ple (skăp'p'l), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *eskapeler, eschapler*, to cut, hew, LL. *scapellare.* Cf. SCABBLE.] (*a*) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (*b*) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone. *Gwilt.*

Scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* L. SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lȧz). [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *scapulaire.* Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL. — Scapular region, or Scapular tract (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'u-lar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'u-lar (skăp'ū-lẽr), } *n.* [F. *scapulaire*, LL. *sca-*
Scap'u-la-ry (-ū-lā-rĭ), } *pularium, scapulare*, fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (*b*) The name given to two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion. *Addis & Arnold.*

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

Scap'u-la-ry, *a.* Same as SCAPULAR, *a.*

Scap'u-la-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 2d and 3d SCAPULAR.

Scap'u-let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *scapula.*] (*Zoöl.*) A secondary mouth fold developed at the base of each of the armlike lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostome medusæ. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Scap'u-lo- (-lō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the scapula* or *the shoulder;* as, the *scapulo*-clavicular articulation, the articulation between the scapula and clavicle.

‖ **Sca'pus** (skā'pŭs), *n.* [L.] See 1st SCAPE.

Scar (skär), *n.* [OF. *escare*, F. *eschare* an eschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. *escara*), L. *eschara*, fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *T. Burnet.*

2. (*Bot.*) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support. See *Illust.* under AXILLARY.

Scar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARRED (skärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARRING.] To mark with a scar or scars.

Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow. *Shak.*
His cheeks were deeply *scarred.* *Macaulay.*

Scar, *v. i.* To form a scar.

Scar, *n.* [Scot. *scar, scaur*, Icel. *sker* a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; akin to Dan. *skiær*, Sw. *skär.* Cf. SKERRY.] An isolated or protruding rock; a steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth. [Written also *scaur.*]

O sweet and far, from cliff and *scar*,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

Scar, *n.* [L. *scarus*, a kind of fish, Gr. σκάρος.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish, the scarus, or parrot fish.

Scar'ab (skăr'ăb), } *n.* [L. *scarabaeus:* cf. F. *sca-*
Scar'a-bee' (-ă-bē'), } *rabée.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of lamellicorn beetles of the genus *Scarabæus*, or family *Scarabæidæ*, especially the sacred, or Egyptian, species (*Scarabæus sacer*, and *S. Egyptiorum*).

‖ **Scar'a-bæ'us** (skăr'ă-bē'ŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCARAB.

Scar'a-boid (skăr'ă-boid), *a.* [*Scarab* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Scarabæidæ*, an extensive group which includes the Egyptian scarab, the tumbledung, and many similar lamellicorn beetles.

Egyptian Scarab (*Scarabæus sacer*). (⅔)

Scar'a-boid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A scaraboid beetle.

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ă-mouch'), *n.* [F. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccio*, *scaramuccia*, originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian; cf. It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*, F. *escarmouche*, skirmish. Cf. SKIRMISH.] A personage in the old Italian comedy (derived from Spain) characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery; hence, a person of like characteristics; a buffoon.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* [*Compar.* SCARCER (skâr'sẽr); *superl.* SCARCEST.] [OE. *scars*, OF. *escars*, *eschars*, LL. *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere* to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten; *ex* (see Ex-) + *carpere*. See CARPET, and cf. EXCERP.] **1.** Not plentiful or abundant; in small quantity in proportion to the demand; not easily to be procured; rare; uncommon.

You tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value. *Locke.*

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

2. Scantily supplied (with); deficient (in); — with *of.* [*Obs.*] "A region *scarce* of prey." *Milton.*

3. Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; stingy. [*Obs.*] "Too *scarce* ne too sparing." *Chaucer.*

To make one's self scarce, to decamp; to depart. [*Slang*]

Syn. — Rare; infrequent; deficient. See RARE.

Scarce, } *adv.* **1.** With difficulty; hardly; scantly;
Scarce'ly, } barely; but just.

With a *scarce* well-lighted flame. *Milton.*

The eldest *scarcely* five year was of age. *Chaucer.*

Slowly she sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides. *Dryden.*

He had *scarcely* finished, when the laborer arrived who had been sent for my ransom. *W. Irving.*

2. Frugally; penuriously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Scarce'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Arch. & Engin.*) An offset where a wall or bank of earth, etc., retreats, leaving a shelf or footing.

Scarce'ness (-nĕs), } *n.* The quality or condition
Scar'ci-ty (skâr'sĭ-tў), } of being scarce; smallness of quantity in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; lack of plenty; short supply; penury; as, a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties. *Chaucer.*

A *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

Praise . . . owes its value to its *scarcity.* *Rambler.*

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness.* *Collier.*

Syn. — Deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; rareness; rarity; infrequency.

Scard (skärd), *n.* A shard or fragment. [*Obs.*]

Scare (skâr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARED (skârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARING.] [OE. *skerren*, *skeren*, Icel. *skirra* to bar, prevent, *skirrask* to shun, shrink from; or fr. OE. *skerre*, adj., scared, Icel. *skjarr;* both perhaps akin to E. *sheer* to turn.] To frighten; to strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

The noise of thy crossbow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shak.*

To scare away, to drive away by frightening. — **To scare up,** to find by search, as if by beating for game. [*Slang*]

Syn. — To alarm; frighten; startle; affright; terrify.

Scare, *n.* Fright; esp., sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake. [*Collog.*]

Scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from cornfields; hence, anything terrifying without danger.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows.* I 'll not march with them through Coventry, that 's flat. *Shak.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The black tern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scare'fire' (-fīr'), *n.* **1.** An alarm of fire. [*Obs.*]

2. A fire causing alarm. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Scarf (skärf), *n.* [Icel. *skarfr.*] A cormorant. [*Scot.*]

Scarf, *n.; pl.* SCARFS, rarely SCARVES (skärvz). [Cf. OF. *escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet (hanging about the neck), F. *écharpe* sash, scarf; probably from OHG. *scharpe* pocket; also (from the French) Dan. *skiærf*, Sw. *skärp*, Prov. G. *schärfe*, LG. *scherf*, G. *schärpe;* and also AS. *sceorf* a fragment; possibly akin to E. *scrip* a wallet. Cf. SCARP a scarf.] An article of dress of a light and decorative character, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck or the waist; a light shawl or handkerchief for the neck; also, a cravat; a neckcloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf.* *Swift.*

With care about the banners, *scarves*, and staves. *R. Browning.*

Scarf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARFED (skärft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARFING.] **1.** To throw on loosely; to put on like a scarf. "My sea-gown *scarfed* about me." *Shak.*

2. To dress with a scarf, or as with a scarf; to cover with a loose wrapping. *Shak.*

Scarf, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva* to eke out, to join together, *skarf* a seam, joint; cf. Dan. *skarre* to joint, to unite timber, Icel. *skara* to clinch the planks of a boat, G. *scharben* to chop, to cut small.] (*a*) To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint in timber, metal rods, etc. (*b*) To unite, as two pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint.

Scarf (skärf), *n.* (*a*) In a piece which is to be united to another by a scarf joint, the part of the end or edge that is tapered off, rabbeted, or notched so as to be thinner than the rest of the piece. (*b*) A scarf joint.

Various Modes of Scarfing Timbers.

Scarf joint. (*a*) A joint made by overlapping and bolting or locking together the ends of two pieces of timber that are halved, notched, or cut away so that they will fit each other and form a lengthened beam of the same size at the junction as elsewhere. (*b*) A joint formed by welding, riveting, or brazing together the overlapping scarfed ends, or edges, of metal rods, sheets, etc. — **Scarf weld.** See under WELD.

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* (*Anat.*) See EPIDERMIS.

Scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scarificatio:* cf. F. *scarification.*] The act of scarifying.

Scar'i-fi-ca'tor (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *scarificateur.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument, principally used in cupping, containing several lancets moved simultaneously by a spring, for making slight incisions.

Scar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scarifies.

2. (*Surg.*) The instrument used for scarifying.

3. (*Agric.*) An implement for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface.

You have your *scarifiers* to make the ground clean. *Southey.*

Scar'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare*, *scarifare*, fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up, fr. σκάριφος a pointed instrument.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp. (*Med.*), to make small incisions in, by means of a lancet or scarificator, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

2. (*Agric.*) To stir the surface soil of, as a field.

Sca'rí-ose' (skā'rĭ-ōs'), } *a.* [F. *scarieux*, NL. *scari-*
Sca'rí-ous (skā'rĭ-ŭs), } *osus.* Cf. SCARY.] (*Bot.*) Thin, dry, membranous, and not green. *Gray.*

Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'nă), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *scarlatine.* See SCARLET.] (*Med.*) Scarlet fever. — **Scar'la-ti'nal** (-nal), *a.* — **Scar-lat'i-nous** (skär-lăt'ĭ-nŭs *or* skär'lă-tē'nŭs), *a.*

Scar'less (skär'lĕs), *a.* Free from scar. *Drummond.*

Scar'let (-lĕt), *n.* [OE. *scarlat*, *scarlet*, OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* (cf. Pr. *escarlat*, *escarlata*, Sp. & Pg. *escarlata*, It. *scarlatto*, LL. *scarlatum*), from Per. *sakirlāt.*]

1. A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, — of many tints and shades; a vivid or bright red color.

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

All her household are clothed with *scarlet.* *Prov.* xxxi, 21.

Scar'let, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread.

Scarlet admiral (*Zoöl.*), the red admiral. See under RED. — **Scarlet bean** (*Bot.*), a kind of bean (*Phaseolus multiflorus*) having scarlet flowers; scarlet runner. — **Scarlet fever** (*Med.*), a contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day. — **Scarlet fish** (*Zoöl.*), the telescope fish; — so called from its red color. See under TELESCOPE. — **Scarlet ibis.** (*Zoöl.*) See under IBIS. — **Scarlet maple** (*Bot.*), the red maple. See MAPLE. — **Scarlet mite** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of bright red carnivorous mites found among grass and moss, especially *Thombidium holosericeum* and allied species. The young are parasitic upon spiders and insects. — **Scarlet oak** (*Bot.*), a species of oak (*Quercus coccinea*) of the United States; — so called from the scarlet color of its leaves in autumn. — **Scarlet runner** (*Bot.*), the scarlet bean. — **Scarlet tanager.** (*Zoöl.*) See under TANAGER.

Scar'let, *v. t.* To dye or tinge with scarlet. [*R.*]

The ashy paleness of my cheek
Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

Scar'mage (-măj), } *n.* A slight contest; a skir-
Scar'moge (-mŏj), } mish. See SKIRMISH. [*Obs.*]

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* disarms. *Spenser.*

Scarn (skärn), *n.* [Icel. *skarn;* akin to AS. *scearn.* Cf. SHEARN.] Dung. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Scarn bee (*Zoöl.*), a dung beetle.

Sca'roid (skā'roid), *a.* [*Scarus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Scaridæ*, a family of marine fishes including the parrot fishes.

Scarp (skärp), *n.* [OF. *escharpe.* See 2d SCARF.] (*Her.*) A band in the same position as the bend sinister, but only half as broad as the latter.

Scarp, *n.* [Aphetic form of ESCARP.] **1.** (*Fort.*) The slope of the ditch nearest the parapet; the escarp.

2. A steep descent or declivity.

Scarp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARPED (skärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so; as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch or a rock.

From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone. *Tennyson.*

Sweep ruins from the *scarped* mountain. *Emerson.*

Scar'ring (skär'rĭng), *n.* A scar; a mark.

We find upon the limestone rocks the *scarrings* of the ancient glacier which brought the bowlder here. *Tyndall.*

Scar'ry (-rў), *a.* Bearing scars or marks of wounds.

Scar'ry, *a.* [See 4th SCAR.] Like a scar, or rocky eminence; containing scars. *Holinshed.*

‖ **Sca'rus** (skā'rŭs), *n.* [L. See SCAR a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A Mediterranean food fish (*Sparisoma scarus*) of excellent quality and highly valued by the Romans; — called also *parrot fish.*

Sca'ry (skā'rў), *n.* [Prov. E. *scare* scraggy.] Barren land having only a thin coat of grass. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scar'y (skâr'ў), *a.* [From SCARE.] **1.** Subject to sudden alarm. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Whittier.*

2. Causing fright; alarming. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Scase'ly (skās'lў), *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Scat (skăt), *interj.* Go away; begone; away; — chiefly used in driving off a cat.

Scat, } *n.* [Icel. *skattr.*] Tribute. [*R.*] "Seizing
Scatt, } *scatt* and treasure." *Longfellow.*

Scat, *n.* A shower of rain. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Scatch (skăch), *n.* [F. *escache.*] A kind of bit for the bridle of a horse; — called also *scatchmouth.* *Bailey.*

Scatch'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [OF. *eschaces*, F. *échasses*, fr. D. *schaats* a high-heeled shoe, a skate. See SKATE, for the foot.] Stilts. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scate (skāt), *n.* See SKATE, for the foot.

Scat'e-brous (skăt'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *scatebra* a gushing up of water, from *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Abounding with springs. [*Obs.*]

Scath (skăth; 277), *n.* [Icel. *skaði;* akin to Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, AS. *sceaða*, *scaða*, foe, injurer, OS. *skaðo*, D. *schade* harm, injury, OHG. *scado*, G. *schade*, *schaden;* cf. Gr. ἀσκηθής unharmed. Cf. SCATHE, *v.*] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; waste; misfortune. [Written also *scathe.*]

But she was somedeal deaf, and that was *skathe.* *Chaucer.*

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall,
Whose freedom shall thee turn to greatest *scath.* *Spenser.*

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath,*
Let him make treble satisfaction. *Shak.*

Scathe (skāth; 277), } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATHED
Scath (skăth; 277), } (skāthd *or* skătht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCATHING (skāth'ĭng *or* skăth'-).] [Icel. *skaða;* akin to AS. *sceaðan*, *sceððan*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. & G. *schaden*, OHG. *scadôn*, Goth. *skaþjan.*] To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scathed* the forest oaks or mountain pines. *Milton.*

Strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *W. Irving.*

Scath'ful (skăth'ful), *a.* Harmful; doing damage; pernicious. *Shak.* — **Scath'ful-ness,** *n.*

Scath'less, *a.* Unharmed. *R. L. Stevenson.*

He, too, . . . is to be dismissed *scathless.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Scath'ly, *a.* Injurious; scathful. [*Obs.*]

Scat'ter (skăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCATTERING.] [OE. *scateren.* See SHATTER.] **1.** To strew about; to sprinkle around; to throw down loosely; to deposit or place here and there, esp. in an open or sparse order.

And some are *scattered* all the floor about. *Chaucer.*

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scattered* cottages, and ample plains? *Dryden.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter,* as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

2. To cause to separate in different directions; to reduce from a close or compact to a loose or broken order; to dissipate; to disperse.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow; as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, or the like.

Syn. — To disperse; dissipate; spread; strew.

Scat'ter, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated; to disperse or separate; as, clouds *scatter* after a storm.

Scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration or attention. [Written also *scatter-brains.*]

Scat'ter-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless.

Scat'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Dispersed; dissipated; sprinkled, or loosely spread.

2. (*Bot.*) Irregular in position; having no regular order; as, *scattered* leaves.

Scattered Leaves.

— **Scat'tered-ly,** *adv.* — **Scat'tered-ness,** *n.*

Scat'ter-good' (skăt'tẽr-gōōd'), *n.* One who wastes; a spendthrift.

Scat'ter-ing, *a.* Going or falling in various directions; not united or aggregated; divided among many; as, *scattering* votes.

Scat'ter-ing, *n.* Act of strewing about; something scattered. *South.*

Scat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a scattering manner; dispersedly.

Scat'ter-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Scatter* + *-ling.*] One who has no fixed habitation or residence; a vagabond. [*Obs.*]

"Foreign *scatterlings.*" *Spenser.*

Sca-tu'ri-ent (skā-tū'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, p. pr. of *scaturire* to gush out, from *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Gushing forth; full to overflowing; effusive. [*R.*]

A pen so *scaturient* and unretentive. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scat'u-rig'i-nous (skăt'ū-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *scaturiginosus*, fr. *scaturigo* gushing water. See SCATURIENT.] Abounding with springs. [*Obs.*]

Scaup (skap), *n.* See SCALP a bed of oysters or mussels.] **1.** A bed or stratum of shellfish; scalp. [*Scot.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A scaup duck. See below.

Scaup duck (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of northern ducks of the genus *Aythya*, or *Fuligula.* The adult males are, in large part, black. The three North American species are: the greater scaup duck (*Aythya marila*, var. *nearctica*), called also *broadbill, bluebill, blackhead, flock duck, flocking fowl,* and *raft duck;* the lesser scaup duck (*A. affinis*), called also *little bluebill, river broadbill,* and *shuffler;* the tufted, or ring-necked, scaup duck (*A. collaris*), called also *black jack, ringneck, ringbill, ringbill shuffler,* etc. See *Illust.* of *Ring-necked duck,* under RING-

Greater Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila*).

NECKED. The common European scaup, or mussel, duck (*A. marila*), closely resembles the American variety.

Scaup'er (skąp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCALPER.] A tool with a semicircular edge, — used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving. *Fairholt.*

Scaur (skąr), *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar.

Scav'age (skăv'ăj; 48), *n.* [LL. *scavagium*, fr. AS. *sceáwian* to look at, to inspect. See SHOW.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts. *Cowell.*

Scav'enge (-ĕnj), *v. t.* To cleanse, as streets, from filth. *C. Kingsley.*

Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *scavager* an officer with various duties, originally attending to *scavage*, fr. OE. & E. *scavage*. See SCAVAGE, SHOW, *v.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth. The name is also applied to any animal which devours refuse, carrion, or anything injurious to health.

Scavenger beetle (*Zoöl.*), any beetle which feeds on decaying substances, as the carrion beetle. — Scavenger crab (*Zoöl.*), any crab which feeds on dead animals, as the spider crab. — Scavenger's daughter [corrupt. of *Skevington's daughter*], an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. *Skevington*, which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils, and sometimes from the hands and feet. *Am. Cyc.*

‖ **Sca'zon** (skā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σκάζων*, fr. *σκάζειν* to limp.] (*Lat. Pros.*) A choliamb.

Scel'er-at (sĕl'ẽr-ăt), *n.* [F. *scélérat*, from L. *sceleratus*, p. p. of *scelerare* to pollute, from *scelus*, *sceleris*, a crime.] A villain; a criminal. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

Sce-les'tic (sẽ-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scelestus*, from *scelus* wickedness.] Evil; wicked; atrocious. [*Obs.*] "*Scelestic* villainies." *Feltham.*

Scel'et (skĕl'ĕt), *n.* [See SKELETON.] A mummy; a skeleton. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

‖ **Sce'na** (It. shā'nä; E. sē'nä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A scene in an opera. (*b*) An accompanied dramatic recitative, interspersed with passages of melody, or followed by a full aria. *Rockstro.*

‖ **Sce-na'ri-o** (shā-nä'rē-ō), *n.* [It.] A preliminary sketch of the plot, or main incidents, of an opera.

Scen'a-ry (sēn'ą-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scaenarius* belonging to the stage.] Scenery. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena*, *scena*, Gr. *σκηνή* a covered place, a tent, a stage.] **1.** The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the part of a theater in which the acting is done, with its adjuncts and decorations; the stage.

2. The decorations and fittings of a stage, representing the place in which the action is supposed to go on; one of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; as, to paint *scenes;* to shift the *scenes;* to go behind the *scenes.*

3. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time, or important change of character; hence, a subdivision of an act; a separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act, but differently determined in different plays; as, an act of four *scenes.*

My dismal *scene* I needs must act alone. *Shak.*

4. The place, time, circumstance, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination; place of occurrence, exhibition, or action. "In Troy, there lies the *scene.*" *Shak.*

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

5. An assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; a series of actions and events exhibited in their connection; a spectacle; a show; an exhibition; a view. Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

6. A landscape, or part of a landscape; scenery.

A sylvan *scene* with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

7. An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling before others; often, an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect; a theatrical display.

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offense, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

Behind the scenes, behind the scenery of a theater; out of the view of the audience, but in sight of the actors, machinery, etc.; hence, conversant with the hidden motives and agencies of what appears to public view.

Scene, *v. t.* To exhibit as a scene; to make a scene of; to display. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Sancroft.*

Scene'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having much scenery. [*R.*]

Scene'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* SCENEMEN (-mĕn). The man who manages the movable scenes in a theater.

Scen'er-y (sēn'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Assemblage of scenes; the paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play; the disposition and arrangement of the scenes in which the action of a play, poem, etc., is laid; representation of place of action or occurrence.

2. Sum of scenes or views; general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse, in a landscape; combination of natural views, as woods, hills, etc.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery.* *W. Irving.*

Scene'shift'er (sēn'shĭft'ẽr), *n.* One who moves the scenes in a theater; a sceneman.

Scen'ic (sĕn'ĭk *or* sēn'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [L. *scaenicus*,
Scen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *scenicus*, Gr. *σκηνικός:* cf. F. *scénique.* See SCENE.] Of or pertaining to scenery; of the nature of scenery; theatrical.

All these situations communicate a *scenical* animation to the wild romance, if treated dramatically. *De Quincey.*

Scen'o-graph (sēn'ō-grăf *or* sēn'ō-), *n.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.] A perspective representation or general view of an object.

Scen'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *scénogra-*
Scen'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *phique*, Gr. *σκηνογραφικός.*] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective. — **Scen'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rą-fỹ), *n.* [L. *scaenographia*, Gr. *σκηνογραφία*; *σκηνή* scene, stage + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *scénographie.*] The art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; also, a representation or description of a body, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye. *Greenhill.*

Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCENTING.] [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See SENSE.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game, as a hound does.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air. *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odor; to perfume.

Balm from a silver box distilled around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scent* the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

Scent, *v. i.* **1.** To have a smell. [*Obs.*]

Thunderbolts . . . do *scent* strongly of brimstone. *Holland.*

2. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell.

Scent, *n.* **1.** That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; odor; smell; as, the *scent* of an orange, or of a rose; the *scent* of musk.

With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

2. Specifically, the odor left by an animal on the ground in passing over it; as, dogs find or lose the *scent;* hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. The power of smelling; the sense of smell; as, a hound of nice *scent;* to divert the *scent.* *I. Watts.*

Scent'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of scent or odor; odorous. "A *scentful* nosegay." *W. Browne.*

2. Of quick or keen smell.

The *scentful* osprey by the rock had fished. *W. Browne.*

Scent'ing-ly (-ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* By scent. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Scent'less, *a.* Having no scent.

The *scentless* and the scented rose. *Cowper.*

‖ **Scep'sis** (sĕp'sĭs *or* skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *σκέψις* doubt, fr. *σκέπτεσθαι* to consider: cf. G. *skepsis.* See SKEPTIC.] Skepticism; skeptical philosophy. [*R.*]

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant. *J. Martineau.*

Scep'ter } (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, from
Scep'tre } Gr. *σκῆπτρον* a staff to lean upon, a scepter; probably akin to E. *shaft.* See SHAFT, and cf. SCAPE a stem, shaft.] **1.** A staff or baton borne by a sovereign, as a ceremonial badge or emblem of authority; a royal mace.

And the king held out to Esther the golden *scepter* that was in his hand. *Esther* v. 2.

2. Hence, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty; as, to assume the *scepter.*

The *scepter* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

Scep'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCEPTERED (-tẽrd)
Scep'tre, } or SCEPTRED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCEPTERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or SCEPTRING (-trĭng).] To endow with the scepter, or emblem of authority; to invest with royal authority.

To Britain's queen the *sceptered* suppliant bends. *Tickell.*

Scep'ter-el'late (-ĕl'lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a straight shaft with whorls of spines; — said of certain sponge spicules. See *Illust.* under SCEPTER. SPICULE.

A form of

Scep'ter-less, } *a.* Having no scepter; without au-
Scep'tre-less, } thority; powerless; as, a *scepterless* king.

Scep'tic, Scep'tic-al, Scep'ti-cism, etc. See SKEPTIC, SKEPTICAL, SKEPTICISM, etc.

Scep'tral (sĕp'trąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scepter; like a scepter.

Scern (sẽrn), *v. t.* To discern; to perceive. [*Obs.*]

Schade (shād), *n.* Shade; shadow. [*Obs.*]

☞ English words now beginning with *sh*, like *shade*, were formerly often spelled with a *c* between the *s* and *h;* as, *schake; scheme; schape; schort*, etc.

Schah (shä), *n.* See SHAH.

Sche'di-asm (skē'dĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σχεδίασμα* an extempore, fr. *σχεδιάζειν* to do offhand, *σχέδιος* sudden, fr. *σχεδόν* near.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [*R.*]

Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *in England commonly* shĕd'ūl; 277), *n.* [F. *cédule*, formerly also spelt *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, *scida*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper; akin to (or perh. from) Gr. *σχέδη* a tablet, leaf, and to L. *scindere* to cleave, Gr. *σχίζειν.* See SCHISM, and cf. CEDULE.] A written or printed scroll or sheet of paper; a document; especially, a formal list or inventory; a list or catalogue annexed to a larger document, as to a will, a lease, a statute, etc.

Syn. — Catalogue; list; inventory. See LIST.

Sched'ule, *v. t.* To form into, or place in, a schedule.

Scheele's' green' (shēlz' grēn'). [See SCHEELITE.] (*Chem.*) See under GREEN.

Scheel'in (shēl'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Scheelium. [*Obs.*]

Scheel'ite (shēl'ĭt), *n.* [From C. W. *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist.] (*Min.*) Calcium tungstate, a mineral of a white or pale yellowish color and of the tetragonal system of crystallization.

Schee'li-um (shē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. From C. W. *Scheele*, who discovered it.] (*Chem.*) The metal tungsten. [*Obs.*]

Scheik (shēk *or* shāk), *n.* See SHEIK.

Schel'ly (shĕl'lỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The powan. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sche'ma** (skē'mą), *n.; pl.* SCHEMATA (-tą), E. SCHEMAS (-mąz). [G. See SCHEME.] (*Kantian Philos.*) An outline or image universally applicable to a general conception, under which it is likely to be presented to the mind; as, five dots in a line are a *schema* of the number five; a preceding and succeeding event are a *schema* of cause and effect.

Sche-mat'ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *σχηματικός* pretended.] Of or pertaining to a scheme or a schema.

Sche'ma-tism (skē'mą-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *schématisme* (cf. L. *schematismos* florid speech), fr. Gr. *σχηματισμός*, fr. *σχηματίζειν* to form. See SCHEME.] **1.** (*Astrol.*) Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement. [*R.*]

Sche'ma-tist (skē'mą-tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer. *Swift.*

Sche'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *schématiser*, Gr. *σχηματίζειν.*] To form a scheme or schemes.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, a shape, figure, manner, Gr. *σχῆμα*, *σχήματος*, form, shape, outline, plan, fr. *σχεῖν*, *ἔχειν*, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop; cf. Skr. *sah* to be victorious, to endure, to hold out, AS. *sige* victory, G. *sieg.* Cf. EPOCH, HECTIC, SCHOOL.] **1.** A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

The appearance and outward *scheme* of things. *Locke.*

Such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

Arguments . . . sufficient to support and demonstrate a whole *scheme* of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*

The Revolution came and changed his whole *scheme* of life. *Macaulay.*

2. A plan or theory of something to be done; a design; a project; as, to form a *scheme.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; an outline.

To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France. *South.*

4. (*Astrol.*) A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event.

A blue silk case, from which was drawn a *scheme* of nativity. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Plan; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot. — SCHEME, PLAN. *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design:* they propose modes of carrying our designs into effect. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the opprobrious use of the words *schemer* and *scheming. Plans*, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'T is fixed, 't is done, and both are doomed to death. *Rowe.*

Artists and *plans* relieved my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bowers. *Prior.*

Scheme, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCHEMED (skēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCHEMING.] To make a scheme of; to plan; to design; to project; to plot.

That wickedness which *schemed*, and executed, his destruction. *G. Stuart.*

Scheme, *v. i.* To form a scheme or schemes.

Scheme'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of schemes or plans.

Schem'er (skēm'ẽr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

Schemers and confederates in guilt. *Paley.*

Schem'ing, *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. — **Schem'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Schem'ist, *n.* A schemer. [*R.*] *Waterland.*

Schene (skēn), *n.* [L. *schoenus*, Gr. *σχοῖνος* a rush, a reed, a land measure: cf. F. *schène.*] (*Antiq.*) An Egyptian or Persian measure of length, varying from thirty-two to sixty stadia.

Schenk'beer' (shĕnk'bẽr'), *n.* [G. *schenkbier; schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draught soon after it is made.] A mild German beer.

Scher'bet (shẽr'bĕt), *n.* See SHERBET.

‖ **Scher'if** (shẽr'ĭf *or* shẽr-ēf'), *n.* See SHERIF.

‖ **Scher-zan'do** (skẽr-tsän'dō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a playful or sportive manner.

‖ **Scher'zo** (skẽr'tsō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A playful, humorous movement, commonly in 3-4 measure, which often takes the place of the old minuet and trio in a sonata or a symphony.

‖ **Sche'sis** (skē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σχέσις*, fr. *σχεῖν*, *ἔχειν*, to have or hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. [*Obs.*] *Norris.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby the mental habitude of an adversary or opponent is feigned for the purpose of arguing against him. *Crabb.*

Schet'ic (skĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *σχετικός* holding
Schet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } back.] Of or pertaining to the habit of the body; constitutional. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Schie-dam' (skē-dăm'), *n.* [Short for *Schiedam schnapps.*] Holland gin made at Schiedam in the Netherlands.

Schil'ler (shĭl'lẽr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] (*Min.*) The peculiar bronzelike luster observed in certain minerals, as hypersthene, schiller spar, etc. It is due to the presence of minute inclusions in parallel position, and is sometimes of secondary origin.

Schiller spar (*Min.*), an altered variety of enstatite, exhibiting, in certain positions, a bronzelike luster.

Schil'ler-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Min.*) The act or process of producing schiller in a mineral mass.

Schil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* [G. See SHILLING.] Any one of several small German and Dutch coins, worth from about one and a half cents to about five cents.

‖ **Schin'dy-le'sis** (skĭn'dĭ-lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *σχινδύλησις* a splitting into fragments.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation in which one bone is received into a groove or slit in another.

Schir'rhus (skĭr'rŭs), *n.* See SCIRRHUS.

Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [OE. *scisme*, OF. *cisme*, *scisme*, F. *schisme*, L. *schisma*, Gr. *σχίσμα*, fr. *σχίζειν* to split; akin to L. *scindere*, Skr. *chid*, and prob. to E. *shed*, v. t. (which see); cf. RESCIND, SCHEDULE, ZEST.] Division or separation; specifically (*Eccl.*), permanent division or separation in the Christian church; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense

of seeking to produce division in a church without justifiable cause.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *Eikon Basilike.*

Greek schism (*Eccl.*), the separation of the Greek and Roman churches. — **Great schism**, *or* **Western schism** (*Eccl.*), a schism in the Roman church in the latter part of the 14th century, on account of rival claimants to the papal throne. — **Schism act** (*Law*), an act of the English Parliament requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church, — passed in 1714, repealed in 1719.

‖ **Schis'ma** (skĭz'mȧ), *n.* [L., a split, separation, Gr. σχίσμα: cf. F. *schisma.* See SCHISM.] (*Anc. Mus.*) An interval equal to half a comma.

Schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk; *so nearly all orthoëpists*), *a.* [L. *schismaticus*, Gr. σχισματικός: cf. F. *schismatique.*] Of or pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatic* opinions or proposals.

Schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk; 277), *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion. "They were popularly classed together as canting *schismatics.*" *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Heretic; partisan. See HERETIC.

Schis-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as SCHISMATIC. — **Schis-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Schis-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Schis'ma-tize (sĭz'mȧ-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCHISMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCHISMATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *schismatiser.*] To take part in schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

Schism'less (sĭz'm'lĕs), *a.* Free from schism.

Schist (shĭst), *n.* [Gr. σχιστός divided, divisible, fr. σχίζειν to divide: cf. F. *schiste.* See SCHISM.] (*Geol.*) Any crystalline rock having a foliated structure (see FOLIATION) and hence admitting of ready division into slabs or slates. The common kinds are *mica schist*, and *hornblendic schist*, consisting chiefly of quartz with mica or hornblende and often feldspar.

Schis-ta'ceous (shĭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of a slate color.

Schist'ic (shĭst'ĭk), *a.* Schistose.

Schis-tose' (shĭs-tōs'; 277), } *a.* [Cf. F. *schisteux.*]
Schist'ous (shĭst'ŭs), } (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to schist; having the structure of a schist.

Schis-tos'i-ty (shĭs-tŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *schistosité.*] (*Geol.*) The quality or state of being schistose.

Schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-). [Gr. σχίζειν to split, cleave.] A combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage*; as, *schizo*genesis, reproduction by fission or cell division.

Schiz'o-carp (skĭz'ō-kärp), *n.* [*Schizo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) A dry fruit which splits at maturity into several closed one-seeded portions.

‖ **Schiz'o-cœ'le** (-sē'lē), *n.* [*Schizo-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) See ENTEROCŒLE.

Schiz'o-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a schizocœle.

Schiz'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Schizo-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Reproduction by fission. *Haeckel.*

Schiz'og-nath (skĭz'ŏg-năth), *n.* [See SCHIZOGNATHOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird with a schizognathous palate.

‖ **Schi-zog'na-thæ** (skĭ-zŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The schizognathous birds.

Schi-zog'na-thism (-thĭz'm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The condition of having a schizognathous palate.

Schi-zog'na-thous (-nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*Schizo-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the maxillo-palatine bones separate from each other and from the vomer, which is pointed in front, as in the gulls, snipes, grouse, and many other birds.

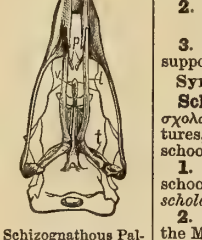

Schizognathous Palate of Capercailzie. *v* Vomer; *l* Palatine; *p* Maxillopalatines; *t* Pterygoid.

‖ **Schiz'o-my-ce'tes** (skĭz'ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχίζειν to split + μύκης, -ητος, a fungus.] (*Biol.*) A group of vegetable microorganisms which are devoid of chlorophyll and multiply by fission, as bacteria, micrococci, etc.

‖ **Schiz'o-ne-mer'te-a** (-nē-mēr'tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-, and NEMERTES.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of nemerteans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

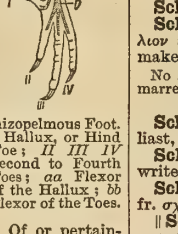

Schizopelmous Foot. *I* Hallux, or Hind Toe; *II III IV* Second to Fourth Toes; *aa* Flexor of the Hallux; *bb* Flexor of the Toes.

Schiz'o-pel'mous (-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*Schizo-* + Gr. πέλμα the sole of the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the two flexor tendons of the toes entirely separate, and the *flexor hallucis* going to the first toe only.

Schiz'o-phyte (skĭz'ō-fīt), *n.* [*Schizo-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] (*Biol.*) One of a class of vegetable organisms, in the classification of Cohn, which includes all of the inferior forms that multiply by fission, whether they contain chlorophyll or not.

Schiz'o-pod (skĭz'ō-pŏd; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Schizopoda. Also used adjectively.

Schiz'o-pod (skĭz'ō-pŏd; 277), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Schi-zop'o-dous (skĭ-zŏp'ō-dŭs), } ing to a schizopod, or the Schizopoda.

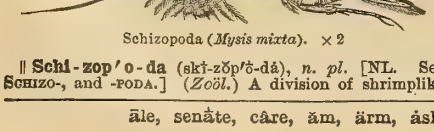
Schizopoda (*Mysis mixta*). × 2

‖ **Schi-zop'o-da** (skĭ-zŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-, and -PODA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of shrimplike Thoracostraca in which each of the thoracic legs has a long fringed upper branch (exopodite) for swimming.

Schiz'o-rhi'nal (skĭz'ō-rī'nal), *a.* [*Schizo-* + *rhinal.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having the nasal bones separate.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior nostrils prolonged backward in the form of a slit.

Schizorhinal Beak of Gull (*Larus marinus*).

‖ **Schlich** (shlĭk), *n.* [G.; akin to LG. *slick* mud, D. *slijk*, MHG. *slîch.*] (*Metal.*) The finer portion of a crushed ore, as of gold, lead, or tin, separated by the water in certain wet processes. [Written also *slich*, *slick.*]

Schmel'ze (shmĕl'tsĕ), *n.* [G. *schmelz*, *schmelzglas.*] A kind of glass of a red or ruby color, made in Bohemia.

Schnapps (G. shnäps; E. shnăps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Holland gin. [*U. S.*]

Schnei-de'ri-an (shnī-dē'rĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered or described by C. V. *Schneider*, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century.

Schneiderian membrane, the mucous membrane which lines the nasal chambers; the pituitary membrane.

Scho-har'ie grit' (skō-hăr'ĭ grĭt'). (*Geol.*) The formation belonging to the middle of the three subdivisions of the Corniferous period in the American Devonian system; — so called from *Schoharie*, in New York, where it occurs. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *scoler*, AS. *scōlere*, fr. L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. *schola* a school. See SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; one under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; a learner; a student.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools. *Shak.*

2. One engaged in the pursuits of learning; a learned person; one versed in any branch, or in many branches, of knowledge; a person of high literary or scientific attainments; a savant. *Shak. Locke.*

3. A man of books. *Bacon.*

4. In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

Syn. — Pupil; learner; disciple. — SCHOLAR, PUPIL. *Scholar* refers to the instruction, and *pupil* to the care and government, of a teacher. A *scholar* is one who is under instruction; a *pupil* is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor; hence we speak of a bright *scholar*, and an obedient *pupil.*

Scho-lar'i-ty (skō-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [OF. *scholarité*, or LL. *scholaritas.*] Scholarship. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Schol'ar-like' (skŏl'ẽr-līk'), *a.* Scholarly. *Bacon.*

Schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like a scholar, or learned person; showing the qualities of a scholar; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning.

A man of my master's . . . great *scholarship.* *Pope.*

2. Literary education. [*R.*]

Any other house of *scholarship.* *Milton.*

3. Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student. *T. Warton.*

Syn. — Learning; erudition; knowledge.

Scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. σχολαστικός, fr. σχολάζειν to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, from σχολή leisure, a lecture, a school: cf. F. *scholastique*, *scolastique.* See SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages (see SCHOOLMAN); as, *scholastic* divinity or theology; *scholastic* philosophy. *Locke.*

3. Hence, characterized by excessive subtilty, or needlessly minute subdivisions; pedantic; formal.

Scho-las'tic, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. *Milton.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) See the Note under JESUIT.

Scho-las'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a. & n.* Scholastic.

Scho-las'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a scholastic manner.

Scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality; scholastic doctrines or philosophy.

The spirit of the old *scholasticism* . . . spurned laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith.*

Scho'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* See SCHOLIUM.

Scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής, fr. σχόλιον a scholium: cf. F. *scoliaste.* See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia; a commentator or annotator.

No . . . quotations from Talmudists and *scholiasts* . . . ever marred the effect of his grave and temperate discourses. *Macaulay.*

Scho'li-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scholiast, or his pursuits. *Swift.*

Scho'li-aze (skō'lĭ-āz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. σχολιάζειν.] To write scholia. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Schol'ic-al (skŏl'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *scholicus*, Gr. σχολικός, fr. σχολή. See SCHOOL.] Scholastic. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

‖ **Scho'li-on** (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A scholium.

A judgment which follows immediately from another is sometimes called a corollary, or consectary. . . . One which illustrates the science where it appears, but is not an integral part of it, is a *scholion.* *Abp. Thomson (Laws of Thought).*

Scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCHOLIA (-ȧ), E. SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολή. See SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; an explanatory remark or comment; specifically, an explanatory comment on the text of a classic author by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

Scho'ly (skō'lў), *n.* A scholium. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Scho'ly (skō'lў), *v. i. & t.* To write scholia; to annotate. [*Obs.*]

School (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* a crowd; prob. confused with *school* for learning.] A shoal; a multitude; as, a *school* of fish.

School, *n.* [OE. *scole*, AS. *scōlu*, L. *schola*, Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school, probably from the same root as σχῆμα, the original sense being perhaps, a stopping, a resting. See SCHEME.] **1.** A place for learned intercourse and instruction; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a place for acquiring knowledge and mental training; as, the *school* of the prophets.

Disputing daily in the *school* of one Tyrannus. *Acts* xix. 9.

2. A place of primary instruction; an establishment for the instruction of children; as, a primary *school*; a common *school*; a grammar *school.*

As he sat in the *school* at his primer. *Chaucer.*

3. A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* to-day? *Shak.*

4. One of the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the Middle Ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning.

At Cambridge the philosophy of Descartes was still dominant in the *schools.* *Macaulay.*

5. The room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.

6. An assemblage of scholars; those who attend upon instruction in a school of any kind; a body of pupils.

What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster.*

7. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.

Let no man be less confident in his faith . . . by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. The canons, precepts, or body of opinion or practice, sanctioned by the authority of a particular class or age; as, he was a gentleman of the old *school.*

His face pale but striking, though not handsome after the *schools.* *A. S. Hardy.*

9. Figuratively, any means of knowledge or discipline; as, the *school* of experience.

Boarding school, **Common school**, **District school**, **Normal school**, etc. See under BOARDING, COMMON, DISTRICT, etc. — **High school**, a free public school nearest the rank of a college. [*U. S.*] — **School board**, a corporation established by law in every borough or parish in England, and elected by the burgesses or ratepayers, with the duty of providing public school accommodation for all children in their district. — **School committee**, **School board**, an elected committee of citizens having charge and care of the public schools in any district, town, or city, and responsible control of the money appropriated for school purposes. [*U. S.*] — **School days**, the period in which youth are sent to school. — **School district**, a division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*U. S.*] — **Sunday school**, *or* **Sabbath school**, a school held on Sunday for study of the Bible and for religious instruction; the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

School, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCHOOLED (skōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCHOOLING.] **1.** To train in an institution of learning; to educate at a school; to teach.

He 's gentle, never *schooled*, and yet learned. *Shak.*

2. To tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove; to subject to systematic discipline; to train.

It now remains for you to *school* your child,
And ask why God's Anointed be reviled. *Dryden.*

The mother, while loving her child with the intensity of a sole affection, had *schooled* herself to hope for little other return than the waywardness of an April breeze. *Hawthorne.*

School'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A book used in schools for learning lessons.

School'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to, or attending, a school.

School'dame' (-dām'), *n.* A schoolmistress.

School'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Something taught; precepts; schooling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

School'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

School'girl' (-gẽrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to, or attending, a school.

School'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or for instruction.

School'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition; education in an institution of learning; act of teaching.

2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a good *schooling.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.

School'ing, *a.* [See SCHOOL a shoal.] (*Zoöl.*) Collecting or running in schools or shoals.

Schooling species like the herring and menhaden. *G. B. Goode.*

School'ma'am (-măm' *or* -măm'), *n.* A schoolmistress. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

School'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl. *Shak.*

School'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* SCHOOLMEN (-men). One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.

☞ The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages, esp. from the 11th century to the Reformation, who spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the mediæval universities and schools of divinity.

School'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The man who presides over and teaches a school; a male teacher of a school.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad, — a person less imposing, — in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The *schoolmaster* is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham.*

2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.

The law was our *schoolmaster*, to bring us unto Christ. *Gal.* iii. 24.

School'mate' (skōōl'māt'), *n.* A pupil who attends the same school as another.

School'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school; a female school-teacher.

School'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

School'-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A vessel employed as a nautical training school, in which naval apprentices receive their education at the expense of the state, and are trained for service as sailors. Also, a vessel used as a reform school to which boys are committed by the courts to be disciplined, and instructed as mariners.

School'-teach'er (-tēch'ĕr), *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school. — **School'-teach'ing**, *n.*

School'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward school. *Chaucer.*

Schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* [See the Note below. Cf. Shun.] (*Naut.*) Originally, a small, sharp-built vessel, with two masts and fore-and-aft rig. Sometimes it carried square topsails on one or both masts and was called a *topsail schooner*. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four masts and even with six masts, so rigged, are built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted schooners*, *four-masted schooners*, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ The first *schooner* ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson replied, "A *schooner* let her be;" and, from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word *scoon* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. The Scottish *scon* means the same thing. Both words are probably allied to the Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, to make haste, hurry, AS. *scunian* to avoid, shun, Prov. E. *scun*. In the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written *scooner*. Babson, in his "History of Gloucester," gives the following extract from a letter written in that place Sept. 25, 1721, by Dr. Moses Prince, brother of the Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England: "This gentleman (Captain Robinson) was first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of that sort about eight years since."

Schoon'er, *n.* [D.] A large goblet or drinking glass, — used for lager beer or ale. [*U. S.*]

Schorl (shôrl), *n.* [G. *schörl*; cf. Sw. *skörl*.] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline. [Written also *shorl*.]

Schor-la'ceous (shôr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.

Schorl'ous (shôrl'ŭs), *a.* Shorlaceous.

Schorl'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl; as, *schorly* granite.

Schot'tish } (shŏt'tĕsh), *n.* [F. *schottish*, *schotisch*,
Schot'tische } from G. *schottisch* Scottish, Scotch.] A Scotch round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *Écossaise*.

Schrei'bers-ite (shrī'bĕrz-īt), *n.* [Named after Carl von *Schreibers*, of Vienna.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in steel-gray flexible folia. It contains iron, nickel, and phosphorus, and is found only in meteoric iron.

Schrode (skrōd), *n.* See Scrod.

Schwann's' sheath' (shvänz' shēth'). [So called from Theodor *Schwann*, a German anatomist of the 19th century.] (*Anat.*) The neurilemma.

Schwann's' white' sub'stance (hwīt' sŭb'stans). (*Anat.*) The substance of the medullary sheath.

Schwan'pan' (shwän'pän'), *n.* Chinese abacus.

‖ **Schweit'zer-kä'se** (shvīts'ĕr-kā'ze), *n.* [G. *schweizerkäse* Swiss cheese.] Gruyère cheese.

Schwenk'feld'er (shvĕnk'fĕlt'ĕr), } *n.* A member of
Schwenk'feld'i-an (-fĕlt'ĭ-an), } a religious sect founded by Kaspar von *Schwenkfeld*, a Silesian reformer who disagreed with Luther, especially on the deification of the body of Christ.

Sci-æ'noid (sī-ē'noid), *a.* [L. *sciæna* a kind of fish (fr. Gr. σκίαινα) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Sciænidæ*, a family of marine fishes which includes the meagre, the squeteague, and the kingfish.

Sci'a-graph (sī'ä-grăf), *n.* [See Sciagraphy.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An old term for a vertical section of a building; — called also *sciagraphy*. See *Vertical section*, under Section.

2. (*Phys.*) A radiograph. [Written also *skiagraph*.]

Sci'a-graph'ic-al (sī'ä-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *sciagraphique*, Gr. σκιαγραφικός.] Pertaining to sciagraphy. — **Sci'a-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sci-ag'ra-phy (sī-ăg'rä-fy), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία, fr. σκιαγράφος drawing in light and shade; σκιά a shadow + γράφειν to delineate, describe: cf. F. *sciagraphie*.] **1.** The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *Gwilt.*

2. (*Arch.*) Same as Sciagraph.

Sci-am'a-chy (sī-ăm'ä-kỹ), *n.* See Sciomachy.

Sci'a-ther'ic (sī'ä-thĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. σκιαθηρικός, fr.
Sci'a-ther'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } σκιάθηρας a sundial; σκιά a shadow + θηρᾶν to hunt, to catch.] Belonging to a sundial. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Sci'a-ther'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

Sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique*, LL. *sciaticus*, from L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός. See Ischiadic.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial; ischiatic; as, the *sciatic* nerve; *sciatic* pains.

Sci-at'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *sciatique*.] (*Med.*) Sciatica.

Sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-ka), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain in the buttock, back of the thigh, or in the leg or foot, following the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. The name is also popularly applied to various painful affections of the hip and the parts adjoining it. See *Ischiadic passion*, under Ischiadic.

Sci-at'ic-al (sī-ăt'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sciatic.

Sci-at'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With, or by means of, sciatica.

Scib'bo-leth (shĭb'bō-lĕth), *n.* Shibboleth. [*Obs.*]

Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know. Cf. Conscience, Conscious, Nice.] **1.** Knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes; ascertained truth or facts.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, . . . his *science* or sight from all eternity lays no necessity on anything to come to pass. *Hammond.*

Shakespeare's deep and accurate *science* in mental philosophy. *Coleridge.*

2. Accumulated and established knowledge, which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new *science* that men lere [teach]. *Chaucer.*

Science is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Especially, such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena, the nature, constitution, and forces of matter, the qualities and functions of living tissues, etc.; — called also *natural science*, and *physical science*.

Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in *science*, poetry, history, philosophy. *J. Morley.*

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the *science* of astronomy, of chemistry, or of mind.

☞ The ancients reckoned seven sciences, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — the first three being included in the *Trivium*, the remaining four in the *Quadrivium*.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven. *Pope.*

5. Art, skill, or expertness, regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles.

His *science*, coolness, and great strength. *G. A. Lawrence.*

☞ *Science* is *applied* or *pure*. *Applied science* is a knowledge of facts, events, or phenomena, as explained, accounted for, or produced, by means of powers, causes, or laws. *Pure science* is the knowledge of these powers, causes, or laws, considered *apart*, or as pure from all applications. Both these terms have a similar and special signification when applied to the science of quantity; as, the *applied* and *pure mathematics*. *Exact science* is knowledge so systematized that prediction and verification, by measurement, experiment, observation, etc., are possible. The mathematical and physical sciences are called *the exact sciences*.

Comparative sciences, Inductive sciences. See under Comparative, and Inductive.

Syn. — Literature; art; knowledge. — Science, Literature, Art. *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches of knowledge of which the subject-matter is either ultimate principles, or facts as explained by principles or laws thus arranged in natural order. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres*. [See Literature.] *Art* is that which depends on practice and skill in performance. "In *science*, *scimus ut sciamus;* in art, *scimus ut producamus*. And, therefore, *science* and *art* may be said to be investigations of truth; but one, *science*, inquires for the sake of knowledge; the other, *art*, for the sake of production; and hence *science* is more concerned with the higher truths, *art* with the lower; and *science* never is engaged, as *art* is, in productive application. And the most perfect state of *science*, therefore, will be the most high and accurate inquiry; the perfection of *art* will be the most apt and efficient system of rules; art always throwing itself into the form of rules." *Karslake.*

Sci'ence, *v. t.* To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct. [*R.*] *Francis.*

Sci'ent (sī'ent), *a.* [L. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Knowing; skillful. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

‖ **Sci-en'ter** (sī-ĕn'tĕr), *adv.* [L.] (*Law*) Knowingly; willfully. *Bouvier.*

Sci-en'tial (-shal), *a.* [LL. *scientialis*, fr. L. *scientia*.] Pertaining to, or producing, science. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique;* L. *scientia* science + *facere* to make.] **1.** Of or pertaining to science; used in science; as, *scientific* principles; *scientific* apparatus; *scientific* observations.

2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification; a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science; evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a *scientific* chemist; a *scientific* reasoner; a *scientific* argument.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences. *Landor.*

Scientific method, the method employed in exact science and consisting of: (*a*) Careful and abundant observation and experiment. (*b*) Generalization of the results into formulated "Laws" and statements.

Sci'en-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Scientific. *Locke.*

Sci'en-tif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

Sci'en-tist (sī'ĕn-tĭst), *n.* One learned in science; a scientific investigator; one devoted to scientific study; a savant. [*Recent*]

☞ Twenty years ago I ventured to propose one [a name for the class of men who give their lives to scientific study] which has been slowly finding its way to general adoption; and the word *scientist*, though scarcely euphonious, has gradually assumed its place in our vocabulary. *B. A. Gould* (*Address*, 1869).

Scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., fr. *scire licet* you may know.] To wit; namely; videlicet; — often abbreviated to *sc.*, or *ss.*

Scil'la-in (sĭl'lä-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from squill (*Scilla*) as a light porous substance.

Scil'li-tin (sĭl'lĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scillitine*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter principle extracted from the bulbs of the squill (*Scilla*), and probably consisting of a complex mixture of several substances.

Scim'i-ter } (sĭm'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, cf. It. *sci-*
Scim'i-tar } *mitarra*, Sp. *cimitarra;* fr. Biscayan *cimetarra* with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per. *shimshīr*.] **1.** A saber with a much curved blade having the edge on the convex side, — in use among Mohammedans, esp. the Arabs and Persians. [Written also *cimeter*, and *scymetar*.]

Scimiter.

2. A long-handled billhook. See Billhook.

Scimiter pods (*Bot.*), the immense curved woody pods of a leguminous woody climbing plant (*Entada scandens*) growing in tropical India and America. They contain hard round flattish seeds two inches in diameter, which are made into boxes.

Scin'coid (sĭn'koid), *a.* [L. *scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. σκίγκος) + *-oid*. Cf. Skink.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Scincidæ*, or skinks. — *n.* A scincoidian.

‖ **Scin-coi'de-a** (sĭn-koi'dē-â), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of lizards including the skinks. See Skink.

Scin-coid'i-an (sĭn-koid'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of lizards of the family *Scincidæ*, or tribe Scincoidea. The tongue is not extensile. The body and tail are covered with overlapping scales, and the toes are margined. See *Illust.* under Skink.

Scin'iph (sĭn'ĭf), *n.* [L. *scinifes*, *cinifes*, or *ciniphes*, pl., Gr. σκνίψ.] Some kind of stinging or biting insect, as a flea, a gnat, a sandfly, or the like.

Ex. viii. 17 (*Douay version*).

Scink (skĭnk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A skink.

Scink (skĭnk), *n.* A slunk calf. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Scin-til'la** (sĭn-tĭl'lâ), *n.* [L.] A spark; the least particle; an iota; a tittle. *R. North.*

Scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭl-lant), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle. See Scintillate.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling. *M. Green.*

Scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scintillated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scintillating.] [L. *scintillare*, *scintillatum*, from *scintilla* a spark. Cf. Stencil.]

1. To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles.

As the electrical globe only *scintillates* when rubbed against its cushion. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scintillatio:* cf. F. *scintillation*.] **1.** The act of scintillating.

2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

These *scintillations* are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Sir T. Browne.*

Scin'til-lous (sĭn'tĭl-lŭs), *a.* Scintillant. [*R.*]

Scin'til-lous-ly, *adv.* In a scintillant manner. [*R.*]

Sci-og'ra-phy (sī-ŏg'rä-fỹ), *n.* See Sciagraphy.

Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [See Sciolist.] The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial knowledge.

Sci'o-list (sī'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *sciolus*. See Sciolous.] One who knows many things superficially; a pretender to science; a smatterer.

These passages in that book were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

A master were lauded and *sciolists* shent. *R. Browning.*

Sci'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism, or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

Sci'o-lous (sī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See Science.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Howell.*

Sci-om'a-chy (sī-ŏm'ä-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχια; σκιά a shadow + μάχη battle: cf. F. *sciomachie*, *sciamachie*.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat. [Written also *sciamachy*.] *Cowley.*

Sci'o-man'cy (sī'ō-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-mancy:* cf. F. *sciomancie*, *sciamancie*.] Divination by means of shadows.

Sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *cion*, F. *scion*, probably from *scier* to saw, fr. L. *secare* to cut. Cf. Section.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shoot or sprout of a plant; a sucker. (*b*) A piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting. [Formerly written also *cion*, and *cyon*.]

2. Hence, a descendant; an heir; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

Sci-op'tic (sī-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκιά shadow + ὀπτικός belonging to sight: cf. F. *scioptique*. See Optic.] (*Opt.*) Of or pertaining to an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, usually called *scioptic ball*.

Scioptic ball (*Opt.*), the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball which fits a socket in a window shutter so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

Sci-op'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See Scioptic.] A kind of magic lantern.

Sci-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

Sci-op'tric (-trĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Scioptic.

Sci'ot (shē'ŏt *or* sī'ŏt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island *Scio* (Chio or Chios). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio. [Written also *Chiot*.]

Sci'o-ther'ic (sī'ō-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *sciothericon* a sundial. See Sciatheric.] Of or pertaining to a sundial.

Sciotheric telescope (*Dialing*), an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial, with a telescope attached to it, used for determining the time, whether of day or night.

Sci'ous (sī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *scius*.] Knowing; having knowledge. "Brutes may be and are *scious*." *Coleridge.*

‖ **Sci're fa'ci-as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] (*Law*) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or (as in the case of *scire facias* to repeal letters patent) why the record should not be annulled or vacated. *Wharton. Bouvier.*

Scir'rhoid (skĭr'roid), *a.* [*Scirrhus* + *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus. *Dunglison.*

Scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭr-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

Scir'rhous (skĭr'rŭs), *a.* [NL. *scirrhosus.*] (*Med.*) Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease. [Written also *skirrhous.*]

Scir'rhus (-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCIRRHI (-rī), E. SCIRRHUSES (-rŭs-ĕz).] [NL., from L. *scirros*, Gr. σκίρρος, σκίρος, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, hard.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An indurated organ or part; especially, an indurated gland. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A cancerous tumor which is hard, translucent, of a gray or bluish color, and emits a creaking sound when incised. [Sometimes incorrectly written *schirrus*; written also *skirrhus.*]

Scis'ci-ta'tion (sĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sciscitatio*, fr. *sciscitari* to inquire, from *sciscere* to seek to know, v. incho. from *scire* to know.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Scise (sīz), *v. i.* [L. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] To cut; to penetrate. [*Obs.*]

> The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side. *Fairfax.*

Scis'sel (sĭs'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. SCISSILE.] **1.** The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.

2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

Scis'si-ble (sĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *scindere*, *scissum*, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Scis'sil (sĭs'sĭl), *n.* See SCISSEL.

Scis'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scissile.* See SCHISM.] Capable of being cut smoothly; scissible. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scission.*] The act of dividing with an instrument having a sharp edge. *Wiseman.*

Scis'si-par'i-ty (sĭs'sĭ-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *scissus* (p. p. of *scindere* to split) + *parere* to bring forth: cf. F. *scissiparité.*] (*Biol.*) Reproduction by fission.

Scis'sor (sĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears; to prepare with the aid of scissors. *Massinger.*

Scis'sors (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OE. *sisoures*, OF. *cisoires* (cf. F. *ciseaux*), probably fr. LL. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, fr. L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. CHISEL, CONCISE. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from L. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a pin in the center, by which they are held together. Often called a *pair of scissors.* [Formerly written also *cisors*, *cizars*, and *scissars.*]

Scissors grinder (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scis'sors-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SKIMMER.

Scis'sors-tail' (sĭz'zẽrz-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tyrant flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the Southern United States and Mexico, which has a deeply forked tail. It is light gray above, white beneath, salmon on the flanks, and fiery red at the base of the crown feathers.

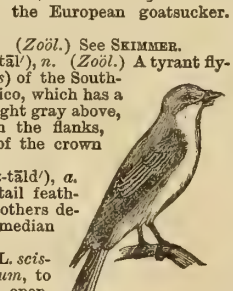

Scissorstail. (⅙)

Scis'sors-tailed' (-zẽrz-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the outer tail feathers much the longest, the others decreasing regularly to the median ones.

Scis'sure (sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting; a cleft; a fissure. *Hammond.*

Scit'a-min'e-ous (sĭt'ă-mĭn'ē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [NL. *scitamineosus*, fr. *Scitamineae*, fr. L. *scitamentum* a delicacy, dainty.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Scitamineæ*), mostly tropical herbs, including the ginger, Indian shot, banana, and the plants producing turmeric and arrowroot.

Sci'u-rine (sī'ū-rĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *sciurien.* See SCIURUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Squirrel family. — *n.* A rodent of the Squirrel family.

Sci'u-roid (-roid), *a.* [*Sciurus* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling the tail of a squirrel; — generally said of branches which are close and dense, or of spikes of grass like barley.

‖ **Sci'u-ro-mor'pha** (sī'ū-rō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciurus* squirrel + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of rodents containing the squirrels and allied animals, such as the gophers, woodchucks, beavers, and others.

‖ **Sci-u'rus** (sī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., a squirrel, Gr. σκίουρος. See SQUIRREL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodents comprising the common squirrels.

Sclaun'der (sklạn'dẽr), *n.* Slander. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sclav (sklăv *or* sklāv), **Sclave,** *n.* Same as SLAV.

Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk *or* sklā'vĭk), *a.* Same as SLAVIC.

Sclav'ism (sklăv'ĭz'm *or* sklāv'ĭz'm), *n.* Same as SLAVISM.

Scla-vo'ni-an (sklă-vō'nĭ-*a*n), *a.* & *n.* Same as SLAVONIAN.

Scla-von'ic (sklă-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Same as SLAVONIC.

Sclen'der (sklĕn'dẽr), *a.* Slender. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Scler'a-go'gy (sklẽr'ă-gō'jў), *n.* [Gr. σκληραγωγία; σκληρός hard + ἀγωγή a leading or training.] Severe discipline. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

‖ **Scle-re'ma** (sklẽ-rē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] (*Med.*) Induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclerema of adults. See SCLERODERMA. — ‖ **Sclerema neonatorum** (nē'ō-nā-tō'rŭm) [NL., of the newborn], an affection characterized by a peculiar hardening and rigidity of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues in the newly born. It is usually fatal. Called also *skinbound disease.*

Scle-ren'chy-ma (-rĕn'kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σκληρός hard + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Vegetable tissue composed of short cells with thickened or hardened walls, as in nutshells and the gritty parts of a pear. See SCLEROTIC.

☞ By recent German writers and their English translators, this term is used for *liber cells.* *Goodale.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hard calcareous deposit in the tissues of Anthozoa, constituting the stony corals.

Scler'en-chym'a-tous (sklẽr'ĕn-kĭm'ă-tŭs *or* sklẽ'rĕn-), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, sclerenchyma.

Scle-ren'chyme (sklẽ-rĕn'kīm), *n.* Sclerenchyma.

‖ **Scle-ri'a-sis** (sklẽ-rī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρίασις.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A morbid induration of the edge of the eyelid. (*b*) Induration of any part, including scleroderma.

Scle'rite (sklẽ'rīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hard chitinous or calcareous process or corpuscle, especially a spicule of the Alcyonaria.

‖ **Scle-ri'tis** (sklẽ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] See SCLEROTITIS.

Scler'o-base (sklẽr'ō-bās *or* sklẽ'rō-bās), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + βάσις base.] (*Zoöl.*) The calcareous or hornlike coral forming the central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians; — called also *foot secretion.* See *Illust.* under GORGONIACEA, and CŒNENCHYMA. — **Scler'o-ba'sic** (-bā'sĭk), *a.*

Scler'o-derm (sklẽr'ō-dẽrm *or* sklẽ'rō- ; 277), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + δέρμα skin: cf. F. *sclérodermе.*] (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of plectognath fishes (*Sclerodermi*) having the skin covered with hard scales, or plates, as the cowfish and the trunkfish. (*b*) One of the Sclerodermata. (*c*) Hardened, or bony, integument of various animals.

‖ **Scler'o-der'ma** (-dẽr'mă), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

‖ **Scler'o-der'ma-ta** (-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The stony corals; the Madreporaria.

Scler'o-der'mic (-dẽr'mĭk), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having
Scler'o-der'mous (-mŭs), } the integument, or skin, hard, or covered with hard plates. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Sclerodermata.

Scler'o-der'mite (-mīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hard integument of Crustacea. (*b*) Sclerenchyma.

Scler'o-gen (sklẽr'ō-jĕn *or* sklẽ'rō-), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) The thickening matter of woody cells; lignin.

Scle-rog'e-nous (sklẽ-rŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + *-genous.*] (*Anat.*) Making or secreting a hard substance; becoming hard.

Scle'roid (sklẽ'roid), *a.* [Gr. σκληροειδής; σκληρός hard + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) Having a hard texture, as nutshells.

‖ **Scle-ro'ma** (sklẽ-rō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) Induration of the tissues. See SCLEREMA, SCLERODERMA, and SCLEROSIS.

Scle-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining with accuracy the degree of hardness of a mineral.

Scle-rosed' (-rōst'), *a.* Affected with sclerosis.

‖ **Scle-ro'sis** (sklẽ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] **1.** (*Med.*) Induration; hardening; especially, that form of induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue.

2. (*Bot.*) Hardening of the cell wall by lignification.

Cerebro-spinal sclerosis (*Med.*), an affection in which patches of hardening, produced by increase of the neuroglia and atrophy of the true nerve tissue, are found scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is associated with complete or partial paralysis, a peculiar jerking tremor of the muscles, headache, and vertigo, and is usually fatal. Called also *multiple*, *disseminated*, or *insular*, *sclerosis.*

Scle'ro-skel'e-ton (sklẽ'rō-skĕl'ẽ-tŭn), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + E. *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton which is developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses.

Scle-ro'tal (sklẽ-rō'tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sclerotic. — *n.* The optic capsule; the sclerotic coat of the eye. *Owen.*

Scle-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard: cf. F. *sclérotique.*] **1.** Hard; firm; indurated; — applied especially in anatomy to the firm outer coat of the eyeball, which is often cartilaginous and sometimes bony.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sclerotic coat of the eye; scleratical.

3. (*Med.*) Affected with sclerosis; sclerosed.

Sclerotic parenchyma (*Bot.*), sclerenchyma. By some writers a distinction is made, *sclerotic parenchyma* being applied to tissue composed of cells with the walls hardened but not thickened, and *sclerenchyma* to tissue composed of cells with the walls both hardened and thickened.

Scle-rot'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *sclérotique.*] (*Anat.*) The sclerotic coat of the eye. See *Illust.* of EYE (*d*).

Scle-rot'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from ergot or the sclerotium of a fungus growing on rye.

Scle-rot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sclerotic.

‖ **Scler'o-ti'tis** (sklẽr'ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

‖ **Scle-ro'ti-um** (sklẽ-rō'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SCLEROTIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A hardened body formed by certain fungi, as by the *Claviceps purpurea*, which produces ergot.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The mature or resting stage of a plasmodium.

Scler'o-tome (sklẽr'ō-tōm *or* sklẽ'rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Anat.*) One of the bony, cartilaginous, or membranous partitions which separate the myotomes. — **Scler'o-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

Scle'rous (sklẽ'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός.] (*Anat.*) Hard; indurated; sclerotic.

Scoat (skōt), *v. t.* To prop; to scotch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scob'by (skŏb'bў), *n.* The chaffinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scob'i-form (skŏb'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, sawdust, scrapings + *-form*: cf. F. *scobiforme.*] Having the form of, or resembling, sawdust or raspings.

Scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, fr. *scabere* to scrape.] **1.** Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance. *Chambers.*

2. The dross of metals.

Scoff (skŏf ; 115), *n.* [OE. *scof*; akin to OFries. *schof*, OHG. *scoph*, Icel. *skaup*, and perh. to E. *shove.*]

1. Derision; ridicule; mockery; derisive or mocking expression of scorn, contempt, or reproach.

> With *scoffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

> The *scoff* of withered age and beardless youth. *Cowper.*

Scoff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOFFED (skŏft ; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOFFING.] [Cf. Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, delude, Icel. *skopa* to scoff, OD. *schoppen.* See SCOFF, *n.*] To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often with *at.*

> Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
> And fools who came to *scoff*, remained to pray. *Goldsmith.*
>
> God's better gift they *scoff* at and refuse. *Cowper.*

Syn. — To sneer; mock; gibe; jeer. See SNEER.

Scoff, *v. t.* To treat or address with derision; to assail scornfully; to mock at.

> To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill.*

Scoff'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scoffs. 2 *Pet.* iii. 3.

Scoff'er-y (-ў), *n.* The act of scoffing; scoffing conduct; mockery. *Holinshed.*

Scoff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scoffing manner. *Broome.*

Scoke (skōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) Poke (*Phytolacca decandra*).

Sco-lay' (skŏ-lā'), *v. i.* See SCOLEY. [*Obs.*]

Scold (skōld), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOLDING.] [Akin to D. *schelden*, G. *schelten*, OHG. *scellan*, Dan. *skielde.*] To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to chide sharply or coarsely; — often with *at*; as, to *scold* at a servant.

> Pardon me, lords, 't is the first time that ever
> I was forced to *scold*. *Shak.*

Scold, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and clamor; to rate; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

Scold, *n.* **1.** One who scolds, or makes a practice of scolding; esp., a rude, clamorous woman; a shrew.

> She is an irksome, brawling *scold*. *Shak.*

2. A scolding; a brawl.

Scold'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scolds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The oyster catcher; — so called from its shrill cries. (*b*) The old squaw. [*Local, U. S.*]

Scold'ing, *a. & n.* from SCOLD, *v.*

Scolding bridle, an iron frame. See BRANK, *n.*, 2.

Scold'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scolding manner.

Scole (skōl), *n.* School. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Sco-le'ci-da** (skŏ-lē'sĭ-dă *or* -lēs'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as HELMINTHES.

Scol'e-cite (skŏl'ẽ-sīt *or* skō'lẽ- ; 277), *n.* [Gr. σκώληξ, -ηκος, a worm, earthworm.] (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral occurring in delicate radiating groups of white crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime. Called also *lime mesotype.*

‖ **Sco-le'co-mor'pha** (skŏ-lē'kō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX, -MORPHOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCOLECIDA.

‖ **Sco'lex** (skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* SCOLECES (skŏ-lē'sēz). [NL., from Gr. σκώληξ worm, grub.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The embryo produced directly from the egg in a metagenetic series, especially the larva of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm. See *Illust.* of ECHINOCOCCUS. (*b*) One of the Scolecida.

Sco-ley' (skŏ-lā'), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escoler* to teach. See SCHOOL.] To go to school; to study. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Sco'li-o'sis** (skō'lĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολιός crooked.] (*Med.*) A lateral curvature of the spine.

‖ **Scol'i-thus** (skŏl'ĭ-thŭs *or* skō'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκώληξ a worm + λίθος a stone.] (*Paleon.*) A tubular structure found in Potsdam sandstone, and believed to be the fossil burrow of a marine worm.

Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n. & v.* See SCALLOP.

Scol'o-pa'cine (skŏl'ō-pā'sĭn), *a.* [L. *scolopax* a snipe, Gr. σκολόπαξ.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Scolopacidæ*, or Snipe family.

‖ **Scol'o-pen'dra** (skŏl'ō-pĕn'drà), *n.* [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. σκολόπενδρα.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous myriapods including the centipeds. See CENTIPED.

2. A sea fish. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Scol'o-pen'drine (-drĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Scolopendra.

Scol'y-tid (skŏl'ĭ-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. σκολύπτειν to cut short.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small bark-boring beetles of the genus *Scolytus* and allied genera. Also used adjectively.

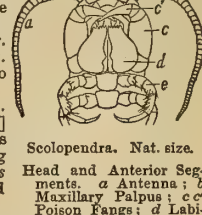

Scolopendra. Nat. size.

Head and Anterior Segments. *a* Antenna; *b* Maxillary Palpus; *c c'* Poison Fangs; *d* Labium; *e* First Pair of Legs.

‖ **Scom'ber** (skŏm'bẽr), *n.* [L., a mackerel, Gr. σκόμβρος.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes which includes the common mackerel.

Scom'ber-oid (-oid), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *scombéroïde.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCOMBEROID.

‖ **Scom'bri-for'mes** (skŏm'brĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of fishes including the mackerels, tunnies, and allied fishes.

Scom'broid (skŏm'broid), *a.* [*Scomber* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Mackerel family. — *n.* Any fish of the family *Scombridæ*, of which the mackerel (*Scomber*) is the type.

Scom'fish (skŏm'fĭsh *or* skŭm'-), *v. t. & i.* To suffocate or stifle; to smother. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scom'fit (skŭm'fĭt), *n. & v.* Discomfit. [*Obs.*]

Scomm (skŏm), *n.* [L. *scomma* a taunt, jeer, scoff, Gr. σκῶμμα, fr. σκώπτειν to mock, scoff at.] **1.** A buffoon. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. A flout; a jeer; a gibe; a taunt. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Sconce (skŏns), *n.* [D. *schans*, OD. *schantse*, perhaps from OF. *esconse* a hiding place, akin to *esconser* to hide, L. *absconsus*, p. p. of *abscondere*. See Abscond, and cf. Ensconce, Sconce a candlestick.] **1.** A fortification, or work for defense; a fort.

No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forced, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton.*

2. A hut for protection and shelter; a stall.

One that . . . must raise a *sconce* by the highway and sell switches. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A piece of armor for the head; headpiece; helmet.

I must get a *sconce* for my head. *Shak.*

4. Fig.: The head; the skull; also, brains; sense; discretion. [*Colloq.*]

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*

5. A poll tax; a mulct or fine. *Johnson.*

6. [OF. *esconse* a dark lantern, properly, a hiding place. See Etymol. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern or cased support for a candle; hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick.

Tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several-colored, oiled paper, that the wind might not annoy them. *Evelyn.*

Golden *sconces* hang not on the walls. *Dryden.*

7. Hence, the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted.

8. (*Arch.*) A squinch.

9. A fragment of a floe of ice. *Kane.*

10. [Perhaps a different word.] A fixed seat or shelf. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sconce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sconced (skŏnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sconcing.] **1.** To shut up in a sconce; to imprison; to insconce. [*Obs.*]

Immure him, *sconce* him, barricade him in 't. *Marston.*

2. To mulct; to fine. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Scon'cheon (skŏn'chŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) A squinch.

Scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, made of wheat or barley or oat meal. [Written variously, *scon*, *skone*, *skon*, etc.] [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Scoop (skōōp), *n.* [OE. *scope*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *skopa*, akin to D. *schop* a shovel, G. *schüppe*, and also to E. *shove*. See Shovel.] **1.** A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquids; a utensil for bailing boats.

2. A deep shovel, or any similar implement for digging out and dipping or shoveling up anything; as, a flour *scoop*; the *scoop* of a dredging machine.

3. (*Surg.*) A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.

4. A place hollowed out; a basinlike cavity; a hollow.

Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock. *J. R. Drake.*

5. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

6. The act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with a scoop, as in dipping or shoveling.

Scoop net, a kind of hand net, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river. — Scoop wheel, a wheel for raising water, having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference; a tympanum.

Scoop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scooped (skōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scooping.] [OE. *scopen*. See Scoop, *n.*] **1.** To take out or up with, or as with, a scoop; to lade out.

He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a well dry.

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out; to form by digging or excavation.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

Scoop'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scoops.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The avocet; — so called because it scoops up the mud to obtain food.

Scoot (skōōt), *v. i.* To walk fast; to go quickly; to run hastily away. [*Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*]

Sco'pa-rin (skō'pȧ-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow gelatinous or crystalline substance found in broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) accompanying sparteïne.

Sco'pate (skō'pāt), *a.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface closely covered with hairs, like a brush.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός a watcher, spy. See Scope.] A combining form usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way); as in micro*scope*, tele*scope*, altis*cope*, anemo*scope*.

Scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim; akin to σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view, and perh. to E. *spy*. Cf. Skeptic, Bishop.] **1.** That at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift; object. "Shooting wide, do miss the marked *scope*." *Spenser.*

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church. *Hooker.*

2. Room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; space for action; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; liberty; range of view, intent, or action.

Give him line and *scope*. *Shak.*

In the fate and fortunes of the human race, *scope* is given to the operation of laws which man must always fail to discern the reasons of. *I. Taylor.*

Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind. *Burke.*

An intellectual cultivation of no moderate depth or *scope*. *Hawthorne.*

3. Extended area. [*Obs.*] "The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers." *Sir J. Davies.*

4. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.

Sco'pe-line (skō'pē-līn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Scopeloid.

Sco'pe-loid (-loid), *a.* [NL. *Scopelus*, typical genus (fr. Gr. σκόπελος a headland) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to fishes of the genus *Scopelus*, or family *Scopelidæ*, which includes many small oceanic fishes, most of which are phosphorescent. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Scopelidæ*.

Scopeloid (*Scopelus*, or *Myctophum, Mulleri*). ½

Sco-pif'er-ous (skō-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa* + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing a tuft of brushlike hairs.

Sco'pi-form (skō'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom + *-form.*] Having the form of a broom or besom. "Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*." *Kirwan.*

Sco'pi-ped (-pĕd; 277), *n.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Scopuliped.

Scop'pet (skŏp'pĕt), *v. t.* [From Scoop, *v. t.*] To lade or dip out. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Scops' owl' (skŏps' oul'). [NL. *scops*, fr. Gr. σκώψ the little horned owl.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small owls of the genus *Scops* having ear tufts like those of the horned owls, especially the European scops owl (*Scops giu*), and the American screech owl (*S. asio*).

Scop'tic (skŏp'tĭk), **Scop'tic-al** (skŏp'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός, from σκώπτειν to mock, to scoff at.] Jesting; jeering; scoffing. [*Obs.*] *South.* — **Scop'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Scop'u-la** (skŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. Scopulas (-lȧz), L. Scopulæ (-lē). [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A peculiar brushlike organ found on the foot of spiders and used in the construction of the web. (*b*) A special tuft of hairs on the leg of a bee.

Scopulas of a Spider (*Salticus*). *b* Lower Side; *c* Side View, with Claws and Hairs of the Foot. Much enlarged.

Scop'u-li-ped (skŏp'ū-lĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom (fr. *scopae* a broom) + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of bee which has on the hind legs a brush of hairs used for collecting pollen, as the hive bees and bumblebees.

Scop'u-lous (-ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scopulosus*, fr. *scopulus* a rock, Gr. σκόπελος.] Full of rocks; rocky. [*Obs.*]

Scor'bute (skôr'būt), **Scor-bu'tic** (skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* [LL. *scorbutus:* cf. F. *scorbut*. See Scurvy, *n.*] Scurvy. [*Obs.*] *Purchas.*

Scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), **Scor-bu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *scorbutique.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to scurvy; of the nature of, or resembling, scurvy; diseased with scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* person; *scorbutic* complaints or symptoms. — **Scor-bu'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Scor-bu'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [LL. See Scorbute.] (*Med.*) Scurvy.

Scorce (skôrs), *n.* Barter. [*Obs.*] See Scorse.

Scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorched (skôrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorching.] [OE. *scorchen*, probably akin to *scorcnen*; cf. Norw. *skrokken* shrunk up, *skrekka*, *skrökka*, to shrink, to become wrinkled up, dial. Sw. *skråkkla* to wrinkle (see Shrug); but perhaps influenced by OF. *escorchier* to strip the bark from, to flay, to skin, F. *écorcher*, LL. *excorticare*; L. *ex* from + *cortex*, *-icis*, bark (cf. Core); because the skin falls off when scorched.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch, or shrivel, the surface of, by heat; to subject to so much heat as changes color and texture without consuming; as, to *scorch* linen.

Summer drouth or singèd air
Never *scorch* thy tresses fair. *Milton.*

2. To affect painfully with heat, or as with heat; to dry up with heat; to affect as by heat.

Lashed by mad rage, and *scorched* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

3. To burn; to destroy by, or as by, fire.

Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.

The fire that *scorches* me to death. *Dryden.*

Scorch, *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*. *Mortimer.*

2. To burn or be burnt.

He laid his long forefinger on the scarlet letter, which forthwith seemed to *scorch* into Hester's breast, as if it had been red hot. *Hawthorne.*

Scorch'ing, *a.* Burning; parching or shriveling with heat. — **Scorch'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Scorch'ing-ness,** *n.*

Score (skōr), *n.* [AS. *scor* twenty, fr. *sceran*, *scieran*, to shear, cut, divide; or rather the kindred Icel. *skor* incision, twenty, akin to Dan. *skure* a notch, Sw. *skåra*. See Shear.] **1.** A notch or incision; especially, one that is made as a tally mark; hence, a mark, or line, made for the purpose of account.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shak.*

2. An account or reckoning; account of dues; bill; hence, indebtedness.

He parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shak.*

3. Account; reason; motive; sake; behalf.

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

4. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number.

Amongst three or four *score* hogsheads. *Shak.*

At length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by *scores*. *Macaulay.*

5. A distance of twenty yards; — a term used in ancient archery and gunnery. *Halliwell.*

6. A weight of twenty pounds. [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. The number of points gained by the contestants, or either of them, in any game, as in cards or cricket.

8. A line drawn; a groove or furrow.

9. (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance; — so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

In score (*Mus.*), having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition. *Smart.* — To quit scores, to settle or balance accounts; to render an equivalent; to make compensation.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it? *South.*

Score (skōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scored (skōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scoring.] **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut notches or furrows in; to notch; to scratch; to furrow; as, to *score* timber for hewing; to *score* the back with a lash.

Let us *score* their backs. *Shak.*

A briar in that tangled wilderness
Had *scored* her white right hand. *M. Arnold.*

2. Especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for indicating or keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally.

3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep record or account of; to set down; to record; to charge.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you *scored* me ten. *Swift.*
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to *score*. *Shak.*

4. To engrave, as upon a shield. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

5. To make a score of, as points, runs, etc., in a game.

6. (*Mus.*) To write down in proper order and arrangement; as, to *score* an overture for an orchestra. See Score, *n.*, 9.

7. (*Geol.*) To mark with parallel lines or scratches; as, the rocks of New England and the Western States were *scored* in the drift epoch.

Scor'er (skōr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, scores.

‖ **Sco'ri-a** (skō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Scoriæ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκώρ dung, ordure.] **1.** The recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross.

2. Cellular slaggy lava; volcanic cinders.

Sco'ri-ac (-ăk), *a.* Scoriaceous. *E. A. Poe.*

Sco'ri-a'ceous (skō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scoriacé.*] Of or pertaining to scoria; like scoria or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

Sco'rie (skō'rĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young of any gull. [Written also *scaurie.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sco'ri-fi-ca'tion (skō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scorification.* See Scorify.] (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of scorifying, or reducing to a slag; hence, the separation from earthy matter by means of a slag; as, the *scorification* of ores.

Sco'ri-fi'er (skō'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) One who, or that which, scorifies; specifically, a small flat bowl-shaped cup used in the first heating in assaying, to remove the earth and gangue, and to concentrate the gold and silver in a lead button.

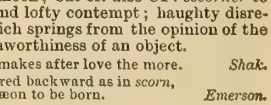

Scorifier.

Sco'ri-form (skō'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of scoria.

Sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorifying (-fī'ĭng).] [*Scoria* + *-fy:* cf. F. *scorifier.*] (*Chem.*) To reduce to scoria or slag; specifically, in assaying, to fuse so as to separate the gangue and earthy material, with borax, lead, soda, etc., thus leaving the gold and silver in a lead button; hence, to separate from, or by means of, a slag.

Sco'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Scoriaceous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Scorn (skôrn), *n.* [OE. *scorn*, *scarn*, *scharn*, OF. *escarn*, *escharn*, *eschar*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *skern* mockery, *skernōn* to mock; but cf. also OF. *escorner* to mock.] **1.** Extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disregard; that disdain which springs from the opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of an object.

Scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*

And wandered backward as in *scorn*,
To wait an æon to be born. *Emerson.*

2. An act or expression of extreme contempt.

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps.* xliv. 13.

To think scorn, to regard as worthy of scorn or contempt; to disdain. "He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone." *Esther* iii. 6. — To laugh to scorn, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

Syn. — Contempt; disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; mockery.

Scorn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorned (skôrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorning.] [OE. *scornen*, *scarnen*, *schornen*, OF. *escarnir*, *escharnir*. See Scorn, *n.*] **1.** To hold in extreme contempt; to reject as unworthy of regard; to despise; to contemn; to disdain.

I *scorn* thy meat; 't would choke me. *Shak.*

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste. *Milton.*

We *scorn* what is in itself contemptible or disgraceful. *C. J. Smith.*

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride.

His fellow, that lay by his bed's side,
Gan for to laugh, and *scorned* him full fast. *Chaucer.*
To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

Syn. — To contemn; despise; disdain. See CONTEMN.

Scorn (skôrn), *v. i.* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely, derision, or reproach; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, *scorned* at me. *Shak.*

Scorn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a contemner; specifically, a scoffer at religion. "Great *scorners* of death." *Spenser.*

Surely he scorneth the *scorners:* but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Prov.* iii. 34.

Scorn'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful.

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*
Dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes. *Shak.*

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. [*Obs.*]

The *scornful* mark of every open eye. *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

— Scorn'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Scorn'ful-ness,** *n.*

Scorn'y (-ỹ), *a.* Deserving scorn; paltry. [*Obs.*]

Scor'o-dite (skŏr'ō-dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit;* — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, from Gr. σκόροδον garlic.] (*Min.*) A leek-green or brownish mineral occurring in orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous arseniate of iron. [Written also *skorodite.*]

Scor-pæ'noid (skôr-pē'noid), *a.* [NL. *Scorpaena,* a typical genus (see SCORPENE) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Scorpænidæ,* which includes the scorpene, the rosefish, the California rockfishes, and many other food fishes. [Written also *scorpænid.*] See *Illust.* under ROCKFISH.

Scor'pene (skôr'pēn), *n.* [F. *scorpène,* fr. L. *scorpaena* a kind of fish, Gr. σκόρπαινα.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish of the genus *Scorpæna,* as the European hogfish (*S. scrofa*), and the California species (*S. guttata*).

Scor'per (skôr'pẽr), *n.* Same as SCAUPER.

‖ Scor'pi-o (skôr'pĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* SCORPIONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A scorpion.

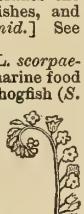

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the twenty-third day of October, marked thus ♏ in almanacs. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac containing the bright star Antares. It is drawn on the celestial globe in the figure of a scorpion.

‖ Scor'pi-o'de-a (-ō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCORPIONES.

Scor'pi-oid (skôr'pĭ-oid), **Scor'pi-oid'al** (-oid'ȧl), *a.* [Gr. σκορπιοειδής; σκορπίος a scorpion + εἶδος form.] **1.** Like a scorpion.

Scorpioid Raceme of Forget-me-not.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the inflorescence curved or circinate at the end, like a scorpion's tail.

Scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio, scorpius,* Gr. σκορπίος, perhaps akin to E. *sharp.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of pulmonate arachnids of the order Scorpiones, having a suctorial mouth, large claw-bearing palpi, and a caudal sting.

Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Falcers; *b* Palpi, or Chelæ; *c* First Pair of Legs; *p* Pecten, or Comb; *f* Stigmata, or Openings of the Lung Cavities; *s* Sting.

☞ Scorpions have a flattened body, and a long, slender post-abdomen formed of six movable segments, the last of which terminates in a curved venomous sting. The venom causes great pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is seldom if ever destructive of life. Scorpions are found widely dispersed in the warm climates of both the Old and New Worlds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The pine or gray lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*). [*Local, U. S.*]

3. (*Zoöl.*) The scorpene.

4. (*Script.*) A painful scourge.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions.* 1 *Kings* xii. 11.

5. (*Astron.*) A sign and constellation. See SCORPIO.

6. (*Antiq.*) An ancient military engine for hurling stones and other missiles.

Book scorpion. (*Zoöl.*) See under BOOK. — **False scorpion.** (*Zoöl.*) See under FALSE, and *Book scorpion.* — **Scorpion bug,** *or* **Water scorpion.** (*Zoöl.*) See NEPA. — **Scorpion fly** (*Zoöl.*), a neuropterous insect of the genus *Panorpa.* See PANORPID. — **Scorpion grass** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Myosotis. M. palustris* is the forget-me-not. — **Scorpion senna** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered leguminous shrub (*Coronilla Emerus*) having a slender joined pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and to be used sometimes to adulterate senna. — **Scorpion shell** (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the genus Pteroceras. See PTEROCERAS. — **Scorpion spiders** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the Pedipalpi. — **Scorpion's tail** (*Bot.*), any plant of the leguminous genus *Scorpiurus,* herbs with a circinately coiled pod; — also called *caterpillar.* — **Scorpion's thorn** (*Bot.*), a thorny leguminous plant (*Genista Scorpius*) of Southern Europe. — **The Scorpion's Heart** (*Astron.*), the star Antares in the constellation Scorpio.

‖ Scor'pi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of arachnids comprising the scorpions.

‖ Scor'pi-o-nid'e-a (skôr'pĭ-ŏ-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCORPIONES.

Scor'pi-on-wort' (skôr'pĭ-ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of Southern Europe, having slender curved pods.

Scorse (skôrs *or* skōrs), *n.* [Cf. It. *scorsa* a course, and E. *discourse.*] Barter; exchange; trade. [*Obs.*]

And recompensed them with a better *scorse.* *Spenser.*

Scorse, *v. t.* [Written also *scourse,* and *scoss.*] **1.** To barter or exchange. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To chase. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Scorse, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of anything; to practice barter. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Scor'ta-to-ry (skôr'tȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *scortator* a fornicator, from *scortari* to fornicate, *scortum* a prostitute.] Pertaining to lewdness or fornication; lewd.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* A name for a horse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Scot, *n.* [Cf. L. *Scoti,* pl., AS. *Scotta,* pl. *Scottas, Sceottas.*] A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotsman, or Scotchman.

Scot, *n.* [Icel. *skot;* or OF. *escot,* F. *écot,* LL. *scottum, scotum,* from a kindred German word; akin to AS. *scot,* and E. *shot, shoot;* cf. AS. *sceótan* to shoot, to contribute. See SHOOT, and cf. SHOT.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine; a shot.

Scot and lot, formerly, a parish assessment laid on subjects according to their ability. [*Eng.*] *Cowell.* Now, a phrase for obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay *scot and lot* as they go along. *Emerson.*

Scot'al (-ȧl), **Scot'ale** (-āl), *n.* [*Scot* + *ale.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) The keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* [Cf. SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch broom (*Bot.*), the *Cytisus scoparius.* See BROOM. — **Scotch dipper,** *or* **Scotch duck** (*Zoöl.*), the bufflehead; — called also *Scotch teal,* and *Scotchman.* — **Scotch fiddle,** the itch. [*Low*] *Sir W. Scott.* — **Scotch mist,** a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain. — **Scotch nightingale** (*Zoöl.*), the sedge warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Scotch pebble.** See under PEBBLE. — **Scotch pine.** (*Bot.*) See RIGA FIR. — **Scotch thistle** (*Bot.*), a species of thistle (*Onopordon acanthium*); — so called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch.

Scotch, *n.* **1.** The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOTCHED (skŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOTCHING.] [Cf. Prov. E. *scote* a prop, and Walloon *ascot* a prop, *ascoter* to prop, F. *accoter,* also Armor. *skoaz* the shoulder, *skoazia* to shoulder up, to prop, to support, W. *ysgwydd* a shoulder, *ysgwyddo* to shoulder. Cf. SCOAT.] [Written also *scoatch, scoat.*] To shoulder up; to prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent its rolling or slipping.

Scotch, *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log on inclined ground.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Probably the same word as *scutch;* cf. Norw. *skoka, skoko,* a swingle for flax; perhaps akin to E. *shake.*] To cut superficially; to wound; to score.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

Scotched collops (*Cookery*), a dish made of pieces of beef or veal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion and other condiments; — called also *Scotch collops.* [Written also *scotcht collops.*]

Scotch, *n.* A slight cut or incision; a score. *Walton.*

Scotch'-hop'per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* Hopscotch.

Scotch'ing, *n.* (*Masonry*) Dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* SCOTCHMEN (-mẽn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or stiff hide placed over shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafe by the running gear. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *scote* to plow up.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of northern sea ducks of the genus *Oidemia.*

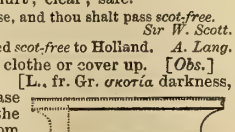

American Black Scoter.

☞ The European scoters are *Oidemia nigra,* called also *black duck, black diver, surf duck;* and the velvet, or double, scoter (*O. fusca*). The common American species are the velvet, or white-winged, scoter (*O. Deglandi*), called also *velvet duck, white-wing, bull coot, white-winged coot;* the black scoter (*O. Americana*), called also *black coot, butterbill, coppernose;* and the surf scoter, or surf duck (*O. perspicillata*), called also *baldpate, skunkhead, horsehead, patchhead, pishaug,* and *spectacled coot.* These birds are collectively called also *coots.* The females and young are called *gray coots,* and *brown coots.*

Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Do as much for this purpose, and thou shalt pass *scot-free.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Then young Hay escaped *scot-free* to Holland. *A. Lang.*

Scoth (skŏth), *v. t.* To clothe or cover up. [*Obs.*]

‖ Sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, from σκότος darkness.] (*Arch.*) A concave molding used especially in classical architecture.

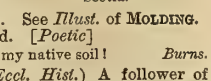

Scotia.

See *Illust.* of MOLDING.

Sco'ti-a, *n.* [L.] Scotland. [*Poetic*]

O *Scotia!* my dear, my native soil! *Burns.*

Sco'tist (skō'tĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Duns *Scotus* (Johannes Erigena), a Franciscan scholastic of the 9th century, who maintained certain doctrines in philosophy and theology, in opposition to the *Thomists,* or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scot'o-graph (skŏt'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-graph.*] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing. *Maunder.*

‖ Sco-to'ma (skŏ-tō'mȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Scotomy.

Scot'o-my (skŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [NL. *scotomia,* from Gr. σκότωμα dizziness, fr. σκοτοῦν to darken, fr. σκότος darkness: cf. F. *scotomie.*] **1.** Dizziness with dimness of sight. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

2. (*Med.*) Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.

Sco'to-scope (skō'tō-skōp *or* skŏt'ō-), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-scope.*] An instrument that discloses objects in the dark or in a faint light. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Scots (skŏts), *a.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish. See SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).

Scots'man (-mȧn), *n.* See SCOTCHMAN.

Scot'ter-ing (skŏt'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scot'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scotland or Scotchmen.

That, in short, in which the *Scotticism* of Scotsmen most intimately consists, is the habit of emphasis. *Masson.*

Scot'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To cause to become like the Scotch; to make Scottish. [*R.*]

Scot'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From SCOT a Scotchman: cf. AS. *Scyttisc,* and E. SCOTCH, *a.,* SCOTS, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or their language; as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; a *Scottish* dialect.

Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Probably from Prov. E. & Scotch *scunner, scouner,* to loathe, to disgust, akin to AS. *scunian* to shun. See SHUN.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; a man without honor or virtue.

Go, if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood. *Pope.*

Scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Scoun'drel-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The domain or sphere of scoundrels; scoundrels, collectively; the state, ideas, or practices of scoundrels. *Carlyle.*

Scoun'drel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices or conduct of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality. *Colgrave.*

Scour (skour), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOURED (skourd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOURING.] [Akin to LG. *schüren,* D. *schuren, schueren,* G. *scheuern,* Dan. *skure,* Sw. *skura;* all possibly fr. LL. *escurare,* fr. L. *ex* + *curare* to take care. Cf. CURE.] **1.** To rub hard with something rough, as sand or Bristol brick, especially for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., as articles of dress.

2. To purge; as, to *scour* a horse.

3. To remove by rubbing or cleansing; to sweep along or off; to carry away or remove, as by a current of water; — often with *off* or *away.*

[I will] stain my favors in a bloody mask,
Which, washed away, shall *scour* my shame with it. *Shak.*

4. [Perhaps a different word; cf. OF. *escorre, escourre,* It. *scorrere,* both fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. Cf. EXCURSION.] To pass swiftly over; to brush along; to traverse or search thoroughly; as, to *scour* the coast.

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

Scouring barrel, a tumbling barrel. See under TUMBLING. — **Scouring cinder** (*Metal.*), a basic slag, which attacks the lining of a shaft furnace. *Raymond.* — **Scouring rush.** (*Bot.*) See *Dutch rush,* under DUTCH. — **Scouring stock** (*Woolen Manuf.*), a kind of fulling mill.

Scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To cleanse anything.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged freely; to have a diarrhœa.

4. To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace. *Dryden.*

Scour, *n.* Diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle.

Scour'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Refuse water after scouring.

Scour'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scours.

2. A rover or footpad; a prowling robber.

In those days of highwaymen and *scourers.* *Macaulay.*

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* [F. *escourgée,* fr. L. *excoriata* (sc. *scutica*) a stripped off (lash or whip), fr. *excoriare* to strip, to skin. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** A lash; a strap or cord; especially, a lash used to inflict pain or punishment; an instrument of punishment or discipline; a whip.

Up to coach then goes
The observed maid, takes both the *scourge* and reins.
Chapman.

2. Hence, a means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; an infliction or affliction; a punishment.

Sharp *scourges* of adversity. *Chaucer.*
What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Scourge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOURGED (skûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOURGING (skûr'jĭng).] [From SCOURGE, *n.:* cf. OF. *escorgier.*] **1.** To whip severely; to lash.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a . . . Roman? *Acts* xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict, as for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb.* xii. 6.

3. To harass or afflict severely.

To *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham.*

Scour'ger (skûr'jẽr), *n.* One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts severely.

The West must own the *scourger* of the world. *Byron.*

Scourse (skōrs), *v. t.* See SCORSE. [*Obs.*]

Scouse (skous), *n.* (*Naut.*) A sailor's dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat; lob*scouse* contains meat, etc. See LOBSCOUSE. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Scout (skout), *n.* [Icel. *skūta* a small craft or cutter.] A swift sailing boat. [*Obs.*]

So we took a *scout,* very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers. *Pepys.*

Scout, *n.* [Icel. *skūta* to jut out. Cf. SCOUT to reject.] A projecting rock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Scout (skout), *v. i.* [Icel. *skūta* a taunt; cf. Icel. *skūta* to jut out, *skota* to shove, *skjōta* to shoot, to shove. See SHOOT.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to flout; as, to *scout* an idea or an apology. "Flout 'em and *scout* 'em." *Shak.*

Scout, *n.* [OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter, escolter*, to listen, to hear, F. *écouter*, fr. L. *auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to. See AUSCULTATION.]

1. A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; especially, one employed in war to gain information of the movements and condition of an enemy.

Scouts each coast light-armèd scour,
Each quarter, to descry the distant foe. *Milton.*

2. A college student's or undergraduate's servant; — so called in Oxford, England; at Cambridge called a *gyp;* and at Dublin, a *skip.* [*Cant*]

3. (*Cricket*) A fielder in a game for practice.

4. The act of scouting or reconnoitering. [*Colloq.*]

While the rat is on the *scout.* *Cowper.*

Syn. — SCOUT, SPY. — In a military sense a *scout* is a soldier who does duty in his proper uniform, however hazardous his adventure. A *spy* is one who in disguise penetrates the enemies' lines, or lurks near them, to obtain information.

Scout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOUTING.] **1.** To observe, watch, or look for, as a scout; to follow for the purpose of observation, as a scout.

Take more men,
And *scout* him round. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To pass over or through, as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a country.

Scout, *v. i.* To go on the business of scouting, or watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

Scov'el (skŭv'l), *n.* [OF. *escouve, escouvette*, broom, L. *scopae*, or cf. W. *ysgubell*, dim. of *ysgub* a broom.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] (*Naut.*) A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

Scow, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCOWLED (skould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCOWLING.] [Akin to Dan. *skule;* cf. Icel. *skolla* to skulk, LG. *schulen* to hide one's self, D. *schuilen*, G. *schielen* to squint, Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela*, AS. *sceolh* squinting. Cf. SKULK.] **1.** To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to look gloomy, dark, or threatening; to lower. "The *scowling* heavens." *Thomson.*

Scowl, *v. t.* **1.** To look at or repel with a scowl or a frown. *Milton.*

2. To express by a scowl; as, to *scowl* defiance.

Scowl, *n.* **1.** The wrinkling of the brows or face in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; an angry frown.

With solemn phiz, and critic *scowl.* *Lloyd.*

2. Hence, gloom; dark or threatening aspect. *Burns.*

A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul. *Crashaw.*

Scowl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scowling manner.

Scrab'bed eggs' (skrăb'bĕd ĕgz'). [Cf. SCRAMBLE.] A Lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper. *Halliwell.*

Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRABBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *scrape.* Cf. SCRAMBLE, SCRAWL, *v. t.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to proceed by clawing with the hands and feet; to scramble; as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to *scrabble* on his way. *Bunyan.*

2. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; to scribble; to scrawl.

David . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

Scrab'ble, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble; as, to *scrabble* paper.

Scrab'ble, *n.* The act of scrabbling; a moving upon the hands and knees; a scramble; also, a scribble.

Scra'ber (skrā'bĕr), *n.* [Cf. SCRABBLE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Manx shearwater. (*b*) The black guillemot.

Scraf'fle (skrăf'f'l), *v. i.* [See SCRAMBLE: cf. OD. *schraeffelen* to scrape.] To scramble or struggle; to wrangle; also, to be industrious. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *skraka* a great dry tree, a long, lean man, Gael. *sgreagach* dry, shriveled, rocky. See SHRINK, and cf. SCROG, SHRAG, *n.*] **1.** Something thin, lean, or rough; a bony piece; especially, a bony neckpiece of meat; hence, humorously or in contempt, the neck.

Lady MacScrew, who . . . serves up a *scrag* of mutton on silver. *Thackeray.*

2. A rawboned person. [*Low*] *Halliwell.*

3. A ragged, stunted tree or branch.

Scrag whale (*Zoöl.*), a North Atlantic whalebone whale (*Agaphelus gibbosus*). By some it is considered the young of the right whale.

Scrag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* **1.** Rough with irregular points, or a broken surface; scraggy; as, a *scragged* backbone.

2. Lean and rough; scraggy.

Scrag'ged-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being scragged.

Scrag'gi-ly (-gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a scraggy manner.

Scrag'gi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

Scrag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SCRAGGIER (-gĭ-ĕr); *superl.* SCRAGGIEST.] **1.** Rough with irregular points; scragged. "A *scraggy* rock." *J. Philips.*

2. Lean and rough; scragged. "His sinewy, *scraggy* neck." *Sir W. Scott.*

Scrag'ly, *a.* See SCRAGGY.

Scrag'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRAMBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Prov. E. *scramb* to rake together with the hands, or of *scramp* to snatch at. Cf. SCRABBLE.]

1. To clamber with hands and knees; to scrabble; as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* over the rocks.

2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown upon the ground; to go down upon all fours to seize something; to catch rudely at what is desired.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast. *Milton.*

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To collect by scrambling; as, to *scramble* up wealth. *Marlowe.*

2. To prepare (eggs) as a dish for the table, by stirring the yolks and whites together while cooking.

Scram'ble, *n.* **1.** The act of scrambling, climbing on all fours, or clambering.

2. The act of jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for what is thrown or held out; as, a *scramble* for office.

Scarcity [of money] enhances its price, and increases the *scramble.* *Locke.*

Scram'bler (skrăm'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scrambles; one who climbs on all fours.

2. A greedy and unceremonious contestant.

Scram'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Confused and irregular; awkward; scambling. — **Scram'bling-ly,** *adv.*

A huge old *scrambling* bedroom. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scranch (skrânch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRANCHED (skrâncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRANCHING.] [Cf. D. *schransen* to eat greedily, G. *schranzen.* Cf. CRUNCH, SCRUNCH.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Scrank'y (skrăngk'ĭ), *a.* Thin; lean. [*Scot.*]

Scran'nel (skrăn'nĕl), *a.* [Cf. SCRAWNY.] Slight; thin; lean; poor. [*Obs.*]

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

Scran'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [See SCRANNEL.] Thin; lean; meager; scrawny; scrannel. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Scrap (skrăp), *n.* [OE. *scrappe*, fr. Icel. *skrap* trifle, cracking. See SCRAPE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment; a detached, incomplete portion.

I have no materials — not a *scrap.* *De Quincey.*

2. Specifically, a fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt; an unconnected extract.

3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork *scraps.*

4. *pl.* Same as *Scrap iron,* below.

Scrap forgings, forgings made from wrought iron scrap. — **Scrap iron.** (*a*) Cuttings and waste pieces of wrought iron from which bar iron or forgings can be made; — called also *wrought-iron scrap.* (*b*) Fragments of cast iron or defective castings suitable for remelting in the foundry; — called also *foundry scrap,* or *cast scrap.*

Scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRAPED (skrāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRAPING.] [Icel. *skrapa;* akin to Sw. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*, D. *schrapen, schrabben*, G. *schrappen*, and prob. to E. *sharp.*] **1.** To rub over the surface of (something) with a sharp or rough instrument; to rub over with something that roughens by removing portions of the surface; to grate harshly over; to abrade; to make even, or bring to a required condition or form, by moving the sharp edge of an instrument breadthwise over the surface with pressure, cutting away excesses and superfluous parts; to make smooth or clean; as, to *scrape* a bone with a knife; to *scrape* a metal plate to an even surface.

2. To remove by rubbing or scraping (in the sense above).

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

3. To collect by, or as by, a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; hence, to acquire avariciously and save penuriously; — often followed by *together* or *up;* as, to *scrape* money together.

The prelatical party complained that, to swell a number the nonconformists did not choose, but *scrape,* subscribers. *Fuller.*

4. To express disapprobation of, as a play, or to silence, as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with *down.* *Macaulay.*

To scrape acquaintance, to seek acquaintance otherwise than by an introduction. *Farquhar.*

He tried *to scrape acquaintance* with her, but failed ignominiously. *G. W. Cable.*

Scrape, *v. i.* **1.** To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes it, or which smooths or cleans it; to rub harshly and noisily along.

2. To occupy one's self with getting laboriously; as, he *scraped* and saved until he became rich. "[Spend] their *scraping* fathers' gold." *Shak.*

3. To play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin or like instrument.

4. To draw back the right foot along the ground or floor when making a bow.

Scrape, *n.* **1.** The act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratch, or a harsh sound; as, a noisy *scrape* on the floor; a *scrape* of a pen.

2. A drawing back of the right foot when bowing; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. *H. Spencer.*

3. A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament out of which one can not get without undergoing, as it were, a painful rubbing or scraping; a perplexity; a difficulty.

The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes.* *Bp. Warburton.*

Scrape'pen'ny (-pĕn'nĭ), *n.* One who gathers and hoards money in trifling sums; a miser.

Scrap'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically: (*a*) An instrument by which the soles of shoes are cleaned from mud and the like, by drawing them across it. (*b*) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, used for scraping up earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc. (*c*) (*Naut.*) An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship. (*d*) (*Lithography*) In the printing press, a board, or blade, the edge of which is made to rub over the tympan sheet and thus produce the impression.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically: (*a*) One who plays awkwardly on a violin. (*b*) One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.

Scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of scraping; the act or process of making even, or reducing to the proper form, by means of a scraper.

2. Something scraped off; that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

Scrap'ing, *a.* Resembling the act of, or the effect produced by, one who, or that which, scrapes; as, a *scraping* noise; a *scraping* miser. — **Scrap'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Scrap'pi-ly (skrăp'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a scrappy manner; in scraps. *Mary Cowden Clarke.*

Scrap'py (-pĭ), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a *scrappy* lecture.

A dreadfully *scrappy* dinner. *Thackeray.*

Scrat (skrăt), *v. t.* [OE. *scratten.* Cf. SCRATCH.] To scratch. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Scrat, *v. i.* To rake; to search. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Scrat, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scritta* an hermaphrodite, Ir. *scrut* a scrub, a low, mean person, Gael. *sgrut, sgruit,* an old, shriveled person.] An hermaphrodite. [*Obs.*] *Skinner.*

Scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRATCHED (skrăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRATCHING.] [OE. *cracchen* (perhaps influenced by OE. *scratten* to scratch); cf. OHG. *chrazzōn*, G. *kratzen*, OD. *kratsen, kretsen*, D. *krassen*, Sw. *kratsa* to scrape, *kratta* to rake, to scratch, Dan. *kradse* to scratch, to scrape, Icel. *krota* to engrave. Cf. GRATE to rub.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as the claws, the nails, a pin, or the like.

Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

2. To write or draw hastily or awkwardly. "*Scratch* out a pamphlet." *Swift.*

3. To cancel by drawing one or more lines through, as the name of a candidate upon a ballot, or of a horse in a list; hence, to erase; to efface; — often with *out.*

4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes, in which they burrow.

To scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party ballot; to refuse to vote the party ticket in its entirety. [*U. S.*]

Scratch, *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing or in digging; to make scratches.

Dull, tame things, . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch.* *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Billiards*) To score, not by skillful play but by some fortunate chance of the game. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch, *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed or rough; a slight wound, mark, furrow, or incision.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast. *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

2. (*Pugilistic Matches*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to bring to the *scratch;* to come up to the *scratch.* [*Cant*] *Grose.*

3. *pl.* (*Far.*) Minute, but tender and troublesome, excoriations, covered with scabs, upon the heels of horses which have been used where it is very wet or muddy. *Law* (*Farmer's Veter. Adviser*).

4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

5. (*Billiards*) A shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch cradle. See *Cratch cradle,* under CRATCH. — **Scratch grass** (*Bot.*), a climbing knotweed (*Polygonum sagittatum*) with a square stem beset with fine recurved prickles along the angles. — **Scratch wig.** Same as SCRATCH, 4, above. *Thackeray.*

Scratch, *a.* Made, done, or happening by chance; arranged with little or no preparation; determined by circumstances; haphazard; as, a *scratch* team; a *scratch* crew for a boat race; a *scratch* shot in billiards. [*Slang*]

Scratch race, one without restrictions regarding the entrance of competitors; also, one for which the competitors are chosen by lot.

Scratch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A toy which imitates the sound of tearing cloth, — used by drawing it across the back of unsuspecting persons. [*Eng.*]

Scratch'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metal.

Scratch' coat' (kōt'). The first coat in plastering; — called also *scratchwork.* See PRICKING-UP.

Scratch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, scratches; specifically (*Zoöl.*), any rasorial bird.

Scratch'ing-ly, *adv.* With the action of scratching.

Scratch'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Cleavers.

Scratch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* See SCRATCH COAT.

Scratch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by scratches.

Scraw (skrą), *n.* [Ir. *scrath* a turf, *sgraith* a turf, green sod; akin to Gael. *sgrath, sgroth,* the outer skin of anything, a turf, a green sod.] A turf. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *v. i.* See CRAWL. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Scrawl, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRAWLED (skrąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRAWLING.] [Probably corrupted from *scrabble.*] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; to scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter.

His name, *scrawled* by himself. *Macaulay.*

Scrawl, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you *scrawl.* *Swift.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; that which is unskillfully or inelegantly written.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot.*

You bid me write no more than a *scrawl* to you. *Gray.*

Scrawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty, awkward writer.

Scraw'ny (skrą'nў), *a.* [Cf. Scrannel.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny.

Scray (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgräen*, *ysgräell*, a sea swallow, Armor. *skrav.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tern; the sea swallow. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *scraye.*]

Scre'a-ble (skrē'ą-b'l), *a.* [L. *screare* to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screaked (skrēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screaking.] [Cf. Icel. *skrækja* to screech. Cf. Creak, *v.*, Screech.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a door or wheel.

Screak, *n.* A creaking; a screech; a shriek. *Bp. Bull.*

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screamed (skrēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screaming.] [Icel. *skræma* to scare, terrify; akin to Sw. *skräma*, Dan. *skræmme.* Cf. Screech.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright or extreme pain; to shriek; to screech.

I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry. *Shak.*

And *scream* thyself as none e'er *screamed* before. *Pope.*

Scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech. "*Screams* of horror." *Pope.*

Scream'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of South American birds constituting the family *Anhimidæ*, and the suborder *Palamedeæ*. They have two spines on each wing, and the head is either crested or horned. They are easily tamed, and then serve as guardians for other poultry. The crested screamers, or chajas, belong to the genus *Chauna*. The horned screamer, or kamichi, is *Palamedea cornuta*.

Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*).

Scream'ing, *a.* **1.** Uttering screams; shrieking.

2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream; shrill; sharp.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden.*

Scree (skrē), *n.* A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky débris. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Southey.*

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screeched (skrēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screeching.] [Also formerly, *scritch*, OE. *skriken*, *skrichen*, *schriken*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skrækja* to shriek, to screech, *skrīkja* to titter, Sw. *skrika* to shriek, Dan. *skrige*; also Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*, W. *ysgrechio*, Skr. *kharj* to creak. Cf. Shriek, *v.*, Scream, *v.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. "The screech owl, *screeching* loud." *Shak.*

Screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of one in acute pain or in fright; a shriek; a scream.

Screech bird, *or* **Screech thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the fieldfare; — so called from its harsh cry before rain. — **Screech hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Screech owl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American owl (*Scops asio*), either gray or reddish in color. (*b*) The European barn owl. The name is applied also to other species.

American Screech Owl.

Screech'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The picarian birds, as distinguished from the singing birds.

Screech'y (-ў), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* [Prov. E., a shred, the border of a cap. See Shred.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A strip of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide. (*b*) A wooden straightedge used to lay across the plaster screed, as a limit for the thickness of the coat.

2. A fragment; a portion; a shred. [*Scot.*]

Screed, *n.* [See 1st Screed. For sense 2 cf. also Gael. *sgread* an outcry.] **1.** A breach or rent; a breaking forth into a loud, shrill sound; as, martial *screeds.*

2. An harangue; a long tirade on any subject.

The old carl gae them a *screed* of doctrine; ye might have heard him a mile down the wind. *Sir W. Scott.*

Screen (skrēn), *n.* [OE. *scren*, OF. *escrein*, *escran*, F. *écran*, of uncertain origin; cf. G. *schirm* a screen, OHG. *scirm*, *scerm*, a protection, shield, or G. *schragen* a trestle, a stack of wood, or G. *schranne* a railing.]

1. Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire *screen.*

Your leavy *screens* throw down. *Shak.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. (*Arch.*) A dwarf wall or partition carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church, to separate the aisle from the choir, or the like.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall, etc., upon which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, solar microscope, etc.

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, sometimes a revolving perforated cylinder, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, gravel, and the like.

Screen (4) for Gravel, etc.

Screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screened (skrēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screening.] **1.** To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill.

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands. *Macaulay.*

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate the coarse from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable; to sift.

Screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* The refuse left after screening sand, coal, ashes, etc.

Screw (skrų), *n.* [OE. *scrue*, OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, female screw, F. *écrou*, L. *scrobis* a ditch, trench, in LL., the hole made by swine in rooting; cf. D. *schroef* a screw, G. *schraube*, Icel. *skrūfa.*] **1.** A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib, called the *thread*, winding round it spirally at a constant inclination, so as to leave a continuous spiral groove between one turn and the next, — used chiefly for producing, when revolved, motion or pressure in the direction of its axis, by the sliding of the threads of the cylinder in the grooves between the threads of the perforation adapted to it, the former being distinguished as the *external*, or *male screw*, or, more usually, the *screw*; the latter as the *internal*, or *female screw*, or, more usually, the *nut.*

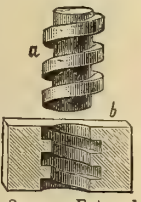

Screw. *a* External or Male Screw; *b* Internal or Female Screw, shown in Section.

☞ The screw, as a mechanical power, is a modification of the inclined plane, and may be regarded as a right-angled triangle wrapped round a cylinder, the hypotenuse of the triangle marking the spiral thread of the screw, its base equaling the circumference of the cylinder, and its height the *pitch* of the thread.

2. Specifically, a kind of nail with a spiral thread and a head with a nick to receive the end of the screw-driver. Screws are much used to hold together pieces of wood or to fasten something; — called also *wood screws*, and *screw nails.* See also *Screw bolt*, below.

3. Anything shaped or acting like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels. It is placed at the stern, and furnished with blades having helicoidal surfaces to act against the water in the manner of a screw. See *Screw propeller*, below.

4. A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels; a screw steamer; a propeller.

5. An extortioner; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint; a niggard. *Thackeray.*

6. An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. [*Cant, American Colleges*]

7. A small packet of tobacco. [*Slang*] *Mayhew.*

8. An unsound or worn-out horse, useful as a hack, and commonly of good appearance. *Ld. Lytton.*

9. (*Math.*) A straight line in space with which a definite linear magnitude termed the *pitch* is associated (cf. 5th Pitch, 10 (*b*)). It is used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be made to consist of a rotation about an axis combined with a translation parallel to that axis.

10. (*Zoöl.*) An amphipod crustacean; as, the skeleton *screw* (*Caprella*). See *Sand screw*, under Sand.

Archimedes screw, Compound screw, Foot screw, etc. See under Archimedes, Compound, Foot, etc. — **A screw loose,** something out of order, so that work is not done smoothly; as, there is *a screw loose* somewhere. *H. Martineau.* — **Endless,** *or* **Perpetual, screw,** a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel by the action of its threads between the teeth of the wheel; — called also a *worm.* — **Lag screw.** See under Lag. — **Micrometer screw,** a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces. — **Right and left screw,** a screw having threads upon the opposite ends which wind in opposite directions. — **Screw alley.** See *Shaft alley*, under Shaft. — **Screw bean.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The curious spirally coiled pod of a leguminous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. (*b*) The tree itself. Its heavy hard wood is used for fuel, for fencing, and for railroad ties. — **Screw bolt,** a bolt having a screw thread on its shank, in distinction from a *key bolt.* See 1st Bolt, 3. — **Screw box,** a device, resembling a die, for cutting the thread on a wooden screw. — **Screw dock.** See under Dock. — **Screw engine,** a marine engine for driving a screw propeller. — **Screw gear.** See *Spiral gear*, under Spiral. — **Screw jack.** Same as Jackscrew. — **Screw key,** a wrench for turning a screw or nut; a spanner wrench. — **Screw machine.** (*a*) One of a series of machines employed in the manufacture of wood screws. (*b*) A machine tool resembling a lathe, having a number of cutting tools that can be caused to act on the work successively, for making screws and other turned pieces from metal rods. — **Screw pine** (*Bot.*), any plant of the endogenous genus *Pandanus*, of which there are about fifty species, natives of tropical lands from Africa to Polynesia; — named from the spiral arrangement of the pineapple-like leaves. — **Screw plate,** a device for cutting threads on small screws, consisting of a thin steel plate having a series of perforations with internal screws forming dies. — **Screw press,** a press in which pressure is exerted by means of a screw. — **Screw propeller,** a screw or spiral bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam vessels; also, a steam vessel propelled by a screw. — **Screw shell** (*Zoöl.*), a long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, especially of the genus Turritella and allied genera. See Turritella. — **Screw steamer,** a steamship propelled by a screw. — **Screw thread,** the spiral rib which forms a screw. — **Screw stone** (*Paleon.*), the fossil stem of an encrinite. — **Screw tree** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Helicteres*, consisting of about thirty species of tropical shrubs, with simple leaves and spirally twisted, five-celled capsules; — also called *twisted-horn*, and *twisty.* — **Screw valve,** a stop valve which is opened or closed by a screw. — **Screw worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an American fly (*Compsomyia macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which sometimes deposits its eggs in the nostrils, or about wounds, in man and other animals, with fatal results. — **Screw wrench.** (*a*) A wrench for turning a screw. (*b*) A wrench with an adjustable jaw that is moved by a screw. — **To put the screw,** *or* **screws,** on, to use pressure upon, as for the purpose of extortion; to coerce. — **To put under the screw** *or* **screws,** to subject to pressure; to force. — **Wood screw,** a metal screw with a sharp thread of coarse pitch, adapted to holding fast in wood. See *Illust.* of *Wood screw*, under Wood.

Screw Bolt.

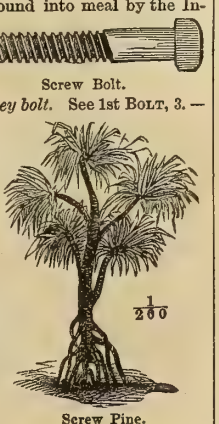

Screw Pine.

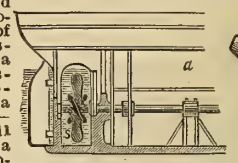

One form of Screw Propeller. *a* Section of Stern of Steam Vessel, showing Screw Propeller (*s*) in position; *b* Rear View of Three-bladed Screw Propeller.

Screw (skrų), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screwed (skrųd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screwing.] **1.** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To force; to squeeze; to press, as by screws.

But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shak.*

3. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

4. To twist; to distort; as, to *screw* his visage.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

5. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. [*Cant, American Colleges*]

To screw out, to press out; to extort. — **To screw up,** to force; to bring by violent pressure. *Howell.* — **To screw in,** to force in by turning or twisting.

Screw, *v. i.* **1.** To use violent means in making exactions; to be oppressive or exacting. *Howitt.*

2. To turn one's self uneasily with a twisting motion; as, he *screws* about in his chair.

Screw'-cut'ting (-kŭt'tĭng), *a.* Adapted for forming a screw by cutting; as, a *screw-cutting* lathe.

Screw'-driv'er (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place. It has a thin end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

Screw'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, screws.

Screw'ing, *a. & n.* from Screw, *v. t.*

Screwing machine. See *Screw machine*, under Screw.

Scrib'a-ble (skrīb'ą-b'l), *a.* [See Scribe.] Capable of being written, or of being written upon. [*R.*]

Scri-ba'tious (skrī-bā'shŭs), *a.* [See Scribe.] Skillful in, or fond of, writing. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Scrib'bet (skrĭb'bĕt), *n.* A painter's pencil.

Scrib'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [Cf. Scrabble.] (*Woolen Manuf.*) To card coarsely; to run through the scribbling machine.

Scrib'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scribbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scribbling (-blĭng).] [From Scribe.]

1. To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter.

2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing.

Scrib'ble, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope.*

Scrib'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

Neither did I but vacant seasons spend
In this my *scribble.* *Bunyan.*

Scrib'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* A scribble. [*R.*] *Foster.*

Scrib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who scribbles; a petty author; a writer of no reputation; a literary hack.

The *scribbler*, pinched with hunger, writes to dine. *Granville.*

Scrib'bler, *n.* A scribbling machine.

Scrib'bling (-blĭng), *n.* [See 1st Scribble.] The act or process of carding coarsely.

Scribbling machine, the machine used for the first carding of wool or other fiber; — called also *scribbler.*

Scrib'bling, *a.* Writing hastily or poorly.

Ye newspaper witlings! ye pert *scribbling* folks! *Goldsmith.*

Scrib'bling, *n.* The act of writing hastily or idly.

Scrib'bling-ly, *adv.* In a scribbling manner.

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write; cf. Gr. σκάριφος a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), E. *scarify.* Cf. Ascribe, Describe, Script, Scrivener, Scrutoire.] **1.** One who writes; a draughtsman; a writer for another; especially, an official or public writer; an amanuensis or secretary; a notary; a copyist.

2. (*Jewish Hist.*) A writer and doctor of the law; one skilled in the law and traditions; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe (skrīb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRIBED (skrībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRIBING.] **1.** To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Carp.*) To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or *scribes*, with the compasses the line that he afterwards cuts.

3. To score or mark with compasses or a scribing iron.

Scribing iron, an iron-pointed instrument for scribing, or marking, casks and logs.

Scribe, *v. i.* To make a mark.

With the separated points of a pair of spring dividers *scribe* around the edge of the templet. *A. M. Mayer.*

Scrib'er (skrīb'ẽr), *n.* A sharp-pointed tool, used by joiners for drawing lines on stuff; a marking awl.

Scrib'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character and opinions of a Jewish scribe in the time of Christ. *F. W. Robertson.*

Scrid (skrĭd), *n.* A screed; a shred; a fragment. [*R.*]

Scrig'gle (skrĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To wriggle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scrim (skrĭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of light cotton or linen fabric, often woven in openwork patterns, — used for curtains, etc.; — called also *India scrim.*

2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

Scri'mer (skrĭ'mẽr), *n.* [F. *escrimeur.* See SKIRMISH.] A fencing master. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scrim'mage (skrĭm'māj; 48), *n.* [A corruption of *skirmish.* "Sore *scrymmishe.*" *Ld. Berners.*] [Written also *scrummage.*] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. (*Football*) The struggle in the rush lines after the ball is put in play.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRIMPED (skrĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRIMPING.] [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe*, G. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen.* Cf. SHRIMP, SHRINK.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance; to scant; to contract; to shorten; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat.

Scrimp, *a.* Short; scanty; curtailed.

Scrimp, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard. [*U. S.*]

Scrimp'ing, *a. & n.* from SCRIMP, *v. t.*

Scrimping bar, a device used in connection with a calico printing machine for stretching the fabric breadthwise so that it may be smooth for printing. *Knight.*

Scrimp'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scrimping manner.

Scrimp'ness, *n.* The state of being scrimp.

Scrimp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A small portion; a pittance; a little bit. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scrim'shaw' (skrĭm'shą'), *v. t.* To ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (usually) rubbing pigments into the incised lines. [*Sailors' cant, U. S.*]

Scrim'shaw', *n.* A shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scrimshawed. [*Sailors' cant, U. S.*]

Scrine (skrīn), *n.* [L. *scrinium* a case for books, letters, etc.: cf. OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin.* See SHRINE.] A chest, bookcase, or other place, where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [*Obs.*]

But laid them up in his immortal *scrine.* *Spenser.*

Scringe (skrĭnj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRINGED (skrĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRINGING (skrĭn'jĭng).] [Cf. CRINGE.] To cringe. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [OE. *scrippe*, probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & OSw. *skreppa*, and also LL. *scrippum*, OF. *esquerpe, escrepe*, F. *écharpe* scarf. Cf. SCRAP, SCARF a piece of dress.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

And in requital ope his leathern *scrip.* *Milton.*

Scrip, *n.* [From *script.*] **1.** A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip.* *Shak.*

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. A preliminary certificate of a subscription to the capital of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount of the subscription and the date of the payment of the installments; as, insurance *scrip*, consol *scrip*, etc. When all the installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate.

3. Paper fractional currency. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Scrip'page (-pāj; 48), *n.* The contents of a scrip, or wallet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* [OE. *scrit*, L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write: cf. OF. *escript, escrit*, F. *écrit.* See SCRIBE, and cf. SCRIP a writing.]

1. A writing; a written document. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Print.*) Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script.

3. (*Law*) An original instrument or document.

4. Written characters; style of writing.

Scrip-to'ri-um (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SCRIPTORIA (-ȧ). [LL. See SCRIPTORY.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

Writing rooms, or *scriptoria*, where the chief works of Latin literature . . . were copied and illuminated. *J. R. Green.*

Scrip'to-ry (skrĭp'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] Of or pertaining to writing; expressed in writing; used in writing; as, *scriptory* wills; a *scriptory* reed. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures, or sacred oracles; biblical; as, a *scriptural* doctrine.

Scrip'tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being scriptural; literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

Scrip'tur-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being scriptural.

Scrip'ture (skrĭp'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write: cf. OF. *escripture, escriture*, F. *écriture.* See SCRIBE.] **1.** Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in *scripture* and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the *scripture* on the tomb, the which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Buckminster.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text.

The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpose. *Shak.*

Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful *Scripture.* *Milton.*

Scrip-tu'ri-an (-tū'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A Scripturist. [*Obs.*]

Scrip'tur-ist (skrĭp'tŭr-ĭst; 135), *n.* One who is strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

The Puritan was a *Scripturist*, — a *Scripturist* with all his heart, if as yet with imperfect intelligence . . . he cherished the scheme of looking to the Word of God as his sole and universal directory. *Palfrey.*

Scrit (skrĭt), *n.* [See SCRIPT.] Writing; document; scroll. [*Obs.*] "Of every *scrit* and bond." *Chaucer.*

Scritch (skrĭch), *n.* A screech. [*R.*]

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch.* *Coleridge.*

Scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr *or* skrĭv'n-ẽr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain*, F. *écrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, from L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings. *Shak.*

The writer better *scrivener* than clerk. *Fuller.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scrivener's palsy. See *Writer's cramp*, under WRITER.

Scro-bic'u-la (skrō-bĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* SCROBICULÆ (-lē). [NL. See SCROBICULATE.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the smooth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin.

Scro-bic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or surrounding, scrobiculæ; as, *scrobicular* tubercles.

Scro-bic'u-late (-ū-lāt), **Scro-bic'u-la-ted** (-lā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch or trench.] (*Bot.*) Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows; pitted.

Scrod (skrŏd), **Scrode** (skrōd), *n.* A young codfish, especially when cut open on the back and dressed. [Written also *escrod.*] [*Local, U. S.*]

Scrod'dled ware' (skrŏd'd'ld wâr'). Mottled pottery made from scraps of differently colored clays.

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow, because swine were supposed to be subject to such a complaint, or by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs; perhaps akin to Gr. γρομφάς an old sow: cf. F. *scrofules.* Cf. SCROYLE.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, especially manifested by chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, and marked by a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, mucous membrane, bones, joints, and other parts, and by a diminution in the power of resistance to disease or injury and in the capacity for recovery. Scrofula is now generally held to be tuberculous in character, and may develop into general or local tuberculosis (consumption).

Scrof'u-lide (-lĭd *or* -līd), *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.

Scrof'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scrofuleux.*] **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

— **Scrof'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scrof'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Scrog (skrŏg), *n.* [Cf. SCRAG, or Gael. *sgrogag* anything shriveled, from *sgrog* to compress, shrivel.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Scrog'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Abounding in scrog; also, twisted; stunted. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* [A dim. of OE. *scroue, scrowe* (whence E. *escrow*), OF. *escroe, escroue*, F. *écrou* entry in the jail book, LL. *scroa* scroll, probably of Teutonic origin; cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred, slip of paper, akin to E. *shred.* Cf. SHRED, ESCROW.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule; a list.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll.* *Isa.* xxxiv. 4.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament formed of undulations giving off spirals or sprays, usually suggestive of plant form. Roman architectural ornament is largely of some scroll pattern.

3. A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. [*U. S.*] *Burrill.*

4. (*Geom.*) Same as *Skew surface.* See under SKEW.

Linen scroll. (*Arch.*) See under LINEN. — Scroll chuck (*Mach.*), an adjustable chuck, applicable to a lathe spindle, for centering and holding work, in which the jaws are adjusted and tightened simultaneously by turning a disk having in its face a spiral groove which is entered by teeth on the backs of the jaws. — Scroll saw. See under SAW.

Scrolled (skrōld), *a.* Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; as, *scrolled* work.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a (skrŏf'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called because it was reputed to be a remedy for *scrofula.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of coarse herbs having small flowers in panicled cymes; figwort.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous (skrŏf'ū-lā'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of gamopetalous plants (*Scrophulariaceæ*, or *Scrophularineæ*), usually having irregular didynamous flowers and a two-celled pod. The order includes the mullein, foxglove, snapdragon, figwort, painted cup, yellow rattle, and some exotic trees, as the *Paulownia.*

Scro'tal (skrō'*tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia.

Scro'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scrotum* scrotum + *-form.*] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

Scro'to-cele (-tō-sēl), *n.* [*Scrotum* + Gr. κήλη a tumor: cf. F. *scrotocèle.*] (*Med.*) A rupture or hernia in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

‖ **Scro'tum** (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The bag or pouch which contains the testicles; the cod.

Scrouge (skrouj), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To crowd; to squeeze. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Scrow (skrō *or* skrou), *n.* [See ESCROW, SCROLL.] **1.** A scroll. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

2. A clipping from skins; a currier's cuttings.

Scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escrouoelle* a kind of vermin, *escrouelles*, pl., scrofula, F. *écrouelles*, fr. (assumed) LL. *scrofellae*, for L. *scrofulae.* See SCROFULA, and cf. CRUELS.] A mean fellow; a wretch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUBBING.] [OE. *scrobben*, probably of Dutch or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, D. *schrobben*, LG. *schrubben.*] To rub hard; to wash with rubbing; usually, to rub with a wet brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning or brightening; as, to *scrub* a floor, a doorplate.

Scrub, *v. i.* To rub anything hard, especially with a wet brush; to scour; hence, to be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

Scrub, *n.* **1.** One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow. "A sorry *scrub.*" *Bunyan.*

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us. *Goldsmith.*

2. Something small and mean.

3. A worn-out brush. *Ainsworth.*

4. A thicket or jungle, often specified by the name of the prevailing plant; as, oak *scrub*, palmetto *scrub*, etc.

5. (*Stock Breeding*) One of the common live stock of a region of no particular breed or not of pure breed, esp. when inferior in size, etc. [*U. S.*]

Scrub bird (*Zoöl.*), an Australian passerine bird of the family *Atrichornithidæ*, as *Atrichia clamosa*; — called also *brush bird.* — Scrub oak (*Bot.*), the popular name of several dwarfish species of oak. The scrub oak of New England and the Middle States is *Quercus ilicifolia*, a scraggy shrub; that of the Southern States is a small tree (*Q. Catesbæi*); that of the Rocky Mountain region is *Q. undulata*, var. *Gambelii.* — Scrub robin (*Zoöl.*), an Australian singing bird of the genus *Drymodes.*

Scrub, *a.* Mean; dirty; contemptible; scrubby.

How solitary, how *scrub*, does this town look! *Walpole.*

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

Scrub game, a game, as of ball, by unpracticed players. — Scrub race, a race between scrubs, or between untrained animals or contestants.

Scrub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

Scrub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing.

2. (*Gas Manuf.*) A gas washer. See under GAS.

Scrub'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A baseboard; a mopboard.

Scrub'by (-bĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SCRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SCRUBBIEST.] Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; as, a *scrubby* cur. "Dense, *scrubby* woods." *Duke of Argyll.*

Scrub'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A species of calciferous sandstone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [See SCURF.] Scurf. [*Obs.*]

Scruff, *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] The nape of the neck; the loose outside skin, as of the back of the neck.

Scrum'mage (skrŭm'māj; 48), *n.* See SCRIMMAGE.

Scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Nice; particular; fastidious; excellent; fine. [*Slang*]

Scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCRANCH, CRUNCH.] To scranch; to crunch. *Dickens.*

Scru'ple (skrų'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness; perh. akin to Gr. σκύρος the chippings of stone, ξυρόν a razor, Skr. *kshura*: cf. F. *scrupule.*] **1.** A weight of twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

2. Hence, a very small quantity; a particle.

I will not bate thee a *scruple.* *Shak.*

3. Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation proceeding from motives of conscience.

He was made miserable by the conflict between his tastes and his *scruples.* *Macaulay.*

To make scruple, to hesitate from conscientious motives; to scruple. *Locke.*

Scru'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUPLING (-plĭng).] To be reluctant or to hesitate, as regards an action, on account of considerations of conscience or expedience.

We are often over-precise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

Men *scruple* at the lawfulness of a set form of divine worship. *South.*

Scru'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To regard with suspicion; to hesitate at; to question.

Others long before them . . . *scrupled* more the books of heretics than of gentiles. *Milton.*

2. To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple. [*R.*]

Letters which did still *scruple* many of them. *E. Symmons.*

Scru'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who scruples.

Scru'pu-list (-pū-lĭst), *n.* A scrupler. [*Obs.*]

Scru'pu-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To perplex with scruples: to regard with scruples. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrų'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.*] The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action; caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending; nice regard to exactness and propriety; precision.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Dr. H. More.*

Careful, even to *scrupulosity*, . . . to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

Scru'pu-lous (skrų'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scrupulosus:* cf. F. *scrupuleux.*] **1.** Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act, from a fear of offending or of doing wrong.

Abusing their liberty, to the offense of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous.* *Hooker.*

2. Careful; cautious; exact; nice; as, *scrupulous* abstinence from labor; *scrupulous* performance of duties.

3. Given to making objections; captious. [*Obs.*]

Equality of two domestic powers
Breed *scrupulous* faction. *Shak.*

4. Liable to be doubted; doubtful; nice. [*Obs.*]

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating. — **Scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

Scru'ta-ble (skrų'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Scru-ta'tion (skrų-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scrutatio.*] Search; scrutiny. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Scru-ta'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. *Ayliffe.*

Scru'ti-neer' (skrų'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; specifically, an examiner of votes, as at an election.

Scru'ti-nize (skrų'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUTINIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUTINIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [From SCRUTINY.] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration; to *scrutinize* the conduct or motives of individuals.

Whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.* *Ayliffe.*

Those pronounced him youngest who *scrutinized* his face the closest. *G. W. Cable.*

Scru'ti-nize, *v. i.* To make scrutiny.

Scru'ti-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who scrutinizes.

Scru'ti-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining, or inquiring; careful; strict. — **Scru'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Scru'ti-ny (-nў), *n.* [L. *scrutinium,* fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, originally, to search even to the rags, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery; perhaps akin to E. *shred:* cf. AS. *scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] **1.** Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation.

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny* have taken some one part of nature. *Sir M. Hale.*

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny.* *Milton.*

2. (*Anc. Church*) An examination of catechumens, in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.

3. (*Canon Law*) A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.

4. (*Parliamentary Practice*) An examination by a committee of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll. *Brande & C.*

Scru'ti-ny, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scru-toire' (skrų-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire.* See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire; a writing desk.

Scruze (skrųz), *v. t.* [Cf. EXCRUCIATE.] To squeeze, compress, crush, or bruise. [*Obs.* or *Low*] *Spenser.*

Scry (skrī), *v. i.* To descry. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Scry, *n.* [From SCRY, *v.*] A flock of wild fowl.

Scry, *n.* [OE. *ascrie,* fr. *ascrien* to cry out, fr. OF. *escrier,* F. *s'écrier.* See EX-, and CRY.] A cry or shout. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Scud (skŭd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUDDING.] [Dan. *skyde* to shoot, shove, push, akin to *skud* shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, and to E. *shoot.* √159. See SHOOT.] **1.** To move swiftly; especially, to move as if driven forward by something.

The first nautilus that *scudded* upon the glassy surface of warm primeval oceans. *I. Taylor.*

The wind was high; the vast white clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven. *Beaconsfield.*

2. (*Naut.*) To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale, with little or no sail spread.

Scud, *v. t.* To pass over quickly. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

Scud, *n.* **1.** The act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Borne on the *scud* of the sea. *Longfellow.*

The *scud* was flying fast above us, throwing a veil over the moon. *Sir S. Baker.*

3. A slight, sudden shower. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) A small flight of larks, or other birds, less than a flock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any swimming amphipod erustacean.

Storm scud. See the Note under CLOUD.

Scud'dle (-d'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scud:* cf. SCUTTLE to hurry.] To run hastily; to hurry; to scuttle.

‖ **Scu'do** (skōō'dŏ), *n.; pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield. Cf. SCUTE.] (*Com.*) (*a*) A silver coin, and money of account, used in Italy and Sicily, varying in value, in different parts, but worth about 4 shillings sterling, or about 96 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same. (*b*) A gold coin of Rome, worth 64 shillings 11 pence sterling, or about $15.70.

Scuff (skŭf), *n.* [Cf. D. *schoft* shoulder, Goth. *skuft* hair of the head. Cf. SCRUFF.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ld. Lytton.*

Scuff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUFFED (skŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUFFING.] [See SCUFFLE.] To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUFFLING (-flĭng).] [Freq. of *scuff,* v. i.; cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, shove, *skuff* a push, Dan. *skuffe* a drawer, a shovel, and E. *shuffle, shove.* See SHOVE, and cf. SHUFFLE.] **1.** To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle in a rough fashion.

2. Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously; to struggle confusedly or at haphazard.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *Eikon Basilike.*

Scuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial of strength; a disorderly wrestling at close quarters.

2. Hence, a confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

3. A child's pinafore or bib. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A garden hoe. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scuf'fler (skuf'flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scuffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier, but usually lighter.

Scug (skŭg), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *skygge* to darken, a shade, Sw. *skugga* to shade, a shade, Icel. *skyggja* to shade, *skuggi* a shade.] To hide. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scug, *n.* A place of shelter; the declivity of a hill. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Sculk (skŭlk), **Sculk'er** (-ẽr). See SKULK, SKULKER.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* (*Anat.*) The skull. [*Obs.*]

Scull, *n.* [See 1st SCHOOL.] A shoal of fish. *Milton.*

Scull, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *skola* to wash.] **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A boat; a cockboat. See SCULLER. (*b*) One of a pair of short oars worked by one person. (*c*) A single oar used at the stern in propelling a boat.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The common skua gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCULLED (skŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCULLING.] (*Naut.*) To impel (a boat) with a pair of sculls, or with a single scull or oar worked over the stern obliquely from side to side.

Scull, *v. i.* To impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

Scull'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

2. One who sculls.

Scul'ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). [Probably originally, a place for washing dishes, and for *swillery,* fr. OE. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swilian* (see SWILL to wash, to drink), but influenced either by Icel. *skola, skyla,* Dan. *skylle,* or by OF. *escuelier* a place for keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish, F. *écuelle,* fr. L. *scutella* a salver, waiter (cf. SCUTTLE a basket); or perhaps the English word is immediately from the OF. *escuelier;* cf. OE. *squyllare* a dishwasher.] **1.** A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils, are cleaned and kept; also, a room attached to the kitchen, where the coarse work is done; a back kitchen.

2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A scallion.

Scul'lion, *n.* [OF. *escouillon* (Cot.) a dishclout, apparently for *escouvillon,* F. *écouvillon* a swab; cf. also OF. *souillon* a servant employed for base offices. Cf. SCOVEL.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

Scul'lion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion; base. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sculp (skŭlp), *v. t.* [See SCULPTOR.] To sculpture; to carve; to engrave. [*Obs.* or *Humorous*] *Sandys.*

Scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* [Written also *skulpin.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of marine cottoid fishes of the genus *Cottus,* or *Acanthocottus,* having a large head armed with several sharp spines, and a broad mouth. They are generally mottled with yellow, brown, and black. Several species are found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America. (*b*) A large cottoid market fish of California (*Scorpænichthys marmoratus*); — called also *bighead, cabezon, scorpion, salpa.* (*c*) The dragonet, or yellow sculpin, of Europe (*Callionymus lyra*).

American Sculpin (*Acanthocottus scorpius,* var. *Grœnlandicus*). (⅓)

☞ The name is also applied to other related California species.

Deep-water sculpin, the sea raven.

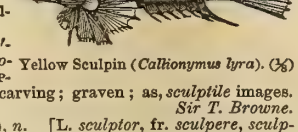

Yellow Sculpin (*Callionymus lyra*). (⅓)

Sculp'tile (skŭlp'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sculptilis.* See SCULPTOR.] Formed by carving; graven; as, *sculptile* images. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sculp'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sculptor,* fr. *sculpere, sculptum,* to carve; cf. *scalpere* to cut, carve, scratch, and Gr. γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *sculpteur.*] **1.** One who sculptures; one whose occupation is to carve statues, or works of sculpture.

2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his first studies and his finished model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut, or the bronze is cast.

Sculp'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculp'tur-al (skŭlp'tŭr-al; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture. *G. Eliot.*

Sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *sculptura:* cf. F. *sculpture.*] **1.** The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures, as of men, beasts, or other things; hence, the art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials.

2. Carved work modeled of, or cut upon, wood, stone, metal, etc.

There, too, in living *sculpture,* might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

Sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCULPTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCULPTURING.] To form with the chisel on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

Sculptured tortoise (*Zoöl.*), a common North American wood tortoise (*Glyptemys insculpta*). The shell is marked with strong grooves and ridges which resemble sculptured figures.

Sculptured Tortoise. (⅓)

Sculp'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* After the manner of sculpture; resembling, or relating to, sculpture.

Scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skum,* Icel. *skūm,* LG. *schum,* D. *schuim,* OHG. *scūm,* G. *schaum;* probably from a root meaning, to cover. √158. Cf. HIDE skin, MEERSCHAUM, SKIM, *v.*, SKY.] **1.** The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.

Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise. *Spenser.*

2. Refuse; recrement; anything vile or worthless.

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

Scum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUMMED (skŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUMMING (skŭm'mĭng).] **1.** To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface of; to skim.

You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryden & Lee.*

2. To sweep or range over the surface of. [*Obs.*]

Wandering up and down without certain seat, they lived by *scumming* those seas and shores as pirates. *Milton.*

Scum, *v. i.* To form a scum; to become covered with scum. Also used figuratively.

Life, and the interest of life, have stagnated and *scummed* over. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

Scum'ber (skŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. DISCUMBER.] To void excrement. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Massinger.*

Scum'ber, *n.* Dung. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Scum'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUMBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of *scum.* √158.] (*Fine Arts*) To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or to make any similar additions to the work, so as to produce a softened effect.

Scum'bling (skŭm'blĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) A mode of obtaining a softened effect, in painting and drawing, by the application of a thin layer of opaque color to the surface of a painting, or a part of the surface, which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing. (*b*) In crayon drawing, the use of the stump.

2. The color so laid on. Also used figuratively.

Shining above the brown *scumbling* of leafless orchards. *L. Wallace.*

Scum'mer (-mẽr), *v. i.* To scumber. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Scum'mer, *n.* Excrement; scumber. [*Obs.*]

Scum'mer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escumoire,* F. *écumoire.* See SCUM, and cf. SKIMMER.] An instrument for taking off scum; a skimmer.

Scum'ming (-mĭng), *n.* (*a*) The act of taking off scum. (*b*) That which is scummed off; skimmings; scum; — used chiefly in the plural.

Scum'my (-mў), *a.* Covered with scum; of the nature of scum. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Scun'ner (skŭn'nẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. SHUN.] To cause to loathe, or feel disgust at. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scun'ner, *v. i.* To have a feeling of loathing or disgust; hence, to have dislike, prejudice, or reluctance. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Scun'ner, *n.* A feeling of disgust or loathing; a strong prejudice; abhorrence; as, to take a *scunner* against some one. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *Carlyle.*

Scup (skŭp), *n.* [D. *schop.*] A swing. [*Local, U. S.*]

Scup, *n.* [Contr. fr. American Indian *mishcup,* fr. *mishe-kuppi* large, thick-scaled.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine sparoid food fish (*Stenotomus chrysops,* or *S. argyrops*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It appears bright silvery when swimming in the daytime, but shows broad blackish transverse bands at night and when dead. Called also *porgee, paugy, porgy, scuppaug.*

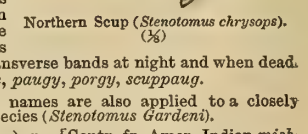

Northern Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). (⅓)

☞ The same names are also applied to a closely allied Southern species (*Stenotomus Gardeni*).

Scup'paug (-pąg), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog,* pl. of *mishcup.*] (*Zoöl.*) See 2d SCUP.

Scup'per (-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *escopir, escupir,* to spit; perhaps for *escospir,* L. *ex* + *conspuere* to spit upon; pref. *con-* + *spuere* to spit. Cf. SPIT, *v.*] (*Naut.*) An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard; — called also *scupper hole.*

Scupper hose (*Naut.*), a pipe of leather, canvas, etc., attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering. *Totten.*

Scupper nail (*Naut.*), a nail with a very broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper. — **Scupper plug** (*Naut.*), a plug to stop a scupper. *Totten.*

Scup'per-nong (skŭp'pẽr-nŏng), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) An American grape, a form of *Vitis vulpina*, found in the Southern Atlantic States, and often cultivated.

Scur (skûr), *v. i.* [Cf. Scour to run.] To move hastily; to scour. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* [AS. *scurf*, *sceorf*, or from Scand.; cf. Sw. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, Icel. *skurfur*, D. *schurft*, G. *schorf;* all akin to AS. *scurf*, and to AS. *sceorfan* to scrape, to gnaw, G. *schürfen* to scrape, and probably also to E. *scrape.* Cf. Scurvy.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs upon the body; especially, thin scales exfoliated from the cuticle, particularly of the scalp; dandruff.

2. Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.

The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*

3. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belched fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy *scurf.* *Milton.*

4. (*Bot.*) Minute membranous scales on the surface of some leaves, as in the goosefoot. *Gray.*

Scurff (skûrf), *n.* The bull trout. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scurf'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being scurfy. **2.** (*Bot.*) Scurf.

Scurf'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* Scurfier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scurfiest.] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scur'ri-er (skŭr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who scurries.

Scur'rile (skŭr'rĭl), *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* a buffoon, jester: cf. F. *scurrile.*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or lewdly jocose in language; scurrilous; as, *scurrile* taunts.

The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter. *Cowley.*

A *scurrile* or obscene jest will better advance you at the court of Charles than your father's ancient name. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scur-rĭl'i-ty (skŭr-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *scurrilitas:* cf. F. *scurrilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity.

Your reasons . . . have been sharp and sententious, pleasant without *scurrility.* *Shak.*

2. That which is scurrile or scurrilous; gross or obscene language; low buffoonery; vulgar abuse.

Interrupting prayers and sermons with clamor and *scurrility.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Scurrilousness; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Scur'ril-ous (skŭr'rĭl-ŭs), *a.* [See Scurrile.] **1.** Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

The absurd and *scurrilous* sermon which had very unwisely been honored with impeachment. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

— **Scur'ril-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scur'ril-ous-ness,** *n.*

Scur'rit (skŭr'rĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lesser tern (*Sterna minuta*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scur'ry (skŭr'rȳ), *v. i.* [Cf. Scur, Skirr.] To hasten away or along; to move rapidly; to hurry; as, the rabbit *scurried* away.

Scur'ry, *n.* Act of scurrying; hurried movement.

Scur'vi-ly (skûr'vĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a scurvy manner.

Scur'vi-ness (skûr'vĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

Scur'vy (skûr'vȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Scurvier (-vĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scurviest.] [From Scurf; cf. Scurvy, *n.*] **1.** Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; scurfy; specifically, diseased with the scurvy. "Whatsoever man . . . be *scurvy* or scabbed." *Lev.* xxi. 18, 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; contemptible. "A *scurvy* trick." *Ld. Lytton.*

That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

[He] spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms. *Shak.*

Scur'vy, *n.* [Probably from the same source as *scorbute*, but influenced by *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*, adj.; cf. D. *scheurbuik* scurvy, G. *scharbock*, LL. *scorbutus.* Cf. Scorbute.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots, especially about the thighs and legs, due to extravasation of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by paleness, languor, depression, and general debility. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but especially by lack of fresh vegetable food, or confinement for a long time to a limited range of food, which is incapable of repairing the waste of the system. It was formerly prevalent among sailors and soldiers.

Scurvy grass. [*Scurvy* + *grass;* or cf. Icel. *skarfakāl* scurvy grass.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cress (*Cochlearia officinalis*) growing along the seacoast of Northern Europe and in arctic regions. It is a remedy for the scurvy, and has proved a valuable food to arctic explorers. The name is given also to other allied species of plants.

Scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* a fox's tail. √159.] (*Zoöl.*) The tail of a hare, or of a deer, or other animal whose tail is short, esp. when carried erect; hence, sometimes, the animal itself. "He ran like a *scut.*" *Skelton.*

How the Indian hare came to have a long tail, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a *scut.* *Sir T. Browne.*

My doe with the black *scut.* *Shak.*

‖ **Scu'ta** (skū'tȧ), *n. pl.* See Scutum.

Scu'tage (skū'tāj; 48), *n.* [LL. *scutagium*, from L. *scutum* a shield.] (*Eng. Hist.*) Shield money; commutation of service for a sum of money. See Escuage.

Scu'tal (skū'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shield.

A good example of these *scutal* monstrosities. *Cussans.*

Scu'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, from *scutum* a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; round, or nearly round.

Scutate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle umbellata.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Protected or covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

Scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scutched (skŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scutching.] [See Scotch to cut slightly.] **1.** To beat or whip; to drub. [*Old or Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

2. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle.

3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating and blowing.

Scutching machine, a machine used to scutch cotton, silk, or flax; — called also *batting machine.*

Scutch, *n.* **1.** A wooden instrument used in scutching flax and hemp.

2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax. "The smoke of the burning *scutch.*" *Cuthbert Bede.*

Scutch'eon (-ŭn), *n.* [Aphetic form of *escutcheon.*] **1.** An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield. *Bacon.*

The corpse lay in state, with all the pomp of *scutcheons*, wax lights, black hangings, and mutes. *Macaulay.*

2. A small plate of metal, as the shield around a keyhole. See Escutcheon, 4.

Scutch'eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Emblazoned on or as a shield.

Scutcheoned panes in cloisters old. *Lowell.*

Scutch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scutches.

2. An implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, or cotton, etc.; a scutch; a scutching machine.

Scutch' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) A kind of pasture grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*). See Bermuda grass; also *Illustration* in Appendix.

Scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler. See Scudo.] **1.** A small shield. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Scute of a Gar Pike, reduced.

2. An old French gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or about 80 cents.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A bony scale of a reptile or fish; a large horny scale on the leg of a bird, or on the belly of a snake.

‖ **Scu-tel'la** (skū-tĕl'lȧ), *n. pl.* See Scutellum.

‖ **Scu-tel'la,** *n.; pl.* Scutellæ (-lē). [NL., fem. dim. of L. *scutum.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Scutellum, *n.*, 2.

Scu'tel-late (skū'tĕl-lāt), } *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish, sal-
Scu'tel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } ver. Cf. Scuttle a basket.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Formed like a plate or salver; composed of platelike surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

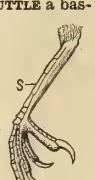

Tarsus of a Catbird. *s* Scutella.

2. [See Scutellum.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the tarsi covered with broad transverse scales, or scutella; — said of certain birds.

Scu'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs and feet of a bird.

Scu-tel'li-form (skū-tĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish + *-form.*] **1.** Scutellate.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the form of a scutellum.

Scu-tel'li-plan'tar (skū-tĕl'lĭ-plăn'tẽr), *a.* [L. *scutellus* a shield + *planta* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having broad scutella on the front, and small scales on the posterior side, of the tarsus; — said of certain birds.

‖ **Scu-tel'lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* Scutella (-lȧ). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus, the fructification of certain lichens.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect. It follows the scutum, and is followed by the small postscutellum; a scutella. See Thorax. (*b*) One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds; a scutella.

Scu'ti-branch (skū'tĭ-brăngk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Scutibranchiate. — *n.* One of the Scutibranchiata.

‖ **Scu'ti-bran'chi-a** (-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Scutibranchiata.

Scu'ti-bran'chi-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Scutibranchiata.

‖ **Scu'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Scutum, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of gastropod Mollusca having a heart with two auricles and one ventricle. The shell may be either spiral or shieldlike.

☞ It is now usually regarded as including only the Rhipidoglossa and the Docoglossa. When originally established, it included a heterogeneous group of mollusks having shieldlike shells, such as Haliotis, Fissurella, Carinaria, etc.

Scu'ti-bran'chi-ate (-kĭ-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills protected by a shieldlike shell; of or pertaining to the Scutibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Scutibranchiata.

Scu-tif'er-ous (skū-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + *-ferous.*] Carrying a shield or buckler.

Scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + *-form:* cf. F. *scutiforme.*] Shield-shaped; scutate.

‖ **Scu'ti-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scutum* shield + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of chilopod myriapods of the genus *Scutigera.* They sometimes enter buildings and prey upon insects.

Scu'ti-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *scutum* a shield + *pes, pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *scutipède.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior surface of the tarsus covered with scutella, or transverse scales, in the form of incomplete bands terminating at a groove on each side; — said of certain birds.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *scutel* a dish, platter; cf. Icel. *skutill;* both fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra, scuta*, a dish or platter; cf. *scutum* a shield. Cf. Skillet.] **1.** A broad, shallow basket.

2. A wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal; a coal hod.

Scut'tle, *v. i.* [For *scuddle*, fr. *scud.*] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry; to bustle; to scuddle.

With the first dawn of day, old Janet was *scuttling* about the house to wake the baron. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scut'tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* [OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille:* cf. Sp. *escotilla;* probably akin to Sp. *escotar* to cut a thing so as to make it fit, to hollow a garment about the neck, perhaps originally, to cut a bosom-shaped piece out, and of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schoot* lap, bosom, G. *schoss*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment. Cf. Sheet an expanse.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specifically: (*a*) (*Naut.*) A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. (*b*) An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.

2. The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a roof, wall, or the like.

Scuttle butt, *or* **Scuttle cask** (*Naut.*), a butt or cask with a large hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship. *Totten.*

Scut'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scuttled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scuttling (-tlĭng).] **1.** To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (as of a ship), for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom of; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

‖ **Scu'tum** (skū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* Scuta (-tȧ). [L.]

One form of Scutum (1).

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An oblong shield made of boards or wickerwork covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim; — carried chiefly by the heavy-armed infantry.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A penthouse or awning. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect. It is preceded by the prescutum and followed by the scutellum. See the *Illust.* under Thorax. (*b*) One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.

‖ **Scyb'a-la** (sĭb'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκύβαλον dung.] (*Med.*) Hardened masses of feces.

Scye (sī), *n.* Arm scye, a cutter's term for the armhole or part of the armhole of the waist of a garment. [*Cant*]

Scyle (sīl), *v. t.* [AS. *scylan* to withdraw or remove.] To hide; to secrete; to conceal. [*Obs.*]

Scyl'la (sĭl'lȧ), *n.* A dangerous rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis on the coast of Sicily, — both personified in classical literature as ravenous monsters. The passage between them was formerly considered perilous; hence, the saying "Between Scylla and Charybdis," signifying a great peril on either hand.

‖ **Scyl-læ'a** (sĭl-lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Scylla.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of oceanic nudibranchiate mollusks having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on the median caudal crest.

Scyllæa (*S. Edwardsii*).

☞ In color and form these mollusks closely imitate the fronds of sargassum and other floating seaweeds among which they live.

Scyl-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a family (*Scyllaridæ*) of macruran Crustacea, remarkable for the depressed form of the body, and the broad, flat antennæ. Also used adjectively.

Scyllarian (*Ibacus Peronii*). (¼)

Scyl'lite (sĭl'līt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance of a sweetish taste, resembling inosite and metameric with dextrose. It is extracted from the kidney of the dogfish (of the genus *Scyllium*), the shark, and the skate.

Scym'e-tar (sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* See Scimiter.

‖ **Soy'pha** (sī'fȧ), *n.; pl.* Scyphae (-fē). [NL.] (*Bot.*) See Scyphus, 2 (*b*).

Scy'phi-form (sī'fĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Cup-shaped.

‖ **Scy-phis'to-ma** (sī-fĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.; pl.* Scyphistomata (sī'fĭ-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), Scyphistomæ (sī-fĭs'tō-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. σκύφος a cup + στόμα the mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The young attached larva of Discophora in the stage when it resembles a hydroid, or actinian.

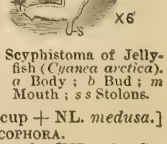

Scyphistoma of Jellyfish (*Cyanea arctica*). *a* Body; *b* Bud; *m* Mouth; *s s* Stolons.

‖ **Scy'pho-bran'chi-i** (sī'fō-brăn'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σκύφος a cup + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the blennioid and gobioid fishes, and other related families.

‖ **Scy'pho-me-du'sæ** (sī'fō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκύφος cup + NL. *medusa.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Acraspeda, or Discophora.

‖ **Scy-phoph'o-ri** (sī-fŏf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκύφος a cup + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fresh-water fishes inhabiting tropical Africa. They have rudimentary electrical organs on each side of the tail.

Scy'phus (sī'fŭs), *n.; pl.* Scyphi (-fī). [L., a cup, Gr. σκύφος.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A kind of large drinking cup, — used by Greeks and Romans, esp. by poor folk.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The cup of a narcissus, or a similar appendage to the corolla in other flowers. (*b*) A cup-shaped stem or podetium in lichens. Also called *scypha.* See *Illust.* of *Cladonia pyxidata*, under Lichen.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* [OE. *sithe*, AS. *sīðe, sigðe;* akin to Icel. *sigðr* a sickle, LG. *segd, segel, seed, seid*, OHG. *segansa* sickle, scythe, G. *sense* scythe, and to E. *saw* a cutting instrument. See Saw.] [Written also *sithe*, and

sythe.] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long handle, called a *snath*, which is bent into a form convenient for use.

The sharp-edged *scythe* shears up the spiring grass. *Drayton.*

Whatever thing
The *scythe* of Time mows down. *Milton.*

2. (*Antiq.*) A scythe-shaped blade attached to ancient war chariots.

Scythe (sīth), *v. t.* To cut with a scythe; to cut off as with a scythe; to mow. [*Obs.*]

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun. *Shak.*

Scythed (sīthd), *a.* Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

Chariots *scythed*,
On thundering axles rolled. *Glover.*

Scythe'man (sīth'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SCYTHEMEN (-mĕn). One who uses a scythe; a mower. *Macaulay.*

Scythe'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone for sharpening scythes; a whetstone.

Scythe'whet' (-hwĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Wilson's thrush; — so called from its note. [*Local, U. S.*]

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scythia (a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia), or its language or inhabitants.

Scythian lamb. (*Bot.*) See BAROMETZ.

Scyth'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scythia; specifically (*Ethnol.*), one of a Slavonic race which in early times occupied Eastern Europe.

2. The language of the Scythians.

‖ **Scy'to-der'ma-ta** (sī'tō-dĕr'mă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκῦτος a hide + δέρμα a skin.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as HOLOTHURIOIDEA.

Sdain (sdān), *v. & n.* Disdain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

'Sdeath (sdĕth), *interj.* [Corrupted fr. *God's death.*] An exclamation expressive of impatience or anger. *Shak.*

Sdeign (sdān), *v. t.* To disdain. [*Obs.*]

But either *sdeigns* with other to partake. *Spenser.*

Sea (sē), *n.* [OE. *see*, AS. *sæ*; akin to D. *zee*, OS. & OHG. *sēo*, G. *see*, OFries. *se*, Dan. *sö*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *saiws*, and perhaps to L. *saevus* fierce, savage. √151 a.] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; a body of salt water of second rank, generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea*; the *Sea* of Marmora; the North *Sea*; the Caribbean *Sea*.

2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea*; the *Sea* of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee.

3. The ocean; the whole body of the salt water which covers a large part of the globe.

I marvel how the fishes live in the *sea*. *Shak.*

Ambiguous between *sea* and land
The river horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

4. The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a high wind; motion or agitation of the water's surface; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high *sea* after the storm; the vessel shipped a *sea*.

5. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A great brazen laver in the temple at Jerusalem; — so called from its size.

He made a molten *sea* of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof. 2 *Chron.* iv. 2.

6. Fig.: Anything resembling the sea in vastness; as, a *sea* of glory. *Shak.*

All the space . . . was one *sea* of heads. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Sea* is often used in the composition of words of obvious signification; as, *sea*-bathed, *sea*-beaten, *sea*-bound, *sea*-bred, *sea*-circled, *sea*like, *sea*-nursed, *sea*-tossed, *sea*-walled, *sea*-worn, and the like. It is also used either adjectively or in combination with substantives; as, *sea* bird, *sea*-bird, or *sea*bird, *sea* acorn, or *sea*-acorn.

At sea, upon the ocean; away from land; figuratively, without landmarks for guidance; lost; at the mercy of circumstances. "To say the old man was *at sea* would be too feeble an expression." *G. W. Cable.* — **At full sea,** at the height of flood tide; hence, at the height. "But now God's mercy was *at full sea*." *Jer. Taylor.* — **Beyond seas,** *or* **Beyond the sea** *or* **the seas** (*Law*), out of the state, territory, realm, or country. *Wharton.* — **Half seas over,** half drunk. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.* — **Heavy sea,** a sea in which the waves run high. — **Long sea,** a sea characterized by the uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves. — **Short sea,** a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion. — **To go to sea,** to adopt the calling or occupation of a sailor.

Sea' a'corn (sē' ā'kŭrn). (*Zoöl.*) An acorn barnacle (*Balanus*).

Sea' ad'der (sē' ăd'dĕr). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinachia*); — called also *bismore*. (*b*) The European tanglefish, or pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).

Sea' an'chor (sē' ăn'kĕr). (*Naut.*) See *Drag sail*, under 4th DRAG.

Sea' a-nem'o-ne (sē' ȧ-nĕm'ō-nē). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of soft-bodied Anthozoa, belonging to the order Actinaria; an actinian.

Sea Anemone (*Metridium dianthus*) of Europe and America. (½)

☞ They have the oral disk surrounded by one or more circles of simple tapering tentacles, which are often very numerous, and when expanded somewhat resemble the petals of flowers, with colors varied and often very beautiful.

Sea' ape' (sē' āp'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The thrasher shark. (*b*) The sea otter.

Sea' ap'ple (sē' ăp'p'l). (*Bot.*) The fruit of a West Indian palm (*Manicaria Plukenetii*), often found floating in the sea. *A. Grisebach.*

Sea' ar'row (sē' ăr'rō). (*Zoöl.*) A squid of the genus *Ommastrephes*. See SQUID.

Sea' bank' (sē' băngk'). **1.** The seashore. *Shak.*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea'-bar' (sē'bär'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tern.

Sea' bar'row (sē' băr'rō). (*Zoöl.*) A sea purse.

Sea' bass' (sē' bȧs'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large marine food fish (*Serranus*, or *Centropristis, atrarius*) which abounds on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Called also, locally, *blue bass*, *black sea bass*, *blackfish*, *bluefish*, and *black perch*. (*b*) A California food fish (*Cynoscion nobile*); — called also *white sea bass*, and *sea salmon*.

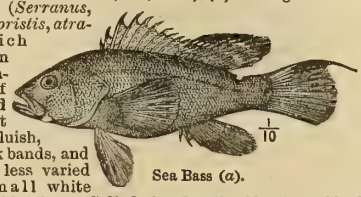

Sea Bass (*a*).

Sea' bat' (sē' băt'). (*Zoöl.*) See BATFISH (*a*).

Sea'beach' (sē'bēch'), *n.* A beach lying along the sea. "The bleak *seabeach*." *Longfellow.*

Sea' bean' (sē' bēn'). (*Bot.*) Same as FLORIDA BEAN.

Sea' bear' (sē' bâr'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any fur seal. See under FUR. (*b*) The white bear.

Sea'beard' (sē'bērd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A green seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

Sea' beast' (sē' bēst'). (*Zoöl.*) Any large marine mammal, as a seal, walrus, or cetacean.

Sea' bird' (sē' bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any swimming bird frequenting the sea; a sea fowl.

Sea' blite' (sē' blīt'). (*Bot.*) A plant (*Suæda maritima*) of the Goosefoot family, growing in salt marshes.

Sea'-blub'ber (sē'blŭb'bĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A jellyfish.

Sea'board' (sē'bōrd'), *n.* [*Sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seashore; seacoast. *Ld. Berners.*

Sea'board', *a.* Bordering upon, or being near, the sea; seaside; seacoast; as, a *seaboard* town.

Sea'board', *adv.* Toward the sea. [*R.*]

Sea' boat' (sē' bōt'). [AS. *sæbāt.*] **1.** A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm, or maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good *sea boat*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A chiton.

Sea'bord' (sē'bōrd'), *n. & a.* See SEABOARD.

Sea'-bor'der-ing (sē'bôr'dĕr-ĭng), *a.* Bordering on the sea; situated beside the sea. *Drayton.*

Sea'-born' (sē'bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Born of the sea; produced by the sea. "Neptune and his *sea-born* niece." *Waller.*

2. Born at sea.

Sea'bound' (sē'bound'), *a.* Bounded by the sea.

Sea' bow' (sē' bō'). See *Marine rainbow*, under RAINBOW.

Sea' boy' (sē' boi'). A boy employed on shipboard.

Sea' breach' (sē' brēch'). A breaking or overflow of a bank or a dike by the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Sea' bream' (sē' brēm'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sparoid fishes, especially the common European species (*Pagellus centrodontus*), the Spanish (*P. Owenī*), and the black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*); — called also *old wife*.

Sea' brief' (sē' brēf'). Same as SEA LETTER.

Sea' bug' (sē' bŭg'). (*Zoöl.*) A chiton.

Sea'-built' (sē'bĭlt'), *a.* Built at, in, or by the sea.

Sea' but'ter-fly' (bŭt'tĕr-flī'). (*Zoöl.*) A pteropod.

Sea' cab'bage (sē' kăb'băj; 48). (*Bot.*) See *Sea kale*, under KALE.

Sea' calf' (sē' kăf'). (*Zoöl.*) The common seal.

Sea' ca-na'ry (sē' kȧ-nā'rў). [So called from a whistling sound which it makes.] (*Zoöl.*) The beluga, or white whale.

Sea' cap'tain (sē' kăp'tĭn). The captain of a vessel that sails upon the sea.

Sea' card' (sē' kärd'). Mariner's card, or compass.

Sea' cat'fish' (sē' kăt'fĭsh'). } (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wolf
Sea' cat' (sē' kăt'). } fish. (*b*) Any marine siluroid fish, as *Ælurichthys marinus*, and *Arius felis*, of the eastern coast of the United States. Many species are found on the coasts of Central and South America.

Sea' chart' (sē' chärt'). A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, islands, shoals, harbors, etc., are delineated.

Sea' chick'weed' (sē' chĭk'wēd'). (*Bot.*) A fleshy plant (*Arenaria peploides*) growing in large tufts in the sands of the northern Atlantic seacoast; — called also *sea sandwort*, and *sea purslane*.

Sea' clam' (sē' klăm'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the large bivalve mollusks found on the open seacoast, especially those of the family *Mactridæ*, as the common American species (*Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*); — called also *beach clam*, and *surf clam*.

Sea' coal' (sē' kōl'). Coal brought by sea; — a name by which mineral coal was formerly designated in the south of England, in distinction from *charcoal*, which was brought by land.

Sea-coal facing (*Founding*), facing consisting of pulverized bituminous coal.

Sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. Also used adjectively.

Sea' cob' (sē' kŏb'). (*Zoöl.*) The black-backed gull.

Sea' cock' (sē' kŏk'). **1.** In a steamship, a cock or valve close to the vessel's side, for closing a pipe which communicates with the sea.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black-bellied plover. (*b*) A gurnard, as the European red gurnard (*Trigla pini*).

Sea' co'coa (sē' kō'kō). (*Bot.*) A magnificent palm (*Lodoicea Sechellarum*) found only in the Seychelles Islands. The fruit is an immense two-lobed nut. It was found floating in the Indian Ocean before the tree was known, and called *sea cocoanut*, and *double cocoanut*.

Sea' col'an-der (sē' kŭl'an-dĕr). (*Bot.*) A large blackish seaweed (*Agarum Turneri*), the frond of which is punctured with many little holes.

Sea' cole'wort' (sē' kōl'wûrt'). (*Bot.*) Sea cabbage.

Sea' com'pass (sē' kŭm'pas). The mariner's compass. See under COMPASS.

Sea' coot' (sē' kōōt'). (*Zoöl.*) A scoter duck.

Sea' corn' (sē' kôrn'). (*Zoöl.*) A yellow cylindrical mass of egg capsules of certain species of whelks (*Buccinum*), which resembles an ear of maize.

Sea' cow' (sē' kou'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The manatee. (*b*) The dugong. (*c*) The walrus.

Sea' craw'fish' (sē' krą'fĭsh'). } (*Zoöl.*) Any crusta-
Sea' cray'fish' (sē'krā'fĭsh'). } cean of the genus *Palinurus* and allied genera, as the European spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*), which is much used as an article of food. See LOBSTER.

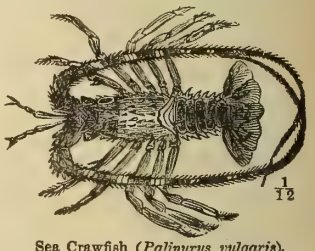

Sea Crawfish (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

Sea' crow' (sē' krō'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chough. [*Ireland*] (*b*) The cormorant. (*c*) The black-headed pewit, and other gulls. (*d*) The skua. (*e*) The razorbill. [*Orkney Islands*] (*f*) The coot.

Sea' cu'cum-ber (sē' kū'kŭm-bĕr). (*Zoöl.*) Any large holothurian, especially one of those belonging to the genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*, as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).

Sea Cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

Sea' dace' (sē' dās'). (*Zoöl.*) The European sea perch.

Sea' daf'fo-dil (sē' dăf'fō-dĭl). (*Bot.*) A European amaryllidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*).

Sea' dev'il (sē' dĕv'l). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any very large ray, especially any species of the genus *Manta* or *Cephaloptera*, some of which become more than twenty feet across and weigh several tons. See also *Ox ray*, under Ox. (*b*) Any large cephalopod, as a large Octopus, or a giant squid (*Architeuthis*). See DEVILFISH. (*c*) The angler.

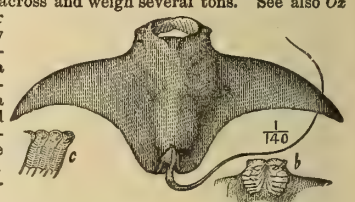

Sea Devil (*Manta*, or *Cephaloptera, birostris*). *b* Under Side of Head, showing Gill Openings: *c* Gills, enlarged.

Sea' dog' (sē' dŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dogfish. (*b*) The common seal.

1. (*Zoöl.*)

2. An old sailor; a salt. [*Colloq.*]

Sea' dot'ter-el (sē' dŏt'tĕr-ĕl). (*Zoöl.*) The turnstone.

Sea' dove' (sē' dŭv'). (*Zoöl.*) The little auk, or rotche. See *Illust.* of ROTCHE.

Sea' drag'on (sē' drăg'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A dragonet, or sculpin. (*b*) The pegasus.

Sea' drake' (sē' drāk'). (*Zoöl.*) The pewit gull.

Sea' duck' (sē' dŭk'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of ducks which frequent the seacoasts and feed mainly on fishes and mollusks. The scoters, eiders, old squaw, and ruddy duck are examples. They may be distinguished by the lobate hind toe.

Sea' ea'gle (sē' ē'g'l). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fish-eating eagles of the genus *Haliæetus* and allied genera, as the North Pacific sea eagle (*H. pelagicus*), which has white shoulders, head, rump, and tail; the European white-tailed eagle (*H. albicilla*); and the Indian white-tailed sea eagle, or fishing eagle (*Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*). The bald eagle and the osprey are also sometimes classed as *sea eagles*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The eagle ray. See under RAY.

Sea'-ear' (sē'ēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of ear-shaped shells of the genus Haliotis. See ABALONE.

Sea' eel' (sē' ēl'). (*Zoöl.*) The conger eel.

Sea' egg' (sē' ĕg'). (*Zoöl.*) A sea urchin.

Sea' el'e-phant (sē' ĕl'ē-fant). (*Zoöl.*) A very large seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*) of the Antarctic seas, much hunted for its oil. It sometimes attains a length of thirty feet, and is remarkable for the prolongation of the nose of the adult male into an erectile elastic proboscis, about a foot in length. Another species of smaller size (*M. angustirostris*) occurs on the coast of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct.

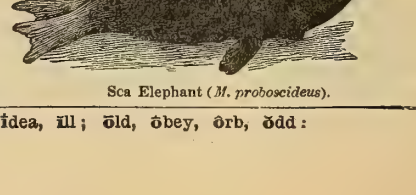

Sea Elephant (*M. proboscideus*).

Sea' fan' (sē' făn'). (*Zoöl.*) Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, especially *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

Sea Fan (*Gorgonia flabellum*). Fragment. Nat. size.

Sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* [*Sea* + *fare.*] One who follows the sea as a business; a mariner; a sailor.

Sea'far'ing, *a.* Following the business of a mariner; as, a *seafaring* man.

Sea' feath'er (sē' fĕth'ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form.

Sea' fen'nel (sē' fĕn'nĕl). (*Bot.*) Samphire.

Sea' fern' (sē' fẽrn'). (*Zoöl.*) Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.

Sea' fight' (sē' fīt'). An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle.

Sea' fir' (sē' fẽr'). (*Zoöl.*) A sertularian hydroid, especially *Sertularia abietina*, which branches like a miniature fir tree.

Sea' flow'er (sē' flou'ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A sea anemone, or any related anthozoan.

Sea' foam' (sē' fōm'). **1.** Foam of sea water.

2. (*Min.*) Meerschaum; — called also *sea froth.*

Sea' fowl' (sē' foul'). (*Zoöl.*) Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel; also, all such birds, collectively.

Sea' fox' (sē' fŏks'). (*Zoöl.*) The thrasher shark. See THRASHER.

Sea' froth' (sē' frŏth'; 115). See SEA FOAM, 2.

Sea'-gate' } (sē'gāt'), *n.* A long, rolling swell of the
Sea'-gait' } sea. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Sea' gauge' (sē' gāj'). See under GAUGE, *n.*

Sea' gher'kin (sē' gẽr'kĭn), *or* **Sea' gir'kin** (gẽr'kĭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any small holothurian resembling in form a gherkin.

Sea' gin'ger (sē' jĭn'jẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A hydroid coral of the genus Millepora, especially *M. alcicornis*, of the West Indies and Florida. So called because it stings the tongue like ginger. See *Illust.* under MILLEPORE.

Sea' gir'dles (sē' gẽr'd'lz). (*Bot.*) A kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) with palmately cleft fronds; — called also *sea wand, seaware,* and *tangle.*

Sea'girt' (sē'gẽrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *seagirt* isle. *Milton.*

Sea' god' (sē' gŏd'). A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to live in, or have dominion over, the sea, or some particular sea or part of the sea, as Neptune.

Sea' god'dess (-dĕs). A goddess supposed to live in or reign over the sea, or some part of the sea.

Sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* Going upon the sea; especially, sailing upon the deep sea; — used in distinction from *coasting* or *river*, as applied to vessels.

Sea' goose' (sē' gōōs'). (*Zoöl.*) A phalarope.

Sea' gown' (sē' goun'). A gown or frock with short sleeves, formerly worn by mariners. *Shak.*

Sea' grape' (sē' grāp'). **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The gulf weed. See under GULF. (*b*) A shrubby plant (*Coccoloba uvifera*) growing on the sandy shores of tropical America, somewhat resembling the grapevine.

2. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of a squid (*Loligo*).

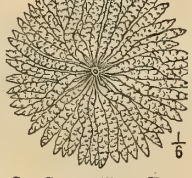

Sea Grapes (2), or Egg Cases of *Loligo*.

Sea' grass' (sē' grâs'). (*Bot.*) Eelgrass.

Sea' green' (sē' grēn'). The green color of sea water.

Sea'-green', *a.* Of a beautiful bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.

Sea' gud'geon (sē' gŭj'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) The European black goby (*Gobius niger*).

Sea' gull' (sē' gŭl'). (*Zoöl.*) Any gull living on the seacoast.

‖ **Se'ah** (sē'â), *n.* A Jewish dry measure containing one third of an ephah.

Sea' hare' (sē' hâr'). (*Zoöl.*) Any tectibranchiate mollusk of the genus Aplysia. See APLYSIA.

Sea' hawk' (sē' hak'). (*Zoöl.*) A jager gull.

Sea' heath' (sē' hēth'). (*Bot.*) A low perennial plant (*Frankenia lævis*) resembling heath, growing along the seashore in Europe.

Sea' hedge'hog' (sē' hĕj'hŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) A sea urchin.

Sea' hen' (sē' hĕn'). (*Zoöl.*) The common guillemot; — applied also to various other sea birds.

Sea' hog' (sē' hŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) The porpoise.

Sea' hol'ly (sē' hŏl'lў). (*Bot.*) An evergreen seashore plant (*Eryngium maritimum*). See ERYNGIUM.

Sea' holm' (sē' hōm'). A small uninhabited island.

Sea' holm'. (*Bot.*) Sea holly.

Sea' horse' (sē' hôrs'). **1.** A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented in classic mythology as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. It is also depicted in heraldry. See HIPPOCAMPUS.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The walrus. (*b*) Any fish of the genus Hippocampus.

☞ In a passage of Dryden's, the word is supposed to refer to the hippopotamus.

Sea' hul'ver (sē' hŭl'vẽr). (*Bot.*) Sea holly.

Sea'-is'land (sē'ī'lənd), *a.* Of or pertaining to certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; as, *sea-island* cotton, a superior cotton of long fiber produced on those islands.

Sea' jel'ly (sē' jĕl'lў). (*Zoöl.*) A medusa, or jellyfish.

Seak (sēk), *n.* Soap prepared for use in milling cloth.

Sea' kale' (sē' kāl'). (*Bot.*) See under KALE.

Sea' king' (sē' kĭng'). One of the leaders among the Norsemen who passed their lives in roving the seas in search of plunder and adventures; a Norse pirate chief. See the Note under VIKING.

Seal (sēl), *n.* [OE. *sele*, AS. *seolh;* akin to OHG. *selah*, Dan. *sæl*, Sw. *själ*, Icel. *selr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic carnivorous mammal of the families *Phocidæ* and *Otariidæ*.

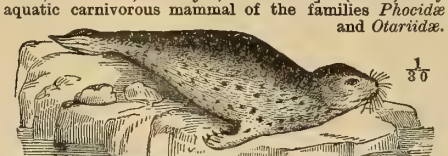

Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

☞ Seals inhabit seacoasts, and are found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. There are numerous species, bearing such popular names as *sea lion, sea leopard, sea bear,* or *ursine seal, fur seal,* and *sea elephant.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), the hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*), and the ringed seal (*Phoca fœtida*), are northern species. See also *Eared seal, Harp seal, Monk seal,* and *Fur seal,* under EARED, HARP, MONK, and FUR. Seals are much hunted for their skins and fur, and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant.

Harbor seal (*Zoöl.*), the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*). It inhabits both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific Ocean, and often ascends rivers; — called also *marbled seal, native seal, river seal, bay seal, land seal, sea calf, sea cat, sea dog, dotard, ranger, selchie, tangfish.*

Seal, *n.* [OE. *seel*, OF. *seel*, F. *sceau*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, *n.*, and cf. SIGIL.]

1. An engraved or inscribed stamp, used for making an impression in wax or other soft substance, to be attached to a document, or otherwise used by way of authentication or security.

2. Wax, wafer, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; as, to give a deed under hand and *seal.*

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shak.*

3. That which seals or fastens; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter or other closed paper, etc., to fasten it.

4. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; that which authenticates; that which secures; assurance.
"Under the *seal* of silence." *Milton.*

Like a red *seal* is the setting sun
On the good and the evil men have done. *Longfellow.*

5. An arrangement for preventing the entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, by which the open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with the liquid; a draintrap.

Great seal. See under GREAT. — **Privy seal.** See under PRIVY, *a.* — **Seal lock,** a lock in which the keyhole is covered by a seal in such a way that the lock can not be opened without rupturing the seal. — **Seal manual.** See under MANUAL, *a.* — **Seal ring,** a ring having a seal engraved on it, or ornamented with a device resembling a seal; a signet ring. *Shak.*

Seal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEALED (sēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEALING.] [OE. *selen;* cf. OF. *seeler, seieler,* F. *sceller,* LL. *sigillare.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; to establish; as, to *seal* a deed.

And with my hand I *seal* my true heart's love. *Shak.*

2. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* silverware.

3. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, wax, or other substance causing adhesion; as, to *seal* a letter.

4. Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to make fast; to keep secure or secret.

Seal up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*

5. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like. *Gwilt.*

6. To close by means of a seal; as, to *seal* a drainpipe with water. See 2d SEAL, 5.

7. Among the Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a second or additional wife. [*Utah, U. S.*]

If a man once married desires a second helpmate . . . she is *sealed* to him under the solemn sanction of the church. *H. Stansbury.*

Seal, *v. i.* To affix one's seal, or a seal. [*Obs.*]

I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shak.*

Sea' la'ces (sē' lā'sĕz). (*Bot.*) A kind of seaweed (*Chorda Filum*) having blackish cordlike fronds, often many feet long.

Sea' lam'prey (sē' lăm'prў). (*Zoöl.*) The common lamprey.

Sea' lan'guage (sē' lăn'gwăj). The peculiar language or phraseology of seamen; sailor's cant.

Sea' lark' (sē' lärk'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The rock pipit (*Anthus obscurus*). (*b*) Any one of several small sandpipers and plovers, as the ringed plover, the turnstone, the dunlin, and the sanderling.

Sea' lav'en-der (sē' lăv'ĕn-dẽr). (*Bot.*) See *Marsh rosemary,* under MARSH.

Sea' law'yer (sē' la'yẽr). (*Zoöl.*) The gray snapper. See under SNAPPER.

Seal'-brown' (sēl'broun'), *a.* Of a rich dark brown color, like the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed.

Sea' legs' (sē' lĕgz'). Legs able to maintain their possessor upright in stormy weather at sea, that is, ability to stand or walk steadily on deck when a vessel is rolling or pitching in a rough sea. [*Sailors' Cant*] *Totten.*

Sea' lem'on (sē' lĕm'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of nudibranchiate mollusks of the genus Doris and allied genera, having a smooth, thick, convex yellow body.

Sea' leop'ard (sē' lĕp'ẽrd). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of spotted seals, especially *Ogmorhinus leptonyx,* and *Leptonychotes Weddelli,* of the Antarctic Ocean. The North Pacific sea leopard is the harbor seal.

Sea Leopard (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*).

Seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who seals; especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs or instruments, to stamp weights and measures, or the like.

Seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing seals.

Sea' let'ter (sē' lĕt'tẽr). (*Mar. Law*) The customary certificate of national character which neutral merchant vessels are bound to carry in time of war; a passport for a vessel and cargo. *Burrill.*

Sea' let'tuce (sē' lĕt'tĭs). (*Bot.*) The green papery fronds of several seaweeds of the genus *Ulva*, sometimes used as food.

Sea' lev'el (sē' lĕv'ĕl). The level of the surface of the sea; any surface on the same level with the sea.

Sealgh (sēlk), **Selch,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A seal. [*Scotch*]

Sea' lil'y (sē' lĭl'ў). (*Zoöl.*) A crinoid.

Seal'ing wax' (sēl'ĭng wăks'). A compound of the resinous materials, pigments, etc., used as a material for seals, as for letters, documents, etc.

Sea' li'on (sē' lī'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large species of seals of the family *Otariidæ,* native of the Pacific Ocean, especially the southern sea lion (*Otaria jubata*) of the South American coast; the northern sea lion (*Eumetopias Stelleri*) found from California to Japan; and the black, or California, sea lion (*Zalophus Californianus*), which is common on the rocks near San Francisco.

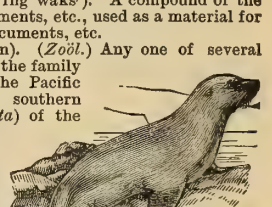

California Sea Lion (*Zalophus Californianus*).

Sea' loach' (sē' lōch'). (*Zoöl.*) The three-bearded rockling. See ROCKLING.

Sea' louse' (sē' lous'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of isopod crustaceans of *Cymothoa, Livoneca,* and allied genera, mostly parasites on fishes.

Seam (sēm), *n.* [See SAIM.] Grease; tallow; lard. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

Seam, *n.* [OE. *seem, seam,* AS. *seám;* akin to D. *zoom,* OHG. *soum,* G. *saum,* LG. *soom,* Icel. *saumr,* Sw. & Dan. *söm,* and E. *sew.* √156. See SEW to fasten with thread.] **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces of cloth or leather.

2. Hence, a line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a ship, a floor, or other structure; the line of union, or joint, of two boards, planks, metal plates, etc.

Precepts should be so finely wrought together . . . that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join. *Addison.*

3. (*Geol. & Mining*) A thin layer or stratum; a narrow vein between two thicker strata; as, a *seam* of coal.

4. A line or depression left by a cut or wound; a scar; a cicatrix.

Seam blast, a blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks. — **Seam lace,** a lace used by carriage makers to cover seams and edges; — called also *seaming lace.* — **Seam presser.** (*Agric.*) (*a*) A heavy roller to press down newly plowed furrows. (*b*) A tailor's sadiron for pressing seams. *Knight.* — **Seam set,** a set for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leather work, etc.

Seam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEAMED (sēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEAMING.] **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite.

2. To mark with something resembling a seam; to line; to scar.

Seamed o'er with wounds which his own saber gave. *Pope.*

3. To make the appearance of a seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit with a certain stitch, like that in such knitting.

Seam, *v. i.* To become ridgy; to crack open.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam.* *L. Wallace.*

Seam, *n.* [AS. *seám,* LL. *sauma,* L. *sagma* a packsaddle, fr. Gr. σάγμα. See SUMPTER.] A denomination of weight or measure. Specifically: (*a*) The quantity of eight bushels of grain. "A *seam* of oats." *P. Plowman.* (*b*) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. [*Eng.*]

Sea'-maid' (sē'mād'), *n.* **1.** The mermaid.

2. A sea nymph.

Sea'-mall' (sē'măl'), *n.* [*Sea* + (perhaps) *Mall* Mally, for *Mary;* hence, Prov. E. *mally* a hare.] (*Zoöl.*) A gull; the mew.

Sea'man (sē'măn), *n.; pl.* SEAMEN (-mĕn). A merman; the male of the mermaid. [*R.*] "Not to mention mermaids or *seamen.*" *Locke.*

Sea'man (sē'man), *n.; pl.* SEAMEN (-men). [AS. *sæman.*] One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied both to officers and common mariners, but especially to the latter. Opposed to *landman,* or *landsman.*

Able seaman, a sailor who is practically conversant with all the duties of common seamanship. — **Ordinary seaman.** See ORDINARY.

Sea'man-like' (-lik'), *a.* Having or showing the skill of a practical seaman.

Sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

Sea' man'tis (sē' măn'tĭs). (*Zoöl.*) A squilla.

Sea' marge' (sē' märj'). Land which borders on the sea; the seashore. *Shak.*

You are near the *sea marge* of a land teeming with life. *J. Burroughs.*

Sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves as a guide to mariners; a beacon; a landmark visible from the sea, as a hill, a tree, a steeple, or the like. *Shak.*

Sea' mat' (sē' măt'). (*Zoöl.*) Any bryozoan of the genus *Flustra* or allied genera which form frondlike corals.

Sea' maw' (sē' mą'). (*Zoöl.*) The sea mew.

Seamed (sēmd), *a.* (*Falconry*) Out of condition; not in good condition; — said of a hawk.

Sea'-mell' (sē'mĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sea mew.

Sea' mew' (sē' mū'). (*Zoöl.*) A gull; the mew.

Sea' mile' (sē' mīl'). A geographical mile. See MILE.

Sea' milk'wort' (sē' mĭlk'wûrt'). (*Bot.*) A low, fleshy perennial herb (*Glaux maritima*) found along northern seashores.

Seam'ing (sēm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming a seam or joint.

2. (*Fishing*) The cord or rope at the margin of a seine, to which the meshes of the net are attached.

Seaming machine, a machine for uniting the edges of sheet-metal plates by bending them and pinching them together.

Seam'less, *a.* Without a seam.

Christ's *seamless* coat, all of a piece. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sea' monk' (sē' mŭnk'). (*Zoöl.*) See *Monk seal*, under MONK.

Sea' mon'ster (sē' mŏn'stẽr). (*Zoöl.*) Any large sea animal.

Sea Moss (*Bicellaria ciliata*). *o o* Œcia; *p* Pedicellaria; *v v* Vibraculæ; *z* Zoœcium.

Sea' moss' (sē' mŏs'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) Any branched marine bryozoan resembling moss.

Sea' mouse' (sē' mous'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A dorsibranchiate annelid, belonging to *Aphrodite* and allied genera, having long, slender, hairlike setæ on the sides. (*b*) The dunlin.

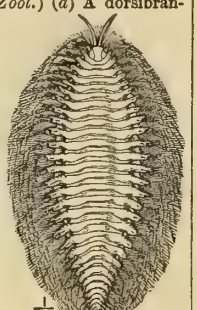

Sea Mouse (*Aphrodite aculeata*).

Seam'ster (sēm'stẽr), *n.* [See SEAMSTRESS.] One who sews well, or whose occupation is to sew. [*Obs.*]

Seam'stress (sēm'strĕs; 277), *n.* [From older *seamster*, properly fem., AS. *seámestre*. See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

Seam'stress-y (-ĭ), *n.* The business of a seamstress.

Sea' mud' (sē' mŭd'). A rich slimy deposit in salt marshes and along the seashore, sometimes used as a manure; — called also *sea ooze*.

Seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* Having a seam; containing seams, or showing them. "Many a *seamy* scar." *Burns.*

Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sean (sēn), *n.* A seine. See SEINE. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sé'ance'** (sā'ăns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] A session, as of some public body; especially, a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications, so called.

Sea' nee'dle (sē' nē'd'l). (*Zoöl.*) See GARFISH (*a*).

Sea' net'tle (sē' nĕt't'l). A jellyfish, or medusa.

Sean'na-chie (sĕn'nà-kĭ), *n.* [Gael. *seanachaidh*.] A bard among the Highlanders of Scotland, who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes; also, a genealogist. [Written also *sennachy*.] [*Scot.*]

Sea' on'ion (sē' ŭn'yŭn). (*Bot.*) The officinal squill. See SQUILL.

Sea' ooze' (sē' ōōz'). Same as SEA MUD. *Mortimer.*

Sea' or'ange (sē' ŏr'ĕnj). (*Zoöl.*) A large American holothurian (*Lophothuria Fabricii*) having a bright orange convex body covered with finely granulated scales. Its expanded tentacles are bright red.

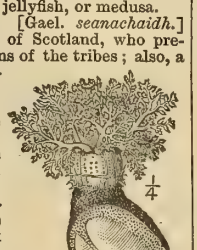

Sea Orange.

Sea'-orb' (sē'ôrb'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A globefish.

Sea' ot'ter (sē' ŏt'tẽr). (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic carnivore (*Enhydris lutris*, or *marina*) found in the North Pacific Ocean. Its fur is highly valued, especially by the Chinese. It is allied to the common otter, but is larger, with feet more decidedly webbed.

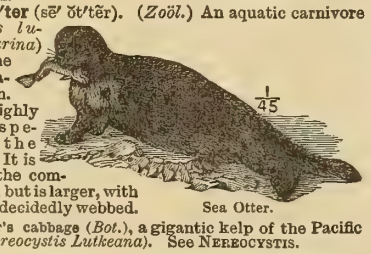

Sea Otter.

Sea-otter's cabbage (*Bot.*), a gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (*Nereocystis Lutkeana*). See NEREOCYSTIS.

Sea' owl' (sē' oul'). (*Zoöl.*) The lumpfish.

Sea' pad' (sē' păd'). (*Zoöl.*) A starfish.

Sea' par'rot (sē' păr'rŭt). (*Zoöl.*) The puffin.

Sea' par'tridge (sē' pär'trĭj). (*Zoöl.*) The gilthead (*Crenilabrus melops*), a fish of the British coasts.

Sea' pass' (sē' pàs'). A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to show their nationality; a sea letter or passport. See PASSPORT.

Sea' peach' (sē' pēch'). (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful American ascidian (*Cynthia*, or *Halocynthia, pyriformis*) having the size, form, velvety surface, and color of a ripe peach.

Sea Peach.

Sea' pear' (sē' pâr'). (*Zoöl.*) A pedunculated ascidian of the genus *Boltonia*.

Sea'-pen' (sē'pĕn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A pennatula.

Sea' perch' (sē' pẽrch'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European bass (*Roccus*, or *Labrax, lupus*); — called also *sea dace*. (*b*) The cunner. (*c*) The sea bass. (*d*) The name is applied also to other species of fishes.

Sea' pheas'ant (fĕz'ant). (*Zoöl.*) The pintail duck.

Sea' pie' (sē' pī'). (*Zoöl.*) The oyster catcher, a limicoline bird of the genus *Hæmatopus*.

Sea' pie'. A dish of crust or pastry and meat or fish, etc., cooked together in alternate layers, — a common food of sailors; as, a three-decker *sea pie*.

Sea'piece' (sē'pēs'), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea; a marine picture. *Addison.*

Sea' pi'et (sē' pī'ĕt). (*Zoöl.*) See 1st SEA PIE.

Sea' pig' (sē' pĭg'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A porpoise or dolphin. (*b*) A dugong.

Sea' pi'geon (sē' pĭj'ŭn). The common guillemot.

Sea' pike' (sē' pīk'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The garfish. (*b*) A large serranoid food fish (*Centropomus undecimalis*) found on both coasts of America; — called also *robalo*. (*c*) The merluce.

Sea' pin'cush'ion (sē' pĭn'kōōsh'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sea purse. (*b*) A pentagonal starfish.

Sea' pink' (sē' pĭnk'). (*Bot.*) See THRIFT.

Sea' plov'er (sē' plŭv'ẽr). The black-bellied plover.

Sea' poach'er (sē' pōch'ẽr). } (*Zoöl.*) The lyrie.
Sea' pok'er (sē' pōk'ẽr). }

Sea' pool' (sē' pōōl'). A pool of salt water. *Spenser.*

Sea' pop'py (sē' pŏp'pĭ). (*Bot.*) The horn poppy. See under HORN.

Sea' por'cu-pine (sē' pôr'kŭ-pīn). (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus *Diodon*, and allied genera, whose body is covered with spines. See *Illust.* under DIODON.

Sea' pork' (sē' pōrk'). (*Zoöl.*) An American compound ascidian (*Amorœcium stellatum*) which forms large whitish masses resembling salt pork.

Sea'port' (sē'pōrt'), *n.* A port on the seashore, or one accessible for seagoing vessels. Also used adjectively; as, a *seaport* town.

Sea'poy (sē'poy), *n.* See SEPOY.

Sea' pud'ding (sē' pud'dĭng). (*Zoöl.*) Any large holothurian. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sea' purse' (sē' pûrs'). (*Zoöl.*) The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks.

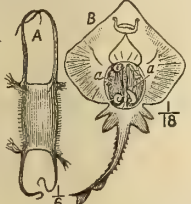

Sea Purse. *A* Egg of Skate (*Raia*); *B* Skate cut open, showing two nearly mature eggs (*a a*) in their natural position.

Sea' purs'lane (sē' pûrs'lān). (*Bot.*) See under PURSLANE.

Sea' pye' (sē' pī'). (*Zoöl.*) See 1st SEA PIE.

Sea' py'ot (sē' pī'ŭt). (*Zoöl.*) See 1st SEA PIE.

Sea' quail' (sē' kwāl'). (*Zoöl.*) The turnstone.

Sea'quake' (sē'kwāk'), *n.* A quaking of the sea.

Sear, Sere (sēr), *a.* OE. *seer*, AS. *seár* (assumed) fr. *seárian* to wither; akin to D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*, OHG. *sorên* to wither, Gr. *αὗειν* to parch, to dry, Skr. *çush* (for *sush*) to dry, to wither, Zend *hush* to dry. √152. Cf. AUSTERE, SORREL, *a.*] Dry; withered; no longer green; — applied to leaves. *Milton.*

I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shak.*

Sear, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEARED (sērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEARING.] [OE. *seeren*, AS. *seárian*. See SEAR, *a.*] **1.** To wither; to dry up. *Shak.*

2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or the hardness and texture of the surface; to scorch; to make callous; as, to *sear* the skin or flesh. Also used figuratively.

I'm *seared* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

It was in vain that the amiable divine tried to give salutary pain to that *seared* conscience. *Macaulay.*

The discipline of war, being a discipline in destruction of life, is a discipline in callousness. Whatever sympathies exist are *seared*. *H. Spencer.*

☞ *Sear* is allied to *scorch* in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface *hard*. *Scorch* is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.

To sear up, to close by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear* up those of ill." *Sir W. Temple.*

Sear, *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, pressing, fr. L. *sera*. See SERRY.] The catch in a gunlock by which the hammer is held cocked or half cocked.

Sear spring, the spring which causes the sear to catch in the notches by which the hammer is held.

Sea' rat' (sē' răt'). **1.** A pirate. [*R.*] *Massinger.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The chimæra.

Sea' ra'ven (sē' rā'v'n). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American cottoid fish (*Hemitripterus Americanus*) allied to the sculpins, found on the northern Atlantic coasts.

Sea Raven (*Hemitripterus Americanus*).

(*b*) The cormorant.

Searce (sẽrs), *n.* [See SARSE.] A fine sieve. [*Obs.*]

Searce, *v. t.* To sift; to bolt. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Sear'cer (sẽr'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sifts or bolts. [*Obs.*]

2. A searce, or sieve. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Search (sẽrch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEARCHED (sẽrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEARCHING.] [OE. *serchen, cerchen*, OF. *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, L. *circare* to go about, fr. L. *circum, circa*, around. See CIRCLE.] **1.** To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; as, to *search* the city. "*Search* the Scriptures." *John* v. 39.

They are come to *search* the house. *Shak.*

Search me, O God, and know my heart. *Ps.* CXXXIX. 23.

2. To inquire after; to look for; to seek.

I will both *search* my sheep, and seek them out. *Ezek.* XXXIV. 11.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

3. To examine or explore by feeling with an instrument; to probe; as, to *search* a wound.

4. To examine; to try; to put to the test.

To search out, to seek till found; to find by seeking; as, *to search out* truth.

Syn. — To explore; examine; scrutinize; seek; investigate; pry into; inquire.

Search, *v. i.* To seek; to look for something; to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to hunt.

Once more *search* with me. *Shak.*

It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

Search, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cerche*. See SEARCH, *v. t.*] The act of seeking or looking for something; quest; inquiry; pursuit for finding something; examination.

Thus the orb he roamed
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep
Considered every creature. *Milton.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin. *Dryden.*

Right of search (*Mar. Law*), the right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of belligerent nations to examine and search private merchant vessels on the high seas, for the enemy's property or for articles contraband of war. — **Search warrant** (*Law*), a warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Syn. — Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

Search'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being searched.

Search'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being searchable.

Search'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cercheor* inspector.] One who, or that which, searches or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. Specifically: (*a*) Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.* (*b*) An officer of the customs whose business it is to search ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. (*c*) An inspector of leather. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*d*) (*Gun.*) An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect cavities. (*e*) An implement for sampling butter; a butter trier. (*f*) (*Med.*) An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.

Search'ing, *a.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; penetrating; trying; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* eye. "Piercing, *searching*, biting, cold." *Dickens.* — **Search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Search'ing-ness,** *n.*

Search'less, *a.* Impossible to be searched; inscrutable; impenetrable.

Sear'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 115), *n.* Cerecloth. *Mortimer.*

Sear'cloth', *v. t.* To cover, as a sore, with cerecloth.

Seared (sērd), *a.* Scorched; cauterized; hence, figuratively, insensible; not susceptible to moral influences.

A *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart. *Macaulay.*

Sear'ed-ness (sēr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being seared or callous; insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

Sea' reed' (sē' rēd'). (*Bot.*) The sea-sand reed. See under REED.

Sea' risk' (sē' rĭsk'). Risk of injury, destruction, or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

Sea' rob'ber (sē' rŏb'bẽr). A pirate; a sea rover.

Sea' rob'in (sē' rŏb'ĭn). See under ROBIN, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Sea' rock'et (sē' rŏk'ĕt). (*Bot.*) See under ROCKET.

Sea' room' (sē' rōōm'). (*Naut.*) Room or space at sea for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or scud, without peril of running ashore or aground. *Totten.*

Sea' rō'v'er (sē' rō'v'ẽr). One that cruises or roves the sea for plunder; a sea robber; a pirate; also, a piratical vessel.

Sea'-rov'ing, *a.* Cruising at random on the ocean.

Sea' salm'on (sē' săm'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young pollock. (*b*) The spotted squeteague. (*c*) See SEA BASS (*b*).

Sea' salt' (sē' sąlt'). Common salt, obtained from sea water by evaporation.

Sea' sand'pi'per (sē' sănd'pī'pẽr). (*Zoöl.*) The purple sandpiper.

Sea' sand'wort' (-wûrt'). (*Bot.*) See SEA CHICKWEED.

Sea' sau'ri-an (sē' są'rĭ-an). (*Zoöl.*) Any marine saurian; esp. (*Paleon.*), the large extinct species of Mosasaurus, Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, and related genera.

Sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A picture representing a scene at sea. [*Jocose*] *Thackeray.*

Sea′ scor′pi-on (sē′ skôr′pĭ-ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European sculpin (*Cottus scorpius*) having the head armed with short spines. (*b*) The scorpene.

Sea′ scurf′ (sē′ skûrf′). (*Zoöl.*) Any bryozoan which forms rounded or irregular patches of coral on stones, seaweeds, etc.

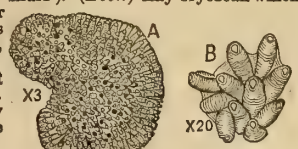

Sea Scurf (*Hippothoa hyalina*). *A* Entire Colony; *B* Some of the Cells more enlarged.

Sea′ ser′pent (sē′ sẽr′pent). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any marine snake. See Sea snake.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large marine animal of unknown nature, often reported to have been seen at sea, but never yet captured.

☞ Many accounts of sea serpents are imaginary or fictitious; others are greatly exaggerated and distorted by incompetent observers; but a number have been given by competent and trustworthy persons, which indicate that several diverse animals have been called sea serpents. Among these are, apparently, several large snakelike fishes, as the oar fish, or ribbon fish (*Regalecus*), and huge conger eels. Other accounts probably refer to the giant squids (*Architeuthis*). Some of the best accounts seem to describe a marine saurian, like the fossil Mosasauri, which were large serpentlike creatures with paddles.

Sea′shell′ (sē′shĕl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The shell of any marine mollusk.

Sea′shore′ (sē′shōr′), *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

2. (*Law*) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks. *Parsons.*

Sea′sick′ (sē′sĭk′), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

Sea′sick′ness, *n.* The peculiar sickness, characterized by nausea and prostration, which is caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea′side′ (sē′sīd′), *n.* The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore. Also used adjectively.

Sea′ slat′er (sē′ slāt′ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) Any isopod crustacean of the genus *Ligia.*

Sea′ slug′ (sē′ slŭg′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A holothurian. (*b*) A nudibranch mollusk.

Sea′ snail′ (sē′ snāl′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small fish of the genus *Liparis*, having a ventral sucker. It lives among stones and seaweeds. (*b*) Any small creeping marine gastropod, as the species of Littorina, Natica, etc.

Sea′ snake′ (sē′ snāk′). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of venomous aquatic snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*, having a flattened tail and living entirely in the sea, especially in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They feed upon fishes, and are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long and four inches broad.

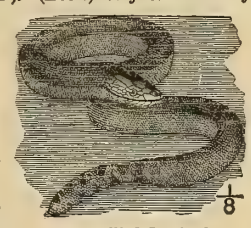
Yellow-Bellied Sea Snake (*Pelamys bicolor*).

Sea′ snipe′ (sē′ snīp′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sandpiper, as the knot and dunlin. (*b*) The bellows fish.

Sea′son (sē′z'n), *n.* [OE. *sesoun*, F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E. *sow*, v., to scatter, as seed.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone, four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.

The several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

2. Hence, a period of time, especially as regards its fitness for anything contemplated or done; a suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture; as, the *season* for planting; the *season* for rest.

The *season*, prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A period of time not very long; a while; a time.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. *Acts* xiii. 11.

4. That which gives relish; seasoning. [*Obs.*]

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shak.*

In season, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. — **Out of season,** beyond or out of the proper time, or the usual or appointed time.

Sea′son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seasoned (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seasoning.] **1.** To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to fit.

He is fit and *seasoned* for his passage. *Shak.*

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; to accustom; to inure; to ripen; to mature; as, to *season* one to a climate.

3. Hence, to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; as, to *season* timber.

4. To fit for taste; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to *season* food.

5. Hence, to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*

6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. "When mercy *seasons* justice." *Shak.*

7. To imbue; to tinge or taint. "Who by his tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth." *Fuller.*

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. To copulate with; to impregnate. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Sea′son (sē′z'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber *seasons* in the sun.

3. To give token; to savor. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sea′son-a-ble (-a-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; suitable to the season; opportune; timely; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus.* xxxv. 20.

— Sea′son-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Sea′son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Sea′son-age (-āj), *n.* A seasoning. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Sea′son-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the seasons.

Seasonal dimorphism (*Zoöl.*), the condition of having two distinct varieties which appear at different seasons, as certain species of butterflies in which the spring brood differs from the summer or autumnal brood.

Sea′son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons, or gives a relish; a seasoning.

Sea′son-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process by which anything is seasoned.

2. That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment.

3. Hence, something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the *seasoning* of conversation.

" Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison.*

Seasoning tub (*Bakery*), a trough in which dough is set to rise. *Knight.*

Sea′son-less, *a.* Without succession of the seasons.

Sea′ spi′der (sē′ spī′dẽr). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any maioid crab; a spider crab. See Maioid, and *Spider crab*, under Spider. (*b*) Any pycnogonid.

Sea′ squirt′ (sē′ skwẽrt′). (*Zoöl.*) An ascidian. See *Illust.* under Tunicata.

Sea′ star′ (stär′). (*Zoöl.*) A starfish, or brittle star.

Sea′ sur′geon (sē′ sûr′jŭn). (*Zoöl.*) A surgeon fish.

Sea′ swal′low (sē′ swŏl′lō). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common tern. (*b*) The storm petrel. (*c*) The gannet.

2. (*Her.*) See *Cornish chough*, under Chough.

Seat (sēt), *n.* [OE. *sete*, Icel. *sæti*; akin to Sw. *säte*, Dan. *sæde*, MHG. *sāze*, AS. *set*, *setl*, and E. *sit.* √154. See Sit, and cf. Settle, *n.*] **1.** The place or thing upon which one sits; hence, anything made to be sat in or upon, as a chair, bench, stool, saddle, or the like.

And Jesus . . . overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. *Matt.* xxi. 12.

2. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; an abode, a station; a post; a situation.

Where thou dwellest, even where Satan's *seat* is. *Rev.* ii. 13.

He that builds a fair house upon an ill *seat* committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*

A *seat* of plenty, content, and tranquillity. *Macaulay.*

3. That part of a thing on which a person sits; as, the *seat* of a chair or saddle; the *seat* of a pair of pantaloons.

4. A sitting; a right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting; as, a *seat* in a church; a *seat* for the season in the opera house.

5. Posture, or way of sitting, on horseback.

She had so good a *seat* and hand she might be trusted with any mount. *G. Eliot.*

6. (*Mach.*) A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; as, a valve *seat.*

Seat worm (*Zoöl.*), the pinworm.

Seat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seating.] **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to *seat* one's self.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; to establish; to fix; to settle.

Thus high . . . is King Richard *seated*. *Shak.*

They had *seated* themselves in New Guiana. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. To assign a seat to, or the seats of; to give a sitting to; as, to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.

4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They plucked the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country. [*Obs.*] *W. Stith.*

6. To put a seat or bottom in; as, to *seat* a chair.

Seat, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sea′ tang′ (sē′ tăng′). (*Bot.*) A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

To their nests of sedge and *sea tang*. *Longfellow.*

Sea′ term′ (sē′ tẽrm′). A term used specifically by seamen; a nautical word or phrase.

Sea′ thief′ (sē′ thēf′). A pirate. *Drayton.*

Sea′ thongs′ (sē′ thŏngz′; 115). (*Bot.*) A kind of blackish seaweed (*Himanthalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike forking process rising from a top-shaped base.

Seat′ing (sēt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of providing with a seat or seats; as, the *seating* of an audience.

2. The act of making seats; also, the material for making seats; as, cane *seating.*

Sea′ tit′ling (sē′ tĭt′lĭng). (*Zoöl.*) The rock pipit.

Seat′less (sēt′lĕs), *a.* Having no seat.

Sea′ toad′ (sē′ tōd′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sculpin. (*b*) A toadfish. (*c*) The angler.

Sea′ trout′ (sē′ trout′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of true trouts which descend rivers and enter the sea after spawning, as the European bull trout and salmon trout, and the eastern American spotted trout. (*b*) The common squeteague, and the spotted squeteague. (*c*) A California fish of the family *Chiridæ*, especially *Hexagrammus decagrammus*; — called also *spotted rock trout.* See *Rock trout*, under Rock. (*d*) A California sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*); — called also *white sea bass.*

Sea′ trum′pet (sē′ trŭm′pĕt). **1.** (*Bot.*) A great blackish seaweed of the Southern Ocean, having a hollow and expanding stem and a pinnate frond, sometimes twenty feet long.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any large marine univalve shell of the genus Triton. See Triton.

Sea′ turn′ (sē′ tûrn′). A breeze, gale, or mist from the sea. *Ham. Nav. Encye.*

Sea′ tur′tle (sē′ tûr′t'l). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several very large species of chelonians having the feet converted into paddles, as the green turtle, hawkbill, loggerhead, and leatherback. They inhabit all warm seas. (*b*) The sea pigeon, or guillemot.

Sea′ u′ni-corn (ū′nĭ-kôrn). (*Zoöl.*) The narwhal.

Sea′ ur′chin (sē′ ûr′chĭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of echinoderms of the order Echinoidea. When living they are covered with movable spines which are often long and sharp.

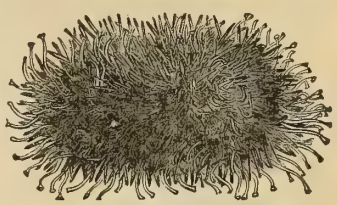
Green Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus Drobachiensis*). (½)

Seave (sēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *siv*, Sw. *säf*, Icel. *sef.*] A rush. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Seav′y, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sea′ wall′ (sē′ wal′). [AS. *sǣweall.*] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

Sea′-walled′ (sē′wąld′), *a.* Surrounded, bounded, or protected by the sea, as if by a wall. *Shak.*

Sea′wan (sē′wan), **Sea′want** (-want), *n.* The name used by the Algonquin Indians for the shell beads which passed among the Indians as money.

☞ *Seawan* was of two kinds: *wampum*, white, and *suckanhock*, black or purple, — the former having half the value of the latter. Many writers, however, use the terms *seawan* and *wampum* indiscriminately. *Bartlett.*

Sea′ wand′ (sē′ wŏnd′). (*Bot.*) See Sea girdles.

Sea′ward (sē′wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea. *Donne.*

Two still clouds . . . sparkled on their *seaward* edges like a frosted fleece. *G. W. Cable.*

Sea′ward, *adv.* Toward the sea. *Drayton.*

Sea′ware′ (sē′wâr′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣwār* seaweed.] (*Bot.*) Seaweed; esp., coarse seaweed. See Ware, and Sea girdles.

Sea′weed′ (sē′wēd′), *n.* **1.** Popularly, any plant or plants growing in the sea.

2 (*Bot.*) Any marine plant of the class Algæ, as kelp, dulse, Fucus, Ulva, etc.

Sea′ whip′ (sē′ hwĭp′). (*Zoöl.*) A gorgonian having a simple stem.

Sea′ wid′geon (sē′ wĭj′ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The scaup duck. (*b*) The pintail duck.

Sea′wife′ (sē′wīf′), *n.*; *pl.* Seawives (-wīvz′). (*Zoöl.*) A European wrasse (*Labrus vetula*).

Sea′ wil′low (sē′ wĭl′lō). (*Zoöl.*) A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.

Sea′ wing′ (wĭng′). (*Zoöl.*) A wing shell (*Avicula*).

Sea′ with′wind′ (sē′ wĭth′wĭnd′). (*Bot.*) A kind of bindweed (*Convolvulus Soldanella*) growing on the seacoast of Europe.

Sea′ wolf′ (sē′ wo͝olf′). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wolf fish. (*b*) The European sea perch. (*c*) The sea elephant. (*d*) A sea lion.

Sea′ wood′cock′ (sē′ wo͝od′kŏk′). (*Zoöl.*) The bar-tailed godwit.

Sea′ wood′ louse′ (lous′). (*Zoöl.*) A sea slater.

Sea′ worm′wood′ (sē′ wûrm′wo͝od′). (*Bot.*) A European species of wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) growing by the sea.

Sea′wor′thi-ness (sē′wûr′thĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather. *Kent.*

Sea′wor′thy (-thy), *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Sea′ wrack′ (sē′ răk′). (*Bot.*) See Wrack.

Se-ba′ceous (sē-bā′shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or secreting, fat; composed of fat; having the appearance of fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants, or the *sebaceous* humor of animals.

Sebaceous cyst (*Med.*), a cyst formed by distention of a sebaceous gland, due to obstruction of its excretory duct. — **Sebaceous glands** (*Anat.*), small subcutaneous glands, usually connected with hair follicles. They secrete an oily semifluid matter, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin.

Se-bac′ic (sē-băs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow: cf. F. *sébacique.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to fat; derived from, or resembling, fat; specifically, designating an acid (formerly called also *sebic*, and *pyroleic*, acid), obtained by the distillation or saponification of certain oils (as castor oil) as a white crystalline substance.

Se′bat (sē′băt), *n.* [Heb. *shĕbāt.*] The eleventh month of the ancient Hebrew year, approximately corresponding with February. *W. Smith (Bibl. Dict.).*

Se′bate (sē′bāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sebacic acid.

Se-bes′ten (sē-bĕs′tĕn), *n.* [Ar. *sebestān* the tree: cf. Sp. *sebesten.*] (*Bot.*) The mucilaginous drupaceous fruit of two East Indian trees (*Cordia Myxa*, and *C. latifolia*), sometimes used medicinally in pectoral diseases.

☞ In the West Indies the name is given to the similar fruit of *Cordia Sebestana.*

Se'bic (sē'bĭk), *a.* See SEBACIC. [*Obs.*]

Se-bif'er-ous (sē-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + *-ferous.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Producing vegetable tallow.

2. (*Physiol.*) Producing fat; sebaceous; as, the *sebiferous*, or sebaceous, glands.

Se-bip'a-rous (sē-bĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Physiol.*) Same as SEBIFEROUS.

‖ **Seb'or-rhe'a** (sĕb'ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter upon the skin; stearrhea.

‖ **Se-ca'le** (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [L., a kind of grain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cereal grasses including rye.

Se'can-cy (sē'kăn-sy), *n.* [See SECANT.] A cutting; an intersection; as, the point of *secancy* of one line by another. [*R.*] *Davies & Peck* (*Math. Dict.*).

Se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] Cutting; dividing into two parts; as, a *secant* line.

Se'cant, *n.* [Cf. F. *sécante.* See SECANT, *a.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another; especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points.

2. (*Trig.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn from the other end; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. See *Trigonometrical function*, under FUNCTION.

‖ **Sec'co** (sȧk'kō), *a.* [It.] Dry.

Secco painting, *or* **Painting in secco,** painting on dry plaster, as distinguished from *fresco painting*, which is on wet or fresh plaster.

Se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECEDING.] [L. *secedere, secessum;* pref. *se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move. See CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association: to separate one's self by a solemn act; to draw off; to retire; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious body.

Se-ced'er (sē-sēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who secedes.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a numerous body of Presbyterians in Scotland who seceded from the communion of the Established Church, about the year 1733, and formed the Secession Church, so called.

Se-cern' (sē-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECERNED (-sẽrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECERNING.] [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish.

Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation, and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

Se-cern'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *secernens*, p. pr.] (*Physiol.*) Secreting; secretory.

Se-cern'ent, *n.* **1.** That which promotes secretion.

2. (*Anat.*) A vessel in, or by means of, which the process of secretion takes place; a secreting vessel.

Se-cern'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act or process of secreting.

Se-cess' (sē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *secessus.* See SECEDE.] Retirement; retreat; secession. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Se-ces'sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *secessio:* cf. F. *sécession.* See SECEDE.] **1.** The act of seceding; separation from fellowship or association with others, as in a religious or political organization; withdrawal.

2. (*U. S. Hist.*) The withdrawal of a State from the national Union.

Secession Church (in Scotland). See SECEDER.

Se-ces'sion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.

Se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who upholds secession.

2. (*U. S. Hist.*) One who holds to the belief that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will.

Seche (sēch), *v. t. & i.* To seek. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se'chi-um (sē'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *séchion;* perhaps formed fr. Gr. σίκυος cucumber.] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a West Indian plant (*Sechium edule*) of the Gourd family. It is soft, pear-shaped, and about four inches long, and contains a single large seed. The root of the plant resembles a yam, and is used for food.

Seck (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus.*] Barren; unprofitable. See *Rent seck*, under RENT.

Seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, afterwards owned by a Mr. *Seckel.*

Se'cle (sē'k'l), *n.* [L. *saeculum:* cf. F. *siècle.* See SECULAR.] A century. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Se-clude' (sē-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECLUDING.] [L. *secludere, seclusum;* pref. *se-* aside + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude; to separate from society or intercourse with others.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut or keep out; to exclude. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

— Se-clud'ed-ly, *adv.* **— Se-clud'ed-ness,** *n.*

Se-clu'sion (sē-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; separation from society or connection; a withdrawing; privacy; as, to live in *seclusion.*

O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world, which he, thus occupied, enjoys! *Cowper.*

Syn. — Solitude; separation; withdrawment; retirement; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; keeping in seclusion; secluding; sequestering.

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* second, properly, following, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow, and cf. SECUND.] **1.** Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen.* xli. 5.

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; secondary; subordinate; inferior.

May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth . . . be the day of our utter extirpation. *Landor.*

3. Being of the same kind as another that has preceded; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Cato; a *second* Troy; a *second* deluge.

A Daniel, still say I, a *second* Daniel! *Shak.*

Second Adventist. See ADVENTIST. — **Second cousin,** the child of a cousin. — **Second-cut file.** See under FILE. — **Second distance** (*Art*), that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; — called also *middle ground*, or *middle distance.* [*R.*] — **Second estate** (*Eng.*), the House of Peers. — **Second girl,** a female house-servant who does the lighter work, as chamber work or waiting on table. — **Second intention.** See under INTENTION. — **Second story, Second floor,** in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This, in England, is called the *first floor*, the one beneath being the *ground floor.* — **Second thought** *or* **thoughts,** consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression; reconsideration.

On *second thoughts*, gentlemen, I don't wish you had known him. *Dickens.*

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, importance, excellence, or power.

Man
An angel's *second*, nor his *second* long. *Young.*

2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid; a backer; an assistant; specifically, one who acts as another's aid in a duel.

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset.
Sir H. Wotton.

3. Aid; assistance; help. [*Obs.*]

Give *second*, and my love
Is everlasting thine. *J. Fletcher.*

4. *pl.* An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; esp., a coarse or inferior kind of flour.

5. [F. *seconde.* See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a minute of space, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour or the degree; as, sound moves about 1,140 English feet in a *second*; five minutes and ten *seconds* north of this place.

6. In the duodecimal system of mensuration, the twelfth part of an inch or prime; a line. See INCH, and PRIME, *n.*, 8.

7. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The interval between any tone and the tone which is represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b*) The second part in a concerted piece; — often popularly applied to the alto.

Second hand, the hand which marks the seconds on the dial of a watch or a clock.

Sec'ond, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECONDING.] [Cf. F. *seconder*, L. *secundare*, from *secundus.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** To follow in the next place; to succeed; to alternate. [*R.*]

In the method of nature, a low valley is immediately *seconded* with an ambitious hill. *Fuller.*
Sin is *seconded* with sin. *South.*

2. To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting; to support; to back; to act as the second of; to assist; to forward; to encourage.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*
In human works though labored on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its end produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. Specifically, to support, as a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

Sec'ond-a-ri-ly (sĕk'ŭnd-ȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner or degree.

2. Secondly; in the second place. [*Obs.*]

God hath set some in the church, first apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers. 1 *Cor.* xii. 28.

Sec'ond-a-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being secondary.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Sec'ond-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *secondaire*, L. *secundarius.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; not primary; subordinate; not of the first order or rate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*
Two are the radical differences; the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as, the work of *secondary* hands.

3. (*Chem.*) Possessing some quality, or having been subjected to some operation (as substitution), in the second degree; as, a *secondary* salt, a *secondary* amine, etc. Cf. PRIMARY.

4. (*Min.*) Subsequent in origin; — said of minerals produced by alteration or deposition subsequent to the formation of the original rock mass; also of characters of minerals (as *secondary* cleavage, etc.) developed by pressure or other causes.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the second joint of the wing of a bird.

6. (*Med.*) (*a*) Dependent or consequent upon another disease; as, Bright's disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever. (*b*) Occurring in the second stage of a disease; as, the *secondary* symptoms of syphilis.

Secondary accent. See the Note under ACCENT, *n.*, 1. — **Secondary age.** (*Geol.*) The Mesozoic age, or age before the Tertiary. See MESOZOIC, and Note under AGE, *n.*, 8. — **Secondary alcohol** (*Chem.*), any one of a series of alcohols which contain the radical CH.OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alcohols form ketones. — **Secondary amputation** (*Surg.*), an amputation for injury, performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided. — **Secondary axis** (*Opt.*), any line which passes through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, which passes through the center of curvature but not through the center of the mirror. — **Secondary battery.** (*Elec.*) See under BATTERY, *n.*, 4. — **Secondary circle** (*Geom. & Astron.*), a great circle that passes through the poles of another great circle and is therefore perpendicular to its plane. — **Secondary circuit, Secondary coil** (*Elec.*), a circuit or coil in which a current is produced by the induction of a current in a neighboring circuit or coil called the *primary circuit* or *coil.* — **Secondary color,** a color formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal proportions. — **Secondary coverts** (*Zoöl.*), the longer coverts which overlie the basal part of the secondary quills of a bird. See *Illust.* under BIRD. — **Secondary crystal** (*Min.*), a crystal derived from one of the primary forms. — **Secondary current** (*Elec.*), a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primary current. — **Secondary evidence,** that which is admitted upon failure to obtain the primary or best evidence. — **Secondary fever** (*Med.*), a fever coming on in a disease after the subsidence of the fever with which the disease began, as the fever which attends the outbreak of the eruption in smallpox. — **Secondary hemorrhage** (*Med.*), hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel at some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased. — **Secondary planet.** (*Astron.*) See the Note under PLANET. — **Secondary qualities,** those qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them as such, but are dependent for their development and intensity on the organism of the percipient, such as color, taste, odor, etc. — **Secondary quills** *or* **remiges** (*Zoöl.*), the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird and forming a row continuous with the primaries; — called also *secondaries.* See *Illust.* of BIRD. — **Secondary rocks** *or* **strata** (*Geol.*), those lying between the Primary, or Paleozoic, and Tertiary (see *Primary rocks*, under PRIMARY); — later restricted to strata of the Mesozoic age, and at present but little used. — **Secondary syphilis** (*Med.*), the second stage of syphilis, including the period from the first development of constitutional symptoms to the time when the bones and the internal organs become involved. — **Secondary tint,** any subdued tint, as gray. — **Secondary union** (*Surg.*), the union of wounds after suppuration; union by the second intention.

Syn. — Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

Sec'ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭnd-ȧ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SECONDARIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; a delegate or deputy; one who is second or next to the chief officer; as, the *secondary*, or undersheriff of the city of London.

Old Escalus . . . is thy *secondary.* *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A secondary circle. (*b*) A satellite.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A secondary quill.

Sec'ond-class' (-klȧs'), *a.* Of the rank or degree below the best or the highest; inferior; second-rate; as, a *second-class* house; a *second-class* passage.

Sec'ond-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes; as, the *seconder* of an enterprise or of a motion.

Sec'ond-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a *secondhand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; already or previously possessed or used by another; as, a *secondhand* book, garment.

At second hand. See HAND, *n.*, 10.

Sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

‖ **Se-con'do** (sē-kŏn'dō; It. sā-kōn'dō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The second part in a concerted piece.

Sec'ond-rate' (sĕk'ŭnd-rāt'), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; as, a *second-rate* ship; *second-rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion. *Dryden.*

Sec'ond-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible to the physical eye, or of foreseeing future events, esp. such as are of a disastrous kind; the capacity of a seer; prophetic vision.

He was seized with a fit of *second-sight.* *Addison.*
Nor less availed his optic sleight,
And Scottish gift of *second-sight.* *Trumbull*

Sec'ond-sight'ed, *a.* Having the power of second sight. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Se'cre (sē'krē *or* sē-krē'), *a.* Secret; secretive; faithful to a secret. [*Obs.*]

To be holden stable and *secre.* *Chaucer.*

Se'cre, *n.* A secret. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sy), *n.*; *pl.* SECRECIES (-sĭz). [From SECRET.] **1.** The state or quality of being hidden; as, his movements were detected in spite of their *secrecy.*

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married. *Shak.*

2. That which is concealed; a secret. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. Seclusion; privacy; retirement. "The pensive *secrecy* of desert cell." *Milton.*

4. The quality of being secretive; fidelity to a secret; forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

Se'cre-ly (sē'krē-lȳ), *adv.* Secretly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se'cre-ness, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* [F. *secret* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto, segreto*), fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate. See CERTAIN, and cf. SECRETE, SECERN.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; as, *secret* treasure; *secret* plans; a *secret* vow. *Shak.*

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut.* xxix. 29.

2. Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or secrecy; secluded.

There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret; not inclined to divulge or betray confidence; secretive. [*R.*]

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shak.*

4. Separate; distinct. [*Obs.*]

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly *secret* from matter. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See HIDDEN.

Se'cret, *n.* [F. *secret* (cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto, segreto*), from L. *secretum.* See SECRET, *a.*] **1.** Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not revealed, or not to be revealed.

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

2. A thing not discovered; what is unknown or unexplained; a mystery.

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

3. *pl.* The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed; the genital organs.

In secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *v. t.* To keep secret. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Se'cret-age (-āj; 48), *n.* [F.] A process in which mercury, or some of its salts, is employed to impart the property of felting to certain kinds of furs. *Ure.*

Sec're-ta'ri-al (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; befitting a secretary. [*R.*]

Secretarial, diplomatic, or other official training. *Carlyle.*

Sec're-ta'ri-at (-ăt), **Sec're-ta'ri-ate** (-ăt), *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] The office of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.

Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rў), *n.*; *pl.* SECRETARIES (-rĭz). [F. *secrétaire* (cf. Pr. *secretari*, Sp. & Pg. *secretario*, It. *secretario*, *segretario*), LL. *secretarius*, originally, a confidant, one intrusted with secrets, from L. *secretum* a secret. See SECRET, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** One who keeps, or is intrusted with, secrets. [*R.*]

2. A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like; an official scribe, amanuensis, or writer; one who attends to correspondence, and transacts other business, for an association, a public body, or an individual.

That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*

3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive; as, the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence and attends to the relations of a government with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, etc.

4. A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The secretary bird.

Secretary Bird attacking a Cobra.

Secretary bird. [So called in allusion to the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which were fancifully thought to resemble pens stuck behind the ear.] (*Zoöl.*) A large long-legged raptorial bird (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*), native of South Africa, but now naturalized in the West Indies and some other tropical countries. It has a powerful hooked beak, a crest of long feathers, and a long tail. It feeds upon reptiles of various kinds, and is much prized on account of its habit of killing and devouring snakes of all kinds. Called also *serpent eater.*

Syn. — See the Note under CLERK, *n.*, 4.

Sec're-ta-ry-ship, *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a secretary.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECRETING.] [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere*. See SECRET, and cf. DISCRETE, DISCREET.] **1.** To deposit in a place of hiding; to hide; to conceal; as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

2. (*Physiol.*) To separate from the blood and elaborate by the process of secretion; to elaborate and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION.

Why one set of cells should *secrete* bile, another urea, and so on, we do not know. *Carpenter.*

Syn. — To conceal; hide. See CONCEAL.

Se-cre'tion (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *secretio*: cf. F. *sécrétion.*] **1.** The act of secreting or concealing; as, the *secretion* of dutiable goods.

2. (*Physiol.*) The act of secreting; the process by which material is separated from the blood through the agency of the cells of the various glands and elaborated by the cells into new substances so as to form the various secretions, as the saliva, bile, and other digestive fluids. The process varies in the different glands, and hence are formed the various secretions.

3. (*Physiol.*) Any substance or fluid secreted, or elaborated and emitted, as the gastric juice.

Se'cret-ist (sē'krĕt-ĭst), *n.* A dealer in secrets. [*Obs.*]

Se'cre-ti'tious (sē'krē-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Parted by animal secretion; as, *secretitious* humors. *Floyer.*

Se-cret'ive (sē-krēt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private; as, a *secretive* disposition.

Se-cret'ive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being secretive; disposition or tendency to conceal.

2. (*Phren.*) The faculty or propensity which impels to reserve, secrecy, or concealment.

Se'cret-ly (sē'krĕt-lў), *adv.* In a secret manner.

Se'cret-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being secret, hid, or concealed.

2. Secretiveness; concealment. *Donne.*

Se-cre'to-mo'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-mō'tō-rў), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Causing secretion; — said of nerves which go to glands and influence secretion.

Se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rў *or* sē'krē-tō-rў; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *sécrétoire*. See SECRETE.] (*Physiol.*) Secreting; performing, or connected with, the office of secretion; secernent; as, *secretory* vessels, nerves. — *n.* A secretory vessel; a secernent.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] A cutting; a scion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* [F. *secte*, L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SUE to follow, and cf. SEPT, SUIT, *n.*] Those following a particular leader or authority, or attached to a certain opinion; a company or set having a common belief or allegiance distinct from others; in religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice; especially, in modern times, a party dissenting from an established church; a denomination; in philosophy, the disciples of a particular master; a school; in society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.

He beareth the sign of poverty,
And in that *sect* our Savior saved all mankind. *Piers Plowman.*

As of the *sect* of which that he was born,
He kept his lay, to which that he was sworn. *Chaucer.*

The cursed *sect* of that detestable and false prophet Mohammed. *Fabyan.*

As concerning this *sect* [Christians], we know that everywhere it is spoken against. *Acts* xxviii. 22.

Sec'tant (sĕk'tant), *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] One of the portions of space bounded by the three coordinate planes. Specif. (*Crystallog.*), one of the parts of a crystal into which it is divided by the axial planes.

Sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to a sect, or to sects; peculiar to a sect; bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a denomination; as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

Sec-ta'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from an established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a state.

Syn. — See HERETIC.

Sec-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party; excess of partisan or denominational zeal; adherence to a separate church organization.

Sec-ta'ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian feelings; to subject to the control of a sect.

Sec'ta-rism (sĕk'tà-rĭz'm), *n.* Sectarianism. [*Obs.*]

Sec'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A sectary. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

Sec'ta-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* SECTARIES (-rĭz). [F. *sectaire.* See SECT.] A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect; a follower or disciple of some particular teacher in philosophy or religion; one who separates from an established church; a dissenter.

I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted *sectaries*. *Milton.*

Sec-ta'tor (sĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sectari*, v. intens. fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *sectile.* See SECTION.] Capable of being cut; specifically (*Min.*), capable of being severed by the knife with a smooth cut; — said of minerals.

Sec-til'i-ty (sĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being sectile.

Sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut; akin to E. *saw* a cutting instrument: cf. F. *section.* See SAW, and cf. SCION, DISSECT, INSECT, SECANT, SEGMENT.] **1.** The act of cutting, or separation by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies.

2. A part separated from something; a division; a portion; a slice. Specifically: —

(*a*) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing; a paragraph; an article; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division.

It is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

(*b*) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. These sections are subdivided into quarter sections for sale under the homestead and preëmption laws.

3. (*Geom.*) The figure made up of all the points common to a superficies and a solid which meet, or to two superficies which meet, or to two lines which meet. In the first case the section is a superficies, in the second a line, and in the third a point.

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) A division of a genus; a group of species separated by some distinction from others of the same genus; — often indicated by the sign §.

5. (*Mus.*) A part of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases. See PHRASE.

6. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; depiction of what is beyond a plane passing through, or supposed to pass through, an object, as a building, a machine, a succession of strata; profile.

☞ In mechanical drawing, as in these Illustrations of a cannon, a *longitudinal section* (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a *cross* or *transverse section* (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a *horizontal section* (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. In architecture, a *vertical section* is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.

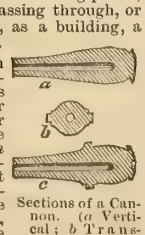

Sections of a Cannon. (*a* Vertical; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.)

Angular sections (*Math.*), a branch of analysis which treats of the relations of sines, tangents, etc., of arcs to the sines, tangents, etc., of their multiples or of their parts. [*R.*] — **Conic section.** (*Geom.*) See under CONIC. — **Section liner** (*Drawing*), an instrument to aid in drawing a series of equidistant parallel lines, — used in representing sections. — **Thin section,** a section or slice, as of a mineral, animal, or vegetable substance, thin enough to be transparent, and used for study under the microscope.

Syn. — Part; portion; division. — SECTION, PART. The English more commonly apply the word *section* to a part or portion of a body of men; as, a *section* of the clergy, a small *section* of the Whigs, etc. In the United States this use is less common, but another use, unknown or but little known in England, is very frequent, as in the phrases "the eastern *section* of our country," etc., the same sense being also given to the adjective *sectional*; as, *sectional* feelings, interests, etc.

Sec'tion-al (sĕk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory; local.

All *sectional* interests, or party feelings, it is hoped, will hereafter yield to schemes of ambition. *Story.*

2. Consisting of sections, or capable of being divided into sections; as, a *sectional* steam boiler.

Sec'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A disproportionate regard for the interests peculiar to a section of the country; local patriotism, as distinguished from national. [*U. S.*]

Sec'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state or quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

Sec'tion-al-ize (-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. [*U. S.*]

The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *Nicolay & Hay* (*Life of Lincoln*).

Sec'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

Sec'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To form into sections. [*R.*]

Sect'ism (sĕkt'ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a sect. [*R.*]

Sect'ist, *n.* One devoted to a sect; a sectary. [*R.*]

Sect'i-un'cle (sĕkt'ĭ-ŭn'k'l), *n.* A little or petty sect. [*R.*] "Some new sect or *sectiuncle*." *J. Martineau.*

Sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., properly, a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *secteur.* See SECTION.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc.

a c b Sector.

2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, each arm marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, etc., one scale of each kind on each arm, and all on lines radiating from the common center of motion. The sector is used for plotting, etc., to any scale.

3. An astronomical instrument, the limb of which embraces a small portion only of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. When it is used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a *zenith sector.*

Dip sector, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon. — **Sector of a sphere,** *or* **Spherical sector,** the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.

Sec'tor-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sector; as, a *sectoral* circle.

Sec-to'ri-al (sĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Adapted for cutting. — *n.* A sectorial, or carnassial, tooth.

Sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [OE. *secular*, *seculer*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world; perhaps akin to E. *soul*: cf. F. *séculier.*]

1. Coming or observed once in an age or a century.

The *secular* year was kept but once a century. *Addison.*

2. Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time; accomplished in a long progress of time; as, *secular* inequality; the *secular* refrigeration of the globe.

3. Of or pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to temporal as distinguished from eternal interests; not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly.

New foes arise,
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains. *Milton.*

4. (*Eccl.*) Not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community; as, a *secular* priest.

He tried to enforce a stricter discipline and greater regard for morals, both in the religious orders and the *secular* clergy. *Prescott.*

5. Belonging to the laity; lay; not clerical.

I speak of folk in *secular* estate. *Chaucer.*

Secular equation (*Astron.*), the algebraic or numerical expression of the magnitude of the inequalities in a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. — **Secular games** (*Rom. Antiq.*), games celebrated, at long but irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, and the like. — **Secular music,** any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses. — **Secular hymn** *or* **poem,** a hymn or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

Sec'u-lar, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) A secular ecclesiastic, or one not bound by monastic rules. *Burke.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A church official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. *Busby.*

3. A layman, as distinguished from a clergyman.

Sec'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being secular; a secular spirit; secularity.

2. The tenets or principles of the secularists.

Sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith, and every kind of religious worship, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; also, one who believes that education and other matters of civil policy should be managed without the introduction of a religious element.

Sec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *sécularité*, LL. *saecularitas.*] Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

A *secularity* of character which makes Christianity and its principal doctrines distasteful or unintelligible. *I. Taylor.*

Sec'u-lar-i-za'tion (sĕk'ū-lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sécularisation.*] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being rendered secular; conversion from regular

or monastic to secular; conversion from religious to lay or secular possession and uses; as, the *secularization* of church property.

Sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lēr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECULARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECULARIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *séculariser.*] **1.** To convert from regular or monastic into secular; as, to *secularize* a priest or a monk.

2. To convert from spiritual to secular or common use; as, to *secularize* a church, or church property.

At the Reformation the abbey was *secularized.* *W. Coxe.*

3. To make worldly or unspiritual. *Bp. Horsley.*

Sec'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

Sec'u-lar-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being secular; worldliness; worldly-mindedness.

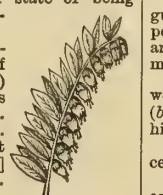

Se'cund (sē'kŭnd; 277), *a.* [L. *secundus* following the course or current of wind or water. See SECOND, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk. *Gray.*

Se-cun'date (sĕ-kŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *secundatus,* p. p. of *secundare* to direct favorably.] To make prosperous. [*R.*]

Sec'un-da'tion (sĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Prosperity. [*R.*]

Sec'un-dine (sĕk'ŭn-dīn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *secondine.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The second coat, or integument, of an ovule, lying within the primine.

Secund Raceme of *Cassandra calyculata.*

☞ In the ripened seed the primine and secundine are usually united to form the testa, or outer seed coat. When they remain distinct the secundine becomes the mesosperm, as in the castor bean.

2. [Cf. F. *secondines.*] The afterbirth, or placenta and membranes; — generally used in the plural.

Se-cun'do-gen'i-ture (sē-kŭn'dō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *secundus* second + *genitura* a begetting, generation.] A right of inheritance belonging to a second son; a property or possession so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundo-geniture* of Spain. *Bancroft.*

Se-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be secured.

Se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus;* pref. *se-* without + *cura* care. See CURE care, and cf. SURE, *a.*] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety; easy in mind; not feeling suspicion or distrust; confident.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*

2. Overconfident; incautious; careless; — in a bad sense. *Macaulay.*

3. Confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt; certain; sure; — commonly with *of;* as, *secure* of a welcome.

Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

4. Not exposed to danger; safe; — applied to persons and things, and followed by *against* or *from.* "*Secure* from fortune's blows." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Safe; undisturbed; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; careless; heedless; inattentive.

Se-cure', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECURED (sē-kūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECURING.] **1.** To make safe; to relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger; to guard; to protect.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustained the vanquished, and *secured* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving; to make certain; to assure; to insure; — frequently with *against* or *from,* rarely with *of;* as, to *secure* a creditor against loss; to *secure* a debt by a mortgage.

It *secures* its possessor of eternal happiness. *T. Dick.*

3. To make fast; to close or confine effectually; to render incapable of getting loose or escaping; as, to *secure* a prisoner; to *secure* a door, or the hatches of a ship.

4. To get possession of; to make one's self secure of; to acquire certainly; as, to *secure* an estate.

Secure arms (*Mil.*), a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather, the object being to guard the firearm from becoming wet. The piece is turned with the barrel to the front and grasped by the right hand at the lower band, the muzzle is dropped to the front, and the piece held with the guard under the right arm, the hand supported against the hip, and the thumb on the rammer.

Secure Arms.

Se-cure'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

His daring foe . . . *securely* him defied. *Milton.*

Se-cure'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of securing; protection. [*R.*]

Society condemns the *securement* in all cases of perpetual protection by means of perpetual imprisonment. *C. A. Ives.*

Se-cure'ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being secure; exemption from fear; want of vigilance; security.

Se-cur'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, secures.

‖ **Sec'u-rif'e-ra** (sĕk'ū-rĭf'ē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *securis* an ax + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) The Serrifera.

Se-cu'ri-form (sē-kū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *securis* an ax or hatchet + *-form:* cf. F. *sécuriforme.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of an ax or hatchet.

Se-cu'ri-palp (-pălp), *n.* [L. *securis* ax, hatchet + E. *palp.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of beetles having the maxillary palpi terminating in a hatchet-shaped joint.

Se-cu'ri-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* SECURITIES (-tĭz). [L. *securitas:* cf. F. *sécurité.* See SECURE, and cf. SURETY.] **1.** The condition or quality of being secure; secureness. Specifically: (*a*) Freedom from apprehension, anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety; hence, assurance; certainty.

His trembling hand had lost the ease,
Which marks *security* to please. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) Hence, carelessness; negligence; heedlessness.

He means, my lord, that we are too remiss,
Whilst Bolingbroke, through our *security,*
Grows strong and great in substance and in power. *Shak.*

(*c*) Freedom from risk; safety.

Give up yourself merely to chance and hazard,
From firm *security.* *Shak.*

Some . . . alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade. *Swift.*

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; guard; defense. Specifically: (*a*) Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the performance of a contract, the payment of a debt, or the like; surety; pledge.

Those who lent him money lent it on no *security* but his bare word. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, etc.; as, government *securities.*

Syn. — Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge; bail.

Se-dan' (sē-dăn'), *n.* [Said to be named from *Sedan,* in France, where it was first made, and whence it was introduced into England in the time of King Charles I.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, — usually borne on poles by two men. Called also *sedan chair.*

Sedan.

Se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus,* p. p. of *sedare, sedatum,* to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice; calm; tranquil; serene; not passionate or giddy; composed; staid; as, a *sedate* soul, mind, or temper.

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *I. Watts.*

Whatsoever we feel and know
Too *sedate* for outward show. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious.

— Se-date'ly, *adv.* **— Se-date'ness,** *n.*

Se-da'tion (sē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sedatio.*] The act of calming, or the state of being calm. [*R.*] *Coles.*

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédatif.*] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specifically (*Med.*), allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

Sed'a-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain.

Se'dent (sē'dent), *a.* [L. *sedens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] Sitting; inactive; quiet. [*R.*]

Sed'en-ta-ri-ly (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

Sed'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being sedentary.

Sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius,* fr. *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *sédentaire.* See SEDENT.] **1.** Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a *sedentary* man. "*Sedentary,* scholastic sophists." *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting; as, a *sedentary* employment; a *sedentary* life.

Any education that confined itself to *sedentary* pursuits was essentially imperfect. *Beaconsfield.*

3. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; hence, calm; tranquil. [*R.*] "The *sedentary* earth." *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

4. Caused by long sitting. [*Obs.*] "*Sedentary* numbness." *Milton.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Remaining in one place, especially when firmly attached to some object; as, the oyster is a *sedentary* mollusk; the barnacles are *sedentary* crustaceans.

Sedentary spider (*Zoöl.*), one of a tribe of spiders which rest motionless until their prey is caught in their web.

‖ **Se-de'runt** (sē-dē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they sat, fr. *sedere* to sit.] A sitting, as of a court or other body.

'T is pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt.* *Prof. Wilson.*

Acts of sederunt (*Scots Law*), ordinances of the Court of Session for the ordering of processes and expediting of justice. *Bell.*

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* [OE. *segge,* AS. *secg;* akin to LG. *segge;* — probably named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to L. *secare* to cut, E. *saw* a cutting instrument; cf. Ir. *seisg,* W. *hesg.* Cf. HASSOCK, SAW the instrument.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Carex,* perennial, endogenous, innutritious herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. They have triangular jointless stems, a spiked inflorescence, and long grasslike leaves which are usually rough on the margins and midrib. There are several hundred species.

☞ The name is sometimes given to any other plant of the order *Cyperaceæ,* which includes *Carex, Cyperus, Scirpus,* and many other genera of rushlike plants.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A flock of herons.

Sedge hen (*Zoöl.*), the clapper rail. See under 5th RAIL. — Sedge warbler (*Zoöl.*), a small European singing bird (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*). It often builds its nest among reeds; — called also *sedge bird, sedge wren, night warbler,* and *Scotch nightingale.*

Sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made or composed of sedge.

With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks. *Shak.*

Sedg'y (sĕj'ȳ), *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*

‖ **Se-dil'i-a** (sē-dĭl'ĭ-à), *n. pl.; sing.* SEDILE (-dĭ'lē). [L. *sedile* a seat.] (*Arch.*) Seats in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service. *Hook.*

Sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *sédiment,* L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit, to settle. See SIT.] **1.** The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

2. (*Geol.*) The material of which sedimentary rocks are formed.

Sed'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Sedimentary.

Sed'i-men'ta-ry (-tà-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédimentaire.*] Of or pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment; containing matter that has subsided.

Sedimentary rocks. (*Geol.*) See *Aqueous rocks,* under AQUEOUS.

Sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of depositing a sediment; specifically (*Geol.*), the deposition of the material of which sedimentary rocks are formed.

Se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *sedicioun,* OF. *sedition,* F. *sédition,* fr. L. *seditio,* originally, a going aside; hence, an insurrectionary separation; pref. *se-,* sed- aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire, itum,* to go. Cf. ISSUE.]

1. The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition.* *Shak.*

Noisy demagogues who had been accused of *sedition.* *Macaulay.*

2. Dissension; division; schism. [*Obs.*]

Now the works of the flesh are manifest, . . . emulations, wrath, strife, *seditions,* heresies. *Gal.* v. 19, 20.

Syn. — Insurrection; tumult; uproar; riot; rebellion; revolt. See INSURRECTION.

Se-di'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition. *Bp. Hall.*

Se-di'tious (sē-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *seditiosus:* cf. F. *séditieux.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; as, *seditious* behavior; *seditious* strife; *seditious* words.

2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, violent opposition to lawful authority; turbulent; factious; guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* citizens.

— Se-di'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Se-di'tious-ness,** *n.*

Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Same as SEIDLITZ.

Se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEDUCED (sē-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *seducere, seductum;* pref. *se-* aside + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner; to entice to evil; to lead astray; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt.

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*

2. Specifically, to induce to surrender chastity; to debauch by means of solicitation.

Syn. — To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; inveigle. See ALLURE.

Se-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of seducing.

2. The means employed to seduce, as flattery, promises, deception, etc.; arts of enticing or corrupting. *Pope.*

Se-du'cer (sē-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seduces; specifically, one who prevails over the chastity of a woman by enticements and persuasions.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer,* love. *Dryden.*

Se-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seduced; corruptible.

Se-du'cing (-sĭng), *a.* Seductive. "Thy sweet *seducing* charms." *Cowper.* **— Se-du'cing-ly,** *adv.*

Se-duc'tion (sē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seductio:* cf. F. *séduction.* See SEDUCE.] **1.** The act of seducing; enticement to wrong doing; specifically, the offense of inducing a woman to consent to unlawful sexual intercourse, by enticements which overcome her scruples; the wrong or crime of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

2. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce; means of leading astray; as, the *seductions* of wealth.

Se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; tempting; alluring; as, a *seductive* offer.

This may enable us to understand how *seductive* is the influence of example. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Se-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

Se-duc'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who seduces.

Se-du'li-ty (sē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] The quality or state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry; sedulousness.

The industrious bee, by his *sedulity* in summer, lives in honey all the winter. *Feltham.*

Sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *sedulus,* perhaps from *sedere* to sit, and so akin to E. *sit.*] Diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; assiduous; as, the *sedulous* bee.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting; untiring; unwearied; persevering.

— Sed'u-lous-ly, *adv.* **— Sed'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Se'dum** (sē'dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sedere* to sit; — so called in allusion to the manner in which the plants attach themselves to rocks and walls.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly perennial, having succulent leaves and cymose flowers; orpine; stonecrop. *Gray.*

See (sē), *n.* [OE. *se, see,* OF. *se, sed, sied,* fr. L. *sedes* a seat, or the kindred *sedere* to sit. See SIT, and cf. SIEGE.] **1.** A seat; a site; a place where sovereign power is exercised. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Jove laughed on Venus from his sovereign *see.* *Spenser.*

2. Specifically: (*a*) The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; as, the *see* of New

York. (*b*) The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, an archiepiscopal *see*. (*c*) The seat, place, or office of the pope, or Roman pontiff; as, the papal *see*. (*d*) The pope or his court at Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome.

Apostolic see. See under APOSTOLIC.

See (sē), *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW (sạ); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEING.] [OE. *seen, sen, seon*, AS. *seón*; akin to OFries. *sīa*, D. *zien*, OS. & OHG. *sehan*, G. *sehen*, Icel. *sjā*, Sw. *se*, Dan. *see*, Goth. *saihwan*, and probably to L. *sequi* to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac*. Cf. SIGHT, SUE to follow.] **1.** To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold; to descry; to view.

I will now turn aside, and *see* this great sight. *Ex.* iii. 3.

2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of; to note with the mind; to observe; to discern; to distinguish; to understand; to comprehend; to ascertain.

Go, I pray thee, *see* whether it be well with thy brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii. 14.

Jesus *saw* that he answered discreetly. *Mark* xii. 34.

Who 's so gross
That *seeth* not this palpable device? *Shak.*

3. To follow with the eyes, or as with the eyes; to watch; to regard attentively; to look after. *Shak.*

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison.*

4. To have an interview with; especially, to make a call upon; to visit; as, to go to *see* a friend.

And Samuel came no more to *see* Saul until the day of his death. 1 *Sam.* xv. 35.

5. To fall in with; to meet or associate with; to have intercourse or communication with; hence, to have knowledge or experience of; as, to *see* military service.

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have *seen* evil. *Ps.* xc. 15.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John* viii. 51.

Improvement in wisdom and prudence by *seeing* men. *Locke.*

6. To accompany in person; to escort; to wait upon; as, to *see* one home; to *see* one aboard the cars.

God you (him, *or* me, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God protect you. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To see** (anything) **out,** to see (it) to the end; to be present at, or attend, to the end. — **To see stars,** to see flashes of light, like stars; — sometimes the result of concussion of the head. [*Colloq.*] — **To see** (one) **through,** to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end of a course or an undertaking.

See, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of sight, or of perceiving by the proper organs; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he *sees* distinctly.

Whereas I was blind, now I *see*. *John* ix. 25.

2. Figuratively: To have intellectual apprehension; to perceive; to know; to understand; to discern; — often followed by a preposition, as *through*, or *into*.

For judgment I am come into this world, that they which *see* not might *see;* and that they which *see* might be made blind. *John* ix. 39.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, . . . and *see* through all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To be attentive; to take care; to give heed; — generally with *to;* as, to *see* to the house.

See that ye fall not out by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 24.

☞ *Let me see, Let us see,* are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

Cassio 's a proper man, *let me see* now, —
To get his place. *Shak.*

☞ *See* is sometimes used in the imperative for *look*, or *behold*. "*See, see!* upon the banks of Boyne he stands." *Halifax.*

To see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider it. — **To see on,** to look at. [*Obs.*] "She was full more blissful *on to see*." *Chaucer.* — **To see to.** (*a*) To look at; to behold; to view. [*Obs.*] "An altar by Jordan, a great altar *to see to*." *Josh.* xxii. 10. (*b*) To take care about; to look after; as, *to see to* a fire.

Seed (sēd), *n.; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [OE. *seed, sed*, AS. *sǣd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow; akin to D. *zaad* seed, G. *saat*, Icel. *sāð, sæði*, Goth. *manasēþs* seed of men, world. See Sow to scatter seed, and cf. COLZA.]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A ripened ovule, consisting of an embryo with one or more integuments, or coverings; as, an apple *seed;* a currant *seed*. By germination it produces a new plant. (*b*) Any small seedlike fruit, though it may consist of a pericarp, or even a calyx, as well as the seed proper; as, parsnip *seed;* thistle *seed*.

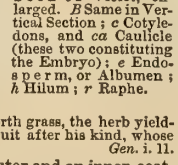

Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Endosperm, or Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe.

And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding *seed*, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose *seed* is in itself. *Gen.* i. 11.

☞ The seed proper has an outer and an inner coat, and within these the kernel or nucleus. The kernel is either the embryo alone, or the embryo inclosed in the albumen, which is the material for the nourishment of the developing embryo. The scar on a seed, left where the stem parted from it, is called the *hilum*, and the closed orifice of the ovule, the *micropyle*.

2. (*Physiol.*) The generative fluid of the male; semen; sperm; — not used in the plural.

3. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice.

4. The principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

5. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David.

☞ In this sense the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form, though rarely used in the plural.

6. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

Seed bag (*Artesian well*), a packing to prevent percolation of water down the bore hole. It consists of a bag encircling the tubing and filled with flax seed, which swells when wet and fills the space between the tubing and the sides of the hole. — **Seed bud** (*Bot.*), the germ or rudiment of the plant in the embryo state; the ovule. — **Seed coat** (*Bot.*), the covering of a seed. — **Seed corn,** *or* **Seed grain** (*Bot.*), corn or grain for seed. — **Seed down** (*Bot.*), the soft hairs on certain seeds, as cotton seed. — **Seed drill.** See 6th DRILL, 2 (*a*). — **Seed eater** (*Zoöl.*), any finch of the genera *Sporophila*, and *Crithagra*. They feed mainly on seeds. — **Seed gall** (*Zoöl.*), any gall which resembles a seed, formed on the leaves of various plants, usually by some species of Phylloxera. — **Seed leaf** (*Bot.*), a cotyledon. — **Seed lobe** (*Bot.*), a cotyledon; a seed leaf. — **Seed oil,** oil expressed from the seeds of plants. — **Seed oyster,** a young oyster, especially when of a size suitable for transplantation to a new locality. — **Seed pearl,** a small pearl of little value. — **Seed plat,** *or* **Seed plot,** the ground on which seeds are sown, to produce plants for transplanting; a nursery. — **Seed stalk** (*Bot.*), the stalk of an ovule or seed; a funicle. — **Seed tick** (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of ticks resembling seeds in form and color. — **Seed vessel** (*Bot.*), that part of a plant which contains the seeds; a pericarp. — **Seed weevil** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous small weevils, especially those of the genus *Apion*, which live in the seeds of various plants. — **Seed wool,** cotton wool not yet cleansed of its seeds. [*Southern U. S.*]

Seed Weevil (*Apion Sayi*) of Wild Indigo. ×5

Seed (sēd), *v. i.* **1.** To sow seed.

2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

3. To grow to maturity, and to produce seed.

Many interests have grown up, and *seeded*, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs. *Landor.*

Seed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEDING.] **1.** To sprinkle with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow; as, to *seed* a field.

2. To cover thinly with something scattered; to ornament with seedlike decorations.

A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes. *B. Jonson.*

To seed down, to sow with grass seed.

Seed'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A capsule. (*b*) A plant (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) which has somewhat cubical or box-shaped capsules.

Seed'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A sweet cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds, as caraway. *Tusser.*

Seed'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* A seedlip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Seed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sows or plants seed.

Seed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being seedy, shabby, or worn out; a state of wretchedness or exhaustion. [*Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

What is called *seediness*, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged. *J. S. Blackie.*

Seed'-lac' (-lăk'), *n.* A species of lac. See the Note under LAC.

Seed'less, *a.* Without seed or seeds.

Seed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seed'lip' (-lĭp'), } *n.* [AS. *sǣdleáp; sǣd* seed +
Seed'lop' (-lŏp'), } *leáp* basket.] A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be scattered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Seed'man (-man), *n.* See SEEDSMAN.

Seed'ness, *n.* Seedtime. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Seeds'man (sēdz'man), *n.; pl.* SEEDSMEN (-men). **1.** A sower; one who sows or scatters seed.

The *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain. *Shak.*

2. A person who deals in seeds.

Seed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdtīma.*] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

Seed'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* SEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SEEDIEST.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds.

2. Having a peculiar flavor supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain kinds of French brandy.

3. Old and worn out; exhausted; spiritless; also, poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed; shabby looking; as, he looked *seedy;* a *seedy* coat. [*Colloq.*]

Little Flanigan here . . . is a little *seedy*, as we say among us that practice the law. *Goldsmith.*

Seedy toe, an affection of a horse's foot, in which a cavity filled with horn powder is formed between the laminæ and the wall of the hoof.

See'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.* (but originally a *present participle*). In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because; — followed by a dependent clause; as, he did well, *seeing* that he was so young.

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen.* xxvi. 27.

Seek (sēk), *a.* Sick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Seek, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEKING.] [OE. *seken*, AS. *sēcan, sēcean;* akin to OS. *sōkian*, LG. *söken*, D. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, G. *suchen*, Icel. *sækja*, Sw. *söka*, Dan. *söge*, Goth. *sōkjan*, and E. *sake*. Cf. BESEECH, RANSACK, SAGACIOUS, SAKE, SOC.] **1.** To go in search of; to look for; to search for; to try to find.

The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii. 15, 16.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to beseech.

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.

3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at; as, to *seek* wealth or fame; to *seek* one's life.

4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to.

Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal. *Amos* v. 5.

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains. *Pope.*

Seek (sēk), *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Isa.* xxxiv. 16.

To seek, needing to seek or search; hence, unprepared. "Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*." *Milton.* [*Obs.*] — **To seek after,** to make pursuit of; to attempt to find or take. — **To seek for,** to endeavor to find. — **To seek to,** to apply to; to resort to; to court. [*Obs.*] "All the earth *sought to* Solomon, to hear his wisdom." 1 *Kings* x. 24. — **To seek upon,** to make strict inquiry after; to follow up; to persecute. [*Obs.*]

To seek
Upon a man and do his soul unrest. *Chaucer.*

Seek'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who seeks; that which is used in seeking or searching.

2. (*Eccl.*) One of a small heterogeneous sect of the 17th century, in Great Britain, who professed to be seeking the true church, ministry, and sacraments.

A skeptic [is] ever seeking and never finds, like our new upstart sect of *Seekers*. *Bullokar.*

Seek'-no-fur'ther (sēk'nō-fûr'thẽr), *n.* A kind of choice winter apple, having a subacid taste; — formerly called *go-no-further*.

Seek'-sor'row (-sŏr'rō), *n.* One who contrives to give himself vexation. [*Archaic*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Seel (sēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEELED (sēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEELING.] [F. *siller, ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium*.] **1.** (*Falconry*) To close the eyes of (a hawk or other bird) by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head. *Bacon.*

Fools climb to fall: fond hopes, like *seeled* doves for want of better light, mount till they end their flight with falling. *J. Reading.*

2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak.*
Cold death, with a violent fate, his sable eyes did *seel*. *Chapman.*

Seel, *v. i.* [Cf. LG. *sielen* to lead off water, F. *siller* to run ahead, to make headway, E. *sile*, v. t.] To incline to one side; to lean; to roll, as a ship at sea. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Seel (sēl), } *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a
Seel'ing, } storm. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Seel, *n.* [AS. *sǣl*, from *sǣl* good, prosperous. See SILLY.] **1.** Good fortune; favorable opportunity; prosperity. [*Obs.*] "So have I *seel*." *Chaucer.*

2. Time; season; as, hay *seel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Seel'i-ly (sēl'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a silly manner. [*Obs.*]

Seel'y (-y), *a.* See SILLY. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEEMED (sēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEMING.] [OE. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify; akin to Icel. *sæma* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to beseem, to befit, *sama* to beseem, *semja* to arrange, settle, put right, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same*. The sense is probably due to the adj. *seemly*. √191. See SAME, *a.*, and cf. SEEMLY.] To appear, or to appear to be; to have a show or semblance; to present an appearance; to look; to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to be taken as. "It now *seemed* probable." *Macaulay.*

Thou picture of what thou *seem'st*. *Shak.*

All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*

There is a way which *seemeth* right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death. *Prov.* xiv. 12.

It seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. *Addison.*

Syn. — To appear; look. — SEEM, APPEAR. To *appear* has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun *appears;* to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm *seems* to be coming. "The story *appears* to be true," means that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; "the story *seems* to be true," means that it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true. "His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ham. Ay, madam, it is common.
Queen. If it be,
Why *seems* it so particular with thee?
Ham. Seems, madam! Nay, it is; I know not "*seems*." *Shak.*

Seem, *v. t.* To befit; to beseem. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Seem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who seems; one who carries or assumes an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

Seem'ing, *a.* Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; specious; befitting; as, *seeming* friendship; *seeming* truth.

My lord, you have lost a friend indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow, it is sure your own. *Shak.*

Seem'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance; speciousness.

These keep
Seeming and savor all the winter long. *Shak.*

2. Apprehension; judgment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words, impregned
With reason, to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance; apparently; ostensibly.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. *Addison.*

Seem'ing-ness, *n.* Semblance; fair appearance; plausibility. *Sir K. Digby.*

Seem'less, *a.* Unseemly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Seem'li-ly (-lĭ-lў), *adv.* In a seemly manner. [*Obs.*]

Seem'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being seemly; comeliness; propriety.

Seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SEEMLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] [Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit; akin to *samr* same, E. *same;* the sense being properly, the same or like, hence, fitting. See SEEM, *v. i.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; fit; becoming; comely; decorous.

He had a *seemly* nose. *Chaucer.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shak.*

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

Seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *adv.* [*Compar.* SEEMLIER; *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.

Suddenly a man before him stood,
Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad,
As one in city or court or palace bred. *Milton.*

Seem'ly-hed (-hĕd), *n.* [See -HOOD.] Comely or decent appearance. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R. Spenser.*

Seen (sēn), *p. p.* of SEE.

Seen, *a.* Versed; skilled; accomplished. [*Obs.*]

Well *seen* in every science that mote be. *Spenser.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

Seep (sēp), *or* **Sipe** (sīp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpan* to distill.] To run or soak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Water *seeps* up through the sidewalks. *G. W. Cable.*

Seep'age (-ăj), *or* **Sip'age,** *n.* Water that has seeped or oozed through a porous soil. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Seep'y (-ĭ), *or* **Sip'y,** *a.* Oozy; — applied to land under cultivation that is not well drained.

Seer (sēr), *a.* Sore; painful. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Se'er (sē'ẽr), *n.* One who sees. *Addison.*

Seer (sēr), *n.* [From SEE.] A person who foresees events; a prophet. *Milton.*

Seer'ess, *n.* A female seer; a prophetess.

Seer'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A scombroid food fish of Madeira (*Cybium Commersonii*).

Seer'hand (sēr'hănd), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.

Seer'ship, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

Seer'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* A light fabric, originally made in the East Indies, of silk and linen, usually having alternating stripes, and a slightly craped or puckered surface; also, a cotton fabric of similar appearance.

Seer'wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* [See SEAR.] Dry wood. [Written also *searwood.*] [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

See'saw′ (sē'sa′), *n.* [Probably a reduplication of *saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing.]

Seesaw.

1. A play among children in which they are seated upon the opposite ends of a plank which is balanced in the middle, and move alternately up and down.

2. A plank or board adjusted for this play.

3. A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

He has been arguing in a circle; there is thus a *seesaw* between the hypothesis and fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. (*Whist*) Same as CROSSRUFF.

See'saw′, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEESAWED (-sạd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEESAWING.] To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

See'saw′, *v. t.* To cause to move backward and forward in seesaw fashion.

He *seesaws* himself to and fro. *Ld. Lytton.*

See'saw′, *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seet (sēt), *obs. imp.* of SIT. Sate; sat. *Chaucer.*

Seeth (sēth), *obs. imp.* of SEETHE. *Chaucer.*

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd) (SOD (sŏd), *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN (sŏd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETHING.] [OE. *sethen*, AS. *seóðan;* akin to D. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan*, G. *sieden*, Icel. *sjōða*, Sw. *sjuda*, Dan. *syde*, Goth. *saups* a burnt offering. Cf. SOD, *n.*, SODDEN, SUDS.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; as, to *seethe* flesh. [Written also *seeth.*]

Set on the great pot, and *seethe* pottage for the sons of the prophets. 2 *Kings* iv. 38.

Seethe, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to be hot; to boil. 1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

A long Pointe, round which the Mississippi used to whirl, and *seethe*, and foam. *G. W. Cable.*

Seeth'er (-ẽr), *n.* A pot for boiling things; a boiler.

Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*

Seg (sĕg), *n.* [See SEDGE.] (*Bot.*) **1.** Sedge. [*Obs.*]
2. The gladen, and other species of Iris. *Prior.*

Seg, *n.* [Probably from the root of L. *secare* to cut.] A castrated bull. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Se-gar' (sē-gär'), *n.* See CIGAR.

Seg'gar (sĕg'gẽr), *n.* [Prov. E. *saggard* a seggar, *seggard* a sort of riding surtout, contr. fr. *safeguard.*] A case or holder made of fire clay, in which fine pottery is inclosed while baking in the kiln. [Written also *saggar, sagger*, and *segger.*]

Segge (sĕg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off: cf. F. *segment.* See SAW a cutting instrument.] **1.** One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a part divided or cut off; a section; a portion; as, a *segment* of an orange; a *segment* of a compound or divided leaf.

2. (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord; as, the *segment acb* in the illustration.

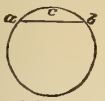

acb Segment of a Circle.

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A piece in the form of the sector of a circle, or part of a ring; as, the *segment* of a sectional fly wheel or fly-wheel rim. (*b*) A segment gear.

4. (*Biol.*) (*a*) One of the cells or divisions formed by segmentation, as in egg cleavage or in fissiparous cell formation. (*b*) One of the divisions, rings, or joints into which many animal bodies are divided; a somite; a metamere; a somatome.

Segment gear, a pecr for receiving or communicating reciprocating motion from or to a cogwheel, consisting of a sector of a circular gear, or ring, having cogs on the periphery, or face. — **Segment of a line,** the part of a line contained between two points on it. — **Segment of a sphere,** the part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — **Ventral segment.** (*Acoustics*) See LOOP, *n.*, 5.

Seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To divide or separate into parts in growth; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage, as in the segmentation of the ovum.

Seg-men'tal (sĕg-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or being, a segment.

2. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the segments of animals; as, a *segmental* duct; *segmental* papillæ. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.

Segmental duct (*Anat.*), the primitive duct of the embryonic excretory organs which gives rise to the Wolffian duct and ureter; the pronephric duct. — **Segmental organs.** (*a*) (*Anat.*) The embryonic excretory organs of vertebrates, consisting primarily of the segmental tubes and segmental ducts. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The tubular excretory organs, a pair of which often occur in each of several segments in annelids. They serve as renal organs, and often, also, as oviducts and sperm ducts. See *Illust.* under SIPUNCULACEA. — **Segmental tubes** (*Anat.*), the tubes which primarily open into the segmental duct, some of which become the urinary tubules of the adult.

Segmental Organs of an Annelid. *a a* External Orifices; *b c* Tubular portion; *o* Funnel-shaped Internal Orifice.

Seg'men-ta'tion (sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of dividing into segments; specifically (*Biol.*), a self-division into segments as a result of growth; cell cleavage; cell multiplication; endogenous cell formation.

Segmentation cavity (*Biol.*), the cavity formed by the arrangement of the cells in segmentation or cleavage of the ovum; the cavity of the blastosphere. In the gastrula stage, the segmentation cavity in which the mesoblast is formed lies between the entoblast and ectoblast. See Illust. of INVAGINATION. — **Segmentation nucleus** (*Biol.*), the body formed by fusion of the male and female pronucleus in an impregnated ovum. See the Note under PRONUCLEUS. — **Segmentation of the ovum,** *or* **Egg cleavage** (*Biol.*), the process by which the embryos of all the higher plants and animals are derived from the germ cell. In the simplest case, that of small ova destitute of food yolk, the ovum or egg divides into two similar halves or segments (blastomeres), each of these again divides into two, and so on, thus giving rise to a mass of cells (mulberry mass, or *morula*), all equal and similar, from the growth and development of which the future animal is to be formed. This constitutes *regular segmentation.* Quite frequently, however, the equality and regularity of cleavage is interfered with by the presence of food yolk, from which results *unequal segmentation.* See HOLOBLASTIC, MEROBLASTIC, ALECITHAL, CENTROLECITHAL, ECTOLECITHAL, and OVUM. — **Segmentation sphere** (*Biol.*), the blastosphere, or morula. See MORULA.

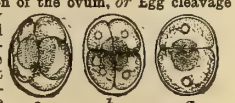

c b a

Segmentation of a Centrolecithal Ovum. *abc* Three Stages of Division.

Seg'ment-ed (-mĕnt-ĕd), *a.* Divided into segments or joints; articulated.

Seg'ni-tude (sĕg'nĭ-tūd), } *n.* [L. *segnitas*, fr. *segnis*
Seg'ni-ty (sĕg'nĭ-tĭ), } slow, sluggish.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Se'gno** (sān'yō), *n.* [It. See SIGN.] (*Mus.*) A sign. See AL SEGNO, and DAL SEGNO.

Se'go (sē'gō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A liliaceous plant (*Calochortus Nuttallii*) of Western North America, and its edible bulb; — so called by the Ute Indians and the Mormons.

Seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate; pref. *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** Separate; select.
2. (*Bot.*) Separated from others of the same kind.

Seg're-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEGREGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEGREGATING.] To separate from others; to set apart.

They are still *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *I. Taylor.*

Seg're-gate, *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To separate from a mass, and collect together about centers or along lines of fracture, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

Seg're-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *segregatio:* cf. F. *ségrégation.*] **1.** The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting.
2. (*Geol.*) Separation from a mass, and gathering about centers or into cavities at hand through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

‖ **Seiches** (sāsh), *n. pl.* [F.] (*Geol.*) Local oscillations in level observed in the case of some lakes, as Lake Geneva.

Seid (sēd; 277), *n.* [Ar. *seyid* prince.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia. [Written also *Sedlitz.*]

Seidlitz powders, effervescing salts, consisting of two separate powders, one of which contains forty grains of sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochelle salt (tartrate of potassium and sodium) and the other contains thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic; — so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also *Rochelle powders.* — **Seidlitz water,** a natural water from Seidlitz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride. It is used as an aperient.

Seigh (sā), *obs. imp. sing.* of SEE. Saw. *Chaucer.*

Seign-eu'ri-al (sēn-ū'rĭ-al), *a.* [F., fr. *seigneur.* See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Vested with large powers; independent.

Seign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, F. *seigneur*, cf. It. *signore*, Sp. *señor* from an objective case of L. *senior* elder. See SENIOR.] **1.** A lord; the lord of a manor.
2. A title of honor or of address in the South of Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* in English.

Grand Seignior, the sultan of Turkey.

Seign'ior-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [F. *seigneuriage*, OF. *seignorage.*] **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specifically, a charge or toll deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than has been received in bullion, and is called "levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

Seign'ior-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a seignior; seigneurial. "Kingly or *seignioral* patronage." *Burke.*

Seign'ior-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord. *Milman.*

Seign-io'ri-al (sēn-yō'rĭ-al), *a.* Same as SEIGNEURIAL.

Seign'ior-ize (sēn'yẽr-īz), *v. t.* To lord it over. [*Obs.*]

As proud as he that *seigniorizeth* hell. *Fairfax.*

Seign'ior-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [OE. *seignorie*, OF. *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie;* cf. It. *signoria.*] **1.** The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction, a manor. [Written also *seigneury*, and *seignory.*]

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* [F. *seine*, or AS. *segene*, both fr. L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] (*Fishing*) A large net, one edge of which is provided with sinkers, and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

Seine boat, a boat specially constructed to carry and pay out a seine.

Sein'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes with a seine.

Sein'ing, *n.* Fishing with a seine.

Seint (sānt), *n.* [See CINCTURE.] A girdle. [*Obs.*]
"Girt with a *seint* of silk." *Chaucer.*

Seint, *n.* A saint. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sein'tu-a-ry (sān'tū-ă-rĭ; 135), *n.* Sanctuary. [*Obs.*]

Seir'fish′ (sēr'fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SEERFISH.

Sei'ro-spore (sī'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. σειρά a cord + E. *spore.*] (*Bot.*) One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain algæ of the genus *Callithamnion.*

Seise (sēz), *v. t.* See SEIZE. *Spenser.*

☞ This is the common spelling in the law phrase *to be seised of* (an estate).

Sei'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* See SEIZIN. *Spenser.*

Seis'mic (sīs'mĭk), } *a.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake,
Seis'mal (sīs'mal), } from σείειν to shake.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake; caused by an earthquake.

Seismic vertical, the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the center of effort or focal point whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points.

Seis'mo-graph (-mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

Seis'mo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a seismograph; indicated by a seismograph.

Seis-mog'ra-phy (sīs-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A writing about, or a description of, earthquakes.
2. The art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes.

Seis'mo-log'ic-al (sīs'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to seismology. — **Seis'mo-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Seis-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + *-logy.*] The science of earthquakes.

Seis-mom'e-ter (sīs-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions.

Seis'mo-met'ric (sīs'mō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to seismometry, or a seismometer; as, *seismometric* instruments; *seismometric* measurements.

Seis-mom'e-try (sīs-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The mensuration of such phenomena of earthquakes as can be expressed in numbers, or by their relation to the coördinates of space.

Seis'mo-scope (sīs'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) A seismometer.

Se'i-ty (sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *se* one's self.] Something peculiar to one's self. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Seiz'a-ble (sēz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be seized.

Seize (sēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEIZED (sēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEIZING.] [OE. *seisen, saisen*, OF. *seisir, saisir*, F. *saisir*, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *set.* The meaning is properly, to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of. See SET, *v. t.*] **1.** To fall or rush upon

suddenly and lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; to reach and grasp.

For by no means the high bank he could *seize*. *Spenser.*

Seek you to *seize* and gripe into your hands
The royalties and rights of banished Hereford? *Shak.*

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The scepter, and regard not David's sons. *Milton.*

3. To invade suddenly; to take sudden hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

Hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or other legal authority; as, the sheriff *seized* the debtor's goods.

5. To fasten; to fix. [*Obs.*]

As when a bear hath *seized* her cruel claws
Upon the carcass of some beast too weak. *Spenser.*

6. To grasp with the mind; to comprehend fully and distinctly; as, to *seize* an idea.

7. (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline; as, to *seize* ropes.

☞ This word, by writers on law, is commonly written *seise*, in the phrase *to be seised of* (an estate), as also, in composition, *disseise*, *disseisin*.

To be seized of, to have possession, or right of possession; as, A B was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor of Dale. "Whom age might see *seized of* what youth made prize." *Chapman.* — **To seize on** *or* **upon**, to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession of suddenly and forcibly.

Syn. — To catch; grasp; clutch; snatch; apprehend; arrest; take; capture.

Seiz'er (sēz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seizes.

Sei'zin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine*. See SEIZE.] **1.** (*Law*) Possession; possession of an estate of freehold. It may be either in *deed* or in *law*; the former when there is actual possession, the latter when there is a right to such possession by construction of law. In some of the United States *seizin* means merely *ownership*. *Burrill.*

2. The act of taking possession. [*Obs.*]

3. The thing possessed; property. *Sir M. Hale.*

☞ Commonly spelt by writers on law *seisin*.

Livery of seizin. (*Eng. Law*) See Note under LIVERY, 1.

Seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of taking or grasping suddenly.

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The operation of fastening together or lashing. (*b*) The cord or lashing used for such fastening.

Sei'zor (sē'zẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who seizes, or takes possession.

Sei'zure (sē'zhûr; 135), *n.* **1.** The act of seizing, or the state of being seized; sudden and violent grasp or gripe; a taking into possession; as, the *seizure* of a thief, a property, a throne, etc.

2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession; ownership.

Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

3. That which is seized, or taken possession of; a thing laid hold of, or possessed.

Se'jant } (sē'jant), *a.* [F. *séant*, p. pr. of *seoir* to
Se'jeant } sit, L. *sedere*.] (*Her.*) Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

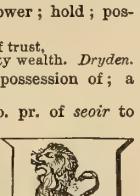

Lion Sejant.

Sejant rampant, sitting with the forefeet lifted up. *Wright.*

Se-join' (sẽ-join'), *v. t.* [L. *sejungere*; pref. *se-* aside + *jungere* to join. See JOIN.] To separate. [*Obs.*]

Se-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sejunctio*. See SEJOIN.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Se-jun'gi-ble (sẽ-jŭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See SEJOIN.] Capable of being disjoined. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Seke (sēk), *a.* Sick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Seke (sēk), *v. t. & i.* To seek. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Se'kos** (sē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σηκός a pen, a sacred inclosure, a shrine.] (*Arch.*) A place in a pagan temple in which the images of the deities were inclosed.

Se-la'chi-an (sẽ-lā'kĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Selachii. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

‖ **Se-la'chi-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλαχος a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of elasmobranchs including the sharks and rays; the Plagiostomi. Called also *Selacha*, *Selache*, and *Selachoidei*.

‖ **Sel'a-chol'de-i** (sĕl'a-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SELACHII.

‖ **Sel'a-chos'to-mi** (-kŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII, and STOMA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of ganoid fishes which includes the paddlefish, in which the mouth is armed with small teeth.

‖ **Sel'a-gi-nel'la** (-jĭ-nĕl'lá), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *selago*, *-ĭnis*, a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cryptogamous plants resembling Lycopodia, but producing two kinds of spores; also, any plant of this genus. Many species are cultivated in conservatories.

Se'lah (sē'lá), *n.* [Heb. *selāh*.] (*Script.*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring frequently in the Psalms; by some, supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song.

Beyond the fact that *Selah* is a musical term, we know absolutely nothing about it. *Dr. W. Smith* (*Bib. Dict.*).

Sel'couth (sĕl'kōōth), *a.* [AS. *selcūð*, *seldcūð*; *seld* rare + *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] Rarely known; unusual; strange. [*Obs.*]

[She] wondered much at his so *selcouth* case. *Spenser.*

Seld (sĕld), *a.* [See SELDOM.] Rare; uncommon; unusual. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Seld, *adv.* Rarely; seldom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sel'den (-den), *adv.* Seldom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sel'dom (-dŭm), *adv.* [Usually, *compar.* MORE SELDOM (mōr'); *superl.* MOST SELDOM (mōst'); but sometimes also, SELDOMER (-ẽr), SELDOMEST.] [AS. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*, fr. *seld* rare; akin to OFries. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*, OHG. *seltan*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Sw. *sällan*, Goth. *sildaleiks* marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

Sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *a.* Rare; infrequent. [*Archaic*]
"A suppressed and *seldom* anger." *Jer. Taylor.*

Sel'dom-ness, *n.* Rareness. *Hooker.*

Seld'seen' (sĕld'sēn'), *a.* [AS. *seldsiene*.] Seldom seen. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Seld'shown' (-shōn'), *a.* [*Seld* + *shown*.] Rarely shown or exhibited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Se-lect' (sẽ-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. p. of *seligere* to select; pref. *se-* aside + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND.] Taken from a number by preference; picked out as more valuable or excellent than others; of special value or excellence; nicely chosen; selected; choice.

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd, and formed a fit audience round a far greater teacher. *Macaulay.*

Se-lect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELECTING.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best authors for perusal. "One peculiar nation to *select*." *Milton.*

The pious chief . . .
A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. *Dryden.*

Se-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* With care and selection. [*R.*]

Se-lec'tion (sẽ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *selectio*: cf. F. *sélection*.] **1.** The act of selecting, or the state of being selected; choice, by preference.

2. That which is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice *selection* of books.

Natural selection. (*Biol.*) See under NATURAL.

Se-lect'ive (-lĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Selecting; tending to select.

This *selective* providence of the Almighty. *Bp. Hall.*

Se-lect'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SELECTMEN (-mĕn). One of a board of town officers chosen annually in the New England States to transact the general public business of the town, and have a kind of executive authority. The number is usually from three to seven in each town.

The system of delegated town action was then, perhaps, the same which was defined in an "order made in 1635 by the inhabitants of Charlestown at a full meeting for the government of the town, by *selectmen*;" the name presently extended throughout New England to municipal governors. *Palfrey.*

Se-lect'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being select.

Se-lect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who selects.

Sel'e-nate (sĕl'ẽ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of selenic acid; — formerly called also *seleniate*.

Sel'en-hy'dric (-ĕn-hī'drĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, hydrogen selenide, H_2Se, regarded as an acid analogous to sulphydric acid.

Se-len'ic (sẽ-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sélénique*.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to selenium; derived from, or containing, selenium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *selenious* compounds.

Sel'e-nide (sĕl'ẽ-nĭd *or* -nīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of selenium, or a compound regarded as binary; as, ethyl *selenide*.

Sel'e-nif'er-ous (sel'ẽ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Selenium* + *-ferous*.] Containing, or impregnated with, selenium; as, *seleniferous* pyrites.

Se-le'ni-o- (sẽ-lē'nĭ-ō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of selenium* or *its compounds*; as, *selenio*-phosphate, a phosphate having selenium in place of all, or a part, of the oxygen.

Se-le'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *sélénieux*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, selenium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *selenic* compounds.

Sel'e-nite (sĕl'ẽ-nīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of selenious acid.

Sel'e-nite, *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), from σελήνη the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.] (*Min.*) A variety of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.

Sel'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining
Sel'e-nit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to selenite; resembling or containing selenite.

Se-le'ni-um (sẽ-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (from L. *tellus* the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element of the sulphur group, and analogous to sulphur in its compounds. It is found in small quantities with sulphur and some sulphur ores, and obtained in the free state as a dark reddish powder or crystalline mass, or as a dark metallic-looking substance. It exhibits under the action of light a remarkable variation in electric conductivity, and is used in certain electric apparatus. Symbol Se. Atomic weight 78.9.

Sel'e-ni'u-ret (sĕl'ẽ-nī'û-rĕt *or* sẽ-lēn'û-rĕt; 277), *n.* (*Chem.*) A selenide. [*Obs.*]

Sel'e-ni'u-ret'ed (-û-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with selenium as in a selenide; as, *seleniureted* hydrogen. [Written also *seleniuretted*.] [*Obsoles.*]

Se-le'no-cen'tric (sẽ-lē'nō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + E. *centric*.] (*Astron.*) As seen or estimated from the center of the moon; with the moon central.

Se-le'no-graph (sẽ-lē'nō-grâf), *n.* A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

Sel'e-nog'ra-pher (sĕl'ẽ-nŏg'rá-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in selenography. *Wright.*

Sel'e-no-graph'ic (sĕl'ẽ-nō-grăf'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [Cf.
Sel'e-no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } F. *sélénographique*.] Of or pertaining to selenography.

Sel'e-nog'ra-phist (sĕl'ẽ-nŏg'rá-fĭst), *n.* A selenographer.

Sel'e-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy*.] The science that treats of the physical features of the moon; — corresponding to *physical geography* in respect to the earth. "Accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon." *Sir T. Browne.*

Sel'e-no'ni-um (sĕl'ẽ-nō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Selenium* + sulph*onium*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical of selenium, analogous to sulphonium. [*R.*]

Sel'e-nol'o-gy (-nol'ō-gĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-logy*.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon. — **Sel'e-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self*, *seolf*, *sylf*; akin to OS. *self*, OFries. *self*, D. *zelf*, G. *selb*, *selber*, *selbst*, Dan. *selv*, Sw. *sjelf*, Icel. *sjālfr*, Goth. *silba*. Cf. SELVAGE.] Same; particular; very; identical. [*Obs.*, except in the compound *selfsame*] "On these *self* hills." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

To shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shak.*
At that *self* moment enters Palamon. *Dryden.*

Self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** The individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character; a person as a distinct individual; a being regarded as having personality. "Those who liked their real *selves*." *Addison.*

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs. It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that will, I that am conscious. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Hence, personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, *self* is his whole aim.

3. Personification; embodiment. [*Poetic*]

She was beauty's *self*. *Thomson.*

☞ *Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction. Thus, for emphasis: I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*; thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*; you *yourself* shall write; you shall see for *yourself*; he *himself* shall write; he shall examine for *himself*; she *herself* shall write; she shall examine for *herself*; the child *itself* shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*. It is also used reflexively; as, I abhor *myself*; thou enrichest *thyself*; he loves *himself*; she admires *herself*; it pleases *itself*; we value *ourselves*; ye hurry *yourselves*; they see *themselves*. *Himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective. "Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples." *John* iv. 2.

☞ *Self* is used in the formation of innumerable compounds, usually of obvious signification, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person in behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, or the like; as, *self*-abandoning, *self*-abnegation, *self*-abhorring, *self*-absorbed, *self*-accusing, *self*-adjusting, *self*-balanced, *self*-boasting, *self*-canceled, *self*-combating, *self*-commendation, *self*-condemned, *self*-conflict, *self*-conquest, *self*-constituted, *self*-consumed, *self*-contempt, *self*-controlled, *self*-deceiving, *self*-denying, *self*-destroyed, *self*-disclosure, *self*-display, *self*-dominion, *self*-doomed, *self*-elected, *self*-evolved, *self*-exalting, *self*-excusing, *self*-exile, *self*-fed, *self*-fulfillment, *self*-governed, *self*-harming, *self*-helpless, *self*-humiliation, *self*-idolized, *self*-inflicted, *self*-improvement, *self*-instruction, *self*-invited, *self*-judging, *self*-justification, *self*-loathing, *self*-loving, *self*-maintenance, *self*-mastered, *self*-nourishment, *self*-perfect, *self*-perpetuation, *self*-pleasing, *self*-praising, *self*-preserving, *self*-questioned, *self*-relying, *self*-restraining, *self*-revelation, *self*-ruined, *self*-satisfaction, *self*-support, *self*-sustained, *self*-sustaining, *self*-tormenting, *self*-troubling, *self*-trust, *self*-tuition, *self*-upbraiding, *self*-valuing, *self*-worshiping, and many others.

Self'-a-based' (sĕlf'á-bāst'), *a.* Humbled by consciousness of inferiority, unworthiness, guilt, or shame.

Self'-a-base'ment (-bās'ment), *n.* **1.** Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

2. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

Self'-a-bas'ing, *a.* Lowering or humbling one's self.

Self'-ab-hor'rence (-ăb-hŏr'rens), *n.* Abhorrence of one's self.

Self'-ab'ne-ga'tion (-ăb'nẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Self-denial; self-renunciation; self-sacrifice.

Self'-a-buse' (-á-būs'), *n.* **1.** The abuse of one's own self, powers, or faculties.

2. Self-deception; delusion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Masturbation; onanism; self-pollution.

Self'-ac-cused' (-ăk-kūzd'), *a.* Accused by one's self or by one's conscience. "Die *self-accused*." *Cowper.*

Self'-act'ing (-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* Acting of or by one's self or by itself; — said especially of a machine or mechanism which is made to perform of or for itself what is usually done by human agency; automatic; as, a *self-acting* feed apparatus; a *self-acting* mule; a *self-acting* press.

Self'-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action by, or originating in, one's self or itself.

Self'-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Acting of one's self or of itself; acting without depending on other agents.

Self'-ac-tiv'i-ty (-ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being self-active; self-action.

Self'-ad-just'ing (-ăd-jŭst'ĭng), *a.* (*Mach.*) Capable of assuming a desired position or condition with relation to other parts, under varying circumstances, without requiring to be adjusted by hand; — said of a piece in machinery.

Self-adjusting bearing (*Shafting*), a bearing which is supported in such a manner that it may tip to accommodate flexure or displacement of the shaft.

Self'-ad'mi-ra'tion (-ăd'mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Admiration of one's self.

Self'-af-fairs' (-ăf-fârz'), *n. pl.* One's own affairs; one's private business. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Self'–af·fright'ed (sĕlf'ăf-frīt'ĕd), *a.* Frightened at or by one's self. *Shak.*

Self'–ag·gran'dize·ment (-ăg-grăn'dĭz-ment *or* -ăg'grăn-dīz'ment), *n.* The aggrandizement of one's self.

Self'–an·ni'hi·la'ted (-ăn-nī'hĭ-lā'tĕd), *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

Self'–an·ni'hi·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Annihilation by one's own acts; annihilation of one's desires. *Addison.*

Self'–ap·plause' (-ăp-plȧz'), *n.* Applause of one's self.

Self'–ap·ply'ing (-plī'ĭng), *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

Self'–ap·prov'ing (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.* Approving one's own action or character by one's own judgment.

> One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
> Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

Self'–as·sert'ing (-ăs-sĕrt'ĭng), *a.* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

Self'–as·ser'tion (-sĕr'shŭn), *n.* The act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; the quality of being self-asserting.

Self'–as·sert'ive (-sĕrt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to self-assertion; self-asserting.

Self'–as·sumed' (-sūmd'), *a.* Assumed by one's own act, or without authority.

Self'–as·sured' (-ă-shŭrd'), *a.* Assured by or of one's self; self-reliant; complacent.

Self'–ban'ished (-băn'ĭsht), *a.* Exiled voluntarily.

Self'–be·got'ten (-bē-gŏt't'n), *a.* Begotten by one's self, or one's own powers.

Self'–born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born or produced by one's self.

Self'–cen'tered, **Self'–cen'tred** (-sĕn'tĕrd), *a.* Centered in itself, or in one's self.

> There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
> *Self-centered* and unmoved. *Dryden.*

Self'–cen'ter·ing, **Self'–cen'tring** (-trĭng), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self'–cen·tra'tion (-sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being self-centered.

Self'–char'i·ty (-chăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Self-love. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Self'–col'or (sĕlf'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* A color not mixed or variegated.

Self'–col'ored (-ẽrd), *a.* Being of a single color; — applied to flowers, animals, and textile fabrics.

Self'–com·mand' (-kŏm-mănd'), *n.* Control over one's own feelings, temper, etc.; self-control.

Self'–com·mune' (-mūn'), *n.* Self-communion. [*R.*]

Self'–com·mu'ni·ca·tive (-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

Self'–com·mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Communion with one's self; thoughts about one's self.

Self'–com·pla'cen·cy (-plā'sen-sў), *n.* The quality of being self-complacent. *J. Foster.*

Self'–com·pla'cent (-sent), *a.* Satisfied with one's own character, capacity, and doings; self-satisfied.

Self'–con·ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Conceit of one's self; an overweening opinion of one's powers or endowments.

Syn. — See EGOTISM.

Self'–con·ceit'ed, *a.* Having an overweening opinion of one's own powers, attainments, or merits; vain; conceited. — **Self'–con·ceit'ed·ness**, *n.*

Self'–con·cern' (-sẽrn'), *n.* Concern for one's self.

Self'–con'dem·na'tion (-kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* Condemnation of one's self by one's own judgment.

Self'–con'fi·dence (-kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* The quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance.

> A feeling of *self-confidence* which supported and sustained him. *Beaconsfield.*

Self'–con'fi·dent (-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on one's own judgment or ability; self-reliant. — **Self'–con'fi·dent·ly**, *adv.*

Self'–con'ju·gate (-kŏn'jŭ-gāt), *a.* (*Geom.*) Having the two things that are conjugate parts of the same figure; as, *self-conjugate* triangles.

Self'–con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. "My *self-conscious* worth." *Dryden.*

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; as, the speaker was too *self-conscious.*

Self'–con'scious·ness, *n.* The quality or state of being self-conscious.

Self'–con·sid'er·ing (-kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. *Pope.*

Self'–con·sist'en·cy (-sĭs'ten-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

Self'–con·sist'ent (-tent), *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself; not deviating from the ordinary standard by which the conduct is guided; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest.

Self'–con·sum'ing (-sŭm'ĭng), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

Self'–con·tained' (-tānd'), *a.* **1.** Having self-control; reserved; uncommunicative; wholly engrossed in one's self.

2. (*Mach.*) Having all the essential working parts connected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a case, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon fastenings outside of the machine itself.

Self-contained steam engine. (*a*) A steam engine having both bearings for the crank shaft attached to the frame of the engine. (*b*) A steam engine and boiler combined and fastened together; a portable steam engine.

Self'–con'tra·dic'tion (-kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of contradicting one's self or itself; repugnancy in conceptions or in terms; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other; as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self-contradiction.*

Self'–con'tra·dict'o·ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rў), *a.* Contradicting one's self or itself.

Self'–con·trol' (-kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self; self-command.

Self'–con·vict'ed (sĕlf'kŏn-vĭkt'ĕd), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, avowal, or acts.

Self'–con·vic'tion (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of convicting one's self, or the state of being self-convicted.

Self'–cre·at'ed (-krē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.

Self'–cul'ture (-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self by one's own efforts.

Self'–de·ceit' (-dē-sēt'), *n.* The act of deceiving one's self, or the state of being self-deceived; self-deception.

Self'–de·ceived' (-sēvd'), *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

Self'–de·cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Self-deceit.

Self'–de·fence' (-fĕns'), *n.* See SELF-DEFENSE.

Self'–de·fense' (-fĕns'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

> In self-defense (*Law*), in protection of self, — it being permitted in law to a party on whom a grave wrong is attempted to resist the wrong, even at the peril of the life of the assailant. *Wharton.*

Self'–de·fen'sive (-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

Self'–deg'ra·da'tion (-dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* The act of degrading one's self, or the state of being so degraded.

Self'–de·la'tion (-dē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Accusation of one's self. [*R.*] *Milman.*

Self'–de·lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* The act of deluding one's self, or the state of being thus deluded.

Self'–de·ni'al (-nī'al), *n.* The denial of one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own desires; self-sacrifice.

Self'–de·ny'ing (-nī'ĭng), *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; self-sacrificing. — **Self'–de·ny'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Self'–de·pend'ent (-pĕnd'ent), *a.* Dependent on one's self; self-depending; self-reliant.

Self'–de·pend'ing, *a.* Depending on one's self.

Self'–de·praved' (-prāvd'), *a.* Corrupted or depraved by one's self. *Milton.*

Self'–de·stroy'er (-dē-stroi'ẽr), *n.* One who destroys himself; a suicide.

Self'–de·struc'tion (-dē-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* The destruction of one's self; self-murder; suicide. *Milton.*

Self'–de·struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself; suicidal.

Self'–de·ter'mi·na'tion (-dē-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Determination by one's own self; or, determination of one's acts or states without the necessitating force of motives; — applied to the voluntary power or activity.

Self'–de·ter'min·ing (-mĭn-ĭng), *a.* Capable of self-determination; as, the *self-determining* power of will.

Self'–de·vised' (-dē-vīzd'), *a.* Devised by one's self.

Self'–de·vot'ed (-dē-vōt'ĕd), *a.* Devoted in person, or by one's own will. *Hawthorne.*

Self'–de·vote'ment (-ment), *n.* Self-devotion. [*R.*]

Self'–de·vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* The act of devoting one's self, or the state of being self-devoted; willingness to sacrifice one's own advantage or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

Self'–de·vour'ing (-vour'ĭng), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Denham.*

Self'–dif·fu'sive (-dĭf-fū'sĭv), *a.* Having power to diffuse itself; diffusing itself. *Norris.*

Self'–dis'ci·pline (-dĭs'sĭ-plĭn), *n.* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

Self'–dis·trust' (-dĭs-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence in one's self; diffidence.

Self'–ed'u·ca'ted (-ĕd'ŭ-kā'tĕd; 135), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance from others.

Self'–e·lect'ive (-ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Having the right of electing one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.

Self'–en·joy'ment (-ĕn-joi'ment), *n.* Enjoyment of one's self; self-satisfaction.

Self'–es·teem' (-ĕs-tēm'), *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-complacency.

Self'–es'ti·ma'tion (-ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of estimating one's self; self-esteem.

Self'–ev'i·dence (-ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* The quality or state of being self-evident. *Locke.*

Self'–ev'i·dent (-dent), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a *self-evident* proposition or truth. — **Self'–ev'i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

Self'–ev'o·lu'tion (-ĕ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Evolution of one's self; development by inherent quality or power.

Self'–ex·al·ta'tion (-ĕgz'ăl-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of exalting one's self, or the state of being so exalted.

Self'–ex·am'i·nant (-ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nant), *n.* One who examines himself; one given to self-examination.

> The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge.*

Self'–ex·am'i·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious feelings and duties.

Self'–ex·ist'ence (-ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* Inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; — an attribute peculiar to God. *Blackmore.*

Self'–ex·ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause; — as, God is the only *self-existent* being.

Self'–ex·plain'ing (-ĕks-plān'ĭng), *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

Self'–ex·po'sure (-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* The act of exposing one's self; the state of being so exposed.

Self'–fer'ti·li·za'tion (-fẽr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower and without outer aid; autogamy.

Self'–fer'ti·lized (-fẽr'tĭ-līzd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Fertilized by pollen from the same flower.

Self'–glo'ri·ous (-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. *Dryden.*

Self'–gov'ern·ment (-gŭv'ẽrn-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of governing one's self, or the state of being governed by one's self; self-control; self-command.

2. Hence, government of a community, state, or nation by the joint action of the mass of people constituting such a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; democratic government; democracy.

> It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration, — the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all, — that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster.*

Self'–grat'u·la'tion (sĕlf'grăt'ŭ-lā'shŭn; 135), *n.* Gratulation of one's self.

Self'–heal' (sĕlf'hēl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A blue-flowered labiate plant (*Brunella vulgaris*); the healall.

Self'–heal'ing (-hēl'ĭng), *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself.

Self'–help' (sĕlf'hĕlp'), *n.* The act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others.

Self'–hom'i·cide (-hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* The act of killing one's self; suicide. *Hakewill.*

Self'hood (sĕlf'hŏŏd), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality; individuality. *Bib. Sacra.*

Self'–ig'no·rance (-ĭg'nō-rans), *n.* Ignorance of one's own character, powers, and limitations.

Self'–ig'no·rant (-rant), *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

Self'–im·part'ing (-ĭm-pärt'ĭng), *a.* Imparting by one's own, or by its own, powers and will. *Norris.*

Self'–im·por'tance (-ĭm-pôr'tans), *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested by the conduct or manners; self-conceit.

Self'–im·por'tant (-tant), *a.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

Self'–im·posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Voluntarily taken on one's self; as, *self-imposed* tasks.

Self'–im·pos'ture (-pŏs'tŭr; 135), *n.* Imposture practiced on one's self; self-deceit. *South.*

Self'–in'dig·na'tion (-ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Indignation at one's own character or actions. *Baxter.*

Self'–in·dul'gence (-ĭn-dŭl'jens), *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, or inclinations; — the opposite of *self-restraint*, and *self-denial.*

Self'–in·dul'gent (-jent), *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc., freely.

Self'–in'ter·est (-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Self'–in'ter·est·ed, *a.* Particularly concerned for one's own interest or happiness.

Self'–in'vo·lu'tion (-ĭn'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.

Self'ish (sĕlf'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Caring supremely or unduly for one's self; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of those of others.

> They judge of things according to their own private appetites and *selfish* passions. *Cudworth.*
>
> In that throng of *selfish* hearts untrue. *Keble.*

2. (*Ethics*) Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.

> Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers. *Fleming.*

Self'ish·ly, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Self'ish·ness, *n.* The quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness; that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding those of others.

> *Selfishness*, — a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by self-love. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Syn. — See SELF-LOVE.

Self'ism, *n.* Concentration of one's interests on one's self; self-love; selfishness. *Emerson.*

Self'ist, *n.* A selfish person. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Self'–jus'ti·fi'er (-jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself. *J. M. Mason.*

Self'–kin'dled (-kĭn'dl'd), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

Self'–know'ing (-nō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations.

2. Knowing of itself, without help from another.

Self'–knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.

Self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

> Lo now, what hearts have men! they never mount
> As high as woman in her *selfless* mood. *Tennyson.*

Self'less·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being selfless.

Self'–life' (-līf'), *n.* Life for one's self; living solely or chiefly for one's own pleasure or good.

Self'–love' (-lŭv'), *n.* The love of one's self; desire of personal happiness; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage. *Shak.*

> *Self-love*, the spring of motion, acts the soul. *Pope.*

Syn. — Selfishness. — SELF-LOVE, SELFISHNESS. The term *self-love* is used in a twofold sense: **1.** It denotes that longing for *good* or for *well-being* which actuates the breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every special desire. In this sense it has no moral quality, being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil. **2.** It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it. *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, etc., which is sought or indulged at the expense, and to the injury, of others. "So long as *self-love* does not degenerate into *selfishness*, it is quite compatible with true benevolence." *Fleming.* "Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind." *Stewart.*

Self'–lu'mi·nous (-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Self'-made' (sĕlf'mād'), *a.* Made by one's self.
Self-made man, a man who has risen from poverty or obscurity by means of his own talents or energies.

Self'-met'tle (-mĕt't'l), *n.* Inborn mettle or courage; one's own temper. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Self'-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Motion given by inherent power, without external impulse; spontaneous or voluntary motion.
Matter is not indued with *self-motion*. *Cheyne.*

Self'-moved' (-mōōvd'), *a.* Moved by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.

Self'-mov'ing (-mōōv'ĭng), *a.* Moving by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.

Self'-mur'der (-mûr'dẽr), *n.* Suicide.

Self'-mur'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* A suicide.

Self'-neg-lect'ing (-nĕg-lĕkt'ĭng), *n.* A neglecting of one's self, or of one's own interests.
Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*

Self'ness, *n.* Selfishness. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Self'-one' (-wŭn'), *a.* Secret. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Self'-o-pin'ion (-ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Opinion, especially high opinion, of one's self; an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's own opinion. *Collier.*

Self'-o-pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; opinionated; conceited. *South.*

Self'-o-rig'i-na'ting (-ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā'tĭng), *a.* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self.

Self'-par'ti-al'i-ty (-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -pär-shăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Kames.*

Self'-per-plexed' (-pẽr-plĕkst'), *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.

Self'-pos'it-ed (-pŏz'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Disposed or arranged by an action originating in one's self or in itself.
These molecular blocks of salt are *self-posited*. *Tyndall.*

Self'-pos'it-ing, *a.* The act of disposing or arranging one's self or itself.
The *self-positing* of the molecules. *R. Watts.*

Self'-pos-sessed' (-pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pŏs-sĕst'), *a.* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc.; undisturbed.

Self'-pos-ses'sion (-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

Self'-praise' (sĕlf'prāz'), *n.* Praise of one's self.

Self'-pres'er-va'tion (-prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

Self'-prop'a-ga'ting (-prŏp'ă-gā'tĭng), *a.* Propagating by one's self or by itself.

Self'-reg'is-ter-ing (-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr-ĭng), *a.* Registering itself; — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously or at stated times, as at the maxima and minima of variations; as, a *self-registering* anemometer or barometer.

Self'-reg'u-la'ted (-rĕg'ŭ-lā'tĕd), *a.* Regulated by one's self or by itself.

Self'-reg'u-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.*

Self'-re-li'ance (-rẽ-lī'ans), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment; self-trust.

Self'-re-li'ant (-ant), *a.* Reliant upon one's self; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.

Self'-re-nun'ci-a'tion (-rẽ-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of renouncing, or setting aside, one's own wishes, claims, etc.; self-sacrifice.

Self'-re-pel'len-cy (-rẽ-pĕl'en-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being self-repelling.

Self'-re-pel'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are *self-repelling*.

Self'-rep'e-ti'tion (-rĕp'ẽ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Repetition of one's self or of one's acts; the saying or doing what one has already said or done.

Self'-re-proach' (-rẽ-prōch'), *n.* The act of reproaching one's self; censure by one's own conscience.

Self'-re-proached' (-rẽ-prōcht'), *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience or judgment.

Self'-re-proach'ing (-prōch'ĭng), *a.* Reproaching one's self. — **Self'-re-proach'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Self'-re-proof' (-rẽ-prōōf'), *n.* The act of reproving one's self; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.

Self'-re-proved' (-rẽ-prōōvd'), *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.

Self'-re-prov'ing (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.* Reproving one's self; reproving by consciousness of guilt.

Self'-re-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a self-reproving way.

Self'-re-pug'nant (-rẽ-pŭg'nant) *a.* Self-contradictory; inconsistent. *Brougham.*

Self'-re-pul'sive (-rẽ-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Self-repelling.

Self'-re-spect' (-rẽ-spĕkt'), *n.* Respect for one's self; regard for one's character; laudable self-esteem.

Self'-re-strained' (-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by one's self or itself; restrained by one's own power or will.

Self'-re-straint' (-rẽ-strānt'), *n.* Restraint over one's self; self-control; self-command.

Self'-rev'er-ence (-rĕv'ẽr-ens), *n.* A reverent respect for one's self. *Tennyson.*

Self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

Self'-right'eous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being self-righteous; pharisaism.

Self'-sac'ri-fice (-săk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* The act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others; self-devotion.

Self'-sac'ri-fi'cing (-fī'zĭng), *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's self.

Self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* [*Self*, a. + *same*.] Precisely the same; the very same; identical.
His servant was healed in the *selfsame* hour. *Matt.* viii. 13.

Self'-sat'is-fac'tion (-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being self-satisfied.

Self'-sat'is-fied (sĕlf'săt'ĭs-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions; self-complacent.

Self'-sat'is-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

Self'-seek'er (sĕlf'sēk'ẽr), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.

Self'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbuthnot.*

Self'-seek'ing, *n.* The act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfishness.

Self'-slaugh'ter (-slą'tẽr), *n.* Suicide. *Shak.*

Self'-suf-fi'cien-cy (-sŭf-fĭsh'en-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being self-sufficient.

Self'-suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Sufficient for one's self without external aid or coöperation.
Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*
2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; hence, haughty; overbearing. "A rash and *self-sufficient* manner." *I. Watts.*

Self'-suf-fi'cing (-sŭf-fī'zĭng), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself, without needing external aid; self-sufficient. — **Self'-suf-fi'cing-ness,** *n.* *J. C. Shairp.*

Self'-sus-pend'ed (-sŭs-pĕnd'ĕd), *a.* Suspended by one's self or by itself; balanced. *Southey.*

Self'-sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suspicious or distrustful of one's self. *Baxter.*

Self'-taught' (-tąt'), *a.* Taught by one's own efforts.

Self'-tor-ment'or (-tôr-mĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who torments himself.

Self'-tor'ture (-tôr'tŭr; 135), *n.* The act of inflicting pain on one's self; pain inflicted on one's self.

Self'-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Self'-uned' (-ūnd'), *a.* [E. *self* + L. *unus* one.] One with itself; separate from others. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Self'-view' (sĕlf'vū'), *n.* A view of one's self; specifically, carefulness or regard for one's own interests.

Self'-will' (-wĭl'), *n.* [AS. *selfwill.*] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.

Self'-willed' (-wĭld'), *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.

Self'-willed'ness, *n.* Obstinacy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Self'-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* The idolizing of one's self; immoderate self-conceit.

Self'-wrong' (-rŏng'; 115), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*

Sel'ion (sĕl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *seillon* a measure of land, F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, LL. *selio* a measure of land.] A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity; also, a ridge of land lying between two furrows. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sel-juk'i-an (sĕl-jūk'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Seljuk*, a Tartar chief who embraced Mohammedanism, and began the subjection of Western Asia to that faith and rule; of or pertaining to the dynasty founded by him, or the empire maintained by his descendants from the 10th to the 13th century. *J. H. Newman.*

Sel-juk'i-an, *n.* A member of the family of *Seljuk*; an adherent of that family, or subject of its government; (*pl.*) the dynasty of Turkish sultans sprung from Seljuk.

Sell (sĕl), *n.* Self. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sell, *n.* A sill. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sell, *n.* A cell; a house. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sell, *n.* [F. *selle*, L. *sella*, akin to *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A saddle for a horse. [*Obs.*]
He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*. *Spenser.*
2. A throne or lofty seat. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Sell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELLING.] [OE. *sellen, sillen*, AS. *sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver; akin to OS. *sellian*, OFries. *sella*, OHG. *sellen*, Icel. *selja* to hand over, to sell, Sw. *sälja* to sell, Dan. *sælge*, Goth. *saljan* to offer a sacrifice; all from a noun akin to E. *sale*. Cf. SALE.] **1.** To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money.
If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt.* xix. 21.
I am changed; I'll go *sell* all my land. *Shak.*
☞ *Sell* is correlative to *buy*, as one party *buys* what the other *sells*. It is distinguished usually from *exchange* or *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is usually money, or its representative in current notes.
2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.
You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*
3. To impose upon; to trick; to deceive; to make a fool of; to cheat. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*
To sell one's life dearly, to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number of one's assailants. — **To sell** (anything) **out,** to dispose of it wholly or entirely; as, he had *sold out* his corn, or his interest in a business.

Sell, *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling commodities.
I will buy with you, *sell* with you; . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*
2. To be sold; as, corn *sells* at a good price.
To sell out, to sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest in a property or a business.

Sell, *n.* An imposition; a cheat; a hoax. [*Colloq.*]

Sel'lan-ders (sĕl'lan-dẽrz), **Sel'len-ders** (sĕl'len-dẽrz), } *n. pl.* (*Far.*) See SALLENDERS.

Sel'ler (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells. *Chaucer.*

Sel'ters wa'ter (sĕlt'ẽrz wą'tẽr). A mineral water from *Selters*, in the district of Nassau, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid.

Selt'zer wa'ter (sĕlt'sẽr). See SELTERS WATER.

Selt'zo-gene (sĕlt'sō-jēn), *n.* [*Seltzer* water + the root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] A gazogene.

Sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*Self* + *edge*, i. e., its own
Sel'vedge } proper edge; cf. OD. *selfegge*.] **1.** The edge of cloth which is woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling.
2. The edge plate of a lock, through which the bolt passes. *Knight.*
3. (*Mining*) A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein. See GOUGE, *n.*, 4. *Raymond.*

Sel'vaged } (sĕl'vĕjd), *a.* Having a selvage.
Sel'vedged }

Sel'va-gee' (sĕl'vă-jē'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, — used for stoppers, straps, etc.

Selve (sĕlv), *a.* Self; same. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Selves (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.

Se'ly (sē'lў), *a.* Silly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Wyclif.*

‖ **Se-mæ'o-stom'a-ta** (sē-mē'ō-stŏm'ă-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σημαία a military standard + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Discophora having large free mouth lobes. It includes *Aurelia*, and *Pelagia*. Called also *Semeostoma*. See *Illust.* under DISCOPHORA, and MEDUSA.

Sem'a-phore (sĕm'ă-fōr), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα a sign + φέρειν to bear: cf. F. *sémaphore*.] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc.

Sem'a-phor'ic (sĕm'ă-fōr'ĭk), **Sem'a-phor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Cf. F. *sémaphorique*.] Of or pertaining to a semaphore, or semaphores; telegraphic.

Sem'a-phor'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

Se-maph'o-rist (sē-măf'ō-rĭst), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore. One form of Semaphore.

Sem'a-tol'o-gy (sĕm'ă-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, σήματος, sign + *-logy*.] The doctrine of signs as the expression of thought or reasoning; the science of indicating thought by signs. *Smart.*

Sem'a-trope (sĕm'ă-trōp), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα sign + τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the rays of the sun in different directions. *Knight.*

Sem'bla-ble (sĕm'blă-b'l), *a.* [F., from *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare*. See SIMULATE.] Like; similar; resembling. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sem'bla-ble, *n.* Likeness; representation. [*Obs.*]

Sem'bla-bly, *adv.* In like manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sem'blance (-blans), *n.* [F. See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** Seeming; appearance; show; figure; form.
Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*
2. Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similitude; as, the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue.
Only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

Sem'blant (-blant), *a.* [F. *semblant*, p. pr.] **1.** Like; resembling. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*
2. Seeming, rather than real; apparent. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Sem'blant, *n.* [F.] **1.** Show; appearance; figure; semblance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
His flatterers made *semblant* of weeping. *Chaucer.*
2. The face. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Luke* xxiv. 5).

Sem'bla-tive (-blā-tĭv), *a.* Resembling. [*Obs.*]
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shak.*

Sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [F. *sembler*. See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** To imitate; to make a representation or likeness. [*Obs.*]
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect. *Prior.*
2. (*Law*) It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an opinion in reference to the law on some point not necessary to be decided, and not intended to be definitely settled in the cause.

Sem'ble, *a.* Like; resembling. [*Obs.*] *T. Hudson.*

Sem'bling (sĕm'blĭng), *n.* [Cf. ASSEMBLE.] (*Zoöl.*) The practice of attracting the males of Lepidoptera or other insects by exposing the female confined in a cage.
☞ It is often adopted by collectors in order to procure specimens of rare species.

‖ **Se-mé'** (sẽ-mā'), *a.* [F. *semé*, fr. *semer* to sow.] (*Her.*) Sprinkled or sown; — said of a field, or a charge, when strewed or covered with small charges.

Se'mei-og'ra-phy (sē'mī-ŏg'rà-fў), *or* **Se'mi-og'ra-phy** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον sign + *-graphy*.] (*Med.*) A description of the signs of disease.

Se'mei-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *or* **Se'mi-o-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of signs, or the systematic use of signs; as, a *semeiological* classification of the signs or symptoms of disease; a *semeiological* arrangement of signs used as signals.

Se'mei-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *or* **Se'mi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign + *-logy*.] The science or art of signs. Specifically: (*a*) (*Med.*) The science of the signs or symptoms of disease; symptomatology. (*b*) The art of using signs in signaling.

Se'mei-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *or* **Se'mi-ot'ic,** *a.* [Gr. σημειωτικός, fr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign.] **1.** Relating to signs or indications; pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought.
2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the signs or symptoms of diseases.

Se'mei-ot'ics (-ĭks), *or* **Se'mi-ot'ics,** *n.* Semeiology.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ẽ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A daughter of Cadmus, and by Zeus mother of Bacchus.

‖ **Se'men** (sē'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nâ). [L., from the root of *serere, satum*, to sow. See SOW to scatter seed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The seed of plants.
2. (*Physiol.*) The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm. It is a white or whitish viscid fluid secreted by the testes, characterized by the presence of spermatozoids to which it owes its generative power.

Semen contra, *or* **Semen cinæ** *or* **cynæ,** a strong, aromatic, bitter drug, imported from Aleppo and Barbary, said to consist of the leaves, peduncles, and unexpanded flowers of various species of *Artemisia*; wormseed.

Sem'e-nif'er-ous (sĕm'ẽ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Seminiferous.

Se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [G., from L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* a month.] A period of six months; especially, a term in a college or university which divides the year into two terms.

Sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-*; akin to Gr. *ἡμι-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, AS. *sām-*, and prob. to E. *same*, from the division into two parts of the same size. Cf. HEMI-, SANDBLIND.] A prefix signifying *half*, and sometimes *partly* or *imperfectly*; as, *semi*annual, half yearly; *semi*transparent, imperfectly transparent.

☞ The prefix *semi* is joined to another word either with the hyphen or without it. In this book the hyphen is omitted except before a capital letter; as, *semi*acid, *semi*aquatic, *semi*-Arian, *semi*axis, *semi*calcareous.

Sem'i-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Slightly acid; subacid.

Sem'i-a-cid'i-fied (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Half acidified.

Sem'i-ad-her'ent (-hēr'ent), *a.* Adherent part way.

Sem'i-am-plex'i-caul (-ăm-plĕks'ĭ-kạl), *a.* (*Bot.*) Partially amplexicaul; embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

Sem'i-an'gle (-ăn'g'l), *n.* (*Geom.*) The half of a given, or measuring, angle.

Sem'i-an'nu-al (-ăn'ū-*al*), *a.* Half-yearly.

Sem'i-an'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Every half year.

Sem'i-an'nu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle; forming a semicircle. *Grew.*

Sem'i–A'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [See ARIAN.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a branch of the Arians which did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

Sem'i–A'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

Sem'i–A'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

Sem'i-ax'is (-ăks'ĭs), *n.* (*Geom.*) One half of the axis of an ellipse or other figure.

Sem'i-bar-ba'ri-an (-bär-bā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Half barbarous; partially civilized. — *n.* One partly civilized.

Sem'i-bar-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* Half barbarous or uncivilized; as, *semibarbaric* display.

Sem'i-bar'ba-rism (-bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being half barbarous or uncivilized.

Sem'i-bar'ba-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Half barbarous.

Sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* [Pref. *semi-* + *breve*: cf. F. *semibrève*, It. *semibreve*.] [Formerly written *semibref.*] (*Mus.*) A note of half the time or duration of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note*. It is the longest note in general use.

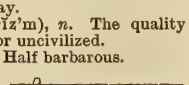

Semibreves.

Sem'i-brief' (-brēf'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A semibreve. [*R.*]

Sem'i-bull' (-bụl'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A bull issued by a pope in the period between his election and coronation.

Sem'i-cal-ca're-ous (-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Half or partially calcareous; as, a *semicalcareous* plant.

Sem'i-cal-cined' (-kăl-sīnd' *or* -kăl'sĭnd), *a.* Half calcined; as, *semicalcined* iron.

Sem'i-cas'trate (-kăs'trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — **Sem'i-cas-tra'tion** (-kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.*

Sem'i-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to half of a century, or a period of fifty years; as, a *semicentennial* commemoration.

Sem'i-cen-ten'ni-al, *n.* A fiftieth anniversary.

Sem'i-cha-ot'ic (-kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Partially chaotic.

Sem'i-cho'rus (-kō'rŭs), *n.* (*Mus.*) A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as the female voices only, in contrast with the full choir.

Sem'i–Chris'tian-ized (-krĭs'chan-īzd), *a.* Half Christianized.

Sem'i-cir'cle (sĕm'ĭ-sẽr'k'l), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The half of a circle; the part of a circle bounded by its diameter and half of its circumference. (*b*) A semicircumference.

2. A body in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference.

3. An instrument for measuring angles.

Sem'i-cir'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Semicircular. *Shak.*

Sem'i-cir'cu-lar (-kū-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of half of a circle. *Addison.*

Semicircular canals (*Anat.*), certain canals of the inner ear. See under EAR.

Sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-*ens*), *n.* Half of a circumference.

Sem'i-cirque (sĕm'ĭ-sẽrk), *n.* A semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills. *Wordsworth.*

Sem'i-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* The punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'i-col'umn (-kŏl'ŭm), *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis.

Sem'i-co-lum'nar (sĕm'ĭ-kŏ-lŭm'nẽr), *a.* Like a semicolumn; flat on one side and round on the other; imperfectly columnar.

Sem'i-com-pact' (-kŏm-păkt'), *a.* Half compact; imperfectly indurated.

Sem'i-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. *De Quincey.*

Sem'i-cope' (sĕm'ĭ-kōp'), *n.* A short cope, or an inferior kind of cope. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sem'i-crus-ta'ceous (-krŭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Half crustaceous; partially crustaceous.

Sem'i-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tal-līn *or* -lĭn), *a.* (*Min.*) Half crystalline; — said of certain eruptive rocks composed partly of crystalline, partly of amorphous matter.

Sem'i-cu'bic-al (-kū'bĭ-*kal*), *a.* (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to the square root of the cube of a quantity.

Semicubical parabola, a curve in which the ordinates are proportional to the square roots of the cubes of the abscissas.

Sem'i-cu'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), } *n.* [LL., fr. L. *semi* half
Sem'i-cu'pi-um (-pĭ-ŭm), } + *cupa* tub, cask.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sitz-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Sem'i-cy-lin'dric (sĕm'ĭ-sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), } *a.* Half cylin-
Sem'i-cy-lin'dric-al (-drĭ-*kal*), } drical.

Sem'i-de-is'tic-al (-dē-ĭs'tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism. *S. Miller.*

Sem'i-dem'i-qua'ver (-dĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A demisemiquaver; a thirty-second note.

Sem'i-de-tached' (-dē-tăcht'), *a.* Half detached; partly distinct or separate.

Semidetached house, one of two tenements under a single roof, but separated by a party wall. [*Eng.*]

Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dĭ-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* (*Math.*) Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, a sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius.

Sem'i-di'a-pa'son (-dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn *or* -sŏn), *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect octave.

Sem'i-di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect or diminished fifth. *Busby.*

Sem'i-di'a-pha-ne'i-ty (-dī'ȧ-fȧ-nē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Half or imperfect transparency; translucency. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Sem'i-di-aph'a-nous (-dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. *Woodward.*

Sem'i-di'a-tes'sa-ron (-dī'ȧ-tĕs'sȧ-rŏn), *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect or diminished fourth. [*R.*]

Sem'i-di'tone' (-dī'tōn'), *n.* [Pref. *semi-* + *ditone*: cf. It. *semiditono*. Cf. HEMIDITONE.] (*Gr. Mus.*) A lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone. [*R.*]

Sem'i-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'nal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day, or twelve hours; occurring twice every day.

2. Pertaining to, or traversed in, six hours, or in half the time between the rising and setting of a heavenly body; as, a *semidiurnal* arc.

Sem'i-dome' (-dōm'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof or ceiling covering a semicircular room or recess, or one of nearly that shape, as the apse of a church, a niche, or the like. It is approximately the quarter of a hollow sphere.

Sem'i-dou'ble (-dŭb'l), *n.* (*Eccl.*) An office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. See DOUBLE, *n.*, 8.

Sem'i-dou'ble, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect; — said of a flower.

Sem'i-fa'ble (-fā'b'l), *n.* That which is part fable and part truth; a mixture of truth and fable. *De Quincey.*

Sem'i-flexed' (-flĕkst'), *a.* Half bent.

Sem'i-flo'ret (-flō'rĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SEMIFLOSCULE.

Sem'i-flos'cu-lar (-flŏs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Semifloscuous.

Sem'i-flos'cule (-flŏs'kūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A floscule, or floret, with its corolla prolonged into a strap-shaped petal; — called also *semifloret*.

Sem'i-flos'cu-lous (-flŏs'kŭ-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

Sem'i-flu'id (-flū'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

Sem'i-form' (sĕm'ĭ-fôrm'), *n.* A half form; an imperfect form.

Sem'i-formed' (sĕm'ĭ-fôrmd'), *a.* Half formed; imperfectly formed; as, *semiformed* crystals.

Sem'i-glu'tin (-glū'tĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A peptonelike body, insoluble in alcohol, formed by boiling collagen or gelatin for a long time in water. *Hemicollin*, a like body, is also formed at the same time, and differs from semiglutin by being partly soluble in alcohol.

Sem'i-his-tor'i-cal (-hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Half or partly historical. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Sem'i-ho'ral (-hō'ral), *a.* Half-hourly.

Sem'i-in'du-ra'ted (-ĭn'dū-rā'tĕd), *a.* Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

Sem'i-la-pid'i-fied (-lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Imperfectly changed into stone. *Kirwan.*

Sem'i-lens' (-lĕnz'), *n.* (*Opt.*) The half of a lens divided along a plane passing through its axis.

Sem'i-len-tic'u-lar (-lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. *Kirwan.*

Sem'i-lig'ne-ous (-lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* Half or partially ligneous, as a stem partly woody and partly herbaceous.

Sem'i-liq'uid (-lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Half liquid; semifluid.

Sem'i-li-quid'i-ty (-lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being semiliquid; partial liquidity.

Sem'i-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Half logical; partly logical; — said of fallacies. *Whately.*

Sem'i-lor (sĕm'ĭ-lôr), *n.* [Cf. G. *similor*, *semilor*.] A yellowish alloy of copper and zinc. See SIMILOR.

Sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

Semilunar bone (*Anat.*), a bone of the carpus; the lunar. See LUNAR, *n.* — **Semilunar,** *or* **Sigmoid, valves** (*Anat.*), the valves at the beginning of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery which prevent the blood from flowing back into the ventricle.

Sem'i-lu'nar, *n.* (*Anat.*) The semilunar bone.

Sem'i-lu'na-ry (-lū'nȧ-rỹ), *a.* Semilunar.

Sem'i-lu'nate (-nāt), *a.* Semilunar.

Sem'i-lune' (-lūn'), *n.* (*Geom.*) The half of a lune.

Sem'i-met'al (-mĕt'*al* *or* -'l), *n.* (*Chem.*) An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, molybdenum, uranium, etc. [*Obs.*]

Sem'i-me-tal'lic (-mē-tăl'lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to a semimetal; possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree; resembling metal.

Sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lỹ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month; as, a *semimonthly* magazine; a *semimonthly* payment. — *n.* Something done or made every half month; esp., a semimonthly periodical. — *adv.* In a semimonthly manner; at intervals of half a month.

Sem'i-mute' (sĕm'ĭ-mūt'), *a.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.

Sem'i-mute' (sem'ĭ-mūt'), *n.* A semimute person.

Sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, akin to *serere* to sow: cf. F. *séminal*. See Sow to scatter seed.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; as, the *seminal* fluid.

2. Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents; germinal; radical; primary; original; as, *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue.

The idea of God is, beyond all question or comparison, the one great *seminal* principle. *Hare.*

Seminal leaf (*Bot.*), a seed leaf, or cotyledon. — **Seminal receptacle.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as SPERMATHECA.

Sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-nal), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sem'i-nal'i-ty (sĕm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being seminal. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sem'i-na'ri-an (sĕm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*), } *n.* [Cf. F. *séminariste*.] A member
Sem'i-na-rist (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rĭst), } of, or one educated in, a seminary; specifically, an ecclesiastic educated for the priesthood in a seminary.

Sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINARIES (-rĭz). [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed. See SEMINAL.] **1.** A piece of ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; a seed plat. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your *seminary*, prick them into some empty beds. *Evelyn.*

2. Hence, the place or original stock whence anything is brought or produced. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

3. A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, college, or university.

4. Seminal state. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Fig.: A seed bed; a source. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

6. A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary; a seminarist. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Sem'i-na-ry, *a.* [L. *seminarius.*] Belonging to seed; seminal. [*R.*]

Sem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEMINATING.] [L. *seminatus*, p. p. of *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] To sow; to spread; to propagate. [*R.*] *Waterhouse.*

Sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seminatio*: cf. F. *sémination*.] **1.** The act of sowing or spreading. [*R.*]

2. (*Bot.*) Natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

Sem'ined (sĕm'ĭnd), *a.* [See SEMEN.] Thickly covered or sown, as with seeds. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sem'i-nif'er-ous (sĕm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-ferous*.] (*Biol.*) Seed-bearing; producing seed; pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of semen; as, *seminiferous* cells or vesicles.

Sem'i-nif'ic (-ĭ-nĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed
Sem'i-nif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } + *facere* to make.] (*Biol.*) Forming or producing seed, or the male generative product of animals or of plants.

Sem'i-ni-fi-ca'tion (sĕm'ĭ-nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* sĕm-ĭn'ĭ-), *n.* Propagation from seed. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Sem'i-nist (sĕm'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) A believer in the old theory that the newly created being is formed by the admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female.

Sem'i-noles (sĕm'ĭ-nōlz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SEMINOLE (-nōl). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly occupied Florida, where some of them still remain. They belonged to the Creek Confederation.

Sem'i-nose' (-nōs'), *n.* [L. *semen* seed + *glucose*.] (*Chem.*) A carbohydrate of the glucose group found in the thickened endosperm of certain seeds, and extracted as a yellow sirup having a sweetish-bitter taste.

Sem'i-nude' (-nūd'), *a.* Partially nude; half naked.

Sem'i-nymph' (sĕm'ĭ-nĭmf'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pupa of insects which undergo only a slight change in passing to the imago state.

Sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al-ly (sĕm'ĭ-ŏk-kā'zhŭn-*al*-lỹ), *adv.* Once in a while; on rare occasions. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sem'i-of-fi'cial (-ŏf-fĭsh'*al*), *a.* Half official; having some official authority or importance; as, a *semiofficial* statement. — **Sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Se'mi-og'ra-phy (sē'mĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fỹ), **Se'mi-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), **Se'mi-o-log'ic-al** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*). Same as SEMEIOGRAPHY, SEMEIOLOGY, SEMEIOLOGICAL.

Sem'i-o-pa'cous (sĕm'ĭ-ō-pā'kŭs), *a.* Semiopaque.

Sem'i-o'pal (-ō'*pal*), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

Sem'i-o-paque' (-ō-pāk'), *a.* Half opaque; only half transparent.

Sem'i-or-bic'u-lar (-ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

Se'mi-ot'ic (sē'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Same as SEMEIOTIC.

Se'mi-ot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Same as SEMEIOTICS.

Sem'i-o'val (sĕm'ĭ-ō'val), *a.* Half oval.

Sem'i-o'vate (-vāt), *a.* Half ovate.

Sem'i-ox'y-gen-a'ted (-ŏks'ĭ-jĕn-ā'tĕd), *a.* Combined with oxygen only in part. *Kirwan.*

Sem'i-pa'gan (-pā'gan), *a.* Half pagan.

Sem'i-pal'mate (-păl'māt), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the
Sem'i-pal'ma-ted (-mā-tĕd), } anterior toes joined only part way down with a web; half-webbed; as, a *semipalmate* bird or foot. See *Illust. k* under AVES.

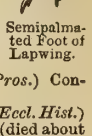

Semipalmated Foot of Lapwing.

Sem'i-pa-rab'o-la (-pā-răb'ŏ-lȧ), *n.* (*Geom.*) One branch of a parabola, being terminated at the principal vertex of the curve.

Sem'i-ped (sĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes*, *semipedis*; pref. *semi-* half + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Pros.*) A half foot in poetry.

Se-mip'e-dal (sē-mĭp'ē-*dal*; 277), *a.* (*Pros.*) Containing a half foot.

Sem'i–Pe-la'gi-an (sĕm'ĭ-pē-lā'jĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of John Cassianus, a French monk (died about 448), who modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while, on the other hand, he rejected the Augustinian doctrines of election, the inability of man to do good, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

Sem'i–Pe-la'gi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians, or their tenets.

Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an-ism (sĕm'ĭ-pē-lā'jĭ-an-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

Sem'i-pel-lu'cid (-pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a *semipellucid* gem.

Sem'i-pel'lu-cid'i-ty (-pĕl'lū-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

Sem'i-pen'ni-form (-pĕn'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Anat.*) Half or partially penniform; as, a *semipenniform* muscle.

Sem'i-per'ma-nent, *a.* Half or partly permanent.

Sem'i-per-spic'u-ous (-pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Half transparent; imperfectly clear; semipellucid.

Semipupa of a Bee. *a* Head; *b* Prothorax; *c* Mesothorax; *d* Metathorax; *f* Propodium; *g* First Abdominal Segment; *o* Ovipository; *w* Rudimentary Wings.

Sem'i-phlo-gis'ti-ca'ted (sĕm'ĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭ-kā'tĕd), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

Sem'i-plume' (sĕm'ĭ-plūm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A feather which has a plumelike web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather.

Sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Somewhat precious; as, *semiprecious* stones or metals.

Sem'i-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Sem'i-pu'pa (-pū'pȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young of an insect in a stage between the larva and pupa.

Sem'i-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), **Sem'i-quar'tile** (-kwąr'tĭl), *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Hutton.*

Sem'i-qua'ver (-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the duration of the quaver; — now usually called a *sixteenth note.*

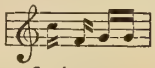
Semiquavers.

Sem'i-quin'tile (-kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

Sem'i-rec'on-dite (-rĕk'ŏn-dīt *or* -rē-kŏn'dĭt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Half hidden or half covered; — said of the head of an insect when half covered by the shield of the thorax.

Sem'i-ring' (-rĭng'), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the incomplete rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. The semirings form an essential part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

Sem'i-sav'age (-săv'ăj), *a.* Half savage.

Sem'i-sav'age, *n.* One who is half savage.

Sem'i-Sax'on (-săks'ŭn *or* -'n), *a.* Half Saxon; — specifically applied to the language intermediate between Saxon and English, belonging to the period 1150–1250.

Sem'i-sex'tile (-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Hutton.*

Sem'i-sol'id (-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Partially solid.

Sem'i-soun (-sōōn), *n.* A half sound; a low tone. [*Obs.*] "Soft he cougheth with a *semisoun.*" *Chaucer.*

Sem'i-spher'ic (-sfẽr'ĭk), **Sem'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere. *Kirwan.*

Sem'i-sphe-roid'al (-sfē-roid'al), *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

Sem'i-steel' (-stēl'), *n.* Puddled steel. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Sem'i-ta** (sĕm'ĭ-tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SEMITÆ (-tē). [L., a path.] (*Zoöl.*) A fasciole of a spatangoid sea urchin.

Sem'i-tan'gent (-tăn'jent), *n.* (*Geom.*) The tangent of half an arc.

Sem'ite (-īt), *n.* One belonging to the Semitic race. Also used adjectively. [Written also *Shemite.*]

Sem'i-te-rete' (-ĭ-tē-rēt'), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Half terete.

Sem'i-ter'tian (-tẽr'shan), *a.* (*Med.*) Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — *n.* An intermittent combining the characteristics of a tertian and a quotidian.

Sem-it'ic (sĕm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Shem or his descendants; belonging to that division of the Caucasian race which includes the Arabs, Jews, and related races. [Written also *Shemitic.*]

Semitic languages, a name used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely: Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic). *Encyc. Brit.*

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* A Semitic idiom; a word of Semitic origin. [Written also *Shemitism.*]

Sem'i-tone (sĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [Pref. *semi-* + *tone.* Cf. HEMITONE.] (*Mus.*) Half a tone; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale.

☞ There is an impropriety in the use of this word, and *half step* is now preferred. See TONE. *J. S. Dwight.*

Sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone, or of semitones.

Sem'i-tran'sept (-trăn'sĕpt), *n.* (*Arch.*) The half of a transept; as, the north *semitransept* of a church.

Sem'i-trans-lu'cent (sĕm'ĭ-trănz-lū'sent), *a.* Slightly clear; transmitting light in a slight degree.

Sem'i-trans-par'en-cy (-trănz-pâr'en-sỹ), *n.* Imperfect or partial transparency.

Sem'i-trans-par'ent (-ent), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

Sem'i-ver-tic'il-late (-vẽr-tĭs'ĭl-lât), *a.* Partially verticillate.

Sem'i-vif (sĕm'ĭ-vĭf), *a.* [L. *semivivus.*] Only half alive. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Sem'i-vit're-ous (-vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Partially vitreous.

Sem'i-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being semivitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

Sem'i-vit'ri-fied (-vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

Sem'i-vo'cal (-vō'kal), *a.* (*Phon.*) Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

Sem'i-vow'el (-vou'ĕl), *n.* (*Phon.*) (*a*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as in the English *w* and *y.* (*b*) The sign or letter representing such a sound.

Sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lỹ), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week; as, a *semiweekly* newspaper; a *semiweekly* trip. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a semiweekly periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week each.

‖ **Sem'o-lel'la** (sĕm'ŏ-lĕl'lȧ), *n.* [It.] See SEMOLINA.

Sem'o-li'na (-lē'nȧ), *n.* [It. *semolino*, from *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOULE, SIMNEL.] The fine, hard parts of wheat, rounded by the attrition of the millstones, — used in cookery.

‖ **Sem'o-li'no** (-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] Same as SEMOLINA.

‖ **Se-moule'** (*se*-mōōl'), *n.* [F.] Same as SEMOLINA.

Sem'per-vi'rent (sĕm'pẽr-vī'rent), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *virens*, p. pr. of *virere* to be green.] Always fresh; evergreen. [*R.*] *Smart.*

Sem'per-vive (sĕm'pẽr-vīv), *n.* [L. *semperviva*, *sempervivum*, fr. *sempervivus* ever-living; *semper* always + *vivus* living.] (*Bot.*) The houseleek.

‖ **Sem'per-vi'vum** (-vī'vŭm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fleshy-leaved plants, of which the houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*) is the commonest species.

Sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always: cf. F. *sempiternel.*] **1.** Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Without beginning or end; eternal. *Blackmore.*

Sem'pi-terne (sĕm'pĭ-tẽrn), *a.* Sempiternal. [*Obs.*]

Sem'pi-ter'ni-ty (-tẽr'nĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end; the relation or state of being sempiternal. *Sir M. Hale.*

Sem'pre (sĕm'prā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *semper.*] (*Mus.*) Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano, always soft.

Semp'ster (sĕmp'stẽr), *n.* A seamster. [*Obs.*]

Semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs), *n.* A seamstress.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make me shirts. *Swift.*

Semp'stress-y (-ỹ), *n.* Seamstressy.

Sem'ster (sĕm'stẽr), *n.* A seamster. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Se-mun'ci-a** (sē-mŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *semi* half + *uncia* ounce.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin equivalent to one twenty-fourth part of a Roman pound.

Sen (sĕn), *n.* A Japanese coin, worth about four fifths of a cent.

Sen, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* [See SINCE.] Since. [*Obs.*]

Sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six. See SIX.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Dr. H. More.*

Sen'ate (sĕn'ât; 48), *n.* [OE. *senat*, F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See SENIOR, SIR.] **1.** An assembly or council having the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specifically: (*a*) (*Anc. Rom.*) A body of elders appointed or elected from among the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority.

The *senate* was thus the medium through which all affairs of the whole government had to pass. *Dr. W. Smith.*

(*b*) The upper and less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, in the United States, in most of the separate States of the United States, and in some Swiss cantons. (*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London. [*Eng.*]

3. In some American colleges, a council of elected students, presided over by the president of the college, to which are referred cases of discipline and matters of general concern affecting the students. [*U. S.*]

Senate chamber, a room where a senate meets when it transacts business. — Senate house, a house where a senate meets when it transacts business.

Sen'a-tor (-ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OE. *senatour*, OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur*, fr. L. *senator.*] **1.** A member of a senate.

The duke and *senators* of Venice greet you. *Shak.*

☞ In the United States, each State sends two senators for a term of six years to the national Congress.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A member of the king's council; a king's councilor. *Burrill.*

Sen'a-to'ri-al (sĕn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [F. *sénatorial*, or L. *senatorius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a senator, or a senate; becoming to a senator, or a senate; as, *senatorial* duties; *senatorial* dignity.

2. Entitled to elect a senator, or by senators; as, the *senatorial* districts of a State. [*U. S.*]

Sen'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a senatorial manner.

Sen'a-to'ri-an (-an), *a.* Senatorial. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Sen'a-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Senatorial. [*Obs.*]

Sen'a-tor-ship (sĕn'ȧ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

Se-na'tus-con-sult' (sē-nā'tŭs-kŏn-sŭlt'), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum.*] A decree of the Roman senate.

Send (sĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENT (sĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENDING.] [AS. *sendan*; akin to OS. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, Icel. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sandjan*, and to Goth. *sinþ* a time (properly, a going), *gasinþa* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sīð*, Icel. *sinni* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynt* a way, journey, OIr. *sét.* Cf. SENSE.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch; to commission or direct to go; as, to *send* a messenger.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. *Jer.* xxiii. 21.

I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he *sent* me. *John* viii. 42.

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To give motion to; to cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery of; as, to *send* a message.

He . . . *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Esther* viii. 10.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Ps.* xliii. 3.

3. To emit; to impel; to cast; to throw; to hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow, or the like.

4. To cause to be or to happen; to bestow; to inflict; to grant; — sometimes followed by a dependent proposition. "God *send* him well!" *Shak.*

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. *Deut.* xxviii. 20.

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt.* v. 45.

God *send* your mission may bring back peace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Send (sĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message, or to do an errand.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head? *2 Kings* vi. 32.

2. (*Naut.*) To pitch; as, the ship *sends* forward so violently as to endanger her masts. *Totten.*

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

Send, *n.* (*Naut.*) The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. [Written also *scend.*] *W. C. Russell.* "The *send* of the sea." *Longfellow.*

Sen'dal (sĕn'dal), *n.* [OF. *cendal* (cf. Pr. & Sp. *cendal*, It. *zendale*), LL. *cendalum*, Gr. σινδών a fine Indian cloth.] A light thin stuff of silk. [Written also *cendal*, and *sandal.*] *Chaucer.*

Wore she not a veil of twisted *sendal* embroidered with silver? *Sir W. Scott.*

Send'er (sĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who sends. *Shak.*

Sen'e-cas (sĕn'ē-kȧz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SENECA (-ká). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited a part of Western New York. This tribe was the most numerous and most warlike of the Five Nations.

Seneca grass (*Bot.*), holy grass. See under HOLY. — Seneca oil, petroleum or naphtha. — Seneca root, *or* Seneca snakeroot (*Bot.*), the rootstock of an American species of milkwort (*Polygala Senega*) having an aromatic but bitter taste. It is often used medicinally as an expectorant and diuretic, and, in large doses, as an emetic and cathartic. [Written also *Senega root*, and *Seneka root.*]

‖ **Se-ne'ci-o** (sē-nē'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., groundsel, lit., an old man. So called in allusion to the hoary appearance of the pappus.] (*Bot.*) A very large genus of composite plants including the groundsel and the golden ragwort.

Se-nec'ti-tude (sē-nĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *senectus* aged, old age, *senex* old.] Old age. [*R.*] "*Senectitude*, weary of its toils." *H. Miller.*

Sen'e-ga (sĕn'ē-gȧ), *n.* (*Med.*) Seneca root.

Sen'e-gal (-gal), *n.* Gum senegal. See under GUM.

Sen'e-gin (-jĭn), *n.* (*Med. Chem.*) A substance extracted from the rootstock of the *Polygala Senega* (Seneca root), and probably identical with polygalic acid.

Se-nes'cence (sē-nĕs'sens), *n.* [See SENESCENT.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

Se-nes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time. "The night was *senescent.*" *Poe.* "With too *senescent* air." *Lowell.*

Sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕ-shal; *formerly* sĕn'ĕs-kal), *n.* [OF. *seneschal*, LL. *seniscalcus*, of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *sineigs* old, *skalks* servant, OHG. *scalch*, AS. *scealc.* Cf. SENIOR, MARSHAL.] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, in the Middle Ages, who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. Sometimes the seneschal had the dispensing of justice, and was given high military commands.

Then marshaled feast
Served up in hall with sewers and *seneschals.* *Milton.*

Philip Augustus, by a famous ordinance in 1190, first established royal courts of justice, held by the officers called bailiffs, or *seneschals*, who acted as the king's lieutenants in his domains. *Hallam.*

Sen'es-chal-ship, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a seneschal.

Senge (sĕnj), *v. t.* To singe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sen'green (sĕn'grēn), *n.* [AS. *singrēne*, properly, evergreen, fr. *sin* (in composition) always + *grēne* green; akin to OHG. *sin*-ever, L. *semper.*] (*Bot.*) The houseleek.

Se'nile (sē'nīl), *a.* [L. *senilis*, from *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man: cf. F. *sénile.* See SENIOR.] Of or pertaining to old age; proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age; affected with the infirmities of old age; as, *senile* weakness. "*Senile* maturity of judgment." *Boyle.*

Senile gangrene (*Med.*), a form of gangrene occurring particularly in old people, and caused usually by insufficient blood supply due to degeneration of the walls of the smaller arteries.

Se-nil'i-ty (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sénilité.*] The quality or state of being senile; old age.

Sen'ior (sēn'yẽr; 277), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old. See SIR.] **1.** More advanced than another in age; prior in age; elder; hence, more advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior; as, *senior* member; *senior* counsel.

2. Belonging to the final year of the regular course in American colleges, or in professional schools.

Sen'ior, *n.* **1.** A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.

3. An aged person; an elder. *Dryden.*

Each village *senior* paused to scan,
And speak the lovely caravan. *Emerson.*

4. One in the fourth or final year of his collegiate course at an American college; — originally called *senior sophister*; also, one in the last year of the course at a professional school or at a seminary.

Sen-ior'i-ty (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being senior.

Sen'ior-ize (sēn'yẽr-īz), *v. i.* To exercise authority; to rule; to lord it. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

Sen'ior-y (-ỹ), *n.* Seniority. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sen'na (sĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *sena*, Pg. *sene*, F. *séné*; all fr. Ar. *sanā* or *senā.*] **1.** (*Med.*) The leaves of several leguminous plants of the genus Cassia (*C. acutifolia*, *C. angustifolia*, etc.). They constitute a valuable but nauseous cathartic medicine.

2. (*Bot.*) The plants themselves, native to the East,

but now cultivated largely in the south of Europe and in the West Indies.

Bladder senna. (*Bot.*) See under BLADDER. — **Wild senna** (*Bot.*), the *Cassia Marilandica*, growing in the United States, the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the officinal senna.

Sen'na-chy (sĕn'nȧ-kў), *n.* See SEANNACHIE.

Sen'net (-nĕt), *n.* [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors, from OF. *sinel*, *signet*, dim. of *signe*. See SIGNET.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. [*Obs.*]

Sen'net, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The barracuda.

Sen'night (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. [Written also *se'nnight*.] [*Archaic*] *Shak. Tennyson.*

Sen'nit (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* [*Seven* + *knit*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A braided cord or fabric formed by plaiting together rope yarns or other small stuff.

2. Plaited straw or palm leaves for making hats.

Se-noc'u-lar (sē-nŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *seni* six each (fr. *sex* six) + *oculus* eye.] Having six eyes. [*R.*] *Derham.*

Se-no'ni-an (sē-nō'nĭ-an), *a.* [F. *sénonien*, from the district of *Sénonais*, in France.] (*Geol.*) In European geology, a name given to the middle division of the Upper Cretaceous formation.

‖ **Se-ñor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.* [Sp. Cf. SENIOR.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *Sir*; also, a gentleman.

‖ **Se-ño'ra** (sā-nyō'rá), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; Madam; also, a lady.

‖ **Se-ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tá), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; Miss; also, a young lady.

Sens (sĕns), *adv.* [See SINCE.] Since. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENSATING.] [See SENSATED.] To feel or apprehend more or less distinctly through a sense, or the senses; as, to *sensate* light, or an odor.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. *R. Hooke.*

Sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), **Sen'sa-ted** (sĕn'sā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended through a sense, or the senses. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensation*. See SENSATE.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) An impression, or the consciousness of an impression, made upon the central nervous organ, through the medium of a sensory or afferent nerve or one of the organs of sense; a feeling, or state of consciousness, whether agreeable or disagreeable, produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling. . . . Knowledge and feeling, perception and *sensation*, though always coexistent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A purely spiritual or psychical affection; agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects that are not corporeal or material.

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham.*

Syn. — Perception. — SENSATION, PERCEPTION. The distinction between these words, when used in mental philosophy, may be thus stated: if I simply smell a rose, I have a *sensation*; if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a *perception*. Thus, the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling. "*Sensation* properly expresses *that change in the state of the mind* which is produced by an impression upon an organ of sense (of which change we can conceive the mind to be conscious, without any knowledge of external objects). *Perception*, on the other hand, expresses the *knowledge* or the intimations we obtain by means of our *sensations* concerning the qualities of matter, and consequently involves, in every instance, the notion of *externality*, or *outness*, which it is necessary to exclude in order to seize the precise import of the word *sensation*." *Fleming.*

Sen-sa'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sensation; as, *sensational* nerves.

2. Of or pertaining to sensationalism, or the doctrine that sensation is the sole origin of knowledge.

3. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensational* plays or novels; *sensational* preaching; *sensational* journalism; a *sensational* report.

Sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine held by Condillac, and by some ascribed to Locke, that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed; sensualism; — opposed to *intuitionalism*, and *rationalism*.

2. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking; as, the *sensationalism* of a novel.

Sen-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** (*Metaph.*) An advocate of, or believer in, philosophical sensationalism.

2. One who practices sensational writing or speaking.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, from *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, from the same root as E. *send*; cf. OHG. *sin* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, G. *sinnen* to meditate, to think: cf. F. *sens*. For the change of meaning cf. SEE, *v. t.* See SEND, and cf. ASSENT, CONSENT, SCENT, *v. t.*, SENTENCE, SENTIENT.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A faculty, possessed by animals, of perceiving external objects by means of impressions made upon certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; as, the *senses* of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. See *Muscular sense*, under MUSCULAR, and *Temperature sense*, under TEMPERATURE.

Let fancy still my *sense* in Lethe steep. *Shak.*
What surmounts the reach
Of human *sense* I shall delineate. *Milton.*
The traitor *Sense* recalls
The soaring soul from rest. *Keble.*

2. Perception by the sensory organs of the body; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion through the whole. *Bacon.*

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover. *Sir P. Sidney.*
High disdain from *sense* of injured merit. *Milton.*

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; understanding; also, that which is sound, true, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks *sense*." *Shak.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*. *Dryden.*

5. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; notion; opinion.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom. *Roscommon.*

The municipal council of the city had ceased to speak the *sense* of the citizens. *Macaulay.*

6. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words or phrases; the *sense* of a remark.

So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the *sense*. *Neh.* viii. 8.
I think 't was in another *sense*. *Shak.*

7. Moral perception or appreciation.

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

8. (*Geom.*) One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

Common sense, according to Sir W. Hamilton: (*a*) "The complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions." (*b*) "The faculty of first principles." These two are the philosophical significations. (*c*) "Such ordinary complement of intelligence, that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish." (*d*) When the substantive is emphasized: "Native practical intelligence, natural prudence, mother wit, tact in behavior, acuteness in the observation of character, in contrast to habits of acquired learning or of speculation." — **Moral sense.** See under MORAL, *a.* — **The inner**, *or* **internal, sense**, capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states; consciousness; reflection. "This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*." *Locke.* — **Sense capsule** (*Anat.*), one of the cartilaginous or bony cavities which inclose, more or less completely, the organs of smell, sight, and hearing. — **Sense organ** (*Physiol.*), a specially irritable mechanism by which some one natural force or form of energy is enabled to excite sensory nerves; as the eye, ear, an end bulb or tactile corpuscle, etc. — **Sense organule** (*Anat.*), one of the modified epithelial cells in or near which the fibers of the sensory nerves terminate.

Syn. — Understanding; reason. — SENSE, UNDERSTANDING, REASON. Some philosophers have given a technical signification to these terms, which may here be stated. *Sense* is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case it is called the *outer*, in the second the *inner*, sense. *Understanding* is the logical faculty, *i. e.*, the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. *Reason* is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction. These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day.

Sense (sĕns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENSED (sĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENSING.] To perceive by the senses; to recognize. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are by him? *Glanvill.*

Sense'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of sense, meaning, or reason; reasonable; judicious. [*R.*] "*Senseful* speech." *Spenser.* "Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious." *Norris.*

Sense'less, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish; unwise; unreasonable.

You blocks, you stones, you worse than *senseless* things. *Shak.*
The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing. *Shak.*
The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*
They were a *senseless*, stupid race. *Swift.*

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late. *Clarendon.*

— **Sense'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sense'less-ness**, *n.*

Sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SENSIBILITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sensibilité*, LL. *sensibilitas*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The quality or state of being sensible, or capable of sensation; capacity to feel or perceive.

2. The capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility*; — often used in the plural. "*Sensibilities* so fine!" *Cowper.*

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*. *Burke.*

His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism than of wounded pride. *Marshall.*

3. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my *sensibility*. *Burke.*

4. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; as, the *sensibility* of a balance, or of a thermometer.

Syn. — Taste; susceptibility; feeling. See TASTE.

Sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding; as, *sensible* heat; *sensible* resistance.

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion. *Arbuthnot.*
The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*
Any very *sensible* effect upon the prices of things. *A. Smith.*

2. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs; liable to be affected physically or mentally; impressible.

Would your cambric were *sensible* as your finger. *Shak.*

3. Hence: Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; sensitive; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer. "With affection wondrous *sensible*." *Shak.*

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded.

He [man] can not think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*
They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply than to refuse. *Addison.*

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

6. Possessing or containing sense or reason; gifted with, or characterized by, good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; wise.

Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. *Shak.*

Sensible note *or* **tone** (*Mus.*), the major seventh note of any scale; — so called because, being but a half step below the octave, or key tone, and naturally leading up to that, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approaching sound. Called also the *leading tone*. — **Sensible horizon.** See HORIZON, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

Syn. — Intelligent; wise. — SENSIBLE, INTELLIGENT. We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding, *i. e.*, who discriminates readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions. The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in matters of practical concern; of the *intelligent* man, in subjects of intellectual interest. "I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact which have happened within their own knowledge." *Addison.* "Trace out the numerous footsteps . . . of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric." *Woodward.*

Sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility. [*R.*] "Our temper changed . . . which must needs remove the *sensible* of pain." *Milton.*

2. That which impresses itself on the senses; anything perceptible.

Aristotle distinguished *sensibles* into common and proper. *Krauth-Fleming.*

3. That which has sensibility; a sensitive being. [*R.*]

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

Sen'si-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; appreciation; capacity of perception; susceptibility. "The *sensibleness* of the eye." *Sharp.* "*Sensibleness* and sorrow for sin." *Hammond.*

The *sensibleness* of the divine presence. *Hallywell.*

2. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.

Sen'si-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a sensible manner; so as to be perceptible to the senses or to the mind; appreciably; with perception; susceptibly; sensitively.

What remains past cure,
Bear not too *sensibly*. *Milton.*

2. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously.

Sen'si-fa'cient (sĕn'sĭ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Converting into sensation. *Huxley.*

Sen-sif'er-ous (sĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensifer*; *sensus* sense + *ferre* to bear.] Exciting sensation; conveying sensation. *Huxley.*

Sen-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *sensificus*; *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting sensation.

Sen-sif'i-ca-to-ry (-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Susceptible of, or converting into, sensation; as, the *sensificatory* part of a nervous system. *Huxley.*

Sen-sig'e-nous (sĕn-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *-genous*.] Causing or exciting sensation. *Huxley.*

Sens'ism (sĕns'ĭz'm), *n.* Same as SENSUALISM, 2 & 3.

Sens'ist, *n.* One who, in philosophy, holds to sensism.

Sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *sensitif*. See SENSE.] **1.** Having sense or feeling; possessing or exhibiting the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; as, a *sensitive* soul.

2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

3. (*a*) (*Mech.*) Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; as, a *sensitive* thermometer; *sensitive* scales. (*b*) (*Chem. & Photog.*) Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, silver chloride or bromide, when in contact with certain organic substances, is extremely *sensitive* to actinic rays.

4. Serving to affect the senses; sensible. [*R.*]

A sensitive love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

5. Of or pertaining to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions; *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. *E. Darwin.*

Sensitive fern (*Bot.*), an American fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — **Sensitive flame** (*Physics*), a gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — **Sensitive joint vetch** (*Bot.*), an annual leguminous herb (*Æschynomene hispida*), with sensitive foliage. — **Sensitive paper**, paper prepared for photographic purposes by being rendered sensitive to the effect of light. — **Sensitive plant.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leguminous plant (*Mimosa pudica*, or *M. sensitiva*, and other allied species), the leaves

of which close at the slightest touch. (*b*) Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier (*Schrankia*) of the Southern States, two common American species of Cassia (*C. nictitans*, and *C. Chamæcrista*), a kind of sorrel (*Oxalis sensitiva*), etc.

— Sen'si-tive-ly (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* **— Sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Sen`si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being sensitive; — used chiefly in science and the arts; as, the *sensitivity* of iodized silver.

Sensitivity and emotivity have also been used as the scientific term for the capacity of feeling. *Hickok.*

Sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To render sensitive, or susceptible of being easily acted on by the actinic rays of the sun; as, *sensitized* paper or plate.

**Sen'si-ti`zer** (-tī`zẽr), *n.* (*Photog.*) An agent that sensitizes.

The *sensitizer* should be poured on the middle of the sheet. *Willis & Clements (The Platinotype).*

Sen'si-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* See SENSORY.

Sens'ive (sĕns'ĭv), *a.* Having sense or sensibility; sensitive. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sen'sor (sĕn'sẽr), *a.* Sensory; as, the *sensor* nerves.

Sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *sensorial*. See SENSORIUM.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties, motions, powers. *A. Tucker.*

Sen-so'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. SENSORIUMS (-ŭmz), L. SENSORIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] (*Physiol.*) The seat of sensation; the nervous center or centers to which impressions from the external world must be conveyed before they can be perceived; the place where external impressions are localized, and transformed into sensations, prior to being reflected to other parts of the organism; hence, the whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations.

Sen-so'ri-vo-li'tion-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-vō-lĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Concerned both in sensation and volition; — applied to those nerve fibers which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition. *Dunglison.*

Sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SENSORIES (-rĭz). (*Physiol.*) Same as SENSORIUM.

Sen'so-ry, *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensation; as, *sensory* impulses; — especially applied to those nerves and nerve fibers which convey to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation; also sometimes loosely employed in the sense of *afferent*, to indicate nerve fibers which convey impressions of any kind to a nerve center.

Sen'su-al (sĕn'shụ-*al*; 138), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, from *sensus* sense: cf. F. *sensuel*.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception; relating to, or concerning, the body, in distinction from the spirit.

Pleasing and *sensual* rites and ceremonies. *Bacon.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; worldly.

These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit. *Jude* 19.
The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous; lewd; libidinous.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

4. Pertaining or peculiar to the philosophical doctrine of sensualism.

Sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualisme*.] **1.** The condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite; sensuality.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relics of sensations; sensationalism; sensism.

3. (*Ethics*) The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Sen'su-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualiste*.] **1.** One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as the means of happiness.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of sensualism.

Sen`su-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Sensual.

2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

Sen`su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualité*, L. *sensualitas* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] The quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; luxuriousness; voluptuousness; lewdness.

Those pampered animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shak.*
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*. *Addison.*

Sen`su-al-i-za'tion (-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized.

Sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shụ-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENSUALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENSUALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; to carnalize; as, *sensualized* by pleasure. *Pope.*

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized*. *T. H. Skinner.*

Sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sen'su-al-ness, *n.* Sensuality; fleshliness.

Sen'su-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Sensualism.

Sen'su-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being sensuous; sensuousness. [*R.*]

Sen'su-ous (sĕn'shụ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the senses, or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.

— Sen'su-ous-ly (sĕn'shụ-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* **— Sen'su-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sent (sĕnt), *v. & n.* See SCENT, *v. & n.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sent, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of SEND, for *sendeth*.

Sent, *imp. & p. p.* of SEND.

Sen'tence (sĕn'tens), *n.* [F., from L. *sententia*, for *sentientia*, from *sentire* to discern by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENSE, *n.*, and cf. SENTIENCE.] **1.** Sense; meaning; significance. [*Obs.*]

Tales of best *sentence* and most solace. *Chaucer.*
The discourse itself, voluble enough, and full of *sentence*. *Milton.*

2. (*a*) An opinion; a decision; a determination; a judgment, especially one of an unfavorable nature.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*
That by them [Luther's works] we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma; as, Summary of the *Sentences*; Book of the *Sentences*.

3. (*Law*) In civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge; condemnation pronounced by a judicial tribunal; doom. In common law, the term is exclusively used to denote the judgment in criminal cases.

Received the *sentence* of the law. *Shak.*

4. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; an axiom; a saw. *Broome.*

5. (*Gram.*) A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is marked at the close by a period, or full point. See PROPOSITION, 4.

☞ *Sentences* are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "The Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse: —

He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. *Pope.*

Dark sentence, a saying not easily explained.

A king . . . understanding *dark sentences*. *Dan.* viii. 23.

Sen'tence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENTENCED (-tenst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENTENCING (-ten-sĭng).] **1.** To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom; to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom. *Dryden.*

2. To decree or announce as a sentence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To utter sententiously. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Sen'ten-cer (-ten-sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence or condemnation.

Sen-ten'tial (sĕn-tĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Comprising sentences; as, a *sentential* translation. *Abp. Newcome.*

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or full period; as, a *sentential* pause.

Sen-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* In a sentential manner.

Sen-ten'ti-a-rist (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ-rĭst), *n.* A sententiary. *Barnas Sears (Life of Luther).*

Sen-ten'ti-a-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *sententiarius*.] One who read lectures, or commented, on the Sentences of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris (1159–1160), a school divine. *R. Henry.*

Sen-ten`ti-os'i-ty (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being sententious. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sen-ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus*: cf. F. *sentencieux*.] **1.** Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison.*

2. Comprising or representing sentences; sentential. [*Obs.*] "*Sententious* marks." *Grew.*

— Sen-ten'tious-ly, *adv.* **— Sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Sen'ter-y (sĕn'tẽr-ȳ), *n.* A sentry. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sen'teur (-tẽr), *n.* [F.] Scent. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sen'ti-ence (sĕn'shĭ-ens *or* -shens), } *n.* [See SEN-
Sen'ti-en-cy (-shĭ-*en*-sȳ *or* -shen-sȳ), } TIENT, SENTENCE.] The quality or state of being sentient; esp., the quality or state of having sensation. *G. H. Lewes.*

An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the *sentiency* of the mind. *Earle.*

Sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ent *or* -shent; 277), *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception. Specif. (*Physiol.*), especially sensitive; as, the *sentient* extremities of nerves, which terminate in the various organs or tissues.

Sen'ti-ent, *n.* One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

Sen'ti-ent-ly, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive way.

Sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* [OE. *sentement*, OF. *sentement*, F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT, *a.*]

1. A thought prompted by passion or feeling; a state of mind in view of some subject; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; disposition prompting to action or expression.

The word *sentiment*, agreeably to the use made of it by our best English writers, expresses, in my own opinion very happily, those complex determinations of the mind which result from the coöperation of our rational powers and of our moral feelings. *Stewart.*
Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. Hence, generally, a decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; thought; opinion; notion; judgment; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

Sentiments of philosophers about the perception of external objects. *Reid.*

Sentiment, as here and elsewhere employed by Reid in the meaning of opinion (sententia), is not to be imitated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; a saying; a toast.

4. Sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

Mr. Hume sometimes employs (after the manner of the French metaphysicians) *sentiment* as synonymous with feeling; a use of the word quite unprecedented in our tongue. *Stewart.*

Less of *sentiment* than sense. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling. — SENTIMENT, OPINION, FEELING. An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth. *Feeling* describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers. *Sentiment* (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence, it is more appropriate to speak of our religious *sentiments* than *opinions*, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings. The word *sentiment*, in the singular, leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart. "On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our *opinions*. The *sentiments* of the heart. The *opinions* of the mind. . . . There is more of instinct in *sentiment*, and more of definition in *opinion*. The admiration of a work of art which results from first impressions is classed with our *sentiments*; and, when we have accounted to ourselves for the approbation, it is classed with our *opinions*." *W. Taylor.*

Sen`ti-men'tal (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *sentimental*.] **1.** Having, expressing, or containing a sentiment or sentiments; abounding with moral reflections; containing a moral reflection; didactic. [*Obsoles.*]

Nay, ev'n each moral *sentimental* stroke,
Where not the character, but poet, spoke,
He lopped, as foreign to his chaste design,
Nor spared a useless, though a golden line. *Whitehead.*

2. Inclined to sentiment; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; — often in a reproachful sense.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

3. Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only, usually to the weaker and the unregulated emotions.

Syn. — Romantic. — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC. *Sentimental* usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; *romantic*, a vice of the imagination. The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment. "Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully, because more cautiously." *V. Knox.* "I can not but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantic* fancy of such who would be thought to be much wiser than they ever were, or could be." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Sen`ti-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentalisme*.] The quality of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

Sen`ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentaliste*.] One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

Sen`ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentalité*.] The quality or state of being sentimental.

Sen`ti-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tal-īz), *v. t.* To regard in a sentimental manner; as, to *sentimentalize* a subject.

Sen`ti-men'tal-ize, *v. i.* To think or act in a sentimental manner, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility. *C. Kingsley.*

Sen`ti-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

Sen'tine (sĕn'tĭn), *n.* [L. *sentina* bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf. F. *sentine*.] A place for dregs and dirt; a sink; a sewer. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nel; 92–94), *n.* [F. *sentinelle* (cf. It. *sentinella*); probably originally, a little path, the sentinel's beat, and a dim. of a word meaning, path; cf. F. *sente* path, L. *semita*; and OF. *sentine*, *sentele*, *senteret*, diminutive words. Cf. SENTRY.] **1.** One who watches or guards; specifically (*Mil.*), a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger, and give notice of it; a sentry.

The *sentinels* who paced the ramparts. *Macaulay.*

2. Watch; guard. [*Obs.*] "That princes do keep due *sentinel*." *Bacon.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A marine crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) native of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for the great length of its eyestalks; — called also *sentinel crab*.

Sen'ti-nel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENTINELED (-neld) or SENTINELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENTINELING or SENTINELLING.] **1.** To watch over like a sentinel. "To *sentinel* enchanted land." [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

Sen`ti-sec'tion (sĕn'tĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sentire* to feel + E. *section*.] Painful vivisection; — opposed to *callisection*. *B. G. Wilder.*

Sen'try (-trȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SENTRIES (-trĭz). [Probably from OF. *senteret* a little path; cf. F. *sentier* path, and OF. *sente*. See SENTINEL.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel.

2. Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

Here toils, and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Sentry box, a small house or box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

‖ **Sen'za** (E. sĕn'zȧ; It. sân'tsȧ), *prep.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Without; as, *senza* stromenti, without instruments.

Se'pal (sē'pal *or* sĕp'al), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*, formed in imitation of NL. *petalum*, petal, to denote one of the divisions of the calyx: cf. F. *sépale*.] (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx.

s s s Sepals.

☞ When the calyx consists of but one part, it is said to be *monosepalous*; when of two parts, it is said to be *disepalous*; when of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous*;

N O P Q R S

when of several parts united, it is properly called *gamosepalous.*

Se'paled (sē'pald *or* sĕp'ald), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having one or more sepals.

Sep'al-ine (sĕp'al-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or having the nature of, sepals.

Se-pal'o-dy (sē-păl'ō-dȳ), *n.* [*Sepal* + Gr. εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) The metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals or sepaloid bodies.

Sep'al-oid (sĕp'al-oid), *a.* [*Sepal* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Like a sepal, or a division of a calyx.

Sep'al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having, or relating to, sepals; — used mostly in composition. See under SEPAL.

Sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (sĕp'ā-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being separable or divisible; divisibility; separableness.

Sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *separabilis:* cf. F. *séparable.*] Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided; as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist. — **Sep'a-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

Sep'a-rate (sĕp'ā-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPARATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPARATING.] [L. *separatus,* p. p. of *separare* to separate; pref. *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See PARADE, and cf. SEVER.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to disconnect; to sever; to part in any manner.

From the fine gold I *separate* the alloy. *Dryden.*
Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. *Gen.* xiii. 9.
Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom.* viii. 35.

2. To come between; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea *separates* Europe and Africa.

3. To set apart; to select from among others, as for a special use or service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts* xiii. 2.

Separated flowers (*Bot.*), flowers which have stamens and pistils in separate flowers; diclinous flowers. *Gray.*

Sep'a-rate, *v. i.* To part; to become disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from one another; as, the family *separated.*

Sep'a-rate (-rāt), *p. a.* [L. *separatus,* p. p.] **1.** Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.

Him that was *separate* from his brethren. *Gen.* xlix. 26.

2. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.

For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners. *Heb.* vii. 26.

3. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.

Separate estate (*Law*), an estate limited to a married woman independent of her husband. — Separate maintenance (*Law*), an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation.

— Sep'a-rate-ly, *adv.* — **Sep'a-rate-ness,** *n.*

Sep'a-rat'ic-al (-răt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatism in religion; schismatical. [*R.*] *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Sep'a-ra'ting (sĕp'ā-rā'tĭng), *a.* Designed or employed to separate.

Separating funnel (*Chem.*), a funnel, often globe-shaped, provided with a stopcock for the separate drawing off of immiscible liquids of different specific gravities.

Sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *separatio:* cf. F. *séparation.*] The act of separating, or the state of being separated, or separate. Specifically: (*a*) Chemical analysis. (*b*) Divorce. (*c*) (*Steam Boilers*) The operation of removing water from steam.

Judicial separation (*Law*), a form of divorce; a separation of man and wife which has the effect of making each a single person for all legal purposes but without ability to contract a new marriage. *Mozley & W.*

Sep'a-ra-tism (sĕp'ā-rā-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatisme.*] The character or act of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

Sep'a-ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatiste.*] One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; a nonconformist; a schismatic; a sectary.

Heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of *separatists.* *Macaulay.*

Sep'a-ra-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatists; characterizing separatists; schismatical.

Sep'a-ra-tive (sĕp'ā-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *separativus.*] Causing, or tending to cause, separation. "*Separative* virtue of extreme cold." *Boyle.*

Sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, separates. Specifically: (*a*) (*Steam Boilers*) A device for depriving steam of particles of water mixed with it. (*b*) (*Mining*) An apparatus for sorting pulverized ores into grades, or separating them from gangue. (*c*) (*Weaving*) An instrument used for spreading apart the threads of the warp in the loom, etc.

Sep'a-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Separative. *Cheyne.*

Sep'a-ra-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatoire.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) An apparatus used in separating, as a separating funnel.

2. (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium. [*Obs.*]

Sep'a-ra'trix (-rā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* L. -TRICES (-rā-trī'sēz), E. -TRIXES (-rā'trĭks-ĕz). [L., she that separates.] (*Arith.*) The decimal point; the dot placed at the left of a decimal fraction, to separate it from the whole number which it follows. The term is sometimes also applied to other marks of separation.

Se-pawn' (sē-pan'), *n.* See SUPAWN. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sep'e-li-ble (sĕp'ē-lĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sepelibilis,* fr. *sepelire* to bury.] Admitting of burial. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Sep'e-li'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Burial. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Se'phen (sē'fĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large sting ray of the genus *Trygon,* especially *T. sephen* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce.

Se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* E. SEPIAS (-ȧz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σηπία the cuttlefish, or squid.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common European cuttlefish. (*b*) A genus comprising the common cuttlefish and numerous similar species. See *Illust.* under CUTTLEFISH.

2. A pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of the sepia, or cuttlefish. Treated with caustic potash, it has a rich brown color; and this mixed with a red forms *Roman sepia.* Cf. *India ink,* under INDIA.

Sepia drawing *or* picture, a drawing in monochrome, made in sepia alone, or in sepia with other brown pigments.

Se'pi-a, *a.* Of a dark brown color, with a little red in its composition; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

Se'pic (sē'pĭk *or* sĕp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sepia; done in sepia; as, a *sepic* drawing.

Sep'i-da'ceous (sĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭs *or* sē'pĭ-), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the cuttlefishes of the genus Sepia.

Sep'i-ment (sĕp'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *sepimentum, saepimentum,* from *sepire, saepire,* to hedge in.] Something that separates; a hedge; a fence. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Se'pi-o-lite' (sē'pĭ-ō-lit'), *n.* [*Sepia* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) Meerschaum. See MEERSCHAUM.

Se'pi-o-stare' (-stâr'), *n.* [*Sepia* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] (*Zoöl.*) The bone or shell of a cuttlefish. See *Illust.* under CUTTLEFISH.

Se-pon' (sē-pŏn'), *n.* See SUPAWN. [*Local, U. S.*]

Se-pose' (sē-pōz'), *v. t.* [L. pref. *se-* aside + E. *pose.*] To set apart. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Se-pos'it (sē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *sepositus,* p. p. of *seponere* to set aside.] To set aside; to give up. [*Obs.*]

Sep'o-si'tion (sĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sepositio.*] The act of setting aside, or of giving up. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī,* fr. *sipāh* an army. Cf. SPAHI.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain; an Oriental soldier disciplined in the European manner.

‖ **Sep-pu'ku** (sĕp-pōō'kōō), *n.* Same as HARA-KIRI.

Seppuku, or hara-kiri, also came into vogue. *W. E. Griffis.*

Sep'sin (sĕp'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. σῆψις putrefaction.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of proteid matter in general.

‖ **Sep'sis** (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῆψις putrefaction.] (*Med.*) The poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material into the blood.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* [A corruption of *sect,* n.] A clan, tribe, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; — used especially of the ancient clans in Ireland.

The chief, struck by the illustration, asked at once to be baptized, and all his *sept* followed his example. *S. Lover.*

‖ **Sep-tæ'mi-a** (sĕp-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σηπτός putrid + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) Septicæmia.

Sep'tal (sĕp'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a septum or septa, as of a coral or a shell.

Sep'tane (-tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] (*Chem.*) See HEPTANE. [*R.*]

Sep'tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *n.* [*Septi-* + *angle.*] (*Geom.*) A figure which has seven angles; a heptagon. [*R.*]

Sep-tan'gu-lar (sĕp-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Heptagonal.

‖ **Sep-ta'ri-um** (-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SEPTARIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *septum, saeptum,* an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire, saepire,* to inclose.] (*Geol.*) A flattened concretionary nodule, usually of limestone, intersected within by cracks which are often filled with calcite, barite, or other minerals. *Dana.*

Sep'tate (sĕp'tāt), *a.* [L. *septum, saeptum,* partition.] Divided by a partition or partitions; having septa; as, a *septate* pod or shell.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March: cf. F. *septembre.* See SEVEN.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* A Septembrist. *Carlyle.*

Sep-tem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* [F. *septembriste.*] An agent in the massacres in Paris, committed in patriotic frenzy, on the 22d of September, 1792.

Sep-tem'flu-ous (-flŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septemfluus; septem* seven + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams or currents. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Sep-tem'par-tite (-pär-tīt *or* sĕp'tĕm-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *partite.*] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a *septempartite* leaf.

Sep-tem'tri-oun (-trĭ-ōon), *n.* Septentrion. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sep-tem'vir** (sĕp-tĕm'vẽr), *n.; pl.* E. SEPTEMVIRS (-vẽrz), L. SEPTEMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *septemviri,* pl.; *septem* seven + *viri,* pl. of *vir* man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a board of seven men associated in some office.

Sep-tem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *septemviratus.*] The office of septemvir; a government by septemvirs.

Sep'ten-a-ry (sĕp'tĕn-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septenarius,* from *septeni* seven each, *septem* seven: cf. F. *septénaire.* See SEVEN.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven; as, a *septenary* number. *I. Watts.*

2. Lasting seven years; continuing seven years. "*Septenary* penance." *Fuller.*

Sep'ten-a-ry, *n.* The number seven. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Sep'ten-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *septeni* seven each.] (*Bot.*) Having parts in sevens; heptamerous.

Sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'nāt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years; as, the *septennate* during which the President of the French Republic holds office.

Sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years; *septem* seven + *annus* year. See SEVEN, and ANNUAL.] **1.** Lasting or continuing seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections in England.

Sep-ten'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in seven years.

Sep-ten'tri-al (-trĭ-al), *a.* Septentrional. *Drayton.*

‖ **Sep-ten'tri-o** (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] (*Astron.*) The constellation Ursa Major.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-ŭn), *n.* [L. *septentrio* the northern regions, the north, fr. *septentriones* the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear; properly, the seven plow oxen; *septem* seven + *trio,* orig., a plow ox: cf. F. *septentrion.*] The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

Both East and West, South and *Septentrioun.* *Chaucer.*

Sep-ten'tri-on (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ŭn), } *a.* [L. *septentrio-*
Sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ŭn-al), } *nalis:* cf. F. *septentrional.*] Of or pertaining to the north; northern. "From cold *septentrion* blasts." *Milton.*

Sep-ten'tri-on-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Northerliness.

Sep-ten'tri-on-al-ly (-al-lȳ), *adv.* Northerly.

Sep-ten'tri-on-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To tend or point toward the north; to north. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sep-tet' } (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like
Sep-tette' } *duet,* from L. *duo.*] **1.** A set of seven persons or objects; as, a *septet* of singers.

2. (*Mus.*) A musical composition for seven instruments or seven voices; — called also *septuor.*

Sept'foil (sĕpt'foil), *n.* [F. *sept* seven (L. *septem*) + E. *foil* leaf: cf. L. *septifolium.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A European herb, the tormentil. See TORMENTIL.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having seven lobes. Cf. CINQUEFOIL, QUARTERFOIL, and TREFOIL.

3. (*Eccl. Art*) A typical figure, consisting of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the seven sacraments as recognized by the Roman Catholic Church, etc. [*R.*]

Sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-). [L. *septem* seven.] A combining form meaning *seven;* as, *septi*folious, seven-leaved; *septi*lateral, seven-sided.

Sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*Septi-* + *-ic.*] (*Math.*) Of the seventh degree or order. — *n.* (*Alg.*) A quantic of the seventh degree.

Sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *septicus,* Gr. σηπτικός, fr.
Sep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } σήπειν to make putrid: cf. F. *septique.*] Having power to promote putrefaction.

Sep'tic, *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

‖ **Sep'ti-cæ'mi-a** (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σηπτικός putrefactive + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A poisoned condition of the blood produced by the absorption into it of septic or putrescent material; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and inflammation of the different serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs.

Sep'tic-al-ly (sĕp'tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a septic manner; in a manner tending to promote putrefaction.

Sep'ti-ci'dal (sĕp'tĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [*Septum* + L. *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *septicide.*] (*Bot.*) Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a pod splits through the partitions and is divided into its component carpels.

A Capsule opening by Septicidal Dehiscence.

Sep-tic'i-ty (sĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See SEPTIC.] Tendency to putrefaction; septic quality.

Sep'ti-fa'ri-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septifariam* sevenfold. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] (*Bot.*) Turned in seven different ways.

Sep-tif'er-ous (sĕp-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Septum* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *septifère.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing a partition; — said of the valves of a capsule.

Sep-tif'er-ous, *a.* [Gr. σηπτός putrefied + *-ferous.*] Conveying putrid poison; as, the virulence of *septiferous* matter.

Sep-tif'lu-ous (-lŭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. SEPTEMFLUOUS.] Flowing in seven streams; septemfluous.

Sep'ti-fo'li-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Septi-* + L. *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having seven leaves.

Sep'ti-form (sĕp'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Septum* + *-form.*] Having the form of a septum.

Sep-tif'ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rȧ-gal), *a.* [*Septum* + L. *frangere, fractum,* to break.] (*Bot.*) Breaking from the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which the valves of a pod break away from the partitions, and these remain attached to the common axis.

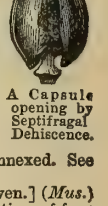
A Capsule opening by Septifragal Dehiscence.

Sep'ti-lat'er-al (sĕp'tĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Septi-* + *lateral.*] Having seven sides; as, a *septilateral* figure.

Sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septillion,* formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of *million.*] According to the French method of numeration (which is followed also in the United States), the number expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Sep'ti-mole (sĕp'tĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] (*Mus.*) A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

Sep-tin'su-lar (sĕp-tĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Septi-* + *insular.*] Consisting of seven islands; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Isles.

Sep'ti-syl'la-ble (sĕp'tĭ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [*Septi-* + *syllable.*] A word of seven syllables.

Sep-to'ic (sĕp-tō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *septem* seven.] (*Chem.*) See HEPTOIC. [*R.*]

Sep'to-max'il-la-ry (sĕp'tō-măks'ĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nasal septum and the maxilla; situated in the region of these parts. — *n.* A small bone between the nasal septum and the maxilla in many reptiles and amphibians.

Sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tŭ-ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (sĕp'tŭ-ăj'ē-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius,* fr. *septuageni* seventy each; akin to *septuaginta* seventy, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

‖ **Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma** (sĕp'tŭ-ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L.

septuagesimus the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] (*Eccl.*) The third Sunday before Lent; — so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sĕp'tū-ā-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-ā-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament; — so called because it was believed to be the work of seventy (or rather of seventy-two) translators.

☞ The causes which produced it [the Septuagint], the number and names of the translators, the times at which different portions were translated, are all uncertain. The only point in which all agree is that Alexandria was the birthplace of the version. On one other point there is a near agreement, namely, as to time, that the version was made, or at least commenced, in the time of the early Ptolemies, in the first half of the third century B. C.

Dr. W. Smith (Bib. Dict.).

Septuagint chronology, the chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes 1500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible.

Sep'tu-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Sep'tu-late (-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *septum.*] (*Bot.*) Having imperfect or spurious septa.

‖ **Sep'tu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SEPTULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *septum* septum.] (*Anat.*) A little septum; a division between small cavities or parts.

Septum (*Bot.*). *ssss* Septa.

‖ **Sep'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA (-tȧ). [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** A wall separating two cavities; a partition; as, the nasal *septum.*

2. (*Bot.*) A partition that separates the cells of a fruit.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the radial calcareous plates of a coral. (*b*) One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a mollusk, or of a rhizopod, into several chambers. See *Illust.* under NAUTILUS. (*c*) One of the transverse partitions dividing the body cavity of an annelid.

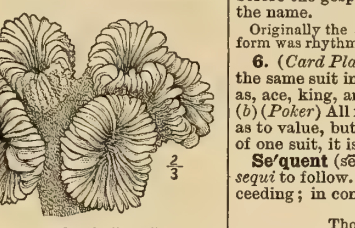

Septa of a Coral (*Eusmilia*).

Sep'tu-or (sĕp'-tū-ôr; 135), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A septet.

Sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς: cf. F. *septuple.* Cf. DOUBLE, QUADRUPLE.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

Sep'tu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPTUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPTUPLING (-plĭng).] To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Sep'ul-cher } (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [OE. *sepulcre*, OF. *se-*
Sep'ul-chre } *pulcre*, F. *sépulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; a tomb.

The stony entrance of this *sepulcher.* *Shak.*

The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the *sepulcher.* *John* XX. 1.

A whited sepulcher. Fig.: Any person who is fair outwardly but unclean or vile within. See *Matt.* xxiii. 27.

Sep'ul-cher } (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly often* sẽ-pŭl'kẽr),
Sep'ul-chre } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPULCHERED (-kẽrd) or SEPULCHRED (-krẽd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPULCHERING (-kẽr-ĭng) or SEPULCHRING (-krĭng).] To bury; to inter; to entomb; as, obscurely *sepulchered.*

And so *sepulchered* in such pomp dost lie
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Se-pul'chral (sẽ-pŭl'krȧl), *a.* [L. *sepulcralis*: cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* inscription.

2. Unnaturally low and grave; hollow in tone; — said of sound, especially of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . . giving what is commonly called a *sepulchral* tone. *H. Sweet.*

Sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare. *Dryden.*

2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial.

Drunkenness that is the horrible *sepulture* of man's reason. *Chaucer.*

Se-qua'cious (sẽ-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax*, *-acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious.* *Ray.*

3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Milton was not an extensive or discursive thinker, as Shakespeare was; for the motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*, like those of the planets. *De Quincey.*

Se-qua'cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being sequacious.

Se-quac'i-ty (sẽ-kwăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness. *Bacon.*

Se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *séquelle* a following. See SUE to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation; as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*

2. Consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.

3. Conclusion; inference. [*R.*] *Whitgift.*

‖ **Se-que'la** (sẽ-kwē'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SEQUELÆ (-lē). [L., a follower, a result, from *sequi* to follow.] One who, or that which, follows. Specifically: (*a*) An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his *sequela.*" *G. P. Marsh.* (*b*) That which follows as the logical result of reasoning; inference; conclusion; suggestion.

Sequelæ, or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorisms. *Coleridge.*

(*c*) (*Med.*) A morbid phenomenon left as the result of a disease; a disease resulting from another.

Se'quence (sē'kwens), *n.* [F. *séquence*, L. *sequentia*, fr. *sequens.* See SEQUENT.] **1.** The state of being sequent; succession; order of following; arrangement.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak.*

Sequence and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

2. That which follows or succeeds as an effect; sequel; consequence; result.

The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment. *Bp. Hall.*

3. (*Philos.*) Simple succession, or the coming after in time, without asserting or implying causative energy; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable *sequences.*

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Any succession of chords (or harmonic phrase) rising or falling by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale; a succession of similar harmonic steps. (*b*) A melodic phrase or passage successively repeated one tone higher; a rosalia.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) A hymn introduced in the Mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

Originally the *sequence* was called a Prose, because its early form was rhythmical prose. *Shipley.*

6. (*Card Playing*) (*a*) (*Whist*) Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value; as, ace, king, and queen; or knave, ten, nine, and eight. (*b*) (*Poker*) All five cards, of a hand, in consecutive order as to value, but not necessarily of the same suit; when of one suit, it is called a *sequence flush.*

Se'quent (sē'kwent), *a.* [L. *sequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding; in continuance.

What to this was *sequent*
Thou knowest already. *Shak.*

2. Following as an effect; consequent.

Se'quent, *n.* **1.** A follower. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. That which follows as a result; a sequence.

Se-quen'tial (sẽ-kwĕn'shȧl), *a.* Succeeding or following in order. — **Se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Se-ques'ter (sẽ-kwĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEQUESTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEQUESTERING.] [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, from *sequester* a depositary or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled. Cf. SEQUESTRATE.] **1.** (*Law*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; to seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt; in international law, to confiscate.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To cause (one) to submit to the process of sequestration; to deprive (one) of one's estate, property, etc.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him. *South.*

3. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs. *Bacon.*

4. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; to withdraw; — often used reflexively.

When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*

A love and desire to *sequester* a man's self for a higher conversation. *Bacon.*

Se-ques'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw; to retire. [*Obs.*]

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantic and Utopian politics. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To renounce (as a widow may) any concern with the estate of her husband.

Se-ques'ter, *n.* **1.** Sequestration; separation. [*R.*]

2. (*Law*) A person with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject matter of the controversy; one who mediates between two parties; a mediator; an umpire or referee. *Bouvier.*

3. (*Med.*) Same as SEQUESTRUM.

Se-ques'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Retired; secluded. "*Sequestered* scenes." *Cowper.*

Along the cool, *sequestered* vale of life. *Gray.*

Se-ques'tra-ble (-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sequestered; subject or liable to sequestration.

Se-ques'tral (-trȧl), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum. *Quain.*

Se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEQUESTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEQUESTRATING.] To sequester.

Seq'ues-tra'tion (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn *or* sẽ'kwĕs-), *n.* [L. *sequestratio*: cf. F. *séquestration.*] **1.** (*a*) (*Civil & Com. Law*) The act of separating, or setting aside, a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it. It may be voluntary or involuntary. (*b*) (*Chancery*) A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, until he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court. (*c*) (*Eccl. Law*) A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree; the gathering up of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy, for the use of the next incumbent; the disposing of the goods, by the ordinary, of one who is dead, whose estate no man will meddle with. *Craig. Tomlins. Wharton.* (*d*) (*Internat. Law*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy. *Burrill.*

2. The state of being separated or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, . .
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shak.*

3. Disunion; disjunction. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Seq'ues-tra'tor (sĕk'wĕs-trā'tẽr *or* sẽ'kwĕs-), *n.* [L., one that hinders or impedes.] (*Law*) (*a*) One who sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. (*b*) One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

‖ **Se-ques'trum** (sẽ-kwĕs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SEQUESTRA (-trȧ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] (*Med.*) A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

Se'quin (sē'kwĭn), *n.* [F. *sequin*, It. *zecchino*, from *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah*, *sikkah*, a die, a stamp. Cf. ZECHIN.] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, and afterward in the other Italian cities, and by the Levant trade was introduced into Turkey. It is worth about 9s. 3d. sterling, or about $2.25. The different kinds vary somewhat in value. [Written also *chequin*, and *zequin.*]

Se-quoi'a (sẽ-kwoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL. Endlicher in honor of *Sequoyah*, the Cherokee Indian who invented letters for his people.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, consisting of two species, *Sequoia gigantea*, the "big tree" of California, and *S. sempervirens*, the redwood, both of which attain an immense height.

Se-quoi'ëne (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon ($C_{13}H_{10}$) obtained in white fluorescent crystals, in the distillation products of the needles of the California "big tree" (*Sequoia gigantea*).

Se-ragl'io (sẽ-răl'yō *or* sẽ-räl'yō), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, originally, an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. *serāi* a palace, an entirely different word), fr. *serrare* to shut, fr. LL. *serra* a bar for fastening doors, L. *sera.* See SERRY, SERIES.] **1.** An inclosure; a place of separation. [*Obs.*]

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb, by themselves. I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins. *Evelyn.*

2. The palace of the Grand Seignior, or Turkish sultan, at Constantinople, inhabited by the sultan himself, and all the officers and dependents of his court. In it are also kept the females of the harem.

3. A harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure; a house of debauchery.

‖ **Se-ra'i** (sẽ-rä'ē), *n.* [Per. *serāï*, or *sarāï*, a palace, a king's court, a seraglio, an inn. Cf. CARAVANSARY.] A palace; a seraglio; also, in the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.

Ser'al-bu'men (sĕr'ăl-bū'mĕn *or* sẽr'-), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Serum albumin.

‖ **Se-rang'** (sẽ-răng'), *n.* [Per. *sarhang* a commander.] The boatswain of a Lascar or East Indian crew.

‖ **Se-ra'pe** (sẽ-rä'pē), *n.* [Sp. Amer. *sarape.*] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Spanish Americans, as in Mexico.

Ser'aph (sĕr'ȧf), *n.*; *pl.* E. SERAPHS (-ȧfs), Heb. SERAPHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphîm*, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings, each having three pairs of wings. In ecclesiastical art and in poetry, a seraph is represented as one of a class of angels. *Isa.* vi. 2.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

Seraph moth (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of geometrid moths of the genus *Lobophora*, having the hind wings deeply bilobed, so that they seem to have six wings.

Se-raph'ic (sẽ-răf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *séraphique.*] Of
Se-raph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pertaining to a seraph; becoming, or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies." *Milton.* "*Seraphical* fervor." *Jer. Taylor.* — **Se-raph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Se-raph'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Se-raph'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The character, quality, or state of a seraph; seraphicalness. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Ser'a-phim (sĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of SERAPH. Cf. CHERUBIM.

☞ The double plural form *seraphims* is sometimes used, as in the King James version of the Bible, *Isa.* vi. 2 and 6.

So called by Dr.

Sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*), with large Pines and Firs in the background. This one is "The Beauty of the Forest," said to be 325 feet high.

Ser'a-phi'na (sĕr'ȧ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] A seraphine.

Ser'a-phine (sĕr'ȧ-fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument whose sounding parts are reeds, consisting of a thin tongue of brass playing freely through a slot in a plate. It has a case, like a piano, and is played by means of a similar keyboard, the bellows being worked by the foot. The *melodeon* is a portable variety of this instrument.

‖ **Se-ra'pis** (sē-rā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις.] (*Myth.*) An Egyptian deity, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility; later, one of the divinities of the lower world. His worship was introduced into Greece and Rome.

Se-ras'kier (sē-rȧs'kēr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'asker* an army.] A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; especially, the commander-in-chief or minister of war.

Se-ras'kier-ate (-āt), *n.* The office or authority of a seraskier.

Ser-bo'ni-an (sĕr-bō'nĭ-an), *a.* Relating to the lake of Serbonis in Egypt, which by reason of the sand blowing into it had a deceptive appearance of being solid land, but was a bog.

> A gulf profound as that *Serbonian* bog . . .
> Where armies whole have sunk. *Milton.*

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Same as SEAR.

> But with its sound it shook the sails
> That were so thin and *sere*. *Coleridge.*

Sere, *n.* [F. *serre.*] Claw; talon. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

‖ **Se-rein'** (*se*-rān'), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.*] (*Meteorol.*) A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset. *Tyndall.*

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*, probably fr. L. *serenus* serene (cf. SERENE), misunderstood as a derivative fr. L. *serus* late. Cf. SOIRÉE.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) Music sung or performed in the open air at night; — usually applied to musical entertainments given in the open air at night, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. (*b*) A piece of music suitable to be performed at such times.

Ser'e-nade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERENADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERENADING.] To entertain with a serenade.

Ser'e-nade', *v. i.* To perform a serenade.

Ser'e-nad'er (-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.

Ser'e-na'ta (sĕr'ē-nä'tȧ *or* -nā'tȧ), **Ser'e-nate** (sĕr'ē-nāt), *n.* [It. *serenata.*] See SERENADE. (*Mus.*) A piece of vocal music, especially one on an amorous subject; a serenade.

> Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
> To his proud fair. *Milton.*

☞ The name *serenata* was given by Italian composers in the time of Handel, and by Handel himself, to a cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character, to a secular ode, etc.; also by Mozart and others to an orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony. *Grove.*

Se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus*; cf. *serescere* to grow dry, Gr. σείριος hot, scorching.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky.

> The moon *serene* in glory mounts the sky. *Pope.*
> Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. *Gray.*

2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*

☞ In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and the members of their families; as, His *Serene* Highness.

Drop serene. (*Med.*) See AMAUROSIS. *Milton.*

Se-rene', *n.* **1.** Serenity; clearness; calmness. [*Poetic*] "The *serene* of heaven." *Southey.*

> To their master is denied
> To share their sweet *serene*. *Young.*

2. [F. *serein* evening dew or damp. See SEREIN.] Evening air; night chill. [*Obs.*] "Some *serene* blast me." *B. Jonson.*

Se-rene', *v. t.* [L. *serenare.*] To make serene.

> Heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
> To raise his being, and *serene* his soul. *Thomson.*

Se-rene'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a serene manner; clearly.

> Now setting Phœbus shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly; calmly. *Prior.*

Se-rene'ness, *n.* Serenity. *Feltham.*

Se-ren'i-tude (sē-rĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Serenity. [*Obs.*]

Se-ren'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *serenitas*: cf. F. *sérénité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

> A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.

> I can not see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*. *Locke.*

☞ *Serenity* is given as a title to the members of certain princely families in Europe; as, Your *Serenity.*

Serf (sẽrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave; akin to *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and perhaps originally, a client, a man under one's protection. Cf. SERVE, *v. t.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries attached to the soil and transferred with it, as formerly in Russia.

> In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species [of villeins], existed. . . . But by the customs of France and Germany, persons in this abject state seem to have been called *serfs*, and distinguished from *villeins*, who were only bound to fixed payments and duties in respect of their lord, though, as it seems, without any legal redress if injured by him. *Hallam.*

Syn. — SERF, SLAVE. A *slave* is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way. A *serf*, according to the strict sense of the term, is one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and sold with it into the service of whoever purchases the land.

Serf'age (sẽrf'ăj; 48), **Serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* The state or condition of a serf.

Serf'hood (-hŏŏd), **Serf'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfage.

Serge (sẽrj), *n.* [F. *serge*, *sarge*, originally, a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica*, f. or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken. See SERICEOUS, SILK.] A woolen twilled stuff, much used as material for clothing for both sexes.

Silk serge, a twilled silk fabric used mostly by tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats.

Serge, *n.* [F. *cierge.*] A large wax candle used in the ceremonies of various churches.

Ser'gean-cy (sär'jen-sȳ *or* sẽr'-), *n.; pl.* SERGEANCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. SERGEANTY.] The office of a sergeant; sergeantship. [Written also *serjeancy.*]

Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sẽr'-; 277), *n.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve. See SERVE, and cf. SERVANT.] [Written also *serjeant.* Both spellings are authorized. In England *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers. In the United States *sergeant* is common for civil officers also.] **1.** Formerly, in England, an officer nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. He is now called *sergeant-at-arms*, and two of these officers, by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and another attends the Court of Chancery.

> The *sergeants* of the town of Rome them sought. *Chaucer.*
> The magistrates sent the *serjeants*, saying, Let those men go. *Acts* xvi. 35.
> This fell *sergeant*, Death,
> Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*

2. (*Mil.*) In a company, battery, or troop, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc.

☞ In the United States service, besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies there are, in each regiment, a *sergeant major*, who is the chief noncommissioned officer, and has important duties as the assistant to the adjutant; a *quartermaster sergeant*, who assists the quartermaster; a *color sergeant*, who carries the colors; and a *commissary sergeant*, who assists in the care and distribution of the stores. *Ordnance sergeants* have charge of the ammunition at military posts.

3. (*Law*) A lawyer of the highest rank, answering to the *doctor* of the civil law; — called also *serjeant at law.* [*Eng.*] *Blackstone.*

4. A title sometimes given to the servants of the sovereign; as, *sergeant* surgeon, that is, a servant, or attendant, surgeon. [*Eng.*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) The cobia.

Drill sergeant. (*Mil.*) See under DRILL. — **Sergeant-at-arms**, an officer of a legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who executes commands in preserving order and arresting offenders. See SERGEANT, 1. — **Sergeant major.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) See the Note under def. 2, above. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The cow pilot.

Ser'geant-cy (-sȳ), *n.* Same as SERGEANCY.

Ser'geant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sergenterie.*] See SERGEANTY. [*R.*] [Written also *serjeantry.*]

Ser'geant-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Ser'geant-y (-ȳ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sergentie*, LL. *sergentia.* See SERGEANT.] (*Eng. Law*) Tenure of lands of the crown by an honorary kind of service not due to any lord, but to the king only. [Written also *serjeanty.*]

Grand sergeanty, a particular kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like. *Tomlins. Cowell. Blackstone.* — **Petit sergeanty.** See under PETIT.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a series; consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication. "Classification . . . may be more or less *serial*." *H. Spencer.*

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to rows. *Gray.*

Serial homology. (*Biol.*) See under HOMOLOGY. — **Serial symmetry.** (*Biol.*) See under SYMMETRY.

Se'ri-al, *n.* A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. *H. Spencer.*

Se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a series, or regular order; in a serial manner; as, arranged *serially*; published *serially.*

Se'ri-ate (sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — **Se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In regular order; one after the other; severally.

Se'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Arrangement or position in a series.

Se-ri'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, a people of Eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. SILK, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having a silklike luster, usually due to fine, close hairs.

Ser'i-cin (sĕr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (*Chem.*) A gelatinous nitrogenous material extracted from crude silk and other similar fiber by boiling water; — called also *silk gelatin.*

Ser'i-cite (sĕr'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (*Min.*) A kind of muscovite occurring in silky scales having a fibrous structure. It is characteristic of sericite schist.

‖ **Ser'ic-te'ri-um** (sĕr'ĭk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See SERICEOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A silk gland, as in the silkworms.

Ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS, and CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms.

Se'rie (sē'rē), *n.* [Cf. F. *série.*] Series. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ser'i-e'ma** (sĕr'ĭ-ē'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South American bird (*Dicholophus*, or *Cariama*, *cristata*) related to the cranes. It is often domesticated. Called also *çariama.*

Seriema.

Se'ries (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz; 277), *n.* [L. *series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together; cf. Gr. εἴρειν to fasten, Skr. *sarit* thread. Cf. ASSERT, DESERT a solitude, EXERT, INSERT, SERAGLIO.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things; as, a continuous *series* of calamitous events.

> During some years his life was a *series* of triumphs. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Biol.*) Any comprehensive group of animals or plants including several subordinate related groups.

☞ Sometimes a series includes several classes; sometimes only orders or families; in other cases only species.

3. (*Math.*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law, called the *law* of the series; as, an arithmetical *series*; a geometrical *series.*

Ser'in (sĕr'ĭn), *n.* [F. *serin.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European finch (*Serinus hortulanus*) closely related to the canary.

Ser'ine (sĕr'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on silk gelatin.

Se'ri-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), **Se'ri-o-com'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; serious and comical.

Se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius*: cf. F. *sérieux*, LL. *seriosus.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.

> He is always *serious*, yet there is about his manner a graceful ease. *Macaulay.*

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving. *Beaconsfield.*

3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.

> The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.

Syn. — Grave; solemn; earnest; sedate; important; weighty. See GRAVE.

— **Se'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Se'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ser'iph (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* (*Type Founding*) See CERIPH.

Ser'jeant (sär'jent *or* sẽr'-), **Ser'jeant-cy,** etc. See SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.

Serjeant-at-arms. See *Sergeant-at-arms*, under SERGEANT.

Ser-moc'i-na'tion (sẽr-mŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio.* See SERMON.] The making of speeches or sermons; sermonizing. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

Ser-moc'i-na'tor (sẽr-mŏs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes sermons or speeches. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Ser'mon (sẽr'mŭn), *n.* [OE. *sermoun*, *sermun*, F. *sermon*, fr. L. *sermo*, *-onis*, a speaking, discourse, probably fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join, connect; hence, a connected speech. See SERIES.] **1.** A discourse or address; a talk; a writing; as, the *sermons* of Chaucer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Specifically, a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

> This our life exempt from public haunts
> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> *Sermons* in stones and good in everything. *Shak.*
> His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought
> A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; an exhortation or reproof; a homily; — often in a depreciatory sense.

> What needeth it to *sermon* of it more? *Chaucer.*

Ser'mon, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] To speak; to discourse; to compose or deliver a sermon. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Ser'mon, *v. t.* **1.** To discourse to or of, as in a sermon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to lecture. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Ser'mon-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A sermonizer. *B. Jonson.*

Ser'mon-er (sẽr'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer. [*Derogative or Jocose*] *Thackeray.*

Ser'mon-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* A short sermon. [Written also *sermonette.*]

Ser-mon'ic (sẽr-mŏn'ĭk), **Ser-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a sermon; grave and didactic. [*R.*] "Conversation . . . satirical or *sermonic*." *Prof. Wilson.* "*Sermonical* style." *V. Knox.*

Ser'mon-ing (sẽr'mŭn-ĭng), *n.* The act of discoursing; discourse; instruction; preaching. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ser'mon-ish, *a.* Resembling a sermon. [*R.*]

Ser'mon-ist, *n.* See SERMONIZER.

Ser'mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERMONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERMONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach.

2. To inculcate rigid rules. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Ser'mon-ize, *v. t.* To preach or discourse to; to affect or influence by means of a sermon or of sermons. [*R.*]

> Which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep? *London.*

Ser'mon-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who sermonizes.

Ser'o-lin (sẽr'ō-lĭn *or* sē'r-), *n.* [*Serum* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) (*a*) A peculiar fatty substance

found in the blood, probably a mixture of fats, cholesterin, etc. (*b*) A body found in fecal matter and thought to be formed in the intestines from the cholesterin of the bile; — called also *stercorin*, and *stercolin*.

Se-ron' (sē-rōn'; 277), **Se-roon'** (sē-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *seron* a kind of hamper or pannier, aug. of *sera* a large pannier or basket.] Same as CEROON.

☞ This word as expressing a quantity or weight has no definite signification. *McElrath.*

Se'rose' (sē'rōs'), *a.* Serous. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Se-ros'i-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sérosité*. See SEROUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being serous.

2. (*Physiol.*) A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid and pericardial fluid.

Ser'o-tine (sĕr'ō-tĭn *or* -tīn), *n.* [F. *sérotine*, fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] (*Zoöl.*) The European long-eared bat (*Vesperugo serotinus*).

Se-rot'i-nous (sē-rŏt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serotinus*, fr. *serus* late.] (*Biol.*) Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

Se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *séreux*. See SERUM.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Thin; watery; like serum; as, the *serous* fluids. (*b*) Of or pertaining to serum; as, the *serous* glands, membranes, layers. See SERUM.

Serous membrane. (*Anat.*) See under MEMBRANE.

Ser'ow (sĕr'ō), **Sur'row** (sŭr'rō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The thar.

‖ **Ser'pens** (sĕr'pĕnz), *n.* [L. See SERPENT.] (*Astron.*) A constellation represented as a serpent held by Serpentarius.

Ser'pent (-pent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens*, *-entis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens*, p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. ἕρπειν, Skr. *sarp*, and perhaps to L. *repere*, E. *reptile*. Cf. HERPES.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any reptile of the order Ophidia; a snake, especially a large snake. See *Illust.* under OPHIDIA.

☞ The serpents are mostly long and slender, and move partly by bending the body into undulations or folds and pressing them against objects, and partly by using the free edges of their ventral scales to cling to rough surfaces. Many species glide swiftly over the ground, some burrow in the earth, others live in trees. A few are entirely aquatic, and swim rapidly. See OPHIDIA, and FANG.

2. Fig.: A subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

3. A species of firework having a serpentine motion as it passes through the air or along the ground.

4. (*Astron.*) The constellation Serpens.

5. (*Mus.*) A bass wind instrument, of a loud and coarse tone, formerly much used in military bands, and sometimes introduced into the orchestra; — so called from its form.

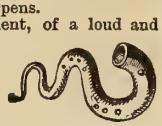

Serpent (*Mus.*).

Pharaoh's serpent (*Chem.*), mercuric sulphocyanate, a combustible white substance which in burning gives off a poisonous vapor and leaves a peculiar brown voluminous residue which is expelled in a serpentine form. It is employed as a scientific toy. — **Serpent cucumber** (*Bot.*), the long, slender, serpentine fruit of the cucurbitaceous plant *Trichosanthes colubrina*; also, the plant itself. — **Serpent eagle** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of raptorial birds of the genera *Circaëtus* and *Spilornis*, which prey on serpents. They inhabit Africa, Southern Europe, and India. The European serpent eagle is *Circaëtus Gallicus*. — **Serpent eater.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The secretary bird. (*b*) An Asiatic antelope; the markhoor. — **Serpent fish** (*Zoöl.*), a fish (*Cepola rubescens*) with a long, thin, compressed body, and a band of red running lengthwise. — **Serpent star** (*Zoöl.*), an ophiuran; a brittle star. — **Serpent's tongue** (*Paleon.*), the fossil tooth of a shark; — so called from its resemblance to a tongue with its root. — **Serpent withe** (*Bot.*), a West Indian climbing plant (*Aristolochia odoratissima*). — **Tree serpent** (*Zoöl.*), any species of African serpents belonging to the family *Dendrophidæ*.

Ser'pent, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERPENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERPENTING.] To wind like a serpent; to crook about; to meander. [*R.*] "The *serpenting* of the Thames." *Evelyn.*

Ser'pent, *v. t.* To wind; to encircle. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

‖ **Ser'pen-ta'ri-a** (sĕr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba*), fr. *serpens* serpent.] (*Med.*) The fibrous aromatic root of the Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*).

‖ **Ser'pen-ta'ri-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] (*Astron.*) A constellation on the equator, lying between Scorpio and Hercules; — called also *Ophiuchus*.

Ser-pen'ti-form (sĕr-pĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serpens* a serpent + *-form.*] Having the form of a serpent.

Ser'pen-tig'e-nous (sĕr'pĕn-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens*, *-entis*, a serpent + *-genous:* cf. L. *serpentigena*.] Bred of a serpent.

Ser'pen-tine (sĕr'pĕn-tīn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus:* cf. F. *serpentin*.] Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; meandering; sinuous; zigzag; as, *serpentine* braid.

> Thy shape
> Like his, and color *serpentine.* *Milton.*

Ser'pen-tine, *n.* [Cf. (for sense 1) F. *serpentine*, (for sense 2) *serpentin*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral or rock consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is usually of an obscure green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. *Precious*, or *noble*, *serpentine* is translucent and of a rich oil-green color.

☞ Serpentine has been largely produced by the alteration of other minerals, especially of chrysolite.

2. (*Ordnance*) A kind of ancient cannon.

Ser'pen-tine, *v. i.* To serpentize. [*R.*] *Lyttleton.*

Ser'pen-tine-ly, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

Ser'pen-tin'i-an (sĕr'pĕn-tĭn'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) See 2d OPHITE.

Ser'pen-tin-ize (sĕr'pĕn-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* (*Min.*) To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — **Ser'pen-tin'i-za'tion** (-tĭn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ser'pen-ti'nous (sĕr'pĕn-tī'nŭs), *a.* Relating to, or like, serpentine; as, a rock *serpentinous* in character.

Ser'pent-ize (sĕr'pent-īz), *v. i.* To turn or bend like a serpent, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander; to wind; to serpentine. [*R.*]

> The river runs before the door, and *serpentizes* more than you can conceive. *Walpole.*

Ser'pent-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A winding like a serpent's.

2. A place inhabited or infested by serpents.

Ser'pent-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a forked tongue, like a serpent.

Ser'pet (sĕr'pĕt), *n.* [L. *sirpus*, *scirpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A basket. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

‖ **Ser-pette'** (sĕr-pĕt'), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade. *Knight.*

Ser-pig'i-nous (sĕr-pĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serpigineux*.] (*Med.*) Creeping; — said of lesions which heal over one portion while continuing to advance at another.

‖ **Ser-pi'go** (sĕr-pī'gō; 277), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] (*Med.*) A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; especially, a ringworm.

Ser'po-let (sĕr'pō-lĕt), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Wild thyme.

‖ **Ser'pu-la** (sĕr'pū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. SERPULÆ (-lē), E. SERPULAS (-lȧz). [L., a little snake. See SERPENT.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of tubicolous annelids of the genus *Serpula* and allied genera of the family *Serpulidæ*. They secrete a calcareous tube, which is usually irregularly contorted, but is sometimes spirally coiled. The worm has a wreath of plumelike and often bright-colored gills around its head, and usually an operculum to close the aperture of its tube when it retracts.

Serpulas. *A* Serpula and Tubes. Nat. size. *B* Cephalic Appendages of *Hydroides dianthus*; *o* Operculum.

Ser-pu'li-an (sĕr-pū'lĭ-ȧn), **Ser-pu'li-dan** (-lĭ-dȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A serpula.

Ser'pu-lite (sĕr'pŭ-līt), *n.* A fossil serpula shell.

Serr (sĕr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer*. See SERRY.] To crowd, press, or drive together. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ser-ra'noid (sĕr-rā'noid), *n.* [NL. *Serranus*, a typical genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Serranidæ*, which includes the striped bass, the black sea bass, and many other food fishes. — *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ*.

Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), **Ser'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw; perhaps akin to *secare* to cut, E. *saw* a cutting instrument. Cf. SIERRA.] **1.** Notched on the edge, like a saw.

2. (*Bot.*) Beset with teeth pointing forwards or upwards; as, *serrate* leaves.

Serrate Leaf.

Doubly serrate, having small serratures upon the large ones, as the leaves of the elm. — **Serrate-ciliate**, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures; — said of a leaf. — **Serrate-dentate**, having the serratures toothed.

Ser-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being serrate; formation in the shape of a saw.

2. One of the teeth in a serrate or serrulate margin.

Ser-ra'ti-ros'tral (-tĭ-rŏs'trȧl), *a.* [*Serrate + rostral.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a toothed bill, like that of a toucan.

Ser-ra'tor (sĕr-rā'tŏr), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The ivory gull (*Larus eburneus*).

Ser'ra-ture (sĕr'rȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing, fr. *serrare* to saw.] **1.** A notching, like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything. *Martyn.*

2. One of the teeth in a serrated edge; a serration.

Ser'ri-ca'ted (sĕr'rĭ-kā'tĕd), *a.* [See SERICEOUS.] Covered with fine silky down.

Ser'ri-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having serrated antennæ.

Ser'ri-corn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a numerous tribe of beetles (*Serricornia*). The joints of the antennæ are prominent, thus producing a serrate appearance. See *Illust.* under ANTENNA.

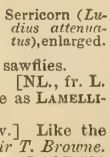

Serricorn (*Ludius attenuatus*), enlarged.

Ser'ried (sĕr'rĭd), *a.* [See SERRY.] Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together.

> Nor seemed it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton.*

‖ **Ser-rif'e-ra** (sĕr-rĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *serra* saw + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies.

‖ **Ser'ri-ros'tres** (sĕr'rĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *serra* saw + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LAMELLIROSTRES.

Ser'rous (sĕr'rŭs), *a.* [L. *serra* a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; jagged. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ser'ru-la (sĕr'rŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., a little saw.] (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted merganser.

Ser'ru-late (sĕr'rŭ-lāt), **Ser'ru-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim. of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth.

Ser'ru-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The state of being notched minutely, like a fine saw. *Wright.*

2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

Ser'ry (sĕr'rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERRYING.] [F. *serrer*, LL. *serrare*, *serare*, from L. *sera* a bar, bolt; akin to *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES.] To crowd; to press together. [Now perhaps only in the form *serried*, p. p. or a.]

‖ **Ser'tu-la'ri-a** (sĕr'tŭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *serta* a garland.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of delicate branching hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ along the sides of the branches.

Ser'tu-la'ri-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Sertularia, or of *Sertularidæ*, a family of hydroids having branched chitinous stems and simple sessile hydrothecæ. Also used adjectively.

Sertularian (*Sertularia pumila*). Nat. size.

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὀρός, Skr. *sāra* curd.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The watery portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, milk, etc. (*b*) A thin watery fluid, containing more or less albumin, secreted by the serous membranes of the body, such as the pericardium and peritoneum.

Blood serum, the pale yellowish fluid which exudes from the clot formed in the coagulation of the blood; the liquid portion of the blood, after removal of the blood corpuscles and the fibrin. — **Muscle serum**, the thin watery fluid which separates from the muscles after coagulation of the muscle plasma; the watery portion of the plasma. See *Muscle plasma*, under PLASMA. — **Serum albumin** (*Physiol. Chem.*), an albuminous body, closely related to egg albumin, present in nearly all serous fluids; esp., the albumin of blood serum. — **Serum globulin** (*Physiol. Chem.*), paraglobulin. — **Serum of milk** (*Physiol. Chem.*), the whey, or fluid portion of milk, remaining after removal of the casein and fat.

Serv'a-ble (sĕrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See SERVE.] **1.** Capable of being served.

2. [L. *servabilis*.] Capable of being preserved. [*R.*]

Serv'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *servage*.] Serfage; slavery; servitude. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Serv'al (sĕr'vȧl), *n.* [Cf. F. *serval*.] (*Zoöl.*) An African wild cat (*Felis serval*) of moderate size. It has rather long legs and a tail of moderate length. Its color is tawny, with black spots on the body and rings of black on the tail.

Serval.

Serv'al-ine (-īn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Related to, or resembling, the serval.

Serv'ant (sĕrv'ant), *n.* [OE. *servant*, *servaunt*, F. *servant*, a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire*. See SERVE, and cf. SERGEANT.] **1.** One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion; a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired *servant*." *Lev.* xxv. 53.

> Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and *servants* of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country. *D. Webster.*

☞ In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others. So any person may be legally the servant of another, in whose business, and under whose order, direction, and control, he is acting for the time being. *Chitty.*

2. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

> Thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt. *Deut.* v. 15.

3. A professed lover or suitor; a gallant. [*Obs.*]

> In my time a *servaunt* was I one. *Chaucer.*

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — **Your humble servant**, *or* **Your obedient servant**, phrases of civility often used in closing a letter.

> Our betters tell us they are *our humble servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

Serv'ant, *v. t.* To subject. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Serv'ant-ess, *n.* A maidservant. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Serv'ant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* A body of servants; servants, collectively. [*R.*]

Serve (sĕrv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERVED (sĕrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERVING.] [OE. *serven*, *servien*, OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire;* akin to *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe; cf. Zend *har* to protect, *haurva* protecting. Cf. CONSERVE, DESERT merit, DESSERT, OBSERVE, SERF, SERGEANT.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self continuously or statedly for the benefit of; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specifically, in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

> God is my witness, whom I *serve* with my spirit. *Rom.* i. 9.
>
> Jacob loved Rachel; and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. *Gen.* xxix. 18.
>
> No man can *serve* two masters. *Matt.* vi. 24.
>
> Had I but *served* my God with half the zeal
> I *served* my king, he would not in mine age
> Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shak.*

2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to.

> Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
> The less not bright. *Milton.*

3. To be suitor to; to profess love to. [*Obs.*]

> To *serve* a lady in his beste wise. *Chaucer.*

4. To wait upon; to supply the wants of; to attend; specifically, to wait upon at table; to attend at meals; to supply with food; as, to *serve* customers in a shop.

> Others, pampered in their shameless pride,
> Are *served* in plate and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute,

as a portion of anything, especially of food prepared for eating; — often with *up;* formerly with *in.*

Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*

Some part he roasts, then *serves* it up so dressed. *Dryden.*

6. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit; as, a curate may *serve* two churches; to *serve* one's country.

7. To contribute or conduce to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn.

Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. To answer or be (in the place of something) to; as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch.

9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to act toward; as, he *served* me very ill.

10. To work; to operate; as, to *serve* the guns.

11. (*Law*) (*a*) To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, either actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; as, to *serve* a summons. (*b*) To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, summons, etc.); as, to *serve* a witness with a subpœna.

12. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to *serve* a term in prison.

13. To copulate with; to cover; as, a horse *serves* a mare; — said of the male.

14. (*Tennis*) To lead off in delivering (the ball).

15. (*Naut.*) To wind spun yarn, or the like, tightly around (a rope or cable, etc.) so as to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See under SERVING.

To serve an attachment *or* **a writ of attachment** (*Law*), to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize. — **To serve an execution** (*Law*), to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession. — **To serve an office,** to discharge a public duty. — **To serve a process** (*Law*), in general, to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — **To serve a warrant,** to read it, and seize the person against whom it is issued. — **To serve a writ** (*Law*), to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode. — **To serve one out,** to retaliate upon; to requite. "I 'll *serve you out* for this." *C. Kingsley.* — **To serve one right,** to treat, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts; — used commonly of ill deserts; as, it *serves* the scoundrel *right.* — **To serve one's self of,** to avail one's self of; to make use of. [*A Gallicism*]

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingworth.*

— **To serve out,** to distribute; as, *to serve out* rations. — **To serve the time** *or* **the hour,** to regulate one's actions by the requirements of the time instead of by one's duty; to be a timeserver. [*Obs.*]

They think herein we *serve the time,* because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

Syn. — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Serve (sĕrv), *v. i.* **1.** To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.

The Lord shall give thee rest . . . from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve.* *Isa.* xiv. 3.

2. To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.

But Martha . . . said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke* x. 40.

3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment. Specifically, to act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc.

Many . . . who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suffice; to suit; to be convenient or favorable.

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

As occasion *serves,* this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shak.*

5. (*Tennis*) To lead off in delivering the ball.

Serv'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves.

2. A tray for dishes; a salver. *Randolph.*

Ser'vi-an (sẽr'vĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Servia, a kingdom of Southern Europe. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Servia.

Serv'ice (sẽrv'ĭs), *n.*, *or* **Serv'ice tree'** (trē'). [Properly, the tree which bears *serves,* OE. *serves,* pl., service berries, AS. *syrfe* service tree; akin to L. *sorbus.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to several trees and shrubs of the genus *Pyrus,* as *Pyrus domestica* and *P. torminalis* of Europe, the various species of mountain ash or rowan tree, and the American shad bush (see *Shad bush,* under SHAD). They have clusters of small, edible, applelike berries.

Service berry (*Bot.*), the fruit of any kind of service tree. In British America the name is especially applied to that of the several species or varieties of the shad bush (*Amelanchier*).

Serv'ice, *n.* [OE. *servise,* OF. *servise, service,* F. *service,* from L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1.** The act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc., on a superior, employer, master, or the like; also, spiritual obedience and love. "O God . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service.* *Shak.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.

I have served him from the hour of my nativity, . . . and have nothing at his hands for my *service* but blows. *Shak.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master, King Charles. *Dryden.*

To go on the forlorn hope is a *service* of peril; who will undertake it if it be not also a *service* of honor? *Macaulay.*

3. Office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service.*

The outward *service* of ancient religion, the rites, ceremonies, and ceremonial vestments of the old law. *Coleridge.*

4. Hence, a musical composition for use in churches.

5. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad . . . he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

6. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

7. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. "Pray, do my *service* to his majesty." *Shak.*

8. The act and manner of bringing food to the persons who eat it; order of dishes at table; also, a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; as, the *service* was tardy and awkward; a *service* of plate or glass.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

9. (*Law*) The act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; as, the *service* of a subpœna or an attachment.

10. (*Naut.*) The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.

11. (*Tennis*) The act of serving the ball.

12. Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.,* 13.

Service book, a prayer book or missal. — **Service line** (*Tennis*), a line parallel to the net, and at a distance of 21 feet from it. — **Service of a writ, process,** etc. (*Law*), personal delivery or communication of the writ or process, etc., to the party to be affected by it, so as to subject him to its operation; the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — **Service of an attachment** (*Law*), the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction. — **Service of an execution** (*Law*), the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant. — **Service pipe,** a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas pipes, and the like. *Tomlinson.* — **To accept service.** (*Law*) See under ACCEPT. — **To see service** (*Mil.*), to do duty in the presence of the enemy, or in actual war.

Serv'ice-a-ble (sẽrv'ĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "*Serviceable* to religion and learning." *Atterbury.* "*Serviceable* tools." *Macaulay.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain. *Shak.*

2. Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty; hence, active; diligent.

Courteous he was, lowly, and *servysable.* *Chaucer.*
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order *serviceable.* *Milton.*
Seeing her so sweet and *serviceable.* *Tennyson.*

— Serv'ice-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

Serv'ice-age (-ȧj), *n.* Servitude. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Serv'i-ent (-ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *serviens, -entis,* p. pr. See SERVE.] Subordinate. [*Obs.* except in law.] *Dyer.*

Servient tenement *or* **estate** (*Law*), that on which the burden of a servitude or an easement is imposed. Cf. *Dominant estate,* under DOMINANT. *Gale & Whately.*

‖ **Ser'viette'** (sȧr'vyĕt'), *n.* [F.] A table napkin.

Serv'ile (sẽrv'ĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *servilis,* fr. *servus* a servant or slave: cf. F. *servile.* See SERVE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a servant or slave; befitting a servant or a slave; proceeding from dependence; hence, meanly submissive; slavish; mean; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* flattery; *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.

She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*
Fearing dying pays death *servile* breath. *Shak.*

2. Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.

Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land! *Pope.*

3. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. (*b*) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *e* in *tune.*

Serv'ile, *n.* (*Gram.*) An element which forms no part of the original root; — opposed to *radical.*

Serv'ile-ly, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.

Serv'ile-ness, *n.* Quality of being servile; servility.

Ser-vil'i-ty (sẽr-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *servilité.*] The quality or state of being servile; servileness.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility.* *Shak.*

Serv'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SERVE.

Serving board (*Naut.*), a flat piece of wood used in serving ropes. — **Serving maid,** a female servant; a maidservant. — **Serving mallet** (*Naut.*), a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, used in serving ropes. — **Serving man,** a male servant, or attendant; a manservant. — **Serving stuff** (*Naut.*), small lines for serving ropes.

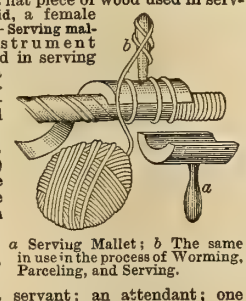

a Serving Mallet; *b* The same in use in the process of Worming, Parceling, and Serving.

Serv'ite (sẽrv'ĭt), *n.* [It. *servita.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

Serv'i-tor (sẽrv'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *servire* to serve: cf. F. *serviteur.*]

1. One who serves; a servant; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent.

Your trusty and most valiant *servitor.* *Shak.*

2. (*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*) An undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it formerly was to wait at table. A *servitor* corresponded to a *sizar* in Cambridge and Dublin universities.

Serv'i-tor-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or condition of a servitor. *Boswell.*

Serv'i-tude (sẽrv'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo:* cf. F. *servitude.*] **1.** The state of voluntary or compulsory subjection to a master; the condition of being bound to service; the condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; hence, a state of slavish dependence.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude.* *Shak.*

A splendid *servitude;* . . . for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants, collectively. [*Obs.*]

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude.* *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) A right whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

☞ The object of a *servitude* is either to suffer something to be done by another, or to omit to do something, with respect to a thing. The *easements* of the English correspond in some respects with the *servitudes* of the Roman law. Both terms are used by common law writers, and often indiscriminately. The former, however, rather indicates the right enjoyed, and the latter the burden imposed. *Ayliffe. Erskine. E. Washburn.*

Penal servitude. See under PENAL. — **Personal servitude** (*Law*), that which arises when the use of a thing is granted as a real right to a particular individual other than the proprietor. — **Predial servitude** (*Law*), that which one estate owes to another estate. When it relates to lands, vineyards, gardens, or the like, it is called *rural;* when it relates to houses and buildings, it is called *urban.*

Serv'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* Servants, collectively. [*Obs.*]

Serv'i-tute (-tūt), *n.* [L. *servitus.*] Servitude. [*Obs.*]

Se'rye (sē'rў), *n.* A series. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ses'a-me (sĕs'ȧ-mē), *n.* [L. *sesamum, sesama,* Gr. *σήσαμον, σησάμη:* cf. F. *sésame.*] (*Bot.*) Either of two annual herbaceous plants of the genus *Sesamum* (*S. Indicum,* and *S. orientale*), from the seeds of which an oil is expressed; also, the small obovate, flattish seeds of these plants, sometimes used as food. See BENNE.

Open Sesame, the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of "*The Forty Thieves;*" hence, a magical password. — **Sesame grass.** (*Bot.*) Same as GAMA GRASS.

Ses'a-moid (sĕs'ȧ-moid), *a.* [Gr. *σησαμοειδής* like sesame; *σήσαμον* sesame + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *sésamoïde.*] **1.** Resembling in shape the seeds of sesame.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sesamoid bones or cartilages; sesamoidal.

Sesamoid bones, Sesamoid cartilages (*Anat.*), small bones or cartilages formed in tendons, like the patella and pisiform in man.

Ses'a-moid, *n.* (*Anat.*) A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

Ses'a-moid'al (-moid'ȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sesamoid.

Ses'ban (sĕs'băn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saisabān, seisebān,* a kind of tree, fr. Per. *sīsabān* seed of cinquefoil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous shrub (*Sesbania aculeata*) which furnishes a fiber used for making ropes.

☞ The name is applied also to the similar plant, *Sesbania Ægyptiaca,* and other species of the same genus.

‖ **Ses'qui-** (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L., one half more, one and a half.] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting that *three atoms or equivalents* of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed are combined with *two* of some other element or radical; as, *sesqui*bromide, *sesqui*carbonate, *sesqui*chloride, *sesqui*oxide.

☞ *Sesquidupli-* is sometimes, but rarely, used in the same manner to denote the proportions of *two and a half* to *one,* or rather of *five* to *two.*

Ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tẽr), *a.* Sesquialteral.

Ses'qui-al'ter, } *n.* [NL. *sesquialtera.*] (*Mus.*)
Ses'qui-al'ter-a (-ȧ), } A stop on the organ, containing several ranks of pipes which reënforce some of the high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

Ses'qui-al'ter-al (-ȧl), } *a.* [L. *sesquialter* once and
Ses'qui-al'ter-ate (-āt), } a half; *sesqui-* + *alter* other: cf. F. *sesquialtère.*] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

Sesquialteral ratio (*Math.*), the ratio of one and a half to one; thus, 9 and 6 are in a *sesquialteral ratio.*

Ses'qui-al'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Sesquialteral.

Ses'qui-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Sesqui-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Containing, or acting as, a base in the proportions of a sesqui compound.

Ses'qui-du'pli-cate (-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [*Sesqui-* + *duplicate.*] Twice and a half as great (as another thing); having the ratio of two and a half to one.

Sesquiduplicate ratio (*Math.*), the ratio of two and a half to one, or one in which the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

Ses'qui-ox'ide (-ŏks'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Sesqui-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen with two atoms (or radicals) of some other substance; thus, alumina, Al_2O_3, is a *sesquioxide.*

Ses-quip'e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dȧl; 277), } *a.* [*Ses-*
Ses'qui-pe-da'li-an (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-*an*), } *qui-* + *pedal:* cf. F. *sesquipédal,* L. *sesquipedalis.*] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy; — sometimes humorously applied to long words.

Ses'qui-pe-da'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), } *n.* Sesquipe-
Ses-quip'e-dal-ism (-kwĭp'ē-dȧl-ĭsm), } dality.

Ses'qui-pe-dal'i-ty (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being sesquipedal. *Sterne.*

2. The use of sesquipedalian words; style characterized by the use of long words; sesquipedalism.

Ses-quip'li-cate (sĕs-kwĭp'lĭ-kāt; 277), *a.* [*Sesqui-* + *plicate.*] (*Math.*) Subduplicate of the triplicate; — a term applied to ratios; thus, a and a' are in the *sesquiplicate* ratio of b and b', when a is to a' as the square root of the cube of b is to the square root of the cube of b', or $a : a' :: \sqrt{b^3} : \sqrt{b'^3}$.

The periodic times of the planets are in the *sesquiplicate* ratio of their mean distances. *Sir I. Newton.*

Ses'qui-salt (sĕs'kwĭ-sȧlt), *n.* [*Sesqui-* + *salt.*]

(*Chem.*) A salt derived from a sesquioxide base, or made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.

Ses'qui-sul'phide (sĕs'kwĭ-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* [*Sesqui* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; — formerly called also *sesquisulphuret;* as, orpiment, As_2S_3, is arsenic *sesquisulphide.*

Ses'qui-ter'tial (-tĕr'shal), *a.* Sesquitertian.

Ses'qui-ter'tian (-tĕr'shan), } *a.* [*Sesqui-* + L. *ter-*
Ses'qui-ter'tian-al (-shŭn-*al*), } *tianus* belonging to the third. Cf. TERTIAN.] (*Math.*) Having the ratio of one and one third to one (as 4 : 3).

Ses'qui-tone (sĕs'kwĭ-tōn), *n.* [*Sesqui-* + *tone.*] (*Mus.*) A minor third, or interval of three semitones.

Sess (sĕs), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *assess.* See ASSESS, CESS.] To lay a tax upon; to assess. [*Obs.*]

Sess, *n.* A tax; an assessment. See CESS. [*Obs.*]

Ses'sa (sĕs'sȧ), *interj.* Hurry; run. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ses'sile (sĕs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, from *sedere, sessum,* to sit: cf. F. *sessile.*] **1.** Attached without any sensible projecting support.

2. (*Bot.*) Resting directly upon the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk; as, a *sessile* leaf or blossom.

Sessile Leaves.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Permanently attached; — said of the gonophores of certain hydroids which never become detached.

Ses'sile-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having eyes which are not elevated on a stalk; — opposed to *stalk-eyed.*

Sessile-eyed Crustacea, the Arthrostraca.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio,* fr. *sedere, sessum,* to sit: cf. F. *session.* See SIT.] **1.** The act of sitting, or the state of being seated. [*Archaic*]

So much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

But Vivien, gathering somewhat of his mood, . . .
Leaped from her *session* on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business.

It 's fit this royal *session* do proceed. *Shak.*

3. Hence, also, the time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets daily for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment; thus, a *session* of Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term.*

It was resolved that the convocation should meet at the beginning of the next *session* of Parliament. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Sessions,* in some of the States, is particularly used as a title for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers, etc., and for laying out highways, and the like; it is also the title of several courts of criminal jurisdiction in England and the United States.

Church session, the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church, as the admission and dismission of members, discipline, etc. — **Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland. — **Quarter sessions.** (*Eng. Law*) See under QUARTER. — **Sessions of the peace,** sittings held by justices of the peace. [*Eng.*]

Ses'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

Sess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* [Prov. E. *suss* hogwash, *soss* a dirty mess, a puddle + E. *pool* a puddle; cf. Gael. *sos* a coarse mess.] Same as CESSPOOL.

Ses'terce (sĕs'tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half; *semis* half + *tertius* third: cf. F. *sesterce.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses, — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents.

☞ The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces, equal to £8 17s. 1d. sterling, or about $43, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign its value was about £7 16s. 3d. sterling. The sesterce was originally coined only in silver, but later both in silver and brass.

Ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt' *or* sĕs'tĕt), *n.* [It. *sestetto,* fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus,* fr. *sex* six.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A piece of music composed for six voices or six instruments; a sextet; — called also *sestuor.* [Written also *sestett, sestette.*]

2. (*Poet.*) The last six lines of a sonnet.

‖ **Ses-tet'to** (sĕs-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A sestet.

Ses'tine (sĕs'tĭn), *n.* See SEXTAIN.

Ses'tu-or (sĕs'tū-ŏr), *n.* [F.] A sestet.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SETTING.] [OE. *setten,* AS. *settan;* akin to OS. *settian,* OFries. *setta,* D. *zetten,* OHG. *sezzen,* G. *setzen,* Icel. *setja,* Sw. *sätta,* Dan. *sætte,* Goth. *satjan;* causative from the root of E. *sit.* √154. See SIT, and cf. SEIZE.]

1. To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give site or place to; to place; to put; to fix; as, to *set* a house on a stone foundation; to *set* a book on a shelf; to *set* a dish on a table; to *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.

2. Hence, to attach or affix (something) to something else, or in or upon a certain place.

Set your affection on things above. *Col.* iii. 2.
The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain. *Gen.* iv. 15.

3. To make to assume a specified place, condition, or occupation; to put in a certain condition or state (described by the accompanying words); to cause to be.

The Lord thy God will *set* thee on high. *Deut.* xxviii. 1.
I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother. *Matt.* x. 35.
Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge.*

4. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to. Specifically: —

(*a*) To cause to stop or stick; to obstruct; to fasten to a spot; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrass; as, to *set* a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are *set* in this particular. *Addison.*

(*b*) To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid; as, to *set* one's countenance.

His eyes were *set* by reason of his age. 1 *Kings* xiv. 4.
On these three objects his heart was *set.* *Macaulay.*
Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* pear trees in an orchard.

(*d*) To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash.

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

(*e*) To render stiff or solid; especially, to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese.

5. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specifically: —

(*a*) To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare; as, to *set* (that is, to hone) a razor; to *set* a saw.

Tables for to *sette,* and beddes make. *Chaucer.*

(*b*) To extend and bring into position; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship.

(*c*) To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm. *Fielding.*

(*d*) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to *set* a broken bone.

(*e*) To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or a clock.

(*f*) (*Masonry*) To lower into place and fix solidly, as the blocks of cut stone in a structure.

6. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

7. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

8. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; to *set* a price on a horse.

9. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set,*
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*
Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

10. To value; to rate; — with *at.*

Be you contented, wearing now the garland,
To have a son *set* your decrees at naught. *Shak.*
I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

11. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — said of hunting dogs.

12. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to *set* an example; to *set* lessons to be learned.

13. To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. [*Scot.*]

14. (*Print.*) To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.

To set abroach. See ABROACH. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To set against,** to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange; as, *to set* one thing *against* another. — **To set agoing,** to cause to move. — **To set apart,** to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve. — **To set a saw,** to bend each tooth a little, every alternate one being bent to one side, and the intermediate ones to the other side, so that the opening made by the saw may be a little wider than the thickness of the back, to prevent the saw from sticking. — **To set aside.** (*a*) To leave out of account; to pass by; to omit; to neglect; to reject; to annul.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) To set apart; to reserve; as, *to set aside* part of one's income. (*c*) (*Law*) See under ASIDE. — **To set at defiance,** to defy. — **To set at ease,** to quiet; to tranquilize; as, *to set* the heart *at ease.* — **To set at naught,** to undervalue; to contemn; to despise. "Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel." *Prov.* i. 25. — **To set a trap, snare, or gin,** to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — **To set at work,** *or* **To set to work.** (*a*) To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. (*b*) To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — **To set before.** (*a*) To bring out to view before; to exhibit. (*b*) To propose for choice to; to offer to. — **To set by.** (*a*) To set apart or on one side; to reject. (*b*) To attach the value of (anything) to. "I *set* not a straw *by* thy dreamings." *Chaucer.* — **To set by the compass,** to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — **To set case,** to suppose; to assume. Cf. *Put case,* under PUT, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To set down.** (*a*) To enter in writing; to register.

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

(*b*) To fix; to establish; to ordain.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God . . . hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(*c*) To humiliate. — **To set eyes on,** to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on. — **To set fire to,** *or* **To set on fire,** to communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate. — **To set flying** (*Naut.*), to hook to halyards, sheets, etc., instead of extending with rings or the like on a stay; — said of a sail. — **To set forth.** (*a*) To manifest; to offer or present to view; to exhibit; to display. (*b*) To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* (*c*) To send out; to prepare and send. [*Obs.*]

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles.*

— **To set forward.** (*a*) To cause to advance. (*b*) To promote. — **To set free,** to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — **To set in,** to put in the way; to begin; to give a start to. [*Obs.*]

If you please to assist and *set* me *in,* I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

— **To set in order,** to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method. "The rest will I *set in order* when I come." 1 *Cor.* xi. 34. — **To set milk.** (*a*) To expose it in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. (*b*) To cause it to become curdled as by the action of rennet. See 4 (*e*). — **To set much,** *or* **little, by,** to care much, or little, for. — **To set of,** to value; to set by. [*Obs.*] "I *set* not an haw *of* his proverbs." *Chaucer.* — **To set off.** (*a*) To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, *to set off* a portion of an estate. (*b*) To adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

They . . . *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

(*c*) To give a flattering description of. — **To set off against,** to place against as an equivalent; as, *to set off* one man's services *against* another's. — **To set on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To incite; to instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this." *Shak.* (*b*) To employ, as in a task. "*Set on* thy wife to observe." *Shak.* (*c*) To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, *to set* one's heart or affections *on* some object. See definition 2, above. — **To set one's cap for.** See under CAP, *n.* — **To set one's self against,** to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. — **To set one's teeth,** to press them together tightly. — **To set on foot,** to set going; to put in motion; to start. — **To set out.** (*a*) To assign; to allot; to mark off; to limit; as, *to set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; *to set out* the widow's thirds. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation. [*Obs.*] (*c*) To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. [*R.*]

The Venetians pretend they could *set out,* in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war. *Addison.*

(*e*) To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could *set out* that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

(*f*) To show; to prove. [*R.*] "Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was." *Atterbury.* (*g*) (*Law*) To recite; to state at large. — **To set over.** (*a*) To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. (*b*) To assign; to transfer; to convey. — **To set right,** to correct; to put in order. — **To set sail.** (*Naut.*) See under SAIL, *n.* — **To set store by,** to consider valuable. — **To set the fashion,** to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode. — **To set the teeth on edge,** to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them. — **To set the watch** (*Naut.*), to place the starboard or port watch on duty. — **To set to,** to attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath *set to* his seal that God is true." *John* iii. 33. — **To set up.** (*a*) To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, *to set up* a building, or a machine; *to set up* a post, a wall, a pillar. (*b*) Hence, to exalt; to put in power. "I will . . . *set up* the throne of David over Israel." 2 *Sam.* iii. 10. (*c*) To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, *to set up* a manufactory; *to set up* a school. (*d*) To enable to commence a new business; as, *to set up* a son in trade. (*e*) To place in view; as, *to set up* a mark. (*f*) To raise; to utter loudly; as, *to set up* the voice.

I 'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

(*g*) To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, *to set up* a new opinion or doctrine. *T. Burnet.* (*h*) To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up.* (*i*) To intoxicate. [*Slang*] (*j*) (*Print.*) To put in type; as, *to set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing; as, *to set up* type. — **To set up the rigging** (*Naut.*), to make it taut by means of tackles. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Syn. — See PUT.

Set (sĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; to sink out of sight; to come to an end.

Ere the weary sun *set* in the west. *Shak.*
Thus this century *sets* with little mirth, and the next is likely to arise with more mourning. *Fuller.*

2. To fit music to words. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant.

"To sow dry, and *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*

4. To be fixed for growth; to strike root; to begin to germinate or form; as, cuttings *set* well; the fruit has *set* well (*i. e.,* not blasted in the blossom).

5. To become fixed or rigid; to be fastened.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

6. To congeal; to concrete; to solidify.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set.* *Boyle.*

7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north; the tide *sets* to the windward.

8. To begin to move; to go out or forth; to start; — now followed by *out.*

The king is *set* from London. *Shak.*

9. To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; as, the dog *sets* well; also, to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly; — now followed by *out.*

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat *sets* well. [Colloquially used, but improperly, for *sit.*]

☞ The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in such expressions as, the hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs; a *setting* hen, etc., although colloquially common, and sometimes tolerated in serious writing, is not to be approved.

To set about, to commence; to begin. — **To set forward,** to move or march; to begin to march; to advance. — **To set forth,** to begin a journey. — **To set in.** (*a*) To begin; to enter upon a particular state: as, winter *set in* early. (*b*) To settle one's self; to become established. "When the weather was *set in* to be very bad." *Addison.* (*c*) To flow toward the shore; — said of the tide. — **To set off.** (*a*) To enter upon a journey; to start. (*b*) (*Typog.*) To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry. — **To set on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth. *Locke.*

(*b*) To assault; to make an attack. *Bacon.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark. *Shak.*

— **To set out,** to begin a journey or course; as, *to set out* for London, or from London; *to set out* in business; *to*

set out in life or the world. — **To set to,** to apply one's self to. — **To set up.** (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of life; as, *to set up* in trade; *to set up* for one's self. (*b*) To profess openly; to make pretensions.

Those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

Set (sĕt), *a.* **1.** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance.

2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, *set* opinions or prejudices.

3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* discourse; a *set* battle. "The *set* phrase of peace." *Shak.*

4. Established; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

5. Adjusted; arranged; formed; adapted.

Set hammer. (*a*) A hammer the head of which is not tightly fastened upon the handle, but may be reversed. *Knight.* (*b*) A hammer with a concave face which forms a die for shaping anything, as the end of a bolt, rivet, etc. — **Set line,** a line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by floats and properly secured, may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman. — **Set nut,** a jam nut or lock nut. See under NUT. — **Set screw** (*Mach.*), a screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, and screwed through one part, as of a machine, tightly upon another part, to prevent the one from slipping upon the other. — **Set speech,** a speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public; a formal or methodical speech.

Set, *n.* **1.** The act of setting, as of the sun or other heavenly body; descent; hence, the close; termination. "Looking at the *set* of day." *Tennyson.*

The weary sun hath made a golden *set.* *Shak.*

2. That which is set, placed, or fixed. Specifically: — (*a*) A young plant for growth; as, a *set* of white thorn. (*b*) That which is staked; a wager; a venture; a stake; hence, a game at venture. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

We will in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*
That was but civil war, an equal *set.* *Dryden.*

(*c*) (*Mech.*) Permanent change of figure in consequence of excessive strain, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc.; as, the *set* of a spring. (*d*) (*Mech.*) A kind of punch used for bending, indenting, or giving shape to, metal; as, a saw *set.* (*e*) (*Pile Driving*) A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached by the weight, or hammer, except by means of such an intervening piece. [Often incorrectly written *sett.*] (*f*) (*Carp.*) A short steel spike used for driving the head of a nail below the surface.

3. [Perhaps due to confusion with *sect*, *sept.*] A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a *set* of chairs, of china, of surgical or mathematical instruments, of books, etc. [In this sense, sometimes incorrectly written *sett.*]

4. A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, quality, or the like; a division; a group; a clique. "Others of our *set.*" *Tennyson.*

This falls into different divisions, or *sets*, of nations connected under particular religions. *R. P. Ward.*

5. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the wind, or of a current.

6. In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; also, the series of figures or movements executed.

7. The deflection of a tooth, or of the teeth, of a saw, which causes the saw to cut a kerf, or make an opening, wider than the blade.

8. (*a*) A young oyster when first attached. (*b*) Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.

9. (*Tennis*) A series of as many games as may be necessary to enable one side to win six. If at the end of the tenth game the score is a tie, the set is usually called a *deuce set*, and decided by an application of the rules for playing off deuce in a game. See DEUCE.

10. (*Type Founding*) That dimension of the body of a type called by printers the *width*.

Dead set. (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. (*b*) A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a *dead set.* (*c*) A concerted scheme to defraud by gaming; a determined onset. — **To make a dead set,** to make a determined onset, literally or figuratively.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See PAIR.

‖ **Se'ta** (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta*, *saeta*, a bristle.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part; as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, the bristles or stiff hairs on the leaves of some plants, or the pedicel of the capsule of a moss.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the movable chitinous spines or hooks of an annelid. They usually arise in clusters from muscular capsules, and are used in locomotion and for defense. They are very diverse in form. (*b*) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds.

Se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* a bristle: cf. F. *sétacé.*] **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly; as, a stiff, *setaceous* tail.

2. Bristlelike in form or texture; as, a *setaceous* feather; a *setaceous* leaf.

Set'back' (sĕt'bȧk'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Offset, *n.*, 4.

2. A backset; a countercurrent; an eddy. [*U. S.*]

3. A backset; a check; a repulse; a reverse; a relapse. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Set'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) **1.** An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. *Craig.*

2. A bolt used for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

Set'down' (-doun'), *n.* The humbling of a person by act or words, especially by a retort or a reproof; the retort or the reproof which has such effect.

Set-ee' (sĕt-ē'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See 2d SETTEE.

Set'en (sĕt'en), *obs. imp. pl.* of SIT. Sat. *Chaucer.*

Set'e-wale (sĕt'ē-wāl), *n.* See CETEWALE. [*Obs.*]

Set'-fair' (-fâr'), *n.* In plastering, a particularly good troweled surface. *Knight.*

Set'foil' (-foil'), *n.* See SEPTFOIL.

Seth'en (sĕth'en), *adv.* & *conj.* See SINCE. [*Obs.*]

Seth'ic (sĕth'Ik), *a.* See SOTHIC.

Se-tif'er-ous (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* a bristle + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

Se'ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Seta* + *-form:* cf. F. *sétiforme.*] Having the form or structure of setæ.

Se'ti-ger (sē'tĭ-jẽr *or* sĕt'Ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [NL. See SETIGEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An annelid having setæ; a chætopod.

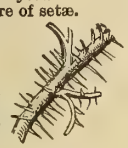

Setiform Prickles.

Se-tig'er-ous (sē-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Seta* + *-gerous.*] Covered with bristles; having or bearing a seta or setæ; setiferous; as, *setigerous* glands; a *setigerous* segment of an annelid; specifically (*Bot.*), tipped with a bristle.

Se'tim (sē'tĭm), *n.* See SHITTIM.

Se-tip'a-rous (sē-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Seta* + L. *parere* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing setæ; — said of the organs from which the setæ of annelids arise.

Se'ti-reme (sē'tĭ-rēm *or* sĕt'Ĭ-; 277), *n.* [*Seta* + L. *remus* an oar.] (*Zoöl.*) A swimming leg (of an insect) having a fringe of hairs on the margin.

Set'ness (sĕt'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being set; formality; obstinacy. "The starched *setness* of a sententious writer." *R. Masters.*

Set'-off' (-ôf'; 115), *n.* [*Set* + *off.*] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

I do not contemplate such a heroine as a *set-off* to the many sins imputed to me as committed against woman. *D. Jerrold.*

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

3. (*Law*) A counterclaim; a cross debt or demand; a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand.

☞ *Set-off* differs from *recoupment*, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim, while the former grows out of distinct matter, and does not of itself deny the justice of the plaintiff's demand. *Offset* is sometimes improperly used for the legal term *set-off.* See RECOUPMENT.

4. (*Arch.*) Same as OFFSET, *n.*, 4.

5. (*Print.*) See OFFSET, 7.

Syn. — SET-OFF, OFFSET. — *Offset* originally denoted that which branches off or projects, as a shoot from a tree, but the term has long been used in America in the sense of *set-off.* This use is beginning to obtain in England; though Macaulay uses *set-off*, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers.

Se'ton (sē'tn), *n.* [F. *séton* (cf. It. *setone*), from L. *seta* a thick, stiff hair, a bristle.] (*Med.* & *Far.*) A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle, so as to form an issue; also, the issue so formed.

Se-tose' (sē-tōs'), } *a.* [L. *setosus*, *saetosus*, from *seta*,
Se'tous (sē'tŭs), } *saeta*, bristle: cf. F. *séteux.*] Thickly set with bristles or bristly hairs

Set'out' (sĕt'out'), *n.* A display, as of plate, equipage, etc.; that which is displayed. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Set'-stitched' (-stĭcht'), *a.* Stitched according to a formal pattern. "An old *set-stitched* chair, valanced, and fringed with party-colored worsted bobs." *Sterne.*

Sett (sĕt), *n.* See SET, *n.*, 2 (*e*) and 3.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* [From SET; cf. SETTLE a seat.] A long seat with a back, — made to accommodate several persons at once.

Set-tee', *n.* [F. *scétie*, *scitie.*] (*Naut.*) A vessel with a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, — used in the Mediterranean. [Written also *setee.*]

Set'ter (sĕt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets; — used mostly in composition with a noun, as type*setter*; or in combination with an adverb, as a *setter* on (or inciter), a *setter* up, a *setter* forth.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A hunting dog of a special breed originally derived from a cross between the spaniel and the pointer. Modern setters are usually trained to indicate the position of game birds by standing in a fixed position, but originally they indicated it by sitting or crouching.

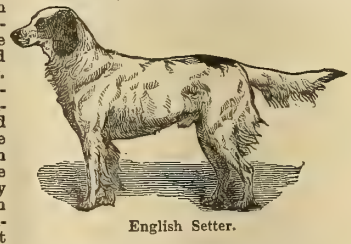

English Setter.

☞ There are several distinct varieties of setters; as, the *Irish*, or *red*, *setter*; the *Gordon setter*, which is usually red or tan varied with black; and the *English setter*, which is variously colored, but usually white and tawny red, with or without black.

3. One who hunts victims for sharpers. *Shak.*

4. One who adapts words to music in composition.

5. An adornment; a decoration; — with *off.* [*Obs.*]

They come as . . . *setters* off of thy graces. *Whitlock.*

6. (*Pottery*) A shallow seggar for porcelain. *Ure.*

Set'ter, *v. t.* To cut the dewlap (of a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Set'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*); — so called because the root was used in *settering*, or inserting setons into the dewlaps of cattle. Called also *pegroots.* *Dr. Prior.*

Set'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, sets; as, the *setting* of type, or of gems; the *setting* of the sun; the *setting* (hardening) of moist plaster of Paris; the *setting* (set) of a current.

2. The act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, hunting with a setter. *Boyle.*

3. Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

4. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold *setting* of a jeweled pin.

Setting coat (*Arch.*), the finishing or last coat of plastering on walls or ceilings. — **Setting dog,** a setter. See SETTER, *n.*, 2. — **Setting pole,** a pole, often iron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water. — **Setting rule.** (*Print.*) A composing rule.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *n.* [OE. *setel*, *setil*, a seat, AS. *setl*; akin to OHG. *sezzal*, G. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*, and E. *sit.* √154. See SIT.] **1.** A seat of any kind. [*Obs.*]

"Upon the *settle* of his majesty." *Hampole.*

2. A bench; especially, a bench with a high back.

3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower *settle*, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

Settle bed, a bed convertible into a seat. [*Eng.*]

Set'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SETTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SETTLING (-tlĭng).] [OE. *setlen*, AS. *setlan.* √154. See SETTLE, *n.* In senses 7, 8, and 9 perhaps confused with OE. *sahtlen* to reconcile, AS. *sahtlian*, fr. *saht* reconciliation, *sacan* to contend, dispute. Cf. SAKE.] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life; to fix in business, in a home, or the like.

And he *settled* his countenance stedfastly upon him, until he was ashamed. 2 *Kings* viii. 11 (*Rev. Ver.*).

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

2. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain or install as pastor or rector of a church, society, or parish; as, to *settle* a minister. [*U. S.*]

3. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*
Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains. *Bunyan.*

4. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of a liquid; as, to *settle* coffee, or the grounds of coffee.

5. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like; as, clear weather *settles* the roads.

6. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.

7. To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; to compose; to quiet; as, to *settle* the mind when agitated; to *settle* questions of law; to *settle* the succession to a throne; to *settle* an allowance.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to *settle* a quarrel.

9. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance; as, to *settle* an account.

10. Hence, to pay; as, to *settle* a bill. [*Colloq.*] *Abbott.*

11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people; as, the French first *settled* Canada; the Puritans *settled* New England; Plymouth was *settled* in 1620.

To settle on *or* **upon,** to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to. "I . . . have *settled upon* him a good annuity." *Addison.* — **To settle the land** (*Naut.*), to cause it to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

Syn. — To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

Set'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west. *Bacon.*
Chyle . . . runs through all the intermediate colors until it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home; as, the Saxons who *settled* in Britain.

3. To enter into the married state, or the state of a householder.

As people marry now and *settle.* *Prior.*

4. To be established in an employment or profession; as, to *settle* in the practice of law.

5. To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared; as, the roads *settled* late in the spring.

6. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, the weather *settled*; wine *settles* by standing.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it *settles.* *Addison.*

7. To sink to the bottom; to fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir.

8. To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc.

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

10. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

11. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

Set'tled-ness (sĕt't'ld-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being settled; confirmed state. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Set'tle-ment (-t'l-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of settling, or the state of being settled. Specifically: —

(*a*) Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act

of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the *settlement* of a new country.

(*c*) The act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; pacification; liquidation of accounts; arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.

(*d*) Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

(*e*) (*Law*) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it.

2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specifically: —

(*a*) Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs. [*Obs.*]

Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement.* *Mortimer.*

(*b*) A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; as, *settlements* in the West.

(*c*) That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum secured to a person; especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; also, in the United States, a sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The gradual sinking of a building, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (*b*) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.

4. (*Law*) A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Act of settlement (*Eng. Hist.*), the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to the present reigning house (the house of Hanover). *Blackstone.*

Set'tler (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc.

2. Especially, one who establishes himself in a new region or a colony; a colonist; a planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.

3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, etc., which settles or decides a contest. [*Colloq.*]

4. A vessel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.

Set'tling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, settles; the act of establishing one's self, of colonizing, subsiding, adjusting, etc.

2. *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment. *Milton.*

Settling day, a day for settling accounts, as in the stock market.

Set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Set'u-la** (sĕt'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **Setulæ** (-lē). [L. *setula, saetula*, dim. of *seta, saeta*, bristle.] A small, short hair or bristle; a small seta.

Set'ule (-ūl), *n.* [See Setula.] A setula.

Set'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), *a.* Having small bristles or setæ.

Set'wall' (-wȧl'), *n.* [Cf. Cetewale.] (*Bot.*) A plant formerly valued for its restorative qualities (*Valeriana officinalis*, or *V. Pyrenaica*). [*Obs.*] [Written also *setwal.*] *Chaucer.*

Sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [OE. *seven, seoven, seofen*, AS. *seofon, seofan, seofen*; akin to D. *zeven*, OS., Goth., & OHG. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau, sjö*, Sw. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, Lith. *septyni*, Russ. *seme*, W. *saith*, Gael. *seachd*, Ir. *seacht*, L. *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά, Skr. *saptan.* √305. Cf. Hebdomad, Heptagon, September.] One more than six; six and one added; as, *seven* days make one week.

Seven sciences. See the Note under Science, *n.*, 4. — **Seven stars** (*Astron.*), the Pleiades. — **Seven wonders of the world.** See under Wonders. — **Seven-year apple** (*Bot.*), a rubiaceous shrub (*Genipa clusiifolia*) growing in the West Indies; also, its edible fruit. — **Seven-year vine** (*Bot.*), a tropical climbing plant (*Ipomœa tuberosa*) related to the morning-glory.

Sev'en, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six; seven units or objects.

Of every beast, and bird, and insect small,
Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton.*

2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven thicknesses; increased to seven times the size or amount. "*Sevenfold* rage." *Milton.*

Sev'en-fold', *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold.* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Seven'night (sĕn'nīt *or* -nĭt; 277), *n.* A week; any period of seven consecutive days and nights. See Sennight.

Sev'en-score' (sĕv''n-skōr'), *n.* & *a.* Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old Countess of Desmond . . . lived *sevenscore* years. *Bacon.*

Sev'en-shoot'er (-shōōt'ẽr), *n.* A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one capable of firing seven shots without reloading. [*Colloq.*]

Sev'en-teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [OE. *seventene*, AS. *seofontȳne*, i. e., *seven-ten.* Cf. Seventy.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, *seventeen* years.

Sev'en-teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or objects.

2. A symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Sev'en-teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [From Seventeen: cf. AS. *seofonteóða, seofonteogeða.*] **1.** Next in order after the sixteenth; coming after sixteen others.

In . . . the *seventeenth* day of the month . . . were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.

2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sev'en-teenth' (sĕv''n-tēnth'), *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts or divisions of one whole.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves and a third.

Sev'enth (sĕv''nth), *a.* [From Seven: cf. AS. *seofoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the sixth; coming after six others.

On the *seventh* day, God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the *seventh* part.

Seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday. — **Seventh-day Baptists.** See under Baptist.

Sev'enth, *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth; one coming after six others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided.

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees of the scale. (*b*) A chord which includes the interval of a seventh whether major, minor, or diminished.

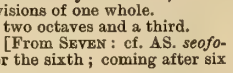

Seventh, 3 (*b*).

Sev'en-thir'ties (sĕv''n-thẽr'tĭz), *n. pl.* A name given to three several issues of United States Treasury notes, made during the Civil War, in denominations of $50 and over, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths (thirty hundredths) per cent annually. Within a few years they were all redeemed or funded.

Sev'enth-ly (sĕv''nth-lў), *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'en-ti-eth (sĕv''n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontigoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth; as, a man in the *seventieth* year of his age.

2. Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts.

Sev'en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions.

Sev'en-ty (-tў), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontig.* See Seven, and Ten, and cf. Seventeen, Sixty.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

Sev'en-ty, *n.*; *pl.* Seventies (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven times ten; seventy units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

The Seventy, the translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See Septuagint.

Sev'en-ty-four' (-fōr'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A naval vessel carrying seventy-four guns.

Sev'en-up' (-up'), *n.* The game of cards called also *all fours*, and *old sledge.* [*U. S.*]

Sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Severed (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Severing.] [OF. *sevrer, severer*, to separate, F. *sevrer* to wean, fr. L. *separare.* See Separate, and cf. Several.] **1.** To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, especially by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Matt.* xiii. 49.

2. To cut or break open or apart; to divide into parts; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.

Our state can not be *severed;* we are one. *Milton.*

3. To keep distinct or apart; to except; to exempt.

I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Ex.* viii. 22.

4. (*Law*) To disunite; to disconnect; to terminate; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy. *Blackstone.*

Sev'er, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate. *Shak.*

2. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Ex.* ix. 4.

They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. *Macaulay.*

Sev'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed. *Encyc. Dict.*

Sev'er-al (-ȧl), *a.* [OF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different. See Sever, Separate.] **1.** Separate; distinct; particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

2. Diverse; different; various. *Spenser.*

Habits and faculties, *several*, and to be distinguished. *Bacon.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden.*

3. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present when the event took place.

Sev'er-al, *adv.* By itself; severally. [*Obs.*]

Every kind of thing is laid up *several* in barns or storehouses. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Sev'er-al, *n.* **1.** Each particular taken singly; an item; a detail; an individual. [*Obs.*]

There was not time enough to hear . . .
The *severals.* *Shak.*

2. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very many.

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. [*Obs.*]

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation. *Hooker.*

In several, in a state of separation. [*R.*] "Where pastures *in several* be." *Tusser.*

Sev'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Severalities (-tĭz). Each particular taken singly; distinction. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sev'er-al-ize (sĕv'ẽr-ȧl-īz), *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Obs.*]

Sev'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others; individually.

There must be an auditor to check and revise each *severally* by itself. *De Quincey.*

Sev'er-al-ty (-tў), *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others; a holding by individual right.

Forests which had never been owned in *severalty.* *Bancroft.*

Estate in severalty (*Law*), an estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person; — distinguished from *joint tenancy, coparcenary*, and *common.* *Blackstone.*

Sev'er-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of severing, or the state of being severed; partition; separation. *Milman.*

2. (*Law*) The act of dividing; the singling or severing of two or more that join, or are joined, in one writ; the putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more disjointly; the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. *Bouvier.*

Se-vere' (sẽ-vēr'), *a.* [*Compar.* Severer (-ẽr); *superl.* Severest.] [L. *severus*; perhaps akin to Gr. σέβας awe, σεμνός revered, holy, solemn, Goth. *swikns* innocent, chaste: cf. F. *sévère.* Cf. Asseverate, Persevere.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe.* *Waller.*

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment. "Custody *severe.*" *Milton.*

Come! you are too *severe* a moraler. *Shak.*

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; — said of style, argument, etc. "Restrained by reason and *severe* principles." *Jer. Taylor.*

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.

Syn. — Strict; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; rigorous; hard; rough; harsh; censorious; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel. See Strict.

— **Se-vere'ly,** *adv.* — **Se-vere'ness,** *n.*

Se-ver'i-ty (sẽ-vĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* Severities (-tĭz). [L. *severitas*: cf. F. *sévérité.*] The quality or state of being severe. Specifically: —

(*a*) Gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or a reproof; *severity* of discipline or government; *severity* of penalties. "Strict age, and sour *severity.*" *Milton.*

(*b*) The quality or power of distressing or paining; extreme degree; extremity; intensity; inclemency; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

(*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war.

(*d*) Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

Sev'er-y (sĕv'ẽr-ў), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *ciborium. Oxf. Gloss.*] (*Arch.*) A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. [Written also *civery.*]

Sev'o-ca'tion (sĕv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sevocare, sevocatum*, to call aside.] A calling aside. [*Obs.*]

Sè'vres blue' (sā'vr' blū'). A very light blue.

Sè'vres ware' (wâr'). Porcelain manufactured at *Sèvres*, France, especially in the national factory situated there.

Sew (sū), *n.* [OE. See Sewer household officer.] Juice; gravy; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

I will not tell of their strange *sewes.* *Chaucer.*

Sew, *v. t.* [See Sue to follow.] To follow; to pursue; to sue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Sewed (sōd); *p. p.* Sewed, rarely Sewn (sōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sewing.] [OE. *sewen, sowen*, AS. *siówian, síwian*; akin to OHG. *siuwan*, Icel. *sýja*, Sw. *sy*, Dan. *sye*, Goth. *siujan*, Lith. *siuti*, Russ. *shite*, L. *suere*, Gr. κασ-σύειν, Skr. *siv.* √156. Cf. Seam a suture, Suture.] **1.** To unite or fasten together by stitches, as with a needle and thread.

No man also *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark* ii. 21.

2. To close or stop by sewing; — often with *up;* as, to *sew* up a rip.

3. To inclose by sewing; — sometimes with *up;* as, to *sew* money in a bag.

Sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing; to work with needle and thread.

Sew (sū), *v. t.* [√151 *b.* See Sewer a drain.] To drain, as a pond, for taking the fish. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Sew'age (sū'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

2. Sewerage, 2.

Sewe (sū), *v. i.* To perform the duties of a sewer. See 3d Sewer. [*Obs.*]

Sew'el (sū'ĕl), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A scarecrow, generally made of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from breaking into a place. *Halliwell.*

Se-wel'lel (sẽ-wĕl'lĕl), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar gregarious burrowing rodent (*Haplodon rufus*), native of the coast region of the Northwestern United States. It somewhat resembles a muskrat or marmot,

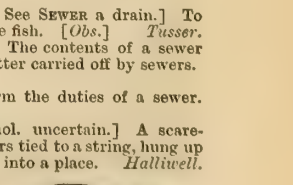

Sewellel.

but has only a rudimentary tail. Its head is broad, its eyes are small, and its fur is brownish above, gray beneath. It constitutes the family *Haplodontidæ*. Called also *boomer*, *showt'l*, and *mountain beaver*.

Sew'en (sū'ĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A British trout usually regarded as a variety (var. *Cambricus*) of the salmon trout.

Sew'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sews, or stitches.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small tortricid moth whose larva sews together the edges of a leaf by means of silk; as, the apple-leaf *sewer* (*Phoxopteris nubeculana*).

Sew'er (sū'ĕr; 277), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *seuwiere*, ultimately fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water; cf. OF. *essevour* a drain, *essever*, *esseuwer*, *essiaver*, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. Cf. EWER, AQUARIUM.] A drain or passage to carry off water and filth under ground; a subterraneous channel, particularly in cities.

Sew'er, *n.* [Cf. OE. *assewer*, and *asseour*, OF. *asseour*, F. *asseoir* to seat, to set, L. *assidere* to sit by; *ad* + *sedere* to sit (cf. SIT); or cf. OE. *sew* pottage, sauce, boiled meat, AS. *seáw* juice, Skr. *su* to press out.] Formerly, an upper servant, or household officer, who set on and removed the dishes at a feast, and who also brought water for the hands of the guests.

> Then the *sewer*
> Poured water from a great and golden ewer,
> That from their hands to a silver caldron ran. *Chapman.*

Sew'er-age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** The construction of a sewer or sewers.

2. The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.

3. The material collected in, and discharged by, sewers. [In this sense *sewage* is preferable and common.]

Sew'in (sū'ĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SEWEN.

Sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of one who sews.

2. That which is sewed with the needle.

Sewing horse (*Harness making*), a clamp, operated by the foot, for holding pieces of leather while being sewed. — **Sewing machine,** a machine for sewing or stitching. — **Sewing press,** *or* **Sewing table** (*Bookbinding*), a fixture or table having a frame in which are held the cords to which the back edges of folded sheets are sewed to form a book.

Sew'ster (-stĕr), *n.* A seamstress. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six. See SIX.] A combining form meaning *six;* as, *sex*digitism; *sex*ennial.

Sex, *n.* [L. *sexus:* cf. F. *sexe.*] **1.** The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female in both animals and plants; the physical difference between male and female; the assemblage of properties or qualities by which male is distinguished from female.

2. One of the two divisions of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female.

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The capability in plants of fertilizing or of being fertilized; as, staminate and pistillate flowers are of opposite *sexes*. (*b*) One of the groups founded on this distinction.

The sex, the female sex; women, in general.

Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕks'ā-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* [See SEXAGENARY.] A person who is sixty years old.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕks-ăj'ē-nā-rȳ *or* sĕks'ā-jē-), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six: cf. F. *sexagénaire.* See SIX.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty years old.

Sexagenary arithmetic. See under SEXAGESIMAL. — **Sexagenary,** *or* **Sexagesimal, scale** (*Math.*), a scale of numbers in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating the divisions of the circle.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry, *n.* **1.** Something composed of sixty parts or divisions.

2. A sexagenarian. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Sex'a-ges'i-ma** (sĕks'ā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] (*Eccl.*) The second Sunday before Lent; — so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sex'a-ges'i-mal (-mal), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexagésimal.*] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sexagesimal fractions *or* **numbers** (*Arith. & Alg.*), those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$; — called also *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. — **Sexagesimal,** *or* **Sexagenary, arithmetic,** the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties. — **Sexagesimal scale** (*Math.*), the sexagenary scale.

Sex'a-ges'i-mal, *n.* A sexagesimal fraction.

Sex'an'gle (sĕks'ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular; *sex* six + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *sexangle.* Cf. HEXANGULAR.] (*Geom.*) A hexagon. [*R.*] *Hutton.*

Sex'an'gled (sĕks'ăn'g'ld), } *a.* [Cf. F. *sexangulaire.*]
Sex-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gū-lẽr), } Having six angles; hexagonal. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Sex-an'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Hexagonally. [R.]

Sex-av'a-lent (-ăv'ā-lent), *a.* See SEXIVALENT. [*R.*]

Sex-dig'it-ism (-dĭj'ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Sex-* + *digit.*] The state of having six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sex-dig'it-ist, *n.* One who has six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sexed (sĕkst), *a.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

Sex'e-na-ry (sĕks'ē-nā-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding by sixes; sextuple; — applied especially to a system of arithmetical computation in which the base is six.

Sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year. See SIX, and ANNUAL.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

Sex-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in six years.

Sex'fid (sĕks'fĭd), } *a.* [*Sex-* + root of L. *findere* to
Sex'i-fid (-ĭ-fĭd), } split: cf. F. *sexfide.*] (*Bot.*) Six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

Sex'i-syl-lab'ic (sĕks'ĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*Sex-* + *syllabic.*] Having six syllables. *Emerson.*

Sex'i-syl'la-ble (sĕks'ĭ-sĭl'lā-b'l), *n.* [*Sex-* + *syllable.*] A word of six syllables.

Sex-iv'a-lent (sĕks-ĭv'ā-lent), *a.* [*Sex-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Hexavalent. [*R.*]

Sex'less (sĕks'lĕs), *a.* Having no sex.

Sex'loc'u-lar (sĕks'lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Sex-* + *locular:* cf. F. *sexloculaire.*] (*Bot.*) Having six cells for seeds; six-celled; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

Sex'ly (sĕks'lȳ), *a.* Pertaining to sex. [*R.*]

> Should I ascribe any of these things unto myself or my *sexly* weakness, I were not worthy to live. *Queen Elizabeth.*

Sex-ra'di-ate (sĕks-rā'dĭ-āt), *a.* [*Sex-* + *radiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having six rays; — said of certain sponge spicules. See *Illust.* of SPICULE.

Sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sexte.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) The office for the sixth canonical hour, being a part of the Breviary. (*b*) The sixth book of the decretals, added by Pope Boniface VIII.

Sex'tain (sĕks'tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. It. *sestina.*] (*Pros.*) A stanza of six lines; a sestine.

‖ **Sex'tans** (-tănz), *n.* [L. See SEXTANT.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin, the sixth part of an as.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

Sex'tant (-tant), *n.* [L. *sextans*, *-antis*, the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle.

2. An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, — used esp. at sea, for ascertaining the latitude and longitude. It is constructed on the same optical principle as Hadley's quadrant, but usually of metal, with a nicer graduation, telescopic sight, and its arc the sixth, and sometimes the third, part of a circle. See QUADRANT.

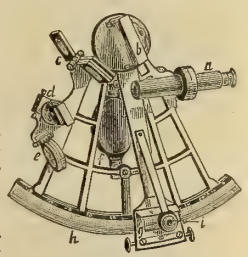

One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope for viewing the Images of the Sun through, and reflected from, the Horizon Glass; *b* Index or Large Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass, one half transparent and one half mirror; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle attached to back of Frame; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope for reading the Vernier.

3. (*Astron.*) The constellation Sextans.

Box sextant, a small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.

Sex'ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* SEXTARIES (-rĭz). [L. *sextarius* the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc., fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ancient Roman liquid and dry measure, about equal to an English pint.

Sex'ta-ry (sĕks'tā-rȳ), *n.* [For *sextonry.*] A sacristy. [*Obs.*]

Sex-tet' (sĕks-tĕt' *or* sĕks'tĕt), } *n.* (*Mus.*) See SES-
Sex-tet'to (sĕks-tĕt'tō), } TET.

Sex'teyn (sĕks'tān), *n.* A sacristan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sex'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] (*Math.*) Of the sixth degree or order. — *n.* (*Alg.*) A quantic of the sixth degree.

Sex'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [F. *sextil*, fr. L. *sextus* the sixth, from *sex* six. See SIX.] (*Astrol.*) Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty degrees. *Glanvill.*

Sex'tile, *n.* [Cf. F. aspect *sextil.*] (*Astrol.*) The aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: ⚹. *Hutton.*

Sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six: cf. F. *sextilion.*] According to the French method of numeration (which is followed also in the United States), the number expressed by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. According to the English method, a million raised to the sixth power, or the number expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Sex'to (sĕks'tō), *n.; pl.* SEXTOS (-tōz). [L. *sextus* sixth.] A book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.

Sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *sextus-decimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* the sixth (fr. *sex* six) + *decimus* the tenth, from *decem* ten. See -MO.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; as, a *sexto-decimo* volume.

Sex'to-dec'i-mo, *n.; pl.* SEXTODECIMOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leaves; hence, indicating, more or less definitely, a size of a book; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

Sex'to-let (sĕks'tō-lĕt), *n.* (*Mus.*) A double triplet; a group of six equal notes played in the time of four.

Sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* [OE. *sextein*, contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An under officer of a church, whose business is to take care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and to perform other duties pertaining to the church, such as to dig graves, ring the bell, etc.

Sexton beetle (*Zoöl.*), a burying beetle.

Sex'ton-ess, *n.* A female sexton; a sexton's wife.

Sex'ton-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Sextonship. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Sex'ton-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

Sex'try (-trȳ), *n.* See SACRISTY. [*Obs.*]

Sex'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextuple.*] **1.** Six times as much; sixfold.

2. (*Mus.*) Divisible by six; having six beats; as, *sextuple* measure.

Sex'u-al (sĕks'ū-al *or* sĕk'shu-al; 135), *a.* [L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus* sex: cf. F. *sexuel.*] Of or pertaining to sex, or the sexes; distinguishing sex; peculiar to the distinction and office of male or female; relating to the distinctive genital organs of the sexes; proceeding from, or based upon, sex; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce; *sexual* desire; *sexual* diseases; *sexual* generation.

Sexual dimorphism (*Biol.*), the condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms, or varieties, differing in color, size, etc., as in many species of butterflies which have two kinds of females. — **Sexual method** (*Bot.*), a method of classification proposed by Linnæus, founded mainly on differences in number and position of the stamens and pistils of plants. — **Sexual selection** (*Biol.*), the selective preference of one sex for certain characteristics in the other, such as bright colors, musical notes, etc.; also, the selection which results from certain individuals of one sex having more opportunities of pairing with the other sex, on account of greater activity, strength, courage, etc.; applied likewise to that kind of evolution which results from such sexual preferences. *Darwin.*

> In these cases, therefore, natural selection seems to have acted independently of *sexual selection.* *A. R. Wallace.*

Sex'u-al-ist, *n.* (*Bot.*) One who classifies plants by the sexual method of Linnæus.

Sex'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being distinguished by sex. *Lindley.*

Sex'u-al-ize (-al-īz), *v. t.* To attribute sex to.

Sex'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

Sey (sā), **Seyh** (sā), *obs. imp. sing. & 2d pers. pl.* of SEE. *Chaucer.*

Seye (sā), **Seyen** (sā'en), *obs. imp. pl. & p. p.* of SEE.

Seynd (sānd), *obs. p. p.* of SENGE, to singe. *Chaucer.*

Seynt (sānt), *n.* A girdle. See 1st SEINT. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sfor-zan'do** (sfôr-tsän'dō), } *a.* [It. *sforzando*, p.
‖ **Sfor-za'to** (sfôr-tsä'tō), } pr., and *sforzato*, p. p. of *sforzare* to force.] (*Mus.*) Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a note, to signify that it must be executed with peculiar emphasis and force; — marked *fz* (an abbreviation of *forzando*), *sf*, *sfz*, or >.

‖ **Sfu-ma'to** (sfoō-mä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Paint.*) Having vague outlines, and colors and shades so mingled as to give a misty appearance; — said of a painting.

‖ **Sgraf-fi'to** (sgrăf-fē'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Paint.*) Scratched; — said of decorative painting of a certain style, in which a white overlaid surface is cut or scratched through, so as to form the design from a dark ground underneath.

Shab (shăb), *n.* [OE. *shabbe*, AS. *scæb.* See SCAB.] The itch in animals; also, a scab. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shab, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHABBED (shăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHABBING.] [See SCAB, 3.] To play mean tricks; to act shabbily. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shab, *v. t.* To scratch; to rub. [*Obs.*] *Farquhar.*

Shab'bed (shăb'bĕd), *a.* Shabby. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Shab'bi-ly (-bĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a shabby manner.

Shab'bi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shabby.

Shab'ble (-b'l), **Sha'ble,** *n.* [Cf. D. *sabel*, and G. *säbel.*] A kind of crooked sword or hanger. [*Scot.*]

Shab'by (-bȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SHABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHABBIEST.] [See SHAB, *n.*, SCABBY, and SCAB.]

1. Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged.

> Wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts. *Macaulay.*

2. Clothed with ragged, much worn, or soiled garments. "The dean was so *shabby.*" *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment. "Very *shabby* fellows." *Clarendon.*

‖ **Shab'rack** (shăb'răk), *n.* [Turk. *tshāprāk*, whence F. *chabraque*, G. *schabracke.*] (*Mil.*) The saddlecloth or housing of a cavalry horse.

Shack (shăk), *v. i.* [Prov. E., to shake, to shed. See SHAKE.] **1.** To shed or fall, as corn or grain at harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

2. To feed in stubble, or upon waste corn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To wander as a vagabond or a tramp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shack, *n.* [Cf. Scot. *shag* refuse of barley or oats.]

1. The grain left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts which have fallen to the ground. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A shiftless fellow; a low, itinerant beggar; a vagabond; a tramp. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Forby.*

> All the poor old *shacks* about the town found a friend in Deacon Marble. *H. W. Beecher.*

Common of shack (*Eng. Law*), the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle to range in it after harvest. *Cowell.*

Shack'a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *n.* A hound. [*Obs.*]

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *n.* Stubble. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge.*

Shac'kle, *n.* [Generally used in the plural.] [OE. *schakkyll*, *schakle*, AS. *scacul*, *sceacul*, a shackle, fr. *scacan* to shake; cf. D. *schakel* a link of a chain, a mesh, Icel. *skökull* the pole of a cart. See SHAKE.] **1.** Something which confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; specifically, a ring or band inclosing the ankle or wrist, and fastened to a similar shackle on the other leg or arm, or to something else, by a chain or a strap; a gyve; a fetter.

> His *shackles* empty left; himself escaped clean. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, that which checks or prevents free action.

> His very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles.* *South.*

3. A fetterlike band worn as an ornament.

> Most of the men and women . . . had all earrings made of gold, and gold *shackles* about their legs and arms. *Dampier.*

4. A link or loop, as in a chain, fitted with a movable bolt, so that the parts can be separated, or the loop removed; a clevis.

5. A link for connecting railroad cars; — called also *drawlink*, *draglink*, etc.

6. The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple. *Knight.*

Shackle joint (*Anat.*), a joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in some fishes.

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHACKLING.] **1.** To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain.

To lead him *shackled*, and exposed to scorn
Of gathering crowds, the Britons' boasted chief. *J. Philips.*

2. Figuratively: To bind or confine so as to prevent or embarrass action; to impede; to cumber.

Shackled by her devotion to the king, she seldom could pursue that object. *Walpole.*

3. To join by a link or chain, as railroad cars. [*U. S.*]

Shackle bar, the coupling between a locomotive and its tender. [*U. S.*] — **Shackle bolt**, a shackle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shack'lock′ (shăk'lŏk′), *n.* A sort of shackle. [*Obs.*]

Shack'ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadda* a kind of fish, akin to Prov. G. *schade*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgadan* a herring, W. *ysgadan* herrings; all perhaps akin to E. *skate* a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of food fishes of the Herring family. The American species (*Clupea sapidissima*), which is abundant on the Atlantic coast and ascends the larger rivers in spring to spawn, is an important market fish. The European allice shad, or alose (*C. alosa*), and the twaite shad (*C. finta*), are less important species. [Written also *chad.*]

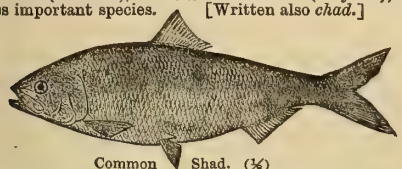

Common Shad. (⅛)

☞ The name is loosely applied, also, to several other fishes, as the gizzard shad (see under GIZZARD), called also *mud shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *winter shad.*

Hardheaded, *or* **Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden. — **Hickory**, *or* **Tailor shad**, the mattowacca. — **Long-boned shad**, one of several species of important food fishes of the Bermudas and the West Indies, of the genus *Gerres.* — **Shad bush** (*Bot.*), a name given to the North American shrubs or small trees of the rosaceous genus *Amelanchier* (*A. Canadensis*, and *A. alnifolia*). Their white racemose blossoms open in April or May, when the shad appear, and the edible berries (pomes) ripen in June or July, whence they are called *Juneberries.* The plant is also called *service tree*, and *Juneberry.* — **Shad frog**, an American spotted frog (*Rana halecina*); — so called because it usually appears at the time when the shad begin to run in the rivers. — **Trout shad**, the squeteague. — **White shad**, the common shad.

Shad'bird′ (-bĕrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American, or Wilson's, snipe. See under SNIPE. So called because it appears at the same time as the shad. (*b*) The common European sandpiper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shadd (shăd), *n.* (*Mining*) Rounded stones containing tin ore, lying at the surface of the ground, and indicating a vein. *Raymond.*

Shad'de (shăd'de), *obs. imp.* of SHED. *Chaucer.*

Shad'dock (shăd'dŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Citrus decumana*) and its fruit, which is a large species of orange; — called also *forbidden fruit*, and *pompelmous.*

Shaddock Tree.

Shade (shād), *n.* [OE. *schade*, *shadewe*, *schadewe*, AS. *sceadu*, *scead*; akin to OS. *skado*, D. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), G. *schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, Ir. & Gael. *sgath*, and probably to Gr. σκότος darkness. √162. Cf. SHADOW, SHED a hut.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception or interruption of the rays of light; partial darkness caused by the intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light.

☞ *Shade* differs from *shadow* as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. When we speak of the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its form and extent.

2. Darkness; obscurity; — often in the plural.

The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow.*

3. An obscure place; a spot not exposed to light; hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; protection; shelter; cover; as, a lamp *shade.*

The Lord is thy *shade* upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5.
Sleep under a fresh tree's *shade.* *Shak.*

Let the arched knife well sharpened now assail the spreading *shades* of vegetables. *J. Philips.*

5. Shadow. [*Poetic*]

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

6. The soul after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the flitting *shade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

7. (*Painting, Drawing*, etc.) The darker portion of a picture; a less illuminated part. See Def. 1, above.

8. Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter, stronger or paler; as, a delicate *shade* of pink.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

New *shades* and combinations of thought. *De Quincey.*

Every *shade* of religious and political opinion has its own headquarters. *Macaulay.*

The Shades, the Nether World; the supposed abode of souls after leaving the body.

Shade (shād), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHADING.] **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to keep off illumination from. *Milton.*

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to cover from injury; to protect; to screen; to hide; as, to *shade* one's eyes.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*

3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

5. To mark with gradations of light or color.

6. To present a shadow or image of; to shadow forth; to represent. [*Obs.*]

[The goddess] in her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity. *Spenser.*

Shade'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of shade; shady.

Shade'less, *a.* Being without shade; not shaded.

Shad'er (shād'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

Shad'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a shady manner.

Shad'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

Shad'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a shade.

2. That filling up which represents the effect of more or less darkness, expressing rotundity, projection, etc., in a picture or a drawing.

‖ **Sha-doof'** (shä-dōōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A machine, resembling a well sweep, used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for irrigation.

Shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shade.* √162. See SHADE.] **1.** Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree, or of a tower. See the Note under SHADE, *n.*, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. A shaded place; shelter; protection; security.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

4. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. *Shak.*

5. That which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion; hence, an obsequious follower.

Sin and her *shadow* Death. *Milton.*

6. A spirit; a ghost; a shade; a phantom. "Hence, horrible *shadow!*" [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim bodying forth; hence, mystical representation; type.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Heb.* x. 1.
[Types] and *shadows* of that destined seed. *Milton.*

8. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning." *James* i. 17.

9. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. [*A Latinism*] *Nares.*

I must not have my board pestered with *shadows*
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement. *Massinger.*

Shadow of death, darkness or gloom like that caused by the presence or the impending of death. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

Shad'ow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHADOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHADOWING.] [OE. *schadowen*, AS. *sceadwian.* See SHADOW, *n.*] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overspread with obscurity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Spenser.*

2. To conceal; to hide; to screen. [*R.*]

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The numbers of our host. *Shak.*

3. To protect; to shelter from danger; to shroud.

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

4. To mark with gradations of light or color; to shade.

5. To represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; hence, to represent typically.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

6. To cloud; to darken; to cast a gloom over.

The *shadowed* livery of the burnished sun. *Shak.*
Why sad?
I must not see the face I love thus *shadowed.* *Beau. & Fl.*

7. To attend as closely as a shadow; to follow and watch closely, especially in a secret or unobserved manner; as, a detective *shadows* a criminal.

Shad'ow-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being shadowy.

Shad'ow-ing, *n.* **1.** Shade, or gradation of light and color; shading. *Feltham.*

2. A faint representation; an adumbration.

There are . . . in savage theology *shadowings*, quaint or majestic, of the conception of a Supreme Deity. *Tylor.*

Shad'ow-ish, *a.* Shadowy; vague. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow.

Shad'ow-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of shade or shadows; causing shade or shadow. "*Shadowy* verdure." *Fenton.*

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; dim. "The *shadowy* past." *Longfellow.*

3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

The moon . . . with more pleasing light,
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

4. Faintly representative; hence, typical.

From *shadowy* types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison.*

Sha'drach (shā'drăk), *n.* (*Metal.*) A mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect; — so called from *Shadrach*, one of the three Hebrews who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. (See *Dan.* iii. 26, 27.)

Shad'-spir'it (shăd'spĭr'ĭt), *n.* See SHADBIRD (*a*).

Shad'-wait'er (-wāt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lake whitefish; the roundfish. See ROUNDFISH.

Shad'y (shād'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHADIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHADIEST.] **1.** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with shade; causing shade.

The *shady* trees cover him with their shadow. *Job* xl. 22.
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

3. Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; dubious or corrupt. [*Colloq.*] "A *shady* business." *London Sat. Rev.*

Shady characters, disreputable, criminal. *London Spectator.*

On the shady side of, on the thither side of; as, *on the shady side of* fifty; that is, more than fifty. [*Colloq.*] — **To keep shady**, to stay in concealment; also, to be reticent. [*Slang*]

Shaf'fle (shăf'f'l), *v. i.* [See SHUFFLE.] To hobble or limp; to shuffle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shaf'fler (-flẽr), *n.* A hobbler; one who limps; a shuffler. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sha'fi-ite (shä'fĭ-ĭt), *n.* A member of one of the four sects of the Sunnites, or Orthodox Mohammedans; — so called from its founder, Mohammed al-*Shafeï.*

Shaft (shăft), *n.* [OE. *shaft*, *schaft*, AS. *sceaft*; akin to D. *schacht*, OHG. *scaft*, G. *schaft*, Dan. & Sw. *skaft* handle, haft, Icel. *skapt*, and probably to L. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπτρον, a staff. Probably originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. SCAPE, SCEPTER, SHAVE.]

1. The slender, smooth stem of an arrow; hence, an arrow.

His sleep, his meat, his drink, is him bereft,
That lean he wax, and dry as is a *shaft.* *Chaucer.*

A *shaft* hath three principal parts, the stele [stale], the feathers, and the head. *Ascham.*

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; (*Fig.*) anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light.

And the thunder,
Winged with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his *shafts.* *Milton.*

Some kinds of literary pursuits . . . have been attacked with all the *shafts* of ridicule. *V. Knox.*

3. That which resembles in some degree the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, especially when cylindrical. Specifically: (*a*) (*Bot.*) The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The stem or midrib of a feather. See *Illust.* of FEATHER. (*c*) The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. (*d*) The part of a candlestick which supports its branches.

Thou shalt make a candlestick of pure gold . . . his *shaft*, and his branches, his bowls, his knops, and his flowers, shall be of the same. *Ex.* xxv. 31.

(*e*) The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as a hammer, a whip, etc. (*f*) A pole, especially a Maypole. [*Obs.*] *Stow.* (*g*) (*Arch.*) The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and base (see *Illust.* of COLUMN). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, the spire of a steeple. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Gwilt.* (*h*) A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument.

Bid time and nature gently spare
The *shaft* we raise to thee. *Emerson.*

(*i*) (*Weaving*) A rod at the end of a heddle. (*j*) (*Mach.*) A solid or hollow cylinder or bar, having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves, and intended to carry one or more wheels or other revolving parts and to transmit power or motion; as, the *shaft* of a steam engine. See *Illust.* of COUNTERSHAFT.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A humming bird (*Thaumastura cora*) having two of the tail feathers next to the middle ones very long in the male; — called also *cora humming bird.*

5. [Cf. G. *schacht.*] (*Mining*) A well-like excavation in the earth, perpendicular or nearly so, made for reaching and raising ore, for raising water, etc.

6. A long passage for the admission or outlet of air; an air shaft.

7. The chamber of a blast furnace.

Line shaft (*Mach.*), a main shaft of considerable length, in a shop or factory, usually bearing a number of pulleys by which machines are driven, commonly by means of countershafts; — called also *line*, or *main line.* — **Shaft alley** (*Naut.*), a passage extending from the engine room to the stern, and containing the propeller shaft. — **Shaft furnace** (*Metal.*), a furnace, in the form of a chimney, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

Shaft'ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a shaft, or with shafts; as, a *shafted* arch.

2. (*Her.*) Having a shaft; — applied to a spear when the head and the shaft are of different tinctures.

Shaft'ing, *n.* (*Mach.*) Shafts, collectively; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.

Shaft'man (-măn), ‖ *n.* [AS. *sceaftmund.*] A measure of about six inches. [*Obs.*]

Shaft'ment (-ment),

Shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair; akin to Icel. *skegg* the beard, Sw. *skägg*, Dan. *skjæg*. Cf. SHOCK of hair.] **1.** Coarse hair or nap; rough, woolly hair.

True Witney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

3. (*Com.*) A kind of prepared tobacco cut fine.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of cormorant.

Shag, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

Shag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAGGED (shăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAGGING.] To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Barlow.*

Shag'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A rough-barked species of hickory (*Carya alba*); also, its nut. Called also *shellbark.* See HICKORY. (*b*) The West Indian *Pithecolobium micradenium*, a leguminous tree with a red coiled-up pod.

Shage'bush' (shāj'bush'), *n.* A sackbut. [*Obs.*]

Shag'ged (shăg'gĕd), *a.* Shaggy; rough. *Milton.* — **Shag'ged-ness,** *n.* *Dr. H. More.*

Shag'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being shaggy; roughness; shaggedness.

Shag'gy (-gy), *a.* [*Compar.* SHAGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAGGIEST.] [From SHAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough with long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; jaggy. *Milton.*

[A rill] that winds unseen beneath the *shaggy* fell. *Keble.*

Shag'-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Having shaggy hair. *Shak.*

Shag'-rag' (-răg'), *n.* The unkempt and ragged part of the community. [*Colloq.* or *Slang*] *R. Browning.*

Sha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *v. t.* To chagrin. [*Obs.*]

Sha-green', *n.* [F. *chagrin*, It. *zigrino*, fr. Turk. *saghri* the back of a horse or other beast of burden, shagreen. Cf. CHAGRIN.] **1.** A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round granulations. This characteristic surface is produced by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and afterward, when dry, scraping off the roughness left between them, and then, by soaking, causing the portions of the skin which had been compressed or indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is used for covering small cases and boxes.

2. The skin of various small sharks and other fishes when having small, rough, bony scales. The dogfishes of the genus *Scyllium* furnish a large part of that used in the arts.

Sha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), } *a.* **1.** Made or covered
Sha-greened' (-grēnd'), } with the leather called shagreen. "A *shagreen* case of lancets." *T. Hook.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Covered with rough scales or points like those on shagreen.

Shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince. Cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, PASHA.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, especially Persia. [Written also *schah.*]

Shah Nameh. [Per., Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Firdousi, being the most ancient in the modern Persian language. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Sha-hin'** (shȧ-hēn'), *n.* [Ar. *shāhīn.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large and swift Asiatic falcon (*Falco peregrinator*) highly valued in falconry.

Shalk (shâk), *n.* See SHEIK.

Shall (shăl), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *sceolh* squinting, Icel. *skjālgr* wry, oblique, Dan. *skele* to squint.] To walk sidewise. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Shake (shāk), *obs. p. p.* of SHAKE. *Chaucer.*

Shake, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAKEN (shāk'n), (SHOOK, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAKING.] [OE. *shaken, schaken*, AS. *scacan, sceacan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *skaka*, OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee. √161. Cf. SHOCK, *v.*] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate.

As a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi. 13.

Ascend my chariot; guide the rapid wheels
That *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced. *Milton.*

3. (*Mus.*) To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.

4. To move or remove by agitating; to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as *off, out*, etc.; as, to *shake* fruit down from a tree.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*
'Tis our fast intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age. *Shak.*
I could scarcely *shake* him out of my company. *Bunyan.*

To shake a cask (*Naut.*), to knock a cask to pieces and pack the staves. — **To shake hands,** to perform the customary act of civility by clasping and moving hands, as an expression of greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc. — **To shake out a reef** (*Naut.*), to untie the reef points and spread more canvas. — **To shake the bells.** See under BELL. — **To shake the sails** (*Naut.*), to luff up in the wind, causing the sails to shiver. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Shake, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

What danger? Who 's that that *shakes* behind there? *Beau. & Fl.*

Shaking piece, a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

Shake (shāk), *n.* **1.** The act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; a trembling, quaking, or shivering; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake.* *Herbert.*

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

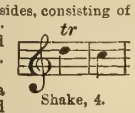

Shake, 4.

2. A fissure or crack in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly. *Gwilt.*

3. A fissure in rock or earth.

4. (*Mus.*) A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill.

5. (*Naut.*) One of the staves of a hogshead or barrel taken apart. *Totten.*

6. A shook of staves and headings. *Knight.*

7. (*Zoöl.*) The redshank; — so called from the nodding of its head while on the ground. [*Prov. Eng.*]

No great shakes, of no great importance. [*Slang*] *Byron.* — **The shakes,** the fever and ague. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as one made on the floor or on chairs; — perhaps originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shake'fork' (shāk'fôrk'), *n.* A fork for shaking hay; a pitchfork. [*Obs.*]

Shak'en (shāk''n), *a.* **1.** Caused to shake; agitated; as, a *shaken* bough.

2. Cracked or checked; split. See SHAKE, *n.*, 2.

Nor is the wood *shaken* or twisted. *Barrow.*

3. Impaired, as by a shock.

Shak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.

2. One of a religious sect who do not marry, popularly so called from the movements of the members in dancing, which forms a part of their worship.

☞ The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed *Shaking Quakers*, but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." The sect is now confined to the United States.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of pigeon. *P. J. Selby.*

Shak'er-ess, *n.* A female Shaker.

Shak'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of the Shakers.

Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. [Written also *Shakespearian, Shakspearean, Shakspearian, Shaksperean, Shaksperian*, etc.]

Shak'i-ness (shāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being shaky.

Shak'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Deck sweepings, refuse of cordage, canvas, etc. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Shak'o (shāk'ō), *n.* [Hung. *csákó:* cf. F. *shako, schako.*] A kind of military cap or headdress.

Shak'y (shāk'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHAKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAKIEST.] **1.** Shaking or trembling; as, a *shaky* spot in a marsh; a *shaky* hand. *Thackeray.*

2. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked; as, *shaky* timber. *Gwilt.*

3. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a *shaky* constitution; *shaky* business credit. [*Colloq.*]

Shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu, scalu.* See SCALE, and cf. SHELL.] **1.** A shell or husk; a cod or pod. "The green *shales* of a bean." *Chapman.*

2. [G. *schale.*] (*Geol.*) A fine-grained sedimentary rock of a thin, laminated, and often friable, structure.

Bituminous shale. See under BITUMINOUS.

Shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or coat of; to shell.

Life, in its upper grades, was bursting its shell, or was *shaling* off its husk. *I. Taylor.*

Shall (shăl), *v. i. & auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shōōd).] [OE. *shal, schal*, imp. *sholde, scholde*, AS. *scal, sceal*, I am obliged, imp. *scolde, sceolde*, inf. *sculan;* akin to OS. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skolda*, D. *zullen*, pres. *zal*, imp. *zoude, zou*, OHG. *solan, scolan*, pres. *scal, sol*, imp. *scolta, solta*, G. *sollen*, pres. *soll*, imp. *sollte*, Icel. *skulu*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skyldi*, Sw. *skola*, pres. *skall*, imp. *skulle*, Dan. *skulle*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skulde*, Goth. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skulda*, and to AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt, and perhaps to L. *scelus* crime.] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.]

1. To owe; to be under obligation for. [*Obs.*] "By the faith I *shall* to God." *Court of Love.*

2. To be obliged; must. [*Obs.*] "Me athinketh [I am sorry] that I *shall* rehearse it her." *Chaucer.*

3. As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go; he *shall* go; that is, I order or promise your going. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. If the auxiliary be emphasized, the command is made more imperative, the promise or threat more positive and sure. It is also employed in the language of prophecy; as, "the day *shall* come when . . . ," since a promise or threat and an authoritative prophecy nearly coincide in significance. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker; as, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will.* "I *shall* go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included; emphasize the *shall*, and the event is described as certain to occur, and the expression approximates in meaning to our emphatic "I *will* go." In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed; as, "*Shall* you go?" (answer, "I *shall* go"); "*Shall* he go?" *i. e.*, "Do you require or promise his going?" (answer, "He *shall* go.") The same relation is transferred to either second or third person in such phrases as "You say, or think, you *shall* go;" "He says, or thinks, he *shall* go." After a conditional conjunction (as *if, whether*) *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply; as, if I, you, or he *shall* say they are right. *Should* is everywhere used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation; as, he *should* do it whether he will or not. In the early English, and hence in our English Bible, *shall* is the auxiliary mainly used, in all the persons, to express simple futurity. (Cf. WILL, *v. t.*) *Shall* may be used elliptically; thus, with an adverb or other word expressive of motion *go* may be omitted. "He to England *shall* along with you." *Shak.*

☞ *Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers and writers. Say: I *shall* be glad to see you. *Shall* I do this? *Shall* I help you? (not *Will* I do this?) See WILL.

Shal'li (shăl'lĭ), *n.* See CHALLIS.

Shal'lon (shăl'lŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria Shallon*) of Northwest America; also, its fruit. See SALAL-BERRY.

Shal-loon' (shăl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *chalon*, from *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad. *Swift.*

Shal'lop (shăl'lŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, probably from D. *sloep.* Cf. SLOOP.] (*Naut.*) A boat.

[She] thrust the *shallop* from the floating strand. *Spenser.*

☞ The term *shallop* is applied to boats of all sizes, from a light canoe up to a large boat with masts and sails.

Shal-lot' (shăl-lŏt'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *escalone*), F. *échalote.* See SCALLION, and cf. ESCHALOT.] (*Bot.*) A small kind of onion (*Allium Ascalonicum*) growing in clusters, and ready for gathering in spring; a scallion, or eschalot.

Shal'low (shăl'lō), *a.* [*Compar.* SHALLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* SHALLOWEST.] [OE. *schalowe*, probably originally, sloping or shelving; cf. Icel. *skjālgr* wry, squinting, AS. *sceolh*, D. & G. *scheel*, OHG. *scelah.* Cf. SHELVE to slope, SHOAL shallow.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal. "*Shallow* brooks, and rivers wide." *Milton.*

2. Not deep in tone. [*R.*]

The sound perfecter and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply; simple; not wise or knowing; ignorant; superficial; as, a *shallow* mind; *shallow* learning.

The king was neither so *shallow*, nor so ill advertised, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

Shal'low, *n.* **1.** A place in a body of water where the water is not deep; a shoal; a flat; a shelf.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Dashed on the *shallows* of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The rudd. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shal'low, *v. t.* To make shallow. *Sir T. Browne.*

Shal'low, *v. i.* To become shallow, as water.

Shal'low-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a moderate depth of hold; — said of a vessel.

Shal'low-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty-headed. *South.*

Shal'low-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Incapable of deep feeling. *Tennyson.*

Shal'low-ly, *adv.* In a shallow manner.

Shal'low-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shallow.

Shal'low-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Shallow-brained.

Shal'low-waist'ed (-wāst'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a flush deck, or with only a moderate depression amidships; — said of a vessel.

Shalm (shȧm), *n.* See SHAWM. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Shalt (shălt), 2*d per. sing.* of SHALL.

Shal'y (shāl'ў), *a.* Resembling shale in structure.

Sham (shăm), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shame*, hence, a disgrace, a trick. See SHAME, *n.*] **1.** That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; a make-believe; delusion; imposture; humbug. "A mere *sham.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

2. A false front, or removable ornamental covering.

Pillow sham, a covering to be laid on a pillow.

Sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal; as, a *sham* fight.

They scorned the *sham* independence proffered to them by the Athenians. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Sham, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMMED (shămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMMING.] **1.** To trick; to cheat; to deceive or delude with false pretenses.

Fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. [*R.*]

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange.*

3. To assume the manner and character of; to imitate; to ape; to feign.

To sham Abram *or* **Abraham,** to feign sickness; to malinger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sailors' cant, a *Sham Abram*, or *Sham Abraham.*

Sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive; to feign; to impose.

Wondering . . . whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only *shamming.* *Macaulay.*

‖ **Sha'ma** (shä'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. *shāmā.*] (*Zoöl.*) A saxicoline singing bird (*Kittacincla macroura*) of India, noted for the sweetness and power of its song. In confinement it imitates the notes of other birds and various animals with accuracy. Its head, neck, back, breast, and tail are glossy black, the rump white, the under parts chestnut.

Sha'man (shä'măn; 277), *n.* [From the native name.] A priest of Shamanism; a wizard among the Shamanists.

Sha-man'ic (shä-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Shamanism.

Sha'man-ism (shä'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The type of religion which once prevailed among all the Ural-Altaic peoples (Tungusic, Mongol, and Turkish), and which still survives in various parts of Northern Asia. The Shaman, or wizard priest, deals with good as well as with evil spirits, especially the good spirits of ancestors. *Encyc. Brit.*

Sha'man-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shamanism.

Sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *schamel* a bench, stool, AS. *scamel, sceamol,* a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum,* dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool.] **1.** (*Mining*) One of a succession of niches or platforms, one above another, to hold ore which is thrown successively from platform to platform, and thus raised to a higher level.

2. *pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold.

As summer flies are in the *shambles.* *Shak.*

3. *pl.* A place for slaughtering animals for meat.

To make a *shambles* of the parliament house. *Shak.*

Sham'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampen* to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE, SCAMPER.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Sham'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

Sham'bling, *n.* An awkward, irregular gait.

Shame (shām), *n.* [OE. *shame, schame,* AS. *scamu, sceamu;* akin to OS. & OHG. *scama,* G. *scham,* Icel. *skömm, skamm,* Sw. & Dan. *skam,* D. & G. *schande,* Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman sik* to be ashamed; perhaps from a root *skam* meaning to cover, and akin to the root (*kam*) of G. *hemd* shirt, E. *chemise.* Cf. SHAM.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something which injures reputation, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal.

Hide, for *shame,*
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*
Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame?* *Shak.*

2. Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 6.
Honor and *shame* from no condition rise. *Pope.*
And every woe a tear can claim
Except an erring sister's *shame.* *Byron.*

3. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others; disgrace.

O Cæsar, what a wounding *shame* is this! *Shak.*
Guides who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered; the private parts. *Isa.* xlvii. 3.

For shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you! — **To put to shame,** to cause to feel shame; to humiliate; to disgrace. "Let them be driven backward and *put to shame* that wish me evil." *Ps.* xl. 14.

Shame, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMED (shāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMING.] **1.** To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of conduct derogatory to reputation; to put to shame.

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would . . . *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

2. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonor; to disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame.* *Spenser.*

3. To mock at; to deride. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. *Ps.* xiv. 6.

Shame, *v. i.* [AS. *scamian, sceamian.* See SHAME, *n.*] To be ashamed; to feel shame. [*R.*]

I do *shame*
To think of what a noble strain you are. *Shak.*

Shame'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* [For *shamefast;* AS. *scamfæst.* See SHAME, *n.*, and FAST firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest.

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*

☞ *Shamefaced* was once *shamefast, shamefacedness* was *shamefastness,* like *steadfast* and *steadfastness;* but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography. *Trench.*

— Shame'faced'ly, *adv.* **— Shame'faced'ness,** *n.*

Shame'fast (-fâst), *a.* [AS. *scamfæst.*] Modest; shamefaced. **— Shame'fast-ly,** *adv.* **— Shame'fast-ness,** *n.* [*Archaic*] See SHAMEFACED.

Shamefast she was in maiden *shamefastness.* *Chaucer.*
[Conscience] is a blushing *shamefast* spirit. *Shak.*
Modest apparel with *shamefastness.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Shame'ful (-ful), *a.* **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Exciting the feeling of shame in others; indecent; as, a *shameful* picture; a *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

— Shame'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Shame'ful-ness,** *n.*

Shame'less, *a.* [AS. *scamleás.*] **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace. "Such *shameless* bards we have." *Pope.*

Shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.* *Shak.*

2. Indicating want of modesty, or sensibility to disgrace; indecent; as, a *shameless* picture or poem.

Syn. — Impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

— Shame'less-ly, *adv.* **— Shame'less-ness,** *n.*

Shame'-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Shameless. *Shak.*

Sham'er (shām'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disgraces, or makes ashamed. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sham'mer (shăm'mẽr), *n.* One who shams; an impostor. *Johnson.*

Sham'my (-mĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The chamois.

2. A soft, pliant leather, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, but now made also from the skin of the sheep, goat, kid, deer, and calf. See SHAMOYING. [Written also *chamois, shamoy,* and *shamois.*]

Sham'ois } (shăm'mĭ *or* shä-moi'), *n.* See SHAMMY.
Sham'oy }

Sha-moy'ing (shä-moi'ĭng *or* shăm'mĭ-ĭng), *n.* [See SHAMMY.] A process used in preparing certain kinds of leather, which consists in frizzing the skin, and working oil into it to supply the place of the astringent (tannin, alum, or the like) ordinarily used in tanning.

Sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMPOOED (-pōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMPOOING.] [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, to squeeze.] [Written also *champoo.*] **1.** To press or knead the whole surface of the body of (a person), and at the same time to stretch the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.

2. To wash thoroughly and rub the head of (a person), with the fingers, using either soap, or a soapy preparation, for the more thorough cleansing.

Sham-poo', *n.* The act of shampooing.

Sham-poo'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shampoos.

Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog, seamar,* trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag.*] (*Bot.*) A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick once plucked a leaf of it for use in illustrating the doctrine of the Trinity.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

☞ The original plant was probably a kind of wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*); but now the name is given to the white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*).

Shan'dry-dan (shăn'drỹ-dăn), *n.* A jocosely depreciative name for a vehicle. [*Ireland*]

Shan'dy-gaff (shăn'dĭ-găf), *n.* A mixture of strong beer and ginger beer. [*Eng.*]

Shang'hai' (shăng'hī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHANGHAIED (-hīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHANGHAIING.] To intoxicate and ship (a person) as a sailor while in this condition. [Written also *shanghae.*] [*Slang, U. S.*]

Shang'hai' (-hī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large and tall breed of domestic fowl.

Shank (shăngk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHANK.

Shank, *n.* [OE. *shanke, schanke, schonke,* AS. *scanca, sceanca, sconca, sceonca;* akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, shank, *schinken* ham, OHG. *scincha* shank, Dan. & Sw. *skank.* √161. Cf. SKINK, *v.*]

1. The part of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; the shin bone; also, the whole leg.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank.* *Shak.*

2. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specifically: (*a*) That part of a key which is between the bow and the part which enters the wards of the lock. (*b*) The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the arms. See *Illust.* of ANCHOR. (*c*) That part of a hoe, rake, knife, or the like, by which it is secured to a handle. (*d*) A loop forming an eye to a button.

3. (*Arch.*) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. *Gwilt.*

4. (*Founding*) A large ladle for molten metal, fitted with long bars for handling it.

5. (*Print.*) The body of a type.

6. (*Shoemaking*) The part of the sole beneath the instep connecting the broader front part with the heel.

7. (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird with long legs; as, the green-legged *shank,* or knot; the yellow *shank,* or tattler; — called also *shanks.*

8. *pl.* Flat-nosed pliers, used by opticians for nipping off the edges of pieces of glass to make them round.

Shank painter (*Naut.*), a short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor against the side of a vessel when it is secured for a voyage. — **To ride shank's mare,** to go on foot; to walk.

Shank, *v. i.* To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually followed by *off.* *Darwin.*

Shank'beer' (-bēr'), *n.* See SCHENKBEER.

Shanked (shăngkt), *a.* Having a shank.

Shank'er (shăngk'ẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) See CHANCRE.

Shan'ny (shăn'nỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SHANNIES (-nĭz). [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European smooth blenny (*Blennius pholis*). It is olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendages on the head.

Shan't (shânt). A contraction of *shall not.* [*Colloq.*]

Shan'ty (shăn'tỹ), *a.* Jaunty; showy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shan'ty, *n.* · *pl.* SHANTIES (-tĭz). [Said to be fr. Ir. *sean* old + *tig* a house.] A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.

Shan'ty, *v. i.* To inhabit a shanty. *S. H. Hammond.*

Shap'a-ble (shāp'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be shaped.

2. Shapely. [*R.*] "Round and *shapable.*" *De Foe.*

Shape (shāp), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (shāp'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAPING.] [OE. *shapen, schapen,* AS. *sceapian.* The p. p. *shapen* is from the strong verb, AS. *scieppan, scyppan, sceppan,* p. p. *sceapen.* See SHAPE, *n.*] **1.** To form or create; especially, to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. *Ps.* li. 5.
Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*
Charmed by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive; to body forth.

Oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shak.*

4. To design; to prepare; to plan; to arrange.

When *shapen* was all this conspiracy,
From point to point. *Chaucer.*

Shaping machine. (*Mach.*) Same as SHAPER. — **To shape one's self,** to prepare; to make ready. [*Obs.*]

I will early *shape me* therefor. *Chaucer.*

Shape (shāp), *v. i.* To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Shape, *n.* [OE. *shap, schap,* AS. *sceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *scieppan, scyppan, sceppan,* to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. *giskeppian,* OFries. *skeppa,* D. *scheppen,* G. *schaffen,* OHG. *scaffan, scepfen, skeffen,* Icel. *skapa, skepja,* Dan. *skabe, skaffe,* Sw. *skapa, skaffa,* Goth. *gaskapjan,* and perhaps to **E.** *shave,* v. Cf. -SHIP.] **1.** Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the *shape* of a tree; the *shape* of the head; an elegant *shape.*

He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being.

Before the gates there sat,
On either side, a formidable *shape.* *Milton.*

3. A model; a pattern; a mold.

4. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought or conception; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality. *Milton.*

5. Dress for disguise; guise. [*Obs.*]

Look better on this virgin, and consider
This Persian *shape* laid by, and she appearing
In a Greekish dress. *Massinger.*

6. (*Iron Manuf.*) (*a*) A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. (*b*) A piece which has been roughly forged nearly to the form it will receive when completely forged or fitted.

To take shape, to assume a definite form.

Shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely.* **— Shape'less-ness,** *n.*

The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

Shape'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being shapely.

Shape'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* SHAPELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAPELIEST.] **1.** Well-formed; having a regular shape; comely; symmetrical. *T. Warton.*

Waste sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorn,
The spiry fir and *shapely* box adorn. *Pope.*
Where the *shapely* column stood. *Cowper.*

2. Fit; suitable. [*Obs.*]

Shaply for to be an alderman. *Chaucer.*

Shap'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shapes; as, the *shaper* of one's fortunes.

The secret of those old *shapers* died with them. *Lowell.*

2. That which shapes; a machine for giving a particular form or outline to an object. Specifically: (*a*) (*Metal Working*) A kind of planer in which the tool, instead of the work, receives a reciprocating motion, usually from a crank. (*b*) (*Wood Working*) A machine with a vertically revolving cutter projecting above a flat table top, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc.

Sha'poo (shä'pōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The oörial.

Shard (shärd), *n.* A plant; chard. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Shard, *n.* [AS. *sceard,* properly a p. p. from the root of *sceran* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *schaard* a fragment, G. *scharte* a notch, Icel. *skarð.* See SHEAR, and cf. SHERD.] [Written also *sheard,* and *sherd.*] **1.** A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance, as the shell of an egg or a snail. *Shak.*

The precious dish
Broke into *shards* of beauty on the board. *E. Arnold.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hard wing case of a beetle.

They are his *shards,* and he their beetle. *Shak.*

3. A gap in a fence. [*Obs.*] *Stanyhurst.*

4. A boundary; a division. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Spenser.*

Shard'-borne' (-bōrn'), *a.* Borne on shards or scaly wing cases. "The *shard-borne* beetle." *Shak.*

Shard'ed, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having elytra, as a beetle.

Shard'y (-ỹ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, shards.

Share (shâr), *n.* [OE. *schar,* AS. *scear;* akin to OHG. *scaro,* G. *schar,* pflugschar, and E. *shear,* v. See SHEAR.]

1. The part (usually an iron or steel plate) of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowshare.

2. The part which opens the ground for the reception of the seed, in a machine for sowing seed. *Knight.*

Share, *n.* [OE. *schare,* AS. *scearu, scaru,* fr. *sceran* to shear, cut. See SHEAR, *v.*] **1.** A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small *share* of prudence.

2. Especially, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number; a portion among others; an apportioned lot; an allotment; a dividend. "My *share* of fame." *Dryden.*

3. Hence, one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares.*

4. The pubes; the sharebone. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned. — **Share and share alike,** in equal shares.

Share, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARED (shârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARING.] **1.** To part among two or more; to distribute in portions; to divide.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*

2. To partake of, use, or experience, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to *share* a shelter with another.

While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

3. To cut; to shear; to cleave; to divide. [*Obs.*]

The *shared* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

Share (shâr), *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion; to partake, enjoy, or suffer with others.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

Share'beam′ (-bēm′), *n.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

Share'bone′ (-bōn′), *n.* (*Anat.*) The pubic bone.

Share'bro'ker (-brō′kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in railway or other shares and securities.

Share'hold'er (-hōld′ẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

Shar'er (shâr′ẽr), *n.* One who shares; a participator; a partaker; also, a divider; a distributer.

Share'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Aster Tripolium*) growing along the seacoast of Europe.

Shark (shärk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps through OF. fr. L. *carcharus* a kind of dogfish, Gr. καρχαρίας, so called from its sharp teeth, fr. κάρχαρος having sharp or jagged teeth; or perhaps named from its rapacity (cf. SHARK, *v. t. & i.*); cf. Corn. *scarceas.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes of the order Plagiostomi, found in all seas.

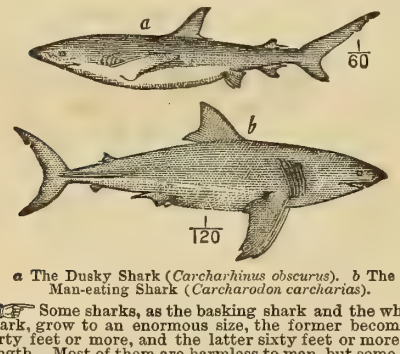

a The Dusky Shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*). *b* The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).

☞ Some sharks, as the basking shark and the whale shark, grow to an enormous size, the former becoming forty feet or more, and the latter sixty feet or more, in length. Most of them are harmless to man, but some are exceedingly voracious. The man-eating sharks mostly belong to the genera *Carcharhinus*, *Carcharodon*, and related genera. They have several rows of large sharp teeth with serrated edges, as the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*, or *Rondeleti*) of tropical seas, and the great blue shark (*Carcharhinus glaucus*) of all tropical and temperate seas. The former sometimes becomes thirty-six feet long, and is the most voracious and dangerous species known. The rare man-eating shark of the United States coast (*Charcarodon Atwoodi*) is thought by some to be a variety, or the young, of *C. carcharias*. The dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*), and the smaller blue shark (*C. caudatus*), both common species on the coast of the United States, are of moderate size and not dangerous. They feed on shellfish and bottom fishes.

2. A rapacious, artful person; a sharper. [*Colloq.*]

3. Trickery; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the *shark*. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Basking shark, Liver shark, Nurse shark, Oil shark, Sand shark, Tiger shark, etc. See under BASKING, LIVER, etc. See also DOGFISH, HOUNDFISH, NOTIDANIAN, and TOPE. — **Gray shark,** the sand shark. — **Hammer-headed shark.** See HAMMERHEAD. — **Port Jackson shark.** See CESTRACIONT. — **Shark barrow,** the eggcase of a shark; a sea purse. — **Shark ray.** Same as *Angel fish* (*a*), under ANGEL. — **Thrasher shark,** *or* **Thresher shark,** a large, voracious shark. See THRASHER. — **Whale shark,** a huge, harmless shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) of the Indian Ocean. It becomes sixty feet or more in length, but has very small teeth.

Shark, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. *shark*, n., or perhaps related to E. *shear* (as *hearken* to *hear*), and originally meaning, to clip off. Cf. SHIRK.] To pick or gather indiscriminately or covertly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shark, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARKED (shärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARKING.] **1.** To play the petty thief; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.

Neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning. *Bp. Earle.*

2. To live by shifts and stratagems. *Beau. & Fl.*

Shark'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lives by sharking.

Shark'ing, *n.* Petty rapine; trick; also, seeking a livelihood by shifts and dishonest devices.

Shar'ock (shär′ŏk), *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of 12½ pence sterling, or about 25 cents.

Sharp (shärp), *a.* [*Compar.* SHARPER (-ẽr); *superl.* SHARPEST.] [OE. *sharp, scharp, scarp*, AS. *scearp;* akin to OS. *skarp*, LG. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, G. *scharf*, Dan. & Sw. *skarp*, Icel. *skarpr.* Cf. ESCARP, SCRAPE, SCORPION.]

1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.

He dies upon my scimeter's *sharp* point. *Shak.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features.

3. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting, keen, penetrating, acute: to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour, as ammonia has a *sharp* taste and odor; to the hearing, piercing, shrill, as a *sharp* sound or voice; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling, as a *sharp* flash.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) High in pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note or tone. (*b*) Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C *sharp* (C♯), which is a half step, or semitone, higher than C. (*c*) So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is *sharp;* that instrument is *sharp.* Opposed in all these senses to *flat.*

5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain, weather; a *sharp* and frosty air.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*
The morning *sharp* and clear. *Cowper.*
In *sharpest* perils faithful proved. *Keble.*

6. Cutting in language or import; biting; sarcastic; cruel; harsh; rigorous; severe; as, a *sharp* rebuke. "That *sharp* look." *Tennyson.*

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Can not pursue us. *Shak.*
Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

7. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; sagacious; clever; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight, hearing, or judgment.

Nothing makes men *sharper* . . . than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *I. Watts.*

8. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.

9. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In *sharp* contest of battle." *Milton.*

A *sharp* assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

10. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close and exact in dealing; shrewd; as, a *sharp* dealer; a *sharp* customer.

The necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

11. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; as, *sharp* sand. *Moxon.*

12. Steep; precipitous; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent or descent; a *sharp* turn or curve.

13. (*Phonetics*) Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without voice, as certain consonants, such as *p, k, t, f;* surd; nonvocal; aspirated.

☞ *Sharp* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sharp*-cornered, *sharp*-edged, *sharp*-pointed, *sharp*-tasted, *sharp*-visaged, etc.

Sharp practice, the getting of an advantage, or the attempt to do so, by a tricky expedient. — **To brace sharp,** *or* **To sharp up** (*Naut.*), to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lie well up to the wind.

Syn. — Keen; acute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; violent; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

Sharp (shärp), *adv.* **1.** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. *M. Arnold.*

The head [of a spear] full *sharp* yground. *Chaucer.*
You bite so *sharp* at reasons. *Shak.*

2. Precisely; exactly; as, we shall start at ten o'clock *sharp.* [*Colloq.*]

Look sharp, attend; be alert. [*Colloq.*]

Sharp, *n.* **1.** A sharp tool or weapon. [*Obs.*]

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The character [♯] used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be raised a half step, or semitone, in pitch. (*b*) A sharp tone or note. *Shak.*

3. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

4. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts, betweens*, and *sharps.*

5. *pl.* Same as MIDDLINGS, **1.**

6. An expert. [*Slang*]

Sharp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPED (shärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPING.] **1.** To sharpen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Mus.*) To raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; especially, to raise a half step, or semitone, above the natural tone.

Sharp, *v. i.* **1.** To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*Mus.*) To sing above the proper pitch.

Sharp'-cut' (-kŭt′), *a.* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate, and the like; clear-cut; hence, having great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

Sharp'en (shärp′n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPENING.] [See SHARP, *a.*] To make sharp. Specifically: (*a*) To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper; as, to *sharpen* an ax, or the teeth of a saw. (*b*) To render more quick or acute in perception; to make more ready or ingenious.

The air . . . *sharpened* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and *sharpens* our skill. *Burke.*

(*c*) To make more eager; as, to *sharpen* men's desires.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

(*d*) To make more pungent and intense; as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease. (*e*) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. "*Sharpen* each word." *E. Smith.* (*f*) To render more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

(*g*) To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar. (*h*) (*Mus.*) To raise, as a sound, by means of a sharp; to apply a sharp to.

Sharp'en, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

Sharp'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person who bargains closely; especially, one who cheats in bargains; a swindler; also, a cheating gamester.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Swindler; cheat; deceiver; trickster; rogue. See SWINDLER.

Sharp'ie (shärp′ĭ), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts carrying a triangular sail. They are often called *Fair Haven sharpies*, after the place on the coast of Connecticut where they originated. [*Local, U. S.*]

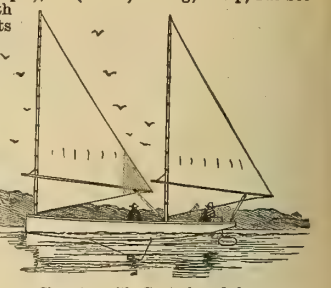

Sharpie, with Centerboard down.

Sharp'ling (shärp′lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stickleback. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sharp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely.

They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. *Spenser.*

The soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply. Bacon.*

Sharp'ness, *n.* [AS. *scearpness.*] The quality or condition of being sharp; keenness; acuteness.

Sharp'saw′ (-sä′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great titmouse; — so called from its harsh call notes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sharp'-set′ (-sĕt′), *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set.*

The town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

Sharp'shoot'er (-shōōt′ẽr), *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

Sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect; hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

Sharp'-sight'ed (-sīt′ĕd), *a.* Having quick or acute sight; — used literally and figuratively. — **Sharp'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

Sharp'tail' (-tāl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail duck. (*b*) The pintail grouse, or prairie chicken.

Sharp'-wit'ted (-wĭt′tĕd), *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Shash (shäsh), *n.* [See SASH.] **1.** The scarf of a turban. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A sash. [*Obs.*]

Shas'ter (shăs′tẽr *or* shäs′tẽr), } *n.* [Skr. *çāstra* an
Shas'tra (shăs′trä *or* shäs′trä), } order or command, a sacred book, fr. *çās* to order, instruct, govern. Cf. SASTRA.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindoos; a book of institutes; especially, a treatise explaining the Vedas. [Written also *sastra.*]

Shath'mont (shăth′mŏnt), *n.* A shaftment. [*Scot.*]

Shat'ter (shăt′tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHATTERING.] [OE. *schateren, scateren*, to scatter, to dash, AS. *scateran;* cf. D. *schateren* to crack, to make a great noise, OD. *schetteren* to scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. SCATTER.] **1.** To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters; as, an explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb; too much steam *shatters* a boiler; an oak is *shattered* by lightning.

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects. *Locke.*

2. To disorder; to derange; to render unsound; as, to be *shattered* in intellect; his constitution was *shattered;* his hopes were *shattered.*

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humor. *Norris.*

3. To scatter about. [*Obs.*]

Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

Shat'ter, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some fragile bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

Shat'ter, *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly or solely in the phrase *into shatters;* as, to break a glass into *shatters.* *Swift.*

Shat'ter-brained′ (-brānd′), } *a.* Disordered or wan-
Shat'ter-pat'ed (-pāt′ĕd), } dering in intellect; hence, heedless; wild. *J. Goodman.*

Shat'ter-y (-ẏ), *a.* Easily breaking into pieces; not compact; loose of texture; brittle; as, *shattery* spar.

Shave (shāv), *obs. p. p.* of SHAVE. *Chaucer.*

His beard was *shave* as nigh as ever he can. *Chaucer.*

Shave, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN (shāv′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAVING.] [OE. *shaven, schaven*, AS. *scafan, sceafan;* akin to D. *schaven*, G. *schaben*, OHG. *scaban*, Icel. *skafa*, Sw. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, Goth. *skaban*, Russ. *kopate* to dig, Gr. σκάπτειν, and probably to L. *scabere* to scratch, to scrape. Cf. SCAB, SHAFT, SHAPE.] **1.** To cut or pare off from the surface of a body with a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off closely, as with a razor; as, to *shave* the beard.

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; especially, to remove the hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; to take off the beard or hair of; as, to *shave* the face or the crown of the head; he *shaved* himself.

I 'll *shave* your crown for this. *Shak.*
The laborer with the bending scythe is seen
Shaving the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices.

Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

4. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly, in passing.

Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

5. To strip; to plunder; to fleece. [*Colloq.*]

To shave a note, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest, or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Shave (shāv), *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.

Shave (shāv), *n.* [AS. *scafa*, *sceafa*, a sort of knife. See SHAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin slice; a shaving. *Wright.*

2. A cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving.

3. (*a*) An exorbitant discount on a note. [*Cant, U. S.*] (*b*) A premium paid for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract in any particular. [*Cant, U. S.*] *N. Biddle.*

4. A hand tool consisting of a sharp blade with a handle at each end; a drawing knife; a spokeshave.

5. The act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; as, the bullet missed by a close *shave*. [*Colloq.*]

Shave grass (*Bot.*), the scouring rush. See the Note under EQUISETUM. — **Shave hook**, a tool for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged triangular steel plate attached to a shank and handle.

Shave'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk, or other religious; — used in contempt.

I am no longer a *shaveling* than while my frock is on my back. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shav'er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

2. One who is close in bargains; a sharper. *Swift.*

3. One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped. *Knolles.*

4. A boy; a lad; a little fellow. [*Colloq.*] "These unlucky little *shavers*." *Salmagundi.*

As I have mentioned at the door to this young *shaver*, I am on a chase in the name of the king. *Dickens.*

5. (*Mech.*) A tool or machine for shaving.

A note shaver, a person who buys notes at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Shav'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, shaves; specifically, the act of cutting off the beard with a razor.

2. That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument. "*Shaving* of silver." *Chaucer.*

Shaving brush, a brush used in lathering the face preparatory to shaving it.

Shaw (shạ), *n.* [OE. *schawe*, *schaze*, thicket, grove, AS. *scaga*; akin to Dan. *skov*, Sw. *skog*, Icel. *skōgr*.] **1.** A thicket; a small wood or grove. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Burns.*

Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the *shaw*. *Chaucer.*

The green *shaws*, the merry green woods. *Howitt.*

2. *pl.* The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Shaw'fowl' (-foul'), *n.* [Scot. *schaw*, *shaw*, show + *fowl*.] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. *Johnson.*

Shawl (shạl), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *shāl*: cf. F. *châle*.] A square or oblong cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, especially by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

India shawl, a kind of rich shawl made in India from the wool of the Cashmere goat. It is woven in pieces, which are sewed together. — **Shawl goat** (*Zoöl.*), the Cashmere goat.

Shawl, *v. t.* To wrap in a shawl. *Thackeray.*

Shawm (shạm), *n.* [OE. *shalmie*, OF. *chalemie*; cf. F. *chalumeau* shawm, *chaume* haulm, stalk; all fr. L. *calamus* a reed, reed pipe. See HAULM, and cf. CALUMET.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use, supposed to have resembled either the clarinet or the hautboy in form. [Written also *shalm*, *shaum*.] *Otway.*

Even from the shrillest *shaum* unto the cornamute. *Drayton.*

Shaw'nees' (shạ'nēz'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SHAWNEE (-nē'). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians who occupied Western New York and part of Ohio, but were driven away and widely dispersed by the Iroquois.

Shay (shā), *n.* A chaise. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

She (shē), *pron.* [*sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hẽr) or HERS (hẽrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr *or* thār) or THEIRS (thârz *or* thārz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] [OE. *she*, *sche*, *scheo*, *scho*, AS. *seó*, fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun; cf. OS. *siu*, D. *zij*, G. *sie*, OHG. *siu*, *sī*, *si*, Icel. *sū*, *sjā*, Goth. *si* she, *sō*, fem. article, Russ. *siia*, fem., this, Gr. ἡ, fem. article, Skr. *sā*, *syā*. The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root. See HER.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

She loved her children best in every wise. *Chaucer.*

Then Sarah denied, . . . for *she* was afraid. *Gen.* xviii. 15.

2. A woman; a female; — used substantively. [*R.*]

Lady, you are the cruelest *she* alive. *Shak.*

☞ *She* is used in composition with nouns of common gender, for *female*, to denote an animal of the female sex; as, a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat.

Shead'ing (shēd'ĭng), *n.* [From AS. *scādan*, *sceádan*, to separate, divide. See SHED, *v. t.*] A tithing, or division, in the Isle of Man, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable. The island is divided into six sheadings.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.* (*Mech.*) A sheave. [*R.*]

Sheaf, *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [OE. *sheef*, *shef*, *schef*, AS. *sceáf*; akin to D. *schoof*, OHG. *scoub*, G. *schaub*, Icel. *skauf* a fox's brush, and E. *shove*. See SHOVE.] **1.** A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any collection of things bound together; a bundle; specifically, a bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance of each archer, — usually twenty-four.

The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

Sheaf, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat.

Sheaf (shēf), *v. i.* To collect and bind cut grain, or the like; to make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind. *Shak.*

Sheaf'y (-ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a sheaf or sheaves; resembling a sheaf.

Sheal (shēl), *n.* Same as SHEELING. [*Scot.*]

Sheal, *v. t.* To put under a sheal or shelter. [*Scot.*]

Sheal, *v. t.* [See SHELL.] To take the husks or pods off from; to shell; to empty of its contents, as a husk or a pod. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

That 's a *shealed* peascod. *Shak.*

Sheal, *n.* A shell or pod. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sheal'ing, *n.* The outer husk, pod, or shell, as of oats, pease, etc.; sheal; shell. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sheal'ing, *n.* Same as SHEELING. [*Scot.*]

Shear (shēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shērd) or SHORE (shōr); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEARING.] [OE. *sheren*, *scheren*, to shear, cut, shave, AS. *sceran*, *scieran*, *scyran*; akin to D. & G. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skiære*, Gr. κείρειν. Cf. JEER, SCORE, SHARD, SHARE, SHEER to turn aside.] **1.** To cut, clip, or sever anything from with shears or a like instrument; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth.

☞ It is especially applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and the nap from cloth.

2. To separate or sever with shears or a similar instrument; to cut off; to clip (something) from a surface; as, to *shear* a fleece.

Before the golden tresses . . . were *shorn* away. *Shak.*

3. To reap, as grain. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

4. Fig.: To deprive of property; to fleece.

5. (*Mech.*) To produce a change of shape in by a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 4.

Shear, *n.* [AS. *sceara*. See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** A pair of shears; — now always used in the plural, but formerly also in the singular. See SHEARS.

On his head came razor none, nor *shear*. *Chaucer.*

Short of the wool, and naked from the *shear*. *Dryden.*

2. A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep.

After the second shearing, he is a two-*shear* ram; . . . at the expiration of another year, he is a three-*shear* ram; the name always taking its date from the time of shearing. *Youatt.*

3. (*Engin.*) An action, resulting from applied forces, which tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact; — also called *shearing stress*, and *tangential stress*.

4. (*Mech.*) A strain, or change of shape, of an elastic body, consisting of an extension in one direction, an equal compression in a perpendicular direction, with an unchanged magnitude in the third direction.

Shear blade, one of the blades of shears or a shearing machine. — **Shear hulk**. See under HULK. — **Shear steel**, a steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments, prepared from fagots of blistered steel by repeated heating, rolling, and tilting, to increase its malleability and fineness of texture.

Shear, *v. i.* **1.** To deviate. See SHEER.

2. (*Engin.*) To become more or less completely divided, as a body under the action of forces, by the sliding of two contiguous parts relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact.

Shear'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.

Sheard (shērd *or* shērd), *n.* See SHARD. [*Obs.*]

Shear'er (shēr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shears.

Like a lamb dumb before his *shearer*. *Acts* viii. 32.

2. A reaper. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Shear'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of clipping with shears or a shearing machine, as the wool from sheep, or the nap from cloth.

2. The product of the act or operation of clipping with shears or a shearing machine; as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth.

3. Same as SHEARLING. *Youatt.*

4. The act or operation of reaping. [*Scot.*]

5. The act or operation of dividing with shears; as, the *shearing* of metal plates.

6. The process of preparing shear steel; tilting.

7. (*Mining*) The process of making a vertical side cutting in working into a face of coal.

Shearing machine. (*a*) A machine with blades, or rotary disks, for dividing plates or bars of metal. (*b*) A machine for shearing cloth.

Shear'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A sheep but once sheared.

Shear'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SHEARMEN (-mĕn). One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

Shearn (shẽrn), *n.* [AS. *scearn*. Cf. SCARN.] Dung; excrement. [*Obs.*] [Written also *shern*.] *Holland.*

Shears (shērz), *n. pl.* [Formerly used also in the singular. See SHEAR, *n.*, 1.] **1.** A cutting instrument. Specifically: (*a*) An instrument consisting of two blades, commonly with bevel edges, connected by a pivot, and working on both sides of the material to be cut, — used for cutting cloth and other substances.

Fate urged the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

(*b*) A similar instrument the blades of which are extensions of a curved spring, — used for shearing sheep or skins. (*c*) A shearing machine; a blade, or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge.

2. Anything in the form of shears. Specifically: (*a*) A pair of wings. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* (*b*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights, and especially for stepping and unstepping the lower masts of ships. It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, steadied by a guy or guys, and furnished with the necessary tackle. [Written also *sheers*.]

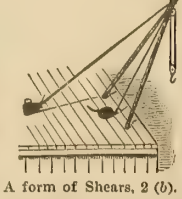

A form of Shears, 2 (*b*).

3. (*Mach.*) The bedpiece of a machine tool, upon which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer. See *Illust.* under LATHE.

Rotary shears. See under ROTARY.

Shear'tail' (shēr'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common tern. (*b*) Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus *Thaumastura* having a long forked tail.

Shear'wa'ter (-wạ'tẽr), *n.* [*Shear* + *water*; cf. G. *wasserscherer*; — so called from its running lightly along the surface of the water.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged oceanic birds of the genus *Puffinus* and related genera. They are allied to the petrels, but are larger. The Manx shearwater (*P. Anglorum*), the dusky shearwater (*P. obscurus*), and the greater shearwater (*P. major*), are well-known species of the North Atlantic. See HAGDON.

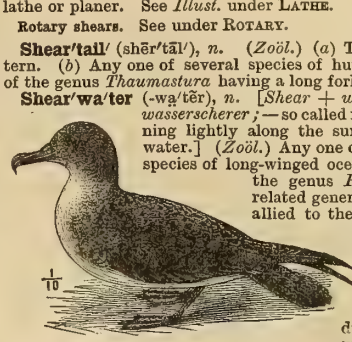

Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus borealis*).

Sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid*, *schaid*, *schaiden*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European siluroid fish (*Silurus glanis*) allied to the catfishes. It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, sometimes becoming six feet or more in length. See SILUROID.

Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

Sheath (shēth), *n.* [OE. *schethe*, AS. *scǽð*, *sceáð*, *scēð*; akin to OS. *skēðia*, D. *scheede*, G. *scheide*, OHG. *sceida*, Sw. *skida*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skeiðir*, pl., and to E. *shed*, v. t., originally meaning, to separate, to part. See SHED.] **1.** A case for the reception of a sword, hunting knife, or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew. *Spenser.*

2. Any sheathlike covering, organ, or part. Specifically: (*a*) (*Bot.*) The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) One of the elytra of an insect.

Medullary sheath. (*Anat.*) See under MEDULLARY. — **Primitive sheath.** (*Anat.*) See NEURILEMMA. — **Sheath knife**, a knife with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath. — **Sheath of Schwann.** (*Anat.*) See SCHWANN'S SHEATH.

Sheath'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of birds composing the genus *Chionis*, and family *Chionidæ*, native of the islands of the Antarctic seas.

☞ They are related to the gulls and the plovers, but more nearly to the latter. The base of the bill is covered with a saddle-shaped horny sheath, and the toes are only slightly webbed. The plumage of both species is white.

Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

Sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEATHED (shēthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEATHING.] [Written also *sheath*.] **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to inclose or cover with, or as with, a sheath or case.

The leopard . . . keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. *Grew.*

'T is in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

2. To fit or furnish, as with a sheath. *Shak.*

3. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper.

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious substances, or sharp particles. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

To sheathe the sword, to make peace.

Sheathed (shēthd), *a.* **1.** Provided with, or inclosed in, a sheath.

2. (*Bot.*) Invested by a sheath, or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses; vaginate.

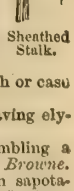

Sheathed Stalk.

Sheath'er (shēth'ẽr), *n.* One who sheathes.

Sheath'fish' (shēth'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SHEATFISH.

Sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *p. pr. & a.* from SHEATHE. Inclosing with a sheath; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses; the *sheathing* stipules of many polygonaceous plants.

Sheath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes. Specifically: (*a*) The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; the materials for such covering; as, copper *sheathing*. (*b*) (*Arch.*) The first covering of boards on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material used for covering; ceiling boards in general.

Sheath'less (shēth'lĕs), *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.

Sheath'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle.

Sheath'y (shēth'ў), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath or case. *Sir T. Browne.*

She'a tree' (shē'ạ trē'). (*Bot.*) An African sapotaceous tree (*Bassia*, or *Butyrospermum*, *Parkii*), from

the seeds of which a substance resembling butter is obtained; the African butter tree.

Sheave (shēv), *n.* [Akin to OD. *schijve* orb, disk, wheel, D. *schijf*, G. *scheibe*, Icel. *skīfa* a shaving, slice; cf. Gr. *σκίπων* a staff. Cf. SHIFT, *v.*, SHIVE.] A wheel having a groove in the rim for a rope to work in, and set in a block, mast, or the like; the wheel of a pulley.

Sheave hole, a channel cut in a mast, yard, rail, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

Sheave, *v. t.* [See SHEAF of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect. *Ashmole.*

Sheaved (shēvd), *a.* Made of straw. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sheb'an-der (shĕb'an-dēr), *n.* [Per. *shāhbandar.*] A harbor master, or ruler of a port, in the East Indies. [Written also *shebunder.*]

She-bang' (shē-băng'), *n.* [Cf. SHEBEEN.] A jocosely depreciative name for a dwelling or shop. [*Slang, U. S.*]

She-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Irish origin; cf. Ir. *seapa* a shop.] A low public house; especially, a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold. [*Ireland*]

She-chi'nah (-kī'nȧ), *n.* See SHEKINAH.

Sheck'la-ton (shĕk'lȧ-tŏn), *n.* [Cf. CICLATOUN.] A kind of gilt leather. See CHECKLATON. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Shed (shĕd), *n.* [The same word as *shade.* See SHADE.] A slight or temporary structure built to shade or shelter something; a structure usually open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon *shed;* a wood *shed.*

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed.* *Fairfax.*

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

Shed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEDDING.] [OE. *scheden, schæden*, to pour, to part, AS. *scādan, sceádan*, to part, to separate; akin to OS. *skēðan*, OFries. *skētha*, G. *scheiden*, OHG. *sceidan*, Goth. *skaidan*, and probably to Lith. *skėdu* I part, separate, L. *scindere* to cleave, to split, Gr. *σχίζειν*, Skr. *chid*, and perh. also to L. *caedere* to cut. √159. Cf. CHISEL, CONCISE, SCHISM, SHEADING, SHEATH, SHIDE.] **1.** To separate; to divide. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Robert of Brunne.*

2. To part with; to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; to diffuse; to cause to emanate or flow; to pour forth or out; to spill; as, the sun *sheds* light; she *shed* tears; the clouds *shed* rain.

Did Romeo's hand *shed* Tybalt's blood? *Shak.*

Twice seven consenting years have *shed*
Their utmost bounty on thy head. *Wordsworth.*

3. To let fall; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; as, fowls *shed* their feathers; serpents *shed* their skins; trees *shed* leaves.

4. To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a tight roof, or a covering of oiled cloth, *sheds* water.

5. To sprinkle; to intersperse; to cover. [*R.*] "Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray." *B. Jonson.*

6. (*Weaving*) To divide, as the warp threads, so as to form a shed, or passageway, for the shuttle.

Shed, *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops; to pour. [*Obs.*]

Such a rain down from the welkin *shadde.* *Chaucer.*

2. To let fall the parts, as seeds or fruit; to throw off a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

Shed, *n.* **1.** A parting; a separation; a division. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

They say also that the manner of making the *shed* of newwedded wives' hair with the iron head of a javelin came up then likewise. *Sir T. North.*

2. The act of shedding or spilling; — used only in composition, as in blood*shed.*

3. That which parts, divides, or sheds; — used in composition, as in water*shed.*

4. (*Weaving*) The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, having a sloping top and bottom made by raising and lowering the alternate threads.

Shed'der (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sheds; as, a *shedder* of blood; a *shedder* of tears.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A crab in the act of casting its shell, or immediately afterwards while still soft; — applied especially to the edible crabs, which are most prized while in this state.

Shed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of shedding, separating, or casting off or out; as, the *shedding* of blood.

2. That which is shed, or cast off. [*R.*] *Wordsworth.*

Sheel'fa (shēl'fȧ), **Shil'fa** (shĭl'fȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chaffinch; — so named from its call note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sheel'ing (shēl'ĭng), *n.* [Icel. *skjōl* a shelter, a cover; akin to Dan. & Sw. *skjul.*] A hut or small cottage in an exposed or a retired place (as on a mountain or at the seaside) such as is used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, etc.; a summer cottage; also, a shed. [Writtten also *sheel, shealing, sheiling, shieling*, etc.] [*Scot.*]

Sheel'y (shēl'ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SHEELFA.

Sheen (shēn), *a.* [OE. *schene*, AS. *sciēne, scēne, scȳne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to OFries. *skēne, skōne*, OS. *scōni*, D. *schoon*, G. *schön*, OHG. *scōni*, Goth. *skauns*, and E. *show;* the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. *shine.* See SHOW, *v. t.*] Bright; glittering; radiant; fair; showy; sheeny. [*R.*, except in poetry.]

This holy maiden, that is so bright and *sheen.* *Chaucer.*

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistening in filed steel and armor *sheen.* *Fairfax.*

Sheen, *v. i.* To shine; to glisten. [*Poetic*]

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be. *Byron.*

Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter. "Throned in celestial *sheen.*" *Milton.*

Sheen'ly, *adv.* Brightly. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Sheen'y (-ȳ), *a.* Bright; shining; radiant; sheen. "A *sheeny* summer morn." *Tennyson.*

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [OE. *shep, scheep*, AS. *scēp, sceáp;* akin to OFries. *skēp*, LG. & D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, OHG. *scāf*, Skr. *chāga* goat. √295. Cf. SHEPHERD.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of ruminants of the genus *Ovis*, native of the higher mountains of both hemispheres, but most numerous in Asia.

☞ The domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) varies much in size, in the length and texture of its wool, the form and size of its horns, the length of its tail, etc. It was domesticated in prehistoric ages, and many distinct breeds have been produced; as the merinos, celebrated for their fine wool; the Cretan sheep, noted for their long horns; the fat-tailed, or Turkish, sheep, remarkable for the size and fatness of the tail, which often has to be supported on trucks; the Southdowns, in which the horns are lacking; and an Asiatic breed which always has four horns.

2. A weak, bashful, silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

3. *pl.* Fig.: The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Rocky mountain sheep. (*Zoöl.*) See BIGHORN. — **Maned sheep.** (*Zoöl.*) See AOUDAD. — **Sheep bot** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the sheep botfly. See ŒSTRUS. — **Sheep dog** (*Zoöl.*), a shepherd dog, or collie. — **Sheep laurel** (*Bot.*), a small North American shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) with deep rose-colored flowers in corymbs. — **Sheep pest** (*Bot.*), an Australian plant (*Acæna ovina*) related to the burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run,** an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (*Bot.*), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (*Bot.*), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (*Med.*), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious.** (*Bot.*) Same as SHEEP'S BIT. — **Sheep shears,** shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the wool of sheep. — **Sheep sorrel** (*Bot.*), a perennial herb (*Rumex Acetosella*) growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil. Its leaves have a pleasant acid taste like sorrel. — **Sheep's-wool** (*Zoöl.*), the highest grade of Florida commercial sponges (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*). — **Sheep tick** (*Zoöl.*), a wingless parasitic insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) belonging to the Diptera. It fixes its proboscis in the skin of the sheep and sucks the blood, leaving a swelling. Called also *sheep pest*, and *sheep louse.* — **Sheep walk,** a pasture for sheep; a sheep run. — **Wild sheep.** (*Zoöl.*) See ARGALI, MOUFLON, and OORIAL.

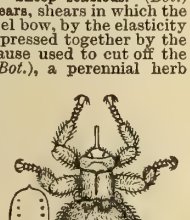

Sheep Tick. × 3
a Young (Pupa).

Sheep'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A rounded knoll of rock resembling the back of a sheep, — produced by glacial action. Called also *roche moutonnée;* — usually in the plural.

Sheep'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a small North American tree of the genus *Viburnum* (*V. Lentago*), having white flowers in flat cymes; also, the tree itself. Called also *nannyberry.*

Sheep'bite' (-bīt'), *v. i.* To bite or nibble like a sheep; hence, to practice petty thefts. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sheep'bit'er (-bīt'ẽr), *n.* One who practices petty thefts. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trusts as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*

Sheep'cot' (-kŏt'), **Sheep'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen; a fold.

Sheep'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Over-bashful; sheepish.

Sheep'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep; a place where sheep are collected or confined.

Sheep'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Silly; simple-minded; stupid. *Taylor* (1630).

Sheep'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs or necks of their sheep; a shepherd's crook. *Dryden.*

Sheep'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sheep. [*Obs.*]

2. Like a sheep; bashful; over-modest; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

— Sheep'ish-ly, *adv.* — **Sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*

Sheep'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A keeper or feeder of sheep; also, an owner of sheep. 2 *Kings* iii. 4.

Sheep'rack' (-răk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The starling.

Sheep's'-eye' (shēps'ī'), *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving glance; — commonly in the plural.

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye, as they call it; . . . of old called the *sheep's-eye.* *Wycherley.*

Sheep's'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A printer's tool consisting of a metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, — used as a lever and hammer.

Sheep'shank' (shēp'-shăngk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A hitch by which a rope may be temporarily shortened.

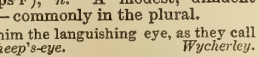
Sheepshank.

Sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* [So called because of the fancied resemblance of its head and front teeth to those of a sheep.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and valuable sparoid food fish (*Archosargus*, or *Diplodus, probatocephalus*)

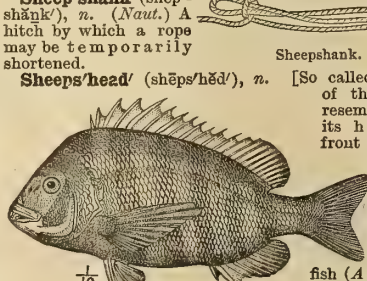
Sheepshead. 1/10

found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It often weighs from ten to twelve pounds.

☞ The name is also locally, in a loose way, applied to various other fishes, as the butterfish, the fresh-water drumfish, the parrot fish, the porgy, and the moonfish.

Sheep'-shear'er (shēp'shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears, or cuts off the wool from, sheep.

Sheep'-shear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep.

2. A feast at the time of sheep-shearing. *Shak.*

Sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; or, leather prepared from it.

2. A diploma; — so called because usually written or printed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [*College Cant*]

Sheep'split' (-splĭt'), *n.* A split of a sheepskin; one of the thin sections made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.

Sheep'y (-ȳ), *a.* Resembling sheep; sheepish. *Testament of Love.*

Sheer (shēr), *a.* [OE. *schere, skere*, pure, bright, Icel. *skærr;* akin to *skīrr*, AS. *scīr*, OS. *skīri*, MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Dan. *skær*, Sw. *skär*, Goth. *skeirs* clear, and E. *shine.* √157. See SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Bright; clear; pure; unmixed. "*Sheer* ale." *Shak.*

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Very thin or transparent; — applied to fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin.

3. Being only what it seems to be; obvious; simple; mere; downright; as, *sheer* folly; *sheer* nonsense. "A *sheer* impossibility." *De Quincey.*

It is not a *sheer* advantage to have several strings to one's bow. *M. Arnold.*

4. Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

A *sheer* precipice of a thousand feet. *J. D. Hooker.*

It was at least
Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

Sheer, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sheer, *v. t.* [See SHEAR.] To shear. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Sheer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEERED (shērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEERING.] [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See SHEAR.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside; to swerve; as, a ship *sheers* from her course; a horse *sheers* at a bicycle.

To sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to move away. — **To sheer up,** to approach obliquely.

Sheer, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, as when viewed from the side. (*b*) The position of a vessel riding at single anchor and swinging clear of it.

2. A turn or change in a course.

Give the canoe a *sheer* and get nearer to the shore. *Cooper.*

3. *pl.* Shears. See SHEAR.

Sheer batten (*Shipbuilding*), a long strip of wood to guide the carpenters in following the sheer plan. — **Sheer boom,** a boom slanting across a stream to direct floating logs to one side. — **Sheer hulk.** See *Shear hulk*, under HULK. — **Sheer plan,** *or* **Sheer draught** (*Shipbuilding*), a projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the middle line of the vessel. — **Sheer pole** (*Naut.*), an iron rod lashed to the shrouds just above the dead-eyes and parallel to the ratlines. — **Sheer strake** (*Shipbuilding*), the strake under the gunwale on the top side. *Totten.* — **To break sheer** (*Naut.*), to deviate from sheer, and risk fouling the anchor.

Sheer'ly (-lȳ), *adv.* At once; absolutely. [*Obs.*]

Sheer'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The shearwater.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* [OE. *shete, schete*, AS. *scēte, scȳte*, fr. *sceát* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment (akin to D. *schoot* sheet, bosom, lap, G. *schoss* bosom, lap, flap of a coat, Icel. *skaut*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment); originally, that which shoots out, from the root of AS. *sceótan* to shoot. √159. See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** In general, a large, broad piece of anything thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance; an expanded superficies. Specifically: (*a*) A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; especially, one used as an article of bedding next to the body.

He fell into a trance, and saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great *sheet* knit at the four corners. *Acts* x. 10, 11.

If I do die before thee, prithee, shroud me
In one of those same *sheets.* *Shak.*

(*b*) A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, whether blank or written or printed upon; hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc. (*c*) A single signature of a book or a pamphlet; in *pl.*, the book itself.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

(*d*) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; as, a *sheet* of copper, of glass, or the like; a plate; a leaf. (*e*) A broad expanse of water, or the like. "The two beautiful *sheets* of water." *Macaulay.* (*f*) A sail. *Dryden.* (*g*) (*Geol.*) An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata.

2. [AS. *sceáta.* See the Etymology above.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope or chain which regulates the angle of adjustment of a sail in relation to the wind; — usually attached to the lower corner of a sail, or to a yard or a boom. (*b*) *pl.* The space in the forward or the after part of a boat where there are no rowers; as, fore *sheets;* stern *sheets.*

☞ *Sheet* is often used adjectively, or in combination, to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets, or thin plates or leaves; as, *sheet* brass, or *sheet*-brass; *sheet* glass, or *sheet*-glass; *sheet* gold, or *sheet*-gold; *sheet* iron, or *sheet*-iron, etc.

A sheet in the wind, half drunk. [*Sailors' Slang*] — **Both sheets in the wind,** very drunk. [*Sailors' Slang*] — **In sheets,** lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound; — said especially of printed sheets. — **Sheet bend** (*Naut.*), a bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye. — **Sheet lightning, Sheet piling,** etc. See under LIGHTNING, PILING, etc.

Sheet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEETING.] **1.** To furnish with a sheet or sheets; to

wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet. "The *sheeted* dead." "When snow the pasture *sheets*." *Shak.*

2. To expand, as a sheet.

The star shot flew from the welkin blue,
As it fell from the *sheeted* sky. *J. R. Drake.*

To sheet home (*Naut.*), to haul upon a sheet until the sail is as flat, and the clew as near the wind, as possible.

Sheet' an'chor (shēt' ăn'kẽr). [OE. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *sceótan*; cf. OE. *shoot anchor*. See SHOOT, *v. t.*]

1. (*Naut.*) A large anchor stowed on shores outside the waist of a vessel; — called also *waist anchor*. See the Note under ANCHOR.

2. Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best hope or refuge.

Sheet' ca'ble (kā'b'l). (*Naut.*) The cable belonging to the sheet anchor.

Sheet' chain' (chān'). (*Naut.*) A chain sheet cable.

Sheet'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SHEETFULS (-fụlz). Enough to fill a sheet; as much as a sheet can hold.

Sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets. It is sometimes made of double width.

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.

3. The act or process of forming into sheets, or flat pieces; also, material made into sheets.

‖ **Sheik** (shēk; Ar. shāk), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh*, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief, fr. *shākka* to grow or be old.] The head of an Arab family, or of a clan or a tribe; also, the chief magistrate of an Arab village. The name is also applied to Mohammedan ecclesiastics of a high grade. [Written also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheikh*.]

Sheil (shēl), **Sheil'ing,** } *n.* See SHEELING.

Shek'el (shĕk'l; 277), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] **1.** An ancient weight and coin used by the Jews and by other nations of the same stock.

☞ A common estimate makes the shekel equal in weight to about 130 grains for gold, 224 grains for silver, and 450 grains for copper, and the approximate values of the coins are (gold) $5.00, (silver) 60 cents, and (copper half shekel), one and one half cents.

2. *pl.* A jocose term for *money*.

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nȧ; 277), *n.* [Heb. Talmud *shekīnāh*, fr. *shākan* to inhabit.] The visible majesty of the Divine Presence, especially when resting or dwelling between the cherubim on the mercy seat, in the Tabernacle, or in the Temple of Solomon; — a term used in the Targums and by the later Jews, and adopted by Christians. [Written also *Shechinah*.]

Dr. W. Smith (Bib. Dict.).

Sheld (shĕld), *a.* [OE., fr. *sheld* a shield, probably in allusion to the ornamentation of shields. See SHIELD.] Variegated; spotted; speckled; piebald. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sheld'a-fle (-ȧ-f'l), **Sheld'a-ple** (-p'l), } *n.* [Perhaps for *sheld dapple*. Cf. SHELDRAKE.] (*Zoöl.*) A chaffinch. [Written also *sheldapple*, and *shellapple*.]

Sheld'fowl' (-foul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common sheldrake. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sheldrake (*Tadorna Bellonii*).

Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* [*Sheld* + *drake*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large Old World ducks of the genus *Tadorna* and allied genera, especially the European and Asiatic species (*T. cornuta*, or *tadorna*), which somewhat resembles a goose in form and habit, but breeds in burrows.

☞ It has the head and neck greenish black, the breast, sides, and forward part of the back brown, the shoulders and middle of belly black, the speculum green, and the bill and frontal knob bright red. Called also *shelduck*, *shellduck*, *sheldfowl*, *skeelduck*, *bergander*, *burrow duck*, and *links goose*.

☞ The Australian sheldrake (*Tadorna radja*) has the head, neck, breast, flanks, and wing coverts white, the upper part of the back and a band on the breast deep chestnut, and the back and tail black. The chestnut sheldrake of Australia (*Casarca tadornoides*) is varied with black and chestnut, and has a dark green head and neck. The ruddy sheldrake, or Braminy duck (*C. rutila*), and the white-winged sheldrake (*C. leucoptera*), are related Asiatic species.

2. Any one of the American mergansers.

☞ The name is also loosely applied to other ducks, as the canvasback, and the shoveler.

Shel'duck' (-dŭk'), *n.* [*Sheld* variegated + *duck*.] (*Zoöl.*) The sheldrake. [Written also *shellduck*.]

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [OE. *shelfe*, *schelfe*, AS. *scylfe*; akin to G. *schelfe*, Icel. *skjālf*. In senses 2 & 3, perhaps a different word (cf. SHELVE, *v. i.*).]

1. (*Arch.*) A flat tablet or ledge of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, to hold objects of use or ornament.

2. A sand bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow, and dangerous to ships.

On the tawny sands and *shelves*. *Milton.*
On the secret *shelves* with fury cast. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mining*) A stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat, projecting layer of rock.

4. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber the running the length of a vessel inside the timberheads. *D. Kemp.*

To lay on the shelf, to lay aside as unnecessary or useless; to dismiss; to discard.

Shelf'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in shelves; full of dangerous shallows. "A *shelfy* coast." *Dryden.*

2. Full of strata of rock. [*Obs.*]

The tillable fields are in some places . . . so *shelfy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

Shell (shĕl), *n.* [OE. *shelle*, *schelle*, AS. *scell*, *scyll*; akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalja* a tile, and E. *skill*. Cf. SCALE of fishes, SHALE, SKILL.] **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specifically: (*a*) The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut *shell*. (*b*) A pod. (*c*) The hard covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg, . . .
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shak.*

(*d*) (*Zoöl.*) The hard calcareous or chitinous external covering of mollusks, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates. In some mollusks, as the cuttlefishes, it is internal, or concealed by the mantle. Also, the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, the tortoise, and the like. (*e*) (*Zoöl.*) Hence, by extension, any mollusk having such a covering.

Section of one Form of Percussion Shell for Rifled Cannon.

2. (*Mil.*) A hollow projectile, of various shapes, adapted for a mortar or a cannon, and containing an explosive substance, ignited with a fuse or by percussion, by means of which the projectile is burst and its fragments scattered. See BOMB.

3. The case which holds the powder, or charge of powder and shot, used with breech-loading small arms.

4. Any slight hollow structure; a framework, or exterior structure, regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house.

5. A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.*

6. An instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.

When Jubal struck the chorded *shell*. *Dryden.*

7. An engraved copper roller used in print works.

8. *pl.* The husks of cacao seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc.

9. (*Naut.*) The outer frame or case of a block within which the sheaves revolve.

10. A light boat the frame of which is covered with thin wood or with paper; as, a racing *shell*.

Message shell, a bombshell inside of which papers may be put, in order to convey messages. — **Shell bit,** a tool shaped like a gouge, used with a brace in boring wood. See BIT, *n.*, 3. — **Shell button.** (*a*) A button made of shell. (*b*) A hollow button made of two pieces, as of metal, one for the front and the other for the back, — often covered with cloth, silk, etc. — **Shell cameo,** a cameo cut in shell instead of stone. — **Shell flower.** (*Bot.*) Same as TURTLEHEAD. — **Shell gland.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A glandular organ in which the rudimentary shell is formed in embryonic mollusks. (*b*) A glandular organ which secretes the eggshells of various worms, crustacea, mollusks, etc. — **Shell gun,** a cannon suitable for throwing shells. — **Shell ibis** (*Zoöl.*), the openbill of India. — **Shell jacket,** an undress military jacket. — **Shell lime,** lime made by burning the shells of shellfish. — **Shell marl** (*Min.*), a kind of marl characterized by an abundance of shells, or fragments of shells. — **Shell meat,** food consisting of shellfish, or testaceous mollusks. *Fuller.* — **Shell mound.** See under MOUND. — **Shell of a boiler,** the exterior of a steam boiler, forming a case to contain the water and steam, often inclosing also flues and the furnace; the barrel of a cylindrical, or locomotive, boiler. — **Shell road,** a road of which the surface or bed is made of shells, as oyster shells. — **Shell sand,** minute fragments of shells constituting a considerable part of the seabeach in some places.

Shell, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELLED (shĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELLING.] **1.** To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to *shell* nuts or pease; to *shell* oysters.

2. To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk.

3. To throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town.

To shell out, to distribute freely; to bring out or pay, as money. [*Colloq.*]

Shell, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc.

2. To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping.

Shell'-lac' } (shĕl'lăk'), *n.* [*Shell* + *lac* a resinous
Shel'lac' } substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack*.] See the Note under 2d LAC.

Shell'ap'ple (-ăp'p'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHELDAPLE.

Shell'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory (*Carya alba*) whose outer bark is loose and peeling; a shagbark; also, its nut.

Shelled (shĕld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a shell.

Shell'er (shĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shells; as, an oyster *sheller*; a corn *sheller*.

Shell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, and other mollusks, or crustaceous, as in lobsters and crabs.

Shell'ing, *n.* Groats; hulled oats. *Simmonds.*

Shell'-less, *a.* Having no shell. *J. Burroughs.*

Shell'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting bombs or other shells; bombproof.

Shell'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

Shell'y (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The *shelly* shore." *Prior.*

Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave. *Shak.*

Shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. OE. *scheltrun*, *shiltroun*, *scheltrome*, *scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a screen.

The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. One who protects; a guardian; a defender.

Thou [God] hast been a *shelter* for me. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

3. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

Shelter tent, a small tent made of pieces of cotton duck arranged to button together. In field service the soldiers carry the pieces.

Syn. — Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection; defense; security.

Shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELTERING.] **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; to protect.

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*
You have no convents . . . in which such persons may be received and *sheltered*. *Southey.*

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

3. To betake to cover, or to a safe place; — used reflexively.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abp. Abbot.*

Shel'ter, *v. i.* To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

Shel'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection.

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies. *Rowe.*

Shel'ter-y (-ỹ), *a.* Affording shelter. [*R.*]

Shel'tie (-tĭ), **Shel'ty** (-tỹ), *n.* A Shetland pony.

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or a library.

2. To place on a shelf. Hence: To lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to *shelve* an officer; to *shelve* a claim.

Shelve, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELVED (shĕlvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELVING.] [Perhaps originally from the same source as *shallow*, but influenced by *shelf* a ledge, a platform.] To incline gradually; to be sloping; as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.

Shelv'ing, *a.* Sloping gradually; inclining; as, a *shelving* shore. *Shak.* "*Shelving* arches." *Addison.*

Shelv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fitting up shelves; as, the job of *shelving* a closet.

2. The act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the *shelving* of a claim.

3. Material for shelves; shelves, collectively.

Shelv'y (-ỹ), *a.* Sloping gradually; shelving.

The shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*

Shem'ite (shĕm'ĭt), *n.* A descendant of Shem.

Shem-it'ic (shĕm-ĭt'ĭk), **Shem'i-tish** (shĕm'ĭ-tĭsh), } *a.* Of or pertaining to *Shem*, the son of Noah, or his descendants. See SEMITIC.

Shem'i-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See SEMITISM.

Shend (shĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHENT (shĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHENDING.] [AS. *scendan* to disgrace, bring to shame, from *sceand*, *scond*, disgrace, dishonor, shame; akin to G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*. See SHAME, *n.*] **1.** To injure, mar, spoil, or harm. [*Obs.*] "Loss of time *shendeth* us." *Chaucer.*

I fear my body will be *shent*. *Dryden.*

2. To blame, reproach, or revile; to degrade, disgrace, or put to shame. [*Archaic*] *R. Browning.*

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Spenser.*
She passed the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

Shend'ful (-ful), *a.* Destructive; ruinous; disgraceful. [*Obs.*] — **Shend'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Shend'ship, *n.* Harm; ruin; also, reproach; disgrace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shent (shĕnt), *obs.* 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of SHEND, for *shendeth*. *Chaucer.*

Shent, *v. t.* To shend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl*.] The place of departed spirits; Hades; also, the grave.

For thou wilt not leave my soul to *sheol*. *Ps.* xvi. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Shep'en (shĕp'ẽn), *n.* A stable; a shippen. [*Obs.*]

The *shepne* brenning with the blacke smoke. *Chaucer.*

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [OE. *schepherde*, *schephirde*, AS. *sceáphyrde*; *sceáp* sheep + *hyrde*, *hirde*, *heorde*, a herd, a guardian. See SHEEP, and HERD.]

1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large.

2. The pastor of a church; one charged with the religious guidance of others.

Shepherd bird (*Zoöl.*), the crested screamer. See SCREAMER. — **Shepherd dog** (*Zoöl.*), a breed of dogs used largely for the herding and care of sheep. There are several kinds, as the collie, or Scotch shepherd dog, and the English shepherd dog. Called also *shepherd's dog*. — **Shepherd god,** a name of Pan. *Keats.* — **Shepherd kings,** the chiefs of a nomadic people who invaded Egypt from the East in the traditional period, and conquered it, at least in part. They were expelled after about five hundred years, and attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus. — **Shepherd's club** (*Bot.*), the common mullein. See MULLEIN. — **Shepherd's crook,** a long staff having the end curved so as to form a large hook, — used by shepherds. — **Shepherd's needle** (*Bot.*), the lady's comb. — **Shepherd's plaid,** a kind of woolen cloth of a checkered black and white pattern. — **Shepherd spider** (*Zoöl.*), a daddy longlegs, or harvestman. — **Shepherd's pouch,** *or* **Shepherd's purse** (*Bot.*), an annual cruciferous plant (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*) bearing small white flowers and pouchlike pods. See *Illust.* of SILICLE. — **Shepherd's rod,** *or* **Shepherd's staff** (*Bot.*), the small teasel.

Shep'herd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEPHERDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEPHERDING.] To tend as a shepherd; to guard, herd, lead, or drive, as a shepherd. [*Poetic*]

White, fleecy clouds . . .
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind. *Shelley.*

Shep'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Shep-her'di-a (shĕp-hẽr'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SHEPHERDIAS (-ȧz). [NL. So called from John *Shepherd*, an English

botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs having silvery scurfy leaves, and belonging to the same family as Elæagnus; also, any plant of this genus. See *Buffalo berry*, under Buffalo.

Shep'herd-ish (shĕp'ĕrd-ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Shep'herd-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

Shep'herd-ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little shepherd.

Shep'herd-ly (-lў), *a.* Resembling, or becoming to, a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Shep'ster (-stĕr), *n.* A seamstress. [*Obs.*] *Caxton.*

Sher'bet (shĕr'bĕt; 277), *n.* [Ar. *sherbet, shorbet, sharbat*, properly, one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from *shariba* to drink. Cf. Sorbet, Sirup, Shrub a drink.] **1.** A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of the juice of some fruit, diluted, sweetened, and flavored in various ways; as, orange *sherbet;* lemon *sherbet;* raspberry *sherbet*, etc.

2. A flavored water ice.

3. A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also *sherbet powder.*

Sherd (shĕrd), *n.* A fragment; — now used only in composition, as in pot*sherd.* See Shard.

> The thigh . . . which all in *sherds* it drove. *Chapman.*

‖ **Sher'eef** (shĕr'ēf *or* shĕr-ēf'), ‖ **Sher'if** (shĕr'ĭf *or* shĕr-ēf'), *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* noble, holy, n., a prince] A member of an Arab princely family descended from Mohammed through his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima. The Grand Shereef is the governor of Mecca.

‖ **Sher'i-at** (shĕr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Turk. *sherī 'at.*] The sacred law of the Turkish empire.

Sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [OE. *shereve*, AS. *scīr-gerēfa; scīr* a shire + *gerēfa* a reeve. See Shire, and Reeve, and cf. Shrievalty.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace.

☞ In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States, it is mainly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace. His judicial authority is generally confined to ascertaining damages on writs of inquiry and the like. *Sheriff*, in Scotland, called *sheriff depute*, is properly a judge, having also certain ministerial powers. *Sheriff clerk* is the clerk of the Sheriff's Court in Scotland. *Sheriff's Court in London* is a tribunal having cognizance of certain personal actions in that city. *Wharton. Tomlins. Erskine.*

Sher'iff-al-ty (-*al*-tў), **Sher'iff-dom** (-dŭm), **Sher'iff-ry** (-rў), **Sher'iff-ship** (-shĭp), **Sher'iff-wick** (-wĭk), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff. See Shrievalty.

Shern (shĕrn), *n.* See Shearn. [*Obs.*]

Sher'ris (shĕr'rĭs), *n.* Sherry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sher'ry (shĕr'rў), *n.* [So called from *Xeres*, a Spanish town near Cadiz, *x* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A Spanish light-colored dry wine, made in Andalusia. As prepared for commerce it is colored a straw color or a deep amber by mixing with it cheap wine boiled down.

Sherry cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually imbibed through a straw or a glass tube.

Sher'ry-val'lies (-văl'lĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Sp. *zaraguelles* wide breeches or overalls.] Trousers or overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn to protect other trousers when riding on horseback. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Shet (shĕt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Shet (*Obs.* Shette (shĕt *or* shĕt'te)); *p. p.* Shet; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shetting.] To shut. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Shete (shēt), *v. t. & i.* To shoot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sheth (shĕth), *n.* The part of a plow which projects downward beneath the beam, for holding the share and other working parts; — also called *standard*, or *post.*

Shet'land po'ny (shĕt'land pō'nў). One of a small, hardy breed of horses, with long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands; a sheltie.

Shew (shō, *formerly* shū), *v. t. & i.* See Show.

Shew, *n.* Show. [*Obs.* except in *shewbread.*]

Shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'). See Showbread.

Shew'el (shū'ĕl), *n.* A scarecrow. [*Obs.*] *Trench.*

Shew'er (shō'ĕr), *n.* One who shews. See Shower.

Shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of Shew.

Shi'ah (shē'ä; 277), *n.* Same as Shiite.

Shib'bo-leth (shĭb'bō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth.* See *Judges* xii.

> Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
> For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth.* *Milton.*

Also in an extended sense.

> The *th*, with its twofold value, is . . . the *shibboleth* of foreigners. *Earle.*

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of a party; a party cry or pet phrase.

Shide (shīd), *n.* [OE. *shide, schide*, AS. *scīde;* akin to OHG. *scīt*, G. *scheit*, Icel. *skīð*, and E. *shed*, v. t.] A thin board; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shie (shī), *v. t.* See Shy, to throw.

Shied (shīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Shy.

Shiel (shēl), *n.* A sheeling. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Shield (shēld), *n.* [OE. *sheld, scheld*, AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld;* akin to OS. *scild*, OFries. *skeld*, D. & G. *schild*, OHG. *scilt*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Sw. *sköld*, Dan. *skiold*, Goth. *skildus;* of uncertain origin. Cf. Shelldrake.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm, — formerly in general use in war, for the protection of the body. See Buckler.

> Now put your *shields* before your hearts and fight,
> With hearts more proof than *shields.* *Shak.*

2. Anything which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. "My council is my *shield.*" *Shak.*

3. Figuratively, one who protects or defends.

> Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. *Gen.* xv. 1.

4. (*Bot.*) In lichens, a hardened cup or disk surrounded by a rim and containing the fructification, or asci.

5. (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. Lozenge. See *Illust.* of Escutcheon.

a Norman Shield; *b c* Fanciful Variations.

6. (*Mining & Tunneling*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

7. A spot resembling, or having the form of, a shield. "Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black." *Spenser.*

8. A coin, the old French crown, or *écu*, having on one side the figure of a shield. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shield fern (*Bot.*), any fern of the genus *Aspidium*, in which the fructifications are covered with shield-shaped indusia; — called also *wood fern.* See *Illust.* of Indusium.

Shield (shēld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shielded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shielding.] [AS. *scildan, scyldan.* See Shield, *n.*] **1.** To cover with, or as with, a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect from assault or injury.

> Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
> To see the son the vanquished father *shield.* *Dryden.*
> A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shak.*

2. To ward off; to keep off or out.

> They brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

3. To avert, as a misfortune; hence, as a supplicatory exclamation, forbid! [*Obs.*]

> God *shield* that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*
> God *shield* I should disturb devotion! *Shak.*

Shield'-bear'er (shēld'bâr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, carries a shield.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any small moth of the genus *Aspidisca*, whose larva makes a shieldlike covering for itself out of bits of leaves.

Shield'drake' (-drāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sheldrake.

Shield'less, *a.* Destitute of a shield, or of protection. — **Shield'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Shield'less-ness,** *n.*

Shield'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of small burrowing snakes of the family *Uropeltidæ*, native of Ceylon and Southern Asia. They have a small mouth which can not be dilated.

Shiel'ing (shēl'ĭng), *n.* A hut or shelter for shepherds or fishers. See Sheeling. [*Scot.*]

Shift (shĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shifted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shifting.] [OE. *shiften, schiften*, to divide, change, remove, AS. *sciftan* to divide; akin to LG. & D. *schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, Icel. *skipta* to divide, to part, to shift, to change, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta*, and probably to Icel. *skīfa* to cut into slices, as n., a slice, and to E. *shive, sheave*, n., *shiver*, n.] **1.** To divide; to distribute; to apportion. [*Obs.*]

> To which God of his bounty would *shift*
> Crowns two of flowers well smelling. *Chaucer.*

2. To change the place of; to move or remove from one place to another; as, to *shift* a burden from one shoulder to another; to *shift* the blame.

> Hastily he *schifte* him[self]. *Piers Plowman.*
> Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
> Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To change the position of; to alter the bearings of; to turn; as, to *shift* the helm or sails.

> Carrying the oar loose, [they] *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. To exchange for another of the same class; to remove and to put some similar thing in its place; to change; as, to *shift* the clothes; to *shift* the scenes.

> I would advise you to *shift* a shirt. *Shak.*

5. To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. [*Obs.*]

> As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*

6. To put off or out of the way by some expedient. "I *shifted* him away." *Shak.*

To shift off, to delay; to defer; to put off; to lay aside. — **To shift the scene,** to change the locality or the surroundings, as in a play or a story.

> *Shift the scene* for half an hour;
> Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

Shift, *v. i.* **1.** To divide; to distribute. [*Obs.*]

> Some this, some that, as that him liketh *shift.* *Chaucer.*

2. To make a change or changes; to change position; to move; to veer; to substitute one thing for another; — used in the various senses of the transitive verb.

> The sixth age *shifts*
> Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. *Shak.*
> Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose; to contrive; to manage.

> Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

4. To practice indirect or evasive methods.

> All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift*, than to resolve by their distinctions. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. (*Naut.*) To slip to one side of a ship, so as to destroy the equilibrium; — said of ballast or cargo; as, the cargo *shifted.*

Shift (shĭft), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skipti.* See Shift, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of shifting. Specifically: (*a*) The act of putting one thing in the place of another, or of changing the place of a thing; change; substitution.

> My going to Oxford was not merely for *shift* of air.
> *Sir H. Wotton.*

(*b*) A turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; often, an evasion; a trick; a fraud. "Reduced to pitiable *shifts.*" *Macaulay.*

> I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*
> Little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

2. Something frequently shifted; especially, a woman's under-garment; a chemise.

3. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night *shift.*

4. In building, the extent, or arrangement, of the overlapping of plank, brick, stones, etc., that are placed in courses so as to break joints.

5. (*Mining*) A breaking off and dislocation of a seam; a fault.

6. (*Mus.*) A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin.

To make shift, to contrive or manage in an exigency. "I shall *make shift* to go without him." *Shak.*

> [They] *made a shift* to keep their own in Ireland. *Milton.*

Shift'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being shifted.

Shift'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cozener.

> 'T was such a *shifter* that, if truth were known,
> Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) An arrangement for shifting a belt sidewise from one pulley to another. (*b*) (*Knitting Mach.*) A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.

Shift'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shifty. Diplomatic *shiftiness* and political versatility. *J. A. Symonds.*

Shift'ing, *a.* **1.** Changing in place, position, or direction; varying; variable; fickle; as, *shifting* winds; *shifting* opinions or principles.

2. Adapted or used for shifting anything.

Shifting backstays (*Naut.*), temporary stays that have to be let go whenever the vessel tacks or jibes. — Shifting ballast, ballast which may be moved from one side of a vessel to another as safety requires. — Shifting center. See Metacenter. — Shifting locomotive. See *Switching engine*, under Switch.

Shift'ing-ly, *adv.* In a shifting manner.

Shift'less, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not using successful expedients; characterized by failure, especially by failure to provide for one's own support, through negligence or incapacity; hence, lazy; improvident; thriftless; as, a *shiftless* fellow; *shiftless* management. — **Shift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Shift'less-ness,** *n.*

Shift'y (-ў), *a.* Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances. *Wright.*

> *Shifty* and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot, there were few things he could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure. *C. Kingsley.*

Shi'ite (shē'īt), **Shi'ah** (-ä), *n.* [Ar. *shīʻaī* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shīʻat, shīʻah*, a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shāʻa* to follow.] A member of that branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans.

Shi-ka'ree ‖ **Shi-ka'ri** (shĭ-kä'rē), *n.* [*Hind.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter. [*India*]

Shilf (shĭlf), *n.* [Cf. G. *schilf* sedge.] Straw. [*Obs.*]

Shill (shĭl), *v. t.* To shell. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shill, *v. t.* [Cf. Sheal.] To put under cover; to sheal. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

Shil-la'lah ‖ **Shil-le'lah** (shĭl-lā'lä), *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel; any cudgel; — so called from *Shillelagh*, a place in Ireland of that name famous for its oaks. [*Irish*] [Written also *shillaly*, and *shillely.*]

Shil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* [OE. *shilling, schilling*, AS. *scilling;* akin to D. *schelling*, OS. & OHG. *scilling*, G. *schilling*, Sw. & Dan. *skilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, and perh. to OHG. *scellan* to sound, G. *schallen.*]

1. A silver coin, and money of account, of Great Britain and its dependencies, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about twenty-four cents of the United States currency.

2. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value in different States. It is not now legally recognized.

☞ Many of the States while colonies had issued bills of credit which had depreciated in different degrees in the different colonies. Thus, in New England currency (used also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), after the adoption of the decimal system, the pound in paper money was worth only $3.333, and the shilling 16⅔ cts., or 6s. to $1; in New York currency (also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), the pound was worth $2.50, and the shilling 12½ cts., or 8s. to $1; in Pennsylvania currency (also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland), the pound was worth $2.70, and the shilling 13½ cts., or 7s. 6d. to $1; and in Georgia currency (also in South Carolina), the pound was worth $4.20⅘, and the shilling 21⅗ cts., or 4s. 8d. to $1. In many parts of the country . . . the reckoning by shillings and pence is not yet entirely abandoned. *Am. Cyc.*

3. The Spanish real, of the value of one eighth of a

dollar, or 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. See Note under 2.

York shilling. Same as SHILLING, 3.

Shill'-I-shall'-I (shĭl'ī-shăl'ī), } *adv.* [A redupli-
Shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), } cation of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say 't, I 'll do 't. *Congreve.*

Shil'ly-shal'ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act in an irresolute manner; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.

Shil'ly-shal'ly, *n.* Irresolution; hesitation; also, occupation with trifles.

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing, — no *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey.*

Shi'loh (shī'lō), *n.* [Heb. *shīlōh*, literally, quiet, rest, fr. *shālāh* to rest.] (*Script.*) A word used by Jacob on his deathbed, and interpreted variously, as "the Messiah," or as the city "Shiloh," or as "Rest."

Shi'ly (shī'lў), *adv.* See SHYLY.

Shim (shĭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of shallow plow used in tillage to break the ground, and clear it of weeds.

2. (*Mach.*) A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit.

Shim'mer (-mẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIMMERING.] [OE. *schimeren*, AS. *scimerian;* akin to *scīmian, scīman*, to glitter, D. *schemeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scīma* a light, brightness, Icel. *skīma*, Goth. *skeima* a torch, a lantern, and E. *shine.* √157. See SHINE, *v. i.*] To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; to glisten; to glimmer.

The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream. *Tennyson.*

Shim'mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a gleaming; a glimmer.

Two silver lamps, fed with perfumed oil, diffused . . . a trembling twilight-seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shim'mer-ing, *n.* A gleam or glimmering. "A little *shimmering* of a light." *Chaucer.*

Shim'my (-mў), *n.* A chemise. [*Colloq.*]

Shin (shĭn), *n.* [OE. *shine, schine*, AS. *scīna;* akin to D. *scheen*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene, schienbein*, Dan. *skinnebeen*, Sw. *skenben*. Cf. CHINE.] **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg; the shank. "On his *shin*." *Chaucer.*

2. (*Railroad*) A fish plate for rails. *Knight.*

Shin bone (*Anat.*), the tibia. — **Shin leaf** (*Bot.*), a perennial ericaceous herb (*Pyrola elliptica*) with a cluster of radical leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers.

Shin, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHINNED (shĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINNING.] **1.** To climb a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — used with *up;* as, to *shin* up a mast. [*Slang*]

2. To run about borrowing money hastily and temporarily, as for the payment of one's notes at the bank. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Shin, *v. t.* To climb (a pole, etc.) by shinning up. [*Slang*]

Shin'dle (shĭn'd'l), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate for roofing. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Shin'dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shindles. [*Obs.*]

Shin'dy (-dў), *n.; pl.* SHINDIES (-dĭz). [Etymol. uncertain; cf. SHINNEY, SHINTY.] **1.** An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row; a riot. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

2. Hockey; shinney. *Bartlett.*

3. A fancy or liking. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Shine (shīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn *or* shŏn; 277) (*archaic* SHINED (shīnd)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINING.] [OE. *shinen, schinen*, AS. *scīnan;* akin to D. *schijnen*, OFries. *skīna*, OS. & OHG. *scīnan*, G. *scheinen*, Icel. *skīna*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan*, and perh. to Gr. *σκιά* shadow. √157. Cf. SHEER pure, and SHIMMER.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines* by day; the moon *shines* by night.

Hyperion's quickening fire doth *shine.* *Shak.*

God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. 2 *Cor.* iv. 6.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*

2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver.

3. To be effulgent in splendor or beauty. "So proud she *shined* in her princely state." *Spenser.*

Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in courts; to *shine* in conversation.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

To make, *or* **cause, the face to shine upon,** to be propitious to; to be gracious to. *Num.* vi. 25.

Shine, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shine, as a light. [*Obs.*]

He [God] doth not rain wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues, upon men equally. *Bacon.*

2. To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; as, in hunting, to *shine* the eyes of a deer at night by throwing a light on them. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Shine, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of shining; brightness; luster; gloss; polish; sheen.

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine.* *Milton.*
Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine.* *Pope.*
The distant *shine* of the celestial city. *Hawthorne.*

2. Sunshine; fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine.* *Dryden.*

3. A liking for a person; a fancy. [*Slang, U. S.*]

4. Caper; antic; row. [*Slang*]

To cut up shines, to play pranks. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Shine (shīn), *a.* [AS. *scīn.* See SHINE, *v. i.*] Shining; sheen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Shin'er (shīn'ẽr), *n.* That which shines. Specifically: (*a*) A luminary. (*b*) A bright piece of money. [*Slang*]

Has she the *shiners,* d' ye think? *Foote.*

(*c*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small freshwater American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to *Notropis*, or *Minnilus*, and allied genera; as the redfin (*Notropis megalops*), and the golden *shiner* (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*) of the Eastern United States; also loosely applied to various other silvery fishes, as the dollar fish, or horsefish, menhaden, moonfish, sailor's choice, and the sparada.

Golden Shiner (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*). ⅙

(*d*) (*Zoöl.*) The common Lepisma, or furniture bug.

Blunt-nosed shiner (*Zoöl.*), the silver moonfish.

Shi'ness (shī'nĕs), *n.* See SHYNESS.

Shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* [Prob. from Norw. *singl, singling*, coarse gravel, small round stones.] (*Geol.*) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, or a collection of roundish stones, such as are common on the seashore and elsewhere.

Shin'gle, *n.* [OE. *shingle, shindle*, fr. L. *scindula, scandula;* cf. *scindere* to cleave, to split, E. *shed*, v. t., Gr. *σχινδαλμός, σχινδάλαμος*, shingle, *σχάζειν* to slit.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, — used in covering buildings, especially roofs, the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the row below.

I reached St. Asaph, . . . where there is a very poor cathedral church covered with *shingles* or tiles. *Ray.*

2. A sign for an office or a shop; as, to hang out one's *shingle.* [*Jocose, U. S.*]

Shingle oak (*Bot.*), a kind of oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) used in the Western States for making shingles.

Shin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut, as hair, so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head, as shingles on a roof.

Shin'gle, *v. t.* To subject to the process of shingling, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

Shin'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shingles.

2. A machine for shingling puddled iron.

Shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle* a girth, F. *sangle*, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE, CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] (*Med.*) A kind of herpes (*Herpes zoster*) which spreads half way around the body like a girdle, and is usually attended with violent neuralgic pain.

Shin'gling (-glĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of covering with shingles; shingles, collectively; a covering made of shingles.

2. (*Metal.*) The process of expelling scoriæ and other impurities by hammering and squeezing, in the production of wrought iron.

Shingling hammer, a ponderous hammer moved by machinery, used in shingling puddled iron. — **Shingling mill,** a mill or forge where puddled iron is shingled.

Shin'gly (-glў), *a.* Abounding with shingle, or gravel.

Shin'hop'ple (shĭn'hŏp'p'l), *n.* The hobblebush.

Shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Emitting light, esp. in a continuous manner; radiant; as, *shining* lamps; also, bright by the reflection of light; as, *shining* armor. "Fish . . . with their fins and *shining* scales." *Milton.*

2. Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.

3. Having the surface smooth and polished; — said of leaves, the surfaces of shells, etc.

Syn. — Glistening; bright; radiant; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; splendid; illustrious. — SHINING, BRILLIANT, SPARKLING. *Shining* describes the steady emission of a strong light, or the steady reflection of light from a clear or polished surface. *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a fitful, intense shining from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of *shining* talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them *brilliant;* if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is *sparkling.*

True paradise . . . inclosed with *shining* rock. *Milton.*
Some in a *brilliant* buckle bind her waist,
Some round her neck a circling light display. *Gay.*
His *sparkling* blade about his head he blest. *Spenser.*

Shin'ing, *n.* Emission or reflection of light.

Shin'ing-ness, *n.* Brightness. *J. Spence.*

Shin'ney (shĭn'nў), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] The game of hockey; — so called because of the liability of the players to receive blows on the shin. *Halliwell.*

Shin'plas'ter (-plȧs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly, a jocose term for a bank note greatly depreciated in value; also, for paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. [*U. S.*]

Shin'to (shĭn'tō), } *n.* [Chin. *shin* god + *tao* way,
Shin'to-ism (-Iz'm), } doctrine.] One of the two great systems of religious belief in Japan. Its essence is ancestor worship, and sacrifice to dead heroes. [Written also *Sintu*, and *Sintuism.*]

Shin'to-ist (shĭn'tō-Ĭst), *n.* An adherent of Shintoism.

Shin'ty (-tў), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sinteag* a skip, a bound.] A Scotch game resembling hockey; also, the club used in the game. *Jamieson.*

Shin'y (shīn'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHINIER (-Ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHINIEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day. *Dryden.*

-ship (-shĭp). [OE. *-schipe*, AS. *-scipe;* akin to OFries. *-skipe*, OLG. *-skepi*, D. *-schap*, OHG. *-scaf*, G. *-schaft.* Cf. SHAPE, *n.*, and LANDSCAPE.] A suffix denoting *state, office, dignity, profession,* or *art;* as in lord*ship*, friend*ship*, chancellor*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship.*

Ship (shĭp), *n.* [AS. *scipe.*] Pay; reward. [*Obs.*]

In withholding or abridging of the *ship* or the hire or the wages of servants. *Chaucer.*

Ship, *n.* [OE. *ship, schip*, AS. *scip;* akin to OFries. *skip*, OS. *scip*, D. *schip*, G. *schiff*, OHG. *scif*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skepp*, Icel. & Goth. *skip;* of unknown origin. Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel.

Like a stately *ship* . . .
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails filled, and streamers waving. *Milton.*
Thou, too, sail on, O *Ship* of State! *Longfellow.*

2. Specifically, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts (a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast), each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and square-rigged on all masts. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Deck Plan of a Ship.

l Port or Larboard Side; *s* Starboard Side; 1 Roundhouse or Deck House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Boomkins; 21 Catheads on Port Bow and Starboard Bow; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains; 25 Stern.

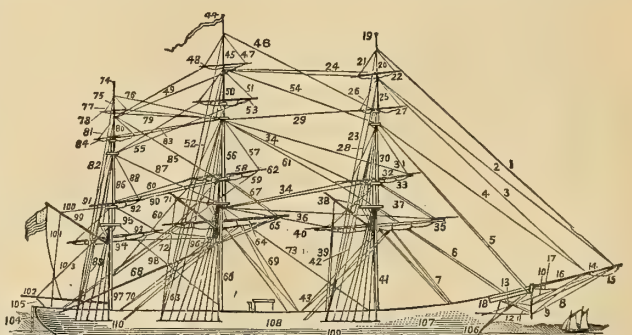

OUTLINE OF SHIP, SHOWING SPARS AND RIGGING.

1 Fore Royal Stay; 2 Flying Jib Stay; 3 Fore Topgallant Stay; 4 Jib Stay; 5 Fore Topmast Stays; 6 Fore Stays; 7 Fore Tacks; 8 Flying Martingale; 9 Martingale Stay, shackled to Dolphin Striker; 10 Jib Guys; 11 Jumper Guys; 12 Back Ropes; 13 Bobstays; 14 Flying Jib Boom; 15 Flying Jib Footropes; 16 Jib Boom; 17 Jib Footropes; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Fore Truck; 20 Fore Royal Mast; 21 Fore Royal Lift; 22 Fore Royal Yard; 23 Fore Royal Backstays; 24 Fore Royal Braces; 25 Fore Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 26 Fore Topgallant Lift; 27 Fore Topgallant Yard; 28 Fore Topgallant Backstays; 29 Fore Topgallant Braces; 30 Fore Topmast and Rigging; 31 Fore Topsail Lift; 32 Fore Topsail Yard; 33 Fore Topsail Footropes; 34 Fore Topsail Braces; 35 Fore Yard; 36 Fore Brace; 37 Fore Lift; 38 Fore Gaff; 39 Fore Trysail Vangs; 40 Fore Topmast Studding-sail Boom; 41 Foremast and Rigging; 42 Fore Topmast Backstays; 43 Fore Sheets; 44 Main Truck and Pennant; 45 Main Royal Mast and Backstay; 46 Main Royal Stay; 47 Main Royal Lift; 48 Main Royal Yard; 49 Main Royal Braces; 50 Main Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 51 Main Topgallant Lift; 52 Main Topgallant Backstays; 53 Main Topgallant Yard; 54 Main Topgallant Stay; 55 Main Topgallant Braces; 56 Main Topmast and Rigging; 57 Topsail Lift; 58 Topsail Yard; 59 Topsail Footropes; 60 Topsail Braces; 61 Topmast Stays; 62 Main Topgallant Studding-sail Boom; 63 Main Topmast Backstay; 64 Main Yard; 65 Main Footropes; 66 Mainmast and Rigging; 67 Main Lift; 68 Main Braces; 69 Main Tacks; 70 Main Sheets; 71 Main Trysail Gaff; 72 Main Trysail Vangs; 73 Main Stays; 74 Mizzen Truck; 75 Mizzen Royal Mast and Rigging; 76 Mizzen Royal Stay; 77 Mizzen Royal Lift; 78 Mizzen Royal Yard; 79 Mizzen Royal Braces; 80 Mizzen Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 81 Mizzen Topgallant Lift; 82 Mizzen Topgallant Backstays; 83 Mizzen Topgallant Braces; 84 Mizzen Topgallant Yard; 85 Mizzen Topgallant Stay; 86 Mizzen Topmast and Rigging; 87 Mizzen Topmast Stay; 88 Mizzen Topsail Lift; 89 Mizzen Topmast Backstays; 90 Mizzen Topsail Braces; 91 Mizzen Topsail Yard; 92 Mizzen Topsail Footropes; 93 Crossjack Yard; 94 Crossjack Footropes; 95 Crossjack Lift; 96 Crossjack Braces; 97 Mizzenmast and Rigging; 98 Mizzen Stay; 99 Spanker Gaff; 100 Peak Halyards; 101 Spanker Vangs; 102 Spanker Boom; 103 Spanker Boom Topping Lift; 104 Jacob's Ladder, or Stern Ladder; 105 Spanker Sheet; 106 Cutwater; 107 Starboard Bow; 108 Starboard Beam; 109 Water Line; 110 Starboard Quarter; 111 Rudder.

3. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Armed ship, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.* — **General ship.** See

N O P Q R S

under GENERAL. — **Ship biscuit**, hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; — called also *ship bread*. See HARD-TACK. — **Ship boy**, a boy who serves in a ship. "Seal up the *ship boy's* eyes." *Shak.* — **Ship breaker**, one who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use. — **Ship broker**, a mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes, etc., and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port. — **Ship canal**, a canal suitable for the passage of seagoing vessels. — **Ship carpenter**, a carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright. — **Ship chandler**, one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels. — **Ship chandlery**, the commodities in which a ship chandler deals; also, the business of a ship chandler. — **Ship fever** (*Med.*), a form of typhus fever; — called also *putrid, jail*, or *hospital, fever*. — **Ship joiner**, a joiner who works upon ships. — **Ship letter**, a letter conveyed by a ship not a mail packet. — **Ship money** (*Eng. Hist.*), an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties, of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this tax was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the causes which led to the death of Charles. It was finally abolished. — **Ship of the line**. See under LINE. — **Ship pendulum**, a pendulum hung amidships to show the extent of the rolling and pitching of a vessel. — **Ship railway**. (*a*) An inclined railway with a cradlelike car by means of which a ship may be drawn out of water, as for repairs. (*b*) A railway arranged for the transportation of vessels overland between two water courses or harbors. — **Ship's company**, the crew of a ship or other vessel. — **Ship's days**, the days allowed a vessel for loading or unloading. — **Ship's husband**. See under HUSBAND. — **Ship's papers** (*Mar. Law*), papers with which a vessel is required by law to be provided, and the production of which may be required on certain occasions. Among these papers are the register, passport or sea letter, charter party, bills of lading, invoice, log book, muster roll, bill of health, etc. *Bouvier. Kent.* — **To take ship**, to embark in a ship or other vessel.

Ship (shĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIPPED (shĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIPPING.] **1.** To put on board of a ship, or vessel of any kind, for transportation; to send by water.

The timber was . . . *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knolles.*

2. By extension, in commercial usage, to commit to any conveyance for transportation to a distance; as, to *ship* freight by railroad.

3. Hence, to send away; to get rid of. [*Colloq.*]

4. To engage or secure for service on board of a ship; as, to *ship* seamen.

5. To receive on board ship; as, to *ship* a sea.

6. To put in its place; as, to *ship* the tiller or rudder.

Ship, *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on board of a vessel; as, to *ship* on a man-of-war.

2. To embark on a ship. *Wyclif* (*Acts* xxviii. 11).

Ship'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* [*Ship* + *board*. See BOARD, *n.*, 8.] A ship's side; hence, by extension, a ship; — found chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *shipboard*; a *shipboard*.

Ship'build'er (-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* A person whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

Ship'build'ing, *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing ships and other vessels.

Ship'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SHIPFULS (-fụlz). As much or as many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

Ship'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* A shipowner.

Ship'less, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray.*

Ship'let (shĭp'lĕt), *n.* A little ship. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Ship'load' (-lōd'), *n.* The load, or cargo, of a ship.

Ship'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SHIPMEN (-mĕn). A seaman, or sailor. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Chaucer. R. Browning.*

About midnight the *shipmen* deemed that they drew near to some country. *Acts* xxvii. 27.

Shipman's card, the mariner's compass. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ship'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship. *Jonah* i. 6.

Ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

Ship'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act or process of shipping; as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London; an active *shipment* of wheat from the West.

2. That which is shipped.

The question is, whether the share of M. in the *shipment* is exempted from condemnation by reason of his neutral domicile. *Story.*

Ship'own'er (-ōn'ẽr), *n.* Owner of a ship or ships.

Ship'pen (-pen), *n.* [AS. *scypen*. Cf. SHOP, SHEPEN.] A stable; a cowhouse. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Ship'per (-pẽr), *n.* [See SHIP, *n.*, and cf. SKIPPER.] One who sends goods from one place to another not in the same city or town, esp. one who sends goods by water.

Ship'ping (-pĭng), *a.* **1.** Relating to ships, their ownership, transfer, or employment; as, *shipping* concerns.

2. Relating to, or concerned in, the forwarding of goods; as, a *shipping* clerk.

Ship'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or of that which, ships; as, the *shipping* of flour to Liverpool.

2. The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage.

3. Navigation. "God send 'em good *shipping*." *Shak.*

Shipping articles, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc. *Bouvier.* — **To take shipping**, to embark; to take ship. [*Obs.*] *John* vi. 24. *Shak.*

Ship'pon (-pŭn), *n.* A cowhouse; a shippen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bessy would either do fieldwork, or attend to the cows, the *shippon*, or churn, or make cheese. *Dickens.*

Ship'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Rigged like a ship, that is, having three masts, each with square sails.

Ship'shape' (-shāp'), *a.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; hence, trim; tidy; orderly.

Even then she expressed her scorn for the lubberly executioner's mode of tying a knot, and did it herself in a *shipshape* orthodox manner. *De Quincey.*

Keep everything *shipshape*, for I must go. *Tennyson.*

Ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *adv.* In a shipshape or seamanlike manner.

Ship'worm' (shĭp'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any long, slender, worm-shaped bivalve mollusk of *Teredo* and allied genera. The shipworms burrow in wood, and are destructive to wooden ships, piles of wharves, etc. See TEREDO.

Ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The breaking in pieces, or shattering, of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or driven against rocks, shoals, etc., by the violence of the winds and waves.

2. A ship wrecked or destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship; wreckage. *Dryden.*

3. Fig.: Destruction; ruin; irretrievable loss.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away concerning faith have made *shipwreck*. 1 *Tim.* i. 19.

It was upon an Indian bill that the late ministry had made *shipwreck*. *J. Morley.*

Ship'wreck', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIPWRECKED (-rĕkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIPWRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sandbanks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest.

Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shak.*

2. To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to cause to suffer some disaster or loss; to destroy or ruin, as if by shipwreck; to wreck; as, to *shipwreck* a business. *Addison.*

Ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

Ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

Shi-raz' (shē-räz' *or* shē'räz), *n.* A kind of Persian wine; — so called from the place whence it is brought.

Shire (shīr *or* shēr; 277; *as suffix in Eng.* -shẽr, *in the U. S.* -shĭr *or* -shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīre, scīr*, a division, province, county. Cf. SHERIFF.] **1.** A portion of Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes limited to a smaller district; as, Wilt*shire*, York*shire*, Richmond*shire*, Hallam*shire*.

An indefinite number of these hundreds make up a county or *shire*. *Blackstone.*

2. A division of a State, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [*U. S.*]

☞ *Shire* is commonly added to the specific designation of a county as a part of its name; as, York*shire* instead of York *shire*, or the *shire* of York; Berk*shire* instead of Berks *shire*. Such expressions as *the county of Yorkshire*, which in a strict sense are tautological, are used in England. In the United States the composite word is sometimes the only name of a county; as, *Berkshire county*, as it is called in Massachusetts, instead of *Berks county*, as in Pennsylvania.

The Tyne, Tees, Humber, Wash, Yare, Stour, and Thames separate the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York*shire*, Lincoln*shire*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*

Knight of the shire. See under KNIGHT. — **Shire clerk**, an officer of a county court; also, an under sheriff. [*Eng.*] — **Shire mote** (*Old Eng. Law*), the county court; sheriff's turn, or court. [*Obs.*] *Cowell. Blackstone.* — **Shire reeve** (*Old Eng. Law*), the reeve, or bailiff, of a shire; a sheriff. *Burrill.* — **Shire town**, the capital town of a county; a county town. — **Shire wick**, a county; a shire. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Shirk (shẽrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIRKED (shẽrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIRKING.] [Probably the same word as *shark*. See SHARK, *v. t.*] **1.** To procure by petty fraud and trickery; to obtain by mean solicitation.

You that never heard the call of any vocation, . . . that *shirk* living from others, but time from yourselves. *Bp. Rainbow.*

2. To avoid; to escape; to neglect; — implying unfaithfulness or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty.

The usual makeshift by which they try to *shirk* difficulties. *Hare.*

Shirk, *v. i.* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud; to shark.

2. To evade an obligation; to avoid the performance of duty, as by running away.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Byron.*

Shirk, *n.* One who lives by shifts and tricks; one who avoids the performance of duty or labor.

Shirk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shirks. *Macaulay.*

Shirk'y (-y), *a.* Disposed to shirk. [*Colloq.*]

Shirl (shẽrl), *a.* Shrill. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Shirl, *n.* (*Min.*) See SCHORL.

Shir'ley (shẽr'lĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bullfinch.

Shirr (shẽr), *n.* (*Sewing*) A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up so as to make the material between them set full by gatherings; — called also *shirring*, and *gauging*.

Shirred (shẽrd), *a.* **1.** (*Sewing*) Made or gathered into a shirr; as, a *shirred* bonnet.

2. (*Cookery*) Broken into an earthen dish and baked over the fire; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shẽrt), *n.* [OE. *schirte, sherte, schurte*; akin to Icel. *skyrta*, Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiört* a petticoat, D. *schort* a petticoat, an apron, G. *schurz, schürze*, an apron; all probably from the root of E. *short*, as being originally a short garment. See SHORT, and cf. SKIRT.] A loose under-garment for the upper part of the body, made of cotton, linen, or other material; — formerly used of the under-garment of either sex, now commonly restricted to that worn by men and boys.

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*. *Addison.*

She had her *shirts* and girdles of hair. *Bp. Fisher.*

Shirt, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIRTING.] To cover or clothe with a shirt, or as with a shirt. *Dryden.*

Shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth, specifically cotton cloth, suitable for making shirts.

Shirt'less, *a.* Not having or wearing a shirt. *Pope.*

— Shirt'less-ness, *n.*

Shist (shĭst), **Shis-tose'** (shĭs-tōs'). See SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.

Shit'tah (shĭt'tȧ), **Shit'tah tree'**, *n.* [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.] A tree that furnished the precious wood of which the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made; — now believed to have been the wood of the *Acacia Seyal*, which is hard, fine grained, and yellowish brown in color.

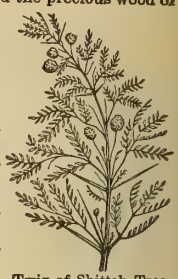

Twig of Shittah Tree (*Acacia Seyal*).

Shit'tim (shĭt'tĭm), **Shit'tim wood'**, *n.* The wood of the shittah tree.

Shit'tle (shĭt't'l), *n.* [See SHUTTLE.] A shuttle. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Shit'tle, *a.* Wavering; unsettled; inconstant. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Shit'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A shuttlecock. [*Obs.*]

Shit'tle-ness, *n.* Instability; inconstancy. [*Obs.*]

The vain *shittlenesse* of an unconstant head. *Baret.*

Shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** A slice; as, a *shive* of bread. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak.*

2. A thin piece or fragment; specifically, one of the scales or pieces of the woody part of flax removed by the operation of breaking.

3. A thin, flat cork used for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also, a thin wooden bung for casks.

Shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *schivere*, fr. *shive*; cf. G. *schiefer* a splinter, slate, OHG. *scivero* a splinter, Dan. & Sw. *skifer* a slate. See SHIVE, and cf. SKEWER.]

1. One of the small pieces, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally used in the plural. "All to *shivers* dashed." *Milton.*

2. A thin slice; a shive. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "A *shiver* of their own loaf." *Fuller.*

Of your soft bread, not but a *shiver*. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Geol.*) A variety of blue slate.

4. (*Naut.*) A sheave or small wheel in a pulley.

5. A small wedge, as for fastening the bolt of a window shutter.

6. A spindle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shiv'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIVERING.] [OE. *schiveren, scheveren*; cf. OD. *scheveren*. See SHIVER a fragment.] To break into many small pieces, or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow; as, to *shiver* a glass goblet.

All the ground
With *shivered* armor strown. *Milton.*

Shiv'er, *v. i.* To separate suddenly into many small pieces or parts; to be shattered.

There *shiver* shafts upon shields thick. *Chaucer.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, . . . would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

Shiv'er, *v. i.* [OE. *chiveren, cheveren*; of uncertain origin. This word seems to have been confused with *shiver* to shatter.] To tremble; to vibrate; to quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*. *Swift.*

The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin,
Thus steeled and hardened, ventures boldly in. *Creech.*

Shiv'er, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To cause to shake or tremble, as a sail, by steering close to the wind.

Shiv'er, *n.* The act of shivering or trembling.

Shiv'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a shivering manner.

Shiv'er-spar' (-spär'), *n.* [Cf. G. *schiefer-spath*.] (*Min.*) A variety of calcite, so called from its slaty structure; — called also *slate spar*.

Shiv'er-y (-y), *a.* **1.** Tremulous; shivering. *Mallet.*

2. Easily broken; brittle; shattery.

Shoad (shōd), *n.* [Cf. G. *schutt* rubbish.] (*Mining*) A train of vein material mixed with rubbish; fragments of ore which have become separated by the action of water or the weather, and serve to direct in the discovery of mines. [Written also *shode*.]

Shoad'ing, *n.* (*Mining*) The tracing of veins of metal by shoads. [Written also *shoding*.] *Pryce.*

Shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu*, a company, multitude, crowd, akin to OS. *skola*; probably originally, a division, and akin to Icel. *skilja* to part, divide. See SKILL, and cf. SCHOOL of fishes.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; — said especially of fish; as, a *shoal* of bass. "Great *shoals* of people." *Bacon.*

Beneath, a *shoal* of silver fishes glides. *Waller.*

Shoal, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOALED (shōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOALING.] To assemble in a multitude; to throng; as, the fishes *shoaled* about the place. *Chapman.*

Shoal, *a.* [Cf. SHALLOW; or cf. G. *scholle* a clod, glebe, OHG. *scollo, scolla*, prob. akin to E. *shoal* a multitude.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.

Shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where the water of a sea, lake, river, pond, etc., is shallow; a shallow.

The depth of your pond should be six feet; and on the sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honor. *Shak.*

2. A sandbank or bar which makes the water shoal.

The god himself with ready trident stands,
And opes the deep, and spreads the moving sands,
Then heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*

Shoal, *v. i.* To become shallow; as, the color of the water shows where it *shoals*.

Shoal, *v. t.* To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep. *Marryat.*

Shoal'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being shoaly; little depth of water; shallowness.

Shoal'ing, *a.* Becoming shallow gradually. "A *shoaling* estuary." *Lyell.*

Shoal'y (-y), *a.* Full of shoals, or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

Shoar (shōr), *n.* A prop. See 3d SHORE.

Shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog. Same as SHOTE.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* [OE. *schokke;* cf. OD. *schocke*, G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc*, Sw. *skock*, Dan. *skok*, and also G. *hocke* a heap of hay, Lith. *kugis.*] **1.** A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in a field, the sheaves varying in number from twelve to sixteen; a stook.

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*. *Thomson.*

2. [G. *schock.*] (*Com.*) A lot consisting of sixty pieces; — a term applied in some Baltic ports to loose goods.

Shock, *v. t.* To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stook; as, to *shock* rye.

Shock, *v. i.* To be occupied with making shocks.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace. *Tusser.*

Shock, *n.* [Cf. D. *schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG. *scoc* a swing, MHG. *schoc*, Icel. *skykkjun* tremulously, F. *choc* a shock, collision, a dashing or striking against, Sp. *choque*, It. *ciocco* a log. √161. Cf. SHOCK to shake.] **1.** A quivering or shaking which is the effect of a blow, collision, or violent impulse; a blow, impact, or collision; a concussion; a sudden violent impulse or onset.

These strong, unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous. *Blackmore.*

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

2. A sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a sensation of pleasure or pain caused by something unexpected or overpowering; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event. "A *shock* of pleasure." *Talfourd.*

3. (*Med.*) A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, overpowering emotion, or the like.

4. (*Elec.*) The sudden convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.

Syn. — CONCUSSION, SHOCK. Both words signify a sudden violent shaking caused by impact or collision; but *concussion* is restricted in use to matter, while *shock* is used also of mental states.

Shock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOCKED (shŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOCKING.] [OE. *schokken;* cf. D. *schokken*, F. *choquer*, Sp. *chocar.* √161. Cf. CHUCK to strike, JOG, SHAKE, SHOCK a striking, SHOG, *n. & v.*] **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly; to encounter with violence.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall *shock* them. *Shak.*

I shall never forget the force with which he *shocked* De Vipont. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence *shocked* his associates.

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Shock, *v. i.* To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter. "They saw the moment approach when the two parties would *shock* together." *De Quincey.*

Shock, *n.* [Cf. SHAG.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A dog with long hair or shag; — called also *shockdog.*

2. A thick mass of bushy hair; as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair.

Shock, *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair.

His red *shock* peruke . . . was laid aside. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shock'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 7th SHOCK, 1.

Shock'-head' (-hĕd'), *a.* Shock-headed. *Tennyson.*

Shock'-head'ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

Shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; especially, causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The grossest and most *shocking* villainies. *Secker.*

— Shock'ing-ly, *adv.* **— Shock'ing-ness**, *n.*

Shod (shŏd), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOE.

Shod'dy (-dy), *n.* [Perhaps fr. SHED, *v. t.;* as meaning originally, waste stuff *shed* or thrown off.] **1.** A fibrous material obtained by "devilling," or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc. See MUNGO.

2. A fabric of inferior quality made of, or containing a large amount of, shoddy.

☞ The great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the late Civil War in the United States gave wide currency to the word, and it came to be applied to persons who pretend to a higher position in society than that to which their breeding or worth entitles them.

Shod'dy, *a.* Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth; *shoddy* blankets; hence, colloquially, not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, *shoddy* aristocracy.

Shoddy inventions designed to bolster up a factitious pride. *Compton Reade.*

Shod'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being shoddy. [*Colloq.*] See the Note under SHODDY, *n.*

Shode (shōd), *n.* [AS. *scāde*, fr. *sceádan.* See SHED, *v. t.*] **1.** The parting of the hair on the head. [*Obs.*]

Full straight and even lay his jolly *shode*. *Chaucer.*

2. The top of the head; the head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shode, Shod'ing. See SHOAD, SHOADING.

Sho'der (shō'dẽr), *n.* A package of gold beater's skins in which gold leaf is subjected to the second process of beating.

Shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz), *formerly* SHOON (shōōn), *now provincial.* [OE. *sho, scho*, AS. *scōh, sceóh;* akin to OFries. *skō*, OS. *skōh*, D. *schoe, schoen*, G. *schuh*, OHG. *scuoh*, Icel. *skōr*, Dan. & Sw. *sko*, Goth. *skōhs;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, usually made of leather, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and a lighter top. It differs from a boot in not extending so far up the leg.

Your hose should be ungartered, . . . your *shoe* untied. *Shak.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*. *Shak.*

2. Anything resembling a shoe in form, position, or use. Specifically: (*a*) A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. (*b*) A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow. (*c*) A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle, to retard its motion in going down a hill. (*d*) The part of a railroad car brake which presses upon the wheel to retard its motion. (*e*) (*Arch.*) A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, put at the bottom of the water leader coming from the eaves gutter, so as to throw the water off from the building. (*f*) (*Milling*) The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. (*g*) An inclined trough in an ore-crushing mill. (*h*) An iron socket or plate to take the thrust of a strut or rafter. (*i*) An iron socket to protect the point of a wooden pile. (*j*) (*Mach.*) A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment; — called also *slipper*, and *gib.*

☞ *Shoe* is often used adjectively, or in composition; as, *shoe* buckle, or *shoe*-buckle; *shoe* latchet, or *shoe*-latchet; *shoe* leather, or *shoe*-leather; *shoe* string, *shoe*-string, or *shoe*string.

Shoe of an anchor. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, — used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to give it a better hold in soft ground. — **Shoe block** (*Naut.*), a block with two sheaves, one above the other, and at right angles to each other. — **Shoe bolt**, a bolt with a flaring head, for fastening shoes on sleigh runners. — **Shoe pac**, a kind of moccasin. See PAC. — **Shoe stone**, a sharpening stone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

Shoe (shōō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOEING.] [AS. *scōian, sceōian.* See SHOE, *n.*]

1. To furnish with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse, a sled, an anchor.

2. To protect or ornament with something which serves the purpose of a shoe; to tip.

The sharp and small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver. *Evelyn.*

Shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large African wading bird (*Balæniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons, and remarkable for its enormous broad swollen bill. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. See *Illust.* (*l*) of BEAK.

Shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* One who polishes shoes.

Shoe'horn' } (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A curved piece of
Shoe'ing-horn' } polished horn, wood, or metal used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

2. Figuratively: (*a*) Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; a medium; — by way of contempt. *Spectator.* (*b*) Anything which draws on or allures; an inducement. [*Low*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Shoe'less, *a.* Destitute of shoes. *Addison.*

Shoe'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation it is to make shoes and boots.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The threadfish. (*b*) The runner, 12.

Shoe'mak'ing, *n.* The business of a shoemaker.

Sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who fits shoes to the feet; one who furnishes or puts on shoes; as, a *shoer* of horses.

Shog (shŏg), *n.* [See SHOCK a striking.] A shock; a jog; a violent concussion or impulse. [*R.* or *Scot.*]

Shog, *v. t.* To shake; to shock. [*R.* or *Scot.*]

Shog, *v. i.* [Cf. W. *ysgogi* to wag, to stir. Cf. JOG.] To jog; to move on. [*R.* or *Scot.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Shog'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [See SHOG, JOGGLE.] To joggle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Pegge.*

Sho'gun (shō'gōōn), *n.* [Chin. *tsiang kiün* commander in chief.] A title originally conferred by the Mikado on the military governor of the eastern provinces of Japan. By gradual usurpation of power the *Shoguns* (known to foreigners as *Tycoons*) became finally the virtual rulers of Japan. The title was abolished in 1867. [Written variously, *Shiogun, Shiogoon*, etc.]

Sho-gun'ate (shŏ-gōōn'ât), *n.* The office or dignity of a Shogun. [Written also *Siogoonate.*]

Sho'la (shō'lȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLA.

Shole (shōl), *n.* A plank fixed beneath an object, as beneath the rudder of a vessel, to protect it from injury; a plank on the ground under the end of a shore or the like.

Shole, *n.* See SHOAL. [*Obs.*]

Shonde (shŏnd), *n.* [AS. *sceond.* Cf. SHEND.] Harm; disgrace; shame. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shone (shōn *or* shŏn; 277), *imp. & p. p.* of SHINE.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* [Cf. G. *scheuchen* to scare, drive away.] Begone; away; — an expression used in frightening away animals, especially fowls.

Sho'ol (shō'ol), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Richardson's skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); — so called from its cry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shook (shōōk), *imp. & obs.* or *poet. p. p.* of SHAKE.

Shook, *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a bundle of sheaves.] (*Com.*) (*a*) A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together in compact form. (*b*) A set of boards for a sugar box. (*c*) The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together.

Shook, *v. t.* To pack, as staves, in a shook.

Shoon (shōōn), *n., pl.* of SHOE. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

They shook the snow from hats and *shoon*. *Emerson.*

Shoop (shōp), *obs. imp.* of SHAPE. Shaped. *Chaucer.*

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute.* See CHUTE. Confused with *shoot* to let fly.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, etc., are caused to slide; also, a narrow passage, either natural or artificial, in a stream, where the water rushes rapidly; esp., a channel, having a swift current, connecting the ends of a bend in the stream, so as to shorten the course. [Written also *chute*, and *shute.*] [*U. S.*]

To take a shoot, to pass through a shoot instead of the main channel; to take the most direct course. [*U. S.*]

Shoot (shōōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOTING. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. See SHOTTEN.] [OE. *shotien, schotien*, AS. *scotian*, v. i., fr. *sceótan;* akin to D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, OHG. *sciozan*, Icel. *skjōta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde;* cf. Skr. *skund* to jump. √159. Cf. SCOT a contribution, SCOUT to reject, SCUD, SCUTTLE, *v. i.*, SHOT, SHEET, SHUT, SHUTTLE, SKITTISH, SKITTLES.] **1.** To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow or a bullet; — followed by a word denoting the missile, as an object.

If you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way. *Shak.*

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven forth; — followed by a word denoting the weapon or instrument, as an object; — often with *off;* as, to *shoot* a gun.

The two ends of a bow, *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

3. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a firearm; — followed by a word denoting the person or thing hit, as an object.

When Roger *shot* the hawk hovering over his master's dove house. *A. Tucker.*

4. To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast with the hand; to hurl; to discharge; to emit.

An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle. *Beau. & Fl.*

A pit into which the dead carts had nightly *shot* corpses by scores. *Macaulay.*

5. To push or thrust forward; to project; to protrude; — often with *out;* as, a plant *shoots* out a bud.

They *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Ps.* xxii. 7.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

6. (*Carp.*) To plane straight; to fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed or else pared with a paring chisel. *Moxon.*

7. To pass rapidly through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge; to *shoot* a sand bar.

She . . . *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

8. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to color in spots or patches.

The tangled water courses slept,
Shot over with purple, and green, and yellow. *Tennyson.*

To be shot of, to be discharged, cleared, or rid of. [*Colloq.*] "Are you not glad *to be shot of* him?" *Sir W. Scott.*

Shoot, *v. i.* **1.** To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they *shot* at a target; he *shoots* better than he rides.

The archers have . . . *shot* at him. *Gen.* xlix. 23.

2. To discharge a missile; — said of an engine or instrument; as, the gun *shoots* well.

3. To be shot or propelled forcibly; — said of a missile; to be emitted or driven; to move or extend swiftly, as if propelled; as, a *shooting* star.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky. *Dryden.*

4. To penetrate, as a missile; to dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

5. To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache. *Herbert.*

6. To germinate; to bud; to sprout.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

7. To grow; to advance; as, to *shoot* up rapidly.

Well *shot* in years he seemed. *Spenser.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

8. To change form suddenly; especially, to solidify.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

9. To protrude; to jut; to project; to extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory.

There *shot* up against the dark sky, tall, gaunt, straggling houses. *Dickens.*

10. (*Naut.*) To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.

To shoot ahead, to pass or move quickly forward; to outstrip others.

Shoot, *n.* **1.** The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile; a shot; as, the *shoot* of a shuttle.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*. *Bacon.*

One underneath his horse to get a *shoot* doth stalk. *Drayton.*

2. A young branch or growth.

Superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring. *Evelyn.*

3. A rush of water; a rapid.

4. (*Min.*) A vein of ore running in the same general direction as the lode. *Knight.*

5. (*Weaving*) A weft thread shot through the shed by the shuttle; a pick.

6. [Perh. a different word.] A shoat; a young hog.

Shoot'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shoots, as an archer or a gunner.

2. That which shoots. Specifically: (*a*) A firearm; as, a five-*shooter*. [*Colloq. U. S.*] (*b*) A shooting star. [*R.*]

Shoot'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, shoots; as, the *shooting* of an archery club; the *shooting* of rays of light.

2. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specifically (*Sporting*), the killing of game; as, a week of *shooting.*

3. A sensation of darting pain; as, a *shooting* in one's head.

Shoot'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to shooting; for shooting; darting.

Shooting board (*Joinery*), a fixture used in planing or shooting the edge of a board, by means of which the plane is guided and the board held true. — **Shooting box**, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season. *Prof. Wilson.* — **Shooting gallery**, a range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms. — **Shooting iron**, a firearm. [*Slang, U. S.*] — **Shooting star.** (*a*) (*Astron.*) A starlike, luminous meteor, that, appearing

suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky, and then as suddenly disappears, leaving sometimes, for a few seconds, a luminous train, — called also *falling star*. *Shooting stars* are small cosmical bodies which encounter the earth in its annual revolution, and which become visible by coming with planetary velocity into the upper regions of the atmosphere. At certain periods, as on the 13th of November and 10th of August, they appear for a few hours in great numbers, apparently diverging from some point in the heavens, such displays being known as *meteoric showers*, or *star showers*. These bodies, before encountering the earth, were moving in orbits closely allied to the orbits of comets. See LEONIDS, PERSEIDS. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The American cowslip (*Dodecatheon Meadia*). See under COWSLIP. — **Shooting stick** (*Print.*), a tapering piece of wood or iron, used by printers to drive up the quoins in the chase. *Hansard.*

Shoot'y (shōōt'ȳ), *a.* Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Shop (shŏp), *obs. imp.* of SHAPE. Shaped. *Chaucer.*

Shop, *n.* [OE. *shoppe, schoppe*, AS. *sceoppa* a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to *scypen* a shed, LG. *schup* a shed, G. *schoppen, schuppen*, a shed, a coach-house, OHG. *scopf*.] **1.** A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.

From *shop* to *shop*
Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks
The polished counter. *Cowper.*

2. A building in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe *shop*; a car *shop*.

A tailor called me in his *shop*. *Shak.*

☞ *Shop* is often used adjectively or in composition; as, *shop* rent, or *shop*-rent; *shop* thief, or *shop*-thief; *shop* window, or *shop*-window, etc.

To smell of the shop, to indicate too distinctively one's occupation or profession. — **To talk shop,** to make one's business the topic of social conversation; also, to use the phrases peculiar to one's employment. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Store; warehouse. See STORE.

Shop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOPPED (shŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOPPING.] To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing goods.

He was engaged with his mother and some ladies to go *shopping*. *Byron.*

Shop'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A bench or board on which work is performed; a workbench. *South.*

Shop'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

Shop'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

Sho'pen (shō'p'n), *obs. p. p.* of SHAPE. *Chaucer.*

Shop'girl' (shŏp'gĕrl'), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Shop'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — in distinction from one who sells by wholesale. *Addison.*

Shop'lift'er (-lĭft'ĕr), *n.* [*Shop* + *lift*. See LIFT to steal.] One who steals anything in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who, under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal.

Shop'lift'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of anything from a shop.

Shop'like', *a.* Suiting a shop; vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

Shop'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A shopgirl.

Shop'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SHOPMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A shopkeeper; a retailer. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop; a salesman.

3. One who works in a shop or a factory.

Shop'per (-pĕr), *n.* One who shops.

Shop'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a shopkeeper, or shopman.

Shop'py (-pȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with shops. [*Colloq.*]

2. Of or pertaining to shops, or one's own shop or business; as, *shoppy* talk. [*Colloq.*] *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Shop'shift' (-shĭft'), *n.* The trick of a shopkeeper; deception. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Shop'walk'er (-wąk'ĕr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. FLOORWALKER.

Shop'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* SHOPWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman employed in a shop.

Shop'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Somewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shor'age (shôr'āj; 48), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore. *Crabb.*

Shore (shōr), *imp.* of SHEAR. *Chaucer.*

Shore, *n.* A sewer. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shore, *n.* [OE. *schore;* akin to LG. *schore*, D. *schoor*, OD. *schoore*, Icel. *skorða*, and perhaps to E. *shear*, as being a piece cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed as a brace or support against the side of a building or other structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent it from sinking or sagging. [Written also *shoar*.]

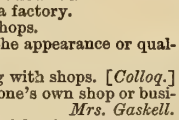

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHORED (shōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHORING.] [OE. *schoren*. See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up;* as, to *shore* up a building.

Shore, *n.* [OE. *schore*, AS. *score*, probably fr. *sciеran*, and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. *schoore, schoor*. See SHEAR, *v. t.*] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as an ocean, lake, or large river.

Michael Cassio,
Lieutenant to the warlike Moor Othello,
Is come on *shore*. *Shak.*

The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

In shore, near the shore. *Marryat.* — **On shore.** See under ON. — **Shore birds** (*Zoöl.*), a collective name for the various limicoline birds found on the seashore. — **Shore crab** (*Zoöl.*), any crab found on the beaches, or between tides, especially any one of various species of grapsoid crabs, as *Heterograpsus nudus* of California. — **Shore lark** (*Zoöl.*), a small American lark (*Otocoris alpestris*) found in winter, both on the seacoast and on the Western plains. Its upper parts are varied with dark brown and light brown. It has a yellow throat, yellow loral streaks, a black crescent on its breast, a black streak below each eye, and two small black erectile ear tufts. Called also *horned lark*. — **Shore plover** (*Zoöl.*), a large-billed Australian plover (*Esacus magnirostris*). It lives on the seashore, and feeds on crustaceans, etc. — **Shore teetan** (*Zoöl.*), the rock pipit (*Anthus obscurus*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shore Lark, Male.

Shore (shōr), *v. t.* To set on shore. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shore'less, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as, a *shoreless* ocean. *Young.*

Shore'ling (-lĭng), *n.* See SHORLING.

Shor'er (shōr'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, shores or props; a prop; a shore.

Shore'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the shore.

Shor'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore.

2. A system of props; props, collectively.

Shorl (shōrl), *n.*, **Shor-la'ceous** (shôr-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) See SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS.

Shor'ling (shôr'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep after the fleece is shorn off, as distinct from the *mortling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep; also, a sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, in contempt, a priest. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Shorn (shōrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

Short (shôrt), *a.* [*Compar.* SHORTER (-ĕr); *superl.* SHORTEST.] [OE. *short, schort*, AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to OHG. *scurz*, Icel. *skorta* to be short of, to lack, and perhaps to E. *shear*, v. t. Cf. SHIRT.] **1.** Not long; having brief length or linear extension; as, a *short* distance; a *short* piece of timber; a *short* flight.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. *Isa.* xxviii. 20.

2. Not extended in time; having very limited duration; not protracted; as, *short* breath.

The life so *short*, the craft so long to learn. *Chaucer.*
To *short* absence I could yield. *Milton.*

3. Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty; as, a *short* supply of provisions, or of water.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; scantily furnished; lacking; not coming up to a reasonable, or the ordinary, standard; — usually with *of*: as, to be *short* of money.

We shall be *short* in our provision. *Shak.*

5. Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard; as, an account which is *short* of the truth.

6. Not distant in time; near at hand.

Marinell was sore offended
That his departure thence should be so *short*. *Spenser.*
He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

7. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not comprehensive; narrow; not tenacious, as memory.

Their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. *Rowe.*

8. Less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less (than); — with *of*.

Hardly anything *short* of an invasion could rouse them again to war. *Landor.*

9. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; as, he gave a *short* answer to the question.

10. (*Cookery*) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; as, *short* pastry.

11. (*Metal*) Brittle.

☞ Metals that are brittle when hot are called *hot-short;* as, cast iron may be *hot-short*, owing to the presence of phosphorus. Those that are brittle when cold are called *cold-short;* as, cast iron may be *cold-short*, on account of the presence of sulphur.

12. (*Stock Exchange*) Engaging or engaged to deliver what is not possessed; as, *short* contracts; to be *short* of stock. See *The shorts*, under SHORT, *n.*, and *To sell short*, under SHORT, *adv.*

☞ In mercantile transactions, a note or bill is sometimes made payable *at short sight*, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.

13. (*Phon.*) Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance; — opposed to *long*, and applied to vowels or to syllables. In English, the long and short of the same letter are not, in most cases, the long and short of the same sound; thus, the *i* in *ill* is the short sound, not of *i* in *isle*, but of *ee* in *eel*, and the *e* in *pet* is the short sound of *a* in *pate*, etc. See QUANTITY, and *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 22, 30.

☞ *Short* is much used with participles to form numerous self-explaining compounds; as, *short*-armed, *short*-billed, *short*-bodied, *short*-fingered, *short*-haired, *short*-necked, *short*-sleeved, *short*-tailed, *short*-winged, *short*-wooled, etc.

At short notice, in a brief time; promptly. — **Short rib** (*Anat.*), one of the false ribs. — **Short suit** (*Whist*), any suit having only three cards, or less than three. *R. A. Proctor.* — **To come short, To cut short, To fall short,** etc. See under COME, CUT, etc.

Short, *n.* **1.** A summary account.

The *short* and the long is, our play is preferred. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* The part of milled grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran.

The first remove above bran is *shorts*. *Halliwell.*

3. *pl.* Short, inferior hemp.

4. *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

5. (*Phonetics*) A short sound, syllable, or vowel.

If we compare the nearest conventional *shorts* and longs in English, as in "bit" and "beat," "not" and "naught," we find that the short vowels are generally wide, the long narrow, besides being generally diphthongic as well. Hence, originally short vowels can be lengthened and yet kept quite distinct from the original longs. *H. Sweet.*

In short, in few words; in brief; briefly. — **The long and the short,** the whole; a brief summing up. — **The shorts** (*Stock Exchange*), those who are unsupplied with stocks which they have contracted to deliver.

Short (shôrt), *adv.* In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; quickly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short*.

He was taken up very *short*, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. *Howell.*

To sell short (*Stock Exchange*), to sell, for future delivery, what the party selling does not own, but hopes to buy at a lower rate.

Short, *v. t.* [AS. *sceortian*.] To shorten. [*Obs.*]

Short, *v. i.* To fail; to decrease. [*Obs.*]

Short'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Amount or extent of deficiency, as determined by some requirement or standard; as, a *shortage* in money accounts.

Short'-breathed' (-brĕtht'), *a.* **1.** Having short breath, or quick respiration.

2. Having short life.

Short'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* An unsweetened breakfast cake shortened with butter or lard, rolled thin, and baked.

Short' cir'cuit (sĕr'kĭt). (*Elec.*) A circuit closed or made continuous so that a current may pass, especially such a circuit having a low resistance.

Short'-cir'cuit, *v. t.* (*Elec.*) To join, as the electrodes of a battery or dynamo, by a conducting wire, especially by one of low resistance, so that a current may pass.

Short'clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n.* Coverings for the legs of men or boys, consisting of trousers which reach only to the knees, — worn with long stockings.

Short'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* The act of failing, or coming short; as: (*a*) The failure of a crop, or the like. (*b*) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

Short'-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Having little time to run from the date. "Thy *short-dated* life." *Sandys.*

Short'en (shôrt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHORTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHORTENING.] [See SHORT, *a.*]

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; as, to *shorten* work, an allowance of food, etc.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

3. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of*.

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

4. To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, pot liquor, or the like.

To shorten a rope (*Naut.*), to take in the slack of it. — **To shorten sail** (*Naut.*), to reduce sail by taking it in.

Short'en, *v. i.* To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

Short'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, shortens.

Short'en-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. (*Cookery*) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter, lard, etc.

Short'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See *Illust.* under PHONOGRAPHY.

Short'-hand'ed, *a.* Short of, or lacking the regular number of, servants or helpers.

Short'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A sucking whale less than one year old; — so called by sailors.

Short'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* One of a breed of large, heavy domestic cattle having short horns. The breed was developed in England.

Short'-joint'ed (-joint'ĕd), *a.* Having short intervals between the joints; — said of a plant or an animal, especially of a horse whose pastern is too short.

Short'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion.

Short'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sceortlice*.] **1.** In a short or brief time or manner; soon; quickly. *Chaucer.*

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly*. *Shak.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

2. In few words; briefly; abruptly; curtly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose.

Short'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being short; want of reach or extension; brevity; deficiency; as, the *shortness* of a journey; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of an essay; the *shortness* of the memory; a *shortness* of provisions; *shortness* of breath.

Short'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far: nearsighted; myopic. See MYOPIC, and MYOPIA.

2. Fig.: Not able to look far into futurity; unable to understand things deep; of limited intellect.

3. Having little regard for the future; heedless.

— **Short'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Short'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*. *Addison.*

Short'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence, gruff; curt. [*Colloq.*]

Short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* (*Baseball*) The player stationed in the field between the second and third bases.

Short'-waist'ed (-wāst'ĕd), *a.* Having a short waist.

Short'-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as dyspnoic and asthmatic persons. *May.*

Short'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several

species of small wrenlike Asiatic birds having short wings and a short tail. They belong to *Brachypteryx*, *Callene*, and allied genera.

Short'-wit'ted (shôrt'wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; having scanty intellect or judgment.

Shor'y (shōr'ў), *a.* Lying near the shore. [*Obs.*]

Sho-sho'nes (shō-shō'nēz), *n. pl.; sing.* SHOSHONE (-nē). (*Ethnol.*) A linguistic family or stock of North American Indians, comprising many tribes, which extends from Montana and Idaho into Mexico. In a restricted sense the name is applied especially to the Snakes, the most northern of the tribes.

Shot (shŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOOT.

Shot, *a.* Woven in such a way as to produce an effect of variegation, of changeable tints, or of being figured; as, *shot* silks. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 8.

Shot, *n.* [AS. *scot*, *sceot*, fr. *sceótan* to shoot; akin to D. *schot*, Icel. *skot*. √159. See SCOT a share, SHOOT, *v. t.*, and cf. SHOT a shooting.] A share or proportion; a reckoning; a scot.

Here no *shots* are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*

A man is never . . . welcome to a place till some certain *shot* be paid and the hostess say "Welcome." *Shak.*

Shot, *n.; pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [OE. *shot*, *schot*, AS. *gesceot* a missile; akin to D. *schot* a shot, shoot, G. *schuss*, *geschoss* a missile, Icel. *skot* a throwing, a javelin, and E. *shoot*, v. t. √159. See SHOOT, and cf. SHOT a share.] **1.** The act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet; specifically, whatever is discharged as a projectile from firearms or cannon by the force of an explosive.

☞ *Shot* used in war is of various kinds, classified according to the material of which it is composed, into *lead*, *wrought-iron*, and *cast-iron*; according to form, into *spherical* and *oblong*; according to structure and modes of operation, into *solid*, *hollow*, and *case*. See *Bar shot*, *Chain shot*, etc., under BAR, CHAIN, etc.

3. Small globular masses of lead, of various sizes, — used chiefly for killing game; as, bird *shot;* buck*shot*.

4. The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, the vessel was distant more than a cannon *shot*.

5. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an excellent *shot*.

Shot belt, a belt having a pouch or compartment for carrying shot. — **Shot cartridge,** a cartridge containing powder and small shot, forming a charge for a shotgun. — **Shot garland** (*Naut.*), a wooden frame to contain shot, secured to the coamings and ledges round the hatchways of a ship. — **Shot gauge,** an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Totten.* — **Shot hole,** a hole made by a shot or bullet discharged. — **Shot locker** (*Naut.*), a strongly framed compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot. — **Shot of a cable** (*Naut.*), the splicing of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. — **Shot prop** (*Naut.*), a wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of an enemy in a ship's side. — **Shot tower,** a lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead in slender streams. The lead forms spherical drops which cool in the descent, and are received in water or other liquid. — **Shot window,** a window projecting from the wall. Ritson, quoted by Halliwell, explains it as a window that opens and shuts; and Wodrow describes it as a window of shutters made of timber and a few inches of glass above them.

Shot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOTTING.] To load with shot, as a gun. *Totten.*

Shot'-clog' (-klŏg'), *n.* A person tolerated only because he pays the shot, or reckoning, for the rest of the company, otherwise a mere clog on them. [*Old Slang*]

Thou common *shot-clog*, gull of all companies. *Chapman.*

Shote (shōt), *n.* [AS. *sceóta* a darting fish, a trout, fr. *sceótan*. See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish resembling the trout. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Carew.*

2. [Perh. a different word.] A young hog; a shoat.

Shot'-free' (shŏt'frē'), *a.* Not to be injured by shot; shot-proof. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Shot'-free', *a.* Free from charge or expense; hence, unpunished; scot-free. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shot'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun, often double-barreled, especially designed for firing small shot at short range, and killing small game.

Shot'-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Impenetrable by shot.

Shots (shŏts), *n. pl.* The refuse of cattle taken from a drove. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Shot'ted (shŏt'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Loaded with shot.

2. (*Med.*) Having a shot attached; as, a *shotted* suture.

Shot'ten (shŏt't'n), *a.* [Properly p. p. of *shoot;* AS. *scoten*, *sceoten*, p. p. of *sceótan*.] **1.** Having ejected the spawn; as, a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

Shough (shŏk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shockdog.

Shough (shōō), *interj.* See SHOO. *Beau. & Fl.*

Should (shōōd), *imp.* of SHALL. [OE. *sholde*, *shulde*, *scholde*, *schulde*, AS. *scolde*, *sceolde*. See SHALL.] Used as an auxiliary verb, to express a conditional or contingent act or state, or as a supposition of an actual fact; also, to express moral obligation (see SHALL); *e. g.:* they *should* have come last week; if I *should* go; I *should* think you could go. "You have done that you *should* be sorry for." *Shak.*

Syn. — See OUGHT.

Shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [OE. *shulder*, *shuldre*, *schulder*, AS. *sculdor;* akin to D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, OHG. *scultarra*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint, or the region of the joint, by which the fore limb is connected with the body or with the shoulder girdle; the projection formed by the bones and muscles about that joint.

2. The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder joint; the upper part of the back; that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden; — often used in the plural.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his *shoulders* bore
The gates of Azza. *Milton.*

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

3. Fig.: That which supports or sustains; support.

In thy *shoulder* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

4. That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projection from the body of a thing.

The northwestern *shoulder* of the mountain. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.

6. (*Fort.*) The angle of a bastion included between the face and flank. See *Illust.* of BASTION.

7. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon at the end of a piece of timber, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, etc.

Shoulder belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder. — **Shoulder blade** (*Anat.*), the flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula. — **Shoulder block** (*Naut.*), a block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope. — **Shoulder clapper,** one who claps another on the shoulder, or who uses great familiarity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Shoulder girdle.** (*Anat.*) See *Pectoral girdle*, under PECTORAL. — **Shoulder knot,** an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet or braided ornament worn as part of a military uniform. — **Shoulder-of-mutton sail** (*Naut.*), a triangular sail carried on a boat's mast; — so called from its shape. — **Shoulder slip,** dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus. *Swift.* — **Shoulder strap,** a strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specifically (*Mil. & Naval*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by a suitable device, the rank he holds in the service. See *Illust.* in App.

Shoulder Block.

Shoulder Strap of Lieutenant General in the United States Army.

Shoulder Strap of Vice Admiral in the United States Navy.

Shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOULDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOULDERING.] **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to jostle.

As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*

Around her numberless the rabble flowed,
Shouldering each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* blame; to *shoulder* a debt.

As if Hercules
Or burly Atlas *shouldered* up their state. *Marston.*

Right shoulder arms (*Mil.*), a position in the Manual of Arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the lock plate up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the left, and held as in the illustration.

Right Shoulder Arms.

Shoul'dered (shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having shoulders; — used in composition; as, a broad-*shouldered* man. "He was short-*shouldered*." *Chaucer.*

Shoul'der-shot'ten (-dĕr-shŏt't'n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

Shout (shout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOUTING.] [OE. *shouten*, of unknown origin; perhaps akin to *shoot;* cf. Icel. *skūta*, *skūti*, a taunt.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, to animate soldiers, etc.

Shouting of the men and women eke. *Chaucer.*

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shak.*

To shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with shouts.

Shout, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout; to cry; — sometimes with *out;* as, to *shout*, or to *shout* out, a man's name.

2. To treat with shouts or clamor. *Bp. Hall.*

Shout, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

Shout'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who shouts.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOVED (shŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOVING.] [OE. *shoven*, AS. *scofian*, fr. *scūfan;* akin to OFries. *skūva*, D. *schuiven*, G. *schieben*, OHG. *scioban*, Icel. *skūfa*, *skŷfa*, Sw. *skuffa*, Dan. *skuffe*, Goth. af*skiuban* to put away, cast away; cf. Skr. *kshubh* to become agitated, to quake, Lith. *skubrus* quick, *skubinti* to hasten. √160. Cf. SHEAF a bundle of stalks, SCOOP, SCUFFLE.] **1.** To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; especially, to push (a body) so as to make it move along the surface of another body; as, to *shove* a boat on the water; to *shove* a table across the floor.

2. To push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbuthnot.*

Shove, *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling.

2. To move off or along by an act of pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with *off*.

He grasped the oar,
Received his guests on board, and *shoved* from shore. *Garth.*

Shove (shŭv), *n.* The act of shoving; a forcible push.

I rested . . . and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift.*

Syn. — See THRUST.

Shove, *obs. p. p.* of SHOVE. *Chaucer.*

Shove'board' (shŭv'bōrd'), **Shove'groat'** (-grōt' *or* -grōt'), *n.* The same as SHOVELBOARD.

Shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* [OE. *shovele*, *schovele*, AS. *scofl*, *sceofl;* akin to D. *schoffel*, G. *schaufel*, OHG. *scūvala*, Dan. *skovl*, Sw. *skofvel*, *skyffel*, and to E. *shove*. √160. See SHOVE, *v. t.*] An implement consisting of a broad scoop, or more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used for lifting and throwing earth, coal, grain, or other loose substances.

Shovel hat, a broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, — worn by some clergy of the English Church. [*Colloq.*] — **Shovel spur** (*Zoöl.*), a flat, horny process on the tarsus of some toads, — used in burrowing. — **Steam shovel,** a machine with a scoop or scoops, operated by a steam engine, for excavating earth, as in making railway cuttings.

Shov'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOVELED (-'ld) or SHOVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOVELING or SHOVELLING.]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth into a heap, or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather up as with a shovel.

Shov'el-ard (-ĕrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Shoveler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shov'el-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The shoveler.

Shov'el-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board on which a game is played, by pushing or driving pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. Called also *shuffleboard*, *shoveboard*, *shovegroat*, *shovel-penny*.

2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also *shuffleboard*.

Shov'el-er (-ĕr), *n.* [Also *shoveller*.] **1.** One who, or that which, shovels.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A river duck (*Spatula clypeata*), native of Europe and America. It has a large bill, broadest towards the tip. The male is handsomely variegated with green, blue, brown, black, and white on the body; the head and neck are dark green. Called also *broad-bill*, *spoonbill*, *shovelbill*, and *maiden duck*. The Australian shoveler, or shovel-nosed duck (*S. rhynchotis*), is a similar species.

Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). Male. 1/10

Shov'el-ful (-fŭl), *n.; pl.* SHOVELFULS (-fŭlz). As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

Shov'el-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shark (*Sphyrna tiburio*) allied to the hammerhead, and native of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; — called also *bonnet shark*.

Shov'el-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common sand shark. See under SAND. (*b*) A small California shark (*Heptranchias maculatus*), which is taken for its oil. (*c*) A Pacific Ocean shark (*Hexanchus corinus*). (*d*) A ganoid fish of the Sturgeon family (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; — called also *white sturgeon*.

Shov'el-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a broad, flat nose; as, the *shovel-nosed* duck, or shoveler.

Shov'en (shŭv"n), *obs. p. p.* of SHOVE. *Chaucer.*

Show (shō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOWING. It is sometimes written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*.] [OE. *schowen*, *shewen*, *schewen*, *shawen*, AS. *sceáwian*, to look, see, view; akin to OS. *scawōn*, OFries. *skawia*, D. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, G. *schauen*, Dan. *skue*, Sw. *skåda*, Icel. *skoða*, Goth. us*skawjan* to waken, *skuggwa* a mirror, Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow, L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. κοεῖν to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. *kavi* wise. Cf. CAUTION, SCAVENGER, SHEEN.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display; — the thing exhibited being the object, and often with an indirect object denoting the person or thing seeing or beholding; as, to *show* a house; *show* your colors; shopkeepers *show* customers goods (show goods to customers).

Go thy way, *shew* thyself to the priest. *Matt.* viii. 4.

Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more? *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; to disclose; to reveal; to make known; as, to *show* one's designs.

Shew them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex.* xviii. 20.

If it please my father to do thee evil, then I will *shew* it thee, and send thee away. *1 Sam.* xx. 13.

3. Specifically, to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; to guide; to usher; to conduct; as, to *show* a person into a parlor; to *show* one to the door.

4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to explain; also, to manifest; to evince; as, to *show* the truth of a statement; to *show* the causes of an event.

I 'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

5. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to *show* favor.

Shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me. *Ex.* xx. 6.

To show forth, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. — **To show his paces,** to exhibit the gait, speed, or the like; — said especially of a horse. — **To show off,** to exhibit ostentatiously. — **To show up,** to expose. [*Colloq.*]

Show, *v. i.* [Written also *shew*.] **1.** To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to be in appearance; to seem.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

All round a hedge upshoots, and *shows*
At distance like a little wood. *Tennyson.*

2. To have a certain appearance, as well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; to appear.

My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*

To show off, to make a show; to display one's self.

Show (shō), *n.* [Formerly written also *shew.*] **1.** The act of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition.

2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a traveling *show;* a cattle *show.*

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows.* *Bacon.*

3. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

I envy none their pageantry and *show.* *Young.*

4. Semblance; likeness; appearance.

He through the midst unmarked,
In *show* plebeian angel militant
Of lowest order, passed. *Milton.*

5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. *Luke* xx. 46, 47.

6. (*Med.*) A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor.

7. (*Mining*) A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. *Raymond.*

Show bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters. — **Show box,** a box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show. — **Show card,** an advertising placard; also, a card for displaying samples. — **Show case,** a glazed case, box, or cabinet for displaying and protecting shopkeepers' wares, articles on exhibition in museums, etc. — **Show glass,** a glass which displays objects; a mirror. — **Show of hands,** a raising of hands to indicate judgment; as, the vote was taken by a *show of hands.* — **Show stone,** a piece of glass or crystal supposed to have the property of exhibiting images of persons or things not present, indicating in that way future events.

Show'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) Bread of exhibition; loaves to set before God; — the term used in translating the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and were changed every Sabbath. The loaves, twelve in number, represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only, and in the Holy Place. [Written also *shewbread.*] *Mark* ii. 26.

Show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shows or exhibits.

2. That which shows; a mirror. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *shour, schour,* AS. *seūr;* akin to D. *schoer,* G. *schauer,* OHG. *scūr,* Icel. *skūr,* Sw. *skur,* Goth. *skūra windis* a storm of wind; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A fall of rain or hail of short duration; sometimes, but rarely, a like fall of snow.

In drought or else *showers.* *Chaucer.*
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling *showers.* *Milton.*

2. That which resembles a shower in falling or passing through the air copiously and rapidly.

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away. *Pope.*

3. A copious supply bestowed. [*R.*]

He and myself
Have travail'd in the great *shower* of your gifts. *Shak.*

Shower bath, a bath in which water is showered from above, and sometimes from the sides also.

Show'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Showered (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Showering.] **1.** To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain.

Lest it again dissolve and *shower* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance; to rain. *Shak.*

Cæsar's favor,
That *showers* down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

Show'er, *v. i.* To rain in showers; to fall, as in a shower or showers. *Shak.*

Show'er-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of showers. *Tennyson.*

Show'er-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being showery.

Show'er-less, *a.* Rainless; free from showers.

Show'er-y (-ẏ), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.

2. Of or pertaining to a shower or showers. "Colors of the *showery* arch." *Milton.*

Show'i-ly (shō'ĭ-lẏ), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

Show'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being showy; pompousness; great parade; ostentation.

Show'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; display; exhibition.

2. Presentation of facts; statement. *J. S. Mill.*

Show'ish, *a.* Showy; ostentatious. *Swift.*

Show'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* Showmen (-mẽn). One who exhibits a show; a proprietor of a show.

Shown (shōn), *p. p.* of Show.

Show'room' (shō'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room or apartment where a show is exhibited.

2. A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

Show'y (shō'ẏ), *a.* [*Compar.* Showier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Showiest.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; ostentatious; gay; gaudy.

A present of everything that was rich and *showy.* *Addison.*

Syn. — Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous.

Shrag (shrăg), *n.* [Cf. Scrag.] A twig of a tree cut off. [*Obs.*]

Shrag, *v. t.* To trim, as trees; to lop. [*Obs.*]

Shrag'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Shram (shrăm), *v. t.* [Cf. Shrink.] To cause to shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shrank (shrăṇk), *imp.* of Shrink.

Shrap (shrăp), } *n.* [Cf. Scrap, and Scrape.] A
Shrape (shrāp), } place baited with chaff to entice birds. [Written also *scrap.*] [*Obs.*] *Bp. Bedell.*

Shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *a.* Applied as an appellation to a kind of shell invented by Gen. H. *Shrapnel* of the British army. — *n.* A shrapnel shell; shrapnel shells, collectively.

A form of Shrapnel Shell for Rifled Cannon.

Shrapnel shell (*Gunnery*), a projectile for a cannon, consisting of a shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge to scatter them at any given point while in flight. See the Note under Case shot.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* [OE. *shrede, schrede,* AS. *screáde;* akin to OD. *schroode,* G. *schrot* a piece cut off, Icel. *skrjoðr* a shred, and to E. *shroud.* Cf. Screed, Scroll, Scrutiny.] **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. "*Shreds* of tanned leather." *Bacon.*

2. In general, a fragment; a piece; a particle. *Shak.*

Shred, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Shred or Shredded (shrĕd'dĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Shredding.] [OE. *shreden, schreden,* AS. *screádian;* akin to OD. *schrooden,* OHG. *scrōtan,* G. *schroten.* See Shred, *n.*] **1.** To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. *Chaucer.*

2. To lop; to prune; to trim. [*Obs.*]

Shred'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The fieldfare; — so called from its harsh cry before rain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shred'ding (-dĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of cutting or tearing into shreds.

2. That which is cut or torn off; a piece. *Hooker.*

Shred'dy (-dẏ), *a.* Consisting of shreds.

Shred'less, *a.* Having no shreds; without a shred.

And those which waved are *shredless* dust ere now. *Byron.*

Shrew (shrụ), *a.* [OE. *shrewe, schrewe.* Cf. Shrewd.] Wicked; malicious. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shrew, *n.* [See Shrew, *a.*] **1.** Originally, a brawling, turbulent, vexatious person of either sex, but now restricted in use to females; a brawler; a scold.

A man . . . grudgeth that *shrews* [i. e., bad men] have prosperity, or else that good men have adversity. *Chaucer.*

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*

2. [AS. *screáwa;* — so called because supposed to be venomous.] (*Zoöl.*) Any small insectivore of the genus *Sorex* and several allied genera of the family *Soricidæ.* In form and color they resemble mice, but they have a longer and more pointed nose. Some of them are the smallest of all mammals.

Broad-nosed Shrew (*Sorex platyrhinus*). (½)

☞ The common European species are the house shrew (*Crocidura araneus*), and the erd shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*) (see under Erd). In the United States several species of *Sorex* and *Blarina* are common, as the broad-nosed shrew (*S. platyrhinus*), Cooper's shrew (*S. Cooperi*), and the short-tailed, or mole, shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*). The American water, or marsh, shrew (*Neosorex palustris*), with fringed feet, is less common. The common European water shrews are *Crossopus fodiens,* and the oared shrew (see under Oared).

Earth shrew, any shrewlike burrowing animal of the family *Centetidæ,* as the tendrac. — **Elephant shrew, Jumping shrew, Mole shrew.** See under Elephant, Jumping, etc. — **Musk shrew.** See Desman. — **River shrew,** an aquatic West African insectivore (*Potamogale velox*) resembling a weasel in form and size, but having a large flattened and crested tail adapted for rapid swimming. It feeds on fishes. — **Shrew mole,** a common large North American mole (*Scalops aquaticus*). Its fine, soft fur is gray with iridescent purple tints.

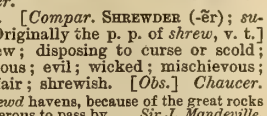

Shrew Mole (*Scalops aquaticus*). ⅓

Shrew, *v. t.* [See Shrew, *a.*, and cf. Beshrew.] To beshrew; to curse. [*Obs.*] "I *shrew* myself." *Chaucer.*

Shrewd (shrụd), *a.* [*Compar.* Shrewder (-ẽr); *superl.* Shrewdest.] [Originally the p. p. of *shrew,* v. t.] **1.** Inclining to shrew; disposing to curse or scold; hence, vicious; malicious; evil; wicked; mischievous; vexatious; rough; unfair; shrewish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

[Egypt] hath many *shrewd* havens, because of the great rocks that ben strong and dangerous to pass by. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

Every of this happy number
That have endured *shrewd* days and nights with us. *Shak.*

2. Artful; wily; cunning; arch.

These women are *shrewd* tempters with their tongues. *Shak.*

3. Able or clever in practical affairs; sharp in business; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* design; a *shrewd* reply.

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it. *Secker.*

Syn. — Keen; critical; subtle; artful; astute; sagacious; discerning; acute; penetrating. — Shrewd, Sagacious. One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. *Shrewd* is a word of less dignity than *sagacious,* which implies a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrewd* does not.

— Shrewd'ly, *adv.* **— Shrewd'ness,** *n.*

Shrew'ish (shrụ'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

— Shrew'ish-ly, *adv.* **— Shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

Shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shrew; especially, the erd shrew.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Shrieked (shrēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Shrieking.] [OE. *schriken,* originally the same word as E. *screech.* See Screech, and cf. Screak.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shrieked.* *Shak.*
At this she *shrieked* aloud; the mournful train
Echoed her grief. *Dryden.*

Shriek, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks.

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghostly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenser.*
She *shrieked* his name
To the dark woods. *Moore.*

Shriek, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; a shrill, wild cry such as is caused by sudden or extreme terror, pain, or the like.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

Shriek owl. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The screech owl. (*b*) The swift; — so called from its cry.

Shriek'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters a shriek.

Shriev'al (shrēv'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Shriev'al-ty (-tẏ), *n.* [Contr. from *sheriffalty.* See Shrieve, *n.*, Sheriff.] The office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

It was ordained by 28 Edward I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

Shrieve (shrēv), *n.* [Contr. from OE. *shereve.* See Sheriff.] A sheriff. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shrieve, *v. t.* To shrive; to question. [*Obs.*] "She gan him soft to *shrieve.*" *Spenser.*

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [OE. *shrift, schrift,* AS. *scrift,* fr. *scrīfan* to shrive. See Shrive.] **1.** The act of shriving.

In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*

2. Confession made to a priest, and the absolution consequent upon it. *Chaucer.*

Have you got leave to go to *shrift* to-day? *Shak.*
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift,*
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rowe.*

Shrift father, a priest to whom confession is made.

Shright (shrīt), *obs. imp.* & *p. p.* of Shriek.

She cried alway and *shright.* *Chaucer.*

Shright, *n.* [See Shriek.] A shriek; shrieking. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "All hoarse for *shright.*" *Chaucer.*

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *skrīkja* a shrieker, the shrike, and E. *shriek;* cf. AS. *scrīc* a thrush. See Shriek, *v. i.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of oscinine birds of the family *Laniidæ,* having a strong hooked bill, toothed at the tip. Most shrikes are insectivorous, but the common European gray shrike (*Lanius excubitor*), the great northern shrike (*L. borealis*), and several others, kill mice, small birds, etc., and often impale them on thorns, and are, on that account, called also *butcher birds.* See under Butcher.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius Ludovicianus*). ⅓

☞ The ant shrikes, or bush shrikes, are clamatorial birds of the family *Formicaridæ.* The cuckoo shrikes of the East Indies and Australia are Oscines of the family *Campephagidæ.* The drongo shrikes of the same regions belong to the related family *Dicruridæ.* See Drongo.

Crow shrike. See under Crow. — **Shrike thrush.** (*a*) Any one of several species of Asiatic timaline birds of the genera *Thamnocataphus, Gampsorhynchus,* and allies. (*b*) Any one of several species of shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus *Colluricincla.* — **Shrike tit.** (*a*) Any one of several Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus,* having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmice, in search of insects. (*b*) Any one of several species of small Asiatic birds belonging to *Allotrius, Pteruthius, Cutia, Leioptila,* and allied genera, related to the true tits. Called also *hill tit.* — **Swallow shrike.** See under Swallow.

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* [*Compar.* Shriller (-ẽr); *superl.* Shrillest.] [OE. *shril, schril;* akin to LG. *schrell,* G. *schrill.* See Shrill, *v. i.*] Acute; sharp; piercing; having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound; — said of a sound, or of that which produces a sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*
Let winds be *shrill,* let waves roll high. *Byron.*

Shrill, *n.* A shrill sound. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Shrill, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Shrilled (shrĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Shrilling.] [OE. *schrillen,* akin to G. *schrillen;* cf. AS. *scralletan* to resound loudly, Icel. *skrölta* to jolt, Sw. *skrälla* to shrill, Norw. *skryla, skræla.* Cf. Skirl.] To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound with a sharp, shrill tone; to become shrill.

Break we our pipes, that *shrilled* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*
No sounds were heard but of the *shrilling* cock. *Goldsmith.*
His voice *shrilled* with passion. *L. Wallace.*

Shrill, *v. t.* To utter or express in a shrill tone; to cause to make a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*

Shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Shrill'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shrill.

Shrill'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a shrill voice. "When *shrill-tongued* Fulvia scolds." *Shak.*

Shril'ly, *adv.* In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Shril'ly, *a.* Somewhat shrill. [*Poetic*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound. *Keats.*

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *schrimpfen* to shrink, G. *schrumpfen,* Dan. *skrumpe, skrumpes,* Dan. & Sw. *skrumpen* shriveled. Cf. Scrimp, Shrink, Shrivel.] To contract; to shrink. [*Obs.*]

Shrimp, *n.* [OE. *shrimp;* — probably so named from its shriveled appearance. See Shrimp, *v.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of macruran Crustacea belonging to *Crangon* and various allied genera, having a

slender body and long legs. Many of them are used as food. The larger kinds are called also *prawns*. See *Illust.* of DECAPODA. (*b*) In a more general sense, any species of the macruran tribe *Caridea*, or any species of the order Schizopoda, having a similar form. (*c*) In a loose sense, any small crustacean, including some amphipods and even certain entomostracans; as, the fairy *shrimp*, and brine *shrimp*. See under FAIRY, and BRINE.

Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*). 1/2

2. Figuratively, a little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

This weak and writhled *shrimp*. *Shak.*

Opossum shrimp. (*Zoöl.*) See under OPOSSUM. — **Specter shrimp,** *or* **Skeleton shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), any slender amphipod crustacean of the genus *Caprella* and allied genera. See *Illust.* under LÆMODIPODA. — **Shrimp catcher** (*Zoöl.*), the little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — **Shrimp net,** a dredge net fixed upon a pole, or a sweep net dragged over the fishing ground.

Shrimp'er (shrĭmp'ẽr), *n.* One who fishes for shrimps.

Shrine (shrīn), *n.* [OE. *schrin*, AS. *scrīn*, from L. *scrinium* a case, chest, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. Any sacred place, as an altar, tomb, or the like.

Too weak the sacred *shrine* to guard. *Byron.*

3. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.

Shrine, *v. t.* To enshrine; to place reverently, as in a shrine. "*Shrined* in his sanctuary." *Milton.*

Shrink (shrĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SHRANK (shrăngk) or SHRUNK (shrŭngk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or SHRUNKEN (shrŭngk'n), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINKING.] [OE. *shrinken*, *schrinken*, AS. *scrincan;* akin to OD. *schrincken*, and probably to Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle, *skrynkla* to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. *shrimp*, n. & v., *scrimp*. Cf. SHRIMP.]

1. To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.

And on a broken reed he still did stay
His feeble steps, which *shrunk* when hard thereon he lay. *Spenser.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

Against this fire do I *shrink* up. *Shak.*

And *shrink* like parchment in consuming fire. *Dryden.*

All the boards did *shrink*. *Coleridge.*

2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

They assisted us against the Thebans when you *shrank* from the task. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain by contracting the body, or part of it; to shudder; to quake. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Shrink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract or shrink; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

2. To draw back; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

The Libyc Hammon *shrinks* his horn. *Milton.*

To shrink on (*Mach.*), to fix (one piece or part) firmly around (another) by natural contraction in cooling, as a tire on a wheel, or a hoop upon a cannon, which is made slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, and expanded by heat till it can be slipped into place.

Shrink, *n.* The act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

Yet almost wish, with sudden *shrink*,
That I had less to praise. *Leigh Hunt.*

Shrink'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of shrinking; a contraction into less bulk or measurement.

2. The amount of such contraction; the bulk or dimension lost by shrinking, as of grain, castings, etc.

3. Decrease in value; depreciation. [*Colloq.*]

Shrink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

Shrink'ing, *a. & n.* from SHRINK.

Shrinking head (*Founding*), a body of molten metal connected with a mold for the purpose of supplying metal to compensate for the shrinkage of the casting; — called also *sinking head*, and *riser*.

Shrink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a shrinking manner.

Shriv'al-ty (shrĭv'ăl-tў), *n.* Shrievalty. *Johnson.*

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv); *p. p.* SHRIVEN (shrĭv'n) or SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIVING.] [OE. *shriven*, *schriven*, AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to OFries. *skrīva* to impose punishment; cf. OS. *biskrīban* to be troubled. Cf. SHRIFT, SHROVETIDE.]

1. To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.

That they should *shrive* their parishioners. *Piers Plowman.*

Doubtless he *shrives* this woman, . . .
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shak.*
Till my guilty soul be *shriven*. *Longfellow.*

2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.

Get you to the church and *shrive* yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*

Shrive, *v. i.* To receive confessions, as a priest; to administer confession and absolution. *Spenser.*

Shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRIVELED (-'ld) or SHRIVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIVELING or SHRIVELLING.] [Probably akin to *shrimp*, *shrink;* cf. dial. AS. *screpa* to pine away, Norw. *skrypa* to waste, *skryp*, *skryv*, transitory, frail, Sw. *skröplig* feeble, Dan. *skröbelig*, Icel. *skrjūpr* brittle, frail.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up*.

Shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. t.* To cause to shrivel or contract; to cause to shrink into corrugations.

Shriv'en (shrĭv'n), *p. p.* of SHRIVE.

Shriv'er (shrīv'ẽr), *n.* One who shrives; a confessor.

Shriv'ing, *n.* Shrift; confession. *Spenser.*

Shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *sarrāf.*] A banker, or changer of money. [*East Indies*]

Shroff'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. [*East Indies*]

Shrood (shrōōd), *v. t.* [Cf. SHROUD.] [Written also *shroud*, and *shrowd*.] To trim; to lop. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shroud (shroud), *n.* [OE. *shroud*, *shrud*, *schrud*, AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. *skruð* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. *shred*. See SHRED, and cf. SHROOD.] **1.** That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. *Piers Plowman.*

Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds*. *Sandys.*

2. Especially, the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his *shroud*." *Shak.*

3. That which covers or shelters like a shroud.

Jura answers through her misty *shroud*. *Byron.*

4. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. [*Obs.*]

The *shroud* to which he won
His fair-eyed oxen. *Chapman.*
A vault, or *shroud*, as under a church. *Withals.*

5. The branching top of a tree; foliage. [*R.*]

The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud*. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

6. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A set of ropes serving as stays to support the masts. The lower shrouds are secured to the sides of vessels by heavy iron bolts and are passed around the head of the lower masts.

7. (*Mach.*) One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate.

Bowsprit shrouds (*Naut.*), ropes extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. — **Futtock shrouds** (*Naut.*), iron rods connecting the topmast rigging with the lower rigging, passing over the edge of the top. — **Shroud plate.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) An iron plate extending from the dead-eyes to the ship's side. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* (*b*) (*Mach.*) A shroud. See def. 7, above.

Shroud, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHROUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHROUDING.] [Cf. AS. *scrȳdan*. See SHROUD, *n.*]

1. To cover with a shroud; especially, to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*

2. To cover, as with a shroud; to protect completely; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

Shroud, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor. [*Obs.*]

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits. *Milton.*

Shroud, *v. t.* To lop. See SHROOD. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shroud'ed, *a.* Provided with a shroud or shrouds.

Shrouded gear (*Mach.*), a cogwheel or pinion having flanges which form closed ends to the spaces between the teeth and thus strengthen the teeth by tying them together.

Shroud'ing, *n.* The shrouds. See SHROUD, *n.*, 7.

Shroud'-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or center; — said of rope. See *Illust.* under CORDAGE.

Shroud'less, *a.* Without a shroud.

Shroud'y (-ў), *a.* Affording shelter. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Shrove (shrōv), *imp.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday, Quinquagesima Sunday. — **Shrove Tuesday,** the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to their parish priests, after which they dined on pancakes, or fritters, and the occasion became one of merriment. The bell rung on this day is popularly called *Pancake Bell*, and the day itself *Pancake Tuesday*. *P. Cyc.*

Shrove, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Shrove'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive* to take a confession (OE. imp. *shrof*, AS. *scrāf*) + *tide*.] The days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, especially the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday.

Shrov'ing, *n.* The festivity of Shrovetide. [*Obs.*]

Shrow (shrō), *n.* A shrew. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shrowd (shroud), *v. t.* See SHROOD. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *shirb*, *shurb*, a drink, beverage, fr. *sharība* to drink. Cf. SIRUP, SHERBET.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, especially lemon juice, and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrub, *n.* [OE. *schrob*, AS. *scrob*, *scrobb;* akin to Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree.] (*Bot.*) A woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root.

Shrub, *v. t.* To lop; to prune. [*Obs.*] *Anderson* (1573).

Shrub'ber-y (-bĕr-ў), *n.; pl.* SHRUBBERIES (-ĭz).

1. A collection of shrubs.

2. A place where shrubs are planted. *Macaulay.*

Shrub'bi-ness (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being shrubby.

Shrub'by (-bў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHRUBBIEST.] **1.** Full of shrubs.

2. Of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub.

"*Shrubby* browse." *J. Philips.*

Shrub'less, *a.* Having no shrubs. *Byron.*

Shruff (shrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCRUFF, SCURF.] Rubbish. Specifically: (*a*) Dross or refuse of metals. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Light, dry wood, or stuff used for fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRUGGING (-gĭng).] [Probably akin to *shrink*, p. p. *shrunk;* cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop, dial. Sw. *skrukka*, *skruga*, to crouch.] To draw up or contract (the shoulders), especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

Shrug, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they snatch, they hug. *Swift.*

Shrug, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, — a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

Shrunk'en (shrŭngk''n), *p. p. & a.* from SHRINK.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shock of grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shuck, *n.* [Perhaps akin to G. *schote* a husk, pod, shell.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; especially, the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chestnut.

2. The shell of an oyster or clam. [*U. S.*]

Shuck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUCKED (shŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUCKING.] To deprive of the shucks or husks; as, to *shuck* walnuts, Indian corn, oysters, etc.

Shuck'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shucks oysters or clams.

Shud'der (shŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUDDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUDDERING.] [OE. *shoderen*, *schuderen;* akin to LG. *schuddern*, D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian*, G. *schaudern* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scutten*, *scuten*, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With *shuddering* horror pale." *Milton.*

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone. *Goldsmith.*

Shud'der, *n.* The act of shuddering, as with fear. *Shak.*

Shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a shuddering manner.

Shude (shūd), *n.* The husks and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.

Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUFFLING (-flĭng).] [Originally the same word as *scuffle*, and properly a freq. of *shove*. See SHOVE, and SCUFFLE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — **To shuffle up,** to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he *shuffled up* a peace.

Shuf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to *shuffle* and cut.

2. To change one's position; to shift ground; to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.

I myself, . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*

3. To use arts or expedients; to make shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to drag or scrape the feet in walking or dancing.

The aged creature came
Shuffling along with ivory-headed wand. *Keats.*

Syn. — To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; shift; sophisticate; juggle.

Shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** The act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a slovenly, dragging motion.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

Shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* See SHOVELBOARD.

Shuf'fle-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or a cap. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Shuf'fler (shŭf'flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shuffles.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Either one of the three common American scaup ducks. See *Scaup duck*, under SCAUP.

Shuf'fle-wing' (-f'l-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shuf'fling (-flĭng), *a.* **1.** Moving with a dragging, scraping step. "A *shuffling* nag." *Shak.*

2. Evasive; as, a *shuffling* excuse. *T. Burnet.*

Shuf'fling-ly, *adv.* In a shuffling manner.

Shug (shŭg), *v. i.* [Cf. SHRUG.] **1.** To writhe the body so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as do those who have the itch. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. Hence, to crawl; to sneak. [*Obs.*]

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

Shu'mac (shū'măk), *n.* (*Bot.*) Sumac.

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNNED (shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUNNING.] [OE. *shunien*, *schunien*, *schenien*, AS. *scunian*, *sceonian;* cf. D. *schuinen* to slope, *schuin* oblique, sloping, Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, to hasten. Cf. SCHOONER, SCOUNDREL, SHUNT.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to *shun* rocks, shoals, vice.

I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts* xx. 26, 27.

Scarcity and want shall *shun* you. *Shak.*

Syn. — See AVOID.

Shun'less, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. [*R.*] "*Shunless* destiny." *Shak.*

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNTED; *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* SHUNTING.] [Prov. E., to move from, to put off, fr. OE. *shunten, schunten, schounten;* cf. D. *schuinte* a slant, slope, Icel. *skunda* to hasten. Cf. SHUN.] **1.** To shun; to move from. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. To cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ash.*

3. To turn off to one side; especially, to turn off, as a train or a car upon a side track; to switch off; to shift.

For *shunting* your late partner on to me. *T. Hughes.*

4. (*Elec.*) To provide with a shunt; as, to *shunt* a galvanometer.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. i.* To go aside; to turn off.

Shunt, *n.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* slant, slope, declivity. See SHUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Railroad*) A turning off to a side or short track, that the principal track may be left free.

2. (*Elec.*) A conducting circuit joining two points in a conductor, or the terminals of a galvanometer or dynamo, so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit.

3. (*Gunnery*) The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves in its discharge from a shunt gun.

Shunt dynamo (*Elec.*), a dynamo in which the field circuit is connected with the main circuit so as to form a shunt to the latter, thus employing a portion of the current from the armature to maintain the field. — **Shunt gun,** a firearm having shunt rifling. See under RIFLING.

Shunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Railroad*) A person employed to shunt cars from one track to another.

Shut (shŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUTTING.] [OE. *shutten, schutten, shetten, schitten,* AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up (akin to D. *schutten,* G. *schützen* to protect), properly, to fasten with a bolt or bar *shot* across, fr. AS. *sceótan* to shoot. √159. See SHOOT.] **1.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or a gate; to *shut* one's eyes or mouth.

2. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "*Shut* from every shore." *Dryden.*

4. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to *shut* the hand; to *shut* a book.

To shut in, (*a*) To inclose; to confine. "The Lord *shut* him *in*." *Gen.* vii. 16. (*b*) To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point *shuts in* another. — **To shut off.** (*a*) To exclude. (*b*) To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a flume, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — **To shut out,** to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, *to shut out* rain by a tight roof. — **To shut together,** to unite; to close, especially to close by welding. — **To shut up.** (*a*) To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, *to shut up* a house. (*b*) To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage." *Sir W. Raleigh.* (*c*) To inclose; to confine; to imprison; to fasten in; as, *to shut up* a prisoner.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii. 23.

(*d*) To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up,* the slave will be above his master if he has acted better. *Collier.*

(*e*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. (*f*) To cause to become silent by authority, argument, or force.

Shut, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed; as, the door *shuts;* it *shuts* hard.

To shut up, to cease speaking. [*Colloq.*] *T. Hughes.*

Shut, *a.* **1.** Closed or fastened; as, a *shut* door.

2. Rid; clear; free; as, to get *shut* of a person. [Now *dialectical* or *local, Eng. & U. S.*] *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Phon.*) (*a*) Formed by complete closure of the mouth passage, and with the nose passage remaining closed; stopped, as are the mute consonants, *p, t, k, b, d,* and hard *g. H. Sweet.* (*b*) Cut off sharply and abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as the English short vowels, *ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,* always are.

Shut, *n.* **1.** The act or time of shutting; close; as, the *shut* of a door.

Just then returned at *shut* of evening flowers. *Milton.*

2. A door or cover; a shutter. [*Obs.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

3. The line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding.

Cold shut, the imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal; also, the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

Shute (shūt), *n.* Same as CHUTE, or SHOOT.

Shut'ter (shŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, designed to shut out the light, to obstruct the view, or to be of some strength as a defense; a blind.

3. A removable cover, or a gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as for closing the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

Shut'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Furnished with shutters.

Shut'tle (-t'l), *n.* [Also *shittle,* OE. *schitel, scytyl, schetyl;* cf. OE. *schitel* a bolt of a door, AS. *scyttels;* all from AS. *sceótan* to shoot; akin to Dan. *skyttel, skytte,* shuttle, dial. Sw. *skyttel, sköttel.* √159. See SHOOT, and cf. SHITTLE, SKITTLES.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp.

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feathered hours. *Sandys.*

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch.

3. A shutter, as for a channel for molten metal. [*R.*]

Shuttle box (*Weaving*), a case at the end of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, one of a set of compartments containing shuttles with different colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven. — **Shuttle race,** a sort of shelf in a loom, beneath the warp, along which the shuttle passes; a channel or guide along which the shuttle passes in a sewing machine. — **Shuttle shell** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus *Volva,* or *Radius,* having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell prolonged into a channel at each end.

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Shuttle Shell (*Volva,* or *Radius, volva*).

Shut'tle (shŭt't'l), *v. i.* To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

I had to fly far and wide, *shuttling* athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be. *Carlyle.*

Shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

One form of Shuttle-cock.

Shut'tle-cock, *v. t.* To send or toss to and fro; to bandy; as, to *shuttlecock* words. *Thackeray.*

Shut'tle-cork' (-kôrk'), *n.* See SHUTTLECOCK.

Shut'tle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

Shwan'-pan (shwän'pän), *n.* See SCHWAN-PAN.

Shy (shī), *a.* [*Compar.* SHIER (-ẽr) or SHYER; *superl.* SHIEST or SHYEST.] [OE. *schey, skey, sceouh,* AS. *sceóh;* akin to Dan. *sky,* Sw. *skygg,* D. *schuw,* MHG. *schiech,* G. *scheu,* OHG. *sciuhen* to be or make timid. Cf. ESCHEW.]

1. Easily frightened; timid; as, a *shy* bird.

The horses of the army . . . were no longer *shy,* but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach.

What makes you so *shy,* my good friend? There 's nobody loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot.*

The embarrassed look of *shy* distress
And maidenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

3. Cautious; wary; suspicious.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

To fight shy. See under FIGHT, *v. i.*

Shy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHYING.] [From SHY, *a.*] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said especially of horses.

Shy, *v. t.* To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone; to *shy* a slipper. *T. Hughes.*

Shy, *n.* **1.** A sudden start aside, as by a horse.

2. A side throw; a throw; a fling. *Thackeray.*

If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody. *Punch.*

Shy'ly, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve. [Written also *shily.*]

Shy'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shy. [Written also *shiness.*]

Frequency in heavenly contemplation is particularly important to prevent a *shyness* between God and thy soul. *Baxter.*

Syn. — Bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity; diffidence. See BASHFULNESS.

Shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* [Perh. from G. *scheisse* excrement.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, especially legal business, in a mean and dishonest way. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Si (sē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B; more recently, to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maire about the end of the 17th century.

‖ **Si-a'ga** (sē-ä'gä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ahu, or jairou.

Si-al'o-gogue (sī-ăl'ō-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. σίαλον saliva + ἀγωγός leading, from ἄγειν to lead: cf. F. *sialagogue.*] (*Med.*) An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

‖ **Si'a-mang'** (sī'ä-măng'), *n.* [Malay *siāmang.*] (*Zoöl.*) A gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*), native of Sumatra. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ä-mēz' *or* -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

Si'a-mese', *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Siam; *pl.,* the people of Siam.

2. *sing.* The language of the Siamese.

Sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb* alliance, *gesib* a relative. √289. See GOSSIP.] A blood relation. [*Obs.*] *Nash.*

Sib, *a.* Related by blood; akin. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Your kindred is but . . . little *sib* to you. *Chaucer.*

[He] is no fairy born, ne *sib* at all
To elfs, but sprung of seed terrestrial. *Spenser.*

Sib'bens (sĭb'bĕnz), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Med.*) A contagious disease, endemic in Scotland, resembling the yaws. It is marked by ulceration of the throat and nose and by pustules and soft fungous excrescences upon the surface of the body. In the Orkneys the name is applied to the itch. [Written also *sivvens.*]

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-an), *a.* [From *Siberia,* Russ. *Sibire.*] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a *Siberian* winter. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian crab (*Bot.*), the Siberian crab apple. See *Crab apple,* under CRAB. — **Siberian dog** (*Zoöl.*), one of a large breed of dogs having erect ears and the hair of the body and tail very long. It is distinguished for endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draught. — **Siberian pea tree** (*Bot.*), a small leguminous tree (*Caragana arborescens*) with yellow flowers. It is a native of Siberia.

Sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lans), } *n.* The quality or state of
Sib'i-lan-cy (-lan-sy), } being sibilant; sibilation.

Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy,* he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell.*

Sib'i-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *sibilans, -antis,* p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss: cf. F. *sibilant.*] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s, z, sh,* and *zh,* are *sibilant* elementary sounds. — *n.* A sibilant letter.

Sib'i-late (sĭb'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s;* to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

Sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sibilatio.*] Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

He, with a long, low *sibilation,* stared. *Tennyson.*

Sib'i-la-to-ry (sĭb'ĭ-là-tō-rў), *a.* Hissing; sibilant.

Sib'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sibilus.*] Having a hissing sound; hissing; sibilant. [*R.*] *Pennant.*

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla,* Gr. σίβυλλα.] **1.** (*Class. Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

☞ The number of the sibyls is variously stated by different authors; but the opinion of Varro, that there were ten, is generally adopted. They dwelt in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy.

2. A female fortune teller; a pythoness; a prophetess. "An old highland *sibyl.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

Sib'yl-ist, *n.* One who believes in a sibyl or the sibylline prophecies. *Cudworth.*

Sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭl-līn; 277), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus.*] Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

Sibylline books. (*a*) (*Rom. Antiq.*) Books or documents of prophecies in verse concerning the fate of the Roman empire, said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl. (*b*) Certain Jewish and early Christian writings purporting to have been prophetic and of sibylline origin. They date from 100 B. C. to A. D. 500.

Sic (sĭk), *a.* Such. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus.

☞ This word is sometimes inserted in a quotation [*sic*], to call attention to the fact that some remarkable or inaccurate expression, misspelling, or the like, is literally reproduced.

Sic'a-more (sĭk'ä-mōr), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYCAMORE.

‖ **Sic'ca** (-kä), *n.* [Ar. *sikka.*] A seal; a coining die; — used adjectively to designate the silver currency of the Mogul emperors, or the Indian rupee of 192 grains.

Sicca rupee, an East Indian coin, valued nominally at about two shillings sterling, or fifty cents.

Sic'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *siccatus,* p. p. of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry. [*R.*]

Sic-ca'tion (sĭk-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *siccatio.*] The act or process of drying. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Sic'ca-tive (sĭk'kä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

Sic-cif'ic (sĭk-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *siccificus; siccus* dry + *facere* to make. See -FY.] Causing dryness.

Sic'ci-ty (sĭk'sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *siccitas,* fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. [*Obs.*]

The *siccity* and dryness of its flesh. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sice (sīz *or* sīs), *n.* [F. *six,* fr. L. *sex* six. See SIX.] The number six at dice.

Si'cer (sī'sẽr *or* sĭk'ẽr), *n.* [L. *sicera.* See CIDER.] A strong drink; cider. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sich (sĭch), *a.* Such. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Spenser.*

Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-*an or* -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

Sicilian vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers.

Si-cil'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

‖ **Si-ci'li-a'no** (sē-chē'lē-ä'nō; E. sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ä'nō), *n.* [It., Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance.

‖ **Si'ci'lienne'** (sē'sē'lyĕn'; E. sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien* Sicilian.] A kind of rich poplin.

Sick (sĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* SICKER (-ẽr); *superl.* SICKEST.] [OE. *sek, sik,* ill, AS. *seóc;* akin to OS. *siok, seoc,* OFries. *siak,* D. *ziek,* G. *siech,* OHG. *sioh,* Icel. *sjūkr,* Sw. *sjuk,* Dan. *syg,* Goth. *siuks* ill, *siukan* to be ill.]

1. Affected with disease of any kind; ill; indisposed; not in health. See the Synonym under ILLNESS.

Simon's wife's mother lay *sick* of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.

Behold them that are *sick* with famine. *Jer.* xiv. 18.

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.

3. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of;* as, to be *sick* of flattery.

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

4. Corrupted; imperfect; impaired; weakened.

So great is his antipathy against episcopacy, that, if a seraphim himself should be a bishop, he would either find or make some *sick* feathers in his wings. *Fuller.*

Sick bay (*Naut.*), an apartment in a vessel, used as the ship's hospital. — **Sick bed,** the bed upon which a person lies sick. — **Sick berth,** an apartment for the sick in a ship of war. — **Sick headache** (*Med.*), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **Sick list,** a list containing the names of the sick. — **Sick room,** a room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness. [These terms, *sick bed, sick berth,* etc., are also written both hyphened and solid.]

Syn. — Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.

Sick, *n.* Sickness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sick, *v. i.* To fall sick; to sicken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sick'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Disordered in the brain.

Sick'en (sĭk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SICKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SICKENING.] **1.** To make sick; to disease.

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make qualmish; to nauseate; to disgust; as, to *sicken* the stomach.

3. To impair; to weaken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be filled to disgust; to be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satiated.

Mine eyes did *sicken* at the sight. *Shak.*

3. To become disgusting or tedious.
The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*
4. To become weak; to decay; to languish.
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

Sick'en-ing (sĭk'n-ĭng), *a.* Causing sickness; specif., causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **Sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sick'er (sĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *sicerian.*] (*Mining*) To percolate, trickle, or ooze, as water through a crack. [Also written *sigger*, *zigger*, and *zighyr.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sick'er, Sik'er, *a.* [OE. *siker*; cf. OS. *sikur*, LG. *seker*, D. *zeker*, Dan. *sikker*, OHG. *sihhur*, G. *sicher*; all fr. L. *securus*. See SECURE, SURE.] Sure; certain; trusty. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Burns.*
When he is *siker* of his good name. *Chaucer.*

Sick'er, Sik'er, *adv.* Surely; certainly. [*Obs.*]
Believe this as *siker* as your creed. *Chaucer.*
Sicker, Willye, thou warnest well. *Spenser.*

Sick'er-ly, Sik'er-ly, *adv.* Surely; securely. [*Obs.*]
But *sikerly*, withouten any fable. *Chaucer.*

Sick'er-ness, Sik'er-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sicker, or certain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick or diseased.
2. Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste.
— **Sick'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Sick'ish-ness,** *n.*

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*; akin to D. *sikkel*, G. *sichel*, OHG. *sihhila*, Dan. *segel*, *segl*, L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut; or perhaps from L. *secula*. See SAW a cutting instrument.] **1.** A reaping instrument consisting of a steel blade curved into the form of a hook, and having a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle has one side of the blade notched, so as always to sharpen with a serrated edge. Cf. *Reaping hook*, under REAP.

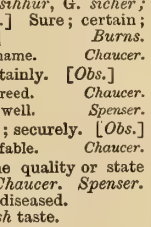

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South.*
2. (*Astron.*) A group of stars in the constellation Leo. See *Illust.* of LEO.

Sickle pod (*Bot.*), a kind of rock cress (*Arabis Canadensis*) having very long curved pods. Sickle.

Sic'kle-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of three species of humming birds of the genus *Eutoxeres*, native of Central and South America. They have a long and strongly curved bill. Called also the *sickle-billed hummer.* (*b*) A curiew. (*c*) A bird of the genus *Epimachus* and allied genera.

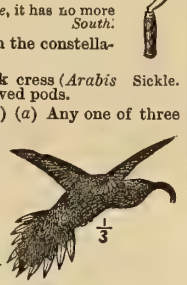

Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*). 1/3

Sic'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

Sic'kle-man (sĭk'k'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SICKLEMEN (-mĕn). One who uses a sickle; a reaper.
You sunburned *sicklemen*, of August weary. *Shak.*

Sic'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman; a reaper.

Sick'less (sĭk'lĕs), *a.* Free from sickness. [*R.*]
Give me long breath, young beds, and *sickless* ease. *Marston.*

Sic'kle-wort' (sĭk'k'l-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *sicolwyrt.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Coronilla* (*C. scorpioides*); — so named from its curved pods. (*b*) The heal-all (*Brunella vulgaris*).

Sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd), *a.* Made sickly. See SICKLY, *v.*

Sick'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sickly.

Sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SICKLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SICKLIEST.] **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* body.
This physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days. *Shak.*
2. Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* autumn; a *sickly* climate. *Cowper.*
3. Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.
The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*
Nor torrid summer's *sickly* smile. *Keble.*
4. Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell; *sickly* sentimentality.
Syn. — Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.
My people *sickly* [with ill will] beareth our marriage. *Chaucer.*

Sick'ly, *v. t.* To make sick or sickly; — with *over*, and probably only in the past participle. [*R.*]
Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*
Sentiments *sicklied* over . . . with that cloying heaviness into which unvaried sweetness is too apt to subside. *Jeffrey.*

Sick'ness, *n.* [AS. *seōcness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being sick or diseased; illness; disease or malady.
I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*
Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those, age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
2. Nausea; qualmishness; as, *sickness* of stomach.
Syn. — Illness; disease; malady. See ILLNESS.

Si'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *siclus*, Heb. *sheqel.* See SHEKEL.] A shekel. [*Obs.*]
The holy mother brought five *sicles* and a pair of turtledoves to redeem the Lamb of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **Si'da** (sī'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδη* a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants common in the tropics. All the species are mucilaginous, and some have tough ligneous fibers which are used as a substitute for hemp and flax. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Sid'dow (sĭd'dō), *a.* Soft; pulpy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *sīde*; akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *sīta*, Icel. *sīða*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida*; cf. AS. *sīd* large, spacious, Icel. *sīðr* long, hanging.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially (when the thing spoken of is somewhat oblong in shape), one of the longer edges as distinguished from the shorter edges, called *ends*; a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, of a square or triangle, of a river, of a road, etc.
2. One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially (when there is a difference in length), one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc.
3. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper *side* of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side.*
Looking round on every *side* beheld
A pathless desert. *Milton.*
4. (*a*) One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef; a *side* of sole leather. (*b*) The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the *side.*
One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his *side.* *John* xix. 34.
5. A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.
Along the *side* of yon small hill. *Milton.*
6. The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.
God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*
We have not always been of the . . . same *side* in politics. *Landor.*
Sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*
7. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.
To sit upon thy father David's throne,
By mother's *side* thy father. *Milton.*
8. Fig.: Aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty.

By the side of, close at hand; near to. — **Exterior side.** (*Fort.*) See EXTERIOR, and *Illust.* of RAVELIN. — **Interior side** (*Fort.*), the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front. *H. L. Scott.* — **Side by side,** close together and abreast; in company or along with. — **To choose sides,** to select those who shall compete, as in a game, on either side. — **To take sides,** to attach one's self to, or give assistance to, one of two opposing sides or parties.

Side (sīd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*
2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark.
The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*
3. [AS. *sīd.* Cf. SIDE, *n.*] Long; large; extensive. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Shak.*
His gown had *side* sleeves down to mid leg. *Lanehan.*

Side action, in breech-loading firearms, a mechanism for operating the breech block, which is moved by a lever that turns sidewise. — **Side arms,** weapons worn at the side, as sword, bayonet, pistols, etc. — **Side ax,** an ax of which the handle is bent to one side. — **Side-bar rule** (*Eng. Law*), a rule authorized by the courts to be granted by their officers as a matter of course, without formal application being made to them in open court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at *side bar*, that is, informally. *Burrill.* — **Side box,** a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater.
To insure a *side-box* station at half price. *Cowper.*
— **Side chain,** one of two safety chains connecting a tender with a locomotive, at the sides. — **Side cut,** a canal or road branching out from the main one. [*U. S.*] — **Side dish,** one of the dishes subordinate to the main course. — **Side glance,** a glance or brief look to one side. — **Side hook** (*Carp.*), a notched piece of wood for clamping a board to something, as a bench. — **Side lever,** a working beam of a side-lever engine. — **Side-lever engine,** a marine steam engine having a working beam on each side of the cylinder, near the bottom of the engine, communicating motion to a crank that is above them. — **Side pipe** (*Steam Engine*), a steam or exhaust pipe connecting the upper and lower steam chests of the cylinder of a beam engine. — **Side plane,** a plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock. — **Side posts** (*Carp.*), posts in a truss, usually placed in pairs, each post set at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for supporting the principal rafters, hanging the tiebeam, etc. — **Side rod.** (*a*) One of the rods which connect the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. (*b*) See *Parallel rod*, under PARALLEL. — **Side screw** (*Firearms*), one of the screws by which the lock is secured to the side of a firearm stock. — **Side table,** a table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table. — **Side tool** (*Mach.*), a cutting tool, used in a lathe or planer, having the cutting edge at the side instead of at the point. — **Side wind,** a wind from one side; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means. *Wright.*

Side, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIDING.] **1.** To lean on one side. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to take sides; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.
All *side* in parties, and begin the attack. *Pope.*

Side, *v. t.* **1.** To be or stand at the side of; to be on the side toward. [*Obs.*]
His blind eye that *sided* Paridell. *Spenser.*
2. To suit; to pair; to match. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*
3. (*Shipbuilding*) To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides.
4. To furnish with a siding; as, to *side* a house.

Side'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for keeping or displaying articles of table service.
At a stately *sideboard*, by the wine,
That fragrant smell diffused. *Milton.*

Side'bone' (sīd'bōn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A morbid growth or deposit of bony matter behind and at the sides of the coronet and coffin bone of a horse. *J. H. Walsh.*

Sid'ed (sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides; — used in composition; as, one-*sided*; many-*sided.*

Side'hill' (sīd'hĭl'), *n.* The side or slope of a hill; sloping ground; a descent. [*U. S.*]

Side'ling (-lĭng), *adv.* [OE. *sideling*, fr. *side* side. See SIDE, and cf. SIDELONG, HEADLONG.] Sidelong; on the side; laterally; also, obliquely; askew.
A fellow nailed up maps . . . some *sideling*, and others upside down. *Swift.*

Side'ling, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; as, *sideling* ground.

Side'long' (-lŏng'; 115), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*]
1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.
2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] *Evelyn.*

Side'long', *a.* Lateral; oblique; not being directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance.
The bashful virgin's *sidelong* looks of love. *Goldsmith.*

Side'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Joinery*) The jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

Sid'er (sīd'ẽr), *n.* One who takes a side.

Si'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* Cider. [*Obs.*]

Sid'er-al (sĭd'ẽr-*a*l; 277), *a.* [L. *sideralis.* See SIDEREAL.] **1.** Relating to the stars.
2. (*Astrol.*) Affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful. "*Sideral* blast." *Milton.*

Sid'er-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *sideratus*, p. p. of *siderari* to be blasted by a constellation, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation.] Planet-struck; blasted. [*Obs.*]

Sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sideratio.*] The state of being siderated, or planet-struck; esp., blast in plants; also, a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-*a*l), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star. Cf. SIDERAL, CONSIDER, DESIRE.] **1.** Relating to the stars; starry; astral; as, *sidereal* astronomy.
2. (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars; as, the *sidereal* revolution of a planet; a *sidereal* day.

Sidereal clock, day, month, year. See under CLOCK, DAY, etc. — **Sidereal time,** time as reckoned by sidereal days, or, taking the sidereal day as the unit, the time elapsed since a transit of the vernal equinox, reckoned in parts of a sidereal day. This is, strictly, *apparent sidereal time*, *mean sidereal time* being reckoned from the transit, not of the *true*, but of the *mean*, equinoctial point.

Si-de're-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To elevate to the stars, or to the region of the stars; to etherealize.
German literature transformed, *siderealized*, as we see it in Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its initiators. *W. Pater.*

Si-de're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sidereus.*] Sidereal. [*Obs.*]

Sid'er-ite (sĭd'ẽr-īt; 277), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, *σιδηρίτις*, of iron, from *σίδηρος* iron.]
1. (*Min.*) (*a*) Carbonate of iron, an important ore of iron occurring generally in cleavable masses, but also in rhombohedral crystals. It is of a light yellowish brown color. Called also *sparry iron*, *spathic iron.* (*b*) A meteorite consisting solely of metallic iron. (*c*) An indigo-blue variety of quartz. (*d*) Formerly, magnetic iron ore, or loadstone.
2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Sideritis*; ironwort.

Sid'er-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Sid'er-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to siderography; executed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

Sid'er-og'ra-phist (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One skilled in siderography.

Sid'er-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-graphy.*] The art or practice of steel engraving; especially, the process, invented by Perkins, of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by first rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate, which thus becomes a facsimile of the original. The process has been superseded by *electrotypy.*

Sid'er-o-lite (sĭd'ẽr-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-lite.*] A kind of meteorite. See under METEORITE.

Sid'er-o-man'cy (-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-mancy.*] Divination by burning straws on red-hot iron, and noting the manner of their burning. *Craig.*

Sid'er-o-scope (sĭd'ẽr-ō-skōp; 277), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-scope.*] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a very delicate combination of magnetic needles.

‖ **Sid'e-ro'sis** (sĭd'ē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδηρος* iron.] (*Med.*) A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

Sid'er-o-stat (sĭd'ẽr-ō-stăt), *n.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star + Gr. *στατός* standing, fixed, fr. *ἱστάναι* to place.] (*Astron.*) An apparatus consisting essentially of a mirror moved by clockwork so as to throw the rays of the sun or a star in a fixed direction; — a more general term for *heliostat.*

Sidesaddle Flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

‖ **Sid'e-rox'y-lon** (sĭd'ē-rŏks'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *ξύλον* wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical sapotaceous trees noted for their very hard wood; ironwood.

Side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'd'l), *n.* A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on one side of the animal mounted.
Sidesaddle flower (*Bot.*), a plant with hollow leaves and curiously shaped flowers; — called also *huntsman's cup.* See SARRACENIA.

Sides'man (sīdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SIDESMEN (sīdz'mĕn). **1.** A party man; a partisan. *Milton.*
2. An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman.

Side'-tak'ing (sīd'tāk'ĭng), *n.* A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction. *Bp. Hall.*

Side'walk' (-wąk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement. [*U. S.*]

Side'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Toward the side; sidewise.
A second refraction made *sideways*. *Sir I. Newton.*
His beard, a good palm's length, at least, . . .
Shot *sideways*, like a swallow's wings. *Longfellow.*

Side'-wheel' (-hwēl'), *a.* Having a paddle wheel on each side; — said of steam vessels; as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

Side'wind'er (-wīnd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Horned rattler*, under HORNED.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. [*Slang*]

Side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally; sideways.
I saw them mask their awful glance
Sidewise meek in gossamer lids. *Emerson.*

Sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Attaching one's self to a party.
2. A side track, as of a railroad; a turnout.
3. (*Carp.*) The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like.
4. (*Shipbuilding*) The thickness of a rib or timber, measured, at right angles with its side, across the curved edge; as, a timber having a *siding* of ten inches.

Sī'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIDLING (-dl'ĭng).] [From SIDE.] To go or move with one side foremost; to move sidewise; as, to *sidle* through a crowd or narrow opening. *Swift.*
He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Sir W. Scott.*

Siege (sēj), *n.* [OE. *sege*, OF. *siege*, F. *siège* a seat, a siege; cf. It. *seggia*, *seggio*, *sedio*, a seat, *asseggio*, *assedio*, a siege, F. *assiéger* to besiege, It. & LL. *assediare*, L. *obsidium* a siege, besieging; all ultimately fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT, and cf. SEE, *n.*] **1.** A seat; especially, a royal seat; a throne. [*Obs.*] "Upon the very *siege* of justice." *Shak.*
A stately *siege* of sovereign majesty,
And thereon sat a woman gorgeous gay. *Spenser.*
In our great hall there stood a vacant chair . . .
And Merlin called it "The *siege* perilous." *Tennyson.*
2. Hence, place or situation; seat. [*Obs.*]
Ah! traitorous eyes, come out of your shameless *siege* forever.
Painter (Palace of Pleasure).
3. Rank; grade; station; estimation. [*Obs.*]
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shak.*
4. Passage of excrements; stool; fecal matter. [*Obs.*]
The *siege* of this mooncalf. *Shak.*
5. The sitting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. See the Note under BLOCKADE.
6. Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.
Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*
7. The floor of a glass-furnace.
8. A workman's bench. *Knight.*
Siege gun, a heavy gun for siege operations. — **Siege train**, artillery adapted for attacking fortified places.

Siege, *v. t.* To besiege; to beset. [*R.*]
Through all the dangers that can *siege*
The life of man. *Byron.*

Siege'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A temporary fort or parallel where siege guns are mounted.

Sie'mens-Mar'tin proc'ess (sē'mĕnz-mär'tĭn prŏs'-ĕs). See *Open-hearth process*, etc., under OPEN.

Sī'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See SYENITE.

Sī'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* See SYENITIC.

Si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'nȧ), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] (*Chem.*) Clay that is colored red or brown by the oxides of iron or manganese, and used as a pigment. It is used either in the raw state or burnt.
Burnt sienna, sienna made of a much redder color by the action of fire. — **Raw sienna**, sienna in its natural state, of a transparent yellowish brown color.

Si'en-nese' (sī'ĕn-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sienna, a city of Italy.

‖ **Si-er'ra** (sē-ĕr'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., properly, a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw. See SERRATE.] A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline; as, the *Sierra* Nevada.
The wild *sierra* overhead. *Whittier.*

‖ **Si-es'ta** (sē-ĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., probably fr. L. *sessitare* to sit much or long, v. freq. of *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit. See SIT.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner; a midday nap.

‖ **Sieur** (syĕr), *n.* [F., abbrev. from *seigneur*. Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNIOR.] Sir; — a title of respect used by the French.

Sie'va (sē'vȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small variety of the Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* [OE. *sive*, AS. *sife*; akin to D. *zeef*, *zift*, OHG. *sib*, G. *sieb*. √151*a*. Cf. SIFT.] **1.** A utensil for separating the finer and coarser parts of a pulverized or granulated substance from each other. It consists of a vessel, usually shallow, with the bottom perforated, or made of hair, wire, or the like, woven in meshes.

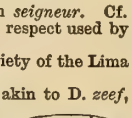
One form of Sieve.

"In a *sieve* thrown and sifted." *Chaucer.*
2. A kind of coarse basket. *Simmonds.*
Sieve cells (*Bot.*), cribriform cells. See under CRIBRIFORM.

Sī'fac (sē'fȧk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The white indris of Madagascar. It is regarded by the natives as sacred.

Sif'fle-ment (sĭf'f'l-ment), *n.* [F., a whistling or hissing.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound; sibilation. [*Obs.*] *A. Brewer.*

Sif'i-let (sĭf'ĭ-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sifilet*.] (*Zoöl.*) The six-shafted bird of paradise. See *Paradise bird*, under PARADISE.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIFTING.] [AS. *siftan*, from *sife* sieve. √151*a*. See SIEVE.] **1.** To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal or flour; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.
2. To separate or part as if with a sieve.
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*
3. To examine critically or minutely; to scrutinize.
Sifting the very utmost sentence and syllable. *Hooker.*
Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee. *Milton.*
Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *I. Taylor.*
To sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.

Sift'er (sĭft'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sifts.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose; — so called because it sifts or strains its food from the water and mud by means of the lamellæ of the beak.

Sig (sĭg), *n.* [Akin to AS. *sīgan* to fall. √151*a*. See SINK, *v. i.*] Urine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Si-gaul'ti-an (sĭ-gą'l'shĭ-*an or* sĭ-gō'l'-), *a.* (*Surg.*) Pertaining to *Sigault*, a French physician. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

Sig'ger (sĭg'gĕr), *v. i.* Same as SICKER. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGHED (sīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGHING.] [OE. *sighen*, *siȝen*; cf. also OE. *siken*, AS. *sīcan*, and OE. *sighten*, *siȝten*, *sihten*, AS. *siccettan*; all, perhaps, of imitative origin.] **1.** To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to make a deep single audible respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.
2. Hence, to lament; to grieve.
He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. *Mark* viii. 12.
3. To make a sound like sighing.
And the coming wind did roar more loud,
And the sails did *sigh* like sedge. *Coleridge.*
The winter winds are wearily *sighing*. *Tennyson.*
☞ An extraordinary pronunciation of this word as *sith* is still heard in England and among the illiterate in the United States.

Sigh, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale (the breath) in sighs.
Never man *sighed* truer breath. *Shak.*
2. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*
3. To express by sighs; to utter in or with sighs.
They . . . *sighed* forth proverbs. *Shak.*
The gentle swain . . . *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*

Sigh, *n.* [OE. *sigh*; cf. OE. *sik*. See SIGH, *v. i.*] **1.** A deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, as when fatigued or grieved; the act of sighing.
I could drive the boat with my *sighs*. *Shak.*
2. Figuratively, a manifestation of grief; a lament.
With their *sighs* the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite. *Milton.*

Sigh'-born' (sī'bôrn'), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. [*R.*] "*Sigh-born* thoughts." *De Quincey.*

Sigh'er (sī'ĕr), *n.* One who sighs.

Sigh'ing, *a.* Uttering sighs; grieving; lamenting. "*Sighing* millions." *Cowper.* — **Sigh'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sight (sīt), *n.* [OE. *sight*, *siȝt*, *siht*, AS. *siht*, *gesiht*, *gesihð*, *gesiehð*, *gesyhð*; akin to D. *gezicht*, G. *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sigt*, from the root of E. *see*. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land.
A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts* i. 9.
2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes.
Thy *sight* is young,
And thou shalt read when mine begin to dazzle. *Shak.*
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain! *Milton.*
3. The state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; open view; region which the eye at one time surveys; space through which the power of vision extends; as, an object within *sight*.
4. A spectacle; a view; a show; something worth seeing.
Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Ex.* iii. 3.
They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*
5. The instrument of seeing; the eye.
Why cloud they not their *sights*? *Shak.*
6. Inspection; examination; as, a letter intended for the *sight* of only one person.
7. Mental view; opinion; judgment; as, in their *sight* it was harmless. *Wake.*
That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God. *Luke* xvi. 15.
8. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shak.*
9. A small piece of metal, fixed or movable, on the breech, muzzle, center, or trunnion of a gun, or on the breech and the muzzle of a rifle, pistol, etc., by means of which the eye is guided in aiming. *Farrow.*
10. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the open space, the opening.
11. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. [Now *colloquial*]
☞ *Sight* in this last sense was formerly employed in the best usage. "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*
A wonder *sight* of flowers. *Gower.*
At sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight*; to read Greek *at sight*; to shoot a person *at sight*. — **Front sight** (*Firearms*), the sight nearest the muzzle. — **Open sight**. (*Firearms*) (*a*) A front sight through which the object aimed at may be seen, in distinction from one that hides the object. (*b*) A rear sight having an open notch instead of an aperture. — **Peep sight**, **Rear sight**. See under PEEP, and REAR. — **Sight draft**, an order, or bill of exchange, directing the payment of money at sight. — **To take sight**, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, or the like.
Syn. — Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.

Sight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGHTING.] **1.** To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight* land; to *sight* a wreck. *Kane.*
2. To look at through a sight; to see accurately; as, to *sight* an object, as a star.
3. To apply sights to; to adjust the sights of; also, to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.

Sight, *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To take aim by a sight.

Sight'ed, *a.* Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner; — used in composition; as, long-*sighted*, short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, sharp-*sighted*, and the like.

Sight'ful (-fụl), *a.* Easily or clearly seen; distinctly visible; perspicuous. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*

Sight'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being sightful; perspicuity. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sight'-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hole for looking through; a peephole. "Stop all *sight-holes*." *Shak.*

Sight'ing, *a. & n.* from SIGHT, *v. t.*
Sighting shot, a shot made to ascertain whether the sights of a firearm are properly adjusted; a trial shot.

Sight'less, *a.* **1.** Wanting sight; without sight; blind.
Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*
2. That can not be seen; invisible. [*Obs.*]
The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Shak.*
3. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly; as, *sightless* stains. [*R.*] *Shak.*
— **Sight'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sight'less-ness**, *n.*

Sight'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; conspicuousness.

Sight'ly (sīt'lў), *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the sight; comely. "Many brave, *sightly* horses." *L'Estrange.*
2. Open to sight; conspicuous; as, a house stands in a *sightly* place.

Sight'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Undiscoverable to sight.
Hidden in their own *sightproof* bush. *Lowell.*

Sight'-see'ing (-sē'ĭng), *a.* Engaged in, or given to, seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sight'-see'ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novelties or curiosities.

Sight'-se'er (-sē'ĕr), *n.* One given to seeing sights or noted things, or eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sight'-shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach or be thrown. [*R.*] *Cowley.*

Sights'man (sīts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SIGHTSMEN (-mĕn). (*Mus.*) One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. [*R.*] *Busby.*

Sig'il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum*. See SEAL a stamp.] A seal; a signature. *Dryden.*
Of talismans and *sigils* knew the power. *Pope.*

‖ **Sig'il-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., from *sigillum* a seal. See SIGIL.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Little images or figures of earthenware exposed for sale, or given as presents, on the last two days of the Saturnalia; hence, the last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia.

‖ **Sig'il-la'ri-a**, *n.* [NL., fem. sing. fr. L. *sigillum* a seal.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil trees principally found in the coal formation; — so named from the seal-like leaf scars in vertical rows on the surface.

Sigillariæ. *a Sigillaria Græseri*; *b Sigillaria reticulata*. Much reduced.

Sig'il-la'rid (-lā'rĭd), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct family of cryptogamous trees, including the genus *Sigillaria* and its allies.

Sig'il-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] Decorated by means of stamps; — said of pottery.

Sig'il-la-tive (sĭj'ĭl-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *sigillum* a seal: cf. OF. *sigillatif*.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. [*R.*]

‖ **Si-gil'lum** (sĭ-jĭl'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SIGILLA (-lȧ). [L.] (*Rom. & Old Eng. Law*) A seal.

‖ **Sig'la** (sĭg'lȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] The signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc. *W. Savage.*

‖ **Sig'ma** (-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SIGMAS (-mȧz). [L., from Gr. *σίγμα*, *-ατος*.] The Greek letter Σ, *σ*, or *ς* (English *S*, or *s*). It originally had the form of the English C.

Sig'mo-dont (-mŏ-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *σίγμα* sigma (Σ) + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a tribe (*Sigmodontes*) of rodents which includes all the indigenous rats and mice of America. So called from the form of the ridges of enamel on the crowns of the worn molars. Also used adjectively.

Sig'moid (sĭg'moid), } *a.* [Gr. *σιγμοειδής*; *σίγμα*
Sig-moid'al (-moid'*al*), } sigma + *εἶδος* form, likeness: cf. F. *sigmoïde*.] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek *ς*.
Sigmoid flexure (*Anat.*), the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum. See *Illust.* under DIGESTIVE. — Sigmoid valves. (*Anat.*) See *Semilunar valves*, under SEMILUNAR.

Sig-moid'al-ly, *adv.* In a sigmoidal manner.

Sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum;* cf. AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. *signum*. Cf. ENSIGN, RESIGN, SEAL a stamp, SIGNAL, SIGNET.] That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof. Specifically: (*a*) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen. (*b*) An event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God. *Rom.* xv. 19.

It shall come to pass, if they will not belicve thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, that they will believe the voice of the latter *sign*. *Ex.* iv. 8.

(*c*) Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial; a monument.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

(*d*) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea; a type; hence, sometimes, a picture.

The holy symbols, or *signs*, are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

Saint George of Merry England, the *sign* of victory. *Spenser.*

(*e*) A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the *signs* of ideas. (*f*) A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known.

They made *signs* to his father, how he would have him called. *Luke* i. 62.

(*g*) Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the North American Indians, or those used by the deaf and dumb.

☞ Educators of the deaf distinguish between *natural signs*, which serve for communicating ideas, and *methodical*, or *systematic*, *signs*, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the *signs* are to be distinguished from the *manual alphabet*, by which words are spelled on the fingers.

(*h*) A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard. *Milton.* (*i*) A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed upon or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm carrying it on; a publicly displayed token or notice.

The shops were, therefore, distinguished by painted *signs*, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. *Macaulay.*

(*j*) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

☞ The *signs* are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named, respectively, *Aries* (♈), *Taurus* (♉), *Gemini* (♊), *Cancer* (♋), *Leo* (♌), *Virgo* (♍), *Libra* (♎), *Scorpio* (♏), *Sagittarius* (♐), *Capricornus* (♑), *Aquarius* (♒), *Pisces* (♓). These names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac, by which they are still retained; but, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have, in process of time, become separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east of the one which bears its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc.

(*k*) (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; as, the *sign* + (plus); the *sign* − (minus); the *sign* of division ÷, and the like. (*l*) (*Med.*) An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient.

☞ The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously; but they may be discriminated. A *sign* differs from a *symptom* in that the latter is perceived only by the patient himself. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from those evidences of general disturbance afforded by observation of the temperature, pulse, etc. In this sense it is often called *physical sign*.

(*m*) (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. (*n*) (*Theol.*) That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something internal or spiritual; — a term used in the Church of England in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

☞ See the Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS, p. 1924.

Sign manual. (*a*) (*Eng. Law*) The royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet or great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity. (*b*) The signature of one's name in one's own handwriting. *Craig. Tomlins. Wharton.*

Syn. — Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; signal; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation. See EMBLEM.

Sign (sīn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNED (sīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNING.] [OE. *seinen* to bless, originally, to make the sign of the cross over; in this sense fr. AS. *segnian* (from *segn*, n.), or OF. *seignier*, F. *signer*, to mark, to sign (in sense 3), fr. L. *signare* to mark, set a mark upon, from *signum*. See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I *signed* to Browne to make his retreat. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed,
And let him *sign* it. *Shak.*

4. To assign or convey formally; — used with *away*.

5. To mark; to make distinguishable. *Shak.*

Sign (sīn), *v. i.* **1.** To be a sign or omen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make a sign or signal; to communicate directions or intelligence by signs.

3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation.

Sign'a-ble (sīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a legal document *signable* by a particular person.

Sig'nal (sĭg'nȧl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum*. See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** A sign made for the purpose of giving notice to a person of some occurrence, command, or danger; also, a sign, event, or watchword, which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action.

All obeyed
The wonted *signal* and superior voice
Of this great potentate. *Milton.*

2. A token; an indication; a foreshadowing; a sign.

The weary sun . . .
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

There was not the least *signal* of the calamity to be seen. *De Foe.*

Sig'nal, *a.* [From *signal*, n.: cf. F. *signalé*.] **1.** Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence.

As *signal* now in low, dejected state
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to signals, or the use of signals in conveying information; as, a *signal* flag or officer.

The signal service, a bureau of the government (in the United States connected with the War Department) organized to collect from the whole country simultaneous reports of local meteorological conditions, upon comparison of which at the central office, predictions concerning the weather are telegraphed to various sections, where they are made known by signals publicly displayed. — **Signal station,** the place where a signal is displayed; specifically, an observation office of the signal service.

Syn. — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Sig'nal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNALED (-nȧld) or SIGNALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNALING or SIGNALLING.] **1.** To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.

2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor. *M. Arnold.*

Sig'nal-ist, *n.* One who makes signals; one who communicates intelligence by means of signals.

Sig-nal'i-ty (sĭg-nȧl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being signal or remarkable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sig'nal-ize (sĭg'nȧl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [From SIGNAL, *a.*] **1.** To make signal or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common; to distinguish.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke.*

2. To communicate with by means of a signal; as, a ship *signalizes* its consort.

3. To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal; as, to *signalize* the arrival of a steamer.

Sig'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

Sig'nal-man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man whose business is to manage or display signals; especially, one employed in setting the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned.

Sig'nal-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of signaling, or of signalizing; hence, description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks. *Mrs. Browning.*

Sig'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *signatus*, p. p. See SIGN, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having definite color markings.

Sig-na'tion (sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *signatio*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] Sign given; marking. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *signatorius.*] **1.** Relating to a seal; used in sealing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. Signing; joining or sharing in a signature; as, *signatory* powers.

Sig'na-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer; one who signs or subscribes; as, a conference of *signatories.*

Sig'na-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *signatura*, *segnatura*, Sp. & LL. *signatura*), from L. *signare*, *signatum*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal.

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *I. Watts.*

The natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls . . . are supposed to be stamped with. *Bentley.*

2. Especially, the name of any person, written with his own hand, employed to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign manual; an autograph.

3. (*Physiol.*) An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated.

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *Dr. H. More.*

4. (*Old Med.*) A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent, for instance, that existing between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth; — supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease.

5. (*Mus.*) The designation of the key (when not C major, or its relative, A minor) by means of one or more sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, affecting all notes of the same letter throughout the piece or movement. Each minor key has the same signature as its relative major.

6. (*Print.*) (*a*) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (*b*) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more *signatures.*

☞ Star signatures (as A*, 1*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of offcuts, as in 12mo sheets.

7. (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient. It is usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbreviation for the Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare* to sign or mark).

Sig'na-ture (sĭg'nȧ-tūr; 135), *v. t.* To mark with, or as with, a signature or signatures.

Sig'na-tur'ist (-tūr'ĭst), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sign'board' (sīn'bōrd'), *n.* A board, placed on or before a shop, office, etc., on which some notice is given, as the name of a firm, of a business, or the like.

Sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred *signers.*

Sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *signet* a signet, F., a bookmark, dim. of *signe*. See SIGN, *n.*, and cf. SENNET.] A seal; especially, in England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also *privy signet.*

I had my father's *signet* in my purse. *Shak.*

Signet ring, a ring containing a signet, or private seal. — **Writer to the signet** (*Scots Law*), a judicial officer who prepares warrants, writs, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state.

Sig'net-ed, *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.

Sig'ni-fer (sĭg'nĭ-fẽr), *a.* [L., from *signum* sign + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing signs. [*Obs.*] "The *signifer* sphere, or zodiac." *Holland.*

Sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kans), } *n.* [L. *significan-*
Sig-nif'i-can-cy (-nĭf'ĭ-kan-sў), } *tia.*] **1.** The quality or state of being significant.

2. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

With this brain I must work, in order to give *significancy* and value to the few facts which I possess. *De Quincey.*

Sig-nif'i-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *significare*. See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* word or sound; a *significant* look.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous; as, a *significant* event.

Significant figures (*Arith.*), the figures which remain to any number, or decimal fraction, after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

Sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol. *Wordsworth.*

In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shak.*

Sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Sig-nif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *significatus*, p. p. of *significare*. See SIGNIFY.] (*Logic*) One of several things signified by a common term. *Whately.*

Sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *signification*, L. *significatio.*] **1.** The act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means.

A *signification* of being pleased. *Landor.*

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the *signification* of words.

Sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *significativus:* cf. F. *significatif.*] **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative.* *Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning or purpose; significant.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

— **Sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

Sig'ni-fi-ca'tor (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr *or* sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *significateur.*] One who, or that which, signifies.

In this diagram there was one *significator* which presented remarkably upon our astrologer's attention. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sig-nif'i-ca-to-ry (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *significatorius.*] Significant. — *n.* That which is significatory.

‖ **Sig'ni-fi-ca'vit** (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of *significare* to signify.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Formerly, a writ issuing out of chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary, of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the laying him up in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church. *Crabb.*

Sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *signifier*, L. *significare; signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, *n.*, and -FY.] **1.** To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to announce; to make known; to declare; to express; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.

I 'll to the king; and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak.*

The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

2. To mean; to import; to denote; to betoken.

He bade her tell him what it *signified.* *Chaucer.*

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*

☞ *Signify* is often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* nothing, it does not *signify*, that is, it is of no importance.

Syn. — To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Sir; Mr. The English form and pronunciation for the Italian *Signor* and the Spanish *Señor.*

Sign'ior-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [See SEIGNIORIZE.] To exercise dominion over; to lord it over. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Sign'ior-ize (sēn'yĕr-īz), *v. i.* To exercise dominion; to seigniorize. [*Obs.*] *Hewyt.*

Sign'ior-ship, *n.* State or position of a signior.

Sign'ior-y (-y), *n.* Same as SEIGNIORY.

‖ **Si-gnor'** (sē-nyōr'), ‖ **Si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians. Before a noun the form is *Signor.*

‖ **Si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians.

‖ **Si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.* [It.] Miss; — a title of address among the Italians.

Sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of anything.

Sik (sĭk), } *a.* Such. See SUCH. [*Obs.*] "*Sike* fan-
Sike (sīk), } cies weren foolerie." *Spenser.*

Sike (sīk), *n.* [AS. *sīc.* Cf. SIG.] A gutter; a stream, such as is usually dry in summer. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sike, *n.* [See SICK.] A sick person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sike, *v. i.* To sigh. [*Obs.*]

That for his wife weepeth and *siketh* sore. *Chaucer.*

Sike, *n.* A sigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Silk'er (sĭlk'ẽr), *a. & adv.*, **Silk'er-ly,** *adv.*, **Silk'er-ness,** *n.*, etc. See 2d SICKER, SICKERLY, etc. [*Obs.*]

Sikhs (sēks), *n. pl.; sing.* SIKH (sēk). [Hind. *Sikh,* properly, a disciple.] A religious sect noted for warlike traits, founded in the Punjab at the end of the 15th century.

Si'lage (sī'lāj), *n. & v.* Short for ENSILAGE.

Sile (sīl), *v. t.* [Akin to Sw. *sila* to strain, *sil* sieve, G. *sielen* to draw away or lead off water. √151*a*. See SILT.] To strain, as fresh milk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sile, *v. i.* To drop; to flow; to fall. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sile, *n.* **1.** A sieve with fine meshes. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2. Filth; sediment. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Sile, *n.* [Icel. *sīld* herring; akin to Sw. *sill,* Dan. *sild.* Cf. SILL the young of a herring.] (*Zoöl.*) A young or small herring. [*Eng.*] *Pennant.*

Si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium.* See SILENT.]
1. The state of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise; absolute stillness.

I saw and heard; for such a numerous host
Fled not in *silence* through the frighted deep. *Milton.*

2. Forbearance from, or absence of, speech; taciturnity; muteness.

3. Secrecy; as, these things were transacted in *silence.*

The administration itself keeps a profound *silence. D. Webster.*

4. The cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet; as, the elements were reduced to *silence.*

5. Absence of mention; oblivion.

And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

Si'lence, *interj.* Be silent; — used elliptically for *let there be silence,* or *keep silence. Shak.*

Si'lence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SILENCED (sī'lenst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SILENCING (-len-sĭng).] **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to still; to hush.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle. *Shak.*

2. To put to rest; to quiet.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*
These would have *silenced* their scruples. *Rogers.*

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, especially from the act of preaching; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

4. To cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

Si-le'ne (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Silenus,* the attendant of Bacchus.] (*Bot.*) A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, usually covered with a viscid secretion by which insects are caught; catchfly.

Bon Silène. See BON SILÈNE, in the Vocabulary.

Si'lent (sī'lent), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis,* p. pr. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. *ana-silan.*] **1.** Free from sound or noise; absolutely still; perfectly quiet.

How *silent* is this town! *Shak.*

2. Not speaking; indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; taciturn; not loquacious; not talkative.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men. *Broome.*
This new-created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent. Milton.*

3. Keeping at rest; inactive; calm; undisturbed; as, the wind is *silent. Parnell. Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable."

5. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient. [*R.*]

Causes . . . *silent,* virtueless, and dead. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Silent partner. See *Dormant partner,* under DORMANT.

Syn. — Mute; taciturn; dumb; speechless; quiet; still. See MUTE, and TACITURN.

Si'lent, *n.* That which is silent; a time of silence. [*R.*] "The *silent* of the night." *Shak.*

Si-len'ti-a-ry (sī-lĕn'shĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *silentiarius:* cf. F. *silenciaire.* See SILENCE.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Si-len'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *silentiosus:* cf. F. *silencieux.*] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [*R.*]

Si'lent-ly (sī'lent-lȳ), *adv.* In a silent manner.

Si'lent-ness, *n* State of being silent; silence.

Si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Silenus* the tutor and attendant of Bacchus.] (*Zoöl.*) See WANDEROO.

Si-le'si-a (sī-lē'shĭ-ä *or* -shä), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, originally made in *Silesia,* a province of Prussia.
2. A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

Si-le'si-an (-shĭ-*an or* -shən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Silesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

Si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint, a pebblestone.] (*Min.*) Silica, SiO_2, as found in nature, constituting quartz, and most sands and sandstones. See SILICA, and SILICIC.

Sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt' *or* sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; — so called from Étienne de *Silhouette,* a French minister of finance in 1759, whose diversion it was to make such portraits on the walls of his apartments.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile portrait in black, such as a shadow appears to be.

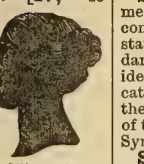
Silhouette.

Sil'hou-ette', *v. t.* To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette. [*Recent*]

A flock of roosting vultures *silhouetted* on the sky. *The Century.*

Sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kä), *n.* [NL., from L. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] (*Chem.*) Silicon dioxide, SiO_2. It constitutes ordinary quartz (also opal and tridymite), and is artificially prepared as a very fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder.

Sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *silicate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

☞ In mineralogical chemistry the silicates include: the *unisilicates* or *orthosilicates,* salts of orthosilicic acid; the *bisilicates* or *metasilicates,* salts of metasilicic acid; the *polysilicates* or *acid silicates,* salts of the polysilicic acids; the *basic silicates* or *subsilicates,* in which the equivalent of base is greater than would be required to neutralize the acid; and the *hydrous silicates,* including the zeolites and many hydrated decomposition products.

Sil'i-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with silicon or silica; as, *silicated* hydrogen; *silicated* rocks.

Silicated soap, a hard soap containing silicate of soda.

Sil'i-ca-ti-za'tion (-kā-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Silicification.

‖ **Si-lic'e-a** (sĭ-lĭs'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SILICOIDEA.

Si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *siliceus,* fr. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature. [Written also *silicious.*]

Si-lic'ic (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint: cf. F. *silicique.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, silica; specifically, designating compounds of silicon; as, *silicic* acid.

Silicic acid (*Chem.*), an amorphous gelatinous substance, $Si(HO)_4$, very unstable and easily dried to silica, but forming many stable salts; — called also *orthosilicic,* or *normal silicic, acid.*

Si-lic'i-cal-ca're-ous (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs *or* sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-), *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter.

Sil'i-cide (sĭl'ĭ-sīd *or* -sĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of silicon, or one regarded as binary. [*R.*]

Hydrogen silicide (*Chem.*), a colorless, spontaneously inflammable gas, SiH_4, produced artificially from silicon, and analogous to methane; — called also *silico-methane, silicon hydride,* and formerly *siliciureted hydrogen.*

Sil'i-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + *-ferous.*] Producing silica; united with silica.

Si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SILICIFY.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of combining or impregnating with silicon or silica; the state of being so combined or impregnated; as, the *silicification* of wood.

Si-lic'i-fied (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fīd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with silicon or silica, especially the latter; as, *silicified* wood.

Si-lic'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SILICIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SILICIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + *-fy:* cf. F. *silicifier.*] (*Chem.*) To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica, or with the compounds of silicon.

The specimens found . . . are completely *silicified. Say.*

☞ The silica may take the form of agate, chalcedony, flint, hornstone, or crystalline quartz.

Si-lic'i-fy, *v. i.* To become converted into silica, or to be impregnated with silica.

‖ **Sil'i-ci-oi'de-a** (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SILICOIDEA.

Si-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See SILICEOUS.

‖ **Sil'i-ci-spon'gi-æ** (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX, and SPONGE.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SILICOIDEA.

Si-lic'it-ed (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-tĕd), *a.* Silicified. [*Obs.*]

Si-lic'i-um (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.* See SILICON.

Si-lic'i-u-ret'ed (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-ū-rĕt'ĕd *or* sĭ-lĭsh'-), *a.* [Written also *siliciuretted.*] (*Old. Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with silicon. [*Obsoles.*]

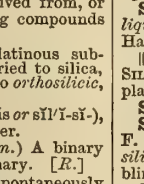
Silicles of Shepherd's Purse.

Siliciureted hydrogen. (*Chem.*) Hydrogen silicide. [*Obs.*]

Sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula,* dim. of *siliqua* a pod or husk: cf. F. *silicule.*] (*Bot.*) A seed vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as it is long. See SILIQUE.

Sil'i-co- (-kŏ-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of silicon* or *its compounds;* as, *silico*benzoic, *silico*fluoride, etc.

Sil'i-co-flu-or'ic (-flū-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing, or composed of, silicon and fluorine; especially, denoting the compounds called *silicofluorides.*

Silicofluoric acid (*Chem.*), a compound of hydrofluoric acid and silicon fluoride, known only in watery solution. It is produced by the action of silicon fluoride on water, and is regarded as an acid, H_2SiF_6, and the type and origin of the silicofluorides.

Sil'i-co-flu'or-ide (-flū'ŏr-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A fluosilicate; a salt of silicofluoric acid.

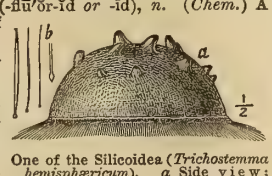

One of the Silicoidea (*Trichostemma hemisphæricum*). *a* Side view; *b* Some of the Spicules, much enlarged.

‖ **Sil'i-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of Porifera, which includes those that have the skeleton composed mainly of siliceous fibers or spicules.

Sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element analogous to carbon. It always occurs combined in nature, and is artificially obtained in the free state, usually as a dark brown amorphous powder, or as a dark crystalline substance with a metallic luster. Its oxide is silica, or common quartz, and in this form, or as silicates, it is, next to oxygen, the most abundant element of the earth's crust. Silicon is characteristically the element of the mineral kingdom, as carbon is of the organic world. Symbol Si. Atomic weight 28. Called also *silicium.*

Sil'i-co-tung'stic (sĭl'ĭ-kō-tŭng'stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, any one of a series of double acids of silicon and tungsten, known in the free state, and also in their salts (called *silicotungstates*).

‖ **Si-lic'u-la** (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lä), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A silicle.

Sil'i-cule (sĭl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A silicle.

Si-lic'u-lose' (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [NL. *siliculosus,* fr. L. *silicula:* cf. F. *siliculeux.* See SILICLE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Bearing silicles; pertaining to, or resembling, silicles.
2. Full of, or consisting of, husks; husky. [*Obs.*]

Si-lig'i-nose' (sĭ-lĭj'ĭ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *siligineus,* fr. *siligo, -inis,* fine and very white wheat.] Made of fine wheat. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Sil'ing (sīl'ĭng), *a. & n.* from SILE to strain. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Siling dish, a colander. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwä), *n.; pl.* SILIQUÆ (-kwē). [L. See SILIQUE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Same as SILIQUE.
2. A weight of four grains; a carat; — a term used by jewelers, and refiners of gold.

Sil'ique (sĭl'ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk'; 277), *n.* [L. *siliqua* a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure: cf. F. *silique.*] (*Bot.*) An oblong or elongated seed vessel, consisting of two valves with a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to both edges of the dissepiment, alternately upon each side of it.

Silique (opened).

Sil'i-qui-form (sĭl'ĭ-kwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Silique* + *-form:* cf. F. *siliquiforme.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a silique.

‖ **Si-li'quo'sa** (-kwō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILIQUOSE.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants including those which bear siliques.

Sil'i-quose' (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs'), } *a.* [NL. *sili-*
Sil'i-quous (sĭl'ĭ-kwŭs), } *quosus:* cf. F. *siliqueux.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing siliques; as, *siliquose* plants; pertaining to, or resembling, siliques; as, *siliquose* capsules.

Silk (sĭlk), *n.* [OE. *silk, selk,* AS. *seolc, seoloc;* akin to Icel. *silki,* Sw. & Dan. *silke;* prob. through Slavic from an Oriental source; cf. Lith. *szilkai,* Russ. *shelk',* and also L. *sericum* Seric stuff, silk. Cf. SERICEOUS, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1.** The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars in forming the cocoons within which the worm is inclosed during the pupa state, especially that produced by the larvæ of *Bombyx mori.*
2. Hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material.
3. That which resembles silk, as the filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

Raw silk, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons, and before it is manufactured. — Silk cotton, a cottony substance enveloping the seeds of the silk-cotton tree. — Silk-cotton tree (*Bot.*), a name for several tropical trees of the genera *Bombax* and *Eriodendron,* and belonging to the order *Bombaceæ.* The trees grow to an immense size, and have their seeds enveloped in a cottony substance, which is used for stuffing cushions, but can not be spun. — Silk flower. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The silk tree. (*b*) A similar tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of Peru. — Silk fowl (*Zoöl.*), a breed of domestic fowls having silky plumage. — Silk gland (*Zoöl.*), a gland which secretes the material of silk, as in a spider or a silkworm; a sericterium. — Silk gown, the distinctive robe of a barrister who has been appointed king's or queen's counsel; hence, the counsel himself. Such a one has precedence over mere barristers, who wear *stuff gowns.* [*Eng.*] — Silk grass (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Stipa comata*) of the Western United States, which has very long silky awns. The name is also sometimes given to various species of the genera *Agave* and *Yucca.* — Silk moth (*Zoöl.*), the adult moth of any silkworm. See SILKWORM. — Silk shag, a coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush, but with a stiffer nap. — Silk spider (*Zoöl.*), a large spider (*Nephila plumipes*), native of the Southern United States, remarkable for the large quantity of strong silk it produces and for the great disparity in the sizes of the sexes. — Silk thrower, Silk throwster, one who twists or spins silk, and prepares it for weaving. *Brande & C.* — Silk tree (*Bot.*), an Asiatic leguminous tree (*Albizzia Julibrissin*) with finely bipinnate leaves, and large flat pods; — so called because of the abundant long silky stamens of its blossoms. Also called *silk flower.* — Silk vessel. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Silk gland,* above. — Virginia silk (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Periploca Græca*) of the Milkweed family, having a silky tuft on the seeds. It is native in Southern Europe.

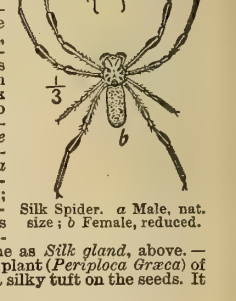

Silk Spider. *a* Male, nat. size; *b* Female, reduced.

Silk'en (sĭlk'n), *a.* [AS. *seolcen, seolocen.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resembling, silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil.
2. Fig.: Soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as, *silken* language. "*Silken* terms precise." *Shak.*
3. Dressed in silk. "A . . . *silken* wanton." *Shak.*

Silk'en, *v. t.* To render silken or silklike. *Dyer.*

Silk'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.
2. Fig.: Effeminacy; weakness. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Silk'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* SILKMEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer. *Shak.*

Silk'ness (sĭlk'nĕs), *n.* Silkiness. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Silk'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genera *Asclepias* and *Acerates* whose seed vessels contain a long, silky down; milkweed.

Silk'worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* [AS. *seolcwyrm.*] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any one of numerous species of bombycid moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa.

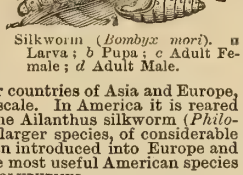

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

☞ The common species (*Bombyx mori*) feeds on the leaves of the white mulberry tree. It is native of China, but has long been introduced into other countries of Asia and Europe, and is reared on a large scale. In America it is reared only to a small extent. The Ailanthus silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) is a much larger species, of considerable importance, which has been introduced into Europe and America from China. The most useful American species is the Polyphemus. See Polyphemus.

Pernyi silkworm, the larva of the Pernyi moth. See Pernyi moth. — **Silkworm gut**, a substance prepared from the contents of the silk glands of silkworms and used in making lines for angling. See Gut. — **Silkworm rot**, a disease of silkworms; muscardine.

Silk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Silkier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Silkiest.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resembling, silk; silken; silklike; as, a *silky* luster.

2. Hence, soft and smooth; as, *silky* wine.

3. Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.

Silky oak (*Bot.*), a lofty Australian tree (*Grevillea robusta*) with silky tomentose lobed or incised leaves. It furnishes a valuable timber.

Sill (sĭl), *n.* [OE. *sille, sylle*, AS. *syl, syll;* akin to G. *schwelle*, OHG. *swelli*, Icel. *syll, svill*, Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syld*, Goth. *gasuljan* to lay a foundation, to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; especially, a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lower member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like. Hence: (*a*) The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. (*b*) The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. (*c*) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (*d*) A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against.

Sill course (*Arch.*), a horizontal course of stone, terra cotta, or the like, built into a wall at the level of one or more window sills, these sills often forming part of it.

Sill, *n.* [Cf. Thill.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sill, *n.* [Cf. 4th Sile.] A young herring. [*Eng.*]

Sil'la-bub (sĭl'lȧ-bŭb), *n.* [Cf. *sile* to strain, and *bub* liquor, also Prov. E. *sillybauk.*] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth. [Written also *syllabub.*]

Sil'ler (sĭl'lẽr), *n.* Silver. [*Scot.*]

Sil'li-ly (sĭl'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From Silly.] In a silly manner; foolishly. *Dryden.*

Sil'li-man-ite (-man-īt), *n.* [After Benjamin *Silliman*, an American mineralogist.] (*Min.*) Same as Fibrolite.

Sil'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being silly.

Sil'lock (sĭl'lŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pollock or coalfish.

Sil'lon (sĭl'lŏn), *n.* [F., a furrow.] (*Fort.*) A work raised in the middle of a wide ditch, to defend it. *Crabb.*

Sil'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* Sillier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Silliest.] [OE. *seely, sely*, AS. *sælig, gesælig*, happy, good, fr. *sæl, sēl*, good, happy, *sæl* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *sālig*, a., good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *selig*, OHG. *sālig*, Icel. *sæll*, Sw. *säll*, Dan. *salig*, Goth. *sēls* good, kind, and perh. also to L. *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, Skr. *sarva.* Cf. Seel, *n.*]

1. Happy; fortunate; blessed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive. [*Obs.*] "This *silly*, innocent Custance." *Chaucer.*

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstand. *Spenser.*

A *silly*, innocent hare murdered of a dog. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. Weak; helpless; frail. [*Obs.*]

After long storms . . .
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore. *Spenser.*
The *silly* buckets on the deck. *Coleridge.*

4. Rustic; plain; simple; humble. [*Obs.*]

A fourth man, in a *silly* habit. *Shak.*
All that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milton.*

5. Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; as, a *silly* woman.

6. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.

Syn. — Simple; brainless; witless; shallow; foolish; unwise; indiscreet. See Simple.

Sil'ly-how (-hou), *n.* [Prov. E. *silly-hew;* cf. AS. *sælig* happy, good, and *hūfe* a cap, hood. See Silly, *a.*] A caul. See Caul, *n.*, 3. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Si'lo (sī'lō), *n.* [F.] A pit or vat for packing away green fodder for winter use so as to exclude air and outside moisture. See Ensilage.

Silt (sĭlt), *n.* [OE. *silte* gravel, fr. *silen* to drain, E. *sile;* probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila*, prob. akin to AS. *seón* to filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, cause to sink, G. *seihen* to strain, to filter, OHG. *sīhan*, Icel. *sīa*, Skr. *sic* to pour; cf. Gr. ἰκμάς moisture. Cf. Sig, Sile.] Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

Silt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Silted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Silting.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud.

Silt, *v. i.* To flow through crevices; to percolate.

Silt'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Si-lu're (sī-lū′ *or* sĭ-), *n.* [L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος: cf. F. *silure.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Silurus*, as the sheatfish; a siluroid.

Si-lu'ri-an (sī-lū'rĭ-an), *a.* [From L. *Silures*, a people who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the country of the ancient Silures; — a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic eras, and also to the strata of the era, because most plainly developed in that country.

☞ The Silurian formation, so named by Murchison, is divided into the *Upper Silurian* and *Lower Silurian.* The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, is now separated under the name *Cambrian*, first given by Sedgwick. Recently the term *Ordovician* has been proposed for the Lower Silurian, leaving the original word to apply only to the Upper Silurian.

Si-lu'ri-an, *n.* The Silurian age.

Si-lu'ri-dan (-dan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Siluridæ* or of the order Siluroidei.

Si-lu'roid (-roid), *a.* [*Silurus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Siluroidei, or Nematognathi, an order of fishes including numerous species, among which are the American catfishes and numerous allied fresh-water species of the Old World, as the sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*) of Europe. — *n.* A siluroid fish.

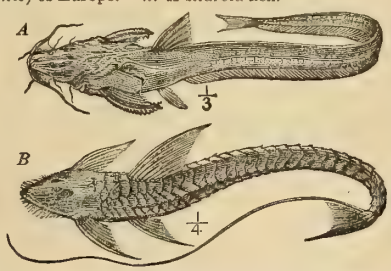

A Naked Siluroid (*Aspredo*, or *Platystacus, octocirrhis*). *B* Loricated Siluroid (*Loricaria setigera*).

‖ **Sil'u-roi'de-i** (sĭl'ū-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, the Nematognathi.

‖ **Si-lu'rus** (sī-lū'rŭs), *n.* [L. See Silure.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large malacopterygious fishes of the order Siluroidei. They inhabit the inland waters of Europe and Asia.

Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.; pl.* E. Silvas (-vȧz), L. Silvae (-vē). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] [Written also *sylva.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. (*b*) A description or history of the forest trees of a country.

Sil'van (-van), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. ὕλη; cf. L. *Silvanus* Silvanus the god of woods: cf. F. *sylvain* silvan. Cf. Savage.] Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody. [Written also *sylvan.*]

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves forever green. *Dryden.*

Sil'van, *n.* (*Old Chem.*) See Sylvanium. [*Obs.*]

Sil'van-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) See Sylvanite.

Sil'vas (sĭl'vȧz) *or* **Sel'vas** (sĕl'vȧz), *n. pl.* [L. *silva* a forest, Sp. *selva.*] Vast woodland plains of South America.

Sil'vate (-vāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Sylvate.

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *silver, selver, seolver*, AS. *seolfor, siolfur, siolufr, silofr, sylofr;* akin to OS. *silubar*, OFries. *selover*, D. *zilver*, LG. *sulver*, OHG. *silabar, silbar*, G. *silber*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silfver*, Dan. *sölv*, Goth. *silubr*, Russ. *serebro*, Lith. *sidabras;* of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A soft white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. Silver is one of the "noble" metals, so-called, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. Symbol Ag (*Argentum*). Atomic weight 107.7. Specific gravity 10.5.

☞ Silver was known under the name of *luna* to the ancients and also to the alchemists. Some of its compounds, as the halogen salts, are remarkable for the effect of light upon them, and are used in photography.

2. Coin made of silver; silver money.

3. Anything having the luster or appearance of silver.

4. The color of silver.

☞ *Silver* is used in the formation of many compounds of obvious meaning; as, *silver*-armed, *silver*-bright, *silver*-buskined, *silver*-coated, *silver*-footed, *silver*-haired, *silver*-headed, *silver*-mantled, *silver*-plated, *silver*-slippered, *silver*-sounding, *silver*-studded, *silver*-tongued, *silver*-white. See Silver, *a.*

Black silver (*Min.*), stephanite; — called also *brittle silver ore*, or *brittle silver glance.* — **Fulminating silver.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A black crystalline substance, $Ag_2O.(NH_2)_2$, obtained by dissolving silver oxide in aqua ammonia. When dry it explodes violently on the slightest percussion. (*b*) Silver fulminate, a white crystalline substance, $Ag_2C_2N_2O_2$, obtained by adding alcohol to a solution of silver nitrate. When dry it is violently explosive. — **German silver.** (*Chem.*) See under German. — **Gray silver.** (*Min.*) See Freieslebenite. — **Horn silver.** (*Min.*) See Cerargyrite. — **King's silver.** (*O. Eng. Law*) See Postfine. — **Red silver**, *or* **Ruby silver.** (*Min.*) See Proustite, and Pyrargyrite. — **Silver beater**, one who beats silver into silver leaf or silver foil. — **Silver glance**, *or* **Vitreous silver.** (*Min.*) See Argentite.

Sil'ver, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to silver; made of silver; as, *silver* leaf; a *silver* cup.

2. Resembling silver. Specifically: (*a*) Bright; resplendent; white. "*Silver* hair." *Shak.*

Others, on *silver* lakes and rivers, bathed
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

(*b*) Precious; costly. (*c*) Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "*Silver* voices." *Spenser.* (*d*) Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "*Silver* slumber." *Spenser.*

American silver fir (*Bot.*), the balsam fir. See under Balsam. — **Silver age** (*Roman Lit.*), the latter part (A. D. 14–180) of the classical period of Latinity, — the time of writers of inferior purity of language, as compared with those of the previous *golden age*, so-called. — **Silver-bell tree** (*Bot.*), an American shrub or small tree (*Halesia tetraptera*) with white bell-shaped flowers in clusters or racemes; the snowdrop tree. — **Silver bush** (*Bot.*), a shrubby leguminous plant (*Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*) of Southern Europe, having silvery foliage. — **Silver chub** (*Zoöl.*), the fallfish. — **Silver eel.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cutlass fish. (*b*) A pale variety of the common eel. — **Silver fir** (*Bot.*), a coniferous tree (*Abies pectinata*) found in mountainous districts in the middle and south of Europe, where it often grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet. It yields Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine. — **Silver foil**, foil made of silver. — **Silver fox** (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes vulpes*, variety *argenteus*) found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Its fur is nearly black, with silvery tips, and is highly valued. Called also *black fox*, and *silver-gray fox.* — **Silver gar.** (*Zoöl.*) See Billfish (*a*). — **Silver grain** (*Bot.*), the lines or narrow plates of cellular tissue which pass from the pith to the bark of an exogenous stem; the medullary rays. In the wood of the oak they are much larger than in that of the beech, maple, pine, cherry, etc. — **Silver grebe** (*Zoöl.*), the red-throated diver. See *Illust.* under Diver. — **Silver hake** (*Zoöl.*), the American whiting. — **Silver leaf**, leaves or sheets made of silver beaten very thin. — **Silver lunge** (*Zoöl.*), the namaycush. — **Silver moonfish.** (*Zoöl.*) See Moonfish (*b*). — **Silver moth** (*Zoöl.*), a lepisma. — **Silver owl** (*Zoöl.*), the barn owl. — **Silver perch** (*Zoöl.*), the mademoiselle, 2. — **Silver pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of beautiful crested and long-tailed Asiatic pheasants, of the genus *Euplocamus.* They have the tail and more or less of the upper parts silvery white. The most common species (*E. nycthemerus*) is native of China. — **Silver plate**, domestic utensils made of silver. — **Silver plover** (*Zoöl.*), the knot. — **Silver salmon** (*Zoöl.*), a salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. It ascends all the American rivers as far south as the Sacramento. Called also *kisutch*, *whitefish*, and *white salmon.* — **Silver shell** (*Zoöl.*), a marine bivalve of the genus Anomia. See Anomia. — **Silver steel**, an alloy of steel with a very small proportion of silver. — **Silver stick**, a title given to the field officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace. [*Eng.*] *Thackeray.* — **Silver tree** (*Bot.*), a South African tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) with long, silvery, silky leaves. — **Silver trout.** (*Zoöl.*) See Trout. — **Silver wedding.** See under Wedding. — **Silver whiting** (*Zoöl.*), a marine sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrus littoralis*) native of the Southern United States; — called also *surf whiting.* — **Silver witch** (*Zoöl.*), a lepisma.

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Silvered (-vẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Silvering.] **1.** To cover with silver; to give a silvery appearance to by applying a metal of a silvery color; as, to *silver* a pin; to *silver* a glass mirror plate with an amalgam of tin and mercury.

2. To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver.

And smiling calmness *silvered* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

3. To make hoary, or white, like silver.

His head was *silvered* o'er with age. *Gay.*

Sil'ver, *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. [*R.*]

The eastern sky began to *silver* and shine. *L. Wallace.*

Sil'ver-back′ (-băk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The knot.

Sil'ver-ber'ry (-bĕr'rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) with silvery foliage and fruit. *Gray.*

Sil'ver-bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Old World finch of the genus *Munia*, as the *M. Malabarica* of India, and *M. cantans* of Africa.

Sil'ver-boom′ (-bōōm′), *n.* [D. *zilver* silver + *boom* tree.] (*Bot.*) See Leucadendron.

Sil'ver-fin′ (-fĭn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Notropis Whipplei*).

Sil'ver-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tarpum. (*b*) A white variety of the goldfish.

Sil'ver-gray′ (-grā′), *a.* Having a gray color with a silvery luster; as, *silver-gray* hair.

Sil'ver-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being silvery.

Sil'ver-ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The art or process of covering metals, wood, paper, glass, etc., with a thin film of metallic silver, or a substance resembling silver; also, the film so laid on; as, the *silvering* of a glass speculum.

Sil'ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Silverized (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Silverizing.] To cover with silver.

Sil'ver-less, *a.* Having no silver; hence, without money; impecunious. *Piers Plowman.*

Sil'ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. [*Obs.*]

A thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*. *Isa.* vii. 23.

Sil'ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
That *silverly* doth progress on thy checks. *Shak.*

Sil'vern (-vẽrn), *a.* [AS. *seolfren, sylfren.*] Made of silver. [*Archaic*] *Wyclif* (*Acts* xix. 24).

Speech is *silvern;* silence is golden. *Old Proverb.*

Sil'ver-sides′ (-vẽr-sīdz′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small fishes of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body. The common species of the American coast (*Menidia notata*) is very abundant. Called also *silverside, sand smelt, friar, tailor*, and *tinker.*

Common Silversides (*Menidia notata*).

Brook silversides (*Zoöl.*), a small fresh-water North American fish (*Labidesthes sicculus*) related to the marine silversides.

Sil'ver-smith′ (sĭl'vĕr-smĭth′), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver; a worker in silver.

Sil'ver-spot′ (-spŏt′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of butterflies of the genus *Argynnis* and allied genera, having silvery spots on the under side of the wings. See *Illust.* under APHRODITE.

Silverspot (*Speyeria idalia*). *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

Sil'ver-ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

Sil'ver-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial rosaceous herb (*Potentilla Anserina*) having the leaves silvery white beneath.

Sil'ver-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster; bright.

All the enameled race, whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

3. Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, *silvery* voices; a *silvery* laugh.

Silvery iron (*Metal.*), a peculiar light-gray fine-grained cast iron, usually obtained from clay iron ore.

Sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *silviculture.*] See SYLVICULTURE.

Si'ma (sī'mȧ), *n.* (*Arch.*) A cyma.

Sim'a-gre (sĭm'ȧ-gĕr), *n.* [F. *simagrée.*] A grimace. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMERE.] A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf. [Written also *cimar, cymar, samare, simare.*]

‖ **Si'marre'** (sē'mär'). [F.] See SIMAR. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sim'blot (sĭm'blŏt), *n.* [F. *simbleau.*] The harness of a drawloom.

‖ **Sim'i-a** (sĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., an ape; cf. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, Gr. σιμός.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of Quadrumana which included the types of numerous modern genera. By modern writers it is usually restricted to the genus which includes the orang-outang.

Sim'i-al (-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Simian; apelike.

Sim'i-an (-an), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Simiadæ*, which, in its widest sense, includes all the Old World apes and monkeys; also, apelike. — *n.* Any Old World monkey or ape.

Sim'i-lar (-lĕr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See SAME, *a.*, and cf. SIMULATE.] **1.** Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Similar figures (*Geom.*), figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated. — **Similar rectilineal figures**, such as have their several angles respectively equal, each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional. — **Similar solids**, such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another.

Sim'i-lar, *n.* That which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

Sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *similarité.*] The quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features.

Hardly is there a *similarity* detected between two or three facts, than men hasten to extend it to all. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Sim'i-lar-ly (sĭm'ĭ-lĕr-lȳ), *adv.* In a similar manner.

Sim'i-lar-y (-ĭ), *a.* Similar. [*Obs.*]

Rhyming cadences of *similary* words. *South.*

Sim'i-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. [*R.*]

In *similative* or instrumental relation to a pa. pple. [past participle], as almond-leaved, -scented, etc. *New English Dict.*

Sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* SIMILES (-lēz). [L., from *similis.* See SIMILAR.] (*Rhet.*) A word or phrase by which anything is likened, in one or more of its aspects, to something else; a similitude; a poetical or imaginative comparison.

A good swift *simile*, but something currish. *Shak.*

‖ **Si-mil'i-ter** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., in like manner.] (*Law*) The technical name of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent; — called sometimes a *joinder in issue.*

Si-mil'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitude*, L. *similitudo*, from *similis* similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** The quality or state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; similarity; as, *similitude* of substance. *Chaucer.*

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude.* *Milton.*

If fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine. *Pope.*

2. The act of likening, or that which likens, one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; a simile.

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

3. That which is like or similar; a representation, semblance, or copy; a facsimile.

Man should wed his *similitude.* *Chaucer.*

Si-mil'i-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Involving or expressing similitude. [*Obs.*] *Coke.*

Sim'i-lize (sĭm'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To liken; to compare; as, to *similize* a person, thing, or act. *Lowell.*

Sim'i-lor (-lôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *similis* similar + F. *or* gold, L. *aurum.* Cf. SEMILOR.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling brass, but of a golden color. *Ure.*

Sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Simiæ; monkeylike.

That strange *simious*, schoolboy passion of giving pain to others. *Sydney Smith.*

Sim'i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* See SCIMITER.

Sim'mer (sĭm'mĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMMERED (-mĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMMERING.] [Prov. E. also *simper*; — an onomatopoetic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil.

I *simmer* as liquor doth on the fire before it beginneth to boil. *Palsgrave.*

Sim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

Sim'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *simenel* cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. *simenellus* wheat bread, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOLINA.] **1.** A kind of cake made of fine flour; a cracknel. [*Obs.*]

Not common bread, but vastel bread, or *simnels.* *Fuller.*

2. A kind of rich plum cake, eaten especially on Mid-Lent Sunday. [*Eng.*] *Herrick.*

Si-mo'ni-ac (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [LL. *simoniacus.* See SIMONY.] One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*

Sim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to simony; guilty of simony; consisting of simony. — **Sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The flagitious profligacy of their lives, and the *simoniacal* arts by which they grasped at the popedom. *J. S. Harford.*

Si-mo'ni-al (sĭ-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Simoniacal. [*Obs.*]

Si-mo'ni-an (sĭ-mō'nĭ-an *or* sī-; 277), *n.* [See SIMONY.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

Si-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Simoniacal. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sim'o-nist (sĭm'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who practices simony.

Sim'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts* viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. *Piers Plowman.*

Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), } *n.* [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma*
Si-moon' (sĭ-mōōn'), } to poison. Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry, suffocating, dust-laden wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Si'mous (sī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *simus*, Gr. σιμός.] Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

Sim'pai (sĭm'pī), *n.* [Malay *simpei.*] (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed monkey (*Semnopithecus melalophus*) native of Sumatra. It has a crest of black hair. The forehead and cheeks are fawn color, the upper parts tawny and red, the under parts white. Called also *black-crested monkey*, and *sinpæ.*

Sim'per (sĭm'pĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMPERING.] [Cf. Norw. *semper* fine, smart, dial. Dan. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish, OSw. *semper* one who affectedly refrains from eating, Sw. *sipp* finical, prim, LG. *sipp.*] **1.** To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.

Behold yond *simpering* dame. *Shak.*

With a made countenance about her mouth, between *simpering* and smiling. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. [*Obs.*]

Yet can I mark how stars above
Simper and shine. *Herbert.*

Sim'per, *n.* A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer. *Pope.*

Sim'per-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who simpers. *Sir W. Scott.*

A *simperer* that a court affords. *T. Nevile.*

Sim'per-ing, *a. & n.* from SIMPER, *v.*

Sim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* In a simpering manner.

Sim'ple (-p'l), *a.* [*Compar.* SIMPLER (-plĕr); *superl.* SIMPLEST.] [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex*, gen. *simplicis.* The first part of the Latin words is probably akin to E. *same*, and the sense, one, one and the same; cf. L. *semel* once, *singuli* one to each, single. Cf. SINGLE, *a.*, SAME, *a.*, and for the last part of the word cf. DOUBLE, COMPLEX.] **1.** Single; not complex; not infolded or entangled; uncombined; not compounded; not blended with something else; not complicated; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound; a *simple* machine; a *simple* problem; *simple* tasks.

2. Plain; unadorned; as, *simple* dress. "*Simple* truth." *Spenser.* "His *simple* story." *Burns.*

3. Mere; not other than; being only.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin. *Shak.*

4. Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; true.

Full many fine men go upon my score, as *simple* as I stand here, and I trust them. *Marston.*

Must thou trust Tradition's *simple* tongue? *Byron.*

To be *simple* is to be great. *Emerson.*

5. Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial; straightforward.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

6. Direct; clear; intelligible; not abstruse or enigmatical; as, a *simple* statement; *simple* language.

7. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments; hence, foolish; silly. "You have *simple* wits." *Shak.*

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xiv. 15.

8. Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* way of living.

Thy *simple* fare and all thy plain delights. *Cowper.*

9. Humble; lowly; undistinguished.

A *simple* husbandman in garments gray. *Spenser.*

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and *simple*, made the fuel of the same fire. *Fuller.*

10. (*Bot.*) Without subdivisions; entire; as, a *simple* stem; a *simple* leaf.

11. (*Chem.*) Not capable of being decomposed into anything more simple or ultimate by any means at present known; elementary; thus, atoms are regarded as *simple* bodies. Cf. ULTIMATE, *a.*

☞ A *simple* body is one that has not as yet been decomposed. There are indications that many of our simple elements are still compound bodies, though their actual decomposition into anything simpler may never be accomplished.

12. (*Min.*) Homogeneous.

13. (*Zoöl.*) Consisting of a single individual or zooid; as, a *simple* ascidian; — opposed to *compound.*

Simple contract (*Law*), any contract, whether verbal or written, which is not of record or under seal. *J. W. Smith. Chitty.* — **Simple equation** (*Alg.*), an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that quantity only in the first degree. — **Simple eye** (*Zoöl.*), an eye having a single lens; — opposed to *compound eye.* — **Simple interest.** See under INTEREST. — **Simple larceny.** (*Law*) See under LARCENY. — **Simple obligation** (*Rom. Law*), an obligation which does not depend for its execution upon any event provided for by the parties, or is not to become void on the happening of any such event. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Single; uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; mere; uncombined; elementary; plain; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigning; frank; open; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; unwise. — SIMPLE, SILLY. One who is *simple* is sincere, unaffected, and inexperienced in duplicity, — hence liable to be duped. A *silly* person is one who is ignorant or weak and also self-confident; hence, one who shows in speech and act a lack of good sense. *Simplicity* is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while *silliness* is consistent with all three. *Simplicity* denotes lack of knowledge or of guile; *silliness* denotes want of judgment or right purpose, a defect of character as well as of education.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning. *Shak.*

He is the companion of the *silliest* people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

Sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *n.* [F. See SIMPLE, *a.*] **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many *simples.*" *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicinal plant; — so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself as it comes over from the Indies. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. (*Weaving*) (*a*) A drawloom. (*b*) A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom.

4. (*R. C. Ch.*) A feast which is not a double or a semidouble.

Sim'ple, *v. i.* To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

As *simpling* on the flowery hills she [Circe] strayed. *Garth.*

Sim'ple-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Sincere; ingenuous; guileless. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sim'ple-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Artless; guileless; simple-hearted; undesigning; unsuspecting; devoid of duplicity. *Blackstone.* — **Sim'ple-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Sim'ple-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being simple; simplicity. *Shak.*

Sim'pler (sĭm'plĕr), *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

Simpler's joy. (*Bot.*) Vervain.

Sim'pless (-plĕs), *n.* [F. *simplesse.*] Simplicity; silliness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sim'ple-ton (sĭm'p'l-tŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplet*, It. *semplicione.*] A person of weak intellect; a silly person.

Sim-pli'cian (sĭm-plĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. OF. *simplicien.*] One who is simple. [*Obs.*] *Arnway.*

Sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas.* See SIMPLE.] **1.** The quality or state of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.

2. The quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the *simplicity* of a machine.

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from cunning or duplicity; lack of acuteness and sagacity.

Marquis Dorset, a man, for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded. *Hayward.*

In wit a man; *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

4. Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, of style, or of language; *simplicity* of diet; *simplicity* of life.

5. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a doctrine; the *simplicity* of an explanation or a demonstration.

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*? and the scorners delight in their scorning? *Prov.* i. 22.

Sim'pli-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplification.*] The act of simplifying. *A. Smith.*

Sim'pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMPLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMPLIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [Cf. F. *simplifier*, LL. *simplificare.* See SIMPLE, and -FY.] To make simple; to make less complex; to make clear by giving the explanation for; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified.* *A. Hamilton.*

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *W. Nicholson.*

Sim'plist (-plĭst), *n.* One skilled in simples, or medicinal plants; a simpler. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sim-plis'tic (sĭm-plĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to simples, or a simplist. [*R.*] *Wilkinson.*

Sim'pli-ty (sĭm'plĭ-tȳ), *n.* Simplicity. [*Obs.*]

Sim'plo-ce (-plō-sē), *n.* (*Gram.*) See SYMPLOCE.

Sim'ply (-plȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.

[They] make that now good or evil, . . . which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

Simply the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shak.*

2. Plainly; without art or subtlety.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

3. Weakly; foolishly. *Johnson.*

Sim'u-la'cher } (sĭm'ū-lā'kẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *simulacre.*]
Sim'u-la'chre } See SIMULACRUM. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sim'u-la'crum** (-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SIMULACRA (-krà). [L. See SIMULATE.] A likeness; a semblance; a mock appearance; a sham; — now usually in a derogatory sense.

Beneath it nothing but a great *simulacrum.* *Thackeray.*

Sim'u-lar (sĭm'ū-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *simulator*, F. *simulateur.* See SIMULATE.] One who pretends to be what he is not; one who, or that which, simulates or counterfeits something; a pretender. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say, *simulars*, and painted sepulchers. *Tyndale.*

Sim'u-lar, *a.* False; specious; counterfeit. [*R. & Obs.*] "Thou *simular* man of virtue." *Shak.*

Sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, together, *similis* like. See SIMILAR, and cf. DISSEMBLE, SEMBLANCE.] Feigned; pretended. *Bale.*

Sim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMULATING.] To assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; to feign.

The Puritans, even in the depths of the dungeons to which she had sent them, prayed, and with no *simulated* fervor, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assassin. *Macaulay.*

Sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *simulation*, L. *simulatio.*] The act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; — distinguished from *dissimulation*, which disguises or conceals what is true.

Syn. — Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Sim'u-la'tor (sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who simulates, or feigns. *De Quincey.*

Sim'u-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rў), *a.* Simulated, or capable of being simulated. *Bp. Hall.*

Si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty (sī'mŭl-tà-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [LL. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul.* See SIMULATE.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Simultaneous equations (*Alg.*), two or more equations in which the values of the unknown quantities entering them are the same at the same time in both or in all.

Sim'ul-ty (sĭm'ŭl-tў), *n.* [L. *simultas* a hostile encounter, grudge, originally, a (hostile) coming together, fr. *simul* together: cf. OF. *simulté.*] Private grudge or quarrel; as, domestic *simulties.* [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sin (sĭn), *adv., prep., & conj.* Old form of SINCE. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sin that his lord was twenty year of age. *Chaucer.*

Sin, *n.* [OE. *sinne*, AS. *synn*, *syn*; akin to D. *zonde*, OS. *sundia*, OHG. *sunta*, G. *sünde*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *synd*, L. *sons*, *sontis*, guilty, perhaps originally from the p. pr. of the verb signifying, to be, and meaning, the one who it is. Cf. AUTHENTIC, SOOTH.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; any violation of God's will, either in purpose or conduct; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, *sins* of omission and *sins* of commission.

Whosoever committeth *sin* is the servant of *sin.* *John* viii. 34.
Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 *John* iii. 4.

I think 't no *sin*
To cozen him that would unjustly win. *Shak.*

Enthralled
By *sin* to foul, exorbitant desires. *Milton.*

2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners.

I grant that poetry 's a crying *sin.* *Pope.*

3. A sin offering; a sacrifice for sin.

He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin. 2 *Cor.* v. 21.

4. An embodiment of sin; a very wicked person. [*R.*]

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*

☞ *Sin* is used in the formation of some compound words of obvious signification; as, *sin*-born, *sin*-bred, *sin*-oppressed, *sin*-polluted, and the like.

Actual sin, Canonical sins, Original sin, Venial sin. See under ACTUAL, CANONICAL, etc. — **Deadly,** *or* **Mortal, sins** (*R. C. Ch.*), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace; — in distinction from *venial sins.* The *seven deadly sins* are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth. — **Sin eater,** a man who (according to a former practice in England) for a small gratuity ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person, whereby he was supposed to have taken the sins of the dead person upon himself. — **Sin offering,** a sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

Syn. — Iniquity; wickedness; WRONG. See CRIME.

Sin, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINNED (sĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINNING.] [OE. *sinnen*, *singen*, *sinegen*, AS. *syngian.* See SIN, *n.*] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often followed by *against.*

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned.* *Ps.* li. 4.

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. *Rom.* iii. 23.

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to trespass; to transgress.

I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning.* *Shak.*

Who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against the eternal cause. *Pope.*

Si-na'ic (sĭ-nā'ĭk), } *a.* [From Mount *Sinai.*] Of
Si'na-it'ic (sī'nŭ-ĭt'ĭk), } or pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Mount Sinai; as, the *Sinaitic* law.

Sinaitic manuscript, a fourth century Greek manuscript of the Bible, discovered at Mount Sinai (the greater part of it in 1859) by Tischendorf, a German Biblical critic; — called also *Codex Sinaiticus.*

Sin-al'bin (sĭn-al'bĭn), *n.* [From L. *Sinapis* + *alba.*] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the seeds of white mustard (*Brassica alba*, formerly *Sinapis alba*), and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Sin-am'ine (sĭn-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Sinapis* + *melamine.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline nitrogenous substance, obtained indirectly from oil of mustard and ammonia; — called also *allyl melamine.*

Sin'a-pate (-pāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sinapic acid.

Sin'a-pic (sĭn'à-pĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to sinapine; specifically, designating an acid ($C_{11}H_{12}O_5$) related to gallic acid, and obtained by the decomposition of sinapine, as a white crystalline substance.

Sin'a-pine (sĭn'à-pĭn *or* -pēn), *n.* [L. *sinapi*, *sinapis*, mustard, Gr. σίναπι: cf. F. *sinapine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid occurring in the seeds of mustard. It is extracted, in combination with sulphocyanic acid, as a white crystalline substance, having a hot, bitter taste. When sinapine is isolated it is unstable and undergoes decomposition.

‖ **Si-na'pis** (sĭ-nā'pĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A disused generic name for mustard; — now called *Brassica.*

Sin'a-pis'in (sĭn'à-pĭs'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from mustard seed and probably identical with sinalbin. [*Obs.*]

Sin'a-pism (sĭn'à-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus*, Gr. σιναπισμός, the use of a mustard blister, fr. σινάπίζειν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] (*Med.*) A plaster or poultice composed principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing the volatile oil of mustard seed. It is a powerful irritant.

Sin'a-po-le'ic (-pŏ-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*Sinapis* + *oleic.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to mustard oil; specifically, designating an acid of the oleic acid series said to occur in mustard oil.

Si-nap'o-line (sĭ-năp'ŏ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Sinapis* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, $CO.(NH.C_3H_5)_2$, related to urea, extracted from mustard oil, and also produced artificially, as a white crystalline substance; — called also *diallyl urea.*

Sin'ca-line (sĭn'kà-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [So called because obtained by the action of alkalies on sinapine.] (*Chem.*) Choline. [Written also *sinkaline.*]

Since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. OE. *sithens*, *sithenes*, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. BESIDES) from OE. *sithen*, also shortened into *sithe*, *sin*, AS. *siððan*, *syððan*, *seoððan*, afterward, then, since, after; properly, after that; fr. *sīð* after, later, adv. and prep. (originally a comparative adv., akin to OS. *sīð* afterward, since, OHG. *sīd*, G. *seit* since, Goth. *seipus* late, ni *panaseips* no longer) + *ðon* instrumental of the demonstrative and article. See THAT.] **1.** From a definite past time until now; as, he went a month ago, and I have not seen him *since.*

We *since* become the slaves to one man's lust. *B. Jonson.*

2. In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ? *Roscommon.*

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. When or that. [*Obs.*]

Do you remember *since* we lay all night in the windmill in St. George's field? *Shak.*

Since, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after; — usually with a past event or time for the object.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx. 30.

I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

Since, *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering; — formerly followed by *that.*

Since that my penitence comes after all,
Imploring pardon. *Shak.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed. *Granville.*

Syn. — Because; for; as; inasmuch as; considering. See BECAUSE.

Sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [*Compar.* SINCERER (-ẽr); *superl.* SINCEREST.] [L. *sincerus*, of uncertain origin; the first part perhaps akin to *sin-* in *singuli* (see SINGLE), and the second to *cernere* to separate (cf. DISCERN): cf. F. *sincère.*] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated.

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*
A joy which never was *sincere* till now. *Dryden.*

2. Whole; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. [*Obs.*]

The inviolable body stood *sincere.* *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; having a character which corresponds with the appearance; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness.

A *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions. *Law.*

4. Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. *Waterland.*

Syn. — Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright. See HEARTY.

Sin-cere'ly, *adv.* In a sincere manner. Specifically: (*a*) Purely; without alloy. *Milton.* (*b*) Honestly; unfeignedly; without dissimulation; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love virtue *sincerely.*

Sin-cere'ness, *n.* Same as SINCERITY. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sin-cer'i-ty (sĭn-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *sinceritas*: cf. F. *sincérité.*] The quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense; sincereness.

I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*
Sincerity is a duty no less plain than important. *Knox.*

Sinch (sĭnch), *n.* [See CINCH.] A saddle girth made of leather, canvas, woven horsehair, or woven grass. [*Western U. S.*]

Sinch, *v. t.* To gird with a sinch; to tighten the sinch or girth of (a saddle); as, to *sinch* up a saddle. [*Western U. S.*]

Sin-cip'i-tal (sĭn-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sinciput; being in the region of the sinciput.

Sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi* half + *caput* the head.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The part of the head of a bird between the base of the bill and the vertex.

Sin'don (sĭn'dŭn), *n.* [L., a kind of fine Indian cotton stuff, Gr. σινδών.] **1.** A wrapper. [*Obs.*] "Wrapped in *sindons* of linen." *Bacon.*

2. (*Surg.*) A small rag or pledget introduced into the hole in the cranium made by a trephine. *Dunglison.*

Sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* a sine, L. *sinus* bosom, used in translating the Ar. *jaib*, properly, bosom, but probably read by mistake (the consonants being the same) for an original *jība* sine, from Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine.] (*Trig.*) (*a*) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (*b*) The perpendicular itself. See *Sine of an angle*, below.

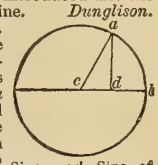

Sine. *ad* Sine of the Arc *ab* and of the Angle *acd*; *db* Versed Sine.

Artificial sines, logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithmic sines. — **Curve of sines.** See SINUSOID. — **Natural sines,** the decimals expressing the values of the sines, the radius being unity. — **Sine of an angle,** in a circle whose radius is unity, the sine of the arc that measures the angle; in a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the given angle divided by the hypotenuse. See *Trigonometrical function*, under FUNCTION. — **Versed sine,** that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc.

‖ **Si'ne** (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.

Si'ne-cu'ral (-kū'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sinecure; being in the nature of a sinecure.

Si'ne-cure (-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care, LL., a cure. See CURE.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*

2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

A lucrative *sinecure* in the Excise. *Macaulay.*

Si'ne-cure, *v. t.* To put or place in a sinecure.

Si'ne-cu-rism (-kū-rĭz'm), *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

Si'ne-cu-rist (-kū-rĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [OE. *sinewe*, *senewe*, AS. *sinu*, *seonu*; akin to D. *zenuw*, OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Sw. *sena*, Dan. *sene*; cf. Skr. *snāva.* √290.]

1. (*Anat.*) A tendon or tendinous tissue. See TENDON.

2. Muscle; nerve. [*R.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Fig.: That which supplies strength or power.

The portion and *sinew* of her fortune, her marriage dowry. *Shak.*

The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the *sinews* of war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

☞ **Money alone is often called** *the sinews of war.*

Sin'ew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINEWED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINEWING.] To knit together, or make strong with, or as with, sinews. *Shak.*

Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger. *Goldsmith.*

Sin'ewed (-ūd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with sinews; as, a strong-*sinewed* youth.

2. Fig.: Equipped; strengthened.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defense. *Shak.*

Sin'ew-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sinewy.

Sin'ew-ish, *a.* Sinewy. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Sin'ew-less, *a.* Having no sinews; hence, having no strength or vigor.

Sin'ew-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Sinewy. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Sin'ew-shrunk' (-shrŭnk'), *a.* (*Far.*) Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

Sin'ew-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Well braced with, or as if with, sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and *sinewy.* *Hare.*

Sin'ful (sĭn'fụl), *a.* [AS. *synfull.*] Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men; *sinful* thoughts. *Piers Plowman.*

Ah *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity. *Isa.* i. 4.

— **Sin'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Sin'ful-ness,** *n.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNG (sŭng) or SANG (săng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGING.] [AS. *singan*; akin to D. *zingen*, OS. & OHG. *singan*, G. *singen*, Icel. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, Goth. *siggwan*, and perhaps to E. *say*, v. t., or cf. Gr. ὀμφή voice. Cf. SINGE, SONG.] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear. *Ex.* xxxii. 18.

2. To utter sweet melodious sounds, as birds do.

On every bough the briddes heard I *sing.* *Chaucer.*
Singing birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sang innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse; to celebrate something in poetry. *Milton.*

Bid her . . . *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroyed. *Prior.*

5. To cry out; to complain. [*Obs.*]
They should *sing* if that they were bent. *Chaucer.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations of voice.
And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. *Rev.* xv. 3.
And in the darkness *sing* your carol of high praise. *Keble.*

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry. *Milton.*
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*
The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To influence by singing; to lull by singing; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

4. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.
I heard them *singing* home the bride. *Longfellow.*

Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINGED (sĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGEING (sĭnj'ĭng).] [OE. *sengen*, AS. *sengan* in *besengan* (akin to D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*), originally, to cause to sing, fr. AS. *singan* to sing, in allusion to the *singing* or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed, or slightly burned. See SING.] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; to burn the ends or outside of; as, to *singe* the hair or the skin.
You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, . . .
Singe my white head! *Shak.*
I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*a*) To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, or over a flame, preliminary to dyeing it. (*b*) To remove the hair or down from (a plucked chicken or the like) by passing it over a flame.

Singe, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Sin'ger (sĭn'jẽr), *n.* [From SINGE.] One who, or that which, singes. Specifically: (*a*) One employed to singe cloth. (*b*) A machine for singeing cloth.

Sing'er (sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [From SING.] One who sings; especially, one whose profession is to sing.

Sing'er-ess, *n.* A songstress. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭn'gȧ-lēz' *or* -lēs'), *n. & a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] (*Ethnol.*) Same as CINGALESE.

Sing'ing (sĭng'ĭng), *a. & n.* from SING, *v.*

Singing bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Popularly, any bird that sings; a song bird. (*b*) Specifically, any one of the Oscines. — **Singing book,** a book containing music for singing; a book of tunes. — **Singing falcon** *or* **hawk.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Chanting falcon*, under CHANTING. — **Singing fish** (*Zoöl.*), a California toadfish (*Porichthys porosissimus*). — **Singing flame** (*Acoustics*), a flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and so adjusted as to set the air within the tube in vibration, causing sound. The apparatus is called also *chemical harmonicon*. — **Singing master,** a man who teaches vocal music. — **Singing school,** a school in which persons are instructed in singing.

Sing'ing-ly, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune; in a singing tone. *G. North* (1575).

Sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* [L. *singulus*, a dim. from the root in *simplex* simple; cf. OE. & OF. *sengle*, fr. L. *singulus*. See SIMPLE, and cf. SINGULAR.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate; as, a *single* star.
No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

2. Alone; having no companion.
Who *single* hast maintained,
Against revolted multitudes, the cause
Of truth. *Milton.*

3. Hence, unmarried; as, a *single* man or woman.
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness. *Shak.*
Single chose to live, and shunned to wed. *Dryden.*

4. Not doubled, twisted together, or combined with others; as, a *single* thread; a *single* strand of a rope.

5. Performed by one person, or one on each side; as, a *single* combat.
These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant, . . .
Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight. *Milton.*

6. Uncompounded; pure; unmixed.
Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound. *I. Watts.*

7. Not deceitful or artful; honest; sincere.
I speak it with a *single* heart. *Shak.*

8. Simple; not wise; weak; silly. [*Obs.*]
He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice. *Beau. & Fl.*

Single ale, beer, *or* **drink,** small ale, etc., as contrasted with *double ale*, etc., which is stronger. [*Obs.*] *Nares.* — **Single bill** (*Law*), a written engagement, generally under seal, for the payment of money, without a penalty. *Burrill.* — **Single court** (*Lawn Tennis*), a court laid out for only two players. — **Single-cut file.** See the Note under 4th FILE. — **Single entry.** See under BOOKKEEPING. — **Single file.** See under 1st FILE. — **Single flower** (*Bot.*), a flower with but one set of petals, as a wild rose. — **Single knot.** See *Illust.* under KNOT. — **Single whip** (*Naut.*), a single rope running through a fixed block.

Sin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number; to choose out from others; to separate.
Dogs who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Bacon.*
His blood! she faintly screamed, her mind
Still *singling* one from all mankind. *Moore.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire. [*Obs.*]
An agent *singling* itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone, or one by one.
Men . . . commendable when they are *singled*. *Hooker.*

Sin'gle, *v. i.* To take the irregular gait called single-foot; — said of a horse. See SINGLE-FOOT.
Many very fleet horses, when overdriven, adopt a disagreeable gait, which seems to be a cross between a pace and a trot, in which the two legs of one side are raised almost, but not quite, simultaneously. Such horses are said to *single*, or to be single-footed. *W. S. Clark.*

Sin'gle, *n.* **1.** A unit; one; as, to score a *single*.
2. *pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted without doubling to give them firmness.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
4. (*Lawn Tennis*) A game with but one player on each side; — usually in the plural.
5. (*Baseball*) A hit by a batter which enables him to reach first base only.

Sin'gle-act'ing (sĭn'g'l-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* Having simplicity of action; especially (*Mach.*), acting or exerting force during strokes in one direction only; — said of a reciprocating engine, pump, etc.

Sin'gle-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Lapping over the breast only far enough to permit of buttoning, and having buttons on one edge only; as, a *single-breasted* coat.

Sin'gle-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* An irregular gait of a horse; — called also *single-footed pace*. See SINGLE, *v. i.*
Single-foot is an irregular pace, rather rare, distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot.
Stillman (The Horse in Motion).

Sin'gle-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having but one hand, or one workman; also, alone; unassisted.

Sin'gle-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **Sin'gle-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Sin'gle-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted.

Sin'gle-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being single, or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.
2. Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind or purpose; simplicity; sincerity; as, *singleness* of purpose; *singleness* of heart.

Sin'gles (-g'lz), *n. pl.* See SINGLE, *n.*, 2.

Sin'gle-stick' (sĭn'g'l-stĭk'), *n.* (*a*) In England and Scotland, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a backsword. (*b*) The game played with singlesticks, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor; backsword; cudgeling.

Sin'glet (-glĕt), *n.* An unlined or undyed waistcoat; a single garment; — opposed to *doublet*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sin'gle-ton (sĭn'g'l-tŭn), *n.* In certain games at cards, as whist, a single card of any suit held at the deal by a player; as, to lead a *singleton*.

Sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. SWINGLETREE.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whiffletree.
☞ When two horses draw abreast, a *singletree* is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the *doubletree*.

Sin'gly (sĭn'glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men *singly* and personally good.
2. Only; by one's self; alone.
Look thee, 't is so! Thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*
3. Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*.
At omber *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; sincerely; simply. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
5. Singularly; peculiarly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sing'-sing' (sĭng'sĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The kob.

Sing'song' (-sŏng'; 115), *n.* **1.** Bad singing or poetry.
2. A drawling or monotonous tone, as of a badly executed song.

Sing'song', *a.* Drawling; monotonous.

Sing'song', *v. i.* To write poor poetry. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Sing'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A songstress. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [OE. *singuler*, F. *singulier*, fr. L. *singularius*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** Separate or apart from others; single; distinct. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
And God forbid that all a company
Should rue a *singular* man's folly. *Chaucer.*
2. Engaged in by only one on a side; single. [*Obs.*]
To try the matter thus together in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed.*
3. (*Logic*) Existing by itself; single; individual.
The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*
4. (*Law*) Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and *singular*.
5. (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opposed to *dual* and *plural*.
6. Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon.
So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham.*
7. Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled; eminent; extraordinary; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments.
8. Departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical; — often implying disapproval or censure.
His zeal
None seconded, as out of season judged,
Or *singular* and rash. *Milton.*
To be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*
9. Being alone; belonging to, or being, that of which there is but one; unique.
These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*
Singular point in a curve (*Math.*), a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve, as a cusp point, or a multiple point. — **Singular proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. *Whately.* — **Singular succession** (*Civil Law*), division among individual successors, as distinguished from *universal succession*, by which an estate descended in intestacy to the heirs in mass. — **Singular term** (*Logic*), a term which represents or stands for a single individual.

Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic.

Sin'gu-lar, *n.* **1.** An individual instance; a particular. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Gram.*) The singular number, or the number denoting one person or thing; a word in the singular number.

Sin'gu-lar-ist (sĭn'gū-lẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who affects singularity. [*Obs.*]
A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary usage. *Barrow.*

Sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SINGULARITIES (-tĭz). [L. *singularitas*: cf. F. *singularité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; peculiarity.
Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*
2. Anything singular, rare, or curious.
Your gallery
Have we passed through, not without much content
In many *singularities*. *Shak.*
3. Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.
No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity* [universal bishop]. *Hooker.*
Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Bp. Pearson.*
4. Celibacy. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Sin'gu-lar-ize (sĭn'gū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make singular or single; to distinguish. [*R.*]

Sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a singular manner; in a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; extraordinarily; as, to be *singularly* exact in one's statements; *singularly* considerate of others. "*Singularly* handsome." *Milman.*
2. Strangely; oddly; as, to behave *singularly*.
3. So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sin'gult (sĭn'gŭlt), *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh or sobbing; also, a hiccough. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. W. Browne.*

Sin-gul'tous (sĭn-gŭl'tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or affected with, hiccough. *Dunglison.*

‖ **Sin-gul'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Hiccough.

Sin'i-cal (sĭn'ĭ-kal *or* sĭn'-; 277), *a.* [From SINE.] (*Trig.*) Of or pertaining to a sine; employing, or founded upon, sines; as, a *sinical* quadrant.

Sin'i-grin (sĭn'ĭ-grĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra*.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*, formerly *Sinapis nigra*). It resembles sinalbin, and consists of a potassium salt of myronic acid.

Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr; 277), *a.* [Accented on the middle syllable by the older poets, as Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden.] [L. *sinister*: cf. F. *sinistre*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left; — opposed to *dexter*, or *right*. "Here on his *sinister* cheek." *Shak.*
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*
☞ In heraldry the *sinister* side of an escutcheon is the side which would be on the left of the bearer of the shield, and opposite the right hand of the beholder.
2. Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; — the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side; as, *sinister* influences.
All the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth. *B. Jonson.*
3. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.
Nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*
He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*
He read in their looks . . . *sinister* intentions directed particularly toward himself. *Sir W. Scott.*
4. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance.
Bar sinister. (*Her.*) See under BAR, *n.* — **Sinister aspect** (*Astrol.*), an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **Sinister base, Sinister chief.** See under ESCUTCHEON.

Sin'is-ter-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Left-handed; hence, unlucky. [*Obs.*] *Lovelace.*

Sin'is-ter-ly, *adv.* In a sinister manner. *Wood.*

Sin'is-trad (-trăd), *adv.* [L. *sinistra* the left hand + *ad* to.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Toward the left side; sinistrally.

Sin'is-tral (-tral), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to *dextral*.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the whorls of the spire revolving or rising to the left; reversed; — said of certain spiral shells.

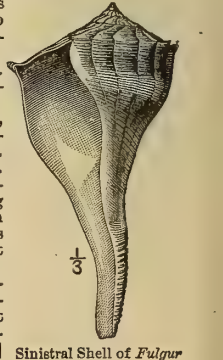
Sinistral Shell of *Fulgur perversus*.

Sin'is-tral'i-ty (-trăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being sinistral.

Sin'is-tral-ly (sĭn'ĭs-tral-lў), *adv.* Toward the left; in a sinistral manner. *J. Le Conte.*

Sin'is-trin (sĭn'ĭs-trĭn), *n.* [L. *sinister* left.] (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous carbohydrate, resembling achroödextrin, extracted from squill as a colorless amorphous substance; — so called because it is levorotatory.

Sin'is-tror'sal (sĭn'ĭs-trôr'-sal), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn.] Rising spirally from right to left (of the spectator); sinistrorse.

Sin'is-trorse' (sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), *a.* [See SINISTRORSAL.] Turning to the left (of the spectator) in the ascending line; — the opposite of *dextrorse*. See DEXTRORSE.

Sin'is-trous (-trŭs), *a.* [See SINISTER.] **1.** Being on

the left side; inclined to the left; sinistral. "*Sinistrous* gravity." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

Sin'is-trous-ly (sĭn'ĭs-trŭs-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily.

2. With a tendency to use the left hand.

Many, in their infancy, are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sink (sĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sunk (sŭnk), or (Sank (săngk)); *p. p.* Sunk (*obs.* Sunken, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sinking.] [OE. *sinken*, AS. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sinchan*, G. *sinken*, Icel. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggan*, and probably to E. *silt*. Cf. Silt.] **1.** To fall by, or as by, the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone *sinks* in water; waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west.

I *sink* in deep mire. *Ps.* lxix. 2.

2. To enter deeply; to fall or retire beneath or below the surface; to penetrate.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

3. Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to enter completely.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke* ix. 44.

4. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to fall slowly, as to the ground, from weakness or from an overburden; to fail in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease.

I think our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*
He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 *Kings* ix. 24.
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer.*

5. To decrease in volume, as a river; to subside; to become diminished in volume or in apparent height.

The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison.*

Syn. — To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

Sink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.

[The Athenians] fell upon the wings and *sank* a single ship. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. Figuratively: To cause to decline; to depress; to degrade; hence, to ruin irretrievably; to destroy, as by drowning; as, to *sink* one's reputation.

I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free. *Prior.*
If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*
Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

3. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to *sink* a die.

4. To bring low; to reduce in quantity; to waste.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

5. To conceal and appropriate. [*Slang*]

If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

6. To keep out of sight; to suppress; to ignore.

A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson.*

7. To reduce or extinguish by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

Sink, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes.

2. A shallow box or vessel of wood, stone, iron, or other material, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen.

3. A hole or low place in land or rock, where waters sink and are lost; — called also *sink hole*. [*U. S.*]

Sink hole. (*a*) The opening to a sink drain. (*b*) A cesspool. (*c*) Same as Sink, *n.*, 3.

Sink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sinks. Specifically: (*a*) A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. (*b*) In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles.

Dividing sinker, in knitting machines, a sinker between two jack sinkers and acting alternately with them. — **Jack sinker.** See under Jack, *n.* — **Sinker bar.** (*a*) In knitting machines, a bar to which one set of the sinkers is attached. (*b*) In deep well boring, a heavy bar forming a connection between the lifting rope and the boring tools, above the jars.

Sink'ing, *a. & n.* from Sink.

Sinking fund. See under Fund. — **Sinking head** (*Founding*), a riser from which the mold is fed as the casting shrinks. See Riser, *n.*, 4. — **Sinking pump**, a pump which can be lowered in a well or a mine shaft as the level of the water sinks.

Sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* Free from sin. *Piers Plowman.* — **Sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'less-ness**, *n.*

Sin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who has sinned; especially, one who has sinned without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin'ner, *v. i.* To act as a sinner. [*Humorous*]

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

Sin'ner-ess, *n.* A woman who sins. [*Obs.*]

Sin'net (-nĕt), *n.* See Sennit.

Sin'o-log'ic-al (sĭn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Sinologue.] Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Si-nol'o-gist (sī-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A sinologue.

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [From L. *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, or Ar. *Sin* China or the Chinese + Gr. λόγος discourse; formed like *theologue*: cf. F. *sinologue*.] A student of Chinese; one versed in the Chinese language, literature, and history.

Si-nol'o-gy (sī-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sinologie*.] That branch of systemized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

Sin'o-per (sĭn'ō-pẽr), *n.* (*Min.*) Sinople.

Si-no'pi-a (sī-nō'pĭ-ȧ), } *n.* A red pigment made from
Si-no'pis (sī-nō'pĭs), } sinopite.

Sin'o-pite (sĭn'ō-pit), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sinopis* (sc. *terra*), a red earth or ocher found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, Gr. σινωπίς.] (*Min.*) A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients for red paint.

Sin'o-ple, *n.* [F., fr. LL. *sinopis*. See Sinople a mineral.] (*Her.*) The tincture vert; green.

Sinque (sĭnk), *n.* See Cinque. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sins'ring (sĭns'rĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Banxring.

Sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. Cinder.] (*Min.*) Dross, as of iron; the scale which flies from iron when hammered; — applied as a name to various minerals.

Calcareous sinter, a loose banded variety of calcite formed by deposition from lime-bearing waters; calcareous tufa; travertine. — **Ceraunian sinter**, fulgurite. — **Siliceous sinter**, a light cellular or fibrous opal; especially, geyserite (see Geyserite). It has often a pearly luster, and is then called *pearl sinter*.

Sin'to (-tō), *or* **Sin'tu** (-tōō), **Sin'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Sin'to-ist.** See Shinto, etc.

‖ **Sin'toc** (sĭn'tŏk), *n.* A kind of spice used in the East Indies, consisting of the bark of a species of *Cinnamomum*. [Written also *sindoc*.]

Sinuate Leaf.

Sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-ȧt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Having the margin alternately curved inward and outward; having rounded lobes separated by rounded sinuses; sinuous; wavy.

Sin'u-ate (-ȧt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sinuated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sinuating.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn; to be sinuous. *Woodward.*

Sin'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Same as Sinuate.

Sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sinuatio*.] A winding or bending in and out.

Sin'u-ose' (sĭn'ū-ōs'), *a.* Sinuous. *Loudon.*

Sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Sinuosities (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sinuosité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being sinuous.

2. A bend, or a series of bends and turns; a winding, or a series of windings; a wave line; a curve.

A line of coast certainly amounting, with its *sinuosities*, to more than 700 miles. *Sydney Smith.*

Sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve: cf. F. *sinueux*. See Sinus.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked. — **Sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*
Gardens bright with *sinuous* rills. *Coleridge.*

Si'nu-pal'li-ate (sī'nū-păl'lĭ-ȧt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a pallial sinus. See under Sinus.

Si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Sinus, E. Sinuses (-ĕz). [L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. Sine, *n.*] **1.** An opening; a hollow; a bending.

2. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore.

3. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) A cavity; a depression. Specifically: (*a*) A cavity in a bone or other part, either closed or with a narrow opening. (*b*) A dilated vessel or canal.

4. (*Med.*) A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.

5. (*Bot.*) A depression between adjoining lobes.

☞ A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.

Pallial sinus. (*Zoöl.*) See under Pallial. — **Sinus venosus** (vē-nō'sŭs). [L., venous dilatation.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The main part of the cavity of the right auricle of the heart in the higher vertebrates. (*b*) In the lower vertebrates, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle.

Si'nus-oid (sī'nŭs-oid), *n.* [*Sinus* + *-oid*.] (*Geom.*) The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation of the curve being $y = a \sin x$. It is also called the *curve of sines*.

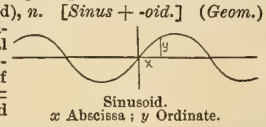
Sinusoid.
x Abscissa; *y* Ordinate.

Si'nus-oid'al (-oid'al), *a.* (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a sinusoid; like a sinusoid.

Sio'goon (shō'gōōn), *n.* See Shogun.

Sio-goon'ate (shō-gōōn'ȧt), *n.* See Shogunate.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See Dakotas.

Sip (sĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sipped (sĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sipping.] [OE. *sippen*; akin to OD. *sippen*, and AS. *sūpan* to sip, suck up, drink. See Sup, *v. t.*] **1.** To drink or imbibe in small quantities; especially, to take in with the lips in small quantities, as a liquid; as, to *sip* tea. "Every herb that *sips* the dew." *Milton.*

2. To draw into the mouth; to suck up; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

3. To taste the liquor of; to drink out of. [*Poetic*]

They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

Sip, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

[She] raised it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then, *sipping*, offered to the next in place. *Dryden.*

Sip, *n.* **1.** The act of sipping; the taking of a liquid with the lips.

2. A small draught taken with the lips; a slight taste.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

A *sip* is all that the public ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy. *De Quincey.*

Sip'age (sīp'ăj; 48), *n.* See Seepage. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Sipe (sīp), *v. i.* See Seep. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Siph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) Syphilis.

Si'phoid (sī'foid), *n.* [L. *sipho* a siphon + *-oid*: cf. F. vase *siphoïde*.] A siphon bottle. See under Siphon, *n.*

Si'phon (-fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon*, L. *sipho*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. σίφων a siphon, tube, pipe.] **1.** A device, consisting of a pipe or tube bent so as to form two branches or legs of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, as from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by the action of the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the continued excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity of the pipe is lower than the higher liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above the surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure; that is, about 33 feet for water, and 30 inches for mercury, near the sea level.

a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the tubes or folds of the mantle border of a bivalve or gastropod mollusk by which water is conducted into the gill cavity. See *Illust.* under Mya, and Lamellibranchiata. (*b*) The anterior prolongation of the margin of any gastropod shell for the protection of the soft siphon. (*c*) The tubular organ through which water is ejected from the gill cavity of a cephalopod. It serves as a locomotive organ, by guiding and confining the jet of water. Called also *siphuncle*. See *Illust.* under Loligo, and Dibranchiata. (*d*) The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. (*e*) The sucking proboscis of certain parasitic insects and crustaceans. (*f*) A sproutlike prolongation in front of the mouth of many gephyreans. (*g*) A tubular organ connected both with the esophagus and the intestine of certain sea urchins and annelids.

3. A siphon bottle.

Inverted siphon, a tube bent like a siphon, but having the branches turned upward; specifically (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a pipe for conducting water beneath a depressed place, as from one hill to another across an intervening valley, following the depression of the ground. — **Siphon barometer.** See under Barometer. — **Siphon bottle**, a bottle for holding aërated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened; — called also *gazogene*, and *siphoid*. — **Siphon condenser**, a condenser for a steam engine, in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a vertical pipe of great height. — **Siphon cup**, a cup with a siphon attached for carrying off any liquid in it; specifically (*Mach.*), an oil cup in which oil is carried over the edge of a tube in a cotton wick, and so reaches the surface to be lubricated. — **Siphon gauge.** See under Gauge. — **Siphon pump**, a jet pump. See under Jet, *n.*

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To convey, or draw off, by means of a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level.

Si'phon-age (-ăj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

Si'phon-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon; resembling a siphon.

Siphonal stomach (*Zoöl.*), a stomach which is tubular and bent back upon itself, like a siphon, as in the salmon.

Siphonarid (*Siphonaria siphonaria*). *m* Muscular Scar; *s* Respiratory Sinus.

Si'pho-na'rid (sī'fō-nā'rĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limpet-shaped pulmonate gastropods of the genus *Siphonaria*. They cling to rocks between high and low water marks and have both lunglike organs and gills. — **Si'pho-na'rid**, *a.*

‖ **Si'pho-na'ta** (sī'fō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of bivalve mollusks in which the posterior mantle border is prolonged into two tubes or siphons. Called also *Siphoniata*. See Siphon, 2 (*a*), and Quahaug.

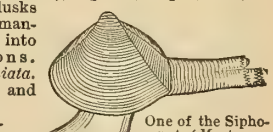
One of the Siphonata (*Mactra*, or *Mulinia lateralis*), with Siphons and Foot expanded. Nat. size.

Si'phon-ate (sī'fŏn-ȧt), *a.* **1.** Having a siphon or siphons.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Siphonata.

Si'phon-et (sī'fŏn-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the two dorsal tubular organs on the hinder part of the abdomen of aphids. They give exit to the honeydew. See *Illust.* under Aphis.

‖ **Si-pho'ni-a** (sī-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A former name for a euphorbiaceous genus (*Hevea*) of South American trees, the principal source of caoutchouc.

‖ **Si-pho'ni-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Siphonata.

Si-phon'ic (sī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.

Si-phon'i-fer (-ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sipho*, *-onis*, siphon + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Any cephalopod having a siphonate shell.

Si'phon-if'er-ous (sī'fŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Siphon* + *-ferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Siphon-bearing, as the shell of the nautilus and other cephalopods.

‖ **Si-pho'ni-um** (sī-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Siphonia (-ȧ). [NL., from Gr. σιφώνιον, dim. of σίφων. See Siphon.] (*Anat.*) A bony tube which, in some birds, connects the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible.

‖ **Si'pho-no-bran'chi-a'ta** (sī'fō-nō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Siphon, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of gastropods having the mantle border, on one or both sides, prolonged in the form of a spout through which water enters the gill cavity. The shell itself is not always siphonostomatous in this group.

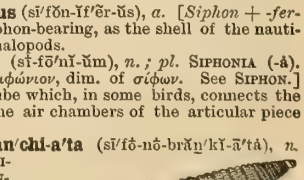

One of the Siphonobranchiata (*Cerithiopsis Emersonii*). *a* Spire; *s* Siphon.

Si'pho-no-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-ȧt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a siphon, or siphons, to convey water to the gills;

belonging or pertaining to the Siphonobranchiata. — *n.* One of the Siphonobranchiata.

Si'pho-nog'ly-phe (sī'fŏ-nŏg'lĭ-fē), *n.* [*Siphon* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] (*Zoöl.*) A gonidium.

‖ **Si'pho-noph'o-ra** (sī'fŏ-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίφων a siphon + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of pelagic Hydrozoa including species which form complex free-swimming communities composed of numerous zooids of various kinds, some of which act as floats or as swimming organs, others as feeding or nutritive zooids, and others as reproductive zooids. See *Illust.* under Physalia, and Porpita.

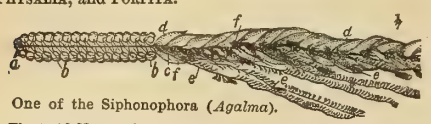

One of the Siphonophora (*Agalma*).

a Float; *b b* Nectocalyces; *c* Stem; *d d* Covering Scales, or Hydrophyllia; *f f* Feeding and Sexual Zooids and Tasters; *e e* Tentacles and Tentacular Knobs.

Si'pho-noph'o-ran (-rȧn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Siphonophora. — *n.* One of the Siphonophora.

Si-phon'o-phore (sī-fŏn'ō-fōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Siphonophora.

‖ **Si'pho-nop'o-da** (sī'fŏ-nŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Siphon, and -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Scaphopoda including those in which the foot terminates in a circular disk.

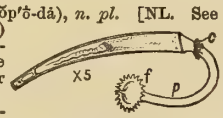

One of the Siphonopoda (*Siphonodentalium*). *c* Oral Cirri; *f* Foot; *p* Peduncle of Foot.

‖ **Si'pho-no-stom'a-ta** (sī'fŏ-nŏ-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Siphon, and Stoma.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A tribe of parasitic copepod Crustacea including a large number of species that are parasites of fishes, as the lerneans. They have a mouth adapted to suck blood. (*b*) An artificial division of gastropods including those that have siphonostomatous shells.

Si'pho-no-stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the front edge of the aperture of the shell prolonged in the shape of a channel for the protection of the siphon; — said of certain gastropods. (*b*) Pertaining to the Siphonostomata.

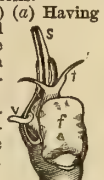

Siphonostomatous Shell (*Sipho pygmæus*) with the Animal expanded. *s* Siphon, partially inclosed in the Canal; *t* Tentacle and Eye; *f* Foot; *v* Verge. Nat. size.

Si'pho-nos'tome (sī'fŏ-nŏs'tōm *or* sī-fŏn'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. σίφων a siphon + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any parasitic entomostracan of the tribe Siphonostomata. (*b*) A siphonostomatous shell.

Si'pho-rhi'nal (sī'fŏ-rī'nal), *a.* [*Siphon* + *rhinal*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having tubular nostrils, as the petrels.

Si'pho-rhin'i-an (-rĭn'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A siphorhinal bird.

Si'phun'cle (sī'fŭn'k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho*. See Siphon.] (*Zoöl.*) The tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells.

Si'phun'cled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a siphuncle; siphunculated.

Si-phun'cu-lar (sī-fŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the siphuncle.

Si-phun'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a siphuncle. *Huxley.*

Sip'id (sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [See Insipid, Sapid.] Having a taste or flavor; savory; sapid. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Sip'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who sips.

Sip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [See Sip, Sop.] A small sop; a small, thin piece of toasted bread soaked in milk, broth, or the like; a small piece of toasted or fried bread cut into some special shape and used for garnishing.

Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses. *Milton.*

Sip'ple (sĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *sip*.] To sip often. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Sip'pling (-plĭng), *a.* Sipping often. [*Obs.*] "Taken after a *sippling* sort." *Holland.*

‖ **Si-pun'cu-la'ce-a** (sī-pŭn'kŭ-lā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from *Sipunculus*, the typical genus. See Siphuncle.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Gephyrea, including those which have the body unarmed and the intestine opening anteriorly.

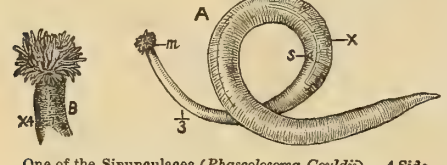

One of the Sipunculacea (*Phascolosoma Gouldii*). *A* Side View while expanded; *m* Oral Tentacles; *s* Opening of a Segmental Organ; *x* Anus. *B* Tentacles of the same, enlarged.

Si-pun'cu-loid (-loid), *a.* [NL. *Sipunculus*, the typical genus + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Sipunculoidea. — *n.* One of the Sipunculoidea.

‖ **Si-pun'cu-loi'de-a** (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Same as Gephyrea. (*b*) In a restricted sense, same as Sipunculacea.

‖ **Si' quis'** (sī' kwĭs'). [L., if any one (the first words of the notice in Latin).] (*Ch. of Eng.*) A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* [OE. *sire*, F. *sire*, contr. from the nominative L. *senior* an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, an aged person; akin to Gr. ἕνος old, Skr. *sana*, Goth. *sineigs* old, *sinista* eldest, Ir. & Gael. *sean* old, W. *hen*. Cf. Seignior, Senate, Seneschal, Senior, Señor, Signor, Sire, Sirrah.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a lord; a master; a gentleman; — in this sense usually spelled *sire*. [*Obs.*]

He was crowned lord and *sire*. *Gower.*
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shak.*

2. A title prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

3. An English rendering of the Latin *Dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts; — formerly colloquially, and sometimes contemptuously, applied to the clergy. *Nares.*

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir* John, which hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden, than in God's word. *Latimer.*

4. A respectful title, used in addressing a man, without being prefixed to his name; — used especially in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used in the way of emphatic formality. "What's that to you, *sir?*" *Sheridan.*

☞ Anciently, this title was often used when a person was addressed as a man holding a certain office, or following a certain business. "*Sir* man of law." "*Sir* parish priest." *Chaucer.*

Sir reverence. See under Reverence, *n.*

Si-ras'kier (sĭ-răs'kēr), *n.* See Seraskier.

Si-ras'kier-ate (-āt), *n.* See Seraskierate.

Sir-bo'ni-an (sẽr-bō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* See Serbonian.

Sir-car' (sẽr-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarkār* a superintendent, overseer, chief; Per. *sar* the head + *kār* action, work.] **1.** A Hindoo clerk or accountant. [*India*]

2. A district or province; a circar. [*India*]

3. The government; the supreme authority of the state. [*India*]

Sir-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār* a chief, general; *sar* the head, top + *dār* holding, possessing.] A native chief in Hindostan; a headman. *Malcom.*

Sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire*, originally, an older person. See Sir.] **1.** A lord, master, or other person in authority. See Sir. [*Obs.*]

Pain and distress, sickness and ire,
And melancholy that angry *sire*,
Be of her palace senators. *Rom. of R.*

2. A title of respect formerly used in speaking to elders and superiors, but now only in addressing a sovereign.

3. A father; the head of a family; the husband.

Jankin that was our *sire* [i. e., husband]. *Chaucer.*
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*. *Shak.*

4. A creator; a maker; an author; an originator.

[He] was the *sire* of an immortal strain. *Shelley.*

5. The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to horses; as, the horse had a good *sire*.

☞ *Sire* is often used in composition; as in grand-*sire*, grandfather; great-grand*sire*, great-grandfather.

Sire, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sired (sīrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Siring.] To beget; to procreate; — used of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Si-re'don (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. σειρηδών a siren.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval form of any salamander while it still has external gills; especially, one of those which, like the axolotl (*Amblystoma Mexicanum*), sometimes lay eggs while in this larval state, but which under more favorable conditions lose their gills and become normal salamanders. See also Axolotl.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν: cf. F. *sirène*.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of three sea nymphs, — or, according to some writers, of two, — said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and to sing with such sweetness that they lured mariners to destruction.

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plow the seas;
Their song is death, and makes destruction please. *Pope.*

2. An enticing, dangerous woman. *Shak.*

3. Something which is insidious or deceptive.

Consumption is a *siren*. *W. Irving.*

4. A mermaid. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any long, slender amphibian of the genus *Siren* or family *Sirenidæ*, destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. They inhabit the swamps, lagoons, and ditches of the Southern United States. The more common species (*Siren lacertina*) is dull lead-gray in color, and becomes two feet long.

6. [F. *sirène*, properly, a siren in sense 1.] (*Acoustics*) An instrument for producing musical tones and for ascertaining the number of sound waves or vibrations per second which produce a note of a given pitch. The sounds are produced by a perforated rotating disk or disks. A form with two disks operated by steam or highly compressed air is used for sounding an alarm to vessels in a fog. [Written also *sirene*, and *syren*.]

Si'ren, *a.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a *siren* song.

Si-rene' (sī-rēn' *or* sī'rēn), *n.* See Siren, 6.

Si-re'ni-a (sī-rē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, rytina, and several fossil genera.

One of the Sirenia. Skeleton and Outline of Manatee.

☞ The hind limbs are either rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones are changed to paddles. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex and the intestine long, as in other herbivorous mammals. See Cetacea (*b*).

Si-re'ni-an (-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Sirenia.

Si-ren'ic-al (sī-rĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a siren; fascinating; deceptive.

Here 's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant ye. *Marston.*

Si'ren-ize (sī'rĕn-īz), *v. i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to act as a siren; to fascinate.

‖ **Si-ri'a-sis** (sĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρίασις, fr. σείριος the Dog Star, properly, scorching.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A sunstroke. (*b*) The act of exposing to a sun bath. [*Obs.*] Cf. Insolation.

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, properly scorching.] (*Astron.*) The Dog Star. See Dog Star.

Sir'keer (sẽr'kēr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Asiatic cuckoos of the genus *Taccocua*, as the Bengal *sirkeer* (*T. sirkee*).

Sir'loin' (sẽr'loin'), *n.* [A corruption of *surloin*. Not so called because this cut of beef was once jocosely knighted (dubbed Sir Loin) by an English king, as according to a popular story.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin. [Written also *surloin*.]

Sir'name' (-nām'), *n.* See Surname.

Si'roc (sī'rŏk), *n.* See Sirocco. [*Poetic*] *Emerson.*

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* Siroccos (-kōz). [It. *sirocco*, *scirocco*, Ar. *shorug*, fr. *sharq* the rising of the sun, the east, fr. *sharaqa* to rise as the sun. Cf. Saracen.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rȧ; 277), *n.* [Probably from Icel. *sīra*, fr. F. *sire*. See Sir.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man or boy, but sometimes to a woman. In soliloquies often preceded by *ah*. Not used in the plural. "Ah, *sirrah* mistress." *Beau. & Fl.*

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell. *Shak.*

Sirt (sẽrt), *n.* [See Syrt.] A quicksand. [*Obs.*]

Syr'up, **Sir'up** (sĭr'ŭp; 277), *n.* [F. *sirop* (cf. It. *siroppo*, Sp. *jarabe*, *jarope*, LL. *siruppus*, *syrupus*), fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. Sherbet.] **1.** A thick and viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar.

2. A thick and viscid saccharine solution of superior quality (as sugarhouse *sirup* or molasses, maple *sirup*); specifically, in pharmacy and often in cookery, a saturated solution of sugar and water (*simple sirup*), or such a solution flavored or medicated.

Lucent *sirups* tinct with cinnamon. *Keats.*

Mixing sirup. See the Note under Dextrose.

Sir'uped (-ŭpt), **Syr'uped**, *a.* Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

Sir'up-y (-ŭp-ȳ), **Syr'up-y**, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. *Mortimer.*

‖ **Sir'vente'** (sẽr'vänt'), *n.* [F. *sirvente*, fr. Pr. *sirventes*, *sirventesc*, originally, the poem of, or concerning, a *sirvent*, fr. *sirvent*, properly, serving, n., one who serves (*e. g.*, as a soldier), fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire*.] A peculiar species of poetry, for the most part devoted to moral and religious topics, and commonly satirical, — often used by the troubadours of the Middle Ages.

Sis (sĭs), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of Sister.

Sis (sĭs), *n.* Six. See Sise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Si-sal' grass' (sī-săl' grȧs'). } The prepared fiber of
Si-sal' hemp' (hĕmp'). } the *Agave Americana*, or American aloe, used for cordage; — so called from *Sisal*, a port in Yucatan. See *Sisal hemp*, under Hemp.

Sis'co-wet (sĭs'kō-wĕt), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, fat variety of the namaycush found in Lake Superior; — called also *siskawet*, *siskiwit*.

Sise (sīz), *n.* [From Assize.] An assize. [*Obs.*]

Sise (sīz *or* sīs), *n.* [See Sice.] Six; the highest number on a die; the cast of six in throwing dice.

In the new casting of a die, when ace is on the top, *sise* must needs be at the bottom. *Fuller.*

Sis'el (sĭs'ĕl *or* zĭz'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *ziesel*. Cf. Zizel.] (*Zoöl.*) The suslik.

Si'ser (sī'sẽr), *n.* Cider. See Sicer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sis'e-ra-ra (sĭs'ē-rȧ-rȧ), } *n.* A hard blow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Sis'e-ra-ry (sĭs'ē-rȧ-rȳ), }

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*; cf. Sw. *siska*, G. *zeisig*, D. *sijsje*; of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *czyż*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small green and yellow European finch (*Spinus spinus*, or *Carduelis spinus*); — called also *aberdevine*. (*b*) The American pinefinch (*S. pinus*); — called also *pine siskin*. See Pinefinch.

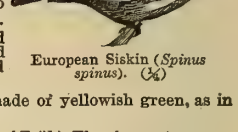

European Siskin (*Spinus spinus*). (¾)

☞ The name is applied also to several other related species found in Asia and South America.

Siskin green, a delicate shade of yellowish green, as in the mineral torbernite.

Sis'ki-wit (-kĭ-wĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The siscowet.

Sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mŏ-grȧf), *n.* See Seismograph.

Sis-mom'e-ter (sĭs-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See Seismometer.

Siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *sissen*, G. *zischen*.] To make a hissing sound; as, a flatiron hot enough to *siss* when touched with a wet finger. [*Colloq. U. S.*; *Local*, *Eng.*]

Siss, *n.* A hissing noise. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sis-soo' (sĭs-sōō' *or* sĭs'sōō), *n.* [Hind. *sīsū*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous tree (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) of the northern parts of India; also, the dark brown compact and durable timber obtained from it. It is used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railway ties, etc.

Sist (sĭst), *v. t.* [L. *sistere* to bring to a stand, to stop.] **1.** (*Scots Law*) To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay or suspend; to stop.

2. To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to cite; to summon; to bring into court. [*Scot.*]

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Sist (sĭst), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings. *Burrill.*

Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *sister*, fr. Icel. *systir ;* also *suster*, from AS. *sweostor*, *sweoster*, *swuster ;* akin to OFries. *swester*, *suster*, LG. *süster*, *suster*, D. *zuster*, OS. & OHG. *swestar*, G. *schwester*, Icel. *systir*, Sw. *syster*, Dan. *söster*, Goth. *swistar*, Lith. *sesů*, Russ. *sestra*, Pol. *siostra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *svasr.* √298. Cf. COUSIN.] **1.** A female who has the same parents with another person, or who has one of them only. In the latter case, she is more definitely called a *half sister*. The correlative of *brother*.

I am the *sister* of one Claudio. *Shak.*

2. A woman who is closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community. *James* ii. 15.

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition ; — generally used adjectively; as, *sister* fruits. *Pope.*

Sister block (*Naut.*), a tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other. — **Sister hooks**, a pair of hooks fitted together, the shank of one forming a mousing for the other ; — called also *match hook*. — **Sister of charity**, **Sister of mercy**. (*R. C. Ch.*) See under CHARITY, and MERCY.

Sister Hooks.

Sis'ter, *v. t.* To be sister to ; to resemble closely. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*Sister* + *-hood.*] **1.** The state or relation of being a sister ; the office or duty of a sister.

She . . . abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. A society of sisters; a society of women united in one faith or order ; sisters, collectively. "A *sisterhood* of holy nuns." *Shak.*

The fair young flowers . . . a beauteous *sisterhood*. *Bryant.*

Sis'ter-ing, *a.* Contiguous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sis'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lạ'), *n. ; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tẽrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife ; also, the wife of one's brother ; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister ; becoming a sister ; affectionate ; as, *sisterly* kindness ; *sisterly* remorse. *Shak.*

Sis'tine (sĭs'tĭn *or* -tēn), *a.* [It. *sistino.*] Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus.

Sistine chapel, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michael Angelo and others.

Sis'tren (-trĕn), *n. pl.* Sisters. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Sis'trum** (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σεῖστρον, from σείειν to shake]. (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to rattle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.

Sistrum.

Sis'y-phe'an (sĭs'ĭ-fē'ạn), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus ; incessantly recurring ; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L. *Sisyphus* Sisyphus, fr. Gr. Σίσυφος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A king of Corinth, son of Æolus, famed for his cunning. He was killed by Theseus, and in the lower world was condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant.

Sit (sĭt), *obs.* 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of SIT, for *sitteth*.

Sit, *v. i.* [*imp.* SAT (săt) (SATE (sāt, *rarely* sät), *archaic*) ; *p. p.* SAT (SITTEN (sĭt't'n), *obs.*) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SITTING.] [OE. *sitten*, AS. *sittan ;* akin to OS. *sittian*, OFries. *sitta*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, OHG. *sizzen*, Icel. *sitja*, Sw. *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, Goth. *sitan*, Russ. *sidiete*, L. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι, Skr. *sad.* √154. Cf. ASSESS, ASSIZE, CATHEDRAL, CHAIR, DISSIDENT, EXCISE, INSIDIOUS, POSSESS, RESIDE, SANHEDRIM, SÉANCE, SEAT, *n.*, SEDATE, 4th SELL, SIEGE, SESSION, SET, *v. t.*, SIZAR, SIZE, SUBSIDY.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches, or the lower extremity of the trunk of the body ; — said of human beings, and sometimes of other animals ; as, to *sit* on a sofa, on a chair, or on the ground.

And he came and took the book out of the right hand of him that *sate* upon the seat. *Bible* (1551) (*Rev.* v. 7).

I pray you, jest, sir, as you *sit* at dinner. *Shak.*

2. To perch ; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds do on a branch, pole, etc.

3. To remain in a state of repose ; to rest; to abide ; to rest in any position or condition.

And Moses said to . . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here ? *Num.* xxxii. 6.

Like a demigod here *sit* I in the sky. *Shak.*

4. To lie, rest, or bear ; to press or weigh ; — with *on ;* as, a weight or burden *sits* lightly upon him.

The calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To be adjusted ; to fit ; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

6. To suit one well or ill, as an act ; to become ; to befit ; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl ; to brood ; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

8. To have position, as at the point blown from ; to hold a relative position ; to have direction.

Like a good miller that knows how to grind, which way soever the wind *sits*. *Selden.*

Sits the wind in that quarter ? *Sir W. Scott.*

9. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body ; as, to *sit* in Congress.

10. To hold a session ; to be in session for official business ; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc. ; as, the court *sits* in January ; the aldermen *sit* to-night.

11. To take a position for the purpose of having some artistic representation of one's self made, as a picture or a bust ; as, to *sit* to a painter.

To sit at, to rest under ; to be subject to. [*Obs.*] "A farmer can not husband his ground so well if he *sit at* a great rent." *Bacon.* — **To sit at meat** *or* **at table**, to be at table for eating. — **To sit down.** (*a*) To place one's self on a chair or other seat ; as, *to sit down* when tired. (*b*) To begin a siege ; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. (*c*) To settle ; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.* (*d*) To rest ; to cease as satisfied. "Here we can not *sit down*, but still proceed in our search." *Rogers.* — **To sit for a fellowship**, to offer one's self for examination with a view to obtaining a fellowship. [*Eng. Univ.*] — **To sit out.** (*a*) To be without engagement or employment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.* (*b*) To outstay. — **To sit under**, to be under the instruction or ministrations of ; as, *to sit under* a preacher ; *to sit under* good preaching. — **To sit up**, to rise from, or refrain from, a recumbent posture or from sleep ; to sit with the body upright ; as, *to sit up* late at night ; also, to watch ; as, *to sit up* with a sick person. "He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak." *Luke* vii. 15.

Sit (sĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To sit upon ; to keep one's seat upon ; as, he *sits* a horse well.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To cause to be seated or in a sitting posture ; to furnish a seat to ; — used reflexively.

They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*
Sit you down, father ; rest you. *Shak.*

3. To suit (well or ill) ; to become. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere*, *situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate : cf. F. *site*. Cf. POSITION.] **1.** The place where anything is fixed ; situation ; local position ; as, the *site* of a city or of a house. *Chaucer.*

2. A place fitted or chosen for any certain permanent use or occupation ; as, a *site* for a church.

3. The posture or position of a thing. [*R.*]

The semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy *site*. *Thomson.*

Sit'ed (sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having a site ; situated. [*Obs.*]

[The garden] *sited* was in fruitful soil. *Chaucer.*

Sit'fast' (sĭt'fâst'), *a.* [*Sit* + *fast.*] Fixed ; stationary ; immovable. [*R.*]

'T is good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them. *Emerson.*

Sit'fast', *n.* (*Far.*) A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

Sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since ; afterwards ; seeing that. [*Obs.*]

We need not fear them, *sith* Christ is with us. *Latimer.*
Sith thou art rightful judge. *Chaucer.*

Sith (sĭth), } *n.* [AS. *sīð* a path, way, time, occa-
Sithe (sīth), } sion.] Time. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

And humbly thanked him a thousand *sithes*. *Spenser.*

Sithe (sīth), *v. i.* [Cf. SIGH.] To sigh. [A spelling of a corrupt and provincial pronunciation.]

Sithe (sīth), *n.* A scythe. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sithe, *v. t.* To cut with a scythe ; to scythe. [*Obs.*]

Sithed (sīthd), *a.* Scythed. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Sithe'man (sīth'măn), *n.* A mower. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Sith'en (sĭth'en), *adv. & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since ; afterwards. See 1st SITH. [*Obs.*]

Fortune was first friend and *sithen* foe. *Chaucer.*

Sith'ence } (-ens), *adv. & conj.* Since. See SITH, and
Sith'ens } SITHEN. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Sith'then (-thĕn), *adv. & conj.* See SITHEN. [*Obs.*]

Siththen that the world began. *Chaucer.*

Si-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος food + *-logy.*] A treatise on the regulation of the diet ; dietetics. [Written also *sitiology.*]

Si'to-pho'bi-a (sī'tō-fō'bĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῖτος food + φόβος fear.] (*Med.*) Aversion to food ; refusal to take nourishment. [Written also *sitiophobia.*]

Sit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sits ; esp., one who sits for a portrait or a bust.

2. A bird that sits or incubates.

Sit'tine (-tīn), *a.* [NL. *sitta* the nuthatch, from Gr. σίττη.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Sittidæ*, or nuthatches.

Sit'ting (sĭt'tĭng), *a.* Being in the state, or the position, of one who, or that which, sits.

Sit'ting, *n.* **1.** The state or act of one who sits ; the posture of one who occupies a seat.

2. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc. ; as, the hall has 800 *sittings*.

3. The act or time of sitting, as to a portrait painter, photographer, etc.

4. The actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business ; a session ; as, a *sitting* of the judges of the King's Bench, or of a commission.

The *sitting* closed in great agitation. *Macaulay.*

5. The time during which one sits while doing something, as reading a book, playing a game, etc.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's Epistles I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A brooding over eggs for hatching, as by fowls.

The male bird . . . amuses her [the female] with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

Sitting room, an apartment where the members of a family usually sit, as distinguished from a drawing-room, parlor, chamber, or kitchen.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt ; 135), } *a.* [LL. *situatus*, from *si-*
Sit'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *tuare* to place, fr. L. *situs* situation, site. See SITE.] **1.** Having a site, situation, or location ; being in a relative position ; permanently fixed ; placed ; located ; as, a town *situated*, or *situate*, on a hill or on the seashore.

2. Placed ; residing.

Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

☞ *Situate* is now less used than *situated*, but both are well authorized.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), *v. t.* To place. [*R.*] *Landor.*

Sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *situatio :* cf. F. *situation.*] **1.** Manner in which an object is placed ; location, esp. as related to something else ; position ; locality ; site ; as, a house in a pleasant *situation*.

2. Position, as regards the conditions and circumstances of the case.

A *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers.*

3. Relative position ; circumstances ; temporary state or relation at a moment of action which excites interest, as of persons in a dramatic scene.

There 's a *situation* for you ! there 's an heroic group ! *Sheridan.*

4. Permanent position or employment ; place ; office ; as, a *situation* in a store ; a *situation* under government.

Syn. — State ; position ; seat ; site ; station ; post ; place ; office ; condition ; case ; plight. See STATE.

‖ **Si'tus** (sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., situation.] (*Bot.*) The method in which the parts of a plant are arranged ; also, the position of the parts. *Henslow.*

Siva (from Eschenburg).

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bâth'). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture ; also, a bath so taken ; a hip bath.

‖ **Si'va** (sē'và), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva*, properly, kind, gracious.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the triad of Hindoo gods. He is the avenger or destroyer, and in modern worship symbolizes the reproductive power of nature.

‖ **Si'van** (sī'văn *or* sĭv'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *sīvān.*] The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year ; — supposed to correspond nearly with our month of June.

‖ **Siv'a-the'ri-um** (sĭv'à-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from E. *Siva* + Gr. θηρίον a beast, an animal.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of very large extinct ruminants found in the Tertiary formation of India. The snout was prolonged in the form of a proboscis. The male had four horns, the posterior pair being large and branched. It was allied to the antelopes, but very much larger than any existing species.

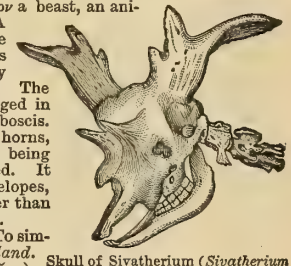

Skull of Sivatherium (*Sivatherium giganteum*) much reduced.

Siv'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* To simmer. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Siv'vens (sĭv'vĕnz), *n.* (*Med.*) See SIBBENS.

Si'win (sē'wĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SEWEN.

Six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six, seox, siex ;* akin to OFries. *sex*, D. *zes*, OS. & OHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, Lith. *szeszi*, Russ. *sheste*, Gael. & Ir. *se*, W. *chwech*, L. *sex*, Gr. ἕξ, Per. *shesh*, Skr. *shash.* √304. Cf. HEXAGON, HEXAMETER, SAMITE, SENARY, SEXTANT, SICE.] One more than five ; twice three ; as, *six* yards.

Six Nations (*Ethnol.*), a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. — **Six points circle.** (*Geom.*) See *Nine points circle*, under NINE.

Six, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five ; the sum of three and three ; six units or objects.

2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

To be at six and seven *or* **at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder. *Bacon. Shak. Swift.*

Six'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Six times repeated ; six times as much or as many.

Six'-foot'er (-fo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* One who is six feet tall. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Six'pence (-pens), *n. ; pl.* SIXPENCES (-sĕz). An English silver coin of the value of six pennies ; half a shilling, or about twelve cents.

Six'pen'ny (-pĕn'nў), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence ; as, a *sixpenny* loaf.

Six'score' (-skōr'), *a. & n.* [*Six* + *score*, n.] Six times twenty ; one hundred and twenty.

Six'-shoot'er (-shōo͝t'ẽr), *n.* A pistol or other firearm which can be fired six times without reloading ; especially, a six-chambered revolver. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Six'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtīgne.* See SIX, and TEN, and cf. SIXTY.] Six and ten ; consisting of six and ten ; fifteen and one more.

Six'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen ; the sum of ten and six ; sixteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

Six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n. ; pl.* SIXTEENMOS (-mōz). See SEXTODECIMO.

Six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'), *a.* [From SIXTEEN : cf. AS. *sixteóða.*] **1.** Sixth after the tenth ; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixteenth note (*Mus.*), the sixteenth part of a whole note ; a semiquaver.

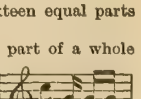

Sixteenth Notes.

Six'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen ; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.

2. The next in order after the fifteenth ; the sixth after the tenth.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* [From SIX : cf. AS. *sixta, siexta.*] **1.** First after the fifth ; next in order after the fifth.

2. Constituting or being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixth (sĭksth), *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts which form a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifth.
3. (*Mus.*) The interval embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

Six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *sixtiogoða, sixtigoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth.
2. Constituting or being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Six'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth; the tenth after the fiftieth.

Six'ty (-tў), *a.* [AS. *siextig;* akin to G. *sechzig*, Goth. *saihs tigjus.* See SIX, TEN, and cf. SIXTEEN.] Six times ten; fifty-nine and one more; threescore.

Six'ty, *n.; pl.* SIXTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects.
2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.

Six'ty-fourth' (-fōrth'), *a.* Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided.

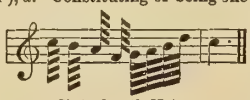

Sixty-fourth Notes.

Sixty-fourth note (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demi-semiquaver.

Siz'a-ble (sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Of considerable size or bulk. "A *sizable* volume." *Bp. Hurd.*
2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber; *sizable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'zar (sī'zĕr), *n.* One of a body of students in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, are exempted from paying college fees and charges. A *sizar* corresponded to a *servitor* at Oxford.

The *sizar* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging. *Macaulay.*

☞ They formerly waited on the table at meals; but this is done away with. They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions. See 4th SIZE, 2.

Si'zar-ship, *n.* The position or standing of a sizar.

Size (sīz), *n.* [See SICE, and SISE.] Six.

Size (sīz), *n.* [OIt. *sisa* glue used by painters, shortened fr. *assisa*, fr. *assidere*, p. p. *assiso*, to make to sit, to seat, to place, L. *assidere* to sit down; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down, akin to *sedere* to sit. See SIT, *v. i.*, and cf. ASSIZE, SIZE bulk.] **1.** A thin, weak glue used in various trades, as in painting, bookbinding, paper making, etc.
2. Any viscous substance, as gilder's varnish.

Size, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIZED (sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIZING.] To cover with size; to prepare with size.

Size, *n.* [Abbrev. from *assize.* See ASSIZE, and cf. SIZE glue.] **1.** A settled quantity or allowance. See ASSIZE. [*Obs.*] "To scant my *sizes.*" *Shak.*
2. (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons; — corresponding to *battel* at Oxford.
3. Extent of superficies or volume; bulk; bigness; magnitude; as, the *size* of a tree or of a mast; the *size* of a ship or of a rock.
4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc.; as, the office demands a man of larger *size.*

Men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*
The middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

5. A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, and other articles made up for sale.
6. An instrument consisting of a number of perforated gauges fastened together at one end by a rivet, — used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Knight.*

Size roll, a small piece of parchment added to a roll. — **Size stick**, a measuring stick used by shoemakers for ascertaining the size of the foot.

Syn. — Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness; magnitude.

Size, *v. t.* **1.** To fix the standard of. "To *size* weights and measures." [*R.*] *Bacon.*
2. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. Specifically: (*a*) (*Mil.*) To take the height of men, in order to place them in the ranks according to their stature. (*b*) (*Mining*) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, in order to separate the finer from the coarser parts.
3. To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beau. & Fl.*
4. (*Mech.*) To bring or adjust anything exactly to a required dimension, as by cutting.

To size up, to estimate or ascertain the character and ability of. See 4th SIZE, 4. [*Slang, U. S.*]

We had *to size up* our fellow legislators. *The Century.*

Size, *v. i.* **1.** To take greater size; to increase in size.

Our desires give them fashion, and so,
As they wax lesser, fall, as they *size*, grow. *Donne.*

2. (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) To order food or drink from the buttery; hence, to enter a score, as upon the buttery book.

Sized (sīzd), *a.* **1.** Adjusted according to size.
2. Having a particular size or magnitude; — chiefly used in compounds; as, large-*sized;* common-*sized.*

Si'zel (sī'zĕl), *n.* Same as SCISSEL, 2.

Siz'er (sīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** See SIZAR.
2. (*Mech.*) (*a*) An instrument or contrivance to size articles, or to determine their size by a standard, or to separate and distribute them according to size. (*b*) An instrument or tool for bringing anything to an exact size.

Siz'i-ness (sīz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sizy; viscousness.

Siz'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering or treating with size.
2. A weak glue used in various trades; size.

Siz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sorting with respect to size.
2. The act of bringing anything to a certain size.
3. (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student.

Siz'y (sīz'ў), *a.* [From 2d SIZE.] Sizelike; viscous; glutinous; as, *sizy* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to dry and shrivel up, with a hissing sound. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Forby.*

Siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Siz'zling (-zlĭng), *a. & n.* from SIZZLE.

Skad'dle (skăd'd'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scath.*] Hurt; damage. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Skad'dle, *a.* Hurtful. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Skad'don (-dŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a bee. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skag (skăg), *n.* (*Naut.*) An additional piece fastened to the keel of a boat to prevent lateral motion. See SKEG.

Skain (skān), *n.* See SKEIN. [*Obs.*]

Skain, *n.* See SKEAN. *Drayton.*

Skains'mate' (skānz'māt'), *n.* [Perhaps originally, a companion in winding thread (see SKEIN), or a companion in arms, from *skain* a sword (see SKEAN).] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skainsmates.* *Shak.*

Skaith (skāth), *n.* See SCATH. [*Scot.*]

Skald (skăld *or* skạld), *n.* See 5th SCALD.

Skald'ic (-ĭk), *a.* See SCALDIC. *Max Müller.*

Skall (skăl *or* skạl), *v. t.* To scale; to mount. [*Obs.*]

Skar (skär), } *a.* [From the root of *scare.*] Wild;
Skare (skär), } timid; shy. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Skart (skärt), *n.* [Cf. SCARF a cormorant.] (*Zoöl.*) The shag. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skate (skāt), *n.* [D. *schaats.* Cf. SCATCHES.] A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, — made to be fastened under the foot, and used for moving rapidly on ice.

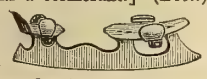

One form of Skate.

Batavia rushes forth; and as they sweep,
On sounding *skates*, a thousand different ways,
In circling poise, swift as the winds, along,
The then gay land is maddened all to joy. *Thomson.*

Roller skate. See under ROLLER.

Skate, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKATING.] To move on skates.

Skate, *n.* [Icel. *skata;* cf. Prov. G. *schatten*, meerschatten, L. *squatus, squatina*, and E. *shad.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, flat elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Raia*, having a long, slender tail, terminated by a small caudal fin. The pectoral fins, which are large and broad and united to the sides of the body and head, give a somewhat rhombic form to these fishes. The skin is more or less spinose.

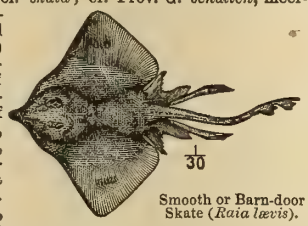

Smooth or Barn-door Skate (*Raia lævis*). 1/30

☞ Some of the species are used for food, as the European blue or gray skate (*Raia batis*), which sometimes weighs nearly 200 pounds. The American smooth, or barn-door, skate (*R. lævis*) is also a large species, often becoming three or four feet across. The common spiny skate (*R. erinacea*) is much smaller.

Skate's egg. See SEA PURSE. — **Skate sucker**, any marine leech of the genus *Pontobdella*, parasitic on skates.

Skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who skates.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of hemipterous insects belonging to *Gerris, Pyrrhocoris, Prostemma*, and allied genera. They have long legs, and run rapidly over the surface of the water, as if skating.

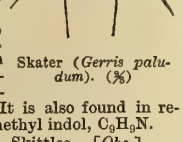

Skater (*Gerris paludum*). (⅝)

Ska'tol (skā'tōl), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-ol.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A constituent of human fæces formed in the small intestines as a product of the putrefaction of albuminous matter. It is also found in reduced indigo. Chemically it is methyl indol, C_9H_9N.

Skayles (skālz), *n.* [√159.] Skittles. [*Obs.*]

Skean (skēn), *n.* [Ir. *sgian;* akin to Gael. *sgian*, W. *ysgien* a large knife, a scimiter.] A knife or short dagger, esp. that in use among the Highlanders of Scotland. [Variously spelt.] "His *skean*, or pistol." *Spenser.*

Ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKEDADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEDADDLING (-dlĭng).] [Of uncertain etymology.] To betake one's self to flight, as if in a panic; to flee; to run away. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Skee (skē), *n.* [Dan. *ski;* Icel. *skīð* a billet of wood. See SKID.] A long strip of wood, curved upwards in front, used on the foot for sliding.

Skeed (skēd), *n.* See SKID.

Skeel (skēl), *n.* [Icel. *skjōla* a pail, bucket.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Grose.*

Skeel'duck' (-dŭk'), } *n.* [See SHELDRAKE.] (*Zoöl.*)
Skeel'goose' (-gōōs'), } The common European sheldrake. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skeet (skēt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) A scoop with a long handle, used to wash the sides of a vessel, and formerly to wet the sails or deck.

Skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Prov. E., also a stump of a branch, a wooden peg; cf. Icel. *skōgr* a wood, Sw. *skog.* Cf. SHAW.] **1.** A sort of wild plum. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*
2. *pl.* A kind of oats. *Farm. Encyc.*
3. (*Naut.*) The after part of the keel of a vessel, to which the rudder is attached.

Skeg'ger (skĕg'gẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The parr. *Walton.*

Skein (skān), *n.* [OE. *skeyne*, OF. *escaigne*, F. *écagne*, probably of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *sgainne*, Gael. *sgeinnidh* thread, small twine; or perhaps the English word is immediately from Celtic.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, or the like, put up together, after it is taken from the reel, — usually tied in a sort of knot.

☞ A *skein* of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four inch reel.

2. (*Wagon Making*) A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. *Knight.*

Skein, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A flight of wild fowl (wild geese or the like). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skeine (skēn), *n.* See SKEAN.

Skel'der (skĕl'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To deceive; to cheat; to trick. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skel'der, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skel'drake' (skĕl'drāk'), *or* **Skiel'drake'** (skēl'-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common European sheldrake. (*b*) The oyster catcher.

Skel'et (skĕl'ĕt), *n.* A skeleton. See SCELET.

Skel'e-tal (-ĕ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skel'e-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*Skeleton* + *-genous.*] Forming or producing parts of the skeleton.

Skel'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Skeleton* + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton; also, a treatise on the skeleton.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα) a dried body, a mummy, fr. σκελετός dried up, parched, σκέλλειν to dry, dry up, parch.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bony and cartilaginous framework which supports the soft parts of a vertebrate animal. [See *Illust.* of the Human Skeleton, in Appendix.] (*b*) The more or less firm or hardened framework of an invertebrate animal.

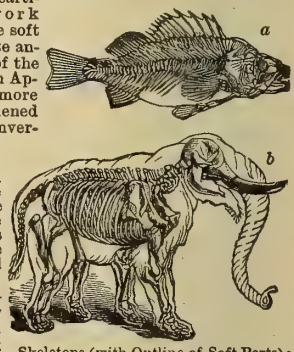

Skeletons (with Outline of Soft Parts): *a* Perch; *b* Elephant.

☞ In a wider sense, the skeleton includes the whole connective-tissue framework with the integument and its appendages. See ENDOSKELETON, and EXOSKELETON.

2. Hence, figuratively: (*a*) A very thin or lean person. (*b*) The framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

The great *skeleton* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

(*c*) The heads and outline of a literary production, especially of a sermon.

Skel'e-ton, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton; consisting merely of the framework or outlines; having only certain leading features of anything; as, a *skeleton* sermon; a *skeleton* crystal.

Skeleton bill, a bill or draft made out in blank as to the amount or payee, but signed by the acceptor. [*Eng.*] — **Skeleton key**, a key with nearly the whole substance of the web filed away, to adapt it to avoid the wards of a lock; a master key; — used for opening locks to which it has not been especially fitted. — **Skeleton leaf**, a leaf from which the pulpy part has been removed by chemical means, the fibrous part alone remaining. — **Skeleton proof**, a proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being taken before the engraving is finished. — **Skeleton regiment**, a regiment which has its complement of officers, but in which there are few enlisted men. — **Skeleton shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), a small crustacean of the genus *Caprella.* See *Illust.* under LÆMODIPODA.

Skel'e-ton-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKELETONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKELETONIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce, as a leaf, to its skeleton. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Skel'e-ton-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any small moth whose larva eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton; as, the apple-leaf *skeletonizer.*

Skel'lum (skĕl'lŭm), *n.* [Dan. *schelm*, fr. G. *schelm.*] A scoundrel. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Pepys. Burns.*

Skel'ly (-lў), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela.*] To squint. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Skel'ly, *n.* A squint. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Skelp (skĕlp), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *skelp* to kick severely, to move rapidly; Gael. *sgealp*, n., a slap with the palm of the hand, v., to strike with the palm of the hand.] **1.** A blow; a smart stroke. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*
2. A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain. [*Scot.*]

Skelp, *v. t.* To strike; to slap. [*Scot.*] *C. Reade.*

Skelp, *n.* A wrought-iron plate from which a gun barrel or pipe is made by bending and welding the edges together, and drawing the thick tube thus formed.

Skel'ter (skĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. HELTER-SKELTER.] To run off helter-skelter; to hurry; to scurry; — with *away* or *off.* [*Colloq.*] *A. R. Wallace.*

Sken (skĕn), *v. i.* To squint. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skene (skēn), *n.* See SKEAN. *C. Kingsley.*

Skep (skĕp), *n.* [Icel. *skeppa* a measure, bushel; cf. Gael. *sgeap* a basket, a beehive.] **1.** A coarse round farm basket. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Tusser.*
2. A beehive. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Skep'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look carefully or about, to view, consider: cf. L. *scepticus*, F. *sceptique.* See SCOPE.] [Written also *sceptic.*] **1.** One who is yet undecided as to what is true; one who is looking or inquiring for what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons.

2. (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter; a Pyrrhonist; hence, in modern usage, occasionally, a person who questions whether any truth or fact can be established on philosophical grounds; sometimes, a critical inquirer, in opposition to a dogmatist.

All this criticism [of Hume] proceeds upon the erroneous hypothesis that he was a dogmatist. He was a *skeptic;* that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism; and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Theol.*) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *skeptics.* *S. Clarke.*

☞ This word and its derivatives are often written with *c* instead of *k* in the first syllable, —*sceptic, sceptical, scepticism,* etc. Dr. Johnson, struck with the extraordinary irregularity of giving *c* its hard sound before *e*, altered the spelling, and his example has been followed by most of the lexicographers who have succeeded him; yet the prevalent practice among English writers and printers is in favor of the other mode. In the United States this practice is reversed, a large and increasing majority of educated persons preferring the orthography which is most in accordance with etymology and analogy.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. — See INFIDEL.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tik), } *a.* [Written also *sceptic, scep-*
Skep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } *tical.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of everything.

2. (*Theol.*) Doubting or denying the truth of revelation, or the sacred Scriptures.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

— Skep'tic-al-ly, *adv.* **— Skep'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

Skep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *scepticisme.*] [Written also *scepticism.*] **1.** An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty.

That momentary amazement, and irresolution, and confusion, which is the result of *skepticism.* *Hume.*

2. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; the tenet that all knowledge is uncertain; Pyrrhonism; universal doubt; the position that no fact or truth, however worthy of confidence, can be established on philosophical grounds; critical investigation or inquiry, as opposed to the positive assumption or assertion of certain principles.

3. (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no . . . secret *skepticism* lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. *S. Miller.*

Skep'ti-cize (-sĭz), *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything. [*R.*]

To *skepticize,* where no one else will . . . hesitate. *Shaftesbury.*

Sker'ry (skĕr'rў), *n.; pl.* SKERRIES (-rĭz). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker,* Sw. *skär,* Dan. *skiær.* Cf. SCAR a bank.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock. [*Scot.*]

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets,* fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, a splash (whence also F. *esquisse;* cf. ESQUISSE); cf. It. *schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] An outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; especially, in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as serves the artist's purpose by recording its chief features; also, a preliminary study for an original work.

Syn. — Outline; delineation; draught; plan; design. — SKETCH, OUTLINE, DELINEATION. An *outline* gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture. A *sketch* fills up the *outline* in part, giving broad touches, by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed. A *delineation* goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole. Figuratively, we may speak of the *outlines* of a plan, of a work, of a project, etc., which serve as a basis on which the subordinate parts are formed, or of *sketches* of countries, characters, manners, etc., which give us a general idea of the things described. *Crabb.*

Sketch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKETCHED (skĕcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKETCHING.] [Cf. D. *schetsen,* It. *schizzare.* See SKETCH, *n.*] **1.** To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draught of.

2. To plan or describe by giving the principal points or ideas of.

Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict.

Sketch, *v. i.* To make sketches, as of landscapes.

Sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

Sketch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sketches.

Sketch'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner. "*Sketchily* descriptive." *Bartlett.*

Sketch'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sketchy; lack of finish; incompleteness.

Sketch'y (-ў), *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; being in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

The execution is *sketchy* throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough. *J. S. Harford.*

Skew (skū), *adv.* [Cf. D. *scheef,* Dan. *skiæv,* Sw. *skef,* Icel. *skeifr,* G. *schief,* also E. *shy,* a. & v. i.] Awry; obliquely; askew.

Skew, *a.* Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly used in technical phrases.

Skew arch, an oblique arch. See under OBLIQUE. — **Skew back.** (*Civil Engin.*) (*a*) The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, which forms the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch. (*b*) A plate, cap, or shoe, having an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, or the end of an inclined strut, in a truss or frame. — **Skew bridge.** See under BRIDGE, *n.* — **Skew curve** (*Geom.*), a curve of double curvature, or a twisted curve. See *Plane curve,* under CURVE. — **Skew gearing,** *or* **Skew bevel gearing** (*Mach.*), toothed gearing, generally resembling bevel gearing, for connecting two shafts that are neither parallel nor intersecting, and in which the teeth slant across the faces of the gears. — **Skew surface** (*Geom.*), a ruled surface such that in general two successive generating straight lines do not intersect; a warped surface; as, the helicoid is a *skew surface.* — **Skew symmetrical determinant** (*Alg.*), a determinant in which the elements in each column of the matrix are equal to the elements of the corresponding row of the matrix with the signs changed, as in (1), below.

Skew Gearing.

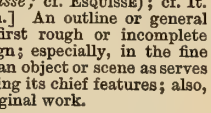

a b Skew Backs.

$$(1)\quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \qquad (2)\quad \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & -2 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

This requires that the numbers in the diagonal from the upper left to lower right corner be zeros. A like determinant in which the numbers in the diagonal are not zeros is a *skew determinant,* as in (2), above.

Skew (skū), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to receive the coping stones and retain them in place.

Skew, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKEWED (skūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKEWING.] **1.** To walk obliquely; to go sidling; to lie or move obliquely.

Child, you must walk straight, without *skewing.* *L'Estrange.*

2. To start aside; to shy, as a horse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously. *Beau. & Fl.*

Skew, *v. t.* [See SKEW, *adv.*] **1.** To shape or form in an oblique way; to cause to take an oblique position.

2. To throw or hurl obliquely.

Skew'bald' (-bâld'), *a.* Marked with spots and patches of white and some color other than black; — usually distinguished from *piebald,* in which the colors are properly white and black. Said of horses.

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *skifer* a slate. Cf. SHIVER a fragment.] A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Meat well stuck with *skewers* to make it look round. *Swift.*

Skew'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKEWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKEWERING.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* [Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] [Written also *skeed.*] **1.** A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under the wheel of a wagon to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; also, by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used for the same purpose.

2. A piece of timber used as a support, or to receive pressure. Specifically: (*a*) *pl.* (*Naut.*) Large fenders hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling a cargo. *Totten.* (*b*) One of a pair of timbers or bars, usually arranged so as to form an inclined plane, as from a wagon to a door, along which anything is moved by sliding or rolling. (*c*) One of a pair of horizontal rails or timbers for supporting anything, as a boat, a barrel, etc.

Skid, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIDDED (-dĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIDDING.] **1.** To protect or support with a skid or skids; also, to cause to move on skids.

2. To check with a skid, as wagon wheels. *Dickens.*

Skid'daw' (-dạ'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skid'pan' (-păn'), *n.* See SKID, *n.*, 1. [*Eng.*]

Skied (skīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SKY, *v. t.*

Ski'ey (skĭ'ў), *a.* See SKYEY. *Shelley.*

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif,* fr. OHG. *skif,* G. *schiff.* See SHIP.] A small, light boat.

The pilot of some small night-foundered *skiff.* *Milton.*

Skiff caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a moth (*Limacodes scapha*); — so called from its peculiar shape.

Skiff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIFFED (skĭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIFFING.] To navigate in a skiff. [*R.*]

Skif'fling (skĭf'flĭng), *n.* (*Quarrying*) Rough dressing by knocking off knobs or projections; knobbing.

Skil'der (skĭl'dẽr), *v. i.* To beg; to pilfer; to skelder. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Skil'ful (-fụl), *a.* See SKILLFUL.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* [Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, divide, distinguish, Sw. *skilja,* Dan. *skille* to separate, *skiel* reason, right, justice, Sw. *skäl* reason, Lith. *skelti* to cleave. Cf. SHELL, SHOAL, a multitude.] **1.** Discrimination; judgment; propriety; reason; cause. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "As it was *skill* and right." *Chaucer.*

For great *skill* is, he prove that he wrought. *Chaucer.*
[For with good reason he should test what he created.]

2. Knowledge; understanding. [*Obsoles.*]

That by his fellowship he color might
Both his estate and love from *skill* of any wight. *Spenser.*
Nor want we *skill* or art. *Milton.*

3. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the *skill* of a mathematician, physician, surgeon, mechanic, etc.

Phocion, . . . by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens. *Swift.*
Where patience her sweet *skill* imparts. *Keble.*

4. Display of art; exercise of ability; contrivance; address. [*Obs.*]

Richard . . . by a thousand princely *skills,* gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return. *Fuller.*

5. Any particular art. [*Obs.*]

Learned in one *skill,* and in another kind of learning unskillful. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; ability. — SKILL, DEXTERITY, ADROITNESS. *Skill* is more intelligent, denoting familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. *Dexterity,* when applied to the body, is more mechanical, and refers to habitual ease of execution. *Adroitness* involves the same image with *dexterity,* and differs from it as implying a general facility of movement (especially in avoidance of danger or in escaping from a difficulty). The same distinctions apply to the figurative sense of the words. A man is *skillful* in any employment when he understands both its theory and its practice. He is *dexterous* when he maneuvers with great lightness and success. He is *adroit* in the use of quick, sudden, and well-directed movements of the body or the mind, so as to effect the object he has in view.

Skill (skĭl), *v. t.* To know; to understand. [*Obs.*]

To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind. *Barrow.*

Skill, *v. i.* **1.** To be knowing; to have understanding; to be dexterous in performance. [*Obs.*]

I can not *skill* of these thy ways. *Herbert.*

2. To make a difference; to signify; to matter; — used impersonally. *Spenser.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? *Herbert.*
It *skills* not talking of it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Skilled (skĭld), *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful; — often followed by *in;* as, a person *skilled* in drawing or geometry.

Skil'let (skĭl'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *escuellette,* dim. of *escuelle* a porringer, F. *écuelle,* fr. L. *scutella,* dim. of *scutra, scuta,* a dish. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a handle, used for culinary purposes, as for stewing meat.

Skil'ful (skĭl'fụl), *a.* [Written also *skilful.*] **1.** Discerning; reasonable; judicious; cunning. [*Obs.*] "Of *skillful* judgment." *Chaucer.*

2. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; able in management; as, a *skillful* mechanic; — often followed by *at, in,* or *of;* as, *skillful* at the organ; *skillful* in drawing.

And they shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skillful* of lamentations to wailing. *Amos* v. 16.

Syn. — Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever; cunning.

— Skil'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

Skil'li-ga-lee' (skĭl'lĭ-gâ-lē'), *n.* A kind of thin, weak broth or oatmeal porridge, served out to prisoners and paupers in England; also, a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, sometimes used in the English navy or army. [Written also *skilligolee, skillygalee,* etc.]

Skil'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. SHEELING.] A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skil'ling, *n.* [Sw. & Dan. See SHILLING.] A money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and North Germany, and also a coin. It had various values, from three fourths of a cent in Norway to more than two cents in Lübeck.

Skill'-less, *a.* Wanting skill. *Shak.*

Skilts (skĭlts), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Skil'ty (skĭl'tў), *n.* The water rail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIMMED (skĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIMMING.] [Cf. Sw. *skymma* to darken. √158. See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or substance floating or lying thereon, by means of a utensil that passes just beneath the surface; as, to *skim* milk; to *skim* broth.

2. To take off by skimming; as, to *skim* cream.

3. To pass near the surface of; to brush the surface of; to glide swiftly along the surface of.

Homer describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and *skimming* the surface of the ocean. *Hazlitt.*

4. Fig.: To read or examine superficially and rapidly, in order to cull the principal facts or thoughts; as, to *skim* a book or a newspaper.

Skim, *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course; to glide along near the surface.

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

2. To hasten along with superficial attention.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey. *I. Watts.*

3. To put on the finishing coat of plaster.

Skim, *a.* Contraction of SKIMMING and SKIMMED.

Skim coat, the final or finishing coat of plaster. — **Skim colter,** a colter for paring off the surface of land. — **Skim milk,** skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skim, *n.* Scum; refuse. [*R.*] *Bryskett.*

Skim'back' (skĭm'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quillback. [*Local, U. S.*]

Skim'ble-scam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l), *a.* [A reduplication of *scamble.*] Rambling; disorderly; unconnected. [*Collog.*]

Such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff. *Shak.*

Skim'i-try (-ĭ-trў), *n.* See SKIMMINGTON.

Skim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skims; esp., a utensil with which liquids are skimmed.

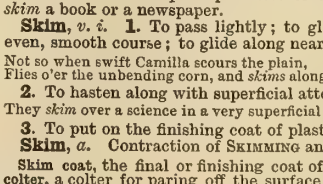

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops,* allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed and much longer than the upper one. These birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also *scissorsbill,* and *shearbill.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

Skim'mer-ton (skĭm'mĕr-tŭn), *n.* See SKIMMINGTON.
Skim'ming (-mĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who skims. **2.** That which is skimmed from the surface of a liquid; —chiefly used in the plural; as, the *skimmings* of broth.
Skim'ming-ly, *adv.* In a skimming manner.
Skim'ming-ton (skĭm'mĭng-tŭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. Perhaps the name of some notorious scold.] A word employed in the phrase, *To ride Skimmington;* that is, to ride on a horse with a woman, but behind her, facing backward, carrying a distaff, and accompanied by a procession of jeering neighbors making mock music; a cavalcade in ridicule of a henpecked man. The custom was in vogue in parts of England.
Skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIMPED (skĭmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIMPING.] [Cf. SKINCH, SCAMP, *v. t.*] **1.** To slight; to do carelessly; to scamp. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
2. To make insufficient allowance for; to scant; to scrimp. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*]
Skimp, *v. i.* To save; to be parsimonious or niggardly. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*]
Skimp, *a.* Scanty. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
Skin (skĭn), *n.* [Icel. *skinn;* akin to Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, AS. *scinn*, G. *schinden* to skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The external membranous integument of an animal.

☞ In man, and the vertebrates generally, the skin consists of two layers, an outer nonsensitive and nonvascular *epidermis, cuticle*, or *scarfskin*, composed of cells which are constantly growing and multiplying in the deeper, and being thrown off in the superficial, layers; and an inner, sensitive, and vascular *dermis, cutis, corium*, or *true skin*, composed mostly of connective tissue.

2. The hide of an animal, separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; especially, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat.
3. A vessel made of skin, used for holding liquids. See BOTTLE, 1. "*Skins* of wine." *Tennyson.*
4. The bark or husk of a plant or fruit; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.
5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) That part of a sail, when furled, which remains on the outside and covers the whole. *Totten.* (*b*) The covering, as of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell; also, a lining inside the framing.
Skin friction, Skin resistance (*Naut.*), the friction, or resistance, caused by the tendency of water to adhere to the immersed surface (skin) of a vessel. — **Skin graft** (*Surg.*), a small portion of skin used in the process of grafting. See GRAFT, *v. t.*, 2. — **Skin moth** (*Zoöl.*), any insect which destroys the prepared skins of animals, especially the larva of Dermestes and Anthrenus. — **Skin of the teeth**, nothing, or next to nothing; the least possible hold or advantage. *Job* xix. 20. — **Skin wool**, wool taken from dead sheep.
Skin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKINNED (skĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKINNING.] **1.** To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; as, to *skin* an animal.
2. To cover with skin, or as with skin; hence, to cover superficially.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place. *Shak.*

3. To strip of money or property; to cheat. [*Slang*]
Skin, *v. i.* **1.** To become covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.
2. To produce, in recitation, examination, etc., the work of another for one's own, or to use in such exercise cribs, memoranda, etc., which are prohibited. [*College Cant, U. S.*]
Skin'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely and rigidly to the flesh; hidebound.
Skinbound disease. (*Med.*) See *Sclerema neonatorum*, under SCLEREMA.
Skinch (skĭnch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKINCHED (skĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKINCHING.] [Cf. SCANT.] To give scant measure; to squeeze or pinch in order to effect a saving. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
Skin'-deep' (skĭn'dēp'), *a.* Not deeper than the skin; hence, superficial. *Lowell.*
Skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* [*Skin* + *flint.*] A penurious person; a miser; a niggard. *Sir W. Scott.*
Skin'ful (-ful), *n.; pl.* SKINFULS (-fulz). As much as a skin can hold.
Skink (skĭnk), *n.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. σκίγκος.] [Written also *scink.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of regularly scaled harmless lizards of the family *Scincidæ*, common in the warmer parts of all the continents.

Common Skink (*Scincus officinalis*). 1/3

☞ The officinal skink (*Scincus officinalis*) inhabits the sandy plains of South Africa. It was believed by the ancients to be a specific for various diseases. A common slender species (*Seps tridactylus*) of Southern Europe was formerly believed to produce fatal diseases in cattle by mere contact. The American skinks include numerous species of the genus *Eumeces*, as the blue-tailed skink (*E. fasciatus*) of the Eastern United States. The ground skink, or ground lizard (*Oligosoma laterale*) inhabits the Southern United States.

Skink, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKINKED (skĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKINKING.] [Icel. *skenkja;* akin to Sw. *skänka*, Dan. *skienke*, AS. *scencan*, D. & G. *schenken*. AS. *scencan* is usually derived from *sceonc, sceanc*, shank, a hollow bone being supposed to have been used to draw off liquor from a cask. √161. See SHANK, and cf. NUNCHION.] To draw or serve, as drink. [*Obs.*]

Bacchus the wine them *skinketh* all about. *Chaucer.*
Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove. *Shirley.*

Skink, *v. i.* To serve or draw liquor. [*Obs.*]
Skink, *n.* Drink; also, pottage. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
Skink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who serves liquor; a tapster.
Skin'less (skĭn'lĕs), *a.* Having no skin, or a very thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.
Skin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who skins.
2. One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.
Skin'ni-ness (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being skinny.
Skin'ny (-nў), *a.* Consisting, or chiefly consisting, of skin; wanting flesh. "Her *skinny* lips." *Shak.*

He holds him with a *skinny* hand. *Coleridge.*

Skip (skĭp), *n.* [See SKEP.] **1.** A basket. See SKEP. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
2. A basket on wheels, used in cotton factories.
3. (*Mining*) An iron bucket, which slides between guides, for hoisting mineral and rock.
4. (*Sugar Manuf.*) A charge of sirup in the pans.
5. A beehive; a skep.
Skip, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIPPED (skĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIPPING.] [OE. *skippen*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *skopa* to run, *skoppa* to spin like a top, OSw. & dial. Sw. *skimmpa* to run, *skumpa, skompa*, to hop, skip; or Ir. *sgiob* to snatch, Gael. *sgiab* to start or move suddenly, to snatch, W. *ysgipio* to snatch.] **1.** To leap lightly; to move in leaps and bounds; — commonly implying a sportive spirit.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

So she drew her mother away *skipping*, dancing, and frisking fantastically. *Hawthorne.*

2. Fig.: To leave matters unnoticed, as in reading, speaking, or writing; to pass by, or overlook, portions of a thing; — often followed by *over.*
Skip, *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to *skip* the rope.
2. To pass over or by without notice; to omit; to miss; as, to *skip* a line in reading; to *skip* a lesson.

They who have a mind to see the issue may *skip* these two chapters. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To cause to skip; as, to *skip* a stone. [*Colloq.*]
Skip, *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound.
2. The act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.
3. (*Mus.*) A passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at once. *Busby.*
Skip kennel, a lackey; a footboy. [*Slang*] *Swift.* — **Skip mackerel.** (*Zoöl.*) See BLUEFISH, 1.
Skip'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** An upstart. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*
2. (*Zoöl.*) An elater; a snap bug, or snapping beetle.
3. (*Zoöl.*) A name given to several kinds of fish, as the common bluefish, the alewife, the bonito, the butterfish, the cutlass fish, the jurel, the leather jacket, the runner, the saurel, the saury, the threadfish, etc.
4. (*Naut.*) A shallow sailboat with a rectilinear or V-shaped cross section.
Skip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skips.
2. A young, thoughtless person. *Shak.*
3. (*Zoöl.*) The saury (*Scomberesox saurus*).
4. The cheese maggot. See *Cheese fly*, under CHEESE.
5. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small butterflies of the family *Hesperiadæ;* — so called from their peculiar short, jerking flight.

Yellow-spot Skipper (*Polites Peckius*). Nat. size.

Skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper.* See SHIPPER, and SHIP.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; hence, the master, or captain, of any vessel.
2. A ship boy. [*Obs.*] *Congreve.*
Skip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skip*, E. *skipper.* See SHIP.] **1.** A small boat; a skiff. [*Obs.*]

A little *skippet* floating did appear. *Spenser.*

2. A small round box for keeping records. [*Obs.*]
Skip'ping-ly (-pĭng-lў), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips, or light leaps.
Skirl (skẽrl), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin, and originally the same word as E. *shrill.*] To utter in a shrill tone; to scream. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Skirl, *n.* A shrill cry or sound. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Skirl'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The missel thrush; — so called from its harsh alarm note. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skirl'crake' (-krāk'), *n.* The turnstone. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skirl'ing, *n.* A shrill cry or sound; a crying shrilly; a skirl. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

When the *skirling* of the pipes cleft the air his cold eyes softened. *Mrs. J. H. Ewing.*

Skirl'ing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small trout or salmon; — a name used loosely. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRMISHED (-mĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRMISHING.] [OE. *skirmishen, scarmishen*, OF. *escremir, eskermir*, to fence, fight, F. *escrimer*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *scirmen* to protect, defend, G. *schirmen*, OHG. *scirm, scerm*, protection, shield, G. *schirm;* perhaps akin to Gr. σκίρον a sunshade. Cf. SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish or skirmishes; to act as skirmishers.
Skir'mish, *n.* [OE. *scarmishe, scrymishe.* See SKIRMISH, *v. i.*] **1.** A slight fight in war; a light or desultory combat between detachments from armies, or between detached and small bodies of troops.
2. A slight contest.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

Skir'mish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skirmishes. Specifically: *pl.* (*Mil.*) Soldiers deployed in loose order, to cover the front or flanks of an advancing army or a marching column.
Skirr (skẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. SCUR, SCURRY.] To ramble over in order to clear; to scour. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*
Skirr, *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run. [*Archaic*]
Skirr, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tern. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skir'ret (skĭr'rĕt; 277), *n.* [A corrupted form equivalent to *sugarwort.*] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Sium*, or *Pimpinella, Sisarum*). It is a native of Asia, but has been long cultivated in Europe for its edible clustered tuberous roots, which are very sweet.
Skir'rhus (skĭr'rŭs), *n.* (*Med.*) See SCIRRHUS.
Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* [OE. *skyrt*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skyrta* a shirt, Sw. *skört* a skirt, *skjorta* a shirt. See SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other like garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat, a dress, or a mantle.
2. A loose edging to any part of a dress. [*Obs.*]

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty piece. *Addison.*

3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part of anything. "Here in the *skirts* of the forest." *Shak.*
4. A petticoat.
5. The diaphragm, or midriff, in animals. *Dunglison.*
Skirt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRTING.] **1.** To cover with a skirt; to surround.

Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

2. To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of; as, the plain was *skirted* by rows of trees. "When sundown *skirts* the moor." *Tennyson.*
Skirt, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the border, or extremity.

Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers. *S. S. Smith.*

Skirt'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A skirting board. [*R.*]
2. Skirts, taken collectively; material for skirts.
Skirting board, the board running around a room on the wall next the floor; baseboard.
Skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prov. E. *skit* to slide, as adj., hasty, precipitate, of Scand. origin, and akin to E. *shoot*, v. t.; cf. Icel. *skyti, skytja, skytta*, a marksman, shooter, *skjōta* to shoot, *skūta* a taunt. √159. See SHOOT.] To cast reflections on; to asperse. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Grose.*
Skit, *n.* **1.** A reflection; a jeer or gibe; a sally; a brief satire; a squib. *Tooke.*

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his "Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind;" but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen.*

2. A wanton girl; a light wench. [*Obs.*]
Skit'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [See SKIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Easily frightened; timorous; shy; untrustworthy; as, a *skittish* colt. "A restiff, *skittish* jade." *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanton; restive; freakish; volatile; changeable; fickle. "*Skittish* Fortune's hall." *Shak.*
— **Skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Skit'tish-ness**, *n.*
Skit'tle (-t'l), *a.* Pertaining to the game of skittles.
Skittle alley, an alley or court in which the game of skittles is played. — **Skittle ball**, a disk or flattish ball of wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.
Skit'tle-dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The piked dogfish.
Skit'tles (-t'lz), *n. pl.* [Of Scand. origin. √159. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, and cf. SHUTTLE, SKIT, *v. t.*] An English game resembling ninepins, but played by throwing wooden disks, instead of rolling balls, at the pins.
Skit'ty (-tў), *n.* [Cf. SKITTISH.] (*Zoöl.*) A rail; as, the water rail (called also *skitty cock*, and *skitty coot*); the spotted crake (*Porzana maruetta*), and the moor hen. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skive (skīv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skīfa* a shaving, slice, E. *shive, sheave.*] The iron lap used by diamond polishers in finishing the facets of the gem.
Skive (skīv), *v. t.* To pare or shave off the rough or thick parts of (hides or leather).
Ski'ver (skĭ'vẽr), *n.* [Cf. SKEWER, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed. It is used for hat linings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.
2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.
Ski'ving (-vĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of paring or splitting leather or skins.
2. A piece made in paring or splitting leather; specifically, the part from the inner, or flesh, side.
Sklayre (sklār), *n.* [Cf. G. *schleier.*] A veil. [*Obs.*]
Sklere (sklēr), *v. t.* To shelter; to cover. [*Obs.*]
Skol'e-cite (skŏl'ē-sīt *or* skō'lē-), **Skol'e-zite** (-zīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See SCOLECITE.
Skonce (skŏns), *n.* See SCONCE.
Skop'ster (skŏp'stẽr), *n.* The saury. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skor'o-dite (skŏr'ō-dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See SCORODITE.
Skout (skout), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A guillemot.
Sko'witz (skō'wĭts), *n.* [Nisqually (American Indian) name.] (*Zoöl.*) The silver salmon.
Skreen (skrēn), *n. & v.* See SCREEN. [*Obs.*]
Skrike (skrīk), *v. i. & t.* To shriek. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Skrike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The missel thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Skrim'mage (skrĭm'māj; 48), *n.* See SCRIMMAGE.
Skrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* See SCRIMP.
Skringe (skrĭnj), *v. i.* See SCRINGE.
Skrite (skrīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The skrike. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sku'a (skū'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *skūfr, skūmr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any jager gull; especially, the *Megalestris skua;* — called also *boatswain.*

Skua (*Megalestris skua*). 1/16

Skue (skū), *a. & n.* See SKEW.
Skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKULKED (skŭlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKULKING.] [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skulke* to spare or save one's self, to play the truant, Sw. *skolka* to be at leisure, to shirk, Icel. *skolla.* Cf. SCOWL.] To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lie close, or to move in a furtive way; to lurk. "Want *skulks* in holes and crevices." *W. C. Bryant.*

Discovered and defeated of your prey,
You *skulked* behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*

Skulk, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skollr, skolli*, a fox, and E. *skulk*, v. i.] A number of foxes together. *Wright.*

Skulk (skŭlk), } *n.* One who, or that which, skulks.
Skulk'er (-ẽr), }

Skulk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

Skull (skŭl), *n.* [See SCHOOL a multitude.] A school, company, or shoal. [*Obs.*]

A knavish *skull* of boys and girls did pelt at him. *Warner.*
These fishes enter in great flotes and *skulls*. *Holland.*

Skull, *n.* [OE. *skulle*, *sculle*, *scolle*; akin to Scot. *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl, Sw. *skalle* skull, *skal* a shell, and E. *scale*; cf. G. hirn*schale*, Dan. hierne*skal*. Cf. SCALE of a balance.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate animal, including the brain case, or cranium, and the bones and cartilages of the face and mouth. See *Illusts.* of CARNIVORA, of *Facial angles* under FACIAL, and of *Skeleton*, in Appendix.

☞ In many fishes the skull is almost wholly cartilaginous, but in the higher vertebrates it is more or less completely ossified, several bones are developed in the face, and the cranium is made up, wholly or partially, of bony plates arranged in three segments, the *frontal*, *parietal*, and *occipital*, and usually closely united in the adult.

2. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind.

Skulls that can not teach, and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. A covering for the head; a skullcap. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Let me put on my *skull* first. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

4. A sort of oar. See SCULL.

Skull and crossbones, a symbol of death. See CROSSBONES.

Skull'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap which fits the head closely; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside of a cap for protection.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the labiate genus *Scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The Lophiomys.

Mad-dog skullcap (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) formerly prescribed as a cure for hydrophobia.

Skull'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A whaler's name for a whale more than two years old.

Skul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCULPIN.

Skum (skŭm), *n.* & *v.* See SCUM.

Skunk (skŭngk), *n.* [Contr. from the Abenaki (American Indian) *seganku*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American musteline carnivores of the genus *Mephitis* and allied genera. They have two glands near the anus, secreting an extremely fetid liquid, which the animal ejects at pleasure as a means of defense.

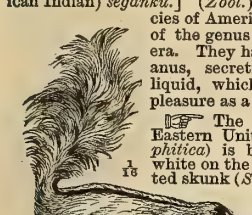

Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*). 1/8

☞ The common species of the Eastern United States (*Mephitis mephitica*) is black with more or less white on the body and tail. The spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*), native of the Southwestern United States and Mexico, is smaller than the common skunk, and is variously marked with black and white.

Skunk bird, Skunk blackbird (*Zoöl.*), the bobolink; — so called because the male, in the breeding season, is black and white, like a skunk. — **Skunk cabbage** (*Bot.*), an American aroid herb (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*) having a reddish hornlike spathe in earliest spring, followed by a cluster of large cabbagelike leaves. It exhales a disagreeable odor. Also called *swamp cabbage*. — **Skunk porpoise.** (*Zoöl.*) See under PORPOISE.

Skunk, *v. t.* In games of chance and skill: To defeat (an opponent) (as in cards) so that he fails to gain a point, or (in checkers) to get a king. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Skunk'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The surf duck.

Skunk'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The surf duck. (*b*) A duck (*Camptolæmus Labradorius*) which formerly inhabited the Atlantic coast of New England. It is now supposed to be extinct. Called also *Labrador duck*, and *pied duck*.

Skunk'ish, *a.* Like the skunk, especially in odor.

Skunk'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The surf duck.

Skunk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Skunk cabbage.

Skur'ry (skŭr'rў), *n.* & *v.* See SCURRY.

Skute (skūt), *n.* [Icel. *skūta*; akin to Sw. *skuta*, Dan. *skude*, D. *schuit*, LG. *schüte*, and E. *shoot*, v. t.] A boat; a small vessel. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Williams.*

Skut'ter-ud-ite (skŭt'tẽr-ŭ-dīt), *n.* [From *Skutterud*, in Norway, whence it is obtained.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a bright metallic luster and tin-white to pale lead-gray color. It consists of arsenic and cobalt.

Sky (skī), *n.*; *pl.* SKIES (skīz). [OE. *skie* a cloud, Icel. *skȳ*; akin to Sw. & Dan. *sky*; cf. AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, shadow, Icel. *skuggi*; probably from the same root as E. *scum*. √158. See SCUM, and cf. HIDE skin, OBSCURE.]

1. A cloud. [*Obs.*]

[A wind] that blew so hideously and high,
That it ne lefte not a *sky*
In all the welkin long and broad. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, a shadow. [*Obs.*]

She passeth as it were a *sky*. *Gower.*

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament; — sometimes in the plural.

The Norweyan banners flout the *sky*. *Shak.*

4. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shak.*

☞ *Sky* is often used adjectively or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sky* color, *sky*light, *sky*-aspiring, *sky*-born, *sky*-pointing, *sky*-roofed, etc.

Sky blue, an azure color. — **Sky scraper** (*Naut.*), a skysail of a triangular form. *Totten.* — **Under open sky**, out of doors. "*Under open sky* adored." *Milton.*

Sky, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKYING (skī'ĭng).] **1.** To hang (a picture on exhibition) near the top of a wall, where it can not be well seen. [*Colloq.*]

Brother Academicians who *skied* his pictures. *The Century.*

2. To throw towards the sky; as, to *sky* a ball at cricket. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'-blue' (skī'blū'), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure; as, a *sky-blue* stone. *Wordsworth.*

Skyed (skīd), *a.* Surrounded by sky. [*Poetic* & *R.*]

"The *skyed* mountain." *Thomson.*

Skye' ter'rĭ-er (skī' tĕr'rĭ-ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) See TERRIER.

Sky'ey (skī'ў), *a.* Like the sky; ethereal; being in the sky. "*Skyey* regions." *Thackeray.*

Sublime on the towers of my *skyey* bowers,
Lightning, my pilot, sits. *Shelley.*

Sky'-high' (-hī'), *adv.* & *a.* Very high. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'ish, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky; lofty; ethereal. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Sky'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, especially the common species (*Alauda arvensis*) found in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and celebrated for its melodious song; — called also *sky laverock*. See under LARK.

☞ The Australian skylark (*Cincloramphus cantillans*) is a pipit which has the habit of ascending perpendicularly like a skylark, but it lacks the song of a true lark. The Missouri skylark is a pipit (*Anthus Spragueï*) of the Western United States, resembling the skylark in habit and song.

Sky'lark'ing, *n.* The act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, frolicking; scuffling; sporting; carousing. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'light' (-līt'), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building, in the ceiling of a room, or in the deck of a ship, for the admission of light from above.

Sky'rock'et (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

Sky'sail (skī'sāl; *by seamen* skī's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set next above the royal. See *Illust.* under SAIL.

Sky'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* [OE. *slabbe*, of uncertain origin; perhaps originally meaning, a smooth piece, and akin to *slape*, Icel. *sleipr* slippery, and E. *slip*, v. i.] **1.** A thin piece of anything, especially of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces. *Gwilt.*

2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The wryneck. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. (*Naut.*) The slack part of a sail.

Slab line (*Naut.*), a line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the mainsail or foresail. *Totten.*

Slab, *a.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *slaib* mud, mire left on a river strand, and E. *slop* puddle.] Thick; viscous. [*Obs.*]

Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shak.*

Slab, *n.* That which is slimy or viscous; moist earth; mud; also, a puddle. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr *or* slăb'-; 277), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLABBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLABBERING.] [OE. *slaberen*; akin to LG. & D. *slabbern*, G. *schlabbern*, LG. & D. *slabben*, G. *schlabben*, Icel. *slafra*. Cf. SLAVER, SLOBBER, SLUBBER.] To let saliva or some liquid fall from the mouth carelessly, like a child or an idiot; to drivel; to drool. [Written also *slaver*, and *slobber*.]

Slab'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul with spittle, or as if with spittle.

He *slabbered* me over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To spill liquid upon; to smear carelessly; to spill, as liquid food or drink, in careless eating or drinking.

The milk pan and cream pot so *slabbered* and tost
That butter is wanting and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

Slab'ber, *n.* Spittle; saliva; slaver.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr), *n.* [See 1st SLAB.] (*Mach.*) (*a*) A saw for cutting slabs from logs. (*b*) A slabbing machine.

Slab'ber-er (slŏb'bẽr-ẽr *or* slăb'-), *n.* One who slabbers, or drools; hence, an idiot.

Slab'ber-y (-ў), *a.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy.

Slab'bi-ness (slăb'bĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being slabby.

Slab'bing (-bĭng), *a.* [See 1st SLAB.] Adapted for forming slabs, or for dressing flat surfaces.

Slabbing machine, a milling machine.

Slab'by (-bў), *a.* [*Compar.* SLABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SLABBIEST.] [See SLAB, *a.*] **1.** Thick; viscous.

They present you with a cup, and you must drink of a *slabby* stuff. *Selden.*

2. Sloppy; slimy; miry. See SLOPPY. *Gay.*

Slab'-sĭd'ed (-sĭd'ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides; hence, tall, or long and lank. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Slack (slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; also, coal dust; culm. *Raymond.*

Slack, *n.* [Icel. *slakki* a slope on a mountain edge.] A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Slack, *a.* [*Compar.* SLACKER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLACKEST.] [OE. *slak*, AS. *sleac*; akin to OS. *slak*, OHG. *slah*, Prov. G. *schlack*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*; cf. Skr. *śrj* to let loose, to throw. Cf. SLAKE.] **1.** Lax; not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as, a *slack* rope.

2. Weak; not holding fast; as, a *slack* hand. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence or care; not earnest or eager; as, *slack* in duty or service.

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.

4. Not violent, rapid, or pressing; slow; moderate; easy; as, business is *slack*. "With *slack* pace." *Chaucer.*

Cæsar . . . about sunset, hoisting sail with a *slack* southwest, at midnight was becalmed. *Milton.*

Slack in stays (*Naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship. — **Slack water, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. — Slack-water navigation**, navigation in a stream the depth of which has been increased, and the current diminished, by a dam or dams.

Syn. — Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy; dull.

Slack (slăk), *adv.* Slackly; as, *slack* dried hops.

Slack, *n.* The part of anything that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; as, the *slack* of a rope or of a sail.

Slack (slăk), } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLACKED (slăkt),
Slack'en (-'n), } SLACKENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLACKING, SLACKENING.] [See SLACK, *a.*] **1.** To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.

2. To be remiss or backward; to be negligent.

3. To lose cohesion or solidity by a chemical combination with water; to slake; as, lime *slacks*.

4. To abate; to become less violent.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*.

6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

7. To end; to cease; to desist; to slake. [*Obs.*]

That through your death your lineage should *slack*. *Chaucer.*
They will not of that firste purpose *slack*. *Chaucer.*

Slack, } *v. t.* **1.** To render slack; to make less
Slack'en, } tense or firm; as, to *slack* a rope; to *slacken* a bandage. *Wyclif* (*Acts* xxvii. 40).

2. To neglect; to be remiss in. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Slack not the good presage. *Dryden.*

3. To deprive of cohesion by combining chemically with water; to slake; as, to *slack* lime.

4. To cause to become less eager; to repress; to make slow or less rapid; to retard; as, to *slacken* pursuit; to *slacken* industry. "Rancor for to *slack*." *Chaucer.*

I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slackened* 'em to arms. *Addison.*
In this business of growing rich, poor men should *slack* their pace. *South.*
With such delay
Well pleased, they *slack* their course. *Milton.*

5. To cause to become less intense; to mitigate; to abate; to ease.

To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton.*

Air-slacked lime, lime slacked by exposure to the air, in consequence of the absorption of carbon dioxide and water, by which it is converted into carbonate of lime and hydrate of lime.

Slack'en (-'n), *n.* (*Metal.*) A spongy, semivitrified substance which miners or smelters mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. [Written also *slakin*.]

Slack'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner. *Trench.*

Slack'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slack.

Slade (slād), *n.* [AS. *slæd*.] **1.** A little dell or valley; a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

2. The sole of a plow.

Slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke*, whence G. *schlacke*; originally, perhaps, the splinters struck off from the metal by hammering. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1.** The dross, or recrement, of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

Slag furnace, *or* **Slag hearth** (*Metal.*), a furnace, or hearth, for extracting lead from slags or poor ore. — **Slag wool**, mineral wool. See under MINERAL.

Slag'gy (-gў), *a.* Of or pertaining to slag; resembling slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.

Slaie (slā), *n.* [See SLEY.] A weaver's reed; a sley.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAKED (slākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAKING.] [OE. *slaken* to render slack, to slake, AS. *sleacian*, fr. *sleac* slack. See SLACK, *v.* & *a.*] **1.** To allay; to quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. "And *slake* the heavenly fire." *Spenser.*

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart. *Shak.*

2. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack; as, to *slake* lime.

Slake, *v. i.* **1.** To go out; to become extinct. "His flame did *slake*." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To abate; to become less decided. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To slacken; to become relaxed. "When the body's strongest sinews *slake*." [*R.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

4. To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes*.

Slake trough, a trough containing water in which a blacksmith cools a forging or a tool.

Slake'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked.

Slak'in (slāk'ĭn), *n.* (*Metal.*) Slacken.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAMMED (slămd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAMMING.] [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *slamra*, *slambra*, *slæma*, Norw. *slemba*, *slemma*, dial. Sw. *slämma*.] **1.** To shut with force and a loud noise; to bang; as, he *slammed* the door.

2. To put in or on some place with force and loud noise; — usually with *down*; as, to *slam* a trunk down on the pavement.

3. To strike with some implement with force; hence, to beat or cuff. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. To defeat (opponents at cards) by winning all the tricks of a deal or a hand. *Hoyle.*

To slam to, to shut or close with a slam. "He *slammed to* the door." *W. D. Howells.*

Slam, *v. i.* To come or swing against something, or to shut, with sudden force so as to produce a shock and noise; as, a door or shutter *slams*.

Slam, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, slams.

2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.

The *slam* and the scowl were lost upon Sam. *Dickens.*

3. (*Card Playing*) Winning all the tricks of a deal.

4. The refuse of alum works. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slam'-bang' (-băng'), *adv.* With great violence; with a slamming or banging noise. [*Colloq.*]

Slam'kin (slăm'kĭn), } *n.* [Cf. G. *schlampe*,
Slam'mer-kin (-mẽr-kĭn), } *schlamp*, dim. *schlämpchen*; *schlampen* to dangle, to be slovenly in one's dress.] A slut; a slatternly woman. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *sclaundre*, OF. *esclandre*, *escandle*, *escandre*, F. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum*,

Gr. *σκάνδαλον* a snare, stumbling block, offense, scandal; probably originally, the spring of a trap, and akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap. See SCAN, and cf. SCANDAL.] **1.** A false tale or report maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious utterance of defamatory reports; the dissemination of malicious tales or suggestions to the injury of another.

Whether we speak evil of a man to his face or behind his back; the former way, indeed, seems to be the most generous, but yet is a great fault, and that which we call "reviling;" the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call "*slander*," or "backbiting." *Tillotson.*

[We] make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *B. Jonson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach; dishonor; opprobrium.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) Formerly, defamation generally, whether oral or written; in modern usage, defamation by words spoken; utterance of false, malicious, and defamatory words, tending to the damage and derogation of another; calumny. See the Note under DEFAMATION. *Burrill.*

Slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLANDERED (-dẽrd) *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLANDERING.] **1.** To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to tarnish or impair the reputation of by false tales maliciously told or propagated; to calumniate.

O, do not *slander* him, for he is kind. *Shak.*

2. To bring discredit or shame upon by one's acts.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once. *Shak.*

Syn. — To asperse; defame; calumniate; vilify; malign; belie; scandalize; reproach. See ASPERSE.

Slan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slanders; a defamer; a calumniator. *Jer. Taylor.*

Slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given or disposed to slander; uttering slander. "*Slanderous* tongue." *Shak.*

2. Embodying or containing slander; calumnious; as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

— Slan'der-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

Slang (slăng), *imp.* of SLING. Slung. [*Archaic*]

Slang, *n.* Any long, narrow piece of land; a promontory. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holland.*

Slang, *n.* [Cf. SLING.] A fetter worn on the leg by a convict. [*Eng.*]

Slang, *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin; but probably from Scand., and akin to E. *sling*; cf. Norw. *sleng* a slinging, an invention, device, *slengja* to sling, to cast, *slengja kjeften* (literally, to sling the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, *slengjeord* (*ord* = word) an insulting word, a new word that has no just reason for being.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a popular but unauthorized word, phrase, or mode of expression; also, the jargon of some particular calling or class in society; low popular cant; as, the *slang* of the theater, of college, of sailors, etc.

Slang, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLANGED (slăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLANGING.] To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language. [*Colloq.*]

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *London Spectator.*

Slang'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being slangy.

Slan'gous (slăn'gŭs), *a.* Slangy. [*R.*] *John Bee.*

Slang'-whang'er (slang'hwăng'ẽr), *n.* [*Slang* + *whang* to beat.] One who uses abusive slang; a ranting partisan. [*Colloq.* or *Humorous*] *W. Irving.*

Slang'y (slăng'ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to slang; of the nature of slang; disposed to use slang. [Written also *slangey.*]

Slank (slăṅk), *imp. & p. p.* of SLINK.

Slant (slănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLANTING.] [OE. *slenten* to slope, slide; cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide.] To be turned or inclined from a right line or a level; to lie obliquely; to slope.

On the side of yonder *slanting* hill. *Dodsley.*

Slant, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to *slant* a line.

Slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction or plane; a slope; as, it lies on a *slant*.

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.

Slant of wind, a local variation of the wind from its general direction.

Slant, *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *slant*. See SLANT, *v. i.*] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; oblique. "The *slant* lightning." *Milton.*

Slant'ing, *a.* Oblique; sloping. — **Slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Slant'wise' (-wiz'), } *adv.* In an inclined direction;
Slant'ly, } obliquely; slopingly.

Slap (slăp), *n.* [OE. *slappe;* akin to LG. *slappe*, G. *schlappe;* probably of imitative origin.] A blow, esp. one given with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAPPED (slăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAPPING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slap, *adv.* [Cf. LG. *slap*, G. *schlapp*. See SLAP, *n.*] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly; directly. [*Colloq.*] "The railroad cars drive *slap* into the midst of the city." *Thackeray.*

Slap'dash' (-dăsh'), *adv.* [*Slap* + *dash.*] **1.** In a bold, careless manner; at random. [*Colloq.*]

2. With a slap; all at once; slap. [*Colloq.*] *Prior.*

Slap'dash', *v. t.* To apply, or apply something to, in a hasty, careless, or rough manner; to roughcast; as, to *slapdash* mortar or paint on a wall, or to *slapdash* a wall. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Slape (slāp), *a.* [Icel. *sleipr* slippery; akin to E. *slip.*] Slippery; smooth; crafty; hypocritical. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slape ale, plain ale, as opposed to *medicated* or *mixed* ale. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slape'face' (-fās'), *n.* A soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Slap'jack' (slăp'jăk'), *n.* A flat batter cake cooked on a griddle; a flapjack; a griddlecake. [*Local, U. S.*]

Slap'per (slăp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, slaps.

2. Anything monstrous; a whopper. [*Slang*] *Grose.*

Slap'per (slăp'pẽr), } *a.* Very large; monstrous; big.
Slap'ping (-pĭng), } [*Slang*]

Slash (slăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLASHED (slăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLASHING.] [OE. *slaschen*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *esclachier* to break, *esclechier*, *esclichier*, to break, and E. *slate*, *slice*, *slit*, v. t.] **1.** To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long slits.

2. To lash; to ply the whip to. [*R.*] *King.*

3. To crack or snap, as a whip. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Slash, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with an edged instrument; to lay about one indiscriminately with blows; to cut hastily and carelessly.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

Slash, *n.* **1.** A long cut; a cut made at random.

2. A large slit in the material of any garment, made to show the lining through the openings.

3. [Cf. SLASHY.] *pl.* Swampy or wet lands overgrown with bushes. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Slashed (slăsht), *a.* **1.** Marked or cut with a slash or slashes; deeply gashed; especially, having long, narrow openings, as a sleeve or other part of a garment, to show rich lining or under vesture.

A gray jerkin, with scarlet cuffs and *slashed* sleeves. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Bot.*) Divided into many narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions; laciniate.

Slash'er (slăsh'ẽr), *n.* (*Textile Manuf.*) A machine for applying size to warp yarns.

Slash' pine' (slăsh' pīn'). (*Bot.*) A kind of pine tree (*Pinus Cubensis*) found in Southern Florida and the West Indies; — so called because it grows in "slashes."

Slash'y (-ў), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to dabble in water. Cf. SLUSH.] Wet and dirty; slushy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slat (slăt), *n.* [Cf. SLOT a bar.] A thin, narrow strip or bar of wood or metal; as, the *slats* of a window blind.

Slat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLATTING.] [OE. *slatten;* cf. Icel. *sletta* to slap, to dab.] **1.** To slap; to strike; to beat; to throw down violently. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

How did you kill him?
Slat[*t*]*ed* his brains out. *Marston.*

2. To split; to crack. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. To set on; to incite. See 3d SLATE. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slatch (slăch), *n.* [See SLACK.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The period of a transitory breeze. (*b*) An interval of fair weather. (*c*) The loose or slack part of a rope; slack.

Slate (slāt), *n.* [OE. *slat*, *sclat*, OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter, F. *éclat*, fr. OF. *esclater* to shiver, to chip, F. *éclater*, fr. OHG. *sleizen* to tear, slit, split, fr. *slīzan* to slit, G. *schleissen*. See SLIT, *v. t.*, and cf. ÉCLAT.]

1. (*Min.*) An argillaceous rock which readily splits into thin plates; argillite; argillaceous schist.

2. Any rock or stone having a slaty structure.

3. A prepared piece of such stone. Especially: (*a*) A thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, etc. (*b*) A tablet for writing upon.

4. An artificial material, resembling slate, and used for the above purposes.

5. A thin plate of any material; a flake. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Politics*) A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, or a programme of action, devised beforehand. [*Cant, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Adhesive slate (*Min.*), a kind of slate of a greenish gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue; whence the name. — **Aluminous slate**, *or* **Alum slate** (*Min.*), a kind of slate containing sulphate of alumina, — used in the manufacture of alum. — **Bituminous slate** (*Min.*), a soft species of sectile clay slate, impregnated with bitumen. — **Hornblende slate** (*Min.*), a slaty rock, consisting essentially of hornblende and feldspar, useful for flagging on account of its toughness. — **Slate ax** *or* **axe**, a mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for the nails. — **Slate clay** (*Geol.*), an indurated clay, forming one of the alternating beds of the coal measures, consisting of an infusible compound of alumina and silica, and often used for making fire bricks. *Tomlinson.* — **Slate globe**, a globe the surface of which is made of an artificial slatelike material. — **Slate pencil**, a pencil of slate, or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate. — **Slate rocks** (*Min.*), rocks which split into thin laminæ, not necessarily parallel to the stratification; foliated rocks. — **Slate spar** (*Min.*), a variety of calcite of silvery white luster and of a slaty structure. — **Transparent slate**, a plate of translucent material, as ground glass, upon which a copy of a picture, placed beneath it, can be made by tracing.

Slate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLATING.] **1.** To cover with slate, or with a substance resembling slate; as, to *slate* a roof; to *slate* a globe.

2. To register (as on a slate and subject to revision), for an appointment. [*Polit. Cant*]

Slate, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *slǽting* a privilege of hunting.] To set a dog upon; to bait; to slat. See 2d SLAT, 3. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] [Written also *slete.*] *Ray.*

Slate'-col'or (-kŭl'ẽr). A dark bluish gray color.

Slate'-gray' (-grā'), *a.* Of a dark gray, like slate.

Slat'er (slāt'ẽr), *n.* One who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

Slat'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any terrestrial isopod crustacean of the genus *Porcellio* and allied genera; a sow bug.

Slat'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with slate, slates, or a substance resembling slate; the work of a slater.

2. Slates, collectively; also, material for slating.

Slatt (slăt), *n.* [See SLAT a strip of board.] A slab of stone used as a veneer for coarse masonry. *Knight.*

Slat'ter (slăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [E. *slat* to throw or dash about.] To be careless, negligent, or awkward, esp. with regard to dress and neatness; to be wasteful. *Ray.*

Slat'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; one who is not neat and nice.

Slat'tern, *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish; slatternly. "The *slattern* air." *Gay.*

Slat'tern (slăt'tẽrn), *v. t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste; — with *away*. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Slat'tern-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being slatternly; slovenliness; untidiness.

Slat'tern-ly, *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner.

Slat'ter-pouch' (-tẽr-pouch'), *n.* A dance or game played by boys, requiring active exercise. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Slat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Slats, collectively.

Slat'ting, *n.* The violent shaking or flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind, as of a sail, when being hauled down.

Slat'y (slāt'ў), *a.* [From SLATE.] Resembling slate; having the nature, appearance, or properties, of slate; composed of thin parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting; as, a *slaty* color or texture.

Slaty cleavage (*Min.*), cleavage, as of rocks, into thin leaves or plates, like those of slate; — applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage are not parallel to the planes of stratification. It is now believed to be caused by the compression which the strata have undergone. — **Slaty gneiss** (*Min.*), a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

Slaugh'ter (slą'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *slautir*, *slaughter*, *slaghter*, Icel. *slātr* slain flesh, modified by OE. *slaught*, *slaht*, slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht* a stroke, blow; both from the root of E. *slay*. See SLAY, *v. t.*, and cf. ONSLAUGHT.] The act of killing. Specifically: (*a*) The extensive, violent, bloody, or wanton destruction of life; carnage.

On war and mutual *slaughter* bent. *Milton.*

(*b*) The act of killing cattle or other beasts for market.

Syn. — Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

Slaugh'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAUGHTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAUGHTERING.] **1.** To visit with great destruction of life; to kill; to slay in battle.

Your castle is surprised; your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughtered*. *Shak.*

2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.

Slaugh'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slaughters.

Slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slaugh'ter-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SLAUGHTERMEN (-mĕn). One employed in slaughtering. *Shak.*

Slaugh'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous. *Shak. M. Arnold.* — **Slaugh'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Slav (slăv *or* slăv), *n.*; *pl.* SLAVS (slăvz *or* slăvz). [A word originally meaning, intelligible, and used to contrast the people so called with foreigners who spoke languages unintelligible to the Slavs; akin to OSlav. *slovo* a word, *slava* fame, Skr. *çru* to hear. Cf. LOUD.] (*Ethnol.*) One of a race of people occupying a large part of Eastern and Northern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Servo-Croats, Slovenes, Poles, Czechs, Wends or Sorbs, Slovaks, etc. [Written also *Slave*, and *Sclav.*]

Slave (slāv *or* slăv; 277), *n.* See SLAV.

Slave (slāv), *n.* [Cf. F. *esclave*, D. *slaaf*, Dan. *slave*, *sclave*, Sw. *slaf*, all fr. G. *sklave*, MHG. also *slave*, from the national name of the Slavonians, or Sclavonians (in LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*), who were frequently made slaves by the Germans. See SLAV.] **1.** A person who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who is held as a chattel; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another.

Art thou our *slave*,
Our captive, at the public mill our drudge? *Milton.*

2. One who has lost the power of resistance; one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to strong drink, to ambition.

3. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

4. An abject person; a wretch. *Shak.*

Slave ant (*Zoöl.*), any species of ants which is captured and enslaved by another species, especially *Formica fusca* of Europe and America, which is commonly enslaved by *Formica sanguinea*. — **Slave catcher**, one who attempted to catch and bring back a fugitive slave to his master. — **Slave coast**, part of the western coast of Africa to which slaves were brought to be sold to foreigners. — **Slave driver**, one who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster. — **Slave hunt.** (*a*) A search after persons in order to reduce them to slavery. *Barth.* (*b*) A search after fugitive slaves, often conducted with bloodhounds. — **Slave ship**, a vessel employed in the slave trade or used for transporting slaves; a slaver. — **Slave trade**, the business of dealing in slaves, especially of buying them for transportation from their homes to be sold elsewhere. — **Slave trader**, one who traffics in slaves.

Syn. — Bond servant; bondman; bondslave; captive; henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See SERF.

Slave, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAVED (slāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAVING.] To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

Slave, *v. t.* To enslave. *Marston.*

Slave'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born in slavery.

Slave'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

Slave'hold'ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

Slave-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rą-sў), *n.* See SLAVOCRACY.

Slav'er (slāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel engaged in the slave trade; a slave ship.

2. A person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves; a slave merchant, or slave trader.

The *slaver's* hand was on the latch,
He seemed in haste to go. *Longfellow.*

Slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAVERING.] [Cf. Icel. *slafra*. See SLABBER.] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth.

2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

Slav'er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel; to slabber.

Slav'er, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

Of all mad creatures, if the learned are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

Slav'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

Slav'er-ing (slăv'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Drooling; defiling with saliva. — **Slav'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Slav'er-y (slāv'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* SLAVERIES (-ĭz). [See 2d SLAVE.] **1.** The condition of a slave; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, *slavery*, said I, still thou art a bitter draught! *Sterne.*

I wish, from my soul, that the legislature of this state [Virginia] could see the policy of a gradual abolition of *slavery*. It might prevent much future mischief. *Washington.*

2. A condition of subjection or submission characterized by lack of freedom of action or of will.

The vulgar *slaveries* rich men submit to. *C. Lever.*

There is a *slavery* that no legislation can abolish,—the *slavery* of caste. *G. W. Cable.*

3. The holding of slaves.

Syn. — Bondage; servitude; inthrallment; enslavement; captivity; bond service; vassalage.

Slav'ey (slāv'ў), *n.* A maidservant. [*Colloq. & Jocose Eng.*]

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk *or* slāv'ĭk; 277), *a.* Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

Slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to slaves; such as becomes or befits a slave; servile; excessively laborious; as, a *slavish* life; a *slavish* dependence on the great. — **Slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Slav'ism (slāv'ĭz'm *or* slăv'ĭz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rà-sў), *n.* [*Slave* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] The persons or interest formerly representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery. [*U. S.*]

Sla-vo'ni-an (slà-vō'nĭ-ăn), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
Slav'on'ic (slăv-ŏn'ĭk), } to Slavonia, or its inhabitants.

2. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, or their language.

Sla-vo'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; ethnologically, a Slav.

Slav'o-phil (slăv'ō-fĭl *or* slāv'ō-), } *n.* [*Slavic* + Gr.
Slav'o-phile (slăv'ō-fīl *or* slāv'ō-), } φίλος loving.] One, not being a Slav, who is interested in the development and prosperity of that race.

Slaw (slą), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade*, OD. *salaet*, *salad.* See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad, cooked or uncooked.

Slaw, Slaw'en (-ĕn), *obs. p. p.* of SLEE, to slay.

With a sword drawn out he would have *slaw* himself. *Wyclif.* (*Acts* xvi. 27).

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW (slū); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAYING.] [OE. *slan, slæn, sleen, slee*, AS. *sleán* to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFries. *slā*, D. *slaan*, OS. & OHG. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*, Icel. *slā*, Dan. *slaae*, Sw. *slå*, Goth. *slahan*; perhaps akin to L. *lacerare* to tear to pieces, Gr. λακίζειν, E. *lacerate.* Cf. SLAUGHTER, SLEDGE a hammer, SLEY.] To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy.

With this sword then will I *slay* you both. *Chaucer.*

I will *slay* the last of them with the sword. *Amos* ix. 1.

I'll *slay* more gazers than the basilisk. *Shak.*

Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher.

Slay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer; a destroyer of life.

Sla'zy (slā'zў), *a.* See SLEAZY.

Sle (slē), *v. t.* To slay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleave (slēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *slöif*, a knot loop, Sw. *slejf*, G. *schleife* a knot, sliding knot, and E. *slip*, v. i.] (*a*) The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. (*b*) Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also *sleave silk.*

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care. *Shak.*

Sleave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEAVED (slēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEAVING.] To separate, as threads; to divide, as a collection of threads; to sley; — a weaver's term.

Sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought; as, *sleaved* thread or silk. *Holinshed.*

Slea'zi-ness (slē'zĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sleazy.

Slea'zy (slē'zў), *a.* [Cf. G. *schleissig* worn out, threadbare, from *schleissen* to slit, split, decay, or E. *leasy.*] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy; as, *sleazy* silk or muslin. [Spelt also *slazy.*]

Sled (slĕd), *n.* [Akin to D. *slede*, G. *schlitten*, OHG. *slito*, Icel. *sleði*, Sw. *släde*, Dan. *slæde*, and E. *slide*, v. See SLIDE, and cf. SLEDGE a vehicle, SLEIGH.] **1.** A vehicle on runners, used for conveying loads over the snow or ice; — in England called *sledge.*

2. A small, light vehicle with runners, used, mostly by young persons, for sliding on snow or ice.

Sled, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEDDING.] To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

Sled'ding (-dĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of transporting or riding on a sled.

2. The state of the snow which admits of the running of sleds; as, the *sledding* is good.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* [Perhaps from *sleds*, pl. of *sled*, confused with *sledge* a hammer. See SLED, *n.*] **1.** A strong vehicle with low runners or low wheels; or one without wheels or runners, made of plank slightly turned up at one end, used for transporting loads upon the snow, ice, or bare ground; a sled.

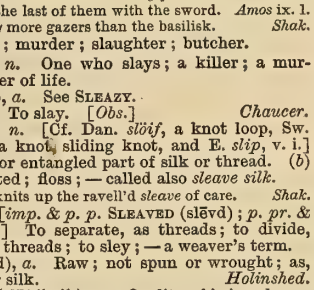

Laplander's Sledge.

2. A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [*Eng.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A sleigh. [*Eng.*]

4. A game at cards; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours.*

Sledge (slĕj), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEDGED (slĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEDGING.] To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges. *Howitt.*

Sledge, *n.* [AS. *slecge*, from *sleán* to strike, beat. See SLAY, *v. t.*] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands; — called also *sledge hammer.*

With his heavy *sledge* he can it beat. *Spenser.*

Slee (slē), *v. t.* [See SLAY.] To slay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleek (slēk), *a.* [*Compar.* SLEEKER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLEEKEST.] [OE. *slik;* akin to Icel. *slīkr*, and OE. *sliken* to glide, slide, G. *schleichen*, OHG. *slīhhan*, D. *slik, slijk*, mud, slime, and E. *slink.* Cf. SLICK, SLINK.] **1.** Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy; as, *sleek* hair. *Chaucer.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek.* *Milton.*

Sleek, *adv.* With ease and dexterity. [*Low*]

Sleek, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*R.*]

Sleek, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEEKED (slēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEKING.] To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to smooth over.

Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks. *Shak.*

Sleek'ly, *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly.

Sleek'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleek'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance. *Thomson.*

2. Fawning and deceitful; sly. [*Scot.*]

Sleep (slēp), *obs. imp.* of SLEEP. Slept. *Chaucer.*

Sleep, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEPING.] [OE. *slepen*, AS. *slǣpan;* akin to OFries. *slēpa*, OS. *slāpan*, D. *slapen*, OHG. *slāfan*, G. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*, and G. *schlaff* slack, loose, and L. *labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter. Cf. LAPSE.] **1.** To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber. *Chaucer.*

Watching at the head of these that *sleep.* *Milton.*

2. Figuratively: (*a*) To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant; to live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) To be dead; to lie in the grave.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 *Thess.* iv. 14.

(*c*) To be, or appear to be, in repose; to be quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest; to lie dormant; as, a question *sleeps* for the present; the law *sleeps.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank! *Shak.*

Sleep, *v. t.* **1.** To be slumbering in; — followed by a cognate object; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep. *Tennyson.*

2. To give sleep to; to furnish with accommodations for sleeping; to lodge. [*R.*] *Blackw. Mag.*

To sleep away, to spend in sleep; as, *to sleep away* precious time. — **To sleep off,** to become free from by sleep; as, *to sleep off* drunkenness or fatigue.

Sleep, *n.* [AS. *slǣp;* akin to OFries. *slēp*, OS. *slāp*, D. *slaap*, OHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps.* See SLEEP, *v. i.*] A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as of those of the voluntary and rational soul; that state of the animal in which there is a lessened acuteness of sensory perception, a confusion of ideas, and a loss of mental control, followed by a more or less unconscious state. "A man that waketh of his *sleep.*" *Chaucer.*

O *sleep*, thou ape of death. *Shak.*

☞ Sleep is attended by a relaxation of the muscles, and the absence of voluntary activity for any rational object or purpose. The pulse is slower, the respiratory movements fewer in number but more profound, and there is less blood in the cerebral vessels. It is susceptible of greater or less intensity or completeness in its control of the powers.

Sleep of plants (*Bot.*), a state of plants, usually at night, when their leaflets approach each other, and the flowers close and droop, or are covered by the folded leaves.

Syn. — Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

Sleep'-at-noon' (slēp'ăt-nōōn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Tragopogon pratensis*) which closes its flowers at midday; a kind of goat's beard. *Dr. Prior.*

Sleep'-charged' (-chărjd'), *a.* Heavy with sleep.

Sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a slumberer; hence, a drone, or lazy person.

2. That which lies dormant, as a law. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. A sleeping car. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

4. (*Zoöl.*) An animal that hibernates, as the bear.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large fresh-water gobioid fish (*Eleotris dormatrix*). (*b*) A nurse shark. See under NURSE.

Sleep'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *sleip* a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth. See SLAPE.] Something lying in a reclining posture or position. Specifically: —

(*a*) One of the pieces of timber, stone, or iron, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railway, etc.; a stringpiece.

(*b*) One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of the ground story. [*U. S.*]

(*c*) (*Naut.*) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

(*d*) (*Naut.*) The lowest, or bottom, tier of casks.

Sleep'ful (-fụl), *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep; very sleepy. — **Sleep'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sleep'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

Sleep'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sleepy.

Sleep'ing, *a. & n.* from SLEEP.

Sleeping car, a railway car or carriage, arranged with apartments and berths for sleeping. — **Sleeping partner** (*Com.*), a dormant partner. See under DORMANT. — **Sleeping table** (*Mining*), a stationary inclined platform on which pulverized ore is washed; a kind of buddle.

Sleep'ish (slēp'ĭsh), *a.* Disposed to sleep; sleepy; drowsy.

Your *sleepish*, and more than *sleepish*, security. *Ford.*

Sleep'less, *a.* **1.** Having no sleep; wakeful.

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. "Biscay's *sleepless* bay." *Byron.*

— **Sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sleep'less-ness**, *n.*

Sleep'mark'en (-märk'ĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 1st HAG, 4.

Sleep'wak'er (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a state of magnetic or mesmeric sleep.

Sleep'wak'ing, *n.* The state of one mesmerized, or in a partial and morbid sleep.

Sleep'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

Sleep'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SLEEPIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SLEEPIEST.] [AS. *slǣpig.* See SLEEP, *n.*] **1.** Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. *Shak.*

She waked her *sleepy* crew. *Dryden.*

2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as, a *sleepy* drink or potion. *Chaucer.*

3. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish. *Shak.*

'T is not *sleepy* business;
But must be looked to speedily and strongly. *Shak.*

4. Characterized by an absence of watchfulness; as, *sleepy* security.

Sleepy duck (*Zoöl.*), the ruddy duck.

Sleep'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sleepy person.

To bed, to bed, says *Sleepyhead.* *Mother Goose.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ruddy duck.

Sle'er (slē'ẽr), *n.* A slayer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleet (slēt), *n.* (*Gun.*) The part of a mortar extending from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleet, *n.* [OE. *sleet;* akin to MHG. *slōz, slōze*, hailstone, G. *schlosse;* of uncertain origin.] Hail or snow, mingled with rain, usually falling, or driven by the wind, in fine particles.

Sleet, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEETING.] To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleetch (slēch), *n.* [Cf. SLUSH, SLUTCH.] Mud or slime, such as that at the bottom of rivers. [*Scot.*]

Sleet'i-ness (slēt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being sleety.

Sleet'y (-ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to sleet; characterized by sleet; as, a *sleety* storm; *sleety* weather.

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* See SLEAVE, untwisted thread.

Sleeve, *n.* [OE. *sleeve, sleve*, AS. *slēfe, slỹfe;* akin to *slēfan* to put on, to clothe; cf. OD. *sloove* the turning up of anything, *slooven* to turn up one's sleeves, *sleve* a sleeve, G. *schlaube* a husk, pod.] **1.** The part of a garment which covers the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. *Chaucer.*

2. A narrow channel of water. [*R.*]

The Celtic Sea, called oftentimes the *Sleeve.* *Drayton.*

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A tubular part made to cover, sustain, or steady another part, or to form a connection between two parts. (*b*) A long bushing or thimble, as in the nave of a wheel. (*c*) A short piece of pipe used for covering a joint, or forming a joint between the ends of two other pipes.

Sleeve button, a detachable button to fasten the wristband or cuff. — **Sleeve links,** two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband. — **To laugh in the sleeve,** to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. — **To pin,** *or* **hang, on the sleeve of,** to be, or make, dependent upon.

Sleeve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEEVED (slēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEVING.] To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into; as, to *sleeve* a coat.

Sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves; furnished with sleeves; — often in composition; as, long-*sleeved.*

Sleeve'fish' (slēv'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squid.

Sleeve'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand; a cuff or wristband. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sleeve'less, *a.* [AS. *slēfleás.*] **1.** Having no sleeves.

2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; profitless; bootless; useless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The vexation of a *sleeveless* errand. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sleid (slād), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEIDING.] [See SLEY.] To sley, or prepare for use in the weaver's sley, or slaie. *Shak.*

Sleigh (slā *or* slī), *a.* Sly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleigh (slā), *n.* [Cf. D. & LG. *slede, slee*, Icel. *sleði.* See SLED.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge.*

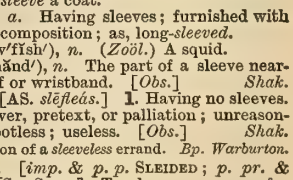

Sleigh.

Sleigh bell, a small bell attached either to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself; especially, a globular bell with a loose ball which plays inside instead of a clapper.

Sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of riding in a sleigh.

2. The state of the snow or ice which admits of running sleighs.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* [OE. *sleighte, sleihte, sleithe*, Icel. *slœgð* (for *slœgð*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slœgr* (for *slœgr*) sly, cunning. See SLY.] **1.** Cunning; craft; artful practice. [*Obs.*] "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*

2. An artful trick; sly artifice; a feat so dexterous that the manner of performance escapes observation.

The world hath many subtle *sleights.* *Latimer.*

3. Dexterous practice; dexterity; skill. *Chaucer.*

"The juggler's *sleight.*" *Hudibras.*

Sleight of hand, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Sleight'ful (slīt'ful), *a.* Cunning; dexterous. [*Obs.*]
Sleight'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Cunningly. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*
Sleight'y (-ȳ), *a.* Cunning; sly. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*
Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* SLENDERER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLENDEREST.] [OE. *slendre, sclendre,* fr. OD. *slinder* thin, slender, perhaps through a French form; cf. OD. *slinderen, slidderen,* to creep; perh. akin to E. *slide.*] **1.** Small or narrow in proportion to the length or the height; not thick; slim; as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant. "A *slender,* choleric man." *Chaucer.*

She, as a veil down to the *slender* waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore. *Milton.*

2. Weak; feeble; not strong; slight; as, *slender* hope; a *slender* constitution.

Mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*
They have inferred much from *slender* premises. *J. H. Newman.*
The *slender* utterance of the consonants. *J. Byrne.*

3. Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; slight; as, a man of *slender* intelligence.

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humor and the pathos. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Small; inadequate; meager; pitiful; as, *slender* means of support; a *slender* pittance.

Frequent begging makes *slender* alms. *Fuller.*

5. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a *slender* diet.

The good Ostorius often deigned
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips.*

6. (*Phon.*) Uttered with a thin tone; — the opposite of *broad;* as, the *slender* vowels long *e* and *i.*
— Slen'der-ly, *adv.* **— Slen'der-ness,** *n.*
Slent (slĕnt), *n.* & *v.* See SLANT. [*Obs.*]
Slep (slĕp), *obs. imp.* of SLEEP. Slept. *Chaucer.*
Sle-pez' (slē-pĕts'), *n.* [Russ. *sliepets'.*] (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing rodent (*Spalax typhlus*), native of Russia and Asia Minor. It has the general appearance of a mole, and is destitute of eyes. Called also *mole rat.*
Slept (slĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SLEEP.
Sleuth (slūth), *n.* [Icel. *slōð.* See SLOT a track.] The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [*Scot.*] *Halliwell.*
Sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [See SLEUTH, and cf. SLOTHOUND.] (*Zoöl.*) A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specifically, a bloodhound. [Spelt variously *slouthhound, sluthhound,* etc.]
Slew (slū), *imp.* of SLAY.
Slew, *v. t.* See SLUE.
Slewed (slūd), *a.* Somewhat drunk. [*Slang*]
Slewth (slūth), *n.* Sloth; idleness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slǣ,* fr. *sleán* to strike. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1.** A weaver's reed. [Spelt also *slaie.*]

2. A guideway in a knitting machine. *Knight.*

Sley, *v. t.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers. See SLEAVE, and SLEID.
Slib'ber (slĭb'bẽr), *a.* Slippery. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*
Slice (slīs), *n.* [OE. *slice, sclice,* OF. *esclice,* from *esclicier, esclichier,* to break to pieces, of German origin; cf. OHG. *slīzan* to split, slit, tear, G. *schleissen* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin, broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.

2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice. Specifically: (*a*) A broad, thin piece of plaster. (*b*) A salver, platter, or tray. [*Obs.*] (*c*) A knife with a thin, broad blade for taking up or serving fish; also, a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink. (*d*) A plate of iron with a handle, forming a kind of chisel, or a spadelike implement, variously proportioned, and used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire of coals; a slice bar; a peel; a fire shovel. [*Cant*] (*e*) (*Shipbuilding*) One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks to prepare for launching. (*f*) (*Printing*) A removable sliding bottom to a galley.

Slice bar, a kind of fire iron resembling a poker, with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, and clearing it and the grate bars from clinkers, ashes, etc.; a slice.

Slice, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLICED (slīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLICING (slī'sĭng).] **1.** To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from.

2. To cut into parts; to divide.

3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire or the grate bars of a furnace.
Sli'cer (slī'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, slices; specifically, the circular saw of the lapidary.
Slich (slĭch), **Slick** (slĭk), *n.* (*Metal.*) See SCHLICH.
Slick (slĭk), *a.* [See SLEEK.] Sleek; smooth. "Both *slick* and dainty." *Chapman.*
Slick, *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth. "*Slicked* all with sweet oil." *Chapman.*
Slick, *n.* (*Joinery*) A wide paring chisel.
Slick'en (-en), *a.* Sleek; smooth. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Slick'ens (-ĕnz), *n.* [Cf. SLICK, *n.*] (*Mining*) The pulverized matter from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines. [*Local, U. S.*]
Slick'en-sides' (-en-sīdz'), *n.* **1.** The smooth, striated, or partially polished surfaces of a fissure or seam, supposed to have been produced by the sliding of one surface on another.

2. A variety of galena found in Derbyshire, England.
Slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* That which makes smooth or sleek. Specifically: (*a*) A kind of burnisher for leather. (*b*) (*Founding*) A curved tool for smoothing the surfaces of a mold after the withdrawal of the pattern.
Slick'er, *n.* A waterproof coat. [*Western U. S.*]
Slick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of smoothing.

2. *pl.* (*Min.*) Narrow veins of ore.
Slick'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slick; smoothness; sleekness.
Slid (slĭd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SLIDE.
Slid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of SLIDE.
Slid'der (slĭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *sliderian.* See SLIDE, *v. i.*] To slide with interruption. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
Slid'der, Slid'der-ly, Slid'der-y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *slidor.* See SLIDE, *v. i.*] Slippery. [*Obs.*]

To a drunk man the way is *slidder.* *Chaucer.*

Slide (slīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLIDDEN (slĭd'd'n), SLID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIDING (slīd'ĭng).] [OE. *sliden,* AS. *slīdan;* akin to MHG. *slīten,* also to AS. *slidor* slippery, E. *sled,* Lith. *sliduś* slippery. Cf. SLED.] **1.** To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, snow *slides* down the mountain's side.

2. Especially, to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled moving by the force of gravity, or on the feet.

They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

4. To pass along smoothly or unobservedly; to move gently onward without friction or hindrance; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.

Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*

5. To slip when walking or standing; to fall.

Their foot shall *slide* in due time. *Deut.* xxxii. 35.

6. (*Mus.*) To pass from one note to another with no perceptible cessation of sound.

7. To pass out of one's thought as not being of any consequence. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

With good hope let he sorrow *slide.* *Chaucer.*
With a calm carelessness letting everything *slide.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Slide, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slide; to thrust along; as, to *slide* one piece of timber along another.

2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip; as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.
Slide, *n.* [AS. *slīde.*] **1.** The act of sliding; as, a *slide* on the ice.

2. Smooth, even passage or progress.

A better *slide* into their business. *Bacon.*

3. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specifically: (*a*) An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, esp. one constructed on a mountain side for conveying logs by sliding them down. (*b*) A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amusement.

4. That which operates by sliding. Specifically: (*a*) A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it. (*b*) (*Mach.*) A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides. (*c*) A clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like.

5. A plate or slip of glass on which is a picture or delineation to be exhibited by means of a magic lantern, stereopticon, or the like; a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope.

6. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountain side; as, a land *slide,* or a snow *slide;* also, the track of bare rock left by a land slide.

7. (*Geol.*) A small dislocation in beds of rock along a line of fissure. *Dana.*

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below. (*b*) An apparatus in the trumpet and trombone by which the sounding tube is lengthened and shortened so as to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics.

9. (*Phonetics*) A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound.

10. (*Steam Engine*) (*a*) Same as *Guide bar,* under GUIDE. (*b*) A slide valve.

Slide box (*Steam Engine*), a steam chest. See under STEAM. — Slide lathe, an engine lathe. See under LATHE. — Slide rail, a transfer table. See under TRANSFER. — Slide rest (*Turning lathes*), a contrivance for holding, moving, and guiding, the cutting tool, made to slide on ways or guides by screws or otherwise, and having compound motion. — Slide rule, a mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division. — Slide valve. (*a*) Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port. (*b*) A particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which the exhaust steam passes. It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is sometimes called a *D valve,* — a name which is also applied to a semicylindrical pipe used as a sliding valve. In the illustration, *a* is the cylinder of a steam engine, in which plays the piston *p;* *b* the steam chest, receiving its supply from the pipe *i,* and containing the slide valve *s,* which is shown as admitting steam to one end of the cylinder through the port *e,* and opening communication between the exhaust passage *f* and the port *c,* for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder.

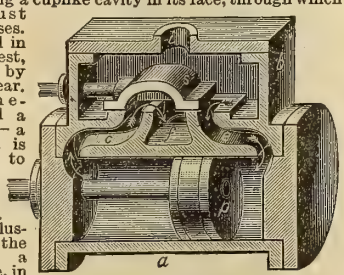

Slide Valve.

Slide'groat (-grȧt' or -grōt'), *n.* The game of shovelboard. [*Obs.*]
Slid'er (slīd'ẽr), *a.* See SLIDDER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Slid'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, slides; especially, a sliding part of an instrument or machine.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*). [*Local, U. S.*]

Slider pump, a form of rotary pump.

Slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That slides or slips; gliding; moving smoothly.

2. Slippery; elusory. [*Obs.*]

That *sliding* science hath me made so bare. *Chaucer.*

Sliding friction (*Mech.*), the resistance one body meets with in sliding along the surface of another, as distinguished from *rolling friction.* — Sliding gunter (*Naut.*), a topmast arranged with metallic fittings so as to be hoisted and lowered by means of halyards. — Sliding keel (*Naut.*), a movable keel, similar to a centerboard. — Sliding pair. (*Mech.*) See the Note under PAIR, *n.*, 7. — Sliding rule. Same as *Slide rule,* under SLIDE, *n.* — Sliding scale. (*a*) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. (*b*) A variable scale of wages or of prices. (*c*) A slide rule. — Sliding ways (*Naut.*), the timber guides used in launching a vessel.

Sli-dom'e-ter (slī-dŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Slide* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railway cars occasioned by sudden stopping.
Slight (slīt), *n.* Sleight. *Spenser.*
Slight, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *slechten* to level, to demolish.]
1. To overthrow; to demolish. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

2. To make even or level. [*Obs.*] *Hexham.*

3. To throw heedlessly. [*Obs.*]

The rogue *slighted* me into the river. *Shak.*

Slight (slīt), *a.* [*Compar.* SLIGHTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLIGHTEST.] [OE. *sliȝt, sleght,* probably from OD. *slicht, slecht,* simple, plain, D. *slecht;* akin to OFries. *sliuht,* G. *schlecht, schlicht,* OHG. *sleht* smooth, simple, Icel. *sléttr* smooth, Sw. *slät,* Goth. *slaihts;* of uncertain origin.]
1. Not decidedly marked; not forcible; inconsiderable; unimportant; insignificant; not severe; weak; gentle; — applied in a great variety of circumstances; as, a *slight* (*i. e.,* feeble) effort; a *slight* (*i. e.,* perishable) structure; a *slight* (*i. e.,* not deep) impression; a *slight* (*i. e.,* not convincing) argument; a *slight* (*i. e.,* not thorough) examination; *slight* (*i. e.,* not severe) pain, and the like. "At one *slight* bound." *Milton.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds. *Locke.*

2. Not stout or heavy; slender.

His own figure, which was formerly so *slight.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect. *Hudibras.*
Slight, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice; to make light of; as, to *slight* the divine commands. *Milton.*

The wretch who *slights* the bounty of the skies. *Cowper.*

To slight off, to treat slightingly; to drive off; to remove. [*R.*] — To slight over, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, *to slight over* a theme. "They will but *slight* it *over.*" *Bacon.*

Syn. — To neglect; disregard; disdain; scorn. — SLIGHT, NEGLECT. To *slight* is stronger than to *neglect.* We may *neglect* a duty or person from inconsiderateness, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To *slight* is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt. We ought to put a kind construction on what appears *neglect* on the part of a friend; but when he *slights* us, it is obvious that he is our friend no longer.

Beware . . . lest the like befall . . .
If they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*
This my long-sufferance, and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

Slight, *n.* The act of slighting; the manifestation of a moderate degree of contempt, as by neglect or oversight; neglect; indignity.

Syn. — Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn; disgrace; indignity; disparagement.

Slight, *adv.* Slightly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Think not so *slight* of glory. *Milton.*

Slight'en (slīt''n), *v. t.* To slight. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Slight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slights.
Slight'ful (-fụl), *a.* See SLEIGHTFUL. [*Obs.*]
Slight'ing, *a.* Characterized by neglect or disregard.
Slight'ing-ly, *adv.* In a slighting manner.
Slight'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner.

2. Slightingly; negligently. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Slight'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slight; slenderness; feebleness; superficiality; also, formerly, negligence; indifference; disregard.
Slight'y (-ȳ), *a.* Slight. [*Obs.*] *Echard.*
Slik (slĭk), *a.* [See SUCH.] Such. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]
☞ Used by Chaucer as of the Northern dialect.
Slik'en-sides', *n.* Same as SLICKENSIDES.
Sli'ly (slī'lȳ), *adv.* See SLYLY. *South.*
Slim (slĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* SLIMMER (-mẽr); *superl.* SLIMMEST.] [Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim;* akin to G. *schlimm,* MHG. *slimp* oblique, awry; of uncertain origin. The meaning of the English word seems to have been influenced by *slender.*]
1. Worthless; bad. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slim* argument. "That was a *slim* excuse." *Barrow.*

3. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a *slim* person; a *slim* tree. *Grose.*

Slime (slīm), *n.* [OE. *slim,* AS. *slīm;* akin to D. *slijm,* G. *schleim,* MHG. *slīm,* OHG. *slīmen* to make smooth, Icel. *slīm* slime, Dan. *slim;* cf. L. *limare* to file, polish, *levis* smooth, Gr. λεῖος; or cf. L. *limus* mud.]
1. Soft, moist earth or clay, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

As it [Nilus] ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shak.*

2. Any mucilaginous or glutinous substance; any substance of a dirty nature, that is moist, soft, and adhesive.
3. (*Script.*) Bitumen. [*Archaic*]

Slime had they for mortar. *Gen.* xi. 3.

4. *pl.* (*Mining*) Mud containing metallic ore, obtained in the preparatory dressing. *Pryce.*

5. (*Physiol.*) A mucuslike substance which exudes from the bodies of certain animals. *Goldsmith.*

Slime eel. (*Zoöl.*) See 1st Hag, 4. — **Slime pit,** a pit for the collection of slime or bitumen.

Slime (slīm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slimed (slīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sliming.] To smear with slime. *Tennyson.*

Slim'i-ly (slīm'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a slimy manner.

Slim'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slimy.

Slim'ly (slīm'lȳ), *adv.* In a state of slimness; in a slim manner; slenderly.

Slim'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slim.

Slim'sy (-zȳ), *a.* Flimsy; frail. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Slim'y (slīm'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Slimier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Slimiest.] Of or pertaining to slime; resembling slime; of the nature of slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered or daubed with slime; yielding, or abounding in, slime.

Slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea. *Coleridge.*

Sli'ness (slī'nĕs), *n.* See Slyness.

Sling (slĭng), *n.* [OE. *slinge;* akin to OD. *slinge*, D. *slinger*, OHG. *slinga;* cf. OF. *eslingue*, of German origin. See Sling, *v. t.*] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The missile being lodged in a hole in the strap, the ends of the string are taken in the hand, and the whole whirled rapidly round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force.

2. The act or motion of hurling as with a sling; a throw; figuratively, a stroke.

The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Shak.*
At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing Son. *Milton.*

3. A contrivance for sustaining anything by suspension; as: (*a*) A kind of hanging bandage put around the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is supported. (*b*) A loop of rope, or a rope or chain with hooks, for suspending a barrel, bale, or other heavy object, in hoisting or lowering. (*c*) A strap attached to a firearm, for suspending it from the shoulder. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A band of rope or iron for securing a yard to a mast; — chiefly in the plural.

Sling (*b*) with suspended Barrel.

Sling cart, a kind of cart used to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the objects transported being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axletree. — **Sling dog,** one of a pair of iron hooks used as part of a sling. See def. 3 (*b*) above.

Sling, *v. t.* [*imp.* Slung (slŭng), *Archaic* Slang (slăng); *p. p.* Slung; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slinging.] [AS. *slingan;* akin to D. *slingeren*, G. *schlingen*, to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, Sw. *slunga*, Dan. *slynge*, Lith. *slinkti* to creep.] **1.** To throw with a sling. "Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss." *Judg.* xx. 16.

2. To throw; to hurl; to cast *Addison.*

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.

4. (*Naut.*) To pass a rope round, as a cask, gun, etc., preparatory to attaching a hoisting or lowering tackle.

Sling, *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Sling'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Slunk (slŭnk), *Archaic* Slank (slăngk); *p. p.* Slunk; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slinking.] [AS. *slincan;* probably akin to G. *schleichen*, E. *sleek.* See Sleek, *a.*] **1.** To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. "To *slink* away and hide." *Tale of Beryn.*

Back to the thicket *slunk*
The guilty serpent. *Milton.*

There were some few who *slank* obliquely from them as they passed. *Landor.*

2. To miscarry; — said of female beasts.

Slink, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; — said of female beasts; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf.

Slink, *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.

2. Thin; lean. [*Scot.*]

Slink, *n.* **1.** The young of a beast brought forth prematurely, esp. a calf brought forth before its time.

2. A thievish fellow; a sneak. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Slink'y (-ȳ), *a.* Thin; lank. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*]

Slip (slĭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slipped (slĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slipping.] [OE. *slippen;* akin to LG. & D. *slippen*, MHG. *slipfen* (cf. Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slippa*, Icel. *sleppa*), and fr. OE. *slipen*, AS. *slīpan* (in comp.), akin to G. *schleifen* to slide, glide, drag, whet, OHG. *slīfan* to slide, glide, make smooth, Icel. *slīpa* to whet; cf. also AS. *slūpan*, Goth. *sliupan*, OS. *slopian*, OHG. *sliofan*, G. *schliefen*, *schlüpfen*, which seem to come from a somewhat different root form. Cf. Slope, *n.*]

1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide.

2. To slide; to lose one's footing or one's hold; not to tread firmly; as, it is necessary to walk carefully lest the foot should *slip.*

3. To move or fly (out of place); to shoot; — often with *out*, *off*, etc.; as, a bone may *slip* out of its place.

4. To depart, withdraw, enter, appear, intrude, or escape as if by sliding; to go or come in a quiet, furtive manner; as, some errors *slipped* into the work.

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*
Thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.* xix. 16.

To let slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound; to allow to escape.

Cry, "Havoc," and *let slip* the dogs of war. *Shak.*

Slip (slĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move smoothly and quickly; to slide; to convey gently or secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence.

And *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To cut slips from; to cut; to take off; to make a slip or slips of; as, to *slip* a piece of cloth or paper.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To let loose in pursuit of game, as a greyhound.

Lucentio *slipped* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

5. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a horse *slips* his bridle; a dog *slips* his collar.

6. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.

To slip a cable. (*Naut.*) See under Cable. — **To slip off,** to take off quickly; as, *to slip off* a coat. — **To slip on,** to put on in haste or loosely; as, *to slip on* a gown or coat.

Slip, *n.* [AS. *slipe*, *slip.*] **1.** The act of slipping; as, a *slip* on the ice.

2. An unintentional error or fault; a false step.

This good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom. *Fuller.*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; a cutting; a scion; hence, a descendant; as, a *slip* from a vine.

A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shak.*
The girlish *slip* of a Sicilian bride. *R. Browning.*

4. A slender piece; a strip; as, a *slip* of paper.

Moonlit *slips* of silver cloud. *Tennyson.*
A thin *slip* of a girl, like a new moon
Sure to be rounded into beauty soon. *Longfellow.*

5. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called from its being made in such a manner as to slip, or become loose, by relaxation of the hand.

We stalked over the extensive plains with Killbuck and Lena in the *slips*, in search of deer. *Sir S. Baker.*

6. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion; as, to give one the *slip.* *Shak.*

7. (*Print.*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

8. Any covering easily slipped on. Specifically: (*a*) A loose garment worn by a woman. (*b*) A child's pinafore. (*c*) An outside covering or case; as, a pillow *slip.* (*d*) The *slip* or sheath of a sword, and the like. [*R.*]

9. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

10. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge tools. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

11. Potters' clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, and also as a cement for handles and other applied parts.

12. A particular quantity of yarn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

13. An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair.

14. An opening or space for vessels to lie in, between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck *slip.* [*U. S.*]

15. A narrow passage between buildings. [*Eng.*]

16. A long seat or narrow pew in churches, often without a door. [*U. S.*]

17. (*Mining*) A dislocation of a lead, destroying continuity. *Knight.*

18. (*Engin.*) The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relatively to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.

19. (*Zoöl.*) A fish, the sole.

20. (*Cricket*) A fielder stationed on the off side and to the rear of the batsman. There are usually two of them, called respectively *short slip*, and *long slip.*

To give one the slip, to slip away from one; to elude one. — **Slip dock.** See under Dock. — **Slip link** (*Mach.*), a connecting link so arranged as to allow some play of the parts, to avoid concussion. — **Slip rope** (*Naut.*), a rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping. *Totten.* — **Slip stopper** (*Naut.*), an arrangement for letting go the anchor suddenly.

Slip'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

Slip'coat' cheese' (-kōt' chēz'). A rich variety of new cheese, resembling butter, but white. *Halliwell.*

Slipes (slīps), *n. pl.* [Cf. Slip, *v.*] Sledge runners on which a skip is dragged in a mine.

Slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

Slip'-on' (-ŏn'), *n.* A kind of overcoat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak. [*Scot.*]

Slip'page (-pāj; 48), *n.* The act of slipping; also, the amount of slipping.

Slip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, slips.

2. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress; a slipshoe.

3. A kind of apron or pinafore for children.

4. A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.

5. (*Mach.*) A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to receive wear and afford a means of adjustment; — also called *shoe*, and *gib.*

Slipper animalcule (*Zoöl.*), a ciliated infusorian of the genus *Paramecium.* — **Slipper flower.** (*Bot.*) Slipperwort. — **Slipper limpet,** *or* **Slipper shell** (*Zoöl.*), a boat shell.

Slip'per, *a.* [AS. *slipur.*] Slippery. [*Obs.*]

O! trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men. *Spenser.*

Slip'pered (-pẽrd), *a.* Wearing slippers. *Shak.*

Slip'per-i-ly (-pẽr-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

Slip'per-i-ness, *n.* The quality of being slippery.

Slip'per-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. [*Obs.*]

Slip'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Calceolaria.

Slip'per-y (-ȳ), *a.* [See Slipper, *a.*] **1.** Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; glib; as, oily substances render things *slippery.*

2. Not affording firm ground for confidence; as, a *slippery* promise.

The *slippery* tops of human state. *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. *Shak.*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; inconstant; fickle. "The *slippery* state of kings." *Denham.*

6. Uncertain in effect. *L'Estrange.*

7. Wanton; unchaste; loose in morals. *Shak.*

Slippery elm. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American tree (*Ulmus fulva*) with a mucilaginous and slightly aromatic inner bark which is sometimes used medicinally; also, the inner bark itself. (*b*) A malvaceous shrub (*Fremontia Californica*); — so called on the Pacific coast.

Slip'pi-ness (slĭp'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* Slipperiness. [*R.*] "The *slippiness* of the way." *Sir W. Scott.*

Slip'py (-pȳ), *a.* [AS. *slipeg.*] Slippery.

Slip'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel.

The shivering urchin bending as he goes,
With *slipshod* heels. *Cowper.*

2. Figuratively: Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling; as, *slipshod* manners; a *slipshod* or loose style of writing.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod.* *Shak.*

Slip'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A slipper. *Halliwell.*

Slip'skin' (-skĭn'), *a.* Evasive. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* [A reduplication of *slop.*] Weak, poor, or flat liquor; weak, profitless discourse or writing.

Slip'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Slip'thrift' (-thrĭft'), *n.* A spendthrift. [*Obs.*]

Slish (slĭsh), *n.* [A corruption of *slash.*] A cut; as, *slish* and slash. [*Colloq.*] *Shak.*

Slit (slĭt), *obs.* 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Slide. *Chaucer.*

Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slit or Slitted (slĭt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slitting.] [OE. *slitten*, fr. *sliten*, AS. *slītan* to tear; akin to D. *slijten* to wear out, G. *schleissen* to slit, split, OHG. *slīzan* to split, tear, wear out, Icel. *slīta* to break, tear, wear out, Sw. *slita*, Dan. *slide.* Cf. Éclat, Slate, *n.*, Slice.] **1.** To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods; to *slit* leather into straps.

2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ear or the nose.

3. To cut; to sever; to divide. [*Obs.*]

And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

Slit, *n.* [AS. *slite.*] A long cut; a narrow opening; as, a *slit* in the ear.

Gill slit. (*Anat.*) See *Gill opening*, under Gill.

Slith'er (slĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *schlittern*, LG. *schliddern.* See Slide.] To slide; to glide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slit'-shell' (slĭt'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Pleurotomaria*, a genus of beautiful, pearly, spiral gastropod shells having a deep slit in the outer lip. Many fossil species are known, and a few living ones are found in deep water in tropical seas.

Slit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, slits.

Slit'ting (-tĭng), *a. & n.* from Slit.

Slitting file. See *Illust.* (*i*) of File. — **Slitting mill.** (*a*) A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail rods, and the like. (*b*) A machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones, usually by means of a revolving disk, called a *slicer*, supplied with diamond powder. — **Slitting roller,** one of a pair of rollers furnished with ribs entering between similar ribs in the other roller, and cutting like shears, — used in slitting metals.

Slive (slīv), *v. i.* [Cf. Slip.] To sneak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slive, *v. t.* [OE. *sliven* to split, cleave, AS. *slīfan.*] To cut; to split; to separate. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr *or* slī'vẽr; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slivered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slivering.] [See Slive, *v. t.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to *sliver* wood. *Shak.*

They 'll *sliver* thee like a turnip. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sliv'er, *n.* **1.** A long piece cut or rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.

2. A strand, or slender roll, of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spinning.

3. *pl.* Bait made of pieces of small fish. Cf. Kibblings. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Sloak'an (slōk'an), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of seaweed. [Spelled also *slowcawn.*] See 3d Laver.

Sloam (slōm), *n.* (*Mining*) A layer of earth between coal seams.

Sloat (slōt), *n.* [See Slot a bar.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat; as, the *sloats* of a cart.

Slob'ber (slŏb'bẽr), *v. t. & i.* See Slabber.

Slob'ber, *n.* **1.** See Slabber.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A jellyfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. *pl.* (*Vet.*) Salivation.

Slob'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who slabbers.

2. A slovenly farmer; a jobbing tailor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slob'ber-y (-ȳ), *a.* Wet; sloppy, as land. *Shak.*

Slock (slŏk), } *v. t.* To quench; to allay; to slake.
Slock'en (-'n), } See Slake. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Slock'ing, *a. & n.* from Slock.

Slocking stone, a rich piece of ore displayed in order to tempt persons to embark in a mining enterprise.

Sloe (slō), *n.* [OE. *slo*, AS. *slā;* akin to D. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, OHG. *slēha*, Dan. *slaaen*, Sw. *slån*, perhaps originally, that which blunts the teeth, or sets them on edge (cf. Slow); cf. Lith. *slywa* a plum, Russ. *sliva.*] (*Bot.*) A small, bitter, wild European plum, the fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*); also, the tree itself.

Slo'gan (slō'gan), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, i. e., an army cry; *sluagh* army + *gairm* a call, calling.] The

war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying cry. *Sir W. Scott.*

Slog'gy (slŏg'gy), *a.* Sluggish. [*Obs.*]

Somnolence that is *sloggy* slumbering. *Chaucer.*

Sloke (slōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SLOAKAN.

Sloo (slōō), *or* **Slue** (slū), *n.* A slough; a run or wet place. See 2d SLOUGH, 2.

Sloom (slōōm), *n.* Slumber. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sloom'y (-y), *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep*, of uncertain origin. Cf. SHALLOP.] (*Naut.*) A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, jibs, staysail, and gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging, while those of a cutter are capable of being readily shifted. The sloop usually carries a centerboard, and depends for stability upon breadth of beam rather than depth of keel. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See CUTTER, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Sloop.

Sloop of war, formerly, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; now, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, and carrying guns on one deck only.

Slop (slŏp), *n.* [OE. *sloppe* a pool; akin to AS. *sloppe*, *slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow; cf. AS. *slūpan* to slip, and E. *slip*, v. i. Cf. COWSLIP.] **1.** Water or other liquid carelessly spilled or thrown about, as upon a table or a floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean and weak drink or liquid food; — usually in the plural.

3. *pl.* Dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from wash-bowls, etc.

Slop basin, *or* **Slop bowl**, a basin or bowl for holding slops, especially for receiving the rinsings of tea or coffee cups at the table. — **Slop molding** (*Brickmaking*), a process of manufacture in which the brick is carried to the drying ground in a wet mold instead of on a pallet.

Slop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOPPED (slŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOPPING.] **1.** To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill.

2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled.

Slop, *v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over*.

Slop, *n.* [AS. *slop* a frock or over-garment, fr. *slūpan* to slip, to slide; akin to Icel. *sloppr* a thin garment; cf. OHG. *slouf* a garment. Cf. SLIP, *v. i.*] **1.** Any kind of outer garment made of linen or cotton, as a night dress, or a smock frock. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A loose lower garment; loose breeches; — chiefly used in the plural. "A pair of *slops*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

There 's a French salutation to your French *slop*. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Ready-made clothes; also, among seamen, clothing, bedding, and other furnishings.

Slope (slōp), *n.* [Formed (like *abode* fr. *abide*) from OE. *slipen*. See SLIP, *v. i.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line or direction; also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one line or surface to another.

2. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

The buildings covered the summit and *slope* of a hill. *Macaulay.*

Under the *slopes* of Pisgah. *Deut.* iv. 49 (*Rev. Ver.*).

☞ A *slope*, considered as *descending*, is a *declivity*; considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*.

Slope of a plane (*Geom.*), the direction of the plane; as, parallel planes have the same *slope*.

Slope, *a.* Sloping. "Down the *slope* hills." *Milton.*

A bank not steep, but gently *slope*. *Bacon.*

Slope, *adv.* In a sloping manner. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Slope, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOPED (slōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOPING.] To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; to direct obliquely; to incline; to slant; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

Slope, *v. i.* **1.** To take an oblique direction; to be at an angle with the plane of the horizon; to incline; as, the ground *slopes*.

2. To depart; to disappear suddenly. [*Slang*]

Slope'ness, *n.* State of being slope. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Slope'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Obliquely. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Slop'ing, *a.* Inclining or inclined from the plane of the horizon, or from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivous; slanting. — **Slop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

The *sloping* land recedes into the clouds. *Cowper.*

Slop'pi-ness (slŏp'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sloppy; muddiness.

Slop'py (-pĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SLOPPIER (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SLOPPIEST.] [From SLOP.] Wet, so as to spatter easily; wet, as with something slopped over; muddy; plashy; as, a *sloppy* place, walk, road.

Slop'sell'er (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes. See 4th SLOP, 3.

Slop'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold.

Slop'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Froude.*

Slop'y (slōp'y), *a.* Sloping; inclined.

Slosh (slŏsh), **Slosh'y** (-y). See SLUSH, SLUSHY.

Slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock, from a verb meaning to close, to shut, D. *sluiten*; akin to G. *schliessen*, OHG. *sliozan*, OFries. *slūta*, and probably to L. *claudere*. Cf. CLOSE, SLUICE.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat.

2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A narrow depression, perforation, or aperture; esp., one for the reception of a piece fitting or sliding in it.

Slot (slŏt), *v. t.* [See SLOT a bar.] To shut with violence; to slam; as, to *slot* a door. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Slot, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slóð*, and E. *sleuth*.] The track of a deer; hence, a track of any kind. *Milton.*

As a bloodhound follows the *slot* of a hurt deer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sloth (slōth [115] *or* slōth; 277), *n.* [OE. *slouthe*, *sleuthe*, AS. *slæwð*, fr. *slāw* slow. See SLOW.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

[They] change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of arboreal edentates constituting the family *Bradypodidæ*, and the suborder Tardigrada. They have long exserted limbs and long prehensile claws. Both jaws are furnished with teeth (see *Illust.* of EDENTATA), and the ears and tail are rudimentary. They inhabit South and Central America and Mexico.

Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus Hoffmanni*). 1/20

☞ The three-toed sloths belong to the genera *Bradypus* and *Arctopithecus*, of which several species have been described. They have three toes on each foot. The best-known species are the collared sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), and the ai (*Arctopithecus ai*). The two-toed sloths, constituting the genus *Cholopus*, have two toes on each fore foot and three on each hind foot. The best-known is the unau (*Cholopus didactylus*) of South America. See UNAU. Another species (*C. Hoffmanni*) inhabits Central America.

Various large extinct terrestrial edentates, such as Megatherium and Mylodon, are often called *sloths*.

Australian, *or* **Native, sloth** (*Zoöl.*), the koala. — **Sloth animalcule** (*Zoöl.*), a tardigrade. — **Sloth bear** (*Zoöl.*), a black or brown long-haired bear (*Melursus ursinus*, or *labiatus*), native of India and Ceylon; — called also *aswail*, *labiated bear*, and *jungle bear*. It is easily tamed and can be taught many tricks. — **Sloth monkey** (*Zoöl.*), a loris.

Sloth Bear (*Ursus*, or *Melursus*, *labiatus*). 1/60

Sloth, *v. i.* To be idle. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Sloth'ful (-ful), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

— **Sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sloth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Slot'hound' (slŏt'hound'), *n.* [See SLOT a track, and cf. SLEUTHHOUND.] (*Zoöl.*) See SLEUTHHOUND.

Slot'ted (slŏt'tĕd), *a.* Having a slot.

Slot'ting (-tĭng), *n.* The act or process of making slots, or mortises.

Slouch (slouch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōkr* a slouching fellow, and E. *slack*, *slug*, a lazy fellow.] **1.** A hanging down of the head; a drooping attitude; a limp appearance; an ungainly, clownish gait; a sidewise depression or hanging down, as of a hat brim.

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Slouch hat, a soft, limp hat of unstiffened cloth or felt.

Slouch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOUCHED (sloucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOUCHING.] **1.** To droop, as the head.

2. To walk in a clumsy, lazy manner. [*Colloq.*]

Slouch, *v. t.* To cause to hang down; to depress at the side; as, to *slouch* the hat.

Slouch'ing, *a.* Hanging down at the side; limp; drooping; without firmness or shapeliness; moving in an ungainly manner.

Slouch'y (-y), *a.* Slouching. [*Colloq.*]

Slough (slou), *a.* Slow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Slough (slou), *n.* [OE. *slogh*, *slough*, AS. *slōh* a hollow place; cf. MHG. *slūch* an abyss, gullet, G. *schlucken* to swallow; also Gael. & Ir. *sloc* a pit, pool, ditch, Ir. *slug* to swallow, Gr. λύζειν to hiccough, to sob.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Chaucer.*

He 's here stuck in a *slough*. *Milton.*

2. [*Pronounced* slōō.] A wet place; a swale; a side channel or inlet from a river. [In this sense local or provincial; also spelt *sloo*, and *slue*.]

Slough grass (*Bot.*), a name in the Mississippi valley for grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*; — called also *drop seed*, and *nimble Will*.

Slough, *obs. imp.* of SLEE, to slay. Slew. *Chaucer.*

Slough (slŭf), *n.* [OE. *slugh*, *slouh*; cf. MHG. *slūch* the skin of a serpent, G. *schlauch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or of some similar animal.

2. (*Med.*) The dead mass separating from a foul sore; the dead part which separates from the living tissues in mortification.

Slough, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOUGHED (slŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOUGHING.] (*Med.*) To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues; — often used with *off*, or *away*; as, a *sloughing* ulcer; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly.

Slough, *v. t.* To cast off; to discard as refuse.

New tint the plumage of the birds,
And *slough* decay from grazing herds. *Emerson.*

Slough'ing (slŭf'ĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act of casting off the skin or shell, as do insects and crustaceans; ecdysis.

Slough'y (slou'y), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough'y (slŭf'y), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

Slov'en (slŭv'*e*n *or* slŭv''n; 277), *n.* [D. *slof* careless, negligent, a sloven; akin to LG. *sluf* slovenly.] A man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order; — the correlative term to *slattern*, or *slut*. *Pope.*

He became a confirmed *sloven*. *Macaulay.*

Slov'en-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being slovenly.

Slov'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, especially in dress.

A *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease. *L'Estrange.*

2. Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; evincing negligence; as, *slovenly* dress.

Slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

Slov'en-ness, *n.* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Slov'en-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Slow (slō), *obs. imp.* of SLEE, to slay. Slew. *Chaucer.*

Slow (slō), *a.* [*Compar.* SLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLOWEST.] [OE. *slow*, *slaw*, AS. *slāw*; akin to OS. *slēu* blunt, dull, D. *sleeuw*, *slee*, sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt, dull, Icel. *sljōr*, *slær*, Dan. *slöv*, Sw. *slö*. Cf. SLOE, and SLOTH.] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; moderate; deliberate; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.

2. Not happening in a short time; gradual; late.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; dilatory; sluggish; as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue.

Fixed on defense, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

4. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation; tardy; inactive.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

5. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow*.

6. Not advancing or improving rapidly; as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

7. Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome; dull. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens. Thackeray.*

☞ *Slow* is often used in the formation of compounds for the most part self-explaining; as, *slow*-gaited, *slow*-paced, *slow*-sighted, *slow*-winged, and the like.

Slow coach, a slow person. See def. 7, above. [*Colloq.*] — **Slow lemur**, *or* **Slow loris** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian nocturnal lemurine animal (*Nycticebus tardigradus*) about the size of a small cat; — so called from its slow and deliberate movements. It has very large round eyes and is without a tail. Called also *bashful Billy*. — **Slow match**. See under MATCH.

Syn. — Dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — SLOW, TARDY, DILATORY. *Slow* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies a proneness to *defer*, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand; as, *tardy* in making up one's accounts.

Slow, *adv.* Slowly.

Let him have time to mark how *slow* time goes
In time of sorrow. *Shak.*

Slow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOWED (slōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOWING.] To render slow; to slacken the speed of; to retard; to delay; as, to *slow* a steamer. *Shak.*

Slow, *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up*; as, the train *slowed* up before crossing the bridge.

Slow, *n.* A moth. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Slow'back' (-băk'), *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [*Old Slang*] *Dr. Favour.*

Slowh (slō), *obs. imp.* of SLEE, to slay. *Chaucer.*

Slow'hound' (slō'hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound. [*R.*]

Slow'ly, *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

Slow'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slow.

Slows (slōz), *n.* (*Med.*) Milk sickness.

Slow'-wit'ted (slō'wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; not possessing quick intelligence.

Slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm*; the first part is probably akin to *sleán* to strike, the reptile being supposed to be very poisonous. See SLAY, *v. t.*, and WORM.] (*Zoöl.*) A lacertilian reptile; the blindworm.

Slub (slŭb), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A roll of wool slightly twisted; a rove; — called also *slubbing*.

Slub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUBBED (slŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUBBING.] To draw out and twist slightly; — said of slivers of wool.

Slub'ber (-bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUBBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUBBERING.] [Cf. Dan. *slubbre* to swallow, to sup up, D. *slobberen* to lap, to slabber. Cf. SLABBER.] **1.** To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*

2. To daub; to stain; to cover carelessly.

There is no art that hath been more . . . *slubbered* with aphorisming pedantry than the art of policy. *Milton.*

Slub'ber, *n.* A slubbing machine.

Slub'ber-de-gul'lion (-de-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [*Slubber* + Prov. E. *gullion* a wretch.] A mean, dirty wretch. [*Low*]

Slub'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly, or a hurried and imperfect, manner. [*Low*] *Drayton.*

Slub'bing (-bĭng), *a. & n.* from SLUB.

Slubbing billy, *or* **Slubbing machine**, the machine by which slubs are formed.

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. SLUSH.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slush. *Mortimer. Tennyson.*

2. Small floating pieces of ice, or masses of saturated snow. *Kane.*

3. (*Mining*) See SLIME, 4.

Sludge hole, the hand-hole, or manhole, in a steam boiler, by means of which sediment can be removed.

Sludg'er (slŭj'ẽr), *n.* A bucket for removing mud from a bored hole; a sand pump.

Sludg'y (-y), *a.* Miry; slushy.

Slue (slū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slued (slūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sluing (slū'ĭng).] [Prov. E. *slew* to turn round, Scot. to lean or incline to a side; cf. Icel. *snūa* to turn, bend.] [Written also *slew.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or piece of timber; to turn; — used also of any heavy body.

2. In general, to turn about; to twist; — often used reflexively and followed by *round.* [*Colloq.*]

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens.*

Slue, *v. i.* To turn about; to turn from the course; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course; — often followed by *round.*

Slue, *n.* See Slough, 2. [*Local*]

Slug (slŭg), *n.* [OE. *slugge* slothful, *sluggen* to be slothful; cf. LG. *slukk* low-spirited, sad, E. *slack, slouch,* D. *slak, slek,* a snail.] **1.** A drone; a slow, lazy fellow; a sluggard. *Shak.*

2. A hindrance; an obstruction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial pulmonate mollusks belonging to Limax and several related genera, in which the shell is either small and concealed in the mantle, or altogether wanting. They are closely allied to the land snails.

Slug (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear *slug;* rose *slug.*

5. A ship that sails slowly. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

His rendezvous for his fleet, and for all *slugs* to come to, should be between Calais and Dover. *Pepys.*

6. [Perhaps a different word.] An irregularly shaped piece of metal, used as a missile for a gun.

7. (*Print.*) A thick strip of metal less than type high, and as long as the width of a column or a page, — used in spacing out pages and to separate display lines, etc.

Sea slug. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any nudibranch mollusk. (*b*) A holothurian. — **Slug caterpillar.** Same as Slugworm.

Slug, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. [*Obs.*]

To *slug* in sloth and sensual delight. *Spenser.*

Slug, *v. t.* To make sluggish. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Slug, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slugged (slŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slugging (-gĭng).] **1.** To load with a slug or slugs; as, to *slug* a gun.

2. To strike heavily. [*Cant* or *Slang*]

Slug, *v. i.* To become reduced in diameter, or changed in shape, by passing from a larger to a smaller part of the bore of the barrel; — said of a bullet when fired from a gun, pistol, or other firearm.

Slug'a-bed' (-ȧ-bĕd'), *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. [*R.*] "Fie, you *slugabed!*" *Shak.*

Slug'gard (-gẽrd), *n.* [*Slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways, and be wise. *Prov.* vi. 6.

Slug'gard, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

Slug'gard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make lazy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Slug'gard-y (-y), *n.* [OE. *sloggardye.*] The state of being a sluggard; sluggishness; sloth. *Gower.*

Idleness is rotten *sluggardy.* *Chaucer.*

Slug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who strikes heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. [*Cant* or *Slang*]

Slug'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.

2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* stream.

3. Having no power to move one's self or itself; inert.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish,* and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

And the *sluggish* land slumbers in utter neglect. *Longfellow.*

4. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame; simple. [*R.*] "So *sluggish* a conceit." *Milton.*

Syn. — Inert; idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; dronish; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. See Inert.

— Slug'gish-ly, *adv.* **— Slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

Slug'gy (-gy), *a.* Sluggish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Slug'-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* An erroneous form of the Scotch word *slughorne,* or *sloggorne,* meaning *slogan.*

Slugs (slŭgz), *n. pl.* (*Mining*) Half-roasted ore.

Slug'worm' (slŭg'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any caterpillar which has the general appearance of a slug, as do those of certain moths belonging to *Limacodes* and allied genera, and those of certain sawflies.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* [OF. *escluse,* F. *écluse,* LL. *exclusa, sclusa,* from L. *excludere, exclusum,* to shut out: cf. D. *sluis* sluice, from the Old French. See Exclude.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow; also, a water gate or flood gate.

2. Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; a source of supply.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune opened soon. *Harte.*

This home familiarity . . . opens the *sluices* of sensibility. *I. Taylor.*

3. The stream flowing through a flood gate.

4. (*Mining*) A long box or trough through which water flows, — used for washing auriferous earth.

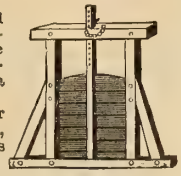

Sluice Gate.

Sluice gate, the sliding gate of a sluice.

Sluice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sluiced (slūst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sluicing (slū'sĭng).] **1.** To emit by, or as by, flood gates. [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; as, to *sluice* meadows. *Howitt.*

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

3. To wash with, or in, a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth or gold dust in mining.

Sluice'way' (slūs'wā'), *n.* An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice; specifically, a trough constructed over the bed of a stream, so that logs, lumber, or rubbish can be floated down to some convenient place of delivery.

Slui'cy (slū'sy), *a.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden.*

Slum (slŭm), *n.* [Cf. Slump, *n.*] **1.** A foul back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, degraded, and often vicious population; any low neighborhood or dark retreat; — usually in the plural; as, Westminster *slums* are haunts for thieves. *Dickens.*

2. *pl.* (*Mining*) Same as Slimes.

Slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slumbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slumbering.] [OE. *slombren, slumberen, slumeren,* AS. *slumerian,* fr. *sluma* slumber; akin to D. *sluimeren* to slumber, MHG. *slummern, slumen,* G. *schlummern,* Dan. *slumre,* Sw. *slumra,* Goth. *slawan* to be silent.] **1.** To sleep; especially, to sleep lightly; to doze. *Piers Plowman.*

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps.* cxxi. 4.

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. "Why *slumbers* Pope?" *Young.*

Slum'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To lay to sleep. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

2. To stun; to stupefy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Slum'ber, *n.* Sleep; especially, light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

He at last fell into a *slumber,* and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place until it was almost night. *Bunyan.*

Fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber.* *Shak.*
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. *Dryden.*

Slum'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Slum'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

Slum'ber-less, *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.

Slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inviting slumber; soporiferous. "Pensive in the *slumberous* shade." *Pope.*

2. Being in the repose of slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

His quiet and almost *slumberous* countenance. *Hawthorne.*

Slum'ber-y (-y), *a.* Sleepy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Slum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Slumberous. *Keats.*

Slum'ming, *vb. n.* Visiting slums.

Slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* a mass, heap, Dan. *slump* a quantity, and E. *slump,* v. t.] The gross amount; the mass; the lump. [*Scot.*]

Slump, *v. t.* [Cf. Lump; also Sw. *slumpa* to bargain for the lump.] To lump; to throw into a mass.

These different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Slump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slumped (slŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slumping.] [Scot. *slump* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc., not strong enough to bear the person.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

Slump, *n.* **1.** A boggy place. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. [*Scot.*]

Slump'y (-y), *a.* Easily broken through; boggy; marshy; swampy. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Sling.

Slung shot, a metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used by ruffians for striking.

Slunk (slŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of Slink.

Slur (slûr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slurred (slûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slurring (-rĭng).] [Cf. OE. *sloor* mud, clay, Icel. *slōra, sloðra,* to trail or drag one's self along, D. *sleuren, sloren,* to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. *sloor, sloerie,* a sluttish girl.] **1.** To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. *Cudworth.*

2. To disparage; to traduce. *Tennyson.*

3. To cover over; to disguise; to conceal; to pass over lightly or with little notice.

With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. [*R.*]

To *slur* men of what they fought for. *Hudibras.*

5. To pronounce indistinctly; as, to *slur* syllables.

6. (*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to connect smoothly in performing, as several notes or tones. *Busby.*

7. (*Print.*) To blur or double, as an impression from type; to mackle.

Slur, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; a reproachful intimation; an innuendo. "Gaining to his name a lasting *slur.*" *South.*

2. A trick played upon a person; an imposition. [*R.*]

3. (*Mus.*) A mark, thus [⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow; a tie; a sign of legato.

4. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

Slurred (slûrd), *a.* (*Mus.*) Marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] [Written also *slosh.*] **1.** Soft mud.

2. A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow.

3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials, used for lubrication.

4. The refuse grease and fat collected in cooking, especially on shipboard.

5. (*Mach.*) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

Slush (slŭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slushed (slŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slushing.] **1.** To smear with slush or grease; as, to *slush* a mast.

2. To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.

Slush'y (-y), *a.* Abounding in slush; characterized by soft mud or half-melted snow; as, the streets are *slushy;* the snow is *slushy.* "A dark, drizzling, *slushy* day." *Blackw. Mag.*

Slut (slŭt), *n.* [OE. *slutte;* cf. OD. *slodde* a slut, Icel. *slöttr* a heavy, loglike fellow, *slota* to droop.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb.*

2. A servant girl; a drudge. [*Obs.*]

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut,* and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others. *Pepys.*

3. A female dog; a bitch.

Slutch (slŭch), *n.* [Cf. Sludge.] Slush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slutch'y (-y), *a.* Slushy. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pennant.*

Sluth'hound' (slūth'hound'), *n.* Sleuthhound.

Slut'ter-y (slŭt'tẽr-y), *n.* The qualities and practices of a slut; sluttishness; slatternliness. *Drayton.*

Slut'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish,* I thee pray. *Chaucer.*

An air of liberal, though *sluttish,* plenty, indicated the wealthy farmer. *Sir W. Scott.*

— Slut'tish-ly, *adv.* **— Slut'tish-ness,** *n.*

Sly (slī), *a.* [*Compar.* Slier (-ẽr) or Slyer; *superl.* Sliest or Slyest.] [OE. *sli, slegh, sleih,* Icel. *slægr,* for *slœgr;* akin to Sw. *slug,* Dan. *slu,* LG. *slou,* G. *schlau;* and probably to E. *slay,* v. t.; cf. G. ver*schlagen* sly. See Slay, *v. t.,* and cf. Sleight.] **1.** Dexterous in performing an action, so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing; — in a good sense.

Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* x. 16).

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly.* *Fairfax.*

2. Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; wily.

For my *sly* wiles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Spenser.*

3. Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick.

Envy works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *I. Watts.*

4. Light or delicate; slight; thin. [*Obs.*]

By the sly, *or* **On the sly,** in a sly or secret manner. [*Colloq.*] "Gazed on Hetty's charms *by the sly.*" *G. Eliot.* — **Sly goose** (*Zoöl.*), the common sheldrake; — so named from its craftiness.

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. See Cunning.

Sly, *adv.* Slyly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Spenser.*

Sly'boots' (-bōōts'), *n.* A humorous appellation for a sly, cunning, or waggish person.

Slyboots was cursedly cunning to hide 'em. *Goldsmith.*

Sly'ly, *adv.* In a sly manner; shrewdly; craftily.

Honestly and *slyly* he it spent. *Chaucer.*

Sly'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sly.

Slype (slīp), *n.* [Cf. D. *sluipen* to sneak.] (*Arch.*) A narrow passage between two buildings, as between the transept and chapter house of a monastery. [*Eng.*]

Smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak;* akin to LG. *smack, smak,* Dan. *smakke,* G. *schmacke,* F. *semaque.*] (*Naut.*) A small sailing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.

Smack, *n.* [OE. *smak,* AS. *smæc* taste, savor; akin to D. *smaak,* G. ge*schmack,* OHG. *smac;* cf. Lith. *smagus* pleasant. Cf. Smack, *v. i.*] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight taste or flavor; savor; tincture; as, a *smack* of bitter in the medicine. Also used figuratively.

So quickly they have taken a *smack* in covetousness. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

They felt the *smack* of this world. *Latimer.*

2. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*

3. A loud kiss; a buss. "A clamorous *smack.*" *Shak.*

4. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip.

5. A quick, smart blow; a slap. *Johnson.*

Smack, *adv.* As if with a smack or slap. [*Colloq.*]

Smack, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smacked (smăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smacking.] [OE. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, — from the noun; cf. AS. *smeccan* to taste; akin to D. *smaken,* G. *schmecken,* OHG. *smecchen* to taste, *smacchēn* to have a taste (and, derived from the same source, G. *schmatzen* to smack the lips, to kiss with a sharp noise, MHG. *smatzen, smackezen*), Icel. *smakka* to taste, Sw. *smaka,* Dan. *smage.* See 2d Smack, *n.*] **1.** To have a smack; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

3. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

4. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting anything.

Smack, *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

2. To open, as the lips, with an inarticulate sound made by a quick compression and separation of the parts of the mouth; to make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting.

Drinking off the cup, and *smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip. "She *smacks* the silken thong." *Young.*

Smack'ing, *n.* A sharp, quick noise; a smack.

Like the faint *smacking* of an after kiss. *Dryden.*

Smack'ing (smăk'ĭng), *a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; as, a *smacking* breeze.

Small (smal), *a.* [*Compar.* SMALLER (-ẽr); *superl.* SMALLEST.] [OE. *smal*, AS. *smæl;* akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Dan. & Sw. *smal*, Goth. *smals* small, Icel. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats; cf. Gr. *μῆλον* a sheep or goat.]

1. Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; little in quantity or degree; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions; not great; not much; inconsiderable; as, a *small* man; a *small* river.

To compare
Great things with *small*. *Milton.*

2. Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* fault; a *small* business.

3. Evincing little worth or ability; not large-minded; — sometimes, in reproach, paltry; mean.

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man. *Carlyle.*

4. Not prolonged in duration; not extended in time; short; as, after a *small* space. *Shak.*

5. Weak; slender; fine; gentle; soft; not loud. "A still, *small* voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12.

Great and small, of all ranks or degrees; — used especially of persons. "His guests, *great and small*." *Chaucer.* — **Small arms,** muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. — **Small beer.** See under BEER. — **Small coal.** (*a*) Little coals of wood formerly used to light fires. *Gay.* (*b*) Coal about the size of a hazelnut, separated from the coarser parts by screening. — **Small craft** (*Naut.*), a vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size. — **Small fruits.** See under FRUIT. — **Small hand,** a certain size of paper. See under PAPER. — **Small hours.** See under HOUR. — **Small letter** (*Print.*), a lower-case letter. See LOWER-CASE, and *Capital letter*, under CAPITAL, *a.* — **Small piece,** a Scotch coin worth about 2½d. sterling, or about 4½ cents. — **Small register.** See the Note under 1st REGISTER, 7. — **Small stuff** (*Naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Small talk,** light or trifling conversation; chitchat. — **Small wares** (*Com.*), various small textile articles, as tapes, braid, fringe, and the like. *M'Culloch.*

Small, *adv.* **1.** In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; little; slightly. [*Obs.*] "I wept but *small*." *Chaucer.* "It *small* avails my mood." *Shak.*

2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly. [*Obs.* or *Humorous*]

You may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*

Small, *n.* **1.** The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back.

2. *pl.* Smallclothes. [*Colloq.*] *Hood. Dickens.*

3. *pl.* Same as *Little go.* See under LITTLE, *a.*

Small, *v. t.* To make little or less. [*Obs.*]

Small'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [*Small* + F. *ache* smallage. See ACH parsley.] (*Bot.*) A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) native of the seacoasts of Europe and Asia. When deprived of its acrid and even poisonous properties by cultivation, it becomes *celery.*

Small'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* A man's garment for the hips and thighs; breeches. See BREECHES.

Small'ish, *a.* Somewhat small. *G. W. Cable.*

Small'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being small.

Small'pox' (-pŏks'; 277), *n.* [*Small* + *pox, pocks.*] (*Med.*) A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough after a certain time, often leaving a pit, or scar.

Smalls (smalz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.*, 2, 3.

Small'sword' (smal'sōrd'), *n.* A light sword used for thrusting only; especially, the sword worn by civilians of rank in the eighteenth century.

Smal'ly (smal'lĭ), *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; with minuteness. [*R.*] *Ascham.*

Smalt (smalt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum;* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *smalz* grease, butter, G. *schmalz* grease, OHG. *smelzan* to melt, G. *schmelzen.* See SMELT, *v. t.*, and cf. AMEL, ENAMEL.] A deep blue pigment or coloring material used in various arts. It is a vitreous substance made of cobalt, potash, and calcined quartz fused, and reduced to a powder.

Smalt'-blue' (-blū'), *a.* Deep blue, like smalt.

Smalt'ine (-ĭn), } *n.* [See SMALT.] (*Min.*) A tin-
Smalt'ite (-ĭt), } white or gray mineral of metallic luster. It is an arsenide of cobalt, nickel, and iron. Called also *speiskobalt.*

Smar'agd (smăr'ăgd), *n.* [L. *smaragdus.* See EMERALD.] The emerald. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Sma-rag'dine (smȧ-răg'dĭn), *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, Gr. *σμαράγδινος.*] Of or pertaining to emerald; resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

Sma-rag'dite (-dīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *smaragdite;* — so called from its emerald-green color. See SMARAGD.] (*Min.*) A green foliated kind of amphibole, observed in eclogite and some varieties of gabbro.

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMARTING.] [OE. *smerten*, AS. *smeortan;* akin to D. *smarten, smerten*, G. *schmerzen*, OHG. *smerzan*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smärta*, D. *smart, smert*, a pain, G. *schmerz*, OHG. *smerzo*, and probably to L. *mordere* to bite; cf. Gr. *σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος*, terrible, fearful, Skr. *mṛd* to rub, crush. Cf. MORSEL.] **1.** To feel a lively, pungent local pain; — said of some part of the body as the seat of irritation; as, my finger *smarts;* these wounds *smart.* *Chaucer. Shak.*

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain or grief; to suffer; to feel the sting of evil.

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool. *Pope.*

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prov.* xi. 15.

Smart, *v. t.* To cause a smart in. "A goad that . . . *smarts* the flesh." *T. Adams.*

Smart, *n.* [OE. *smerte.* See SMART, *v. i.*] **1.** Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. "In pain's *smart*." *Chaucer.*

2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

To stand 'twixt us and our deserved *smart*. *Milton.*
Counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Spenser.*

3. A fellow who affects smartness, briskness, and vivacity; a dandy. [*Slang*] *Fielding.*

4. Smart money (see below). [*Cant*]

Smart (smärt), *a.* [*Compar.* SMARTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SMARTEST. [OE. *smerte.* See SMART, *v. i.*] **1.** Causing a smart; pungent; pricking; as, a *smart* stroke or taste.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience. *Shak.*

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain.

3. Vigorous; sharp; severe. "*Smart* skirmishes, in which many fell." *Clarendon.*

4. Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; sharp; clever. [*Colloq.*]

5. Efficient; vigorous; brilliant. "The stars shine *smarter.*" *Dryden.*

6. Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

A sentence or two, . . . which I thought very *smart*. *Addison.*

7. Pretentious; showy; spruce; as, a *smart* gown.

8. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.

Smart money. (*a*) Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. (*b*) (*Mil.*) Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the English service, for wounds and injuries received; also, a sum paid by a recruit, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service. (*c*) (*Law*) Vindictive or exemplary damages; damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done. *Burrill. Greenleaf.* — **Smart ticket,** a certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart money. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.*

Syn. — Pungent; poignant; sharp; tart; acute; quick; lively; brisk; witty; clever; keen; dashy; showy. — SMART, CLEVER. *Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a *smart* young fellow; a *smart* workman, etc., coinciding very nearly with the English sense of *clever.* The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, etc.; but *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, more commonly refer to dress; as, a *smart* appearance; a *smart* gown, etc.

Smart'en (smärt''n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually with *up.* [*Colloq.*]

She had to go and *smarten* herself up somewhat. *W. Black.*

Smar'tle (smär't'l), *v. i.* To waste away. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

Smart'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being smart.

Smart'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An acrid plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. Hydropiper*), which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

Smash (smăsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMASHED (smăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMASHING.] [Cf. Sw. *smisk* a blow, stroke, *smiska* to strike, dial. Sw. *smaske* to kiss with a noise, and E. *smack* a loud kiss, a slap.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here everything is broken and *smashed* to pieces. *Burke.*

Smash, *v. i.* To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure.

Smash, *n.* **1.** A breaking or dashing to pieces; utter destruction; wreck.

2. Hence, bankruptcy. [*Colloq.*]

Smash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, smashes or breaks things to pieces.

2. Anything very large or extraordinary. [*Slang*]

3. One who passes counterfeit coin. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Smatch (smăch), *n.* [OE. *smach, smak.* See SMACK taste.] Taste; tincture; smack. [*Obs.*]

Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honor in it. *Shak.*

Smatch, *v. i.* To smack. [*Obs.*] *Banister* (1578).

Smat'ter (smăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *smateren* to make a noise; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle, G. *schmettern* to dash, crash, to warble, quaver.] **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter.

Of state affairs you can not *smatter*. *Swift.*

2. To have a slight taste; or a slight, superficial knowledge, of anything; to smack.

Smat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To talk superficially about.

2. To gain a slight taste of; to acquire a slight, superficial knowledge of; to smack. *Chaucer.*

Smat'ter, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge of something; sciolism.

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. *Burton.*

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMEARED (smērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMEARING.] [OE. *smeren, smerien*, AS. *smierwan, smyrwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, Icel. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*] **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; as, to *smear* anything with oil. "*Smear* the sleepy grooms with blood." *Shak.*

2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to be *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*

Smear, *n.* [OE. *smere*, AS. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeer*, G. *schmeer*, OHG. *smero*, Icel. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smairþr* fatness, *smarna* dung; cf. Lith. *smarsas* fat. Cf. SMIRCH.] **1.** A fat, oily substance; ointment. *Johnson.*

2. Hence, a spot made by, or as by, an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.

Slow broke the morn,
All damp and rolling vapor, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light. *Alexander Smith.*

Smear' dab' (dăb'). (*Zoöl.*) The sand fluke (*b*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smeared (smērd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the color markings ill defined, as if rubbed; as, the *smeared* dagger moth (*Apatela oblinita*).

Smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *a.* Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous. *Rowe.*

Smeath (smēth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The smew. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smec'tite (smĕk'tīt), *n.* [G. *smectit*, fr. Gr. *σμηκτίς* a kind of fuller's earth, fr. *σμήχειν* to wipe off.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, of a greenish color, which, in certain states of humidity, appears transparent and almost gelatinous.

Smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail duck. (*b*) The widgeon. (*c*) The poachard. (*d*) The smew. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smeeth (smēth), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke; to rub with soot. [*Obs.*]

Smeeth (smēth), *v. t.* [OE. *smeðen*, AS. *smēðian.* See SMOOTH.] To smooth. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Smeg'ma (smĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σμῆγμα* soap, fr. *σμήχειν* to wash off.] (*Physiol.*) The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands. Specifically: (*a*) The soapy substance covering the skin of newborn infants. (*b*) The cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

Smeg-mat'ic (smĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

Smelt (smẽlt), *n.* A salt glaze on pottery, made by adding common salt to an earthenware glaze.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED (smĕld), SMELT (smĕlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELLING.] [OE. *smellen, smillen, smullen;* cf. LG. *smellen, smelen, smölen, schmelen*, to smoke, to reek, D. *smeulen* to smolder, and E. *smolder.* Cf. SMELL, *n.*] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes.

2. To detect or perceive, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; — often with *out.* "I *smell* a device." *Shak.*

Can you *smell* him out by that? *Shak.*

3. To give heed to. [*Obs.*]

From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*

To smell a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly evident; to have reason for suspicion. [*Colloq.*] — **To smell out,** to find out by sagacity. [*Colloq.*]

Smell, *v. i.* **1.** To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; — often followed by *of;* as, to *smell* of smoke, or of musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to savor; as, a report *smells* of calumny.

Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft. *Milton.*

3. To exercise the sense of smell. *Ex.* XXX. 38.

4. To exercise sagacity. *Shak.*

Smell, *n.* [OE. *smel, smil, smul, smeol.* See SMELL, *v. t.*] (*Physiol.*) **1.** The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. See SENSE.

2. The quality of any thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; odor; scent; fragrance; perfume; as, the *smell* of mint.

Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. *Milton.*

That which, above all others, yields the sweetest *smell* in the air, is the violet. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

Smell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smells, or perceives by the sense of smell; one who gives out a smell.

2. The nose. [*Pugilists' Slang*]

Smell'-feast' (-fēst'), *n.* **1.** One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.

The epicure and the *smell-feast*. *South.*

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors only of the viands.

Smell'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who smells.

2. The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell. *Locke.*

Smelling bottle, a small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the sense of smell, or to remove faintness, as spirits of ammonia.

Smell'-less, *a.* Destitute of smell; having no odor.

Daisies *smell-less*, yet most quaint. *Beau. & Fl.*

Smelt (smẽlt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SMELL.

Smelt, *n.* [AS. *smelt, smylt;* akin to Dan. *smelt.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small silvery salmonoid fishes of the genus *Osmerus* and allied genera, which ascend rivers to spawn, and sometimes become landlocked in lakes. They are esteemed as food, and have a peculiar odor and taste.

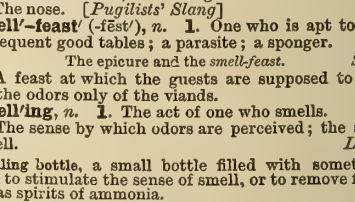

Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

☞ The most important species are the European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) (called also *eperlan, sparling*, and *spirling*), the Eastern American smelt (*O. mordax*), the California smelt (*O. thalichthys*), and the surf smelt (*Hypomesus olidus*). The name is loosely applied to various other small fishes, as the lant, the California tomcod, the spawn eater, the silverside.

2. Fig.: A gull; a simpleton. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sand smelt (*Zoöl.*), the silverside.

Smelt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELTING.] [Of foreign origin; cf. Sw. *smälta*, D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, OHG. *smelzan, smelzen;* probably akin to Gr. *μέλδειν.* Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, MUTE, *v. i.*, SMALT.] (*Metal.*) To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating and refining the

metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to *smelt* tin.

Smelt'er (smĕlt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smelts.

Smelt'er-y (-ў), *n.* A house or place for smelting.

Smelt'ie (smĕlt'ĭ), *n.* A fish, the bib. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smelt'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SMELT.

Smelting furnace (*Metal.*), a furnace in which ores are smelted or reduced.

Smerk (smẽrk), *n.* & *v.* See SMIRK.

Smerk (smẽrk), } *a.* Smart; jaunty; spruce. See
Smerk'y (-ў), } SMIRK, *a.* [*Obs.*]

So *smerk*, so smooth, his prickèd ears. *Spenser.*

Smer'lin (smẽr'lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small loach.

Smew (smū), *n.* [Perhaps for *ice-mew.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European merganser (*Mergus albellus*) which has a white crest; — called also *smee*, *smee duck*, *white merganser*, and *white nun*. (*b*) The hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*]

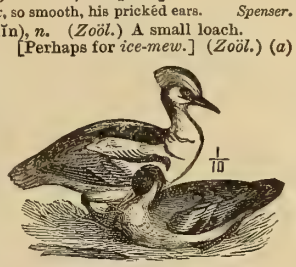

European Smew (*Mergus albellus*).

Smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [Akin to Sw. *smickra* to flatter, Dan. *smigre*, and perhaps to G. *schmeicheln*, and E. *smile*. Cf. SMICKER, *a.*] To look amorously or wantonly; to smirk.

Smick'er, *a.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, trim. See SMICKER, *v.*] Amorous; wanton; gay; spruce. [*Obs.*]

Smick'er-ing, *n.* Amorous glance or inclination. [*Obs.*] "A *smickering* to our young lady." *Dryden.*

Smick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *smock.*] A woman's under-garment; a smock. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Smick'ly, *adv.* Smugly; finically. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Smid'dy (smĭd'dў), *n.* [See SMITHY.] A smithy. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Smift (smĭft), *n.* A match for firing a charge of powder, as in blasting; a fuse.

Smight (smīt), *v. t.* To smite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Smil'a-cin (smĭl'ȧ-sĭn *or* smĭ'lȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *smilacine*. See SMILAX.] (*Chem.*) See PARILLIN.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμῖλαξ.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of perennial climbing plants, usually with a prickly woody stem; green brier, or cat brier. The rootstocks of certain species are the source of the medicine called sarsaparilla. (*b*) A delicate trailing plant (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*) much used for decoration. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMILED (smīld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMILING.] [OE. *smilen;* akin to Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile; and probably to E. *smicker*. √173. Cf. ADMIRE, MARVEL, SMIRK.] **1.** To express amusement, pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness, by the features of the face; to laugh silently.

He doth nothing but frown. . . . He hears merry tales and *smiles* not. *Shak.*

She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain. *Pope.*

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled*. *Byron.*

2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'T was what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty, and *smiled*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; to have an appearance suited to excite joy; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

The desert *smiled*,
And paradise was opened in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance; — often with *on;* as, to *smile* on one's labors.

Smile, *v. t.* **1.** To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent; to *smile* a welcome to visitors.

2. To affect in a certain way with a smile. [*R.*]

And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*

Smile, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smiil*, Sw. *smil*. See SMILE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of smiling; a peculiar change or brightening of the face, which expresses pleasure, moderate joy, mirth, approbation, or kindness; — opposed to *frown*.

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles;* for *smiles* from reason flow. *Milton.*

2. A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; as, a scornful *smile*.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. "The *smile* of heaven." *Shak.*

4. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

The brightness of their [the flowers'] *smile* was gone. *Bryant.*

Smile'less (smīl'lĕs), *a.* Not having a smile.

Smil'er (smīl'ẽr), *n.* One who smiles. *Tennyson.*

Smil'et (-ĕt), *n.* A little smile. [*R.*]

Those happy *smilets*
That played on her ripe lip. *Shak.*

Smil'ing-ly, *adv.* In a smiling manner. *Shak.*

Smil'ing-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smiling.

And made despair a *smilingness* assume. *Byron.*

Smi'lo-don (smī'lŏ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. σμίλη a carving knife + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of saber-toothed tigers. See MACHÆRODUS.

Smilt (smĭlt), *v. i.* To melt. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Smin-thu'rid (smĭn-thū'rĭd), *n.* [Gr. σμίνθος a mouse + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small species of springtails, of the family *Sminthuridæ*, — usually found on flowers. See *Illust.* under COLLEMBOLA.

Smirch (smẽrch), *v. t.* [From the root of *smear.*] To smear with something which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; to begrime; to soil; to sully.

I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shak.*

Smirch (smẽrch), *n.* A smutch; a dirty stain.

Smirk (smẽrk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMIRKED (smẽrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMIRKING.] [OE. *smirken*, AS. *smercian*, *smearcian;* cf. MHG. *smieren*, *smielen*, to smile. See SMILE, *v. i.*] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.

Smirk, *n.* A forced or affected smile; a simper.

The bride, all *smirk* and blush, had just entered. *Sir W. Scott.*

Smirk, *a.* Nice; smart; spruce; affected; simpering. "So *smirk*, so smooth." *Spenser.*

Smirk'ing-ly, *adv.* With smirking; with a smirk.

Smirk'y (-ў), *a.* Smirk; smirking.

Smit (smĭt), *rare imp.* & *p. p.* of SMITE. *Spenser.*

Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene. *Cowper.*

Smit, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of SMITE. *Chaucer.*

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMITTEN (smĭt't'n), rarely SMIT, or SMOTE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMITING (smīt'ĭng).] [AS. *smītan* to smite, to soil, pollute; akin to OFries. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smiten*, D. *smijten*, G. *schmeissen*, OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, OSw. & dial. Sw. *smita* to smite, Dan. *smide* to throw, Goth. *bismeitan*, *gasmeitan*, to anoint, besmear; cf. Skr. *mēd* to be fat. The original sense seems to have been, to daub on, to smear. Cf. SMUT.] **1.** To strike; to inflict a blow upon with the hand, or with any instrument held in the hand, or with a missile thrown by the hand; as, to *smite* with the fist, with a rod, sword, spear, or stone.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt.* v. 39.

And David . . . took thence a stone, and slang it, and *smote* the Philistine in his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

2. To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in striking or hurling.

Prophesy, and *smite* thine hands together. *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

Saul . . . *smote* the javelin into the wall. 1 *Sam.* xix. 10.

3. To destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind; to slay by a blow; to kill; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other instrument.

4. To put to rout in battle; to overthrow by war.

5. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke or by some visitation.

The flax and the barley was *smitten*. *Ex.* ix. 31.

6. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

7. To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear.

The charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

To smite off, to cut off. — **To smite out,** to knock out, as a tooth. *Exod.* xxi. 27. — **To smite with the tongue,** to reproach or upbraid; to revile. [*Obs.*] *Jer.* xviii. 18.

Smite, *v. i.* To strike; to collide; to beat. [*Archaic*]

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah.* ii. 10.

Smite, *n.* The act of smiting; a blow.

Smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One who smites.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. *Isa.* l. 6.

Smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiđ;* akin to D. *smid*, G. *schmied*, OHG. *smid*, Icel. *smiđr*, Dan. & Sw. *smed*, Goth. *smiþa* (in comp.); cf. Gr. σμίλη a sort of knife, σμινύη a hoe, mattock.] **1.** One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, a black*smith*, gold*smith*, silver*smith*, and the like. *Piers Plowman.*

Nor yet the *smith* hath learned to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. One who makes or effects anything. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Smith, *v. t.* [AS. *smiđian.* See SMITH, *n.*] To beat into shape; to forge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

What smith that any [weapon] *smitheth*. *Piers Plowman.*

Smith'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* The art or occupation of a smith; smithing. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Smith'er (smĭth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Light, fine rain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. *pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smash the bottle to *smithers*. *Tennyson.*

Smith'er-eens' (smĭth'ẽr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; smithers. [*Colloq.*] *W. Black.*

Smith'er-y (smĭth'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy or stithy.

2. Work done by a smith; smithing.

The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke.*

Smith'ing, *n.* The act or art of working or forging metals, as iron, into any desired shape. *Moxon.*

Smith-so'ni-an (-sō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. *Smithson*, or to the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C.; as, the *Smithsonian* Institution; *Smithsonian* Reports. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.

Smith'son-ite (smĭth'sŭn-īt), *n.* [See SMITHSONIAN.] (*Min.*) Native zinc carbonate. It generally occurs in stalactitic, reniform, or botryoidal shapes, of a white to gray, green, or brown color. See Note under CALAMINE.

Smith'y (-ў), *n.* [AS. *smiđđe*, fr. *smiđ;* akin to D. *smidse*, *smids*, OHG. *smitta*, G. *schmiede*, Icel. *smiđja*. See SMITH, *n.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy. [Written also *smiddy.*]

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village *smithy* stands. *Longfellow.*

Smitt (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. G. *schmitz* a stain, *schmitzen* to besmear. See SMITE, *v. t.*] Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep. [*Eng.*] *Woodward.*

Smit'ten (smĭt't'n), *p. p.* of SMITE.

Smit'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [Freq. fr. OE. *smitten* to befoul. See SMITE, *v. t.*] To infect. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smit'tle, *n.* Infection. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Smit'tle (smĭt't'l), } *a.* Infectious; catching. [*Scot.*
Smit'tlish (-tlĭsh), } & *Prov. Eng.*] *H. Kingsley.*

Smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc;* akin to OHG. *smocho*, Icel. *smokkr*, and from the root of AS. *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close, MHG. *smiegen*, Icel. *smjūga* to creep through, to put on a garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. *smukti* to glide. Cf. SMUG, SMUGGLE.] **1.** A woman's under-garment; a shift; a chemise.

In her *smock*, with head and foot all bare. *Chaucer.*

2. A blouse; a smock frock. *Carlyle.*

Smock (smŏk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a smock; resembling a smock; hence, of or pertaining to a woman.

Smock mill, a windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind, in distinction from a *post mill*, whose whole building turns on a post. — **Smock race,** a race run by women for the prize of a smock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smock, *v. t.* To provide with, or clothe in, a smock or a smock frock. *Tennyson.*

Smock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; smooth-faced; girlish. *Fenton.*

Smock' frock' (frŏk'). A coarse frock, or shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers. *Macaulay.*

Smock'less, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

Smok'a-ble (smōk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being smoked; suitable or ready to be smoked; as, *smokable* tobacco.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, fr. *smeóc an* to smoke; akin to LG. & D. *smook* smoke, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, and perh. to Gr. σμύχειν to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. *smaugti* to choke.] **1.** The visible exhalation, vapor, or substance that escapes, or is expelled, from a burning body, especially from burning vegetable matter, as wood, coal, peat, or the like.

☞ The gases of hydrocarbons, raised to a red heat or thereabouts, without a mixture of air enough to produce combustion, disengage their carbon in a fine powder, forming *smoke*. The disengaged carbon when deposited on solid bodies is *soot*.

2. That which resembles smoke; a vapor; a mist.

3. Anything unsubstantial, as idle talk. *Shak.*

4. The act of smoking, esp. of smoking tobacco; as, to have a *smoke*. [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Smoke* is sometimes joined with other words, forming self-explaining compounds; as, *smoke*-consuming, *smoke*-dried, *smoke*-stained, etc.

Smoke arch, the smoke box of a locomotive. — **Smoke ball** (*Mil.*), a ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, sends forth thick smoke. — **Smoke black,** lampblack. [*Obs.*] — **Smoke board,** a board suspended before a fireplace to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room. — **Smoke box,** a chamber in a boiler, where the smoke, etc., from the furnace is collected before going out at the chimney. — **Smoke sail** (*Naut.*), a small sail in the lee of the galley stovepipe, to prevent the smoke from annoying people on deck. — **Smoke tree** (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*) in which the flowers are mostly abortive and the panicles transformed into tangles of plumose pedicels looking like wreaths of smoke. — **To end in smoke,** to be burned; hence, to be destroyed or ruined; figuratively, to come to nothing.

Syn. — Fume; reek; vapor.

Smoke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOKED (smōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOKING.] [AS. *smocian;* akin to D. *smoken*, G. *schmauchen*, Dan. *smöge*. See SMOKE, *n.*] **1.** To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; to reek.

Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes*. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut.* xxix. 20.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burning in a pipe or in the form of a cigar, cigarette, etc.; to habitually use tobacco in this manner.

5. To suffer severely; to be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

Smoke, *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* or fumigate infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with incense; to perfume. "*Smoking* the temple." *Chaucer.*

3. To smell out; to hunt out; to find out; to detect.

I alone
Smoked his true person, talked with him. *Chapman.*

He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. *Shak.*

Upon that . . . I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers. *Addison.*

4. To ridicule to the face; to quiz. [*Old Slang*]

5. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking; as, to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

6. To subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out; — often with *out;* as, to *smoke* a woodchuck out of his burrow.

Smoke'-dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* To dry by or in smoke.

Smoke'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.

Smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel moved by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

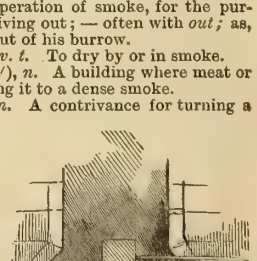

Smokejack.

Smoke'less, *a.* Making or having no smoke. "*Smokeless* towers." *Pope.*

Smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dries or preserves by smoke.

2. One who smokes tobacco or the like.

3. A smoking car or compartment. [*U. S.*]

Smoke'stack' (-stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as the pipe which carries off the smoke of a locomotive, the funnel of a steam vessel, etc.

Smok'i-ly (smō̆k'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a smoky manner.
Smok'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being smoky.
Smok'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SMOKE.
Smoking bean (*Bot.*), the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian-bean tree, often smoked by boys as a substitute for cigars. — Smoking car, a railway car or carriage reserved for the use of passengers who smoke tobacco.
Smok'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SMOKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SMOKIEST.] **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, *smoky* fires.
2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a *smoky* fog. "Unlustrous as the *smoky* light." *Shak.*
3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling smoke; thick; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.
4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.
5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells.
6. Suspicious; open to suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*
Smoky quartz (*Min.*), a variety of quartz crystal of a pale to dark smoky-brown color. See QUARTZ.
Smol'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOLDERED **Smoul'der** (-dẽrd) or SMOULDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOLDERING or SMOULDERING.] [OE. *smolderen;* cf. Prov. G. *smölen, smelen,* D. *smeulen.* Cf. SMELL.]
1. To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.
The *smoldering* dust did round about him smoke. *Spenser.*
2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud.
Smol'der, **Smoul'der,** *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed. Palsgrave.*
Smol'der, **Smoul'der,** *n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]
The *smolder* stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne.*
Smol'der-ing, **Smoul'der-ing,** *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.
Some evil chance
Will make the *smoldering* scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson.*
Smol'der-ing-ness **Smol'der-ing-ness** (smōl'dẽr-ĭng-nĕs), *n.* The state of smoldering.
Smol'dry **Smoul'dry** (smōl'drȳ), *a.* Smoldering; suffocating; smothery. [*Obs.*]
A flaming fire ymixt with *smoldry* smoke. *Spenser.*
Smolt (smōlt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon two or three years old, when it has acquired its silvery color.
Smooch (smo͞och *or* smouch), *v. t.* See SMUTCH.
Smoor (smo͞or), *v. t.* [AS. *smorian;* akin to D. & LG. *smoren,* G. *schmoren* to stew. Cf. SMOTHER.] To suffocate or smother. [Written also *smore.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Sir T. More. Burns.*
Smooth (smo͞oth), *a.* [*Compar.* SMOOTHER (-ẽr); *superl.* SMOOTHEST.] [OE. *smothe, smethe,* AS. *smēðe, smæðe,* where *ē, æ,* come from an older *ō;* cf. LG. *smöde, smöe, smödig;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch; not rough; as, *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain. *Chaucer.*
The outlines must be *smooth,* imperceptible to the touch, and even, without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*
2. Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair.
3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or obstructed; as, a *smooth* stream.
4. Flowing or uttered without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; voluble; even; fluent.
The only *smooth* poet of those times. *Milton.*
Waller was *smooth;* but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full-resounding line. *Pope.*
When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*
5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.
This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*
6. (*Mech.* & *Physics*) Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.
☞ *Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *smooth*-bodied, *smooth*-browed, *smooth*-combed, *smooth*-faced, *smooth*-finished, *smooth*-gliding, *smooth*-grained, *smooth*-leaved, *smooth*-sliding, *smooth*-speaking, *smooth*-woven, and the like.
Syn. — Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; bland; mild; soothing; voluble; flattering; adulatory; deceptive.
Smooth, *adv.* Smoothly. *Chaucer.*
Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. *Shak.*
Smooth, *n.* **1.** The act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths. *Thackeray.*
2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything. "The *smooth* of his neck." *Gen.* xxvii. 16.
Smooth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOOTHED (smo͞othd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOOTHING.] [OE. *smothen, smethen,* AS. *smēðian;* cf. LG. *smöden.* See SMOOTH, *a.*] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron. Specifically: —
(*a*) To free from obstruction; to make easy.
Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*
(*b*) To free from harshness; to make flowing.
In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton.*
(*c*) To palliate; to gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault.
(*d*) To give a smooth or calm appearance to.
Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm. *Milton.*
(*e*) To ease; to regulate. *Dryden.*
Smooth, *v. i.* To flatter; to use blandishment.
Because I can not flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth,* deceive and cog. *Shak.*
Smooth'bore' (-bōr'), *a.* (*Gun.*) Having a bore of perfectly smooth surface; — distinguished from *rifled.* — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.
Smooth'-chinned' (smo͞oth'chĭnd'), *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless. *Drayton.*
Smooth'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make smooth. [*Obs.*]
Smooth'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smooths.
Smooth'ing, *a.* & *n.* fr. SMOOTH, *v.*
Smoothing iron, an iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. — Smoothing plane, a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work.
Smooth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner.
Smooth'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smooth.
Smooth'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering; smooth-tongued.
Smooth'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.
Smore (smōr), *v. t.* To smother. See SMOOR. [*Obs.*]
Some dying vomit blood, and some were *smored.* *Du Bartas.*
‖ **Smor-zan'do** (smôr-tsän'dō), ‖ **Smor-za'to** (smôr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Growing gradually fainter and softer; dying away; morendo.
Smote (smōt), *imp.* (and *rare p. p.*) of SMITE.
Smo'ter-lich (smō'tẽr-lĭch), *a.* [Cf. SMUT.] Dirty; foul. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOTHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOTHERING.] [OE. *smortheren;* akin to E. *smoor.* See SMOOR.] **1.** To destroy the life of by suffocation; to deprive of the air necessary for life; to cover up closely so as to prevent breathing; to suffocate; as, to *smother* a child.
2. To affect as by suffocation; to stifle; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes, of smoke, or the like; as, to *smother* a fire.
3. Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from public view; to suppress; to conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure.
Smoth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled.
2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.
Smoth'er, *n.* [OE. *smorther.* See SMOTHER, *v. t.*]
1. Stifling smoke; thick dust. *Shak.*
2. A state of suppression. [*Obs.*]
Not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*
Smother fly (*Zoöl.*), an aphid.
Smoth'er-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being smothery.
Smoth'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a smothering manner.
Smoth'er-y (-ȳ), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling.
Smouch (smo͞och *or* smouch), *v. t.* [Akin to *smack.*] To kiss closely. [*Obs.*] *P. Stubbes.*
Smouch, *v. t.* [See SMUTCH.] To smutch; to soil; as, to *smouch* the face.
Smouch, *n.* A dark soil or stain; a smutch.
Smoul'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* See SMOLDER.
Smoul'dry (-drȳ), *a.* See SMOLDRY.
Smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smuds* smut, E. *smutch,* or *smoke.*] **1.** A suffocating smoke. *Grose.*
2. A heap of damp combustibles partially ignited and burning slowly, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, or the like, in order, by the thick smoke, to keep off mosquitoes or other insects. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
3. That which is smeared upon anything; a stain; a blot; a smutch; a smear.
Smudge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUDGED (smŭjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUDGING.] **1.** To stifle or smother with smoke; to smoke by means of a smudge.
2. To smear; to smutch; to soil; to blacken with smoke.
Smudg'i-ness (smŭj'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being smudged, soiled, or blurred. *C. A. Young.*
Smug (smŭg), *a.* [Of Scand. or Low German origin; cf. LG. *smuck,* G. *schmuck,* Dan. *smuk,* OSw. *smuck, smöck,* and E. *smock, smuggle;* cf. G. *schmuck* ornament. See SMOCK.] Studiously neat or nice, especially in dress; spruce; affectedly precise; smooth and prim.
They be so *smug* and smooth. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).
The *smug* and scanty draperies of his style. *De Quincey.*
A young, *smug,* handsome holiness has no fellow. *Beau.* & *Fl.*
Smug, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUGGED (smŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUGGING.] To make smug, or spruce. [*Obs.*]
Thus said, he *smugged* his beard, and stroked up fair. *Drayton.*
Smug'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUGGLING (-glĭng).] [Of Low German or Scand. origin; cf. LG. *smuggeln,* D. *smokkelen,* G. *schmuggeln,* Dan. *smugle,* Sw. *smyga* to introduce or convey secretly, Dan. *i smug* secretly, D. *smuigen* to eat in secret, AS. *smūgan* to creep. See SMOCK.]
1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to *smuggle* lace.
2. Fig.: To convey or introduce clandestinely.
Smug'gle, *v. i.* To import or export in violation of the customs laws.
Smug'gler (smŭg'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles.
2. A vessel employed in smuggling.
Smug'ly, *adv.* In a smug manner. [*R.*] *Gay.*
Smug'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being smug.
Smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *smuts,* Dan. *smuds,* MHG. *smuz,* G. *schmutz,* D. *smet* a spot or stain, *smoddig, smodsig, smodderig,* dirty, *smodderen* to smut; and probably to E. *smite.* See SMITE, *v. t.*, and cf. SMITT, SMUTCH.] **1.** Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter.
2. (*Mining*) Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found in the immediate locality of faults.
3. (*Bot.*) An affection of cereal grains producing a swelling which is at length resolved into a powdery sooty mass. It is caused by parasitic fungi of the genus *Ustilago. Ustilago segetum,* or *U. Carbo,* is the commonest kind; that of Indian corn is *Ustilago maydis.*
4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity.
He does not stand upon decency . . . but will talk *smut,* though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison.*
Smut mill, a machine for cleansing grain from smut.
Smut (smŭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTTING.] **1.** To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.
2. To taint with mildew, as grain. *Bacon.*
3. To blacken; to sully or taint; to tarnish.
4. To clear of smut; as, to *smut* grain for the mill.
Smut, *v. i.* **1.** To gather smut; to be converted into smut; to become smutted. *Mortimer.*
2. To give off smut; to crock.
Smutch (smŭch), *n.* [Prob. for *smuts.* See SMUT, *n.*] A stain; a dirty spot. *B. Jonson.*
Smutch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTCHED (smŭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTCHING.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. [Written also *smooch.*] *B. Jonson.*
Smutch'in (-ĭn), *n.* Snuff. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*
Smut'ty (smŭt'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SMUTTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SMUTTIEST.] **1.** Soiled with smut; smutted.
2. Tainted with mildew; as, *smutty* corn.
3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, a *smutty* saying.
The *smutty* joke, ridiculously lewd. *Smollett.*
— **Smut'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Smut'ti-ness,** *n.*
Smyr'ni-ot (smẽr'nĭ-ŏt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.
Snack (snăk), *n.* [See SNATCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A share; a part or portion; — obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, *to go snacks,* i. e., to share.
At last he whispers, "Do, and we *go snacks.*" *Pope.*
2. A slight, hasty repast. [*Colloq.*]
Snack'et (-ĕt), *n.* See SNECKET. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Snac'ot (snăk'ŏt), *n.* [Said to be corrupted fr. NL. *syngnathus,* fr. Gr. σύν together + γνάθος jaw, because the jaws can be only slightly separated.] (*Zoöl.*) A pipefish of the genus *Syngnathus.* See PIPEFISH.
Snaf'fle (snăf'f'l), *n.* [D. *snavel* a beak, bill, snout; akin to G. *schnabel,* OHG. *snabul,* D. *sneb, snebbe,* OFries. *snavel* mouth, Dan. & Sw. *snabel* beak, bill, Lith. *snapas,* and to E. *snap,* v. See SNAP, and cf. NEB.] A kind of bridle bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth, and rings and cheek pieces at the ends, but having no curb; — called also *snaffle bit.*
Snaf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAFFLING (-flĭng).] To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle; to bridle.
Snag (snăg), *n.* [Prov. E., n., a lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off; v., to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree, of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *snaigh, snaidh,* to cut down, to prune, to sharpen, p. p. *snaighte, snaidhte,* cut off, lopped, Ir. *snaigh* a hewing, cutting.]
1. A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; a short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a knot; a protuberance.
The coat of arms
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne. *Dryden.*
2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth. *Prior.*
3. A tree, or a branch of a tree, fixed in the bottom of a river or other navigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, by which boats are sometimes pierced and sunk. [*U. S.*]
4. (*Zoöl.*) One of the secondary branches of an antler.
Snag boat, a steamboat fitted with apparatus for removing snags and other obstructions in navigable streams. [*U. S.*] — Snag tooth. Same as SNAG, 2.
How thy *snag teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side. *J. Cotgrave.*
Snag, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAGGED (snăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To cut the snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew roughly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
2. To injure or destroy, as a steamboat or other vessel, by a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree. [*U. S.*]
Snag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.
Snag'gy (-gȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots. "Upon a *snaggy* oak." *Spenser.*
2. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Snail (snāl), *n.* [OE. *snaile,* AS. *snægel, snegel, snægl;* akin to G. *schnecke,* OHG. *snecko,* Dan. *snegl,* Icel. *snigill.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial air-breathing gastropods belonging to the genus Helix and many allied genera of the family *Helicidæ.* They are abundant in nearly all parts of the world except the arctic regions, and feed almost entirely on vegetation; a land snail. (*b*) Any gastropod having a general resemblance to the true snails, including fresh-water and marine species. See *Pond snail,* under POND, and SEA SNAIL.

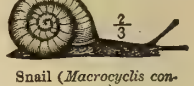
Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.
3. (*Mech.*) A spiral cam, or a flat piece of metal of spirally curved outline, used for giving motion to, or changing the position of, another part, as the hammer tail of a striking clock.
4. A tortoise; in ancient warfare, a movable roof or shed to protect besiegers; a testudo. [*Obs.*]
They had also all manner of gynes [engines] . . . that needful is [in] taking or sieging of castle or of city, as *snails,* that was naught else but hollow pavises and targets, under the which men, when they fought, were heled [protected], . . . as the *snail* is in his house; therefore they cleped them *snails.* *Vegetius* (*Trans.*).
5. (*Bot.*) The pod of the snail clover.
Ear snail, Edible snail, Pond snail, etc. See under EAR, EDIBLE, etc. — Snail borer (*Zoöl.*), a boring univalve mollusk; a drill. — Snail clover (*Bot.*), a cloverlike plant (*Medicago scutellata,* also, *M. Helix*); — so named from its pods, which resemble the shells of snails; — called also *snail trefoil, snail medic,* and *beehive.* — Snail flower (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Phaseolus Caracalla*) having the keel of the corolla spirally coiled like a snail shell. — Snail shell (*Zoöl.*), the shell of a snail. — Snail trefoil. (*Bot.*) See *Snail clover,* above.
Snail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SEA SNAIL (*a*).

Snail'-like' (snāl'līk'), *a.* Like or suiting a snail; as, *snail-like* progress.

Snail'-like', *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

Snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.

Bid the *snail-paced* Ajax arm for shame. *Shak.*

'Snails (snālz), *interj.* God's nails, or His nails, that is, the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross; — an ancient form of oath, corresponding to *'Od's bodikins* (dim. of *body*, i. e., God's dear body). *Beau. & Fl.*

Snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca;* akin to LG. *snake*, *schnake*, Icel. *snākr*, *snōkr*, Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snok;* of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the order Ophidia; an ophidian; a serpent, whether harmless or venomous. See OPHIDIA, and SERPENT.

European Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). (⅛)

☞ Snakes are abundant in all warm countries, and much the larger number are harmless to man.

Blind snake, Garter snake, Green snake, King snake, Milk snake, Rock snake, Water snake, etc. See under BLIND, GARTER, etc. — **Fetich snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large African snake (*Python Sebæ*) used by the natives as a fetich. — **Ringed snake** (*Zoöl.*), a common European colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). — **Snake eater.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The markhoor. (*b*) The secretary bird. — **Snake fence,** a worm fence (which see). [*U. S.*] — **Snake fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus *Rhaphidia;* — so called because of their large head and elongated neck and prothorax. — **Snake gourd** (*Bot.*), a cucurbitaceous plant (*Trichosanthes anguina*) having the fruit shorter and less snakelike than that of the serpent cucumber. — **Snake killer.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The secretary bird. (*b*) The chaparral cock. — **Snake moss** (*Bot.*), the common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). See LYCOPODIUM. — **Snake nut** (*Bot.*), the fruit of a sapindaceous tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*) of Guiana, the embryo of which resembles a snake coiled up. — **Tree snake** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of colubrine snakes which habitually live in trees, especially those of the genus *Dendrophis* and allied genera.

Snake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAKED (snākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAKING.] **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; — often with *out.* [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

2. (*Naut.*) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller, or with cord, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one; to worm.

Snake, *v. i.* To crawl like a snake.

Snake'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of four species of aquatic birds of the genus *Anhinga* or *Plotus.* They are allied to the gannets and cormorants, but have very long, slender, flexible necks, and sharp bills.

American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

☞ The American species (*Anhinga*, or *Plotus, anhinga*) inhabits the Southern United States and tropical America; — called also *darter*, and *water turkey.* The Asiatic species (*A. melanogaster*) is native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. Two other species inhabit Africa and Australia respectively.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The wryneck.

Snake'fish' (snāk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The band fish. (*b*) The lizard fish.

Snake'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on American railroads. It was sometimes so bent by the passage of a train as to slip over a wheel and pierce the bottom of a car.

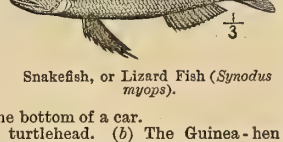

Snakefish, or Lizard Fish (*Synodus myops*).

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The turtlehead. (*b*) The Guinea-hen flower. See SNAKE'S-HEAD, and under GUINEA.

Snake'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The snakebird, 1.

Snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are (or were formerly) reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents; also, the roots of any of these.

☞ The Virginia snakeroot is *Aristolochia Serpentaria;* black snakeroot is *Sanicula*, esp. *S. Marilandica*, also *Cimicifuga racemosa;* Seneca snakeroot is *Polygala Senega;* button snakeroot is *Liatris*, also *Eryngium;* white snakeroot is *Eupatorium ageratoides.* The name is also applied to some others besides these.

Snake's'-head' (snāks'hĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Guinea-hen flower; — so called in England because its spotted petals resemble the scales of a snake's head. *Dr. Prior.*

Snake's-head iris (*Bot.*), an iridaceous plant (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

Snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A kind of hone slate or whetstone obtained in Scotland.

2. (*Paleon.*) An ammonite; — so called from its form, which resembles that of a coiled snake.

Snake's'-tongue' (snāks'tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ADDER'S-TONGUE.

Snake'weed' (snāk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of knotweed (*Polygonum Bistorta*). (*b*) The Virginia snakeroot. See SNAKEROOT.

Snake'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An East Indian climbing plant (*Strychnos colubrina*) having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. (*b*) An East Indian climbing shrub (*Ophioxylon serpentinum*) which has the roots and stems twisted so as to resemble serpents. (*c*) Same as TRUMPETWOOD. (*d*) A tropical American shrub (*Plumieria rubra*) which has very fragrant red blossoms. (*e*) Same as LETTERWOOD.

Snak'ish (snāk'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a snake; snaky.

Snak'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

The red light playing upon its gilt and carving gave it an appearance of *snaky* life. *L. Wallace.*

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Covered with serpents; having serpents; as, a *snaky* rod or wand. *Dryden.*

That *snaky*-headed, Gorgon shield. *Milton.*

Snap (snăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAPPED (snăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAPPING.] [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up, to snatch; akin to G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snaben*, Dan. *snappe*, and to D. *snavel* beak, bill. Cf. NEB, SNAFFLE, *n.*]

1. To break at once; to break short, as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. *Prior.*

2. To strike, to hit, or to shut, with a sharp sound.

3. To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth.

He, by playing too often at the mouth of death, has been *snapped* by it at last. *South.*

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to treat snappishly; — usually with *up.* *Granville.*

5. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; as, to *snap* a whip.

MacMorlan *snapped* his fingers repeatedly. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To project with a snap.

To snap back (*Football*), to roll the ball back with the foot; — done only by the center rush, who thus delivers the ball to the quarter back on his own side when both sides are ranged in line. — **To snap off.** (*a*) To break suddenly. (*b*) To bite off suddenly.

Snap, *v. i.* **1.** To break short, or at once; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast *snaps;* a needle *snaps.*

But this weapon will *snap* short, unfaithful to the hand that employs it. *Burke.*

2. To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise; to crack; as, blazing firewood *snaps.*

3. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; to catch eagerly (at anything); — often with *at;* as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.

4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with *at;* as, to *snap* at a child.

5. To miss fire; as, the gun *snapped.*

Snap, *n.* [Cf. D. *snap* a snatching. See SNAP, *v. t.*]

1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.

4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the *snap* of the trigger of a gun.

5. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*

6. That which is, or may be, snapped up; something bitten off, seized, or obtained by a single quick movement; hence, a bite, morsel, or fragment; a scrap.

He 's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain *snaps* of all. *B. Jonson.*

7. A sudden severe interval or spell; — applied to the weather; as, a cold *snap.* *Lowell.*

8. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.

9. (*Zoöl.*) A snap beetle.

10. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in the plural.

11. Briskness; vigor; energy; decision. [*Colloq.*]

12. Any circumstance out of which money may be made or an advantage gained. [*Slang*]

Snap back (*Football*), the act of snapping back the ball. — **Snap beetle,** *or* **Snap bug** (*Zoöl.*), any beetle of the family *Elateridæ*, which, when laid on its back, is able to leap to a considerable height by means of a thoracic spring; — called also *snapping beetle.* — **Snap flask** (*Molding*), a flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold. — **Snap judgment,** a judgment formed on the instant without deliberation. — **Snap lock,** a lock shutting with a catch or snap. — **Snap riveting,** riveting in which the rivets have snapheads formed by a die or swaging tool. — **Snap shot,** a quick offhand shot, without deliberately taking aim.

Snap Beetle (*Adelocera obtecta*). Slightly enlarged.

Snap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the cultivated *A. majus*, whose showy flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. (*b*) A West Indian herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*) with curiously shaped blue flowers.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON. *Swift.*

Snape (snāp), *v. t.* (*Shipbuilding*) To bevel the end of a timber to fit against an inclined surface.

Snap'hance' (snăp'hăns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, originally, the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP, and HEN.] **1.** A spring lock for discharging a firearm; also, the firearm to which it is attached. [*Obs.*]

2. A trifling or second-rate thing or person. [*Obs.*]

Snap'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a swaging tool with a cavity in its face for forming such a rounded head.

Snap'per (-pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, snaps; as, a *snapper* up of trifles; the *snapper* of a whip.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large sparoid food fishes of the genus *Lutjanus*, abundant on the southern coasts of the United States and on both coasts of tropical America.

☞ The red snapper (*Lutjanus aya*, or *Blackfordi*) and the gray, or mangrove, snapper (*L. griseus*) are large and abundant species. The name is loosely applied to various other fishes, as the bluefish, the rosefish, the red grouper, etc. See ROSEFISH.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A snapping turtle; as, the alligator *snapper.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A snap beetle.

Snap'ping (snăp'pĭng), *a.* & *n.* from SNAP, *v.*

Snapping beetle. (*Zoöl.*) See *Snap beetle*, under SNAP. — **Snapping turtle.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large and voracious aquatic turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) common in the fresh waters of the United States; — so called from its habit of seizing its prey by a snap of its jaws. Called also *mud turtle.* (*b*) See *Alligator snapper*, under ALLIGATOR.

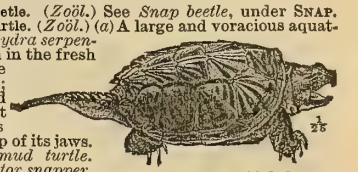

Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

Snap'pish (-pĭsh), *a.*

1. Apt to snap at persons or things; eager to bite; as, a *snappish* cur.

2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or testily; easily provoked; tart; peevish.

The taunting address of a *snappish* misanthrope. *Jeffrey.*

— **Snap'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **Snap'pish-ness,** *n.*

Snap'py (-pĭ), *a.* Snappish. [*Colloq.*]

Snap'sack' (-săk'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snappsäck*, G. *schnappsack.*] A knapsack. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Snap'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See IMPATIENS.

Snar (snär), *v. i.* [Akin to LG. & OD. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, and E. *snore.* See SNORE, and cf. SNARL to growl.] To snarl. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* a cord, a string; akin to D. *snoer*, G. *schnur*, OHG. *snuor* a cord, *snarahha* a noose, Dan. *snare*, Sw. & Icel. *snara*, Goth. *snōrjō* a basket; and probably also to E. *needle.* See NEEDLE, and cf. SNARL to entangle.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin.

2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

If thou retire, the Dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the *snares* of war to tangle thee. *Shak.*

3. The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum.

4. (*Med.*) An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.

Snare drum, the smaller common military drum, as distinguished from the *bass drum;* — so called because (in order to render it more resonant) it has stretched across its lower head a catgut string or strings.

Snare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARED (snârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARING.] To catch with a snare; to insnare; to entangle; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Lest that too heavenly form . . . *snare* them. *Milton.*
The mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snares* relenting passengers. *Shak.*

Snar'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.

Snarl (snärl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARLED (snärld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARLING.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the repercussion of a snarling iron upon the inner surface.

Snarl, *v. t.* [From SNARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* a skein of thread. "Her *snarled* hair." *Spenser.*

2. To embarrass; to insnare.

[The] question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.*

Snarl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, intricate complication; embarrassing difficulty.

Snarl, *v. i.* [From SNAR.] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds. "An angry cur *snarls* while he feeds." *Dryden & Lee.*

2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

Snarl, *n.* The act of snarling; a growl; a surly or peevish expression; an angry contention.

Snarl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarl'er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.

Snarl'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SNARL, *v.*

Snarling iron, a tool with a long beak, used in the process of snarling. When one end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the other end, or beak, within the article worked upon gives the requisite blow for producing raised work. See 1st SNARL.

Snar'y (snâr'ỹ), *a.* [From SNARE.] Resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

Snast (snăst), *n.* [Cf. SNITE, *v. t.*] The snuff, or burnt wick, of a candle. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Snatch (snăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNATCHED (snăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNATCHING.] [OE. *snaecchen, sneechen;* akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, *n.*, SNECK.] **1.** To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a loaf or a kiss.

When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

2. To seize and transport away; to rap. "*Snatch* me to heaven." *Thomson.*

Syn. — To twitch; pluck; grab; catch; grasp; gripe.

Snatch, *v. i.* To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at;* as, to *snatch* at a rope.

Snatch (snăch), *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly.

2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower. *Tusser.*

They move by fits and *snatches.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken part; a scrap.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

Leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*

Snatch block (*Naut.*), a kind of block with an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

Snatch Block.

Snatch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who snatches, or takes abruptly.

Snatch'ing-ly, *adv.* By snatching; abruptly.

Snath (snăth), *n.* [Cf. AS. *snīðan* to cut, to mow, *snæd* a bite, bit, snip.] The handle of a scythe; a snead. [Variously written in England *snead*, *sneed*, *sneath*, *sneeth*, *snathe*, etc.; in Scotland written *sned*.]

Snathe (snāth), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sneiða* to cut into slices, *snīða* to cut; akin to AS. be*snǣdan*, *snīðan*, G. *schneiden*, OHG. *snīdan*, Goth. *sneiþan* to cut, to reap, and E. *snath*, *snithe*.] To lop; to prune. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snat'tock (snăt'tŭk), *n.* [See SNATHE.] A chip; a slice. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Gayton.*

Snaw (snạ), *n.* Snow. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Burns.*

Snead (snēd), *n.* [See SNATH.] **1.** A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEAKED (snēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEAKING.] [OE. *sniken*, AS. *snīcan* to creep; akin to Dan. *snige sig*; cf. Icel. *snīkja* to hanker after.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) privately; to come or go meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company.

You skulked behind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden.*

2. To act in a stealthy and cowardly manner; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

Sneak, *v. t.* To hide, esp. in a mean or cowardly manner. [*Obs.*] "[Slander] *sneaks* its head." *Wake.*

Sneak, *n.* **1.** A mean, sneaking fellow.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks.* *Glanvill.*

2. (*Cricket*) A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground; — called also *grub.* [*Cant*] *R. A. Proctor.*

Sneak'-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sneak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sneaks. *Lamb.*

2. A vessel of drink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A *sneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

Sneak'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being sneaky.

Sneak'ing, *a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; deficient in openness and courage; underhand; mean; crouching. — **Sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sneak'ing-ness**, *n.*

Sneaks'by (snēks'bў), *n.* A paltry fellow; a sneak. [*Obs.*] "Such a bashful *sneaksby.*" *Barrow.*

Sneak'y (snēk'ў), *a.* Like a sneak; sneaking.

Sneap (snēp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sneypa* to dishonor, disgrace, chide, but also E. *snip*, and *snub*.] **1.** To check; to reprimand; to rebuke; to chide. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To nip; to blast; to blight. [*Obs.*]

Biron is like an envious, *sneaping* frost. *Shak.*

Sneap, *n.* A reprimand; a rebuke. [*Obs.*]

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply. *Shak.*

Sneath (snēth), **Sneathe** (snēth), *n.* See SNATH.

Sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* [See SNIB.] To reprimand; to sneap. [*Obs.*] "Scold and *sneb* the good oak." *Spenser.*

Sneck (snĕk), *v. t.* [See SNATCH.] To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Sneck up, be silent; shut up; hold your peace. *Shak.*

Sneck, *n.* A door latch. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Sneck band, a latchstring. *Burns.* — **Sneck drawer,** a latch lifter; a bolt drawer; hence, a sly person; a cozener; a cheat; — called also *sneckdraw.* — **Sneck drawing,** lifting the latch.

Sneck'et (-ĕt), *n.* A door latch, or sneck. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sned (snĕd), *v. t.* To lop; to snathe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sned (snĕd), **Sneed** (snēd), *n.* See SNATH.

Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEERED (snērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEERING.] [OE. *sneren*, Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog); cf. Prov. E. *sneer* to grin, *sner* to snort, *snert* to sneer at. See SNORE, *v. i.*] **1.** To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular facial expression.

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to speak derisively.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To show mirth awkwardly. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Syn. — To scoff; gibe; jeer. — SNEER, SCOFF, JEER. The verb to *sneer* implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To *jeer* is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To *scoff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

And *sneers* as learnedly as they,
Like females o'er their morning tea. *Swift.*
Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*
The fop, with learning at defiance,
Scoffs at the pedant and the science. *Gay.*

Sneer, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a grimace or contemptuous expression; to utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly; as, to *sneer* fulsome lies at a person. *Congreve.*

"A ship of fools," he *sneered.* *Tennyson.*

2. To treat with sneers; to affect or move by sneers.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage.*

Sneer, *n.* **1.** The act of sneering.

2. A smile, grin, or contortion of the face, indicative of contempt; an indirect expression or insinuation of contempt. "Who can refute a *sneer?*" *Paley.*

Sneer'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who sneers.

Sneer'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to sneering. [*Obs.*]

Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sneering manner.

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEEZED (snēzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEEZING.] [OE. *snesen*; of uncertain origin; cf. D. *snuse* to sniff, E. *neese*, and AS. *fneósan*.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Not to be sneezed at, not to be despised or contemned; not to be treated lightly. [*Collog.*] "He had to do with old women who were *not to be sneezed at.*" *Prof. Wilson.*

Sneeze, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air with an audible sound, chiefly through the nose.

Sneeze'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellow-flowered composite plant (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing.

Sneeze'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of a South African tree. See NEISHOUT.

Sneeze'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European herbaceous plant (*Achillea Ptarmica*) allied to the yarrow, having a strong, pungent smell.

Sneez'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of violently forcing air out through the nasal passages while the cavity of the mouth is shut off from the pharynx by the approximation of the soft palate and the base of the tongue.

Snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS. *snell*; akin to D. *snel*, G. *schnell*, OHG. *snel*, Icel. *snjallr* valiant.] Active; brisk; nimble; quick; sharp. [*Archaic* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

That horny-handed, *snell*, peremptory little man. *Dr. J. Brown.*

Snell, *n.* A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snet (snĕt), *n.* [Cf. G. *schnitt* that which is cut, fr. *schneiden* to cut, E. *snath*.] The fat of a deer. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Snet, *v. t.* [See SNOT.] To clear of mucus; to blow. [*Obs.*] "*Snetting* his nose." *Holland.*

Snew (snū), *v. i.* To snow; to abound. [*Obs.*]

It *snewed* in his house of meat and drink. *Chaucer.*

Snib (snĭb), *v. t.* [OE. *snibben*; cf. Dan. *snibbe*, and E. *snub*, v. t.] To check; to sneap; to sneb. [*Obs.*]

Him would he *snib* sharply for the nones. *Chaucer.*

Snib, *n.* A reprimand; a snub. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Snick (snĭk), *n.* [Prov. E. *snick* a notch; cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] **1.** A small cut or mark.

2. (*Cricket*) A slight hit or tip of the ball, often unintentional.

3. (*Fiber*) A knot or irregularity in yarn. *Knight.*

4. (*Furriery*) A snip or cut, as in the hair of a beast.

Snick and snee [cf. D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut], a combat with knives. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Snick, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNICKED (snĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNICKING.] **1.** To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting. *H. Kingsley.*

2. (*Cricket*) To hit (a ball) lightly. *R. A. Proctor.*

Snick, *n.* & *v. t.* See SNECK. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Snick up, shut up; silenced. See *Sneck up*, under SNECK. Give him money, George, and let him go *snick up.* *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNICKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNICKERING.] [Cf. D. *snikken* to sob, to sigh.] [Written also *snigger*.] **1.** To laugh slyly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

2. To laugh with audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snick'er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh. [Written also *snigger*.]

Snide (snīd), *a.* Tricky; deceptive; contemptible; as, a *snide* lawyer; *snide* goods. [*Slang*]

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIFFING.] [OE. *sneven*; akin to *snivel*, *snuff*; cf. Dan. *snive* to sniff. See SNUFF, *v. t.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff; — sometimes done as a gesture of suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. *M. Arnold.*

Sniff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country.

2. To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff; to scent; to smell; as, to *sniff* danger.

Sniff, *n.* The act of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of air.

Sniff'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A rapid inspiratory act, in which the mouth is kept shut and the air drawn in through the nose.

Snif'fle (snĭf'f'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *sniff*. See SNIVEL.] To snuffle, as one does with a catarrh. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snift (snĭft), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIFTING.] [From SNIFF.] **1.** To snort. [*Obs.*] "Resentment expressed by *snifting.*" *Johnson.*

2. To sniff; to snuff; to smell.

It now appears that they were still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters. *Landor.*

Snift, *n.* **1.** A moment. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. Slight snow; sleet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Snift'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SNIFT.

Snifting valve, a small valve opening into the atmosphere from the cylinder or condenser of a steam engine, to allow the escape of air when the piston makes a stroke; — so called from the noise made by its action.

Snig (snĭg), *v. t.* [See SNICK a small cut.] To chop off; to cut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig, *v. i.* [See SNEAK.] To sneak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig, **Snigg,** *n.* [Cf. SNEAK.] (*Zoöl.*) A small eel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig'ger (snĭg'gẽr), *v. i.* See SNICKER. *Thackeray.*

Snig'ger, *n.* See SNICKER. *Dickens.*

Snig'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIGGLING (-glĭng).] [See SNIG a kind of eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places. *Walton.*

Snig'gle, *v. t.* To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to insnare. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIPPED (snĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIPPING.] [D. *snippen*; akin to G. *schnippen*.] To cut off the nip or neb of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip; hence, to break off; to snatch away.

Curbed and *snipped* in my younger years by fear of my parents from those vicious excrescences to which that age was subject. *Fuller.*

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores, . . . but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. *De Foe.*

Snip (snĭp), *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip. *Shak.*

2. A small shred; a bit cut off. *Wiseman.*

3. A share; a snack. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

4. A tailor. [*Slang*] *Nares. C. Kingsley.*

5. Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

Snipe (snīp), *n.* [OE. *snipe*; akin to D. *snep*, *snip*, LG. *sneppe*, *snippe*, G. *schnepfe*, Icel. *snīpa* (in comp.), Dan. *sneppe*, Sw. *snäppa* a sandpiper, and possibly to E. *snap*. See SNAP, SNAFFLE.]

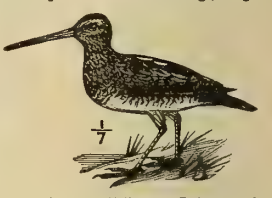

American, or Wilson's, Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline game birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having a long, slender, nearly straight beak.

☞ The common, or whole, snipe (*Gallinago cœlestis*) and the great, or double, snipe (*G. major*), are the most important European species. The Wilson's snipe (*G. delicata*) (sometimes erroneously called *English snipe*) and the gray snipe, or dowitcher (*Macrorhamphus griseus*), are well-known American species.

2. A fool; a blockhead. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Half snipe, the dunlin; the jacksnipe. — **Jack snipe.** See JACKSNIPE. — **Quail snipe.** See under QUAIL. — **Robin snipe,** the knot. — **Sea snipe.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Shore snipe,** any sandpiper. — **Snipe hawk,** the marsh harrier. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Stone snipe,** the tattler. — **Summer snipe,** the dunlin; the green and the common European sandpipers. — **Winter snipe.** See *Rock snipe*, under ROCK. — **Woodcock snipe,** the great snipe.

Snipe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.

2. A bolt by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle. [*Local, U. S.*]

Snipe'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bellows fish. (*b*) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipefish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

Snip'pack (snĭp'păk), *n.* [Cf. SNIPE.] (*Zoöl.*) The common snipe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snip'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who snips.

Snip'per-snap'per (-snăp'pẽr), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow. [*Collog.*]

Snip'pet (snĭp'pĕt), *n.* A small part or piece.

To be cut into *snippets* and shreds. *F. Harrison.*

Snip'pet-y (-ў), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty. "*Snippety* facts." *London Spectator.*

Snip'-snap' (-snăp'), *n.* [Reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick replies. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Snip'-snap', *a.* Quick; short; sharp; smart. *Shak.*

Snip'y (snīp'ў), *a.* Like a snipe.

Snite (snīt), *n.* A snipe. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Carew.*

Snite, *v. t.* [Icel. *snýta*. See SNOUT.] To blow, as the nose; to snuff, as a candle. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Snithe (snīth), **Snith'y** (snĭth'ў), *a.* [AS. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; cutting; — applied to the wind. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIVELED (-'ld) or SNIVELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIVELING or SNIVELLING.] [OE. *snivelen*, *snevelen*, *snuvelen*, freq. of *sneven*. See SNIFF, and cf. SNUFFLE.] **1.** To run at the nose; to make a snuffling noise.

2. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; to cry weakly or whiningly.

Put a stop to thy *sniveling* ditty. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sniv'el, *n.* [AS. *snofel*. Cf. SNIVEL, *v. i.*] Mucus from the nose; snot.

Sniv'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *sniveller*.] One who snivels, esp. one who snivels habitually.

Sniv'el-y (-ў), *a.* Running at the nose; sniveling; pitiful; whining.

Snob (snŏb), *n.* [Icel. *snāpr* a dolt, impostor, charlatan. Cf. SNUB.] **1.** A vulgar person who affects to be better, richer, or more fashionable, than he really is; a vulgar upstart; one who apes his superiors. *Thackeray.*

Essentially vulgar, a *snob*, — a gilded *snob*, but none the less a *snob*. *R. G. White.*

2. (*Eng. Univ.*) A townsman. [*Cant*]

3. A journeyman shoemaker. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. A workman who accepts lower than the usual wages, or who refuses to strike when his fellows do; a rat; a knobstick.

Those who work for lower wages during a strike are called *snobs*, the men who stand out being "nobs." *De Quincey.*

Snob'ber-y (-bẽr-ў), *n.* The quality of being snobbish; snobbishness.

Snob'bish (-bĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to a snob; characteristic of, or befitting, a snob; vulgarly pretentious. — **Snob'bish-ly**, *adv.*

Snob'bish-ness, *n.* Vulgar affectation or ostentation; mean admiration of mean things; conduct or manners of a snob.

Snob'bism (-bĭz'm), *n.* Snobbery.

Snob'by (snŏb'bў), *a.* Snobbish. [*R.*] *E.B. Ramsay.*

Snob'ling, *n.* A little snob. [*Jocose*] *Thackeray.*

Snob-oc'ra-cy (snŏb-ŏk'rà-sў), *n.* [*Snob* + *-cracy,* as in *aristocracy, mobocracy.*] Snobs, collectively. [*Hybrid & Recent*] *C. Kingsley.*

Snod (snŏd), *n.* [See Snood.] A fillet; a headband; a snood. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Snod, *a.* [Scot. *snod* to prune, put in order.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; sly; cunning; demure. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Snoff (snŏf; 115), *n.* [Cf. Snuff.] (*Mining*) A short candle end used for igniting a fuse. *Raymond.*

Snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd.* Cf. Snare.] **1.** The fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman, and is emblematic of her maiden character. [*Scot.*]

> And seldom was a *snood* amid
> Such wild, luxuriant ringlets hid. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A short line (often of horsehair) connecting a fishing line with the hook; a snell; a leader.

Snood, *v. t.* To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood. [*Scot.*]

Snood'ed, *a.* Wearing or having a snood. "The *snooded* daughter." *Whittier.*

Snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent; cf. Sw. *snoka* to lurk, LG. *snöggen, snuckern, snökern,* to snuffle, to smell about, to search for.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. [*Obs.*]

Snook, *n.* [D. *snoek.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large perch-like marine food fish (*Centropomus undecimalis*) found both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America; — called also *ravallia,* and *robalo.* (*b*) The cobia. (*c*) The garfish.

Snooze (snōōz), *n.* [Scot. *snooze* to sleep; cf. Dan. & Sw. *snus* snuff.] A short sleep; a nap. [*Colloq.*]

Snooze, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snoozed (snōōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snoozing.] To doze; to drowse; to take a short nap; to slumber. [*Colloq.*]

Snore (snōr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snored (snōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snoring.] [OE. *snoren,* AS. *snora* a snoring; akin to LG. *snoren, snorken, snurken,* to snore, D. *snorken,* G. *schnarchen* to snore, *schnarren* to rattle, MHG. *snarren,* Sw. *snarka* to snore, Icel. *snarka* to sputter, fizzle. Cf. Snarl to growl, Sneer, Snort. See Snoring.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal voice in sleep.

Snore, *n.* A harsh nasal noise made in sleep.

Snor'er (snōr'ẽr), *n.* One who snores.

Snor'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of respiring through the open mouth so that the currents of inspired and expired air cause a vibration of the uvula and soft palate, thus giving rise to a sound more or less harsh. It is usually involuntary, but may be produced voluntarily.

Snort (snôrt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snorting.] [OE. *snorten;* akin to *snoren.* See Snore.] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses in prancing and play. *Fairfax.*

2. To snore. [*R.*] "The *snorting* citizens." *Shak.*

3. To laugh out loudly. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Snort, *n.* The act of snorting; the sound produced in snorting.

Snort, *v. t.* To expel through the nostrils with a snort; to utter with a snort. *Keats.*

Snort'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snorts.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The wheatear; — so called from its cry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *snot;* akin to D. *snot,* LG. *snotte,* Dan. *snot,* and to E. *snout.* See Snout.] **1.** Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. [*Low*]

2. A mean, insignificant fellow. [*Low*]

Snot, *v. t.* To blow, wipe, or clear, as the nose.

Snot'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [From Snot.] To snivel; to cry or whine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Snot'ter, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) A rope going over a yardarm, used to bend a tripping line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war; also, the short line supporting the heel of the sprit in a small boat.

Snot'ter-y (-ў), *n.* Filth; abomination. [*Obs.*]

> To purge the *snottery* of our slimy time. *Marston.*

Snot'ty (-tў), *a.* Foul with snot; hence, mean; dirty. — **Snot'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Snot'ti-ness,** *n.*

Snout (snout), *n.* [OE. *snoute,* probably of Scand. or Low German origin; cf. LG. *snute,* D. *snuit,* G. *schnauze,* Sw. *snut, snyte,* Dan. *snude,* Icel. *snȳta* to blow the nose; probably akin to E. *snuff,* v. t. Cf. Snite, Snot, Snuff.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine.

2. The nose of a man; — in contempt. *Hudibras.*

3. The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The anterior prolongation of the head of a gastropod; — called also *rostrum.* (*b*) The anterior prolongation of the head of weevils and allied beetles.

Snout beetle (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of beetles having an elongated snout and belonging to the tribe Rhynchophora; a weevil. — **Snout moth** (*Zoöl.*), any pyralid moth. See Pyralid.

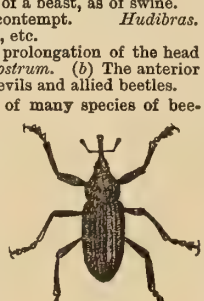
Snout Beetle (*Rhynchænus strobi*). × 2

Snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snout'y (-ў), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

> The nose was ugly, long, and big,
> Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Otway.*

Snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *snaue,* or D. *snaauw,* from LG. *snau* a snout, a beak.] (*Naut.*) A square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig only in that she has a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast, on which a large trysail is hoisted.

Snow, *n.* [OE. *snow, snaw,* AS. *snāw;* akin to D. *sneeuw,* OS. & OHG. *snēo,* G. *schnee,* Icel. *snær, snjōr, snjār,* Sw. *snö,* Dan. *snee,* Goth. *snaiws,* Lith. *snẽgas,* Russ. *snieg',* Ir. & Gael. *sneachd,* W. *nyf,* L. *nix, nivis,* Gr. acc. *νίφα,* also AS. *snīwan* to snow, G. *schneien,* OHG. *snīwan,* Lith. *snigti,* L. *ningit* it snows, Gr. *νίφει,* Zend *snizh* to snow; cf. Skr. *snih* to be wet or sticky. √172.] **1.** Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth, exhibiting a great variety of very beautiful and perfect forms.

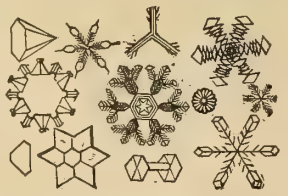
Snow Crystals.

☞ *Snow* is often used to form compounds, most of which are of obvious meaning; as, *snow*-capped, *snow*-clad, *snow*-cold, *snow*-crowned, *snow*-crust, *snow*-fed, *snow*-haired, *snow*like, *snow*-mantled, *snow*-nodding, *snow*-wrought, and the like.

2. Fig.: Something white like snow, as the white color (argent) in heraldry; something which falls in, or as in, flakes.

> The field of *snow* with the eagle of black therein. *Chaucer.*

Red snow. See under Red.

Snow bunting. (*Zoöl.*) See Snowbird, 1. — **Snow cock** (*Zoöl.*), the snow pheasant. — **Snow flea** (*Zoöl.*), a small black leaping poduran (*Achorutes nivicola*) often found in winter on the snow in vast numbers. — **Snow flood,** a flood from melted snow. — **Snow flower** (*Bot.*), the fringe tree. — **Snow fly,** *or* **Snow insect** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus *Boreus.* The male has rudimentary wings; the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear creeping and leaping on the snow in great numbers. — **Snow gnat** (*Zoöl.*), any wingless dipterous insect of the genus *Chionea* found running on snow in winter. —

Snow Gnat (*Chionea valga*). Enlarged.

Snow goose (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of arctic geese of the genus *Chen.* The common snow goose (*Chen hyperborea*), common in the Western United States in winter, is white, with the tips of the wings black and the legs and bill red. Called also *white brant, wavey,* and *Texas goose.* The blue, or blue-winged, snow goose (*C. cærulescens*) is varied with grayish brown and bluish gray, with the wing quills black and the head and upper part of the neck white. Called also *white head, white-headed goose,* and *bald brant.* — **Snow leopard** (*Zoöl.*), the ounce. — **Snow line,** the lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of 9,000 feet, in the Andes, at the equator, 16,000 feet. — **Snow mouse** (*Zoöl.*), a European vole (*Arvicola nivalis*) which inhabits the Alps and other high mountains. — **Snow pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large, handsome gallinaceous birds of the genus *Tetraogallus,* native of the lofty mountains of Asia. The Himalayan snow pheasant (*T. Himalayensis*) is the best-known species. Called also *snow cock,* and *snow chukor.* — **Snow partridge.** (*Zoöl.*) See under Partridge. — **Snow pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), a pigeon (*Columba leuconota*) native of the Himalaya mountains. Its back, neck, and rump are white, the top of the head and the ear coverts are black. — **Snow plant** (*Bot.*), a fleshy parasitic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing in the coniferous forests of California. It is all of a bright red color, and is fabled to grow from the snow, through which it sometimes shoots up.

Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*).

Snow (snō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snowed (snōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snowing.] To fall in or as snow; — chiefly used impersonally; as, it *snows;* it *snowed* yesterday.

Snow, *v. t.* To scatter like snow; to cover with, or as with, snow. *Donne. Shak.*

Snow'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such a mass.

2. (*Bot.*) The Guelder-rose.

Snowball tree (*Bot.*), the Guelder-rose.

Snow'ball', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snowballed (-bąld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snowballing.] To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

Snow'ball', *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

Snow'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of several shrubs with white berries; as, the *Symphoricarpus racemosus* of the Northern United States, and the *Chiococca racemosa* of Florida and tropical America.

Creeping snowberry. (*Bot.*) See under Creeping.

Snow'bird (-bẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An arctic finch (*Plectrophenax,* or *Plectrophanes, nivalis*) common, in winter, both in Europe and the United States, and often appearing in large flocks during snowstorms. It is partially white, but is variously marked with chestnut and brown. Called also *snow bunting, snowflake, snowfleck,* and *snowflight.* (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Junco* which appears in flocks in winter time, especially *J. hyemalis* in the Eastern United States; — called also *blue snowbird.* See Junco. (*c*) The fieldfare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

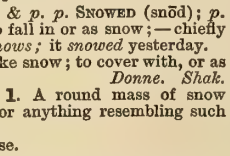
Snowbird (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).

Snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with blindness by the brilliancy of snow. — **Snow'-blind'ness,** *n.*

Snow'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Enveloped in, or confined by, snow. *Whittier.*

Snow'-broth' (-brŏth'; 115), *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; very cold liquor. *Shak.*

Snow'cap' (snō'kăp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very small humming bird (*Microchæra albocoronata*) native of New Grenada.

Snowcap (*Microchæra albocoronata*).

☞ The feathers of the top of the head are white and shining, the body blue black with a purple and bronzy luster. The name is applied also to *Microchæra parvirostris* of Central America, which is similar in color.

Snow'-capped' (snō'kăpt'), *a.* Having the top capped or covered with snow; as, *snow-capped* mountains.

Snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A bank of drifted snow.

Snow'drop' (snō'drŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. It is cultivated in gardens for its beauty.

Snowdrop.

Snowdrop tree. See *Silver-bell tree,* under Silver, *a.*

Snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake, or small filmy mass, of snow.

2. (*Zoöl.*) See Snowbird, 1.

3. (*Bot.*) A name given to several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucoium* (*L. vernum, æstivum,* etc.) resembling the snowdrop, but having all the perianth leaves of equal size.

Snow'fleck' (-flĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Snowbird, 1.

Snow'l (snoul), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*]

Snow'less (snō'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of snow.

Snow'plow' (-plou'), **Snow'plough'** } *n.* An implement operating like a plow, but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, etc.

Snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, esp. a long roof over an exposed part of a railroad.

Snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, with thongs or cords stretched across it, and having a support and holder for the foot; — used by persons for walking on soft snow.

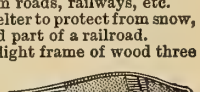
Snowshoe.

Snow'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who travels on snowshoes; an expert in using snowshoes. *W. G. Beers.*

Snow'shoe'ing, *n.* Traveling on snowshoes.

Snow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

Snow'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

Snow'-white' (-hwīt'), *a.* White as snow; very white. "*Snow-white* and rose-red." *Chaucer.*

Snow'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** White like snow. "So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows." *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The *snowy* top of cold Olympus." *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Pure; unblemished; unstained; spotless.

> There did he lose his *snowy* innocence. *J. Hall* (1646).

Snowy heron (*Zoöl.*), a white heron, or egret (*Ardea candidissima*), found in the Southern United States, and southward to Chili; — called also *plume bird.* — **Snowy lemming** (*Zoöl.*), the collared lemming (*Cuniculus torquatus*), which turns white in winter. — **Snowy owl** (*Zoöl.*), a large arctic owl (*Nyctea Scandiaca,* or *N. nivea*) common all over the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter time. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but it is usually more or less marked with blackish spots. Called also *white owl.* — **Snowy plover** (*Zoöl.*), a small plover (*Ægialitis nivosa*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with the under parts and portions of the head white.

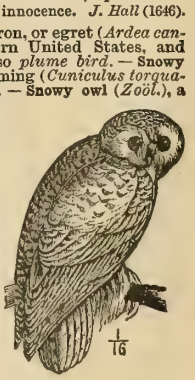
Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nivea*).

Snub (snŭb), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *snuiven* to snort, to pant, G. *schnauben,* MHG. *snūben,* Prov. G. *schnupfen,* to sob, and E. *snuff,* v. t.] To sob with convulsions. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Snub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snubbed (snŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snubbing.] [Cf. Icel. *snubba* to snub, chide, Sw. *snubba,* Icel. *snubbōttr* snubbed, nipped, and E. *snib.*] **1.** To clip or break off the end of; to check or stunt the growth of; to nip.

2. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to reprimand; to check. *J. Foster.*

3. To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person; to slight designedly.

To snub a cable *or* **rope** (*Naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out. *Totten.*

Snub, *n.* **1.** A knot; a protuberance; a snag. [*Obs.*]

> [A club] with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain. *Spenser.*

2. A check or rebuke; an intended slight. *J. Foster.*

Snub nose, a short or flat nose. — **Snub post,** *or* **Snubbing post** (*Naut.*), a post on a dock or shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel.

Snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a short, flat nose, slightly turned up; as, the *snub-nosed* eel.

Snub-nosed cachalot (*Zoöl.*), the pygmy sperm whale.

Snudge (snŭj), *v. i.* [Cf. Snug.] To lie snug or quiet. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Snudge, *n.* A miser; a sneaking fellow. [*Obs.*]

Snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. G. *schnuppe* candle snuff, *schnuppen* to snuff a candle (see Snuff, *v. t.,* to sniff, to snuff a candle), or cf. Snub, *v. t.*] The part of a candle wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

> If the burning *snuff* happens to get out of the snuffers, you have a chance that it may fall into a dish of soup. *Swift.*

Snuff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snuffed (snŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snuffing.] [OE. *snuffen.* See Snuff of a candle,

Snuff to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing.

Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *snuffen*, G. *schnupfen*, *schnuppen*, to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. Sniff, Snout, Snub, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff.

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite. *Dryden.*

2. To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell.

Snuff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale air through the nose with violence or with noise, as do dogs and horses. *Dryden.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff*? *Bp. Hall.*

Snuff, *n.* **1.** The act of snuffing; perception by snuffing; a sniff.

2. Pulverized tobacco, etc., prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once.

3. Resentment, displeasure, or contempt, expressed by a snuffing of the nose. [*Obs.*]

Snuff dipping. See Dipping, *n.*, 5. — **Snuff taker,** one who uses snuff by inhaling it through the nose. — **To take it in snuff,** to be angry or offended. *Shak.* — **Up to snuff,** not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [*Slang*]

Snuff'box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* A small box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The common porpoise.

Snuff'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

Snuff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a snuffing manner.

Snuf'fle (snŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snuffled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snuffling (-flĭng).] [Freq. of *snuff*, v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln*, G. *schnüffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Dan. *snövle*. Cf. Sniffle.] To speak through the nose; to breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, so as to make a broken sound.

One clad in purple
Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme . . .
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

Snuf'fle, *n.* **1.** The act of snuffling; a sound made by the air passing through the nose when obstructed.

This dread sovereign, Breath, in its passage, gave a snort or *snuffle*. *Coleridge.*

2. An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy.

3. *pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarrh of infants or children. [*Colloq.*]

Snuf'fler (-flẽr), *n.* One who snuffles; one who uses cant.

Snuff'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Soiled with snuff.

2. Sulky; angry; vexed. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Snug (snŭg), *a.* [*Compar.* Snugger (-gẽr); *superl.* Snuggest (-gĕst).] [Prov. E. *snug* tight, handsome; cf. Icel. *snöggr* smooth, ODan. *snög* neat, Sw. *snygg*.]

1. Close and warm; as, an infant lies *snug*.

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable; as, a *snug* farm, house, or property.

Snug, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as Lug, *n.*, 3.

Snug, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snugged (snŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snugging (-gĭng).] To lie close; to snuggle; to snudge; — often with *up*, or *together;* as, a child *snugs* up to its mother.

Snug, *v. t.* **1.** To place snugly. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

2. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish.

Snug'ger-y (-gẽr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* Snuggeries (-Ĭz). A snug, cozy place. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Snug'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snuggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snuggling (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *snug*.] To move one way and the other so as to get a close place; to lie close for comfort; to cuddle; to nestle.

Snug'ly, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely.

Snug'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being snug.

Sny (snī), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snūa* to turn.] An upward bend in a piece of timber; the sheer of a vessel.

Sny'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

So (sō), *adv.* [OE. *so*, *sa*, *swa*, AS. *swā;* akin to OFries. *sā*, *sō*, D. *zoo*, OS. & OHG. *sō*, G. *so*, Icel. *svā*, *svō*, *svo*, *so*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, Goth. *swa* so, *swē* as; cf. L. *suus* one's own, Skr. *sva* one's own, one's self. √192. Cf. As, Custom, Ethic, Idiom, Such.] **1.** In that manner or degree; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? *Judges* v. 28.

2. In like manner or degree; in the same way; thus; for like reason; with equal reason; — used correlatively, following *as*, to denote comparison or resemblance; sometimes, also, following *inasmuch as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in. *Swift.*

3. In such manner; to such degree; — used correlatively with *as* or *that* following; as, he was *so* fortunate as to escape.

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *T. Burnet.*

He is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

4. Very; in a high degree; that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed; as, he is *so* good; he planned *so* wisely.

5. In the same manner; as has been stated or suggested; in this or that condition or state; under these circumstances; in this way; — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate.

Use him [your tutor] with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

He is Sir Robert's son, and *so* art thou. *Shak.*

6. The case being such; therefore; on this account; for this reason; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness;
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

7. It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; — used to express assent.

And when 't is writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so*. *Shak.*

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, *so;* if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

8. Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it?

9. Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward tone; as, do you say he refuses? *So?* [*Colloq.*]

10. About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less; as, I will spend a week or *so* in the country; I have read only a page or *so*.

A week or *so* will probably reconcile us. *Gay.*

☞ See the Note under Ill, *adv.*

So . . . as. *So* is now commonly used as a demonstrative correlative of *as* when it is the purpose to emphasize the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer. By Shakespeare and others *so . . . as* was much used where *as . . . as* is now common. See the Note under As, 1.

So do, *as* thou hast said. *Gen.* xviii. 5.
As a flower of the field, *so* he flourisheth. *Ps.* ciii. 15.
Had women been *so* strong *as* men. *Shak.*
No country suffered *so* much *as* England. *Macaulay.*

— **So far,** to that point or extent; in that particular. "The song was moral, and *so far* was right." *Cowper.* — **So far forth,** as far; to such a degree. *Shak. Bacon.* — **So forth,** further in the same or similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind. See *And so forth*, under And. — **So, so,** well, well. "*So, so*, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast." *Dryden.* Also, moderately or tolerably well; passably; as, he succeeded but *so so*. "His leg is but *so so*." *Shak.* — **So that,** to the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that. — **So then,** thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

So (sō), *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if.

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, *so* truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. *Milton.*

So, *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will do; right as you are; — a word used esp. to cows; also used by sailors.

Soak (sōk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soaked (sōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soaking.] [OE. *soken*, AS. *socian* to soak, steep, fr. *sūcan*, *sūgan*, to suck. See Suck.] **1.** To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other liquid; to steep, as for the purpose of softening or freshening; as, to *soak* cloth; to *soak* bread; to *soak* salt meat, salt fish, or the like.

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. *Isa.* xxiv. 7.

3. To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; the skin *soaks* in moisture.

4. To make (its way) by entering pores or interstices; — often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely through wreaths of snow. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Fig.: To absorb; to drain. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Soak, *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeping in water or other liquid; to become saturated; as, let the cloth lie and *soak*.

2. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously. [*Slang*]

Soak'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The act of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity that enters or issues by soaking.

Soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, soaks.

2. A hard drinker. [*Slang*] *South.*

Soak'ing, *a.* Wetting thoroughly; drenching; as, a *soaking* rain. — **Soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Soak'y (-ў), *a.* Full of moisture; wet; soppy.

Soal (sōl), *n.* **1.** The sole of a shoe. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) See Sole, the fish. [*Obs.*]

Soal, *n.* [AS. *sol* mire. Cf. Sully.] A dirty pond. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Soam (sōm), *n.* A chain by which a leading horse draws a plow. *Knight.*

Soap (sōp), *n.* [OE. *sope*, AS. *sāpe;* akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, Icel. *sāpa*, Sw. *såpa*, Dan. *sæbe*, and perhaps to AS. *sīpan* to drip, MHG. *sīfen*, and L. *sebum* tallow. Cf. Saponaceous.] A substance which dissolves in water, thus forming a lather, and is used as a cleansing agent. Soap is produced by combining fats or oils with alkalies or alkaline earths, usually by boiling, and consists of salts of sodium, potassium, etc., with the fatty acids (oleic, stearic, palmitic, etc.). See the Note below, and cf. Saponification. By extension, any compound of similar composition or properties, whether used as a cleansing agent or not.

☞ In general, soaps are of two classes, *hard* and *soft*. Calcium, magnesium, lead, etc., form soaps, but they are insoluble and useless.

The purifying action of *soap* depends upon the fact that it is decomposed by a large quantity of water into free alkali and an insoluble acid salt. The first of these takes away the fatty dirt on washing, and the latter forms the *soap* lather which envelops the greasy matter and thus tends to remove it. *Roscoe & Schorlemmer.*

Castile soap, a fine-grained hard soap, white or mottled, made of olive oil and soda; — called also *Marseilles*, or *Venetian, soap*. — **Hard soap,** any one of a great variety of soaps, of different ingredients and color, which are hard and compact. All solid soaps are of this class. — **Lead soap,** an insoluble, white, pliable soap made by saponifying an oil (olive oil) with lead oxide; — used externally in medicine. Called also *lead plaster*, *diachylon*, etc. — **Marine soap.** See under Marine. — **Pills of soap** (*Med.*), pills containing soap and opium. — **Potash soap,** any soap made with potash, esp. the soft soaps, and a hard soap made from potash and castor oil. — **Pumice soap,** any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc., which assists mechanically in the removal of dirt. — **Resin soap,** a yellow soap containing resin, — used in bleaching. — **Silicated soap,** a cheap soap containing water glass (sodium silicate). — **Soap bark.** (*Bot.*) See Quillaia bark. — **Soap bubble,** a hollow iridescent globe, formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; figuratively, something attractive, but extremely unsubstantial.

This *soap bubble* of the metaphysicians. *J. C. Shairp.*

— **Soap cerate,** a cerate formed of soap, olive oil, white wax, and the subacetate of lead, sometimes used as an application to allay inflammation. — **Soap fat,** the refuse fat of kitchens, slaughter houses, etc., used in making soap. — **Soap liniment** (*Med.*), a liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol. — **Soap nut,** the hard kernel or seed of the fruit of the soapberry tree, — used for making beads, buttons, etc. — **Soap plant** (*Bot.*), one of several plants used in the place of soap, as the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree.** (*Bot.*) Same as Soapberry tree. — **Soda soap,** a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are all hard soaps. — **Soft soap,** a soap of a gray or brownish yellow color, and of a slimy, jellylike consistency, made from potash or the lye from wood ashes. It is strongly alkaline and often contains glycerin, and is used in scouring wood, in cleansing linen, in dyehouses, etc. Figuratively, flattery; wheedling; blarney. [*Colloq.*] — **Toilet soap,** hard soap for the toilet, usually colored and perfumed.

Soap (sōp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soaped (sōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soaping.] **1.** To rub or wash over with soap.

2. To flatter; to wheedle. [*Slang*]

Soap'ber'ry tree′ (sōp'bĕr'ў trē′). (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *Sapindus saponaria*, the fleshy part of whose fruit is used instead of soap in washing linen; — also called *soap tree*.

Soap'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus;* — so called from the soapy feeling of its skin.

Soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being soapy.

Soap'root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb (*Gypsophila Struthium*) the root of which is used in Spain as a substitute for soap.

Soap'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* See Steatite, and Talc.

Soap'suds′ (-sŭdz′), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

Soap'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) of the Pink family; — so called because its bruised leaves, when agitated in water, produce a lather like that from soap. Called also *Bouncing Bet*.

Soap'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Soapier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Soapiest.] **1.** Resembling soap; having the qualities of, or feeling like, soap; soft and smooth.

2. Smeared with soap; covered with soap.

Soar (sōr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soared (sōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soaring.] [F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to dry (by exposing to the air), fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* the air, a breeze; akin to Gr. *αὔρα*.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings. *Chaucer.*

When *soars* Gaul's vulture with his wings unfurled. *Byron.*

2. Fig.: To rise in thought, spirits, or imagination; to be exalted in mood.

Where the deep transported mind may *soar*. *Milton.*
Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

Soar, *n.* The act of soaring; upward flight.

This apparent *soar* of the hooded falcon. *Coleridge.*

Soar, *a.* See 3d Sore. [*Obs.*]

Soar, *a.* See Sore, reddish brown.

Soar falcon. (*Zoöl.*) See *Sore falcon*, under Sore.

Soar'ing, *a. & n.* from Soar. — **Soar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **So-a've** (sō-ä'vā), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Sweet.

‖ **So-a've-men'te** (-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Sweetly.

Sob (sŏb), *v. t.* [See Sop.] To soak. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Sob, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sobbed (sŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sobbing.] [OE. *sobben;* akin to AS. *seofian*, *siófian*, to complain, bewail, *seófung*, *siófung*, sobbing, lamentation; cf. OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūftjōn*, to sigh, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, MHG. *sūft* a sigh, properly, a drawing in of breath, from *sūfen* to drink, OHG. *sūfan*. Cf. Sup.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or with a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with tears, and with a convulsive drawing in of the breath.

Sobbing is the same thing [as sighing], stronger. *Bacon.*
She sighed, she *sobbed*, and, furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

Sob, *n.* **1.** The act of sobbing; a convulsive sigh, or inspiration of the breath, as in sorrow.

Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath. *Dryden.*

2. Any sorrowful cry or sound.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl. *Wordsworth.*

Sob'bing (-bĭng), *n.* A series of short, convulsive inspirations, the glottis being suddenly closed so that little or no air enters into the lungs.

Sober (sō'bẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* Soberer (-ẽr); *superl.* Soberest.] [OE. *sobre*, F. *sobre*, from L. *sobrius*, probably from a prefix *so-* expressing separation + *ebrius* drunken. Cf. Ebriety.] **1.** Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate; as, a *sober* man.

That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and *sober* life, to the glory of Thy holy name. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Not intoxicated or excited by spirituous liquors; as, the sot may at times be *sober*.

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled; self-possessed.

There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion; calm; as, *sober* judgment; a man in his *sober* senses.

5. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, or color; solemn; grave; sedate.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? *Prior.*
See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*
Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad. *Milton.*

Syn. — Grave; temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; quiet; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See GRAVE.

So'ber (sō'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOBERED (sō'bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOBERING.] To make sober.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'ber, *v. i.* To become sober; — often with *down.*

Vance gradually *sobered* down. *Ld. Lytton.*

So'ber-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To sober. [*R.*] *Crabbe.*

So'ber-ly, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately; coolly; calmly; gravely; seriously.

So'ber-ly, *a.* Grave; serious; solemn; sad. [*Obs.*]

[He] looked hollow and thereto *soberly.* *Chaucer.*

So'ber-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober. — **So'ber-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

So'ber-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sober.

Sob'o-les (sŏb'ō-lēz), *n.* [L., a shoot.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shoot running along under ground, forming new plants at short distances. (*b*) A sucker, as of a tree or shrub.

Sob'o-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soboles* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Producing soboles. See *Illust.* of HOUSELEEK.

So-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ẽ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sobrietas:* cf. F. *sobriété.* See SOBER.] **1.** Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors; as, a man of *sobriety.*

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. *Blackstone.*

2. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; gravity; seriousness; as, the *sobriety* of riper years.

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

Syn. — Soberness; temperance; abstinence; abstemiousness; moderation; regularity; steadiness; calmness; coolness; sober-mindedness; sedateness; staidness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

‖ **So'bri'quet'** (sō'brē'kā'), *n.* [F. *sobriquet,* OF. *soubzbriquet, soubriquet,* a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *sottobecco* a chuck under the chin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname. [Sometimes less correctly written *soubriquet.*]

Soc (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *sōc* the power of holding court, sway, domain, properly, the right of investigating or seeking; akin to E. *sake, seek.* See SAKE, SEEK, and cf. SAC, and SOKE.] [Written also *sock,* and *soke.*] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) The lord's power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor or lordship; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. (*b*) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

2. An exclusive privilege formerly claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. [*Eng.*]

Soc and sac (*O. Eng. Law*), the full right of administering justice in a manor or lordship.

Soc'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [From Soc; cf. LL. *socagium.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the obligations were uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage,* as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. [Written also *soccage.*]

☞ *Socage* is of two kinds: *free socage,* where the services are not only certain, but honorable; and *villein socage,* where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. *Blackstone.*

Soc'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A tenant by socage; a socman.

So'-called' (sō'kạld'), *a.* So named; called by such a name (but perhaps called thus with doubtful propriety).

So'cia-bĭl'i-ty (sō'shạ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sociabilité.*] The quality of being sociable; sociableness.

So'cia-ble (sō'shạ-b'l; 277), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sociabilis,* fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable. [*R.*]

They are *sociable* parts united into one body. *Hooker.*

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; ready to unite with others; fond of companions; social.

Society is no comfort to one not *sociable.* *Shak.*
What can be more uneasy to this *sociable* creature than the dry, pensive retirements of solitude? *South.*

3. Ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; not taciturn or reserved.

4. Affording opportunities for conversation; characterized by much conversation; as, a *sociable* party.

5. No longer hostile; friendly. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sociable bird, *or* **Sociable weaver** (*Zoöl.*), a weaver bird which builds composite nests. See REPUBLICAN, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

Syn. — Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

So'cia-ble, *n.* **1.** A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party or reception; as, a church *sociable.* [*Collog. U. S.*]

2. A carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Miss Edgeworth.*

So'cia-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being sociable.

So'cia-bly, *adv.* In a sociable manner.

So'cial (sō'shạl), *a.* [L. *socialis,* from *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *social.* See SUE to follow.] **1.** Of or pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests or concerns; *social* pleasures; *social* benefits; *social* happiness; *social* duties. "*Social* phenomena." *J. S. Mill.*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person.

3. Consisting in union or mutual intercourse.

Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

4. (*Bot.*) Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of many individual plants of the same species.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Living in communities consisting of males, females, and neuters, as do ants and most bees. (*b*) Forming compound groups or colonies by budding from basal processes or stolons; as, the *social* ascidians.

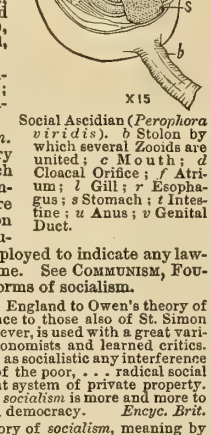

Social Ascidian (*Perophora viridis*). *b* Stolon by which several Zooids are united; *c* Mouth; *d* Cloacal Orifice; *f* Atrium; *l* Gill; *r* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *t* Intestine; *u* Anus; *v* Genital Duct.

Social science, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. It concerns itself with questions of the public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, and the like. — **Social whale** (*Zoöl.*), the blackfish. — **The social evil,** prostitution.

Syn. — Sociable; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

So'cial-ism (sō'shạl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialisme.*] A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. In popular usage, the term is often employed to indicate any lawless, revolutionary social scheme. See COMMUNISM, FOURIERISM, SAINT-SIMONIANISM, forms of socialism.

[*Socialism*] was first applied in England to Owen's theory of social reconstruction, and in France to those also of St. Simon and Fourier. . . . The word, however, is used with a great variety of meaning, . . . even by economists and learned critics. The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any interference undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, . . . radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property. . . . The tendency of the present *socialism* is more and more to ally itself with the most advanced democracy. *Encyc. Brit.*

We certainly want a true history of *socialism,* meaning by that a history of every systematic attempt to provide a new social existence for the mass of the workers. *F. Harrison.*

So'cial-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *socialiste.*] One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.

So'cial-ist, } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of,
So'cial-is'tic, } socialism.

So'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialité,* L. *socialitas.*] The quality of being social; socialness.

So'cial-ize (sō'shạl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To render social.

2. To subject to, or regulate by, socialism.

So'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner; sociably.

So'cial-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being social.

So'ci-ate (sō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *sociatus,* p. p. of *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* companion.] Associated. [*Obs.*]

So'ci-ate, *n.* An associate. [*Obs.*]

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates.* *Fuller.*

So'ci-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To associate. [*Obs.*] *Shelford.*

So-ci'e-ta'ri-an (sō-sī'ẽ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to society; social.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation. *Lamb.*

So-ci'e-ta-ry (sō-sī'ẽ-tă-rȳ), *a.* Societarian. [*R.*]

So-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ẽ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SOCIETIES (-tīz). [L. *societas,* fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *société.* See SOCIAL.] **1.** The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. "Her loved *society.*" *Milton.*

There is *society* where none intrudes
By the deep sea, and music in its roar. *Byron.*

2. Connection; participation; partnership. [*R.*]

The meanest of the people, and such as have the least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; a social union; a partnership; as, a missionary *society.*

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals who are united together by a common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances.

5. Specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who mutually give and receive formal entertainments.

Society of Jesus. See JESUIT. — **Society verses** [a translation of F. *vers de société*], the lightest kind of lyrical poetry; verses for the amusement of polite society.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Socinus,* or the Socinians.

So-cin'i-an, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus; a believer in Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His theory was, that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that its language was metaphorical, and not to be taken literally.

So-cin'i-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOCINIANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOCINIANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by, or imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

So'ci-o-log'ic (sō'shĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
So'ci-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to sociology, or social science. — **So'ci-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

So'ci-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of, or devotes himself to, the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

So'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + *-logy.*] That branch of philosophy which treats of the constitution, phenomena, and development of human society; social science. *H. Spencer.*

Sock (sŏk), *n.* [F. *soc,* LL. *soccus,* perhaps of Celtic origin.] A plowshare. *Edin. Encyc.*

Sock, *n.* [OE. *sock,* AS. *socc,* fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe. Cf. SOCKET.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome, — used as a symbol of comedy, or the comic drama, as distinguished from tragedy, which is symbolized by the *buskin.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear. *Dryden.*

2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; a stocking with a short leg.

3. A warm inner sole for a shoe. *Simmonds.*

Sock-dol'a-ger (sŏk-dŏl'ạ-jẽr), *n.* [A corruption of *doxology.*] [Written also *sockdologer.*] **1.** That which finishes or ends a matter; a settler; a poser, as a heavy blow, a conclusive answer, and the like. [*Slang, U. S.*]

2. (*Angling*) A combination of two hooks which close upon each other, by means of a spring, as soon as the fish bites. [*U. S.*]

Sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *soket,* a dim. through OF. fr. L. *soccus.* See SOCK a covering for the foot.] **1.** An opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. *Dryden.*

2. Especially, the hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

Socket bolt (*Mach.*), a bolt that passes through a thimble that is placed between the parts connected by the bolt. — **Socket chisel.** Same as *Framing chisel.* See under FRAMING. — **Socket pipe,** a pipe with an expansion at one end to receive the end of a connecting pipe. — **Socket pole,** a pole armed with iron fixed on by means of a socket, and used to propel boats, etc. [*U. S.*] — **Socket wrench,** a wrench consisting of a socket at the end of a shank or rod, for turning a nut, bolthead, etc., in a narrow or deep recess.

Sock'et-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Having a socket. *Dawkins.*

Sock'less, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. *B. & Fl.*

Sock'y (-ȳ), *a.* Wet; soaky. [*Prov. Eng.*]

So'cle (sō'k'l *or* sŏk'l'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *socculus,* dim. of *soccus.* See SOCK a covering for the foot. Cf. Zocco.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal; any base; especially, the base of a statue, column, or the like. See PLINTH. (*b*) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Soc'man (sŏk'mạn), *n.*; *pl.* SOCMEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) One who holds lands or tenements by socage; a socager. *Cowell.*

Soc'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* (*O. E. Law*) Tenure by socage.

Soc'ome (-ōm), *n.* [AS. *sōcen, sōcn,* searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See Soc.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. *Cowell.*

Soc'o-trine (sŏk'ō-trĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Socotra.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Socraticus,* Gr. Σω-
So-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } κρατικός.] Of or pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (B. C. 469-399), or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing.

☞ The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading the one to whom they were addressed to perceive and admit what was true or false in doctrine, or right or wrong in conduct.

So-crat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

Soc'ra-tism (sŏk'rạ-tĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

Soc'ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. Σωκρατιστής.] A disciple or follower of Socrates.

Sod (sŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rock dove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sod, *obs. imp.* of SEETHE.

Sod, *n.* [Akin to LG. *sode,* D. *zode,* OD. *sode, soode,* OFries. *satha,* and E. *seethe.* So named from its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] That stratum of the surface of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface; turf; sward.

She there shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

Sod, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SODDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SODDING.] To cover with sod; to turf.

So'da (sō'dạ), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass, fr. L. *solida,* fem. of *solidus* solid; *soliđa* having probably been a name of glasswort. See SOLID.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Sodium oxide or hydroxide. (*b*) Popularly, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

Caustic soda, sodium hydroxide. — **Cooking soda,** sodium bicarbonate. [*Colloq.*] — **Sal soda.** See *Sodium carbonate,* under SODIUM. — **Soda alum** (*Min.*), a mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of alumina and soda. — **Soda ash,** crude sodium carbonate; — so called because formerly obtained from the ashes of sea plants and certain other plants, as saltwort (*Salsola*). See under SODIUM. — **Soda fountain,** an apparatus for drawing soda water, fitted with delivery tube, faucets, etc. — **Soda lye,** a lye consisting essentially of a solution of sodium hydroxide, used in soap making. — **Soda niter.** See NITRATINE. — **Soda salts,** salts having sodium for the base; specifically, sodium sulphate or Glauber's salts. — **Soda waste,** the waste material, consisting chiefly of calcium hydroxide and sulphide, which accumulates as a useless residue or side product in the ordinary Leblanc process of soda manufacture; — called also *alkali waste.* — **Soda water,** originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause

effervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit sirups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor. See *Carbonic acid*, under CARBONIC. — **Washing soda**, sodium carbonate. [*Colloq.*]

So-da'ic (sō-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, soda. "*Sodaic* powders." *Ure.*

So'da-lite (sō'dȧ-līt), *n.* [*Soda* + *-lite*: cf. F. *sodalithe*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white to blue or gray color, occurring commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. It is a silicate of alumina and soda with some chlorine.

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SODALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] **1.** A fellowship or fraternity; a brotherhood.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) Specifically, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

Sod-am'ide (sŏd-ăm'ĭd *or* -id), *n.* (*Chem.*) A greenish or reddish crystalline substance, $NaNH_2$, obtained by passing ammonia over heated sodium.

Sod'den (sŏd'd'n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] Boiled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated; as, *sodden* beef; *sodden* bread; *sodden* fields.

Sod'den, *v. i.* To be seethed; to become sodden.

Sod'den, *v. t.* To soak; to make heavy with water.

Sod'den-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

Sod'dy (-dў), *a.* [From SOD.] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy. *Cotgrave.*

Sod'er (-ẽr), *n.* & *v. t.* See SOLDER.

So'dic (sō'dĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to sodium; containing sodium.

So'di-o- (sō'dĭ-ō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sodium* or *one of its compounds*.

So'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda*.] (*Chem.*) A common metallic element of the alkali group, in nature always occurring combined, as in common salt, in albite, etc. It is isolated as a soft, waxy, white, unstable metal, so readily oxidized that it combines violently with water, and to be preserved must be kept under petroleum or some similar liquid. Sodium is used combined in many salts, in the free state as a reducer, and as a means of obtaining other metals (as magnesium and aluminium) is an important commercial product. Symbol Na (*Natrium*). Atomic weight 23. Specific gravity 0.97.

Sodium amalgam, an alloy of sodium and mercury, usually produced as a gray metallic crystalline substance, which is used as a reducing agent, and otherwise. — **Sodium bicarbonate**, a white crystalline substance, $HNaCO_3$, with a slight alkaline taste resembling that of sodium carbonate. It is found in many mineral springs and also produced artificially. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, and as a source of carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) for soda water. Called also *cooking soda*, *saleratus*, and technically, *acid sodium carbonate*, *primary sodium carbonate*, *sodium dicarbonate*, etc. — **Sodium carbonate**, a white crystalline substance, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, having a cooling alkaline taste, found in the ashes of many plants, and produced artificially in large quantities from common salt. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc., and as an alkaline agent in many chemical industries. Called also *sal soda*, *washing soda*, or *soda*. Cf. *Sodium bicarbonate*, above, and TRONA. — **Sodium chloride**, common, or table, salt, NaCl. — **Sodium hydroxide**, a white opaque brittle solid, NaOH, having a fibrous structure, produced by the action of quicklime, or of calcium hydrate (milk of lime), on sodium carbonate. It is a strong alkali, and is used in the manufacture of soap, in making wood pulp for paper, etc. Called also *sodium hydrate*, and *caustic soda*. By extension, a solution of sodium hydroxide.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŭm-īt), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One guilty of sodomy.

Sod'om-it'ic-al (-ĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — **Sod'om-it'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sod'om-y (sŏd'ŭm-ў), *n.* [From *Sodom*, a country mentioned in the Bible: cf. F. *sodomie*.] Carnal copulation in a manner against nature; buggery. *Gen.* xix. 5.

Soe (sō), *n.* [Scot. *sae*, *say*, *saye*; cf. Icel. *sær* a large cask, Sw. *så* a tub.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Dr. H. More.*

So-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ẽr). A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun or adverb.

For unto whom*soever* much is given, of him shall be much required. *Luke* xii. 48.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Sir W. Temple.*

So'fa (sō'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SOFAS (-fȧz). [Ar. *soffah*, from *saffa* to dispose in order: cf. F. *sofa*, It. *sofà*.] A long seat, usually with a cushioned bottom, back, and ends; — much used as a comfortable piece of furniture.

Let fall the curtains, wheel the *sofa* round. *Cowper.*

Sofa bed, a sofa so contrived that it may be extended to form a bed; — called also *sofa bedstead*.

Sof'fit (sŏf'fĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, fr. *soffiggere* to hide, properly, to fix or fasten under, L. *suffigere* to fasten beneath or below; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten: cf. F. *soffite*.] (*Arch.*) The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staireases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See *Illust.* of LINTEL.

So'fi (sō'fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SOFIS (-fĭz). Same as SUFI.

So'fism (sō'fĭz'm), *n.* Same as SUFISM.

Soft (sŏft; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* SOFTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOFTEST.] [OE. *softe*, AS. *sōfte*, properly adv. of *sēfte*, adj.; akin to OS. *sāfto*, adv., D. *zacht*, OHG. *samfto*, adv., *semfti*, adj., G. *sanft*, LG. *sacht*; of uncertain origin.]

1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; not firm in resisting; impressible; yielding; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard*; as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth; *soft* wood or metal.

2. Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch; smooth; delicate; fine; as, *soft* silk; a *soft* skin.

They that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses. *Matt.* xi. 8.

3. Hence, agreeable to feel, taste, or inhale; not irritating to the tissues; as, a *soft* liniment; *soft* wines. "The *soft*, delicious air." *Milton.*

4. Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not glaring; pleasing to the eye; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast; as, *soft* hues or tints.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, . . . made the *softest* lights imaginable. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear; flowing; as, *soft* whispers of music.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*
Soft were my numbers; who could take offense? *Pope.*

6. Easily yielding; susceptible to influence; flexible; gentle; kind.

I would to God my heart were flint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful, like mine. *Shak.*
The meek or *soft* shall inherit the earth. *Tyndale.*

7. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like; mild; conciliatory; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1.
A face with gladness overspread,
Soft smiles, by human kindness bred. *Wordsworth.*

8. Effeminate; not courageous or manly; weak.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, *soft*, and wandering. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. Gentle in action or motion; easy.

On her *soft* axle, while she paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

10. Weak in character; impressible.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. *Glanvill.*

11. Somewhat weak in intellect. [*Colloq.*]

He made *soft* fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton.*

12. Quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers.

13. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curves; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines.

14. Not tinged with mineral salts; adapted to decompose soap; as, *soft* water is the best for washing.

15. (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Applied to a palatal, a sibilant, or a dental consonant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.) as distinguished from a guttural mute (as *g* in *go*, *c* in *cone*, etc.); — opposed to *hard*. (*b*) Belonging to the class of sonant elements as distinguished from the surd, and considered as involving less force in utterance; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, etc.

Soft clam (*Zoöl.*), the common or long clam (*Mya arenaria*). See MYA. — **Soft coal**, bituminous coal, as distinguished from *anthracite*, or *hard coal*. — **Soft crab** (*Zoöl.*), any crab which has recently shed its shell. — **Soft dorsal** (*Zoöl.*), the posterior part of the dorsal fin of fishes when supported by soft rays. — **Soft grass.** (*Bot.*) See VELVET GRASS. — **Soft money**, paper money, as distinguished from *coin*, or *hard money*. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Soft mute.** (*Phonetics*) See MEDIA. — **Soft palate.** See the Note under PALATE. — **Soft ray** (*Zoöl.*), a fin ray which is articulated and usually branched. — **Soft soap.** See under SOAP. — **Soft-tack**, leavened bread, as distinguished from *hard-tack*, or *ship bread*. — **Soft tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), any river tortoise of the genus Trionyx. See TRIONYX.

Soft (sŏft), *n.* A soft or foolish person; an idiot. [*Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

Soft, *adv.* Softly; without roughness or harshness; gently; quietly. *Chaucer.*

A knight *soft* riding toward them. *Spenser.*

Soft, *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

Soft, you; a word or two before you go. *Shak.*

Sof'ta (sŏf'tȧ), *n.* [Corruption of Per. *sōkhtah* one who burns, is ardent or zealous.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque, esp. a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school. [Written also *sophta*.]

Sof'ten (sŏf'n; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOFTENED (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOFTENING.] To make soft or more soft. Specifically: —

(*a*) To render less hard; — said of matter.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay.*

(*b*) To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and *softens* the severe. *Rambler.*

(*c*) To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

(*d*) To compose; to mitigate; to assuage.

Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope.*

(*e*) To make calm and placid.

All that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope.*

(*f*) To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or less violent, or to render of an opposite quality.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But tempered awe, and *softened* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

(*g*) To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture.

(*h*) To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury.

(*i*) To make less harsh or grating, or of a quality the opposite; as, to *soften* the voice.

Sof'ten, *v. i.* To become soft or softened, or less rude, harsh, severe, or obdurate.

Sof'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, softens. [Written also, less properly, *softner*.]

Sof'ten-ing, *a.* & *n.* from SOFTEN, *v.*

Softening of the brain, *or* **Cerebral softening** (*Med.*), a localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation. Three varieties, distinguished by their color and representing different stages of the morbid process, are known respectively as *red*, *yellow*, and *white*, *softening*.

Soft'-finned' (sŏft'fĭnd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the fin rays cartilaginous or flexible; without spines; — said of certain fishes.

Soft'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect.

Soft'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek. — **Soft'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Soft'ish (sŏft'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat soft. *De Witt Clinton.*

Soft'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A soft, effeminate person; a voluptuary. [*R.*] *Bp. Woolton.*

Soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

Soft'ner (sŏft'nẽr), *n.* See SOFTENER.

Soft'ness (sŏft'nĕs; 115), *n.* [AS. *sōftness*, *sēftnyss*.] The quality or state of being soft; — opposed to *hardness*, and used in the various specific senses of the adjective.

Soft'-shell' (sŏft'shĕl'), } *a.* Having a soft or fragile
Soft'-shelled' (-shĕld'), } shell.

Soft-shell clam (*Zoöl.*), the long clam. See MYA. — **Soft-shelled crab.** (*Zoöl.*) See the Note under CRAB, 1. — **Soft-shelled turtle.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Soft tortoise*, under SOFT.

Soft'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

Sog'gi-ness (sŏg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being soggy; soddenness; wetness.

Sog'gy (sŏg'gў), *a.* [*Compar.* SOGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SOGGIEST.] [Cf. Icel. *söggr* damp, wet, or E. *soak*.] Filled with water; soft with moisture; sodden; soaked; wet; as, *soggy* land or timber.

So-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho; — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

‖ **Soi'-di-sant'** (swä'-dē'-zäN'), *a.* [F.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOILED (soild); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOILING.] [OF. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, F. *soûler*, L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated. See SATIRE.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture; hence (such food having the effect of purging them), to purge by feeding on green food; as, to *soil* a horse.

Soil, *n.* [OE. *soile*, F. *sol*, fr. L. *solum* bottom, soil; but the word has probably been influenced in form by *soil* a miry place. Cf. SALOON, SOIL a miry place, SOLE of the foot.] **1.** The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them.

2. Land; country.

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native *soil*? *Milton.*

3. Dung; fæces; compost; manure; as, night *soil*.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

Soil pipe, a pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

Soil, *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

Men . . . *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

Soil, *n.* [OF. *soil*, *souil*, F. *souille*, from OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller*. See SOIL to make dirty.] A marshy or miry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or tract of water, sought for by other game, as deer.

As deer, being stuck, fly through many *soils*,
Yet still the shaft sticks fast. *Marston.*

To take soil, to run into the mire or water; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It is well a man may reach you after three hours' running. *B. Jonson.*

Soil, *v. t.* [OE. *soilen*, OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller*, (assumed) LL. *suculare*, fr. L. *sucula* a little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine. See SOW, *n.*] **1.** To make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; to dirty; to defile; as, to *soil* a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now *soiled* and stained. *Milton.*

2. To stain or mar, as with infamy or disgrace; to tarnish; to sully. *Shak.*

Syn. — To foul; dirt; dirty; begrime; bemire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

Soil, *v. i.* To become soiled; as, light colors *soil* sooner than dark ones.

Soil, *n.* [See SOIL to make dirty, SOIL a miry place.] That which soils or pollutes; a soiled place; spot; stain.

A lady's honor . . . will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden.*

Soil'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Stain; foulness. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Soil'less, *a.* Destitute of soil or mold.

Soil'ure (-ŭr), *n.* [OF. *soillure*, F. *souillure*. See SOIL to make dirty.] Stain; pollution. *Shak.*

Then fearing rust or *soilure*, fashioned for it
A case of silk. *Tennyson*

Soil'y (-ў), *a.* Dirty; soiled. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

‖ **Soi'rée'** (swä'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late, *serum* late time. Cf. SERENADE.] An evening party; — distinguished from *levee*, and *matinée*.

So'ja (sō'jȧ *or* sō'yȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Asiatic leguminous herb (*Glycine Soja*) the seeds of which are used in preparing the sauce called *soy*.

So'journ (sō'jûrn *or* sō-jûrn'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOJOURNED (-jûrnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOJOURNING.] [OE. *sojornen*, *sojournen*, OF. *sojorner*, *sejorner*, F. *séjourner*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day. See JOURNAL, DIURNAL.] To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation; to delay; to tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. *Gen.* xii. 10.
Home he goeth, he might not longer *sojourn*. *Chaucer.*
The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

So'journ, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sujurn*, *sujur*, *sejor*, F. *séjour*. See SOJOURN, *v. i.*] A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

Though long detained
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton.*

So'journ-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sojourns.

We are strangers before thee, and *sojourners*. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

So'journ-ing, *n.* The act or state of one who sojourns.

So'journ-ment (-ment), *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or a traveler. [*R.*]

Soke (sōk), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) See SOC.

2. One of the small territorial divisions into which Lincolnshire, England, is divided.

Soke'man (sōk'măn), *n.* See Socman.

Soke'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* See Socmanry.

Sok'en (sōk'n), *n.* [Cf. Socome.] **1.** A toll. See Soc, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*]

Great *soken* had this miller, out of doubt. *Chaucer.*

2. A district held by socage.

So'ko (sō'kŏ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African anthropoid ape, supposed to be a variety of the chimpanzee.

‖ **Sol** (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun.

2. (*Alchem.*) Gold; — so called from its brilliancy, color, and value. *Chaucer.*

Sol (sōl; 277), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. (*b*) The tone itself.

Sol (sŏl), *n.* [See Sou.] **1.** A sou.

2. A silver and gold coin of Peru. The silver *sol* is the unit of value, and is worth about 68 cents.

‖ **So'la** (sō'lä), *a.* [L., fem. of *solus*.] See Solus.

So'la, *n.* [Native name.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Æschynomene aspera*) growing in moist places in Southern India and the East Indies. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming-jackets, etc. [Written also *solah*, *shola*.]

Sol'ace (sŏl'ăs; 48), *n.* [OF. *solas*, *soulaz*, L. *solacium*, *solatium*, fr. *solari* to comfort, console. Cf. Console, *v. t.*] **1.** Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; that which cheers or consoles; relief.

In business of mirth and of *solace*. *Chaucer.*

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler.*

2. Rest; relaxation; ease. [*Obs.*]

To make his steed some *solace*. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Comfort; consolation; alleviation; relief.

Sol'ace, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Solaced (-ăst; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Solacing (-ă-sĭng).] [OF. *solacier*, *soulacier*, F. *solacier*, LL. *solatiare*. See Solace, *n.*] **1.** To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction, solitude, or discomfort; to console; — applied to persons; as, to *solace* one with the hope of future reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; to soothe; as, to *solace* grief.

Syn. — To comfort; assuage; allay. See Comfort.

Sol'ace, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered. *Shak.*

Sol'ace-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of solacing, or the state of being solaced; also, that which solaces. [*R.*]

So-la'cious (sō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *solacieux*.] Affording solace; as, a *solacious* voice. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Sol'a-na'ceous (sŏl'ā-nā'shŭs *or* sō'lā-nā'shŭs; 277), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, of which the nightshade (*Solanum*) is the type. The order includes also the tobacco, ground cherry, tomato, eggplant, red pepper, and many more.

So'land (sō'land), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A solan goose.

So-lan'der (sō-lăn'dĕr), *n.* See Sallenders.

So'lan goose' (sō'lan gōōs'). [Icel. *sūla*; akin to Norw. *sula*.] (*Zoöl.*) The common gannet.

So-la'ni-a (sō-lā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Solanine.

So-lan'i-dine (sō-lăn'ĭ-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [See Solanine.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on solanidine, as a tasteless yellow crystalline substance.

So-lan'i-dine (-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [See Solanine.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid produced by the decomposition of solanine, as a white crystalline substance having a harsh bitter taste.

Sol'a-nine (sŏl'ä-nĭn *or* sō'lä-nēn), *n.* [L. *solanum* nightshade.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloidal glucoside extracted from the berries of common nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), and of bittersweet, and from potato sprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an acrid, burning taste; — called also *solania*, and *solanina*.

‖ **So-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), from *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive wind which sometimes blows in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain.

Sol'a-noid (sŏl'ä-noid), *a.* [*Solanum* + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Resembling a potato; — said of a kind of cancer.

So-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L., nightshade.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprehending the potato (*S. tuberosum*), the eggplant (*S. melongena*), and several hundred other species; nightshade.

So'lar (sō'lĕr), *n.* [OE. *soler*, AS. *solere*, L. *solarium*, from *sol* the sun. See Solar, *a.*] A loft or upper chamber; a garret room. [*Obs.*] [Written also *soler*, *solere*, *sollar*.] *Oxf. Gloss.*

So'lar, *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl*, Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Ir. *sul*, Skr. *svar*, and perhaps to E. *sun*: cf. F. *solaire*. Cf. Parasol, Sun.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence. See *Solar system*, below.

2. (*Astrol.*) Born under the predominant influence of the sun. [*Obs.*]

And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

3. Measured by the progress or revolution of the sun in the ecliptic; as, the *solar* year.

4. Produced by the action of the sun, or peculiarly affected by its influence.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*

Solar cycle. See under Cycle. — Solar day. See Day, 2. — Solar engine, an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine. — Solar flowers (*Bot.*), flowers which open and shut daily at certain hours. — Solar lamp, an argand lamp. — Solar microscope, a microscope consisting essentially, first, of a mirror for reflecting a beam of sunlight through the tube, which sometimes is fixed in a window shutter; secondly, of a condenser, or large lens, for converging the beam upon the object; and, thirdly, of a small lens, or magnifier, for throwing an enlarged image of the object at its focus upon a screen in a dark room or in a darkened box.

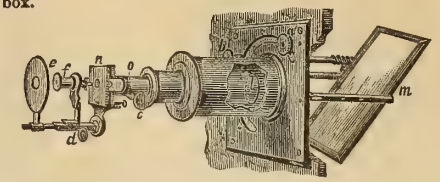

Solar Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. *a* Knob for turning the Mirror; *b* Screw for inclining the Mirror; *m* Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; *l* Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; *o* Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumbscrew *c*; *n* Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; *f* Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumbscrew *d*; *e* Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on a Screen in the darkened Room.

— Solar month. See under Month. — Solar oil, a paraffin oil used as an illuminant and lubricant. — Solar phosphori (*Physics*), certain substances, as the diamond, sulphide of barium (Bolognese or Bologna phosphorus), calcium sulphide, etc., which become phosphorescent, and shine in the dark, after exposure to sunlight or other intense light. — Solar plexus (*Anat.*), a nervous plexus situated in the dorsal and anterior part of the abdomen, consisting of several sympathetic ganglia with connecting and radiating nerve fibers; — so called in allusion to the radiating nerve fibers. — Solar spots. See *Sun spots*, under Sun. — Solar system (*Astron.*), the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. The system comprises the major planets, with their satellites; the minor planets, or asteroids, and the comets; also, the meteoroids, the matter that furnishes the zodiacal light, and the rings of Saturn. The satellites that revolve about the major planets are twenty in number, of which the Earth has one (see Moon), Mars two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. The asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, thus far discovered (1890), number about three hundred, the first four of which were found near the beginning of the century, and are called Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

The principal elements of the major planets, and of the comets seen at more than one perihelion passage, are exhibited in the following tables: —

I. — Major Planets.

Symbol.	Name.	Mean Distance — that of the Earth being Unity.	Period in Days.	Eccentricity.	Inclination of Orbit.	Diameter in Miles.
					° ′	
☉	Sun	. .	. .	.	. .	860,000
☿	Mercury	.3871	87.97	.2056	7 0	3,000
♀	Venus	.7233	224.70	.0068	3 24	7,700
⊖, or ⊕	Earth	1.0000	365.26	.0168	. .	7,918
♂	Mars	1.5237	686.98	.0933	1 51	4,200
	Asteroids					
♃	Jupiter	5.2028	4,332.58	.0482	1 19	86,000
♄	Saturn	9.5388	10,759.22	.0561	2 30	70,500
♅, or ♅	Uranus	19.1834	30,686.82	.0464	0 46	31,700
♆, or ♆	Neptune	30.0544	60,181.11	.0090	1 47	34,500

II. — Periodic Comets.

Name.	Period in Years.	Greatest Distance from Sun.	Least Distance from Sun.	Inclination of Orbit.	Perihelion Passage.
				° ′	
Encke's	3.31	4.10	0.342	12 54	1885.2
Tempel's	5.21	4.67	1.345	12 45	1883.9
Brorsen's	5.46	5.61	0.590	29 23	1879.2
Tempel-Swift's	5.51	5.16	1.073	5 24	1886.3
Winnecke's	5.81	5.58	0.883	14 27	1886.7
Tempel's (2d)	6.51	4.90	2.073	10 50	1885.7
Biela's (2d)	6.63	6.20	0.861	12 34	1852.7
D'Arrest's	6.69	5.77	1.326	15 42	1884.9
Faye's	7.57	5.97	1.738	11 20	1881.1
Tuttle's	13.76	10.46	1.025	55 14	1885.7
Pons-Brooks's	71.48	33.67	0.775	74 3	1884.1
Olbers'	72.63	33.62	1.200	44 34	1887.8
Halley's	76.37	35.41	0.589	162 15	1885.9

— Solar telegraph, a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. — Solar time. See *Apparent time*, under Time.

‖ **So-la'ri-um** (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Solaria (-ä). [L. See Solar, *n.*] **1.** An apartment freely exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the roof of a house; in modern times, an apartment in a hospital, used as a resort for convalescents.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of handsome marine spiral shells of the genus *Solarium* and allied genera. The shell is conical, and usually has a large, deep umbilicus exposing the upper whorls. Called also *perspective shell*.

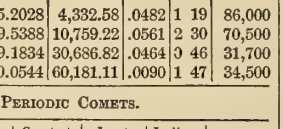

Solarium (*S. perspectivum*). *a* Basal View; *b* Side View.

So'lar-i-za'tion (sō'lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Photog.*) Injury of a photographic picture caused by exposing it for too long a time to the sun's light in the camera; burning; excessive insolation.

So'lar-ize (sō'lĕr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Solarized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Solarizing (-ī'zĭng).] (*Photog.*) To injure by too long exposure to the light of the sun in the camera; to burn.

So'lar-ize, *v. i.* (*Photog.*) To become injured by undue or too long exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

So'la-ry (sō'lä-rȳ), *a.* Solar. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sol'as (sŏl'ăs *or* sō-lăs'), *n.* Solace. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **So-la'ti-um** (sō-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See Solace, *n.*] Anything which alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.

Sold (sōld), *imp. & p. p.* of Sell.

Sold, *n.* [F. *solde*. See Soldier, and cf. Sou.] Salary; military pay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sol'dan (sŏl'dan), *n.* [OE. *soudan*, F. *soudan*, from the Arabic. See Sultan.] A sultan. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sol'da-nel (-dä-nĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Soldanella*, low Alpine herbs of the Primrose family.

Sol'dan-rie (-dan-rĭ), *n.* The country ruled by a soldan, or sultan. [*Poet.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sol'der (sŏd'ĕr *or* sŏl'dĕr; 277), *n.* [Formerly *soder*; F. *soudure*, OF. *soudeure*, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten, to make solid. See Solid, and cf. Sawder.] A metal or metallic alloy used when melted for uniting adjacent metallic edges or surfaces; a metallic cement. Hence, anything which unites or cements.

Hard solder, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc. — Soft solder, a solder fusible at comparatively low temperatures; as, plumbers' solder, consisting of two parts lead and one part tin, is a *soft solder*.

Sol'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soldered (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soldering.] [Formerly *soder*. See Solder, *n.*] **1.** To unite (metallic surfaces or edges) by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic alloy applied when melted; to join by means of metallic cement.

2. To mend; to patch up. "To *solder* up a broken cause." *Hooker.*

Sol'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who solders.

Sol'der-ing, *a. & n.* from Solder, *v. t.*

Soldering iron, Soldering tool, an instrument for soldering, consisting of a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle.

Sol'dier (sōl'jĕr; 106), *n.* [OE. *souldier*, *soudiour*, *souder*, OF. *soldier*, *soldoier*, *soldeier*, *sodoier*, *soudoier*, *soudier*, fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid. See Solid, and cf. Sold, *n.*] **1.** One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.

I am a *soldier* and unapt to weep. *Shak.*

2. Especially, a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser.*

3. A brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor; — used by way of emphasis or distinction. *Shak.*

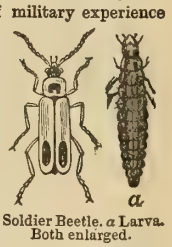

Soldier Beetle. *a* Larva. Both enlarged.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The red or cuckoo gurnard (*Trigla pini*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) One of the asexual polymorphic forms of white ants, or termites, in which the head and jaws are very large and strong. The soldiers serve to defend the nest. See Termite.

Soldier beetle (*Zoöl.*), an American carabid beetle (*Chauliognathus Americanus*) whose larva feeds upon other insects, such as the plum curculio. — **Soldier bug** (*Zoöl.*), any hemipterous insect of the genus *Podisus* and allied genera, as the spined *soldier bug* (*Podisus spinosus*). These bugs suck the blood of other insects. — **Soldier crab** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hermit crab. (*b*) The fiddler crab. — **Soldier fish** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored etheostomoid fish (*Etheostoma cœruleum*) found in the Mississippi River; — called also *blue darter*, and *rainbow darter*. — **Soldier fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small dipterous flies of the genus *Stratyomys* and allied genera. They are often bright green, with a metallic luster, and are ornamented on the sides of the back with markings of yellow, like epaulets or shoulder straps. — **Soldier moth** (*Zoöl.*), a large geometrid moth (*Euschema militaris*), having the wings bright yellow with bluish black lines and spots. — **Soldier orchis** (*Bot.*), a kind of orchis (*Orchis militaris*).

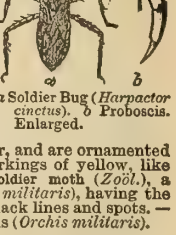

a Soldier Bug (*Harpactor cinctus*). *b* Proboscis. Enlarged.

Sol'dier, *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier.

2. To make a pretense of doing something, or of performing any task. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

☞ In this sense the vulgar pronunciation (sō'jĕr) is jocosely preserved.

It needs an opera glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling, or only *soldiering*. *C. D. Warner.*

Sol'dier-ess, *n.* A female soldier. [*Obs.*]

Sol'dier-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of serving as a soldier; the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier.

2. The act of feigning to work. See the Note under Soldier, *v. i.*, 2. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sol'dier-like' (-lik'), *a.* Like a soldier; soldierly.

Sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable; soldierlike. "*Soldierly* discipline." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sol'dier-ship, *n.* Military qualities or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Sol'dier-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A showy leguminous plant (*Calliandra purpurea*) of the West Indies. The flowers have long tassels of purple stamens.

Sol'dier-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.

A camp of faithful *soldiery*. *Milton.*

2. Military service. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

‖ **Sol'do** (sŏl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Soldi (sŏl'dē). [It. See Sou.] A small Italian coin worth a sou or a cent; the twentieth part of a lira.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, L. *solea*; — so named from its

flat shape. See SOLE of the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of flatfishes of the genus *Solea* and allied genera of the family *Soleidæ*, especially the common European species (*Solea vulgaris*), which is a valuable food fish. (*b*) Any one of several American flounders somewhat resembling the true sole in form or quality, as the California sole (*Lepidopsetta bilineata*), the long-finned sole (*Glyptocephalus zachirus*), and other species.

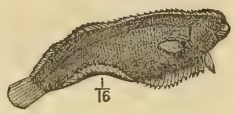
Common European Sole (*Solea vulgaris*).

Lemon, *or* French, sole (*Zoöl.*), a European species of sole (*Solea pegusa*). — Smooth sole (*Zoöl.*), the megrim.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sole*, fr. L. *solea* (or rather an assumed L. *sola*), akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot. Cf. EXILE, SALOON, SOIL earth, SOLE the fish.]

1. The bottom of the foot; hence, also, rarely, the foot itself.

The dove found no rest for the *sole* of her foot. *Gen.* viii. 9.
Hast wandered through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead. *Spenser.*

2. The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The "caliga" was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests in standing. Specifically: (*a*) (*Agric.*) The bottom of the body of a plow; — called also *slade;* also, the bottom of a furrow. (*b*) (*Far.*) The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts. (*c*) (*Fort.*) The bottom of an embrasure. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A piece of timber attached to the lower part of the rudder, to make it even with the false keel. *Totten.* (*e*) (*Mining*) The seat or bottom of a mine; — applied to horizontal veins or lodes.

Sole leather, thick, strong leather, used for making the soles of boots and shoes, and for other purposes.

Sole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLED (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLING.] To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

Sole, *a.* [L. *solus*, or OF. *sol*, F. *seul* (fr. L. *solus*); cf. L. *sollus* whole, entire. Cf. DESOLATE, SOLEMN, SOLO, SULLEN.] **1.** Being or acting without another; single; individual; only. "The *sole* son of my queen." *Shak.*

He, be sure . . . first and last will reign
Sole king. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole*.

Corporation sole. See the Note under CORPORATION.

Syn. — Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

Sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *solécisme*, L. *soloecismus*, Gr. σολοικισμός, fr. σολοικίζειν to speak or write incorrectly, fr. σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** An impropriety or incongruity of language in the combination of words or parts of a sentence; esp., deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax.

A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson.*

2. Any inconsistency, unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in deeds or manners.

Cæsar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics. *C. Middleton.*

The idea of having committed the slightest *solecism* in politeness was agony to him. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Barbarism; impropriety; absurdity.

Sol'e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism. *Blackwall.*

Sol'e-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Solecistical.

Sol'e-cis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect. "He thought it made the language *solecistical* and absurd." *Blackwall.*

Sol'e-cis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

Sol'e-cize (sŏl'ē-sīz), *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικίζειν.] To commit a solecism. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

Sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [OE. *solempne*, OF. *solempne*, L. *solemnis*, *solennis*, *sollemnis*, *sollennis;* *sollus* all, entire + *annus* a year; properly, that takes place every year; — used especially of religious solemnities. Cf. SILLY, ANNUAL.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned. *Milton.*

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. Pertaining to a festival; festive; festal. [*Obs.*]
"On this *solemn* day." *Chaucer.*

3. Stately; ceremonious; grand. [*Archaic*]

His feast so *solemn* and so rich. *Chaucer.*
To-night we hold a *solemn* supper. *Shak.*

4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; marked by seriousness; serious; grave; devout; as, a *solemn* promise; *solemn* earnestness.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage
With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*

5. Real; earnest; downright. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Frederick, the emperor, . . . has spared no expense in strengthening this city; since which time we find no *solemn* taking it by the Turks. *Fuller.*

6. Affectedly grave or serious; as, to put on a *solemn* face. "A *solemn* coxcomb." *Swift.*

7. (*Law*) Made in form; ceremonious; as, *solemn* war; conforming with all legal requirements; as, probate in *solemn* form. *Burrill. Jarman. Greenleaf.*

Solemn League and Covenant. See COVENANT, 2.

Syn. — Grave; formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober; serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See GRAVE.

Sol'em-ness (sŏl'ĕm-nĕs), *n.* See SOLEMNNESS.

Some think he wanted *solemness*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

So-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* SOLEMNITIES (-tĭz). [L. *solemnitas*, *solennitas:* cf. F. *solennité*, *solemnité*, OF. also *sollempnité*.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony; as, the *solemnity* of a funeral, a sacrament.

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honors to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. A ceremony adapted to impress with awe.

The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment. *Atterbury.*

3. Ceremoniousness; impressiveness; seriousness; grave earnestness; formal dignity; gravity.

With much glory and great *solemnity*. *Chaucer.*

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison.*

These promises were often made with great *solemnity* and confirmed with an oath. *J. Edwards.*

4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness.

Solemnity 's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

5. Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, that which produces such a feeling; as, the *solemnity* of an audience; the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey.

6. (*Law*) A solemn or formal observance; proceeding according to due form; the formality which is necessary to render a thing done valid.

So-lem'ni-zate (-zāt), *v. t.* To solemnize; as, to *solemnizate* matrimony. [*R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solemnisation*, *solennisation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

Sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLEMNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLEMNIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *solemniser*, *sollenniser*.] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.

Their choice nobility and flower . . .
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.

Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shairp.*

Every Israelite . . . arose, *solemnized* his face, looked towards Jerusalem . . . and prayed. *L. Wallace.*

Sol'em-nize, *n.* Solemnization. [*R.*]

Though spoused, yet wanting wedlock's *solemnize*. *Spenser.*

Sol'em-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who solemnizes.

Sol'emn-ly (sŏl'ĕm-lȳ), *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally.

There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*
I do *solemnly* assure the reader. *Swift.*

Sol'emn-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity; impressiveness; gravity; as, the *solemnness* of public worship. [Written also *solemness*.]

So-lemp'ne (sō-lĕmp'nē), *a.* [See SOLEMN.] Solemn; grand; stately; splendid; magnificent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **So'len** (sō'lĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν channel, a shellfish.] **1.** (*Med.*) A cradle, as for a broken limb. See CRADLE, 6.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any marine bivalve mollusk belonging to *Solen* or allied genera of the family *Solenidæ;* a razor shell.

Sol'e-na'cean (sŏl'ē-nā'shan *or* sō'lē-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine bivalve shells belonging to the family *Solenidæ*.

Sol'e-na'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the solens or family *Solenidæ*.

Sole'ness (sōl'nĕs), *n.* The state of being sole, or alone; singleness. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Sole-nette' (sōl-nĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European sole (*Solea minuta*).

‖ **So-le'no-con'cha** (sō-lē'nō-kŏn̄'ká), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN, and CONCH.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCAPHOPODA.

So-le'no-don (sō-lē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. σωλήν a channel + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of singular West Indian insectivores, allied to the tenrec. One species (*Solenodon paradoxus*), native of St. Domingo, is called also *agouta;* the other (*S. Cubanus*), found in Cuba, is called *almique*.

Solenodon (*Solenodon paradoxus*).

‖ **So-le'no-gas'tra** (-găs'trá), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σωλήν channel + γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of lowly organized Mollusca belonging to the Isopleura. A narrow groove takes the place of the foot of other gastropods.

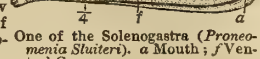
One of the Solenogastra (*Proneomenia Sluiteri*). *a* Mouth; *f* Ventral Groove.

So-le'no-glyph (-glĭf), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Solenoglypha. See OPHIDIA. — *n.* One of the Solenoglypha.

‖ **So'le-nog'ly-pha** (sō'lē-nŏg'lĭ-fá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν a channel + γλύφειν to engrave.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of serpents including those which have tubular erectile fangs, as the viper and rattlesnake. See FANG.

So'len-oid (sō'lĕn-oid), *n.* [Gr. σωλήν channel + *-oid.*] (*Elec.*) An electrodynamic spiral having the conjunctive wire turned back along its axis, so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral, and reduce the whole effect to that of a series of equal and parallel circular currents. When traversed by a current the solenoid exhibits polarity and attraction or repulsion, like a magnet.

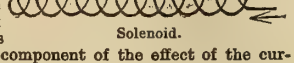
Solenoid.

‖ **So'le-nos'to-mi** (sō'lē-nŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σωλήν a channel + στόμα a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of lophobranch fishes having a tubular snout. The female carries the eggs in a ventral pouch.

Sole'plate' (sōl'plāt'), *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bedplate; as, the *soleplate* of a steam engine. (*b*) The plate forming the back of a waterwheel bucket.

So'ler (sō'lẽr), } *n.* [OE. See SOLAR, *n.*] A loft or
So'lere (-lẽr), } garret. See SOLAR, *n. Sir W. Scott.*

So'lert (sō'lẽrt), *a.* [L. *solers*, *sollers*, *-ertis*, clever, skillful.] Skillful; clever; crafty. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

So-ler'tious-ness (sō-lẽr'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being solert. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Sole'ship (sōl'shĭp), *n.* The state of being sole, or alone; soleness. [*R.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

Sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOL-FAED (-fäd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOL-FAING.] [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa*, *sol*.] To sing the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending; as, *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, *do*, or the same in reverse order.

Yet can I neither *solfe* ne sing. *Piers Plowman.*

Sol'-fa', *n.* The gamut, or musical scale. See *Tonic sol-fa*, under TONIC, *n.*

Sol'fa-na'ri-a (sŏl'fā-nā'rĭ-á), *n.* [It., from *solfo* sulphur.] A sulphur mine.

‖ **Sol'fa-ta'ra** (sŏl'fā-tä'rä), *n.* [It., from *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, L. *sulfur*, E. *sulphur*.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic area or vent which yields only sulphur vapors, steam, and the like. It represents the last stages of the volcanic activity.

‖ **Sol'feg-gia're** (sŏl'fâd-jä'rā), *v. i.* [It.] (*Mus.*) To sol-fa. See SOL-FA, *v. i.*

‖ **Sol-feg'gio** (sŏl-fâd'jō), *n.* [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught; a singing exercise upon these syllables.

Sol'fe-ri'no (sŏl'fā-rē'nō), *n.* A brilliant deep pink color with a purplish tinge, one of the dyes derived from aniline; — so called from Solferino in Italy, where a battle was fought about the time of its discovery.

‖ **So'li** (sō'lī), *n., pl.* of SOLO.

So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLICITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLICITING.] [F. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, *-atum*, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, p. p. of *ciere* to move, excite. See SOLEMN, CITE.] **1.** To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something; as, to *solicit* a person for alms.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2. To endeavor to obtain; to seek; to plead for; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favor.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

3. To awake or excite to action; to rouse desire in; to summon; to appeal to; to invite.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To urge the claims of; to plead; to act as solicitor for or with reference to. [*Obs.*]

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy deserts. *Ford.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; — a Latinism rarely used.

Hath any ill *solicited* thine ears? *Chapman.*
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To beseech; ask; request; crave; supplicate; entreat; beg; implore; importune. See BESEECH.

So-lic'it-ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *sollicitans*, p. pr.] One who solicits.

So-lic'it-ate (sō-lĭs'ĭt-āt), *a.* Solicitous. [*Obs.*] *Eden.*

So-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sollicitation*, or L. *sollicitatio*.] **1.** The act of soliciting; earnest request; persistent asking; importunity.

2. Excitement; invitation; as, the *solicitation* of the senses. *Locke.*

So-lic'it-or (sō-lĭs'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* [F. *solliciteur*, L. *sollicitator*.] **1.** One who solicits.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) An attorney or advocate; one who represents another in court; — formerly, in English practice, the professional designation of a person admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity. See the Note under ATTORNEY. (*b*) The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor;* the *solicitor* of the treasury.

So-lic'it-or-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-al), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government, who is associated with the attorney-general; also, the chief law officer of some of the States.

So-lic'it-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus*, *solicitus*. See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil; concerned; anxious; careful. "*Solicitous* of my reputation." *Dryden.* "He was *solicitous* for his advice." *Clarendon.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future. *Jer. Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon*

— **So-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **So-lic'it-ous-ness,** *n.*

So-lic'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who solicits.

So-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude*, or L. *sollicitudo*.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.

The many cares and great labors of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shows. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The mother looked at her with fond *solicitude*. *G. W. Cable.*

Syn. — Carefulness; concern; anxiety. See CARE.

Sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus*, probably akin to *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος: cf. F. *solide*. Cf. CONSOLIDATE, SODA, SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLEMN.] **1.** Having the constituent parts so compact, or so firmly adhering, as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; having a fixed form; hard; firm; compact; — opposed to *fluid* and *liquid*, or to *plastic*, like clay, or to *incompact*, like sand.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; not spongy; dense; hence, sometimes, heavy.

3. (*Arith.*) Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.

☞ In this sense, *cubic* is now generally used.

4. Firm; compact; strong; stable; unyielding; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall.

5. Applied to a compound word whose parts are closely united and form an unbroken word; — opposed to *hyphened*.

6. Fig.: Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous* or *fallacious;* weighty; firm; strong; valid; just; genuine.

The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. *Milton.*

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden.*

The genius of the Italians wrought by *solid* toil what the myth-making imagination of the Germans had projected in a poem. *J. A. Symonds.*

7. Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. *I. Watts.*

8. (*Bot.*) Of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.

9. (*Metaph.*) Impenetrable; resisting or excluding any other material particle or atom from any given portion of space; — applied to the supposed ultimate particles of matter.

10. (*Print.*) Not having the lines separated by leads; not open.

11. United; without division; unanimous; as, the delegation is *solid* for a candidate. [*Polit. Cant, U. S.*]

Solid angle. (*Geom.*) See under ANGLE. — **Solid color,** an even color; one not shaded or variegated. — **Solid green.** See *Emerald green* (*a*), under GREEN. — **Solid measure** (*Arith.*), a measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear magnitude, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like; thus, a foot, in *solid measure*, or a *solid foot*, contains 1,728 solid inches. — **Solid newel** (*Arch.*), a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built, in distinction from a *hollow newel*. See under HOLLOW, *a.* — **Solid problem** (*Geom.*), a problem which can be construed geometrically, only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section or of two conic sections. *Hutton.* — **Solid square** (*Mil.*), a square body of troops; a body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal.

Syn. — Hard; firm; compact; strong; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important. — SOLID, HARD. These words both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a more impenetrable nature or a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid*, *liquid*, *open*, or *hollow*. Wood is usually *solid;* but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*.

Repose you there; while I [return] to this *hard* house,
More *harder* than the stones whereof 't is raised. *Shak.*

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

Sol'id, *n.* **1.** A substance that is held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles; a substance not fluid.

2. (*Geom.*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness; a part of space bounded on all sides.

Solid of revolution. (*Geom.*) See REVOLUTION, *n.*, 5.

‖ **Sol'i-da'go** (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solidare* to strengthen, unite; — so called in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] (*Bot.*) A genus of yellow-flowered composite perennial herbs; golden-rod.

Sol'i-dare (sŏl'ĭ-dâr), *n.* [LL. *solidus*. Cf. SOU.] A small piece of money. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *solidarité*, fr. *solide*. See SOLID.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; fellowship; community.

Solidarity [a word which we owe to the French Communists], signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, in victory and defeat, a being, so to speak, all in the same boat. *Trench.*

The *solidarity* . . . of Breton and Welsh poetry. *M. Arnold.*

Sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dā-rȳ), *a.* Having community of interests and responsibilities.

Men are *solidary*, or copartners; and not isolated. *M. Arnold.*

Sol'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *solidatus*, p. p. of *solidare*. See SOLDER.] To make solid or firm. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

So-lid'i-fi'a-ble (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being solidified.

So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solidification*.] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

So-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLIDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLIDIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Solid* + *-fy:* cf. F. *solidifier*.] To make solid or compact.

Every machine is a *solidified* mechanical theorem. *H. Spencer.*

So-lid'i-fy, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

Sol'id-ism (sŏl'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the view that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and can receive the impression of agents tending to produce disease.

Sol'id-ist, *n.* (*Med.*) An advocate of, or believer in, solidism. *Dunglison.*

So-lid'i-ty (sō-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *soliditas:* cf. F. *solidité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being solid; density; consistency, — opposed to *fluidity;* compactness; fullness of matter, — opposed to *openness* or *hollowness;* strength; soundness, — opposed to *weakness* or *instability;* the primary quality or affection of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness; massiveness.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies when they are moving one toward another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

2. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; — as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness;* as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions.

3. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body; volume; amount of inclosed space.

Syn. — Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

Sol'id-ly (sŏl'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Sol'id-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being solid; firmness; compactness; solidity, as of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, and the like.

‖ **Sol'id-un'gu-la** (sŏl'ĭd-ŭn'gŭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ungulates which includes the horse, ass, and related species, constituting the family *Equidæ*.

Sol'id-un'gu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous.

Sol'id-un'gu-late (-lāt), *n.* [*Solid* + *ungulate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SOLIPED.

Sol'id-un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous.

Sol'i-fid'i-an (sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] (*Eccl.*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification; — opposed to *nullifidian*. *Hammond.*

Sol'i-fid'i-an, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians; of or pertaining to the Solifidians.

Sol'i-fid'i-an-ism, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

Sol'i-form (sŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + *-form*.] Like the sun in form, appearance, or nature; resembling the sun. [*R.*] "*Soliform* things." *Cudworth.*

‖ **So-lif'u-gæ** (sō-lĭf'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *solifuga* (better *solipuga*), a kind of venomous ant, or spider.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of arachnids having large, powerful fangs and a segmented abdomen; — called also *Solpugidea*, and *Solpugides*.

One of the Solifugæ (*Galeodes araneoides*).

So-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLILOQUIZED (-kwīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLILOQUIZING (-kwī'zĭng). To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

So-lil'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.; pl.* SOLILOQUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium; solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See SOLE only, and LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** The act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self; monologue.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person says to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*. *Prior.*

Sol'i-ped (sŏl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Cf. F. *solipède*, It. *solipede*, Sp. *solipedo;* apparently fr. L. *solus* alone + *pes, pedis*, a foot; but probably fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed. See SOLID, and PEDAL.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horses and asses; a solidungulate. [Written also *solipede*.]

The *solipeds*, or firm-hoofed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, etc., — they are, also, in mighty number. *Sir T. Browne.*

So-lip'e-dous (sō-lĭp'ē-dŭs), *a.* Having single hoofs.

So-lip'sism (sō-lĭp'sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] **1.** (*Ethics*) Egotism. *Krauth-Fleming.*

2. (*Metaph.*) Egoism. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Sol'i-se'qui-ous (sŏl'ĭ-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the course of the sun; as, *solisequious* plants. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*

2. A single diamond in a setting; also, sometimes, a precious stone of any kind set alone.

Diamond *solitaires* blazing on his breast and wrists. *Mrs. R. H. Davis.*

3. A game which one person can play alone; — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large extinct bird (*Pezophaps solitaria*) which formerly inhabited the islands of Mauritius and Rodriguez. It was larger and taller than the wild turkey. Its wings were too small for flight. Called also *solitary*. (*b*) Any species of American thrushlike birds of the genus *Myadestes*. They are noted for their sweet songs and retiring habits. Called also *fly-catching thrush*. A West Indian species (*Myadestes sibilans*) is called the *invisible bird*.

Sol'i-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [See SOLITARY.] A hermit; a solitary. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Twisden.*

Sol'i-ta-ri'e-ty (-tă-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.* The state of being solitary; solitariness. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Sol'i-ta-ri-ly (sŏl'ĭ-tă-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone. *Mic.* vii. 14.

Sol'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Condition of being solitary.

Sol'i-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solus* alone: cf. F. *solitaire*. See SOLE, *a.*, and cf. SOLITAIRE.] **1.** Living or being by one's self; having no companion present; being without associates; single; alone; lonely.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

Hie home unto my chamber,
Where thou shalt find me, sad and *solitary*. *Shak.*

2. Performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* journey; a *solitary* life.

Satan . . . explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

3. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

4. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; hence, gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert.

How doth the city sit *solitary*, that was full of people. *Lam.* i. 1.

Let that night be *solitary;* let no joyful voice come therein. *Job* iii. 7.

5. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

6. (*Bot.*) Not associated with others of the same kind.

Solitary ant (*Zoöl.*), any solitary hymenopterous insect of the family *Mutillidæ*. The female of these insects is destitute of wings and has a powerful sting. The male is winged and resembles a wasp. Called also *spider ant*. — **Solitary bee** (*Zoöl.*), any species of bee which does not form communities. — **Solitary sandpiper** (*Zoöl.*), an American tattler (*Totanus solitarius*). — **Solitary snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the great snipe. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Solitary thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the starling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tă-rȳ), *n.* One who lives alone, or in solitude; an anchoret; a hermit; a recluse.

Sol'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F., from L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** A state of being alone, or withdrawn from society; a lonely life; loneliness.

Whosoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

O *Solitude!* where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face? *Cowper.*

2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company; seclusion; — said of places; as, the *solitude* of a wood.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A solitary or lonely place; a desert or wilderness.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

Syn. — Loneliness; solitariness; loneness; retiredness; recluseness. — SOLITUDE, RETIREMENT, SECLUSION, LONELINESS. *Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes. *Solitude* describes the fact that a person is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; *loneliness*, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, *retirement* is opposed to a gay, active, or public life; *solitude*, to society; *seclusion*, to freedom of access on the part of others; and *loneliness*, to enjoyment of that society which the heart demands.

O blest *retirement*, friend to life's decline. *Goldsmith.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there; then they are prepared for *solitude;* and in that [the country] *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

It is a place of *seclusion* from the external world. *Bp. Horsley.*

These evils . . . seem likely to reduce it [a city] ere long to the *loneliness* and the insignificance of a village. *Eustace.*

So-liv'a-gant (sō-lĭv'ȧ-gant), *a.* [L. *solus* alone + *vagans* wandering.] Wandering alone. [*R.*] *T. Granger.*

So-liv'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *solivagus.*] Solivagant.

Sol'lar (sŏl'lẽr), *n.* **1.** See SOLAR, *n.* [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mining*) A platform in a shaft, especially one of those between the series of ladders in a shaft.

Sol'lar, *v. t.* To cover, or provide with, a sollar.

Sol'lein (sŏl'lān), *a.* Sullen; sad. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sol-ler-et' (sŏl-lẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *soleret*, dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe.] A flexible steel shoe (or one of the plates forming such a shoe), worn with mediæval armor.

Sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol, mi*. See SOL-FA.] (*Mus.*) The act of sol-faing. [Written also *solmisation*.]

☞ This art was practiced by the Greeks; but six of the seven syllables now in use are generally attributed to Guido d' Arezzo, an Italian monk of the eleventh century, who is said to have taken them from the first syllables of the first six lines of the following stanza of a monkish hymn to St. John the Baptist: —

Ut queant laxis
Resonare fibris
Mira gestorum
Famuli tuorum
Solve polluti
Labii reatum,
Sancte Joannes.

Professor Skeat says the name of the seventh note, *si*, was also formed by him [Guido] from the initials of the two words of the last line; but this is disputed, Littré attributing the first use of it to Anselm of Flanders long afterwards. The syllable *do* is often substituted for *ut*.

So'lo (sō'lō), *n.; pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., from L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person on an instrument, or sung by a single voice.

So'lo-ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŏn), *n.* One of the kings of Israel, noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign; hence, a very wise man. — **Sol'o-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Solomon's seal (*Bot.*), a perennial liliaceous plant of the genus *Polygonatum*, having simple erect or curving stems rising from thick and knotted rootstocks, and with white or greenish nodding flowers. The commonest European species is *Polygonatum multiflorum*. *P. biflorum* and *P. giganteum* are common in the Eastern United States. See *Illust.* of ROOTSTOCK. — **False Solomon's seal** (*Bot.*), any plant of the liliaceous genus *Smilacina* having small whitish flowers in terminal racemes or panicles.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* A celebrated Athenian lawmaker, born about 638 B. C.; hence, a legislator; a publicist; — often used ironically.

Sol-pu'gid (sŏl-pū'jĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Solifugæ. — *n.* One of the Solifugæ.

‖ **Sol'pu-gid'e-a** (sŏl'pū-jĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLIFUGÆ.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SOLIFUGÆ.

Sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium; sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand, akin to *stare* to stand: cf. F. *solstice*. See SOLAR, *a.*, and STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** A stopping or standing still of the sun. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricorn, the former being the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*, in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still

in its northward or southward motion. (*b*) The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *solstitialis:* cf. F. *solsticial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a solstice.

2. Happening at a solstice; esp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice, or midsummer. "*Solstitial* summer's heat." *Milton.*

Sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *solubilité.*] **1.** The quality, condition, or degree of being soluble or solvable; as, the *solubility* of a salt; the *solubility* of a problem or intricate difficulty.

2. (*Bot.*) The tendency to separate readily into parts by spurious articulations, as the pods of tick trefoil.

Sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve: cf. F. *soluble.* See SOLVE, and cf. SOLVABLE.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; as, some substances are *soluble* in alcohol which are not *soluble* in water.

Sugar is . . . *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a *soluble* algebraic problem; susceptible of being disentangled, unraveled, or explained; as, the mystery is perhaps *soluble.* "More *soluble* is this knot." *Tennyson.*

3. Relaxed; open or readily opened. [*R.*] "The bowels must be kept *soluble.*" *Dunglison.*

Soluble glass. (*Chem.*) See under GLASS.

Sol'u-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

‖ **So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. a.*, **So'la** (sō'lȧ), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

So-lute' (sō-lūt'), *a.* [L. *solutus*, p. p. of *solvere* to loosen. See SOLVE.] **1.** Loose; free; liberal; as, a *solute* interpretation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Relaxed; hence, merry; cheerful. [*R.*]

A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye. *Young.*

3. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Bot.*) Not adhering; loose; — opposed to *adnate*; as, a *solute* stipule.

So-lute', *v. t.* **1.** To dissolve; to resolve. [*Obs.*]

2. To absolve; as, to *solute* sin. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

So-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *solucion*, OF. *solucion*, F. *solution*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** The act of separating the parts of any body, or the condition of undergoing a separation of parts; disruption; breach.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. The act of solving, or the state of being solved; the disentanglement of any intricate problem or difficult question; explanation; clearing up; — used especially in mathematics, either of the process of solving an equation or problem, or of the result of the process.

3. The state of being dissolved or disintegrated; resolution; disintegration.

It is unquestionably an enterprise of more promise to assail the nations in their hour of faintness and *solution*, than at a time when magnificent and seductive systems of worship were at their height of energy and splendor. *I. Taylor.*

4. (*Chem. Phys.*) The act or process by which a body (whether solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid, and, remaining or becoming fluid, is diffused throughout the solvent; also, the product resulting from such absorption.

☞ When a solvent will not take in any more of a substance the solution is said to be *saturated.* Solution is of two kinds; viz.: (*a*) *Mechanical solution*, in which no marked chemical change takes place, and in which, in the case of solids, the dissolved body can be regained by evaporation, as in the solution of salt or sugar in water. (*b*) *Chemical solution*, in which there is involved a decided chemical change, as when limestone or zinc undergoes solution in hydrochloric acid. *Mechanical solution* is regarded as a form of molecular or atomic attraction, and is probably occasioned by the formation of certain very weak and unstable compounds which are easily dissociated and pass into new and similar compounds.

☞ This word is not used in chemistry or mineralogy for *fusion*, or the melting of bodies by the heat of fire.

5. Release; deliverance; discharge. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

6. (*Med.*) (*a*) The termination of a disease; resolution. (*b*) A crisis. (*c*) A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) in which the solid ingredients are wholly soluble. *U. S. Disp.*

Fehling's solution (*Chem.*), a standardized solution of cupric hydrate in sodium potassium tartrate, used as a means of determining the reducing power of certain sugars and sirups by the amount of red cuprous oxide thrown down. — **Heavy solution** (*Min.*), a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*) having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (*Klein solution*, specific gravity 3.6), and the like. Such solutions are much used in determining the specific gravities of minerals, and in separating them when mechanically mixed as in a pulverized rock. — **Nessler's solution.** See NESSLERIZE. — **Solution of continuity**, the separation of connection, or of connected substances or parts; — applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, or the like. "As in the natural body a wound, or *solution of continuity*, is worse than a corrupt humor, so in the spiritual." *Bacon.* — **Standardized solution** (*Chem.*), a solution which is used as a reagent, and is of a known and standard strength; specifically, a normal solution, containing in each cubic centimeter as many milligrams of the element in question as the number representing its atomic weight; thus, a normal solution of silver nitrate would contain 107.7 mgr. of silver in each cubic centimeter.

Sol'u-tive (sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *solutif.*] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative. *Bacon.*

Solv'a-bil'i-ty (sŏlv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *solvabilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being solvable; as, the *solvability* of a difficulty; the *solvability* of a problem.

2. The condition of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts; solvency; as, the *solvability* of a merchant.

Solv'a-ble (sŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *solvable.* See SOLVE, and cf. SOLUBLE, SOLVIBLE.] **1.** Susceptible of being solved, resolved, or explained; admitting of solution.

2. Capable of being paid and discharged; as, *solvable* obligations. *Tooke.*

3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Solv'a-ble-ness (sŏlv'ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being solvable.

Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLVED (sŏlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLVING.] [L. *solvere*, *solutum;* from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. SOBER) + *luere* to loosen; cf. OF. *soldre*, *soudre.* See LOOSE, and cf. ABSOLVE.] To explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to work out to a result or conclusion; as, to *solve* a doubt; to *solve* difficulties; to *solve* a problem.

True piety would effectually *solve* such scruples. *South.*
God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell.*

Syn. — To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up.

Solve, *n.* A solution; an explanation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sol'ven-cy (sŏl'ven-sȳ), *n.* [See SOLVENT.] The quality or state of being solvent.

Sol'vend (sŏl'vĕnd), *n.* [L. *solvendus* to be loosened or dissolved, fr. *solvere.* See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved. [*R.*]

Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere.* See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a *solvent* fluid. "The *solvent* body." *Boyle.*

2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a *solvent* merchant; the estate is *solvent.*

Sol'vent, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A substance (usually liquid) suitable for, or employed in, solution, or in dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate *solvent* of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats, and mercury or acids of metals, etc.

2. That which resolves; as, a *solvent* of mystery.

Solv'er (sŏlv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, solves.

Solv'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See SOLVABLE.

Sol'y (sōl'ȳ), *adv.* Solely. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **So'ma** (sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] (*Anat.*) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. *B. G. Wilder.*

So-maj' (sō-mäj'), **Sa-maj'** (sȧ-mäj'), *n.* A society; a congregation, a worshiping assembly, or church, esp. of the Brahmo-somaj. [*India*]

So-ma'li (sō-mä'lē), **So-mal'** (sō-mäl'), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) A Hamitic people of East Central Africa.

So-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα the body.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the body as a whole; corporeal; as, *somatic* death; *somatic* changes.

2. Of or pertaining to the wall of the body; somatopleuric; parietal; as, the *somatic* stalk of the yolk sac of an embryo.

Somatic death. See the Note under DEATH, *n.*, 1.

So-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Somatic.

So-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

So'ma-tist (sō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who admits the existence of material beings only; a materialist. *Glanvill.*

So'ma-to-cyst (sō'mȧ-tō-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body + κύστις a bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) A cavity in the primary nectocalyx of certain Siphonophora. See *Illust.* under NECTOCALYX.

So'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body + *-logy.*] **1.** The doctrine or the science of the general properties of material substances; somatics.

2. A treatise on the human body; anatomy. *Dunglison.*

So'ma-tome (sō'mȧ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) See SOMITE.

So'ma-to-pleure (sō'mȧ-tō-plūr), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body + πλευρά side.] (*Anat.*) The outer, or parietal, one of the two lamellæ into which the vertebrate blastoderm divides on either side of the notochord, and from which the walls of the body and the amnion are developed. See SPLANCHNOPLEURE.

So'ma-to-pleu'ric (-plū'rĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the somatopleure.

So'ma-tot'ro-pism (sō'mȧ-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Physiol.*) A directive influence exercised by a mass of matter upon growing organs. *Encyc. Brit.*

Som'ber } (sŏm'bẽr; 277), *a.* [F. *sombre;* cf. Sp.
Som'bre } *sombra* shade, prob. from LL. *subumbrare* to put in the shade; L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Dull; dusky; somewhat dark; gloomy; as, a *somber* forest; a *somber* house.

2. Melancholy; sad; grave; depressing; as, a *somber* person; *somber* reflections.

The dinner was silent and *somber;* happily it was also short. *Beaconsfield.*

Som'ber, } *v. t.* To make somber, or dark; to make
Som'bre, } shady. [*R.*]

Som'ber, } *n.* Gloom; obscurity; duskiness; som-
Som'bre, } berness. [*Obs.*]

Som'ber-ly, } *adv.* In a somber manner; sombrously;
Som'bre-ly, } gloomily; despondingly.

Som'ber-ness, } *n.* The quality or state of being
Som'bre-ness, } somber; gloominess.

‖ **Som-bre'ro** (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* [Sp., from *sombra* shade. See SOMBRE.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, worn in Spain and in Spanish America. *Marryat.*

Som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *sombroso.*] Gloomy; somber. "Tall and *sombrous* pines." *Longfellow.* — **Som'brous-ly,** *adv.* — **Som'brous-ness,** *n.*

-some (-sŭm). A combining form or suffix from Gr. σῶμα (gen. σώματος) the *body;* as in meros*ome*, a body segment; cephalos*ome*, etc.

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum;* akin to G. & OHG. *-sam*, Icel. *samr*, Goth. lustu*sams* longed for. See SAME, *a.*, and cf. SOME, *a.*] An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, full of mettle or spirit; glad*some*, full of gladness; win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.

Some (sŭm), *a.* [OE. *som*, *sum*, AS. *sum;* akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *sum*, OD. *som*, D. *sommig*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Sw. *somlige* (pl.), Goth. *sums*, and E. *same.* √191. See SAME, *a.*, and cf. -SOME.]

1. Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; composed of a quantity or number which is not stated; — used to express an indefinite quantity or number; as, *some* wine; *some* water; *some* persons. Used also pronominally; as, I have *some.*

Some theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone.*

2. A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually, or designated more specifically; as, *some* man, that is, some one man. "*Some* brighter clime." *Mrs. Barbauld.*

Some man praiseth his neighbor by a wicked intent. *Chaucer.*

Most gentlemen of property, at *some* period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in Parliament. *Blackstone.*

3. Not much; a little; moderate; as, the censure was to *some* extent just.

4. About; near; more or less; — used commonly with numerals, but formerly also with a singular substantive of time or distance; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; *some* hour hence. *Shak.*

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

5. Considerable in number or quantity. "Bore us *some* leagues to sea." *Shak.*

On its outer point, *some* miles away,
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry. *Longfellow.*

6. Certain; those of one part or portion; — in distinction from *other* or *others;* as, *some* men believe one thing, and *others* another.

Some [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but *other* fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

7. A part; a portion; — used pronominally, and followed sometimes by *of;* as, *some* of our provisions.

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

All and some, one and all. See under ALL, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

☞ The illiterate in the United States and Scotland often use *some* as an adverb, instead of *somewhat*, or an equivalent expression; as, I am *some* tired; he is *some* better; it rains *some*, etc.

Some . . . some, one part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel.*

☞ Formerly used also of single persons or things: this one . . . that one; one . . . another.

Some in his bed, *some* in the deep sea. *Chaucer.*

Some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; some person.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke* viii. 46.
We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

2. A person of consideration or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody.* *Acts* v. 36.

Some'deal' (-dēl'), *adv.* In some degree; somewhat. [Written also *sumdel*, *sumdeale*, and *sumdele.*] [*Obs.*] "She was *somedeal* deaf." *Chaucer.*

Thou lackest *somedeal* their delight. *Spenser.*

Some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow;* he lives *somehow.*

By their action upon one another they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length. *Cheyne.*

☞ The indefiniteness of *somehow* is emphasized by the addition of *or other.*

Although youngest of the family, he has *somehow or other* got the entire management of all the others. *Sir W. Scott.*

Som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sạlt), **Som'er-set** (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt), } *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. *soubresault*, It. *soprassalto* an overleap, fr. L. *supra* over + *saltus* a leap, fr. *salire* to leap; or the French may be from Sp. *sobresalto* a sudden assault, a surprise. See SUPRA, and SALIENT.] A leap in which a person turns his heels over his head and lights upon his feet; a turning end over end. [Written also *summersault*, *sommerset*, *summerset*, etc.] "The vaulter's *sombersalts.*" *Donne.*

Now I'll only
Make him break his neck in doing a *sommerset.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Some'thing (-thĭng), *n.* **1.** Anything unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event; an unspecified task, work, or thing.

There is *something* in the wind. *Shak.*

The whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about. *Pope.*

Something attempted, *something* done,
Has earned a night's repose. *Longfellow.*

2. A part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
Something of it arises from our infant state. *I. Watts.*

3. A person or thing of importance.

If a man thinketh himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. *Gal.* vi. 3.

Some'thing, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent; at some distance. *Shak.*

I *something* fear my father's wrath. *Shak.*

We have *something* fairer play than a reasoner could have expected formerly. *Burke.*

My sense of touch is *something* coarse. *Tennyson.*
It must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

Some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.

Did they not *sometime* cry "All hail" to me? *Shak.*

2. At a time undefined; once in a while; now and then; sometimes.

Sometime we see a cloud that 's dragonish,
A vapor *sometime* like a bear or lion. *Shak.*

3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *sometime*. "*Sometime* he reckon shall." *Chaucer.*

Some'time' (sŭm'tīm'), *a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen. *Shak.*

Ion, our *sometime* darling, whom we prized. *Talfourd.*

Some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*Sometime* + adverbial ending *-s*, as in *-wards*.] **1.** Formerly; sometime. [*Obs.*]

That fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometimes* march. *Shak.*

2. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; occasionally.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sometimes . . . sometimes, at certain times . . . at certain other times; as, *sometimes* he is earnest, *sometimes* he is frivolous.

Some'times', *a.* Former; sometime. [*Obs.*]

Thy *sometimes* brother's wife. *Shak.*

Some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* **1.** More or less; a certain quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

2. A person or thing of importance; a somebody.

Here come those that worship me.
They think that I am *somewhat*. *Tennyson.*

Some'what', *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

His giantship is gone, *somewhat* crestfallen. *Milton.*

Somewhat back from the village street. *Longfellow.*

Some'when', *adv.* At some indefinite time. [*R.*]

Some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another. "*Somewhere* nigh at hand." *Milton.*

Some'while' (-hwīl'), *adv.* Once; for a time.

Though, under color of shepherds, *somewhile*
There crept in wolves, full of fraud and guile. *Spenser.*

Some'whith'er (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To some indeterminate place; to some place or other.

Driven by the winds of temptation *somewhither*. *Barrow.*

So'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) One of the actual or ideal serial segments of which an animal, esp. an articulate or vertebrate, is composed; somatome; metamere. — **So-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Som'meil'** (sŏ'mâ'y'), *n.* [F.] Slumber; sleep.

Som'mer-set (sŭm'mĕr-sĕt), *n.* See SOMERSAULT.

Som-nam'bu-lar (sŏm-năm'bû-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to somnambulism; somnambulistic. *Mrs. Browning.*

Som-nam'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* To walk when asleep.

Som-nam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulatio* a walking about, from *ambulare* to walk. See SOMNOLENT, AMBLE.] The act of walking in sleep.

Som-nam'bu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

Som-nam'bule (-būl), *n.* [F.] A somnambulist.

Som-nam'bu-lic (-bû-lĭk), *a.* Somnambulistic.

Som-nam'bu-lism (-bû-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *somnambulisme*. See SOMNAMBULATION.] A condition of the nervous system in which an individual during sleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake; noctambulism.

Som-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A person who is subject to somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker; a noctambulist.

Som-nam'bu-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a somnambulist or somnambulism; affected by somnambulism; appropriate to the state of a somnambulist.

Whether this was an intentional and waking departure, or a *somnambulistic* leave-taking and walking in her sleep, may remain a subject of contention. *Dickens.*

Som'ne (sŭm'ne), *v. t.* To summon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Som'ner (-nẽr), *n.* A summoner; esp., one who summons to an ecclesiastical court. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Som'ni-al (sŏm'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *somnialis* dream bringing, fr. *somnium* dream, fr. *somnus* sleep.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge.*

Som'ni-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Somnial; somniatory. [*R.*]

Som'ni-a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to sleep or dreams; somnial. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Urquhart.*

Som-nic'u-lous (sŏm-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *somniculosus*.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy. [*Obs.*]

Som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; dormitive; as, a *somniferous* potion. *Walton.*

Som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus*; *somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Som-nif'u-gous (-ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *fugare* to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. [*Obs.*]

Som-nil'o-quence (-nĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* The act of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism.

Som-nil'o-quism (-kwĭz'm), *n.* The act or habit of talking in one's sleep; somniloquy. *Coleridge.*

Som-nil'o-quist, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

Som-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

Som-nil'o-quy (-kwў), *n.* A talking in sleep; the talking of one in a state of somnipathy. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Som-nip'a-thist (-nĭp'a-thĭst), *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

Som-nip'a-thy (-thў), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + Gr. πάθος a suffering of the body, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] Sleep from sympathy, or produced by mesmerism or the like. [Written also *somnopathy*.]

Som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lens), } *n.* [L. *somnolentia*:
Som'no-len-cy (-len-sў), } cf. F. *somnolence*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Som'no-lent (-lent), *a.* [F. *somnolent*, L. *somnolentus*, from *somnus* sleep, akin to Gr. ὕπνος, Skr. *svapna* sleep, dream, *svap* to sleep, Icel. *sofa*, AS. *swefn* sleep. Cf. HYPNOTIC, SOMNAMBULISM, SOPORIFIC.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **Som'no-lent-ly**, *adv.*

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them. *De Quincey.*

Som'no-lism (sŏm'nō-lĭz'm), *n.* The somnolent state induced by animal magnetism. *Thomas* (*Med. Dict.*).

Som-nop'a-thy (sŏm-nŏp'a-thў), *n.* Somnipathy.

Som'nour (sŭm'nōor), *n.* A summoner; an apparitor; a sompnour. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Som'on-ance (-ŭn-ans), } *n.* [See SUMMON, SUM-
Som'once (sŭm'ŭns), } MONS.] A summons; a citation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Som'on-our (-ŭn-ōor), *n.* A summoner. [*Obs.*]

Somp'ne (sŭmp'ne *or* sŭm'ne), *v. t.* To summon; to cite. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Somp'nour (-nōor), *n.* A summoner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Son (sŭn), *n.* [OE. *sone, sune*, AS. *sunu*; akin to D. *zoon*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *sunu*, G. *sohn*, Icel. *sonr*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *søn*, Goth. *sunus*, Lith. *sunus*, Russ. *suin'*, Skr. *sūnu* (from *sū* to beget, to bear), and Gr. υἱός son. √293. Cf. SOW, *n.*] **1.** A male child; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent, father or mother.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a *son*. *Gen.* xxi. 2.

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Isa.* xix. 11.

I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye *sons* of Jacob are not consumed. *Mal.* iii. 6.

3. Any young male person spoken of as a child; an adopted male child; a pupil, ward, or any other young male dependent.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. *Ex.* ii. 10.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

4. A native or inhabitant of some specified place; as, *sons* of Albion; *sons* of New England.

5. The produce of anything.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

6. (Commonly with the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior; — called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

We . . . do testify that the Father sent the *Son* to be the Savior of the world. 1 *John* iv. 14.

Who gave His *Son* sure all has given. *Keble.*

☞ The expressions *son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial*, are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

Sons of the prophets. See *School of the prophets*, under PROPHET.

So'nance (sō'nans), *n.* **1.** A sound; a tune; as, to sound the tucket *sonance*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The quality or state of being sonant.

So'nant (sō'nant), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound. See SOUND a noise.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding.

2. (*Phonetics*) Uttered, as an element of speech, with tone or proper vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; intonated; voiced; vocal; tonic; the opposite of *nonvocal*, or *surd*; — said of the vowels, semivowels, liquids, and nasals, and particularly of the consonants *b, d, g* hard, *v*, etc., as compared with their cognates *p, t, k, f*, etc., which are called *nonvocal, surd*, or *aspirate*. — *n.* A sonant letter.

So-na'ta (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound. See SOUND a noise.] (*Mus.*) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements; as, Beethoven's *sonatas* for the piano, for the violin and piano, etc.

☞ The same general structure prevails in symphonies, instrumental trios, quartets, etc., and even in classical concertos. The sonata form, distinctively, characterizes the quick opening movement, which may have a short, slow introduction; the second, or slow, movement is either in the song or variation form; third comes the playful minuet or the more modern scherzo; then the quick finale in the rondo form. But both form and order are sometimes exceptional.

‖ **So'na-ti'na** (sō'nä-tē'nä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short and simple sonata.

Son'cy, Son'sy (sŏn'sў), *a.* [Scot. *sonce, sons*, prosperity, happiness, fr. Gael. & Ir. *sonas*.] Lucky; fortunate; thriving; plump. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sond (sŏnd), **Sonde**, *n.* [AS. *sand*. See SEND, *v. t.*] That which is sent; a message or messenger; hence, also, a visitation of providence; an affliction or trial. [*Obs.*]

Ye have enough, parde, of Goddes *sond*. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Son'de-li** (sŏn'dā-lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The musk shrew. See under MUSK.

Song (sŏng; 115), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*, fr. *singan* to sing; akin to D. *zang*, G. *sang*, Icel. *söngr*, Goth. *saggws*. See SING.] **1.** That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird, insect, etc. "That most ethereal of all sounds, the *song* of crickets." *Hawthorne.*

2. A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad.

3. More generally, any poetical strain; a poem.

The bard that first adorned our native tongue
Tuned to his British lyre this ancient *song*. *Dryden.*

4. Poetical composition; poetry; verse.

This subject for heroic *song*. *Milton.*

5. An object of derision; a laughingstock.

And now am I their *song*, yea, I am their byword. *Job* xxx. 9.

6. A trifle. "The soldier's pay is a *song*." *Silliman.*

Old song, a trifle; nothing of value. "I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*." *Dr. H. More.* — Song bird (*Zoöl.*), any singing bird; one of the Oscines. — Song sparrow (*Zoöl.*), a very common North American sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*, or *M. melodia*) noted for the sweetness of its song in early spring. Its breast is covered with dusky brown streaks which form a blotch in the center. — Song thrush (*Zoöl.*), a common European thrush (*Turdus musicus*), noted for its melodious song; — called also *mavis, throstle*, and *thrasher*.

Song Thrush. 1/6

Syn. — Sonnet; ballad; canticle; carol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy; verse.

Song'craft' (sŏng'krăft'), *n.* The art of making songs or verses; metrical composition; versification.

A half-effaced inscription,
Written with little skill of *song-craft*. *Longfellow.*

Song'ful (-fụl), *a.* Disposed to sing; full of song.

Song'ish, *a.* Consisting of songs. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Song'less, *a.* Destitute of the power of song; without song; as, *songless* birds; *songless* woods.

Song'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *sangestre* a female singer.] **1.** One who sings; one skilled in singing; — not often applied to human beings.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A singing bird.

Song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* [See SONGSTER, and -ESS.] A woman who sings; also, a female singing bird. *Thomson.*

Son'i-fer (sŏn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See SONIFEROUS.] A kind of ear trumpet for the deaf, or the partially deaf.

So-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ferous*.] Sounding; producing sound; conveying sound.

Son'i-fi-ca'tion (sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] The act of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-lạ'), *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW (sŭnz'-). The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

To take me as for thy *son in lawe*. *Chaucer.*

Son'less, *a.* Being without a son. *Marston.*

As no baron who was *sonless* could give a husband to his daughter, save with his lord's consent. *J. R. Green.*

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. *suono* a sound, a song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound. See SOUND noise.] **1.** A short poem, — usually amatory. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

He had a wonderful desire to chant a *sonnet* or hymn unto Apollo Pythius. *Holland.*

2. A poem of fourteen lines, — two stanzas, called the *octave*, being of four verses each, and two stanzas, called the *sestet*, of three verses each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

☞ In the proper sonnet each line has five accents, and the octave has but two rhymes, the second, third, sixth, and seventh lines being of one rhyme, and the first, fourth, fifth, and eighth being of another. In the sestet there are sometimes two and sometimes three rhymes; but in some way its two stanzas rhyme together. Often the three lines of the first stanza rhyme severally with the three lines of the second. In Shakespeare's sonnets, the first twelve lines are rhymed alternately, and the last two rhyme together.

Son'net, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. "Strains that come almost to *sonneting*." *Milton.*

Son'net-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A composer of sonnets, or small poems; a small poet; — usually in contempt.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be
In some starved hackney *sonneteer* or me! *Pope.*

Son'net-eer', *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Lowell.*

Son'net-er (sŏn'nĕt-ẽr), *n.* A composer of sonnets.

Son'net-ist, *n.* A sonneter, or sonneteer. *Bp. Hall.*

Son'net-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

Son'nish (sŭn'nĭsh), *a.* Like the sun; sunny; golden. [*Obs.*] "Her *sonnish* hairs." *Chaucer.*

Son'nite (-nīt), *n.* See SUNNITE.

So-nom'e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + *-meter*.] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for exhibiting the transverse vibrations of cords, and ascertaining the relations between musical notes. It consists of a cord stretched by weight along a box, and divided into different lengths at pleasure by a bridge, the place of which is determined by a scale on the face of the box.

2. An instrument for testing the hearing capacity.

Son'o-rif'ic (sŏn'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sonor, -oris*, a sound + *facere* to make. See SONOROUS.] Producing sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body. [*R.*] *I. Watts.*

So-nor'i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *sonoritas*.] The quality or state of being sonorous; sonorousness.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor, -oris*, a sound, akin to *sonus* a sound. See SOUND.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant; as, *sonorous* metals.

2. Loud-sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as, a *sonorous* voice.

3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal; sonant; as, the vowels are *sonorous*.

4. Impressive in sound; high-sounding.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a *sonorous* amplitude. *E. Everett.*

5. (*Med.*) Sonant; vibrant; hence, of sounds produced in a cavity, deep-toned; as, *sonorous* rhonchi.

Sonorous figures (*Physics*), figures formed by the vibrations of a substance capable of emitting a musical tone, as when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge of a piece of glass or metal on which sand is strewed, and the sand arranges itself in figures according to the musical tone. Called also *acoustic figures*. — Sonorous tumor (*Med.*), a tumor which emits a clear, resonant sound on percussion.

— **So-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **So-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* The state of being a son, or of bearing the relation of a son; filiation. *Dr. H. More.*

Son'sy (sŏn'sў), *a.* See SONCY. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Son'tag (-tăg), *n.* [So called from Mme. Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer.] A knitted worsted jacket, worn over the waist of a woman's dress.

Son'ties (sŏn'tĭz), *n.* Probably a corruption from "*saintes*" saints, or from *sanctities;* — used as an oath. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

‖ **Soo'dra** (sōō'drȧ). Same as SUDRA.

Soo'fee (-fē), **Soo'fee-ism** (-ĭz'm). Same as SUFI, SUFISM.

Soo'jee (-jē), *n.* Same as SUJI.

Soon (sōon), *adv.* [OE. *sone*, AS. *sōna;* cf. OFries. *sōn*, OS. *sāna*, *sāno*, *sān*, OHG. *sār*, Goth. *suns.*] **1.** In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after sunrise. "*Sooner* said than done." *Old Proverb.* "As *soon* as it might be." *Chaucer.*

She finished, and the subtle fiend his lore
Soon learned. *Milton.*

2. Without the usual delay; before any time supposed; early.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.

3. Promptly; quickly; readily; easily.

Small lights are *soon* blown out, huge fires abide. *Shak.*

4. Readily; willingly; — in this sense used with *would*, or some other word expressing *will.*

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

As soon as, *or* **So soon as**, immediately at or after another event. "*As soon as* he came nigh unto the camp . . . he saw the calf, and the dancing." *Ex.* xxxii. 19. See *So . . . as*, under So. — **Soon at, as soon as**; or, as soon as the time referred to arrives. [*Obs.*] "I shall be sent for *soon at* night." *Shak.* — **Sooner or later**, at some uncertain time in the future; as, he will discover his mistake *sooner or later.* — **With the soonest, as soon as any**; among the earliest; too soon. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Soon, *a.* Speedy; quick. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Soo'nee (sōō'nē), *n.* See SUNNITE.

Soon'ly (sōōn'lĭ), *adv.* Soon. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Soord (sōōrd), *n.* Skin of bacon. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Soor'ma (sōōr'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surma.*] A preparation of antimony with which Mohammedan men anoint their eyelids.

Soo-shong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* See SOUCHONG.

Soo'soo (sōō'sōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of dolphin (*Platanista Gangeticus*) native of the river Ganges; the Gangetic dolphin. It has a long, slender, somewhat spatulate beak. [Written also *susu.*]

Soosoo. 1/40

Soot (sŏŏt *or* sōōt; 277), *n.* [OE. *sot*, AS. *sōt;* akin to Icel. *sōt*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, OD. *soet*, Lith. *sūdis;* cf. Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suth.*] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, which rises in fine particles, and adheres to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and which is the result of imperfect combustion. See SMOKE.

Soot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOOTING.] To cover or dress with soot; to smut with, or as with, soot; as, to *soot* land. *Mortimer.*

Soot (sōōt), **Soot'e** (-e), *a.* [See SWEET.] Sweet. [*Obs.*] "The *soote* savour of the vine." *Chaucer.*

Soot'er-kin (-ẽr-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *suttern* to boil gently.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; also, an abortion, in a figurative sense; an abortive scheme.

Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit. *Pope.*

Sooth (sōōth), *a.; also adv.* [*Compar.* SOOTHER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOOTHEST.] [OE. *soth*, AS. *sōð*, for *sanð;* akin to OS. *sōð*, OHG. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Sw. *sann*, Dan. *sand*, Skr. *sat*, *sant*, real, genuine, present, being; properly p. pr. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. *as*, L. *esse;* also akin to Goth. *sunjis* true, Gr. ἐτεός, Skr. *satya.* √9. Cf. ABSENT, AM, ESSENCE, IS, SOOTHE, SUTTEE.] **1.** True; faithful; trustworthy. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

The sentence [meaning] of it *sooth* is, out of doubt. *Chaucer.*
That shall I *sooth* (said he) to you declare. *Spenser.*

2. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. [*R.*]

The *soothest* shepherd that ever piped on plains. *Milton.*
With jellies *soother* than the creamy curd. *Keats.*

Sooth, *n.* [AS. *sōð.* See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality. [*Archaic*]

The *sooth* is this, the cut fell to the knight. *Chaucer.*
In *sooth*, I know not why I am so sad. *Shak.*
In good *sooth*,
Its mystery is love, its meaning youth. *Longfellow.*

2. Augury; prognostication. [*Obs.*]

The *soothe* of birds by beating of their wings. *Spenser.*

3. Blandishment; cajolery. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOOTHED (sōōthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOOTHING.] [Originally, to assent to as true; OE. *soðien* to verify, AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of, to bear witness. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** To assent to as true. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*

2. To assent to; to comply with; to gratify; to humor by compliance; to please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter.

Good, my lord, *soothe* him, let him take the fellow. *Shak.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caressed, been angry, *soothed* again. *Addison.*

3. To assuage; to mollify; to calm; to comfort; as, to *soothe* a crying child; to *soothe* one's sorrows.

Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak. *Congreve.*
Though the sound of Fame
May for a moment *soothe*, it can not slake
The fever of vain longing. *Byron.*

Syn. — To soften; assuage; allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.

Sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, soothes.

Sooth'fast' (sōōth'fȧst'), *a.* [*Sooth* + *fast*, that is, fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded upon, the truth; true; genuine; real; also, truthful; faithful. [*Archaic*] — **Sooth'fast'ness**, *n.* [*Archaic*] "In very *soothfastness.*" *Chaucer.*

Why do not you . . . bear leal and *soothfast* evidence in her behalf, as ye may with a clear conscience! *Sir W. Scott.*

Sooth'fast', *adv.* Soothly; really; in fact. [*Archaic*]

I care not if the pomps you show
Be what they *soothfast* appear. *Emerson.*

Sooth'ing (sōōth'ĭng), *a. & n.* from SOOTHE, *v.*

Sooth'ing-ly, *adv.* In a soothing manner.

Sooth'ly (sōōth'lĭ), *adv.* In truth; truly; really; verily. [*Obs.*] "*Soothly* for to say." *Chaucer.*

Sooth'ness, *n.* Truth; reality. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [*Sooth* + *say;* properly, to say truth, tell the truth.] To foretell; to predict. "You can not *soothsay.*" *Shak.* "Old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell." *Milton.*

Sooth'say', *n.* **1.** A true saying; a proverb; a prophecy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Omen; portent. [*Obs.*]

God turn the same to good *soothsay.* *Spenser.*

Sooth'say'er (-sā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who foretells events by the art of soothsaying; a prognosticator.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A mantis.

Sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1.** A true saying; truth. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of one who soothsays; the foretelling of events; the art or practice of making predictions.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination . . . which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.* *Acts* xvi. 16.

3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

Divinations and *soothsayings* and dreams are vain. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 5.

Soot'i-ness (sōōt'ĭ-nĕs *or* sōōt'-), *n.* The quality or state of being sooty; fuliginousness. *Johnson.*

Soot'ish, *a.* Sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

Soot'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SOOTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SOOTIEST.] [AS. *sōtig.* See SOOT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to soot; producing soot; soiled by soot. "Fire of *sooty* coal." *Milton.*

2. Having a dark brown or black color like soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark. "The grisly legions that troop under the *sooty* flag of Acheron." *Milton.*

Sooty albatross (*Zoöl.*), an albatross (*Phæbetria fuliginosa*) found chiefly in the Pacific Ocean; — called also *nellie.* — **Sooty tern** (*Zoöl.*), a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) found chiefly in tropical seas.

Soot'y, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. [*R.*]

Sootied with noisome smoke. *Chapman.*

Sop (sŏp), *n.* [OE. *sop*, *soppe;* akin to AS. *sūpan* to sup, to sip, to drink, D. *sop* sop, G. *suppe* soup, Icel. *soppa* sop. See SUP, *v. t.*, and cf. SOUP.] **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; especially, something dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

He it is to whom I shall give a *sop*, when I have dipped it. *John* xiii. 26.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself. *Bacon.*

The bounded waters
Should lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shak.*

2. Anything given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

All nature is not cured with a *sop.* *L'Estrange.*

3. A thing of little or no value. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Sops in wine (*Bot.*), an old name of the clove pink, alluding to its having been used to flavor wine.

Garlands of roses and *sops in wine.* *Spenser.*

— **Sops of wine** (*Bot.*), an old European variety of apple, of a yellow and red color, shading to deep red; — called also *sopsavine*, and *red shropsavine.*

Sop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOPPED (sŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOPPING.] To steep or dip in any liquid.

Sope (sōp), *n.* See SOAP. [*Obs.*]

Soph (sŏf), *n.* (*Eng. Univ.*) A contraction of SOPHISTER. [*Colloq.*]

Soph, *n.* (*Amer. Colleges*) A contraction of SOPHOMORE. [*Colloq.*]

So'phi (sō'fī), *n.; pl.* SOPHIS (-fīz). See SUFI.

Soph'ic (sŏf'ĭk), **Soph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. σοφικός, fr. σοφός wise, σοφία wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. [*Obs.*] *S. Harris.*

So-phime' (sō-fīm' *or* sō-fē'me), *n.* [OF. *soffime, sophisme.*] Sophism. [*Obs.*]

I trow ye study aboute some *sophime.* *Chaucer.*

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sophisme*, L. *sophisma*, fr. Gr. σόφισμα, fr. σοφίζειν to make wise, σοφίζεσθαι to be or become wise, to play the sophist, fr. σοφός wise.] The doctrine or mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism*, or "fallacy." *I. Watts.*

Let us first rid ourselves of *sophisms*, those of depraved men, and those of heartless philosophers. *I. Taylor.*

Soph'ist, *n.* [F. *sophiste*, L. *sophistes*, fr. Gr. σοφιστής. See SOPHISM.] **1.** One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece; especially, one of those who, by their fallacious but plausible reasoning, puzzled inquirers after truth, weakened the faith of the people, and drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt.

Many of the *Sophists* doubtless cared not for truth or morality, and merely professed to teach how to make the worse appear the better reason; but there seems no reason to hold that they were a special class, teaching special opinions; even Socrates and Plato were sometimes styled *Sophists.* *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Hence, an impostor in argument; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭst-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sophist. See SOPHIST. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. (*Eng. Univ.*) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence.

☞ The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of *first-year men*, or *freshmen; second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters; third-year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters;* and, in the last term, *questionists*, with reference to the approaching examination. In the older American colleges, the junior and senior classes were originally called, and in some of them are still called, *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters.*

Soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭst-ẽr), *v. t.* To maintain by sophistry, or by a fallacious argument. [*Obs.*] *Cobham.*

So-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk), **So-phis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *sophisticus*, Gr. σοφιστικός: cf. F. *sophistique.*] Of or pertaining to a sophist; embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtile; not sound.

His argument . . . is altogether *sophistical.* *Macaulay.*

— **So-phis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **So-phis'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

So-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOPHISTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOPHISTICATING.] [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] To render worthless by admixture; to adulterate; to damage; to pervert; as, to *sophisticate* wine. *Howell.*

To *sophisticate* the understanding. *Southey.*

Yet Butler professes to stick to plain facts, not to *sophisticate*, not to refine. *M. Arnold.*

They purchase but *sophisticated* ware. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

So-phis'ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), **So-phis'ti-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

So truth, while only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.* *Dryden.*

So-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sophisticatio*, F. *sophistication.*] The act of sophisticating; adulteration; as, the *sophistication* of drugs. *Boyle.*

So-phis'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who sophisticates.

Soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭst-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *sophistrie*, OF. *sophisterie.*] **1.** The art or process of reasoning; logic. [*Obs.*]

2. The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

The juggle of *sophistry* consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'o-more (sŏf'ŏ-mōr), *n.* [Probably fr. *soph* or *sophister* + Gr. μωρός foolish. The word was probably introduced into the United States at an early date, from the University of Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," but the term has now almost ceased to be known at the English university from whence it came.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college, or one next above a freshman. [Formerly written also *sophimore.*]

Soph'o-mor'ic (sŏf'ŏ-mŏr'ĭk), **Soph'o-mor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sophomore; resembling a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner; as, *sophomoric* affectation. [*U. S.*]

So-pho'ra (sō-fō'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *çufair.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of leguminous plants. (*b*) A tree (*Sophora Japonica*) of Eastern Asia, resembling the common locust; occasionally planted for ornament in the United States.

Soph'ta (sŏf'tȧ), *n.* See SOFTA.

So'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.* [L. *sopitus*, p. p. of *sopire* to put to sleep; akin to *sopor* a sleeping draught, a heavy sleep.] To lay asleep; to put to sleep; to quiet. [*Obs.*]

The king's declaration for the *sopiting* of all Arminian heresies. *Fuller.*

So-pi'tion (sō-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of putting to sleep, or the state of being put to sleep; sleep. [*Obs.*]

Dementation and *sopition* of reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **So'por** (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Profound sleep from which a person can be roused only with difficulty.

Sop'o-rate (sŏp'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, p. p. of *soporare* to put to sleep, fr. *sopor* a heavy sleep.] To lay or put to sleep; to stupefy. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Sop'o-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Causing sleep; somniferous; soporific. "*Soporiferous* medicine." *Swift.* — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sop'o-rif'ic (-ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep (akin to *somnus* sleep) + *facere* to make. See SOMNOLENT, FACT.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous; as, the *soporific* virtues of opium.

Syn. — Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

Sop'o-rif'ic, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other agent that has the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic.

Sop'o-rose' (sŏp'ō-rōs'), **Sop'o-rous** (sŏp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [From SOPOR; cf. L. *soporus*, fr. *sopor* a heavy sleep, F. *soporeux.*] Causing sleep; sleepy.

Sop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who sops. *Johnson.*

Sop'py (-pȳ), *a.* Soaked or saturated with liquid or moisture; very wet or sloppy.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy.* *Dickens.*

‖ **So'pra** (sō'prȧ), *adv.* [It., from L. *supra* above.] (*Mus.*) Above; before; over; upon.

So-pra'nist (sō-prȧ'nĭst), *n.* (*Mus.*) A treble singer.

So-pra'no (-nō), *n.; pl.* E. SOPRANOS (-nōz), It. SOPRANI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra.* See SOVEREIGN.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The treble; the highest vocal register; the highest kind of female or boy's voice; the upper part in harmony for mixed voices. (*b*) A singer, commonly a woman, with a treble voice.

Sops'a-vine (sŏps'ȧ-vīn), *n.* See *Sops of wine*, under SOP.

So'ra (sō'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A North American rail (*Porzana Carolina*) common in the Eastern United States. Its back is golden brown, varied with black and white, the front of the head and throat black, the breast and

sides of the head and neck slate-colored. Called also *American rail, Carolina rail, Carolina crake, common rail, sora rail, soree, meadow chicken,* and *ortolan.*

Sora, or Carolina Rail (*Porzana Carolina*).

King sora, the Florida gallinule.

Sor'ance (sŏr'ans *or* sōr'-), *n.* Soreness. [*Obs.*]

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* the tree, *sorbum* the fruit: cf. F. *sorbe.* See Service tree.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wild service tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) of Europe; also, the rowan tree. (*b*) The fruit of these trees.

Sorb apple, the fruit of the sorb, or wild service tree. — Sorb tree, the wild service tree.

Sor'bate (sôr'bāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sorbate.* See Sorbic.] (*Chem.*) A salt of sorbic acid.

Sor'be-fa'cient (sôr'bĕ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens,* p. pr. of *facere* to make.] (*Med.*) Producing absorption. — *n.* A medicine or substance which produces absorption.

Sorb'ent (sôrb'ent), *n.* [L. *sorbens,* p. pr. of *sorbere* to suck in, to absorb.] An absorbent. [*R.*]

Sor'bet (sôr'bĕt), *n.* [F. *sorbet* or It. *sorbetto* or Sp. *sorbete,* from the same source as E. *sherbet.* See Sherbet.] A kind of beverage; sherbet. *Smollett.*

Sor'bic (sôr'bĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sorbique.* See Sorb.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the rowan tree, or sorb; specifically, designating an acid, $C_6H_7.CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, found in the unripe berries of this tree, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Sor'bile (-bĭl), *a.* [L. *sorbilis,* fr. *sorbere* to suck in, to drink down.] Fit to be drunk or sipped. [*Obs.*]

Sor'bin (-bĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unfermentable sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in the ripe berries of the rowan tree, or sorb, and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance; — called also *mountain-ash sugar.*

Sor'bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *sorbus* service tree.] (*Chem.*) A sugarlike substance, isomeric with mannite and dulcite, found with sorbin in the ripe berries of the sorb, and extracted as a sirup or a white crystalline substance. — **Sor-bit'ic** (sôr-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Sor-bi'tion (sôr-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*] The act of drinking or sipping. [*Obs.*]

Sor-bon'ic-al (-bŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist. *Bale.*

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste.*] A doctor of the *Sorbonne,* or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de *Sorbon,* A. D. 1252. It was suppressed in the Revolution of 1789.

Sor'cer-er (-sĕr-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sorcier.* See Sorcery.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Bacon.*

Pharaoh also called the wise men and the *sorcerers. Ex.* vii. 11.

Sor'cer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sor'cer-ing, *n.* Act or practice of using sorcery.

Sor'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to sorcery.

Sor'cer-y (-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Sorceries (-ĭz). [OE. *sorcerie,* OF. *sorcerie,* fr. OF. & F. *sorcier* a sorcerer, LL. *sortiarius,* fr. L. *sors, sortis,* a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See Sort, *n.*] Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits; magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment.

Adder's wisdom I have learned,
To fence my ear against thy *sorceries.* *Milton.*

Sord (sôrd *or* sôrd), *n.* See Sward. [*R.*] *Milton.*

‖ **Sor'des** (sôr'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. *sordere* to be dirty or foul.] Foul matter; excretion; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind; specifically (*Med.*), the foul matter that collects on the teeth and tongue in low fevers and other conditions attended with great vital depression.

Sor'det (-dĕt), *n.* [See Sordine.] (*Mus.*) A sordine.

Sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus,* fr. *sordere* to be filthy or dirty; probably akin to E. *swart:* cf. F. *sordide.* See Swart, *a.*] **1.** Filthy; foul; dirty. [*Obs.*]

A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. Vile; base; gross; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. "To scorn the *sordid* world." *Milton.*

3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid,* who refuses gold. *Sir J. Denham.*

Sor-did'i-ty (sôr-dĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Sordidness. [*Obs.*]

Sor'did-ly (sôr'dĭd-lỹ), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

Sor'did-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sordid.

Sor'dine (sôr'dĭn *or* -dēn; 277), *n.* [It. *sordina, sordino,* from *sordo* deaf, dull-sounding, L. *surdus.* See Surd.] (*Mus.*) See Damper, and 5th Mute.

Sore (sōr), *a.* [F. *saure, sore, sor;* faucon *sor* a sore falcon. See Sorrel, *a.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. [*R.*]

Sore falcon. (*Zoöl.*) See Sore, *n.*, 1.

Sore, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young hawk or falcon in the first year.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A young buck in the fourth year. See the Note under Buck.

Sore, *a.* [*Compar.* Sorer (-ĕr); *superl.* Sorest.] [OE. *sor, sar,* AS. *sār;* akin to D. *zeer,* OS. & OHG. *sēr,* G. *sehr* very, Icel. *sārr,* Sw. *sår,* Goth. *sair* pain. Cf. Sorry.] **1.** Tender to the touch; susceptible of pain from pressure; inflamed; painful; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand.

2. Fig.: Sensitive; tender; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity. "*Sore* distraction." *Shak.*

4. Criminal; wrong; evil. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sore throat (*Med.*), inflammation of the throat and tonsils; pharyngitis. See Cynanche. — **Malignant, Ulcerated,** *or* **Putrid, sore throat.** See Angina, and under Putrid.

Sore (sōr), *n.* [OE. *sor, sar,* AS. *sār.* See Sore, *a.*] **1.** A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, such as an ulcer or a boil.

The dogs came and licked his *sores.* *Luke* xvi. 21.

2. Fig.: Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty. *Chaucer.*

I see plainly where his *sore* lies. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cold sore. (*Med.*) See under Cold, *n.*

Sore, *adv.* [AS. *sāre.* See Sore, *a.*] **1.** In a sore manner; with pain; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me *sore.* *Ps.* xxxviii. 2.

2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

[Hannah] prayed unto the Lord and wept *sore.* 1 *Sam.* i. 10.

Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard. *Dryden.*

‖ **So-re'di-a** (sō-rē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of Soredium.

So-re'di-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Sorediiferous.

Sor'e-dif'er-ous (sōr'ĕ-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *or* **So-re'di-if'er-ous** (sō-rē'dĭ-If'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Soredium* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing soredia; sorediate.

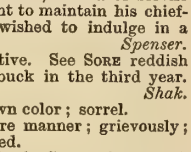

Soredia.

‖ **So-re'di-um** (sō-rē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Soredia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (*Bot.*) A patch of granular bodies on the surface of the thallus of lichens.

So'ree (sō'rē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Sora.

Sore'head' (sōr'hĕd'), *n.* One who is disgruntled by a failure in politics, or the like. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Sore'hon (-hŏn), *n.* [Corrupted from *sojourn,* Scot. *soiorne, sorn.*] Formerly, in Ireland, a kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously whenever he wished to indulge in a revel. *Spenser.*

Sor'el (sŏr'ĕl), *n.* [A diminutive. See Sore reddish brown.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young buck in the third year. See the Note under Buck. *Shak.*

2. A yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

Sore'ly (sōr'lỹ), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; painfully; as, to be *sorely* afflicted.

‖ **So-re'ma** (sō-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (*Bot.*) A heap of carpels belonging to one flower.

Sore'ness (sōr'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sore; tenderness; painfulness; as, the *soreness* of a wound; the *soreness* of an affliction.

‖ **So'rex** (sō'rĕks), *n.* [L., a shrew.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Insectivora, including the common shrews.

Sor'ghe (sôr'gē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The three-bearded rockling, or whistlefish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., probably of Chinese origin.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of grasses, properly limited to two species, *Sorghum Halepense,* the Arabian millet, or Johnson grass (see Johnson grass), and *S. vulgare,* the Indian millet (see *Indian millet,* under Indian). (*b*) A variety of *Sorghum vulgare,* grown for its saccharine juice; the Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (-gō), *n.* [Cf. It. *sorgo.* See Sorghum.] (*Bot.*) Indian millet and its varieties. See Sorghum.

‖ **So'ri** (sō'rī), *n.*, *pl.* of Sorus.

So'ri-cine (sō'rĭ-sĭn), *a.* [L. *soricinus,* fr. *sorex* a shrew.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Shrew family (*Soricidæ*); like a shrew in form or habits; as, the *soricine* bat (*Glossophaga soricina*).

So-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., from Gr. σωρείτης (sc. συλλογισμός), properly, heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. σωρός a heap.] (*Logic*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example: —

The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent can not be severed into parts;
That which can not be severed can not be destroyed;
Therefore the soul can not be destroyed.

☞ When the series is arranged in the reverse order, it is called the *Goclenian sorites,* from Goclenius, a philosopher of the sixteenth century.

Destructive sorites. See under Destructive.

So-rit'ic-al (sō-rĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sorites; resembling a sorites.

Sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [See Sorehon.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sorn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board. [*Scot.*] *De Quincey.*

So-ro'ral (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [L. *soror* sister: cf. F. *sororal.*] Relating to a sister; sisterly. [*R.*]

So-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *sororicida,* and *sororicidium; soror* a sister + *caedere* to kill.] The murder of one's sister; also, one who murders or kills one's own sister. *Johnson.*

So-ro'rize (sō-rō'rīz *or* sō'rŏr-īz), *v. i.* [L. *soror, sororis,* a sister.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters; to have sisterly feelings; — analogous to *fraternize.* [*Recent & R.*]

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Sororize.] A woman's club; an association of women. [*U. S.*]

‖ **So-ro'sis,** *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of many flowers with their receptacles, ovaries, etc., as the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

Sor'rage (sŏr'răj; 48), *n.* [Cf. Sorrel, *n.*] The blades of green wheat or barley. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Sor'rance (-rans), *n.* Same as Sorance. [*Obs.*]

Sor'rel (-rĕl), *a.* [F. *saur, saure,* OF. *sor, sore,* probably of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor;* the meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves. See Sear, *a.*, and cf. Sorel.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sor'rel, *n.* [F. *surelle,* fr. *sur* sour, fr. OHG. *sūr* sour. See Sour.] (*Bot.*) One of various plants having a sour juice; especially, a plant of the genus *Rumex,* as *Rumex Acetosa, Rumex Acetosella,* etc.

Mountain sorrel. (*Bot.*) See under Mountain. — **Red sorrel.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*) whose acid calyxes and capsules are used in the West Indies for making tarts and acid drinks. (*b*) A troublesome weed (*Rumex Acetosella*), also called *sheep sorrel.* — **Salt of sorrel** (*Chem.*), binoxalate of potassa; — so called because obtained from the juice of *Rumex Acetosella,* or *Rumex Acetosa.* — **Sorrel tree** (*Bot.*), a small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) whose leaves resemble those of the peach and have a sour taste. It is common along the Alleghanies. Called also *sourwood.* — **Wood sorrel** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Oxalis.

Sor-ren'to work' (sŏr-rĕn'tō wûrk'). Ornamental work, mostly carved fretwork in olivewood, decorated with inlay, made at or near Sorrento, Italy. Hence, more rarely, jig-saw work and the like done anywhere.

Sor'ri-ly (sŏr'rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a sorry manner; poorly.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sor'ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sorry.

Sor'row (sŏr'rō), *n.* [OE. *sorwe, sorewe, sorȝe,* AS. *sorg, sorh;* akin to D. *zorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga,* OHG. *sorga, soraga, suorga,* G. *sorge,* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sorg,* Goth. *saúrga;* of unknown origin.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or occasioned evil; regret; unhappiness; sadness. *Milton.*

How great a *sorrow* suffereth now Arcite! *Chaucer.*

The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is employment. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Grief; unhappiness; regret; sadness; heaviness; mourning; affliction. See Affliction, and Grief.

Sor'row, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sorrowed (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sorrowing.] [OE. *sorowen, sorwen, sorhen,* AS. *sorgian;* akin to Goth. *saúrgan.* See Sorrow, *n.*] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve; to be sad; to be sorry.

Sorrowing most of all . . . that they should see his face no more. *Acts* xx. 38.

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Sor'rowed (-rōd), *a.* Accompanied with sorrow; sorrowful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sor'row-ful (-rō-fụl), *a.* [OE. *sorweful,* AS. *sorgful.*] **1.** Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; sad; dejected; distressed. "This *sorrowful* prisoner." *Chaucer.*

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful,* even unto death. *Matt.* xxvi. 38.

2. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; lamentable; grievous; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

Syn. — Sad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; drear; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; distressing.

— **Sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Sor'row-ful-ness,** *n.*

Sor'row-less, *a.* Free from sorrow.

Sor'ry (-rỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Sorrier (-rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sorriest.] [OE. *sory, sary,* AS. *sārig,* fr. *sār,* n., sore. See Sore, *n.* & *a.* The original sense was, painful; hence, miserable, sad.] **1.** Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; feeling regret; — now generally used to express light grief or affliction, but formerly often used to express deeper feeling. "I am *sorry* for my sins." *Piers Plowman.*

Ye were made *sorry* after a godly manner. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 't is the duke's pleasure. *Shak.*

She entered, were he lief or *sorry.* *Spenser.*

2. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful. *Spenser.*

All full of chirking was this *sorry* place. *Chaucer.*

3. Poor; mean; worthless; as, a *sorry* excuse. "With *sorry* grace." *Chaucer*

Cheeks of *sorry* grain will serve. *Milton.*

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a *sorry* tree. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined; melancholy; dismal; poor; mean; pitiful.

‖ **Sors** (sôrz), *n.*; *pl.* Sortes (sôr'tēz). [L.] A lot; also, a kind of divination by means of lots.

Sortes Homericæ *or* Virgilianæ [L., Homeric or Virgilian lots], a form of divination anciently practiced, which consisted in taking the first passage on which the eye fell, upon opening a volume of Homer or Virgil, or a passage drawn from an urn in which several were deposited, as indicating future events, or the proper course to be pursued. In later times the Bible was used for the same purpose by Christians.

Sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sort,* L. *sors, sortis.* See Sort kind.] Chance; lot; destiny. [*Obs.*]

By aventure, or *sort,* or cas [chance]. *Chaucer.*

Let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shak.*

Sort, *n.* [F. *sorte* (cf. It. *sorta, sorte*), from L. *sors, sortis,* a lot, part, probably akin to *serere* to connect. See Series, and cf. Assort, Consort, Resort, Sorcery, Sort lot.] **1.** A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Which for my part I covet to perform,
In *sort* as through the world I did proclaim. *Spenser.*

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

I 'll deceive you in another *sort.* *Shak.*

To Adam in what *sort*
Shall I appear? *Milton.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

3. Condition above the vulgar; rank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. A chance group; a company of persons who happen

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to be together; a troop; also, an assemblage of animals. [*Obs.*] "A *sort* of shepherds." *Spenser.* "A *sort* of steers." *Spenser.* "A *sort* of doves." *Dryden.* "A *sort* of rogues." *Massinger.*

A boy, a child, and we a *sort* of us,
Vowed against his voyage. *Chapman.*

5. A pair; a set; a suit. *Johnson.*

6. *pl.* (*Print.*) Letters, figures, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats, belonging to a case, separately considered.

Out of sorts (*Print.*), with some letters or sorts of type deficient or exhausted in the case or font; hence, colloquially, out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. — **To run upon sorts** (*Print.*), to use or require a greater number of some particular letters, figures, or marks than the regular proportion, as, for example, in making an index.

Syn. — Kind; species; rank; condition. — SORT, KIND. *Kind* originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. *Sort* signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying necessarily the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though *sort* (perhaps from its original meaning of *lot*) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that *sort* of people, that *sort* of language.

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summoned over Eden to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton.*

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin. *Shak.*

Sort (sôrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SORTING.] **1.** To separate, and place in distinct classes or divisions, as things having different qualities; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colors; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a confused state. *Hooker.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution; to class.

Shellfish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*

She *sorts* things present with things past. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. To choose from a number; to select; to cull.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*
I 'll *sort* some other time to visit you. *Shak.*

5. To conform; to adapt; to accommodate. [*R.*]

I pray thee, *sort* thy heart to patience. *Shak.*

Sort, *v. i.* **1.** To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind or species; to agree.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

The illiberality of parents towards children makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

2. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; to harmonize.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Things *sort* not to my will. *Herbert.*

I can not tell you precisely how they *sorted.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Sort'a-ble (sôrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *sortable* suitable.] **1.** Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting; proper. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sort'a-bly, *adv.* Suitably. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Sort'al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a sort. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Sort'ance (-*ans*), *n.* [From SORT, *v. i.*] Suitableness; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sorts.

‖ **Sor'tes** (sôr'tēz), *n., pl.* of SORS.

Sor'tie (sôr'tē; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue, probably fr. L. *sortus*, for *surrectus*, p. p. of *surgere* to raise up, to rise up. See SOURCE.] (*Mil.*) The sudden issuing of a body of troops, usually small, from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

Sor'ti-lege (-tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot + *legere* to gather, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sor'ti-le'gious (-lē'jŭs), *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.

Sor-til'e-gy (-tĭl'ē-jĭ), *n.* Sortilege. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Sor-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sortitio*, from *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sors, sortis*, a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sort'ment (sôrt'mẽnt), *n.* Assortment. [*Obs.*]

‖ **So'rus** (sō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (*Bot.*) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of sporangia, on the back of the fronds of ferns.

Sor'we (sôr'we), *n. & v.* Sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sor'we-ful (-fụl), *a.* Sorrowful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

So'ry (sō'rĭ), *n.* [L. *sory*, Gr. σῶρυ.] (*Old Min. Chem.*) Green vitriol, or some earth impregnated with it.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* [*So* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

In some Irish houses, where things are *so-so*,
One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show. *Goldsmith.*

He [Burns] certainly wrote some *so-so* verses to the Tree of Liberty. *Prof. Wilson.*

So'-so', *adv.* Tolerably; passably. *H. James.*

Soss (sŏs; 115), *v. i.* [Cf. SOUSE.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Soss, *v. t.* To throw in a negligent or careless manner; to toss. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Soss, *n.* **1.** A lazy fellow. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

2. A heavy fall. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Soss, *n.* [See SESSPOOL.] Anything dirty or muddy; a dirty puddle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sos'te-nu'to** (sŏs'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the sounds of which are to be sustained to the utmost of the nominal value of the time; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged or protracted.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *sottus;* of unknown origin, cf. Ir. *sotal* pride, *soithir* proud, or Chald. & NHeb. *shoteh* foolish.] **1.** A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. [*Obs.*] *South.*

In Egypt oft has seen the *sot* bow down,
And reverence some deified baboon. *Oldham.*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard. "A brutal *sot.*" *Granville.*

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Roscommon.*

Sot (sŏt), *a.* Sottish; foolish; stupid; dull. [*Obs.*] "Rich, but *sot.*" *Marston.*

Sot, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [*R.*]

I hate to see a brave, bold fellow *sotted.* *Dryden.*

Sot, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

So'ta-de'an (sō'tȧ-dē'an), *a.* Sotadic.

So-tad'ic (sō-tăd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the lascivious compositions of the Greek poet *Sotades.* — *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem.

Sote (sōt), *a.* Sweet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Fairfax.*

So'tel (sō'tĕl), **So'til** (-tĭl), *a.* Subtile. [*Obs.*]

So-te'ri-ol'o-gy (sō-tē'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety (from σωτήριος saving, σωτήρ a savior, σώζειν to save) + *-logy.*] **1.** A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

Sothe (sōth *or* sō'thē), *a.* Sooth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

So'thi-ac (sō'thĭ-ăk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Sothis,
Soth'ic (sŏth'ĭk), } the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Sothiac, *or* **Sothic, year** (*Chronol.*), the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours, as distinguished from the Egyptian *vague year*, which contained 365 days. The *Sothic period* consists of 1,460 Sothic years, being equal to 1,461 vague years. One of these periods ended in July, A. D. 139.

So'til-te (sō'tĭl-te), *n.* Subtlety. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sot'ted (sŏt'tĕd), *a. & p. p.* of SOT. Befooled; deluded; besotted. [*Obs.*] "This *sotted* priest." *Chaucer.*

Sot'ter-y (-tẽr-ỹ), *n.* Folly. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Sot'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From SOT.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

Syn. — Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; infatuate.

— Sot'tish-ly, *adv.* **— Sot'tish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Sot'to vo'ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chā). [It.] **1.** (*Mus.*) With a restrained voice or moderate force; in an undertone.

2. Spoken low or in an undertone.

Sou (sōō), *n.; pl.* SOUS (sōōz *or* sōō). [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, from L. *solidus* a gold coin, in LL., a coin of less value. See SOLD, *n.*, SOLID, and cf. SOL, SOLDO.] An old French copper coin, equivalent in value to, and now displaced by, the five-centime piece ($\frac{1}{20}$ of a franc), which is popularly called a *sou.*

Sou-a'ri nut' (sōō-ä'rē nŭt'). (*Bot.*) The large edible nutlike seed of a tall tropical American tree (*Caryocar nuciferum*) of the same natural order with the tea plant; — also called *butternut.* [Written also *sawarra nut.*]

‖ **Sou'bah** (sōō'bȧ), *n.* See SUBAH.

‖ **Sou'bah-dar** (dăr), *n.* See SUBAHDAR.

Sou'brette' (sōō'brĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female servant or attendant; specifically, as a term of the theater, a lady's maid, in comedies, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddlesome, mischievous female servant or young woman.

Sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brē'kā'), *n.* See SOBRIQUET.

Souce (sous), *n.* See 1st SOUSE.

Souce, *v. t. & i.* See SOUSE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *seou chong* little plant or sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

Sou-dan' (sōō-dän'), *n.* [F.] A sultan. [*Obs.*]

Soud'ed (sōōd'ĕd), **Soud'et** (-ĕt), *a.* [See SOLDER.] United; consolidated; made firm; strengthened. [*Obs.*]

O martyr *souded* for virginity! *Chaucer.*

Souf'fle (sōō'f'l), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine *souffle* heard over the pregnant uterus.

Souf'flé (sōō'flā), *n.* [F., fr. *souffler*, p. p. of *souffler* to puff.] (*Cookery*) A side dish served hot from the oven at dinner, made of eggs, milk, and flour or other farinaceous substance, beaten till very light, and flavored with fruits, liquors, or essence.

Sough (sou), *n.* A sow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sough (sŭf), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A small drain; an adit. [*Prov. Eng.*] *W. M. Buchanan.*

Sough (sŭf; 277), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sūgr* (in comp.) a rushing sound, or OE. *swough, swogh*, a sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound, akin to OS. *swōgan* to rustle. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1.** The sound produced by soughing; a hollow murmur or roaring.

The whispering leaves or solemn *sough* of the forest. *W. Howitt.*

2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. [*Scot.*]

3. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Sough, *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sought (sạt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEEK.

Souke (sōōk), *v. t. & i.* To suck. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Soul (sōl), *a.* Sole. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Soul, *v. i.* [F. *soûler* to satiate. See SOIL to feed.] To afford suitable sustenance. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Soul, *n.* [OE. *soule, saule*, AS. *sāwel, sāwl;* akin to OFries. *sēle*, OS. *sēola*, D. *ziel*, G. *seele*, OHG. *sēla, sēvla*, Icel. *sāla*, Sw. *själ*, Dan. *sjæl*, Goth. *saiwala;* of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *saeculum* a lifetime, age (cf. SECULAR).] **1.** The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; that part of man which enables him to think, and which renders him a subject of moral government; — sometimes, in distinction from the higher nature, or spirit, of man, the so-called animal soul, that is, the seat of life, the sensitive affections and phantasy, exclusive of the voluntary and rational powers; — sometimes, in distinction from the mind, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, the seat of feeling, in distinction from intellect; — sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding; the seat of knowledge, as distinguished from *feeling.* In a more general sense, "an animating, separable, surviving entity, the vehicle of individual personal existence." *Tylor.*

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

2. The seat of real life or vitality; the source of action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden *soul* of harmony." *Milton.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul.* *Milton.*

3. The leader; the inspirer; the moving spirit; the heart; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able general is the *soul* of his army.

He is the very *soul* of bounty! *Shak.*

4. Energy; courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature; inherent power or goodness.

That he wants algebra he must confess;
But not a *soul* to give our arms success. *Young.*

5. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor *soul.*

As cold waters to a thirsty *soul*, so is good news from a far country. *Prov.* XXV. 25.

God forbid so many simple *souls*
Should perish by the sword! *Shak.*
Now mistress Gilpin (careful *soul*). *Cowper.*

6. A pure or disembodied spirit.

That to his only Son . . . every *soul* in heaven
Shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

☞ *Soul* is used in the formation of numerous compounds, most of which are of obvious signification; as, *soul*-betraying, *soul*-consuming, *soul*-destroying, *soul*-distracting, *soul*-enfeebling, *soul*-exalting, *soul*-felt, *soul*-harrowing, *soul*-piercing, *soul*-quickening, *soul*-reviving, *soul*-stirring, *soul*-subduing, *soul*-withering, etc.

Syn. — Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

Cure of souls. See CURE, *n.*, 2. — **Soul bell,** the passing bell. *Bp. Hall.* — **Soul foot.** See *Soul scot,* below. [*Obs.*] — **Soul scot,** *or* **Soul shot.** [*Soul* + *scot,* or *shot;* cf. AS. *sāwelsceat.*] (*O. Eccl. Law*) A funeral duty paid in former times for a requiem for the soul. *Ayliffe.*

Soul (sōl), *v. t.* To indue with a soul; to furnish with a soul or mind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Souled (sōld), *a.* Furnished with a soul; possessing soul and feeling; — used chiefly in composition; as, great-*souled* Hector. "Grecian chiefs . . . largely *souled.*" *Dryden.*

‖ **Sou'li-li'** (sōō'lē-lē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed, crested Javan monkey (*Semnopithecus mitratus*). The head, the crest, and the upper surface of the tail, are black.

Soul'less (sōl'lĕs), *a.* Being without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog! *Shak.*

Soul'less-ly, *adv.* In a soulless manner. *Tylor.*

Soun (sōon), *n. & v.* Sound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim.* See SWIM.] The air bladder of a fish; as, cod *sounds* are an esteemed article of food.

Sound, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cuttlefish. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Sound, *a.* [*Compar.* SOUNDER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOUNDEST.] [OE. *sound*, AS. *sund;* akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt*, Dan. & Sw. *sund*, and perhaps to L. *sanus.* Cf. SANE.] **1.** Whole; unbroken; unharmed; free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; as, *sound* timber; *sound* fruit; a *sound* tooth; a *sound* ship.

2. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; — said of body or mind; as, a *sound* body; a *sound* constitution; a *sound* understanding.

3. Firm; strong; safe.

The brasswork here, how rich it is in beams,
And how, besides, it makes the whole house *sound.* *Chapman.*

4. Free from error; correct; right; honest; true; faithful; orthodox; — said of persons; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* thinker.

Do not I know you for a favorer
Of this new sect? Ye are not *sound.* *Shak.*

5. Founded in truth or right; supported by justice; not to be overthrown or refuted; not fallacious; as, *sound* argument or reasoning; a *sound* objection; *sound* doctrine; *sound* principles.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words, which thou hast heard of me. *2 Tim.* i. 13.

6. Heavy; laid on with force; as, a *sound* beating.

7. Undisturbed; deep; profound; as, *sound* sleep.

8. Founded in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a *sound* title to land.

☞ *Sound* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sound*-headed, *sound*-hearted, *sound*-timbered, etc.

Sound currency (*Com.*), a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value; a currency which does not deteriorate or depreciate or fluctuate in comparison with the standard of values.

Sound, *adv.* Soundly.

So *sound* he slept that naught might him awake. *Spenser.*

Sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a narrow sea or strait; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., & G. *sund*, probably so named because it could be *swum* across. See SWIM.] (*Geog.*) A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the mainland and an island; also, a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the *Sound* between the Baltic and the German Ocean; Long Island *Sound.*

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*

Sound dues, tolls formerly imposed by Denmark on vessels passing through the Baltic Sound.

Sound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUNDING.] [F. *sonder;* cf. AS. *sundgyrd* a sounding rod, *sundline* a sounding line (see SOUND a narrow passage of water).] **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom; especially, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet.

2. Fig.: To ascertain, or try to ascertain, the thoughts, motives, and purposes of (a person); to examine; to try; to test; to probe.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*
I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man. *Addison.*

3. (*Med.*) To explore, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound; to examine with a sound; also, to examine by auscultation or percussion; as, to *sound* a patient.

Sound (sound), *v. i.* To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device.

I *sound* as a shipman *soundeth* in the sea with his plummet to know the depth of the sea. *Palsgrave.*

Sound, *n.* [F. *sonde.* See SOUND to fathom.] (*Med.*) Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, especially the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

Sound, *n.* [OE. *soun,* OF. *son, sun,* F. *son,* fr. L. *sonus;* akin to Skr. *svana* sound, *svan* to sound, and perh. to E. *swan.* Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, PERSON, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS, SWAN.] **1.** The perceived object occasioned by the impulse or vibration of a material substance affecting the ear; a sensation or perception of the mind received through the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means; noise; report; as, the *sound* of a drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound;* a charming *sound;* a sharp, high, or shrill *sound.*

The warlike *sound*
Of trumpets loud and clarions. *Milton.*

2. The occasion of sound; the impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs; hence, the theory of vibrations in elastic media such as cause sound; as, a treatise on *sound.*

☞ In this sense, sounds are spoken of as *audible* and *inaudible.*

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

Sense and not *sound* . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

Sound boarding, boards for holding pugging, placed in partitions or under floors in order to deaden sounds. — **Sound bow,** in a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound. See *Illust.* of BELL. — **Sound post.** (*Mus.*) See *Sounding post,* under SOUNDING.

Sound, *v. i.* [OE. *sounen, sownen,* OF. *soner, suner,* F. *sonner,* from L. *sonare.* See SOUND a noise.] **1.** To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a perceptible effect. "And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound.*" *Dryden.*

How silver-sweet *sound* lovers' tongues! *Shak.*

2. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Thess.* i. 8.

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof *sounds* harsh; the story *sounds* like an invention.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shak.*

To sound in *or* **into,** to tend to; to partake of the nature of; to be consonant with. [*Obs.,* except in the phrase *To sound in damages,* below.]

Soun[*d*]*ing in* moral virtue was his speech. *Chaucer.*

— **To sound in damages** (*Law*), to have the essential quality of damages. This is said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin, etc., but for damages only, as trespass, and the like.

Sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a noise; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.

A bagpipe well could he play and *soun*[*d*]. *Chaucer.*

2. To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note with the voice, or on an instrument.

3. To order, direct, indicate, or proclaim by a sound, or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat; to *sound* a parley.

The clock *sounded* the hour of noon. *G. H. Lewes.*

4. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit.

5. To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to *sound* a piece of timber; to *sound* a vase; to *sound* the lungs of a patient.

6. To signify; to import; to denote. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Soun[*d*]*ing* alway the increase of his winning. *Chaucer.*

Sound'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sounded.

Sound'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Dues for soundings.

Sound'-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A sounding-board.

To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes. *Milton.*

Sound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sounds; specifically, an instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being read by sound.

Sound'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A herd of wild hogs.

Sound'ing, *a.* Making or emitting sound; hence, sonorous; as, *sounding* words. *Dryden.*

Sound'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs).

2. (*Naut.*) [From SOUND to fathom.] (*a*) Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. (*b*) Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a sounding line will reach the bottom; — usually in the plural. (*c*) The sand, shells, or the like, that are brought up by the sounding lead when it has touched bottom.

Sounding lead, the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **Sounding line,** a line having a plummet at the end, used in making soundings. — **Sounding post** (*Mus.*), a small post in a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, set under the bridge as a support, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument; — called also *sound post.* — **Sounding rod** (*Naut.*), a rod used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. — **In soundings,** within the eighty-fathom line. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Sound'ing-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A thin board which propagates the sound in a piano, in a violin, and in some other musical instruments.

2. A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

3. *pl.* See *Sound boarding,* under SOUND, a noise.

Sound'less (sound'lĕs), *a.* Not capable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable. *Shak.*

Sound'less, *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent. — **Sound'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Sound'less-ness,** *n.*

Sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

Sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound; as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, etc.; the *soundness* of reasoning or argument; *soundness* of faith.

Syn. — Firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; truth; rectitude.

Soune (sōōn), *v. t. & i.* To sound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sounst (sōōnst), *a.* Soused. See SOUSE. [*Obs.*]

Soup (sōōp), *n.* [F. *soupe,* OF. *sope, supe, soupe,* perhaps originally, a piece of bread; probably of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *sop* sop, G. *suppe* soup. See SOP something dipped in a liquid, and cf. SUPPER.] A liquid food of many kinds, usually made by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, — commonly seasoned or flavored; strong broth.

Soup kitchen, an establishment for preparing and supplying soup to the poor. — **Soup ticket,** a ticket conferring the privilege of receiving soup at a soup kitchen.

Soup, *v. t.* To sup or swallow. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Soup, *v. t.* To breathe out. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Soup, *v. t.* To sweep. See SWEEP, and SWOOP. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Soupe'-mai'gre** (sōōp'mā'gr'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) Soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments.

Sou'ple (sōō'p'l), *n.* That part of a flail which strikes the grain. *Knight.*

Soup'y (sōōp'ȳ), *a.* Resembling soup; souplike.

Sour (sour), *a.* [*Compar.* SOURER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOUREST.] [OE. *sour, sur,* AS. *sūr;* akin to D. *zuur,* G. *sauer,* OHG. *sūr,* Icel. *sūrr,* Sw. *sur,* Dan. *suur,* Lith. *suras* salt, Russ. *surovuii* harsh, rough. Cf. SORREL the plant.] **1.** Having an acid or sharp, biting taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

2. Changed, as by keeping, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned.

3. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, cross; crabbed; peevish; morose; as, a man of a *sour* temper; a *sour* reply. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.*

He was a scholar . . .
Lofty and *sour* to them that loved him not,
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer. *Shak.*

4. Afflictive; painful. "*Sour* adversity." *Shak.*

5. Cold and unproductive; as, *sour* land; a *sour* marsh.

Sour dock (*Bot.*), sorrel. — **Sour gourd** (*Bot.*), the gourd-like fruit of *Adansonia Gregorii,* and *A. digitata;* also, either of the trees bearing this fruit. See ADANSONIA. — **Sour grapes.** See under GRAPE. — **Sour gum.** (*Bot.*) See TUPELO. — **Sour plum** (*Bot.*), the edible acid fruit of an Australian tree (*Owenia venosa*); also, the tree itself, which furnishes a hard reddish wood used by wheelwrights.

Syn. — Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; currish; peevish.

Sour, *n.* A sour or acid substance; whatever produces a painful effect. *Spenser.*

Sour, *v. t.* [AS. *sūrian* to sour, to become sour.] **1.** To cause to become sour; to cause to turn from sweet to sour; as, exposure to the air *sours* many substances.

So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours.* *Swift.*

2. To make cold and unproductive, as soil. *Mortimer.*

3. To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable.

To *sour* your happiness I must report,
The queen is dead. *Shak.*

4. To cause or permit to become harsh or unkindly. "*Souring* his cheeks." *Shak.*

Pride had not *sour'd* nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

5. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; as, to *sour* lime for business purposes.

Sour, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOURED (sourd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOURING.] To become sour; to turn from sweet to sour; as, milk soon *sours* in hot weather; a kind temper sometimes *sours* in adversity.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

Source (sōrs), *n.* [OE. *sours,* OF. *sourse, surse, sorse,* F. *source,* fr. OF. *sors,* p. p. of OF. *sordre, surdre, sourdre,* to spring forth or up, F. *sourdre,* fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up, to spring up. See SURGE, and cf. SOUSE to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] **1.** The act of rising; a rise; an ascent. [*Obs.*]

Therefore right as an hawk upon a *sours*
Up springeth into the air, right so prayers . . .
Maken their *sours* to Goddes eares two. *Chaucer.*

2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring; a fountain.

Where as the Poo out of a welle small
Taketh his firste springing and his *sours.* *Chaucer.*
Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*

3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the person from whom anything originates; first cause.

This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself. *Locke.*
The *source* of Newton's light, of Bacon's sense. *Pope.*

Syn. — See ORIGIN.

Sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* See SAUERKRAUT.

Sourde (sōōrd), *v. i.* [F. *sourdre.* See SOURCE.] To have origin or source; to rise; to spring. [*Obs.*]

Now might men ask whereof that pride *sourdeth.* *Chaucer.*

Sour'ing (sour'ĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any sour apple.

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste.

Sour'krout' (-krout'), *n.* Same as SAUERKRAUT.

Sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner; with sourness.

Sour'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sour.

Sours (sōrs), *n.* Source. See SOURCE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sour'sop' (sour'sŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The large succulent and slightly acid fruit of a small tree (*Anona muricata*) of the West Indies; also, the tree itself. It is closely allied to the custard apple.

Fruit of Soursop.

Sour'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The sorrel tree.

Sous } (F. sōō; *colloq. Eng.*
Souse } sous), *n.* A corrupt form of SOU. [*Obs.*]

Colman, the Elder.

Souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sausse.* See SAUCE.] [Written also *souce, sowce,* and *sowse.*] **1.** Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; esp., the pickled ears, feet, etc., of swine.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse.* *Tusser.*

3. The ear; especially, a hog's ear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. The act of sousing; a plunging into water.

Souse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUSED (soust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUSING.] [Cf. F. *saucer* to wet with sauce. See SOUSE pickle.] **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle. "A *soused* gurnet." *Shak.*

2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.

They *soused* me over head and ears in water. *Addison.*

3. To drench, as by an immersion; to wet thoroughly.

Although I be well *soused* in this shower. *Gascoigne.*

Souse, *v. i.* [Probably fr. OF. *sors,* p. p. of *sordre* to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of a swoop in general, but also confused with SOUSE, *v. t.* See SOURCE.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly; to rush with speed; to make a sudden attack.

For then I viewed his body plunge and *souse*
Into the foamy main. *Marston.*
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

Souse, *v. t.* To pounce upon. [*R.*]

[The gallant monarch] like an eagle o'er his aerie towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shak.*

Souse, *n.* The act of sousing, or swooping.

As a falcon fair
That once hath failed of her *souse* full near. *Spenser.*

Souse, *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently. *Young.*

Sous'lik (sōōs'lĭk), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) See SUSLIK.

Sout (sout), *n.* Soot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Sou'tache'** (sōō'tȧsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of narrow braid, usually of silk; — also known as *Russian braid.*

Sout'age (sout'ăj *or* sōōt'ăj; 48), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] That in which anything is packed; bagging, as for hops. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Sou'tane'** (sōō'tȧn'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *sotana,* or It. *sottana,* LL. *subtana,* fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] (*Eccl. Costume*) A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching to the ankles, and buttoned in front from top to bottom; especially, the black garment of this shape worn by the clergy in France and Italy as their daily dress; a cassock.

Sou'ter (sōō'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere,* fr. L. *sutor,* fr. *suere* to sew.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

There is no work better than another to please God; . . . to wash dishes, to be a *souter,* or an apostle, — all is one. *Tyndale.*

Sou'ter-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cobbler or cobblers; like a cobbler; hence, vulgar; low. [*Obs.*]

Sou'ter-rain (-rān), *n.* [F. See SUBTERRANEAN.] A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

South (south; *by sailors* sou), *n.* [OE. *south, sup,* AS. *sūð,* for *sunð;* akin to D. *zuid,* OHG. *sund,* G. *süd, süden,* Icel. *suðr, sunnr,* Dan. *syd, sönden,* Sw. *syd, söder, sunnan;* all probably akin to E. *sun,* meaning, the side towards the sun. √297. See SUN.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points directly opposite to the north; the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east.

2. A country, region, or place situated farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country. "The queen of the *south.*" *Matt.* xii. 42.

3. Specifically: That part of the United States which is south of Mason and Dixon's line. See under LINE.

4. The wind from the south. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

South, *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; blowing from the south; southern; as, the *south* pole. "At the *south* entry." *Shak.*

South-Sea tea. (*Bot.*) See YAUPON.

South, *adv.* **1.** Toward the south; southward.

2. From the south; as, the wind blows *south. Bacon.*

South (south), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUTHED (southd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUTHING.] **1.** To turn or move toward the south; to veer toward the south.

2. (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line; — said chiefly of the moon; as, the moon *souths* at nine.

South-cot'ti-an (south-kŏt'tĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Joanna *Southcott* (1750–1814), an Englishwoman who, professing to have received a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

South'down' (south'doun'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, in England.

Southdown sheep (*Zoöl.*), a celebrated breed of short-wooled, hornless sheep, highly valued on account of the delicacy of their flesh. So called from the South Downs, where the breed originated.

South'down', *n.* A Southdown sheep.

South'east' (south'ēst'; *by sailors* sou'-), *n.* The

point of the compass equally distant from the south and the east; the southeast part or region.

South'east' (south'ēst'; *by sailors* sou'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the southeast; proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast; as, a *southeast* course; a *southeast* wind.

South'east'er (-ẽr), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the southeast; going toward, or coming from, the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the southeast.

South'east'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the southeast; southeasterly.

South'east'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the south-
South'east'ward-ly, } east.

South'er (south'ẽr), *n.* A strong wind, gale, or storm from the south.

South'er-li-ness (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being southerly; direction toward the south.

South'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lў; 277), *a.* Southern.

South'ern (sŭth'ẽrn; 277), *a.* [AS. *sūðern*. See SOUTH.] Of or pertaining to the south; situated in, or proceeding from, the south; situated or proceeding toward the south.

Southern Cross (*Astron.*), a constellation of the southern hemisphere containing several bright stars so related in position as to resemble a cross. — Southern Fish (*Astron.*), a constellation of the southern hemisphere (*Piscis Australis*) containing the bright star Fomalhaut. — Southern States (*U. S. Hist. & Geog.*), the States of the American Union lying south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, with Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Before the Civil War, Missouri also, being a slave State, was classed as one of the Southern States.

South'ern, *n.* A Southerner. [*R.*]

South'ern-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. of the Southern States of North America; — opposed to *Northerner*.

South'ern-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Southerliness.

South'ern-ly (sŭth'ẽrn-lў), *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* In a southerly manner or course; southward.

South'ern-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest south.

South'ern-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby species of wormwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*) having aromatic foliage. It is sometimes used in making beer.

South'ing (south'ĭng; 277), *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward; as, the *southing* of the sun. *Emerson.*

2. The time at which the moon, or other heavenly body, passes the meridian of a place.

3. (*Astron.*) Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south latitude.

4. (*Surv. & Navigation*) Distance southward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian; — opposed to *northing*.

South'ly (south'lў), *adv.* Southerly. [*Obs. & R.*]

South'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest toward the south; southernmost. [*R.*] *Milton.*

South'ness, *n.* A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole. *Faraday.*

South'ren (sŭth'ren), *a.* Southern. [*Obs.*] "I am a *Southren* man." *Chaucer.*

South'ron (-rŭn), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly, a name given in Scotland to any Englishman.

South'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* See SOOTHSAY. [*Obs.*]

South'say'er (-ẽr), *n.* See SOOTHSAYER. [*Obs.*]

South' south'er-ly (south' sŭth'ẽr-lў). (*Zoöl.*) The old squaw; — so called in imitation of its cry. Called also *southerly*, and *southerland*. See under OLD.

South'ward (south'wẽrd; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrd), } *adv.*
South'wards (-wẽrdz; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrdz), } Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point; as, to go *southward*.

South'ward, *a.* Toward the south.

South'ward, *n.* The southern regions or countries; the south. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

South'ward-ly, *adv.* In a southern direction.

South'west' (south'wĕst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the west; the southwest part or region.

South'west', *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest; proceeding toward the southwest; coming from the southwest; as, a *southwest* wind.

South'west'er (south'wĕst'ẽr; *colloq.* sou'wĕst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.

2. A hat made of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, — worn in stormy weather.

South'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest; as, a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.

South'west'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the southwest; southwesterly; as, to sail a *southwestern* course.

South'west'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the south-
South'west'ward-ly, } west.

Sou've-nance (sōō'vẽ-nans), **So've-nance** (sō'vẽ-nans), *n.* [F. *souvenance*.] Remembrance. [*Obs.*]

Of his way he had no *sovenaunce*. *Spenser.*

Sou've-nir' (sōō'vẽ-nẽr' *or* sōōv'nẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *souvenir* to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come*. See COME, and cf. SUBVENTION.] That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; a memento; a keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sŭv'ẽr-ĭn *or* sŏv'-; 277), *a.* [OE. *soverein, sovereyn*, OF. *soverain, suverain, sovrain*, F. *souverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, upper, higher, fr. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER, and cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign*.] **1.** Supreme or highest in power; superior to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince.

2. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state; a *sovereign* discretion.

3. Princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*

At Babylon was his *sovereign* see. *Chaucer.*

4. Predominant; greatest; utmost; paramount.

We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

5. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy. *Dryden.*

Such a *sovereign* influence has this passion upon the regulation of the lives and actions of men. *South.*

Sovereign state, a state which administers its own government, and is not dependent upon, or subject to, another power.

Sov'er-eign (sŭv'ẽr-ĭn *or* sŏv'-; 277), *n.* **1.** The person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; especially, in a monarchy, a king, queen, or emperor.

No question is to be made but that the bed of the Mississippi belongs to the *sovereign*, that is, to the nation. *Jefferson.*

2. A gold coin of Great Britain, on which an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen is stamped, valued at one pound sterling, or about $4.86.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any butterfly of the tribe *Nymphalidi*, or genus *Basilarchia*, as the ursula and the viceroy.

Syn. — King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

Sov'er-eign-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To exercise supreme authority. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Sov'er-eign-ly, *adv.* In a sovereign manner; in the highest degree; supremely. *Chaucer.*

Sov'er-eign-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SOVEREIGNTIES (-tĭz). [OE. *soverainetee*, OF. *sovrainté*, F. *souveraineté*.] The quality or state of being sovereign, or of being a sovereign; the exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion; sway; supremacy; independence; also, that which is sovereign; a sovereign state; as, Italy was formerly divided into many *sovereignties*.

Women desiren to have *sovereignty*
As well over their husband as over their love. *Chaucer.*

Sov'ran (-ran), *a.* A variant of SOVEREIGN. [*Poetic*]

On thy bald, awful head, O *sovran* Blanc. *Coleridge.*

Sow (sō), *v. i.* To sew. See SEW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sow (sou), *n.* [OE. *sowe, suwe*, AS. *sugu*, akin to *sū*, D. *zog, zeug*, OHG. *sū*, G. *sau*, Icel. *sȳr*, Dan. *so*, Sw. *sugga, so*, L. *sus*, Gr. ὗς, σῦς, Zend. *hu* boar; probably from the root seen in Skr. *sū* to beget, to bear; the animal being named in allusion to its fecundity. √294. Cf. HYENA, SOIL to stain, SON, SWINE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The female of swine, or of the hog kind.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sow bug.

3. (*Metal.*) (*a*) A channel or runner which receives the molten metal, and conducts it to the rows of molds in the pig bed. (*b*) The bar of metal which remains in such a runner. (*c*) A mass of solidified metal in a furnace hearth; a salamander.

4. (*Mil.*) A kind of covered shed, formerly used by besiegers in filling up and passing the ditch of a besieged place, sapping and mining the wall, or the like. *Craig.*

Sow bread. (*Bot.*) See CYCLAMEN. — Sow bug, *or* Sowbug (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of terrestrial Isopoda belonging to *Oniscus, Porcellio*, and allied genera of the family *Oniscidæ*. They feed chiefly on decaying vegetable substances. — Sow thistle [AS. *sugepistel*] (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Sonchus oleraceus*) said to be eaten by swine and some other animals.

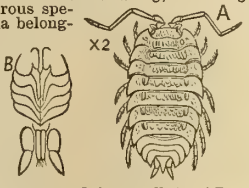

Sow Bug (*Oniscus asellus*). *A* Dorsal view; *B* Abdominal Appendages.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOWING.] [OE. *sowen, sawen*, AS. *sāwan;* akin to OFries. *sēa*, D. *zaaijen*, OS. & OHG. *sājan*, G. *säen*, Icel. *sā*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saae*, Goth. *saian*, Lith. *sėti*, Russ. *sieiate*, L. *serere, sevi*. Cf. SATURDAY, SEASON, SEED, SEMINARY.] **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth; to plant by strewing; as, to *sow* wheat. Also used figuratively: To spread abroad; to propagate. "He would *sow* some difficulty." *Chaucer.*

A sower went forth to *sow;* and when he *sowed*, some seeds fell by the wayside. *Matt.* xiii. 3, 4.

And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds. Also used figuratively: To scatter over; to besprinkle.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, . . . and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles. *Sir M. Hale.*

[He] *sowed* with stars the heaven. *Milton.*

Now morn . . . *sowed* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

Sow, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop; — literally or figuratively.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

Sow'ans (sou'anz *or* sō'anz), *n. pl.* See SOWENS.

Sow'ar (sou'är), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a mounted soldier.

Sow'bane' (sou'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*), — said to be fatal to swine.

Sowce (sous), *n.* & *v.* See SOUSE. [*Obs.*]

Sow'dan (sō'dan), *n.* [F. *soudan*. See SOLDAN.] Sultan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sow'dan-esse' (-ĕs'), *n.* A sultaness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sow'ens (sou'enz *or* sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Scottish; cf. AS. *seáw* juice, glue, paste.] A nutritious article of food, much used in Scotland, made from the husk of the oat by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made; — called *flummery* in England. [Written also *sowans*, and *sowins*.]

Sow'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sows.

Sow'ins (sou'ĭnz *or* sō'ĭnz), *n. pl.* See SOWENS.

Sowl } (soul), *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. G. *zauseln, zauseln*,
Sowle } G. *zausen* to tug, drag.] To pull by the ears; to drag about. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sowl, *v. i.* See SOUL, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]

Sown (sōn), *p. p.* of SOW.

Sowne (soun), *v. t.* & *i.* To sound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sowse (sous), *n.* & *v.* See SOUSE. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Sow'ter (sou'tẽr), *n.* See SOUTER. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Soy (soi), *n.* [Chinese *shöyū*.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soja beans), or beans and meal, to long fermentation and then to long digestion in salt and water.

2. (*Bot.*) The soja, a kind of bean. See SOJA.

Soyle (soil), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *assoil*.] To solve; to clear up; as, to *soyl* all other texts. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Soyle, *n.* [Cf. SOIL to feed.] Prey. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Soyn'ed (soin'ĕd *or* soind), *a.* [F. *soigner* to care.] Filled with care; anxious. [*Obs.*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Soz'zle (sŏz'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. from *soss*, v.] **1.** To splash or wet carelessly; as, to *sozzle* the feet in water. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

2. To heap up in confusion. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Soz'zle, *n.* **1.** One who spills water or other liquids carelessly; specifically, a sluttish woman. [*Local, U. S.*]

2. A mass, or heap, confusedly mingled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spa (spä; 277), *n.* A spring of mineral water; — so called from a place of this name in Belgium.

Spaad (späd), *n.* [Cf. G. *spath* spar. See SPAR the mineral.] (*Min.*) A kind of spar; earth flax, or amianthus. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Space (spās), *n.* [OE. *space*, F. *espace*, from L. *spatium* space; cf. Gr. σπᾶν to draw, to tear; perh. akin to E. *span*. Cf. EXPATIATE.] **1.** Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; that which makes extended objects conceivable and possible.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

2. Place, having more or less extension; room.

They gave him chase, and hunted him as hare;
Long had he no *space* to dwell [in]. *R. of Brunne.*

While I have time and *space*. *Chaucer.*

3. A quantity or portion of extension; distance from one thing to another; an interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills; the sound was heard for the *space* of a mile.

Put a *space* betwixt drove and drove. *Gen.* xxxii. 16.

4. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Grace God gave him here, this land to keep long *space*." *R. of Brunne.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance. *Tillotson.*

5. A short time; a while. [*R.*] "To stay your deadly strife a *space*." *Spenser.*

6. Walk; track; path; course. [*Obs.*]

This ilke [same] monk let old things pace,
And held after the new world the *space*. *Chaucer.*

7. (*Print.*) (*a*) A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, — used to separate words or letters. (*b*) The distance or interval between words or letters in the lines, or between lines, as in books.

☞ Spaces are of different thicknesses, to enable the compositor to arrange the words at equal distances from each other in the same line.

8. (*Mus.*) One of the intervals, or open places, between the lines of the staff.

Absolute space, Euclidian space, etc. See under ABSOLUTE, EUCLIDIAN, etc. — Space line (*Print.*), a thin piece of metal used by printers to open the lines of type to a regular distance from each other, and for other purposes; a lead. *Hansard.* — Space rule (*Print.*), a fine, thin, short metal rule of the same height as the type, used in printing short lines in tabular matter.

Space, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *espacier*, L. *spatiari*. See SPACE, *n.*] To walk; to rove; to roam. [*Obs.*]

And loved in forests wild to *space*. *Spenser.*

Space, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPACED (spāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPACING (spā'sĭng).] [Cf. F. *espacer*. See SPACE, *n.*] (*Print.*) To arrange or adjust the spaces in or between; as, to *space* words, lines, or letters.

Space'ful (-fụl), *a.* Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

Space'less, *a.* Without space. *Coleridge.*

Spa'cial (spā'shal), *a.* See SPATIAL.

Spa'cial-ly, *adv.* See SPATIALLY. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus:* cf. F. *spacieux*. See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** Extending far and wide; vast in extent. "A *spacious* plain outstretched in circuit wide." *Milton.*

2. Inclosing an extended space; having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; capacious; roomy; as, *spacious* bounds; a *spacious* church; a *spacious* hall. — **Spa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Spa'cious-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Spa'das'sin'** (spä'dä'sän'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spadaccino* a swordsman, from *spada* a sword.] A bravo; a bully; a duelist. *Ld. Lytton.*

Spad'dle (spăd'd'l), *n.* A little spade. [*Obs.*]

Spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hart or stag three years old. [Written also *spaid, spayade*.]

2. [Cf. L. *spado*.] A castrated man or beast.

Spade, *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada;* akin to D. *spade*, G. *spaten*, Icel. *spaði*, Dan. & Sw. *spade*, L. *spatha* a spatula, a broad two-edged sword, a spathe, Gr. σπάθη. Cf. EPAULET, SPADE at cards, SPATHE, SPATULA.] **1.** An implement for digging or cutting the ground, consisting usually of an oblong and nearly rectangular blade of iron, with a handle like that of a shovel. "With *spade* and pickax armed." *Milton.*

2. [Sp. *espada*, literally, a sword; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. *espada* is fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη. See the Etymology above.] One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

"Let *spades* be trumps!" she said. *Pope.*

3. A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale.

Spade bayonet, a bayonet with a broad blade which may be used for digging; — called also *trowel bayonet*. — Spade handle (*Mach.*), the forked end of a connecting rod in which a pin is held at both ends. See *Illust.* of *Knuckle joint*, under KNUCKLE.

Spade (spād), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPADING.] To dig with a spade; to pare off the sward of, as land, with a spade.

Spade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* Shoulder blade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spade'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American market fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) common on the southern coasts; — called also *angel fish*, *moonfish*, and *porgy*.

Spade'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of burrowing toads of the genus *Scaphiopus*, esp. *S. Holbrookii*, of the Eastern United States; — called also *spade toad*.

Spade'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* SPADEFULS (-fo͝olz). [*Spade* + *full.*] As much as a spade will hold or lift.

Spad'er (spăd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spades; specifically, a digging machine.

Spa-dí'ceous (spȧ-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, *-icis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearing flowers on a spadix; of the nature of a spadix.

Spa'di-cose' (spā'dĭ-kōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Spadiceous.

Spa-dille' (spȧ-dĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*. See SPADE a card.] (*Card Playing*) The ace of spades in omber and quadrille.

Spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPADICES (spȧ-dī'sēz), E. SPADIXES (spā'dĭks-ĕz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. σπάδιξ.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually inclosed in a leaf called a *spathe*.

Spadix and Spathe of Indian Turnip. *a* Spathe; *b c* Spadix; at *c* the Flowers show through the opening cut in the Spathe.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A special organ of the nautilus, due to a modification of the posterior tentacles.

‖ **Spa'do** (-dō), *n.*; *pl.* SPADONES (spȧ-dō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. σπάδων.] **1.** Same as 1st SPADE, 2.

2. (*Law*) An impotent person.

Spa-droon' (spȧ-drōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. & Sp. *espadon*, It. *spadone*. See ESPADON, SPADE.] A sword, especially a broadsword, formerly used both to cut and thrust.

Spae (spā), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAED (spād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAEING.] [Scot. *spae*, *spay*, to foretell, to divine, Icel. *spā*.] To foretell; to divine. [*Scot.*]

Spae'man (-măn), *n.* A prophet; a diviner. [*Scot.*]

Spae'wife' (-wīf'), *n.* A female fortune teller. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Spa-ghet'ti** (spȧ-gĕt'tē), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in tubes of small diameter.

Spa-gyr'ic (spȧ-jĭr'ĭk), } *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr.
Spa-gyr'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } σπᾶν to draw, to separate + ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *spagirique*.] Chemical; alchemical. [*Obs.*]

Spa-gyr'ic, *n.* A spagyrist. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Spag'y-rist (spăj'ĭ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagiriste*.] **1.** A chemist, esp. one devoted to alchemistic pursuits. [*Obs.*]

2. One of a sect which arose in the later days of alchemy, who sought to discover remedies for disease by chemical means. The spagyrists historically preceded the iatrochemists. *Encyc. Brit.*

Spa'hi } (spä'hē), *n.* [Per., Turk., & Hind. *sipā-*
Spa'hee } *hī:* cf. F. *spahi*. See SEPOY.] **1.** Formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

2. An Algerian cavalryman serving in the French army.

Spaid (spād), *n.* See 1st SPADE.

Spake (spāk), *archaic imp.* of SPEAK.

Spake'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

Spak'y (spāk'ў), *a.* Specky. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Spald'ing knife' (spăld'ĭng nīf'). A spalting knife.

Spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A lath; a shaving or chip, as of wood or stone. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

2. (*Shipbuilding*) A strengthening cross timber.

Spall (spal), *n.* [OF. *espaule*; cf. It. *spalla*. See EPAULE.] The shoulder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spall, *n.* [Prov. E. *spall*, *spell*. See SPALE, SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment, especially a chip of stone as struck off the block by the hammer, having at least one feather-edge.

Spall, *v. t.* **1.** (*Mining*) To break into small pieces, as ore, for the purpose of separating from rock. *Pryce.*

2. (*Masonry*) To reduce, as irregular blocks of stone, to an approximately level surface by hammering.

Spall, *v. i.* To give off spalls, or wedge-shaped chips; — said of stone, as when badly set, with the weight thrown too much on the outer surface.

Spal'peen (spăl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpin*, fr. *spailp* a beau, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow; — often used in good-humored contempt or ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

Spalt (spalt), *n.* [Cf. G. *spaltstein*, from *spalten* to split. See 1st SPELL.] (*Metal.*) Spelter. [*Colloq.*]

Spalt, *a.* [See 1st SPELL.] **1.** Liable to break or split; brittle; as, *spalt* timber. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. Heedless; clumsy; pert; saucy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spalt, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OE. *spalden*. See SPALT, *a.*] To split off; to cleave off, as chips from a piece of timber, with an ax. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*]

Spalt'ing knife' (nīf'). A knife used in splitting codfish. [Written also *spalding knife*.]

Span (spăn), *archaic imp.* & *p. p.* of SPIN.

Span, *n.* [AS. *spann*; akin to D. *span*, OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*, Icel. *spönn*. √170. See SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; eighth of a fathom.

2. Hence, a small space or a brief portion of time.

> Yet not to earth's contracted *span*
> Thy goodness let me bound. *Pope.*
>
> Life 's but a *span*; I 'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

3. The spread or extent of an arch between its abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between its supports.

4. (*Naut.*) A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight; also, a rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used.

5. [Cf. D. *span*, Sw. *spann*, Dan. *spænd*, G. *gespann*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] A pair of horses or other animals driven together; usually, such a pair of horses when similar in color, form, and action.

Span blocks (*Naut.*), blocks at the topmast and topgallant-mast heads, for the studding-sail halyards. — **Span counter,** an old English child's game, in which one throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get his counter so near it that he can span the space between them, and touch both the counters. *Halliwell.* "Henry V., in whose time boys went to *span counter* for French crowns." *Shak.* — **Span iron** (*Naut.*), a special kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat. — **Span roof,** a common roof, having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides. *Gwilt.* — **Span shackle** (*Naut.*), a large bolt driven through the forecastle deck, with a triangular shackle in the head to receive the heel of the old-fashioned fish davit. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Span (spăn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANNED (spănd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANNING.] [AS. *spannan*; akin to D. & G. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænde*, Icel. *spenna*, and perh. to Gr. σπᾶν to draw, to drag, L. *spatium* space. √170. Cf. SPIN, *v. t.*, SPACE, SPASM.]

1. To measure by the span of the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.

> My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Isa.* xlviii. 13.

2. To reach from one side of to the other; to stretch over as an arch.

> The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

3. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble.

Span, *v. i.* To be matched, as horses. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Spa-næ'mi-a** (spȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπανός scarce + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A condition of impoverishment of the blood; a morbid state in which the red corpuscles, or other important elements of the blood, are deficient.

Spa-næ'mic (-nē'mĭk *or* -nĕm'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to spanæmia; having impoverished blood.

Span'cel (spăn'sĕl), *n.* [Perhaps *span* + AS. *sāl* a rope.] A rope used for tying or hobbling the legs of a horse or cow. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*] *Grose.*

Span'cel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANCELED (-sĕld) or SPANCELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANCELING or SPANCELLING.] To tie or hobble with a spancel. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*] *Malone.*

Span'dogs' (spăn'dŏgz'), *n. pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

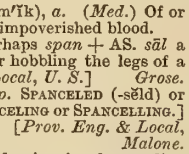
ss Spandrels.

Span'drel (-drĕl), *n.* [From SPAN.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

2. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. [*Cant.*]

Spane (spān), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *spänen*, LG. & D. *spenen*, AS. *spanu* a teat.] To wean. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Spang (spăng), *v. t.* To spangle. [*Obs.*]

Spang, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to leap. [*Scot.*]

> But when they *spang* o'er reason's fence,
> We smart for 't at our own expense. *Ramsay.*

Spang, *n.* A bound or spring. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Spang, *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang*, G. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, Icel. *spöng* a spangle.] A spangle or shining ornament. [*Obs.*]

> With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear. *Spenser.*

Span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [OE. *spangel*, dim. of AS. *spange*. See SPANG a spangle.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, especially when stitched on the dress.

2. Figuratively, any little thing that sparkles. "The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky." *Waller.*

Oak spangle. See under OAK.

Span'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANGLING (-glĭng).] To set or sprinkle with, or as with, spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate. *Donne.*

> What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*

Spangled coquette (*Zoöl.*), a tropical humming bird (*Lophornis reginæ*). See COQUETTE, 2.

Spangled Coquette. ½

Span'gle, *v. i.* To show brilliant spots or points; to glisten; to glitter.

> Some men by feigning words as dark as mine
> Make truth to *spangle*, and its rays to shine. *Bunyan.*

Span'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spangles.

Span'gly (-glў), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, spangles; glittering; as, *spangly* light.

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Span'iel (-yĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagneul*, F. *épagneul*, *espagnol* Spanish, Sp. *español*, fr. *España* Spain, from L. *Hispania*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small dogs having long and thick hair and large drooping ears. The legs are usually strongly feathered, and the tail bushy. See *Illusts.* under CLUMBER, and COCKER.

Sussex Spaniel.

☞ There are several varieties of spaniels, some of which, known as *field spaniels*, are used in hunting; others are used for toy or pet dogs, as the Blenheim spaniel, and the King Charles spaniel (see under BLENHEIM). Of the field spaniels, the larger kinds are called *springers*, and to these belong the Sussex, Norfolk, and Clumber spaniels (see CLUMBER). The smaller field spaniels, used chiefly in hunting woodcock, are called *cocker spaniels* (see COCKER). Field spaniels are remarkable for their activity and intelligence.

> As a *spaniel* she will on him leap. *Chaucer.*

2. A cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

Span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *a.* Cringing; fawning. *Shak.*

Span'iel, *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious. [*R.*] *Churchill.*

Span'iel, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. [*R.*]

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or the Spaniards.

Spanish bayonet (*Bot.*), a liliaceous plant (*Yucca aloifolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves. The name is also applied to other similar plants of the Southwestern United States and Mexico. Called also *Spanish daggers*. — **Spanish bean.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under BEAN. — **Spanish black,** a black pigment obtained by charring cork. *Ure.* — **Spanish broom** (*Bot.*), a leguminous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) having many green flexible rushlike twigs. — **Spanish brown,** a species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish brown color, due to the presence of sesquioxide of iron. — **Spanish buckeye** (*Bot.*), a small tree (*Ungnadia speciosa*) of Texas, New Mexico, etc., related to the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a three-seeded fruit. — **Spanish burton** (*Naut.*), a purchase composed of two single blocks. A *double Spanish burton* has one double and two single blocks. *Luce* (*Textbook of Seamanship*). — **Spanish chalk** (*Min.*), a kind of steatite; — so called because obtained from Aragon in Spain. — **Spanish cress** (*Bot.*), a cruciferous plant (*Lepidium Cardamines*), a species of peppergrass. — **Spanish curlew** (*Zoöl.*), the long-billed curlew. [*U. S.*] — **Spanish daggers.** (*Bot.*) See *Spanish bayonet*. — **Spanish elm** (*Bot.*), a large West Indian tree (*Cordia Gerascanthus*) furnishing hard and useful timber. — **Spanish ferretto,** a rich reddish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. — **Spanish flag** (*Zoöl.*), the California rockfish (*Sebastichthys rubrivinctus*). It is conspicuously colored with bands of red and white. — **Spanish fly** (*Zoöl.*), a brilliant green beetle, common in the south of Europe, used for raising blisters. See *Blister beetle* under BLISTER, and CANTHARIS. — **Spanish fox** (*Naut.*), a yarn twisted against its lay. — **Spanish grass.** (*Bot.*) See ESPARTO. — **Spanish juice** (*Bot.*), licorice. — **Spanish leather.** See CORDWAIN. — **Spanish mackerel.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of mackerel (*Scomber colias*) found both in Europe and America. In America called *chub mackerel*, *big-eyed mackerel*, and *bull mackerel*. (*b*) In the United States, a handsome mackerel having bright yellow round spots (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), highly esteemed as a food fish. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to other species. See *Illust.* under MACKEREL. — **Spanish main,** the name formerly given to the southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, together with the contiguous coast, embracing the route traversed by Spanish treasure ships from the New to the Old World. — **Spanish moss.** (*Bot.*) See TILLANDSIA. — **Spanish needles** (*Bot.*), a composite weed (*Bidens bipinnata*) having achenia armed with needlelike awns. — **Spanish nut** (*Bot.*), a bulbous plant (*Iris Sisyrinchium*) of the south of Europe. — **Spanish potato** (*Bot.*), the sweet potato. See under POTATO. — **Spanish red,** an ocherous red pigment resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer. *Fairholt.* — **Spanish reef** (*Naut.*), a knot tied in the head of a jib-headed sail. — **Spanish sheep** (*Zoöl.*), a merino. — **Spanish white,** an impalpable powder prepared from chalk by pulverizing and repeated washings, — used as a white pigment. — **Spanish windlass** (*Naut.*), a wooden roller, with a rope wound about it, into which a marline spike is thrust to serve as a lever.

Span'ish, *n.* The language of Spain.

Spank (spăngk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANKED (spăngkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANKING.] [Of unknown origin; cf. LG. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly.] To strike, as the breech, with the open hand; to slap.

Spank, *n.* A blow with the open hand; a slap.

Spank, *v. i.* To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop; to move quickly. *Thackeray.*

Spank'er (spăngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.

2. (*Naut.*) The after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail attached to a boom and gaff; — sometimes called *driver*. See *Illust.* under SAIL. *Totten.*

3. One who takes long, quick strides in walking; also, a fast horse. [*Colloq.*]

4. Something very large, or larger than common; a whopper, as a stout or tall person. [*Colloq.*]

Spanker boom (*Naut.*), a boom to which a spanker sail is attached. See *Illust.* of SHIP.

Spank'er, *n.* A small coin. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Spank'ing, *a.* **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace, or capable of so doing; dashing.

> Four *spanking* grays ready harnessed. *G. Colman, the Younger.*

2. Large; considerable. [*Colloq.*]

Spanking breeze (*Naut.*), a strong breeze.

Span'less (spăn'lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being spanned.

Span'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spans.

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; also, the fusee or carbine itself. [*Obs.*]

3. An iron instrument having a jaw to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, and used as a lever to turn it with; a wrench; specifically, a wrench for unscrewing or tightening the couplings of hose.

4. *pl.* A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam.

Span'-new' (-nū'), *a.* [Icel. *spánnýr*, properly, new as a chip just split; *spánn* chip + *nýr* new. See SPOON, and NEW.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. "A *span-new* archbishop's chair." *Fuller.*

Span'nish-ing (-nĭsh-ĭng), *n.* [From OF. *espanir* to spread, F. *épanouir*. See EXPAND.] The full blooming of a flower. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Span'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.

Span'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any

geometrid moth, as the cankerworm; a geometer; a measuring worm.

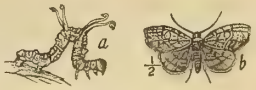

Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa filamentaria*) of the Strawberry, Plum, etc. *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago.

Spar (spär), *n.* [AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone; akin to MHG. *spar*, G. *sparkalk* plaster.] (*Min.*) An old name for a nonmetallic mineral, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous; as, calc *spar*, or calcite, fluor *spar*, etc. It was especially used in the case of the gangue minerals of a metalliferous vein.

Blue spar, Cube spar, etc. See under BLUE, CUBE, etc.

Spar, *n.* [OE. *sparre*; akin to D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *sparre*, Icel. *sparri*; of uncertain origin. √171. Cf. SPAR, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A general term for any round piece of timber used as a mast, yard, boom, or gaff.

2. (*Arch.*) Formerly, a piece of timber, in a general sense; — still applied locally to rafters.

3. The bar of a gate or door. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Spar buoy (*Naut.*), a buoy anchored by one end so that the other end rises above the surface of the water. — **Spar deck** (*Naut.*), the upper deck of a vessel; especially, in a frigate, the deck which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, and on which spare spars are usually placed. See under DECK. — **Spar torpedo** (*Naut.*), a torpedo carried on the end of a spar usually projecting from the bow of a vessel, and intended to explode upon contact with an enemy's ships.

Spar, *v. t.* [OE. *sparren*, AS. *sparrian*; akin to G. *sperren*, Icel. *sperra*; from the noun. √171. See SPAR a beam, bar.] **1.** To bolt; to bar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel.

☞ A vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be *oversparred* or *undersparred*.

Spar, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPARRED (spärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPARRING.] [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *esparer* to kick, F. *éparer*, or Icel. *sperra* to stretch out the legs, to struggle.] **1.** To strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.

2. To use the fists and arms scientifically in attack or defense; to contend or combat with the fists, as for exercise or amusement; to box.

Made believe to *spar* at Paul with great science. *Dickens.*

3. To contest in words; to wrangle. [*Colloq.*]

Spar, *n.* **1.** A contest at sparring or boxing.

2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing.

Spar'a-ble (spăr'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [Corrupted from *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spar'a-da (spăr'ȧ-dȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small California surf fish (*Micrometrus aggregatus*); — called also *shiner.*

Spar'a-drap (-drăp), *n.* [F. *sparadrap*; cf. It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapa.*] **1.** A cerecloth. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) Any adhesive plaster.

Spar'age (-ăj; 48), **Spar'a-gus** (-ȧ-gŭs), **Spar'a-grass'** (-grȧs'), *n.* Obs. or corrupt forms of ASPARAGUS.

Spar'ble (spär'b'l), *v. t.* [OF. *esparpiller* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To scatter; to disperse; to rout. [*Obs.*]

The king's host was *sparbled* and chased. *Fabyan.*

Spare (spâr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPARED (-spârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPARING.] [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving; akin to D. & G. *sparen*, OHG. *sparōn*, Icel. & Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare.* See SPARE, *a.*]

1. To use frugally or stintingly, as that which is scarce or valuable; to retain or keep unused; to save. "No cost would he *spare.*" *Chaucer.*

[Thou] thy Father's dreadful thunder didst not *spare.* *Milton.*

He that hath knowledge, *spareth* his words. *Prov.* xvii. 27.

2. To keep to one's self; to forbear to impart or give.

Be pleased your politics to *spare.* *Dryden.*

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

3. To preserve from danger or punishment; to forbear to punish, injure, or harm; to show mercy to.

Spare us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Dim sadness did not *spare*
That time celestial visages. *Milton.*

Man alone can whom he conquers *spare.* *Waller.*

4. To save or gain, as by frugality; to reserve, as from some occupation, use, or duty.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on . . . serving of God. *Knolles.*

5. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

To spare one's self. (*a*) To act with reserve. [*Obs.*]

Her thought that a lady should *her spare.* *Chaucer.*

(*b*) To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

Spare (spâr), *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal; not to be profuse; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To refrain from inflicting harm; to use mercy or forbearance.

He will not *spare* in the day of vengeance. *Prov.* vi. 34.

3. To desist; to stop; to refrain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Spare, *a.* [*Compar.* SPARER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPAREST; — not used in all the senses of the word.] [AS. *spær* sparing. Cf. SPARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; as, a *spare* diet.

2. Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; chary.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

3. Being over and above what is necessary, or what must be used or reserved; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, I have no *spare* time.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give. *Spenser.*

4. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* bed or room.

5. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin; gaunt.

O, give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

6. Slow. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Spare (spâr), *n.* **1.** The act of sparing; moderation; restraint. [*Obs.*]

Killing for sacrifice, without any *spare.* *Holland.*

2. Parsimony; frugal use. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Poured out their plenty without spite or *spare.* *Spenser.*

3. An opening in a petticoat or gown; a placket. [*Obs.*]

4. That which has not been used or expended.

5. (*Tenpins*) The right of bowling again at a full set of pins, after having knocked all the pins down in less than three bowls. If all the pins are knocked down in one bowl it is a *double spare*; in two bowls, a *single spare.*

Spare'ful (-fụl), *a.* Sparing; chary. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.* — **Spare'ful-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Spare'ly, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spare'less, *a.* Unsparing. *Sylvester.*

Spare'ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnis* frugality.] The quality or state of being lean or thin; leanness.

Spar'er (spâr'ẽr), *n.* One who spares.

Spare'rib' (-rĭb'), *n.* [*Spare*, a. + *rib.*] A piece of pork, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

Sparge (spärj), *v. t.* [L. *spargere*; cf. F. *asperger.*] To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to *sparge* paper.

Spar'ge-fac'tion (spär'jẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spargere* to strew + *facere, factum*, to make.] The act of sprinkling. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Spar'ger (spär'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *asperger* to sprinkle, L. *aspergere, spargere.*] A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling with a liquid; a sprinkler.

Spar'hawk' (-hąk'), *n.* [OE. *sperhauke.*] (*Zoöl.*) The sparrow hawk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spar'-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.

Spar'ing (spär'ĭng), *a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. *Bacon.* — **Spar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

Spark (spärk), *n.* [OE. *sparke*, AS. *spearca*; akin to D. *spark, sperk*; cf. Icel. *spraka* to crackle, Lith. *spragėti*, Gr. σφάραγος a bursting with a noise, Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPEAK.] **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted by a body in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward. *Job* v. 7.

2. A small, shining body, or transient light; a sparkle.

3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any *spark* of life be yet remaining." *Shak.* "Small intellectual *spark.*" *Macaulay.* "Vital *spark* of heavenly flame." *Pope.*

We have here and there a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

Bright gem instinct with music, vocal *spark.* *Wordsworth.*

Spark arrester, a contrivance to prevent the escape of sparks while it allows the passage of gas, — chiefly used in the smokestack of a wood-burning locomotive. Called also *spark consumer.* [*U. S.*]

Spark, *n.* [Icel. *sparkr* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man.

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux. *Prior.*

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spark, *v. i.* To sparkle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spark, *v. i.* To play the spark, beau, or lover.

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *W. Irving.*

Spark'er (spärk'ẽr), *n.* A spark arrester.

Spark'ful (-fụl), *a.* Lively; brisk; gay. [*Obs.*] "Our *sparkful* youth." *Camden.*

Spark'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a spark; airy; gay. *W. Walsh.*

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

Spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark.*] **1.** A little spark; a scintillation.

As fire is wont to quicken and go
From a *sparkle* sprungen amiss,
Till a city brent up is. *Chaucer.*

The shock was sufficiently strong to strike out some *sparkles* of his fiery temper. *Prescott.*

2. Brilliancy; luster; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond.

Spar'kle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPARKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPARKLING (-klĭng).] [See SPARKLE, *n.*, SPARK of fire.] **1.** To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; to shine as if throwing off sparks; to emit flashes of light; to scintillate; to twinkle; as, the blazing wood *sparkles*; the stars *sparkle.*

A mantelet upon his shoulder hanging
Bretful of rubies red, as fire *sparkling.* *Chaucer.*

2. To manifest itself by, or as if by, emitting sparks; to glisten; to flash.

I see bright honor *sparkle* through your eyes. *Milton.*

3. To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors; to effervesce; as, *sparkling* wine.

Syn. — To shine; glisten; scintillate; radiate; coruscate; glitter; twinkle.

Spar'kle, *v. t.* To emit in the form or likeness of sparks. "Did *sparkle* forth great light." *Spenser.*

Spar'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. SPARBLE.] **1.** To disperse. [*Obs.*]

The Landgrave hath *sparkled* his army without any further enterprise. *State Papers.*

2. To scatter on or over. [*Obs.*] *Purchas.*

Spar'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who scatters; esp., one who scatters money; an improvident person. [*Obs.*]

Spar'kler, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spar'kler, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tiger beetle.

Spark'let (spärk'lĕt), *n.* A small spark. [*Obs.*]

Spark'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Vivacity. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey.*

Spar'kling (-klĭng), *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; flashing; brilliant; lively; as, *sparkling* wine; *sparkling* eyes. — **Spar'kling-ly,** *adv.* — **Spar'kling-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See SHINING.

Spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [Akin to G. *spierling, spiering*, D. *spiering*; cf. F. *éperlan.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). (*b*) A young salmon. (*c*) A tern. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Spar'lyre' (spär'līr'), *n.* [AS. *spear-lira.*] The calf of the leg. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Deut.* xxviii. 35).

Spa'roid (spā'roid; 277), *a.* [L. *sparus* the gilthead + *-oid*: cf. F. *sparoïde.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ*, a family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the scup, sheepshead, and sea bream. — *n.* One of the *Sparidæ.*

Sparoid (*Pomadasys*, or *Anisotremus, Virginicus*).

Spar'piece' (spär'pēs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The collar beam of a roof; the spanpiece. *Gwilt.*

Spar'poil (spär'poil), *v. t.* [See SPARBLE.] To scatter; to spread abroad; to disperse. [*Obs.*]

Spar'row (spăr'rō), *n.* [OE. *sparwe*, AS. *spearwa*; akin to OHG. *sparo*, G. *sperling*, Icel. *spörr*, Dan. *spurv, spurre*, Sw. *sparf*, Goth. *sparwa*; — originally, probably, the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn.* See SPURN, and cf. SPAVIN.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of many species of small singing birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, having conical bills, and feeding chiefly on seeds. Many sparrows are called also *finches*, and *buntings.* The common sparrow, or house sparrow, of Europe (*Passer domesticus*) is noted for its familiarity, its voracity, its attachment to its young, and its fecundity. See *House sparrow*, under HOUSE.

English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). (¼)

☞ The following American species are well known: the *chipping sparrow*, or *chippy*, the *sage sparrow*, the *savanna sparrow*, the *song sparrow*, the *tree sparrow*, and the *white-throated sparrow* (see PEABODY BIRD). See these terms under SAGE, SAVANNA, etc.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small singing birds somewhat resembling the true sparrows in form or habits, as the European hedge sparrow. See under HEDGE.

European Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the *sparrow*,
Be comfort to my age! *Shak.*

Field sparrow, Fox sparrow, etc. See under FIELD, FOX, etc. — **Sparrow bill,** a small nail; a cast-iron shoe nail; a sparable. — **Sparrow hawk.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) or any of the allied species. (*b*) A small American falcon (*Falco sparverius*). (*c*) The Australian collared sparrow hawk (*Accipiter torquatus*). The name is applied to other small hawks, as the European kestrel and the New Zealand quail hawk. — **Sparrow owl** (*Zoöl.*), a small owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*) found both in the Old World and the New. The name is also applied to other species of small owls. — **Sparrow spear** (*Zoöl.*), the female of the reed bunting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*).

Spar'row-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* [Corrupted from *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [*Colloq.*] See the Note under ASPARAGUS.

Spar'row-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Erica* (*E. passerina*).

Spar'ry (spär'rỹ), *a.* [From SPAR.] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; abounding with spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.

Sparry iron (*Min.*), siderite. See SIDERITE (*a*). — **Sparry limestone** (*Min.*), a coarsely crystalline marble.

Sparse (spärs), *a.* [*Compar.* SPARSER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPARSEST.] [L. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter. Cf. ASPERSE, DISPERSE.] **1.** Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not being dense or close together; as, a *sparse* population. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Bot.*) Placed irregularly and distantly; scattered; — applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, and the like.

Sparse, *v. t.* [L. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spars'ed-ly (spärs'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Sparsely. [*Obs.*]

Sparse'ly, *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner.

Sparse'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sparse; as, *sparseness* of population.

‖ **Spar'sim** (spär'sĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *spargere* to scatter.] Sparsely; scatteredly; here and there.

Spar'tan (spär'tan), *a.* [L. *Spartanus.*] Of or pertaining to Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sparta; figuratively, a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spar'te-ine (-tẽ-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A narcotic alkaloid extracted from the tops of the common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*, formerly *Spartium scoparium*), as a colorless oily liquid of aniline-like odor and very bitter taste.

Spar'ter-ie (-tẽr-ē), *n.* [F., from Sp. *esparto* esparto, L. *spartum*, Gr. σπάρτος.] Articles made of the blades or fiber of the *Lygeum Spartum* and *Stipa* (or *Macrochloa*) *tenacissima*, kinds of grass used in Spain and other countries for making ropes, mats, baskets, nets, and mattresses. *Loudon.*

Sparth (spärth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sparða.*] An Anglo-Saxon battle-ax, or halberd. [*Obs.*]

He hath a *sparth* of twenty pound of weight. *Chaucer.*

Sparve (spärv), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spar'y (spâr'ȳ), *a.* Sparing; parsimonious. [*Obs.*]

Spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [F. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, Gr. σπασμός, from σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Med.*) An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers.

☞ Spasms are usually either *clonic* or *tonic*. In *clonic spasms*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession. In *tonic spasms*, the contraction is steady and uniform, and continues for a comparatively long time, as in tetanus.

2. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort or emotion; as, a *spasm* of repentance.

Cynic spasm. (*Med.*) See under CYNIC. — **Spasm of the chest.** See *Angina pectoris*, under ANGINA.

Spas-mat'ic-al (spăz-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Spasmodic. [*Obs.*]

Spas-mod'ic (-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπασμώδης; σπασμός a convulsion + εἶδος likeness: cf. F. *spasmodique.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to spasm; consisting in spasm; occurring in, or characterized by, spasms; as, a *spasmodic* asthma.

2. Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; intermittent; as, *spasmodic* zeal or industry.

Spasmodic croup (*Med.*), an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, and produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also *laryngismus stridulus*, and *childcrowing*. — **Spasmodic stricture**, a stricture caused by muscular spasm without structural change. See *Organic stricture*, under ORGANIC.

Spas-mod'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for spasm.

Spas-mod'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as SPASMODIC, *a.* — **Spas-mod'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *spasticus*, Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπᾶν to draw: cf. F. *spastique.* See SPASM.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; especially, pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic.

Spas'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* Spasmodically.

Spas-tic'i-ty (spăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A state of spasm. **2.** The tendency to, or capability of suffering, spasm.

Spat (spăt), *imp.* of SPIT. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Spat, *n.* [From the root of *spit;* hence, literally, that which is ejected.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, both before and after it first becomes adherent, or such young, collectively.

Spat, *v. i.* & *t.* To emit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, *n.* [Cf. PAT.] **1.** A light blow with something flat. [*U. S.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

2. Hence, a petty combat, esp. a verbal one; a little quarrel, dispute, or dissension. [*U. S.*]

Spat, *v. i.* To dispute. [*R.*] *Smart.*

Spat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPATTING.] To slap, as with the open hand; to clap together, as the hands. [*Local, U. S.*]

Little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands. *Judd.*

Spa-tan'goid (spā-tăn'goid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Spatangoidea. — *n.* One of the Spatangoidea.

‖ **Spat'an-goi'de-a** (spăt'ăn-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPATANGUS, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of irregular sea urchins, usually having a more or less heart-shaped shell with four or five petal-like ambulacra above. The mouth is edentulous and situated anteriorly, on the under side.

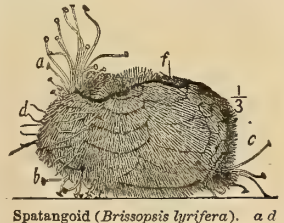

Spatangoid (*Brissopsis lyrifera*). *a d* Anterior Dorsal Ambulacral Sucker Tubes; *b* Oral ditto; *c* Anal ditto; *f* Dorsal Fasciole.

‖ **Spa-tan'gus** (spā-tăn'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spatangius* a kind of sea urchin, Gr. σπατάγγης.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidea.

Spatch'cock' (spăch'kŏk'), *n.* See SPITCHCOCK.

Spate (spāt), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *speid.*] A river flood; an overflow or inundation. *Burns.*

Gareth in a showerful spring
Stared at the *spate.* *Tennyson.*

‖ **Spa'tha** (spā'thȧ), *n.; pl.* SPATHÆ (-thē). [L.] (*Bot.*) A spathe.

Spa-tha'ceous (spā-thā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathal.

Spa'thal (spā'thal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a spathe; as, *spathal* flowers. *Howitt.*

Spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη: cf. F. *spathe.* See SPADE for digging.] (*Bot.*) A special involucre formed of one leaf and inclosing a spadix, as in aroid plants and palms. See the Note under BRACT, and *Illust.* of SPADIX.

☞ The name is also given to the several-leaved involucre of the iris and other similar plants.

Spathed (spāthd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a spathe or calyx like a sheath.

Spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *spathique*, fr. F. & G. *spath* spar.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

Spathic iron (*Min.*), siderite. See SIDERITE (*a*).

Spath'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *spathiforme.*] Resembling spar in form. "The ocherous, *spathiform*, and mineralized forms of uranite." *Lavoisier* (*Trans.*).

Spath'ose' (-ōs'), *a.* (*Min.*) See SPATHIC.

Spath'ose', *a.* [See SPATHE.] (*Bot.*) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

Spath'ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Spathose.

Spath'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* See SPATULATE.

Spa'tial (spā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to space. "*Spatial* quantity and relations." *L. H. Atwater.*

Spa'tial-ly (spā'shal-lȳ), *adv.* As regards space.

Spa'ti-ate (spā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *spatiatus*, p. p. of *spatiari*, fr. *spatium.* See SPACE.] To rove; to ramble. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Spat'ter (spăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPATTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPATTERING.] [From the root of *spit* saliva.] **1.** To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like; to make wet or foul spots upon by sprinkling; as, to *spatter* a coat; to *spatter* the floor; to *spatter* boots with mud.

Upon any occasion he is to be *spattered* over with the blood of his people. *Burke.*

2. To distribute by sprinkling; to sprinkle around; as, to *spatter* blood. *Pope.*

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame; to soil; also, to throw out in a defamatory manner.

Spat'ter, *v. i.* To throw something out of the mouth in a scattering manner; to sputter.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably depraved, which, . . . tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhors the relish ever after. *Milton.*

Spat'ter-dashed' (-dăsht'), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Spat'ter-dash'es (-dăsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [*Spatter* + *dash.*] Coverings for the legs, to protect them from water and mud; long gaiters.

Spat'ter-dock' (-dŏk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common yellow water lily (*Nuphar advena*).

Spat'tle (spăt't'l), *n.* Spawl; spittle. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Spat'tle, *n.* **1.** A spatula.

2. (*Pottery*) A tool or implement for mottling a molded article with coloring matter. *Knight.*

Spat'tling-pop'py (-tlĭng-pŏp'pȳ), *n.* [Prov. E. *spattle* to spit + E. *poppy.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of catchfly (*Silene inflata*) which is sometimes frothy from the action of captured insects.

Spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lȧ; 135), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula*, dim. of *spatha* a spatula: cf. F. *spatule.* See SPADE for digging.] An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, used for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, etc. Cf. *Palette knife*, under PALETTE.

Spatulate Leaf.

Spat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *spatulatus.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base. [Also written *spathulate.*]

Spauld (spȧld), *n.* [See SPALL the shoulder.] The shoulder. [*Scot.*]

Spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [OE. *spaveyne*, OF. *esparvain*, F. *éparvin;* akin to OF. *espervier* a sparrow hawk, F. *épervier*, fr. OHG. *sparwāri* (G. *sperber*), fr. OHG. *sparo* sparrow, because this disease makes the horse raise the infirm leg in the manner of a sparrow hawk or sparrow. See SPARROW.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses characterized by a bony swelling developed on the hock as the result of inflammation of the bones; also, the swelling itself. The resulting lameness is due to the inflammation, and not to the bony tumor as popularly supposed. *Harbaugh.*

Bog spavin, a soft swelling produced by distension of the capsular ligament of the hock; — called also *blood spavin.* — **Bone spavin,** spavin attended with exostosis; ordinary spavin.

Spav'ined (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spaw (spȧ), *n.* See SPA.

Spawl (spȧl), *n.* A splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone. See SPALL.

Spawl, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spātl*, fr. *spētan* to spit; probably akin to *spīwan*, E. *spew.* Cf. SPEW.] Scattered or ejected spittle.

Spawl, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAWLED (spȧld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAWLING.] [Cf. AS. *spātlian.*] To scatter spittle from the mouth; to spit, as saliva.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it
In vain, against the people's favorite. *Swift.*

Spawl'ing, *n.* That which is spawled, or spit out.

Spawn (spȧn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAWNED (spȧnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAWNING.] [OE. *spanen*, OF. *espandre*, properly, to shed, spread, L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or frogs do.

2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

One edition [of books] *spawneth* another. *Fuller.*

Spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs do.

2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawn, *n.* [√170. See SPAWN, *v. t.*] **1.** The ova, or eggs, of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals.

2. Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously.

3. (*Hort.*) The buds or branches produced from underground stems.

4. (*Bot.*) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi.

Spawn eater (*Zoöl.*), a small American cyprinoid fish (*Notropis Hudsonius*) allied to the dace.

Spawn'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A mature female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the milter, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.

Spay (spā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAYED (spād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAYING.] [Cf. Armor. *spac'hein, spaza*, to geld, W. *dyspaddu* to geld, L. *spado* a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch; to castrate (a female animal).

Spay, *n.* [Cf. SPADE a spay, SPAY, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) The male of the red deer in his third year; a spade.

Spay'ad (-ăd), **Spay'ade** (-ād), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spay.

Speak (spēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (spōk) (SPAKE (spāk) *Archaic*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (spō'k'n) (SPOKE, *Obs.* or *Colloq.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAKING.] [OE. *speken*, AS. *specan, sprecan;* akin to OFries. *spreka*, D. *spreken*, OS. *sprekan*, G. *sprechen*, OHG. *sprehhan*, and perhaps to Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPARK of fire, SPEECH.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to *speak.*

Till at the last she *spake* in this manner. *Chaucer.*

Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. 1 *Sam.* iii. 9.

2. To express opinions; to say; to talk; to converse.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen *speak.* *Boyle.*

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when a knave is not. *Shak.*

During the century and a half which followed the Conquest, there is, to *speak* strictly, no English history. *Macaulay.*

3. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to address a public assembly formally.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in Parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

4. To discourse; to make mention; to tell.

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him from the Leman Lake. *Addison.*

5. To give sound; to sound.

Make all our trumpets *speak.* *Shak.*

6. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence as if by utterance; as, features that *speak* of self-will.

Thine eye begins to *speak.* *Shak.*

To speak of, to take account of, to make mention of. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*). — **To speak out,** to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly. — **To speak well for,** to commend; to be favorable to. — **To speak with,** to converse with. "Would you *speak with* me?" *Shak.*

Syn. — To say; tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce; utter.

Speak (spēk), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him. *Job* ii. 13.

2. To utter in a word or words; to say; to tell; to declare orally; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* sense.

3. To declare; to proclaim; to publish; to make known; to exhibit; to express in any way.

It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds. *Shak.*
Speaking a still good morrow with her eyes. *Tennyson.*
And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*
Report *speaks* you a bonny monk. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation; as, to *speak* Latin.

And French she *spake* full fair and fetisely. *Chaucer.*

5. To address; to accost; to speak to.

[He will] put thee in hope; he will *speak* thee fair. *Ecclus.* xiii. 6.

Each village senior paused to scan
And *speak* the lovely caravan. *Emerson.*

To speak a ship (*Naut.*), to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

Speak'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken. *Ascham.*

2. Able to speak. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Speak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks. Specifically: (*a*) One who utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one who utters a speech in public; as, the man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker.* (*b*) One who is the mouthpiece of others; especially, one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, originally, the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of a House of Representatives.

2. A book of selections for declamation. [*U. S.*]

Speak'er-ship, *n.* The office of speaker; as, the *speakership* of the House of Representatives.

Speak'ing, *a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech; as, man is a *speaking* animal; a *speaking* tube.

2. Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness.

A speaking acquaintance, a slight acquaintance with a person, or one which merely permits the exchange of salutations and remarks on indifferent subjects. — **Speaking trumpet,** an instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, by which the sound of the human voice may be so intensified as to be conveyed to a great distance. — **Speaking tube,** a tube for conveying speech, especially from one room to another at a distance. — **To be on speaking terms,** to be slightly acquainted.

Speak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering words.

2. Public declamation; oratory.

Spear (spēr), *n.* [OE. *spere*, AS. *spere;* akin to D. & G. *speer*, OS. & OHS. *spēr*, Icel. *spjōr*, pl., Dan. *spær*, L. *sparus.*] **1.** A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head or blade; a lance. [See *Illust.* of SPEARHEAD.] "A sharp ground *spear.*" *Chaucer.*

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruning hooks. *Micah* iv. 3.

2. Fig.: A spearman. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass; a spire.

5. The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, *n.*, 4.

6. The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a pump is attached; a pump rod.

Spear foot, the off hind foot of a horse. — **Spear grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The common reed. See REED, *n.*, 1. (*b*) Meadow grass. See under MEADOW. — **Spear hand,** the hand in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. *Crabb.* — **Spear side,** the male line of a family. *Lowell.* — **Spear thistle** (*Bot.*), the common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).

Spear, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEARED (spērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEARING.] To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

Spear, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants. See SPIRE. *Mortimer.*

Spear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a spear; as, a *spearer* of fish.

Spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large and

powerful fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*) related to the swordfish, but having scales and ventral fins. It is found on the American coast and in the Mediterranean. (*b*) The carp sucker.

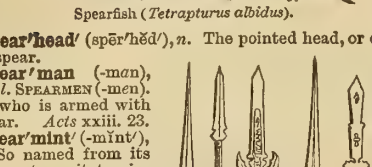

Spearfish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

Spear'head' (spēr'hĕd'), *n.* The pointed head, or end, of a spear.

Spear'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SPEARMEN (-mĕn). One who is armed with a spear. *Acts* xxiii. 23.

Spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [So named from its *spiry*, not capitate, inflorescence. *Dr. Prior.*] (*Bot.*) A species of mint (*Mentha viridis*) growing in moist soil. It yields an aromatic oil. See MINT, and MENTHA.

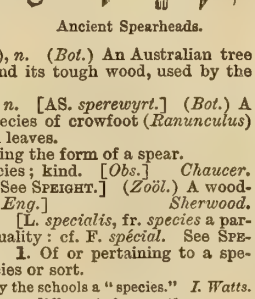

Ancient Spearheads.

Spear'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian tree (*Acacia Doratoxylon*), and its tough wood, used by the natives for spears.

Spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *sperewyrt.*] (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) which have spear-shaped leaves.

Spear'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of a spear.

Spece (spēs), *n.* Species; kind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Specht (spĕkt), *n.* [See SPEIGHT.] (*Zoöl.*) A woodpecker. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Sherwood.*

Spe'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* [L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality: cf. F. *spécial*. See SPECIES, and cf. ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon.

Our Savior is represented everywhere in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or person; as, a *special* act of Parliament or of Congress; a *special* sermon.

4. Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action, investigation, or discussion; as, a *special* dictionary of commercial terms; a *special* branch of study.

5. Chief in excellence. [*Obs.*]

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak.*

Special administration (*Law*), an administration limited to certain specified effects or acts, or one granted during a particular time or the existence of a special cause, as during a controversy respecting the probate of a will, or the right of administration, etc. — **Special agency**, an agency confined to some particular matter. — **Special bail, Bail above**, *or* **Bail to the action** (*Law*), sureties who undertake that, if the defendant is convicted, he shall satisfy the plaintiff, or surrender himself into custody. *Tomlins. Wharton* (*Law Dict.*). — **Special constable.** See under CONSTABLE. *Bouvier.* — **Special damage** (*Law*), a damage resulting from the act complained of, as a natural, but not the necessary, consequence of it. — **Special demurrer** (*Law*), a demurrer for some defect of form in the opposite party pleading, in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated. — **Special deposit**, a deposit made of a specific thing to be kept distinct from others. — **Special homology.** (*Biol.*) See under HOMOLOGY. — **Special injunction** (*Law*), an injunction granted on special grounds, arising out of the circumstances of the case. *Daniell.* — **Special issue** (*Law*), an issue produced upon a special plea. *Stephen.* — **Special jury** (*Law*), a jury consisting of persons of some particular calling, station, or qualification, which is called upon motion of either party when the cause is supposed to require it; a struck jury. — **Special orders** (*Mil.*), orders which do not concern, and are not published to, the whole command, such as those relating to the movement of a particular corps, a detail of officers, a temporary camp, etc. — **Special partner**, a limited partner; a partner with a limited or restricted responsibility; — unknown at common law. — **Special partnership**, a limited or particular partnership; — a term sometimes applied to a partnership in a particular business, operation, or adventure. — **Special plea in bar** (*Law*), a plea setting forth particular and new matter, distinguished from the general issue. *Bouvier.* — **Special pleader** (*Law*), originally, a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; in a wider sense, a lawyer who draws pleadings. — **Special pleading** (*Law*), the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. *Bouvier.* The popular denomination of the whole science of pleading. *Stephen.* The phrase is sometimes popularly applied to the specious, but unsound, argumentation of one whose aim is victory, and not truth. *Burrill.* — **Special property** (*Law*), a qualified or limited ownership during possession, as in wild animals, things found or bailed. — **Special session**, an extraordinary session; a session at an unusual time or for an unusual purpose; as, a *special session* of Congress or of a legislature. — **Special statute**, *or* **Special law**, an act of the legislature which has reference to a particular person, place, or interest; — in distinction from a *general law*. — **Special verdict** (*Law*), a special finding of the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law to them. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*).

Syn. — Peculiar; appropriate; specific; distinctive; particular; exceptional; singular. See PECULIAR.

Spe'cial, *n.* **1.** A particular. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

2. One appointed for a special service or occasion.

In special, specially; in particular. *Chaucer.*

Spe'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a particular and restricted part or branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism.*

Spe'cial-ist (spĕsh'al-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some specialty; as, a medical *specialist*, one who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts of the body, as the eye, the ear, the nerves, etc.

Spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALITIES (-tĭz). [See SPECIAL, and cf. SPECIALTY.] **1.** A particular or peculiar case; a particularity. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Law*) See SPECIALTY, 3.

3. The special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; that for which a person is specially distinguished; an object of special attention; a special occupation or object of attention; a specialty.

On these two general heads all other *specialities* are dependent. *Hooker.*

Strive, while improving your one talent, to enrich your whole capital as a man. It is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his *speciality* alone. *Ld. Lytton.*

We 'll say, instead, the inconsequent creature man, —
For that 's his *speciality.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Think of this, sir, . . . remote from the impulses of passion, and apart from the *specialities* — if I may use that strong remark — of prejudice. *Dickens.*

4. An attribute or quality peculiar to a species.

Spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of specializing, or the state of being specialized.

2. (*Biol.*) The setting apart of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function. *Darwin.*

Spe'cial-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* **1.** To mention specially; to particularize.

2. To apply to some specialty or limited object; to assign to a specific use; as, *specialized* knowledge.

3. (*Biol.*) To supply with an organ or organs having a special function or functions.

Spe'cial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly; especially. *Chaucer.*

2. For a particular purpose; as, a meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.

Spe'cial-ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALTIES (-tĭz). [*F. spécialité.* Cf. SPECIALITY.] **1.** Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

2. A particular or peculiar case. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Law*) A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; a writing, under seal, given as security for a debt particularly specified.

Chitty. Bouvier. Wharton (*Law Dict.*).

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us. *Shak.*

4. That for which a person is distinguished, in which he is specially versed, or which he makes an object of special attention; a speciality.

Men of boundless knowledge, like Humboldt, must have had once their *specialty*, their pet subject. *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **Spe'ci-e** (spē'shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase *in specie*, that is, in sort, in kind, in (its own) form.

"[The king] expects a return in *specie* from them" [*i. e.*, kindness for kindness]. *Dryden.*

In specie (*Law*), in precise or definite form; specifically; according to the exact terms; of the very thing.

Spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [Formed as a singular from *species*, in sense 5.] Coin; hard money.

Spe'cies (spē'shēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPICE, *n.*, and cf. SPECIE, SPECIAL.] **1.** Visible or sensible presentation; appearance; a sensible percept received by the imagination; an image. [*R.*] "The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet." *Sir I. Newton.*

Wit, . . . the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

☞ In the scholastic philosophy, the species was *sensible* and *intelligible*. The *sensible* species was that in any material object which was in fact discerned by the mind through the organ of perception, or that in any object which rendered it possible that it should be perceived. The sensible species, as apprehended by the understanding in any of the relations of thought, was called an *intelligible* species. "An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth." *Bacon.*

2. (*Logic*) A group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. Thus, MAN is a *species*, under ANIMAL as a *genus*; and MAN, in its turn, may be regarded as a *genus* with respect to EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, or the like, as *species*.

3. In science, a more or less permanent group of existing things or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation.

☞ In mineralogy and chemistry, objects which possess the same definite chemical structure, and are fundamentally the same in crystallization and physical characters, are classed as belonging to a *species*. In zoölogy and botany, a *species* is an ideal group of individuals which are believed to have descended from common ancestors, which agree in essential characteristics, and are capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes. A *species*, as thus defined, differs from a *variety* or *subspecies* only in the greater stability of its characters and in the absence of individuals intermediate between the related groups.

4. A sort; a kind; a variety; as, a *species* of low cunning; a *species* of generosity; a *species* of cloth.

5. Coin, or coined silver, gold, or other metal, used as a circulating medium; specie. [*Obs.*]

There was, in the splendor of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now. *Arbuthnot.*

6. A public spectacle or exhibition. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

7. (*Pharmacy*) (*a*) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. (*b*) (*Med.*) An officinal mixture or compound powder of any kind; esp., one used for making an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture. *Quincy.*

8. (*Civil Law*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure. *Burrill.*

Incipient species (*Zoöl.*), a subspecies, or variety, which is in process of becoming permanent, and thus changing to a true species, usually by isolation in localities from which other varieties are excluded.

Spec'i-fi'a-ble (spĕs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting specification; capable of being specified.

Spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *spécifique*, or NL. *specificus*; L. *species* a particular sort or kind + *facere* to make. Cf. SPECIFY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a species; characterizing or constituting a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a drug; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *I. Watts.*

2. Specifying; definite, or making definite; limited; precise; discriminating; as, a *specific* statement.

3. (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation, and not on general principles; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in cases of malaria.

In fact, all medicines will be found *specific* in the perfection of the science. *Coleridge.*

Specific character (*Nat. Hist.*), a characteristic or characteristics distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. — **Specific disease.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A disease which produces a determinate definite effect upon the blood and tissues or upon some special tissue. (*b*) A disease which is itself uniformly produced by a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — **Specific duty.** (*Com.*) See under DUTY. — **Specific gravity.** (*Physics*) See under GRAVITY. — **Specific heat** (*Physics*), the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water from zero to one degree; thus, the *specific heat* of mercury is 0.033, that of water being 1.000. — **Specific inductive capacity** (*Physics*), the effect of a dielectric body in producing static electric induction as compared with that of some other body or bodies referred to as a standard. — **Specific legacy** (*Law*), a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular animal or piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others. *Wharton. Burrill.* — **Specific name** (*Nat. Hist.*), the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; — originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species, or the *essential difference*. The present *specific name* he at first called the *trivial name*. — **Specific performance** (*Law*), the performance of a contract or agreement as decreed by a court of equity.

Spe-cif'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3.

His parents were weak enough to believe that the royal touch was a *specific* for this malady. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything having peculiar adaptation to the purpose to which it is applied. *Dr. H. More.*

Spe-cif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Specific. *Bacon.*

Spe-cif'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a specific manner.

Spe-cif'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being specific.

Spe-cif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of; to specify. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécification*, LL. *specificatio.*] **1.** The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *I. Watts.*

2. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer.

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, the terms of a contract, the description of an invention, as in a patent; also, a single article, item, or particular, an allegation of a specific act, as in a charge of official misconduct.

Spe-cif'ic-ness (spē-sĭf'ĭk-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being specific.

Spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *spécifier*, or OF. *especifier*, fr. LL. *specificare*. See SPECIES, -FY.] To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words so as to distinguish from other things; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* articles purchased.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified.* *Pope.*

‖ **Spe-cil'lum** (spē-sĭl'lŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) See STYLET, 2.

Spec'i-men (spĕs'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SPY.] A part, or small portion, of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; a sample; as, a *specimen* of a man's handwriting; a *specimen* of painting; a *specimen* of one's art.

Syn. — Sample; model; pattern. — SPECIMEN, SAMPLE. A *specimen* is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs; as, a *specimen* of photography. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar or of broadcloth. A cabinet of minerals consists of *specimens*; if a part be broken off from any one of these, it is a *sample* of the mineral to which it belongs. "Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders." *Addison.* "I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss." *Woodward.*

Spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIOSITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *speciositas.*] **1.** The quality or state of being specious; speciousness.

Professions built so largely on *speciosity*, instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

2. That which is specious. *Dr. H. More.*

Spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance;

cf. F. *spécieux*. See SPECIES.] **1.** Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy.

Some [serpents] *specious* and beautiful to the eye. *Bp. Richardson.*

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument.

Misled for a moment by the *specious* names of religion, liberty, and property. *Macaulay.*

In consequence of their greater command of *specious* expression. *J. Morley.*

Syn. — Plausible; showy; ostensible; colorable; feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

—Spe'cious-ly (spē'shŭs-lȳ), *adv.* **—Spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

Speck (spĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spik* blubber, AS. *spic*, D. *spek*, G. *speck*.] The blubber of whales or other marine mammals; also, the fat of the hippopotamus.

Speck falls (*Naut.*), falls or ropes rove through blocks for hoisting the blubber and bone of whales on board a whaling vessel.

Speck, *n.* [OE. *spekke*, AS. *specca*,; cf. LG. *spaak*.] **1.** A small discolored place in or on anything, or a small place of a color different from that of the main substance; a spot; a stain; a blemish; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth; *specks* of decay in fruit. "Gray sand, with black *specks*." *Anson.*

2. A very small thing; a particle; a mite; as, *specks* of dust; he has not a *speck* of money.

Many bright *specks* bubble up along the blue Egean. *Landor.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A small etheostomoid fish (*Ulocentra stigmæa*) common in the Eastern United States.

Speck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECKED (spĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECKING.] To cause the presence of specks upon or in, especially specks regarded as defects or blemishes; to spot; to speckle; as, paper *specked* by impurities in the water used in its manufacture.

Carnation, purple, azure, or *specked* with gold. *Milton.*

Spec'kle (spĕk'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*; cf. D. *spikkel*.] A little speck or spot in or on anything, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

An huge great serpent, all with *speckles* pied. *Spenser.*

Spec'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECKLING (-klĭng).] To mark with small spots of a different color from that of the rest of the surface; to variegate with spots of a different color from the ground or surface.

Spec'kled (spĕk'k'ld), *a.* Marked or variegated with small spots of a different color from that of the rest of the surface.

Speckled Indians (*Ethnol.*), the Pintos. — **Speckled trout.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common American brook trout. See TROUT. (*b*) The rainbow trout.

Spec'kled-bel'ly (-bĕl'lȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadwall. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spec'kled-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*).

Spec'kled-ness, *n.* The quality of being speckled.

Speck'sion-eer' (spĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* The chief harpooner, who also directs in cutting up the speck, or blubber; — so called among whalers.

Speckt (spĕkt), *n.* A woodpecker. See SPEIGHT.

Spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere*. See SPY.] **1.** Something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice; a remarkable or noteworthy sight; a show; a pageant; a gazingstock.

O, piteous *spectacle!* O, bloody times! *Shak.*

2. A spy-glass; a glass; a looking-glass. [*Obs.*]

Poverty a *spectacle* is, as thinketh me,
Through which he may his very friendes see. *Chaucer.*

3. *pl.* An optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and worn to assist sight, to obviate some defect in the organs of vision, or to shield the eyes from bright light.

4. *pl.* Fig.: An aid to the intellectual sight.

Shakespeare . . . needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Show; sight; exhibition; representation; pageant.

Spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

As *spectacled* she sits in chimney nook. *Keats.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the eyes surrounded by color markings, or patches of naked skin, resembling spectacles.

Spectacled bear (*Zoöl.*), a South American bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) which inhabits the high mountains of Chili and Peru. It has a light-colored ring around each eye. — **Spectacled coot**, *or* **Spectacled duck** (*Zoöl.*), the surf scoter, or surf duck. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Spectacled eider.** (*Zoöl.*) See EIDER. — **Spectacled goose** (*Zoöl.*), the gannet. — **Spectacled snake** (*Zoöl.*), the cobra de capello.

Spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a show or shows; of the nature of a show. "*Spectacular* sports." *G. Hickes.*

2. Adapted to excite wonder and admiration by a display of pomp or of scenic effects; as, a *spectacular* celebration of some event; a *spectacular* play.

3. Pertaining to spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec'tant (spĕk'*tant*), *a.* [L. *spectans*, p. pr. of *spectare* to look at.] Looking forward.

Spec-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spectatio*.] Regard; aspect; appearance. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Spec-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *spectator*: cf. F. *spectateur*. See SPECTACLE.] One who looks on; one who sees or beholds; a beholder; one who is personally present at, and sees, any exhibition; as, the *spectators* at a show. "Devised and played to take *spectators*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec'ta-to'ri-al (spĕk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectator. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Spec-ta'tor-ship (spĕk-tā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** The office or quality of a spectator. [*R.*] *Addison.*

2. The act of beholding. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spec-ta'tress (-trĕs), } *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female
Spec-ta'trix (-trĭks), } beholder or looker-on. "A *spectatress* of the whole scene." *Jeffrey.*

Spec'ter } (spĕk'tẽr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum*
Spec'tre } an appearance, image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY, and cf. SPECTRUM.] **1.** Something preternaturally visible; an apparition; a ghost; a phantom.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *specters* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tarsius. (*b*) A stick insect.

Specter bat (*Zoöl.*), any phyllostome bat. — **Specter candle** (*Zoöl.*), a belemnite. — **Specter shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), a skeleton shrimp. See under SKELETON.

Spec'tion-eer' (-shŭn-ēr'), *n.* Same as SPECKSIONEER.

Spec'tral (spĕk'tral), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

He that feels timid at the *spectral* form of evil is not the man to spread light. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. (*Opt.*) Of or pertaining to the spectrum; made by the spectrum; as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

Spectral lemur. (*Zoöl.*) See TARSIUS.

Spec'tral-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of a specter.

Spec'tre (spĕk'tẽr), *n.* See SPECTER.

Spec'tro-log'ic-al (-trŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to spectrology; as, *spectrological* studies or experiments. — **Spec'tro-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-logy.*] (*Chem. Phys.*) The science of spectrum analysis in any or all of its relations and applications.

Spec-trom'e-ter (-trŏm'ê-tẽr), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the luminous spectra observed with it.

Spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (spĕk'trŏ-fŏ-tŏm'ê-tẽr), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *photometer.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring or comparing the intensities of the colors of the spectrum.

Spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trŏ-skōp), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra (as that of solar light, or those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized), so as to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the substance.

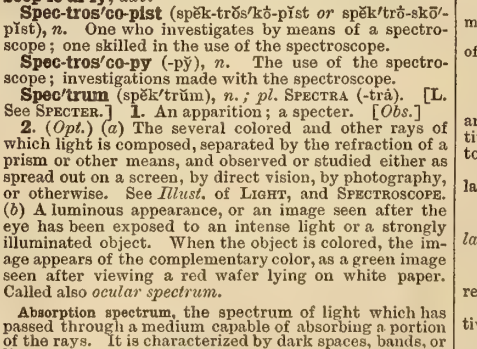

A Simple Form of Spectroscope.

p Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale; *g* Cover for Prism; *o o* Adjusting Screws.

Spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Spec'tro-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to a spectroscope, or spectroscopy; produced by a spectroscope. — **Spec'tro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spec-tros'co-pist (spĕk-trŏs'kŏ-pĭst *or* spĕk'trŏ-skō'pĭst), *n.* One who investigates by means of a spectroscope; one skilled in the use of the spectroscope.

Spec-tros'co-py (-pȳ), *n.* The use of the spectroscope; investigations made with the spectroscope.

Spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA (-trȧ). [L. See SPECTER.] **1.** An apparition; a specter. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Opt.*) (*a*) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means, and observed or studied either as spread out on a screen, by direct vision, by photography, or otherwise. See *Illust.* of LIGHT, and SPECTROSCOPE. (*b*) A luminous appearance, or an image seen after the eye has been exposed to an intense light or a strongly illuminated object. When the object is colored, the image appears of the complementary color, as a green image seen after viewing a red wafer lying on white paper. Called also *ocular spectrum.*

Absorption spectrum, the spectrum of light which has passed through a medium capable of absorbing a portion of the rays. It is characterized by dark spaces, bands, or lines. — **Chemical spectrum**, a spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their chemical effects, as in photography. These, in the usual photographic methods, have their maximum influence at and beyond the violet rays, but are not limited to this region. — **Chromatic spectrum**, the visible colored rays of the solar spectrum, exhibiting the seven principal colors in their order, and covering the central and larger portion of the space of the whole spectrum. — **Continuous spectrum**, a spectrum not broken by bands or lines, but having the colors shaded into each other continuously, as that from an incandescent solid or liquid, or a gas under high pressure. — **Diffraction spectrum**, a spectrum produced by diffraction, as by a grating. — **Gaseous spectrum**, the spectrum of an incandescent gas or vapor, under moderate, or especially under very low, pressure. It is characterized by bright bands or lines. — **Normal spectrum**, a representation of a spectrum arranged upon some conventional plan adopted as standard, especially a spectrum in which the colors are spaced proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating. — **Ocular spectrum.** See SPECTRUM, 2 (*b*), above. — **Prismatic spectrum**, a spectrum produced by means of a prism. — **Solar spectrum**, the spectrum of solar light, especially as thrown upon a screen in a darkened room. It is characterized by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines.* — **Spectrum analysis**, chemical analysis effected by comparison of the different relative positions and qualities of the fixed lines of spectra produced by flames in which different substances are burned or evaporated, each substance having its own characteristic system of lines. — **Thermal spectrum**, a spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their heating effect, especially of those rays which produce no luminous phenomena.

Spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *specularis* (cf., from the same root, *specula* a lookout, watchtower): cf. F. *spéculaire.* See SPECULUM.] **1.** Having the qualities of a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a speculum; conducted with the aid of a speculum; as, a *specular* examination.

3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. [*Obs.*]

Thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *J. Philips.*

4. Affording view. [*R.*] "Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount." *Milton.*

Specular iron. (*Min.*) See HEMATITE.

Spec'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [L. *speculatus*, p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.] **1.** To consider by turning a subject in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to contemplate; to theorize; as, to *speculate* on questions in religion; to *speculate* on political events.

It is remarkable, that persons who *speculate* the most boldly often conform with the most perfect quietude to the external regulations of society. *Hawthorne.*

2. (*Philos.*) To view subjects from certain premises given or assumed, and infer conclusions respecting them *a priori.*

3. (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit; — often, in a somewhat depreciative sense, of unsound or hazardous transactions; as, to *speculate* in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.

Spec'u-late, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *speculatio* a spying out, observation: cf. F. *spéculation.*] **1.** The act of speculating. Specifically: —

(*a*) Examination by the eye; view. [*Obs.*]

(*b*) Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

(*c*) (*Philos.*) The act or process of reasoning *a priori* from premises given or assumed.

(*d*) (*Com.*) The act or practice of buying land, goods, shares, etc., in expectation of selling at a higher price, or of selling with the expectation of repurchasing at a lower price; a trading on anticipated fluctuations in price, as distinguished from trading in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in different markets.

Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places, by what is called the trade of *speculation.* *A. Smith.*

Speculation, while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker.*

(*e*) Any business venture involving unusual risks, with a chance for large profits.

2. A conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; notion; conjecture.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations.* *Sir W. Temple.*

To his *speculations* on these subjects he gave the lofty name of the "Oracles of Reason." *Macaulay.*

3. Power of sight. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. *Shak.*

4. A game at cards in which the players buy from one another trumps or whole hands, upon a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool of stakes.

Spec'u-la-tist (spĕk'ū-lȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist.

The very ingenious *speculatist*, Mr. Hume. *V. Knox.*

Spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif*, L. *speculativus.*] **1.** Given to speculation; contemplative.

The mind of man being by nature *speculative.* *Hooker*

2. Involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical; not established by demonstration. *Cudworth.*

3. Of or pertaining to vision; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

4. Of or pertaining to speculation in land, goods, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative* dealer or enterprise.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business. *A. Smith.*

— Spec'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator: cf. F. *spéculateur.*] One who speculates. Specifically: (*a*) An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

(*b*) One who forms theories; a theorist.

A *speculator* who had dared to affirm that the human soul is by nature mortal. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) (*Com.*) One who engages in speculation; one who buys and sells goods, land, etc., with the expectation of deriving profit from fluctuations in price.

Spec'u-la-to'ri-al (spĕk'ū-lȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Speculatory; speculative. [*Obs.*]

Spec'u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies or scouts.] **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; having oversight. *T. Warton.*

2. Exercising speculation; speculative. *T. Carew.*

Spec'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers; an observer. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

Spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. SPECULA (-lȧ), E. SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold. See SPY.]

1. A mirror, or looking-glass; especially, a metal mirror, as in Greek and Roman archæology.

2. A reflector of polished metal, especially one used in reflecting telescopes. See *Speculum metal*, below.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them, thus facilitating examination or surgical operations.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A bright and lustrous patch of color found on the wings of ducks and some other birds. It is usually situated on the distal portions of the secondary quills, and is much more brilliant in the adult male than in the female.

Speculum metal, a hard, brittle alloy used for making the reflectors of telescopes and other instruments, usually consisting of copper and tin in various proportions, one of the best being that in which there are 126.4 parts of copper to 58.9 parts of tin, with sometimes a small proportion of arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.

Sped (spĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPEED.

Speece (spēs), *n.* Species; sort. [*Obs.*]

Speech (spēch), *n.* [OE. *speche*, AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*, fr. *specan*, *sprecan*, to speak; akin to D. *spraak* speech, OHG. *sprāhha*, G. *sprache*, Sw. *språk*, Dan. *sprog*. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The act of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; language; conversation.

☞ Speech is voice modulated by the throat, tongue, lips, etc., the modulation being accomplished by changing the form of the cavity of the mouth and nose through the action of muscles which move their walls.

O goode God! how gentle and how kind
Ye seemed by your *speech* and your visage
The day that makéd was our marriage. *Chaucer.*

The acts of God . . . to human ears
Can not without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others; a tongue; a dialect.

People of a strange *speech* and of an hard language. *Ezek.* iii. 6.

4. Talk; mention; common saying.

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

5. A formal discourse in public; oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

6. Any declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implored, . . . replied. *Milton.*

Syn. — Harangue; language; address; oration. See HARANGUE, and LANGUAGE.

Speech, *v. i. & t.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*R.*]

Speech'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of speech or words; voluble; loquacious. [*R.*]

Speech'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SPEECHIFY.] The act of speechifying. [Used humorously or in contempt.]

Speech'i-fi'er (spēch'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; an orator; a declaimer. [Used humorously or in contempt.] *G. Eliot.*

Speech'i-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPEECHIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEECHIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; to harangue. [Used derisively or humorously.]

Speech'i-fy'ing, *n.* The act of making a speech or speeches. [Used derisively or humorously.]

The dinner and *speechifying* . . . at the opening of the annual season for the buckhounds. *M. Arnold.*

Speech'ing, *n.* The act of making a speech. [*R.*]

Speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.

2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

— Speech'less-ly, *adv.* **— Speech'less-ness**, *n.*

Speech'mak'er (spēch'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in a public assembly.

Speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, from *spōwan* to succeed; akin to D. *spoed* speed, OHG. *spuot* success, *spuon* to succeed, Skr. *sphā* to increase, grow fat. √170 *b.*] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. "For common *speed*." *Chaucer.*

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

2. The act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; velocity; rapidity; rate of motion; dispatch; as, the *speed* of a horse or a vessel.

Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*

☞ In kinematics, *speed* is sometimes used to denote the amount of velocity without regard to direction of motion, while *velocity* is not regarded as known unless both the direction and the amount are known.

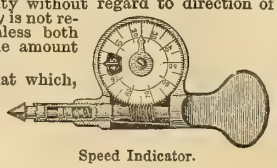

Speed Indicator.

3. One who, or that which, causes or promotes speed or success. [*Obs.*] "Hercules be thy *speed!*" *Shak.*

God speed, good speed; prosperity. See GODSPEED. — **Speed gauge**, **Speed indicator**, *and* **Speed recorder** (*Mach.*), devices for indicating or recording the rate of a body's motion, as the number of revolutions of a shaft in a given time. — **Speed lathe** (*Mach.*), a power lathe with a rapidly revolving spindle, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc.; a hand lathe. — **Speed pulley**, a cone pulley with steps.

Syn. — Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See HASTE.

Speed (spēd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEEDING.] [AS. *spēdan*, fr. *spēd*, n.; akin to D. *spoeden*, G. sich *sputen*. See SPEED, *n.*] **1.** To go; to fare. [*Obs.*]

To warn him now he is too farre *sped*. *Remedy of Love.*

2. To experience in going; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare. *Shak.*

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*;
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

3. To fare well; to have success; to prosper.

Save London, and send true lawyers their meed!
For whoso wants money with them shall not *speed!* *Lydgate.*

I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

4. To make haste; to move with celerity.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*

5. To be expedient. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (2 *Cor.* xii. 1).

Speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper; hence, to aid; to favor. "Fortune *speed* us!" *Shak.*

With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to drive at full speed; hence, to hasten; to hurry.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to expedite.

Judicial acts . . . are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*

4. To hurry to destruction; to put an end to; to ruin; to undo. "*Sped* with spavins." *Shak.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*.
If foes, they write, if friends, they read, me dead. *Pope.*

5. To wish success or good fortune to, in any undertaking, especially in setting out upon a journey.

Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest. *Pope.*

God speed you, them, etc., may God speed you; or, may you have good speed.

Syn. — To dispatch; hasten; expedite; accelerate; hurry.

Speed'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, speeds.

2. (*Spinning*) A machine for drawing and twisting slivers to form rovings.

Speed'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of speed (in any sense). [*Obs.*]

Speed'ful-ly, *adv.* In a speedful manner. [*Obs.*]

Speed'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a speedy manner.

Speed'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being speedy.

Speed'less, *a.* Being without speed.

Speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Veronica*, mostly low herbs with pale blue corollas, which quickly fall off.

Speed'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SPEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPEEDIEST.] [AS. *spēdig*.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion or performance; as, a *speedy* flight; on *speedy* foot.

I will wish her *speedy* strength. *Shak.*

Darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly. *Dryden.*

Speer (spēr), *n.* A sphere. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Speer, *v. t.* To ask. [*Scot.*] See SPERE.

Speet (spēt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *speten*. See SPIT an iron prong.] To stab. [*Obs.*] *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

Speight (spāt), *n.* [G. *specht*, probably akin to L. *picus*: cf. D. *specht*. √169. See PIE a magpie.] (*Zoöl.*) A woodpecker; — called also *specht*, *spekt*, *spight*. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Speir (spēr), *v. i.* To ask. See SPERE. *Sir W. Scott.*

Speis'ko'balt (spīs'kō'bŏlt), *n.* [G.] Smaltite.

Speiss (spīs), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] (*Metal.*) A regulus consisting essentially of nickel, obtained as a residue in fusing cobalt and nickel ores with silica and sodium carbonate to make smalt.

Spek'boom (spĕk'bōm), *n.* [D., lit., fat tree.] (*Bot.*) The purslane tree of South Africa, — said to be the favorite food of elephants. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Speke (spēk), *v. i. & t.* To speak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Speke'house' (-hous'), *n.* The parlor or reception room of a convent. [*Obs.*]

Spel'ding (spĕl'dĭng), *n.* [Scot. *speld* to spread out, *spelder* to split, spread open; cf. G. *spalten* to split.] A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun; — called also *speldron*. [*Scot.*]

Spel'i-cans (spĕl'ĭ-kanz), *n. pl.* See SPILIKIN.

Spelk (spĕlk), *n.* [AS. *spelc*, *spilc*, a little rod by which a thing is kept straight, a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. *spelkur*, pl., a splint. Cf. SPELL a splinter.] A small stick or rod used as a spike in thatching; a splinter. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Spell (spĕl), *n.* [OE. *speld*, AS. *speld* a spill to light a candle with; akin to D. *speld* a pin, OD. *spelle*, G. *spalten* to split, OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. *spelte* a splinter, Icel. *spjald* a square tablet, Goth. *spilda* a writing tablet. Cf. SPILL a splinter, roll of paper, SPELL to tell the letters of.] A spelk, or splinter. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Spell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve; as, to *spell* the helmsman.

Spell, *n.* **1.** The relief of one person by another in any piece of work or watching; also, a turn at work which is carried on by one person or gang relieving another; as, a *spell* at the pumps; a *spell* at the masthead.

A *spell* at the wheel is called a trick. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

2. The time during which one person or gang works until relieved; hence, any relatively short period of time, whether a few hours, days, or weeks.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather. *Washington.*

3. One of two or more persons or gangs who work by spells. [*R.*]

Their toil is so extreme that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*. *Carew.*

4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work; as, a logging *spell*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel*, Icel. *spjall*, Goth. *spill*. Cf. GOSPEL, SPELL to tell the letters of.] **1.** A story; a tale. [*Obs.*] "Hearken to my *spell*." *Chaucer.*

2. A stanza, verse, or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Start not; her actions shall be holy as
You hear my *spell* is lawful. *Shak.*

Spell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [OE. *spellen*, *spellien*, to tell, relate, AS. *spellian*, fr. *spell* a saying, tale; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn*. See SPELL a tale. In sense 4 and those following, OE. *spellen*, perhaps originally a different word, and from or influenced by *spell* a splinter, from the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools: cf. D. *spellen* to spell. Cf. SPELL splinter.] **1.** To tell; to relate; to teach. [*Obs.*]

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies *spelt* in mystic rhymes. *T. Warton.*

2. To put under the influence of a spell; to affect by a spell; to bewitch; to fascinate; to charm. "*Spelled* with words of power." *Dryden.*

He was much *spelled* with Eleanor Talbot. *Sir G. Buck.*

3. To constitute; to measure. [*Obs.*]

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller.*

4. To tell or name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthography.

The word "satire" ought to be *spelled* with *i*, and not with *y*. *Dryden.*

5. To discover by characters or marks; to read with difficulty; — usually with *out*; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author; to *spell* out a verse in the Bible.

To *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To sit *spelling* and observing divine justice upon every accident. *Milton.*

Spell, *v. i.* **1.** To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.

When what small knowledge was, in them did dwell,
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*

2. To study by noting characters; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. [*Obs.*]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Spell'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spelt. *Carlyle.*

Spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Bound by, or as by, a spell.

Spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells.

2. A spelling book. [*U. S.*]

Spell'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in spells, or charms.

Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse,
Each *spellful* mystery explained he views. *Hoole.*

Spell'ing, *n.* The act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.

Spell'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to spelling.

Spelling bee, a spelling match. [*U. S.*] — **Spelling book**, a book with exercises for teaching children to spell; a speller. — **Spelling match**, a contest of skill in spelling words, between two or more persons.

Spell'ken (-kĕn), *n.* A theater. [*Slang*] *Byron.*

Spell'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Power or effect of magic; that which is wrought by magic; enchantment.

Like those Peri isles of light
That hang by *spellwork* in the air. *Moore.*

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of SPELL. Spelled.

Spelt, *n.* [AS. *spelt*, fr. L. *spelta*.] (*Bot.*) A species of grain (*Triticum Spelta*) much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland; — called also *German wheat*.

Spelt, *n.* [See SPALT.] (*Metal.*) Spelter. [*Colloq.*]

Spelt, *v. t. & i.* [See SPELL a splinter.] To split; to break; to spalt. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spialter*, G. & D. *spiauter*. Cf. PEWTER.] (*Metal.*) Zinc; — especially so called in commerce and the arts.

Spe-lunc' (spē-lŭnk'), *n.* [L. *spelunca* cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Spence (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense*, F. *dépense*, buffet, buttery, fr. OF. *despendre* to spend, distribute, L. *dispendere*, *dispensum*. See DISPENSE, SPEND.] **1.** A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

In . . . his *spence*, or "pantry," were hung the carcasses of a sheep or ewe, and two cows lately slaughtered. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turned the cowls adrift. *Tennyson.*

2. The inner apartment of a country house; also, the place where the family sit and eat. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [OF. *despensier*. See SPENCE, and cf. DISPENSER.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery. [*Obs.*] *Promptorium Parvulorum.*

Spen'cer, *n.* [From the third Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short jacket worn by men and by women. *Ld. Lytton.*

Spen'cer, *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast; — named after its inventor, Knight *Spencer*, of England [1802].

Spencer mast, a small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, for hoisting the spencer. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPENDING.] [AS. *spendan* (in comp.), fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See PENDANT, and cf. DISPEND, EXPEND, SPENCE,

SPENCER.] **1.** To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend* money for clothing.

Spend thou that in the town. *Shak.*

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isa.* lv. 2.

2. To bestow; to employ; — often with *on* or *upon*.

I . . . am never loath
To *spend* my judgment. *Herbert.*

3. To consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices.

4. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; as, to *spend* a day idly; to *spend* the winter abroad.

We *spend* our years as a tale that is told. *Ps.* xc. 9.

5. To exhaust of force or strength; to waste; to wear away; as, the violence of the waves was *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst. *Knolles.*

Spend (spĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To expend money or any other possession; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely.

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To waste or wear away; to be consumed; to lose force or strength; to vanish; as, energy *spends* in the using of it.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

3. To be diffused; to spread.

The vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

4. (*Mining*) To break ground; to continue working.

Spend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spends; esp., one who spends lavishly; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

Spend'ing, *n.* The act of expending; expenditure.

Spending money, money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket money. [*Colloq.*]

Spend'thrift' (-thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Also used figuratively.

A woman who was a generous *spendthrift* of life. *Mrs. R. H. Davis.*

Spend'thrift, *a.* Prodigal; extravagant; wasteful.

Spend'thrift'y (-y), *a.* Spendthrift; prodigal. [*R.*]

Spen-se'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet *Spenser*; — specifically applied to the stanza used in his poem "The Faërie Queene."

Spent (spĕnt), *a.* **1.** Exhausted; worn out; having lost energy or motive force.

Now thou seest me
Spent, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Exhausted of spawn or sperm; — said especially of fishes.

Spent ball, a ball shot from a firearm, which reaches an object without having sufficient force to penetrate it.

Sper (spẽr), **Sperre,** *v. t.* [See SPAR to bar.] To shut in; to support; to inclose; to fasten. [*Obs.*] "To *sperre* the gate." *Spenser.*

Spe'ra-ble (spē'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sperabilis*, fr. *sperare* to hope.] Within the range of hope; proper to be hoped for. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sper'a-ble (spĕr'ȧ-b'l), *n.* See SPARABLE.

Sper'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Asparagus. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Spe'rate (spē'rāt), *a.* [L. *speratus*, p. p. of *sperare* to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for. [*R.*] *Bouvier.*

Spere (spẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, properly, to follow the track; akin to D. *speuren*, G. *spüren*, Icel. *spyrja*. √171. See SPOOR.] To search; to pry; to ask; to inquire. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] [Written also *speer*, and *speir*.] *Jamieson.*

Spere, *n.* [See SPHERE.] A sphere. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sperge (spẽrj), *n.* (*Distilling*) A charge of wash for the still. *Knight.*

Sper'ling (spẽr'lĭng), *n.* [See SPARLING.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A smelt; a sparling. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) A young herring. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* [F. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, from *σπείρειν* to sow. Cf. SPORE.] (*Physiol.*) The male fecundating fluid; semen. See SEMEN.

Sperm cell (*Physiol.*), one of the cells from which the spermatozoids are developed. — **Sperm morula.** (*Biol.*) Same as SPERMOSPHERE.

Sperm, *n.* [Contr. fr. *spermaceti.*] Spermaceti.

Sperm oil, a fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head cavities of the sperm whale. — **Sperm whale.** (*Zoöl.*) See in the Vocabulary.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (spẽr'mȧ-sē'tĭ), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *cetus*, gen. *ceti*, any large sea animal, a whale, Gr. *κῆτος*. See SPERM, CETACEOUS.] A white waxy substance obtained from cavities in the head of the sperm whale, and used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc. It consists essentially of ethereal salts of palmitic acid with ethal and other hydrocarbon bases. The substance of spermaceti after the removal of certain impurities is sometimes called *cetin*.

t t Spermaries of Insect (*Nepa*). *d* Vas deferens; *e* Sperm Duct; *g* Accessory Glands. Much enlarged.

Spermaceti whale (*Zoöl.*), the sperm whale.

Sper'mal-ist (spẽr'mal-ĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) See SPERMIST.

Sper'ma-phore (-mȧ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* sperm + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) That part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; the placenta.

Sper'ma-ry (-rў), *n.* (*Anat.*) An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a sperm gland; a testicle.

‖ **Sper'ma-the'ca** (spẽr'mȧ-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMATHECÆ (-sē). [NL., from Gr. *σπέρμα* seed + *θήκη* case, or receptacle.] (*Zoöl.*) A small sac connected with the female reproductive organs of insects and many other invertebrates, serving to receive and retain the spermatozoa.

s Spermatheca of a Flea. *o* Ovaries; *g* Accessory Gland; *v* Vagina. Much enlarged.

Sper-mat'ic (spẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *spermaticus*, Gr. *σπερματικός*: cf. F. *spermatique*. See SPERM.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to semen; as, the *spermatic* fluid, the *spermatic* vessels, etc.

Spermatic cord (*Anat.*), the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum. It is made up of a connective tissue sheath inclosing the spermatic duct and accompanying vessels and nerves.

Sper-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Spermatic.

Sper'ma-tin (spẽr'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance allied to alkali albumin and to mucin, present in semen, to which it is said to impart the mucilaginous character.

Sper'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The emission of sperm, or semen.

‖ **Sper-ma'ti-um** (spẽr-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMATIA (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Bot.*) One of the motionless spermatozoids in the conceptacles of certain fungi. *J. H. Balfour.*

Sper'ma-tize (spẽr'mȧ-tīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *σπερματίζειν*. See SPERM.] To yield seed; to emit seed, or sperm. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sper'ma-to- (spẽr'mȧ-tō-), **Sper'mo-** (-mō-). Combining forms from Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος, seed, sperm, semen* (of plants or animals); as, *spermato*blast, *sperm*oblast.

Sper'ma-to-blast (-blăst), *n.* Same as SPERMOBLAST.

Sper'ma-to-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*Spermato-* + Gr. *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] (*Physiol.*) Same as SPERMOBLAST.

‖ **Sper'ma-to-gem'ma** (-jĕm'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPERMATO-, and GEMMA.] (*Physiol.*) Same as SPERMOSPHERE.

Sper'ma-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Spermato-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) The development of the spermatozoids.

Sper'ma-to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to, or connected with, spermatogenesis; as, *spermatogenetic* function.

Sper'ma-tog'e-nous (spẽr'mȧ-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Spermato-* + *-genous*.] (*Physiol.*) Sperm-producing.

‖ **Sper'ma-to-go'ni-um** (-tō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, sperm + *γονή* offspring.] (*Physiol.*) A primitive seminal cell, occurring in masses in the seminal tubules. It divides into a mass (spermosphere) of small cells (spermoblasts), which in turn give rise to spermatozoids.

Sper'ma-toid (spẽr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*Spermato-* + *-oid*.] (*Physiol.*) Spermlike; resembling sperm, or semen.

‖ **Sper'ma-to'ön** (-tō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMATOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, seed + *ᾠόν* an egg.] (*Anat.*) A spermoblast. — **Sper'ma-to'al** (-al), *a.* *Owen.*

Sper'ma-to-phore (-tō-fōr), *n.* [*Spermato-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Same as SPERMOSPORE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A capsule or packet inclosing a number of spermatozoa. They are present in many annelids, brachiopods, mollusks, and crustaceans. In cephalopods the structure of the capsule is very complex.

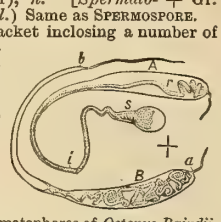
Spermatophores of *Octopus Bairdii*, nat. size. *A* One which is in the act of extruding the Chain of Spermatozoids (*i r*); *s* Everted End. *B* A Spermatophore before alteration; *a b* Terminal Filaments.

Sper'ma-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Producing seed, or sperm; seminiferous; as, the so-called *spermatophorous* cells.

Sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, Sper'ma-tor-rhoe'a (-tōr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, seed + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Med.*) Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

Sper'ma-to-spore (-tō-spōr), *n.* Same as SPERMOSPORE.

Sper'ma-to-zo'id (-tō-zō'ĭd), *n.* [*Spermatozoön* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] (*Biol.*) The male germ cell in animals and plants, the essential element in fertilization; a microscopic animalcule-like particle, usually provided with one or more cilia by which it is capable of active motion. In animals, the familiar type is that of a small, more or less ovoid head, with a delicate threadlike cilium, or tail. Called also *spermatozoön*. In plants the more usual term is *antherozoid*.

Spermatozoids. *a* Of Tapeworm; *b* Of Annelid; *c* Of Nematoid Worm; *d* Of Crustacean (*Daphnia*); *e* Of Man; *f* Of Ray; *g* Of Salamander; *h* Of Shark. Much enlarged.

Sper'ma-to-zo'oid (-oid), *n.* (*Biol.*) A spermatozoid.

‖ **Sper'ma-to-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMATOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, sperm + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Biol.*) Same as SPERMATOZOID.

Sper'mic (spẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm, or semen.

‖ **Sper-mid'i-um** (spẽr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) An achenium.

Sperm'ist (spẽrm'ĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) A believer in the doctrine, formerly current, of encasement in the male (see ENCASEMENT), in which the seminal thread, or spermatozoid, was considered as the real animal germ, the head being the true animal head and the tail the body.

Sper'mo-blast (spẽr'mō-blăst), *n.* [*Spermo-* + *-blast*.] (*Physiol.*) One of the cells formed by the division of the spermospore, each of which is destined to become a spermatozoid; a spermatocyte; a spermatoblast.

‖ **Sper'mo-coc'cus** (spẽr'mō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPERMO-, and COCCUS.] (*Physiol.*) The nucleus of the sperm cell.

Sper'mo-derm (-dẽrm), *n.* [*Spermo-* + *derm*: cf. F. *spermoderme*.] (*Bot.*) The covering of a seed; — sometimes limited to the outer coat or testa. *Lindley.*

‖ **Sper'mo-go'ni-um** (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *spermo-* + Gr. *γονή* offspring.] (*Bot.*) A conceptacle of certain lichens, which contains spermatia.

Sper-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. *σπερμολόγος* picking up seeds; *σπέρμα* sperm, seed + *λέγειν* to gather.] One who treats of, or collects, seeds. *Bailey.*

Sper'mo-phile (-mō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed + *φίλος* loving, fond.] (*Zoöl.*) Any ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*; a gopher. See *Illust.* under GOPHER.

Sper'mo-phore (-fōr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spermatophore.

‖ **Sper-moph'y-ta** (spẽr-mŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed + *φυτόν* a plant.] Plants which produce seed; phænogamia. These plants constitute the highest grand division of the vegetable kingdom.

Sper'mo-phyte (spẽr'mō-fīt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant which produces true seeds; — a term recently proposed to replace *phænogam*.

Sper'mo-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Capable of producing seed; phænogamic.

‖ **Sper'mo-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPERMO-, and PLASMA.] (*Physiol.*) The protoplasm of the sperm cell. *Haeckel.*

Sper'mo-sphere (spẽr'mō-sfẽr), *n.* [*Spermo-* + *sphere*.] (*Physiol.*) A mass or ball of cells formed by the repeated division of a male germinal cell (spermospore), each constituent cell (spermoblast) of which is converted into a spermatozoid; a spermatogemma.

Sper'mo-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*Spermo-* + *spore*.] (*Physiol.*) The male germinal or seminal cell, from the breaking up of which the spermoblasts are formed and ultimately the spermatozoids; a spermatospore. *Balfour.*

Sper'mule (-mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sperm*.] (*Physiol.*) A sperm cell. *Haeckel.*

Sperm' whale' (spẽrm' hwāl'). (*Zoöl.*) A very large toothed whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), having a head of enormous size. The upper jaw is destitute of teeth. In the upper part of the head, above the skull, there is a large cavity, or case, filled with oil and spermaceti. This whale sometimes grows to the length of more than eighty feet. It is found in the warmer parts of all the oceans. Called also *cachalot*, and *spermaceti whale*.

Sperm Whale.

Pygmy sperm whale (*Zoöl.*), a small whale (*Kogia breviceps*), seldom twenty feet long, native of tropical seas, but occasionally found on the American coast. Called also *snub-nosed cachalot*. — **Sperm-whale porpoise** (*Zoöl.*), a toothed cetacean (*Hyperoödon bidens*), found on both sides of the Atlantic and valued for its oil. The adult becomes about twenty-five feet long, and its head is very large and thick. Called also *bottle-nosed whale*.

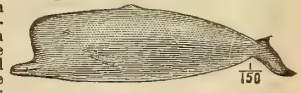
Sperm-whale Porpoise.

Sper'ry-lite (spẽr'rĭ-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, who discovered it.] (*Min.*) An arsenide of platinum occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only known compound of platinum occurring in nature.

Sperse (spẽrs), *v. t.* To disperse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spes'sart-ite (spĕs'sȧrt-īt), *n.* [From *Spessart*, in Germany.] (*Min.*) A manganesian variety of garnet.

Spet (spĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *spætan*. See SPIT.] To spit; to throw out. [*Obs.*]

Spet, *n.* Spittle. [*Obs.*]

Spetch'es (spĕch'ĕz), *n. pl.* Parings and refuse of hides, skins, etc., from which glue is made.

Spew (spū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPEWED (spūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEWING.] [OE. *spewen, speowen*, AS. *spiwan*; akin to D. *spuwen* to spit, OS. & OHG. *spīwan*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spȳja* to spew, Sw. *spy*, Dan. *spye*, Goth. *speiwan*, Lith. *spjauti*, L. *spuere* to spit, Gr. *πτύειν*, Skr. *shṭhiv, shṭhīv*. Cf. PUKE, SPIT.] [Written also *spue*.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit.

2. To cast forth with abhorrence or disgust; to eject.

Because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will *spew* thee out of my mouth. *Rev.* iii. 16.

Spew, *v. i.* **1.** To vomit. *Chaucer.*

2. To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost.

Spew, *n.* That which is vomited; vomit.

Spew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spews.

Spew'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being spewy.

Spew'y (-y), *a.* Wet; soggy; inclined to spew.

Sphac'el (sfăs'ĕl), *n.* [Gr. *σφάκελος*: cf. F. *sphacèle*.] (*Med.*) Gangrene.

Sphac'e-late (-ē-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPHACELATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPHACELATING.] [NL. *sphacelare, sphacelatum*, to mortify: cf. F. *sphacéler*. See SPHACELUS.] (*Med.*) To die, decay, or become gangrenous, as flesh or bone; to mortify.

Sphac'e-late, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To affect with gangrene.

Sphac'e-late (sfăs'ē-lāt), } *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with
Sphac'e-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } gangrene; mortified.

Sphac'e-la'tion (sfăs'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

‖ **Sphac'e-lus** (sfăs'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφάκελος*.] (*Med.*) Gangrenous part; gangrene; slough.

‖ **Sphæ-ren'chy-ma** (sfē-rĕn'kĭ-má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα* sphere + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) Vegetable tissue composed of thin-walled rounded cells, — a modification of parenchyma.

‖ **Sphæ-rid'i-um** (sfē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPHÆRIDIA (**-á**). [NL., fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα* a sphere.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar sense organ found upon the exterior of most kinds of sea urchins, and consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. It is generally supposed to be an olfactory organ.

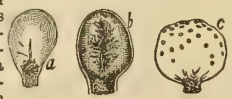

Sphæridia (*a b c*) of various Sea Urchins, much enlarged.

Sphæ'ro-spore (sfē'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα* sphere + E. *spore*.] (*Bot.*) One of the nonsexual spores found in red algæ; a tetraspore.

Sphær'u-lite (sfĕr'ū-līt *or* sfē'rụ-), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SPHERULITE.

Sphag-nic'o-lous (sfăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*Sphagnum* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] (*Bot.*) Growing in moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

Sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to moss of the genus *Sphagnum*, or bog moss; abounding in peat or bog moss.

‖ **Sphag'num** (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφάγνος* a kind of moss.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mosses having white leaves slightly tinged with red or green and found growing in marshy places; bog moss; peat moss.

Sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* slippery, uncertain. See BLENDE.] (*Min.*) Zinc sulphide; — called also *blende*, *black-jack*, *false galena*, etc. See BLENDE (*a*).

Sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. *σφήν* a wedge.] (*Min.*) A mineral found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals of a yellow or green to black color. It is a silicate of titanium and calcium; titanite.

Sphe-neth'moid (sfē-nĕth'moid), *a.* [*Sphen*oid + *ethmoid*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the sphenoidal and the ethmoidal regions of the skull, or the sphenethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal.

Sphenethmoid bone (*Anat.*), a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia; the girdle bone.

Sphe-neth'moid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The sphenethmoid bone.

Sphe'neth-moid'al (*-al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the sphenethmoid bone; sphenethmoid.

Sphe-nis'can (sfē-nĭs'kan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of penguin.

Sphe'no- (sfē'nō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the sphenoid bone*; as in *spheno*maxillary, *spheno*palatine.

Sphe'no-don (sfē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* a wedge + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as HATTERIA.

Sphe'no-eth-moid'al (-ĕth-moid-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sphenethmoid.

Sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* a wedge + *-gram*.] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

Sphe-nog'ra-pher (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in sphenography; a sphenographist.

Sphe'no-graph'ic (sfē'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Sphe-nog'ra-phist (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A sphenographer.

Sphe-nog'ra-phy (*-fy*), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* a wedge + *-graphy*.] The art of writing in cuneiform characters, or of deciphering inscriptions made in such characters.

Sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *σφηνοειδής*; *σφήν* a wedge + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *sphénoïde*.] **1.** Wedge-shaped, as, a *sphenoid* crystal.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoid bone (*Anat.*), an irregularly shaped bone in front of the occipital in the base of the skull of the higher vertebrates. It is composed of several fetal bones which become united in the adult. See ALISPHENOID, BASISPHENOID, ORBITOSPHENOID, PRESPHENOID.

Sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *n.* **1.** (*Crystallog.*) A wedge-shaped crystal bounded by four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of a square pyramid.

2. (*Anat.*) The sphenoid bone.

Sphe-noid'al (sfē-noid'*al*), *a.* **1.** Sphenoid.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid.

Sphe-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Spheno-* + *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the sphenotic bone.

Sphenotic bone (*Anat.*), a bone on the anterior side of the auditory capsule of many fishes, and connected with, or adjoining, the sphenoid bone.

Sphe-not'ic, *n.* (*Anat.*) The sphenotic bone.

Spher'al (sfēr'*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres.

2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; complete; perfect.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* [OE. *spere*, OF. *espere*, F. *sphère*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα* a sphere, a ball.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body or space contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point within called its *center*.

2. Hence, any globe or globular body, especially a celestial one, as the sun, a planet, or the earth.

> Of celestial bodies, first the sun,
> A mighty *sphere*, he framed. *Milton.*

3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere equally distant, in which the heavenly bodies appear to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn; an ideal geometrical sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. (*b*) In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions.

4. (*Logic*) The extension of a general conception, or the totality of the individuals or species to which it may be applied.

5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment; place of existence.

> To be called into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shak.*
>
> Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a *sphere* by herself. *Hawthorne.*
>
> Each in his hidden *sphere* of joy or woe
> Our hermit spirits dwell. *Keble.*

6. Rank; order of society; social position.

7. An orbit, as of a star; a socket. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Armillary sphere, Crystalline spheres, Oblique sphere, etc. See under ARMILLARY, CRYSTALLINE, etc. — **Doctrine of the sphere,** the application of the principles of spherical trigonometry to the properties and relations of the circles of the sphere, and the problems connected with them, in astronomy and geography, as to the latitudes and longitudes, distances and bearings, of places on the earth, and the right ascension and declination, altitude and azimuth, rising and setting, etc., of the heavenly bodies; spherical geometry. — **Music of the spheres.** See under MUSIC.

Syn. — Globe; orb; circle. See GLOBE.

Sphere (sfēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHERED (sfērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHERING.] **1.** To place in a sphere, or among the spheres; to insphere.

> The glorious planet Sol
> In noble eminence enthroned and *sphered*
> Amidst the other. *Shak.*

2. To form into roundness; to make spherical, or spheral; to perfect. *Tennyson.*

Spher'ic-al (sfĕr'ĭ-*kal*), **Spher'ic** (sfĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *sphaericus*, Gr. *σφαιρικός*: cf. F. *sphérique*.] **1.** Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body.

2. Of or pertaining to a sphere.

3. Of or pertaining to the heavenly orbs, or to the sphere or spheres in which, according to ancient astronomy and astrology, they were set.

> Knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*
>
> Though the stars were suns, and overburned
> Their *spheric* limitations. *Mrs. Browning.*

Spherical angle, Spherical coördinate, Spherical excess, etc. See under ANGLE, COORDINATE, etc. — **Spherical geometry,** that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, especially of the circles described on its surface. — **Spherical harmonic analysis.** See under HARMONIC, *a.* — **Spherical lune,** a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter. — **Spherical opening,** the magnitude of a solid angle. It is measured by the portion within the solid angle of the surface of any sphere whose center is the angular point. — **Spherical polygon,** a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles. — **Spherical projection,** the projection of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. See PROJECTION. — **Spherical sector.** See under SECTOR. — **Spherical segment,** the segment of a sphere. See under SEGMENT. — **Spherical triangle,** a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other. — **Spherical trigonometry.** See TRIGONOMETRY.

— **Spher'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Spher'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphéricité*.] The quality or state of being spherical; roundness; as, the *sphericity* of the planets, or of a drop of water.

Spher'i-cle (sfĕr'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small sphere.

Spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* (*Math.*) The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

‖ **Sphe'ro-bac-te'ri-a** (sfē'rō-băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SPHEROBACTERIUM (-ŭm). [NL. See SPHERE, and BACTERIUM.] (*Biol.*) See the Note under MICROBACTERIA.

Sphe'ro-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *n.* (*Geom.*) A nonplane curve formed by the intersection of the surface of an oblique cone with the surface of a sphere whose center is at the vertex of the cone.

Spher'o-graph (sfĕr'ō-grȧf *or* sfē'rō-), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-graph*.] An instrument for facilitating the practical use of spherics in navigation and astronomy, being constructed of two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measures of the parts read off by inspection.

Sphe'roid (sfē'roid; 277), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* ball-like, spherical, Gr. *σφαιροειδής*; *σφαῖρα* sphere + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *sphéroïde*.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical; esp., a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Oblate spheroid, Prolate spheroid. See OBLATE, PROLATE, and *Ellipsoid of revolution*, under ELLIPSOID.

Sphe-roid'al (sfē-roid'*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *sphéroïdal*.] Having the form of a spheroid. — **Sphe-roid'al-ly,** *adv.*

Spheroidal state (*Physics*), the state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it rolls about in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, — a phenomenon due to the repulsive force of heat, the intervention of a cushion of nonconducting vapor, and the cooling effect of evaporation.

Sphe-roid'ic (sfē-roid'ĭk), } *a.* See SPHEROIDAL.
Sphe-roid'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *Cheyne.*

Sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tў), **Sphe-roid'i-ty** (sfē-roid'ĭ-tў), } *n.* The quality or state of being spheroidal.

Sphe're-mere (sfē'rē-mēr), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-mere*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the several symmetrical segments arranged around the central axis and composing the body of a radiate animal.

Sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-meter*: cf. F. *sphéromètre*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical surfaces, as of lenses for telescopes, etc.

Spher'o-sid'er-ite (sfĕr'ō-sĭd'ẽr-īt *or* sfē'rō-), *n.* [*Sphere* + *siderite*.] (*Min.*) Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.

Sphe're-some (sfē'rē-sōm), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The body wall of any radiate animal.

Spher'u-late (sfĕr'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered or set with spherules; having one or more rows of spherules, or minute tubercles.

Spher'ule (sfĕr'ūl *or* -ụl), *n.* [L. *sphaerula*: cf. F. *sphérule*.] A little sphere or spherical body; as, quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules*.

Spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ū-līt *or* sfē'rụ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphérulite*.] (*Min.*) A minute spherical crystalline body having a radiated structure, observed in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and pearlstone.

Spher'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

Spher'y (sfēr'ў), *a.* **1.** Round; spherical; starlike. [*R.*] "Hermia's *sphery* eyne." *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. [*R.*]

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime. *Milton.*

Sphex (sfĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφήξ, σφηκός*, a wasp.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of sand wasps of the genus *Sphex* and allied genera. These wasps have the abdomen attached to the thorax by a slender pedicel. See *Illust.* of *Sand wasp*, under SAND.

Sphex fly (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small dipterous flies of the genus *Conops* and allied genera. The form of the body is similar to that of a sphex.

Sphig-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-), *n.* See SPHYGMOMETER.

Sphinc'ter (sfĭnk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which surrounds, and by its contraction tends to close, a natural opening; as, the *sphincter* of the bladder.

Sphinc'ter, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sphincter; as, a *sphincter* muscle.

Sphin'gid (sfĭn'jĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sphinx.

Sphin'gid, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sphinx, or the family *Sphingidæ*.

Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* [L., from Gr. *σφίγξ*, usually derived from *σφίγγειν* to bind tight or together, as if the Throttler.] **1.** (*a*) In Egyptian art, an image of granite or porphyry, having a human head, or the head of a ram or of a hawk, upon the wingless body of a lion.

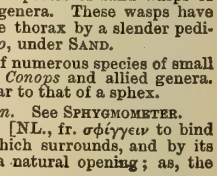
Grecian Sphinx.

> The awful ruins of the days of old . . .
> Or jasper tomb, or mutilated *sphinx*. *Shelley.*

(*b*) In Greek art and mythology, a she-monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. The most famous Grecian sphinx, that of Thebes in Bœotia, is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and killed those who were unable to guess it. The enigma was solved by Œdipus, whereupon the sphinx slew herself. "Subtle as *sphinx*." *Shak.*

2. Hence: A person of enigmatical character and purposes, especially in politics and diplomacy.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large moths of the family *Sphingidæ*; — called also *hawk moth*.

Sphinx, 3. Larva of *Sphinx gordius*. ½

☞ The larva is a stout naked caterpillar which, when at rest, often assumes a position suggesting the Egyptian sphinx, whence the name.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The Guinea, or sphinx, baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*).

Sphinx baboon (*Zoöl.*), a large West African baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*), often kept in menageries. — Sphinx moth. (*Zoöl.*) Same as SPHINX, 3.

Sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis, -idis*, Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. *σφραγίς, -ῖδος*, a seal; — so called because sold in sealed packets.] (*Min.*) Lemnian earth.

Sphra-gis'tics (sfrȧ-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός* of or for sealing, fr. *σφραγίς* a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc., esp. as verifying the age and genuineness of documents.

‖ **Sphri-go'sis** (sfrĭ-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφριγᾶν* to be full of strength.] (*Bot.*) A condition of vegetation in which there is too abundant growth of the stem and leaves, accompanied by deficiency of flowers and fruit.

Sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'mo-gram (sfĭg'mō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* pulse + *-gram*.] (*Physiol.*) A tracing, called a *pulse tracing*, consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart, obtained by the application of the sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mo-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse. See SPHYGMOGRAM.

Sphyg'mo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph; as, a *sphygmographic* tracing.

Sphyg-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* pulse + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mo-phone (sfĭg'mō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse + *φωνή* sound.] (*Physiol.*) An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

Sphyg'mo-scope (sfĭg'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse + *-scope.*] (*Physiol.*) Same as SPHYGMOGRAPH.

Sphy-ræ'noid (sfī-rē'noid), *a.* [L. *sphyraena* a kind of sea fish (Gr. *σφύραινα*) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ*, a family of marine fishes including the barracudas.

Spi'al (spī'al), *n.* A spy; a scout. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Spi'ca** (-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICÆ (-sē). [L., an ear, as of corn.] **1.** (*Med.*) A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.

2. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude situated in the constellation Virgo.

Spi'cate (spī'kāt), } *a.* [L. *spicatus*, p. p. of *spi-*
Spi'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } *care* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a spike, or ear; arranged in a spike or spikes. *Lee.*

‖ **Spic-ca'to** (spĕk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach, to separate.] (*Mus.*) Detached; separated; — a term indicating that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner.

Spice (spīs), *n.* [OE. *spice*, *spece*, spice, species, OF. *espice*, *espece*, F. *épice* spice, *espèce* species, fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind, a species, a sight, appearance, show, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See SPY, and cf. SPECIES.] **1.** Species; kind. [*Obs.*]

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer.*

Abstain you from all evil *spice*. *Wyclif* (1 *Thess.* v. 22).

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds of *spices*. The one is named justice distributive, the other is called commutative. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. A vegetable production of many kinds, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., which are used in cookery and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.

Hast thou aught in thy purse [hag] any hot *spices*? *Piers Plowman.*

3. Figuratively, that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a slight flavoring; a relish; hence, a small quantity or admixture; a sprinkling; as, a *spice* of mischief.

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. *Coleridge.*

Spice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPICED (spīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPICING (spī'sĭng).] **1.** To season with spice, or as with spice; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; to season; as, to *spice* wine; to *spice* one's words with wit.

She 'll first receive thee, but will *spice* thy bread
With flowery poisons. *Chapman.*

2. To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night. *Shak.*

3. To render nice or dainty; hence, to render scrupulous. [*Obs.*] "A *spiced* conscience." *Chaucer.*

Spice'bush' (-bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Spicewood.

Spice' nut' (nŭt'). A small crisp cake, highly spiced.

Spi'cer (spī'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier.*] **1.** One who seasons with spice.

2. One who deals in spice. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Spi'cer-y (-ў), *n.* [OF. *espicerie*, F. *épicerie.*] **1.** Spices, in general. *Chaucer.*

2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*

Spice'wood' (spīs'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American shrub (*Lindera Benzoin*), the bark of which has a spicy taste and odor; — called also *Benjamin*, *wild allspice*, and *fever bush.*

Spi-cif'er-ous (spī-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears; *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing ears, or spikes; spicate. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Spi'ci-form (spī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Spike-shaped. *Gray.*

Spi'ci-ly, *adv.* In a spicy manner.

Spi'ci-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spicy.

Spick (spĭk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *spik.* See SPIKE a nail.] A spike or nail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spick and span, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split; brand-new; as, a *spick and span* novelty. See SPAN-NEW. *Howell.*

Spick'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [Contr. from *spike nail* a large, long nail; — so called in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous herb (*Meum Athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves, common in Europe; — called also *baldmoney*, *mew*, and *bearwort.* [Written also *spignel.*]

Spi-cose' (spī-kōs'), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] (*Bot.*) Having spikes, or ears, like corn spikes.

Spi-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of having, or being full of, ears, like corn. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Spi'cous (spī'kŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) See SPICOSE.

‖ **Spic'u-la** (spĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A little spike; a spikelet. (*b*) A pointed fleshy appendage.

Spic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart: cf. F. *spiculaire.*] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus*, p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] **1.** Covered with, or having, spicules.

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with minute spiculæ, or pointed fleshy appendages; divided into small spikelets.

Spic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point. [*R.*]
"With *spiculated* paling." *Mason.*

Spic'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.]
1. A minute, slender granule, or point.
2. (*Bot.*) Same as SPICULA.
3. (*Zoöl.*) Any small calcareous or siliceous body found in the tissues of various invertebrate animals, especially in sponges and in most Alcyonaria.

☞ Spicules vary exceedingly in size and shape, and some of those found in siliceous sponges are very complex in structure and elegant in form. They are of great use in classification.

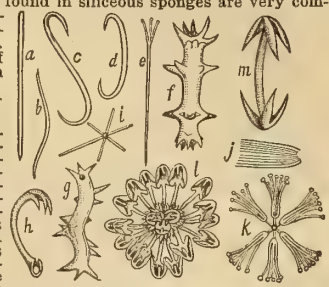

Spicules of Sponges.

Description of the Illustration:
a Acerate; *b* Tricurvate, *or* Bow-shaped; *c d* Hamate; *e* Broom-shaped; *f* Scepterellate; *g* Spinispirulate; *h* Inequi-anchorate; *i* Sexradiate; *j* A Trichite Sheaf; *k* Six-rayed Capitate; *l* Rosette of *Esperia*; *m* Equi-anchorate.

Spi-cu'li-form (spĭ-kū'lĭ-fôrm *or* spĭk'ū-lĭ-; 277), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the shape of a spicule.

Spic'u-lig'e-nous (spĭk'ū-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *spiculum* + *-genous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Producing or containing spicules.

‖ **Spic'u-li-spon'gi-æ** (-lĭ-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of sponges including those which have independent siliceous spicules.

‖ **Spic'u-lum** (spĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPICULA (-lȧ). [L., a little point.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SPICULE.

Spi'cy (spī'sў), *a.* [*Compar.* SPICIER (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPICIEST.] [From SPICE.] **1.** Flavored with, or containing, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." *Milton.*

Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

2. Producing, or abounding with, spices.

In hot Ceylon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

3. Fig.: Piquant; pungent; racy; as, a *spicy* debate.

Syn. — Aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent; pointed; keen. See RACY.

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* a spider, G. *spinne*, Sw. *spindel.* See SPIN.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of arachnids comprising the order Araneina. Spiders have the mandibles converted into poison fangs, or falcers. The abdomen is large and not segmented, with two or three pairs of spinnerets near the end, by means of which they spin threads of silk to form cocoons, or nests, to protect their eggs and young. Many species spin also complex webs to entrap the insects upon which they prey. The eyes are usually eight in number (rarely six), and are situated on the back of the cephalothorax. See *Illust.* under ARANEINA.

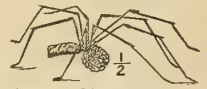
Spider (*Pholcus phalangioides*) with its Eggs. ½

☞ Spiders are divided into two principal groups: the Dipneumona, having two lungs; and the Tetrapneumona, having four lungs. See MYGALE. The former group includes several tribes; as, the jumping spiders (see SALTIGRADÆ), the wolf spiders, or *Citigradæ* (see under WOLF), the crab spiders, or *Laterigradæ* (see under CRAB), the garden, or geometric, spiders, or *Orbitellæ* (see under GEOMETRICAL, and GARDEN), and others. See *Bird spider*, under BIRD, *Grass spider*, under GRASS, *House spider*, under HOUSE, *Silk spider*, under SILK.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various other arachnids resembling the true spiders, especially certain mites, as the red spider (see under RED).

3. An iron pan with a long handle, used as a kitchen utensil in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth.

4. A trevet to support pans or pots over a fire.

5. (*Mach.*) A skeleton, or frame, having radiating arms or members, often connected by crosspieces; as, a casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a fly wheel or large gear is bolted; the body of a piston head; a frame for strengthening a core or mold for a casting, etc.

Spider ant. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Solitary ant*, under SOLITARY. — **Spider crab** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of maioid crabs having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, as the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira Kempferi*), measuring sometimes more than fifteen feet across the legs when they are extended. — **Spider fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Hippoboscidæ.* They are mostly destitute of wings, and live among the feathers of birds and the hair of bats. Called also *bird tick*, and *bat tick.* — **Spider hunter** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian sunbirds of the genus *Arachnothera.* — **Spider lines,** filaments of a spider's web crossing the field of vision in optical instruments; — used for determining the exact position of objects and making delicate measurements. Fine wires, silk fibers, or lines on glass similarly placed, are called *spider lines.* — **Spider mite.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of parasitic mites of the genus *Argas* and allied genera. See ARGAS. (*b*) Any one of numerous small mites injurious to plants. — **Spider monkey** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of South American monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, having very long legs and a long prehensile tail. — **Spider orchis** (*Bot.*), a European orchidaceous plant (*Ophrys aranifera*), having flowers which resemble spiders. — **Spider shell** (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the genus *Pteroceras.* See PTEROCERAS.

Spider Monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*). ¼

Spi'dered (spī'dẽrd), *a.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed. *Wolcott.*

Spi'der-like' (spī'dẽr-līk'), *a.* Like a spider. *Shak.*

Spi'der web' (wĕb'), *or* **Spi'der's web'.** (*Zoöl.*) The silken web which is formed by most kinds of spiders, particularly the web spun to entrap their prey. See *Geometric spider*, and *Triangle spider*, under GEOMETRIC, and TRIANGLE.

Spi'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American endogenous plant (*Tradescantia Virginica*), with long linear leaves and ephemeral blue flowers. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus.

Spied (spīd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPY.

‖ **Spie'gel-ei'sen** (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn), *n.* [G. *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] See SPIEGEL IRON.

Spie'gel i'ron (ī'ŭrn). [G. *spiegel* mirror + E. *iron.*] (*Metal.*) A fusible white cast iron containing a large amount of carbon (from three and a half to six per cent) and some manganese. When the manganese reaches twenty-five per cent and upwards it has a granular structure, and constitutes the alloy *ferro manganese*, largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Called also *specular pig iron*, *spiegel*, and *spiegeleisen.*

Spight (spīt), *n. & v.* Spite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spight, *n.* A woodpecker. See SPEIGHT. [*Obs.*]

Spig'nel (spĭg'nĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as SPICKNEL.

Spig'net (-nĕt), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *spikenard.*] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of America. See SPIKENARD.

Spig'ot (-ŭt), *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *spiocaid* a spigot, Ir. *spice* a spike. See SPIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock.

Spigot and faucet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

Spi-gur'nel (spĭ-gûr'nĕl), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Formerly the title of the sealer of writs in chancery. *Mozley & W.*

Spike (spīk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, Sw. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Icel. *spīk*; all perhaps from L. *spica* a point, an ear of grain; but in the sense of nail more likely akin to E. *spoke* of a wheel. Cf. SPINE.] **1.** A sort of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the points upward or outward.

2. Anything resembling such a nail in shape.

He wears on his head the *corona radiata* . . .; the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

3. An ear of corn or grain.

4. (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which sessile flowers are arranged on an unbranched elongated axis.

Spike

Spike grass (*Bot.*), either of two tall perennial American grasses (*Uniola paniculata*, and *U. latifolia*) having broad leaves and large flattened spikelets. — **Spike rush.** (*Bot.*) See under RUSH. — **Spike shell** (*Zoöl.*), any pteropod of the genus *Styliola* having a slender conical shell. — **Spike team,** three horses, or a horse and a yoke of oxen, harnessed together, a horse leading the oxen or the span. [*U. S.*]

Spike, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIKED (spīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIKING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes, or long, large nails; as, to *spike* down planks.

2. To set or furnish with spikes.

3. To fix on a spike. [*R.*] *Young.*

4. To stop the vent of (a gun or cannon) by driving a spike, nail, or the like into it.

Spike, *n.* [Cf. G. *spieke*, L. *spica* an ear of grain. See SPIKENARD.] (*Bot.*) Spike lavender. See LAVENDER.

Oil of spike (*Chem.*), a colorless or yellowish aromatic oil extracted from the European broad-leaved lavender, or aspic (*Lavendula Spica*), used in artist's varnish and in veterinary medicine. It is often adulterated with oil of turpentine, which it much resembles.

Spike'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hooded merganser. (*b*) The marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Spiked (spīkt), *a.* Furnished or set with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, . . . was caught by those spikes. *Wiseman.*

Spike'fish' (spīk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SAILFISH (*a*).

Spike'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or secondary spike; especially, one of the ultimate parts of the inflorescence of grasses. See *Illust.* of QUAKING GRASS.

Spike'nard (spīk'närd; *colloq.* spĭk'nẽrd), *n.* [For *spiked nard*; cf. G. *spieknarde*, NL. *spica nardi.* See SPIKE an ear, and NARD.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant. In the United States it is the *Aralia racemosa*, often called *spignet*, and used as a medicine. The spikenard of the ancients is the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a native of the Himalayan region. From its blackish roots a perfume for the hair is still prepared in India.

2. A fragrant essential oil, as that from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi.*

Spike'tail' (spīk'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pintail duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spik'y (spīk'ў), *a.* **1.** Like a spike; spikelike.

These *spiky*, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. *C. A. Young.*

2. Having a sharp point, or sharp points; furnished or armed with spikes.

Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Dyer.*

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore. *Pope.*

Spile (spīl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spile*, dial. G. *speil*, *speiler*, D. *spijl.* √170.] **1.** A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent, as in a cask.

2. A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple.

3. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.

Spile hole, a small air hole in a cask; a vent.

Spile (spīl), *v. t.* To supply with a spile or a spigot; to make a small vent in, as a cask.

Spil'i-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin. See SPILL a splinter.] One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing a game, or for counting the score in a game, as in cribbage. In the plural (*spilikins*), a game played with such pieces; pushpin. [Written also *spillikin*, *spilliken*.]

Spill (spĭl), *n.* [√170. Cf. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A bit of wood split off; a splinter. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. A slender piece of anything. Specifically: —

(*a*) A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile.

(*b*) A metallic rod or pin.

(*c*) A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used as a lamplighter, etc.

(*d*) (*Mining*) One of the thick laths or poles driven horizontally ahead of the main timbering in advancing a level in loose ground.

3. A little sum of money. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Spill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPILT (spĭlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPILLING.] To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.; to inlay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spill (spĭl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPILLED (spĭld), or SPILT (spĭlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPILLING.] [OE. *spillen*, usually, to destroy, AS. *spillan*, *spildan*, to destroy; akin to Icel. *spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan*.] **1.** To destroy; to kill; to put an end to. [*Obs.*]

And gave him to the queen, all at her will
To choose whether she would him save or *spill*. *Chaucer.*
Greater glory think [it] to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*

2. To mar; to injure; to deface; hence, to destroy by misuse; to waste. [*Obs.*]

They [the colors] disfigure the stuff and *spill* the whole workmanship. *Puttenham.*

Spill not the morning, the quintessence of the day, in recreations. *Fuller.*

3. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a pail; to *spill* quicksilver from a vessel; to *spill* powder from a paper; to *spill* sand or flour.

☞ *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss, — a loss or waste contrary to purpose.

4. To cause to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter; as, a man *spills* another's blood, or his own blood.

And to revenge his blood so justly *spilt*. *Dryden.*

5. (*Naut.*) To relieve a sail from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to lessen the strain.

Spilling line (*Naut.*), a rope used for spilling, or dislodging, the wind from the belly of a sail. *Totten.*

Spill, *v. i.* **1.** To be destroyed, ruined, or wasted; to come to ruin; to perish; to waste. [*Obs.*]

That thou wilt suffer innocents to *spill*. *Chaucer.*

2. To be shed; to run over; to fall out, and be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company." *I. Watts.*

Spill'er (spĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spills.

2. A kind of fishing line with many hooks; a boulter.

Spil'let fish'ing (spĭl'lĕt fĭsh'ĭng), **Spil'liard fish'ing** (spĭl'yẽrd), } A system or method of fishing by means of a number of hooks set on snoods all on one line; — in North America, called *trawl fishing*, *bultow*, or *bultow fishing*, and *long-line fishing*.

Spil'li-kin (spĭl'lĭ-kĭn), *n.* See SPILIKIN.

Spill'way' (-wā'), *n.* A sluiceway or passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam.

Spilt (spĭlt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SPILL. Spilled.

Spil'ter (spĭl'tẽr), *n.* [From SPILL, *n.*] Any one of the small branches on a stag's head. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [From SPILL.] Anything spilt, or freely poured out; slop; effusion. [*Archaic*] "With drunken *spilth* of wine." *Shak.*

Choicest cates, and the flagon's best *spilth*. *R. Browning.*

Spin (spĭn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUN (spŭn) (*Archaic imp.* SPAN (spăn)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPINNING.] [AS. *spinnan;* akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, Icel. & Sw. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Goth. *spinnan*, and probably to E. *span.* √170. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*, SPIDER.] **1.** To draw out, and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process, or by degrees; to extend to a great length; — with *out;* as, to *spin* out large volumes on a subject.

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out? *Sheridan.*

3. To protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin* out the day in idleness.

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives. *L'Estrange.*

4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to *spin* a top.

5. To form (a web, a cocoon, silk, or the like) from threads produced by the extrusion of a viscid, transparent liquid, which hardens on coming into contact with the air; — said of the spider, the silkworm, etc.

6. (*Mech.*) To shape, as malleable sheet metal, into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing against it with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves, as in a lathe.

To spin a yarn (*Naut.*), to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale. — **To spin hay** (*Mil.*), to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition. — **To spin street yarn**, to gad about gossiping. [*Colloq.*]

Spin (spĭn), *v. i.* **1.** To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, the woman knows how to *spin;* a machine or jenny *spins* with great exactness.

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

2. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top or a spindle, about its axis.

Round about him *spun* the landscape,
Sky and forest reeled together. *Longfellow.*

With a whirligig of jubilant mosquitoes *spinning* about each head. *G. W. Cable.*

3. To stream or issue in a thread or a small current or jet; as, blood *spins* from a vein. *Shak.*

4. To move swiftly; as, to *spin* along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. [*Colloq.*]

Spin, *n.* **1.** The act of spinning; as, the *spin* of a top; a *spin* on a bicycle. [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Kinematics*) Velocity of rotation about some specified axis.

‖ **Spi'na bif'i-da** (spī'nà bĭf'ĭ-dà). (*Med.*) [L., cleft spine.] A congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

Spi-na'ceous (spī-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant spinach, or the family of plants to which it belongs.

Spin'ach } (spĭn'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espi-*
Spin'age } *noche*, F. *épinard;* cf. It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca;* all fr. Ar. *isfānāj*, *isfināj*, *aspanākh*, probably of Persian origin.] (*Bot.*) A common pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) belonging to the Goosefoot family.

Mountain spinach. See *Garden orache*, under ORACHE. — **New Zealand spinach** (*Bot.*), a coarse herb (*Tetragonia expansa*), a poor substitute for spinach.

☞ Various other pot herbs are locally called *spinach*.

Spi'nal (spī'nal), *a.* [L. *spinalis*, fr. *spina* the spine: cf. F. *spinal.* See SPINE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the backbone, or vertebral column; rachidian; vertebral.

2. Of or pertaining to a spine or spines.

Spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate from the spinal cord and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastrics. — **Spinal column,** the backbone, or connected series of vertebræ which forms the axis of the vertebrate skeleton; the spine; rachis; vertebral column. — **Spinal cord,** the great nervous cord extending backward from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column of a vertebrate animal, and usually terminating in a thread-like appendage called the *filum terminale;* the spinal, or vertebral, marrow; the myelon. The nervous tissue consists of nerve fibers and nerve cells, the latter being confined to the so-called *gray matter* of the central portions of the cord, while the peripheral *white matter* is composed of nerve fibers only. The center of the cord is traversed by a slender canal connecting with the ventricles of the brain.

Spi'nate (-nāt), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.

Spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin; akin to D. *spil*, G. *spille*, *spindel*, OHG. *spinnala.* √170. See SPIN.] **1.** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin on which the bobbin is held in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.

2. A slender rod or pin on which anything turns; an axis; as, the *spindle* of a vane. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Mach.*) The shaft, mandrel, or arbor, in a machine tool, as a lathe or drilling machine, etc., which causes the work to revolve, or carries a tool or center, etc.

(*b*) (*Mach.*) The vertical rod on which the runner of a grinding mill turns.

(*c*) (*Founding*) A shaft or pipe on which a core of sand is formed.

3. The fusee of a watch.

4. A long and slender stalk resembling a spindle.

5. A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

6. (*Geom.*) A solid generated by the revolution of a curved line about its base or double ordinate or chord.

7. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any marine univalve shell of the genus *Fusitellaria;* — called also *spindle stromb.* (*b*) Any marine gastropod of the genus *Fusus.*

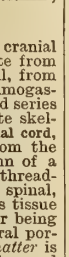
Spindle Shell (*Fusitellaria fusus*). 1/3

Dead spindle (*Mach.*), a spindle in a machine tool that does not revolve; the spindle of the tailstock of a lathe. — **Live spindle** (*Mach.*), the revolving spindle of a machine tool; the spindle of the headstock of a turning lathe. — **Spindle shell.** (*Zoöl.*) See SPINDLE, 7, above. — **Spindle side,** the female side in descent; in the female line; opposed to *spear side. Ld. Lytton.* [*R.*] "King Lycaon, grandson, by the *spindle side*, of Oceanus." *Lowell.* — **Spindle tree** (*Bot.*), any shrub or tree of the genus *Euonymus.* The wood of *E. Europæus* was used for spindles and skewers. See PRICKWOOD.

Spin'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPINDLING (-dlĭng).] To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.

It has begun to *spindle* into overintellectuality. *Lowell.*

Spin'dle-legged' (-lĕgd' *or* lĕg'gĕd), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* A spindleshanks.

Spin'dle-shanked' (-shăn̲kt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs. *Addison.*

Spin'dle-shanks' (-shăn̲ks'), *n.* A person with slender shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spin'dle-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of a spindle.

2. (*Bot.*) Thickest in the middle, and tapering to both ends; fusiform; — applied chiefly to roots.

Spin'dle-tail' (spĭn'd'l-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pintail duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spin'dle-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) which feeds inside the stalks of corn (maize), sometimes causing much damage. It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment.

Spin'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree; a *spindling* boy.

Spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina* a thorn, the spine; akin to *spica* a point: cf. OF. *espine*, F. *épine.* Cf. SPIKE, SPINET a musical instrument, SPINNY.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A sharp appendage to any part of a plant; a thorn.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A rigid and sharp projection upon any part of an animal. (*b*) One of the rigid and undivided fin rays of a fish.

3. (*Anat.*) The backbone, or spinal column, of an animal; — so called from the projecting processes upon the vertebræ.

4. Anything resembling the spine or backbone; a ridge.

Spine'back' (-bāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish having spines in, or in front of, the dorsal fins.

Spine'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Australian birds of the genus *Acanthorhynchus.* They are related to the honey eaters.

Spined (spīnd), *a.* Furnished with spines; spiny.

Spine'-finned' (spīn'fĭnd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having fins supported by spinous fin rays; — said of certain fishes.

Spi-nel' (spĭ-nĕl' *or* spī'nĕl; 277), **Spi-nelle'** (spĭ-nĕl'), } *n.* [F. *spinelle*, or LL. *spinellus*, perhaps from L. *spina* a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of alumina and magnesia, but commonly contains iron and sometimes also chromium.

☞ The *spinel group* includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, gahnite, etc., all of which may be regarded as composed of a sesquioxide and a protoxide in equal proportions.

Spin'el (spĭn'ĕl), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle;* unwrought inkle. *Knight.*

Spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* Having no spine.

Spi-nes'cent (spī-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *spinescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn: cf. F. *spinescent.*] (*Bot.*) Becoming hard and thorny; tapering gradually to a rigid, leafless point; armed with spines. *Gray.*

Spin'et (spĭn'ĕt *or* spī-nĕt'; 277), *n.* [OF. *espinete*, F. *épinette* (cf. It. *spinetta*), fr. L. *spina* a thorn; — so called because its quills resemble thorns. See SPINE.] (*Mus.*) A keyed instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks. It was formerly much used.

Dumb spinet. (*Mus.*) See MANICHORDON.

Spi'net (spī'nĕt or spĭn'ĕt), *n.* [L. *spinetum.* See SPINNY.] A spinny. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Spine'tail' (spīn'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of swifts of the genus *Acanthylis*, or *Chætura*, and allied genera, in which the shafts of the tail feathers terminate in rigid spines. (*b*) Any one of several species of South American and Central American clamatorial birds belonging to *Synallaxis* and allied genera of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* They are allied to the ovenbirds. (*c*) The ruddy duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spine'-tailed' (spīn'tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the tail quills ending in sharp, naked tips.

Spine-tailed swift. (*Zoöl.*) See SPINETAIL (*a*).

Spin'et-ed (spĭn'ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Slit; cleft. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Spi-nif'er-ous (spī-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spinifer; spina* a thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Producing spines; bearing thorns or spines; thorny; spiny.

Spin'i-form (spĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a spine.

Spi-nig'er-ous (spī-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger; spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines; thorn-bearing.

Spin'i-ness (spĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being spiny.

Spin'i-spir'u-late (spĭn'ĭ-spīr'ŭ-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having spines arranged spirally. See SPICULE.

Spink (spĭnk), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *spink* a kind of small bird, Gr. σπίγγος, and E. *finch.*] (*Zoöl.*) The chaffinch.

Spin'na-ker (spĭn'nà-kẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large triangular sail set upon a boom, — used when running before the wind.

Spin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spins; one skilled in spinning; a spinning machine.

2. A spider. "Long-legged *spinners.*" *Shak.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A goatsucker; — so called from the peculiar noise it makes when darting through the air.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A spinneret.

Ring spinner, a machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop which slides around a ring encircling the bobbin, instead of by a throstle.

Spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the special jointed organs situated on the under side, and near the end, of the abdomen of spiders, by means of which they spin their webs. Most spiders have three pairs of spinnerets, but some have only two pairs. The ordinary silk line of the spider is composed of numerous smaller lines joined after issuing from the spinnerets.

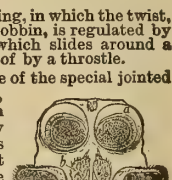
Spinnerets (*a b c d*) of a Spider, much enlarged.

Spin'ner-ule (-ūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the numerous small spinning tubes on the spinnerets of spiders.

Spin'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPINNEYS (-nĭz). Same as SPINNY. *T. Hughes.*

Spin'ning (spĭn'nĭng), *a.* & *n.* from SPIN.

Spinning gland (*Zoöl.*), one of the glands which form the material for spinning the silk of silkworms and other larvæ. — **Spinning house**, formerly a common name for a house of correction in England, the women confined therein being employed in spinning. — **Spinning jenny** (*Mach.*), an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by means of a large number of spindles revolving simultaneously. — **Spinning mite** (*Zoöl.*), the red spider. — **Spinning wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle.

Spinning Wheel, with Housewife spinning Yarn.

Spin'ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPINNIES (-nĭz). [OF. *espinaye*, *espinoye*, *espinei*, *espinoi*, F. *épinaie*, from L. *spinetum* a thicket of thorns, fr. *spina* a thorn. See SPINE.] A small thicket or grove with undergrowth; a clump of trees. [Written also *spinney*, and *spiny*.]

The downs rise steep, crowned with black fir *spinnies*. *C. Kingsley.*

Spin'ny, *a.* [Cf. SPINY, *a.*] Thin and long; slim; slender. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Spi-nose' (spī-nōs' *or* spĭ'nōs'), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, from *spina* a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

Spi-nos'i-ty (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being spiny or thorny; spininess.

Spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* **1.** Spinose; thorny.

2. Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike.

Spinous process of a vertebra (*Anat.*), the dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neurapophysis.

Spi-no'zism (spĭ-nō'zĭz'm *or* spĭ'nō-), *n.* The form of Pantheism taught by Benedict *Spinoza*, that there is but one substance, or infinite essence, in the universe, of which the so-called material and spiritual beings and phenomena are only modes, and that this one substance is God. [Written also *Spinosism*.]

Spi-no'zist (-zĭst), *n.* A believer in Spinozism.

Spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* [*Spin* + *-ster*.] **1.** A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

She spake to *spinsters* to spin it out. *Piers Plowman.*

The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun. *Shak.*

2. A man who spins. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) An unmarried or single woman; — used in legal proceedings as a title, or addition to the surname.

If a gentlewoman be termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Coke.*

4. A woman of evil life and character; — so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. [*Obs.*]

Spin'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A woman who spins. *T. Brown.*

Spin'stry (-strȳ), *n.* The business of one who spins; spinning. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Spin'ule (spĭn'ūl *or* spīn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine: cf. F. *spinule*.] A minute spine. *Dana.*

Spin'u-les'cent (-ū-lĕs'ẹnt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having small spines; somewhat thorny.

Spin'u-lose' (-lōs'), } *a* [Cf. F. *spinuleux*.] Covered
Spin'u-lous (-lŭs), } with small spines.

Spin'y (spīn'ȳ), *a.* [From SPINE.] **1.** Full of spines; thorny; as, a *spiny* tree.

2. Like a spine in shape; slender. "*Spiny* grasshoppers sit chirping." *Chapman.*

3. Fig.: Abounding with difficulties or annoyances.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. *Bp. Warburton.*

Spiny lobster. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Rock lobster*, under ROCK. See also LOBSTER.

Spin'y, *n.* See SPINNY.

‖ **Spi-o'de-a** (spī-ō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spio* the typical genus.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those that are without oral tentacles or cirri, and have the gills, when present, mostly arranged along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes.

Spi'ra-ble (spī'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spirabilis*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable. [*Obs.*] *Nash.*

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l *or* spī'rȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *spiracule*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The nostril, or one of the nostrils, of whales, porpoises, and allied animals.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the external openings communicating with the air tubes or tracheæ of insects, myriapods, and arachnids. They are variable in number, and are usually situated on the sides of the thorax and abdomen, a pair to a segment. These openings are usually elliptical, and capable of being closed. See *Illust.* under COLEOPTERA. (*b*) A tubular orifice communicating with the gill cavity of certain ganoid and all elasmobranch fishes. It is the modified first gill cleft.

Spiracle of Common Fly, much enlarged.

3. Any small aperture or vent for air or other fluid.

Spi-rac'u-lar (spī-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spiracle.

Spi-ræ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σπειραία, fr. σπεῖρα a coil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or perennial herbs including the meadowsweet and the hardhack.

Spi-ræ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the meadowsweet (*Spiræa*); formerly, designating an acid which is now called *salicylic acid*.

Spiral Shell with a Spiral Operculum (of *Cyclostrema*). ×4

Spi'ral (spī'rȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *spiral*. See SPIRE a winding line.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and gradually receding from it; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring.

2. Winding round a cylinder or imaginary axis, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like the thread of a screw; helical.

3. (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral.

Spiral gear, *or* **Spiral wheel** (*Mach.*), a gear resembling in general a spur gear, but having its teeth cut at an angle with its axis, or so that they form small portions of screws or spirals. — **Spiral gearing**, a kind of gearing sometimes used in light machinery, in which spiral gears, instead of bevel gears, are used to transmit motion between shafts that are not parallel. — **Spiral operculum**, an operculum which has spiral lines of growth. — **Spiral shell**, any shell in which the whorls form a spiral or helix. — **Spiral spring**. See the *Note* under SPRING, *n.*, 4.

Spiral Gears.

Spi'ral (spī'rȧl), *n.* [Cf. F. *spirale*. See SPIRAL, *a.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane curve, not reëntrant, described by a point, called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*. Cf. HELIX.

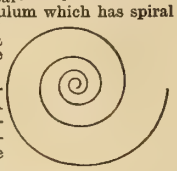

Geometrical Spiral.

2. Anything which has a spiral form, as a spiral shell.

Equiangular spiral, a plane curve which cuts all its generatrices at the same angle. Same as *Logarithmic spiral*, under LOGARITHMIC. — **Spiral of Archimedes**, a spiral the law of which is that the generatrix moves uniformly along the revolving line, which also moves uniformly.

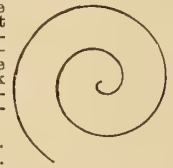

Spiral of Archimedes.

Spi'ral-i-ty (spī-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being spiral.

Spi'ral-ly (spī'rȧl-lȳ), *adv.* In a spiral form, manner, or direction.

Spi-ra'lo-zo'oid (spī-rā'lō-zō'oid), *n.* [*Spiral* + *zooid*. So called because they often have a spiral form when contracted.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the special defensive zooids of certain hydroids. They have the form of long, slender tentacles, and bear lasso cells.

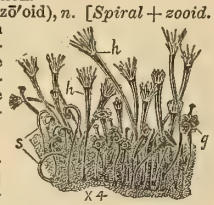

×4

s s Spiralozooids of *Hydractinia echinata*; *h h* Hydranths; *g* Blastostyle with Sporosacs.

Spi'rant (spī'rant), *n.* [L. *spirans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] (*Phon.*) A term used differently by different authorities; — by some as equivalent to *fricative*, — that is, as including all the continuous consonants, except the nasals *m*, *n*, *ng*; with the further exception, by others, of the liquids *r*, *l*, and the semivowels *w*, *y*; by others limited to *f*, *v*, *th* surd and sonant, and the sound of German *ch*, — thus excluding the sibilants, as well as the nasals, liquids, and semivowels. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 197–208.

Spi-ran'thy (spī-răn'thȳ), *n.* [Gr. σπεῖρα a coil + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

Spi-ra'tion (spī-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spiratio*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] The act of breathing. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Spire (spīr), *v. i.* [L. *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] To breathe. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

Spire, *n.* [OE. *spire*, *spir*, a blade of grass, a young shoot, AS. *spīr*; akin to G. *spier* a blade of grass, Dan. *spire* a sprout, sprig, Sw. *spira* a spar, Icel. *spīra*.] **1.** A slender stalk or blade in vegetation; as, a *spire* of grass or of wheat.

An oak cometh up a little *spire*. *Chaucer.*

2. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form. Specifically (*Arch.*), the roof of a tower when of a pyramidal form and high in proportion to its width; also, the pyramidal or aspiring termination of a tower which can not be said to have a roof, such as that of Strasburg cathedral; the tapering part of a steeple, or the steeple itself. "With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorned." *Milton.*

A *spire* of land that stands apart,
Cleft from the main. *Tennyson.*

Tall *spire*, from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the listening ear. *Cowper.*

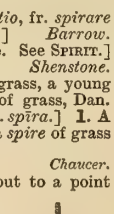

Spire.

3. (*Mining*) A tube or fuse for communicating fire to the charge in blasting.

4. The top, or uppermost point, of anything; the summit.

The *spire* and top of praises. *Shak.*

Spire, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRED (spīrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRING.] To shoot forth, or up in, or as if in, a spire. *Emerson.*

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

Spire, *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist; akin to Gr. σπεῖρα: cf. F. *spire*.] **1.** A spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist. *Dryden.*

2. (*Geom.*) The part of a spiral generated in one revolution of the straight line about the pole. See SPIRAL, *n.*

Spire bearer. (*Paleon.*) Same as SPIRIFER.

Spired (spīrd), *a.* Having a spire; being in the form of a spire; as, a *spired* steeple. *Mason.*

Spi'ri-cle (spī'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim., fr. L. *spira* a coil.] (*Bot.*) One of certain minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened these threads protrude in great numbers. *Gray.*

Spi'ri-fer (spī'rĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spira* a coil + *ferre* to bear.] (*Paleon.*) Any one of numerous species of fossil brachiopods of the genus *Spirifer*, or *Delthyris*, and allied genera, in which the long calcareous supports of the arms form a large spiral, or helix, on each side.

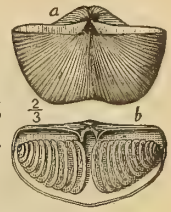

Spirifer (*S. striatus*). *a* Exterior; *b* Interior of Shell, opened to show Spiral Arms.

‖ **Spi-ril'lum** (spī-rĭl'lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] (*Biol.*) A genus of common motile microörganisms (*Spirobacteria*) having the form of spiral-shaped filaments. One species is said to be the cause of relapsing fever.

Spir'ing (spīr'ĭng), *a.* Shooting up in a spire or spires. "The *spiring* grass." *Drayton.*

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*, from *spirare* to breathe, to blow. Cf. CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, ESPRIT, SPRITE.]

1. Air set in motion by breathing; breath; hence, sometimes, life itself. [*Obs.*] "All of *spirit* would deprive." *Spenser.*

The mild air, with season moderate,
Gently attempered, and disposed so well,
That still it breathed forth sweet *spirit*. *Spenser.*

2. A rough breathing; an aspirate, as the letter *h*; also, a mark to denote aspiration; a breathing. [*Obs.*]

Be it a letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it. *B. Jonson.*

3. Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence; an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or embodiment; vital essence, force, or energy, as distinct from matter.

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, in distinction from the body in which it resides; the agent or subject of vital and spiritual functions, whether spiritual or material.

There is a *spirit* in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. *Job* xxxii. 8.

As the body without the *spirit* is dead, so faith without works is dead also. *James* ii. 26.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

5. Specifically, a disembodied soul; the human soul after it has left the body.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.

Ye gentle *spirits* far away,
With whom we shared the cup of grace. *Keble.*

6. Any supernatural being, good or bad; an apparition; a specter; a ghost; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy; an elf.

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

7. Energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc.

"Write it then, quickly," replied Bede; and summoning all his *spirits* together, like the last blaze of a candle going out, he indited it, and expired. *Fuller.*

8. One who is vivacious or lively; one who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper; as, a ruling *spirit*; a schismatic *spirit*.

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges. *Dryden.*

9. Temper or disposition of mind; mental condition or disposition; intellectual or moral state; — often in the plural; as, to be cheerful, or in good *spirits*; to be downhearted, or in bad *spirits*.

God has . . . made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement*; also, characteristic quality, especially such as is derived from the individual genius or the personal character; as, the *spirit* of an enterprise, of a document, or the like.

11. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vapory substance, possessed of active qualities.

All bodies have *spirits* . . . within them. *Bacon.*

12. Any liquid produced by distillation; especially, alcohol, the *spirits*, or *spirit*, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in the plural.

13. *pl.* Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol, in distinction from wine and malt liquors.

14. (*Med.*) A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. Cf. TINCTURE. *U. S. Disp.*

15. (*Alchemy*) Any one of the four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, or arsenic (or, according to some, orpiment).

The four *spirits* and the bodies seven. *Chaucer.*

16. (*Dyeing*) Stannic chloride. See under STANNIC.

☞ *Spirit* is sometimes joined with other words, forming compounds, generally of obvious signification; as, *spirit*-moving, *spirit*-searching, *spirit*-stirring, etc.

Astral spirits, **Familiar spirit**, etc. See under ASTRAL, FAMILIAR, etc. — **Animal spirits.** (*a*) (*Physiol.*) The fluid which at one time was supposed to circulate through the nerves and was regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; — called also the *nervous fluid*, or *nervous principle*. (*b*) Physical health and energy; frolicsomeness; sportiveness. — **Ardent spirits**, strong alcoholic liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, etc., obtained by distillation. — **Holy Spirit**, *or* **The Spirit** (*Theol.*), the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. *The spirit* also signifies the human spirit as influenced or animated by the Divine Spirit. — **Proof spirit.** (*Chem.*) See under PROOF. — **Rectified spirit** (*Chem.*), spirit rendered purer or more concentrated by redistillation, so as to increase the percentage of absolute alcohol. — **Spirit butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of delicate butterflies of tropical America belonging to the genus *Ithomia*. The wings are gauzy and nearly destitute of scales. — **Spirit duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The buffle-headed duck. (*b*) The golden-eye. — **Spirit lamp** (*Art*), a lamp in which alcohol or methylated spirit is burned. — **Spirit level.** See under LEVEL. — **Spirit of hartshorn.** (*Old Chem.*) See under HARTSHORN. — **Spirit of Mindererus** (*Med.*), an

aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium; — named after R. *Minderer*, a physician of Augsburg. — **Spirit of nitrous ether** (*Med. Chem.*), a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter*. — **Spirit of salt** (*Chem.*), hydrochloric acid; — so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. [*Obs.*] — **Spirit of sense**, the utmost refinement of sensation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Spirits**, *or* **Spirit, of turpentine** (*Chem.*), rectified oil of turpentine, a transparent, colorless, volatile, and very inflammable liquid, distilled from the turpentine of the various species of pine; camphine. See CAMPHINE. — **Spirit of vitriol** (*Chem.*), sulphuric acid; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of green vitriol. [*Obs.*] — **Spirit of vitriolic ether** (*Chem.*), ether; — often but incorrectly called *sulphuric ether*. See ETHER. [*Obs.*] — **Spirits**, *or* **Spirit, of wine** (*Chem.*), alcohol; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of wine. — **Spirit rapper**, one who practices spirit rapping; a "medium" so called. — **Spirit rapping**, an alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM, 3. — **Sweet spirit of niter**. See *Spirit of nitrous ether*, above.

Syn. — Life; ardor; energy; fire; courage; animation; cheerfulness; vivacity; enterprise.

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIRITING.] **1.** To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; to inspirit; as, civil dissensions often *spirit* the ambition of private men; — sometimes followed by *up*.

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

2. To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap; — often with *away*, or *off*.

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity. *Willis.*

Spiriting away (*Law*), causing to leave; the offense of inducing a witness to leave a jurisdiction so as to evade process requiring attendance at trial.

Spir'it-al-ly (*-al*-lĭ), *adv.* [L. *spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] By means of the breath. [*Obs.*] *Holder.*

Spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Animated or possessed by a spirit. [*Obs.*] "So talked the *spirited*, sly snake." *Milton.*

2. Animated; full of life or vigor; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* oration; a *spirited* answer.

☞ *Spirited* is much used in composition; as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*, etc.

Syn. — Lively; vivacious; animated; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

— Spir'it-ed-ly, *adv.* **— Spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Spir'it-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of spirit; spirited. [*R.*]

The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men. *Milton.*

— Spir'it-ful-ly, *adv.* **— Spir'it-ful-ness**, *n.*

Spir'it-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Spiritualism.

Spir'it-ist, *n.* A spiritualist.

Spir'it-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of spirit; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. "The *spiritless* body." *Greenhill.*

— Spir'it-less-ly, *adv.* **— Spir'it-less-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Spi'ri-to'so** (spē'rē-tō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Spirited; spiritedly; — a direction to perform a passage in an animated, lively manner.

Spir'it-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. SPIRITUOUS.] **1.** Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure. [*R.*]

More refined, more *spiritous* and pure. *Milton.*

2. Ardent; active. [*R.*]

Spir'it-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being spiritous. [*R.*]

Spir'it-u-al (-ŭ-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *spiritualis*: cf. F. *spirituel*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.

It is sown a natural body, it is raised a *spiritual* body. 1 *Cor.* xv. 44.

2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual.

3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirits.

God's law is *spiritual*, it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Spirit; controlled and inspired by the divine Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal*.

That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift. *Rom.* i. 11.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings. *Eph.* i. 3.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal.* vi. 1.

5. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.

Spiritual coadjutor. (*Eccl.*) See the Note under JESUIT. — Spiritual court (*Eccl. Law*), an ecclesiastical court, or a court having jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

Spir'it-u-al, *n.* A spiritual function, office, or affair. See SPIRITUALITY, 2.

He assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals. *Lowell.*

Spir'it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being spiritual.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit, or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte.

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*; spiritism; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.

What is called *spiritualism* should, I think, be called a mental species of materialism. *R. H. Hutton.*

Spir'it-u-al-ist (spĭr'ĭt-ŭ-*al*-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is of a spiritual character; an ecclesiastic.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

3. One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons commonly called *mediums*, by means of physical phenomena; one who attempts to maintain such intercourse; a spiritist.

Spir'it-u-al-ist, *a.* Spiritualistic. *Tylor.*

Spir'it-u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, spiritualism.

Spir'it-u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SPIRITUALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *spiritualitas*: cf. F. *spiritualité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; heavenly-mindedness.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*. *South.*

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depends on the state of mind in which we come. *Bickersteth.*

2. (*Eccl.*) That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone.*

3. An ecclesiastical body; the whole body of the clergy, as distinct from, or opposed to, the temporality. [*Obs.*]

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

Spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion (*-al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.

Spir'it-u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIRITUALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIRITUALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *spiritualiser*.] **1.** To refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world; to give a spiritual character or tendency to; as, to *spiritualize* the soul.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can find words to say. *Carlyle.*

2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to take in a spiritual sense; — opposed to *literalize*.

3. (*Old Chem.*) To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

Spir'it-u-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who spiritualizes.

Spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit; like a spirit.

Spir'it-u-al-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections. — **Spir'it-u-al-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Spir'it-u-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spiritual or spiritual-minded; spirituality.

Spir'it-u-al-ty (-tў), *n.* [See SPIRITUALITY.] (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical body; a spirituality. *Shak.*

‖ **Spi'ri'tu'elle'** (spē'rē'tụ'ĕl'), *a.* [F.] Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; pure; refined; ethereal.

Spir'it-u-os'i-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ŭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being spirituous; spirituousness. [*R.*]

Spir'it-u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. (for sense 2) F. *spiritueux*. Cf. SPIRITOUS.] **1.** Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual; pure.

2. Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

The mind of man is of that *spirituous*, stirring nature, that it is perpetually at work. *South.*

Spir'it-u-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spirituous. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Spirk'et-ing (spẽrk'ĕt-ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) The planking from the waterways up to the port sills. *Totten.*

Spirl'ing (spẽrl'ĭng), *n.* Sparling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Spi'ro-bac-te'ri-a** (spī'rō-băk-tē'rĭ-à), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SPIROBACTERIUM (-ŭm). [NL. See 4th SPIRE, and BACTERIUM.] (*Biol.*) See the Note under MICROBACTERIA.

‖ **Spi'ro-chæ'ta** (-kē'tà), ‖ *n.* [L. *spira* a coil + Gr.
‖ **Spi'ro-chæ'te** (-kē'tē), ‖ χαίτη hair.] (*Biol.*) A genus of Spirobacteria similar to Spirillum, but distinguished by its motility. One species, the *Spirochæte Obermeyeri*, is supposed to be the cause of relapsing fever.

Spi'ro-graph (spī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for recording the respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

Spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. PNEUMATOMETER.

Spi-rom'e-try (-trў), *n.* The act or process of measuring the chest capacity by means of a spirometer.

Spi'ro-scope (spī'rō-skōp), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-scope*.] (*Physiol.*) A wet meter used to determine the breathing capacity of the lungs.

Spi-royl'ic (spī-roĭl'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [NL. *Spiræa* meadow-
Spi-royl'ous (-roĭl'ŭs), ‖ sweet (a source of salicylal) + *-yl* + *-ic*, *-ous*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance now called *salicylal*. [*Obs.*]

Spirt (spẽrt), *v. & n.* Same as SPURT.

Spir'tle (spẽr't'l), *v. t.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

‖ **Spir'u-la** (spĭr'ŭ-là), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cephalopods having a multilocular, internal, siphunculated shell in the form of a flat spiral, the coils of which are not in contact.

Spirula. *a Spirula lævis*, showing the Internal Shell; *b* Shell of *Spirula fragilis*, nat. size.

Spir'u-late (spĭr'ŭ-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having color spots, or structural parts, arranged spirally.

Spir'y (spīr'ў), *a.* [From SPIRE a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

Spir'y, *a.* [Fr. SPIRE a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire, tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turrets. "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson.*

Spiss (spĭs), *a.* [L. *spissus*.] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. [*Obs.*]

This *spiss* and . . . copious, yet concise, treatise. *Brerewood.*

Spis'sa-ted (spĭs'sā-tĕd), *a.* Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated; thickened. [*R.*]

The *spissated* juice of the poppy. *Bp. Warburton.*

Spis'si-tude (-sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo*.] The quality or state of being spissated; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood, or of any coagulum. *Arbuthnot.*

Spit (spĭt), *n.* [OE. *spite*, AS. *spitu*; akin to D. *spit*, G. *spiess*, OHG. *spiz*, Dan. *spid*, Sw. *spett*, and to G. *spitz* pointed. √170.] **1.** A long, slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat while roasting.

Spit, 1.

2. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand. *Cook.*

3. The depth to which a spade goes in digging; a spade; a spadeful. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Spit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPITTING.] [From SPIT, *n.*; cf. SPEET.] **1.** To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale; as, to *spit* a loin of veal. "Infants *spitted* upon pikes." *Shak.*

2. To spade; to dig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit; to use a spit. [*Obs.*]

She 's *spitting* in the kitchen. *Old Play.*

Spit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIT (SPAT, *archaic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPITTING.] [AS. *spittan*; akin to G. *spützen*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, Icel. *spýta*, and prob. E. *spew*. The past tense *spat* is due to AS. *spætte*, from *spætan* to spit. Cf. SPAT, *n.*, SPEW, SPAWL, SPOT, *n.*] **1.** To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth. "Thus *spit* I out my venom." *Chaucer.*

2. To eject; to throw out; to belch.

☞ *Spitted* was sometimes used as the preterit and the past participle. "He . . . shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and *spitted* on." *Luke* xviii. 32.

Spit, *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum.

Spit, *v. i.* **1.** To throw out saliva from the mouth.

2. To rain or snow slightly, or with sprinkles.

It had been *spitting* with rain. *Dickens.*

To spit on *or* **upon**, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt. "*Spitting upon* all antiquity." *South.*

Spit'al (spĭt'*al*), *n.* [Abbreviated from *hospital*.] [Written also *spittle*.] A hospital. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spit'al-house' (-hous'), *n.* A hospital. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ball' (-bạl'), *n.* Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile.

Spit'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

Spitch'cock' (spĭch'kŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *spit* + *cock*.] (*Cookery*) To split (as an eel) lengthwise, and broil it, or fry it in hot fat.

Spitch'cock', *n.* (*Cookery*) An eel split and broiled.

Spitch'cocked' (-kŏkt'), *a.* (*Cookery*) Broiled or fried after being split lengthwise; — said of eels.

Spit' curl' (spĭt' kûrl'). A little lock of hair, plastered in a spiral form on the temple or forehead with spittle, or other adhesive substance. [*Colloq.*]

Spite (spīt), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *despite*.] **1.** Ill-will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despite. *Pope.*

This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*

2. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In spite of, *or* **Spite of**, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. "Continuing, *spite of* the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured." *H. Spencer.* "And saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself." *South.* "*In spite of* all applications, the patient grew worse every day." *Arbuthnot.* See Syn. under NOTWITHSTANDING. — **To owe one a spite**, to entertain a mean hatred for him.

Syn. — Pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge. — SPITE, MALICE. *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions. It is, therefore, meaner than *malice*, though not always more criminal. "*Malice* . . . is more frequently employed to express the dispositions of inferior minds to execute every purpose of mischief within the more limited circle of their abilities." *Cogan.* "Consider eke, that *spite* availeth naught." *Wyatt.* See PIQUE.

Spite, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPITING.] **1.** To be angry at; to hate. [*Obs.*]

The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*

2. To treat maliciously; to try to injure or thwart.

3. To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. [*R.*]

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language. *Sir W. Temple.*

Spite'ful (spīt'fụl), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious; as, a *spiteful* person or act. *Shak.* — **Spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Colloq.*] *Grose.*

Spit'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SPITFULS (-fụlz). A spadeful. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'ous (spīt'ŭs), *a.* Having spite; spiteful. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ous-ly, *adv.* Spitefully. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Spits'cocked' (spĭts'kŏkt'), *a.* Spitchcocked.

Spit'ted (spĭt'tĕd), *a.* [From SPIT.] **1.** Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit.

2. Shot out long; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

Spit'ted, *p. p.* of SPIT, *v. i.*, to eject, to spit. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [See SPIT to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

Spit'ter, *n.* [See SPIT an iron prong.] **1.** One who puts meat on a spit.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

Spit'tle (spĭt't'l), *n.* See SPITAL. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Spit'tle, *v. t.* [See SPIT to spade.] To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'tle, *n.* A small sort of spade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'tle, *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth: cf. SPATTLE, and AS. *spātl.*] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit.

Spittle insect. (*Zoöl.*) See *Cuckoo spit* (*b*), under CUCKOO.

Spit'tly (-tlў), *a.* Like spittle; slimy. [*Obs.*]

Spit-toon' (spĭt-tōōn'), *n.* A spitbox; a cuspidor.

Spit'-ven'om (spĭt'vĕn'ŭm), *n.* Poison spittle; poison ejected from the mouth. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Spitz' dog' (spĭts' dŏg'). [G. *spitz, spitzhund.*] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs having erect ears and long silky hair, usually white; — called also *Pomeranian dog*, and *loup-loup.*

Spitz Dog.

Spitz'en-burgh (spĭts'ĕn-bûrg), *n.* A kind of red and yellow apple, of medium size and spicy flavor. It originated at Newtown, on Long Island.

‖ **Splanch'na-poph'y-sis** (splăngk'nă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SPLANCHNAPOPHYSES (-sēz). [NL. See SPLANCHNIC, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoidean apparatus. — **Splanch'nap'o-phys'i-al** (-năp'ŏ-fĭz'ĭ-al), *a.* *Mivart.*

Splanch'nic (splăngk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Splanch-nog'ra-phy (splăngk-nŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail + *-graphy.*] Splanchnology.

Splanch-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera; also, a treatise on the viscera.

Splanch'no-pleure (splăngk'nŏ-plūr), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail + πλευρά side.] (*Anat.*) The inner, or visceral, one of the two lamellæ into which the vertebrate blastoderm divides on either side of the notochord, and from which the walls of the enteric canal and the umbilical vesicle are developed. See SOMATOPLEURE. — **Splanch'no-pleu'ric** (-plū'rĭk), *a.*

Splanch'no-skel'e-ton (-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail + E. *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton connected with the sense organs and the viscera. *Owen.*

Splanch-not'o-my (splăngk-nŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail + τέμνειν to cut.] The dissection, or anatomy, of the viscera.

Splan'drel (splăn'drĕl), *n.* See SPANDREL. [*R.*]

Splash (splăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLASHED (splăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLASHING.] [Akin to *plash.*] **1.** To strike and dash about, as water, mud, etc.; to plash.

2. To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to wet.

Splash, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash in such a way as to spatter.

Splash, *n.* **1.** Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle or the like; also, a spot or daub, as of matter which wets or disfigures.

2. A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.

Splash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A guard in the front part of a vehicle, to prevent splashing by mud or water from the horse's heels; — in the United States commonly called *dashboard.*

Splash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, splashes.

2. One of the guards over the wheels, as of a carriage, locomotive, etc. *Weale.*

3. A guard to keep off splashes from anything.

Splash'y (-ў), *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy.

Splat'ter (splăt'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To spatter; to splash.

Splat'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *n.* Uproar. *Jamieson.*

Splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbrev. of *display.*] **1.** To display; to spread. [*Obs.*] "Our ensigns *splayed.*" *Gascoigne.*

2. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone.

3. To spay; to castrate. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

4. To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Splay, *a.* Displayed; spread out; turned outward; hence, flat; ungainly; as, *splay* shoulders.

Something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold.*

Splay, *n.* (*Arch.*) A slope or bevel, especially of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them.

Splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* SPLAYFEET (-fēt'). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; flat foot.

Splayfoot of Dog.

Splay'foot', } *a.* Having a splayfoot
Splay'foot'ed, } or splayfeet.

Splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.*; *pl.* SPLAYMOUTHS (-mouthz'). A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision. *Dryden.*

Splay'mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having a splaymouth. *T. Brown.*

Spleen (splēn), *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen; cf. L. *lien*, Skr. *plihan, plīhan.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A peculiar glandlike but ductless organ found near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates and connected with the vascular system; the milt. Its exact function is not known.

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger; choler. *Shak.*

4. A sudden motion or action; a fit; a freak; a whim. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

Bodies changed to various forms by *spleen.* *Pope.*
There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*

6. A fit of immoderate laughter or merriment. [*Obs.*]

Thy silly thought enforces my *spleen.* *Shak.*

Spleen, *v. t.* To dislike. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Spleened (splēnd), *a.* **1.** Deprived of the spleen.

2. Angered; annoyed. [*Obs.*] *R. North.*

Spleen'ful (splēn'fụl), *a.* Displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy.

Myself have calmed their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*
Then rode Geraint, a little *spleenful* yet,
Across the bridge that spann'd the dry ravine. *Tennyson.*

Spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; fretful. — **Spleen'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Spleen'ish-ness**, *n.*

Spleen'less, *a.* Having no spleen; hence, kind; gentle; mild. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Spleen'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [*Spleen* + *wort*; cf. L. *splenium, asplenum*, Gr. σπληνίον, ἀσπλήνιον, ἄσπληνον.] (*Bot.*) Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*, some species of which were anciently used as remedies for disorders of the spleen.

Spleen'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Irritable; peevish; fretful.

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shak.*

2. Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Spleg'et (splĕj'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. PLEDGET.] (*Med.*) A cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore. *Crabb.*

‖ **Sple-nal'gi-a** (splē-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπλήν spleen + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Pain over the region of the spleen.

‖ **Splen'cu-lus** (splĕn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SPLENCULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen.*] (*Anat.*) A lienculus.

Splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Shining; glossy; beaming with light; lustrous; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* metals. See the Note under 3d LUSTER, 4.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. "Great and *splendent* fortunes." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Splen'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. Lith. *splendėti*: cf. F. *splendide.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; shining; very bright; as, a *splendid* sun.

2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession or pageant.

3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous; as, a *splendid* victory or reputation.

Splen-did'i-ous (-dĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Splendid. [*Obs.*]

Splen'did-ly (-dĭd-lў), *adv.* In a splendid manner; magnificently.

Splen'did-ness, *n.* The quality of being splendid.

Splen'did-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Splendid. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Splen-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Splendor-bearing; splendid. *Bale* (1538). "A *splendiferous* woman." *Haliburton.* [Now used humorously.]

Splen'dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *splendere* to shine: cf. F. *splendeur.*] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; as, the *splendor* of the sun. *B. Jonson.*

2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; as, the *splendor* of equipage, ceremonies, processions, and the like. "Rejoice in *splendor* of mine own." *Shak.*

3. Brilliancy; glory; as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; showiness; pomp; parade; grandeur.

Splen'drous (-drŭs), **Splen'dor-ous** (-dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Splendid. *Drayton.*

Splen'e-tic (splĕn'ē-tĭk *or* splē-nĕt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *spleneticus:* cf. F. *splénétique.* See SPLEEN.] Affected with spleen; malicious; spiteful; peevish; fretful. "*Splenetic* guffaw." *G. Eliot.*

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pope.*

Syn. — Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Splen'e-tic, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

Sple-net'ic-al (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Splenetic.

Sple-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a splenetical manner.

Sple'ni-al (splē'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, Gr. σπληνίον a bandage.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Designating the splenial bone. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenial bone or splenius muscle.

Splenial bone (*Anat.*), a thin splintlike bone on the inner side of the proximal portion of the mandible of many vertebrates.

Sple'ni-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) The splenial bone.

Splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *splenicus*, Gr. σπληνικός; cf. F. *splénique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the spleen; lienal; as, the *splenic* vein.

Splenic apoplexy *or* fever. (*Med.*) See ANTHRAX, *n.*, 3.

Splen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Splenic.

Splen'ish, *a.* Spleenish. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

‖ **Sple-ni'tis** (splē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπληνίτις of the spleen.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spleen.

Splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Splenetic. *Shak.*

Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not *splenitive* or rash. *T. N. Page.*

‖ **Sple'ni-um** (splē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plaster, a patch, from Gr. σπληνίον a bandage, compress.] (*Anat.*) The thickened posterior border of the corpus callosum; — so called in allusion to its shape.

‖ **Sple'ni-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A flat muscle of the back of the neck.

Splen'i-za'tion (splĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn *or* splē'nĭ-), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid state of the lung produced by inflammation, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

Splen'o-cele (splĕn'ŏ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + κήλη a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia formed by the spleen.

Sple-nog'ra-phy (splē-nŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-graphy.*] A description of the spleen.

Sple'noid (splē'noid), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the spleen; spleenlike.

Sple-nol'o-gy (splē-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the spleen.

Sple-not'o-my (-nŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + τέμνειν to cut.] (*a*) (*Anat.*) Dissection or anatomy of the spleen. (*b*) (*Med.*) An incision into the spleen; removal of the spleen by incision.

Splent (splĕnt), *n.* **1.** See SPLINT.

2. See *Splent coal*, below.

Splent coal, an inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch collieries; — called also *splent, splint*, and *splint coal.*

Spleu'chan (splū'kan), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan.*] A pouch, as for tobacco. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLICED (splīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLICING (splī'sĭng).] [D. *splitsen, splijten*; akin to G. *splissen*, Sw. *splissa*, Dan. *splisse*, and E. *split*; — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands. See SPLIT, *v. t.*] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands, — the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope.

2. To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast.

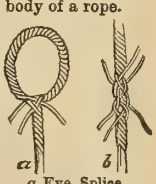

a Eye Splice.
b Short Splice.

3. To unite in marriage. [*Slang*]

Splice grafting. See under GRAFTING. — To splice the main brace (*Naut.*), to give out, or drink, an extra allowance of spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a dram.

Splice, *n.* A junction or joining made by splicing.

Spline (splīn), *n.* **1.** A rectangular piece fitting grooves like key seats in a hub and a shaft, so that while the one may slide endwise on the other, both must revolve together; a feather; also, sometimes, a groove to receive such a rectangular piece.

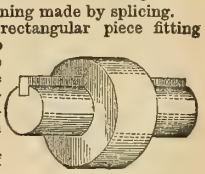

a Spline.

2. A long, flexible piece of wood sometimes used as a ruler.

Splin'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spline.

Splining machine, a machine tool for cutting grooves, key seats, or slots; a slotting machine.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Akin to D. *splinter*, G. *splinter, splitter*, Dan. *splint*, Sw. *splint* a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), Sw. *splinta* to splint, splinter, Dan. *splinte*, and E. *split.* See SPLIT, *v. t.*, and cf. SPLENT.]

1. A piece split off; a splinter.

2. (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part, especially a broken bone when set.

3. (*Anat.*) A splint bone.

4. (*Far.*) A disease affecting the splint bones, as a callosity or hard excrescence.

5. (*Anc. Armor*) One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See *Splint armor*, below.

The knees and feet were defended by *splints*, or thin plates of steel. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. Splint, or splent, coal. See *Splent coal*, under SPLENT.

Splint armor, a kind of ancient armor formed of thin plates of metal, usually overlapping each other and allowing the limbs to move freely. — Splint bone (*Anat.*), one of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals. — Splint coal. See *Splent coal*, under SPLENT.

Splint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLINTING.] **1.** To split into splints, or thin, slender pieces; to splinter; to shiver. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Florio.*

2. To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. See SPLINT, *n.*, 2. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLINTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLINTERING.] [Cf. LG. *splittern*, D. *splinteren.* See SPLINT, *n.*, SPLIT.] **1.** To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning *splinters* a tree.

After *splintering* their lances, they wheeled about, and . . . abandoned the field to the enemy. *Prescott.*

2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a broken limb. *Bp. Wren.*

Splin'ter, *v. i.* To become split into long pieces.

Splin'ter, *n.* [See SPLINTER, *v.*, or SPLINT, *n.*] A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise, as from wood, bone, or

other solid substance; a thin piece; a sliver; as, *splinters* of a ship's mast rent off by a shot.

Splinter bar. (*a*) A crossbar in a coach, which supports the springs. (*b*) The bar to which the traces are attached; a roller bolt; a whiffletree.

Splin'ter-proof' (splĭn'tẽr-prōōf'), *a.* (*Mil.*) Proof against the splinters, or fragments, of bursting shells.

Splin'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of splinters; resembling splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.

Split (splĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Split (Splitted, *R.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Splitting.] [Probably of Scand. or Low German origin; cf. Dan. *splitte*, LG. *splitten*, OD. *splitten*, *spletten*, D. *splijten*, G. *spleissen*, MHG. *splīzen*. Cf. Splice, Splint, Splinter.] **1.** To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, esp. by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber or a board; to *split* a gem; to *split* a sheepskin.

Cold winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

2. To burst; to rupture; to rend; to tear asunder.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

3. To divide or break up into parts or divisions, as by discord; to separate into parts or parties, as a political party; to disunite. [*Colloq.*] *South.*

4. (*Chem.*) To divide or separate into components; — often used with *up*; as, to *split* up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

To split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety.

Split, *v. i.* **1.** To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them.

2. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.

The ship *splits* on the rock. *Shak.*

3. To separate into parties or factions. [*Colloq.*]

4. To burst with laughter. [*Colloq.*]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*. *Pope.*

5. To divulge a secret; to betray confidence; to peach. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

To split on a rock, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.

Split, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.

2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division. [*Colloq.*]

3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.

4. Specif. (*Leather Manuf.*), one of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses.

5. (*Faro*) A division of a stake happening when two cards of the kind on which the stake is laid are dealt in the same turn.

Split, *a.* **1.** Divided; cleft.

2. (*Bot.*) Divided deeply; cleft.

Split pease, hulled pease split for making soup, etc. — **Split pin** (*Mach.*), a pin with one end split so that it may be spread open to secure it in its place. — **Split pulley,** a parting pulley. See under Pulley. — **Split ring,** a ring with overlapped or interlocked ends which may be sprung apart so that objects, as keys, may be strung upon the ring or removed from it. — **Split ticket,** a ballot containing the names of only a portion of the candidates regularly nominated by one party, other names being substituted for those omitted. [*U. S.*]

Split'feet' (splĭt'fēt'), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Fissipedia.

Split'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) belonging to the Carp family. (*b*) The pintail duck.

Split'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, splits.

Split'-tongued' (splĭt'tŭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a forked tongue, as that of snakes and some lizards.

Splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. Splash.] A spot; a stain; a daub. *R. Browning.*

Splotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered or marked with splotches.

Splurge (splûrj), *n.* A blustering demonstration, or great effort; a great display. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Splurge, *v. i.* To make a great display in any way, especially in oratory. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Splut'ter (splŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spluttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spluttering.] [Prov. E. *splutter*, equivalent to *sputter*. Cf. Sputter.] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter. [*Colloq.*] *Carleton.*

Splut'ter, *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking. [*Colloq.*]

Splut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who splutters.

Spod'o-man'cy (spŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes.

Spod'o-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes. *C. Kingsley.*

Spod'u-mene (spŏd'ū-mēn; 135), *n.* [Gr. σποδούμενος, p. pr. pass. from σποδοῦν to burn to ashes, from σποδός ashes: cf. F. *spodumène*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia. See Hiddenite.

Spof'fish (spŏf'fĭsh), *a.* [Probably from Prov. E. *spoffle* to be spoffish.] Earnest and active in matters of no moment; bustling. [*Colloq. Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spoiled (spoild) or Spoilt (spoilt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spoiling.] [F. *spolier*, OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil. Cf. Despoil, Spoliation.] **1.** To plunder; to strip by violence; to pillage; to rob; — with *of* before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians." *Ex.* iii. 22.

My sons their old, unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. *Pope.*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; to plunder.

No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man. *Mark* iii. 27.

3. To cause to decay and perish; to corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To render useless by injury; to injure fatally; to ruin; to destroy; as, to *spoil* paper; to have the crops *spoiled* by insects; to *spoil* the eyes by reading.

Spoil (spoil), *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery.

Outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*

2. To lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.

Spoil, *n.* [Cf. OF. *espoille*, L. *spolium*.] **1.** That which is taken from another by violence; especially, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy *spoils*. *Milton.*

2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in the plural; as, to the victor belong the *spoils*.

From a principle of gratitude I adhered to the coalition; my vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was overlooked in the division of the *spoil*. *Gibbon.*

3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his *spoil*. *Bentley.*

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shak.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption. [*Archaic*]

Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*

6. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Spoil bank, a bank formed by the earth taken from an excavation, as of a canal. — **The spoils system,** the theory or practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be distributed among their active partisans by those who are chosen to responsible offices of administration.

Spoil'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spoiled.

Spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler.

2. One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spoil'five' (-fīv'), *n.* A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be *spoiled*.

Spoil'ful (-fụl), *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Poetic*]

Spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* Spoilsmen (-men). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in appointments to the public service.

Spoils'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the price of services to a party or its leaders.

Spoke (spōk), *imp.* of Speak.

Spoke, *n.* [OE. *spoke*, *spake*, AS. *spāca*; akin to D. *speek*, LG. *speke*, OHG. *speihha*, G. *speiche*. √170. Cf. Spike a nail.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.

2. (*Naut.*) A projecting handle of a steering wheel.

3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.

4. A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill.

To put a spoke in one's wheel, to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design.

Spoke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spoked (spōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spoking.] To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

Spo'ken (spō'k'n), *a.* [p. p. of Speak.] **1.** Uttered in speech; delivered by word of mouth; oral; as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word.

2. Characterized by a certain manner or style in speaking; — often in composition; as, a pleasant-*spoken* man.

Methinks you're better *spoken*. *Shak.*

Spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or planing tool for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work.

Spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* Spokesmen (-men). [*Speak, spoke* + *man.*] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

Spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spoliated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spoliating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil. See Spoil, *v. t.*] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil; to rob.

Spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio*: cf. F. *spoliation*. See Spoil, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of plundering; robbery; deprivation; despoliation.

Legal *spoliation*, which will impoverish one part of the community in order to corrupt the remainder. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. Robbery or plunder in war; especially, the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.

3. (*Eccl. Law*) (*a*) The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Blackstone.* (*b*) A process for possession of a church in a spiritual court.

4. (*Law*) Injury done to a document.

Spo'li-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spoliatif*.] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob; esp. (*Med.*), serving to diminish sensibly the amount of blood in the body; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

Spo'li-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who spoliates; a spoiler.

Spo'li-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to spoil; destructive; spoliative.

Spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk), **Spon-da'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *spondaicus*, *spondiacus*, Gr. σπονδειακός: cf. F. *spondaïque*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees.

2. Containing spondees in excess; marked by spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, *i. e.*, one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

Spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), fr. σπονδή a drink offering, libation, fr. σπένδειν to pour out, make a bation: cf. F. *spondée*. So called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in the Latin word *lēgēs*.

Spon-du'lics (spŏn-dū'lĭks), *n.* Money. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Spon'dyl **Spon'dyle** (spŏn'dĭl), *n.* [L. *spondylus*, Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος: cf. F. *spondyle*.] (*Anat.*) A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

Spong (spŏng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος. Cf. Fungus, Spunk.] [Formerly written also *spunge*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Spongiæ, or Porifera. See *Illust.* and Note under Spongiæ.

2. The elastic, fibrous skeleton of many species of horny Spongiæ (Keratosa), used for many purposes, especially the varieties of the genus *Spongia*. The most valuable sponges are found in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies.

3. Fig.: One who lives upon others; a pertinacious and indolent dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

4. Any spongelike substance. Specifically: (*a*) Dough before it is kneaded and formed into loaves, and after it is converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. (*b*) Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. (*c*) Iron ore, in masses, reduced but not melted or worked.

5. (*Gun.*) A mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with sheepskin with the wool on, or cloth with a heavy looped nap, and having a handle, or staff.

6. (*Far.*) The extremity, or point, of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.

Bath sponge, any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponges, especially *Spongia equina*. — **Cup sponge,** a toilet sponge growing in a cup-shaped form. — **Glass sponge.** See Glass-sponge, in the Vocabulary. — **Glove sponge,** a variety of commercial sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *tubulifera*), having very fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies. — **Grass sponge,** any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponges having the surface irregularly tufted, as *Spongia graminea*, and *S. equina*, variety *cerebriformis*, of Florida and the West Indies. — **Horse sponge,** a coarse commercial sponge, especially *Spongia equina*. — **Platinum sponge.** (*Chem.*) See under Platinum. — **Pyrotechnical sponge,** a substance made of mushrooms or fungi, which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match, or tinder, brought from Germany. — **Sheep's-wool sponge,** a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. — **Sponge cake,** a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. — **Sponge lead,** *or* **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), metallic lead brought to a spongy form by reduction of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; — used in secondary batteries and otherwise. — **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. — **Toilet sponge,** a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mediterranea*); — called also *Turkish sponge*. — **To set a sponge** (*Cookery*), to leaven a small mass of flour, to be used in leavening a larger quantity. — **To throw up the sponge,** to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat; — from a custom of the prize ring, the person employed to sponge a pugilist between rounds throwing his sponge in the air in token of defeat. [*Cant* or *Slang*] "He was too brave a man *to throw up the sponge* to fate." *Lowell.* — **Vegetable sponge.** (*Bot.*) See Loof. — **Velvet sponge,** a fine, soft commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *meandriniformis*) found in Florida and the West Indies. — **Vitreous sponge.** See Glass-sponge. — **Yellow sponge,** a common and valuable commercial sponge (*Spongia agaricina*, variety *corlosia*) found in Florida and the West Indies.

Sponge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sponged (spŭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sponging (spŭn'jĭng).] **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate or a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* cloth.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of. *Hooker.*

3. Fig.: To deprive of something by imposition. "How came such multitudes of our nation . . . to be *sponged* of their plate and their money?" *South.*

4. Fig.: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a breakfast. *Swift.*

Sponge, *v. i.* **1.** To suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. Fig.: To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; as, an idler *sponges* on his neighbor. *E. Eggleston.*

The fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

3. To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast, or leaven.

Sponge'let (-lĕt), *n.* See Spongiole.

Spon'geous (spŭn'jŭs), *a.* [See Spongious.] Resembling sponge; having the nature or qualities of sponge.

Spon'ger (-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sponges, or uses a sponge.

2. One employed in gathering sponges.

3. Fig.: A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on.

‖ **Spon'gi-æ** (spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [See Sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) The grand division of the animal kingdom which

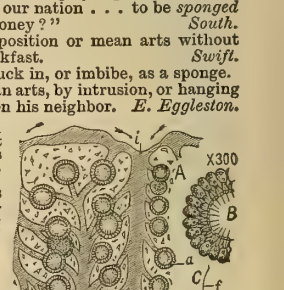

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One of the Spongiæ (*Myxospongia*). *A* A Vertical Section of a small portion; *a a* Ampullæ; *i* An Opening of the Supply System of Canals; *b* An Excurrent Canal; *e* An Ovum. *B* Partial Section of an Ampulla, showing Flagellate Cells. *C* Single Flagellate Cell, more enlarged; *f* Flagellum; *v* Velum; *n* Nucleus; *c* Contractile Vacuole.

includes the sponges; — called also *Spongida*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongiozoa*, and *Porifera*.

☞ In the Spongiæ, the soft sarcode of the body is usually supported by a skeleton consisting of horny fibers, or of siliceous or calcareous spicules. The common sponges contain larger and smaller cavities and canals, and numerous small ampullæ which are lined with ciliated cells capable of taking in solid food. The outer surface usually has minute pores through which water enters, and large openings for its exit. Sponges produce eggs and spermatozoa, and the egg when fertilized undergoes segmentation to form a ciliated embryo.

‖ **Spon'gi-da** (spŏn'jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Spongiæ.

Spon'gi-form (spŭn'jĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

‖ **Spon-gil'la** (spŏn-jĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *spongia* a sponge.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of siliceous sponges found in fresh water.

Spon'gin (spŭn'jĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) The chemical basis of sponge tissue, a nitrogenous, hornlike substance which on decomposition with sulphuric acid yields leucin and glycocoll.

Spon'gi-ness (spŭn'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being spongy. *Dr. H. More.*

Spon'ging (-jĭng), *a.* & *n.* from Sponge, *v.*

Sponging house (*Eng. Law*), a bailiff's or other house in which debtors are put before being taken to jail, or until they compromise with their creditors. At these houses extortionate charges are commonly made for food, lodging, etc.

Spon'gi-ole (spŭn'jĭ-ōl; 277), *n.* [L. *spongiola* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia*: cf. F. *spongiole*.] (*Bot.*) A supposed spongelike expansion of the tip of a rootlet for absorbing water; — called also *spongelet*.

Spon'gi-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + *-lite*.] (*Paleon.*) One of the microscopic siliceous spicules which occur abundantly in the texture of sponges, and are sometimes found fossil, as in flints.

Spon'gi-o-pi'lin (-ō-pī'lĭn), *n.* [Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος a sponge + πῖλος felt.] (*Med.*) A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

Spon'gi-ose′ (spŭn'jĭ-ōs′), } *a.* [L. *spongiosus*, *spon-*
Spon'gi-ous (spŭn'jĭ-ŭs), } *geosus*: cf. F. *spongieux*. See Sponge.] Somewhat spongy; spongelike; full of small cavities like sponge; as, *spongious* bones.

‖ **Spon'gi-o-zo'a** (spŏn'jĭ-ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. σπογγιά sponge + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See Spongiæ.

Spon'go-blast (spŏn'gō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + *-blast*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the cells which, in sponges, secrete the spongin, or the material of the horny fibers.

Spon'goid (spŭn'goid *or* spŏn'-; 277), *a.* [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + *-oid*.] Resembling sponge; like sponge.

Spon'gy (spŭn'jy), *a.* **1.** Soft, and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake; *spongy* bones.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge; rainy. "*Spongy* April." *Shak.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge.

Spongy lead (*Chem.*), sponge lead. See under Sponge. — **Spongy platinum.** See under Platinum.

Sponk (spŭnk), *n.* See Spunk.

Spon'sal (spŏn'sȧl), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus* a betrothal, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth. See Spouse, and cf. Espousal, Spousal.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse; spousal.

Spon'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Abbrev. from *responsible*.] Responsible; worthy of credit. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Spon'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** The act of becoming surety for another.

2. (*Internat. Law*) An act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.

Spon'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pledge or agreement; responsible. [*R.*]

He is righteous even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on. *Abp. Leighton.*

Spon'son (-sŭn), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) (*a*) One of the triangular platforms in front of, and abaft, the paddle boxes of a steamboat. (*b*) One of the slanting supports under the guards of a steamboat. (*c*) One of the armored projections fitted with gun ports, used on modern war vessels.

Spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L., from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self. See Spouse.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; a surety.

2. One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-so'ri-al (-sō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

Spon'sor-ship (spŏn'sẽr-), *n.* State of being a sponsor.

Spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Spontaneities (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spontanéité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

Romney Leigh, who lives by diagrams,
And crosses not the *spontaneities*
Of all his individual, personal life
With formal universals. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) The tendency to undergo change, characteristic of both animal and vegetable organisms, and not restrained or checked by the environment. (*b*) The tendency to activity of muscular tissue, including the voluntary muscles, when in a state of healthful vigor and refreshment.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion, combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own elements; as, the *spontaneous combustion* of waste matter saturated with oil. — **Spontaneous generation.** (*Biol.*) See under Generation.

Syn. — Voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — Spontaneous, Voluntary. What is *voluntary* is the result of a *volition*, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling, or a sudden impulse which admits of no reflection; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence, the term is also applied to things inanimate when they are produced without the determinate purpose or care of man. "Abstinence which is but *voluntary* fasting, and . . . exercise which is but *voluntary* labor." *J. Seed.*

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their firstborn sway. *Goldsmith.*

— **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Spon-toon' (spŏn-tōon'), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone*.] (*Mil.*) A kind of half-pike, or halberd, formerly borne by inferior officers of the British infantry, and used in giving signals to the soldiers.

Spook (spōōk), *n.* [D. *spook*; akin to G. *spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spögelse* a specter, *spöge* to play, sport, joke, *spög* a play, joke.] **1.** A spirit; a ghost; an apparition; a hobgoblin. [Written also *spuke*.] *Ld. Lytton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The chimæra.

Spool (spōōl), *n.* [OE. *spole*, OD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*; akin to G. *spule*, OHG. *spuola*, Dan. & Sw. *spole*.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool stand, an article holding spools of thread, turning on pins, — used by women at their work.

Spool, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Spooled (spōōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Spooling.] To wind on a spool or spools.

Spool'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spools.

Spoom (spōōm), *v. i.* [Probably fr. *spume* foam. See Spume.] (*Naut.*) To be driven steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; to be driven before the wind without any sail, or with only a part of the sails spread; to scud under bare poles. [Written also *spoon*.]

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

Spoon (spōōn), *v. i.* (*Naut.*) See Spoom. [*Obs.*]
We might have *spooned* before the wind as well as they. *Pepys.*

Spoon, *n.* [OE. *spon*, AS. *spōn*, a chip; akin to D. *spaan*, G. *span*, Dan. *spaan*, Sw. *spån*, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, a chip, a spoon. √170. Cf. Span-new.] **1.** An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used especially in preparing or eating food.

"Therefore behoveth him a full long *spoon*
That shall eat with a fiend," thus heard I say. *Chaucer.*
He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil. *Shak.*

2. Anything which resembles a spoon in shape; esp. (*Fishing*), a spoon bait.

3. Fig.: A simpleton; a spooney. [*Slang*] *Hood.*

Spoon bait (*Fishing*), a lure used in trolling, consisting of a glistening metallic plate shaped like the bowl of a spoon with a fishhook attached. — **Spoon bit**, a bit for boring, hollowed or furrowed along one side. — **Spoon net**, a net for landing fish. — **Spoon oar.** See under Oar.

Spoon, *v. t.* To take up in, or as in, a spoon.

Spoon, *v. i.* To act with demonstrative or foolish fondness, as one in love. [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of wading birds of the genera *Ajaja* and *Platalea*, and allied genera, in which the long bill is broadly expanded and flattened at the tip.

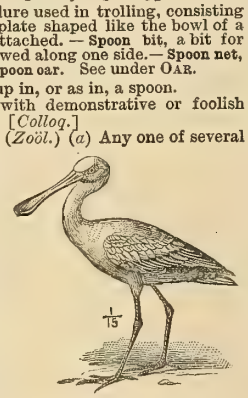

European Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

☞ The roseate spoonbill of America (*Ajaja ajaja*), and the European spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) are the best known. The royal spoonbill (*P. regia*) of Australia is white, with the skin in front of the eyes naked and black. The male in the breeding season has a fine crest.

(*b*) The shoveler. See Shoveler, 2. (*c*) The ruddy duck. See under Ruddy. (*d*) The paddlefish.

Spoon'-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the bill expanded and spatulate at the end.

Spoon'drift (-drĭft), *n.* [*Spoom* + *drift*.] Spray blown from the tops of waves during a gale at sea; also, snow driven in the wind at sea; — written also *spindrift*.

Spoon'ey (-ỹ), *a.* Weak-minded; demonstratively fond; as, *spooney* lovers. [Spelt also *spoony*.] [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'ey, *n.*; *pl.* Spooneys (-ĭz). A weak-minded or silly person; one who is foolishly fond. [*Colloq.*]

There is no doubt, whatever, that I was a lackadaisical young *spooney*. *Dickens.*

Spoon'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Spoonfuls (-fụlz). **1.** The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain; as, a tea*spoonful*; a table*spoonful*.

2. Hence, a small quantity. *Arbuthnot.*

Spoon'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a spoony manner.

Spoon'-meat′ (-mēt′), *n.* Food that is, or must be, taken with a spoon; liquid food. "Diet most upon *spoon-meats*." *Harvey.*

Spoon'wood′ (-wōōd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

Spoon'worm′ (spōōn'wûrm′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gephyrean worm of the genus *Thalassema*, having a spoonlike proboscis.

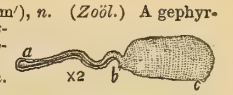

Spoonworm (*Thalassema viridis*). *a* Proboscis; *b* Mouth; *c* Anus.

Spoon'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Scurvy grass.

Spoon'y (-ỹ), *a.* & *n.* Same as Spooney.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D. *spoor*; akin to AS. *spor*, G. *spur*, and from the root of E. *spur*. √171. See Spur.] The track or trail of any wild animal; as, the *spoor* of an elephant; — used originally by travelers in South Africa.

Spoor, *v. i.* To follow a spoor or trail. [*R.*]

‖ **Spor'a-des** (spŏr'ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. σποράδες Cf. Sporadic.] (*Astron.*) Stars not included in any constellation; — called also *informed*, or *unformed*, stars.

Spo-ra'di-al (spō-rā'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Sporadic. [*R.*]

Spo-rad'ic (-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered, fr. σποράς, *-άδος*, scattered, fr. σπείρειν to sow seed, to scatter like seed: cf. F. *sporadique*. See Spore.] Occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single; as, a *sporadic* fireball; a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* example of a flower.

Sporadic disease (*Med.*), a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See the Note under Endemic, *a.*

Spo-rad'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Sporadic.

Spo-rad'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sporadic manner.

Spo-ran'gi-o-phore (spō-răn'jĭ-ō-fōr), *n.* [*Sporangium* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) The axis or receptacle in certain ferns (as *Trichomanes*), which bears the sporangia.

‖ **Spo-ran'gi-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Sporangia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed + ἀγγεῖον a receptacle.] (*Bot.*) A spore case in the cryptogamous plants, as in ferns, etc.

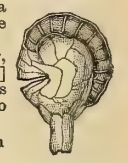
Sporangium of a Fern (*Phegopteris*). Enlarged.

Spore (spōr), *n.* [Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed, from σπείρειν to sow. Cf. Sperm.]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants, which are analogous to seeds, as serving to reproduce the species.

☞ Spores are produced differently in the different classes of cryptogamous plants, and as regards their nature are often so unlike that they have only their minuteness in common. The peculiar spores of diatoms (called *auxospores*) increase in size, and at length acquire a siliceous coating, thus becoming new diatoms of full size. Compare Macrospore, Microspore, Oösporе, Resting spore, Sphærospore, Swarmspore, Tetraspore, Zoöspore, and Zygospore.

(*b*) An embryo sac or embryonal vesicle in the ovules of flowering plants.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) A minute grain or germ; a small, round or ovoid body, formed in certain organisms, and by germination giving rise to a new organism; as, the reproductive *spores* of bacteria, etc. (*b*) One of the parts formed by fission in certain Protozoa. See *Spore formation*, below.

Spore formation. (*a*) (*Biol.*) A mode of reproduction resembling multiple fission, common among Protozoa, in which the organism breaks up into a number of pieces, or spores, each of which eventually develops into an organism like the parent form. *Balfour.* (*b*) The formation of reproductive cells or spores, as in the growth of bacilli.

Spo'rid (spō'rĭd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A sporidium. *Lindley.*

Spo'ri-dif'er-ous (-rĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Sporidium* + *-ferous*.] (*Bot.*) Bearing sporidia.

‖ **Spo-rid'i-um** (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Sporidia (-ȧ). [NL. See Spore.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A secondary spore, or a filament produced from a spore, in certain kinds of minute fungi. (*b*) A spore.

Spo-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Spore* + *-ferous*.] (*Biol.*) Bearing or producing spores.

Spo'ri-fi-ca'tion (spō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Spore* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy.] (*Biol.*) Spore formation. See *Spore formation* (*b*), under Spore.

Spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A closed body or conceptacle containing one or more masses of spores or sporangia. (*b*) A sporangium.

Spo'ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σπόρος seed + κύστις bladder.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) An asexual zooid, usually forming one of a series of larval forms in the agamic reproduction of various trematodes and other parasitic worms. The sporocyst generally develops from an egg, but in its turn produces other larvæ by internal budding, or by the subdivision of a part or all of its contents into a number of minute germs. See Redia.

A Sporocyst of a Distoma, containing Cercariæ (*c c*). *B C* Ciliated Embryos from which the Sporocyst develops; *i* Stomach; *w* Water Tube; *o* Germs of Cercariæ. All much enlarged.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any protozoan when it becomes encysted and produces germs by sporulation.

Spo'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Spore* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction by spores.

Spo-rog'o-ny (spō-rŏg'ō-nỹ), *n.* [*Spore* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Zoöl.*) The growth or development of an animal or a zooid from a nonsexual germ.

Spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) That alternately produced form of certain cryptogamous plants, as ferns, mosses, and the like, which is nonsexual, but produces spores in countless numbers. In ferns it is the leafy plant, in mosses the capsule. Cf. Oöphore.

Spo'ro-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature of a sporophore.

Spo'ro-sac (spō'rō-săk), *n.* [*Spore* + *sac.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A hydrozoan reproductive zooid or gonophore which does not become medusoid in form or structure. See *Illust.* under ATHECATA. (*b*) An early or simple larval stage of trematode worms and some other invertebrates, which is capable of reproducing other germs by asexual generation; a nurse; a redia.

‖ **Spo'ro-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σπόρος a spore + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of parasitic Protozoa, which increase by sporulation. It includes the Gregarinida.

Spo'ro-zo'id (-ĭd), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Bot.*) Same as ZOÖSPORE.

Spor'ran (spŏr'ran), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] A large purse or pouch made of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* [Abbreviated from *disport.*] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement.

It is as *sport* to a fool to do mischief. *Prov.* x. 23.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Think it but a minute spent in *sport*. *Shak.*

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a toy; a plaything; an object of mockery.

Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, and the like, esp. when money is staked.

6. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A plant or an animal, or part of a plant or animal, which has some peculiarity not usually seen in the species; an abnormal variety or growth. See *Sporting plant*, under SPORTING.

7. A sportsman; a gambler. [*Slang*]

In sport, in jest; for play or diversion. "So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I *in sport?*" *Prov.* xxvi. 19.

Syn. — Play; game; diversion; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

Sport, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPORTING.] **1.** To play; to frolic; to wanton.

[Fish], *sporting* with quick glance,
Show to the sun their waved coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

2. To practice the diversions of the field or the turf; to be given to betting, as upon races.

3. To trifle. "He *sports* with his own life." *Tillotson.*

4. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) To assume suddenly a new and different character from the rest of the plant or from the type of the species; — said of a bud, shoot, plant, or animal. See SPORT, *n.*, 6. *Darwin.*

Syn. — To play; frolic; game; wanton.

Sport, *v. t.* **1.** To divert; to amuse; to make merry; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Isa.* lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To exhibit, or bring out, in public; to use or wear; as, to *sport* a new equipage. [*Colloq.*] *Grose.*

4. To give utterance to in a sportive manner; to throw out in an easy and copious manner; — with *off;* as, to *sport* off epigrams. [*R.*] *Addison.*

To sport one's oak. See under OAK, *n.*

Sport'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Sportiveness. [*Obs.*]

Sport'al (spōrt'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. [*R.*] "*Sportal* arms." *Dryden.*

Sport'er (-ēr), *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

As this gentleman and I have been old fellow *sporters*, I have a friendship for him. *Goldsmith.*

Sport'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of sport; merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful; wanton; as, a *sportful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

— Sport'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Sport'ful-ness,** *n.*

Sport'ing, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one who, or that which, sports.

Sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, and the like. *C. Kingsley.* — **Sporting house,** a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. — **Sporting man,** one who practices field sports; also, a horse racer, a pugilist, a gambler, or the like. — **Sporting plant** (*Bot.*), a plant in which a single bud or offset suddenly assumes a new, and sometimes very different, character from that of the rest of the plant. *Darwin.*

Sport'ing-ly, *adv.* In sport; sportively.

The question you there put, you do it, I suppose, but *sportingly.* *Hammond.*

Sport'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

— Sport'ive-ly, *adv.* **— Sport'ive-ness,** *n.*

Sport'less, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

Sport'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little person or creature engaged in sports or in play.

When again the lambkins play —
Pretty *sportlings*, full of May. *Philips.*

Sports'man (spōrts'man), *n.; pl.* SPORTSMEN (-men). One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, etc.

Sports'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

‖ **Spor'tu-la** (spôr'tū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* SPORTULÆ (-lē). [L.] A gift; a present; a prize; hence, an alms; a largess.

To feed luxuriously, to frequent sports and theaters, to run for the *sportula*. *South.*

Spor'tu-la-ry (spôr'tū-lȧ-rў), *a.* Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Spor'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *sportula* a little basket, a gift, dim. of *sporta* a basket: cf. F. *sportule.*] A charitable gift or contribution; a gift; an alms; a dole; a largess; a sportula. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Spor'u-la'tion (spŏr'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The act or process of forming spores; spore formation. See *Illust.* of BACILLUS, *b.*

Spor'ule (spŏr'ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *spore.*] (*Biol.*) A small spore; a spore.

Spor'u-lif'er-ous (-ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Sporule* + *-ferous.*] (*Biol.*) Producing sporules.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* [Cf. Scot. & D. *spat*, Dan. *spette*, Sw. *spott* spittle, slaver; from the root of E. *spit.* See SPIT to eject from the mouth, and cf. SPATTER.] **1.** A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned *spot!* Out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

Yet Chloe, sure, was formed without a *spot*. *Pope.*

3. A small part of a different color from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard; the *spots* on a playing card.

4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. "Fixed to one *spot*." *Otway.*

That *spot* to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

"A jolly place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now: the *spot* is cursed." *Wordsworth.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sciænoid food fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen oblique dark bars on the sides. Called also *goody, Lafayette, masooka,* and *old wife.* (*b*) The southern redfish, or red horse, which has a spot on each side at the base of the tail. See REDFISH.

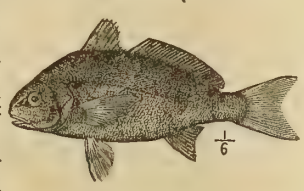

Spot (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Crescent spot (*Zoöl.*), any butterfly of the family *Melitæidæ* having crescent-shaped white spots along the margins of the red or brown wings. — **Spot lens** (*Microscopy*), a condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by means of a small, round diaphragm (the *spot*), and used in dark-field illumination; — called also *spotted lens.* — **Spot rump** (*Zoöl.*), the Hudsonian godwit (*Limosa hæmastica*). — **Spots on the sun.** (*Astron.*) See *Sun spot*, under SUN. — **On,** *or* **Upon, the spot,** immediately; before moving; without changing place.

It was determined *upon the spot*. *Swift.*

Syn. — Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

Spot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOTTING.] **1.** To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots or figures; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.

2. To mark or note so as to insure recognition; to recognize; to detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. [*Cant*]

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish, as reputation; to asperse.

My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury. *Beau. & Fl.*

To spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

Spot, *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

Spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; especially, free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as, a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behavior.

A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

Syn. — Blameless; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable. See BLAMELESS.

— Spot'less-ly, *adv.* **— Spot'less-ness,** *n.*

Spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots; as, a *spotted* garment or character. "The *spotted* panther." *Spenser.*

Spotted fever (*Med.*), a name applied to various eruptive fevers, esp. to typhus fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis. — **Spotted tree** (*Bot.*), an Australian tree (*Flindersia maculosa*); — so called because its bark falls off in spots.

Spot'ted-ness, *n.* State or quality of being spotted.

Spot'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who spots.

Spot'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

Spot'ty (-tў), *a.* Full of spots; marked with spots.

Spous'age (spouz'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *espousaige,* from *espouser.* See SPOUSE, *v. t.*] Espousal. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Spous'al (-*al*), *a.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPONSAL, and SPOUSE.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as, *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments. *Wordsworth.*

Spous'al, *n.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPOUSE.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal; — generally used in the plural; as, the *spousals* of Hippolita. *Dryden.*

Boweth your head under that blissful yoke . . .
Which that men clepeth *spousal* or wedlock. *Chaucer.*

The *spousals* of the newborn year. *Emerson.*

Spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous, espos,* fem. *espouse,* F. *épouz, épouse,* fr. L. *sponsus, sponsa,* prop. p. p. of *spondere, sponsum,* to promise solemnly, to engage one's self. Cf. DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, SPONSOR.] **1.** A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser.*

2. A married man, in distinction from a *spousess* or *married woman;* a bridegroom or husband. [*Obs.*]

At which marriage was [were] no persons present but the *spouse*, the spousess, the Duchess of Bedford her mother, the priest, two gentlewomen, and a young man. *Fabyan.*

Spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [See ESPOUSE, and SPOUSE, *n.*] To wed; to espouse. [*Obs.*]

This markis hath her *spoused* with a ring. *Chaucer.*

Though *spoused*, yet wanting wedlock's solemnize. *Spenser.*

She was found again, and *spoused* to Marinell. *Spenser.*

Spouse'-breach' (-brēch'), *n.* Adultery. [*Obs.*]

Spouse'less, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; unmarried.

Spous'ess, *n.* A wife or bride. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Spout (spout), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOUTING.] [Cf. Sw. *sputa, spruta,* to spout, D. *spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, and E. *spurt, sprit,* v., *sprout, sputter;* or perhaps akin to E. *spit* to eject from the mouth.] **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids through an orifice or a pipe; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Who kept Jonas in the fish's maw
Till he was *spouted* up at Ninivee? *Chaucer.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale. . . .
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. [*Cant*]

Spout, *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

2. To eject water or liquid in a jet.

3. To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

Spout, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *spruta* a squirt, a syringe. See SPOUT, *v. t.*] **1.** That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured, or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building. *Addison.* "A conduit with three issuing *spouts*." *Shak.*

In whales . . . an ejection thereof [water] is contrived by a fistula, or *spout*, at the head. *Sir T. Browne.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide. *Pope.*

2. A trough for conducting grain, flour, etc., into a receptacle.

3. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; also, a waterspout.

To put, shove, *or* **pop, up the spout,** to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's; — in allusion to the *spout* up which the pawnbroker sent the ticketed articles. [*Cant*]

Spout'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spouts.

Spout'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal that spouts water; — applied especially to certain bivalve mollusks, like the long clams (*Mya*), which spout, or squirt out, water when retiring into their holes.

Spout'less, *a.* Having no spout. *Cowper.*

Spout'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais* having an elongated siphon. See *Illust.* under ROSTRIFERA.

Sprack (sprăk), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sprækr* sprightly, dial. Sw. *spräk, spräg,* spirited, mettlesome; or Gael. *spraic* vigor.] Quick; lively; alert. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sprad (sprăd), *obs. p. p.* of SPREAD. *Chaucer.*

Sprad'de (-dē), *obs. imp.* of SPREAD. *Chaucer.*

Sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spraka* a small flounder.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sprag, *n.* [See SPRAY a branch.] **1.** A billet of wood; a piece of timber used as a prop.

Sprag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRAGGED (sprăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRAGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To check the motion of, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag between the spokes of the wheel. *R. S. Poole.*

2. To prop or sustain with a sprag.

Sprag, *a.* See SPRACK, *a.* *Shak.*

Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRAINED (sprānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRAINING.] [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out, F. *épreindre,* fr. L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *v. t.*, and cf. SPRAINTS.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation; as, to *sprain* one's ankle.

Sprain, *n.* The act or result of spraining; lameness caused by spraining; as, a bad *sprain* of the wrist.

Sprain fracture (*Med.*), the separation of a tendon from its point of insertion, with the detachment of a shell of bone to which the tendon is attached.

Spraints (sprānts), *n. pl.* [OF. *espraintes, espreintes,* F. *épreintes,* from *espreinte* a desire to go to stool, from *espreindre.* See SPRAIN, *v. t.*] The dung of an otter.

Sprang (sprăng), *imp.* of SPRING.

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* [OE. *sprot, sprotte,* D. *sprot;* akin to G. *sprotte.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard; — called also *garvie.* The name is also applied to small herring of different kinds. (*b*) A California surf-fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*); — called also *alfione,* and *perch.*

Sprat borer (*Zoöl.*), the **red-throated diver**; — so called from its fondness for sprats. See DIVER. — **Sprat loon.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The young of the great northern diver. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The red-throated diver. See DIVER. — **Sprat mew** (*Zoöl.*), the kittiwake gull.

Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRAWLED (sprąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRAWLING.] [OE. *spraulen;* cf. Sw. *spratta* to sprawl, dial. Sw. *spralla,* Dan. *sprælle, sprælde,* D. *spartelen, spertelen,* to flounder, to struggle.]

1. To spread and stretch the body or limbs carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully.

2. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.

3. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Sprawls (sprąlz), *n. pl.* Small branches of a tree; twigs; sprays. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Spray (sprā), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *sprag.* See SPRIG.] **1.** A small shoot or branch; a twig. *Chaucer.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray.*

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray.* *Spenser.*

3. (*Founding*) (*a*) A side channel or branch of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metal in all parts of the mold. (*b*) A group of castings made in the same mold and connected by sprues formed in the runner and its branches. *Knight.*

Spray drain (*Agric.*), a drain made by laying under earth the sprays or small branches of trees, which keep passages open.

Spray, *n.* [Probably from a Dutch or Low German form akin to E. *spread.* See SPREAD, *v. t.*] **1.** Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall, and the like.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or a deodorizer. (*b*) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer.

Spray condenser (*Steam Engine*), an injection condenser in which the steam is condensed by a spray of water which mingles with it.

Spray, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in the form of spray. [*Poetic*] *M. Arnold.*

2. To throw spray upon; to treat with a liquid in the form of spray; as, to *spray* a wound, or a surgical instrument, with carbolic acid.

Spray'board' (sprā'bōrd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See DASHBOARD, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

Spread (spred), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREADING.] [OE. *spreden*, AS. *sprædan*; akin to D. *spreiden*, *spreijen*, LG. *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, G. *spreiten*, Dan. *sprede*, Sw. *sprida.* Cf. SPRAY water flying in drops.] **1.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broad or broader surface or extent; to open; to unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet; to *spread* a tent or a sail.

He bought a parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen.* xxxiii. 19.

Here the Rhone
Hath *spread* himself a couch. *Byron.*

2. To extend so as to cover something; to extend to a great or greater extent in every direction; to cause to fill or cover a wide or wider space.

Rose, as in a dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*

3. To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate; to make known fully; as, to *spread* a report; — often accompanied by *abroad.*

They, when they were departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matt.* ix. 31.

4. To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.

5. To diffuse, as emanations or effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

6. To strew; to scatter over a surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* lime on the ground.

7. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.

Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson.*

To spread cloth, to unfurl sail. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Syn. — To diffuse; propagate; disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispense.

Spread, *v. i.* **1.** To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

Governor Winthrop, and his associates at Charlestown, had for a church a large, *spreading* tree. *B. Trumbull.*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, some metals *spread* with difficulty.

3. To be made known more extensively, as news.

4. To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread* into all parts of the city. *Shak.*

Spread, *n.* **1.** Extent; compass.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

3. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.

4. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a feast. [*Colloq.*]

5. A privilege which one person buys of another, of demanding certain shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering the same shares of stock at another price, within a time agreed upon. [*Brokers' Cant*]

6. (*Geom.*) An unlimited expanse of discontinuous points.

Spread, *imp. & p. p.* of SPREAD, *v.*

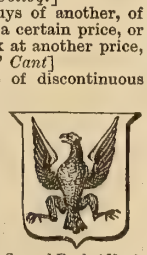

Spread Eagle (*Her.*).

Spread eagle. (*a*) An eagle with outspread wings, the national emblem of the United States. (*b*) The figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended; often met as a device upon military ornaments, and the like. (*a*) (*Her.*) An eagle displayed; an eagle with the wings and legs extended on each side of the body, as in the double-headed eagle of Austria and Russia. See DISPLAYED, 2.

Spread'-ea'gle (spred'ē'g'l), *a.* Characterized by a pretentious, boastful, exaggerated style; defiantly or extravagantly bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; a *spread-eagle* speech. [*Colloq. & Humorous*]

Spread'er (-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.

2. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a sliver preparatory to spinning.

Spread'ing-ly, *adv.* Increasingly.

The best times were *spreadingly* infected. *Milton.*

Sprech'er-y (sprĕch'ėr-y), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *spreidh* cattle.] Movables of an inferior description; especially, such as have been collected by depredation. [*Scot.*]

Spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. *spraic.* Cf. SPRACK.] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic; a carousal. [*Colloq.*]

Sprenge (sprĕnj), *v. t.* [OE. *sprengen*, p. p. *sprent*, *spreint*, from AS. *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] To sprinkle; to scatter. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (1 *Pet.* i. 2).

Spreng'el pump' (sprĕng'el pŭmp'). (*Physics*) A form of air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury running down a narrow tube, in the manner of an aspirator; — named from the inventor.

Sprent (sprĕnt), *obs. p. p.* of SPRENGE. Sprinkled.

All the ground with purple blood was *sprent.* *Spenser.*

Sprew (sprų), *n.* [Cf. D. *sprouw*, *spruw.*] (*Med.*) Thrush. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spreynd (sprānd), *obs. p. p.* of SPRENGE. Sprinkled.

When *spreynd* was holy water. *Chaucer.*

Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [AS. *sprec;* akin to Icel. *sprek* a stick. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] **1.** A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.

2. A youth; a lad; — used humorously or in slight disparagement.

A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey-face and a satchel, not so many years ago. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A brad, or nail without a head.

4. (*Naut.*) A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point.

Sprig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRIGGING (-gĭng).] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

Sprigged (sprĭgd *or* sprĭg'gĕd), *a.* Having sprigs.

Sprig'gy (sprig'gy), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright (sprīt), *n.* [See SPRITE.] **1.** Spirit; mind; soul; state of mind; mood. [*Obs.*] "The high heroic *spright.*" *Spenser.*

Wondrous great grief groweth in my *spright.* *Spenser.*

2. A supernatural being; a spirit; a shade; an apparition; a ghost.

Forth he called, out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights.* *Spenser.*

To thee, O Father, Son, and Sacred *Spright.* *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of short arrow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Spright, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spright'ful (-ful), *a.* [*Spright* sprite + *full.*] Full of spirit or of life; earnest; vivacious; lively; brisk; nimble; gay. [*Obs.*] — **Spright'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Spright'ful-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Spright'less, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

Spright'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

In dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she [the soul] exert herself! *Addison.*

Spright'ly (-lў), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRIGHTLIER (-lĭ-ėr); *superl.* SPRIGHTLIEST.] [See SPRITE.] Sprightlike, or spiritlike; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance. "*Sprightly* wit and love inspires." *Dryden.*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*

Sprig'tail' (sprĭg'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail duck; — called also *sprig,* and *spreet-tail.* [*Local, U. S.*] (*b*) The sharp-tailed grouse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spring (sprĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINGING.] [AS. *springan;* akin to D. & G. *springen*, OS. & OHG. *springan*, Icel. & Sw. *springa*, Dan. *springe;* cf. Gr. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. SPRINGE, SPRINKLE.]

1. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains. *Philips.*

2. To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to dart; to shoot.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

3. To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring.* *Otway.*

4. To fly back; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.

5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped; as, a piece of timber, or a plank, sometimes *springs* in seasoning.

6. To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; as a plant from its seed, as streams from their source, and the like; — often followed by *up, forth,* or *out.*

Till well nigh the day began to *spring.* *Chaucer.*

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job* xxxviii. 27.

Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

O, *spring* to light; auspicious Babe, be born. *Pope.*

7. To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

[They found] new hope to *spring*
Out of despair, joy, but with fear yet linked. *Milton.*

8. To grow; to thrive; to prosper.

What makes all this, but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish, and we *spring?* *Dryden.*

To spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap. — **To spring forth,** to leap out; to rush out. — **To spring in,** to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste. — **To spring on** *or* **upon,** to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

Spring (sprĭng), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring up; to start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.

She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

3. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.

4. To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.

5. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.

6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in, out,* etc.; as, to *spring* in a slat or a bar.

7. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.

To spring a butt (*Naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom. — **To spring a leak** (*Naut.*), to begin to leak. — **To spring an arch** (*Arch.*), to build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, *to spring an arch* over a lintel. — **To spring a rattle,** to cause a rattle to sound. See *Watchman's rattle,* under WATCHMAN. — **To spring the luff** (*Naut.*), to ease the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before; — said of a vessel. *Mar. Dict.* — **To spring a mast** *or* **spar** (*Naut.*), to strain it so that it is unserviceable.

Spring, *n.* [AS. *spring* a fountain, a leap. See SPRING, *v. i.*] **1.** A leap; a bound; a jump.

The prisoner, with a *spring,* from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force.

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

4. An elastic body of any kind, as steel, India rubber, tough wood, or compressed air, used for various mechanical purposes, as receiving and imparting power, diminishing concussion, regulating motion, measuring weight or other force.

Springs.

☞ The principal varieties of springs used in mechanisms are the *spiral spring* (Fig. *a*), the *coil spring* (Fig. *b*), the *elliptic spring* (Fig. *c*), the *half-elliptic spring* (Fig. *d*), the *volute spring,* the *India-rubber spring,* the *atmospheric spring,* etc.

5. Any source of supply; especially, the source from which a stream proceeds; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain. "All my *springs* are in thee." *Ps.* lxxxvii. 7. "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.* "The sacred *spring* whence right and honor streams." *Sir J. Davies.*

6. Any active power; that by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive.

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope.*

7. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: (*a*) A race; lineage. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.* (*b*) A youth; a springal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* (*c*) A shoot; a plant; a young tree; also, a grove of trees; woodland. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Milton.*

8. That which causes one to spring; specifically, a lively tune. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

9. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually comprehending the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator. "The green lap of the new-come *spring.*" *Shak.*

☞ *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox, about March 21st, and ends with the summer solstice, about June 21st.

10. The time of growth and progress; early portion; first stage. "The *spring* of the day." 1 *Sam.* ix. 26.

O how this *spring* of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day. *Shak.*

11. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A crack or fissure in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*b*) A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by tightening or slacking it she can be made to lie in any desired position; a line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon the wharf to which she is moored.

Air spring, Boiling spring, etc. See under AIR, BOILING, etc. — **Spring back** (*Bookbinding*), a back with a curved piece of thin sheet iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the inside, the effect of which is to make the leaves of a book thus bound (as a ledger or other account or blank book) spring up and lie flat. — **Spring balance,** a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel. — **Spring beam,** a beam that supports the side of a paddle box. See *Paddle beam,* under PADDLE, *n.* — **Spring beauty.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Claytonia,* delicate herbs with somewhat fleshy leaves and pretty blossoms, appearing in springtime. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A small, elegant American butterfly (*Erora laëta*) which appears in spring. The hind wings of the male are brown, bordered with deep blue; those of the female are mostly blue. — **Spring bed,** a mattress, under bed, or bed bottom, in which springs, as of metal, are employed to give the required elasticity. — **Spring beetle** (*Zoöl.*), a snapping beetle; an elater. — **Spring box,** the box or barrel in a watch, or other piece of mechanism, in which the spring is contained. — **Spring fly** (*Zoöl.*), a caddice fly; — so called because it appears in the spring. — **Spring grass** (*Bot.*), vernal grass. See under VERNAL. — **Spring gun,** a firearm discharged by a spring, when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved. — **Spring hook** (*Locomotive Engines*), one of the hooks which fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. — **Spring latch,** a latch that fastens with a spring. — **Spring lock,** a lock

that fastens with a spring. — **Spring mattress**, a spring bed. — **Spring of an arch.** (*Arch.*) See *Springing line of an arch*, under SPRINGING. — **Spring of pork**, the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Sir, pray hand the *spring of pork* to me. *Gayton.*

— **Spring pin** (*Locomotive Engines*), an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles. — **Spring rye**, a kind of rye sown in the spring; — in distinction from *winter rye*, sown in autumn. — **Spring stay** (*Naut.*), a preventer stay, to assist the regular one. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Spring tide**, the tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and the full moon, and which rises higher than common tides. See TIDE. — **Spring wagon**, a wagon in which springs are interposed between the body and the axles to form elastic supports. — **Spring wheat**, any kind of wheat sown in the spring; — in distinction from *winter wheat*, which is sown in autumn.

Spring'al (sprĭng'al), **Spring'ald** (sprĭng'ald), **Spring'all** (sprĭng'al), *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel*, fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active, springy young man. [*Obs.*] "There came two *springals* of full tender years." *Spenser.*

Joseph, when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a fair young *springall*. *Latimer.*

Spring'al, *n.* [OF. *espringale;* of Teutonic origin, akin to E. *spring.*] An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring.

Spring'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

Spring'bok' (-bŏk'), **Spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* [D. *springbok; springen* to spring, leap + *bok* a he-goat, buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African gazelle (*Gazella euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its peculiar habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It has a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump and tail. Called also *springer.* [Written also *springboc*, and *springbock.*]

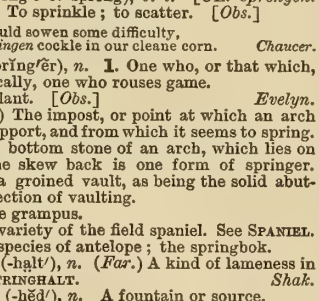

Springbok.

Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [From SPRING, *v. i.*; cf. G. *sprenkel*, Prov. E. *springle.*] A noose fastened to an elastic body, and drawn close with a sudden spring, whereby it catches a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare.

As a woodcock to mine own *springe*. *Shak.*

Springe, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare. [*R.*]

Spring'e (sprĭng'*e or* sprĭng), *v. t.* [OE. *sprengen.* See SPRINKLE.] To sprinkle; to scatter. [*Obs.*]

He would sowen some difficulty,
Or *springen* cockle in our cleane corn. *Chaucer.*

Spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, springs; specifically, one who rouses game.

2. A young plant. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: (*b*) The bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost. The skew back is one form of springer. (*c*) The rib of a groined vault, as being the solid abutment for each section of vaulting.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The grampus.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the field spaniel. See SPANIEL.

6. (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope; the springbok.

Spring'halt' (-hạlt'), *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in a horse. See STRINGHALT. *Shak.*

Spring'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

Spring'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being springy. *Boyle.*

Spring'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, springs.

2. Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.

Thou blessest the *springing* thereof. *Ps.* lxv. 10.

Springing line of an arch (*Arch.*), the horizontal line drawn through the junction of the vertical face of the impost with the curve of the intrados; — called also *spring of an arch.*

Sprin'gle (sprĭn'g'l), *n.* A springe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spring'let (sprĭng'lĕt), *n.* A little spring.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still. *Sir W. Scott.*

Spring'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small apterous insects belonging to the order *Thysanura.* They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap to a considerable distance. See COLLEMBOLA, and PODURA.

Springtail (*Degeeria flavocincta*). *a* Dorsal view; *b* Side view. Much enlarged.

Spring'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The time of spring; springtime. *Thomson.*

Spring'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The season of spring; springtide.

Spring'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRINGIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPRINGIEST.] [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Though her little frame was slight, it was firm and *springy*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy* land.

Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *sprenkelen*, freq. of *sprengen* to sprinkle, to scatter, AS. *sprengan*, properly, to make to spring, causative of *springan* to spring; akin to D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle, G. *sprengen.* See SPRING, *v. i.*, and cf. SPRENT.] **1.** To scatter in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand.

3. To baptize by the application of a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.

Sprin'kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

And the priest shall . . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain moderately, or with scattered drops falling now and then; as, it *sprinkles.*

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

Sprin'kle, *n.* **1.** A small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; a sprinkling.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler. [*Obs.*]

Sprin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sprinkles.

2. An instrument or vessel used in sprinkling; specifically, a watering pot.

Sprin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, sprinkles.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water. *Ayliffe.*

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

3. Hence, a moderate number or quantity distributed like separate drops, or as if scattered like drops. *Craik.*

Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINTING.] [Cf. SPRUNT.] To run very rapidly; to run at full speed.

A runner [in a quarter-mile race] should be able to *sprint* the whole way. *Encyc. Brit.*

Sprint, *n.* The act of sprinting; a run of a short distance at full speed.

Sprint race, a foot race at the highest running speed; — usually limited to distances under a quarter of a mile.

Sprint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sprints; one who runs in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter.*

Sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *spritzen, sprützen.* See SPRIT, *v. i.*] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spurt out. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sprit, *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT, *v. i.*, and cf. SPURT, *v. t.*, SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; to bud; to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

Sprit, *n.* A shoot; a sprout. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Sprit, *n.* [OE. *spret*, AS. *spreót* a sprit, spear; akin to D. *spriet*, and E. *sprout, sprit*, v. t. & i. See SPROUT, *v. i.*] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Sprite (sprīt), *n.* [OE. *sprit*, F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT, and cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** A spirit; a soul; a shade; also, an apparition. See SPRIGHT.

Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite*. *Dryden.*

2. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.

Sprite'ful (-fụl), *a.*, **Sprite'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **Sprite'ful-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*, **Sprite'ly**, *a.*, etc. See SPRIGHTFUL, SPRIGHTFULLY, SPRIGHTLINESS, SPRIGHTLY, etc.

Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl; *among seamen* sprĭt's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit. (*b*) A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from the spritsail yard.

Sprock'et wheel' (sprŏk'ĕt hwēl'). [Etymology of *sprocket* is uncertain.] (*Mach.*) Same as CHAIN WHEEL.

Sprod (sprŏd), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bradan* a salmon.] (*Zoöl.*) A salmon in its second year. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sprong (sprŏng), *obs. imp.* of SPRING. Sprung.

Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPROUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPROUTING.] [OE. *sprouten, spruten;* akin to OFries. *sprūta*, AS. *spreótan*, D. *spruiten*, G. *sprießen*, Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. SPRIT, *v. t. & i.*, SPRIT a spar, SPOUT, *v. t.*, SPURT.] **1.** To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots; hence, to grow like shoots of plants.

2. To shoot into ramifications. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, the rain will *sprout* the seed.

2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes.

Sprout, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprote* a sprout, sprig; akin to Icel. *sproti*, G. *sprosse.* See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, from the stump, or from the root or tuber, of a plant or tree; more rarely, a shoot from the stem of a plant, or the end of a branch.

2. *pl.* Young coleworts; Brussels sprouts. *Johnson.*

Brussels sprouts. (*Bot.*) See under BRUSSELS.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

Spruce (sprụs), *n.* [OE. *Spruce* or *Pruse*, Prussia, Prussian. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making *spruce beer.* Cf. *Spruce beer*, below, SPRUCE, *a.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*, as the Norway spruce (*P. excelsa*), and the white and black spruces of America (*P. alba* and *P. nigra*), besides several others in the far Northwest. See PICEA.

2. The wood or timber of the spruce tree.

3. Prussia leather; pruce. [*Obs.*]

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather. *E. Phillips.*

Douglas spruce (*Bot.*), a valuable timber tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) of Northwestern America. — **Essence of spruce**, a thick, dark-colored, bitterish, and acidulous liquid made by evaporating a decoction of the young branches of spruce. — **Hemlock spruce** (*Bot.*), a graceful coniferous tree (*Tsuga Canadensis*) of North America. Its timber is valuable, and the bark is largely used in tanning leather. — **Spruce beer.** [G. *sprossenbier; sprosse* sprout, shoot (akin to E. *sprout*, n.) + *bier* beer. The word was changed into *spruce* beer because the beer came from Prussia (OE. *Spruce*), or because it was made from the sprouts of the spruce. See SPROUT, *n.*, BEER, and cf. SPRUCE, *n.*] A kind of beer which is tinctured or flavored with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction. — **Spruce grouse.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Spruce partridge*, below. — **Spruce leather.** See SPRUCE, *n.*, 3. — **Spruce partridge** (*Zoöl.*), a handsome American grouse (*Dendragapus Canadensis*) found in Canada and the Northern United States; — called also *Canada grouse.*

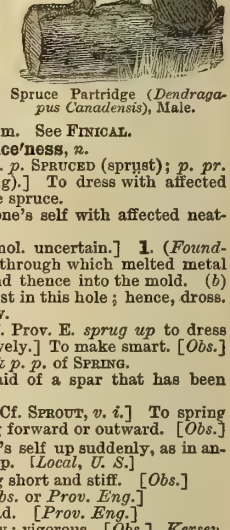

Spruce Partridge (*Dendragapus Canadensis*), Male.

Spruce (sprụs), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRUCER (sprụ'sẽr); *superl.* SPRUCEST (-sĕst).] [Perhaps fr. *spruce* a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. See SPRUCE, *n.*] **1.** Neat, without elegance or dignity; — formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now chiefly applied to persons. "Neat and *spruce* array." *Remedy of Love.*

2. Sprightly; dashing. [*Obs.*] "Now, my *spruce* companions." *Shak.*

He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

Syn. — Finical; neat; trim. See FINICAL.

— Spruce'ly, *adv.* **— Spruce'ness**, *n.*

Spruce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRUCED (sprụst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRUCING (sprụ'sĭng).] To dress with affected neatness; to trim; to make spruce.

Spruce, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness; as, to *spruce* up.

Sprue (sprụ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** (*Founding*) (*a*) Strictly, the hole through which melted metal is poured into the gate, and thence into the mold. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in this hole; hence, dross.

2. (*Med.*) Same as SPREW.

Sprug (sprŭg), *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. E. *sprug up* to dress neatly, *sprag* to prop, a., lively.] To make smart. [*Obs.*]

Sprung (sprŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SPRING.

Sprung, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a spar that has been cracked or strained.

Sprunt (sprŭnt), *v. i.* [Cf. SPROUT, *v. i.*] To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward or outward. [*Obs.*]

To sprunt up, to draw one's self up suddenly, as in anger or defiance; to bristle up. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sprunt, *n.* **1.** Anything short and stiff. [*Obs.*]

2. A leap; a spring. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sprunt, *a.* Active; lively; vigorous. [*Obs.*] *Kersey.*

Sprunt'ly, *adv.* In a sprunt manner; smartly; vigorously; youthfully. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Spry (sprī), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRIER or SPRYER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPRIEST or SPRYEST.] [Cf. dial. Sw. *sprygg* lively, skittish, and E. *sprag.*] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active. [*U. S. & Local Eng.*]

She is as *spry* as a cricket. *S. Judd* (*Margaret*).

If I 'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so *spry*. *Emerson.*

Spud (spŭd), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] **1.** A sharp, narrow spade, usually with a long handle, used by farmers for digging up large-rooted weeds; a similarly shaped implement used for various purposes.

My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

2. A dagger. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. Anything short and thick; specifically, a piece of dough boiled in fat. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spue (spū), *v. t. & i.* See SPEW.

Spuil'zie (spūl'zĭ *or* -yĭ), *n.* See SPULZIE.

Spuke (spūk), *n.* See SPOOK.

Spul'ler (spŭl'lẽr), *n.* [For *spooler.*] [See SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spul'zie (-zĭ *or* -yĭ), *n.* [Cf. SPOIL.] Plunder, or booty. [Written also *spuilzie*, and *spulye.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.* Cf. PUMICE, SPOOM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous and fiery *spume*. *Milton.*

Spume, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUMED (spūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPUMING.] [L. *spumare.*] To froth; to foam.

Spume'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Spumous. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Spu-mes'cence (spū-mĕs'sens), *n.* [See SPUMESCENT.] The state of being foamy; frothiness.

Spu-mes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, from *spuma* foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

Spum'id (spūm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *spumidus.*] Spumous; frothy. [*Obs.*]

Spu-mif'er-ous (spū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spumifer; spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam.

Spum'i-ness (spūm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being spumy; spumescence.

Spum'ous (spūm'ŭs), } *a.* [L. *spumosus*, fr. *spuma*
Spum'y (spūm'ȳ), } foam: cf. F. *spumeux.*] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*

Spun (spŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of SPIN.

Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition. — **Spun silk**, a cheap article produced from floss, or short-fibered, broken, and waste silk, carded and spun, in distinction from the long filaments wound from the cocoon. It is often mixed with cotton. — **Spun yarn** (*Naut.*), a line formed of two or more rope-yarns loosely twisted.

Spunge (spŭnj), *n.* A sponge. [*Obs.*]

Spunk (spŭnk), *n.* [Gael. *spong*, or Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge; cf. AS. *sponge* a sponge (L. *spongia*), *spōn* a chip. Cf. SPONGE, PUNK.] [Written also *sponk.*]

1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. An inflammable temper; spirit; mettle; pluck; as, a man of *spunk*. [*Colloq.*]

A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

Spunk'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SPUNKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPUNKIEST.] Full of spunk; quick; spirited. [*Colloq.*]

Spur (spûr), *n.* [See SPARROW.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sparrow. [*Scot.*] (*b*) A tern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spur, *n.* [OE. *spure*, *spore*, AS. *spura*, *spora*; akin to D. *spoor*, G. *sporn*, OHG. *sporo*, Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*, and to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. *spurn*. √171. Cf. SPARROW, SPERE, SPOOR, SPURN.] **1.** An implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were the badge of knighthood.

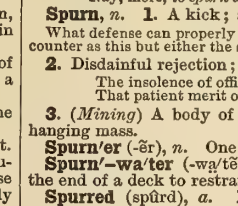
Spurs (two forms).

And on her feet a pair of *spurs* large. *Chaucer.*

2. That which goads to action; an incitement.

Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble mind)
To scorn delights and live laborious days. *Milton.*

3. Something that projects; a snag.

4. One of the large or principal roots of a tree. *Shak.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; especially, the spine on a cock's leg.

6. A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. A spiked iron worn by seamen upon the bottom of the boot, to enable them to stand upon the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber.

8. (*Carp.*) A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.

9. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The short wooden buttress of a post. (*b*) A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved in leafage.

10. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur. *Gray.* (*b*) Ergotized rye or other grain. [*R.*]

11. (*Fort.*) A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall.

12. (*Shipbuilding*) (*a*) A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. (*b*) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam can not be placed.

Spur, 10 (*a*).

Spur fowl (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Asiatic gallinaceous birds of the genus *Galloperdix*, allied to the jungle fowl. The males have two or more spurs on each leg. — **Spur gear** (*Mach.*), a cogwheel having teeth which project radially and stand parallel to the axis; a spur wheel. — **Spur gearing**, gearing in which spur gears are used. See under GEARING. — **Spur pepper.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under CAPSICUM. — **Spur wheel.** Same as *Spur gear*, above.

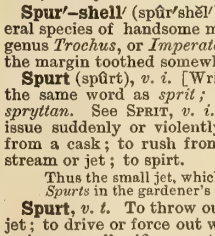
Spur Gear.

Spur, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURRED (spûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURRING.] **1.** To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to urge or goad; as, to *spur* a horse.

2. To urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

3. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot.

Spur, *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any pursuit. "Now *spurs* the lated traveler." *Shak.*

The Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. *Dryden.*

The roads leading to the capital were covered with multitudes of yeomen, *spurring* hard to Westminster. *Macaulay.*
Some bold men, . . . by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

Spur'gall' (-gâl'), *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

Spur'gall', *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur.

Spurge (spûrj), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To emit foam; to froth; — said of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation. [*Obs.*] *W. Cartwright.*

Spurge, *n.* [OF. *espurge*, F. *épurge*, from OF. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare*. See EXPURGATE, PURGE.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Euphorbia. See EUPHORBIA.

Spurge flax, an evergreen shrub (*Daphne Gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves. It is a native of Southern Europe. — **Spurge laurel**, a European shrub (*Daphne Laureola*) with oblong evergreen leaves. — **Spurge nettle.** See under NETTLE. — **Spurge olive**, an evergreen shrub (*Daphne oleoides*) found in the Mediterranean region.

Spurge'wort' (spûrj'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any euphorbiaceous plant. *Lindley.*

Spur'ging (spûr'jĭng), *n.* [See 2d SPURGE.] A purging. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.*

Spurious primary, *or* **Spurious quill** (*Zoöl.*), the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **Spurious wing** (*Zoöl.*), the bastard wing, or alula.

Syn. — Counterfeit; false; adulterate; suppositious; fictitious; bastard.

— Spu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Spur'less (spûr'lĕs), *a.* Having no spurs.

Spur'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See SPARLING.] (*Zoöl.*) A tern. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

Spur'ling-line' (-lĭn'), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *spurling* the rut of a wheel, a cart rut, AS. *spor* a track, trace, E. *spoor*, Scot. *spurl* to sprawl.] (*Naut.*) The line which forms the communication between the steering wheel and the telltale.

Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURNED (spûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURNING.] [OE. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *spurnan* to kick, Icel. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphur* to jerk, to push. √171. See SPUR.] **1.** To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick.

[The bird] with his foot will *spurn* adown his cup. *Chaucer.*
I *spurn* thee like a cur out of my way. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt.

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn.* *Shak.*

Domestics will pay a more cheerful service when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. *Locke.*

Spurn, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels.

The miller *spurned* at a stone. *Chaucer.*
The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns.* *Gay.*

2. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

Spurn, *n.* **1.** A kick; a blow with the foot. [*R.*]

What defense can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this but either the slap or the *spurn*? *Milton.*

2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

3. (*Mining*) A body of coal left to sustain an overhanging mass.

Spurn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spurns.

Spurn'-wa'ter (-wȧ'tẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

Spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1.** Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; having shoots like spurs.

2. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.

Spurred corolla (*Bot.*), a corolla in which there are one or more petals with a spur.

Spur'rer (spûr'rẽr), *n.* One who spurs.

Spur'rey (spŭr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPURRY.

Spur'ri-er (spûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs. *B. Jonson.* "The saddlers and *spurriers* would be ruined by thousands." *Macaulay.*

Spur'-roy'al (spûr'roi'al), *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., having a star on the reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. In the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I., its value was fifteen shillings. [Written also *spur-rial*, and *spur-ryal.*]

Spur'ry (spŭr'rȳ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie*; cf. G. *spergel*, NL. *spergula.*] (*Bot.*) An annual herb (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves, sometimes grown in Europe for fodder. [Written also *spurrey.*]

Sand spurry (*Bot.*), any low herb of the genus *Lepigonum*, mostly found in sandy places.

Spur'-shell' (spûr'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of handsome marine gastropod shells of the genus *Trochus*, or *Imperator*. The shell is conical, with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

Spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* [Written also *spirt*, and originally the same word as *sprit*; OE. *sprutten* to sprout, AS. *spryttan*. See SPRIT, *v. i.*, SPROUT, *v. i.*] To gush or issue suddenly or violently out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream or jet; to spirt.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

Spurt, *v. t.* To throw out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

Spurt, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid, as of water from a tube, orifice, or other confined place, or of blood from a wound; a jet; a spirt.

2. A shoot; a bud. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. Fig.: A sudden outbreak; as, a *spurt* of jealousy.

Spurt grass (*Bot.*), a rush fit for basket work. *Dr. Prior.*

Spurt (spûrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spirt, spring.] A sudden and energetic effort, as in an emergency; an increased exertion for a brief space.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called "paddle" tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt.* *T. Hughes.*

Spurt, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURTING.] To make a sudden and violent exertion, as in an emergency.

Spur'tle (spûr't'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt.*] To spurt or shoot in a scattering manner. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Spur'way' (spûr'wā'), *n.* [Prov. E. *spoor* a track, trace (AS. *spor*) + *way.*] A bridle path. [*R.*]

Spur'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having one or more spurs on the bend of the wings.

Spur-winged goose (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (*P. Gambensis*) and the Egyptian, or Nile, goose (*Alopochen Ægyptiaca*). — **Spur-winged plover** (*Zoöl.*), an Old World plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*) having a sharp spur on the bend of the wing. It inhabits Northern Africa and the adjacent parts of Asia and Europe.

Sput (spŭt), *n.* (*Steam Boiler*) An annular reënforce, to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

Spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit, v. intens. fr. *spuere* to spit: cf. F. *sputation.*] The act of spitting; expectoration. *Harvey.*

Spu'ta-tive (spū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Spute (spūt), *v. t.* [Abbrev. from *dispute.*] To dispute; to discuss. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Sput'ter (spŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPUTTERING.] [From the root of *spout* or *spit* to eject from the mouth. Cf. SPLUTTER.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

Sput'ter, *v. t.* To spit out hastily by quick, successive efforts, with a spluttering sound; to utter hastily and confusedly, without control over the organs of speech.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

Sput'ter, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles; also, confused and hasty speech.

Sput'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sputters.

‖ **Spu'tum** (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., from *spuere*, *sputum*, to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salival discharge; spittle; saliva.

Spy (spī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIED (spīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPYING.] [OE. *spien*, *espien*, OF. *espier*, F. *épier*, OHG. *spehōn*, G. *spähen*; akin to L. *specere* to see, Skr. *spaç.* √169. Cf. ESPY, *v. t.*, ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to see.

One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England. *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a country; — usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. *Num.* xxi. 32.

Spy, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.*

Spy, *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). [See SPY, *v.*, and cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. "These wretched *spies* of wit." *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A person sent secretly into an enemy's camp, territory, or fortifications, to inspect his works, ascertain his strength, movements, or designs, and to communicate such intelligence to the proper officer.

Spy money, money paid to a spy; the reward for private or secret intelligence regarding the enemy. — **Spy Wednesday** (*Eccl.*), the Wednesday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; — so called in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot.

Syn. — See EMISSARY, and SCOUT.

Spy'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

Spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Spy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act or business of spying. [*R.*]

Spy'nace (spī'nās; 48), } *n.* (*Naut.*) See PINNACE, *n.*,
Spyne (spīn), } 1 (*a*).

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly, jelly-like things, and E. *quab.*] **1.** Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*

Squab, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird, esp. when very fat and not fully fledged.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Gorgonious sits abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion; especially, one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens.*
On her large *squab* you find her spread. *Pope.*

Squab, *adv.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvapp*, a word imitative of a splash, and E. *squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump. [*Vulgar*]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropped him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *L'Estrange.*

Squab, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [*Obs.*]

Squa-bash' (skwȧ-bȧsh'), *v. t.* To crush; to quash; to squash. [*Colloq.* or *Slang, Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Squab'bish (skwŏb'bĭsh), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUABBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] **1.** To contend for superiority in an unseemly manner; to scuffle; to struggle; to wrangle; to quarrel.

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

Squab'ble, *v. t.* (*Print.*) To disarrange, so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.

Squab'ble, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl.

Squab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler.

Squab'by (-bў), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

Squab'-chick' (-chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young chicken before it is fully fledged. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squac'co (skwăk'kō), *n.; pl.* SQUACCOS (-kōz). (*Zoöl.*) A heron (*Ardea comata*) found in Asia, Northern Africa, and Southern Europe.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade*, fr. Sp. *escuadra*, or It. *squadra*, (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to square; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes.

2. Hence, any small party.

Squad, *n.* Sloppy mud. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tennyson.*

Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron*, formerly also *esquadron*, Sp. *escuadron*, or It. *squadrone*. See SQUAD.] **1.** Primarily, a square; hence, a square body of troops; a body of troops drawn up in a square. [*R.*]

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and, closing, stood in *squadron* joined. *Milton.*

2. (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, and averaging from one hundred and twenty to two hundred men.

3. (*Naut.*) A detachment of vessels employed on any particular service or station, under the command of the senior officer; as, the North Atlantic *Squadron.* *Totten.*

Flying squadron, a squadron of observation or practice, that cruises rapidly about from place to place. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Squad'roned (skwŏd'rŭnd), *a.* Formed into squadrons, or squares. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Squail (skwāl), *v. i.* To throw sticks at cocks; to throw anything about awkwardly or irregularly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Southey.*

Squai'mous (skwā'mŭs), *a.* Squeamish. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Squa'li** (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] (*Zoöl.*) The suborder of elasmobranch fishes which comprises the sharks.

Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*
Those *squalid* dens, which are the reproach of large capitals. *Macaulay.*

Squa-lid'i-ty (skwă-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *squaliditas.*] The quality or state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

Squal'id-ly (skwŏl'ĭd-lў), *adv.* In a squalid manner.

Squal'id-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being squalid.

Squall (skwąl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *squal* an impetuous running of water, *squalregn* a violent shower of rain, *squala* to stream, to gush.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

The gray skirts of a lifting *squall.* *Tennyson.*

Black squall, a squall attended with dark, heavy clouds. — **Thick squall,** a black squall accompanied by rain, hail, sleet, or snow. *Totten.* — **White squall,** a squall which comes unexpectedly, without being marked in its approach by the clouds. *Totten.*

Squall, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUALLED (skwąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUALLING.] [Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled.*

Squall, *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe, —
The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.* *Pope.*

Squall'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who squalls; a screamer.

Squall'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty; as, *squally* weather.

2. (*Agric.*) Interrupted by unproductive spots; — said of a field of turnips or grain. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. (*Weaving*) Not equally good throughout; not uniform; uneven; faulty; — said of cloth.

Squa'lo-don (skwā'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. *Squalus* a genus of sharks + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil whales belonging to the Phocodontia; — so called because their teeth are serrated, like a shark's.

Squa'lo-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to Squalodon.

Squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* a genus of sharks (fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to a shark or sharks.

Squa'lor (skwā'lôr), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity.

The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*
To bring this sort of *squalor* among the upper classes. *Dickens.*

‖ **Squa'ma** (skwā'mà), *n.; pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mē). [L., a scale.] (*Med.*) A scale cast off from the skin; a thin dry shred consisting of epithelium.

Squa-ma'ceous (skwă-mā'shŭs), *a.* Squamose.

‖ **Squa-ma'ta** (skwă-mā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *squamatus* scaly.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of edentates having the body covered with large, imbricated horny scales. It includes the pangolins.

Squa'mate (skwā'māt), **Squa'ma-ted** (-mā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Same as SQUAMOSE.

Squam' duck' (skwŏm' dŭk'). (*Zoöl.*) The American eider duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Squame (skwām), *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] **1.** A scale. [*Obs.*] "Iron *squames.*" *Chaucer.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The scale, or exopodite, of an antenna of a crustacean.

‖ **Squa-mel'la** (skwă-mĕl'lă), *n.; pl.* SQUAMELLÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] (*Bot.*) A diminutive scale or bractlet, such as those found on the receptacle in many composite plants; a palea.

Squa-mel'late (-lāt), *a.* Furnished or covered with little scales; squamulose.

Squa'mi-form (skwā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *squama* a scale + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scale.

Squa-mig'er-ous (skwă-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *squamiger; squama* a scale + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing scales.

Squam'i-pen (skwăm'ĭ-pĕn *or* skwā'mĭ-), *n.; pl.* SQUAMIPENNES (-pĕn'nēz). [L. *squama* a scale + *penna* a fin: cf. F. *squamipenne.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a group of fishes having the dorsal and anal fins partially covered with scales.

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Squamipen (*Chætodon striatus*).

☞ They are compressed and mostly bright-colored tropical fishes, belonging to *Chætodon* and allied genera. Many of them are called *coral fishes,* and *angel fishes.*

Squa'moid (skwā'moid), *a.* [L. *squama* scale + *-oid.*] Resembling a scale; also, covered with scales; scaly.

Squa-mo'sal (skwă-mō'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Scalelike; squamous; as, the *squamosal* bone. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone. — *n.* The squamous part of the temporal bone, or a bone corresponding to it, in many of the lower vertebrates. See *Temporal bone,* under TEMPORAL.

Squa-mose' (skwă-mōs' *or* skwā'mōs'), **Squa'mous** (skwā'mŭs), } *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale: cf. F. *squameux.*] **1.** Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, the *squamose* cones of the pine; *squamous* epithelial cells; the *squamous* portion of the temporal bone, which is so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

Squamose Cone of *Picea Mensiesii.* (⅓)

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone; squamosal.

Squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic (skwā'mō-zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the squamosal and zygomatic bones; — applied to a bone, or a center of ossification, in some fetal skulls. — *n.* A squamozygomatic bone.

‖ **Squam'u-la** (skwăm'ū-lă *or* skwā'mū-lă), *n.; pl.* SQUAMULÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* a scale.] (*Bot.*) One of the little hypogynous scales found in the flowers of grasses; a lodicule.

Squam'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Same as SQUAMULOSE.

Squam'ule (-ūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as SQUAMULA.

Squam'u-lose' (-lōs'; 277), *a.* Having little scales; squamellate; squamulate.

Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUANDERING.] [Cf. Scot. *squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander, Prov. E. *swatter,* Dan. *sgvatte,* Sw. *sgvätta* to squirt, *sqvättra* to squander, Icel. *skvetta* to squirt out, to throw out water.] **1.** To scatter; to disperse. [*Obs.*]

Our *squandered* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to use without economy or judgment; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

Syn. — To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.

Squan'der, *v. i.* **1.** To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.

They often *squandered,* but they never gave. *Savage.*

2. To wander at random; to scatter. [*R.*]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by *squandering* glances of the fool. *Shak.*

Squan'der, *n.* The act of squandering; waste.

Squan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who squanders.

Squan'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a squandering manner.

Square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre, esquierre,* F. *équerre* a carpenter's square (cf. It. *squadra*), fr. (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to make square; L. *ex* + *quadrus* a square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR, and cf. QUADRANT, SQUAD, SQUIRE a square.] **1.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) The corner, or angle, of a figure. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles.

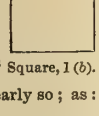

Square, 1 (*b*).

2. Hence, anything which is square, or nearly so; as: (*a*) A square piece or fragment.

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of three inches. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) A pane of glass. (*c*) (*Print.*) A certain number of lines, forming a portion of a column, nearly square; — used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. (*d*) (*Carp.*) One hundred superficial feet.

3. An area of four sides, generally with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place or area for public use, as at the meeting or intersection of two or more streets.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*

4. (*Mech. & Joinery*) An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work.

It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc.

Carpenter's Square.

5. Hence, a pattern or rule. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Arith. & Alg.*) The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

7. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; regularity; rule. [*Obs.*]

They of Galatia [were] much more out of *square.* *Hooker.*
I have not kept my *square.* *Shak.*

8. (*Mil.*) A body of troops formed in a square, esp. one formed to resist a charge of cavalry; a squadron. "The brave *squares* of war." *Shak.*

9. Fig.: The relation of harmony, or exact agreement; equality; level.

We live not on the *square* with such as these. *Dryden.*

10. (*Astrol.*) The position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; a quadrate. [*Obs.*]

11. The act of squaring, or quarreling; a quarrel. [*R.*]

12. The front of a woman's dress over the bosom, usually worked or embroidered. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Geometrical square. See QUADRAT, *n.*, 2. — **Hollow square** (*Mil.*), a formation of troops in the shape of a square, each side consisting of four or five ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle. — **Least square, Magic square,** etc. See under LEAST, MAGIC, etc. — **On the square,** *or* **Upon the square,** in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] — **On,** *or* **Upon, the square with,** upon equality with; even with. *Nares.* — **To be all squares,** to be all settled. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.* — **To be at square,** to be in a state of quarreling. [*Obs.*] *Nares.* — **To break no squares,** to give no offense; to make no difference. [*Obs.*] — **To break squares,** to depart from an accustomed order. [*Obs.*] — **To see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds; — a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chessboard being formed with squares. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Square (skwâr), *a.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.

3. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame.

4. Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*

5. Rendering equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as *square* dealing.

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make or leave the accounts *square.*

7. Leaving nothing; hearty; vigorous.

By Heaven, *square* eaters.
More meat, I say. *Beau. & Fl.*

8. (*Naut.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are so braced.

☞ *Square* is often used in self-explaining compounds or combinations, as in *square*-built, *square*-cornered, *square*-cut, *square*-nosed, etc.

Square foot, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches; 144 square inches. — **Square knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are parallel to each other; a reef knot. See *Illust.* under KNOT. — **Square measure,** the measure of a superficies or surface which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly. The units of square measure are squares whose sides are the linear measures; as, *square* inches, *square* feet, *square* meters, etc. — **Square number.** See SQUARE, *n.*, 6. — **Square root of a number** *or* **quantity** (*Math.*), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity. — **Square sail** (*Naut.*), a four-sided sail extended upon a yard suspended by the middle; sometimes, the foresail of a schooner set upon a yard; also, a cutter's or sloop's sail boomed out. See *Illust.* of SAIL. — **Square stern** (*Naut.*), a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern,* which has no transom. — **Three-square, Five-square,** etc., having three, five, etc., equal sides; as, a *three-square* file. — **To get square with,** to get even with; to pay off. [*Colloq.*]

Square, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUARED (skwârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUARING.] [Cf. OF. *escarrer, esquarrer.* See SQUARE, *n.*] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. *Spenser.*

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* masons' work.

3. To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; to fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others.

Square my trial
To my proportioned strength. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; as, to *square* accounts.

6. (*Math.*) To multiply by itself; as, to *square* a number or a quantity.

7. (*Astrol.*) To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech.*

8. (*Naut.*) To place at right angles with the keel; as, to *square* the yards.

To square one's shoulders, to raise the shoulders so as to give them a square appearance, — a movement expressing contempt or dislike. *Sir W. Scott.* — **To square the circle** (*Math.*), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible.

Square, *v. i.* **1.** To accord or agree exactly; to be consistent with; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit.

No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. [*Obs.*]

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up,* sometimes with *off.* [*Collog.*] *Dickens.*

Square'ly, *adv.* In a square form or manner.

Square'ness, *n.* The quality of being square; as, an instrument to try the *squareness* of work.

Squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, squares.

2. One who squares, or quarrels; a hot-headed, contentious fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the sails extended upon yards suspended horizontally by the middle, as distinguished from fore-and-aft sails; thus, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

Square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toe square. Obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and *square-toed* shoes. *V. Knox.*

Square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* A precise person; — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray.*

Squar'ish, *a.* Nearly square. *Pennant.*

Squar-rose' (skwŏr-rōs' *or* skwŏr'rōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby.] Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough; jagged; as: (*a*) (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Consisting of scales widely divaricating; having scales, small leaves, or other bodies, spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded; — said of a calyx or stem. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it; — said of a leaf. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) Having scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface; — said of a shell.

Squarrose Leaves.

Squarrose-slashed (*Bot.*), doubly slashed, with the smaller divisions at right angles to the others, as a leaf. *Lindley.*

Squar-ro'so-den'tate (skwŏr-rō'sō-dĕn'tāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the teeth bent out of the plane of the lamina; — said of a leaf.

Squar'rous (skwăr'rŭs *or* skwŏr'-), *a.* Squarrose.

Squar'ru-lose' (-rụ-lōs'), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose.*] (*Bot.*) Somewhat squarrose; slightly squarrose. *Gray.*

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Cf. Musquash.] (*Zoöl.*) An American animal allied to the weasel. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

Squash, *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *asq*, pl. *asquash*, raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables which were used when green, or without cooking; *askutasquash* vine apple.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*, or gourd kind.

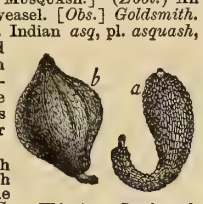

a Winter Crook-neck Squash; *b* Hubbard Squash.

☞ The species are much confused. The long-neck squash is called *Cucurbita verrucosa*, the Barbary or China squash, *C. moschata*, and the great winter squash, *C. maxima*, but the distinctions are not clear.

Squash beetle (*Zoöl.*), a small American beetle (*Diabrotica*, or *Galeruca, vittata*) which is often abundant and very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. It is striped with yellow and black. The name is applied also to other allied species. — **Squash bug** (*Zoöl.*), a large black American hemipterous insect (*Coreus*, or *Anasa, tristis*) injurious to squash vines.

Squash Bug. Nat. size.

Squash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squashed (skwŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squashing.] [OE. *squachen*, OF. *escachier, esquachier*, to squash, to crush, F. *écacher*, perhaps from (assumed) LL. *excoacticare*, fr. L. *ex* + *coactare* to constrain, from *cogere, coactum*, to compel. Cf. Cogent, Squat, *v. i.*] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush.

Squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; especially, an unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 't is a peascod. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe or soft; — used in contempt. "This *squash*, this gentleman." *Shak.*

3. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; also, a shock of soft bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*. *Swift.*

Squash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squashes.

Squash'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being squashy, or soft.

Squash'y (-ў), *a.* Easily squashed; soft.

Squat (skwŏt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The angel fish (*Squatina angelus*).

Squat, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squatted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squatting.] [OE. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquater, esquatir* (cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering), perhaps fr. L. *ex* + *coactus*, p. p. of *cogere* to drive or urge together. See Cogent, Squash, *v. t.*] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* near the fire.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; to stoop, or lie close, to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on another's land without title; also, to settle on common or public lands.

Squat, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. [*Obs.*]

Squat, *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; crouching.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

The head [of the squill insect] is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Squat, *n.* **1.** The posture of one that sits on his heels or hams, or close to the ground.

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

3. (*Mining*) (*a*) A small vein of ore. (*b*) A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Halliwell. Woodward.*

Squat snipe (*Zoöl.*), the jacksnipe; — called also *squatter.* [*Local, U. S.*]

Squat'er-ole (-ẽr-ōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black-bellied plover.

Squat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who squats; specifically, one who settles unlawfully upon land without a title. In the United States and Australia the term is sometimes applied also to a person who settles lawfully upon government land under legal permission and restrictions, before acquiring title.

In such a tract, *squatters* and trespassers were tolerated to an extent now unknown. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) See *Squat snipe*, under Squat.

Squatter sovereignty, the right claimed by the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory of the United States to make their own laws. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Squat'ty (skwŏt'tў), *a.* Squat; dumpy. *J. Burroughs.*

Squaw (skwą), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa, eshqua;* Narragansett *squâws;* Delaware *ochqueu*, and *khqueu;* used also in compound words (as the names of animals) in the sense of *female.*] A female; a woman; — in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family, correlative of *sannup.*

Old squaw. (*Zoöl.*) See under Old.

Squaw'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A local name for the partridge berry; also, for the deerberry. [*U. S.*]

Squawk (skwąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squawked (skwąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squawking.] [See Squeak.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream; to squeak harshly.

Squawking thrush (*Zoöl.*), the missel thrush; — so called from its note when alarmed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squawk, *n.* **1.** Act of squawking; a harsh squeak.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The American night heron. See under Night.

Squawk duck (*Zoöl.*), the bimaculate duck (*Anas glocitans*). It has patches of reddish brown behind, and in front of, each eye. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squawl (skwąl), *v. i.* See Squall.

Squaw'root' (skwą'rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A scaly parasitic plant (*Conopholis Americana*) found in oak woods in the United States; — called also *cancer root.*

Squaw'weed' (skwą'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The golden ragwort. See under Ragwort.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squeaked (skwēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squeaking.] [Probably of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak, Icel. *skvakka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.] **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or, to make a sharp, disagreeable noise, as a pipe or quill, a wagon wheel, a door; to creak.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

Zoïlus calls the companions of Ulysses the "*squeaking* pigs" of Homer. *Pope.*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear of pain or punishment; to speak; to confess. [*Colloq.*]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

Squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, disagreeable sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as is made by carriage wheels when dry, by the soles of leather shoes, or by a pipe or reed.

Squeak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, squeaks.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera anaphonensis*); — so called from its note.

Squeak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a squeaking manner.

Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squealed (skwēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squealing.] [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sqväla*, Norw. *skvella.* Cf. Squeak, Squall.]

1. To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

2. To turn informer; to betray a secret. [*Slang*]

Squeal, *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.

Squeal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, squeals.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European swift. (*b*) The harlequin duck. (*c*) The American golden plover.

Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [OE. *squaimous, sweymous*, probably from OE. *sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Norw. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. *svimi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma.* The word has been perhaps confused with *qualmish.* Cf. Swim to be dizzy.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nauseated; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties.

Quoth he, that honor 's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish. *Hudibras.*
His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

So ye grow *squeamish*, Gods, and sniff at heaven. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — Fastidious; dainty; overnice; scrupulous. See Fastidious.

— Squeam'ish-ly, *adv.* **— Squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

Squeam'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Squeamish. [*Obs.*]

Squea'si-ness (skwē'zĭ-nĕs), *n.* Queasiness. [*Obs.*]

Squea'sy (-zў), *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Earle.*

Squee'gee (skwē'jē), *n.* Same as Squilgee.

Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squeezed (skwēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squeezing.] [OE. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan, cwĭȝsan, cwīsan*, of uncertain origin. The *s-* was probably prefixed through the influence of *squash*, v. t.] **1.** To press between two bodies; to press together closely; to compress; often, to compress so as to expel juice, moisture, etc.; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers; to *squeeze* the hand in friendship.

2. Fig.: To oppress with hardships, burdens, or taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force, or cause to pass, by compression; often with *out, through*, etc.; as, to *squeeze* water through felt.

Syn. — To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

Squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through, into*, etc.; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd.

Squeeze, *n.* **1.** The act of one who squeezes; compression between bodies; pressure.

2. A facsimile impression taken in some soft substance, as pulp, from an inscription on stone.

Squeez'er (skwēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, squeezes; as, a lemon *squeezer.*

2. (*Forging*) (*a*) A machine like a large pair of pliers, for shingling, or squeezing, the balls of metal when puddled; — used only in the plural. (*b*) A machine of several forms for the same purpose; — used in the singular.

Squeez'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of pressing; compression; oppression.

2. *pl.* That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

3. Same as Squeeze, *n.*, 2.

Squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squelched (skwĕlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squelching.] [Cf. Prov. E. *quelch* a blow, and *quell* to crush, to kill.] To quell; to crush; to silence or put down. [*Colloq.*]

Oh 't was your luck and mine to be *squelched*. *Beau. & Fl.*
If you deceive us you will be *squelched*. *Carlyle.*

Squelch, *n.* A heavy fall, as of something flat; hence, also, a crushing reply. [*Colloq.*] *Hudibras.*

Sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) An American sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and much valued as a food fish. It is of a bright silvery color, with iridescent reflections. Called also *weakfish, squitee, chickwit*, and *sea trout.* The spotted squeteague (*C. nebulosus*) of the Southern United States is a similar fish, but the back and upper fins are spotted with black. It is called also *spotted weakfish*, and, locally, *sea trout*, and *sea salmon.*

Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*). (1/8)

Squib (skwĭb), *n.* [OE. *squippen, swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svipa* to swoop, flash, dart, whip; akin to AS. *swipian* to whip, and E. *swift*, a. See Swift, *a.*]

1. A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, to be thrown into the air while burning, so as to burst there with a crack.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*
The making and selling of fireworks, and *squibs* . . . is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Mining*) A kind of slow match or safety fuse.

3. A sarcastic speech or publication; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.

Who copied his *squibs*, and reëchoed his jokes. *Goldsmith.*

4. A writer of lampoons. [*Obs.*]

The *squibs* are those who in the common phrase of the world are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

5. A paltry fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Squib, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squibbed (skwĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squibbing.] To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, to *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloq.*]

Squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Cf. Squirt.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; especially, any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes*, and related genera. See Calamary, Decacerata, Dibranchiata.

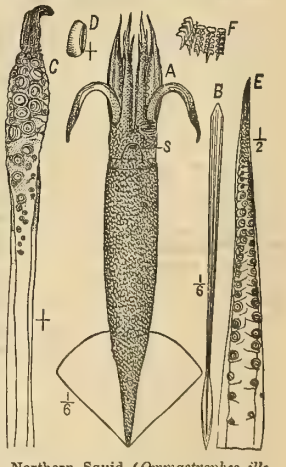

Northern Squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*). *A* Ventral view of Male; *s* Sucker; *B* Pen; *C* Tentacular Arm; *D* Sucker Rim; *E* Sessile Arm; *F* Teeth of Radula.

☞ Some of these squids are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and are used in large quantities for bait, especially in the cod fishery. The most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from Southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo Pealii*), ranging from Virginia to Massachusetts.

2. A fishhook with a piece of bright lead, bone, or other substance, fastened on its shank to imitate a squid.

Flying squid. Giant squid. (*Zoöl.*) See under Flying, and Giant. — **Squid hound** (*Zoöl.*), the striped bass.

Squier (skwīr), *n.* A square. See 1st Squire. [*Obs.*]

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squier*. *Shak.*

Squi'er-le } (skwī'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *escuierie.* See Es-
Squi'er-y } quire.] A company of squires; the whole body of squires.

☞ This word is found in Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, but is not in the modern editions.

Squig'gle (skwĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Prov. E. *swiggle* to drink greedily, to shake liquor in a close vessel, and E. *swig.*] To shake and wash a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Squig'gle, *v. i.* [Cf. Squirm, Wiggle.] To move about like an eel; to squirm. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Squil'gee (skwĭl'jē), *n.* Formerly, a small swab for drying a vessel's deck; now, a kind of scraper having a blade or edge of rubber or of leather, — used for removing superfluous water or other liquids, as from a

vessel's deck after washing, from window panes, photographer's plates, etc. [Written also *squillgee*, *squillagee*, *squeegee*.]

Squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille* (also *scille* a squill, in sense 1), L. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European bulbous liliaceous plant (*Urginea*, formerly *Scilla*, *maritima*), of acrid, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic properties, used in medicine. Called also *sea onion*. (*b*) Any bulbous plant of the genus *Scilla*; as, the bluebell *squill* (*S. mutans*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A squilla. (*b*) A mantis.

‖ **Squil'la** (skwĭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Squillas** (-lȧz), L. **Squillæ** (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See Squill.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous stomapod crustaceans of the genus *Squilla* and allied genera. They make burrows in mud or beneath stones on the seashore. Called also *mantis shrimp*. See *Illust.* under Stomapoda.

Squill-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to squills. [*R.*] "*Squillitic* vinegar." *Holland.*

Squin'ance (skwĭn'ȧns), } *n.* [F. *esquinancie*, OF. **Squin'an-cy** (-ȧn-sy), } *squinance*, *esquinance*. See Quinsy.] **1.** (*Med.*) The quinsy. See Quinsy. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Bot.*) A European perennial herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear whorled leaves; — formerly thought to cure the quinsy. Also called *quincewort*.

Squinancy berries, black currants; — so called because used to cure the quinsy. *Dr. Prior.*

Squinch (skwĭnch), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sconce*.] (*Arch.*) A small arch thrown across the corner of a square room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower; — called also *sconce*, and *sconcheon*.

Squin'sy (skwĭn'zy), *n.* (*Med.*) See Quinsy. [*Obs.*]

Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique, *schuins* slopingly. Cf. Askant, Askance, Asquint.] **1.** Looking obliquely. Specifically (*Med.*), not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. See Squint, *n.*, 2.

2. Fig.: Looking askance. "*Squint* suspicion." *Milton.*

Squint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squinted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squinting.] **1.** To see or look obliquely, asquint, or awry, or with a furtive glance.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) To have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be cross-eyed.

3. To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.

Squint, *v. t.* **1.** To turn to an oblique position; to direct obliquely; as, to *squint* an eye.

2. To cause to look with noncoincident optic axes.

He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the harelid. *Shak.*

Squint, *n.* **1.** The act or habit of squinting.

2. (*Med.*) A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes; strabismus.

3. (*Arch.*) Same as Hagioscope.

Squint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who squints.

Squint'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* An eye that squints. *Spenser.*

Squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; having eyes with axes not coincident; cross-eyed.

2. Looking obliquely, or asquint; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise; *squint-eyed* jealousy.

Squint'i-fe'go (-ĭ-fē'gō), *a.* Squinting. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Squint'ing (skwĭnt'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from Squint, *v.* — **Squint'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Squin'y (skwĭn'ỹ), *v. i.* To squint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Squin'zey (-zỹ), *n.* (*Med.*) See Quinsy. [*Obs.*]

Squir (skwẽr), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to throw edge foremost. [*Obs.*] [Written also *squirr.*] *Addison.*

Squir'al-ty (skwĭr'ăl-tỹ), *n.* Same as Squirarchy.

That such weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the *squiralty* of my kingdom. *Sterne.*

Squir'arch (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [*Squire* + *-arch.*] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **Squir'arch-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

Squir'arch-y (-ỹ), *n.* [*Squire* + *-archy.*] The gentlemen, or gentry, of a country, collectively. [Written also *squirearchy.*]

Squire (skwīr), *n.* [OF. *esquierre*, F. *équerre*. See Square, *n.*] A square; a measure; a rule. [*Obs.*] "With golden *squire*." *Spenser.*

Squire, *n.* [Aphetic form of *esquire*.] **1.** A shield-bearer or armor-bearer who attended a knight.

2. A title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman*. See Esquire. [*Eng.*] "His privy knights and *squires*." *Chaucer.*

3. A male attendant on a great personage; also (*Colloq.*), a devoted attendant or follower of a lady; a beau.

4. A title of office and courtesy. See under Esquire.

Squire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squired (skwīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squiring.] **1.** To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*

2. To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection; as, to *squire* a lady. [*Colloq.*] *Goldsmith.*

Squir-een' (skwĭr-ēn'), *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer; — used humorously. [*Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Squire'hood (skwīr'ho͝od), *n.* The rank or state of a squire; squireship. *Swift.*

Squire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A petty squire. *Tennyson.*

Squire'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Becoming a squire; like a squire.

Squire'ship, *n.* Squirehood.

Squirm (skwẽrm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squirmed (skwẽrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squirming.] [Cf. Swarm to climb a tree.] To twist about briskly with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; to writhe.

Squirr (skwẽr), *v. t.* See Squir.

Squir'rel (skwẽr'rĕl *or* skwĭr'- ; 277), *n.* [OE. *squirel*, OF. *esguirel*, *escurel*, F. *écureuil*, LL. *squirelus*, *squirolus*, *scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος; σκιά shade + οὐρά tail. Cf. Shine, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small rodents belonging to the genus *Sciurus* and several allied genera of the family *Sciuridæ*. Squirrels generally have a bushy tail, large erect ears, and strong hind legs. They are commonly arboreal in their habits, but many species live in burrows.

☞ Among the common North American squirrels are the gray squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis*) and its black variety; the fox, or cat, squirrel (*S. cinereus*, or *S. niger*) which is a large species, and variable in color, the southern variety being frequently black, while the northern and western varieties are usually gray or rusty brown; the red squirrel (see Chickaree); the striped, or chipping, squirrel (see Chipmunk); and the California gray squirrel (*S. fossor*). Several other species inhabit Mexico and Central America. The common European species (*Sciurus vulgaris*) has a long tuft of hair on each ear. The so-called Australian *squirrels* are marsupials. See Petaurist, and Phalanger.

Fox Squirrel.

2. One of the small rollers of a carding machine which work with the large cylinder.

Barking squirrel (*Zoöl.*) the prairie dog. — **Federation squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), the striped gopher. See Gopher, 2. — **Flying squirrel** (*Zoöl.*). See Flying squirrel, in the Vocabulary. — **Java squirrel.** (*Zoöl.*) See Jelerang. — **Squirrel corn** (*Bot.*), a North American herb (*Dicentra Canadensis*) bearing little yellow tubers. — **Squirrel cup** (*Bot.*), the blossom of the *Hepatica triloba*, a low perennial herb with cup-shaped flowers varying from purplish blue to pink or even white. It is one of the earliest flowers of spring. — **Squirrel fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sea bass (*Serranus fascicularis*) of the Southern United States. (*b*) The sailor's choice (*Diplodus rhomboides*). (*c*) The redmouth, or grunt. (*d*) A market fish of Bermuda (*Holocentrum Ascensione*). — **Squirrel grass** (*Bot.*), a pestiferous grass (*Hordeum murinum*) related to barley. In California the stiffly awned spikelets work into the wool of sheep, and into the throat, flesh, and eyes of animals, sometimes even producing death. — **Squirrel hake** (*Zoöl.*), a common American hake (*Phycis tenuis*); — called also *white hake*. — **Squirrel hawk** (*Zoöl.*), any rough-legged hawk; especially, the California species *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. — **Squirrel monkey.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Callithrix*. They are noted for their graceful form and agility. See Teetee. (*b*) A marmoset. — **Squirrel petaurus** (*Zoöl.*), a flying phalanger of Australia. See Phalanger, Petaurist, and *Flying phalanger* under Flying. — **Squirrel shrew** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian and Asiatic insectivores of the genus *Tupaia*. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, like that of a squirrel. — **Squirrel-tail grass** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Hordeum jubatum*) found in salt marshes and along the Great Lakes, having a dense spike beset with long awns.

Squirrel Monkey (*Callithrix sciurea*).

Squirt (skwẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Squirted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Squirting.] [Cf. LG. *swirtjen* to squirt, OSw. *sqvätta*, E. *squander*.] To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; as, to *squirt* water.

The hard-featured miscreant coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek, and *squirted* the juice into the fire grate. *Sir W. Scott.*

Squirting cucumber. (*Bot.*) See Ecballium.

Squirt, *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown out, or ejected, in a rapid stream, from a narrow orifice; — said of liquids.

2. Hence, to throw out or utter words rapidly; to prate. [*Low*] *L'Estrange.*

Squirt, *n.* **1.** An instrument out of which a liquid is ejected in a small stream with force. *Young.*

2. A small, quick stream; a jet. *Bacon.*

Squirt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squirts.

Squir'y (skwīr'ỹ), *n.* [See Squiery.] The body of squires, collectively considered; squirarchy. [*Obs.*]

The flower of chivalry and *squiry*. *Ld. Berners.*

Squitch' grass' (skwĭch' grȧs'). (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

Squi-tee' (skwĭ-tē'), *n.* [From the N. American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The squeteague; — called also *squit*.

Stab (stăb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stabbed (stăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stabbing.] [Cf. OD. *staven* to fix, fasten, fr. *stave*, *staff*, a staff, rod; akin to G. *stab* a staff, stick, E. *staff*; also Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake. a stub. Cf. Staff.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound or kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger; also, to thrust; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.

2. Fig.: To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to *stab* a person's reputation.

Stab, *v. i.* **1.** To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to pierce; to thrust with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To wound or pain, as if with a pointed weapon.

She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shak.*

To stab at, to offer or threaten to stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

Stab, *n.* **1.** The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*

3. Fig.: An injury inflicted covertly or suddenly; as, a *stab* given to character.

‖ **Sta'bat Ma'ter** (stā'bȧt mā'tẽr). [L., the mother was standing.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, commemorating the sorrows of the mother of our Lord at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Mass of the Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). See Station, 7 (*c*).

Stab'ber (stăb'bẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stabs; a privy murderer.

2. (*Naut.*) A small marline spike; a pricker.

Stab'bing-ly (-bĭng-lỹ), *adv.* By stabbing; with intent to injure covertly. *Bp. Parker.*

Sta-bil'i-ment (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make firm or stable, fr. *stabilis*. See Stable, *a.*] The act of making firm; firm support; establishment. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

Sta-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitatus*, p. p. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] To make stable; to establish. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sta-bil'i-ty (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas*: cf. F. *stabilité*. See Stable, *a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being stable, or firm; steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the *stability* of a structure; the *stability* of a throne or a constitution.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the quality opposite to *fickleness*, *irresolution*, or *inconstancy*; constancy; steadfastness; as, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.

3. Fixedness; — as opposed to *fluidity*.

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

Syn. — Steadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, F. *stable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See Stand, *v. i.*, and cf. Establish.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; as, a *stable* government. In this region of chance, . . . where nothing is *stable*. *Rogers.*

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a man of *stable* character.

And to her husband ever meek and *stable*. *Chaucer.*

3. Durable; not subject to overthrow or change; firm; as, a *stable* foundation; a *stable* position.

Stable equilibrium (*Mech.*), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that if disturbed it returns to its former position, as in the case when the center of gravity is below the point or axis of support; — opposed to *unstable equilibrium*, in which the body if disturbed does not tend to return to its former position, but to move farther away from it, as in the case of a body supported at a point below the center of gravity. Cf. *Neutral equilibrium*, under Neutral.

Syn. — Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong; durable; firm.

Sta'ble, *v. t.* To fix; to establish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, from L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand. See Stand, *v. i.*] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building or apartment with stalls, for horses; as, a horse *stable*; a cow *stable*. *Milton.*

Stable fly (*Zoöl.*), a common dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) which is abundant about stables and often enters dwellings, especially in autumn. These flies, unlike the common house flies, which they resemble, bite severely, and are troublesome to horses and cattle.

Sta'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stabled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stabling (-blĭng).] To put or keep in a stable.

Sta'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*

Sta'ble-boy' (-boi'), } *n.* A boy or man who attends in **Sta'ble-man** (-măn), } a stable; a groom; a hostler.

Sta'ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stable, or firmly established; stability.

Sta'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A stable keeper. *De Foe.*

Sta'ble stand' (stănd'). (*O. Eng. Law*) The position of a man who is found at his standing in the forest, with a crossbow or a longbow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip; — one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer. *Wharton.*

Sta'bling (-blĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of keeping horses and cattle in a stable.

2. A building, shed, or room for horses and cattle.

Stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *establish*.] To settle permanently in a state; to make firm; to establish; to fix. [*Obs.*] 2 *Sam.* vii. 13.

Stab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* Establishment. [*Obs.*]

Sta'bly (stā'blỹ), *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government *stably* settled.

Stab'u-la'tion (stăb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stabulatio*, fr. *stabulari* to stable cattle, fr. *stabulum*. See Stable, *n.*] **1.** The act of stabling or housing beasts. [*Obs.*]

2. A place for lodging beasts; a stable. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Stac-ca'to** (stȧk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare*. See Detach.]

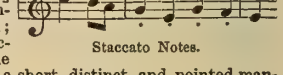

Staccato Notes.

1. (*Mus.*) Disconnected; separated; distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner. It is opposed to *legato*, and often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes, or by dots when the performance is to be less distinct and emphatic.

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner.

Staccato and peremptory [literary criticism]. *G. Eliot.*

Stack (stăk), *n.* [Icel. *stakkr*; akin to Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak*. Cf. Stake.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like, usually of a nearly conical form, but sometimes rectangular or oblong, contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and sometimes covered with thatch.

But corn was housed, and beans were in the *stack*. *Cowper*

2. A pile of poles or wood, indefinite in quantity.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height. *Bacon.*

3. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet. [*Eng.*]

4. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A number of flues embodied in one structure, rising above the roof. Hence: (*b*) Any single insulated and prominent structure, or upright pipe, which affords a conduit for smoke; as, the brick smoke*stack* of a factory; the smoke*stack* of a steam vessel.

Stack of arms (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical self-supporting pile.

Stack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stacked (stăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stacking.] [Cf. Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stakke*. See Stack, *n.*] To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay, cornstalks, or grain; to *stack* or place wood.

To stack arms (*Mil.*), to set up a number of muskets

or rifles together, with the bayonets crossing one another, and forming a sort of conical pile.

Stack'age (stăk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked. [*R.*]

2. A tax on things stacked. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Stack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *estacade* and E. *stockade.*] (*Mil.*) A stockade. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Stack'-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A covering or protection, as of canvas, for a stack.

Stack'ing, *a. & n.* from STACK.

Stacking band, Stacking belt, a band or rope used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack. — Stacking stage, a stage used in building stacks.

Stack'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain; a staddle; a rickstand.

Stack'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain. *A. Smith.*

Stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στακτή, strictly fem. of στακτός oozing out in drops, fr. στάζειν to drop.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews in the preparation of incense. It was perhaps an oil or other form of myrrh or cinnamon, or a kind of storax. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

Stad'dle (stăd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol, staðul,* a foundation, firm seat; akin to E. *stand.* √163. See STAND, *v. i.*] [Formerly written *stadle.*] **1.** Anything which serves for support; a staff; a prop; a crutch; a cane.

His weak steps governing
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout. *Spenser.*

2. The frame of a stack of hay or grain. [*Eng.*]

3. A row of dried or drying hay, etc. [*Eng.*]

4. A small tree of any kind, especially a forest tree.

☞ In America, trees are called *staddles* from the time that they are three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter, or more. This is also the sense in which the word is used by Bacon and Tusser.

Stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

2. To form into staddles, as hay. [*Eng.*]

Stade (stād), *n.* [Cf. F. *stade.*] A stadium. *Donne.*

Stade, *n.* [Cf. G. *gestade* shore.] A landing place or wharf. *Knight.*

Sta-dim'e-ter (stȧ-dĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Stadium* + *-meter.*] A horizontal graduated bar mounted on a staff, used as a stadium, or telemeter, for measuring distances.

‖ **Sta'di-um** (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* STADIA (-ȧ). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), from Gr. στάδιον.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek or 625 Roman feet, or 125 Roman paces, or to 606 feet 9 inches English. This was also called the *Olympic stadium,* as being the exact length of the foot-race course at Olympia. *Dr. W. Smith.*

2. Hence, a race course; especially, the Olympic course for foot races.

3. A kind of telemeter for measuring the distance of an object of known dimensions, by observing the angle it subtends; especially (*Surveying*), a graduated rod used to measure the distance of the place where it stands from an instrument having a telescope, by observing the number of the graduations of the rod that are seen between certain parallel wires (*stadia wires*) in the field of view of the telescope; — also called *stadia,* and *stadia rod.*

Stadt'hold'er (stăt'hōld'ẽr), *n.* [D. *stadhouder; stad* a city, a town + *houder* a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; also, the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

Stadt'hold'er-ate (-ăt), **Stadt'hold'er-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of a stadtholder.

Sta-fette' (stȧ-fĕt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *stafette.* See ESTAFET.] An estafet. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Staff (stăf), *n.; pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stăvz; 277) or STAFFS (stăfs) in senses 1–9, STAFFS in senses 10, 11. [AS. *stæf* a staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf,* OFries. *stef,* G. *stab,* Icel. *stafr,* Sw. *staf,* Dan. *stav,* Goth. *stabs* element, rudiment, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand, to place. See STAND, and cf. STAB, STAVE, *n.*] **1.** A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument or weapon; a pole or stick, used for many purposes; as, a surveyor's *staff;* the *staff* of a spear or pike.

And he put the *staves* into the rings on the sides of the altar to bear it withal. *Ex.* xxxviii. 7.

With forks and *staves* the felon to pursue. *Dryden.*

2. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. "Hooked *staves." Piers Plowman.*

The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

He spoke of it [beer] in "The Earnest Cry," and likewise in the "Scotch Drink," as one of the *staffs* of life which had been struck from the poor man's hand. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. A pole, stick, or wand borne as an ensign of authority; a badge of office; as, a constable's *staff.*

Methought this *staff,* mine office badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shak.*

All his officers brake their *staves;* but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward.*

4. A pole upon which a flag is supported and displayed.

5. The round of a ladder. [*R.*]

I ascended at one [ladder] of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves.* *Dr. J. Campbell* (*E. Brown's Travels*).

6. A series of verses so disposed that, when it is concluded, the same order begins again; a stanza; a stave.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

7. (*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written; — formerly called *stave.*

Staff, 7.

8. (*Mech.*) An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch.

9. (*Surg.*) The grooved director for the gorget, or knife, used in cutting for stone in the bladder.

10. [From STAFF, 3, a badge of office.] (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army. The general's staff consists of those officers about his person who are employed in carrying his commands into execution. See ÉTAT MAJOR.

11. Hence: A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper.

Jacob's staff (*Surv.*), a single straight rod or staff, pointed and iron-shod at the bottom, for penetrating the ground, and having a socket joint at the top, used, instead of a tripod, for supporting a compass. — Staff angle (*Arch.*), a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged. — The staff of life, bread. "Bread is *the staff of life."* *Swift.* — Staff tree (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Celastrus,* mostly climbing shrubs of the northern hemisphere. The American species (*C. scandens*) is commonly called *bittersweet.* See 2d BITTERSWEET, 3 (*b*). — To set, *or* To put, up, *or* down, one's staff, to take up one's residence; to lodge. [*Obs.*]

Staf'fi-er (stăf'fĭ-ẽr), *n.* An attendant bearing a staff. [*Obs.*] "*Staffiers* on foot." *Hudibras.*

Staff'ish (stăf'ĭsh), *a.* Stiff; harsh. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Staff'man (stăf'măn), *n.; pl.* STAFFMEN (-mĕn). A workman employed in silk throwing.

Stag (stăg), *n.* [Icel. *steggr* the male of several animals; or a doubtful AS. *stagga.* Cf. STEG.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to the American elk, or wapiti. (*b*) The male of certain other species of large deer.

2. A colt, or filly; also, a romping girl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A castrated bull; — called also *bull stag,* and *bull ox.* See the Note under OX.

4. (*Stock Exchange*) (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, who is not a member of the exchange. [*Cant*] (*b*) One who applies for the allotment of shares in new projects, with a view to sell immediately at a premium, and not to hold the stock. [*Cant*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) The European wren. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stag beetle (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of lamellicorn beetles belonging to *Lucanus* and allied genera, especially *L. cervus* of Europe and *L. dama* of the United States. The mandibles are large and branched, or forked, whence the name. The larva feeds on the rotten wood of dead trees. Called also *horned bug,* and *horse beetle.* — Stag dance, a dance by men only. [*Slang, U. S.*] — Stag hog (*Zoöl.*), the babiroussa. — Stag-horn coral (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large branching corals of the genus *Madrepora,* which somewhat resemble the antlers of the stag, especially *Madrepora cervicornis,* and *M. palmata,* of Florida and the West Indies. — Stag-horn fern (*Bot.*), an Australian and West African fern (*Platycerium alcicorne*) having the large fronds branched like a stag's horns; also, any species of the same genus. — Stag-horn sumac (*Bot.*), a common American shrub (*Rhus typhina*) having densely velvety branchlets. See SUMAC. — Stag party, a party consisting of men only. [*Slang, U. S.*] — Stag tick (*Zoöl.*), a parasitic dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ,* which lives upon the stag and is usually wingless. The same species lives also upon the European grouse, but in that case has wings.

Stag Beetle (*Lucanus dama*). (½)

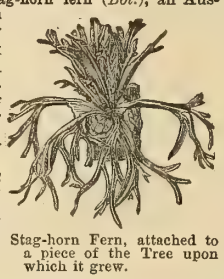

Stag-horn Fern, attached to a piece of the Tree upon which it grew.

Stag, *v. i.* (*Com.*) To act as a "stag," or irregular dealer in stocks. [*Cant*]

Stag, *v. t.* To watch; to dog, or keep track of. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Slang*] *H. Kingsley.*

Stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage,* F. *étage,* (assumed) LL. *staticum,* from L. *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a house. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. An elevated platform on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, an exhibition be presented, or the like.

3. A floor elevated for the convenience of mechanical work, or the like; a scaffold; a staging.

4. A platform, often floating, serving as a kind of wharf.

5. The floor for scenic performances; hence, the theater; the playhouse; hence, also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; the drama, as acted or exhibited.

Knights, squires, and steeds, must enter on the *stage.* *Pope.*
Lo! where the *stage,* the poor, degraded *stage,*
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age. *C. Sprague.*

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*

Music and ethereal mirth
Wherewith the *stage* of air and earth did ring. *Milton.*

7. The platform of a microscope, upon which an object is placed to be viewed. See *Illust.* of MICROSCOPE.

8. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stage house; a station; a place appointed for a relay of horses.

9. A degree of advancement in a journey; one of several portions into which a road or course is marked off; the distance between two places of rest on a road; as, a *stage* of ten miles.

A *stage* . . . signifies a certain distance on a road. *Jeffrey.*

He traveled by gig, with his wife, his favorite horse performing the journey by easy *stages.* *Smiles.*

10. A degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result.

Such a polity is suited only to a particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

11. A large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public; a stagecoach; an omnibus. "A parcel sent you by the *stage."* *Cowper.*

I went in the sixpenny *stage.* *Swift.*

12. (*Biol.*) One of several marked phases or periods in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage;* pupa *stage;* zœa *stage.*

Stage box, a box close to the stage in a theater. — Stage carriage, a stagecoach. — Stage door, the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater. — Stage lights, the lights by which the stage in a theater is illuminated. — Stage micrometer, a graduated device applied to the stage of a microscope for measuring the size of an object. — Stage wagon, a wagon which runs between two places for conveying passengers or goods. — Stage whisper, a loud whisper, as by an actor in a theater, supposed, for dramatic effect, to be unheard by one or more of his fellow actors, yet audible to the audience; an aside.

Stage (stāj), *v. t.* To exhibit upon a stage, or as upon a stage; to display publicly. *Shak.*

Stage'coach' (-kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one stage, station, or place to another, for the conveyance of passengers.

Stage'coach'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* STAGECOACHMEN (-mĕn). One who drives a stagecoach.

Stage'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses.

Stage'ly, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater; theatrical. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Stage'play' (-plā'), *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

Stage'play'er (-ẽr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage; as, Garrick was a celebrated *stageplayer.*

Sta'ger (stā'jẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience. "You will find most of the old *stagers* still stationary there." *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A horse used in drawing a stage. [*Colloq.*]

Sta'ger-y (-ў), *n.* Exhibition on the stage. [*Obs.*]

Stage'-struck' (stāj'strŭk'), *a.* Fascinated by the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

Stag'-e'vil (stăg'ē'v'l), *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of palsy affecting the jaw of a horse. *Crabb.*

Stag'gard (-gĕrd), *n.* [From STAG.] (*Zoöl.*) The male red deer when four years old.

Stag'ger (-gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAGGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAGGERING.] [OE. *stakeren,* Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; cf. OD. *staggeren* to stagger. Cf. STAKE, *n.*] **1.** To move to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness; to sway; to reel or totter.

Deep was the wound; he *staggered* with the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To cease to stand firm; to begin to give way; to fail. "The enemy *staggers."* *Addison.*

3. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Rom.* iv. 20.

Stag'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shak.*

2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Whosoever will read the story of this war will find himself much *staggered.* *Howell.*

Grants to the house of Russell were so enormous, as not only to outrage economy, but even to *stagger* credibility. *Burke.*

3. To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as the spokes of a wheel or the rivets of a boiler seam.

Stag'ger, *n.* **1.** An unsteady movement of the body in walking or standing, as if one were about to fall; a reeling motion; vertigo; — often in the plural; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.

2. *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait or sudden falling; as, parasitic *staggers;* apoplectic or sleepy *staggers.*

3. *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Stomach staggers (*Far.*), distention of the stomach with food or gas, resulting in indigestion, frequently in death.

Stag'ger-bush' (-bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American shrub (*Andromeda Mariana*) having clusters of nodding white flowers. It grows in low, sandy places, and is said to poison lambs and calves. *Gray.*

Stag'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* In a staggering manner.

Stag'ger-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

Stag'-horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn' kŏr'al), **Stag'-horn' fern'** (fẽrn'), etc. See under STAG.

Stag'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the mandibles large and palmate, or branched somewhat like the antlers of a stag; — said of certain beetles.

Stag'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful hound formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. The breed is nearly extinct.

Sta'ging (stā'jĭng), *n.* **1.** A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, etc., as in building.

2. The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* A native of, or resident in, *Stagira,* in ancient Macedonia; especially, Aristotle. [Written also *Stagyrite.*]

Stag'nan-cy (stăg'nan-sў), *n.* State of being stagnant.

Stag'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *stagnans, -antis,* p. pr. of *stagnare.* See STAGNATE.] **1.** That stagnates; not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, impure or foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant.*

That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*
For him a *stagnant* life was not worth living. *Palfrey.*

Stag'nant-ly, *adv.* In a stagnant manner.

Stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAGNATED (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAGNATING.] [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, from *stagnum* a piece of standing water. See STANK a pool, and cf. STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion; as, air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull or inactive; as, commerce *stagnates;* business *stagnates.*

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is any room for hope. *Sir W. Scott.*

Stag'nate (-nāt), *a.* Stagnant. [*Obs.*] "A *stagnate* mass of vapors." *Young.*

Stag-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stagnation.*] **1.** The condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; the state of being motionless; as, the *stagnation* of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapors.

2. The cessation of action, or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as, the *stagnation* of business.

Stag'worm' (stăg'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any species of botfly which is parasitic upon the stag, as *Œstrus*, or *Hypoderma*, *actæon*, which burrows beneath the skin, and *Cephalomyia auribarbis*, which lives in the nostrils.

Stahl'ian (stäl'yan), *a.* Pertaining to, or taught by, *Stahl*, a German physician and chemist of the 17th century; as, the *Stahlian* theory of phlogiston.

Stahl'ian, *n.* A believer in, or advocate of, Stahlism.

Stahl'ism (stäl'ĭz'm), **Stahl'ian-ism** (-yan-ĭz'm), *n.* The Stahlian theory, that every vital action is a function or operation of the soul.

Staid (stād), *imp. & p. p.* of STAY.

Staid, *a.* [From STAY to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful. "Sober and *staid* persons." *Addison.*

O'erlaid with black, *staid* Wisdom's hue. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sober; grave; steady; steadfast; composed; regular; sedate.

Staid'ly, *adv.* In a staid manner; sedately.

Staid'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being staid; seriousness; steadiness; sedateness; regularity; — the opposite of *wildness*, or *levity.*

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; stability; sedateness.

Stail (stāl), *n.* A handle, as of a mop; a stale. [*Eng.*]

Stain (stān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAINED (stānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAINING.] [Abbrev. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye; armor *stained* with blood.

2. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; to *stain* glass.

3. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; to soil; to tarnish.

Of honor void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soiled and *stained.* *Milton.*

4. To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison.

She *stains* the ripest virgins of her age. *Beau. & Fl.*
That did all other beasts in beauty *stain.* *Spenser.*

Stained glass, glass colored or stained by certain metallic pigments fused into its substance, — often used for making ornamental windows.

Syn. — To paint; dye; blot; soil; sully; discolor; disgrace; taint. — PAINT, STAIN, DYE. These denote three different processes; the first mechanical, the other two chiefly chemical. To *paint* a thing is to spread a coat of coloring matter over it; to *stain* or *dye* a thing is to impart color to its substance. To *stain* is said chiefly of solids, as wood, glass, paper; to *dye*, of fibrous substances, textile fabrics, etc.; the one, commonly, a simple process, as applying a wash; the other more complex, as fixing colors by mordants.

Stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain; to grow dim.

Stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot; as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth. *Shak.*

2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.* *Pope.*

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains.* *Dryden.*
Our opinion . . . is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

4. Cause of reproach; shame. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. A tincture; a tinge. [*R.*]

You have some *stain* of soldier in you. *Shak.*

Syn. — Blot; spot; taint; pollution; blemish; tarnish; color; disgrace; infamy; shame.

Stain'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stains or tarnishes.

2. A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood.

Stain'less, *a.* Free from stain; immaculate. *Shak.*

The very care he took to keep his name
Stainless, with some was evidence of shame. *Crabbe.*

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; faultless. See BLAMELESS.

Stain'less-ly, *adv.* In a stainless manner.

Stair (stâr), *n.* [OE. *steir*, *steyer*, AS. *stæger*, from *stigan* to ascend, rise. √164. See STY to ascend.] **1.** One step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level; — commonly applied to those within a building.

2. A series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another; — commonly used in the plural; but originally used in the singular only. "I a winding *stair* found." *Chaucer's Dream.*

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house, where the servants are. — **Flight of stairs,** the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story. — **Pair of stairs,** a set or flight of stairs, — *pair*, in this phrase, having its old meaning of a *set.* See PAIR, *n.*, 1. — **Run of stairs** (*Arch.*), a single set of stairs, or section of a stairway, from one platform to the next. — **Stair rod,** a rod, usually of metal, for holding a stair carpet to its place. — **Up stairs.** See UPSTAIRS in the Vocabulary.

Stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Staircase shell. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any scalaria, or wentletrap. (*b*) Any species of Solarium, or perspective shell.

Stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

Stair'way' (-wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs or steps; a staircase. "A rude and narrow *stairway.*" *Moore.*

Staith (stāth), *n.* [AS. *stæð* a bank, shore, from the root of E. *stead.*] A landing place; an elevated staging upon a wharf for discharging coal, etc., as from railway cars, into vessels. [*Eng.*]

Staith'man (-măn), *n.* A man employed in weighing and shipping at a staith. [*Eng.*]

Stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca*, from the root of E. *stick;* akin to OFries. & LG. *stake*, D. *staak*, Sw. *stake*, Dan. *stage.* See STICK, *v. t.*, and cf. ESTACADE, STOCKADE.] **1.** A piece of wood, usually long and slender, pointed at one end so as to be easily driven into the ground as a support or stay; as, a *stake* to support vines, fences, hedges, etc.

A sharpened *stake* strong Dryas found. *Dryden.*

2. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, a flat car, or the like, to prevent goods from falling off.

3. The piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed to be burned; hence, martyrdom by fire.

4. A small anvil usually furnished with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, — used by tinsmiths, blacksmiths, etc., for light work, punching upon, etc.

5. That which is laid down as a wager; that which is staked or hazarded; a pledge.

At stake, in danger; hazarded; pledged. "I see my reputation is *at stake.*" *Shak.*

Stake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAKED (stākd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAKING.] **1.** To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or plants.

2. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out;* as, to *stake* out land; to *stake* out a new road.

3. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; to pledge.

I'll *stake* yon lamb, that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

4. To pierce or wound with a stake. *Spectator.*

Stake'-driv'er (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*); — so called because one of its notes resembles the sound made in driving a stake into the mud. Called also *meadow hen*, and *Indian hen.*

Stake-driver.

Stake'head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n.* (*Rope Making*) A horizontal bar on a stake, used for supporting the yarns which are kept apart by pins in the bar.

Stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στακτός falling by drops + *-meter.*] A drop measurer; a glass tube tapering to a small orifice at the point, and having a bulb in the middle, used for finding the number of drops in equal quantities of different liquids. See PIPETTE. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Stal (stăl), *obs. imp.* of STEAL. Stole. *Chaucer.*

Sta-lac'tic (stă-lăk'tĭk), **Sta-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ'kal), *a.* (*Geol.*) Stalactitic.

Sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite; resembling a stalactite.

Sta-lac'tite (-tīt), *n.; pl.* STALACTITES (-tīts). [Gr. σταλακτός oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalactite.*] (*Geol.*) (*a*) A pendent cone or cylinder of calcium carbonate resembling an icicle in form and mode of attachment. Stalactites are found depending from the roof or sides of caverns, and are produced by deposition from waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone rocks. (*b*) In an extended sense, any mineral or rock of similar form and origin; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

Stalactites in Wyandotte Cave, Indiana.

‖ **Stal'ac-ti'tes** (stăl'ăk-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] A stalactite. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Stal'ac-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ac-tit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *stalactitique.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to a stalactite; having the form or characters of a stalactite; stalactic.

Stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a stalactite; stalactiform.

Sta-lag'mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σταλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalagmite.*] (*Geol.*) A deposit more or less resembling an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, a similar deposit of other material.

Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana.

Stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'-ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ag-mit'ic-al** (-mĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or structure of stalagmites. — **Stal'ag-mit'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Stal'der (stal'dẽr), *n.* [From the root of *stall.*] A wooden frame to set casks on. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stale (stāl), *n.* [OE. *stale*, *stele*, AS. *stæl*, *stel;* akin to LG. & D. *steel*, G. *stiel;* cf. L. *stilus* stake, stalk, stem, Gr. στελεόν a handle, and E. *stall*, *stalk*, n.] The stock or handle of anything; as, the *stale* of a rake. [Written also *steal*, *stele*, etc.]

But seeing the arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did go
No further than it might be seen. *Chapman.*

Stale, *a.* [Akin to *stale* urine, and to *stall*, n.; probably from Low German or Scandinavian. Cf. STALE, *v. i.*] **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.

2. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.

3. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed. "A *stale* virgin." *Spectator.*

4. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; common. *Swift.*

Wit itself, if *stale*, is less pleasing. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale*, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*

Stale affidavit (*Law*), an affidavit held above a year. *Craig.* — **Stale demand** (*Law*), a claim or demand which has not been pressed or demanded for a long time.

Stale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALED (stāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALING.] To make vapid or tasteless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Age can not wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

Stale, *v. i.* [Akin to D. & G. *stallen*, Dan. *stalle*, Sw. *stalla*, and E. *stall* a stable. √163. See STALL, *n.*, and cf. STALE, *a.*] To make water; to discharge urine; — said especially of horses and cattle. *Hudibras.*

Stale, *n.* [See STALE, *a. & v. i.*] **1.** That which is stale or worn out by long keeping, or by use. [*Obs.*]

2. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Urine, esp. that of beasts. "*Stale* of horses." *Shak.*

Stale, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estal* place, position, abode, market, F. *étal* a butcher's stall, OHG. *stal* station, place, stable, G. *stall* (see STALL, *n.*); or from OE. *stale* theft, AS. *stalu* (see STEAL, *v. t.*).] **1.** Something set, or offered to view, as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool pigeon. [*Obs.*]

Still, as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*

2. A stalking-horse. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Chess*) A stalemate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. A laughingstock; a dupe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stale'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a stale manner.

2. Of old; long since. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Stale'mate' (-māt'), *n.* (*Chess*) The position of the king when he can not move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved.

Stale'mate', *v. t.* (*Chess*) To subject to a stalemate; hence, to bring to a stand.

Stale'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stale.

Stalk (stąk), *n.* [OE. *stalke*, fr. AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a stalk. See STALE a handle, STALL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats; the *stalks* of maize or hemp. (*b*) The petiole, pedicel, or peduncle, of a plant.

2. That which resembles the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill. *Grew.*

3. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the Corinthian capital resembling the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring.

4. One of the two upright pieces of a ladder. [*Obs.*]

To climb by the rungs and the *stalks.* *Chaucer.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A stem or peduncle, as of certain barnacles and crinoids. (*b*) The narrow basal portion of the abdomen of a hymenopterous insect. (*c*) The peduncle of the eyes of decapod crustaceans.

6. (*Founding*) An iron bar with projections inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor.

Stalk borer (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a noctuid moth (*Gortyna nitela*), which bores in the stalks of the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, and many other garden plants, often doing much injury.

Stalk Borer, Imago. Nat. size.

Stalk, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALKED (stąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALKING.] [AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, to go slowly; cf. *stealc* high, elevated, Dan. *stalke* to stalk; probably akin to 1st *stalk.*] **1.** To walk slowly and cautiously; to walk

in a stealthy, noiseless manner; — sometimes used with a reflexive pronoun. *Shak.*

Into the chamber he *stalked* him full still. *Chaucer.*

[Bertran] *stalks* close behind her, like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed. *Dryden.*

2. To walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of approaching game; to proceed under cover.

The king . . . ; crept under the shoulder of his led horse; . . . "I must *stalk*," said he. *Bacon.*

One underneath his horse, to get a shoot doth *stalk*. *Drayton.*

3. To walk with high and proud steps; — usually implying the affectation of dignity, and indicating dislike. The word is used, however, especially by the poets, to express dignity of step.

With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep,
He fords the ocean. *Addison.*

I forbear myself from entering the lists in which he has long *stalked* alone and unchallenged. *Merivale.*

Stalk (stąk), *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing, as game.

As for shooting a man from behind a wall, it is cruelly like to *stalking* a deer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Stalk, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Thus twice before, . . .
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch. *Shak.*

The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stepped. *Spenser.*

Stalked (stąkt), *a.* Having a stalk or stem; borne upon a stem.

Stalked barnacle (*Zoöl.*), a goose barnacle, or anatifer; — called also *stalk barnacle*. — **Stalked crinoid** (*Zoöl.*), any crinoid having a jointed stem.

Stalk'er (stąk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stalks.

2. A kind of fishing net.

Stalk'-eyed' (stąk'īd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed*. Said especially of podophthalmous crustaceans.

Stalk-eyed crustaceans. (*Zoöl.*) See PODOPHTHALMIA.

Stalk'ing-horse (stąk'ĭng-hōrs'), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from the game he is aiming to kill.

2. Fig.: Something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse* under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

How much more abominable is it to make of him [Christ] and religion a *stalking-horse*, to get and enjoy the world! *Bunyan.*

Stalk'less, *a.* Having no stalk.

Stalk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

Stall (stąl), *n.* [OE. *stal*, AS. *steall*, *stall*, a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal*, G. & Sw. *stall*, Icel. *stallr*, Dan. *stald*, originally, a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν to set, place, send, and E. *stand*. √163. See STAND, and cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, STALE, *a.* & *v. i.*, 1st STALK, STALLION, STILL.]

1. A stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the compartment, for one horse, ox, or other animal. "In an oxes *stall*." *Chaucer.*

2. A stable; a place for cattle.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

3. A small apartment or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale; as, a butcher's *stall;* a book*stall*.

4. A bench or table on which small articles of merchandise are exposed for sale.

How peddlers' *stalls* with glittering toys are laid. *Gay.*

5. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy. It is inclosed, either wholly or partially, at the back and sides. The stalls are frequently very rich, with canopies and elaborate carving.

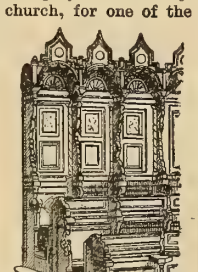

Stalls in the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice. *a* Subsellium.

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Bp. Warburton.*

Loud the monks sang in their *stalls*. *Longfellow.*

6. In the theater, a seat with arms or otherwise partly inclosed, as distinguished from the benches, sofas, etc.

7. (*Mining*) The space left by excavation between pillars. See *Post and stall*, under POST.

Stall reader, one who reads books at a stall where they are exposed for sale.

Cries the *stall reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A titlepage is this!" *Milton.*

Stall, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALLED (stąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALLING.] [Cf. Sw. *stalla*, Dan. *stalde*.] **1.** To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall or stalls; as, to *stall* an ox.

Where King Latinus then his oxen *stalled*. *Dryden.*

2. To fatten; as, to *stall* cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To place in an office with the customary formalities; to install. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To plunge into mire or snow so as not to be able to get on; to set; to fix; as, to *stall* a cart. *Burton.*

His horses had been *stalled* in the snow. *E. E. Hale.*

5. To forestall; to anticipate. [*Obs.*]

This is not to be *stall'd* by my report. *Massinger.*

6 To keep close; to keep secret. [*Obs.*]

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak.*

Stall, *v. i.* [AS. *steallian* to have room. See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To live in, or as in, a stall; to dwell. [*Obs.*]

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*

2. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*

3. To be set, as in mire or snow; to stick fast.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stall'age (stą'lăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estallage*, of German origin. See STALL, *n.*] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) The right of erecting a stall or stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

2. Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw. [*Obs.*]

Stal-la'tion (stōl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Installation. [*Obs.*]

Stalled (stąld *or* stą'lĕd), *a.* Put or kept in a stall; hence, fatted. "A *stalled* ox." *Prov.* xv. 17.

Stall'er (stą'lẽr), *n.* A standard bearer. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Stall'-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALL-FED (-fĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALL-FEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

Stall'ing (stą'lĭng), *n.* Stabling. *Tennyson.*

Stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OE. *stalon*, OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.

Stall'man (stą'lman), *n.; pl.* STALLMEN (-mĕn). One who keeps a stall for the sale of merchandise, especially books. *Sterne.*

Stal'lon (stăl'lŭn), *n.* A slip from a plant; a scion; a cutting. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Stal'wart (stôl'wẽrt *or* stą'l-; 277) } *a.* [OE. *stal-*
Stal'worth (-wẽrth), } *worth*, AS. *stælwyrð* serviceable, probably originally, good at stealing, or worth stealing or taking, and afterwards extended to other causes of estimation. See STEAL, *v. t.*, WORTH, *a.*] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent. "A *stalwart* tiller of the soil." *Prof. Wilson.*

Fair man he was and wise, *stalworth* and bold. *R. of Brunne.*

☞ *Stalworth* is now disused, or but little used, *stalwart* having taken its place.

Stal'wart-ly (-wẽrt-lў), *adv.* In a stalwart manner.

Stal'wart-ness, *n.* The quality of being stalwart.

Stal'worth-hood (-wẽrth-hōōd), } *n.* The quality or
Stal'worth-ness (-wẽrth-nĕs), } state of being stalworth; stalwartness; boldness; daring. [*Obs.*]

Sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. STAMENS (-mĕnz) (used only in the second sense); L. STAMINA (stăm'ĭ-nà) (in the first sense). [L. *stamen* the warp, a thread, fiber, akin to Gr. στήμων the warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, akin to E. *stand*. See STAND, and cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] **1.** A thread; especially, a warp thread.

2. (*pl.* STAMENS, rarely STAMINA.) (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the *anther* and *filament*.

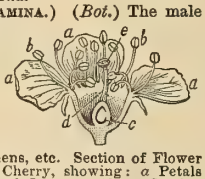

Stamens, etc. Section of Flower of Cherry, showing: *a* Petals (3); *b* Stamens (13); *c* Section of Ovary; *d* Style; *e* Stigma.

Sta'mened (-mĕnd), *a.* Furnished with stamens.

Sta'min (stā'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, LL. *staminea*, *stamineum*, fr. L. *stamineus* consisting of threads, fr. *stamen* a thread. See STAMEN, and cf. STAMINEOUS, 2d STAMMEL, TAMINE.] A kind of woolen cloth. [Written also *stamine*.] [*Obs.*]

Stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nà), *n. pl.* See STAMEN.

Stam'i-na, *n. pl.* **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity; as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength.

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; backbone; vigor; as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a State.

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

Stam'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [Cf. F. *staminal*.] Of or pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens.

Stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *staminatus* consisting of threads, fr. *stamen* thread: cf. F. *staminé*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Furnished with stamens; producing stamens. (*b*) Having stamens, but lacking pistils.

Stam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To indue with stamina. [*R.*]

Sta-min'e-al (stà-mĭn'ē-al), } *a.* [L. *stamineus*, from
Sta-min'e-ous (-mĭn'ē-ŭs), } *stamen* thread.] **1.** Consisting of stamens or threads.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the stamens; possessing stamens; also, attached to the stamens; as, a *staminеous* nectary.

Stam'i-nif'er-ous (stăm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Stamen* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or having stamens.

Stam'i-node (stăm'ĭ-nōd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A staminodium.

‖ **Stam'i-no'di-um** (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* STAMINODIA (-à). [NL. See STAMEN, and -OID.] (*Bot.*) An abortive stamen, or any organ modified from an abortive stamen.

Stam'mel (stăm'mĕl), *n.* A large, clumsy horse. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Stam'mel, *n.* [OF. *estamel;* cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, LL. *stameta* a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*, and OF. *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN.] **1.** A kind of woolen cloth formerly in use. It seems to have been often of a red color. [*Obs.*]

2. A red dye, used in England in the 15th and 16th centuries. *B. Jonson.*

Stam'mel, *a.* Of the color of stammel; having a red color, thought inferior to scarlet.

Stam'mer (stăm'mẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAMMERING.] [OE. *stameren*, fr. AS. *stamur*, *stamer*, stammering; akin to D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stammēn*, Dan. *stamme*, Sw. *stamma*, Icel. *stama*, *stamma*, OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, Icel. *stamr*, Goth. *stamms*, and to G. *stemmen* to bear against, *stumm* dumb, D. *stom*. Cf. STEM to resist, STUMBLE.] To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightest pour this concealed man out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shak.*

Stam'mer (stăm'mẽr), *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; — sometimes with *out*.

Stam'mer, *n.* Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stam'mer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stammers.

Stam'mer-ing, *a.* Apt to stammer; hesitating in speech; stuttering. — **Stam'mer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Stam'mer-ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A disturbance in the formation of sounds. It is due essentially to long-continued spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, by which expiration is prevented, and hence it may be considered as a spasmodic inspiration.

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAMPED (stămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAMPING.] [OE. *stampen;* akin to LG. & D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stampf* a pestle, and E. *step*. See STEP, *v. i.*, and cf. STAMPEDE.]

1. To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward. *Shak.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To bring down (the foot) forcibly on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.

3. To crush; to pulverize; specifically (*Metal.*), to crush by the blow of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.

I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and *stamped* it, and ground it very small. *Deut.* ix. 21.

4. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials.

5. Fig.: To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart.

God . . . has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

6. To cut out, bend, or indent, as paper, sheet metal, etc., into various forms, by a blow or suddenly applied pressure with a stamp or die, etc.; to mint; to coin.

7. To put a stamp on, as for postage; as, to *stamp* a letter; to *stamp* a legal document.

To stamp out, to put an end to by sudden and energetic action; to extinguish; as, *to stamp out* a rebellion.

Stamp, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; to beat; to crush.

These cooks how they *stamp* and strain and grind. *Chaucer.*

2. To strike the foot forcibly downward.

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

Stamp, *n.* **1.** The act of stamping, as with the foot.

2. That which stamps; any instrument for making impressions on other bodies, as a die.

'T is gold so pure
It can not bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

3. The mark made by stamping; a mark imprinted; an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass. *Dryden.*

4. That which is marked; a thing stamped.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks. *Shak.*

5. [F. *estampe*, of German origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate. [*Obs.*]

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

6. An official mark set upon things chargeable with a duty or tax to government, as evidence that the duty or tax is paid; as, the *stamp* on a bill of exchange.

7. Hence, a stamped or printed device, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp;* a receipt *stamp*, etc.

8. An instrument for cutting out, or shaping, materials, as paper, leather, etc., by a downward pressure.

9. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything as if by an imprinted mark; current value; authority; as, these persons have the *stamp* of dishonesty; the Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

10. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*.

A soldier of this season's *stamp*. *Shak.*

11. A kind of heavy hammer, or pestle, raised by water or steam power, for beating ores to powder; anything like a pestle, used for pounding or beating.

12. A half-penny. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

13. *pl.* Money, esp. paper money. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Stamp act, an act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. — **Stamp collector**, an officer who receives or collects stamp duties; one who collects postage or other stamps. — **Stamp duty**, a duty, or tax, imposed on paper and parchment used for certain writings, as deeds, conveyances, etc., the evidence of the payment of the duty or tax being a stamp. [*Eng.*] — **Stamp hammer**, a hammer, worked by power, which rises and falls vertically, like a stamp in a stamp mill. — **Stamp head**, a heavy mass of metal, forming the head or lower end of a bar, which is lifted and let fall, in a stamp mill. — **Stamp mill** (*Mining*), a mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore. — **Stamp note**, a stamped certificate from a customhouse officer, which allows goods to be received by the captain of a ship as freight. [*Eng.*] — **Stamp office**, an office for the issue of stamps and the reception of stamp duties.

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling, akin to *estampar* to stamp, of German origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually caused by fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in consequence of a panic.

She and her husband would join in the general *stampede*. *W. Black.*

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *v. i.* To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies.

Stam-pede', *v. t.* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd or drove of animals.

Stamp'er (stămp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stamps.

2. An instrument for pounding or stamping.

Stamp'ing, *a.* & *n.* from STAMP, *v.*

Stamping ground, a place frequented, and much trodden, by animals, wild or domesticated; hence (*Colloq.*), the scene of one's labors or exploits; also, one's favorite resort. [*U. S.*] — Stamping machine, a machine for forming metallic articles or impressions by stamping. — Stamping mill (*Mining*), a stamp mill.

Stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance.* See STANZA.] **1.** A stanza. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. A station; a position; a site. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Stanch (stânch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STANCHED (stânchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STANCHING.] [OF. *estanchier*, F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing; akin to Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estancar*, It. *stancare* to weary, LL. *stancare*, *stagnare*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. See STAGNATE.] **1.** To stop the flowing of, as blood; to check; also, to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a wound. [Written also *staunch.*]

Iron or a stone laid to the neck doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

2. To extinguish; to quench, as fire or thirst. [*Obs.*]

Stanch, *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. *Luke* viii. 44.

Stanch, *n.* **1.** That which stanches or checks. [*Obs.*]

2. A flood gate by which water is accumulated, for floating a boat over a shallow part of a stream by its release. *Knight.*

Stanch, *a.* [*Compar.* STANCHER (-ẽr); *superl.* STANCHEST.] [From STANCH, *v. t.*, and hence literally signifying, stopped or stayed; cf. Sp. *estanco* stopped, tight, not leaky, as a ship. See STANCH, *v. t.*] [Written also *staunch.*] **1.** Strong and tight; sound; firm; as, a *stanch* ship.

One of the closets is parqueted with plain deal, set in diamond, exceeding *stanch* and pretty. *Evelyn.*

2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman; a *stanch* friend or adherent. *V. Knox.*

In politics I hear you 're *stanch*. *Prior.*

3. Close; secret; private. [*Obs.*]

This is to be kept *stanch*. *Locke.*

Stanch, *v. t.* To prop; to make stanch, or strong.

His gathered sticks to *stanch* the wall
Of the snow tower when snow should fall. *Emerson.*

Stan'chel (stăn'shĕl), *n.* A stanchion.

Stanch'er (stânch'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stanches, or stops, the flowing, as of blood.

Stan'chion (stăn'shŭn; 277), *n.* [OF. *estanson*, *estançon*, F. *étançon*, from OF. *estance* a stay, a prop, from L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. STANZA.] [Written also *stanchel.*]

1. (*Arch.*) A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support or stay.

2. (*Naut.*) Any upright post or beam used as a support, as for the deck, the quarter rails, awnings, etc.

3. A vertical bar for confining cattle in a stall.

Stanch'less (stânch'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being stanched, or stopped.

2. Unquenchable; insatiable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stanch'ly, *adv.* In a stanch manner.

Stanch'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stanch.

Stand (stănd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOOD (stōōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STANDING.] [OE. *standen*, AS. *standan*; akin to OFries. *stonda*, *stān*, D. *staan*, OS. *standan*, *stān*, OHG. *stantan*, *stān*, G. *stehen*, Icel. *standa*, Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, Goth. *standan*, Russ. *stoiate*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand, στῆναι to stand, Skr. *sthā.* √163. Cf. ASSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, DESIST, DESTINE, ECSTASY, EXIST, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PREST, *n.*, REST remainder, SOLSTICE, STABLE, *a.* & *n.*, STAFF, STAGE, STALL, *n.*, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANZA, STATE, *n.*, STATUTE, STEAD, STEED, STOOL, STUD of horses, SUBSTANCE, SYSTEM.] **1.** To be at rest in an erect position; to be fixed in an upright or firm position; as: (*a*) To be supported on the feet, in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie*, *sit*, *kneel*, etc. "I pray you all, *stand* up." *Shak.* (*b*) To continue upright in a certain locality, as a tree fixed by the roots, or a building resting on its foundation.

It *stands* as it were to the ground yglued. *Chaucer.*

The ruined wall
Stands when its wind-worn battlements are gone. *Byron.*

2. To occupy or hold a place; to have a situation; to be situated or located; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine.

Wite ye not where there *stands* a little town? *Chaucer.*

3. To cease from progress; not to proceed; to stop; to pause; to halt; to remain stationary.

I charge thee, *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and *stood* over where the young child was. *Matt.* ii. 9.

4. To remain without ruin or injury; to hold good against tendencies to impair or injure; to be permanent; to endure; to last; hence, to find endurance, strength, or resources.

My mind on its own center *stands* unmoved. *Dryden.*

5. To maintain one's ground; to be acquitted; not to fail or yield; to be safe.

Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall. *Spectator.*

6. To maintain an invincible or permanent attitude; to be fixed, steady, or firm; to take a position in resistance or opposition. "The *standing* pattern of their imitation." *South.*

The king granted the Jews . . . to gather themselves together, and to *stand* for their life. *Esther* viii. 11.

7. To adhere to fixed principles; to maintain moral rectitude; to keep from falling into error or vice.

We must labor so as to *stand* with godliness, according to his appointment. *Latimer.*

8. To have or maintain a position, order, or rank; to be in a particular relation; as, Christian charity, or love, *stands* first in the rank of gifts.

9. To be in some particular state; to have essence or being; to be; to consist. "Sacrifices . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks." *Heb.* ix. 10.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resigned, and am prepared to go. *Dryden.*

Thou seest how it *stands* with me, and that I may not tarry. *Sir W. Scott.*

10. To be consistent; to agree; to accord.

Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*

11. (*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* from the shore; to *stand* for the harbor.

From the same parts of heaven his navy *stands*. *Dryden.*

12. To offer one's self, or to be offered, as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university. *Walton.*

13. To stagnate; not to flow; to be motionless.

Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

14. To measure when erect on the feet.

Six feet two, as I think, he *stands*. *Tennyson.*

15. (*Law*) (*a*) To be or remain as it is; to continue in force; to have efficacy or validity; to abide. *Bouvier.* (*b*) To appear in court. *Burrill.*

Stand by (*Naut.*), a preparatory order, equivalent to *Be ready.* — To stand against, to oppose; to resist. — To stand by. (*a*) To be near; to be a spectator; to be present. (*b*) To be aside; to be set aside with disregard. "In the interim [we] let the commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* (*c*) To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert; as, *to stand by* one's principles or party. (*d*) To rest on for support; to be supported by. *Whitgift.* — To stand corrected, to be set right, as after an error in a statement of fact. *Wycherley.* — To stand fast, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable. — To stand firmly on, to be satisfied or convinced of. "Though Page be a secure fool, and *stands* so *firmly on* his wife's frailty." *Shak.* — To stand for. (*a*) To side with; to espouse the cause of; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain; to defend. "I *stand* wholly *for* you." *Shak.* (*b*) To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of; to represent; as, a cipher at the left hand of a figure *stands for* nothing. "I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand for* the same thing, or really include one another." *Locke.* — To stand in, to cost. "The same *standeth* them *in* much less cost." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

The Punic wars could not have *stood* the human race *in* less than three millions of the species. *Burke.*

— To stand in hand, to conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous. — To stand off. (*a*) To keep at a distance. (*b*) Not to comply. (*c*) To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. (*d*) To appear prominent; to have relief. "Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved." *Sir H. Wotton.* — To stand off and on (*Naut.*), to remain near a coast by sailing toward land and then from it. — To stand on (*Naut.*), to continue on the same tack or course. — To stand out. (*a*) To project; to be prominent. "Their eyes *stand out* with fatness." *Psalm* lxxiii. 7. (*b*) To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

— To stand to. (*a*) To ply; to urge; to persevere in using. "*Stand to* your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars." *Dryden.* (*b*) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. "I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense." *Bp. Stillingfleet.* (*c*) To abide by; to adhere to, as to a contract, assertion, promise, etc.; as, *to stand to* an award; *to stand to* one's word. (*d*) Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain, as one's ground. "Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away." *Bacon.* (*e*) To be consistent with; to agree with; as, it *stands to* reason that he could not have done so. (*f*) To support; to uphold. "*Stand to* me in this cause." *Shak.* — To stand together, to be consistent; to agree. — To stand to sea (*Naut.*), to direct the course from land. — To stand under, to undergo; to withstand. *Shak.* — To stand up. (*a*) To rise from sitting; to be on the feet. (*b*) To arise in order to speak or act. "Against whom, when the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed." *Acts* xxv. 18. (*c*) To rise and stand on end, as the hair. (*d*) To put one's self in opposition; to contend. "Once we *stood up* about the corn." *Shak.* — To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, *to stand up for* the administration. — To stand upon. (*a*) To concern; to interest. (*b*) To value; to esteem. "We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth." *Ray.* (*c*) To insist on; to attach much importance to; as, *to stand upon* security; *to stand upon* ceremony. (*d*) To attack; to assault. [*A Hebraism*] "So I *stood upon* him, and slew him." 2 *Sam.* i. 10. — To stand with, to be consistent with. "It *stands with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally." *Sir J. Davies.*

Stand (stănd), *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to sustain; to bear; as, I can not *stand* the cold or the heat.

2. To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. "Love *stood* the siege." *Dryden.*

He *stood* the furious foe. *Pope.*

3. To abide by; to submit to; to suffer.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

4. To set upright; to cause to stand; as, to *stand* a book on the shelf; to *stand* a man on his feet.

5. To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* a treat. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — To stand one's ground, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position. "Peasants and burghers, however brave, are unable *to stand their ground* against veteran soldiers." *Macaulay.* — To stand trial, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

Stand (stănd), *n.* [AS. *stand.* See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of standing.

I took my *stand* upon an eminence . . . to look into their several ladings. *Spectator.*

2. A halt or stop for the purpose of defense, resistance, or opposition; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand.*

Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow. *Dryden.*

3. A place or post where one stands; a place where one may stand while observing or waiting for something.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shak.*

4. A station in a city or town where carriages or wagons stand for hire; as, a cab *stand.* *Dickens.*

5. A raised platform or station where a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; as, the judges' or the grand *stand* at a race course.

6. A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be laid, hung, or placed upright; as, a hat-*stand*; an umbrella *stand*; a music *stand.*

7. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.

8. The situation of a shop, store, hotel, etc.; as, a good, bad, or convenient *stand* for business. [*U. S.*]

9. Rank; post; station; standing.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

10. A state of perplexity or embarrassment; as, to be at a *stand* what to do. *L'Estrange.*

11. A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock, either of the same or another kind of tree.

12. (*Com.*) A weight of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, — used in weighing pitch.

Microscope stand, the instrument, excepting the eyepiece, objective, and other removable optical parts. — Stand of ammunition, the projectile, cartridge, and sabot connected together. — Stand of arms. (*Mil.*) See under ARMS. — Stand of colors (*Mil.*), a single color, or flag. *Wilhelm* (*Mil. Dict.*). — To be at a stand, to be stationary or motionless; to be at a standstill; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed. — To make a stand, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy.

Syn. — Stop; halt; rest; interruption; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; embarrassment; hesitation.

Stand'age (-āj; 48), *n.* (*Mining*) A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine.

Stand'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *estendart*, F. *étendard*, probably fr. L. *extendere* to spread out, extend, but influenced by E. *stand.* See EXTEND.] **1.** A flag; colors; a banner; especially, a national, or other ensign.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

Standard, 1.

2. That which is established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, extent, value, or quality; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, or yard.

3. That which is established as a rule or model by authority, custom, or general consent; criterion; test.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my *standard* of a statesman. *Burke.*

4. (*Coinage*) The proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. (*Hort.*) A tree of natural size supported by its own stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis.

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards*, some against walls. *Sir W. Temple.*

6. (*Bot.*) The upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla.

a Standard, 6.

7. (*Mech.* & *Carp.*) An upright support, as one of the poles of a scaffold; any upright in framing.

8. (*Shipbuilding*) An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.

9. The sheth of a plow.

10. A large drinking cup. *Greene.*

Standard bearer, an officer of an army, company, or troop, who bears a standard; — commonly called *color sergeant* or *color bearer*; hence, the leader of any organization; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party.

Stand'ard, *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* time; *standard* weights and measures; a *standard* authority as to nautical terms; *standard* gold or silver.

2. Hence: Having a recognized and permanent value; as, *standard* works in history; *standard* authors.

3. (*Hort.*) (*a*) Not supported by, or fastened to, a wall; as, *standard* fruit trees. (*b*) Not of the dwarf kind; as, a *standard* pear tree.

Standard candle, Standard gauge. See under CANDLE, and GAUGE. — Standard solution. (*Chem.*) See *Standardized solution*, under SOLUTION.

Stand'ard-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred in conformity to a standard. Specif., applied to a registered trotting horse which comes up to the standard adopted by the National Association of Trotting-horse Breeders. [*U. S.*]

Stand'ard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To reduce to a normal standard; to calculate or adjust the strength of, by means of, and for uses in, analysis.

Stand'ard-wing' (stănd'ẽrd-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A

curious paradise bird (*Semioptera Wallacii*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing.

Stand'-by' (stănd'bī'), *n.* One who, or that which, stands by one in need; something upon which one relies for constant use or in an emergency.

Stand'el (-ĕl), *n.* A young tree, especially one reserved when others are cut. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Stand'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stands.

2. Same as STANDEL. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Stand'er-by' (-bī'), *n.* One who stands near; one who is present; a bystander.

Stand'er-grass' (-grăs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Orchis mascula*); — called also *standerwort*, and *long purple*. See *Long purple*, under LONG.

Stand'gale' (-gāl'), *n.* See STANNEL. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stand'ing, *a.* **1.** Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.

2. Not flowing; stagnant; as, *standing* water.

3. Not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; lasting; as, a *standing* color.

4. Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as, a *standing* army; legislative bodies have *standing* rules of proceeding and *standing* committees.

5. Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed (distinguished from a *trundle*-bed).

Standing army. See *Standing army*, under ARMY. — **Standing bolt.** See *Stud bolt*, under STUD, a stem. — **Standing committee**, in legislative bodies, etc., a committee appointed for the consideration of all subjects of a particular class which shall arise during the session or a stated period. — **Standing cup**, a tall goblet, with a foot and a cover. — **Standing finish** (*Arch.*), that part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed in its place, as distinguished from doors, sashes, etc. — **Standing order** (*Eccl.*), the denomination (Congregational) established by law; — a term formerly used in Connecticut. See also under ORDER. — **Standing part.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) That part of a tackle which is made fast to a block, point, or other object. (*b*) That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or the like. — **Standing rigging** (*Naut.*), the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, as the shrouds and stays, — distinguished from *running rigging*.

Standing Cup.

Stand'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or coming to a stand; the state of being erect upon the feet; stand.

2. Maintenance of position; duration; duration or existence in the same place or condition; continuance; as, a custom of long *standing*; an officer of long *standing*.

An ancient thing of long *standing*. *Bunyan.*

3. Place to stand in; station; stand.

I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. *Ps.* lxix. 2.

4. Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*.

Standing off (*Naut.*), sailing from the land. — **Standing on** (*Naut.*), sailing toward land.

Stand'ish, *n.* [*Stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift, Esq., my large silver *standish*. *Swift.*

Stand'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* **1.** (*Engin.*) A vertical pipe, open at the top, between a hydrant and a reservoir, to equalize the flow of water; also, a large vertical pipe, near a pumping engine, into which water is forced up, so as to give it sufficient head to rise to the required level at a distance.

2. (*Steam Boiler*) A supply pipe of sufficient elevation to enable the water to flow into the boiler, notwithstanding the pressure of the steam. *Knight.*

Stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged.

Stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* A standing without moving forward or backward; a stop; a state of rest.

Stane (stān), *n.* A stone. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Stang (stăng), *imp.* of STING. [*Archaic*]

Stang, *n.* [OE. *stange*, of Scand. or Dutch origin; cf. Icel. *stöng*, akin to Dan. *stang*, Sw. *stång*, D. *stang*, G. *stange*, OHG. *stanga*, AS. *steng*; from the root of E. *sting.*] **1.** A long bar; a pole; a shaft; a stake.

2. In land measure, a pole, rod, or perch. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Swift.*

Stang ball, a projectile consisting of two half balls united by a bar; a bar shot. See *Illust.* of *Bar shot*, under BAR. — **To ride the stang**, to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders. This method of punishing wife beaters, etc., was once in vogue in some parts of England.

Stang, *v. i.* [Akin to *sting*; cf. Icel. *stanga* to prick, to goad.] To shoot with pain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stan'hope (stăn'hōp; *colloq.* stăn'ŭp), *n.* A light two-wheeled, or sometimes four-wheeled, carriage, without a top; — so called from Lord *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived.

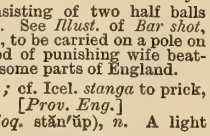
Stanhope.

Stan'iel (stăn'yĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STANNEL.

Stan'iel-ry (-rў), *n.* Hawking with staniels, or stannels, — a base kind of falconry. [*Obs.*]

Stank (stăngk), *a.* [OF. *estanc*, or It. *stanco*. See STANCH, *a.*] Weak; worn out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stank, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *stånka* to pant. √165.] To sigh. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Stank, *imp.* of STINK. Stunk.

Stank, *n.* [OF. *estang*, F. *étang*, from L. *stagnum* a pool. Cf. STAGNATE, TANK a cistern.] **1.** Water retained by an embankment; a pool of water. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Robert of Brunne.*

2. A dam or mound to stop water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stank hen (*Zoöl.*), the moor hen; — called also *stankie*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stan'na-ry, (stăn'nà-rў), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin, an alloy of silver and lead.] Of or pertaining to tin mines, or tin works.

The *stannary* courts of Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the tinners therein, are also courts of record. *Blackstone.*

Stan'na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* STANNARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works. *Bp. Hall.*

Stan'nate (-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *stannate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of stannic acid.

Stan'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [AS. *stāngella*, *stangilla*; properly, stone yeller, *i. e.*, a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE, and YELL, and cf. STONEGALL.] (*Zoöl.*) The kestrel; — called also *standgale*, *standgall*, *stanchel*, *stand hawk*, *stannel hawk*, *steingale*, *stonegall*. [Written also *staniel*, *stannyel*, and *stanyel*.]

With what wing the *staniel* checks at it. *Shak.*

Stan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin: cf. F. *stannique.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tin; derived from or containing tin; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *stannous* compounds.

Stannic acid. (*a*) A hypothetical substance, $Sn(OH)_4$, analogous to silicic acid, and called also *normal stannic acid*. (*b*) Metastannic acid. — **Stannic chloride**, a thin, colorless, fuming liquid, $SnCl_4$, used as a mordant in calico printing and dyeing; — formerly called *spirit of tin*, or *fuming liquor of Libavius*. — **Stannic oxide**, tin oxide, SnO_2, produced artificially as a white amorphous powder, and occurring naturally in the mineral cassiterite. It is used in the manufacture of white enamels, and, under the name of *putty powder*, for polishing glass, etc.

Stan-nif'er-ous (stăn-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + *-ferous.*] Containing or affording tin.

Stan'nine (-nĭn), } *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a steel-
Stan'nite (-nīt), } gray or iron-black color; tin pyrites. It is a sulphide of tin, copper, and iron.

Stan'no- (-nō-). [L. *stannum* tin.] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *tin*, or indicating *tin as an ingredient*.

Stan'no-flu'or-ide (-flū'ŏr-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of double fluorides of tin (*stannum*) and some other element.

Stan-no'so- (stăn-nō'sō-), *a.* (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, certain *stannous compounds*.

Stan'no-type (stăn'nō-tīp), *n.* [*Stanno-* + *-type.*] (*Photog.*) A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype.

Stan'nous (-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, tin; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *stannic* compounds.

Stannous chloride (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $SnCl_2.(H_2O)_2$, obtained by dissolving tin in hydrochloric acid. It is used as a mordant in dyeing.

‖ **Stan'num** (-nŭm), *n.* [L., alloy of silver and lead; later, tin.] (*Chem.*) The technical name of tin. See TIN.

Stann'yel } (stăn'yĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STANNEL.
Stant (stănt), **Stont** (stŏnt), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of STAND, for *standeth*. Stands. *Chaucer.*

Stan'za (stăn'zà), *n.*; *pl.* STANZAS (-zàz). [It. *stanza* a room, habitation, a stanza, *i. e.*, a stop, fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND, and cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE, STANCHION.] **1.** A number of lines or verses forming a division of a song or poem, and agreeing in meter, rhyme, number of lines, etc., with other divisions; a part of a poem, ordinarily containing every variation of measure in that poem; a combination or arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza*, in every ode. *Dryden.*

2. (*Arch.*) An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber.

Stan-za'ic (stăn-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas; as, a couplet in *stanzaic* form.

Sta-pe'di-al (stà-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the stapes.

‖ **Sta-pe'li-a** (-lĭ-à), *n.* [NL. So named after John Bodæus a *Stapel*, a physician of Amsterdam.] (*Bot.*) An extensive and curious genus of African plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* (Milkweed family). They are succulent plants without leaves, frequently covered with dark tubercles giving them a very grotesque appearance. The odor of the blossoms is like that of carrion.

Starfish Stapelia (*Stapelia Asterias*) in bloom.

‖ **Sta'pes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] (*Anat.*) The innermost of the ossicles of the ear; the stirrup, or stirrup bone; — so called from its form. See *Illust.* of EAR.

Staph'y-line (stăf'ĭ-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. σταφυλινος botryoidal, from σταφυλή a bunch of grapes.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the uvula or the palate.

Staph'y-lĭ'nid (stăf'ĭ-lĭ'nĭd), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλίνος a kind of insect.] (*Zoöl.*) Any rove beetle.

‖ **Staph'y-lo'ma** (-lō'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σταφύλωμα, fr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes.] (*Med.*) A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye; as, a *staphyloma* of the cornea.

Staph'y-lo'ma-tous (stăf'ĭ-lō'mà-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to staphyloma; affected with staphyloma.

Staph'y-lo-plas'ty (stăf'ĭ-lō-plăs'tў), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes, also, the uvula when swollen at the lower end + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The operation for restoring or replacing the soft palate when it has been lost. *Dunglison.* — **Staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Staph'y-lor'a-phy } (-lŏr'à-fў), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή the
Staph'y-lor'rha-phy } uvula when swollen + ῥάπτειν to sew: cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of uniting a cleft palate, consisting in paring and bringing together the edges of the cleft. — **Staph'y-lo-raph'ic** (stăf'ĭ-lō-răf'ĭk), **Staph'y-lor-rhaph'ic** (-lŏr-răf'ĭk), *a.*

Staph'y-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή the uvula when swollen + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing a staphyloma by cutting.

Sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stapul*, *stapol*, *stapel*, a step, a prop, post, table, fr. *stapan* to step, go, raise; akin to D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium, G. *stapel* a heap, mart, stake, *staffel* step of a ladder, Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, and E. *step*; cf. OF. *estaple* a mart, F. *étape*. See STEP.] **1.** A settled mart; an emporium; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk; a place for wholesale traffic.

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

For the increase of trade and the encouragement of the worthy burgesses of Woodstock, her majesty was minded to erect the town into a *staple* for wool. *Sir W. Scott.*

☞ In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these places to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather; and these were originally the *staple* commodities.

2. Hence: Place of supply; source; fountain head.

Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. Whenever there was a rumor that any thing important had happened or was about to happen, people hastened thither to obtain intelligence from the fountain head. *Macaulay.*

3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market; a principal commodity or production of a country or district; as, wheat, maize, and cotton are great *staples* of the United States.

We should now say, Cotton is the great *staple*, that is, the established merchandise, of Manchester. *Trench.*

4. The principal constituent in anything; chief item.

5. Unmanufactured material; raw material.

6. The fiber of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; as, a coarse *staple*; a fine *staple*; a long or short *staple*.

7. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, or the like.

8. (*Mining*) (*a*) A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. (*b*) A small pit.

9. A district granted to an abbey. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; as, a *staple* town. [*R.*]

2. Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled; as, a *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

3. Fit to be sold; marketable. [*R.*] *Swift.*

4. Regularly produced or manufactured in large quantities; belonging to wholesale traffic; principal; chief.

Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England. *Hallam.*

Sta'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAPLING.] To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

Sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods.

2. One employed to assort wool according to its staple.

Star (stär), *n.* [OE. *sterre*, AS. *steorra*; akin to OFries. *stera*, OS. *sterro*, D. *ster*, OHG. *sterno*, *sterro*, G. *stern*, Icel. *stjarna*, Sw. *stjerna*, Dan. *stierne*, Goth. *staírnō*, Armor. & Corn. *steren*, L. *stella*, Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, Skr. *star*; perhaps from a root meaning, to scatter, Skr. *str*, L. *sternere* (cf. STRATUM), and originally applied to the stars as being strewn over the sky, or as being scatterers or spreaders of light. √296. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR.]

1. One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, and comets.

His eyen twinkled in his head aright,
As do the *stars* in the frosty night. *Chaucer.*

☞ The stars are distinguished as *planets*, and *fixed stars*. See PLANET, *Fixed stars* under FIXED, and *Magnitude of a star* under MAGNITUDE.

2. The polestar; the north star. *Shak.*

3. (*Astrol.*) A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.

O malignant and ill-brooding *stars*. *Shak.*
Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

4. That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor.

On whom . . .
Lavish Honor showered all her *stars*. *Tennyson.*

5. Specifically, a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, or to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc.

6. (*Pyrotechny*) A composition of combustible matter used in the heading of rockets, in mines, etc., which, exploding in the air, presents a starlike appearance.

7. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions, as a distinguished orator, a leading theatrical performer, etc.

☞ *Star* is used in the formation of compound words, generally of obvious signification; as, *star*-aspiring, *star*-bespangled, *star*-bestudded, *star*-blasting, *star*-bright, *star*-crowned, *star*-directed, *star*-eyed, *star*-headed, *star*-paved, *star*-roofed, *star*-sprinkled, *star*-wreathed.

Blazing star, **Double star**, **Multiple star**, **Shooting star**,

etc. See under BLAZING, DOUBLE, etc. — **Nebulous star** (*Astron.*), a small, well-defined circular nebula, having a bright nucleus at its center like a star. — **Star anise** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Illicium; — so called from its star-shaped capsules. — **Star apple** (*Bot.*), a tropical American tree (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*), having a milky juice and oblong leaves with a silky-golden pubescence beneath. It bears an applelike fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. The name is extended to the whole genus of about sixty species, and the natural order (*Sapotaceæ*) to which it belongs is called the *Star-apple family*. — **Star conner**, one who cons, or studies, the stars; an astronomer or an astrologer. *Gascoigne.* — **Star coral** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of stony corals belonging to *Astræa*, *Orbicella*, and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa. — **Star cucumber.** (*Bot.*) See under CUCUMBER. — **Star flower.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*; star-of-Bethlehem. (*b*) See STARWORT (*b*). (*c*) An American plant of the genus *Trientalis* (*Trientalis Americana*). *Gray.* — **Star fort** (*Fort.*), a fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles; — whence the name. — **Star gauge** (*Ordnance*), a long rod, with adjustable points projecting radially at its end, for measuring the size of different parts of the bore of a gun. — **Star grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A small grasslike plant (*Hypoxis erecta*) having star-shaped yellow flowers. (*b*) The colicroot. See COLICROOT. — **Star hyacinth** (*Bot.*), a bulbous plant of the genus *Scilla* (*S. autumnalis*); — called also *star-headed hyacinth*. — **Star jelly** (*Bot.*), any one of several gelatinous plants (*Nostoc commune*, *N. edule*, etc.). See NOSTOC. — **Star lizard.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as STELLION. — **Star-of-Bethlehem** (*Bot.*), a bulbous liliaceous plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) having a small white starlike flower. — **Star-of-the-earth** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Plantago* (*P. coronopus*), growing upon the seashore. — **Star polygon** (*Geom.*), a polygon whose sides cut each other so as to form a star-shaped figure. — **Stars and Stripes**, a popular name for the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each.

Star Coral (*Orbicella annularis*). Three calicles enlarged.

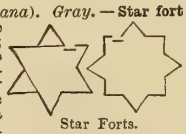
Star Forts.

Star Polygons.

With the old flag, the true American flag, the Eagle, and the *Stars and Stripes*, waving over the chamber in which we sit. *D. Webster.*

— **Star showers.** See *Shooting star*, under SHOOTING. — **Star thistle** (*Bot.*), an annual composite plant (*Centaurea solstitialis*) having the involucre armed with stout radiating spines. — **Star wheel** (*Mach.*), a star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. — **Star worm** (*Zoöl.*), a gephyrean. — **Temporary star** (*Astron.*), a star which appears suddenly, shines for a period, and then nearly or quite disappears. These stars are supposed by some astronomers to be variable stars of long and undetermined periods. — **Variable star** (*Astron.*), a star whose brilliancy varies periodically, generally with regularity, but sometimes irregularly; — called *periodical star* when its changes occur at fixed periods. — **Water star grass** (*Bot.*), an aquatic plant (*Schollera graminea*) with small yellow starlike blossoms.

Star (stär), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARRED (stärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARRING.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems. "A sable curtain *starred* with gold." *Young.*

Star, *v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; to be brilliant or prominent; to play a part as a theatrical star. *W. Irving.*

Star'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Half blind.

Star'board' (-bōrd' *or* -bĕrd), *n.* [OE. *sterbord*, AS. *steórbord*, i. e., steer board. See STEER, *v. t.*, BOARD of a vessel, and cf. LARBOARD.] (*Naut.*) That side of a vessel which is on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *larboard*, or *port*.

Star'board', *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as, the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack.

Star'board', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.

Star'-bow'lines (-bō'lĭnz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The men in the starboard watch. [*Obs.*] *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Starch (stärch), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stark, strong, rough. See STARK.] Stiff; precise; rigid. [*R.*] *Killingbeck.*

Starch, *n.* [From *starch* stiff, cf. G. *stärke*, fr. *stark* strong.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A widely diffused vegetable substance found especially in seeds, bulbs, and tubers, and extracted (as from potatoes, corn, rice, etc.) as a white, glistening, granular or powdery substance, without taste or smell, and giving a very peculiar creaking sound when rubbed between the fingers. It is used as a food, in the production of commercial grape sugar, for stiffening linen in laundries, in making paste, etc.

☞ Starch is a carbohydrate, being the typical amylose, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, and is detected by the fine blue color given to it by free iodine. It is not fermentable as such, but is changed by diastase into dextrin and maltose, and by heating with dilute acids into dextrose. Cf. SUGAR, INULIN, and LICHENIN.

2. Fig.: A stiff, formal manner; formality. *Addison.*

Starch hyacinth (*Bot.*), the grape hyacinth; — so called because the flowers have the smell of boiled starch. See under GRAPE.

Starch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARCHED (stärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch.

Star'-cham'ber (stär'chām'bĕr), *n.* [So called (as conjectured by Blackstone) from being held in a room at the Exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called *starrs* (from the Heb. *shetar*, pron. *shtar*) were kept; or from the *stars* with which the ceiling is supposed to have been decorated.] (*Eng. Hist.*) An ancient high court exercising jurisdiction in certain cases, mainly criminal, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's council, or of the privy council only with the addition of certain judges. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641. *Encyc. Brit.*

Starched (stärcht), *a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch.

2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

Starch'ed-ness (stärch'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality.

Starch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who starches.

Starch'ly, *adv.* In a starched or starch manner.

Starch'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being starched or starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

Starch'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine quality of starch.

Starch'y (-ў), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

Star'craft (stär'krăft), *n.* Astrology. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Star'-crossed' (stär'krôst'; 115), *a.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Such is my *star-crossed* destiny. *Massinger.*

Stare (stâr), *n.* [AS. *stær*. See STARLING.] (*Zoöl.*) The starling. [*Obs.*]

Stare, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARED (stârd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARING.] [AS. *starian*; akin to LG. & D. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*; cf. Icel. *stira*, Dan. *stirre*, Sw. *stirra*, and G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*), Skr. *sthira* firm, strong. √166. Cf. STERILE.] **1.** To look with fixed eyes wide open, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.

For ever upon the ground I see thee *stare*. *Chaucer.*
Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

2. To be very conspicuous on account of size, prominence, color, or brilliancy; as, *staring* windows or colors.

3. To stand out; to project; to bristle. [*Obs.*]

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare*. *Shak.*

Take off all the *staring* straws and jags in the hive. *Mortimer.*

Syn. — To gaze; to look earnestly. See GAZE.

Stare, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; to gaze at.

I will *stare* him out of his wits. *Shak.*

To stare in the face, to be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

Stare, *n.* The act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open. "A dull and stupid *stare*." *Churchill.*

Star'er (stâr'ẽr), *n.* One who stares, or gazes.

Starf (stärf), *obs. imp.* of STARVE. Starved. *Chaucer.*

Star'finch' (stär'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European redstart.

Star'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of echinoderms belonging to the class Asterioidea, in which the body is star-shaped and usually has five rays, though the number of rays varies from five to forty or more. The rays are often long, but are sometimes so short as to appear only as angles to the disklike body. Called also *sea star*, *five-finger*, and *stellerid*.

Common American Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*). (⅛)

☞ The ophiuroids are also sometimes called starfishes. See BRITTLE STAR, and OPHIUROIDEA.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The dollar fish, or butterfish.

Star'gaz'er (-gāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, in derision or contempt, an astronomer.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of spiny-rayed marine fishes belonging to *Uranoscopus*, *Astroscopus*, and allied genera, of the family *Uranoscopidæ*. The common species of the Eastern United States are *Astroscopus anoplus*, and *A. guttatus*. So called from the position of the eyes, which look directly upward.

American Stargazer (*Astroscopus anoplus*). (¼)

Star'gaz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; contemplation of the stars as connected with astrology or astronomy. *Swift.*

2. Hence, absent-mindedness; abstraction.

Star'ing-ly (stâr'ĭng-lў), *adv.* With a staring look.

Stark (stärk), *a.* [*Compar.* STARKER (-ẽr); *superl.* STARKEST.] [OE. *stark* stiff, strong, AS. *stearc*; akin to OS. *starc* strong, D. *sterk*, OHG. *starc*, *starah*, G. & Sw. *stark*, Dan. *stærk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Goth. *gastaúrknan* to become dried up, Lith. *strĕgti* to stiffen, to freeze. Cf. STARCH, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** Stiff; rigid. *Chaucer.*

Whose senses all were straight benumbed and *stark*. *Spenser.*
His heart gan wax as *stark* as marble stone. *Spenser.*
Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shak.*
The north is not so *stark* and cold. *B. Jonson.*

2. Complete; absolute; full; perfect; entire. [*Obs.*]

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now. *B. Jonson.*

3. Strong; vigorous; powerful.

A *stark*, moss-trooping Scot. *Sir W. Scott.*
Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Severe; violent; fierce. [*Obs.*] "In *starke* stours" [*i. e.*, in fierce combats]. *Chaucer.*

5. Mere; sheer; gross; entire; downright.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*
Rhetoric is very good or *stark* naught; there 's no medium in rhetoric. *Selden.*

Stark (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as, *stark* mad. *Shak.*

Held him strangled in his arms till he was *stark* dead. *Fuller.*

Stark naked, wholly naked; quite bare.

Strip your sword *stark naked*. *Shak.*

☞ According to Professor Skeat, "*stark-naked*" is derived from *steort-naked*, or *start-naked*, literally *tail-naked*, and hence *wholly naked*. If this etymology be true the preferable form is *stark-naked*.

Stark, *v. t.* To stiffen. [*R.*]

If horror have not *starked* your limbs. *H. Taylor.*

Stark'ly, *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly.

Its onward force too *starkly* pent
In figure, bone, and lineament. *Emerson.*

Stark'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stark.

Star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Being without stars; having no stars visible; as, a *starless* night. *Milton.*

Star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*

Star'light', *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as, a *starlight* night.

A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden.*

Star'like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.

2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-like* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

Star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [OE. *sterlyng*, a dim. of OE. *stare*, AS. *stær*; akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, *staar*, OHG. *stara*, Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Sw. *stare*, Dan. *stær*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. STARE a starling.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* and allied genera. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown or greenish black, with a metallic gloss, and spotted with yellowish white. It is a sociable bird, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. Called also *stare*, and *starred*. The pied starling of India is *Sternopastor contra*.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A California fish; the rock trout.

3. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support; — called also *sterling*.

Rose-colored starling. (*Zoöl.*) See PASTOR.

Star'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

Star'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A fortune teller; an astrologer; — used in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

Starn (stärn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European starling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Star'nose' (stär'nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A curious American mole (*Condylura cristata*) having the nose expanded at the end into a stellate disk; — called also *star-nosed mole*.

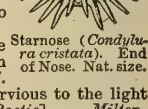
Starnose (*Condylura cristata*). End of Nose. Nat. size.

Star'ost (stăr'ŏst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, from *stary* old.] A nobleman who possessed a starosty. [*Poland*]

Star'os-ty (-ŏs-tў), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. [*Poland*] *Brande & C.*

Star'proof' (stär'prōōf'), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars; as, a *starproof* elm. [*Poetic*] *Milton.*

Star'-read' (-rĕd'), *n.* Doctrine or knowledge of the stars; star lore; astrology; astronomy. [*Obs.*]

Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight. *Spenser.*

Starred (stärd), *a.* [From STAR.] **1.** Adorned or studded with stars; bespangled.

2. Influenced in fortune by the stars. [*Obs.*]

My third comfort,
Starred most unluckily. *Shak.*

Star'ri-ness (stär'rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being starry; as, the *starriness* of the heavens.

Star'ry (-rў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. "Above the *starry* sky." *Pope.*

2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

Do not Christians and Heathens, Jews and Gentiles, poets and philosophers, unite in allowing the *starry* influence? *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.

4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.

Starry ray (*Zoöl.*), a European skate (*Raia radiata*); — so called from the stellate bases of the dorsal spines.

Star'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* The light of the stars. [*R.*]

The *starshine* lights upon our heads. *R. L. Stevenson.*

Star'shoot' (-shōōt'), *n.* See NOSTOC.

Star'-span'gled (-spăn'g'ld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars.

Star-spangled banner, the popular name for the national ensign of the United States. *F. S. Key.*

Star'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Asteriated sapphire.

Start (stärt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTING.] [OE. *sterten*; akin to D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, G. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall, Sw. *störta* to cast down, to fall, Dan. *styrte*, and probably also to E. *start* a tail; the original sense being

perhaps, to show the tail, to tumble over suddenly. √166. Cf. START a tail.] **1.** To leap; to jump. [*Obs.*]

2. To move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from surprise, pain, or other sudden feeling or emotion, or by a voluntary act.

And maketh him out of his sleep to *start*. *Chaucer.*
I *start* as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside. *I. Watts.*
But if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

3. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; as, to *start* in business.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
At intervals some bird from out the brakes
Starts into voice a moment, then is still. *Byron.*

4. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; as, a rivet or a seam may *start* under strain or pressure.

To start after, to set out after; to follow; to pursue. — **To start against**, to act as a rival candidate against. — **To start for**, to be a candidate for, as an office. — **To start up**, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to come suddenly into notice or importance.

Start (stärt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move suddenly; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to alarm; to rouse; to cause to flee or fly; as, the hounds *started* a fox.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To bring into being or into view; to originate; to invent.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, or flowing; as, to *start* a railway train; to *start* a mill; to *start* a stream of water; to *start* a rumor; to *start* a business.

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison.*

4. To move suddenly from its place or position; to displace or loosen; to dislocate; as, to *start* a bone; the storm *started* the bolts in the vessel.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

5. [Perh. from D. *storten*, which has this meaning also.] (*Naut.*) To pour out; to empty; to tap and begin drawing from; as, to *start* a water cask.

Start, *n.* **1.** The act of starting; a sudden spring, leap, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, or the like; any sudden motion, or beginning of motion.

The fright awakened Arcite with a *start*. *Dryden.*

2. A convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm; a spasmodic effort.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

3. A sudden, unexpected movement; a sudden and capricious impulse; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

4. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; first motion from a place; act of setting out; the outset; — opposed to *finish*.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*

At a start, at once; in an instant. [*Obs.*]

At a start he was betwixt them two. *Chaucer.*

To get, *or* **have, the start**, to begin before another; to gain or have the advantage in a similar undertaking; — usually with *of*. "*Get the start* of the majestic world." *Shak.* "She might have forsaken him if he had not *got the start* of her." *Dryden.*

Start, *n.* [OE. *stert* a tail, AS. *steort;* akin to LG. *stert, steert*, D. *staart*, G. *sterz*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*. √166. Cf. *Stark naked*, under STARK, START, *v. i.*] **1.** A tail, or anything projecting like a tail.

2. The handle, or tail, of a plow; also, any long handle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket.

4. (*Mining*) The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse.

Start'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, starts; as, a *starter* on a journey; the *starter* of a race.

2. A dog that rouses game.

Start'ful (-ful), *a.* Apt to start; skittish. [*R.*]

Start'ful-ness, *n.* Aptness to start. [*R.*]

Star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any humming bird of the genus *Heliomaster*. The feathers of the throat have a brilliant metallic luster.

Starthroat (*Heliomaster Angelæ*).

Start'ing (stärt'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from START, *v.*

Starting bar (*Steam Eng.*), a hand lever for working the valves in starting an engine. — **Starting hole**, a loophole; evasion. [*Obs.*] — **Starting point**, the point from which motion begins, or from which anything starts. — **Starting post**, a post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

Start'ing-ly, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts; spasmodically. *Shak.*

Start'ish, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy; — said especially of a horse. [*Colloq.*]

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTLING (-tl̆ĭng).] [Freq. of *start*.] To move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling alarm; to start.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison.*

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. t.* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to frighten suddenly and not seriously; to alarm; to surprise.

The supposition, at least, that angels do sometimes assume bodies need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To start; shock; fright; frighten; alarm.

Star'tle, *n.* A sudden motion or shock caused by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

Star'tling-ly (-tl̆ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a startling manner.

Star'tlish (-tl̆ĭsh), *a.* Easily startled; apt to start; startish; skittish; — said especially of a horse. [*Colloq.*]

Start'-up' (stärt'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A kind of high rustic shoe. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

A *startuppe*, or clownish shoe. *Spenser.*

Start'-up', *a.* Upstart. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

☞ This word was first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of *Starvation* Dundas.

"*Starvation*, we are also told, belongs to the class of 'vile compounds' from being a mongrel; as if English were not full of mongrels, and as if it would not be in distressing straits without them." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARVED (stärvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARVING.] [OE. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan;* akin to D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, OHG. *sterban*, Icel. *starf* labor, toil.] **1.** To die; to perish. [*Obs.*, except in the sense of perishing with cold or hunger.] *Lydgate.*

In hot coals he hath himself raked . . .
Thus *starved* this worthy mighty Hercules. *Chaucer.*

2. To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

3. To perish or die with cold. *Spenser.*

Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold? *Sandys.*
Starving with cold as well as hunger. *W. Irving.*

☞ In this sense, still common in England, but rarely used in the United States.

Starve, *v. t.* **1.** To destroy with cold. [*Eng.*]

From beds of raging fire, to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

2. To kill with hunger; as, maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder.

3. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.

Attalus endeavored to *starve* Italy by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To destroy by want of any kind; as, to *starve* plants by depriving them of proper light and air.

5. To deprive of force or vigor; to disable.

The pens of historians, writing thereof, seemed *starved* for matter in an age so fruitful of memorable actions. *Fuller.*
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

Starv'ed-ly (stärv'ĕd-lў), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously.

Some boasting housekeeper which keepeth open doors for one day, . . . and lives *starvedly* all the year after. *Bp. Hall.*

Starve'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Starve* + *-ling.*] One who, or that which, pines from lack of food, or nutriment.

Old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no *starveling*. *Shak.*

Starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Aster*. See ASTER. (*b*) A small plant of the genus *Stellaria*, having star-shaped flowers; star flower; chickweed. *Gray.*

Water starwort, an aquatic plant (*Callitriche verna*) having some resemblance to chickweed. — **Yellow starwort**, a plant of the genus *Inula;* elecampane.

‖ **Stas'i-mon** (stăs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.; pl.* STASIMA (-mȧ). [NL., from Gr. στάσιμον, neut. of στάσιμος stationary, steadfast.] In the Greek tragedy, a song of the chorus, continued without the interruption of dialogue or anapæstics. *Liddell & Scott.*

‖ **Sta'sis** (stā'sĭs *or* stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στάσις a standing still.] (*Physiol.*) A slackening or arrest of the blood current in the vessels, due not to a lessening of the heart's beat, but presumably to some abnormal resistance of the capillary walls. It is one of the phenomena observed in the capillaries in inflammation.

Stat'a-ble (stāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be stated; as, a *statable* grievance; the question at issue is *statable*.

Sta'tal (stā'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing with reference to, a State of the American Union, as distinguished from the general government. [*R.*]

I have no knowledge of any other kind of political citizenship, higher or lower, *statal* or national. *Edward Bates.*

Sta'tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *stare* to stand.] (*Her.*) In a standing position; as, a lion *statant*.

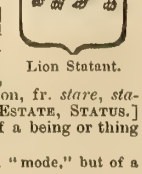

Lion Statant.

Sta-ta'ri-an (stȧ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Fixed; settled; steady; statary. [*Obs.*]

Sta-ta'ri-an-ly, *adv.* Fixedly; steadily. [*Obs.*]

Sta'ta-ry (stā'tȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *statarius* standing fast, fr. *stare* to stand.] Fixed; settled. [*Obs.*] "The set and *statary* times of paring of nails and cutting of hair." *Sir T. Browne.*

State (stāt), *n.* [OE. *stat*, OF. *estat*, F. *état*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND, and cf. ESTATE, STATUS.]

1. The circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time.

State is a term nearly synonymous with "mode," but of a meaning more extensive, and is not exclusively limited to the mutable and contingent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden.*
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

2. Rank; condition; quality; as, the *state* of honor.

Thy honor, *state*, and seat is due to me. *Shak.*

3. Condition of prosperity or grandeur; wealthy or prosperous circumstances; social importance.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope.*

4. Appearance of grandeur or dignity; pomp.

Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

5. A chair with a canopy above it, often standing on a dais; a seat of dignity; also, the canopy itself. [*Obs.*]

His high throne, . . . under *state*
Of richest texture spread. *Milton.*

When he went to court, he used to kick away the *state*, and sit down by his prince cheek by jowl. *Swift.*

6. Estate; possession. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Your *state*, my lord, again is yours. *Massinger.*

7. A person of high rank. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

8. Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as, the civil and ecclesiastical *states*, or the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons, in Great Britain. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 6.

9. The principal persons in a government.

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

10. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *States*-general of Holland.

11. A form of government which is not monarchical, as a republic. [*Obs.*]

Well monarchies may own religion's name,
But *states* are atheists in their very fame. *Dryden.*

12. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people who are united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government; a nation.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*
The Puritans in the reign of Mary, driven from their homes, sought an asylum in Geneva, where they found a *state* without a king, and a church without a bishop. *R. Choate.*

13. In the United States, one of the commonwealths, or bodies politic, the people of which make up the body of the nation, and which, under the national constitution, stand in certain specified relations with the national government, and are invested, as commonwealths, with full power in their several spheres over all matters not expressly inhibited.

☞ The term *State*, in its technical sense, is used in distinction from the federal system, *i. e.*, the government of the United States.

14. Highest and stationary condition, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease; height; acme. [*Obs.*]

☞ When *state* is joined with another word, or used adjectively, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic, or to the government; also, what belongs to the States severally in the American Union; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; *State* laws of Iowa.

Nascent state. (*Chem.*) See under NASCENT. — **Secretary of state.** See SECRETARY, *n.*, 3. — **State barge**, a royal barge, or a barge belonging to a government. — **State bed**, an elaborately carved or decorated bed. — **State carriage**, a highly decorated carriage for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions. — **State paper**, an official paper relating to the interests or government of a state. *Jay.* — **State prison**, a public prison or penitentiary; — called also *State's prison*. — **State prisoner**, one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense. — **State rights**, *or* **States' rights**, the rights of the several independent States, as distinguished from the rights of the Federal government. It has been a question as to what rights have been vested in the general government. [*U. S.*] — **State's evidence.** See PROBATOR, 2, and under EVIDENCE. — **State sword**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank. — **State trial**, a trial of a person for a political offense. — **States of the Church.** See under ECCLESIASTICAL.

Syn. — STATE, SITUATION, CONDITION. *State* is the generic term, and denotes in general the mode in which a thing stands or exists. The *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered. Our *situation* is good or bad as outward things bear favorably or unfavorably upon us; our *condition* is good or bad according to the state we are actually in as respects our persons, families, property, and other things which comprise our sources of enjoyment.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure without all doubt or controversy. *Milton.*
We hoped to enjoy with ease what, in our *situation*, might be called the luxuries of life. *Cook.*
And, O, what man's *condition* can be worse
Than his whom plenty starves and blessings curse? *Cowley.*

State (stāt), *a.* **1.** Stately. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Belonging to the state, or body politic; public.

State, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATING.] **1.** To set; to settle; to establish. [*R.*]

I myself, though meanest *stated*,
And in court now almost hated. *Wither.*
Who calls the council, *states* the certain day. *Pope.*

2. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.

To state it. To assume state or dignity. [*Obs.*] "Rarely dressed up, and taught *to state it*." *Beau. & Fl.*

State, *n.* A statement; also, a document containing a statement. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

State'craft' (stāt'krȧft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

Stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Settled; established; fixed.

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. Recurring at regular times; not occasional; as, *stated* preaching; *stated* business hours.

Stat'ed-ly, *adv.* At stated times; regularly.

State'ful (stāt'fŭl), *a.* Full of state; stately. [*Obs.*]

"A *stateful* silence." *Marston.*

State'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The condition of being a State; as, a territory seeking *Statehood.*

State'house' (-hous'), *n.* The building in which a State legislature holds its sessions; a State capitol. [*U.S.*]

State'less, *a.* Without state or pomp.

State'li-ly (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a stately manner.

State'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stately.

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *Dr. H. More.*

State'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* STATELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity; lofty; majestic; grand; as, *stately* manners; a *stately* gait. "The *stately* homes of England!" *Mrs. Hemans.* "Filled with *stately* temples." *Prescott.*

Here is a silly *stately* style indeed! *Shak.*

Syn. — Lofty; dignified; majestic; grand; august; magnificent.

State'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

State'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, to interrupt a speaker in the *statement* of his case.

2. That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital. "Admirable perspicuity of *statement.*" *Brougham.*

State'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs.

State' pris'on (prĭz''n). See under STATE, *n.*

Stat'er (stāt'ẽr), *n.* One who states.

‖ **Sta'ter** (stā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *stater*, Gr. στατήρ.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The principal gold coin of ancient Greece. It varied much in value, the stater best known at Athens being worth about £1 2s., or about $5.35. The Attic silver tetradrachm was in later times called *stater.*

State'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

2. A small apartment for lodging or sleeping in the cabin, or on the deck, of a vessel; also, a somewhat similar apartment in a railway sleeping car.

States'-gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-*al*), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, namely, the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, or commonalty.

2. In the Netherlands, the legislative body, composed of two chambers.

States'man (-*m*an), *n.*; *pl.* STATESMEN (-men). **1.** A man versed in public affairs and in the principles and art of government; especially, one eminent for political abilities.

The minds of some of our *statesmen*, like the pupil of the human eye, contract themselves the more, the stronger light there is shed upon them. *Moore.*

2. One occupied with the affairs of government, and influential in shaping its policy.

3. A small landholder. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

States'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; becoming a statesman.

States'man-ly, *a.* Becoming a statesman.

States'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications, duties, or employments of a statesman.

States'wom'an (-wŏŏm'*a*n), *n.*; *pl.* STATESWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman concerned in public affairs.

A rare *stateswoman;* I admire her bearing. *B. Jonson.*

Stath'mo-graph (stăth'mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. στάθμη a measuring line + *-graph.*] A contrivance for recording the speed of a railway train. *Knight.*

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
Stat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand: cf. F. *statique.* See STAND, and cf. STAGE.] **1.** Resting; acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure; *static* objects.

2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

Statical electricity. See the Note under ELECTRICITY, 1. — **Statical moment.** See under MOMENT.

Stat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a statical manner.

Stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. στατική the art of weighing, fr. στατικός. See STATIC.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics.*

Social statics, the study of the conditions which concern the existence and permanence of the social state.

Stat'ing (stāt'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who states anything; statement; as, the *stating* of one's opinions.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statio*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The act of standing; also, attitude or pose in standing; posture. [*R.*]

A *station* like the herald, Mercury. *Shak.*

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose . . . had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

2. A state of standing or rest; equilibrium. [*Obs.*]

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station*, or at quiet. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. The spot or place where anything stands, especially where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel. Specifically: (*a*) A regular stopping place in a stage road or route; a place where railroad trains regularly come to a stand, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc. (*b*) The headquarters of the police force of any precinct. (*c*) The place at which an instrument is planted, or observations are made, as in surveying. (*d*) (*Biol.*) The particular place, or kind of situation, in which a species naturally occurs; a habitat. (*e*) (*Naut.*) A place to which ships may resort, and where they may anchor safely. (*f*) A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. (*g*) (*Mil.*) A place calculated for the rendezvous of troops, or for the distribution of them; also, a spot well adapted for offensive or defensive measures. *Wilhelm* (*Mil. Dict.*). (*h*) (*Mining*) An enlargement in a shaft or galley, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc.

4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform; sphere of duty or occupation; employment.

By spending this day [Sunday] in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *R. Nelson.*

5. Situation; position; location.

The fig and date — why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain? *Prior.*

6. State; rank; condition of life; social status.

The greater part have kept, I see,
Their *station.* *Milton.*
They in France of the best rank and *station.* *Shak.*

7. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) A church in which the procession of the clergy halts on stated days to say stated prayers. *Addis & Arnold.* (*c*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion; formerly, the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot; now, especially, one of those representations of the successive stages of our Lord's passion which are often placed round the naves of large churches and by the side of the way leading to sacred edifices or shrines, and which are visited in rotation, stated services being performed at each; — called also *Station of the cross.* *Fairholt.*

Station bill. (*Naut.*) Same as *Quarter bill*, under QUARTER. — **Station house.** (*a*) The house serving for the headquarters of the police assigned to a certain district, and as a place of temporary confinement. (*b*) The house used as a shelter at a railway station. — **Station master**, one who has charge of a station, esp. of a railway station. — **Station pointer** (*Surv.*), an instrument for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. — **Station staff** (*Surv.*), an instrument for taking angles in surveying. *Craig.*

Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. In the United States, a stopping place on a railway for passengers and freight is commonly called a *depot;* but to a considerable extent in official use, and in common speech, the more appropriate name, *station*, has been adopted.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint or assign to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa.

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed.* *Lyttelton.*

Sta'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *stationalis:* cf. F. *stationnale* (*église*).] Of or pertaining to a station. [*R.*]

Sta'tion-a-ri-ness (-ā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being stationary; fixity.

Sta'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *stationarius:* cf. F. *stationnaire.* Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Not moving; not appearing to move; stable; fixed.

Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man, does not believe the story. *Southey.*

2. Not improving or getting worse; not growing wiser, greater, better, more excellent, or the contrary.

3. Appearing to be at rest, because moving in the line of vision; not progressive or retrograde, as a planet.

Stationary air (*Physiol.*), the air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration. — **Stationary engine.** (*a*) A steam engine that is permanently placed, in distinction from a portable engine, locomotive, marine engine, etc. Specifically: (*b*) A factory engine, in distinction from a blowing, pumping, or other kind of engine which is also permanently placed.

Sta'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, is stationary, as a planet when apparently it has neither progressive nor retrograde motion. *Holland.*

Sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. STATIONARY, *a.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — formerly so called from his occupying a stand, or *station*, in the market place or elsewhere. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.

Sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, quills, blank books, etc.

Sta'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

Sta'tism (stā'tĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE.] The art of governing a state; statecraft; policy. [*Obs.*]

The enemies of God . . . call our religion *statism.* *South.*

Sta'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [From STATE.] **1.** A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [*Obs.*]

Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

2. A statistician. *Fawcett.*

Sta-tis'tic (stá-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *statistique.*] Of or
Sta-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } pertaining to statistics; as, *statistical* knowledge; *statistical* tabulation.

Sta-tis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of statistics.

Stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien.*] One versed in statistics; one who collects and classifies facts for statistics.

Sta-tis'tics (stá-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik.* See STATE, *n.*] **1.** The science which has to do with the collection and classification of certain facts respecting the condition of the people in a state. [In this sense grammatically singular.]

2. *pl.* Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, their health, their longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, their resources, the state of the country, etc., or respecting any particular class or interest; especially, those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers, or in any tabular and classified arrangement.

Stat'is-tol'o-gy (stăt'ĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Statistics* + *-logy.*] See STATISTICS, 2.

Sta'tive (stā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] (*Mil.*) Of or pertaining to a fixed camp, or military posts or quarters. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Stat'o-blast (stăt'ŏ-blăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός standing (*i. e.*, remaining) + *-blast.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a peculiar kind of internal buds, or germs, produced in the interior of certain Bryozoa and sponges, especially in the fresh-water species; — also called *winter buds.*

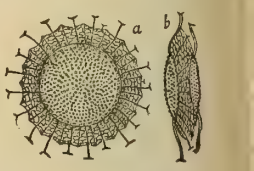

Statoblast of Bryozoa (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View; *b* Profile. Much enlarged.

☞ They are protected by a firm covering, and are usually destined to perpetuate the species during the winter season. They burst open and develop in the spring. In some fresh-water sponges they serve to preserve the species during the dry season. See *Illust.* under PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

Sta-toc'ra-cy (stá-tŏk'rá-sȳ), *n.* [*State* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] Government by the state, or by political power, in distinction from government by ecclesiastical power. [*R.*] *O. A. Brownson.*

Stat'u-a (stăt'ū-á), *n.* [L.] A statue. [*Obs.*]

They spake not a word;
But, like dumb *statuas* or breathing stones,
Gazed each on other. *Shak.*

Stat'u-a-ry (-á-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* STATUARIES (-rĭz). [L. *statuarius*, n., fr. *statuarius*, a., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue: cf. F. *statuaire.* See STATUE.]

1. One who practices the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *statuaire.*] The art of carving statues or images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A collection of statues; statues, collectively.

Stat'ue (stăt'ū; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua* (akin to *stativus* standing still), fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax; an image; as, a *statue* of Hercules, or of a lion.

I will raise her *statue* in pure gold. *Shak.*

2. A portrait. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Stat'ue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATUED (-ūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATUING.] To place, as a statue; to form a statue of; to make into a statue. "The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth." *Feltham.*

Stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues. "The *statued* hall." *Longfellow.* "*Statued* niches." *G. Eliot.*

Stat'ue-less (stăt'ū-lĕs), *a.* Without a statue.

Stat'ue-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a statue; motionless.

Stat'u-esque' (-ū-ĕsk'), *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue; having the symmetry, or other excellence, of a statue artistically made; as, *statuesque* limbs; a *statuesque* attitude.

Their characters are mostly *statuesque* even in this respect, that they have no background. *Hare.*

Stat'u-esque'ly, *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in a way suggestive of a statue; like a statue.

A character *statuesquely* simple in its details. *Lowell.*

Stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *statuetta.*] A small statue; — usually applied to a figure much less than life size, especially when of marble or bronze, or of plaster or clay as a preparation for the marble or bronze, as distinguished from a figure in terra cotta or the like. Cf. FIGURINE.

Sta-tu'mi-nate (stá-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminatus*, p. p. of *statuminare* to prop, fr. *statumen* a prop, fr. *statuere* to place.] To prop or support. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Stat'ure (stăt'ūr; 135), *n.* [F. *stature*, OF. *estature*, from L. *statura*, originally, an upright posture; hence, height or size of the body, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Stat'ured (-ūrd), *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*R.*]

‖ **Sta'tus** (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition; position of affairs.

‖ **Sta'tus in' quo'** (ĭn' kwō'), ‖ **Sta'tus quo'**. [L., state in which.] The state in which anything is already. The phrase is also used retrospectively, as when, on a treaty of peace, matters return to the *status quo ante bellum*, or are left *in statu quo ante bellum*, i. e., the state (or, in the state) before the war.

Stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tá-b'l; 135), *a.* **1.** Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; standard; as, *statutable* measures.

Stat'u-ta-bly, *adv.* Conformably to statute.

Stat'ute (-ūt), *n.* [F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, from L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND, and cf. CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE.] **1.** An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation; — used in distinction from *common law.* See *Common law*, under COMMON, *a.* *Bouvier.*

☞ *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, the term is used as embracing all laws

imposed by competent authority. Statutes in this sense are divided into statutes real, statutes personal, and statutes mixed; *statutes real* applying to immovables; *statutes personal* to movables; and *statutes mixed* to both classes of property.

2. An act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

3. An assemblage of farming servants (held possibly by statute) for the purpose of being hired; — called also *statute fair*. [*Eng.*] Cf. 3d Mop, 2. *Halliwell.*

Statute book, a record of laws or legislative acts. *Blackstone.* — **Statute cap**, a kind of woolen cap; — so called because enjoined to be worn by a statute, dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.* — **Statute fair.** See Statute, *n.*, 3, above. — **Statute labor**, a definite amount of labor required for the public service in making roads, bridges, etc., as in certain English colonies. — **Statute merchant** (*Eng. Law*), a bond of record pursuant to the stat. 13 Edw. I., acknowledged in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, and the obligee might hold the lands until out of the rents and profits of them the debt was satisfied; — called also a *pocket judgment*. It is now fallen into disuse. *Tomlins. Bouvier.* — **Statute mile.** See under Mile. — **Statute of limitations** (*Law*), a statute assigning a certain time, after which rights can not be enforced by action. — **Statute staple**, a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant*. It is now disused. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Act; regulation; edict; decree. See Law.

Stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rȳ; 135), *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as, a *statutory* provision.

Staunch (stänch), **Staunch'ly, Staunch'ness,** etc. See Stanch, Stanchly, etc.

Stau'ro-lite (stą'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown to black color occurring in prismatic crystals, often twinned so as to form groups resembling a cross. It is a silicate of alumina and iron, and is generally found imbedded in mica schist. Called also *granatite*, and *grenatite.*

Stau'ro-lit'ic (-līt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to staurolite; resembling or containing staurolite.

Stau'ro-scope (stą'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-scope.*] (*Crystallog.*) An optical instrument used in determining the position of the planes of light-vibration in sections of crystals.

Stau'ro-tide (stą'rō-tīd), *n.* [F. *staurotide*, from Gr. σταυρωτός cruciform (from Gr. σταυρός a cross) + εἶδος form.] (*Min.*) Staurolite.

Stave (stāv), *n.* [From Staff, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*. See Staff.] **1.** One of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure; esp., one of the strips which form the sides of a cask, a pail, etc.

2. One of the cylindrical bars of a lantern wheel; one of the bars or rounds of a rack, a ladder, etc.

3. A metrical portion; a stanza; a staff.

Let us chant a passing *stave*
In honor of that hero brave. *Wordsworth.*

4. (*Mus.*) The five horizontal and parallel lines on and between which musical notes are written or printed; the staff. [*Obs.*]

Stave jointer, a machine for dressing the edges of staves.

Stave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Staved (stāvd) or Stove (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staving.] [From Stave, *n.*, or Staff, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; to burst; — often with *in*; as, to *stave* a cask; to *stave* in a boat.

2. To push, as with a staff; — with *off*.

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance. *South.*

3. To delay by force or craft; to drive away; — usually with *off*; as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.

And answered with such craft as women use,
Guilty or guiltless, to *stave* off a chance
That breaks upon them perilously. *Tennyson.*

4. To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. *Knolles.*

6. To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or the joints of pipes into which lead has been run.

To stave and tail, in bear baiting, (*to stave*) to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; (*to tail*) to hold back the dog by the tail. *Nares.*

Stave, *v. i.* To burst in pieces by striking against something; to dash into fragments.

Like a vessel of glass she *stove* and sank. *Longfellow.*

Staves (stāvz *or* stăvz; 277), *n.*; *pl.* of Staff. "Banners, scarves and *staves*." *R. Browning.* Also (stāvz), *pl.* of Stave.

Staves'a'cre (stāvz'ā'kĕr), *n.* [Corrupted from NL. *staphis agria*, Gr. σταφίς dried grape + ἄγριος wild.] (*Bot.*) A kind of larkspur (*Delphinium Staphysagria*), and its seeds, which are violently purgative and emetic. They are used as a parasiticide, and in the East for poisoning fish.

Stave'wood' (stāv'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall tree (*Simaruba amara*) growing in tropical America. It is one of the trees which yield quassia.

Stav'ing (stāv'ĭng), *n.* A casing or lining of staves; especially, one encircling a water wheel.

Staw (stą), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *staae* to stand, Sw. *stå.* √163.] To be fixed or set; to stay. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *stag*; cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, of Teutonic origin.] (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, employed to support a mast, by being extended from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*; those which lead to the vessel's side are called *backstays*. See *Illust.* of Ship.

In stays, *or* **Hove in stays** (*Naut.*), in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Stay holes** (*Naut.*), openings in the edge of a staysail through which the hanks pass which join it to the stay. — **Stay tackle** (*Naut.*), a tackle attached to a stay and used for hoisting or lowering heavy articles over the side. — **To miss stays** (*Naut.*), to fail in the attempt to go about. *Totten.* — **Triatic stay** (*Naut.*), a rope secured at the ends to the heads of the foremast and mainmast with thimbles spliced to its bight into which the stay tackles hook.

Stay (stā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stayed (stād) or Staid (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staying.] [OF. *estayer*, F. *étayer* to prop, fr. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, a prop, probably fr. OD. *stade*, *staeye*, a prop, akin to E. *stead*; or cf. *stay* a rope to support a mast. Cf. Staid, *a.*, Stay, *v. i.*]

1. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to fix firmly; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. *Ex.* xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds . . . for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

2. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; to satisfy in part or for the time.

He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *staid* his stomach for a minute. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To bear up under; to endure; to support; to resist successfully.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes. *Shak.*

4. To hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain; to stop; to hold.

Him backward overthrew and down him *stayed*
With their rude hands and grisly grapplement. *Spenser.*

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false. *Hooker.*

5. To hinder; to delay; to detain; to keep back.

Your ships are *stayed* at Venice. *Shak.*

This business *staid* me in London almost a week. *Evelyn.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me new. *Locke.*

6. To remain for the purpose of; to wait for. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.*

7. To cause to cease; to put an end to.

Stay your strife. *Shak.*

For flattering planets seemed to say
This child should ills of ages *stay*. *Emerson.*

8. (*Engin.*) To fasten or secure with stays; as, to *stay* a flat sheet in a steam boiler.

9. (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the other side of the vessel shall be presented to the wind.

To stay a mast (*Naut.*), to incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays.

Stay (stā), *v. i.* [√163. See Stay to hold up, prop.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide fixed for a space of time; to stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

I *stay* a little longer, as one *stays*
To cover up the embers that still burn. *Longfellow.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I 'll tell thee all my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shak.*

The father can not *stay* any longer for the fortune. *Locke.*

4. To dwell; to tarry; to linger.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

5. To rest; to depend; to rely; to stand; to insist.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*

Ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. *Isa.* xxx. 12.

6. To come to an end; to cease; as, that day the storm *stayed*. [*Archaic*]

Here my commission *stays*. *Shak.*

7. To hold out in a race or other contest; as, a horse *stays* well. [*Colloq.*]

8. (*Naut.*) To change tack, as a ship.

Stay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai* support, and E. *stay* a rope to support a mast.] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. "My only strength and *stay*." *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines. *Addison.*

Lord Liverpool is the single *stay* of this ministry. *Coleridge.*

2. *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, and rarely by men.

How the strait *stays* the slender waist constrain. *Gay.*

3. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care;
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

Embrace the hero and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

4. Cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop.

Made of sphere metal, never to decay
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

5. Hindrance; let; check. [*Obs.*]

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

6. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety. [*Obs.*] "Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays*." *Herbert.*

The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deferred
The rough contention. *Philips.*

7. (*Engin.*) Strictly, a part in tension to hold the parts together, or stiffen them.

Stay bolt (*Mech.*), a bolt or short rod, connecting opposite plates, so as to prevent them from being bulged out when acted upon by a pressure which tends to force them apart,

Stay Bolt.

as in the leg of a steam boiler. — **Stay busk**, a stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone, for the front support of a woman's stays. Cf. Busk. — **Stay rod**, a rod which acts as a stay, particularly in a steam boiler.

Stayed (stād), *a.* Staid; fixed; settled; sober; — now written *staid*. See Staid. *Bacon. Pope.*

Stayed'ly, *adv.* Staidly. See Staidly. [*R.*]

Stayed'ness, *n.* **1.** Staidness. [*Archaic*] *W. Whately.*

2. Solidity; weight. [*R.*] *Camden.*

Stay'er (stā'ẽr), *n.* One who upholds or supports; that which props; one who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains; also, colloquially, a horse, man, etc., that has endurance, as in a race.

Stay'lace' (-lās'), *n.* A lace for fastening stays.

Stay'less, *a.* Without stop or delay. *Mir. for Mag.*

Stay'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

Stay'nil (-nĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European starling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *among sailors*, stā's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay.

Stay'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remora, — fabled to stop ships by attaching itself to them.

Stead (stĕd), *n.* [OE. *stede* place, AS. *stede*; akin to LG. & D. *stede*, OS. *stad*, *stedi*, OHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, *stätte*, Icel. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Goth. *staþs*, and E. *stand.* √163. See Stand, and cf. Staith, Stithy.]

1. Place, or spot, in general. [*Obs.*, except in composition.] *Chaucer.*

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon. *Spenser.*

2. Place or room which another had, has, or might have. "Stewards of your *steads*." *Piers Plowman.*

In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*

3. A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. [*R.*]

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

4. A farmhouse and offices. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

☞ The word is now commonly used as the last part of a compound; as, farm*stead*, home*stead*, road*stead*, etc.

In stead of, in place of. See Instead. — **To stand in stead,** *or* **To do stead,** to be of use or great advantage.

The smallest act . . . shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

Here thy sword can *do* thee little *stead*. *Milton.*

Stead, *v. t.* **1.** To help; to support; to benefit; to assist.

Perhaps my succour or advisement meet,
Mote *stead* you much your purpose to subdue. *Spenser.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*

2. To fill the place of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stead'fast (-fȧst), *a.* [*Stead* + *fast*, that is, fast in place.] [Written also *stedfast.*] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm. "This *steadfast* globe of earth." *Spenser.*

2. Not fickle or wavering; constant; firm; resolute; unswerving; steady. "*Steadfast* eye." *Shak.*

Abide *steadfast* unto him [thy neighbor] in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* xxii. 23.

Whom resist *steadfast* in the faith. 1 *Pet.* v. 9.

Stead'fast-ly, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly.

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

Stead'fast-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being steadfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy. "The *steadfastness* of your faith." *Col.* ii. 5.

To prove her wifehood and her *steadfastness*. *Chaucer.*

Stead'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a steady manner.

Stead'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being steady.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Constancy; resolution; unchangeableness.

Stead'ing (stĕd'ĭng), *n.* The barns, stables, cattle yards, etc., of a farm; — called also *onstead*, *farmstead*, *farm offices*, or *farmery*. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stead'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Steadier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Steadiest.] [Cf. AS. *stedig* sterile, barren, *stæðig*, steady (in *gestæðig*), D. *stedig*, *stadig*, *steeg*, G. *stätig*, *stetig*. See Stead, *n.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm. "The softest, *steadiest* plume." *Keble.*

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; resolute; as, a man *steady* in his principles, in his purpose, or in the pursuit of an object.

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind.

Syn. — Fixed; regular; uniform; undeviating; invariable; unremitted; stable.

Steady rest (*Mach.*), a rest in a turning lathe, to keep a long piece of work from trembling.

Stead'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Steadied (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Steadying.] To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm; to support; to make constant, regular, or resolute.

Stead'y, *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily.

Without a breeze, without a tide,
She *steadies* with upright keel. *Coleridge.*

Steak (stāk), *n.* [OE. *steike*, Icel. *steik*, akin to Icel. *steikja* to roast, *stikna* to be roasted or scorched, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit. See Stick, *v. t.*] A slice of beef, broiled, or cut for broiling; — also extended to the meat of other large animals; as, venison *steak*; bear *steak*; pork *steak*; turtle *steak.*

Steal (stēl), *n.* [See Stale a handle.] A handle; a stale, or stele. [*Archaic* or *Prov. Eng.*]

And in his hand a huge poleax did bear,
Whose *steale* was iron-studded but not long. *Spenser.*

Steal (stēl), *v. t.* [*imp.* Stole (stōl); *p. p.* Stolen (stō'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stealing.] [OE. *stelen*, AS. *stelan*; akin to OFries. *stela*, D. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiæle*, Goth. *stilan.*]

1. To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right or leave, and with intent to keep wrongfully; as, to *steal* the personal goods of another.

Maugre thy heed, thou must for indigence
Or *steal*, or beg, or borrow, thy dispense. *Chaucer.*

The man who *stole* a goose and gave away the giblets in alms. *G. Eliot.*

2. To withdraw or convey clandestinely (reflexive); hence, to creep furtively, or to insinuate.

They could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

He will *steal* himself into a man's favor. *Shak.*

3. To gain by insinuating arts or covert means.

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 *Sam.* xv. 6.

4. To get into one's power gradually and by imperceptible degrees; to take possession of by a gradual and imperceptible appropriation; — with *away*.

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *I. Watts.*

5. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.

Always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, . . . and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*

To steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an advantage unobserved; — formerly followed by *of*, but now by *on* or *upon*, and sometimes by *over*; as, *to steal a march* upon one's political rivals.

She yesterday wanted *to steal a march* of poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

Fifty thousand men can not easily *steal a march* over the sea. *Walpole.*

Syn. — To filch; pilfer; purloin; thieve.

Steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft; to commit larceny or theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. *Ex.* xx. 15.

2. To withdraw, or pass privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to go or come furtively. *Chaucer.*

Fixed of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

From whom you now must *steal*, and take no leave. *Shak.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich, distilled perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air. *Milton.*

Steal'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief.

2. (*Shipbuilding*) The endmost plank of a strake which stops short of the stem or stern.

Steal'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of taking feloniously the personal property of another without his consent and knowledge; theft; larceny.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property; — chiefly used in the plural.

Steal'ing-ly, *adv.* By stealing, or as by stealing, furtively, or by an invisible motion. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [OE. *stalpe*. See STEAL, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of stealing; theft. [*Obs.*]

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw. *Spenser.*

2. The thing stolen; stolen property. [*Obs.*] "Sluttish dens . . . serving to cover *stealths*." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret procedure; a clandestine practice or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*. *Dryden.*

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak.*

Stealth'ful (-ful), *a.* Given to stealth; stealthy. [*Obs.*] — **Stealth'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Stealth'ful-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Stealth'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a stealthy manner.

Stealth'i-ness, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy; stealth.

Stealth'like' (-līk'), *a.* Stealthy; sly. *Wordsworth.*

Stealth'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* STEALTHIER (-ĭ-ēr); *superl.* STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; furtive; sly.

[Withered murder] with his *stealthy* pace, . . .
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

Steam (stēm), *n.* [OE. *stem*, *steem*, vapor, flame, AS. *steám* vapor, smoke, odor; akin to D. *stoom* steam, perhaps originally, a pillar, or something rising like a pillar; cf. Gr. *στύειν* to erect, *στῦλος* a pillar, and E. *stand*.] **1.** The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor.

2. The mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor; — so called in popular usage.

3. Any exhalation. "A *steam* of rich, distilled perfumes." *Milton.*

Dry steam, steam which does not contain water held in suspension mechanically; — sometimes applied to superheated steam. — **Exhaust steam.** See under EXHAUST. — **High steam,** *or* **High-pressure steam,** steam of which the pressure greatly exceeds that of the atmosphere. — **Low steam,** *or* **Low-pressure steam,** steam of which the pressure is less than, equal to, or not greatly above, that of the atmosphere. — **Saturated steam,** steam at the temperature of the boiling point which corresponds to its pressure; — sometimes also applied to *wet steam*. — **Superheated steam,** steam heated to a temperature higher than the boiling point corresponding to its pressure. It can not exist in contact with water, nor contain water, and resembles a perfect gas; — called also *surcharged steam*, *anhydrous steam*, and *steam gas*. — **Wet steam,** steam which contains water held in suspension mechanically; — called also *misty steam*.

☞ *Steam* is often used adjectively, and in combination, to denote, *produced by heat*, or *operated by power*, *derived from steam*, in distinction from other sources of power; as in *steam* boiler or *steam*-boiler, *steam* dredger or *steam*-dredger, *steam* engine or *steam*-engine, *steam* heat, *steam* plow or *steam*-plow, etc.

Steam blower. (*a*) A blower for producing a draught consisting of a jet or jets of steam in a chimney or under a fire. (*b*) A fan blower driven directly by a steam engine. — **Steam boiler,** a boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3, and Note. In the illustration, the shell *a* of the boiler is partly in section, showing the tubes, or flues, which the hot gases, from the fire beneath the boiler, enter, after traversing the outside of the shell, and through which the gases are led to the smoke pipe *d*, which delivers them to the chimney; *b* is the manhole; *c* the dome; *e* the steam pipe; *f* the feed and blow-off pipe; *g* the safety valve; *h* the water gauge. — **Steam car,** a car driven by steam power, or drawn by a locomotive. — **Steam carriage,** a carriage upon wheels moved on common roads by steam. — **Steam casing.** See *Steam jacket*, under JACKET. — **Steam chest,** the box or chamber from which steam is distributed to the cylinder of a steam engine, steam pump, etc., and which usually contains one or more valves; — called also *valve chest*, and *valve box*. See *Illust.* of *Slide valve*, under SLIDE. — **Steam chimney,** an annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler furnace, for drying steam. — **Steam coil,** a coil of pipe, or a collection of connected pipes, for containing steam; — used for heating, drying, etc. — **Steam colors** (*Calico Printing*), colors in which the chemical reaction fixing the coloring matter in the fiber is produced by steam. — **Steam cylinder,** the cylinder of a steam engine, which contains the piston. See *Illust.* of *Slide valve*, under SLIDE. — **Steam dome** (*Steam Boilers*), a chamber upon the top of the boiler, from which steam is conducted to the engine. See *Illust.* of *Steam boiler*, above. — **Steam fire engine,** a fire engine consisting of a steam boiler and engine, and pump which is driven by the engine, combined and mounted on wheels. It is usually drawn by horses, but is sometimes made self-propelling. — **Steam fitter,** a fitter of steam pipes. — **Steam fitting,** the act or the occupation of a steam fitter; also, a pipe fitting for steam pipes. — **Steam gas.** See *Superheated steam*, above. — **Steam gauge,** an instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. The *mercurial steam gauge* is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which is connected with the boiler while the other is open to the air, so that the steam by its pressure raises the mercury in the long limb of the tube to a height proportioned to that pressure. A more common form, especially for high pressures, consists of a spring pressed upon by the steam, and connected with the pointer of a dial. The spring may be a flattened, bent tube, closed at one end, which the entering steam tends to straighten, or it may be a diaphragm of elastic metal, or a mass of confined air, etc. — **Steam gun,** a machine or contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by the elastic force of steam. — **Steam hammer,** a hammer for forging, which is worked directly by steam; especially, a hammer which is guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. In the variety known as *Nasmyth's*, the cylinder is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the piston rod. In that known as *Condie's*, the piston is fixed, and the hammer attached to the lower end of the cylinder. — **Steam heater.** (*a*) A radiator heated by steam. (*b*) An apparatus consisting of a steam boiler, radiator, piping, and fixtures for warming a house by steam. — **Steam jacket.** See under JACKET. — **Steam packet,** a packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. — **Steam pipe,** any pipe for conveying steam; specifically, a pipe through which steam is supplied to an engine. — **Steam plow** *or* **plough,** a plow, or gang of plows, moved by a steam engine. — **Steam port,** an opening for steam to pass through, as from the steam chest into the cylinder. — **Steam power,** the force or energy of steam applied to produce results; power derived from a steam engine. — **Steam propeller.** See PROPELLER. — **Steam pump,** a small pumping engine operated by steam. It is usually direct-acting. — **Steam room** (*Steam Boilers*), the space in the boiler above the water level, and in the dome, which contains steam. — **Steam table,** a table on which are dishes heated by steam for keeping food warm in the carving room of a hotel, restaurant, etc. — **Steam trap,** a self-acting device by means of which water that accumulates in a pipe or vessel containing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape. — **Steam tug,** a steam vessel used in towing or propelling ships. — **Steam vessel,** a vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer. — **Steam whistle,** an apparatus attached to a steam boiler, as of a locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud whistle which serves as a warning or a signal. The steam issues from a narrow annular orifice around the upper edge of the lower cup or hemisphere, striking the thin edge of the bell above it, and producing sound in the manner of an organ pipe or a common whistle.

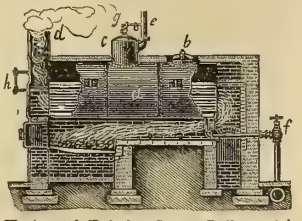

Horizontal Tubular Steam Boiler, set in Brickwork; partly in Section.

Steam Gauge, partly in Section.

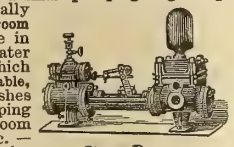

Steam Pump.

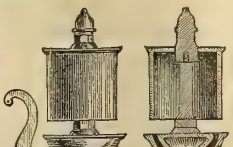

Steam Whistle, whole and in section.

Steam (stēm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEAMED (stēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEAMING.]

1. To emit steam or vapor.

My brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

Let the crude humors dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *J. Phillips.*

2. To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.

The dissolved amber . . . *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*

4. To generate steam; as, the boiler *steams* well.

Steam (stēm), *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To expose to the action of steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* wood; to *steam* cloth; to *steam* food, etc.

Steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power; — generally used of river or coasting craft, as distinguished from ocean steamers.

Steam'boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation or business of running a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.

2. (*Bookbinding*) The shearing of a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, or out of boards. *Knight.*

Steam' en'gine (ĕn'jĭn). An engine moved by steam.

☞ In its most common forms its essential parts are a *piston*, a *cylinder*, and a *valve gear*. The piston works in the cylinder, to which steam is admitted by the action of the valve gear, and communicates motion to the machinery to be actuated. Steam engines are thus classified: **1.** According to the way the steam is used or applied, as *condensing*, *noncondensing*, *compound*, *double-acting*, *single-acting*, *triple-expansion*, etc. **2.** According to the motion of the piston, as *reciprocating*, *rotary*, etc. **3.** According to the motion imparted by the engine, as *rotative* and *nonrotative*. **4.** According to the arrangement of the engine, as *stationary*, *portable*, and *semiportable* engines, *horizontal* and *vertical* engines, *beam* engine, *oscillating* engine, *direct-acting* and *back-acting* engines, etc. **5.** According to their uses, as *portable*, *marine*, *locomotive*, *pumping*, *blowing*, *winding*, and *stationary* engines, the latter term referring to factory engines, etc., and not technically to pumping or blowing engines. *Locomotive* and *portable* engines are usually high-pressure, noncondensing, rotative, and direct-acting. *Marine* engines are high or low pressure, rotative, and generally condensing, double-acting, and compound. *Paddle* engines are generally beam, side-lever, oscillating, or direct-acting. *Screw* engines are generally direct-acting, back-acting, or oscillating. *Stationary* engines belong to various classes, but are generally rotative. A horizontal or inclined stationary steam engine is called a *left-hand* or a *right-hand* engine when the crank shaft and driving pulley are on the left-hand side, or the right-hand side, respectively, of the engine, to a person looking at them from the cylinder, and is said to run *forward* or *backward* when the crank traverses the upward half, or lower half, respectively, of its path, while the piston rod makes its stroke outward from the cylinder. A marine engine, or the engine of a locomotive, is said to run forward when its motion is such as would propel the vessel or the locomotive forward. Steam engines are further classified as *double-cylinder*, *disk*, *semi-cylinder*, *trunk* engines, etc. Machines, such as cranes, hammers, etc., of which the steam engine forms a part, are called *steam cranes*, *steam hammers*, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

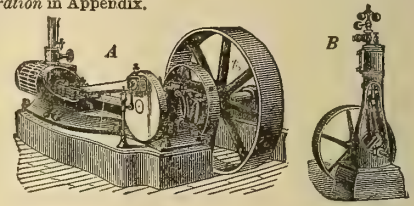

A Horizontal Steam Engine. *B* Vertical Steam Engine.

Back-acting, *or* **Back-action, steam engine,** a steam engine in which the motion is transmitted backward from the crosshead to a crank which is between the crosshead and the cylinder, or beyond the cylinder. — **Portable steam engine,** a steam engine combined with, and attached to, a boiler which is mounted on wheels so as to admit of easy transportation; — used for driving machinery in the field, as thrashing machines, draining pumps, etc. — **Semiportable steam engine,** a steam engine combined with, and attached to, a steam boiler, but not mounted on wheels.

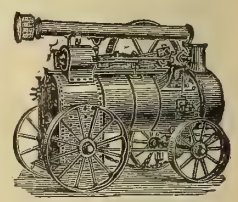

Portable Steam Engine.

Steam'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship or steamboat.

2. A steam fire engine. See under STEAM.

3. A road locomotive for use on common roads, as in agricultural operations.

4. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing, in cookery, and in various processes of manufacture.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The steamer duck.

Steamer duck (*Zoöl.*), a sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), native of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, which swims and dives with great agility, but which, when full grown, is incapable of flight, owing to its very small wings. Called also *loggerhead*, *race horse*, and *side-wheel duck*.

Steam'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness.

Steam'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

Steam'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam: full of steam; vaporous; misty. *Cowper.*

Stean (stēn), *n.* & *v.* See STEEN. *Spenser*

Stean'ing, *n.* See STEENING.

Ste-ap'sin (stē-ăp'sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized ferment or enzyme present in pancreatic juice. It decomposes neutral fats into glycerin and fatty acids.

Ste'a-rate (stē'ā-rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of stearic acid; as, ordinary soap consists largely of sodium or potassium *stearates*.

Ste-ar'ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéarique.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, stearin or tallow; resembling tallow.

Stearic acid (*Chem.*), a monobasic fatty acid, obtained in the form of white crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts to an oily liquid at 69° C.

Ste'a-rin (stē'ă-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ tallow, suet: cf. F. *stéarine.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of the constituents of animal fats and also of some vegetable fats, as the butter of cacao. It is especially characterized by its solidity, so that when present in considerable quantity it materially increases the hardness, or raises the melting point, of the fat, as in mutton tallow. Chemically, it is a compound of glyceryl with three molecules of stearic acid, and hence is technically called *tristearin*, or *glyceryl tristearate.*

Ste'a-rol'ic (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Stearic* + *oleic* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained, as a white crystalline substance, from oleïc acid.

Ste'a-rone (stē'ă-rōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The ketone of stearic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2CO$, by the distillation of calcium stearate.

Ste'a-rop'tene (-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-optene* as in elæoptene.] (*Chem.*) The more solid ingredient of certain volatile oils; — contrasted with *elæoptene.*

‖ **Ste'ar-rhe'a** (stē'ar-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. στέαρ tallow + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) Seborrhea.

Ste'a-ryl (stē'ă-rĭl), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical characteristic of stearic acid.

Ste'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow: cf. F. *stéatite.*] (*Min.*) A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color. It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for fireplaces and for coarse utensils. Called also *potstone*, *lard stone*, and *soapstone.*

Ste'a-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, steatite; containing or resembling steatite.

‖ **Ste'a-to'ma** (-tō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στεάτωμα, fr. στεατοῦν to turn into tallow or suet, fr. στέαρ, -ατος, fat, suet.] (*Med.*) A cyst containing matter like suet.

Ste'a-tom'a-tous (-tŏm'ȧ-tŭs *or* -tō'mȧ-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéatomateux.*] (*Med.*) Of the nature of a steatoma.

‖ **Ste'a-top'y-ga** (-tŏp'ĭ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat + πυγή the buttocks.] A remarkable accretion of fat upon the buttocks of Africans of certain tribes, especially of Hottentot women.

Ste'a-top'y-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Having fat buttocks.

Specimens of the *steatopygous* Abyssinian breed. *Burton.*

Sted (stĕd), *n.*, **Sted'fast** (-fȧst), *a.*, **Sted'fast-ly**, *adv.*, etc. See Stead, Steadfast, etc.

Stee (stē), *n.* [Cf. G. *stiege.* √164. See Stair.] A ladder. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *stey.*]

Steed (stēd), *n.* [OE. *stede*, AS. *stēda* a stud-horse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds; akin to G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stedda*, *stōðr*, a stud. √163. See Stud of horses.] A horse, especially a spirited horse for state or war; — used chiefly in poetry or stately prose.

"A knight upon a *steed.*" *Chaucer.*

Mounted upon a hot and fiery *steed.* *Shak.*

Steed'less, *a.* Having no steed; without a horse.

Steek } (stēk), *v. t.* [Cf. Stick, *v. t.*] To pierce with
Steik } a sharp instrument; hence, to stitch; to sew; also, to fix; to fasten. [*Scot.*]

Steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl*, *stȳl*, *stȳle*; akin to D. *staal*, G. *stahl*, OHG. *stahal*, Icel. *stāl*, Dan. *staal*, Sw. *stål*, Old Prussian *stakla.*] **1.** (*Metal.*) A variety of iron intermediate in composition and properties between wrought iron and cast iron (containing between one half of one per cent and one and a half per cent of carbon), and consisting of an alloy of iron with an iron carbide. Steel, unlike wrought iron, can be tempered, and retains magnetism. Its malleability decreases, and fusibility increases, with an increase in carbon.

2. An instrument or implement made of steel; as: —

(*a*) A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. "Brave Macbeth . . . with his brandished *steel.*" *Shak.*

While doubting thus he stood,
Received the *steel* bathed in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An instrument of steel (usually a round rod) for sharpening knives.

(*c*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint.

3. Fig.: Anything of extreme hardness; that which is characterized by sternness or rigor. "Heads of *steel.*" *Johnson.* "Manhood's heart of *steel.*" *Byron.*

4. (*Med.*) A chalybeate medicine. *Dunglison.*

☞ *Steel* is often used in the formation of compounds, generally of obvious meaning; as, *steel*-clad, *steel*-girt, *steel*-hearted, *steel*-plated, *steel*-pointed, etc.

Bessemer steel. (*Metal.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Blister steel.** (*Metal.*) See under Blister. — **Cast steel** (*Metal.*), a fine variety of steel, originally made by smelting blister or cementation steel; hence, ordinarily, steel of any process of production when remelted and cast. — **Chromium steel** (*Metal.*), a hard, tenacious variety containing a little chromium, and somewhat resembling *tungsten steel.* — **Mild steel** (*Metal.*), a kind of steel having a lower proportion of carbon than ordinary steel, rendering it softer and more malleable. — **Puddled steel** (*Metal.*), a variety of steel produced from cast iron by the puddling process. — **Steel duck** (*Zoöl.*), the goosander, or merganser. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Steel mill.** (*a*) (*Firearms*) See *Wheel lock*, under Wheel. (*b*) A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. (*c*) A mill where steel is manufactured. — **Steel trap**, a trap for catching wild animals. It consists of two iron jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring when the animal disturbs the catch, or tongue, by which they are kept open. — **Steel wine**, wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have been placed for a considerable time, — used as a medicine. — **Tincture of steel** (*Med.*), an alcoholic solution of the chloride of iron. — **Tungsten steel** (*Metal.*), a variety of steel containing a small amount of tungsten, and noted for its tenacity and hardness, as well as for its malleability and tempering qualities. It is also noted for its magnetic properties.

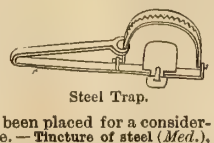

Steel Trap.

Steel (stēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Steeled (stēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Steeling.] [AS. *stȳlan*; cf. Icel. *stæla.* See Steel, *n.*] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax.

2. Fig.: To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate.

Lies well *steeled* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*
O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

3. Fig.: To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

These waters, *steeled*
By breezeless air to smoothest polish. *Wordsworth.*

4. (*Elec.*) To cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis. The iron thus deposited is very hard, like steel.

Steel'bow' goods' (stēl'bou' gōōdz'). (*Scots Law*) Those goods on a farm, such as corn, cattle, implements of husbandry, etc., which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord.

Steel'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who points, edges, or covers with steel.

Steel'er, *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) Same as Stealer.

Steel'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A North Pacific salmon (*Salmo Gairdneri*) found from Northern California to Siberia; — called also *hardhead*, and *preestl.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ruddy duck.

Steel'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being steely.

Steel'ing, *n.* The process of pointing, edging, or overlaying with steel; specifically, aciérage. See Steel, *v.*

Steel'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Made of steel; consisting of steel.

"The *steely* point of Clifford's lance." *Shak.*

Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew. *Gay.*

2. Resembling steel; hard; firm; having the color of steel. "His hair was *steely* gray." *The Century.*

She would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Steely iron, a compound of iron containing less than one half of one per cent of carbon.

Steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yẽrd; 277), *n.* [So named from a place in London called the *Steelyard*, which was a yard in which steel was sold.] A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from one shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place upon this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; a Roman balance; — very commonly used also in the plural form, *steelyards.*

Steelyard.

Steem (stēm), *v. & n.* See Esteem. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Steem, *v. & n.* See 1st and 2d Stem. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Steen (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stāna.* See Stone.] [Written also *stean.*] **1.** A vessel of clay or stone. "An huge great earth-pot *steane.*" *Spenser.*

2. A wall of brick, stone, or cement, used as a lining, as of a well, cistern, etc.; a steening.

Steen, *v. t.* [AS. *stīenan* to adorn with stones or gems. See Stone.] To line, as a well, with brick, stone, or other hard material. [Written also *stean*, and *stein.*]

‖ **Steen'bok'** (-bŏk'), *n.* [D. *steen* stone + *bok* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Steinbock.

Steen'ing, *n.* A lining made of brick, stone, or other hard material, as for a well. [Written also *steaning.*]

Steen'kirk' (stēn'kẽrk'), **Stein'kirk'** (stīn'-), *n.* [So called from the battle of *Steinkirk*, in 1692, on which occasion the French nobles had no time to arrange their lace neckcloths.] A kind of neckcloth worn in a loose and disorderly fashion.

Steep (stēp), *a.* Bright; glittering; fiery. [*Obs.*]

His eyen *steep*, and rolling in his head. *Chaucer.*

Steep, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Steeped (stēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Steeping.] [OE. *stepen*, probably fr. Icel. *steypa* to cause to stoop, cast down, pour out, to cast metals, causative of *stūpa* to stoop; cf. Sw. *stöpa* to cast, to steep, Dan. *stöbe*, D. & G. *stippen* to steep, to dip. Cf. Stoop, *v. i.*] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking; as, to soften seed by *steeping* it in water. Often used figuratively.

Let fancy still my sense in Lethe *steep.* *Shak.*
In refreshing dew to *steep*
The little, trembling flowers. *Wordsworth.*
The learned of the nation were *steeped* in Latin. *Earle.*

Steep, *v. i.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping.* [*Colloq.*]

Steep, *n.* **1.** Something steeped, or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid to hasten the germination of seeds.

2. A rennet bag. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Steep, *a.* [*Compar.* Steeper (-ẽr); *superl.* Steepest.] [OE. *steep*, *step*, AS. *steáp*; akin to Icel. *steypðr* steep, and *stūpa* to stoop, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt; cf. OFries. *stap* high. Cf. Stoop, *v. i.*, Steep, *v. t.*, Steeple.]

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending rapidly with respect to a horizontal line or a level; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity; a *steep* barometric gradient.

2. Difficult of access; not easily reached; lofty; elevated; high. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. Excessive; as, a *steep* price. [*Slang*]

Steep, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; any elevated object sloping with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Bare *steeps*, where desolation stalks. *Wordsworth.*

Steep'-down' (stēp'doun'), *a.* Deep and precipitous; having steep descent. [*R.*]

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire. *Shak.*

Steep'en (stēp'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Steepened (stēp'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Steepening.] To become steep or steeper.

As the way *steepened* . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path. *H. Miller.*

Steep'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped.

Steep'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Steepness. *Howell.*

Steep'ish, *a.* Somewhat steep. *Carlyle.*

Stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [OE. *stepel*, AS. *stēpel*, *stūpel*; akin to E. *steep*, a.] (*Arch.*) A spire; also, the tower and spire taken together; the whole of a structure if the roof is of spire form. See Spire. "A weathercock on a *steeple.*" *Shak.*

Rood steeple. See *Rood tower*, under Rood. — **Steeple bush** (*Bot.*), a low shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) having dense panicles of minute rose-colored flowers; hardhack. — **Steeple chase**, a race across country between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc. — **Steeple chaser**, one who rides in a steeple chase; also, a horse trained to run in a steeple chase. — **Steeple engine**, a vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead. — **Steeple house**, a church. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Stee'ple-chas'ing (-chās'ĭng), *n.* The act of riding steeple chases.

Stee'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* **1.** Bearing a steeple; as, a *steeple-crowned* building.

2. Having a crown shaped like a steeple; as, a *steeple-crowned* hat; also, wearing a hat with such a crown.

This grave, bearded, sable-cloaked, and *steeple-crowned* progenitor. *Hawthorne.*

Stee'pled (stē'p'ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples. *Fairfax.*

Steep'ly (stēp'lȳ), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity.

Steep'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

2. Height; loftiness. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Steep'-up' (-ŭp'), *a.* Lofty and precipitous. [*R.*]

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill. *Shak.*

Steep'y (-ȳ), *a.* Steep; precipitous. [*Poetic*]

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

Steer (stēr), *n.* [OE. *steer*, AS. *steór*; akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior*, Icel. *stjörr*, *þjörr*, Sw. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, Goth. *stiur*, Russ. *tur'*, Pol. *tur*, Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*, W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, Gr. ταῦρος, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout, AS. *stor* large, Icel. *stōrr*, OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri.* √168. Cf. Stirk, Taurine, *a.*] A young male of the ox kind; especially, a common ox; a castrated taurine male from two to four years old. See the Note under **Ox.**

Steer, *v. t.* To castrate; — said of male calves.

Steer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Steered (stērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Steering.] [OE. *steeren*, *steren*, AS. *stīeran*, *stȳran*, *steóran*; akin to OFries. *stiora*, *stiura*, D. *sturen*, OD. *stieren*, G. *steuern*, OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, G. *steuer* contribution, tax, Icel. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra*, Dan. *styre*, Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *steór* a rudder, a helm, and probably to Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. σταυρός, and perhaps ultimately to E. *stand.* √168. Cf. Starboard, Stern, *n.*] To direct the course of; to guide; to govern; — applied especially to a vessel in the water.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer.* *Spenser.*

Steer, *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course; to direct one's course. "No helmsman *steers.*" *Tennyson.*

2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft [a ship] so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course of action.

Steer, *n.* [AS. *steór*, *stíór*; akin to D. *stuur*, G. *steuer*, Icel. *stȳri.* √168. See Steer, *v. t.*] [Written also *stere.*] A rudder or helm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Steer, *n.* [AS. *steóra.* See Steer a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Steer'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being steered; dirigible.

Steer'age (stēr'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship.

He left the city, and, in a most tempestuous season, forsook the helm and *steerage* of the commonwealth. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. (*b*) The hinder part of a vessel; the stern. [*R.*] *Swift.* (*c*) Properly, the space in the after part of a vessel, under the cabin, but used generally to indicate any part of a vessel having the poorest accommodations and occupied by passengers paying the lowest rate of fare.

3. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course. *Shak.*

4. That by which a course is directed. [*R.*]

Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings. *Dryden.*

Steerage passenger, a passenger who takes passage in the steerage of a vessel.

Steer'age-way' (-wā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rate of motion through the water sufficient to render a vessel governable by the helm.

Steer'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who steers; as, a boat *steerer.*

Steer'ing, *a. & n.* from Steer, *v.*

Steering wheel (*Naut.*), the wheel by means of which the rudder of a vessel is turned and the vessel is steered.

Steer'less, *a.* Having no rudder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Steer'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young or small steer.

Steers'man (stērz'man), *n.; pl.* STEERSMEN (-men). [*Steer* a rudder + *man*: cf. AS. *steórmann.*] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel. *Milton.*

Steers'mate' (-māt'), *n.* [*Steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] One who steers; steersman. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Steeve (stēv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEEVED (stēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEEVING.] [Cf. OD. *steve* staff, E. *stem*, n.] (*Shipbuilding*) To project upward, or make an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowsprit, etc.

Steeve, *v. t.* **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) To elevate or fix at an angle with the horizon; — said of the bowsprit, etc.

2. To stow, as bales in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve. See STEEVE, *n.* (*b*).

Steeve, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the line of the vessel's keel; — called also *steeving.* (*b*) A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales, and similar kinds of cargo which need to be packed tightly.

Steev'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of one who steeves.

2. (*Naut.*) See STEEVE, *n.* (*a*).

Steg (stĕg), *n.* [Icel. *steggr* the male of several animals. Cf. STAG.] (*Zoöl.*) A gander. [Written also *stag.*] [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Steg'a-nog'ra-phist (stĕg'ȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One skilled in steganography; a cryptographer.

Steg'a-nog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. στεγανός covered (fr. στέγειν to cover closely) + *-graphy.*] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to persons who have the key; cryptography.

‖ **Steg'a-noph-thal'ma-ta** (-nŏf-thăl'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. στεγανός covered + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) The Discophora, or Phanerocarpæ. Called also *Steganophthalmia.*

Ste-gan'o-pod (stē-găn'ō-pŏd *or* stĕg'ȧ-nō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Steganopodes.

‖ **Steg'a-nop'o-des** (stĕg'ȧ-nŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεγανόπους, -ποδος, web-footed; στεγανός covered + πούς foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, and others.

Steg'a-nop'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having all four toes webbed together.

‖ **Steg-no'sis** (stĕg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγνωσις. See STEGNOTIC.] (*Med.*) Constipation; also, constriction of the vessels or ducts.

Steg-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικός, fr. στεγνοῦν to cover, to make costive, fr. στεγνός, στεγανός, covered, closed.] (*Med.*) Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine; an astringent.

‖ **Steg'o-ceph'a-la** (stĕg'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγη roof + κεφαλή head.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of amphibians found fossil in the Mesozoic rocks; — called also *Stegocephali*, and *Labyrinthodonta.*

☞ Their teeth, in transverse sections, usually show a labyrinthiform arrangement of the cement and dentine. The under side of the body was covered with bony plates. Some of the Stegocephala were of very large size, and the form of the body varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents.

‖ **Steg'o-sau'ri-a** (-sȧ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of herbivorous dinosaurs, including the genera *Stegosaurus*, *Omosaurus*, and their allies.

‖ **Steg'o-sau'rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγη roof + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large Jurassic dinosaurs remarkable for a powerful dermal armature of plates and spines.

Steik (stēk), *v. t.* See STEEK. [*Scot.*]

Stein (stīn *or* stēn), *n.* & *v.* See STEEN.

Stein'bock' (-bŏk'), *n.* [G. *stein* stone + *bock* buck, D. *bok.* Cf. STEENBOK.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European ibex. (*b*) A small South African antelope (*Nanotragus tragulus*) which frequents dry, rocky districts; — called also *steenbok.* [Written also *steinboc*, and *steinbok;* also called *stonebock*, and *stonebuck.*]

Stein'gale (stēn'gāl), *n.* The stannel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stein'ing (stīn'ĭng *or* stēn'-), *n.* See STEENING.

Stein'kirk' (stīn'kĕrk'), *n.* Same as STEENKIRK.

Stein'kle (stēn'k'l), *n.* The wheatear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ste'la** (stē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* STELÆ (-lē). [L., from Gr. στήλη a post, an upright stone.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A small column or pillar, used as a monument, milestone, etc.

‖ **Ste'le** (stē'lē), *n.* [NL.] Same as STELA.

One of these *steles*, containing the Greek version of the ordinance, has recently been discovered. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

Stele (stēl), *n.* [See STALE a handle.] A stale, or handle; a stalk. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Holland.*

Ste'lene (stē'lēn *or* stĕl'ēn), *a.* [See STELA.] Resembling, or used as, a stela; columnar. [*R.*]

Stell (stĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *stellan.* √163.] To place or fix firmly or permanently. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] **1.** A prop; a support, as for the feet in standing or climbing. [*Scot.*]

2. A partial inclosure made by a wall or trees, to serve as a shelter for sheep or cattle. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stel'lar (stĕl'lẽr), } *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.
Stel'la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), } See STAR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stars; astral; as, a *stellar* figure; *stellary* orbs.

[These soft fires] in part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue. *Milton.*

2. Full of stars; starry; as, *stellar* regions.

Stellate Leaves.

Stel'late (stĕl'lāt), } *a.* [L. *stellatus*, p. p. of *stellare* to set or cover with stars, from *stella* a star. See STELLAR.]
Stel'la-ted (-lā-tĕd), } **1.** Resembling a star; pointed or radiated, like the emblem of a star.

2. (*Bot.*) Starlike; having similar parts radiating from a common center; as, *stellate* flowers.

Stel-la'tion (stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Radiation of light. [*Obs.*]

Stelled (stĕld *or* stĕl'ĕd), *a.* [See STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. [*Obs.*] "The *stelled* fires" [the stars]. *Shak.* [In this passage by some defined as "starry," as if from *stellatus.*]

Stel'ler (stĕl'lẽr), *n.* [After Geo. W. *Steller*, a German naturalist.] (*Zoöl.*) The rytina; — called also *stellerine.*

Stel'ler-id (-ĭd), *n.* [L. *stella* a star.] (*Zoöl.*) A starfish.

‖ **Stel-ler'i-da** (stĕl-lĕr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of echinoderms, comprising the starfishes and ophiurans.

Stel-ler'i-dan (stĕl-lĕr'ĭ-dan), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A star-
Stel'ler-id'e-an (-lẽr-ĭd'ē-an), } fish, or brittle star.

Stel-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer; stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stel'li-form (stĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star + *-form.*] Like a star; star-shaped; radiated.

Stel'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* a star + *-fy.*] To turn into a star; to cause to appear like a star; to place among the stars, or in heaven. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Stel'lion (stĕl'yŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *stellio* a newt having starlike spots on its back, fr. *stella* a star.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard (*Stellio vulgaris*), common about the Eastern Mediterranean among ruins. In color it is olive-green, shaded with black, with small stellate spots. Called also *hardim*, and *star lizard.*

Stel'lion-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a newt, a crafty, knavish person.] (*Scots & Roman Law*) Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; — chiefly applied to sales of the same property to two different persons, or selling that for one's own which belongs to another, etc. *Erskine.*

Stel'lu-lar (stĕl'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella* a star.] **1.** Having the shape or appearance of little stars; radiated.

2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

Stel'lu-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Minutely stellate.

‖ **Stel'ma-top'o-da** (stĕl'mȧ-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στήλη a block, post + ὄμμα, ὄμματος, eye + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as GYMNOLÆMATA.

Ste-log'ra-phy (stē-lŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. στήλη a post, slab, pillar + *-graphy:* cf. Gr. στηλογραφία an inscription on a tablet.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

Stem (stĕm), **Steem** (stēm), *v. i.* To gleam. [*Obs.*]

His head was bald, that shone as any glass, . . .
[And] *stemed* as a furnace of a leed [caldron]. *Chaucer.*

Stem, Steem, *n.* A gleam of light; flame. [*Obs.*]

Stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn;* akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a ship, *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme.* Cf. STAFF, STAND.] **1.** The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind; the main stock; the part which supports the branches or the head or top.

After they are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or the *stem.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The lowering spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. A little branch which connects a fruit, flower, or leaf with a main branch; a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole; as, the *stem* of an apple or a cherry.

3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors. "All that are of noble *stem.*" *Milton.*

While I do pray, learn here thy *stem*
And true descent. *Herbert.*

4. A branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. Hence, the forward part of a vessel; the bow.

6. Fig.: An advanced or leading position; the lookout.

Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*

7. Anything resembling a stem or stalk; as, the *stem* of a tobacco pipe; the *stem* of a watch case, or that part to which the ring, by which it is suspended, is attached.

8. (*Bot.*) That part of a plant which bears leaves, or rudiments of leaves, whether rising above ground or wholly subterranean.

9. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The entire central axis of a feather. (*b*) The basal portion of the body of one of the Pennatulacea, or of a gorgonian.

10. (*Mus.*) The short perpendicular line added to the body of a note; the tail of a crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, etc.

11. (*Gram.*) That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base.

From stem to stern (*Naut.*), from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length. — Stem leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf growing from the stem of a plant, as contrasted with a basal or radical leaf.

Stem, *v. t.* **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and its appendages (ribs and veins) from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.

2. To ram, as clay, into a blasting hole.

Stem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEMMED (stĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEMMING.] [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stammer;* cf. G. *stemmen* to press against.] To oppose or cut with, or as with, the stem of a vessel; to resist, or make progress against; to stop or check the flow of, as a current. "An argosy to *stem* the waves." *Shak.*

[They] *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

Stem, *v. i.* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current.

Stemming nightly toward the pole. *Milton.*

Stem'-clasp'ing (stĕm'klȧsp'ĭng), *a.* (*Bot.*) Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

Stem'less, *a.* Having no stem; (*Bot.*) acaulescent.

Stem'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small or young stem.

‖ **Stem'ma** (-mȧ), *n.; pl.* STEMMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στέμμα, pl. στέμματα, a garland or chaplet.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the ocelli of an insect. See OCELLUS. (*b*) One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod.

Stem'mer (-mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stems (in any of the senses of the verbs).

Stem'mer-y (-mẽr-ȳ), *n.* A large building in which tobacco is stemmed. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Stem'my (-mȳ), *a.* Abounding in stems, or mixed with stems; — said of tea, dried currants, etc. [*Collog.*]

Stem'ple (-p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop, akin to E. *stamp.*] (*Mining*) A crossbar of wood in a shaft, serving as a step.

Stem'son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, and KEELSON, and cf. STERNSON.] (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

Stem'-wind'er (stĕm'wīnd'ẽr), *n.* A stem-winding watch. [*Collog.*]

Stem'-wind'ing, *a.* Wound by mechanism connected with the stem; as, a *stem-winding* watch.

Stench (stĕnch), *v. t.* To stanch. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Stench, *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell, fr. *stincan.* See STINK, *v. i.*] **1.** A smell; an odor. [*Obs.*]

Clouds of savory *stench* involve the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An ill smell; an offensive odor; a stink. *Cowper.*

Stench trap, a contrivance to prevent stench or foul air from rising from the openings of sewers, drains, etc.

Stench, *v. t.* [AS. *stencan* to emit a smell, fr. *stincan* to smell. See STENCH, *n.*] To cause to emit a disagreeable odor; to cause to stink. [*Obs.*] *Young.*

Stench'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having a stench. [*Obs.*] *Dyer.*

Sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [Probably from OF. *estincelle* spangle, spark, F. *étincelle* spark, L. *scintilla.* See SCINTILLATE, and cf. TINSEL.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, etc. The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it. Called also *stencil plate.*

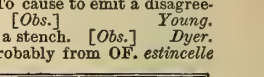

Sten'cil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STENCILED (-sĭld) or STENCILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STENCILING or STENCILLING.] To mark, paint, or color in figures with stencils; to form or print by means of a stencil.

Sten'cil-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paints or colors in figures by means of stencils. [Written also *stenciller.*]

Sten'o-derm (stĕn'ō-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. στενός narrow, little + *-derm.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of bat belonging to the genus *Stenoderma*, native of the West Indies and South America. These bats have a short or rudimentary tail and a peculiarly shaped nose membrane.

Sten'o-der'mine (-dẽr'mĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus *Stenoderma*, which includes several West Indian and South American nose-leaf bats.

Sten'o-graph (stĕn'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STENOGRAPHED (-grȧft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STENOGRAPHING (-grȧf'ĭng).] To write or report in stenographic characters.

Sten'o-graph, *n.* A production of stenography; anything written in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs.* *Emerson.*

Ste-nog'ra-pher (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

Sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grȧf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *sténo-*
Sten'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique.*] Of or pertaining to stenography.

Ste-nog'ra-phist (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

Ste-nog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. στενός narrow, close + *-graphy:* cf. F. *sténographie*, G. *stenographie.*] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

Ste-noph'yl-lous (stē-nŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* stĕn'ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. στενός narrow + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having narrow leaves.

‖ **Ste-no'sis** (stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στενός narrow.] (*Med.*) A narrowing of the opening or hollow of any passage, tube, or orifice; as, *stenosis* of the pylorus. It differs from *stricture* in being applied especially to diffused rather than localized contractions, and in always indicating an origin organic and not spasmodic.

Sten'o-stome (stĕn'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. στενός narrow, little + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a small or narrow mouth; — said of certain small ground snakes (*Opoterodonta*), which are unable to dilate their jaws.

Stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [*Obs. imp.* STENTE (stĕnt'e); *obs. p. p.* STENT.] [See STINT.] To keep within limits; to restrain; to cause to stop, or cease; to stint.

Then would he weep, he might not be *stent.* *Chaucer.*
Yet n'ould she *stent*
Her bitter railing and foul revilement. *Spenser.*

Stent, *v. i.* To stint; to stop; to cease.

And of this cry they would never *stenten.* *Chaucer.*

Stent, *n.* An allotted portion; a stint. "Attain'd his journey's *stent.*" *Mir. for Mag.*

Stent'ing, *n.* An opening in a wall in a coal mine. [Written also *stenton.*] [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Stentor*, Gr. Στέντωρ.] **1.** A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice; hence, any person having a powerful voice.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of ciliated Infusoria belonging to the genus *Stentor* and allied genera, common in fresh water. The stentors have a bell-shaped, or cornucopia-like, body with a circle of cilia around the spiral terminal disk. See *Illust.* of HETEROTRICHA.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A howling monkey, or howler.

Sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *stentoreus;* cf. Gr. στεντόρειος.] Of or pertaining to a stentor; extremely loud; powerful; as, a *stentorian* voice; *stentorian* lungs.

Sten'to-rin (stĕn'tō-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter found in some stentors. See STENTOR, 2.

Sten-to'ri-ous (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stentorian. [*R.*]

Sten'to-ron'ic (stĕn'tō-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Stentorian. [*Obs.*]

Sten'to-ro-phon'ic (-tō-rō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ Stentor + φωνή a sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian. [*Obs.*]

Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEPPED (stĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEPPING.] [AS. *stæppan;* akin to OFries. *steppa*, D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo*, G. *stufe* a step to step on; cf. Gr. στέμβειν to shake about, handle roughly, stamp (?). Cf. STAMP, *v. t.*, STAPLE, *n. & a.*]

1. To move the foot in walking; to advance or recede by raising and moving one of the feet to another resting place, or by moving both feet in succession.

2. To walk; to go on foot; esp., to walk a little distance; as, to *step* to one of the neighbors.

3. To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

4. Fig.: To move mentally; to go in imagination.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

To step aside, to walk to a little distance from the rest; to retire from company. — **To step forth,** to move or come forth. — **To step in** *or* **into.** (*a*) To walk or advance into a place or state, or to advance suddenly in.

Whosoever then first, after the troubling of the water, *stepped in*, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. *John* v. 4.

(*b*) To enter for a short time; as, I just *stepped into* the house. (*c*) To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon easily or suddenly; as, *to step into* an estate. — **To step out.** (*a*) (*Mil.*) To increase the length, but not the rapidity, of the step, extending it to thirty-three inches. (*b*) To go out for a short distance or a short time. — **To step short** (*Mil.*), to diminish the length or rapidity of the step according to the established rules.

Step, *v. t.* **1.** To set, as the foot.

2. (*Naut.*) To fix the foot of (a mast) in its step; to erect.

To step off, to measure by steps, or paces; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers.

Step, *n.* [AS. *stæpe.* See STEP, *v. i.*] **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace.

2. A rest, or one of a set of rests, for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair, or a round of a ladder.

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, one *step* is generally about three feet, but may be more or less. Used also figuratively of any kind of progress; as, he improved *step* by *step*, or by *steps.*

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great *step* in philosophy. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. A small space or distance; as, it is but a *step.*

5. A print of the foot; a footstep; a footprint; track.

6. Gait; manner of walking; as, the approach of a man is often known by his *step.*

7. Proceeding; measure; action; an act.

The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

Beware of desperate *steps.* The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away. *Cowper.*

I have lately taken *steps* . . . to relieve the old gentleman's distresses. *G. W. Cable.*

8. *pl.* Walk; passage.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

9. *pl.* A portable framework of stairs, much used indoors in reaching to a high position.

10. (*Naut.*) In general, a framing in wood or iron which is intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., a block of wood, or a solid platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast.

11. (*Mach.*) (*a*) One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. (*b*) A bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves.

12. (*Mus.*) The interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale.

☞ The word *tone* is often used as the name of this interval; but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* for indicating the interval between tones. As the word *scale* is derived from the Italian *scala*, a ladder, the intervals may well be called *steps.*

13. (*Kinematics*) A change of position effected by a motion of translation. *W. K. Clifford.*

Back step, Half step, etc. See under BACK, HALF, etc. — **Step grate,** a form of grate for holding fuel, in which the bars rise above one another in the manner of steps. — **To take steps,** to take action; to move in a matter.

Step-. [AS. *steóp-;* akin to OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-*, D. & G. *stief-*, OHG. *stiuf-*, Icel. *stjūp-*, Sw. *styf-*, and to AS. *āstēpan*, *āstéopan*, to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen.*] A prefix used before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent; as, a *step*mother to X is the wife of the father of X, married by him after the death of the mother of X. See STEPCHILD, STEPDAUGHTER, STEPSON, etc.

Step'broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A brother by the marriage of one's father with the mother of another, or of one's mother with the father of another.

Step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* [AS. *steópcild.*] **1.** A bereaved child; one who has lost father or mother. [*Obs.*]

2. A son or daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Step'dame' (stĕp'dām'), *n.* A stepmother. *Spenser.*

Step'daugh'ter (-da'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópdohtor.*] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Step'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópfæder.*] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

Ste-pha'ni-on (stē-fā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. στέφανος a crown.] (*Anat.*) The point on the side of the skull where the temporal line, or upper edge of the temporal fossa, crosses the coronal suture.

Steph'an-ite (stĕf'an-īt), *n.* [So named after the Archduke *Stephan*, mining director of Austria.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of antimony and silver of an iron-black color and metallic luster; — called also *black silver*, and *brittle silver ore.*

‖ **Steph'a-no'tis** (-ā-nō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφανωτίς fit for a crown, fr. στέφανος crown.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing asclepiadaceous shrubs, of Madagascar, Malaya, etc. They have fleshy or coriaceous opposite leaves, and large white waxy flowers in cymes.

2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda.*

Step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'dẽr), *n.* A portable set of steps.

Step'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópmōder.*] The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

Step'par'ent (-pâr'ent), *n.* Stepfather or stepmother.

Steppe (stĕp), *n.* [From Russ. *stepe*, through G. or F. *steppe.*] One of the vast plains in Southeastern Europe and in Asia, generally elevated, and free from wood, analogous to many of the prairies in Western North America. See SAVANNA.

Steppe murrain. (*Far.*) See RINDERPEST.

Stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Provided with a step or steps; having a series of offsets or parts resembling the steps of stairs; as, a *stepped* key.

Stepped gear, a cogwheel of which the teeth cross the face in a series of steps.

Step'per (stĕp'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, steps; as, a quick *stepper.*

Step'ping-stone' (-pĭng-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone to raise the feet above the surface of water or mud in walking.

2. Fig.: A means of progress or advancement.

These obstacles his genius had turned into *stepping-stones.* *Macaulay.*

That men may rise on *stepping-stones*
Of their dead selves to higher things. *Tennyson.*

Step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage.

Step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *steópsunu.*] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

Step'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

-ster (-stẽr). [OE. & AS. *-estre*, *-istre.*] A suffix denoting *the agent* (originally a woman), especially a person who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation;* as in spin*ster* (originally, a woman who spins), song*ster*, bax*ter* (= bake*ster*), young*ster.*

☞ Brewing, baking, and weaving were formerly feminine labors, and consequently *brewster*, *baxter*, and *webster* meant, originally, the woman (not the man) who brews, bakes, or weaves. When men began to perform these duties the feminine appellations were retained.

Ster'co-bi'lin (stẽr'kō-bī'lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A coloring matter found in the fæces, a product of the alteration of the bile pigments in the intestinal canal, — identical with *hydrobilirubin.*

Ster'co-lin (stẽr'kō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as SEROLIN (*b*).

Ster'co-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Of or pertaining to dung; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

Ster'co-ra-nism (stẽr'kō-rā-nĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists.

Ster'co-ra-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [LL. *stercoranista*, fr. L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A nickname formerly given to those who held, or were alleged to hold, that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion in the body of the recipient.

Ster'co-ra'ri-an (-rā'rĭ-an), *n.* A Stercoranist.

Ster'co-ra-ry (stẽr'kō-rā-rỹ), *n.* [LL. *stercorarium*, from L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

Ster'co-rate (-rāt), *n.* Excrement; dung. [*Obs.*]

Ster'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stercoratio*, from *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring with dung. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ster-co'ri-an-ism (stẽr-kō'rĭ-an-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists.

Ster'co-rin (stẽr'kō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as SEROLIN (*b*).

Ster'co-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Excrement; dung. [*Obs.*]

Ster-cu'li-a'ceous (stẽr-kū'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *Sterculia*, the typical genus, fr. L. *Sterculius* the deity that presided over manuring, from *stercus* dung. So called because one of the original species is fetid.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Sterculiaceæ*) of polypetalous exogenous plants, mostly tropical. The cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*) is the most useful plant in the order.

Stere (stẽr *or* stār), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A unit of cubic measure in the metric system, being a cubic meter, or kiloliter, and equal to 35.3 cubic feet, or nearly 1¼ cubic yards.

Stere (stēr), *v. t. & i.* To stir. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stere, *n.* A rudder. See 5th STEER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stere, *n.* Helmsman. See 6th STEER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ster'el-min'tha** (stẽr'ĕl-mĭn'thà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στερεός solid + ἕλμινς a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PLATYELMINTHES.

Ste're-o- (stē'rē-ō- *or* stẽr'ē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid. See STARE to gaze.] A combining form meaning *solid*, *hard*, *firm*, as in *stereo*chemistry, *stereo*graphy.

Ste're-o-bate (stē'rē-ō-bāt *or* stẽr'ē-), *n.* [Gr. στερεός solid + βάτης that treads or covers, akin to βάσις base: cf. F. *stéréobate.*] (*Arch.*) The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal; — used loosely for several different forms of basement.

Ste're-o-chem'ic (stē'rē-ō-kĕm'ĭk), } *a.* (*Chem.*) Per-
Ste're-o-chem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } taining to, or illustrating, the hypothetical space relations of atoms in the molecule; as, a *stereo-chemic* formula.

Ste're-o-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trỹ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *chemistry.*] (*Chem.*) Chemistry considered with reference to the space relations of atoms.

Ste're-o-chrome (-krōm), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

Ste're-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk *or* -krŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the art of stereochromy; produced by stereochromy. — **Ste're-o-chro'mic-al-ly** (-mĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

Ste're-och'ro-my (stē'rē-ŏk'rō-mỹ *or* stẽr'ē-ō-krō'mỹ; 277), *n.* [*Stereo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A style of painting on plastered walls or stone, in which the colors are rendered permanent by sprinklings of water, in which is mixed a proportion of soluble glass (a silicate of soda).

Ste're-o-e-lec'tric (stē'rē-ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk *or* stẽr'ē-ō-), *a.* [*Stereo-* + *electric.*] (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone; as, a *stereoelectric* current is one obtained by means of solids, without any liquid.

Ste're-o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; also, a stereograph.

Ste're-o-graph (-gråf), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for exhibition in the stereoscope. Stereographs are now commonly made by means of photography.

Ste're-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéréogra-*
Ste're-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *phique.*] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth.

Stereographic projection (*Geom.*), a method of representing the sphere in which the center of projection is taken in the surface of the sphere, and the plane upon which the projection is made is at right angles to the diameter passing through the center of projection.

Ste're-o-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a stereographical manner; by delineation on a plane.

Ste're-og'ra-phy (stē'rē-ŏg'rà-fỹ *or* stẽr'ē-; 277), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *stéréographie.*] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

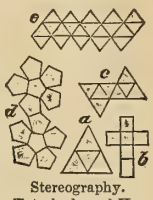

Stereography.

a Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube; *c* Octahedron; *d* Dodecahedron; *e* Icosahedron.

☞ By cutting pieces of cardboard, or other suitable material, in the forms represented in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.

Ste're-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *meter.*] (*Physics*) **1.** An instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body, or the capacity of a vessel; a volumenometer.

2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids.

Ste're-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéréomé-*
Ste're-o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *trique.*] Of or pertaining to stereometry; performed or obtained by stereometry. — **Ste're-o-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ste're-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-metry:* cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] The art of measuring and computing the cubical contents of bodies and figures; — distinguished from *planimetry.*

Ste're-o-mon'o-scope (-ō-mŏn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two lenses, by which an image of a single picture projected upon a screen of ground glass is made to present an appearance of relief, and may be viewed by several persons at once.

Ste're-o-plasm (stē'rē-ō-plăz'm *or* stẽr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed or molded.] (*Biol.*) The solid or insoluble portion of the cell protoplasm. See HYGROPLASM.

Ste're-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-, and OPTIC.] An instrument, consisting essentially of a magic lantern in which photographic pictures are used, by which the image of a landscape, or any object, may be thrown upon a screen in such a manner as to seem to stand out in relief, so as to form a striking and accurate representation of the object itself; also, a pair of magic lanterns for producing the effects of dissolving views.

Ste're-o-scope (stē'rē-ō-skōp *or* stẽr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. It combines in one, through a bending of the rays of light, two pictures, taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart. It is furnished with two eyeglasses, and by refraction or reflection the pictures are superimposed, so as to appear as one to the observer.

☞ In the *reflecting stereoscope*, the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the *lenticular stereoscope*, the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses, or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from the picture so as to strike the eyes as if coming direct from an intermediate point, where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.

Ste're-o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ste're-o-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the stereoscope; characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope; as, a *stereoscopic* effect; the *stereoscopic* function of the eyeglasses; *stereoscopic* views. — **Ste're-o-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ste're-os'co-pist (-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes.

Ste/re-os/co-py (stĕ/rē-ŏs/kō-pȳ *or* stĕr/ē-), *n.* The art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing the instrument or the views used with it.

Ste/re-o-stat/ic (-ō-stăt/ĭk), *a.* [*Stereo-* + *static.*] (*Civil. Engin.*) Geostatic.

Ste/re-o-tom/ic (-tŏm/ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ste/re-o-tom/ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } stereotomy; performed by stereotomy.

Ste/re-ot/o-my (-ŏt/ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *stéréotomie.*] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, and the like; especially, the art of stonecutting.

Ste/re-o-type (stĕ/rē-ō-tīp *or* stĕr/ē-; 277), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-type:* cf. F. *stéréotype.*] **1.** A plate forming an exact facsimile of a page of type or of an engraving, used in printing books, etc.; specifically, a plate with type-metal face, used for printing.

☞ A *stereotype*, or *stereotype plate*, is made by setting movable type as for ordinary printing; from these a cast is taken in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and upon this cast melted type metal is poured, which, when hardened, makes a solid page or column, from which the impression is taken as from type.

2. The art or process of making such plates, or of executing work by means of them.

Stereotype block, a block, usually of wood, to which a stereotype plate is attached while being used in printing.

Ste/re-o-type, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stereotyped (-tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stereotyping (-tī/pĭng).] [Cf. F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype; to make the stereotype plates of; as, to *stereotype* the Bible.

2. Fig.: To make firm or permanent; to fix.

Powerful causes tending to *stereotype* and aggravate the poverty of old conditions. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

Ste/re-o-typed (-tīpt), *a.* **1.** Formed into, or printed from, stereotype plates.

2. Fig.: Formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions.

Our civilization, with its *stereotyped* ways and smooth conventionalities. *J. C. Shairp.*

Ste/re-o-ty/per (-tī/pẽr), *n.* One who stereotypes; one who makes stereotype plates, or works in a stereotype foundry.

Ste/re-o-ty/per-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The art, process, or employment of making stereotype plates.

2. A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

Ste/re-o-typ/ic (-tĭp/ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotype plates.

Ste/re-o-ty/pist (-tī/pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.

Ste/re-o-ty-pog/ra-pher (-tī-pŏg/rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A stereotype printer.

Ste/re-o-ty-pog/ra-phy (-tȳ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *typography.*] The act or art of printing from stereotype plates.

Ste/re-o-ty/py (-ō-tī/pȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stéréotypie.*] The art or process of making stereotype plates.

Ster/hy-drau/lic [stĕr/hī-drą/lĭk), *a.* [*Stereo-* + *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to, or designating, a kind of hydraulic press; resembling such a press in action or principle.

Sterhydraulic press, an hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a long rod, or a cord wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid.

Ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [F. *stérile*, L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός stiff, solid, στεῖρος barren, στεῖρα a cow that has not calved, Goth. *stairō*, fem., barren. See Stare to gaze.] **1.** Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile; as, *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile* year.

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) Incapable of reproduction; unfitted for reproduction of offspring; not able to germinate or bear fruit; unfruitful; as, a *sterile* flower, which bears only stamens. (*b*) Free from all reproductive spores or germs; as, a *sterile* fluid.

3. Fig.: Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as, a *sterile* production or author.

Ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sterilitas:* cf. F. *stérilité.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being sterile.

2. (*Biol.*) Quality of being sterile; infecundity; also, the state of being free from germs or spores.

Ster'il-i-za'tion (stĕr'ĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The act or process of sterilizing, or rendering sterile; also, the state of being sterile.

Ster'il-ize (stĕr'ĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sterilized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sterilizing (-ī/zĭng).] [Cf. F. *stériliser.*] **1.** To make sterile or unproductive; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility. [*R.*] "*Sterilizing* the earth." *Woodward.*

2. (*Biol.*) (*a*) To deprive of the power of reproducing; to render incapable of germination or fecundation; to make sterile. (*b*) To destroy all spores or germs in (an organic fluid or mixture), as by heat, so as to prevent the development of bacterial or other organisms.

Ster'let (stĕr'lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterliade.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviare is made from its roe.

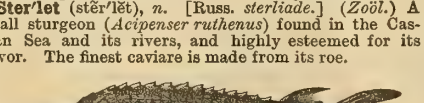

Sterlet. ⅛

Ster'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Engin.*) Same as Starling, 2.

Ster'ling, *n.* [OE. *sterlynge*, *starling*, for *easterling*, LL. *esterlingus*, probably from *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality: cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin. Cf. East. "Certain merchants of Norwaie, Denmarke, and of others those parties, called Ostomanni, or (as in our vulgar language we tearme them), *easterlings*, because they lie *east* in respect of us." *Holinshed.* "In the time of . . . King Richard the First, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especiall request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that countrie, skillful in mint matters and allaies, were sent for into this realme to bring the coine to perfection; which since that time was called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling.*" *Camden.* "Four thousand pound of *sterlynges.*" *R. of Gloucester.*] **1.** Any English coin of standard value; coined money.

So that ye offer nobles or *sterlings.* *Chaucer.*
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A certain standard of quality or value for money.

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England, in all probability, from the beginning of King Henry the Second's reign. *S. M. Leake.*

Ster'ling (stĕr'lĭng), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the standard British money of account, or the British coinage; as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling;* a penny *sterling;* — now chiefly applied to the lawful money of England; but *sterling* cost, *sterling* value, are used. "With *sterling* money." *Shak.*

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; conforming to the highest standard; of full value; as, a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* good sense.

Stern (stĕrn), *n.* [AS. *stearn* a kind of bird. See Starling.] (*Zoöl.*) The black tern.

Stern, *a.* [*Compar.* Sterner (-ẽr); *superl.* Sternest.] [OE. *sterne*, *sturne*, AS. *styrne;* cf. D. *stuursch* stern, Sw. *stursk* refractory. √166.] Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect; hard; severe; rigid; rigorous; austere; fixed; unchanging; unrelenting; hence, serious; resolute; harsh; as, a *stern* resolve; a *stern* necessity; a *stern* heart; a *stern* gaze; a *stern* decree.

The *sterne* wind so loud gan to rout. *Chaucer.*
I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak.*
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard. *Dryden.*
These barren rocks, your *stern* inheritance. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Gloomy; sullen; forbidding; strict; unkind; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; pitiless.

Stern, *n.* [Icel. *stjōrn* a steering, or a doubtful AS. *stéorn.* √166. See Steer, *v. t.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat; also, the rudder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Naut.*) The after or rear end of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem, or prow.

3. Fig.: The post of management or direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

4. The hinder part of anything. *Spenser.*

5. The tail of an animal; — now used only of the tail of a dog.

By the stern. (*Naut.*) See *By the head*, under By.

Stern, *a.* Being in the stern, or being astern; as, the *stern* davits.

Stern board (*Naut.*), a going or falling astern; a loss of way in making a tack; as, to make a *stern board.* See Board, *n.*, 8 (*b*). — Stern chase. (*Naut.*) (*a*) See under Chase, *n.* (*b*) A stern chaser. — Stern chaser (*Naut.*), a cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit. — Stern fast (*Naut.*), a rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel, as to a wharf or buoy. — Stern frame (*Naut.*), the framework of timber which forms the stern of a ship. — Stern knee. See Sternson. — Stern port (*Naut.*), a port, or opening, in the stern of a ship. — Stern sheets (*Naut.*), that part of an open boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers, — usually furnished with seats for passengers. — Stern wheel, a paddle wheel attached to the stern of the steamboat which it propels.

Stern'age (-ăj), *n.* Stern. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ster'nal (stĕr'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum; in the region of the sternum.

Sternal ribs. See the Note under Rib, *n.*, 1.

Stern'berg-ite (stĕrn'bĕrg-īt), *n.* [So named after Count Kaspar *Sternberg* of Prague.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of silver and iron, occurring in soft flexible laminæ varying in color from brown to black.

‖ **Ster'ne-bra** (stĕr'nē-brȧ), *n.; pl.* Sternebræ (-brē). [NL., fr. *sternum* + *-ebra* of *vertebra.*] (*Anat.*) One of the segments of the sternum. — **Ster'ne-bral** (-bral), *a.*

Sterned (stĕrnd), *a.* Having a stern of a particular shape; — used in composition; as, square-*sterned.*

Stern'er (stĕrn'ẽr), *n.* [See 3d Stern.] A director. [*Obs. & R.*] *Dr. R. Clerke.*

Stern'fore'most' (-fōr'mōst'), *adv.* With the stern, instead of the bow, in advance; hence, figuratively, in an awkward, blundering manner.

A fatal genius for going *stern foremost.* *Lowell.*

Ster'nite (stĕr'nīt), *n.* [From Sternum.] (*Zoöl.*) The sternum of an arthropod somite.

Stern'ly (stĕrn'lȳ), *adv.* In a stern manner.

Stern'most' (stĕrn'mōst'), *a.* Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

Stern'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stern.

Ster'no- (stĕr'nō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the sternum;* as, *sterno*costal, *sterno*scapular.

Ster'no-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid.

Ster'no-cos'tal (-kŏs'tal), *a.* [*Sterno-* + *costal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs; as, the *sternocostal* cartilages.

Ster'no-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage.

Ster'no-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process.

Ster'no-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.

Stern'post' (stĕrn'pōst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A straight piece of timber, or an iron bar or beam, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder, and receive the ends of the planks or plates of the vessel.

Sterns'man (stĕrnz'man), *n.* A steersman. [*Obs.*]

Stern'son (stĕrn'sŭn), *n.* [See Stern, *n.*, and cf. Stemson.] (*Naut.*) The end of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee.*

Ster'num (stĕr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Sterna (-nȧ), E. Sternums (-nŭmz). [NL., from Gr. στέρνον, the breast, chest.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A plate of cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous plates or segments, in the median line of the pectoral skeleton of most vertebrates above fishes; the breastbone.

☞ The sternum is connected with the ribs or the pectoral girdle, or with both. In man it is a flat bone, broad anteriorly, narrowed behind, and connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the seven anterior pairs of ribs. In most birds it has a high median keel for the attachment of the muscles of the wings.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ventral part of any one of the somites of an arthropod.

Ster/nu-ta'tion (-nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. from *sternuere.*] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

Ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

Ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutatory substance or medicine.

Stern'way' (stĕrn'wā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Stern'-wheel' (stĕrn'hwēl'), *a.* Having a paddle wheel at the stern; as, a *stern-wheel* steamer.

Stern'-wheel'er (-ẽr), *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Ster-quil'i-nous (stĕr-kwĭl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium* a dung pit, fr. *stercus* dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Ster're (stĕr're *or* stĕr), *n.* A star. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ster'rine (stĕr'rĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crab-eating seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

Ster'ro-met'al (stĕr'rō-mĕt'*al or* -mĕt'l), *n.* [Gr. στερρός firm, solid + E. *metal.*] An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and iron, of which cannon are sometimes made.

Stert (stẽrt), *ovs. p. p. of* Start. Started. *Chaucer.*

Ster'te (stĕr'te), *obs. imp.* of Start. *Chaucer.*

Ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stertorous. [*R.*]

Ster'to-rous (stĕr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore: cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, especially apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring.

Burning, *stertorous* breath that hurt her cheek. *Mrs. Browning.*

The day has ebbed away, and it is night in his room, before his *stertorous* breathing lulls. *Dickens.*

Sterve (stẽrv), *v. t. & i.* To die, or cause to die; to perish. See Starve. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. [See Stand.] (*Print.*) Let it stand; — a word used by proof readers to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

Stet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stetted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stetting.] (*Print.*) To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside the matter; as, the proof reader *stetted* a deled footnote.

Steth'al (stĕth'ăl), *n.* [*Stearic* + *ethal.*] (*Chem.*) One of the higher alcohols of the methane series, homologous with ethal, and found in small quantities as an ethereal salt of stearic acid in spermaceti.

Steth'o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος the breast + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) See Pneumatograph.

Ste-thom'e-ter (stĕ-thŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος chest + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An apparatus for measuring the external movements of a given point of the chest wall, during respiration; — also called *thoracometer.*

Steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος the breast + *-scope:* cf. F. *stéthoscope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument used in auscultation for examining the organs of the chest, as the heart and lungs, by conveying to the ear of the examiner the sounds produced in the thorax.

One form of Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

Steth'o-scope, *v. t.* To auscultate, or examine, with a stethoscope. *M. W. Savage.*

Steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*]
Steth'o-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to a stethoscope; obtained or made by means of a stethoscope. — **Steth'o-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ste-thos'co-pist (stĕ-thŏs'kō-pĭst *or* stĕth'ō-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

Ste-thos'co-py (-pȳ), *n.* The art or process of examination by the stethoscope.

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* [See Stevedore.] To pack or stow, as cargo in a ship's hold. See Steeve.

Ste've-dore' (stē've-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, L. *stipare* to press, compress, probably akin to E. *stiff.* See Stiff, Stive to stuff.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port; one who stows a cargo in a hold.

Ste'ven (stē'v'n), *n.* [AS. *stefn*, *stemn*, voice; akin to D. *stem*, G. *stimme*, Goth. *stibna.*] **1.** Voice; speech; language. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Ye have as merry a *steven*
As any angel hath that is in heaven. *Chaucer.*

2. An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

To set steven, to make an appointment. [*Obs.*]

They *setten steven* for to meet
To playen at the dice. *Chaucer.*

Stew (stū), *n.* [Cf. Stow.] **1.** A small pond or pool where fish are kept for the table; a vivarium. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer. Evelyn.*

2. An artificial bed of oysters. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stewed (stūd); *p. pr. &*

vb. n. Stewing.] [OE. *stuwen*, OF. *estuver*, F. *étuver*, fr. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve*, a sweating house, a room heated for a bath; probably of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stove*. See Stove, and cf. Stive to stew.] To boil slowly, or with a simmering or moderate heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters; to *stew* apples.

Stew (stū), *v. i.* To be seethed or cooked in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

Stew, *n.* [OE. *stue, stuwe*, OF. *estuve*. See Stew, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of stewing or seething; a place where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. [*Obs.*]

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. A brothel; — usually in the plural. *Bacon. South.*

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*. *Ascham.*

3. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Sir A. Weldon.*

4. A dish prepared by stewing; as, a *stew* of pigeons.

5. A state of agitating excitement; a state of worry; confusion; as, to be in a *stew*. [*Colloq.*]

Stew'ard (stū'ẽrd), *n.* [OE. *stiward*, AS. *stīweard, stigweard*, literally, a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian, — his first duty having been probably to attend to the domestic animals. √164. See Sty pen for swine, Ward.] **1.** A man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise other servants, collect the rents or income, keep accounts, and the like.

Worthy to be *stewards* of rent and land. *Chaucer.*

They came near to the *steward* of Joseph's house. *Gen.* xliii. 19.

As good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 10.

2. A person employed in a hotel, or a club, or on board a ship, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. In naval vessels, the captain's *steward*, wardroom *steward*, steerage *steward*, warrant officers' *steward*, etc., are petty officers who provide for the messes under their charge.

3. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, a *steward* in a Methodist church.

4. In some colleges, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the kitchen; also, an officer who attends to the accounts of the students.

5. In Scotland, a magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction over royal lands. *Erskine.*

Lord high steward, formerly, the first officer of the crown; afterward, an officer occasionally appointed, as for a coronation, or upon the trial of a peer. [*Eng.*]

Stew'ard, *v. t.* To manage as a steward. [*Obs.*]

Stew'ard-ess, *n.* A female steward; specifically, a woman employed in passenger vessels to attend to the wants of female passengers.

Stew'ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner, or with the care, of a steward. [*R.*]

To be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent. *Tooker.*

Stew'ard-sh/p, *n.* The office of a steward. *Shak.*

Stew'art-ry (-ẽrt-rў), *n.* **1.** An overseer or superintendent. [*R.*] "The *stewartry* of provisions." *Tooke.*

2. The office of a steward; stewardship. [*R.*] *Byrom.*

3. In Scotland, the jurisdiction of a steward; also, the lands under such jurisdiction.

Stew'ish, *a.* Suiting a stew, or brothel. *Bp. Hall.*

Stew'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

Stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing.

Stey (stā), *n.* See Stee.

Sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength: cf. F. *sthénique*.] (*Med.*) Strong; active; — said especially of morbid states attended with excessive action of the heart and blood vessels, and characterized by strength and activity of the muscular and nervous systems; as, a *sthenic* fever.

Sthenic theory. See Stimulism (*a*).

‖ **Sti-ac-cia'to** (stē-ät-chä'tō), *n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] (*Sculp.*) The lowest relief, — often used in Italian sculpture of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Sti'an (stĭ'an), *n.* A sty on the eye. See Styan.

Stib'born (stĭb'bẽrn), *a.* Stubborn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stib'i-al (-ĭ-*al*), *a.* [See Stibium.] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

Stib'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

Stib'i-a'ted (stĭb'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [NL. *stibiatus*, from L. *stibium* antimony.] (*Med. Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with antimony (*stibium*).

Stibiated tartar. See *Tartar emetic*, under Tartar.

Stib'ic (stĭb'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Antimonic; — used with reference to certain compounds of antimony.

Stib'i-co-nite (-ĭ-kō-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxide of antimony occurring in masses of a yellowish color.

Stib'ine (stĭb'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Antimony hydride, or hydrogen antimonide, a colorless gas produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony. It has a characteristic odor and burns with a characteristic greenish flame. Formerly called also *antimoniureted hydrogen*.

Stib'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Antimonious. [*R.*]

‖ **Stib'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi*, Gr. *στίβι, στίμμι*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The technical name of antimony.

2. (*Min.*) Stibnite. [*Obs.*]

Stib'nite (-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster, occurring in prismatic crystals; sulphide of antimony; — called also *antimony glance*, and *gray antimony*.

Sti-bo'ni-um (stĭ-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium; — called also *antimonium*.

Stic-ca'do (stĭk-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of small bars of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are unequal in size, gradually increasing from the smallest to the largest, and are tuned to the diatonic scale. The tones are produced by striking the pieces of wood with hard balls attached to flexible sticks.

Stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a row, line, akin to *στείχειν* to go, march, E. *sty*, v. i.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

2. A line in the Scriptures; specifically (*Hebrew Scriptures*), one of the rhythmic lines in the poetical books and passages of the Old Testament, as written in the oldest Hebrew manuscripts and in the Revised Version of the English Bible.

3. A row, line, or rank of trees.

Stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στιχικός*.] Of or pertaining to stichs, or lines; consisting of stichs, or lines. [*R.*]

‖ **Sti-chid'i-um** (stĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Stichidia (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *στιχίδιον*, dim. of *στίχος* a row.] (*Bot.*) A special podlike or fusiform branch containing tetraspores. It is found in certain red algæ.

Stich'o-man'cy (stĭk'ō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a line + *-mancy*.] Divination by lines, or passages of books, taken at hazard.

Stich'o-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines.

Stich-om'e-try (stĭk-ŏm'ē-trў), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a line + *-metry*.] **1.** Measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain.

2. Division of the text of a book into lines; especially, the division of the text of books into lines accommodated to the sense, — a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

Stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of chickweed (*Stellaria Holostea*). [Written also *stitchwort*.]

Stick (stĭk), *n.* [OE. *sticke*, AS. *sticca*; akin to *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *steccho*, Icel. *stik* a stick. See Stick, *v. t.*] **1.** A small shoot, or branch, separated, as by a cutting, from a tree or shrub; also, any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber.

Withered *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Milton.*

2. Any long and comparatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; a wand; a staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick*.

3. Anything shaped like a stick; as, a *stick* of wax.

4. A derogatory expression for a person; one who is inert or stupid; as, an odd *stick*; a poor *stick*. [*Colloq.*]

5. (*Print.*) A composing stick. See under Composing. It is usually a frame of metal, but for posters, handbills, etc., one made of wood is used.

6. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.

A stick of eels, twenty-five eels. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Stick chimney,** a chimney made of sticks laid crosswise, and cemented with clay or mud, as in some log houses. [*U. S.*] — **Stick insect** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various species of wingless orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*, which have a long round body, resembling a stick in form and color, and long legs, which are often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble small twigs. They thus imitate the branches and twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata*. Some of the Asiatic species are more than a foot long. — **To cut one's stick,** *or* **To cut stick,** to run away. [*Slang*] *De Quincey.*

American Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

Stick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stuck (stŭk) (*Obs.* Sticked (stĭkt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sticking.] [OE. *stikien*, v. t. & i., combined with *steken*, v. t. (imp. *stak*, p. p. *steken, stoken*, whence E. *stuck*), AS. *stician*, v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan*, v. t.; akin to OFries. *steka*, OS. *stekan*, OHG. *stehhan*, G. *stechen*, and to Gr. *στίζειν* to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp. Cf. Distinguish, Etiquette, Extinct, Instigate, Instinct, Prestige, Stake, Steak, Stick, *n.*, Stigma, Stimulate, Sting, Stitch in sewing, Style for or in writing.] **1.** To penetrate with a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* a beast.

And *sticked* him with bodkins anon. *Chaucer.*

It was a shame . . . to *stick* him under the other gentleman's arm while he was redding the fray. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger.

Thou *stickest* a dagger in me. *Shak.*

3. To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

My shroud of white, *stuck* all with yew. *Shak.*

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. *Dryden.*

4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.

5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

7. To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a plaster; to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; also, to attach in any manner.

8. (*Print.*) To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type. [*Cant*]

9. (*Joinery*) To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand. Such moldings are said to be *stuck*.

10. To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; to puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. [*Colloq.*]

11. To impose upon; to compel to pay; sometimes, to cheat. [*Slang*]

To stick out, to cause to project or protrude; to render prominent.

Stick (stĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall.

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*

2. To remain where placed; to be fixed; to hold fast to any position so as to be moved with difficulty; to cling; to abide; to cleave; to be united closely.

A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

I am a kind of bur; I shall *stick*. *Shak.*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'T will ever *stick* through malice of your own. *Young.*

3. To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*

The trembling weapon passed
Through nine bull hides, . . . and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

4. To be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate; to be deterred, as by scruples; to scruple; — often with *at*.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas. *Locke.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

To stick by. (*a*) To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. "We are your only friends: *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you." *Davenant.* (*b*) To be troublesome by adhering. "I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me." *Pope.* — **To stick out.** (*a*) To project; to be prominent. "His bones that were not seen *stick out*." *Job* xxxiii. 21. (*b*) To persevere in a purpose; to hold out; as, the garrison *stuck out* until relieved. [*Colloq.*] — **To stick to,** to be persevering in holding to; as, *to stick to* a party or cause. "The advantage will be on our side if we *stick to* its essentials." *Addison.* — **To stick up,** to stand erect; as, his hair *sticks up*. — **To stick up for,** to assert and defend; as, *to stick up for* one's rights or for a friend. [*Colloq.*] — **To stick upon,** to dwell upon; not to forsake. "If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labor and thought." *Locke.*

Stick'ed (stĭk'ĕd *or* stĭkt), *obs. imp.* of Stick. Stuck.

And in the sand her ship *sticked* so fast. *Chaucer.*

They *sticked* not to give their bodies to be burnt. *Sir T. Browne.*

Stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sticks; as, a bill *sticker*.

2. That which causes one to stick; that which puzzles or poses. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

3. (*Mus.*) In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing.

4. Same as Paster, 2. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Stick'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Stickfuls (-fulz). (*Print.*) As much set type as fills a composing stick.

Stick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being sticky; as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

Stick'ing, *a. & n.* from Stick, *v.*

Sticking piece, a piece of beef cut from the neck. [*Eng.*] — **Sticking place,** the place where a thing sticks, or remains fast; sticking point.

But screw your courage to the *sticking place*,
And we 'll not fail. *Shak.*

— **Sticking plaster,** an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses. — **Sticking point.** Same as *Sticking place*, above.

Stick'it (-ĭt), *a.* Stuck; spoiled in making. [*Scot.*]

Stickit minister, a candidate for the clerical office who fails, disqualified by incompetency or immorality.

Stick'-lac' (-lăk'), *n.* See the Note under Lac.

Stic'kle (stĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stickled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stickling (-klĭng).] [Probably fr. OE. *stightlen, stiztlen*, to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan*; cf. G. *stiften* to found, to establish.] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening. [*Obs.*]

When he [the angel] sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

2. To contend, contest, or altercate, esp. in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds.

Fortune, as she 's wont, turned fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*

While for paltry punk they roar and *stickle*. *Dryden.*

The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong. *Hazlitt.*

3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim.

Stic'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To separate, as combatants; hence, to quiet, to appease, as disputants. [*Obs.*]

Which [question] violently they pursue,
Nor *stickled* would they be. *Drayton.*

2. To intervene in; to stop, or put an end to, by intervening; hence, to arbitrate. [*Obs.*]

They ran to him, and, pulling him back by force, *stickled* that unnatural fray. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Stic'kle, *n.* [Cf. Stick, *v. t. & i.*] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle* or deep bay. *W. Browne.*

Stic'kle-back' (-băk'), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *stickle* a prickle, spine, sting (AS. *sticel*) + *back*. See Stick, *v. t.*, and cf. Banstickle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small fishes of the genus *Gasterosteus* and allied genera. The back is armed with two or more sharp spines. They inhabit both salt and brackish water, and construct curious nests. Called also *sticklebag, sharpling*, and *prickleback*.

A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (¼)
B Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (¼)

Stic'kler (stĭk'klẽr), *n.* [See STICKLE, *v. t.*] One who stickles. Specifically: —

(*a*) One who arbitrates a duel; a sidesman to a fencer; a second; an umpire. [*Obs.*]

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First sought to inflame the parties, then to poise. *Dryden.*

(*b*) One who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; an unreasonable, obstinate contender; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

The Tory or High-church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James II. *Swift.*

Stick'-seed′ (stĭk'sēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Echinospermum Lappula*) of the Borage family, with small blue flowers and prickly nutlets.

Stick'tail′ (-tāl′) *n.* The ruddy duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stick'-tight′ (-tīt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Beggar's ticks.

Stick'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* STICKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STICKIEST.] Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon.*

Stid'dy (stĭd'dy), *n.* [See STITHY.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop. See STITHY. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* [*Compar.* STIFFER (-ẽr); *superl.* STIFFEST.] [OE. *stif*, AS. *stīf;* akin to D. *stijf*, G. *steif*, Dan. *stiv*, Sw. *styf*, Icel. *stīfr*, Lith. *stipti* to be stiff; cf. L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. Cf. COSTIVE, STIFLE, STIPULATE, STIVE to stuff.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not limber or flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood, paper, joints.

[They] rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mid aërial sky. *Milton.*

2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff.*

3. Firm; strong; violent; difficult to oppose; as, a *stiff* gale or breeze.

4. Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

5. Not natural and easy; formal; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

6. Harsh; disagreeable; severe; hard to bear. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.*

7. (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank. Totten.*

8. Very large, strong, or costly; powerful; as, a *stiff* charge; a *stiff* price. [*Slang*]

Stiff neck, a condition of the neck such that the head can not be moved without difficulty and pain.

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; formal; constrained; affected; starched; rigorous.

Stiff'-backed′ (-bākt′), *a.* Obstinate. *J. H. Newman.*

Stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIFFENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIFFENING.] [See STIFF.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

3. To make torpid; to benumb.

Stiff'en, *v. i.* To become stiff or stiffer, in any sense of the adjective.

Like bristles rose my *stiffening* hair. *Dryden.*
The tender soil then *stiffening* by degrees. *Dryden.*
Some souls we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

Stiff'en-er (stĭf''n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stiffens anything, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat.

Stiff'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making stiff.

2. Something used to make anything stiff.

Stiffening order (*Com.*), a permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board before the old cargo is out, in order to steady the ship.

Stiff'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* [*Stiff* + *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek.* ii. 4.

Stiff'ish, *a.* Somewhat stiff.

Stiff'ly (stĭf'lў), *adv.* In a stiff manner.

Stiff'-necked′ (-nĕkt′), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. *Ex.* xxxii. 9.

Stiff'-neck'ed-ness (-nĕk'ĕd-nĕs *or* -nĕkt'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

Stiff'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stiff; as, the *stiffness* of cloth or of paste; *stiffness* of manner; *stiffness* of character.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too. *South.*

Stiff'tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* The ruddy duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stiff'-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the quill feathers of the tail somewhat rigid.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* [From STIFF.] (*Far.*) The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of the horse and allied animals; the joint corresponding to the knee in man; — called also *stifle joint.* See *Illust.* under HORSE.

Stifle bone, a small bone at the stifle joint; the patella, or kneepan.

Sti'fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIFLING (-flĭng).] [Freq. of OE. *stif* stiff; cf. Icel. *stīfla* to dam up.] **1.** To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke; to suffocate; to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke or dust.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift.*

2. To stop; to extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame.

Bodies . . . *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Sir I. Newton.*

3. To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; to conceal from public knowledge; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* passion.

I desire only to have things fairly represented as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled.* *Waterland.*

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. i.* To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because some noxious substance prevents respiration.

You shall *stifle* in your own report. *Shak.*

Sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Stifling.

The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

Sti'fler (-flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stifles.

2. (*Mil.*) See CAMOUFLET.

Stig'ma (stĭg'má), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-máz), L. STIGMATA (-má-tà). [L., a mark, a brand, from Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, from στίζειν to prick, to brand. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron; a brand.

2. Any mark of infamy or disgrace; sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct; reproachful characterization.

The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*

All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual *stigma* of that butchery. *Sir G. Buck.*

3. (*Bot.*) That part of a pistil which has no epidermis, and is fitted to receive the pollen. It is usually the terminal portion, and is commonly somewhat glutinous or viscid. See *Illust.* of STAMEN and of FLOWER.

4. (*Anat.*) A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; — applied especially to a spot on the outer surface of a Graafian follicle, and to spots of intercellular substance in scaly epithelium, or to minute holes in such spots.

5. (*Pathol.*) A red speck upon the skin, produced either by the extravasation of blood, as in the bloody sweat characteristic of certain varieties of religious ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards.

6. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the external openings of the tracheæ of insects, myriapods, and other arthropods; a spiracle. (*b*) One of the apertures of the pulmonary sacs of arachnids. See *Illust.* of SCORPION. (*c*) One of the apertures in the gill of an ascidian, and of Amphioxus.

7. (*Geom.*) A point so connected by any law whatever with another point, called an *index*, that as the index moves in any manner in a plane the first point or stigma moves in a determinate way in the same plane.

8. *pl.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. See def. 5, above.

‖ **Stig-ma'ri-a** (stĭg-mā'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See STIGMA.] (*Paleon.*) The fossil root stem of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria.*

‖ **Stig'ma-ta** (stĭg'má-tà), *n.*; *pl.* of STIGMA.

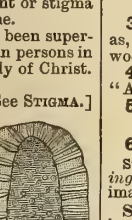

Stigmaria (*Stigmaria ficoides*). Much reduced.

Stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [See
Stig-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } STIGMA.] **1.** Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character.

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach. [*R.*]

3. (*Bot., Anat.*, etc.) Of or pertaining to a stigma or stigmata.

Stigmatic geometry, *or* **Stigmatics,** that science in which the correspondence of index and stigma (see STIGMA, 7) is made use of to establish geometrical proportions.

Stig-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With a stigma, or mark of infamy or deformity.

Stig'ma-tist (stĭg'má-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be supernaturally impressed with the marks of Christ's wounds. See STIGMA, 8.

Stig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIGMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIGMATIZING (-tĭ'zĭng).] [F. *stigmatiser*, Gr. στιγματίζειν.] **1.** To mark with a stigma, or brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.

That . . . hold out both their ears with such delight and ravishment, to be *stigmatized* and bored through in witness of their own voluntary and beloved baseness. *Milton.*

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized.* *Addison.*

Stig'ma-tose′ (-tōs′), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as STIGMATIC.

Stig'o-no-man'cy (-ō-nō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. στίγων, -ωνος, one who is marked, or one who marks (στίζειν to mark with a pointed instrument, to prick) + *-mancy.*] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

Stike (stīk), *n.* [See STICH.] Stanza. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Sti'lar (stī'lẽr), *a.* [From STILE a style.] Of or pertaining to the style of a dial. [Written also *stylar.*]

Stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{12}$, produced artificially in large, fine crystals; — called also *diphenyl ethylene, toluylene*, etc.

Stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. στίλβειν to glitter, shine: cf. F. *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, usually occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses. It is of a white or yellowish color, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. Called also *desmine.*

Stile (stīl), *n.* [See STYLE.] **1.** A pin set on the face of a dial, to cast a shadow; a style. See STYLE. *Moxon.*

2. Mode of composition. See STYLE. [*Obs.*]

May I not write in such a *stile* as this? *Bunyan.*

Stile, *n.* [OE. *stile*, AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder, from *stīgan* to ascend; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. √164. See STY, *v. i.*, and cf. STAIR.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall.

There comes my master . . . over the *stile*, this way. *Shak.*

Over this *stile* is the way to Doubting Castle. *Bunyan.*

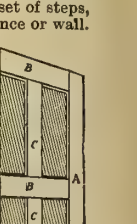

Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

2. (*Arch.*) One of the upright pieces in a frame; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are mortised.

☞ In an ordinary door the principal upright pieces are called *stiles*, the subordinate upright pieces *mullions*, and the crosspieces *rails.* In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles*, even when horizontal.

Hanging stile, Pulley stile. See under HANGING, and PULLEY.

Sti'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [Written also *stilette*, and *stylet.*] **1.** A stiletto. [*R.*]

2. (*Surg.*) See STYLET, 2.

Sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* STILETTOS (-tōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE for writing, and cf. STYLET.]

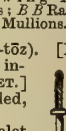

Stiletto, 1.

1. A kind of dagger with a slender, rounded, and pointed blade.

2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in embroidery.

3. A beard trimmed into a pointed form. [*Obs.*]

The very quack of fashions, the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin. *Ford.*

Sti-let'to, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILETTOED (-tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILETTOING (-tō-ĭng).] To stab or kill with a stiletto. *Bacon.*

Still (stĭl), *a.* [*Compar.* STILLER (-ẽr); *superl.* STILLEST.] [OE. *stille*, AS. *stille;* akin to D. *stil*, OS. & OHG. *stilli*, G. *still*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, and to E. *stall;* from the idea of coming to a stand, or halt. Cf. STILL, *adv.*] **1.** Motionless; at rest; quiet; as, to stand *still;* to lie or sit *still.* "*Still* as any stone." *Chaucer.*

2. Uttering no sound; silent; as, the audience is *still;* the animals are *still.*

The sea that roared at thy command,
At thy command was *still.* *Addison.*

3. Not disturbed by noise or agitation; quiet; calm; as, a *still* evening; a *still* atmosphere. "When all the woods are *still.*" *Milton.*

4. Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12.

5. Constant; continual. [*Obs.*]

By *still* practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shak.*

6. Not effervescing; not sparkling; as, *still* wines.

Still life. (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Inanimate objects. (*b*) (*Painting*) The class or style of painting which represents inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, etc.

Syn. — Quiet; calm; noiseless; serene; motionless; inert; stagnant.

Still, *n.* [Cf. G. *stille.*] **1.** Freedom from noise; calm; silence; as, the *still* of midnight. [*Poetic*]

2. A steep hill or ascent. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Still, *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL, *a.* The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** To this time; until and during the time now present; now no less than before; yet.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

2. In the future as now and before.

Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

3. In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; uniformly.

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

Chemists would be rich if they could *still* do in great quantities what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

4. In an increasing or additional degree; even more; — much used with comparatives.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

5. Notwithstanding what has been said or done; in spite of what has occurred; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction. See Synonym of BUT.

As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine *still.* *Moore.*

6. After that; after what is stated.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; continually; ever and anon; now and then.

And like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

Still, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILLED (stĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILLING.] [AS. *stillan*, from *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *a.*] **1.** To stop, as motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet, or comparatively quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

2. To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet, as tumult, agitation, or excitement; as, to *still* the passions. *Shak.*

Toil that would, at least, have *stilled* an unquiet impulse in me. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — To quiet; calm; allay; lull; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; silence; stop; check; restrain.

Still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. OE. *stillatorie.* See STILL, *v.*, to distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquids; specifically, one used for the distillation of alcoholic liquors; a retort. The name is sometimes applied to the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation.

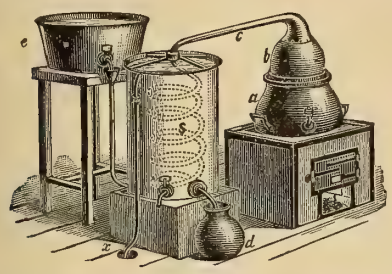

a Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm; *s* Worm, inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe of Cistern.

2. A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery.

Still watcher, a device for indicating the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over. *Knight.*

Still, *v. t.* [Abbreviated fr. *distill.*] **1.** To cause to fall by drops.

2. To expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory; to distill. *Tusser.*

Still, *v. i.* [L. *stillare.* Cf. DISTILL.] To drop, or flow in drops; to distill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stil'lage (stĭl'lāj; 48), *n.* (*Bleaching*) A low stool to keep the goods from touching the floor. *Knight.*

Stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'lȧ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stillaticius,* fr. *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'lȧ-tō-rў), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From STILL, for *distill.* Cf. STILL, *n.*, and DISTILLATORY, *a.*] **1.** An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More. Sir H. Wotton.*

Still'birth' (stĭl'bĕrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

Still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Dead at the birth; as, a *stillborn* child.

2. Fig.: Abortive; as, a *stillborn* poem. *Swift.*

Still'-burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILL-BURNT (-bûrnt') or STILL-BURNED (-bûrnd'); *p. pr.* STILL-BURNING.] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *still-burn* brandy.

Still'-clos'ing (-klōz'ĭng), *a.* Ever closing. [*Obs.*] "*Still-closing* waters." *Shak.*

Still'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stills, or quiets.

Still'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery.

Still'-hunt' (-hŭnt'), *n.* A hunting for game in a quiet and cautious manner, or under cover; stalking; hence, colloquially, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously.— **Still'-hunt'er** (-ẽr), *n.*— **Still'-hunt'ing,** *n.* [*U. S.*]

Stil'li-cide (stĭl'lĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium; stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops; rain water falling from the eaves. *Bacon.*

Stil'li-cid'i-ous (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling in drops. [*Obs.*]

Stil'li-form (stĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + *-form.*] Having the form of a drop. *Owen.*

Still'ing (stĭl'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stelling,* G. *stellen* to set, to place.] A stillion. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [See STILLING.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery, or for pottery while drying.

Still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being still; quietness; silence; calmness; inactivity.

Painting, then, was the art demanded by the modern intellect upon its emergence from the *stillness* of the Middle Ages. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. Habitual silence or quiet; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shak.*

Still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling.

2. An apartment in a house where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. [*Eng.*]

Floors are rubbed bright, . . . *stillroom* and kitchen cleared for action. *Dickens.*

Still'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A standstill. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Still'y (stĭl'ў), *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

Still'ly (stĭl'lў), *adv.* In a still manner; quietly; silently; softly. *Dr. H. More.*

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shak.*

Stilp-nom'e-lane (stĭlp-nŏm'ẽ-lān), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + μέλας, -ανος, black.] (*Min.*) A black or greenish black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and alumina.

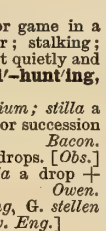
Stilts.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [OE. *stilte;* akin to Dan. *stylte,* Sw. *stylta,* LG. & D. *stelt,* OHG. *stelza,* G. *stelze,* and perh. to E. *stout.*] **1.** A pole, or piece of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts,* and masked. *Landor.*

2. A crutch; also, the handle of a plow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of limicoline birds belonging to *Himantopus* and allied genera, in which the legs are remarkably long and slender. Called also *longshanks, stiltbird, stilt plover,* and *lawyer.*

European Stilt (*H. melanopterus*).

☞ The American species (*Himantopus Mexicanus*) is well known. The European and Asiatic stilt (*H. candidus*) is usually white, except the wings and interscapulars, which are greenish black. The white-headed stilt (*H. leucocephalus*) and the banded stilt (*Cladorhynchus pectoralis*) are found in Australia.

Stilt plover (*Zoöl.*), the stilt. — **Stilt sandpiper** (*Zoöl.*), an American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having long legs. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

Stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILTING.] To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts.

Stilt'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STILT, *n.*, 3.

Stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; bombastic; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation.

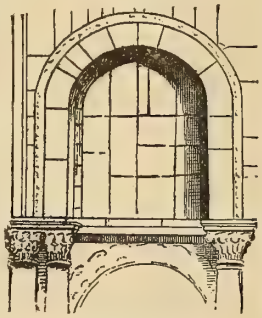
Stilted Arch from St. Mark's Church, Venice.

Stilted arch (*Arch.*), an arch in which the springing line is some distance above the impost, the space between being occupied by a vertical member, molded or ornamented, as a continuation of the archivolt, intrados, etc.

Stilt'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Stilt* + *-fy.*] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt.

Stilt'y (-ў), *a.* Unreasonably elevated; pompous; stilted; as, a *stilty* style.

Stime (stīm), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A slight gleam or glimmer; a glimpse. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stim'u-lant (stĭm'ŭ-lant), *a.* [L. *stimulans,* p. pr.; cf. F. *stimulant.* See STIMULATE.] **1.** Serving to stimulate.

2. (*Physiol.*) Producing increased vital action in the organism, or in any of its parts.

Stim'u-lant, *n.* [Cf. F. *stimulant.*] **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites.

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants.* *Macaulay.*

2. (*Physiol. & Med.*) An agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity in the organism, or in any of its parts; — sometimes used without qualification to signify an alcoholic beverage used as a stimulant.

Stim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIMULATING.] [L. *stimulatus,* p. p. of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

To excite and *stimulate* us thereunto. *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To excite; to irritate; especially, to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity.

Syn. — To animate; incite; encourage; impel; urge; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense.

Stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio:* cf. F. *stimulation.*] **1.** The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated.

2. (*Physiol.*) The irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves, or a sensory end organ, by which activity is evoked; especially, the nervous impulse produced by various agents on nerves, or a sensory end organ, by which the part connected with the nerve is thrown into a state of activity; irritation.

Stim'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of stimulating. — *n.* That which stimulates.

Stim'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *stimulateur.*] One who stimulates.

Stim'u-la'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who stimulates.

Stim'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) The theory of medical practice which regarded life as dependent upon stimulation, or excitation, and disease as caused by excess or deficiency in the amount of stimulation. (*b*) The practice of treating disease by alcoholic stimulants. *Dr. H. Hartshorne.*

Stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* STIMULI (-lī). [L., for *stigmulus,* akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate. See INSTIGATE, STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labor and action.

2. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action, either in the whole organism or in any of its parts; especially (*Physiol.*), any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or capable of producing an impression upon a sensory organ or more particularly upon its specific end organ.

☞ Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus, physiologists distinguish two kinds: (*a*) *Homologous stimuli,* which act only upon the end organ, and for whose action the sense organs are especially adapted, as the rods and cones of the retina for the vibrations of the ether. (*b*) *Heterologous stimuli,* which are mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc., and act upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, producing, for example, the flash of light beheld when the eye is struck. *Landois & Stirling.*

Sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *sting* a sting. See STING, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any sharp organ of offense and defense, especially when connected with a poison gland, and adapted to inflict a wound by piercing; as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray. The term is sometimes applied to the fang of a serpent. See *Illust.* of SCORPION.

2. (*Bot.*) A sharp-pointed hollow hair seated on a gland which secretes an acrid fluid, as in nettles. The points of these hairs usually break off in the wound, and the acrid fluid is pressed into it.

3. Anything that gives acute pain, bodily or mental; as, the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 *Cor.* xv. 56.

4. The thrust of a sting into the flesh; the act of stinging; a wound inflicted by stinging. "The lurking serpent's mortal *sting.*" *Shak.*

5. A goad; incitement. *Shak.*

6. The point of an epigram or other sarcastic saying.

Sting moth (*Zoöl.*), an Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging organs. — **Sting ray.** (*Zoöl.*) See under 6th RAY. — **Sting winkle** (*Zoöl.*), a spinose marine univalve shell of the genus Murex, as the European species (*Murex erinaceus*). See *Illust.* of MUREX.

Sting, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng) (*Archaic* STANG (stăng)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINGING.] [AS. *stingan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *stinga,* Dan. *stinge,* and probably to E. *stick,* v. t.; cf. Goth. *usstiggan* to put out, pluck out. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** To pierce or wound with a sting; as, bees will *sting* an animal that irritates them; the nettles *stung* his hands.

2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse; to bite. "Slander *stings* the brave." *Pope.*

3. To goad; to incite, as by taunts or reproaches.

Sting'a-ree' (stĭng'ȧ-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any sting ray. See under 6th RAY.

Sting'bull' (stĭng'bụl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European greater weever fish (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin. See WEEVER.

Sting'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stings.

Professor E. Forbes states that only a small minority of the medusæ of our seas are *stingers.* *Owen.*

Sting'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The weever.

Stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lў), *adv.* In a stingy manner.

Stin'gi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stingy.

Sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *a.* Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; inflicting acute pain as if with a sting, goad, or pointed weapon; pungent; biting; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* rebuke. — **Sting'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Stinging cell. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Lasso cell,* under LASSO.

Sting'less, *a.* Having no sting.

Stin'go (stĭn'gō), *n.* [From STING.] Old beer; sharp or strong liquor. [*Old Slang*]

Shall I set a cup of old *stingo* at your elbow? *Addison.*

Sting'tail' (stĭng'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sting ray.

Sting'y (stĭng'ў), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

Stin'gy (stĭn'jў), *a.* [*Compar.* STINGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STINGIEST.] [Probably from *sting,* and meaning originally, stinging; hence, biting, nipping (of the wind), churlish, avaricious; or cf. E. *skinch.*] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; miserly; penurious; as, a *stingy* churl.

A *stingy,* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

Stink (stĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* STUNK (stŭnk), STANK (stăngk), *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINKING.] [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan,* G. & D. *stinken* to stink; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *stökkva* to leap, to spring, Goth. *stiggan* to push, strike, or Gr. ταγγός rancid. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a strong, offensive smell; to send out a disgusting odor.

Stink, *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink.

Stink, *n.* [AS. *stinc.*] A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

Fire stink. See under FIRE. — **Stink-fire lance.** See under LANCE. — **Stink rat** (*Zoöl.*), the musk turtle. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Stink shad** (*Zoöl.*), the gizzard shad. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Stink trap,** a stench trap. See under STENCH.

Stink'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* **1.** A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The teledu of the East Indies. It emits a disagreeable odor.

Stink'ball' (-bạl'), *n.* A composition of substances which in combustion emit a suffocating odor; — used formerly in naval warfare.

Stink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stinks.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large antarctic petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.

Stink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of fungus of the genus *Phallus,* which emits a fetid odor.

Stink'ing, *a. & n.* from STINK, *v.*

Stinking badger (*Zoöl.*), the teledu. — **Stinking cedar** (*Bot.*), the California nutmeg tree; also, a related tree of Florida (*Torreya taxifolia*).

Stink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a stinking manner; with an offensive smell.

Stink'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* **1.** An earthen jar charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, — sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

2. A vessel in which disinfectants are burned.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The musk turtle, or musk tortoise. See under MUSK.

Stink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) One of the varieties of calcite, barite, and feldspar, which emit a fetid odor on being struck; — called also *swinestone.*

Stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium. See JAMESTOWN WEED, and DATURA.

Stink'wood' (stĭŋk'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several kinds of wood with an unpleasant smell, as that of the *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the Mauritius, and that of the South African *Ocotea bullata*.

Stint (stĭnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of small sandpipers, as the sanderling of Europe and America, the dunlin, the little stint of India (*Tringa minuta*), etc. Called also *pume*. (*b*) A phalarope.

Stint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINTING.] [OE. *stinten, stenten, stunten,* to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid; akin to Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, dial. Sw. *stynta* to shorten, *stunt* short. Cf. STENT, STUNT.] **1.** To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrain; to restrict to a scant allowance.

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds. *Woodward.*

She *stints* them in their meals. *Law.*

2. To put an end to; to stop. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To assign a certain (*i. e.*, a limited) task to (a person), upon the performance of which one is excused from further labor for the day or for a certain time; to stent.

4. To serve successfully; to get with foal; — said of mares.

The majority of maiden mares will become *stinted* while at work. *J. H. Walsh.*

Stint, *v. i.* To stop; to cease. [*Archaic*]

They can not *stint* till no thing be left. *Chaucer.*
And *stint* thou too, I pray thee. *Shak.*
The damsel *stinted* in her song. *Sir W. Scott.*

Stint, *n.* [Also written *stent.* See STINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Limit; bound; restraint; extent.

God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*

2. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted.

His old *stint* — three thousand pounds a year. *Cowper.*

Stint'ance (-ans), *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Obs.*]

Stint'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being stinted.

Stint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stints.

Stint'less, *a.* Without stint or restraint.

The *stintless* tears of old Heraclitus. *Marston.*

Stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch: cf. F. *stipe.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, as of a fern. (*b*) The stalk of a pistil. (*c*) The trunk of a tree. (*d*) The stem of a fungus or mushroom.

Sti'pel (stī'pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] (*Bot.*) The stipule of a leaflet. *Gray.*

Sti-pel'late (stī-pĕl'lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipels.

Sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips,* gen. *stipis,* a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually.

Sti'pend, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. [*R.*]

Sti-pen'di-a'ri-an (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Acting from mercenary considerations; stipendiary. *A. Seward.*

Sti-pen'di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rў), *a.* [L. *stipendiarius:* cf. F. *stipendiaire.*] Receiving wages, or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil-appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Sti-pen'di-a-ry, *n.; pl.* STIPENDIARIES (-rĭz). One who receives a stipend.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary.* *Glover.*

Sti-pen'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus,* p. p. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] To provide with a stipend, or salary; to support; to pay. *Evelyn.*

It is good to endow colleges, and to found chairs, and to *stipendiate* professors. *I. Taylor.*

Sti'pend-less (stī'pĕnd-lĕs), *a.* Having no stipend.

‖ **Sti'pes** (-pēz), *n.; pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The second joint of a maxilla of an insect or a crustacean. (*b*) An eyestalk.

Stip'i-tate (stĭp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus,* from L. *stipes,* gen. *stipitis,* a stock. See STIPE.] (*Bot.*) Supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe, as the fronds of most ferns, or the pod of certain cruciferous plants.

Stip'i-ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Stipes* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a stalk; stalklike.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIPPLING (-plĭng).] [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, from *stippel,* dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled,* spotty effect. *Milman.*

2. To paint, as in water colors, by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded surface.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), } *n.* **1.** (*Engraving*) A mode of
Stip'pling (-plĭng), } execution which produces the effect by dots or small points instead of lines.

2. (*Paint.*) A mode of execution in which a flat or even tint is produced by many small touches.

Stip'tic (-tĭk), *a. & n.* (*Med.*) See STYPTIC.

‖ **Stip'u-la** (-ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. STIPULAS (-lȧz), L. STIPULÆ (-lē). [L., a stalk, stem.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A stipule.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A newly sprouted feather.

Stip'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), } *a.* [Cf. F. *stipulacé, sti-*
Stip'u-lar (stĭp'ū-lẽr), } *pulaire.* See STIPULA.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to stipules; resembling stipules; furnished with stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them; occupying the position of stipules; as, *stipular* glands and *stipular* tendrils.

Stip'u-la-ry (-lā-rў), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to stipules; stipular.

Stip'u-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules; as, a *stipulate* leaf.

Stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIPULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIPULATING.] [L. *stipulatus,* p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast; probably akin to L. *stipes* a post. Cf. STIFF.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France.

Stip'u-la'tion (stĭp-ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio:* cf. F. *stipulation.*] **1.** The act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining; an agreement.

2. That which is stipulated, or agreed upon; that which is definitely arranged or contracted; an agreement; a covenant; a contract or bargain; also, any particular article, item, or condition, in a mutual agreement; as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.

3. (*Law*) A material article of an agreement; an undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts; a bargain. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Syn. — Agreement; contract; engagement. See COVENANT.

Stip'u-la'tion, *n.* [See STIPULE.] (*Bot.*) The situation, arrangement, and structure of the stipules.

Stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw: cf. F. *stipule.* Cf. STUBBLE.] (*Bot.*) An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

s s Stipules.

Stip'uled (-ūld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules, or leafy appendages.

Stir (stẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIRRED (stẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIRRING.] [OE. *stiren, steren, sturen,* AS. *styrian;* probably akin to D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören,* OHG. *stōren* to scatter, destroy. √166.] **1.** To change the place of in any manner; to move.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir.* *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a liquid, by passing something through it; to agitate; as, to *stir* a pudding with a spoon.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirred.* *Shak.*

3. To bring into debate; to agitate; to moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

4. To incite to action; to arouse; to instigate; to prompt; to excite. "To *stir* men to devotion." *Chaucer.*

An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shak.*
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir.* *Dryden.*

☞ In all senses except the first, *stir* is often followed by *up* with an intensive effect; as, to *stir* up the fire; to *stir* up sedition.

Syn. — To move; incite; awaken; rouse; animate; stimulate; excite; provoke.

Stir, *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change one's position.

I had not power to *stir* or strive,
But felt that I was still alive. *Byron.*

2. To be in motion; to be active or bustling; to exert or busy one's self.

All are not fit with them to *stir* and toil. *Byron.*

The friends of the unfortunate exile, far from resenting his unjust suspicions, were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

3. To become the object of notice; to be on foot.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon everything that *stirs* or appears. *I. Watts.*

4. To rise, or be up, in the morning. [*Colloq.*] *Shak.*

Stir, *n.* **1.** The act or result of stirring; agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir?* *Denham.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

Stir'a-bout' (stẽr'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A dish formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency and frequently stirred, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in a pan; a hasty pudding.

Stir'i-a'ted (stĭr'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

Stir'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Resembling icicles. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Stirk (stẽrk), *n.* [AS. *stȳric,* from *steór* a steer. See STEER a young ox.] A young bullock or heifer. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Stir'less (stẽr'lĕs), *a.* Without stirring; very quiet; motionless. "Lying helpless and *stirless.*" *Hare.*

Stirp (stẽrp), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis.*] Stock; race; family. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Stir'pi-cul'ture (stẽr'pĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis,* stem, stock, race + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races.

‖ **Stirps** (stẽrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stẽr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** (*Law*) Stock; race; family. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Bot.*) A race, or a fixed and permanent variety.

Stir'rage (stẽr'rāj; 48), *n.* The act of stirring; stir; commotion. [*Obs.*] *T. Granger.*

Stir'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stirs something; also, one who moves about, especially after sleep; as, an early *stirrer.* *Shak.*

Stirrer up, an instigator or inciter. *Atterbury.*

Stir'ring (-rĭng), *a.* Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; active in business; habitually employed in some kind of business; accustomed to a busy life.

A more *stirring* and intellectual age than any which had gone before it. *Southey.*

Syn. — Animating; arousing; awakening; stimulating; quickening; exciting.

Stir'rup (stẽr'rŭp *or* stĭr-; 277), *n.* [OE. *stirop,* AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount, ascend + *rāp* a rope; akin to G. *stegreif* a stirrup. √164. See STY, *v. i.*, and ROPE.]

1. A kind of ring, or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, — used to assist a person in mounting a horse, and to enable him to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve him by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

Our host upon his *stirropes* stood anon. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Carp. & Mach.*) Any piece resembling in shape the stirrup of a saddle, and used as a support, clamp, etc. See BRIDLE IRON.

3. (*Naut.*) A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope. *Totten.*

Stirrup bone (*Anat.*), the stapes. — **Stirrup cup,** a parting cup taken after mounting. — **Stirrup iron,** an iron stirrup. — **Stirrup leather,** *or* **Stirrup strap,** the strap which attaches a stirrup to the saddle. See STIRRUP, 1.

Stirt (stẽrt), *obs. p. p.* of START, *v. i.* Started; leaped.

They privily be *stirt* into a well. *Chaucer.*

Stir'te (stẽr'tę), *obs. imp.* of START, *v. i. & t.* *Chaucer.*

Stitch (stĭch), *n.* [OE. *stiche,* AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v. i.*] **1.** A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made.

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch.*

3. [Cf. OE. *sticche, stecche, stucche,* a piece, AS. *stycce.* Cf. STOCK.] A space of work taken up, or gone over, in a single pass of the needle; hence, by extension, any space passed over; distance.

You have gone a good *stitch.* *Bunyan.*

In Syria the husbandmen go lightly over with their plow, and take no deep *stitch* in making their furrows. *Holland.*

4. A local sharp pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.

He was taken with a cold and with *stitches,* which was, indeed, a pleurisy. *Bp. Burnet.*

5. A contortion, or twist. [*Obs.*]

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
I shall be angry. *Marston.*

6. Any least part of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of clothes. [*Colloq.*]

7. A furrow. *Chapman.*

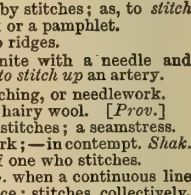
Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

Chain stitch, Lock stitch. See in the Vocabulary. — **Pearl,** *or* **Purl, stitch.** See 2d PURL, 2.

Stitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STITCHED (stĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STITCHING.] **1.** To form stitches in; especially, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.

2. To sew, or unite together by stitches; as, to *stitch* printed sheets in making a book or a pamphlet.

3. (*Agric.*) To form land into ridges.

To stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent; *to stitch up* an artery.

Stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework.

Stitch'el (-ĕl), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Prov.*]

Stitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stitches; a seamstress.

Stitch'er-y (-ў), *n.* Needlework; — in contempt. *Shak.*

Stitch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who stitches.

2. Work done by sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; stitches, collectively.

Stitch'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See STICHWORT.

Stith (stĭth), *a.* [AS. *stīð.*] Strong; stiff; rigid. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Stith, *n.* [Icel. *steði* an anvil, akin to *staðr* place. See STEAD.] An anvil; a stithy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

He invented also pincers, hammers, iron crows, and the anvil, or *stith.* *Holland.*

Stith'y (stĭth'ў *or* stĭth'ў), *n.* [See STITH, and cf. STIDDY.] **1.** An anvil. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge. "As foul as Vulcan's *stithy.*" *Shak.*

Stith'y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm. *Shak.*

Stive (stīv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIVED (stīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIVING.] [Probably fr. F. *estiver* to compress, stow, L. *stipare:* cf. It. *stivare,* Sp. *estivar.* Cf. STEVEDORE, STIFF.] To stuff; to crowd; to fill full; hence, to make hot and close; to render stifling. *Sandys.*

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Stive, *v. i.* To be stifled or suffocated.

Stive, *n.* The floating dust in flour mills caused by the operation of grinding. *De Colange.*

Stī'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver;* akin to G. *stüber,* Dan. *styver,* Sw. *styfver.*] A Dutch coin, and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling; hence, figuratively, anything of little worth.

Stives (stīvz), *n. pl.* [OE. See STEW.] Stews; a brothel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stoak (stōk), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *stocken.*] (*Naut.*) To stop; to choke.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* [OE. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; perhaps originally only of male animals, and akin to D. *stooten* to push, E. *stutter;* cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] (*Zoöl.*) The ermine in its summer pelage, when it is reddish brown, but with a black tip to the tail. The name is sometimes applied also to other brown weasels.

Sto'cah (stō'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *stocach* an idle fellow who lives on the industry of others, a lounger.] A menial attendant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stoc-cade' (stŏk-kād'), *n. & v.* See STOCKADE.

Stoc-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.* [F. *estocade,* fr. Sp. *estocada,* or It. *stoccata,* from Sp. *estoque,* or It. *stocco,* a rapier, fr. G. *stock* a stick. See STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*

Sto-chas'tic (stō-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικός, from στοχάζεσθαι to aim, to guess, fr. στόχος mark or aim.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [*Obs.*] *Whitefoot.*

Stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok*, G. *stock*, OHG. *stoc*, Icel. *stokkr*, Sw. *stock*, Dan. *stok*, and AS. *stycce* a piece; cf. Skr. *tuj* to urge, thrust. Cf. Stoker, Stucco, and Tuck a rapier.]

1. The stem, or main body, of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the trunk.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground, yet through the scent of water it will bud, and bring forth boughs like a plant. *Job* xiv. 8, 9.

2. The stem or branch in which a graft is inserted.

The scion overruleth the *stock* quite *Bacon.*

3. A block of wood; something fixed and solid; a pillar; a firm support; a post.

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

Item, for a *stock* of brass for the holy water, seven shillings; which, by the canon, must be of marble or metal, and in no case of brick. *Fuller.*

4. Hence, a person who is as dull and lifeless as a stock or post; one who has little sense.

Let 's be no stoics, nor no *stocks.* *Shak.*

5. The principal supporting part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached. Specifically: —

(*a*) The wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a musket or like firearm are secured; also, a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun carriage.

(*b*) The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace.

(*c*) (*Joinery*) The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock.

(*d*) (*Naut.*) The wooden or iron crosspiece to which the shank of an anchor is attached. See *Illust.* of Anchor.

(*e*) The support of the block in which an anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself.

(*f*) A handle or wrench forming a holder for the dies for cutting screws; a diestock.

(*g*) The part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was delivered to the person who had lent the king money on account, as the evidence of indebtedness. See Counterfoil. [*Eng.*]

6. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; lineage; family.

And stand betwixt them made, when, severally,
All told their *stock.* *Chapman.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus. *Denham.*

7. Money or capital which an individual or a firm employs in business; fund; in the United States, the capital of a bank or other company, in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount; money funded in government securities, called also *the public funds;* in the plural, property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies, or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt; — so in the United States, but in England the latter only are called *stocks*, and the former *shares.*

8. (*Bookkeeping*) Same as *Stock account*, below.

9. Supply provided; store; accumulation; especially, a merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions.

Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. *Dryden.*

10. (*Agric.*) Domestic animals or beasts collectively, used or raised on a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep, etc.; — called also *live stock.*

11. (*Card Playing*) That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games, as gleek, etc., but which might be drawn from afterward as occasion required; a bank. [*Obs.*]

I must buy the *stock;* send me good cardings. *Beau. & Fl.*

12. A thrust with a rapier; a stoccado. [*Obs.*]

13. [Cf. Stocking.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). [*Obs.*]

With a linen *stock* on one leg. *Shak.*

14. A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck; as, a silk *stock.*

15. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which the feet, or the feet and hands, of criminals were formerly confined by way of punishment.

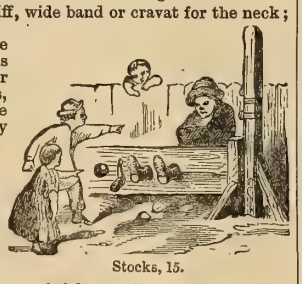

Stocks, 15.

He shall rest in my *stocks.* *Piers Plowman.*

16. *pl.* (*Shipbuilding*) The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.

17. *pl.* Red and gray bricks, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings. [*Eng.*]

18. (*Bot.*) Any cruciferous plant of the genus *Matthiola;* as, common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*) (see Gillyflower); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. annua*).

19. (*Geol.*) An irregular metalliferous mass filling a large cavity in a rock formation, as a *stock* of lead ore deposited in limestone.

20. A race or variety in a species.

21. (*Biol.*) In tectology, an aggregate or colony of persons (see Person), as trees, chains of salpæ, etc.

22. The beater of a fulling mill. *Knight.*

23. (*Cookery*) A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking; — used in making soup, gravy, etc.

Bit stock. See Bitstock. — **Dead stock** (*Agric.*), the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use; — in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on the farm. See def. 10, above. — **Head stock.** See Headstock. — **Paper stock**, rags and other material of which paper is made. — **Stock account** (*Bookkeeping*), an account on a merchant's ledger, one side of which shows the original capital, or stock, and the additions thereto by accumulation or contribution, the other side showing the amounts withdrawn. — **Stock car**, a railway car for carrying cattle. — **Stock company** (*Com.*), an incorporated company the capital of which is represented by marketable shares having a certain equal par value. — **Stock duck** (*Zoöl.*), the mallard. — **Stock exchange.** (*a*) The building or place where stocks are bought and sold; stock market; hence, transactions of all kinds in stocks. (*b*) An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by certain recognized forms, regulations, and usages. *Wharton. Brande & C.* — **Stock farmer**, a farmer who makes it his business to rear live stock. — **Stock gillyflower** (*Bot.*), the common stock. See Stock, *n.*, 18. — **Stock gold**, gold laid up so as to form a stock, or hoard. — **Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman. *Simmonds.* — **Stock list**, a list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices. — **Stock lock**, a lock inclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door. — **Stock market.** (*a*) A place where stocks are bought and sold; the stock exchange. (*b*) A market for live stock. — **Stock pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as Stockdove. — **Stock purse.** (*a*) A common purse, as distinguished from a private purse. (*b*) (*Mil.*) Moneys saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. [*Eng.*] — **Stock shave**, a tool used by blockmakers. — **Stock station**, a place or district for rearing stock. [*Australia*] *W. Howitt.* — **Stock tackle** (*Naut.*), a tackle used when the anchor is hoisted and secured, to keep its stock clear of the ship's sides. *Totten.* — **Stock taking**, an examination and inventory made of goods or stock in a shop or warehouse; — usually made periodically. — **Tail stock.** See Tailstock. — **To have something on the stocks**, to be at work at something. — **To take stock**, to take account of stock; to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand. *Dickens.* — **To take stock in.** (*a*) To subscribe for, or purchase, shares in a stock company. (*b*) To put faith in; to accept as trustworthy; as, *to take stock in* a person's fidelity. [*Slang*] — **To take stock of**, to take account of the stock of; to take an inventory of; hence, to ascertain the facts in regard to (something). [*Eng.*]

At the outset of any inquiry it is proper *to take stock of* the results obtained by previous explorers of the same field. *Leslie Stephen.*

Syn. — **Fund**; capital; store; supply; accumulation; hoard; provision.

Stock (stŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stocked (stŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stocking.] **1.** To lay up; to put aside for future use; to store, as merchandise, and the like.

2. To provide with material requisites; to store; to fill; to supply; as, to *stock* a warehouse, that is, to fill it with goods; to *stock* a farm, that is, to supply it with cattle and tools; to *stock* land, that is, to occupy it with a permanent growth, especially of grass.

3. To suffer to retain milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to sale, as cows.

4. To put in the stocks. [*R.*] *Shak.*

To stock an anchor (*Naut.*), to fit it with a stock, or to fasten the stock firmly in place. — **To stock cards** (*Card Playing*), to arrange cards in a certain manner for cheating purposes. [*Cant*] — **To stock down** (*Agric.*), to sow, as plowed land, with grass seed, in order that it may become swarded, and produce grass. — **To stock up**, to extirpate; to dig up.

Stock, *a.* Used or employed for constant service or application, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply; standard; permanent; standing; as, a *stock* actor; a *stock* play; a *stock* sermon. "A *stock* charge against Raleigh." *C. Kingsley.*

Stock company (*Theater*), a company of actors regularly employed at one theater, or permanently acting together in various plays under one management.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom (confused in French with *estocade;* see 1st Stoccado); fr. It. *steccata* a palisade (influenced by OF. *estache, estaque*, a stake, post), or from Sp. *estacada* a palisade; both of German origin, and akin to E. *stake, stick;* cf. G. *stecken* stick, OHG. *steccho.* See Stake, *n.*, Stick, *n. & v. t.*, and cf. Estacade, Stacket.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. [Written also *stoccade.*]

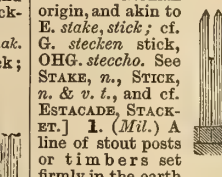

Stockade.

2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.

Stock-ade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stockaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stockading.] To surround, fortify, or protect with a stockade.

Stock'-blind' (stŏk'blīnd'), *a.* Blind as a stock; wholly blind.

Stock'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks.

Stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees.

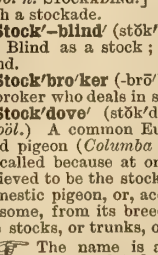

Common European Stockdove (*Columba œnas*). 1/8

☞ The name is applied, also, to other related species, as the Indian *stockdove* (*Palumbœna Eversmanni*).

Stock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc.

Stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch.*] **1.** Salted and dried fish, especially codfish, hake, ling, and torsk; also, codfish dried without being salted.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Young fresh cod.

Stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other stock company.

Stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, of which stockings, under-garments, etc., are made.

Stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From Stock, which was formerly used of a covering for the legs and feet, combining breeches, or upper stocks, and *stockings*, or nether stocks.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

Blue stocking. See Bluestocking. — **Stocking frame**, a machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.

Stock'ing, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

Stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* A stocking weaver.

Stock'ish, *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish.

Since naught so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shak.*

Stock'job'ber (-jŏb'bẽr), *n.* [*Stock* + *job.*] One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks. In England a jobber acts as an intermediary between brokers.

Stock'job'bing (-bĭng), *n.* The act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber.

Stock'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* Stockmen (-mĕn). A herdsman; a ranchman; one owning, or having charge of, herds of live stock. [*Australia & U. S.*] *W. Howitt.*

Stock'-still' (-stĭl'), *a.* [Cf. G. *stock-still.*] Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still.

His whole work stands *stock-still.* *Sterne.*

Stock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk.*] **1.** (*Mining*) A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories.

2. (*Geol.*) A metalliferous deposit characterized by the impregnation of the mass of rock with many small veins or nests irregularly grouped. This kind of deposit is especially common with tin ore. Such deposits are worked in floors or stories.

Stock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [From Stock.] **1.** Short and thick; thick rather than tall or corpulent. *Addison.*

Stocky, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Headstrong. [*Prov. Eng.*] *G. Eliot.*

Stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.* Wet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *G. Eliot.*

Stœch'i-ol'o-gy (stĕk'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ *or* stē'kĭ-), *n.*, **Stœch'i-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*, etc. See Stoichiology, Stoichiometry, etc.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός, fr. στωϊκός, adj., literally, of or pertaining to a colonnade, from στοά a roofed colonnade, a porch, especially, a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1.** A disciple of the philosopher Zeno; one of a Greek sect which held that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and should submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity, by which all things are governed.

2. Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person; one who is apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

A *Stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

School of the Stoics. See *The Porch*, under Porch.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), **Sto'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός: cf. F. *stoïque.* See Stoic, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Stoics; resembling the Stoics or their doctrines.

2. Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

— **Sto'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sto'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Stoi'chi-o-log'ic-al (stoi'kĭ-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiology.

Stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy.*] [Written also *stœchiology.*] **1.** That part of the science of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues.

2. (*Logic*) The doctrine of the elementary requisites of mere thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. The statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art.

Stoi'chi-o-met'ric (-ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **Stoi'chi-o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiometry; employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry.

Stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first principle, or element + *-metry.*] The art or process of calculating the atomic proportions, combining weights, and other numerical relations of chemical elements and their compounds.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *stoïcisme.*] **1.** The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility; impassiveness.

Sto-ic'i-ty (stō-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stoicism. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Stoke (stōk), *v. t.* [OE. *stoken*, fr. D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick (cf. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab; of Teutonic origin, and akin to D. *stok*). See Stock.] **1.** To stick; to thrust; to stab. [*Obs.*]

Nor short sword for to *stoke*, with point biting. *Chaucer.*

2. To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.

Stoke, *v. i.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces, steamers, etc.

Stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand.

Stok'er (stōk'ẽr), *n.* [D. See Stoke, *v. t.*] **1.** One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially the furnace of a locomotive or of a marine steam boiler; also, a machine for feeding fuel to a fire.

2. A fire poker. [*R.*] *C. Richardson (Dict.).*

Sto'key (stō'kĭ), *a.* Close; sultry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ Sto'la (stō'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Stolæ (-lē). [L. See Stole a garment.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A long garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.

The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

Stole (stōl), *imp.* of Steal.

Stole, *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis.*] (*Bot.*) A stolon.

Stole, *n.* [AS. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, place, equip, send, akin to E. *stall.* See Stall.] **1.** A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. *Spenser.*

But when mild morn, in saffron *stole*,
First issues from her eastern goal. *T. Warton.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A narrow band of silk or stuff, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground. At Mass, it is worn crossed on the breast by priests. It is used in various sacred functions.

Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bedchamber in the royal household. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.*

Stoled (stōld), *a.* Having or wearing a stole.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stoled*
In shining lawn. *G. Fletcher.*

Stol'en (stōl'n), *p. p.* of Steal.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; not easily aroused or excited; dull; impassive; foolish.

Sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] The state or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; obtuseness; stupidity.

Indocile, intractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

Stol'id-ness (stŏl'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Same as Stolidity.

Sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis:* cf. F. *stolon.* Cf. Stole a stolon, 1st Stool.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A trailing branch which is disposed to take root at the end or at the joints; a stole.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An extension of the integument of the body, or of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, and thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolons. Such stolons are often present in Anthozoa, Hydroidea, Bryozoa, and social ascidians. See *Illust.* under Scyphistoma.

Stol'o-nif'er-ous (stŏl'ō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs *or* stō'lŏn-ĭf'-; 277), *a.* [*Stolon* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *stolonifère.*] Producing stolons; putting forth suckers.

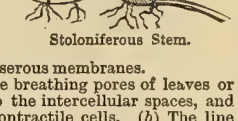
Stoloniferous Stem.

‖ Sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Stomata (stŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the minute apertures between the cells in many serous membranes.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The minute breathing pores of leaves or other organs opening into the intercellular spaces, and usually bordered by two contractile cells. (*b*) The line of dehiscence of the sporangium of a fern. It is usually marked by two transversely elongated cells. See *Illust.* of Sporangium.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A stigma. See Stigma, *n.*, 6 (*a*) & (*b*).

Stom'ach (stŭm'ȧk), *n.* [OE. *stomak*, F. *estomac*, L. *stomachus*, fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An enlargement, or series of enlargements, in the anterior part of the alimentary canal, in which food is digested; any cavity in which digestion takes place in an animal; a digestive cavity. See Digestion, and *Gastric juice*, under Gastric.

2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite; as, a good *stomach* for roast beef. *Shak.*

3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shak.*

4. Violence of temper; anger; sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness. [*Obs.*]

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

5. Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. [*Obs.*]

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach.* *Shak.*

Stomach pump (*Med.*), a small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it. — **Stomach tube** (*Med.*), a long flexible tube for introduction into the stomach. — **Stomach worm** (*Zoöl.*), the common roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) found in the human intestine, and rarely in the stomach.

Stom'ach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stomached (-ȧkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stomaching.] [Cf. L. *stomachari*, v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed at a thing.] **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike. *Shak.*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

The Parliament sit in that body . . . to be his counselors and dictators, though he *stomach* it. *Milton.*

2. To bear without repugnance; to brook. [*Colloq.*]

Stom'ach, *v. i.* To be angry. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Stom'ach-al (-ȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *stomacal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric.

2. Helping the stomach; stomachic; cordial.

Stom'ach-al, *n.* A stomachic. *Dunglison.*

Stom'ach-er (stŭm'ȧk-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs.

2. (stŭm'ȧ-chẽr *or* -ȧk-ẽr) An ornamental covering for the breast, worn originally both by men and women. Those worn by women were often richly decorated.

A stately lady in a diamond *stomacher.* *Johnson.*

Stom'ach-ful (-fụl), *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse. [*Obs.*] — **Stom'ach-ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Stom'ach-ful-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *stomachicus*, Gr.
Sto-mach'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } στομαχικός: cf. F. *stomachique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

Sto-mach'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stom'ach-ing (stŭm'ȧk-ĭng), *n.* Resentment. [*Obs.*]

Stom'ach-less, *a.* **1.** Being without a stomach.

2. Having no appetite. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Stom'ach-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See Stomach.] Stout; sullen; obstinate. [*Obs.*]

With stern looks and *stomachous* disdain. *Spenser.*

Stom'ach-y (-ȳ), *a.* Obstinate; sullen; haughty.

A little, bold, solemn, *stomachy* man, a great professor of piety. *R. L. Stevenson.*

Sto'ma-pod (stō'mȧ-pŏd *or* stŏm'ȧ-; 277), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Stomapoda.

‖ Sto-map'o-da (stō-măp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Stoma, and -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea including the squillas. The maxillipeds are leglike in form, and the large claws are comblike. They have a large and elongated abdomen, which contains a part of the stomach and heart; the abdominal appendages are large, and bear the gills. Called also *Gastrura*, *Stomatopoda*, and *Squilloidea.*

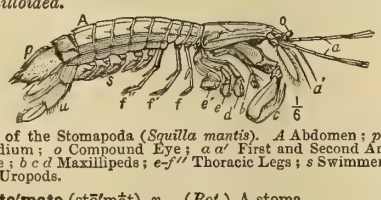

One of the Stomapoda (*Squilla mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *a* Compound Eye; *a a'* First and Second Antennæ; *b c d* Maxillipeds; *e-f'''* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

Sto'mate (stō'mȧt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A stoma.

Sto-mat'ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a stoma; of the nature of a stoma.

Sto-mat'ic, *n.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the mouth. *Dunglison.*

Stom'a-tif'er-ous (stŏm'ȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + *-ferous.*] Having or producing stomata.

‖ Stom'a-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mouth.

‖ Stom'a-to'da (-tō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Protozoa in which a mouthlike opening exists.

‖ Stom'a-to-dæ'um (-tō-dē'ŭm), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as Stomodæum.

Stom'a-tode (-tōd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a mouth; — applied to certain Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Stomatoda.

Stom'a-to-gas'tric (-tō-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + E. *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; as, the *stomatogastric* ganglion of certain Mollusca.

Stom'a-to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + *-plastic.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the operation of forming a mouth where the aperture has been contracted, or in any way deformed.

Stom'a-to-pod (-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Stomatopoda.

‖ Stom'a-top'o-da (-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Stoma, and -pod.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Stomapoda.

Stom'a-top'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Stomatopoda.

Stom'a-to-scope (stŏm'ȧ-tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth.

Stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having a stoma.

‖ Stom'o-dæ'um (stŏm'ō-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + δαίειν to divide.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A part of the alimentary canal. See under Mesenteron.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The primitive mouth and esophagus of the embryo of annelids and arthropods.

Stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.* [See Stamp.] To stamp with the foot. [*Colloq.*] "In gallant procession, the priests mean to *stomp.*" *R. Browning.*

Stond (stŏnd), *n.* [For *stand.*] **1.** Stop; halt; hindrance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A stand; a post; a station. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stond, *v. i.* To stand. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stone (stōn; 110), *n.* [OE. *ston, stan*, AS. *stān*; akin to OS. & OFries. *stēn*, D. *steen*, G. *stein*, Icel. *steinn*, Sw. *sten*, Dan. *steen*, Goth. *stains*, Russ. *stiena* a wall, Gr. στία, στίον, a pebble. √167. Cf. Steen.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter; also, any particular mass of such matter; as, a house built of *stone;* the boy threw a *stone;* pebbles are rounded *stones.* "Dumb as a *stone.*" *Chaucer.*

They had brick for *stone*, and slime . . . for mortar. *Gen.* xi. 3.

☞ In popular language, very large masses of stone are called *rocks;* small masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel*, or *sand*, or *grains of sand.* Stone is much and widely used in the construction of buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture, and the like.

2. A precious stone; a gem. "Many a rich *stone.*" *Chaucer.* "Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels." *Shak.*

3. Something made of stone. Specifically: —

(*a*) The glass of a mirror; a mirror. [*Obs.*]

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why, then she lives. *Shak.*

(*b*) A monument to the dead; a gravestone. *Gray.*

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie. *Pope.*

4. (*Med.*) A calculous concretion, especially one in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

5. One of the testes; a testicle. *Shak.*

6. (*Bot.*) The hard endocarp of drupes; as, the *stone* of a cherry or peach. See *Illust.* of Endocarp.

7. A weight which legally is fourteen pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [*Eng.*]

☞ The *stone* of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs.; of glass, 5 lbs.

8. Fig.: Symbol of hardness and of insensibility; torpidness; insensibility; as, a heart of *stone.*

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone.* *Pope.*

9. (*Print.*) A stand or table with a smooth, flat top of stone, commonly marble, on which to arrange the pages of a book, newspaper, etc., before printing; — called also *imposing stone.*

☞ *Stone* is used adjectively or in composition with other words to denote *made of stone*, *containing a stone* or *stones*, *employed on stone*, or, more generally, *of* or *pertaining to stone* or *stones;* as, *stone* fruit, or *stone*-fruit; *stone*-hammer, or *stone* hammer; *stone* falcon, or *stone*-falcon. Compounded with some adjectives it denotes a degree of the quality expressed by the adjective equal to that possessed by a stone; as, *stone*-dead, *stone*-blind, *stone*-cold, *stone*-still, etc.

Atlantic stone, ivory. [*Obs.*] "Citron tables, or *Atlantic stone.*" *Milton.* — **Bowing stone.** Same as Cromlech. *Encyc. Brit.* — **Meteoric stones,** stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the explosion of a meteor. — **Philosopher's stone.** See under Philosopher. — **Rocking stone.** See Rocking-stone. — **Stone age,** a supposed prehistoric age of the world when stone and bone were habitually used as the materials for weapons and tools; — called also the *flint age.* The *bronze age* succeeded to this. — **Stone bass** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of marine food fishes of the genus *Serranus* and allied genera, as *Serranus Couchii*, and *Polyprion cernium* of Europe; — called also *sea perch.* — **Stone biter** (*Zoöl.*), the wolf fish. — **Stone boiling,** a method of boiling water or milk by dropping hot stones into it, — in use among savages. *Tylor.* — **Stone borer** (*Zoöl.*), any animal that bores stones; especially, one of certain bivalve mollusks which burrow in limestone. See Lithodomus, and Saxicava. — **Stone bramble** (*Bot.*), a European trailing species of bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*). — **Stone-break.** [Cf. G. *steinbrech.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga;* saxifrage. — **Stone bruise,** a sore spot on the bottom of the foot, from a bruise by a stone. — **Stone canal.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Sand canal*, under Sand. — **Stone cat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small fresh-water North American catfishes of the genus *Noturus.* They have sharp pectoral spines with which they inflict painful wounds. — **Stone coal,** hard coal; mineral coal; anthracite coal. — **Stone coral** (*Zoöl.*), any hard calcareous coral. — **Stone crab.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and much used as food. (*b*) A European spider crab (*Lithodes maia*). — **Stone crawfish** (*Zoöl.*), a European crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*), by many writers considered only a variety of the common species (*A. fluviatilis*). — **Stone curlew.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large plover found in Europe (*Œdicnemus crepitans*). It frequents stony places. Called also *thick-kneed plover* or *bustard*, and *thick-knee.* (*b*) The whimbrel. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*c*) The willet. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Stone crush.** Same as *Stone bruise*, above. — **Stone eater.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Stone borer*, above. — **Stone falcon** (*Zoöl.*), the merlin. — **Stone fern** (*Bot.*), a European fern (*Asplenium Ceterach*) which grows on rocks and walls. — **Stone fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of pseudoneuropterous insects of the genus *Perla* and allied genera; a perlid. They are often used by anglers for bait. The larvæ are aquatic. — **Stone fruit** (*Bot.*), any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry. — **Stone grig** (*Zoöl.*), the mud lamprey, or pride. — **Stone-hammer,** a hammer formed with a face at one end, and a thick, blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other, — used for breaking stone. — **Stone hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the merlin; — so called from its habit of sitting on bare stones. — **Stone jar,** a jar made of stoneware. — **Stone lily** (*Paleon.*), a fossil crinoid. — **Stone lugger.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Stone roller*, below. — **Stone marten** (*Zoöl.*), a European marten (*Mustela foina*) allied to the pine marten, but having a white throat; — called also *beech marten.* — **Stone mason,** a mason who works or builds in stone. — **Stone-mortar** (*Mil.*), a kind of large mortar formerly used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones short distances. — **Stone oil,** rock oil; petroleum. — **Stone parsley** (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant (*Seseli Libanotis*). See under Parsley. — **Stone pine.** (*Bot.*) A nut pine. See the Note under Pine, also Piñon. — **Stone pit,** a quarry where stones are dug. — **Stone pitch,** hard, inspissated pitch. — **Stone plover.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European stone curlew. (*b*) Any one of several species of Asiatic plovers of the genus *Esacus;* as, the large *stone plover* (*E. recurvirostris*). (*c*) The gray or black-bellied plover. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*d*) The ringed plover. (*e*) The bar-tailed godwit. [*Prov. Eng.*] Also applied to other species of limicoline birds. — **Stone roller.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American fresh-water fish (*Catostomus nigricans*) of the Sucker family. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. Called also *stone lugger*, *stone toter*, *hog sucker*, *hog mullet.* (*b*) A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*); — called also *stone lugger.* — **Stone's cast,** *or* **Stone's throw,** the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand. — **Stone snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the greater yellowlegs, or tattler. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Stone toter.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See *Stone roller* (*a*), above. (*b*) A cyprinoid fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found in the rivers from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip; — called also *cutlips.* — **To leave no stone unturned,** to do everything that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.

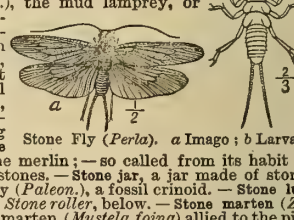

Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

Stone (stōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stoned (stōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stoning.] [From Stone, *n.*: cf. AS. *stēnan*, Goth. *stainjan.*] **1.** To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. *Acts* vii. 59.

2. To make like stone; to harden.

O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; also, to remove the seeds of; as, to *stone* a field: to *stone* cherries; to *stone* raisins.

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone.

Stone'bird' (stōn'bĕrd'), *n.* The yellowlegs; — called also *stone snipe*. See TATTLER, 2. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stone'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* As blind as a stone; completely blind.

Stone'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A kind of crossbow formerly used for shooting stones. *Shak.*

Stone'brash' (-brăsh'), *n.* A subsoil made up of small stones or finely-broken rock; brash.

Stone'break'er (-brāk'ẽr), *n.* A machine for crushing or hammering stone. *Knight.*

Stone'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STEINBOCK.

Stone'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* [*Stone* + *chat.*] [So called from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, active, and very common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*); — called also *chickstone, stonechacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmith.* (*b*) The wheatear. (*c*) The blue titmouse.

European Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

☞ The name is sometimes applied to various species of *Saxicola, Pratincola,* and allied genera; as, the pied *stonechat* of India (*Saxicola picata*).

Stone'-cold' (-kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone.

Stone-cold without, within burnt with love's flame. *Fairfax.*

Stone'cray' (-krā'), *n.* [*Stone* + F. *craie* chalk, L. *creta.*] A distemper in hawks.

Stone'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] **1.** A sort of tree. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

2. (*Bot.*) Any low succulent plant of the genus *Sedum*, esp. *Sedum acre*, which is common on bare rocks in Europe, and is spreading in parts of America. See ORPINE.

Virginian, *or* Ditch, stonecrop, an American plant (*Penthorum sedoides*).

Stone'cut'ter (-kŭt'tẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to cut stone; also, a machine for dressing stone.

Stone'cut'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Hewing or dressing stone.

Stone'-dead' (-dĕd'), *a.* As dead as a stone.

Stone'-deaf' (-dĕf' *or* -dēf'), *a.* As deaf as a stone; completely deaf.

Stone'gall' (-gal'), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall.* See STANNEL.] (*Zoöl.*) See STANNEL. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stone'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ring plover, or dotterel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stone'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

Stone'henge (-hĕnj), *n.* An assemblage of upright stones with others placed horizontally on their tops, on Salisbury Plain, England, — generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple.

Stone'-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* Stallion. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stones; one who makes an assault with stones.

2. One who walls with stones.

Stone'root' (stōn'rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant (*Collinsonia Canadensis*) having a very hard root; horse balm. See *Horse balm*, under HORSE.

Stone'run'ner (-rŭn'nẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The ring plover, or ringed dotterel. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The dotterel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stone'smic'kle (-smĭk'k'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The stonechat; — called also *stonesmitch.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stone'-still' (-stĭl'), *a.* As still as a stone. *Shak.*

Stone'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

Stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, herbs having a fruit composed of four stony nutlets.

Stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

Stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Chara; — so called because they are often incrusted with carbonate of lime. See CHARA.

Ston'i-ly (stōn'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stony manner.

Ston'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stony.

Ston'ish, *a.* Stony. [*R.*] "Possessed with *stonish* insensibility." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Stont (stŏnt), *obs. 3d pers. sing. present of* STAND.

Ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* STONIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STONIEST.] [AS. *stānig.* See STONE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of, or abounding in, stone or stones; resembling stone; hard; as, a *stony* tower; a *stony* cave; *stony* ground; a *stony* crust.

2. Converting into stone; petrifying; petrific.

The *stony* dart of senseless cold. *Spenser.*

3. Inflexible; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; obdurate; perverse; cold; morally hard; appearing as if petrified; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze.

Stony coral. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Stone coral*, under STONE.

Stood (stōōd), *imp. & p. p.* of STAND.

Stook (stōōk), *n.* [Scot. *stook, stouk;* cf. LG. *stuke* a heap, bundle, G. *stauche* a truss, bundle of flax.] (*Agric.*) A small collection of sheaves set up in the field; a shock; in England, twelve sheaves.

Stook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOKED (stōōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOOKING.] (*Agric.*) To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* [L. *stolo.* See STOLON.] (*Hort.*) A plant from which layers are propagated by bending its branches into the soil. *P. Henderson.*

Stool, *v. i.* (*Agric.*) To ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Stool (stōōl), *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFries. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, Icel. *stōll*, Sw. & Dan. *stol*, Goth. *stōls*, Lith. *stalas* a table, Russ. *stol';* from the root of E. *stand.* √163. See STAND, and cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** A single seat with three or four legs and without a back, made in various forms for various uses.

2. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

3. A stool pigeon, or decoy bird. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Naut.*) A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the dead-eyes of the backstays. *Totten.*

5. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop-stool. *J. P. Peters.*

6. A bench or form for resting the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool.*

7. Material, such as oyster shells, spread on the sea bottom for oyster spat to adhere to. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stool of a window, *or* Window stool (*Arch.*), the flat piece upon which the window shuts down, and which corresponds to the sill of a door; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill upon which the sash descends. This is called a *window seat* when broad and low enough to be used as a seat. — Stool of repentance, the cuttystool. [*Scot.*] — Stool pigeon, a pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net; hence, a person used as a decoy for others.

Stool'ball' (-bal'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women.

Nausicaa
With other virgins did at *stoolball* play. *Chapman.*

Stoom (stōōm), *v. t.* [D. *stommen* to adulterate, to drug (wine). √163. Cf. STUM.] To stum. [*R.*]

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep.*] (*Arch.*) Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street; the French *perron.* Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. [*U. S.*]

Stoop, *n.* [OE. *stope*, Icel. *staup;* akin to AS. *steap*, D. *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stouph.*] A vessel of liquor; a flagon. [Written also *stoup.*]

Fetch me a *stoop* of liquor. *Shak.*

Stoop, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *staup* a knobby lump.] A post fixed in the earth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stoop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOPED (stōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOOPING.] [OE. *stoupen;* akin to AS. *stūpian*, OD. *stuypen*, Icel. *stūpa*, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. Cf. 5th STEEP.] **1.** To bend the upper part of the body downward and forward; to bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; to assume habitually a bent position.

2. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*
These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

3. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. "She *stoops* to conquer." *Goldsmith.*

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

4. To come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; to souse; to swoop.

The bird of Jove, *stooped* from his aëry tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

5. To sink when on the wing; to alight.

And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*
Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird *stooped* on his wing. *Milton.*

Syn. — To lean; yield; submit; condescend; descend; cower; shrink.

Stoop, *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward; to bow down; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*

2. To cause to incline downward; to slant; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor.

3. To cause to submit; to prostrate. [*Obs.*]

Many of those whose states so tempt thine ears
Are *stooped* by death; and many left alive. *Chapman.*

4. To degrade. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stoop, *n.* **1.** The act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward; also, an habitual bend of the back and shoulders.

2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority; condescension; an act or position of humiliation.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty? *Dryden.*

3. The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. *L'Estrange.*

Stoop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stoops.

Stoop'ing, *a. & n.* from STOOP. — **Stoop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Stoor (stōōr), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *storen* to disturb. Cf. STIR.] To rise in clouds, as dust. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stoor (stōōr), **Stor** (stôr), *a.* [AS. *stōr;* akin to LG. *stur*, Icel. *stōrr.*] Strong; powerful; hardy; bold; audacious. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

O stronge lady *stoor*, what doest thou? *Chaucer.*

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOPPING.] [OE. *stoppen*, AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to LG. & D. *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*, Icel. *stoppa*, Sw. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe;* all probably fr. LL. *stopare, stupare*, fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. ESTOP, STUFF, STUPE a fomentation.]

1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent; to *stop* the ears; hence, to stanch, as a wound. *Shak.*

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage.

3. To arrest the progress of; to hinder; to impede; to shut in; as, to *stop* a traveler; to *stop* the course of a stream, or a flow of blood.

4. To hinder from acting or moving; to prevent the effect or efficiency of; to cause to cease; to repress; to restrain; to suppress; to interrupt; to suspend; as, to *stop* the execution of a decree, the progress of vice, the approaches of old age or infirmity.

Whose disposition all the world well knows
Will not be rubbed nor *stopped.* *Shak.*

5. (*Mus.*) To regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger board with the finger, or by shortening in any way the vibrating part.

6. To point, as a composition; to punctuate. [*R.*]

If his sentences were properly *stopped.* *Landor.*

7. (*Naut.*) To make fast; to stopper.

Syn. — To obstruct; hinder; impede; repress; suppress; restrain; discontinue; delay; interrupt.

To stop off (*Founding*), to fill (a part of a mold) with sand, where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting. — To stop the mouth. See under MOUTH.

Stop (stŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; to halt, or stand still; to come to a stop.

He bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground;
Then lays his finger on his temple: strait
Springs out into fast gait; then *stops* again. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion, or course of action.

Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to reside temporarily; to stay; to tarry; as, to *stop* with a friend. [*Colloq.*]

By *stopping* at home till the money was gone. *R. D. Blackmore.*

To stop over, to stop at a station beyond the time of the departure of the train on which one came, with the purpose of continuing one's journey on a subsequent train; to break one's journey. [*Railroad Cant, U. S.*]

Stop, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; cessation; repression; interruption; check; obstruction.

It is doubtful . . . whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*
Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy. *Sir I. Newton.*
It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires to give this *stop* to them. *Locke.*

2. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent. *Rogers.*

3. (*Mach.*) A device, or piece, as a pin, block, pawl, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which another part shall be brought.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument of music, so as to modify the tone; hence, any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated.

The organ sound a time survives the *stop.* *Daniel.*

(*b*) In the organ, one of the knobs or handles at each side of the organist, by which he can draw on or shut off any register or row of pipes; the register itself; as, the vox humana *stop.*

5. (*Arch.*) A member, plain or molded, formed of a separate piece and fixed to a jamb, against which a door or window shuts. This takes the place, or answers the purpose, of a rebate. Also, a pin or block to prevent a drawer from sliding too far.

6. A point or mark in writing or printing intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses; a mark of punctuation. See PUNCTUATION.

7. (*Opt.*) The diaphragm used in optical instruments to cut off the marginal portions of a beam of light passing through lenses.

8. (*Zoöl.*) The depression in the face of a dog between the skull and the nasal bones. It is conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, and some other breeds.

9. (*Phonetics*) Some part of the articulating organs, as the lips, or the tongue and palate, closed (*a*) so as to cut off the passage of breath or voice through the mouth and the nose (distinguished as a *lip-stop*, or a *front-stop*, etc., as in *p, t, d*, etc.), or (*b*) so as to obstruct, but not entirely cut off, the passage, as in *l, n*, etc.; also, any of the consonants so formed. *H. Sweet.*

Stop bead (*Arch.*), the molding screwed to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide. — Stop motion (*Mach.*), an automatic device for arresting the motion of a machine, as when a certain operation is completed, or when an imperfection occurs in its performance or product, or in the material which is supplied to it, etc. — Stop plank, one of a set of planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. — Stop valve, a valve that can be closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; — in distinction from a valve which is operated by the action of the fluid it restrains. — Stop watch, a watch the hands of which can be stopped in order to tell exactly the time that has passed, as in timing a race. See *Independent seconds watch*, under INDEPENDENT, *a.*

Syn. — Cessation; check; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance; impediment; interruption.

Stop'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A bib, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow of water, gas, etc., through or from a pipe, etc.

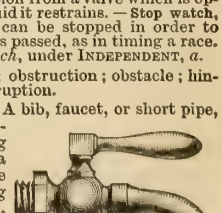

Two forms of Stopcock.

2. The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet. [*R.*]

Stope (stōp), *n.* [Cf. STEP, *n. & v. i.*] (*Mining*) A horizontal working forming one of a series, the working faces of which present the appearance of a flight of steps.

Stope, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOPED (stōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOPING.] (*Mining*) (*a*) To excavate in the form

of stopes. (*b*) To fill in with rubbish, as a space from which the ore has been worked out.

Stope (stōp), **Sto'pen** (stō'p'n), *p. p.* of STEP. Stepped; gone; advanced. [*Obs.*]

A poor widow, somedeal *stope* in age. *Chaucer.*

Stop'-gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient.

Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

Stop'ing (stōp'ĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) The act of excavating in the form of stopes.

Stop'less (stŏp'lĕs), *a.* Not to be stopped. *Davenant.*

Stop'-o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *a.* Permitting one to stop over; as, a *stop-over* check or ticket. See *To stop over*, under STOP, *v. i.* [*Railroad Cant, U. S.*]

Stop'page (-pāj; 48), *n.* The act of stopping, or arresting progress, motion, or action; also, the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.

Stopped (stŏpt), *a.* (*Phonetics*) Made by complete closure of the mouth organs; shut; — said of certain consonants (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, etc.). *H. Sweet.*

Stop'per (stŏp'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

2. (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, — used to secure something. *Totten.*

3. (*Bot.*) A name given to several trees of the genus Eugenia, found in Florida and the West Indies; as, the red *stopper*. See EUGENIA. *C. S. Sargent.*

Ring stopper (*Naut.*), a short rope or chain passing through the anchor ring, to secure the anchor to the cathead. — **Stopper bolt** (*Naut.*), a large ringbolt in a ship's deck, to which the deck stoppers are hooked.

Stop'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOPPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOPPERING.] To close or secure with a stopper.

Stop'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** Material for filling a cavity.

2. (*Mining*) A partition or door to direct or prevent a current of air.

3. (*Far.*) A pad or poultice of dung or other material applied to a horse's hoof to keep it moist. *Youatt.*

Stop'ping-out' (-out'), *n.* A method adopted in etching, to keep the acid from those parts which are already sufficiently corroded, by applying varnish or other covering matter with a brush, but allowing the acid to act on the other parts.

Stop'ple (-p'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *stöpfel, stöpsel*. See STOP, *n. & v. t.*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple*.

Stop'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOPPLING.] To close the mouth of anything with a stopple, or as with a stopple. *Cowper.*

Stop'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remora. It was fabled to stop ships by attaching itself to them. *Sylvester.*

Stor (stōr), *a.* See STOOR. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stor'age (stōr'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; also, the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.

2. Space for the safe keeping of goods.

3. The price charged for keeping goods in a store.

Storage battery. (*Physics*) See the Note under BATTERY.

Sto'rax (stō'răks), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax*, Gr. *στύραξ*. Cf. STYRAX.] Any one of a number of similar complex resins obtained from the bark of several trees and shrubs of the Styrax family. The most common of these is *liquid storax*, a brown or gray semifluid substance of an agreeable aromatic odor and balsamic taste, sometimes used in perfumery, and in medicine as an expectorant.

☞ A yellow aromatic honeylike substance, resembling, and often confounded with, storax, is obtained from the American sweet gum tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and is much used as a chewing gum, called *sweet gum*, and *liquid storax*. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR.

Store (stōr), *n.* [OE. *stor, stoor*, OF. *estor*, provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; hence, an abundance; a great quantity, or a great number.

The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals. *Bacon.*

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and give the prize. *Milton.*

2. A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

3. Any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. [*U. S. & British Colonies*]

4. *pl.* Articles, especially of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, and the like; as, the *stores* of an army, of a ship, of a family.

His swine, his horse, his *stoor*, and his poultry. *Chaucer.*

In store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in a state of readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.* — **Store clothes**, clothing purchased at a shop or store; — in distinction from that which is *home-made*. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Store pay**, payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store, instead of money. [*U. S.*] — **To set store by**, to value greatly; to have a high appreciation of. — **To tell no store of**, to make no account of; to consider of no importance. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Fund; supply; abundance; plenty; accumulation; provision. — STORE, SHOP. The English call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid it may be) a *shop*, and confine the word *store* to its original meaning; viz., a warehouse, or place where goods are *stored*. In America the word *store* is applied to all places, except the smallest, where goods are sold. In some British colonies the word *store* is used as in the United States.

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuffed, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shak.*

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* conveyed. *Milton.*

Store, *a.* Accumulated; hoarded. *Bacon.*

Store (stōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORED (stōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORING.] [OE. *storen*, OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare*, for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. INSTORE, INSTAURATE, RESTORE, STORY a floor.] **1.** To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away.

Dora *stored* what little she could save. *Tennyson.*

2. To furnish; to supply; to replenish; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time.

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*. *Prior.*

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stored*. *Denham.*

Having *stored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

Stored (stōrd), *a.* Collected or accumulated as a reserve supply; as, *stored* electricity.

It is charged with *stored* virtue. *Bagehot.*

Store'house' (stōr'hous'), *n.* **1.** A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

The Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

2. A mass or quantity laid up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Store'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A man in charge of stores or goods of any kind; as, a naval *storekeeper*.

2. One who keeps a "store;" a shopkeeper. See 1st STORE, 3. [*U. S.*]

Stor'er (stōr'ĕr), *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

Store'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room in a storehouse or repository; a room in which articles are stored.

Store'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A vessel used to carry naval stores for a fleet, garrison, or the like.

Sto'rey (stō'rĭ). See STORY.

‖ **Stor'ge** (stōr'jē *or* -gē; 277), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *στοργή, στέργειν*, to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

Sto'ri-al (stō'rĭ-al), *a.* Historical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sto'ried (-rĭd), *a.* [From STORY.] **1.** Told in a story.

2. Having a history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it; venerable from the associations of the past.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? *Gray.*

3. Having (such or so many) stories; — chiefly in composition; as, a two-*storied* house.

Sto'ri-er (-rĭ-ĕr), *n.* A relater of stories; an historian. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Peacock.*

Sto'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Story* + *-fy.*] To form or tell stories of; to narrate or describe in story. [*Obs.*]

Stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch*, OHG. *storah*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. & Sw. *stork*, and perhaps to Gr. *τόργος* a vulture.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large wading birds of the family *Ciconidæ*, having long legs and a long, pointed bill. They are found both in the Old World and in America, and belong to *Ciconia* and several allied genera. The European white stork (*Ciconia alba*) is the best known. It commonly makes its nest on the top of a building, a chimney, a church spire, or a pillar. The black stork (*C. nigra*) is native of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

Black-necked stork, the East Indian jabiru. — **Hair-crested stork**, the smaller adjutant of India (*Leptoptilos Javanica*). — **Giant stork**, the adjutant. — **Marabou stork**. See MARABOU. — **Saddle-billed stork**, the African jabiru. See JABIRU. — **Stork's bill** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Pelargonium;* — so called in allusion to the beaklike prolongation of the axis of the receptacle of its flower. See PELARGONIUM.

Stork'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a bill like that of a stork.

Storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm;* akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, Icel. *stormr;* and perhaps to Gr. *ὁρμή* assault, onset, Skr. *sṛ* to flow, to hasten, or perhaps to L. *sternere* to strew, prostrate (cf. STRATUM). √166.] **1.** A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shak.*

2. A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; sedition, insurrection, or war; violent outbreak; clamor; tumult.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shak.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*. *Shak.*

3. A heavy shower or fall; any adverse outburst of tumultuous force; violence.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

4. (*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, or the like.

☞ *Storm* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *storm*-presaging, *storm*proof, *storm*-tossed, and the like.

Magnetic storm. See under MAGNETIC. — **Storm-and-stress period** [a translation of G. *sturm und drang periode*], a designation given to the literary agitation and revolutionary development in Germany under the lead of Goethe and Schiller in the latter part of the 18th century. — **Storm center** (*Meteorol.*), the center of the area covered by a storm, especially by a storm of large extent. — **Storm door** (*Arch.*), an extra outside door to prevent the entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc.; — usually removed in summer. — **Storm path** (*Meteorol.*), the course over which a storm, or storm center, travels. — **Storm petrel.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Stormy petrel*, under PETREL. — **Storm sail** (*Naut.*), any one of a number of strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather. — **Storm scud.** See the Note under CLOUD.

Syn. — Tempest; violence; agitation; calamity. — STORM, TEMPEST. *Storm* is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, etc., but not necessarily implying the fall of anything from the clouds. Hence, to call a mere fall of rain without wind a *storm* is a departure from the true sense of the word. A *tempest* is a sudden and violent storm, such as those common on the coast of Italy, where the term originated, and is usually attended by a heavy rain, with lightning and thunder.

Storms beat, and rolls the main;
O! beat those *storms*, and roll the seas, in vain. *Pope.*

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a *storm's*, anon a *tempest's* name. *Donne.*

Storm (stôrm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORMED (stôrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORMING.] (*Mil.*) To assault; to attack, and attempt to take, by scaling walls, forcing gates, breaches, or the like; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

Storm, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *styrman.*] **1.** To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*

2. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*.

3. To rage; to be in a violent passion; to fume.

The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

Storm'-beat' (-bēt'), *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms. *Spenser.*

Storm'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The missel thrush. (*b*) The fieldfare. (*c*) The green woodpecker.

Storm'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The storm petrel.

Storm'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding with storms. "The *stormful* east." *Carlyle.* — **Storm'ful-ness**, *n.*

Storm'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* A glass vessel, usually cylindrical, filled with a solution which is sensitive to atmospheric changes, indicating by a clouded appearance, rain, snow, etc., and by clearness, fair weather.

Storm'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a stormy manner.

Storm'i-ness, *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness; boisterousness; impetuousness.

Storm'ing, *a. & n.* from STORM, *v.*

Storming party (*Mil.*), a party assigned to the duty of making the first assault in storming a fortress.

Storm'less, *a.* Without storms. *Tennyson.*

Storm'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm. *Longfellow.*

Storm'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* STORMIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* STORMIEST.] **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, a storm; subject to storms; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous; as, a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week. "Beyond the *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.*

2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks.

3. Violent; passionate; rough; as, *stormy* passions.

Stormy chiefs of a desert but extensive domain. *Sir W. Scott.*

‖ **Stor'thing** (stôr'tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *storting; stor* great + *ting* court, court of justice; cf. Dan. *ting, thing.*] The Parliament of Norway, chosen by indirect election once in three years, but holding annual sessions.

Stor'ven (stôr'v'n), *obs. p. p.* of STARVE. *Chaucer.*

Sto'ry (stō'rў), *n.; pl.* STORIES (-rĭz). [OF. *estoré, estorée*, built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. [Written also *storey.*]

☞ A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below upward; as, the lower, second, or third *story;* a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*.

Story post (*Arch.*), a vertical post used to support a floor or superincumbent wall.

Sto'ry, *n.* [OE. *storie*, OF. *estoire*, F. *histoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A narration or recital of that which has occurred; a description of past events; a history; a statement; a record.

One malcontent who did indeed get a name in *story*. *Barrow.*

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story*. *Ed. Rev.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. The relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale; especially, a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a short romance. *Addison.*

3. A euphemism or child's word for "a lie;" a fib; as, to tell a *story*. [*Colloq.*]

Sto'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORYING.] To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story.

How worthy he is I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak.*

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sto'ry-book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book containing stories, or short narratives, either true or false.

Sto'ry-tell'er (-tĕl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tells stories; a narrator of anecdotes, incidents, or fictitious tales; as, an amusing *story-teller*.

2. An historian; — in contempt. *Swift.*

3. A euphemism or child's word for "a liar."

Sto'ry-tell'ing, *a.* Being accustomed to tell stories. — *n.* The act or practice of telling stories.

Sto'ry-writ'er (-rīt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who writes short stories, as for magazines.

2. An historian; a chronicler. [*Obs.*] "Rathumus, the *story-writer*." 1 *Esdr.* ii. 17.

Stot (stŏt), *n.* [AS. *stotte* a hack, jade, or worthless horse; cf. Sw. *stut* a bull, Dan. *stud* an ox. Cf. STOAT.] **1.** A horse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Thorold Rogers.*

2. A young bull or ox, especially one three years old. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stote (stōt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STOAT.

Stound (stound), *v. i.* [Cf. ASTOUND, STUN.] To be in pain or sorrow. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stound, *a.* [See STOUND, *v. i.*] Stunned. [*Obs.*]

Stound, *n.* **1.** A sudden, severe pain or grief; peril; alarm. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Astonishment; amazement. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Gay.*

Stound, *n.* [AS. *stund;* akin to D. *stond,* G. *stunde,* Icel. *stund.*] **1.** Hour; time; season. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A brief space of time; a moment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In a stound, suddenly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stound, *n.* [Cf. STAND.] A vessel for holding small beer. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* [See STOOP a vessel.] **1.** A flagon; a vessel or measure for liquids. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water with which those who enter, dipping their fingers in it, cross themselves; — called also *holy-water stoup.*

Stoup, 2.

Stour (stour *or* stōōr), *n.* [OF. *estour, estor,* tumult, combat, of Teutonic origin. See STORM.] A battle or tumult; encounter; combat; disturbance; passion. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.* "That woeful *stowre.*" *Spenser.*

She that helmed was in starke *stours* [fierce conflicts]. *Chaucer.*

Stour, *a.* [See STOOR, *a.*] Tall; strong; stern. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stout (stout), *a.* [*Compar.* STOUTER (-ẽr); *superl.* STOUTEST.] [D. *stout* bold (or OF. *estout* bold, proud, of Teutonic origin); akin to AS. *stolt,* G. *stolz,* and perh. to E. *stilt.*] **1.** Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust; sinewy; muscular; hence, firm; resolute; dauntless.

With hearts stern and *stout.* *Chaucer.*

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

He lost the character of a bold, *stout,* magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

The lords all stand
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout.* *Daniel.*

2. Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. [*Archaic*]

Your words have been *stout* against me. *Mal.* iii. 13.

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout.* *Latimer.*

3. Firm; tough; materially strong; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, stick, string, or cloth.

4. Large; bulky; corpulent.

Syn. — STOUT, CORPULENT, PORTLY. *Corpulent* has reference simply to a superabundance or excess of flesh. *Portly* implies a kind of stoutness or corpulence which gives a dignified or imposing appearance. *Stout,* in our early writers (as in the English Bible), was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of *strong* or *bold;* as, a *stout* champion; a *stout* heart; a *stout* resistance, etc. At a later period it was used for *thickset* or *bulky;* and more recently, especially in England, the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his Synonyms: "The *stout* man has the proportions of an ox; he is corpulent, fat, and fleshy in relation to his size." In America, *stout* is still commonly used in the original sense of *strong;* as, a *stout* boy; a *stout* pole.

Stout, *n.* A strong malt liquor; strong porter. *Swift.*

Stout'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a brave heart; courageous. — **Stout'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Stout'ish, *a.* Somewhat stout; somewhat corpulent.

Stout'ly, *adv.* In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately; as, he *stoutly* defended himself.

Stout'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being stout.

Syn. — Strength; bulk; courage; force; valor; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

Stove (stōv), *imp.* of STAVE.

Stove, *n.* [D. *stoof* a foot stove, originally, a heated room, a room for a bath; akin to G. *stube* room, OHG. *stuba* a heated room, AS. *stofe,* Icel. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva, stuga,* a room, Dan. *stue;* of unknown origin. Cf. ESTUFA, STEW, STUFA.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; a forcing house, or hothouse; a drying room; — formerly, designating an artificially warmed dwelling or room, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom, but now restricted, in this sense, to heated houses or rooms used for horticultural purposes or in the processes of the arts.

When most of the waiters were commanded away to their supper, the parlor or *stove* being nearly emptied, in came a company of musketeers. *Earl of Strafford.*

How tedious is it to them that live in *stoves* and caves half a year together, as in Iceland, Muscovy, or under the pole! *Burton.*

2. An apparatus, consisting essentially of a receptacle for fuel, made of iron, brick, stone, or tiles, and variously constructed, in which fire is made or kept for warming a room or a house, or for culinary or other purposes.

Cooking stove, a stove with an oven, openings for pots, kettles, and the like, — used for cooking. — **Dry stove.** See under DRY. — **Foot stove.** See under FOOT. — **Franklin stove.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Stove plant** (*Bot.*), a plant which requires artificial heat to make it grow in cold or cold temperate climates. — **Stove plate,** thin iron castings for the parts of stoves.

Stove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOVED (stōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOVING.] **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange trees. *Bacon.*

2. To heat or dry, as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

Stove'house' (-hous'), *n.* A hothouse.

Stove'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* Pipe made of sheet iron in lengths and angular or curved pieces fitting together, — used to connect a portable stove with a chimney flue.

Stovepipe hat, the common tall silk hat. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Sto'ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir,* necessity, provisions, properly an inf., "to be necessary." Cf. ESTOVERS.] Fodder for cattle, especially straw or coarse hay.

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatched with *stover* them to keep. *Shak.*

Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire. *Tusser.*

Stow (stō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOWED (stōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOWING.] [OE. *stowen,* fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stow;* cf. Icel. eldstō a fireplace, hearth, OFries. *stō,* and E. *stand.* √163.] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable place; to pack; as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves.

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*

2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*

3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car, or the hold of a ship.

Stow'age (-ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act or method of stowing; as, the *stowage* of provisions in a vessel.

2. Room in which things may be stowed. *Cook.*

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being stowed, or put away. "To have them in safe *stowage.*" *Shak.*

4. Things stowed or packed. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. Money paid for stowing goods.

Stow'a-way' (-ȧ-wā'), *n.* One who conceals himself on board of a vessel about to leave port, or on a railway train, in order to obtain a free passage.

Stow'board (stō'bōrd), *n.* A place into which rubbish is put. [Written also *stowbord.*]

Stowce (stous), *n.* (*Mining*) (*a*) A windlass. (*b*) A wooden landmark, to indicate possession of mining land.

Stow'ing (stō'ĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) A method of working in which the waste is packed into the space formed by excavating the vein.

Stowre (stour), *a.* See STOUR, *a.* [*Obs.*]

Stowre, *n.* See STOUR, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stra'bism (strā'bĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Strabismus.

Stra'bis-mom'e-ter (strā'bĭz-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Strabismus* + *-meter.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus.

Stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs *or* -bĭs'mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν to squint, fr. στραβός distorted, squinting.] (*Med.*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the optic axes can not be directed to the same object, — a defect due either to undue contraction or to undue relaxation of one or more of the muscles which move the eyeball; squinting; cross-eye.

Stra-bot'o-my (-bŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation for the removal of squinting by the division of such muscles as distort the eyeball.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRADDLING (-dlĭng)]. [Freq. from the root of *stride.*] **1.** To part the legs wide; to stand or to walk with the legs far apart.

2. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.

Strad'dle, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; to stand or sit astride of; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

Strad'dle, *n.* **1.** The act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet far apart.

2. The position, or the distance between the feet, of one who straddles; as, a wide *straddle.*

3. A stock option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," *i. e.,* securing to the buyer of the option the right either to demand of the seller at a certain price, within a certain time, certain securities, or to require him to take at the same price, and within the same time, the same securities. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Strad'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Applied to spokes when they are arranged alternately in two circles in the hub. See STRADDLE, *v. i.,* 2, and STAGGER, *v. t.,* 3. *Knight.*

Strad'o-met'ric-al (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [It. *strada* street or road + E. *metrical.*] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. [*R.*]

Strag'gle (străg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of OE. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See STROKE, *v. t.*]

1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to stray; to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle; as, when troops are on the march, the men should not *straggle.* *Dryden.*

2. To wander at large; to roam idly about; to ramble.

The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To escape or stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant; to spread widely apart; to shoot too far or widely in growth.

Trim off the small, superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed or separated; to occur at intervals. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Sir W. Scott.*

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggling* rocks. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Strag'gle, *n.* The act of straggling. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Strag'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who straggles, or departs from the direct or proper course, or from the company to which he belongs; one who falls behind the rest; one who rambles without any settled direction.

2. A roving vagabond. *Shak.*

3. Something that shoots, or spreads out, beyond the rest, or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers.* *Dryden.*

4. Something that stands alone or by itself.

Strag'gling (-glĭng), *a. & n.* from STRAGGLE, *v.*

Strag'gling-ly, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

‖ **Strag'u-lum** (străg'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* STRAGULA (-lȧ). [L., a spread or covering, from *sternere* to spread out.] (*Zoöl.*) The mantle, or pallium, of a bird.

Straight (strāt), *a.* A variant of STRAIT, *a.* [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Egypt is a long country, but it is *straight,* that is to say, narrow. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

Straight, *a.* [*Compar.* STRAIGHTER (-ẽr); *superl.* STRAIGHTEST.] [OE. *streiȝt,* properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht,* p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.] **1.** Right, in a mathematical sense; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked; as, a *straight* line or course; a *straight* piece of timber.

And the crooked shall be made *straight.* *Isa.* xl. 4.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but there is only one which is *straight.* *Dryden.*

2. (*Bot.*) Approximately straight; not much curved; as, *straight* ribs are such as pass from the base of a leaf to the apex, with a small curve.

3. (*Card Playing*) Composed of cards which constitute a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.

4. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness; upright; as, *straight* dealing.

5. Unmixed; undiluted; as, to take liquor *straight.* [*Slang*]

6. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of the organization and candidates of a political party; as, a *straight* Republican; a *straight* Democrat; also, containing the names of all the regularly nominated candidates of a party and no others; as, a *straight* ballot. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Straight arch (*Arch.*), a form of arch in which the intrados is straight, but with its joints drawn radially, as in a common arch. — **A straight face,** one giving no evidence of merriment or other emotion. — **A straight line.** "That which lies evenly between its extreme points." *Euclid.* "The shortest line between two points." *Chauvenet.* "A line which has the same direction through its whole length." *Newcomb.* — **Straight-way valve,** a valve which, when opened widely, affords a straight passageway, as for water.

Straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner; directly; rightly; forthwith; immediately; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark. "Floating *straight.*" *Shak.*

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonor on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

Everything was going on *straight.* *W. Black.*

Straight, *n.* (*Poker*) A hand of five cards in consecutive order as to value; a sequence. When they are of one suit, it is called a *straight flush.*

Straight, *v. t.* To straighten. [*R.*] *A. Smith.*

Straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A board, or piece of wood or metal, having one edge perfectly straight, — used to ascertain whether a line is straight or a surface even, and for drawing straight lines.

Straight'en (-'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAIGHTENING.] **1.** To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

2. To make right or correct; to reduce to order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs; to *straighten* an account.

To straighten one's face, to cease laughing or smiling, etc., and compose one's features.

Straight'en, *v. i.* A variant of STRAITEN. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Straight'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, straightens.

Straight'forth' (-fōrth'), *adv.* Straightway. [*Obs.*]

Straight'for'ward (-fōr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; not deviating; honest; frank. — *adv.* In a straightforward manner. — **Straight'-for'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **Straight'for'ward-ness,** *n.*

Straight'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* (*Paleon.*) An orthoceras.

Straight'-joint' (-joint'), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having straight joints. Specifically: (*a*) Applied to a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continued line transverse to the length of the boards themselves. *Brande & C.* (*b*) In the United States, applied to planking or flooring put together without the tongue and groove, the pieces being laid edge to edge.

Straight'-lined' (-lind'), *a.* Having straight lines.

Straight'ly, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.

Straight'ly, *adv.* A variant of STRAITLY. See 1st STRAIGHT.

Straight'ness, *n.* The quality, condition, or state, of being straight; as, the *straightness* of a path.

Straight'ness, *n.* A variant of STRAITNESS.

Straight'-out' (-out'), *a.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Straight-out and generous indignation. *Mrs. Stowe.*

Straight'-pight' (-pīt'), *a.* Straight in form or upright in position; erect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Straight'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Lowell.*

Straight'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi. . . . And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.

Straight'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Straightway. [*Obs.*]

Straik (strāk), *n.* A strake.

Strain (strān), *n.* [See STRENE.] **1.** Race; stock; generation; descent; family.

He is of a noble *strain.* *Shak.*

With animals and plants a cross between different varieties, or between individuals of the same variety but of another *strain,* gives vigor and fertility to the offspring. *Darwin.*

2. Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

3. Rank; a sort. "The common *strain.*" *Dryden.*

Strain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAINED (strānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAINING.] [OF. *estraindre, estreindre,* F. *étreindre,* L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; probably akin to Gr. στραγγάλη a halter, στράγξ that which is squeezed out, a drop, or perhaps to E. *strike.* Cf. STRANGLE, STRIKE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, STRAIT, *a.,* STRESS, STRICT, STRINGENT.] **1.** To draw with force; to extend with great effort; to stretch; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the shrouds of a ship; to *strain* the cords of a musical instrument. "To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*

2. (*Mech.*) To act upon, in any way, so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it.

3. To exert to the utmost; to ply vigorously.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves. *Shak.*

They *strain* their warbling throats
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

4. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law in order to convict an accused person.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

5. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship.

6. To injure in the muscles or joints by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm by overexertion; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist; to *strain* a muscle.

Prudes decayed about may track,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To squeeze; to press closely.

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

8. To make uneasy or unnatural; to produce with apparent effort; to force; to constrain.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forced and *strained*. *Denham.*

The quality of mercy is not *strained*. *Shak.*

9. To urge with importunity; to press; as, to *strain* a petition or invitation.

Note, if your lady *strain* his entertainment. *Shak.*

10. To press, or cause to pass, through a strainer, as through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance; to purify, or separate from extraneous or solid matter, by filtration; to filter; as, to *strain* milk through cloth.

To strain a point, to make a special effort; especially, to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings. — **To strain courtesy,** to go beyond what courtesy requires; to insist somewhat too much upon the precedence of others; — often used ironically. *Shak.*

Strain (strān), *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts. "*Straining* with too weak a wing." *Pope.*

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To percolate; to be filtered; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil.

Strain, *n.* **1.** The act of straining, or the state of being strained. Specifically: —

(*a*) A violent effort; an excessive and hurtful exertion or tension, as of the muscles; as, he lifted the weight with a *strain;* the *strain* upon a ship's rigging in a gale; also, the hurt or injury resulting; a sprain.

Whether any poet of our country since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) (*Mech. Physics*) A change of form or dimensions of a solid or liquid mass, produced by a stress. *Rankine.*

2. (*Mus.*) A portion of music divided off by a double bar; a complete musical period or sentence; a movement, or any rounded subdivision of a movement.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*

3. Any sustained note or movement; a song; a distinct portion of an ode or other poem; also, the pervading note, or burden, of a song, poem, oration, book, etc.; theme; motive; manner; style; also, a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain;* there was a *strain* of woe in his story; a *strain* of trickery appears in his career. "A *strain* of gallantry." *Sir W. Scott.*

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*

The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

It [Pilgrim's Progress] seems a novelty, and yet contains
Nothing but sound and honest gospel *strains*. *Bunyan.*

4. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. Cf. 1st STRAIN.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward.*

Strain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being strained. **2.** Violent in action. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Strain'a-bly, *adv.* Violently. *Holinshed.*

Strained (strānd), *a.* **1.** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations between old friends.

2. Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; as, his wit was *strained*.

Strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strains.

2. That through which any liquid is passed for purification or to separate it from solid matter; anything, as a screen or a cloth, used to strain a liquid; a device of the character of a sieve or of a filter; specifically, an openwork or perforated screen, as for the end of the suction pipe of a pump, to prevent large solid bodies from entering with a liquid.

Strain'ing, *a.* & *n.* from STRAIN.

Straining piece (*Arch.*), a short piece of timber in a truss, used to maintain the ends of struts or rafters, and keep them from slipping. See *Illust.* of QUEEN-POST.

Straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte, estreinte,* F. *étrainte.* See 2d STRAIN.] Overexertion; excessive tension; strain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Strait (strāt), *a.* A variant of STRAIGHT. [*Obs.*]

Strait (strāt), *a.* [*Compar.* STRAITER (-ẽr); *superl.* STRAITEST.] [OE. *straight, streyt, streit,* OF. *estreit, estroit,* F. *étroit,* from L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. See 2d STRAIN, and cf. STRICT.] **1.** Narrow; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

Too *strait* and low our cottage doors. *Emerson.*

2. Tight; close; closely fitting. *Shak.*

3. Close; intimate; near; familiar. [*Obs.*] "A *strait* degree of favor." *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous.

Some certain edicts and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. Difficult; distressful; straitened.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*. *Secker.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. [*Obs.*]

I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that. *Shak.*

Strait (strāt), *adv.* Strictly; rigorously. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Strait, *n.*; *pl.* STRAITS (strāts). [OE. *straight, streit,* OF. *estreit, estroit.* See STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** A narrow pass or passage.

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

Honor travels in a *strait* so narrow
Where one but goes abreast. *Shak.*

2. Specifically: (*Geog.*) A (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in the plural; as, the *strait,* or *straits,* of Gibraltar; the *straits* of Magellan; the *strait,* or *straits,* of Mackinaw.

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait,* though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. [*R.*]

A dark *strait* of barren land. *Tennyson.*

4. Fig.: A condition of narrowness or restriction; doubt; distress; difficulty; poverty; perplexity; — sometimes in the plural; as, reduced to great *straits*.

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

Let no man, who owns a Providence, grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*

Ulysses made use of the pretense of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

Strait, *v. t.* To put to difficulties. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAITENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAITENING.] **1.** To make strait; to make narrow; hence, to contract; to confine.

Waters, when *straitened,* as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe. *Milton.*

2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten.

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. To restrict; to distress or embarrass in respect of means or conditions of life; — used chiefly in the past participle; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

Strait'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*R.*] — **Strait'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Strait'-jack'et (-jăk'ĕt), *n.* A dress of strong materials for restraining maniacs or those who are violently delirious. It has long sleeves, which are closed at the ends, confining the hands, and may be tied behind the back.

Strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1.** Bound with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke.*

2. Restricted; stiff; constrained. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

3. Rigid in opinion; strict in manners or morals.

Strait'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a strait manner; narrowly; strictly; rigorously. *Mark* i. 43.

2. Closely; intimately. [*Obs.*]

Strait'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being strait; especially, a pinched condition or situation caused by poverty; as, the *straitness* of their circumstances.

Strait'-waist'coat (-wāst'kōt; *colloq.* -wĕs'kŭt), *n.* Same as STRAIT-JACKET.

Strake (strāk), *obs. imp.* of STRIKE. *Spenser.*

Strake, *n.* [See STREAK.] **1.** A streak. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "White *strakes.*" *Gen.* xxx. 37.

2. An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces.

3. (*Shipbuilding*) One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous range on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard strakes;* the next, or the heavy strakes at the bilge, are the *bilge strakes;* the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the *wales;* and the upper parts of the sides, the *sheer strakes.*

4. (*Mining*) A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder.

Strale (strāl), *n.* Pupil of the eye. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stram (străm), *v. i.* [Cf. LG. *strammen* to strain, straiten, stretch, D. *stram* strained, tight, G. *stramm.*] To spring or recoil with violence. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stram, *v. t.* To dash down; to beat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stram'ash (străm'ăsh *or* strâ-măsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAMAZOUN.] To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Stram'ash, *n.* A turmoil; a broil; a fray; a fight. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] *Barham.*

Stram'a-zoun (-ā-zōōn), *n.* [F. *estramaçon,* It. *stramazzone.*] A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Stra-min'e-ous (strâ-mĭn'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw, fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread out, to strew.] **1.** Strawy; consisting of straw. *Robinson.*

2. Chaffy; like straw; straw-colored. *Burton.*

Stra-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *stramoine.*] (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant (*Datura Stramonium*); stinkweed. See DATURA, and JAMESTOWN WEED.

Stram'o-ny (străm'ō-nў), *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium.

Strand (strănd), *n.* [Probably fr. D. *streen* a skein; akin to G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope.] One of the twists, or strings, as of fibers, wires, etc., of which a rope is composed.

Strand, *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strand, *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *strand,* Icel. *strönd.*] The shore, especially the beach of a sea, ocean, or large lake; rarely, the margin of a navigable river. *Chaucer.*

Strand birds. (*Zoöl.*) See *Shore birds,* under SHORE. — Strand plover (*Zoöl.*), the black-bellied plover. See *Illust.* of PLOVER. — Strand wolf (*Zoöl.*), the brown hyena.

Strand, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRANDING.] To drive on a strand; hence, to run aground; as, to *strand* a ship.

Strand (strănd), *v. i.* To drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; as, the ship *stranded* at high water.

Strang (străng), *a.* [See STRONG.] Strong. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Strange (strānj), *a.* [*Compar.* STRANGER (strān'jẽr); *superl.* STRANGEST (-jĕst).] [OF. *estrange,* F. *étrange,* fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA, and cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1.** Belonging to another country; foreign. "To seek *strange* strands." *Chaucer.*

One of the *strange* queen's lords. *Shak.*

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Of or pertaining to others; not one's own; not pertaining to one's self; not domestic.

So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new.

Here is the hand and seal of the duke; you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*

4. Not according to the common way; novel; odd; unusual; irregular; extraordinary; unnatural; queer. "He is sick of a *strange* fever." *Shak.*

Sated at length, erelong I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

5. Reserved; distant in deportment. *Shak.*

She may be *strange* and shy at first, but will soon learn to love thee. *Hawthorne.*

6. Backward; slow. [*Obs.*]

Who, loving the effect, would not be *strange*
In favoring the cause. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. Not familiar; unaccustomed; inexperienced.

In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange*. *Shak.*

☞ *Strange* is often used as an exclamation.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange sail (*Naut.*), an unknown vessel. — **Strange woman** (*Script.*), a harlot. *Prov.* v. 3. — **To make it strange.** (*a*) To assume ignorance, suspicion, or alarm, concerning it. *Shak.* (*b*) To make it a matter of difficulty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **To make strange, To make one's self strange.** (*a*) To profess ignorance or astonishment. (*b*) To assume the character of a stranger. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

Syn. — Foreign; new; outlandish; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; unusual; odd; uncommon; irregular; queer; eccentric.

Strange, *adv.* Strangely. [*Obs.*]

Most *strange,* but yet most truly, will I speak. *Shak.*

Strange, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange. [*Obs.*]

Strange, *v. i.* **1.** To be estranged or alienated. [*Obs.*] **2.** To wonder; to be astonished. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Strange'ly, *adv.* **1.** As something foreign, or not one's own; in a manner adapted to something foreign and strange. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. In the manner of one who does not know another; distantly; reservedly; coldly.

You all look *strangely* on me. *Shak.*

I do in justice charge thee . . .
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shak.*

3. In a strange manner; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder; wonderfully.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace! *Dryden.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Law.*

Strange'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being strange (in any sense of the adjective).

Stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier,* F. *étranger.* See STRANGE.] **1.** One who is strange, foreign, or unknown. Specifically: —

(*a*) One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner.

I am a most poor woman and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions. *Shak.*

(*b*) One whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country.

(*c*) One who is unknown or unacquainted; as, the gentleman is a *stranger* to me; hence, one not admitted to communication, fellowship, or acquaintance.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*

I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

2. One not belonging to the family or household; a guest; a visitor.

To honor and receive
Our heavenly *stranger.* *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers,* a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy.

Stran'ger, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRANGLING (-glĭng).] [OF. *estrangler,* F. *étrangler,* L. *strangulare,* Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter; and perhaps akin to E. *string,* n. Cf. STRAIN, STRING.] **1.** To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Ayliffe.*

2. To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault, . . .
And there die *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shak.*

3. To hinder from appearance; to stifle; to suppress. "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*

Stran'gle, *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

Stran'gle-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being strangled. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Stran'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, strangles. "The very *strangler* of their amity." *Shak.*

Stran'gles (străn'g'lz), *n.* A disease in horses and swine, in which the upper part of the throat, or groups of lymphatic glands elsewhere, swells.

Stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Strangulated.

Stran'gu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Having the circulation stopped by compression; attended with arrest or obstruction of circulation, caused by constriction or compression; as, a *strangulated* hernia.

2. (*Bot.*) Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.

Strangulated hernia. (*Med.*) See under HERNIA.

Stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio:* cf. F. *strangulation.* See STRANGLE.] **1.** The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled.

2. (*Med.*) Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat; especially, such as causes a suspension of breathing, of the passage of contents, or of the circulation, as in cases of hernia.

Stran-gu'ri-ous (străn-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stranguriosus.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to strangury; suffering from strangury. *Cheyne.*

Stran'gu-ry (străn'gŭ-rỹ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὐρεῖν to make water, οὖρον urine: cf. F. *strangurie.* See STRANGLE, and URINE.] **1.** (*Med.*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction.

2. (*Bot.*) A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.

Stra'ny (strā'nỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Strap (străp), *n.* [OE. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus, struppus*, perhaps fr. Gr. στρόφος a band or cord, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn (cf. STROPHE). Cf. STROP a strap, a piece of rope.] **1.** A long, narrow, pliable strip of leather, cloth, or the like; specifically, a strip of thick leather used in flogging.

A lively cobbler that . . . had scarce passed a day without giving her [his wife] the discipline of the *strap.* *Addison.*

2. Something made of such a strip, or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more for a particular use; as, a boot *strap*, shawl *strap*, stirrup *strap.*

3. A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop.

4. A narrow strip of anything, as of iron or brass. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Carp. & Mach.*) A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers or parts of a machine.

(*b*) (*Naut.*) A piece of rope or metal passing around a block and used for fastening it to anything.

5. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The flat part of the corolla in ligulate florets, as those of the white circle in the daisy. (*b*) The leaf, exclusive of its sheath, in some grasses.

6. A shoulder strap. See under SHOULDER.

Strap bolt, a bolt of which one end is a flat bar of considerable length. — **Strap head** (*Mach.*), a journal box, or pair of brasses, secured to the end of a connecting rod by a strap. See *Illust.* of *Gib and key*, under GIB. — **Strap hinge,** a hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened, as to a door or wall. — **Strap rail** (*Railroads*), a flat rail formerly used.

Strap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAPPED (străpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAPPING.] **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To fasten or bind with a strap. *Cowper.*

3. To sharpen by rubbing on a strap, or strop; as, to *strap* a razor.

Strap-pa'do (străp-pā'dō), *n.; pl.* STRAPPADOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, from *strappare* to pull, from Prov. G. *strapfen:* cf. G. *straff* tense, stretched.] A military punishment formerly practiced, which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall to the length of the rope, by which means a limb was often dislocated. *Shak.*

Strap-pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado. *Milton.*

Strap'per (străp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap.

2. A person or thing of uncommon size. [*Colloq.*]

Strap'ping (-pĭng), *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large; as, a *strapping* fellow. [*Colloq.*]

There are five and thirty *strapping* officers gone. *Farquhar.*

Strap'ple (-p'l), *v. t.* To hold or bind with, or as with, a strap; to entangle. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Strap'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a strap; ligulate; as, a *strap-shaped* corolla.

Strap'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and interlaced.

Strass (străs), *n.* [So called from its inventor, a German jeweler: cf. F. *stras.*] (*Chem.*) A brilliant glass, used in the manufacture of artificial paste gems, which consists essentially of a complex borosilicate of lead and potassium. Cf. GLASS.

Stra'ta (strā'tà), *n., pl.* of STRATUM.

Strat'a-gem (străt'á-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème* (cf. Sp. *estratagema*, It. *stratagemma*), L. *strategema*, Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατός an army (probably as being spread out; cf. STRATUM) + ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device; secret plot; evil machination.

Fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils. *Shak.*

Those oft are *stratagems* which error seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream. *Pope.*

Strat'a-gem'ic-al (-jĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing stratagem; as, a *stratagemical* epistle. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Strat'a-rith'me-try (-rĭth'mẽ-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός army + ἀριθμός number + *-metry.*] (*Mil.*) The art of drawing up an army, or any given number of men, in any geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure.

Strat'e-get'ic (-ĕ-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Strategic.
Strat'e-get'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

Strat'e-get'ics (-ĕ-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* Strategy.

Stra-te'gic (strà-tē'jĭk *or* -tĕj'ĭk; 277), } *a.* [Gr.
Stra-te'gic-al (-tē'jĭ-kal *or* -tĕj'ĭ-kal), } στρατηγικός of or for a general: cf. F. *stratégique.*] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice. — **Stra-te'gic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Strategic line (*Mil.*), a line joining strategic points. — **Strategic point** (*Mil.*), any point or region in the theater of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent, as a mountain pass, a junction of rivers or roads, a fortress, etc.

Stra-te'gics (strà-tē'jĭks *or* -tĕj'ĭks), *n.* Strategy.

Strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements.

‖ **Stra-te'gus** (strà-tē'gŭs), *n.; pl.* STRATEGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. στρατηγός. See STRATAGEM.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The leader or commander of an army; a general.

Strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία: cf. F. *stratégie.* See STRATAGEM.] **1.** The science of military command, or the science of projecting campaigns and directing great military movements; generalship.

2. The use of stratagem or artifice.

Strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs; a valley bottom; — often used in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey, *Strath*don, *Strath*more. [*Scot.*]

The long green *strath* of Napa valley. *R. L. Stevenson.*

Strath'spey' (-spā'), *n.* [So called from the district of *Strath Spey* in Scotland.] A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower; also, the tune.

Stra-tic'u-late (strà-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] (*Min.*) Characterized by the presence of thin parallel strata, or layers, as in an agate.

Strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratification.*] **1.** The act or process of laying in strata, or the state of being laid in the form of strata, or layers.

2. (*Physiol.*) The deposition of material in successive layers in the growth of a cell wall, thus giving rise to a stratified appearance.

Strat'i-fied (străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Having its substance arranged in strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rock.

Strat'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of strata.

Strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Stratum* + *-fy:* cf. F. *stratifier.*] To form or deposit in strata, or layers, as substances in the earth; to arrange in strata.

Strat'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining
Strat'i-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to, or dependent upon, the order or arrangement of strata; as, *stratigraphical* evidence. — **Strat'i-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Strat'i-graph'ic, -ic-al, *a.* (*Mil.*) See STRATOGRAPHIC.

Stra-tig'ra-phy (strà-tĭg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [*Stratum* + *-graphy.*] That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata.

Stra-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rà-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-cracy*, as in democ*racy:* cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *W. Guthrie.*

Strat'o-graph'ic (străt'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or per-
Strat'o-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } taining to stratography.

Stra-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of an army, or of what belongs to an army.

Stra-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρατός an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. [*R.*]

Stra-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Warlike; military. [*R.*]

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. STRATUMS (-tŭmz), L. STRATA (-tà). The latter is more common. [L., from *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to Gr. στορνύναι to spread, strew. See STREW, and cf. CONSTERNATION, ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STRATUS, STREET.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A bed of earth or rock of one kind, formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers, which form a rock as it lies between beds of other kinds. Also used figuratively.

2. A bed or layer artificially made; a course.

Stra'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, from *sternere, stratum*, to spread.] (*Meteor.*) A form of clouds in which they are arranged in a horizontal band or layer. See CLOUD.

Straught (strat), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of STRETCH.

Straught, *v. t.* To stretch; to make straight. [Written also *straucht.*] [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Straw (stra), *v. t.* To spread or scatter. See STREW, and STROW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Straw, *n.* [OE. *straw, stre, stree*, AS. *streáw*, from the root of E. *strew;* akin to OFries. *strê*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, OHG. *strô*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*, Sw. *strå.* **√166.** See STREW.] **1.** A stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., especially of wheat, rye, oats, barley, more rarely of buckwheat, beans, and pease.

2. The gathered and thrashed stalks of certain species of grain, etc.; as, a bundle, or a load, of rye *straw.*

3. Anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing; a mere trifle.

I set not a *straw* by thy dreamings. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Straw* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *straw*-built, *straw*-crowned, *straw*-roofed, *straw*-stuffed, and the like.

Man of straw, an effigy formed by stuffing the garments of a man with straw; hence, a fictitious person; an irresponsible person; a puppet. — **Straw bail,** worthless bail, as being given by irresponsible persons. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Straw bid,** a worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Straw cat** (*Zoöl.*), the pampas cat. — **Straw color,** the color of dry straw, being a delicate yellow. — **Straw drain,** a drain filled with straw. — **Straw plait,** *or* **Straw plat,** a strip formed by plaiting straws, used for making hats, bonnets, etc. — **To be in the straw,** to be brought to bed, as a pregnant woman. [*Slang*]

Straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [AS. *streáwberige; streáw* straw + *berie* berry; perhaps from the resemblance of the runners of the plant to straws.] (*Bot.*) A fragrant edible berry, of a delicious taste and commonly of a red color, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Fragaria*, of which there are many varieties. Also, the plant bearing the fruit. The common American strawberry is *Fragaria Virginiana;* the European, *F. vesca.* There are also other less common species.

Strawberry.
Leaflet, Flower, and Fruit.

Strawberry bass. (*Zoöl.*) See *Calico bass*, under CALICO. — **Strawberry blite.** (*Bot.*) See under BLITE. — **Strawberry borer** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of insects whose larvæ burrow in the crown or roots of the strawberry vine. Especially: (*a*) The root borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), a very small dark gray moth whose larvæ burrow both in the larger roots and crown, often doing great damage. (*b*) The crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*), a small brown weevil whose larva burrows in the crown and kills the plant. — **Strawberry bush** (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Euonymus Americana*), a kind of spindle tree having crimson pods and the seeds covered with a scarlet aril. — **Strawberry crab** (*Zoöl.*), a small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*); — so called because the back is covered with pink tubercles. — **Strawberry finch** (*Zoöl.*), the amadavat. — **Strawberry geranium** (*Bot.*), a kind of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) having reniform leaves, and producing long runners like those of the strawberry. — **Strawberry leaf.** (*a*) The leaf of the strawberry. (*b*) The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves. "The *strawberry leaves* on her chariot panels are engraved on her ladyship's heart." *Thackeray.* — **Strawberry-leaf roller** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of moths whose larvæ roll up, and feed upon, the leaves of the strawberry vine; especially, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, and *Eccopsis permundana.* — **Strawberry moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of moths whose larvæ feed on the strawberry vines; as: (*a*) The smeared dagger (*Apatela oblinita*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright yellow spots on each side. (*b*) A geometrid (*Angerona crocataria*) which is yellow with dusky spots on the wings. Called also *currant moth.* — **Strawberry pear** (*Bot.*), the red ovoid fruit of a West Indian plant of the genus Cereus (*C. triangularia*). It has a sweetish flavor, and is slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling. Also, the plant bearing the fruit. — **Strawberry sawfly** (*Zoöl.*), a small black sawfly (*Emphytus maculatus*) whose larva eats the leaves of the strawberry vine. — **Strawberry tomato.** (*Bot.*) See ALKEKENGI. — **Strawberry tree.** (*Bot.*) See ARBUTUS. — **Strawberry vine** (*Bot.*), the plant which yields the strawberry. — **Strawberry worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of any moth which feeds on the strawberry vine.

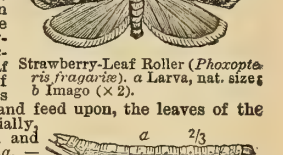

Strawberry-Leaf Roller (*Phoxopteris fragariæ*). *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago (× 2).

Strawberry Moth (*Angerona crocataria*). *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

Flower of Strawberry Pear.

Straw'board' (stra'bōrd'), *n.* Pasteboard made of pulp of straw.

Straw'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Being of a straw color. See *Straw color*, under STRAW, *n.*

Straw'-cut'ter (-kŭt'tẽr), *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

Strawed (strad), *imp. & p. p.* of STRAW. [*Obs.*]

Straw'worm' (stra'wûrm'), *n.* A caddice worm.

Straw'y (-ỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to straw; made of, or resembling, straw. *Shak.*

Stray (strā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAYED (strād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAYING.] [OF. *estraier, estraer*, to stray, or as adj., stray, fr. (assumed) LL. *stratarius* roving the streets, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. See STREET, and cf. STRAY, *a.*] **1.** To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate, or go out of the way.

Thames among the wanton valleys *strays.* *Denham.*

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam; to go astray.

Now, until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy *stray.* *Shak.*
A sheep doth very often *stray.* *Shak.*

3. Figuratively, to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err.

We have erred and *strayed* from thy ways. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
While meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to *stray.* *Cowper.*

Syn. — To deviate; err; swerve; rove; roam; wander.

Stray, *v. t.* To cause to stray. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stray, *a.* [Cf. OF. *estraié*, p. p. of *estraier.* See STRAY, *v. i.*, and cf. ASTRAY, ESTRAY.] Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* horse or sheep.

Stray line (*Naut.*), that portion of the log line which is veered from the reel to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the glass is turned. — **Stray mark** (*Naut.*), the mark indicating the end of the stray line.

Stray, *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray. Used also figuratively.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray.* *Dryden.*

2. The act of wandering or going astray. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Stray'er (strā'ẽr), *n.* One who strays; a wanderer.
Stre (strē *or* strā), *n.* Straw. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Streak (strēk), *v. t.* [Cf. STRETCH, STREEK.] To stretch; to extend; hence, to lay out, as a dead body. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Streak, *n.* [OE. *streke;* akin to D. *streek* a line, stroke, G. *strich,* AS. *strica,* Sw. *strek,* Dan. *streg,* Goth. *striks,* and E. *strike, stroke.* See STRIKE, STROKE, *n.,* and cf. STRAKE.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe; a vein.
What mean those colored *streaks* in heaven? *Milton.*
2. (*Shipbuilding*) A strake.
3. (*Min.*) The fine powder or mark yielded by a mineral when scratched or rubbed against a harder surface, the color of which is sometimes a distinguishing character.
4. The rung or round of a ladder. [*Obs.*]
Streak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAKED (strēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAKING.] **1.** To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color, or of different colors.
A mule . . . *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*
Now *streaked* and glowing with the morning red. *Prior.*
2. With *it* as an object: To run swiftly. [*Colloq.*]
Streaked (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Uncomfortable; out of sorts. [*Local, U. S.*]
Streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Same as STREAKED, 1. "The *streaky* west." *Cowper.*
Stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *streám;* akin to OFries. *strām,* OS. *strōm,* D. *stroom,* G. *strom,* OHG. *stroum, strūm,* Dan. & Sw. *ström,* Icel. *straumr,* Ir. *sroth,* Lith. *srovė,* Russ. *struia,* Gr. *ῥύσις* a flowing, *ῥεῖν* to flow, Skr. *sru.* √174. Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.]
1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid flowing continuously in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specifically, any course of running water; as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi; gas and steam came from the earth in *streams;* a *stream* of molten lead from a furnace; a *stream* of lava from a volcano.
2. A beam or ray of light. "Sun *streams.*" *Chaucer.*
3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand. "The *stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "The *stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*
4. A continued current or course; as, a *stream* of weather. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*
5. Current; drift; tendency; series of tending or moving causes; as, the *stream* of opinions or manners.
Gulf stream. See under GULF. — **Stream anchor, Stream cable.** (*Naut.*) See under ANCHOR, and CABLE. — **Stream ice,** blocks of ice floating in a mass together in some definite direction. — **Stream tin,** particles or masses of tin ore found in alluvial ground; — so called because a *stream* of water is the principal agent used in separating the ore from the sand and gravel. — **Stream works** (*Cornish Mining*), a place where an alluvial deposit of tin ore is worked. *Ure.* — **To float with the stream,** figuratively, to drift with the current of opinion, custom, etc., so as not to oppose or check it.
Syn. — Current; flow; rush; tide; course. — STREAM, CURRENT. These words are often properly interchangeable; but *stream* is the broader word, denoting a prevailing onward course. The *stream* of the Mississippi rolls steadily on to the Gulf of Mexico, but there are reflex *currents* in it which run for a while in a contrary direction.
Stream, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAMED (strēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAMING.] **1.** To issue or flow in a stream; to flow freely or in a current, as a fluid or whatever is likened to fluids; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes.
Beneath those banks where rivers *stream.* *Milton.*
2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams.
A thousand suns will *stream* on thee. *Tennyson.*
3. To issue in a stream of light; to radiate.
4. To extend; to stretch out with a wavy motion; to float in the wind; as, a flag *streams* in the wind.
Stream, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.
It may so please that she at length will *stream*
Some dew of grace into my withered heart. *Spenser.*
2. To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.
The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*
3. To unfurl. *Shak.*
To stream the buoy. (*Naut.*) See under BUOY.
Stream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An ensign, flag, or pennant, which floats in the wind; specifically, a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag.
Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*
2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, constituting one of the forms of the aurora borealis. *Macaulay.*
While overhead the North's dumb *streamers* shoot. *Lowell.*
3. (*Mining*) A searcher for stream tin.
Stream'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in streams, or in water. "The *streamful* tide." *Drayton.*
Stream'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being streamy; a trailing. *R. A. Proctor.*
Stream'ing, *a.* Sending forth streams.
Stream'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of that which streams; the act of that which sends forth, or which runs in, streams.
2. (*Mining*) The reduction of stream tin; also, the search for stream tin.
Stream'less, *a.* Destitute of streams, or of a stream, as a region of country, or a dry channel.
Stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.
Stream'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.
Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*
2. Resembling a stream; issuing in a stream.
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*
Stree (strē *or* strā), *n.* Straw. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Streek (strēk), *v. t.* To stretch; also, to lay out, as a dead body. See STREAK. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. STROLL.] To trail along; to saunter or be drawn along, carelessly, swaying in a kind of zigzag motion. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*
Streen (strēn), *n.* See STRENE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Street (strēt), *n.* [OE. *strete,* AS. *strǣt,* fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum,* to spread; akin to E. *strew.* See STREW, and cf. STRATUM, STRAY, *v. & a.*] Originally, a paved way or road; a public highway; now commonly, a thoroughfare in a city or village, bordered by dwellings or business houses.
He removed [the body of] Amasa from the *street* unto the field. *Coverdale.*
At home or through the high *street* passing. *Milton.*
☞ In an extended sense, *street* designates besides the roadway, the walks, houses, shops, etc., which border the thoroughfare.
His deserted mansion in Duke *Street.* *Macaulay.*
The street (*Brokers' Cant*), that thoroughfare of a city where the leading bankers and brokers do business; also, figuratively, those who do business there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds. — **Street Arab, Street broker,** etc. See under ARAB, BROKER, etc. — **Street door,** a door which opens upon a street, or is nearest the street.
Syn. — See WAY.
Street'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* A common prostitute who walks the streets to find customers.
Street'ward (-wẽrd), *n.* An officer, or ward, having the care of the streets. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*
Street'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing toward the street.
Their little *streetward* sitting room. *Tennyson.*
Streight (strāt), *a., n., & adv.* See 2d STRAIT. [*Obs.*]
Streight'en (-'n), *v. t.* See STRAITEN. [*Obs.*]
Strein (strān), *v. t.* To strain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Streit (strāt), *a.* [See STRETCH.] Drawn. [*Obs.*]
Pyrrhus with his *streite* sword. *Chaucer.*
Streit, *a.* Close; narrow; strict. [*Obs.*] See STRAIT.
Streite, *adv.* Narrowly; strictly; straitly. [*Obs.*]
Strel'itz (strĕl'ĭts), *n. sing. & pl.* [Russ. *strieliéts'* a shooter, archer.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guard or Russian standing army; also, the guard itself.
‖ **Stre-litz'i-a** (strē-lĭts'ĭ-â), *n.* [NL., named after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz,* and queen of George III. of Great Britain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants related to the banana, found at the Cape of Good Hope. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers.
Strene (strēn), *n.* [OE. *stren, streen, streon,* AS. *gestriénan, gestrȳnan, gestreónan,* to beget, to obtain, *gestreón* gain, wealth; akin to OHG. *striunan* to gain. Cf. STRAIN race, family.] Race; offspring; stock; breed; strain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Stren'ger (strĕn'gẽr), **Stren'gest** (-gĕst), the original *compar. & superl.* of STRONG. [*Obs.*]
Two of us shall *strenger* be than one. *Chaucer.*
Strength (strĕngth), *n.* [OE. *strengthe,* AS. *strengðu,* fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; vigor; power; as, *strength* of body or of the arm; *strength* of mind, of memory, or of judgment.
All his [Samson's] *strengths* in his hairs were. *Chaucer.*
Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength,* thy beauty. *Milton.*
2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; — in this sense opposed to *frangibility;* as, the *strength* of a bone, of a beam, of a wall, a rope, and the like. "The brittle *strength* of bones." *Milton.*
3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*
4. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion; *strength* of evidence; *strength* of argument.
5. One who, or that which, is regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which confidence or reliance is based; support; security.
God is our refuge and *strength.* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths.* *Sprat.*
Certainly there is not a greater *strength* against temptation. *Jer. Taylor.*
6. Force as measured; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
7. Vigor of style; force of expression; nervous diction; — said of literary work.
And praise the easy vigor of a line
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*
8. Intensity; — said of light or color.
Bright Phœbus in his *strength.* *Shak.*
9. Intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element; spirit; virtue; excellence; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids.
10. A strong place; a stronghold. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
On, *or* **Upon, the strength of,** in reliance upon. "The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, *upon the strength of* it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign." *Addison.*
Syn. — Force; robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; puissance; support; spirit; validity; authority. See FORCE.
Strength, *v. t.* To strengthen. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Strength'en (-'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRENGTHENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRENGTHENING.] **1.** To make strong or stronger; to add strength to; as, to *strengthen* a limb, a bridge, an army; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* authority.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest, . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*
2. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.
Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. *Deut.* iii. 28.
Syn. — To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.
Strength'en (strĕngth''n), *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.
The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope*
Strength'en-er (-'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, gives or adds strength. *Sir W. Temple.*
Strength'en-ing, *a.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **Strength'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
Strengthening plaster (*Med.*), a plaster containing iron, and supposed to have tonic effects.
Strength'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in strength; full of strength; strong. — **Strength'ful-ness,** *n.*
Florence my friend, in court my faction
Not meanly *strengthful.* *Marston.*
Strength'ing, *n.* A stronghold. [*Obs.*]
Strength'less, *a.* Destitute of strength. *Boyle.*
Strength'ner (-nẽr), *n.* See STRENGTHENER.
Strength'y (-ỹ), *a.* Having strength; strong. [*Obs.*]
Stre-nu'i-ty (strē-nū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuousness; activity. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
Stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus;* cf. Gr. *στρηνής* strong, hard, rough, harsh.] Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; earnest; bold; valiant; intrepid; as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* reformer; a *strenuous* defender of his country.
And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman.*
Strenuous, continuous labor is pain. *I. Taylor.*
— **Stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.*
Strep'ent (strĕp'ent), *a.* [L. *strepens,* p. pr. of *strepere* to make a noise.] Noisy; loud. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*
Strep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *streperus,* fr. L. *strepere.* See STREPENT, and cf. OBSTREPEROUS.] Loud; boisterous. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
‖ **Strep'i-to'res** (strĕp'ĭ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *strepitus* clamor.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds, including the clamatorial and picarian birds, which do not have well developed singing organs.
Strep-sip'ter (strĕp-sĭp'tẽr), **Strep-sip'ter-an** (-tẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Strepsiptera.
‖ **Strep-sip'te-ra** (-tẽ-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στρέψις* a turning (fr. *στρέφειν* to twist) + *πτερόν* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of small insects having the anterior wings rudimentary, and in the form of short and slender twisted appendages, while the posterior ones are large and membranous. They are parasitic in the larval state on bees, wasps, and the like; — called also *Rhipiptera.* See *Illust.* under RHIPIPTER.

One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops Chilidreni*).
a Imago; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

Strep-sip'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See STREPSIPTERA.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Strepsiptera.
‖ **Strep'so-rhi'na** (strĕp'sō-rī'nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στρέψις* a turning + *ῥίς, ῥινός,* the nose.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEMUROIDEA.
Strep'so-rhine (strĕp'sō-rīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having twisted nostrils; — said of the lemurs. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Strepsorhina; a lemur. See *Illust.* under MONKEY.
‖ **Strep'to-bac-te'ri-a** (strĕp'tō-băk-tē'rĭ-â), *n. pl.; sing.* STREPTOBACTERIUM (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, bent + E. & NL. *bacteria.*] (*Biol.*) A so-called variety of bacterium, consisting in reality of several bacteria linked together in the form of a chain.
‖ **Strep'to-coc'cus** (-kŏk'kŭs), *n.; pl.* STREPTOCOCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, curved + *κόκκος* a grain, seed.] (*Biol.*) A long or short chain of micrococci, more or less curved.
‖ **Strep'to-neu'ra** (strĕp'tō-nū'râ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στρεπτός* curved + *νεῦρον* a sinew.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of gastropod Mollusca in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted, and the sexes separate. It is nearly equivalent to Prosobranchiata.
‖ **Strep'to-thrix** (strĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, bent + *θρίξ* a hair.] (*Biol.*) A genus of bacilli occurring in the form of long, smooth, and apparently branched threads, either straight or twisted.
Stress (strĕs), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *distress;* or cf. OF. *estrecier* to press, pinch, (assumed) LL. *strictiare,* fr. L. *strictus.* See DISTRESS.] **1.** Distress. [*Obs.*]
Sad herald of his heavy *stress.* *Spenser.*
2. Pressure; strain; — used chiefly of immaterial things, except in mechanics; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance.
The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*
A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream. *L'Estrange.*
3. (*Mech. & Physics*) The force, or combination of forces, which produces a strain; force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies, or parts of bodies, and taking specific names according to its direction, or mode of action, as *thrust* or *pressure, pull* or *tension, shear* or *tangential stress.* *Rankine.*
Stress is the mutual action between two portions of matter. *Clerk Maxwell.*
4. (*Pron.*) Force of utterance expended upon words or syllables. Stress is in English the chief element in accent and is one of the most important in emphasis. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 31–35.

5. (*Scots Law*) Distress; the act of distraining; also, the thing distrained.

Stress of voice, unusual exertion of the voice. — Stress of weather, constraint imposed by continued bad weather; as, to be driven back to port by *stress of weather*. — To lay stress upon, to attach great importance to; to emphasize. "Consider how great a *stress* is *laid upon* this duty." *Atterbury.* — To put stress upon, *or* To put to a stress, to strain.

Stress (strĕs), *v. t.* **1.** To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

2. To subject to stress, pressure, or strain.

Stress'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having much stress. *Rush.*

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stretched (strĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stretching.] [OE. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan;* akin to D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække;* cf. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent, G. *strack* straight; of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to E. *strong*. Cf. Straight.] **1.** To reach out; to extend; to put forth.

And *stretch* forth his neck long and small. *Chaucer.*
I in conquest *stretched* mine arm. *Shak.*

2. To draw out to the full length; to cause to extend in a straight line; as, to *stretch* a cord or rope.

3. To cause to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings.

4. To make tense; to tighten; to distend forcibly.

The ox hath therefore *stretched* his yoke in vain. *Shak.*

5. To draw or pull out to greater length; to strain; as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve. *Doddridge.*

6. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.

They take up, one day, the most violent and *stretched* prerogative. *Burke.*

Stretch, *v. i.* **1.** To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; to reach; as, the iron road *stretches* across the continent; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower.*

2. To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs; as, the lazy man yawns and *stretches*.

3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances.

The inner membrane . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his report of facts. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

5. (*Naut.*) To sail by the wind under press of canvas; as, the ship *stretched* to the eastward. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Stretch out, an order to rowers to extend themselves forward in dipping the oar.

Stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; reach; effort; struggle; strain; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination.

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the color of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

2. A continuous line or surface; a continuous space of time; as, grassy *stretches* of land.

A great *stretch* of cultivated country. *W. Black.*
But all of them left me a week at a *stretch*. *E. Eggleston.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*
This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

4. (*Naut.*) The reach or extent of a vessel's progress on one tack; a tack or board.

5. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

To be on the stretch, to be obliged to use one's utmost powers. — Home stretch. See under Home, *a.*

Stretch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stretches.

2. (*Masonry*) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. *Gwilt.*

3. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber used in building.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A narrow crosspiece in the bottom of a boat against which a rower braces his feet. (*b*) A crosspiece placed between the sides of a boat to keep them apart when hoisted up and griped. *Dana.*

5. A litter, or frame, for carrying disabled, wounded, or dead persons.

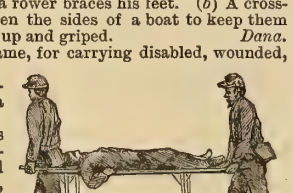
Stretcher, 5.

6. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. [*Slang*]

7. One of the rods in an umbrella, attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle.

8. An instrument for stretching boots or gloves.

9. The frame upon which canvas is stretched for a painting.

Stretch'ing, *a. & n.* from Stretch, *v.*

Stretching course (*Masonry*), a course or series of stretchers. See Stretcher, 2. *Britton.*

‖ **Stret'to** (străt'tō), *n.* [It., close or contracted, pressed.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The crowding of answer upon subject near the end of a fugue. (*b*) In an opera or oratorio, a coda, or winding up, in an accelerated time. [Written also *stretta.*]

Strew (strụ *or* strō; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strewed (strụd *or* strōd); *p. p.* Strewn (strụn *or* strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strewing.] [OE. *strewen, strawen*, AS. *strewian, streówian;* akin to OFries. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *strewen*, Icel. *strā*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *strøe*, Goth. *straujan*, L. *sternere, stratum*, Gr. στρωννύναι, στορνύναι, Skr. *str.* √166. Cf. Stratum, Straw, Street.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; to cast or throw loosely apart; — used of solids, separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

And *strewed* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*
On a principal table a desk was open and many papers [were] *strewn* about. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To cover more or less thickly by scattering something over or upon; to cover, or lie upon, by having been scattered; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; leaves *strewed* the ground.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*. *Spenser.*
Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.

She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*

Strew'ing (strụ'ĭng *or* strō'-), *n.* **1.** The act of scattering or spreading.

2. Anything that is, or may be, strewed; — used chiefly in the plural. *Shak.*

Strew'ment (-ment), *n.* Anything scattered, as flowers for decoration. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Strewn (strụn *or* strōn), *p. p.* of Strew.

Stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Striæ (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a thread-like line, as of color; a narrow structural band or line; a striation; as, the *striæ*, or groovings, produced on a rock by a glacier passing over it; the *striæ* on the surface of a shell; a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.

2. (*Arch.*) A fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, or the like. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Stri'ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Striated (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Striating.] [See Striate, *a.*] To mark with striæ. "*Striated* longitudinally." *Owen.*

Stri'ate (strī'ăt), **Stri'a-ted** (-ā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* a channel.] Marked with striæ, or fine grooves, or lines of color; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* muscular fiber.

Stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being striated.

2. A stria; as, the *striations* on a shell.

‖ **Stri-a'tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The corpus striatum.

Stri'a-ture (strī'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura.*] A stria.

Strich (strĭk), *n.* [Cf. L. *strix, strigis*, a screech owl.] (*Zoöl.*) An owl. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Strick, *n.* A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. *Knight.*

Strick'en (strĭk''n), *p. p. & a.* from Strike.

1. Struck; smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken* deer. [See Strike, *n.*]

2. Worn out; far gone; advanced. See Strike, *v. t.*, 21.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv. 1.

3. Whole; entire; — said of the hour as marked by the striking of a clock. [*Scot.*]

He persevered for a *stricken* hour in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Sir W. Scott.*
Speeches are spoken by the *stricken* hour, day after day, week, perhaps, after week. *Bayne.*

Strick'le (-k'l), *n.* [See Strike.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; a strike.

2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

3. (*Founding*) An instrument used for smoothing the surface of a core.

4. (*Carp. & Mason.*) A templet; a pattern.

5. An instrument used in dressing flax. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Strick'ler (-klẽr), *n.* See Strickle.

Strick'less, *n.* See Strickle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* [*Compar.* Stricter (-ẽr); *superl.* Strictest.] [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See Strain, and cf. Strait, *a.*]

1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace; a *strict* ligature. *Dryden.*

2. Tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber.

3. Exact; accurate; precise; rigorously nice; as, to keep *strict* watch; to pay *strict* attention. *Shak.*

It shall be still in *strictest* measure. *Milton.*

4. Governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; severe; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath. "Through the *strict* senteries." *Milton.*

5. Rigidly interpreted; exactly limited; confined; restricted; as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.

6. (*Bot.*) Upright, or straight and narrow; — said of the shape of the plants or their flower clusters.

Syn. — Exact; accurate; nice; close; rigorous; severe. — Strict, Severe. *Strict*, applied to a person, denotes that he conforms in his motives and acts to a principle or code by which he is bound; *severe* is strict with an implication often, but not always, of harshness. *Strict* is opposed to *lax; severe* is opposed to *gentle.*

And rules as *strict* his labored work confine,
As if the Stagirite o'erlooked each line. *Pope.*
Soon moved with touch of blame, thus Eve: —
"What words have passed thy lips, Adam *severe!*" *Milton.*

The Strict Observance, *or* Friars of the Strict Observance. (*R. C. Ch.*) See Observantine.

Stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio.* See Stringent.] The act of constricting, or the state of being constricted.

Line of striction (*Geom.*), the line on a skew surface that cuts each generator in that point of it that is nearest to the succeeding generator.

Strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely.

Strict'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being strict.

Stric'ture (strĭk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, from *stringere, strictum*, to draw tight: cf. F. *stricture.* See Strict.] **1.** Strictness. [*Obs.*]

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence. *Shak.*

2. A stroke; a glance; a touch. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

3. A touch of adverse criticism; censure.

[I have] given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

4. (*Med.*) A localized morbid contraction of any passage of the body. Cf. *Organic stricture*, and *Spasmodic stricture*, under Organic, and Spasmodic. *Arbuthnot.*

Stric'tured (strĭk'tūrd), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with a stricture; as, a *strictured* duct.

Strid (strĭd), *n.* [See Stride.] A narrow passage between precipitous rocks or banks, which looks as if it might be crossed at a stride. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Howitt.*

This striding place is called the *Strid*. *Wordsworth.*

Stride (strīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* Strode (strōd) (*Obs.* Strid (strĭd)); *p. p.* Stridden (strĭd'd'n) (*Obs.* Strid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Striding.] [AS. *strīdan* to stride, to strive; akin to LG. *striden*, OFries. *strīda* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan;* of uncertain origin. Cf. Straddle.] **1.** To walk with long steps, especially in a measured or pompous manner.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle.

Stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*

2. To straddle; to bestride.

I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

Stride, *n.* The act of striding; a long step; the space measured by a long step; as, a masculine *stride.* *Pope.*

God never meant that man should scale the heavens
By *strides* of human wisdom. *Cowper.*

Stri'dent (strī'dent), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Characterized by harshness; grating; shrill. "A *strident* voice." *Thackeray.*

‖ **Stri'dor** (-dôr), *n.* [L., from *stridere* to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise. *Dryden.*

Strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt; 135), *v. i.* [See Stridulous.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specifically (*Zoöl.*), to make a shrill or musical sound, such as is made by the males of many insects.

Strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of stridulating. Specifically: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The act of making shrill sounds or musical notes by rubbing together certain hard parts, as is done by the males of many insects, especially by Orthoptera, such as crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts. (*b*) The noise itself.

☞ The crickets stridulate by rubbing together the strong nervures of the fore wings. Many grasshoppers stridulate by rubbing the hind legs across strong nervures on the fore wings. The green grasshoppers and katydids stridulate by means of special organs at the base of the fore wings.

Strid'u-la'tor (strĭd'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] That which stridulates. *Darwin.*

Strid'u-la-to-ry (-ū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in stridulating; adapted for stridulation. *Darwin.*

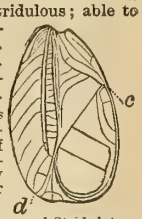
c d Stridulatory Organs on the Wing of a Male Cricket, enlarged.

Strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.* See Strident.] Making a shrill, creaking sound. *Sir T. Browne.*

The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*

Stridulous laryngitis (*Med.*), a form of croup, or laryngitis, in children, associated with dyspnœa, occurring usually at night, and marked by crowing or stridulous breathing.

Strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See Strive.] **1.** The act of striving; earnest endeavor. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts.

Doting about questions and *strifes* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.
Thus gods contended — noble *strife* —
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

3. Altercation; violent contention; fight; battle.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*. *Shak.*
These vows, thus granted, raised a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. That which is contended against; occasion of contest. [*Obs.*] "Lamenting her unlucky *strife*." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Contest; struggle; quarrel. See Contention.

Strife'ful (-fụl), *a.* Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious. *Spenser.*

Stri'gate (strī'gāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having transverse bands of color.

‖ **Stri'ges** (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *strix* a screech owl; cf. Gr. στρίξ a screaming night bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The tribe of birds which comprises the owls.

Strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, from *stringere* to graze, scrape.] (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin at the bath.

Strig'il-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* [Dim. fr. *strigose.*] (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, slender bristles.

Stri'gine (strī'jin), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to owls; owl-like.

Strig'ment (strĭg'ment), *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Stri-gose' (strī-gōs' *or* strī'gōs'), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux.* See Strigil.] (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, straight bristles; hispid; as, a *strigose* leaf.

Stri'gous (strī'gŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Strigose. [*R.*]

Strike (strīk), *v. t.* [*imp.* Struck (strŭk); *p. p.* Struck, Stricken (strĭk''n) (Strook (strōōk), Struck (strŭk'') (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Striking. *Struck* is more commonly used in the p. p. than *stricken.*] [OE. *striken* to strike, proceed, flow, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen*, OHG. *strīhhan*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but perhaps not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, a furrow. Cf. Streak, Stroke.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or with an instrument;

to smite; to give a blow to, either with the hand or with any instrument or missile.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To come in collision with; to strike against; as, a bullet *struck* him; the wave *struck* the boat amidships; the ship *struck* a reef.

3. To give, as a blow; to impel, as with a blow; to give force to; to dash; to cast.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*

4. To stamp or impress with a stroke; to coin; as, to *strike* coin from metal; to *strike* dollars at the mint.

5. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

6. To punish; to afflict; to smite.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

7. To cause to sound by one or more beats; to indicate or notify by audible strokes; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; the drums *strike* up a march.

8. To lower; to let or take down; to remove; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag or an ensign, as in token of surrender; to *strike* a yard or a topmast in a gale; to *strike* a tent; to *strike* the centering of an arch.

9. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury.*

They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

10. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favorably; to *strike* one dead or blind.

How often has he *stricken* you dumb with his irony! *Landor.*

11. To cause or produce by a stroke, or suddenly, as by a stroke; as, to *strike* a light.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

12. To cause to ignite; as, to *strike* a match.

13. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain.

☞ Probably borrowed from the L. *fœdus ferire*, to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.

14. To take forcibly or fraudulently; as, to *strike* money. [*Old Slang*]

15. To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

16. (*Masonry*) To cut off, as a mortar joint, even with the face of the wall, or inward at a slight angle.

17. To hit upon, or light upon, suddenly; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail.

18. To borrow money of; to make a demand upon; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars. [*Slang*]

19. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*

20. To stroke or pass lightly; to wave.

Behold, I thought, He will . . . *strike* his hand over the place, and recover the leper. *2 Kings* v. 11.

21. To advance; to cause to go forward; — used only in past participle. "Well *struck* in years." *Shak.*

To strike an attitude, To strike a balance. See under ATTITUDE, and BALANCE. — **To strike a jury** (*Law*), to constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number of persons required by law. *Burrill.* — **To strike a lead.** (*a*) (*Mining*) To find a vein of ore. (*b*) Fig.: To find a way to fortune. [*Colloq.*] — **To strike a ledger** *or* **an account,** to balance it. — **To strike hands with.** (*a*) To shake hands with. *Halliwell.* (*b*) To make a compact or agreement with; to agree with. — **To strike off.** (*a*) To erase from an account; to deduct; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. (*b*) (*Print.*) To impress; to print; as, *to strike off* a thousand copies of a book. (*c*) To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head with a sword; *to strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt. — **To strike oil,** to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, figuratively, to make a lucky hit financially. [*Slang, U. S.*] — **To strike one luck,** to shake hands with one and wish good luck. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.* — **To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. (*b*) To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out*." *Pope.* (*c*) To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) (*Baseball*) To cause a player to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *To strike out*, under STRIKE, *v. i.* — **To strike sail.** See under SAIL. — **To strike up.** (*a*) To cause to sound; to begin to beat. "*Strike up* the drums." *Shak.* (*b*) To begin to sing or play; as, *to strike up* a tune. (*c*) To raise (as sheet metal), in making dishes, pans, etc., by blows or pressure in a die. — **To strike work,** to quit work; to go on a strike.

Strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To move; to advance; to proceed; to take a course; as, to *strike* into the fields.

A mouse . . . *struck* forth sternly [boldly]. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To deliver a quick blow or thrust; to give blows.

And fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,
With which he *stroke* so furious and so fell. *Spenser.*

Strike now, or else the iron cools. *Shak.*

3. To hit; to collide; to dash; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

4. To sound by percussion, with blows, or as if with blows; to be struck; as, the clock *strikes*.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell. *Byron.*

5. To make an attack; to aim a blow.

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shak.*

Struck for the throne, and *striking* found his doom. *Tennyson.*

6. To touch; to act by appulse.

Hinder light but from *striking* on it [porphyry], and its colors vanish. *Locke.*

7. To run upon a rock or bank; to be stranded; as, the ship *struck* in the night.

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii. 23.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

9. To break forth; to commence suddenly; — with *into;* as, to *strike* into reputation; to *strike* into a run.

10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.

That the English ships of war should not *strike* in the Danish seas. *Bp. Burnet.*

11. To quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages.

12. To become attached to something; — said of the spat of oysters.

13. To steal money. [*Old Slang, Eng.*] *Nares.*

To strike at, to aim a blow at. — **To strike for,** to start suddenly on a course for. — **To strike home,** to give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect. — **To strike in.** (*a*) To enter suddenly. (*b*) To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. (*c*) To come in suddenly; to interpose; to interrupt. "I proposed the embassy of Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*." *Evelyn.* (*d*) To join in after another has begun, as in singing. — **To strike in with,** to conform to; to suit itself to; to side with; to join with at once. "To assert this is *to strike in with* the known enemies of God's grace." *South.* — **To strike out.** (*a*) To start; to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, *to strike out* into an irregular course of life. (*b*) To strike with full force. (*c*) (*Baseball*) To be put out for not hitting the ball during one's turn at the bat. — **To strike up,** to commence to play, as a musician; to begin to sound, as an instrument. "Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck up*." *Shak.*

Strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** The act of striking.

2. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, scraping off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

3. A bushel; four pecks. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

4. An old measure of four bushels. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. [*Obs.*]

7. The act of quitting work; specifically, such an act by a body of workmen, done as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer.

Strikes are the insurrections of labor. *F. A. Walker.*

8. (*Iron Working*) A puddler's stirrer.

9. (*Geol.*) The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks; or, the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the surface of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip.

10. The extortion of money, or the attempt to extort money, by threat of injury; blackmailing.

Strike block (*Carp.*), a plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint. *Moxon.* — **Strike of flax,** a handful that may be hackled at once. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.* — **Strike of sugar.** (*Sugar Making*) (*a*) The act of emptying the teache, or last boiler, in which the cane juice is exposed to heat, into the coolers. (*b*) The quantity of the sirup thus emptied at once.

Strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, strikes; specifically, a blacksmith's helper who wields the sledge.

2. A harpoon; also, a harpooner.

Wherever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard, to try for fish. *Dampier.*

3. A wencher; a lewd man. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

4. A workman who is on a strike.

5. A blackmailer in politics; also, one whose political influence can be bought. [*Political Cant*]

Strik'ing, *a.* & *n.* from STRIKE, *v.*

Striking distance, the distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object. — **Striking plate.** (*a*) The plate against which the latch of a door lock strikes as the door is closed. (*b*) A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it.

Strik'ing, *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; very noticeable; as, a *striking* representation or image; a *striking* resemblance. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.* — **Strik'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

Strī'kle (strīk"l), *n.* See STRICKLE.

String (strĭng), *n.* [OE. *string, streng,* AS. *streng;* akin to D. *streng,* G. *strang,* Icel. *strengr,* Sw. *sträng,* Dan. *stræng;* probably from the adj., E. *strong* (see STRONG); or perhaps originally meaning, twisted, and akin to E. *strangle.*] **1.** A small cord, a line, a twine, or a slender strip of leather, or other substance, used for binding together, fastening, or tying things; a cord, larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe *string;* a bonnet *string;* a silken *string.* *Shak.*

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystic *string*. *Prior.*

2. A thread or cord on which a number of objects or parts are strung or arranged in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on a thread, or as if so arranged; a succession; a concatenation; a chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of dried apples; a *string* of houses; a *string* of arguments. "A *string* of islands." *Gibbon.*

3. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together. *Milton.*

4. The cord of a musical instrument, as of a piano, harp, or violin; specifically (*pl.*), the stringed instruments of an orchestra, in distinction from the wind instruments; as, the *strings* took up the theme. "An instrument of ten *strings*." *Ps.* xxxiii. 2.

Me softer airs befit, and softer *strings*
Of lute, or viol still. *Milton.*

5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.

He twangs the grieving *string*. *Pope.*

6. A fiber, as of a plant; a little, fibrous root.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed. *Mark* vii. 35.

8. (*Shipbuilding*) An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake on the outside and bolted to it.

9. (*Bot.*) The tough fibrous substance that unites the valves of the pericarp of leguminous plants, and which is readily pulled off; as, the *strings* of beans.

10. (*Mining*) A small, filamentous ramification of a metallic vein. *Ure.*

11. (*Arch.*) Same as STRINGCOURSE.

12. (*Billiards*) The points made in a game.

String band (*Mus.*), a band of musicians using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments. — **String beans.** (*a*) A dish prepared from the unripe pods of several kinds of beans; — so called because the strings are stripped off. (*b*) Any kind of beans in which the pods are used for cooking before the seeds are ripe; usually, the low bush bean. — **To have two strings to one's bow,** to have a means or expedient in reserve in case the one employed fails.

String (strĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG (*R.* STRINGED (strĭngd)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRINGING.] **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, designed to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put in tune the strings of, as a stringed instrument, in order to play upon it.

For here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*

3. To put on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.

4. To make tense; to strengthen.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive of strings; to strip the strings from; as, to *string* beans. See STRING, *n.*, 9.

String'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Same as STRINGPIECE.

String'course' (-kōrs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design, whether molded, projecting, or carved, or in any way distinguished from the rest of the work.

Stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings; as, a *stringed* instrument. *Ps.* cl. 4.

2. Produced by strings. "Answering the *stringed* noise." *Milton.*

Strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jen-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being stringent.

‖ **Strin-gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

Strin'gent (strĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *stringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See STRAIN.] Binding strongly; making strict requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe; as, *stringent* rules.

They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure. *Macaulay.*

— **Strin'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **Strin'gent-ness,** *n.*

String'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; one who makes or provides strings, especially for bows.

Be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. *Ascham.*

2. A libertine; a wencher. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Railroad*) A longitudinal sleeper.

4. (*Shipbuilding*) A streak of planking carried round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams.

5. (*Carp.*) A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like.

String'halt' (-hălt'), *n.* (*Far.*) An habitual sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive contraction of the muscles that raise the hock. [Written also *springhalt.*]

String'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being stringy.

String'less, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument. *Shak.*

String'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) A long piece of timber, forming a margin or edge of any piece of construction; esp.: (*b*) One of the longitudinal pieces, supporting the treads and risers of a flight or run of stairs.

String'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.

2. Capable of being drawn into a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.

Stringy bark (*Bot.*), a name given in Australia to several trees of the genus Eucalyptus (as *E. amygdalina, obliqua, capitellata, macrorhyncha, piperita, pilularis,* and *tetradonta*), which have a fibrous bark used by the aborigines for making cordage and coarse cloth.

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRIPPED (strĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIPPING.] [OE. *stripen, strepen,* AS. *strīpan* in *bestrīpan* to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen,* MHG. *stroufen,* G. *streifen.*] **1.** To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; to plunder; especially, to deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions, his rights, his privileges, his reputation; to *strip* one of his clothes; to *strip* a beast of his skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark.

And *strippen* her out of her rude array. *Chaucer.*

They *stripped* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

Opinions which . . . no clergyman could have avowed without imminent risk of being *stripped* of his gown. *Macaulay.*

2. To divest of clothing; to uncover.

Before the folk herself *strippeth* she. *Chaucer.*

Strip your sword stark naked. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) To dismantle; as, to *strip* a ship of rigging, spars, etc.

4. (*Agric.*) To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips.

5. To deprive of all milk; to milk dry; to draw the last milk from; hence, to milk with a peculiar movement of the hand on the teats at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow.

6. To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. [*Obs.*]

When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory. *Chapman.*

Before he reached it he was out of breath,
And then the other *stripped* him. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back; to *strip* away all disguises.

To *strip* bad habits from a corrupted heart, is *stripping* off the skin. *Gilpin.*

8. (*Mach.*) (*a*) To tear off (the thread) from a bolt or nut; as, the thread is *stripped*. (*b*) To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut); as, the bolt is *stripped*.

9. To remove the metal coating from (a plated article), as by acids or electrolytic action.

10. (*Carding*) To remove fiber, flock, or lint from; — said of the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged.

11. To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into "hands"; to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves).

Strip (strĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress.

2. (*Mach.*) To fail in the thread; to lose the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut. See STRIP, *v. t.*, 8.

Strip, *n.* **1.** A narrow piece, or one comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.

2. (*Mining*) A trough for washing ore.

3. (*Gunnery*) The issuing of a projectile from a rifled gun without acquiring the spiral motion. *Farrow.*

Stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strijpe* a stripe, streak; akin to LG. *stripe*, D. *streep*, Dan. *stribe*, G. *streif*, *streifen*, MHG. *streifen* to glide, march.] **1.** A line, or long, narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe*, or streak, of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe*.

2. (*Weaving*) A pattern produced by arranging the warp threads in sets of alternating colors, or in sets presenting some other contrast of appearance.

3. A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color; as, a red or blue *stripe* sewed upon a garment.

4. A stroke or blow made with a whip, rod, scourge, or the like, such as usually leaves a mark.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut.* xxv. 3.

5. A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

6. Color indicating a party or faction; hence, distinguishing characteristic; sign; likeness; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

7. *pl.* (*Mil.*) The chevron on the coat of a noncommissioned officer.

Stars and Stripes. See under STAR, *n.*

Stripe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRIPED (strīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIPING.] **1.** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.

2. To strike; to lash. [*R.*]

Striped (strīpt *or* strīp'ĕd), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.

Striped bass. (*Zoöl.*) See under BASS. — **Striped maple** (*Bot.*), a slender American tree (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*) with finely striped bark. Called also *striped dogwood*, and *moosewood*. — **Striped mullet.** (*Zoöl.*) See MULLET, 2. — **Striped snake** (*Zoöl.*), the garter snake. — **Striped squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), the chipmunk.

Strip'-leaf' (strĭp'lēf'), *n.* Tobacco which has been stripped of its stalks before packing.

Strip'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *strip;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Inquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 56.

Strip'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, strips; specifically, a machine for stripping cards.

Strip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *strip.*] A small stream. [*Obs.*] "A little brook or *strippet*." *Holinshed.*

Strip'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who strips.

The mutual bows and courtesies . . . are remnants of the original prostrations and *strippings* of the captive. *H. Spencer.*

Never were cows that required such *stripping*. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

‖ **Stri-so'res** (strī-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. L. *stridere* to creak, whiz, buzz.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of passerine birds including the humming birds, swifts, and goatsuckers. It is now generally considered an artificial group.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIVEN (strĭv'n) (*Rarely,* STROVE); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIVING.] [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe*, Sw. *sträfva*. Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*

2. To struggle in opposition; to be in contention or dispute; to contend; to contest; — followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth. *Chaucer.*

My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job* xxxiii. 13.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

3. To vie; to compete; to be a rival. *Chaucer.*

[Not] that sweet grove
Of Daphne, by Orontes and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

Syn. — To contend; vie; struggle; endeavor; aim.

Strive, *n.* **1.** An effort; a striving. [*R.*] *Chapman.*
2. Strife; contention. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Luke* xxi. 9).

Strived (strīvd), *obs. p. p.* of STRIVE. Striven.

Yea, so have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom.* xv. 20.

Striv'en (strĭv''n), *p. p.* of STRIVE.

Striv'er (strīv'ẽr), *n.* One who strives.

Striv'ing (strīv'ĭng), *a. & n.* from STRIVE. — **Striv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L. *strix, strigis.*] (*Arch.*) One of the flutings of a column.

Stroam (strōm), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *strome* to walk with long strides.] **1.** To wander about idly and vacantly. [*Obs.*]

2. To take long strides in walking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Stro-bi'la** (strō-bī'lȧ), *n.; pl.* STROBILÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. στρόβιλος anything twisted, a pine cone.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A form of the larva of certain Discophora in a state of development succeeding the scyphistoma. The body of the strobila becomes elongated, and subdivides transversely into a series of lobate segments which eventually become ephyræ, or young medusæ. (*b*) A mature tapeworm.

Strobila of Common Jellyfish (*Aurelia flavidula*).

Strob'i-la'ceous (strŏb'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See STROBILA.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to a strobile or cone. (*b*) Producing strobiles.

Strob'i-la'tion (-shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act or phenomenon of spontaneously dividing transversely, as do certain species of annelids and helminths; transverse fission. See *Illust.* under SYLLIDIAN.

Strobilation of a Turbellarian (*Microstomum*). 1 Primary Division; 2 2 Secondary Divisions; 3 4 Subsequent Divisions of a Secondary Zoöid; *a b* Mouths.

Strob'ile (strŏb'īl *or* strō'bĭl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος: cf. F. *strobile.*] [Written also *strobil.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine, especially the latter and its related species; a cone.

2. (*Biol.*) An individual asexually producing sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tapeworm, — one of the forms that occur in metagenesis.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Same as STROBILA.

a Strobiles of Zamia (*Bot.*). ⅛ nat. size. *b* One of them partly in section.

Stro-bil'i-form (strō-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.

Strob'i-line (strŏb'ĭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a strobile; strobilaceous; strobiliform; as, *strobiline* fruits.

Strob'o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light which is periodically interrupted.

2. An optical toy similar to the phenakistoscope. See PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

Stroc'kle (strŏk'k'l), *n.* (*Glass Manuf.*) A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc. [Written also *strocal*, *strocle*, *strokal.*]

Strode (strōd), *n.* See STRUDE. [*Obs.*]

Strode, *imp.* of STRIDE.

Stroke (strōk), *obs. imp.* of STRIKE. Struck.

Stroke, *n.* [OE. *strok, strook, strak,* fr. *striken.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of striking; a blow; a hit; a knock; esp., a violent or hostile attack made with the arm or hand, or with an instrument or weapon.

His hand fetcheth a *stroke* with the ax to cut down the tree. *Deut.* xix. 5.

A fool's lips enter into contention and his mouth calleth for *strokes*. *Prov.* xviii. 6.

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

2. The result or effect of a striking; injury or affliction; soreness.

In the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the *stroke* of their wound. *Isa.* xxx. 26.

3. The striking of the clock to tell the hour.

Well, but what 's o'clock?
— Upon the *stroke* of ten. — Well, let it strike. *Shak.*

4. A gentle, caressing touch or movement upon something; a stroking. *Dryden.*

5. A mark or dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil; as, an up *stroke;* a firm *stroke.*

O, lasting as those colors may they shine,
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. Hence, by extension, an addition or amendment to a written composition; a touch; as, to give some finishing *strokes* to an essay. *Addison.*

7. A sudden attack of disease; especially, a fatal attack; a severe disaster; any affliction or calamity, especially a sudden one; as, a *stroke* of apoplexy; the *stroke* of death.

At this one *stroke* the man looked dead in law. *Harte.*

8. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*

9. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium, by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.; also: (*Rowing*) (*a*) The rate of succession of stroke; as, a quick *stroke*. (*b*) The oar nearest the stern of a boat, by which the other oars are guided; — called also *stroke oar*. (*c*) The rower who pulls the stroke oar; the strokesman.

10. A powerful or sudden effort by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort; as, a *stroke* of genius; a *stroke* of business; a master *stroke* of policy.

11. (*Mach.*) The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; as, the forward *stroke* of a piston; also, the entire distance passed through, as by a piston, in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke*.

☞ The respective strokes are distinguished as *up* and *down* strokes, *outward* and *inward* strokes, or *forward* and *back* strokes, the forward stroke in stationary steam engines being toward the crosshead, but in locomotives toward the front of the vehicle.

12. Power; influence. [*Obs.*] "Where money beareth [hath] all the *stroke*." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

He has a great *stroke* with the reader. *Dryden.*

13. Appetite. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

To keep stroke, to make strokes in unison.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes *kept stroke*. *Shak.*

Stroke (strōk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STROKED (strōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROKING.] [OE. *stroken, straken,* AS. *strācian,* fr. *strīcan* to go over, pass. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, and cf. STRAGGLE.] **1.** To strike. [*Obs.*]

Ye mote with the plat sword again
Stroken him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*

2. To rub gently in one direction; especially, to pass the hand gently over by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to caress; to soothe.

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

3. To make smooth by rubbing. *Longfellow.*

4. (*Masonry*) To give a finely fluted surface to.

5. To row the stroke oar of; as, to *stroke* a boat.

Strok'er (strōk'ẽr), *n.* One who strokes; also, one who pretends to cure by stroking.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*. *Bp. Warburton.*

Strokes'man (strōks'mȧn), *n.; pl.* STROKESMEN (-mĕn). (*Rowing*) The man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. *Totten.*

Strok'ing (strōk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.

I doubt not with one gentle *stroking* to wipe away ten thousand tears. *Milton.*

2. (*Needlework*) The act of laying small gathers in cloth in regular order.

3. *pl.* See STRIPPING, 2. *Smollett.*

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STROLLED (strōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROLLING.] [Cf. Dan. *stryge* to stroll, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to ramble, dial. Sw. *strykel* one who strolls about, Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, D. *struikelen* to stumble, G. *straucheln.* Cf. STRUGGLE.] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove.

These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

Syn. — To rove; roam; range; stray.

Stroll, *n.* A wandering on foot; an idle and leisurely walk; a ramble.

Stroll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant.

‖ **Stro'ma** (strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. στρῶμα a couch or bed.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ; as, the *stroma* of the kidney. (*b*) The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.

2. (*Bot.*) A layer or mass of cellular tissue, especially that part of the thallus of certain fungi which incloses the perithecia.

Stro-mat'ic (strō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρωματεύς coverlet of a bed, pl. στρωματεῖς patchwork (for such a coverlet), also applied to several *miscellaneous* writings, fr. στρῶμα anything spread out for resting upon, a bed, fr. στρωννύναι to spread out.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

Stro'ma-tol'o-gy (strō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, a bed + *-logy.*] (*Geol.*) The history of the formation of stratified rocks.

Stromb (strŏm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any marine univalve mollusk of the genus Strombus and allied genera. See CONCH, and STROMBUS.

Strom'bite (strŏm'bīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil shell of the genus Strombus.

Strom'boid (-boid), *a.* [*Strombus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or like, Strombus.

Strom-bu'li-form (strŏm-bū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *strombulus,* dim. of *strombus* + *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1.** (*Geol.*) Formed or shaped like a top.

2. (*Bot.*) Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.

‖ **Strom'bus** (strŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στρόμβος.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods in which the shell has the outer lip dilated into a broad wing. It includes many large and handsome species commonly called *conch shells*, or *conchs*. See CONCH.

Strombus (*Strombus gigas*). *t* Tentacle *f* Foot; *o* Operculum; *v* Verge.

Stro'mey'er-ite (strō'mī'ẽr-īt), *n.* [So named from the German chemist Friedrich *Stromeyer.*] (*Min.*) A steel-gray mineral of metallic luster. It is a sulphide of silver and copper.

Strond (strŏnd), *n.* Strand; beach. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Strong (strŏng; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* STRONGER (strŏng'gẽr); *superl.* STRONGEST (-gĕst).] [AS. *strang, strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, Icel. *strangr* strong, severe, Dan. *streng,* Sw. *sträng* strict, severe. Cf. STRENGTH, STRETCH, STRING.] **1.** Having active physical power, or great

physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. *Ps.* cxliv. 14.

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield. *Dryden.*

2. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; hale; sound; robust; as, a *strong* constitution; *strong* health.

3. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress or town.

4. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet; a nation *strong* at sea.

5. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house, or company of merchants.

6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong*.

7. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the northeast; a *strong* tide.

8. Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example; *strong* language.

9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan; a *strong* Whig or Tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or, having a particular quality in a great degree; as, a *strong* powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea or coffee.

11. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; intoxicating; as, *strong* liquors.

12. Affecting any sense powerfully; as, *strong* light, colors, etc.; a *strong* flavor of onions; a *strong* scent.

13. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.

14. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.

15. Violent; vehement; earnest; ardent.

He had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.

16. Having great force, vigor, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty; as, a man of a *strong* mind, memory, judgment, or imagination.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

17. Vigorous; effective; forcible; powerful.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *E. Smith.*

18. (*Stock Exchange*) Tending to higher prices; rising; as, a *strong* market.

19. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or designating, a verb which forms its preterit (imperfect) by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel); as in the verbs *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* Opposed to *weak*, or *regular*. See WEAK. (*b*) Applied to forms in Anglo-Saxon, etc., which retain the old declensional endings. In the Teutonic languages the vowel stems have held the original endings most firmly, and are called *strong;* the stems in *-n* are called *weak;* other consonant stems conform, or are irregular. *F. A. March.*

Strong conjugation (*Gram.*), the conjugation of a strong verb; — called also *old*, or *irregular, conjugation*, and distinguished from the *weak*, or *regular, conjugation*.

☞ *Strong* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *strong*-backed, *strong*-based, *strong*-bodied, *strong*-colored, *strong*-fisted, *strong*-handed, *strong*-ribbed, *strong*-smelling, *strong*-voiced, etc.

Syn. — Vigorous; powerful; stout; solid; firm; hardy; muscular; forcible; cogent; valid. See ROBUST.

Strong'hand' (strŏng'hănd'), *n.* Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

Strong'ish, *a.* Somewhat strong.

Strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner; so as to be strong in action or in resistance; with strength; with great force; forcibly; powerfully; firmly; vehemently; as, a town *strongly* fortified; he objected *strongly*.

Strong'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., having or affecting masculine qualities of mind; — said of women. — **Strong'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Strong'-wa'ter (-wä'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An acid. [*Obs.*] **2.** Distilled or ardent spirits; intoxicating liquor.

Stron'gyl-id (strŏn'jĭ-lĭd), *a.* & *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Strongyloid.

Stron'gyl-oid (-loid), *a.* [NL. *Strongylus* the genus (from Gr. στρογγύλος round) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, *Strongylus*, a genus of parasitic nematode worms of which many species infest domestic animals. Some of the species, especially those living in the kidneys, lungs, and bronchial tubes, are often very injurious. — *n.* A strongyloid worm.

Stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *strontia*, fr. *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, Scotland, where it was first found.] (*Min.*) An earth of a white color resembling lime in appearance, and baryta in many of its properties. It is an oxide of the metal strontium.

Stron'ti-an (-an), *n.* (*Min.*) Strontia.

Stron'ti-an-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Strontium carbonate, a mineral of a white, greenish, or yellowish color, usually occurring in fibrous massive forms, but sometimes in prismatic crystals.

Stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to strontium; containing, or designating the compounds of, strontium.

Stron-tit'ic (strŏn-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Strontic.

Stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIA.] (*Chem.*) A metallic element of the calcium group, always naturally occurring combined, as in the minerals strontianite, celestite, etc. It is isolated as a yellowish metal, somewhat malleable but harder than calcium. It is chiefly employed (as in the nitrate) to color pyrotechnic flames red. Symbol Sr. Atomic weight 87.3.

Strook (strōōk), *obs. imp.* of STRIKE. *Dryden.*

Strook, *n.* A stroke. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stroot (strōōt), *v. t.* [Cf. STRUT, *v. i.*] To swell out; to strut. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specifically, same as STRAP, 3.

Strop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STROPPED (strŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROPPING.] To draw over, or rub upon, a strop with a view to sharpen; as, to *strop* a razor.

Strop, *n.* [Cf. F. *estrope, étrope*, fr. L. *struppus*. See STROP a strap.] (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.

‖ **Stro-phan'thus** (strō-făn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. στροφή a turning + ἄνθος a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical apocynaceous shrubs having singularly twisted flowers. One species (*Strophanthus hispidus*) is used medicinally as a cardiac sedative and stimulant.

Stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.; pl.* STROPHES (-fēz). [NL., from Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn; perh. akin to E. *strap*.] In Greek choruses and dances, the movement of the chorus while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra; hence, the strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during this movement. Also sometimes used of a stanza of modern verse. See the Note under ANTISTROPHE.

Stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, strophes.

Stro'phi-o-late (strō'fĭ-ō-lāt; 277), **Stro'phi-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a strophiole, or caruncle, or that which resembles it. *Gray.*

Stro'phi-ole (strō'fĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. στρόφιον, dim. of στρόφος a twisted band: cf. F. *strophiole.*] (*Bot.*) A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds; a caruncle.

‖ **Stroph'u-lus** (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) See RED-GUM, 1.

Stroud (stroud), *n.* A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.

Stroud'ing, *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.

Strout (strout), *v. i.* [See STRUT.] To swell; to puff out; to project. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Strout, *v. t.* To cause to project or swell out; to enlarge affectedly; to strut. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Strove (strōv), *imp.* of STRIVE.

Strow (strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) *or* STROWED.] Same as STREW.

Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Vallombrosa. *Milton.*

A manner turbid . . . and *strown* with blemishes. *M. Arnold.*

Strowl (strōl), *v. i.* To stroll. [*Obs.*]

Strown (strōn), *p. p.* of STROW.

Stroy (stroi), *v. i.* To destroy. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Struck (strŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

Struck jury (*Law*), a special jury, composed of persons having special knowledge or qualifications, selected by striking from the panel of jurors a certain number for each party, leaving the number required by law to try the cause.

Struck'en (-'n), *obs. p. p.* of STRIKE. *Shak.*

Struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ȧl; 135), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to structure; affecting structure; as, a *structural* error.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; the *structural* peculiarities of an animal or a plant.

Structural formula. (*Chem.*) See *Rational formula*, under FORMULA.

Struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *structura*, from *struere, structum*, to arrange, build, construct; perhaps akin to E. *strew:* cf. F. *structure.* Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.] **1.** The act of building; the practice of erecting buildings; construction. [*R.*]

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction.

Want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe. *Woodward.*

3. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock or a mineral; the *structure* of a sentence.

It [basalt] has often a prismatic *structure*. *Dana.*

4. (*Biol.*) Manner of organization; the arrangement of the different tissues or parts of animal and vegetable organisms; as, organic *structure*, or the *structure* of animals and plants; cellular *structure*.

5. That which is built; a building; esp., a building of some size or magnificence; an edifice.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

Columnar structure. See under COLUMNAR.

Struc'tured (-tŭrd; 135), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having a definite organic structure; showing differentiation of parts.

The passage from a structureless state to a *structured* state is itself a vital process. *H. Spencer.*

Struc'ture-less (-tŭr-lĕs), *a.* Without definite structure, or arrangement of parts; without organization; devoid of cells; homogeneous; as, a *structureless* membrane.

Struc'tur-ist (-tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One who forms structures; a builder; a constructor. [*R.*]

Strude (strud), *n.* A stock of breeding mares. [Written also *strode.*] [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Strug'gle (strŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRUGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRUGGLING (-gl'ĭng).] [OE. *strogelen;* cf. Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, to beat, to flog, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, G. *straucheln* to stumble. Cf. STROLL.] **1.** To strive, or to make efforts, with a twisting, or with contortions of the body.

2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend forcibly; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* with adversity.

The brave men, living and dead, who *struggled* here, have consecrated it [Gettysburg] far above our power to add or detract. *Lincoln.*

3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

'T is wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To strive; contend; labor; endeavor.

Strug'gle (strŭg'g'l), *n.* **1.** A violent effort or efforts with contortions of the body; agony; distress.

2. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avert an evil. *Macaulay.*

3. Contest; contention; strife.

An honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

Syn. — Endeavor; effort; contest; labor; difficulty.

Strug'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who struggles.

Strull (strŭl), *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

Strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRUMMED (strŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRUMMING.] [Probably of imitative origin. Cf. THRUM.] To play on an instrument of music, or as on an instrument, in an unskillful or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

‖ **Stru'ma** (strụ'mȧ), *n.* [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1.** (*Med.*) Scrofula.

2. (*Bot.*) A cushionlike swelling on any organ; especially, that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

Stru-mat'ic (strụ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

Stru-mose' (strụ-mōs' *or* strụ'mōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *strumosus:* cf. F. *strumeux.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Strumous.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a struma.

Stru'mous (strụ'mŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Scrofulous; having struma.

Stru'mous-ness, *n.* The state of being strumous.

Strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* [OE. *strumpet, strompet;* cf. OF. *strupe* debauchery, F. *stupre*, L. *stuprare, stupratum*, to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery, Gael. & Ir. *striopach* a prostitute.] A prostitute; a harlot. *Shak.*

Strum'pet, *a.* Of or pertaining to a strumpet; characteristic of a strumpet.

Out on thy more than *strumpet* impudence. *B. Jonson.*

Strum'pet, *v. t.* **1.** To debauch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To dishonor with the reputation of being a strumpet; hence, to belie; to slander.

With his untrue reports, *strumpet* your fame. *Massinger.*

Strum'strum (strŭm'strŭm), *n.* A rude musical instrument somewhat like a cittern. [*R.*] *Dampier.*

Strung (strŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of STRING.

Strunt (strŭnt), *n.* Spirituous liquor. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Strun'tain (strŭn'tĭn), *n.* A kind of worsted braid, about an inch broad. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Struse (strụs), *n.* [Russ. *strug'.*] (*Naut.*) A Russian river craft used for transporting freight.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRUTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRUTTING.] [OE. *struten, strouten*, to swell; akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte.*] **1.** To swell; to bulge out. [*R.*]

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and *strut* in his gait? *Shak.*

Strut, *n.* [For senses 2 & 3 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid.] **1.** The act of strutting; a pompous step or walk.

2. (*Arch.*) In general, any piece of a frame which resists thrust or pressure in the direction of its own length. See BRACE, and *Illusts.* of FRAME, and of ROOF.

3. (*Engin.*) Any part of a machine or structure, of which the principal function is to hold things apart; a brace subjected to compressive stress; — the opposite of *stay*, and *tie*.

Strut, *v. t.* To hold apart. Cf. STRUT, *n.*, 3.

Strut, *a.* Protuberant. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Stru'thi-an (strụ'thĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Struthious.

‖ **Stru'thi-o** (-ō), *n.; pl.* STRUTHIONES (-ō'nēz). [L., an ostrich, fr. Gr. στρουθίων.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the African ostriches.

‖ **Stru'thi-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as STRUTHIONES.

‖ **Stru'thi-o'nes** (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A division, or order, of birds, including only the African ostriches. (*b*) In a wider sense, an extensive group of birds including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, moas, and allied birds incapable of flight. In this sense it is equivalent to *Ratitæ*, or *Dromæognathæ*.

Stru'thi-o'nine (-nīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Struthious.

Stru'thi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthius, strutheus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Struthiones, or Ostrich tribe.

Strut'ter (strŭt'tẽr), *n.* One who struts.

Strut'ting, *a. & n.* from STRUT, *v.* — **Strut'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Struv'ite (strụv'īt), *n.* [After the Russian minister Von *Struve.*] (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral found in guano. It is a hydrous phosphate of magnesia and ammonia.

Strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] (*Chem.*) Strychnine.

Strych'nic (-nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to strychnine; produced by strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning; specifically (*Chem.*), used to designate an acid, called also *igasuric acid*.

Strych'nine (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. στρύχνος: cf. F. *strychnine.*] (*Chem.*) A very poisonous alkaloid resembling brucine, obtained from various species of plants, especially from species of *Loganiaceæ*, as from the seeds of the St. Ignatius bean (*Strychnos Ignatia*) and from nux vomica. It is obtained as a white crystalline substance, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a powerful neurotic stimulant. Called also *strychnia*, and formerly *strychnina*.

‖ **Strych'nos** (-nŏs), *n.* [L., a kind of nightshade,

Gr. *στρύχνος.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the order *Loganiaceæ*. See NUX VOMICA.

Stryph'nic (strĭf'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στρυφνός* astringent.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid, obtained by the action of acetic acid and potassium nitrite on uric acid, as a yellow crystalline substance, with a bitter, astringent taste.

Stub (stŭb), *n.* [OE. *stubbe*, AS. *stub*, *styb*; akin to D. *stobbe*, LG. *stubbe*, Dan. *stub*, Sw. *stubbe*, Icel. *stubbr*, *stubbi*; cf. Gr. *στύπος.*] **1.** The stump of a tree; that part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down; — applied especially to the stump of a small tree, or shrub.

Stubs sharp and hideous to behold. *Chaucer.*
And prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block; a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, anything short and thick; as, the *stub* of a pencil, candle, or cigar.

4. A part of a leaf left in a check book, after a check is torn out, on which the number, amount, and destination of the check are usually recorded.

5. A pen with a short, blunt nib.

6. A stub nail; an old horseshoe nail; also, stub iron.

Stub end (*Mach.*), the enlarged end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened. — **Stub iron**, iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, — used in making gun barrels. — **Stub mortise** (*Carp.*), a mortise passing only partly through the timber in which it is formed. — **Stub nail**, an old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short, thick nail. — **Stub short**, *or* **Stub shot** (*Lumber Manuf.*), the part of the end of a sawn log or plank which is beyond the place where the saw kerf ends, and which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. — **Stub twist**, material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

Stub, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUBBED (stŭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUBBING.] **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots.

What *stubbing*, plowing, digging, and harrowing is to a piece of land. *Berkeley.*

2. To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land.

3. To strike, as the toes, against a stub, stone, or other fixed object. [*U. S.*]

Stub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* **1.** Reduced to a stub; short and thick, like something truncated; blunt; obtuse.

2. Abounding in stubs; stubby.

A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood. *R. Browning.*

3. Not nice or delicate; hardy; rugged. "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions." *Berkeley.*

Stub'bed-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stubbed.

Stub'bi-ness (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being stubby.

Stub'ble (stŭb'b'l), *n.* [OE. *stobil*, *stoble*, OF. *estouble*, *estuble*, F. *éteule*, LL. *stupla*, *stupula*, L. *stipula* stubble, stalk; cf. D. & G. *stoppel*, OHG. *stupfila*. Cf. STIPULE.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle. "After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat *stubble*." *Mortimer.*

Stubble goose (*Zoöl.*), the graylag goose. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.* — **Stubble rake**, a rake with long teeth for gleaning in stubble.

Stub'bled (stŭb'b'ld), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain. *Gay.*

2. Stubbed; as, *stubbled* legs. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Stub'bly, *a.* Covered with stubble; stubbled.

Stub'born (-bĕrn), *a.* [OE. *stoburn*, *stiborn*; probably fr. AS. *styb* a stub. See STUB.] Firm as a stub or stump; stiff; unbending; unyielding; persistent; hence, unreasonably obstinate in will or opinion; not yielding to reason or persuasion; refractory; harsh; — said of persons and things; as, *stubborn* wills; *stubborn* ore; a *stubborn* oak; as *stubborn* as a mule. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.* "*Stubborn* attention and more than common application." *Locke.* "*Stubborn* Stoics." *Swift.*

And I was young and full of ragerie [wantonness]
Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie. *Chaucer.*
These heretics be so stiff and *stubborn*. *Sir T. More.*
Your *stubborn* usage of the pope. *Shak.*

Syn. — Obstinate; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; rugged; contumacious; heady. — STUBBORN, OBSTINATE. *Obstinate* is used of either active or passive persistence in one's views or conduct, in spite of the wishes of others. *Stubborn* describes an extreme degree of passive *obstinacy.*

— Stub'born-ly, *adv.* **— Stub'born-ness**, *n.*

Stub'by (stŭb'bĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs.

2. Short and thick; short and strong, as bristles.

Stuc'co (stŭk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* STUCCOES (-kōz), STUCCOS. [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece; akin to AS. *stycce*. See STOCK.] **1.** Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; especially, a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work.

2. Work made of stucco; stuccowork.

Stuc'co, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUCCOED (-kōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUCCOING (-kŏ-ĭng).] To overlay or decorate with stucco, or fine plaster.

Stuc'co-er (-kō-ẽr), *n.* One who stuccoes.

Stuc'co-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done in stucco.

Stuck (stŭk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of STICK.

Stuck, *n.* [Cf. 1st STOCCADO.] A thrust. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stuc'kle (stŭk'k'l), *n.* [From STOOK.] A number of sheaves set together in the field; a stook.

Stuck'–up' (-ŭp'), *a.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. [*Colloq.*]

The airs of small, *stuck-up* men. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

Stud (stŭd), *n.* [OE. *stod*, *stood*, AS. *stōd*; akin to OHG. *stuota*, G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stōð* stud, Lith. *stodas* a herd, Russ. *stado*, and to E. *stand*. The sense is properly, a stand, an establishment. √163. See STAND, and cf. STEED.] A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept; also, a number of horses kept for racing, riding, etc.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor, and size. *Sir W. Temple.*
He had the finest *stud* in England, and his delight was to win plates from Tories. *Macaulay.*

Stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, Icel. *stoð* a post, *styðja* to prop, and probably ultimately to E. *stand*; cf. D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze*. See STAND.] **1.** A stem; a trunk. [*Obs.*]

Seest not this same hawthorn *stud*? *Spenser.*

2. (*Arch.*) An upright scantling, esp. one of the small uprights in the framing for lath and plaster partitions, and furring, and upon which the laths are nailed.

3. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; a boss.

A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Marlowe.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

4. An ornamental button of various forms, worn in a shirt front, collar, wristband, or the like, not sewed in place, but inserted through a buttonhole or eyelet, and transferable.

5. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal. (*b*) A stud bolt.

6. An iron brace across the shorter diameter of the link of a chain cable.

Stud bolt, a bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut upon the other; — called also *standing bolt.*

Stud Bolt.

Stud, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDDING.] **1.** To adorn with shining studs, or knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapped,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs.

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen. *Ep. Hobart.*

Stud'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A genealogical register of a particular breed or stud of horses, esp. thoroughbreds.

Stud'der-y (-dẽr-y), *n.* A stud, or collection of breeding horses and mares; also, a place for keeping a stud. [*Obs.*]

King Henry the Eighth erected a noble *studdery*. *Holinshed.*

Stud'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively; studs.

Stud'ding sail' (sāl'; *among seamen*, stŭn's'l). (*Naut.*) A light sail set at the side of a principal or square sail of a vessel in free winds, to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a small spar which is called the *studding-sail boom.* See *Illust.* of SAIL. *Totten.*

Stu'dent (stū'dent), *n.* [L. *studens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning; a learner; a pupil; a scholar; especially, one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from professional teachers or from books; as, the *students* of an academy, a college, or a university; a medical *student*; a hard *student.*

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shak.*

2. One who studies or examines in any manner; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of human nature, or of physical nature.

Stu'dent-ry (-rỹ), *n.* A body of students. [*R.*]

Stu'dent-ship, *n.* The state of being a student.

Stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small American minnows of the genus *Fundulus*, as *F. catenatus.*

Stud'–horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

Stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Closely examined; read with diligence and attention; made the subject of study; well considered; as, a *studied* lesson.

2. Well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, a man well *studied* in geometry.

I shrewdly suspect that he is little *studied* in the theory of moral proportions. *Burke.*

3. Premeditated; planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult. "*Studied* magnificence." *Hawthorne.*

4. Intent; inclined. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stud'ied-ly (stŭd'ĭd-lỹ), *adv.* In a studied manner.

Stud'i-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A student. [*R.*] *W. Irving.*

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy. *Tillotson.*

Stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio*, properly, study. See STUDY.] The working room of an artist.

Stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus*: cf. F. *studieux.* See STUDY.] **1.** Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as, a *studious* scholar.

2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. *Locke.*

3. Earnest in endeavors; aiming sedulously; attentive; observant; diligent; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of*; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies.

You that are so *studious*
Of my affairs, wholly neglect your own. *Massinger.*

4. Planned with study; deliberate; studied.

For the frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness, . . . what apology can be invented? *Rambler.*

5. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as, the *studious* shade. [*Poetic*]

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale. *Milton.*

— Stu'di-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Stud'y (stŭd'ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [OE. *studie*, L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study; possibly akin to Gr. *σπουδή* haste, zeal, *σπεύδειν* to hasten; cf. OF. *estudie*, *estude*, F. *étude*. Cf. ETUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v. i.*] **1.** A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, arts, or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.

Hammond . . . spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Bp. Fell.*
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Mental occupation; absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; contemplation.

Just men they seemed, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration.

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*

4. A building or apartment devoted to study or to literary work. "His cheery little *study*." *Hawthorne.*

5. (*Fine Arts*) A representation or rendering of any object or scene intended, not for exhibition as an original work of art, but for the information, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture.

6. (*Mus.*) A piece for special practice. See ÉTUDE.

Stud'y (stŭd'ỹ), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDIED (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDYING (-ĭ-ĭng).] [OE. *studien*, OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier*. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; to muse; to ponder. *Chaucer.*

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To apply the mind to books or learning. *Shak.*

3. To endeavor diligently; to be zealous. 1 *Thes.* iv. 11.

Stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; as, to *study* the works of nature.

Study thyself; what rank or what degree
The wise Creator has ordained for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over, as in committing to memory; as, to *study* a speech.

4. To make an object of study; to aim at sedulously; to devote one's thoughts to; as, to *study* the welfare of others; to *study* variety in composition.

For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv. 2.

‖ **Stu'fa** (stōō'fá), *n.* [It. *stufa* a stove. See STOVE.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe*; of uncertain origin, perhaps of Teutonic origin and akin to E. *stop*, v. t. Cf. STUFF, *v. t.*] **1.** Material which is to be worked up in any process of manufacture.

For the *stuff* they had was sufficient for all the work to make it, and too much. *Ex.* xxxvi. 7.
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*
Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*

3. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; specifically, any one of various fabrics of wool or worsted; sometimes, worsted fiber.

What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*

It [the arras] was of *stuff* and silk mixed, though superior kinds were of silk exclusively. *F. G. Lee.*

4. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels or utensils.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

5. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*

6. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash.

Anger would indite
Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

7. (*Naut.*) A melted mass of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared for lubrication. *Ham. Nav. Encye.*

8. Paper stock ground ready for use.

☞ When partly ground, called *half stuff*. *Knight.*

Clear stuff. See under CLEAR. — **Small stuff** (*Naut.*), all kinds of small cordage. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — **Stuff gown**, the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. See *Silk gown*, under SILK. [*Eng.*]

Stuff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUFFED (stŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUFFING.] [OE. *stoffen*; cf. OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, to put stuff in, to stuff, to line, also, OF. *estoupfer* to stifle, F. *étouffer*; both perhaps of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stop*. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*, STUFF, *n.*] **1.** To fill by crowding something into; to cram with something; to load to excess; as, to *stuff* a bedtick.

Sometimes this crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuffed* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*
Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

2. To thrust or crowd; to press; to pack.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together . . . and they retain smell and color. *Bacon.*

3. To fill by being pressed or packed into.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

4. (*Cookery*) To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey.

5. To obstruct, as any of the organs; to affect with some obstruction in the organs of sense or respiration.

I'm *stuffed*, cousin; I can not smell. *Shak.*

6. To fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving as a specimen; — said of birds or other animals.

7. To form or fashion by packing with the necessary material.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

8. To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of; sometimes, to crowd or fill with false or idle tales or fancies.
9. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). [*U. S.*]

Stuff (stŭf), *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram.
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

Stuff'er (stŭf'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stuffs.

Stuff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being stuffy.

Stuff'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is used for filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.
2. (*Cookery*) Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; especially, a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing.
3. A mixture of oil and tallow used in softening and dressing leather.

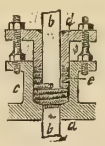
Sectional view of a Stuffing Box. *a* Head of a Steam Engine Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Box; *d* Gland; *e* Packing, partly in section.
Stuffing box, a device for rendering a joint impervious where there is a hole through which a movable cylindrical body, as the piston rod of a steam engine, or the plunger of a pump, slides back and forth, or in which a shaft turns. It usually consists of a box or chamber, made by an enlargement of part of the hole, forming a space around the rod or shaft for containing packing which is compressed and made to fill the space closely by means of a sleeve, called the *gland*, which fits loosely around the rod, and is pressed upon the packing by bolts or other means.

Stuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*
2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*U. S.*]
3. Ill-ventilated; close.

Stuke (stūk), *n.* Stucco. [*Obs.*]

Stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. Stulm.] A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm, E. *stall*, *stand*.] A shaft or gallery to drain a mine. [*Local, Eng.*] *Bailey.*

Stulp (stŭlp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stölpi*, Dan., Sw., & OD. *stolpe*.] A short, stout post used for any purpose, as to mark a boundary. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified.

Stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.

Stul'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stultified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stultifying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *stultus* foolish + *-fy*.] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*
2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. [*R.*]
The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understanding but his own, and that which he conceives like his own. *Hazlitt.*
3. (*Law*) To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.

Stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia; stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babbling.

Stul-til'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [Cf. L. *stultiloquus*. See Stultiloquence.] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **Stul-til'o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

Stul-til'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium*.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Jer. Taylor.*

Stul'ty (stŭl'tȳ), *a.* [L. *stultus* foolish.] Foolish; silly. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*

Stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb; cf. F. *vin muet* stum. Cf. Stammer, Stoom.] **1.** Unfermented grape juice or wine, often used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines; must.
Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine. *B. Jonson.*
And with thy *stum* ferment their fainting cause. *Dryden.*
2. Wine revived by new fermentation, resulting from the admixture of must. *Hudibras.*

Stum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stummed (stŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stumming.] To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it and raising a new fermentation.
We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

Stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stumbling (-blĭng).] [OE. *stumblen, stomblen;* freq. of a word akin to E. *stammer*. See Stammer.] **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step.
There *stumble* steeds strong and down go all. *Chaucer.*
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at what they *stumble*. *Prov.* iv. 19.
2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner.
He *stumbled* up the dark avenue. *Sir W. Scott.*
3. To fall into a crime or an error; to err.
He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 *John* ii. 10.
4. To strike or happen (upon a person or thing) without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
Forth as she waddled in the brake,
A gray goose *stumbled* on a snake. *C. Smart.*

Stum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.
2. Fig.: To mislead; to confound; to perplex; to cause to err or to fall.
False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men. *Milton.*
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

Stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running.
2. A blunder; a failure; a fall from rectitude.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable life. *L'Estrange.*

Stum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles.

Stum'bling-block' (-blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 *Cor.* i. 23.

Stum'bling-ly (stŭm'blĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

Stum'bling-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stumbling-block.
This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away. *T. Burnet.*

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* [OE. *stumpe, stompe;* akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, Icel. *stumpr*, Dan. & Sw. *stump*, and perhaps also to E. *stamp*.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub.
2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; a fixed or rooted remnant; a stub; as, the *stump* of a leg, a finger, a tooth, or a broom.
3. *pl.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. [*Slang*]
4. (*Cricket*) One of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form a wicket and support the bails.
5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.
6. A pin in a tumbler lock which forms an obstruction to throwing the bolt, except when the gates of the tumblers are properly arranged, as by the key; a fence; also, a pin or projection in a lock to form a guide for a movable piece.
Leg stump (*Cricket*), the stump nearest to the batsman. — **Off stump** (*Cricket*), the stump farthest from the batsman. — **Stump tracery** (*Arch.*), a term used to describe late German Gothic tracery, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump. — **To go on the stump,** *or* **To take the stump,** to engage in making public addresses for electioneering purposes; — a phrase derived from the practice of using a stump for a speaker's platform in newly-settled districts. Hence also the phrases *stump orator*, *stump speaker*, *stump speech*, *stump oratory*, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Stump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stumped (stŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stumping.] **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.
Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow. *Dr. H. More.*
2. To strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub. [*Colloq.*]
3. To challenge; also, to nonplus. [*Colloq.*]
4. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State, or a district. See *To go on the stump*, under Stump, *n.* [*Colloq. U. S.*]
5. (*Cricket*) (*a*) To put (a batsman) out of play by knocking off the bail, or knocking down the stumps of the wicket he is defending while he is off his allotted ground; — sometimes with *out*. *T. Hughes.* (*b*) To bowl down the stumps of, as of a wicket.
A herd of boys with clamor bowled,
And *stumped* the wicket. *Tennyson.*
To stump it. (*a*) To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. [*Slang*] *Ld. Lytton.* (*b*) To make electioneering speeches. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Stump, *v. i.* To walk clumsily, as if on stumps.
To stump up, to pay cash. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stump'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Timber in standing trees; — often sold without the land at a fixed price per tree or per stump, the stumps being counted when the land is cleared. [*Local, U. S.*]
Only trees above a certain size are allowed to be cut by loggers buying *stumpage* from the owners of land. *C. S. Sargent.*
2. A tax on the amount of timber cut, regulated by the price of lumber. [*Local, U. S.*] *The Nation.*

Stump'er (stŭmp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stumps.
2. A boastful person. [*Slang*]
3. A puzzling or incredible story. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Stump'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being stumpy.

Stump'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short, thick tail.
Stump-tailed lizard (*Zoöl.*), a singular Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form; — called also *sleeping lizard*.

Stump'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of stumps; hard; strong.
2. Short and thick; stubby. [*Colloq.*] "A *stumpy* little man." *J. C. Harris.*

Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stunned (stŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stunning.] [OE. *stonien, stownien;* either fr. AS. *stunian* to resound (cf. D. *stenen* to groan, G. *stöhnen*, Icel. *stynja*, Gr. στένειν, Skr. *stan* to thunder, and E. *thunder*), or from the same source as E. *astonish*. √168.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.
One hung a poleax at his saddlebow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*
2. To dull or deaden the sensibility of; to overcome; especially, to overpower one's sense of hearing.
And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*
3. To astonish; to overpower; to bewilder.
William was quite *stunned* at my discourse. *De Foe.*

Stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned.

Stung (stŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Sting.

Stunk (stŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of Stink.

Stun'ner (stŭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stuns.
2. Something striking or amazing in quality; something of extraordinary excellence. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

Stun'ning (-nĭng), *a.* **1.** Overpowering consciousness; overpowering the senses; especially, overpowering the sense of hearing; confounding with noise.
2. Striking or overpowering with astonishment, especially on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry. [*Slang*] *C. Kingsley.* — **Stun'ning-ly,** *adv.* [*Slang*]

Stun'sail (-s'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A contraction of Studding sail.
With every rag set, *stunsails*, sky scrapers and all. *Lowell.*

Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stunted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stunting.] [See Stint.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to prevent the growth of; to stint; to dwarf; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant.
When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and *stunt* the growth of its active energies, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation. *Burke.*

Stunt (stŭnt), *n.* **1.** A check in growth; also, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing.
2. Specifically: A whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.

Stunt'ed, *a.* Dwarfed. — **Stunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

Stunt'ness, *n.* Stuntedness; brevity. [*R.*] *Earle.*

‖ **Stu'pa** (stōō'pȧ), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*.] A mound or monument commemorative of Buddha.

‖ **Stu'pa** (stū'pȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) See 1st Stupe.

Stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. Stop, *v. t.*] (*Med.*) Cloth or flax dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

Stupe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stuped (stūpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stuping.] To foment with a stupe. *Wiseman.*

Stupe, *n.* [See Stupid.] A stupid person. [*Obs.*]

Stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. Cf. Stupefy.] [Written also *stupifacient*.] Producing stupefaction; stupefactive. — *n.* (*Med.*) Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

Stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfaction*. See Stupefacient.] The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied. [Written also *stupifaction*.]
Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

Stu'pe-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfactif*, LL. *stupefactivus*.] Same as Stupefacient. [Written also *stupifactive*.]

Stu'pe-fied (stū'pē-fīd), *a.* Having been made stupid.

Stu'pe-fied'ness, *n.* Quality of being stupefied.

Stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stupefies; a stupefying agent.

Stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stupefied (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stupefying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *ficare* (in comp.) to make, akin to *facere*. See Stupid, Fact, and cf. Stupefacient.] [Written also *stupify*, especially in England.] **1.** To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.
The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*
2. To deprive of material mobility. [*Obs.*]
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied*. *Bacon.*

Stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing, p. future pass. of *stupere* to be astonished at. Cf. Stupid.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; especially, astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile. "A *stupendous* sum." *Macaulay.*
All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*
— **Stu-pen'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **Stu-pen'dous-ness,** *n.*

Stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow; cf. L. *stuppeus* made of tow. Cf. Stupose.] Resembling tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments, like tow; stupose.

Stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied: cf. F. *stupide*.] **1.** Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish; in a state of stupor; — said of persons.
O that men . . . should be so *stupid* grown . . .
As to forsake the living God! *Milton.*
With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity; formed without skill or genius; dull; heavy; — said of things.
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*
Syn. — Simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy; clodpated.
— **Stu'pid-ly** (stū'pĭd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Stu'pid-ness,** *n.*

Stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *stupiditas:* cf. F. *stupidité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.
2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. [*R.*]
A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear. *Chapman.*

Stu'pi-fy (stū'pĭ-fī), *v. t.* See Stupefy.

Stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., from *stupere* to be struck senseless.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.
2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

Stu-pose' (stū-pōs'), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. Stupeous.] (*Bot.*) Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow; stupeous.

Stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.* [L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

Stu-pra'tion (stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity by force; rape. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Stu'prum** (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] Stupration.

Sturb (stûrb), *v. t.* To disturb. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stur'di-ly (stûr'dĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a sturdy manner.

Stur'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sturdy.

Stur'dy (-dȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Sturdier (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sturdiest.] [OE. *sturdi* inconsiderate, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, F. *étourdi*, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, F. *étourdir;* of uncertain origin. The sense has probably been influenced by E. *stout*.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate or resolute; stubborn; unrelenting; unfeeling; stern.
This *sturdy* marquis gan his hearte dress
To rue upon her wifely steadfastness. *Chaucer.*
This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*
A *sturdy*, hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps. *Atterbury.*

2. Resolute, in a good sense; of firm, unyielding quality; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism.

3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; violent; as, a *sturdy* lout.

How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke! *Gray.*

4. Stiff; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*

He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn.—Hardy; stout; strong; firm; robust; stiff.

Stur'dy (stûr'dĭ), *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction.] (*Vet.*) A disease in sheep and cattle, marked by great nervousness, or by dullness and stupor.

Stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio, sturgio*, OHG. *sturjo*, G. *stör*; akin to AS. *styria, styriga*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large cartilaginous ganoid fishes belonging to *Acipenser* and allied genera of the family *Acipenseridæ*. They run up rivers to spawn, and are common on the coasts and in the large rivers and lakes of North America, Europe, and Asia. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air bladder.

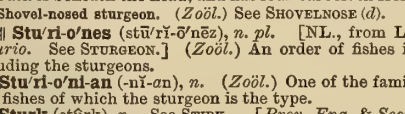

Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

☞ The common North American species are *Acipenser sturio* of the Atlantic coast region, *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast, and *A. rubicundus* of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In Europe, the common species is *Acipenser sturio*, and other well-known species are the sterlet and the huso.

The sturgeons are included in the order Chondrostei. Their body is partially covered by five rows of large, carinated, bony plates, of which one row runs along the back. The tail is heterocercal. The toothless and protrusile mouth is beneath the head, and has four barbels in front.

Shovel-nosed sturgeon. (*Zoöl.*) See SHOVELNOSE (*d*).

‖ **Stu'ri-o'nes** (stū'rĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from LL. *sturio*. See STURGEON.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the sturgeons.

Stu'ri-o'ni-an (-nĭ-ăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the family of fishes of which the sturgeon is the type.

Sturk (stûrk), *n.* See STIRK. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Stur'noid (stûr'noid), *a.* [L. *sturnus* a starling + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the starlings.

Sturt (stûrt), *v. t.* [Cf. START, *v. i.*] To vex; to annoy; to startle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sturt, *n.* **1.** Disturbance; annoyance; care. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] "*Sturt* and care." *J. Rolland.*

2. (*Mining*) A bargain in tribute mining by which the tributor profits. *Raymond.*

Stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* A corruption of NASTURTION.

Stut (stŭt), *v. i.* To stutter. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Stut'ter (stŭt'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUTTERING.] [Freq. of *stut*, OE. *stoten*; probably of Dutch or Low German origin; cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, D. *stooten* to push, to strike; akin to G. *stossen*, Icel. *stauta*, Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *stöde*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tud* to thrust. Cf. CONTUSE, OBTUSE.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer.

Trembling, *stuttering*, calling for his confessor. *Macaulay.*

Stut'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of stuttering; a stammer. See STAMMER, and STUTTERING.

2. One who stutters; a stammerer. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Stut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

Stut'ter-ing, *n.* The act of one who stutters; — restricted by some physiologists to defective speech due to inability to form the proper sounds, the breathing being normal, as distinguished from *stammering*.

Stut'ter-ing, *a.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering. — **Stut'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [Written also *stigh*.] [AS. *stigu*, fr. *stīgan* to rise; originally, probably, a place into which animals climbed or went up. √164. See STY, *v. i.*, and cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A place of bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

Sty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIED (stīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STYING (stī'ĭng).] To shut up in, or as in, a sty. *Shak.*

Sty, *v. i.* [OE. *stien, stīzen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, Icel. *stīga*, Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, Goth. *steigan*, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. *στείχειν* to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP, STY a boil, a pen for swine, VESTIGE.] To soar; to ascend; to mount. See STIRRUP. [*Obs.*]

With bolder wing shall dare aloft to *sty*,
To the last praises of this Faery Queene. *Spenser.*

Sty, *n.* [For older *styan, styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend* (sc. *eáge* eye), properly, rising, or swelling (eye), p. p. of *stīgan* to rise. See STY, *v. i.*] (*Med.*) An inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid. [Written also *stye*.]

Sty'an (-*an*), *n.* See STY, a boil. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Sty'ca (stī'kà), *n.* [LL., fr. AS. *stic, styc, stycge*.] An Anglo-Saxon copper coin of the lowest value, being worth half a farthing. *S. M. Leake.*

Sty'cer-in (stī'sẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*Styryl* + *glycerin*.] (*Chem.*) A triacid alcohol, related to glycerin, and obtained from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy, amorphous substance; — called also *phenyl glycerin*.

Stye (stī), *n.* See STY, a boil.

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Stygian. [*R.*] *Skelton.*

Styg'i-an (-*an*), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx, Stygis*, Gr. Στύξ, Στυγός, the Styx.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal. See STYX.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

Sty'la-gal-ma'ic (stī'là-găl-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *ἄγαλμα* an image.] (*Arch.*) Performing the office of columns; as, Atlantes and Caryatides are *stylagalmaic* figures or images. [Written also *stylogalmaic*.]

Sty'lar (stī'lẽr), *a.* See STILAR.

‖ **Sty-las'ter** (stī-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *ἀστήρ* star.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of delicate, usually pink, calcareous hydroid corals of the genus *Stylaster*.

Style (stīl), *n.* [OE. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression; probably for *stiglus*, meaning, a pricking instrument, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *v. t.*, and cf. STILETTO. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specifically: —

(*a*) A pen; an author's pen. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver.

(*c*) A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument.

(*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A long, slender, bristlelike process, as the anal *styles* of insects.

(*e*) [Perhaps fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON.

(*f*) [Probably from Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] (*Bot.*) The elongated part of a pistil between the ovary and the stigma. See *Illusts.* of STAMEN, and of PISTIL.

3. Mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written; especially, such use of language in the expression of thought as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; choice or arrangement of words in discourse; rhetorical expression.

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

Style is the dress of thoughts. *Chesterfield.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

It is *style* alone by which posterity will judge of a great work. *I. Disraeli.*

4. Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts; a characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result.

The ornamental *style* also possesses its own peculiar merit. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

5. Conformity to a recognized standard; manner which is deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in social demeanor; fashion.

According to the usual *style* of dedications. *C. Middleton.*

6. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; the title; the official designation of any important body; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a proud, insulting foe. *Burke.*

7. (*Chron.*) A mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

☞ *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cæsar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by act of the British Parliament in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth. This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.

Style of court, the practice or manner observed by a court in its proceedings. *Ayliffe.*

Syn. — Diction; phraseology; manner; course; title. See DICTION.

Style, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STYLED (stīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STYLING.] To entitle; to term, name, or call; to denominate. "*Styled* great conquerors." *Milton.*

How well his worth and brave adventures *styled*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To call; name; denominate; designate; term; characterize.

Sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *style*; cf. It. *stiletto*. See STILETTO.] **1.** A small poniard; a stiletto.

2. (*Surg.*) (*a*) An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, and for passing setons, and the like; a probe; — called also *specillum*. (*b*) A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or other tubular instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ; as, the caudal *stylets* of certain insects; the ventral *stylets* of certain Infusoria.

Sty-lif'er-ous (stī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Style* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing one or more styles.

Sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Style* + *-form*: cf. F. *styliforme*.] Having the form of, or resembling, a style, pin, or pen; styloid.

Styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style or artistic quality; given to, or fond of, the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; as, a *stylish* dress, house, manner. — **Styl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Styl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Styl'ist, *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, especially in writing or speaking; a critic of style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to style in language. [*R.*] "*Stylistic* trifles." *J. A. Symonds.*

The great *stylistic* differences in the works ascribed to him [Wyclif]. *G. P. Marsh.*

Styl'ite (stīl'īt), *n.* [Gr. στυλίτης, fr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of anchorites in the early church, who lived on the tops of pillars for the exercise of their patience; — called also *pillarist* and *pillar saint*.

Sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the styloid process of the temporal bone*; as, *stylo*hyal, *stylo*mastoid, *stylo*maxillary.

Sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates, stylobata*, Gr. στυλοβάτης; *στῦλος* a pillar + *βάτης* one that treads, fr. *βαίνειν* to go.] (*Arch.*) The uninterrupted and continuous flat band, coping, or pavement upon which the bases of a row of columns are supported. See SUB-BASE.

Sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'*sal*), *a.* [*Stylo-* + *glossal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

Sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

Sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to stylography; used in stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen; as, *stylographic* ink.

Stylographic pen, a pen with a conical point like that of a style, combined with a reservoir for supplying it with ink. — Stylographic pencil, a pencil used in stylography.

Sty'lo-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Same as STYLOGRAPHIC, 1. — **Sty'lo-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*Style* + *-graphy.*] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style on cards or tablets.

Sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'*al*), *n.* [*Stylo-* + the Gr. letter Y.] (*Anat.*) A segment in the hyoidean arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal.

Sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the hyoid bone.

Sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*Style* + *-oid*: cf. F. *styloïde*, Gr. στυλοειδής.] **1.** Styliform; as, the *styloid* process.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the styloid process.

Styloid process (*Anat.*), a long and slender process from the lower side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other animals.

Sty'lo-mas'toid (stī'lō-măs'toid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

Sty'lo-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-là-rỹ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the maxilla.

Sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

‖ **Sty-lom'ma-ta** (stī-lŏm'má-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὄμμα*, *-ατος*, the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as STYLOMMATOPHORA.

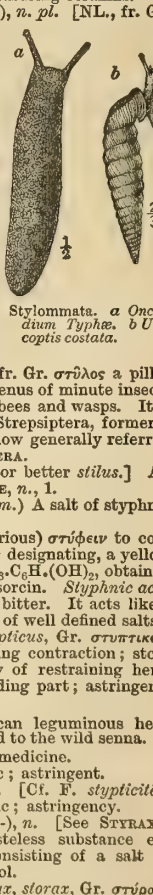

Stylommata. *a Onchidium Typhæ. b Urocoptis costata.*

‖ **Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra** (-mà-tŏf'ō-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στῦλος* column + *ὄμμα* eye + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Pulmonata in which the eyes are situated at the tips of the tentacles. It includes the common land snails and slugs. See *Illust.* under SNAIL.

Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Stylommatophora.

‖ **Sty'lo-po'di-um** (stī'lō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* STYLOPODIA (-à). [NL. See STYLE, and PODIUM.] (*Bot.*) An expansion at the base of the style, as in umbelliferous plants.

‖ **Sty'lops** (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute insects parasitic, in their larval state, on bees and wasps. It is the typical genus of the group Strepsiptera, formerly considered a distinct order, but now generally referred to the Coleoptera. See STREPSIPTERA.

‖ **Sty'lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*, or better *stilus*.] An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.*, 1.

Styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of styphnic acid.

Styph'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Gr. (spurious) *στύφειν* to contract.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3.C_6H.(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcin. *Styphnic acid* resembles picric acid, but is not bitter. It acts like a strong dibasic acid, having a series of well defined salts.

Styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, fr. *στύφειν* to contract.] Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent. [Written also *stiptic*.]

Styptic weed (*Bot.*), an American leguminous herb (*Cassia occidentalis*) closely related to the wild senna.

Styp'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A styptic medicine.

Styp'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Styptic; astringent.

Styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stypticité*.] The quality or state of being styptic; astringency.

Styr'a-cin (stĭr'à-sĭn *or* stī'rà-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline tasteless substance extracted from gum storax, and consisting of a salt of cinnamic acid with cinnamic alcohol.

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax, storax*, Gr. *στύραξ*. See STORAX.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and trees, mostly American or Asiatic, abounding in resinous and aromatic substances. *Styrax officinalis* yields storax, and *S. Benzoin* yields benzoin.

2. Same as STORAX.

Sty'rol (stī'rōl), *n.* [*Styrax* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) See STYROLENE.

Sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_8H_8, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and by the condensation of acetylene, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenyl ethylene, vinyl benzene, styrol, styrene*, and *cinnamene*.

Sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance having a sweet taste and a hyacinthlike odor, obtained by the decomposition of styracin; — properly called *cinnamic*, or *styryl, alcohol*.

Sty'ryl (stī'rĭl), *n.* (*Styrax* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical found in certain derivatives of styrolene and cinnamic acid; — called also *cinnyl*, or *cinnamyl*.

Stythe (stīth), *n.* (*Mining*) Choke damp.

Styth'y (stĭth'ĭ) *or* stīth'ĭ), *n.* & *v.* See STITHY.

‖ **Styx** (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στύξ.] (*Class. Myth.*) The principal river of the lower world, which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.

Su'a-bil'i-ty (sū'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Law*) Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

Su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Law*) Capable of being sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court. *Story.*

Suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere.*] To persuade. [*Obs.*]

Suad'i-ble (swād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadibilis.*] Suasible. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*James* iii. 17).

Suage (swāj), *v. t.* To assuage. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Su'ant (sū'ant), *a.* [Cf. SUE to pursue.] Spread equally over the surface; uniform; even. [Written also *suent.*] [*Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.*] — **Su'ant-ly**, *adv.* [*Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.*]

Sua'si-ble (swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadere, suasum*, to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

Sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere, suasum*, to advise, persuade, fr. *suadus* persuading, persuasive; akin to *suavis* sweet: cf. OF. *suasion.* See SUAVE, and cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE.] The act of persuading; persuasion; as, moral *suasion.*

Sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Having power to persuade; persuasive; suasory. *South.* "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — **Sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Sua'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *suasorius*: cf. F. *suasoire.*] Tending to persuade; suasive.

Suave (swāv *or* swäv), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant: cf. F. *suave.* See SWEET, and cf. SUASION.] Sweet; pleasant; delightful; gracious or agreeable in manner; bland. — **Suave'ly**, *adv.*

Suav'i-fy (swăv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUAVIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUAVIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Suave* + *-fy.*] To make affable or suave.

Sua-vil'o-quent (swȧ-vĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *suaviloquens; suavis* sweet + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetly speaking; using agreeable speech. [*R.*]

Sua-vil'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *suaviloquium.*] Sweetness of speech. [*R.*]

Suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *suavitas*: cf. F. *suavité.*] **1.** Sweetness to the taste. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The quality of being sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness; urbanity; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. *Glanvill.*

Sub- (sŭb-). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. ὑπό, Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *under, below, beneath*, and hence often, *in an inferior position* or *degree, in an imperfect* or *partial state*, as in *sub*scribe, *sub*struct, *sub*serve, *sub*ject, *sub*ordinate, *sub*acid, *sub*astringent, *sub*granular, *sub*orn. *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, and *sup-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p* respectively. Before *c*, *p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* (by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*).

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed, is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount;* as, *sub*sulphide, *sub*oxide, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic;* as, *sub*acetate or *basic* acetate. [*Obsoles.*]

Sub, *n.* A subordinate; a subaltern. [*Colloq.*]

Sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *subacidus.* See SUB-, ACID.] Moderately acid or sour; as, some plants have *subacid* juices. — *n.* A substance moderately acid.

Sub-ac'rid (-ăk'rĭd), *a.* Moderately acrid or harsh.

Sub'a-cro'mi-al (sŭb'ȧ-krō'mĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated beneath the acromial process of the scapula.

Sub-act' (sŭb-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, p. p. of *subigere* to subdue; *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce; to subdue. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sub-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *subactio* a working up, discipline.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sub'a-cute' (sŭb'ȧ-kūt'), *a.* Moderately acute.

Sub'a-dun'cate (-ȧ-dŭn'kāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Somewhat hooked or curved.

Sub-ad'vo-cate (-ăd'vō-kāt), *n.* An under or subordinate advocate.

Sub'a-ë'ri-al (-ā-ē'rĭ-al), *a.* Beneath the sky; in the open air; specifically (*Geol.*), taking place on the earth's surface, as opposed to *subaqueous.*

Sub-a'gen-cy (-ā'jen-sȳ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

Sub-a'gent (-jent), *n.* (*Law*) A person employed by an agent to transact the whole, or a part, of the business intrusted to the latter. *Bouvier. Chitty.*

Sub-ag'i-ta'tion (-ăj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subagitatio*, fr. *subagitare* to lie with illicitly.] Unlawful sexual intercourse. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Su'bah** (sōō'bȧ), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *sūbah.*] A province; a government, as of a viceroy; also, a subahdar. [*India*]

Su'bah-dar (-där), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *sūbah-dār*, Per. *sūbah* a province + *dār* holding, keeping.] A viceroy; a governor of a subah; also, a native captain in the British native army. [*India*]

Su'bah-dar'y (-där'ȳ), } *n.* The office or jurisdiction
Su'bah-ship (-shĭp), } of a subahdar.

Sub-aid' (sŭb-ād'), *v. t.* To aid secretly; to assist in a private manner, or indirectly. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Sub-al'mon-er (-ăl'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* An under almoner.

Sub-al'pine (-pīn *or* -pĭn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, but considerably below the snow line.

Sub-al'tern (-ȧl'tẽrn; 277), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alter* the one, the other of two. See ALTER.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specifically (*Mil.*), ranking as a junior officer; being below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.

2. (*Logic*) Asserting only a part of what is asserted in a related proposition.

Subaltern genus. (*Logic*) See under GENUS.

Sub-al'tern (sŭb-ȧl'tẽrn; 277), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specifically, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

2. (*Logic*) A subaltern proposition. *Whately.*

Sub'al-ter'nant (sŭb'ăl-tẽr'nant), *n.* (*Logic*) A universal proposition. See SUBALTERN, 2. *Whately.*

Sub'al-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turns; successive.

2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior.

All their *subalternate* and several kinds. *Evelyn.*

Sub'al-ter'nate, *n.* (*Logic*) A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one. See SUBALTERN, 2.

Sub-al'ter-na'ting (sŭb-ăl'tẽr-nā'tĭng), *a.* Subalternate; successive.

Sub-al'ter-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.

Sub-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Slightly angular.

Sub-ap'en-nine (-ăp'ĕn-nīn), *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene period.

Sub-ap'ic-al (-ăp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Being under the apex; of or pertaining to the part just below the apex.

Sub'a-qua'ne-ous (sŭb'ȧ-kwā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subaqueus; sub* + *aqua* water.] Subaqueous. [*Obs.*]

Sub'a-quat'ic (sŭb'ȧ-kwăt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Being under
Sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), } water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed in or under water; as, *subaqueous* deposits.

Sub'a-rach'noid (sŭb'ȧ-rāk'noid), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Sit-
Sub-ar'ach-noid'al (-ăr'ăk-noid'al), } uated under the arachnoid membrane.

Sub-arc'tic (-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Approximately arctic; belonging to a region just without the arctic circle.

Sub-ar'cu-ate (sŭb-är'kū-āt), } *a.* Having a figure
Sub-ar'cu-a'ted (-är'kū-ā'tĕd), } resembling that of a bow; somewhat curved or arched.

Sub'ar-ra'tion (sŭb'ăr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *arra, arrha*, earnest money. See EARNEST a pledge.] The ancient custom of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other presents, upon the woman.

Sub'a-ryt'e-noid (-ȧ-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the arytenoid cartilage of the larynx.

Sub-as'tral (sŭb-ăs'tral), *a.* Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sub-as-trin'gent (sŭb'ăs-trĭn'jent), *a.* Somewhat astringent.

Sub-at'om (sŭb-ăt'ŭm), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hypothetical component of a chemical atom, on the theory that the elements themselves are complex substances; — called also *atomicule.*

Sub-aud' (sŭb-ȧd'), *v. t.* [L. *subaudire, subauditum; sub* under + *audire* to hear.] To understand or supply in an ellipsis. [*R.*]

Sub'au-di'tion (sŭb'ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied. *Trench.*

Sub-ax'il-la-ry (sŭb-ăks'ĭl-lă-rȳ), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Situated under the axilla, or armpit.

2. (*Bot.*) Placed under the axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or a leaf with the branch.

Sub-ba'sal (-bā'sal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Near the base.

Sub'-base' (sŭb'bās'), *n.* (*Arch*) The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.

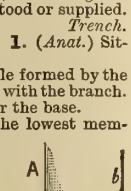

Sub-base.

A Part of one of several Columns upon a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Sub-base.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

Sub'-bass', *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass. [Written also *sub-base.*] *Ayliffe.*

Sub-bea'dle (sŭb-bē'd'l), *n.* An under beadle.

Sub-brach'i-al (-brăk'ĭ-al *or* -brā'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the subbrachians.

‖ **Sub-brach'i-a'les** (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-, and BRACHIAL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of soft-finned fishes in which the ventral fins are situated beneath the pectoral fins, or nearly so.

Sub-brach'i-an (-an), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *brachium.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Subbrachiales.

Sub'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A race or strain differing in certain characters from the parent breed; an incipient breed.

Sub-bron'chi-al (sŭb-brŏn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the bronchi; as, the *subbronchial* air sacs of birds.

Sub-cal'i-ber (-kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *a.* Smaller than the caliber of a firearm. [Written also *subcalibre.*]

Subcaliber projectile, a projectile having a smaller diameter than the caliber of the arm from which it is fired, and to which it is fitted by means of a sabot. *Knight.*

Sub-car'bon-if'er-ous (-kär'bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest division of the Carboniferous formations underlying the proper coal measures. It was a marine formation characterized in general by beds of limestone. — *n.* The Subcarboniferous period or formation.

Sub-car'bu-ret'ed (-kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) United with, or containing, carbon in less than the normal proportion. [Written also *subcarburetted.*] [*Obsoles.*]

Sub-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated under or beneath a cartilage or cartilages. (*b*) Partially cartilaginous.

Sub-cau'dal (-kȧ'dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail; as, the *subcaudal*, or chevron, bones.

Sub'ce-les'tial (sŭb'sĕ-lĕs'chal), *a.* Being beneath the heavens; as, *subcelestial* glories. *Barrow.*

Sub-cen'tral (sŭb-sĕn'tral), *a.* **1.** Under the center. **2.** Nearly central; not quite central.

Sub-chant'er (-chänt'ẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) An underchanter; a precentor's deputy in a cathedral; a succentor.

Sub-cir'cu-lar (-sẽr'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Nearly circular.

Sub'class' (sŭb'klăs'), *n.* One of the natural groups, more important than an order, into which some classes are divided; as, the angiospermous *subclass* of exogens.

Sub-cla'vi-an (sŭb-klā'vĭ-an), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] (*Anat.*) Situated under the clavicle, or collar bone; as, the *subclavian* arteries.

Sub'co-lum'nar (sŭb'kŏ-lŭm'nẽr), *a.* (*Geol.*) Having an imperfect or interrupted columnar structure.

Sub'com-mit'tee (-kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

Yet by their sequestrators and *subcommittees* abroad . . . those orders were commonly disobeyed. *Milton.*

Sub'com-pressed' (-prĕst'), *a.* Not fully compressed; partially or somewhat compressed.

Sub-con'cave (sŭb-kŏn'kāv *or* -kŏn'-), *a.* Slightly concave. *Owen.*

Sub'con-form'a-ble (sŭb'kŏn-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Partially conformable.

Sub-con'ic-al (sŭb-kŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Slightly conical.

Sub-con'junc-ti'val (-kŏn'jŭnk-tī'val), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the conjunctiva.

Sub-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Occurring without the possibility or the fact of an attendant consciousness; — said of states of the soul.

2. Partially conscious; feebly conscious.

Sub-con'stel-la'tion (-kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Astron.*) A subordinate constellation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sub-con'tract (-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

Sub'con-tract'ed (sŭb'kŏn-trăkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Contracted after a former contract.

2. Betrothed for the second time. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sub'con-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who takes a portion of a contract, as for work, from the principal contractor.

Sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'trȧ-rȳ *or* -trā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Contrary in an inferior degree.

2. (*Geom.*) Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a section of an oblique cone having a circular base made by a plane not parallel to the base, but so inclined to the axis that the section is a circle; applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Logic*) Denoting the relation of opposition between the *particular affirmative* and *particular negative.* Of these both may be true and only one can be false.

Sub-con'tra-ry, *n.*; *pl.* SUBCONTRARIES (-rīz). (*Logic*) A subcontrary proposition; a proposition inferior or contrary in a lower degree.

Sub-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the coracoid process of the scapula; as, the *subcoracoid* dislocation of the humerus.

Sub-cor'date (-kôr'dāt), *a.* Somewhat cordate; somewhat like a heart in shape.

Sub-cor'ne-ous (-kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated under a horny part or layer. (*b*) Partially horny.

Sub-cos'tal (-kŏs'tal), *a.* (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Situated below the costas, or ribs; as, the *subcostal* muscles.

☞ The *subcostal* muscles are distinct from, and within, the *intercostal.*

Sub-cos'tal, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) A subcostal muscle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the principal nervures of the wings of an insect. It is situated next beneath or behind the costal. See NERVURE.

Sub-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the cranium; facial.

Sub'crus-ta'ceous (sŭb'krŭs-tā'shŭs; 97), *a.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

Sub-crys'tal-line (sŭb-krĭs'tal-līn *or* -lĭn), *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.

Sub-cul'trate (-kŭl'trāt), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a form
Sub-cul'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), } resembling that of a colter, or straight on one side and curved on the other.

Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin; hypodermic. — **Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Subcutaneous operation (*Surg.*), an operation performed without opening that part of the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section.

Sub'cu-tic'u-lar (-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the cuticle, or scarfskin.

Sub'cy-lin'dric-al (-sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-kal), **Sub'cy-lin'dric** (-lĭn'drĭk), *a.* Imperfectly cylindrical; approximately cylindrical.

Sub-dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *deacon*: cf. L. *subdiaconus.*] (*Eccl.*) One belonging to an order in the Roman Catholic Church, next inferior to the order of deacons; also, a member of a minor order in the Greek Church.

Sub-dea'con-ry (-rȳ), } *n.* (*Eccl.*) The order or of-
Sub-dea'con-ship, } fice of subdeacon.

Sub'dean' (sŭb'dēn'), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *dean*: cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

Sub-dean'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Office or rank of subdean.

Sub-dec'a-nal (-dĕk'ȧ-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.

Sub-dec'u-ple (-ŭ-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of ten.

Sub-del'e-gate (-dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate, or one with inferior powers.

Sub-del'e-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate, or as a subordinate; to depute.

Sub-dent'ed (-dĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Indented beneath.

Sub'de-part'ment (sŭb'dē-pärt'ment), *n.* A subordinate department; a bureau. See the Note under BUREAU.

Sub'de-pos'it (sŭb'dĕ-pŏz'ĭt), *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else.

Sub'der-i-so'ri-ous (sŭb'dĕr-ĭ-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *derisorius.* See DERISORY.] Ridiculing with moderation. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sub'de-riv'a-tive (-dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative, and not directly from the root; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative*, being derived from "friendly," which is in turn a derivative from "friend."

Sub'di-ac'o-nate (-dī-ăk'ō-nāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subdeacon, or to the office or rank of a subdeacon.

Sub'di-ac'o-nate, *n.* The office or rank of a subdeacon.

Sub-di'al (sŭb-dī'al), *a.* [L. *subdialis* in the open air.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. [*R.*] *N. Bacon.*

Sub-di'a-lect (-dī'ă-lĕkt), *n.* A subordinate dialect.

Sub'di-chot'o-my (sŭb'dĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. [*R.*]

Many *subdichotomies* of petty schisms. *Milton.*

Sub'di-lat'ed (-dĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Partially dilated.

Sub'di-ti'tious (-dĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subditicius*, *subditicius*, fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. [*R.*]

Sub'di-ver'si-fy (-dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Sub'di-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDIVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDIVIDING.] [L. *subdividere*; *sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of (anything) into more parts; to part into smaller divisions; to divide again, as what has already been divided.

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

Sub'di-vide', *v. i.* To be, or to become, subdivided.

Sub'di-vine' (-dĭ-vīn'), *a.* Partaking of divinity; divine in a partial or lower degree. *Bp. Hall.*

Sub'di-vis'i-ble (-dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

Sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subdivisio*: cf. F. *subdivision.*] **1.** The act of subdividing, or separating a part into smaller parts.

2. A part of a thing made by subdividing.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

Sub'do-lous (sŭb'dō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *subdolus*; *sub* + *dolus* deceit.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful. [*R.*]

Sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* (*Mus.*) The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic; — so called as being under the dominant.

Sub-du'a-ble (-dū'ă-b'l), *a.* Able to be subdued.

Sub-du'al (-al), *n.* Act of subduing. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sub-duce' (-dūs'), **Sub-duct'** (-dŭkt'), } *v. t.* [L. *subducere*, *subductum*; *sub* under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE, and cf. SUBDUE.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation; to deduct.

If, out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations, we should *subduce* ten. *Sir M. Hale.*

Sub-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1.** The act of subducting or taking away. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

Sub-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDUED (-dūd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDUING.] [OE. *soduen*, OF. *sosduire* to seduce, L. *subtus* below (fr. *sub* under) + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. SUBDUCT.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; to vanquish.

I will *subdue* all thine enemies. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 10.

2. To overpower so as to disable from further resistance; to crush.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*
If aught . . . were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

3. To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.

4. To render submissive; to bring under command; to reduce to mildness or obedience; to tame; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child; to *subdue* the temper or passions.

5. To overcome, as by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties.

6. To reduce to tenderness; to melt; to soften; as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears.

7. To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

8. To reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; to soften; as, to *subdue* the brilliancy of colors.

Syn. — To conquer; overpower; overcome; surmount; vanquish. See CONQUER.

Sub-dued' (-dūd'), *a.* **1.** Conquered; overpowered; crushed; submissive; mild.

2. Not glaring in color; soft in tone.

Sub-due'ment (-dū'ment), *n.* Subdual. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sub-du'er (-dū'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, subdues; a conqueror. *Spenser.*

Sub-dul'cid (-dŭl'sĭd), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *dulcis* sweet.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. [*R.*]

Sub'du-ple (sŭb'dū-p'l), *a.* (*Math.*) Indicating one part of two; in the ratio of one to two.

Subduple ratio, the ratio of 1 to 2: thus, 3 : 6 is a *subduple ratio*, as 6 : 3 is a *duple ratio.*

Sub-du'pli-cate (sŭb-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* (*Math.*) Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios.

Subduplicate ratio, the ratio of the square roots, or the square root of a ratio; thus, the *subduplicate ratio* of a to b is $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$.

Sub-du'ral (-dū'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane.

Sub-ed'i-tor (-ĕd'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical or journal.

Sub'e-lon'gate (sŭb'ē-lŏn'gāt), *a.* Not fully elongated; somewhat elongated.

Sub-en'do-car'di-al (sŭb-ĕn'dō-kär'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the endocardium.

Sub-en'dy-mal (-ĕn'dĭ-mal), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *endyma.*] (*Anat.*) Situated under the endyma.

Sub-ep'i-der'mal (-ĕp'ĭ-dĕr'mal), *a.* Situated immediately below the epidermis.

Sub-ep'i-glot'tic (-glŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the epiglottis.

Sub-ep'i-the'li-al (-thē'lĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the epithelium.

Sub-e'qual (-ē'kwal), *a.* Nearly equal.

Su'ber-ate (sū'bĕr-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *subérate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of suberic acid.

Su-be're-ous (sū-bē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] Of or pertaining to cork; of the nature of cork; suberose.

Su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérique.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to cork; specifically, designating an acid, $C_6H_{12}.(CO_2H)_2$, homologous with oxalic acid, and obtained from cork and certain fatty oils, as a white crystalline substance.

Su'ber-in (sū'bĕr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérine.*] (*Bot.*) A material found in the cell walls of cork. It is a modification of lignin.

Su'ber-ite (-it), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] (*Zoöl.*) Any sponge of the genus *Suberites* and allied genera. These sponges have a fine and compact texture, and contain minute siliceous spicules.

Su'ber-one (-ōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) The hypothetical ketone of suberic acid. (*b*) A colorless liquid, analogous to suberone proper, having a pleasant peppermint odor. It is obtained by the distillation of calcium suberate.

Su'ber-ose' (-ōs'), } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf.
Su'ber-ous (-ŭs), } F. *subéreux.*] (*Bot.*) Having a corky texture.

Sub-e'so-phag'e-al (sŭb-ē'sō-fāj'ē-*al* *or* -fā'jē-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated beneath the esophagus. [Written also *subœsophageal.*]

Subesophageal ganglion (*Zoöl.*), a large special ganglion situated beneath the esophagus of arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates.

Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) One of the subdivisions, of more importance than a genus, into which certain families are divided.

Sub-fi'brous (-fī'brŭs), *a.* Somewhat fibrous.

Sub-fus'cous (-fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*, *suffuscus.* See SUB-, and FUSCOUS.] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny.

Sub-fusk' (-fŭsk'), *a.* Subfuscous. [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

Sub'ge-lat'i-nous (sub'jē-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

Sub'ge-ner'ic (-jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus.

Sub'ge'nus (sŭb-jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUBGENERA (-jĕn'ē-rā). (*Biol.*) A subdivision of a genus, comprising one or more species which differ from other species of the genus in some important character or characters; as, the azaleas now constitute a *subgenus* of Rhododendron.

Sub-gla'cial (-glā'shal), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the under side of a glacier; being beneath a glacier; as, *subglacial* streams.

Sub'glo-bose' (sŭb'glō-bōs'), *a.* Not quite globose.

Sub-glob'u-lar (sŭb-glŏb'ū-lĕr), *a.* Nearly globular.

Sub-glos'sal (-glŏs'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the tongue; sublingual.

Sub-glot'tic (-glŏt'tĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated below the glottis; — applied to that part of the cavity of the larynx below the true vocal cords.

Sub'glu-ma'ceous (sŭb'glū-mā'shŭs), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

Sub-gov'ern-or (sŭb-gŭv'ĕrn-ĕr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant governor.

Sub-gran'u-lar (-grăn'ū-lĕr), *a.* Somewhat granular.

Sub'group' (sŭb'grōōp'), *n.* (*Biol.*) A subdivision of a group, as of animals. *Darwin.*

Sub'has-ta'tion (-hăs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subhastatio.*] A public sale or auction. [*R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Sub'he-pat'ic (-hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the liver; — applied to the interlobular branches of the portal vein.

Sub'horn-blend'ic (-hôrn-blĕnd'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing hornblende in a scattered state; of or relating to rocks containing disseminated hornblende.

Sub-hu'mer-ate (-hū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [See SUB-, HUMERUS.] To place the shoulders under; to bear. [*Obs.*]

Nothing surer ties a friend than freely to *subhumerate* the burden which was his. *Feltham.*

Sub-hy'a-loid (-hī'ă-loid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the hyaloid membrane.

Sub'hy-oid'e-an (sŭb'hī-oid'ē-an), *a.* (*Anat.* & *Med.*) Situated or performed beneath the hyoid bone; as, *subhyoidean* laryngotomy.

‖ **Sub'i-ma'go** (-ĭ-mā'gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-, and IMAGO.] (*Zoöl.*) A stage in the development of certain insects, such as the May flies, intermediate between the pupa and imago. In this stage, the insect is able to fly, but subsequently sheds a skin before becoming mature. Called also *pseudimago.*

Sub-in'cu-sa'tion (-ĭn'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *incusatio* accusation, fr. *incusare* to accuse.] A slight charge or accusation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sub-in'dex (-ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* SUBINDICES (-dĭ-sēz). (*Math.*) A number or mark placed opposite the lower part of a letter or symbol to distinguish the symbol; thus, a_0, b_1, c_2, x_n, have 0, 1, 2, and *n* as *subindices.*

Sub-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-* + *indicate*: cf. L. *subindicare.*] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate imperfectly. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sub-in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of indicating by signs; a slight indication. [*R.*] "The *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things." *Barrow.*

Sub-in'di-vid'u-al (sŭb-ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-*al*), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual can not branch itself into *subindividuals.* *Milton.*

Sub'in-duce' (sŭb'ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

Sub'in-fer' (-ĭn-fĕr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To infer from an inference already made. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sub-in'feu-da'tion (sŭb-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) The granting of lands by inferior lords to their dependents, to be held by themselves by feudal tenure. *Craig.* (*b*) Subordinate tenancy; undertenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation*, or undertenancy. *Blackstone.*

Sub'in-gres'sion (sŭb'ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Secret entrance. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Sub'in-tes'ti-nal (-ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-*nal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the intestine.

Sub-in'vo-lu'tion (sŭb-ĭn'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus.

Sub'i-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subitaneus.* See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.* — **Sub'i-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Sub'i-ta-ny (sŭb'ĭ-tă-nĭ; 48), *a.* Subitaneous; sudden; hasty. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

‖ **Su'bi-to** (sōō'bē-tō *or* sū'bĭ-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] (*Mus.*) In haste; quickly; rapidly.

Sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.]

1. Lying under or below.

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath; as, hills and *subjacent* valleys.

Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [OE. *suget*, OF. *souzgiet*, *sougit* (in which the first part is L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub* under), *subgiet*, *subject*, F. *sujet*, from L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** Placed or situated under; lying below, or in a lower situation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Placed under the power of another; specifically (*International Law*), owing allegiance to a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men *subject* to temptation.

All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

4. Obedient; submissive.

Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities. *Titus* iii. 1.

Syn. — Liable; subordinate; inferior; obnoxious; exposed. See LIABLE.

Sub'ject, *n.* [From L. *subjectus*, through an old form of F. *sujet.* See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** That which is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else.

2. Specifically: One who is under the authority of a ruler and is governed by his laws; one who owes allegiance to a sovereign or a sovereign state; as, a *subject* of Queen Victoria; a British *subject*; a *subject* of the United States.

Was never *subject* longed to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject.* *Shak.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

☞ In international law, the term *subject* is convertible with *citizen.*

3. That which is subjected, or submitted to, any physical operation or process; specifically (*Anat.*), a dead body used for the purpose of dissection.

4. That which is brought under thought or examination; that which is taken up for discussion, or concerning which anything is said or done. "This *subject* for heroic song." *Milton.*

Make choice of a *subject*, beautiful and noble, which . . . shall afford an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*
The unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece; the chief character.

Writers of particular lives . . . are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject.* *C. Middleton.*

6. (*Logic* & *Gram.*) That of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the theme of a proposition or discourse; that which is spoken of; as, the nominative case is the *subject* of the verb.

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which anything is affirmed or denied. *I. Watts.*

7. That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance; substratum.

That which manifests its qualities — in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Hence, that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations; the mind; the thinking agent or principal; the ego. Cf. OBJECT, *n.*, 2.

The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

9. (*Mus.*) The principal theme, or leading thought or phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based.

The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical *cantus firmus*, or plain song. *Rockstro.*

10. (*Fine Arts*) The incident, scene, figure, group, etc., which it is the aim of the artist to represent.

Sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJECTING.] **1.** To bring under control, power, or dominion; to make subject; to subordinate; to subdue.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

2. To expose; to make obnoxious or liable; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

3. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

4. To make subservient.

Subjected to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

5. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* a person to a rigid test.

Sub-ject'ed (sŭb-jĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Subjacent. "Led them direct. . . to the *subjected* plain." [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Reduced to subjection; brought under the dominion of another.

3. Exposed; liable; subject; obnoxious.

Sub-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subjectio:* cf. OF. *subjection*, F. *sujétion*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** The act of subjecting, or of bringing under the dominion of another; the act of subduing.

The conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The state of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, the safety of life, liberty, and property depends on our *subjection* to the laws. "To be bound under *subjection*." *Chaucer.*

Likewise, ye wives, be in *subjection* to your own husbands. 1 *Peter* iii. 1.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to His. *Hooker.*

Sub'ject-ist (sŭb'jĕkt-ĭst), *n.* (*Metaph.*) One skilled in subjective philosophy; a subjectivist.

Sub-jec'tive (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjectivus:* cf. F. *subjectif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a subject.

2. Especially, pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; relating to the mind, or intellectual world, in distinction from the outward or material; excessively occupied with, or brooding over, one's own internal states.

☞ In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the *ego*; *objective*, what belongs to the object of thought, the *non-ego*. See OBJECTIVE, *a.*, 2. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Lit. & Art*) Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist; as, a *subjective* drama or painting; a *subjective* writer.

Syn. — See OBJECTIVE.

Subjective sensation (*Physiol.*), one of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality. **— Sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* **— Sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

Sub-jec'tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) Any philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, any subjective states; egoism.

Sub-jec'tiv-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One who holds to subjectivism; an egoist.

Sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being subjective; character of the subject.

Sub'ject-less (sŭb'jĕkt-lĕs), *a.* Having no subject.

Sub'ject-mat'ter (-măt'tẽr), *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion; that which is made the object of thought or study.

As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto. *Blackstone.*

As science makes progress in any *subject-matter*, poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

Sub'ject-ness, *n.* Quality of being subject. [*R.*]

Sub-jic'i-ble (sŭb-jĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being subjected. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBJOINED (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBJOINING.] [Cf. OF. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*. See SUB-, and JOIN, and cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else has been said or written; to annex; to append; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason.

Syn. — To add; annex; join; unite.

Sub-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* An additional remark. [*R.*]

‖ **Sub ju'di-ce** (jū'dĭ-sē). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration.

Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBJUGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBJUGATING.] [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare* to subjugate; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] To subdue, and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his "vassal." *Baker.*

Syn. — To conquer; subdue; overcome. See CONQUER.

Sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subjugation*, LL. *subjugatio.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated.

Sub'ju-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates; a conqueror.

Sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.] **1.** Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

2. Something subjoined; as, a *subjunction* to a sentence.

Sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *subjunctum*, to subjoin: cf. F. *subjonctif.* See SUBJOIN.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

Subjunctive mood (*Gram.*), that form of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but only as a conception of the mind still contingent and dependent. It is commonly subjoined, or added as subordinate, to some other verb, and in English is often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc., as in the following sentence: "*If there were* no honey, they [bees] *would have* no object in visiting the flower." *Lubbock.* In some languages, as in Latin and Greek, the subjunctive is often independent of any other verb, being used in wishes, commands, exhortations, etc.

Sub-junc'tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mood; also, a verb in the subjunctive mood.

Sub-king'dom (sŭb-kĭng'dŭm), *n.* One of the several primary divisions of either the animal or vegetable kingdom, as, in zoölogy, the Vertebrata, Tunicata, Mollusca, Articulata, Molluscoidea, Echinodermata, Cœlentera, and the Protozoa; in botany, the Phanerogamia, and the Cryptogamia.

Sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-an), *n.* & *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lapse:* cf. F. *sublapsarien*, *sublapsaire.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Same as INFRALAPSARIAN.

Sub'lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Infralapsarianism.

Sub-lap'sa-ry (-lăp'sà-rў), *a.* Sublapsarian. *Johnson.*

Sub'late (sŭb'lāt), *v. t.* [From L. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away. See TOLERATE.] To take or carry away; to remove. [*R.*] *E. Hall.*

Sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublatio*, fr. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away.] The act of taking or carrying away; removal. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sub'la-tive (sŭb'là-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to take away. [*R.*] *Harris.*

Sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'), *n.* (*Law*) A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person; an underlease. *Bouvier.*

Sub'les-see' (sŭb'lĕs-sē'), *n.* A holder of a sublease.

Sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

Sub'le-va'tion (sŭb'lĕ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublevare* to lift up; *sub* under + *levare* to lift, raise: cf. L. *sublevatio* an alleviation.] **1.** The act of raising on high; elevation. *Sir T. More.*

2. An uprising; an insurrection. [*R.*] *Sir W. Temple*

Sub'li-bra'ri-an (-lī-brā'rĭ-an), *n.* An under or assistant librarian.

Sub'lieu-ten'ant (-lŭ-tĕn'ant), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lieutenant:* cf. F. *sous-lieutenant.*] An inferior or second lieutenant; in the British service, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank.

Sub'li-ga'tion (-lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subligatio*, from *subligare* to bind below; *sub* under + *ligare* to bind.] The act of binding underneath. [*R.*]

Sub-lim'a-ble (sŭb-lĭm'à-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *sublimable.* See SUBLIME, *v. t.*] Capable of being sublimed or sublimated. — **Sub-lim'a-ble-ness,** *n.* *Boyle.*

Sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMATING.] [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate, fr. *sublimis* high: cf. F. *sublimer.* See SUBLIME, *a.*, and cf. SUBLIME, *v. t.*] **1.** To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; as, to *sublimate* sulphur or camphor.

2. To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*

Sub'li-mate (-mât), *n.* [LL. *sublimatum.*] (*Chem.*) A product obtained by sublimation; hence, also, a purified product so obtained.

Corrosive sublimate. (*Chem.*) See under CORROSIVE.

Sub'li-mate, *a.* [LL. *sublimatus.*] Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed as a solid.

Sub'li-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), *a.* Refined by, or as by, sublimation; exalted; purified.

[Words] whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Dryden.*

Sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sublimatio:* cf. F. *sublimation.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) The act or process of subliming, or the state or result of being sublimed.

2. The act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation; purification.

3. That which is sublimed; the product of a purifying process.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

Sub'li-ma-to-ry (sŭb'lĭ-mà-tō-rў), *a.* Used for sublimation; as, *sublimatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

Sub'li-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.

Vials, crosslets, and *sublimatories.* *Chaucer.*

Sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.* [*Compar.* SUBLIMER (-ẽr); *superl.* SUBLIMEST.] [L. *sublimis; sub* under + (perhaps) a word akin to *limen* lintel, sill, thus meaning, up to the lintel: cf. F. *sublime.* Cf. ELIMINATE.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place; exalted aloft; uplifted; lofty.

Sublime on these a tower of steel is reared. *Dryden.*

2. Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent; — said of persons. "The *sublime* Julian leader." *De Quincey.*

3. Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, etc.; dignified; grand; solemn; stately; — said of an impressive object in nature, of an action, of a discourse, of a work of art, of a spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* scenery; a *sublime* deed.

Easy in words thy style, in sense *sublime.* *Prior.*

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

4. Elevated by joy; elate. [*Poetic*]

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime,*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. [*Poetic*] "Countenance *sublime* and insolent." *Spenser.*

His fair, large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

Syn. — Exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See GRAND.

Sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime; — with the definite article; as: (*a*) A grand or lofty style in speaking or writing; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

(*b*) That which is grand in nature or art, as distinguished from the merely beautiful.

Sub-lime', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMED (-līmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMING.] [Cf. L. *sublimare*, F. *sublimer* to subject to sublimation. See SUBLIME, *a.*, and cf. SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To raise on high. [*Archaic*]

A soul *sublimed* by an idea above the region of vanity and conceit. *E. P. Whipple.*

2. (*Chem.*) To subject to the process of sublimation; to heat, volatilize, and condense in crystals or powder; to distill off, and condense in solid form; hence, also, to purify.

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve; to purify.

The sun . . .
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes,*
But ripens spirits in cold, northern climes. *Pope.*

4. To dignify; to ennoble.

An ordinary gift can not *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To pass off in vapor, with immediate condensation; specifically, to evaporate or volatilize from the solid state without apparent melting; — said of those substances, like arsenic, benzoic acid, etc., which do not exhibit a liquid form on heating, except under increased pressure.

Sub-limed' (-līmd'), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having been subjected to the process of sublimation; hence, also, purified. "*Sublimed* mercurie." *Chaucer.*

Sub-lime'ly (-līm'lў), *adv.* In a sublime manner.

Sub-lime'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sublime; sublimity.

Sub-lim'i-fi-ca'tion (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublimis* sublime + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] The act of making sublime, or state of being made sublime.

Sub-lim'i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* SUBLIMITIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas:* cf. F. *sublimité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being sublime (in any sense of the adjective).

2. That which is sublime; as, the *sublimities* of nature.

Syn. — Grandeur; magnificence. — SUBLIMITY, GRANDEUR. The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, etc.; we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plain is *grand.* The heavens are not only *grand*, but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height. Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, give us the sense of moral *sublimity*, as in the case of our Savior in his prayer for his murderers. We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unconquerable will and study of revenge," as a *sublime* object; but there is a melancholy *grandeur* thrown around him, as of an "archangel ruined."

Sub-lin'e-a'tion (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line; underlining.

‖ **Sub-lin'gua** (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwà), *n.*; *pl.* SUBLINGUÆ (-gwē). [NL.] (*Anat.*) A process or fold below the tongue in some animals.

Sub-lin'gual (-gwal), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lingual:* cf. F. *sublingual.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sublingual gland; as, *sublingual* saliva.

Sub-li'tion (sŭb-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear, to lay on as a ground color.] (*Paint.*) The act or process of laying the ground in a painting. [*R.*]

Sub-lit'to-ral (-lĭt'tō-ral), *a.* Under the shore. *Smart.*

Sub-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or at the bases of, the lobules of the liver.

Sub-lum'bar (-lŭm'bẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

Sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr), **Sub-lu-na-ry** (sŭb'lū-nā-rў), } *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lunar*, or *lunary:* cf. F. *sublunaire.*] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; earthly.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

All *sublunary* comforts imitate the changeableness, as well as feel the influence, of the planet they are under. *South.*

Sub'lu-na-ry, *n.* Any worldly thing. [*Obs.*]

Sub'lux-a'tion (-lŭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *luxation:* cf. F. *subluxation.*] (*Surg.*) An incomplete or partial dislocation.

Sub-mam'ma-ry (-măm'mà-rў), *a.* Situated under the mammæ; as, *submammary* inflammation.

Sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mà-rēn'), *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* navigators; *submarine* plants.

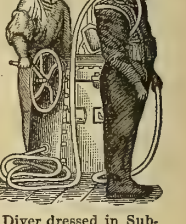

Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

Submarine armor, a waterproof dress of strong material, having a helmet into which air for breathing is pumped through a tube leading from above the surface to enable a diver to remain under water. Submarine cable. See *Telegraph cable*, under TELEGRAPH. — Submarine mine. See TORPEDO, 2 (*a*).

Sub-ma-rine', *n.* A submarine plant or animal.

Sub-mar'shal (-mär'shal), *n.* An under or deputy marshal.

Sub-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-là-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated under the maxilla, or lower jaw; inframaxillary; as, the *submaxillary* gland. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland; as, *submaxillary* saliva.

Sub-me'di-al (-mē'dĭ-al), *a.* Lying under the middle.

Sub-me'di-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Next to the median (on either side); as, the *submedian* teeth of mollusks.

Sub-me'di-ant (-ant), *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

Sub-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the chin; as, the *submental* artery.

‖ **Sub-men'tum** (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUBMENTA (-tà). [NL. See SUB-, and MENTUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The basal part of the labium of insects. It bears the mentum.

Sub-merge' (-mẽrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMERGED (-mẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMERGING (-mẽr'jĭng).] [L. *submergere, submersum; sub* under + *mergere* to plunge:

cf. F. *submerger*. See MERGE.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge.

2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate; to flood; to drown.

I would thou didst,
So half my Egypt were *submerged*. *Shak.*

Sub-merge' (sŭb-mĕrj'), *v. i.* To plunge into water or other fluid; to be buried or covered, as by a fluid; to be merged; hence, to be completely included.

Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds. *Gent. Mag.*

Sub-mer'gence (-mĕr'jens), *n.* [From L. *submergens*, p. pr.] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged; submersion.

Sub-merse' (-mĕrs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Submersed.

Sub-mersed' (-mĕrst'), *a.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere*. See SUBMERGE.] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

Sub-mer'sion (-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *submersio*: cf. F. *submersion*.] **1.** The act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed; the act of plunging under water, or of drowning.

2. The state of being put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed or drowned.

Sub'me-tal'lic (-mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Imperfectly metallic; as, a *submetallic* luster.

Sub-min'is-ter (-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [L. *subministrare*, *subministratum*. See SUB-, and MINISTER, *v. t.*] To supply; to afford. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Sub-min'is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. [*Obs.*] "Our passions . . . *subminister* to the best and worst purposes." *L'Estrange.*

Sub-min'is-trant (-trant), *a.* [L. *subministrans*, p. pr.] Subordinate; subservient. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sub-min'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [See SUBMINISTER.] To supply; to afford; to subminister. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Sub-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subministratio*.] The act of subministering. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sub-miss' (-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Submissive; humble; obsequious. [*Archaic*] "Soft Silence and *submiss* Obedience." *Spenser.* "Stooping and *submiss*." *R. L. Stevenson.*

2. Gentle; soft; calm; as, *submiss* voices. [*R.*]

Sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering: cf. F. *soumission*.] **1.** The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another; obedience; compliance.

Submission, dauphin! 't is a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. The state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior; meekness; resignation.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

No duty in religion is more justly required by God . . . than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission*
As in offense. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*). *Bouvier.*

Sub-mis'sive (sŭb-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined or ready to submit; acknowledging one's inferiority; yielding; obedient; humble.

Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*

2. Showing a readiness to submit; expressing submission; as, a *submissive* demeanor.

With a *submissive* step I hasted down. *Prior.*

Syn. — Obedient; compliant; yielding; obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

— Sub-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* — **Sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

Sub-miss'ly (-mĭs'lĭ), *adv.* In a submiss manner; with submission. [*Archaic*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Sub-miss'ness, *n.* Submissiveness. [*Obs.*]

Sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMITTING.] [L. *submittere*; *sub* under + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *soumettre*. See MISSILE.]

1. To let down; to lower. [*Obs.*]

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

2. To put or place under. *Milton.*

The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.

Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*

The angel of the Lord said unto her, Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Gen.* xvi. 9.

Wives, *submit* yourselves unto your own husbands. *Eph.* v. 22.

4. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer; as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court; — often followed by a dependent proposition as the object.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

We *submit* that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads because they never heard of the differential calculus. *Macaulay.*

Sub-mit', *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance; to surrender.

The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *C. Middleton.*

2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*

3. To be submissive or resigned; to yield without murmuring.

Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Sub-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*

Sub-mon'ish (sŭb-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *submonere*. See SUMMON, and -ISH.] To suggest; to prompt. [*R.*] "The *submonishing* inclinations of my senses." *T. Granger.*

Sub'mo-ni'tion (sŭb'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *submonitio*.] Suggestion; prompting. [*R.*] *T. Granger.*

Sub-mu'cous (sŭb-mū'kŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under a mucous membrane.

Sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it; thus, 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times.

Sub-mul'ti-ple, *a.* (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a submultiple; being a submultiple; as, a *submultiple* number; *submultiple* ratio.

Sub-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated underneath a muscle or muscles.

Sub'nar-cot'ic (sŭb'när-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Moderately narcotic.

Sub-na'sal (sŭb-nā'zal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the nose; as, the *subnasal* point, or the middle point of the inferior border of the anterior nasal aperture.

Sub-nas'cent (-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci* to grow under; *sub* under + *nasci* to be born.] Growing underneath. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Sub-nect' (-nĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subnectere*, *subnexum*; *sub* under + *nectere* to tie.] To tie or fasten beneath; to join beneath. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Sub-nex' (-nĕks'), *v. t.* [See SUBNECT.] To subjoin; to subnect. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sub-nor'mal (-nôr'mal), *n.* (*Geom.*) That part of the axis of a curved line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

Sub'no-ta'tion (sŭb'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe; *sub* under + *notare* to note or mark.] A rescript. *Bouvier.*

Sub-no'to-chor'dal (sŭb-nō'tō-kôr'dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated on the ventral side of the notochord; as, the *subnotochordal* rod.

Sub-nu'vo-lar (-nū'vō-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + It. *nuvola* cloud: cf. L. *subnubilus* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds; attended or partly covered or obscured by clouds; somewhat cloudy. [*R. & Poetic*]

Subnuvolar lights of evening sharply slant. *Milnes.*

Sub'ob-scure'ly (sŭb'ŏb-skūr'lĭ), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Sub'ob-tuse' (-tūs'), *a.* Partially obtuse.

Sub'oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or posterior to, the occiput; as, the *suboccipital*, or first cervical, nerve.

Sub-oc'tave (sŭb-ŏk'tāv), **Sub-oc'tu-ple** (-ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *ocular*: cf. L. *subocularis*.] (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the eye.

Sub-of'fi-cer (-ŏf'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *officer*: cf. F. *sous-officier*.] An under or subordinate officer.

Sub'o-per'cu-lar (sŭb'ō-pẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated below the operculum; pertaining to the suboperculum. — *n.* The suboperculum.

Sub'o-per'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. See SUB-, OPERCULUM.] (*Anat.*) The lower opercular bone in fishes.

Sub'or-bic'u-lar (-ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), **Sub'or-bic'u-late** (-ôr-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Almost orbicular.

Sub-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-al), **Sub-or'bit-ar** (-ôr'bĭt-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under or below the orbit.

Sub-or'der (-ôr'dẽr), *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A division of an order; a group of genera of a little lower rank than an order and of greater importance than a tribe or family; as, cichoraceous plants form a *suborder* of Compositæ.

Sub-or'di-na-cy (-dĭ-nā-sy), *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] The quality or state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination; as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

Sub-or'di-nance (-nans), **Sub-or'di-nan-cy** (-nan-sy), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *ordinans*, p. pr. of *ordinare*. See SUBORDINATE, *a.*] Subordinacy; subordination. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More. Sir W. Temple.*

Sub-or'di-na-ry (-nā-rỹ), *n.* (*Her.*) One of several heraldic bearings somewhat less common than an ordinary. See ORDINARY.

☞ Different writers name different bearings as subordinaries, but the *bar*, *bend sinister*, *pile*, *inescutcheon bordure*, *gyron*, and *quarter*, are always considered subordinaries by those who do not class them as ordinaries.

Sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.]

1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position.

The several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, or the like.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

Sub-or'di-nate, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal*. *Milton.*

Sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORDINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORDINATING.] **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another.

2. To make subject; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

— Sub-or'di-nate-ly, *adv.* — **Sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

Sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination*.] **1.** The act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting.

2. The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

Natural creatures having a local *subordination*. *Holyday.*

3. Place of inferior rank.

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

Sub-or'di-na-tive (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to subordinate; expressing subordination; used to introduce a subordinate sentence; as, a *subordinative* conjunction.

Sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORNED (-ôrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORNING.] [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare*; *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.] **1.** (*Law*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury, such oath being actually taken. *Sir W. O. Russell.*

2. To procure privately, or by collusion; to procure by indirect means; to incite secretly; to instigate.

Thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*
Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

Sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *subornation*.] **1.** (*Law*) The act of suborning; the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. The sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

The sort of chicanery attending his *subornation* of managers in the Leibnitz controversy. *De Quincey.*

Sub-orn'er (sŭb-ôrn'ẽr), *n.* One who suborns or procures another to take a false oath; one who procures another to do a bad action.

Sub-o'val (-ō'val), *a.* Somewhat oval; nearly oval.

Sub-o'vate (-vāt), *a.* Nearly in the form of an egg, or of the section of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest; nearly ovate.

Sub-o'va-ted (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Subovate. [*R.*]

Sub-ox'ide (-ŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide containing a relatively small amount of oxygen, and less than the normal proportion; as, potassium *suboxide*, K_4O.

Sub'pe-dun'cu-lar (sŭb'pē-dŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated beneath the peduncle; as, the *subpeduncular* lobe of the cerebellum.

Sub'pe-dun'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Supported on, or growing from, a very short stem; having a short peduncle.

Sub'pel-lu'cid (-pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* Somewhat pellucid; nearly pellucid.

Sub-pœ'na (sŭb-pē'nà), *n. & v. t.* See SUBPŒNA.

Sub'pen-tan'gu-lar (-pĕn-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Nearly or approximately pentangular; almost pentangular.

Sub-per'i-car'di-al (sŭb-pẽr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the cardiac pericardium.

Sub-per'i-os'te-al (-ŏs'tē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the periosteum.

Subperiosteal operation (*Surg.*), a removal of bone effected without taking away the periosteum.

Sub-per'i-to-ne'al (-tō-nē'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the peritoneal membrane.

Sub-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

Sub-pleu'ral (-plū'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the pleural membrane.

Sub-pod'o-phyl'lous (-pŏd'ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the podophyllous tissue of the horse's foot.

Sub-pœ'na (sŭb-pē'nà), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] (*Law*) A writ commanding the attendance in court, as a witness, of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty; the process by which a defendant in equity is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill. [Written also *subpena*.]

‖ **Subpœna ad testificandum** (ăd tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kăn'dŭm). [NL.] A writ used to procure the attendance of a witness for the purpose of testifying. — ‖ **Subpœna duces tecum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm). [NL.] A writ which requires a witness to attend and bring certain documents.

Sub-pœ'na, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBPŒNAED (-nàd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBPŒNAING.] (*Law*) To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

Sub-pœ'nal (-nal), *a.* Required or done under penalty. *Gauden.*

Sub-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* Situated below the poles.

Sub'po-lyg'o-nal (sŭb'pō-lĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Approximately polygonal; somewhat or almost polygonal.

Sub'pre-hen'sile (-prē-hĕn'sĭl), *a.* Somewhat prehensile; prehensile in an inferior degree.

Sub-pri'or (sŭb-prī'ẽr), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *prior*: cf. F. *sous-prieur*.] (*Eccl.*) The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

Sub-pu'bic (-pū'bĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or posterior to, the pubic bones.

Sub-pul'mo-na-ry (-pŭl'mō-nā-rỹ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the lungs.

Sub-pur'chas-er (-pûr'chās-ẽr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

Sub-pyr'i-form (-pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat pyriform.

Sub-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* Nearly or approximately square; almost square.

Sub-quad'ru-ple (-ru-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of four; in the ratio of one to four; as, *subquadruple* proportion. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-quin'que-fid (-kwĭn'kwē-fĭd), *a.* Almost quinquefid; nearly quinquefid.

Sub-quin'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of one to five; as, *subquintuple* proportion. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-read'er (-rēd'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) An under reader in the inns of court, who reads the texts of law the reader is to discourse upon. [*Eng.*] *Crabb.*

Sub-rec'tor (-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* An assistant rector. [*Eng.*]

Sub're-li'gion (-rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* A secondary religion; a belief or principle held in a quasi religious veneration.

Loyalty is in the English a *subreligion*. *Emerson.*

Sub-rep'tion (sŭb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly: cf. F. *subreption*. See SURREPTITIOUS.] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise, or by unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. *Bp. Hall.*

Sub'rep-ti'tious (sŭb'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subreptitius*.

See SURREPTITIOUS.] Surreptitious. [*Obs.*] — **Sub'rep-ti'tious-ly** (sŭb'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Sub-rep'tive (sŭb-rĕp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. [*Obs.*]

Sub-rig'id (-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

Sub-rig'u-ous (-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subriguus; sub* under + *riguus* watered, akin to *rigare* to water.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Sub'ro-gate (sŭb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare.* See SUBROGATE.] To put in the place of another; to substitute. *Barrow.*

Sub'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation*, LL. *subrogatio.*] The act of subrogating. Specifically: (*Law*) The substitution of one person in the place of another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the rights of the former; the mode by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor. *Bouvier. Burrill. Abbott.*

Sub'ro-tund' (-rō-tŭnd'), *a.* Somewhat rotund.

Sub-sa'cral (sŭb-sā'krăl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the sacrum.

Sub'sa-line' (sŭb'sȧ-līn' *or* sŭb-sā'lĭn), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

Sub'salt' (sŭb'sȧlt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic salt. See the Note under SALT.

Sub'san-na'tion (-săn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subsannatio*, fr. *subsannare* to deride by mimicking gestures.] Derision; mockery. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sub-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lẽr), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated
Sub-scap'u-la-ry (-lă-rȳ), } beneath the scapula; infrascapular; as, the *subscapular* muscle.

Sub-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being subscribed. [*R.*]

Sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSCRIBING.] [L. *subscribere, subscriptum; sub* under + *scribere* to write: cf. F. *souscrire.* See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write underneath, as one's name; to sign (one's name) to a document.

[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*

2. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath; as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract; a man *subscribes* a bond.

All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts, and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

4. To promise to give, by writing one's name with the amount; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.

5. To sign away; to yield; to surrender. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To declare over one's signature; to publish. [*Obs.*]

Either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

Sub-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*

2. To give consent to something written, by signing one's name; hence, to assent; to agree.

So spake, so wished, much humbled Eve; but Fate
Subscribed not. *Milton.*

3. To become surety; — with *for.* [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. To yield; to admit one's self to be inferior or in the wrong. [*Obs.*]

I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak.*

5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give a certain sum.

6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc.

Sub-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, or the like. *Dryden.*

Sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath; as, iota *subscript.* (See under IOTA.) Specifically (*Math.*), said of marks, figures, or letters (suffixes), written below and usually to the right of other letters to distinguish them; as, a_n, 2_n in the symbols X_a, A_n, Y_2. See SUFFIX, *n.*, 2, and SUBINDEX.

Sub'script, *n.* Anything written below. *Bentley.*

Sub-scrip'tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio*: cf. F. *souscription.*] **1.** The act of subscribing.

2. That which is subscribed. Specifically: (*a*) A paper to which a signature is attached. (*b*) The signature attached to a paper. (*c*) Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. (*d*) Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed; as, an individual *subscription* to a fund.

3. (*Eccl.*) The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity; esp. (*Ch. of Eng.*), formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer, required before ordination.

4. Submission; obedience. [*Obs.*]

You owe me no *subscription.* *Shak.*

5. (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

Sub-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. "The *subscriptive* part." *Richardson.* — **Sub-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Sub'se-cute (sŭb'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *subsecutus*, p. p. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely, or so as to overtake; to pursue. [*Obs.*]

To follow and detain him, if by any possibility he could be *subsecuted* and overtaken. *E. Hall.*

Sub-sec'u-tive (sŭb-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subsécutif.*] Following in a train or succession. [*R.*]

‖ **Sub-sel'li-um** (-sĕl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SUBSELLIA (-ȧ). [L.] (*Eccl. Arch.*) One of the stalls of the lower range where there are two ranges. See *Illust.* of STALL.

Sub-sem'i-tone (-sĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* (*Mus.*) The sensible or leading note, or sharp seventh, of any key; subtonic.

Sub-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Deeper than the reach of the senses. "That *subsensible* world." *Tyndall.*

Sub-sep'tu-ple (-sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of one to seven. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub'se-quence (sŭb'sē-kwens), } *n.* The act or state
Sub'se-quen-cy (-kwen-sȳ), } of following; — opposed to *precedence.*

Sub'se-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed: cf. F. *subséquent.* See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years; a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.

2. Following in order of place; succeeding; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty. "The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish." *Bacon.*

Sub'se-quent-ly, *adv.* At a later time; afterwards.

Sub-se'rous (sŭb-sē'rŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under a serous membrane.

Sub-serve' (-sẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSERVED (-sẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSERVING.] [L. *subservire; sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient to; to help forward; to promote.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating Nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanvill.*

Sub-serve', *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate; to serve in an inferior capacity.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

Sub-serv'i-ence (-ĭ-ens), } *n.* The quality or state
Sub-serv'i-en-cy (-ĭ-en-sȳ), } of being subservient; instrumental fitness or use; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes; in a derogatory sense, servility.

The body, wherein appears much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

Sub-serv'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *subserviens, -entis*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; serving to promote some end; subordinate; hence, servile; truckling.

Scarce ever reading anything which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Bp. Fell.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

Their temporal ambition was wholly *subservient* to their proselytizing spirit. *Burke.*

Sub-serv'i-ent-ly, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

Sub-ses'qui- (sŭb-sĕs'kwĭ-). [Pref. *sub-* + *sesqui-*.] (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the combination of constituents (especially electro-negative and electro-positive bodies) in the proportion of *two* to *three;* as, a *subsesqui* acetate, *i. e.*, a salt having two equivalents of acetic acid to three of the base.

Sub-sex'tu-ple (-sĕks'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of one to six; as, *subsextuple* proportion. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSIDING.] [L. *subsidere; sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.

2. To tend downward; to become lower; to descend; to sink. "Heaven's *subsiding* hill." *Dryden.*

3. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to settle down; to become tranquil; to abate; as, the sea *subsides;* the tumults of war will *subside;* the fever has *subsided.* "In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside.*" *C. Middleton.*

Syn. — See ABATE.

Sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ens), } *n.* [L. *subsidens, -entis*,
Sub-sid'en-cy (-en-sȳ), } p. pr. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] The act or process of subsiding.

The subdual or *subsidence* of the more violent passions. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner; so as to assist.

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (-ĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius:* cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; assisting; auxiliary; helping; tributary, especially, aiding in an inferior position or capacity; as, a *subsidiary* stream.

Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not suffragant and *subsidiary.* *Florio.*

They constituted a useful *subsidiary* testimony of another state of existence. *Coleridge.*

2. Of or pertaining to a subsidy; constituting a subsidy; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to an ally.

George the Second relied on his *subsidiary* treaties. *Ld. Mahon.*

Sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n.; pl.* SUBSIDIARIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, contributes aid or additional supplies; an assistant; an auxiliary. *Hammond.*

Sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSIDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSIDIZING (-dĭ'zĭng).] [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line.

He employed the remittances from Spain to *subsidize* a large body of German mercenaries. *Prescott.*

Sub'si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dȳ), *n.; pl.* SUBSIDIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait: cf. F. *subside.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Support; aid; coöperation; esp., extraordinary aid in money rendered to the sovereign or to a friendly power.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy.* *Bacon.*

☞ *Subsidies* were taxes, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods. *Blackstone.*

2. Specifically: A sum of money paid by one sovereign or nation to another to purchase the coöperation or the neutrality of such sovereign or nation in war.

3. A grant from the government, from a municipal corporation, or the like, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention; as, a *subsidy* to the owners of a line of ocean steamships.

Syn. — Tribute; grant. — SUBSIDY, TRIBUTE. A *subsidy* is voluntary; a *tribute* is exacted.

Sub-sign' (sŭb-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSIGNING.] [L. *subsignare; sub* under + *signare* to mark: cf. F. *soussigner.* See SIGN.] To sign beneath; to subscribe. [*R.*] *Camden.*

Sub'sig-na'tion (sŭb'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subsignatio.*] The act of writing the name under something, as for attestation. [*R.*] *Shelton.*

Sub-sil'i-cate (sŭb-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* A basic silicate.

Sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSISTING.] [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand, from *stare* to stand: cf. F. *subsister.* See STAND.] **1.** To be; to have existence; to inhere.

And makes what happiness we justly call,
Subsist not in the good of one, but all. *Pope.*

2. To continue; to retain a certain state.

Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live. *Milton.*

To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

Sub-sist', *v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed; to maintain; as, to *subsist* one's family.

He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

Sub-sist'ence (-ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *subsistance*, L. *subsistentia.*] **1.** Real being; existence.

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inherency; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

3. That which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions; livelihood; as, a meager *subsistence.*

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

4. (*Theol.*) Same as HYPOSTASIS, 2. *Hooker.*

Sub-sist'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* Subsistence. [*R.*]

Sub-sist'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *subsistens*, p. pr. See SUBSIST.] **1.** Having real being; as, a *subsistent* spirit.

2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

Sub-si'zar (-sī'zẽr), *n.* An under sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar. [*Cambridge Univ. Eng.*]

Bid my *subsizar* carry my hackney to the buttery and give him his bever. *J. Fletcher.*

Sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed, or stratum, of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

Subsoil plow, a plow having a share and standard but no moldboard. It follows in the furrow made by an ordinary plow, and loosens the soil to an additional depth without bringing it to the surface. *Knight.*

Sub'soil', *v. t.* To turn up the subsoil of.

Sub-so'la-ry (sŭb-sō'lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Being under the sun; hence, terrestrial; earthly; mundane. [*R.*]

Sub-spe'cies (-spē'shēz), *n.* A group somewhat less distinct than species usually are, but based on characters more important than those which characterize ordinary varieties; often, a geographical variety or race.

Sub'sphe-noid'al (-sfē-noid'ăl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the body of the sphenoid bone.

Sub-spher'ic-al (-sfẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Nearly spherical; having a figure resembling that of a sphere.

Sub-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* (*a*) (*Anat.*) Subvertebral. (*b*) (*Med.*) Situated beneath a spinous process, as that of the scapula; as, *subspinous* dislocation of the humerus.

Sub'stance (sŭb'stans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that in which properties inhere; that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from any accident; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence.

These cooks, how they stamp, and strain, and grind,
And turn *substance* into accident! *Chaucer.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part; essential import; purport.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

It is insolent in words, in manner; but in *substance* it is not only insulting, but alarming. *Burke.*

3. Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; firmness; as, the *substance* of which a garment is made; some textile fabrics have little *substance.*

4. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

And there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

Thy *substance*, valued at the highest rate,
Can not amount unto a hundred marks. *Shak.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

5. (*Theol.*) Same as HYPOSTASIS, 2.

Sub'stance, *v. t.* To furnish or endow with substance; to supply property to; to make rich. [*Obs.*]

Sub'stance-less, *a.* Having no substance; unsubstantial. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Sub'stant (-stant), *a.* [L. *substans, -antis*, p. pr. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. [*R.*] "[The glacier's] *substant* ice." *The Century.*

Sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel*, L. *substantialis.*] **1.** Belonging to substance; actually existing; real; as, *substantial* life. *Milton.*

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; solid; true; veritable.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*
The *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

3. Corporeal; material; firm. "Most ponderous and *substantial* things." *Shak.*
The rainbow [appears to be] a large *substantial* arch. *I. Watts.*

4. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or wall.

5. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, a *substantial* freeholder. "*Substantial* yeomen and burghers." *Sir W. Scott.*

Sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being substantial; corporeity; materiality.
The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality.* *Glanvill.*

Sub-stan'tial-ize (-stăn'shal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSTANTIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSTANTIALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make substantial.

Sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; in substance; essentially.

In him all his Father shone,
Substantially expressed. *Milton.*
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

Sub-stan'tial-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being substantial; as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column.

Sub-stan'tials (-shalz), *n. pl.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

Sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSTANTIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSTANTIATING.]
1. To make to exist; to make real. *Ayliffe.*
2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.
Observation is, in turn, wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge.*

Sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof.

Sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stan-tī'val), *a.* Of or pertaining to a substantive; of the nature of a substantive. — **Sub'stan-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

Sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stan-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus:* cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.*
2. Depending on itself; independent.
He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*
3. Enduring; solid; firm; substantial.
Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and *substantive* manner. *Hazlitt.*
4. Pertaining to, or constituting, the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.*
Noun substantive (*Gram.*), a noun which designates an object, material or immaterial; a substantive. — Substantive color, one which communicates its color without the aid of a mordant or base; — opposed to *adjective color.*

Sub'stan-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] (*Gram.*) A noun or name; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial; as, the words *man, horse, city, goodness, excellence,* are *substantives.*

Sub'stan-tive, *v. t.* To substantivize. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Sub'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.
2. (*Gram.*) As a substantive, name, or noun; as, an adjective may be used *substantively.*

Sub'stan-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being substantive.

Sub'stan-tiv-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert into a substantive; as, to *substantivize* an adjective. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Sub'stile' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* (*Dialing*) See SUBSTYLE.

Sub-stit'u-ent (sŭb-stĭt'ū-ent), *n.* [L. *substituens,* p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] (*Chem.*) Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed.

Sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus,* p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place: cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] One who, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another; one who acts for another; that which stands in lieu of something else; specifically (*Mil.*), a person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man.
Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute?* *Milton.*
Ladies [in Shakespeare's age] . . . wore masks as the sole *substitute* known to our ancestors for the modern parasol. *De Quincey.*

Sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSTITUTED (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSTITUTING (-tū'tĭng).] [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.
Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

Sub'sti-tu'ted (-tū'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Exchanged; put in the place of another.
2. (*Chem.*) Containing substitutions or replacements; having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methyl amine is a *substituted* ammonia.
Substituted executor (*Law*), an executor appointed to act in place of one removed or resigned.

Sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substitutio:* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1.** The act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another; as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney, or representative to act for one in his absence; the *substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver as a circulating medium.
2. The state of being substituted for another.
3. The office or authority of one acting for another; delegated authority. [*R.*] *Shak.*
4. (*Civil Law*) The designation of a person in a will to take a devise or legacy, either on failure of a former devisee or legatee by incapacity or unwillingness to accept, or after him. *Burrill.*
5. (*Theol.*) The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, being substituted for the sinner, and that his sufferings were expiatory.
6. (*Chem.*) The act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical; metathesis; also, the state of being so substituted. See METATHESIS.

Sub'sti-tu'tion-al (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; standing in the place of another; substituted. — **Sub'sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

Sub'sti-tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *substitutif,* L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-stract' (sŭb-străkt'), *v. t.* [F. *soustraire;* L. *subtus* below (from *sub* under) + *trahere* to draw. See SUBTRACT.] To subtract; to withdraw. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Sub-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *substraction,* F. *soustraction.* See SUBSTRACT.] **1.** Subtraction; deduction. [*Obs.*]
2. (*Law*) See SUBTRACTION, 3.

Sub-stract'or (-străk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who subtracts.
2. A detractor; a slanderer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *n.* A substratum. [*R.*]

Sub'strate, *a.* Having very slight furrows. [*R.*]

Sub-strate' (sŭb-strāt'), *v. t.* [L. *substratus,* p. p. of *substrahere.* See SUBSTRATUM.] To strew or lay under anything. [*Obs.*]
The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle.*

Sub-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SUBSTRATA (-tȧ). [L. *substratus,* p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* under + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies something, as a layer of earth lying under another; specifically (*Agric.*), the subsoil.
2. (*Metaph.*) The permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance.

Sub-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build beneath something; to lay as the foundation. [*R.*]
He *substructs* the religion of Asia as the base. *Emerson.*

Sub-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio,* fr. *substruere, substructum,* to build beneath; *sub* under + *struere* to build.] (*Arch.*) Underbuilding; the foundation, or any preliminary structure intended to raise the lower floor or basement of a building above the natural level of the ground.
It is a magnificent strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn.*

Sub-struc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *structure.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) Same as SUBSTRUCTION.
2. An under structure; a foundation; groundwork.

Sub-sty'lar (-stī'lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the substyle.

Sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* (*Dialing*) A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. [Written also *substile.*] *Hutton.*

Sub-sul'phate (sŭb-sŭl'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate with an excess of the base.

Sub-sul'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nonacid compound consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and more than one equivalent of some other body, as a metal.

Sub-sul'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Subsultory. [*R.*] *Berkeley.*

Sub-sul'to-ry (sŭb-sŭl'tō-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum,* to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts. [*R.*] — **Sub-sul'to-ri-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]
Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, — these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Sub-sul'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBSULTORY.] (*Med.*) A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.

Sub-sum'a-ble (-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being subsumed. *J. B. Stallo.*

Sub-sume' (sŭb-sūm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up into or under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to place (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it; to include under something else.
To *subsume* one proposition under another. *De Quincey.*
A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater.*

Sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of subsuming, or of including under another.
The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
2. That which is subsumed, as the minor clause or premise of a syllogism.
But whether you see cause to go against the rule, or the *subsumption* under the rule. *De Quincey.*

Sub-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or containing, a subsumption. *Coleridge.*

Sub-tan'gent (-tăn'jent), *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

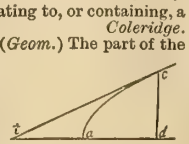

Subtangent.

Sub'tar-ta're-an (sŭb'tăr-tā'rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus; infernal. "*Subtartarean* powers." *Pope.*

Sub-tec'ta-cle (sŭb-tĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof.] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. [*Obs.*] *Davies* (*Holy Roode*).
ca Part of Curve; *ad* The Axis; *ct* Tangent to Curve at *c*; *cd* Ordinate to Axis from *c*; *dt* Subtangent.

Sub-teg'u-la'ne-ous (sŭb-tĕg'ū-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus; sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof or eaves; within doors. [*R.*]

Sub-ten'ant (-tĕn'ant), *n.* (*Law*) One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant.

Sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTENDING.] [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See TEND.] To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.

Sub-tense' (sŭb-tĕns'), *n.* [L. *subtendere, subtentum.* See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] (*Geom.*) A line subtending, or stretching across; a chord; as, the *subtense* of an arc.

Sub-tep'id (-tĕp'ĭd), *a.* Slightly tepid.

Sub'te-rete' (sŭb'tē-rēt'), *a.* Somewhat terete.

Sub-ter'flu-ent (sŭb-tĕr'flū-ent), } *a.* [L. *subterfluens,* p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow beneath; *subter* under + *fluere* to flow.] Running under or beneath. [*R.*]

Sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* [F., from LL. *subterfugium,* fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; a shift; an evasion.
Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges,* to avoid the force of an argument. *I. Watts.*
By a miserable *subterfuge,* they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

Sub'ter-rane (sŭb'tĕr-rān), *n.* [Cf. L. *subterraneum,* F. *souterrain.* See SUBTERRANEAN.] A cave or room under ground. [*R.*] *J. Bryant.*

Sub'ter-ra'ne-al (-rā'nē-al), *a.* Subterranean. [*Obs.*]

Sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-an), } *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub*
Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), } under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; a *subterraneous* passage. — **Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Sub'ter-ran'i-ty (-răn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A place under ground; a subterrany. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sub'ter-ra-ny (sŭb'tĕr-rȧ-nȳ), *a.* Subterranean. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — *n.* A subterranean place. [*Obs.*]

Sub'ter-rene' (sŭb'tĕr-rēn'), *a.* [L. *subterrenus,* equiv. to *subterraneus.*] Subterraneous. [*Obs.*]

Sub'ter-res'tri-al (-rĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* Subterranean.

Sub'tha-lam'ic (sŭb'thȧ-lăm'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the optic thalamus.

Sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt'l; 277), *a.* [L. *subtilis.* See SUBTLE.] **1.** Thin; not dense or gross; rare; as, *subtile* air; *subtile* vapor; a *subtile* medium.
2. Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate; tenuous; finely woven. "A *sotil* [subtile] twine's thread." *Chaucer.*
More *subtile* web Arachne can not spin. *Spenser.*
I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. Acute; piercing; searching.
The slow disease and *subtile* pain. *Prior.*
4. Characterized by nicety of discrimination; discerning; delicate; refined; subtle. [In this sense now commonly written *subtle.*]
The genius of the Spanish people is exquisitely *subtile,* without being at all acute; hence there is so much humor and so little wit in their literature. The genius of the Italians, on the contrary, is acute, profound, and sensual, but not *subtile;* hence what they think to be humorous, is merely witty. *Coleridge.*
The *subtile* influence of an intellect like Emerson's. *Hawthorne.*
5. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; subtle; as, a *subtile* person; a *subtile* adversary; a *subtile* scheme. [In this sense now commonly written *subtle.*]
Syn. — SUBTILE, ACUTE. In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to fineness. The *acute* intellect pierces to its aim; the *subtile* (or *subtle*) intellect winds its way through obstacles.
— **Sub'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub'tile-ness,** *n.*

Sub-til'i-ate (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *subtiliare.*] To make thin or rare. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.* — **Sub'til-i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Sub'til-ism (sŭb'tĭl-ĭz'm *or* sŭt'l-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being subtile; subtilty; subtlety.
The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus. *Milman.*

Sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *subtilitas:* cf. F. *subtilité.* See SUBTLE.] Subtilty. [*R.*]

Sub'til-i-za'tion (sŭb'tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn *or* sŭt'l-), *n.* [Cf. F. *subtilisation.*] **1.** The act of making subtile.
2. (*Old Chem.*) The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.
3. Refinement; subtlety; extreme attenuation.

Sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz *or* sŭt'l-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *subtiliser.*] **1.** To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.
2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.
Nor as yet have we *subtilized* ourselves into savages. *Burke.*

Sub'til-ize, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions. *Milner.*

Sub'til-i'zer (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* One who subtilizes.

Sub'til-ty (sŭb'tĭl-tȳ *or* sŭt''l-tȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *subtility.*] **1.** The quality or state of being subtile; thinness; fineness; as, the *subtilty* of air or light.
2. Refinement; extreme acuteness; subtlety.
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*
3. Cunning; skill; craft. [*Obs.*]
To learn a lewd man this *subtilty.* *Chaucer.*
4. Slyness in design; artifice; guile; a cunning design or artifice; a trick; subtlety.
O full of all *subtilty* and all mischief. *Acts* xiii. 10.
☞ In senses 2, 3, and 4 the word is more commonly written *subtlety.*

Sub'tle (sŭt''l), *a.* [*Compar.* SUBTLER (-lĕr); *superl.* SUBTLEST (-lĕst).] [OE. *sotil, subtil,* OF. *soutil,* later *subtil,* F. *subtil,* L. *subtilis;* probably, originally, woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT, and cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Sly in design; artful;

cunning; insinuating; subtile; — applied to persons; as, a *subtle* foe. "A *subtle* traitor." *Shak.*

2. Cunningly devised; crafty; treacherous; as, a *subtle* stratagem.

3. Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; — said of persons; as, a *subtle* logician; refined; tenuous; sinuous; insinuating; hence, penetrative or pervasive; — said of the mind, its faculties, or its operations; as, a *subtle* intellect; a *subtle* imagination; a *subtle* process of thought; also, difficult of apprehension; elusive.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*. *Milton.*

4. Smooth and deceptive. [*Obs.*]

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground [bowling ground]. *Shak.*

Syn. — Artful; crafty; cunning; shrewd; sly; wily. *Subtle* is the most comprehensive of these epithets and implies the finest intellectual quality. See SHREWD, and CUNNING.

Sub'tle-ness (sŭt'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being subtle; subtlety.

Sub'tle-ty (-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SUBTLETIES (-tĭz). [OE. *sotelte, sutilte*, OF. *sotillete*, L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTLE, and cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** The quality or state of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness.

The fox which lives by *subtlety*. *Shak.*

2. Nice discernment with delicacy of mental action; nicety of discrimination.

3. Something that is sly, crafty, or delusive.

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*. *Shak.*

Sub'tly (sŭt'lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true. *Pope.*

Subtly communicating itself to my sensibilities, but evading the analysis of my mind. *Hawthorne.*

3. Deceitfully; delusively. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Phonetics*) Applied to, or distinguishing, a speech element consisting of tone, or proper vocal sound, not pure as in the vowels, but dimmed and otherwise modified by some kind of obstruction in the oral or the nasal passage, and in some cases with a mixture of breath sound; — a term introduced by Dr. James Rush in 1833. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 155, 199–202.

Sub-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Phonetics*) A subtonic sound or element; a vocal consonant, as *b, d, g, n*, etc.; a subvocal.

2. (*Mus.*) The seventh tone of the scale, or that immediately below the tonic; — called also *subsemitone*.

Sub-tor'rid (-tŏr'rĭd), *a.* Nearly torrid.

Sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTRACTING.] [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw, remove; *sub* under + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*, and cf. SUBSTRACT.] To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct; as, *subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.

Sub-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who subtracts.

2. The subtrahend. [*Obs.*]

Sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT, and cf. SUBSTRACTION.] **1.** The act or operation of subtracting or taking away a part.

2. (*Math.*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation for finding the difference between two numbers or quantities.

3. (*Law*) The withdrawing or withholding from a person of some right to which he is entitled by law.

☞ Thus the *subtraction* of conjugal rights is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate without sufficient reason. The *subtraction* of a legacy is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty, or custom, is a *subtraction*, for which the law gives a remedy. *Blackstone.*

Sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending, or having power, to subtract.

2. (*Math.*) Having the negative sign, or sign minus.

Sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] (*Math.*) The sum or number to be subtracted, or taken from another.

Sub'trans-lu'cent (-trănz-lū'sent), *a.* Not perfectly translucent.

Sub'trans-par'ent (-pâr'ent), *a.* Not perfectly transparent.

Sub-treas'ur-er (-trĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* The public officer who has charge of a subtreasury. [*U. S.*]

Sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ûr-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SUBTREASURIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; as, the United States *subtreasury* at New York. [*U. S.*]

Sub'tri-an'gu-lar (sŭb'trĭ-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Nearly, but not perfectly, triangular. *Darwin.*

Sub'tribe' (sŭb'trīb'), *n.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A division of a tribe; a group of genera of a little lower rank than a tribe.

Sub'tri-he'dral (sŭb'trĭ-hē'drȧl), *a.* Approaching the form of a three-sided pyramid; as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. *Owen.*

Sub-tri'ple (-trĭp"l), *a.* (*Math.*) Containing a third, or one part to three. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Sub-trip'li-cate (-trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* (*Math.*) Expressed by the cube root; — said especially of ratios.

Subtriplicate ratio, the ratio of the cube root; thus, the *subtriplicate ratio* of a to b is $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$, or $\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}$.

Sub-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Nearly tropical.

Sub-trude' (-trūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTRUDING.] [Pref. *sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. [*R.*]

Sub'tur-ric'u-late (-tŭr-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Somewhat turriculate.

Sub-tu'tor (sŭb-tū'tẽr), *n.* An under tutor.

Sub-typ'ic-al (sŭb-tĭp'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Deviating somewhat from the type of a species, genus, or other group; slightly aberrant.

Su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), **Su'bu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* [NL. *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects having slender or subulate antennæ. The dragon flies and May flies are examples.

Su'bu-li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Subulate.

Su'bu-li-palp' (-pălp'), *n.* [L. *subula* an awl + E. *palp.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of carabid beetles having slender palpi.

Sub'um-bo'nal (sŭb'ŭm-bō'nal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Beneath or forward of the umbos of a bivalve shell.

Sub'um-brel'la (sŭb'ŭm-brĕl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The integument of the under surface of the bell, or disk-shaped body, of a jellyfish.

Sub'un-da'tion (-ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *unda* a wave.] A flood; a deluge. [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Sub-un'gual (-ŭn'gwal), *a.* Under the nail or hoof.

Sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place immediately adjacent to a city; in the plural, the region which is on the confines of any city or large town; as, a house stands in the *suburbs*; a garden situated in the *suburbs* of Paris. "In the *suburbs* of a town." *Chaucer.*

[London] could hardly have contained less than thirty or forty thousand souls within its walls; and the *suburbs* were very populous. *Hallam.*

2. Hence, the confines; the outer part; the environment. "The *suburbs* . . . of sorrow." *Jer. Taylor.*

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*

Suburb roister, a rowdy; a loafer. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sub-ur'ban (-ûr'ban), *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*] Of or pertaining to suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. "*Suburban* taverns." *Longfellow.*

Suburban villas, highway-side retreats, . . .
Delight the citizen. *Cowper.*

Sub-ur'ban, *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

Sub'urbed (sŭb'ûrbd), *a.* Having a suburb or suburbs on its outer part. *Carew.*

Sub-ur'bi-al (-ûr'bĭ-al), **Sub-ur'bi-an** (-an), } *a.* Suburban. [*Obs.*] "*Suburbial* fields." *Warton.* "*Suburbian* muse." *Dryden.*

Sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-kā'rĭ-an), **Sub-ur'bi-ca-ry** (-kā-rỹ), } *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus*: cf. F. *suburbicaire*. See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the pope as bishop of Rome.

The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts. *Barrow.*

Sub'u-re'thral (sŭb'ū-rē'thral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the urethra, or under its orifice.

Sub-vag'i-nal (sŭb-văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under or inside a sheath or vaginal membrane; as, the *subvaginal*, or subdural, spaces about the optic nerve.

Sub'va-ri'e-ty (sŭb'vȧ-rī'ĕ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A subordinate variety, or a division of a variety.

Sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVENING.] [Pref. *sub-* + L. *venire* to come. See SUBVENTION.] To come under, as a support or stay; to happen.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sub'ven-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'vĕn-tā'nĕ-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind. [*Obs.*]

Sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up to one's assistance, to assist. See SOUVENIR, and cf. SUBVENE.] **1.** The act of coming under. "The *subvention* of a cloud." *Stackhouse.*

2. The act of relieving, as of a burden; support; aid; assistance; help.

3. A government aid or bounty.

Sub-ven'tion, *v. t.* To subventionize.

Sub-ven'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to support.

Sub'ven-ti'tious (sŭb'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Helping; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart.*

Sub-verse' (sŭb-vẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *subversus*, p. p. of *subvertere*. See SUBVERT.] To subvert. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sub-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*: cf. F. *subversion*. See SUBVERT.] The act of overturning, or the state of being overturned; entire overthrow; an overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, the *subversion* of a government; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber . . . through my whole estate. *Evelyn.*

Laws have been often abused to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

Sub-ver'sion-a-ry (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Promoting destruction.

Sub-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subversif.*] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

Sub-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVERTING.] [L. *subvertere, subversum*; *sub* under + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *subvertir.* See VERSE.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and *subverts* your towns. *Shak.*

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth; to corrupt; to confound. 2 *Tim.* iii. 14.

Syn. — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; invert; reverse; extinguish.

Sub-vert' (sŭb-vẽrt'), *v. i.* To overthrow anything from the foundation; to be subversive.

They have a power given to them like that of the evil principle, to *subvert* and destroy. *Burke.*

Sub-vert'ant (-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Reversed. [*R.*]

Sub-ver'te-bral (-vẽr'tĕ-bral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral column; situated beneath, or inside of, the endoskeleton; hypaxial; hyposkeletal.

Sub-vert'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, subverts; an overthrower. *Sir T. More.*

Sub-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be subverted.

Sub-vi'tal-ized (-vī'tal-īzd), *a.* Imperfectly vitalized; having naturally but little vital power or energy.

Sub-vo'cal (-vō'kal), *a. & n.* Same as SUBTONIC.

Sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; especially, a passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted.

Sub-work'er (sŭb-wûrk'ẽr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

Sub-zon'al (-zōn'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under a zone, or zona; — applied to a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle in the mammal embryo.

Sub-zyg'o-mat'ic (-zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk *or* -zī'gō-), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the zygoma or zygomatic process.

Suc'cade (sŭk'kād), *n.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice: cf. F. *succade* a sugarbox. Cf. SUCKET.] **1.** A sweetmeat. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. *pl.* (*Com.*) Sweetmeats, or preserves in sugar, whether fruit, vegetables, or confections. *Blakely.*

Succade gourd. (*Bot.*) Same as *Vegetable marrow*, under VEGETABLE.

Suc'ce-dane (-sĕ-dān), *n.* A succedaneum. [*Obs.*]

Suc'ce-da'ne-ous (-dā'nĕ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus.* See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being, or employed as, a substitute for another. *Sir T. Browne.*

Suc'ce-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCEDANEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One who, or that which, succeeds to the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute; specifically (*Med.*), a remedy used as a substitute for another.

In lieu of me, you will have a very charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

Suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCCEEDING.] [L. *succedere, successum*; *sub* under + *cedere* to go, to go along, approach, follow, succeed: cf. F. *succéder.* See CEDE, and cf. SUCCESS.]

1. To follow in order; to come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne; autumn *succeeds* summer.

As he saw him nigh *succeed*. *Spenser.*

2. To fall heir to; to inherit. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

3. To come after; to be subsequent or consequent to; to follow; to pursue.

Destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To support; to prosper; to promote. [*R.*]

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

Suc-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another person, thing, or event; to come next in the usual, natural, or prescribed course of things; to follow; hence, to come next in the possession of anything; — often with *to*.

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership. *Sir M. Hale.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*! *Milton.*

2. Specifically: To ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

3. To descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Shak.*

4. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous issue or termination; to be successful; as, he *succeeded* in his plans; his plans *succeeded*.

It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

Spenser endeavored it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover. [*A Latinism. Obs.*]

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

Syn. — To follow; pursue. See FOLLOW.

Suc-ceed'ant (-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Succeeding one another; following. [*R.*]

Suc-ceed'er (-ẽr), *n.* A successor. *Shak. Tennyson.*

Suc-ceed'ing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, succeeds; also, that which succeeds, or follows after; consequence. *Shak.*

Suc'cen-tor (sŭk'sĕn-tẽr), *n.* [LL., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] (*Eccl.*) A subchanter.

Suc-cess' (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus*: cf. F. *succès.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; succession. [*Obs.*]

Then all the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*. *Spenser.*

2. That which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, or result, of an endeavor or undertaking, whether good or bad; the outcome of effort.

Men . . . that are like to do that, that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the *success*. *Bacon.*

Perplexed and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

3. The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; the attainment of a proposed object; prosperous issue.

Dream of *success* and happy victory!
Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Shak. Waller.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

4. That which meets with, or one who accomplishes, favorable results, as a play or a player. [*Colloq.*]

Suc'ces-sa-ry (sŭk'sĕs-sȧ-rў), *n.* Succession. [*Obs.*]
My peculiar honors, not derived
From *successary*, but purchased with my blood. *Beau. & Fl.*

Suc-cess'ful (sŭk-sĕs'fụl), *a.* Resulting in success; assuring, or promotive of, success; accomplishing what was proposed; having the desired effect; hence, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as, a *successful* use of medicine; a *successful* experiment; a *successful* enterprise.
Welcome, nephews, from *successful* wars. *Shak.*

Syn. — Happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

— Suc-cess'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

Suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio*: cf. F. *succession*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** The act of succeeding, or following after; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; as, a *succession* of good crops; a *succession* of disasters.

2. A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence; as, a *succession* of kings, or of bishops; a *succession* of events in chronology.
He was in the *succession* to an earldom. *Macaulay.*

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. "A long *succession* must ensue." *Milton.*

4. The power or right of succeeding to the station or title of a father or other predecessor; the right to enter upon the office, rank, position, etc., held by another; also, the entrance into the office, station, or rank of a predecessor; specifically, the succeeding, or right of succeeding, to a throne.
You have the voice of the king himself for your *succession* in Denmark. *Shak.*
The animosity of these factions did not really arise from the dispute about the *succession*. *Macaulay.*

5. The right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or one preceding in an established order.

6. The person succeeding to rank or office; a successor or heir. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Apostolical succession. (*Theol.*) See under APOSTOLICAL. — **Succession duty**, a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner. [*Eng.*] — **Succession of crops.** (*Agric.*) See *Rotation of crops*, under ROTATION.

Suc-ces'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a succession; existing in a regular order; consecutive. "*Successional* teeth." *Flower.* — **Suc-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Suc-ces'sion-ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession of events, offices, etc.; especially (*Eccl.*), one who insists that apostolic succession alone is valid.

Suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *successif*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval; following one after another in a line or series; consecutive; as, the *successive* revolutions of years; the *successive* kings of Egypt; *successive* strokes of a hammer.
Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2. Having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary; as, a *successive* title; a *successive* empire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Successive induction. (*Math.*) See INDUCTION, 5.

Suc-ces'sive-ly, *adv.* In a successive manner.
The whiteness, at length, changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Sir I. Newton.*

Suc-ces'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being successive.

Suc-cess'less (sŭk-sĕs'lĕs), *a.* Having no success.
Successless all her soft caresses prove. *Pope.*

— Suc-cess'less-ly, *adv.* — **Suc-cess'less-ness**, *n.*

Suc-ces'sor (sŭk-sĕs'sẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *successour*, **OF.** *successur*, *successor*, F. *successeur*, L. *successor*. See SUCCEED.] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; — correlative to *predecessor*; as, the *successor* of a deceased king. *Chaucer.*
A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors*, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Blackstone.*

Suc-cid'u-ous (-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succiduus*, fr. *succidere* to fall under.] Ready to fall; falling. [*R.*]

Suc-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, sap + *-ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap.

Suc'cin-am'ate (sŭk'sĭn-ăm'ât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of succinamic acid.

Suc'cin-am'ic (-ăm'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid amide derivative of succinic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance, and forming a series of salts.

Suc'ci-nate (sŭk'sĭ-nât), *n.* [L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber, from *succus*, *sucus*, juice, sap: cf. F. *succinate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of succinic acid.

Suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up; bound; drawn tightly together.
His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton.*

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise.
Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*
The shortest and most *succinct* model that ever grasped all the needs and necessities of mankind. *South.*

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; summary; compendious; laconic; terse.

— Suc-cinct'ly, *adv.* — **Suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

Suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *succinique*. See SUCCINATE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, amber; specif., designating a dibasic acid, $C_2H_4.(CO_2H)_2$, first obtained by the dry distillation of amber. It is found in a number of plants, as in lettuce and wormwood, and is also produced artificially as a white crystalline substance having a slightly acid taste.

Suc'cin-im'ide (sŭk'sĭn-ĭm'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4.(CO)_2.NH$, obtained by treating succinic anhydride with ammonia gas. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts. See *Imido acid*, under IMIDO.

Suc'ci-nite (sŭk'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *succinite*.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Amber. (*b*) A garnet of an amber color.

Suc'ci-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [From L. *succinum* amber.] Succinic. [*R.*]

Suc'cin-u'rate (sŭk'sĭn-ū'rât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of succinuric acid.

Suc'cin-u'ric (-ū'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid amide, analogous to succinamic acid, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance by heating urea with succinic anhydride. It is known also in its salts.

Suc'cin-yl (sŭk'sĭn-ĭl), *n.* [*Succinic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical characteristic of succinic acid and certain of its derivatives.

Suc-cise' (sŭk-sīs'), *a.* [See SUCCISION.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity.

Suc-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succisio*, fr. *succidere*, *succisum*, to cut away below; *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] The act of cutting down, as of trees; the act of cutting off. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Suc'cor (sŭk'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCCORED (-kẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCCORING.] [OE. *socouren*, OF. *sucurre*, *soucourre*, *secorre*, F. *secourir*, L. *succurrere*, *succursum*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, succor; *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; to relieve; as, to *succor* a besieged city. [Written also *succour*.]
He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. *Heb.* ii. 18.

Syn. — To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; help; comfort.

Suc'cor, *n.* [OE. *socours*, *sucurs*, OF. *sucurs*, *socors*, *secors*, F. *secours*, LL. *succursus*, fr. L. *succurrere*. See SUCCOR, *v. t.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. "We beseech mercy and *succor*." *Chaucer.*
My noble father . . .
Flying for *succor* to his servant Bannister. *Shak.*

2. The person or thing that brings relief.
This mighty *succor*, which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

Suc'cor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being succored or assisted; admitting of relief.

Suc'cor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affords succor; a helper.

Suc'cor-less, *a.* Destitute of succor. *Thomson.*

Suc'co-ry (sŭk'kŏ-rў), *n.* [Corrupted from *chicory*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cichorium*. See CHICORY.

Suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *m'sickquatash* corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together. The dish is borrowed from the native Indians. [Written also *suckatash*.]

Suc'co-teague' (-tēg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The squeteague.

‖ **Suc'cu-ba** (-kŭ-bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUBÆ (-bē). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* under + *cubare* to lie down; cf. L. *succuba*, *succubo*, one who lies under another.] A female demon or fiend. See SUCCUBUS.
Though seeming in shape a woman natural
Was a fiend of the kind that *succubæ* some call. *Mir. for Mag.*

Suc'cu-bine (-bĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a succuba.

Suc'cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* [See SUCCUBA.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves so placed that the upper part of each one is covered by the base of the next higher leaf, as in hepatic mosses of the genus *Plagiochila*.

‖ **Suc'cu-bus** (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUBI (-bī). [See SUCCUBA.] **1.** A demon or fiend; especially, a lascivious spirit supposed to have sexual intercourse with men by night; a succuba. Cf. INCUBUS.

2. (*Med.*) The nightmare. See NIGHTMARE, 2.

Suc'cu-la (-lȧ), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch, windlass, capstan.] (*Mach.*) A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum.

Suc'cu-lence (-lens), } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] The
Suc'cu-len-cy (-len-sў), } quality or condition of being succulent; juiciness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

Suc'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *succulentus*, *suculentus*, fr. *succus*, *sucus*, juice; perhaps akin to E. *suck*: cf. F. *succulent*.] Full of juice; juicy.
Succulent plants (*Bot.*), plants which have soft and juicy leaves or stems, as the houseleek, the live forever, and the species of Mesembryanthemum.

Suc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a succulent manner.

Suc'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Succulent; juicy. [*R.*]

Suc-cumb' (sŭk-kŭm' *or* -kŭmb'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCCUMBED (-kŭmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCCUMBING.] [L. *succumbere*; *sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT, CUBIT.] To yield; to submit; to give up unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under calamities; to *succumb* to disease.

Suc-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *succumbens*, p. pr.] Submissive; yielding. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Suc-cur'sal (-kûr'*sal*), *a.* [Cf. F. *succursale*. See SUCCOR, *n.* & *v. t.*] Serving to aid or help; serving as a chapel of ease; tributary. [*R.*]
Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries, and convents. *Milman.*

‖ **Suc'cus** (sŭk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L.] (*Med.*) The expressed juice of a plant, for medicinal use.

‖ **Succus entericus** (ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kŭs). [NL., literally, juice of the intestines.] (*Physiol.*) A fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the glands of Lieberkühn) of the small intestines. Its exact action is somewhat doubtful.

Suc'cus-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. fr. *succutere*, *succussum*, to fling up from below, to toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** A trot or trotting. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A shaking; succussion.

Suc-cus'sion (sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, from *succutere*: cf. F. *succussion*. See SUCCUSSATION.] The act of shaking; a shake; esp. (*Med.*), a shaking of the body to ascertain if there be a liquid in the thorax.

Suc-cus'sive (sŭk-kŭs'sĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up and down movement, and not merely tremulous oscillation; as, the *successive* motion in earthquakes *Dana.*

Such (sŭch), *a.* [OE. *such*, *sich*, *sech*, *sik*, *swich*, *swilch*, *swulch*, *swilc*, *swulc*, AS. *swelc*, *swilc*, *swylc*; akin to OFries. *selik*, D. *zulk*, OS. *sulic*, OHG. *sulih*, *solih*, G. *solch*, Icel. *slíkr*, OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks*; originally meaning, so shaped. √192. See SO, LIKE, *a.*, and cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; resembling; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day; — followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison; as, the books are not *such* that I can recommend them, or, not *such* as I can recommend; these apples are not *such* as those we saw yesterday; give your children *such* precepts as tend to make them better.
And in his time *such* a conqueror
That greater was there none under the sun. *Chaucer.*
His misery was *such* that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping. *Macaulay.*

☞ The indefinite article *a* or *an* never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as, *such a* man; *such an* honor. The indefinite adjectives *some*, *several*, *one*, *few*, *many*, *all*, etc., precede *such*; as, one *such* book is enough; all *such* people ought to be avoided; few *such* ideas were then held.

2. Having the particular quality or character specified.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

3. The same that; — with *as*; as, this was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed. "[It] hath *such* senses as we have." *Shak.*

4. Certain; — representing the object as already particularized in terms which are not mentioned.
In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*
To-day or to-morrow we will go into *such* a city, and continue there a year. *James* iv. 13.

☞ *Such* is used pronominally. "He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents." *Gen.* iv. 20. "*Such* as I are free in spirit when our limbs are chained." *Sir W. Scott.* *Such* is also used before adjectives joined to substantives; as, the fleet encountered *such* a terrible storm that it put back. "Everything was managed with so much care, and *such* excellent order was observed." *De Foe.*
Temple sprung from a family which . . . long after his death produced so many eminent men, and formed *such* distinguished alliances, that, etc. *Macaulay.*
Such is used emphatically, without the correlative.
Now will he be mocking:
I shall have *such* a life. *Shak.*
Such was formerly used with numerals in the sense of *times as much* or *as many*; as, *such ten*, or ten times as many.

Such and such, *or* **Such or such**, certain; some; — used to represent the object indefinitely, as already particularized in one way or another, or as being of one kind or another. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." *2 Kings* vi. 8. "Sovereign authority may enact a law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.* — **Such like** *or* **character**, of the like kind.
And many other *such like* things ye do. *Mark* vii. 8.

Su'cho-spon'dy-lous (sū'kŏ-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. σοῦχος a crocodile + σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] (*Zoöl.*) Having dorsal vertebræ with long and divided transverse processes; — applied to certain reptiles.

Such'wise' (sŭch'wīz'), *adv.* In such a manner; so.

Suck (sŭk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCKED (sŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCKING.] [OE. *suken*, *souken*, AS. *sūcan*, *sūgan*; akin to D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, OHG. *sūgan*, Icel. *sūga*, *sjūga*, Sw. *suga*, Dan. *suge*, L. *sugere*. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCCULENT, SUCTION.] **1.** To draw, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue, which tends to produce a vacuum, and causes the liquid to rush in by atmospheric pressure; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air.

2. To draw liquid from by the action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specifically, to draw milk from (the mother, the breast, etc.) with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother, or dam; an infant *sucks* the breast.

3. To draw in, or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb; as, to *suck* in air; the roots of plants *suck* water from the ground.

4. To draw or drain.
Old ocean, *sucked* through the porous globe. *Thomson.*

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to swallow up.
As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. *Dryden.*

To suck in, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb. — **To suck out**, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction. — **To suck up**, to draw into the mouth; to draw up by suction or absorption.

Suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw, or attempt to draw, something by suction, as with the mouth, or through a tube.
Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*

2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking*.

3. To draw in; to imbibe; to partake.
The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon.*

Suck, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing with the mouth.

2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specifically, milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*

3. A small draught. [*Colloq.*] *Massinger.*

4. Juice; succulence. [*Obs.*]

Suck'an-hock (*-an-*hŏk), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A kind of seawan. See Note under SEAWAN.

Suck'a-tash (-ȧ-tăsh), *n.* See SUCCOTASH. *Bartlett.*

Suck'en (sŭk'n), *n.* [See SOCOME, SOC.] (*Scots Law*) The jurisdiction of a mill, or that extent of ground astricted to it, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain thither to be ground.

Suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sucks: esp., one of the organs by which certain animals, as the octopus and remora, adhere to other bodies.

2. A suckling; a sucking animal. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. The embolus, or bucket, of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket. *Boyle.*
4. A pipe through which anything is drawn.
5. A small piece of leather, usually round, having a string attached to the center, which, when saturated with water and pressed upon a stone or other body having a smooth surface, adheres, by reason of the atmospheric pressure, with such force as to enable a considerable weight to be thus lifted by the string; — used by children as a plaything.
6. (*Bot.*) A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant; — so called, perhaps, from diverting nourishment from the body of the plant.
7. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of North American fresh-water cyprinoid fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*; — so called because the lips are protrusile. The flesh is coarse, and they are of little value as food. The most common species of the Eastern United States are the northern sucker (*Catostomus Commersoni*), the white sucker (*C. teres*), the hog sucker

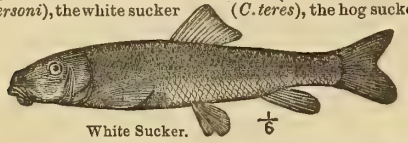

White Sucker. $\frac{1}{6}$

(*C. nigricans*), and the chub, or sweet sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*). Some of the large Western species are called *buffalo fish*, *red horse*, *black horse*, and *suckerel*. (*b*) The remora. (*c*) The lumpfish. (*d*) The hagfish, or myxine. (*e*) A California food fish (*Menticirrus undulatus*) closely allied to the kingfish (*a*); — called also *bagre*.
8. A parasite; a sponger. See def. 6, above.

They who constantly converse with men far above their estates shall reap shame and loss thereby; if thou payest nothing, they will count thee a *sucker*, no branch. *Fuller.*

9. A hard drinker; a soaker. [*Slang*]
10. A greenhorn; one easily gulled. [*Slang, U. S.*]
11. A nickname applied to a native of Illinois. [*U. S.*]

Carp sucker, Cherry sucker, etc. See under CARP, CHERRY, etc. — **Sucker fish.** See *Sucking fish*, under SUCKING. — **Sucker rod,** a pump rod. See under PUMP. — **Sucker tube** (*Zoöl.*), one of the external ambulacral tubes of an echinoderm, — usually terminated by a sucker and used for locomotion. Called also *sucker foot*. See SPATANGOID.

Suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCKERING.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from; to deprive of suckers; as, to *sucker* maize.

Suck'er, *v. i.* To form suckers; as, corn *suckers* abundantly.

Suck'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. SUCK, *v. t.*, SUCCADES.] A sweetmeat; a dainty morsel. *Jer. Taylor.*

Suck'fish' (sŭk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sucker fish.

Suck'ing, *a.* Drawing milk from the mother or dam; hence, colloquially, young, inexperienced; as, a *sucking* infant; a *sucking* calf.

I suppose you are a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. *Thackeray.*

Sucking bottle, a feeding bottle. See under BOTTLE. — **Sucking fish** (*Zoöl.*), the remora. See REMORA. *Baird.* — **Sucking pump,** a suction pump. See under SUCTION. — **Sucking stomach** (*Zoöl.*), the muscular first stomach of certain insects and other invertebrates which suck liquid food.

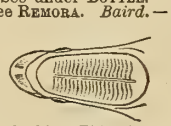

Sucking Fish (*Remora*). Upper side of Head, showing the Sucker and Lamellæ. Reduced.

Suck'le (sŭk'k'l), *n.* A teat. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Suck'le, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCKLING (-klĭng).] [Freq. of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. *Addison.*

The breasts of Hecuba
When she did *suckle* Hector, looked not lovelier. *Shak.*
They are not weak, *suckled* by Wisdom. *Landor.*

Suc'kle, *v. i.* To nurse; to suck. [*R.*]

Suc'kler (sŭk'klẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that suckles its young; a mammal.

Suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [OE. *sokeling*. See SUCK, *v. t.*]
1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast.
2. A small kind of yellow clover (*Trifolium filiforme*) common in Southern Europe.

Su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of sucrose (or of some related carbohydrate) with some base, after the analogy of a salt; as, sodium *sucrate*.

‖ **Su'cre** (sōō'krā), *n.* A silver coin of Ecuador, worth 68 cents.

Su'crose' (sū'krōs'), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] (*Chem.*) A common variety of sugar found in the juices of many plants, as the sugar cane, sorghum, sugar maple, beet root, etc. It is extracted as a sweet, white crystalline substance which is valuable as a food product, and, being antiputrescent, is largely used in the preservation of fruit. Called also *saccharose*, *cane sugar*, etc. By extension, any one of the class of isomeric substances (as *lactose*, *maltose*, etc.) of which sucrose proper is the type.

☞ Sucrose proper is a dextrorotatory carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It does not reduce Fehling's solution, and though not directly fermentable, yet on standing with yeast it is changed by the diastase present to invert sugar (*dextrose* and *levulose*), which then breaks down to alcohol and carbon dioxide. It is also decomposed to invert sugar by heating with acids, whence it is also called a *disaccharate*. Sucrose possesses at once the properties of an alcohol and a ketone, and also forms compounds (called *sucrates*) analogous to salts. Cf. SUGAR.

Suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck: cf. OF. *suction*. See SUCK, *v. t.*] The act or process of sucking; the act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

Suction chamber, the chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers. — **Suction pipe, Suction valve,** the induction pipe, and induction valve, of a pump, respectively. — **Suction pump,** the common pump, in which the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure. See *Illust.* of PUMP.

‖ **Suc-to'ri-a** (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** An order of Infusoria having the body armed with somewhat stiff, tubular processes which they use as suckers in obtaining their food. They are usually stalked.

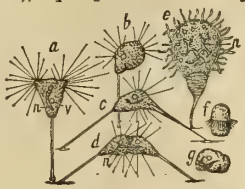

Suctoria (see def. 1): *a b Podophrya mollis*; *v* Contractile Vacuole, *n* Nucleus: *c d* The same undergoing Fission; *e Podophrya Steinii*; *f g* Ciliated Germs of *Podophrya* and *Acineta*. All much enlarged.

2. Same as RHIZOCEPHALA.

Suc-to'ri-al (-ȧl), *a.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; as, the humming birds are *suctorial* birds.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Capable of adhering by suction; as, the *suctorial* fishes.

Suc-to'ri-an (-an), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A cartilaginous fish with a mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey.
2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Suctoria.

Suc-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Suctorial. [*R.*]

‖ **Su-dam'i-na** (sū-dăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* SUDAMEN (sū-dā'mĕn). [NL. *sudamen*, *-inis*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] (*Med.*) Minute vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, produced by excessive sweating.

‖ **Su-da'ri-um** (sū-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a handkerchief.] (*Eccl.*) The handkerchief upon which the Savior is said to have impressed his own portrait miraculously, when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion.

Su'da-ry (sū'dȧ-rỹ), *n.* [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] A napkin or handkerchief. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Wyclif. R. Browning.*

Su-da'tion (sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio*, fr. *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *sudation*.] A sweating. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Su'da-to'ri-um** (sū'dȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUDATORIA (-ȧ). [L.] A sudatory. *Dunglison.*

Su'da-to-ry (sū'dȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *sudatoire*. See SWEAT.] Sweating; perspiring.

Su'da-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* SUDATORIES (-rĭz). [L. *sudatorium*.] A bagnio; a sweating bath; a vapor bath.

These *sudatories* are much in request for many infirmities. *Evelyn.*

Sud'den (sŭd'dĕn), *a.* [OE. *sodain*, *sodein*, OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, F. *soudain*, L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, that has come unexpectedly, p. p. of *subire* to come on, to steal upon; *sub* under, secretly + *ire* to go. See ISSUE, and cf. SUBITANEOUS.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparation; immediate; instant; speedy. "O *sudden* wo!" *Chaucer.* "For fear of *sudden* death." *Shak.*

Sudden fear troubleth thee. *Job* xxii. 10.

2. Hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*
The apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye. *Milton.*

3. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Unexpected; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for. — **Sud'den-ly,** *adv.* — **Sud'den-ness,** *n.*

Sud'den, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. [*R.*]

Herbs of every leaf that *sudden* flowered. *Milton.*

Sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise.

All of a sudden, On a sudden, Of a sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparation; suddenly.

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*
He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden*. *Thackeray.*

Sud'den-ty (-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *soudaineté*.] Suddenness; a sudden. [*Scot.*]

On a suddenty, on a sudden. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Su'dor-al (sū'dẽr-ȧl), *a.* [L. *sudor*.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.

Su'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-ferous*.] (*Physiol.*) Producing, or secreting, sweat; sudoriparous.

Sudoriferous glands (*Anat.*), small convoluted tubular glands which are situated in the subcutaneous tissues and discharge by minute orifices in the surface of the skin; the sweat glands.

Su'dor-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat (akin to E. *sweat*) + *facere* to make.] Causing sweat; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific medicine. Cf. DIAPHORETIC.

Su'dor-ip'a-rous (-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *parere* to produce.] (*Physiol.*) Same as SUDORIFEROUS.

Su'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudorus*, fr. *sudor* sweat.] Consisting of sweat. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Su'dra** (sōō'drȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çūdra*.] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos. See CASTE. [Written also *Soorah*, *Soodra*, and *Sooder*.]

Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden*, *seethe*. See SEETHE.] Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth.

In the suds, in turmoil or difficulty. [*Colloq.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sue (sū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUED (sūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUING (sū'ĭng).] [OE. *suen*, *sewen*, *siwen*, OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. il *siut*, *suit*, he follows, nous *sevons* we follow), LL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, *secutus*; akin to Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany, and probably to E. *see*, v. t. See SEE, *v. t.*, and cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SUIT.] **1.** To follow up; to chase; to seek after; to endeavor to win; to woo.

For yet there was no man that hadde him *sued*. *Chaucer.*
I was beloved of many a gentle knight,
And *sued* and sought with all the service due. *Spenser.*
Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process; to institute process in law against; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. (*b*) To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.
3. (*Falconry*) To clean, as the beak; — said of a hawk.
4. (*Naut.*) To leave high and dry on shore; as, to *sue* a ship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

To sue out (*Law*), to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain; as, *to sue out* a writ in chancery; *to sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

Sue (sū), *v. i.* **1.** To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to entreat; to plead.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*
Cæsar came to Rome to *sue* for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship. *C. Middleton.*
The Indians were defeated and *sued* for peace. *Jefferson.*

2. (*Law*) To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.
3. To woo; to pay addresses as a lover. *Massinger.*
4. (*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Su'ent (sū'ent), *a.* Uniformly or evenly distributed or spread; even; smooth. See SUANT. *Thoreau.*

Su'ent-ly, *adv.* Evenly; smoothly.

Su'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

Su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *suet*, dim. fr. OF. *seu*, *suif*, F. *suif*, L. *sebum*. Cf. SOAP, SEBACEOUS.] The fat and fatty tissues of an animal, especially the harder fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow.

Su'et-y (-ỹ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet; as, a *suety* substance. *S. Sharp.*

Suf- (sŭf-). A form of the prefix SUB-.

Suf'fer (sŭf'fẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFERING.] [OE. *suffren*, *soffren*, OF. *sofrir*, *sofrir*, F. *souffrir*, (assumed) LL. *sofferire*, for L. *sufferre*; *sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear*. See BEAR to support.] **1.** To feel, or endure, with pain, annoyance, etc.; to submit to with distress or grief; to undergo; as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind.
2. To endure or undergo without sinking; to support; to sustain; to bear up under.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to be affected by; to sustain; to experience; as, most substances *suffer* a change when long exposed to air and moisture; to *suffer* loss or damage.

If your more ponderous and settled project
May *suffer* alteration. *Shak.*

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to tolerate.

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Lev.* xix. 17.
I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

Syn. — To permit; bear; endure; support; sustain; allow; admit; tolerate. See PERMIT.

Suf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient; as, we *suffer* from pain, sickness, or sorrow; we *suffer* with anxiety.

O well for him whose will is strong!
He *suffers*, but he will not *suffer* long. *Tennyson.*

2. To undergo punishment; specifically, to undergo the penalty of death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

Suf'fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *souffrable*.] **1.** Able to suffer or endure; patient. [*Obs.*] "Ye must be *sufferable*." *Chaucer.*
2. That may be suffered, tolerated, or permitted; allowable; tolerable.
— **Suf'fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

Suf'fer-ance (-ans), *n.* [OE. *suffrance*, OF. *sufrance*, *soufrance*, F. *souffrance*, L. *sufferentia*, from *sufferens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sufferre*. See SUFFER.] **1.** The state of suffering; the bearing of pain; endurance.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*. *Shak.*

2. Pain endured; misery; suffering; distress.

The seeming *sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Loss; damage; injury. [*Obs.*]

A grievous . . . *sufferance* on most part of their fleet. *Shak.*

4. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; moderation. *Chaucer.*

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; allowance; leave. *Shak.*

In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon, through *sufferance*, grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*
Somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favor, they erected t themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. [*Eng.*]

Estate at sufferance (*Law*), the holding by a tenant who came in by a lawful title, but remains, after his right has expired, without positive leave of the owner. *Blackstone.* — **On sufferance,** by mere toleration; as, to remain in a house *on sufferance*.

Syn. — Endurance; pain; misery; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

Suf'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness; men are *sufferers* by fire or by losses at sea.
2. One who permits or allows.

Suf'fer-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs. "Souls in *sufferings* tried." *Keble.*

Suf'fer-ing, *a.* Being in pain or grief; having loss, injury, distress, etc. — **Suf'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Suf-fice' (sŭf-fīz'; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFICED (-fīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFICING (-fī'zĭng).] [OE. *suffisen*, OF. *soufire*, F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant*, p. pr.), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] To be enough, or sufficient; to meet the need (of anything); to be equal to the end proposed; to be adequate. *Chaucer.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?* *Milton.*

Suf-fice', *v. t.* **1.** To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. *Spenser.*

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. *Deut.* iii. 26.

2. To furnish; to supply adequately. [*Obs.*]

The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

Suf-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Sufficiency. [*Obs.*]

Suf-fi'cien-cy (-en-sy), *n.* [L. *sufficientia:* cf. F. *suffisance.* See SUFFICE.] **1.** The quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency.* *Shak.*

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. Adequate substance or means; competence. "An elegant *sufficiency.*" *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

5. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

Suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sufficere:* cf. F. *suffisant.* See SUFFICE.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; ample; competent; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Capable of meeting obligations; responsible.

The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient.* . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content. [*R.*]

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I 'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn.— Enough; adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; ample.

Suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; enough; as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

Suf-fi'cing (-fī'zĭng), *a.* Affording enough; satisfying. — **Suf-fi'cing-ly**, *adv.* — **Suf-fi'cing-ness**, *n.*

Suf-fi'sance (-zans), *n.* [F. See SUFFICIENCY.] Sufficiency; plenty; abundance; contentment. [*Obs.*]

He could in little thing have *suffisaunce.* *Chaucer.*

Suf-fi'sant (-zant), *a.* [F.] Sufficient. [*Obs.*]

Suf'fix (sŭf'fĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *suffixe.* See FIX.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added or appended to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; a postfix.

2. (*Math.*) A subscript mark, number, or letter. See SUBSCRIPT, *a.*

Suf-fix' (sŭf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFIXING.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to append.

Suf-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

Suf-fix'ment (-fĭks'ment), *n.* Suffixion. [*R.*] *Earle.*

Suf-flam'i-nate (-flăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *sufflaminatus*, p. p. of *sufflaminare* to hold back by a clog, from *sufflamen* a clog.] **1.** To retard the motion of, as a carriage, by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, either by means of a chain or otherwise. [*Obs.*]

2. Hence, to stop; to impede. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *sufflatus*, p. p. of *sufflare* to blow up, inflate; *sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; to inflate; to inspire. [*R.*] *T. Ward.*

Suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating. [*R.*] *Coles.*

Suf'fo-cate (sŭf'fō-kāt), *a.* [L. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* under + *fauces* the throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] Suffocated; choked. *Shak.*

Suf'fo-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFOCATING.] **1.** To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother.

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

2. To destroy; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire.

Suf'fo-cate, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered. "A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage." *Collier.*

Suf'fo-ca'ting, *a. & n.* from SUFFOCATE, *v.* — **Suf'fo-ca'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio:* cf. F. *suffocation.*] The act of suffocating, or the state of being suffocated; death caused by smothering or choking.

☞ The term *suffocation* is sometimes employed synonymously with *asphyxia.* In the strict medico-legal sense it signifies *asphyxia* induced by obstruction of the respiration otherwise than by direct pressure on the neck (hanging, strangulation) or submersion (drowning). *Quain.*

Suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf-fos'sion (sŭf-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffossio*, from *suffodere, suffossum*, to dig under; *sub* under + *fodere* to dig.] A digging under; an undermining. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Suf'fra-gan (sŭf'frā-gan), *a.* [F. *suffragant*, L. *suffragans*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] Assisting; assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

Suf'fra-gan, *n.* [F. *suffragant:* cf. LL. *suffraganeus.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] **1.** An assistant.

2. (*Eccl.*) A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Suf'fra-gan-ship, *n.* The office of a suffragan.

Suf'fra-gant (-gant), *a. & n.* Suffragan. [*Obs.*]

Suf'fra-gate (-gāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFRAGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFRAGATING.] [L. *suffragatus*, p. p. of *suffragari.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] To vote or vote with. [*Obs.*] "*Suffragating* tribes." *Dryden.*

Suf'fra-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. [*Obs.*]

Suf'frage (sŭf'frāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium;* perhaps originally, a broken piece, a potsherd, used in voting, and fr. *sub* under + the root of *frangere* to break. See BREAK.] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages.* *Shak.*

2. Testimony; attestation; witness; approval.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South.*

3. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A short petition, as those after the creed in matins and evensong. (*b*) A prayer in general, as one offered for the faithful departed. *Shipley.*

I firmly believe that there is a purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the *suffrages* of the faithful. *Creed of Pope Pius IV.*

4. Aid; assistance. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*]

Suf'frage, *v. t.* To vote for; to elect. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Suf-frag'i-nous (sŭf-frăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *suffraginosus* diseased in the hock, fr. *suffrago* the pastern, or hock.] Of or pertaining to the hock of a beast. [*Obs.*]

Suf'fra-gist (sŭf'frā-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises the political right of suffrage; a voter.

2. One who has certain opinions or desires about the political right of suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist.*

It is curious that . . . Louisa Castlefort should be obliged after her marriage immediately to open her doors and turn ultra liberal, or an universal *suffragist.* *Miss Edgeworth.*

‖ **Suf-fra'go** (sŭf-frā'gō), *n.* [L., the hock, from *sub* under + *frangere* to break.] (*Zoöl.*) The heel joint.

Suf'france (sŭf'frans), *n.* Sufferance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Suf'fru-tes'cent (sŭf'fru-tĕs'sent), *a.* [Pref. *suf-* + *frutescent.*] (*Bot.*) Slightly woody at the base.

Suf-fru'ti-cose' (sŭf-fru'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [Pref. *suf-* + *fruticose.*] (*Bot.*) Woody in the lower part of the stem, but with the yearly branches herbaceous, as sage, thyme, hyssop, and the like.

Suf-fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Suffruticose.

Suf-fu'mi-gate (-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFUMIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFUMIGATING.] [L. *suffumigatus*, p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-, and FUMIGATE.] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body in medicine; to fumigate in part.

Suf-fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffumigatio:* cf. F. *suffumigation.*] The operation of suffumigating.

Suf-fu'mige (-fū'mĭj), *n.* [LL. *suffumigium.*] A medical fume. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Suf-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFUSING.] [L. *suffusus*, p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears; cheeks *suffused* with blushes.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

Suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio:* cf. F. *suffusion.*] **1.** The act or process of suffusing, or the state of being suffused; an overspreading.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

2. That with which a thing is suffused.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A blending of one color into another; the spreading of one color over another, as on the feathers of birds.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [From the name of a dynasty of Persian kings, *Safi, Safavī;* said to come from the name *Safi-ud-dīn* of an ancestor of the family, confused with *sūfī* pious.] A title or surname of the king of Persia.

Su'fi, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *sūfī*, wise, pious, devout.] One of a certain order of religious men in Persia. [Written also *sofi.*]

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* A refined mysticism among certain classes of Mohammedans, particularly in Persia, who hold to a kind of pantheism and practice extreme asceticism in their lives. [Written also *sofism.*]

Sug (sŭg), *n.* A kind of worm or larva. *Walton.*

Sug'ar (shōōg'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *sugre*, F. *sucre* (cf. It. *zucchero*, Sp. *azúcar*), fr. Ar. *sukkar, assukkar*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel; cf. Per. *shakar.* Cf. SACCHARINE, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet white (or brownish yellow) crystalline substance, of a sandy or granular consistency, obtained by crystallizing the evaporated juice of certain plants, as the sugar cane, sorghum, beet root, sugar maple, etc. It is used for seasoning and preserving many kinds of food and drink. Ordinary sugar is essentially sucrose. See the Note below.

☞ The term *sugar* includes several commercial grades, as the *white* or *refined, granulated, loaf* or *lump,* and the *raw brown* or *muscovado.* In a more general sense, it includes several distinct chemical compounds, as the *glucoses,* or *grape sugars* (including glucose proper, dextrose, and levulose), and the *sucroses,* or true sugars (as cane sugar). All sugars are carbohydrates. See CARBOHYDRATE.

The *glucoses,* or *grape sugars,* are ketone alcohols of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and they turn the plane of polarization to the right or the left. They are produced from the amyloses and sucroses, as by the action of heat and acids or ferments, and are themselves decomposed by fermentation into alcohol and carbon dioxide. The only sugar (called *acrose*) as yet produced artificially belongs to this class. The *sucroses,* or *cane sugars,* are doubled glucose anhydrides of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. They are usually not fermentable as such (cf. SUCROSE), and they act on polarized light.

2. By extension, anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance; as, *sugar* of lead (lead acetate), a poisonous white crystalline substance having a sweet taste.

3. Compliment or flattery used to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious; honeyed or soothing words. [*Colloq.*]

Acorn sugar. See QUERCITE. — **Cane sugar,** sugar made from the sugar cane; sucrose, or an isomeric sugar. See SUCROSE. — **Diabetes,** *or* **Diabetic, sugar** (*Med. Chem.*), a variety of sugar (probably grape sugar or dextrose) excreted in the urine in diabetes mellitus. — **Fruit sugar.** See under FRUIT, and FRUCTOSE. — **Grape sugar,** a sirupy or white crystalline sugar (dextrose or glucose) found as a characteristic ingredient of ripe grapes, and also produced from many other sources. See DEXTROSE, and GLUCOSE. — **Invert sugar.** See under INVERT. — **Malt sugar,** a variety of sugar isomeric with sucrose, found in malt. See MALTOSE. — **Manna sugar,** a substance found in manna, resembling, but distinct from, the sugars. See MANNITE. — **Milk sugar,** a variety of sugar characteristic of fresh milk, and isomeric with sucrose. See LACTOSE. — **Muscle sugar,** a sweet white crystalline substance isomeric with, and formerly regarded as related to, the glucoses. It is found in the tissue of muscle, the heart, liver, etc. Called also *heart sugar.* See INOSITE. — **Pine sugar.** See PINITE. — **Starch sugar** (*Com. Chem.*), a variety of dextrose made by the action of heat and acids on starch from corn, potatoes, etc.; — called also *potato sugar, corn sugar,* and, inaccurately, *invert sugar.* See DEXTROSE, and GLUCOSE. — **Sugar baker,** one who refines sugar. — **Sugar beet** (*Bot.*), a variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris*) with very large white roots, extensively grown, esp. in Europe, for the sugar obtained from them. — **Sugar berry** (*Bot.*), the hackberry. — **Sugar bird** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small South American singing birds of the genera *Cœreba, Dacnis,* and allied genera belonging to the family *Cœrebidæ.* They are allied to the honey eaters. — **Sugar bush.** See SUGAR ORCHARD. — **Sugar camp,** a place in or near a sugar orchard, where maple sugar is made. — **Sugar candian, sugar candy.** [*Obs.*] — **Sugar candy, sugar** clarified and concreted or crystallized; candy made from sugar. — **Sugar cane** (*Bot.*), a tall perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*), with thick short-jointed stems. It has been cultivated for ages as the principal source of sugar. — **Sugar loaf.** (*a*) A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone. (*b*) A hat shaped like a sugar loaf.

Upper Part of a Sugar Cane.

Why, do not I know you, grannam, and that *sugar loaf?* *J. Webster.*

— **Sugar maple** (*Bot.*), the rock maple (*Acer saccharinum*). See MAPLE. — **Sugar mill,** a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane, usually consisting of three or more rollers, between which the cane is passed.

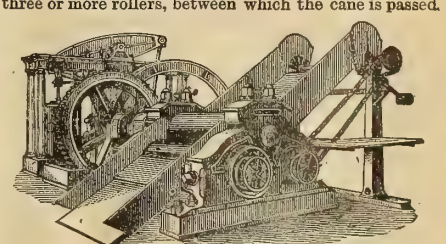

Double-geared Sugar Mill.

— **Sugar mite.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*), often found in great numbers in unrefined sugar. (*b*) The lepisma. — **Sugar of lead.** See SUGAR, 2, above. — **Sugar of milk.** See under MILK. — **Sugar orchard,** a collection of maple trees selected and preserved for the purpose of obtaining sugar from them; — called also, sometimes, *sugar bush.* [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Sugar pine** (*Bot.*), an immense coniferous tree (*Pinus Lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, furnishing a soft and easily worked timber. The resinous exudation from the stumps, etc., has a sweetish taste, and has been used as a substitute for sugar. — **Sugar squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian flying phalanger (*Belideus sciureus*), having a long bushy tail and a large parachute. It resembles a flying squirrel. See *Illust.* under PHALANGER. — **Sugar tongs,** small tongs, as of silver, used at table for taking lumps of sugar from a sugar bowl. — **Sugar tree.** (*Bot.*) See *Sugar maple,* above.

Sugar Mite, much enlarged.

Sug'ar (shōōg'ẽr), *v. i.* In making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation; — with the preposition *off.* [*Local, U. S.*]

Sug'ar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGARED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGARING.] **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with. "When I *sugar* my liquor." *G. Eliot.*

2. To cover with soft words; to disguise by flattery; to compliment; to sweeten; as, to *sugar* reproof.

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

Sug'ared (-ẽrd), *a.* Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* Also used figuratively; as, *sugared* kisses.

Sug'ar-house' (shōōg'ĕr-hous'), *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined; a sugar manufactory.

Sug'ar-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sugary, or sweet.

Sug'ar-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering or sweetening with sugar; also, the sugar thus used.

2. The act or process of making sugar.

Sug'ar-less, *a.* Without sugar; free from sugar.

Sug'ar-plum' (-plŭm'), *n.* A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks.

Sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling or containing sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet. *Spenser.*

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

Su-ges'cent (sū-jĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck.] Of or pertaining to sucking. [*R.*] *Paley.*

Sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst' *or* sŭd-jĕst'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGGESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGGESTING.] [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.] **1.** To introduce indirectly to the thoughts; to cause to be thought of, usually by the agency of other objects.

Some ideas . . . are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

2. To propose with diffidence or modesty; to hint; to intimate; as, to *suggest* a difficulty.

3. To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt. [*Obs.*]

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*. *Shak.*

4. To inform secretly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To hint; allude to; refer to; insinuate.

Sug-gest', *v. i.* To make suggestions; to tempt.

And ever weaker grows through acted crime,
Or seeming-genial, venial fault,
Recurring and *suggesting* still. *Tennyson.*

Sug-gest'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who suggests. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sug-ges'tion (sŭg-jĕs'chŭn *or* sŭd-; 106), *n.* [F. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio.*] **1.** The act of suggesting; presentation of an idea.

2. That which is suggested; an intimation; an insinuation; a hint; a diffident proposal or mention; also, formerly, a secret incitement; temptation.

Why do I yield to that *suggestion*? *Shak.*

3. Charge; complaint; accusation. [*Obs.*] "A false *suggestion*." *Chaucer.*

4. (*Law*) Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the information of the court, as the death or insolvency of a party.

5. (*Psychol. & Metaph.*) The act or power of originating or recalling ideas or relations, distinguished as original and relative; — a term much used by Scottish metaphysicians from Hutcheson to Thomas Brown.

Syn. — Hint; allusion; intimation; insinuation. — SUGGESTION, HINT. A *hint* is the briefest or most indirect mode of calling one's attention to a subject. A *suggestion* is a putting of something before the mind for consideration, an indirect or guarded mode of presenting argument or advice. A *hint* is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character. A *suggestion* is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some practical assistance or direction. "He gave me a *hint* of my danger, and added some *suggestions* as to the means of avoiding it."

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*
Arthur, whom they say is killed to-night
On your *suggestion*. *Shak.*

Sug-gest'ive (sŭg-jĕst'ĭv *or* sŭd-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation. — **Sug-gest'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sug-gest'ive-ness**, *n.*

Sug-gest'ment (-ment), *n.* Suggestion. [*R.*]

They fancy that every thought must needs have an immediate outward *suggestment*. *Hare.*

Sug-ges'tress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who suggests. "The *suggestress* of suicides." *De Quincey.*

Sug'gil (sŭg'jĭl *or* sŭd-), *v. t.* [L. *suggillare*, *sugillare*, *sugillatum*, *sugillatum*, literally, to beat black and blue.] To defame. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Parker.*

Sug'gil-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [See SUGGIL.] To beat livid, or black and blue. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Sug'gil-la'tion (sŭg'jĭl-lā'shŭn *or* sŭd'-; 277), *n.* [L. *sugillatio*: cf. F. *sugillation*.] A livid, or black and blue, mark; a blow; a bruise. [*Obs.*]

Su'i-ci'dal (sū'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Partaking of, or of the nature of, the crime of suicide. — **Su'i-ci'dal-ly**, *adv.*

Su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + *caedere* to slay, to kill. Cf. So, *adv.*, HOMICIDE.] **1.** The act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder; specifically (*Law*), the felonious killing of one's self; the deliberate and intentional destruction of one's own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.

2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se.

3. Ruin of one's own interests. "Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*." *V. Knox.*

Su'i-cid'ic-al (-sĭd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Suicidal. [*Obs.*]

Su'i-ci-dism (-sī-dĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being suicidal, or self-murdering. [*R.*]

Su'i-cism (sū'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; egoism. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

‖ **Su'i gen'e-ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] Of his or its own kind.

Su'il-lage (sū'ĭl-lāj; 48), *n.* [OF *souillage*, *soillage*, fr. *souiller*, *soillier*. See SOIL to stain, and cf. SULLAGE.] A drain or collection of filth. [*Obs.*] [Written also *sulliage*, and *sullage*.] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Su'il-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [L. *sus* hog.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a hog or the Hog family (*Suidæ*).

Su'ine (sū'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Cf. SUINT.] A mixture of oleomargarine with lard or other fatty ingredients. It is used as a substitute for butter. Cf. BUTTERINE.

Su'ing (sū'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *suer* to sweat, L. *sudare*.] The process of soaking through anything. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Su'ing-ly, *adv.* [See SUE to follow.] In succession; afterwards. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Su'int (sū'ĭnt), *n.* [F.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar substance obtained from the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potash mixed with fatty and earthy matters. It is used as a source of potash and also for the manufacture of gas.

Su'i-o-goths' (sū'ĭ-ō-gŏths'), *n. pl.* [L. *Suiones* (a Teutonic tribe in what is now Sweden) + E. *Goths.*] The Scandinavian Goths. See the Note under GOTH.

Su'ist, *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to himself or to one's self.] One who seeks for things which gratify merely himself; a selfish person; a selfist. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

Suit (sūt), *n.* [OE. *suite*, F. *suite*, OF. *siute*, *sieute*, fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre*; perhaps influenced by L. *secta*. See SUE to follow, and cf. SECT, SUITE.] **1.** The act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of suing; the process by which one endeavors to gain an end or an object; an attempt to attain a certain result; pursuit; endeavor.

Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shone. *Spenser.*

3. The act of wooing in love; the solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship.

Rebate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend,
Till this funereal web my labors end. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) The attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery.

I arrest thee at the *suit* of Count Orsino. *Shak.*

In England the several *suits*, or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds — actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone.*

5. That which follows as a retinue; a company of attendants or followers; the assembly of persons who attend upon a prince, magistrate, or other person of distinction; — often written *suite*, and pronounced *swēt*.

6. Things that follow in a series or succession; the individual objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.; — often written *suite*, and pronounced *swēt*.

7. A number of things used together, and generally necessary to be united in order to answer their purpose; a number of things ordinarily classed or used together; a set; as, a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armor; a *suit* of clothes. "Two rogues in buckram *suits*." *Shak.*

8. (*Playing Cards*) One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack; — each set consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled *suits* and sequences. *Cowper.*

9. Regular order; succession. [*Obs.*]

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suit* of weather comes again. *Bacon.*

Out of suits, having no correspondence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Suit and service** (*Feudal Law*), the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and do military service; — called also *suit service*. *Blackstone.* — **Suit broker**, one who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court. [*Obs.*] — **Suit court** (*O. Eng. Law*), the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. — **Suit covenant** (*O. Eng. Law*), a covenant to sue at a certain court. — **Suit custom** (*Law*), a service which is owed from time immemorial. — **Suit service.** (*Feudal Law*) See *Suit and service*, above. — **To bring suit.** (*Law*) (*a*) To bring *secta*, followers or witnesses, to prove the plaintiff's demand. [*Obs.*] (*b*) In modern usage, to institute an action. — **To follow suit.** (*Card Playing*) See under FOLLOW, *v. t.*

Suit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUITING.] **1.** To fit; to adapt; to make proper or suitable; as, to *suit* the action to the word. *Shak.*

2. To be fitted to; to accord with; to become; to befit.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*
Raise her notes to that sublime degree
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe. [*Obs.*]

So went he *suited* to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

4. To please; to make content; as, he is well *suited* with his place; to *suit* one's taste.

Suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond; — usually followed by *with* or *to*.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*
Give me not an office
That *suits* with me so ill. *Addison.*

Syn. — To agree; accord; comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.

Suit'a-bil'i-ty (sūt'a-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

Suit'a-ble (sūt'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; accordant; proper; becoming; agreeable; adapted; as, ornaments *suitable* to one's station; language *suitable* for the subject. — **Suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Proper; fitting; becoming; accordant; agreeable; competent; correspondent; compatible; consonant; congruous; consistent.

Suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** A retinue or company of attendants, as of a distinguished personage; as, the *suite* of an ambassador. See SUIT, *n.*, 5.

2. A connected series or succession of objects; a number of things used or classed together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of minerals. See SUIT, *n.*, 6.

Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood upon the king's table, and lighted his majesty through a *suite* of rooms till they came to a private door into the library. *Boswell.*

3. (*Mus.*) One of the old musical forms, before the time of the more compact *sonata*, consisting of a string or series of pieces all in the same key, mostly in various dance rhythms, with sometimes an elaborate prelude. Some composers of the present day affect the *suite* form.

Suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making entire suits of clothes.

Suit'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

2. Especially, one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*a*) (*Law*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; a party to a suit, as a plaintiff, petitioner, etc. (*b*) (*O. Eng. Law*) One who attends a court as plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like.

Suit'ress (sūt'rĕs), *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

‖ **Su'ji** (sōō'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī*.] Indian wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina. [Written also *soojee*.]

‖ **Su'la** (sū'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *sūla* the gannet. See SOLAN GOOSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of sea birds including the booby and the common gannet.

Sula (*S. leucogastra*), the Booby.

Sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), **Sul'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed or grooved; as, a *sulcated* stem.

Sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A channel or furrow.

Sul'ci-form (sŭl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a sulcus; as, *sulciform* markings.

‖ **Sul'cus** (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; a fissure.

Su'le-ah fish' (sōō'lā-ȧ fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A coarse fish of India, used in making a breakfast relish called *burtah*.

Sulk (sŭlk), *n.* [L. *sulcus*.] A furrow. [*Obs.*]

Sulk, *v. i.* [See SULKINESS.] To be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate. *T. Hook.*

Sulk'er (sŭlk'ẽr), *n.* One who sulks.

Sulk'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

Sulk'i-ness, *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in ā*solcen*, be*solcen*, properly p. p. of *sealcan* in ā*sealcan* to be weak or slothful; of uncertain origin.] The quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness; as, *sulkiness* of disposition.

Sulks (sŭlks), *n. pl.* The condition of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor; as, to be in the *sulks*.

Sulk'y (sŭlk'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SULKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SULKIEST.] [See SULKINESS, and cf. SULKY, *n.*] Moodily silent; sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; splenetic.

Syn. — See SULLEN.

Sulk'y, *n.*; *pl.* SULKIES (-ĭz). [From SULKY, *a.*; — so called from the owner's desire of riding alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

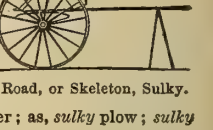

Road, or Skeleton, Sulky.

☞ *Sulky* is used adjectively in the names of several agricultural machines drawn by horses to denote that the machine is provided with wheels and a seat for the driver; as, *sulky* plow; *sulky* harrow; *sulky* rake, etc.

Sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *suluh*, *sulh*, a plow; cf. OHG. *suohili* a little plow.] A plow. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Sul'lage (-lăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. SUILLAGE, SULLIAGE.] **1.** Drainage of filth; filth collected from the street or highway; sewage. [*Obs.*]

The streets were exceedingly large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for *sullage*. *Evelyn.*

2. That which sullies or defiles. [*Obs.*]

It is the privilege of the celestial luminaries to receive no tincture, *sullage*, or defilement from the most noisome sinks and dunghills here below. *South.*

3. (*Founding*) The scoria on the surface of molten metal in the ladle.

4. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) Silt; mud deposited by water.

Sullage piece (*Founding*), the sprue of a casting. See SPRUE, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

Sul'len (-len), *a.* [OE. *solein*, *solain*, lonely, sullen; through Old French fr. (assumed) LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Lonely; solitary; desolate. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Job* iii. 14).

2. Gloomy; dismal; foreboding. *Milton.*

Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak.*

3. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine. *Dryden.*

4. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor; morose.

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior.*

5. Obstinate; intractable.

Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*

6. Heavy; dull; sluggish. "The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course." *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Sulky; sour; cross; ill-natured; morose; peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; gloomy; malign; intractable. — SULLEN, SULKY. Both *sullen* and *sulky* show themselves in the demeanor. *Sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and *sulkiness* a temporary sullenness. The former may be an innate disposition; the latter, a disposition occasioned by recent injury. Thus we are in a *sullen* mood, and in a *sulky* fit.

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

— **Sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul'len-ness**, *n.*

Sul'len, *n.* **1.** One who is solitary, or lives alone; a hermit. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. *pl.* Sullen feelings or manners; sulks; moroseness; as, to have the *sullens*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sul'len, *v. t.* To make sullen or sluggish. [*Obs.*]

Sullens the whole body with . . . laziness. *Feltham.*

Sul'le-vate (-lē-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *sublevare* to raise up. Cf. SUBLEVATION.] To rouse; to excite. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Sul'li-age (sŭl'lĭ-āj; 48), *n.* [Cf. SULLAGE, SUILLAGE, or SULLY, *v. t.*] Foulness; filth. [*Obs.*]

Though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sulliage* behind. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Sul'ly (-lĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SULLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SULLYING (-lĭ-ĭng).] [OE. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire, *sich sühlen* to wallow, Sw *söla* to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan* to defile.] To soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish; to stain; to darken; — used literally and figuratively; as, to *sully* a sword; to *sully* a person's reputation.

Statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

Sul'ly, *v. i.* To become soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

Sul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* SULLIES (-lĭz). Soil; tarnish; stain.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

Sulph-ac'id (sŭlf-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*Sulpho-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) An acid in which, to a greater or less extent, sulphur plays a part analogous to that of oxygen in an oxyacid; thus, thiosulphuric and sulpharsenic acids are *sulphacids;* — called also *sulphoacid.* See the Note under ACID, *n.*, 2.

Sulph-am'ate (-ăm'ăt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphamic acid.

Sulph-am'ic (-ăm'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to a sulphamide; derived from, or related to, a sulphamide; specifically, designating an amido acid derivative, $NH_2.SO_2.OH$, of sulphuric acid (analogous to sulphonic acid) which is not known in the free state, but is known in its salts.

Sulph-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of amido compounds obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with various amines.

Sulph'a-nil'ic (sŭlf'ă-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From *sulph*uric + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an aniline sulphonic acid which is obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Sulph-an'ti-mo'nate (sŭlf-ăn'tĭ-mō'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphantimonic acid.

Sulph-an'ti-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Sulpho-* + *antimonic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid of antimony (called also *thioantimonic acid*) analogous to sulpharsenic acid.

Sulph-an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid of antimony (called also *thioantimonious acid*) analogous to sulpharsenious acid.

Sulph-an'ti-mo-nite' (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nīt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphantimonious acid.

Sulph-ar'se-nate (-är'sē-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulpharsenic acid.

Sulph'ar-sen'ic (sŭlf'ăr-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Sulpho-* + *arsenic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid (called also *thioarsenic acid*) analogous to arsenic acid, and known only in its salts.

Sulph'ar-se'ni-ous (-är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid (called also *thioarsenious acid*) analogous to arsenious acid, and known only in its salts.

Sulph-ar'se-nite (sŭlf-ăr'sē-nīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulpharsenious acid.

Sul'phate (sŭl'fāt; 48), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, sulphatis*, fr. L. *sulphur, sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur: cf. F. *sulfate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sul-phat'ic (sŭl-făt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

Sul'pha-to- (sŭl'fā-tō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting a *sulphate as an ingredient* in certain double salts; as, *sulphato*-carbonate. [*R.*]

Sulph-au'rate (sŭlf-ą'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphauric acid.

Sulph-au'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*Sulpho-* + *aurum.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid of gold (*aurum*), known only in its salts.

Sul'phide (sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of sulphur, or one so regarded; — formerly called *sulphuret.*

Double sulphide (*Chem.*), a compound of two sulphides. — **Hydrogen sulphide.** (*Chem.*) See under HYDROGEN. — **Metallic sulphide**, a binary compound of sulphur with a metal.

Sul'phi-nate (-fĭ-nāt; 48), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of a sulphinic acid.

Sulph-in'di-got'ic (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sulphonic acid obtained, as a blue solution, by dissolving indigo in sulphuric acid; — formerly called also *cerulic sulphuric* acid, but properly called *indigo-disulphonic acid.*

Sul'phine (sŭl'fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of basic compounds which consist essentially of sulphur united with hydrocarbon radicals. In general they are oily or crystalline deliquescent substances having a peculiar odor; as, *trimethyl sulphine*, $(CH_3)_3S.OH$. Cf. SULPHONIUM.

Sul-phin'ic (sŭl-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, any one of a series of acids regarded as acid ethereal salts of hyposulphurous acid; as, methyl *sulphinic* acid, $CH_3.SO.OH$, a thick unstable liquid.

Sul'phi-nide (sŭl'fĭ-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* [*Sulpho-* + *amine* + anhyd*ride.*] (*Chem.*) A white or yellowish crystalline substance, $C_6H_4.(SO_2.CO).NH$, produced artificially by the oxidation of a sulphamic derivative of toluene. It is the sweetest substance known, having over two hundred times the sweetening power of sugar, and is known in commerce under the name of *saccharine.* It has acid properties and forms salts (which are inaccurately called *saccharinates*). *I. Remsen.*

Sul'phi-on (sŭl'fĭ-ŏn *or* sŭlf-ī'ŏn), *n.* [*Sulpho-* + *ion.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical, SO_4, regarded as forming the acid or negative constituent of sulphuric acid and the sulphates in electrolytic decomposition; — so called in accordance with the binary theory of salts. [Written also *sulphione.*]

Sulph-i'on-ide (sŭlf-ī'ŏn-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of sulphion, or one so regarded; thus, sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, is a *sulphionide.*

Sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sulfite.* See SULPHUR.] (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphurous acid.

Sul'pho- (sŭl'fō-). (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) designating *sulphur as an ingredient* in certain compounds. Cf. THIO-.

Sul'pho-ar-sen'ic (sŭl'fō-ăr-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur and arsenic; — said of an acid which is the same as arsenic acid with the substitution of sulphur for oxygen.

Sul'pho-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphocarbonic acid; a thiocarbonate.

Sul'pho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sulphacid, H_2CSO_2 (called also *thiocarbonic acid*), or an acid, H_2CS_3, analogous to carbonic acid, obtained as a yellow oily liquid of a pungent odor, and forming salts.

Sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sī'ă-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphocyanic acid; — also called *thiocyanate*, and formerly inaccurately *sulphocyanide.*

Ferric sulphocyanate (*Chem.*), a dark red crystalline substance usually obtained in a blood-red solution, and recognized as a test for ferric iron.

Sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [See SULPHUR, CYANIC.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a sulphacid, HSCN, analogous to cyanic acid, and obtained as a colorless deliquescent crystalline substance, having a bitter saline taste, and not poisonous.

Sul'pho-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See SULPHOCYANATE. [*Obs.*]

Sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See PERSULPHOCYANOGEN. [*Obs.*]

Sul'pho-nal (sŭl'fō-nal), *n.* (*Med.*) A substance employed as a hypnotic, produced by the union of mercaptan and acetone.

Sul'pho-nate (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of a sulphonic acid.

Sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of compounds analogous to the ketones, and consisting of the sulphuryl group united with two hydrocarbon radicals; as, dimethyl *sulphone*, $(CH_3)_2.SO_2$.

Sul-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, a sulphone; — used specifically to designate any one of a series of acids (regarded as acid ethereal salts of sulphurous acid) obtained by the oxidation of the mercaptans, or by treating sulphuric acid with certain aromatic bases (as benzene); as, phenyl *sulphonic* acid, $C_6H_5.SO_2.OH$, a stable colorless crystalline substance.

Sulphonic group (*Chem.*), the hypothetical radical, $SO_2.OH$, the characteristic residue of sulphonic acids.

Sul-pho'ni-um (sŭl-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Sulphur* + *ammonium.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical, SH_3, regarded as the type and nucleus of the sulphines.

Sul'pho-phos'phate (sŭl'fō-fŏs'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphophosphoric acid.

Sul'pho-phos'phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphophosphorous acid.

Sul'pho-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphoric acid, and known in its salts.

Sul'pho-phos'phor-ous (-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical acid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphorous acid, and known in its salts.

Sul'pho-salt' (sŭl'fō-sąlt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of a sulphacid.

Sul'pho-stan'nate (-stăn'nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphostannic acid.

Sul'pho-stan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sulphacid of tin (more exactly called *metasulphostannic acid*), which is obtained as a dark brown amorphous substance, H_2SnS_3, forming a well-known series of salts.

Sul'pho-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphotungstic acid.

Sul'pho-tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical sulphacid of tungsten (called also *sulphowolframic acid*), analogous to sulphuric acid, and known in its salts.

Sul'pho-vin'ic (-vĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*Sulpho-* + L. *vinum* wine: cf. F. *sulfoviniqué.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, and formerly designating, ethylsulphuric acid.

Sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [L., better *sulfur*: cf. F. *soufre.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either combined as in the sulphides (as *pyrites*) and sulphates (as *gypsum*), or native in volcanic regions, in vast beds mixed with gypsum and various earthy materials, from which it is melted out. Symbol S. Atomic weight 32. The specific gravity of ordinary octohedral sulphur is 2.05; of prismatic sulphur, 1.96.

☞ It is purified by distillation, and is obtained as a lemon-yellow powder (by sublimation), called *flour*, or *flowers, of sulphur*, or in cast sticks called *roll sulphur*, or *brimstone.* It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. It is an ingredient of gunpowder, is used on friction matches, and in medicine (as a laxative and insecticide), but its chief use is in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Sulphur can be obtained in two crystalline modifications, in orthorhombic octahedra, or in monoclinic prisms, the former of which is the more stable at ordinary temperatures. Sulphur is the type, in its chemical relations, of a group of elements, including *selenium* and *tellurium*, called collectively the *sulphur group*, or *family.* In many respects sulphur resembles oxygen.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of yellow or orange butterflies of the subfamily *Pieriinæ;* as, the clouded *sulphur* (*Eurymus*, or *Colias, philodice*), which is the common yellow butterfly of the Eastern United States.

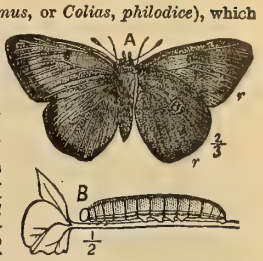

Common Clouded Sulphur. Male. *A* Imago; *r r* Wings, reversed to show markings. *B* Larva.

Amorphous sulphur (*Chem.*), an elastic variety of sulphur of a resinous appearance, obtained by pouring melted sulphur into water. On standing, it passes back into a brittle crystalline modification. — **Liver of sulphur.** (*Old Chem.*) See HEPAR. — **Sulphur acid.** (*Chem.*) See SULPHACID. — **Sulphur alcohol.** (*Chem.*) See MERCAPTAN. — **Sulphur auratum** [L.] (*Old Chem.*), a golden yellow powder, consisting of antimonic sulphide, Sb_2S_5, — formerly a famous nostrum. — **Sulphur base** (*Chem.*), an alkaline sulphide capable of acting as a base in the formation of sulphur salts according to the old dual theory of salts. [*Archaic*] — **Sulphur dioxide** (*Chem.*), a colorless gas, SO_2, of a pungent, suffocating odor, produced by the burning of sulphur. It is employed chiefly in the production of sulphuric acid, and as a reagent in bleaching; — called also *sulphurous anhydride*, and formerly *sulphurous acid.* — **Sulphur ether** (*Chem.*), a sulphide of hydrocarbon radicals, formed like the ordinary ethers, which are oxides, but with sulphur in the place of oxygen. — **Sulphur salt** (*Chem.*), a salt of a sulphacid; a sulphosalt. — **Sulphur showers**, showers of yellow pollen, resembling sulphur in appearance, often carried from pine forests by the wind to a great distance. — **Sulphur trioxide** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline solid, SO_3, obtained by oxidation of sulphur dioxide. It dissolves in water with a hissing noise and the production of heat, forming sulphuric acid, and is employed as a dehydrating agent. Called also *sulphuric anhydride*, and formerly *sulphuric acid.* — **Sulphur whale.** (*Zoöl.*) See SULPHUR-BOTTOM. — **Vegetable sulphur** (*Bot.*), lycopodium powder. See under LYCOPODIUM.

Sul'phu-rate (sŭl'fū-rāt; 277), *a.* [L. *sulphuratus, sulfuratus.*] Sulphureous. [*Poetic & R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SULPHURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SULPHURATING.] (*Chem.*) To sulphurize. [*Archaic*]

Sul'phu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sulfuration*, L. *sulphuratio, sulfuratio*, a vein of sulphur.] The act or process of combining or impregnating with sulphur or its compounds; also, the state of being so combined or impregnated.

Sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for impregnating with, or exposing to the action of, sulphur; especially, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

Sul'phur-bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'tŭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large whalebone whale of the genus *Sibbaldius*, having a yellowish belly; especially, *S. sulfureus* of the North Pacific, and *S. borealis* of the North Atlantic; — called also *sulphur whale.*

Sulphur-bottom of the Pacific.

Sul'phu-re'i-ty (sŭl'fū-rē'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being sulphureous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphureus, sulfureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

— **Sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide; as, a *sulphuret* of potassium. [*Obsoles.*]

Sul'phu-ret'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with sulphur; sulphurized. [Written also *sulphuretted.*]

Sulphureted hydrogen. (*Chem.*) See *Hydrogen sulphide*, under HYDROGEN.

Sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *sulfurique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sulphur; as, a *sulphuric* smell.

2. (*Chem.*) Derived from, or containing, sulphur; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds; as, *sulphuric* acid.

Sulphuric acid. (*a*) Sulphur trioxide (see under SULPHUR); — formerly so called on the dualistic theory of salts. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, but usually yellowish or brownish, produced by the combined action of sulphur dioxide, oxygen (from the air), steam, and nitric fumes. It attacks and dissolves many metals and other intractable substances, sets free most acids from their salts, and is used in the manufacture of hydrochloric and nitric acids, of soda, of bleaching powders, etc. It is also a powerful dehydrating agent, having a strong affinity for water, and eating and corroding paper, wood, clothing, etc. It is thus used in the manufacture of ether, of imitation parchment, and of nitroglycerin. It is also used in etching iron, in removing iron scale from forgings, in petroleum refining, etc., and in general its manufacture is the most important and fundamental of all the chemical industries. Formerly called *vitriolic acid*, and now popularly *vitriol*, and *oil of vitriol.* — **Fuming sulphuric acid**, *or* **Nordhausen sulphuric acid.** See *Disulphuric acid*, under DISULPHURIC. — **Sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide. See under SULPHUR. — **Sulphuric ether**, common anæsthetic ether; — so called because made by the catalytic action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. See ETHER, 3 (*a*).

Sul'phur-ine (sŭl'fŭr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *a.* Sulphureous. [*R.*]

Sul'phur-ing, *n.* Exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, as in bleaching; the process of bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur.

Sul'phur-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; as, to *sulphurize* caoutchouc in vulcanizing.

Sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphurosus, sulfurosus:* cf. F. *sulfureux.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sulphur. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Derived from, or containing, sulphur; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds. (*b*) Having the characteristic odor of sulphur dioxide, or of hydrogen sulphide, or of other sulphur compounds.

Sulphurous acid. (*a*) Sulphur dioxide. See under SULPHUR. [*Obs.*] (*b*) An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-known series of salts (the *sulphites*). — **Sulphurous anhydride** (*Chem.*), sulphur dioxide. See under SULPHUR.

Sul'phur-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hog's fennel. See under FENNEL.

Sul'phur-y (-ỹ), *a.* Resembling, or partaking of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*Sulphur* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical SO_2; — called also *sulphon.*

Sulphuryl chloride, a colorless, pungent, fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphur trioxide. On treatment with water it decomposes into sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, and is hence called also *sulphuric chloranhydride.*

Sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fī'drāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound, analogous to a hydrate, regarded as a salt of sulphydric acid, or as a derivative of hydrogen sulphide in which one half of the hydrogen is replaced by a base (as potassium *sulphydrate*, KSH), or as a hydrate in which the oxygen has been wholly or partially replaced by sulphur.

Sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, hydrogen sulphide, which is regarded as an acid, especially when in solution.

Sul-pi'cian (sŭl-pĭsh'an), *n.* [So called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to educate men for the ministry. The order was introduced soon afterwards into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States. [Written also *Sulpitian.*]

Sul'tan (sŭl'tan; Ar. sul-tän'), *n.* [F. *sultan* (cf. Sp. *soldan*, It. *sultano, soldano*), Ar. *sultān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] A ruler, or sovereign, of a Mohammedan state; specifically, the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior; — officially so called.

Sultan flower. (*Bot.*) See *Sweet sultan,* under SWEET.

Sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nȧ *or* -tä'nȧ; 277), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife of a sultan; a sultaness.

2. *pl.* A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asiatic Turkey.

Sultana bird (*Zoöl.*), the hyacinthine, or purple, gallinule. See *Illust.* under GALLINULE.

Sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tan-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.

Sul'tan-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A sultana.

Sul-tan'ic (sŭl-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a sultan.

Sul'tan-red' (-tan-rĕd'), *a.* Having a deep red color.

Sul'tan-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The dominions of a sultan. *Bacon.*

Sul'tan-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a sultan.

Sul'tan-y (-ỹ), *n.* Sultanry. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Sul'tri-ly (-trĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a sultry manner.

Sul'tri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sultry.

Sul'try (-trỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* SULTRIER (-trĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SULTRIEST.] [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden.*

2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

When in the *sultry* glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant. *Addison.*

Sum (sŭm), *n.* [OE. *summe, somme,* OF. *sume, some,* F. *somme,* L. *summa,* fr. *summus* highest, a superlative from *sub* under. See SUB-, and cf. SUPREME.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num.* i. 2.

☞ *Sum* is now commonly applied to an aggregate of numbers, and *number* to an aggregate of persons or things.

2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely; as, a *sum* of money; a small *sum,* or a large *sum.* "The *sum* of forty pound." *Chaucer.*

With a great *sum* obtained I this freedom. *Acts* xxii. 28.

3. The principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium; as, this is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case; this is the *sum* and substance of his objections.

4. Height; completion; utmost degree.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

5. (*Arith.*) A problem to be solved, or an example to be wrought out. *Macaulay.*

A *sum* in arithmetic wherein a flaw discovered at a particular point is *ipso facto* fatal to the whole. *Gladstone.*

A large sheet of paper . . . covered with long *sums.* *Dickens.*

Algebraic sum, as distinguished from *arithmetical sum,* the aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities taken with regard to their signs, as + or −, according to the rules of addition in algebra; thus, the *algebraic sum* of −2, 8, and −1 is 5. — **In sum,** in short; in brief. [*Obs.*] "*In sum,* the gospel . . . prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin." *Rogers.*

Sum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMING.] [Cf. F. *sommer,* LL. *summare.*] **1.** To bring together into one whole; to collect into one amount; to cast up, as a column of figures; to ascertain the totality of; — usually with *up.*

The mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the moments, than divide the day. *Bacon.*

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense; — usually with *up.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

He *sums* their virtues in himself alone. *Dryden.*

3. (*Falconry*) To have (the feathers) full grown; to furnish with complete, or full-grown, plumage.

But feathered soon and fledge
They *summed* their pens [wings]. *Milton.*

Summing up, a compendium or abridgment; a recapitulation; a résumé; a summary.

Syn. — To cast up; collect; comprise; condense; comprehend; compute.

Su'mac } (sụ'măk *or* shụ'măk; 277), *n.* [F. *sumac,*
Su'mach } formerly *sumach* (cf. Sp. *zumaque*), fr. Ar. *summāq.*] [Written also *shumac.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Rhus,* shrubs or small trees with usually compound leaves and clusters of small flowers. Some of the species are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine. One, the Japanese *Rhus vernicifera,* yields the celebrated Japan varnish, or lacquer.

2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of certain species of the sumac plant, used in tanning and dyeing.

Poison sumac. (*Bot.*) See under POISON.

Su-ma'tran (sōō-mä'tran), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Sumatra.

Sum'bul (sŭm'bụl), *n.* [Pers.] The musky root of an Asiatic umbelliferous plant, *Ferula Sumbul.* It is used in medicine as a stimulant. [Written also *sumbal.*] — **Sum-bu'lic** (sŭm-bū'lĭk), *a.*

Sum'less (sŭm'lĕs), *a.* Not to be summed up or computed; so great that the amount can not be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. "Sumless treasure." *Pope.*

Sum'ma-ri-ly (-mȧ-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a summary manner.

Sum'ma-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who summarizes.

Sum'ma-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To comprise in, or reduce to, a summary; to present briefly. *Chambers.*

Sum'ma-ry (-rỹ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sommaire.* See SUM.] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of facts.

2. Hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; to take *summary* vengeance.

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; compendious; succinct.

Sum'ma-ry, *n.; pl.* SUMMARIES (-rīz). [F. *sommaire,* or L. *summarium.* See SUMMARY, *a.*] A general or comprehensive statement; an abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

Sum-ma'tion (sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v. t.*] The act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; also, an aggregate.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey.*

Sum'mer (sŭm'mẽr), *n.* [From SUM, *v.*] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

Sum'mer, *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, the same word as *sommier* a beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] (*Arch.*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses. Specifically: (*a*) The lintel of a door or window. (*b*) The commencement of a cross vault. (*c*) A central floor timber, as a girder, or a piece reaching from a wall to a girder. Called also *summertree.*

Sum'mer, *n.* [OE. *sumer, somer,* AS. *sumor, sumer;* akin to OFries. *sumur,* D. *zomer,* OS. *sumar,* G. *sommer,* OHG. & Icel. *sumar,* Dan. *sommer,* Sw. *sommar,* W. *haf,* Zend *hama,* Skr. *samā* year. √292.] The season of the year in which the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest period of the year.

☞ North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the northern hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

Indian summer, in North America, a period of warm weather late in autumn, usually characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon. The name is derived probably from the custom of the Indians of using this time in preparation for winter by laying in stores of food. — **Saint Martin's summer.** See under SAINT. — **Summer bird** (*Zoöl.*), the wryneck. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Summer colt,** the undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [*Eng.*] — **Summer complaint** (*Med.*), a popular term for any diarrheal disorder occurring in summer, especially when produced by heat and indigestion. — **Summer coot** (*Zoöl.*), the American gallinule. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Summer cypress** (*Bot.*), an annual plant (*Kochia Scoparia*) of the Goosefoot family. It has narrow, ciliate, crowded leaves, and is sometimes seen in gardens. — **Summer duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wood duck. (*b*) The garganey, or summer teal. See *Illust.* of *Wood duck,* under WOOD. — **Summer fallow,** land uncropped and plowed, etc., during the summer, in order to pulverize the soil and kill the weeds. — **Summer rash** (*Med.*), prickly heat. See under PRICKLY. — **Summer sheldrake** (*Zoöl.*), the hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Summer snipe.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dunlin. (*b*) The common European sandpiper. (*c*) The green sandpiper. — **Summer tanager** (*Zoöl.*), a singing bird (*Piranga rubra*) native of the Middle and Southern United States. The male is deep red, the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath. Called also *summer redbird.* — **Summer teal** (*Zoöl.*), the blue-winged teal. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Summer wheat,** wheat that is sown in the spring, and matures during the summer following. See SPRING WHEAT. — **Summer yellowbird.** (*Zoöl.*) See YELLOWBIRD.

Sum'mer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMERING.] To pass the summer; to spend the warm season; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them. *Isa.* xviii. 6.

Sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; to feed during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

Sum'mer-fal'low (sŭm'mẽr-făl'lō), *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for wheat or other crop; to plow and let lie fallow.

Sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* SUMMERHOUSES (-houz'ĕz). A rustic house or apartment in a garden or park, to be used as a pleasure resort in summer. *Shak.*

Sum'mer-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being like summer. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Sum'mer-sault (-sạlt), } *n.* See SOMERSAULT, SOMER-
Sum'mer-set (-sĕt), } SET.

Sum'mer-stir' (-stẽr'), *v. t.* To summer-fallow.

Sum'mer-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Summer time.

Sum'mer-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*Summer* a beam + *tree.*] (*Arch.*) A summer. See 2d SUMMER.

Sum'mer-y (-ỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; as, a *summery* day.

Sum'mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who sums up; one who forms an abridgment or summary. *Sir E. Dering.*

Sum'mit (sŭm'mĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som, sum,* top, from L. *summum,* from *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] **1.** The top; the highest point.

Fixed on the *summit* of the highest mount. *Shak.*

2. The highest degree; the utmost elevation; the acme; as, the *summit* of human fame.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The most elevated part of a bivalve shell, or the part in which the hinge is situated.

Summit level, the highest level of a canal, a railroad, or the like, in surmounting an ascent.

Sum'mit-less, *a.* Having no summit.

Sum'mit-y (-ỹ), *n.* [L. *summitas,* fr. *summus* highest: cf. F. *sommité.* See SUM, *n.*] **1.** The height or top of anything. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

2. The utmost degree; perfection. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Sum'mon (-mŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMONED (-mŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMONING.] [OE. *somonen,* OF. *sumundre, semondre,* F. *semondre,* from (assumed) LL. *summonĕre,* for L. *summonēre* to give a hint; *sub* under + *monere* to admonish, to warn. See MONITION, and cf. SUBMONISH.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; to notify to come or appear; — often with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shak.*
Trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. To give notice to, or command to appear, as in court; to cite by authority; as, to *summon* witnesses.

3. (*Mil.*) To call upon to surrender, as a fort.

Syn. — To call; cite; notify; convene; convoke; excite; invite; bid. See CALL.

Sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *somner, sompnour,* OF. *semoneor,* F. *semonneur.* See SUMMON, *v. t.*] One who summons; one who cites by authority; specifically, a petty officer formerly employed to summon persons to appear in court; an apparitor.

Sum'mons (-mŭnz), *n.; pl.* SUMMONSES (-ĕz). [OE. *somouns,* OF. *sumunse, semonse, semonce,* F. *semonce, semondre* to summon, OF p. p. *semons.* See SUMMON, *v.*]

1. The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty.

Special *summonses* by the king. *Hallam.*

This *summons* . . . unfit either to dispute or disobey. *Bp. Fell.*

He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. (*Law*) A warning or citation to appear in court; a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff, testify as a witness, or the like.

3. (*Mil.*) A demand to surrender.

Sum'mons, *v. t.* To summon. [*R.* or *Colloq.*] *Swift.*

Sum'ner (-nẽr), *n.* A summoner. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Su-moom' (sŭ-mōōm'), *n.* See SIMOOM.

Sump (sŭmp), *n.* [Cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine, a swamp, akin to LG. *sump,* D. *somp* a swamp, Dan. & Sw. *sump,* and perhaps to E. *swamp.*] **1.** (*Metal.*) A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. *Ray.*

2. The cistern or reservoir made at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water which accumulates there.

3. A pond of water for salt works. *Knight.*

4. A puddle or dirty pool. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sump fuse, a fuse used in blasting under water. — **Sump men** (*Mining*), the men who sink the sump in a mine.

Sumph (sŭmf), *n.* A dunce; a blockhead. [*Scot.*]

Sum'pi-tan (sŭm'pĭ-tăn), *n.* A kind of blowgun for discharging arrows, — used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

Sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius,* fr. *sagma* a pack saddle, in LL., a load, Gr. σάγμα a pack saddle, fr. σάττειν to pack, load; cf. Skr. *saj, sañj,* to hang on. Cf. SEAM a weight, SUMMER a beam.] **1.** The driver of a pack horse. [*Obs.*] *Skeat.*

2. A pack; a burden. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

3. An animal, especially a horse, that carries packs or burdens; a baggage horse. *Holinshed.*

Sump'ter, *a.* Carrying pack or burdens on the back; as, a *sumpter* horse; a *sumpter* mule. *Bacon.*

Sump'tion (sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio,* fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take.] **1.** A taking. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Logic*) The major premise of a syllogism.

Sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ā-rỹ; 135), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius,* fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take, use, spend; *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy: cf. F. *somptuaire.* See REDEEM.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure. *Bacon.*

Sumptuary laws *or* **regulations,** laws intended to restrain or limit the expenditure of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, etc.; laws which regulate the prices of commodities and the wages of labor; laws which forbid or restrict the use of certain articles, as of luxurious apparel.

Sump'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas:* cf.

F. *somptuosité*.] Expensiveness; costliness; sumptuousness. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost: cf. F. *somptueux*. See SUMPTUARY.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; expensive; hence, luxurious; splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

She spoke, and turned her *sumptuous* head, with eyes
Of shining expectation fixed on mine. *Tennyson.*

— Sump'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sun (sŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SUNN.

Sun (sŭn), *n.* [OE. *sunne, sonne*, AS. *sunne*; akin to OFries. *sunne*, D. *zon*, OS. & OHG. *sunna*, G. *sonne*, Icel. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna*; perh. fr. same root as L. *sol*. √297. Cf. SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Its mean distance from the earth is about 92,500,000 miles, and its diameter about 860,000.

☞ Its mean apparent diameter as seen from the earth is 32′ 4″, and it revolves on its own axis once in 25½ days. Its mean density is about one fourth of that of the earth, or 1.41, that of water being unity. Its luminous surface is called the *photosphere*, above which is an envelope consisting partly of hydrogen, called the *chromosphere*, which can be seen only through the spectroscope, or at the time of a total solar eclipse. Above the chromosphere, and sometimes extending out millions of miles, are luminous rays or streams of light which are visible only at the time of a total eclipse, forming the solar *corona*.

2. Any heavenly body which forms the center of a system of orbs.

3. The direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine.

Lambs that did frisk in the *sun*. *Shak.*

4. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.

For the Lord God is a *sun* and shield. *Ps.* lxxiv. 11.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

Sun and planet wheels (*Mach.*), an ingenious contrivance for converting reciprocating motion, as that of the working beam of a steam engine, into rotatory motion. It consists of a toothed wheel (called the *sun wheel*), firmly secured to the shaft it is desired to drive, and another wheel (called the *planet wheel*) secured to the end of a connecting rod. By the motion of the connecting rod, the planet wheel is made to circulate round the central wheel on the shaft, communicating to this latter a velocity of revolution the double of its own. *G. Francis.*

Sun and Planet Wheels. *a* Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Fly Wheel.

— Sun angel (*Zoöl.*), a South American humming bird of the genus *Heliangelos*, noted for its beautiful colors and the brilliant luster of the feathers of its throat. **— Sun animalcule.** (*Zoöl.*) See HELIOZOA. **— Sun bath** (*Med.*), exposure of a patient to the sun's rays; insolation. **— Sun bear** (*Zoöl.*), a species of bear (*Helarctos Malayanus*) native of Southern Asia and Borneo. It has a small head and short neck, and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose. It is easily tamed. Called also *bruang*, and *Malayan bear*. **— Sun beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any small lustrous beetle of the genus *Amara*. **— Sun bittern** (*Zoöl.*), a singular South American bird (*Eurypyga helias*), in some respects related both to the rails and herons. It is beautifully variegated with white, brown, and black. Called also *sunbird*, and *tiger bittern*. **— Sun fever** (*Med.*), the condition of fever produced by sun stroke. **— Sun gem** (*Zoöl.*), a Brazilian humming bird (*Heliactin cornutus*). Its head is ornamented by two tufts of bright colored feathers, fiery crimson at the base and greenish yellow at the tip. Called also *horned hummer*. **— Sun grebe** (*Zoöl.*), the finfoot. **— Sun picture**, a picture taken by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph. **— Sun spots** (*Astron.*), dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, consisting commonly of a black central portion with a surrounding border of lighter shade, and usually seen only by the telescope, but sometimes by the naked eye. They are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, and vary in size from mere apparent points to spaces of 50,000 miles in diameter. The term *sun spots* is often used to include bright spaces (called *faculæ*) as well as dark spaces (called *maculæ*). Called also *solar spots*. See *Illustration* in Appendix. **— Sun star** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of starfishes belonging to *Solaster*, *Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays. **— Sun trout** (*Zoöl.*), the squeteague. **— Sun wheel.** (*Mach.*) See *Sun and planet wheels*, above. **— Under the sun**, in the world; on earth. "There is no new thing *under the sun*." *Eccl.* i. 9.

Sun Spots.

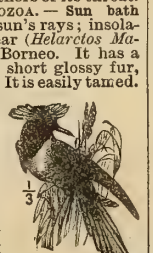
Sun Gem (*Heliactin cornutus*).

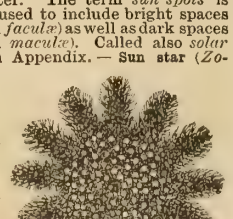
Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*).

☞ *Sun* is often used in the formation of compound adjectives of obvious meaning; as, *sun*-bright, *sun*-dried, *sun*-gilt, *sun*like, *sun*-lit, *sun*-scorched, and the like.

Sun, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNNED (sŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNNING.] To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the sun; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

Sun'beam′ (sŭn'bēm′), *n.* [AS. *sunnebeám*.] A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams*." *Keble.*

Thither came Uriel, gliding through the even
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

Sun'bird′ (-bĕrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of small brilliantly colored birds of the family *Nectariniidæ*, native of Africa, Southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble humming birds, but they are true singing birds (Oscines). (*b*) The sun bittern.

Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

Sun'blink′ (-blĭnk′), *n.* A glimpse or flash of the sun. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sun'bon'net (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A bonnet, generally made of some thin or light fabric, projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, — worn by women as a protection against the sun.

Sun'bow′ (-bō′), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Byron.*

Sun'burn′ (-bûrn′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNBURNED (-bûrnd′) or SUNBURNT (-bûrnt′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNBURNING.] To burn or discolor by the sun; to tan.

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

Sun'burn′, *n.* The burning or discoloration produced on the skin by the heat of the sun; tan.

Sun'–burn'er (-ĕr), *n.* A circle or cluster of gas-burners for lighting and ventilating public buildings.

Sun'burn'ing, *n.* Sunburn; tan. *Boyle.*

Sun'burst′ (-bûrst′), *n.* A burst of sunlight.

Sun'dart′ (-därt′), *n.* Sunbeam. [*R.*] *Mrs. Hemans.*

Sun'day (-dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg*; *sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; akin to D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag*; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See SUN, and DAY.] The first day of the week, — consecrated among Christians to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day.

Advent Sunday, Low Sunday, Passion Sunday, etc. See under ADVENT, LOW, etc.

Syn. — See SABBATH.

Sun'day, *a.* Belonging to the Christian Sabbath.

Sunday letter. See *Dominical letter*, under DOMINICAL. **— Sunday school.** See under SCHOOL.

Sun'der (-dĕr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNDERING.] [OE. *sundren*, AS. *sundrian* (in ā*sundrian*, ge*sundrian*), from *sundor* asunder, separately, apart; akin to D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, Icel. *sundr* asunder, Sw. & Dan. *sönder*, Goth. *sundrō* alone, separately.] To disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to put or keep apart; to separate; to divide; to sever; as, to *sunder* a rope; to *sunder* a limb; to *sunder* friends.

It is *sundered* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*

Sun'der, *v. i.* To part; to separate. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Sun'der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.*, and cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance.

In sunder, into parts. "He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear *in sunder*." *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

Sun'der, *v. t.* To expose to the sun and wind. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Sun'dew′ (-dū′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Drosera, low bog plants whose leaves are beset with pediceled glands which secrete a viscid fluid that glitters like dewdrops and attracts and detains insects. After an insect is caught, the glands curve inward like tentacles and the leaf digests it. Called also *lustwort*.

Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Reduced.

Sun'di'al (-dī'al), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate.

Sundial shell (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the genus Solarium. See SOLARIUM.

Sun'dog′ (-dŏg′), *n.* (*Meteorol.*) A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more halos, or in a manner similar to that of halos.

Sun'down′ (-doun′), *n.* **1.** The setting of the sun; sunset. "When *sundown* skirts the moor." *Tennyson.*

2. A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

Sun'–dried′ (-drīd′), *a.* Dried by the heat of the sun. "*Sun-dried* brick." *Sir T. Herbert.*

Sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry things.

Sun'dri-ly (-drĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In sundry ways; variously.

Sun'dry (-drȳ), *a.* [OE. *sundry, sondry*, AS. *syndrig*, fr. *sundor* asunder. See SUNDER, *v. t.*] **1.** Several; divers; more than one or two; various. "*Sundry* wines." *Chaucer.* "*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*

With many a sound of *sundry* melody. *Chaucer.*
Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

2. Separate; diverse. [*Obs.*]

Every church almost had the Bible of a *sundry* translation. *Coverdale.*

All and sundry, all collectively, and each separately.

Sun'dry-man (-drȳ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SUNDRYMEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries, or a variety of articles.

Sun'fish′ (sŭn'fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very large oceanic plectognath fish (*Mola mola*, *Mola rotunda*, or *Orthagoriscus mola*) having a broad body and a truncated tail. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of perch-like North American fresh-water fishes of the family *Centrachidæ*. They have a broad, compressed body, and strong dorsal spines. Among the common species of the Eastern United States are *Lepomis gibbosus* (called also *bream*, *pondfish*, *pumpkin seed*, and *sunny*), the blue sunfish, or dollardee (*L. pallidus*), and the long-eared sunfish (*L. auritus*). Several of the species are called also *pondfish*. (*c*) The moonfish, or blunt-nosed shiner. (*d*) The opah. (*e*) The basking, or liver, shark. (*f*) Any large jellyfish.

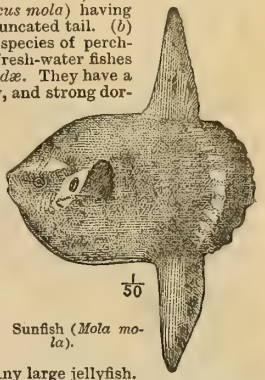
Sunfish (*Mola mola*).

Sun'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Helianthus*; — so called probably from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays. The commonly cultivated sunflower is *Helianthus annuus*, a native of America.

Sung (sŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SING.

Sun'glass′ (sŭn'glȧs′), *n.*; *pl.* SUNGLASSES (-ĕz). A convex lens of glass for producing heat by converging the sun's rays into a focus. "Lighting a cigar with a *sunglass*." *Hawthorne.*

Sun'glow′ (-glō′), *n.* A rosy flush in the sky seen after sunset.

Sunk (sŭnk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SINK.

Sunk fence, a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha.

Sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute or deprived of the sun or its rays; shaded; shadowed.

The sunken glen whose *sunless* shrubs must weep. *Byron.*

Sun'light′ (-līt′), *n.* The light of the sun. *Milton.*

Sun'like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like or resembling the sun. "A spot of *sunlike* brilliancy." *Tyndall.*

Sun'lit′ (-lĭt′), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

Sunn (sŭn), *n.* [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa*.] (*Bot.*) An East Indian leguminous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*) and its fiber, which is also called *sunn hemp*. [Written also *sun*.]

‖ **Sun'na** (sŭn'ná), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah* rule, law.] A collection of traditions received by the orthodox Mohammedans as of equal authority with the Koran.

Sun'ni-ah (sŭn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the sect of Sunnites.

Sun'ni-ness (sŭn'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sunny.

Sun'nite (sŭn'nīt), *n.* One of the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran.

Sun'nud (sŭn'nŭd), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sanad*.] A charter or warrant; also, a deed of gift. [*India*]

Sun'ny (sŭn'nȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SUNNIER (-nĭ-ĕr); *superl.* SUNNIEST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or resembling, the sun; hence, shining; bright; brilliant; radiant. "*Sunny* beams." *Spenser.* "*Sunny* locks." *Shak.*

2. Exposed to the rays of the sun; brightened or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* room; the *sunny* side of a hill.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores. *Addison.*

3. Cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* disposition.

My decayed fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shak.*

Sun'ny, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SUNFISH (*b*).

Sun'proof′ (-prōōf′), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. "Darksome yew, *sunproof*." *Marston.*

Sun'rise′ (-rīz′), } *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the
Sun'ris'ing, } sun above the horizon in the morning; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to begin work at *sunrise*. "The tide of *sunrise* swells." *Keble.*

2. Hence, the region where the sun rises; the east.

Which were beyond Jordan toward the *sunrising*.
Deut. iv. 47 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Full hot and fast the Saxon rides, with rein of travel slack,
And, bending o'er his saddle, leaves the *sunrise* at his back.
Whittier.

Sun'set′ (-sĕt′), } *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below
Sun'set'ting, } the horizon; also, the time when the sun sets; evening. Also used figuratively.

'T is the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

2. Hence, the region where the sun sets; the west.

Sunset shell (*Zoöl.*), a West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellina radiata*) having a smooth shell marked with radiating bands of varied colors resembling those seen at sunset or before sunrise; — called also *rising sun*.

Sun'shade′ (-shād′), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays. Specifically: (*a*) A small parasol. (*b*) An awning.

Sun'shine′ (-shīn′), *n.* **1.** The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. Anything which has a warming and cheering influence like that of the rays of the sun; warmth; illumination; brightness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favor. *Shak.*

Sun'shine' (sŭn'shīn'), *a.* Sunshiny; bright. *Shak.* "*Sunshine* hours." *Keble.*

Sun'shin'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as a *sunshiny* day.

2. Bright like the sun; resplendent.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

3. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful. "Her *sunshiny* face." *Spenser.*

Sun'squall' (-skwąl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any large jellyfish.

Sun' star' (stär'). (*Zoöl.*) See *Sun star*, under SUN.

Sun'sted (-stĕd), *n.* [*Sun* + *stead* a place.] Solstice. [*Obs.*] "The summer *sunsted*." *Holland.*

Sun'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Aventurine feldspar. See under AVENTURINE.

Sun'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some part of the body; especially, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat, and often terminating fatally; coup de soleil.

Sun'-struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* (*Med.*) Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke; as, *sun-struck* soldiers.

Sun'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Sunrise. [*Local, U. S.*]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sunup* and sundown. *Cooper.*

Sun'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the sun.

Sun'wise' (-wiz'), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion, or from the east southward and westward, and so around the circle; also, in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upward.

Sup (sŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPED (sŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPING.] [OE. *soupen* to drink, AS. *sūpan*; akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sòbe*. Cf. SIP, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

Sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*. *Drayton.*

Sup, *v. i.* [See SUPPER.] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

Sup, *v. t.* To treat with supper. [*Obs.*]

Sup them well and look unto them all. *Shak.*

Su-pawn' (sŭ-pąn'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush. [Written also *sepawn*, *sepon*, and *suppawn*.] [*Local, U. S.*]

Supe (sūp), *n.* A super. [*Theatrical Cant*]

Su'per- (sū'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. ὑπέρ, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*. See OVER, and cf. HYPER-, SUB-, SUPRA-, SUR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond*, and hence often denoting *in a superior position, in excess, over and above, in addition, exceedingly;* as in *super*impose, *super*sede, *super*natural, *super*abundance.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix formerly much used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it was prefixed was present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion as compared with the other ingredients; as in calcium *super*phosphate. It has been superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, and *acid* sulphate), which retain the old meanings of *super-*, but with sharper definition. Cf. ACID, *a.*, BI-, DI-, and PER-.

Su'per, *n.* A contraction of SUPERNUMERARY, in sense 2. [*Theatrical Cant*]

Su'per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort. *Johnson.*

— **Su'per-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Su'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

Su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *superabundare:* cf. OF. *superabonder*. See SUPER-, and ABOUND.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient; as, the country *superabounds* with corn.

Su'per-a-bun'dance (-ȧ-bŭn'dans), *n.* [L. *superabundantia:* cf. OF. *superabondance*.] The quality or state of being superabundant; a superabundant quantity; redundancy; excess.

Su'per-a-bun'dant (-dant), *a.* [L. *superabundans*, p. pr. of *superabundare*. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant; as, *superabundant* zeal. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-a-cid'u-la'ted (-ȧ-sĭd'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* Acidulated to excess. [*R.*]

Su'per-add' (-ȧd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERADDING.] [L. *superaddere*. See SUPER-, and ADD.] To add over and above; to add to what has been added; to annex, as something extrinsic.

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from, and *superadded* unto, its natural gravity. *Bp. Wilkins.*

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of his plumes. *L'Estrange.*

Su'per-ad-di'tion (-ȧd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of adding something in excess or something extraneous; also, something which is added in excess or extraneously.

This *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

Su'per-ad-ven'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* Coming upon; coming in addition to, or in assistance of, something. [*R.*]

He has done bravely by the *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

Su'per-al'i-men-ta'tion (-ȧl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of overfeeding, or making one take food in excess of the natural appetite for it.

Su'per-al'tar (-ąl'tĕr), *n.* (*Arch.*) A raised shelf or stand on the back of an altar, on which different objects can be placed; a predella or gradino.

Su'per-an-gel'ic (-ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Superior to the angels in nature or rank. [*R.*] *Milman.*

Su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERANNUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERANNUATING.] [Pref. *super-* + L. *annus* a year.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To give a pension to, on account of old age or other infirmity; to cause to retire from service on a pension.

Su'per-an'nu-ate (sū'pĕr-ăn'ū-āt), *v. i.* To last beyond the year; — said of annual plants. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ăn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being superannuated, or too old for office or business; the state of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude.

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*. *Cowper.*

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*. *Coleridge.*

Su-perb' (sŭ-pĕrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr. *super* over. See SUPER-.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; august; stately; as, a *superb* edifice; a *superb* colonnade.

2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

3. Showy; excellent; grand; as, a *superb* exhibition.

Superb paradise bird (*Zoöl.*), a bird of paradise (*Paradisæa*, or *Lophorina*, *superba*) having the scapulars erectile and forming a large ornamental tuft on each shoulder, and a large gorget of brilliant feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with brilliant green reflections. The gorget is bright metallic green. — **Superb warbler.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Blue wren*, under WREN. — **Su-perb'ly,** *adv.* — **Su-perb'ness,** *n.*

Su-per'bi-ate (sū-pĕr'bĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *superbiare*.] To make (a person) haughty. [*Obs. & R.*] *Feltham.*

Su'per-car'bon-ate (sū'pĕr-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A bicarbonate. [*Obsoles.*]

Su'per-car'bu-ret'ed (-bū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Bicarbureted. [Written also *supercarburetted*.] [*Obsoles.*]

Su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* [*Super-* + *cargo:* cf. Sp. *sobrecargo*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] An officer or person in a merchant ship, whose duty is to manage the sales, and superintend the commercial concerns, of the voyage.

Su'per-car'pal (-kär'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or in the upper part of, the carpus.

Su'per-ce-les'tial (-sē-lĕs'chal), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *celestial:* cf. L. *supercaelestis*.] **1.** Situated above the firmament, or great vault of heaven. *Waterland.*

2. Higher than celestial; superangelic.

Su'per-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERCHARGED (-chärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERCHARGING (-chär'jĭng).] [Pref. *super-* + *charge*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] (*Her.*) To charge (a bearing) upon another bearing; as, to *supercharge* a rose upon a fess.

Su'per-charge' (sū'pĕr-chärj'), *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing charged upon another bearing. [*R.*]

Su'per-chem'ic-al (-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Above or beyond chemistry; inexplicable by chemical laws. *J. Le Conte.*

Su-perch'er-y (sū-pĕrch'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *supercherie*.] Deceit; fraud; imposition. [*Obs. & R.*]

Su'per-cil'i-a-ry (sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rȳ *or* -sĭl'yą-rȳ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* an eyebrow. See SUPERCILIOUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; supraorbital.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a distinct streak of color above the eyes; as, the *superciliary* woodpecker.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs *or* -yŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride; *super* over, + *cilium* an eyelid; probably akin to *celare* to conceal. Cf. CONCEAL.] Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; arrogant; as, a *supercilious* officer; a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior. — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Su'per-cil'i-um** (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows.

Su'per-co-lum'ni-a'tion (sū'pĕr-kō-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) The putting of one order above another; also, an architectural work produced by this method; as, the putting of the Doric order in the ground story, Ionic above it, and Corinthian or Composite above this.

Su'per-con-cep'tion (-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Superfetation. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-con'se-quence (-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* Remote consequence. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-cres'cence (-krĕs'sens), *n.* [See SUPERCRESCENT.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-cres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *supercrescens*, p. pr. of *supercrescere; super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on some other growing thing. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Su'per-cre-ta'ceous (-krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Same as SUPRACRETACEOUS.

Su'per-cu'ri-ous (-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn.*

Su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant; — called also *submediant*.

Su'per-em'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nens), } *n.* [L. *supereminentia*.]
Su'per-em'i-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), }
The quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator, or of Lord Chatham as a statesman. *Aylife.*

He was not forever beset with the consciousness of his own *supereminence*. *Prof. Wilson.*

Su'per-em'i-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere*. See SUPER-, and EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* divine; the *supereminent* glory of Christ. — **Su'per-em'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-er'o-gant (-ĕr'ō-gant), *a.* [L. *supererogans*, p. pr. See SUPEREROGATE.] Supererogatory. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-er'o-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPEREROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPEREROGATING.] [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above; *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people. See SUPER-, and EROGATE, ROGATION.] To do more than duty requires; to perform works of supererogation; to atone (for a deficiency in another) by means of a surplus action or quality.

The fervency of one man in prayer can not *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

Su'per-er'o-ga'tion (sū'pĕr-ĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supererogatio* a payment in addition.] The act of supererogating; performance of more than duty or necessity requires.

Works of supererogation (*R. C. Ch.*), those good deeds believed to have been performed by saints, or capable of being performed by men, over and above what is required for their own salvation.

Su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.

Su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services. *Howell.*

Su'per-es-sen'tial (-ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. *J. Ellis.*

Su'per-eth'ic-al (-ĕth'ĭ-kal), *a.* More than ethical; above ethics. *Bolingbroke.*

Su'per-ex-alt' (-ĕgz-ąlt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPEREXALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPEREXALTING.] To exalt to a superior degree; to exalt above others. *Barrow.*

Su'per-ex'al-ta'tion (-ĕgz'ąl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday.*

Su'per-ex'cel-lence (-ĕk'sĕl-lens), *n.* Superior excellence; extraordinary excellence.

Su'per-ex'cel-lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *excellent:* cf. L. *superexcellens*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Drayton.*

Su'per-ex'ci-ta'tion (-ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive, or more than normal, excitation.

Su'per-ex'cres'cence (-ĕks-krĕs'sens), *n.* Something growing superfluously.

Su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pĕr-făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A group intermediate between a family and a suborder.

Su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Fertilization of two ova, at the same menstruation, by two different acts of coition.

Su'per-fe-cun'di-ty (-fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

Su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare; super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring.

The female . . . is said to *superfetate*. *Grew.*

Su'per-fe-ta'tion (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superfétation*.] (*Physiol.*) The formation of a fetus as the result of an impregnation occurring after another impregnation but before the birth of the offspring produced by it. This is possible only when there is a double uterus, or where menstruation persists up to the time of the second impregnation.

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

Su'per-fete' (sŭ'pĕr-fēt'), *v. i.* To superfetate. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-fete', *v. t.* To conceive (another fetus) after a former conception. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Su'per-fice (-fĭs), *n.* A superficies. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *superficialis:* cf. F. *superficiel*. See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on the surface; shallow; not deep; as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* covering; *superficial* measure or contents; *superficial* tillage.

2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow; — said especially in respect to study, learning, and the like; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise. *Shak.*

He is a presumptuous and *superficial* writer. *Burke.*

That *superficial* judgment, which happens to be right without deserving to be so. *J. H. Newman.*

— **Su'per-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **Su'per-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

Su'per-fi'cial-ist, *n.* One who attends to anything superficially; a superficial or shallow person; a sciolist; a smatterer.

Su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *superficialité*.] The quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial. *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-fi'cial-ize (-fĭsh'al-īz), *v. t.* To attend to, or to treat, superficially, or in a shallow or slighting way. [*R.*]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil. *E. P. Whipple.*

Su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* (*Rom. Law*) One to whom a right of surface occupation is granted; one who pays quitrent for a house built upon another man's ground.

Su'per-fi'ci-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.

2. (*Rom. Law*) Situated or built on another man's land, as a house.

Su'per-fi'cies (-fĭsh'ēz *or* -fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face of a thing.

2. (*Civil Law*) (*a*) Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses, or other superstructures, fences, trees, vines, etc. (*b*) A real right consisting of a grant by a landed proprietor of a piece of ground, bearing a strong resemblance to the long building leases granted by landholders in England, in consideration of a rent, and under reservation of the ownership of the soil. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn), *a.* **1.** Very fine, or most fine; being of surpassing fineness; of extra nice or fine quality; as, *superfine* cloth.

2. Excessively fine; too nice; over particular; as, *superfine* distinctions; *superfine* tastes.

Su'per-fine'ness, *n.* The state of being superfine.

Su'per-fin'i-cal (-fĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Extremely finical.

Su-per'flu-ence (sū-pĕr'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *superfluens*, p. pr. of *superfluere* to flow or run over. See SUPERFLUOUS.] Superfluity. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Su'per-flu'i-tant (sū'pĕr-flū'ĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, p. pr. of *fluitare* intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Floating above or on the surface. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Su'per-flu'i-tance** (-tans), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Su'per-flu'i-ty (sū'pĕr-flū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SUPERFLUITIES (-tĭz). [F. *superfluité*, L. *superfluitas*. See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** A greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; as, a *superfluity* of water; a *superfluity* of wealth.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

2. The state or quality of being superfluous; excess. "By *superfluity* abominable." *Chaucer.*

3. Something beyond what is needed; something which serves for show or luxury.

Syn. — Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Su-per'flu-ous (sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-, and FLUENT.] More than is wanted or is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; unnecessary; useless; excessive; as, a *superfluous* price. *Shak.*

An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous*. *E. Everett.*

Superfluous interval (*Mus.*), an interval that exceeds a major or perfect interval by a semitone.

Syn. — Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; excessive; redundant; needless.

— **Su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-flux (sū'pĕr-flŭks), *n.* Superabundance; superfluity; an overflowing. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Su'per-fœ-ta'tion (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation.

Su'per-fo'li-a'tion (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Excess of foliation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-fron'tal (-frŏn'tal), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and often hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

Su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To pour (something) over or on something else. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Su'per-heat' (sū'pĕr-hēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERHEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERHEATING.] **1.** To heat too much, to overheat; as, to *superheat* an oven.

2. (*Steam Engine*) To heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

Su'per-heat', *n.* The increase of temperature communicated to steam by superheating it.

Su'per-heat'er (-ĕr), *n.* (*Steam Engine*) An apparatus for superheating steam.

Su'per-hive' (-hīv'), *n.* A removable upper part of a hive. The word is sometimes contracted to *super*.

Su'per-hu'man (-hū'man), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine; as, *superhuman* strength; *superhuman* wisdom.

Su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERIMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERIMPOSING.] To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum. — **Su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Su'per-im'preg-na'tion (-prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated, in addition to a prior impregnation; superfetation.

Su'per-in-cum'bence (-ĭn-kŭm'bens), } *n.* The qual-
Su'per-in-cum'ben-cy (-ben-sȳ), } ity or state of being superincumbent.

Su'per-in-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *superincumbens*, p. pr. of *superincumbere*. See SUPER-, and INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on something else.

Su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERINDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERINDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [Pref. *super-* + *induce:* cf. L. *superinducere* to draw over.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

Su'per-in-duce'ment (-dūs'ment), *n.* Superinduction.

Su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of superinducing, or the state of being superinduced. *South.*

Su'per-in-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *super-* + *infuse:* cf. L. *superinfundere*, *superinfusum* to pour over.] To infuse over. [*R.*]

Su'per-in-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* An injection succeeding another.

Su'per-in-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *super-* + *inspect:* cf. L. *superinspicere*, *superinspectum*.] To oversee; to superintend by inspection. [*R.*] *Maydman.*

Su'per-in'sti-tu'tion (-ĭn'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* One institution upon another, as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

Su'per-in'tel-lec'tu-al (-tĕl-lĕk'tū-al; 135), *a.* Being above intellect.

Su'per-in-tend' (-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERINTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERINTENDING.] [L. *superintendere*. See SUPER-, and INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; to supervise; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort.

The king may appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature. *Bacon.*

Syn. — SUPERINTEND, SUPERVISE. These words in general use are synonymous. As sometimes used, *supervise* implies the more general, and *superintend*, the more particular and constant, inspection or direction. Among architects there is a disposition to use the word *supervise* in the sense of a general oversight of the main points of construction with reference to the design, etc., and to employ the word *superintend* to signify a constant, careful attention to all the details of construction. But this technical distinction is not firmly established.

Su'per-in-tend'ence (-ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *surintendance*.] The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Inspection; oversight; care; direction; control; guidance.

Su'per-in-tend'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The act of superintending; superintendence. *Boyle.*

Su'per-in-tend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *superintendens*, p. pr. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing; superintending.

Su'per-in-tend'ent (sū'pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ent), *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendant*, F. *surintendant*. Cf. SURINTENDANT.] One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, or organization, affairs, etc., with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of public works.

Syn. — Inspector; overseer; manager; director; curator; supervisor.

Su'per-in-tend'er (-ĕr), *n.* A superintendent. [*R.*]

Su'per-in-vest'i-ture (-ĭn-vĕst'ĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* An outer vestment or garment. [*R.*] *Bp. Horne.*

Su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over: cf. F. *supérieur*. See SUPER-, and cf. SUPREME.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun; the *superior* part of an image.

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; greater in quantity or degree; as, a man of *superior* merit, or of *superior* bravery.

4. Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. More comprehensive, as a term in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.

6. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Above the ovary; — said of parts of the flower which, although normally below the ovary, adhere to it, and so appear to originate from its upper part; also of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly below it in position, and free from it. (*b*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem; posterior. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending; — said of the radicle.

Superior conjunction, Superior planets, etc. See CONJUNCTION, PLANET, etc. — Superior figure, Superior letter (*Print.*), a figure or letter printed above the line, as a reference to a note or an index of a power, etc.; as, in $x^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior figure*, *n* a *superior letter*. Cf. *Inferior figure*, under INFERIOR.

Su-pe'ri-or, *n.* **1.** One who is above, or surpasses, another in rank, station, office, age, ability, or merit; one who surpasses in what is desirable; as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.

2. (*Eccl.*) The head of a monastery, convent, abbey, or the like.

Su-pe'ri-or-ess, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A woman who acts as chief in a convent, abbey, or nunnery; a lady superior.

Su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *supériorité*, LL. *superioritas*.] The quality, state, or condition of being superior; as, *superiority* of rank; *superiority* in merit.

Syn. — Preëminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

Su-pe'ri-or-ly (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr-lȳ), *adv.* In a superior position or manner.

Su'per-ja'cent (sū'pĕr-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Situated immediately above; as, *superjacent* rocks.

Su'per-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio*. See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Su-per'la-tive (sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root: cf. F. *superlatif*. See ELATE, TOLERATE.] **1.** Lifted up to the highest degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom or prudence; a woman of *superlative* beauty; the *superlative* glory of the divine character.

2. (*Gram.*) Expressing the highest or lowest degree of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative degree is formed from the positive by the use of *-est*, *most*, or *least*; as, *highest*, *most* pleasant, *least* bright.

— **Su-per'la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Su-per'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Su-per'la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent; the utmost degree.

2. (*Gram.*) (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs; also, a form or word by which the superlative degree is expressed; as, *strongest*, *wisest*, *most stormy*, *least windy*, are all *superlatives*.

Absolute superlative, a superlative in an absolute rather than in a comparative or exclusive sense. See ELATIVE.

Su'per-lu-cra'tion (sū'pĕr-lū-krā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *lucratio* gain.] Excessive or extraordinary gain. [*Obs.*] *Davenant.*

Su'per-lu'nar (-lū'nĕr), } *a.* Being above the moon;
Su'per-lu'na-ry (-nā-rȳ), } not belonging to this world; — opposed to *sublunary*.

The head that turns at *superlunar* things. *Pope.*

Su'per-ma-te'ri-al (-mā-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Being above, or superior to, matter.

‖ **Su'per-max-il'la** (-măks-ĭl'lā), *n.* [NL. See SUPER-, and MAXILLA.] (*Anat.*) The supramaxilla.

Su'per-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-lă-rȳ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Supramaxillary.

Su'per-me'di-al (-mē'dĭ-al), *a.* Above the middle.

Su'per-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world; — opposed to *inframundane*. *Cudworth.*

Su'per-mun'di-al (-dĭ-al), *a.* Supermundane. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Like supernaculum; first-rate; as, a *supernacular* wine. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Su'per-nac'u-lum (-lŭm), *adv. & n.* [NL., from L. *super* over + G. *nagel*, a nail, as of the finger, or a corruption of L. *super* and *ungulam* claw.] **1.** A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean, upon the nail; — used formerly by topers. *Nares.*

Drinking *super nagulum* [*supernaculum*], a device of drinking, new come out of France, which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail and make a pearl with that that is left; which if it slide, and he can not make it stand on by reason there is too much, he must drink again for his penance. *Nash.*

2. Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

Su-per'nal (sū-pĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *supernus*, from *super* above: cf. F. *supernel*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as, the *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions. "That *supernal* judge." *Shak.*

2. Relating or belonging to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace.

Not by the sufferance of *supernal* power. *Milton.*

Su'per-na'tant (sū'pĕr-nā'tant), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface; as, oil *supernatant* on water.

Su'per-na-ta'tion (-nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *natural:* cf. OF. *supernaturel*, F. *surnaturel*.] Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

Syn. — Preternatural. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL. *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature. What is very greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural;* what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural*. The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural;* the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural*. "That form which the earth is under at present is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again." *T. Burnet.* "Cures wrought by medicines are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles were *supernatural*." *Boyle.*

That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect in nature, from without the chain. *Bushnell.*

We must not view creation as *supernatural*, but we do look upon it as miraculous. *McCosh.*

The supernatural, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the laws of nature. "Nature and the *supernatural*." *H. Bushnell.*

Su'per-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being supernatural; supernaturalness.

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men, — in opposition to the doctrine which denies the agency of any other than physical or natural causes in the case. [Written also *supranaturalism*.]

Su'per-nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* One who holds to the principles of supernaturalism.

Su'per-nat'u-ral-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

Su'per-nat'u-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being supernatural.

Su'per-nat'u-ral-ize (-ral-īz), *v. t.* To treat or regard as supernatural.

Su'per-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

Su'per-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being supernatural.

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius:* cf. OF. *supernuméraire*, F. *surnuméraire*. See SUPER-, and NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous; as, *supernumerary* addresses; *supernumerary* expense. *Addison.*

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* SUPERNUMERARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated.

2. A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person employed not for regular service, but only to fill the place of another in case of need; specifically, in theaters, a person who is not a regular actor, but is employed to appear in a stage spectacle.

Su'per-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* Supraoccipital.

Su'per-or'der (-ôr'dĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A group intermediate in importance between an order and a subclass.

Su'per-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *super-* + *ordination:* cf. L. *superordinatio*.] The ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; especially, the ordination by an ecclesiastical official, during his lifetime, of his successor. *Fuller.*

Su'per-ox'ide (-ŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See PEROXIDE. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-par-tic'u-lar (-pär-tĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *superparticularis*. See SUPER-, and PARTICULAR.] (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*

Su'per-par'tient (-pär'shent), *a.* [L. *superpartiens;* *super* over + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*

Su'per-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* (*Com. Chem.*) An acid phosphate.

Superphosphate of lime (*Com. Chem.*), a fertilizer obtained by treating bone dust, bone black, or phosphorite with sulphuric acid, whereby the insoluble neutral calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, is changed to the primary or acid calcium phosphate, $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, which is soluble and therefore available for the soil.

Su'per-phys'ic-al (-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable by physical laws.

Something *superphysical* and superchemical. *J. Le Conte.*

Su'per-plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A plant growing on another, as the mistletoe; an epiphyte. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Su'per-please' (-plēz'), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Su'per-plus (sū'pĕr-plŭs), *n.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *plus* more. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

Su'per-plus'age (-plŭs'ăj), *n.* Surplusage. [*Obs.*] "There yet remained a *superplusage*." *Bp. Fell.*

Su'per-pol'i-tic (sū'pĕr-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* More than politic; above or exceeding policy. *Milton.*

Su'per-pon'der-ate (sū'pĕr-pŏn'dĕr-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being superposed, as one figure upon another.

Su'per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERPOSING.] [F. *superposer*. See SUPER-, and POSE.] **1.** To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

2. (*Geom.*) To lay (a figure) upon another in such a manner that all the parts of the one coincide with the parts of the other; as, to *superpose* one plane figure on another.

Su'per-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superposition*. See SUPER-, and POSITION.] The act of superposing, or the state of being superposed; as, the *superposition* of rocks; the *superposition* of one plane figure on another, in geometry.

Su'per-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise to excess.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts. *Shak.*

Su'per-pro-por'tion (-prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Overplus or excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

Su'per-pur-ga'tion (-pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive purgation. *Wiseman.*

Su'per-re-flec'tion (-rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image or sound. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Su'per-re'gal (-rē'gal), *a.* More than regal; worthy of one greater than a king. *Waterland.*

Su'per-re-ward' (-rē-wȧrd'), *v. t.* To reward to an excessive degree. *Bacon.*

Su'per-roy'al (-roi'al), *a.* Larger than royal; — said of a particular size of printing and writing paper. See the Note under PAPER, *n.*

Su'per-sa'cral (-sā'kral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated over, or on the dorsal side of, the sacrum.

Su'per-sa'li-en-cy (-sā'lĭ-en-sy), *n.* The act of leaping on anything. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Su'per-sa'li-ent (-ent), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *saliens* p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-salt' (sąlt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid salt. See *Acid salt* (*a*), under SALT, *n.*

Su'per-sat'u-rate (-săt'ū-rāt; 135), *v. t.* To add to beyond saturation; as, to *supersaturate* a solution.

Su'per-sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* The operation of supersaturating, or the state of being supersaturated.

Su'per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERSCRIBING.] [L. *superscribere*, *superscriptum*; *super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER-, and SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (a name, address, inscription, or the like) on the top or surface; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything); as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Su'per-script (sū'pĕr-skrĭpt), *n.* Superscription. [*Obs.*] "I will overglance the *superscript*." *Shak.*

Su'per-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superscriptio*. See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1.** The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; specifically, an address on a letter, envelope, or the like. *Holland.*

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.

3. (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (Take) or the sign ℞.

Su'per-sec'u-lar (-sĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Being above the world, or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

Su'per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERSEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERSEDING.] [L. *supersedere*, *supersessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *supersséder*. See SIT, and cf. SURCEASE.] **1.** To come, or be placed, in the room of; to replace.

2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; as, to *supersede* an officer.

3. To make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend; to stay.

Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

4. (*Old Law*) To omit; to forbear.

‖ **Su'per-se'de-as** (-sē'dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] (*Law*) A writ of command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ. *Blackstone.*

Su-per-se'dure (-sē'dûr; 135), *n.* The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersession; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury. *A. Hamilton.*

Su'per-sem'i-nate (-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To sow, as seed, over something previously sown. [*Obs.*]

That can not be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to *superseminate* what he please. *Jer. Taylor.*

Su'per-sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The sowing of seed over seed previously sown. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Bramhall.*

Su'per-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *sensible*: cf. F. *supersensible*.] Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception.

Su'per-sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive. — **Su'per-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-sen'su-al (-shu-al), *a.* Supersensible.

Su'per-sen'su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Supersensible.

2. Excessively sensuous.

Su'per-serv'ice-a-ble (-sĕrv'ĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Overofficious; doing more than is required or desired. "A *superserviceable*, finical rogue." *Shak.*

Su'per-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supersession*. See SUPERSEDE.] The act of superseding, or the state of being superseded; supersedure.

The general law of diminishing return from land would have undergone, to that extent, a temporary *supersession*. *J. S. Mill.*

Su'per-so'lar (-sō'lẽr), *a.* Above the sun. *Emerson.*

Su'per-sphe-noid'al (-sfē-noid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or on the dorsal side of, the body of the sphenoid bone.

Su'per-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Supraspinous.

Su'per-sti'tion (sū'pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition*; L. *superstitio*, originally, a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, especially of the divine or supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over; *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER-, and STAND.]

1. An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious.

2. An ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; also, a rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion.

And the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

3. The worship of a false god or gods; false religion; religious veneration for unworthy objects.

[The accusers] had certain questions against him of their own *superstition*. *Acts* xxv. 19.

4. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in magic, omens, prognostics, or the like.

5. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

Syn. — Fanaticism. — SUPERSTITION, FANATICISM. *Superstition* springs from religious feeling misdirected or unenlightened. *Fanaticism* arises from this same feeling in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement. The former leads in some cases to excessive rigor in religious opinions or practice; in others, to unfounded belief in extraordinary events or in charms, omens, and prognostics, hence producing weak fears, or excessive scrupulosity as to outward observances. The latter gives rise to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a guidance directly inspired. *Fanaticism* has a secondary sense as applied to politics, etc., which corresponds to the primary.

Su'per-sti'tion-ist, *n.* One addicted to superstition. [*Obs.*] "Blind *superstitionists*." *Dr. H. More.*

Su'per-sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *superstitieux*, L. *superstitiosus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to superstition; proceeding from, or manifesting, superstition; as, *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.

2. Evincing superstition; overscrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too *superstitious*. *Acts* xvii. 22.

3. Overexact; scrupulous beyond need.

Superstitious use (*Law*), the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of the rites of a religion not tolerated by the law. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

— **Su'per-sti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-sti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* To overstrain. *Bacon.*

Su'per-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUPERSTRATA (-tȧ). [NL.: cf. L. *supersternere*, *superstratum*, to spread upon. See SUPER-, and STRATUM.] A stratum, or layer, above another.

Su'per-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *superstructus*, p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER-, and STRUCTURE.] To build over or upon another structure; to erect upon a foundation.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

Su'per-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of superstructing, or building upon.

2. That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation; an edifice; a superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

Su'per-struct'ive (-strŭkt'ĭv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

Su'per-struct'or (-strŭkt'ẽr), *n.* One who builds a superstructure. [*R.*] *R. North.*

Su'per-struc'ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *superstructure*.] **1.** Any material structure or edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation or basis; esp. (*Arch.*), all that part of a building above the basement. Also used figuratively.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

2. (*Railway Engin.*) The sleepers, rails, and fastenings, in distinction from the roadbed.

Su'per-sub-stan'tial (-sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *substantial*: cf. F. *supersubstantiel*.] More than substantial; spiritual. "The heavenly *supersubstantial* bread." *Jer. Taylor.*

Su'per-sub'tle (-sŭt'l), *a.* Too subtle. *Shak.*

Su'per-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid sulphate. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-sul'phu-ret'ed (-fû-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Persulphurized. [*Obs.*] [Written also *-sulphuretted*.]

Su'per-sul'phur-ize (-fûr-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To impregnate or combine with an excess of sulphur.

Su'per-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pŏ-ral), *n.* That which is more than temporal; that which is eternal. [*R.*]

Su'per-ter-ra'ne-an (-tĕr-rā'nē-an), *a.* Being above ground. "*Superterranean* quarries." *Mrs. Trollope.*

Su'per-ter-rene' (-rēn'), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + *terrene*: cf. L. *superterrenus*.] Being above ground, or above the earth. [*R.*]

Su'per-ter-res'tri-al (-rĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Buckminster.*

Su'per-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *n.* (*Mus.*) The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale. *Busby.*

Su'per-trag'ic-al (-trăj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Tragical to excess.

Su'per-tu'ber-a'tion (-tū'bĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *super-* + *tuber*.] (*Bot.*) The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

Su'per-va-ca'ne-ous (-vȧ-kā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus*, *supervacuus*; *super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Serving no purpose; superfluous; needless. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Su'per-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVENING.] [L. *supervenire*, *superventum*, to come over, to come upon; *super* over + *venire* to come. See SUPER-, and COME, and cf. OVERCOME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to occur with reference or relation to something else; to happen upon or after something else; to be added; to take place; to happen.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

A tyranny immediately *supervened*. *Burke.*

Su'per-ven'ient (sū'pĕr-vēn'yent), *a.* [L. *superveniens*, p. pr.] Coming as something additional or extraneous; coming afterwards.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

Divorces can be granted, *a mensa et toro*, only for *supervenient* causes. *Z. Swift.*

Su'per-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superventio*.] The act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

Su'per-vis'al (-vīz'al), *n.* Supervision. *Walpole.*

Su'per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVISING.] [Pref. *super-* + L. *visere* to look at attentively, to view, survey, intens. from *videre*, *visum*, to see. Cf. SURVISE, and SURVEY.] **1.** To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect with authority; as, to *supervise* the construction of a steam engine, or the printing of a book.

2. To look over so as to read; to peruse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — See SUPERINTEND.

Su'per-vise', *n.* Supervision; inspection. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence; oversight.

Su'per-vi'sive (-vī'zĭv), *a.* Supervisory. [*R.*]

Su'per-vis'or (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as, a *supervisor* of schools.

2. A spectator; a looker-on. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Su'per-vi'so-ry (-vī'zŏ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to supervision; as, *supervisory* powers.

Su'per-vive' (-vīv'), *v. t.* [L. *supervivere*. See SURVIVE.] To survive; to outlive. [*Obs.*]

Su'per-vo-lute' (-vŏ-lūt'), *a.* [L. *supervolutus*, p. p. of *supervolvere* to roll over; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] (*Bot.*) Having a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud, as in the morning-glory.

Su'pi-na'tion (sū'pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supinare*, *supinatum*, to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine: cf. F. *supination*. See SUPINE.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The act of turning the hand palm upward; also, position of the hand with the palm upward. (*b*) The act or state of lying with the face upward. Opposed to *pronation*.

Su'pi-na'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

Su-pine' (sū-pīn'), *a.* [L. *supinus*, akin to *sub* under, *super* above. Cf. SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone*.

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined.

If the vine
On rising ground be placed, or hills *supine*. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; listless.

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

— **Su-pine'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-pine'ness**, *n.*

Su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), from *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perhaps so called because, although furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb: cf. F. *supin*.] (*Lat. Gram.*) A verbal noun; or (according to C. F. Becker), a case of the infinitive mood ending in *-um* and *-u*, that in *-um* being sometimes called the *former supine*, and that in *-u* the *latter supine*.

Su-pin'i-ty (sū-pĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *supinitas*.] Supineness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sup'page (sŭp'pāj; 48), *n.* [From SUP.] What may be supped; pottage. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Sup'pal-pa'tion (-păl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little; *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] The act of enticing by soft words; enticement. [*Obs.*]

Sup-par'a-si-ta'tion (sŭp-păr'ȧ-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See SUPPARASITE.] The act of flattering to gain favor; servile approbation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sup-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *v. t.* [L. *supparasitari*; *sub* under, a little + *parasitus* a parasite.] To flatter; to cajole; to act the parasite. [*Obs.*] *Dr. R. Clerke.*

Sup-pawn' (-pąn'), *n.* See SUPAWN.

Sup'pe-da'ne-ous (sŭp'pē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under the feet. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sup-ped'i-tate (sŭp-pĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus*, p. p. of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply; to furnish. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Sup-ped'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppeditatio*.] Supply; aid afforded. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sup'per (sŭp'pẽr), *n.* [OE. *soper*, *super*, OF. *super*, *soper*, F. *souper*; originally an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP, and cf. SUP to take supper.] A meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal.

☞ *Supper* is much used in an obvious sense, either adjectively or as the first part of a compound; as, *supper* time or *supper*-time, *supper* bell, *supper* hour, etc.

Sup'per, *v. i.* To take supper; to sup. [*R.*]

Sup'per, *v. t.* To supply with supper. [*R.*] "Kester was *suppering* the horses." *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Sup'per-less, *a.* Having no supper; deprived of supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sup'ping (-pĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who sups; the act of taking supper.

2. That which is supped; broth. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sup-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* To replace. [*R.*] *J. Bascom.*

Sup-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLANTING.] [F. *supplanter*, L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip,

sprout. Cf. PLANT, *n.*] **1.** To trip up. [*Obs.*] "*Supplanted*, down he fell." *Milton.*

2. To remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to supersede; as, a rival *supplants* another in the favor of a mistress or a prince.

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Bp. Fell.*

3. To overthrow, undermine, or force away, in order to get a substitute in place of.

You never will *supplant* the received ideas of God. *Landor.*

Syn. — To remove; displace; overpower; undermine; overthrow; supersede.

Sup'plan-ta'tion (sŭp'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supplantation*, L. *supplantatio* hypocritical deceit.] The act of supplanting or displacing.

Habitual *supplantation* of immediate selfishness. *Coleridge.*

Sup-plant'er (sŭp-plănt'ẽr), *n.* One who supplants.

Sup'ple (sŭp'p'l), *a.* [OE. *souple*, F. *souple*, from L. *supplex* suppliant, perhaps originally, bending the knees. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate; submissive to guidance; as, a *supple* horse.

If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning; obsequious. *Addison.*

Syn. — Pliant; flexible; yielding; compliant; bending; flattering; fawning; soft.

Sup'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLING (-plĭng).] **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to *supple* leather.

The flesh therewith she *suppled* and did steep. *Spenser.*

2. To make compliant, submissive, or obedient.

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind and *suppled* her will. *Locke.*

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness. *Barrow.*

Sup'ple, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

The stones . . .
Suppled into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

Sup'ple-chapped' (-chŏpt'), *a.* Having a limber tongue. [*R.*] "A *supple-chapped* flatterer." *Marston.*

Sup'ple-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A climbing shrub (*Berchemia volubilis*) of the Southern United States, having a tough and pliable stem. (*b*) A somewhat similar tropical American plant (*Paullinia Curassavica*); also, a walking stick made from its stem.

He was in form and spirit like a *supple-jack*, . . . yielding, but tough; though he bent, he never broke. *W. Irving.*

☞ This name is given to various plants of similar habit in different British colonies.

Sup'ple-ly, *adv.* In a supple manner; softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*

Sup'ple-ment (sŭp'plē-ment), *n.* [F. *supplément*, L. *supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*]

1. That which supplies a deficiency, or meets a want; a store; a supply. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. That which fills up, completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specifically, a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

3. (*Trig.*) The number of degrees which, if added to a specified arc, make it 180°; the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — Appendix. — APPENDIX, SUPPLEMENT. An *appendix* is that which is appended to something, but is not essential to its completeness; a *supplement* is that which supplements, or serves to complete or make perfect, that to which it is added.

Sup'ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLEMENTING.] To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to.

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *I. Taylor.*

Sup'ple-men'tal (-mĕn't'al), } *a.* [Cf. F. *supplémen-*
Sup'ple-men'ta-ry (-tă-rў), } *taire.*] Added to supply what is wanted; additional; being, or serving as, a supplement; as, a *supplemental* law; a *supplementary* sheet or volume.

Supplemental air (*Physiol.*), the air which in addition to the residual air remains in the lungs after an ordinary expiration, but which, unlike the residual air, can be expelled; reserve air. — **Supplemental bill** (*Equity*), a bill filed in aid of an original bill to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which can not be done by amendment. *Burrill. Daniell.* — **Supplementary chords** (*Math.*), in an ellipse or hyperbola, any two chords drawn through the extremities of a diameter, and intersecting on the curve.

Sup'ple-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of supplementing. *C. Kingsley.*

Sup'ple-ness (sŭp'p'l-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being supple; flexibility; pliableness; pliancy.

Sup'ple-tive (-plē-tĭv), } *a.* [Cf. F. *suppletif*, LL.
Sup'ple-to-ry (-tō-rў), } *suppletivus*, from L. *supplere*, *suppletum*, to fill up. See SUPPLY.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary; as, a *suppletory* oath.

Sup'ple-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* SUPPLETORIES (-rĭz). That which is to supply what is wanted.

Invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sup-pli'al (sŭp-plī'al), *n.* The act of supplying; a supply. "The *supplial* of a preposition." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Sup-pli'ance (-ans), *n.* [From SUPPLY.] That which supplies a want; assistance; a gratification; satisfaction. [*R.*]

The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute. *Shak.*

Sup'pli-ance (sŭp'plĭ-ans), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication; entreaty.

When Greece her knee in *suppliance* bent. *Halleck.*

Sup'pli-ant (-ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, L. *supplicare*. See SUPPLICATE, and cf. SUPPLICANT.]

1. Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden.*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

Syn. — Entreating; beseeching; suing; begging; supplicating; imploring.

— **Sup'pli-ant-ly** (sŭp'plĭ-ant-lў), *adv.* — **Sup'pli-ant-ness**, *n.*

Sup'pli-ant, *n.* One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

Sup'pli-can-cy (-kan-sў), *n.* Supplication. [*R.*]

Sup'pli-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *supplicans*, p. pr. See SUPPLICATE, and cf. SUPPLIANT.] Entreating; asking submissively. *Shak.* — **Sup'pli-cant-ly**, *adv.*

Sup'pli-cant, *n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant.

The wise *supplicant* . . . left the event to God. *Rogers.*

‖ **Sup'pli-cat** (-kăt), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] (*Eng. Universities*) A petition; esp., a written one, with a certificate that the conditions have been complied with.

Sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLICATING.] [L. *supplicatus*, p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate; of uncertain origin, cf. *supplex*, *supplicis*, humbly begging or entreating; perhaps fr. *sub* under + a word akin to *placare* to reconcile, appease (cf. PLACABLE), or fr. *sub* under + *plicare* to fold, whence the idea of bending the knees (cf. PLY, *v. t.*). Cf. SUPPLE.] **1.** To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to ask for earnestly and humbly; as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel.

2. To address in prayer; to entreat as a supplicant; as, to *supplicate* the Deity.

Syn. — To beseech; entreat; beg; petition; implore; importune; solicit; crave. See BESEECH.

Sup'pli-cate, *v. i.* To make petition with earnestness and submission; to implore.

A man can not brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Sup'pli-ca'ting-ly, *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

Sup'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *supplication*, L. *supplicatio*.] **1.** The act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer, as in worship.

2. A humble petition; an earnest request; an entreaty.

3. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success, and also, in times of distress and danger, to avert the anger of the gods.

Syn. — Entreaty; petition; solicitation; craving.

Sup'pli-ca'tor (sŭp'plĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who supplicates; a supplicant.

Sup'pli-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *supplicatoire*.] Containing supplication; humble; earnest.

Sup-pli'er (sŭp-plī'ẽr), *n.* One who supplies.

Sup-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLYING (-plī'ĭng).] [For older *supploy*, F. *suppléer*, OF. also *soupploier*, (assumed) LL. *suppletare*, from L. *supplere*, *suppletum*; *sub* under + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** To fill up, or keep full; to furnish with what is wanted; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams; an aqueduct *supplies* an artificial lake; — often followed by *with* before the thing furnished; as, to *supply* a furnace with fuel; to *supply* soldiers with ammunition.

2. To serve instead of; to take the place of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply*. *Waller.*
The sun was set, and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To fill temporarily; to serve as substitute for another in, as a vacant place or office; to occupy; to have possession of; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

4. To give; to bring or furnish; to provide; as, to *supply* money for the war. *Prior.*

Syn. — To furnish; provide; administer; minister; contribute; yield; accommodate.

Sup-ply', *n.*; *pl.* SUPPLIES (-plīz'). **1.** The act of supplying; supplial. *A. Tucker.*

2. That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want. Specifically: —

(*a*) Auxiliary troops or reënforcements. "My promised *supply* of horsemen." *Shak.*

(*b*) The food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store; — used chiefly in the plural; as, the army was discontented for lack of *supplies*.

(*c*) An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures; — generally in the plural; as, to vote *supplies*.

(*d*) A person who fills a place for a time; one who supplies the place of another; a substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a vacant pulpit.

Stated supply (*Eccl.*), a clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. [U. S.] — **Supply and demand.** (*Polit. Econ.*) "*Demand* means the quantity of a given article which would be taken at a given price. *Supply* means the quantity of that article which could be had at that price." *F. A. Walker.*

Sup-ply', *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate a supply of anything; as, a *supply* tank or valve.

Supply system (*Zoöl.*), the system of tubes and canals in sponges by means of which food and water are absorbed. See *Illust.* of SPONGIÆ.

Sup-ply'ant (-ant), *a.* Supplying or aiding; auxiliary; suppletory. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sup-ply'ment (-ment), *n.* A supplying or furnishing; supply. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sup-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPORTING.] [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.]

1. To bear by being under; to keep from falling; to uphold; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense; to prop up; to bear the weight of; as, a pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the trunk of a tree *supports* the branches.

2. To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to sustain; as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes.

This fierce demeanor and his insolence
The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To keep from fainting or sinking; to solace under afflictive circumstances; to assist; to encourage; to defend; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

4. To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor; to represent or act; to sustain; as, to *support* the character of King Lear.

5. To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood; to maintain; to provide for; as, to *support* a family; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.

6. To carry on; to enable to continue; to maintain; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or a debate.

7. To verify; to make good; to substantiate; to establish; to sustain; as, the testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations.

To urge such arguments, as though they were sufficient to *support* and demonstrate a whole scheme of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*

8. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.

9. To uphold by aid or countenance; to aid; to help; to back up; as, to *support* a friend or a party; to *support* the present administration.

Wherefore, bold peasant,
Darest thou *support* a published traitor? *Shak.*

10. To attend as an honorary assistant; as, a chairman *supported* by a vice chairman; O'Connell left the prison, *supported* by his two sons.

Support Arms.

Support arms (*Mil.*), a command in the manual of arms in response to which the piece is held vertically at the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left forearm, which is passed horizontally across the body in front; also, the position assumed in response to this command.

Syn. — To maintain; endure; verify; substantiate; countenance; patronize; help; back; second; succor; relieve; uphold; encourage; favor; nurture; nourish; cherish; shield; defend; protect; stay; assist; forward.

Sup-port' (sŭp-pōrt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The act, state, or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, or a foundation of any kind.

3. That which maintains or preserves from being overcome, failing, yielding, sinking, giving way, or the like; subsistence; maintenance; assistance; reënforcement; as, he gave his family a good *support*; the *support* of national credit; the assaulting column had the *support* of a battery.

Points of support (*Arch.*), the horizontal area of the solids of a building, walls, piers, and the like, as compared with the open or vacant spaces. — **Right of support** (*Law*), an easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timber on the walls of his neighbor's house. *Kent.*

Syn. — Stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance; favor; countenance; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food.

Sup-port'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *supportable*.] Capable of being supported, maintained, or endured; endurable. — **Sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

Sup-port'ance (-ans), *n.* Support. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sup'por-ta'tion (sŭp'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Maintenance; support. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Bacon.*

Sup-port'er (sŭp-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, supports; as, oxygen is a *supporter* of life.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*
The saints have a . . . *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. Especially, an adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends; as, the *supporter* of a party, faction, or candidate.

3. (*Shipbuilding*) A knee placed under the cathead.

4. (*Her.*) A figure, sometimes of a man, but commonly of some animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it. Usually, both supporters of an escutcheon are similar figures.

s s Supporters, 4.

5. (*Med.*) A broad band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ.

Sup-port'ful (-ful), *a.* Abounding with support. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Sup-port'less, *a.* Having no support. *Milton.*

Sup-port'ment (-ment), *n.* Support. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sup-port'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female supporter. [*R.*]

You are my gracious patroness and *supportress*. *Massinger.*

Sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist; as, that is not a *supposable* case. — **Sup-pos'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sup-pos'a-bly**, *adv.*

Sup-pos'al (-al), *n.* The act of supposing; also, that which is supposed; supposition; opinion. *Shak.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPOSING.] [F. *supposer*; pref. *sub*- under + *poser* to place; — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit. See POSE.] **1.** To represent to one's self, or state to another, not as true or real, but as if so, and with a view to some consequence or application

which the reality would involve or admit of; to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true; as, let us *suppose* the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the result?

Suppose they take offense without a cause. *Shak.*

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true.

How easy is a bush *supposed* a bear! *Shak.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead. *2 Sum.* xiii. 32.

3. To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

4. To put by fraud in the place of another. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To imagine; believe; conclude; judge; consider; view; regard; conjecture; assume.

Sup-pose' (sŭp-pōz'), *v. i.* To make supposition; to think; to be of opinion. *Acts* ii. 15.

Sup-pose', *n.* Supposition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "A base *suppose* that he is honest." *Dryden.*

Sup-pos'er (sŭp-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who supposes.

Sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose*. See SUB-, and POSITION.] **1.** The act of supposing, laying down, imagining, or considering as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved.

2. That which is supposed; hypothesis; conjecture; surmise; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

His means are in *supposition*. *Shak.*

Sup'po-si'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Resting on supposition; hypothetical; conjectural; supposed. *South.*

Sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius*. See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be; not genuine; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* child; a *suppositiitious* writing. *Bacon.*

2. Suppositional; hypothetical. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

— **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* *Sir T. Herbert.* — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppositif*.] Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. — **Sup-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Hammond.*

Sup-pos'i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if*, *granting*, *provided*, etc. *Harris.*

Sup-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) An apparatus for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum.

Sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.*; *pl.* SUPPOSITORIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath: cf. F. *suppositoire*. See SUPPOSITION.] (*Med.*) A pill or bolus for introduction into the rectum; esp., a cylinder or cone of medicated cacao butter.

Sup-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* Supposition; hypothesis; conjecture. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Sup-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPRESSING.] [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress; *sub* under + *premere*, *pressum*, to press. See SUB-, and PRESS.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* a smile. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to reveal; to prevent publication of; as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a pamphlet; to *suppress* the truth.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broome.*

4. To stop; to restrain; to arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.

Syn. — To repress; restrain; put down; overthrow; overpower; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

Sup-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be suppressed.

Sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio*: cf. F. *suppression*.] **1.** The act of suppressing, or the state of being suppressed; repression; as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult; the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like.

2. (*Med.*) Complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion; as, *suppression* of urine; — used in contradistinction to *retention*, which signifies that the secretion or excretion is retained without expulsion. *Quain.*

3. (*Gram.*) Omission; as, the *suppression* of a word.

Syn. — Overthrow; destruction; concealment; repression; detention; retention; obstruction.

Sup-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

Sup-press'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One who suppresses.

Sup-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To surprise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sup'pu-rant (sŭp'pū-rant), *n.* (*Med.*) A suppurative.

Sup'pu-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPURATING.] [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate; *sub* under + *pus*, *puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess *suppurates*.

Sup'pu-rate, *v. t.* To cause to generate pus; as, to *suppurate* a sore. *Arbuthnot.*

Sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio*: cf. F. *suppuration*.] **1.** The act or process of suppurating.

2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus.

Sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppuratif*.] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

Suppurative fever (*Med.*), pyæmia.

Sup'pu-ra-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) A suppurative medicine.

Sup'pu-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *supputatus*, p. p. of *supputare*. See SUPPUTE.] To suppute. [*Obs.*]

Sup'pu-ta'tion (sŭp'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supputatio*: cf. F. *supputation*.] Reckoning; account. [*Obs.*]

Sup-pute' (sŭp-pūt'), *v. t.* [F. *supputer*, or L. *supputare*; *sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] To reckon; to compute; to suppose; to impute. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Su'pra (sū'prà), *adv.* [L.; akin to *super*. See SUPER-.] Over; above; before; also, beyond; besides; — much used as a prefix.

Su'pra-a-cro'mi-al (sū'prà-à-krō'mĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the acromial process of the scapula.

Su'pra-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) See SUBANGULAR.

Su'pra-au-ric'u-lar (-ą-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated above the ear coverts, or auriculars; — said of certain feathers of birds. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather.

Su'pra-ax'il-la-ry (-ăks'ĭl-lă-rў), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing above the axil; inserted above the axil, as a peduncle. See SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.

Su'pra-bran'chi-al (-brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated above the branchiæ; — applied especially to the upper division of the gill cavity of bivalve mollusks.

Su'pra-cho'roid (-kō'roid), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situ-
Su'pra-cho-roid'al (-kō-roid'*al*), } ated above the choroid; — applied to the layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball next to the sclerotic.

Su'pra-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ă-rў *or* -sĭl'yà-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Superciliary.

Su'pra-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Anat.*) A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the post-temporal in the pectoral arch of fishes.

Su'pra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klà-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated above the clavicle. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the supraclavicle.

Su'pra-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lẽr), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situ-
Su'pra-con'dy-loid (-dĭ-loid), } ated above a condyle or condyles.

Su'pra-cos'tal (-kŏs'*tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or on the outside of, the ribs.

Su'pra-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or in the roof of, the cranium.

Su'pra-cre-ta'ceous (-krẽ-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Lying above the chalk; Supercretaceous.

Su'pra-de-com'pound (-dẽ-kŏm'pound), *a.* (*Bot.*) More than decompound; divided many times.

Su'pra-e-soph'a-gal (sū'prà-ẽ-sŏf'à-gal), } *a.*
Su'pra-ę'so-phag'e-al (-ẽ'sō-făj'ẽ-*al* *or* -fā'jẽ-), } (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Situated above, or on the dorsal side of, the esophagus; as, the *supra-esophageal* ganglion of Crustacea. [Written also *supra-œsophagal*, and *supra-œsophageal*.]

Su'pra-eth'moid (-ĕth'moid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Above, or on the dorsal side of, the ethmoid bone or cartilage.

Su'pra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Inserted into the stem above the leaf, petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.

Su'pra-glot'tic (-glŏt'tĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the glottis; — applied to that part of the cavity of the larynx above the true vocal cords.

Su'pra-he-pat'ic (-hẽ-păt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated over, or on the dorsal side of, the liver; — applied to the branches of the hepatic veins.

Su'pra-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Hyomental.

Su'pra-il'i-um (-ĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* (*Anat.*) The cartilaginous cap at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

Su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [*Supra-* + *lapse*: cf. F. *supralapsaire*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists who believed that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, in order that the opportunity might be furnished of securing the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* or *beyond*, and not *after* or *following*, the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN.

Su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians, or their doctrine.

Su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine, belief, or principles of the Supralapsarians.

Su'pra-lap'sa-ry (-lăp'sà-rў), *a.* Supralapsarian.

Su'pra-lap'sa-ry, *n.* A Supralapsarian.

Su'pra-lo'ral (-lō'*ral*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated above the lores; as, the *supraloral* feathers of a bird. — *n.* A supraloral feather.

Su'pra-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), } *a.* Beyond the moon;
Su'pra-lu'na-ry (-lū'nă-rў), } hence, very lofty.

Su'pra-max'il-la (-măks'ĭl-lă), *n.*; *pl.* SUPRAMAXILLÆ (-lē). (*Anat.*) The upper jaw or maxilla.

Su'pra-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-lă-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated over the lower jaw; as, the *supramaxillary* nerve. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the upper jaw.

Su'pra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or situated above the world or above our system; celestial.

Su'pra-nat'u-ral-ism (-năt'ū-*ral*-ĭz'm; 135), *n.* The state of being supernatural; belief in supernatural agency or revelation; supernaturalism.

Su'pra-nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* A supernaturalist.

Su'pra-nat'u-ral-ist (-năt'ū-*ral*-ĭst), } *a.* Of or per-
Su'pra-nat'u-ral-is'tic (-*ral*-ĭs'tĭk), } taining to supernaturalism; supernaturalistic.

Su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput; of or pertaining to the supraoccipital bone. — *n.* The supraoccipital bone.

Supraoccipital bone (*Anat.*), a bone on the dorsal side of the great foramen of the skull, usually forming a part of the occipital in the adult, but distinct in the young.

Su'pra-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Above the eyes; — said of certain scales of fishes and reptiles.

Su'pra-œ-soph'a-gal (-ẽ-sŏf'à-gal), *a.* (*Anat.*) See SUPRA-ESOPHAGAL.

Su'pra-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭt-*al*), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated
Su'pra-or'bit-ar (-ôr'bĭt-ẽr), } above the orbit of the eye.

Supraorbital point (*Anat.*), the middle point of the supraorbital line, which is a line drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separating the face from the cranium; the ophryon.

Su-prap'e-dal (sū-prăp'ẽ-dal *or* sū'prà-pē'dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Situated above the foot of a mollusk; as, the *suprapedal* gland.

Su'pra-pro'test (sū'prà-prō'tĕst), *n.* (*Mercantile Law*) An acceptance of a bill by a third person after protest for nonacceptance by the drawee. *Burrill.*

Su'pra-pu'bi-an (-pū'bĭ-an), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated
Su'pra-pu'bic (-pū'bĭk), } above, or anterior to, the pubic bone.

Su'pra-re'nal (-rē'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule.

Suprarenal capsules (*Anat.*), two small bodies of unknown function in front of, or near, the kidneys in most vertebrates. Also called *renal capsules*, and *suprarenal bodies*.

Su'pra-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lẽr), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situ-
Su'pra-scap'u-la-ry (-lă-rў), } ated above, or on the anterior side of, the scapula.

Su'pra-sphe-noid'al (-sfẽ-noid'*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the sphenoid bone; as, the *suprasphenoidal* appendage, or pituitary body.

Su'pra-spi'nal (-spī'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated above the vertebral column. (*b*) Situated above a spine or spines; supraspinate; supraspinous.

Su'pra-spi'nate (-nāt), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above
Su'pra-spi'nous (-nŭs), } a spine or spines; especially, situated above, or on the dorsal side of, the neural spines of the vertebral column, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula.

Su'pra-sta-pe'di-al (-stà-pē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, that part of the columella of the ear which projects above the connection with the stapes, as in many animals. — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

Su'pra-ster'nal (-stẽr'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above, or anterior to, the sternum.

Su'pra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pŏ-*ral*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the temporal bone or temporal fossa. — *n.* A supratemporal bone.

Su'pra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lẽ-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated over or above a trochlea or trochlear surface; — applied esp. to one of the subdivisions of the trigeminal nerve.

Su'pra-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above or outside a sheath or vaginal membrane.

Su'pra-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Supervision. [*Obs.*]

Su'pra-vis'or (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* A supervisor. [*Obs.*]

Su'pra-vul'gar (-vŭl'gẽr), *a.* Being above the vulgar or common people. [*R.*] *Collier.*

Su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'à-sў), *n.* [Cf. F. *suprématie*. See SUPREME.] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; highest or supreme authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of a king or a parliament.

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed, the crown was restored to its *supremacy* over spiritual men and causes. *Blackstone.*

Oath of supremacy, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the sovereign in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.*

Su-preme (sū-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *suprême*. See SUPER-, and cf. SUM.] **1.** Highest in authority; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power.

He that is the *supreme* King of kings. *Shak.*

2. Highest; greatest; most excellent or most extreme; utmost; greatest possible (sometimes in a bad sense); as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* magnanimity; *supreme* folly.

Each would be *supreme* within its own sphere, and those spheres could not but clash. *De Quincey.*

3. (*Bot.*) Situated at the highest part or point.

The Supreme, the Almighty; God.

Su-preme'ly, *adv.* In a supreme manner.

Su-prem'i-ty (sū-prĕm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. LL. *supremitas*.] Supremacy. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, contr. fr. L. *super*, *supra*. See SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

‖ **Su'ra** (sōō'rà), *n.* [Ar., a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran, which are one hundred and fourteen in number.

Su'ra-dan'ni (-dăn'nĭ), *n.* A valuable kind of wood obtained on the shores of the Demerara River in South America, much used for timbers, rails, naves and fellies of wheels, and the like.

Sur'ad-di'tion (sûr'ăd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] Something added or appended, as to a name. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Su'rah (sōō'rà), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk*.

Su'ral (sū'*ral*), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg: cf. F. *sural*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* arteries.

Sur'ance (shur'ans), *n.* Assurance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sur-an'gu-lar (sûr-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *sur-* + *angular*.] (*Anat.*) Above the angular bone; supra-angular; — applied to a bone of the lower jaw in many reptiles and birds. — *n.* The surangular bone.

Sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [Pref. *sur-* + *base*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, etc. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

2. A board or group of moldings running round a room on a level with the tops of the chair backs. *Knight.*

Sur'based' (-bāst'), *a.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) Having a surbase, or molding above the base. (*b*) [F. *surbaissé*.] Having the vertical height from springing line to crown less than the half span; — said of an arch; as, a segmental arch is *surbased*.

Sur-bate' (-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURBATING.] [F. *solbatu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* a sole (of a horse's foot)

+ *battu*, p. p. of *battre* to beat.] **1.** To make sore or bruise, as the feet by travel. [*Obs.*]

Lest they their fins should bruise, and *surbate* sore
Their tender feet upon the stony ground. *Spenser.*
Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

2. To harass; to fatigue. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Sur-beat' (sûr-bēt'), *v. t.* Same as SURBATE. [*Obs.*]

Sur-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURBEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURBEDDING.] [Pref. *sur-* + *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, to set it in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

It . . . has something of a grain parallel with the horizon, and therefore should not be *surbedded*. *Gilbert White.*

Sur-bet' (-bĕt'), *v. t.* Same as SURBATE. [*Obs.*]

Sur-bet', *a.* Surbated; bruised. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sur-cease' (-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, from *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, L. *supersedere*. *Surcease* is not connected with E. *cease*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end. "Not desire, but its *surcease*." *Longfellow.*

It is time that there were an end and *surcease* made of this immodest and deformed manner of writing. *Bacon.*

Sur-cease', *v. t.* To cause to cease; to end. [*Obs.*]

"The waves . . . their rage *surceast*." *Spenser.*

The nations, overawed, *surceased* the fight. *Dryden.*

Sur-cease', *v. i.* To cease. [*Obs.*]

Sur-cease'ance (-ans), *n.* Cessation. [*Obs.*]

Sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURCHARGED (-chärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURCHARGING (-chär'jĭng).] [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-, and CHARGE, and cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO.] **1.** To overload; to overburden; to overmatch; to overcharge; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

Four charged two, and two *surcharged* one. *Spenser.*
Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Blackstone.* (*b*) (*Equity*) To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given. *Story. Daniell.*

Sur-charge', *n.* [F.] **1.** An overcharge; an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can well be borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than he has a right to. (*b*) (*Equity*) The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit ought to have been given. *Burrill.*

Sur-charge'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of surcharging; also, surcharge; surplus. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Sur-char'ger (-chär'jĕr), *n.* One who surcharges.

Sur'cin-gle (sûr'sĭn-g'l; 277), *n.* [OE. *sursengle*, OF. *sursangle*. See SUR-, and CINGLE, SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock, by which it is fastened round the waist.

Sur'cin-gled (-g'ld), *a.* Bound with a surcingle.

Sur'cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *surculus*.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sur-cloy' (sûr-kloi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURCLOYED (-kloid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURCLOYING.] To surfeit. [*Obs.*]

Sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'; 110), *n.* [OE. *surcote*, OF. *surcote*. See SUR-, and COAT, and cf. OVERCOAT.] **1.** A coat worn over the other garments; especially, the long and flowing garment of knights, worn over the armor, and frequently emblazoned with the arms of the wearer.

A long *surcoat* of pers upon he had. *Chaucer.*
At night, or in the rain,
He dons a *surcoat* which he doffs at morn. *Emerson.*

2. A name given to the outer garment of either sex at different epochs of the Middle Ages.

Sur'crew' (sûr'krų'), *n.* [From F. *surcroît* increase, or *surcrû*, p. p. of *surcroître* to overgrow.] Increase; addition; surplus. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sur'cu-late (-kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, p. p. of *surculare* to prune, from *surculus* a shoot, sprout. See SURCLE.] To prune; to trim. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Sur'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of pruning. [*Obs.*]

Sur'cu-lose' (sûr'kū-lōs'), *a.* [Cf. L. *suculosus* woody. See SURCLE.] (*Bot.*) Producing suckers, or shoots resembling suckers.

Surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational), perhaps akin to E. *swart*. Cf. SORDINE.] **1.** Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. [*Obs.*]

"A *surd* . . . generation." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Unheard. [*Obs.*] *Kenrick.*

3. (*Math.*) Involving surds; not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* expression or quantity; a *surd* number.

4. (*Phonetics*) Uttered, as an element of speech, without tone, or proper vocal sound; voiceless; unintonated; nonvocal; atonic; whispered; aspirated; sharp; hard, as *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 169, 179, 180.

Surd, *n.* (*Math.*) **1.** A quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{2}$ is a *surd*.

2. (*Phon.*) A surd element of speech. See SURD, *a.*, 4.

Surd'al (-al), *a.* (*Math.*) Same as SURD, *a.*, 3.

Surd'i-ny (-ĭ-nў), *n.* A sardine. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Surd'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *surditas*.] Deafness. [*Obs.*]

Sure (shur), *a.* [*Compar.* SURER (-ĕr); *superl.* SUREST.] [OE. *sur*, OF. *seür*, F. *sûr*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE, and cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt; implicitly trusting; unquestioning; positive.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. *Rom.* ii. 2.
I'm *sure* care 's an enemy of life. *Shak.*

2. Certain to find or retain; as, to be *sure* of game; to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.

3. Fit or worthy to be depended on; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; unfailing; strong; permanent; enduring. "His *sure* word." *Keble.*

The Lord will certainly make my lord a *sure* house; because my lord fighteth the battles of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 28.
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. *Ps.* xix. 7.
Which put in good *sure* leather sacks. *Chapman.*

4. Betrothed; engaged to marry. [*Obs.*]

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More.*
I presume . . . that you had been *sure* as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife. *Brome.*

5. Free from danger; safe; secure.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that we are *sure* enough. *Shak.*

— **To be sure**, *or* **Be sure**, certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. — **To make sure.** (*a*) To make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object. "*Make* Cato *sure*." *Addison.* "A peace can not fail, provided we *make sure* of Spain." *Sir W. Temple.* (*b*) To betroth. [*Obs.*]

She that 's *made sure* to him she loves not well. *Cotgrave.*

Syn. — Certain; unfailing; infallible; safe; firm; permanent; steady; stable; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive.

Sure (shur), *adv.* In a sure manner; surely; certainly. "Great, *sure*, shall be thy meed." *Spenser.*

'T is pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print. *Byron.*

Sure'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall; as, a *sure-footed* horse.

Sure'ly (shur'lў), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Gen.* ii. 17.
He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Without danger; firmly; steadily; securely.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. *Prov.* x. 9.

Sure'ment (-ment), *n.* A making sure; surety. [*Obs.*]

Every *surement* and every bond. *Chaucer.*

Sure'ness, *n.* The state of being sure; certainty.

For more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*
The law holds with equal *sureness* for all right action. *Emerson.*

Sures'by (shu̇rz'bў), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. See RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. [*Obs.*]

There is one which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve. *Bradford.*

Sure'ti-ship (shur'tĭ-), *n.* Suretyship. *Prov.* xi. 15.

Sure'ty (shur'tў), *n.*; *pl.* SURETIES (-tĭz). [OE. *seurte*, OF. *seürté*, F. *sûreté*. See SURE, SECURITY.] **1.** The state of being sure; certainty; security.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs. *Gen.* xv. 13.
For the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which makes sure; that which confirms; ground of confidence or security.

[We] our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

3. Security against loss or damage; security for payment, or for the performance of some act.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*) One who is bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bondsman; a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it. *Prov.* xi. 15.

5. Hence, a substitute; a hostage. *Cowper.*

6. Evidence; confirmation; warrant. [*Obs.*]

She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shak.*

Sure'ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sure'ty-ship, *n.* The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. *Bouvier.*

Surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *suffe*, and probably the same word as E. *sough*.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, esp. upon a sloping beach.

Surf bird (*Zoöl.*), a plovelike bird of the genus *Aphriza*, allied to the turnstone. — **Surf clam** (*Zoöl.*), a large clam living on the open coast, especially *Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*. See MACTRA. — **Surf duck** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of sea ducks of the genus *Oidemia*, especially *O. perspicillata*; — called also *surf scoter*. See the Note under SCOTER. — **Surf fish** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of California embiotocoid fishes. See EMBIOTOCOID. — **Surf smelt.** (*Zoöl.*) See SMELT. — **Surf whiting.** (*Zoöl.*) See under WHITING.

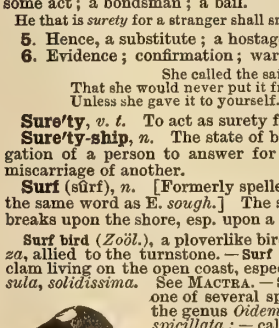
Surf Duck (*O. perspicillata*), Male. 1/10

Surf, *n.* The bottom of a drain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sur'face' (sûr'fās'; 48), *n.* [F. See SUR-, and FACE, and cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that bound a solid, esp. the upper face; superficies; the outside; as, the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body.

The bright *surface* of this ethereous mold. *Milton.*

2. Hence, outward or external appearance.

Vain and weak understandings, which penetrate no deeper than the *surface*. *V. Knox.*

3. (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness; superficies; as, a plane *surface*; a spherical *surface*.

4. (*Fort.*) That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion. *Stocqueler.*

Caustic surface, Heating surface, etc. See under CAUSTIC, HEATING, etc. — **Surface condensation, Surface condenser.** See under CONDENSATION, and CONDENSER. — **Surface gauge** (*Mach.*), an instrument consisting of a standard having a flat base and carrying an adjustable pointer, for gauging the evenness of a surface or its height, or for marking a line parallel with a surface. — **Surface grub** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the great yellow underwing moth (*Triphœna pronuba*). It is often destructive to the roots of grasses and other plants. — **Surface plate** (*Mach.*), a plate having an accurately dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness by which to test other surfaces. — **Surface printing,** printing from a surface in relief, as from type, in distinction from *plate printing*, in which the ink is contained in engraved lines.

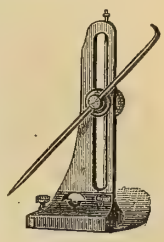
Surface Gauge.

Sur'fa-cer (-fā-sĕr), *n.* A form of machine for dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc.

Surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A boat intended for use in heavy surf. It is built with a pronounced sheer, and with a view to resist the shock of waves and of contact with the beach.

Sur'feit (-fĭt), *n.* [OE. *surfet*, OF. *surfait*, *sorfait*, excess, arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, to augment, exaggerate, F. *surfaire* to overcharge; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*. See SUR-, and FACT.]

1. Excess in eating and drinking.

Let not Sir *Surfeit* sit at thy board. *Piers Plowman.*
Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made. *Shak.*

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned often by excessive eating and drinking.

To prevent *surfeits* and other diseases that are incident to those that heat their blood by travels. *Bunyan.*

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*. *Burke.*

Sur'feit, *v. i.* **1.** To load the stomach with food, so that sickness or uneasiness ensues; to eat to excess.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*

2. To indulge to satiety in any gratification.

Sur'feit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURFEITING.] **1.** To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed, and produce satiety, sickness, or uneasiness; — often reflexive; as, to *surfeit* one's self with sweets.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy; as, he *surfeits* us with compliments. *V. Knox.*

Sur'feit-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who surfeits. *Shak.*

Sur'feit-wa'ter (-wą'tĕr), *n.* Water for the cure of surfeits. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Sur'fel (-f'l), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] To wash, as the **Sur'fle** face, with a cosmetic water, said by some to be prepared from sulphur. [*Obs.*]

She shall no oftener powder her hair, [or] *surfel* her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford.*

Surf'er (sûrf'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The surf duck. [*U. S.*]

Surf'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* SURFMEN (-men). One who serves in a surfboat in the life-saving service.

Sur'foot' (sûr'fo͝ot'), *a.* Tired or sore of foot from travel; lamed. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Surf'y (sûrf'ў), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf; as, a *surfy* shore.

Scarce had they cleared the *surfy* waves
That foam around those frightful caves. *Moore.*

Surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *sub* under + *regere* to direct: cf. OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, fountain. See REGENT, and cf. INSURRECTION, SORTIE, SOURCE.] **1.** A spring; a fountain. [*Obs.*] "Divers *surges* and springs of water." *Ld. Berners.*

2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water, produced generally by a high wind.

He that doubteth is like the *surge* of the sea driven by the wind and tossed. *James* i. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).
He flies aloft, and, with impetuous roar,
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

3. The motion of, or produced by, a great wave.

4. The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, upon which the cable surges, or slips.

Surge, *v. i.* **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. (*Naut.*) To slip along a windlass.

Surge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURGED (sûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURGING (sûr'jĭng).] [Cf. F. *surgir* to cast anchor, to land. Cf. SURGE, *n.*] (*Naut.*) To let go or slacken suddenly, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger; also, to slacken the rope about (a capstan).

Surge'ful (-fu̇l), *a.* Abounding in surges; surgy. "Tossing the *surgeful* tides." *Drayton.*

Surge'less, *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

Sur'gent (sûr'jent), *a.* [L. *surgens*, p. pr.] Rising; [illegible] a flood. [*R.*] *Robert Greene.*

Sur[illegible] (-ŭn), *n.* [OE. *surgien*, OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] **1.** One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one whose occupation is to cure local injuries or disorders (such as wounds, dislocations,

tumors, etc.), whether by manual operation, or by medication and constitutional treatment.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of chætodont fishes of the family *Teuthidæ*, or *Acanthuridæ*, which have one or two sharp lancelike spines on each side of the base of the tail. Called also *surgeon fish*, *doctor fish*, *lancet fish*, and *sea surgeon*.

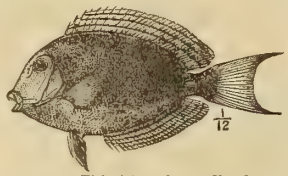

Surgeon Fish (*Acanthurus Xanthopterus*).

Surgeon apothecary, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. *Dunglison.* — **Surgeon dentist**, a dental surgeon; a dentist. — **Surgeon fish.** See def. 2, above. — **Surgeon general.** (*a*) In the United States army, the chief of the medical department. (*b*) In the British army, a surgeon ranking next below the chief of the medical department.

Sur'geon-cy (sûr'jŭn-sy), *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

Sur'geon-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Surgery. [*Obs.*]

Sur'ger-y (-jẽr-ỹ), *n.* [OE. *surgenrie*, *surgerie*; cf. OF. *cirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. χειρουργία. See SURGEON.] **1.** The art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body; that branch of medical science which has for its object the cure of local injuries or diseases, as wounds or fractures, tumors, etc., whether by manual operation or by medicines and constitutional treatment.

2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

Sur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery; used in surgery; as, a *surgical* operation; *surgical* instruments.

Surgical fever. (*Med.*) (*a*) Pyæmia. (*b*) Traumatic fever, or the fever accompanying inflammation.

Sur'gi-cal-ly, *adv.* By means of surgery.

Sur'gy (-jỹ), *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges in motion or appearance; swelling. "Over the *surgy* main." *Pope.*

Su'ri-cat (sū'rĭ-kăt), *n.* [F. *surikate*, from the native name in South Africa.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ZENICK. [Written also *suricate*, *surikate*.]

Su'ri-nam' toad' (sōō'rĭ-năm' tōd'). (*Zoöl.*) A species of toad native of Surinam. See PIPA.

Sur'in-tend'ant (sûr'ĭn-tĕnd'ant), *n.* [F. See SUPERINTENDENT.] Superintendent. [*R.*]

Sur'li-ly (sûr'lĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a surly manner.

Sur'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being surly.

Sur'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See SURLY.] A sour, morose fellow. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Sur'loin' (-loin'), *n.* [F. *surlonge*; *sur* upon + *longe* loin. See SUR-, and LOIN.] A loin of beef, or the upper part of the loin. See SIRLOIN, the more usual, but not etymologically the preferable, orthography.

Sur'ly (sûr'lỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* SURLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SURLIEST.] [Probably from *sir*, and originally meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud. See SIR, and LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Arrogant; haughty. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

2. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; severe; sour; crabbed; rough; sullen; gloomy; as, a *surly* groom; a *surly* dog; *surly* language; a *surly* look. "That *surly* spirit, melancholy." *Shak.*

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Now softened into joy the *surly* storm. *Thomson.*

Sur'mark' (sûr'märk'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. [Written also *sirmark*.]

Sur-mis'a-ble (sûr-mīz'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being surmised; as, a *surmisable* result.

Sur-mis'al (-*al*), *n.* Surmise. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Sur-mise' (sûr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *surmettre*, p. p. *surmis*, to impose, accuse; *sur* (see SUR-) + *mettre* to put, set, L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A thought, imagination, or conjecture, which is based upon feeble or scanty evidence; suspicion; guess; as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

[We] double honor gain
From his *surmise* proved false. *Milton.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

2. Reflection; thought. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

Sur-mise', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURMISING.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose, conjecture, or suspect; to guess.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised*, was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

Sur-mis'er (-mīs'ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.

Sur-mis'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SURMISE, *v.*

Sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURMOUNTING.] [OE. *surmounten*, OF. *surmonter*, *sormonter*, F. *surmonter*; *sur* over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-, and MOUNT, *v. i.*]

1. To rise above; to be higher than; to overtop.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, overreach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles. *Macaulay.*

3. To surpass; to exceed. *Spenser.*

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense I shall de[illegible] *Milton.*

Syn. — To conquer; overcome; vanquish; subdue; surpass; exceed.

Sur-mount'a-ble (sûr-mount'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *surmontable*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; superable. — **Sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Sur-mount'ed, *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Having its vertical height greater than the half span; — said of an arch.

2. (*Her.*) Partly covered by another charge; — said of an ordinary or other bearing.

A Chief surmounted by a Barrulet.

Sur-mount'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, surmounts.

Sur-mul'let (-mŭl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet*; *saur*, *saure*, brownish yellow, red + *mulet* a mullet. See SORREL, *a.*, and MULLET.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of mullets of the family *Mullidæ*, esp. the European species (*Mullus surmuletus*), which is highly prized as a food fish. See MULLET.

Sur'mu-lot (sûr'mŭ-lŏt), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The brown, or Norway, rat.

Sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [Pref. *sur-* + *name*; really a substitution for OE. *sournoun*, from F. *surnom*. See SUR-, and NOUN, NAME.] **1.** A name or appellation which is added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and becomes a family name.

☞ Surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*. Surnames are often also patronymics; as, John *Johnson*.

2. An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname*, Coriolanus." *Shak.*

☞ This word has been sometimes written *sirname*, as if it signified *sire*-name, or the name derived from one's father.

Sur-name' (sûr-nām' *or* sûr'nām'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURNAMED (-nāmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURNAMING.] [Cf. F. *surnommer*.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name; to give a surname to.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Isa.* xliv. 5.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

Sur-nom'i-nal (sûr-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a surname or surnames.

Sur-ox'i-date (-ŏks'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen so as to form a suroxide or peroxide. [*Obs.*]

Sur-ox'ide (-ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [Cf. F. *suroxyde*. See SUR-, and OXIDE.] (*Chem.*) A peroxide. [*Obs.*]

Sur-pass' (sûr-pȧs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURPASSED (-pȧst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURPASSING.] [F. *surpasser*; *sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-, and PASS.] To go beyond in anything good or bad; to exceed; to excel.

This would *surpass*
Common revenge and interrupt his joy. *Milton.*

Syn. — To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

Sur-pass'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be surpassed.

Sur-pass'ing, *a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. "With *surpassing* glory crowned." *Milton.* — **Sur-pass'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sur-pass'ing-ness**, *n.*

Sur'phul (sûr'fŭl), *v. t.* To surfel. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Sur'plice (-plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium*; *super* over + *pellicium*, *pelliceum*, a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] (*Eccl.*) A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and certain other churches, in some of their ministrations.

Surplice fees (*Eccl.*), fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.

Sur'pliced (-plĭst), *a.* Wearing a surplice.

Sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more. See SUR-, and PLUS, and cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied, or when a limit is reached; excess; overplus.

2. Specifically, an amount in the public treasury at any time greater than is required for the ordinary purposes of the government.

Sur'plus, *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues; *surplus* population; *surplus* words.

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew.*

Sur'plus-age (-āj), *n.* [See SURPLUS, and cf. SUPERPLUSAGE.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.

Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*. *Spenser.*

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. *Emerson.*

2. (*Law*) Matter in pleading which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

3. (*Accounts*) A greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts to. [*Obs.*] *Rees.*

Sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'al), *n.* [See SURPRISE, *n.*] The act of surprising, or the state of being surprised; surprise.

How to secure the lady from *surprisal*. *Milton.*

Because death is uncertain, let us prevent its *surprisal*. *Barrow.*

Sur-prise' (sûr-prīz'), *n.* [F. *surprise*, fr. *surprendre*, *surpris*; *sur* over + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*. See SUR-, and PREHENSILE.] **1.** The act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; the act of seizing unexpectedly; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. The state of being surprised, or taken unawares, by some act or event which could not reasonably be foreseen; emotion excited by what is sudden and strange; a suddenly excited feeling of wonder or astonishment.

Pure *surprise* and fear
Made me to quit the house. *Shak.*

3. Anything that causes such a state or emotion.

4. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents. [*Obs.*] *King.*

Surprise party, a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Syn. — Wonder; astonishment; amazement.

Sur-prise' (sûr-prīz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURPRISED (-prīzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURPRISING.] [From SURPRISE, *n.*; cf. F. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*.] **1.** To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares; to seize or capture by unexpected attack.

Fearfulness hath *surprised* the hypocrites. *Isa.* xxxiii. 14.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*. *Shak.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surprised* his heart? *Thomson.*

2. To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; to confound; as, his conduct *surprised* me.

I am *surprised* with an uncouth fear. *Shak.*

Up he starts,
Discovered and *surprised*. *Milton.*

3. To lead (one) to do something suddenly and without forethought; to bring (one) into some unexpected state; — with *into*; as, to be *surprised* into an indiscretion; to be *surprised* into generosity.

4. To hold possession of; to hold. [*Obs.*]

Not with me.
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty. *J. Webster.*

Syn. — See ASTONISH.

Sur-prise'ment (-ment), *n.* Surprisal. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Sur-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One who surprises.

Sur-pris'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape from danger. — **Sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Wonderful; extraordinary; unexpected; astonishing; striking.

Sur'que-dous (sûr'kwē-dŭs), } *a.* Having or exhibit-
Sur'que-drous (-kwē-drŭs), } ing surquedry; arrogant; insolent. [*Obs.*] *Gower. James II. of Scot.*

Sur'que-dry (-drỹ), **Sur'qui-dry**, *n.* [OF. *surcuidier* to presume; *sur* over + *cuidier* to think, L. *cogitare*. See SUR-, and COGITATE.] Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Then pay you the price of your *surquedry*. *Spenser.*

Sur're-bound' (-rē-bound'), *v. i.* To give back echoes; to reëcho. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Sur're-but' (sŭr'rē-bŭt'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rebut*.] (*Law*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur're-but'ter (-bŭt'tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur'rein' (sŭr'rān'), *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rein*.] To override; to exhaust by riding. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rejoin*.] (*Law*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur're-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur-ren'der (sŭr-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURRENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURRENDERING.] [OF. *surrendre* to deliver; *sur* over + *rendre* to render. See SUR-, and RENDER.] **1.** To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy or to an officer; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

2. To give up possession of; to yield; to resign; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.

To *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them. *Hooker.*

3. To yield to any influence, emotion, passion, or power; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep.

4. (*Law*) To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant thereof to him in remainder or reversion.

Sur-ren'der, *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield; as, the enemy, seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

Sur-ren'der, *n.* **1.** The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.

That he may secure some liberty he makes a *surrender* in trust of the whole of it. *Burke.*

2. (*Law*) (*a*) The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivery up of fugitives from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION. *Wharton.*

Sur-ren'der-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a surrender is made. *Mozley & W.*

Sur-ren'der-er (-rĕn'dẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who surrenders.

Sur-ren'der-or' (-rĕn'dẽr-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a surrender, as of an estate. *Bouvier.*

Sur-ren'dry (-rĕn'drỹ), *n.* Surrender. [*Obs.*]

Sur-rep'tion (-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. Cf. SUBREPTION.] **1.** The act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth.

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not. *B. Jonson.*

2. A coming unperceived or suddenly. [*R.*]

Sur'rep-ti'tious (sŭr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, or *subreptitius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, to withdraw privily; *sub-* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-, and RAVISH.] Done or made by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* passage in an old manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods. — **Sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Sur'rey (sŭr'rĭ), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure carriage, (commonly two-seated) somewhat like a phaeton, but having a straight bottom.

Sur'ro-gate (sŭr'rō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to put in another's place, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION, and cf. SUBROGATE.] **1.** A deputy; a delegate; a substitute.

2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, especially a deputy who grants marriage licenses. [*Eng.*]

3. In some States of the United States, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments and over the settlement of estates.

Sur'ro-gate (sŭr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* To put in the place of another; to substitute. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sur'ro-gate-ship, *n.* The office of a surrogate.

Sur'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [See SURROGATE, *n.*, and cf. SUBROGATION.] The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*R.*] *Killingbeck.*

Sur-round' (sŭr-round'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURROUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURROUNDING.] [OF. *suronder* to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round*. See SUPER-, and UNDULATE, and cf. ABOUND.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encompass; to environ.

2. To lie or be on all sides of; to encircle; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.

But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me. *Milton.*

3. To pass around; to travel about; to circumnavigate; as, to *surround* the world. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

4. (*Mil.*) To inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

Syn. — To encompass; encircle; environ; invest; hem in; fence about.

Sur-round', *n.* A method of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. [*U. S.*] *Baird.*

Sur-round'ing, *a.* Inclosing; encircling.

Sur-round'ing, *n.* **1.** An encompassing.

2. *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances or conditions.

Sur-roy'al (sŭr-roi'al), *n.* [Pref. *sur-* + *royal*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the terminal branches or divisions of the beam of the antler of the stag or other large deer.

Sur'sa-nure (sûr'sȧ-nūr), *n.* [(Assumed) OF. *sursanëure*. See SUR-, and SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. [*Obs.*]

Of a *sursanure*
In surgery is perilous the cure. *Chaucer.*

Sur'se-ance (-sē-ăns), *n.* [OF., fr. OF. & F. *surseoir*. See SURCEASE.] Peace; quiet. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* [F. *sursolide*. See SUR-, and SOLID.] (*Math.*) The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of a, or 32 that of 2. [*R.*] *Hutton.*

Sur-style' (-stīl'), *v. t.* To surname. [*R.*]

Sur'tax (sûr'tăks), *n.* An additional or extra tax.

Sur-tax' (sûr-tăks'), *v. t.* To impose an additional tax on.

Sur-tout' (sûr-tōōt'; F. sʏr-tōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, especially when long, and fitting closely like a body coat. *Gay.*

Sur'tur-brand (sûr'tŭr-brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*; *svartr* black + *brandr* a firebrand.] A fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood.

Su'ru-cu'cu (sōō'rōō-kōō'kōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Bush master*, under BUSH.

Sur-veil'lance (sûr-vāl'yȧns *or* -vā'lȧns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*. See SUR-, and VIGIL.] Oversight; watch; inspection; supervision.

That sort of *surveillance* of which . . . the young have accused the old. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yȧnt *or* -vā'lȧnt), *n.*; *pl.* SURVEILLANTS (-vāl'yȧnts *or* -vā'lȧnts). [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; a spy; a supervisor.

Sur-veil'lant, *a.* Overseeing; watchful.

Sur-vene' (sûr-vēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVENING.] [F. *survenir*. See SUPERVENE.] To supervene upon; to come as an addition to. [*Obs.*]

A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. *Harvey.*

Sur've-nue (sûr'vĕ-nū), *n.* [OF. See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming or stepping in. [*Obs.*]

Sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVEYED (-vād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVEYING.] [OF. *surveoir*, *surveeir*; *sur*, *sor*, over, F. *sur* + *veoir*, *veeir*, to see, F. *voir*, L. *videre*. See SUR-, and VISION, and cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To inspect, or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; to overlook; as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country.

Round he *surveys* and well might, where he stood,
So high above. *Milton.*

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building in order to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.

4. To determine the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; as, to *survey* land or a coast.

5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same. [*Eng.*] *Jacob* (*Law Dict.*).

Sur'vey (sûr'vā *or* sûr-vā'; 277), *n.* [Formerly accentuated universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers.] **1.** The act of surveying; a general view, as from above.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination, especially an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings.

3. The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.

Survey of dogs. See *Court of regard*, under REGARD. — **Trigonometrical survey**, a survey of a portion of country by measuring a single base, and connecting it with various points in the tract surveyed by a series of triangles, the angles of which are carefully measured, the relative positions and distances of all parts being computed from these data.

Syn. — Review; retrospect; examination; prospect.

Sur-vey'al (sûr-vā'al), *n.* Survey. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

Sur-vey'ance (-ȧns), *n.* Survey; inspection. [*R.*]

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., with an accurate delineation of the whole on paper; the act or occupation of making surveys.

Geodetic surveying, geodesy. — **Maritime**, *or* **Nautical, surveying**, that branch of surveying which determines the forms of coasts and harbors, the entrances of rivers, with the position of islands, rocks, and shoals, the depths of water, etc. — **Plane surveying**. See under PLANE, *a.* — **Topographical surveying**, that branch of surveying which involves the process of ascertaining and representing upon a plane surface the contour, physical features, etc., of any portion of the surface of the earth.

Sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One placed to superintend others; an overseer; an inspector.

Were 't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shak.*

2. One who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.

3. One who surveys or measures land; one who practices the art of surveying.

4. (*Customs*) (*a*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger. (*b*) In the United States, an officer whose duties include the various measures to be taken for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port. *Abbott.*

Surveyor general. (*a*) A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks. [*Eng.*] (*b*) An officer having charge of the survey of the public lands of a land district. [*U. S.*] *Davies & Peck* (*Math. Dict.*). — **Surveyor's compass.** See CIRCUMFERENTOR. — **Surveyor's level.** See under LEVEL.

Sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

Sur-view' (sûr-vū'), *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* + *view*. Cf. SURVEY.] To survey; to make a survey of. [*Obs.*] "To *surview* his ground." *Spenser.*

Sur-view', *n.* A survey. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Sur-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [See SUPERVISE, and SURVEY.] To look over; to supervise. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sur-viv'al (-vīv'al), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

2. (*Archæol. & Ethnol.*) Any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

The close bearing of the doctrine of *survival* on the study of manners and customs. *Tylor.*

Survival of the fittest. (*Biol.*) See *Natural selection*, under NATURAL.

Sur-viv'ance (-ȧns), **Sur-viv'an-cy** (-ȧn-sy), *n.* [F. *survivance*.] Survivorship. [*R.*]

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholdership. *Bp. Burnet.*

Sur-vive' (sûr-vīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVIVED (-vīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVIVING.] [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-, and VICTUALS.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; to outlast; as, to *survive* a person or an event. *Cowper.*

I 'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survive* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shak.*

Sur-vive', *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Sir J. Denham.*

Alike are life and death,
When life in death *survives*. *Longfellow.*

Sur-viv'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Survivorship. [*R.*]

Sur-viv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives; a survivor.

Sur-viv'ing, *a.* Remaining alive; yet living or existing; as, *surviving* friends; *surviving* customs.

Sur-viv'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing.

The *survivor* bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) The longer liver of two joint tenants, or two persons having a joint interest in anything. *Blackstone.*

Sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a survivor.

2. (*Law*) The right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. *Blackstone.*

Chance of survivorship, the chance that a person of a given age has of surviving another of a given age; thus, by the Carlisle tables of mortality the chances of survivorship for two persons, aged 25 and 65, are 89 and 11 respectively, or about 8 to 1 that the elder will die first.

Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SUSCEPTIBILITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *susceptibilité*.] **1.** The state or quality of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected.

2. Specifically, capacity for deep feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility, in its broadest acceptation; impressibility; sensitiveness.

Magnetic susceptibility (*Physics*), the intensity of magnetization of a body placed in a uniform magnetic field of unit strength. *Sir W. Thomson.*

Syn. — Capability; sensibility; feeling; emotion.

Sus-cep'ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., from L. *suscipere*, *susceptum*, to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; readily acted upon; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of alteration.

It sheds on souls *susceptible* of light,
The glorious dawn of our eternal day. *Young.*

2. Capable of impression; having nice sensibility; impressible; tender; sensitive; as, children are more *susceptible* than adults; a man of a *susceptible* heart.

Candidates are . . . not very *susceptible* of affronts. *Cowper.*
I am constitutionally *susceptible* of noises. *Lamb.*

— **Sus-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Sus-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio*: cf. F. *susception*. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] The act of taking; reception.

Sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. *I. Watts.* — **Sus-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

Sus'cep-tiv'i-ty (sŭs'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capacity for receiving; susceptibility. [*R.*] *Wollaston.*

Sus-cep'tor (sŭs-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [L. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who undertakes anything; specifically, a godfather; a sponsor; a guardian. *Puller. Shipley.*

Sus-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-en-sy), *n.* Admission. [*R.*]

Sus-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *suscipiens*, p. pr. of *suscipere*. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] Receiving; admitting. [*R.*]

Sus-cip'i-ent, *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Sus'ci-ta-bil'i-ty (sŭs'sĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Capability of being suscitated; excitability. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sus'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSCITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSCITATING.] [L. *suscitatus*, p. p. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. Cf. EXCITE, INCITE.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. [*Obs.*]

Sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suscitatio*: cf. F. *suscitation*.] The act of raising or exciting. [*R.*]

A mere *suscitation* or production of a thing. *South.*

Sus'lik (sŭs'lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *súslik'*.] (*Zoöl.*) A ground squirrel (*Spermophilus citillus*) of Europe and Asia. It has large cheek pouches. [Written also *souslik*.]

Sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* [L. *suspectus*, p. p. of *suspicere* to look up, admire, esteem, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust; *sub* under + *specere* to look: cf. F. *suspect* suspected, suspicious. See SPY, and cf. SUSPICION.] **1.** Suspicious; inspiring distrust. [*Obs.*]

Suspect [was] his face, *suspect* his word also. *Chaucer.*

2. Suspected; distrusted. [*Obs.*]

What I can do or offer is *suspect*. *Milton.*

Sus-pect', *n.* [LL. *suspectus*. See SUSPECT, *a.*] **1.** Suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

So with *suspect*, with fear and grief, dismayed. *Fairfax.*

2. One who, or that which, is suspected; an object of suspicion; — formerly applied to persons and things; now, only to persons suspected of crime. *Bacon.*

Sus-pect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPECTING.] **1.** To imagine to exist; to have a slight or vague opinion of the existence of, without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence; to mistrust; to surmise; — commonly used regarding something unfavorable, hurtful, or wrong; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of equivocation.

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; to distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story. *Addison.*

4. To look up to; to respect. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To mistrust; distrust; surmise; doubt.

Sus-pect', *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion or suspicions; to be suspicious.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

Sus-pect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be suspected.

Sus-pect'ed, *a.* Distrusted; doubted. — **Sus-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Sus-pect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who suspects.

Sus-pect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust; full of suspicion; suspicious; as, to be *suspectful* of the motives of others. *Milton.* — **Sus-pect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sus-pec'tion (-pĕk'shŭn), *n.* Suspicion. [*Obs.*]

Sus-pec'tious-ness (-shŭs-nĕs), *n.* Suspiciousness; cause for suspicion. [*Obs. & R.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Sus-pect'less (-pĕkt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not suspecting; having no suspicion. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPENDING.] [F. *suspendre*, or OF. *souspendre* (where the prefix is L. *subtus* below, from *sub* under), L. *suspendere*, *suspensum*; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT, and cf. SUSPENSE, *n.*] **1.** To attach to something above; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* the body by a cord; to *suspend* a needle by a loadstone.

2. To make to depend; as, God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of obedience and holiness of life. [*Archaic*] *Tillotson.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; to delay; to stay.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*
The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion. *Locke.*

5. To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, from the

enjoyment of income, etc.; as, to *suspend* a student from college; to *suspend* a member of a club.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act; to *suspend* the rules of a legislative body.

7. (*Chem.*) To support in a liquid, as an insoluble powder, by stirring, to facilitate chemical action.

To suspend payment (*Com.*), to cease paying debts or obligations; to fail; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

Syn. — To hang; interrupt; delay; intermit; stay; hinder; debar.

Sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements (said of a commercial firm or a bank).

Sus-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, suspends; esp., one of a pair of straps or braces worn over the shoulders, for holding up the trousers.

Sus'pen-sa'tion (sŭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *suspensatio* suspension from a charge or benefice.] The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended, especially for a short time; temporary suspension.

Sus-pense' (sŭs-pĕns'), *a.* [F. *suspens*, L. *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere*. See SUSPEND.] **1.** Held or lifted up; held or prevented from proceeding. [*Obs.*]

[The great light of day] *suspense* in heaven. *Milton.*

2. Expressing, or proceeding from, suspense or doubt. [*Obs.*] "Expectation held his look *suspense*." *Milton.*

Sus-pense', *n.* [From F. *suspens*, a. See SUSPENSE, *a.*] **1.** The state of being suspended; specifically, a state of uncertainty and expectation, with anxiety or apprehension; indetermination; indecision; as, the *suspense* of a person waiting for the verdict of a jury.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remained. *Denham.*
Upon the ticklish balance of *suspense*. *Cowper.*

2. Cessation for a time; stop; pause.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain. *Pope.*

3. [Cf. F. *suspense*.] (*Law*) A temporary cessation of one's right; suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

Suspense account (*Bookkeeping*), an account in which receipts or disbursements are temporarily entered until their proper position in the books is determined.

Sus-pense'ly, *adv.* In suspense. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Sus-pen'si-bil'i-ty (-pĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being suspensible.

Sus-pen'si-ble (sŭs-pĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being suspended; capable of being held from sinking.

Sus-pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension*, L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.] **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; pendency; as, *suspension* from a hook.

2. Especially, temporary delay, interruption, or cessation; as: (*a*) Of labor, study, pain, etc. (*b*) Of decision, determination, judgment, etc.; as, to ask a *suspension* of judgment or opinion in view of evidence to be produced. (*c*) Of the payment of what is due; as, the *suspension* of a mercantile firm or of a bank. (*d*) Of punishment, or sentence of punishment. (*e*) Of a person in respect of the exercise of his office, powers, prerogative, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student or of a clergyman. (*f*) Of the action or execution of law, etc.; as, the *suspension* of the habeas corpus act.

3. A conditional withholding, interruption, or delay; as, the *suspension* of a payment on the performance of a condition.

4. The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining; also, any substance in this state.

5. (*Rhet.*) A keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or of what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations employed.

6. (*Scots Law*) A stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary.

7. (*Mus.*) The prolongation of one or more tones of a chord into the chord which follows, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects. Cf. RETARDATION.

Pleas in suspension (*Law*), pleas which temporarily abate or suspend a suit. — **Points of suspension** (*Mech.*), the points, as in the axis or beam of a balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended. — **Suspension bridge**, a bridge supported by chains, ropes,

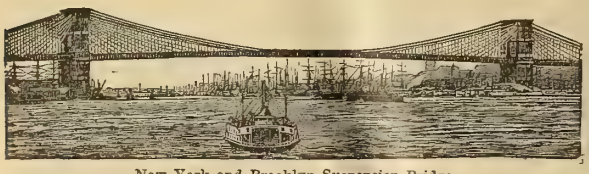

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.

or wires, which usually pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured in the ground beyond. — **Suspension of arms** (*Mil.*), a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of contending armies, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, etc. — **Suspension scale**, a scale in which the platform hangs suspended from the weighing apparatus instead of resting upon it.

Syn. — Delay; interruption; intermission; stop.

Sus-pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suspensif*. See SUSPEND.] Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption or delay; uncertain; doubtful.

"In *suspensive* thoughts." *Beaumont.* "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*

The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley.*

Suspensive condition (*Scots Law*), a condition precedent, or a condition without the performance of which the contract can not be completed.

Sus-pen'sor (sŭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A suspensory.

2. (*Bot.*) The cord which suspends the embryo, and which is attached to the radicle in the young state; the proembryo.

‖ **Sus'pen-so'ri-um** (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUSPENSORIA (-ȧ). [NL.] (*Anat.*) Anything which suspends or holds up a part; especially, the mandibular suspensorium (a series of bones, or of cartilages representing them) which connects the base of the lower jaw with the skull in most vertebrates below mammals.

Sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rў), *a.* **1.** Suspended; hanging; depending.

2. Fitted or serving to suspend; suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle. *Ray.*

3. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

Sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir*, *suspensoire*.] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specifically (*Med.*), a bandage or bag for supporting the scrotum.

Sus'pi-ca-ble (sŭs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis*, fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere*. See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Liable to suspicion; suspicious. [*Obs.*]

It is a very *suspicable* business. *Dr. H. More.*

Sus-pi'cion-ey (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn-sў), *n.* [From L. *suspiciens*, p. pr. of *suspicere*. See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Hopkins.*

Sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *suspecioun*, OF. *souspeçon*, F. *soupçon*, L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere* to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT, and cf. SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** The act of suspecting; the imagination or apprehension of the existence of something (esp. something wrong or hurtful) without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

2. Slight degree; suggestion; hint. [*Colloq.*]

The features are mild but expressive, with just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*

Syn. — Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

Sus-pi'cion, *v. t.* To view with suspicion; to suspect; to doubt. [*Obs.* or *Low*] *South.*

Sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OE. *suspecious*; cf. L. *suspiciosus*. See SUSPICION.] **1.** Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*; and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

We have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; questionable; as, an author of *suspicious* innovations; *suspicious* circumstances.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud. *Shak.*

Syn. — Jealous; distrustful; mistrustful; doubtful; questionable. See JEALOUS.

— Sus-pi'cious-ly, *adv.* **— Sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Sus-pir'al (-pīr'*a*l), *n.* [From SUSPIRE.] **1.** A breathing hole; a vent or ventiduct.

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

Sus'pi-ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio*. See SUSPIRE.] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy *suspiration* of forced breath. *Shak.*

Sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *soupirer*, OF. *souspirer*.] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh; to breathe. *Shak.*

Fireflies that *suspire*
In short, soft lapses of transported flame. *Mrs. Browning.*

Sus-pire', *n.* [Cf. L. *suspirium*.] A long, deep breath; a sigh. [*Obs.*]

Sus-pired' (-pīrd'), *a.* Ardently desired or longed for; earnestly coveted. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sus-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUSTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUSTAINING.] [OE. *sustenen*, *susteinen*, OF. *sustenir*, *sostenir*, F. *soutenir* (the French prefix is properly fr. L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub* under), L. *sustinere*; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE, and cf. SUSTENANCE.] **1.** To keep from falling; to bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; a beast *sustains* a load; a rope *sustains* a weight.

Every pillar the temple to *sustain*. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, to keep from sinking, as in despondence, or the like; to support.

No comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; to nourish; as, provisions to *sustain* an army.

4. To aid, comfort, or relieve; to vindicate. *Shak.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*. *Dryden.*

5. To endure without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, to *sustain* defeat and disappointment.

6. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.

Shall Turnus, then, such endless toil *sustain*? *Dryden.*
You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

7. To allow the prosecution of; to admit as valid; to sanction; to continue; not to dismiss or abate; as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.

8. To prove; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm; to be conclusive of; as, to *sustain* a charge, an accusation, or a proposition.

Syn. — To support; uphold; subsist; assist; relieve; suffer; undergo.

Sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *n.* One who, or that which, upholds or sustains; a sustainer. [*Obs.*]

I waked again, for my *sustain* was the Lord. *Milton.*

Sus-tain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *soutenable*, OF. *soustenable*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained; as, the action is not *sustainable*.

Sus-tained' (-tānd'), *a.* Held up to a certain pitch, degree, or level; uniform; as, *sustained* passion; a *sustained* style of writing; a *sustained* note in music.

Sus-tain'er (-tān'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sustains. *Waterland.*

Sus-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of sustaining; maintenance; support. *Milton. Lowell.*

Sus-tal'tic (-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικός contractile, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together, to moderate; σύν together + στέλλειν to place.] Mournful; — said of a species of music among the ancient Greeks. *Busby.*

Sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-nans), *n.* [OF. *sustenance*, *sostenance*, *soustenance*; cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of the body; the *sustenance* of life.

2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions; means of living; as, the city has ample *sustenance*. "A man of little *sustenance*." *Chaucer.*

For lying is thy *sustenance*, thy food. *Milton.*

Sus-ten'ta-cle (sŭs-tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum*. See SUSTENTATION.] Sustenance. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sus'ten-tac'u-lar (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [See SUSTENTACLE.] (*Anat.*) Supporting; sustaining; as, a *sustentacular* tissue.

Sus'ten-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To sustain. [*R.*] *C. Reade.*

Sus'ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio* sustenance, maintenance, fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain: cf. F. *sustentation*. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** The act of sustaining, or the state of being sustained; preservation from falling; support; sustenance; maintenance.

2. (*Physiol.*) The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition of weight and growth.

Sustentation fund (*Eccl.*), a fund of a religious body for the support of its ministers, chapels, etc.; as, the *sustentation fund* of the Free Church of Scotland.

Sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Adapted to sustain, strengthen, or corroborate; as, *sustentative* citations or quotations.

Sustentative functions (*Physiol.*), those functions of the body which affect its material composition and thus determine its mass.

Sus-ten'tion (sŭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Sustentation. [*R.* or *Colloq.*]

In fine images, in *sustention*, in irony, they surpass anything that Burke ever wrote. *J. Morley.*

Sus'ter, Sus'tre (sŭs'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* SUSTERS (-tẽrz), SUSTRES, *or* SUSTREN (-trĕn). Sister. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

There are seven *sustren*, that serve truth ever. *Piers Plowman.*

Su'su (sōō'sōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SOOSOO.

Su-sur'rant (sū-sŭr'rant), *a.* [L. *susurrans*, p. pr. from *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. [*R.*] "The soft *susurrant* sigh." *Poetry of Anti-Jacobin.*

Su'sur-ra'tion (sū'sŭr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susurratio*, fr. *susurrare* to whisper: cf. F. *susurration*.] A whispering; a soft murmur. "Soft *susurrations* of the trees." *Howell.*

Su-sur'ring-ly (sū-sŭr'rĭng-lў), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper. [*Obs.*]

Su-sur'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *susurrus*.] Whispering; rustling; full of whispering sounds. [*R.*]

‖ **Su-sur'rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [L.] The act of whispering; a whisper; a murmur. *De Quincey.*

The soft *susurrus* and sighs of the branches. *Longfellow.*

Su'tile (sū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sutilis*, fr. *suere* to sew: cf. F. *sutile*.] Done by stitching. [*R.*] *Boswell.*

Sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, a small trader, especially in camps, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices; cf. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, to sully, soil, E. *suds*.] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, and the like.

Sut'ler-ship, *n.* The condition or occupation of a sutler.

Sut'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. *Addison.*

Su'tor (sū'tẽr), *n.* A kind of sirup made by the Indians of Arizona from the fruit of some cactaceous plant (probably the *Cereus giganteus*).

‖ **Su'tra** (sōō'trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUTRAS (-trȧz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules; an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] **1.** (*a*) A precept; an aphorism; a brief rule. (*b*) A collection of such aphorisms.

2. *pl.* A body of Hindoo literature containing aphorisms on grammar, meter, law, and philosophy, and forming a connecting link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Sut-tee' (sŭt-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] **1.** A Hindoo widow who immolates herself, or is immolated, on the funeral pile of her husband; — so called because this act of self-immolation is regarded as evincing excellence of wifely character. [*India*]

2. The act of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. [*India*]

☞ The practice, though abolished in British India by law in 1829, is not wholly prevented.

Sut-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of self-immolation of widows in Hindostan.

Sut'tle (sŭt't'l), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Com.*) The weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed. *M'Culloch.*

Sut'tle, *v. i.* [See SUTLER.] To act as sutler; to supply provisions and other articles to troops.

Su'tur-al (sū'tŭr-al; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *sutural*, NL. *suturalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a suture, or seam.

2. (*Bot.*) Taking place at a suture; as, a *sutural* dehiscence.

Su'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In a sutural manner.

Su'tur-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Sewed or knit together; united by a suture; stitched.

Su'ture (sū'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere*, *sutum*, to sew or stitch: cf. F. *suture.* See SEW to unite with thread.] **1.** The act of sewing; also, the line along which two things or parts are sewed together, or are united so as to form a seam, or that which resembles a seam.

2. (*Surg.*) (*a*) The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. (*b*) The stitch by which the parts are united.

3. (*Anat.*) The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation, like those between the bones of the skull; also, such an articulation itself; synarthrosis. See *Harmonic suture*, under HARMONIC.

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The line, or seam, formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant; as, the ventral *suture* of a legume. (*b*) A line resembling a seam; as, the dorsal *suture* of a legume, which really corresponds to a midrib.

5. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The line at which the elytra of a beetle meet and are sometimes confluent. (*b*) A seam, or impressed line, as between the segments of a crustacean, or between the whorls of a univalve shell.

Glover's suture, Harmonic suture, etc. See under GLOVER, HARMONIC, etc.

Su'tured (sū'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having a suture or sutures; knit or united together. *Pennant.*

Su-war'row (su-wär'rō), *n.* (*Bot.*) The giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*); — so named by the Indians of Arizona. Called also *saguaro.*

Su'ze-rain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (fr. *sub* under + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after the analogy of *souverain*, E. *sovereign.* See SUB-, and VERSE.] A superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord; a lord paramount.

Su'ze-rain-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *suzeraineté.*] The dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swa (swä), *adv.* [See So.] So. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swab (swŏb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWABBED (swŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWABBING.] [See SWABBER, *n.*] To clean with a mop or swab; to wipe when very wet, as after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship. [Spelt also *swob.*]

Swab, *n.* [Written also *swob.*] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, the decks of vessels, etc., esp. one made of rope-yarns or threads.

2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of a sick person, applying medicaments to deep-seated parts, etc.

3. (*Naut.*) An epaulet. [*Sailors' Slang*] *Marryat.*

4. A cod, or pod, as of beans or pease. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

5. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

Swab'ber (-bĕr), *v. t.* To swab. [*R.*]

Swab'ber, *n.* [D. *zwabber;* cf. D. *zwabberen* to swab, G. *schwabbern*, Dan. *svabre*, Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] **1.** One who swabs a floor or deck. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) Formerly, an inferior officer on board of British ships of war, whose business it was to see that the ship was kept clean.

3. Same as SWOBBER, 2.

Swad (swŏd), *n.* [Probably fr. AS. *swe∂ian* to bind.] [Written also *swod.*] **1.** A cod, or pod, as of beans or pease. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swad, in the north, is a peascod shell — thence used for an empty, shallow-headed fellow. *Blount.*

2. A clown; a country bumpkin. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "Country swains, and silly *swads.*" *Greene.*

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt, squat *swad*, but lower than yourself. *B. Jonson.*

3. A lump or mass; also, a crowd. [*Low, U. S.*]

4. (*Coal Mining*) A thin layer of refuse at the bottom of a seam. *Raymond.*

Swad'dle (swŏd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *swe∂il, swe∂el*, fr. *swe∂ian* to bind. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band.

They put me in bed in all my *swaddles.* *Addison.*

Swad'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWADDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To bind as with a bandage; to bind or wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; — used esp. of infants; as, to *swaddle* a baby.

They *swaddled* me up in my nightgown with long pieces of linen. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Swad'dle-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The shoveler. [*Local, U. S.*]

Swad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* A term of contempt for an Irish Methodist. *Shipley.*

Swad'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* & *n.* from SWADDLE, *v.*

Swaddling band, Swaddling cloth, *or* **Swaddling clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, especially round a newborn infant.

Ye shall find the babe wrapped in *swaddling clothes*, lying in a manger. *Luke* ii. 12.

Swag (swăg), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGED (swăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGING (-gĭng).] [Cf. Icel. *sveggja, sveigja* to bend, to sway, Norw. *svaga* to sway. See SWAY.] **1.** To hang or move, as something loose and heavy; to sway; to swing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. To sink down by its weight; to sag. *Sir H. Wotton.*

I *swag* as a fat person's belly *swaggeth* as he goeth. *Palsgrave.*

Swag, *n.* **1.** A swaying, irregular motion.

2. A burglar's or thief's booty; boodle. [*Cant* or *Slang*] *Charles Reade.*

Swag'-bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly. *Shak.*

Swag'bel'ly (-lў), *n.* **1.** A prominent, overhanging belly. *Smollett.*

2. (*Med.*) Any large tumor developed in the abdomen, and neither fluctuating nor sonorous. *Dunglison.*

Swage (swāj), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGED (swājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGING (swā'jĭng).] [Equiv. to *suage*, abbrev. fr. *assuage.*] See ASSUAGE. [*Obs.*]

Swage, *n.* A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by blacksmiths and other workers in metals, for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage upon the work, or the work upon the swage, and striking with a sledge.

Swage block, a perforated block of iron, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging objects of large size.

Swage, *v. t.* To shape by means of a swage; to fashion, as a piece of iron, by forcing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

Swag'ger (swăg'gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGERING.] [Freq. of *swag.*]

1. To walk with a swaying motion; hence, to walk and act in a pompous, consequential manner.

A man who *swaggers* about London clubs. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To boast or brag noisily; to be ostentatiously proud or vainglorious; to bluster; to bully.

What a pleasure it is . . . to *swagger* at the bar! *Arbuthnot.*
To be great is not . . . to *swagger* at our footmen. *Collier.*

Swag'ger, *v. t.* To bully. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Swag'ger, *n.* The act or manner of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger*, half leer, as he stepped forth to receive us. *W. Irving.*

Swag'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow. *Shak.*

Swag'gy (-gў), *a.* Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight. *Sir T. Browne.*

Swain (swān), *n.* [OE. *swain, swein*, Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant; akin to Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, AS. *swān*, OHG. *swein.*] **1.** A servant. [*Obs.*]

Him behoves serve himself that has no *swain.* *Chaucer.*

2. A young man dwelling in the country; a rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain.* *Shak.*
Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

Swain'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a swain; rustic; ignorant. "An ungentle and *swainish* beast." *Milton.* — **Swain'ish-ness,** *n.* *Emerson.*

Swain'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little swain. [*R.*]

Swain'mote' (-mōt'), *n.* [*Swain* + *mote* meeting: cf. LL. *swanimotum.*] (*Eng. Forest Law*) A court held before the verderers of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year, the swains, or freeholders, within the forest composing the jury. [Written also *swanimote*, and *sweinmote.*] *Blackstone.*

Swain'ship, *n.* The condition of a swain.

Swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [Cf. SWEEP.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Todd.*

Swal (swăl), *obs. imp.* of SWELL. Swelled. *Chaucer.*

Swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] A valley or low place; a tract of low, and usually wet, land; a moor; a fen. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Swale, *v. i.* & *t.* To melt and waste away; to singe. See SWEAL, *v.*

Swale, *n.* A gutter in a candle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swal'let (swŏl'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. G. *schwall* a sea swell, from *schwellen* to swell, E. *swell.*] Water breaking in upon the miners at their work; — so called among tin miners. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Bailey.*

Swal'low (swŏl'lō), *n.* [OE. *swalowe*, AS. *swalewe, swealwe;* akin to D. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, G. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale.*]

American Barn Swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*), male. ⅕

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of passerine birds of the family *Hirundinidæ*, especially one of those species in which the tail is deeply forked. They have long, pointed wings, and are noted for the swiftness and gracefulness of their flight.

☞ The most common North American species are the barn swallow (see under BARN), the cliff, or eaves, swallow (see under CLIFF), the white-bellied, or tree, swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and the bank swallow (see under BANK). The common European swallow (*Chelidon rustica*), and the window swallow, or martin (*Chelidon urbica*), are familiar species.

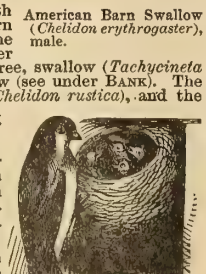
European Swallow and Nest. (1/6)

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of swifts which resemble the true swallows in form and habits, as the common American chimney swallow, or swift.

3. (*Naut.*) The aperture in a block through which the rope reeves. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Swallow plover (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of forktailed ploverlike birds of the genus *Glareola*, as *G. orientalis* of India; a pratincole. — **Swallow shrike** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian and Asiatic birds of the family *Artamidæ*, allied to the shrikes but similar to swallows in appearance and habits. The ashy swallow shrike (*Artamus fuscus*) is common in India. — **Swallow warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of East Indian and Australian singing birds of the genus *Dicæum.* They are allied to the honeysuckers.

Swal'low (swŏl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWALLOWING.] [OE. *swolewen, swolwen, swolhen*, AS. *swelgan;* akin to D. *zwelgen*, OHG. *swelahan, swelgan*, G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, Icel. *svelgja* to swallow, Sw. *svälja*, Dan. *svælge.* Cf. GROUNDSEL a plant.] **1.** To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink.

As if I had *swallowed* snowballs for pills. *Shak.*

2. To draw into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; to absorb; — usually followed by *up.* *Milton.*

The earth opened her mouth, and *swallowed* them up, and their houses. *Num.* xvi. 32.

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly.

Though that story . . . be not so readily *swallowed.* *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To engross; to appropriate; — usually with *up.*

Homer excels . . . in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to take up; to employ.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste; to exhaust; to consume.

Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scattered. *Thomson.*

7. To retract; to recant; as, to *swallow* one's opinions. "*Swallowed* his vows whole." *Shak.*

8. To put up with; to bear patiently or without retaliation; as, to *swallow* an affront or insult.

Syn. — To absorb; imbibe; ingulf; engross; consume. See ABSORB.

Swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing; as, his cold is so severe he is unable to *swallow.*

Swal'low, *n.* **1.** The act of swallowing.

2. The gullet, or esophagus; the throat.

3. Taste; relish; inclination; liking. [*Colloq.*]

I have no *swallow* for it. *Massinger.*

4. Capacity for swallowing; voracity.

There being nothing too gross for the *swallow* of political rancor. *Prof. Wilson.*

5. As much as is, or can be, swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water.

6. That which ingulfs; a whirlpool. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Swal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*

Swal'low-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). It has large pectoral fins.

Swal'low-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) A kind of tenon or tongue used in making joints. See DOVETAIL.

2. (*Bot.*) A species of willow. *Bacon.*

3. (*Fort.*) An outwork with converging sides, its head or front forming a reëntrant angle; — so called from its form. Called also *priestcap.*

4. A swallow-tailed coat.

This Stultz coat, a blue *swallowtail*, with yellow buttons. *Thackeray.*

5. An arrow. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large and handsome butterflies, belonging to Papilio and allied genera, in which the posterior border of each hind wing is prolonged in the form of a long lobe.

Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio*, or *Jasoniades, glaucus*), right half. (⅓)

☞ The black swallowtail, or asterias (see PAPILIO), the blue swallowtail, or philenor, the tiger swallowtail, or turnus (see TURNUS), and the zebra swallowtail, or ajax (see under ZEBRA) are common American species. See also TROILUS.

Swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a tail like that of a swallow; hence, like a swallow's tail in form; having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

2. (*Carp.*) United by dovetailing; dovetailed.

Swallow-tailed duck (*Zoöl.*), the old squaw. — **Swallow-tailed gull** (*Zoöl.*), an arctic gull (*Xema furcata*), which has a deeply forked tail. — **Swallow-tailed hawk** *or* **kite** (*Zoöl.*), the fork-tailed kite. — **Swallow-tailed moth** (*Zoöl.*), a European moth (*Urapteryx sambucaria*) having tail-like lobes on the hind wings.

Swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See CELANDINE. (*b*) A poisonous plant (*Vincetoxicum officinale*) of the Milkweed family, at one time used in medicine; — also called *white swallowwort.*

African swallowwort, a plant of the genus Stapelia.

Swam (swăm), *imp.* of SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swam* a fungus, OD. *swam* a sponge, D. *zwam* a fungus, G. *schwamm* a sponge, Icel. *svöppr*, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, Goth *swamms*, Gr. σομφός porous, spongy.] Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated with water, but not usually covered with it; marshy ground away from the seashore.

Gray *swamps* and pools, waste places of the hern. *Tennyson.*

A *swamp* differs from a bog and a marsh in producing trees and shrubs, while the latter produce only herbage, plants, and mosses. *Farming Encyc.* (*E. Edwards, Words*).

Swamp blackbird. (*Zoöl.*) See REDWING (*b*). — **Swamp cabbage** (*Bot.*), skunk cabbage. — **Swamp deer** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic deer (*Rucervus Duvaucelli*) of India. — **Swamp hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An Australian azure-breasted bird (*Porphyrio bellus*); — called also *goollema.* (*b*) An Australian water crake, or rail (*Porzana Tabuensis*); — called also *little swamp hen.* (*c*) The European purple gallinule. — **Swamp honeysuckle** (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Azalea*,

or *Rhododendron, viscosa*) growing in swampy places, with fragrant flowers of a white color, or white tinged with rose; — called also *swamp pink*. — Swamp hook, a hook and chain used by lumbermen in handling logs. Cf. Cant hook. — Swamp itch. (*Med.*) See *Prairie itch*, under Prairie. — Swamp laurel (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Kalmia glauca*) having small leaves with the lower surface glaucous. — Swamp maple (*Bot.*), red maple. See Maple. — Swamp oak (*Bot.*), a name given to several kinds of oak which grow in swampy places, as swamp Spanish oak (*Quercus palustris*), swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*), swamp post oak (*Q. lyrata*). — Swamp ore (*Min.*), bog ore; limonite. — Swamp partridge (*Zoöl.*), the spruce partridge. See *Illust.* under Spruce. — Swamp quail (*Zoöl.*), any one of several Australian game birds of the genera *Synoicus* and *Excalfatoria*, allied to the European partridges. — Swamp robin (*Zoöl.*), the chewink. — Swamp sassafras (*Bot.*), a small North American tree of the genus *Magnolia* (*M. glauca*) with aromatic leaves and fragrant creamy-white blossoms; — called also *sweet bay*. — Swamp sparrow (*Zoöl.*), a common North American sparrow (*Melospiza Georgiana*, or *M. palustris*), closely resembling the song sparrow. It lives in low, swampy places. — Swamp willow. (*Bot.*) See *Pussy willow*, under Pussy.

Swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swamped (swŏmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swamping.] **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp.

2. (*Naut.*) To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to capsize or sink by whelming with water.

3. Fig.: To plunge into difficulties and perils; to overwhelm; to ruin; to wreck.

The Whig majority of the house of Lords was *swamped* by the creation of twelve Tory peers. *J. R. Green.*

Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Swamp, *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; figuratively, to become involved in insuperable difficulties.

2. To become filled with water, as a boat; to founder; to capsize or sink; figuratively, to be ruined; to be wrecked.

Swamp'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan;* akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane;* and perhaps to E. *sound* something audible.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large aquatic birds belonging to *Cygnus, Olor*, and allied genera of the subfamily *Cygninæ*. They have a large and strong beak and a long neck, and are noted for their graceful movements when swimming. Most of the northern species are white. In literature the swan was fabled to sing a melodious song, especially at the time of its death.

☞ The European white, or mute, swan (*Cygnus gibbus*), which is most commonly domesticated, bends its neck in an S-shaped curve. The whistling, or trumpeting, swans of the genus *Olor* do not bend the neck in an S-shaped curve, and are noted for their loud and sonorous cry, due to complex convolutions of the windpipe. To this genus belong the European whooper, or whistling swan (*Olor cygnus*), the American whistling swan (*O. Columbianus*), and the trumpeter swan (*O. buccinator*). The Australian black swan (*Chenopis atrata*) is dull black with white on the wings, and has the bill carmine, crossed with a white band. It is a very graceful species and is often domesticated. The South American black-necked swan (*Sthenelides melancorypha*) is a very beautiful and graceful species, entirely white, except the head and neck, which are dark velvety seal-brown. Its bill has a double bright rose-colored knob.

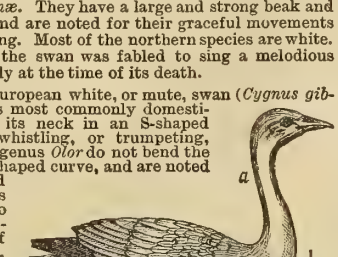

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*).

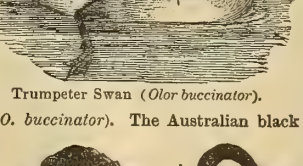

Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*).

2. Fig.: An appellation for a sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody; as Shakespeare is called the *Swan* of Avon.

3. (*Astron.*) The constellation Cygnus.

Swan goose (*Zoöl.*), a bird of India (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*) resembling both the swan and the goose. — Swan shot, a large size of shot used in fowling.

Swang (swăng), *obs. imp.* of Swing.

Swang, *n.* [Cf. Swamp.] A swamp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swan'herd' (swŏn'hĕrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

Swan'-hop'ping (swŏn'hŏp'pĭng), *n.* A corruption of Swan-upping. [*Eng.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

Swan'i-mote (swăn'ĭ-mōt), *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law*) See Swainmote.

Swank'ie } (swăngk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. G. *schwank* flexible,
Swank'y } pliant.] An active and clever young fellow. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Swan'like' (swŏn'līk'), *a.* Resembling a swan.

Swan'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the bill of a swan. [*Eng.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

Swan'ner-y (-nĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place where swans are bred. "The largest *swannery* in England." *Encyc. Brit.*

Swan'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Swanlike; as, a *swanny* glossiness of the neck. *Richardson.*

Swan'pan (-păn), *n.* [Cf. Schwanpan.] The Chinese abacus; a schwanpan. *S. W. Williams.*

Swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **Swans'down'**, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used on various articles of dress.

2. A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

Swan's-down cotton. See *Cotton flannel*, under Cotton.

Swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down or the feathers on.

2. A species of soft flannel, thick and warm.

Swan'-up'ping (-ŭp'pĭng), *n.* A yearly expedition on the Thames to take up young swans and mark them, as by the Companies of Dyers and Vintners; — called also *swan-hopping*. [*Eng.*] *Encyc. Brit.*

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swapped (swŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swapping.] [OE. *swappen* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain; perh. akin to E. *sweep*. Cf. Swap a blow, Swap, *v. i.*] [Written also *swop*.] **1.** To strike; — with *off*. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "*Swap* off his head!" *Chaucer.*

2. To exchange (usually two things of the same kind); to swop. [*Colloq.*] *Miss Edgeworth.*

Swap, *v. i.* [Cf. Swap, *v. t.*] **1.** To fall or descend; to rush hastily or violently. *C. Richardson* (*Dict.*).

All suddenly she *swapt* adown to ground. *Chaucer.*

2. To beat the air, or ply the wings, with a sweeping motion or noise; to flap.

Swap, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwapp*, n., a slap, swap, *schwapp, schwapps*, interj., slap! smack! and E. *swap*, v. t.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. An exchange; a barter. [*Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Swap, *adv.* [See Swap, *n.*] Hastily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swape (swāp), *n.* See Sweep, *n.*, 12.

Sward (swȧrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFries. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, G. *schwarte*, Icel. *svörðr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** Skin; covering. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf.

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn. *Tennyson.*

Sward pork, bacon in large flitches. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sward, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swarding.] To produce sward upon; to cover, or be covered, with sward. *Mortimer.*

Sward'-cut'ter (-kŭt'tẽr), *n.* (*a*) A plow for turning up grass land. (*b*) A lawn mower.

Sward'ed, *a.* Covered with sward. *Mrs. Browning.*

Sward'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

Sware (swâr), *imp.* of Swear. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Cophetua *sware* a royal oath. *Tennyson.*

Swarf (swärf), *v. i.* [Cf. Swerve.] To grow languid; to faint. [*Scot.*] "To *swarf* for very hunger." *Sir W. Scott.*

Swarf, *n.* [Cf. Swerve.] The grit worn away from grindstones in grinding cutlery wet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swarm (swȧrm), *v. i.* [Cf. Swerve.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately. See Shin. [*Colloq.*]

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *W. Coxe.*

Swarm, *n.* [OE. *swarm*, AS. *swearm;* akin to D. *zwerm*, G. *schwarm*, OHG. *swaram*, Icel. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm*, and G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz, Skr. *svar* to sound, and perhaps to E. *swear*. √177. Cf. Swerve, Swirl.] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals or insects, especially when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.*

2. Especially, a great number of honeybees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive. "A *swarm* of bees." *Chaucer.*

3. Hence, any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or sometimes of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites.

Those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it [Italy]. *Addison.*

Syn. — Multitude; crowd; throng.

Swarm, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swarmed (swȧrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swarming.] **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive by flight in a body; — said of bees; as, bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. *Chaucer.*

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of beings in motion.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. To abound; to be filled (with). *Atterbury.*

5. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarmed* once the soil
Bedropped with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Swarm, *v. t.* To crowd or throng. *Fanshawe.*

Swarm'spore' (swȧrm'spōr'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) One of innumerable minute, motile, reproductive bodies, produced asexually by certain algæ and fungi; a zoöspore.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the minute flagellate germs produced by the sporulation of a protozoan; — called also *zoöspore*.

Swart (swȧrt), *n.* Sward. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Swart (swȧrt), *a.* [OE. *swart*, AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFries., OS. & LG. *swart*, D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, OHG. *swarz*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, Goth. *swarts;* cf. L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. Sordid, Surd.] **1.** Of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy; tawny. "*Swart* attendants." *Trench.* "*Swart* savage maids." *Hawthorne.*

A nation strange, with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

2. Gloomy; malignant. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Swart star, the Dog Star; — so called from its appearing during the hot weather of summer, which makes swart the countenance. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Swart, *v. t.* To make swart or tawny; as, to *swart* a living part. *Sir T. Browne.*

Swart'back' (swȧrt'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); — called also *swarbie*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swarth (swȧrth), *a.* Swart; swarthy. "A *swarth* complexion." *Chapman.*

Swarth (swȧrth), *n.* An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Swarth, *n.* [See Sward.] Sward; short grass.

Grassy *swarth*, close cropped by nibbling sheep. *Cowper.*

Swarth, *n.* See Swath.

Swarth'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a swarthy manner; with a tawny hue; duskily.

Swarth'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being swarthy; a dusky or dark complexion; tawniness.

Swarth'ness, *n.* Swarthiness. [*R.*] *Dr. R. Clerke.*

Swarth'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Swarthier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Swarthiest.] [See Swart, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart; as, *swarthy* faces. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Swart'i-ness (swȧrt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Swarthiness. [*Obs.*]

Swart'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Swart'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being swart.

Swart'y (-ĭ), *a.* Swarthy; tawny. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Swarve (swȧrv), *v. i.* [See Swerve.] **1.** To swerve. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Spenser. Jamieson.*

2. To climb. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. Swash, *v. i.*, Squash, *v. t.*] (*Arch.*) An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Mozon.*

Swash plate (*Mach.*), a revolving circular plate, set obliquely on its shaft, and acting as a cam to give a reciprocating motion to a rod in a direction parallel to the shaft.

Swash, *a.* [Cf. Swash, *v. i.*, Squash, *v. t.*] Soft, like fruit too ripe; swashy. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge.*

Swash, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swashed (swŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swashing.] [Probably of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *svasska* to splash, and, for sense 3, Sw. *svassa* to bully, to rodomontade.] **1.** To dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash; as, water *swashing* on a shallow place.

2. To fall violently or noisily. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

3. To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag.

Swash, *n.* **1.** Impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing or splashing of water.

2. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore, or a bar over which the sea washes.

3. Liquid filth; wash; hog mash. [*Obs.*]

4. A blustering noise; a swaggering behavior. [*Obs.*]

5. A swaggering fellow; a swasher.

Swash'buc'kler (-bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A bully or braggadocio; a swaggering, boastful fellow; a swaggerer. *Milton.*

Swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Swash'ing, *a.* **1.** Swaggering; hectoring. "A *swashing* and a martial outside." *Shak.*

2. Resounding; crushing. "*Swashing* blow." *Shak.*

Swash'way' (-wā'), *n.* Same as 4th Swash, 2.

Swash'y (-ĭ), *a.* Soft, like fruit that is too ripe; quashy; swash. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swat (swŏt), *obs. imp.* of Sweat. *Chaucer.*

Swatch (swŏch), *n.* **1.** A swath. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

2. A piece, pattern, or sample, generally of cloth. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell. Jamieson.*

Swate (swāt), *obs. imp.* of Sweat. *Thomson.*

Swath (swȧth; 277), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to D. *zwaad, zwad, zwade*, a swath of grass, G. *schwad, schwaden;* perhaps, originally, a shred. Cf. Swathe, *v. t.*] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling.

2. The whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling; as, to cut a wide *swath*.

3. A band or fillet; a swathe. *Shak.*

Swath band, a row of new-mown grass. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swathe (swāth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swathed (swāthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swathing.] [OE. *swathen*, AS. *swedian*. See Swath, *n.*, and cf. Swaddle.] To bind with a swathe, band, bandage, or rollers.

Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when they are first born. *Abp. Abbot.*

Swathe, *n.* A bandage; a band; a swath.

Wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Addison.*

Milk and a *swathe*, at first, his whole demand. *Young.*

The solemn glory of the afternoon, with its long *swathes* of light between the far-off rows of limes. *G. Eliot.*

Swath'er (swȧth'ẽr), *n.* [See Swath, *n.*] (*Agric.*) A device attached to a mowing machine for raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the limit of the swath.

Swat'te (swŏt'te), *obs. imp.* of Sweat. *Chaucer.*

Sway (swā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swayed (swād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swaying.] [OE. *sweyen*, Icel. *sveigja*, akin to E. *swing;* cf. D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. See Swing, and cf. Swag, *v. i.*] **1.** To move or wield with the hand; to swing; to wield; as, to *sway* the scepter.

As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *swayed*. *Spenser.*

2. To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force; to rule; to govern; to guide.

The will of man is by his reason *swayed*. *Shak.*
She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*
This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to incline or swing to one side, or backward and forward; to bias; to turn; to bend; to warp; as, reeds *swayed* by wind; judgment *swayed* by passion.

As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *swayed*. *Hudibras.*

Let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*

4. (*Naut.*) To hoist; as, to *sway* up the yards.

Syn. — To bias; rule; govern; direct; influence; swing; move; wave; wield.

Sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; to incline.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To move or swing from side to side, or backward and forward.

3. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much. *Hooker.*

4. To bear sway; to rule; to govern.

Hadst thou *swayed* as kings should do. *Shak.*

Sway, *n.* **1.** The act of swaying; a swinging motion; the swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway* brandished aloft. *Milton.*

2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. *A. Tucker.*

3. Preponderance; turn or cast of balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Rule; dominion; control. *Cowper.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. A switch or rod used by thatchers to bind their work. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Syn. — Rule; dominion; power; empire; control; influence; direction; preponderance; ascendency.

Sway'-backed' (-bākt'), *a.* Having the back hollow or sagged, whether naturally or as the result of injury or weakness; — said of horses and other animals.

Sway'-bra'cing (-brā'sing), *n.* (*Engin.*) The horizontal bracing of a bridge, which prevents its swaying.

Swayed (swād), *a.* Bent down, and hollow in the back; sway-backed; — said of a horse. *Shak.*

Sway'ful (swā'fụl), *a.* Able to sway. [*R.*] *Rush.*

Sway'ing, *n.* An injury caused by violent strains or by overloading; — said of the backs of horses. *Crabb.*

Sweal (swēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swealed (swēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swealing.] [OE. *swelen* to burn, AS. *swelan*; akin to G. *schwelen* to burn slowly, *schwül* sultry, Icel. *svæla* a thick smoke.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame. [Written also *swale*.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sweal, *v. t.* To singe; to scorch; to swale; as, to *sweal* a pig by singeing off the hair.

Swear (swâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* Swore (swōr), formerly Sware (swâr); *p. p.* Sworn (swōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swearing.] [OE. *swerien*, AS. *swerian*; akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *swerien*, G. *schwören*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, Icel. & Sw. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Dan. & Sw. *svar* an answer, Goth. *swaran* to swear, and perhaps to E. *swarm*. √177. Cf. Answer.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to make a promise, threat, or resolve on oath; also, to affirm solemnly by some sacred object, or one regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely. *Lev.* xix. 12.
I *swear* by all the Roman gods. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement; he *swore* against the prisoner.

3. To make an appeal to God in an irreverent manner; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to call upon God in imprecation; to curse.

[I] *swore* little; diced not above seven times a week. *Shak.*

To swear by, to place great confidence in a person or thing; to trust implicitly as an authority. "I simply meant to ask if you are one of those who *swear by* Lord Verulam." *Miss Edgeworth.* — **To swear off**, to make a solemn vow, or a serious resolution, to abstain from something; as, *to swear off* smoking. [*Slang*]

Swear, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to make (a promise, threat, or resolve) under oath.

Swear unto me here by God, that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Gen.* xxi. 23.
He *swore* consent to your succession. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into*; as, to *swear* witnesses; to *swear* a jury; to *swear* in an officer; he was *sworn* into office.

3. To declare or charge upon oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend. *Johnson.*

4. To appeal to by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *Shak.*

To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person, in which case the person must find sureties that he will keep the peace.

Swear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2 A profane person; one who uses profane language.

Then the liars and *swearers* are fools. *Shak.*

Swear'ing, *a. & n.* from Swear, *v.*

Idle *swearing* is a cursedness. *Chaucer.*

Sweat (swĕt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sweat or Sweated (*Obs.* Swat (swŏt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweating.] [OE. *sweten*, AS. *swǽtan*, fr. *swāt*, n., sweat; akin to OFries. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, Icel. *sviti*, *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. ἵδρος, ἱδρώς, sweat, ἰδίειν to sweat, Skr. *svēda* sweat, *svid* to sweat. √178. Cf. Exude, Sudary, Sudorific.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to perspire. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To perspire in toil; to work hard; to drudge.

He 'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

Sweat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.

2. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

It made her not a drop for to *sweat*. *Chaucer.*
With exercise she *sweat* ill humors out. *Dryden.*

3. To unite by heating, after the application of solder.

4. To get something advantageous, as money, property, or labor from (any one), by exaction or oppression; as, to *sweat* a spendthrift; to *sweat* laborers. [*Colloq.*]

To sweat coin, to remove a portion of a piece of coin, as by shaking it with others in a bag, so that the friction wears off a small quantity of the metal.

The only use of it [money] which is interdicted is to put it in circulation again after having diminished its weight by "*sweating*," or otherwise, because the quantity of metal which it contains is no longer consistent with its impression. *R. Cobden.*

Sweat (swĕt), *n.* [Cf. OE. *swot*, AS. *swāt*. See Sweat, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The fluid which is excreted from the skin of an animal; the fluid secreted by the sudoriferous glands; a transparent, colorless, acid liquid with a peculiar odor, containing some fatty acids and mineral matter; perspiration. See Perspiration.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. The act of sweating, or the state of one who sweats; hence, labor; toil; drudgery. *Shak.*

3. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack. *Mortimer.*

4. The sweating sickness. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

5. (*Man.*) A short run by a race horse in exercise.

Sweat box (*Naut.*), a small closet in which refractory men are confined. — **Sweat glands** (*Anat.*), sudoriferous glands. See under Sudoriferous.

Sweat'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats.

2. One who, or that which, causes to sweat; as: (*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A woolen jacket or jersey worn by athletes. (*c*) An employer who oppresses his workmen by paying low wages. [*Slang*]

Sweat'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.

Sweat'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sweaty.

Sweat'ing, *a. & n.* from Sweat, *v.*

Sweating bath, a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove or sudatory. — **Sweating house**, a house for sweating persons in sickness. — **Sweating iron**, a kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, especially from horses; a horse scraper. — **Sweating room.** (*a*) A room for sweating persons. (*b*) (*Dairying*) A room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices. — **Sweating sickness** (*Med.*), a febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating. Death often occurred in a few hours.

Sweat'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Sweatier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sweatiest.] **1.** Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment.

2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat.

No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome; difficult. "The *sweaty* forge." *Prior.*

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schwede*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Sweden.

2. (*Bot.*) A Swedish turnip. See under Turnip.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'den-bôr'jĭ-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem church, as taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher and religious writer, who was born A. D. 1688 and died 1772. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Swedenborg or his views.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk*.] Of or pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.

Swedish turnip. (*Bot.*) See under Turnip.

Swed'ish, *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Swee'ny (swē'nў), *n.* (*Far.*) An atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder in horses; also, atrophy of any muscle in horses. [Written also *swinney*.]

Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swept (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweeping.] [OE. *swepen*; akin to AS. *swāpan*. See Swoop, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass a broom across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc.; to brush, or rub over, with a broom for the purpose of cleaning; as, to *sweep* a floor, the street, or a chimney. Used also figuratively.

I will *sweep* it with the besom of destruction. *Isa.* xiv. 23.

2. To drive or carry along or off with a broom or a brush, or as if with a broom; to remove by, or as if by, brushing; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor; the wind *sweeps* the snow from the hills; a freshet *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish; a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes.

The hail shall *sweep* away the refuge of lies. *Isa.* xxviii. 17.
I have already *swept* the stakes. *Dryden.*

3. To brush against or over; to rub lightly along.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

4. To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; hence, to carry in a stately or proud fashion.

And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

5. To strike with a long stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

6. (*Naut.*) To draw or drag something over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net.

7. To pass over, or traverse, with the eye or with an instrument of observation; as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

To sweep, *or* **sweep up**, **a mold** (*Founding*), to form the sand into a mold by a templet, instead of compressing it around a pattern.

Sweep (swēp), *v. i.* **1.** To clean rooms, yards, etc., or to clear away dust, dirt, litter, etc., with a broom, brush, or the like.

2. To brush swiftly over the surface of anything; to pass with swiftness and force, as if brushing the surface of anything; to move in a stately manner; as, the wind *sweeps* across the plain; a woman *sweeps* through a drawing-room.

3. To pass over anything comprehensively; to range through with rapidity; as, his eye *sweeps* through space.

Sweep, *n.* **1.** The act of sweeping.

2. The compass or range of a stroke; as, a long *sweep*.

3. The compass of any turning body or of any motion; as, the *sweep* of a door; the *sweep* of the eye.

4. The compass of anything flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away everything within its *sweep*.

5. Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease.

6. Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.

7. Direction or departure of a curve, a road, an arch, or the like, away from a rectilinear line.

The road which makes a small *sweep*. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney sweeper.

9. (*Founding*) A movable templet for making molds, in loam molding.

10. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. (*b*) A large oar used in small vessels, partly to propel them and partly to steer them.

11. (*Refining*) The almond furnace. [*Obs.*]

12. A long pole, or piece of timber, moved on a horizontal fulcrum fixed to a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket in a well for drawing water. [Variously written *swape*, *sweep*, *swepe*, and *swipe*.]

13. (*Card Playing*) In the game of cassino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks (thirteen) in a hand; a slam.

14. *pl.* The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.

Sweep net, a net for drawing over a large compass. — **Sweep of the tiller** (*Naut.*), a circular frame on which the tiller traverses.

Sweep'age (-âj; 48), *n.* The crop of hay got in a meadow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sweep'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sweeps, or cleans by sweeping; a sweep; as, a carpet *sweeper*.

It is oxygen which is the great *sweeper* of the economy. *Huxley.*

Sweep'ing, *a.* Cleaning off surfaces, or clearing away dust, dirt, or litter, as a broom does; moving with swiftness and force; carrying everything before it; including in its scope many persons or things; as, a *sweeping* flood; a *sweeping* majority; a *sweeping* accusation. — **Sweep'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sweep'ing-ness**, *n.*

Sweep'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; as, the *sweepings* of a street.

Sweep'-saw' (-sạ'), *n.* A bow-saw.

Sweep'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* **1.** A winning of all the stakes or prizes. *Heylin.*

2. A complete removal or carrying away; a clean sweep. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** A winning of all the stakes or prizes; a sweepstake.

2. *sing.* or *pl.* The whole money or other things staked at a horse race, a given sum being put up for each horse, all of which goes to the winner, or is divided among several, as may be previously agreed.

3. A race for all the sums staked or prizes offered.

Sweep'wash'er (-wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used.

Sweep'y (-ў), *a.* Moving with a sweeping motion.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

Sweet (swēt), *a.* [*Compar.* Sweeter (-ẽr); *superl.* Sweetest.] [OE. *swete*, *swote*, *sote*, AS. *swēte*; akin to OFries. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, OHG. *suozi*, Icel. *sætr*, *sætr*, Sw. *sôt*, Dan. *sød*, Goth. *suts*, L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet, *svad*, *svād*, to sweeten. √175. Cf. Assuage, Suave, Suasion.] **1.** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* and *bitter*; as, a *sweet* beverage; *sweet* fruits; *sweet* oranges.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; redolent; balmy; as, a *sweet* rose; *sweet* odor; *sweet* incense.

The breath of these flowers is *sweet* to me. *Longfellow.*

3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as, the *sweet* notes of a flute or an organ; *sweet* music; a *sweet* voice; a *sweet* singer.

To make his English *sweet* upon his tongue. *Chaucer.*
A voice *sweet*, tremulous, but powerful. *Hawthorne.*

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; mild and attractive; fair; as, a *sweet* face; a *sweet* color or complexion.

Sweet interchange
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

5. Fresh; not salt or brackish; as, *sweet* water. *Bacon.*

6. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state. Specifically: (*a*) Not sour; as, *sweet* milk or bread. (*b*) Not stale; not putrescent or putrid; not rancid; as, *sweet* butter; *sweet* meat or fish.

7. Pleasing to the mind; mild; gentle; calm; amiable; winning; persuasive; as, *sweet* manners.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades? *Job* xxxviii. 31.

Mildness and *sweet* reasonableness is the one established rule of Christian working. *M. Arnold.*

☞ *Sweet* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sweet*-blossomed, *sweet*-featured, *sweet*-smelling, *sweet*-tempered, *sweet*-toned, etc.

Sweet alyssum. (*Bot.*) See Alyssum. — **Sweet apple.**

(*Bot.*) (*a*) Any apple of sweet flavor. (*b*) See SWEET-SOP. — **Sweet bay.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). (*b*) Swamp sassafras. — **Sweet calabash** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Passiflora* (*P. maliformis*) growing in the West Indies, and producing a roundish, edible fruit, the size of an apple. — **Sweet cicely.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Either of the North American plants of the umbelliferous genus *Osmorrhiza* having aromatic roots and seeds, and white flowers. *Gray.* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Myrrhis* (*M. odorata*) growing in England. — **Sweet calamus,** *or* **Sweet cane.** (*Bot.*) Same as *Sweet flag*, below. — **Sweet Cistus** (*Bot.*), an evergreen shrub (*Cistus Ladanum*) from which the gum ladanum is obtained. — **Sweet clover.** (*Bot.*) See MELILOT. — **Sweet coltsfoot** (*Bot.*), a kind of butterbur (*Petasites sagittata*) found in Western North America. — **Sweet corn** (*Bot.*), a variety of the maize of a sweet taste. See the Note under CORN. — **Sweet fern** (*Bot.*), a small North American shrub (*Comptonia*, or *Myrica*, *asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern leaves. — **Sweet flag** (*Bot.*), an endogenous plant (*Acorus Calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a rootstock of a pungent aromatic taste. It is found in wet places in Europe and America. See CALAMUS, 2. — **Sweet gale** (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Myrica Gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves; — also called *sweet willow*, and *Dutch myrtle*. See 5th GALE. — **Sweet grass** (*Bot.*), holy, or Seneca, grass. — **Sweet gum** (*Bot.*), an American tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). See LIQUIDAMBAR. — **Sweet herbs,** fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **Sweet John** (*Bot.*), a variety of the sweet William. — **Sweet leaf** (*Bot.*), horse sugar. See under HORSE. — **Sweet marjoram.** (*Bot.*) See MARJORAM. — **Sweet marten** (*Zoöl.*), the pine marten. — **Sweet maudlin** (*Bot.*), a composite plant (*Achillea Ageratum*) allied to milfoil. — **Sweet oil,** olive oil. — **Sweet pea.** (*Bot.*) See under PEA. — **Sweet potato.** (*Bot.*) See under POTATO. — **Sweet rush** (*Bot.*), sweet flag. — **Sweet spirits of niter.** (*Med. Chem.*) See *Spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT. — **Sweet sultan** (*Bot.*), an annual composite plant (*Centaurea moschata*), also, the yellow-flowered (*C. odorata*); — called also *sultan flower*. — **Sweet tooth,** an especial fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats. [*Colloq.*] — **Sweet William.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) A species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) of many varieties. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The willow warbler. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) The European goldfinch; — called also *sweet Billy*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sweet willow** (*Bot.*), sweet gale. — **Sweet wine.** See *Dry wine*, under DRY. — **To be sweet on,** to have a particular fondness for, or special interest in, as a young man for a young woman. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Leaves (⅓ nat. size) and Fruit (⅓ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

Syn. — Sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious.

Sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** That which is sweet to the taste; — used chiefly in the plural. Specifically: (*a*) Confectionery, sweetmeats, preserves, etc. (*b*) Home-made wines, cordials, metheglin, etc.

2. That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. "A wilderness of *sweets*." *Milton.*

3. That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, the *sweets* of domestic life.

A little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*

4. One who is dear to another; a darling; — a term of endearment. "Wherefore frowns my *sweet*?" *B. Jonson.*

Sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. *Shak.*

Sweet, *v. t.* To sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Sweet'bread' (swēt'brĕd'), *n.* **1.** Either the thymus gland or the pancreas, the former being called *neck*, or *throat*, *sweetbread*, the latter *belly sweetbread*. The sweetbreads of ruminants, esp. of the calf, are highly esteemed as food. See PANCREAS, and THYMUS.

2. (*Anat.*) The pancreas.

Sweet'-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Having a sweet, musical voice, as the nightingale. Cf. BREAST, *n.*, 6. [*Obs.*]

Sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with minutely glandular and fragrant foliage. The small-flowered sweetbrier is *Rosa micrantha*.

Sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEETENED (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEETENING.] [See SWEET, *a.*]

1. To make sweet to the taste; as, to *sweeten* tea.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind or feelings; as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

3. To make mild or kind; to soften; as, to *sweeten* the temper.

4. To make less painful or laborious; to relieve; as, to *sweeten* the cares of life. *Dryden.*

And *sweeten* every secret tear. *Keble.*

5. To soften to the eye; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other. *Dryden.*

6. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air.

7. To make warm and fertile; — opposed to *sour*; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

8. To restore to purity; to free from taint; as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat.

Sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

Sweet'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens; one who palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

Sweet'en-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making sweet.

2. That which sweetens.

Sweet'heart' (-härt'), *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'heart'ing, *n.* Making love. "To play at *sweethearting*." *W. Black.*

Sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. *Ascham.*

2. A darling; — a word of endearment. *Shak.*

Sweet'ish (swēt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **Sweet'ish-ness,** *n.*

Sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlice.*] In a sweet manner.

Sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc.; — usually in the plural; a confect; a confection.

2. The paint used in making patent leather.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness.*] The quality or state of being sweet (in any sense of the adjective); gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; agreeableness.

Sweet'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Licorice.

Sweet'-scent'ed (-sĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Having a sweet scent or smell; fragrant.

Sweet-scented shrub (*Bot.*), a shrub of the genus *Calycanthus*, the flowers of which, when crushed, have a fragrance resembling that of strawberries.

Sweet'-sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of custard apple (*Anona squamosa*). See under CUSTARD.

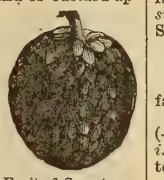

Fruit of Sweet-sop.

Sweet'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of white grape, having a sweet watery juice; — also called *white sweetwater*, and *white muscadine*.

Sweet'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name for two tropical American weeds (*Capraria biflora*, and *Scoparia dulcis*) of the Figwort family.

Sweet'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). (*b*) The timber of the tree *Oreodaphne Leucoxylon*, growing in Jamaica. The name is also applied to the timber of several other related trees.

Sweet'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.

Sweigh (swā), *n.* Sway; movement. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swein'mote' (swān'mōt'), *n.* See SWAINMOTE. [*Obs.*]

Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOLLEN (swōl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELLING.] [AS. *swellan*; akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw. *svälla*.] **1.** To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions, by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; a bruised part *swells*; a bladder *swells* by inflation.

2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; to increase in volume or force; as, a river *swells*, and overflows its banks; sounds *swell* or diminish.

3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows; to heave; as, in a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves.

4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to *swell* with pride.

You *swell* at the tartan, as the bull is said to do at scarlet. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. To be inflated; to belly; as, the sails *swell*.

6. To be turgid, bombastic, or extravagant; as, *swelling* words; a *swelling* style.

7. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask *swells* in the middle.

8. To be elated; to rise arrogantly.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

9. To grow upon the view; to become larger; to expand. "Monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene!" *Shak.*

10. To become larger in amount; as, many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.

11. To act in a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant manner; to strut; to look big.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey cock. *Shak.*

Swell, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring; immigration *swells* the population.

[The Church] *swells* her high, heart-cheering tone. *Keble.*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance; to puff up; to inflate; as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness.

4. (*Mus.*) To augment gradually in force or loudness, as the sound of a note.

Swell, *n.* **1.** The act of swelling.

2. Gradual increase. Specifically: (*a*) Increase or augmentation in bulk; protuberance. (*b*) Increase in height; elevation; rise.

Little River affords navigation during a *swell* to within three miles of the Miami. *Jefferson.*

(*c*) Increase of force, intensity, or volume of sound.

Music arose with its voluptuous *swell*. *Byron.*

(*d*) Increase of power in style, or of rhetorical force.

The *swell* and subsidence of his periods. *Landor.*

3. A gradual ascent, or rounded elevation, of land; as, an extensive plain abounding with little *swells*.

4. A wave, or billow; especially, a succession of large waves; the roll of the sea after a storm; as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbor.

The *swell*
Of the long waves that roll in yonder bay. *Tennyson.*
The gigantic *swells* and billows of the snow. *Hawthorne.*

5. (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; — generally indicated by the sign.

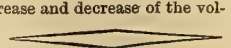

Swell.

6. A showy, dashing person; a dandy. [*Slang*]

Ground swell. See under GROUND. — **Organ swell** (*Mus.*), a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, the uncovering of which by means of a pedal produces increased sound. — **Swell shark** (*Zoöl.*), a small shark (*Scyllium ventricosum*) of the west coast of North America, which takes in air when caught, and swells up like a swellfish.

Swell, *a.* Having the characteristics of a person of rank and importance; showy; dandified; distinguished; as, a *swell* person; a *swell* neighborhood. [*Slang*]

Swell mob. See under MOB. [*Slang*]

Swell'dom (swĕl'dŭm), *n.* People of rank and fashion; the class of swells, collectively. [*Jocose*]

Swell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any plectognath fish that dilates itself, as the bur fish, puffer, or diodon.

Swell'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of that which swells; as, the *swelling* of rivers in spring; the *swelling* of the breast with pride.

Rise to the *swelling* of the voiceless sea. *Coleridge*

2. A protuberance; a prominence; especially (*Med.*), an unnatural prominence or protuberance; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Sir I. Newton.*

Swell'ish, *a.* Dandified; stylish. [*Slang*]

Swell'toad' (-tōd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A swellfish.

Swelt (swĕlt), *obs. imp.* & *p. p.* of SWELL.

Swelt, *v. i.* [OE. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to OD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, Icel. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *sviltan* to die. Cf. SWELTER, SWELTRY.] **1.** To die; to perish. [*Obs.*]

2. To faint; to swoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nigh she *swelt* for passing joy. *Spenser.*

Swelt, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint; to swelter. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWELTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELTERING.] [From SWELT, *v. i.*] **1.** To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat. "*Sweltered* cattle." *Coleridge.*

2. To welter; to soak. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. *Bentley.*

2. To exude, like sweat. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Swel'try (-trĭ), *a.* [See SWELTER, SWELT, *v. i.*, and cf. SULTRY.] Suffocating with heat; oppressively hot; sultry. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Swel'we (-we), *v. t.* To swallow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swept (swĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SWEEP.

Swerd (swẽrd), *n.* & *v.* See SWARD, *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.*]

Swerd, *n.* Sword. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swerve (swẽrv), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWERVED (swẽrvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWERVING.] [OE. *swerven*, AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, to file, to polish; akin to OFries. *swerva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to swerve, to rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, Icel. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swaírban* (in comp.) to wipe, and perhaps to E. *swarm*. Cf. SWARM.] **1.** To stray; to wander; to rove. [*Obs.*]

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To go out of a straight line; to deflect. "The point [of the sword] *swerved*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
They *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*
Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion. *Atterbury.*

4. To bend; to incline. "The battle *swerved*." *Milton.*

5. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

The tree was high;
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved*. *Dryden.*

Swerve, *v. t.* To turn aside. *Gauden.*

Swe'ven (swē'v'n), *n.* [AS. *swefen* sleep, dream; akin to *swebban*, *swefian*, to put to sleep, to kill. √176. See SOMNOLENT.] A vision seen in sleep; a dream. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Acts* ii. 17).

I defy both *sweven* and dream. *Chaucer.*

Swich (swĭch), *a.* [See SUCH.] Such. [*Obs.*]

Swich thing as that I know I will declare. *Chaucer.*

‖ **Swie-te'ni-a** (swē-tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Gerard Van *Swieten*, physician to Maria Theresa of Austria.] (*Bot.*) A genus of meliaceous trees consisting of one species (*Swietenia Mahogoni*), the mahogany tree.

Swift (swĭft), *a.* [*Compar.* SWIFTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SWIFTEST.] [AS. *swift*; akin to *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip; cf. *swīfan* to move quickly, to revolve. See SWOOP, *v. i.*, and cf. SWIVEL, SQUIB.] **1.** Moving a great distance in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy; prompt.

My beloved brethren, let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James* i. 19.
Swift of dispatch and easy of access. *Dryden.*
And bring upon themselves *swift* destruction. 2 *Pet.* ii. 1.

2. Of short continuance; passing away quickly. *Shak.*

☞ *Swift* is often used in the formation of compounds which are generally self-explaining; as, *swift*-darting, *swift*-footed, *swift*-winged, etc.

Syn. — Quick; fleet; speedy; rapid; expeditious.

Swift, *adv.* Swiftly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Shak.*

Ply *swift* and strong the oar. *Southey.*

Swift, *n.* **1.** The current of a stream. [*R.*] *Walton.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, long-winged, insectivorous birds of the family *Micropodidæ*. In form and habits the swifts resemble swallows, but they are destitute of complex vocal muscles and are not singing birds, but belong to a widely different group allied to the humming birds.

a European Swift (*Cypselus*, or *Micropus*, *apus*); b American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

☞ The common European swift (*Cypselus*, or *Micropus*, *apus*) nests in church steeples and under the tiles of roofs, and is noted for its rapid flight and shrill screams. It is called also *black martin*, *black swift*, *hawk swallow*,

devil bird, *swingdevil*, *screech martin*, and *shriek owl*. The common American, or chimney, swift (*Chætura pelagica*) has sharp rigid tips to the tail feathers. It attaches its nest to the inner walls of chimneys, and is called also *chimney swallow*. The Australian swift (*Chætura caudacuta*) also has sharp naked tips to the tail quills. The European Alpine swift (*Cypselus melba*) is whitish beneath, with a white band across the breast. The common Indian swift is *Cypselus affinis*. See also *Palm swift*, under PALM, and *Tree swift*, under TREE.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of lizards, as the pine lizard.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The ghost moth. See under GHOST.

5. [Cf. SWIVEL.] A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, etc.; — used chiefly in the plural.

6. The main card cylinder of a flax-carding machine.

Swift'er (swĭft'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. (*b*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides. (*c*) The forward shroud of a lower mast.

Swift'er, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To tighten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the opposite shrouds nearer.

Swift'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *a.* Nimble; fleet. *Mir. for Mag.*

Swift'foot', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The courser.

Swift'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small East Indian and Asiatic swifts of the genus *Collocalia*. Some of the species are noted for furnishing the edible bird's nest. See *Illust.* under EDIBLE.

Swift'ly, *adv.* In a swift manner; with quick motion or velocity; fleetly. *Wyclif.*

Swift'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being swift; speed; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought, etc.

Swig (swĭg), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, E. *swallow*, v. t.] **1.** To drink in long draughts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. [*Collog.*]

2. To suck. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

The lambkins *swig* the teat. *Creech.*

Swig, *n.* **1.** A long draught. [*Colloq.*] *Marryat.*

2. (*Naut.*) A tackle with ropes which are not parallel.

3. A beverage consisting of warm beer flavored with spices, lemon, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swig, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. E. *swig* to leak out, AS. *swīgian* to be silent, *swīcan* to evade, escape.] **1.** To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tightly with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. (*Naut.*) To pull upon (a tackle) by throwing the weight of the body upon the fall between the block and a cleat.

Swill (swĭl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWILLED (swĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWILLING.] [OE. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swilian*.] **1.** To wash; to drench. [*Obs.*]

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shak.*

2. [Properly, to drink like a pig. See SWILL, *n.*] To drink in great draughts; to swallow greedily.

Well-dressed people, of both sexes, . . . devouring sliced beef, and *swilling* pork, and punch, and cider. *Smollett.*

3. To inebriate; to fill with drink.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swilled* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

Swill, *v. i.* To drink greedily or swinishly; to drink to excess. *South.*

Swill, *n.* **1.** The wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; hogwash; — called also *swillings*.

2. Large draughts of liquor; drink taken in excessive quantities.

Swill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swills.

Swill'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* See SWILL, *n.*, 1.

Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWIMMING.] [AS. *swimman*; akin to D. *zwemmen*, OHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svömme*, Sw. *simma*. Cf. SOUND an air bladder, a strait.] **1.** To be supported by water or other fluid; not to sink; to float; as, any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.

2. To move progressively in water by means of strokes with the hands and feet, or the fins or the tail.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*

3. To be overflowed or drenched. *Ps.* vi. 6.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*

4. Fig.: To be as if borne or floating in a fluid.

[They] now *swim* in joy. *Milton.*

5. To be filled with swimming animals. [*Obs.*]

[Streams] that *swim* full of small fishes. *Chaucer.*

Swim, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move over or on by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main. *Dryden.*

2. To cause or compel to swim; to make to float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river.

3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed.

Swim, *n.* **1.** The act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming. *B. Jonson.*

2. The sound, or air bladder, of a fish.

3. A part of a stream much frequented by fish. [*Eng.*]

Swim bladder, an air bladder of a fish. — **To be in the swim,** to be in a favored position; to be associated with others in active affairs. [*Colloq.*]

Swim, *v. i.* [OE. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *swīma*; akin to D. *zwijm*, Icel. *svimi* dizziness, *svima* to subside, *svīa* to abate, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH, SWINDLER.] To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; as, the head *swims*.

Swim'bel (-bel), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A moaning or sighing sound or noise; a sough. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swim'mer (swĭm'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swims.

2. (*Far.*) A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A swimming bird; one of the natatores.

Little swimmer (*Zoöl.*), a phalarope.

Swim'mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a series of flat, fringed, and usually bilobed, appendages, of which several pairs occur on the abdominal somites of many crustaceans. They are used as fins in swimming.

Swim'ming (-mĭng), *a.* **1.** That swims; capable of swimming; adapted to, or used in, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; a *swimming* motion.

2. Suffused with moisture; as, *swimming* eyes.

Swimming bell (*Zoöl.*), a nectocalyx. See *Illust.* under SIPHONOPHORA. — **Swimming crab** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of marine crabs, as those of the family *Portunidæ*, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins.

Swim'ming, *n.* The act of one who swims.

Swim'ming, *a.* [From SWIM to be dizzy.] Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

Swim'ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness; as, a *swimming* in the head. *Dryden.*

Swim'ming-ly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully; prosperously.

Swim'ming-ness, *n.* Act or state of swimming; suffusion. "A *swimmingness* in the eye." *Congreve.*

Swinck (swĭnk), *v.* & *n.* See SWINK. [*Obs.*]

Swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINDLING (-dlĭng).] [See SWINDLER.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his property.

Lamotte . . . had *swindled* one of them out of three hundred livres. *Carlyle.*

Swin'dle, *n.* The act or process of swindling; a cheat.

Swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, fr. *schwindel* dizziness, fr. *schwinden* to vanish, to disappear, to dwindle. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles, or defrauds grossly; one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice; a cheat.

Syn. — Sharper; rogue. — SWINDLER, SHARPER. These words agree in describing persons who take unfair advantages. A *swindler* is one who obtains money or goods under false pretenses. A *sharper* is one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards or staking what he can not pay.

Fraud and injustice soon follow, and the dignity of the British merchant is sunk in the scandalous appellation of a *swindler*. *V. Knox.*

Perhaps you 'll think I act the same
As a sly *sharper* plays his game. *Cotton.*

Swin'dler-y (-dlẽr-ў), *n.* Swindling; roguery. [*R.*] "*Swindlery* and blackguardism." *Carlyle.*

Swine (swīn), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [OE. *swin*, AS. *swīn*; akin to OFries. & OS. *swin*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, OHG. *swīn*, Icel. *svīn*, Sw. *svin*, Dan. *svin*, Goth. *swein*; originally a diminutive corresponding to E. *sow*. See SOW, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any animal of the hog kind, especially one of the domesticated species. Swine secrete a large amount of subcutaneous fat, which, when extracted, is known as *lard*. The male is specifically called *boar*, the female, *sow*, and the young, *pig*. See HOG. "A great herd of *swine*." *Mark* v. 11.

Swine grass (*Bot.*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*); — so called because eaten by swine. — **Swine oat** (*Bot.*), a kind of oat sometimes grown for swine. — **Swine's cress** (*Bot.*), a species of cress of the genus *Senebiera* (*S. Coronopus*). — **Swine's head,** a dolt; a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Swine thistle** (*Bot.*), the sow thistle.

Swine'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The truffle.

Swine'case' (-kās'), *n.* A hogsty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swine'cote' (-kōt'), *n.* A hogsty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swine'crue' (-krў'), *n.* [*Swine* + Prov. E. *crue* a coop.] A hogsty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swine'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wolf fish.

Swine'herd' (-hẽrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swine'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swine'-pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water pox. *Pepys.*

Swin'er-y (swĭn'ẽr-ў), *n.* Same as PIGGERY. [*R.*]

Swine'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) See STINKSTONE.

Swine'sty' (-stī'), *n.* A sty, or pen, for swine.

Swing (swĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng); *Archaic imp.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINGING.] [OE. *swingen*, AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Sw. *svinga* to swing, to whirl, Dan. *svinge*. Cf. SWAGGER, SWAY, SWINGE, SWINK.] **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate; to oscillate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in case of exsuction of the air. *Boyle.*

2. To sway or move from one side or direction to another; as, the door *swung* open.

3. To use a swing; as, a boy *swings* for exercise or pleasure. See SWING, *n.*, 3.

4. (*Naut.*) To turn round by action of wind or tide when at anchor; as, a ship *swings* with the tide.

5. To be hanged. [*Colloq.*] *D. Webster.*

To swing round the circle, to make a complete circuit. [*Colloq.*]

He had *swung round the circle* of theories and systems in which his age abounded, without finding relief. *A. V. G. Allen.*

Swing, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swing or vibrate; to cause to move backward and forward, or from one side to the other.

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

"They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants. *Spectator.*

2. To give a circular movement to; to whirl; to brandish; as, to *swing* a sword; to *swing* a club; hence, colloquially, to manage; as, to *swing* a business.

3. (*Mach.*) To admit or turn (anything) for the purpose of shaping it; — said of a lathe; as, the lathe can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter.

To swing a door, gate, etc. (*Carp.*), to put it on hinges so that it can swing or turn.

Swing (swĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of swinging; a waving, oscillating, or vibratory motion of a hanging or pivoted object; oscillation; as, the *swing* of a pendulum.

2. Swaying motion from one side or direction to the other; as, some men walk with a *swing*.

3. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing; especially, an apparatus for recreation by swinging, commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are attached overhead, as to the bough of a tree, a seat being placed in the loop at the bottom; also, any contrivance by which a similar motion is produced for amusement or exercise.

4. Influence or power of a body put in swaying motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shak.*

5. Capacity of a turning lathe, as determined by the diameter of the largest object that can be turned in it.

6. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license; tendency. "Take thy *swing*." *Dryden.*

To prevent anything which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

Full swing. See under FULL. — **Swing beam** (*Railway Mach.*), a crosspiece sustaining the car body, and so suspended from the framing of a truck that it may have an independent lateral motion. — **Swing bridge** a form of drawbridge which swings horizontally, as on a vertical pivot. — **Swing plow,** *or* **Swing plough.** (*a*) A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. (*b*) A reversible or side-hill plow. — **Swing wheel.** (*a*) The scape-wheel in a clock, which drives the pendulum. (*b*) The balance of a watch.

Swing'dev'il (-dĕv'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [So named from its swift flight and dark color, which give it an uncanny appearance.] The European swift. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swinge (swĭnj), *v.* & *n.* See SINGE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Swinge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWINGED (swĭnjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINGEING (swĭnj'ĭng).] [OE. *swengen*, AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1.** To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise; to punish.

I had *swinged* him soundly. *Shak.*
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *C. Dryden.*

2. To move as a lash; to lash. [*Obs.*]

Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

Swinge, *n.* **1.** The sweep of anything in motion; a swinging blow; a swing. [*Obs.*] *Waller.*

2. Power; sway; influence. [*Obs.*]

Swinge'buc'kler (-bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A swashbuckler; a bully; a roisterer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Swinge'ing, *a.* Huge; very large. [*Colloq.*] *Arbuthnot. Byron.* — **Swinge'ing-ly,** *adv.* *Dryden.*

Swin'gel (swĭn'g'l), *n.* [AS. *swingele* whip, scourge. See SWING.] The swinging part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; the swiple.

Swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who swings or whirls.

Swin'ger (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swinges.

2. Anything very large, forcible, or astonishing. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Herrick.*

Swin'gle (swĭn'g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *swing*.] **1.** To dangle; to wave hanging. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. To swing for pleasure. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Swin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINGLING (-glĭng).] [See SWINGEL.] **1.** To clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle, so as to separate the coarse parts and the woody substance from it; to scutch.

2. To beat off the tops of without pulling up the roots; — said of weeds. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Swin'gle, *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher; — called also *swingling knife*, *swingling staff*, and *swingling wand*.

Swin'gle-bar' (-bär'), *n.* A swingletree. *De Quincy.*

Swin'gle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The thrasher, or fox shark. See THRASHER.

Swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [So named in allusion to its *swinging*. See SWINGLE, *v. i.*, and cf. SWINGTREE.] A whiffletree, or whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

Swin'gling (-glĭng), *a.* & *n.* from SWINGLE, *v. t.*

Swingling tow, the coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

Swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffletree.

Swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to swine; befitting swine; like swine; hoggish; gross; beastly; as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **Swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

Swink (swĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWANK (swăngk), SWONK (swŭngk); *p. p.* SWONKEN (swŭng'k'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINKING.] [AS. *swincan*, akin to *swingan*. See SWING.] To labor; to toil; to slave. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Or *swink* with his hands and labor. *Chaucer.*
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*
The *swinking* crowd at every stroke pant "Ho." *Sir Samuel Ferguson.*

Swink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to toil or drudge; to tire or exhaust with labor [*Obs.*]

And the *swinked* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton.*

2. To acquire by labor. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

To devour all that others *swink*. *Chaucer.*

Swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc*, *geswinc*.] Labor; toil; drudgery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Swink'er (-ẽr), *n.* A laborer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swin'ney (swĭn'nў), *n.* (*Far.*) See SWEENY.

Swipe (swīp), *n.* [Cf. SWEEP, SWIPLE.] **1.** A swape or sweep. See SWEEP.

2. A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club.

Swipes [in cricket] over the bowler's head, and over either of the long fields. *R. A. Proctor.*

3. *pl.* Poor, weak beer; small beer. [*Slang, Eng.*] [Written also *swypes*.] *Craig.*

Swipe (swīp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWIPED (swīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIPING.] **1.** To give a swipe to; to strike forcibly with a sweeping motion, as a ball.

Loose balls may be *swiped* almost *ad libitum*. *R. A. Proctor.*

2. To pluck; to snatch; to steal. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Swi'ple (swĭp'l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle. [Written also *swipel*, and *swipple*.]

Swip'per (swĭp'pĕr), *a.* [From AS. *swipian* to whip, shake, whirl; akin to *swāpan* to sweep. See SWOOP.] Nimble; quick. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Swirl (swĕrl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWIRLED (swĕrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIRLING.] [Akin to Norw. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz. √177. See SWARM, *n.*] To whirl, or cause to whirl, as in an eddy. "The river *swirled* along." *C. Kingsley.*

Swirl, *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; a whirl. "The silent *swirl* of bats." *Mrs. Browning.*

Swish (swĭsh), *v. t.* [From the sound. Cf. SWASH.] **1.** To flourish, so as to make the sound *swish*. *Coleridge.*

2. To flog; to lash. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

Swish, *v. i.* To dash; to swash.

Swish, *n.* **1.** A sound of quick movement, as of something whirled through the air. [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Naut.*) Light driven spray. [*Eng.*]

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*, of German origin. Cf. SWITZER.] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; the people of Switzerland.

Swiss, *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland, or the people of Switzerland.

Switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* a scourge, a whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod.

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

2. (*Railways*) A movable part of a rail, or of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another.

3. A separate mass or tress of hair, or of some substance (as jute) made to resemble hair, worn on the head by women.

4. (*Elec.*) A mechanical device for shifting an electric current to another circuit.

Safety switch (*Railways*), a form of switch contrived to prevent or lessen the danger of derailment of trains. — **Switch back** (*Railways*), an arrangement of tracks whereby elevations otherwise insurmountable are passed. The track ascends by a series of zigzags, the engine running alternately forward and back, until the summit is reached. — **Switch board** (*Elec.*), a collection of switches in one piece of apparatus, so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined in any desired manner. — **Switch grass.** (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Switch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWITCHED (swĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWITCHING.] **1.** To strike with a switch or small flexible rod; to whip. *Chapman.*

2. To swing or whisk; as, to *switch* a cane.

3. To trim, as a hedge. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. To turn from one railway track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off*, *from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train; to *switch* a car from one track to another.

5. (*Elec.*) To shift to another circuit.

Switch, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Switch'el (-ĕl), *n.* [See SWEET.] A beverage of molasses and water, seasoned with vinegar and ginger. [*U. S.*]

Switch'ing, *a. & n.* from SWITCH, *v.*

Switching engine, a locomotive for switching cars from one track to another, and making up trains; — called also *switch engine*. [*U. S.*]

Switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SWITCHMEN (-mĕn). One who tends a switch on a railway.

Switch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Whisking. [*Colloq.*] *Coombe.*

Swithe (swĭth), *adv.* [AS. *swīðe* strongly, violently.] Instantly; quickly; speedily; rapidly. [*Obs.*]

That thou doest, do thou *swithe*. *Wyclif* (*John* xiii. 27).

Switz'er (swĭts'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. G. *schweizer*. Cf. SWISS.] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Swive (swīv), *v. t.* [OE. *swiven*, fr. AS. *swīfan*. See SWIVEL.] To copulate with (a woman). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swiv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* [AS. *swīfan* to move quickly, to revolve; akin to Icel. *sveifla* to whirl, shake, *svīfa* to ramble, to turn. See SWOOP, and cf. SWIFT a reel, SWIFT, *a.*] **1.** (*Mech.*) A piece, as a ring or hook, attached to another piece by a pin, in such a manner as to permit rotation about the pin as an axis.

Swivel in Chain.

2. (*Mil.*) A small piece of ordnance, turning on a point or swivel; — called also *swivel gun*. *Wilhelm.*

Swivel bridge, a kind of drawbridge that turns round on a vertical axis; a swing bridge. — **Swivel hook**, a hook connected with the iron strap of a pulley block by a swivel joint, for readily taking the turns out of a tackle. — **Swivel joint**, a joint, the two pieces composing which turn round, with respect to each other, on a longitudinal pin or axis, as in a chain, to prevent twisting.

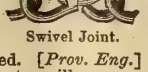

Swivel Joint.

Swiv'el, *v. i.* To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

Swiv'el-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Squint-eyed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swiz'zle (swĭz'z'l), *v. t.* To drink; to swill. *Halliwell.*

Swiz'zle, *n.* Ale and beer mixed; also, drink generally. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swob (swŏb), *n. & v.* See SWAB.

Swob'ber (-bĕr), *n.* **1.** See SWABBER.

2. *pl.* Four privileged cards, formerly used in betting at the game of whist. [Written also *swabber*.] *Swift.*

Swoll'en (swōl'n), *p. p.* of SWELL.

Swoll'en, *a.* Enlarged by swelling; immoderately increased; as, *swollen* eyes; *swollen* streams.

Swoln (swōln). Contraction of SWOLLEN, *p. p.* *Milton.*

Swom (swŭm), *obs. imp.* of SWIM. *Shak.*

Swoon (swōon), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWOONED (swōond); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWOONING.] [OE. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, for *swozien*, fr. *swozen*, *swoghen* to sigh or swoon, for *swozien*, fr. *swozen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; cf. *geswōgen* senseless, swooned, *geswōwung* a swooning. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers; to faint; — often with *away*.

The sucklings *swoon* in the streets of the city. *Lam.* ii. 11.

The most in years . . . *swooned* first away for pain. *Dryden.*

He seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprise of joy. *Tatler.*

Swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoon'ing, *a. & n.* from SWOON, *v.* — **Swoon'ingly**, *adv.*

Swoop (swōop), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWOOPED (swōopt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWOOPING.] [OE. *swopen*, usually, to sweep, AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, to curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, Icel. *sveipa* to sweep; also to AS. *swīfan* to move quickly. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT, *a. & n.*, SWIPE, SWIVEL.]

1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken.

2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.

And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

The grazing ox which *swoops* it [the medicinal herb] in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*

Swoop, *v. i.* **1.** To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop.

2. To pass with pomp; to sweep. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as the prey of a rapacious bird; the act of swooping.

The eagle fell, . . . and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

Swoop'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* See SWEEPSTAKE. [*Obs.*]

Swoop'stake', *adv.* Altogether; indiscriminately. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Swop (swŏp), *v. & n.* Same as SWAP. *Dryden.*

Sword (sōrd), *n.* [OE. *swerd*, AS. *sweord*; akin to OFries. *swerd*, *swird*, D. *zwaard*, OS. *swerd*, OHG. *swert*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*, Sw. *svärd*, Dan. *sværd*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An offensive weapon, having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges. It is the general term, including the small sword, rapier, saber, scimiter, and many other varieties.

2. Hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power.

He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction by the sword, or in battle; war; dissension.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. *Matt.* x. 34.

4. The military power of a country.

He hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

5. (*Weaving*) One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended.

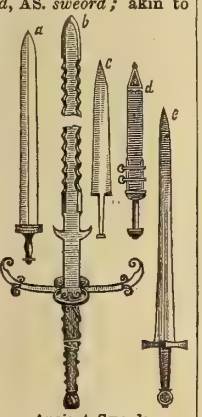

Ancient Swords.

a Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries (central part of blade omitted); *c* Roman Sword; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

Sword arm, the right arm. — **Sword bayonet**, a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and which can be used as a sword. — **Sword bearer**, one who carries his master's sword; an officer in London who carries a sword before the lord mayor when he goes abroad. — **Sword belt**, a belt by which a sword is suspended, and borne at the side. — **Sword blade**, the blade, or cutting part, of a sword. — **Sword cane**, a cane which conceals the blade of a sword or dagger, as in a sheath. — **Sword dance.** (*a*) A dance in which swords are brandished and clashed together by the male dancers. *Sir W. Scott.* (*b*) A dance performed over swords laid on the ground, but without touching them. — **Sword fight**, fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords; swordplay. — **Sword grass.** (*Bot.*) See GLADEN. — **Sword knot**, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. — **Sword law**, government by the sword, or by force; violence. *Milton.* — **Sword lily.** (*Bot.*) See GLADIOLUS. — **Sword mat** (*Naut.*), a mat closely woven of yarns; — so called from a wooden implement used in its manufacture. — **Sword shrimp** (*Zoöl.*), a European shrimp (*Pasiphæa sivado*) having a very thin, compressed body. — **Sword stick**, a sword cane. — **To measure swords with one.** See under MEASURE, *v. t.* — **To put to the sword.** See under PUT.

Swordbill.

Sword'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A humming bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a very long, slender bill, exceeding the length of the body of the bird.

Sword'ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *geswurdod*.] Girded with a sword. *Milton.*

Sword'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who uses, or fights with, a sword; a swordsman; a soldier; a cutthroat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sword'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very large oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family *Xiphiidæ*. It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, swordlike beak; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It becomes sixteen feet or more long. (*b*) The gar pike. (*c*) The cutlass fish.

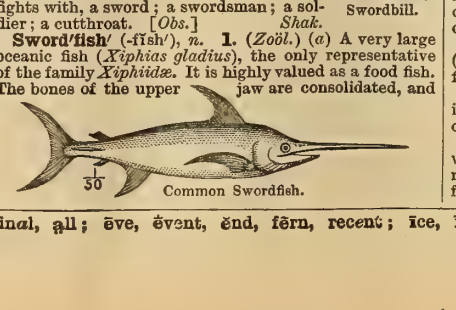

Common Swordfish.

2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation. See DORADO, 1.

Swordfish sucker (*Zoöl.*), a remora (*Remora brachyptera*) which attaches itself to the swordfish.

Sword'ick (sōrd'ĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted gunnel (*Murænoides gunnellus*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sword'ing (sōrd'ĭng), *n.* Slashing with a sword. *Tennyson.*

Sword'less (sōrd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a sword.

Sword'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SWORDMEN (-mĕn). A swordsman. "Sinewy *swordmen*." *Shak.*

Sword'play' (-plā'), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight.

Sword'play'er (-plā'ĕr), *n.* A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

Sword'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a sword; ensiform, as the long, flat leaves of the Iris, cattail, and the like.

Swords'man (sōrdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SWORDSMEN (-mĕn).

1. A soldier; a fighting man.

2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a professor of the science of fencing; a fencer.

Swords'man-ship, *n.* The state of being a swordsman; skill in the use of the sword. *Cowper.*

Sword'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The limulus. (*b*) Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus*, found upon forest trees.

Swore (swōr), *imp.* of SWEAR.

Sworn (swōrn), *p. p.* of SWEAR.

Sworn brothers, originally, companions in arms who took an oath to share together good and bad fortune; hence, faithful friends. — **Sworn enemies**, determined or irreconcilable enemies. — **Sworn friends**, close friends.

Swough (swou), *n.* [See SWOON.] **1.** A sound; a groan; a moan; a sough. [*Obs.*]

He sigheth with full many a sorry *swough*. *Chaucer.*

2. A swoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swound (swound), *v. & n.* See SWOON, *v. & n.* [*Prov. Eng.* or *Archaic*] *Shak. Dryden.*

The landlord stirred
As one awaking from a *swound*. *Longfellow.*

'Swounds (swoundz), *interj.* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] An exclamation contracted from *God's wounds*; — used as an oath. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Shak.*

Swown (swoun), *v. & n.* Swoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swum (swŭm), *imp. & p. p.* of SWIM.

Swung (swŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SWING.

Swythe (swīth), *adv.* Quickly. See SWITHE. [*Obs.*]

Sy (sī), *obs. imp.* of SEE. Saw. *Chaucer.*

Syb (sĭb), *a.* See SIB. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Syb'a-rite (-ȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Σύβαρις, a city in Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants: cf. F. *Sybarite*.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Sybariticus*, Gr.
Syb'a-rit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Συβαριτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Sybarites; resembling the Sybarites; luxurious; wanton; effeminate. "*Sybaritic* dinners." *Bp. Warburton.* "*Sybaritical* cloisters." *Bp. Hall.*

Syb'a-rit-ism (sĭb'ȧ-rĭt-ĭz'm *or* -rĭ'tĭz'm), *n.* Luxuriousness; effeminacy; wantonness; voluptuousness.

Syc'a-mine (sĭk'ȧ-mīn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, Gr. συκάμινος; perhaps of Semitic origin.] See SYCAMORE.

Syc'a-more (-mōr), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, Gr. συκομόρος the fig mulberry; σῦκον a fig + μόρον the black mulberry; or perhaps of Semitic origin: cf. F. *sycomore*. Cf. MULBERRY.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A large tree (*Ficus Sycomorus*) allied to the common fig. It is found in Egypt and Syria, and is the sycamore, or sycamine, of Scripture. (*b*) The American plane tree, or buttonwood. (*c*) A large European species of maple (*Acer Pseudo-Platanus*). [Written sometimes *sycomore*.]

Sycamore (*a*) (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

Syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāis*.] A groom. [*India*]

Sy-cee' (sī-sē' *or* sĭ-sē'), *n.* [Said to be from a Chinese word, *se-tze* or *se-sze*, meaning, fine silk, and to be so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver, pounded into ingots of the shape of a shoe, and used as currency. The most common weight is about one pound troy. [*China*] *McElrath.*

Sych'no-car'pous (sĭk'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συχνός much or frequent + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the capacity of bearing several successive crops of fruit without perishing; as, *sychnocarpous* plants.

Sy'cite (sī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. συκίτης figlike, fr. σῦκον a fig.] (*Min.*) A nodule of flint, or a pebble, which resembles a fig. [*Obs.*]

Syc'o-ce'ryl (sĭk'ō-sē'rĭl), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + κηρός wax + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A radical, of the aromatic series, regarded as an essential ingredient of certain compounds found in the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig.

Sy'cock (sī'kŏk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The missel thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Sy-co'nes** (sī-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον a fig.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of calcareous sponges.

One of the Sycones (*Scycandra ciliata*).

☞ They usually resemble a fig, being vase-shaped with a fringed opening at the summit. The feeding cells are in ampullæ connected with radial tubes in the thickened walls of the body.

‖ **Sy-co'ni-um** (sī-kō'nĭ-ŭm), ‖ **Sy-co'nus** (sī-kō'nŭs), } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] (*Bot.*) A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are hidden within a hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

Syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-fan-sy), *n.* [Cf. L. *sycophantia* deceit, Gr. συκοφαντία false accusation.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant. Hence:—

(*a*) False accusation; calumniation; talebearing. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

(*b*) Obsequious flattery; servility.

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope. *Bp. Warburton.*

Syc'o-phant (-fant), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, deceiver, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, false adviser, literally, a fig shower; σῦκον a fig + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *sycophante*. The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] **1.** An informer; a talebearer. [*Obs.*] "Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature." *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A base parasite; a mean or servile flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*

Syc'o-phant (-fănt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sycophantari* to deceive, to trick, Gr. συκοφαντεῖν.] **1.** To inform against; hence, to calumniate. [*Obs.*]

Sycophanting and misnaming the work of his adversary. *Milton.*

2. To play the sycophant toward; to flatter obsequiously.

Syc'o-phant, *v. i.* To play the sycophant.

Syc'o-phant-cy (-fant-sy), *n.* Sycophancy. [*Obs.*]

Syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συκοφαντικός slanderous.] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; meanly or obsequiously flattering; courting favor by mean adulation; parasitic.

Syc'o-phan'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), }

To be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite. *South.*

Sycophantic servants to the King of Spain. *De Quincey.*

Syc'o-phant'ish (sĭk'ō-făn't'ĭsh), *a.* Like a sycophant; obsequiously flattering. — **Syc'o-phant'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Sycophantish satirists that forever humor the prevailing folly. *De Quincey.*

Syc'o-phant-ism (sĭk'ō-fant-ĭz'm), *n.* Sycophancy.

Syc'o-phant-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant.

Syc'o-phant-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Sycophancy. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sy-co'sis** (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] (*Med.*) A pustular eruption upon the scalp, or the bearded part of the face, whether due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo.

Syd'er-o-lite (sĭd'ēr-ō-lit), *n.* A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the Wedgwood ware.

Sye (sī), *obs. imp.* of SEE. Saw. *Chaucer.*

Sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), from *Syene*, Gr. Συήνη.] (*Min.*) Originally, a term applied to a granular crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar of grayish white and reddish colors, taking its name from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, where it was quarried for monuments by the ancient Egyptians. Later, the name has been restricted by some authors to a rock consisting of hornblende and orthoclase without quartz. [Written also *sienite*.]

Sy'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Written also *sienitic*.] **1.** Relating to Syene; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.

2. Relating to, or like, syenite; as, *syenitic* granite.

Syke (sīk), *n.* & *v.* See SIKE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syk'er (sĭk'ẽr), *a.* & *adv.* See SICKER. [*Obs.*]

Syle (sīl), *n.* [See SILE a young herring.] (*Zoöl.*) A young herring (*Clupea harengus*). [Also written *sile*.]

But our folk call them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.
J. Ingelow.

‖ **Syl'la-ba'ri-um** (sĭl'lă-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYLLABARIA (-ă). [NL.] A syllabary.

Syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'lă-bă-rỹ), *n.* A table of syllables; more especially, a table of the indivisible syllabic symbols used in certain languages, as the Japanese and Cherokee, instead of letters. *S. W. Williams.*

Syl'labe (-lāb), *n.* [F.] Syllable. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Syl-lab'ic (sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός: cf. F. *syllabique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.

Syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*

Syl-lab'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

Syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLABICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLABICATING.] To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.

Syl-lab'i-ca'tion (sĭl-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* sĭl'lă-bĭ-), *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 275.

Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭl-lăb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SYLLABIFY.] Same as SYLLABICATION. *Rush.*

Syllabification depends not on mere force, but on discontinuity of force. *H. Sweet.*

Syl-lab'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLABIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLABIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *syllaba* syllable + *-fy*.] To form or divide into syllables.

Syl'la-bism (sĭl'lă-bĭz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllables, rather than by an alphabet or by signs for words. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

Syl'la-bist (sĭl'lă-bĭst), *n.* One who forms or divides words into syllables, or is skilled in doing this.

Syl'la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.* To syllabify. *Howell.*

Syl'la-ble (-b'l), *n.* [OE. *sillable*, OF. *sillabe*, F. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. συλλαμβάνειν to take together; σύν with + λαμβάνειν to take; cf. Skr. *labh*, *rabh*. Cf. LEMMA, DILEMMA.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. In other terms, it is a vowel or a diphthong, either by itself or flanked by one or more consonants, the whole produced by a single impulse or utterance. One of the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, may fill the place of a vowel in a syllable. Adjoining syllables in a word or phrase need not be marked off by a pause, but only by such an abatement and renewal, or reënforcement, of the stress as to give the feeling of separate impulses. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 275.

2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language.

Withouten vice [*i. e.*, mistake] of *sillable* or letter. *Chaucer.*

3. A small part of a sentence or discourse; anything concise or short; a particle.

Before any *syllable* of the law of God was written. *Hooker.*

Who dare speak
One *syllable* against him? *Shak.*

Syl'la-ble, *v. t.* To pronounce the syllables of; to utter; to articulate. *Milton.*

Syl'la-bub (-bŭb), *n.* Same as SILLABUB.

Syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ĕz), L. SYLLABI (-bī). [L., fr. the same source as E. *syllable*.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, and the like; an abstract.

‖ **Syl-lep'sis** (sĭl-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύλληψις a taking together, from συλλαμβάνειν. See SYLLABLE, *n.*] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which a word is used in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time.

2. (*Gram.*) The agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree in gender, number, etc.; as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

Syl-lep'tic (sĭl-lĕp'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. συλληπτικός collective.] Of or pertaining to a syllepsis; containing syllepsis. — **Syl-lep'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syl-lep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), }

Syl-lid'i-an (sĭl-lĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [From NL. *Syllis*, the typical genus.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine annelids of the family *Syllidæ*.

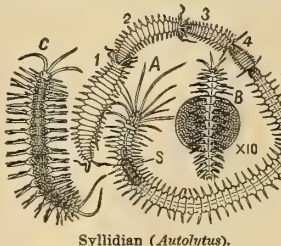

Syllidian (*Autolytus*).
A An Asexual or Atokous Individual undergoing Transverse Division or Strobilation, and thus producing five Sexual Individuals (1–5); *s* Gizzard. *B* A Female after Extrusion of the Eggs into a Sac. *C* A Female filled with Eggs.

☞ Many of the species are phosphorescent; others are remarkable for undergoing strobilation or fission and for their polymorphism. The egg, in such species, develops into an asexual individual. When mature, a number of its posterior segments gradually develop into one or more sexual individuals which finally break away and swim free in the sea. The males, females, and neuters usually differ greatly in form and structure.

Syl'lo-gism (sĭl'lŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [OE. *silogime*, OF. *silogime*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. συλλογίζεσθαι to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude; σύν with, together + λογίζεσθαι to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN-, and LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] (*Logic*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last, the *conclusion*. The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration; as in the following example:—

Every virtue is laudable;
Kindness is a virtue;
Therefore kindness is laudable.

These propositions are denominated respectively the *major premise*, the *minor premise*, and the *conclusion*.

☞ If the premises are not true and the syllogism is regular, the reasoning is valid, and the conclusion, whether true or false, is correctly derived.

Syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *syllogisticus*, Gr. συλλογιστικός: cf. F. *syllogistique*.] Of or pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.

Syl'lo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), }

Syl'lo-gis'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a syllogistic manner.

Syl'lo-gi-za'tion (-jĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Harris.*

Syl'lo-gize (sĭl'lŏ-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] [Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι: cf. F. *syllogiser*.] To reason by means of syllogisms.

Men have endeavored . . . to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without any real inward knowledge of the question. *I. Watts.*

Syl'lo-gi'zer (-jī'zẽr), *n.* One who syllogizes.

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., fr. Gr. σίλφη a kind of grub, beetle, or moth; — so called by Paracelsus.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy.

2. Fig.: A slender, graceful woman.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of very brilliant South American humming birds, having a very long and deeply-forked tail; as, the blue-tailed *sylph* (*Cynanthus cyanurus*).

Sylph'id (sĭlf'ĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem. See SYLPH.] A little sylph; a young or diminutive sylph. "The palace of the *sylphid* queen." *J. R. Drake.*

Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear. *Pope.*

Sylph'ine (sĭlf'ĭn *or* -ĭn), *a.* Like a sylph.

Sylph'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Sylphlike. *Carlyle.*

Sylph'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a sylph; airy; graceful.

Sometimes a dance . . .
Displayed some *sylphlike* figures in its maze. *Byron.*

‖ **Syl'va** (sĭl'vă), *n.*; *pl.* SYLVÆ (-vē). [L. *sylva*, better *silva*, a wood. See SILVA.] (*Bot.*) Same as SILVA.

Syl'van (-van), *a.* [See SILVAN, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sylva; forestlike; hence, rural; rustic.

The traditional memory of a rural and a *sylvan* region . . . is usually exact as well as tenacious. *De Quincey.*

2. Abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

Syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

Her private orchards, walled on every side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access denied. *Pope.*

Syl'van, *n.* [*Sylva* + furfuran.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon obtained together with furfuran (tetrol) by the distillation of pine wood; — called also *methyl tetrol*, or *methyl furfuran*.

Syl'van-ite (sĭl'van-īt), *n.* [So called from Transylvania, where it was first found.] (*Min.*) A mineral, a telluride of gold and silver, of a steel-gray, silver-white, or brass-yellow color. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium*. [Written also *silvanite*.]

Syl-va'ni-um (sĭl-vā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., so called from Transylvania, where it was first found.] (*Chem.*) An old name for tellurium. [Written also *silvanium*.]

Syl'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sylvic acid.

Syl-vat'ic (sĭl-văt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sylvaticus*, better *silvaticus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] Sylvan. [*R.*]

Syl-ves'tri-an (-vĕs'trĭ-an), *a.* [L. *sylvestris*, better *silvestris*.] Sylvan. [*R.*]

Syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, pine or its products; specifically, designating an acid called also *abietic acid*, which is the chief ingredient of common resin (obtained from *Pinus sylvestris*, and other species).

Syl-vic'o-line (sĭl-vĭk'ŏ-līn), *a.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*, forest + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family of warblers (*Sylvicolidæ*). See WARBLER.

Syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*, forest + E. *culture*.] The cultivation of forest trees for timber or other purposes; forestry; arboriculture.

Syl'vi-cul'tur-ist (-tūr-ĭst), *n.* One who cultivates forest trees, especially as a business.

Syl'vine (sĭl'vĭn *or* -vēn), } [So called from NL.

Syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), } sal digestivus *sylvii* potassium chloride.] (*Min.*) Native potassium chloride.

Sym- (sĭm-). See SYN-.

Sy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), **Sy'marr,** *n.* See SIMAR.

Sym'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* See CYMBAL. [*Obs.*]

Sym'bol (-bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, from συμβάλλειν to throw or put together, to compare; σύν with + βάλλειν to throw: cf. F. *symbole*. Cf. EMBLEM, PARABLE.] **1.** A visible sign or representation of an idea; anything which suggests an idea or quality, or another thing, as by resemblance or by convention; an emblem; a representation; a type; a figure; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience.

A *symbol* is a sign included in the idea which it represents, *e. g.*, an actual part chosen to represent the whole, or a lower form or species used as the representative of a higher in the same kind. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Math.*) Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation.

☞ In crystallography, the *symbol* of a plane is the numerical expression which defines its position relatively to the assumed axes.

3. (*Theol.*) An abstract or compendium of faith or doctrine; a creed, or a summary of the articles of religion.

4. [Gr. συμβολαί contributions.] That which is thrown into a common fund; hence, an appointed or accustomed duty. [*Obs.*]

They do their work in the days of peace . . . and come to pay their *symbol* in a war or in a plague. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Share; allotment. [*Obs.*]

The persons who are to be judged . . . shall all appear to receive their *symbol*. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. (*Chem.*) An abbreviation standing for the name of an element and consisting of the initial letter of the Latin or New Latin name, or sometimes of the initial letter with a following one; as *C* for carbon, *Na* for sodium (Natrium), *Fe* for iron (Ferrum), *Sn* for tin (Stannum), *Sb* for antimony (Stibium), etc. See the list of names and symbols under ELEMENT.

☞ In pure and organic chemistry there are symbols not only for the elements, but also for their grouping in formulas, radicals, or residues, as evidenced by their composition, reactions, synthesis, etc. See the diagram of *Benzene nucleus*, under BENZENE.

Syn. — Emblem; figure; type. See EMBLEM.

Sym'bol, *v. t.* To symbolize. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *symbolique*. See SYMBOLIC, *a.*] (*Theol.*) See SYMBOLICS.

Sym-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *symbolicus*, Gr. συμβολικός: cf. F. *symbolique*.] Of or pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance

or signs; representative; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge. — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

Symbolical delivery (*Law*), the delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it. *Bouvier. Chitty.* — **Symbolical philosophy**, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

Sym-bol'ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.* The study of ancient symbols; esp. (*Theol.*), that branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions of faith; symbolism; — called also *symbolic*.

Sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The act of symbolizing, or the state of being symbolized; as, *symbolism* in Christian art is the representation of truths, virtues, vices, etc., by emblematic colors, signs, and forms.

2. A system of symbols or representations.

3. (*Chem.*) (*a*) The practice of using symbols, or the system of notation developed thereby. (*b*) A combining together of parts or ingredients. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Theol.*) The science of creeds; symbolics.

Sym'bol-ist, *n.* One who employs symbols.

Sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Characterized by the
Sym'bol-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } use of symbols; as, *symbolistic* poetry.

Sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *symbolisation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolical representation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYMBOLIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYMBOLIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *symboliser.*] **1.** To have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to correspond; to harmonize.

The pleasing of color *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

2. To hold the same faith; to agree. [*R.*]

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

3. To use symbols; to represent ideas symbolically.

Sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make to agree in properties or qualities.

2. To make representative of something; to regard or treat as symbolic. "Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To represent by a symbol or symbols. *I. Taylor.*

Sym'bol-i-zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who symbolizes.

Sym'bo-log'ic-al (-bŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to symbology; versed in, or characterized by, symbology.

Sym-bol'o-gist (sĭm-bŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who practices, or who is versed in, symbology.

Sym-bol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expressing by symbols.

‖ **Sym-bran'chi-i** (-brăn'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύν with + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of slender eel-like fishes having the gill openings confluent beneath the neck. The pectoral arch is generally attached to the skull, and the entire margin of the upper jaw is formed by the premaxillary. Called also *Symbranchia.*

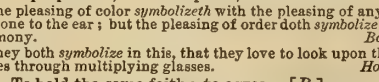

One of the Symbranchii (*Symbranchus unicolor*). 1/8

Sym'me-tral (sĭm'mẽ-tral), *a.* Commensurable; symmetrical. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sym-me'tri-an (sĭm-mē'trĭ-an), *n.* One eminently studious of symmetry of parts. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sym-met'ric (sĭm-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical.

Sym-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *symétrique.* See SYMMETRY.] **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; as, a *symmetrical* body or building.

2. (*Biol.*) Having the organs or parts of one side corresponding with those of the other; having the parts in two or more series of organs the same in number; exhibiting symmetry. See SYMMETRY, 2.

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having an equal number of parts in the successive circles of floral organs; — said of flowers. (*b*) Having a likeness in the form and size of floral organs of the same kind; regular.

4. (*Math.*) (*a*) Having a common measure; commensurable. (*b*) Having corresponding parts or relations.

☞ A curve or a plane figure is *symmetrical* with respect to a given line, and a line, surface, or solid with respect to a plane, when for each point on one side of the line or plane there is a corresponding point on the other side, so situated that the line joining the two corresponding points is perpendicular to the line or plane and is bisected by it. Two solids are *symmetrical* when they are so situated with respect to an intervening plane that the several points of their surfaces thus correspond to each other in position and distance. In analysis, an expression is *symmetrical* with respect to several letters when any two of them may change places without affecting the expression; as, the expression $a^2b + ab^2 + a^2c + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2$, is *symmetrical* with respect to the letters *a*, *b*, *c*. — **Sym-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sym-met'ric-al-ness**, *n.*

Sym'me-tri'cian (sĭm'mẽ-trĭsh'an), *n.* Same as SYMMETRIAN. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

Sym'me-trist (sĭm'mẽ-trĭst), *n.* One eminently studious of symmetry of parts. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sym'me-trize (-trīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYMMETRIZED (-trizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYMMETRIZING (-trī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *symétriser.*] To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke.*

Sym'me-try (-trỹ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία; σύν with, together + μέτρον a measure: cf. F. *symétrie.* See SYN-, and METER rhythm.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.

2. (*Biol.*) The law of likeness; similarity of structure; regularity in form and arrangement; orderly and similar distribution of parts, such that an animal may be divided into parts which are structurally symmetrical.

☞ *Bilateral symmetry*, or *two-sidedness*, in vertebrates, etc., is that in which the body can be divided into symmetrical halves by a vertical plane passing through the middle; *radial symmetry*, as in echinoderms, is that in which the individual parts are arranged symmetrically around a central axis; *serial symmetry*, or *zonal symmetry*, as in earthworms, is that in which the segments or metameres of the body are disposed in a zonal manner one after the other in a longitudinal axis. This last is sometimes called *metamerism.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Equality in the number of parts of the successive circles in a flower. (*b*) Likeness in the form and size of floral organs of the same kind; regularity.

Axis of symmetry. (*Geom.*) See under AXIS. — **Respective symmetry**, that disposition of parts in which only the opposite sides are equal to each other.

Sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pâ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See SYMPATHY, and cf. PATHETIC.] **1.** Inclined to sympathy; sympathizing.

Far wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind. *Goldsmith.*

2. Produced by, or expressive of, sympathy.

Ope the sacred source of *sympathetic* tears. *Gray.*

3. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Produced by sympathy; — applied particularly to symptoms or affections. See SYMPATHY. (*b*) Of or relating to the sympathetic nervous system or some of its branches; produced by stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system or some part of it; as, the *sympathetic* saliva, a modified form of saliva, produced from some of the salivary glands by stimulation of a sympathetic nerve fiber.

Sympathetic ink. (*Chem.*) See under INK. — **Sympathetic nerve** (*Anat.*), any nerve of the sympathetic system; especially, the axial chain of ganglions and nerves belonging to the sympathetic system. — **Sympathetic powder** (*Alchemy*), a kind of powder long supposed to be able to cure a wound if applied to the weapon that inflicted it, or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. *Dunglison.* — **Sympathetic sounds** (*Physics*), sounds produced from solid bodies by means of vibrations which have been communicated to them from some other sounding body, by means of the air or an intervening solid. — **Sympathetic system** (*Anat.*), a system of nerves and nerve ganglions connected with the alimentary canal, the vascular system, and the glandular organs of most vertebrates, and controlling more or less their actions. The axial part of the system and its principal ganglions and nerves are situated in the body cavity and form a chain of ganglions on each side of the vertebral column connected with numerous other ganglions and nerve plexuses.

Sym'pa-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Sympathetic.

Sym'pa-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner.

Sym'pa-thist (sĭm'pâ-thĭst), *n.* One who sympathizes; a sympathizer. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Sym'pa-thize (-thīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYMPATHIZED (-thīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYMPATHIZING (-thī'zĭng).] [F. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.] **1.** To have sympathy; to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected.

Their countrymen . . . *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison.*

3. To agree; to be in accord; to harmonize. *Dryden.*

Sym'pa-thize, *v. t.* **1.** To experience together. [*Obs.*] "This *sympathized* . . . error." *Shak.*

2. To answer to; to correspond to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sym'pa-thi'zer (-thī'zẽr), *n.* One who sympathizes.

Sym'pa-thy (-thỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPATHIES (-thĭz). [F. *sympathie*, L. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια; σύν with + πάθος suffering, passion, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer. See SYN-, and PATHOS.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree; fellow-feeling.

They saw, but other sight instead — a crowd
Of ugly serpents! Horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be pleased, or in accord, with one another; as, there is perfect *sympathy* between them.

3. Kindness of feeling toward one who suffers; pity; commiseration; compassion.

I value myself upon *sympathy*, I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kames.*

4. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various organs or parts of the body on one another, as manifested in the transmission of a disease by unknown means from one organ to another quite remote, or in the influence exerted by a diseased condition of one part on another part or organ, as in the vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (*b*) That relation which exists between different persons by which one of them produces in the others a state or condition like that of himself. This is shown in the tendency to yawn which a person often feels on seeing another yawn, or the strong inclination to become hysteric experienced by many women on seeing another person suffering with hysteria.

5. A tendency of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron. [*R.*]

6. Similarity of function, use, office, or the like.

The adverb has most *sympathy* with the verb. *Earle.*

Syn. — Pity; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; tenderness; condolence; agreement. — SYMPATHY, COMMISERATION. *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief. This term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration.* In this case it is commonly followed by *for*; as, to feel *sympathy* for a friend when we see him distressed. The verb *sympathize* is followed by *with*; as, to *sympathize* with a friend in his distresses or enjoyments. "Every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals." *South.* See PITY.

Fault,
Acknowledged and deplored, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton.*

Sym-pet'al-ous (sĭm-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *sym-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having the petals united; gamopetalous.

Sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Symphonious.

2. (*Mus.*) Relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* form or style of composition.

Sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From SYMPHONY.] **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Followed with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) Symphonic.

Sym'pho-nist (sĭm'fŏ-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *symphoniste.*] A composer of symphonies.

Sym'pho-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYMPHONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYMPHONIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To agree; to be in harmony. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Sym'pho-ny (-nỹ), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPHONIES (-nĭz). [F. *symphonie* (cf. It. *sinfonia*), L. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία; σύν with + φωνή a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. A stringed instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the virginal.

With harp and pipe and *symphony*. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Mus.*) (*a*) An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements, as the allegro, the adagio, the minuet and trio, or scherzo, and the finale in quick time. The term has recently been applied to large orchestral works in freer form, with arguments or programmes to explain their meaning, such as the "symphonic poems" of Liszt. The term was formerly applied to any composition for an orchestra, as overtures, etc., and still earlier, to certain compositions partly vocal, partly instrumental. (*b*) An instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course of, a vocal composition; a prelude, interlude, or postlude; a ritornello.

‖ **Sym-phy'la** (-fĭ'là), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύν with + φυλή a clan.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of small apterous insects having an elongated body, with three pairs of thoracic and about nine pairs of abdominal legs. They are, in many respects, intermediate between myriapods and true insects.

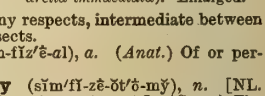

One of the Symphyla (*Scolopendrella immaculata*). Enlarged.

Sym-phys'e-al (sĭm-fĭz'ẽ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to symphysis.

Sym'phy-se-ot'o-my (sĭm'fĭ-zẽ-ŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section.* [Written also *symphysotomy.*] *Dunglison.*

‖ **Sym'phy-sis** (sĭm'fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPHYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύμφυσις, fr. συμφύειν to make to grow together; σύν with + φύειν to cause to grow, to grow.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) An articulation formed by intervening cartilage; as, the pubic *symphysis.* (*b*) The union or coalescence of bones; also, the place of union or coalescence; as, the *symphysis* of the lower jaw. Cf. ARTICULATION.

Sym'phy-sot'o-my (-zŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* Symphyseotomy.

Sym'phy-tism (sĭm'fĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σύμφυτος grown together.] Coalescence; a growing into one with another word. [*R.*]

Some of the phrasal adverbs have assumed the form of single words, by that *symphytism* which naturally attaches these light elements to each other. *Earle.*

Sym'pi-e-som'e-ter (sĭm'pĭ-ẽ-zŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. συμπίεσις compression (fr. συμπιέζειν to press together; σύν with + πιέζειν to press, squeeze) + *-meter.*] A sensitive kind of barometer, in which the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon a liquid, as oil, in the lower portion of the instrument, compresses an elastic gas in the upper part.

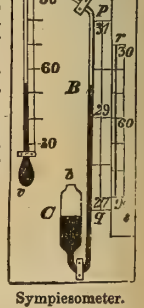

Sympiesometer.

☞ The column of oil in the lower part *BC* of a glass tube compresses hydrogen gas in the upper part *AB*, and is thus measured on the scale *pq* by the position of the surface of the oil in the tube. The scale *pq* is adjustable, and its index must be set to the division on the scale *rs* corresponding to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *t*, in order to correct for the effects of temperature on the gas. It is sensitive, and convenient for use at sea, but inferior in accuracy to the mercurial barometer.

Sym-plec'tic (sĭm-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμπλεκτικός plaiting together, fr. συμπλέκειν to plait together.] (*Anat.*) Plaiting or joining together; — said of a bone next above the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, which unites together the other bones of the suspensorium. — *n.* The symplectic bone.

‖ **Sym'plo-ce** (sĭm'plō-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συμπλοκή an interweaving, fr. συμπλέκειν to twine together; σύν + πλέκειν to twine.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word or

phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses; as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth; Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth.*

Sym'pode (sĭm'pōd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A sympodium.

Sym-po'di-al (sĭm-pō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Bot.*) Composed of superposed branches in such a way as to imitate a simple axis; as, a *sympodial* stem.

‖ **Sym-po'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYMPODIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A stem resembling a simple axis, but made up of superposed branches, as the stem of a grapevine; — opposed to *monopodium.*

Sym-po'si-ac (-zĭ-ăk; 277), *a.* [L. *symposiacus*, Gr. *συμποσιακός.*] Of or pertaining to compotations and merrymaking; happening where company is drinking together; as, *symposiac* meetings.

Symposiac disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

Sym-po'si-ac, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet; hence, any similar gathering.

Sym-po'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος*; *συμπόσιον* a symposium + *ἄρχειν* to be first, to rule.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The master of a feast.

Sym-po'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One engaged with others at a banquet or merrymaking. *Sydney Smith.*

‖ **Sym-po'si-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A drinking together; a symposium. "Our *symposion* last night." *Sir W. Scott.*

Sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYMPOSIA (-à). [L., fr. Gr. *συμπόσιον* a drinking party, feast; *σύν* with + *πόσις* a drinking. See SYN-, and cf. POTABLE.] **1.** A drinking together; a merry feast. *T. Warton.*

2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; — so called from the appellation given to the philosophical dialogue by the Greeks.

Symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. *σύμπτωμα* anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. *συμπίπτειν* to fall together; *σύν* with + *πίπτειν* to fall; akin to Skr. *pat* to fly, to fall. See SYN-, and cf. ASYMPTOTE, FEATHER.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease; as, the causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn their nature by the *symptoms* exhibited.

Like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms.* *Swift.*

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, corruption in elections is a *symptom* of the decay of public virtue.

Syn. — Mark; note; sign; token; indication.

Symp'tom-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), **Symp'tom-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *symptomatique*, Gr. *συμπτωματικός* casual.] **1.** Of or pertaining to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; being a symptom; indicating the existence of something else.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases.

— Symp'tom-at'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

Symp'tom-a-tol'o-gy (-à-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος*, symptom + *-logy:* cf. F. *symptomatologie.*] (*Med.*) The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases; semeiology.

☞ It includes *diagnosis*, or the determination of the disease from its symptoms; and *prognosis*, or the determination of its probable course and event.

Syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. *σύν* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time. Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p, b,* and *m,* and *syl-* before *l.*

Syn-ac'me (sĭn-ăk'mē), **Syn-ac'my** (sĭn-ăk'mў), *n.* [NL. *synacme.* See SYN-, and ACME.] (*Bot.*) Same as SYNANTHESIS.

Syn-ær'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. **Syn-er'e-sis** *συναίρεσις* a taking or drawing together, fr. *συναιρεῖν* to take together; *σύν* with + *αἱρεῖν* to take, to grasp. See SYN-, and HERESY.] (*Gram.*) The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two vowels that are ordinarily separated in syllabification; synecphonesis; — the opposite of *diæresis.*

Syn'a-gog'ic-al (sĭn'à-gŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue.

Syn'a-gogue (sĭn'à-gŏg), *n.* [F., from L. *synagoga*, Gr. *συναγωγή* a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together; *σύν* with + *ἄγειν* to lead. See SYN-, and AGENT.] **1.** A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship, or the performance of religious rites.

2. The building or place appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

3. The council of, probably, 120 members among the Jews, first appointed after the return from the Babylonish captivity; — called also the *Great Synagogue*, and sometimes, though erroneously, the *Sanhedrin.*

4. A congregation in the early Christian church.

My brethren, . . . if there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring. *James* ii. 1, 2 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. Any assembly of men. [*Obs. & R.*] *Milton.*

Syn'a-le'pha (-lē'fà), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *synaloepha*, Gr. *συναλοιφή*, from *συναλείφειν* to melt together; *σύν* with + *ἀλείφειν* to besmear.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' army*, for *the army.* [Written also *synalœpha.*]

Syn'al-lag-mat'ic (sĭn'al-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, from *συνάλλαγμα* a mutual agreement, contract, fr. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, negotiate with; *σύν* with + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] (*Law*) Imposing reciprocal obligations upon the parties; as, a *synallagmatic* contract. *Bouvier.*

Syn'al-lax'ine (-lăks'ĭn), *a.* [From Gr. *συναλλάσσειν* to associate with.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the outer and middle toes partially united; — said of certain birds related to the creepers.

‖ **Syn'a-lœ'pha** (sĭn'à-lē'fà), *n.* [L.] Same as SYNALEPHA.

‖ **Syn-an'gi-um** (sĭn-ăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYNANGIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* + *ἀγγεῖον* a hollow vessel.] (*Anat.*) The divided part beyond the pylangium in the aortic trunk of the amphibian heart. — **Syn-an'gi-al** (sĭn-ăn'jĭ-al), *a.*

Syn-an'ther-ous (sĭn-ăn'thĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + *anther.*] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united by their anthers; as, *synantherous* flowers.

‖ **Syn'an-the'sis** (sĭn'ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + Gr. *ἀνθησις* bloom.] (*Bot.*) The simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a blossom. *Gray.*

Syn-an'thous (sĭn-ăn'thŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; — said of certain plants.

Syn-an'throse' (-thrōs'), *n.* [From NL. *Synantheræ* the Compositæ; Gr. *σύν* with + *ἀνθηρός* blooming.] (*Chem.*) A variety of sugar, isomeric with sucrose, found in the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), in the dahlia, and other Compositæ.

‖ **Syn-ap'ta** (-ăp'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναπτός* fastened together; *σύν* with + *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of slender, transparent holothurians which have delicate calcareous anchors attached to the dermal plates. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Syn'ap-tase (sĭn'ăp-tās), *n.* [Gr. *συναπτός* fastened together + *diastase.*] (*Chem.*) A ferment resembling diastase, found in bitter almonds. Cf. AMYGDALIN, and EMULSIN.

‖ **Syn'ap-tic'u-la** (sĭn'ăp-tĭk'ŭ-là), *n.; pl.* SYNAPTICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. from Gr. *συναπτός* fastened together.] (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals, especially of the fungian corals.

Syn'ar-chy (sĭn'ar-kў), *n.* [Gr. *συναρχία*, fr. *συνάρχειν* to rule jointly with; *σύν* with + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

Syn'ar-te'sis (-ar-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρτησις* a fastening together, fr. *συναρτᾶν* to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely joined; close union. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

‖ **Syn'ar-thro'di-a** (-thrō'dĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Synarthrosis. — **Syn'ar-thro'di-al** (-al), *a.* *Dunglison.*

‖ **Syn'ar-thro'sis** (-sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNARTHROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* a being jointed together, fr. *συναρθροῦν* to link or joint together; *σύν* with + *ἄρθρον* a joint.] (*Anat.*) Immovable articulation by close union, as in sutures. It sometimes includes symphysial articulations also. See the Note under ARTICULATION, *n.*, 1.

Syn'as-try (sĭn'ăs-trў), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *ἀστήρ* a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc., as prefigured by astrological calculation. [*R.*] *Motley.*

Syn-ax'is (sĭn-ăks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύναξις*, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together. See SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] (*Bot.*) A kind of aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere in a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in the magnolia; also, a similar multiple fruit, as a mulberry.

‖ **Syn-car'pi-um** (sĭn-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYNCARPIA (-à). [NL.] (*Bot.*) Same as SYNCARP.

Syn-car'pous (sĭn-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *καρπός* a fruit.] (*Bot.*) Composed of several carpels consolidated into one ovary.

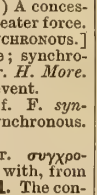
Syncarpous Fruit.

Syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (-kăt'ē-gŏr'ē-măt'-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός*; *σύν* with + *κατηγόρημα* a predicate. See SYN-, and CATEGOREMATIC.] (*Logic*) Not capable of being used as a term by itself; — said of words, as an adverb or preposition.

‖ **Syn'chon-dro'sis** (sĭn'kŏn-drō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNCHONDROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*; *σύν* with + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] (*Anat.*) An immovable articulation in which the union is formed by cartilage. — **Syn'chon-dro'si-al** (-sĭ-al), *a.*

Syn'chon-drot'o-my (-drŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις* union by cartilage + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Surg.*) Symphyseotomy.

Syn'cho-re'sis (-kŏ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συγχώρησις*; *σύν* with + *χώρησις* a going.] (*Rhet.*) A concession made for the purpose of retorting with greater force.

Syn'chro-nal (sĭn'krŏ-nal), *a.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] Happening at, or belonging to, the same time; synchronous; simultaneous. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn'chro-nal, *n.* A synchronal thing or event.

Syn-chron'ic-al (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *synchronique.*] Happening at the same time; synchronous. *Boyle.* — **Syn-chron'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn'chro-nism (sĭn'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, fr. *συγχρονίζειν* to be contemporary with, from *σύγχρονος* synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1.** The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness.

2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.

3. (*Paint.*) A representation, in the same picture, of two or more events which occurred at different times.

Syn'chro-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or relating to synchronism; arranged according to correspondence in time; as, *synchronistic* tables.

Syn'chro-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

Syn'chro-nize (sĭn'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYNCHRONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYNCHRONIZING (-nīz'ĭng).] [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν.*] To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

The path of this great empire, through its arch of progress, *synchronized* with that of Christianity. *De Quincey.*

Syn'chro-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period of time; as, to *synchronize* two events of Greek and Roman history. "Josephus *synchronizes* Nisan with the Egyptian Pharmuth." *W. L. Bevan.*

2. To cause to agree in time; as, to *synchronize* the movements of different machines; to *synchronize* clocks.

Syn'chro-nol'o-gy (sĭn'krŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-logy.*] Contemporaneous chronology.

Syn'chro-nous (sĭn'krŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*; *σύν* with + *χρόνος* time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. — **Syn'chro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn'chro-ny (-nў), *n.* The concurrence of events in time; synchronism. [*R.*]

Geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony.* *Huxley.*

‖ **Syn'chy-sis** (sĭn'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύγχυσις*, fr. *συγχέειν* to confound; *σύν* with + *χέειν* to pour.] A derangement or confusion of any kind, as of words in a sentence, or of humors in the eye.

Sparkling synchysis (*Med.*), a condition in which the vitreous humor is softened and contains sparkling scales of cholesterin.

Syn-clas'tic (sĭn-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] (*Math. Physics*) Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces which in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.* *Sir W. Thomson.*

Syn-cli'nal (-klī'nal *or* sĭn'klĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to incline together; *σύν* with + *κλίνειν* to incline.]

1. Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line.

2. (*Geol.*) Formed by strata dipping toward a common line or plane; as, a *synclinal* trough or valley; a *synclinal* fold; — opposed to *anticlinal.*

☞ A downward flexure in the case of folded rocks makes a *synclinal* axis, and the alternating upward flexure an *anticlinal* axis.

Syn-cli'nal, *n.* (*Geol.*) A synclinal fold.

Syn-cline' (sĭn-klīn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A synclinal fold.

Syn-clin'ic-al (-klĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Synclinal. [*R.*]

‖ **Syn'cli-no'ri-um** (sĭn'klĭ-nō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYNCLINORIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to lay together + *ὄρος* mountain.] (*Geol.*) A mountain range owing its origin to the progress of a geosynclinal, and ending in a catastrophe of displacement and upturning. *Dana.*

Syn'co-pal (sĭn'kŏ-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to syncope; resembling syncope.

Syn'co-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYNCOPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYNCOPATING.] [LL. *syncopatus*, p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester."

2. (*Mus.*) To commence, as a tone, on an unaccented part of a measure, and continue it into the following accented part, so that the accent is driven back upon a weak part and the rhythm drags.

Syn'co-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The act of syncopating; the contraction of a word by taking one more letters or syllables from the middle; syncope.

2. (*Mus.*) The act of syncopating; a peculiar figure of rhythm, or rhythmical alteration, which consists in welding into one tone the second half of one beat and the first half of the beat which follows.

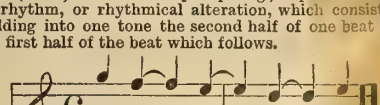
Syncopation.

Syn'co-pe (sĭn'kŏ-pē), *n.* [L. *syncope, syncopa*, Gr. *συγκοπή* a cutting up, a syncope; akin to *συγκόπτειν* to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary; *σύν* with + *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.] **1.** (*Gram.*) An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or syllables from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never, ev'ry* for *every.*

2. (*Mus.*) Same as SYNCOPATION.

3. (*Med.*) A fainting, or swooning. See FAINTING.

4. A pause or cessation; suspension. [*R.*]

Revelry, and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause. *Cowper.*

Syn'co-pist (-pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates. *Addison.*

Syn'co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To syncopate.

Syn-cot'y-led'on-ous (sĭn-kŏt'ĭ-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + *cotyledonous.*] (*Bot.*) Having united cotyledons.

Syn-cret'ic (sĭn-krĕt'ĭk; 277), *a.* Uniting and blending together different systems, as of philosophy, morals, or religion. *Smart.*

Syn'cre-tism (sĭn'krē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, fr. *συγκρητίζειν* to make two parties join against a third: cf. F. *syncrétisme.*] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

Syncretism is opposed to eclecticism in philosophy. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Syn'cre-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] One who attempts to unite principles or parties which are irreconcilably at variance; specifically (*Eccl. Hist.*), an adherent of George Calixtus and other Germans of the seventeenth century, who sought to unite or reconcile the Protestant sects with each other and with the Roman Catholics, and thus occasioned a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran church.

Syn'cre-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, syncretism; as, a *syncretistic* mixture of the service of Jehovah and the worship of idols.

2. Of or pertaining to the Syncretists.

‖ **Syn'cri-sis** (sĭn'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύγκρισις* a comparison; *σύν* together + *κρίνειν* to judge.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared. *Crabb.*

‖ **Syn-cy'ti-um** (sĭn-sĭsh'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL., from Gr. *σύν* together + *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Tissue in which the cell or partition walls are wholly wanting and the cell bodies fused together, so that the tissue consists of a continuous mass of protoplasm in which nuclei are imbedded, as in ordinary striped muscle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The ectoderm of a sponge.

Syn-dac'tyle (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe: cf. F. *syndactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird having syndactylous feet.

Syn-dac-tyl'ic (-dăk-tĭl'Ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Syndactylous.

Syn-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes firmly united together for some distance, and without an intermediate web, as the kingfishers; gressorial.

Syndactylous Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

Syn/des-mog'ra-phy (sĭn/dĕs-mŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band, bond + *-graphy.*] A description of the ligaments; syndesmology.

Syn/des-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band, bond + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of ligaments.

‖ **Syn/des-mo'sis** (-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNDESMOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a bond; *σύν* together + *δεσμός* a bond, fr. *δεῖν* to bind.] (*Anat.*) An articulation formed by means of ligaments.

Syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'Ĭk), **Syn-det'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *συνδετικός*, from *συνδεῖν* to bind together; *σύν* with + *δεῖν* to bind; cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives; *syndetic* references in a dictionary. — **Syn-det'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

With the *syndetic* juxtaposition of distinct members, the article is not often repeated. *C. J. Grece* (*Trans. Maetzner's Gram.*).

Syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice, akin to *δεικνύναι* to show: cf. F. *syndic.* See TEACH.]

1. An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate.

2. (*Law*) An agent of a corporation, or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise; an advocate or patron; an assignee.

☞ In France, *syndics* are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, and the like, have their *syndics.* The university of Cambridge, Eng., has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, etc.

Syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syndicat*, LL. *syndicatus.*] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, or body of syndics. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business; also, an association of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project; as a *syndicate* of bankers formed to take up and dispose of an extensive issue of government bonds.

Syn'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *syndicatus*, p. p. of *syndicare* to censure.] To judge; to censure. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Syn'dro-me** (sĭn'drŏ-mē), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *συνδρομή*; *σύν* with + *δρόμος* a course, a running.] Concurrence. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Syn'dy-as'mi-an (sĭn'dĭ-ăz'mĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. *συνδυασμός* a pairing, fr. *συνδυάζειν* to pair.] Pertaining to the state of pairing together sexually; — said of animals during periods of procreation and while rearing their offspring. *Morgan.*

Syne (sīn), *adv.* [See SINCE.] **1.** Afterwards; since; ago. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *R. of Brunne.*

2. Late, — as opposed to *soon.*

[Each rogue] shall be discovered either soon or *syne.*
W. Hamilton (*Life of Wallace*).

Syne, *conj.* Since; seeing. [*Scot.*]

Syn-ec'do-che (sĭn-ĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly; *σύν* with + *ἐκδέχεσθαι* to receive; *ἐκ* out + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which a part of a thing is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), or the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc. *Bain.*

Syn/ec-doch'ic-al (sĭn/ĕk-dŏk'Ĭ-kal), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Isis is used for Themesis by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or by a poetical liberty, in using one for another. *Drayton.*

Syn/ec-doch'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By synecdoche.

‖ **Syn-e'chi-a** (sĭn-ē'kĭ-ȧ *or* sĭn'ē-kī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνέχεια*, fr. *συνέχειν* to hold together; *σύν* with + *ἔχειν* to hold.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

‖ **Syn-ec'pho-ne'sis** (-ĕk'fŏ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνεκφώνησις*, fr. *συνεκφωνεῖν* to utter together.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis.

Syn-e'dral (-ē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *σύνεδρος* sitting with; *σύν* with + *ἕδρα* seat.] (*Bot.*) Growing on the angles of a stem, as the leaves in some species of Selaginella.

‖ **Syn/en-tog'na-thi** (-ĕn-tŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + *ἐντός* within + *γνάθος* jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, resembling the Physoclisti, without spines in the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins. It includes the true flying fishes.

Syn'e-py (sĭn'ē-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. *συνέπεια*; *σύν* with + *ἔπος* a word.] (*Rhet.*) The interjunction, or joining, of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

Syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* Same as SYNÆRESIS.

Syn/er-get'ic (sĭn/ĕr-jĕt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός*, fr. *συνεργεῖν* to work together; *σύν* with + *ἔργον* work.] Working together; coöperating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

Syn'er-gism (sĭn'ĕr-jĭz'm), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] (*Theol.*) The doctrine or theory, attributed to Melanchthon, that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation, or joint agency, on the part both of God and of man.

Syn'er-gist (sĭn'ĕr-jĭst ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *synergiste.*]

1. One who holds the doctrine of synergism.

2. (*Med.*) A remedy which has an action similar to that of another remedy, and hence increases the efficiency of that remedy when combined with it.

Syn'er-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism. "A *synergistic* view of regeneration." *Shedd.*

2. Coöperating; synergetic.

Syn'er-gy (sĭn'ĕr-jy), *n.* [Gr. *συνεργία*. See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; especially (*Med.*), the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system; as, the digestive *synergy.*

‖ **Syn'ge-ne'si-a** (sĭn'jē-nē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with, together + *γένεσις* generation, birth.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants in which the stamens are united by the anthers.

Syn'ge-ne'sian (-nē'zhan *or* -shan), **Syn'ge-ne'sious** (-zhŭs *or* -shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united by the anthers; of or pertaining to the Syngenesia.

Syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) A theory of generation in which each germ is supposed to contain the germs of all subsequent generations; — the opposite of *epigenesis.*

‖ **Syng'na-thi** (sĭng'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + *γνάθος* jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of lophobranch fishes which have an elongated snout and lack the ventral and first dorsal fins. The pipefishes and sea horses are examples. — **Syng'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

Syn'graph (sĭn'grȧf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, Gr. *συγγραφή*; *σύν* with + *γράφειν* to write.] (*Law*) A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

‖ **Syn'i-ze'sis** (sĭn'Ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συνίζησις*, fr. *συνίζειν* to sit together; *σύν* with + *ἵζειν* to sit.]

1. (*Med.*) An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

2. (*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one; synecphonesis.

‖ **Syn'neu-ro'sis** (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNNEUROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συννεύρωσις*; *σύν* with + *νεῦρον* a sinew, ligament.] (*Anat.*) Syndesmosis.

‖ **Syn'o-cha** (sĭn'ŏ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνοχή* a holding together. See SYNECHIA.] (*Med.*) See SYNOCHUS. [*Obs.*]

Syn'o-chal (-kal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to synocha; like synocha. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Syn'o-chus** (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *σύνοχος* joined together.] (*Med.*) A continuous fever. [*Obs.*]

☞ *Synocha* and *synochus* were used as epithets of two distinct types of fever, but in different senses at different periods. The same disease is placed under synocha by one author, under synochus by another. *Quain.*

Syn'o-cil (sĭn'ŏ-sĭl), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + *cilium.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sense organ found in certain sponges. It consists of several filaments, each of which arises from a single cell.

Syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way; cf. AS. *sinoð*, *seonoð*, F. *synode*, both from the Latin.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) An ecclesiastical council or meeting to consult on church matters.

☞ *Synods* are of four kinds: 1. *General*, or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations; — commonly called *general councils.* 2. *National*, composed of bishops of one nation only. 3. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of only one province meet; — called also *convocations.* 4. *Diocesan*, a synod in which the bishop of the diocese or his representative presides.

Among Presbyterians, a *synod* is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers and a ruling elder from each parish.

2. An assembly or council having civil authority; a legislative body.

It hath in solemn *synods* been decreed,
Both by the Syracusians and ourselves,
To admit no traffic to our adverse towns. *Shak.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you, bright *synod* of the powers above. *Dryden.*

3. (*Astron.*) A conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Syn'od-al (-al), *a.* [L. *synodalis*: cf. F. *synodal.*] Synodical. *Milton.*

Syn'od-al, *n.* **1.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, now made to the ecclesiastical commissioners; a procuration.

Synodals are due, of common right, to the bishop only. *Gibson.*

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

Syn-od'ic (sĭn-ŏd'Ĭk), **Syn-od'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *synodicus*, Gr. *συνοδικός*: cf. F. *synodique.*]

1. (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod; as, *synodical* proceedings or forms. "A *synodical* epistle." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. (*Astron.*) Pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions; extending from one conjunction, as of the moon or a planet with the sun, to the next; as, a *synodical* month (see *Lunar month*, under MONTH); the *synodical* revolution of the moon or a planet.

Syn-od'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synodical manner; in a synod; by the authority of a synod. "*Synodically* agreed upon." *R. Nelson.*

Syn'od-ist (sĭn'ŭd-Ĭst), *n.* An adherent to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to veil their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller.*

Syn-œ'cious (sĭn-ē'shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens and pistil in the same head, or, in mosses, having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle.

Syn-om'o-sy (sĭn-ŏm'ŏ-sy), *n.* [Gr. *συνωμοσία*, fr. *συνομνύναι* to swear with or together; *σύν* with + *ὀμνύναι* to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.

Syn'o-nym (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNONYMS (-nĭmz). [F. *synonyme*, L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. *συνώνυμον*. See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words (commonly words of the same language) which are equivalents of each other; one of two or more words which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore may often be used interchangeably. See under SYNONYMOUS. [Written also *synonyme.*]

All languages tend to clear themselves of *synonyms* as intellectual culture advances, the superfluous words being taken up and appropriated by new shades and combinations of thought evolved in the progress of society. *De Quincey.*

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

In popular literary acceptation, and as employed in special dictionaries of such words, *synonyms* are words sufficiently alike in general signification to be liable to be confounded, but yet so different in special definition as to require to be distinguished. *G. P. Marsh.*

‖ **Syn-on'y-ma** (sĭn-ŏn'Ĭ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Synonyms. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Syn-on'y-mal (-mal), *a.* Synonymous. [*Obs.*]

Syn-on'y-mal-ly, *adv.* Synonymously. [*Obs.*]

Syn'o-nyme (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* Same as SYNONYM.

Syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'Ĭk), *n.* [Cf. G. *synonymik.* See SYNONYMOUS.] (*Gram.*) The science, or the scientific treatment, of synonymous words.

Syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'Ĭk), **Syn'o-nym'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to synonyms, or synonymic; synonymous.

‖ **Syn'o-nym'i-con** (-Ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] A dictionary of synonyms. *C. J. Smith.*

Syn-on'y-mist (sĭn-ŏn'Ĭ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *synonymiste.*] One who collects or explains synonyms.

Syn-on'y-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYNONYMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYNONYMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] To express by a synonym or synonyms; to give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

Syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name. See SYN-, and NAME.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing; conveying the same, or approximately the same, idea. — **Syn-on'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Identical; interchangeable. — SYNONYMOUS, IDENTICAL. If no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language. But the term more properly denotes that the words in question approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably. 1. Words may thus coincide in *certain* connections, and so be interchanged, when they can not be interchanged in other connections; thus we may speak either of *strength* of mind or of *force* of mind, but we say the *force* (not *strength*) of gravitation. 2. Two words may differ slightly, but this difference may be unimportant to the speaker's object, so that he may freely interchange them; thus it makes but little difference, in most cases, whether we speak of a man's having *secured* his object or having *attained* his object. For these and other causes we have numerous words which may, in many cases or connections, be used interchangeably, and these are properly called *synonyms.* *Synonymous* words "are words which, with great and essential resemblances of meaning, have, at the same time, small, subordinate, and partial differences, — these differences being such as either originally and on the ground of their etymology inhered in them; or differences which they have by usage acquired in the eyes of all; or such as, though nearly latent now, they are capable of receiving at the hands of wise and discreet masters of the tongue. *Synonyms* are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well." *Trench.*

Syn-on'y-my (-mȳ), *n.* [L. *synonymia*, Gr. *συνωνυμία* a synonym: cf. F. *synonymie.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

2. A system of synonyms.

3. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

Syn-op'sis (sĭn-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., from Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄψις* a sight, view, from the root seen in E. *optic.*] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; an abstract or summary of a discourse; a syllabus; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle. *Bp. Warburton.*

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract; summary; syllabus; conspectus. See ABRIDGMENT.

Syn-op'tic (sĭn-ŏp'tĭk), **Syn-op'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *συνοπτικός*: cf. F. *synoptique.*] Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptical* statement of an argument. "The *synoptic* Gospels." *Alford.* — **Syn-op'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn-op'tic, *n.* One of the first three Gospels of the New Testament. See SYNOPTIST.

Syn-op'tist (-tĭst), *n.* Any one of the authors of the three synoptic Gospels, which give a history of our Lord's life and ministry, in distinction from the writer of John's Gospel, which gives a fuller record of his teachings.

Syn-os'te-ol'o-gy (sĭn-ŏs'tē-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of joints; arthrology.

‖ **Syn-os'te-o'sis** (-ŏ'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOSTEOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + *ὀστέον* bone.] (*Anat.*) Union by means of bone; the complete closing up and obliteration of sutures.

‖ **Syn'os-to'sis** (sĭn'ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Same as SYNOSTEOSIS.

‖ **Syn-o'vi-a** (sĭn-ō'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., perhaps fr. Gr. *σύν*

with + L. *ovum* egg: cf. F. *synovie.*] (*Anat.*) A transparent, viscid, lubricating fluid which contains mucin and is secreted by synovial membranes; synovial fluid.

Syn-o-vi-al (sĭn-ō′vĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *synovial.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia.

Synovial capsule, a closed sac of synovial membrane situated between the articular surfaces at diarthrodial joints. — Synovial fluid, synovia. — Synovial membrane, the dense and very smooth connective tissue membrane which secretes synovia and surrounds synovial capsules and other synovial cavities.

‖ **Syn/o-vi′tis** (sĭn/ō-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA, -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

Syn-pel′mous (sĭn-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + *πέλμα* the sole of the foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended together.

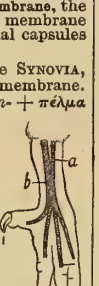

Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I. II. III. IV.* First to Fourth Toes. *a b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b*.

Syn-sep′al-ous (sĭn-sĕp′*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Having united sepals; gamosepalous.

Syn-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk), } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *συν-* **Syn-tac′tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), } *τακτικός* putting together. See SYNTAX.] Of or pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax, or construction. — **Syn-tac′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn′tax (sĭn′tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. *σύνταξις*, fr. *συντάσσειν* to put together in order; *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to put in order: cf. F. *syntaxe.* See SYN-, and TACTICS.] **1.** Connected system or order; union of things; a number of things joined together; organism. [*Obs.*]

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanvill.*

2. That part of grammar which treats of the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage in any language.

‖ **Syn-tax′is** (-tăks′ĭs), *n.* Syntax. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn/te-re′sis (sĭn/tē-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συντήρησις* preservation, fr. *συντηρεῖν* to preserve; *σύν* with + *τηρεῖν* to guard.] **1.** (*Med.*) Prophylaxis. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Metaph.*) Conscience viewed as the internal repository of the laws of duty. *Whewell.*

Syn/te-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συντηρητικός.*] (*Med.*) Preserving health; prophylactic. [*Obs.*]

Syn/te-ret′ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Med.*) That department of medicine which relates to the preservation of health; prophylaxis. [*Obs.*]

Syn-ther′mal (sĭn-thĕr′mal), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + *thermal.*] Having the same degree of heat.

Syn′the-sis (sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNTHESES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, properly, a putting together, Gr. *σύνθεσις*, fr. *συντιθέναι* to place or put together; *σύν* with + *τιθέναι* to place. See THESIS.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compounding medicines.

2. (*Chem.*) The art or process of making a compound by putting the ingredients together, as contrasted with *analysis*; thus, water is made by *synthesis* from hydrogen and oxygen; hence, specifically, the building up of complex compounds by special reactions, whereby their component radicals are so grouped that the resulting substances are identical in every respect with the natural articles when such occur; thus, artificial alcohol, urea, indigo blue, alizarin, etc., are made by *synthesis.*

3. (*Logic*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, species into genera, individual propositions into systems; — the opposite of *analysis.*

Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn′the-sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

Syn′the-size (-sīz), *v. t.* **1.** To combine by synthesis; to unite.

2. To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

Syn-thet′ic (sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός*: cf. F. **Syn-thet′ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *synthétique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical.*

Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations and experiments. *Bolingbroke.*

2. (*Chem.*) Artificial. Cf. SYNTHESIS, 2.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Comprising within itself structural or other characters which are usually found only in two or more diverse groups; — said of species, genera, and higher groups. See the Note under COMPREHENSIVE, 3.

Synthetic, *or* Synthetical, language, an inflectional language, or one characterized by grammatical endings; — opposed to *analytic language.* *R. Morris.*

Syn-thet′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synthetic manner.

Syn′the-tize (sĭn′thē-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. Gr. *συνθετίζεσθαι.*] To combine; to unite in regular structure. [*R.*]

Syn′to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συντομία*, fr. *συντέμνειν* to cut short; *σύν* with + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [*R.*]

Syn′to-nin (sĭn′tō-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *σύντονος* stretched tight, intense.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteid substance (acid albumin) formed from the albuminous matter of muscle by the action of dilute acids; — formerly called *musculin.* See *Acid albumin*, under ALBUMIN.

Sy′pher-ing (sī′fẽr-ĭng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Carp.*) The lapping of chamfered edges of planks to make a smooth surface, as for a bulkhead.

Syph′i-lide (sĭf′ĭ-līd *or* -lĭd), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption due to syphilis.

Syph′i-lis (-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus," which was published in 1530; Gr. *σῦς* hog, swine + *φίλος* dear, loving. The term was introduced into nosology by Sauvages.] (*Med.*) The pox, or venereal disease; a chronic, specific, infectious disease, usually communicated by sexual intercourse or by hereditary transmission, and occurring in three stages known as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary syphilis.* See under PRIMARY, SECONDARY, and TERTIARY.

Syph′i-lit′ic (sĭf′ĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *syphilitique.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to syphilis; of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis. — *n.* A syphilitic patient.

Syph′i-lit′ic-al-ly (-lĭt′ĭ-*kal*-lĭ), *adv.* (*Med.*) In a syphilitic manner; with venereal disease.

Syph′i-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Inoculation with the syphilitic virus, especially when employed as a preventive measure, like vaccination.

Syph′i-lize (sĭf′ĭ-līz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To inoculate with syphilis.

Syph′i-lo-derm (-lō-dẽrm), *n.* [See SYPHILIS, and DERM.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection due to syphilis.

Syph′i-lo-der′ma-tous (-dẽr′mà-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the cutaneous manifestations of syphilis.

Syph′i-loid (sĭf′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*Syphilis* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling syphilis.

Syph′i-lol′o-gist (-lŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in syphilology.

Syph′i-lol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Syphilis* + *-logy.*] That branch of medicine which treats of syphilis.

Sy′phon (sī′fŏn), *n.* See SIPHON.

Syr′a-cuse (sĭr′à-kūs), *n.* A red wine of Italy.

Sy′ren (sī′rĕn), *n.* See SIREN. [*R.*]

Syr′i-ac (sĭr′ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*, from *Syria*: cf. F. *syriaque.*] Of or pertaining to Syria, or its language; as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch. — *n.* The language of Syria; especially, the ancient language of that country.

Syr′i-a-cism (sĭr′ĭ-à-sĭz′m *or* sĭ-rī′-; 277), *n.* A Syrian idiom; a Syrianism. *Milton.*

Syr′i-an (sĭr′ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Syrius*: cf. F. *Syrien.*] Of or pertaining to Syria; Syriac. — *n.* A native of Syria.

Syr′i-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity of the Syrian language; a Syriacism. *Paley.*

Syr′i-asm (-ăz′m), *n.* A Syrian idiom; a Syrianism; a Syriacism. *M. Stuart.*

The Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Bp. Warburton.*

Sy-rin′ga (sĭ-rĭn′gà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a shepherd's pipe, tube. Cf. SYRINGE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants; the lilac. (*b*) The mock orange; — popularly so called because its stems were formerly used as pipestems.

Syr′inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* [F. *seringue* (cf. Pr. *siringua*, Sp. *jeringa*, It. *sciringa*, *scilinga*), fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a pipe or tube; cf. Skr. *svar* to sound, and E. *swarm.* Cf. SYRINGA.] A kind of small hand-pump for throwing a stream of liquid, or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a small cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material, with or without valves, and with a nozzle which is sometimes at the end of a flexible tube; — used for injecting animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc.

Garden syringe. See under GARDEN.

Syr′inge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYRINGED (-ĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYRINGING (-ĭn-jĭng).] **1.** To inject by means of a syringe; as, to *syringe* warm water into a vein.

2. To wash and clean by injections from a syringe.

Sy-rin′ge-al (sĭ-rĭn′jē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the syrinx; as, the *syringeal* muscle.

Sy-rin′gin (-jĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa*) and extracted as a white crystalline substance; — formerly called also *lilacin.*

‖ **Sy-rin′go-cœ′le** (sĭ-rĭn′gō-sē′lē), *n.* [*Syrinx* + Gr. *κοίλος* hollow.] (*Anat.*) The central canal of the spinal cord. *B. G. Wilder.*

Sy-rin′go-tome (sĭ-rĭn′gō-tōm), *n.* [Cf. F. *syringotome.* See SYRINGOTOMY.] (*Surg. & Anat.*) A small blunt-pointed bistoury, — used in syringotomy.

Syr/in-got′o-my (sĭr/ĭn-gŏt′ō-mĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* a tube, a hollow sore + *τέμνειν* to cut: cf. F. *syringotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for anal fistula.

Syr′inx (sĭr′ĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* SYRINGES (-ĭn-jēz). [NL., from Gr. *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A wind instrument made of reeds tied together; — called also *pandean pipes.*

2. (*Anat.*) The lower larynx in birds.

☞ In birds there are two larynges, an upper or true, but voiceless, larynx in the usual position behind the tongue, and a lower one, at or near the junction of the trachea and bronchi, which is the true organ of the voice.

‖ **Syr′ma** (sẽr′mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύρμα*, fr. *σύρειν* to drag.] (*Class. Antiq.*) A long dress, trailing on the floor, worn by tragic actors in Greek and Roman theaters.

Syr′phi-an (sẽr′fĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the syrphus flies. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A syrphus fly.

Syr′phus fly (sẽr′fŭs flī′). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name, fr. Gr. *σύρφος*, *σέρφος*, a kind of winged insect.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of dipterous flies of the genus *Syrphus* and allied genera. They are usually bright-colored, with yellow bands, and hover around plants. The larvæ feed upon plant lice, and are, therefore, very beneficial to agriculture.

Syrphus Fly (*Syrphus politus*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva devouring an Aphid. Enlarged.

Syrt (sẽrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank in the sea, Gr. *σύρτις*: cf. F. *syrte.*] A quicksand; a bog. [*R.*] *Young.*

Syr′tic (sẽr′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a syrt; resembling a syrt, or quicksand. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

‖ **Syr′tis** (-tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYRTES (-tēz). [See SYRT.] A quicksand.

Quenched in a boggy *syrtis*, neither sea Nor good dry land. *Milton.*

Syr′up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.*, **Syr′up-y** (-ў), *a.* [See SIRUP.] Same as SIRUP, SIRUPY.

‖ **Sys′sar-co′sis** (sĭs/sär-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, fr. *συσσαρκοῦν* to unite by flesh, to cover over with flesh; *σύν* with + *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) The junction of bones by intervening muscles.

Sys-tal′tic (sĭs-tăl′tĭk), *a.* [L. *systalticus* drawing together, Gr. *συσταλτικός*, from *συστέλλειν* to draw together. Cf. SUSTALTIC, SYSTOLE.] (*Physiol.*) Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

‖ **Sys′ta-sis** (sĭs′tà-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύστασις*, fr. *συνίστασθαι* to stand together. See SYSTEM.] A political union, confederation, or league. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Sys′tem (sĭs′tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. *σύστημα*, fr. *συνιστάναι* to place together; *σύν* with + *ἱστάναι* to place: cf. F. *système.* See STAND.] **1.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete whole of objects related by some common law, principle, or end; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing; as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a military *system;* the solar *system.*

The best way to learn any science, is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *I. Watts.*

2. Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe. "The great *system* of the world." *Boyle.*

3. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; plan; as, to have a *system* in one's business.

4. (*Mus.*) The collection of staves which form a full score. See SCORE, *n.*

5. (*Biol.*) An assemblage of parts or organs, either in an animal or plant, essential to the performance of some particular function or functions which as a rule are of greater complexity than those manifested by a single organ; as, the capillary *system*, the muscular *system*, the digestive *system*, etc.; hence, the whole body as a functional unity.

6. (*Zoöl.*) One of the stellate or irregular clusters of intimately united zooids which are imbedded in, or scattered over, the surface of the common tissue of many compound ascidians.

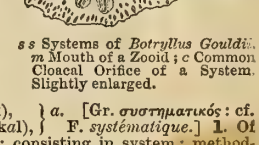

Block system, Conservative system, etc. See under BLOCK, CONSERVATIVE, etc.

s s Systems of *Botryllus Gouldii*. *m* Mouth of a Zooid; *c* Common Cloacal Orifice of a System. Slightly enlarged.

Sys′tem-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *συστηματικός*: cf. **Sys′tem-at′ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } F. *systématique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *I. Watts.*

A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic.* *Whewell.*

2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer; *systematic* benevolence.

3. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical.

These ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical.* *Boyle.*

4. (*Med.*) Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, *systematic* degeneration.

Systematic theology. See under THEOLOGY.

Sys′tem-at′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner; methodically.

Sys′tem-a-tism (sĭs′tĕm-à-tĭz′m), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system. *Dunglison.*

Sys′tem-a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *systématiste.*] **1.** One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

2. One who adheres to a system.

Sys′tem-a-ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *systématisation.*] The act or operation of systematizing.

Sys′tem-a-tize (sĭs′tĕm-à-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMATIZING (-tĭ′zĭng).] [Cf. F. *systématiser.* Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] To reduce to system or regular method; to arrange methodically; to methodize; as, to *systematize* a collection of plants or minerals; to *systematize* one's work; to *systematize* one's ideas.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts. *Harris.*

Sys′tem-a-ti′zer (-tī′zẽr), *n.* One who systematizes.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris.*

Sys′tem-a-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύστημα*, *συστήματος*, system + *-logy.*] The doctrine of, or a treatise upon, systems. *Dunglison.*

Sys-tem′ic (sĭs-tĕm′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a system; common to a system; as, the *systemic* circulation of the blood.

2. (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, *systemic* death, in distinction from *local* death; *systemic* circulation, in distinction from *pulmonic* circulation; *systemic* diseases.

Systemic death. See the Note under DEATH, *n.*, 1.

Sys′tem-i-za′tion (sĭs′tĕm-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of systemizing; systematization.

Sys′tem-ize (sĭs′tĕm-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMIZING (-ĭ′zĭng).] [Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize.

Sys'tem-i'zer (sĭs'tĕm-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who systemizes, or reduces to system; a systematizer.

Sys'tem-less, *a.* **1.** Being without system. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Not agreeing with some artificial system of classification. **3.** (*Biol.*) Not having any of the distinct systems or types of structure, as the radiate, articulate, etc., characteristic of organic nature; as, all unicellular organisms are *systemless*.

Sys'to-le (sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συστολή*, fr. *συστέλλειν* to contract; *σύν* with + *στέλλειν* to set, place.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; — correlative to *diastole*.

Sys-tol'ic (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to systole, or contraction; contracting; esp., relating to the systole of the heart; as, *systolic* murmur. *Dunglison.*

Sys'tyle (sĭs'tīl), *a.* [L. *systylos*, Gr. *σύστυλος* with columns standing close; *σύν* with + *στῦλος* a column: cf. F. *systyle*.] (*Arch.*) Having a space equal to two diameters or four modules between two columns; — said of a portico or building. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. — *n.* A systyle temple or other edifice.

Syth (sĭth), **Sythe** (sīth), *prep., adv., conj., & n.* See SITH, SITHE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Piers Plowman.*

Sythe (sīth), *n.* Scythe. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Sy-zyg'i-al (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a syzygy.

Syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SYZYGIES (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* a joining together, conjunction, Gr. *συζυγία*; *σύν* with + *ζευγνύναι* to join, *ζυγόν* yoke: cf. F. *syzygie*. See YOKE, *n.*] **1.** (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly used in the plural.

2. (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) The coupling together of different feet; as, in Greek verse, an iambic *syzygy*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of the segments of an arm of a crinoid composed of two joints so closely united that the line of union is obliterated on the outer, though visible on the inner, side. (*b*) The immovable union of two joints of a crinoidal arm.

Line of syzygies (*Astron.*), the straight line connecting the earth, the sun, and the moon or a planet, when the latter is in conjunction or opposition; — used chiefly of the moon.

T.

T (tē), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct sounds, as in *thin*, *then*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 262–264, and also §§ 153, 156, 169, 172, 176, 178–180.

The letter derives its name and form from the Latin, the form of the Latin letter being further derived through the Greek from the Phœnician. The ultimate origin is probably Egyptian. It is etymologically most nearly related to *d*, *s*, *th;* as in *tug*, *duke*; *two*, *dual*, L. *duo*; *resin*, L. *resina*, Gr. *ῥητίνη*, *tent;* *tense*, a., *tenuous*, *thin*; *nostril*, *thrill*. See D, S.

T bandage (*Surg.*), a bandage shaped like the letter T, and used principally for application to the groin, or perineum. — **T cart**, a kind of fashionable two-seated wagon for pleasure driving. — **T iron.** (*a*) A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, — used as a hook. (*b*) Iron in bars, having a cross section formed like the letter T, — used in structures. — **T rail**, a kind of rail for railroad tracks, having no flange at the bottom so that a section resembles the letter T. — **T square**, a ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, for the purpose of making parallel lines; — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the crosspiece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board. Sometimes the head is arranged to be set at different angles. — **To a T**, exactly, perfectly; as, to suit *to a T*. [*Colloq.*]

Ta (tä), *v. t.* To take. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Cursor Mundi.*

Tabard (tăb'ärd), *n.* Used by Chaucer to represent a peculiarity of the [illegible] dialect.

Tabbe (tăb), *n.* A heap. See TAS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tab (tăb), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** The flap or latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or a buckle.

2. A tag. See TAG, 2.

3. A loop for pulling or lifting something.

4. A border of lace or other material, worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets.

5. A loose pendent part of a lady's garment; esp., one of a series of pendent squares forming an edge or border.

Ta-bac'co (tȧ-băk'kō), *n.* Tobacco. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Ta-ba'nus** (tȧ-bā'nŭs), *n.* [L., horsefly.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of blood-sucking flies, including the horseflies.

Tab'ard (tăb'ĕrd), *n.* [OF. *tabard, tabart;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, W. *tabar*, LGr. *ταμπάριον*, LL. *tabardum*.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn for protection from the weather. When worn over the armor it was commonly emblazoned with the arms of the wearer, and from this the name was given to the garment adopted for heralds. [Spelt also *taberd*.]

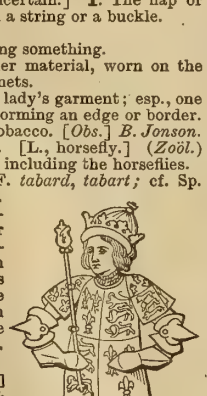

Tabard. King Richard III. of England wearing a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

In a *tabard* he [the Plowman] rode upon a mare. *Chaucer.*

Tab'ard-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wears a tabard.

2. A scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, England, whose original dress was a tabard. *Nares.*

Tab'a-ret (-ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A stout silk having satin stripes, — used for furniture.

Tab'a-sheer' (tăb'ȧ-shēr'), *n.* [Per. *tabāshīr:* cf. Skr. *tvakkshīrā*, *tavakshīra*.] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, which consists largely or chiefly of pure silica. It is highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, and various other diseases.

Tab'bi-net (tăb'bĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface. [Written also *tabinet*.]

Tab'by (-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TABBIES (-bĭz). [F. *tabis* (cf. It. *tabì*, Sp. & Pg. *tabí*, LL. *attabi*), fr. Ar. *'attābī*, properly the name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made, the quarter being named from prince *Attab*, great grandson of Omeyya. Cf. TOBINE.] **1.** A kind of waved silk, usually called *watered silk*, manufactured like taffeta, but thicker and stronger. The watering is given to it by calendering.

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water. When dry, this becomes as hard as rock. *Weale.*

3. A brindled cat; hence, popularly, any cat.

4. An old maid or gossip. [*Colloq.*] *Byron.*

Tab'by (tăb'bĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a wavy or watered appearance; as, a *tabby* waistcoat. *Pepys.*

2. Brindled; diversified in color; as, a *tabby* cat.

Tabby moth (*Zoöl.*), **the grease moth.** See under GREASE.

Tab'by, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABBIED (-bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABBYING (-bĭ-ĭng).] To water, or cause to look wavy, by the process of calendering; to calender; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc.

Tab'e-fac'tion (tăb'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See TABEFY.] A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

Tab'e-fy (tăb'ē-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABEFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *tabere* to waste away + *-fy:* cf. L. *tabefacere* to melt.] To cause to waste gradually; to emaciate. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Ta-bel'lion (tȧ-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *tabellio*, fr. *tabella* a tablet, a writing, document, dim. of *tabula* a board: cf. F. *tabellion*. See TABLE.] A secretary or notary under the Roman empire; also, a similar officer in France during the old monarchy.

Ta'ber (tā'bĕr), *v. i.* Same as TABOR. *Nahum* ii. 7.

Tab'erd (tăb'ĕrd), *n.* See TABARD.

Tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-nȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut. See TAVERN.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation; especially, a tent.

Dwelling in *tabernacles* with Isaac and Jacob. *Heb.* xi. 9.

Orange trees planted in the ground, and secured in winter with a wooden *tabernacle* and stoves. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A portable structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, which was carried through the wilderness in the Israelitish exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi.

3. Hence, the Jewish temple; sometimes, any other place for worship. *Acts* xv. 16.

4. Figuratively: The human body, as the temporary abode of the soul.

Shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*. *2 Pet.* i. 14.

5. Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing was deposited or kept. Specifically: — (*a*) The ornamental receptacle for the pyx, or for the consecrated elements, whether a part of a building or movable.

(*b*) A niche for the image of a saint, or for any sacred painting or sculpture.

(*c*) Hence, a work of art of sacred subject, having a partially architectural character, as a solid frame resting on a bracket, or the like.

(*d*) A triptych for sacred imagery.

(*e*) A seat or stall in a choir, with its canopy.

6. (*Naut.*) A boxlike step for a mast with the after side open, so that the mast can be lowered to pass under bridges, etc.

Feast of Tabernacles (*Jewish Antiq.*), one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, lasting seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness. — **Tabernacle work**, rich canopy work like that over the head of niches, used over seats or stalls, or over sepulchral monuments. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Tab'er-na-cle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABERNACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABERNACLING (-klĭng).] To dwell or reside for a time; to be temporarily housed.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Tab'er-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lĕr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tabernacle, especially the Jewish tabernacle.

2. Formed in latticework; latticed. *T. Warton.*

3. Of or pertaining to huts or booths; hence, common; low. "Horribly *tabernacular*." *De Quincey.*

‖ **Ta'bes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting disease.] (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation of the body, accompanied with hectic fever, with no well-marked local symptoms.

‖ **Tabes dorsalis** (dôr-sā'lĭs) [NL., tabes of the back], locomotor ataxia; — sometimes called simply *tabes*. — ‖ **Tabes mesenterica** (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kȧ) [NL., mesenteric tabes], a wasting disease of childhood characterized by chronic inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery, attended with caseous degeneration.

Ta-bes'cent (tȧ-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, p. pr. of *tabescere*.] Withering, or wasting away.

Ta-bet'ic (tȧ-bĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to tabes; of the nature of tabes; affected with tabes; tabid. — *n.* One affected with tabes.

Tab'id (tăb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *tabidus:* cf. F. *tabide*. See TABES.] (*Med.*) Affected by tabes; tabetic.

In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

— **Tab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Tab'id-ness**, *n.*

Ta-bif'ic (tȧ-bĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [*Tabes* + L. *facere* to
Ta-bif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } make.] (*Med.*) Producing tabes; wasting; tabefying.

Tab'i-net (tăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* See TABBINET. *Thackeray.*

Tab'la-ture (-lȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *tablature* ancient mode of musical notation. See TABLE.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A painting on a wall or ceiling; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; hence, a picture in general. *Shaftesbury.*

2. (*Mus.*) An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters and other signs instead of by notes.

The chimes of bells are so rarely managed that I went up to that of Sir Nicholas, where I found who played all sorts of compositions from the *tablature* before him as if he had fingered an organ. *Evelyn.*

3. (*Anat.*) Division into plates or tables with intervening spaces; as, the *tablature* of the cranial bones.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting. Cf. TABULAR, TAFFRAIL, TAVERN.] **1.** A smooth, flat surface, like the side of a board; a thin, flat, smooth piece of anything; a slab.

A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A thin, flat piece of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which anything is cut, traced, written, or painted; a tablet; *pl.* a memorandum book. "The names . . . written on his *tables*." *Chaucer.*

And the Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first, and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. *Ex.* xxxiv. 1.

And stand there with your *tables* to glean
The golden sentences. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Any smooth, flat surface upon which an inscription, a drawing, or the like, may be produced. "Painted in a *table* plain." *Spenser.*

The opposite walls are painted by Rubens, which, with that other of the Infanta taking leave of Don Philip, is a most incomparable *table*. *Evelyn.*

St. Antony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant. *Addison.*

4. Hence, in a great variety of applications: A condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many items or particulars in one group; a scheme; a schedule. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Bibliog.*) A view of the contents of a work; a statement of the principal topics discussed; an index; a syllabus; a synopsis; as, a *table* of contents.

(*b*) (*Chem.*) A list of substances and their properties; especially, a list of the elementary substances with their atomic weights, densities, symbols, etc.

(*c*) (*Math.*) Any collection and arrangement in a condensed form of many particulars or values, for ready reference, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, etc.; also, a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations; as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, etc.; annuity *tables;* interest *tables;* astronomical *tables*, etc.

(*d*) (*Palmistry*) The arrangement or disposition of the lines which appear on the inside of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson*

5. An article of furniture, consisting of a flat slab, board, or the like, having a smooth surface, fixed horizontally on legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as in eating, writing, or working.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat. *Shak.*
The nymph the *table* spread. *Pope.*

6. Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; entertainment; as, to set a good *table*.

7. The company assembled round a table.

I drink to the general joy of the whole *table*. *Shak.*

8. (*Anat.*) One of the two, external and internal, layers of compact bone, separated by diploë, in the walls of the cranium.

9. (*Arch.*) A stringcourse which includes an offset; esp., a band of stone, or the like, set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. See WATER TABLE.

10. (*Games*) (*a*) The board on the opposite sides of which backgammon and draughts are played. (*b*) One of the divisions of a backgammon board; as, to play into the right-hand *table*. (*c*) *pl.* The games of backgammon and of draughts. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

This is the ape of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shak.*

11. (*Glass Manuf.*) A circular plate of crown glass. A circular plate or *table* of about five feet diameter weighs on an average nine pounds. *Ure.*

12. (*Jewelry*) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles.

13. (*Persp.*) A plane surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon; — called also *perspective plane*.

14. (*Mach.*) The part of a machine tool on which the work rests and is fastened.

Bench table, Card table, Communion Table, Lord's Table, etc. See under BENCH, CARD, etc. — **Raised table** (*Arch. & Sculp.*), a raised or projecting member of a flat surface, large in proportion to the projection, and usually rectangular, — especially intended to receive an inscription or the like. — **Roller table** (*Horology*), a flat disk on the arbor of the balance of a watch, holding the jewel which rolls in and out of the fork at the end of the lever of the escapement. — **Round table.** See Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction. — **Table anvil,** a small anvil to be fastened to a table for use in making slight repairs. — **Table base.** (*Arch.*) Same as WATER TABLE. — **Table bed,** a bed in the form of a table. — **Table beer,** beer for the table, or for common use; small beer. — **Table bell,** a small bell to be used at table for calling servants. — **Table cover,** a cloth for covering a table, especially at other than mealtimes. — **Table diamond,** a thin diamond cut with a flat upper surface. — **Table linen,** linen tablecloths, napkins, and the like. — **Table money** (*Mil.* or *Naut.*), an allowance sometimes made to officers over and above their pay, for table expenses. — **Table rent** (*O. Eng. Law*), rent paid to a bishop or religious, reserved or appropriated to his table or housekeeping. *Burrill.* — **Table shore** (*Naut.*), a low, level shore. — **Table talk,** conversation at table, or at meals. — **Table talker,** one who talks at table. — **Table tipping, Table turning,** certain movements of tables, etc., attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, and by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved, or to physical force applied otherwise. — **Tables of a girder** *or* **chord** (*Engin.*), the upper and lower horizontal members. — **To lay on the table,** in parliamentary usage, to lay, as a report, motion, etc., on the table of the presiding officer, — that is, to postpone the consideration of, by a vote. — **To serve tables** (*Script.*), to provide for the poor, or to distribute provisions for their wants. *Acts* vi. 2. — **To turn the tables,** to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. — **Twelve tables** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed by decemvirs appointed 450 years before Christ, on the return of deputies or commissioners who had been sent to Greece to examine into foreign laws and institutions. They consisted partly of laws transcribed from the institutions of other nations, partly of such as were altered and accommodated to the manners of the Romans, partly of new provisions, and mainly, perhaps, of laws and usages under their ancient kings. *Burrill.*

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABLED (tā'b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; as, to *table* fines.

2. To delineate, as on a table; to represent, as in a picture. [*Obs.*]

Tabled and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon.*

3. To supply with food; to feed. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

4. (*Carp.*) To insert, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle, to prevent slipping; to scarf.

5. To lay or place on a table, as money. *Carlyle.*

6. In parliamentary usage, to lay on the table; to postpone, by a formal vote, the consideration of (a bill, motion, or the like) till called for, or indefinitely.

7. To enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges against some one.

8. (*Naut.*) To make broad hems in the skirts and bottoms of (sails) in order to strengthen them in the part attached to the boltrope.

Ta'ble, *v. i.* To live at the table of another; to board; to eat. [*Obs.*] "He . . . was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts." *South.*

‖ **Ta'bleau'** (tă'blō'; E. tăb'lō'; 277), *n.; pl.* TABLEAUX (tă'blō'; E. tăb'lōz'). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting. See TABLE.] **1.** A striking and vivid representation; a picture.

2. A representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless.

‖ **Ta'bleau' vi'vant'** (tă'blō' vē'vän'); *pl.* TABLEAUX VIVANTS (vē'vän'). [F.] Same as TABLEAU, *n.*, 2.

Ta'ble-book' (tā'b'l-bo͝ok'), *n.* A tablet; a notebook.

Put into your *tablebook* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Ta'ble-cloth' (-klôth'; 115), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, especially one with which a table is covered before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

‖ **Ta'ble d'hote'** (tă'bl' dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tă'bl'). [F., literally, table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

Ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area of land; a plateau.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled,
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God himself is moon and sun. *Tennyson.*

Ta'ble-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TABLEMEN (-mĕn). A man at draughts; a piece used in playing games at tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 10. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ta'ble-ment (-ment), *n.* (*Arch.*) A table. [*Obs.*]

Tablements and chapters of pillars. *Holland.*

Ta'bler (tā'blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boards. [*Obs.*]
2. One who boards others for hire. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spo͞on'), *n.* A spoon of the largest size commonly used at the table; — distinguished from *teaspoon, dessert spoon*, etc.

Ta'ble-spoon'ful (tā'b'l-spo͞on'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* TABLESPOONFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a tablespoon will hold; enough to fill a tablespoon. It is usually reckoned as one half of a fluid ounce, or four fluid drams.

Tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*. See TABLE.] **1.** A small table or flat surface.

2. A flat piece of any material on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; also, such a piece containing an inscription or a picture.

3. Hence, a small picture; a miniature. [*Obs.*]

4. *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum book.

5. A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague.

6. (*Pharm.*) A solid kind of electuary or confection, commonly made of dry ingredients with sugar, and usually formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge*, and *troche*, especially when of a round or rounded form.

Ta'ble-ware' (tā'b'l-wâr'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

Ta'bling (tā'blĭng), *n.* **1.** A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

2. (*Carp.*) The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in shipbuilding.

3. (*Naut.*) A broad hem on the edge of a sail. *Totten.*

4. Board; support. [*Obs.*] *Terence in English* (1614).

5. Act of playing at tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 10. [*Obs.*]

Tabling house, a gambling house. [*Obs.*] *Northbrooke.*

Ta-boo' (tă-bo͞o'), *n.* A total prohibition of intercourse with, use of, or approach to, a given person or thing under pain of death, — an interdict of religious origin and authority, formerly common in the islands of Polynesia; interdiction. [Written also *tabu.*]

Ta-boo', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABOOED (tă-bo͞od'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABOOING.] To put under taboo; to forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach to, or use of; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. [Written also *tabu.*]

Ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *tabor, tabour*, F. *tambour*; cf. Pr. *tabor, tanbor*, Sp. & Pg. *tambor, atambor*, It. *tamburo*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *tambūr* a kind of lute, or guitar, or Per. *tabīr* a drum. Cf. TABOURET, TAMBOUR.] (*Mus.*) A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife, both being played by the same person. [Written also *tabour*, and *taber.*]

Ta'bor, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABORED (tā'bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABORING.] [Cf. OF. *taborer.*] [Written also *tabour.*] **1.** To play on a tabor, or little drum.

2. To strike lightly and frequently.

Ta'bor, *v. t.* To make (a sound) with a tabor.

Ta'bor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plays on the tabor. *Shak.*

Tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *tabor.* Cf. TABRET.] (*Mus.*) A small tabor. [Written also *tabouret.*]

Tab'o-rine (-rēn), *n.* [OF. *tabourin*, F. *tambourin*. See TABOR, and cf. TAMBOURINE.] (*Mus.*) A small, shallow drum; a tabor.

Ta'bor-ite (tā'bẽr-ĭt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of certain Bohemian reformers who suffered persecution in the fifteenth century; — so called from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles.

Ta'bour (tā'bẽr), *n. & v.* See TABOR.

Tab'ou-ret (tăb'o͞o-rĕt; 277), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *tabor, tabour*, drum. See TABOR.] **1.** Same as TABORET.

2. A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a high stool; — so called from its resemblance to a drum.

3. An embroidery frame. *Knight.*

Right of the tabouret, the privilege of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the sovereign, formerly granted to certain ladies of high rank at the French court.

Tab'rere (tăb'rẽr), *n.* A taborer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tab'ret (tăb'rĕt), *n.* A taboret. *Young.*

Ta-bu' (tă-bo͞o'), *n. & v.* See TABOO.

‖ **Tab'u-la** (tăb'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* TABULÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A table; a tablet.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the transverse plates found in the calicles of certain corals and hydroids.

Tabula rasa (rā'zȧ) [L.], a smoothed tablet; hence, figuratively, the mind in its earliest state, before receiving impressions from without; — a term used by Hobbes, Locke, and others, in maintaining a theory opposed to the doctrine of *innate ideas.*

Tab'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* a board, table. See TABLE.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table (in any of the uses of the word). Specifically: —

(*a*) Having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock.

(*b*) Formed into a succession of flakes; laminated.

Nodules . . . that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward.*

(*c*) Set in squares. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

(*d*) Arranged in a schedule; as, *tabular* statistics.

(*e*) Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables; as, *tabular* right ascension.

Tabular difference (*Math.*), the difference between two consecutive numbers in a table, sometimes printed in its proper place in the table. — **Tabular spar** (*Min.*), wollastonite.

Tab'u-lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of tabularizing, or the state of being tabularized; formation into tables; tabulation.

Tab'u-lar-ize (tăb'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABULARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABULARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To tabulate.

‖ **Tab'u-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tabulatus* floored.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group of stony corals including those which have transverse septa in the calicles. The genera *Pocillopora* and Favosites are examples.

Tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABULATING.] [L. *tabula* a table. See TABULAR.] **1.** To form into a table or tables; to reduce to tables or synopses.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *I. Taylor.*

2. To shape with a flat surface.

Tab'u-la'tion (tăb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of forming into a table or tables; as, the *tabulation* of statistics.

Tac (tăk), *n.* [Cf. TACK, *n.*, 4.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A kind of customary payment by a tenant; — a word used in old records. *Cowell. Burrill.*

Tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ȧ-mȧ-hăk'), **Tac'a-ma-ha'ca** (-hā'kȧ), *n.* **1.** A bitter balsamic resin obtained from tropical American trees of the genus *Elaphrium* (*E. tomentosum* and *E. Tacamahaca*), and also from East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum*; also, the resinous exudation of the balsam poplar.

2. (*Bot.*) Any tree yielding tacamahac resin; especially, in North America, the balsam poplar, or balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*).

Ta-caud' (tȧ-kȧd'; F. tȧ'kō'), *n.* [Cf. F. *tacaud.* See TOMCOD.] (*Zoöl.*) The bib, or whiting pout. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tace (tās), *n.* The cross, or crutch, of St. Anthony. See *Illust.* (6), under CROSS, *n.* *Mollett.*

Tace, *n.* See TASSE. *Fairholt.*

‖ **Ta'cet** (tā'sĕt), *v. impers.* [L., it is silent, 3d pers. pr. of *tacere* to be silent.] (*Mus.*) It is silent; — a direction for a vocal or instrumental part to be silent during a whole movement.

Tache (tăch), *n.* [See TACK a kind of nail.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. [*Obs.*] *Ex.* xxvi. 6.

Tache, *n.* [F. *tache* spot. See TECHY.] A spot, stain, or blemish. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Tach-hy'drite (tăk-hī'drīt), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + ὕδωρ water. So named from its ready deliquescence.] (*Min.*) A hydrous chloride of calcium and magnesium occurring in yellowish masses which rapidly deliquesce upon exposure. It is found in the salt mines at Stassfurt.

‖ **Tach'i-na** (tăk'ĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* TACHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. ταχινός, for ταχύς swift.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Diptera belonging to *Tachina* and allied genera. Their larvæ are external parasites of other insects.

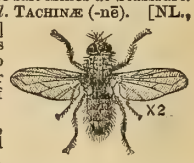

Tachina Fly (*Tachina doryphoræ*). Parasitic on the Potato Beetle.

Ta-chom'e-ter (tȧ-kŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάχος swiftness, speed (fr. ταχύς quick) + *-meter*: cf. F. *tachomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the velocity, or indicating changes in the velocity, of a moving body or substance. Specifically: —

(*a*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in a river or canal, consisting of a wheel with inclined vanes, which is turned by the current. The rotations of the wheel are recorded by clockwork.

(*b*) An instrument for showing at any moment the speed of a revolving shaft, consisting of a delicate revolving conical pendulum which is driven by the shaft, and the action of which by change of speed moves a pointer which indicates the speed on a graduated dial.

(*c*) (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood; a hæmatachometer.

Tach'y-di-dax'y (tăk'ĭ-dĭ-dăks'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + δίδαξις teaching.] A short or rapid method of instructing. [*R.*]

‖ **Tach'y-glos'sa** (tăk'ĭ-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταχύς quick + γλῶσσα tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of monotremes which comprises the spiny ant-eaters of Australia and New Guinea. See *Illust.* under ECHIDNA.

Tach'y-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **Tach'y-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *tachygraphique.*] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand.

Ta-chyg'ra-phy (tȧ-kĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + *-graphy*: cf. F. *tachygraphie.*] The art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

Tach'y-lyte (tăk'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + λύειν to dissolve.] (*Min.*) A vitreous form of basalt; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible.

Tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent, to pass over in silence; akin to Goth. *þahan* to be silent, Icel. *þegja*, OHG. *dagēn*: cf. F. *tacite.* Cf. RETICENT.] Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent; as, *tacit* consent is consent by silence, or by not interposing an objection. — **Tac'it-ly,** *adv.*

The *tacit* and secret theft of abusing our brother in civil contracts. *Jer. Taylor.*

Tac'i-turn (tăs'ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus*: cf. F. *taciturne.* See TACIT.] Habitually silent; not given to converse; not apt to talk or speak. — **Tac'i-turn-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Silent; reserved. — TACITURN, SILENT. *Silent* has reference to the act; *taciturn*, to the habit. A man may be *silent* from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times *silent*; one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation.

Tac'i-tur'ni-ty (-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*: cf. F. *taciturnité.*] Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.

The cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers. *V. Knox.*

The *taciturnity* and the short answers which gave so much offense. *Macaulay.*

Tack (tăk), *n.* [From an old or dialectal form of F. *tache.* See TECHY.] **1.** A stain; a tache. [*Obs.*]

2. [Cf. L. *tactus.*] A peculiar flavor or taint; as, a musty *tack.* [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Drayton.*

Tack, *n.* [OE. *tak, takke*, a fastening; akin to D. *tak* a branch, twig, G. *zacke* a twig, prong, spike, Dan. *takke* a tack, spike; cf. also Sw. *tagg* prickle, point, Icel. *tāg* a willow twig, Ir. *taca* a peg, nail, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, Armor. & Corn. *tach*; perhaps akin to E. *take.* Cf. ATTACH, ATTACK, DETACH, TAG an end, ZIGZAG.] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head.

2. That which is attached; a supplement; an appendix. See TACK, *v. t.*, 3. *Macaulay.*

Some *tacks* had been made to money bills in King Charles's time. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope used to hold in place the foremost lower corners of the courses when the vessel is closehauled (see *Illust.* of SHIP); also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. (*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of fore-and-aft sails, as of schooners (see *Illust.* of SAIL). (*c*) The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack*; — the former when she is closehauled with the wind on her starboard side, the latter when closehauled with the wind on her port side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack; also, a change of direction.

4. (*Scots Law*) A contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire; a lease. *Burrill.*

5. Confidence; reliance. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tack of a flag (*Naut.*), a line spliced into the eye at the foot of the hoist for securing the flag to the halyards. — **Tack pins** (*Naut.*), belaying pins; — also called *jack pins.* — **To haul the tacks aboard** (*Naut.*), to set the courses. — **To hold tack**, to last or hold out. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Tack (tăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TACKED (tăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TACKING.] [Cf. OD. *tacken* to touch, take, seize, fix, akin to E. *take*. See TACK a small nail.]

1. To fasten or attach. "In hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees." *Swift.*

And *tacks* the center to the sphere. *Herbert.*

2. Especially, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another; to *tack* on a board or shingle; to *tack* one piece of metal to another by drops of solder.

3. In parliamentary usage, to add (a supplement) to a bill; to append; — often with *on* or *to*. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Naut.*) To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing closehauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the tacks and sails so that she will proceed to windward nearly at right angles to her former course.

☞ In tacking, a vessel is brought to point at first directly to windward, and then so that the wind will blow against the other side.

Tack, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To change the direction of a vessel by shifting the position of the helm and sails; also (as said of a vessel), to have her direction changed through the shifting of the helm and sails. See TACK, *v. t.*, 4.

Monk, . . . when he wanted his ship to *tack* to larboard, moved the mirth of his crew by calling out, "Wheel to the left." *Macaulay.*

Tack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tacks.

Tack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *tack* a small nail.] A small, broad-headed nail. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Tack'ey (tăk'ĭ), *a. & n.* See TACKY.

Tack'ing, *n.* (*Law*) A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim. *Bouvier.*

☞ The doctrine of *tacking* is not recognized in American law. *Kent.*

Tac'kle (tăk'k'l; sometimes improperly pronounced tā'k'l, especially by seamen), *n.* [OE. *takel*, akin to LG. & D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, Sw. *tackel*; perhaps akin to E. *taw*, v. t., or to *take*.] **1.** Apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and pulley blocks; sometimes, the rope and attachments, as distinct from the block.

2. Any instruments of action; an apparatus by which an object is moved or operated; gear; as, fishing *tackle*, hunting *tackle*; formerly, specifically, weapons. "She to her *tackle* fell." *Hudibras.*

☞ In Chaucer, it denotes usually an arrow or arrows.

3. (*Naut.*) The rigging and apparatus of a ship; also, any purchase where more than one block is used.

Fall and tackle. See the Note under PULLEY. — **Fishing tackle.** See under FISHING, *a.* — **Ground tackle** (*Naut.*), anchors, cables, etc. — **Gun tackle**, the apparatus or appliances for hauling cannon in or out. — **Tackle fall**, the rope, or rather the end of the rope, of a tackle, to which the power is applied. — **Tack tackle** (*Naut.*), a small tackle to pull down the tacks of the principal sails. — **Tackle board, Tackle post** (*Ropemaking*), a board, frame, or post, at the end of a ropewalk, for supporting the spindles, or whirls, for twisting the yarns.

Tac'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TACKLING.] [Cf. LG. *takeln* to equip. See TACKLE, *n.*] **1.** To supply with tackle. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To fasten or attach, as with a tackle; to harness; as, to *tackle* a horse into a coach or wagon. [*Colloq.*]

3. To seize; to lay hold of; to grapple; as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; a dog *tackles* the game.

The greatest poetess of our day has wasted her time and strength in *tackling* windmills under conditions the most fitted to insure her defeat. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*

Tac'kled (tăk'k'ld), *a.* Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair. *Shak.*

Tac'kling, *n.* (*Naut.*) **1.** Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel, as cordage, sails, etc.

2. Instruments of action; as, fishing *tackling*. *Walton.*

3. The straps and fixtures adjusted to an animal, by which he draws a carriage, or the like; harness.

Tacks'man (tăks'măn), *n.; pl.* TACKSMEN (-mĕn). (*Scots Law*) One who holds a tack or lease from another; a tenant, or lessee. *Sir W. Scott.*

The *tacksmen*, who formed what may be called the "peerage" of the little community, must be the captains. *Macaulay.*

Tack'y (tăk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. TECHY, TACK a spot.] Sticky; adhesive; raw; — said of paint, varnish, etc., when not well dried. [*U. S.*]

Ta-con'ic (tā-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Designating, or pertaining to, the series of rocks forming the *Taconic* Mountains in Western New England. They were once supposed to be older than the Cambrian, but later proved to belong to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian.

Tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* a touching, touch, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch: cf. F. *tact*. See TANGENT.]

1. The sense of touch; feeling.

Did you suppose that I could not make myself sensible to *tact* as well as sight? *Southey.*

Now, sight is a very refined *tact*. *J. Le Conte.*

2. (*Mus.*) The stroke in beating time.

3. Sensitive mental touch; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.

He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and wariness worthy of Mazarin. *Macaulay.*

A *tact* which surpassed the *tact* of her sex as much as the *tact* of her sex surpasses the *tact* of ours. *Macaulay.*

Tac'ta-ble (tăk'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible. [*R.*] "They [women] being created to be both tractable and *tactable*." *Massinger.*

Tac'tic (-tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. τακτικός. See TACTICS.]
Tac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to the art of military and naval tactics. — **Tac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tac'tic (-tĭk), *n.* See TACTICS.

Tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'an), *n.* [Cf. F. *tacticien*.] One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer; an adroit manager.

Tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. τακτικά, pl., and τακτική (sc. τέχνη, sing., fr. τακτικός fit for ordering or arranging, fr. τάσσειν, τάττειν, to put in order, to arrange: cf. F. *tactique*.] **1.** The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. It is divided into *grand tactics*, or the tactics of battles, and *elementary tactics*, or the tactics of instruction.

2. Hence, any system or method of procedure.

Tac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *tactilis*, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch: cf. F. *tactile*.] Of or pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch; perceiving, or perceptible, by the touch; capable of being touched; as, *tactile* corpuscles; *tactile* sensations. "*Tactile* sweets." *Beaumont.* "*Tactile* qualities." *Sir M. Hale.*

Tactile sense (*Physiol.*), the sense of touch, or pressure sense. See TOUCH.

The delicacy of the *tactile* sense varies on different parts of the skin; it is greatest on the forehead, temples and back of the forearm. *H. N. Martin.*

Tac-til'i-ty (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tactilité*.] The quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch; tangibleness.

Tac'tion (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] The act of touching; touch; contact; tangency. "External *taction*." *Chesterfield.*

Tact'less (tăkt'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of tact.

Tac'tu-al (tăk'tū-al; 135), *a.* [See TACT.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from touch.

In the lowest organisms we have a kind of *tactual* sense diffused over the entire body. *Tyndall.*

Tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [OE. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādie*, *tādige*) + *poll*; properly, a toad that is or seems all head. See TOAD, and POLL.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The young aquatic larva of any amphibian. In this stage it breathes by means of external or internal gills, is at first destitute of legs, and has a finlike tail. Called also *polliwig*, *polliwog*, *porwiggle*, or *purwiggy*.

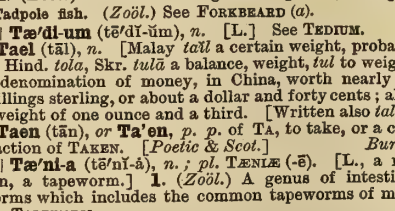

Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Egg; 2-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development. See also *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*]

Tadpole fish. (*Zoöl.*) See FORKBEARD (*a*).

‖ **Tæ'di-um** (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See TEDIUM.

Tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tāil* a certain weight, probably fr. Hind. *tola*, Skr. *tulā* a balance, weight, *tul* to weigh.] A denomination of money, in China, worth nearly six shillings sterling, or about a dollar and forty cents; also, a weight of one ounce and a third. [Written also *tale*.]

Taen (tān), *or* **Ta'en**, *p. p.* of TA, to take, or a contraction of TAKEN. [*Poetic & Scot.*] *Burns.*

‖ **Tæ'ni-a** (tē'nĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* TÆNIÆ (-ē). [L., a ribbon, a tapeworm.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of intestinal worms which includes the common tapeworms of man. See TAPEWORM.

2. (*Anat.*) A band; a structural line; — applied to several bands and lines of nervous matter in the brain.

3. (*Arch.*) The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave.

‖ **Tæ-ni'a-da** (tē-nī'ă-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TÆNIOIDEA.

‖ **Tæ'ni-a'ta** (tē'nĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Ctenophora including those which have a long, ribbonlike body. The Venus's girdle is the most familiar example.

‖ **Tæ-nid'i-um** (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* TÆNIDIA (-ă). [NL., dim. fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon.] (*Zoöl.*) The chitinous fiber forming the spiral thread of the tracheæ of insects. See *Illust.* of TRACHEA.

‖ **Tæ'ni-o-glos'sa** (tē'nĭ-ō-glŏs'să), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταινία a ribbon + γλῶσσα a tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of gastropod mollusks in which the odontophore is long and narrow, and usually bears seven rows of teeth. It includes a large number of families, both marine and fresh-water.

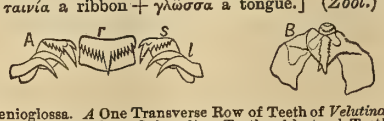

Tænioglossa. *A* One Transverse Row of Teeth of *Velutina*; *r* Median Teeth; *s* Submedian Teeth; *l* Lateral Teeth. *B* Median and Submedian Teeth of *Lamellaria*. The Lateral Teeth are wanting. Both much enlarged.

Tæ'ni-o-glos'sate (tē'nĭ-ō-glŏs'sāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Tænioglossa.

Tæ'ni-oid (tē'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Tænia* + *-oid*.] **1.** Ribbonlike; shaped like a ribbon.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to Tænia.

‖ **Tæ'ni-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The division of cestode worms which comprises the tapeworms. See TAPEWORM.

‖ **Tæ-ni'o-la** (tē-nī'ō-lă), *n.; pl.* TÆNIOLÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *taenia* a ribbon.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the radial partitions which separate the internal cavities of certain medusæ.

‖ **Tæ'ni-o-so'mi** (tē'nĭ-ō-sō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταινία ribbon + σῶμα body.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes remarkable for their long and compressed form. The ribbon fishes are examples. See *Ribbon fish*, under RIBBON.

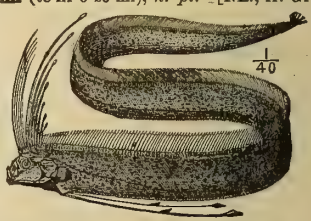

One of the Tæniosomi (*Regalecus gladius*).

Taf'fer-el (tăf'fẽr-ĕl), *n.* (*Naut.*) See TAFFRAIL.

Taf'fe-ta (-fĕ-tă), } *n.* [F. *taffetas*, It. *taffettà*, from
Taf'fe-ty (-tĭ), } Per. *tāftah*, originally, twisted, woven, from *tāftan* to twist, to spin.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually the wavy luster called *watering*. The term has also been applied to different kinds of silk goods, from the 16th century to modern times.

Lined with *taffeta* and with sendal. *Chaucer.*

Taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, fr. L. *tabula*. See TABLE.] (*Naut.*) The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern. [Written also *tafferel*.]

Taf'fy (tăf'fĭ), *n.* [Prov. E. *taffy* toffy.] **1.** A kind of candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down and poured out in shallow pans. [Written also, in England, *toffy*.]

2. Flattery; soft phrases. [*Slang*]

Taf'i-a (tăf'ĭ-ă; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. & Sp. *tafia*, It. *taffia*; fr. Malay *tāfia* a spirit distilled from molasses. Cf. RATAFIA.] A variety of rum. [*West Indies*]

Tag (tăg), *n.* [Probably akin to *tack* a small nail; cf. Sw. *tagg* a prickle, point, tooth.] **1.** Any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; something slight hanging loosely; specifically, a direction card, or label.

2. A metallic binding, tube, or point, at the end of a string, or lace, to stiffen it.

3. The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue.

4. Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [*Obs.*]

Tag and rag, the lowest sort; the rabble. *Holinshed.*

5. A sheep of the first year. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAGGED (tăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To fit with, or as with, a tag or tags.

He learned to make long-*tagged* thread laces. *Macaulay.*

His courteous host . . .
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

2. To join; to fasten; to attach. *Bolingbroke.*

3. To follow closely after; esp., to follow and touch in the game of tag. See TAG, a play.

Tag, *v. i.* To follow closely, as it were an appendage; — often with *after*; as, to *tag* after a person.

Tag, *n.* [From TAG, *v.*; cf. TAG, an end.] A child's play in which one runs after and touches another, and then runs away to avoid being touched.

Tag'belt' (-bĕlt'), *n.* (*Far.*) Same as TAGSORE. [*Obs.*]

Tag'ger (-gẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, appends or joins one thing to another.

2. That which is pointed like a tag.

Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*. *Cotton.*

3. *pl.* Sheets of tin or other plate which run below the gauge. *Knight.*

4. A device for removing taglocks from sheep. *Knight.*

Tag'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little tag.

‖ **Tagl'ia** (tăl'yă), *n.* [It., a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare* to cut. See TAILOR.] (*Mech.*) A peculiar combination of pulleys. *Brande & C.*

Tagl'ia-co'tian (tăl'yă-kō'shan), *a.* (*Surg.*) Of or pertaining to *Tagliacozzi*, a Venetian surgeon; as, the *Tagliacotian* operation, a method of rhinoplasty described by him. [Also *Taliacotian*, and *Tagliacozzian*.]

Tagl-io'ni (tăl-yō'nĭ), *n.* A kind of outer coat, or overcoat; — said to be so named after a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers.

He ought certainly to exchange his *taglioni*, or comfortable greatcoat, for a cuirass of steel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tag'lock' (tăg'lŏk'), *n.* An entangled lock, as of hair or wool. *Nares.*

Tag'ni-cate (tăg'nĭ-kāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The white-lipped peccary.

Tag'-rag' (-răg'), *n. & a.* [See TAG an end, and RAG. The lowest class of people; the rabble. Cf. *Rag, tag, and bobtail*, under BOBTAIL.

If the *tag-rag* people did not clap him and hiss him, I am no true man. *Shak.*

Tag'sore' (-sōr'), *n.* (*Far.*) Adhesion of the tail of a sheep to the wool from excoriation produced by contact with the feces; — called also *tagbelt*. [*Obs.*]

Tag'tail' (tăg'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A worm which has its tail conspicuously colored.

2. A person who attaches himself to another against the will of the latter; a hanger-on.

Tag'u-an (tăg'ū-an), *n.* [From the native name in

the East Indies.] (*Zoöl.*) A large flying squirrel (*Pteromys petaurista*). Its body becomes two feet long, with a large bushy tail nearly as long.

Ta'gul-ca'ti (tä'gwĕ-kä'tē), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The white-lipped peccary.

Ta'ha (tä'hä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The African rufous-necked weaver bird (*Hyphantornis textor*).

Ta-ha'leb (tä-hä'lĕb), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A fox (*Vulpes Niloticus*) of Northern Africa.

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, an island in the Pacific Ocean. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tahiti.

Tahr (tär), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as THAR.

Tail (tāl), *n.* [F. *taille* a cutting. See ENTAIL, TALLY.] (*Law*) Limitation; abridgment. *Burrill.*

Estate in tail, a limited, abridged, or reduced fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded; — called also *estate tail*. *Blackstone.*

Tail, *a.* (*Law*) Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed; as, an estate *tail*.

Tail, *n.* [AS. *tægel, tægl;* akin to G. *zagel*, Icel. *tagl*, Sw. *tagel*, Goth. *tagl* hair. √59.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The terminal, and usually flexible, posterior appendage of an animal.

☞ The tail of mammals and reptiles contains a series of movable vertebræ, and is covered with flesh and hairs or scales like those of other parts of the body. The tail of existing birds consists of several more or less consolidated vertebræ which support a fanlike group of quills to which the term *tail* is more particularly applied. The tail of fishes consists of the tapering hind portion of the body ending in a caudal fin. The term *tail* is sometimes applied to the entire abdomen of a crustacean or insect, and sometimes to the terminal piece or pygidium alone.

2. Any long, flexible terminal appendage; whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a catkin.

Doretus writes a great praise of the distilled waters of those *tails* that hang on willow trees. *Harvey.*

3. Hence, the back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything, — as opposed to the *head*, or the superior part.

The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail*. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

4. A train or company of attendants; a retinue.

"Ah," said he, "if you saw but the chief with his *tail* on." *Sir W. Scott.*

5. The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — rarely used except in the expression "heads or tails," employed when a coin is thrown up for the purpose of deciding some point by its fall.

6. (*Anat.*) The distal tendon of a muscle.

7. (*Bot.*) A downy or feathery appendage to certain achenes. It is formed of the permanent elongated style.

8. (*Surg.*) (*a*) A portion of an incision, at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision; — called also *tailing*. (*b*) One of the strips at the end of a bandage formed by splitting the bandage one or more times.

9. (*Naut.*) A rope spliced to the strap of a block, by which it may be lashed to anything.

10. (*Mus.*) The part of a note which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head; the stem. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

11. *pl.* Same as TAILING, 4.

12. (*Arch.*) The bottom or lower portion of a member or part, as a slate or tile.

13. *pl.* (*Mining*) See TAILING, *n.*, 5.

Achene of *Clematis* with its Tail.

Tail beam. (*Arch.*) Same as TAILPIECE. — **Tail coverts** (*Zoöl.*), the feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. They are sometimes much longer than the quills, and form elegant plumes. Those above the quills are called the *upper tail coverts*, and those below, the *under tail coverts*. — **Tail end**, the latter end; the termination; as, the *tail end* of a contest. [*Colloq.*] — **Tail joist.** (*Arch.*) Same as TAILPIECE. — **Tail of a comet** (*Astron.*), a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body, often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun. — **Tail of a gale** (*Naut.*), the latter part of it, when the wind has greatly abated. *Totten.* — **Tail of a lock** (on a canal), the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond. — **Tail of the trenches** (*Fort.*), the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place, in advancing the lines of approach. — **Tail spindle**, the spindle of the tailstock of a turning lathe; — called also *dead spindle*. — **To turn tail**, to run away; to flee.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Tail, *v. t.* **1.** To follow or hang to, like a tail; to be attached closely to, as that which can not be evaded. [*Obs.*]

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds, wherewith he was *tailed*, continued uncanceled, and was called on the next Parliament. *Fuller.*

2. To pull or draw by the tail. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

To tail in *or* **on** (*Arch.*), to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support; as, *to tail in* a timber.

Tail, *v. i.* **1.** (*Arch.*) To hold by the end; — said of a timber when it rests upon a wall or other support; — with *in* or *into*.

2. (*Naut.*) To swing with the stern in a certain direction; — said of a vessel at anchor; as, this vessel *tails* down stream.

Tail on. (*Naut.*) See *Tally on*, under TALLY.

Tail'age (-ĕj; 48), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) See TALLAGE.

Tail'-bay' (-bā'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) One of the joists which rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. Cf. CASE-BAY.

2. The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

Tail'block' (-blŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A block with a tail. See TAIL, 9.

Tail'board' (tāl'bōrd'), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down, for convenience in loading or unloading.

Tailed (tāld), *a.* Having a tail; having (such) a tail or (so many) tails; — chiefly used in composition; as, bob*tailed*, long-*tailed*, etc.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar. *Grew.*

Tail'ing (tāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. *Gwilt.*

2. (*Surg.*) Same as TAIL, *n.*, 8 (*a*).

3. Sexual intercourse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* The lighter parts of grain separated from the seed in threshing and winnowing; chaff.

5. *pl.* (*Mining*) The refuse part of stamped ore, thrown behind the tail of the buddle or washing apparatus. It is dressed over again to secure whatever metal may exist in it. Called also *tails*. *Pryce.*

Taille (tāl), *n.* [F. See TALLY, TAILOR.] **1.** A tally; an account scored on a piece of wood. [*Obs.*]

Whether that he paid or took by *taille*. *Chaucer.*

2. (*O. F. Law*) Any imposition levied by the king, or any other lord, upon his subjects.

The *taille*, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient tallages. It was a tax upon the profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock that he has upon the farm. *A. Smith.*

3. (*Mus.*) The French name for the tenor voice or part; also, for the tenor viol or viola.

Tail'less (tāl'lĕs), *a.* Having no tail. *H. Spencer.*

Tail'lie (-lĭ), *n.* (*Scots Law*) Same as TAILZIE.

Tail'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *tailleor*, F. *tailleur*, fr. OF. *taillier*, F. *tailler* to cut, fr. L. *talea* a rod, stick, a cutting, layer for planting. Cf. DETAIL, ENTAIL, RETAIL, TALLY, *n.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments; also, one who cuts out and makes ladies' outer garments.

Well said, good woman's *tailor*. . . . I would thou wert a man's *tailor*. *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mattowacca; — called also *tailor herring*. (*b*) The silversides.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The goldfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Salt-water tailor (*Zoöl.*), the bluefish. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Tailor bird** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small Asiatic and East Indian singing birds belonging to *Orthotomus*, *Prinia*, and allied genera. They are noted for the skill with which they sew leaves together to form nests. The common Indian species are *O. longicauda*, which has the back, scapulars, and upper tail coverts yellowish green, and the under parts white; and the golden-headed tailor bird (*O. coronatus*), which has the top of the head golden yellow and the back and wings pale olive-green.

Nest of Tailor Bird (*Orthotomus longicauda*), reduced.

Tai'lor, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAILORED (-lẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes; to follow the business of a tailor.

These *tailoring* artists for our lays
Invent cramped rules. *M. Green.*

Tai'lor-ess, *n.* A female tailor.

Tai'lor-ing, *n.* The business or the work of a tailor or a tailoress.

Tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece at the end; an appendage.

2. (*Arch.*) One of the timbers which tail into a header, in floor framing. See *Illust.* of HEADER.

3. (*Print.*) An ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book. *Savage.*

4. A piece of ebony or other material attached to the lower end of a violin or similar instrument, to which the strings are fastened.

Tail'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* (*Mach.*) The center in the tail spindle of a turning lathe.

Tail'race' (-rās'), *n.* **1.** See RACE, *n.*, 6.

2. (*Mining*) The channel in which tailings, suspended in water, are conducted away.

Tail'stock' (tāl'stŏk'), *n.* The sliding block or support, in a lathe, which carries the dead spindle, or adjustable center. The *headstock* supports the live spindle.

Tail'-wa'ter (-wä'tẽr), *n.* Water in a tailrace.

Tail'zie (-zĭ *or* -yĭ), *n.* [F. *tailler* to cut. See TAIL a limitation.] (*Scots Law*) An entailment or deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. [Written also *tailzee*.]

Tain (tān), *n.* [OE. *tein, teyne;* cf. Icel. *teinn* a twig, akin to AS. *tān*, Goth. *tains*.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors. *Knight.*

Taint (tānt), *n.* [Cf. F. *atteinte* a blow, bit, stroke. See ATTAINT.] **1.** A thrust with a lance, which fails of its intended effect. [*Obs.*]

This *taint* he followed with his sword drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman.*

2. An injury done to a lance in an encounter, without its being broken; also, a breaking of a lance in an encounter in a dishonorable or unscientific manner. [*Obs.*]

Taint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAINTING.] To thrust ineffectually with a lance. [*Obs.*]

Taint, *v. t.* **1.** To injure, as a lance, without breaking it; also, to break, as a lance, but usually in an unknightly or unscientific manner. [*Obs.*]

Do not fear; I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely. *Massinger.*

2. To hit or touch lightly, in tilting. [*Obs.*]

They *tainted* each other on the helms and passed by. *Ld. Berners.*

Taint, *v. t.* [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere, tinctum*. See TINGE, and cf. TINT.] **1.** To imbue or impregnate with something extraneous, especially with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to corrupt; to infect; to poison; as, putrid substances *taint* the air.

2. Fig.: To stain; to sully; to tarnish.

His unkindness may defeat my life,
But never *taint* my love. *Shak.*

Syn. — To contaminate; defile; pollute; corrupt; infect; disease; vitiate; poison.

Taint (tānt), *v. i.* **1.** To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

I can not *taint* with fear. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction; as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

Taint, *n.* **1.** Tincture; hue; color; tinge. [*Obs.*]

2. Infection; corruption; deprivation.

He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint*, which it was beyond the power of medicine to remove. *Macaulay.*

3. A blemish on reputation; stain; spot; disgrace.

Taint'less, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

Taint'less-ly, *adv.* In a taintless manner.

Tain'ture (tān'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *teinture*. See TAINT to stain, and cf. TINCTURE.] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Taint'worm' (tānt'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A destructive parasitic worm or insect larva.

Tai'ra (tī'rä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TAYRA.

Tairn (târn), *n.* See TARN. *Coleridge.*

Tait (tāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small nocturnal and arboreal Australian marsupial (*Tarsipes rostratus*) about the size of a mouse. It has a long muzzle, a long tongue, and very few teeth, and feeds upon honey and insects. Called also *noolbenger*.

Ta-jaç'u (tä-jăs'sụ; Pg. tä-zhä-sōō'), *n.* [Pg. *tajaçú*, fr. Braz. *tayaçú* a hog or swine.] (*Zoöl.*) The common, or collared, peccary.

Take (tāk), *obs. p. p.* of TAKE. Taken. *Chaucer.*

Take, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tōōk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAKING.] [Icel. *taka;* akin to Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, Goth. *tēkan* to touch; of uncertain origin.]

1. In an active sense: To lay hold of; to seize with the hands, or otherwise; to grasp; to get into one's hold or possession; to procure; to seize and carry away; to convey. Hence, specifically: —

(*a*) To obtain possession of by force or artifice; to get the custody or control of; to reduce into subjection to one's power or will; to capture; to seize; to make prisoner; as, to *take* an army, a city, or a ship; also, to come upon or befall; to fasten on; to attack; to seize; — said of a disease, misfortune, or the like.

This man was *taken* of the Jews. *Acts* xxiii. 27.
Men in their loose, unguarded hours they *take;*
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
They that come abroad after these showers are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*
There he blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch kine yield blood. *Shak.*

(*b*) To gain or secure the interest or affection of; to captivate; to engage; to interest; to charm.

Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25.
Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*
I know not why, but there was a something in those half-seen features, — a charm in the very shadow that hung over their imagined beauty, — which *took* me more than all the outshining loveliness of her companions. *Moore.*

(*c*) To make selection of; to choose; also, to turn to; to have recourse to; to betake one's self to; as, to *take* the road to the right.

Saul said, Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son. And Jonathan was *taken*. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 42.
The violence of storming is the course which God is forced to *take* for the destroying . . . of sinners. *Hammond.*

(*d*) To employ; to use; to occupy; hence, to demand; to require; as, it *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.

This man always *takes* time . . . before he passes his judgment. *I. Watts.*

(*e*) To form a likeness of; to copy; to delineate; to picture; as, to *take* a picture of a person.

Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

(*f*) To draw; to deduce; to derive. [*R.*]

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

(*g*) To assume; to adopt; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to indulge or engage in; to yield to; to have or feel; to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; — used in general senses, limited by a following complement, in many idiomatic phrases; as, to *take* a resolution; I *take* the liberty to say.

(*h*) To lead; to conduct; as, to *take* a child to church.

(*i*) To carry; to convey; to deliver to another; to hand over; as, he *took* the book to the bindery.

He *took* me certain gold, I wot it well. *Chaucer.*

(*k*) To remove; to withdraw; to deduct; — with *from;* as, to *take* the breath from one; to *take* two from four.

2. In a somewhat passive sense, to receive; to bear; to endure; to acknowledge; to accept. Specifically: —

(*a*) To accept, as something offered; to receive; not to refuse or reject; to admit.

Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 31.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. 1 *Tim.* v. 10.

(*b*) To receive as something to be eaten or drunk; to partake of; to swallow; as, to *take* food or wine.

(*c*) Not to refuse or balk at; to undertake readily; to clear; as, to *take* a hedge or fence.

(*d*) To bear without ill humor or resentment; to submit to; to tolerate; to endure; as, to *take* a joke; he will *take* an affront from no man.

(*e*) To admit, as something presented to the mind; not to dispute; to allow; to accept; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand; to interpret; to regard or look upon; to consider; to suppose; as, to *take*

a thing for granted; this I *take* to be the man's motive; to *take* men for spies.

You *take* me right. *Bacon.*

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor. *Wake.*

[He] *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

You 'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

(*f*) To accept the word or offer of; to receive and accept; to bear; to submit to; to enter into agreement with; — used in general senses; as, to *take* a form or shape.

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; . . .
Now *take* the mold. *Dryden.*

To be taken aback. See under ABACK, ADVANTAGE, etc. — **To take aim,** to direct the eye or weapon; to aim. — **To take along,** to carry, lead, or convey. — **To take arms,** to commence war or hostilities. — **To take away,** to carry off; to remove; to cause deprivation of; to do away with; as, a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops. "By your own law, I *take* your life *away*." *Dryden.* — **To take breath,** to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest; to recruit or refresh one's self. — **To take care,** to exercise care or vigilance; to be solicitous. "Doth God *take care* for oxen?" 1 *Cor.* ix. 9. — **To take care of,** to have the charge or care of; to care for; to superintend or oversee. — **To take down.** (*a*) To reduce; to bring down, as from a high, or higher, place; as, *to take down* a book; hence, to bring lower; to depress; to abase or humble; as, *to take down* pride, or the proud. "I never attempted to be impudent yet, that I was not *taken down*." *Goldsmith.* (*b*) To swallow; as, *to take down* a potion. (*c*) To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, *to take down* a house or a scaffold. (*d*) To record; to write down; as, *to take down* a man's words at the time he utters them. — **To take effect,** To take fire. See under EFFECT, and FIRE. — **To take ground to the right** *or* **to the left** (*Mil.*), to extend the line to the right or left; to move, as troops, to the right or left. — **To take heart,** to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged. — **To take heed,** to be careful or cautious. "*Take heed* what doom against yourself you give." *Dryden.* — **To take heed to,** to attend to with care; as, *take heed to* thy ways. — **To take hold of,** to seize; to fix on. — **To take horse,** to mount and ride a horse. — **To take in.** (*a*) To inclose; to fence. (*b*) To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend. (*c*) To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, *to take in* sail. (*d*) To cheat; to circumvent; to gull; to deceive. [*Colloq.*] (*e*) To admit; to receive; as, a leaky vessel will *take in* water. (*f*) To win by conquest. [*Obs.*]

For now Troy's broad-wayed town
He shall *take in*. *Chapman.*

(*g*) To receive into the mind or understanding. "Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions." *I. Watts.* (*h*) To receive regularly, as a periodical work or newspaper; to take. [*Eng.*] — **To take in hand.** See under HAND. — **To take in vain,** to employ or utter as in an oath. "Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God *in vain*." *Ex.* xx. 7. — **To take issue.** See under ISSUE. — **To take leave.** See LEAVE, *n.*, 2. — **To take a newspaper, magazine,** or the like, to receive it regularly, as on paying the price of subscription. — **To take notice,** to observe, or to observe with particular attention. — **To take notice of.** See under NOTICE. — **To take oath,** to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner. — **To take off.** (*a*) To remove, as from the surface or outside; to remove from the top of anything; as, *to take off* a load; *to take off* one's hat. (*b*) To cut off; as, *to take off* the head, or a limb. (*c*) To destroy; as, *to take off* life. (*d*) To remove; to invalidate; as, *to take off* the force of an argument. (*e*) To withdraw; to call or draw away. *Locke.* (*f*) To swallow; as, *to take off* a glass of wine. (*g*) To purchase; to take in trade. "The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*." *Locke.* (*h*) To copy; to reproduce. "*Take off* all their models in wood." *Addison.* (*i*) To imitate; to mimic; to personate. (*k*) To find place for; to dispose of; as, more scholars than preferments can *take off*. [*R.*] *Bacon.* — **To take on,** to assume; to take upon one's self; as, *to take on* a character or responsibility. — **To take one's own course,** to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice. — **To take order for.** See under ORDER. — **To take order with,** to check; to hinder; to repress. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **To take orders.** (*a*) To receive directions or commands. (*b*) (*Eccl.*) To enter some grade of the ministry. See ORDER, *n.*, 10. — **To take out.** (*a*) To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct. (*b*) To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, *to take out* a stain or spot from cloth. (*c*) To procure for one's self; as, *to take out* a patent. (*d*) To put an end to; as, *to take* the conceit *out* of a man. (*e*) To escort; as, *to take out* to dinner. — **To take over,** to undertake; to take the management of. [*Eng.*] *Cross* (*Life of G. Eliot*). — **To take part,** to share; as, they *take part* in our rejoicing. — **To take part with,** to unite with; to join with. — **To take place, root, sides, stock,** etc. See under PLACE, ROOT, SIDE, etc. — **To take the air.** (*a*) (*Falconry*) To seek to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon; — said of a bird. (*b*) See under AIR. — **To take the field.** (*Mil.*) See under FIELD. — **To take the ground.** See under GROUND, *n.* — **To take thought,** to be concerned or anxious; to be solicitous. *Matt.* vi. 25, 27. — **To take to heart.** See under HEART. — **To take to task,** to reprove; to censure. — **To take up.** (*a*) To lift; to raise. *Hood.* (*b*) To buy or borrow; as, *to take up* goods to a large amount; *to take up* money at the bank. (*c*) To begin; as, *to take up* a lamentation. *Ezek.* xix. 1. (*d*) To gather together; to bind up; to fasten or to replace; as, *to take up* raveled stitches; specifically (*Surg.*), to fasten with a ligature. (*e*) To engross; to employ; to occupy or fill; as, *to take up* the time; *to take up* a great deal of room. (*f*) To take permanently. "Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts . . . *took up* their rest in the Christian religion." *Addison.* (*g*) To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, *to take up* a thief; *to take up* vagabonds. (*h*) To admit; to believe; to receive. [*Obs.*]

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*

(*i*) To answer by reproof; to reprimand; to berate.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

(*k*) To begin where another left off; to keep up in continuous succession.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

(*l*) To assume; to adopt as one's own; to carry on or manage; as, *to take up* the quarrels of our neighbors; *to take up* current opinions. "They *take up* our old trade of conquering." *Dryden.* (*m*) To comprise; to include. "The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite . . . *takes up* seven years." *Dryden.* (*n*) To receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to espouse the cause of; to favor. *Ps.* xxvii. 10. (*o*) To collect; to exact, as a tax; to levy; as, *to take up* a contribution. "*Take up* commodities upon our bills." *Shak.* (*p*) To pay and receive; as, *to take up* a note at the bank. (*q*) (*Mach.*) To remove, as by an adjustment of parts; as, *to take up* lost motion, as in a bearing; also, to make tight, as by winding, or drawing; as, *to take up* slack thread in sewing. (*r*) To make up; to compose; to settle; as, *to take up* a quarrel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To take up arms.** Same as *To take arms,* above. — **To take upon one's self.** (*a*) To assume; to undertake; as, he *takes upon himself* to assert that the fact is capable of proof. (*b*) To appropriate to one's self; to allow to be imputed to, or inflicted upon, one's self; as, *to take upon one's self* a punishment. — **To take up the gauntlet.** See under GAUNTLET.

Take (tāk), *v. i.* **1.** To take hold; to fix upon anything; to have the natural or intended effect; to accomplish a purpose; as, he was inoculated, but the virus did not *take*. *Shak.*

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome . . . before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon.*

2. To please; to gain reception; to succeed.

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To move or direct the course; to resort; to betake one's self; to proceed; to go; — usually with *to;* as, the fox, being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge.

4. To admit of being pictured, as in a photograph; as, his face does not *take* well.

To take after. (*a*) To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern. (*b*) To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father. — **To take in with,** to resort to. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **To take on,** to be violently affected; to express grief or pain in a violent manner. — **To take to.** (*a*) To apply one's self to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, *to take to* books; *to take to* evil practices. "If he does but *take to* you, . . . you will contract a great friendship with him." *Walpole.* (*b*) To resort to; to betake one's self to. "Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world." *Addison.* — **To take up.** (*a*) To stop. [*Obs.*] "Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of religion." *Tillotson.* (*b*) To reform. [*Obs.*] *Locke.* — **To take up with.** (*a*) To be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; to put up with; as, *to take up with* plain fare. "In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities." *I. Watts.* (*b*) To lodge with; to dwell with. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.* — **To take with,** to please. *Bacon.*

Take, *n.* **1.** That which is taken; especially, the quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch.

2. (*Print.*) The quantity of copy given to a compositor at one time.

Take'-in' (-ĭn'), *n.* Imposition; fraud. [*Colloq.*]

Tak'en (tāk'n), *p. p.* of TAKE.

Take'-off' (-ôf'; 115), *n.* An imitation, especially in the way of caricature.

Tak'er (tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

Take'-up' (tāk'ŭp'), *n.* (*Mach.*) That which takes up or tightens; specifically, a device in a sewing machine for drawing up the slack thread as the needle rises, in completing a stitch.

Tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Apt to take; alluring; attracting.

Subtile in making his temptations most *taking*. *Fuller.*

2. Infectious; contagious. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

— **Tak'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Tak'ing-ness,** *n.*

Tak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.

2. Agitation; excitement; distress of mind. [*Colloq.*]

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket! *Shak.*

3. Malign influence; infection. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tak'ing-off' (-ôf'; 115), *n.* Removal; murder. See *To take off* (*c*), under TAKE, *v. t.*

The deep damnation of his *taking-off*. *Shak.*

Tal'a-poin (tăl'ȧ-poin), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small African monkey (*Cercopithecus,* or *Miopithecus, talapoin*) — called also *melarhine.*

‖ **Ta-la'ri-a** (tȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., from *talaris* pertaining to the ankles, fr. *talus* ankle.] (*Class. Myth.*) Small wings or winged shoes represented as fastened to the ankles, — chiefly used as an attribute of Mercury.

Tal'bot (tȧl'bŭt), *n.* A sort of dog, noted for quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [*Obs.*] *Wase* (1654).

☞ The figure of a dog is borne in the arms of the *Talbot* family, whence, perhaps, the name.

Tal'bo-type (tăl'bō-tīp *or* tȧl'-), *n.* (*Photog.*) Same as CALOTYPE.

Talc (tălk), *n.* [F. *talc;* cf. Sp. & It. *talco,* LL. *talcus;* all fr. Ar. *talq.*] (*Min.*) A soft mineral of a soapy feel and a greenish, whitish, or grayish color, usually occurring in foliated masses. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. *Steatite,* or *soapstone,* is a compact granular variety.

Indurated talc, an impure, slaty talc, with a nearly compact texture, and greater hardness than common talc; — called also *talc slate.*

Tal-cose' (tăl-kōs' *or* tălk'ōs'), } *a.* [Cf. F. *talqueux.*]
Talc'ous (tălk'ŭs), } (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to talc; composed of, or resembling, talc.

Tale (tāl), *n.* See TAEL.

Tale, *n.* [AS. *talu* number, speech, narrative; akin to D. *taal* speech, language, G. *zahl* number, OHG. *zala,* Icel. *tal, tala,* number, speech, Sw. *tal,* Dan. *tal* number, *tale* speech, Goth. *talzjan* to instruct. Cf. TELL, *v. t.*, TOLL a tax, also TALK, *v. i.*] **1.** That which is told; an oral relation or recital; any rehearsal of what has occurred; narrative; discourse; statement; history; story. "The *tale* of Troy divine." *Milton.* "In such manner rime is Dante's *tale*." *Chaucer.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Ps.* xc. 9.

2. A number told or counted off; a reckoning by count; an enumeration; a count, in distinction from measure or weight; a number reckoned or stated.

The ignorant, . . . who measure by *tale,* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

And every shepherd tells his *tale,*
Under the hawthorn in the dale. *Milton.*

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

3. (*Law*) A count or declaration. [*Obs.*]

To tell tale of, to make account of. [*Obs.*]

Therefore little *tale* hath he told
Of any dream, so holy was his heart. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir; relation; account; legend; narrative.

Tale (tāl), *v. i.* To tell stories. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Gower.*

Tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently or maliciously communicates intelligence, scandal, etc., and makes mischief.

Spies and *talebearers,* encouraged by her father, did their best to inflame her resentment. *Macaulay.*

Tale'bear'ing, *a.* Telling tales officiously.

Tale'bear'ing, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets, scandal, etc., maliciously.

Ta'led (tā'lĕd), *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A kind of quadrangular piece of cloth put on by the Jews when repeating prayers in the synagogues. *Crabb.*

Tale'ful (tāl'fụl), *a.* Full of stories. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

‖ **Tal'e-gal'la** (tăl'ē-găl'lȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Australian birds which includes the brush turkey. See BRUSH TURKEY.

Tal'ent (tăl'ẽnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talentum* a talent (in sense 1), Gr. τάλαντον a balance, anything weighed, a definite weight, a talent; akin to τλῆναι to bear, endure, τολμᾶν, L. *tolerare, tollere,* to lift up, sustain, endure. See THOLE, *v. t.*, TOLERATE.] **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and a denomination of money equal to 60 minæ or 6,000 drachmæ. The Attic talent, as a weight, was about 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, its value was £243 15s. sterling, or about $1,180.

Rowing vessel whose burden does not exceed five hundred *talents.* *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

2. Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money. For silver it was equivalent to 3,000 shekels, and in weight was equal to about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or about $1,645 to $1,916. For gold it was equal to 10,000 gold shekels.

3. Inclination; will; disposition; desire. [*Obs.*]

They rather counseled you to your *talent* than to your profit. *Chaucer.*

4. Intellectual ability, natural or acquired; mental endowment or capacity; skill in accomplishing; a special gift, particularly in business, art, or the like; faculty; — a use of the word probably originating in the Scripture parable of the talents (*Matt.* xxv. 14–30).

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents,* as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*

His *talents,* his accomplishments, his graceful manners, made him generally popular. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Ability; faculty; gift; endowment. See GENIUS.

Tal'ent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talent; mentally gifted. *Abp. Abbot* (1663).

☞ This word has been strongly objected to by Coleridge and some other critics, but, as it would seem, upon not very good grounds, as the use of *talent* or *talents* to signify mental ability, although at first merely metaphorical, is now fully established, and *talented,* as a formative, is just as analogical and legitimate as *gifted, bigoted, moneyed, landed, tilled, honeyed,* and numerous other adjectives having a participial form, but derived directly from nouns and not from verbs.

‖ **Ta'les** (tā'lēz), *n.* [L., pl. of *talis* such (persons).] (*Law*) (*a*) *pl.* Persons added to a jury, commonly from those in or about the courthouse, to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such* as, the latter. *Blount. Blackstone.* (*b*) *syntactically sing.* The writ by which such persons are summoned.

Tales book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales. *Blount. Craig.* — ‖ **Tales de circumstantibus** [L.], such, or the like, from those standing about.

Tales'man (tālz'man), *n.; pl.* TALESMEN (-men). (*Law*) A person called to make up a deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded. *Wharton.*

Tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories, especially in a mischievous or officious manner; a talebearer; a telltale; a tattler.

Tale'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the way of a tale or story.

Tal'ia-co'tian (tăl'yȧ-kō'shăn), *a.* See TAGLIACOTIAN.

Tal'i-a'tion (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Retaliation. [*Obs.*]

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree. *Beaumont.*

Ta'li-on (tā'lĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talio,* perh. fr. *talis* such. Cf. RETALIATION.] Retaliation. [*R.*] *Holinshed.*

‖ **Tal'i-pes** (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *talus* an ankle + *pes, pedis,* a foot; cf. L. *talipedare* to be weak in the feet, properly, to walk on the ankles.] (*Surg.*) The deformity called *clubfoot.* See CLUBFOOT.

☞ Several varieties are distinguished; as, *Talipes varus,* in which the foot is drawn up and bent inward; *T. valgus,* in which the foot is bent outward; *T. equinus,* in which the sole faces backward and the patient walks upon the balls of the toes; and *T. calcaneus* (called also *talus*), in which the sole faces forward and the patient walks upon the heel.

Tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Hind. *tālpāt* the leaf of the tree.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful tropical palm tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*), a native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. It has a trunk sixty or seventy feet high, bearing a crown of gigantic fan-shaped leaves which are used as

umbrellas and as fans in ceremonial processions, and, when cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper.

Talipot.

Tal'is-man (tăl'ĭz-man *or* tăl'ĭs-mən; 277), *n.; pl.* TALISMANS (-mənz). [Sp., from Ar. *tilism, til-sam*, a magical image, pl. *tilsamān*, fr. Gr. τέλεσμα tribute, tax, LGr., an initiation, incantation, from τελεῖν to complete, perform, to pay taxes, to make perfect, to initiate, especially in the mysteries, fr. τέλος completion, end.]

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; the seal, figure, character, or image, of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence.

2. Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; an amulet; a charm; as, a *talisman* to avert diseases. *Swift.*

Tal'is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *talismanique.*]
Tal'is-man'ic-al (ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to a talisman; having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by occult influence; magical.

Talk (tąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALKED (tąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALKING.] [Cf. LG. *talk* talk, gabble, Prov. G. *talken* to speak indistinctly; or OD. *tolken* to interpret, MHG. *tolkan* to interpret, to tell, to speak indistinctly, Dan. *tolke* to interpret, Sw. *tolka*, Icel. *tūlka* to interpret, *tūlkr* an interpreter, Lith. *tulkas* an interpreter, *tulkanti, tulkŏti*, to interpret, Russ. *tolkovate* to interpret, to talk about; or perhaps fr. OE. *talien* to speak (see TALE, *v. i. & n.*).] **1.** To utter words; esp., to converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you, walk with you, and so following, but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

2. To confer; to reason; to consult.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

3. To prate; to speak impertinently. [*Colloq.*]

To talk of, to relate; to tell; to give an account of; as, authors *talk of* the wonderful remains of Palmyra. "The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much *of* the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done." *Addison.* — **To talk to**, to advise or exhort, or to reprove gently; as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct. [*Colloq.*]

Talk, *v. t.* **1.** To speak freely; to use for conversing or communicating; as, to *talk* French.

2. To deliver in talking; to speak; to utter; to make a subject of conversation; as, to *talk* nonsense; to *talk* politics.

3. To consume or spend in talking; — often followed by *away;* as, to *talk* away an evening.

4. To cause to be or become by talking. "They would *talk* themselves mad." *Shak.*

To talk over. (*a*) To talk about; to have conference respecting; to deliberate upon; to discuss; as, to *talk over* a matter or plan. (*b*) To change the mind or opinion of by talking; to convince; as, to *talk over* an opponent.

Talk, *n.* **1.** The act of talking; especially, familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered, especially in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

In various *talk* the instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

Their *talk*, when it was not made up of nautical phrases, was too commonly made up of oaths and curses. *Macaulay.*

2. Report; rumor; as, to hear *talk* of war.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse; as, his achievement is the *talk* of the town.

Syn. — Conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat; dialogue; conference; communication. See CONVERSATION.

Talk'a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking.

Syn. — Garrulous; loquacious. See GARRULOUS.

— Talk'a-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Talk'er (tąk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who talks; especially, one who is noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably; a conversationist.

There probably were never four *talkers* more admirable in four different ways than Johnson, Burke, Beauclerk, and Garrick. *Macaulay.*

2. A loquacious person, male or female; a prattler; a babbler; also, a boaster; a braggart; — used in contempt or reproach. *Jer. Taylor.*

Talk'ing, *a.* **1.** That talks; able to utter words; as, a *talking* parrot.

2. Given to talk; loquacious.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made. *Goldsmith.*

Tall (tal), *a.* [*Compar.* TALLER (-ẽr); *superl.* TALLEST.] [OE. *tal* seemly, elegant, docile (?); of uncertain origin; cf. AS. un-*tala*, un-*tale*, bad, Goth. un*tals* indocile, disobedient, uninstructed, or W. & Corn. *tal* high, Ir. *talla* meet, fit, proper, just.] **1.** High in stature; having a considerable, or an unusual, extension upward; long and comparatively slender; having the diameter or lateral extent small in proportion to the height; as, a *tall* person, tree, or mast.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. Brave; bold; courageous. [*Obs.*]

As *tall* a trencherman
As e'er demolished a pye fortification. *Massinger.*

His companions, being almost in despair of victory, were suddenly recomforted by Sir William Stanley, which came to succors with three thousand *tall* men. *Grafton.*

3. Fine; splendid; excellent; also, extravagant; excessive. [*Obs.* or *Slang*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — High; lofty. — TALL, HIGH, LOFTY. *High* is the generic term, and is applied to anything which is elevated or raised above another thing. *Tall* specifically describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height; hence, we speak of a *tall* man, a *tall* steeple, a *tall* mast, etc., but not of a *tall* hill. *Lofty* has a special reference to the expanse above us, and denotes an imposing height; as, a *lofty* mountain; a *lofty* room. *Tall* is now properly applied only to physical objects; *high* and *lofty* have a moral acceptation; as, *high* thought, purpose, etc.; *lofty* aspirations; a *lofty* genius. *Lofty* is the stronger word, and is usually coupled with the grand or admirable.

Tal'lage (tăl'lăj; 48), } *n.* [F. *taillage*. See TAILLE, **Tal'li-age** (tăl'lĭ-ăj), } and cf. TAILAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses. [Written also *tailage, taillage.*]

☞ When paid out of knight's fees, it was called *scutage;* when by cities and burghs, *tallage;* when upon lands not held by military tenure, *hidage.* *Blackstone.*

Tal'lage, *v. t.* To lay an impost upon; to cause to pay tallage.

Tal'li-er (tăl'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who keeps tally.

Tall'ness (tąl'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

Tal'low (tăl'lō), *n.* [OE. *taluh, talugh;* akin to OD. *talgh*, D. *talk*, G., Dan. and Sw. *talg*, Icel. *tōlgr, tōlg, tōlk;* and perhaps to Goth. *tulgus* firm.] **1.** The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds, separated from membranous and fibrous matter by melting.

☞ The solid consistency of tallow is due to the large amount of stearin it contains. See FAT.

2. The fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources, resembling the fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds.

Tallow candle, a candle made of tallow. — **Tallow catch**, a keech. See KEECH. [*Obs.*] — **Tallow chandler**, one whose occupation is to make, or to sell, tallow candles. — **Tallow chandlery**, the trade of a tallow chandler; also, the place where his business is carried on. — **Tallow tree** (*Bot.*), a tree (*Stillingia sebifera*) growing in China, the seeds of which are covered with a substance which resembles tallow and is applied to the same purposes.

Tal'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALLOWING.] **1.** To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To cause to have a large quantity of tallow; to fatten; as, to *tallow* sheep.

Tal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* An animal which produces tallow.

Tal'low-face' (-fās'), *n.* One who has a sickly, pale complexion. *Shak.*

Tal'low-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

Tal'low-ing, *n.* The act, practice, or art, of causing animals to produce tallow; also, the property in animals of producing tallow.

Tal'low-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow.

Tal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of tallow; resembling tallow; greasy.

Tall'wood' (tąl'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. TALLY.] Firewood cut into billets of a certain length. [*Obs.*] [*Eng.*]

Tal'ly (tăl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* TALLIES (-lĭz). [OE. *taile, taille*, F. *taille* a cutting, cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut, but influenced probably by *taillé*, p. p. of *tailler*. See TAILOR, and cf. TAIL a limitation, TAILLE, TALLAGE.] **1.** Originally, a piece of wood on which notches or scores were cut, as the marks of number; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which corresponding accounts were kept.

☞ In purchasing and selling, it was once customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered, — the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this, or something like it, was the only method of keeping accounts; and *tallies* were received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer were *tallies* of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government.

2. Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks, whether on wood or paper, or in a book; especially, one kept in duplicate.

3. One thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

They were framed the *tallies* for each other. *Dryden.*

4. A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally; as, to make or earn a *tally* in a game.

5. A tally shop. See *Tally shop*, below.

Tally shop, a shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter tally*, kept by the seller, and the payments being made weekly or otherwise by agreement. The trade thus regulated is called *tally trade. Eng. Cyc.* — **To strike tallies**, to act in correspondence, or alike. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Tal'ly, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALLYING.] [Cf. F. *tailler* to cut. See TALLY, *n.*] **1.** To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to cause to fit or suit.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

2. (*Naut.*) To check off, as parcels of freight going inboard or outboard. *W. C. Russell.*

Tally on (*Naut.*), to dovetail together.

Tal'ly (tăl'lĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To be fitted; to suit; to correspond; to match.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

Your idea . . . *tallies* exactly with mine. *Walpole.*

2. To make a tally; to score; as, to *tally* in a game.

Tally on (*Naut.*), to man a rope for hauling, the men standing in a line or tail.

Tal'ly (tąl'lĭ), *adv.* [See TALL, *a.*] Stoutly; with spirit. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Tal'ly-ho' (tăl'lĭ-hō'), *interj. & n.* **1.** The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

2. A tallyho coach.

Tallyho coach, a pleasure coach. See under COACH.

Tal'ly-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TALLYMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

2. One who keeps a tally shop, or conducts his business as tally trade.

Tal'ma (tăl'mȧ), *n.; pl.* TALMAS (-mȧz). [Prob. so called from *Talma*, a French actor.] (*a*) A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak, forming part of the dress of ladies. (*b*) A similar garment worn formerly by gentlemen.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Chald. *talmūd* instruction, doctrine, fr. *lamad* to learn, *limmad* to teach.] The body of the Jewish civil and canonical law not comprised in the Pentateuch.

☞ The *Talmud* consists of two parts, the *Mishna*, or text, and the *Gemara*, or commentary. Sometimes, however, the name *Talmud* is restricted, especially by Jewish writers, to the Gemara. There are two Talmuds, the *Palestinian*, commonly, but incorrectly, called the *Talmud of Jerusalem*, and the *Babylonian Talmud*. They contain the same Mishna, but different Gemaras. The Babylonian Talmud is about three times as large as the other, and is more highly esteemed by the Jews.

Tal-mud'ic (tăl-mŭd'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *talmudique.*]
Tal-mud'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* Greek; *Talmudical* phrases. *Lightfoot.*

Tal'mud-ist (tăl'mŭd-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *talmudiste.*] One versed in the Talmud; one who adheres to the teachings of the Talmud.

Tal'mud-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

Tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [F., heel, spur, LL. *talo*, fr. L. *talus* the ankle, heel.] **1.** The claw of a predacious bird or animal, especially the claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of certain small prominences on the hind part of the face of an elephant's tooth.

3. (*Arch.*) A kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top; — usually called an *ogee.*

☞ When the concave part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon.*

4. The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. *Knight.*

Ta-look' } (tȧ-lōōk'), *n.* [Ar. *ta'lluq.*] A large estate;
Ta-luk' } esp., one constituting a revenue district or dependency the native proprietor of which is responsible for the collection and payment of the public revenue due from it. [*India*]

Ta-look'dar } (-dăr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *ta'lluqdār.*]
Ta-luk'dar } A proprietor of a talook. [*India*]

‖ **Tal'pa** (tăl'pȧ), *n.* [L., mole.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small insectivores including the common European mole.

‖ **Ta'lus** (tā'lŭs), *n.; pl.* TALI (-lī). [L., the ankle, the ankle bone.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The astragalus.

2. (*Surg.*) A variety of clubfoot (*Talipes calcaneus*). See the Note under TALIPES.

Ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A slope; the inclination of the face of a work.

2. (*Geol.*) A sloping heap of fragments of rock lying at the foot of a precipice.

Tam'a-bil'i-ty (tăm'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being tamable; tamableness.

Tam'a-ble (tăm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed, subdued, or reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness. — **Tam'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ta-man'du (tȧ-măn'dŭ), *n.* [Sp., from the native name: cf. F. *tamandua.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) native of the tropical parts of South America.

Tamandu, or Little Ant-bear.

☞ It has five toes on the fore feet, an elongated snout, small ears, and short woolly hair. Its tail is stout and hairy at the base, tapering, and covered with minute scales, and is somewhat prehensile at the end. Called also *tamandua, little ant-bear, fourmilier*, and *cagouare.*

The collared, or striped, tamandu (*Tamandua bivittata*) is considered a distinct species by some writers, but by others is regarded as only a variety.

Ta'ma-noir' (tȧ'mȧ-nwär'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ant-bear.

Tam'a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The American larch; also, the larch of Oregon and British Columbia (*Larix occidentalis*). See HACKMATACK, and LARCH. (*b*) The black pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) of Alaska, California, etc. It is a small tree with fine-grained wood.

Tam'a-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [L. *tamarice.* See TAMARISK.] A shrub or tree supposed to be the tamarisk, or perhaps some kind of heath. [*Obs.*]

He shall be like *tamaric* in the desert, and he shall not see when good shall come. *Jer.* xvii. 6 (*Douay version*).

Tam'a-rin (tăm'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [From the native name in Cayenne.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small

squirrel-like South American monkeys of the genus *Midas*, especially *M. ursulus*.

Silky tamarin. See MARIKINA.

Tam'a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* [It. *tamarindo*, or Sp. *tamarindo*, or Pg. *tamarindo*, *tamarinho*, from Ar. *tamarhindī*, literally, Indian date; *tamar* a dried date + *Hind* India: cf. F. *tamarin*. Cf. HINDOO.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A leguminous tree (*Tamarindus Indica*) cultivated in both the Indies, and in other tropical countries, for the sake of its shade, and for its fruit. The trunk of the tree is lofty and large, with wide-spreading branches; the flowers are in racemes at the ends of the branches. The leaves are small and finely pinnated.

Tamarind Tree (*Tamarindus Indica*).

2. One of the preserved seed pods of the tamarind, which contain an acid pulp, and are used medicinally and for preparing a pleasant drink.

Tamarind fish, a preparation of a variety of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit. — **Velvet tamarind.** (*a*) A West African leguminous tree (*Codarium acutifolium*). (*b*) One of its small black velvety pods, which are used for food in Sierra Leone. — **Wild tamarind** (*Bot.*), a name given to certain trees somewhat resembling the tamarind, as the *Lysiloma latisiliqua* of Southern Florida, and the *Pithecolobium filicifolium* of the West Indies.

Tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, *tamarice*, Skr. *tamāla*, *tamālaka*, a tree with a very dark bark; cf. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *tamarisc*, *tamarix*, *tamaris*.] (*Bot.*) Any shrub or tree of the genus *Tamarix*, the species of which are European and Asiatic. They have minute scalelike leaves, and small flowers in spikes. An Arabian species (*T. mannifera*) is the source of one kind of manna.

Tamarisk salt tree, an East Indian tree (*Tamarix orientalis*) which produces an incrustation of salt.

Tam'bac (-băk), *n.* (*Metal.*) See TOMBAC. [*Obs.*]

Tam'bour (tăm'bo͝or; 277), *n.* [F. See TABOR.] [Written also *tambor*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of small flat drum; a tambourine.

2. A small frame, commonly circular, and somewhat resembling a tambourine, used for stretching, and firmly holding, a portion of cloth that is to be embroidered; also, the embroidery done upon such a frame; — called also, in the latter sense, *tambour work*.

3. (*Arch.*) Same as DRUM, *n.*, 2 (*d*).

4. (*Fort.*) A work usually in the form of a redan, to inclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work. It is arranged like a stockade.

5. (*Physiol.*) A shallow metallic cup or drum, with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever. Two or more of these are connected by an India rubber tube, and used to transmit and register the movements of the pulse or of any pulsating artery.

Tam'bour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMBOURED (-bo͝ord); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMBOURING.] To embroider on a tambour.

‖ **Tam'bou'rin'** (tăn'bo͞o'răn'), *n.* [F. See TAMBOURINE.] **1.** A tambourine. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mus.*) An old Provençal dance of a lively character, common on the stage.

Tam'bour-ine' (tăm'bo͝or-ēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin*; cf. It. *tamburino*. See TAMBOUR, and cf. TABORINE.] A small drum, especially a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides; a timbrel.

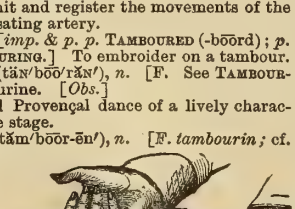

Tambourine.

Tam'breet (tăm'-brēt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole.

Tam'bu-rin' (-bu-rēn'), *n.* See TAMBOURINE. *Spenser.*

Tame (tām), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *entamer* to cut into, to broach.] To broach or enter upon; to taste, as liquor; to divide; to distribute; to deal out. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

> In the time of famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

Tame, *a.* [*Compar.* TAMER (-ēr); *superl.* TAMEST.] [AS. *tam*; akin to D. *tam*, G. *zahm*, OHG. *zam*, Dan. & Sw. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, L. *domare* to tame, Gr. δαμᾶν, Skr. *dam* to be tame, to tame, and perhaps to E. *beteem*. √61. Cf. ADAMANT, DIAMOND, DAME, DAUNT, INDOMITABLE.]

1. Reduced from a state of native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated; domestic; as, a *tame* deer; a *tame* bird.

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless.

> *Tame* slaves of the laborious plow. *Roscommon.*

3. Deficient in spirit or animation; spiritless; dull; flat; insipid; as, a *tame* poem; *tame* scenery.

Syn. — Gentle; mild; meek. See GENTLE.

Tame, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMED (tāmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMING.] [AS. *tamian*, *temian*, akin to D. *tammen*, *temmen*, G. *zähmen*, OHG. *zemmen*, Icel. *temja*, Goth. *gatamjan*. See TAME, *a.*] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; to reclaim; to domesticate; as, to *tame* a wild beast.

> They had not been *tamed* into submission, but baited into savageness and stubbornness. *Macaulay.*

2. To subdue; to conquer; to repress; as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.

Tame'a-ble (tām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Tamable. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Tame'less, *a.* Incapable of being tamed; wild; untamed; untamable. *Bp. Hall.* — **Tame'less-ness**, *n.*

Tame'ly, *adv.* In a tame manner.

Tame'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tame.

Tam'er (tām'ẽr), *n.* One who tames or subdues.

‖ **Ta'mi-as** (tȧ'mĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταμίας a distributer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ground squirrels, including the chipmunk. See CHIPMUNK.

Ta'mil (tă'mĭl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tamils, or to their language. [Written also *Tamul*.]

Ta'mil, *n.* [Written also *Tamul*.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of a Dravidian race of men native of Northern Ceylon and Southern India.

2. The Tamil language, the most important of the Dravidian languages. See DRAVIDIAN, *a.*

Ta-mil'i-an (tȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* & *n.* Tamil.

Tam'ine (tăm'ĭn), } *n.* [Cf. F. *tamis* a sort of sieve.
Tam'i-ny (-ĭ-nў), } Cf. STAMIN, TEMSE.] A kind of woolen cloth; tammy.

Tam'is (-ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve.] **1.** A sieve, or strainer, made of a kind of woolen cloth.

2. The cloth itself; tammy.

Tamis bird (*Zoöl.*), a Guinea fowl.

Tam'kin (tăm'kĭn), *n.* A tampion. *Johnson* (*Dict.*).

Tam'my (-mў), *n.*; *pl.* TAMMIES (-mĭz). **1.** A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, — used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc.

2. A sieve, or strainer, made of this material; a tamis.

Tamp (tămp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMPED (tămt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMPING.] [Cf. F. *tamponner* to plug or stop. See TAMPION.] **1.** In blasting, to plug up with clay, earth, dry sand, sod, or other material, as a hole bored in a rock, in order to prevent the force of the explosion from being misdirected.

2. To drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes; as, to *tamp* earth so as to make a smooth place.

Tam'pan (tăm'păn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A venomous South African tick. *Livingstone.*

Tam'pe-on (tăm'pē-ŭn), *n.* See TAMPION. *Farrow.*

Tamp'er (tămp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tamps; specifically, one who prepares for blasting, by filling the hole in which the charge is placed.

2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping iron.

Tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMPERING.] [A corruption of *temper*.] **1.** To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

> 'T is dangerous *tampering* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

2. To meddle so as to alter, injure, or vitiate a thing.

3. To deal unfairly; to practice secretly; to use bribery.

> Others *tampered*
> For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

Tam'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tampers; one who deals unfairly.

Tam-pi'co fi'ber *or* **fi'bre** (tăm-pē'kō fī'bẽr). A tough vegetable fiber used as a substitute for bristles in making brushes. The piassava and the ixtle are both used under this name.

Tamp'ing (tămp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who tamps; specifically, the act of filling up a hole in a rock, or the branch of a mine, for the purpose of blasting the rock or exploding the mine.

2. The material used in tamping. See TAMP, *v. t.*, 1.

Tamping iron, an iron rod for beating down the earthy substance in tamping for blasting.

Tam'pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon*, *tapon*, *tape*, of Dutch or German origin. See TAP a pipe or plug, and cf. TAMP, TAMPON, TOMPION.] [Written also *tampeon*, and *tompion*.] **1.** A wooden stopper, or plug, as for a cannon or other piece of ordnance, when not in use.

2. (*Mus.*) A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe.

Tam'poe (-pō), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of an East Indian tree (*Baccaurea Malayana*) of the Spurge family. It somewhat resembles an apple.

Tam'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [F. See TAMPION.] (*Surg.*) A plug introduced into a natural or artificial cavity of the body in order to arrest hemorrhage, or for the application of medicine.

Tam'pon, *v. t.* (*Surg.*) To plug with a tampon.

Tam'poon (tăm'pōōn), *n.* [See TAMPION.] The stopper of a barrel; a bung.

Tam'-tam' (tăm'tăm'), *n.* [Hind.; of imitative origin.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A kind of drum used in the East Indies and other Oriental countries; — called also *tom-tom*. (*b*) A gong. See GONG, *n.*, 1.

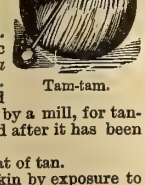

Tam-tam.

Ta'mul (tă'mŭl), *a.* & *n.* Tamil.

Tan (tăn), *n.* [Chin.] See PICUL.

Tan, *n.* [F. *tan*, perhaps fr. Armor. *tann* an oak, oak bark; or of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *tanne* a fir, OHG. *tanna* a fir, oak, MHG. *tan* a forest. Cf. TAWNY.] **1.** The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides; — so called both before and after it has been used. Called also *tan bark*.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan.

3. A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun; as, hands covered with *tan*.

Tan bed (*Hort.*), a bed made of tan; a bark bed. — **Tan pickle**, the liquor used in tanning leather. — **Tan spud**, a spud used in stripping bark for tan from trees. — **Tan stove.** See *Bark stove*, under BARK. — **Tan vat**, a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

Tan, *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish-brown.

Black and tan. See under BLACK, *a.*

Tan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TANNED (tănd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANNING.] [F. *tanner*, LL. *tannare*. See TAN, *n.*] **1.** To convert (the skin of an animal) into leather, as by the usual process of steeping it in an infusion of oak or some other bark, whereby it is impregnated with tannin, or tannic acid (which exists in several species of bark), and is thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.

☞ The essential result in tanning is due to the fact that the tannins form, with gelatins and albuminoids, a series of insoluble compounds which constitute leather. Similar results may be produced by the use of other reagents in place of tannin, as alum, and some acids or chlorides, which are employed in certain processes of tanning.

2. To make brown; to imbrown, as by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.

Tan (tăn), *v. i.* To get or become tanned.

Ta'na (tä'nä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as BANXRING.

Tan'a-ger (tăn'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [NL. *tanagra*, probably fr. Brazilian *tangara*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of bright-colored singing birds belonging to *Tanagra*, *Piranga*, and allied genera. The scarlet tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) and the summer redbird (*Piranga rubra*) are common species of the United States.

Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga Ludoviciana*).

Tan'a-grine (-grĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tanagers.

Tan'a-groid (-groid), *a.* [*Tanager* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Tanagrine.

‖ **Ta-na'te** (tä-nä'tä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic wild dog (*Canis procyonoides*), native of Japan and adjacent countries. It has a short, bushy tail. Called also *raccoon dog*.

Tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* & *a.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after another; — said especially of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of abreast.

Tan'dem, *n.* A team of horses harnessed one before the other. "He drove *tandems*." *Thackeray.*

Tandem engine, a compound steam engine having two or more steam cylinders in the same axis, close to one another. — **Tandem bicycle** *or* **tricycle**, one for two persons, in which one rider sits before the other.

Tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *tang* seaweed, Sw. *tång*, Icel. *þang*. Cf. TANGLE.] (*Bot.*) A coarse blackish seaweed (*Fucus nodosus*). *Dr. Prior.*

Tang sparrow (*Zoöl.*), the rock pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tang, *n.* [Probably fr. OD. *tanger* sharp, tart, literally, pinching; akin to E. *tongs*. √69. See TONGS.] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; especially, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask.

2. Fig.: A sharp, specific flavor or tinge. Cf. TANG a twang.

> Such proceedings had a strong *tang* of tyranny. *Fuller.*
> A cant of philosophism, and a *tang* of party politics. *Jeffrey.*

3. [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *tangi* a projecting point; akin to E. *tongs*. See TONGS.] A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; anything resembling a tongue in form or position. Specifically: —

(*a*) The part of a knife, fork, file, or other small instrument, which is inserted into the handle.

(*b*) The projecting part of the breech of a musket barrel, by which the barrel is secured to the stock.

(*c*) The part of a sword blade to which the handle is fastened.

(*d*) The tongue of a buckle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tang, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. TWANG. This word has become confused with *tang* taste, flavor.] A sharp, twanging sound; an unpleasant tone; a twang.

Tang, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TANGED (tăngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANGING.] To cause to ring or sound loudly; to ring.

> Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*

To tang bees, to cause a swarm of bees to settle, by beating metal to make a din.

Tang, *v. i.* To make a ringing sound; to ring.

> Let thy tongue *tang* with arguments of state. *Shak.*

Tan'ga-lung (tăn'gȧ-lŭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

Tan'gence (tăn'jens), *n.* Tangency. [*R.*]

Tan'gen-cy (tăn'jen-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

Tan'gent (-jent), *n.* [L. *tangens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *tangere* to touch; akin to Gr. τεταγών having seized: cf. F. *tangente*. Cf. ATTAIN, CONTAMINATE, CONTINGENT, ENTIRE, TACT, TASTE, TAX, *v. t.*] (*Geom.*) A tangent line, curve, or surface; specifically, that portion of the straight line tangent to a curve that is between the point of tangency and a given line, the given line being, for example, the axis of abscissas, or a radius of a circle produced. See *Trigonometrical function*, under FUNCTION.

Artificial, *or* **Logarithmic, tangent**, the logarithm of the natural tangent of an arc. — **Natural tangent**, a decimal expressing the length of the tangent of an arc, the radius being reckoned unity. — **Tangent galvanometer** (*Elec.*), a form of galvanometer having a circular coil and a short needle, in which the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle is proportional to the strength of the current. — **Tangent of an angle**, the natural tangent of the arc subtending or measuring the angle. — **Tangent of an arc**, a right line, as *ta*, touching the arc of a circle at one extremity *a*, and terminated by a line *ct*, passing from the center through the other extremity *o*.

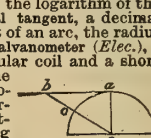

ab Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco*.

Tan'gent, *a.* [L. *tangens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Touching; touching at a single point; specifically (*Geom.*) meeting a curve or surface at a point and having

ab Tangent Line.

abcd Tangent Curves.

at that point the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface; as, a line *tangent* to a curve; a curve *tangent* to a surface; *tangent* surfaces.

Tangent plane (*Geom.*), a plane which touches a surface in a point or line. — **Tangent scale** (*Gun.*), a kind of breech sight for a cannon. — **Tangent screw** (*Mach.*), an endless screw; a worm.

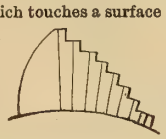

Tangent Scale.

Tan-gen'tal (tăn-jĕn'tal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Tangential.

Tan-gen'tial (-shal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangential force (*Mech.*), a force which acts on a moving body in the direction of a tangent to the path of the body, its effect being to increase or diminish the velocity; — distinguished from a *normal force*, which acts at right angles to the tangent and changes the direction of the motion without changing the velocity. — **Tangential stress.** (*Engin.*) See SHEAR, *n.*, 3.

Tan-gen'tial-ly, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

Tan'ger-ine' (tăn'jĕr-ēn'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A kind of orange, much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor. It is said to have been produced in America from the mandarin. [Written also *tangierine*.]

Tang'fish' (tăng'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common harbor seal. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Tan-ghin'i-a** (tăn-gĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) The ordeal tree. See under ORDEAL.

Tan'gi-bil'i-ty (tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tangibilité*.] The quality or state of being tangible.

Tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *tangible*. See TANGENT.] **1.** Perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable. *Bacon.*

2. Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind; real; substantial; evident. "A *tangible* blunder." *Byrom.*

Direct and *tangible* benefit to ourselves and others. *Southey.*

— **Tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

Tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TANGLING (-glĭng).] [A frequentative fr. *tang* seaweed; hence, to twist like seaweed. See TANG seaweed, and cf. TANGLE, *n.*] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot; to entangle; to ravel.

2. To involve; to insnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in lies. "*Tangled* in amorous nets." *Milton.*

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

Tan'gle, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly; to get in a tangle.

Tan'gle, *n.* **1.** [Cf. Icel. *þöngull*. See TANG seaweed.] (*Bot.*) Any large blackish seaweed, especially the *Laminaria saccharina*. See KELP.

Coral and sea fan and *tangle*, the blooms and the palms of the ocean. *C. Kingsley.*

2. [From TANGLE, *v.*] A knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; a snarl; as, hair or yarn in *tangles*; a *tangle* of vines and briers. Used also figuratively.

3. *pl.* An instrument consisting essentially of an iron bar to which are attached swabs, or bundles of frayed rope, or other similar substances, — used to capture starfishes, sea urchins, and other similar creatures living at the bottom of the sea.

Blue tangle. (*Bot.*) See DANGLEBERRY. — **Tangle picker** (*Zoöl.*), the turnstone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tan'gle-fish' (tăn'g'l-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sea adder, or great pipefish of Europe.

Tan'gling-ly (-glĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a tangling manner.

Tan'gly (-glȳ), *a.* **1.** Entangled; intricate.

2. Covered with tangle, or seaweed.

Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay. *Falconer.*

Tan'gram (tăn'grăm), *n.* [Cf. TRANGRAM.] A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin wood, or other suitable material, into seven pieces, as shown in the cut, these pieces being capable of combination in various ways, so as to form a great number of different figures. It is now often used in primary schools as a means of instruction.

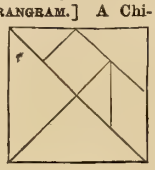

Tangram.

Tangue (tăng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tenrec.

Tan'gun (tăn'gŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A piebald variety of the horse, native of Thibet.

Tang'whaup (tăng'hwȧp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The whimbrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tan'i-er (tăn'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) An arold plant (*Caladium sagittæfolium*), the leaves of which are boiled and eaten in the West Indies. [Written also *tannier*.]

Tan'ist (tăn'ĭst), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste*, *tanaise*, second, the second person in rank, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince.] In Ireland, a lord or proprietor of a tract of land or of a castle, elected by a family, under the system of tanistry.

This family [the O'Hanlons] were *tanists* of a large territory within the present county of Armagh. *M. A. Lower.*

Tan'ist-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [See TANIST.] In Ireland, a tenure of family lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, to which he was admitted by election.

☞ The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was, in reality, giving it to the strongest; and the practice often occasioned bloody feuds in families, for which reason it was abolished under James I.

Ta'nite (tā'nīt), *n.* A firm composition of emery and a certain kind of cement, used for making grinding wheels, slabs, etc.

Tank (tăngk), *n.* A small Indian dry measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; also, a Bombay weight of 72 grains, for pearls. *Simmonds.*

Tank, *n.* [Pg. *tanque*, L. *stagnum* a pool; or perhaps of East Indian origin. Cf. STANK, *n.*] A large basin or cistern; an artificial receptacle for liquids.

Tank engine, a locomotive which carries the water and fuel it requires, thus dispensing with a tender. — **Tank iron**, plate iron thinner than boiler plate, and thicker than sheet iron or stovepipe iron. — **Tank worm** (*Zoöl.*), a small nematoid worm found in the water tanks of India, supposed by some to be the young of the Guinea worm.

Tan'ka (tăn'kȧ), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat used in Canton. It is about 25 feet long and is often rowed by women. Called also *tankia*. *S. W. Williams.*

Tank'ard (tăngk'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart*; cf. OD. *tanckaert*; of uncertain origin.] A large drinking vessel, especially one with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

Tan'ki-a (tăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Naut.*) See TANKA.

Tank'ling (tăngk'lĭng), *n.* A tinkling. [*Obs.*]

Tan'ling (tăn'lĭng), *n.* One tanned by the sun. [*R.*]

Hot summer's *tanlings* and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shak.*

Tan'na-ble (tăn'nȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be tanned.

Tan'nage (-năj; 48), *n.* A tanning; the act, operation, or result of tanning. [*R.*]

They should have got his cheek's fresh *tannage*. *R. Browning.*

Tan'nate (-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tannate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of tannic acid.

Tan'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

Tan'ner-y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TANNERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tannerie*.] **1.** A place where the work of tanning is carried on.

2. The art or process of tanning. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Tan'nic (tăn'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tan; derived from, or resembling, tan; as, *tannic* acid.

Tannic acid. (*Chem.*) (*a*) An acid obtained from nutgalls as a yellow amorphous substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, having an astringent taste, and forming with ferric salts a bluish-black compound, which is the basis of common ink. Called also *tannin*, and *gallotannic acid*. (*b*) By extension, any one of a series of astringent substances resembling tannin proper, widely diffused through the vegetable kingdom, as in oak bark, willow, catechu, tea, coffee, etc.

Tan'ni-er (tăn'nĭ-ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TANIER.

Tan'nin (tăn'nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tannin*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *Tannic acid*, under TANNIC.

Tan'ning, *n.* The art or process of converting skins into leather. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.

Tan'rec (tăn'rĕk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TENREC.

Tan'sy (tăn'zȳ), *n.* [OE. *tansaye*, F. *tanaisie*; cf. It. & Sp. *tanaceto*, NL. *tanacetum*, Pg. *atanasia*, *athanasia*, Gr. *ἀθανασία* immortality, fr. *ἀθάνατος* immortal; *ἀ* priv. + *θάνατος* death.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the composite genus *Tanacetum*. The common tansy (*T. vulgare*) has finely divided leaves, a strong aromatic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

2. A dish common in the seventeenth century, made of eggs, sugar, rose water, cream, and the juice of herbs, baked with butter in a shallow dish. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Double tansy (*Bot.*), a variety of the common tansy with the leaves more dissected than usual. — **Tansy mustard** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Sisymbrium canescens*) of the Mustard family, with tansylike leaves.

Tant (tănt), *n.* [Cf. TAINT tincture.] (*Zoöl.*) A small scarlet arachnid.

Tan'ta-late (tăn'tȧ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tantalic acid.

Tan-tal'ic (tăn-tăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tantalum; derived from, or containing, tantalum; specifically, designating any one of a series of acids analogous to nitric acid and the polyacid compounds of phosphorus.

Tan'ta-lism (tăn'tȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable; tantalization. *Addison.*

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *Josiah Quincy.*

Tan'ta-lite (-līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tantalite*.] (*Min.*) A heavy mineral of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is essentially a tantalate of iron.

Tan'ta-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. *Gayton.*

Tan'ta-lize (tăn'tȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TANTALIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TANTALIZING (-lĭ'zĭng).] [From TANTALUS: cf. F. *tantaliser*.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantalized* thy life. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To tease; vex; irritate; provoke. — TANTALIZE, DISAPPOINT. To *disappoint* is literally to *do away* with what was (or was taken to be) *appointed*; hence the peculiar pain from hopes thus dashed to the ground. To *tantalize*, a much stronger term, describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus, the Phrygian king. To *tantalize* is to visit with the bitterest disappointment — to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can never be realized.

Tan'ta-li'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* One who tantalizes.

Tan'ta-li'zing-ly (-zĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a tantalizing or teasing manner.

Tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. So named on account of the perplexity and difficulty encountered by its discoverer (Ekeberg) in isolating it. See TANTALUS.] (*Chem.*) A rare nonmetallic element found in certain minerals, as tantalite, samarskite, and fergusonite, and isolated as a dark powder which becomes steel-gray by burnishing. Symbol Ta. Atomic weight 182.0. Formerly called also *tantalium*.

Tan'ta-lus (tăn'tȧ-lŭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Τάνταλος*.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A Phrygian king who was punished in the lower world by being placed in the midst of a lake whose waters reached to his chin but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung branches laden with choice fruit which likewise receded whenever he stretched out his hand to grasp them.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of wading birds comprising the wood ibises.

Tantalus's cup (*Physics*), a philosophical toy, consisting of a cup, within which is the figure of a man, and within the figure a siphon, the longer arm of which passes down through the bottom of the cup, and allows the escape of any liquid that may be poured in, when it reaches as high as the bend of the siphon, which is just below the level of the mouth of the figure in the cup.

Tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect.

A usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right. *Hallam.*

The certainty that delay, under these circumstances, was *tantamount* to ruin. *De Quincey.*

Tan'ta-mount', *v. i.* To be tantamount or equivalent; to amount. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'ȳ *or* tăn'tĭ-vȳ; 277), *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly; — a fox-hunting term; as, to ride *tantivy*.

Tan-tiv'y, *n.* A rapid, violent gallop; an impetuous rush. *Cleveland.*

Tan-tiv'y, *v. i.* To go away in haste. [*Collog.*]

Tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A whim, or burst of ill-humor; an affected air. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Tan'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on; a tannery.

‖ **Tan'y-stom'a-ta** (tăn'ĭ-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τανύειν* to stretch + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of dipterous insects in which the proboscis is large and contains lancelike mandibles and maxillæ. The horseflies and robber flies are examples.

Ta'o-ism (tā'ŏ-ĭz'm), *n.* One of the popular religions of China, sanctioned by the state. — **Ta'o-ist**, *a. & n.*

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPPED (tăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAPPING.] [F. *taper* to strike; of Teutonic origin; cf. dial. G. *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe* a paw, fist, G. *tappen* to grope.] **1.** To strike with a slight or gentle blow; to touch gently; to rap lightly; to pat; as, to *tap* one with the hand or a cane.

2. To put a new sole or heel on; as, to *tap* shoes.

Tap, *n.* [Cf. F. *tape*. See TAP to strike.] **1.** A gentle or slight blow; a light rap; a pat. *Addison.*

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

3. *pl.* (*Mil.*) A signal, by drum or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' quarters and retiring to bed, — usually given about a quarter of an hour after tattoo. *Wilhelm.*

Tap, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow.

Tap, *n.* [AS. *tæppa*, akin to D. *tap*, G. *zapfen*, OHG. *zapfo*, Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, Icel. *tappi*. Cf. TAMPION, TIP.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn.

2. A plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask, or the like; a faucet.

3. Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; as, liquor of the same *tap*. [*Colloq.*]

4. A place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a taproom; a bar. [*Colloq.*]

5. (*Mech.*) A tool for forming an internal screw, as in a nut, consisting of a hardened steel male screw grooved longitudinally so as to have cutting edges.

On tap. (*a*) Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. (*b*) Broached, or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap*. — **Plug tap** (*Mech.*), a screw-cutting tap with a slightly tapering end. — **Tap bolt**, a bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other end, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut. See *Illust.* under BOLT. — **Tap cinder** (*Metal.*), the slag of a puddling furnace.

Plug Tap.

Tap, *v. t.* **1.** To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, a tumor, etc.

2. Hence, to draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires for the purpose of intercepting information; to *tap* the treasury.

3. To draw, or cause to flow, by piercing. *Shak.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors. *Addison.*

4. (*Mech.*) To form an internal screw in (anything) by means of a tool called a *tap*; as, to *tap* a nut.

‖ **Ta'pa** (tä'pȧ), *n.* A kind of cloth prepared by the Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper mulberry: — sometimes called also *kapa*.

‖ **Ta'pa-yax'in** (tä'pȧ-yăks'ĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Mexican spinous lizard (*Phrynosoma orbiculare*) having a head somewhat like that of a toad; — called also *horned toad*.

Tape (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* a fillet. Cf. TAPESTRY, TIPPET.] **1.** A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen; a narrow woven fabric used for strings and the like; as, curtains tied with *tape*.

2. A tapeline; also, a metallic ribbon so marked as to serve as a tapeline; as, a steel *tape*.

Red tape. See under RED. — **Tape grass** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves, growing in fresh or brackish water; — called also *fresh-water eelgrass*, and, in Maryland, *wild celery*. — **Tape needle.** See BODKIN, *n.*, 4.

Tape'line' (-līn'), *n.* A painted tape, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and often inclosed in a case, — used for measuring.

Ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*; cf. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*.] **1.** A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle; hence, a small light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

2. A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; as, the *taper* of a spire.

Ta'per (tā'pẽr), *a.* [Supposed to be from *taper*, n., in allusion to its form.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers.

Ta'per, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPERED (tā'pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAPERING.] To become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers* toward one end.

Ta'per, *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.

Ta'pered (tā'pẽrd), *a.* Lighted with a taper or tapers; as, a *tapered* choir. [*R.*] *T. Warton.*

Ta'per-ing (tā'pẽr-ĭng), *a.* Becoming gradually smaller toward one end. — **Ta'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ta'per-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being taper; tapering form; taper. *Shenstone.*

Tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trỹ), *n.; pl.* TAPESTRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, LL. *tapecius*, fr. L. *tapete* carpet, tapestry, Gr. *τάπης, ταπίς.* Cf. TAPIS, TIPPET.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked upon a warp of linen or other thread by hand, the designs being usually more or less pictorial and the stuff employed for wall hangings and the like. The term is also applied to different kinds of embroidery.

Tapestry carpet, a kind of carpet, somewhat resembling Brussels, in which the warp is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. — **Tapestry moth.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Carpet moth*, under CARPET.

Tap'es-try, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPESTRIED (-trĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAPESTRYING.] To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses. *Macaulay.*

Tap'et (-ĕt), *n.* [L. *tapete.* See TAPESTRY.] Worked or figured stuff; tapestry. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Tap'e-ti (tăp'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* TAPETIS (-tĭz). [Braz.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American hare (*Lepus Brazilienssis*).

‖ **Ta-pe'tum** (tā-pē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] (*Anat.*) An area in the pigmented layer of the choroid coat of the eye in many animals, which has an iridescent or metallic luster and helps to make the eye visible in the dark. Sometimes applied to the whole layer of pigmented epithelium of the choroid.

Tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of cestode worms belonging to Tænia and many allied genera. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments or proglottids varying in shape, those toward the end of the body being much larger and longer than the anterior ones, and containing the fully developed sexual organs. The head is small, destitute of a mouth, but furnished with two or more suckers (which vary greatly in shape in different genera), and sometimes, also, with hooks for adhesion to the walls of the intestines of the animals in which they are parasitic. The larvæ (see CYSTICERCUS) live in the flesh of various creatures, and when swallowed by another animal of the right species develop into the mature tapeworm in its intestine. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

☞ Three species are common parasites of man: the *pork tapeworm* (*Tænia solium*), the larva of which is found in pork; the *beef tapeworm* (*T. mediocanellata*), the larva of which lives in the flesh of young cattle; and the *broad tapeworm* (*Bothriocephalus latus*) which is found chiefly in the inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. See also ECHINOCOCCUS, CYSTICERCUS, PROGLOTTIS, and 2d MEASLES, 4.

Tap'house' (tăp'hous'), *n.* A house where liquors are retailed. *Shak.*

‖ **Taph-ren'chy-ma** (tăf-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *τάφρος* a trench + *enchyma*, as in *parenchyma.*] (*Bot.*) Same as BOTHRENCHYMA.

Tap'i-nage (tăp'ĭ-nāj; 48), *n.* [See TAPISH.] A lurking or skulking. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* [Braz. *tipioka:* cf. Pg., Sp. & F. *tapioca.*] A coarsely granular substance obtained by heating, and thus partly changing, the moistened starch obtained from the roots of the cassava. It is much used in puddings and as a thickening for soups. See CASSAVA.

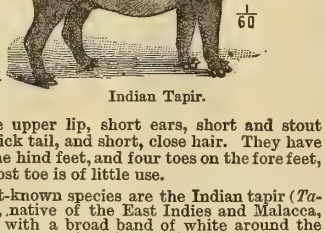

Indian Tapir.

Ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra:* cf. F. *tapir.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large odd-toed ungulates belonging to *Tapirus, Elasmognathus,* and allied genera. They have a long prehensile upper lip, short ears, short and stout legs, a short, thick tail, and short, close hair. They have three toes on the hind feet, and four toes on the fore feet, but the outermost toe is of little use.

☞ The best-known species are the Indian tapir (*Tapirus Indicus*), native of the East Indies and Malacca, which is black with a broad band of white around the middle, and the common American tapir (*T. Americanus*), which, when adult, is dull brown. Several other species inhabit the Andes and Central America.

Tapir tiger (*Zoöl.*), the wallah.

Ta'pir-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Tapir* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Allied to the tapir, or the Tapir family.

Ta'pis (tă'pĭs *or* tā'pĭs; 277), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry; formerly, the cover of a council table.

On, *or* **Upon, the tapis,** on the table, or under consideration; as, to lay a motion in Parliament *on the tapis.*

Tap'is (tăp'ĭs *or* tā'pĭs), *v. t.* To cover or work with figures like tapestry. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Tap'is-er (tăp'ĭs-ẽr *or* tā'pĭs-), *n.* [F. *tapissier.*] A maker of tapestry; an upholsterer. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Tap'ish (tăp'ĭsh), *v. i.* [F. se *tapir* to squat.] To lie close to the ground, so as to be concealed; to squat; to crouch; hence, to hide one's self. [Written also *tappis, tappish, tappice.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

As a hound that, having roused a hart,
Although he *tappish* ne'er so soft. *Chapman.*

Tap'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* Bad small beer; also, the refuse or dregs of liquor. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

The *taplash* of strong ale and wine. *Taylor* (1630).

Tap'lings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* The strong double leathers by which the two parts of a flail are united. *Halliwell.*

‖ **Ta-po'a ta'fa** (tȧ-pō'ȧ tā'fȧ). (*Zoöl.*) A small carnivorous marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having long, soft fur, and a very long tail with a tuft of long hairs at the end; — called also *brush-tailed phascogale.*

Tap'pen (tăp'pĕn), *n.* An obstruction, or indigestible mass, found in the intestine of bears and other animals during hibernation.

Tap'per (tăp'pẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*); — called also *tapperer, tabberer, little wood pie, barred woodpecker, wood tapper, hickwall,* and *pump borer.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tap'pes-ter (-pĕs-tẽr), *n.* [See TAPSTER.] A female tapster. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tap'pet (-pĕt), *n.* (*Mach.*) A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, with a view to produce change or regulate motion. *G. Francis.*

Tappet motion, a valve motion worked by tappets from a reciprocating part, without an eccentric or cam, — used in steam pumps, etc.

Tap'pice (-pĭs), **Tap'pis** (-pĭs), *v. i.* See TAPISH.

Tap'pit hen' (tăp'pĭt hĕn'). **1.** A hen having a tuft of feathers on her head. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. A measuring pot holding one quart (according to some, three quarts); — so called from a knob on the lid, thought to resemble a crested hen. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap; a barroom.

The ambassador was put one night into a miserable *taproom*, full of soldiers smoking. *Macaulay.*

Tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth without dividing.

Tap'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *tæppestre* a female tapster. See TAP a plug, pipe, and -STER.] One whose business is to tap or draw ale or other liquor.

Ta'qua-nut' (tä'kwȧ-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Central American name for the ivory nut.

Tar (tär), *n.* [Abbrev. from *tarpaulin.*] A sailor; a seaman. [*Colloq.*] *Swift.*

Tar, *n.* [OE. *terre, tarre,* AS. *teru, teoru;* akin to D. *teer,* G. *teer, theer,* Icel. *tjara,* Sw. *tjära,* Dan. *tiære,* and to E. *tree.* √63. See TREE.] A thick, black, viscous liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, etc., and having a varied composition according to the temperature and material employed in obtaining it.

Coal tar. See in the Vocabulary. — **Mineral tar** (*Min.*), a kind of soft native bitumen. — **Tar board,** a strong quality of millboard made from junk and old tarred rope. *Knight.* — **Tar water.** (*a*) A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. (*b*) The ammoniacal water of gas works. — **Wood tar,** tar obtained from wood. It is usually obtained by the distillation of the wood of the pine, spruce, or fir, and is used in varnishes, cements, and to render ropes, oakum, etc., impervious to water.

Tar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARRED (tärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARRING.] To smear with tar, or as with tar; as, to *tar* ropes; to *tar* cloth.

To tar and feather a person. See under FEATHER, *v. t.*

Tar'a-nis (tăr'ȧ-nĭs), *n.* [L. *taranis,* from the Celtic; cf. W. & Corn. *taran* thunder.] (*Myth.*) A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter.

Tar'an-tass' (tär'ȧn-tăs'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas'.*] A low four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. The carriage box rests on two long, springy poles which run from the fore to the hind axletree. When snow falls, the wheels are taken off, and the body is mounted on a sledge.

Tar'an-tel'la (tăr'ăn-tĕl'lȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A rapid and delirious sort of Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, which moves in whirling triplets; — so called from a popular notion of its being a remedy against the poisonous bite of the *tarantula.* Some derive its name from Taranto in Apulia. (*b*) Music suited to such a dance.

Tar'ant-ism (tăr'ant-ĭz'm), *n.* [It. *tarantismo:* cf. F. *tarentisme.* See TARANTULA.] (*Med.*) A nervous affection producing melancholy, stupor, and an uncontrollable desire to dance. It was supposed to be produced by the bite of the tarantula, and considered to be incapable of cure except by protracted dancing to appropriate music. [Written also *tarentism.*]

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tŭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* E. TARANTULAS (-lȧz), L. TARANTULÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. It. *tarantola,* fr. L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large spiders, popularly supposed to be very venomous, especially the European species (*Tarantula apuliæ*). The tarantulas of Texas and adjacent countries are large species of Mygale. [Written also *tarentula.*]

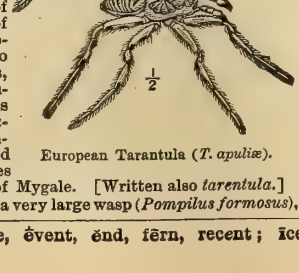

European Tarantula (*T. apuliæ*).

Tarantula killer, a very large wasp (*Pompilus formosus*), which captures the Texan tarantula (*Mygale Hentzii*) and places it in its nest as food for its young, after paralyzing it by a sting.

Tarantula Killer (*Pompilus formosus*).

Ta-ran'tu-la'ted (tȧ-răn'tŭ-lā'tĕd), *a.* Bitten by a tarantula; affected with tarantism.

Tar-bog'an (tär-bŏg'an), *n. & v.* See TOBOGGAN.

Tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *tarbūsh;* perhaps from Per. *sar-posh* headdress: cf. F. *tarbouch.*] A red cap worn by Turks and other Eastern nations, sometimes alone and sometimes swathed with linen or other stuff to make a turban. See FEZ.

Tar-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tardatio,* fr. *tardare, tardatum,* to retard, delay, fr. *tardus* slow.] The act of retarding, or delaying; retardation. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tar'di-gra'da** (tär'dĭ-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TARDIGRADE, *a.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of edentates comprising the sloths. They are noted for the slowness of their movements when on the ground. See SLOTH, 3.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An order of minute aquatic arachnids; — called also *bear animalcules, sloth animalcules,* and *water bears.*

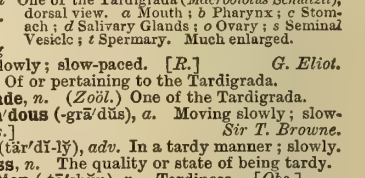

One of the Tardigrada (*Macrobiotus Schultzii*), dorsal view. *a* Mouth; *b* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *d* Salivary Glands; *e* Ovary; *s* Seminal Vesicle; *t* Spermary. Much enlarged.

Tar'di-grade (tär'dĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus; tardus* slow + *gradi* to step: cf. F. *tardigrade.*] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. [*R.*] *G. Eliot.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada.

Tar'di-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tardigrada.

Tar'di-gra'dous (-grā'dŭs), *a.* Moving slowly; slow-paced. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tar'di-ly (tär'dĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

Tar'di-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tardy.

Tar'di-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Tardiness. [*Obs.*]

To instruct them to avoid all snares of *tarditation,* in the Lord's affairs. *Herrick.*

Tar'di-ty (tär'dĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness. [*R.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

‖ **Tar'do** (-dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow; — a direction to perform a passage slowly.

‖ **Tar'do,** *n.* [Sp., slow, L. *tardus.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sloth.

Tar'dy (-dỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TARDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TARDIEST.] [F. *tardif,* fr. (assumed) LL. *tardivus,* fr. L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; not swift.

And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

2. Not being in season; late; dilatory; — opposed to *prompt;* as, to be *tardy* in one's payments. *Arbuthnot.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed. *Waller.*

3. Unwary; unready. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

4. Criminal; guilty. [*Obs.*] *Collier.*

Syn. — Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant. See SLOW.

Tar'dy, *v. t.* To make tardy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tare (târ), *obs. imp.* of TEAR. Tore.

Tare, *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *tare* brisk, eager, OE. *tarefitch* the wild vetch.] **1.** A weed that grows among wheat and other grain, — alleged by modern naturalists to be the *Lolium temulentum,* or darnel.

Didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? From whence then hath it *tares?* *Matt.* xiii. 27.

The "darnel" is said to be the *tares* of Scripture, and is the only deleterious species belonging to the whole order. *Baird.*

2. (*Bot.*) A name of several climbing or diffuse leguminous herbs of the genus *Vicia;* especially, the *V. sativa,* sometimes grown for fodder.

Tare, *n.* [F. *tare;* cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *tara;* all fr. Ar. *tarah* thrown away, removed, fr. *taraha* to reject, remove.] (*Com.*) Deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity, and is weighed with it; hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, bag, etc.

Tare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARED (târd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARING.] To ascertain or mark the tare of (goods).

Tared (târd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Weighed; determined; reduced to equal or standard weight; as, *tared* filter papers, used in weighing precipitates.

Ta-ren'te (tȧ-rĕn'tē), *n.* [Cf. F. *tarente.*] (*Zoöl.*) A harmless lizard of the Gecko family (*Platydactylus Mauritianicus*) found in Southern Europe and adjacent countries, especially among old walls and ruins.

Tar'ent-ism (tăr'ent-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as TARANTISM.

Ta-ren'tu-la (tȧ-rĕn'tŭ-lȧ), *n.* See TARANTULA.

Targe (tärj), *n.* [F. Cf. TARGET.] A shield or target. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] "A buckler or a *targe.*" *Chaucer.*

Tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* [OF. *targette,* dim. of OF. & F. *targe,* of Teutonic origin; cf. AS. *targe,* OD. *targie,* G. *zarge* a frame, case, border, OHG. *zarga,* Icel. *targa* shield.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, used as a defensive weapon in war.

2. (*a*) A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice, or to test the accuracy of a firearm, or the force of a projectile. (*b*) The pattern or arrangement of a series of hits made by a marksman on a butt or mark; as, he made a good *target.*

3. (*Surveying*) The sliding crosspiece, or vane, on a leveling staff.

4. (*Railroad*) A conspicuous disk attached to a switch lever to show its position, or for use as a signal.

Tar'get-ed (tär'gĕt-ĕd), *a.* Furnished, armed, or protected, with a target.

Tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who is armed with a target or shield. [Written also *targetier*.]

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TARGUMS (-gŭmz), Heb. TARGUMIM (tär'gōō-mēm'). [Chald. *targūm* interpretation, fr. *targēm* to interpret. Cf. TRUCHMAN, and DRAGOMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament Scriptures in the Chaldee or Aramaic language or dialect.

Tar'gum-ist, *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tarifa*, It. *tariffa*; all fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation, definition, from *'arafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by the government of a country upon goods imported or exported; as, a revenue *tariff*; a protective *tariff*; Clay's compromise *tariff* (U. S. 1833).

☞ The United States and Great Britain impose no duties on exports; hence, in these countries the *tariff* refers only to imports.

2. The duty, or rate of duty, so imposed; as, the *tariff* on wool; a *tariff* of two cents a pound.

3. Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.; as, a *tariff* of fees, or of railroad fares. *Bolingbroke.*

Tar'iff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARIFFED (-ĭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARIFFING.] To make a list of duties on, as goods.

Tar'in (tăr'ĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The siskin. [*Prov.*]

Tar'ing (tăr'ĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common tern; — called also *tarret*, and *tarrock*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tan), *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for dresses.

Tarn (tärn), *n.* [OE. *terne*, Icel. *tjörn*.] A mountain lake or pool.

A lofty precipice in front,
A silent *tarn* below. *Wordsworth.*

Tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARNISHING.] [F. *ternir*, fr. OHG. *tarnen* to darken, to conceal, hide; akin to OS. *dernian* to hide, AS. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, OHG. *tarni* hidden, OS. *derni*, AS. *derne*, *dyrne*. Cf. DERN, *a.*, and see -ISH.] To soil, or change the appearance of, especially by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, or the like; to diminish, dull, or destroy the luster of; to sully; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the purity of color. "*Tarnished* lace." *Fuller.* Used also figuratively; as, to *tarnish* one's honor.

Syn. — To sully; stain; dim.

Tar'nish, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull; as, gilding will *tarnish* in a foul air.

Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight. *Dryden.*

Tar'nish, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being tarnished; stain; soil; blemish.

2. (*Min.*) A thin film on the surface of a mineral, usually due to a slight alteration of the original color; as, the steel *tarnish* in columbite.

Tar'nish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tarnishes.

Ta'ro (tä'rō *or* tăr'rō), *n.* [From the Polynesian name.] (*Bot.*) A name for several aroid plants (*Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculenta*, *Colocasia macrorhiza*, etc.), and their rootstocks. They have large ovate-sagittate leaves and large fleshy rootstocks, which are cooked and used for food in tropical countries.

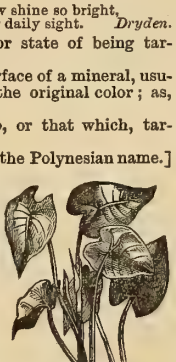
Taro (*Colocasia macrorhiza*).

Tar'ot (tăr'ŏt), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *tarocco*.] A game of cards; — called also *taroc*. *Hoyle.*

Tar'pan (tär'păn), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild horse found in the region of the Caspian Sea.

Tar-pau'lin (tär-pȧ'lĭn), *n.* [*Tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover. See PALL a covering.]

1. A piece of canvas covered with tar or a waterproof composition, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc.

2. A hat made of, or covered with, painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others.

3. Hence, a sailor; a seaman; a tar.

To a landsman, these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half-savage race. *Macaulay.*

Tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TARPUM.

Tar'pum (tär'pŭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine fish (*Megalops Atlanticus*) of the Southern United States and the West Indies. It often becomes six or more feet in length, and has large silvery scales. The scales are a staple article of trade, and are used in fancywork. Called also *tarpon*, *sabalo*, *savanilla*, *silverfish*, and *jewfish*.

Tarpum. 1/30

Tar'quin-ish (tär'kwĭn-ĭsh), *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of ancient Rome; proud; haughty; overbearing.

Tar'race (tär'rȧs; 48), *n.* See TRASS. [*Obs.*]

Tar'ra-gon (-rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *tarkhūn*; perhaps fr. Gr. δράκων a dragon, or L. *draco*; cf. L. *dracunculus* tarragon. Cf. DRAGON.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Artemisia* (*A. dracunculus*), much used in France for flavoring vinegar.

Tar'ras (tăr'ȧs), *n.* See TRASS. [*Obs.*]

Tarre (tăr), *v. t.* [OE. *tarien*, *terien*, to irritate, provoke, AS. *tergan* to pull, pluck, torment; probably akin to E. *tear*, v. t. √63. Cf. TARRY, *v.*] To set on, as a dog; to incite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tar'ri-ance (tăr'rĭ-ans), *n.* The act or time of tarrying; delay; lateness. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

And after two days' *tarriance* there, returned. *Tennyson.*

Tar'ri-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tarries.

Tar'ri-er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of dog; a terrier. [*Obs.*]

Tar'rock (-rŭk), *n.* [Greenland *tattarok*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The young of the kittiwake gull before the first molt. (*b*) The common guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*c*) The common tern.

Tar'ry (tär'rў), *a.* [From TAR, *n.*] Consisting of, or covered with, tar; like tar.

Tar'ry (tăr'rў), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARRYING.] [OE. *tarien* to irritate (see TARRE); but with a change of sense probably due to confusion with OE. *targen* to delay, OF. *targier*, fr. (assumed) LL. *tardicare*, fr. L. *tardare* to make slow, to tarry, fr. *tardus* slow. Cf. TARDY.] **1.** To stay or remain behind; to wait.

Tarry ye here for us, until we come again. *Ex.* xxiv. 14.

2. To delay; to put off going or coming; to loiter.

Come down unto me, *tarry* not. *Gen.* xlv. 9.
One *tarried* here, there hurried one. *Emerson.*

3. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. *Gen.* xix. 2.

Syn. — To abide; continue; lodge; await; loiter.

Tar'ry, *v. t.* **1.** To delay; to defer; to put off. [*Obs.*]

Tarry us here no longer than to-morrow. *Chaucer.*

2. To wait for; to stay or stop for. [*Archaic*]

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*

He plodded on, . . . *tarrying* no further question. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tar'ry, *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [*Obs.*] *E. Lodge.*

Tar'sal (tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the tarsus (either of the foot or eye). — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage; a tarsale.

Tarsal tetter (*Med.*), an eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids; a kind of bleareye.

Tar'sal (tär'sal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TERCEL. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tar-sa'le** (tär-sā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* TARSALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones or cartilages of the tarsus; esp., one of the series articulating with the metatarsals.

Tarse (tärs), *n.* [Cf. TASSEL, TIERCEL.] (*Falconry*) The male falcon.

Tarse (tärs), *n.* [Cf. F. *tarse*.] (*Anat.*) The tarsus.

Tar-sec'to-my (tär-sĕk'tō-mў), *n.* [*Tarsus* + Gr. ἐκτέμνειν to cut out.] (*Surg.*) The operation of excising one or more of the bones of the tarsus.

Tar'sel (tär'sĕl), *n.* A male hawk. See TERCEL. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tar'si** (-sī), *n.*, *pl.* of TARSUS.

‖ **Tar'si-a** (tär'sē-ȧ), } *n.* [It.] A kind of mo-
‖ **Tar'si-a-tu'ra** (-tōō'rȧ), } saic in woodwork, much employed in Italy in the fifteenth century and later, in which scrolls and arabesques, and sometimes architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits, flowers, and the like, were produced by inlaying pieces of wood of different colors and shades into panels usually of walnut wood.

Tar'si-er (-sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tarsier*.] See TARSIUS.

‖ **Tar'si-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See TARSUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nocturnal lemurine mammals having very large eyes and ears, a long tail, and very long proximal tarsal bones; — called also *malmag*, *spectral lemur*, *podji*, and *tarsier*.

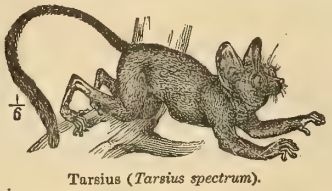
1/6
Tarsius (*Tarsius spectrum*).

Tar'so- (tär'sō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the tarsus*; as, *tarso*metatarsus.

Tar'so-met'a-tar'sal (-mĕt'ȧ-tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to both the tarsus and metatarsus; as, the *tarsometatarsal* articulations. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus.

‖ **Tar'so-met'a-tar'sus** (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TARSOMETATARSI (-sī). [NL.] (*Anat.*) The large bone next the foot in the leg of a bird. It is formed by the union of the distal part of the tarsus with the metatarsus.

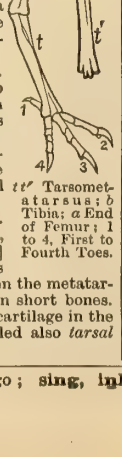
tt' Tarsometatarsus; *b* Tibia; *a* End of Femur; 1 to 4, First to Fourth Toes.

Tar-sor'rha-phy (tär-sŏr'rȧ-fў), *n.* [*Tarsus* + Gr. ῥαφή seam, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew.] (*Surg.*) An operation to diminish the size of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

Tar-sot'o-my (tär-sŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [*Tarsus* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting or removing the tarsal cartilages.

Tar'sus (tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ταρσός the flat of the foot, the edge of the eyelid. Cf. 2d TARSE.]

1. (*Anat.*) (*a*) The ankle; the bones or cartilages of the part of the foot between the metatarsus and the leg, consisting in man of seven short bones. (*b*) A plate of dense connective tissue or cartilage in the eyelid of man and many animals; — called also *tarsal cartilage*, and *tarsal plate*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The foot of an insect or a crustacean. It usually consists of from two to five joints.

Tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart*. √63. Cf. TEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acid; sour; as, a *tart* apple.

2. Fig.: Sharp; keen; severe; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

Why art thou so *tart*, my brother? *Bunyan.*

Tart, *n.* [OE. *tarte*, F. *tarte*; perhaps originally the same word as *tourte*, LL. *torta*, fr. L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape. Cf. TORTURE, *n.*] A species of small open pie, or piece of pastry, containing jelly or conserve; a sort of fruit pie.

Tar'tan (tär'tan), *n.* [F. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey, akin to Sp. *tiritaña* a sort of thin silk; cf. Sp. *tiritar* to shiver or shake with cold.] Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Highlands of Scotland; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, other material of a similar pattern.

MacCullummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it, when it does not warm to the *tartan*. *Sir W. Scott.*

The sight of the *tartan* inflamed the populace of London with hatred. *Macaulay.*

Tar'tan, *n.* [F. *tartane*, or Sp., Pg., or It. *tartana*; all perhaps of Arabic origin.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having one mast carrying a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit with staysail or jib.

Tartan.

Tar'tar (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *tartre* (cf. Pr. *tartari*, Sp., Pg., & It. *tartaro*, LL. *tartarum*, LGr. τάρταρον); perhaps of Arabic origin.]

1. (*Chem.*) A reddish crust or sediment in wine casks, consisting essentially of crude cream of tartar, and used in making pure cream of tartar, tartaric acid, potassium carbonate, black flux, etc., and, in dyeing, as a mordant for woolen goods; — called also *argol*, *wine stone*, etc.

2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Cream of tartar. (*Chem.*) See under CREAM. — **Tartar emetic** (*Med. Chem.*), a double tartrate of potassium and basic antimony. It is a poisonous white crystalline substance having a sweetish metallic taste, and used in medicine as a sudorific and emetic.

Tar'tar (-tär), *n.* **1.** [Per. *Tātār*, of Tartar origin.] A native or inhabitant of Tartary in Asia; a member of any one of numerous tribes, chiefly Moslem, of Turkish origin, inhabiting the Russian Empire; — written also, more correctly but less usually, *Tatar*.

2. A person of a keen, irritable temper.

To catch a tartar, to lay hold of, or encounter, a person who proves too strong for the assailant. [*Colloq.*]

Tar'tar, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartary in Asia, or the Tartars.

Tar'tar, *n.* [Cf. F. *tartare*.] See TARTARUS. *Shak.*

Tar'tar-a'ted (-tẽr-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Tartrated.

Tar-ta're-an (tär-tā'rē-an), } *a.* [L. *tartareus*: cf. F.
Tar-ta're-ous (-tā'rē-ŭs), } *tartaréen*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

Tar-ta're-ous, *a.* [Cf. 1st TARTAROUS.] **1.** Consisting of tartar; of the nature of tartar.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the surface rough and crumbling; as, many lichens are *tartareous*.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-an), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Tar-
Tar-tar'ic (-tär'ĭk), } tary in Asia, or the Tartars.

Tartarian lamb (*Bot.*), Scythian lamb. See BAROMETZ.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-an), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of some kinds of cherries, as the Black *Tartarian*, or the White *Tartarian*.

Tar-tar'ic (tär-tär'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from, or resembling, tartar.

Tartaric acid. (*a*) An acid widely diffused throughout the vegetable kingdom, as in grapes, mountain-ash berries, etc., and obtained from tartar as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, having a strong pure acid taste. It is used in medicine, in dyeing, calico printing, photography, etc., and also as a substitute for lemon juice. Called also *dextro-tartaric acid*. (*b*) By extension, any one of the series of isomeric acids (racemic acid, levotartaric acid, inactive tartaric acid) of which tartaric acid proper is the type.

Tar'tar-ine (tär'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* (*Old Chem.*) Potassium carbonate, obtained by the incineration of tartar. [*Obs.*]

Tar'tar-ize (tär'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARTARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARTARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *tartariser*.] (*Chem.*) To impregnate with, or subject to the action of, tartar. [*R.*]

Tartarized antimony (*Med. Chem.*), tartar emetic.

Tar'tar-ize (-tär-īz), *v. t.* To cause to resemble the Tartars and their civilization, as by conquest.

Tar'tar-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tartareux*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities; tartareous.

Tar'tar-ous (-tär-ŭs), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a Tartar; ill-natured; irritable.

The *Tartarous* moods of common men. *B. Jonson.*

Tar'ta-rum (-tȧ-rŭm), *n.* (*Chem.*) See 1st TARTAR.

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Τάρταρος.] (*Class. Myth.*) The infernal regions, described in the Iliad as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. By the later poets, also, the name is often used synonymously with *Hades*, or the Lower World in general.

Tar'ta-ry (-rў), *n.* Tartarus. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tar-ti/ni's tones (tär-tē′nēz tōnz′). [From *Tartini*, an Italian violinist, who discovered them in 1754.] See the Note under TONE.

Tart'ish (tärt′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat tart.

Tart'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small tart. *V. Knox.*

Tart'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner; with acidity.

Tart'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tart.

Syn. — Acrimony; sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; asperity; acerbity; harshness. See ACRIMONY.

Tar-tral'ic (tär-trăl′ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a white amorphous deliquescent substance, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$; — called also *ditartaric*, *tartrilic*, or *tartrylic acid*.

Tar-tram'ate (tär-trăm′āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tartramic acid.

Tar-tram'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*Tartro-* + *amic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid which is the primary acid amide derivative of tartaric acid.

Tar-tram'ide (-īd *or* -id), *n.* [*Tartro-* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) An acid amide derivative of tartaric acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Tar'trate (-trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tartrate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of tartaric acid.

Tar'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), *a.* (*Med. Chem.*) Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

Tar'tra-zine (tär′trā-zĭn *or* -zēn), *n.* [*Tartaric* + hyd*razine*.] (*Chem.*) An artificial dyestuff obtained as an orange-yellow powder, and regarded as a phenyl hydrazine derivative of tartaric and sulphonic acids.

Tar-trel'ic (tär-trĕl′ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an anhydride, $C_4H_4O_5$, of tartaric acid, obtained as a white crystalline deliquescent substance.

Tar'tro-. A combining form (also used adjectively) used in chemistry to denote *the presence of tartar* or *of some of its compounds* or *derivatives*.

Tar'tro-nate (tär′trō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tartronic acid.

Tar-tron'ic (tär-trŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*Tartro-* + mal*onic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also *hydroxy malonic acid*) obtained, by reducing mesoxalic acid, as a white crystalline substance.

Tar'tro-nyl (tär′trō-nĭl), *n.* [*Tartronic*+-*yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical constituting the characteristic residue of tartronic acid and certain of its derivatives.

Tar'tro-vin'ic (tär′trō-vĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*Tartro-* + *vinic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with ethyl, and now called *ethyltartaric acid*.

Tar-tuffe' } (tär-tuf′; 277), *n.* [F. *tartufe*.] A hypo-
Tar-tufe' } critical devotee. See the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Tar-tuff'ish, } *a.* Like a tartuffe; precise; hypocrit-
Tar-tuf'ish, } ical. *Sterne.*

Tar'weed' (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several resinous-glandular composite plants of California, esp. to the species of *Grindelia*, *Hemizonia*, and *Madia*.

Tas (tăs), *n.* [F.] A heap. [*Obs.*] "The *tas* of bodies slain." *Chaucer.*

Tas, *v. t.* To tassel. [*Obs.*] "A purse of leather *tassed* with silk." *Chaucer.*

Tas'co (tăs′kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tasconio*.] A kind of clay for making melting pots. *Percy Smith.*

Ta-sim'e-ter (tā-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάσις stretching, extension (from τείνειν to stretch) + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies. It consists essentially of a small rod, disk, or button of carbon, forming part of an electrical circuit, the resistance of which, being varied by the changes of pressure produced by the movements of the object to be measured, causes variations in the strength of the current, which variations are indicated by a sensitive galvanometer. It is also used for measuring minute changes of temperature. *T. A. Edison.*

Task (tăsk), *n.* [OE. *taske*, OF. *tasque*, F. *tâche*, for *tasche*, LL. *tasca*, *taxa*, fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise, estimate. See TAX, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** Labor or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity or amount.

My *task* of servile toil. *Milton.*

Each morning sees some *task* begin,
Each evening sees it close. *Longfellow.*

2. Business; employment; undertaking; labor.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

To take to task. See under TAKE.

Syn. — Work; labor; employment; business; toil; drudgery; study; lesson; stint.

Task, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASKED (tăskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASKING.] **1.** To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

2. To oppress with severe or excessive burdens; to tax.

3. To charge; to tax, as with a fault.

Too impudent to *task* me with those errors. *Beau. & Fl.*

Task'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who imposes a task.

2. One who performs a task, as a day-laborer. [*R.*]

3. A laborer who receives his wages in kind. [*Scot.*]

Task'mas'ter (-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; one whose duty is to assign tasks; an overseer. *Ex.* i. 11.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *Taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*

Task'work' (-wûrk′), *n.* Work done as a task; also, work done by the job; piecework.

Tas'let (tăs′lĕt), *n.* [See TASSE a piece of armor.] A piece of armor formerly worn to guard the thighs; a tasse.

Tas-ma'ni-an (tăz-mā′nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania; specifically (*Ethnol.*), in the plural, the race of men that formerly inhabited Tasmania, but is now extinct.

Tasmanian cider tree. (*Bot.*) See the Note under EUCALYPTUS. — **Tasmanian devil.** (*Zoöl.*) See under DEVIL. — **Tasmanian wolf** (*Zoöl.*), a savage carnivorous marsupial; — called also *zebra wolf*. See *Zebra wolf*, under WOLF.

Tasmanian Devil (*Dasyurus ursinus*).

Tasse (tăs), *n.* [OF. *tassette*.] A piece of armor for the thighs, forming an appendage to the ancient corselet.

☞ Usually the *tasse* was a plate of iron swinging from the cuirass, but the skirts of sliding splints were also called by this name.

Tasses.

Armor of the time of Henry VII. of England.
a Tasses; *b* Breastplate; *c* Tuilles; *d* Tunic of Mail.

Tasses of the time of Henry VIII. reached to the knees.

Tas'sel (tăs′s'l; 277), *n.* (*Falconry*) A male hawk. See TERCEL.

Tas'sel, *n.* [See TEASEL.] A kind of bur used in dressing cloth; a teasel.

Tas'sel, *n.* [OE., a fastening of a mantle, OF. *tassel* a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau* a bracket, fr. L. *taxillus* a little die, dim. of *talus* a die of a long-ish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four, a knuckle bone.] **1.** A pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in a tuft of loose threads or cords.

2. The flower or head of some plants, esp. when pendent.

And the maize field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendor
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage. *Longfellow.*

3. A narrow silk ribbon, or the like, sewed to a book to be put between the leaves.

4. (*Arch.*) A piece of board that is laid upon a wall as a sort of plate, to give a level surface to the ends of floor timbers; — rarely used in the United States.

Tassel flower (*Bot.*), a name of several composite plants of the genus *Cineraria*, especially the *C. sonchifolia*, and of the blossoms which they bear.

Tas'sel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASSELED (-s'ld) or TASSELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASSELING or TASSELLING.] To put forth a tassel or flower; as, maize *tassels*.

Tas'sel, *v. t.* To adorn with tassels. *Chaucer.*

Tas'set (-sĕt), *n.* [See TASSE.] A defense for the front of the thigh, consisting of one or more iron plates hanging from the belt on the lower edge of the corselet.

Tast'a-ble (tāst′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being tasted; savory; relishing.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASTING.] [OE. *tasten* to feel, to taste, OF. *taster*, F. *tater* to feel, to try by the touch, to try, to taste, (assumed) LL. *taxitare*, fr. L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to estimate. See TAX, *v. t.*] **1.** To try by the touch; to handle; as, to *taste* a bow. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Taste it well and stone thou shalt it find. *Chaucer.*

2. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth. Also used figuratively.

When the ruler of the feast had *tasted* the water that was made wine. *John* ii. 9.

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

3. To try by eating a little; to eat a small quantity of.

I *tasted* a little of this honey. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29.

4. To become acquainted with by actual trial; to essay; to experience; to undergo.

He . . . should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

5. To partake of; to participate in; — usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.

Thou . . . wilt *taste*
No pleasure, though in pleasure, solitary. *Milton.*

Taste, *v. i.* **1.** To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to try the flavor of anything; as, to *taste* of each kind of wine.

2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the specific quality or flavor is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character; as, this water *tastes* brackish; the milk *tastes* of garlic.

Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall to the king *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

3. To take sparingly.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake; as, to *taste* of nature's bounty. *Waller.*

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

Taste, *n.* **1.** The act of tasting; gustation.

2. A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; the quality or savor of any substance as perceived by means of the tongue; flavor; as, the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste*; an acid *taste*; a sweet *taste*.

3. (*Physiol.*) The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*, *savor*, *flavor*) are ascertained by contact with the organs of taste.

☞ Taste depends mainly on the contact of soluble matter with the terminal organs (connected with branches of the glossopharyngeal and other nerves) in the papillæ on the surface of the tongue. The base of the tongue is considered most sensitive to bitter substances, the point to sweet and acid substances.

4. Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — formerly with *of*, now with *for*; as, he had no *taste* for study.

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

5. The power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment.

6. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, refined, or in accordance with good usage; style; as, music composed in good *taste*; an epitaph in bad *taste*.

7. Essay; trial; experience; experiment. *Shak.*

8. A small portion given as a specimen; a little piece tasted or eaten; a bit. *Bacon.*

9. A kind of narrow and thin silk ribbon.

Syn. — Savor; relish; flavor; sensibility; gout. — TASTE, SENSIBILITY, JUDGMENT. Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility*, and others as a simple exercise of *judgment*; but a union of both is requisite to the existence of anything which deserves the name. An original sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to æsthetic judgments, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of any just conclusions on moral subjects. But this "sense of the beautiful" is not an arbitrary principle. It is under the guidance of reason; it grows in delicacy and correctness with the progress of the individual and of society at large; it has its laws, which are seated in the nature of man; and it is in the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste."

What, then, is *taste*, but those internal powers,
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse? a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust
From things deformed, or disarranged, or gross
In species? This, nor gems, nor stores of gold,
Nor purple state, nor culture, can bestow,
But God alone, when first his active hand
Imprints the secret bias of the soul. *Akenside.*

Taste buds, *or* **Taste goblets** (*Anat.*), the flask-shaped end organs of taste in the epithelium of the tongue. They are made up of modified epithelial cells arranged somewhat like leaves in a bud.

Taste'ful (tāst′fụl), *a.* **1.** Having a high relish; savory. "*Tasteful* herbs." *Pope.*

2. Having or exhibiting good taste; in accordance with good taste; tasty; as, a *tasteful* drapery.

— **Taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Taste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; as, *tasteless* fruit.

2. Destitute of the sense of taste, or of good taste; as, a *tasteless* age. *Orrery.*

3. Not in accordance with good taste; as, a *tasteless* arrangement of drapery.

— **Taste'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Taste'less-ness**, *n.*

Tast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes; especially, one who first tastes food or drink to ascertain its quality.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat. *Dryden.*

2. That in which, or by which, anything is tasted, as, a dram cup, a cheese taster, or the like.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of a peculiar kind of zooids situated on the polyp-stem of certain Siphonophora. They somewhat resemble the feeding zooids, but are destitute of mouths. See SIPHONOPHORA.

Tast'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a tasty manner.

Tast'ing, *n.* The act of perceiving or testing by the organs of taste; the faculty or sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.

‖ **Tas'to** (tăs′tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A key or thing touched to produce a tone.

‖ **Tasto solo**, single touch; — in old music, a direction denoting that the notes in the bass over or under which it is written should be performed alone, or with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

Tast'y (tāst′ȳ), *a.* [*Comp.* TASTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TASTIEST.] **1.** Having good taste; — applied to persons; as, a *tasty* woman. See TASTE, *n.*, 5.

2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as, *tasty* furniture; a *tasty* dress.

Tat (tăt), *n.* [Hind. *tāṭ*.] Gunny cloth made from the fiber of the *Corchorus olitorius*, or jute. [*India*]

Tat, *n.* [Hind. *taṭṭū*.] (*Zoöl.*) A pony. [*India*]

Ta-tau'pa (tä-tä′pä), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American tinamou (*Crypturus tataupa*).

Tatch (tăch), *n.* [F. *tache* spot. See TECHY.] A spot or stain; also, a trick. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Tath (tăth), *obs.* 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of TA, to take.

Tath, *n.* [Prov. E.; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *taðr* dung, *taða* the grass of a manured pasture, *teðja* to manure. √58. Cf. TED.] **1.** Dung, or droppings of cattle. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

2. The luxuriant grass growing about the droppings of cattle in a pasture. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Tath, *v. t.* To manure (land) by pasturing cattle on it, or causing them to lie upon it. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Ta-tou' (tä-tōō′), *n.* [Cf. TATOUAY.] (*Zoöl.*) The giant armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*) of tropical South America. It becomes nearly five feet long including the tail. It is noted for its burrowing powers, feeds largely upon dead animals, and sometimes invades human graves.

Tat'ou-ay (tăt′ōō-ā), *n.* [Of Brazilian origin; cf. Pg. *tatu*, F. *tatou*.] (*Zoöl.*) An armadillo (*Xenurus unicinctus*), native of the tropical parts of South America. It has about thirteen movable bands composed of small, nearly square, scales. The head is long; the tail is round and tapered, and nearly destitute of scales; the claws of the fore feet are very large. Called also *tatouary*, and *broad-banded armadillo*.

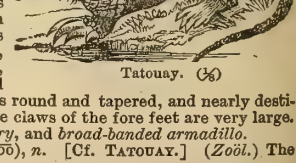

Tatouay. (⅛)

Tat'ou-hou (-hōō), *n.* [Cf. TATOUAY.] (*Zoöl.*) The peba.

Tatt (tăt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make (anything) by tatting; to work at tatting; as, *tatted* edging.

‖ **Tat'ta** (tăt'tä), *n.* [Hind. *ṭaṭṭī, tāṭī.*] A bamboo frame or trellis hung at a door or window of a house, over which water is suffered to trickle, in order to moisten and cool the air as it enters. [*India*]

Tat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes tatting.
Caulfeild & S. (*Dict. of Needlework*).

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *n.* [Icel. *tötur, töttur*, pl. *tötrar, töttrar*; cf. Norw. *totra*, pl. *totror*, LG. *taltern* tatters. √240.] A rag, or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags. *Shak.*

Tat'ter, *v. t.* [*p. p.* TATTERED (-tẽrd).] To rend or tear into rags; — used chiefly in the past participle as an adjective.

Where waved the *tattered* ensigns of Ragfair. *Pope.*

Tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt'tẽr-dẽ-măl'yŭn), *n.* [*Tatter* + OF. *desmaillier* to break the meshes of, to tear: cf. OF. *maillon* long clothes, swaddling clothes, F. *maillot.* See TATTER, and MAIL armor.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin. *L'Estrange.*

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* A kind of lace made from common sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch.

Tatting shuttle, the shuttle on which the thread used in tatting is wound.

Tat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Akin to OE. *tateren*, LG. *tateln*, D. *tateren* to stammer, and perhaps to E. *titter.*] **1.** To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to chat.

The *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; to be a talebearer; as, a *tattling* girl.

Tat'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

[They] told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

Tat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tattles; an idle talker; one who tells tales. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, long-legged sandpipers belonging to the genus *Totanus.*

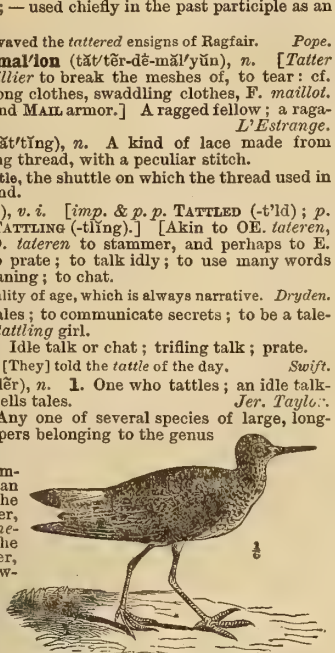

The Smaller Tattler (*Totanus flavipes*).

☞ The common American species are the greater tattler, or telltale (*T. melanoleucus*), the smaller tattler, or lesser yellow-legs (*T. flavipes*), the solitary tattler (*T. solitarius*), and the semipalmated tatler, or willet. The first two are called also *telltale, telltale snipe, telltale tattler, yellow-legs, yellowshanks,* and *yelper.*

Tat'tler-y (-ỹ), *n.* Idle talk or chat; tittle-tattle.

Tat'tling (-tlĭng), *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales. — **Tat'tling-ly,** *adv.*

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, D. *taptoe; tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut (*i. e.*, the taps, or drinking houses, shut from the soldiers).] (*Mil.*) A beat of drum, or sound of trumpet or bugle, at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp.

The Devil's tattoo. See under DEVIL.

Tat-too', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TATTOOED (-tōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TATTOOING.] [Of Polynesian origin; cf. New Zealand *ta* to tattoo, *tatu* puncturation (in Otaheite).] To color, as the flesh, by pricking in coloring matter, so as to form marks or figures which can not be washed out.

Tat-too', *n.; pl.* TATTOOS (-tōōz'). An indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the skin and introducing some pigment into the punctures; — a mode of ornamentation practiced by various barbarous races, both in ancient and modern times, and also by some among civilized nations, especially by sailors.

Ta-tu' (tä-tōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TATOU.

Ta-tu'si-id (tä-tōō'sĭ-ĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any armadillo of the family *Tatusiidæ*, of which the peba and mule armadillo are examples. Also used adjectively.

Tau (tą), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦ* the letter *τ* (English T).] (*Zoöl.*) The common American toadfish; — so called from a marking resembling the Greek letter *tau* (*τ*).

Tau cross. See *Illust.* 6, of CROSS.

Taught (tąt), *a.* See TAUT. *Totten.*

Taught, *imp. & p. p.* of TEACH. [AS. imp. *tæhte*, p. p. *getæht.*] See TEACH.

Taunt (tänt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *tant* so great, F. *tant* so much, L. *tantus* of such size, so great, so much.] (*Naut.*) Very high or tall; as, a ship with *taunt* masts. *Totten.*

Taunt (tänt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAUNTING.] [Earlier, to tease; probably fr. OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try, for *tenter.* See TEMPT.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid; to jeer at; to flout.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her. *Shak.*

Syn. — To deride; ridicule; mock; jeer; flout; revile. See DERIDE.

Taunt, *n.* Upbraiding language; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious *taunts.* *Shak.*
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

Taunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who taunts.

Taunt'ing, *a. & n.* from TAUNT, *v.*

Every kind of insolent and *taunting* reflection. *Burke.*

Taunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a taunting manner.

Taunt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who taunts.

Taur (tąr), *n.* [L. *Taurus.*] The constellation Taurus. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tau'ri-cor'nous (tą'rĭ-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *tauricornis; taurus* a bull + *cornu* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having horns like those of a bull. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tau'ri-dor' (tą'rĭ-dôr'), *n.* [See TOREADOR.] A bullfighter; a toreador. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tau'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis; taurus* a bull + *-form:* cf. F. *tauriforme.*] Having the form of a bull.

Tau'rine (tą'rĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus* a bull. See TAURUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus Taurus, or cattle.

Tau'rine (tą'rĭn *or* tą'rēn), *n.* [So named because it was discovered in the bile of the ox. See TAURUS.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, and elsewhere, but especially in the bile, where it is found as a component part of taurocholic acid, from which it can be prepared by decomposition of the acid. It crystallizes in colorless, regular six-sided prisms, and is especially characterized by containing both nitrogen and sulphur, being chemically amido-isethionic acid, $C_2H_7NSO_3$.

Tau'ro-cho'late (tą'rō-kō'lāt), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A salt of taurocholic acid; as, sodium *taurocholate*, which occurs in human bile.

Tau'ro-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Taurine* + *cholic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a conjugate acid (called *taurocholic acid*) composed of taurine and cholic acid, present abundantly in human bile and in that of carnivora. It is exceedingly deliquescent, and hence appears generally as a thick, gummy mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. It has a bitter taste.

Tau'ro-col (tą'rō-kŏl), ‖ *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*, fr. Gr. **Tau'ro-col'la** (-kŏl'lä),) *ταυρόκολλα*; *ταῦρος* a bull + *κόλλα* glue: cf. F. *taurocolle.*] Glue made from a bull's hide.

Tau'ro-ma'chi-an (-mā'kĭ-an), *a.* [See TAUROMACHY.] Of or pertaining to bullfights. — *n.* A bullfighter.

Tau-rom'a-chy (tą-rŏm'ä-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ταυρομαχία*; *ταῦρος* bull + *μάχη* fight.] Bullfighting.

‖ **Tau'rus** (tą'rŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *ταῦρος*, and E. *steer.* See STEER a young ox.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The Bull; the second in order of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th of April; — marked thus [♉] in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, containing the well-known clusters called the Pleiades and the Hyades, in the latter of which is situated the remarkably bright star Aldebaran.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminants comprising the common domestic cattle.

Tau-ryl'ic (tą-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *taurus* a bull + E. phen*ylic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in the urine of neat cattle, and probably identical with *cresol.*

Taut (tąt), *a.* [Dan. *tæt*; akin to E. *tight.* See TIGHT.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Tight; stretched; not slack; — said esp. of a rope that is tightly strained.

2. Snug; close; firm; secure.

Taut hand (*Naut.*), a sailor's term for an officer who is severe in discipline.

Tau'te-gor'ic-al (tą'tē-gŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *ἀγορεύειν* to speak. Cf. ALLEGORY.] Expressing the same thing with different words; — opposed to *allegorical.* [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Tau'to-chrone (tą'tō-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *χρόνος* time: cf. F. *tautochrone.*] (*Math.*) A curved line, such that a heavy body, descending along it by the action of gravity, will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever in the curve it may begin to fall; as, an inverted cycloid with its base horizontal is a *tautochrone.*

Tau-toch'ro-nous (tą-tŏk'rō-nŭs), *a.* (*Math.*) Occupying the same time; pertaining to, or having the properties of, a tautochrone.

Tau-tog' (tą-tŏg'), *n.* [The pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name, translated by Roger Williams *sheep's heads*, and written by him *tautaúog.*] (*Zoöl.*) An edible labroid fish (*Hiatula onitis*, or *Tautoga onitis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. When adult it is nearly black, more or less irregularly barred with greenish gray. Called also *blackfish, oyster fish, salt-water chub,* and *moll.* [Written also *tautaug.*]

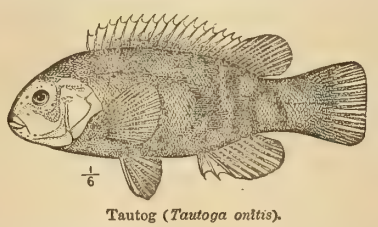

Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

Tau'to-log'ic (tą'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Tautological.

Tau'to-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *tautologique.*] Involving tautology; having the same signification; as, a *tautological* expression. — **Tau'to-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Tautological echo, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

Tau-tol'o-gist (tą-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tautological words or phrases.

Tau-tol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUTOLOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAUTOLOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To repeat the same thing in different words.

Tau-tol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτολόγος*; *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *λέγειν* to speak.] Repeating the same thing in different words; tautological. [*R.*] *Tooke.*

Tau-tol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [L. *tautologia*, Gr. *ταὐτολογία*: cf. F. *tautologie.*] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of an idea in different words or phrases; a representation of anything as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as in the following lines: —

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

Syn. — Repetition. — TAUTOLOGY, REPETITION. There may be frequent *repetitions* (as in legal instruments) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is always a fault, being sameness of expression which adds nothing to the sense or the sound.

Tau'to-mer'ic (tą'tō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or characterized by, tautomerism.

Tau-tom'er-ism (tą-tŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *μέρος* part.] (*Chem.*) The condition, quality, or relation of metameric substances, or their respective derivatives, which are more or less interchangeable, according as one form or the other is the more stable. It is a special case of metamerism; thus, the lactam and the lactim compounds exhibit *tautomerism.*

Tau'to-ou'si-an (tą'tō-ou'sĭ-an), ‖ *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτό*, for **Tau'to-ou'si-ous** (tą'tō-ou'sĭ-ŭs),) *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *οὐσία* being, essence.] Having the same essence; being identically of the same nature. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Tau'to-phon'ic-al (-fŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, tautophony; repeating the same sound.

Tau-toph'o-ny (tą-tŏf'ō-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*; *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *φωνή* voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

Tau'to-zon'al (tą'tō-zōn'al), *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + E. *zonal.*] (*Crystallog.*) Belonging to the same zone; as, *tautozonal* planes.

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [OE. *taverne*, F. *taverne*, from L. *taberna* a hut, booth, tavern. Cf. TABLE, TABERNACLE.] A public house where travelers and other transient guests are accommodated with rooms and meals; an inn; a hotel; especially, in modern times, a public house licensed to sell liquor in small quantities.

Tav'ern-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *tavernier*, L. *tabernarius.*] One who keeps a tavern. *Chaucer. Camden.*

Tav'ern-ing, *n.* A feasting at taverns. [*Obs.*] "The misrule of our *tavernings.*" *Bp. Hall.*

Tav'ern-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TAVERNMEN (-mĕn). The keeper of a tavern; also, a tippler. [*Obs.*]

Taw (tą), *n.* Tow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Taw, *v. t.* [Cf. TEW to tow, TOW, *v. t.*] To push; to tug; to tow. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Taw (tą), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAWED (tąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAWING.] [OE. *tawen, tewen*, AS. *tāwian* to prepare; cf. D. *touwen*, Goth. *tēwa* order, *taujan* to do, and E. *tool.* √64. Cf. 1st TEW, Tow the coarse part of flax.]

1. To prepare or dress, as hemp, by beating; to tew; hence, to beat; to scourge. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To dress and prepare, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, and the like, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other agents, for softening and bleaching them.

Taw, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tāw* instrument.] **1.** A large marble to be played with; also, a game at marbles.

2. A line or mark from which the players begin a game of marbles. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Taw'dri-ly (tą'drĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

Taw'dri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tawdry.

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson.*

Taw'dry (-drỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TAWDRIER (-drĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TAWDRIEST.] [Said to be corrupted from *Saint Audrey*, or *Auldrey*, meaning *Saint Ethelreda*, implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in Isle Ely, and probably at other places, on the day of the saint, which was the 17th of October.]

1. Bought at the festival of St. Audrey. [*Obs.*]

And gird in your waist,
For more fineness, with a *tawdry* lace. *Spenser.*

2. Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; cheap and gaudy; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colors.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

Taw'dry, *n.; pl.* TAWDRIES (-drĭz). A necklace of a rural fashion, bought at St. Audrey's fair; hence, a necklace in general. [*Obs.*]

Of which the Naiads and the blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton.*

Taw'er (tą'ẽr), *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

Taw'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* A place where skins are tawed.

Taw'ni-ness (tą'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being tawny.

Taw'ny (tą'nỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TAWNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TAWNIEST.] [F. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner* to tan. See TAN, *v. t. & n.* Cf. TENNÉ.] Of a dull yellowish brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* lion. "A leopard's *tawny* and spotted hide." *Longfellow.*

Taws (tąz), *n.* [See TAW to beat.] A leather lash, or other instrument of punishment, used by a schoolmaster. [Written also *tawes, tawis,* and *tawse.*] [*Scot.*]

Never use the *taws* when a gloom can do the turn. *Ramsay.*

Tax (tăks), *n.* [F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, handle, to censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT, and cf. TASK, TASTE.] **1.** A charge, especially a pecuniary burden which is imposed by authority. Specifically: —

(*a*) A charge or burden laid upon persons or property for the support of a government.

A farmer of *taxes* is, of all creditors, proverbially the most rapacious. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) Especially, the sum laid upon specific things, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, etc.; as, a land *tax*; a window *tax*; a *tax* on carriages, and the like. Taxes are *annual* or *perpetual, direct* or *indirect*, etc.

(*c*) A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses.

2. A task exacted from one who is under control; a contribution or service, the rendering of which is imposed upon a subject.

3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a heavy *tax* on time or health.

4. Charge; censure. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

5. A lesson to be learned; a task. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Tax cart, a spring cart subject to a low tax. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

Tax (tăks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAXED (tăkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAXING.] [Cf. F. *taxer*. See TAX, *n.*] **1.** To subject to the payment of a tax or taxes; to impose a tax upon; to lay a burden upon; especially, to exact money from for the support of government.

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*

2. (*Law*) To assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of; as, to *tax* the cost of an action in court.

3. To charge; to accuse; also, to censure; — often followed by *with*, rarely by *of* before an indirect object; as, to *tax* a man with pride.

I *tax* not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shak.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

Fear not now that men should *tax* thine honor. *M. Arnold.*

Tax'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being taxable; taxableness.

Tax'a-ble (tăks'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as, *taxable* estate; *taxable* commodities.

2. (*Law*) That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.

— Tax'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— Tax'a-bly,** *adv.*

Tax'as-pid'e-an (tăks'ăs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *τάξις* an arrangement + *ἀσπίς, -ίδος*, shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the posterior tarsal scales, or scutella, rectangular and arranged in regular rows; — said of certain birds.

Tax-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *taxation*, L. *taxatio* a valuing, estimation, from L. *taxare*. See TAX.] **1.** The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue; also, a system of raising revenue.

2. (*Law*) The act of taxing, or assessing a bill of cost.

3. Tax; sum imposed. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

4. Charge; accusation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tax'el (tăks'ĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American badger.

‖ **Tax'e-op'o-da** (tăks'ē-ŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τάξις* (?) + *-poda*.] (*Paleon.*) An order of extinct Mammalia found in the Tertiary formations.

Tax'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who taxes.

2. One of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread, and to see that the true gauge of weights and measures is observed. [*Camb. Univ., Eng.*] [Written also *taxor*.]

Tax'gath'er-er (-găth'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who collects taxes or revenues. — **Tax'gath'er-ing,** *n.*

Tax'i-arch (-ĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ταξίαρχος* and *ταξιαρχής*; *τάξις* a division of an army, a brigade (from *τάσσειν* to arrange, array) + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian military officer commanding a certain division of an army. *Mitford.*

Tax'i-corn (-kôrn), *n.* [L. *taxus* a yew + *cornu* a horn: cf. F. *taxicorne*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of beetles (*Taxicornes*) whose antennæ are largest at the tip. Also used adjectively.

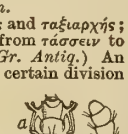

Taxicorn.
a Female of *Boletophagus cornutus*; *b* Antenna of *B. agaricola*. Both enlarged.

Tax'i-der'mic (-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *taxidermique*.] Of or pertaining to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

Tax'i-der'mist (tăks'ĭ-dẽr'mĭst), *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy.

Tax'i-der'my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* an arranging, arrangement (fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange) + *δέρμα* a skin, from *δέρειν* to skin: cf. F. *taxidermie*. See TACTICS, TEAR, *v. t.*] The art of preparing, preserving, and mounting the skins of animals so as to represent their natural appearance, as for cabinets.

Tax'ine (tăks'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [L. *taxus* a yew.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid of bitter taste extracted from the leaves and seeds of the European yew (*Taxus baccata*). Called also *taxia*.

‖ **Tax'is** (-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τάξις* a division or arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] (*Surg.*) Manipulation applied to a hernial tumor, or to an intestinal obstruction, for the purpose of reducing it. *Dunglison.*

Tax'less, *a.* Free from taxation.

Tax-ol'o-gy (tăks-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *-logy*.] (*Biol.*) Same as TAXONOMY.

Tax'o-nom'ic (tăks'ŏ-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, taxonomy, or the laws and principles of classification; classificatory.

Tax-on'o-mist (tăks-ŏn'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in taxonomy.

Tax-on'o-my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* an arrangement, order + *νόμος* a law.] That division of the natural sciences which treats of the classification of animals and plants; the laws or principles of classification.

Tax'or (tăks'ẽr), *n.* [NL.] Same as TAXER, *n.*, 2.

Tax'pay'er (-pā'ẽr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax.

Tay'ra (tī'rȧ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American carnivore (*Galera barbara*) allied to the grison. The tail is long and thick. The length, including the tail, is about three feet. [Written also *taira*.]

Ta'zel (tā'z'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The teasel. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Taz'za** (tăt'sȧ), *n.* [It.] An ornamental cup or vase with a large, flat, shallow bowl, resting on a pedestal and often having handles.

‖ **Tcha-wy'tcha** (chä-wē'chä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quinnat salmon. [*Local, U. S.*]

T' cart' (tē' kärt'). See under T.

Tea (tē), *n.* [Chin. *tshā*, Prov. Chin. *te*: cf. F. *thé*.] **1.** The prepared leaves of a shrub, or small tree (*Thea*, or *Camellia, Chinensis*). The shrub is a native of China, but has been introduced to some extent into some other countries.

☞ *Teas* are classed as *green* or *black*, according to their color or appearance, the kinds being distinguished also by various other characteristic differences, as of taste, odor, and the like. The color, flavor, and quality are dependent upon the treatment which the leaves receive after being gathered. The leaves for green tea are heated, or roasted slightly, in shallow pans over a wood fire, almost immediately after being gathered, after which they are rolled with the hands upon a table, to free them from a portion of their moisture, and to twist them, and are then quickly dried. Those intended for black tea are spread out in the air for some time after being gathered, and then tossed about with the hands until they become soft and flaccid, when they are roasted for a few minutes, and rolled, and having then been exposed to the air for a few hours in a soft and moist state, are finally dried slowly over a charcoal fire. The operation of roasting and rolling is sometimes repeated several times, until the leaves have become of the proper color. The principal sorts of green tea are Twankay, the poorest kind; Hyson skin, the refuse of Hyson; Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder, fine varieties; and Young Hyson, a choice kind made from young leaves gathered early in the spring. Those of black tea are Bohea, the poorest kind; Congou; Oolong; Souchong, one of the finest varieties; and Pekoe, a fine-flavored kind, made chiefly from young spring buds. See BOHEA, CONGOU, *Gunpowder tea*, under GUNPOWDER, HYSON, OOLONG, and SOUCHONG.

K. Johnston. Tomlinson.

☞ "No knowledge of . . . [tea] appears to have reached Europe till after the establishment of intercourse between Portugal and China in 1517. The Portuguese, however, did little towards the introduction of the herb into Europe, and it was not till the Dutch established themselves at Bantam early in the 17th century, that these adventurers learned from the Chinese the habit of tea drinking, and brought it to Europe." *Encyc. Brit.*

2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water; as, *tea* is a common beverage.

3. Any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants; as, sage *tea;* chamomile *tea;* catnip *tea.*

4. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.

Arabian tea, the leaves of *Catha edulis;* also (*Bot.*), the plant itself. See KAT. — **Assam tea,** tea grown in Assam, in India, originally brought there from China about the year 1850. — **Australian,** *or* **Botany Bay, tea** (*Bot.*), a woody climbing plant (*Smilax glycyphylla*). — **Brazilian tea.** (*a*) The dried leaves of *Lantana pseudothea*, used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. (*b*) The dried leaves of *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*, used for adulterating tea, and also, in Austria, for preparing a beverage. — **Labrador tea.** (*Bot.*) See under LABRADOR. — **New Jersey tea** (*Bot.*), an American shrub, the leaves of which were formerly used as a substitute for tea; redroot. See REDROOT. — **New Zealand tea.** (*Bot.*) See under NEW ZEALAND. — **Oswego tea.** (*Bot.*) See OSWEGO TEA. — **Paraguay tea,** mate. See 1st MATE. — **Tea board,** a board or tray for holding a tea set. — **Tea bug** (*Zoöl.*), an hemipterous insect which injures the tea plant by sucking the juice of the tender leaves. — **Tea caddy,** a small box for holding tea. — **Tea chest,** a small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is imported from China. — **Tea clam** (*Zoöl.*), a small quahaug. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Tea garden,** a public garden where tea and other refreshments are served. — **Tea plant** (*Bot.*), any plant, the leaves of which are used in making a beverage by infusion; specifically, *Thea Chinensis*, from which the tea of commerce is obtained. — **Tea rose** (*Bot.*), a delicate and graceful variety of the rose (*Rosa Indica*, var. *odorata*), introduced from China, and so named from its scent. Many varieties are now cultivated. — **Tea service,** the appurtenances or utensils required for a tea table, — when of silver, usually comprising only the teapot, milk pitcher, and sugar dish. — **Tea set,** a tea service. — **Tea table,** a table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drunk. — **Tea taster,** one who tests or ascertains the quality of tea by tasting. — **Tea tree** (*Bot.*), the tea plant of China. See *Tea plant*, above. — **Tea urn,** a vessel generally in the form of an urn or vase, for supplying hot water for steeping, or infusing, tea.

Tea Plant (*Thea Chinensis*).

Tea, *v. i.* To take or drink tea. [*Colloq.*]

Tea'ber'ry (tē'bẽr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The checkerberry.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tȧt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACHING.] [OE. *techen*, imp. *taughte, tahte*, AS. *tǣcean*, imp. *tǣhte*, to show, teach, akin to *tācn* token. See TOKEN.] **1.** To impart the knowledge of; to give intelligence concerning; to impart, as knowledge before unknown, or rules for practice; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; as, to *teach* arithmetic, dancing, music, or the like; to *teach* morals.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practice them. *South.*

2. To direct, as an instructor; to manage, as a preceptor; to guide the studies of; to instruct; to inform; to conduct through a course of studies; as, to *teach* a child or a class. "He *taught* his disciples." *Mark* ix. 31.

The village master *taught* his little school. *Goldsmith.*

3. To accustom; to guide; to show; to admonish.

I shall myself to herbs *teach* you. *Chaucer.*

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. *Jer.* ix. 5.

☞ This verb is often used with two objects, one of the person, the other of the thing; as, he *taught* me Latin grammar. In the passive construction, either of these objects may be retained in the objective case, while the other becomes the subject; as, I was *taught* Latin grammar by him; Latin grammar was *taught* me by him.

Syn. — To instruct; inform; inculcate; tell; guide; counsel; admonish. See the Note under LEARN.

Teach (tēch), *v. i.* To give instruction; to follow the business, or to perform the duties, of a preceptor.

And gladly would he learn, and gladly *teach*. *Chaucer.*

The priests thereof *teach* for hire. *Micah* iii. 11.

Teach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; apt to learn; also, willing to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the Word of God. *I. Watts.*

Teach'a-ble-ness, *n.* Willingness to be taught.

Teache (tēch), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *teaghaim*, Gael. *teasaich*, to heat.] (*Sugar Works*) One of the series of boilers in which the cane juice is treated in making sugar; especially, the last boiler of the series. *Ure.*

Teach'er (tēch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; an instructor; a tutor.

2. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Teach'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction.

Syn. — Education; instruction; breeding. See EDUCATION.

Teach'less, *a.* Not teachable. [*R.*] *Shelley.*

Tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A small cup from which to drink tea.

Tea'cup'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* TEACUPFULS (-fụlz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup.

Tead } (tēd), *n.* [L. *taeda, teda.*] A torch. [*Obs.*]
Teade } "A burning *teade*." *Spenser.*

Tea'gle (tē'g'l), *n.* [Cf. TACKLE.] A hoisting apparatus; an elevator; a crane; a lift. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teague (tēg), *n.* [Cf. W. *taeog, taeawg, taiawg*, adj., rustic, rude, n., a vassal, villain, peasant, clown, Ir. *thuatach* rural, boorish.] An Irishman; — a term used in contempt. *Johnson.*

Branch and Leaves of the Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

Teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam *tekku*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies (*Tectona grandis*) which furnishes an extremely strong and durable timber highly valued for shipbuilding and other purposes; also, the timber of the tree. [Written also *teek*.]

African teak, a tree (*Oldfieldia Africana*) of Sierra Leone; also, its very heavy and durable wood; — called also *African oak.* — **New Zeal and teak,** a large tree (*Vitex littoralis*) of New Zealand; also, its hard, durable timber.

Tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt't'l), *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea, coffee, etc.

Teal (tēl), *n.* [OE. *tele;* akin to D. *teling* a generation, production, teal, *telen* to breed, produce, and E. *till* to cultivate. The English word probably once meant, a brood or flock. See TILL to cultivate.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small freshwater ducks of the genus *Anas* and the subgenera *Querquedula* and *Nettion*. The male is handsomely colored, and has a bright green or blue speculum on the wings.

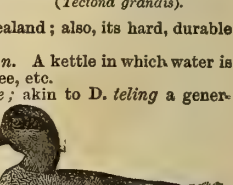
Green-winged Teal (*Anas Carolinensis*).

☞ The common European teal (*Anas crecca*) and the European blue-winged teal, or garganey (*A. querquedula* or *A. circia*), are well-known species. In America the blue-winged teal (*A. discors*), the green-winged teal (*A. Carolinensis*), and the cinnamon teal (*A. cyanoptera*) are common species, valued as game birds. See GARGANEY.

Goose teal, a goslet. See GOSLET. — **Teal duck,** the common European teal.

Team (tēm), *n.* [OE. *tem, team*, AS. *teám*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, family; akin to D. *toom* a bridle, LG. *toom* progeny, team, bridle, G. *zaum* a bridle, *zeugen* to beget, Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Dan. *tömme*, Sw. *töm*, and also to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw. √64. See TUG, and cf. TEEM to bear.] **1.** A group of young animals, especially of young ducks; a brood; a litter.

A *team* of ducklings about her. *Holland.*

2. Hence, a number of animals moving together.

A long *team* of snowy swans on high. *Dryden.*

3. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, wagon, sled, or the like. "A *team* of dolphins." *Spenser.*

To take his *team* and till the earth. *Piers Plowman.*

It happened almost every day that coaches stuck fast, until a *team* of cattle could be procured from some neighboring farm to tug them out of the slough. *Macaulay.*

4. A number of persons associated together in any work; a gang; especially, a number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match, or a series of matches, as in cricket, football, rowing, etc.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A flock of wild ducks.

6. (*O. Eng. Law*) A royalty or privilege granted by royal charter to a lord of a manor, of having, keeping, and judging in his court, his bondmen, neifes, and villains;

and their offspring, or suit, that is, goods and chattels, and appurtenances thereto. *Burrill.*

Team (tēm), *v. i.* To engage in the occupation of driving a team of horses, cattle, or the like, as in conveying or hauling lumber, goods, etc.; to be a teamster.

Team, *v. t.* To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber. [*R.*] *Thoreau.*

Teamed (tēmd), *a.* Yoked in, or as in, a team. [*Obs.*]

Let their *teamed* fishes softly swim. *Spenser.*

Team'ing (tēm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of driving a team, or of hauling or carrying, as logs, goods, or the like, with a team.

2. (*Manuf.*) Contract work. [*R.*] *Knight.*

Team'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team.

Team'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by a team, as distinguished from that done by personal labor.

Tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into teacups.

Tea'poy (-poi), *n.* [Hind. *tipāi;* Hind. *tin* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] An ornamental stand, usually with three legs, having caddies for holding tea.

Tear (tẽr), *n.* [AS. *teár;* akin to G. *zähre*, OHG. *zahar*, OFries. & Icel. *tár*, Sw. *tår*, Dan. *taare*, Goth. *tagr*, OIr. *dēr*, W. *dagr*, OW. *dacr*, L. *lacrima, lacruma*, for older *dacruma*, Gr. *δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα.* √59. Cf. LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A drop of the limpid, saline fluid secreted, normally in small amount, by the lachrymal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. Ordinarily the secretion passes through the lachrymal duct into the nose, but when it is increased by emotion or other causes, it overflows the lids.

And yet for thee ne wept she never a *tear.* *Chaucer.*

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious *tears.* *Dryden.*

3. That which causes or accompanies tears; a lament; a dirge. [*R.*] "Some melodious *tear*." *Milton.*

☞ *Tear* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *tear*-distilling, *tear*-drop, *tear*-filled, *tear*-stained, and the like.

Tear (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (tōr), ((*Obs.* TARE) târ); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEARING.] [OE. *teren*, AS. *teran;* akin to OS. *farterian* to destroy, D. *teren* to consume, G. *zerren* to pull, to tear, *zehren* to consume, Icel. *tæra*, Goth. *gatairan* to destroy, Lith. *dirti* to flay, Russ. *drate* to pull, to tear, Gr. *δέρειν* to flay, Skr. *dar* to burst. √63. Cf. DARN, EPIDERMIS, TARRE, TIRADE.] **1.** To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate; as, to *tear* cloth; to *tear* a garment; to *tear* the skin or flesh.

Tear him to pieces; he 's a conspirator. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; to rend; as, a party or government *torn* by factions.

3. To rend away; to force away; to remove by force; to sunder; as, a child *torn* from its home.

The hand of fate
Hath *torn* thee from me. *Addison.*

4. To pull with violence; as, to *tear* the hair.

5. To move violently; to agitate. "Once I loved *torn* ocean's roar." *Byron.*

To tear a cat, to rant violently; to rave; — especially applied to theatrical ranting. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — To tear down, to demolish violently; to pull or pluck down. — To tear off, to pull off by violence; to strip. — To tear out, to pull or draw out by violence; as, *to tear out* the eyes. — To tear up, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, *to tear up* a floor; *to tear up* the foundations of government or order.

Tear (târ), *v. i.* **1.** To divide or separate on being pulled; to be rent; as, this cloth *tears* easily.

2. To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush with violence; hence, to rage; to rave.

Tear (târ), *n.* The act of tearing, or the state of being torn; a rent; a fissure. *Macaulay.*

Wear and tear. See under WEAR, *n.*

Tear'er (târ'ẽr), *n.* One who tears or rends anything; also, one who rages or raves with violence.

Tear'-fall'ing (tẽr'fạl'ĭng), *a.* Shedding tears; tender. [*Poetic*] "*Tear-falling* pity." *Shak.*

Tear'ful (tẽr'fụl), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes. — **Tear'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Tear'ful-ness,** *n.*

Tear'less, *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears; unfeeling. — **Tear'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Tear'less-ness,** *n.*

Tear'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* (*Anat.*) A cavity or pouch beneath the lower eyelid of most deer and antelope; the lachrymal sinus; larmier. It is capable of being opened at pleasure and secretes a waxy substance.

Tear'-thumb' (târ'thŭm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of plants of the genus Polygonum, having angular stems beset with minute reflexed prickles.

Tear'y (tẽr'ў), *a.* **1.** Wet with tears; tearful.

2. Consisting of tears, or drops like tears.

Tea'-sau'cer (tē'sạ'sẽr), *n.* A small saucer in which a teacup is set.

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASED (tēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASING.] [AS. *tǣsan* to pluck, tease; akin to OD. *teesen*, MHG. *zeisen*, Dan. *tæse*, *tæsse.* √58. Cf. TOUSE.] **1.** To comb or card, as wool or flax. "*Teasing* matted wool." *Wordsworth.*

2. To scratch, as cloth, for the purpose of raising a nap; to teasel.

3. (*Anat.*) To tear or separate into minute shreds, as with needles or similar instruments.

4. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague. *Cowper.*

He . . . suffered them to *tease* him into acts directly opposed to his strongest inclinations. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To vex; harass; annoy; disturb; irritate; plague; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin. — TEASE, VEX. To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating, and harder to bear, than severe pain. *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence, to disturb; as, to *vex* the ocean with storms. This sense of the term now rarely occurs; but *vex* is still a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, etc. We are *teased* by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are *vexed* by the carelessness or stupidity of our servants.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing.* *Hudibras.*

In disappointments, where the affections have been strongly placed, and the expectations sanguine, particularly where the agency of others is concerned, sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and chagrin. *Cogan.*

Tease tenon (*Joinery*), a long tenon at the top of a post to receive two beams crossing each other one above the other.

Tease (tēz), *n.* One who teases or plagues. [*Colloq.*]

Tea'sel (tē'z'l; 277), *n.* [OE. *tesel*, AS. *tǣsel, tǣsl*, the fuller's herb. See TEASE.] [Written also *tassel, tazel, teasle, teazel*, and *teazle.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, of which one species (*D. fullonum*) bears a large flower head covered with stiff, prickly, hooked bracts. This flower head, when dried, is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.

Common Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

☞ Small teasel is *Dipsacus pilosus*, wild teasel is *D. sylvestris.*

2. A bur of this plant.

3. Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

Teasel frame, a frame or set of iron bars in which teasel heads are fixed for raising the nap on woolen cloth.

Tea'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASELED (-z'ld) or TEASELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASELING or TEASELLING.] To subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels, or any substitute for them which has an effect to raise a nap.

Tea'sel-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses teasels for raising a nap on cloth. [Written also *teaseller, teasler.*]

Tea'sel-ing, *n.* The cutting and gathering of teasels; the use of teasels. [Written also *teaselling, teazling.*]

Teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who teases or vexes.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A jager gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tea'sle (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Tea'spoon' (tē'spōōn'), *n.* A small spoon used in stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes.

Tea'spoon'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* TEASPOONFULS (-fulz). As much as a teaspoon will hold; enough to fill a teaspoon; — usually reckoned at a fluid dram or one quarter of a tablespoonful.

Teat (tēt), *n.* [OE. *tete, titte*, AS. *tit, titt;* akin to LG. & OD. *titte*, D. *tet*, G. *zitze:* cf. F. *tette*, probably of Teutonic origin.] **1.** The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; a nipple; a pap; a mammilla; a dug; a tit.

2. (*Mach.*) A small protuberance or nozzle resembling the teat of an animal.

Teat'ed, *a.* Having protuberances resembling the teat of an animal.

Teathe (tēth), *n. & v.* See TATH. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teat'ish (tēt'ĭsh), *a.* Peevish; tettish; fretful; — said of a child. See TETTISH. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Teaze'-hole' (tēz'hōl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tisard* fire door.] (*Glass Works*) The opening in the furnaces through which fuel is introduced.

Tea'zel (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Tea'zer (tē'zẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tiser* to feed a fire.] The stoker or fireman of a furnace, as in glass works. *Tomlinson.*

Tea'zle (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Te'beth (tē'bĕth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of December with a part of January. *Esther* ii. 16.

Tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a techy manner.

Tech'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being techy.

Tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Technical.

Tech'nic, *n.* [See TECHNICAL, *a.*] **1.** The method of performance in any art; technical skill; artistic execution; technique.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike Artificer. *Tyndall.*

2. *pl.* Technical terms or objects; things pertaining to the practice of an art or science.

Tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη* an art, probably from the same root as *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, to bring forth, produce, and perhaps akin to E. *text:* cf. F. *technique.*] Of or pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or to any science, business, or the like; specially appropriate to any art, science, or business; as, the words of an indictment must be *technical.* *Blackstone.*

Tech'ni-cal'i-ty (tĕk'nĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* TECHNICALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality or state of being technical; technicalness.

2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like.

The *technicalities* of his sect. *Palfrey.*

Tech'nic-al-ly (tĕk'nĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms as used in any art, business, or profession.

Tech'nic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being technical; technicality.

Tech'nic-als (-nĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art, science, or profession; technical terms; technics.

Tech'ni-cist (tĕk'nĭ-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in technics, or in one or more of the practical arts.

Tech'ni-co-log'ic-al (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Technological; technical. [*R.*] *Dr. J. Scott.*

Tech'ni-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Technology. [*R.*]

Tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Same as TECHNIC, *n.*

Tech'nism (tĕk'nĭz'm), *n.* Technicality.

Tech'no-log'ic (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Technological.

Tech'no-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *technologique.*] Of or pertaining to technology.

Tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology; one who treats of arts, or of the terms of arts.

Tech-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη* an art + *-logy;* cf. Gr. *τεχνολογία* systematic treatment: cf. F. *technologie.*] Industrial science; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, especially of the more important manufactures, as spinning, weaving, metallurgy, etc.

☞ *Technology* is not an independent science, having a set of doctrines of its own, but consists of applications of the principles established in the various physical sciences (chemistry, mechanics, mineralogy, etc.) to manufacturing processes. *Internat. Cyc.*

Tech'y (tĕch'ў), *a.* [From OE. *tecche, tache*, a habit, bad habit, vice, OF. *tache, teche*, a spot, stain, blemish, habit, vice, F. *tache* a spot, blemish; probably akin to E. *tack* a small nail. See TACK a small nail, and cf. TOUCHY.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

Tec'ti-branch (tĕk'tĭ-brăṇk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tectibranchiata. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Tec'ti-bran'chi-a** (tĕk'tĭ-brăṇ'kĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TECTIBRANCHIATA.

‖ **Tec'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (tĕk'tĭ-brăṇ'kĭ-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tectus* (p. p. of *tegere* to cover) + Gr. *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) An order, or suborder, of gastropod Mollusca in which the gills are usually situated on one side of the back, and protected by a fold of the mantle. When there is a shell, it is usually thin and delicate and often rudimentary. The aplysias and the bubble shells are examples.

Tectibranchiata.
a Haminea solitaria; c Cylichna oryza.

Tec'ti-bran'chi-ate (tĕk'tĭ-brăṇ'kĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *tectus* (p. p. of *tegere* to cover) + E. *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills covered by the mantle; of or pertaining to the Tectibranchiata. — *n.* A tectibranchiate mollusk.

Tect'ly (tĕkt'lў), *adv.* [L. *tectus* covered, fr. *tegere* to cover.] Covertly; privately; secretly. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Tec-tol'o-gy (tĕk-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *τέκτων* a carpenter + *-logy.*] (*Biol.*) A division of morphology created by Haeckel; the science of organic individuality constituting the purely structural portion of morphology, in which the organism is regarded as composed of organic individuals of different orders, each organ being considered an individual. See PROMORPHOLOGY, and MORPHON.

Tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. *τεκτονικός*, fr. *τέκτων, -ονος*, a carpenter, builder.] Of or pertaining to building or construction; architectural.

Tec-ton'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science, or the art, by which implements, vessels, dwellings, or other edifices, are constructed, both agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and in conformity with artistic sentiments and ideas.

Tec-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *tectorius.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a covering; — applied to a membrane immediately over the organ of Corti in the internal ear.

‖ **Tec'tri-ces** (tĕk'trĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tegere, tectum*, to cover.] (*Zoöl.*) The wing coverts of a bird. See COVERT, and *Illust.* of BIRD.

Te'cum (tē'kŭm), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUCUM.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDING.] [Prob. fr. Icel. *tedja* to spread manure, fr. *taðr* manure; akin to MHG. *zetten* to scatter, spread. √58. Cf. TEATHE.] To spread, or turn from the swath, and scatter for drying, as new-mowed grass; — chiefly used in the past participle.

The smell of grain or *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

The *tedded* hay and corn sheaves in one field. *Coleridge.*

Ted'der (-dẽr), *n.* A machine for stirring and spreading hay, to expedite its drying.

Ted'der, *n.* [OE. √64. See TETHER.] Same as TETHER.

Ted'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEDDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDERING.] Same as TETHER.

‖ **Te' De'um** (tē' dē'ŭm). [L., from *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum*, accus. of *Deus* God. See THOU, and DEITY.] **1.** An ancient and celebrated Christian hymn, of uncertain authorship, but often ascribed to St. Ambrose; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus.*" It forms part of the daily matins of the Roman Catholic breviary, and is sung on all occasions of thanksgiving. In its English form, commencing with the words, "We praise thee, O God," it forms a part of the regular morning service of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

2. A religious service in which the singing of this hymn forms a principal part.

Tedge (tĕj), *n.* (*Founding*) The gate of a mold, through which the melted metal is poured; runner; geat.

Te'di-os'i-ty (tē'dĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Tediousness. [*Obs.*]

Te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd'yŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *taediosus*, fr. *taedium.* See TEDIUM.] Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, slowness, or the like; wearisome. — **Te'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Te'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

I see a man's life is a *tedious* one. *Shak.*
I would not be *tedious* to the court. *Bunyan.*

Syn. — Wearisome; fatiguing. See IRKSOME.

Te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium*, fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness. [Written also *tædium*.] *Cowper.*

To relieve the *tedium*, he kept plying them with all manner of bams. *Prof. Wilson.*

The *tedium* of his office reminded him more strongly of the willing scholar, and his thoughts were rambling. *Dickens.*

Tee (tē), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tjā* to show, mark.] (*a*) The mark aimed at in curling and in quoits. (*b*) The nodule of earth from which the ball is struck in golf. [*Scot.*]

Tee, *n.* A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet, used to connect a line of pipe with a pipe at a right angle with the line; — so called because it resembles the letter T in shape.

Tee' i'ron (tē' ī'ŭrn). See *T iron*, under T.

Teek (tēk), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEAK. [*Obs.*]

Teel (tēl), *n.* Sesame. [Sometimes written *til.*]

Teel oil, sesame oil.

Teel'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of sesame.

Teem (tēm), *v. t.* [Icel. *tæma* to empty, from *tómr* empty; akin to Dan. *tömme* to empty, Sw. *tömma*. See TOOM to empty.] **1.** To pour; — commonly followed by *out;* as, to *teem* out ale. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Swift.*

2. (*Steel Manuf.*) To pour, as steel, from a melting pot; to fill, as a mold, with molten metal.

Teem, *v. t.* [See TAME, *a.*, and cf. BETEEM.] To think fit. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *G. Gifford.*

Teem, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEEMED (tēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEEMING.] [OE. *temen*, AS. *tēman*, *tȳman*, from *teám*. See TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive; to multiply.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

2. To be full, or ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to abound.

His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit to cover former villainy. *Sir W. Scott.*

The young, brimful of the hopes and feeling which *teem* in our time. *F. Harrison.*

Teem, *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth. [*R.*]

That [grief] of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

Teem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who teems, or brings forth.

Teem'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Pregnant; prolific. [*Obs.*]

2. Brimful. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Teem'ing, *a.* Prolific; productive.

Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

Teem'less, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as, the *teemless* earth. [*Poetic*] *Dryden.*

Teen (tēn), *n.* [OE. *tene*, AS. *teóna* reproach, wrong, fr. *teón* to accuse; akin to G. *zeihen*, Goth. *gateihan* to tell, announce, L. *dicere* to say. See TOKEN.] Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

With public toil and private *teen*
Thou sank'st alone. *M. Arnold.*

Teen, *v. t.* [AS. *teónian*, *tȳnan*, to slander, vex. √64. See TEEN, *n.*] To excite; to provoke; to vex; to afflict; to injure. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Teen, *v. t.* [See TINE to shut.] To hedge or fence in; to inclose. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Teen'age (-āj), *n.* The longer wood for making or mending fences. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Teend (tēnd), *v. t.* & *i.* [See TINDER.] To kindle; to burn. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Teen'ful (tēn'fụl), *a.* Full of teen; harmful; grievous; grieving; afflicted. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [See TEN.] The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen; as, a girl in her *teens.*

Tee'ny (tē'nȳ), *a.* Very small; tiny. [*Colloq.*]

Teen'y (tēn'ȳ), *a.* [See TEEN grief.] Fretful; peevish; pettish; cross. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tee-ong' (tē-ŏng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The mino bird.

Teest (tēst), *n.* A tinsmith's stake, or small anvil.

Tee'tan (tē'tăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tee'tee (tē'tē), *n.* [Sp. *titi.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small, soft-furred South American monkeys belonging to *Callithrix*, *Chrysothrix*, and allied genera; as, the collared *teetee* (*Callithrix torquatus*), and the squirrel *teetee* (*Chrysothrix sciurea*). Called also *pinche*, *titi*, and *saimiri.* See *Squirrel monkey*, under SQUIRREL.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A diving petrel of Australia (*Halodroma urinatrix*).

Tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEETERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEETERING.] [Prov. E. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw; cf. Icel. *titra* to tremble, OHG. *zittarōn*, G. *zittern.*] To move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank, or the like, as children do for sport; to seesaw; to titter; to titter-totter. [*U. S.*]

[The bobolink] alit upon the flower, and *teetered* up and down. *H. W. Beecher.*

Tee'ter-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted sandpiper. See the Note under SANDPIPER.

Teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

Teeth (tēth), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEETHED (tēthd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEETHING.] To breed, or grow, teeth.

Teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The process of the first growth of teeth, or the phenomena attending their issue through the gums; dentition.

Tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tal), *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tal-er (-ẽr), *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Tee-to'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle or practice of entire abstinence, esp. from intoxicating drinks.

Tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Entirely; totally. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For T-*totum*. It was used for playing games of chance, and was four-sided, one side having the letter T on it, standing for Latin *totum* all, meaning, take all that is staked, whence the name. The other three sides each had a letter indicating an English or a Latin word; as P meaning put down, N nothing or L. *nil*, H half. See TOTAL.] A child's toy, somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.

The staggerings of the gentleman . . . were like those of a *teetotum* nearly spent. *Dickens.*

Tee'tuck (tē'tŭk), *n.* The rock pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tee'uck (-ŭk), *n.* The lapwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tee'wit (-wĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pewit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teg (tĕg), *n.* A sheep in its second year; also, a doe in its second year. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Teg'men** (-mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] **1.** A tegument or covering.

2. (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the coating of a seed, usually thin and delicate; the endopleura.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the elytra of an insect, especially of certain Orthoptera.

4. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TECTRICES.

Teg-men'tal (tĕg-mĕn'tal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a tegument or tegmentum; as, the *tegmental* layer of the epiblast; the *tegmental* cells of the taste buds.

‖ **Teg-men'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TEGMENTA (-tȧ). [L., a covering.] (*Anat.*) A covering; — applied especially to the bundles of longitudinal fibers in the upper part of the crura of the cerebrum.

Te-guex'in (tē-gwĕks'ĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South American lizard (*Tejus teguexin*). It becomes three or four feet long, and is blackish above, marked with yellowish spots of various sizes. It feeds upon fruits, insects, reptiles, young birds, and birds' eggs. The closely allied species *Tejus rufescens* is called *red teguexin.*

‖ **Teg'u-la** (tĕg'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TEGULÆ (-lē). [L., a tile, dim. fr. *tegere* to cover.] (*Zoöl.*) A small appendage situated above the base of the wings of Hymenoptera and attached to the mesonotum.

Teg'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [LL. *tegularis*, from L. *tegula* a tile. See TILE.] Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile, or arranged like tiles; consisting of tiles; as, a *tegular* pavement. — **Teg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Teg'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Composed of small plates, as of horn or metal, overlapping like tiles; — said of a kind of ancient armor. *Fairholt.*

Teg'u-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, from *tegere* to cover. See THATCH, *n.*, and cf. DETECT, PROTECT.] **1.** A cover or covering; an integument.

2. Especially, the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body; skin; hide.

Teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *tégumentaire.*] Of or pertaining to a tegument or teguments; consisting of teguments; serving as a tegument or covering.

Te-hee' (tē-hē'), *n.* & *interj.* A tittering laugh; a titter. "'*Te-hee*,' quoth she." *Chaucer.*

Te-hee', *v. i.* To titter; to laugh derisively.

She cried, "Come, come; you must not look grave upon me." Upon this, I *te-heed.* *Madame D'Arblay.*

Teil (tēl), *n.* [OF. *teil*, *til*, L. *tilia.*] (*Bot.*) The lime tree, or linden; — called also *teil tree.*

Teind (tēnd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tíund.* See TITHE.] A tithe. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Teine (tēn), *n.* See TEYNE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tein'land (tēn'lănd), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) Land granted by the crown to a thane or lord. *Burrill.*

Tei'no-scope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τείνειν to extend + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument formed by combining prisms so as to correct the chromatic aberration of the light while the linear dimensions of objects seen through the prisms are increased or diminished; — called also *prism telescope.* *Sir D. Brewster.*

Teint (tĭnt), *n.* [F. *teint*, *teinte.* See TINT.] Tint; color; tinge. See TINT. [*Obs.*]

Time shall . . . embrown the *teint.* *Dryden.*

Tein'ture (tĭn'tūr; 135), *n.* [F. See TINCTURE.] Color; tinge; tincture. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Tek (tĕk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Siberian ibex.

‖ **Tel'a-mo'nes** (tĕl'ȧ-mō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *telamo* or *telamon*, Gr. τελαμών a bearer, fr. τλῆναι to bear.] (*Arch.*) Same as ATLANTES.

‖ **Tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sis** (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις extension.] (*Med.*) Dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sy (-sȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Telangiectasis.

Te'lar-ly (tē'lẽr-lȳ), *adv.* In a weblike manner. [*Obs.*] "*Telarly* interwoven." *Sir T. Browne.*

Te'la-ry (tē'lȧ-rȳ *or* tĕl'ȧ-rȳ; 277), *a.* [LL. *telaris*, fr. L. *tela* a web. See TOIL a snare.] Of or pertaining to a web; hence, spinning webs; retiary. "Pictures of *telary* spiders." *Sir T. Browne.*

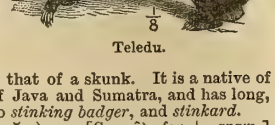

Teledu.

Tel'e-du (tĕl'ē-dū), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian carnivore (*Mydaus meliceps*) allied to the badger, and noted for the very offensive odor that it emits, somewhat resembling that of a skunk. It is a native of the high mountains of Java and Sumatra, and has long, silky fur. Called also *stinking badger*, and *stinkard.*

Tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + *-gram.*] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

☞ "A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram*, instead of *telegraphic dispatch*, or *telegraphic communication.*" *Albany [N. Y.] Evening Journal (April 6, 1852).*

Tel'e-gram'mic (-grăm'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a telegram; laconic; concise; brief. [*R.*]

Tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far, far off (cf. Lith. *toli*) + *-graph:* cf. F. *télégraphe.* See GRAPHIC.] An apparatus, or a process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, especially by means of preconcerted visible or audible signals representing words or ideas, or by means of words and signs, transmitted by electrical action.

☞ The instruments used are classed as *indicator*, *type-printing*, *symbol-printing*, or *chemical-printing telegraphs*, according as the intelligence is given by the movements of a pointer or indicator, as in Cooke & Wheatstone's (the form commonly used in England), or by impressing, on a fillet of paper, letters from types, as in House's and Hughes's, or dots and marks from a sharp point moved by a magnet, as in Morse's, or symbols produced by electro-chemical action, as in Bain's. In the offices in the United States the recording instrument is now little used, the receiving operator reading by ear the combinations of long and short intervals of sound produced by the armature of an electro-magnet as it is put in motion by the opening and breaking of the circuit, which motion, in registering instruments, traces upon a ribbon of paper the lines and dots used to represent the letters of the alphabet. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Acoustic telegraph. See under ACOUSTIC. — **Dial telegraph**, a telegraph in which letters of the alphabet and numbers or other symbols are placed upon the border of a circular dial plate at each station, the apparatus being so arranged that the needle or index of the dial at the receiving station accurately copies the movements of that at the sending station. — **Electric telegraph**, *or* **Electro-magnetic telegraph**, a telegraph in which an operator at one station causes words or signs to be made at another by means of a current of electricity, generated by a battery and transmitted over an intervening wire. — **Facsimile telegraph.** See under FACSIMILE. — **Indicator telegraph.** See under INDICATOR. — **Pan-telegraph**, an electric telegraph by means of which a drawing or writing, as an autographic message, may be exactly reproduced at a distant station. — **Printing telegraph**, an electric telegraph which automatically prints the message as it is received at a distant station, in letters, not signs. — **Signal telegraph**, a telegraph in which preconcerted signals, made by a machine, or otherwise, at one station, are seen or heard and interpreted at another; a semaphore. — **Submarine telegraph cable**, a telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by a body of water. — **Telegraph cable**, a telegraphic cable consisting of several conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, so as to bring the wires into compact compass for use on poles, or to form a strong cable impervious to water, to be laid under ground, as in a town or city, or under water, as in the ocean. — **Telegraph plant** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) native of the East Indies. The leaflets move up and down like the signals of a semaphore.

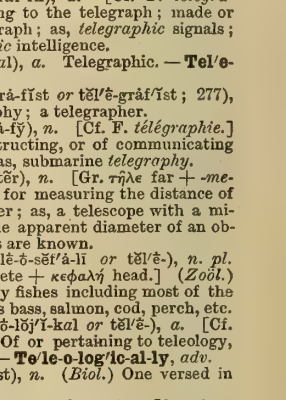

A form of Submarine Telegraph Cable. *a* Piece showing seven Copper Conducting Wires, with their Envelopes of Gutta-percha, Yarn, Iron Wire, etc.; *b* Transverse Section of same.

Tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grȧf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TELEGRAPHED (-grȧft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELEGRAPHING (-grȧf'ĭng).] [F. *télégraphier.*] To convey or announce by telegraph.

Te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr *or* tĕl'ē-grȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator; a telegraphist.

Tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *télégraphique.*] Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* signals; *telegraphic* art; *telegraphic* intelligence.

Tel'e-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Telegraphic. — **Tel'e-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst *or* tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭst; 277), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

Te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *télégraphie.*] The science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy.*

Te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + *-meter.*] An instrument used for measuring the distance of an object from an observer; as, a telescope with a micrometer for measuring the apparent diameter of an object whose real dimensions are known.

‖ **Te'le-o-ceph'a-li** (tē'lē-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lī *or* tĕl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλεος complete + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of bony fishes including most of the common market species, as bass, salmon, cod, perch, etc.

Te'le-o-log'ic-al (tē'lē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal *or* tĕl'ē-), *a.* [Cf. F. *téléologique.*] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to teleology, or the doctrine of design. — **Te'le-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Te'le-ol'o-gist (-ōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One versed in teleology.

Te'le-ol'o-gy (tē'lē-ŏl'ō-jȳ *or* tĕl'ē-; 277), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, the end or issue + *-logy:* cf. F. *téléologie.*] The doctrine of the final causes of things; specif. (*Biol.*), the doctrine of design, which assumes that the phenomena of organic life, particularly those of evolution, are explicable only by purposive causes, and that they in no way admit of a mechanical explanation or one based entirely on biological science; the doctrine of adaptation to purpose.

Te'le-o-phore' (-ō-fōr'), *n.* [Gr. τέλεος complete + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as GONOTHECA.

Te'le-or-gan'ic (-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τέλεος complete + E. *organic.*] (*Physiol.*) Vital; as, *teleorganic* functions.

Te'le-o-saur' (-ō-sạr'; 277), *n.* (*Paleon.*) Any one of several species of fossil saurians belonging to Teleosaurus and allied genera. These reptiles are related to the crocodiles, but have biconcave vertebræ.

‖ **Te'le-o-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλεος complete, perfect + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct crocodilian reptiles of the Jurassic period, having a long and slender snout.

Te'le-ost (tē'lē-ŏst *or* tĕl'ē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλεος complete + ὀστέον bone.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Teleostei. Also used adjectively.

Te'le-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the teleosts. — *n.* A teleostean fish.

‖ **Te'le-os'te-i** (tē'lē-ŏs'tē-ī *or* tĕl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλεος complete + ὀστέον bone.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of fishes including all the ordinary bony fishes as distinguished from the ganoids.

‖ **Te'le-os'to-mi** (tē'lĕ-ŏs'tō-mī *or* tĕl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τέλεος* complete + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of fishes including the ordinary fishes (Teleostei) and the ganoids.

Te'le-o-zo'ic (tē'lĕ-ō-zō'ĭk *or* tĕl'ē-), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having tissues composed of cells.

Te-le-o-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A metazoan.

Te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] The sympathetic affection of one mind by the thoughts, feelings, or emotions of another at a distance, without communication through the ordinary channels of sensation. — **Tel'e-path'ic**, *a.* — **Te-lep'a-thist**, *n.*

Tel'e-pheme (-fēm), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* afar + *φήμη* a saying.] A message by telephone. [*Recent*]

Tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + *φωνή* sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance.

Telephone. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord. This form is generally used as a Receiver, but may be used as a Transmitter.

☞ The ordinary telephone consists essentially of a device by which currents of electricity, produced by sounds through the agency of certain mechanical devices and exactly corresponding in duration and intensity to the vibrations of the air which attend them, are transmitted to a distant station, and there, acting on suitable mechanism, reproduce similar sounds by repeating the vibrations. The necessary variations in the electrical currents are usually produced by means of a microphone attached to a thin diaphragm upon which the voice acts, and are intensified by means of an induction coil. In the *magnetic telephone*, or *magneto-telephone*, the diaphragm is of soft iron placed close to the pole of a magnet upon which is wound a coil of fine wire, and its vibrations produce corresponding variable currents in the wire by induction. The *mechanical*, or *string, telephone* is a device in which the voice or sound causes vibrations in a thin diaphragm, which are directly transmitted along a wire or string connecting it to a similar diaphragm at the remote station, thus reproducing the sound. It does not employ electricity.

Tel'e-phone, *v. t.* To convey or announce by telephone.

Tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *téléphonique*. See TELEPHONE.] **1.** Conveying sound to a great distance.

2. Of or pertaining to the telephone; by the telephone.

Tel'e-phon'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* By telephonic means or processes; by the use of the telephone.

Te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nȳ), *n.* The art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance, as with the telephone.

Tel'e-po-lar'i-scope (tĕl'ē-pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + E. *polariscope*.] (*Opt.*) A polariscope arranged to be attached to a telescope. *Lockyer.*

Tel'e-ryth'rin (tĕl'ē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* end + E. *erythrin*.] (*Chem.*) A red crystalline compound related to, and produced from, erythrin. So called because regarded as the end of the series of erythrin compounds.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τηλεσκόπος* viewing afar, farseeing; *τῆλε* far, far off + *σκοπός* a watcher, akin to *σκοπεῖν* to view: cf. F. *télescope*. See TELEGRAPH, and -SCOPE.] An optical instrument used in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

☞ A telescope assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and, secondly, by collecting, and conveying to the eye, a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the *object glass*, or *concave mirror*, which collects the beam of light, and forms an image of the object, and the *eyeglass*, which is a microscope, by which the image is magnified.

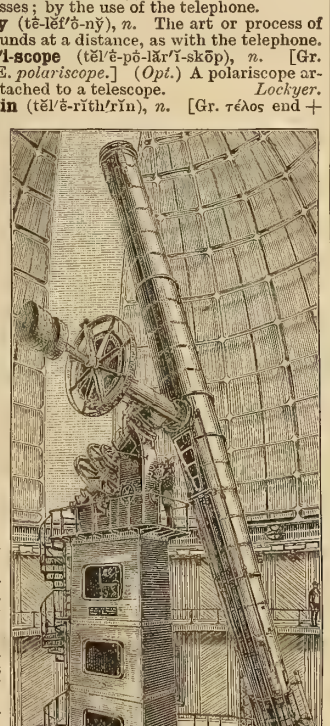

The Telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, California. Length of Tube 57 feet. Diameter of Object Glass, 36 inches.

Achromatic telescope. See under ACHROMATIC. — **Aplanatic telescope**, a telescope having an aplanatic eyepiece. — **Astronomical telescope**, a telescope which has a simple eyepiece so constructed or used as not to reverse the image formed by the object glass, and consequently exhibits objects inverted, which is not a hindrance in astronomical observations. — **Cassegrainian telescope**, a reflecting telescope invented by *Cassegrain*, which differs from the Gregorian only in having the secondary speculum convex instead of concave, and placed nearer the large speculum. The Cassegrainian represents objects inverted; the Gregorian, in their natural position. The Melbourne telescope (see *Illust.* under *Reflecting telescope*, below) is a Cassegrainian telescope. — **Dialytic telescope.** See under DIALYTIC. — **Equatorial telescope.** See the Note under EQUATORIAL. — **Galilean telescope**, a refracting telescope in which the eyeglass is a concave instead of a convex lens, as in the common opera glass. This was the construction originally adopted by *Galileo*, the inventor of the instrument. It exhibits the objects erect, that is, in their natural positions. — **Gregorian telescope**, a form of reflecting telescope. See under GREGORIAN.

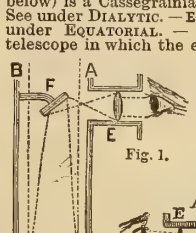

Fig. 1.

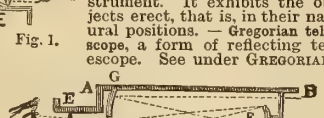

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Newtonian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *G* Large Mirror; *F* Small Mirror. Fig. 2. Gregorian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *F* Small Mirror; *GH* Large Mirror, or Object Mirror.

— **Herschelian telescope**, a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir William *Herschel*, in which only one speculum is employed, by means of which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eyeglass is applied directly. — **Newtonian telescope**, a form of reflecting telescope. See under NEWTONIAN. — **Photographic telescope**, a telescope specially constructed to make photographs of the heavenly bodies. — **Prism telescope.** See TEINOSCOPE. — **Reflecting telescope**, a telescope in which the image is formed by a speculum or mirror (or usually by two speculums, a large one at the lower end of the telescope, and a smaller one near the open end) instead of an object glass. See *Gregorian*, *Cassegrainian*, *Herschelian*, and *Newtonian, telescopes*, above. — **Refracting telescope**, a telescope in which the image is formed by refraction through an object glass. — **Telescope carp** (*Zoöl.*), the telescope fish. — **Telescope fish** (*Zoöl.*), a monstrous variety of the goldfish having very protuberant eyes. — **Telescope fly** (*Zoöl.*), any two-winged fly of the genus *Diopsis*, native of Africa and Asia. The telescope flies are remarkable for having the eyes raised on very long stalks. — **Telescope shell** (*Zoöl.*), an elongated gastropod (*Cerithium telescopium*) having numerous flattened whorls. — **Telescope sight** (*Firearms*), a slender telescope attached to the barrel, having cross wires in the eyepiece and used as a sight. — **Terrestrial telescope**, a telescope whose eyepiece has one or two lenses more than the astronomical, for the purpose of inverting the image, and exhibiting objects erect.

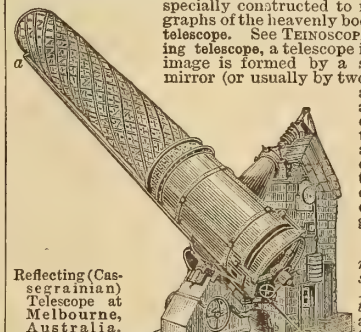

Reflecting (Cassegrainian) Telescope at Melbourne, Australia. The Small Mirror, or Secondary Speculum, is at *a*.

Telescope Fish.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TELESCOPED (-skōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELESCOPING (-skō'pĭng).] To slide or pass one within another, after the manner of the sections of a small telescope or spyglass; to come into collision, as railway cars, in such a manner that one runs into another. [*Recent*]

Tel'e-scope, *v. t.* To cause to come into collision, so as to telescope. [*Recent*]

Tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Tel'e-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *télescopique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.

3. Able to discern objects at a distance; farseeing; far-reaching; as, a *telescopic* eye; *telescopic* vision.

4. Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a small telescope or a spyglass; especially (*Mach.*), constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the *telescopic* boiler, or movable, as in the *telescopic* chimney of a war vessel, which may be put out of sight by being lowered endwise.

Tel'e-scop'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a telescopical manner; by or with the telescope.

Te-les'co-pist (tē-lĕs'kō-pĭst *or* tĕl'ē-skō'pĭst), *n.* One who uses a telescope. *R. A. Proctor.*

Te-les'co-py (tē-lĕs'kō-pȳ *or* tĕl'ē-skō'pȳ), *n.* The art or practice of using or of making telescopes.

Tel'esm (tĕl'ĕz'm), *n.* [Ar. *tilism*. See TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

Tel'es-mat'ic (tĕl'ĕz-măt'ĭk), **Tel'es-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to telesms; magical. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

Tel'e-spec'tro-scope (tĕl'ē-spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + E. *spectroscope*.] (*Astron.*) A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope for observation of distant objects, as the sun and stars. *Lockyer.*

Tel'e-ste're-o-scope (-stē'rē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + E. *stereoscope*.] (*Opt.*) A stereoscope adapted to view distant natural objects or landscapes; a telescopic stereoscope.

Te-les'tic (tē-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τελεστικός* fit for finishing, from *τελεῖν* to finish.] Tending or relating to a purpose or an end. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Te-les'tich (tē-lĕs'tĭk *or* tĕl'ē-stĭk; 277), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* the end + *στίχος* a line, verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines, taken consecutively, make a name. Cf. ACROSTIC.

Tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-thēr-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + E. *thermometer*.] (*Physics*) An apparatus for determining the temperature of a distant point, as by a thermoelectric circuit or otherwise.

Te-leu'to-spore (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *τελευτή* completion + E. *spore*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of double spore found in certain fungi, being the last stage in the cycle of their transformations. See *Illust.* of UREDOSPORE.

Tel'ic (tĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τελικός*, from *τέλος* the end.] (*Gram.*) Denoting the final end or purpose, as distinguished from *ecbatic*. See ECBATIC. *Gibbs.*

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELLING.] [AS. *tellan*, from *talu* tale, number, speech; akin to D. *tellen* to count, G. *zählen*, OHG. *zellen* to count, tell, say, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *tale* to speak, *tælle* to count. See TALE that which is told.] **1.** To mention one by one, or piece by piece; to recount; to enumerate; to reckon; to number; to count; as, to *tell* money.

"An heap of coin he *told*." *Spenser.*

He *telleth* the number of the stars. *Ps.* cxlvii. 4.
Tell the joints of thy body. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To utter or recite in detail; to give an account of; to narrate.

Of which I shall *tell* all the array. *Chaucer.*
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To make known; to publish; to disclose; to divulge.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? *Gen.* xii. 18.

4. To give instruction to; to make report to; to acquaint; to teach; to inform.

A secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promised to *tell* me of? *Shak.*

5. To order; to request; to command.

He *told* her not to be frightened. *Dickens.*

6. To discern so as to report; to ascertain by observing; to find out; to discover; as, I can not *tell* where one color ends and the other begins.

7. To make account of; to regard; to reckon; to value; to estimate. [*Obs.*]

I ne *told* no dainty of her love. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Tell*, though equivalent in some respects to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands; as, *tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know.

To tell off, to count; to divide. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To communicate; impart; reveal; disclose; inform; acquaint; report; repeat; rehearse; recite.

Tell, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to make report.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

2. To take effect; to produce a marked effect; as, every shot *tells*; every expression *tells*.

To tell of. (*a*) To speak of; to mention; to narrate or describe. (*b*) To inform against; to disclose some fault of. — **To tell on**, to inform against. [*Archaic & Colloq.*]

Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David.
1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

Tell, *n.* That which is told; tale; account. [*R.*]

I am at the end of my *tell*. *Walpole.*

Tell *n.* [Ar.] A hill or mound. *W. M. Thomson.*

Tell'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being told.

Tel'len (tĕl'lĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Tellina.

Tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; an informer, narrator, or describer.

2. One of four officers of the English Exchequer, formerly appointed to receive moneys due to the king and to pay moneys payable by the king. *Cowell.*

3. An officer of a bank who receives and counts over money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

4. One who is appointed to count the votes given in a legislative body, public meeting, assembly, etc.

Tell'er-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

‖ **Tel-li'na** (tĕl-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τελλίνη* a kind of shellfish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having thin, delicate, and often handsomely colored shells.

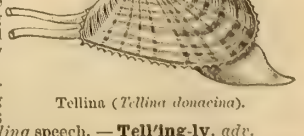

Tellina (*Tellina donacina*).

Tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *a.* Operating with great effect; effective; as, a *telling* speech. — **Tell'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Tell'tale' (tĕl'tāl'), *a.* Telling tales; babbling. "The *telltale* heart." *Poe.*

Tell'tale', *n.* **1.** One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of others; one who tells that which prudence should suppress.

2. (*Mus.*) A movable piece of ivory, lead, or other material, connected with the bellows of an organ, that gives notice, by its position, when the wind is exhausted.

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A mechanical attachment to the steering wheel, which, in the absence of a tiller, shows the position of the helm. (*b*) A compass in the cabin of a vessel, usually placed where the captain can see it at all hours, and thus inform himself of the vessel's course.

4. (*Mach.*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something, particularly for keeping a check upon employees, as factory hands, watchmen, drivers, check takers, and the like, by revealing to their employers what they have done or omitted.

5. (*Zoöl.*) The tattler. See TATTLER.

Tel-lu'ral (tĕl-lū'ral), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth. [*R.*]

Tel'lu-rate (tĕl'lŭ-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tellurate*. See TELLURIUM.] (*Chem.*) A salt of telluric acid.

Tel'lu-ret (-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A telluride. [*Obsoles.*]

Tel'lu-ret'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with tellurium; tellurized. [Written also *telluretted.*] [*Obsoles.*]

Tellureted hydrogen (*Chem.*), hydrogen telluride, H_2Te, a gaseous substance analogous to hydrogen sulphide; — called also *tellurhydric acid.*

Tel'lur-hy'dric (tĕl'lŭr-hī'drĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, hydrogen telluride, which is regarded as an acid, especially when in solution.

Tel-lu'ri-an (tĕl-lū'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth. *De Quincey.*

Tel-lu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A dweller on the earth. *De Quincey.*

2. An instrument for showing the operation of the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. [Written also *tellurion.*]

Tel-lu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth: cf. F. *tellurique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; proceeding from the earth.

Amid these hot, *telluric* flames. *Carlyle.*

2. (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tellurium; derived from, or resembling, tellurium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *tellurous* compounds; as, *telluric acid*, which is analogous to sulphuric acid.

Telluric bismuth (*Min.*), tetradymite. — **Telluric silver** (*Min.*), hessite.

Tel'lu-ride (tĕl'lŭ-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of tellurium with a more positive element or radical; — formerly called *telluret.*

Tel'lu-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* An hypothesis of animal magnetism propounded by Dr. Kieser, in Germany, in which the phenomena are ascribed to the agency of a telluric spirit or influence. [*R.*] *S. Thompson.*

Tel'lu-rite (-rīt), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A salt of tellurous acid.

2. (*Min.*) Oxide of tellurium. It occurs sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

Tel-lu'ri-um (tĕl-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] (*Chem.*) A rare nonmetallic element, analogous to sulphur and selenium, occasionally found native as a substance of a silver-white metallic luster, but usually combined with metals, as with gold and silver in the mineral sylvanite, with mercury in Coloradoite, etc. Symbol Te. Atomic weight 125.2.

Graphic tellurium. (*Min.*) See SYLVANITE. — **Tellurium glance** (*Min.*), nagyagite; — called also *black tellurium.*

Tel'lu-rize (tĕl'lŭ-rīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To impregnate with, or to subject to the action of, tellurium; — chiefly used adjectively in the past participle; as, *tellurized* ores.

Tel'lu-rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tellurium; derived from, or containing, tellurium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence than the *telluric* compounds; as, *tellurous acid*, which is analogous to sulphurous acid.

Tel'o-dy-nam'ic (tĕl'ō-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τῆλε far + E. *dynamic.*] Relating to a system for transmitting power to a distance by means of swiftly moving ropes or cables driving grooved pulleys of large diameter.

Tel'oo-goo' (-ōō-gōō'), *n.* See TELUGU. *D. O. Allen.*

‖ **Te-lot'ro-cha** (tē-lŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **TELOTROCHÆ** (-kē). [NL. See TELOTROCHAL.] (*Zoöl.*) An annelid larva having telotrochal bands of cilia.

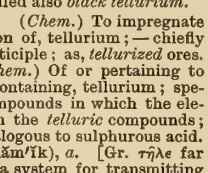

Telotrocha of an Annelid (*Polydora*).

Te-lot'ro-chal (-kal), **Te-lot'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. τέλεος complete + τροχός wheel, hoop.] (*Zoöl.*) Having both a preoral and a posterior band of cilia; — applied to the larvæ of certain annelids.

Tel'o-type (tĕl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far off + *-type.*] An electric telegraph which prints the messages in letters and not in signs.

Tel'pher (tĕl'fĕr), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far, far off + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Elec.*) A contrivance for the conveyance of vehicles or loads by means of electricity. *Fleeming Jenkin.*

Telpher line, *or* **Telpher road,** an electric conducting line or road over which vehicles for carrying loads are moved by electric engines actuated by a current conveyed by the line.

Tel'pher-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The conveyance of vehicles or loads by means of electricity. *Fleeming Jenkin.*

Tel'son (-sŭn), *n.*; *pl.* **TELSONS** (-sŭnz). [NL., fr. Gr. τέλσον a boundary, limit.] (*Zoöl.*) The terminal joint or movable piece at the end of the abdomen of Crustacea and other articulates. See THORACOSTRACA.

Tel'u-gu' (tĕl'ōō-gōō'), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language spoken in the northern parts of the Madras presidency. In extent of use it is the next language after Hindustani (in its various forms) and Bengali. [Spelt also *Teloogoo.*]

2. One of the people speaking the Telugu language.

Tel'u-gu', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Telugu language, or the Telugus.

Tem'er-a'ri-ous (tĕm'ĕr-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *temerarius.* See TEMERITY.] Unreasonably adventurous; despising danger; rash; headstrong; audacious; reckless; heedless. — **Tem'er-a'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

I spake against *temerarious* judgment. *Latimer.*

Tem'er-a'tion (-ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *temerare* to defile.] Temerity. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, from *temere* by chance, rashly; perhaps akin to Skr. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *témérité.*] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness; as, the *temerity* of a commander in war.

Syn. — Rashness; precipitancy; heedlessness; venturesomeness. — TEMERITY, RASHNESS. These words are closely allied in sense, but have a slight difference in their use and application. *Temerity* is Latin, and *rashness* is Anglo-Saxon. As in many such cases, the Latin term is more select and dignified; the Anglo-Saxon more familiar and energetic. We show *temerity* in hasty decisions, and the conduct to which they lead. We show *rashness* in particular actions, as dictated by sudden impulse. It is an exhibition of *temerity* to approach the verge of a precipice; it is an act of *rashness* to jump into a river without being able to swim. *Temerity*, then, is an unreasonable contempt of danger; *rashness* is a rushing into danger from thoughtlessness or excited feeling.

It is notorious *temerity* to pass sentence upon grounds uncapable of evidence. *Barrow.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she eat. *Milton.*

Tem'er-ous (tĕm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Temerarious. [*Obs.*]

Tem-pe'an (tĕm-pē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, celebrated by Greek poets on account of its beautiful scenery; resembling Tempe; hence, beautiful; delightful; charming.

Tem'per (tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEMPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEMPERING.] [AS. *temprian* or OF. *temprer*, F. *tempérer*, and (in sense 3) *tremper*, L. *temperare*, akin to *tempus* time. Cf. TEMPORAL, DISTEMPER, TAMPER.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to prepare by combining; to modify, as by adding some new element; to qualify, as by an ingredient; hence, to soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.

Puritan austerity was so *tempered* by Dutch indifference, that mercy itself could not have dictated a milder system. *Bancroft.*

Woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*
But thy fire
Shall be more *tempered*, and thy hope far higher. *Byron.*

She [the Goddess of Justice] threw darkness and clouds about her, that *tempered* the light into a thousand beautiful shades and colors. *Addison.*

2. To fit together; to adjust; to accommodate.

Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* tself to every man's liking. *Wisdom* xvi. 21.

3. (*Metal.*) To bring to a proper degree of hardness; as, to *temper* iron or steel.

The *tempered* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

4. To govern; to manage. [*A Latinism & Obs.*]

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Spenser.*

5. To moisten to a proper consistency and stir thoroughly, as clay for making brick, loam for molding, etc.

6. (*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the actual scale, or to that in actual use.

Syn. — To soften; mollify; assuage; soothe; calm.

Tem'per, *n.* **1.** The state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; due mixture of different qualities; just combination; as, the *temper* of mortar.

2. Constitution of body; temperament; in old writers, the mixture or relative proportion of the four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy.

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment. *Fuller.*

3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm *temper*; a hasty *temper*; a fretful *temper.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged. *Milton.*

The consequents of a certain ethical *temper.* *J. H. Newman.*

4. Calmness of mind; moderation; equanimity; composure; as, to keep one's *temper.*

To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*
Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers. *B. Jonson.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to anger; — in a reproachful sense. [*Colloq.*]

6. The state of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling; as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

7. Middle state or course; mean; medium. [*R.*]

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances. *Macaulay.*

8. (*Sugar Works*) Milk of lime, or other substance, employed in the process formerly used to clarify sugar.

Temper screw, in deep well boring, an adjusting screw connecting the working beam with the rope carrying the tools, for lowering the tools as the drilling progresses.

Syn. — Disposition; temperament; frame; humor; mood. See DISPOSITION.

Tem'per, *v. i.* **1.** To accord; to agree; to act and think in conformity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To have or get a proper or desired state or quality; to grow soft and pliable.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him. *Shak.*

‖ **Tem'pe-ra** (tăm'pă-rä), *n.* [It.] (*Paint.*) A mode or process of painting; distemper.

☞ The term is applied especially to early Italian painting, common vehicles of which were yolk of egg, yolk and white of egg mixed together, the white juice of the fig tree, and the like.

Tem'per-a-ble (tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tempered.

The fusible, hard, and *temperable* texture of metals. *Emerson.*

Tem'per-a-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament; cf. F. *tempérament.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Internal constitution; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts.

The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Due mixture of qualities; a condition brought about by mutual compromises or concessions. [*Obs.*]

However, I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton.*

3. The act of tempering or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, or the like; also, the means by which such adjustment is effected.

Wholesome *temperaments* of the rashness of popular assemblies. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

4. Condition with regard to heat or cold; temperature. [*Obs.*]

Bodies are denominated "hot" and "cold" in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

5. (*Mus.*) A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, pianofortes, and the like, whereby the tones generated with the vibrations of a ground tone are mutually modified and in part canceled, until their number is reduced to the actual practicable scale of twelve tones to the octave. This scale, although in so far artificial, is yet closely suggestive of its origin in nature, and this system of tuning, although not mathematically true, yet satisfies the ear, while it has the convenience that the same twelve fixed tones answer for every key or scale, C♯ becoming identical with D♭, and so on.

6. (*Physiol.*) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual, in olden times erroneously supposed to be due to individual variation in the relations and proportions of the constituent parts of the body, especially of the fluids, as the bile, blood, lymph, etc. Hence the phrases, bilious or choleric *temperament*, sanguine *temperament*, etc., implying a predominance of one of these fluids and a corresponding influence on the temperament.

Equal temperament (*Mus.*), that in which the variations from mathematically true pitch are distributed among all the keys alike. — **Unequal temperament** (*Mus.*), that in which the variations are thrown into the keys least used.

Tem'per-a-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to temperament; constitutional. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-ans), *n.* [L. *temperantia*: cf. F. *tempérance.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; moderation; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth; specifically, moderation, and sometimes abstinence, in respect to using intoxicating liquors.

2. Moderation of passion; patience; calmness; sedateness. [*R.*] "A gentleman of all *temperance.*" *Shak.*

He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance.* *Spenser.*

3. State with regard to heat or cold; temperature. [*Obs.*] "Tender and delicate *temperance.*" *Shak.*

Temperance society, an association formed for the purpose of diminishing or stopping the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Tem'per-an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* Temperance. [*Obs.*]

Tem'per-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p. of *temperare.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate.

2. Not marked with passion; not violent; cool; calm; as, *temperate* language.

She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shak.*
That sober freedom out of which there springs
Our loyal passion for our *temperate* kings. *Tennyson.*

3. Moderate in the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking.

Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy. *Franklin.*

4. Proceeding from temperance. [*R.*]

The *temperate* sleeps, and spirits light as air. *Pope.*

Temperate zone (*Geog.*), that part of the earth which lies between either tropic and the corresponding polar circle; — so called because the heat is less than in the torrid zone, and the cold less than in the frigid zones.

Syn. — Abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

Tem'per-ate (-ât), *v. t.* To render temperate; to moderate; to soften; to temper. [*Obs.*]

It inflames temperance, and *temperates* wrath. *Marston.*

Tem'per-ate-ly (-ât-lȳ), *adv.* In a temperate manner.

Tem'per-ate-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being temperate; moderateness; temperance.

Tem'per-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *temperativus* soothing.] Having power to temper. [*R.*] *T. Granger.*

Tem'per-a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *température*, L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temper, temperament.] **1.** Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

The best composition and *temperature* is, to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit, dissimulation in seasonable use, and a power to feign, if there be no remedy. *Bacon.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *I. Watts.*

2. Freedom from passion; moderation. [*Obs.*]

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

3. (*Physics*) Condition with respect to heat or cold, especially as indicated by the sensation produced, or by the thermometer or pyrometer; degree of heat or cold: as, the *temperature* of the air; high *temperature*; low *temperature*; *temperature* of freezing or of boiling.

4. Mixture; compound. [*Obs.*]

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together. *Holland.*

Absolute temperature. (*Physics*) See under ABSOLUTE.

— **Animal temperature** (*Physiol.*), the nearly constant temperature maintained in the bodies of warm-blooded (*homoiothermal*) animals during life. The ultimate source of the heat is to be found in the potential energy of the food and the oxygen which is absorbed from the air during respiration. See HOMOIOTHERMAL. — **Temperature sense** (*Physiol.*), the faculty of perceiving cold and warmth, and so of perceiving differences of temperature in external objects. *H. N. Martin.*

Tem'pered (tĕm'pĕrd), *a.* Brought to a proper temper; as, *tempered* steel; having (such) a temper; — chiefly used in composition; as, a good-*tempered* or bad-*tempered* man; a well-*tempered* sword.

Tem'per-er (-pĕr-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tempers; specifically, a machine in which lime, cement, stone, etc., are mixed with water.

Tem'per-ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as iron and steel; especially, the process of giving to steel the degree of hardness required for various purposes, consisting usually in first plunging the article, when heated to redness, in cold water or other liquid, to give an excess of hardness, and then reheating it gradually until the hardness is reduced or drawn down to the degree required, as indicated by the color produced on a polished portion, or by the burning of oil.

Tempering color, the shade of color that indicates the degree of temper in tempering steel, as pale straw yellow for lancets, razors, and tools for metal; dark straw yellow for penknives, screw taps, etc.; brown yellow for axes, chisels, and plane irons; yellow tinged with purple for table knives and shears; purple for swords and watch springs; blue for springs and saws; and very pale blue tinged with green, too soft for steel instruments.

Tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête*, (assumed) LL. *tempesta*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm, akin to *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm.

[We] caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurled,
Each on his rock transfixed. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: Any violent tumult or commotion; as, a political *tempest;* a *tempest* of war, or of the passions.

3. A fashionable assembly; a drum. See the Note under DRUM, *n.*, 4. [*Archaic*] *Smollett.*

☞ *Tempest* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *tempest*-beaten, *tempest*-loving, *tempest*-tossed, *tempest*-winged, and the like.

Syn. — Storm; agitation; perturbation. See STORM.

Tem'pest, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *tempester*, F. *tempêter* to rage.] To disturb as by a tempest. [*Obs.*]

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

Tem'pest, *v. i.* To storm. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tem-pes'tive (tĕm-pĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonable; timely; as, *tempestive* showers. [*Obs.*] *Heywood.* — **Tem-pes'tive-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Tem'pes-tiv'i-ty (tĕm'pĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *tempestivitas.*] The quality, or the state, of being tempestive; seasonableness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus:* cf. OF. *tempestueux*, F. *tempêtueux.*] Of or pertaining to a tempest; involving or resembling a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night; a *tempestuous* debate. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

They saw the Hebrew leader,
Waiting, and clutching his *tempestuous* beard. *Longfellow.*

Tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr), *n.* [OE. *templere*, F. *templier*, LL. *templarius.* See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, in the early part of the 12th century, for the protection of pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher. These *Knights Templars*, or *Knights of the Temple*, were so named because they occupied an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the Temple.

☞ The order was at first limited in numbers, and its members were bound by vows of chastity and poverty. After the conquest of Palestine by the Saracens, the Templars spread over Europe, and, by reason of their reputation for valor and piety, they were enriched by numerous donations of money and lands. The extravagances and vices of the later Templars, however, finally led to the suppression of the order by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

2. A student of law, so called from having apartments in the Temple at London, the original buildings having belonged to the Knights Templars. See *Inner Temple*, and *Middle Temple*, under TEMPLE. [*Eng.*]

3. One belonging to a certain order or degree among the Freemasons, called *Knights Templars.* Also, one of an order among temperance men, styled *Good Templars.*

Tem'plar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a temple. [*R.*]

Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion. *Coleridge.*

Tem'plate (-plāt), *n.* Same as TEMPLET.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [Cf. TEMPLET.] (*Weaving*) A contrivance used in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely.

Tem'ple, *n.* [OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, from L. *tempora, tempus;* perhaps originally, the right place, the fatal spot, supposed to be the same word as *tempus, temporis*, the fitting or appointed time. See TEMPORAL of time, and cf. TEMPO, TENSE, *n.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The space, on either side of the head, back of the eye and forehead, above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear.

2. One of the side bars of a pair of spectacles, jointed to the bows, and passing one on either side of the head to hold the spectacles in place.

Tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, from L. *templum* a space marked out, sanctuary, temple; cf. Gr. τέμενος a piece of land marked off, land dedicated to a god: cf. F. *temple*, from the Latin. Cf. CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** A place or edifice dedicated to the worship of some deity; as, the *temple* of Jupiter at Athens, or of Juggernaut in India. "The *temple* of mighty Mars." *Chaucer.*

Doric Temple at Segesta (near the modern Alcamo) in Sicily.

2. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah.

Jesus walked in the *temple* in Solomon's porch. *John* x. 23.

3. Hence, among Christians, an edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church.

Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

4. Fig.: Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. "The *temple* of his body." *John* ii. 21.

Know ye not that ye are the *temple* of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you? 1 *Cor.* iii. 16.

The groves were God's first *temples.* *Bryant.*

Inner Temple, *and* **Middle Temple**, two buildings, or ranges of buildings, occupied by two inns of court in London, on the site of a monastic establishment of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple.*

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to; as, to *temple* a god. [*R.*] *Feltham.*

Tem'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; inclosed in a temple.

I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and *templed* hills. *S. F. Smith.*

Tem'plet (-plĕt), *n.* [LL. *templatus* vaulted, from L. *templum* a small timber.] [Spelt also *template.*] **1.** A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide to the form of the work to be executed; as, a mason's or a wheelwright's *templet.*

2. (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber, iron, or stone, placed in a wall under a girder or other beam, to distribute the weight or pressure.

‖ **Tem'po** (-pō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tempus.* See TENSE, *n.*] (*Mus.*) The rate or degree of movement in time.

‖ **A tempo giusto** (jōōs'tō) [It.], in exact time; — sometimes, directing a return to strict time after a tempo rubato. — **Tempo rubato.** See under RUBATO.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples: cf. F. *temporal.* See TEMPLE a part of the head.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the temple or temples; as, the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery.

Temporal bone, a very complex bone situated in the side of the skull of most mammals and containing the organ of hearing. It consists of an expanded *squamosal* portion above the ear, corresponding to the squamosal and zygoma of the lower vertebrates, and a thickened basal *petrosal* and *mastoid* portion, corresponding to the periotic and tympanic bones of the lower vertebrates.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time, portion of time, the fitting or appointed time: cf. F. *temporel.* Cf. CONTEMPORANEOUS, EXTEMPORE, TEMPER, *v. t.*, TEMPEST, TEMPLE a part of the head, TENSE, *n.*, THING.] **1.** Of or pertaining to time, that is, to the present life, or this world; secular, as distinguished from *sacred* or *eternal.*

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 *Cor.* iv. 18.

Is this an hour for *temporal* affairs? *Shak.*

2. Civil or political, as distinguished from *ecclesiastical;* as, *temporal* power; *temporal* courts.

Lords temporal. See under LORD, *n.* — **Temporal augment.** See the Note under AUGMENT, *n.*

Syn. — Transient; fleeting; transitory.

Tem'po-ral, *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — used chiefly in the plural. *Dryden.*

He assigns supremacy to the pope in spirituals, and to the emperor in *temporals.* *Lowell.*

Tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* TEMPORALITIES (-tĭz). [L. *temporalitas*, in LL., possessions of the church: cf. F. *temporalité.*] **1.** The state or quality of being temporary; — opposed to *perpetuity.*

2. The laity; temporalty. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

3. That which pertains to temporal welfare; material interests; especially, the revenue of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, and the like; — chiefly used in the plural.

Supreme head, . . . under God, of the spirituality and *temporality* of the same church. *Fuller.*

Tem'po-ral-ly (tĕm'pō-ral-lȳ), *adv.* In a temporal manner; secularly. [*R.*] *South.*

Tem'po-ral-ness, *n.* Worldliness. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Tem'po-ral-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [See TEMPORALITY.] **1.** The laity; secular people. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Abbot.*

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

Tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *temporaneus* happening at the right time, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Temporary. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

Tem'po-ra-ri-ly (tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time.

Tem'po-ra-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being temporary; — opposed to *perpetuity.*

Tem'po-ra-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time: cf. F. *temporaire.*] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief.

Temporary government of the city. *Motley.*

Temporary star. (*Astron.*) See under STAR.

Tem'po-rist (tĕm'pō-rĭst), *n.* A temporizer. [*Obs.*]

Why, turn a *temporist*, row with the tide. *Marston.*

Tem'po-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *temporisation.*] The act of temporizing. *Johnson.*

Tem'po-rize (tĕm'pō-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] [F. *temporiser.*. See TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield to, the current of opinion or circumstances; also, to trim, as between two parties.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize.* *Daniel.*

2. To delay; to procrastinate. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

3. To comply; to agree. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tem'po-ri'zer (-rī'zẽr), *n.* One who temporizes; one who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

A sort of *temporizers*, ready to embrace and maintain all that is, or shall be, proposed, in hope of preferment. *Burton.*

Tem'po-ri'zing-ly (-zĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a temporizing or yielding manner.

Tem'po-ro- (tĕm'pō-rō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the temple*, or *temporal bone;* as, *temporo*facial.

Tem'po-ro-au-ric'u-lar (-ą-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the temple and the ear; as, the *temporo-auricular* nerve.

Tem'po-ro-fa'cial (-fā'shal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the temple and the face.

Tem'po-ro-ma'lar (-mā'lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the temple and the region of the malar bone; as, the *temporomalar* nerve.

Tem'po-ro-max'il-la-ry (-măks'ĭl-lā-rȳ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the temple or the temporal bone and the maxilla.

Temps (tĕmps; F. tăn), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *tempus.* See TEMPORAL of time.] Time. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tempse (tĕmps), *n.* See TEMSE. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Tempt (tĕmt; 215), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPTING.] [OE. *temptен, tenten*, from OF. *tempter, tenter*, F. *tenter*, fr. L. *tentare, temptare*, to handle, feel, attack, to try, put to the test, urge, freq. from *tendere, tentum*, and *tensum*, to stretch. See THIN, and cf. ATTEMPT, TEND, TAUNT, TENT a pavilion, TENT to probe.] **1.** To put to trial; to prove; to test; to try.

God did *tempt* Abraham. *Gen.* xxii. 1.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 16.

2. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong; to seduce.

Every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. *James* i. 14.

3. To endeavor to persuade; to induce; to invite; to incite; to provoke; to instigate.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

Nor *tempt* the wrath of heaven's avenging Sire. *Pope.*

4. To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt.

Ere leave be given to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

Tempt'a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being temptable; liability to temptation.

Tempt'a-ble (tĕmt'ă-b'l; 215), *a.* Capable of being tempted; liable to be tempted. *Cudworth.*

Temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *temptation, tentation*, F. *tentation*, L. *tentatio.*] **1.** The act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction.

When the devil had ended all the *temptation*, he departed from him for a season. *Luke* iv. 13.

2. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

Lead us not into *temptation.* *Luke* xi. 4.

3. That which tempts; an inducement; an allurement, especially to something evil.

Dare to be great, without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

Temp-ta'tion-less, *a.* Having no temptation or motive; as, a *temptationless* sin. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Temp-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Tempting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tempt'er (tĕmt'ẽr; 215), *n.* One who tempts or entices; especially, Satan, or the Devil, regarded as the great enticer to evil. "Those who are bent to do wickedly will never want *tempters* to urge them on." *Tillotson.*

So glozed the *Tempter*, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

Tempt'ing, *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; alluring; seductive; enticing; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **Tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Tempt'ing-ness**, *n.*

Tempt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who entices.

She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker. *Sir W. Scott.*

Temse (tĕms), *n.* [F. *tamis*, or D. *tems, teems.* Cf. TAMINE.] A sieve. [Written also *tems*, and *tempse.*] [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Temse bread, Temsed bread, Temse loaf, bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tem'u-lence (tĕm'ū-lens), } *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] In-
Tem'u-len-cy (-len-sȳ), } toxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [*R.*] "Their *temulency.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

Tem'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated; drunken. [*R.*]

Tem'u-lent-ive (-ĭv), *a.* Somewhat temulent; addicted to drink. [*R.*] *R. Junius.*

Ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tiēn, tȳn, tēne;* akin to OFries. *tian*, OS. *tehan*, D. *tien*, G. *zehn*, OHG. *zehan*, Icel. *tíu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti*, Goth. *taihun*, Lith. *deszimt*, Russ. *desiate*, W. *deg*, Ir. & Gael. *deich*, L. *decem*, Gr. δέκα, Skr. *daçan.* √308. Cf. DEAN, DECADE, DECIMAL, DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, TEENS, TITHE.] One more than nine; twice five.

With twice *ten* sail I crossed the Phrygian Sea. *Dryden.*

☞ *Ten* is often used, indefinitely, for *several, many*, and other like words.

There 's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging, and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Ten (tĕn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects.

I will not destroy it for *ten's* sake. *Gen.* xviii. 32.

2. A symbol representing ten units, as 10, x, or X.

Ten'a-bil'i-ty (tĕn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tenable; tenableness.

Ten'a-ble (tĕn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *tenable*, fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*. See THIN, and cf. CONTINUE, CONTINENT, ENTERTAIN, MAINTAIN, TENANT, TENET.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector, or against attempts to take or possess; as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* argument.

If you have hitherto concealed his sight,
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still. *Shak.*

I would be the last man in the world to give up his cause when it was *tenable*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ten'a-ble-ness, *n.* Same as TENABILITY.

Ten'ace (-ās), *n.* [F. *tenace* tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] (*Whist*) The holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best cards of a suit led; also, sometimes, the combination of best with third best card of a suit in any hand.

Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax*, *-acis*, from *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE, and cf. TENACE.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as, men *tenacious* of their just rights.

2. Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory.

3. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, steel is a *tenacious* metal; tar is more *tenacious* than oil. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous; sticking; adhesive. "Female feet, too weak to struggle with *tenacious* clay." *Cowper.*

5. Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. *Ainsworth.*

6. Holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn.

— **Te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Te-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *tenacitas*: cf. F. *ténacité*. See TENACIOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being tenacious; as, *tenacity*, or retentiveness, of memory; *tenacity*, or persistency, of purpose.

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; — as distinguished from *brittleness*, *fragility*, *mobility*, etc.

3. That quality of bodies which makes them adhere to other bodies; adhesiveness; viscosity. *Holland.*

4. (*Physics*) The greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing asunder, — usually expressed with reference to a unit area of the cross section of the substance, as the number of pounds per square inch, or kilograms per square centimeter, necessary to produce rupture.

‖ **Te-nac'u-lum** (tē-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. TENACULA (-lȧ); E. TENACULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold. Cf. TENAILLE.] (*Surg.*) An instrument consisting of a fine, sharp hook attached to a handle, and used mainly for taking up arteries, and the like.

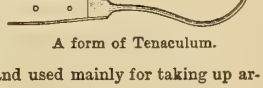
A form of Tenaculum.

Ten'a-cy (tĕn'ȧ-sȳ), *n.* [L. *tenacia* obstinacy. See TENACIOUS.] Tenaciousness; obstinacy. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Te-naille' (tē-nāl'), *n.* [F., a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*. See TENACULUM.] (*Fort.*) An outwork in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions. See *Illust.* of RAVELIN.

Te-nail'lon (tē-nāl'yŭn), *n.* [F. See TENAILLE.] (*Fort.*) A work constructed on each side of the ravelins, to increase their strength, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions.

Ten'an-cy (tĕn'ȧn-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TENANCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. OF. *tenance*, LL. *tenentia*. See TENANT.] (*Law*) (*a*) A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. (*b*) (*O. Eng. Law*) A house for habitation, or place to live in, held of another. *Blount. Blackstone. Wharton.*

Ten'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE, and cf. LIEUTENANT.] **1.** (*Law*) One who holds or possesses lands, or other real estate, by any kind of right, whether in fee simple, in common, in severalty, for life, for years, or at will; also, one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another; — correlative to *landlord*. See Citation from *Blackstone*, under TENEMENT, 2. *Blount. Wharton.*

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. "Sweet *tenants* of this grove." *Cowper.*

The happy *tenant* of your shade. *Cowley.*
The sister *tenants* of the middle deep. *Byron.*

Tenant in capite [L. *in* in + *capite*, abl. of *caput* head, chief], *or* **Tenant in chief**, by the laws of England, one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled *lord paramount*. Such tenants, however, are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession. *Blackstone.* — **Tenant in common.** See under COMMON.

Ten'ant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENANTING.] To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

Ten'ant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be rented; in a condition suitable for a tenant. — **Ten'ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ten'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied; as, a *tenantless* mansion. *Shak.*

Ten'ant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom.

2. Tenancy. [*Obs.*] *Ridley.*

Ten'ant saw' (sȧ'). See *Tenon saw*, under TENON.

Tench (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche*, L. *tinca*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European fresh-water fish (*Tinca tinca*, or *T. vulgaris*) allied to the carp. It is noted for its tenacity of life.

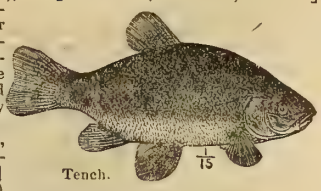
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Tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* [See TENDER to offer.] (*O. Eng. Law*) To make a tender of; to offer or tender. [*Obs.*]

Tend, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDING.] [Aphetic form of *attend*. See ATTEND, TEND to move, and cf. TENDER one that tends or attends.] **1.** To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to look after; to watch; to guard; as, shepherds *tend* their flocks. *Shak.*

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*
There 's not a sparrow or a wren,
There 's not a blade of autumn grain,
Which the four seasons do not *tend*
And tides of life and increase lend. *Emerson.*

2. To be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend to.

Being to descend
A ladder much in height, I did not *tend*
My way well down. *Chapman.*

To tend a vessel (*Naut.*), to manage an anchored vessel when the tide turns, so that in swinging she shall not entangle the cable.

Tend, *v. i.* **1.** To wait, as attendants or servants; to serve; to attend; — with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shak.*

2. [F. *attendre*.] To await; to expect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere*, *tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, extend, direct one's course, tend; akin to Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch, Skr. *tan*. See THIN, and cf. TEND to attend, CONTEND, INTENSE, OSTENSIBLE, PORTENT, TEMPT, TENDER to offer, TENSE, *a.*] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *towards*.

Two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Sir H. Wotton.*
Thus will this latter, as the former world,
Still *tend* from bad to worse. *Milton.*
The clouds above me to the white Alps *tend*. *Byron.*

2. To be directed, as to any end, object, or purpose; to aim; to have or give a leaning; to exert activity or influence; to serve as a means; to contribute; as, our petitions, if granted, might *tend* to our destruction.

The thoughts of the diligent *tend* only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. *Prov.* xxi. 5.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

Tend'ance (tĕnd'ȧns), *n.* [See TEND to attend, and cf. ATTENDANCE.] **1.** The act of attending or waiting; attendance. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

The breath
Of her sweet *tendance* hovering over him. *Tennyson.*

2. Persons in attendance; attendants. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tend'ence (-ens), *n.* Tendency. [*Obs.*]

Tend'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TENDENCIES (-sĭz). [L. *tendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *tendere*: cf. F. *tendance*. See TEND to move.] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence to bring about an effect or result.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

In every experimental science, there is a *tendency* toward perfection. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Disposition; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim.

Tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From TEND to attend. Cf. ATTENDER.] **1.** One who tends; one who takes care of any person or thing; a nurse.

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions and other stores, to convey intelligence, or the like.

3. A car attached to a locomotive, for carrying a supply of fuel and water.

Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDERING.] [F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach, L. *tendere*. See TEND to move.] **1.** (*Law*) To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

2. To offer in words; to present for acceptance.

You see how all conditions, how all minds, . . . *tender* down
Their services to Lord Timon. *Shak.*

Ten'der, *n.* **1.** (*Law*) An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture, which would be incurred by nonpayment or nonperformance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note, with interest.

☞ To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes. So also the tender must be at the time and place where the rent or debt ought to be paid, and it must be to the full amount due.

2. Any offer or proposal made for acceptance; as, a *tender* of a loan, of service, or of friendship; a *tender* of a bid for a contract.

A free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel. *South.*

3. The thing offered; especially, money offered in payment of an obligation. *Shak.*

Legal tender. See under LEGAL. — **Tender of issue** (*Law*), a form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question raised upon it to the appropriate mode of decision. *Burrill.*

Ten'der, *a.* [*Compar.* TENDERER (-ẽr); *superl.* TENDEREST.] [F. *tendre*, L. *tener*; probably akin to *tenuis* thin. See THIN.] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; delicate; as, *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* fruit.

2. Sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *L'Estrange.*

3. Physically weak; not hardy or able to endure hardship; immature; effeminate.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

4. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; anxious for another's good; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor; sympathetic.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. *James* v. 11.
I am choleric by my nature, and *tender* by my temper. *Fuller.*

5. Exciting kind concern; dear; precious.

I love Valentine,
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul! *Shak.*

6. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; — with *of*. "*Tender* of property." *Burke.*

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honor of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

7. Unwilling to cause pain; gentle; mild.

You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shak.*

8. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions; pathetic; as, *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations; a *tender* strain.

9. Apt to give pain; causing grief or pain; delicate; as, a *tender* subject. "Things that are *tender* and unpleasing." *Bacon.*

10. (*Naut.*) Heeling over too easily when under sail; — said of a vessel.

☞ *Tender* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *tender*-footed, *tender*-looking, *tender*-minded, *tender*-mouthed, and the like.

Syn. — Delicate; effeminate; soft; sensitive; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful.

Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *n* [Cf. F. *tendre*.] Regard; care; kind concern. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ten'der, *v. t.* To have a care of; to be tender toward; hence, to regard; to esteem; to value. [*Obs.*]

For first, next after life, he *tendered* her good. *Spenser.*
Tender yourself more dearly. *Shak.*

To see a prince in want would move a miser's charity. Our western princes *tendered* his case, which they counted might be their own. *Fuller.*

Ten'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A delicate person; one not inured to the hardship and rudeness of pioneer life. [*Slang, Western U. S.*]

Ten'der-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence; affectionate; pitying; sensitive. — **Ten'der-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Ten'der-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7.
Be ye kind one to another, *tender-hearted*. *Eph.* iv. 32.

Ten'der-heft'ed (-hĕft'ĕd), *a.* Having great tenderness; easily moved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ten'der-ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One made tender by too much kindness; a fondling. [*R.*] *W. Harrison* (1586).

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the first antlers of a deer.

Ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* A strip of tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column under the short ribs, in the hind quarter of beef and pork It consists of the psoas muscles.

Ten'der-ly, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain; with pity or affection; kindly. *Chaucer.*

Ten'der-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tender (in any sense of the adjective).

Syn. — Benignity; humanity; sensibility; benevolence; kindness; pity; clemency; mildness; mercy.

Ten'di-nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tendineux*.] **1.** Pertaining to a tendon; of the nature of a tendon.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, nervous and *tendinous* parts of the body.

Tend'ment (tĕnd'ment), *n.* Attendance; care. [*Obs.*]

Ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch, extend. See TEND to move.] (*Anat.*) A tough insensible cord, bundle, or band of fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part; a sinew.

Tendon reflex (*Physiol.*), a kind of reflex act in which a muscle is made to contract by a blow upon its tendon. Its absence is generally a sign of disease. See *Knee jerk*, under KNEE.

Ten'don-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Tendinous.

‖ **Ten'do-syn'o-vi'tis** (-dō-sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TENDON, and SYNOVITIS.] See TENOSYNOVITIS.

Ten'drac (-drăk), *n.* [See TENREC.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insectivores of the family *Centetidæ*, belonging to *Ericulus*, *Echinops*, and related genera, native of Madagascar. They are more or less spinose and resemble the hedgehog in habits. The rice tendrac (*Oryzorictes hora*) is very injurious to rice crops. Some of the species are called also *tenrec*.

Tendrac (*Ericulus spinosus*). 1/6

Ten'dril (-drĭl), *n.* [Shortened fr. OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender; hence, properly, the tender branch or sprig of a plant: cf. F. *tendrille*. See TENDER, *a.*, and cf. TENDRON.] (*Bot.*) A slender, leafless portion of a plant by which it becomes attached to a supporting body, after which the tendril usually contracts by coiling spirally.

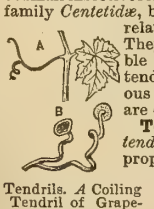
Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grapevine; *B* Ends of Tendril of Virginia Creeper, showing Disks by which they cling.

☞ **Tendrils may represent the end of a stem, as in the grapevine; an axillary branch, as in the passion flower; stipules, as in the genus Smilax; or the end of a leaf, as in the pea.**

Ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *a.* Clasping; climbing as a tendril. [*R.*] *Dyer.*

Ten'drilled } (tĕn'drĭld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with
Ten'drilled } tendrils, or with such, or so many, tendrils. "The *thousand-tendriled* vine." *Southey.*

Ten'dron (-drŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. TENDRIL.] A tendril. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ten'dry (-drȳ), *n.* A tender; an offer. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

Tene (tēn), *n.* & *v.* See 1st and 2d TEEN. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ten'e-bræ** (tĕn'ē-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, — usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of on the following days.

Te-neb'ri-cose' (tē-nĕb'rĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *tenebricosus.*] Tenebrous; dark; gloomy. [*Obs.*]

Ten'e-brif'ic (tĕn'ē-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

It lightens, it brightens,
The *tenebrific* scene. *Burns.*

Where light
Lay fitful in a *tenebrific* time. *R. Browning.*

Ten'e-brif'ic-ous (-ĭ-kŭs), *a.* Tenebrific.

Authors who are *tenebrificous* stars. *Addison.*

Te-ne'bri-ous (tē-nē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Tenebrous. *Young.*

Ten'e-brose' (tĕn'ē-brōs'), *a.* Characterized by darkness or gloom; tenebrous.

Ten'e-bros'i-ty (-brŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tenebrous; tenebrousness. *Burton.*

Ten'e-brous (tĕn'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness: cf. F. *ténébreux.*] Dark; gloomy; dusky; tenebrious. — **Ten'e-brous-ness**, *n.*

The most dark, *tenebrous* night. *J. Hall* (1565).

The towering and *tenebrous* boughs of the cypress. *Longfellow.*

Ten'e-ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *tenement* a holding, a fief, F. *tènement*, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold. See TENANT.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) That which is held of another by service; property which one holds of a lord or proprietor in consideration of some military or pecuniary service; fief; fee.

2. (*Common Law*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, and the like; — called also *free* or *frank tenements.*

The thing held is a *tenement*, the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called "tenure." *Blackstone.*

3. A dwelling house; a building for a habitation; also, an apartment, or suite of rooms, in a building, used by one family; often, a house erected to be rented.

4. Fig.: Dwelling; abode; habitation.

Who has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece? *Locke.*

Tenement house, commonly, a dwelling house erected for the purpose of being rented, and divided into separate apartments or tenements for families. The term is often applied to apartment houses occupied by poor families.

Syn. — House; dwelling; habitation. — TENEMENT, HOUSE. There may be many *houses* under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party walls. A *tenement* may be detached by itself, or it may be part of a house divided off for the use of a family.

Ten'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tenement; capable of being held by tenants. *Blackstone.*

Ten'e-men'ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *a.* Capable of being leased; held by tenants. *Spelman.*

Ten'ent (tĕn'ent), *n.* [L. *tenent* they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. of *tenere.*] A tenet. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Ten'er-al (tĕn'ĕr-al), *a.* [L. *tener*, *-eris*, tender, delicate.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a condition assumed by the imago of certain Neuroptera, after exclusion from the pupa. In this state the insect is soft, and has not fully attained its mature coloring.

Ten'er-iffe' (-ĭf'), *n.* A white wine resembling Madeira in taste, but more tart, produced in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands; — called also *Vidonia.*

Te-ner'i-ty (tē-nĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *teneritas.* See TENDER, *a.*] Tenderness. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Te-nes'mic (tē-nĕz'mĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to tenesmus; characterized by tenesmus.

‖ **Te-nes'mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεινεσμός, fr. τείνειν to stretch: cf. L. *tenesmos.*] (*Med.*) An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines must take place, although none can be effected; — always referred to the lower extremity of the rectum.

Vesical tenesmus, a similar sensation as to the evacuation of urine, referred to the region of the bladder.

Ten'et (tĕn'ĕt; 277), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, . . . is a *tenet* very questionable. *Sir T. Browne.*

The religious *tenets* of his family he had early renounced with contempt. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dogma; doctrine; opinion; principle; position. See DOGMA.

Ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* In tens; consisting of ten in one; ten times repeated.

The grisly Terror . . . grew *tenfold*
More dreadful and deform. *Milton.*

‖ **Te'ni-a** (tē'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] See TÆNIA.

Te'ni-oid (-oid), *a.* See TÆNIOID.

Ten'nant-ite (tĕn'nant-ĭt), *n.* [Named after Smithson *Tennant*, an English chemist.] (*Min.*) A blackish lead-gray mineral, closely related to tetrahedrite. It is essentially a sulphide of arsenic and copper.

‖ **Ten'né'** (tĕn'nā'), *n.* [Cf. TAWNY.] (*Her.*) A tincture, rarely employed, which is considered as an orange color or bright brown. It is represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by vertical lines.

Ten'nis (tĕn'nĭs), *n.* [OE. *tennes, teneis, tenyse;* of uncertain origin, perhaps fr. F. *tenez* hold or take it, fr. *tenir* to hold (see TENABLE).] A play in which a ball is driven to and fro, or kept in motion by striking it with a racket or with the open hand. *Shak.*

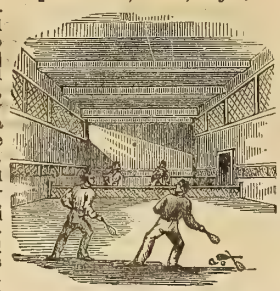

Court Tennis. Players, Implements, and Court.

His easy bow, his good stories, his style of dancing and playing *tennis*, . . . were familiar to all London. *Macaulay.*

Court tennis, the old game of tennis as played within walled courts of peculiar construction; — distinguished from *lawn tennis.* — **Lawn tennis.** See under LAWN, *n.* — **Tennis court**, a place or court for playing the game of tennis. *Shak.*

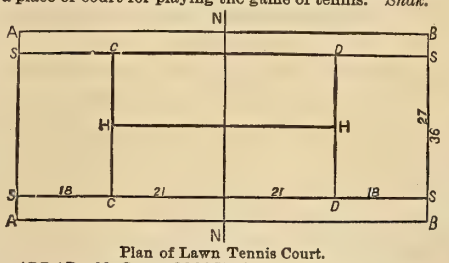

Plan of Lawn Tennis Court.

ABBA Double Court; *SSSS* Single Court; *AA, BB* Base Lines; *AB, AB, SCDS, SCDS* Side Lines; *CC, DD* Service Lines; *HH* Half Court Line; *NN* Net. The figures indicate measurement in feet.

Ten'nis, *v. t.* To drive backward and forward, as a ball in playing tennis. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Ten'nu (tĕn'nōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tapir.

Ten'-o'-clock' (tĕn'ō-klŏk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the star-of-Bethlehem. See under STAR.

Ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] (*Carp. & Join.*) A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it, and made to insert into a mortise, and in this way secure together the parts of a frame; especially, such a member when it passes entirely through the thickness of the piece in which the mortise is cut, and shows on the other side. Cf. TOOTH, TUSK.

a One form of Tenon.

Tenon saw, a saw with a thin blade, usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons. [Corruptly written *tenant saw.*] *Gwilt.*

Ten'on, *v. t.* To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

Te-no'ni-an (tē-nō'nĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered or described by M. *Tenon*, a French anatomist.

Tenonian capsule (*Anat.*), a lymphatic space inclosed by a delicate membrane or fascia (the *fascia of Tenon*) between the eyeball and the fat of the orbit; — called also *capsule of Tenon.*

Ten'or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [L., from *tenere* to hold; hence, properly, a holding on in a continued course: cf. F. *teneur.* See TENABLE, and cf. TENOR a kind of voice.] **1.** A state of holding on in a continuous course; manner of continuity; constant mode; general tendency; course; career.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way. *Gray.*

2. That course of thought which holds on through a discourse; the general drift or course of thought; purport; intent; meaning; understanding.

When it [the bond] is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shak.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

3. Stamp; character; nature.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

4. (*Law*) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it. It differs from *purport*, which is only the substance or general import of the instrument. *Bouvier.*

5. [F. *ténor*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — so called because the tenor was the voice which took and held the principal part, the plain song, air, or tune, to which the other voices supplied a harmony above and below: cf. It. *tenore.*] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; the second of the four parts in the scale of sounds, reckoning from the base, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. (*b*) A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

Old Tenor, New Tenor, Middle Tenor, different descriptions of paper money, issued at different periods, by the American colonial governments in the last century.

‖ **Ten'o-syn'o-vi'tis** (tĕn'ō-sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τένων a tendon + E. *synovitis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the synovial sheath enveloping a tendon.

Ten'o-tome (tĕn'ō-tōm), *n.* (*Surg.*) A slender knife for use in the operation of tenotomy.

Te-not'o-my (tē-nŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. τένων a tendon + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon.

Ten'pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Valued or sold at ten pence; as, a *tenpenny* cake. See 2d PENNY, *n.*

Ten'pen-ny, *a.* Denoting a size of nails. See 1st PENNY.

Ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. See NINEPINS. [*U. S.*]

Ten'-pound'er (-pound'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large oceanic fish (*Elops saurus*) found in the tropical parts of all the oceans. It is used chiefly for bait.

Ten'rec (-rĕk), *n.* [From the native name: cf. F. *tanrac, tanrec, tandrec.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivore (*Centetes ecaudatus*), native of Madagascar, but introduced also into the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius; — called also *tanrec.* The name is applied to other allied species. See TENDRAC.

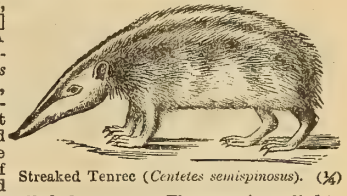

Streaked Tenrec (*Centetes semispinosus*). (¼)

Tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, properly, time, F. *temps*, L. *tempus* time, tense. See TEMPORAL of time, and cf. THING.] (*Gram.*) One of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate the time of the action or event signified; the modification which verbs undergo for the indication of time.

☞ The primary simple tenses are three: those which express time *past*, *present*, and *future*; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages.

Tense, *a.* [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move, and cf. TOISE.] Stretched tightly; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as, a *tense* fiber.

The temples were sunk, her forehead was *tense*, and a fatal paleness was upon her. *Goldsmith.*

— **Tense'ly**, *adv.* — **Tense'ness**, *n.*

Ten'si-bil'i-ty (tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tensible; tensility.

Ten'si-ble (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile; tensile.

Gold . . . is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

Ten'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to extension; as, *tensile* strength.

2. Capable of extension; ductile; tensible. *Bacon.*

Ten'siled (-sĭld), *a.* Made tensile. [*R.*]

Ten-sil'i-ty (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tensile, or capable of extension; tensibility; as, the *tensility* of the muscles. *Dr. H. More.*

Ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch: cf. F. *tension.* See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained; as, the *tension* of the muscles; *tension* of the larynx.

2. Fig.: Extreme strain of mind or excitement of feeling; intense effort.

3. The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, or the like, is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; strain. *Gwilt.*

4. (*Mech.*) The force by which a part is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion; as, the *tension* of a string supporting a weight equals that weight.

5. A device for checking the delivery of the thread in a sewing machine, so as to give the stitch the required degree of tightness.

6. (*Physics*) Expansive force; the force with which the particles of a body, as a gas, tend to recede from each other and occupy a larger space; elastic force; elasticity; as, the *tension* of vapor; the *tension* of air.

7. (*Elec.*) The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, as into the air by a spark, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. It varies as the square of the quantity of electricity upon a given area.

Tension brace, *or* **Tension member** (*Engin.*), a brace or member designed to resist tension, or subjected to tension, in a structure. — **Tension rod** (*Engin.*), an iron rod used as a tension member to strengthen timber or metal framework, roofs, or the like.

Ten'sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Extended or drawn out; subjected to tension. "A highly *tensioned* string." *Tyndall.*

Ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension; tenseness.

Ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *tensif.* See TENSE, *a.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts. *Floyer.*

Ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* [NL. See TENSION.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

2. (*Geom.*) The ratio of one vector to another in length, no regard being had to the directions of the two vectors; — so called because considered as a *stretching* factor in changing one vector into another. See VERSOR.

Ten'-strike' (-strĭk'), *n.* **1.** (*Tenpins*) A knocking down of all ten pins at one delivery of the ball. [*U. S.*]

2. Any quick, decisive stroke or act. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Ten'sure (-shur; 135), *n.* [L. *tensura.* See TENSION.] Tension. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, properly, deep-colored, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to dye. See TINGE, and cf. TINT, TINTO.] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain; — called also *tent wine*, and *tinta.*

Tent, *n.* [Cf. ATTENT, *n.*] **1.** Attention; regard; care. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Lydgate.*

2. Intention; design. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tent, *v. t.* To attend to; to heed; hence, to guard; to hinder. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwell.*

Tent, *v. t.* [OF. *tenter.* See TEMPT.] To probe or to search with a tent; to keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound. Used also figuratively.

I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

Tent, *n.* [F. *tente.* See TENT to probe.] (*Surg.*) (*a*) A roll of lint or linen, or a conical or cylindrical piece of sponge or other absorbent, used chiefly to dilate a

natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges. (*b*) A probe for searching a wound.

The *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst. *Shak.*

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* [OE. *tente*, F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch. See TEND to move, and cf. TENT a roll of lint.] **1.** A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of skins, canvas, or some strong cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, — used for sheltering persons from the weather, especially soldiers in camp.

Within his *tent*, large as is a barn. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Her.*) The representation of a tent used as a bearing.

Tent bed, a high-post bedstead curtained with a tentlike canopy. — **Tent caterpillar** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several

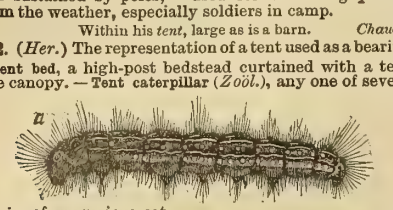

species of gregarious caterpillars which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest. Some of the species are very destructive to fruit trees. The most common American species is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Called also *lackey caterpillar*, and *webworm*.

Tent Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). *a* Larva; *b* Imago. Both nat. size.

Tent, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENTING.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak.*

We're *tenting* to-night on the old camp ground. *W. Kittredge.*

Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum*, from L. *tentare* to handle, feel: cf. F. *tentacule*. See TEMPT.] (*Zoöl.*) A more or less elongated process or organ, simple or branched, proceeding from the head or cephalic region of invertebrate animals, being either an organ of sense, prehension, or motion.

Tentacle sheath (*Zoöl.*), a sheathlike structure around the base of the tentacles of many mollusks.

Ten'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having tentacles.

Ten-tac'u-lar (tĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *tentaculaire*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a tentacle or tentacles.

‖ **Ten-tac'u-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Ctenophora including those which have two long tentacles.

Ten-tac'u-late (-ū-lāt), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having ten-
Ten-tac'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } tacles, or organs like tentacles; tentacled.

‖ **Ten'ta-cu-lif'er-a** (tĕn'tȧ-kū-lĭf'ẽ-rȧ *or* tĕn-tăk'ū-), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SUCTORIA, 1.

Ten'ta-cu-lif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tentaculum* + *-ferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing or bearing tentacles.

Ten'ta-cu'li-form (tĕn'tȧ-kū'lĭ-fôrm *or* tĕn-tăk'ū-), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a tentacle.

Ten-tac'u-lite (tĕn-tăk'ū-līt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) Any one of numerous species of small, conical fossil shells found in Paleozoic rocks. They are supposed to be pteropods.

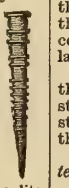

Tentaculite (*Tentaculites irregularis*). × 2

Ten-tac'u-lo-cyst (-lō-sĭst), *n.* [*Tentaculum* + *cyst*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the auditory organs of certain medusæ; — called also *auditory tentacle*.

‖ **Ten-tac'u-lum** (tĕn-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TENTACULA (-lȧ). [NL. See TENTACLE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A tentacle.

2. (*Anat.*) One of the stiff hairs situated about the mouth, or on the face, of many animals, and supposed to be tactile organs; a tactile hair.

Tent'age (tĕnt'āj), *n.* [From TENT a pavilion.] A collection of tents; an encampment. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Ten-ta'tion (tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio*: cf. F. *tentation*. See TEMPTATION.] **1.** Trial; temptation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Mech.*) A mode of adjusting or operating by repeated trials or experiments. *Knight.*

Ten'ta-tive (tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try: cf. F. *tentatif*. See TEMPT.] Of or pertaining to a trial or trials; essaying; experimental. "A slow, *tentative* manner." *Carlyle.* — **Ten'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ten'ta-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *tentative*.] An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Berkeley.*

Tent'ed (tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with tents.

Tenter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory; a kind of assistant foreman.

2. (*Mach.*) A kind of governor.

Tenter, *n.* [OE. *tenture*, *tentoure*, OF. *tenture* a stretching, spreading, F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, from L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch. See TEND to move.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, so that it may dry even and square.

Tenter ground, a place where tenters are erected. — **Tenter-hook**, a sharp, hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter. — **To be on the tenters**, *or* **on the tenter-hooks**, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. *Hudibras.*

Tenter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENTERING.] To admit extension.

Woolen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

Tenter, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on, or as on, tenters.

Tent'ful (tĕnt'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TENTFULS (-fụlz). As much, or as many, as a tent will hold.

Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* [From TEN: cf. OE. *tethe*, AS. *teóða*. See TEN, and cf. TITHE.] **1.** Next in order after the ninth; coming after nine others.

2. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided.

Tenth (tĕnth), *n.* **1.** The next in order after the ninth; one coming after nine others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided.

3. The tenth part of annual produce, income, increase, or the like; a tithe. *Shak.*

4. (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it, as between one of the scale and three of the octave above; the octave of the third.

5. *pl.* (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A temporary aid issuing out of personal property, and granted to the king by Parliament; formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. (*b*) (*Eccl. Law*) The tenth part of the annual profit of every living in the kingdom, formerly paid to the pope, but afterward transferred to the crown. It now forms a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's Bounty*. *Burrill.*

Tenth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tenth'me'ter } (-mē'tẽr), *n.* (*Physics*) A unit for
Tenth'me'tre } the measurement of many small lengths, such that 10^{10} of these units make one meter; the ten millionth part of a millimeter.

‖ **Ten'thre-din'i-des** (tĕn'thrẽ-dĭn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τενθρηδών a kind of wasp.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies.

Ten'tif (tĕn'tĭf), *a.* Attentive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ten'tif-ly, *adv.* Attentively. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ten-tig'i-nous (tĕn-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tentigo*, *-inis*, a tension, lecherousness, fr. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] **1.** Stiff; stretched; strained. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Lustful, or pertaining to lust. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tent'mak'er (tĕnt'māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make tents. *Acts* xviii. 3.

‖ **Ten-to'ri-um** (tĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a tent.] (*Anat.*) A fold of the dura mater which separates the cerebellum from the cerebrum and often incloses a process or plate of the skull called the *bony tentorium*.

Tent'o-ry (tĕnt'ō-rỹ), *n.* [L. *tentorium* a tent.] The awning or covering of a tent. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Tent'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of small fern, the wall rue. See under WALL.

Ten'u-ate (tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENUATING.] [L. *tenuatus*, p. p. of *tenuare* to make thin, fr. *tenuis* thin. See TENUOUS.] To make thin; to attenuate. [*R.*]

Ten'u-i-fo'li-ous (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin + *folium* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having thin or narrow leaves.

Te-nu'i-ous (tẽ-nū'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See TENUOUS.] Rare or subtile; tenuous; — opposed to *dense*. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Ten'u-i-ros'ter (tĕn'ū-ĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* TENUIROSTERS (-tẽrz). [NL., fr. L. *tenuis* thin + *rostrum* a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tenuirostres.

Ten'u-i-ros'tral (-trȧl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Thin-billed; — applied to birds with a slender bill, as the humming birds.

‖ **Ten'u-i-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group of passerine birds having slender bills, as the humming birds.

‖ **Ten'u-is** (tĕn'ū-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* TENUES (-ēz). [NL., fr. L. *tenuis* fine, thin. See TENUOUS.] (*Gr. Gram.*) One of the three surd mutes κ, π, τ; — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials, γ, β, δ, and their aspirates, χ, φ, θ. The term is also applied to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in other languages.

Te-nu'i-ty (tẽ-nū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis* thin: cf. F. *ténuité*. See TENUOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being tenuous; thinness, applied to a broad substance; slenderness, applied to anything that is long; as, the *tenuity* of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air; the *tenuity* of the blood. *Bacon.*

3. Poverty; indigence. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

4. Refinement; delicacy.

Ten'u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN, and cf. TENUIS.] **1.** Thin; slender; small; minute.

2. Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.

Ten'ure (tĕn'ûr; 277), *n.* [F. *tenure*, OF. *teneure*, fr. F. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** The act or right of holding, as property, especially real estate.

That the *tenure* of estates might rest on equity, the Indian title to lands was in all cases to be quieted. *Bancroft.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior.

☞ Tenure is inseparable from the idea of property in land, according to the theory of the English law; and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the title to land is essentially allodial, and almost all lands are held in fee simple, not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner. Tenure, in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee simple, by fee tail, by courtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, etc.

3. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.

4. Manner of holding, in general; as, in absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious *tenure*.

All that seems thine own,
Held by the *tenure* of his will alone. *Cowper.*

Tenure by free alms. (*Law*) See FRANKALMOIGNE.

Te'o-cal'li (tē'ō-kăl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TEOCALLIS (-lĭz). [Mexican.] Literally, God's house; a temple, usually of pyramidal form, such as were built by the aborigines of Mexico, Yucatan, etc.

And Aztec priests upon their *teocallis*
Beat the wild war-drums made of serpent's skin. *Longfellow.*

Te'o-sin'te (-sĭn'tē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large grass (*Euchlæna luxurians*) closely related to maize. It is a native of Mexico and Central America, but is now cultivated for fodder in the Southern United States and in many warm countries. Called also *Guatemala grass*.

Tep'al (tĕp'ȧl *or* tē'pal), *n.* [F. *tépale*, fr. *pétale*, by transposition.] (*Bot.*) A division of a perianth. [*R.*]

Tep-ee' (tĕp-ē' *or* tē'pē), *n.* An Indian wigwam or tent.

Tep'e-fac'tion (tĕp'ẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of tepefying.

Tep'e-fy (tĕp'ẽ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEPEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEPEFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *tepere* to be tepid + *-fy*; cf. L. *tepefacere*. See TEPID.] To make or become tepid, or moderately warm. *Goldsmith.*

Teph'ra-man'cy (tĕf'rȧ-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. τέφρα ashes + *-mancy*.] Divination by the ashes of the altar on which a victim had been consumed in sacrifice.

Teph'rite (tĕf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. τέφρα ashes.] (*Geol.*) An igneous rock consisting essentially of plagioclase and either leucite or nephelite, or both.

Teph'ro-ite (-rō-ĭt), *n.* [See TEPHROSIA.] (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray color.

‖ **Te-phro'si-a** (tẽ-frō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεφρός ash-colored, from τέφρα ashes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous shrubby plants and herbs, mostly found in tropical countries, a few herbaceous species being North American. The foliage is often ashy-pubescent, whence the name.

☞ The *Tephrosia toxicaria* is used in the West Indies and in Polynesia for stupefying fish. *T. purpurea* is used medicinally in the East Indies. *T. Virginia* is the goat's rue of the United States.

Tephrosia (*Tephrosia toxicaria*).

Tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm; akin to Skr. *tap* to be warm, *tapas* heat.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays; *tepid* vapors. — **Tep'id-ness**, *n.*

Te-pid'i-ty (tẽ-pĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tépidité*.] The quality or state of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness; tepidness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Te'por (tē'pŏr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *tepere* to be tepid.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth; tepidness. *Arbuthnot.*

Te-qui'la (tā-kē'lȧ), *n.* An intoxicating liquor made from the maguey in the district of Tequila, Mexico.

Ter- (tẽr-). A combining form from L. *ter* signifying *three times*, *thrice*. See TRI-, 2.

Ter'a-con'ic (tẽr'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Terebic* + *citraconic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the distillation of terebic acid, and homologous with citraconic acid.

Ter'a-cryl'ic (-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Terpene* + *acrylic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the acrylic acid series, obtained by the distillation of terpenylic acid, as an oily substance having a peculiar cheesy odor.

Ter'aph (tẽr'af), *n.*; *pl.* TERAPHS (-afs). See TERAPHIM.

Ter'a-phim (-ȧ-fĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *terāphīm*.] Images connected with the magical rites used by those Israelites who added corrupt practices to the patriarchal religion. Teraphim were consulted by the Israelites for oracular answers. *Dr. W. Smith* (*Bib. Dict.*).

Ter'a-pin (-ȧ-pĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TERRAPIN.

Te-rat'ic-al (tẽ-răt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. τέρας a wonder.] Wonderful; ominous; prodigious. [*Obs.*] *Wollaston.*

Ter'a-tog'e-ny (tẽr'ȧ-tŏj'ẽ-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. τέρας, *-ατος*, a wonder, monster + the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Med.*) The formation of monsters.

Ter'a-toid (tẽr'ȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. τέρας, *-ατος*, monster + *-oid*.] Resembling a monster; abnormal; of a pathological growth, exceedingly complex or highly organized. *S. D. Gross.*

Ter'a-to-log'ic-al (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to teratology; as, *teratological* changes.

Ter'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. τέρας, *-ατος*, a wonder, monster + *-logy*: cf. Gr. τερατολογία a telling of wonders, and F. *tératologie*.] **1.** That branch of biological science which treats of monstrosities, malformations, or deviations from the normal type of structure, either in plants or animals.

2. Affectation of sublimity; bombast. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ter'a-to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέρας, *-ατος*, monster + *-oma*.] (*Med.*) A tumor, sometimes found in newborn children, which is made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues, as of bone, cartilage and muscle.

Ter'bic (tẽr'bĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, terbium; also, designating certain of its compounds.

Ter'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ytterby, in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element, of uncertain identification, supposed to exist in certain minerals, as gadolinite and samarskite, with other rare ytterbium earths. Symbol Tr or Tb. Atomic weight 150.

Terce (tẽrs), *n.* See TIERCE.

Ter'cel (tẽr'sĕl), *n.* See TIERCEL. Called also *tarsel*, *tassel*. *Chaucer.*

Terce'let (tẽrs'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A male hawk or eagle; a tiercelet. *Chaucer.*

Ter'cel-lene (tẽr'sĕl-lēn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small male hawk. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ter-cen'te-na-ry (tẽr-sĕn'tẽ-nȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *ter* thrice + E. *centenary*.] Including, or relating to, an interval of three hundred years. — *n.* The three hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of such an anniversary.

Ter'cet (tẽr'sĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo*, third, L. *tertius*. See TIERCE, and cf. TERZETTO.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A triplet. *Hiles.*

2. (*Poetry*) A triplet; a group of three lines.

Ter'cine (tẽr'sĭn), *n.* [F., from L. *tertius* the third.] (*Bot.*) A cellular layer derived from the nucleus of an ovule and surrounding the embryo sac. Cf. QUINTINE.

Ter'e-bate (tĕr'ẽ-bāt), *n.* A salt of terebic acid.

Ter'e-bene (tĕr'ẽ-bēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A polymeric

modification of terpene, obtained as a white crystalline camphorlike substance; — called also *camphene*. By extension, any one of a group of related substances.

Ter/e-ben/thene (tĕr/ĕ-bĕn/thēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE.

Te-reb/ic (tē-rĕb/ĭk *or* tĕr-ē/bĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, terebenthene (oil of turpentine); specifically, designating an acid, $C_7H_8O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of terebenthene with nitric acid, as a white crystalline substance.

Ter/e-bin/thin (tĕr/ĕ-bĭn/thĭn), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. τερέβινθος: cf. F. *térébinthe*. Cf. TURPENTINE.] (*Bot.*) The turpentine tree.

Ter/e-bin/thic (-bĭn/thĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to turpentine; resembling turpentine; terebinthine; as, *terebinthic* qualities.

Ter/e-bin/thi-nate (-thĭ-nāt), *a.* Impregnated with the qualities of turpentine; terebinthine.

Ter/e-bin/thine (-thĭn), *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, Gr. τερεβίνθινος.] Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

‖ Ter/e-bra (tĕr/ĕ-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. TEREBRAS (-brȧz), L. TEREBRÆ (-brē). [L., a borer.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine gastropods having a long, tapering spire. They belong to the Toxoglossa. Called also *auger shell*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The boring ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect.

Terebra (*T. tigrina*). ½

Ter/e-brant (-brant), *a.* [L. *terebrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] (*Zoöl.*) Boring, or adapted for boring; — said of certain Hymenoptera, as the sawflies.

‖ Ter/e-bran/ti-a (-brăn/shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Hymenoptera including those which have an ovipositor adapted for perforating plants. It includes the sawflies.

Ter/e-brate (tĕr/ĕ-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebratus*, p. p. of *terebrare*, from *terebra* a borer, *terere* to rub.] To perforate; to bore; to pierce. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ter/e-bra/ting (-brā/tĭng), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Boring; perforating; — applied to mollusks which form holes in rocks, wood, etc.

2. (*Med.*) Boring; piercing; — applied to certain kinds of pain, especially to those of locomotor ataxia.

Ter/e-bra/tion (-brā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *terebratio*.] The act of terebrating, or boring. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

‖ Ter/e-brat/u-la (-brăt/ū-lȧ; 135), *n.*; *pl.* TEREBRATULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. *terebratus*, p. p., perforated.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of brachiopods which includes many living and some fossil species. The larger valve has a perforated beak, through which projects a short peduncle for attachment. Called also *lamp shell*.

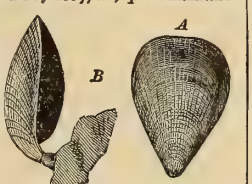

Terebratula (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*). *A* Front View. *B* Side View. Nat. Size.

Ter/e-brat/u-lid (-lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Terebratula or allied genera. Used also adjectively.

Ter/e-bra-tu/li-form (tĕr/ĕ-brȧ-tū/lĭ-fôrm *or* tĕr/ĕ-brăt/ū-), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the general form of a terebratula shell.

Ter/e-dine (tĕr/ĕ-dĭn *or* -dīn), *n.* [F. *térédine*.] (*Zoöl.*) A borer; the teredo.

Te-re/do (tē-rē/dō *or* tĕr-ē/dō), *n.*; *pl.* E. TEREDOS (-dōz), L. TEREDINES (tē-rĕ/dĭ-nēz). [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc.; akin to Gr. τερηδών, L. *terere* to rub.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long, slender, wormlike bivalve mollusks which bore into submerged wood, such as the piles of wharves, bottoms of ships, etc.; — called also *shipworm*. See SHIPWORM. See *Illust.* in App.

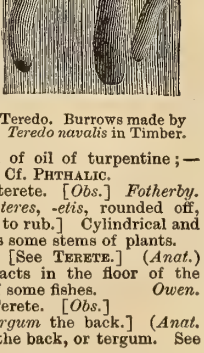

Teredo. Burrows made by *Teredo navalis* in Timber.

Ter-eph/tha-late (tĕr-ĕf/thȧ-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of terephthalic acid.

Ter/eph-thal/ic (tĕr/ĕf-thăl/ĭk), *a.* [*Terebene* + *phthalic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic acid of the aromatic series, metameric with phthalic acid, and obtained, as a tasteless white crystalline powder, by the oxidation of oil of turpentine; — called also *paraphthalic acid*. Cf. PHTHALIC.

Ter/et (tĕr/ĕt), *a.* Round; terete. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Te-rete/ (tē-rēt/), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, rounded off, properly, rubbed off, fr. *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Te-re/tial (tē-rē/shal), *a.* [See TERETE.] (*Anat.*) Rounded; as, the *teretial* tracts in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain of some fishes. *Owen.*

Ter/e-tous (tĕr/ē-tŭs), *a.* Terete. [*Obs.*]

Ter/gal (tĕr/gal), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] (*Anat.* & *Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the back, or tergum. See DORSAL.

Ter/gant (-gant), *a.* (*Her.*) Showing the back; as, an eagle *tergant*. [Written also *tergiant*.]

Ter-gem/i-nal (tĕr-jĕm/ĭ-nal), **Ter-gem/i-nate** (-jĕm/ĭ-nāt), *a.* [See TERGEMINOUS.] (*Bot.*) Thrice twin; having three pairs of leaflets.

Ter-gem/i-nous (tĕr-jĕm/ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tergeminus*; *ter* thrice + *geminus* doubled at birth, twin-born. Cf. TRIGEMINOUS.] Threefold; thrice-paired. *Blount.*

Ter-gif/er-ous (tĕr-jĭf/ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back + *-ferous*.] Carrying or bearing upon the back.

Tergiferous plants (*Bot.*), plants which bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.

Ter/gite (tĕr/jīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dorsal portion of an arthromere or somite of an articulate animal. See *Illust.* under COLEOPTERA.

Ter/gi-ver-sate (tĕr/jĭ-vĕr-sāt; 277), *v. i.* [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, to shift; *tergum* back + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] To shift; to practice evasion; to use subterfuges; to shuffle. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ter/gi-ver-sa/tion (-sā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*: cf. F. *tergiversation*.] **1.** The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Fickleness of conduct; inconstancy; change.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

Ter/gi-ver-sa/tor (-sā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who tergiversates; one who shuffles, or practices evasion.

‖ Ter/gum (tẽr/gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TERGA (-gȧ). [L., the back.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The back of an animal. (*b*) The dorsal piece of a somite of an articulate animal. (*c*) One of the dorsal plates of the operculum of a cirriped.

Te/rin (tē/rĭn), *n.* [F. *tarin*, Prov. F. *tairin*, *térin*, probably from the Picard *tère* tender.] (*Zoöl.*) A small yellow singing bird, with an ash-colored head; the European siskin. Called also *tarin*.

Term (tẽrm), *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-inis*, *terminus*, a boundary limit, end; akin to Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων. See THRUM a tuft, and cf. TERMINUS, DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE.] **1.** That which limits the extent of anything; limit; extremity; bound; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms*, or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. The time for which anything lasts; any limited time; as, a *term* of five years; the *term* of life.

3. In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students; as, the school year is divided into three *terms*.

4. (*Geom.*) A point, line, or superficies, that limits; as, a line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid.

5. (*Law*) A fixed period of time; a prescribed duration; as: (*a*) The limitation of an estate; or rather, the whole time for which an estate is granted, as for the term of a life or lives, or for a term of years. (*b*) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. (*c*) The time in which a court is held or is open for the trial of causes. *Bouvier.*

☞ In England, there were formerly four terms in the year, during which the superior courts were open: Hilary term, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, beginning on the 15th of April, and ending on the 8th of May; Trinity term, beginning on the 22d day of May, and ending on the 12th of June; Michaelmas term, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November. The rest of the year was called *vacation*. But this division has been practically abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873, 1875, which provide for the more convenient arrangement of the terms and vacations.

In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice are prescribed by the statutes of Congress and of the several States.

6. (*Logic*) The subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice.

The subject and predicate of a proposition are, after Aristotle, together called its *terms* or extremes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the following syllogism, —

Every vegetable is combustible;
Every tree is a vegetable;
Therefore every tree is combustible, —

combustible, the predicate of the conclusion, is the major term; *tree* is the minor term; *vegetable* is the middle term.

7. A word or expression; specifically, one that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term*. "*Terms* quaint of law." *Chaucer.*

In painting, the greatest beauties can not always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

8. (*Arch.*) A quadrangular pillar, adorned on the top with the figure of a head, as of a man, woman, or satyr; — called also *terminal figure*. See TERMINUS, *n.*, 2, and 3.

☞ The pillar part frequently tapers downward, or is narrowest at the base. *Terms* rudely carved were formerly used for landmarks or boundaries. *Gwilt.*

9. (*Alg.*) A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in $a + b$; *ab* or *cd* in $ab - cd$.

10. *pl.* (*Med.*) The menses.

11. *pl.* (*Law*) Propositions or promises, as in contracts, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties; conditions.

12. (*Law*) In Scotland, the time fixed for the payment of rents.

☞ *Terms legal and conventional* in Scotland correspond to *quarter days* in England and Ireland. There are two *legal terms* — Whitsunday, May 15, and Martinmas, Nov. 11; and two *conventional terms* — Candlemas, Feb. 2, and Lammas day, Aug. 1. *Mozley & W.*

13. (*Naut.*) A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail. *J. Knowles.*

In term, in set terms; in formal phrase. [*Obs.*]

I can not speak *in term*. *Chaucer.*

— Term fee (*Law*) (*a*), a fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court. — **Terms of a proportion** (*Math.*), the four members of which it is composed. — **Terms of ratio** (*Math.*), the two members of which it is composed. — **To bring to terms**, to compel (one) to agree, assent, or submit; to force (one) to come to terms. — **To make terms**, to come to terms; to make an agreement; to agree.

Syn. — Limit; bound; boundary; condition; stipulation; word; expression. — TERM, WORD. These are more frequently interchanged than almost any other vocables that occur in the language. There is, however, a difference between them which is worthy of being kept in mind. *Word* is generic; it denotes an utterance which represents or expresses our thoughts and feelings. *Term* originally denoted one of the two essential members of a proposition in logic, and hence signifies a word of specific meaning, and applicable to a definite class of objects. Thus, we may speak of a scientific or a technical *term*, and of stating things in distinct *terms*. Thus we say, "the *term* minister literally denotes servant;" "an exact definition of *terms* is essential to clearness of thought;" "no *term* of reproach can sufficiently express my indignation;" "every art has its peculiar and distinctive *terms*," etc. So also we say, "purity of style depends on the choice of *words*, and precision of style on a clear understanding of the *terms* used." *Term* is chiefly applied to verbs, nouns, and adjectives, these being capable of standing as terms in a logical proposition; while prepositions and conjunctions, which can never be so employed, are rarely spoken of as *terms*, but simply as *words*.

Term (tẽrm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMED (tẽrmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMING.] [See TERM, *n.*, and cf. TERMINATE.] To apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe "imaginary space." *Locke.*

‖ Ter/ma (tẽr/mȧ), *n.* [NL. See TERM, *n.*] (*Anat.*) The terminal lamina, or thin ventral part, of the anterior wall of the third ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

Ter/ma-gan-cy (-gan-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness; as, a violent *termagancy* of temper.

Ter/ma-gant (-gant), *n.* [OE *Trivigant*, *Termagant*, Termagant (in sense 1), OF. *Tervagan*; cf. It. *Trivigante*.] **1.** An imaginary being supposed by the Christians to be a Mohammedan deity or false god. He is represented in the ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows as extremely vociferous and tumultuous. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "And oftentimes by *Termagant* and Mahound [Mahomet] swore." *Spenser.*

The lesser part on Christ believed well,
On *Termagant* the more, and on Mahound. *Fairfax.*

2. A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; — formerly applied to both sexes, now only to women.

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh. *Bale* (1543).
The slave of an imperious and reckless *termagant*. *Macaulay.*

Ter/ma-gant, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. — **Ter/ma-gant-ly,** *adv.*

A *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ Ter/ma-ta/ri-um (tẽr/mȧ-tā/rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See TERMES.] (*Zoöl.*) Any nest or dwelling of termes, or white ants.

Ter/ma-ta-ry (tẽr/mȧ-tȧ-rỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TERMATARIUM.

Term/er (tẽrm/ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who resorted to London during the law term only, in order to practice tricks, to carry on intrigues, or the like. [*Obs.*] [Written also *termor*.] *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Law*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

‖ Ter/mes (tẽr/mēz), *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES (-mĭ-tēz). [L. *termes*, *tarmes*, *-itis*, a woodworm. Cf. TERMITE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Pseudoneuroptera including the white ants, or termites. See TERMITE.

Ter/mi-na-ble (-mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See TERMINATE.] Capable of being terminated or bounded; limitable. — **Ter/mi-na-ble-ness,** *n.*

Terminable annuity, an annuity for a stated, definite number of years; — distinguished from *life annuity*, and *perpetual annuity*.

Ter/mi-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *terminalis*: cf. F. *terminal*. See TERM, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the end or extremity; forming the extremity; as, a *terminal* edge.

2. (*Bot.*) Growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as, a *terminal* bud, flower, or spike.

Terminal moraine. See the Note under MORAINE. — **Terminal statue.** See TERMINUS, *n.*, 2 and 3. — **Terminal velocity.** (*a*) The velocity acquired at the end of a body's motion. (*b*) The limit toward which the velocity of a body approaches, as of a body falling through the air.

Ter/mi-nal, *n.* **1.** That which terminates or ends; termination; extremity.

2. (*Elec.*) Either of the ends of the conducting circuit of an electrical apparatus, as an inductorium, dynamo, or electric motor, usually provided with binding screws for the attachment of wires by which a current may be conveyed into or from the machine; a pole.

Terminal Bud.

‖ Ter/mi-na/li-a (-nā/lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A festival celebrated annually by the Romans on February 23 in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries.

Ter/mi-nant (-nant), *n.* [L. *terminans*, p. pr. of *terminare*.] Termination; ending. [*R.*] *Puttenham.*

Ter/mi-nate (tẽr/mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMINATED (-nā/tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMINATING.] [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare*. See TERM.] **1.** To set a term or limit to; to form the extreme point or side of, to bound; to limit; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To put an end to; to make to cease; as, to *terminate* an effort, or a controversy.

3. Hence, to put the finishing touch to; to bring to completion; to perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art. *J. S. Harford.*

Ter'mi-nate (tĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* **1.** To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end; to cease; as, the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.

2. To come to a limit in time; to end; to close.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

Ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *terminatio* a bounding, fixing, determining: cf. F. *terminaison*, OF. also *termination*. See TERM.] **1.** The act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding; as, a voluntary *termination* of hostilities.

2. That which ends or bounds; limit in space or extent; bound; end; as, the *termination* of a line.

3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of the year, or of life; the *termination* of happiness.

4. End; conclusion; result. *Hallam.*

5. Last purpose or design. [*R.*]

6. A word; a term. [*R.* & *Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. (*Gram.*) The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; the part added to a stem in inflection.

Ter'mi-na'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a termination; forming a termination.

Ter'mi-na-tive (tĕr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; definitive. *Bp. Rust.* — **Ter'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L., he who limits or sets bounds.] **1.** One who, or that which, terminates.

2. (*Astron.*) The dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon.

Ter'mi-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rў), *a.* Terminative.

Ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *terminer*.] To terminate. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ter'mi-ner (-mĭ-nĕr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to bound, limit, end. See TERMINATE.] (*Law*) A determining; as, in oyer and *terminer*. See OYER.

Ter'mi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine held by the Terminists.

Ter'mi-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *terministe*.] (*Theol.*) One of a class of theologians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. *Murdock.*

Ter'mi-no-log'ic-al (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to terminology. — **Ter'mi-no-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + *-logy*: cf. F. *terminologie*.] **1.** The doctrine of terms; a theory of terms or appellations; a treatise on terms.

2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature; technical terms; as, the *terminology* of chemistry.

The barbarous effect produced by a German structure of sentence, and a *terminology* altogether new. *De Quincey.*

Ter'mi-nus (tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI (-nī). [L. See TERM.] **1.** Literally, a boundary; a border; a limit.

2. (*Myth.*) The Roman divinity who presided over boundaries, whose statue was properly a short pillar terminating in the bust of a man, woman, satyr, or the like, but often merely a post or stone stuck in the ground on a boundary line.

Ancient Termini.

3. Hence, any post or stone marking a boundary; a term. See TERM, 8.

4. Either end of a railroad line; also, the station house, or the town or city, at that place.

Ter'mite (-mīt), *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES (-mīts). [F. See TERMES.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of pseudoneuropterous insects belonging to *Termes* and allied genera; — called also *white ant*. See *Illust.* of WHITE ANT.

☞ They are very abundant in tropical countries, and are noted for their destructive habits, their large nests, their remarkable social instincts, and their division of labor among the polymorphic individuals of several kinds. Besides the males and females, each nest has ordinary workers, and large-headed individuals called *soldiers*.

Term'less (tĕrm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; unending; as, *termless* time. [*R.*] "*Termless* joys." *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Inexpressible; indescribable. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Term'ly (-lў), *a.* Occurring every term; as, a *termly* fee. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Term'ly, *adv.* Term by term; every term. [*R.*] "Fees . . . that are *termly* given." *Bacon.*

Ter'mo-nol'o-gy (tĕr'mō-nŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. τέρμων, -μονος, boundary, end + *-logy*.] Terminology. [*R.*]

Term'or (tĕrm'ŏr), *n.* (*Law*) Same as TERMER, 2.

Tern (tĕrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne, tærne*; akin to Sw. *tärna*, Icel. *perna*; cf. NL. *sterna*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged aquatic birds, allied to the gulls, and belonging to *Sterna* and various allied genera.

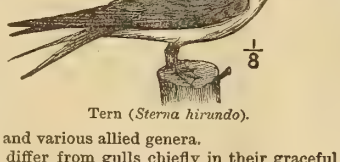
Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

☞ Terns differ from gulls chiefly in their graceful form, in their weaker and more slender bills and feet, and their longer and more pointed wings. The tail is usually forked. Most of the species are white with the back and wings pale gray, and often with a dark head. The common European tern (*Sterna hirundo*) is found also in Asia and America. Among other American species are the arctic tern (*S. paradisæa*), the roseate tern (*S. Dougalli*), the least tern (*S. Antillarum*), the royal tern (*S. maxima*), and the sooty tern (*S. fuliginosa*).

Hooded tern. See *Fairy bird*, under FAIRY. — **Marsh tern**, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. They frequent marshes and rivers and feed largely upon insects. — **River tern**, any tern belonging to *Seëna* or allied genera which frequent rivers. — **Sea tern**, any tern of the genus *Thalasseus*. Terns of this genus have very long, pointed wings, and chiefly frequent seas and the mouths of large rivers.

Tern (tĕrn), *a.* [L. pl. *terni* three each, three; akin to *tres* three. See THREE, and cf. TRINE.] Threefold; triple; consisting of three; ternate.

Tern flowers (*Bot.*), flowers growing three and three together. — **Tern leaves** (*Bot.*), leaves arranged in threes, or three by three, or having three in each whorl or set. — **Tern peduncles** (*Bot.*), three peduncles growing together from the same axis. — **Tern schooner** (*Naut.*), a three-masted schooner.

Tern, *n.* [F. *terne*. See TERN, *a.*] That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; especially, a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves.

She 'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ter'na-ry (tĕr'nà-rў), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni*. See TERN, *a.*] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; as, the *ternary* number was anciently esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration.

2. (*Chem.*) Containing, or consisting of, three different parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or radicals, which are regarded as having different functions or relations in the molecule; thus, sodic hydroxide, NaOH, is a *ternary* compound.

Ter'na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* TERNARIES (-rĭz). A ternion; the number three; three things taken together; a triad.

Some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

Ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* [NL. *ternatus*, fr. L. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] Having the parts arranged by threes; as, *ternate* branches, leaves, or flowers. — **Ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

Ternate Leaf.

Terne'plate' (tĕrn'plāt'), *n.* [See TERN, *a.*, and PLATE.] Thin iron sheets coated with an alloy of lead and tin; — so called because made up of *three* metals.

Ter'ni-on (tĕr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] The number three; three things together; a ternary. *Bp. Hall.*

Ter'pene (tĕr'pēn), *n.* [See TURPENTINE.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons of pleasant aromatic odor, occurring especially in coniferous plants and represented by oil of turpentine, but including also certain hydrocarbons found in some essential oils.

Ter-pen'tic (tĕr-pĕn'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Terpenylic.

Ter'pe-nyl'ic (tĕr'pĕ-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Terpene* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$ (called also *terpentic acid*), homologous with terebic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with chromic acid.

Ter'pi-lene (tĕr'pĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A polymeric form of terpene, resembling terebene.

Ter'pin (tĕr'pĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance regarded as a hydrate of oil of turpentine.

Ter'pin-ol (-ōl), *n.* [*Terpin* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An oily substance having a hyacinthine odor, obtained by the action of acids on terpin, and regarded as a related hydrate.

Terp-sich'o-re (tĕrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; τέρψις enjoyment (fr. τέρπειν to gladden) + χορός dance, dancing.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The Muse who presided over the choral song and the dance, especially the latter.

Terp'sich-o-re'an (-rē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Terpsichore; of or pertaining to dancing.

‖ **Ter'ra** (tĕr'rà), *n.* [It. & L. See TERRACE.] The earth; earth.

Terra alba [L., white earth] (*Com.*), a white amorphous earthy substance consisting of burnt gypsum, aluminium silicate (kaolin), or some similar ingredient, as magnesia. It is sometimes used to adulterate certain foods, spices, candies, paints, etc. — **Terra cotta.** [It., fr. *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked, L. *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook. See COOK, *n.*] Baked clay; a kind of hard pottery used for statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, and the like. — **Terræ filius** [L., son of the earth], formerly, one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the University of Oxford; — not unlike the *prevaricator* at Cambridge, England. — **Terra firma** [L.], firm or solid earth, as opposed to *water*. — **Terra Japonica.** [NL.] Same as GAMBIER. It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan. — **Terra Lemnia** [L., Lemnian earth], Lemnian earth. See under LEMNIAN. — **Terra ponderosa** [L., ponderous earth] (*Min.*), barite, or heavy spar. — **Terra di Sienna.** See SIENNA.

Ter'race (tĕr'rås; 48), *n.* [F. *terrasse* (cf. Sp. *terraza*, It. *terrazza*), fr. L. *terra* the earth, probably for *tersa*, originally meaning, dry land, and akin to *torrere* to parch, E. *torrid*, and *thirst*. See THIRST, and cf. FUMITORY, INTER, *v.*, PARTERRE, TERRIER, TRASS, TUREEN, TURMERIC.] **1.** A raised level space, shelf, or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure.

2. A balcony, especially a large and uncovered one.

3. A flat roof to a house; as, the buildings of the Oriental nations are covered with *terraces*.

4. A street, or a row of houses, on a bank or the side of a hill; hence, any street, or row of houses.

5. (*Geol.*) A level plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or sometimes the sea.

☞ Many rivers are bordered by a series of terraces at different levels, indicating the flood plains at successive periods in their history.

Terrace epoch. (*Geol.*) See *Drift epoch*, under DRIFT, *a.*

Ter'race, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERRACED (-råst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERRACING (-rå-sĭng).] To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces; as, to *terrace* a garden, or a building. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Clermont's *terraced* height, and Esher's groves. *Thomson.*

Ter'ra-cul'ture (tĕr'rà-kŭl'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *terra* the earth + *cultura*.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [*R.*] — **Ter'ra-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-al), *a.* [*R.*]

Ter'rane (-rān), *n.* [F. *terrain*, from L. *terra* earth.] (*Geol.*) A group of rocks having a common age or origin; — nearly equivalent to *formation*, but used somewhat less comprehensively.

Ter'ra-pin (tĕr'rà-pĭn), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of tortoises living in fresh and brackish waters. Many of them are valued for food. [Written also *terapin*, *terrapene*, and *turapen*.]

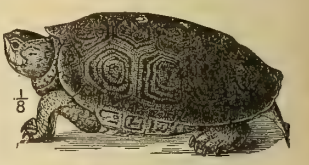
Diamond-Back or Salt-Marsh Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

☞ The yellow-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys scabra*) of the Southern United States, the red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*), native of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay (called also *potter*, *slider*, and *redfender*), and the diamond-back or salt-marsh terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*) are the most important American species. The diamond-back terrapin is native of nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Alligator terrapin, the snapping turtle. — **Mud terrapin**, any one of numerous species of American tortoises of the genus *Cinosternon*. — **Painted terrapin**, the painted turtle. See under PAINTED. — **Speckled terrapin**, a small freshwater American terrapin (*Chelopus guttatus*) having the carapace black with round yellow spots; — called also *spotted turtle*.

Ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-rā'kwē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous*.] Consisting of land and water; as, the earth is a *terraqueous* globe. *Cudworth.*

The grand *terraqueous* spectacle
From center to circumference unveiled. *Wordsworth.*

Ter'rar (tĕr'rĕr), *n.* [LL. *terrarius liber*. See TERRIER a collection of acknowledgments.] (*O. Eng. Law*) See 2d TERRIER, 2. *Cowell.*

Ter'ras (-ras), *n.* (*Min.*) See TRASS.

Ter-reen' (tĕr-rēn'), *n.* See TUREEN.

Ter-re'i-ty (-rē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being earthy; earthiness. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ter'rel (tĕr'rĕl), *n.* [NL. *terrella*, from L. *terra* the earth.] A spherical magnet so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond to those of the earth. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

Terre'mote' (târ'mōt'), *n.* [OF. *terremote*, *terremoete*, fr. L. *terra* the earth + *movere*, *motum*, to move.] An earthquake. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Ter-rene' (tĕr-rēn'), *n.* A tureen. [*Obs.*] *Walpole.*

Ter-rene', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, *terrene* substance. *Holland.*

2. Earthly; terrestrial.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb, and *terrene* honor.
O. Eng. Oath of Allegiance, quoted by Blackstone.

Common conceptions of the matters which lie at the basis of our *terrene* experience. *Hickok.*

Ter-rene', *n.* [L. *terrenum* land, ground: cf. F. *terrain*.] **1.** The earth's surface; the earth. [*Poetic*]

Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

2. (*Surv.*) The surface of the ground.

Ter-ren'i-ty (-rĕn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Earthliness; worldliness. [*Obs.*] "A dull and low *terrenity*." *Feltham.*

Ter're-ous (tĕr'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terreus*, fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] Consisting of earth; earthy; as, *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles. [*Obs.*]

Terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *planus* even, level, plain.] (*Fort.*) The top, platform, or horizontal surface, of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed. See *Illust.* of CASEMATE.

Ter-res'tre (tĕr-rĕs'tĕr), *a.* [OE., from OF. & F. *terrestre*.] Terrestrial; earthly. [*Obs.*] "His paradise *terrestre*." *Chaucer.*

Ter-res'tri-al (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly; as, *terrestrial* animals. "Bodies *terrestrial*." 1 *Cor.* xv. 40.

2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. "The dark *terrestrial* ball." *Addison.*

3. Of or pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary; earthly; mundane.

Vain labors of *terrestrial* wit. *Spenser.*

A genius bright and base,
Of towering talents, and *terrestrial* aims. *Young.*

4. Consisting of land, in distinction from water; belonging to, or inhabiting, the land or ground, in distinction from trees, water, or the like; as, *terrestrial* serpents.

The *terrestrial* parts of the globe. *Woodward.*

5. Adapted for the observation of objects on land and on the earth; as, a *terrestrial* telescope, in distinction from an *astronomical* telescope.

— **Ter-res'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ter-res'tri-al-ness**, *n.*

Ter-res'tri-al, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

Ter-res'tri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* terrestrial + *-fy*.] To convert or reduce into a condition like that of the earth; to make earthy. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ter-res'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TERRESTRIAL.] Terrestrial. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ter'ret (tĕr'rĕt), *n.* One of the rings on the top of the saddle of a harness, through which the reins pass.

Terre'-ten'ant (târ'tĕn'ant), *n.* [F. *terre* earth,

land + *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] (*Law*) One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant. [Written also *ter-tenant*.]

Terre'-verte' (tĕr'vûrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *terre* earth + *vert*, *verte*, green.] An olive-green earth used as a pigment. See GLAUCONITE.

Ter'ri-ble (tĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] **1.** Adapted or likely to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them; for the Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*. *Deut.* vii. 21.

2. Excessive; extreme; severe. [*Colloq.*]

The *terrible* coldness of the season. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Terrific; fearful; frightful; formidable; dreadful; horrible; shocking; awful.

— Ter'ri-ble-ness, *n.* — **Ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **Ter-ric'o-læ** (tĕr-rĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *terra* + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of annelids including the common earthworms and allied species.

Ter'ri-en'ni-ak (tĕr'rĭ-ĕn'nĭ-ăk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The arctic fox.

Ter'ri-er (tĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *terere* to rub, to rub away, *terebra* a borer.] An auger or borer. [*Obs.*]

Ter'ri-er, *n.* **1.** [F. *terrier*, *chien terrier*, from *terre* the earth, L. *terra*; cf. F. *terrier* a burrow, LL. *terrarium* a hillock (hence the sense) a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow). See TERRACE, and cf. TERRIER, 2.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small dogs, which includes several distinct subbreeds, some of which, such as the Skye terrier and Yorkshire terrier, have long hair and drooping ears, while others, as the English and the black-and-tan terriers, have short, close, smooth hair and upright ears.

English Terrier.

☞ Most kinds of terriers are noted for their courage, the acuteness of their sense of smell, their propensity to hunt burrowing animals, and their activity in destroying rats, etc. See *Fox terrier*, under FOX.

2. [F. *terrier*, *papier terrier*, LL. *terrarius liber*, i. e., a book belonging or pertaining to land or landed estates. See TERRIER, 1, and cf. TERRAR.] (*Law*) (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, and the like. (*b*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, or the like. [Written also *terrar*.]

Ter-rif'ic (tĕr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus*; fr. *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make. See TERROR, and FACT.] Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; terrible; as, a *terrific* form; a *terrific* sight.

Ter-rif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Terrific. [*R.*]

Ter-rif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a terrific manner.

Ter'ri-fy (tĕr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERRIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *terrere* to frighten + *-fy*; cf. F. *terrifier*, L. *terrificare*. See TERRIFIC, and -FY.] **1.** To make terrible. [*Obs.*]

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

2. To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

When ye shall hear of wars . . . be not *terrified*. *Luke* xxi. 9.

Ter-rig'e-nous (tĕr-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigena*, *terrigenus*; *terra* the earth + *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth.] Earthborn; produced by the earth.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *territorialis*: cf. F. *territorial*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction.

2. Limited to a certain district; as, rights may be personal or *territorial*.

3. Of or pertaining to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or to any district similarly organized elsewhere; as, *Territorial* governments.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERRITORIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERRITORIALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory.

2. To reduce to the condition of a territory.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

Ter'ri-to-ried (tĕr'rĭ-tō-rĭd), *a.* Possessed of territory. [*R.*]

Ter'ri-to-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TERRITORIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium*, from *terra* the earth: cf. F *territoire*. See TERRACE.] **1.** A large extent or tract of land; a region; a country; a district.

He looked, and saw wide *territory* spread
Before him — towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

2. The extent of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince, state, or other form of government; often, a tract of land lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the *territory* of a State; the *territories* of the East India Company.

3. In the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. In Canada, a similarly organized portion of the country not yet formed into a Province.

Ter'ror (tĕr'rẽr), *n.* [L. *terror*, akin to *terrere* to frighten, for *tersere*; akin to Gr. τρεῖν to flee away, dread, Skr. *tras* to tremble, to be afraid, Russ. *triasti* to shake: cf. F. *terreur*. Cf. DETER.] **1.** Extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind; violent dread; fright.

Terror seized the rebel host. *Milton.*

2. That which excites dread; a cause of extreme fear.

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works. *Rom.* xiii. 3.

There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*

☞ *Terror* is used in the formation of compounds which are generally self-explaining; as, *terror*-fraught, *terror*-giving, *terror*-smitten, *terror*-stricken, *terror*-struck, and the like.

King of terrors, death. *Job* xviii. 14. — **Reign of Terror.** (*F. Hist.*) See in Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Syn. — Alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay. See ALARM.

Ter'ror-ism (tĕr'rẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *terrorisme*.] The act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized; a mode of government by terror or intimidation. *Jefferson.*

Ter'ror-ist, *n.* [F. *terroriste*.] One who governs by terrorism or intimidation; specifically, an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. *Burke.*

Ter'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *terroriser*.] To impress with terror; to coerce by intimidation.

Humiliated by the tyranny of foreign despotism, and *terrorized* by ecclesiastical authority. *J. A. Symonds.*

Ter'ror-less, *a.* Free from terror. *Poe.*

Ter'ry (tĕr'rў), *n.* A kind of heavy corded fabric, either all silk, or silk and worsted, or silk and cotton, often called *terry velvet*, used for upholstery and trimmings.

‖ **Ter-sanc'tus** (tẽr-săŋk'tŭs), *n.* [L. *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] (*Eccl.*) An ancient ascription of praise (containing the word "Holy" — in its Latin form, "*Sanctus*" — thrice repeated), used in the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church and before the prayer of consecration in the communion service of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Cf. TRISAGION.

Terse (tẽrs), *a.* [*Compar.* TERSER (-ẽr); *superl.* TERSEST.] [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to rub or wipe off.] **1.** Appearing as if rubbed or wiped off; rubbed; smooth; polished. [*Obs.*]

Many stones, . . . although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Refined; accomplished; — said of persons. [*R. & Obs.*] "Your polite and *terse* gallants." *Massinger.*

3. Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; polished to smoothness; as, *terse* language; a *terse* style.

Terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. *Macaulay.*

A poet, too, was there, whose verse
Was tender, musical, and *terse*. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Neat; concise; compact. — TERSE, CONCISE. *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," *i. e.*, free from blemishes, neat or smooth. Its present sense is "free from excrescences," and hence, *compact*, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whitehead: —

"In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
(So frugal were the bards of old)
A tale of goats; and closed with grace,
Plan, moral, all, in that short space."

It differs from *concise* in not implying, perhaps, quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

— Terse'ly, *adv.* **— Terse'ness,** *n.*

Ter-sul'phide (tẽr-sŭl'fĭd *or* -fīd), *n.* [Pref. *ter-* + *sulphide*.] (*Chem.*) A trisulphide.

Ter-sul'phu-ret (-fŭ-rĕt), *n.* [Pref. *ter-* + *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) A trisulphide. [*R.*]

Ter'-ten'ant (tẽr'tĕn'ant), *n.* See TERRE-TENANT.

Ter'tial (tẽr'shal), *a. & n.* [From L. *tertius* third, the tertial feathers being feathers of the third row. See TIERCE.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TERTIARY.

Ter'tian (-shan), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius* the third. See TIERCE.] (*Med.*) Occurring every third day; as, a *tertian* fever.

Ter'tian, *n.* [L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*): cf. OF. *tertiane*.] **1.** (*Med.*) A disease, especially an intermittent fever, which returns every third day, reckoning inclusively, or in which the intermission lasts one day.

2. A liquid measure formerly used for wine, equal to seventy imperial, or eighty-four wine, gallons, being one third of a tun.

Ter'ti-a-ry (tẽr'shĭ-ā-rў *or* -shā-rў), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third: cf. F. *tertiaire*. See TIERCE.] **1.** Being of the third formation, order, or rank; third; as, a *tertiary* use of a word. *Trench.*

2. (*Chem.*) Possessing some quality in the third degree; having been subjected to the substitution of three atoms or radicals; as, a *tertiary* alcohol, amine, or salt. Cf. PRIMARY, and SECONDARY.

3. (*Geol.*) Later than, or subsequent to, the Secondary.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing; tertial; — said of quills.

Tertiary age. (*Geol.*) See under AGE, 8. — **Tertiary color,** a color produced by the mixture of two secondaries. "The so-called *tertiary colors* are *citrine*, *russet*, and *olive*." *Fairholt.* — **Tertiary period.** (*Geol.*) (*a*) The first period of the age of mammals, or of the Cenozoic era. (*b*) The rock formation of that period; — called also *Tertiary formation*. See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY. — **Tertiary syphilis** (*Med.*), the third and last stage of syphilis, in which it invades the bones and internal organs.

Ter'ti-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* TERTIARIES (-rĭz). **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of the Third Order in any monastic system; as, the Franciscan *tertiaries*; the Dominican *tertiaries*; the Carmelite *tertiaries*. See *Third Order*, under THIRD. *Addis & Arnold.*

2. (*Geol.*) The Tertiary era, period, or formation.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the quill feathers which are borne upon the basal joint of the wing of a bird. See *Illust.* of BIRD.

Ter'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tertiatus*, p. p. of *tertiare* to do for the third time, fr. *tertius* the third.] **1.** To do or perform for the third time. [*Obs. & R.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Gun.*) To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness of, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

‖ **Ter'u-ter'o** (tẽr'ōō-tẽr'ō), *n.* [Probably so named from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The South American lapwing (*Vanellus Cayennensis*). Its wings are furnished with short spurs. Called also *Cayenne lapwing*.

‖ **Ter'za rĭ'ma** (tẽr'tsä rē'mä). [It., a third or triple rhyme.] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours.

‖ **Ter-zet'to** (tẽr-tsät'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *terzo* the third, L. *tertius*. See TIERCE.] (*Mus.*) A composition in three voice parts; a vocal (rarely an instrumental) trio.

Tes'sel-lar (tĕs'sĕl-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tessella* a small square piece, a little cube, dim. of *tessera* a square piece of stone, wood, etc., a die.] Formed of tesseræ, as a mosaic.

‖ **Tes'sel-la'ta** (tĕs'sĕl-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESSELLATE.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Crinoidea including numerous fossil species in which the body is covered with tessellated plates.

Tes'sel-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESSELLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESSELLATING.] [L. *tessellatus* tessellated. See TESSELLAR.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

The floors are sometimes of wood, *tessellated* after the fashion of France. *Macaulay.*

Tes'sel-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *tesselatus*.] Tessellated

Tes'sel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Formed of little squares, as mosaic work; checkered; as, a *tessellated* pavement.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Marked like a checkerboard; as, a *tessellated* leaf.

Tes'sel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed. *J. Forsyth.*

‖ **Tes'se-ra** (tĕs'sẽ-rà), *n.*; *pl.* TESSERÆ (-rē). [L., a square piece, a die. See TESSELLAR.] A small piece of marble, glass, earthenware, or the like, having a square, or nearly square, face, used by the ancients for mosaic, as for making pavements, for ornamenting walls, and like purposes; also, a similar piece of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used as a ticket of admission to theaters, or as a certificate for successful gladiators, and as a token for various other purposes. *Fairholt.*

Tes'se-ra'ic (-rā'ĭk), *a.* Diversified by squares; done in mosaic; tessellated. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Atkyns* (1712).

Tes'se-ral (-ral), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, tesseræ.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Isometric.

Tes'su-lar (-sŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Tesseral.

Test (tĕst), *n.* [OF. *test* test, or cupel, potsherd, F. *têt*, from L. *testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* a piece of burned clay, an earthen pot, a potsherd, perhaps for *tersta*, and akin to *torrere* to parch, *terra* earth (cf. THIRST, and TERRACE), but cf. Zend *tasta* cup. Cf. TEST a shell, TESTACEOUS, TESTER a covering, a coin, TESTY, TÊTE-À-TÊTE.] **1.** (*Metal.*) A cupel or cupelling hearth in which precious metals are melted for trial and refinement.

Our ingots, *tests*, and many mo. *Chaucer.*

2. Examination or trial by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man's assertions to a *test*. "Bring me to the *test*." *Shak.*

3. Means of trial; as, absence is a *test* of love.

Each *test* and every light her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a touchstone; a standard.

Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard of judgment; ground of admission or exclusion.

Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction; discrimination.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

7. (*Chem.*) A reaction employed to recognize or distinguish any particular substance or constituent of a compound, as the production of some characteristic precipitate; also, the reagent employed to produce such reaction; thus, the ordinary *test* for sulphuric acid is the production of a white insoluble precipitate of barium sulphate by means of some soluble barium salt.

Test act (*Eng. Law*), an act of the English Parliament prescribing a form of oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission to office. They were obliged also to receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England. *Blackstone.* — **Test object** (*Optics*), an object which tests the power or quality of a microscope or telescope, by requiring a certain degree of excellence in the instrument to determine its existence or its peculiar texture or markings. — **Test paper.** (*a*) (*Chem.*) Paper prepared for use in testing for certain substances by being saturated with a reagent which changes color in some specific way when acted upon by those substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue by alkalies, turmeric paper is turned brown by alkalies, etc. (*b*) (*Law*) An instrument admitted as a standard or comparison of handwriting in those jurisdictions in which comparison of hands is permitted as a mode of proving handwriting. — **Test tube.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A simple tube of thin glass, closed at one end, for heating solutions and for performing ordinary reactions. (*b*) A graduated tube.

Syn. — Criterion; standard; experience; proof; experiment; trial. — TEST, TRIAL. *Trial* is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive *trial*. It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the *fining pot*, or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence the peculiar force of the word, as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shak.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune,
Like purest gold, that tortured in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

Test, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTING.] **1.** (*Metal.*) To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; to subject to cupellation.

2. To put to the proof; to prove the truth, genuineness, or quality of by experiment, or by some principle or

standard; to try; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument.

Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington.*

3. (*Chem.*) To examine or try, as by the use of some reagent; as, to *test* a solution by litmus paper.

Test (tĕst), *n.* [L. *testis*. Cf. TESTAMENT, TESTIFY.] A witness. [*Obs.*]

Prelates and great lords of England, who were for the more surety *tests* of that deed. *Ld. Berners.*

Test, *v. i.* [L. *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] To make a testament, or will. [*Obs.*]

Test (tĕst), **Tes'ta** (tĕs'tȧ), ‖ (tĕs'tē). *n.; pl.* E. TESTS (tĕsts), L. TESTÆ [L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a broken piece of earthenware, a shell. See TEST a cupel.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The external hard or firm covering of many invertebrate animals.

☞ The *test* of crustaceans and insects is composed largely of chitin; in mollusks it is composed chiefly of calcium carbonate, and is called the *shell*.

2. (*Bot.*) The outer integument of a seed; the episperm, or spermoderm.

Test'a-ble (tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Capable of being tested or proved.

2. (*Law*) Capable of being devised, or given by will.

‖ **Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* a shelled animal. See TESTACEOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Invertebrate animals covered with shells, especially mollusks; shellfish.

Tes-ta'cean (-shən), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Testacea.

Tes-ta'ce-og'ra-phy (-shē-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [*Testacea* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *testacéographie*.] The science which treats of testaceans, or shellfish; the description of shellfish. [*R.*]

Tes-ta'ce-ol'o-gy (-shē-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Testacea* + *-logy*: cf. F. *testacéologie*.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology. [*R.*]

Tes-ta'ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa* a shell. See TESTA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard shell.

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having a dull red brick color or a brownish yellow color.

Testaceous animals (*Zoöl.*), animals having a firm, calcareous shell, as oysters and clams, thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several joints, or articulations, as lobsters and crabs.

Tes'ta-cy (tĕs'tȧ-sy), *n.* [See TESTATE.] (*Law*) The state or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will, or testament, at death.

Tes'ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *testamentum*, fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, akin to *testis* a witness. Cf. INTESTATE, TESTIFY.] **1.** (*Law*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death.

☞ This is otherwise called a *will*, and sometimes a *last will and testament*. A *testament*, to be valid, must be made by a person of sound mind; and it must be executed and published in due form of law. A man, in certain cases, may make a valid will by word of mouth only. See *Nuncupative will*, under NUNCUPATIVE.

2. One of the two distinct revelations of God's purposes toward man; a covenant; also, one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, in which the covenants are respectively revealed; as, the Old *Testament;* the New *Testament;* — often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

He is the mediator of the new *testament* . . . for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first *testament*. *Heb.* ix. 15.

Holographic testament, a testament written wholly by the testator himself. *Bouvier.*

Tes'ta-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *testamentalis.*] Of or pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

Thy *testamental* cup I take,
And thus remember thee. *J. Montgomery.*

Tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *testamentarius*: cf. F. *testamentaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a will, or testament; as, letters *testamentary*.

2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Atterbury.*

3. Done, appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will; as, a *testamentary* guardian of a minor, who may be appointed by the will of a father to act in that capacity until the child becomes of age.

Tes'ta-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or power of giving by testament, or will. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Tes'ta-men-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To make a will. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

‖ **Tes-ta'mur** (tĕs-tā'mŭr), *n.* [L., we testify, fr. *testari* to testify.] (*Eng. Universities*) A certificate of merit or proficiency; — so called from the Latin words, *Ita testamur*, with which it commences.

Tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] (*Law*) Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die *testate*. *Ayliffe.*

Tes'tate, *n.* (*Law*) One who leaves a valid will at death; a testate person. [*R.*]

Tes-ta'tion (tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testatio.*] A witnessing or witness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Tes-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *testateur.*] (*Law*) A man who makes and leaves a will, or testament, at death.

Tes-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

Tes'te (tĕs'tē), *n.* [So called fr. L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* a witness, because this was formerly the initial word in the clause.] (*Law*) (*a*) A witness. (*b*) The witnessing or concluding clause of a writ or other precept. *Bouvier.*

Tes-ted' (tĕs-tĕd'), *a.* (*Law*) Having the teste, or witnessing clause, duly attached; — said of a writ, deed, or the like. *Burrill.*

Tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *testere* a headpiece, helmet, OF. *testiere*, F. *têtière* a head covering, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête*, fr. L. *testa* an earthen pot, the skull. See TEST a cupel, and cf. TESTIÈRE.] **1.** A headpiece; a helmet. [*Obs.*]

The shields bright, *testers*, and trappures. *Chaucer.*

2. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit or tomb. *Oxf. Gloss.*

3. A canopy over a bed, supported by the bedposts.

No *tester* to the bed, and the saddles and portmanteaus heaped on me to keep off the cold. *Walpole.*

Tes'ter, *n.* [For *testern*, *teston*, fr. F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* the head, the head of the king being impressed upon the coin. See TESTER a covering, and cf. TESTONE, TESTOON.] An old French silver coin, originally of the value of about eighteen pence, subsequently reduced to ninepence, and later to sixpence, sterling. Hence, in modern English slang, a sixpence; — often contracted to *tizzy*. Called also *teston*. *Shak.*

Tes'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* A sixpence; a tester. [*Obs.*]

Tes'tern, *v. t.* To present with a tester. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Tes'tes** (tĕs'tēz), *n., pl.* of TESTE, or of TESTIS.

‖ **Tes'ti-car'di-nes** (tĕs'tĭ-kär'dĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEST a shell, and CARDO.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of brachiopods including those which have a calcareous shell furnished with a hinge and hinge teeth. Terebratula and Spirifer are examples.

Tes'ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle, probably the same word as *testis* a witness, as being a witness to manhood. Cf. TEST a witness.] (*Anat.*) One of the essential male genital glands which secrete the semen.

Tes-tic'u-lar (tĕs-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the testicles.

Tes-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *testiculatus.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid. (*b*) Having two tubers resembling testicles in form, as some species of orchis.

‖ **Tes'ti-ère'** (tĕs'tĭ-âr'), *n.* [OF. *testiere*. See TESTER a headpiece.] A piece of plate armor for the head of a war horse; a tester.

Tes'tif (tĕs'tĭf), *a.* [See TESTY.] Testy; headstrong; obstinate. [*Obs.*]

Testif they were and lusty for to play. *Chaucer.*

Tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testificatio*: cf. OF. *testification*. See TESTIFY.] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence; as, a direct *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

Tes'ti-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A testifier.

Tes'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony, or bears witness to prove anything; a witness.

Tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari; testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY*, and cf. ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, PROTEST, TESTAMENT.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.

2. (*Law*) To make a solemn declaration under oath or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing, or making proof of, some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. *Num.* xxxv. 30.

3. To declare a charge; to protest; to give information; to bear witness; — with *against*.

O Israel, . . . I will *testify* against thee. *Ps.* l. 7.

I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold victuals. *Neh.* xiii. 15.

Tes'ti-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John* iii. 11.

2. (*Law*) To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, in order to prove some fact.

Tes'ti-ly, *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-al), *n.* [Cf. OF. *testimoniale*, LL. *testimonialis*, L. *testimoniales* (sc. *litteræ*). See TESTIMONIAL, *a.*] **1.** A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of one's character, good conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing.

2. Something, as money or plate, presented to a person as a token of respect, or of obligation for services rendered.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al, *a.* [L. *testimonialis*: cf. F. *testimonial.*] Relating to, or containing, testimony.

Tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nў), *n.; pl.* TESTIMONIES (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium*, from *testis* a witness: cf. OF. *testimoine, testemoine, testimonie*. See TESTIFY.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.

☞ Such declaration, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath or affirmation.

2. Affirmation; declaration; as, these doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers; the belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of historians.

3. Open attestation; profession.

[Thou] for the *testimony* of truth, hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.

When ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them. *Mark* vi. 11.

5. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. *Ex.* xxv. 16.

6. Hence, the whole divine revelation; the sacred Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. *Ps.* xix. 7.

Syn. — Proof; evidence; attestation; witness; affirmation; confirmation; averment. — TESTIMONY, PROOF, EVIDENCE. *Proof* is the most familiar, and is used more frequently (though not exclusively) of facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life. *Evidence* is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual; as, the *evidences* of Christianity, etc. *Testimony* is what is deposed to by a witness on oath or affirmation. When used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the *testimony* of conscience, or of doing a thing in *testimony* of our affection, etc. *Testimony* refers rather to the thing declared, *evidence* to its value or effect. "To conform our language more to common use, we ought to divide arguments into demonstrations, *proofs*, and probabilities; by *proofs*, meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition." *Hume.* "The *evidence* of sense is the first and highest kind of *evidence* of which human nature is capable." *Bp. Wilkins.* "The *proof* of everything must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce." *Spenser.*

Tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nў), *v. t.* To witness; to attest; to prove by testimony. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tes'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being testy; fretfulness; petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

Test'ing (tĕst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of testing or proving; trial; proof.

2. (*Metal.*) The operation of refining gold or silver in a *test*, or cupel; cupellation.

Testing machine (*Engin.*), a machine used in the determination of the strength of materials, as iron, stone, etc., and their behavior under strains of various kinds, as elongation, bending, crushing, etc.

‖ **Tes'tis** (tĕs'tĭs), *n.; pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] (*Anat.*) A testicle.

Tes'ton (tĕs'tŭn), *n.* A tester; a sixpence. [*Obs.*]

Tes-tone' (tĕs-tōn'), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *testão*, *tostão*. See TESTOON.] A silver coin of Portugal, worth about sixpence sterling, or about eleven cents. *Homans.*

Tes-toon' (tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [It. *testone*. See TESTER a coin.] An Italian silver coin. The testoon of Rome is worth 1s. 3d. sterling, or about thirty cents. *Homans.*

Tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* [See TESTUDO.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a tortoise.

Tes-tu'di-na'ri-ous (-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the shell of a tortoise; resembling a tortoise shell; having the color or markings of a tortoise shell.

‖ **Tes-tu'di-na'ta** (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles which includes the turtles and tortoises. The body is covered by a shell consisting of an upper or dorsal shell, called the *carapace*, and a lower or ventral shell, called the *plastron*, each of which consists of several plates.

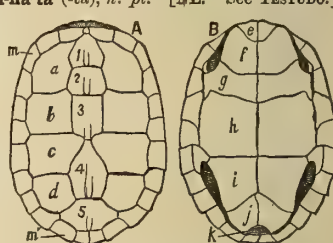

One of the Testudinata.

A Carapace: 1-5 Vertebral Plates; *a* to *d* Costal Plates; *m m'* Marginal Plates.
B Plastron: *e* Gular Plates; *f* Post-gular or Humeral Plates; *g* Pectoral Plates; *h* Abdominal Plates; *i* Preanal or Femoral Plates; *j* Anal Plates; *k* Caudal Notch.

Tes-tu'di-nate (-tū'dĭ-nāt), **Tes-tu'di-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *testudinatus*, fr. *testudo, -inis*, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] Resembling a tortoise shell in appearance or structure; roofed; arched; vaulted.

Tes'tu-din'e-ous (tĕs'tū-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *testudineus.*] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

‖ **Tes-tu'do** (tĕs-tū'dō), *n.; pl.* TESTUDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L., from *testa* the shell of shellfish, or of testaceous animals.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tortoises which formerly included a large number of diverse forms, but is now restricted to certain terrestrial species, such as the European land tortoise (*Testudo Græca*) and the gopher of the Southern United States.

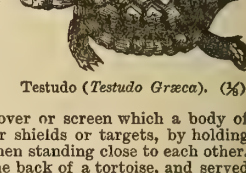
Testudo (*Testudo Græca*). (⅓)

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards, and moved on wheels.

3. (*Mus.*) A kind of musical instrument, a species of lyre; — so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of a tortoise.

Tes'ty (tĕs'tў), *a.* [*Compar.* TESTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TESTIEST.] [OF. *testu* obstinate, headstrong, F. *têtu*, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête*. See TEST a cupel.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Must I observe you? must I stand and crouch
Under your *testy* humor? *Shak.*

I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*. *Latimer.*

Te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *tetanicus* suffering from tetanus, Gr. τετανικός, F. *tétanique.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*)

Of or pertaining to tetanus; having the character of tetanus; as, a *tetanic* state; *tetanic* contraction.

This condition of muscle, this fusion of a number of simple spasms into an apparently smooth, continuous effort, is known as tetanus, or *tetanic* contraction. *Foster.*

2. (*Physiol. & Med.*) Producing, or tending to produce, tetanus, or tonic contraction of the muscles; as, a *tetanic* remedy. See TETANIC, *n.*

Te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *n.* (*Physiol. & Med.*) A substance (notably nux vomica, strychnine, and brucine) which, either as a remedy or a poison, acts primarily on the spinal cord, and which, when taken in comparatively large quantity, produces tetanic spasms or convulsions.

Tet'a-nin (tĕt'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A poisonous base (ptomaine) formed in meat broth through the agency of a peculiar microbe from the wound of a person who has died of tetanus; — so called because it produces tetanus as one of its prominent effects.

Tet'a-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The production or condition of tetanus.

Tet'a-nize (tĕt'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See TETANUS, *n.*, 2.

Tet'a-noid (-noid), *a.* [*Tetanus* + *-oid.*] (*Med. & Physiol.*) Resembling tetanus.

Tet'a-no-mo'tor (-nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* (*Physiol.*) An instrument for tetanizing a muscle by irritating its nerve by successive mechanical shocks.

‖ **Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός* stretched, *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, and having as its principal symptom persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of the lower jaw are affected, it is called *locked-jaw*, or *lockjaw*, and it takes various names from the various incurvations of the body resulting from the spasm.

2. (*Physiol.*) That condition of a muscle in which it is in a state of continued vibratory contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.

Tet'a-ny (-nȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid condition resembling tetanus, but distinguished from it by being less severe and having intermittent spasms.

Te-tard' (tē-tärd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gobioid fish (*Eleotris gyrinus*) of the Southern United States; — called also *sleeper.*

Te-tar'to-he'dral (tē-tär'tō-hē'drȧl), *a.* [Gr. *τέταρτος* fourth + *ἕδρα* base.] (*Crystallog.*) Having one fourth the number of planes which are requisite to complete symmetry. — **Te-tar'to-he'dral-ly**, *adv.*

Te-tar'to-he'drism (-drĭz'm), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The property of being tetartohedral.

Te-taug' (tē-tąg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TAUTOG. [*R.*]

Tetch'i-ness, *n.* See TECHINESS.

Tetch'y (tĕch'ȳ), *a.* See TECHY. *Shak.*

‖ **Tête** (tāt), *n.* [F., the head. See TESTER a covering.] A kind of wig; false hair.

‖ **Tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head. See TESTER a covering, TEST a cupel.] **1.** Private conversation; familiar interview or conference of two persons.

2. A short sofa intended to accommodate two persons.

‖ **Tête'-à-tête'**, *a.* Private; confidential; familiar.

She avoided . . . *tête-à-tête* walks with him. *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **Tête'-à-tête'**, *adv.* Face to face; privately or confidentially; familiarly. *Prior.*

‖ **Tête'-de-pont'** (tāt'de-pôN'), *n.; pl.* TÊTES-DE-PONT (tāt'-). [F., head of a bridge.] (*Mil.*) A work thrown up at the end of a bridge nearest the enemy, for covering the communication across a river; a bridgehead.

Te-tel' (tē-tĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large African antelope (*Alcelaphus tora*). It has widely divergent, strongly ringed horns.

Teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* [Formerly *tedder*, OE. *tedir*; akin to LG. *tider*, *tier*, Icel. *tjōðr*, Sw. *tjuder*, Dan. *töir.* √64.] A long rope or chain by which an animal is fastened, as to a stake, so that it can range or feed only within certain limits. *Shak.*

Teth'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TETHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TETHERING.] To confine, as an animal, with a long rope or chain, as for feeding within certain limits.

And by a slender cord was *tethered* to a stone. *Wordsworth.*

Te-thy'dan (tē-thī'dan), *n.* [See TETHYS.] (*Zoöl.*) A tunicate.

‖ **Te'thy-o'de-a** (tē'thĭ-ō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Tethys* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Tunicata including the common attached ascidians, both simple and compound. Called also *Tethyoidea.*

Te'thys (tē'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τήθος* an oyster, or *τήθυον* a kind of ascidian.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large naked mollusks having a very large, broad, fringed cephalic disk, and branched dorsal gills. Some of the species become a foot long and are brilliantly colored.

Tethys (*T. fimbriata*).

Tet'ra- (tĕt'rȧ-). [Gr. *τέτρα-*, from *τέσσαρες*, *τέτταρες*, four. See FOUR.] **1.** A combining form or prefix signifying *four*, as in *tetra*basic, *tetra*petalous.

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *four proportional* or *combining parts* of the substance or ingredient denoted by the term to which it is prefixed, as in *tetra*-chloride, *tetr*oxide.

Tet'ra-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing four molecules of a monacid base; having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by bases; quadribasic; — said of certain acids; thus, normal silicic acid, $Si(OH)_4$, is a *tetrabasic* acid.

Tet'ra-bo'ric (-bō'rĭk), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *boric.*] (*Chem.*) Same as PYROBORIC.

‖ **Tet'ra-bran'chi-a'ta** (tĕt'rȧ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-, and BRANCHIA.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Cephalopoda having four gills. Among living species it includes only the pearly nautilus. Numerous genera and species are found in the fossil state, such as Ammonites, Baculites, Orthoceras, etc.

Tet'ra-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *branchiate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Tetrabranchiata. — *n.* One of the Tetrabranchiata.

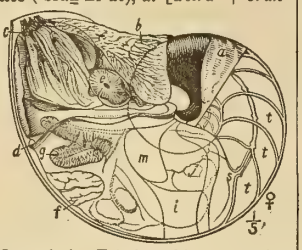

One of the Tetrabranchiata (*Nautilus pompilius*) with the Animal. Sectional View. *a* Part of Shell; *b* Hood; *c* Funnel; *d* Mantle; *e* Eye; *f* Nidamental Gland; *g* Two of the Gills; *i* Crop; *j* Gizzard; *m* Retractor Muscle; *s* Siphon; *t t t* Air Chambers separated by Septa.

Tet'ra-car'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *carpellary.*] (*Bot.*) Composed of four carpels.

Tet'ra-chord (tĕt'rȧ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *tetrachordon*, Gr. *τετράχορδον*, from *τετράχορδος* four-stringed; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *χορδή* a chord: cf. F. *tétrachorde.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) A scale series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable.

Tet'ra-chot'o-mous (-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τέτραχα* in four parts + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Bot.*) Having a division by fours; separated into four parts or series, or into series of fours.

Tet-rac'id (tĕt-răs'ĭd), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing four molecules of a monobasic acid; having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by acids or acid atoms; — said of certain bases; thus, erythrite, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, is a *tetracid* alcohol.

Tet'ra-coc'cous (tĕt'rȧ-kŏk'kŭs), *a.* [See TETRA-, and COCCUS.] (*Bot.*) Having four cocci, or carpels.

Tet'ra-co'lon (tĕt'rȧ-kō'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τετράκωλος* with four members; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *κῶλον* limb, member.] (*Pros.*) A stanza or division in lyric poetry, consisting of four verses or lines. *Crabb.*

‖ **Te'tra-co-ral'la** (tē'trȧ-kō-răl'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-, and CORALLUM.] (*Paleon.*) Same as RUGOSA.

Te-trac'ti-nel'lid (tē-trăk'tĭ-nĕl'lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of sponge of the division Tetractinellida. Also used adjectively.

Tetractinellid (*Thenea*, or *Dorvillia, echinata*).

‖ **Te-trac'ti-nel'li-da** (-lĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *τέτρα-* tetra- + *ἀκτίς*, *-ῖνος*, ray, spoke.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Spongiæ in which the spicules are siliceous and have four branches diverging at right angles. Called also *Tetractinellinæ.*

Tet'rad (tĕt'răd), *n.* [L. *tetras*, *-adis*, Gr. *τετράς*, *-άδος*: cf. F. *tétrade.*] **1.** The number four; a collection of four things; a quaternion.

2. (*Chem.*) A tetravalent or quadrivalent atom or radical; as, carbon is a *tetrad.*

Tet'ra-dac'tyl } (tĕt'rȧ-dăk'tĭl), **Tet'ra-dac'tyle** } *a.* [Cf. F. *tétradactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) Tetradactylous.

Tet'ra-dac'tyl-ous (-tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τετραδάκτυλος*; *τέτρα* (see TETRA-) + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) Having, or characterized by, four digits to the foot or hand.

Tet'ra-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *δέκα* ten.] (*Chem.*) A light oily hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{30}$, of the marsh-gas series; — so called from the fourteen carbon atoms in the molecule.

‖ **Tet'ra-de-cap'o-da** (-dĕ-kăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-, and DECAPODA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ARTHROSTRACA.

Tet-rad'ic (tĕt-răd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to a tetrad; possessing or having the characteristics of a tetrad; as, carbon is a *tetradic* element.

Tet'ra-dite (tĕt'rȧ-dīt), *n.* [See TETRAD.] A person in some way remarkable with regard to the number four, as one born on the *fourth* day of the month, or one who reverenced *four* persons in the Godhead. *Smart.*

Tet'ra-don (-dŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TETRODON.

Tet'ra-dont (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TETRODONT.

Tet'ra-drachm (-drăm), } *n.* [NL. *tetradrachma*, fr. Gr. *τετράδραχμον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *δραχμή* drachm, drachma.] A silver coin among the ancient Greeks, of the value of four drachmas. The Attic *tetradrachm* was equal to 3s. 3d. sterling, or about 76 cents.

Tet-rad'y-mite (tĕt-răd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *τετράδυμος* fourfold. So named from its occurrence in compound twin crystals, or fourlings.] (*Min.*) A telluride of bismuth. It is of a pale steel-gray color and metallic luster, and usually occurs in foliated masses. Called also *telluric bismuth.*

‖ **Tet'ra-dy-na'mi-a** (tĕt'rȧ-dĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *δύναμις* power.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

Tet'ra-dy-na'mi-an (-an), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order Tetradynamia.

Tet'ra-dy-na'mi-an (-nā'mĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the order Tetradynamia; having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

Tet'ra-dyn'a-mous (-dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), }

Tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *tetragonum*, Gr. *τετράγωνον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *γωνία* corner, angle: cf. F. *tétragone.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four sides and angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, etc.

2. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle. *Hutton.*

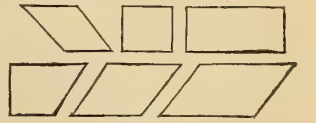

Tetragons (*Geom.*).

Te-trag'o-nal (tē-trăg'ō-nal), *a.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides; thus, the square, the parallelogram, the rhombus, and the trapezium are *tetragonal* figures.

2. (*Bot.*) Having four prominent longitudinal angles.

3. (*Crystallog.*) Designating, or belonging to, a certain system of crystallization; dimetric. See *Tetragonal system*, under CRYSTALLIZATION.

‖ **Tet'ra-gram'ma-ton** (tĕt'rȧ-grăm'mȧ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τετραγράμματον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *γράμμα* a letter.] The mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed by four letters among some ancient nations; as, the Hebrew *JeHoVaH*, Greek *θεός*, Latin *deus*, etc.

‖ **Tet'ra-gyn'i-a** (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *γυνή* a woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having four styles.

Tet'ra-gyn'i-an (-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging

Te-trag'y-nous (tē-trăj'ĭ-nŭs), } to the order Tetragynia; having four styles.

Tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] **1.** Having, or composed of, four sides.

2. (*Crystallog.*) (*a*) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or related to a tetrahedron, or to the system of hemihedral forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

Tetrahedral angle (*Geom.*), a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles.

Tet'ra-he'dral-ly, *adv.* In a tetrahedral manner.

Tet'ra-he'drite (-drīt), *n.* [So called because the crystals of the species are commonly *tetrahedrons.*] (*Min.*) A sulphide of antimony and copper, with small quantities of other metals. It is a very common ore of copper, and some varieties yield a considerable percentage of silver. Called also *gray copper ore*, *fahlore*, and *panabase.*

Tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed or bounded by four triangles.

Tetrahedron.

☞ In crystallography, the regular tetrahedron is regarded as the hemihedral form of the regular octahedron.

Regular tetrahedron (*Geom.*), a solid bounded by four equal equilateral triangles; one of the five regular solids.

Tet'ra-hex'a-he'dral (-hĕks'ȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Pertaining to a tetrahexahedron.

Tet'ra-hex'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *hexahedron.*] (*Crystallog.*) A solid in the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube.

Tetrahexahedron.

Tet'ra-kis-hex'a-he'dron (tĕt'rȧ-kĭs-hĕks'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τετράκις* four times + E. *hexahedron.*] (*Crystallog.*) A tetrahexahedron.

Tet'ra-ko-sane' (tĕt'rȧ-kō-sān'), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *εἴκοσι* twenty.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{24}H_{50}$, resembling paraffin, and like it belonging to the marsh-gas series; — so called from having *twenty-four* atoms of carbon in the molecule.

Te-tral'o-gy (tē-trăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τετραλογία*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *λόγος* a speech, discourse: cf. F. *tétralogie.*] (*Gr. Drama*) A group or series of four dramatic pieces, three tragedies and one satyric, or comic, piece (or sometimes four tragedies), represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival.

☞ A group or series of three tragedies, exhibited together without a fourth piece, was called a *trilogy.*

‖ **Te-tram'e-ra** (tē-trăm'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRAMEROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Coleoptera having, apparently, only four tarsal joints, one joint being rudimentary.

Te-tram'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having the parts arranged in sets of four; as, a *tetramerous* flower.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having four joints in each of the tarsi; — said of certain insects.

Te-tram'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *tetrametrus*, Gr. *τετράμετρον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *μέτρον* a measure: cf. F. *tétramètre.*] (*Gr. & Latin Pros.*) A verse or line consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.

Tet'ra-meth'yl-ene (tĕt'rȧ-mĕth'ĭl-ēn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *methylene.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, analogous to trimethylene, and regarded as the base of a well-known series of derivatives. (*b*) Sometimes, an isomeric radical used to designate certain compounds which are really related to butylene.

Tet'ra-morph (tĕt'rȧ-môrf), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *μορφή* form, figure: cf. Gr. *τετράμορφος* fourfold.] (*Christian Art*) The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one figure, which is represented as winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. The representations of it are evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.).

‖ **Te-tran'dri-a** (tē-trăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man, male.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having four stamens.

Te-tran'dri-an (-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the

Te-tran'drous (-drŭs), } class Tetrandria.

Te-tra'o-nid (tē-trā'ō-nĭd), *n.* [L. *tetrao* a heath cock, grouse, Gr. τετράων: cf. F. *tétraonide.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird belonging to the tribe of which the genus *Tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, and the like. Used also adjectively.

Tet'ra-pet'al-ous (tĕt'rà-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Containing four distinct petals, or flower leaves; as, a *tetrapetalous* corolla.

Tetrapetalous Flower.

Tet'ra-phar'ma-con (-fär'mȧ-kŏn), **Tet'ra-phar'ma-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. *tetrapharmacon*, L. *tetrapharmacum*, Gr. τετραφάρμακον; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + φάρμακον a drug.] (*Med.*) A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment. *Brande & C.*

Tet'ra-phe'nol (-fē'nōl), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *phenol.*] (*Chem.*) Furfuran. [*Obs.*]

Te-traph'yl-lous (tē-trăf'ĭl-lŭs) *or* tĕt'rà-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. φύλλον a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

‖ **Tet'ra-pla** (tĕt'rà-plà), *n.*; etymologically *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.] A Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns by Origen; hence, any version in four languages or four columns.

‖ **Tet'rap-neu'mo-na** (tĕt'răp-nū'mŏ-nà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Tetra-, and Pneumo-.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Arachnida including those spiders which have four lungs, or pulmonary sacs. It includes the bird spiders (Mygale) and the trapdoor spiders. See Mygale.

Tet'rap-neu-mo'ni-an (-nū-mō'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tetrapneumona.

Tet'ra-pod (-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. τετράπους fourfooted; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect characterized by having but four perfect legs, as certain of the butterflies.

Te-trap'o-dy (tē-trăp'ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. τετραποδία.] A set of four feet; a measure or distance of four feet.

Te-trap'ter-an (-tĕr-an), *n.* [See Tetrapterous.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect having four wings.

Te-trap'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράπτερος; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having four wings.

Tet'rap-tote (tĕt'răp-tōt *or* tē-trăp'tōt; 277), *n.* [L. *tetraptoton*, Gr. τετράπτωτος.] (*Gram.*) A noun that has four cases only. *Andrews.*

Te'trarch (tē'trärk; 277), *n.* [L. *tetrarches*, Gr. τετράρχης, τέτραρχος; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + ἀρχός a ruler, ἄρχειν to lead, rule: cf. F. *tétrarque.* See Arch, *a.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; hence, any subordinate or dependent prince; also, a petty king or sovereign.

Te'trarch, *a.* Four. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Te-trarch'ate (tē-trärk'ăt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *tétrarchat.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A tetrarchy.

Te-trarch'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. τετραρχικός.] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or a tetrarchy. *Bolingbroke.*

Tet'rarch-y (tĕt'rärk-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Tetrarchies (-ĭz). [L. *tetrarchia*, Gr. τετραρχία: cf. F. *tétrarchie.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The district under a Roman tetrarch; the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch; a tetrarchate.

Tet'ra-schis'tic (tĕt'rà-skĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τετράσχιστος divided into four parts; τέτρα- tetra- + σχίζειν to split.] (*Biol.*) Characterized by division into four parts.

Tet'ra-sep'al-ous (tĕt'rà-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Having four sepals.

Tet'ra-spas'ton (-spăs'tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + σπᾶν to draw, pull.] (*Mach.*) A machine in which four pulleys act together. *Brande & C.*

Tet'ra-sper'mous (-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having four seeds.

Tetraspermous plant, a plant which produces four seeds in each flower.

Tet'ra-spore (tĕt'rà-spōr), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A nonsexual spore, one of a group of four regularly occurring in red seaweeds. — **Tet'ra-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Te-tras'tich (tē-trăs'tĭk *or* tĕt'rà-stĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. τετράστιχον; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + στίχος a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses or lines. *Pope.*

Tet'ra-style (tĕt'rà-stīl), *a.* [L. *tetrastylon*, Gr. τετράστυλος with four pillars in front; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + στῦλος a column.] (*Arch.*) Having four columns in front; — said of a temple, portico, or colonnade. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *tétrasyllabique.*] Consisting of, or having, four syllables; quadrisyllabic.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'là-b'l), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *syllable:* cf. Gr. τετρασύλλαβος of four syllables.] A word consisting of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

Tet'ra-the'cal (-thē'kal), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *thecal.*] (*Bot.*) Having four loculaments, or thecæ.

Tet'ra-thi'on-ate (tĕt'rà-thī'ŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tetrathionic acid.

Tet'ra-thi-on'ic (-thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a thionic derivative, $H_2S_4O_6$, of sulphuric acid, obtained as a colorless, odorless liquid.

Tet'ra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic. (*b*) Having a valence of four; quadrivalent; tetravalent; sometimes, in a specific sense, having four hydroxyl groups, whether acid or basic.

Te-trav'a-lence (tē-trăv'ȧ-lens), *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being tetravalent; quadrivalence.

Te-trav'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [*Tetra-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of four; tetratomic; quadrivalent.

Te-trax'ile (tē-trăks'ĭl), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *axile.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having four branches diverging at right angles; — said of certain spicules of sponges.

Tet-raz'o- (tĕt-răz'ō-), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *azo-.*] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), designating any one of a series of double derivatives of the azo and diazo compounds *containing four atoms of nitrogen.*

Tet'ra-zone (tĕt'rà-zōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a certain series of basic compounds containing a chain of four nitrogen atoms; for example, ethyl *tetrazone*, $(C_2H_5)_2N.N_2.N(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless liquid having an odor of leeks.

Tet'ric (tĕt'rĭk), **Tet'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *tetricus, taetricus*, from *teter, taeter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. [*Obs.*] — **Tet'ric-al-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Te-tric'i-ty (tē-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *tetricitas, taetricitas.*] Crabbedness; perverseness. [*Obs.*]

Tet'ric-ous (tĕt'rĭ-kŭs), *a.* Tetric. [*Obs.*]

Te-trin'ic (tē-trĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See Tetra-.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex ketonic acid, $C_5H_6O_3$, obtained as a white crystalline substance; — so called because once supposed to contain a peculiar radical of *four* carbon atoms. Called also *acetyl-acrylic acid.*

Tet'ro-don (tĕt'rō-dŏn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of plectognath fishes belonging to *Tetrodon* and allied genera. Each jaw is furnished with two large, thick, beaklike, bony teeth. [Written also *tetradon.*]

Tetrodon (*Lagocephalus lævigatus*, or Smooth Puffer). *b* Front View of the Teeth.

☞ The skin is usually spinous, and the belly is capable of being greatly distended by air or water. It includes the swellfish, puffer (*a*), and similar species.

Tet'ro-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tetrodons. — *n.* A tetrodon. [Written also *tetradont*, and *tetraodont.*]

Te'trol (tē'trōl), *n.* [*Tetra-* + benz*ol.*] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_4, analogous to benzene; — so called from the *four* carbon atoms in the molecule.

Tetrol phenol, furfuran. [*Obs.*]

Tet-rol'ic (tĕt-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_3H_3.CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, homologous with propiolic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Tet-rox'ide (tĕt-rŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide having four atoms of oxygen in the molecule; a quadroxide; as, osmium *tetroxide*, OsO_4.

Tet'ryl (tĕt'rĭl), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Butyl; — so called from the *four* carbon atoms in the molecule.

Tet'ryl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + ethyl*ene.*] (*Chem.*) Butylene; — so called from the *four* carbon atoms in the molecule.

Tet'ter (tĕt'tĕr), *n.* [OE. *teter*, AS. *teter, tetr*; akin to G. *zitter, zittermal*, OHG. *zittaroch*, Skr. *dadru, daduka*, a sort of skin disease. √63, 240.] (*Med.*) A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes. See Herpes.

Honeycomb tetter (*Med.*), favus. — **Moist tetter** (*Med.*), eczema. — **Scaly tetter** (*Med.*), psoriasis. — **Tetter berry** (*Bot.*), the white bryony.

Tet'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tettered (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tettering.] To affect with tetter. *Shak.*

Tet'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, tetter.

Tet'ter-tot'ter (-tŏt'tĕr), *n.* [See Teeter.] A certain game of children; seesaw; — called also *titter-totter*, and *titter-cum-totter.* [*Colloq. Eng.*] See Seesaw.

Tet'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used as a remedy for tetter, — in England the celandine, in America the bloodroot.

Tet'ti-go'ni-an (tĕt'tĭ-gō'nĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. τεττιγόνιον, dim. of τέττιξ a kind of grasshopper.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Hemiptera belonging to *Tettigonia* and allied genera; a leaf hopper.

Tet'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [Cf. Testy.] Captious; testy. [Written also *teatish.*] [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

‖ **Tet'tix** (-tĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέττιξ a kind of grasshopper.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) The cicada. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small grasshoppers.

Tet'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Testy; irritable. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Teu'fit (tū'fĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing; — called also *teuchit.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teuk (tūk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The redshank. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. Teutons (-tŏnz), L. Teutones (-tō-nēz). [L. *Teutones, Teutoni*, the name of a Germanic people, probably akin to E. *Dutch.* Cf. Dutch.] 1. One of an ancient German tribe; later, a name applied to any member of the Germanic race in Europe; now used to designate a German, Dutchman, Scandinavian, etc., in distinction from a Celt or one of a Latin race.

2. A member of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Teutonicus*, from *Teutoni*, or *Teutones.* See Teuton.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutons, esp. the ancient Teutons; Germanic.

2. Of or pertaining to any of the Teutonic languages, or the peoples who speak these languages.

Teutonic languages, a group of languages forming a division of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family, and embracing the High German, Low German, Gothic, and Scandinavian dialects and languages. — **Teutonic order**, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitalers, and composed chiefly of Teutons, or Germans. The order rapidly increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia, and Pomerania. In its decay it was abolished by Napoleon; but it has been revived as an honorary order.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *n.* The language of the ancient Germans; the Teutonic languages, collectively.

Teu-ton'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons; a Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

Tew (tū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tewed (tūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tewing.] [OE. *tewen, tawen.* √64. See Taw, *v.*] 1. To prepare by beating or working, as leather or hemp; to taw.

2. Hence, to beat; to scourge; also, to pull about; to maul; to tease; to vex. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Tew, *v. i.* To work hard; to strive; to fuss. [*Local*]

Tew, *v. t.* [Cf. Taw to tow, Tow, *v. t.*] To tow along, as a vessel. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Tew, *n.* A rope or chain for towing a boat; also, a cord; a string. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Te'wan (tē'wŏn), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of American Indians including many of the Pueblos of New Mexico and adjacent regions.

Tewed (tūd), *a.* Fatigued; worn with labor or hardship. [*Obs.* or *Local*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Tew'el (tū'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *tuel*, OF. *tuiel, tuel*, F. *tuyau*; of Teutonic origin; cf. Dan. *tud*, D. *tuit*, Prov. G. *zaute.* Cf. Tuyère.] 1. A pipe, funnel, or chimney, as for smoke. *Chaucer.*

2. The tuyère of a furnace.

Te'whit (tē'hwĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing; — called also *teewheep.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tew'taw (tū'tą), *v. t.* [See Tew, *v. t.*] To beat; to break, as flax or hemp. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Tex'as (tĕks'as), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing the pilot house, officers' cabins, etc. [*Western U. S.*] *Knight.*

Text (tĕkst), *n.* [F. *texte*, L. *textus*, texture, structure, context, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave, construct, compose; cf. Gr. τέκτων carpenter, Skr. *taksh* to cut, carve, make. Cf. Context, Mantle, *n.*, Pretext, Tissue, Toil a snare.] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary. *Chaucer.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) The four Gospels, by way of distinction or eminence. [*R.*]

3. A verse or passage of Scripture, especially one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine.

> How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preached!
> *Cowper.*

4. Hence, anything chosen as the subject of an argument, literary composition, or the like; topic; theme.

5. A style of writing in large characters; text-hand; also, a kind of type used in printing; as, German *text.*

Text blindness. (*Physiol.*) See *Word blindness*, under Word. — **Text letter**, a large or capital letter. [*Obs.*] — **Text pen**, a kind of metallic pen used in engrossing, or in writing text-hand.

Text, *v. t.* To write in large characters, as in text hand. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Text'-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* 1. A book with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for notes.

2. A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a schoolbook.

Text'-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* A large hand in writing; — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand and the notes in a smaller hand.

Tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave: cf. F. *textile.* See Text.] Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts; woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, *textile* fabrics.

Textile cone (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful cone shell (*Conus textilis*) in which the colors are arranged so that they resemble certain kinds of cloth.

Tex'tile, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; a fabric made by weaving. *Bacon.*

Text'man (tĕkst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* Textmen (-mĕn). One ready in quoting texts. [*R.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Tex-to'ri-al (tĕks-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *textorius*, fr. *textor* a weaver, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave.] Of or pertaining to weaving. *T. Warton.*

Tex'trine (tĕks'trĭn), *a.* [L. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, fr. *textor* a weaver.] Of or pertaining to weaving; textorial; as, the *textrine* art. *Derham.*

Tex'tu-al (tĕks'tū-al; 135), *a.* [OE. *textuel*, F. *textuel.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the text; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* reading. *Milton.*

2. Serving for, or depending on, texts. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Familiar with texts or authorities so as to cite them accurately. "I am not *textuel.*" *Chaucer.*

Tex'tu-al-ist, *n.* A textman; a textuary. *Lightfoot.*

Tex'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In a textual manner; in the text or body of a work; in accordance with the text.

Tex'tu-a-rist (-ā-rĭst), *n.* A textuary. [*R.*]

Tex'tu-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *textuaire.*] 1. Contained in the text; textual. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanvill.*

Tex'tu-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *textuaire.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures; a textman. *Bp. Bull.*

2. One who adheres strictly or rigidly to the text.

Tex'tu-el (-ĕl), *a.* Textual. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tex'tu-ist, *n.* A textualist; a textman. [*Obs.*]

> The crabbed *textuists* of his time. *Milton.*

Tex'tur-al (-tŭr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to texture.

Tex'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave: cf. F. *texture.* See Text.] 1. The act or art of weaving. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which is woven; a woven fabric; a web. *Milton.*

> Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
> Or roughening waste, their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies, interwoven; as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.

4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, or the manner in which the

constituent parts are united; structure; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or minerals; the *texture* of a plant or a bone; the *texture* of paper; a loose or compact *texture*.

5. (*Biol.*) A tissue. See TISSUE.

Tex'ture (tĕks'tŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEXTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEXTURING.] To form a texture of or with; to interweave. [*R.*]

Tex'tur-y (-ỹ), *n.* The art or process of weaving; texture. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Teyne (tān), *n.* [See TAIN.] A thin plate of metal. [*Obs.*] "A *teyne* of silver." *Chaucer.*

Th. In Old English, the article *the*, when the following word began with a vowel, was often written with elision as if a part of the word. Thus in Chaucer, the forms *thabsence*, *tharray*, *thegle*, *thend*, *thingot*, etc., are found for *the absence*, *the array*, *the eagle*, *the end*, etc.

Thack (thăk), **Thack'er** (-ẽr). See THATCH, THATCHER. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Thak (thăk), *v. t.* To thwack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Thal'a-men-ceph'a-lon** (thăl'ă-mĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS, and ENCEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the brain next in front of the midbrain, including the thalami, pineal gland, and pituitary body; the diencephalon; the interbrain.

Tha-lam'ic (thă-lăm'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a thalamus or to thalami.

Thal'a-mi-flo'ral (thăl'ă-mĭ-flō'răl), } *a.* [See THAL-
Thal'a-mi-flo'rous (-rŭs), } AMUS, and FLORAL.] (*Bot.*) Bearing the stamens directly on the receptacle; — said of a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants in the system of De Candolle.

‖ **Thal'a-mo-cœ'le** (thăl'ă-mō-sē'lē), *n.* [*Thalamic* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] (*Anat.*) The cavity or ventricle of the thalamencephalon; the third ventricle.

‖ **Thal'a-moph'o-ra** (-mŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θάλαμος chamber + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as FORAMINIFERA.

‖ **Thal'a-mus** (thăl'ă-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THALAMI (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. θάλαμος.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A mass of nervous matter on either side of the third ventricle of the brain; — called also *optic thalamus*.

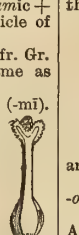
a Thalamus (*Bot.*).

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as THALLUS. (*b*) The receptacle of a flower; a torus.

Tha-las'si-an (thȧ-lăs'sĭ-an), *n.* [From Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] (*Zoöl.*) Any sea tortoise.

Tha-las'sic (-sĭk), *a.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the sea; — sometimes applied to rocks formed from sediments deposited upon the sea bottom.

Thal'as-sin'i-an (thăl'ăs-sĭn'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Thalassinidæ*, a family of burrowing macrurous Crustacea, having a long and soft abdomen.

Thal'as-sog'ra-phy (thăl'ăs-sŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. θάλασσα sea + *-graphy*.] The study or science of the life of marine organisms. *Agassiz.*

‖ **Tha'ler** (tä'lẽr), *n.* [G. See DOLLAR.] A German silver coin worth about three shillings sterling, or about 73 cents.

Tha-lī'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θάλεια, originally, blooming, luxuriant, akin to θάλλειν to be luxuriant.] (*Class. Myth.*) (*a*) That one of the nine Muses who presided over comedy. (*b*) One of the three Graces. (*c*) One of the Nereids.

‖ **Tha'li-a'ce-a** (thā'lĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Tunicata comprising the free-swimming species, such as Salpa and Doliolum.

Tha-lī'an (thȧ-lī'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thalia; hence, of or pertaining to comedy; comic.

Thal'late (thăl'lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of a hypothetical thallic acid.

Thal'lene (-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar residues, and remarkable for its intense yellowish green fluorescence.

Thal'lic (-lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to thallium; derived from, or containing, thallium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with the *thallous* compounds; as, *thallic* oxide.

Thal'line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of a thallus.

Thal'line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός a young shoot or branch.] (*Chem.*) An artificial alkaloid of the quinoline series, obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, whose salts are valuable as antipyretics; — so called from the *green* color produced in its solution by certain oxidizing agents.

Thal'li-ous (-lĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) See THALLOUS.

Thal'li-um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young or green shoot or branch, twig. So called from a characteristic bright *green* line in its spectrum.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the aluminium group found in some minerals, as certain pyrites, and also in the lead-chamber deposit in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is isolated as a heavy, soft, bluish white metal, easily oxidized in moist air, but preserved by keeping under water. Symbol Tl. Atomic weight 203.7.

Thal'lo-gen (-lō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond + *-gen*.] (*Bot.*) One of a large class or division of the vegetable kingdom, which includes those flowerless plants, such as fungi, algæ, and lichens, that consist of a thallus only, composed of cellular tissue, or of a congeries of cells, or even of separate cells, and never show a distinction into root, stem, and leaf.

Thal'loid (-loid), *a.* [*Thallus* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

Thal'lo-phyte (-lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot + φυτόν a plant.] (*Bot.*) Same as THALLOGEN.

Thal'lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to thallium; containing thallium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *thallic* compounds. [Written also *thallious*.]

‖ **Thal'lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THALLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond.] (*Bot.*) A solid mass of cellular tissue, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, but sometimes erect or pendulous, and elongated and branching, and forming the substance of the thallogens.

Tham'muz (thăm'mŭz), } *n.* [Heb. *thammūz*.] **1.** A
Tam'muz (tăm'mŭz), } deity among the ancient Syrians, in honor of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual lamentation. This deity has been conjectured to be the same with the Phœnician Adon, or Adonis. *Milton.*

2. The fourth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, — supposed to correspond nearly with our month of July.

Tham'no-phile (-nŏ-fīl), *n.* [Gr. θάμνος a bush + φίλος loving.] (*Zoöl.*) A bush shrike.

‖ **Tha'myn** (thā'mĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic deer (*Rucervus Eldi*) resembling the swamp deer; — called also *Eld's deer*.

Than (thăn), *conj.* [OE. *than*, *thon*, *then*, *thanne*, *thonne*, *thenne*, than, then, AS. ðanne, ðonne, ðænne; akin to D. *dan*, OHG. *danne*, G. *dann* then, *denn* than, for, Goth. *þan* then, and to E. *the*, *there*, *that*. See THAT, and cf. THEN.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, and the like. It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case. Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* is then considered by some grammarians as a preposition. Sometimes the object is expressed in a sentence, usually introduced by *that*; as, I would rather suffer *than* that you should want.

Behold, a greater *than* Solomon is here. *Matt.* xii. 42.
Which when Beelzebub perceived, *than* whom,
Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton.*
It's wiser being good *than* bad;
It 's safer being meek *than* fierce;
It 's fitter being sane *than* mad. *R. Browning.*

Than, *adv.* Then. See THEN. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimages. *Chaucer.*

Than'age (thān'ăj), *n.* The district in which a thane anciently had jurisdiction; thanedom.

Than'a-toid (thăn'ă-toid), *a.* [Gr. θάνατος death + *-oid*.] Deathlike; resembling death. *Dunglison.*

Than'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. θάνατος + *-logy*.] A description, or the doctrine, of death. *Dunglison.*

Than'a-top'sis (-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θάνατος death + ὄψις view.] A view of death; a meditation on the subject of death. *Bryant.*

Thane (thān), *n.* [OE. *thein*, *pein*, AS. *þegen*, *þegn*; akin to OHG. *degan* a follower, warrior, boy, MHG. *degen* a hero, G. *degen* hero, soldier, Icel. *þegn* a thane, a freeman; probably akin to Gr. τέκνον a child, τίκτειν to bear, beget, or perhaps to Goth. *þius* servant, AS. *þeów*, G. *dienen* to serve.] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England. Of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the kings in their courts and held lands immediately of them, and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors and who had particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

☞ Among the ancient Scots, *thane* was a title of honor, which seems gradually to have declined in its significance. *Jamieson.*

Thane'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane; thanage. *Sir W. Scott.*

Thane'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The character or dignity of a thane; also, thanes, collectively. *J. R. Green.*

Thane'ship, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; thanehood; also, the seigniorality of a thane.

Thank (thăngk), *n.*; *pl.* THANKS (thăngks). [AS. *þanc*, *þonc*, thanks, favor, thought; akin to OS. *thank* favor, pleasure, thanks, D. & G. *dank* thanks, Icel. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Sw. *tack*, Goth. *þagks* thanks; — originally, a thought, a thinking. See THINK.] An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favor or kindness received; obligation, claim, or desert, of gratitude; — now generally used in the plural. "This ceremonial *thanks*." *Massinger.*

If ye do good to them which do good to you, what *thank* have ye? for sinners also do even the same. *Luke* vi. 33.

What great *thank*, then, if any man, reputed wise and constant, will neither do, nor permit others under his charge to do, that which he approves not, especially in matter of sin? *Milton.*

Thanks, *thanks* to thee, most worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught. *Longfellow.*

His thanks, Her thanks, etc., of his or her own accord; with his or her good will; voluntarily. [*Obs.*]

Full sooth is said that love ne lordship,
Will not, *his thanks*, have no fellowship. *Chaucer.*

— In thank, with thanks or thankfulness. [*Obs.*] — **Thank offering,** an offering made as an expression of thanks.

Thank (thăngk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THANKED (thăngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THANKING.] [AS. *þancian*. See THANK, *n.*] To express gratitude to (anyone) for a favor; to make acknowledgments to (anyone) for kindness bestowed; — used also ironically for *blame*.

"Graunt mercy, lord, that *thank* I you," quod she. *Chaucer.*
I *thank* thee for thine honest care. *Shak.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

Thank'ful (-fụl), *a.* [AS. *þancfull*.] **1.** Obtaining or deserving thanks; thankworthy. [*R.*]

Ladies, look here; this is the *thankful* glass
That mends the looker's eyes; this is the well
That washes what it shows. *Herbert.*

2. Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4.

— Thank'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Thank'ful-ness,** *n.*

Thank'less, *a.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; not expressing thankfulness; unthankful; ungrateful.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable; as, a *thankless* task.

To shepherds *thankless*, but by thieves that love the night allowed. *Chapman.*

— Thank'less-ly (thăngk'lĕs-lỹ), *adv.* — **Thank'lessness,** *n.*

Thank'ly, *adv.* Thankfully. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester* (*DuBartas*).

Thanks'give (thăngks'gĭv), *v. t.* To give or dedicate in token of thanks. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Mede.*

Thanks'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness. *Barrow.*

Thanks'giv'ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng *or* thăngks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 *Tim.* iv. 4.
In the *thanksgiving* before meat. *Shak.*
And taught by thee the Church prolongs
Her hymns of high *thanksgiving* still. *Keble.*

2. A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties.

☞ In the United States it is now customary for the President by proclamation to appoint annually a day (usually the last Thursday in November) of thanksgiving and praise to God for the mercies of the past year. This is an extension of the custom long prevailing in several States in which an annual Thanksgiving day has been appointed by proclamation of the governor.

Thank'wor'thi-ness (thăngk'wûr'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being thankworthy.

Thank'wor'thy (-thỹ), *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man, for conscience toward God, endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Thar (thär), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A goatlike animal (*Capra Jemlaica*) native of the Himalayas. It has small, flattened horns, curved directly backward. The hair of the neck, shoulders, and chest of the male is very long, reaching to the knees. Called also *serow*, and *imo*. [Written also *thaar*, and *tahr*.]

Thar, *v. impersonal*, *pres.* [OE. *thar*, *parf*, AS. *þearf*, infin. *þurfan* to need; akin to OHG. *durfan*, G. *dürfen* to be allowed, Icel. *þurfa* to need, Goth. *þaúrban*.] It needs; need. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

What *thar* thee reck or care? *Chaucer.*

Tharms (thärmz), *n. pl.* [AS. *þearm* a gut; akin to D. & G. *darm*, Icel. *þarmr*, Sw. & Dan. *tarm*. √53.] Twisted guts. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ascham.*

Tha'ros (thā'rŏs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small American butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*) having the upper surface of the wings variegated with orange and black, the outer margins black with small white crescents; — called also *pearl crescent*.

That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.* [AS. ðæt, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article (originally a demonstrative pronoun). The nom. masc. *sē*, and the nom. fem. *seó* are from a different root. AS. ðæt is akin to D. *dat*, G. *das*, OHG. *daz*, Sw. & Dan. *det*, Icel. *þat* (masc. *sā*, fem. *sū*), Goth. *þata* (masc. *sa*, fem. *sō*), Gr. τό (masc. ὁ, fem. ἡ), Skr. *tat* (for *tad*, masc. *sas*, fem. *sā*); cf. L. *istud* that. √184. Cf. THE, THEIR, THEY, THEM, THIS, THAN, SINCE.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE), *that* usually points out, or refers to, a person or thing previously mentioned, or supposed to be understood. *That*, as a demonstrative, may precede the noun to which it refers; as, *that* which he has said is true; *those* in the basket are good apples.

The early fame of Gratian was equal to *that* of the most celebrated princes. *Gibbon.*

☞ *That* may refer to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word. It usually follows, but sometimes precedes, the sentence referred to.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked. *Gen.* xviii. 25.
And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. *Lev.* x. 20.
I will know your business, Harry, *that* I will. *Shak.*

☞ *That* is often used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction, and in such cases *this*, like the Latin *hic* and French *ceci*, generally refers to that which is nearer, and *that*, like Latin *ille* and French *cela*, to that which is more remote. When they refer to foregoing words or phrases, *this* generally refers to the latter, and *that* to the former.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain;
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call. *Pope.*
If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that*. *James* iv. 15.

2. As an adjective, *that* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. *Matt.* x. 15.
The woman was made whole from *that* hour. *Matt.* ix. 22.

☞ *That* was formerly sometimes used with the force of the article *the*, especially in the phrases *that one*, *that other*, which were subsequently corrupted into *th' tone*, *the 'tother* (now written *t' other*).

Upon a day out riden knightes two . . .
That one of them came home, *that other* not. *Chaucer.*

3. As a relative pronoun, *that* is equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out, and make definite, a person or thing spoken of, or alluded to, before, and may be either singular or plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. *Prov.* ix. 7.
A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Bp. Wilkins.*

☞ If the relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, and is not properly explanatory or restrictive, *who* or *which* (rarely *that*) is employed; as, the king *that* (or *who*) rules well is generally popular; Victoria,

who (not *that*) rules well, enjoys the confidence of her subjects. Ambiguity may in some cases be avoided by the use of *that* (which is restrictive) instead of *who* or *which*, likely to be understood in a coördinating sense. *Bain.*

That was formerly used for *that which*, as *what* is now; but such use is now archaic.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. *John* iii. 11.

That I have done it is thyself to wite [blame]. *Chaucer.*

That, as a relative pronoun, cannot be governed by a preposition preceding it, but may be governed by one at the end of the sentence which it commences.

The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. *Sir W. Scott.*

In Old English, *that* was often used with the demonstratives *he*, *his*, *him*, etc., and the two together had the force of a relative pronoun; thus, *that he* = who; *that his* = whose; *that him* = whom.

I saw to-day a corpse yborn to church
That now on Monday last I saw *him* wirche [work]. *Chaucer.*

Formerly, *that* was used, where we now commonly use *which*, as a relative pronoun with the demonstrative pronoun *that* as its antecedent.

That *that* dieth, let it die; and that *that* is to be cut off, let it be cut off. *Zech.* xi. 9.

4. As a conjunction, *that* retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun. It is used, specifically: —

(*a*) To introduce a clause employed as the object of the preceding verb, or as the subject or predicate nominative of a verb.

She tells them 't is a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid. *Shak.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*b*) To introduce a reason or cause; — equivalent to *for that*, *in that*, *for the reason that*, *because*.

He does hear me;
And *that* he does, I weep. *Shak.*

(*c*) To introduce a purpose; — usually followed by *may*, or *might*, and frequently preceded by *so*, *in order*, *to the end*, etc.

These things I say, *that* ye might be saved. *John* v. 34.
To the end *that* he may prolong his days. *Deut.* xvii. 20.

(*d*) To introduce a consequence, result, or effect; — usually preceded by *so* or *such*, sometimes by *that*.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, *that* hill and valley rings. *Milton.*
He gazed so long
That both his eyes were dazzled. *Tennyson.*

(*e*) To introduce a clause denoting time; — equivalent to *in which time*, *at which time*, *when*.

So wept Duessa until eventide,
That shining lamps in Jove's high course were lit. *Spenser.*
Is not this the day
That Hermia should give answer of her choice? *Shak.*

(*f*) In an elliptical sentence to introduce a dependent sentence expressing a wish, or a cause of surprise, indignation, or the like.

Ha, cousin Silence, *that* thou hadst seen that that this knight and I have seen! *Shak.*
O God, *that* right should thus overcome might! *Shak.*

☞ *That* was formerly added to other conjunctions or to adverbs to make them emphatic.

To try if *that* our own be ours or no. *Shak.*

That is sometimes used to connect a clause with a preceding conjunction on which it depends.

When he had carried Rome and *that* we looked
For no less spoil than glory. *Shak.*

5. As adverb: To such a degree; so; as, he was *that* frightened he could say nothing. [*Archaic* or *in illiterate use.*]

All that, everything of that kind; all that sort.

With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that*. *Pope.*
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd [gold] for *a' that*. *Burns.*

— **For that.** See under **For**, *prep.* — **In that.** See under **In**, *prep.*

Thatch (thăch), *n.* [OE. *thak*, AS. *þæc* a roof; akin to *peccean* to cover, D. *dak* a roof, *dekken* to cover, G. *dach* a roof, *decken* to cover, Icel. *þak* a roof, Sw. *tak*, Dan. *tag*, Lith. *stõgas*, Ir. *teagh* a house, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*, W. *ty*, L. *tegere* to cover, *toga* a toga, Gr. τέγος, στέγος, a roof, στέγειν to cover, Skr. *sthag*. Cf. **Deck**, **Integument**, **Tile**, **Toga**.] **1.** Straw, rushes, or the like, used for making or covering the roofs of buildings, or of stacks of hay or grain.

2. (*Bot.*) A name in the West Indies for several kinds of palm, the leaves of which are used for thatching.

Thatch sparrow, the house sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thatch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Thatched (thăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Thatching.] [From Thatch, *n.*: cf. OE. *thecchen*, AS. *peccean* to cover.] To cover with, or with a roof of, straw, reeds, or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a roof, a stable, or a stack of grain.

Thatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thatches.

Thatch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out rain, snow, etc.

2. The materials used for this purpose; thatch.

Thaught (thạt), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Thwart.

Thau'ma-tol'a-try (thạ/mȧ-tŏl'ȧ-trў), *n.* [Gr. θαῦμα, θαύματος, a wonder + λατρεία worship.] Worship or undue admiration of wonderful or miraculous things. [*R.*]

The *thaumatolatry* by which our theology has been debased for more than a century. *Hare.*

Thau'ma-trope (thạ/mȧ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. θαῦμα a wonder + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Opt.*) An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn.

☞ It consists of a card having on its opposite faces figures of two different objects, or halves of the same object, as a bird and a cage, which, when the card is whirled rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture, as of a bird in its cage.

Thau'ma-turge (thạ/mȧ-tûrj), *n.* [See Thaumaturgus.] A magician; a wonder worker. *Lowell.*

Thau'ma-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Thau'ma-tur'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } to thaumaturgy; magical; wonderful. *Burton.*

Thau'ma-tur'gics (-jĭks), *n.* Feats of legerdemain, or magical performances.

Thau'ma-tur'gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them; a wonder worker. *Carlyle.*

‖ **Thau'ma-tur'gus** (-gŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. θαυματουργός wonder-working; θαῦμα a wonder + ἔργον work.] A miracle worker; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to some saints.

Thau'ma-tur'gy (-tûr'jў), *n.* [Gr. θαυματουργία.] The act or art of performing something wonderful; magic; legerdemain. *T. Warton.*

Thave (thāv), *n.* Same as Theave. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thaw (thạ), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Thawed (thạd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Thawing.] [AS. *þāwian*, *þāwan*; akin to D. *dovijen*, G. *tauen*, *thauen* (cf. also ver*dauen* to digest, OHG. *douwen*, fir*douwen*), Icel. *þeyja*, Sw. *töa*, Dan. *töe*, and perhaps to Gr. τήκειν to melt. √56.]

1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid; to soften; — said of that which is frozen; as, the ice *thaws*.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.

3. Fig.: To grow gentle or genial.

Thaw, *v. t.* To cause (frozen things, as earth, snow, ice) to melt, soften, or dissolve.

Thaw, *n.* The melting of ice, snow, or other congealed matter; the resolution of ice, or the like, into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost; also, a warmth of weather sufficient to melt that which is congealed. *Dryden.*

Thaw'y (-ў), *a.* Liquefying by heat after having been frozen; thawing; melting.

The (thē), *v. i.* See Thee. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Milton.*

The (thē, *when emphatic or alone*; thē, *obscure before a vowel*; thẽ, *obscure before a consonant*; 37), *definite article.* [AS. ðē, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. sē, formed under the influence of the oblique cases. See That, pron.] A word placed before nouns to limit or individualize their meaning.

☞ *The* was originally a demonstrative pronoun, being a weakened form of *that*. When placed before adjectives and participles, it converts them into abstract nouns; as, *the* sublime and *the* beautiful. *Burke.* *The* is used regularly before many proper names, as of rivers, oceans, ships, etc.; as, *the* Nile, *the* Atlantic, *the* Great Eastern, *the* West Indies, *The* Hague. *The* with an epithet or ordinal number often follows a proper name; as, Alexander *the* Great; Napoleon *the* Third. *The* may be employed to individualize a particular kind or species; as, *the* grasshopper shall be a burden. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

The, *adv.* [AS. ðē, ðȳ, instrumental case of *sē*, *seó*, *ðæt*, the definite article. See 2d The.] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives; as, *the* longer we continue in sin, *the* more difficult it is to reform. "Yet not *the* more cease I." *Milton.*

So much *the* rather thou, Celestial Light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

‖ **The'a** (thē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Tea.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in China and Japan; the tea plant.

☞ It is now commonly referred to the genus *Camellia*.

The-an'dric (thē-ăn'drĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεανδρικός; θεός god + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] Relating to, or existing by, the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature. *Murdock.*

The'an-throp'ic (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Partaking of,
The'an-throp'ic-al (-thrŏp'ĭ-kal), } or combining, both divinity and humanity. [*R.*]

The gorgeous and imposing figures of his [Homer's] *theanthropic* system. *Gladstone.*

The-an'thro-pism (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + ἄνθρωπος man.] **1.** A state of being God and man. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

2. The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity; anthropomorphism. *Gladstone.*

The-an'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* One who advocates, or believes in, theanthropism.

The-an'thro-py (-pў), *n.* Theanthropism.

The-ar'chic (-är'kĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεαρχικός. See Thearchy.] Divinely sovereign or supreme. [*R.*]

He [Jesus] is the *thearchic* Intelligence. *Milman.*

The'ar-chy (thē'är-kў), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + *-archy*: cf. Gr. θεαρχία the supreme deity.] Government by God; divine sovereignty; theocracy.

The'a-ter } (thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*, L. *theatrum*,
The'a-tre } Gr. θέατρον, fr. θεᾶσθαι to see, view; cf. Skr. *dhyā* to meditate, think. Cf. Theory.] **1.** An edifice in which dramatic performances or spectacles are exhibited for the amusement of spectators; anciently uncovered, except the stage, but in modern times roofed.

2. Any room adapted to the exhibition of any performances before an assembly, as public lectures, scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations, etc.

3. That which resembles a theater in form, use, or the like; a place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater. *Burns.*

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

4. A sphere or scheme of operation. [*Obs.*]

For if a man can be partaker of God's *theater*, he shall likewise be partaker of God's rest. *Bacon.*

5. A place or region where great events are enacted; as, the *theater* of war.

The'a-tin } (-tĭn), *n.* [F. *théatin*, It. *teatino*.] (*R.*
The'a-tine } *C. Ch.*) **1.** One of an order of Italian monks, established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They hold no property, nor do they beg, but depend on what Providence sends. Their chief employment is preaching and giving religious instruction.

☞ Their name is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, a city of Naples, the archbishop of which was a principal founder of the order; but they bore various names; as, *Regular Clerks of the Community*, *Pauline Monks*, *Apostolic Clerks*, and *Regular Clerks of the Divine Providence*. The order never flourished much out of Italy.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa, who died in 1618.

The'a-tral (thē'ȧ-tral), *a.* [L. *theatralis*: cf. F. *théatral*.] Of or pertaining to a theater; theatrical. [*Obs.*]

The-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), *a.* Theatrical.

Woods over woods in gay, *theatric* pride. *Goldsmith.*

The-at'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *theatricus*, Gr. θεατρικός.] Of or pertaining to a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, artificial; as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures. — **The-at'ri-cal'i-ty** (-rĭ-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **The-at'ric-al-ly** (-ăt'rĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

No meretricious aid whatever has been called in — no trick, no illusion of the eye, nothing *theatrical*. *R. Jefferies.*

The-at'ric-als (-rĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances; especially, those produced by amateurs.

Such fashionable cant terms as '*theatricals*,' and '*musicals*,' invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity. *I. Disraeli.*

Theave (thēv), *n.* [Cf. W. *dafad* a sheep, ewe.] A ewe lamb of the first year; also, a sheep three years old. [Written also *thave*.] [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

The-ba'ic (thē-bā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Thebaicus*, Gr. Θηβαϊκός.] Of or pertaining to Thebes in Egypt; specifically, designating a version of the Bible preserved by the Copts, and esteemed of great value by biblical scholars. This version is also called the *Sahidic version*.

The'ba-id (thē'bȧ-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Thebais*, *-idis*.] A Latin epic poem by Statius about Thebes in Bœotia.

The-ba'ine (thē-bā'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [So called from a kind of Egyptian opium produced at *Thebes*.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, found in opium in small quantities, having a sharp, astringent taste, and a tetanic action resembling that of strychnine.

The'ban (thē'ban), *a.* [L. *Thebanus*.] Of or pertaining to Thebes.

Theban year (*Anc. Chron.*), the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours. *J. Bryant.*

The'ban, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes; also, a wise man.

I 'll talk a word with this same learned *Theban*. *Shak.*

‖ **The'ca** (thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Thecæ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. θήκη a case to put anything in. See Tick a cover.] **1.** A sheath; a case; as, the *theca*, or cell, of an anther; the *theca*, or spore case, of a fungus; the *theca* of the spinal cord.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chitinous cup which protects the hydranths of certain hydroids. (*b*) The more or less cuplike calicle of a coral. (*c*) The wall forming a calicle of a coral.

The'cal (-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca; as, a *thecal* abscess.

The'ca-phore (-kȧ-fōr), *n.* [*Theca* + Gr. φέρειν to bear: cf. F. *thécaphore*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A surface or organ bearing a theca, or covered with thecæ. (*b*) See Basigynium.

The-cas'po-rous (thē-kăs'pō-rŭs *or* thē'kȧ-spō'rŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the spores in thecæ, or cases.

‖ **The-ca'ta** (thē-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. θήκη a case.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Thecophora.

Thec'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of small delicately colored butterflies belonging to *Thecla* and allied genera; — called also *hairstreak*, and *elfin*.

Hopvine Thecla (*Thecla humuli*). Nat. size.

The'co-dac'tyl (thē'kō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [θήκη case + δάκτυλος finger.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a group of lizards of the Gecko tribe, having the toes broad, and furnished with a groove in which the claws can be concealed.

The'co-dont (thē'kō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. θήκη a case + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having the teeth inserted in sockets in the alveoli of the jaws.

2. (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to the thecodonts.

The'co-dont, *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Thecodontia.

‖ **The'co-don'ti-a** (thē'kō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) A group of fossil saurians having biconcave vertebræ and the teeth implanted in sockets.

‖ **The-coph'o-ra** (thē-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. θήκη a case + φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of hydroids comprising those which have the hydranths in thecæ and the gonophores in capsules. The campanularians and sertularians are examples. Called also *Thecata*. See *Illust.* under Hydroidea.

‖ **The'co-so'ma-ta** (thē'kō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Theca, and Soma.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Pteropoda comprising those species which have a shell. See Pteropoda. — **The'co-so'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

The'dom (thē'dŭm), *n.* [*Thee* to prosper + *-dom*.] Success; fortune; luck; chance. [*Obs.*]

Evil *thedom* on his monk's snout. *Chaucer.*

Thee (thē), *v. i.* [AS. *þeón*; akin to OS. *thīhan*, D. *gedijen*, G. *gedeihen*, OHG. *gidīhan*, Goth. *þeihan*, Lith. *tekti* to fall to the lot of. Cf. Tight, *a.*] To thrive; to prosper. [*Obs.*] "He shall never *thee*." *Chaucer.*

Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought. *Spenser.*

Thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. ðē, acc. & dat. of ðū thou. See Thou.] The objective case of *thou*. See Thou.

☞ Thee is poetically used for *thyself*, as *him* for *himself*, etc.

This sword hath ended him; so shall it thee,
Unless thou yield *thee* as my prisoner. *Shak.*

Theft (thĕft), *n.* [OE. *thefte*, AS. *þiéfðe*, *þýfðe*, *þeófðe*. See THIEF.] **1.** (*Law*) The act of stealing; specifically, the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with an intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; larceny.

☞ To constitute theft there must be a taking without the owner's consent, and it must be unlawful or felonious; every part of the property stolen must be removed, however slightly, from its former position; and it must be, at least momentarily, in the complete possession of the thief. See LARCENY, and the Note under ROBBERY.

2. The thing stolen. [*R.*]

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, . . . he shall restore double. *Ex.* xxii. 4.

Theft'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Theft* + *bote* compensation.] (*Law*) The receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them, by way of composition, with the intent that the thief shall escape punishment.

Thegn (thān), *n.* Thane. See THANE. *E. A. Freeman.*

Thegn'hood (-hōōd), *n.* Thanehood. *E. A. Freeman.*

The'i-form (thē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *thea* tea, the tea plant + *-form*: cf. F. *théiforme*.] Having the form of tea.

The'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea*. See THEIFORM.] (*Chem.*) See CAFFEINE. Called also *theina*.

Their (thâr; 277), *pron. & a.* [OE. *thair*, fr. Icel. *þeirra*, *þeira*, of them, but properly gen. pl. of the definite article; akin to AS. *ðāra*, *ðāra*, gen. pl. of the definite article, or fr. AS. *ðǣra*, influenced by the Scandinavian use. See THAT.] The possessive case of the personal pronoun *they*; as, *their* houses; *their* country.

☞ The possessive takes the form *theirs* (thârz) when the noun to which it refers is not expressed, but implied or understood; as, our land is richest, but *theirs* is best cultivated.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

The'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεός* God; probably akin to *θέσασθαι* to pray for, *θέσφατος* spoken by God, decreed: cf. F. *théisme*. Cf. ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, THEOLOGY.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*, *pantheism*, or *polytheism*.

The'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théiste*. See THEISM.] One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a personal God; — opposed to *atheist*.

The-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the-
The-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ism, or a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

Thel-phu'si-an (thĕl-fū'sĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. *θηλή* nipple + *φυσᾶν* to blow, to puff.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of fresh-water crabs which live in or on the banks of rivers in tropical countries.

Thelphusian (*Thelphusa fluviatilis*).

The-lyt'o-kous (thē-lĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *θῆλυς* female + *τόκος* a bringing forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing females only; — said of certain female insects.

Them (thĕm), *pron.* [AS. *ðǣm*, dat. pl. of the article, but influenced by the Scand. use of the corresponding form *þeim* as a personal pronoun. See THEY.] The objective case of *they*. See THEY.

Go ye rather to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves. *Matt.* xxv. 9.

Then shall the King say unto *them* on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father. *Matt.* xxv. 34.

☞ *Them* is poetically used for *themselves*, as *him* for *himself*, etc.

Little stars may hide *them* when they list. *Shak.*

The-mat'ic (thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεματικός*: cf. F. *thématique*.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to the theme of a word. See THEME, *n.*, 4.

2. (*Mus.*) Of or pertaining to a theme, or subject.

Thematic catalogue (*Mus.*), a catalogue of musical works which, besides the title and other particulars, gives in notes the theme, or first few measures, of the whole work or of its several movements.

Theme (thēm), *n.* [OE. *teme*, OF. *teme*, F. *thème*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, place. See Do, and cf. THESIS.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument; a text.

My *theme* is alway one and ever was. *Chaucer.*

And when a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. Discourse on a certain subject.

Then ran repentance and rehearsed his *theme*. *Piers Plowman.*
It was the subject of my *theme*. *Shak.*

3. A composition or essay required of a pupil. *Locke.*

4. (*Gram.*) A noun or verb, not modified by inflections; also, that part of a noun or verb which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) in declension or conjugation; stem.

5. That by means of which a thing is done; means; instrument. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

6. (*Mus.*) The leading subject of a composition or a movement.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θέμις, fr. *θέμις* that which is laid down or established by usage, law, prob. fr. *τιθέναι* to set, place.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The goddess of law and order; the patroness of existing rights.

Them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* The plural of *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*. See HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.

Then (thĕn), *adv.* [Originally the same word as *than*. See THAN.] **1.** At that time (referring to a time specified, either past or future).

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. *Gen.* xii. 6.

Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as also I am known. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

2. Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. *Matt.* v. 24.

3. At another time; later; again.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

By then. (*a*) By that time. (*b*) By the time that. [*Obs.*]

But that opinion, I trust, *by then* this following argument hath been well read, will be left for one of the mysteries of an indulgent Antichrist. *Milton.*

Now and then. See under Now, *adv.* — **Till then**, until that time; until the time mentioned. *Milton.*

☞ *Then* is often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *then existing*; as, the *then* administration.

Then (thĕn), *conj.* **1.** Than. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. In that case; in consequence; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*
Now, *then*, be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Therefore. — THEN, THEREFORE. Both these words are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point as proved, and passes on to the general conclusion. "*Therefore* being justified by faith, we have peace with God." *Rom.* v. 1. "So *then* faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." *Rom.* x. 17.

Then'a-days' (-ā-dāz'), *adv.* At that time; then; in those days; — correlative to *nowadays*. [*R.*]

The'nal (thē'nal), } *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θέναρ*.] (*Anat.*)
The'nar (-när), } Of or pertaining to the thenar; corresponding to the thenar; palmar.

The'nar (thē'när), *n.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) The palm of the hand. (*b*) The prominence of the palm above the base of the thumb; the thenar eminence; the ball of the thumb. Sometimes applied to the corresponding part of the foot.

The-nard'ite (tă-närd'ĭt *or* thē-), *n.* [Named after the French chemist, L. J. *Thénard*.] (*Min.*) Anhydrous sodium sulphate, a mineral of a white or brown color and vitreous luster.

Thence (thĕns), *adv.* [OE. *thenne*, *thanne*, and (with the adverbial *-s*; see -WARDS) *thennes*, *thannes* (hence *thens*, now written *thence*), AS. *ðanon*, *ðanan*, *ðonan*; akin to OHG. *dannana*, *dannān*, *danān*, and G. von *dannen*, E. *that*, *there*. See THAT.] **1.** From that place. "Bid him *thence* go." *Chaucer.*

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them. *Mark* vi. 11.

☞ It is not unusual, though pleonastic, to use *from* before *thence*. Cf. HENCE, WHENCE.

Then I will send, and fetch thee *from thence*. *Gen.* xxvii. 45.

2. From that time; thenceforth; thereafter.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa.* lxv. 20.

3. For that reason; therefore.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milton.*

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent. [*Poetic*] *Shak.*

Thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth' *or* thĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From that time; thereafter.

If the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. *Matt.* v. 13.

☞ This word is sometimes preceded by *from*, — a redundancy sanctioned by custom. *Chaucer. John* xix. 12.

Thence'for'ward (-fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From that time onward; thenceforth.

Thence'from' (-frŏm'), *adv.* From that place. [*Obs.*]

The'o-bro'ma (thē'ō-brō'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεός* a god + *βρῶμα* food, fr. *βιβρώσκειν* to eat: cf. F. *théobrome*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small trees. See CACAO.

The'o-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid extracted from cacao butter (from the *Theobroma Cacao*), peanut oil (from *Arachis hypogæa*), etc., as a white waxy crystalline substance.

The'o-bro'mine (-mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloidal ureide, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, homologous with and resembling caffeine, produced artificially, and also extracted from cacao and chocolate (from *Theobroma Cacao*) as a bitter white crystalline substance; — called also *dimethyl xanthine*.

The'o-chris'tic (-krĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόχριστος*; *θεός* God + *χριστός* anointed, fr. *χρίειν* to anoint.] Anointed by God.

The-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rä-sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρατία*; *θεός* God + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, fr. *κράτος* strength: cf. F. *théocratie*. See THEISM, and cf. DEMOCRACY.] **1.** Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; hence, the exercise of political authority by priests as representing the Deity.

2. The state thus governed, as the Hebrew commonwealth before it became a kingdom.

The-oc'ra-sy (thē-ŏk'rä-sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρασία* union of the soul with God; *θεός* God + *κρᾶσις* a mixing, akin to *κεραννύναι* to mix.] **1.** A mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols.

This syncretistic *theocrasy* by no means excludes in him [Solomon] the proper service of idols. *J. Murphy.*

2. (*Philos.*) An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, — an ideal of the Neoplatonists and of some Oriental mystics.

The'o-crat (thē'ō-krăt), *n.* One who lives under a theocratic form of government; one who in civil affairs conforms to divine law.

The'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *théocratique*.]
The'o-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites.

The-od'i-cy (thē-ŏd'ĭ-sy), *n.* [NL. *theodicæa*, fr. Gr. *θεός* God + *δίκη* right, justice: cf. F. *théodicée*.] **1.** A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil.

2. That department of philosophy which treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul. *Krauth-Fleming.*

The-od'o-lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *the alidade*. See ALIDADE.] An instrument used, especially in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, and also usually of vertical angles. It is variously constructed.

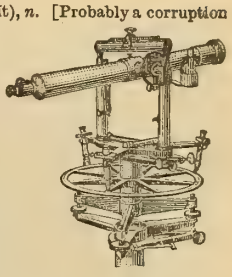

Theodolite.

☞ The theodolite consists principally of a telescope, with cross wires in the focus of its object glass, clamped in Y's attached to a frame that is mounted so as to turn both on vertical and horizontal axes, the former carrying a vernier plate on a horizontal graduated plate or circle for azimuthal angles, and the latter a vertical graduated arc or semicircle for altitudes. The whole is furnished with levels and adjusting screws and mounted on a tripod.

The-od'o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite; as, *theodolitic* observations.

The'o-gon'ic (thē'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to theogony.

The-og'o-nism (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Theogony. [*R.*]

The-og'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A writer on theogony.

The-og'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [L. *theogonia*, Gr. *θεογονία*; *θεός* a god + the root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born. See THEISM, and GENUS.] The generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which deals with the origin and descent of the deities; also, a poem treating of such genealogies; as, the *Theogony* of Hesiod.

The-ol'o-gas'ter (thē-ŏl'ō-găs'tĕr), *n.* [Formed like *poetaster*: cf. F. *théologastre*.] A pretender or quack in theology. [*R.*] *Burton.*

The-ol'o-ger (-jĕr), *n.* A theologian. *Cudworth.*

The'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *théologien*, L. *theologus*, Gr. *θεολόγος*. See THEOLOGY.] A person well versed in theology; a professor of theology or divinity; a divine.

The'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Theological.

The'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *theologicus*, Gr. *θεολογικός*: cf. F. *théologique*.] Of or pertaining to theology, or the science of God and of divine things; as, a *theological* treatise. — **The'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The'o-log'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theology. *Young.*

The-ol'o-gist (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A theologian.

The-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEOLOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEOLOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *théologiser*.] To render theological; to apply to divinity; to reduce to a system of theology.

School divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanvill.*

The-ol'o-gize, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

The-ol'o-gi'zer (-jī'zĕr), *n.* One who theologizes; a theologian. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

The'o-logue (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. L. *theologus*, Gr. *θεολόγος*, and E. *philologue*.] **1.** A theologian. *Dryden.*

Ye gentle *theologues* of calmer kind. *Young.*

He [Jerome] was the *theologue* — and the word is designation enough. *I. Taylor.*

2. A student in a theological seminary. [Written also *theolog.*] [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.*; *pl.* THEOLOGIES (-jĭz). [L. *theologia*, Gr. *θεολογία*; *θεός* God + *λόγος* discourse: cf. F. *théologie*. See THEISM, and LOGIC.] The science of God or of religion; the science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice; divinity; (as more commonly understood) "the knowledge derivable from the Scriptures, the systematic exhibition of revealed truth, the science of Christian faith and life."

Many speak of *theology* as a science of religion [instead of "science of God"] because they disbelieve that there is any knowledge of God to be attained. *Prof. R. Flint* (*Enc. Brit.*).

Theology is ordered knowledge; representing in the region of the intellect what religion represents in the heart and life of man. *Gladstone.*

Ascetic theology, Natural theology. See under ASCETIC, NATURAL. — Moral theology, that phase of theology which is concerned with moral character and conduct. — Revealed theology, theology which is to be learned only from revelation. — Scholastic theology, theology as taught by the scholastics, or as prosecuted after their principles and methods. — Speculative theology, theology as founded upon, or influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy. — Systematic theology, that branch of theology of which the aim is to reduce all revealed truth to a series of statements that together shall constitute an organized whole. *E. G. Robinson* (*Johnson's Cyc.*).

The-om'a-chist (-ŏm'ä-kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *θεομάχος*.] One who fights against the gods; one who resists God or the divine will.

The-om'a-chy (-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. *θεομαχία*; *θεός* a god + *μάχη* a battle.] **1.** A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.

2. A battle or strife among the gods. *Gladstone.*

3. Opposition to God or the divine will. *Bacon.*

The'o-man'cy (thē'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* a god + *-mancy*: cf. F. *théomancie*, Gr. *θεομαντεία* a spirit of prophecy.] A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations.

The'o-pa-thet'ic (-pä-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
The'o-path'ic (thē'ō-păth'ĭk), } to theopathy.

The-op'a-thy (thē-ŏp'ä-thy), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer, feel.] Capacity for religious affections or worship.

The'o-phan'ic (thē'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theophany; appearing to man, as a god.

The-oph'a-ny (thē-ŏf'ä-ny), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr.

θεοφάνεια; *θεός* God + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance, usually as an incarnation.

The'o-phil'an-throp'ic (thē'ō-fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to theophilanthropy or the theophilanthropists.

The'o-phi-lan'thro-pism (-fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the theophilanthropists; theophilanthropy.

The'o-phil-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théophilanthrope.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a deistical society established at Paris during the first French revolution.

The'o-phi-lan'thro-py (-pў), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* God + E. *philanthropy.*] Theophilanthropism. *Macaulay.*

The'o-phil'o-soph'ic (-fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεός* God + E. *philosophic.*] Combining theism and philosophy, or pertaining to the combination of theism and philosophy.

The'op-neus'ted (thē'ŏp-nūs'tĕd), *a.* Divinely inspired; theopneustic. [*R.*]

The'op-neus'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόπνευστος* inspired of God; *θεός* God + *πνεῖν* to blow, to breathe.] Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

The'op-neus'ty (thē'ŏp-nūs'tў), *n.* [Gr. *θεοπνευστία.*] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

The-or'bist (thē-ôr'bĭst), *n.* (*Mus.*) One who plays on a theorbo.

The-or'bo (-bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe, téorbe,* formerly *tuorbe, tiorbe,* It. *tiorba.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument made like a large lute, but having two necks, with two sets of pegs, the lower set holding the strings governed by frets, while to the upper set were attached the long bass strings used as open notes.

☞ A larger form of *theorbo* was also called the *archlute*, and was used chiefly, if not only, as an accompaniment to the voice. Both have long fallen into disuse.

The'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *theorema,* Gr. *θεώρημα* a sight, speculation, theory, theorem, fr. *θεωρεῖν* to look at, *θεωρός* a spectator: cf. F. *théorème.* See THEORY.]

1. That which is considered and established as a principle; hence, sometimes, a rule.

Not theories, but *theorems* (*θεωρήματα*), the intelligible products of contemplation, intellectual objects in the mind, and of and for the mind exclusively. *Coleridge.*

By my *theorems,*
Which your polite and terser gallants practice,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures. *Massinger.*

2. (*Math.*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

☞ A *theorem* is something to be proved, and is thus distinguished from a *problem*, which is something to be solved. In analysis, the term is sometimes applied to a rule, especially a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols; as, the binomial *theorem;* Taylor's *theorem.* See the Note under PROPOSITION, *n.*, 5.

Binomial theorem. (*Math.*) See under BINOMIAL. — **Negative theorem,** a theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion. — **Particular theorem** (*Math.*), a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity. — **Theorem of Pappus.** (*Math.*) See *Centrobaric method,* under CENTROBARIC. — **Universal theorem** (*Math.*), a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.

The'o-rem, *v. t.* To formulate into a theorem.

The'o-re-mat'ic (-rē-măt'ĭk), **The'o-re-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *θεωρηματικός.*] Of or pertaining to a theorem or theorems; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

The'o-rem'a-tist (thē'ō-rĕm'ă-tĭst), *n.* One who constructs theorems.

The'o-rem'ic (-rĕm'ĭk), *a.* Theorematic. *Grew.*

The'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **The'o-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικός*: cf. L. *theoreticus,* F. *théorétique.*] Pertaining to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. — **The'o-ret'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

The'o-ret'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The speculative part of a science; speculation.

At the very first, with our Lord himself, and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics.* *H. B. Wilson.*

The-or'ic (thē-ôr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *théorique.* See THEORY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the theorica.

2. (*pron.* thē'ō-rĭk) Relating to, or skilled in, theory; theoretically skilled. [*Obs.*]

A man but young,
Yet old in judgment, *theoric* and practic
In all humanity. *Massinger.*

The'o-ric (thē'ō-rĭk), *n.* [OF. *theorique;* cf. L. *theorice.*] Speculation; theory. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **The-or'i-ca** (-ĭ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τὰ θεωρικά* (sc. *χρήματα*), fr. *θεωρικός* belonging to *θεωρία* a public spectacle. See THEORY.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Public moneys expended at Athens on festivals, sacrifices, and public entertainments (especially theatrical performances), and in gifts to the people; — also called *theoric fund.*

The-or'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Theoretic. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

The-or'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a theorical manner. [*Obs.*]

The'o-rist (thē'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théoriste.*] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. *Cowper.*

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

The'o-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation.

The'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *théoriser.*] To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

The'o-ri'zer (-rī'zẽr), *n.* One who theorizes or speculates; a theorist.

The'o-ry (-rў), *n.; pl.* THEORIES (-rĭz). [F. *théorie,* L. *theoria,* Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation, fr. *θεωρός* a spectator, *θεᾶσθαι* to see, view. See THEATER.] **1.** A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; hypothesis; speculation.

☞ "This word is employed by English writers in a very loose and improper sense. It is with them usually convertible into *hypothesis,* and *hypothesis* is commonly used as another term for *conjecture.* The terms *theory* and *theoretical* are properly used in opposition to the terms *practice* and *practical.* In this sense, they were exclusively employed by the ancients; and in this sense, they are almost exclusively employed by the Continental philosophers." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. An exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music.

3. The science, as distinguished from the art; as, the *theory* and practice of medicine.

4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Adam Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.

Atomic theory, Binary theory, etc. See under ATOMIC, BINARY, etc.

Syn. — Hypothesis; speculation. — THEORY, HYPOTHESIS. A *theory* is a scheme of the relations subsisting between the parts of a systematic whole; an *hypothesis* is a tentative conjecture respecting a cause of phenomena.

The'o-soph (thē'ō-sŏf), **The-os'o-pher** (thē-ŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* A theosophist.

The'o-soph'ic (-sŏf'ĭk), **The'o-soph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *théosophique.*] Of or pertaining to theosophy. — **The'o-soph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

The-os'o-phism (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *théosophisme.*] Belief in theosophy. *Murdock.*

The-os'o-phist (-fĭst), *n.* One addicted to theosophy.

The *theosophist* is one who gives you a theory of God, or of the works of God, which has not reason, but an inspiration of his own, for its basis. *R. A. Vaughan.*

The-os'o-phis'tic-al (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to theosophy; theosophical.

The-os'o-phize (thē-ŏs'ō-fīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEOSOPHIZED (-fīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEOSOPHIZING.] To practice theosophy. [*R.*]

The-os'o-phy (-fў), *n.* [Gr. *θεοσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεόσοφος* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise: cf. F. *théosophie.*] Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent superhuman knowledge, by physical processes, as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; especially, a direct insight into the processes of the divine mind, and the interior relations of the divine nature.

‖ **Ther'a-peu'tæ** (thĕr'ă-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεραπευταί* (pl. *θεραπευτα*) an attendant, servant, physician. See THERAPEUTIC.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to certain ascetics said to have anciently dwelt in the neighborhood of Alexandria. They are described in a work attributed to Philo, the genuineness and credibility of which are now much discredited.

Ther'a-peu'tic (-ă-pū'tĭk), **Ther'a-peu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [F. *thérapeutique,* Gr. *θεραπευτικός,* from *θεραπευτής* attendant, servant, *θεραπεύειν* to serve, take care of, treat medically, *θέραψ* attendant, servant.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative. "*Therapeutic* or curative physic." *Sir T. Browne.*

Medicine is justly distributed into "prophylactic," or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic,* or the art of restoring it. *I. Watts.*

Ther'a-peu'tic, *n.* One of the Therapeutæ.

Ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *thérapeutique.*] That part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

Ther'a-peu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One versed in therapeutics, or the discovery and application of remedies.

Ther'a-py (thĕr'ă-pў), *n.* [Gr. *θεραπεία.*] Therapeutics. [*Obs.*]

There (thâr), *adv.* [OE. *ther,* AS. *ðær;* akin to D. *daar,* G. *da,* OHG. *dār,* Sw. & Dan. *der,* Icel. & Goth. *þar,* Skr. *tarhi* then, and E. *that.* √184. See THAT, *pron.*] **1.** In or at that place. "[They] *there* left me and my man, both bound together." *Shak.*

The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and *there* he put the man whom he had formed. *Gen.* ii. 8.

☞ In distinction from *here, there* usually signifies a place farther off. "Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here.*" *Milton.*

2. In that matter, relation, etc.; at that point, stage, etc., regarded as a distinct place; as, he did not stop *there,* but continued his speech.

The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend
And turns it to exile; *there* art thou happy. *Shak.*

3. To or into that place; thither.

The rarest that e'er came *there.* *Shak.*

☞ *There* is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something, especially to something distant; as, *there, there!* see *there!* look *there!* *There* is often used as an expletive, and in this use, when it introduces a sentence or clause, the verb precedes its subject.

A knight *there* was, and that a worthy man. *Chaucer.*

There is a path which no fowl knoweth. *Job* xxviii. 7.

Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, *there* some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

☞ *There* is much used in composition, and often has the sense of a pronoun. See THEREABOUT, THEREAFTER, THEREFROM, etc.

☞ *There* was formerly used in the sense of *where.*

Spend their good *there* it is reasonable. *Chaucer.*

Here and there, in one place and another.

Syn. — See THITHER.

There'a-bout' (thâr'ă-bout'), **There'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* [The latter spelling is less proper, but more commonly used.] **1.** Near that place.

2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly; as, ten men, or *thereabouts.*

Five or six thousand horse . . . or *thereabouts.* *Shak.*
Some three months since, or *thereabout.* *Suckling.*

3. Concerning that; about that. [*R.*]

What will ye dine? I will go *thereabout.* *Chaucer.*
They were much perplexed *thereabout.* *Luke* xxiv. 4.

There-af'ter (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [AS. *ðǽræfter* after that. See THERE, and AFTER.] **1.** After that; afterward. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

2. According to that; accordingly.

I deny not but that it is of greatest concernment in the church and commonwealth to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and *thereafter* to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors. *Milton.*

3. Of that sort. [*Obs.*] "My audience is not *thereafter.*" *Latimer.*

There'a-gain' (thâr'ă-gĕn'), *adv.* In opposition; against one's course. [*Obs.*]

If that him list to stand *thereagain.* *Chaucer.*

There'-a-nent' (-nĕnt'), *adv.* Concerning that. [*Scot.*]

There-at' (thâr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.* *Matt.* vii. 13.

2. At that occurrence or event; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

There'be-fore' (-bē-fōr'), **There'bi-forn'** (-bĭ-fôrn'), *adv.* Before that time; beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Many a winter *therebiforn.* *Chaucer.*

There-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come unto thee. *Job* xxii. 21.

2. Annexed to that. "*Thereby* hangs a tale." *Shak.*

3. Thereabout; — said of place, number, etc. *Chaucer.*

There-for' (-fôr'), *adv.* [*There* + *for.* Cf. THEREFORE.] For that, or this; for it.

With certain officers ordained *therefore.* *Chaucer*

There'fore (thâr'fōr *or* thĕr'fōr; 277), *conj. & adv.* [OE. *therfore.* See THERE, and FORE, *adv.*, FOR, and cf. THEREFOR.] **1.** For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I can not come. *Luke* xiv. 20.

Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* *Matt.* xix. 27.

2. Consequently; by consequence.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Syn. — See THEN.

There-from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.

Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left. *Josh.* xxiii. 6.

There-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular or respect. *Wyclif.*

He pricketh through a fair forest,
Therein is many a wild beast. *Chaucer.*

Bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply *therein.* *Gen.* ix. 7.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

There'in-to' (thâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this, or into that place. *Bacon.*

Let not them . . . enter *thereinto.* *Luke* xxi. 21.

There-of' (thâr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of that or this.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof,* thou shalt surely die. *Gen.* ii. 17.

The're-ol'o-gy (thē're-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Therapeutics.

There-on' (thâr-ŏn'), *adv.* [AS. *ðǽron.* See THERE, and ON.] On that or this. *Chaucer.*

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon.* *Esther* vii. 9.

There-out' (-out'), *adv.* **1.** Out of that or this.

He shall take *thereout* his handful of the flour. *Lev.* ii. 2.

2. On the outside; out of doors. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

There-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To that or this. *Chaucer.*

2. Besides; moreover. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Her mouth full small, and *thereto* soft and red. *Chaucer.*

There'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to that time; before then; — correlative with *heretofore.*

There-un'der (thâr-ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* Under that or this.

There'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto; besides. *Shak.*

There'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon that or this; thereon. "They shall feed *thereupon.*" *Zeph.* ii. 7.

2. On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore.

[He] hopes to find you forward, . . .
And *therewpon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately; at once; without delay.

There-while' (thâr-hwīl'), *adv.* At that time; at the same time. [*Obs.*] *Laud.*

There-with' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or this. "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content." *Phil.* iv. 11.

2. In addition; besides; moreover.

To speak of strength and *therewith* hardiness. *Chaucer.*

3. At the same time; forthwith. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

There'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ăl'), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides; moreover. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

And *therewithal* it was full poor and bad. *Chaucer.*

2. With that or this; therewith; at the same time.

Thy slanders I forgive; and *therewithal*
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak.*

And *therewithal* one came and seized on her,
And Enid started waking. *Tennyson.*

Therf (thĕrf), *a.* [AS. *peorf;* akin to OHG. *derb,* Icel. *þjarfr.*] Not fermented; unleavened; — said of bread, loaves, etc. [*Obs.*]

Pask and the feast of *therf* loaves. *Wyclif.*

The'ri-ac (thē'rĭ-ăk), ‖ **The-ri'a-ca** (thē-rī'ā-kȧ), *n.* [L. *theriaca* an antidote against the bite of serpents, Gr. *θηριακή*: cf. F. *thériaque*. See TREACLE.]
1. (*Old Med.*) An ancient composition esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison; especially, a certain compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary; — called also *theriaca Andromachi*, and *Venice treacle.*
2. Treacle; molasses. *British Pharm.*

The'ri-ac (thē'rĭ-ăk), **The-ri'a-cal** (thē-rī'ā-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *thériacal.*] Of or pertaining to theriac; medicinal. "*Theriacal* herbs." *Bacon.*

The'ri-al (thē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Theriac. [*R.*] *Holland.*

The'ri-o-dont (-rĭ-ō-dŏnt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Theriodontia. Used also adjectively.

‖ **The'ri-o-don'ta** (thē'rĭ-ō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as THERIODONTIA.

‖ **The'ri-o-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θηρίον* (dim. of *θήρ* a beast) + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of reptiles found fossil in the Permian and Triassic formations in South Africa. In some respects they resembled carnivorous mammals. Called also *Theromorpha.*

☞ They had biconcave vertebræ, ambulatory limbs, and a well-developed pelvis and shoulder girdle. Some of the species had large maxillary teeth. The head somewhat resembled that of a turtle. The Dicynodont is one of the best-known examples. See DICYNODONT.

The'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Zoötomy.

‖ **Ther'mæ** (thĕr'mē), *n. pl.* [L. See THERMAL.] Springs or baths of warm or hot water.

Ther'mal (-*mal*), *a.* [L. *thermae* hot springs, fr. Gr. *θέρμαι*, pl. of *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot, warm, *θέρειν* to warm, make hot; perhaps akin to L. *formus* warm, and E. *forceps.*] Of or pertaining to heat; warm; hot; as, the *thermal* unit; *thermal* waters.

The *thermal* condition of the earth. *J. D. Forbes.*

Thermal conductivity, Thermal spectrum. See under CONDUCTIVITY, and SPECTRUM. — **Thermal unit** (*Physics*), a unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of quantities of heat. The unit most commonly employed is the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one gram or one pound of water from zero to one degree Centigrade. See CALORIE, and under UNIT.

Ther'mal-ly, *adv.* In a thermal manner.

Ther-met'o-graph (thĕr-mĕt'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *μέτρον* measure + *-graph.*] A self-registering thermometer, especially one that registers the maximum and minimum during long periods. *Nichol.*

Ther'mic (thĕr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] Of or pertaining to heat; due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines.

Thermic balance. See BOLOMETER. — **Thermic fever** (*Med.*), the condition of fever produced by sunstroke. See SUNSTROKE. — **Thermic weight.** (*Mech.*) Same as *Heat weight*, under HEAT.

‖ **Ther'mi'dor'** (târ'mē'dôr'; E. thĕr'mĭ-dôr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *θερμός* warm, hot.] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar, — commencing July 19, and ending August 17. See the Note under VENDÉMIAIRE.

Ther-mif'u-gine (thĕr-mĭf'ū-jĭn *or* -jēn), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + L. *fugere* to flee.] (*Chem.*) An artificial alkaloid of complex composition, resembling thalline and used as an antipyretic, — whence its name.

Ther'mo- (thĕr'mō-). A combining form from Gr. *θέρμη heat, θερμός hot, warm*; as in *thermo*chemistry, *thermo*dynamic.

Ther'mo-ba-rom'e-ter (thĕr'mō-bā-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *barometer.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for determining altitudes by the boiling point of water.

Ther'mo-bat'ter-y (-băt'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *battery.*] A thermoelectric battery; a thermopile.

Ther'mo-cau'ter-y (-kạ'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *cautery.*] (*Surg.*) Cautery by the application of heat.

Paquelin's thermocautery, thermocautery by means of a hollow platinum point, which is kept constantly hot by the passage through it of benzine vapor.

Ther'mo-chem'ic (-kĕm'ĭk), **Ther'mo-chem'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* (*Chem. Physics*) Of or pertaining to thermochemistry; obtained by, or employed in, thermochemistry.

Ther'mo-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of chemical science which includes the investigation of the various relations existing between chemical action and that manifestation of force termed heat, or the determination of the heat evolved by, or employed in, chemical actions.

Ther-moch'ro-sy (thĕr-mŏk'rō-sȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *χρῶσις* coloring.] (*Physics*) The property possessed by heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different degrees of refrangibility, which are unequal in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances.

Ther'me-cur'rent (thĕr'mō-kŭr'rent), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *current.*] (*Physics*) A current, as of electricity, developed, or set in motion, by the action of heat.

Ther'mo-dy-nam'ic (-mō-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *dynamic.*] (*Physics*) Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.

Thermodynamic function. See *Heat weight*, under HEAT.

Ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

Ther'mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Pertaining to thermoelectricity; as, *thermoelectric* currents.

Ther'mo-e'lec-tric'i-ty (-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *electricity*: cf. F. *thermoélectricité.*] (*Physics*) Electricity developed by the action of heat. See the Note under ELECTRICITY.

Ther'mo-e'lec-trom'e-ter (-trŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *electrometer.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or for determining the heat developed by such a current.

Ther'mo-gen (thĕr'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-gen.*] (*Old Chem.*) Caloric; heat, regarded as a material but imponderable substance.

Ther'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to heat, or to the production of heat; producing heat; thermogenous; as, the *thermogenic* tissues.

Ther-mog'e-nous (thĕr-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *-genous.*] (*Physiol.*) Producing heat; thermogenic.

Ther'mo-graph (thĕr'mō-gráf), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for automatically recording indications of the variation of temperature.

Ther-mol'o-gy (thĕr-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-logy.*] A discourse on, or an account of, heat. *Whewell.*

Ther-mol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose.] (*Chem.*) The resolution of a compound into parts by heat; dissociation by heat.

Ther'mo-lyze (thĕr'mō-līz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To subject to thermolysis; to dissociate by heat.

Ther'mo-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *magnetism.*] Magnetism as affected or caused by the action of heat; the relation of heat to magnetism.

Ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *thermomètre.* See THERMAL.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volumes or dimensions.

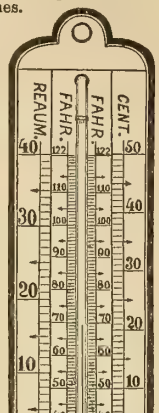

Combination Thermometer showing the Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Réaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

☞ The *thermometer* usually consists of a glass tube of capillary bore, terminating in a bulb, and containing mercury or alcohol, which, expanding or contracting according to the temperature to which it is exposed, indicates the degree of heat or cold by the amount of space occupied, as shown by the position of the top of the liquid column on a graduated scale. See CENTIGRADE, FAHRENHEIT, and RÉAUMUR.

To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by §; to reduce degrees Centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⁹⁄₅ and add 32°.

Air thermometer, Balance thermometer, etc. See under AIR, BALANCE, etc. — **Metallic thermometer,** a form of thermometer indicating changes of temperature by the expansion or contraction of rods or strips of metal. — **Register thermometer,** *or* **Self-registering thermometer,** a thermometer that registers the maximum and minimum of temperature occurring in the interval of time between two consecutive settings of the instrument. A common form contains a bit of steel wire to be pushed before the column and left at the point of maximum temperature, or a slide of enamel, which is drawn back by the liquid, and left within it at the point of minimum temperature.

Rutherford's Self-registering Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.
a Minute Bit of Wire serving as Index in Mercurial Maximum Tube; *b* Small Hollow Glass Tube serving as Index in Alcoholic Minimum Tube.

Ther'mo-met'ric (thĕr'mō-mĕt'rĭk), **Ther'mo-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Cf. F. *thermométrique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube.
2. Made, or ascertained, by means of a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

Ther'mo-met'ric-al-ly (-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

Ther'mo-met'ro-graph (-rō-gráf), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for recording graphically the variations of temperature, or the indications of a thermometer.

Ther-mom'e-try (thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-trȳ), *n.* The estimation of temperature by the use of a thermometric apparatus.

Ther'mo-mul'ti-pli'er (thĕr'mō-mŭl'tĭ-plī'ĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *multiplier.*] Same as THERMOPILE.

Ther'mo-pile (thĕr'mō-pīl), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] (*Physics*) An instrument of extreme sensibility, used to determine slight differences and degrees of heat. It is composed of alternate bars of antimony and bismuth, or any two metals having different capacities for the conduction of heat, connected with an astatic galvanometer, which is very sensibly affected by the electric current induced in the system of bars when exposed even to the feeblest degrees of heat.

Ther'mo-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected; especially, an instrument contrived by Count Rumford which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was afterward called the *differential thermometer.*

Ther'mo-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope; as, *thermoscopic* observations.

Ther'mo-stat (thĕr'mō-stăt), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] (*Physics*) A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals, liquids, or gases by heat, as in opening or closing the damper of a stove, or the like, as the heat becomes greater or less than is desired.

Ther'mo-stat'ic (thĕr'mō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the thermostat; made or effected by means of the thermostat.

Ther'mo-sys-tal'tic (-sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *systaltic.*] (*Physiol.*) Influenced in its contraction by heat or cold; — said of a muscle.

Ther'mo-tax'ic (-tăks'ĭk), *a.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, the regulation of temperature in the animal body; as, the *thermotaxic* nervous system.

Ther'mo-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *tension.*] A process of increasing the strength of wrought iron by heating it to a determinate temperature, and giving to it, while in that state, a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is afterward to be exerted.

Ther-mot'ic (thĕr-mŏt'ĭk), **Ther-mot'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Gr. *θερμότης* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] Of or pertaining to heat; produced by heat; as, *thermotical* phenomena. *Whewell.*

Ther-mot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of heat. *Whewell.*

Ther'mo-trop'ic (thĕr'mō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Manifesting thermotropism.

Ther-mot'ro-pism (thĕr-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Bot.*) The phenomenon of turning towards a source of warmth, seen in the growing parts of some plants.

Ther'mo-type (thĕr'mō-tīp), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-type.*] A picture (as of a slice of wood) obtained by first wetting the object slightly with hydrochloric or dilute sulphuric acid, then taking an impression with a press, and next strongly heating this impression.

Ther-mot'y-py (thĕr-mŏt'ĭ-pȳ *or* thĕr'mō-tī'pȳ), *n.* The art or process of obtaining thermotypes.

Ther'mo-vol-ta'ic (thĕr'mō-vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *voltaic.*] (*Physics*) Of or relating to heat and electricity; especially, relating to thermal effects produced by voltaic action. *Faraday.*

‖ **The'ro-mor'pha** (thē'rō-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *θήρ* beast + *μορφή* form.] (*Paleon.*) See THERIODONTIA.

‖ **The-rop'o-da** (thē-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θήρ* a beast + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Paleon.*) An order of carnivorous dinosaurs in which the feet are less birdlike, and hence more like those of an ordinary quadruped, than in the Ornithopoda. It includes the rapacious genera *Megalosaurus, Creosaurus*, and their allies.

‖ **The-sau'rus** (thē-sạ'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, especially of knowledge; — often applied to a comprehensive work, like a dictionary or cyclopedia.

These (thēz), *pron.* [OE. *þes, þæs*, a variant of *þas*, pl. of *þes, thes*, this. See THIS, and cf. THOSE.] The plural of *this.* See THIS.

Thes'i-cle (thĕs'ĭ-k'l *or* thē'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition.

The'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *θέσις*, fr. *τιθέναι* to place, set. See Do, and cf. ANATHEMA, APOTHECARY, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, PARENTHESIS, THEME, TICK a cover.] **1.** A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument.
2. Hence, an essay or dissertation written upon a specific or definite theme; especially, an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

I told them of the grave, becoming, and sublime deportment they should assume upon this mystical occasion, and read them two homilies and a *thesis* of my own composing, to prepare them. *Goldsmith.*

3. (*Logic*) An affirmation, in distinction from a supposition or hypothesis.
4. (*Mus.*) The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — the opposite of *arsis.*
5. (*Pros.*) (*a*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word. (*b*) The part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

Thes'mo-thete (thĕs'mō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*; *θεσμός* that which is established, a law (fr. *τιθέναι* to set) + *θέτης* a giver (also fr. *τιθέναι*).] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six junior archons at Athens.

Thes'pi-an (-pĭ-*an*), *a.* [From L. *Thespis*, Gr. *Θέσπις*, the founder of the Greek drama.] Of or pertaining to Thespis; hence, relating to the drama; dramatic; as, the *Thespian* art. — *n.* An actor.

Thes-sa'li-an (thĕs-sā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* [Cf. L. *Thessalius.*] Of or pertaining to Thessaly in Greece. *Shak.* — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thes'sa-lo'ni-an (thĕs'sȧ-lō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

The'ta (thē'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θῆτα*, the Greek letter *θ*, Θ.] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to *th* in English; — sometimes called the *unlucky* letter, from being used by the judges on their ballots in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.

Theta function (*Math.*), one of a group of functions used in developing the properties of elliptic functions.

Thet'ic-al (thĕt'ĭ-k*al*), *a.* [Gr. *θετικός* fit for placing, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, lay down. See THESIS.] Laid down; absolute or positive, as a law. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

The'tine (thē'tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [*Thio* + *ether* + sulph*ine.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of complex basic sulphur compounds analogous to the sulphines.

The-ur'gic (thē-ûr'jĭk), **The-ur'gic-al** (-jĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *theurgicus*, Gr. *θεουργικός*: cf. F. *théurgique.*] Of or pertaining to theurgy; magical.

Theurgic hymns, songs of incantation.

The'ur-gist (thē'ûr-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théurgiste.*] One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy. *Hallywell.*

The'ur-gy (thē'ŭr-jў), *n.* [L. *theurgia*, Gr. *θεουργία*, fr. *θεουργός* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *ἔργον* work: cf. F. *théurgie*. See THEISM, and WORK.] **1.** A divine work; a miracle; hence, magic; sorcery.

2. A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria among the Neoplatonists, and supposed to enable man to influence the will of the gods by means of purification and other sacramental rites. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

3. In later or modern magic, that species of magic in which effects are claimed to be produced by supernatural agency, in distinction from *natural* magic.

Thew (thū), *n.* [Chiefly used in the plural THEWS (thūz).] [OE. *thew*, *þeau*, manner, habit, strength, AS. *þeáw* manner, habit (cf. *þȳwan* to drive); akin to OS. *thau* custom, habit, OHG. *dou.* √56.] **1.** Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior; qualities of mind; disposition; specifically, good qualities; virtues. [*Obs.*]

For her great light
Of sapience, and for her *thews* clear. *Chaucer.*

Evil speeches destroy good *thews*. *Wyclif* (1 *Cor.* xv. 33).

To be upbrought in gentle *thews* and martial might. *Spenser.*

2. Muscle or strength; nerve; brawn; sinew. *Shak.*

And I myself, who sat apart
And watched them, waxed in every limb;
I felt the *thews* of Anakim,
The pulses of a Titan's heart. *Tennyson.*

Thewed (thūd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with thews or muscles; as, a well-*thewed* limb.

2. Accustomed; mannered. [*Obs.*] *John Skelton.*

Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill. *Spenser.*

Thew'y (thū'ў), *a.* Having strong or large thews or muscles; muscular; sinewy; strong.

They (thā), *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM. [Icel. *þeir* they, properly nom. pl. masc. of *sā*, *sū*, *þat*, a demonstrative pronoun, akin to the English definite article, AS. *sē*, *seó*, *ðæt*, nom. pl. *ðā*. See THAT.] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*. *They* is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun proper, and sometimes refers to persons without an antecedent expressed.

Jolif and glad *they* went unto *here* [their] rest
And casten *hem* [them] full early for to sail. *Chaucer.*
They of Italy salute you. *Heb.* xiii. 24.

Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6.

☞ *They* is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*; as, *they* say (French *on dit*), that is, it is said by persons not specified.

Thi-al'dine (thī-ăl'dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [*Thio-* + *aldehyde* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) A weak nitrogenous sulphur base, $C_6H_{13}NS_2$.

Thi'al-ol (thī'ăl-ōl), *n.* [*Thio-* + *alcohol* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid, $(C_3H_5)_2S_2$, having a strong garlic odor; — called also *ethyl disulphide*. By extension, any one of the series of related compounds.

Thib'e-tan (tĭb'ĕ-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thibet. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thibet.

Thib'et cloth' (tĭb'ĕt klŏth' *or* tĭ-bĕt'). (*a*) A fabric made of coarse goat's hair; a kind of camlet. (*b*) A kind of fine woolen cloth, used for dresses, cloaks, etc.

Thi-be'tian (tĭ-bē'shăn), *a.* & *n.* Same as THIBETAN.

Thi'ble (thī'b'l), *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula; a pudding stick. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Ainsworth.*

Thick (thĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* THICKER (-ĕr); *superl.* THICKEST.] [OE. *thicke*, AS. *þicce*; akin to D. *dik*, OS. *thikki*, OHG. *dicchi* thick, dense, G. *dick* thick, Icel. *þykkr*, *þjökkr*, and probably to Gael. & Ir. *tiugh*. Cf. TIGHT.]

1. Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length; — said of a solid body; as, a timber seven inches *thick*.

Were it as *thick* as is a branchèd oak. *Chaucer.*
My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins.
1 *Kings* xii. 10.

2. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; not thin or slender; as, a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper; a *thick* neck.

3. Dense; not thin; inspissated; as, *thick* vapors. Also used figuratively; as, *thick* darkness.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab. *Shak.*

4. Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, or misty; as, the water of a river is apt to be *thick* after a rain. "In a *thick*, misty day." *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Abundant, close, or crowded in space; closely set; following in quick succession; frequently recurring.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke* xi. 29.
Black was the forest; *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

6. Not having due distinction of syllables, or good articulation; indistinct; as, a *thick* utterance.

7. Deep; profound; as, *thick* sleep. [*R.*] *Shak.*

8. Dull; not quick; as, *thick* of hearing. *Shak.*

His dimensions to any *thick* sight were invincible. *Shak.*

9. Intimate; very friendly; familiar. [*Colloq.*]

We have been *thick* ever since. *T. Hughes.*

☞ *Thick* is often used in the formation of compounds, most of which are self-explaining; as, *thick*-barred, *thick*-bodied, *thick*-coming, *thick*-cut, *thick*-flying, *thick*-growing, *thick*-leaved, *thick*-lipped, *thick*-necked, *thick*-planted, *thick*-ribbed, *thick*-shelled, *thick*-woven, and the like.

Thick register. (*Phon.*) See the Note under REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **Thick stuff** (*Naut.*), all plank that is more than four inches thick and less than twelve. *J. Knowles.*

Syn. — Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse.

Thick, *n.* **1.** The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; as, gloomy *thicks*. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Through the *thick* they heard one rudely rush. *Spenser.*
He through a little window cast his sight
Through *thick* of bars, that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

Thick-and-thin block (*Naut.*), a fiddle block. See under FIDDLE. — **Through thick and thin**, through all obstacles and difficulties, both great and small.

Through thick and thin she followed him. *Hudibras.*
He became the panegyrist, *through thick and thin*, of a military frenzy. *Coleridge.*

Thick (thĭk), *adv.* [AS. *picce.*] **1.** Frequently; fast; quick.

2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown.

3. To a great depth, or to a greater depth than usual; as, land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Thick, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. AS. *piccian.*] To thicken. [*R.*]

The nightmare Life-in-death was she,
Who *thicks* man's blood with cold. *Coleridge.*

Thick'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* The bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thick'en (thĭk''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THICKENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THICKENING.] To make thick (in any sense of the word). Specifically: —

(*a*) To render dense; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint.

(*b*) To make close; to fill up interstices in; as, to *thicken* cloth; to *thicken* ranks of trees or men.

(*c*) To strengthen; to confirm. [*Obs.*]

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shak.*

(*d*) To make more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

Thick'en, *v. i.* To become thick. "Thy luster *thickens* when he shines by." *Shak.*

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*
The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies. *Dryden.*

Thick'en-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [AS. *piccet.* See THICK, *a.*] A wood or a collection of trees, shrubs, etc., closely set; as, a ram caught in a *thicket*. *Gen.* xxii. 13.

Thick'head' (thĭk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A thick-headed or stupid person. [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Australian singing birds of the genus *Pachycephala*. The males of some of the species are bright-colored. Some of the species are popularly called *thrushes*.

Thick'-head'ed, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

Thick'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thick'-knee' (-nē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stone curlew. See under STONE.

Thick'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner; deeply; closely.

Thick'ness, *n.* [AS. *picnes.*] The quality or state of being thick (in any of the senses of the adjective).

Thick'set' (-sĕt'), *a.* **1.** Close planted; as, a *thickset* wood; a *thickset* hedge. *Dryden.*

2. Having a short, thick body; stout.

Thick'set', *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge.

2. A stout, twilled cotton cloth; a fustian corduroy, or velveteen. *McElrath.*

Thick'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A coarse, gross person; a person void of sensibility or sensitiveness; a dullard.

Thick'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive; dull; obtuse. *Holland.*

Thick'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A dullard, or dull person; a blockhead; a numskull. *Entick.*

Thick'-skulled' (-skŭld'), *a.* Having a thick skull; hence, dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

Thick' wind' (wĭnd'). (*Far.*) A defect of respiration in a horse, that is unassociated with noise in breathing or with the signs of emphysema.

Thick'-wind'ed, *a.* (*Far.*) Affected with thick wind.

Thid'er (thĭd'ĕr), *adv.* Thither. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thid'er-ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Thitherward. [*Obs.*]

Thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [OE. *thef*, *theef*, AS. *þeóf*; akin to OFries. *thiaf*, OS. *theof*, *thiof*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, OHG. *diob*, Icel. *þjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dan. *tyv*, Goth. *piufs*, *piubs*, and perhaps to Lith. *tupeti* to squat or crouch down. Cf. THEFT.] **1.** One who steals; one who commits theft or larceny. See THEFT.

There came a privy *thief*, men clepeth death. *Chaucer.*
Where *thieves* break through and steal. *Matt.* vi. 19.

2. A waster in the snuff of a candle. *Bp. Hall.*

Thief catcher. Same as THIEF TAKER. — **Thief leader**, one who leads or takes away a thief. *L'Estrange.* — **Thief taker**, one whose business is to find and capture thieves and bring them to justice. — **Thief tube**, a tube for withdrawing a sample of a liquid from a cask. — **Thieves' vinegar**, a kind of aromatic vinegar for the sick room, taking its name from the story that thieves, by using it, were enabled to plunder, with impunity to health, in the great plague at London. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Robber; pilferer. — **THIEF**, **ROBBER**. A *thief* takes our property by stealth; a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force.

Take heed, have open eye, for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shak.*
Some roving *robber* calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

Thief'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Like a thief; thievish; thievishly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thi'ĕ-none (thī'ĕ-nōn), *n.* [*Thiĕnyl* + *ketone.*] (*Chem.*) A ketone derivative of thiophene obtained as a white crystalline substance, $(C_4H_3S)_2CO$, by the action of aluminium chloride and carbonyl chloride on thiophene.

Thi'ĕ-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*Thiophene* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C_4H_3S, regarded as the essential residue of thiophene and certain of its derivatives.

Thieve (thēv), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THIEVED (thēvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THIEVING.] [AS. *geþeófian.*] To practice theft; to steal.

Thiev'er-y (-ĕr-ў), *n.* **1.** The practice of stealing; theft; thievishness.

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Thiev'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to theft; as, a *thievish* boy; a *thievish* magpie.

2. Like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret.

Time's *thievish* progress to eternity. *Shak.*

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; accomplished by stealing; dishonest; as, a *thievish* practice.

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

— **Thiev'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Thiev'ish-ness**, *n.*

Thigh (thī), *n.* [OE. *thi*, *þih*, *þeh*, AS. *þeóh*; akin to OFries. *thiach*, D. *dij*, *dije*, OHG. *dioh*, *thioh*, Icel. *þjó* thigh, rump, and probably to Lith. *taukas* fat of animals, *tukti* to become fat, Russ. *tuke* fat of animals. √56.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The proximal segment of the hind limb between the knee and the trunk. See FEMUR.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The coxa, or femur, of an insect.

Thigh bone (*Anat.*), the femur.

Thilk (thĭlk *or* thĭlk), *pron.* [Cf. ILK same.] That same; this; that. [*Obs.*] "I love *thilk* lass." *Spenser.*

Thou spake right now of *thilke* traitor death. *Chaucer.*

Thill (thĭl), *n.* [OE. *thille*, AS. *pille* a board, plank, beam, thill; akin to *pel* a plank, D. *deel* a plank, floor, G. *diele*, OHG. *dili*, *dilla*, Icel. *þilja* a plank, planking, a thwart, *þili* a wainscot, plank; cf. Skr. *tala* a level surface. √236. Cf. FILL a thill, DEAL a plank.] **1.** One of the two long pieces of wood, extending before a vehicle, between which a horse is hitched; a shaft.

2. (*Mining*) The floor of a coal mine. *Raymond.*

Thill coupling, a device for connecting the thill of a vehicle to the axle.

Thill'er (-ĕr), *n.* The horse which goes between the thills, or shafts, and supports them; also, the last horse in a team; — called also *thill horse*.

Thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *thimbil*, AS. *þȳmel*, fr. *þūma* a thumb. √56. See THUMB.] **1.** A kind of cap or cover, or sometimes a broad ring, for the end of the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle through the material. It is usually made of metal, and has upon the outer surface numerous small pits to catch the head of the needle.

2. (*Mech.*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. Specifically: (*a*) A tubular piece, generally a strut, through which a bolt or pin passes. (*b*) A fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole. (*c*) A tubular cone for expanding a flue; — called *ferrule* in England.

3. (*Naut.*) A ring of thin metal formed with a grooved circumference so as to fit within an eye-splice, or the like, and protect it from chafing.

Thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), common in America.

Thim'ble-eye' (-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chub mackerel. See under CHUB.

Thim'ble-ful (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* THIMBLEFULS (-fulz). As much as a thimble will hold; a very small quantity.

For a *thimbleful* of gold, a *thimbleful* of love. *Dryden.*

Thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or little pea.

Thim'ble-rig', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THIMBLERIGGED (-rĭgd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THIMBLERIGGING.] To swindle by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of them and quickly shifted to another, the victim laying a wager that he knows under which cup it is; hence, to cheat by any trick.

Thim'ble-rig'ger (-gĕr), *n.* One who cheats by thimblerigging, or tricks of legerdemain.

Thim'ble-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the composite genus *Rudbeckia*, coarse herbs somewhat resembling the sunflower; — so called from their conical receptacles.

Thin (thĭn), *a.* [*Compar.* THINNER (-nĕr); *superl.* THINNEST.] [OE. *thinne*, *thenne*, *thunne*, AS. *þynne*; akin to D. *dun*, G. *dünn*, OHG. *dunni*, Icel. *þunnr*, Sw. *tunn*, Dan. *tynd*, Gael. & Ir. *tana*, W. *teneu*, L. *tenuis*, Gr. *ταν-* (in comp.) stretched out, *ταναός* stretched, stretched out, long, Skr. *tanu* thin, slender; also to AS. *þenian* to extend, G. *dehnen*, Icel. *þenja*, Goth. *þanjan* (in comp.), L. *tendere* to stretch, *tenere* to hold, Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch, Skr. *tan.* √51 & 237. Cf. ATTENUATE, DANCE, TEMPT, TENABLE, TEND to move, TENUOUS, THUNDER, TONE.] **1.** Having little thickness or extent from one surface to its opposite; as, a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin* covering.

2. Rare; not dense or thick; — applied to fluids or soft mixtures; as, *thin* blood; *thin* broth; *thin* air. *Shak.*

In the day, when the air is more *thin*. *Bacon.*
Satan, bowing low
His gray dissimulation, disappeared,
Into *thin* air diffused. *Milton.*

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals of which the thing is composed in a close or compact state; hence, not abundant; as, the trees of a forest are *thin*; the corn or grass is *thin*.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

4. Not full or well grown; wanting in plumpness.

Seven *thin* ears . . . blasted with the east wind. *Gen.* xli. 6.

5. Not stout; slim; slender; lean; gaunt; as, a person becomes *thin* by disease.

6. Wanting in body or volume; small; feeble; not full.

Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

7. Slight; small; slender; flimsy; wanting substance or depth or force; superficial; inadequate; not sufficient for a covering; as, a *thin* disguise.

My tale is done, for my wit is but *thin*. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Thin* is used in the formation of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; as, *thin*-faced, *thin*-lipped, *thin*-peopled, *thin*-shelled, *thin*-soled, and the like.

Thin section. See under SECTION.

Thin, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as, seed sown *thin*.

Spain is *thin* sown of people. *Bacon.*

Thin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THINNED (thĭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THINNING.] [Cf. AS. *geþynnian.*] To make thin (in any of the senses of the adjective).

Thin, *v. i.* To grow or become thin; — used with some adverbs, as *out*, *away*, etc.; as, geological strata *thin* out, *i. e.*, gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear.

Thine (thīn), *pron.* & *a.* [OE. *thin*, AS. *ðīn*, originally gen. of *ðū*, *ðū*, thou; akin to G. *dein* thine, Icel. *þinn*, possessive pron., *þīn*, gen. of *þū* thou, Goth. *þeins*, possessive pron., *þeina*, gen. of *þu* thou. See THOU, and cf. THY.] A form of the possessive case of the pronoun

thou, now superseded in common discourse by *your*, the possessive of *you*, but maintaining a place in solemn discourse, in poetry, and in the usual language of the Friends, or Quakers.

☞ In the old style, *thine* was commonly shortened to *thi* (*thy*) when used attributively before words beginning with a consonant; now, *thy* is used also before vowels. *Thine* is often used absolutely, the thing possessed being understood.

Thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly; akin to *þingan* to negotiate, *þingian* to reconcile, conciliate, D. *ding* a thing, OS. *thing* thing, assembly, judicial assembly, G. *ding* a thing, formerly also, an assembly, court, Icel. *þing* a thing, assembly, court, Sw. & Dan. *ting;* perhaps originally used of the transactions of or before a popular assembly, or the time appointed for such an assembly; cf. G. *dingen* to bargain, hire, MHG. *dingen* to hold court, speak before a court, negotiate, Goth. *þeihs* time, perhaps akin to L. *tempus* time. Cf. HUSTINGS, and TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, whether animate or inanimate; any separable or distinguishable object of thought.

God made . . . every *thing* that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen.* i. 25.

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

A *thing* of beauty is a joy forever. *Keats.*

2. An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being; any lifeless material.

Ye meads and groves, unconscious *things!* *Cowper.*

3. A transaction or occurrence; an event; a deed.

[And Jacob said] All these *things* are against me. *Gen.* xlii. 36.

Which if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these *things*. *Matt.* xxi. 24.

4. A portion or part; something.

Wicked men who understand any *thing* of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

5. A diminutive or slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing; — often used in pity or contempt.

See, sons, what *things* you are! *Shak.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and . . . turned from me. *Addison.*

I 'll be this abject *thing* no more. *Granville.*

I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.*

6. *pl.* Clothes; furniture; appurtenances; luggage; as, to pack or store one's *things*. [*Colloq.*]

☞ Formerly, the singular was sometimes used in a plural or collective sense.

And them she gave her moebles and her *thing*. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Thing* was used in a very general sense in Old English, and is still heard colloquially where some more definite term would be used in careful composition.

In the garden [he] walketh to and fro,
And hath his *things* [*i. e.*, prayers, devotions] said full courteously. *Chaucer.*

Hearkening his minstrels their *things* play. *Chaucer.*

7. (*Law*) Whatever may be possessed or owned; a property; — distinguished from *person*.

8. [*In this sense pronounced* thĭng.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly. *Longfellow.*

Things personal. (*Law*) Same as *Personal property*, under PERSONAL. — **Things real.** Same as *Real property*, under REAL.

Think (thĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINKING.] [OE. *thinken*, properly, to seem, from AS. *þyncean* (cf. METHINKS), but confounded with OE. *thenken* to think, fr. AS. *þencean* (imp. *þōhte*); akin to D. *denken*, *dunken*, OS. *thenkian*, *thunkian*, G. *denken*, *dünken*, Icel. *þekkja* to perceive, to know, *þykkja* to seem, Goth. *þagkjan*, *þaggkjan*, to think, *þygkjan* to think, to seem, OL. *tongere* to know. Cf. THANK, THOUGHT.] **1.** To seem or appear; — used chiefly in the expressions *methinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought*.

☞ These are genuine Anglo-Saxon expressions, equivalent to *it seems to me*, *it seemed to me*. In these expressions *me* is in the dative case.

2. To employ any of the intellectual powers except that of simple perception through the senses; to exercise the higher intellectual faculties.

For that I am
I know, because I *think*. *Dryden.*

3. Specifically: (*a*) To call anything to mind; to remember; as, I would have sent the books, but I did not *think* of it.

Well *thought* upon; I have it here. *Shak.*

(*b*) To reflect upon any subject; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to consider; to deliberate.

And when he *thought* thereon, he wept. *Mark* xiv. 72.

He *thought* within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? *Luke* xii. 17.

(*c*) To form an opinion by reasoning; to judge; to conclude; to believe; as, I *think* it will rain to-morrow.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

(*d*) To purpose; to intend; to design; to mean.

I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. *Num.* xxiv. 11.

Thou *thought'st* to help me. *Shak.*

(*e*) To presume; to venture.

Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father. *Matt.* iii. 9.

☞ *To think*, in a philosophical use as yet somewhat limited, designates the higher intellectual acts, the acts preëminently rational; to judge; to compare; to reason. Thinking is employed by Hamilton as "comprehending all our cognitive energies." It is defined by Mansel as "the act of knowing or judging by means of concepts," by Lotze as "the reaction of the mind on the material supplied by external influences." See THOUGHT.

To think better of. See under BETTER. — **To think much of**, *or* **To think well of**, to hold in esteem; to esteem highly.

Syn. — To expect; guess; cogitate; reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See EXPECT, GUESS.

Think, *v. t.* **1.** To conceive; to imagine.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4, 5.

2. To plan or design; to plot; to compass. [*Obs.*]

So little womanhood
And natural goodness, as to *think* the death
Of her own son. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

To think much, to esteem a great matter; to grudge. [*Obs.*] "[He] *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies." *Milton.* — **To think scorn.** (*a*) To disdain. [*Obs.*] "He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone." *Esther* iii. 6. (*b*) To feel indignation. [*Obs.*]

Think'a-ble (thĭnk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being thought or conceived; cogitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Think'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thinks; especially and chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a close *thinker;* a deep *thinker;* a coherent *thinker*.

Think'ing, *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas; as, man is a *thinking* being. — **Think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Think'ing, *n.* The act of thinking; mode of thinking; imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

Thin'ly (thĭn'lў), *adv.* In a thin manner; in a loose, scattered manner; scantily; not thickly; as, ground *thinly* planted with trees; a country *thinly* inhabited.

Thin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who thins, or makes thinner.

Thin'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being thin (in any of the senses of the word).

Thin'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Somewhat thin.

Thi'o-lite (thĭ'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. θίς, θινός, shore + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A calcareous tufa, in part crystalline, occurring on a large scale as a shore deposit about the Quaternary lake basins of Nevada.

Thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; irritable.

Thi'o- (thī'ō-). [Gr. θεῖον brimstone, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sulphur*. Cf. SULPHO-.

Thi'o-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphocarbonate.

Thi'o-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Thio-* + *carbonic.*] (*Chem.*) Same as SULPHOCARBONIC.

Thi'o-cy'a-nate (-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as SULPHOCYANATE.

Thi'o-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Thio-* + *cyanic.*] (*Chem.*) Same as SULPHOCYANIC.

Thi'o-naph'thene (-năf'thēn), *n.* [*Thio*phene + *naphthalene.*] (*Chem.*) A double benzene and thiophene nucleus, C_8H_8S, analogous to naphthalene, and like it the base of a large series of derivatives. [Written also *thionaphtene.*]

Thi-on'ic (thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεῖον brimstone, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to sulphur; containing or resembling sulphur; specifically, designating certain of the thio compounds; as, the *thionic* acids. Cf. DITHIONIC, TRITHIONIC, TETRATHIONIC, etc.

Thi'on-ine (thī'ŏn-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον brimstone, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) An artificial red or violet dyestuff consisting of a complex sulphur derivative of certain aromatic diamines, and obtained as a dark crystalline powder; — called also *phenylene violet*.

Thi'on-ol (-ōl), *n.* [*Thion*ine + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A red or violet dyestuff having a greenish metallic luster. It is produced artificially, by the chemical dehydration of thionine, as a brown amorphous powder.

Thi-on'o-line (thī-ŏn'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A beautiful fluorescent crystalline substance, intermediate in composition between thionol and thionine.

Thi'on-yl (thī'ŏn-ĭl), *n.* [*Thion*ic + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical SO, regarded as an essential constituent of certain sulphurous compounds; as, *thionyl* chloride.

Thi'o-phene (-ō-fēn), *n.* [*Thio-* + *ph*enyl + *-ene.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphur hydrocarbon, C_4H_4S, analogous to furfuran and benzene, and acting as the base of a large number of substances which closely resemble the corresponding aromatic derivatives.

Thi'o-phe'nic (thī'ō-fē'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, thiophene; specifically, designating a certain acid analogous to benzoic acid.

Thi'o-phe'nol (-nōl), *n.* [*Thio-* + *phenol.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_5.SH$, of an offensive odor, and analogous to phenol; — called also *phenyl sulphydrate*.

Thi-oph'thene (thī-ŏf'thēn), *n.* [Abbreviated from *thionaphthene.*] (*Chem.*) A double thiophene nucleus, $C_6H_4S_2$, analogous to thionaphthene, and the base of a large series of compounds. [Written also *thiophtene.*]

Thi'o-sul'phate (thī'ō-sŭl'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite*.

☞ The sodium salt is still called in photography by the name *sodium hyposulphite*, being used as a solvent for the excess of unchanged silver chloride, bromide, and iodide on the sensitive plate.

Thi'o-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [*Thio-* + *sulphuric.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphurous acid*.

Thi'o-to'lene (-tō'lēn), *n.* [*Thio-* + *toluene.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid, $C_4H_3S.CH_3$, analogous to, and resembling, toluene; — called also *methyl thiophene*.

Thi-ox'ene (thī-ŏks'ēn), *n.* [*Thio*phene + *xylene.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of three possible metameric substances, which are dimethyl derivatives of thiophene, like the xylenes from benzene.

Third (thẽrd), *a.* [OE. *thridde*, AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī*, *þreó*, three; akin to D. *derde* third, G. *dritte*, Icel. *þriði*, Goth. *þridja*, L. *tertius*, Gr. τρίτος, Skr. *tṛtīya*. See THREE, and cf. RIDING a jurisdiction, TIERCE.] **1.** Next after the second; coming after two others; — the ordinal of three; as, the *third* hour in the day. "The *third* night." *Chaucer.*

2. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the *third* part of a day.

Third estate. (*a*) In England, the commons, or the commonalty, who are represented in Parliament by the House of Commons. (*b*) In France, the tiers état. See TIERS ÉTAT. — **Third order** (*R. C. Ch.*), an order attached to a monastic order, and comprising men and women devoted to a rule of pious living, called the third rule, by a simple vow if they remain seculars, and by more solemn vows if they become regulars. See TERTIARY, *n.*, 1. — **Third person** (*Gram.*), the person spoken of. See PERSON, *n.*, 7. — **Third sound.** (*Mus.*) See THIRD, *n.*, 3.

Third (thẽrd), *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.

3. (*Mus.*) The third tone of the scale; the mediant.

4. *pl.* (*Law*) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life.

Major third (*Mus.*), an interval of two tones. — **Minor third** (*Mus.*), an interval of a tone and a half.

Third'-bor'ough (-bŭr'ō), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) An under constable. *Shak. Johnson.*

Third'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law*) The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, as within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire.

Third'ly, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

Third'-pen'ny (-pĕn'nў), *n.* (*A. S. Law*) A third part of the profits of fines and penalties imposed at the county court, which was among the perquisites enjoyed by the earl. *Burrill.*

Thirl (thẽrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THIRLED (thẽrld *or* thẽrl'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THIRLING.] [See THRILL.] To bore; to drill or thrill. See THRILL. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

That with a spear was *thirled* his breast bone. *Chaucer.*

Thirl'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [Cf. THRALL.] (*Scots Law*) The right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district, or of his sucken, to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding. *Erskine.*

Thirst (thẽrst), *n.* [OE. *thirst*, *þurst*, AS. *þurst*, *þyrst;* akin to D. *dorst*, OS. *thurst*, G. *durst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Sw. & Dan. *törst*, Goth. *þaúrstei* thirst, *þaúrsus* dry, withered, *þaúrseiþ mik* I thirst, *gaþaírsan* to wither, L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. τέρσεσθαι to become dry, τερσαίνειν to dry up, Skr. *tṛsh* to thirst. √54. Cf. TORRID.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the throat associated with a craving for liquids, produced by deprivation of drink, or by some other cause (as fear, excitement, etc.) which arrests the secretion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane; hence, the condition producing this sensation.

Wherefore is this that thou hast brought us up out of Egypt, to kill us, and our children . . . with *thirst?* *Ex.* xvii. 3.

With *thirst*, with cold, with hunger so confounded. *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: A want and eager desire after anything; a craving or longing; — usually with *for*, *of*, or *after;* as, the *thirst* for gold. "*Thirst* of worldly good." *Fairfax.* "The *thirst* I had of knowledge." *Milton.*

Thirst, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THIRSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THIRSTING.] [AS. *þyrstan*. See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** To feel thirst; to experience a painful or uneasy sensation of the throat or fauces, as for want of drink.

The people *thirsted* there for water. *Ex.* xvii. 3.

2. To have a vehement desire.

My soul *thirsteth* for . . . the living God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

Thirst, *v. t.* To have a thirst for. [*R.*]

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

Thirst'er (thẽrst'ẽr), *n.* One who thirsts.

Thirst'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

Thirst'i-ness, *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst.

Thirs'tle (thẽrs't'l), *n.* The throstle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thirst'y (thẽrst'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* THIRSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* THIRSTIEST.] [AS. *þurstig*. See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** Feeling thirst; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; hence, having an eager desire.

Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty.* *Judges* iv. 19.

2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched.

A dry and *thirsty* land, where no water is. *Ps.* lxiii. 1.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the *thirsty* mountain pant. *Addison.*

Thir'teen' (thẽr'tēn'), *a.* [OE. *threttene*, AS. *þreótēne*, *þreótyne*. See THREE, and TEN, and cf. THIRTY.] One more than twelve; ten and three; as, *thirteen* ounces or pounds.

Thir'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than twelve; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

Thir'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [From THIRTEEN: cf. AS. *þreóteóða*.] **1.** Next in order after the twelfth; the third after the tenth; — the ordinal of *thirteen;* as, the *thirteenth* day of the month.

2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Thir'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

2. The next in order after the twelfth.

3. (*Mus.*) The interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thir'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [From THIRTY: cf. AS. *þrītigōða.*] **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; the tenth after the twentieth; — the ordinal of *thirty;* as, the *thirtieth* day of the month.

2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Thir'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thir'ty (-tў), *a.* [OE. *thrilty*, AS. *þrītig*, *þrittig*, akin to D. *dertig*, G. *dreissig*, Icel. *þrjātīu*, *þrjātigi*, *þrir teger*, Goth. *þreis tigjus*, i. e., three tens. See

THREE, and TEN, and cf. THIRTEEN.] Being three times ten; consisting of one more than twenty-nine; twenty and ten; as, the month of June consists of *thirty* days.

Thir'ty (thĕr'tȳ), *n.; pl.* THIRTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of three tens, or twenty and ten; thirty units or objects.

2. A symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or XXX.

Thir'ty-sec'ond (-sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Being one of thirty-two equal parts into which anything is divided.

Thirty-second note (*Mus.*), the thirty-second part of a whole note; a demi-semiquaver.

Thirty-second Notes.

This (thĭs), *pron. & a.; pl.* THESE (thēz). [OE. *this, thes*, AS. *ðēs*, masc., *ðeós*, fem., *ðis*, neut.; akin to OS. *these*, D. *deze*, G. *dieser*, OHG. *diser, deser*, Icel. *þessi;* originally from the definite article + a particle *-se, -si;* cf. Goth. *sai* behold. See THE, THAT, and cf. THESE, THOSE.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun, *this* denotes something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned.

When they heard *this*, they were pricked in their heart. *Acts* ii. 37.

But know *this*, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched. *Matt.* xxiv. 43.

2. As an adjective, *this* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun; as, *this* book; *this* way to town.

☞ *This* may be used as opposed or correlative to *that*, and sometimes as opposed to *other* or to a second *this*. See the Note under THAT, 1.

This way and *that* the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

Thy crimes . . . soon by *this* or *this* will end. *Addison.*

☞ *This*, like *a, every, that*, etc., may refer to a number, as of years, persons, etc., taken collectively or as a whole.

This twenty years have I been with thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

This'tle (thĭs''l), *n.* [OE. *thistil*, AS. *pistel;* akin to D. & G. *distel*, OHG. *distila, distil*, Icel. *pistill*, Sw. *tistel*, Dan. *tidsel;* of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several prickly composite plants, especially those of the genera *Cnicus, Carduus*, and *Onopordon*. The name is often also applied to other prickly plants.

Thistle.

Blessed thistle, *Carduus benedictus*, so named because it was formerly considered an antidote to the bite of venomous creatures. — **Bull thistle,** *Cnicus lanceolatus*, the common large thistle of neglected pastures. — **Canada thistle,** *Cnicus arvensis*, a native of Europe, but introduced into the United States from Canada. — **Cotton thistle,** *Onopordon Acanthium*. — **Fuller's thistle,** the teasel. — **Globe thistle, Melon thistle,** etc. See under GLOBE, MELON, etc. — **Pine thistle,** *Atractylis gummifera*, a native of the Mediterranean region. A viscid gum resin flows from the involucre. — **Scotch thistle,** either the cotton thistle, or the musk thistle, or the spear thistle; — all used as national emblems of Scotland. — **Sow thistle,** *Sonchus oleraceus*. — **Spear thistle.** Same as BULL THISTLE. — **Star thistle,** a species of *Centaurea*. See CENTAUREA. — **Torch thistle,** a candelabra-shaped plant of the genus Cereus. See CEREUS. — **Yellow thistle,** *Cnicus horridulus*.

Thistle bird (*Zoöl.*), the American goldfinch, or yellow-bird (*Spinus tristis*); — so called on account of its feeding on the seeds of thistles. See *Illust.* under GOLDFINCH. — **Thistle butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), a handsomely colored American butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*) whose larva feeds upon thistles; — called also *painted lady*. — **Thistle cock** (*Zoöl.*), the corn bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Thistle crown,** a gold coin of England of the reign of James I., worth four shillings. — **Thistle finch** (*Zoöl.*), the goldfinch; — so called from its fondness for thistle seeds. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Thistle funnel,** a funnel having a bulging body and flaring mouth.

This'tly (thĭs'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Overgrown with thistles; as, *thistly* ground. *Thomson.*

2. Fig.: Resembling a thistle or thistles; sharp; prickling.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some *thistly* sorrow at its side. *Cowper*

Thistle Funnel.

Thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *thider*, AS. *ðider;* akin to E. *that;* cf. Icel. *þaðra* there, Goth. *þaþrō* thence. See THAT, and THE.] **1.** To that place; — opposed to *hither*.

This city is near: . . . O, let me escape *thither*. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Where I am, *thither* ye can not come. *John* vii. 34.

2. To that point, end, or result; as, the argument tended *thither*.

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; one way and another.

Syn. — There. — THITHER, THERE. *Thither* properly denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes rest in a place; as, I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*. But *thither* has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or a style purposely conformed to the past, and *there* is now used in both senses; as, I shall go *there* to-morrow; we shall go *there* together.

Thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Being on the farther side from the person speaking; farther; — a correlative of *hither;* as, on the *thither* side of the water. *W. D. Howells.*

2. Applied to time: On the thither side of, older than; of more years than. See HITHER, *a.* *Huxley.*

Thith'er-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To that point; so far. [*Obs.*]

Thith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces *thitherward*. *Jer.* l. 5.

Thit'see (thĭt'sē), *n.* [Written also *theetsee*, and *thietsie.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The varnish tree of Burmah (*Melanorrhœa usitatissima*).

2. A black varnish obtained from the tree.

‖ **Thlip'sis** (thlĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θλῖψις pressure, fr. θλίβειν to press.] (*Med.*) Compression, especially constriction of vessels by an external cause.

Tho (thō), *def. art.* The. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tho, *pron. pl.* Those. [*Obs.*]

This knowen *tho* that be to wives bound. *Chaucer.*

Tho, *adv.* [AS. *þā.*] Then. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

To do obsequies as was *tho* the guise. *Chaucer.*

Thole (thōl), *n.* [Written also *thowel*, and *thowl.*] [OE. *thol*, AS. *þol;* akin to D. *dol*, Icel. *þollr* a fir tree, a young fir, a tree, a thole.] **1.** A wooden or metal pin, set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. *Longfellow.*

2. The pin, or handle, of a scythe snath.

Thole pin. Same as THOLE.

Thole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THOLED (thōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THOLING.] [OE. *polen, polien*, AS. *þolian;* akin to OS. *tholōn*, OHG. *dolēn*, G. *geduld* patience, *dulden* to endure, Icel. *þola*, Sw. *tåla*, Dan. *taale*, Goth. *þulan*, L. *tolerare, tulisse*, to endure, bear, *tollere* to lift, bear, Gr. τλῆναι to bear, Skr. *tul* to lift. √55. Cf. TOLERATE.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Gower.*

So much woe as I have with you *tholed*. *Chaucer.*

To *thole* the winter's sleety dribble. *Burns.*

Thole, *v. i.* To wait. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Tho-mæ'an } (thō-mē'an; 277), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A
Tho-me'an } member of the ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, which some suppose to have been originally founded by the Apostle Thomas.

Tho'mism (thō'mĭz'm), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The
Tho'ma-ism (thō'mā-ĭz'm), } doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, esp. with respect to predestination and grace.

Tho'mist (-mĭst; 277), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Thomas Aquinas. See SCOTIST.

Tho'mite (-mīt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Thomæan.

Thom'sen-o-lite (tŏm'sen-ō-līt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen. See -LITE.] (*Min.*) A fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium occurring with the cryolite of Greenland.

Thom'sen's dis-ease' (tŏm'senz dĭz-ēz'). [From *Thomsen*, a physician of Sleswick.] (*Med.*) An affection apparently congenital, consisting in tonic contraction and stiffness of the voluntary muscles occurring after a period of muscular inaction.

Thom-so'ni-an (tŏm-sō'nĭ-an), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to Thomsonianism. — *n.* A believer in Thomsonianism; one who practices Thomsonianism.

Thom-so'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) An empirical system which assumes that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, and that vegetable medicines alone should be used; — from the founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts.

Thom'son-ite (tŏm'sŭn-īt), *n.* [From R. D. *Thomson*, of Glasgow.] (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Called also *mesole*, and *comptonite*.

Thong (thŏng; 115), *n.* [OE. *thong, pwong, thwang*, AS. *þwang;* akin to Icel. *þvengr* a thong, latchet. √57. Cf. TWINGE.] A strap of leather; especially, one used for fastening anything.

And nails for loosened spears, and *thongs* for shields, provide. *Dryden.*

Thong seal (*Zoöl.*), the bearded seal. See the Note under SEAL.

Tho'oid (thō'oid), *a.* [Gr. θώς, θωός, the jackal + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a group of carnivores, including the wolves and the dogs.

Thor (thôr), *n.* [Icel. *þōrs.* Cf. THURSDAY.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The god of thunder, and son of Odin.

‖ **Tho'ra-cen-te'sis** (thō'rā-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θώραξ thorax + κέντησις pricking, from κεντεῖν to prick, stab.] (*Surg.*) The operation of puncturing the chest wall so as to let out liquids contained in the cavity of the chest.

Tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *thoracique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thorax, or chest.

Thoracic duct (*Anat.*), the great trunk of the lymphatic vessels, situated on the ventral side of the vertebral column in the thorax and abdomen. See *Illust.* of LACTEAL.

Tho-rac'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *thoracique.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath the thorax or beneath the pectoral fins.

‖ **Tho-rac'i-ca** (thō-răs'ĭ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of cirripeds including those which have six thoracic segments, usually bearing six pairs of cirri. The common barnacles are examples.

Tho'ra-com'e-ter (-rā-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Same as STETHOMETER.

Tho'ra-co-plas'ty (thō'rā-kō-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [*Thorax* + *plasty.*] (*Med.*) A remodeling or reshaping of the thorax; especially, the operation of removing the ribs, so as to obliterate the pleural cavity in cases of empyema.

‖ **Tho'ra-cos'tra-ca** (thō'rā-kŏs'trā-kà), *n. pl.* [NL. See THORAX, and OSTRACOID, *a.*] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Crustacea, having a dorsal shield or carapace uniting all, or nearly all, of the thoracic somites to the head. It includes the crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and similar species.

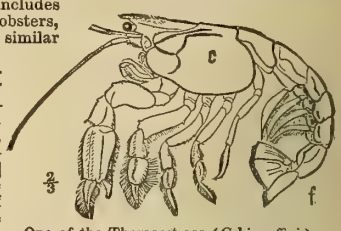

One of the Thoracostraca (*Gebia affinis*). *c* Carapace; *f* Telson.

Tho'ra-cot'o-my (thō'rā-kŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. θώραξ, -ακος, thorax + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of opening the pleural cavity by incision.

Tho'ral (thō'ral), *a.* [L. *torus* a couch, bed.] Of or pertaining to a bed. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. θώραξ.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The part of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen, containing that part of the body cavity the walls of which are supported by the dorsal vertebræ, the ribs, and the sternum, and in which the heart and lungs are situated; the chest.

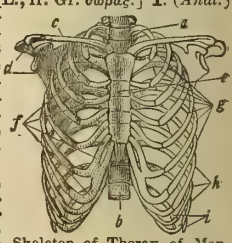

Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

☞ In mammals the thoracic cavity is completely separated from the abdominal by the diaphragm, but in birds and many reptiles the separation is incomplete, while in other reptiles, and in amphibians and fishes, there is no marked separation and no true thorax.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The middle region of the body of an insect, or that region which bears the legs and wings. It is composed of three united somites, each of which is composed of several distinct parts. See *Illust.* in Appendix, and *Illust.* of COLEOPTERA. (*b*) The second, or middle, region of the body of a crustacean, arachnid, or other articulate animal. In the case of decapod Crustacea, some writers include under the term *thorax* only the three segments bearing the maxillipeds; others include also the five segments bearing the legs. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

3. (*Antiq.*) A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; especially, the breastplate worn by the ancient Greeks.

Tho'ri-a (thō'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] (*Chem.*) A rare white earthy substance, consisting of the oxide of thorium; — formerly called also *thorina*.

Thor'ic (thôr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to thorium; designating the compounds of thorium.

Tho'rite (thō'rīt), *n.* [So called by Berzelius from the Scandinavian god *Thor*. See THOR.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown to black color, or, as in the variety *orangite*, orange-yellow. It is essentially a silicate of thorium.

Tho'ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] (*Chem.*) A metallic element found in certain rare minerals, as thorite, pyrochlore, monazite, etc., and isolated as an infusible gray metallic powder which burns in the air and forms thoria; — formerly called also *thorinum*. Symbol Th. Atomic weight 232.0.

Thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn;* akin to OS. & OFries. *thorn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*, Dan. *torn*, Sw. *törne*, Icel. *þorn*, Goth. *paúrnus;* cf. Pol. *tarn*, Russ. *tern'* the blackthorn, *ternie* thorns, Skr. *tṛṇa* grass, blade of grass √53.] **1.** A hard and sharp-pointed projection from a woody stem; usually, a branch so transformed; a spine.

2. (*Bot.*) Any shrub or small tree which bears thorns; especially, any species of the genus Cratægus, as the haw*thorn*, white*thorn*, cockspur *thorn*.

3. Fig.: That which pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything troublesome; trouble; care.

There was given to me a *thorn* in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me. 2 *Cor.* xii. 7.

The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares,
Be only mine. *Southern.*

4. The name of the Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*. It was used to represent both of the sounds of English *th*, as in *thin, then*. So called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine.

Thorn apple (*Bot.*), Jamestown weed. — **Thorn broom** (*Bot.*), the furze. — **Thorn bush** (*Bot.*), a shrub that produces thorns. — **Thorn hedge,** a hedge of thorn-bearing trees or bushes. — **Thorn devil.** (*Zoöl.*) See MOLOCH, 2. — **Thorn hopper** (*Zoöl.*), a tree hopper (*Thelia cratægi*) which lives on the thorn bush, apple tree, and allied trees.

Thorn, *v. t.* To prick, as with a thorn. [*Poetic*]

I am the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him. *Tennyson.*

Thorn'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A European skate (*Raia clavata*) having thornlike spines on its back.

Thornback (*Raia clavata*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The large European spider crab or king crab (*Maia squinado*).

Thorn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small, brilliantly colored American birds of the genus *Rhamphomicron*. They have a long, slender, sharp bill, and feed upon honey, insects, and the juice of the sugar cane.

Thorn'bird' (thôrn'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small South American bird (*Anumbius anumbii*) allied to the ovenbirds of the genus *Furnarius*). It builds a very large and complex nest of twigs and thorns in a bush or tree.

Thorn'but (thôrn'bŭt), *n.* [*Thorn* + *-but* as in *halibut*; cf. G. *dornbutt*.] (*Zoöl.*) The turbot.

Thorn'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head armed with thorns or spines.

Thorn-headed worm (*Zoöl.*), any worm of the order Acanthocephala; — called also *thornhead*.

Thorn'less, *a.* Destitute of, or free from, thorns.

Thorn'set' (-sĕt'), *a.* Set with thorns. *Dyer.*

Thorn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful South American humming bird (*Gouldia Popelairii*), having the six outer tail feathers long, slender, and pointed. The head is ornamented with a long, pointed crest.

Thorn'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* THORNIER (-Ī-ẽr); *superl.* THORNIEST.] [Cf. AS. *porniht*.] **1.** Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; spiny; as, a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree; a *thorny* crown.

2. Like a thorn or thorns; hence, figuratively, troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing. "The *thorny* point of bare distress." *Shak.*

The steep and *thorny* way to heaven. *Shak.*

Thorny rest-harrow (*Bot.*), rest-harrow. — **Thorny trefoil**, a prickly plant of the genus *Fagonia* (*F. Cretica*, etc.).

Thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* [See THROUGH.] Through. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

Thor'ough, *a.* **1.** Passing through; as, *thorough* lights in a house. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator; a *thorough* poet.

Thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Through. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Thor'ough, *n.* A furrow between two ridges, to drain off the surface water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Thor'ough bass' (bās'). (*Mus.*) The representation of chords by figures placed under the bass; figured bass; basso continuo; — sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*.

Thor'ough-brace' (-brās'), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and attached to springs, or serving as a spring. See *Illust.* of CHAISE.

Thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; — said of stock, as horses. Hence, having the characteristics of such breeding; mettlesome; courageous; of elegant form, or the like. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal, especially a horse.

Thor'ough-fare' (-fâr'), *n.* [AS. *purhfaru*.] **1.** A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way open to the public; a public road; hence, a frequented street.

A large and splendid *thoroughfare*. *Motley.*

2. A passing or going through; passage. [*R.*]

[Made] Hell and this world — one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton.*

Thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete.

2. Going all lengths; extreme; thoroughpaced; — less common in this sense.

Thor'ough-light'ed (-līt'ĕd), *a.* (*Arch.*) Provided with thorough lights or windows at opposite sides, as a room or building. *Gwilt.*

Thor'ough-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

Thor'ough-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being thorough; completeness.

Thor'ough-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as, a *thoroughpaced* Tory or Whig

If she be a *thoroughpaced* impostor. *Sir W. Scott.*

Thor'ough-pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A disease of the hock (sometimes of the knee) of a horse, caused by inflammation of the synovial membrane and a consequent excessive secretion of the synovial fluid; — probably so called because there is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, appearing somewhat as if a pin had been thrust through.

Thor'ough-sped' (-spĕd'), *a.* Fully accomplished; thoroughpaced. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Thor'ough-stitch' (-stĭch'), *adv.* So as to go the whole length of any business; fully; completely. [*Obs.*]

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Estrange.*

Thor'ough-wax' (-wăks'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An umbelliferous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) with perfoliate leaves. (*b*) Thoroughwort.

Thor'ough-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* Same as BONESET.

Thor'ow (thŭr'ō), *prep.* Through. [*Obs.*] "*Thorow* bramble, pits, and floods." *Beau. & Fl.*

Thor'ow, *a.* Thorough. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Thorp } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *porp*; akin to OS. & OFries.
Thorpe } *thorp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, Icel. *porp*, Dan. *torp*, Sw. *torp* a cottage, a little farm, Goth. *paúrp* a field, and probably to Lith. *troba* a building, a house, W. *tref* a hamlet, Ir. *treabh* a farmed village, a tribe, clan, Gael. *treabhair* houses, and perhaps to L. *turba* a crowd, throng, disturbance (cf. TURBID), Gr. *τύρβη* disorder, tumult. Cf. DORP.] A group of houses in the country; a small village; a hamlet; a dorp; — now chiefly occurring in names of places and persons; as, *Althorp*, *Mablethorpe*. "Within a little *thorp* I staid." *Fairfax.*

Then *thorpe* and byre arose in fire. *Tennyson.*

Those (thōz), *pron.* [OE. *pos*, *pas*, AS. *ðās*, nom. and acc. pl. of *ðēs* this. See THIS, and cf. THESE.] The plural of *that*. See THAT.

‖ **Thoth** (thōth; 115), *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The god of eloquence and letters among the ancient Egyptians, and supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy. He corresponded to the *Mercury* of the Romans, and was usually represented as a human figure with the head of an ibis or a lamb.

Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Egyptian sacred baboon.

Thou (thou), *pron.* [*Sing.: nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē). *Pl.: nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU.] [OE. *thou*, *þu*, AS. *ðū*, *ðu*; akin to OS. & OFries. *thu*, G., Dan. & Sw. *du*, Icel. *þū*, Goth. *þu*, Russ. *tuí*, Ir. & Gael. *tu*, W. *ti*, L. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, Dor. *τύ*, Skr. *tvam*. √185. Cf. THEE, THINE, TE DEUM.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; thyself; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn or poetical style.

Art *thou* he that should come? *Matt.* xi. 3.

☞ "In Old English, generally, *thou* is the language of a lord to a servant, of an equal to an equal, and expresses also companionship, love, permission, defiance, scorn, threatening: whilst *ye* is the language of a servant to a lord, and of compliment, and further expresses honor, submission, or entreaty." *Skeat.*

☞ *Thou* is now sometimes used by the Friends, or Quakers, in familiar discourse, though most of them corruptly say *thee* instead of *thou*.

Thou, *v. t.* To address as *thou*, esp. to do so in order to treat with insolent familiarity or contempt.

If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

Thou, *v. i.* To use the words *thou* and *thee* in discourse after the manner of the Friends. [*R.*]

Though (thō), *conj.* [OE. *thogh*, *þah*, AS. *ðeáh*, *ðēah*, *ðēh*; akin to OS. *thōh*, OFries. *thach*, D. & G. *doch* but, yet, OHG. *doh* but, yet, though, Icel. *þō* yet, nevertheless, Sw. *dock*, Dan. *dog*, Goth. *þáuh*, *þáu*, than, or, yet; of uncertain origin. √184.] Granting, admitting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job* xiii. 15.
Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

☞ It is compounded with *all* in *although*. See ALTHOUGH.

As though, as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

Though, *adv.* However; nevertheless; notwithstanding; — used in familiar language, and in the middle or at the end of a sentence.

I would not be as sick *though* for his place. *Shak.*
A good cause would do well, *though*. *Dryden.*

Thought (thạt), *imp. & p. p.* of THINK.

Thought, *n.* [OE. *þoght*, *þouht*, AS. *þōht*, *geþōht*, fr. *þencean* to think; akin to D. *gedachte* thought, MHG. *dāht*, *gedāht*, Icel. *þōttr*, *þōtti*. See THINK.] **1.** The act of thinking; the exercise of the mind in any of its higher forms; reflection; cogitation.

Thought can not be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

3. That which is thought; an idea; a mental conception, whether an opinion, judgment, fancy, purpose, or intention.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*. *Pope.*
Why do you keep alone, . . .
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shak.*
Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject. *Dryden.*
All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. *Ps.* lvi. 5.

4. Solicitude; anxious care; concern.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*
Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. *Matt.* vi. 25.

5. A small degree or quantity; a trifle; as, a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Colloq.*]

If the hair were a *thought* browner. *Shak.*

☞ *Thought*, in philosophical usage now somewhat current, denotes the capacity for, or the exercise of, the very highest intellectual functions, especially those usually comprehended under judgment.

This [faculty], to which I gave the name of the "elaborative faculty," — the faculty of relations or comparison, — constitutes what is properly denominated *thought*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Idea; conception; imagination; fancy; conceit; notion; supposition; reflection; consideration; meditation; contemplation; cogitation; deliberation.

Thought'ful (thạt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of thought; employed in meditation; contemplative; as, a man of *thoughtful* mind.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

2. Attentive; careful; exercising the judgment; having the mind directed to an object; as, *thoughtful* of gain; *thoughtful* in seeking truth. *Glanvill.*

3. Anxious; solicitous; concerned.

Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

Syn. — Considerate; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE. He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true interest; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One who is not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes. "He who is *thoughtful* does not forget his duty; he who is *considerate* pauses, and *considers* properly what is his duty. It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be *thoughtful* in doing what is wished of him; it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be *considerate*, as he has often to judge according to his own discretion." *Crabb.*

— **Thought'ful-ly** (thạt'fụl-lȳ), *adv.* — **Thought'fulness**, *n.*

Thought'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking thought; careless; inconsiderate; rash; as, a *thoughtless* person, or act.

2. Giddy; gay; dissipated. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

3. Deficient in reasoning power; stupid; dull.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

— **Thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Thought'less-ness**, *n.*

Thou'sand (thou'zand), *n.* [OE. *pousend*, *pusend*, AS. *þūsend*; akin to OS. *thūsundig*, *thūsind*, OFries. *thusend*, D. *duizend*, G. *tausend*, OHG. *tūsunt*, *dūsunt*, Icel. *þūsund*, *þūshund*, Sw. *tusen*, Dan. *tusind*, Goth. *þūsundi*, Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tuisiacha*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The number of ten hundred; a collection or sum consisting of ten times one hundred units or objects.

2. Hence, indefinitely, a great number.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. *Ps.* xci. 7.

☞ The word *thousand* often takes a plural form. See the Note under HUNDRED.

3. A symbol representing one thousand units; as, 1,000, M. or CIↃ.

Thou'sand, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred.

2. Hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely. "Perplexed with a *thousand* cares." *Shak.*

Thou'sand-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

Thou'sand legs' (lĕgz'). (*Zoöl.*) A milleped, or galleyworm; — called also *thousand-legged worm*.

Thou'sandth (-zandth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; coming last of a thousand successive individuals or units; — the ordinal of *thousand*; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing.

2. Constituting, or being one of, a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided; the tenth of a hundredth.

3. Occurring as being one of, or the last one of, a very great number; very small; minute; — used hyperbolically; as, to do a thing for the *thousandth* time.

Thou'sandth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts into which a unit is divided.

Thow'el (thō'ẽl), } *n.* [See THOLE.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A
Thowl (thōl), } thole pin. (*b*) A rowlock.

I would sit impatiently thinking with what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels*. *Dickens.*

Thra'cian (thrā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace.

Thrack (thrăk), *v. t.* To load or burden; as, to *thrack* a man with property. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Thrack'scat (-skăt), *n.* Metal still in the mine. [*Obs.*]

Thral'dom (thral'dŭm), *n.* [Icel. *þrældōmr*. See THRALL, and -DOM.] The condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude. [Written also *thralldom*.]

Women are born to *thraldom* and penance
And to be under man's governance. *Chaucer.*
He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.*

Thrall (thrạl), *n.* [OE. *thral*, *þral*, Icel. *þræll*, perhaps through AS. *þrǣl*; akin to Sw. *träl*, Dan. *træl*, and probably to AS. *þrægian* to run, Goth. *þragjan*, Gr. *τρέχειν*; cf. OHG. *dregil*, *drigil*, a servant.] **1.** A slave; a bondman. *Chaucer.*

Gurth, the born *thrall* of Cedric. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Slavery; bondage; servitude; thraldom. *Tennyson.*

He still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep. *Chapman.*

3. A shelf; a stand for barrels, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrall, *a.* Of or pertaining to a thrall; in the condition of a thrall; bond; enslaved. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

The fiend that would make you *thrall* and bond. *Chaucer.*

Thrall, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Spenser.*

Thrall'dom (thrạl'dŭm), *n.* Thraldom.

Thrall'-less, *a.* (*a*) Having no thralls. (*b*) Not enslaved; not subject to bonds.

Thrall'-like' (-lik'), *a.* Resembling a thrall, or his condition, feelings, or the like; slavish.

Servile and *thrall-like* fear. *Milton.*

Thra'nite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *θρανίτης*, from *θρᾶνος* a bench, form, especially the topmost of the three benches in a trireme.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) One of the rowers on the topmost of the three benches in a trireme.

Thrap'ple (thrăp'p'l), *n.* [Also *thropple*, corrupted fr. *throttle*.] Windpipe; throttle. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Thrash (thrăsh), **Thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THRASHED (thrăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRASHING.] [OE. *preschen*, *preshen*, to beat, AS. *perscan*, *prescan*; akin to D. *dorschen*, OD. *derschen*, G. *dreschen*, OHG. *dreskan*, Icel. *preskja*, Sw. *tröska*, Dan. *tærske*, Goth. *þriskan*, Lith. *traszketi* to rattle, Russ. *treskate* to burst, crackle, *tresk'* a crash, OSlav. *troska* a stroke of lightning. Cf. THRESH.] **1.** To beat out grain from, as straw or husks; to beat the straw or husk of (grain) with a flail; to beat off, as the kernels of grain; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats; to *thresh* over the old straw.

The wheat was reaped, *thrashed*, and winnowed by machines. *H. Spencer.*

2. To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; to drub.

Thrash, Thresh, *v. i.* **1.** To practice thrashing grain or the like; to perform the business of beating grain from straw; as, a man who *thrashes* well.

2. Hence, to labor; to toil; also, to move violently.

I rather would be Mævius, *thrash* for rhymes,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times. *Dryden.*

Thrash'el (-el), *n.* An instrument to thrash with; a flail. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Thrash'er (thrăsh'ẽr), **Thresh'er** (thrĕsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, thrashes grain; a thrashing machine.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A large and voracious shark (*Alopias vulpes*), remarkable for the great length of the upper lobe of its tail, with which it beats, or thrashes, its prey. It is

found both upon the American and European coasts. Called also *fox shark, sea ape, sea fox, slasher, swingle-tail,* and *thrasher shark.*

Thrasher Shark.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the brown thrush and other allied species. See BROWN THRUSH.

Sage thrasher. (*Zoöl.*) See under SAGE. — **Thrasher whale** (*Zoöl.*), the common killer of the Atlantic.

Thrash'ing (thrăsh'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from THRASH, *v.*

Thrashing floor, Threshing-floor, *or* **Threshing floor,** a floor or area on which grain is beaten out. — **Thrashing machine,** a machine for separating grain from the straw.

Thra-son'ic-al (thrā-sŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [From *Thraso,* the name of a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch:" cf. L. *Thrasonianus.*] Of or pertaining to Thraso; like, or becoming to, Thraso; bragging; boastful; vainglorious. — **Thra-son'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of 'I came, saw, and overcame.' *Shak.*

Thraste (thrāst), *v. t.* [*imp.* THRASTE; *p. p.* THRAST.] To thrust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thrave (thrāv), *n.* [OE. *prave, preve,* Icel. *preſi;* akin to Dan. *trave;* cf. Icel. *prĭfa* to grasp.] **1.** Twenty-four (in some places, twelve) sheaves of wheat; a shock, or stook. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. The number of two dozen; also, an indefinite number; a bunch; a company; a throng. "The worst of a *thrave.*" [*Obs.*] *Lansdowne MS.*

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale. *Bp. Hall.*

Thraw (thrạ), *n.* & *v.* See THROE. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* [OE. *threed, pred,* AS. *prǣd;* akin to D. *draad,* G. *draht* wire, thread, OHG. *drāt,* Icel. *prāðr* a thread, Sw. *tråd,* Dan. *traad,* and AS. *prāwan* to twist. See THROW, and cf. THRID.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length; a compound cord consisting of two or more single yarns doubled, or joined together, and twisted.

2. A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, a line of gold or silver.

3. The prominent part of the spiral of a screw or nut; the rib. See SCREW, *n.*, **1.**

4. Fig.: Something continued in a long course or tenor; as, the *thread* of life, or of a discourse. *Bp. Burnet.*

5. Fig.: Composition; quality; fineness. [*Obs.*]

A neat courtier,
Of a most elegant *thread.* *B. Jonson.*

Air threads, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders; gossamer. — **Thread and thrum,** the good and bad together. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Thread cell** (*Zoöl.*), a lasso cell. See under LASSO. — **Thread herring** (*Zoöl.*), the gizzard shad. See under GIZZARD. — **Thread lace,** lace made of linen thread. — **Thread needle,** a game in which children stand in a row, joining hands, and in which the outer one, still holding his neighbor, runs between the others; — called also *thread the needle.*

Thread, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREADING.] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way; also, to effect or make, as one's way, through or between obstacles; to thrid.

Heavy trading ships . . . *threading* the Bosphorus. *Mitford.*
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*

3. To form a thread, or spiral rib, on or in; as, to *thread* a screw or nut.

Thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* **1.** Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as, *threadbare* clothes. "A *threadbare* cope." *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: Worn out; trite; hackneyed; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject; stale topics and *threadbare* quotations. *Swift.*

Thread'bare'ness, *n.* The state of being threadbare.

Thread'en (thrĕd''n), *a.* Made of thread; as, *threaden* sails; a *threaden* fillet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Thread'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A device for assisting in threading a needle.

2. A tool or machine for forming a thread on a screw or in a nut.

Thread'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fishes belonging to *Polynemus* and allied genera. They have numerous long pectoral filaments.

Thread'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cutlass fish. (*b*) A carangoid fish (*Caranx gallus,* or *C. crinitus*) having the anterior rays of the soft dorsal and anal fins prolonged in the form of long threads.

Thread'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being thready.

Thread'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of a thread; filiform.

Thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any long, slender nematode worm, especially the pinworm and filaria.

Thread'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Like thread or filaments; slender; as, the *thready* roots of a shrub.

2. Containing, or consisting of, thread.

Threap (thrēp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREAPED (thrēpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREAPING.] [AS. *preāpian* to reprove.] [Written also *threpe,* and *threip.*] **1.** To call; to name. [*Obs.*]

2. To maintain obstinately against denial or contradiction; also, to contend or argue against (another) with obstinacy; to chide; as, he *threaped* me down that it was so. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Burns.*

3. To beat, or thrash. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. To cozen, or cheat. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Threap, *v. i.* To contend obstinately; to be pertinacious. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

It 's not for a man with a woman to *threap.* *Percy's Reliques.*

Threap (thrēp), *n.* An obstinate decision or determination; a pertinacious affirmation. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle.*

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* [AS. *preāt,* akin to ā*preótan* to vex, G. ver*driessen,* OHG. ir*driozan,* Icel. *þrjōta* to fail, want, lack, Goth. us*þriutan* to vex, to trouble, Russ. *trudite* to impose a task, irritate, vex, L. *trudere* to push. Cf. ABSTRUSE, INTRUDE, OBTRUDE, PROTRUDE.] The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; the declaration of an evil, loss, or pain to come; menace; threatening; denunciation.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

Threat, *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *preten,* AS. *preātian.* See THREAT, *n.*] To threaten. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Shak.*

Of all his *threating* reck not a mite. *Chaucer.*
Our dreaded admiral from far they *threat.* *Dryden.*

Threat'en (thrĕt''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREATENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREATENING.] [OE. *pretenen.* See THREAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter threats against; to menace; to inspire with apprehension; to alarm, or attempt to alarm, as with the promise of something evil or disagreeable; to warn.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 17.

2. To exhibit the appearance of (something evil or unpleasant) as approaching; to indicate as impending; to announce the conditional infliction of; as, to *threaten* war; to *threaten* death. *Milton.*

The skies look grimly
And *threaten* present blusters. *Shak.*

Syn. — To menace. — THREATEN, MENACE. *Threaten* is Anglo-Saxon, and *menace* is Latin. As often happens, the former is the more familiar term; the latter is more employed in formal style. We are *threatened* with a drought; the country is *menaced* with war.

By turns put on the suppliant and the lord:
Threatened this moment, and the next implored. *Prior.*
Of the sharp ax
Regardless, that o'er his devoted head
Hangs *menacing.* *Somerville.*

Threat'en, *v. i.* To use threats, or menaces; also, to have a threatening appearance.

Though the seas *threaten,* they are merciful. *Shak.*

Threat'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who threatens. *Shak.*

Threat'en-ing, *a.* & *n.* from THREATEN, *v.* — **Threat'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Threatening letters (*Law*), letters containing threats, especially those designed to extort money, or to obtain other property, by menaces; blackmailing letters.

Threat'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. *Spenser.* — **Threat'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Threave (thrēv), *n.* Same as THRAVE. [*Obs.*]

Three (thrē), *a.* [OE. *þre, þreo, þri,* AS. *þrī,* masc., *þreó,* fem. and neut.; akin to OFries. *thre,* OS. *thria, threa,* D. *drie,* G. *drei,* OHG. *drī,* Icel. *þrīr,* Dan. & Sw. *tre,* Goth. *þreis,* Lith. *trys,* Ir., Gael., & W. *tri,* Russ. *tri,* L. *tres,* Gr. τρεῖς, Skr. *tri.* √301. Cf. 3d DRILLING, TERN, *a.*, THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, TIERCE, TREY, TRI-, TRIAD, TRINITY, TRIPOD.] One more than two; two and one. "I offer thee *three* things." 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 12.

Three solemn aisles approach the shrine. *Keble.*

☞ *Three* is often joined with other words, forming compounds signifying *divided into, composed of,* or *containing, three parts, portions, organs,* or the like; as, *three*-branched, *three*-capsuled, *three*-celled, *three*-cleft, *three*-edged, *three*-foot, *three*-footed, *three*-forked, *three*-grained, *three*-headed, *three*-legged, *three*-mouthed, *three*-nooked, *three*-petaled, *three*-pronged, *three*-ribbed, *three*-seeded, *three*-stringed, *three*-toed, and the like.

Three, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects.

2. A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Rule of three. (*Arith.*) See under RULE, *n.*

Three'-coat' (-kōt'), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having or consisting of three coats; — applied to plastering which consists of pricking-up, floating, and a finishing coat; or, as called in the United States, a scratch coat, browning, and finishing coat.

Three'-cor'nered (-kôr'nẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having three corners, or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. (*Bot.*) Having three prominent longitudinal angles; as, a *three-cornered* stem.

Three'-deck'er (-dĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

Three'-flow'ered (-flou'ẽrd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing three flowers together, or only three flowers.

Three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [OE. *preofald;* cf. AS. *þrīfeald.*] Consisting of three, or thrice repeated; triple; as, *threefold* justice.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. *Eccl.* iv. 12.

Three'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Said of games or contests where three persons play against each other, or two against one; as, a *three-handed* game of cards.

Three'-leafed' (-lēft'), **Three'-leaved'** (-lēvd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Producing three leaves; as, *three-leaved* nightshade. (*b*) Consisting of three distinct leaflets; having the leaflets arranged in threes.

Three-leaved nightshade. See TRILLIUM.

Three'-lobed' (-lōbd'), *a.* Having three lobes.

Three-lobed leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf divided into three parts, the sinuses extending not more than half way to the middle, and either the parts or the sinuses being rounded.

Three'-nerved' (-nẽrvd'), *a.* Having three nerves.

Three-nerved leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf having three distinct and prominent ribs, or nerves, extending from the base.

Three'-part'ed (-pärt'ĕd), *a.* Divided into, or consisting of, three parts; tripartite.

Three-parted leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate.

Three'pence (thrĭp'ens; 277), *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny. [*Eng.*]

Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-nў; 277), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

Three'-pile' (thrē'pīl'), *n.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet, having a fine, thick pile.

I have served Prince Florizel and in my time wore *three-pile.* *Shak.*

Three'-piled' (-pīld'), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of three-pile; best; most costly. [*R.*]

Thou art good velvet; thou 'rt a *three-piled* piece. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: Extravagant; exaggerated; high-flown. "*Three-piled* hyperboles." *Shak.*

3. Accustomed to wearing three-pile; hence, of high rank, or wealth. [*Obs.*] "*Three-piled* people." *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Three'-ply' (-plī'), *a.* Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting; having three strands; threefold.

Three'-point'ed (-point'ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three acute or setigerous points; tricuspidate.

Three'-quar'ter (-kwạr'tẽr), *a.* (*Paint.*) Measuring thirty inches by twenty-five; — said of portraitures.

Three-quarter length, a portrait showing the figure to the hips only.

Three'-score' (-skōr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Three'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having three sides, especially three plane sides; as, a *three-sided* stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp.

Three'-square' (-skwār'), *a.* Having a cross section in the form of an equilateral triangle; — said especially of a kind of file.

Three'-valved' (-vălvd'), *a.* Consisting of, or having, three valves; opening with three valves; as, a *three-valved* pericarp.

Three'-way' (-wā'), *a.* Connected with, or serving to connect, three channels or pipes; as, a *three-way* cock or valve.

Threne (thrēn), *n.* [L. *threnus,* Gr. θρῆνος. Cf. DRONE.] Lamentation; threnody; a dirge. *Shak.*

The *threnes* . . . of the prophet Jeremiah. *Jer. Taylor.*

Thre-net'ic (thrẽ-nĕt'ĭk), **Thre-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. θρηνητικός. See THRENE.] Pertaining to a threne; sorrowful; mournful.

Thren'ode (thrĕn'ōd *or* thrēn'ōd), *n.* A threne, or threnody; a dirge; a funeral song.

Thren'o-dist (-ō-dĭst), *n.* One who composes, delivers, or utters, a threnode, or threnody.

Thren'o-dy (-dў; 277), *n.* [Gr. θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος a dirge + ᾠδή a song. See THRENE, and ODE.] A song of lamentation; a threnode. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Threpe (thrēp), *v. t.* [See THREAP.] To call; to term. [*Obs.*] "Luna silver we *threpe.*" *Chaucer.*

Threp-sol'o-gy (thrĕp-sŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. θρέψις nourishment + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) The doctrine of nutrition; a treatise on nutrition.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRESHED (thrĕsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRESHING.] Same as THRASH.

He would *thresh,* and thereto dike and delve. *Chaucer.*

Thresh'er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as THRASHER.

Thresh'-fold' (-fōld'), *n.* Threshold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thresh'old (-ōld), *n.* [OE. *threswold, preshwold,* AS. *prescwald, perscwald, perscold, prescold,* fr. *prescan, perscan,* to thresh; akin to Icel. *þreskjölde, þröskuldr,* Sw. *tröskel,* Dan. *tærskel.* See THRASH.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber, which lies under a door, especially of a dwelling house, church, temple, or the like; the doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

2. Fig.: The place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset; as, the *threshold* of life.

Thresh'wold' (-wōld'), *n.* Threshold. [*Obs.*]

Threste (thrĕst), *v. t.* [*imp.* THRESTE; *p. p.* THREST.] To thrust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thret'teen' (thrĕt'tēn'), *a.* Thirteen. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Thret'ty (-tў), *a.* Thirty. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Burns.*

Threw (thrụ), *imp.* of THROW.

Thrib'ble (thrĭb'b'l), *a.* Triple; treble; threefold. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*

Thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [OE. *thries; thrie* thrice (AS. *þriga, þriwa*) + *-s,* the adverbial suffix. See THREE, and -WARDS.] **1.** Three times. "*Thrice* in vain." *Spenser.*

Verily I say unto thee, That this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice.* *Matt.* xxvi. 34.

2. In a threefold manner or degree; repeatedly; very.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shak.*
Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*

☞ *Thrice* is often used, generally with an intensive force, to form compounds which are usually of obvious meaning; as in *thrice*-blessed, *thrice*-favored, *thrice*-hallowed, *thrice*-happy, *thrice*-told, and the like.

Thrice'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The missel thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrid (thrĭd), *a.* Third. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thrid, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIDDING.] [A variant of *thread.*] **1.** To pass through in the manner of a thread or a needle; to make or find a course through; to thread.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair. *Pope.*
And now he *thrids* the bramble bush. *J. R. Drake.*
I began
To *thrid* the musky-circled mazes. *Tennyson.*

2. To make or effect (a way or course) through something; as, to *thrid* one's way through a wood.

Thrid, *n.* Thread; continuous line. [*Archaic*]

I resume the *thrid* of my discourse. *Dryden.*

Thri'fal'low (thrī'făl'lō), *v. t.* See THRYFALLOW, and TRIFALLOW. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [Icel. *þrift.* See THRIVE.] **1.** A thriving state; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; frugality.

The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift,* prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

2. Success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain; prosperity. "Your *thrift* is gone full clean." *Chaucer.*

I have a mind presages me such *thrift.* *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.
4. (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants of the genera *Statice* and *Armeria*.

Thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*).

Common thrift (*Bot.*), *Armeria vulgaris;* — also called *sea pink*.

Syn. — Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain; profit.

Thrift'i-ly (thrĭft'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a thrifty manner. **2.** Carefully; properly; becomingly. [*Obs.*]
A young clerk . . . in Latin *thriftily* them gret [greeted]. *Chaucer.*

Thrift'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being thrifty; thrift.

Thrift'less, *a.* Without thrift; not prudent or prosperous in money affairs. — **Thrift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Thrift'less-ness,** *n.*

Thrift'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* THRIFTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* THRIFTIEST.] **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; characterized by economy and good management of property; sparing; frugal.
Her chaffer was so *thrifty* and so new. *Chaucer.*
I am glad he hath so much youth and vigor left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*. *Swift.*
2. Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as, a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic.
3. Growing rapidly or vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant or colt.
4. Secured by thrift; well husbanded. [*R.*]
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*
5. Well appearing; looking or being in good condition; becoming. [*Obs.*]
I sit at home, I have no *thrifty* cloth. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful.

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* [See THRILL.] A warbling; a trill.

Thrill, *n.* [AS. *pyrel* an aperture. See THRILL, *v. t.*] A breathing place or hole; a nostril, as of a bird.

Thrill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRILLED (thrĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRILLING.] [OE. *thrillen, pirlen, purlen,* to pierce; all probably fr. AS. *pyrlian, pyrelian,* fr. *pyrel* pierced; as a noun, a hole, fr. *purh* through; probably akin to D. *drillen* to drill, to bore. √53. See THROUGH, and cf. DRILL to bore, NOSTRIL, TRILL to trickle.] **1.** To perforate by a pointed instrument; to bore; to transfix; to drill. [*Obs.*]
He piercèd through his chafèd chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand. *Spenser.*
2. Hence, to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks; to cause to have a shivering, throbbing, tingling, or exquisite sensation; to pierce; to penetrate.
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In *thrilling* region of thick-ribbed ice. *Shak.*
Vivid and picturesque turns of expression which *thrill* the reader with a sudden delight. *M. Arnold.*
The cruel word her tender heart so *thrilled*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*
3. To hurl; to throw; to cast. [*Obs.*]
I'll *thrill* my javelin. *Heywood.*

Thrill, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; especially, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame.
I have a faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*
2. To feel a sharp, shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation, running through the body.
To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake. *Shak.*

Thrill, *n.* **1.** A drill. See 3d DRILL, 1.
2. A sensation as of being thrilled; a tremulous excitement; as, a *thrill* of horror; a *thrill* of joy. *Burns.*

Thrill'ant (-ant), *a.* Piercing; sharp; thrilling. [*Obs.*] "His *thrillant* spear." *Spenser.*

Thrill'ing, *a.* Causing a thrill; causing tremulous excitement; deeply moving; as, a *thrilling* romance. — **Thrill'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Thrill'ing-ness,** *n.*

Thring (thrĭng), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* THRONG (thrŏng).] [AS. *þringan.* See THRONG.] To press, crowd, or throng. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Thrips** (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. *θρίψ.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small species of Thysanoptera, especially those which attack useful plants, as the grain thrips (*Thrips cerealium*).

Thrips. *a* Adult of *Thrips phylloxeræ*; *b* Larva of *Phlœothrips staticeş*.

☞ The term is also popularly applied to various other small injurious insects.

Thrist (thrĭst), *n.* Thirst. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Thrit'tene' (thrĭt'tēn'), *a.* Thirteen. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN (thrĭv''n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIVING.] [OE. *þriven,* Icel. *þrīfask;* probably originally, to grasp for one's self, from *þrífa* to grasp; akin to Dan. *trives* to thrive, Sw. *trifvas.* Cf. THRIFT.] **1.** To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate; as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *I. Watts.*
2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success. "They by vices *thrive.*" *Sandys.*
O son, why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives?* *Milton.*
And so she *throve* and prospered. *Tennyson.*
3. To increase in bulk or stature; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish; as, young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; trees *thrive* in a good soil.

Thriv'en (thrĭv''n), *p. p.* of THRIVE.

Thriv'er (thrīv'ẽr), *n.* One who thrives, or prospers.

Thriv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a thriving manner.

Thriv'ing-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of one who thrives; prosperity; growth; increase.

Thro' (thrōō). A contraction of THROUGH.

Throat (thrōt), *n.* [OE. *throte,* AS. *prote, protu;* akin to OHG. *drozza,* G. *drossel;* cf. OFries. & D. *strot.* Cf. THROTTLE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The part of the neck in front of, or ventral to, the vertebral column. (*b*) Hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs; the pharynx; — sometimes restricted to the fauces.
I can vent clamor from my *throat.* *Shak.*
2. A contracted portion of a vessel, or of a passage way; as, the *throat* of a pitcher or vase.
3. (*Arch.*) The part of a chimney between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue. *Gwilt.*
4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The upper fore corner of a boom-and-gaff sail, or of a staysail. (*b*) That end of a gaff which is next the mast. (*c*) The angle where the arm of an anchor is joined to the shank. *Totten.*
5. (*Shipbuilding*) The inside of a timber knee.
6. (*Bot.*) The orifice of a tubular organ; the outer end of the tube of a monopetalous corolla; the faux, or fauces.

Throat brails (*Naut.*), brails attached to the gaff close to the mast. — **Throat halyards** (*Naut.*), halyards that raise the throat of the gaff. — **Throat pipe** (*Anat.*), the windpipe, or trachea. — **To give one the lie in his throat,** to accuse one pointedly of lying abominably. — **To lie in one's throat,** to lie flatly or abominably.

Throat, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in the throat; to mutter; as, to *throat* threats. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
2. To mow, as beans, in a direction against their bending. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Throat'band' (-bănd'), *n.* Same as THROATLATCH.

Throat'boll' (-bōl'), *n.* [*Throat* + *boll* a ball.] The Adam's apple in the neck. [*Obs.* or *R.*]
By the *throatboll* he caught Aleyn. *Chaucer.*

Throat'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A drip, or drip molding.

Throat'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, or the like, passing under a horse's throat.

Throat'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Campanula Trachelium*) formerly considered a remedy for sore throats because of its throat-shaped corolla.

Throat'y (-ȳ), *a.* Guttural; hoarse; having a guttural voice. "Hard, *throaty* words." *Howell.*

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROBBED (thrŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROBBING.] [OE. *probben;* of uncertain origin; cf. Russ. *trepete* a trembling, and E. *trepidation.*] To beat, or pulsate, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc.
My heart
Throbs to know one thing. *Shak.*
Here may his head lie on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

Throb, *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; a violent beating; a palpitation.
The impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

Throd'den (thrŏd'd'n), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *throdden, throddle,* fat, thriving; cf. Icel. *throask* to grow.] To grow; to thrive. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Throe (thrō), *n.* [OE. *prowe, prawe,* AS. *preá* a threatening, oppression, suffering, perhaps influenced by Icel. *þrā* a throe, a pang, a longing; cf. AS. *þreowtan* to suffer.] **1.** Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony; especially, one of the pangs of travail in childbirth, or parturition.
Prodigious motion felt, and rueful *throes.* *Milton.*
2. A tool for splitting wood into shingles; a frow.

Throe, *v. i.* To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony; to agonize.

Throe, *v. t.* To put in agony. [*R.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Throm-bo'sis** (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See THROMBUS.] (*Med.*) The obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot formed at the site of obstruction; — distinguished from *embolism,* which is produced by a clot or foreign body brought from a distance. — **Throm-bot'ic** (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Throm'bus** (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.; pl.* THROMBI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. *θρόμβος* a lump, a clot of blood.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A clot of blood formed in the passage of a vessel and remaining at the site of coagulation. (*b*) A tumor produced by the escape of blood into the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* [OE. *trone,* F. *trône,* L. *thronus,* Gr. *θρόνος*; cf. *θράνος* a bench, *θρῆνυς* a footstool, *θρήσασθαι* to set one's self, to sit, Skr. *dharaṇa* supporting, *dhṛ* to hold fast, carry, and E. *firm,* a.] **1.** A chair of state, commonly a royal seat, but sometimes the seat of a prince, bishop, or other high dignitary.
The noble king is set up in his *throne.* *Chaucer.*
High on a *throne* of royal state. *Milton.*
2. Hence, sovereign power and dignity; also, the one who occupies a throne, or is invested with sovereign authority; an exalted or dignified personage.
Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou. *Gen.* xli. 40.
To mold a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the *throne.* *Tennyson.*
3. *pl.* A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; — a meaning given by the schoolmen. *Milton.*
Great Sire! whom *thrones* celestial ceaseless sing. *Young.*

Throne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONED (thrōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONING.] **1.** To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. *Shak.*
2. To place in an elevated position; to give sovereignty or dominion to; to exalt.
True image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light. *Milton.*

Throne (thrōn), *v. i.* To be in, or sit upon, a throne; to be placed as if upon a throne. *Shak.*

Throne'less, *a.* Having no throne.

Throng (thrŏng; 115), *n.* [OE. *prong, þrang,* AS. *geþrang,* fr. *þringan* to crowd, to press; akin to OS. *thringan,* D. & G. *dringen,* OHG. *dringan,* Icel. *þryngva, þröngva,* Goth. *þreihan,* D. & G. *drang* a throng, press, Icel. *þröng* a throng, Lith. *trenkti* to jolt, *tranksmas* a tumult. Cf. THRING.] **1.** A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; a crowd.
2. A great multitude; as, the heavenly *throng.*

Syn. — THRONG, MULTITUDE, CROWD. Any great number of persons form a *multitude;* a *throng* is a large number of persons who are gathered or are moving together in a collective body; a *crowd* is composed of a large or small number of persons who press together so as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact. A dispersed *multitude;* the *throngs* in the streets of a city; the *crowd* at a fair or a street fight. But these distinctions are not carefully observed.
So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This many-headed monster, *multitude.* *Daniel.*
Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng.* *Milton.*
I come from empty noise, and tasteless pomp,
From *crowds* that hide a monarch from himself. *Johnson.*

Throng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONGED (thrŏngd; 115); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press together into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to gather or move in multitudes.
I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

Throng, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd, or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.
Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. *Mark* v. 24.
2. To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding or pressing into, as a hall or a street. *Shak.*

Throng, *a.* Thronged; crowded; also, much occupied; busy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*
To the intent the sick . . . should not lie too *throng.* *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Throng'ly, *adv.* In throngs or crowds. [*Obs.*]

Throp (thrŏp), *n.* A thorp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Throp'ple (thrŏp'p'l), *n.* [Cf. THRAPPLE, and see THROTTLE.] The windpipe. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Throp'ple, *v. t.* To throttle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [OE. *throstel,* AS. *prostle, þrosle;* akin to MHG. *trostel,* G. *drossel,* Icel. *þröstr,* Sw. *trast,* Lith. *strazdas,* L. *turdus.* √238. Cf. THRUSH the bird.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The song thrush. See under SONG.
2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary and the processes continuous; — so called because it makes a singing noise.

Throstle cock, the missel thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thros'tling (-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. THROTTLE.] A disease of bovine cattle, consisting of a swelling under the throat, which, unless checked, causes strangulation.

Throt'tle (thrŏt't'l), *n.* [Dim. of *throat.* See THROAT.] **1.** The windpipe, or trachea; the weasand.
Sir T. Browne.
2. (*Steam Engine*) The throttle valve.

Throttle lever (*Steam Engine*), the hand lever by which a throttle valve is moved, especially in a locomotive. — **Throttle valve** (*Steam Engine*), a valve moved by hand or by a governor for regulating the supply of steam to the steam chest. In one form it consists of a disk turning on a transverse axis.

Throt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROTTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROTTLING (-tlĭng).] **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; to strangle.
Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more freedom than if it sat in his noose, which, when he pleases to draw together with one twitch of his negative, shall *throttle* a whole nation, to the wish of Caligula, in one neck. *Milton.*
2. To utter with breaks and interruptions, in the manner of a person half suffocated. [*R.*]
Throttle their practiced accent in their fears. *Shak.*
3. To shut off, or reduce, the flow of, as steam to an engine.

Throt'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation; to choke; to suffocate.
2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

Throt'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, throttles, or chokes.
2. (*Zoöl.*) See FLASHER, 3 (*b*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Through (thrōō), *prep.* [OE. *thurgh, purh, puruh, poruh,* AS. *þurh;* akin to OS. *thurh, thuru,* OFries. *thruch,* D. *door,* OHG. *durh, duruh,* G. *durch,* Goth. *þairh;* cf. Ir. *tri, tre,* W. *trwy.* √53. Cf. NOSTRIL, THOROUGH, THRILL.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit of, to the opposite; into and out of at the opposite, or at another, point; as, to bore *through* a piece of timber, or *through* a board; a ball passes *through* the side of a ship.
2. Between the sides or walls of; within; as, to pass *through* a door; to go *through* an avenue.
Through the gate of ivory he dismissed
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*
3. By means of; by the agency of.
Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Sir W. Temple.*
Material things are presented only *through* their senses. *Cheyne.*
4. Over the whole surface or extent of; as, to ride *through* the country; to look *through* an account.
5. Among or in the midst of; — used to denote passage; as, a fish swims *through* the water; the light glimmers *through* a thicket.
6. From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; as, *through* life; *through* the year.

Through, *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing *through.*
2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through.*

3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.

☞ *Through* was formerly used to form compound adjectives where we now use *thorough;* as, *through*-bred; *through*-lighted; *through*-paced, etc

To drop through, to fall through; to come to naught; to fail. — **To fall through.** See under FALL, *v. i.*

Through (thrōō), *a.* Going or extending through; going, extending, or serving from the beginning to the end; thorough; complete; as, a *through* line; a *through* ticket; a *through* train. Also, admitting of passage through; as, a *through* bridge.

Through bolt, a bolt which passes through all the thicknesses or layers of that which it fastens, or in which it is fixed. — **Through bridge,** a bridge in which the floor is supported by the lower chords of the trusses instead of the upper, so that travel is between the trusses and not over them. Cf. *Deck bridge*, under DECK. — **Through cold,** a deep-seated cold. [*Obs.*] *Holland.* — **Through stone,** a flat gravestone. [*Scot.*] [Written also *through stane.*] *Sir W. Scott.* — **Through ticket,** a ticket for a whole journey. — **Through train,** a train which goes the whole length of a railway, or of a long route.

Through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Wash me *throughly* from mine iniquity. *Ps.* li. 2.
To dare in fields is valor; but how few
Dare be so *throughly* valiant to be true? *Dryden.*

Through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one extremity to the other of; also, in every part of; as, to search *throughout* the house.

Nor to their idle orbs doth sight appear
Of sun, or moon, or star, *throughout* the year. *Milton.*

Through-out', *adv.* In every part; as, the cloth was of a piece *throughout*.

Throve (thrōv), *imp.* of THRIVE.

Throw (thrō), *n.* [See THROE.] Pain; especially, pain of travail; throe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

Throw, *n.* [AS. *prāh*, *prāg.*] Time; while; space of time; moment; trice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

I will with Thomas speak a little *throw*. *Chaucer.*

Throw, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW (thrū); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROWING.] [OE. *prowen*, *prawen*, to throw, to twist, AS. *prāwan* to twist, to whirl; akin to D. *draaijen*, G. *drehen*, OHG. *drājan*, L. *terebra* an auger, gimlet, Gr. τερεῖν to bore, to turn, τετραίνειν to pierce, τρῆμα a hole. Cf. THREAD, TRITE, TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** To fling, cast, or hurl with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; — distinguished from to *toss*, or to *bowl*.

2. To fling or cast in any manner; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to propel; to send; as, to *throw* stones or dust with the hand; a cannon *throws* a ball; a fire engine *throws* a stream of water to extinguish flames.

3. To drive by violence; as, a vessel or sailors may be *thrown* upon a rock.

4. (*Mil.*) To cause to take a strategic position; as, he *threw* a detachment of his army across the river.

5. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man *throws* his antagonist.

6. To cast, as dice; to venture at dice.

Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*

7. To put on hastily; to spread carelessly.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

8. To divest or strip one's self of; to put off.

There the snake *throws* her enameled skin. *Shak.*

9. (*Pottery*) To form or shape roughly on a throwing engine, or potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.

10. To give forcible utterance to; to cast; to vent.

I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

11. To bring forth; to produce, as young; to bear; — said especially of rabbits.

12. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; — sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. *Tomlinson.*

To throw away. (*a*) To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; to bestow without a compensation; as, *to throw away* time; *to throw away* money. (*b*) To reject; as, *to throw away* a good book, or a good offer. — **To throw back.** (*a*) To retort; to cast back, as a reply. (*b*) To reject; to refuse. (*c*) To reflect, as light. — **To throw by,** to lay aside; to discard; to neglect as useless; as, *to throw by* a garment. — **To throw down,** to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, *to throw down* a fence or wall. — **To throw in.** (*a*) To inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in; to deposit with others; to contribute; as, *to throw in* a few dollars to help make up a fund; *to throw in* an occasional comment. (*c*) To add without enumeration or valuation, as something extra to clinch a bargain. — **To throw off.** (*a*) To expel; to free one's self from; as, *to throw off* a disease. (*b*) To reject; to discard; to abandon; as, *to throw off* all sense of shame; *to throw off* a dependent. (*c*) To make a start in a hunt or race. [*Eng.*] — **To throw on,** to cast on; to load. — **To throw one's self down,** to lie down negligently or suddenly. — **To throw one's self on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To fall upon. (*b*) To resign one s self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of (another); to repose upon. — **To throw out.** (*a*) To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. "The other two, whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile." *Swift.* "The bill was *thrown out*." *Swift.* (*b*) To utter; to give utterance to; to speak; as, *to throw out* insinuations or observations. "She *throws out* thrilling shrieks." *Spenser.* (*c*) To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.* (*d*) To cause to project; as, *to throw out* a pier or an abutment. (*e*) To give forth; to emit; as, an electric lamp *throws out* a brilliant light. (*f*) To put out; to confuse; as, a sudden question often *throws out* an orator. — **To throw over,** to abandon the cause of; to desert; to discard; as, *to throw over* a friend in difficulties. — **To throw up.** (*a*) To resign; to give up; to demit; as, *to throw up* a commission. "Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know that the game is in the enemy's hand." *Addison.* (*b*) To reject from the stomach; to vomit. (*c*) To construct hastily; as, *to throw up* a breastwork of earth.

Throw (thrō), *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing or casting; to cast; specifically, to cast dice.

To throw about, to cast about; to try expedients. [*R.*]

Throw, *n.* **1.** The act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or an engine; a cast.

He heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2. A stroke; a blow. [*Obs.*]

Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

3. The distance which a missile is, or may be, thrown; as, a stone's *throw*.

4. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; as, a good *throw*.

5. An effort; a violent sally. [*Obs.*]

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

6. (*Mach.*) The extreme movement given to a sliding or vibrating reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a slide valve. Also, frequently, the length of the radius of a crank, or the eccentricity of an eccentric; as, the *throw* of the crank of a steam engine is equal to half the stroke of the piston.

7. (*Pottery*) A potter's wheel or table; a jigger. See 2d JIGGER, 2 (*a*).

8. A turner's lathe; a throwe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

9. (*Mining*) The amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault; — according to the direction it is designated as an *upthrow*, or a *downthrow*.

Throw'-crook' (-krōōk'), *n.* (*Agric.*) An instrument used for twisting ropes out of straw.

Throwe (thrō), *n.* A turning lathe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Throw'er (thrō'ẽr), *n.* One who throws. Specifically: (*a*) One who throws or twists silk; a throwster. (*b*) One who shapes vessels on a throwing engine, or potter's wheel.

Throw'ing, *a. & n.* from THROW, *v.*

Throwing engine, Throwing mill, Throwing table, *or* **Throwing wheel** (*Pottery*), a machine on which earthenware is first rudely shaped by the hand of the potter from a mass of clay revolving rapidly on a disk or table carried by a vertical spindle; a potter's wheel.

Thrown (thrōn), *a. & p. p.* from THROW, *v.*

Thrown silk, silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. *M'Culloch.* — **Thrown singles,** silk thread or cord made by three processes of twisting, first into *singles*, two or more of which are twisted together making *dumb singles*, and several of these twisted together to make *thrown singles*.

Throw'-off' (thrō'ôf'; 115), *n.* A start in a hunt or a race. [*Eng.*]

Throw'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*Throw* + *-ster.*] One who throws or twists silk; a thrower.

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* [OE. *thrum*, *throm;* akin to OD. *drom*, D. *dreum*, G. *trumm* lump, end, fragment, OHG. *drum* end, Icel. *þrömr* edge, brim, and L. *terminus* a limit, term. Cf. TERM.] [Written also *thrumb.*] **1.** One of the ends of weavers' threads; hence, any soft, short threads or tufts resembling these.

2. Any coarse yarn; an unraveled strand of rope.

3. (*Bot.*) A threadlike part of a flower; a stamen.

4. (*Mining*) A shove out of place; a small displacement or fault along a seam.

5. (*Naut.*) A mat made of canvas and tufts of yarn.

Thrum cap, a knitted cap. *Halliwell.* — **Thrum hat,** a hat made of coarse woolen cloth. *Minsheu.*

Thrum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THRUMMED (thrŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUMMING.] **1.** To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in; to fringe.

Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straw? *Quarles.*

2. (*Naut.*) To insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun yarn in; as, to *thrum* a piece of canvas, or a mat, thus making a rough or tufted surface. *Totten.*

Thrum, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þruma* to rattle, to thunder, and E. *drum.*] **1.** To play rudely or monotonously on a stringed instrument with the fingers; to strum.

2. Hence, to make a monotonous drumming noise; as, to *thrum* on a table.

Thrum, *v. t.* **1.** To play, as a stringed instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner.

2. Hence, to drum on; to strike in a monotonous manner; as, to *thrum* the table.

Thrum'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the anthers raised above the stigma, and visible at the throat of the corolla, as in long-stamened primroses; — the reverse of *pin-eyed*.

Thrum'my (-mȳ), *a.* Like thrums; made of, furnished with, or characterized by, thrums. *Dampier.*

On her head a *thrummy* cap she had. *Chalkhill.*

Thrum'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of amaranth (*Amarantus caudatus*). *Dr. Prior.*

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [OE. *prusche*, AS. *þrysce;* akin to OHG. *drosca*, *droscea*, *droscela*, and E. *throstle*. Cf. THROSTLE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of singing birds belonging to *Turdus* and allied genera. They are noted for the sweetness of their songs.

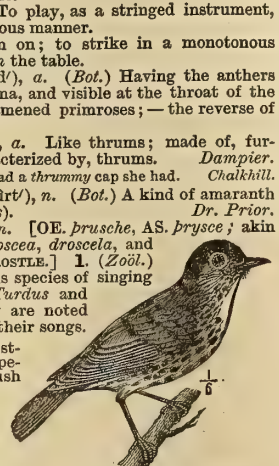

Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*).

☞ Among the best-known European species are the song thrush or throstle (*Turdus musicus*), the missel thrush (see under MISSEL), the European redwing, and the blackbird. The most important American species are the wood thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), Wilson's thrush (*T. fuscescens*), the hermit thrush (see under HERMIT), Swainson's thrush (*T. Aliciæ*), and the migratory thrush, or American robin (see ROBIN).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of singing birds more or less resembling the true thrushes in appearance or habits; as the thunderbird and the American brown thrush (or thrasher). See BROWN THRUSH.

Ant thrush. See ANT THRUSH, BREVE, and PITTA. — **Babbling thrush,** any one of numerous species of Asiatic timaline birds; — called also *babbler*. — **Fruit thrush,** any species of bulbul. — **Shrike thrush.** See under SHRIKE. — **Stone thrush,** the missel thrush; — said to be so called from its marbled breast. — **Thrush nightingale.** See NIGHTINGALE, 2. — **Thrush tit,** any one of several species of Asiatic singing birds of the genus *Cochoa*. They are beautifully colored birds allied to the tits, but resembling thrushes in size and habits. — **Water thrush.** (*a*) The European dipper. (*b*) An American warbler (*Seiurus Noveboracensis*).

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *tröske*, Sw. *torsk;* cf. Dan. *tör* dry, Sw. *torr*, Icel. *þurr*, AS. *þyrr*, OE. *thrust* thirst, E. *thirst.*] **1.** (*Med.*) An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in newly born children, characterized by minute ulcers called *aphthæ*. See APHTHÆ.

2. (*Far.*) An inflammatory and suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals. In the horse it is in the frog.

Thrush'el (-el), *n.* The song thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrush'er (-ẽr), *n.* The song thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrust (thrŭst), *n. & v.* Thirst. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Thrust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUSTING.] [OE. *prusten*, *þristen*, *presten*, Icel. *þrýsta* to thrust, press, force, compel; perhaps akin to E. *threat.*] **1.** To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel; to shove; as, to *thrust* anything with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.

Into a dungeon *thrust*, to work with slaves. *Milton.*

2. To stab; to pierce; — usually with *through*.

To thrust away *or* **from,** to push away; to reject. — **To thrust in,** to push or drive in. — **To thrust off,** to push away. — **To thrust on,** to impel; to urge. — **To thrust one's self in** *or* into, to obtrude upon, to intrude, as into a room; to enter (a place) where one is not invited or not welcome. — **To thrust out,** to drive out or away; to expel. — **To thrust through,** to pierce; to stab. "I am eight times *thrust through* the doublet." *Shak.* — **To thrust together,** to compress.

Thrust, *v. i.* **1.** To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.

2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To push forward; to come with force; to press on; to intrude. "Young, old, *thrust* there in mighty concourse." *Chapman.*

To thrust to, to rush upon. [*Obs.*]

As doth an eager hound
Thrust to an hind within some covert glade. *Spenser.*

Thrust, *n.* **1.** A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon moved in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a stab; — a word much used as a term of fencing.

[Polites] Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. An attack; an assault.

One *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *Dr. H. More.*

3. (*Mech.*) The force or pressure of one part of a construction against other parts; especially (*Arch.*), a horizontal or diagonal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them.

4. (*Mining*) The breaking down of the roof of a gallery under its superincumbent weight.

Thrust bearing (*Screw Steamers*), a bearing arranged to receive the thrust or endwise pressure of the screw shaft. — **Thrust plane** (*Geol.*), the surface along which dislocation has taken place in the case of a reversed fault.

Syn. — Push; shove; assault; attack. — **THRUST, PUSH, SHOVE.** *Push* and *shove* usually imply the application of force by a body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, often, but not always, implies the impulse or application of force by a body which is in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.

Thrust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

Thrust'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of pushing with force.

2. (*Dairies*) (*a*) The act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. (*b*) *pl.* The white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. [Written also *thrutchings.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrusting screw, the screw of a screw press, as for pressing curd in making cheese. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrus'tle (thrŭs"l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The throstle, or song thrush. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

When he heard the *thrustel* sing. *Chaucer.*

Thryes (thrīs), *a.* Thrice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thry'fal'low (thrī'făl'lō), *v. t.* [Perhaps fr. *thrice* + *fallow.* Cf. TRIFALLOW.] To plow for the third time in summer; to trifallow. [*R.*] [Written also *thrifallow.*] *Tusser.*

Thud (thŭd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *pōden* a whirlwind, violent wind, or E. *thump.*] A dull sound without resonance, like that produced by striking with, or striking against, some comparatively soft substance; also, the stroke or blow producing such sound; as, the *thud* of a cannon ball striking the earth.

At every new *thud* of the blast, a sob arose. *Jeffrey.*

At intervals there came some tremendous *thud* on the side of the steamer. *C. Mackay.*

Thug (thŭg; 277), *n.* [Hind. *thag* a deceiver, robber.] One of an association of robbers and murderers in India, who practiced murder by stealthy approaches, and from religious motives. They have been nearly exterminated by the British government.

Thug-gee' (thŭg-gē'), *n.* [Hind. *thagī.*] The practice of secret or stealthy murder by Thugs. "One of the suppressors of *Thuggee*." *J. D. Hooker.*

Thug'ger-y (thŭg'gẽr-ȳ), **Thug'gism** (-gĭz'm), } *n.* Thuggee.

‖ **Thu'ja** (thū'jȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *θυία* **an African** tree with sweet-smelling wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, remarkable for the distichous arrangement of their branches, and having scalelike, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves. [Written also *thuya*.] See THYINE WOOD.

☞ *Thuja occidentalis* is the *Arbor vitæ* of the Eastern and Northern United States. *T. gigantea* of Northwestern America is a very large tree, there called *red cedar*, and *canoe cedar*, and furnishes a useful timber.

‖ **Thu'le** (thū'lē), *n.* [L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] The name given by ancient geographers to the northernmost part of the habitable world. According to some, this land was Norway, according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands; hence, the Latin phrase *ultima Thule*, farthest Thule. *Thomson.*

Thu'li-a (-lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Oxide of thulium.

Thu'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THULE.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of uncertain properties and identity, said to have been found in the mineral gadolinite.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* [OE. *thombe*, *thoumbe*, *pume*, AS. *þūma*; akin to OFries. *thūma*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, OHG. *dūmo*, Icel. *þumall*, Dan. *tommel*finger, Sw. *tumme*, and perhaps to L. *tumere* to swell. √56. Cf. THIMBLE, TUMID.] The short, thick first digit of the human hand, differing from the other fingers in having but two phalanges; the pollex. See POLLEX.

Upon his *thumb* he had of gold a ring. *Chaucer.*

Thumb band, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.* — **Thumb blue**, indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to blue linen, and the like. — **Thumb latch**, a door latch having a lever formed to be pressed by the thumb. — **Thumb mark.** (*a*) The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. *Longfellow.* (*b*) The dark spot over each foot in finely bred black and tan terriers. — **Thumb nut**, a nut for a screw, having wings to grasp between the thumb and fingers in turning it; also, a nut with a knurled rim for the same purpose. — **Thumb ring**, a ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.* — **Thumb stall.** (*a*) A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A buckskin cushion worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of a cannon while it is sponged or loaded. — **Under one's thumb**, completely under one's power or influence; in a condition of subservience. [*Colloq.*]

Thumb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THUMBED (thŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUMBING (thŭm'ĭng).] **1.** To handle awkwardly. *Johnson.*

2. To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.

3. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers; to soil, or wear out, by frequent handling; also, to cover with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the touch-hole of a cannon.

He gravely informed the enemy that all his cards had been *thumbed* to pieces, and begged them to let him have a few more packs. *Macaulay.*

Thumb, *v. i.* To play with the thumb or thumbs; to play clumsily; to thrum.

Thumb'bird′ (-bĕrd′), *n.* The goldcrest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thumbed (thŭmd), *a.* **1.** Having thumbs.

2. Soiled by handling.

Thumb'kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb; a thumbscrew.

Thumb'less, *a.* Without a thumb. *Darwin.*

Thumb'screw′ (thŭm'skrȳ′), *n.* **1.** A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.

2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; a thumbkin.

Thum'mle (-mĭ), *n.* The chiff-chaff. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thum'mim (thŭm'mĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *thōm* perfection.] A mysterious part or decoration of the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. See the note under URIM.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Probably of imitative origin; perhaps influenced by *dump*, v. t.] **1.** The sound made by the sudden fall or blow of a heavy body, as of a hammer, or the like.

The distant forge's swinging *thump* profound. *Wordsworth.*

With heavy *thump*, a lifeless lump,
They dropped down, one by one. *Coleridge.*

2. A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; a heavy fall.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

Thump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THUMPED (thŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUMPING.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

These bastard Bretons; whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobbed, and *thumped*. *Shak.*

Thump, *v. i.* To give a thump or thumps; to strike or fall with a heavy blow; to pound.

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

Thump'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, thumps.

Thump'ing, *a.* Heavy; large. [*Colloq.*]

Thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *punder*, *ponder*, *poner*, AS. *þunor*; akin to *punian* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donder* thunder, G. *donner*, OHG. *donar*, Icel. *þōrr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrus* thunder, Gr. τόνος a stretching, straining, Skr. *tan* to stretch. √52. See THIN, and cf. ASTONISH, DETONATE, INTONE, THURSDAY, TONE.]

1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

2. The discharge of electricity; a thunderbolt. [*Obs.*]

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides did all their *thunders* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of cannon.

4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes. *Prescott.*

Thunder pumper. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The croaker (*Haploidonotus grunniens*). (*b*) The American bittern or stake-driver. — **Thunder rod**, a lightning rod. [*R.*] — **Thunder snake.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chicken, or milk, snake. (*b*) A small reddish ground snake (*Carphophis*, or *Celuta*, *amœna*) native of the Eastern United States; — called also *worm snake*. — **Thunder tube**, a fulgurite. See FULGURITE.

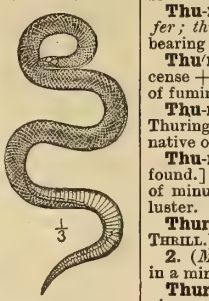

Thunder Snake (*Carphophis*, or *Celuta*, *amœna*).

Thun'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUNDERING.] [AS. *þunrian*. See THUNDER, *n.*] **1.** To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar, as a discharge of atmospheric electricity; — often used impersonally; as, it *thundered* continuously.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? *Job* xl. 9.

2. Fig.: To make a loud noise, esp. a heavy sound, of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

3. To utter violent denunciation.

Thun'der, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to utter vehemently; to publish, as a threat or denunciation.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thundered* in our general's ear. *Dryden.*

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

Thun'der-bird′ (-bẽrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian insectivorous singing bird (*Pachycephala gutturalis*). The male is conspicuously marked with black and yellow, and has a black crescent on the breast. Called also *white-throated thickhead*, *orange-breasted thrush*, *black-crowned thrush*, *guttural thrush*, and *black-breasted flycatcher*.

Thun'der-bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* **1.** A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, or from the clouds to the earth.

2. Something resembling lightning in suddenness and effectiveness.

The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Vehement threatening or censure; especially, ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

4. (*Paleon.*) A belemnite, or thunderstone.

Thunderbolt beetle (*Zoöl.*), a long-horned beetle (*Arhopalus fulminans*) whose larva bores in the trunk of oak and chestnut trees. It is brownish and bluish-black, with W-shaped whitish or silvery markings on the elytra.

Thun'der-burst′ (-bûrst′), *n.* A burst of thunder.

Thun'der-clap′ (-klăp′), *n.* A sharp burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity. "*Thunderclaps* that make them quake." *Spenser.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard. *Dryden.*

Thun'der-cloud′ (-kloud′), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

Thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thunders; — used especially as a translation of L. *tonans*, an epithet applied by the Romans to several of their gods, esp. to Jupiter.

That dreadful oath which binds the *Thunderer*. *Pope.*

Thun'der-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*).

Thun'der-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A rounded mass of cloud, with shining white edges; a cumulus, — often appearing before a thunderstorm.

Thun'der-ing, *a.* **1.** Emitting thunder.

Roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

2. Very great; — often used adverbially. [*Slang*]

— **Thun'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Thun'der-ing, *n.* Thunder. *Rev.* iv. 5.

Thun'der-less, *a.* Without thunder or noise.

Thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *thundrous*.] **1.** Producing thunder. [*R.*]

How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

2. Making a noise like thunder; sounding loud and deep; sonorous.

— **Thun'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Thun'der-proof′ (-prōōf′), *a.* Secure against the effects of thunder or lightning.

Thun'der-show'er (-shou'ẽr), *n.* A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thun'der-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1.** A thunderbolt, — formerly believed to be a stone.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor the all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shak.*

2. (*Paleon.*) A belemnite. See BELEMNITE.

Thun'der-storm′ (-stôrm′), *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thun'der-strike′ (-strīk′), *v. t.* [*imp.* THUNDERSTRUCK (-strŭk′); *p. p.* THUNDERSTRUCK, -STRICKEN (-strĭk″n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUNDERSTRIKING.] **1.** To strike, blast, or injure by, or as by, lightning. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle.

Drove them before him, *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

Thun'der-worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, footless, burrowing, snakelike lizard (*Rhineura Floridana*) allied to Amphisbæna, native of Florida; — so called because it leaves its burrows after a thundershower.

Thun'der-y (-ȳ), *a.* Accompanied with thunder; thunderous. [*R.*] "*Thundery* weather." *Pennant.*

Thun'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Thunderous; sonorous. "Scraps of *thundrous* epic." *Tennyson.*

Thun'ny (thŭn'nȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tunny. [*R.*]

Thurgh (thûrg), *prep.* Through. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Thurgh'fare′ (thûrg'fâr′), *n.* Thoroughfare. [*Obs.*]

This world is but a *thurghfare* full of woe. *Chaucer.*

Thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, *turibulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, or better *tus*, *turis*, frankincense, fr. Gr. θύος a sacrifice, an offering, from θύειν to sacrifice.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A censer of metal, for burning incense, having various forms, held in the hand or suspended by chains, — used especially at mass, vespers, and other solemn services. *Fairholt.*

Thu-rif'er-ous (thū-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *thurifer*, *turifer*; *thus* frankincense + *-ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

Thu'ri-fi-ca'tion (thū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *thus* incense + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY.*] The act of fuming with incense, or the act of burning incense.

Thu-rin'gi-an (thū-rĭn'jĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thuringia, a country in Germany, or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thuringia.

Thu-rin'gite (-jīt), *n.* [From *Thuringia*, where it is found.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring as an aggregation of minute scales having an olive-green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and iron.

Thurl (thûrl), *n.* [AS. *pyrel* a hole. √53. See THIRL, THRILL.] **1.** A hole; an aperture. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mining*) (*a*) A short communication between adits in a mine. (*b*) A long adit in a coalpit.

Thurl, *v. t.* [See THRILL.] **1.** To cut through; to pierce. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. (*Mining*) To cut through, as a partition between one working and another. *Raymond.*

Thurl'ing, *n.* (*Mining*) Same as THURL, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

Thur'rok (thŭr'rŏk), *n.* [AS. *purruc* a boat.] The hold of a ship; a sink. [*Obs.*]

Small drops of water that enter through a little crevice into the *thurrok* and into the bottom of a ship. *Chaucer.*

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā; 48), *n.* [OE. *þursdei*, *þorsday*, from the Scand. name *Thor* + E. *day*. Icel. *þōrr* Thor, the god of thunder, is akin to AS. *punor* thunder; cf. AS. *punres dæg*, literally, day of thunder; akin to D. *Donderdag* Thursday, G. *Donnerstag*, Icel. *þōrsdagr*, Sw. & Dan. *Torsdag*. √52. See THOR, THUNDER, and DAY.] The fifth day of the week, following Wednesday and preceding Friday.

Holy Thursday. See under HOLY.

Thurst (thûrst), *n.* (*Coal Mining*) The ruins of the fallen roof resulting from the removal of the pillars and stalls. *Raymond.*

‖ **Thus** (thŭs), *n.* [L. *thus*, better *tus*, frankincense. See THURIBLE.] The commoner kind of frankincense, or that obtained from the Norway spruce, the long-leaved pine, and other conifers.

Thus (thus), *adv.* [OE. *thus*, AS. *ðus*; akin to OFries. & OS. *thus*, D. *dus*, and E. *that*; cf. OHG. *sus*. See THAT.] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise.

Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he. *Gen.* vi. 22.

Thus God the heaven created, *thus* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To this degree or extent; so far; so; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable; *thus* bold. *Shak.*

Thus far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus'sock (thŭs'sŏk), *n.* See TUSSOCK. [*Obs.*]

Thu'ya (thū'yȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as THUJA.

Thu'yin (-yĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from trees of the genus *Thuja*, or *Thuya*, and probably identical with quercitrin. [Written also *thujin*.]

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THWACKED (thwăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THWACKING.] [Cf. OE. *thakken* to stroke, AS. *paccian*, E. *whack*.] **1.** To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat, or thrash; to thump. "A distant *thwacking* sound." *W. Irving.*

2. To fill to overflowing. [*Obs.*] *Stanyhurst.*

Thwack, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

With many a stiff *thwack*, many a bang,
Hard crab tree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

Thwaite (thwāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The twaite.

Thwaite, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þveit* a piece of land, fr. *þvīta* to cut. See THWITE, and cf. DOIT, and TWAITE land cleared of woods.] Forest land cleared, and converted to tillage; an assart. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

☞ *Thwaite* occurs in composition as the last element in many names of places in the north of England; as in Ros*thwaite*, Stone*thwaite*.

Thwart (thwart), *a.* [OE. *þwart*, *þwert*, a. and adv., Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr* athwart, transverse, across; akin to AS. *þweorh* perverse, transverse, cross, D. *dwars*, OHG. *dwerah*, *twerh*, G. *zwerch*, *quer*, Dan. & Sw. *tvär* athwart, transverse, Sw. *tvär* cross, unfriendly, Goth. *þwairhs* angry. Cf. QUEER.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique.

Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: Perverse; crossgrained. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Thwart, *adv.* [See THWART, *a.*] Thwartly; obliquely; transversely; athwart. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Thwart, *prep.* Across; athwart. *Spenser.*

Thwart ships. See *Athwart ships*, under ATHWART.

Thwart, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seat in an open boat reaching from one side to the other, or athwart the boat.

Thwart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THWARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THWARTING.] **1.** To move across or counter to; to cross; as, an arrow *thwarts* the air. [*Obs.*]

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to run counter to; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

Thwart, *v. i.* **1.** To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner. [*R.*]

2. Hence, to be in opposition; to clash. [*R.*]

Any proposition . . . that shall at all *thwart* with these internal *oracles*. *Locke.*

Thwart'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Far.*) A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

Thwart'ing-ly, *adv.* In a thwarting or obstructing manner; so as to thwart.

Thwart'ly, *adv.* Transversely; obliquely.

Thwart'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being thwart; obliquity; perverseness.

Thwite (thwīt), *v. t.* [AS. *þwītan.* See WHITTLE, and cf. THWAITE a piece of land.] To cut or clip with a knife; to whittle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Thwit'tle (thwĭt't'l), *v.t.* [See THWITE, and WHITTLE.] To cut or whittle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Palsgrave.*

Thwit'tle, *n.* A small knife; a whittle. [Written also *thwitel.*] [*Obs.*] "A Sheffield *thwittle.*" *Chaucer.*

Thy (thī), *pron.* [OE. *thi,* shortened from *thin.* See THINE, THOU.] Of thee, or belonging to thee; the more common form of *thine,* possessive case of *thou;* — used always attributively, and chiefly in the solemn or grave style, and in poetry. *Thine* is used in the predicate; as, the knife is *thine.* See THINE.

Our father which art in heaven, Hallowed be *thy* name. *Thy* kingdom come. *Thy* will be done. *Matt.* vi. 9, 10.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good. *Milton.*

Thy'ine wood' (thī'ĭn wo͝od'). [Gr. *ξύλον θύϊνον,* fr. *θύϊνος,* adj., pertaining to the tree *θυία* or *θύα,* an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] (*Bot.*) The fragrant and beautiful wood of a North African tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), formerly called *Thuja articulata.* The tree is of the Cedar family, and furnishes a balsamic resin called *sandarach.* *Rev.* xviii. 12.

Thy'la-cine (thī'lă-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *θύλαξ* a sack.] (*Zoöl.*) The zebra wolf. See under WOLF.

Thym'ate (tīm'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of thymol analogous to a salt; as, sodium *thymate.*

Thyme (tīm), *n.* [OE. *tyme,* L. *thymum,* Gr. *θύμον, θύμος*; cf. *θύειν,* to sacrifice, *θύος* a sacrifice, offering, incense: cf. F. *thym;* — perhaps so named because of its sweet smell. Cf. FUME, *n.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the labiate genus *Thymus.* The garden thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasoning and soups.

Ankle deep in moss and flowery *thyme.* *Cowper.*

Cat thyme, a labiate plant (*Teucrium Marum*) of the Mediterranean region. Cats are said to be fond of rolling on it. *J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants).* — **Wild thyme,** *Thymus Serpyllum,* common on banks and hillsides in Europe.

I know a bank where the *wild thyme* blows. *Shak.*

Thym'ene (tīm'ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid terpene obtained from oil of thyme.

Thym'i-a-tech'ny (thĭm'ĭ-ă-tĕk'nў), *n.* [Gr. *θυμίαμα* incense + *τέχνη* art.] (*Med.*) The art of employing perfumes in medicine. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

Thym'ic (thĭm'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thymus gland.

Thy'mic (tī'mĭk), *a.* (*Med. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, thyme; as, *thymic* acid.

Thym'ol (tīm'ōl), *n.* [*Thyme* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A phenol derivative of cymene, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$, isomeric with carvacrol, found in oil of thyme, and extracted as a white crystalline substance of a pleasant aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties; — called also *hydroxy cymene.*

‖ **Thy'mus** (thī'mŭs), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμος.*] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the thymus gland. — *n.* The thymus gland.

Thymus gland, *or* **Thymus body,** a ductless gland in the throat, or in the neighboring region, of nearly all vertebrates. In man and other mammals it is the throat, or neck, sweetbread, which lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat. It is largest in fetal and early life, and disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.

Thym'y (tīm'ў), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant; as, a *thymy* vale. *Akenside.*

Where'er a *thymy* bank he found,
He rolled upon the fragrant ground. *Gay.*

Thy'ro- (thī'rō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the thyroid body* or *the thyroid cartilage;* as, *thyro*hyal.

Thy'ro-a-ryt'e-noid (-ă-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx.

Thy'ro-hy'al (-hī'al), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the lower segments in the hyoid arch, often consolidated with the body of the hyoid bone and forming one of its great horns, as in man.

Thy'ro-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and the hyoid arch.

Thy'roid (thī'roid), *a.* [Gr. *θυρεοειδής* shield-shaped; *θυρεός* a large, oblong shield (from *θύρα* a door) + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *thyroïde, thyréoïde.*] **1.** Shaped like an oblong shield; shield-shaped; as, the *thyroid* cartilage.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thyroid body, thyroid cartilage, or thyroid artery; thyroideal.

Thyroid cartilage. See under LARYNX. — **Thyroid body,** *or* **Thyroid gland** (*Anat.*), a glandlike but ductless body, or pair of bodies, of unknown function, in the floor of the mouth or the region of the larynx. In man and most mammals it is a highly vascular organ, partly surrounding the base of the larynx and the upper part of the trachea. — **Thyroid dislocation** (*Surg.*), dislocation of the thigh bone into the thyroid foramen. — **Thyroid foramen,** the obturator foramen.

Thy-roid'e-al (thī-roid'ē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Thyroid.

Thy-rot'o-my (thī-rŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Thyro-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrse (thĕrs), *n.* [Cf. F. *thyrse.*] A thyrsus.

Thyr'soid (thĕr'soid), } *a.* [Gr. *θυρσοειδής*; *θύρ-*
Thyr-soid'al (thĕr-soid'al), } *σος* thyrsus + *εἶδος* form, shape: cf. F. *thyrsoïde.*] Having somewhat the form of a thyrse, or thyrsus.

‖ **Thyr'sus** (thĕr'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THYRSI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θύρσος.* Cf. TORSO.] **1.** A staff entwined with ivy, and surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites.

As good to grow on graves
As twist about a *thyrsus.* *Mrs. Browning.*

In my hand I bear
The *thyrsus,* tipped with fragrant cones of pine. *Longfellow.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence; a dense panicle, as in the lilac and horse-chestnut.

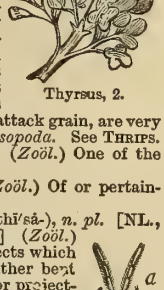

Thyrsus, 2.

‖ **Thy'sa-nop'ter** (thī'sā-nŏp'tĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Thysanoptera.

‖ **Thy'sa-nop'te-ra** (-tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *θύσανος* a fringe + *πτερόν* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects, considered by some writers a distinct order, but regarded by others as belonging to the Hemiptera. They are all of small size, and have narrow, broadly fringed wings with rudimentary nervures. Most of the species feed upon the juices of plants, and some, as those which attack grain, are very injurious to crops. Called also *Physopoda.* See THRIPS.

Thy'sa-nop'ter-an (-tĕr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Thysanoptera.

Thy'sa-nop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Thysanoptera.

‖ **Thys'a-nu'ra** (thĭs'ā-nū'rā *or* thī'sā-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θύσανος* fringe + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of wingless hexapod insects which have setiform caudal appendages, either bent beneath the body to form a spring, or projecting as bristles. It comprises the Cinura, or bristletails, and the Collembola, or springtails. Called also *Thysanoura.* See LEPISMA, and PODURA.

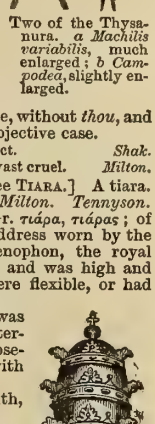

Two of the Thysanura. *a Machilis variabilis,* much enlarged; *b Campodea,* slightly enlarged.

Thys'a-nu'ran (-ran), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Thysanura. Also used adjectively.

Thys'a-nu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Thysanura.

Thys'be (thĭz'bē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Thisbe* maiden beloved by Pyramus, Gr. *Θίσβη.*] (*Zoöl.*) A common clearwing moth (*Hemaris thysbe*).

Thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject commonly with *thou;* as, thou *thyself* shalt go; that is, thou shalt go, and no other. It is sometimes used, especially in the predicate, without *thou,* and in the nominative as well as in the objective case.

Thyself shalt see the act. *Shak.*

Ere I to thee, thou to *thyself* wast cruel. *Milton.*

Ti'ar (tī'ēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tiare.* See TIARA.] A tiara. [*Poetic*] *Milton. Tennyson.*

Ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rā), *n.* [L., from Gr. *τιάρα, τιάρας*; of Persian origin.] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with a diadem, and was high and erect, while those of the people were flexible, or had rims turned over.

2. The pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high cap, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, subsequently with a second, and finally with a third. Fig.: The papal dignity.

Tiara, 2.

Ti-a'raed (-rād), *a.* Adorned with, or wearing, a tiara.

Tib'-cat' (tĭb'kăt'), *n.* A female cat. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

‖ **Tib'i-a** (-ĭ-ā), *n.*; *pl.* TIBIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The inner, or preaxial, and usually the larger, of the two bones of the leg or hind limb below the knee.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The fourth joint of the leg of an insect. See *Illusts.* under COLEOPTERA, and under HEXAPODA.

3. (*Antiq.*) A musical instrument of the flute kind, originally made of the leg bone of an animal.

Tib'i-al (-al), *a.* [L. *tibialis,* fr. *tibia* the shin bone; also, a pipe or flute, originally made of a bone: cf. F. *tibial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tibia.

2. Of or pertaining to a pipe or flute.

Tibial spur (*Zoöl.*), a spine frequently borne on the tibia of insects. See *Illust.* under COLEOPTERA.

Tib'i-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) A tibial bone; a tibiale.

‖ **Tib'i-a'le** (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* TIBIALIA (-lĭ-ā). [NL.] (*Anat.*) The bone or cartilage of the tarsus which articulates with the tibia and corresponds to a part of the astragalus in man and most mammals.

Ti-bic'i-nate (tĭ-bĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tibicinare.*] To play on a tibia, or pipe. [*R.*]

Tib'i-o- (tĭb'ĭ-ō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the tibia;* as, *tibio*tarsus, *tibio*fibular.

Tib'i-o-tar'sal (-tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining both to the tibia and the tarsus; as, the *tibiotarsal* articulation. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the tibiotarsus.

Tib'i-o-tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TIBIOTARSI (-sī). (*Anat.*) The large bone between the femur and tarsometatarsus in the leg of a bird. It is formed by the union of the proximal part of the tarsus with the tibia.

Tib'rie (tĭb'rĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pollack. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; especially, such a motion of some of the muscles of the face; twitching; vellication; — called also *spasmodic tic.* *Dunglison.*

Tic douloureux (tĭk do͞o-lo͞o-ro͞o'; F. -rē'). [F., fr. *tic* a knack, a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia in the face; face ague. See under FACE.

‖ **Ti-cal'** (tĭ-kal'), *n.* **1.** A bean-shaped coin of Siam, worth about sixty cents; also, a weight equal to 236 grains troy. *Malcom.*

2. A money of account in China, reckoned at about $1.60; also, a weight of about four ounces avoirdupois.

Tice (tīs), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *entice.*] To entice. [*Obs.*] *The Coronation.*

Tice, *n.* (*Cricket*) A ball bowled to strike the ground about a bat's length in front of the wicket.

Tice'ment (tīs'ment), *n.* Enticement. [*Obs.*]

Tich'or-rhine (tĭk'ŏr-rīn), *n.* [Gr. *τεῖχος* a wall + *ῥίς, ῥινός,* the nose.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil rhinoceros with a vertical bony medial septum supporting the nose; the hairy rhinoceros.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbrev. from *ticket.*] Credit; trust; as, to buy on, or upon, *tick.* *Goldsmith.*

Tick, *v. i.* **1.** To go on trust, or credit.

2. To give tick; to trust. *Arbuthnot.*

Tick, *n.* [OE. *tike, teke;* akin to D. *teek,* G. *zecke.* Cf. TIKE a tick.] (*Zoöl.*)

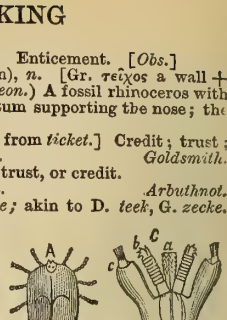

American Moose Tick (*Ixodes albipictus*). *A* Full-grown Tick, nat. size. *B* Six-legged Young, enlarged. *C* Mouth Parts of young, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *b* Mandible; *c* Palpus.

(*a*) Any one of numerous species of large parasitic mites which attach themselves to, and suck the blood of, cattle, dogs, and many other animals. When filled with blood they become ovate, much swollen, and usually livid red in color. Some of the species often attach themselves to the human body. The young are active and have at first but six legs.

(*b*) Any one of several species of dipterous insects having a flattened and usually wingless body, as the bird ticks (see under BIRD) and sheep tick (see under SHEEP).

Tick bean, a small bean used for feeding horses and other animals. — **Tick trefoil** (*Bot.*), a name given to many plants of the leguminous genus *Desmodium,* which have trifoliate leaves, and jointed pods roughened with minute hooked hairs by which the joints adhere to clothing and to the fleece of sheep.

Tick, *n.* [LL. *techa, teca,* L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη,* fr. *τιθέναι* to put. See THESIS.] **1.** The cover, or case, of a bed, mattress, etc., which contains the straw, feathers, hair, or other filling.

2. Ticking. See TICKING, *n.*

Tick, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKED (tĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKING.] [Probably of imitative origin; cf. D. *tikken,* LG. *ticken.*] **1.** To make a small or repeating noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch does; to beat.

2. To strike gently; to pat.

Stand not *ticking* and toying at the branches. *Latimer.*

Tick, *n.* **1.** A quick, audible beat, as of a clock.

2. Any small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check. *Dickens.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The whinchat; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Death tick. (*Zoöl.*) See DEATHWATCH.

Tick, *v. t.* To check off by means of a tick or any small mark; to score.

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off. *Dickens.*

Tick'en (-en), *n.* See TICKING. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Tick'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See TICK.] One who, or that which, ticks, or produces a ticking sound, as a watch or clock, a telegraphic sounder, etc.

Tick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a label, ticket, fr. OF. *estiquette,* or OF. *etiquet, estiquet;* both of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stick.* See STICK, *n.* & *v.*, and cf. ETIQUETTE, TICK credit.] A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something. Specifically: —

(*a*) A little note or notice. [*Obs.* or *Local*]

He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors. *Fuller.*

(*b*) A tradesman's bill or account. [*Obs.*]

☞ Hence the phrase *on ticket,* on account; whence, by abbreviation, came the phrase *on tick.* See 1st TICK.

Your courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets
On ticket for his mistress. *J. Cotgrave.*

(*c*) A certificate or token of right of admission to a place of assembly, or of passage in a public conveyance; as, a theater *ticket;* a railroad or steamboat *ticket.*

(*d*) A label to show the character or price of goods.

(*e*) A certificate or token of a share in a lottery or other scheme for distributing money, goods, or the like.

(*f*) (*Politics*) A printed list of candidates to be voted for at an election; a set of nominations by one party for election; a ballot. [*U. S.*]

The old *ticket* forever! We have it by thirty-four votes. *Sarah Franklin* (1766).

Scratched ticket, a ticket from which the names of one or more of the candidates are scratched out. — **Split ticket,** a ticket representing different divisions of a party, or containing candidates selected from two or more parties. — **Straight ticket,** a ticket containing the regular nominations of a party, without change. — **Ticket day** (*Com.*), the day before the settling or pay day on the stock exchange, when the names of the actual purchasers are rendered in by one stockbroker to another. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.* — **Ticket of leave,** a license or permit given to a convict, or prisoner of the crown, to go at large, and to labor for himself before the expiration of his sentence, subject to certain specific conditions. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.* — **Ticket porter,** a licensed porter wearing a badge by which he may be identified. [*Eng.*]

Tick'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKETING.] **1.** To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on; as, to *ticket* goods.

2. To furnish with a ticket or tickets; to book; as, to *ticket* passengers to California. [*U. S.*]

Tick'et-ing, *n.* A periodical sale of ore in the English mining districts; — so called from the tickets upon which are written the bids of the buyers.

Tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [From TICK a bed cover. Cf. TICKEN.] A strong, closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks for beds are made. It is usually twilled,

and woven in stripes of different colors, as white and blue; — called also *ticken.*

Tic'kle (tĭk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKLING (-klĭng).] [Perhaps freq. of *tick* to beat, pat; but cf. also AS. *citelian* to tickle, D. *kittelen*, G. *kitzeln*, OHG. *chizzilōn*, *chuzzilōn*, Icel. *kitla.* Cf. KITTLE, *v. t.*] **1.** To touch lightly, so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a kind of spasm which may become dangerous if too long protracted.

If you *tickle* us, do we not laugh? *Shak.*

2. To please; to gratify; to make joyous.

Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw. *Pope.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon. *Shak.*

Tic'kle, *v. i.* **1.** To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

2. To excite the sensation of titillation. *Shak.*

Tic'kle, *a.* **1.** Ticklish; easily tickled. [*Obs.*]

2. Liable to change; uncertain; inconstant. [*Obs.*]

The world is now full *tickle*, sikerly. *Chaucer.*
So *tickle* is the state of earthly things. *Spenser.*

3. Wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown. [*Obs.*]

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

Tic'kle-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery. [*Obs. & R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Tick'len-burg (tĭk'lĕn-bûrg), *n.* A coarse, mixed linen fabric made to be sold in the West Indies.

Tic'kle-ness (tĭk'k'l-nĕs), *n.* Unsteadiness. [*Obs.*]

For hoard hath hate, and climbing *tickleness.* *Chaucer.*

Tic'kler (-klẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tickles.

2. Something puzzling or difficult.

3. A book containing a memorandum of notes and debts arranged in the order of their maturity. [*Com. Cant, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

4. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks. [*Eng.*]

Tic'klish (-klĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish;* the hardened palm of the hand is not *ticklish.* *Bacon.*

2. Standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily affected; unstable.

Can any man with comfort lodge in a condition so dismally *ticklish?* *Barrow.*

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, a *ticklish* business.

Surely princes had need, in tender matters and *ticklish* times, to beware what they say. *Bacon.*

— Tic'klish-ly, *adv.* **— Tic'klish-ness,** *n.*

Tick'seed' (tĭk'sēd'), *n.* [*Tick* the insect + *seed;* cf. G. *wanzensamen*, literally, bug seed.] **1.** A seed or fruit resembling in shape an insect, as that of certain plants.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as COREOPSIS. (*b*) Any plant of the genus *Corispermum*, plants of the Goosefoot family.

Tick'tack' (-tăk'), *n.* [See TICK to beat, to pat, and (for sense 2) cf. TRICKTRACK.] **1.** A noise like that made by a clock or a watch.

2. A kind of backgammon played both with men and pegs; tricktrack.

A game at *ticktack* with words. *Milton.*

Tick'tack', *adv.* With a ticking noise, like that of a watch.

Tic'po-lon'ga (tĭk'pō-lŏn'gȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A very venomous viper (*Daboia Russellii*), native of Ceylon and India; — called also *cobra monil.*

Tid (tĭd), *a.* [Cf. AS. *tedre, tydere*, weak, tender.] Tender; soft; nice; — now only used in *tidbit.*

Tid'al (tīd'*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to tides; caused by tides; having tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters.

The *tidal* wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares. *Longfellow.*

Tidal air (*Physiol.*), the air which passes in and out of the lungs in ordinary breathing. It varies from twenty to thirty cubic inches. — **Tidal basin,** a dock that is filled at the rising of the tide. — **Tidal wave.** (*a*) See *Tide wave,* under TIDE. Cf. 4th BORE. (*b*) A vast, swift wave caused by an earthquake or some extraordinary combination of natural causes. It rises far above high-water mark and is often very destructive upon low-lying coasts.

Tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* [*Tid* + *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a delicious morsel. [Written also *titbit.*]

Tid'de (tĭd'de), *obs. imp.* of TIDE, *v. i.* *Chaucer.*

Tid'der (tĭd'dẽr), } *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tyderian* to grow
Tid'dle (tĭd'd'l), } tender. See TID.] To use with tenderness; to fondle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Tide (tīd), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time; akin to OS. & OFries. *tīd*, D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*, OHG. *zīt*, Icel. *tīð*, Sw. & Dan. *tid*, and probably to Skr. *aditi* unlimited, endless, where *a-* is a negative prefix. √58. Cf. TIDINGS, TIDY, TILL, *prep.*, TIME.] **1.** Time; period; season. [*Obsoles.*] "This lusty summer's *tide.*" *Chaucer.*

And rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*
At the *tide* of Christ his birth. *Fuller.*

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, etc., connected therewith. The tide ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day, or the space of a little more than twenty-four hours. It is occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon (the influence of the latter being three times that of the former), acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. A high tide upon one side of the earth is accompanied by a high tide upon the opposite side. Hence, when the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full moon, their action is such as to produce a greater than the usual tide, called the *spring tide,* as represented in the cut. When the moon is in the first or third quarter, the sun's attraction in part counteracts the effect of the moon's attraction, thus producing under the moon a smaller tide than usual, called the *neap tide.*

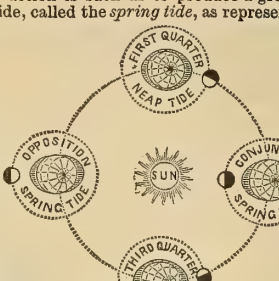

Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

☞ The flow or rising of the water is called *flood tide,* and the reflux, *ebb tide.*

3. A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. "Let in the *tide* of knaves once more; my cook and I 'll provide." *Shak.*

4. Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; current.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

5. Violent confluence. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

6. (*Mining*) The period of twelve hours.

Atmospheric tides, tidal movements of the atmosphere similar to those of the ocean, and produced in the same manner by the attractive forces of the sun and moon. — **Inferior tide.** See under INFERIOR, *a.* — **To work double tides.** See under WORK, *v. t.* — **Tide day,** the interval between the occurrences of two consecutive maxima of the resultant wave at the same place. Its length varies as the components of sun and moon waves approach to, or recede from, one another. A retardation from this cause is called the *lagging* of the tide, while the acceleration of the recurrence of high water is termed the *priming* of the tide. See *Lag of the tide,* under 2d LAG. — **Tide dial,** a dial to exhibit the state of the tides at any time. — **Tide gate.** (*a*) An opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A place where the tide runs with great velocity, as through a gate. — **Tide gauge,** a gauge for showing the height of the tide; especially, a contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time. *Brande & C.* — **Tide lock,** a lock situated between an inclosed basin, or a canal, and the tide water of a harbor or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard lock.* — **Tide mill.** (*a*) A mill operated by the tidal currents. (*b*) A mill for clearing lands from tide water. — **Tide rip,** a body of water made rough by the conflict of opposing tides or currents. — **Tide table,** a table giving the time of the rise and fall of the tide at any place. — **Tide water,** water affected by the flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard. — **Tide wave,** *or* **Tidal wave,** the swell of water as the tide moves. That of the ocean is called *primitive;* that of bays or channels *derivative.* *Whewell.* — **Tide wheel,** a water wheel so constructed as to be moved by the ebb or flow of the tide.

Tide (tīd), *v. t.* To cause to float with the tide; to drive or carry with the tide or stream.

They are *tided* down the stream. *Feltham.*

Tide, *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* to happen. See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** To betide; to happen. [*Obs.*]

What should us *tide* of this new law? *Chaucer.*

2. To pour a tide or flood.

3. (*Naut.*) To work into or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

Tid'ed (tīd'ĕd), *a.* Affected by the tide; having a tide. "The *tided* Thames." *Bp. Hall.*

Tide'less, *a.* Having no tide.

Tide'-rode' (-rōd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Swung by the tide when at anchor; — opposed to *wind-rode.*

Tides'man (tīdz'măn), *n.; pl.* TIDESMEN (-mĕn). A customhouse officer who goes on board of a merchant ship to secure payment of the duties; a tidewaiter.

Tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customhouse officer who watches the landing of goods from merchant vessels, in order to secure payment of duties. *Swift.*

Tide'way' (-wā'), *n.* Channel in which the tide sets.

Tid'ife (tĭd'ĭf), *n.* The blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

☞ The "tidif" mentioned in Chaucer is by some supposed to be the titmouse, by others the wren.

Ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

Ti'di-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tidy.

Ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* Tidings. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ti'dings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.* [OE. *tidinge, tipinge, tidinde*, from or influenced by Icel. *tīðindi;* akin to Dan. *tidende*, Sw. *tidning*, G. *zeitung*, AS. *tīdan* to happen, E. *betide, tide.* See TIDE, *v. i. & n.*] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.* *Shak.*
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal *tidings* when he frowned. *Goldsmith.*

☞ Although *tidings* is plural in form, it has been used also as a singular. By Shakespeare it was used indiscriminately as a singular or plural.

How near the *tidings* of our comfort is. *Shak.*
Tidings to the contrary
Are brought your eyes. *Shak.*

Syn. — News; advice; information; intelligence. — TIDINGS, NEWS. The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided.* We may be indifferent as to *news,* but are always more or less interested in *tidings.* We read the *news* daily; we wait for *tidings* respecting an absent friend or an impending battle. We may be curious to hear the *news;* we are always anxious for *tidings.*

Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*
What *tidings* dost thou bring? *Addison.*

Tid'ley (tĭd'lĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wren. (*b*) The goldcrest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tid-ol'o-gy (tīd-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Tide* + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise upon the tides; that part of science which treats of tides. *J. S. Mill.*

Ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wren; — called also *tiddy.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *tidy* for her notes as delicate as they. *Drayton.*

☞ This name is probably applied also to other small singing birds, as the goldcrest.

Ti'dy, *a.* [*Compar.* TIDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TIDIEST.] [From TIDE time, season: cf. D. *tijdig* timely, G. *zeitig*, Dan. & Sw. *tidig.*] **1.** Being in proper time; timely; seasonable; favorable; as, *tidy* weather. [*Obs.*]

If weather be fair and *tidy.* *Tusser.*

2. Arranged in good order; orderly; appropriate; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so; as, a *tidy* lass; their dress is *tidy;* the apartments are well furnished and *tidy.*

A *tidy* man, that tened [injured] me never. *Piers Plowman.*

Ti'dy, *n.; pl.* TIDIES (-dĭz). **1.** A cover, often of tatting, drawn work, or other ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.

2. A child's pinafore. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ti'dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIDIED (tī'dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIDYING.] To put in proper order; to make neat; as, to *tidy* a room; to *tidy* one's dress.

Ti'dy, *v. i.* To make things tidy. [*Colloq.*]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again. *Dickens.*

Ti'dy-tips' (-tĭps'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A California composite plant (*Layia platyglossa*), the flower of which has yellow rays tipped with white.

Tie (tī), *n.; pl.* TIES (tīz). [AS. *tēge, tȳge, tīge.* √64. See TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** A knot; a fastening.

2. A bond; an obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.

No distance breaks the *tie* of blood. *Keble.*

3. A knot of hair, as at the back of a wig. *Young.*

4. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc., which prevents either party from being victorious; equality in any contest, as a race.

5. (*Arch. & Engin.*) A beam or rod for holding two parts together; in railways, one of the transverse timbers which support the track and keep it in place.

6. (*Mus.*) A line, usually straight, drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance, or that two notes of the same pitch are to be sounded as one; a bind; a ligature.

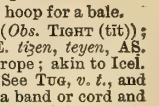

a Tie.

7. *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings.

Bale tie, a fastening for the ends of a hoop for a bale.

Tie, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIED (tīd) (*Obs.* TIGHT (tīt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYING (tī'ĭng).] [OE. *tiġen, teyen*, AS. *tīgan, tiégan, tȳgan*, fr. *teág, téah*, a rope; akin to Icel. *taug*, and AS. *teón* to draw, to pull. See TUG, *v. t.*, and cf. Tow to drag.] **1.** To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind. "*Tie* the kine to the cart." 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother: bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck. *Prov.* vi. 20, 21.

2. To form, as a knot, by interlacing or complicating a cord; also, to interlace, or form a knot in; as, to *tie* a cord to a tree; to knit; to knot. "We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument." *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To unite firmly; to fasten; to hold.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied.* *Fairfax.*

4. To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence, as by knotted cords; to oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

5. (*Mus.*) To unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curved line, or slur, drawn over or under them.

6. To make an equal score with, in a contest; to be even with.

To ride and tie. See under RIDE. — **To tie down.** (*a*) To fasten so as to prevent from rising. (*b*) To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action. — **To tie up,** to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action.

Tie, *v. i.* To make a tie; to make an equal score.

Tie'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A flat bar used as a tie.

Tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam acting as a tie, as at the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, to prevent them from thrusting out the wall. See *Illust.* of *Timbers,* under ROOF. *Gwilt.*

Ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ties.

Ti'er, *n.* [See TIRE a headdress.] A child's apron covering the upper part of the body, and tied with tape or cord; a pinafore. [Written also *tire.*]

Tier (tẽr), *n.* [Perhaps fr. OF. *tire*, F. *tire;* probably of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *ziarī* ornament, G. *zier*, AS. *tīr* glory, *tiér* row, rank. But cf. also F. *tirer* to draw, pull; of Teutonic origin. Cf. ATTIRE, *v. t.*, TIRE a headdress, but also TIRADE.] A row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above, or higher than, another; as, a *tier* of seats in a theater.

Tiers of a cable, the ranges of fakes, or windings, of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tierce (tẽrs; 277), *n.* [F. *tierce* a third, from *tiers, tierce,* third, fr. L. *tertius* the third; akin to *tres* three. See THIRD, THREE, and cf. TERCE, TERCET, TERTIARY.]

1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty-two wine gallons; also, a liquid measure of forty-two wine, or thirty-five imperial, gallons.

2. A cask larger than a barrel, and smaller than a

hogshead or a puncheon, in which salt provisions, rice, etc., are packed for shipment.

3. (*Mus.*) The third tone of the scale. See MEDIANT.

4. A sequence of three playing cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called *tierce-major*.

5. (*Fencing*) A position in thrusting or parrying in which the wrist and nails are turned downward.

6. (*R. C. Ch.*) The third hour of the day, or nine A. M.; one of the canonical hours; also, the service appointed for that hour.

Tier-cé' (tēr-sā'), *a.* [F.] (*Her.*) Divided into three equal parts of three different tinctures; — said of an escutcheon.

Tier'cel (tēr'sĕl), } *n.* [OE. *tercel, tercelet*, F. *tierce-*
Tierce'let (tērs'lĕt), } *let*, a dim. of (assumed) *tiercel*, or fr. LL. *tertiolus*, dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third; — so called, according to some, because every third bird in the nest is a male, or, according to others, because the male is a third part less than the female. Cf. TERCEL.] (*Falconry*) The male of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine; also, the male of the goshawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

Tierce'-ma-jor (tērs'mā'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tierce majeure.*] (*Card Playing*) See TIERCE, 4.

Tier'cet (tēr'sĕt), *n.* [F. *tercet.* See TERCET.] (*Pros.*) A triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming together.

Tie'-rod' (tī'rŏd'), *n.* A rod used as a tie. See TIE.

‖ **Tiers' é'tat'** (tyâr'zā'tà'; E. tērz' ā-tà'). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France, answering to the commons in Great Britain; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy.

☞ The refusal of the clergy and nobility to give the *tiers état* a representation in the States-general proportioned to their actual numbers had an important influence in bringing on the French Revolution of 1789. Since that time the term has been purely historical.

Tie'tick (tī'tĭk), *n.* The meadow pipit. *Prov. Eng.*

Tie'wig' (tī'wĭg'), *n.* A wig having a tie or ties, or one having some of the curls tied up; also, a wig tied upon the head. *Wright. V. Knox.*

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Originally, a sniff, sniffing; cf. Icel. *þefr* a smell, *þefa* to sniff, Norw. *tev* a drawing in of the breath, *teva* to sniff, smell, dial. Sw. *tiiv* smell, scent, taste.] **1.** Liquor; especially, a small draught of liquor. "Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch." *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A fit of anger or peevishness; a slight altercation or contention. See TIFT. *Thackeray.*

Tiff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIFFED (tĭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIFFING.] To be in a pet.

She *tiffed* with Tim, she ran from Ralph. *Landor.*

Tiff, *v. t.* [OE. *tiffen*, OF. *tiffer, tifer*, to bedizen; cf. D. *tippen* to clip the points or ends of the hair, E. *tip*, n.] To deck out; to dress. [*Obs.*] *A. Tucker.*

Tiff'a-ny (tĭf'fâ-nĭ), *n.* [OE. *tiffenay*; cf. OF. *tiffe* ornament, *tiffer* to adjust, adorn. See TIFF to dress.] A species of gauze, or very thin silk.

The smoke of sulphur . . . is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tiff'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [Properly, *tiffing* a quaffing, a drinking. See TIFF, *n.*] A lunch, or slight repast, between breakfast and dinner; — originally, a Provincial English word, but introduced into India, and brought back to England in a special sense.

Tiff'ish (tĭf'ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to tiffs; peevish; petulant.

Tift (tĭft), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *teft* a scent. See TIFF, *n.*] A fit of pettishness, or slight anger; a tiff.

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Tig (tĭg), *n.* **1.** A game among children. See TAG.

2. A capacious, flat-bottomed drinking cup, generally with four handles, formerly used for passing around the table at convivial entertainments.

‖ **Ti-gel'la** (tĭ-jĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., from F. *tige* stem or stock.] (*Bot.*) That part of an embryo which represents the young stem; the caulicle or radicle.

Ti-gelle' (tĭ-jĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Same as TIGELLA.

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [OE. *tigre*, F. *tigre*, L. *tigris*, Gr. τίγρις; probably of Persian origin; cf. Zend *tighra* pointed, *tighri* an arrow, Per. *tīr*; perhaps akin to E. *stick*, v. t.; — probably so named from its quickness.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A very large and powerful carnivore (*Felis tigris*) native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. Its back and sides are tawny or rufous yellow, transversely striped with black, the tail is ringed with black, the throat and belly are nearly white. When full grown, it equals or exceeds the lion in size and strength. Called also *royal tiger*, and *Bengal tiger*.

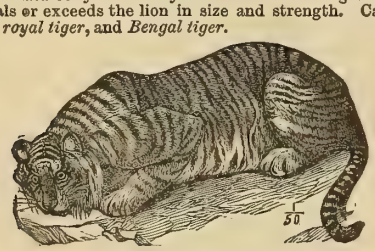

Bengal Tiger (*Tigris regalis*).

2. Fig.: A ferocious, bloodthirsty person.

As for that heinous *tiger*, Tamora. *Shak.*

3. A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress. *Dickens.*

4. A kind of growl or screech, after cheering; as, three cheers and a *tiger*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

5. A pneumatic box or pan used in refining sugar.

American tiger. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The puma. (*b*) The jaguar. — **Clouded tiger** (*Zoöl.*), a handsome striped and spotted carnivore (*Felis macrocelis* or *F. marmorata*) native of the East Indies and Southern Asia. Its body is about three and a half feet long, and its tail about three feet long. Its ground color is brownish gray, and the dark markings are irregular stripes, spots, and rings, but there are always two dark bands on the face, one extending back from the eye, and one from the angle of the mouth. Called also *tortoise-shell tiger.* — **Mexican tiger** (*Zoöl.*), the jaguar. — **Tiger beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of active carnivorous beetles of the family *Cicindelidæ*. They usually inhabit dry or sandy places, and fly rapidly. — **Tiger bittern.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Sun bittern*, under SUN. — **Tiger cat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of wild cats of moderate size with dark transverse bars or stripes somewhat resembling those of the tiger. — **Tiger flower** (*Bot.*), an iridaceous plant of the genus *Tigridia* (as *T. conchiflora*, *T. grandiflora*, etc.), having showy flowers, spotted or streaked somewhat like the skin of a tiger. — **Tiger grass** (*Bot.*), a low East Indian fan palm (*Chamærops Ritchieana*). It is used in many ways by the natives. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*). — **Tiger lily.** (*Bot.*) See under LILY. — **Tiger moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of moths of the family *Arctiadæ* which are striped or barred with black and white or with other conspicuous colors. The larvæ are called *woolly bears.* — **Tiger shark** (*Zoöl.*), a voracious shark (*Galeocerdo maculatus* or *tigrinus*) more or less barred or spotted with yellow. It is found in both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Called also *zebra shark.* — **Tiger shell** (*Zoöl.*), a large and conspicuously spotted cowrie (*Cypræa tigris*); — so called from its fancied resemblance to a tiger in color and markings. Called also *tiger cowrie.* — **Tiger wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the spotted hyena (*Hyæna crocuta*). — **Tiger wood**, the variegated heartwood of a tree (*Machærium Schomburgkii*) found in Guiana.

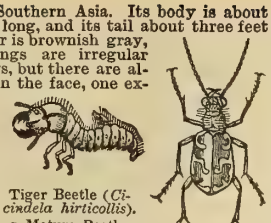

Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis*). *a* Mature Beetle. *b* Larva. Nat. size.

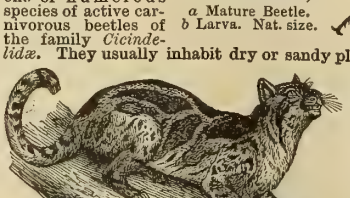

Marbled Tiger Cat (*Felis marmorata*).

Tiger Flower (*Tigridia alba*).

Ti'ger-eye' (tī'gẽr-ī'), *n.* (*Min.*) A siliceous stone of a yellow color and chatoyant luster, obtained in South Africa and much used for ornament. It is an altered form of the mineral crocidolite. See CROCIDOLITE.

Ti'ger-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as TIGER'S-FOOT.

Ti'ger-foot'ed, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

Ti'ger-ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *a.* Tigerish; tigrine. [*R.*]

Ti'ger-ish, *a.* Like a tiger; tigrish.

Ti'ger's-foot' (tī'gẽrz-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to some species of morning-glory (*Ipomœa*) having the leaves lobed in pedate fashion.

Tigh (tī), *n.* [Perhaps akin to *tight.*] A close, or inclosure; a croft. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Tight (tīt), *obs. p. p.* of TIE. *Spenser.*

Tight, *a.* [*Compar.* TIGHTER (-ẽr); *superl.* TIGHTEST.] [OE. *tight, thiht*; probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þéttr*, Dan. *tæt*, Sw. *tät*: akin to D. & G. *dicht* thick, tight, and perhaps to E. *thee* to thrive, or to *thick.* Cf. TAUT.] **1.** Firmly held together; compact; not loose or open; as, *tight* cloth; a *tight* knot.

2. Close, so as not to admit the passage of a liquid or other fluid; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship; a *tight* cask; a *tight* room; — often used in this sense as the second member of a compound; as, water-*tight*; air-*tight.*

3. Fitting close, or too close, to the body; as, a *tight* coat or other garment.

4. Not ragged; whole; neat; tidy.

Clad very plain, but clean and *tight.* *Evelyn.*

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight.* *Gay.*

5. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [*Colloq.*]

6. Not slack or loose; firmly stretched; taut; — applied to a rope, chain, or the like, extended or stretched out.

7. Handy; adroit; brisk. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. [*Slang*]

9. (*Com.*) Pressing; stringent; not easy; firmly held; dear; — said of money or the money market. Cf. EASY, 7.

Tight, *v. t.* To tighten. [*Obs.*]

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIGHTENING.] To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

Just where I please, with *tightened* rein
I'll urge thee round the dusty plain. *Fawkes.*

Tightening pulley (*Mach.*), a pulley which rests, or is forced, against a driving belt to tighten it.

Tight'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* That which tightens; specifically (*Mach.*), a tightening pulley.

Tight'er (tīt'ẽr), *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. [*Obs.*]

Tight'ly, *adv.* In a tight manner; closely; neatly.

Tight'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being tight.

Tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, especially for the lower part of the body and the legs.

Tig'lic (tĭg'lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_4H_7CO_2H$ (called also *methyl crotonic acid*), homologous with crotonic acid, and obtained from croton oil (from *Croton Tiglium*) as a white crystalline substance.

Ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* [From TIGER: cf. F. *tigresse.*] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the tiger. *Holland.*

Ti'grine (tī'grĭn *or* -grīn), *a.* [L. *tigrinus*, fr. *tigris* a tiger.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tiger; like a tiger.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the tiger in color; as, the *tigrine* cat (*Felis tigrina*) of South America.

Ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Resembling a tiger; tigerish.

Tike (tīk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tick. See 2d TICK. [*Obs.*]

Tike, *n.* [Icel. *tík* a bitch; akin to Sw. *tik.*] **1.** A dog; a cur. "Bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail." *Shak.*

2. A countryman or clown; a boorish person.

Ti'kus (tī'kŭs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bulau.

Til (tĭl), *prep. & conj.* See TILL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Til'bu-ry (tĭl'bĕr-ȳ), *n.; pl.* TILBURIES (-ĭz). [Probably from *Tilbury* fort, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover. [Written also *tilburgh.*]

‖ **Til'de** (tĭl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign. See TITLE, *n.*] The accentual mark placed over *n*, and sometimes over *l*, in Spanish words [thus, *ñ*, *l̃*], indicating that, in pronunciation, the sound of the following vowel is to be preceded by that of the initial, or consonantal, *y*.

Tile (tīl), *v. t.* [See 2d TILER.] To protect from the intrusion of the uninitiated; as, to *tile* a Masonic lodge.

Tile, *n.* [OE. *tile, tigel*, AS. *tigel, tigol*, fr. L. *tegula*, from *tegere* to cover. See THATCH, and cf. TEGULAR.]

1. A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, and often for ornamental mantel works.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A small slab of marble or other material used for flooring. (*b*) A plate of metal used for roofing.

3. (*Metal.*) A small, flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.

4. A draintile.

5. A stiff hat. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Tile drain, a drain made of tiles. — **Tile earth,** a species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Tile kiln,** a kiln in which tiles are burnt; a tilery. — **Tile ore** (*Min.*), an earthy variety of cuprite. — **Tile red,** light red like the color of tiles or bricks. — **Tile tea,** a kind of hard, flat brick tea. See *Brick tea*, under BRICK.

Tile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILED (tīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILING.] **1.** To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.

2. Fig.: To cover, as if with tiles.

The muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Tile'-drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by means of tiles; to furnish with a tile drain.

Tile'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, deep-water food fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) more or less thickly covered with large, round, yellow spots.

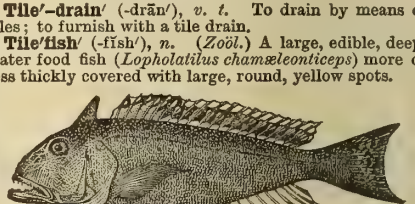

Tilefish.

☞ It was discovered off the Eastern coast of the United States in 1880, and was abundant in 1881, but is believed to have become extinct in 1882.

Til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bancroft.*

Til'er, *n.* [Of uncertain origin, but probably from E. *tile*, n.] A doorkeeper or attendant at a lodge of Freemasons. [Written also *tyler.*]

Til'er-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* TILERIES (-ĭz). [From TILE; cf. F. *tuilerie*, fr. *tuile* a tile, L. *tegula.*] A place where tiles are made or burned; a tile kiln.

Tile'stone' (tīl'stōn'), *n.* **1.** (*Geol.*) A kind of laminated shale or sandstone belonging to some of the layers of the Upper Silurian.

2. A tile of stone.

Til'i-a'ceous (tĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tilia* the linden tree.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Tiliaceæ*) of which the linden (*Tilia*) is the type. The order includes many plants which furnish a valuable fiber, as the jute.

Til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A surface covered with tiles, or composed of tiles.

They . . . let him down through the *tiling.* *Luke* v. 19.

2. Tiles, collectively.

Till (tĭl), *n.* [Abbrev. from *lentil.*] A vetch; a tare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Till, *n.* [Properly, a drawer, from OE. *tillen* to draw. See TILLER the lever of a rudder.] A drawer. Specifically: (*a*) A tray or drawer in a chest. (*b*) A money drawer in a shop or store.

Till alarm, a device for sounding an alarm when a money drawer is opened or tampered with.

Till, *n.* **1.** (*Geol.*) A deposit of clay, sand, and gravel, without lamination, formed in a glacier valley by means of the waters derived from the melting glaciers; — sometimes applied to alluvium of an upper river terrace, when not laminated, and appearing as if formed in the same manner.

2. A kind of coarse, obdurate land. *Loudon.*

Till, *prep.* [OE. *til*, Icel. *til*; akin to Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, OFries. *til*, also to AS. *til* good, excellent, G. *ziel* end, limit, object, OHG. *zil*, Goth. *tils*, *gatils*, fit, convenient, and E. *tilt* to cultivate. See TILL, *v. t.*] To; unto; up to; as far as; until; — now used only in respect to time, but formerly, also, of place, degree, etc., and still so used in Scotland and in parts of England and Ireland; as, I worked *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week.

He . . . came *till* an house. *Chaucer.*

Women, up *till* this
Cramped under worse than South-sea-isle taboo. *Tennyson.*

Similar sentiments will recur to every one familiar with his writings — all through them *till* the very end. *Prof. Wilson.*

Till now, to the present time. — **Till then,** to that time.

Till (tĭl), *conj.* As far as; up to the place or degree that; especially, up to the time that; that is, to the time specified in the sentence or clause following; until.

And said unto them, Occupy *till* I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

There was no outbreak *till* the regiment arrived. *Macaulay.*

☞ This use may be explained by supposing an ellipsis of *when*, or *the time when*, the proper conjunction or conjunctive adverb being *when*.

Till, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tilled (tĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tilling.] [OE. *tilen, tilien*, AS. *tilian, teolian*, to aim, strive for, till; akin to OS. *tilian* to get, D. *telen* to propagate, G. *zielen* to aim, *ziel* an end, object, and perhaps also to E. *tide, time*, from the idea of something fixed or definite. Cf. Teal, Till, *prep.*] **1.** To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate; as, to *till* the earth, a field, a farm.

No field nolde [would not] *tilye*. *P. Plowman.*

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. *Gen.* iii. 23.

2. To prepare; to get. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Till, *v. i.* To cultivate land. *Piers Plowman.*

Till'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tilled; fit for the plow; arable.

Till'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling or preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground in a proper state for the growth of crops.

2. A place tilled or cultivated; cultivated land.

Syn. — Cultivation; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

‖ **Til-land'si-a** (tĭl-lănd'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named after Prof. *Tillands*, of Åbo, in Finland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of epiphytic endogenous plants found in the Southern United States and in tropical America. *Tillandsia usneoides*, called *long moss, black moss, Spanish moss*, and *Florida moss*, has a very slender pendulous branching stem, and forms great hanging tufts on the branches of trees. It is often used for stuffing mattresses.

Till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* [From Till, *v. t.*] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

Till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch. Cf. Till to cultivate.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; a sucker. (*b*) A sprout or young tree that springs from a root or stump.

2. A young timber tree. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Evelyn.*

Till'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tillered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tillering.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, wheat or rye *tillers;* some spread plants by *tillering*. [Sometimes written *tillow*.]

Till'er, *n.* [From OE. *tillen, tullen*, to draw, pull; probably fr. AS. *tyllan* in for*tyllan* to lead astray; or cf. D. *tillen* to lift up. Cf. Till a drawer.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A lever of wood or metal fitted to the rudder head and used for turning the rudder from side to side in steering. In small boats hand power is used; in large vessels, the tiller is moved by means of mechanical appliances. See *Illust.* of Rudder. Cf. 2d Helm, 1.

2. The stalk, or handle, of a crossbow; also, sometimes, the bow itself. [*Obs.*]

You can shoot in a *tiller*. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. The handle of anything. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A small drawer; a till. *Dryden.*

Tiller rope (*Naut.*), a rope for turning a tiller. In a large vessel it forms the connection between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel.

Til'ley (tĭl'lĭ), *n., or* **Til'ley seed'** (sēd'). (*Bot.*) The seeds of a small tree (*Croton Pavana*) common in the Malay Archipelago. These seeds furnish croton oil, like those of *Croton Tiglium*. [Written also *tilly.*]

Till'man (tĭl'mȧn), *n.; pl.* Tillmen (-mĕn). A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Til'lo-dont (tĭl'lō-dŏnt), *n.* One of the Tillodontia.

‖ **Til'lo-don'ti-a** (tĭl'lō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* (*Paleon.*) An extinct group of Mammalia found fossil in the Eocene formation. The species are related to the carnivores, ungulates, and rodents. Called also *Tillodonta.*

Til'lot (tĭl'lŏt), *n.* A bag made of thin glazed muslin, used as a wrapper for dress goods. *McElrath.*

Til'low (-lō), *v. i.* See 3d Tiller.

Til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'lĭ-văl'lĭ), *interj., adv.,* or *a.* A word of unknown origin and signification, formerly used as expressive of contempt, or when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. [Written also *tillevally, tilly-fally, tille-fally*, and otherwise.] *Shak.*

‖ **Til'mus** (tĭl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τιλμός, fr. τίλλειν to pluck, pull.] (*Med.*) Floccillation.

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [OE. *telt* (perhaps from the Danish), *teld*, AS. *teld, geteld;* akin to OD. *telde*, G. *zelt*, Icel. *tjald*, Sw. *tält, tjäll*, Dan. *telt*, and AS. be*teldan* to cover.] **1.** A covering overhead; especially, a tent. *Denham.*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or a wagon.

3. (*Naut.*) A cloth cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning extended over the sternsheets of a boat.

Tilt boat (*Naut.*), a boat covered with canvas or other cloth. — **Tilt roof** (*Arch.*), a round-headed roof, like the canopy of a wagon.

Tilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tilted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tilting.] To cover with a tilt, or awning.

Tilt, *v. t.* [OE. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, fall, AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious; akin to *tealtrian* to totter, to vacillate, D. *tel* amble, ambling pace, G. *zelt*, Icel. *tölt* an ambling pace, *tölta* to amble. Cf. Totter.] **1.** To incline; to tip; to raise one end of for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.

2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *J. Philips.*

3. To point or thrust a weapon at. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer; as, to *tilt* steel in order to render it more ductile.

Tilt, *v. i.* **1.** To run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting with a lance, as a combatant on horseback; to joust; also, figuratively, to engage in any combat or movement resembling that of horsemen tilting with lances.

He *tilts*
With piercing steel at bold Mercutio's breast. *Shak.*
Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast. *Shak.*
But in this tournament can no man *tilt*,
Except the lady he loves best be there. *Tennyson.*
The fleet, swift *tilting*, o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

2. To lean; to fall partly over; to tip.

The trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back. *Grew.*

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* **1.** A thrust, as with a lance. *Addison.*

2. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament.

3. See Tilt hammer, in the Vocabulary.

4. Inclination forward; as, the *tilt* of a cask.

Full tilt, with full force. *Dampier.*

Tilt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tilts, or jousts; hence, one who fights.

Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

2. One who operates a tilt hammer.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð*, fr. *tilian* to till. See Till to cultivate.] **1.** The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop; culture; as, land in good *tilth.*

The *tilth* and rank fertility of its golden youth. *De Quincey.*

2. That which is tilled; tillage ground. [*R.*]

And so by *tilth* and grange . . .
We gained the mother city. *Tennyson.*

Tilt' ham'mer (tĭlt' hăm'mẽr). A tilted hammer; a heavy hammer, used in iron works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on a revolving shaft; a trip hammer.

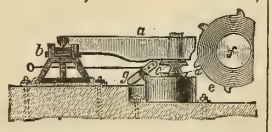

Tilt Hammer. *a* Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Tilt'ing (tĭlt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who tilts; a tilt.

2. The process by which blister steel is rendered ductile by being forged with a tilt hammer.

Tilting helmet, a helmet of large size and unusual weight and strength, worn at tilts.

Tilt'-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill where a tilt hammer is used, or where the process of tilting is carried on.

Til' tree' (tĭl' trē'). (*Bot.*) See Teil.

Tilt'-up' (tĭlt'ŭp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Tip-up.

Tilt'-yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or place for tilting. "The *tilt-yard* of Templestowe." *Sir W. Scott.*

Ti'mal (tī'mal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tim'a-line (tĭm'ȧ-līn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus *Timalus* or family *Timalidæ*, which includes the babblers, or babbling thrushes, and bulbuls.

Tim'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* A kettledrum. See Tymbal.

Tim'ber (-bẽr), *n.* [Probably the same word as *timber* sort of wood; cf. Sw. *timber*, LG. *timmer*, MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer*, F. *timbre*, LL. *timbrium*. Cf. Timber.] (*Com.*) A certain quantity of fur skins, as of martens, ermines, sables, etc., packed between boards; being in some cases forty skins, in others one hundred and twenty; — called also *timmer*. [Written also *timbre.*]

Tim'ber, *n.* [F. *timbre*. See Timbre.] (*Her.*) The crest on a coat of arms. [Written also *timbre.*]

Tim'ber, *v. t.* To surmount as a timber does. [*Obs.*]

Tim'ber, *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber*, wood, building; akin to OFries. *timber*, D. *timmer* a room, G. *zimmer*, OHG. *zimbar* timber, a dwelling, room, Icel. *timbr* timber, Sw. *timmer*, Dan. *tömmer*, Goth. *timrjan* to build, *timrja* a builder, L. *domus* a house, Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, Skr. *dama* a house. √62. Cf. Dome, Domestic.] **1.** That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like; — usually said of felled trees, but sometimes of those standing. Cf. Lumber, 3.

And ta'en my fiddle to the gate, . . .
And fiddled in the *timber!* *Tennyson.*

2. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree.

3. Fig.: Material for any structure.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood intended for building, or already framed; collectively, the larger pieces or sticks of wood, forming the framework of a house, ship, or other structure, in distinction from the covering or boarding.

So they prepared *timber* . . . to build the house. 1 *Kings* v. 18.
Many of the *timbers* were decayed. *W. Coxe.*

5. Woods or forest; wooded land. [*Western U. S.*]

6. (*Shipbuilding*) A rib, or a curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united.

Timber and room. (*Shipbuilding*) Same as *Room and space.* See under Room. — **Timber beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles the larvæ of which bore in timber; — distinguished from *prairie grouse.* — **Timber hitch** (*Naut.*), a kind of hitch used for temporarily making fast a rope to a spar. See *Illust.* under Hitch. — **Timber mare,** a kind of instrument upon which soldiers were formerly compelled to ride for punishment. *Johnson.* — **Timber scribe,** a metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber. *Simmonds.* — **Timber saw.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Timber worm*, below. *Bacon.* — **Timber tree,** a tree suitable for timber. — **Timber worm** (*Zoöl.*), any larval insect which burrows in timber. — **Timber yard,** a yard or place where timber is deposited.

Tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Timbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Timbering.] To furnish with timber; — chiefly used in the past participle.

His bark is stoutly *timbered*. *Shak.*

Tim'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To light on a tree. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Falconry*) To make a nest.

Tim'bered (-bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with timber; — often compounded; as, a well-*timbered* house; a low-*timbered* house. *L'Estrange.*

2. Built; formed; contrived. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Massive, like timber. [*Obs.*]

His *timbered* bones all broken, rudely rumbled. *Spenser.*

4. Covered with growing timber; wooded; as, well-*timbered* land.

Tim'ber-head' (tĭm'bẽr-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.; — called also *kevel head.*

Tim'ber-ing, *n.* The act of furnishing with timber; also, timbers, collectively; timberwork; timber.

Tim'ber-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Timber* + *-ling.*] A small tree. [*Eng.*]

Tim'ber-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* Timbermen (-mĕn). (*Mining*) A man employed in placing supports of timber in a mine. *Weale.*

Tim'ber-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of timbers.

Tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* See 1st Timber.

Tim'bre, *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest, in OF., a timbrel. Cf. Timbrel.] **1.** (*Her.*) The crest on a coat of arms.

2. (*Mus.*) The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments; tone color; clang tint; as, the *timbre* of the voice; the *timbre* of a violin. See Tone, and *Partial tones*, under Partial.

Tim'brel (-brĕl), *n.* [Dim. of OE. *timbre*, OF. *timbre;* probably fr. L. *tympanum*, Gr. τύμπανον a kettledrum, but influenced perhaps by Ar. *tabl* a drum; cf. Per. *tambal* a drum. See Tympanum, and cf. 2d Timbre, Tymbal.] (*Mus.*) A kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, in use from the highest antiquity.

Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand, and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances. *Ex.* xv. 20.

Tim'breled } (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the
Tim'brelled } timbrel. "In vain with *timbreled* anthems dark." *Milton.*

Tim'bu-rine' (-bụ-rēn'), *n.* A tambourine. [*Obs.*]

Time (tīm), *n.; pl.* Times (tīmz). [OE. *time*, AS. *tīma*, akin to *tīd* time, and to Icel. *tīmi*, Dan. *time* an hour, Sw. *timme.* √58. See Tide, *n.*] **1.** Duration, considered independently of any system of measurement or any employment of terms which designate limited portions thereof.

The *time* wasteth [*i. e.* passes away] night and day. *Chaucer.*

I know of no ideas . . . that have a better claim to be accounted simple and original than those of space and *time. Reid.*

2. A particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; a point or portion of duration; as, the *time* was, or has been; the *time* is, or will be.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets. *Heb.* i. 1.

3. The period at which any definite event occurred, or person lived; age; period; era; as, the Spanish Armada was destroyed in the *time* of Queen Elizabeth; — often in the plural; as, ancient *times;* modern *times.*

4. The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal.

Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

5. A proper time; a season; an opportunity.

There is . . . a *time* to every purpose. *Eccl.* iii. 1.
The *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark* xi. 13.

6. Hour of travail, delivery, or parturition.

She was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

7. Performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition; addition of a number to itself; repetition; as, to double cloth four *times;* four *times* four, or sixteen.

Summers three *times* eight save one. *Milton.*

8. The present life; existence in this world as contrasted with immortal life; definite, as contrasted with infinite, duration.

Till *time* and sin together cease. *Keble.*

9. (*Gram.*) Tense.

10. (*Mus.*) The measured duration of sounds; measure; tempo; rate of movement; rhythmical division; as, common or triple *time;* the musician keeps good *time.*

Some few lines set unto a solemn *time*. *Beau. & Fl.*

☞ *Time* is often used in the formation of compounds, mostly self-explaining; as, *time*-battered, *time*-beguiling, *time*-consecrated, *time*-consuming, *time*-enduring, *time*-killing, *time*-sanctioned, *time*-scorner, *time*-wasting, *time*-worn, etc.

Absolute time, time irrespective of local standards or epochs; time reckoned for all places from some one common epoch; as, all spectators see a lunar eclipse at the same instant of *absolute time.* — **Apparent time,** the time of day reckoned by the sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **Astronomical time,** mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next. — **At times,** at distinct intervals of duration; now and then; as, *at times* he reads, *at* other *times* he rides. — **Civil time,** time as reckoned for the purposes of common life in distinct periods, as years, months, days, hours, etc., the latter, among most modern nations, being divided into two series of twelve each, and reckoned, the first series from midnight to noon, the second, from noon to midnight. — **Common time** (*Mil.*), the ordinary time of marching, in which ninety steps, each twenty-eight inches in length, are taken in one minute. — **Equation of time.** See under Equation, *n.* — **In time.** (*a*) In good season; sufficiently early; as, he arrived *in time* to see the exhibition. (*b*) After a considerable space of duration; eventually; finally; as, you will *in time* recover your health and strength. — **Mean time.** See under 4th Mean. — **Quick time** (*Mil.*), time of marching, in which

one hundred and ten steps, each twenty-eight inches in length, are taken in one minute. — **Sidereal time.** See under SIDEREAL. — **Standard time,** the civil time that has been established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada four kinds of standard time have been adopted by the railroads and accepted by the people, viz., *Eastern, Central, Mountain,* and *Pacific* time, corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore five, six, seven, and eight hours slower than Greenwich time. — **Time ball,** a ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole, to indicate true midday time, as at Greenwich Observatory, England. *Nichol.* — **Time bargain** (*Com.*), a contract made for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain time in the future. — **Time bill.** Same as TIMETABLE. [*Eng.*] — **Time book,** a book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked. — **Time detector,** a timepiece provided with a device for registering and indicating the exact time when a watchman visits certain stations in his beat. — **Time enough,** in season; early enough. "Stanley at Bosworth field, . . . came *time enough* to save his life." *Bacon.* — **Time fuse,** a fuse, as for an explosive projectile, which can be so arranged as to ignite the charge at a certain definite interval after being itself ignited. — **Time immemorial,** *or* **Time out of mind.** (*Eng. Law*) See under IMMEMORIAL. — **Time lock,** a lock having clockwork attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt from being withdrawn when locked, until a certain interval of time has elapsed. — **Time of day,** salutation appropriate to the times of the day, as "good morning," "good evening," and the like; greeting. — **To kill time.** See under KILL, *v. t.* — **To make time.** (*a*) To gain time. (*b*) To occupy or use (a certain) time in doing something; as, the trotting horse *made* fast *time.* — **To move, run,** *or* **go, against time,** to move, run, or go a given distance without a competitor, in the quickest possible time; or, to accomplish the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time; as, the horse is *to run against time.* — **True time.** (*a*) Mean time as kept by a clock going uniformly. (*b*) (*Astron.*) Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian.

Time (tīm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIMED (tīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIMING.] **1.** To appoint the time for; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; as, he *timed* his appearance rightly.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon.*

2. To regulate as to time; to accompany, or agree with, in time of movement.

Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke. *Addison.*

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *timed* with dying cries. *Shak.*

3. To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of; as, to *time* the speed of horses, or hours for workmen.

4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

Time, *v. i.* **1.** To keep or beat time; to proceed or move in time.

With oar strokes *timing* to their song. *Whittier.*

2. To pass time; to delay. [*Obs.*]

Time'ful (-fụl), *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Time'-hon'ored (-ŏn'ẽrd), *a.* Honored for a long time; venerable, and worthy of honor, by reason of antiquity, or long continuance.

Time'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A clock, watch, or other chronometer; a timepiece.

2. A person who keeps, marks, regulates, or determines the time. Specifically: —

(*a*) A person who keeps a record of the time spent by workmen at their work.

(*b*) One who gives the time for the departure of conveyances.

(*c*) One who marks the time in musical performances.

(*d*) One appointed to mark and declare the time of participants in races or other contests.

Time'less, *a.* **1.** Done at an improper time; unseasonable; untimely. [*R.*]

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent. *Pope.*

2. Done or occurring before the proper time; premature; immature; as, a *timeless* grave. [*Obs.*]

Must I behold thy *timeless,* cruel death? *Shak.*

3. Having no end; interminable; unending. "*Timeless* night and chaos." *Young.*

Time'less-ly, *adv.* In a timeless manner; unseasonably. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Time'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being timely; seasonableness; opportuneness.

Time'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A timeserver. [*Obs.*]

Time'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* TIMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TIMELIEST.] **1.** Being or occurring in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable. "The *timely* dew of sleep." *Milton.*

2. Keeping time or measure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Time'ly, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

Thanks to you,
That called me *timelier* than my purpose hither,
For I have gained by it. *Shak.*

Ti-mon'o-guy (tī-mĕn'ō-gī), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope carried taut between or over obstacles likely to engage or foul the running rigging in working a ship.

Time'ous (tīm'ŭs), *a.* Timely; seasonable. [*R.* or *Scot.*] — **Time'ous-ly,** *adv.* [*R.* or *Scot.*]

Time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

Time'pleas'er (-plēz'ẽr), *n.* One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they may be; a timeserver.

Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shak.*

Tim'er (-ẽr), *n.* A timekeeper; especially, a watch by which small intervals of time can be measured; a kind of stop watch. It is used for timing the speed of horses, machinery, etc.

Time'sav'ing (tīm'sāv'ĭng), *a.* Saving time; as, a *timesaving* expedient.

Time'serv'er (-sẽrv'ẽr), *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power; — now used only in a bad sense.

Time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power.

Time'serv'ing, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

Syn. — Temporizing. — TIMESERVING, TEMPORIZING. Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. A *timeserver* is rather active, and a *temporizer,* passive. One whose policy is *timeserving* comes forward to act upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement; one who is *temporizing* yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course of action which might injure him with others. The former is dishonest; the latter is weak; and both are contemptible.

Trimming and *timeserving,* which are but two words for the same thing, . . . produce confusion. *South.*

[I] pronounce thee . . . a hovering *temporizer,* that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shak.*

Time'-ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* **1.** A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, several things are to take place, as the recitations in a school, the departure and arrival of railroad trains or other public conveyances, the rise and fall of the tides, etc.

2. (*Railroad*) A plane surface divided in one direction with lines representing hours and minutes, and in the other with lines representing miles, and having diagonals (usually movable strings) representing the speed and position of various trains.

3. (*Mus.*) A table showing the notation, length, or duration of the several notes.

Tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus,* fr. *timere* to fear; cf. Skr. *tam* to become breathless, to become stupefied: cf. F. *timide.*] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; not bold; fearful; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.

— **Tim'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'id-ness,** *n.*

Ti-mid'i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *timiditas:* cf. F. *timidité.*] The quality or state of being timid; timorousness; timidness.

Tim'id-ous (tĭm'ĭd-ŭs), *a.* Timid. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Tim'ist (tīm'ĭst), *n.* [Written also *timeist.*] **1.** (*Mus.*) A performer who keeps good time.

2. A timeserver. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

Tim'mer (tĭm'mẽr), *n.* Same as 1st TIMBER. [*Scot.*]

Ti-moc'ra-cy (tī-mŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. τιμοκρατία; τιμή honor, worth (fr. τίειν to honor) + κρατεῖν to govern: cf. F. *timocratie.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) A state in which the love of honor is the ruling motive. (*b*) A state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property.

Ti'mo-crat'ic (tī'mō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or constituted by, timocracy. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Tim'o-neer' (tĭm'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *timonier,* fr. *timon* a helm, fr. L. *temo, -onis,* a pole.] A helmsman. [*R.*]

Tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus,* from L. *timor* fear; akin to *timere* to fear. See TIMID.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; deficient in courage. *Shak.*

2. Indicating, or caused by, fear; as, *timorous* doubts. "The *timorous* apostasy of churchmen." *Milman.*

— **Tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'or-some (-ẽr-sŭm), *a.* Easily frightened; timorous. [Written also *timersome.*] [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thȳ), *n., or* **Tim'o-thy grass'** (grȧs'). [From *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes; — called also *herd's grass,* and, in England, *cat's-tail grass,* and *meadow cat's-tail grass.* It is much prized for fodder. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Tim'ous (tīm'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. TIMEOUS.] Timely; seasonable. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* — **Tim'ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tim'pa-no** (tĕm'pä-nō; E. tĭm'pȧ-nō), *n.; pl.* TIMPANI (-nē). [It.] (*Mus.*) See TYMPANO.

Tim'-whis'key (tĭm'hwĭs'kȳ), *n.* A kind of carriage. See WHISKEY. *Southey.*

Tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin;* akin to D. *tin,* G. *zinn,* OHG. *zin,* Icel. & Dan. *tin,* Sw. *tenn;* of unknown origin.]

1. (*Chem.*) An elementary substance found as an oxide in the mineral cassiterite, and reduced as a soft white crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. It is not easily oxidized in the air, and is used chiefly to coat iron to protect it from rusting, in the form of tin foil with mercury to form the reflective surface of mirrors, and in solder, bronze, speculum metal, and other alloys. Its compounds are designated as *stannous,* or *stannic.* Symbol Sn (*Stannum*). Atomic weight 117.4.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin; tin plate.

3. Money. [*Cant*] *Beaconsfield.*

Block tin (*Metal.*), commercial tin, cast into blocks, and partially refined, but containing small quantities of various impurities, as copper, lead, iron, arsenic, etc.; solid tin as distinguished from tin plate; — called also *bar tin.* — **Butter of tin.** (*Old Chem.*) See *Fuming liquor of Libavius,* under FUMING. — **Grain tin.** (*Metal.*) See under GRAIN. — **Salt of tin** (*Dyeing*), stannous chloride, especially so called when used as a mordant. — **Stream tin.** See under STREAM. — **Tin cry** (*Chem.*), the peculiar creaking noise made when a bar of tin is bent. It is produced by the grating of the crystal granules on each other. — **Tin foil,** tin reduced to a thin leaf. — **Tin frame** (*Mining*), a kind of buddle used in washing tin ore. — **Tin liquor, Tin mordant** (*Dyeing*), stannous chloride, used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. — **Tin penny,** a customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.* — **Tin plate,** thin sheet iron coated with tin. — **Tin pyrites.** See STANNITE.

Tin (tĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINNED (tĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINNING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin foil.

‖ **Ti-nam'i-des** (tĭ-năm'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of struthious birds, including the tinamous.

Tin'a-mou (tĭn'ȧ-mōō), *n.* [From the native name cf. F. *tinamous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South American birds belonging to *Tinamus* and allied genera.

Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*). 1/7

☞ In general appearance and habits they resemble grouse and partridges, but in anatomical characters they are allied to the ostriches and other struthious birds. Their wings are of moderate length, and they are able to fly a considerable distance.

Tin'cal (tĭn'kăl), *n.* [Ar., Per. & Hind. *tinkār;* cf. Malay *tingkal;* all fr. Skr. *ṭaṅkaṇa.* Cf. ALTINCAR.] (*Chem.*) Crude native borax, formerly imported from Thibet. It was once the chief source of boric compounds. Cf. BORAX.

Tin'chel (tĭn'chĕl), *n.* [Written also *tinchill.*] [Gael. *timchioll* a circuit, compass.] A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass. [*Scot.*]

We 'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *tinchel* cows the game! *Sir W. Scott.*

Tinct (tĭnkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Tinted; tinged. [*Archaic*] *Spenser.*

Tinct, *n.* [See TINT.] Color; tinge; tincture; tint. [*Archaic*] "Blue of heaven's own *tinct.*" *Shak.*

All the devices blazoned on the shield,
In their own *tinct.* *Tennyson.*

Tinct, *v. t.* [See TINGE.] To color or stain; to imbue; to tint. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

Tinc-to'ri-al (tĭnk-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *tinctorius,* from *tinctor* a dyer, *tingere, tinctum,* to dye: cf. F. *tinctorial.* See TINGE.] Of or relating to color or colors; imparting a color; as, *tinctorial* matter. *Ure.*

Tinc'ture (tĭnk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, from *tingere, tinctum,* to tinge, dye: cf. OE. *tainture, teinture,* F. *teinture,* fr. L. *tinctura.* See TINGE.] **1.** A tinge or shade of color; a tint; as, a *tincture* of red.

2. (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory.

☞ There are two metals: gold, called *or,* and represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots; and silver, called *argent,* and represented by a plain white surface. The colors and their representations are as follows: red, called *gules,* or a shading of vertical lines; blue, called *azure,* or horizontal lines; black, called *sable,* or horizontal and vertical lines crossing; green, called *vert,* or diagonal lines from dexter chief corner; purple, called *purpure,* or diagonal lines from sinister chief corner. The furs are *ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter vair, potent,* and *counter potent.* See *Illustration* in Appendix.

3. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the solvent.

4. (*Med.*) A solution (commonly colored) of medicinal substance in alcohol, usually more or less diluted; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution.

☞ According to the United States Pharmacopœia, the term *tincture* (also called *alcoholic tincture,* and *spirituous tincture*) is reserved for the alcoholic solutions of nonvolatile substances, alcoholic solutions of volatile substances being called *spirits.*

Ethereal tincture, a solution of medicinal substance in ether.

5. A slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange peel.

6. A slight quality added to anything; a tinge; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

Every man had a slight *tincture* of soldiership, and scarcely any man more than a slight *tincture.* *Macaulay.*

Tinc'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINCTURED (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINCTURING.] **1.** To communicate a slight foreign color to; to tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors. *I. Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of anything foreign to; to tinge.

The stain of habitual sin may thoroughly *tincture* all our soul. *Barrow.*

Tind (tĭnd), *v. t.* [OE. *tenden,* AS. *tendan;* akin to G. *zünden,* OHG. *zunten,* Icel. *tendra,* Sw. *tända,* Dan. *tænde,* Goth. *tandjan* to kindle, *tundnan* to be kindled, to burn. Cf. TINDER.] To kindle. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Tin'dal (tĭn'dȧl), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Malayalam *tandal.*] **1.** A petty officer among lascars, or native East Indian sailors; a boatswain's mate; a cockswain. [*India*] *Malcom.*

2. An attendant on an army. [*India*] *Simmonds.*

Tin'der (-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *tinder, tunder,* AS. *tynder, tyndre;* akin to *tendan* to kindle, D. *tonder* tinder, G. *zunder,* OHG. *zuntara, zuntra,* Icel. *tundr,* Sw. *tunder,* Dan. *tönder.* See TIND.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.

German tinder. Same as AMADOU. — **Tinder box,** a box in which tinder is kept.

Tine (tīn), *n.* [See TEEN affliction.] Trouble; distress; teen. [*Obs.*] "Cruel winter's *tine*." *Spenser.*

Tine, *v. t.* [See TIND.] To kindle; to set on fire. [*Obs.*] See TIND. "To *tine* the cloven wood." *Dryden.*

Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tind*. *Spenser.*

Tine, *v. i.* [Cf. TINE distress, or TINE to kindle.] To kindle; to rage; to smart. [*Obs.*]

Ne was there medicine
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*. *Spenser.*

Tine, *v. t.* [AS. *tȳnan*, from *tūn* an inclosure. See TOWN.] To shut in, or inclose. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tine, *n.* [OE. *tind*, AS. *tind*; akin to MHG. *zint*, Icel. *tindr*, Sw. *tinne*, and probably to G. *zinne* a pinnacle, OHG. *zinna*, and E. *tooth*. See TOOTH.] A tooth, or spike, as of a fork; a prong, as of an antler.

‖ **Tin'e-a** (tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a worm, a moth.] **1.** (*Med.*) A name applied to various skin diseases, but especially to ringworm. See RINGWORM, and SYCOSIS.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Lepidoptera, including the clothes moths and carpet moths.

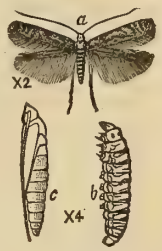

Tinean. Pear Tree Leaf Miner (*Lithocolletis geminatella*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa.

Tin'e-an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Tinea, or of the family *Tineidæ*, which includes numerous small moths, many of which are injurious to woolen and fur goods and to cultivated plants. Also used adjectively.

Tined (tīnd), *a.* Furnished with tines; as, a three-*tined* fork.

Tin'e-id (tĭn'ē-ĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TINEAN.

Tine'man (tīn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* TINEMEN (-mĕn). [Probably akin to *tine* to shut or inclose.] (*O. Eng. Forest Law*) An officer of the forest who had the care of vert and venison by night. [*Obs.*]

Ti'net (tī'nĕt), *n.* [From TINE to shut in, inclose.] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. [*Obs. Eng.*]

Ting (tĭng), *n.* [An imitative word. Cf. TINK.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

Ting, *v. i.* To sound or ring, as a bell; to tinkle. [*R.*] *Holland.*

‖ **Ting**, *n.* The apartment in a Chinese temple where the idol is kept.

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINGED (tĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINGEING (tĭnj'ĭng).] [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. τέγγειν, and perhaps to G. *tunken* to dip, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, *thunkōn*. Cf. DISTAIN, DUNKER, STAIN, TAINT a stain, to stain, TINCTURE, TINT.] To imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign; as, to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste; to affect in some degree with the qualities of another substance, either by mixture, or by application to the surface; especially, to color slightly; to stain; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red; an infusion *tinged* with a yellow color by saffron.

His [Sir Roger's] virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance. *Addison.*

Syn. — To color; dye; stain.

Tinge, *n.* A degree, usually a slight degree, of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; color; dye; hue; shade; taste.

His notions, too, respecting the government of the state, took a *tinge* from his notions respecting the government of the church. *Macaulay.*

Tin'gent (tĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *tingens*, p. pr. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Having the power to tinge. [*R.*]

As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

Tin'ger (-jĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.

Tin'gid (tĭn'jĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus Tingis.

‖ **Tin'gis** (-jĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small hemipterous insects which injure trees by sucking the sap from the leaves. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Tin'gle (tĭng'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *ting*. Cf. TINKLE.] **1.** To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle. 1 *Sam.* iii. 11.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have, or to cause, a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickell.*

Tink (tĭnk), *v. i.* [OE. *tinken*; of imitative origin. Cf. TING a tinkling, TINKER.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. *Wyclif* (1 *Cor.* xiii. 1).

Tink, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; a tinkle.

Tink'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From TINK, because the tinker's way of proclaiming his trade is to beat a kettle, or because in his work he makes a *tinkling* noise. *Johnson.*] **1.** A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware. "Tailors and *tinkers*." *Piers Plowman.*

2. One skilled in a variety of small mechanical work.

3. (*Ordnance*) A small mortar on the end of a staff.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young mackerel about two years old. (*b*) The chub mackerel. (*c*) The silversides. (*d*) A skate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Zoöl.*) The razor-billed auk.

Tink'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINKERING.] To mend or solder, as metal wares; hence, more generally, to mend.

Tink'er, *v. i.* To busy one's self in mending old kettles, pans, etc.; to play the tinker; to be occupied with small mechanical works.

Tink'er-ing, *n.* The act or work of a tinker.

Tink'er-ly, *a.* After the manner of a tinker. [*R.*]

Tink'er-shire (tĭnk'ẽr-shẽr), **Tink'er-shue** (-shū), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tin'kle (tĭn'k'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *tink*. See TINK, TINGLE.] **1.** To make, or give forth, small, quick, sharp sounds, as a piece of metal does when struck; to clink.

As sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound.

And his ears *tinkled*, and the color fled. *Dryden.*

Tin'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINKLING (-klĭng).] To cause to clink, or make small, sharp, quick sounds.

Tin'kle, *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal. *Cowper.*

Tin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* A tinker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* **1.** A tinkle, or succession of tinkles.

Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds. *Gray.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A grackle (*Quiscalus crassirostris*) native of Jamaica. It often associates with domestic cattle, and rids them of insects.

Tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* TINMEN (-mĕn). A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

Tin'mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crappie. [*U. S.*]

Tinned (tĭnd), *a.* **1.** Covered, or plated, with tin; as, a *tinned* roof; *tinned* iron.

2. Packed in tin cases; canned; as, *tinned* meats. [*Eng.*] *Cassell* (*Dict. of Cookery*).

Tin'nen (tĭn'nĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of tin. [*Obs.*]

Tin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in a tin mine.

2. One who makes, or works in, tinware; a tinman.

Tin'ni-ent (-nĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *tinniens*, p. pr. of *tinnire* to ring, tinkle.] Emitting a clear sound. [*Obs.*]

Tin'ning (-nĭng), *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of covering or coating anything with melted tin, or with tin foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like.

2. The covering or lining of tin thus put on.

‖ **Tin-ni'tus** (tĭn-nī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] (*Med.*) A ringing, whistling, or other imaginary noise perceived in the ears; — called also *tinnitus aurium*.

Tin'nock (tĭn'nŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tin'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling, tin. "The *tinny* strand." *Drayton.*

Tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, OF. *estincelle*, L. *scintilla*. Cf. SCINTILLATE, STENCIL.] **1.** A shining material used for ornamental purposes; especially, a very thin, gauzelike cloth with much gold or silver woven into it; also, very thin metal overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver, brass foil, or the like.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

2. Something shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!
His the mere *tinsel*, hers the rich reward. *Cowper.*

Tin'sel, *a.* Showy to excess; gaudy; specious; superficial. "*Tinsel* trappings." *Milton.*

Tin'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINSELED (-sĕld) or TINSELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINSELING or TINSELLING.] To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments; to make gaudy.

She, *tinseled* o'er in robes of varying hues. *Pope.*

Tin'sel-ly, *a.* Like tinsel; gaudy; showy, but cheap.

Tin'sel-ly, *adv.* In a showy and cheap manner.

Tin'smith′ (tĭn'smĭth′), *n.* One who works in tin; a tinner.

Tin'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* (*Min.*) Cassiterite.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct*, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to dye: cf. F. *teinte*, *teint*, It. *tinta*, *tinto*. See TINGE, and cf. TAINT to stain, a stain, TENT a kind of wine, TINTO.] A slight coloring. Specifically: —

(*a*) A pale or faint tinge of any color.

Or blend in beauteous *tints* the colored mass. *Pope.*
Their vigor sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

(*b*) A color considered with reference to other very similar colors; as, red and blue are different colors, but two shades of scarlet are different *tints*.

(*c*) (*Engraving*) A shaded effect produced by the juxtaposition of many fine parallel lines.

Tint tool (*Eng.*), a species of graver used for cutting the parallel lines which produce tints in engraving.

Tint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINTING.] To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tin'ta-mar′ (tĭn'tȧ-mär′), *n.* [F. *tintamarre*.] A hideous or confused noise; an uproar. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Tin'ter-nell (tĭn'tẽr-nĕl), *n.* A certain old dance. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Tin'tie (tĭn'tĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wren. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭn-năb'ū-lẽr), **Tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry** (-năb'ū-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *tinnire* to jingle.] Having or making the sound of a bell; tinkling.

Tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells. *Poe.*

Tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-năb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the tinkling of a bell; having a tinkling sound; tintinnabular. *De Quincey.*

Tin'to (tĭn'tō), *n.* [Pg., tinged, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINT, *n.*] A red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port. *Simmonds.*

Tin'type′ (-tīp′), *n.* Same as FERROTYPE.

Tin'ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Articles made of tinned iron.

Ti'ny (tī'nȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TINIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TINIEST.] [Probably fr. *tine*, *teen*, trouble, distress, vexation.] Very small; little; puny.

When that I was and a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

Tip (tĭp), *n.* [Akin to D. & Dan. *tip*, LG. & Sw. *tipp*, G. *zipfel*, and probably to E. *tap* a plug, a pipe.] **1.** The point or extremity of anything; a pointed or somewhat sharply rounded end; the end; as, the *tip* of the finger; the *tip* of a spear.

To the very *tip* of the nose. *Shak.*

2. An end piece or part; a piece, as a cap, nozzle, ferrule, or point, applied to the extreme end of anything; as, a *tip* for an umbrella, a shoe, a gas burner, etc.

3. (*Hat Manuf.*) A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown.

4. A thin, broad brush made of camel's hair, used by gilders in lifting gold leaf.

5. Rubbish thrown from a quarry.

Tip (tĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPED (tĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPING.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of; as, to *tip* anything with gold or silver.

With truncheon *tipped* with iron head. *Hudibras.*

Tipped with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

Tip, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *tippen* to tap, Sw. *tippa*, and E. *tap* to strike gently.] **1.** To strike slightly; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

2. To bestow a gift, or douceur, upon; to give a present to; as, to *tip* a servant. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

3. To lower one end of, or to throw upon the end; to tilt; as, to *tip* a cask; to *tip* a cart.

To tip off, to pour out, as liquor. — **To tip over**, to overturn. — **To tip the wink**, to direct a wink; to give a hint or suggestion by, or as by, a wink. [*Slang*] *Pope.* — **To tip up**, to turn partly over by raising one end.

Tip, *v. i.* To fall on, or incline to, one side. *Bunyan.*

To tip off, to fall off by tipping.

Tip, *n.* [See TIP to strike slightly, and cf. TAP a slight blow.] **1.** A light touch or blow; a tap.

2. A gift; a douceur; a fee. [*Colloq.*]

3. A hint, or secret intimation, as to the chances in a horse race, or the like. [*Sporting Cant*]

Tip'cart′ (-kärt′), *n.* A cart so constructed that the body can be easily tipped, in order to dump the load.

Tip'cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat*, is tipped, or struck with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air.

In the middle of a game at *tipcat*, he paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand. *Macaulay.*

Tip'per (-pẽr), *n.* A kind of ale brewed with brackish water obtained from a particular well; — so called from the first brewer of it, one Thomas *Tipper*. [*Eng.*]

Tip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [OE. *tipet*, *tepet*, AS. *tæppet*, probably fr. L. *tapete* tapestry, hangings. Cf. TAPE, TAPESTRY, TAPET.] **1.** A cape, or scarflike garment for covering the neck, or the neck and shoulders, — usually made of fur, cloth, or other warm material. *Chaucer. Bacon.*

2. A length of twisted hair or gut in a fish line. [*Scot.*]

3. A handful of straw bound together at one end, and used for thatching. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Tippet grebe (*Zoöl.*), the great crested grebe, or one of several similar species. — **Tippet grouse** (*Zoöl.*), the ruffed grouse. — **To turn tippet**, to change. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tip'ping (-pĭng), *n.* (*Mus.*) A distinct articulation given in playing quick notes on the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth; double-tonguing.

Tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPLING (-plĭng).] [From *tip* a small end, or a word akin to it; cf. Norw. *tipla* to tipple, to drip, Prov. E. *tip*, *tiff*, *tift*, a draught of liquor, dial. G. *zipfeln* to eat and drink in small parts. See TIP a point, and cf. TIPSY.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors; especially, to drink frequently in small quantities, but without absolute drunkenness.

Few of those who were summoned left their homes, and those few generally found it more agreeable to *tipple* in alehouses than to pace the streets. *Macaulay.*

Tip'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To drink, as strong liquors, frequently or in excess.

Himself, for saving charges,
A peeled, sliced onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

2. To put up in bundles in order to dry, as hay.

Tip'ple, *n.* Liquor taken in tippling; drink.

Pulque, the national *tipple* of Mexico. *S. B. Griffin.*

Tip'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated; tipsy; drunk. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Tip'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a tippling-house. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

2. One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors, whether he becomes intoxicated or not.

Tip'pling-house′ (-plĭng-hous′), *n.* A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, to be drunk on the premises.

Tip'si-fy (tĭp'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make tipsy. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Tip'si-ly, *adv.* In a tipsy manner; like one tipsy.

Tip'si-ness, *n.* The state of being tipsy.

Tip'staff′ (-stȧf′), *n.*; *pl.* TIPSTAVES (-stāvz′ or -stăvz′). **1.** A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*

2. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. *Macaulay.*

Tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* TIPSIER (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TIPSIEST.] [Akin to *tipple*; cf. Prov. G. *tips* drunkenness, *betipst* drunk, tipsy. See TIPPLE.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink; rendered weak or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely or completely drunk; fuddled; intoxicated.

2. Staggering, as if from intoxication; reeling.

Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Tip'toe′ (-tō′), *n.*; *pl.* TIPTOES (-tōz′). The end, or tip, of the toe.

He must . . . stand on his *typtoon* [tiptoes]. *Chaucer.*
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

To be, *or* **To stand, a tiptoe** *or* **on tiptoe**, to be awake or alive to anything; to be roused; to be eager or alert; as, *to be a tiptoe* with expectation.

Tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe, or as on tiptoe; hence, raised as high as possible; lifted up; exalted; also, alert.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*
Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory. *Byrom.*

2. Noiseless; stealthy. "With *tiptoe* step." *Cowper.*

Tiptoe mirth, the highest degree of mirth. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tip'toe', *v. i.* To step or walk on tiptoe.

Tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* [*Tip* end + *top.*] The highest or utmost degree; the best of anything. [*Colloq.*]

Tip'top', *a.* Very excellent; most excellent; perfect. [*Colloq.*] "Four *tiptop* voices." *Gray.* "Sung in a *tiptop* manner." *Goldsmith.*

‖ **Tip'u-la** (tĭp'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* L. **Tipulæ** (-lē), E. **Tipulas** (-lȧz). [L., the water spider, or water spinner.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of long-legged dipterous insects belonging to *Tipula* and allied genera. They have long and slender bodies. See *Crane fly*, under **Crane.**

Tip'u-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), *a.* [Cf. F. *tipulaire.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tipulas.

Tip'–up' (tĭp'ŭp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted sandpiper; — called also *teeter-tail.* See under **Sandpiper,** 1.

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, properly, a pulling; hence, a lengthening out, a long speech, a tirade, fr. *tirare* to draw; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tear* to rend. See **Tear** to rend, and cf. **Tire** to tear.] A declamatory strain or flight of censure or abuse; a rambling invective; an oration or harangue abounding in censorious and bitter language.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know anything about angels. *Quarterly Review.*

‖ **Ti'rail'leur'** (tē'rȧl'yĕr' *or* tē'rȧ'yĕr'), *n.* [F., from *tirailler* to skirmish, wrest, from *tirer* to draw.] (*Mil.*) Formerly, a member of an independent body of marksmen in the French army. They were used sometimes in front of the army to annoy the enemy, sometimes in the rear to check his pursuit. The term is now applied to all troops acting as skirmishers.

Tire (tīr), *n.* A tier, row, or rank. See **Tier.** [*Obs.*]

In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton.*

Tire, *n.* [Aphetic form of *attire; OE. tir, atir.* See **Attire.**] **1.** Attire; apparel. [*Archaic*] "Having rich *tire* about you." *Shak.*

2. A covering for the head; a headdress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

3. A child's apron, covering the breast and having no sleeves; a pinafore; a tier.

4. Furniture; apparatus; equipment. [*Obs.*] "The *tire* of war." *Philips.*

5. [Probably the same word, and so called as being an attire or covering for the wheel.] A hoop or band, as of metal, on the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle, to impart strength and receive the wear.

☞ The iron *tire* of a wagon wheel or cart wheel binds the fellies together. The *tire* of a locomotive or railroad-car wheel is a heavy hoop of iron or steel shrunk tightly upon an iron central part. The wheel of a bicycle has a *tire* of India rubber.

Tire, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress. [*Obs.*]

[Jezebel] painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

Tire, *v. i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tear* to rend. See **Tirade.**] **1.** To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a hawk does. [*Obs.*]

Even as an empty eagle, sharp by fast,
Tires with her beak on feathers, flesh, and bone. *Shak.*
Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits. *B. Jonson.*

2. Fig.: To seize, rend, or tear something as prey; to be fixed upon, or engaged with, anything. [*Obs.*]

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tiring* on her son. *Chapman.*
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring.* *Shak.*

Tire, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Tired** (tīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Tiring.**] [OE. *teorien* to become weary, to fail, AS. *teorian* to be tired, be weary, to tire, exhaust; perhaps akin to E. *tear* to rend, the intermediate sense being, perhaps, to wear out; or cf. E. *tarry.*] To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted; as, a feeble person soon *tires.*

Tire, *v. t.* To exhaust the strength of, as by toil or labor; to exhaust the patience of; to wear out (one's interest, attention, or the like); to weary; to fatigue; to jade. *Shak.*

Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past. *Dryden.*

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to exhaustion; to harass.

Syn. — To jade; weary; exhaust; harass. See **Jade.**

Tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary; fatigued; exhausted.

Tire'less, *n.* The state of being tired, or weary.

Tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring.

Tire'ling (tīr'lĭng), *a.* Tired; fatigued. [*Obs.*]

Tire'some (-sŭm), *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting; wearisome; fatiguing; tedious; as, a *tiresome* journey; a *tiresome* discourse. — **Tire'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Tire'some-ness,** *n.*

Tire'–wom'an (tīr'wo͝om'an), *n.; pl.* **Tire-women** (-wĭm'ĕn). [See **Tire** attire, **Attire.**] **1.** A lady's maid.

Fashionableness of the *tire-woman's* making. *Locke.*

2. A dresser in a theater. *Simmonds.*

Tir'ing–house' (tīr'ĭng-hous'), *n.* [For *attiring house.*] A tiring-room. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tir'ing–room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* [For *attiring room.*] The room or place where players dress for the stage.

Tir'ma (tĕr'mȧ), *n.* The oyster catcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ti'ro (tī'rō), *n.* [L.] Same as **Tyro.**

T' i'ron (tē' ī'ŭrn). See under T.

Ti-ro'ni-an (tī-rō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Tironianus*, fr. *Tiro*, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.] Of or pertaining to Tiro, or a system of shorthand said to have been introduced by him into ancient Rome.

Tir'ra-lir'ra (tĭr'rȧ-lĭr'rȧ), *n.* A verbal imitation of a musical sound, as of the note of a lark or a horn.

The lark, that *tirra lyra* chants. *Shak.*
"*Tirralirra*," by the river,
Sang Sir Lancelot. *Tennyson.*

Tir'rit (tĭr'rĭt), *n.* A word from the vocabulary of Mrs. Quickly, the hostess in Shakespeare's Henry IV., probably meaning *terror.*

Tir'wit (tĕr'wĭt), *n.* [Cf. **Pewit.**] (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

'T is (tĭz). A common contraction of *it is.*

Ti-sane' (tē-zȧn'); *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) See **Ptisan.**

Ti'sar (tē'zȧr), *n.* [F. *tisard.*] (*Glass Manuf.*) The fireplace at the side of an annealing oven. *Knight.*

Tis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), } *a.* [For *phthisic, phthisical.*]
Tis'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Consumptive; phthisical.

Tis'ic, *n.* Consumption; phthisis. See **Phthisis.**

Tis'ick-y (-ĭk-ў), *a.* Consumptive; phthisical.

Tis'ri (tĭz'rī), *n.* [Heb. *tishrī*, fr. Chald. *sherā'* to open, to begin.] The seventh month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of September with a part of October.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tisser, tistre*, to weave, fr. L. *texere.* See **Text.**] **1.** A woven fabric.

2. A fine transparent silk stuff, used for veils, etc.; specifically, cloth interwoven with gold or silver threads, or embossed with figures.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire. *Dryden.*
In their glittering *tissues* bear emblazed
Holy memorials. *Milton.*

3. (*Biol.*) One of the elementary materials or fibers, having a uniform structure and a specialized function, of which ordinary animals and plants are composed; a texture; as, epithelial *tissue; connective tissue.*

☞ The term *tissue* is also often applied in a wider sense to all the materials or elementary tissues, differing in structure and function, which go to make up an organ; as, vascular *tissue*, tegumentary *tissue*, etc.

4. Fig.: Web; texture; complicated fabrication; connected series; as, a *tissue* of forgeries, or of falsehood.

Unwilling to leave the dry bones of Agnosticism wholly unclothed with any living *tissue* of religious emotion.
A. J. Balfour.

Tissue paper, very thin, gauzelike paper, used for protecting engravings in books, for wrapping up delicate articles, etc.

Tis'sue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Tissued** (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Tissuing.**] To form tissue of; to interweave.

Covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

Tis'sued (-ūd), *a.* Clothed in, or adorned with, tissue; also, variegated; as, *tissued* flowers. *Cowper.*

And crested chiefs and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the clarion's call. *T. Warton.*

Tit (tĭt), *n.* **1.** A small horse. *Tusser.*

2. A woman; — used in contempt. *Burton.*

3. A morsel; a bit. *Halliwell.*

4. [OE.; cf. Icel. *tittr* a tit or small bird. The word probably meant originally, something small, and is perhaps the same as *teat.* Cf. **Titmouse, Tittle.**] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds belonging to the families *Paridæ* and *Leiotrichidæ*; a titmouse. (*b*) The European meadow pipit; a titlark.

Ground tit. (*Zoöl.*) See *Wren tit*, under **Wren.** — **Hill tit** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Asiatic singing birds belonging to *Siva, Minla*, and allied genera. — **Tit babbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small East Indian and Asiatic timaline birds of the genus *Trichastoma.* — **Tit for tat.** [Probably for *tip for tap.* See **Tip** a slight blow.] An equivalent; retaliation. — **Tit thrush** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Asiatic and East Indian birds belonging to *Suthora* and allied genera. In some respects they are intermediate between the thrushes and titmice.

Ti'tan (tī'tan), *a.* Titanic.

The *Titan* physical difficulties of his enterprise. *I. Taylor.*

Ti'tan-ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of titanic acid.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the Titans, or fabled giants of ancient mythology; hence, enormous in size or strength; as, *Titanic* structures.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *titanique.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to titanium; derived from, or containing, titanium; specifically, designating those compounds of titanium in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with the *titanous* compounds.

Titanic acid (*Chem.*), a white amorphous powder, $Ti.(OH)_4$, obtained by decomposing certain titanates; — called also *normal titanic acid.* By extension, any one of a series of derived acids, called also *metatitanic acid, polytitanic acid*, etc. — **Titanic iron ore.** (*Min.*) See **Menaccanite.**

Ti'tan-if'er-ous (tī'tan-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Titanium* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *titanifère.*] Containing or affording titanium; as, *titaniferous* magnetite.

Ti'tan-ite (tī'tan-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *titanite;* — so called from its containing titanic acid.] (*Min.*) See **Sphene.**

Ti-tan'it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, titanium; as, a *titanitic* mineral.

Ti-ta'ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr. Τιτᾶνες, the sons of the earth.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance found combined in the minerals menaccanite, rutile, sphene, etc., and isolated as an infusible iron-gray amorphous powder, having a metallic luster. It burns when heated in the air. Symbol Ti. Atomic weight 48.1.

Ti'tan-o– (tī'tan-ō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) designating certain *double compounds of titanium* with some other element; as, *titano*cyanide, *titano*-fluoride, *titano*-silicate, etc.

‖ **Ti'tan-o-the're-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Τιτάν a Titan + θηρίον, dim. of θήρ a beast.] (*Paleon.*) A large American Miocene mammal, allied to the rhinoceros, and more nearly to the extinct Brontotherium.

Ti'tan-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Designating certain compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.

Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* Same as **Titbit.**

Tith (tĭth), *a.* [See **Tight,** *a.*] Tight; nimble. [*Obs.*]

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Tith'a-ble (tīth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands.

Tithe (tīth), *n.* [OE. *tithe, tethe*, properly an adj., tenth, AS. *teóða* the tenth; akin to *tién, tīyn, tēn*, ten, G. *zehnte*, adj., tenth, n., a tithe, Icel. *tīund* the tenth, tithe, Goth. *taihunda* tenth. See **Ten,** and cf. **Tenth, Teind.**] **1.** A tenth; the tenth part of anything; specifically, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support, as in England, or devoted to religious or charitable uses. Almost all the *tithes* of England and Wales are commuted by law into rent charges.

The *tithes* of the corn, the new wine, and the oil. *Neh.* xiii. 5.

☞ *Tithes* are called *personal* when accruing from labor, art, trade, and navigation; *predial*, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts fed from the ground. *Blackstone.*

2. Hence, a small part or proportion. *Bacon.*

Great tithes, tithes of corn, hay, and wood. — **Mixed tithes,** tithes of wool, milk, pigs, etc. — **Small tithes,** personal and mixed tithes. — **Tithe commissioner,** one of a board of officers appointed by the government for arranging propositions for commuting, or compounding for, tithes. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Tithe, *a.* Tenth. [*Obs.*]

Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand. *Shak.*

Tithe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Tithed** (tīthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Tithing.**] [AS. *teóðian.*] To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth; to pay tithes on.

Ye *tithe* mint and rue. *Luke* xi. 42.

Tithe, *v. i.* To pay tithes. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

Tith'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who collects tithes. *Milton.*

2. One who pays tithes. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Tith'ing, *n.* [AS. *teóðung.*] **1.** The act of levying or taking tithes; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.

To take *tithings* of their blood and sweat. *Motley.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A number or company of ten householders who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or frankpledges to the king for the good behavior of each other; a decennary. *Blackstone.*

Tith'ing-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **Tithingmen** (-mĕn). **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing.

2. (*Law*) A peace officer; an under constable.

3. A parish officer elected annually to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. [*Local, U. S.*]

Tith'ly (tīth'lў), *adv.* [From **Tith.**] Tightly; nimbly. [*Obs.*] "I have seen him trip it *tithly.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Ti-thon'ic (tī-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Tithonius* belonging to *Tithonus*, the consort of Aurora, Gr. Τιθωνός.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic. [*R.*]

Tith'o-nic'i-ty (tĭth'ō-nĭs'ĭ-tў *or* tī'thō-), *n.* (*Chem. & Physics*) The state or property of being tithonic; actinism. [*R.*]

Ti-thon'o-graph'ic (tī-thŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*Tithonic* + *-graph* + *-ic.*] Of, relating to, or produced by, the chemical action of rays of light; photographic.

Ti'tho-nom'e-ter (tī'thō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Tithonic* + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for measuring or detecting tithonicity; an actinometer. [*R.*]

Tith'y-mal (tĭth'ĭ-mal), *n.* [L. *tithymalus* a plant with a milklike sap, Gr. τιθύμαλος: cf. F. *tithymale.*] (*Bot.*) Any kind of spurge, esp. *Euphorbia Cyparissias.*

Ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as **Teetee.**

Tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭl-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Titillated** (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Titillating.**] [L. *titillatus*, p. p. of *titillare.*] To tickle; as, to *titillate* the nose with a feather.

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

Tit'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio:* cf. F. *titillation.*] **1.** The act of tickling, or the state of being tickled; a tickling sensation. *A. Tucker.*

2. Any pleasurable sensation.

Those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanvill.*

Tit'il-la-tive (tĭt'ĭl-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to titillate, or tickle; tickling.

Tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* [*Tit* a small bird + *lark.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small singing birds belonging to *Anthus, Corydalla*, and allied genera, which resemble the true larks in color and in having a very long hind claw; especially, the European meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF. *title*, F. *titre*, L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token. Cf. **Tilde, Titrate, Titular.**] **1.** An inscription put over or upon anything as a name by which it is known.

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, usually containing the subject of the work, the author's and publisher's names, the date, etc.

3. (*Bookbinding*) The panel for the name, between the bands of the back of a book.

4. A section or division of a subject, as of a law, a book; specif. (*Roman & Canon Laws*), a chapter or division of a law book.

5. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence (hereditary or acquired), given to persons, as duke, marquis, honorable, esquire, etc.

With his former *title* greet Macbeth. *Shak.*

6. A name; an appellation; a designation.

7. (*Law*) (*a*) That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership of property, real or personal; a right; as, a good *title* to an estate, or an imperfect *title.* (*b*) The instrument which is evidence of a right. (*c*) (*Canon Law*) That by which a beneficiary holds a benefice.

8. (*Anc. Church Records*) A church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

Title deeds (*Law*), the muniments or evidences of ownership; as, the *title deeds* to an estate.

Syn. — Epithet; name; appellation; denomination. See EPITHET, and NAME.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITLED (tī't'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITLING (-tl̆ĭng).] [Cf. L. *titulare*, F. *titrer*. See TITLE, *n.*] To call by a title; to name; to entitle.

Hadrian, having quieted the island, took it for honor to be *titled* on his coin, "The Restorer of Britain." *Milton.*

Ti'tled (tī't'ld), *a.* Having or bearing a title.

Ti'tle-less (tī't'l-lĕs), *a.* Not having a title or name; without legitimate title. "A *titleless* tyrant." *Chaucer.*

Ti'tle-page' (-pāj'), *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

The world 's all *title-page;* there 's no contents. *Young.*

Tit'ler (tĭt'lẽr), *n.* A large truncated cone of refined sugar.

Tit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Icel. *titlingr* a tit sparrow. See TIT a small bird.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hedge sparrow; — called also *titlene*. Its nest is often chosen by the cuckoo as a place for depositing its own eggs.

The *titling*, . . . being thus deceived, hatcheth the egg, and bringeth up the chick of another bird. *Holland.*

(*b*) The meadow pipit.

2. Stockfish; — formerly so called in customhouses.

Tit'mal (-mal), *n.* The blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* TITMICE (-mīs'). [OE. *titemose, titmase; tit* small, or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird; akin to D. *mees* a titmouse, G. *meise*, OHG. *meisa*, Icel. *meisingr*. The English form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse*. Cf. TIT a small bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small insectivorous singing birds belonging to *Parus* and allied genera; — called also *tit*, and *tomtit*.

Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

☞ The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*), the marsh titmouse (*P. palustris*), the crested titmouse (*P. cristatus*), the great titmouse (*P. major*), and the long tailed titmouse (*Ægithalos caudatus*), are the best-known European species. See CHICKADEE.

Ti'trate (tī'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITRATING.] [F. *titrer*, from *titre* standard, title. See TITLE, *n.*] (*Chem.*) To analyze, or determine the strength of, by means of standard solutions. Cf. *Standardized solution*, under SOLUTION.

Ti'tra-ted (tī'trā-tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Standardized; determined or analyzed by titration; as, *titrated* solutions.

Ti-tra'tion (tī-trā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of titrating; a substance obtained by titrating.

Tit'ter (tĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITTERING.] [Probably of imitative origin.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint, or without much noise; to giggle.

A group of *tittering* pages ran before. *Longfellow.*

Tit'ter, *n.* A restrained laugh. "There was a *titter* of . . . delight on his countenance." *Coleridge.*

Tit'ter, *v. i.* To seesaw. See TEETER.

Tit'ter-el (tĭt'tẽr-ĕl), *n.* The whimbrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tit'ter-tot'ter (-tŏt'tẽr), *v. i.* See TEETER.

Tit'ti-mouse' (tĭt'tĭ-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* [OE. *titel, titil*, apparently a dim. of *tit*, in the sense of small; cf. G. *tüttel* a tittle, dim. of OHG. *tutta* teat. Perhaps, however, the same word as *title*, n.] A particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

It is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one *tittle* of the law to fail. *Luke* xvi. 17.

Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified. *South.*

Tit'tle-bat (-băt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The three-spined stickleback. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tit'tle-tat'tle (-tăt't'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle.*] **1.** Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

Tit'tle-tat'tle, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate. *Shak.*

Tit'tle-tat'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* The act or habit of prating idly or gossiping.

Tit'ty (tĭt'tĭ), *n.* A little teat; a nipple. [*Familiar*]

Tit'u-bate (tĭt'ū-bāt), *v. i.* [L. *titubatus*, p. p. of *titubare* to stagger, totter.] **1.** To stumble. [*Obs.*]

2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.

Tit'u-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titubatio:* cf. F. *titubation.*] The act of stumbling, rocking, or rolling; a reeling. *Quain.*

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* [F. *titulaire*, fr. L. *titulus.* See TITLE.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties; as, a *titular* prince.

If these magnificent titles yet remain
Not merely *titular.* *Milton.*

Titular bishop. See under BISHOP.

Tit'u-lar, *n.* A titulary. [*R.*]

Tit'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being titular. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tit'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally; by title only.

Tit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* TITULARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *titulaire.*] A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

Tit'u-la-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular.

2. Of or pertaining to a title.

Tit'uled (-ūld), *a.* Having a title. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Tiv'er (tĭv'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *teáfor, teáfur.*] A kind of ocher which is used in some parts of England in marking sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tiv'er, *v. i.* To mark with tiver. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tiv'y (-ĭ), *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With great speed; — a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

Ti'za (tē'zȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tiza* whitening, a kind of chalk or pipe clay.] (*Chem.*) See ULEXITE.

Tme'sis (mē'sĭs *or* t'mē'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., from Gr. τμῆσις a cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Gram.*) The separation of the parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words; as, *in what place soever*, for *in whatsoever place.*

To- (tōō- *or* tŏŏ-; see **To**, *prep.*). [AS. *to-* asunder; akin to G. *zer-*, and perhaps to L. *dis-*, or Gr. δυς-.] An obsolete intensive prefix used in the formation of compound verbs; as in *to*-beat, *to*-break, *to*-hew, *to*-rend, *to*-tear. See these words in the Vocabulary. See the Note on *All to*, or *All-to*, under ALL, *adv.*

To (tōō, *emphatic or alone;* tŏŏ, *obscure or unemphatic*), *prep.* [AS. *tō;* akin to OS. & OFries. *tō*, D. *toe*, G. *zu*, OHG. *zuo, zua, zō*, Russ. *do*, Ir. & Gael. *do*, OL. *-do, -du*, as in *endo, indu*, in, Gr. *-δε*, as in οἴκαδε homeward. √200. Cf. TOO, TATTOO a beat of drums.]

1. The preposition *to* primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access; and also, motion or tendency without arrival; movement toward; — opposed to *from.* "*To* Canterbury they wend." *Chaucer.*

Stay with us, go not *to* Wittenberg. *Shak.*
So *to* the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbor smiled. *Milton.*
I 'll *to* him again, . . .
He 'll tell me all his purpose. *Shak.*
She stretched her arms *to* Heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, it indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or anything capable of being regarded as a limit to a tendency, movement, or action; as, he is going *to* a trade; he is rising *to* wealth and honor.

☞ Formerly, by omission of the verb denoting motion, *to* sometimes followed a form of *be*, with the sense of *at* or *in*. "When the sun was [gone or declined] *to* rest." *Chaucer.*

3. In a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, *to* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action. Its sphere verges upon that of *for*, but it contains less the idea of design or appropriation; as, these remarks were addressed *to* a large audience; let us keep this seat *to* ourselves; a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind; duty *to* God and *to* our parents; a dislike *to* spirituous liquor.

Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*
Whilst they, distilled
Almost *to* jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb and speak not *to* him. *Shak.*
Add *to* your faith virtue; and *to* virtue knowledge; and *to* knowledge temperance; and *to* temperance patience; and *to* patience godliness; and *to* godliness brotherly kindness; and *to* brotherly kindness charity. 2 *Pet.* i. 5, 6, 7.
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.*
Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*
Go, buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*

4. As sign of the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective; thus, ready *to* go, *i. e.*, ready unto going; good *to* eat, *i. e.*, good for eating; I do my utmost *to* lead my life pleasantly, *i. e.*, unto the leading my life pleasantly. But it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning, as where the infinitive is direct object or subject; thus, I love *to* learn, *i. e.*, I love learning; *to* die for one's country is noble, *i. e.*, the dying for one's country. Where the infinitive denotes the design or purpose, good usage formerly allowed the prefixing of *for* to the *to;* as, what went ye out *for to* see? (*Matt.* xi. 8).

Then longen folk *to* go on pilgrimages,
And palmers *for to* seeken strange strandes. *Chaucer.*

Such usage is now obsolete or illiterate. In colloquial usage, *to* often stands for, and supplies, an infinitive already mentioned; thus, he commands me *to* go with him, but I do not wish *to.*

5. In many phrases, and in connection with many other words, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically. Thus, it denotes or implies: (*a*) Extent; limit; degree of comprehension; inclusion as far as; as, they met us *to* the number of three hundred.

We ready are to try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shak.*
Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten. *Quart. Rev.*

(*b*) Effect; end; consequence; as, the prince was flattered *to* his ruin; he engaged in a war *to* his cost; violent factions exist *to* the prejudice of the state. (*c*) Apposition; connection; antithesis; opposition; as, they engaged hand *to* hand.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face *to* face. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

(*d*) Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation *to* his taste; she has a husband *to* her mind.

He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made. *Dryden.*

(*e*) Comparison; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty-seven; it is ten *to* one that you will offend him.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

(*f*) Addition; union; accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

(*g*) Accompaniment; as, she sang *to* his guitar; they danced *to* the music of a piano.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx *to* the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

(*h*) Character; condition of being; purpose subserved or office filled. [*In this sense archaic*] "I have a king here *to* my flatterer." *Shak.*

Made his masters and others . . . to consider him *to* a little wonder. *Walton.*

☞ *To* in *to-day, to-night*, and *to-morrow* has the sense or force of *for* or *on; for*, or *on*, (this) day, *for*, or *on*, (this) night, *for*, or *on*, (the) morrow. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow* may be considered as compounds, and usually as adverbs; but they are sometimes used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours.

To-morrow, and *to-morrow*, and *to-morrow;*
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

To and again, to and fro. [*R.*] — **To and fro,** forward and back. In this phrase, *to* is adverbial.

There was great shoving both *to and fro.* *Chaucer.*

— **To-and-fro,** a pacing backward and forward; as, to commence a *to-and-fro.* *Tennyson.* — **To the face,** in front of; not behind; hence, in the presence of. — **To wit,** to know; namely. See WIT, *v. i.*

☞ *To*, without an object expressed, is used adverbially; as, put *to* the door, *i. e.*, put the door to its frame, close it; and in the nautical expressions, to heave *to*, to come *to*, meaning to a certain position. *To*, like *on*, is sometimes used as a command, *forward, set to.* "*To*, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!*" *Shak.*

Toad (tōd), *n.* [OE. *tode, tade*, AS. *tādie, tādige;* of unknown origin. Cf. TADPOLE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of batrachians belonging to the genus *Bufo* and allied genera, especially those of the family *Bufonidæ*. Toads are generally terrestrial in their habits except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. Most of the species burrow beneath the earth in the daytime and come forth to feed on insects at night. Most toads have a rough, warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid.

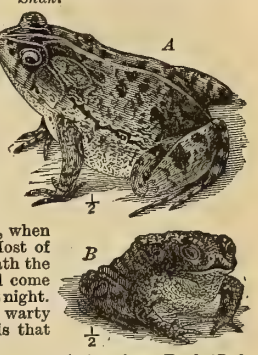

A American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*). *B* European Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).

☞ The common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) and the natterjack are familiar European species. The common American toad (*B. lentiginosus*) is similar to the European toad, but is less warty and is more active, moving chiefly by leaping.

Obstetrical toad. (*Zoöl.*) See under OBSTETRICAL. — **Surinam toad.** (*Zoöl.*) See PIPA. — **Toad lizard** (*Zoöl.*), a horned toad. — **Toad pipe** (*Bot.*), a hollow-stemmed plant (*Equisetum limosum*) growing in muddy places. *Dr. Prior.* — **Toad rush** (*Bot.*), a low-growing kind of rush (*Juncus bufonius*). — **Toad snatcher** (*Zoöl.*), the reed bunting. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Toad spittle.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Cuckoo spit*, under CUCKOO. — **Tree toad.** (*Zoöl.*) See under TREE.

Toad'eat'er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* [Said to be so called in allusion to an old alleged practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (popularly supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure. The French equivalent expression is *un avaleur de couleuvres.* Cf. TOADY.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a flatterer; a toady. *V. Knox.*

You had nearly imposed upon me, but you have lost your labor. You 're too zealous a *toadeater*, and betray yourself. *Dickens.*

Toad'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any marine fish of the genus *Batrachus*, having a large, thick head and a wide mouth, and bearing some resemblance to a toad.

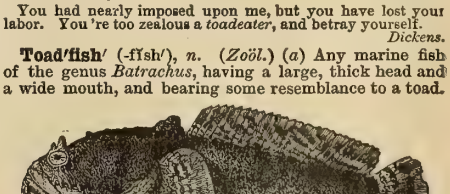

Toadfish (*Batrachus tau*).

The American species (*Batrachus tau*) is very common in shallow water. Called also *oyster fish*, and *sapo.* (*b*) The angler. (*c*) A swellfish.

Toad'flax' (tōd'flăks'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the Figwort family, having narrow leaves and showy orange and yellow flowers; — called also *butter and eggs, flaxweed*, and *ramsted.*

Toad'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The golden plover. [*Local, U. S.*]

Toad'ish, *a.* Like a toad. [*Obs.*] *A. Stafford.*

Toad'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small toad. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Toad'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) A local name for the igneous rocks of Derbyshire, England; — said by some to be derived from the German *todter stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.

2. Bufonite, formerly regarded as a precious stone, and worn as a jewel. See BUFONITE.

Toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to many umbrella-shaped fungi, mostly of the genus *Agaricus*. The species are almost numberless. They grow on decaying organic matter.

Toadstool.

Toad'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). [Shortened from *toadeater.*] **1.** A mean flatterer; a toadeater; a sycophant.

Before I had been standing at the window five minutes, they somehow conveyed to me that they were all *toadies* and humbugs. *Dickens.*

2. A coarse, rustic woman. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott*

Toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOADIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOADYING.] To fawn upon with mean sycophancy.

Toad'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of meanly fawning on another; base sycophancy; servile adulation.

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOASTING.] [OF. *toster* to roast, toast, fr. L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast. See TORRID.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread.

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet.

3. To name when a health is proposed to be drunk; to drink to the health, or in honor, of; as, to *toast* a lady.

Toast, *n.* [OF. *toste*, or *tostée*, toasted bread. See TOAST, *v.*] **1.** Bread dried and browned before a fire, usually in slices; also, a kind of food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, etc.

> My sober evening let the tankard bless,
> With *toast* embrowned, and fragrant nutmeg fraught.
> *T. Warton.*

2. A lady in honor of whom persons or a company are invited to drink; — so called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a great delicacy.

> It now came to the time of Mr. Jones to give a *toast* . . . who could not refrain from mentioning his dear Sophia. *Fielding.*

3. Hence, any person, especially a person of distinction, in honor of whom a health is drunk; hence, also, anything so commemorated; a sentiment, as "The land we live in," "The day we celebrate," etc.

Toast rack, a small rack or stand for a table, having partitions for holding slices of dry toast.

Toast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who toasts.

2. A kitchen utensil for toasting bread, cheese, etc.

Toast'ing, *a. & n.* from TOAST, *v.*

Toasting fork, a long-handled fork for toasting bread, cheese, or the like, by the fire.

Toast'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A person who presides at a public dinner or banquet, and announces the toasts.

Toat (tōt), *n.* The handle of a joiner's plane. *Knight.*

To-bac'co (tŏ-băk'kō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. the Indian *tabaco* the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked this plant. Some derive the word from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was said to be first found by the Spaniards; others from the island of *Tobago*, one of the Caribbees. But these derivations are very doubtful.]

Tobacco Plant (*Nicotiana Tabacum*).

1. (*Bot.*) An American plant (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) of the Nightshade family, much used for smoking and chewing, and as snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic. Tobacco has a strong, peculiar smell, and an acrid taste.

☞ The name is extended to other species of the genus, and to some unrelated plants, as Indian tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*, and also *Lobelia inflata*), mountain tobacco (*Arnica montana*), and Shiraz tobacco (*Nicotiana Persica*).

2. The leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, etc., by being dried, cured, and manufactured in various ways.

Tobacco box (*Zoöl.*), the common American skate. — **Tobacco camphor.** (*Chem.*) See NICOTIANINE. — **Tobacco man,** a tobacconist. [*R.*] — **Tobacco pipe.** (*a*) A pipe used for smoking, made of baked clay, wood, or other material. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Same as *Indian pipe*, under INDIAN. — **Tobacco-pipe clay** (*Min.*), a species of clay used in making tobacco pipes; — called also *cimolite*. — **Tobacco-pipe fish.** (*Zoöl.*) See PIPEMOUTH. — **Tobacco stopper,** a small plug for pressing down the tobacco in a pipe as it is smoked. — **Tobacco worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a large hawk moth (*Sphinx*, or *Phlegethontius*, *Carolina*). It is dark green, with seven oblique white stripes bordered above with dark brown on each side of the body. It feeds upon the leaves of tobacco and tomato plants, and is often very injurious to the tobacco crop. See *Illust.* of HAWK MOTH.

To-bac'co-ning (-nĭng), *n.* Smoking tobacco. [*Obs.*]
"*Tobacconing* is but a smoky play." *Sylvester.*

To-bac'co-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

2. A smoker of tobacco. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

To-beat' (tōō-bēt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *beat.*] To beat thoroughly or severely. [*Obs.*] *Layamon.*

To-bi'as fish' (tō-bī'ȧs fĭsh'). [See the Note under ASMODEUS, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.] (*Zoöl.*) The lant, or sand eel.

To'bine (tō'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin*, D. *tabijn*. See TABBY.] A stout twilled silk used for dresses.

To'bit (tō'bĭt), *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

To-bog'gan (tŏ-bŏg'gan), *n.* [Corruption of American Indian *odabagan* a sled.] A kind of sledge made of pliable board, turned up at one or both ends, used for coasting down hills or prepared inclined planes; also, a sleigh or sledge, to be drawn by dogs, or by hand, over soft and deep snow. [Written also *tobogan*, and *tarbogan*.]

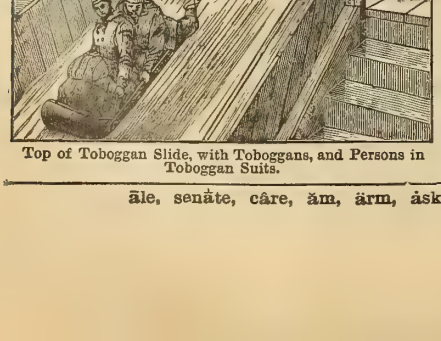
Top of Toboggan Slide, with Toboggans, and Persons in Toboggan Suits.

To-bog'gan (tŏ-bŏg'gan), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOBOGGANED (-gand); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOBOGGANING.] To slide down hill over the snow or ice on a toboggan. *Bartlett.*

To-bog'gan-er (-ẽr), **To-bog'gan-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who practices tobogganing.

To-break' (tōō-brāk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *break.*] To break completely; to break in pieces. [*Obs.*]

> With nose and mouth *to-broke*. *Chaucer.*

To-brest' (tōō-brĕst'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *brest.*] To burst or break in pieces. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Toc-ca'ta** (tŏk-kä'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] (*Mus.*) An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat in the free and brilliant style of the *prelude*, *fantasia*, or *capriccio*.

Toch'er (tŏk'ẽr), *n.* [Gael. *tochradh.*] Dowry brought by a bride to her husband. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Tock'ay (tŏk'ā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spotted lizard native of India.

To'co (tō'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A toucan (*Ramphastos toco*) having a very large beak. See *Illust.* under TOUCAN.

To-col'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόκος a birth + *-logy.*] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery; that department of medicine which treats of parturition. [Written also *tokology*.]

‖ **To-co-ro'ro** (tō-kō-rō'rō), *n.* [Probably from the native name through the Spanish: cf. Sp. *tocororo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A Cuban trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*) having a serrated bill and a tail concave at the end.

Toc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *toquier* to touch, F. *toquer* (originally, a dialectic form of F. *toucher*) + *seint* (for *sein*) a bell, LL. *signum*, fr. L. *signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH, and SIGN.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

> The loud *tocsin* tolled their last alarm. *Campbell.*

Tod (tŏd), *n.* [Akin to D. *todde* a rag, G. *zotte* shag, rag, a tuft of hair, Icel. *toddi* a piece of a thing, a tod of wool.] **1.** A bush; a thick shrub; a bushy clump. [*R.*]
"An ivy *todde*." *Spenser.*

> The ivy *tod* is heavy with snow. *Coleridge.*

2. An old weight used in weighing wool, being usually twenty-eight pounds.

3. A fox; — probably so named from its bushy tail.

> The wolf, the *tod*, the brock. *B. Jonson.*

Tod stove, a close stove adapted for burning small round wood, twigs, etc. [*U. S.*] *Knight.*

Tod, *v. t. & i.* To weigh; to yield in tods. [*Obs.*]

To-day' (tōō-dā'), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæg.* See TO, *prep.*, and DAY.] On this day; on the present day.

> Worcester's horse came but *to-day*. *Shak.*

To-day', *n.* The present day.

> One *to-day*
> Is worth for me a thousand yesterdays. *Longfellow.*

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TODDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TODDLING (-dlĭng).] [Akin to *tottle*, *totter*.] To walk with short, tottering steps, as a child.

Tod'dle, *n.* A toddling walk. *Trollope.*

Tod'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who toddles; especially, a young child. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Tod'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Formed from Hind. *tāṛī* the juice of the palmyra tree, popularly, *toddy*, fr. *tāṛ* the palmyra tree, Skr. *tāla*.] **1.** A juice drawn from various kinds of palms in the East Indies; or, a spirituous liquor procured from it by fermentation.

2. A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

☞ *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being made hot and sweetened.

Toddy bird (*Zoöl.*), a weaver bird of the East Indies and India; — so called from its fondness for the juice of the palm. — **Toddy cat** (*Zoöl.*), the common paradoxure; the palm cat.

To-do' (tōō-dōō'), *n.* [*To* + *do.* Cf. ADO.] Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. [*Colloq.*]

To'dy (tō'dĭ), *n.; pl.* TODIES (-dĭz). [Cf. NL. *todus*, F. *todier*, G. *todvogel*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insectivorous West Indian birds of the genus *Todus*. They are allied to the kingfishers.

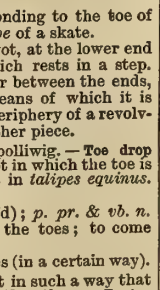
Green Tody (*Todus todus*, or *T. viridis*).

Toe (tō), *n.* [OE. *too*, *taa*, AS. *tā*; akin to D. *teen*, G. *zehe*, OHG. *zēha*, Icel. *tā*, Sw. *tå*, Dan. *taa*; of uncertain origin. √60.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the terminal members, or digits, of the foot of a man or an animal. "Each one, tripping on his *toe*." *Shak.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The fore part of the hoof or foot of an animal.

3. Anything, or any part, corresponding to the toe of the foot; as, the *toe* of a boot; the *toe* of a skate.

4. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The journal, or pivot, at the lower end of a revolving shaft or spindle, which rests in a step. (*b*) A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by means of which it is moved. (*c*) A projection from the periphery of a revolving piece, acting as a cam to lift another piece.

Toe biter (*Zoöl.*), a tadpole; a polliwig. — **Toe drop** (*Med.*), a morbid condition of the foot in which the toe is depressed and the heel elevated, as in *talipes equinus*. See TALIPES.

Toe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOED (tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOEING.] To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to; as, to *toe* the mark.

Toe, *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way).

To toe in, to stand or carry the feet in such a way that the toes of either foot incline toward the other. — **To toe out,** to have the toes of each foot, in standing or walking, incline from the other foot.

Toed (tōd), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) toes; — chiefly used in composition; as, narrow-*toed*, four-*toed*.

2. (*Carp.*) Having the end secured by nails driven obliquely, said of a board, plank, or joist serving as a brace, and in general of any part of a frame secured to other parts by diagonal nailing.

To-fall' (tōō-fạl'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A lean-to. See LEAN-TO.

Tof'fee (tŏf'fē), **Tof'fy** (-fĭ), *n.* Taffy. [*Eng.*]

To-fore' (tōō-fôr'), **To-forn'** (tōō-fôrn'), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *tōforan*. See TO, *prep.*, FORE.] Before. [*Obs.*]

> *Toforn* him goeth the loud minstrelsy. *Chaucer.*
> Would thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been! *Shak.*

Toft (tŏft; 115), *n.* [OE. *toft* a knoll; akin to LG. *toft* a field hedged in, not far from a house, Icel. *topt* a green knoll, grassy place, place marked out for a house, Dan. *toft.*] **1.** A knoll or hill. [*Obs.*] "A tower on a *toft*." *Piers Plowman.*

2. A grove of trees; also, a plain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) A place where a messuage has once stood; the site of a burnt or decayed house.

Toft'man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* TOFTMEN (-mĕn). The owner of a toft. See TOFT, 3.

‖ **To'fus** (tō'fŭs), *n.* [L., tufa.] **1.** Tophus.

2. (*Min.*) Tufa. See TUFA, and TOPH.

‖ **To'ga** (tō'gȧ), *n.; pl.* E. TOGAS (-gȧz), L. TOGÆ (-jē). [L., akin to *tegere* to cover. See THATCH.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of woolen cloth of a shape approaching a semicircle. It was of undyed wool, except the border of the toga prætexta.

Caius Marius in his Toga, from an ancient statue at Rome.

‖ Toga prætexta [L.], a toga with a broad purple border, worn by children of both sexes, by magistrates, and by persons engaged in sacred rites. — ‖ Toga virilis [L.], the manly gown; the common toga. This was assumed by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year.

To'ga-ted (tō'gā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *togatus*, from *toga* a toga.] Dressed in a toga or gown; wearing a gown; gowned. [*R.*] *Sir M. Sandys.*

To'ged (tō'gĕd), *a.* Togated. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

To-geth'er (tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *togedere*, *togidere*, AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgædre*, *tōgadere*; *tō* to + *gador* together. √29. See TO, *prep.*, and GATHER.] **1.** In company or association with respect to place or time; as, to live *together* in one house; to live *together* in the same age; they walked *together* to the town.

> Soldiers can never stand idle long *together*. *Landor.*

2. In or into union; into junction; as, to sew, knit, or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together*.

> The king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In concert; with mutual coöperation; as, the allies made war upon France *together*.

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with; along with.

> Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

Tog'ger-y (tŏg'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. TOGATED.] Clothes; garments; dress; as, fishing *toggery*. [*Colloq.*]

Tog'gle (-g'l), *n.* [Cf. TUG.] [Written also *toggel*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its middle, fixed transversely in the eye of a rope to be secured to any other loop or bight or ring; a kind of button or frog capable of being readily engaged and disengaged for temporary purposes.

2. (*Mach.*) Two rods or plates connected by a toggle joint.

Toggle iron, a harpoon with a pivoted crosspiece in a

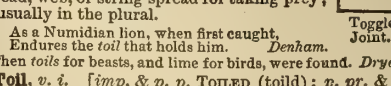
Toggle Iron.

mortise near the point to prevent it from being drawn out when a whale, shark, or other animal, is harpooned. — **Toggle joint,** an elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought quite or nearly into a straight line, and made to produce great endwise pressure, when any force is applied to bring them into this position.

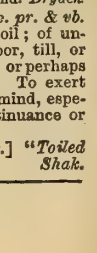
Toggle Joint.

Togh' (tạt), *a.* Taut. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To-gid'er (tō-gĭd'ẽr), **To-gid'res** (-ẽrz), *adv.* Together. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Togue (tōg), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The namaycush.

To-hew' (tō-hū'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *hew.*] To hew in pieces. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, canvas, spider web, fr. L. *tela* any woven stuff, a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT, and cf. TOILET.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey; — usually in the plural.

> As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
> Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham.*

Then *toils* for beasts, and lime for birds, were found. *Dryden.*

Toil, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOILED (toild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOILING.] [OE. *toilen* to pull about, to toil; of uncertain origin; cf. OD. *teulen*, *tuylen*, to labor, till, or OF. *tooillier*, *toailler*, to wash, rub (cf. TOWEL); or perhaps ultimately from the same root as E. *tug.*] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, especially of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration; to labor; to work.

Toil, *v. t.* **1.** To weary; to overlabor. [*Obs.*] "*Toiled* with works of war." *Shak.*

2. To labor; to work; — often with *out*. [*R.*]

Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.*

[I] *toiled* out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*

Toil (toil), *n.* [OE. *toil* turmoil, struggle; cf. OD. *tuyl* labor, work. See Toil, *v.*] Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind, esp. the body.

My task of servile *toil*. *Milton.*

After such bloody *toil*, we bid good night. *Shak.*

☞ *Toil* is used in the formation of compounds which are generally of obvious signification; as, *toil*-strung, *toil*-wasted, *toil*-worn, and the like.

Syn. — Labor; drudgery; work; exertion; occupation; employment; task; travail. — Toil, Labor, Drudgery. *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks the faculties; *toil* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The *toils*, the *labors*, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southern.*

How often have I blessed the coming day,
When *toil* remitting lent its turn to play. *Goldsmith.*

Toil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who toils, or labors painfully.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth. See Toil a net.] **1.** A covering of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or a dressing room.

2. A dressing table. *Pope.*

3. Act or mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; as, her *toilet* is perfect. [Written also *toilette*.]

Toilet glass, a looking-glass for a toilet table or for a dressing room. — **Toilet service**, **Toilet set**, earthenware, glass, and other utensils for a dressing room. — **Toilet table**, a dressing table; a toilet. See def. 2, above. — **To make one's toilet**, to dress one's self; especially, to dress one's self carefully.

Toi-lette' (toi-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] See Toilet, 3.

Toil'ful (toil'fụl), *a.* Producing or involving much toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. *Mickle.*

Toi'li-nette' (toi'lĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *toilinet*. See Toil a net.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woolen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk, — used for waistcoats.

Toil'less (toil'lĕs), *a.* Free from toil.

Toil'some (-sŭm), *a.* Attended with toil, or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome; as, *toilsome* work.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

— Toil'some-ly, *adv.* **— Toil'some-ness**, *n.*

Toise (toiz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tesa*, fr. L. *tensus*, fem. *tensa*, p. p. of *tendere* to stretch, extend. See Tense, *a.*] An old measure of length in France, containing six French feet, or about 6.3946 English feet.

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* [Named fr. *Tokay* in Hungary.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A grape of an oval shape and whitish color.

2. A rich Hungarian wine made from Tokay grapes.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* [OE. *token*, *taken*, AS. *tācen*; akin to OFries. *tēken*, OS. *tēkan*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*, OHG. *zeihhan*, Icel. *tākn*, *teikn*, Sw. *tecken*, Dan. *tegn*, Goth. *taikns* sign, token, *gateihan* to tell, show, AS. *teón* to accuse, G. *zeihen*, OHG. *zīhan*, G. *zeigen* to show, OHG. *zeigōn*, Icel. *tjā*, L. *dicere* to say, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç*. Cf. Diction, Teach.] **1.** Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; as, the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah.

2. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind; a memento; a souvenir.

This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shak.*

3. Something given or shown as a symbol or guarantee of authority or right; a sign of authenticity, of power, good faith, etc.

Say, by this *token*, I desire his company. *Shak.*

4. A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, usually bearing the name of the issuer, and redeemable in lawful money. Also, a coin issued by government, esp. when its use as lawful money is limited and its intrinsic value is much below its nominal value.

☞ It is now made unlawful for private persons to issue tokens.

5. (*Med.*) A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. [*Obs.*]

Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. (*Print.*) Ten and a half quires, or, commonly, 250 sheets, of paper printed on both sides; also, in some cases, the same number of sheets printed on one side, or half the number printed on both sides.

7. (*Ch. of Scot.*) A piece of metal given beforehand to each person in the congregation who is permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper.

8. (*Mining*) A bit of leather having a peculiar mark designating a particular miner. Each hewer sends one of these with each corf or tub he has hewn.

Token money, money which is lawfully current for more than its real value. See Token, *n.*, 4. — **Token sheet** (*Print.*), the last sheet of each token. *W. Savage.*

To'ken, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tokened (tō'k'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tokening.] [AS. *tācnian*, fr. *tācen* token. See Token, *n.*] To betoken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To'kened (tō'k'nd), *a.* Marked by tokens, or spots; as, the *tokened* pestilence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To'ken-less (tō'k'n-lĕs), *a.* Without a token.

Tok'in (tŏk'ĭn), *n.* A tocsin. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Tol (tōl), *v. t.* (*Law*) To take away. See Toll.

‖ **To'la** (tō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind., from Skr. *tulā* a balance.] A weight of British India. The standard tola is equal to 180 grains.

To-lane' (tō-lān' *or* tō'lān), *n.* [From Toluene.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, related both to the acetylene and the aromatic series, and produced artificially as a white crystalline substance; — called also *diphenyl acetylene*.

Tol'booth' (tōl'bo͞oth'), *n.* See Tollbooth.

Told (tōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Tell.

Tole (tōl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Toled (tōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Toling.] [OE. *tollen* to draw, to entice; of uncertain origin. Cf. Toll to ring a bell.] To draw, or cause to follow, by displaying something pleasing or desirable; to allure by some bait. [Written also *toll*.]

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

To-le'do (tō-lē'dō), *n.* A sword or sword blade made at *Toledo* in Spain, which city was famous in the 16th and 17th centuries for the excellence of its weapons.

Tol'er-a-bil'i-ty (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being tolerable. [*R.*] *Fuller. Wordsworth.*

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*: cf. F. *tolérable*. See Tolerate.] **1.** Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

As may affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition; passable; as, a *tolerable* administration; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

— Tol'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* [L. *tolerantia*: cf. F. *tolérance*.] **1.** The power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; endurance.

Diogenes, one frosty morning, came to the market place, shaking, to show his *tolerance*. *Bacon.*

2. The endurance of the presence or actions of objectionable persons, or of the expression of offensive opinions; toleration. *Lowth.*

3. (*Med.*) The power possessed or acquired by some persons of bearing doses of medicine which in ordinary cases would prove injurious or fatal.

Tolerance of the mint. (*Coinage*) Same as *Remedy of the mint*. See under Remedy.

Tol'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *tolerans*, p. pr. of *tolerare* to tolerate: cf. F. *tolérant*. See Tolerate.] Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; indulgent.

Tol'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tolerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tolerating.] [L. *toleratus*, p. p. of *tolerare*, fr. the same root as *tollere* to lift up, *tuli*, used as perfect of *ferre* to bear, *latus* (for *tlatus*), used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear, and E. *thole*. See Thole, and cf. Atlas, Collation, Delay, Elate, Extol, Legislate, Oblate, Prelate, Relate, Superlative, Talent, Toll to take away, Translate.] To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; to put up with; as, to *tolerate* doubtful practices.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We *tolerate* them because property and liberty, to a degree, require that toleration. *Burke.*

Syn. — See Permit.

Tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toleratio*: cf. OF. *toleration*.] **1.** The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved.

2. Specifically, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state when contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief.

3. Hence, freedom from bigotry and severity in judging of the opinions or belief of others, especially in respect to religious matters.

Toll (tōl), *v. t.* [L. *tollere*. See Tolerate.] (*O. Eng. Law*) To take away; to vacate; to annul.

Toll, *v. t.* [See Tole.] **1.** To draw; to entice; to allure. See Tole. *Bacon.*

2. [Probably the same word as *toll* to draw, and at first meaning, to ring in order to draw people to church.] To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; as, to *toll* the funeral bell. "The sexton *tolled* the bell." *Hood.*

3. To strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour; to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend. *Shak.*

Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour. *Beattie.*

4. To call, summon, or notify, by tolling or ringing.

When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

Toll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tolled (tōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tolling.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

The country cocks do crow, the clocks do *toll*. *Shak.*

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

Toll, *n.* The sound of a bell produced by strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

Toll (tōl), *n.* [OE. *tol*, AS. *toll*; akin to OS. & D. *tol*, G. *zoll*, OHG. *zol*, Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told*, and also to E. *tale*; — originally, that which is counted out in payment. See Tale number.] **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market, or the like.

2. (*Sax. & O. Eng. Law*) A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor.

3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

Toll and team (*O. Eng. Law*), the privilege of having a market, and jurisdiction of villeins. *Burrill.* — **Toll bar**, a bar or beam used on a canal for stopping boats at the tollhouse, or on a road for stopping passengers. — **Toll bridge**, a bridge where toll is paid for passing over it. — **Toll corn**, corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill. — **Toll dish**, a dish for measuring toll in mills. — **Toll gatherer**, a man who takes, or gathers, toll. — **Toll hop**, a toll dish. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.* — **Toll thorough** (*Eng. Law*), toll taken by a town for beasts driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost. *Brande & C.* — **Toll traverse** (*Eng. Law*), toll taken by an individual for beasts driven across his ground; toll paid by a person for passing over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like, of another. — **Toll turn** (*Eng. Law*), a toll paid at the return of beasts from market, though they were not sold. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Tax; custom; duty; impost.

Toll (tōl), *v. i.* **1.** To pay toll or tallage. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To take toll; to raise a tax. [*R.*]

Well could he [the miller] steal corn and *toll* thrice. *Chaucer.*

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominions. *Shak.*

Toll, *v. t.* To collect, as a toll. *Shak.*

Toll'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of toll; as, *tollable* goods. *Wright.*

Toll'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Payment of toll; also, the amount or quantity paid as toll. *Drayton.*

Toll'booth' (-bo͞oth'), *n.* [*Toll* a tax + *booth*.] [Written also *tolbooth*.] **1.** A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. [*Obs.*]

He saw Levy . . . sitting at the *tolbothe*. *Wyclif* (*Mark* ii. 14).

2. In Scotland, a burgh jail; hence, any prison, especially a town jail. *Sir W. Scott.*

Toll'booth', *v. t.* To imprison in a tollbooth. [*R.*]

That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bp. Corbet.*

Toll'er (tōl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *tollere*.] A toll gatherer.

"*Tollers* in markets." *Piers Plowman.*

Toll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

Tol'le-tane (tŏl'lē-tān), *a.* [L. *Toletanus*.] Of or pertaining to Toledo in Spain; made in Toledo. [*Obs.*]

"Tables *Tolletanes*." *Chaucer.*

Toll'gate' (tōl'gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

Toll'house' (-hous'), *n.*; *pl.* Tollhouses (-houz'ĕz). A house occupied by a receiver of tolls.

Toll'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* Tollmen (-mĕn). One who receives or collects toll; a toll gatherer. *Cowper.*

Tol'men (tōl'mĕn), *n.* See Dolmen.

Tol'ses-ter (tōl'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *tolsestrum*. Cf. Toll a tax.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A toll or tribute of a sextary of ale, paid to the lords of some manors by their tenants, for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Cowell.*

Tol'sey (-zў), *n.* A tollbooth; also, a merchants' meeting place, or exchange. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Tolt (tōlt), *n.* [LL. *tolta*, fr. L. *tollere* to take away.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A writ by which a cause pending in a court baron was removed into a county court. *Cowell.*

Tol'tec (tōl'tĕk), *n.* (*Ethnol.*) One of a race which formerly occupied Mexico. — **Tol'te-can** (-tē-kăn), *a.*

To-lu' (tō-lo͞o' *or* tō'lū; 277), *n.* A fragrant balsam said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada. See *Balsam of Tolu*, under Balsam.

Tolu tree (*Bot.*), a large tree (*Myrozylon toluiferum*), the wood of which is red in the center, and has an aromatic rose odor. It affords the balsam called *tolu*.

Tol'u-ate (tŏl'ū-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of any one of the toluic acids.

Tol'u-ene (tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*Tolu* + benz*ene*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5.CH_3$, of the aromatic series, homologous with benzene, and obtained as a light mobile colorless liquid, by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc.; — called also *methyl benzene*, *phenyl methane*, etc.

Tol'u-e'nyl (-ē'nĭl), *n.* [*Toluene* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) Tolyl. [*Obs.*]

To-lu'ic (tō-lū'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, one of three metameric acids, $CH_3.C_6H_4.CO_2H$, which are related to toluene and analogous to benzoic acid. They are white crystalline substances, and are called respectively *orthotoluic acid*, *metatoluic acid*, and *paratoluic acid*.

Tol'u-id (tŏl'ū-ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex double tolyl and toluidine derivative of glycocoll, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

To-lu'i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric amido derivatives of toluene analogous to aniline, and called respectively *orthotoluidine*, *metatoluidine*, and *paratoluidine*; especially, the commonest one, or *paratoluidine*, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance.

☞ It is used in the aniline dye industry, and constitutes the essential nucleus or radical of those dyes.

Tol'u-ol) (tŏl'ū-ōl), *n.* [*Tolu* + benz*ol*.] (*Chem.*)
Tol'u-ole) Same as Toluene.

To-lu'ric (tō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*Tol*uic + *uric*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex acid obtained as a white crystalline substance, and called also *paratoluyl*, and *amido-acetic acid*.

Tol'u-ta'tion (tŏl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tolutim* on a trot, properly, lifting up the feet, akin to *tollere* to lift up.] A pacing or ambling. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tol'u-yl (tŏl'ū-ĭl *or* tō-lū'ĭl), *n.* [*Toluic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of the three hypothetical radicals corresponding to the three toluic acids.

Tol'u-yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Same as Stilbene. (*b*) Sometimes, but less properly, tolylene.

Tol'yl (tŏl'ĭl), *n.* [*Tol*uic + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3.C_6H_4$, regarded as characteristic of certain compounds of the aromatic series related to toluene; as, *tolyl* carbinol.

Tol'yl-ene (tŏl'ĭl-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, $C_6H_3.(CH_2)_2$, regarded as characteristic of certain toluene derivatives.

Tol'y-peu'tine (tŏl'ĭ-pū'tĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The apar.

Tom (tŏm), *n.* The knave of trumps at gleek. [*Obs.*]

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hȧk), *n.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Algonkin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tummahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*.] A kind of war hatchet used by the American Indians. It was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron.

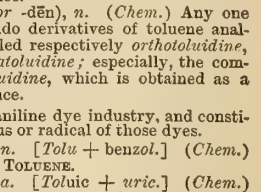

Tomahawk.

Tom'a-hawk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tomahawked (-hȧkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tomahawking.] To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

Tom'al'ley (-ăl'lў), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled; — called also *tomalline*.

‖ To-man' (tō-män'), *n.* [Per. *tōmān;* from a Mongol word signifying, ten thousand.] A money of account in Persia, whose value varies greatly at different times and places. Its average value may be reckoned at about two and a half dollars.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō; 277), *n.; pl.* TOMATOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate*, of American Indian origin; cf. Mexican *tomatl.*] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a plant of the Nightshade family (*Lycopersicum esculentum*); also, the plant itself. The fruit, which is called also *love apple*, is usually of a rounded, flattened form, but often irregular in shape. It is of a bright red or yellow color, and is eaten either cooked or uncooked

Tomato gall (*Zoöl.*), a large gall consisting of a mass of irregular swellings on the stems and leaves of grapevines. They are yellowish green, somewhat tinged with red, and are produced by the larvæ of a small two-winged fly (*Lasioptera vitis*). — **Tomato sphinx** (*Zoöl.*), the adult or imago of the tomato worm. It closely resembles the tobacco hawk moth. Called also *tomato hawk moth*. See *Illust.* of HAWK MOTH. — **Tomato worm** (*Zoöl.*) the larva of a large hawk moth (*Sphinx*, or *Macrosila*, *quinquemaculata*) which feeds upon the leaves of the tomato and potato plants, often doing considerable damage. Called also *potato worm*.

Tomato Worm.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* [OE. *tombe*, *toumbe*, F. *tombe*, LL. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *τύμβος* a tomb, grave; perhaps akin to L. *tumulus* a mound. Cf. TUMULUS.] **1.** A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave; a sepulcher.

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shak.*

2. A house or vault, formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead. "In *tomb* of marble stones." *Chaucer.*

3. A monument erected to inclose the body and preserve the name and memory of the dead.

Hang her an epitaph upon her *tomb*. *Shak.*

Tomb bat (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World bats of the genus *Taphozous* which inhabit tombs, especially the Egyptian species (*T. perforatus*).

Tomb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOMBED (tōōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOMBING.] To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter; to entomb.

I *tombed* my brother that I might be blessed. *Chapman.*

Tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* [Pg. *tambaca*, *tambaque*, fr. Malay *tambāga* copper; cf. Skr. *tāmraka:* cf. F. *tombac.*] (*Metal.*) An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling brass, and containing about 84 per cent of copper; — called also *German*, or *Dutch, brass*. It is very malleable and ductile, and when beaten into thin leaves is sometimes called *Dutch metal*. The addition of arsenic makes *white tombac*. [Written also *tombak*, and *tambac.*]

Tom'bes-ter (-bĕs-tĕr), *n.* [See TUMBLE, and -STER.] A female dancer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tomb'less (tōōm'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a tomb.

Tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*, L. *Thomas*, fr. Gr. Θωμᾶς) + *boy.*] A romping girl; a hoiden. [*Colloq.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *cat.*] A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size.

Tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *cod:* cf. F. *tacaud* whiting pout, American Indian *tacaud*, literally, plenty fish.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small edible American fish (*Microgadus tomcod*) of the Codfish family, very abundant in autumn on the Atlantic coast of the Northern United States; — called also *frostfish*. See *Illust.* under FROSTFISH. (*b*) The kingfish. See KINGFISH (*a*). (*c*) The jack. See 2d JACK, 8 (*c*).

Tome (tōm), *n.* [F. *tome* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *tomo*), L. *tomus*, fr. Gr. *τόμος* a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, akin to *τέμνειν* to cut, and perhaps to L. *tondere* to shear, E. *tonsure*. Cf. ANATOMY, ATOM, ENTOMOLOGY, EPITOME.] As many writings as are bound in a volume, forming part of a larger work; a book; — usually applied to a ponderous volume.

Tomes of fable and of dream. *Cowper.*

A more childish expedient than that to which he now resorted is not to be found in all the *tomes* of the casuists. *Macaulay.*

Tome'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small tome, or volume. [*R.*]

To'men-tose' (tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers: cf. F. *tomenteux.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Covered with matted woolly hairs; as, a *tomentose* leaf; a *tomentose* membrane.

To-men'tous (tō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Tomentose.

‖ To-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* TOMENTA (-tă). [L. See TOMENTOSE.] (*Bot.*) The closely matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants.

Tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *fool.*] A great fool; a trifler.

Tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ĕr-ў), *n.* Folly; trifling.

‖ To'mi-um (tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* TOMIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Zoöl.*) The cutting edge of the bill of a bird.

Tom'john' (tŏm'jŏn'), *n.* [Probably of East Indian origin.] A kind of open sedan used in Ceylon, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

Tom'my (tŏm'mў), *n.* **1.** Bread, — generally a penny roll; the supply of food carried by workmen as their daily allowance. [*Slang, Eng.*]

2. A truck, or barter; the exchange of labor for goods, not money. [*Slang, Eng.*]

☞ *Tommy* is used adjectively or in compounds; as, *tommy* master, *tommy*-store, *tommy*-shop, etc.

Tom'nod'dy (-nŏd'dў), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *noddy.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A sea bird, the puffin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A fool; a dunce; a noddy.

‖ To-mop'te-ris (tō-mŏp'tē-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τόμος* a cut + *πτερόν* wing (but taken to mean, fin).] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of transparent marine annelids which swim actively at the surface of the sea. They have deeply divided or forked finlike organs (parapodia). This genus is the type of the order, or suborder, Gymnocopa.

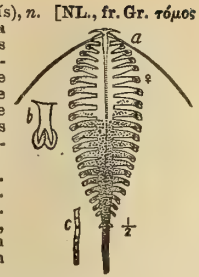

Tomopteris (*T. Smithii*). *a* Female containing Eggs; *b* One of the Parapodia; *c* Tail.

To-morn' (tōō-môrn'), *adv.* [Prep. *to* + *morn.*] To-morrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To–mor'row (tōō-mŏr'rō), *adv.* [Prep. *to* + *morrow.*] On the day after the present day; on the next day; on the morrow.

Summon him *to-morrow* to the Tower. *Shak.*

To–mor'row, *n.* The day after the present; the morrow.

"*To-morrow* is our wedding day." *Cowper.*

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*. *Franklin.*

Tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See TAMPION.] **1.** A stopper of a cannon or a musket. See TAMPION.

2. (*Mus.*) A plug in a flute or an organ pipe, to modulate the tone. *Knight.*

3. The iron bottom to which grapeshot are fixed.

Tom'pon (-pŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon.* See TAMPION.] An inking pad used in lithographic printing.

Tom'rig' (tŏm'rĭg'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *rig.*] A rude, wild, wanton girl; a hoiden; a tomboy. *Dennis.*

Tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt' *or* tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *tit* the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A titmouse, esp. the blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The wren. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* See TAM-TAM.

Ton (tŭn), *obs. pl. of* TOE. *Chaucer.*

Ton (tŭn), *n.* [Cf. TUNNY.] (*Zoöl.*) The common tunny, or horse mackerel.

‖ Ton (tŏn), *n.* [F. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue; as, things of *ton*. *Byron.*

If our people of *ton* are selfish, at any rate they show they are selfish. *Thackeray.*

Bon ton. See in the Vocabulary.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* [OE. *tonne*, *tunne*, a tun, AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel; akin to G. & F. *tonne* a ton, tun, LL. *tunna* a tun; all perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *tunna* a tun. Cf. TUN, TUNNEL.] (*Com.*) A measure of weight or quantity. Specifically: —

(*a*) The weight of twenty hundredweight.

☞ In England, the *ton* is 2,240 pounds. In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2,000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton*, while that of 2,240 pounds is called the *long ton*.

(*b*) (*Naut. & Com.*) Forty cubic feet of space, being the unit of measurement of the burden, or carrying capacity, of a vessel; as a vessel of 300 *tons* burden. See the Note under TONNAGE.

(*c*) (*Naut. & Com.*) A certain weight or quantity of merchandise, with reference to transportation as freight; as, six hundred weight of ship bread in casks, seven hundred weight in bags, eight hundred weight in bulk; ten bushels of potatoes; eight sacks, or ten barrels, of flour; forty cubic feet of rough, or fifty cubic feet of hewn, timber; etc.

☞ *Ton* and *tun* have the same etymology, and were formerly used interchangeably; but now *ton* generally designates the weight, and *tun* the cask. See TUN.

To-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *tonalité.*] (*Mus.*) The principle of key in music; the character which a composition has by virtue of the key in which it is written, or through the family relationship of all its tones and chords to the keynote, or tonic, of the whole.

The predominance of the tonic as the link which connects all the tones of a piece, we may, with Fétis, term the principle of *tonality*. *Helmholtz.*

To'–name' (tōō'nām'), *n.* [Prep. *to* + *name.*] A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname, or used instead of it. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Ton'ca bean' (tŏn'kă bēn'). (*Bot.*) See TONKA BEAN.

Tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a stretching, straining, raising of the voice, pitch, accent, measure or meter, in pl., modes or keys differing in pitch; akin to *τείνειν* to stretch or strain. See THIN, and cf. MONOTONOUS, THUNDER, TON fashion, TUNE.]

1. Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character; as, a low, high, loud, grave, acute, sweet, or harsh *tone*.

[Harmony divine] smooths her charming *tones*. *Milton.*

Tones that with seraph hymns might blend. *Keble.*

2. (*Rhet.*) Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to express emotion or passion.

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whining style of speaking; a kind of mournful or artificial strain of voice; an affected speaking with a measured rhythm and a regular rise and fall of the voice; as, children often read with a *tone*.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A sound considered as to pitch; as, the seven *tones* of the octave; she has good high *tones*. (*b*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone;* as, a whole *tone* too flat; raise it a *tone*. (*c*) The peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument; as, a rich *tone*, a reedy *tone*. (*d*) A mode or tune or plain chant; as, the Gregorian *tones*.

☞ The use of the word *tone*, both for a sound and for the interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, but is common — almost universal.

☞ Nearly every musical sound is composite, consisting of several simultaneous *tones* having different rates of vibration according to fixed laws, which depend upon the nature of the vibrating body and the mode of excitation. The components (of a composite sound) are called *partial tones;* that one having the lowest rate of vibration is the *fundamental tone*, and the other *partial tones* are called *harmonics*, or *overtones*. The vibration ratios of the *partial tones* composing any sound are expressed by all, or by a part, of the numbers in the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.; and the quality of any sound (the *tone color*) is due in part to the presence or absence of *overtones* as represented in this series, and in part to the greater or less intensity of those present as compared with the *fundamental tone* and with one another. *Resultant tones*, *combination tones*, *summation tones*, *difference tones*, *Tartini's tones* (terms only in part synonymous) are produced by the simultaneous sounding of two or more primary (simple or composite) tones.

5. (*Med.*) That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.

☞ In this sense, the word is metaphorically applied to character or faculties, intellectual and moral; as, his mind has lost its *tone*.

6. (*Physiol.*) Tonicity; as, arterial *tone*.

7. State of mind; temper; mood.

The strange situation I am in, and the melancholy state of public affairs, . . . drag the mind down . . . from a philosophical *tone* or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business. *Bolingbroke.*

Their *tone* was dissatisfied, almost menacing. *W. C. Bryant.*

8. Tenor; character; spirit; drift; as, the *tone* of his remarks was commendatory.

9. General or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment, in reference to a scale of high and low; as, a low *tone* of morals; a *tone* of elevated sentiment; a courtly *tone* of manners.

10. The general effect of a picture produced by the combination of light and shade, together with color in the case of a painting; — commonly used in a favorable sense; as, this picture has *tone*.

Tone color. (*Mus.*) See the Note under def. 4, above. — **Tone syllable**, an accented syllable. *M. Stuart.*

Tone (tōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TONED (tōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TONING.] **1.** To utter with an affected tone.

2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; to tune. See TUNE, *v. t.*

3. (*Photog.*) To bring, as a print, to a certain required shade of color, as by chemical treatment.

To tone down. (*a*) To cause to give a lower tone or sound; to give a lower tone to. (*b*) (*Paint.*) To modify, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude; to modify, as a composition of color, by making it more harmonious.

Its thousand hues *toned down* harmoniously. *C. Kingsley.*

(*c*) Fig.: To moderate or relax; to diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of; to soften.

The best method for the purpose in hand was to employ some one of a character and position suited to get possession of their confidence, and then use it *to tone down* their religious strictures. *Palfrey.*

— **To tone up**, to cause to give a higher tone or sound; to give a higher tone to; to make more intense; to heighten; to strengthen.

Toned (tōnd), *a.* Having (such) a tone; — chiefly used in composition; as, high-*toned;* sweet-*toned*.

Toned paper, paper having a slight tint, in distinction from paper which is quite white.

Tone'less (tōn'lĕs), *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

Tong (tŭng), **Tonge**, *n.* Tongue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ton'ga (tŏn'gă), *n.* (*Med.*) A drug useful in neuralgia, derived from a Fijian plant supposed to be of the aroid genus *Epipremnum*.

Tong'kang (tŏng'kăng), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Malay Archipelago.

Ton'go (tŏn'gō), *n.* The mangrove; — so called in the Pacific Islands.

Tongs (tŏngz; 115), *n. pl.* [OE. *tonge*, *tange*, AS. *tange;* akin to D. *tang*, G. *zange*, OHG. *zanga*, Dan. *tang*, Sw. *tång*, Icel. *töng*, Gr. δάκνειν to bite, Skr. *daṁç*, *daç.* √59. Cf. TANG a strong taste, anything projecting.] An instrument, usually of metal, consisting of two parts, or long shafts, jointed together at or near one end, or united by an elastic bow, used for handling things, especially hot coals or metals; — often called a *pair of tongs*.

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* [OE. *tunge*, *tonge*, AS. *tunge;* akin to OFries. *tunge*, D. *tong*, OS. *tunga*, G. *zunge*, OHG *zunga*, Icel. & Sw. *tunga*, Dan. *tunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua*. √243. Cf. LANGUAGE, LINGO.]

1. (*Anat.*) An organ situated in the floor of the mouth of most vertebrates and connected with the hyoid arch.

☞ The tongue is usually muscular, mobile, and free at one extremity, and in man and other mammals is the principal organ of taste, aids in the prehension of food, in swallowing, and in modifying the voice as in speech.

To make his English sweet upon his *tongue*. *Chaucer.*

2. The power of articulate utterance; speech.

Parrots imitating human *tongue*. *Dryden.*

3. Discourse; fluency of speech or expression.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together. *L'Estrange.*

4. Honorable discourse; eulogy. [*Obs.*]

She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honor. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; as, the English *tongue*. *Chaucer.*

Whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut.* xxviii. 49.

To speak all *tongues*. *Milton.*

6. Speech; words or declarations only; — opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John* iii. 18.

7. A people having a distinct language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*. *Isa.* lxvi. 18.

8. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lingual ribbon, or odontophore, of a mollusk. (*b*) The proboscis of a moth or a butterfly. (*c*) The lingua of an insect.

9. (*Zoöl.*) Any small sole.

10. That which is considered as resembling an animal's tongue, in position or form. Specifically: —

(*a*) A projection, or slender appendage or fixture; as, the *tongue* of a buckle, or of a balance.

(*b*) A projection on the side, as of a board, which fits into a groove.

(*c*) A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the mainland into a sea or a lake.

(*d*) The pole of a vehicle; especially, the pole of an ox cart, to the end of which the oxen are yoked.

(*e*) The clapper of a bell.

(*f*) (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, etc.; also, the upper main piece of a mast composed of several pieces.

(*g*) (*Mus.*) Same as Reed, *n.*, 5.

To hold the tongue, to be silent. — **Tongue bone** (*Anat.*), the hyoid bone. — **Tongue grafting.** See under Grafting.

Syn. — Language; speech; expression. See Language.

Tongue (tŭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tongued (tŭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tonguing.] **1.** To speak; to utter. "Such stuff as madmen *tongue*." *Shak.*

2. To chide; to scold.

How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

3. (*Mus.*) To modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute and some other wind instruments.

4. To join by means of a tongue and groove; as, to *tongue* boards together.

Tongue, *v. i.* **1.** To talk; to prate. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) To use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute and some other wind instruments.

Tongue'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* The wryneck. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night crow. *Donne.*

Tongue'fish' (tŭng'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A flounder (*Symphurus plagiusa*) native of the southern coast of the United States.

Tongue'less (tŭng'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue.

2. Hence, speechless; mute. "What *tongueless* blocks were they! would they not speak?" *Shak.*

3. Unnamed; not spoken of. [*Obs.*]

One good deed dying *tongueless*. *Shak.*

Tongue'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little tongue.

Tongue'-pad' (-păd'), *n.* A great talker. [*Obs.*]

Tongue'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a tongue; specifically (*Bot.*), linear or oblong, and fleshy, blunt at the end, and convex beneath; as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

Tongue'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* Any species of Lingula.

Tongue'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who uses his tongue; a talker; a story-teller; a gossip. [*Poetic*]

Step by step we rose to greatness; through the *tonguesters* we may fall. *Tennyson.*

Tongue'-tie' (-tī'), *n.* (*Med.*) Impeded motion of the tongue because of the shortness of the frænum, or of the adhesion of its margins to the gums. *Dunglison.*

Tongue'-tie', *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

Tongue'-tied' (-tīd'), *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech, esp. when caused by a short frænum.

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love, therefore, and *tongue-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*

Tongue'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Linguatulina.

Tongu'y (tŭng'ў), *a.* Ready or voluble in speaking; as, a *tonguy* speaker. [Written also *tonguey.*] [*Colloq.*]

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *tonique*, Gr. τονικός. See Tone.] **1.** Of or relating to tones or sounds; specifically (*Phon.*), applied to, or distinguishing, a speech sound made with tone unmixed and undimmed by obstruction, such sounds, namely, the vowels and diphthongs, being so called by Dr. James Rush (1833) "from their forming the purest and most plastic material of intonation."

2. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.

3. (*Med.*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Tonic spasm. (*Med.*) See the Note under Spasm.

Ton'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *tonique*, NL. *tonicum.*] **1.** (*Phon.*) A tonic element or letter; a vowel or a diphthong.

2. (*Mus.*) The key tone, or first tone of any scale.

3. (*Med.*) A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system.

Tonic sol-fa (*Mus.*), the name of the most popular among letter systems of notation (at least in England), based on key relationship, and hence called "tonic." Instead of the five lines, clefs, signature, etc., of the usual notation, it employs letters and the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc., variously modified, with other simple signs of duration, of upper or lower octave, etc. See Sol-fa.

Ton'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Tonic. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

To-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tone; tonus.

To-night' (tōō-nīt'), *adv.* [Prep. *to* + *night.*] **1.** On this present or coming night.

2. On the last night past. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To-night', *n.* The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

Ton'ite (tŏn'īt), *n.* [Cf. L. *tonare* to thunder.] An explosive compound; a preparation of gun cotton.

Ton'ka bean' (tŏn'kȧ bēn'). [Cf. F. *tonca, tonka.*] (*Bot.*) The seed of a leguminous tree (*Dipteryx odorata*), native of Guiana. It has a peculiarly agreeable smell, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. Called also *tonquin bean.* [Written also *tonca bean, tonga bean.*]

Ton'nage (tŭn'nāj; 48), *n.* [From Ton a measure.]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship.

2. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons; or, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry. See Ton, *n.* (*b*).

A fleet . . . with an aggregate *tonnage* of 60,000 seemed sufficient to conquer the world. *Motley.*

3. A duty or impost on vessels, estimated per ton; or, a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton transported on canals.

4. The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons; as, the *tonnage* of the United States. See Ton.

☞ There are in common use the following terms relating to tonnage: (*a*) Displacement. (*b*) Register tonnage, gross and net. (*c*) Freight tonnage. (*d*) Builders' measurement. (*e*) Yacht measurement. The first is mainly used for war vessels, where the total weight is likely to be nearly constant. The second is the most important, being that used for commercial purposes. The third and fourth are different rules for ascertaining the actual burden-carrying power of a vessel, and the fifth is for the proper classification of pleasure craft. *Gross tonnage* expresses the total cubical interior space of a vessel; *net tonnage*, the cubical space actually available for freight-carrying purposes. Rules for ascertaining these measurements are established by law.

Tonne (tŭn), *n.* A tun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ton'ni-hood (tŏn'nĭ-hōōd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female of the bullfinch; — called also *tonyhoop.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ton'nish (tŏn'nĭsh), *a.* In the ton; fashionable; modish. — **Ton'nish-ness,** *n.*

To-nom'e-ter (tō-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τόνος a stretching, a tone + *-meter.*] **1.** (*Physics*) An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones.

2. (*Physiol.*) (*a*) An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excised heart of lower animals. (*b*) An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball.

To-nom'e-try (-ĕ-trў), *n.* The act of measuring with a tonometer; specifically (*Med.*), measurement of tension, esp. the tension of the eyeball.

Ton'o-phant (tŏn'ō-fant), *n.* [Gr. τόνος a tone + φαίνειν to show.] (*Physics*) A modification of the kaleidophon, for showing composition of acoustic vibrations. It consists of two thin slips of steel welded together, their length being adjustable by a screw socket.

Ton'ous (tōn'ŭs), *a.* Abounding in tone or sound.

Ton'quin bean' (tŏn'kĭn bēn'). See Tonka bean.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ*, pl.: cf. F. *tonsille.*] (*Anat.*) One of the two glandular organs situated in the throat at the sides of the fauces. The tonsils are sometimes called the *almonds*, from their shape.

Ton'sil-ar (-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsilitic. [Written also *tonsillar.*]

Ton'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, clip. See Tonsure.] Capable of being clipped.

Ton'sil-it'ic (tŏn'sĭl-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Tonsilar. [Written also *tonsillitic.*]

‖ **Ton'sil-i'tis** (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Tonsil, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy. [Written also, and more usually, *tonsillitis.*]

Ton-sil'o-tome (tŏn-sĭl'ō-tōm), *n.* [*Tonsil* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for removing the tonsils.

Ton'sil-ot'o-my (tŏn'sĭl-ŏt'ō-mў), *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of removing the tonsils, or a portion thereof.

Ton'sor (tŏn'sŏr), *n.* [L.] A barber. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear. See Tonsure.] Of or pertaining to a barber, or shaving.

Ton'sure (tŏn'shur), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, clipping, from *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, shave; cf. Gr. τένδειν to gnaw; perhaps akin to Gr. τέμνειν to cut, and E. *tome.*] **1.** The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; also, the state of being shorn.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) The first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, abbot, or cardinal priest, consisting in cutting off the hair from a circular space at the back of the head, with prayers and benedictions; hence, entrance or admission into minor orders. (*b*) The shaven corona, or crown, which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank.

Ton'sured (tŏn'shurd), *a.* Having the tonsure; shaven; shorn; clipped; hence, bald.

A *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn. *Tennyson.*

Ton-tine' (tŏn-tēn'), *n.* [F., from It. *tontina*; — so called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, of the 17th century.] An annuity, with the benefit of survivorship, or a loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship. Thus, an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. Used also adjectively; as, *tontine* insurance.

Too many of the financiers by profession are apt to see nothing in revenue but banks, and circulations, and annuities on lives, and *tontines*, and perpetual rents, and all the small wares of the shop. *Burke.*

‖ **To'nus** (tō'nŭs), *n.* [L. a sound, tone. See Tone.] (*Physiol.*) Tonicity, or tone; as, muscular *tonus.*

To'ny (tō'nў), *n.*; *pl.* Tonies (-nĭz). [Abbrev. from *Anthony.*] A simpleton. *L'Estrange.*

A pattern and companion fit
For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit. *Dryden.*

Too (tōō), *adv.* [The same word as *to*, prep. See To.] **1.** Over; more than enough; — noting excess; as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

His will, *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

2. Likewise; also; in addition.

An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too*. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

Too too, a duplication used to signify great excess.

O that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shak.*

Such is not Charles his *too too* active age. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Also; likewise. See Also.

Took (tŏŏk), *imp.* of Take.

Tool (tōōl), *n.* [OE. *tol, tool*, AS. *tōl*; akin to Icel. *tōl*, Goth. *taujan* to do, to make, *tawi* deed, work, and perhaps to E. *taw* to dress leather. √64.] **1.** An instrument, such as a hammer, saw, plane, file, and the like, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an implement; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, etc.; also, a cutter, chisel, or other part of an instrument or machine that dresses work.

2. A machine for cutting or shaping materials; — also called *machine tool.*

3. Hence, any instrument of use or service.

That angry fool . . .
Whipping her horse, did with his smarting *tool*
Oft whip her dainty self. *Spenser.*

4. A weapon. [*Obs.*]

Him that is aghast of every *tool*. *Chaucer.*

5. A person used as an instrument by another person; — a word of reproach; as, men of intrigue have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

I was not made for a minion or a *tool*. *Burke.*

Tool (tōōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tooled (tōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tooling.] **1.** To shape, form, or finish with a tool. "Elaborately *tooled*." *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To drive, as a coach. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Tool'ing, *n.* Work performed with a tool.

The fine *tooling* and delicate tracery of the cabinet artist is lost upon a building of colossal proportions. *De Quincey.*

Tool'-post' (-pōst'), } *n.* (*Mach.*) The part of a tool-
Tool'-stock' (-stŏk'), } rest in which a cutting tool is clamped.

Tool'-rest' (-rĕst'), *n.* (*Mach.*) The part that supports a tool-post or a tool.

Toom (tōōm), *a.* [OE. *tom*, fr. Icel. *tōmr*; akin to Dan. & Sw. *tom*, AS. *tōme*, adv. Cf. Teem to pour.] Empty. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Wyclif.*

Toom, *v. t.* To empty. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Toon (tōn), *obs. pl.* of Toe. *Chaucer.*

Toon (tōōn), *n.* [Hind. *tun, tūn*, Skr. *tunna.*] (*Bot.*) The reddish brown wood of an East Indian tree (*Cedrela Toona*) closely resembling the Spanish cedar; also, the tree itself.

Toon'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Toon.

Toot (tōōt), *v. i.* [OE. *toten*, AS. *totian* to project; hence, to peep out.] [Written also *tout.*] **1.** To stand out, or be prominent. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

2. To peep; to look narrowly. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

For birds in bushes *tooting*. *Spenser.*

Toot, *v. t.* To see; to spy. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

Toot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tooting.] [Cf. D. *toeten* to blow a horn, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, Dan. *tude*; probably of imitative origin.] To blow or sound a horn; to make a similar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to give forth such a sound, as a horn when blown. "A *tooting* horn." *Howell.*

Tooting horns and rattling teams of mail coaches. *Thackeray.*

Toot, *v. t.* To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*; to blow; to sound.

Toot'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B. Jonson.*

Tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* Teeth (tēth). [OE. *toth, tooth*, AS. *tōð*; akin to OFries. *tōth*, OS. & D. *tand*, OHG. *zand, zan*, G. *zahn*, Icel. *tönn*, Sw. & Dan. *tand*, Goth. *tunpus*, Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, Skr. *danta*; probably originally the p. pr. of the verb to *eat.* √239. Cf. Eat, Dandelion, Dent the tooth of a wheel, Dental, Dentist, Indent, Tine of a fork, Tusk.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the hard, bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx of most vertebrates, and which usually aid in the prehension and mastication of food.

☞ The hard parts of teeth are principally made up of *dentine*, or ivory, and a very hard substance called *enamel.* These are variously combined in different animals. Each tooth consists of three parts, a *crown*, or body, projecting above the gum, one or more *fangs* imbedded in the jaw, and the *neck*, or intermediate part. In some animals one or more of the teeth are modified into tusks which project from the mouth, as in both sexes of the elephant and of the walrus, and in the male narwhal.

In adult man there are thirty-two teeth, composed largely of dentine, but the crowns are covered with enamel, and the fangs with a layer of bone called *cementum.* Of the eight teeth on each half of each jaw, the two in front are *incisors*, then come one *canine*, cuspid, or dog tooth, two *bicuspids*, or false molars, and three *molars*, or grinding teeth. The milk, or temporary, teeth are only twenty in number, there being two incisors, one canine, and two molars on each half of each jaw. The last molars, or wisdom teeth, usually appear long after the others, and occasionally do not appear above the jaw at all.

Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines; *c c* Bicuspids; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

How sharper than a serpent's *tooth* it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*

2. Fig.: Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*. *Dryden.*

3. Any projection corresponding to the tooth of an animal, in shape, position, or office; as, the *teeth*, or cogs, of a cogwheel; a *tooth*, prong, or tine, of a fork; a *tooth*, or the *teeth*, of a comb, a rake, a saw, a file, a card.

4. (*a*) A projecting member resembling a tenon, but fitting into a mortise that is only sunk, not pierced through. (*b*) One of several steps, or offsets, in a *tusk.* See Tusk.

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) An angular or rounded prominence on any edge; as, a *tooth* on the scale of a fish, or on a leaf of a plant; specifically (*Bot.*), one of the appendages at the mouth of the capsule of a moss. See PERISTOME.

6. (*Zoöl.*) Any hard calcareous or chitinous organ found in the mouth of various invertebrates and used in feeding or procuring food; as, the *teeth* of a mollusk or a starfish.

In spite of the teeth, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort. — **In the teeth,** directly; in direct opposition; in front. "Nor strive with all the tempest *in my teeth.*" *Pope.* — **To cast in the teeth,** to retort reproachfully; to taunt or insult one with. — **Tooth and nail,** as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange.* "I shall fight *tooth and nail* for international copyright." *Charles Reade.* — **Tooth coralline** (*Zoöl.*), any sertularian hydroid. — **Tooth edge,** the sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances, as keen acids. — **Tooth key,** an instrument used to extract teeth by a motion resembling that of turning a key. — **Tooth net,** a large fishing net anchored. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.* — **Tooth ornament.** (*Arch.*) Same as DOGTOOTH, *n.*, 2. — **Tooth powder,** a powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice. — **Tooth rash.** (*Med.*) See RED-GUM, 1. — **To show the teeth,** to threaten. "When the Law *shows* her *teeth*, but dares not bite." *Young.* — **To the teeth,** in open opposition; directly to one's face. "That I shall live, and tell him *to* his *teeth*." *Shak.*

Tooth (tōōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOOTHED (tōōtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOOTHING.] **1.** To furnish with teeth.

The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire. *Wordsworth.*

2. To indent; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other. See TOOTH, *n.*, 4. *Moxon.*

Tooth'ache' (-āk'), *n.* (*Med.*) Pain in a tooth or in the teeth; odontalgia.

Toothache grass (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Ctenium Americanum*) having a very pungent taste. — **Toothache tree.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The prickly ash. (*b*) A shrub of the genus *Aralia* (*A. spinosa*).

Tooth'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any notodontian.

Tooth'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar fruit-eating ground pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*) native of the Samoan Islands, and noted for its resemblance, in several characteristics, to the extinct dodo. Its beak is stout and strongly hooked, and the mandible has two or three strong teeth toward the end. Its color is chocolate red. Called also *toothbilled pigeon*, and *manu-mea*.

Toothbill (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

Tooth'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

Tooth'draw'er (-drą'ẽr), *n.* One whose business it is to extract teeth with instruments; a dentist. *Shak.*

Toothed (tōōtht), *a.* **1.** Having teeth; furnished with teeth. "Ruby-lipped and *toothed* with pearl." *Herrick.*

2. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having marginal projecting points; dentate.

Toothed whale (*Zoöl.*), any whale of the order Denticete. See DENTICETE. — **Toothed wheel,** a wheel with teeth or projections cut or set on its edge or circumference, for transmitting motion by their action on the engaging teeth of another wheel.

Toothed Corolla of Single Pink.

Tooth'ful (tōōth'fụl), *a.* Toothsome. [*Obs.*]

Tooth'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of indenting or furnishing with teeth.

2. (*Masonry*) Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up.

Toothing plane, a plane of which the iron is formed into a series of small teeth, for the purpose of roughening surfaces, as of veneers.

Tooth'less, *a.* Having no teeth. *Cowper.*

Tooth'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little tooth, or like projection.

Tooth'let-ed, *a.* Having a toothlet or toothlets; as, a *toothleted* leaf. [Written also *toothletted.*]

Tooth'pick' (-pĭk'), *n.* A pointed instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tooth'pick'er (-ẽr), *n.* A toothpick. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tooth'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Dentalium and allied genera having a tooth-shaped shell. See DENTALIUM.

Toothshell (*Dentalium agile*).
a The Shell. Nat. size.

Tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable. — **Tooth'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Tooth'some-ness,** *n.*

Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fuller.*

Tooth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose roots are fancied to resemble teeth, as certain plants of the genus *Lathræa*, and various species of *Dentaria*. See CORALWORT.

Tooth'y (-ў), *a.* Toothed; with teeth. [*R.*] *Croxall.*

Too-zoo' (tōō-zōō'), *n.* The ringdove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Top (tŏp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *dop, top*, OHG., MHG., & dial. G. *topf*; perhaps akin to G. *topf* a pot.] **1.** A child's toy, commonly in the form of a conoid or pear, made to spin on its point, usually by drawing off a string wound round its surface or stem, the motion being sometimes continued by means of a whip.

2. (*Rope Making*) A plug, or conical block of wood, with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.

Top (tŏp), *n.* [AS. *top*; akin to OFries. *top* a tuft, D. *top* top, OHG. *zopf* end, tip, tuft of hair, G. *zopf* tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, Icel. *toppr* a tuft of hair, crest, top, Dan. *top*, Sw. *topp* pinnacle, top; of uncertain origin. Cf. TUFT.] **1.** The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; summit; apex; vertex; cover; lid; as, the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain; the *top* of the ground.

The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the *top* of heaven doth hold. *Milton.*

2. The utmost degree; the acme; the summit.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

3. The highest rank; the most honorable position; the utmost attainable place; as, to be at the *top* of one's class, or at the *top* of the school.

And wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shak.*

4. The chief person; the most prominent one.

Others . . . aspired to be the *top* of zealots. *Milton.*

5. The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. "From *top* to toe." *Spenser.*

All the stored vengeance of Heaven fall
On her ungrateful *top!* *Shak.*

6. The head, or upper part, of a plant.

The buds . . . are called heads, or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *I. Watts.*

7. (*Naut.*) A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to spread the topmast rigging, thus strengthening the mast, and also furnishes a convenient standing place for the men aloft. *Totten.*

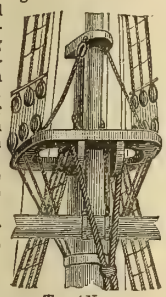

Top (*Naut.*).

8. (*Wool Manuf.*) A bundle or ball of slivers of combed wool, from which the noils, or dust, have been taken out.

9. Eve; verge; point. [*R.*] "He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine." *Knolles.*

10. The part of a cut gem between the girdle, or circumference, and the table, or flat upper surface. *Knight.*

11. *pl.* Top-boots. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

☞ *Top* is often used adjectively or as the first part of compound words, usually self-explaining; as, *top* stone, or *top*stone; *top*-boots, or *top* boots; *top* soil, or *top*-soil.

Top and but (*Shipbuilding*), a phrase used to denote a method of working long tapering planks by bringing the

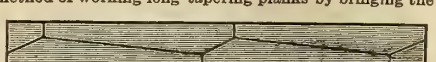

Planks worked Top and But.

but of one plank to the top of the other to make up a constant breadth in two layers. — **Top minnow** (*Zoöl.*), a small viviparous fresh-water fish (*Gambusia patruelis*) abundant in the Southern United States. Also applied to other similar species.

Top, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOPPED (tŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOPPING.] **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent; to tower; as, lofty ridges and *topping* mountains. *Derham.*

2. To predominate; as, *topping* passions. "Influenced by *topping* uneasiness." *Locke.*

3. To excel; to rise above others.

But write thy best, and *top.* *Dryden.*

Top, *v. t.* **1.** To cover on the top; to tip; to cap; — chiefly used in the past participle.

Like moving mountains *topped* with snow. *Waller.*
A mount
Of alabaster, *topped* with golden spires. *Milton.*

2. To rise above; to excel; to outgo; to surpass.

Topping all others in boasting. *Shak.*
Edmund the base shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*

3. To rise to the top of; to go over the top of.

But wind about till thou hast *topped* the hill. *Denham.*

4. To take off the top or upper part of; to crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife. *Evelyn.*

5. To perform eminently, or better than before.

From endeavoring universally to *top* their parts, they will go universally beyond them. *Jeffrey.*

6. (*Naut.*) To raise one end of, as a yard, so that that end becomes higher than the other.

To top off, to complete by putting on, or finishing, the top or uppermost part of; as, *to top off* a stack of hay; hence, to complete; to finish; to adorn.

To'parch (tō'pärk; 277), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, Gr. τοπάρχης; τόπος a place + ἄρχειν to govern, to rule.] The ruler or principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.

The prince and *toparch* of that country. *Fuller.*

To'parch-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* TOPARCHIES (-ĭz). [L. *toparchia*, Gr. τοπαρχία. See TOPARCH.] A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch; as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies.* *Fuller.*

Top'-ar'mor (tŏp'är'mẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A top railing supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

To'pau (tō'pą), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The rhinoceros bird (*a*).

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [OE. *topas*, F. *topaze*, L. *topazos*, or *topazion*, a kind of precious stone, Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον; possibly akin to Skr. *tap* to glow (cf. TEPID). According to some, the name is from *Topazos*, a small island in the Red Sea, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid, also colorless, and of greenish, bluish, or brownish shades. It sometimes occurs massive and opaque. It is a fluosilicate of alumina, and is used as a gem.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of large, brilliantly colored humming birds of the genus *Topaza*, of South America and the West Indies.

☞ The two tail feathers next to the central ones are much longer than the rest, curved, and crossed. The throat is metallic yellowish-green, with a tint like topaz in the center, the belly is bright crimson, the back bright red. Called also *topaz hummer.*

False topaz. (*Min.*) See the Note under QUARTZ.

To-paz'o-lite (tō-păz'ō-līt), *n.* [*Topaz* + *-lite*: cf. F. *topazolithe.*] (*Min.*) A topaz-yellow variety of garnet.

Top'-block' (tŏp'blŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large iron-bound block strapped with a hook, and, when used, hung to an eyebolt in the cap, — used in swaying and lowering the topmast. *Totten.*

Top'-boots' (-bōōts'), *n. pl.* High boots, having generally a band of some kind of light-colored leather around the upper part of the leg; riding boots.

Top'-chain' (-chān'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A chain for slinging the lower yards, in time of action, to prevent their falling, if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

Top'-cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action to protect the topmen.

Top'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; an overcoat.

Top'-drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* To drain the surface of, as land; as, to *top-drain* a field or farm.

Top'-drain'ing, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

Top'-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOP-DRESSED (-drĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOP-DRESSING.] To apply a surface dressing of manure to, as land.

Top'-dress'ing, *n.* The act of applying a dressing of manure to the surface of land; also, manure so applied.

Tope (tōp), *n.* [Probably from Skr. *stūpa* a tope, a stupa, through Prakrit *thūpo.*] A moundlike Buddhist sepulcher, or memorial monument, often erected over a Buddhist relic.

Tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu.*] A grove or clump of trees; as, a toddy *tope.* [*India*] *Whitworth.*

Tope, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small shark or dogfish (*Galeorhinus*, or *Galeus*, *galeus*), native of Europe, but found also on the coasts of California and Tasmania; — called also *toper*, *oil shark*, *miller's dog*, and *penny dog.*

Tope (*Galeorhinus galeus*, or *Galeus galeus*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) The wren. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOPED (tōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOPING.] [F. *tôper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tôpe* agreed!; — perhaps imitative of the sound of striking hands on concluding a bargain. From being used in play, it came to be used in English as a drinking term, probably at first in accepting a toast.] To drink hard or frequently; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

To'per (tō'pẽr), *n.* One who topes, or drinks frequently or to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Top'et (tŏp'ĕt), *n.* [F. *toupet* tuft. See TOUPEE.] (*Zoöl.*) The European crested titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Top'ful (tŏp'fụl), *a.* Full to the top, or brim; brimful. "*Topful* of direst cruelty." *Shak.*

[He] was so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *I. Watts.*

Top'gal'lant (-găl'lant; *among seamen* tŏ-găl'lant), *a.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; designating, or pertaining to, the third spars in order from the deck; as, the *topgallant* mast, yards, braces, and the like. See *Illustration* of SHIP.

2. Fig.: Highest; elevated; splendid. "The consciences of *topgallant* sparks." *L'Estrange.*

Topgallant breeze, a breeze in which the topgallant sails may properly be carried.

Top'gal'lant, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A topgallant mast or sail.

2. Fig.: Anything elevated or splendid. *Bacon.*

Toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus, tofus*, tufa, or tuff. Cf. TUFA, TOFUS, TOPHUS.] (*Min.*) A kind of sandstone.

To-pha'ceous (tō-fā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tophaceus, tofaceus.*] Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

Top'-ham'per (-hăm'pẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. [Written also *top hamper.*]

All the ships of the fleet . . . were so encumbered with *top-hamper*, so overweighted in proportion to their draught of water, that they could bear but little canvas, even with smooth seas and light and favorable winds. *Motley.*

Top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ў), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part. *Sir H. Wotton.*

To'phet (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōphet*, literally, a place to be spit upon, an abominable place, fr. *tūph* to spit out.] A place lying east or southeast of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom. [Written also *Topheth.*]

And he defiled *Topheth*, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10.

☞ It seems to have been at first part of the royal garden, but it was afterwards defiled and polluted by the sacrifices of Baal and the fires of Moloch, and resounded with the cries of burning infants. At a later period, its altars and high places were thrown down, and all the filth of the city poured into it, until it became the abhorrence of Jerusalem, and, in symbol, the place where are wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Toph'in (tŏf'ĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TOPH.

To'phus (tō'fŭs), *n.; pl.* TOPHI (-fī). [NL.: cf. F. *tophus* a mineral concretion in the joint. See TOPH.] [Written also *tofus*.] **1.** (*Med.*) One of the mineral concretions about the joints, and in other situations, occurring chiefly in gouty persons. They consist usually of urate of sodium; when occurring in the internal organs they are also composed of phosphate of calcium.

2. (*Min.*) Calcareous tufa.

Top'i-a'ri-an (tŏp'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [See TOPIARY.] Of or pertaining to the ornamental cutting and trimming of trees, hedges, etc.; practicing ornamental gardening. [*R.*] "The *topiarian* artist." *Sir W. Scott.*

All the pedantries of the *topiarian* art. *C. Kingsley.*

Top'i-a-ry (tŏp'ĭ-ā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening, fr. *topia* (sc. *opera*) ornamental gardening, fr. Gr. τόπος a place.] Of or pertaining to ornamental gardening; produced by cutting, trimming, etc.; topiarian.

Topiary work, arbors, shrubbery, hedges, or the like, cut and trimmed into fanciful forms, as of animals, buildings, etc.

Top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [F. *topiques*, pl., L. *topica* the title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός of or for place, concerning τόποι, or commonplaces, fr. τόπος a place.] **1.** (*Rhet. & Logic*) (*a*) One of the various general forms of argument employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning,—denominated by Aristotle τόποι (literally, places), as being the places or sources from which arguments may be derived, or to which they may be referred; also, a prepared form of argument, applicable to a great variety of cases, with a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves; a commonplace of argument or oratory. (*b*) *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; a system or scheme of forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle.

These *topics*, or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult. *Blair.*

In this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topic*, but a transcendent that runs through all *topics*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An argument or reason. [*Obs.*]

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topics* can work upon. *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, or argument, or literary composition; also, the general or main subject of the whole; a matter treated of; a subject, as of conversation or of thought; a matter; a point; a head.

4. (*Med.*) An external local application or remedy, as a plaster, a blister, etc. [*Obsoles.*] *Wiseman.*

Top'ic, *a.* Topical. *Drayton. Holland.*

Top'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *topique*, LL. *topicus*, Gr. τοπικός. See TOPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a place; limited; local, or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy; a *topical* claim or privilege.

2. (*Rhet. & Logic*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; according to topics.

3. Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable, as an argument.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Top'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a topical manner; with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic.

Top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental knot worn on top of the head, as by women.

A great, stout servant girl, with cheeks as red as her *topknot*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small European flounder (*Rhombus punctatus*). The name is also applied to allied species.

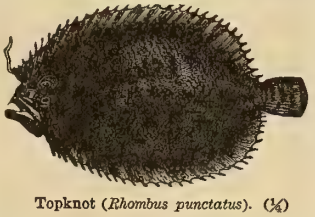

Topknot (*Rhombus punctatus*). (⅓)

Top'less, *a.* Having no top, or no visible top; hence, fig.: very lofty; supreme; unequaled. "The *topless* Apennines." "*Topless* fortunes." *Beau. & Fl.*

Top'-light' (-līt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A lantern or light on the top of a vessel.

Top'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TOPMEN (-mĕn). **1.** See TOPSMAN, 2.

2. (*Naut.*) A man stationed in the top.

Top'mast (-măst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast, and below the topgallant mast.

Top'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

The nightingale may claim the *topmost* bough. *Cowper.*

To-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *topographe*, Gr. τοπογράφος.] One who is skilled in the science of topography; one who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.

Dante is the one authorized *topographer* of the mediæval hell. *Milman.*

Top'o-graph'ic (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *topo-*
Top'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *graphique*.] Of or pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place. — **Top'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Topographical map. See under CADASTRAL. — Topographical surveying. See under SURVEYING.

To-pog'ra-phist (tō-pŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* A topographer.

To-pog'ra-phy (-fỹ), *n.* [F. *topographie*, Gr. τοπογραφία; τόπος a place + γράφειν to write.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; especially, the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region.

☞ *Topography*, as the description of particular places, is distinguished from *chorography*, the description of a region or a district, and from *geography*, the description of the earth or of countries. *Brande & C.*

To-pol'o-gy (tō-pŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. τόπος place + *-logy*.] The art of, or a method for, assisting the memory by associating the thing or subject to be remembered with some place. [*R.*]

To-pon'o-my (tō-pŏn'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. τόπος place + νέμειν to distribute.] The designation of position and direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

Top'piece' (tŏp'pēs'), *n.* A small wig for the top of the head; a toupee.

Top'ping (-pĭng), *a.* **1.** Rising above; surpassing.

2. Hence, assuming superiority; proud.

The great and flourishing condition of some of the *topping* sinners of the world. *South.*

3. Fine; gallant. [*Slang*] *Johnson.*

Top'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tops; the act of cutting off the top.

2. (*Naut.*) The act of raising one extremity of a spar higher than the other.

3. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatcheling. *Craig.*

Topping lift (*Naut.*), a large, strong tackle employed to raise or top the outer end of a gaff, or of a boom.

Top'ping-ly, *adv.* In a topping or proud manner.

Top'ping-ly, *a.* Same as TOPPING, *a.*, 3. [*Obs.*] "*Toppingly* guests." *Tusser.*

Top'ple (tŏp'p'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOPPLING (-plĭng).] [From TOP summit.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

Top'ple, *v. t.* To throw down; to overturn.

He *toppled* crags from the precipice. *Longfellow.*

Top'-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Proud to the highest degree. [*R.*] "This *top-proud* fellow." *Shak.*

Top'-rope' (-rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for hoisting and lowering a topmast, and for other purposes.

Top'sail' (-sāl'; -s'l, *among seamen*), *n.* (*Naut.*) In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. This sail is the one most frequently reefed or furled in working the ship. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the sail set upon and above the gaff. See CUTTER, SCHOONER, SLOOP, SAIL, and SHIP.

Topsail schooner. (*Naut.*) See SCHOONER, and *Illustration* in Appendix.

Tops'-and-bot'toms (tŏps'ănd-bŏt'tŭmz), *n. pl.* Small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven,—used as food for infants.

'T is said that her *tops-and-bottoms* were gilt. *Hood.*

Top'-shaped' (tŏp'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a top; (*Bot.*) cone-shaped, with the apex downward; turbinate.

Top'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine top-shaped shells of the genus *Trochus*, or family *Trochidæ*.

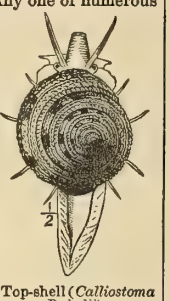

Top-shell (*Calliostoma Bairdii*).

Tops'man (tŏps'măn), *n.; pl.* TOPSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** The chief drover of those who drive a herd of cattle. *P. Cyc.*

2. The uppermost sawyer in a saw pit; a topman. *Simmonds.*

Top'soil' (tŏp'soil'), *n.* The upper layer of soil; surface soil.

Top'soil'ing, *n.* (*Engin.*) The act or art of taking off the top soil of land before an excavation or embankment is begun.

Top'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sỹ-tûr'vỹ), *adv.* [Earlier *topside-turvey*, *topsy-tervy*; probably for *top so turvy*; that is, the top as turvy, as it were turvy; where *turvy* probably means, overturned, fr. AS. *torfian* to throw.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy*.

Top'-tack'le (tŏp'tăk'k'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle used in hoisting and lowering the topmast.

Top'-tim'bers (-tĭm'bẽrz), *n.* (*Naut.*) The highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being those above the futtocks. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Top'-tool' (-tōōl'), *n.* (*Blacksmithing*) A tool applied to the top of the work, in distinction from a tool inserted in the anvil and on which the work is placed.

Toque (tōk), *n.* [F. *toque*; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *toc*.] **1.** A kind of cap worn in the 16th century, and copied in modern fashions; — called also *toquet*.

His velvet *toque* stuck as airily as ever upon the side of his head. *Motley.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the bonnet monkey.

To-quet' (tō-kā'), *n.* See TOQUE, 1.

Tor (tôr), *n.* [AS. *torr*; cf. Gael. *torr*. Cf. TOWER.] **1.** A tower; a turret. [*R.*] *Ray.*

2. A high-pointed hill; a rocky pinnacle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A rolling range of dreary moors, unbroken by *tor* or tree. *C. Kingsley.*

To-race' (tō-rās'), **To-rase'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + OE. *ræsen* to rage.] To scratch to pieces. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tor'bern-ite (tôr'bẽrn-īt), *n.* [So named after *Torber* Bergmann, a Swedish chemist.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in emerald-green tabular crystals having a micaceous structure. It is a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper. Called also *copper uranite*, and *chalcolite*.

Torc (tôrk), *n.* Same as TORQUE, 1.

Torch (tôrch), *n.* [OE. *torche*, F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp, pad; probably from a derivative of L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, because twisted like a rope; cf. F. *torcher* to rub, wipe, It. *torcia* a torch, *torciare* to wrap, twist, OF. *torse* a torse. Cf. TORTURE.] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood; a large candle or flambeau, or a lamp giving a large, flaring flame.

They light the nuptial *torch*. *Milton.*

Torch thistle. (*Bot.*) See under THISTLE.

Torch'bear'er (tôrch'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One whose office it is to carry a torch. *Shak.*

Torch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives light with a torch, or as if with a torch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Torch'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of a torch, or of torches. Also adjectively; as, a *torchlight* procession.

Tor'chon lace' (tôr'shŏn lās'). [F. *torchon* a kind of coarse napkin.] A simple thread lace worked upon a pillow with coarse threads; also, a similar lace made by machinery.

Torch'wood' (tôrch'wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The inflammable wood of certain trees (*Amyris balsamifera*, *A. Floridana*, etc.); also, the trees themselves.

Torch'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common mullein, the stalks of which, dipped in suet, anciently served for torches. Called also *torch*, and *hig-taper*.

Tore (tōr), *imp.* of TEAR.

Tore, *n.* [Probably from the root of *tear*; cf. W. *tór* a break, cut, *tóri* to break, cut.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

Tore, *n.* [See TORUS.] **1.** (*Arch.*) Same as TORUS.

2. (*Geom.*) (*a*) The surface described by the circumference of a circle revolving about a straight line in its own plane. (*b*) The solid inclosed by such a surface; — sometimes called an *anchor ring*.

To're-a-dor' (tō'rē-ā-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter.

To-rend' (tō-rĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TO-RENT.] [Pref. *to-* + *rend*.] To rend in pieces. [*Obs.*]

The wolf hath many a sheep and lamb *to-rent*. *Chaucer.*

Tor'et (tŏr'ĕt), *n.* [Probably dim. fr. *tore*, *torus*.] A turret. [*Obs.*]

Tor'et, *n.* A ring for fastening a hawk's leash to the jesses; also, a ring affixed to the collar of a dog, etc. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To-reu'ma-tog'ra-phy (tō-rụ'mà-tŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα, τορεύματος, embossed work, work in relief (from τορεύειν to bore through, to work in relief) + *-graphy*.] A description of sculpture such as bas-relief in metal.

To-reu'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα embossed work + *-logy*.] The art or the description of sculpture such as bas-relief in metal; toreumatography.

To-reu'tic (tō-rụ'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός belonging to work in relief.] (*Sculp.*) In relief; pertaining to sculpture in relief, especially of metal; also, pertaining to chasing such as surface ornamentation in metal.

Tor'goch (tôr'gŏk), *n.* The saibling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **To-ril'lo** (tō-rĭl'lō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torillo* a little bull.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of Turnix (*Turnix sylvatica*) native of Spain and Northern Africa.

To'rin-ese' (tō'rĭn-ēz' *or* -ēs'), *a.* [It.] Of or pertaining to Turin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Turin; collectively, the people of Turin.

Tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *torment*, F. *tourment*, fr. L. *tormentum* an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl. See TORTURE.] **1.** (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine for casting stones. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. Extreme pain; anguish; torture; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. *Chaucer.*

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*. *Matt.* iv. 24.

Tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TORMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TORMENTING.] [OF. *tormenter*, F. *tourmenter*.] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating misery upon, either of body or mind; to torture. "Art thou come hither to *torment* us before our time?" *Matt.* viii. 29.

2. To pain; to distress; to afflict.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented*. *Matt.* viii. 6.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances. [*Colloq.*]

4. To put into great agitation. [*R.*] "[They], soaring on main wing, *tormented* all the air." *Milton.*

Tor-ment'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, torments; a tormentor.

2. An executioner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tor-ment'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of torment; causing, or accompanied by, torment; excruciating. [*R.*] *Tillotson.*

Tor'men-til (tôr'mĕn-tĭl), *n.* [F. *tormentille*; cf. Pr., It., & NL. *tormentilla*, Sp. *tormentila*; all fr. L. *tormentum* pain. So called because it is said to allay pain. See TORMENT.] (*Bot.*) A rosaceous herb (*Potentilla Tormentilla*), the root of which is used as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes, or tormina, in diarrhea.

Tor-ment'ing (tôr-mĕnt'ĭng), *a.* Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* dream. — **Tor-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'ment-ise (tôr'mĕnt-īz), *n.* [See TORMENT.] Torture; torment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tor-ment'or (tôr-mĕnt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures. *Jer. Taylor.*

Thoughts, my *tormentors*, armed with deadly stings. *Milton.*

2. (*Agric.*) An implement for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running upon wheels. *Hebert.*

Tor-ment'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who torments.

Fortune ordinarily cometh after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentress* of glory and honor. *Holland.*

Tor'ment-ry (tôr'mĕnt-rỹ), *n.* Anything producing torment, annoyance, or pain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Tor'mi-na** (tôr'mĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., a griping in the belly.] (*Med.*) Acute, colicky pains; gripes.

Tor'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with tormina; griping.

Torn (tôrn), *p. p.* of Tear.

Tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* Tornadoes (-dōz). [From Sp. or Pg. *tornar* to turn, return, L. *tornare* to turn, hence, a whirling wind. The Sp. & Pg. *tornada* is a return. See Turn.] A violent whirling wind; specifically (*Meteorol.*), a tempest distinguished by a rapid whirling and slow progressive motion, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, and commonly of short duration and small breadth; a small cyclone.

‖ **Tor-na'ri-a** (tôr-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Tornariæ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *tornare* to turn.] (*Zoöl.*) The peculiar free swimming larva of Balanoglossus. See *Illust.* in Append.

To-rose' (tō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See Torus.] Cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions; having the surface covered with rounded prominences.

To-ros'i-ty (tō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being torose.

To'rous (tō'rŭs), *a.* Torose.

Tor-ped'i-nous (tôr-pĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a torpedo; resembling a torpedo; exerting a benumbing influence; stupefying; dull; torpid.

Fishy were his eyes; *torpedinous* was his manner. *De Quincey.*

Tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.; pl.* Torpedoes (-dōz). [L. *torpedo, -inis*, from *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid. See Torpid.]

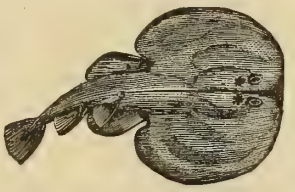

European Torpedo, or Crampfish (*Torpedo vulgaris*). (1/35)

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes belonging to *Torpedo* and allied genera. They are related to the rays, but have the power of giving electrical shocks. Called also *crampfish*, and *numbfish*. See *Electrical fish*, under Electrical.

☞ The common European torpedo (*T. vulgaris*) and the American species (*T. occidentalis*) are the best known.

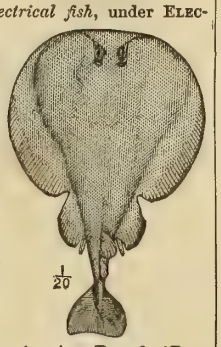

American Torpedo (*T. occidentalis*). Male. 1/20

2. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. Specifically: —

(*a*) A quantity of explosives anchored in a channel, beneath the water, or set adrift in a current, and so arranged that they will be exploded when touched by a vessel, or when an electric circuit is closed by an operator on shore.

(*b*) A kind of small submarine boat carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a ship against another ship at a distance, or made self-propelling, and otherwise automatic in its action against a distant ship.

3. (*Mil.*) A kind of shell or cartridge buried in earth, to be exploded by electricity or by stepping on it.

4. (*Railroad*) A kind of detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels, — used as an alarm signal.

5. An explosive cartridge or shell lowered or dropped into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear the well of obstructions or to open communication with a source of supply of oil.

6. A kind of firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

Fish torpedo, a spindle-shaped, or fish-shaped, self-propelling submarine torpedo. — **Spar torpedo**, a canister or other vessel containing an explosive charge, and attached to the end of a long spar which projects from a ship or boat and is thrust against an enemy's ship, exploding the torpedo. — **Torpedo boat**, a vessel adapted for carrying, launching, operating, or otherwise making use of, torpedoes against an enemy's ship. — **Torpedo nettings**, nettings made of chains or bars, which can be suspended around a vessel and allowed to sink beneath the surface of the water, as a protection against torpedoes.

Tor-pe'do, *v. t.* To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo. *London Spectator.*

Tor'pent (tôr'pent), *a.* [L. *torpens*, p. pr. of *torpere* to be numb.] Having no motion or activity; incapable of motion; benumbed; torpid. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Tor-pes'cence (tôr-pĕs'sens), *n.* The quality or state of being torpescent; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

Tor-pes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *torpescens*, p. pr. of *torpescere* to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, incho. fr. *torpere*. See Torpid.] Becoming torpid or numb. *Shenstone.*

Tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; benumbed; as, a *torpid* limb.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*. *Ray.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. *Sir M. Hale.*

Tor-pid'i-ty (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Same as Torpidness.

Tor'pid-ly (tôr'pĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a torpid manner.

Tor'pid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being torpid.

Tor'pi-fy (-pĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Torpified (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Torpifying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *torpere* to be torpid + *-fy*.] To make torpid; to numb, or benumb.

Tor'pi-tude (-tūd), *n.* Torpidness. [*Obs.*] "In a kind of *torpitude*, or sleeping state." *Derham.*

Tor'por (tôr'pŏr), *n.* [L., from *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion, or of the power of motion; a state of inactivity with partial or total insensibility; numbness.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; inactivity; as, a *torpor* of the mental faculties.

Tor'por-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + *facere* to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Tor'quate (tôr'kwāt), *a.* [L. *torquatus* wearing a collar.] (*Zoöl.*) Collared; having a torques, or distinct colored ring around the neck.

Tor'qua-ted (tôr'kwā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *torquatus*.] Having or wearing a torque, or neck chain.

Torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, especially as worn by ancient barbaric nations, as the Gauls, Germans, and Britons.

2. [L. *torquere* to twist.] (*Mech.*) That which tends to produce torsion; a couple of forces. *J. Thomson.*

3. (*Phys. Science*) A turning or twisting; tendency to turn, or cause to turn, about an axis.

Torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [L. *torquere* to twist, to turn, to wind.] **1.** Wreathed; twisted. [*R.*]

2. (*Her.*) Twisted; bent; — said of a dolphin haurient, which forms a figure like the letter S.

‖ **Tor'ques** (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L., a necklace. See Torque, 1.] (*Zoöl.*) A cervical ring of hair or feathers, distinguished by its color or structure; a collar.

Tor're-fac'tion (tŏr'rē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *torrefacere, torrefactum*, to torrefy: cf. F. *torréfaction*. See Torrefy.] The act or process of torrefying, or the state of being torrefied *Bp. Hall.*

Tor're-fy (tŏr'rē-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Torrefied (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Torrefying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *torrere* to parch + *-fy*: cf. F. *torréfier*, L. *torrefacere*.] [Written also *torrify*.] **1.** To dry by a fire. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Metal.*) To subject to scorching heat, so as to drive off volatile ingredients; to roast, as ores.

3. (*Pharm.*) To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

Tor'rent (-rent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere* to dry by heat, to burn. See Torrid.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice.

The roaring *torrent* is deep and wide. *Longfellow.*

2. Fig.: A violent or rapid flow; a strong current; a flood; as, a *torrent* of vices; a *torrent* of eloquence.

At length, Erasmus, that great injured name, . . .
Stemmed the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

Tor'rent, *a.* [See Torrent, *n.*] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream. "Waves of *torrent* fire." *Milton.*

Tor-ren'tial (tŏr-rĕn'shal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Tor-ren'tine (tŏr-rĕn'tĭn), } torrent; having the character of a torrent; caused by a torrent. [*R.*]

Tor'ri-cel'li-an (tŏr'rĭ-sĕl'lĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who, in 1643, discovered that the rise of a liquid in a tube, as in the barometer, is due to atmospheric pressure. See Barometer.

Torricellian tube, a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at the lower end and hermetically sealed at the upper, such as is used in the barometer. — **Torricellian vacuum** (*Physics*), a vacuum produced by filling with a fluid, as mercury, a tube hermetically closed at one end, and, after immersing the other end in a vessel of the same fluid, allowing the inclosed fluid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the barometer. *Hutton.*

Tor'rid (tŏr'rĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, to burn, akin to E. *thirst*: cf. F. *torride*. See Thirst.] **1.** Parched; dried with heat; as, a *torrid* plain or desert. "Barca or Cyrene's *torrid* soil." *Milton.*

2. Violently hot; drying or scorching with heat; burning; parching. "*Torrid* heat." *Milton.*

Torrid zone (*Geog.*), that space or broad belt of the earth, included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of every year, and the heat is always great.

Tor-rid'i-ty (tŏr-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Torridness. [*R.*]

Tor'rid-ness (tŏr'rĭd-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being torrid or parched.

Tor'ril (tŏr'rĭl), *n.* A worthless woman; also, a worthless horse. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tor'rock (-rŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tor'sal (tôr'sal), *n.* (*Carp.*) A torsel. *Knight.*

Torse (tôrs), *n.* [OF., fr. OF. & F. *tors, torse*, twisted, wreathed, p. p. of *tordre* to twist, L. *torquere*. See Torture.] **1.** (*Her.*) A wreath.

2. [F. *tors, torse*, twisted.] (*Geom.*) A developable surface. See under Developable.

Tor'sel (tôr'sĕl), *n.* (*Carp.*) A plate of timber for the end of a beam or joist to rest on. *Gwilt.*

Tor'si-bil'i-ty (tôr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The tendency, as of a rope, to untwist after being twisted.

Tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio*, fr. L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist. See Torture.] **1.** The act of turning or twisting, or the state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction.

2. (*Mech.*) That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted; torsibility.

Angle of torsion (of a curve) (*Geom.*), the indefinitely small angle between two consecutive osculating planes of a curve of double curvature. — **Moment of torsion** (*Mech.*), the moment of a pair of equal and opposite couples which tend to twist a body. — **Torsion balance** (*Physics*), an instrument for estimating very minute forces, as electric or magnetic attractions and repulsions, by the torsion of a very slender wire or fiber having at its lower extremity a horizontal bar or needle, upon which the forces act. — **Torsion scale**, a scale for weighing in which the fulcra of the levers or beams are strained wires or strips acting by torsion.

Tor'sion-al (tôr'shŭn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to torsion; resulting from torsion, or the force with which a thread or wire returns to a state of rest after having been twisted round its axis; as, *torsional* force.

Torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Dan.; akin to Icel. *þorskr* a codfish, G. *dorsch*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cusk. See Cusk. (*b*) The codfish. Called also *tusk*.

Tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.; pl.* E. Torsos (-sōz), It. Torsi (-sē). [It. *torso*, probably fr. L. *thyrsus* a stalk, stem, thyrsus, Gr. *θύρσος*; cf. OHG. *torso, turso*, a stalk, stem, G. *dorsche* a cabbage stalk. Cf. Thyrsus, Truss.] The human body, as distinguished from the head and limbs; in sculpture, the trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

Tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., from LL. *tortum*, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend. See Torture.] **1.** Mischief; injury; calamity. [*Obs.*]

That had them long opprest with *tort*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) Any civil wrong or injury; a wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which an action will lie; a form of action, in some parts of the United States, for a wrong or injury.

‖ **Executor de son tort.** See under Executor. — **Tort feasor** (*Law*), a wrongdoer; a trespasser. *Wharton.*

Tort, *a.* Stretched tight; taut. [*R.*]

Yet holds he them with *tortest* rein. *Emerson.*

Tor'ta (tôr'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torta* a cake.] (*Metal.*) A flat heap of moist, crushed silver ore, prepared for the patio process.

Tor'teau (tôr'tō), *n.; pl.* Torteaux (-tōz). [OF. *torteau, tortel*, from L. *tortus* twisted. See Tort.] (*Her.*) A roundel of a red color.

Tor'ti-col'lis (-tĭ-kŏl'lĭs), *n.* [F. *torticolis*; L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist + *collum* the neck.] (*Med.*) See Wryneck.

Tor'tile (tôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist: cf. F. *tortile*.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tor-til'i-ty (tôr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being tortile, twisted, or wreathed.

‖ **Tor-til'la** (tôr-tēl'lyȧ), *n.* [Sp.] An unleavened cake, as of maize flour, baked on a heated iron or stone.

Tor'tion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *tortio*. See Torsion.] Torment; pain. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Tor'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [From Tort.] **1.** Injurious; wrongful. [*Obs.*] "*Tortious* power." *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) Implying tort, or private injury for which the law gives damages; involving tort.

Tor'tious-ly, *adv.* (*Law*) In a tortious manner.

Tor'tive (tôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.*

Tor'toise (tôr'tĭs *or* -tŭs; 277), *n.* [OE. *tortuce*, fr. OF. *tortis* crooked, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere, tortum*, to wind; cf. F. *tortue* tortoise, LL. *tortuca, tartuca*, Pr. *tortesa* crookedness, *tortis* crooked. So called in allusion to its crooked feet. See Torture.]

Spotted Tortoise (*Chelopus guttatus*). 1/4

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of reptiles of the order Testudinata.

☞ The term is applied especially to the land and fresh-water species, while the marine species are generally called *turtles*, but the terms *tortoise* and *turtle* are used synonymously by many writers. See Testudinata, Terrapin, and Turtle.

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) Same as Testudo, 2.

Box tortoise, Land tortoise, etc. See under Box, Land, etc. — **Painted tortoise.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Painted turtle*, under Painted. — **Soft-shell tortoise.** (*Zoöl.*) See Trionyx. — **Spotted tortoise.** (*Zoöl.*) A small American fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus*, or *Nanemys, guttatus*) having a blackish carapace on which are scattered round yellow spots. — **Tortoise beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small tortoise-shaped beetles. Many of them have a brilliant metallic luster. The larvæ feed upon the leaves of various plants, and protect themselves beneath a mass of dried excrement held over the back by means of the caudal spines. The golden tortoise beetle (*Cassida auricalcea*) is found on the morning-glory vine and allied plants. — **Tortoise plant.** (*Bot.*) See *Elephant's foot*, under Elephant. — **Tortoise shell**, the substance of the shell or horny plates of several species of sea turtles, especially of the hawkbill turtle. It is used in inlaying and in the manufacture of various ornamental articles. — **Tortoise-shell butterfly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of handsomely colored butterflies of the genus *Aglais*, as *A. Milberti*, and *A. urticæ*, both of which, in the larval state, feed upon nettles. — **Tortoise-shell turtle** (*Zoöl.*), the hawk bill turtle. See Hawkbill.

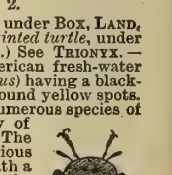

Tortoise beetle (*Cassida aurichalcea*). X2

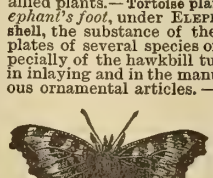

Tortoise-Shell Butterfly (*Vanessa*, or *Aglais, Milberti*). 1/2

Tor'tri-cid (tôr'trĭ-sĭd), *a.* [See Tortrix.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to Tortrix, or the family *Tortricidæ*.

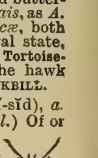

Leaf Roller. Imago. Nat. size.

‖ **Tor'trix** (tôr'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small moths of the family *Tortricidæ*, the larvæ of which usually roll up the leaves of plants on which they live; — also called *leaf roller*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tropical short-tailed snakes, which are not venomous. One species (*Tortrix scytalæ*) is handsomely banded with black, and

is sometimes worn alive by the natives of Brazil for a necklace.

Tor'tu-lous (tôr'tŭ-lŭs; 135), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Swelled out at intervals like a knotted cord.

Tor'tu-ose' (-tŭ-ōs'), *a.* [See TORTUOUS.] Wreathed; twisted; winding. *Loudon.*

Tor'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *tortuositas*: cf. F. *tortuosité*.] The quality or state of being tortuous.

Tor'tu-ous (tôr'tŭ-ŭs; 135), *a.* [OE. *tortuos*, L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, winding, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist: cf. F. *tortueux*. See TORTURE.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* train; a *tortuous* leaf or corolla.

The badger made his dark and *tortuous* hole on the side of every hill where the copsewood grew thick. *Macaulay.*

2. Fig.: Deviating from rectitude; indirect; erroneous; deceitful.

That course became somewhat less *tortuous*, when the battle of the Boyne had cowed the spirit of the Jacobites. *Macaulay.*

3. Injurious; tortious. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Astrol.*) Oblique; — applied to the six signs of the zodiac (from Capricorn to Gemini) which ascend most rapidly and obliquely. [*Obs.*] *Skeat.*

Infortunate ascendent *tortuous*. *Chaucer.*

— Tor'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Tor'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tor'tur-a-ble (tôr'tŭr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being tortured.

Tor'ture (tôr'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture; probably akin to Gr. τρέπειν to turn, G. *drechseln* to turn on a lathe, and perhaps to E. *queer*. Cf. CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, RETORT, TART, *n.*, TORCH, TORMENT, TORTION, TORT, TROPE.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment; as, *torture* of mind. *Shak.*

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

2. Especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person, as by water or fire, by the boot or thumbkin, or by the rack or wheel.

3. The act or process of torturing.

Torture, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age, was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640. *Macaulay.*

Tor'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TORTURED (-tŭrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TORTURING.] [Cf. F. *torturer*.] **1.** To put to torture; to pain extremely; to harass; to vex.

2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person. *Shak.*

3. To wrest from the proper meaning; to distort. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow. [*Obs.*]

The bow *tortureth* the string. *Bacon.*

Tor'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

Tor'tur-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to torture. *Beau. & Fl.*

Tor'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Involving, or pertaining to, torture. [*R.*] "The *torturous* crucifixion." *I. Disraeli.*

‖ **Tor'u-la** (tôr'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TORULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *torus* a semicircular molding.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) A chain of spherical bacteria. (*b*) A genus of budding fungi. Same as SACCHAROMYCES. Also used adjectively.

Tor'u-la-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having the appearance of a torula; in the form of a little chain; as, a *torulaform* string of micrococci.

Tor'u-lose' (tôr'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*: cf. F. *toruleux*. See TORUS.] (*Bot.*) Same as TOROSE.

Tor'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Same as TOROSE.

‖ **To'rus** (tō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation. Cf. 3d TORE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular. See *Illust.* of MOLDING. *Brande & C.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the ventral parapodia of tubicolous annelids. It usually has the form of an oblong thickening or elevation of the integument with rows of uncini or hooks along the center. See *Illust.* under TUBICOLÆ.

3. (*Bot.*) The receptacle, or part of the flower on which the carpels stand.

4. (*Geom.*) See 3d TORE, 2.

Torved (tôrvd), *a.* Stern; grim. See TORVOUS. [*Obs.*]

But yesterday his breath
Awed Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death.
J. Webster (1654).

Tor'vi-ty (tôr'vĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *torvitas*. See TORVOUS.] Sourness or severity of countenance; sternness. [*Obs.*]

Tor'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *torvus*.] Sour of aspect; of a severe countenance; stern; grim. [*Obs.*]

That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger. *Derham.*

To'ry (tō'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TORIES (-rĭz). [Properly used of the Irish bogtrotters who robbed and plundered during the English civil wars, professing to be in sympathy with the royal cause; hence transferred to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; probably from Ir. *toiridhe*, *tor*, a pursuer; akin to Ir. & Gael. *toir* a pursuit.] **1.** (*Eng. Politics*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the progressive party which was formerly called the Whig, and is now called the Liberal, party; an earnest supporter of existing royal and ecclesiastical authority.

☞ The word *Tory* first occurs in English history in 1679, during the struggle in Parliament occasioned by the introduction of the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the line of succession, and was applied by the advocates of the bill to its opponents as a title of obloquy or contempt. The Tories subsequently took a broader ground, and their leading principle became the maintenance of things as they were. The name, however, has for several years ceased to designate an existing party, but is rather applied to certain traditional maxims of public policy. The political successors of the Tories are now commonly known as *Conservatives*. *New Am. Cyc.*

2. (*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain against the colonies; an adherent to the crown.

To'ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tories.

To'ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Tories.

To-scat'ter (tō-skăt'ẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *scatter*.] To scatter in pieces; to divide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tose (tōz), *v. t.* [See TOUSE.] To tease, or comb, as wool. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Tosh (tŏsh), *a.* [Cf. OF. *tonsé* shorn, clipped, and E. *tonsure*.] Neat; trim. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

To-shred' (tō-shrĕd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *shred*.] To cut into shreds or pieces. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Toss (tŏs; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOSSED (tŏst); (less properly TOST); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOSSING.] [W. *tosiaw*, *tosio*, to jerk, toss, snatch, *tos* a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch.] **1.** To throw with the hand; especially, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to *toss* a ball.

2. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head.

He *tossed* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison.*

3. To cause to rise and fall; as, a ship *tossed* on the waves in a storm.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest. *Acts* xxvii. 18.

4. To agitate; to make restless.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tossed* and turbulent. *Milton.*

5. Hence, to try; to harass.

Whom devils fly, thus is he *tossed* of men. *Herbert.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

To toss off, to drink hastily. — **To toss the oars.** See under OAR, *n.*

Toss, *v. i.* **1.** To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to fling.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

2. To be tossed, as a fleet on the ocean. *Shak.*

To toss for, to throw dice or a coin to determine the possession of; to gamble for. — **To toss up**, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on which side it will fall, or determine a question by its fall. *Bramston.*

Toss, *n.* **1.** A throwing upward, or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as, the *toss* of a ball.

2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. *Swift.*

Tos'sel (tŏs's'l), *n.* See TASSEL.

Toss'er (tŏs'ẽr; 115), *n.* One who tosses. *J. Fletcher.*

Toss'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a tossy manner. [*R.*]

Toss'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

2. (*Mining*) (*a*) A process which consists in washing ores by violent agitation in water, in order to separate the lighter or earthy particles; — called also *tozing*, and *treloobing*, in Cornwall. *Pryce.* (*b*) A process for refining tin by dropping it through the air while melted.

Toss'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A toper; one habitually given to strong drink; a drunkard. *Shak.*

Toss'y (-ȳ), *a.* Tossing the head, as in scorn or pride; hence, proud; contemptuous; scornful; affectedly indifferent; as, a *tossy* commonplace. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Tost (tŏst), *n.* [See TOSS, 115), *imp. & p. p.* of Toss.

‖ **Tos'to** (tôs'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Quick; rapid.

‖ **Piu tosto** (pē'ụ tôs'tō) [It.] (*Mus.*), faster; more rapid.

To-swink' (tō-swĭnk'), *v. i.* [Pref. *to-* + *swink*.] To labor excessively. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tot (tŏt), *n.* [Cf. TODDLE, TOTTLE, TOTTER.] **1.** Anything small; — frequently applied as a term of endearment to a little child.

2. A drinking cup of small size, holding about half a pint. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. A foolish fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

To'ta (tō'tȧ), *n.* [From the native name in Egypt.] (*Zoöl.*) The grivet.

To'tal (tō'tȧl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole. Cf. FACTOTUM, SURTOUT, TEETOTUM.] Whole; not divided; entire; full; complete; absolute; as, a *total* departure from the evidence; a *total* loss. "*Total* darkness." "To undergo myself the *total* crime." *Milton.*

Total abstinence. See ABSTINENCE, *n.*, 1. — **Total depravity.** (*Theol.*) See *Original sin*, under ORIGINAL.

Syn. — Whole; entire; complete. See WHOLE.

To'tal, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; as, these sums added make the grand *total* of five millions.

To-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *totalité*, LL. *totalitas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being total; as, the *totality* of an eclipse.

2. The whole sum; the whole quantity or amount; the entirety; as, the *totality* of human knowledge. *Buckle.*

The *totality* of a sentence or passage. *Coleridge.*

To'tal-ize (tō'tȧl-īz), *v. t.* To make total, or complete; to reduce to completeness. *Coleridge.*

To'tal-ly, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely.

To'tal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being total; entireness; totality.

Tote (tōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOTING.] [Said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear; as, to *tote* a child over a stream; — a colloquial word of the Southern States, and used esp. by negroes.

Tote, *n.* [L. *totum*, fr. *totus* all, whole.] The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote*. [*Colloq.*]

To-tear' (tō-târ'), *v. t.* [Pref. *to-* + *tear*.] To tear or rend in pieces. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *wutohtimoin* that to which a person or place belongs.] A rude picture, as of a bird, beast, or the like, used by the North American Indians as a symbolic designation, as of a family or a clan.

And they painted on the grave posts
Of the graves, yet unforgotten,
Each his own ancestral *totem*,
Each the symbol of his household;
Figures of the bear and reindeer,
Or the turtle, crane, and beaver. *Longfellow.*

The *totem*, the clan deity, the beast or bird who in some supernatural way attends to the clan and watches over it. *Bagehot.*

To-tem'ic (tō-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a totem, or totemism.

To'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.

2. Superstitious regard for a totem; the worship of any real or imaginary object; nature worship. *Tylor.*

To'tem-ist, *n.* One belonging to a clan or tribe having a totem. — **To'tem-is'tic** (tō'tĕm-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Tot'er (tŏt'ẽr), *n.* [See TOTE to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) The stone roller. See *Stone roller* (*a*), under STONE.

T' oth'er (tŭth'ẽr). A colloquial contraction of *the other*, and formerly a contraction for *that other*. See the Note under THAT, 2.

The *tothir* that was crucified with him. *Wyclif* (*John* xix. 32).

To'ti-pal'mate (tō'tĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having all four toes united by a web; — said of certain sea birds, as the pelican and the gannet. See *Illust.* under AVES.

‖ **To'ti-pal'mi** (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *totus* all, whole + *palmus* palm.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of swimming birds including those that have totipalmate feet.

To'ti-pres'ence (tō'tĭ-prĕz'ens), *n.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *presence*.] Omnipresence. [*Obs.*] *A. Tucker.*

To'ti-pres'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *present*.] Omnipresent. [*Obs.*] *A. Tucker.*

Tot'ter (tŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOTTERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOTTERING.] [Probably for older *tolter*; cf. AS. *tealtrian* to totter, vacillate. Cf. TILT to incline, TODDLE, TOTTLE, TOTTY.] **1.** To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; to be unsteady; to stagger; as, an old man *totters* with age. "As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence." *Ps.* lxii. 3.

2. To shake; to reel; to lean; to waver.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

Tot'ter-er (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who totters.

Tot'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

Tot'ter-y (-ȳ), *a.* Trembling or vacillating, as if about to fall; unsteady; shaking. *Johnson.*

Tot'tle (tŏt't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOTTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOTTLING (-tlĭng).] [See TODDLE, TOTTER.] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner; to toddle; to topple. [*Colloq.*]

Tot'tlish (-tlĭsh), *a.* Trembling or tottering, as if about to fall; unsteady. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Tot'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [OE. *toti*. Cf. TOTTER.] Unsteady; dizzy; tottery. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

For yet his noule [head] was *totty* of the must. *Spenser.*

Tot'y (tŏt'ȳ), *a.* Totty. [*Obs.*]

My head is *toty* of my swink to-night. *Chaucer.*

To'ty (tō'tȳ), *n.* A sailor or fisherman; — so called in some parts of the Pacific.

Tou'can (tōō'kăn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *tucano*; from Brazilian name.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fruit-eating birds of tropical America belonging to *Ramphastos*, *Pteroglossus*, and allied genera of the family *Ramphastidæ*. They have a very large, but light and thin, beak, often nearly as long as the body itself. Most of the species are brilliantly colored with red, yellow, white, and black in striking contrast.

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*, or *picatus*).

2. (*Astron.*) A modern constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Tou'can-et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small toucan.

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOUCHED (tŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOUCHING.] [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier*, *tuchier*; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *zucchen*, *zukken*, to twitch, pluck, draw, G. *zucken*, *zücken*, v. intens. fr. OHG. *ziohan* to draw, G. *ziehen*; akin to E. *tug*. See TUCK, *v. t.*, TUG, and cf. TOCSIN, TOCCATA.] **1.** To come in contact with; to hit or strike lightly against; to extend the hand, foot, or the like, so as to reach or rest on.

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
Touched lightly. *Milton.*

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch*. *Creech.*

3. To come to; to reach; to attain to.

The god, vindictive, doomed them never more —
Ah, men unblessed! — to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope.*

4. To try; to prove, as with a touchstone. [*Obs.*]

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed. *Shak.*

5. To relate to; to concern; to affect.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone. *Shak.*

6. To handle, speak of, or deal with; to treat of.

Storial thing that *toucheth* gentilesse. *Chaucer.*

7. To meddle or interfere with; as, I have not *touched* the books. *Pope.*

8. To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move; to melt; to soften.

What of sweet before
Hath *touched* my sense, flat seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*
The tender sire was *touched* with what he said. *Addison.*

9. To mark or delineate with touches; to add a slight stroke to with the pencil or brush.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

10. To infect; to affect slightly. *Bacon.*
11. To make an impression on; to have effect upon.
Its face . . . so hard that a file will not *touch* it. *Moxon.*
12. To strike; to manipulate; to play on; as, to *touch* an instrument of music.
[They] *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*
13. To perform, as a tune; to play.
A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Sir W. Scott.*
14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. "No decree of mine, . . . [to] *touch* with lightest moment of impulse his free will." *Milton.*
15. To harm, afflict, or distress.
Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 28, 29.
16. To affect with insanity, especially in a slight degree; to make partially insane; — rarely used except in the past participle.
She feared his head was a little *touched*. *Ld. Lytton.*
17. (*Geom.*) To be tangent to. See TANGENT, *a.*
18. To lay a hand upon for curing disease.
To touch a sail (*Naut.*), to bring it so close to the wind that its weather leech shakes. — **To touch the wind** (*Naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible. — **To touch up**, to repair; to improve by touches or emendations.

Touch (tŭch), *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between; as, two spheres *touch* only at points. *Johnson.*
2. To fasten; to take effect; to make impression. [*R.*]
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*
3. To treat anything in discourse, especially in a slight or casual manner; — often with *on* or *upon*.
If the antiquaries have *touched* upon it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*
4. (*Naut.*) To be brought, as a sail, so close to the wind that its weather leech shakes.
To touch and go (*Naut.*), to touch bottom lightly and without damage, as a vessel in motion. — **To touch at**, to come or go to, without tarrying; as, the ship *touched at* Lisbon. — **To touch on** *or* **upon**, to come or go to for a short time. [*R.*]
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

Touch, *n.* [Cf. F. *touche*. See TOUCH, *v.*] **1.** The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact.
Their *touch* affrights me as a serpent's sting. *Shak.*
2. (*Physiol.*) The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin is recognized; the sense by which the properties of bodies are determined by contact; the tactile sense. See *Tactile sense*, under TACTILE.
The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*
☞ Pure tactile feelings are necessarily rare, since temperature sensations and muscular sensations are more or less combined with them. The organs of touch are found chiefly in the epidermis of the skin and certain underlying nervous structures.
3. Act or power of exciting emotion.
Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us. *Shak.*
4. An emotion or affection.
A true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*
5. Personal reference or application. [*Obs.*]
Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used. *Bacon.*
6. A stroke; as, a *touch* of raillery; a satiric *touch*; hence, animadversion; censure; reproof.
I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *Eikon Basilike.*
7. A single stroke on a drawing or a picture.
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*
8. Feature; lineament; trait.
Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized. *Shak.*
9. The act of the hand on a musical instrument; hence, in the plural, musical notes.
Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*
10. A small quantity intermixed; a little; a dash.
Eyes with a *touch* of Sir Peter Lely in them. *Hazlitt.*
Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition. *Shak.*
11. A hint; a suggestion; slight notice.
A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*
12. A slight and brief essay. [*Colloq.*]
Print my preface in such form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*
13. A touchstone; hence, stone of the sort used for touchstones. [*Obs.*] "Now do I play the *touch*." *Shak.*
A neat new monument of *touch* and alabaster. *Fuller.*
14. Hence, examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof; tried quality.
Equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*
Friends of noble *touch*. *Shak.*
15. (*Mus.*) The particular or characteristic mode of action, or the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a heavy *touch*, or a light *touch*; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano; as, a legato *touch*; a staccato *touch*.
16. (*Shipbuilding*) The broadest part of a plank worked top and but (see *Top and but*, under TOP, *n.*), or of one worked anchor-stock fashion (that is, tapered from the middle to both ends); also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters. *J. Knowles.*
17. (*Football*) That part of the field which is beyond the line of flags on either side. *Encyc. of Rural Sports.*
18. A boys' game; tag.
In touch (*Football*), outside of bounds. *T. Hughes.* — **To be in touch**, to be in contact, or in sympathy. — **To keep touch.** (*a*) To be true or punctual to a promise or engagement [*Obs.*]; hence, to fulfill duly a function.
My mind and senses *keep touch* and time. *Sir W. Scott.*
(*b*) To keep in contact; to maintain connection or sympathy; — with *with* or *of*. — **Touch and go**, a phrase descriptive of a narrow escape. — **True as touch** (i. e., *touchstone*), quite true. [*Obs.*]

Touch'a-ble (tŭch'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible. — **Touch'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Touch'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Football*) The act of touching the football down by a player behind his own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent; — distinguished from *safety touchdown*.

Touch'-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box containing lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, to kindle the match.

Touch'down' (-doun'), *n.* (*Football*) The act of touching the football down behind the opponents' goal.
Safety touchdown. See under SAFETY.

Touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The vent of a cannon or other firearm, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge.

Touch'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a touchy manner.

Touch'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

Touch'ing, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a *touching* tale. — **Touch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Touch'ing, *prep.* Concerning; with respect to.
Now, as *touching* things offered unto idols. 1 *Cor.* viii. 1.

Touch'ing, *n.* The sense or act of feeling; touch.

Touch'-me-not' (-mē-nŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See IMPATIENS. (*b*) Squirting cucumber. See under CUCUMBER.

Touch'-nee'dle (-nē'd'l), *n.* (*Metal.*) A small bar of gold and silver, either pure, or alloyed in some known proportion with copper, for trying the purity of articles of gold or silver by comparison of the streaks made by the article and the bar on a touchstone.

Touch'-pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper steeped in saltpeter, which burns slowly, and is used as a match for firing gunpowder, and the like.

Touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) Lydian stone; basanite; — so called because used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak which is left upon the stone when it is rubbed by the metal. See BASANITE.
2. Fig.: Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried. *Hooker.*
The foregoing doctrine affords us also a *touchstone* for the trial of spirits. *South.*
Irish touchstone (*Min.*), basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

Touch'wood' (tŭch'wo͝od'), *n.* [Probably for *tachwood*; OE. *tache* tinder (of uncertain origin) + *wood*.]
1. Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk, or punk.
2. Dried fungi used as tinder; especially, the *Polyporus igniarius*.

Touch'y (-ȳ), *a.* [For *techy*, *tetchy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; apt to take fire. [*Colloq.*]
It may be said of Dryden that he was at no time *touchy* about personal attacks. *Saintsbury.*

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* TOUGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* TOUGHEST.] [OE. *tough*, AS. *tōh*; akin to D. *taai*, LG. *taa*, *tage*, *tau*, OHG. *zāhi*, G. *zähe*, and also to AS. *getenge* near to, close to, oppressive, OS. *bitengi*.] **1.** Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain; as, the ligaments of animals are remarkably *tough*. "*Tough* roots and stubs." *Milton.*
2. Not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong; as, *tough* sinews. *Cowper.*
A body made of brass, the crone demands, . . .
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*
The basis of his character was caution combined with *tough* tenacity of purpose. *J. A. Symonds.*
3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; as, *tough* phlegm.
4. Stiff; rigid; not flexible; stubborn; as, a *tough* bow.
So *tough* a frame she could not bend. *Dryden.*
5. Severe; violent; as, a *tough* storm. [*Collog.*] "A *tough* debate." *Fuller.*
To make it tough, to make it a matter of difficulty; to make it a hard matter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tough'-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* See TOUGH-PITCH (*b*).

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOUGHENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOUGHENING.] To grow or make tough, or tougher.

Tough'-head' (tŭf'hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ruddy duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Tough'ish, *a.* Tough in a slight degree.

Tough'ly, *adv.* In a tough manner.

Tough'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tough.

Tough'-pitch' (-pĭch'), *n.* (*Metal.*) (*a*) The exact state or quality of texture and consistency of well reduced and refined copper. (*b*) Copper so reduced; — called also *tough-cake*.

Tou'ite (tou'ĭt), *n.* The wood warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tou-pee' (to͞o-pē'; 277), } *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF.
Tou-pet' (to͞o-pā'; 277), } *top* a tuft; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *top*. See TOP apex, and cf. TOPET.]
1. A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.
2. A small wig, or a toppiece of a wig.
Her powdered hair is turned backward over a *toupee*. *G. Eliot.*

Tou'pet-tit (to͞o'pĕt-tĭt), *n.* [See TOPET, TOUPEE.] (*Zoöl.*) The crested titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tour (tour), *n.* [F. *tour*. See TOWER.] A tower. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tour (to͞or), *n.* [F. *tour*. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** A going round; a circuit; hence, a journey in a circuit; a prolonged circuitous journey; a comprehensive excursion; as, the *tour* of Europe; the *tour* of France or England.
The bird of Jove stooped from his airy *tour*. *Milton.*
2. A turn; a revolution; as, the *tours* of the heavenly bodies. [*Obs.*] *Blackmore.*
3. (*Mil.*) Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; as, a *tour* of duty.
Syn. — Journey; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Tour (to͞or), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOURED (to͞ord); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOURING.] To make a tour; as, to *tour* through a country. *T. Hughes.*

Tou-ra'co (tou-rä'kō *or* to͞o-rä'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TURACOU.

Tour-bil'lion (to͞or-bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *tourbillon* a whirlwind, tourbillion, fr. L. *turbo*, *-inis*, a whirl, whirlwind.] An ornamental firework which turns round, when in the air, so as to form a scroll of fire. *G. Francis.*

Tour'ist (to͞or'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tour'ma-line (to͞or'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *tourmaline*; cf. It. *turmalina*, *tormalina*, NL. *turmalina*, *turmalinus*; all fr. *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring usually in three-sided or six-sided prisms terminated by rhombohedral or scalenohedral planes. Black tourmaline (schorl) is the most common variety, but there are also other varieties, as the blue (indicolite), red (rubellite), also green, brown, and white. The red and green varieties when transparent are valued as jewels. [Written also *turmaline*.]
☞ Crystals of tourmaline when heated exhibit electric polarity (see PYROELECTRIC, *n.*). Tourmaline is also used in the form of a polariscope called *tourmaline tongs*.

Tourn (tûrn *or* to͞orn), *n.* [See TURN.] **1.** A spinning wheel. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2. (*O. Eng. Law*) The sheriff's turn, or court.

Tour'na-ment (to͞or'nȧ-ment *or* tûr'- ; 277), *n.* [OE. *turnement*, *tornement*, OF. *torneiement*, *tornoiement*, F. *tournoiement* a turning or wheeling round. See TOURNEY.] **1.** A mock fight, or warlike game, formerly in great favor, in which a number of combatants were engaged, as an exhibition of their address and bravery; hence, figuratively, a real battle. "In battle and in *tourneyment*." *Chaucer.*
With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join. *Milton.*
☞ It differed from the *joust*, which was a trial of skill between one man and another.
2. Any contest of skill in which there are many contestants for championship; as, a chess *tournament*.

Tourn'er-y (to͞orn'ẽr-ȳ *or* tûrn'-), *n.* Work turned on a lathe; turnery. [*Obs.*] See TURNERY. *Evelyn.*

Tour'ney (to͞or'nȳ *or* tûr'nȳ ; 277), *n.* [OF. *tornei*, *tornoi*, F. *tournoi*, fr. OF. *torneier*, *tornoier*, *tournoier*, to tilt, to tourney, F. *tournoyer* to turn round and round. See TURN, *v. t.*] A tournament. *Bacon.*
At tilt or *tourney* or like warlike game. *Spenser.*
We hold a *tourney* here to-morrow morn,
And there is scantly time for half the work. *Tennyson.*

Tour'ney, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *torneier*. See TOURNEY, *n.*] To perform in tournaments; to tilt.
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

Tour'ni-quet (-nĭ-kĕt ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for arresting hemorrhage. It consists essentially of a pad or compress upon which pressure is made by a band which is tightened by a screw or other means.

‖ **Tour'nois'** (to͞or'nwä'), *n.* [F., belonging to *Tours* in France.] A former French money of account worth 20 sous, or a franc. It was thus called in distinction from the Paris *livre*, which contained 25 sous.

‖ **Tour-nure'** (to͞or-nu͞r'), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.]
1. Turn; contour; figure.
2. Any device used by women to expand the skirt of a dress below the waist; a bustle.

Touse, Touze (touz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOUSED (touzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOUSING.] [OE. *tosen*. √64. See TEASE, and cf. TOSE, TOZE.] To pull; to haul; to tear; to worry. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Shak.*
As a bear, whom angry curs have *touzed*. *Spenser.*

Touse (touz), *n.* A pulling; a disturbance. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tous'el (touz'l), *v. t.* Same as TOUSLE. [*Colloq.*]

Tous'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who touses. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse*. Cf. TUSSLE.] To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Tous'-les'-mois'** (to͞o'lā'mwä'), *n.* [F., all the months, *i. e.*, every month.] A kind of starch with very large, oval, flattened grains, often sold as arrowroot, and extensively used for adulterating cocoa. It is made from the rootstocks of a species of *Canna*, probably *C. edulis*, the tubers of which are edible every month in the year.

Tout (tout), *v. i.* [See 1st TOOT.] **1.** To act as a tout. See 2d TOUT. [*Cant, Eng.*]
2. To ply or seek for customers. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tout, *n.* One who secretly watches race horses which are in course of training, to get information about their capabilities, for use in betting. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Tout, *v. i.* [See 3d TOOT.] To toot a horn.

Tout, *n.* The anus. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Tout'-en'sem'ble** (to͞o'tän'sän'bl'), *n.* [F.] All together; hence, in costume, the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to the execution of the separate parts.

Tout'er (to͞ot'ẽr), *n.* One who seeks customers, as for an inn, a public conveyance, shops, and the like; hence, an obtrusive candidate for office. [*Colloq.*]
The prey of ring droppers, . . . duffers, *touters*, or any of those bloodless sharpers who are, perhaps, better known to the police. *Dickens.*

Touze (touz), *v. t.* & *i.* See TOUSE. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tow (tō), *n.* [OE. *tow*, AS. *tow*; akin to OD. *touw*, Icel. *tō* a tuft of wool for spinning; cf. E. *taw*, v. t.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

Tow, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOWED (tōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOWING.] [OE. *towen*, *tozen*; akin to OFries. *toga* to pull about, OHG. *zogōn*, Icel. *toga*, AS. *tōhline* a towline, and AS. *teón* to draw, p. p. *getogen*. See TUG.]

To draw or pull through the wa[illegible], as a vessel of any kind, by means of a rope.

Tow (tō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taug* a rope, from the same root as E. *tow, v. t.*] **1.** A rope by which anything is towed; a towline, or towrope.

2. The act of towing, or the state of being towed; — chiefly used in the phrase, *to take in tow*, that is, to tow.

3. That which is towed, or drawn by a towline, as a barge, raft, collection of boats, etc.

Tow'age (tō'ăj; 48), *n.* [From Tow, *v.*; cf. F. *touage.*] **1.** The act of towing.

2. The price paid for towing.

Tow'ail (tou'ăl), *n.* A towel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

To'ward (tō'wĕrd), **To'wards** (tō'wĕrdz), } *prep.* [AS. *tōweard* impending, imminent, future, toward, *tōweardes* towards. –See To, and -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In the direction of; to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Num.* xxiv. 1.

The waves make *towards* the pebbled shore. *Shak.*

2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect or reference to; regarding; concerning.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. *Deut.* xxviii. 54.

Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense *toward* God, and *toward* men. *Acts* xxiv. 16.

3. Tending to; in the direction of; in behalf of.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

4. Near; about; approaching to.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

To'ward, } *adv.* Near; at hand; in state of prepa-
To'wards, } ration.

Do you hear aught, sir, of a battle *toward?* *Shak.*

We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards.* *Shak.*

To'ward (tō'wĕrd; 277), *a.* [AS. *tōweard.* See TOWARD, *prep.*] **1.** Approaching; coming near. "His *toward* peril." *Spenser.*

2. Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward; apt; docile; tractable; as, a *toward* youth.

3. Ready to act; forward; bold; valiant.

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*

To'ward-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being towardly; docility; tractableness.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

To'ward-ly, *a.* Same as TOWARD, *a.*, 2.

He 's *towardly* and will come on apace. *Dryden.*

To'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being toward.

To'wards (tō'wĕrdz), *prep.* & *adv.* See TOWARD.

Tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel constructed for being towed, as a canal boat.

2. A steamer used for towing other vessels; a tug.

Tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *towaille, towail,* F. *touaille,* LL. *toacula;* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *dwahila, dwahilla,* G. *zwehle,* fr. OHG. *dwahan* to wash; akin to D. *dwaal* a towel, AS. *þweán* to wash, OS. *thwahan,* Icel. *þvā,* Sw. *två,* Dan. *toe,* Goth. *þwahan.* Cf. DOILY.] A cloth used for wiping, especially one used for drying anything wet, as the person after a bath.

Towel gourd (*Bot.*), the fruit of the cucurbitaceous plant *Luffa Ægyptiaca;* also, the plant itself. The fruit is very fibrous, and, when separated from its rind and seeds, is used as a sponge or towel. Called also *Egyptian bath sponge,* and *dishcloth.*

Tow'el, *v. t.* To beat with a stick. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tow'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels, especially such as is woven in long pieces to be cut at will, as distinguished from that woven in towel lengths with borders, etc. [Written also *towelling.*]

Tow'er (tou'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *tour, tur,* OF. *tour, tor, tur,* F. *tour,* L. *turris;* akin to Gr. *τύρις, τύρσις;* cf. W. *twr* a tower, Ir. *tor* a castle, Gael. *torr* a tower, castle. Cf. TOR, TURRET.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A mass of building standing alone and insulated, usually higher than its diameter, but when of great size not always of that proportion. (*b*) A projection from a line of wall, as in a fortification, for purposes of defense, as a flanker, either of the same height as the curtain wall or higher. (*c*) A structure appended to a larger edifice for a special purpose, as for a belfry, and then usually high in proportion to its width and to the height of the rest of the edifice; as, a church *tower.*

Tower (*b*).

2. A citadel; a fortress; hence, a defense.

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

3. A headdress of a high or towerlike form, fashionable about the end of the seventeenth century and until 1715; also, any high headdress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers,* and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Gay Lussac's tower (*Chem.*), a large tower or chamber used in the sulphuric acid process, to absorb (by means of concentrated acid) the spent nitrous fumes that they may be returned to the Glover's tower to be reemployed. See *Sulphuric acid,* under SULPHURIC, and *Glover's tower,* below. — **Glover's tower** (*Chem.*), a large tower or chamber used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, to condense the crude acid and to deliver concentrated acid charged with nitrous fumes. These fumes, as a catalytic, effect the conversion of sulphurous to sulphuric acid. See *Sulphuric acid,* under SULPHURIC, and *Gay Lussac's tower,* above. — **Round tower.** See under ROUND, *a.* — **Shot tower.** See under SHOT. — **Tower bastion** (*Fort.*), a bastion of masonry, often with chambers beneath, built at an angle of the interior polygon of some works. — **Tower mustard** (*Bot.*), the cruciferous plant *Arabis perfoliata.* — **Tower of London,** a collection of buildings in the eastern part of London, formerly containing a state prison, and now used as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest.

Tow'er (tou'ĕr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOWERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOWERING.] To rise and overtop other objects; to be lofty or very high; hence, to soar.

On the other side an high rock *towered* still. *Spenser.*

My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well. *Shak.*

Tow'er, *v. t.* To soar into. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Tow'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

Towered cities please us then. *Milton.*

Tow'er-ing (-ĕr-ĭng), *a.* **1.** Very high; elevated; rising aloft; as, a *towering* height. *Pope.*

2. Hence, extreme; violent; surpassing.

A man agitated by a *towering* passion. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tow'er-y (tou'ĕr-ȳ), *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers. [*R.*] "*Towery* cities." *Pope.*

Tow'-head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** An urchin who has soft, whitish hair. [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*]

To-whee' (tō-hwē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chewink.

To-wil'ly (tō-wĭl'ĭ-ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sanderling; — so called from its cry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* [AS. *tohlīne.* See Tow, *v. t.*, and LINE.] (*Naut.*) A line used to tow vessels; a towrope.

Town (toun), *n.* [OE. *toun, tun,* AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, village, town; akin to D. *tuin* a garden, G. *zaun* a hedge, fence, OHG. *zūn,* Icel. *tūn* an inclosure, homestead, house, Ir. & Gael. *dun* a fortress, W. *din.* Cf. DOWN, *adv.* & *prep.*, DUNE, TINE to inclose.] **1.** Formerly: (*a*) An inclosure which surrounded the mere homestead or dwelling of the lord of the manor. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The whole of the land which constituted the domain. [*Obs.*] (*c*) A collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

2. Any number or collection of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. [*Eng.*] *Johnson.*

3. Any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city; also, loosely, any large closely populated place, whether incorporated or not, in distinction from the country, or from rural communities.

God made the country, and man made the *town.* *Cowper.*

4. The body of inhabitants resident in a town; as, the *town* voted to send two representatives to the legislature; the *town* voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways.

5. A township; the whole territory within certain limits, less than those of a county. [*U. S.*]

6. The court end of London; — commonly with *the.*

7. The metropolis or its inhabitants; as, in winter the gentleman lives in *town;* in summer, in the country.

Always hankering after the diversions of the *town.* *Addison.*

Stunned with his giddy larum half the *town.* *Pope.*

☞ The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.

8. A farm or farmstead; also, a court or farmyard. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

☞ *Town* is often used adjectively or in combination with other words; as, *town* clerk, or *town*-clerk; *town*-crier, or *town* crier; *town*hall, *town*-hall, or *town* hall; *town*house, *town* house, or *town*-house.

Syn. — Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

Town clerk, an officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters its official proceedings. See CLERK. — **Town cress** (*Bot.*), the garden cress, or peppergrass. *Dr. Prior.* — **Town house.** (*a*) A house in town, in distinction from a house in the country. (*b*) See TOWNHOUSE. — **Town meeting,** a legal meeting of the inhabitants of a town entitled to vote, for the transaction of public business. [*U. S.*] — **Town talk,** the common talk of a place; the subject or topic of common conversation.

Town'-crī'er (toun'krī'ĕr), *n.* A town officer who makes proclamations to the people; the public crier of a town.

Towned (tound), *a.* Having towns; containing many towns. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Town'hall' (toun'hạl'), *n.* A public hall or building, belonging to a town, where the public offices are established, the town council meets, the people assemble in town meeting, etc.

Town'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building devoted to the public uses of a town; a townhall.

Town'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town. [*R.*] *Turbervile.*

Town'less, *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*

Town'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small town. *North Brit. Rev.*

Towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n.* The people of a town; especially, the inhabitants of a city, in distinction from country people; townspeople.

Town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** The district or territory of a town.

☞ In the United States, many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county.

2. In surveys of the public land of the United States, a division of territory six miles square, containing 36 sections.

3. In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

Towns'man (tounz'mạn), *n.*; *pl.* TOWNSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another. *Pope.*

2. A selectman, in New England. See SELECTMAN.

Towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n.* The inhabitants of a town or city, especially in distinction from country people; townsfolk.

Town'ward (toun'wĕrd), **Town'wards** (-wĕrdz), } *adv.* Toward a town. *Longfellow.*

Tow'path' (tō'pȧth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path.*

Tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

Tow'ser (tou'zĕr), *n.* [See TOUSE to pull about.] A familiar name for a dog. [Written also *Towzer.*]

Tow'y (tō'ȳ), *a.* Composed of, or like, tow.

‖ **Tox-æ'mi-a** (tŏks-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *αἷμα* blood.] (*Med.*) Blood poisoning. See under BLOOD.

Tox'ic (tŏks'ĭk), **Tox'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, originally, a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. *τοξικόν* (sc. *φάρμακον*) poison for smearing arrows with, fr. *τοξικός* of or for the bow, from *τόξον* bow, arrow. Cf. INTOXICATE.] Of or pertaining to poison; poisonous; as, *toxic* medicines.

Tox'i-cant (-ĭ-kant), *n.* A poisonous agent or drug, as opium; an intoxicant.

Tox'i-co-log'ic-al (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *toxicologique.*] Of or pertaining to toxicology. — **Tox'i-co-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Tox'i-col'o-gist (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in toxicology; the writer of a treatise on poisons.

Tox'i-col'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-logy;* cf. F. *toxicologie.* See TOXIC.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition; also, a discourse or treatise on the science.

Tox'i-co-ma'ni-a (-kŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See TOXIC, and MANIA.] **1.** (*Med.*) Toxiphobia. *A. S. Taylor.*

2. (*Med.*) An insane desire for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as alcohol or opium. *B. W. Richardson.*

‖ **Tox-if'e-ra** (tŏks-ĭf'ĕ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τόξον* a bow + L. *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TOXOGLOSSA.

Tox'in } (tŏks'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν.* See TOXIC.] A
Tox'ine } poisonous product formed by pathogenic bacteria, as a toxic proteid or poisonous ptomaïne.

‖ **Tox'i-pho'bi-a** (-ĭ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *φόβος* fear.] (*Med.*) An insane or greatly exaggerated dread of poisons.

Tox'o-don (tŏks'ŏ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον* a bow + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A gigantic extinct herbivorous mammal from South America, having teeth bent like a bow. It is the type of the order Toxodonta.

‖ **Tox'o-don'ta** (-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of Mammalia found in the South American Tertiary formation. The incisor teeth were long and curved and provided with a persistent pulp. They are supposed to be related both to the rodents and ungulates. Called also *Toxodontia.*

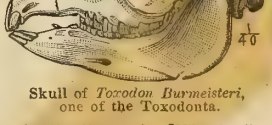

Skull of *Toxodon Burmeisteri,* one of the Toxodonta.

‖ **Tox'o-glos'sa** (tŏks'ŏ-glŏs'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τόξον* a bow + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marine gastropod mollusks in which the teeth of the radula are converted into poison fangs. The cone shells (*Conus*), Pleurotoma, and Terebra, are examples. See *Illust.* of CONE, *n.*, 4, PLEUROTOMA, and TEREBRA.

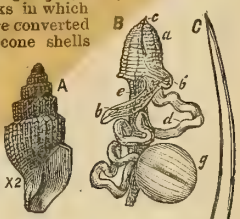

A One of the Toxoglossa (*Bela exarata*). *B* Mouth Parts of the same, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *bb'* Odontophore; *c* Poison Fang, detached; *g* Poison Gland; *d* Its Duct; *e* Esophagus. *C* One of the Poison Fangs, more enlarged.

Tox-oph'i-lite (tŏks-ŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον* a bow + *φιλεῖν* to love.] A lover of archery; one devoted to archery.

‖ **Tox'o-tes** (tŏks'ŏ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τοξότης* an archer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes comprising the archer fishes. See ARCHER FISH.

Toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, implements, stuff, trash, speel*tuig* playthings, toys; akin to G. *zeug* stuff, materials, MHG. *ziuc,* Icel. *tygi* gear; all ultimately from the root of E. *tug,* v. t.; cf. G. *zeugen* to beget, MHG. *ziugen* to beget, make ready, procure. See TUG, *v. t.*]

1. A plaything for children; a bawble. *Cowper.*

2. A thing for amusement, but of no real value; an article of trade of little value; a trifle.

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such *toys,* great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abp. Abbot.*

3. A wild fancy; an odd conceit; idle sport; folly; trifling opinion.

To fly about playing their wanton *toys.* *Spenser.*

What if a *toy* take 'em in the heels now, and they all run away. *Beau. & Fl.*

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

4. Amorous dalliance; play; sport; pastime. *Milton.*

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy.* *Spenser.*

5. An old story; a silly tale. *Shak.*

6. [Probably the same word.] A headdress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes; — called also *toy mutch.* [*Scot.*] "Having, moreover, put on her clean *toy,* rokelay, and scarlet plaid." *Sir W. Scott.*

Toy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOYED (toid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOYING.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

To *toy,* to wanton, dally, smile and jest. *Shak.*

Toy, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. [*Obs.*] *E. Dering* (1576).

To-year' (tōō-yēr'), *adv.* [*To,* prep. + *year.*] This year. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Toy'er (toi'ĕr), *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks; a trifler.

Toy'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of trifling play. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Toy'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for children to play in or to play with; a playhouse.

Toy'ing-ly (-ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a toying manner.

Toy'ish, *a.* **1.** Sportive; trifling; wanton.

2. Resembling a toy.

— **Toy'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Toy'ish-ness,** *n.*

Toy'man (toi'man), *n.* One who deals in toys.
Toy'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Toy'some (toi'sŭm), *a.* Disposed to toy; trifling; wanton. [*R.*] *Ford.*
Toze (tōz), *v. t.* To pull violently; to touse. [*Obs.*]
To'zy (tō'zy), *a.* [See Toze.] Soft, like wool that has been teased. — **To'zi-ness** (tō'zĭ-nĕs), *n.*
‖ **Tra'be-a** (trā'bē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Trabeæ (-ē). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A toga of purple, or ornamented with purple horizontal stripes, — worn by kings, consuls, and augurs. *Dr. W. Smith.*
Tra'be-a'ted (-ā'tĕd). *a.* (*Arch.*) Furnished with an entablature.
Tra'be-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs, trabis*, a beam, a timber.] (*Arch.*) Same as Entablature.
‖ **Tra-bec'u-la** (trȧ-bĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* Trabeculæ (-lē). [L., a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam.] (*Anat.*) A small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part.
Tra-bec'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a trabecula or trabeculæ; composed of trabeculæ.
Tra-bec'u-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Crossbarred, as the ducts in a banana stem.
Tra'bu (trä'bōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Trubu.
Trace (trās), *n.* [F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. See Trait.] One of two straps, chains, or ropes of a harness, extending from the collar or breastplate to a whiffletree attached to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug.
Trace, *n.* [F. *trace*. See Trace, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark left by anything passing; a track; a path; a course; a footprint; a vestige; as, the *trace* of a carriage or sled; the *trace* of a deer; a sinuous *trace*. *Milton.*
2. (*Chem. & Min.*) A very small quantity of an element or compound in a given substance, especially when so small that the amount is not quantitatively determined in an analysis; — hence, in stating an analysis, often contracted to *tr.*
3. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; remains; token; vestige.
The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*
4. (*Descriptive Geom. & Persp.*) The intersection of a plane of projection, or an original plane, with a coördinate plane.
5. (*Fort.*) The ground plan of a work or works.
Syn. — Vestige; mark; token. See Vestige.
Trace, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Traced (trāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tracing (trā'sĭng).] [OF. *tracier*, F. *tracer*, from (assumed) LL. *tractiare*, fr. L. *tractus*, p. p. of *trahere* to draw. Cf. Abstract, Attract, Contract, Portrait, Tract, Trail, Trail, Treat.] **1.** To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; especially, to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear; as, to *trace* a figure or an outline; a *traced* drawing.
Some faintly *traced* features or outline of the mother and the child, slowly fading into the twilight of the woods. *Hawthorne.*
2. To follow by some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded; to follow by footsteps, tracks, or tokens. *Cowper.*
You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe. *T. Burnet.*
I feel thy power . . . to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
3. Hence, to follow the trace or track of.
How all the way the prince on footpace *traced*. *Spenser.*
4. To copy; to imitate.
That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
5. To walk over; to pass through; to traverse.
We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*
Trace, *v. i.* To walk; to go; to travel. [*Obs.*]
Not wont on foot with heavy arms to *trace*. *Spenser.*
Trace'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being traced. — **Trace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Trace'a-bly,** *adv.*
Tra'cer (trā'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, traces.
Tra'cer-y (-ȳ), *n.; pl.* Traceries (-ĭz). (*Arch.*) Ornamental work with ramified lines. Especially: —
(*a*) The decorative head of a Gothic window.

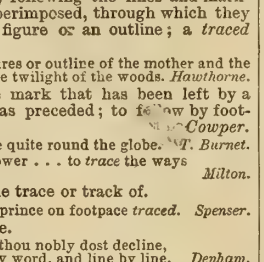
Flowing Tracery (*a*).

☞ *Window tracery* is of two sorts, *plate tracery* and *bar tracery*. *Plate tracery*, common in Italy, consists of a series of ornamental patterns cut through a flat plate of stone. *Bar tracery* is a decorative pattern formed by the curves and intersections of the molded bars of the mullions. Window tracery is imitated in many decorative objects, as panels of wood or metal either pierced or in relief. See also *Stump tracery* under Stump, and *Fan tracery* under Fan.
(*b*) A similar decoration in some styles of vaulting, the ribs of the vault giving off the minor bars of which the tracery is composed.
Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ; L. trä-kē'ȧ; 277), *n.; pl.* Tracheæ (-ē). [NL., from L. *trachia*, Gr. τραχεῖα (sc. ἀρτηρία windpipe), from τραχύς rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachée*.]
1. (*Anat.*) The windpipe. See *Illust.* of Lung.
2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the respiratory tubes of insects and arachnids.
3. (*Bot.*) One of the large cells in woody tissue which have spiral, annular, or other markings, and are connected longitudinally so as to form continuous ducts.

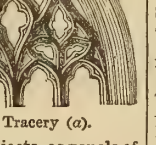

Portion of Trachea (2) of an Insect. *a* Spiral Fiber, or Tænidium; *c* The same unwound; *b* Origin of a Secondary Tracheal Branch.

Tra'che-al (trā'kē-ȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *trachéal*.] Of or pertaining to the trachea; like a trachea.
‖ **Tra'che-a'ri-a** (trā'kē-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Arachnida including those that breathe only by means of tracheæ. It includes the mites, ticks, false scorpions, and harvestmen.
Tra'che-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Tracheal; breathing by means of tracheæ. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trachearia.
‖ **Tra'che-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of arthropods comprising all those which breathe by tracheæ, as distinguished from Crustacea, which breathe by means of branchiæ.
Tra'che-ate (trā'kē-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Breathing by means of tracheæ; of or pertaining to the Tracheata.
Tra'che-ate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any arthropod having tracheæ; one of the Tracheata.
Tra'che-id (-ĭd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A wood cell with spiral or other markings and closed throughout, as in pine wood.
‖ **Tra'che-i'tis** (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Trachea, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.
Tra-chel'i-dan (trȧ-kĕl'ĭ-dȧn), *n.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a tribe of beetles (*Trachelides*) which have the head supported on a pedicel. The oil beetles and the Cantharides are examples.
Tra-chel'i-pod (-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck + *-pod*: cf. F. *trachélipode*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trachelipoda.
‖ **Tra'che-lip'o-da** (trā'kē-lĭp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Trachelipod.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial group of gastropods comprising all those which have a spiral shell and the foot attached to the base of the neck.
Tra'che-lip'o-dous (trā'kē-lĭp'ŏ-dŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the foot united with the neck; of or pertaining to the Trachelipoda.
Tra'che-lo-bran'chi-ate (trā'kē-lō-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck + E. *branchiate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills situated upon the neck; — said of certain mollusks.
Tra'che-lor'rha-phy (trā'kē-lŏr'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck + ῥάπτειν to sew.] (*Med.*) The operation of sewing up a laceration of the neck of the uterus.
‖ **Tra-chen'chy-ma** (trȧ-kĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachea* + *-enchyma* as in E. *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) A vegetable tissue consisting of tracheæ.
‖ **Tra'che-o-bran'chi-a** (trā'kē-ō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Tracheobranchiæ (-ē). [NL. See Trachea, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the gill-like breathing organs of certain aquatic insect larvæ. They contain tracheal tubes somewhat similar to those of other insects.

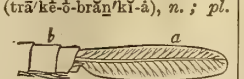

a One of the Caudal Tracheobranchiæ of the Larva of a Dragon Fly (*Agrion*). *b* Tip of Abdomen. Enlarged.

Tra'che-o-bron'chi-al (-brŏn'kĭ-ȧl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining both to the tracheal and bronchial tubes, or to their junction; — said of the syrinx of certain birds.
Tra'che-o-cele (trā'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. τραχεῖα the windpipe + κήλη a tumor: cf. F. *trachéocèle*.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Goiter. (*b*) A tumor containing air and communicating with the trachea. *Morell Mackenzie.*
‖ **Tra'che-oph'o-næ** (-ŏf'ŏ-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., from *trachea* + Gr. φωνεῖν to sound.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of passerine birds having the syrinx at the lower end of the trachea.
Tra'che-os'co-py (trā'kē-ŏs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* [*Trachea* + *-scopy*.] (*Med.*) Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror.
Tra'che-ot'o-my (trā'kē-ŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Trachea* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *trachéotomie*.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
Tra'chi-noid (trā'kĭ-noid), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or like, *Trachinus*, a genus of fishes which includes the weevers. See Weever.

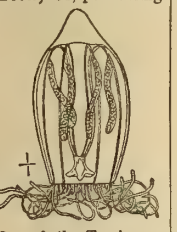
One of the Trachymedusæ (*Trachynema digitale*).

‖ **Tra-chi'tis** (trȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Tracheitis.
Tra'chy-car'pous (trā'kĭ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. τραχύς rough + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Rough-fruited. *Gray.*
‖ **Tra'chy-me-du'sæ** (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχύς rough + *medusa*.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of acalephs in which the development is direct from the eggs, without a hydroid stage. Some of the species are parasitic on other medusæ.
Tra'chy-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. τραχύς rough + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Rough-seeded. *Gray.*
‖ **Tra'chy-stom'a-ta** (-stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχύς rough + *stoma*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of tailed aquatic amphibians, including *Siren* and *Pseudobranchus*. They have anterior legs only, are eel-like in form, and have no teeth except a small patch on the palate. The external gills are persistent through life.

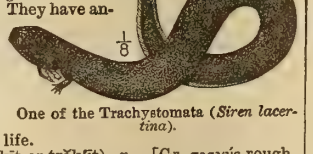
One of the Trachystomata (*Siren lacertina*).

Tra'chyte (trā'kīt *or* trăk'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. τραχύς rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachyte*.] (*Geol.*) An igneous rock, usually light gray in color and breaking with a rough surface. It consists chiefly of orthoclase feldspar with sometimes hornblende and mica.
Tra-chyt'ic (trȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *trachytique*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, trachyte.
Trach'y-toid (trăk'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Trachyte* + *-oid*.] (*Min.*) Resembling trachyte; — used to define the structure of certain rocks.
Tra'cing (trā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who traces; especially, the act of copying by marking on thin paper, or other transparent substance, the lines of a pattern placed beneath; also, the copy thus produced.
2. A regular path or track; a course.
Tracing cloth, Tracing paper, specially prepared transparent cloth or paper, which enables a drawing or print to be clearly seen through it, and so allows the use of a pen or pencil to produce a facsimile by following the lines of the original placed beneath.
Track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, mules, trace of animals; of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, travel, march, MHG. *trechen*, pret. *trach*. Cf. Trick.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track*, or wake, of a ship; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a sled or a wheel.
The bright *track* of his fiery car. *Shak.*
2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint.
Far from *track* of men. *Milton.*
3. (*Zoöl.*) The entire lower surface of the foot; — said of birds, etc.
4. A road; a beaten path.
Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue. *Dryden.*
5. Course; way; as, the *track* of a comet.
6. A path or course laid out for a race, for exercise, etc.
7. (*Railroad*) The permanent way; the rails.
8. [Perhaps a mistake for *tract*.] A tract or area, as of land. [*Obs.*] "Small *tracks* of ground." *Fuller.*
Track scale, a railway scale. See under Railway.
Track, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tracked (trăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tracking.] **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; to pursue by following the marks of the feet; to trace; to trail; as, to *track* a deer in the snow.
It was often found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats among the hills and morasses. *Macaulay.*
2. (*Naut.*) To draw along continuously, as a vessel, by a line, men or animals on shore being the motive power; to tow.
Track'age (-āj; 48), *n.* The act of tracking, or towing, as a boat; towage.
Track'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tracks or pursues, as a man or dog that follows game.
And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack was near. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. (*Mus.*) In the organ, a light strip of wood connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate motion by pulling.
Track'less, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.
To climb the *trackless* mountain all unseen. *Byron*
— **Track'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Track'less-ness,** *n.*
Track'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* (*Railroad*) One who has charge of the track; — called also *roadmaster.*
Track'-road' (-rōd'), *n.* A towing path.
Track'scout' (-skout'), *n.* See Treckschuyt.
Tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *tractate*.] A written discourse or dissertation, generally of short extent; a short treatise, especially on practical religion.
The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
Tracts for the Times. See Tractarian.
Tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, train, track, course, tract of land, from *trahere, tractum*, to draw. Senses 4 and 5 are perhaps due to confusion with *track*. See Trace, *v.*, and cf. Trait.] **1.** Something drawn out or extended; expanse. "The deep *tract* of hell." *Milton.*
2. A region or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; an area; as, an unexplored *tract* of sea.
A very high mountain joined to the mainland by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*
3. Traits; features; lineaments. [*Obs.*]
The discovery of a man's self by the *tracts* of his countenance is a great weakness. *Bacon.*
4. The footprint of a wild beast. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
5. Track; trace. [*Obs.*]
Efface all *tract* of its traduction. *Sir T. Browne.*
But flies an eagle flight, bold, and forth on,
Leaving no *tract* behind. *Shak.*
6. Treatment; exposition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
7. Continuity or extension of anything; as, the *tract* of speech. [*Obs.*] *Holder.*
8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent. "Improved by *tract* of time." *Milton.*
9. (*R. C. Ch.*) Verses of Scripture sung at Mass, instead of the Alleluia, from Septuagesima Sunday till the Saturday before Easter; — so called because sung *tractim*, or without a break, by one voice, instead of by many as in the antiphons.
Syn. — Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise; dissertation.
Tract, *v. t.* To trace out; to track; also, to draw out; to protract. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*
Tract'a-bil'i-ty (trăkt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *tractabilitas*: cf. F. *tractabilité*.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.
Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, treat. See Treat, *v. t.*] **1.** Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner.
I shall find them *tractable* enough. *Shak.*
2. Capable of being handled; palpable; practicable; feasible; as, *tractable* measures. [*Obs.*] *Holder.*
— **Tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Tract'a-bly,** *adv.*
Trac-ta'ri-an (trăk-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Ch. of England*) One of the writers of the Oxford tracts, called "*Tracts* for the Times," issued during the period 1833–1841, in which series of papers the sacramental system and authority of the Church, and the value of tradition, were brought into prominence. Also, a member of the High Church party, holding generally the principles of the Tractarian writers; a Puseyite.

Trac-ta'rĭ-an (trăk-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tractarians, or their principles.

Trac-ta'rĭ-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Ch. of England*) The principles of the Tractarians, or of those persons accepting the teachings of the "Tracts for the Times."

Tract'ate (trăkt'ăt), *n.* [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise. See TRACTABLE, and TRACT a treatise, TREATY.] A treatise; a tract; an essay.

Agreeing in substance with Augustin's, from whose fourteenth *Tractate* on St. John the words are translated. *Hare.*

Trac-ta'tion (trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. [*Obs.*]

A full *tractation* of the points controverted. *Bp. Hall.*

Trac-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a handler.] One who writes tracts; specif., a Tractarian. [*R.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Tract'ile (trăkt'ĭl), *a.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

Trac-til'ĭ-ty (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw: cf. F. *traction.*] **1.** The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; as, the *traction* of a muscle.

2. Specifically, the act of drawing a body along a plane by motive power, as the drawing of a carriage by men or horses, the towing of a boat by a tug.

3. Attraction; a drawing toward. [*R.*]

4. The adhesive friction of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, or the like. *Knight.*

Angle of traction (*Mech.*), the angle made with a given plane by the line of direction in which a tractive force acts. — **Traction engine**, a locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields.

Tract'ite (trăkt'ĭt), *n.* A Tractarian.

Trac-tĭ'tious (trăk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See TRACTATE.] Treating of; handling. [*R.*]

Tract'ive (trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting; as, *tractive* power.

Tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* [NL., from L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing.

2. *pl.* (*Med.*) Two small, pointed rods of metal, formerly used in the treatment called Perkinism.

Trac'to-ra'tion (trăk'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* See PERKINISM.

Tract'o-ry (trăkt'ō-rў), *n.* [L. *tractorius* of drawing, fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] (*Geom.*) A tractrix.

Tract'rix (trăkt'rĭks), *n.* [NL. See TRACTOR.] (*Geom.*) A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called because it was conceived as described by the motion of one end of a tangent line as the other end was drawn along the given line.

Trad (trăd), *obs. imp.* of TREAD. *Chaucer.*

Trade (trād), *n.* [Formerly, a path, OE. *tred* a footmark. See TREAD, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** A track; a trail; a way; a path; also, passage; travel; resort. [*Obs.*]

A postern with a blind wicket there was,
A common *trade* to pass through Priam's house. *Surrey.*
Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes *trade*. *Spenser.*
Or, I 'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common *trade*, where subjects' feet
May hourly trample on their sovereign's head. *Shak.*

2. Course; custom; practice; occupation; employment. [*Obs.*] "The right *trade* of religion." *Udall.*

There those five sisters had continual *trade*. *Spenser.*
Long did I love this lady,
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her. *Massinger.*
Thy sin 's not accidental but a *trade*. *Shak.*

3. Business of any kind; matter of mutual consideration; affair; dealing. [*Obs.*]

Have you any further *trade* with us? *Shak.*

4. Specifically: The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter.

☞ Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or in money; but it is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*. *Foreign* trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic*, or *home*, trade is the exchange, or buying and selling, of goods within a country. Trade is also by the *wholesale*, that is, by the package or in large quantities, generally to be sold again, or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying* trade is the business of transporting commodities from one country to another, or between places in the same country, by land or water.

5. The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; especially, mechanical employment as distinguished from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture; as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but not now of the *trade* of a farmer, or a lawyer, or a physician.

Accursed usury was all his *trade*. *Spenser.*
The homely, slighted, shepherd's *trade*. *Milton.*
I will instruct thee in my *trade*. *Shak.*

6. Instruments of any occupation. [*Obs.*]

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war. *Dryden.*

7. A company of men engaged in the same occupation; thus, booksellers and publishers speak of the customs of the *trade*, and are collectively designated as *the trade*.

8. *pl.* The trade winds.

9. Refuse or rubbish from a mine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Syn. — Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

Board of trade. See under BOARD. — **Trade dollar.** See under DOLLAR. — **Trade price**, the price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers. — **Trade sale**, an auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers. — **Trade wind**, a wind in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, except when affected by local causes; — so called because of its usefulness to navigators, and hence to trade.

☞ The general direction of the trade winds is from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. They are produced by the joint effect of the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air from the polar toward the equatorial regions, to supply the vacancy caused by heating, rarefaction, and consequent ascent of the air in the latter regions. The trade winds are principally limited to two belts in the tropical regions, one on each side of the equator, and separated by a belt which is characterized by calms or variable weather.

Trade (trād), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADING.] **1.** To barter, or to buy and sell; to be engaged in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or anything else; to traffic; to bargain; to carry on commerce as a business.

A free port, where nations . . . resorted with their goods and *traded*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance.

3. To have dealings; to be concerned or associated; — usually followed by *with*.

How did you dare to *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*

Trade, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter.

They *traded* the persons of men. *Ezek.* xxvii. 13.
To disker and to swop, to *trade* rifles and watches. *Cooper.*

Trade, *obs. imp.* of TREAD. *Chaucer.*

Trad'ed, *a.* Professional; practiced. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Trade'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of trade; busy in traffic; commercial. *Spenser.*

Trade'less, *a.* Having no trade or traffic. *Young.*

Trade'-mark' (-märk'), *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark or device affixed by a manufacturer or a merchant to his goods, the exclusive right of using which is recognized by law.

Trad'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade or commerce; one who makes a business of buying and selling or of barter; a merchant; a trafficker; as, a *trader* to the East Indies; a country *trader*.

2. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

‖ **Trad'es-can'tĭ-a** (trăd'ĕs-kăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus including spiderwort and Wandering Jew.

Trades'folk' (trādz'fōk'), *n.* People employed in trade; tradesmen. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Trades'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* TRADESMEN (-men).

1. One who trades; a shopkeeper.

2. A mechanic or artificer; esp., one whose livelihood depends upon the labor of his hands. [*U. S.*] *Burrill.*

Trades'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n.* People engaged in trade; shopkeepers.

Trades' un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *or* **Trade' un'ion.** An organized combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights, privileges, and interests with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, etc.

Trades'-un'ion-ist, *or* **Trade'-un'ion-ist**, *n.* A member of a trades union, or a supporter of trades unions.

Trades'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* TRADESWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who trades, or is skilled in trade.

Trad'ing (trād'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Carrying on trade or commerce; engaged in trade; as, a *trading* company.

2. Frequented by traders. [*R.*] "They on the *trading* flood." *Milton.*

3. Venal; corrupt; jobbing; as, a *trading* politician.

Tra-dĭ'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *tradicioun*, L. *traditio*, from *tradere* to give up, transmit. See TREASON, TRAITOR.] **1.** The act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. "A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery." *Blackstone.*

2. The unwritten or oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any knowledge, opinions, or practice, from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials.

3. Hence, that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials; custom or practice long observed.

Will you mock at an ancient *tradition* begun upon an honorable respect? *Shak.*
Naught but *tradition* remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pré. *Longfellow.*

4. (*Theol.*) (*a*) An unwritten code of law represented to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai.

Making the word of God of none effect through your *tradition*, which ye have delivered. *Mark* vii. 13.

(*b*) That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing.

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. 2 *Thess.* ii. 15.

Tradition Sunday (*Eccl.*), Palm Sunday; — so called because the creed was then taught to candidates for baptism at Easter.

Tra-dĭ'tion, *v. t.* To transmit by way of tradition; to hand down. [*Obs.*]

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics. *Fuller.*

Tra-dĭ'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *traditionnel*, LL. *traditionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tradition; derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions; *traditional* customs; *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.

2. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs; old-fashioned. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of faith founded on tradition; esp., the doctrine that all religious faith is to be based solely upon what is delivered from competent authority, exclusive of rational processes.

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ist (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, traditionalism; a traditionist.

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a traditional manner.

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-rĭ-ly (-ȧ-rĭ-lў), *adv.* By tradition.

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Traditional.

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations. *Buckminster.*

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* TRADITIONARIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *traditionnaire.*] One, among the Jews, who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them.

Tra-dĭ'tion-er (-ẽr), } *n.* [Cf. F. *traditionniste.*] One
Tra-dĭ'tion-ist, } who adheres to tradition.

Trad'ĭ-tive (trăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tradere, traditum*, to transmit, give up: cf. F. *traditif.*] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication; traditional. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

‖ **Trad'ĭ-tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *tradere, traditum*. See TRAITOR.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A deliverer; — a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures, or the goods of the church, to their persecutors to save their lives. *Milner.*

Tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *traducere, traductum*, to lead across, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, transfer, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *traduire* to transfer, translate, arraign, fr. L. *traducere*. See DUKE.] **1.** To transfer; to transmit; to hand down; as, to *traduce* mental qualities to one's descendants. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

2. To translate from one language to another; as, to *traduce* and compose works. [*Obs.*] *Golden Boke.*

3. To increase or distribute by propagation. [*Obs.*]

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To draw away; to seduce. [*Obs.*]

I can forget the weakness
Of the *traduced* soldiers. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. To represent; to exhibit; to display; to expose; to make an example of. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

6. To expose to contempt or shame; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to vilify; to defame.

The best stratagem that Satan hath . . . is by *traducing* the form and manner of them [prayers], to bring them into contempt. *Hooker.*
He had the baseness . . . to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To calumniate; vilify; defame; disparage; detract; depreciate; decry; slander.

Tra-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of traducing; misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Tra-du'cent (-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *traducens*, p. pr. of *traducere*. See TRADUCE.] Slanderous. [*R.*] *Entick.*

Tra-du'cer (-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator. *Bp. Hall.*

2. One who derives or deduces. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Tra-du'cian (-shan), *n.* A believer in traducianism.

Tra-du'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine that human souls are produced by the act of generation; — opposed to *creationism*, and *infusionism*.

Tra-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being derived or propagated. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Capable of being traduced or calumniated. [*R.*]

Tra-du'cing-ly, *adv.* In a traducing manner; by traduction; slanderously.

Tra-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *traducere, traductum*. See TRADUCE.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; to transfer. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Tra-duct', *n.* That which is traducted; that which is transferred; a translation. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Tra-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *traductio* a transferring: cf. F. *traduction* translation. See TRADUCE.]

1. Transmission from one to another. [*Obs.*]

Traditional communication and *traduction* of truths. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Translation from one language to another. [*Obs.*]

3. Derivation by descent; propagation. [*R.*]

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good. *Dryden.*

4. The act of transferring; conveyance; transportation. [*R.*] "The *traduction* of brutes." *Sir M. Hale.*

5. Transition. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

6. (*Logic*) A process of reasoning in which each conclusion applies to just such an object as each of the premises applies to. *Jevons.*

Tra-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of being deduced; derivable. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Traf'fic (trăf'fĭk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAFFICKED (-fĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAFFICKING (-fĭk-ĭng).] [F. *trafiquer*; cf. It. *trafficare*, Sp. *traficar, trafagar*, Pg. *traficar, trafegar, trafeguear*, LL. *traficare*; of uncertain origin, perhaps fr. L. *trans* across, over + *-ficare* to make (see -FY, and cf. G. *übermachen* to transmit, send over, e. g., money, wares); or cf. Pg. *trasfegar* to pour out from one vessel into another, OPg. also, to traffic, perhaps fr. (assumed) LL. *vicare* to exchange, from L. *vicis* change (cf. VICAR).] **1.** To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to buy or sell goods; to barter; to trade.

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily; to bargain.

Traf'fic, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic; to effect by a bargain or for a consideration.

Traf'fic, *n.* [Cf. F. *trafic*, It. *traffico*, Sp. *tráfico, tráfago*, Pg. *tráfego*, LL. *traficum, trufica*. See TRAFFIC, *v.*] **1.** Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; interchange of goods and commodities; trade.

A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*
The *traffic* in honors, places, and pardons. *Macaulay.*

☞ This word, like *trade*, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the

business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.

2. Commodities of the market. [*R.*]

You 'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear. *Gay.*

3. The business done upon a railway, steamboat line, etc., with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried.

Traffic return, a periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers, as on a railway line. —**Traffic taker**, a computer of the returns of traffic on a railway, steamboat line, etc.

Traf'fic-a-ble (trăf'fĭk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Traf'fick-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who traffics, or carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant.

Traf'fic-less, *a.* Destitute of traffic, or trade.

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum* tragacanth, *tragacantha* the plant producing tragacanth, Gr. τραγάκανθα; τράγος a he-goat + ἄκανθα a thorn: cf. F. *tragacanthe*.] A kind of gum procured from a spiny leguminous shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) of Western Asia, and other species of Astragalus. It comes in hard whitish or yellowish flakes or filaments, and is nearly insoluble in water, but slowly swells into a mucilaginous mass, which is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Called also *gum tragacanth*.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *tragédien*.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Thence what the lofty, grave *tragedians* taught. *Milton.*

2. An actor or player in tragedy. *Shak.*

‖ **Tra'gé'dienne'** (trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; E. trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A woman who plays in tragedy.

Tra-ge'di-ous (-jē'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like tragedy; tragical. [*Obs.*] "*Tragedious* history." *Fabyan.*

Trag'e-dy (trăj'ĕ-dy), *n.*; *pl.* TRAGEDIES (-dĭz). [OE. *tragedie*, OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie*, L. *tragoedia*, Gr. τραγῳδία, fr. τραγῳδός a tragic poet and singer, originally, a goat singer; τράγος a goat (perhaps akin to τρώγειν to gnaw, nibble, eat, and E. *trout*) + ἀείδειν to sing; from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goatskins. See ODE.] **1.** A dramatic poem, composed in elevated style, representing a signal action performed by some person or persons, and having a fatal issue; that species of drama which represents the sad or terrible phases of character and life.

Tragedy is to say a certain storie,
As olde bookes maken us memorie,
Of him that stood in great prosperitee
And is yfallen out of high degree
Into misery and endeth wretchedly. *Chaucer.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes. *Jer. Taylor.*

Tragedy is poetry in its deepest earnest; comedy is poetry in unlimited jest. *Coleridge.*

2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more especially by unauthorized violence.

Trag'ic (trăj'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *tragicus*, Gr. τραγικός:
Trag'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *tragique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* play or representation.

2. Fatal to life; mournful; terrible; calamitous; as, the *tragic* scenes of the French revolution.

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shak.*

—**Trag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**Trag'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Trag'ic (-ĭk), *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. [*Obs.*]

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. [*Obs.*]

Trag'i-com'e-dy (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ĕ-dy), *n.* [Cf. F. *tragi-comédie*, L. *tragicocomoedia*. See TRAGIC, and COMEDY.] A kind of drama representing some action in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

The noble *tragi-comedy* of "Measure for Measure." *Macaulay.*

Trag'i-com'ic (-kŏm'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *tragi-comique*.]
Trag'i-com'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes. — **Trag'i-com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Julian felt toward him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Trag'i-com'i-pas'tor-al (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ĭ-pȧs'tẽr-al), *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or combining, tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. [*R.*] *Gay.*

Trag'o-pan (trăg'ō-păn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγόπαν.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Asiatic pheasants of the genus *Ceriornis*. They are brilliantly colored with a variety of tints, the back and breast are usually covered with white or buff ocelli, and the head is ornamented with two bright-colored, fleshy wattles. The crimson tragopan, or horned pheasant (*C. satyra*), of India is one of the best-known species.

Crimson Tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*).

‖ **Tra'gus** (trā'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράγος a part of the inner ear.] (*Anat.*) The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See *Illust.* under EAR.

Trail (trāl), *n.* [F. *traille*, fr. *trailler* to trail. See TRAIL, *v.*] See under T.

Trail (trāl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAILED (trāld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAILING.] [OE. *trailen*, OF. *trailler* to trail a deer, or hunt him upon a cold scent, also, to hunt or pursue him with a limehound, F. *traîller* to trail a fishing line; probably from a derivative of L. *trahere* to draw; cf. L. *traha* a drag, sledge, *tragula* a kind of drag net, a small sledge, Sp. *trailla* a leash, an instrument for leveling the ground, D. *treilen* to draw with a rope, to tow, *treil* a rope for drawing a boat. See TRACE, *v. t.*]

1. To hunt by the track; to track. *Halliwell.*

2. To draw or drag, as along the ground.

And hung his head, and *trailed* his legs along. *Dryden.*
They shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast. *Milton.*
Long behind he *trails* his pompous robe. *Pope.*

3. (*Mil.*) To carry, as a firearm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle.

4. To tread down, as grass, by walking through it; to lay flat. *Longfellow.*

5. To take advantage of the ignorance of; to impose upon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent; that is, playing on her ignorance. *C. Brontë.*

Trail (trāl), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn out in length; to follow after.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*. *Spenser.*

2. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant; to run or climb.

Trail, *n.* **1.** A track left by man or beast; a track followed by the hunter; a scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; as, a deer *trail*.

They traveled in the bed of the brook, leaving no dangerous *trail*. *Cooper.*
How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*

2. A footpath or road track through a wilderness or wild region; as, an Indian *trail* over the plains.

3. Anything drawn out to a length; as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along. *Rowe.*

4. Anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train. "A radiant *trail* of hair." *Pope.*

5. Anything drawn along, as a vehicle. [*Obs.*]

6. A frame for trailing plants; a trellis. [*Obs.*]

7. The entrails of a fowl, especially of game, as the woodcock, and the like; — applied also, sometimes, to the entrails of sheep.

The woodcock is a favorite with epicures, and served with its *trail* in, is a delicious dish. *Baird.*

8. (*Mil.*) That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See *Illust.* of *Gun carriage*, under GUN.

9. The act of taking advantage of the ignorance of a person; an imposition. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Trail boards (*Shipbuilding*), the carved boards on both sides of the cutwater near the figurehead. — **Trail net**, a net that is trailed or drawn behind a boat. *Wright.*

Trail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, trails.

Trail'ing, *a.* & *vb. n.* from TRAIL.

Trailing arbutus. (*Bot.*) See under ARBUTUS. — **Trailing spring**, a spring fixed in the axle box of the trailing wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Weale.* — **Trailing wheel**, a hind wheel of a locomotive when it is not a driving wheel; also, one of the hind wheels of a carriage.

Train (trān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAINED (trānd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAINING.] [OF. *trahiner*, *traïner*, F. *traîner*, LL. *trahinare*, *trainare*, fr. L. *trahere* to draw. See TRAIL.] **1.** To draw along; to trail; to drag.

In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, or the like; to attract by stratagem; to entice; to allure. [*Obs.*]

If but a dozen French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*
O, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*
This feast, I 'll gage my life,
Is but a plot to *train* you to your ruin. *Ford.*

3. To teach and form by practice; to educate; to exercise; to discipline; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms.

Our *trained* bands, which are the trustiest and most proper strength of a free nation. *Milton.*
The warrior horse here bred he 's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

4. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen.

5. (*Hort.*) To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape, by bending, lopping, or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

He *trains* the young branches to the right hand or to the left. *Jeffrey.*

6. (*Mining*) To trace, as a lode or any mineral appearance, to its head.

To train a gun (*Mil.* & *Naut.*), to point it at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side. *Totten.* — **To train**, *or* **To train up**, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. *Prov.* xxii. 6.
The first Christians were, by great hardships, *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*

Train, *v. i.* **1.** To be drilled in military exercises; to do duty in a military company.

2. To prepare by exercise, diet, instruction, etc., for any physical contest; as, to *train* for a boat race.

Train, *n.* [F. *train*, OF. *traïn*, *trahin*; cf. (for some of the senses) F. *traîne*. See TRAIN, *v.*] **1.** That which draws along; especially, persuasion, artifice, or enticement; allurement. [*Obs.*] "Now to my charms, and to my wily *trains*." *Milton.*

2 Hence, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk; also, a trap for an animal; a snare. *Halliwell.*

With cunning *trains* him to entrap unwares. *Spenser.*

3. That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the hinder part or rear. Specifically: —

(*a*) That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer.

(*b*) (*Mil.*) The after part of a gun carriage; the trail.

(*c*) The tail of a bird. "The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship." *Ray.*

4. A number of followers; a body of attendants; a retinue; a suite.

The king's daughter with a lovely *train*. *Addison.*
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts. *Shak.*

5. A consecution or succession of connected things; a series. "A *train* of happy sentiments." *I. Watts.*

The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*
Rivers now
Stream and perpetual draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*
Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke.*

6. Regular method; process; course; order; as, things are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this *train*, . . . our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

7. The number of beats of a watch in any certain time.

8. A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, mine, or the like.

9. A connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

10. A heavy, long sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, and the like.

11. (*Rolling Mill*) A roll train; as, a 12-inch *train*.

Roll train, *or* **Train of rolls** (*Rolling Mill*), a set of plain or grooved rolls for rolling metal into various forms by a series of consecutive operations. — **Train mile** (*Railroads*), a unit employed in estimating running expenses, etc., being one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a road, or system of roads, as within a given time, or for a given expenditure; — called also *mile run*. — **Train of artillery**, any number of cannon, mortars, etc., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field. *Campbell* (*Dict. Mil. Sci.*). — **Train of mechanism**, a series of moving pieces, as wheels and pinions, each of which is follower to that which drives it, and driver to that which follows it. — **Train road**, a slight railway for small cars, — used for construction, or in mining. — **Train tackle** (*Naut.*), a tackle for running guns in and out.

Syn. — Cars. — TRAIN, CARS. *Train* is the word universally used in England with reference to railroad traveling; as, I came in the morning *train*. In the United States, the phrase *the cars* has been extensively introduced in the room of *train*; as, *the cars* are late; I came in *the cars*. The English expression is obviously more appropriate, and is prevailing more and more among Americans, to the exclusion of *the cars*.

Train'a-ble (trān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being trained or educated; as, boys *trainable* to virtue. *Richardson.*

Train'band' (-bănd'), *n.*; *pl.* TRAINBANDS (-băndz'). A band or company of an organized military force instituted by James I. and dissolved by Charles II.; — afterwards applied to the London militia. [*Eng.*]

He felt that, without some better protection than that of the *trainbands* and Beefeaters, his palace and person would hardly be secure. *Macaulay.*
A *trainband* captain eke was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper.*

Train'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.

Train'el (-ĕl), *n.* [OF.] A dragnet. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Train'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trains; an instructor; especially, one who trains or prepares men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring physical agility and strength.

2. A militiaman when called out for exercise or discipline. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Train'ing, *n.* The act of one who trains; the act or process of exercising, disciplining, etc.; education.

Fan Training.

Fan training (*Hort.*), the operation of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches shall radiate from the stem like a fan. — **Horizontal training** (*Hort.*), the operation of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches shall spread out laterally in a horizontal direction. — **Training college**. See *Normal school*, under NORMAL, *a.* — **Training day**, a day on which a military company assembles for drill or parade. [*U. S.*] — **Training ship**, a vessel on board of which boys are trained as sailors.

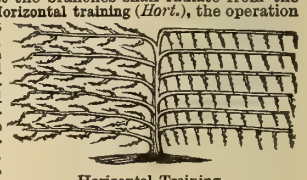

Horizontal Training.

Syn. — See EDUCATION.

Train' oil' (oil'). [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber (cf. Dan. & Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*) + E. *oil*.] Oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales, by boiling.

Train'y (-y), *a.* Belonging to train oil. [*Obs.*] *Gay.*

Traipse (trāps), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *trapsen*, *trappsen*, *trappen*, to tread noisily, to walk stamping. See TRAMPLE, TRAPE.] To walk or run about in a slatternly, careless, or thoughtless manner. [*Colloq.*] *Pope.*

Trais (trāz), **Trays**, *n. pl.* Traces. [*Obs.*]

Four white bulls in the *trays*. *Chaucer.*

Trait (trāt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus*, fr. *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v*, and cf. TRACT a region, TRACE a strap, TRET.] **1.** A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*

2. A distinguishing or marked feature; a peculiarity; as, a *trait* of character.

☞ Formerly pronounced *trā*, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England.

‖ **Trai'teur'** (trā'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] The keeper of an eating house, or restaurant; a restaurateur. *Simmonds.*

Trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *traitour*, OF. *traïtor, traïteur*, F. *traître*, L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere, traditum*, to deliver, to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray; *trans* across, over + *dare* to give. See DATE time, and cf. BETRAY, TRADITION, TRADITOR, TREASON.] **1.** One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to an enemy, or yields up any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; also, one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. See TREASON.

O passing *traitor*, perjured and unjust! *Shak.*

2. Hence, one who betrays any confidence or trust; a betrayer. "This false *traitor* death." *Chaucer.*

Trai'tor, *a.* Traitorous. [*R.*] *Spenser. Pope.*

Trai'tor, *v. t.* To act the traitor toward; to betray; to deceive. [*Obs.*] "But time, it *traitors* me." *Lithgow.*

Trai'tor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A traitress. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Trai'tor-ly (-lỹ), *a.* Like a traitor; treacherous; traitorous. [*Obs.*] "*Traitorly* rascals." *Shak.*

Trai'tor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *traîtreux.*] **1.** Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject. *Shak.*

2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme.

— **Trai'tor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Trai'tor-ous-ness,** *n.*

Trai'tor-y (-ỹ), *n.* Treachery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trai'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [F. *traîtresse.*] A woman who betrays her country or any trust; a traitoress. *Dryden.*

Tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAJECTING.] [L. *trajectus*, p. p. of *trajicere* to throw across; *trans* across + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To throw or cast through, over, or across; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. [*R.*] *Sir I. Newton.*

Traj'ect (trăj'ĕkt), *n.* [L. *trajectus*, fr. *trajicere:* cf. F. *trajet*, OF. *traject.* See TRAJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** A place for passing across; a passage; a ferry. [*Obs.*] *Colgrave.*

2. The act of trajecting; trajection.

3. A trajectory. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Tra-jec'tion (trȧ-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trajectio* a crossing over, transposition.] **1.** The act of trajecting; a throwing or casting through or across; also, emission. *Boyle.*

2. Transposition. [*R.*] *Knatchbull.*

Tra-ject'o-ry (-jĕk'tō-rỹ), *n.; pl.* TRAJECTORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *trajectoire.*] The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air.

Tra'jet (trā'jĕt), **Tra'jet-our** (-ẽr), **Tra'jet-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* See TREGET, TREGETOUR, and TREGETRY. [*Obs.*]

Tra-la'tion (trȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tralatio, translatio.* See TRANSLATION.] The use of a word in a figurative or extended sense; a metaphor; a trope. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Tral'a-ti'tion (trăl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

Tral'a-ti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, translatitius, tralaticius, translaticius.* See TRALATION.] **1.** Passed along; handed down; transmitted.

Among biblical critics a *tralatitious* interpretation is one received by expositor from expositor. *W. Withington.*

2. Metaphorical; figurative; not literal. *Stackhouse.*

Tral'a-ti'tious-ly, *adv.* In a tralatitious manner; metaphorically. *Holder.*

Tra-lin'e-ate (trȧ-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. i.* [L. *trans* across + *linea* a line: cf. It. *tralineare, tralignare.*] To deviate; to stray; to wander. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Tra-lu'cen-cy (-lū'sen-sỹ), *n.* Translucency; as, the *tralucency* of a gem. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tra-lu'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *tralucens, translucens*, p. pr. See TRANSLUCENT.] Translucent. [*Obs.*]

The air's *tralucent* gallery. *Sir J. Davies.*

Tram (trăm), *n.* [Prov. E. *tram* a coal wagon, the shaft of a cart or carriage, a beam or bar; probably of Scand. origin; cf. OSw. *träm, trum*, a beam, OD. *drom*, Prov. & OHG. *tram.*] **1.** A four-wheeled truck running on rails, and used in a mine, as for carrying coal or ore.

2. The shaft of a cart. [*Prov. Eng.*] *De Quincey.*

3. One of the rails of a tramway.

4. A car on a horse railroad. [*Eng.*]

Tram car, a car made to run on a tramway, especially a street railway car. — **Tram plate,** a flat piece of iron laid down as a rail. — **Tram pot** (*Milling*), the step and support for the lower end of the spindle of a millstone.

Tram, *n.* [Sp. *trama* weft, or F. *trame.*] A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used especially for the weft, or cross threads, of the best quality of velvets and silk goods.

Tram'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* (*Mining*) To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose. *Smart.*

Tram'mel (-mĕl), *n.* [F. *tramail, trémail*, a net, LL. *tremaculum, tremacle*, a kind of net for taking fish; L. *tres* three + *macula* a mesh. See THREE, and MAIL armor.] **1.** A kind of net for catching birds, fishes, or other prey. *Carew.*

2. A net for confining a woman's hair. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.

4. Fig.: Whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle.

[They] disdain the *trammels* of any sordid contract. *Jeffrey.*

5. An iron hook of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.

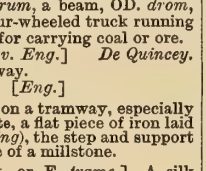

Trammel (*Mech.*).

6. (*Mech.*) (*a*) An instrument for drawing ellipses, one part of which consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other, the other being a beam carrying two pins (which slide in those grooves), and also the describing pencil. (*b*) A beam compass. See under BEAM.

Tram'mel (trăm'mĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMMELED (-mĕld) or TRAMMELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMMELING, or TRAMMELLING.] **1.** To entangle, as in a net; to catch. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

Tram'meled (-mĕld), *a.* (*Man.*) Having blazes, or white marks, on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels; — said of a horse. [Written also *trammelled.*]

Tram'mel-er (-mĕl-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *trammeller.*] **1.** One who uses a trammel net. *Nares.*

2. One who, or that which, trammels or restrains.

Tram'ming (-mĭng), *n.* (*Silk Manuf.*) The act or process of forming trams. See 2d TRAM.

Tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tăn *or* trăm'ŏn-tān; 277), *a.* [OF. *tramontain*, It. *tramontano*, L. *transmontanus; trans* across, beyond + *mons, montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence, foreign; barbarous.

☞ The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane*, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and especially to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, etc.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane*, or *ultramontane*, doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. See ULTRAMONTANE.

Tra-mon'tane, *n.* One living beyond the mountains; hence, a foreigner; a stranger.

Tramp (trămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPED (trămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPING.] [OE. *trampen;* akin to LG. *trampen*, G. *trampeln*, LG. & D. *trappen*, Dan. *trampe*, Sw. & Icel. *trampa*, Goth. ana*trimpan* to press upon; also to D. *trap* a step, G. *treppe* steps, stairs. Cf. TRAP a kind of rock, TRAPE, TRIP, *v. i.*, TREAD.] **1.** To tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; to trample.

2. To travel or wander through; as, to *tramp* the country. [*Colloq.*]

3. To cleanse, as clothes, by treading upon them in water. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Tramp, *v. i.* To travel; to wander; to stroll.

Tramp, *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion; as, to go on a *tramp;* a long *tramp.* *Blackie.*

2. A foot traveler; a tramper; often used in a bad sense for a vagrant or wandering vagabond. *Halliwell.*

3. The sound of the foot, or of feet, on the earth, as in marching. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A tool for trimming hedges.

5. A plate of iron worn to protect the sole of the foot, or the shoe, when digging with a spade.

Tramp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond; a tramp. *Dickens.*

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPLING (-plĭng).] [OE. *trampelen*, freq. of *trampen.* See TRAMP, *v. t.*] **1.** To tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass or flowers. *Dryden.*

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* vii. 6.

2. Fig.: To treat with contempt and insult. *Cowper.*

Tram'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To tread with force and rapidity; to stamp.

2. To tread in contempt; — with *on* or *upon.*

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Tram'ple, *n.* The act of treading under foot; also, the sound produced by trampling. *Milton.*

The huddling *trample* of a drove of sheep. *Lowell.*

Tram'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who tramples; one who treads down; as, a *trampler* on nature's law. *Cowper.*

Tram-poose' (trăm-pōōs'), *v. i.* [See TRAMP, TRAMPLE, and TRAIPSE.] To walk with labor, or heavily; to tramp. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Tram'road' (trăm'rōd'), *n.* [*Tram* a coal wagon + *road.*] A road prepared for easy transit of trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

Tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** Same as TRAMROAD.

2. A railway laid in the streets of a town or city, on which cars for passengers or for freight are drawn by horses; a horse railroad.

Tra-na'tion (trȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tranare, transnare*, to swim over; *trans* across, over + *nare* to swim.] The act of swimming over. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Trance (trăns), *n.* [F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance or swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, benumb, to be chilled, to shiver, OF. also, to die, L. *transire* to pass over, go over, pass away, cease; *trans* across, over + *ire* to go; cf. L. *transitus* a passing over. See ISSUE, and cf. TRANSIT.]

1. A tedious journey. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions; an ecstasy.

And he became very hungry, and would have eaten; but while they made ready, he fell into a *trance.* *Acts* x. 10.

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance.* *Spenser.*

3. (*Med.*) A condition, often simulating death, in which there is a total suspension of the power of voluntary movement, with abolition of all evidences of mental activity and the reduction to a minimum of all the vital functions, so that the patient lies still and apparently unconscious of surrounding objects, while the pulsation of the heart and the breathing, although still present, are almost or altogether imperceptible.

He fell down in a *trance.* *Chaucer.*

Trance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANCED (trănst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANCING (trăn'sĭng).] **1.** To entrance.

And there I left him *tranced.* *Shak.*

2. To pass over or across; to traverse. [*Poetic*]

Trance the world over. *Beau. & Fl.*

When thickest dark did *trance* the sky. *Tennyson.*

Trance (trăns), *v. i.* To pass; to travel. [*Obs.*]

Tran'ect (trăn'ĕkt), *n.* [Cf. TRAJECT.] A ferry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tran'gram (-grăm), *n.* [OE. *trangrain* a strange thing, *trangame* a toy. See TANGRAM.] Something intricately contrived; a puzzle. [*Cant & Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Tran'nel (-nĕl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A treenail. [*R.*] *Moxon.*

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *tranquillus;* probably fr. *trans* across, over + a word akin to *quietus* quiet: cf. F. *tranquille.* See QUIET.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated; as, the atmosphere is *tranquil;* the condition of the country is *tranquil.*

A style clear, *tranquil*, easy to follow. *De Quincey.*

Tran'quil-i-za'tion } (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of
Tran'quil-li-za'tion } tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized.

Tran'quil-ize } (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANQUIL-
Tran'quil-lize } IZED (-īzd) or TRANQUILLIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANQUILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng) or TRANQUILLIZING.] [Cf. F. *tranquilliser.*] To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquilize* the mind.

Syn. — To quiet; compose; still; soothe; appease; calm; pacify.

Tran'quil-i-zer } (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which,
Tran'quil-li-zer } tranquilizes.

Tran'quil-i-zing } (-ĭ'zĭng), *a.* Making tranquil;
Tran'quil-li-zing } calming. "The *tranquilizing* power of time." *Wordsworth.* — **Tran'quil-i-zing-ly** *or* **Tran'quil-li-zing-ly,** *adv.*

Tran-quil'li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'lĭ-tỹ; 277), *n.* [F. *tranquillité*, L. *tranquillitas.*] The quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

Tran'quil-ly (trăn'kwĭl-lỹ), *adv.* In a tranquil manner; calmly.

Tran'quil-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil.

Trans- (trăns-). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix, signifying *over, beyond, through, through and through, on the other side*, as in *trans*alpine, beyond the Alps; *trans*form, to form through and through, that is, anew; *trans*figure.

Trans-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSACTING.] [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere.* See TRANSACTION.] To carry through; to do; to perform; to manage; as, to *transact* commercial business; to *transact* business by an agent.

Trans-act', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to manage affairs. [*R.*] *South.*

Trans-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transactio*, fr. *transigere, transactum*, to drive through, carry through, accomplish, transact; *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *transaction.* See ACT, AGENT.] **1.** The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; performance.

2. That which is done; an affair; as, the *transactions* on the exchange.

3. (*Civil Law*) An adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

Transactions of a society, the published record of what it has done or accomplished.

Syn. — Proceeding; action; process. — TRANSACTION, PROCEEDING. A *transaction* is something already done and completed; a *proceeding* is either something which is now going on, or, if ended, is still contemplated with reference to its *progress* or successive stages.

☞ "We use the word *proceeding* in application to an affray in the street, and the word *transaction* to some commercial negotiation that has been carried on between certain persons. The *proceeding* marks the manner of *proceeding*, as when we speak of the *proceedings* in a court of law. The *transaction* marks the business *transacted;* as, the *transactions* on the Exchange." *Crabb.*

Trans-act'or (-ăkt'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business. *Derham.*

Trans-al'pine (-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus; trans* across, beyond + *Alpinus* Alpine, from *Alpes* the Alps: cf. F. *transalpin.*] Being on the farther side of the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west side of the Alps; of or pertaining to the region or the people beyond the Alps; as, *transalpine* Gaul; — opposed to *cisalpine.* "*Transalpine* garbs." *Beau. & Fl.*

Trans-al'pine, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps, that is, out of Italy.

Trans-an'i-mate (-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSANIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSANIMATING.] [*Trans-* + *animate.*] To animate with a soul conveyed from another body. [*R.*] *Bp. J. King* (1608).

Trans-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transanimation.*] The conveyance of a soul from one body to another. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Trans'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *Atlantic:* cf. F. *transatlantique.*] **1.** Lying or being beyond the Atlantic Ocean.

☞ When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa, especially the former.

2. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Trans-au'di-ent (-ą'dĭ-ent), *a.* [See TRANS-, and AUDIENT.] Permitting the passage of sound. [*R.*] *Lowell.*

Trans-ca'len-cy (-kā'len-sỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being transcalent.

Trans-ca'lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *calens*, p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat.

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSCENDING.] [L. *transcendere, transcensum; trans* beyond, over + *scandere* to climb. See SCAN.] **1.** To rise above; to surmount; as, lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds. *Howell.*

2. To pass over; to go beyond; to exceed.

Such popes as shall *transcend* their limits. *Bacon.*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To climb; to mount. [*Obs.*]

2. To be transcendent; to excel. [*R.*]

Tran-scend'ence (-ens), **Tran-scend'en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* [Cf. L. *transcendentia*, F. *transcendance.*]

1. The quality or state of being transcendent; superior excellence; supereminence.

The Augustinian theology rests upon the *transcendence* of Deity as its controlling principle. *A. V. G. Allen.*

2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration. [*Obs.*]

"Where *transcendencies* are more allowed." *Bacon.*

Tran-scend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *transcendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transcendere* to transcend: cf. F. *transcendant*, G. *transcendent.*] **1.** Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valor.

Clothed with *transcendent* brightness. *Milton.*

2. (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge; — applied to affirmations and speculations concerning what lies beyond the reach of the human intellect.

Tran-scend'ent, *n.* That which surpasses or is supereminent; that which is very excellent.

Tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *transcendantal*, G. *transcendental.*] **1.** Supereminent; surpassing others; as, *transcendental* being or qualities.

2. (*Philos.*) In the Kantian system, of or pertaining to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. It simply signifies the *a priori* or necessary conditions of experience which, though affording the conditions of experience, transcend the sphere of that contingent knowledge which is acquired by experience.

3. Vaguely and ambitiously extravagant in speculation, imagery, or diction.

☞ In mathematics, a quantity is said to be *transcendental* relative to another quantity when it is expressed as a transcendental function of the latter; thus, a^x, 10^{2x}, $\log x$, $\sin x$, $\tan x$, etc., are *transcendental* relative to x.

Transcendental curve (*Math.*), a curve in which one ordinate is a transcendental function of the other. — **Transcendental equation** (*Math.*), an equation into which a transcendental function of one of the unknown or variable quantities enters. — **Transcendental function.** (*Math.*) See under FUNCTION.

Syn. — TRANSCENDENTAL, EMPIRICAL. These terms, with the corresponding nouns, *transcendentalism* and *empiricism*, are of comparatively recent origin. *Empirical* refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred, or by which they are to be explained. *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism*. Each of these words is also used in a bad sense, *empiricism* applying to that one-sided view of knowledge which neglects or loses sight of the truths or principles referred to above, and trusts to experience alone; *transcendentalism*, to the opposite extreme, which, in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relations which facts and phenomena sustain to principles, and hence to a kind of philosophy, or a use of language, which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.

Tran'scen-den'tal, *n.* A transcendentalist. [*Obs.*]

Tran'scen-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcendantalisme*, G. *transcendentalismus.*] **1.** (*Kantian Philos.*) The transcending, or going beyond, empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge.

☞ As Schelling and Hegel claim to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them, the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy; and hence, with them, transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

2. Ambitious and imaginative vagueness in thought, imagery, or diction.

Tran'scen-den'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *transcendantaliste.*] One who believes in transcendentalism.

Tran'scen-den-tal'i-ty (-dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being transcendental.

Tran'scen-den'tal-ly (-dĕn'tal-lў), *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

Tran-scend'ent-ly (trăn-sĕnd'ent-lў), *adv.* In a transcendent manner.

Tran-scend'ent-ness, *n.* Same as TRANSCENDENCE.

Tran-scen'sion (trăn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See TRANSCEND.] The act of transcending, or surpassing; also, passage over. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Trans'co-late (trănz'kō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSCOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSCOLATING.] [Pref. *trans-* + L. *colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain.] To cause to pass through a sieve or colander; to strain, as through a sieve. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Trans'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of transcolating, or state of being transcolated. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Trans-con'ti-nen'tal (trănz-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tal), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *continental.*] Extending or going across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* railroad or journey.

Trans-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *trans-* + *corporate.*] To transmigrate. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tran-scrib'bler (trăn-skrĭb'blĕr), *n.* A transcriber; — used in contempt.

He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must. *Gray.*

Tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSCRIBING.] [L. *transcribere, transcriptum; trans* across, over + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

Tran-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who transcribes, or writes from a copy; a copier; a copyist.

Tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, neut. of *transcriptus*, p. p. of *transcribere.* See TRANSCRIBE.]

1. That which has been transcribed; a writing or composition consisting of the same words as the original; a written copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript.* *South.*

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian. *Glanvill.*

Tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcription*, L. *transcriptio* a transfer.] **1.** The act or process of transcribing, or copying; as, corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions.*

2. A copy; a transcript. *Walton.*

3. (*Mus.*) An arrangement of a composition for some other instrument or voice than that for which it was originally written, as the translating of a song, a vocal or instrumental quartet, or even an orchestral work, into a piece for the piano; an adaptation; an arrangement; — a name applied by modern composers for the piano to a more or less fanciful and ornate reproduction on their own instrument of a song or other piece not originally intended for it; as, Liszt's *transcriptions* of songs by Schubert.

Tran-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Done as from a copy; having the style or appearance of a transcription. [*R.*] — **Tran-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans-cur' (trănz-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *transcurrere, transcursum; trans* across, over + *currere* to run.] To run or rove to and fro. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Trans-cur'rence (-kŭr'rens), *n.* [L. *transcurrens*, p. pr. of *transcurrere.*] A roving hither and thither.

Trans-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *transcursio* a passing over. See TRANSCUR.] A rambling or ramble; a passage over bounds; an excursion. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Trans-di'a-lect (-dī'ă-lĕkt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *dialect.*] To change or translate from one dialect into another. [*R.*] *Bp. Warburton.*

Trans-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transducere, traducere, -ductum*, to lead across or over. See TRADUCE.] The act of conveying over. [*R.*] *Entick.*

Transe (trăns), *n.* See TRANCE. [*Obs.*]

Trans-el'e-ment (trănz-ĕl'ē-mĕnt), **Trans-el'e-men'tate** (-ĕl'ē-mĕn'tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *element.*] To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Trans-el'e-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transélémentation.*] (*Eccl.*) Transubstantiation. [*Obs.*]

Tran'senne (trăn'sĕn), *n.* A transom. [*Obs.*]

Tran'sept (-sĕpt), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *septum* an inclosure. See SEPTUM.] (*Arch.*) The transversal part of a church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, and between the nave and choir. In the basilicas, this had often no projection at its two ends. In Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. It is common, however, to speak of the arms themselves as the *transepts.*

Tran-sex'ion (trăn-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *sexus* sex.] Change of sex. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans-fem'i-nate (trănz-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *femina* woman.] To change into a woman, as a man. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans-fer' (-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFERRING.] [L. *transferre; trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *transférer.* See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place or person; as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another; to *transfer* suspicion.

2. To make over the possession or control of; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to give; as, the title to land is *transferred* by deed.

3. To remove from one substance or surface to another; as, to *transfer* drawings or engravings to a lithographic stone. *Tomlinson.*

Syn. — To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

Trans'fer (trănz'fẽr), *n.* **1.** The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred; the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

2. (*Law*) The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, by gift, or otherwise.

I shall here only consider it as a *transfer* of property. *Burke.*

3. That which is transferred. Specifically: —

(*a*) A picture, or the like, removed from one body or ground to another, as from wood to canvas, or from one piece of canvas to another. *Fairholt.*

(*b*) A drawing or writing printed off from one surface on another, as in ceramics and in many decorative arts.

(*c*) (*Mil.*) A soldier removed from one troop, or body of troops, and placed in another.

4. (*Med.*) A pathological process by virtue of which a unilateral morbid condition on being abolished on one side of the body makes its appearance in the corresponding region upon the other side.

Transfer day, one of the days fixed by the Bank of England for the transfer, free of charge, of bank stock and government funds. These days are the first five business days in the week before three o'clock. Transfers may be made on Saturdays on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. *Bithell.* — **Transfer office,** an office or department where transfers of stocks, etc., are made. — **Transfer paper,** a prepared paper used by draughtsmen, engravers, lithographers, etc., for transferring impressions. — **Transfer table.** (*Railroad*) Same as *Traverse table.* See under TRAVERSE.

Trans-fer'a-bil'i-ty (trănz-fẽr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў *or* trănz-fẽr'-), *n.* The quality or state of being transferable.

Trans-fer'a-ble (trănz-fẽr'ă-b'l *or* -fẽr'ă-b'l; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *transférable.*] [Written also *transferrible.*]

1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing; capable of being transferred with no loss of value; as, the stocks of most public companies are *transferable;* some tickets are not *transferable.*

Trans'fer-ee' (trănz'fẽr-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Trans'fer-ence (trănz'fẽr-ens), *n.* The act of transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.

Trans'fer-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ra-fў), *n.* [*Transfer* + *-graphy.*] The act or process of copying inscriptions, or the like, by making transfers.

Trans-fer'rence (trănz-fẽr'rens *or* -fẽr'rens), *n.* See TRANSFERENCE.

Trans-fer'rer (-fẽr'rẽr), *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

Trans-fer'ri-ble (-fẽr'rĭ-b'l *or* -fẽr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transferred; transferable.

Trans-fig'u-rate (-fĭg'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To transfigure; to transform. [*R.*] *Byron.*

Trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transfiguratio:* cf. F. *transfiguration.*] **1.** A change of form or appearance; especially, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount.

2. (*Eccl.*) A feast held by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.

Trans-fig'ure (-fĭg'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFIGURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFIGURING.] [F. *transfigurer*, L. *transfigurare, transfiguratum; trans* across, over + *figurare* to form, shape. See FIGURE, *v. t.*] **1.** To change the outward form or appearance of; to metamorphose; to transform.

2. Especially, to change to something exalted and glorious; to give an ideal form to.

[Jesus] was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matt.* xvii. 2.

Trans-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFIXING.] [L. *transfixus*, p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix; *trans* across, through + *figere* to fix, fasten. See FIX.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to impale; as, to *transfix* one with a dart.

Trans-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of transfixing, or the state of being transfixed, or pierced. *Bp. Hall.*

Trans'flu-ent (trănz'flū-ent), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *fluent.*] **1.** Flowing or running across or through; as, a *transfluent* stream.

2. (*Her.*) Passing or flowing through a bridge; — said of water. *Wright.*

Trans'flux (-flŭks), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + *flux.*] A flowing through, across, or beyond. [*R.*]

Trans'fo-rate (-fō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *transforatus*, p. p. of *transforare* to pierce through; *trans* through + *forare* to bore.] To bore through; to perforate. [*Obs.*]

Trans-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFORMING.] [L. *transformare, transformatum; trans* across, over + *formare* to form: cf. F. *transformer.* See FORM, *v. t.*]

1. To change the form of; to change in shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as, a caterpillar is ultimately *transformed* into a butterfly.

Love may *transform* me to an oyster. *Shak.*

2. To change into another substance; to transmute; as, the alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.

3. To change in nature, disposition, heart, character, or the like; to convert.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. *Rom.* xii. 2.

4. (*Math.*) To change, as an algebraic expression or geometrical figure, into another form without altering its value.

Trans-form', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. [*R.*]

His hair *transforms* to down. *Addison.*

Trans-form'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transformed or changed.

Trans'for-ma'tion (trănz'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transformatio:* cf. F. *transformation.*] The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed; change of form or condition. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Biol.*) Any change in an organism which alters its general character and mode of life, as in the development of the germ into the embryo, the egg into the animal, the larva into the insect (metamorphosis), etc.; also, the change which the histological units of a tissue are prone to undergo. See METAMORPHOSIS.

(*b*) (*Physiol.*) Change of one form of material into another, as in assimilation; metabolism; metamorphosis.

(*c*) (*Alchemy*) The imagined possible or actual change of one metal into another; transmutation.

(*d*) (*Theol.*) A change in disposition, heart, character, or the like; conversion.

(*e*) (*Math.*) The change, as of an equation or quantity, into another form without altering the value.

Trans-form'a-tive (-fôrm'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *transformatif.*] Having power, or a tendency, to transform.

Trans-form'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, transforms. Specif. (*Elec.*), an apparatus for producing from a given electrical current another current of different voltage.

Trans-form'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *transformisme.*] (*Biol.*) The hypothesis, or doctrine, that living beings have originated by the modification of some other previously existing forms of living matter; — opposed to *abiogenesis.* *Huxley.*

Trans-freight' (trăns-frāt'), *v. i.* To transfrete. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

Trans'fre-ta'tion (trăns'frē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transfretatio.* See TRANSFRETE.] The act of passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

Trans-frete' (trăns-frēt'), *v. i.* [L. *transfretare; trans* across, over + *fretum* a strait: cf. OF. *transfreter.*] To pass over a strait or narrow sea. [Written also *transfreight.*] [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Trans'fuge (trăns'fūj), **Trans-fu'gi-tive** (-fū'jĭ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *transfuga; trans* across, over + *fugere* to flee.] One who flees from one side to another; hence, a deserter; a turncoat; an apostate. [*R.*]

Trans-fund' (-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *transfundere; trans* over, across + *fundere* to pour, pour out. See FOUND to cast, and cf. TRANSFUSE.] To pour from one vessel into another; to transfuse. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Trans-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFUSING.] [L. *transfusus*, p. p. of *transfundere:* cf. F. *transfuser.* See TRANSFUND.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

2. (*Med.*) To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism into a man; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused.* *Milton.*

Trans-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transfused; transferable by transfusion.

Trans-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *transfusio:* cf. F. *transfusion.*] **1.** The act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. *Howell.*

2. (*Med.*) The act or operation of transferring the blood of one man or animal into the vascular system of another; also, the introduction of any fluid into the blood vessels, or into a cavity of the body from which it can readily be absorbed into the vessels; intrafusion; as, the peritoneal *transfusion* of milk.

Trans-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to transfuse; having power to transfuse.

Trans-gress' (-grĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSGRESSING.] [Cf. F. *transgresser.* See TRANSGRESSION.] **1.** To pass over or beyond; to surpass. [*R.*]

Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, to overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

For man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily *transgress* the sole command. *Milton.*

3. To offend against; to vex. [*Obs.*]

Why give you peace to this imperate beast
That hath so long *transgressed* you? *Beau. & Fl.*

Trans-gress', *v. i.* To offend against the law; to sin.

Who *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 *Chron.* ii. 7.

Trans-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio* a going across, going over, transgression of the law, from *transgredi, transgressus*, to step across, go over; *trans* over, across + *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *transgression.* See GRADE.] The act of transgressing, or of passing over or beyond any law, civil or moral; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command; fault; offense; crime; sin.

Forgive thy people . . . all their *transgressions* wherein they have transgressed against thee. 1 *Kings* viii. 50.

What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his *transgression*, death denounced that day? *Milton.*
The *transgression* is in the stealer. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fault; offense; crime; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront; sin.

Trans-gres'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to transgression; involving a transgression.

Trans-gress'ive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *transgressivus* passing over into another class, F. *transgressif.*] Disposed or tending to transgress; faulty; culpable. — **Trans-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Adam, perhaps, . . . from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself, might have erred alone. *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans-gress'or (-ĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *transgresseur.*] One who transgresses; one who breaks a law, or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov.* xiii. 15.

Tran-shape' (trăn-shāp'), *v. t.* To transshape. [*R.*] *J. Webster* (1623).

Tran-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* Same as TRANSSHIP.

Tran-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* Same as TRANSSHIPMENT.

Trans-hu'man (trănz-hū'man), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *human.*] More than human; superhuman. [*R.*]

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change. *H. F. Cary.*

Trans-hu'man-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make more than human; to purify; to elevate above humanity. [*R.*]

Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation. *Lowell.*

Tran'sience (trăn'shens), **Tran'sien-cy** (-shen-sy), *n.* The quality of being transient; transientness.

Tran'sient (trăn'shent; 277), *a.* [L. *transiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transire, transitum*, to go or pass over. See TRANCE.] **1.** Passing before the sight or perception, or, as it were, moving over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; not stationary; passing; fleeting; brief; transitory; as, *transient* pleasure. "Measured this *transient* world." *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; brief; as, a *transient* view of a landscape.

3. Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, a *transient* guest; *transient* boarders. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FLEETING. *Transient* represents a thing as brief at the best; *transitory*, as liable at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight. Life is *transient*; its joys are *transitory*; its hours are *fleeting.*

What is loose love? A *transient* gust. *Pope.*

If [we love] *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes! *Milton.*

— Tran'sient-ly (trăn'shent-lŷ; 277), *adv.* **— Tran'sient-ness**, *n.*

Tran'sient, *n.* That which remains but for a brief time. *Glanvill.*

Tran-sil'i-ence (trăn-sĭl'ĭ-ens; 106), **Tran-sil'i-en-cy** (trăn-sĭl'ĭ-en-sy), *n.* [L. *transiliens*, p. pr. of *transilire* to leap across or over; *trans* across, over + *salire* to leap.] A leap across or from one thing to another. [*R.*] "An unadvised *transiliency.*" *Glanvill.*

Trans-i're (trăns-ī'rē), *n.* [L. *transire* to pass through or across, to pass.] (*Eng. Law*) A customhouse clearance for a coasting vessel; a permit.

Trans'it (trăns'ĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, from *transire* to go over: cf. F. *transit.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** The act of passing; passage through or over.

In France you are now . . . in the *transit* from one form of government to another. *Burke.*

2. The act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; as, the *transit* of goods through a country.

3. A line or route of passage or conveyance; as, the Nicaragua *transit.* *E. G. Squier.*

4. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. (*b*) The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Venus across the sun's disk, or of a satellite or its shadow across the disk of its primary.

5. An instrument resembling a theodolite, used by surveyors and engineers; — called also *transit compass*, and *surveyor's transit.*

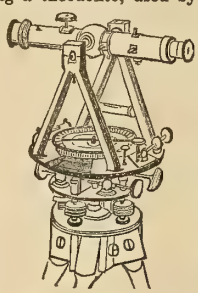

Surveyor's Transit.

☞ The surveyor's transit differs from the theodolite in having the horizontal axis attached directly to the telescope which is not mounted in Y's and can be turned completely over about the axis.

Lower transit (*Astron.*), the passage of a heavenly body across that part of the meridian which is below the polar axis. — **Surveyor's transit.** See TRANSIT, 5, above. — **Transit circle** (*Astron.*), a transit instrument with a graduated circle attached, used for observing the time of transit and the declination at one observation. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 3. — **Transit compass.** See TRANSIT, 5, above. — **Transit duty**, a duty paid on goods that pass through a country. — **Transit instrument.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, on which it revolves with its line of collimation in the plane of the meridian, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. (*b*) (*Surv.*) A surveyor's transit. See TRANSIT, 5, above. — **Transit trade** (*Com.*), the business connected with the passage of goods through a country to their destination. — **Upper transit** (*Astron.*), the passage of a heavenly body across that part of the meridian which is above the polar axis.

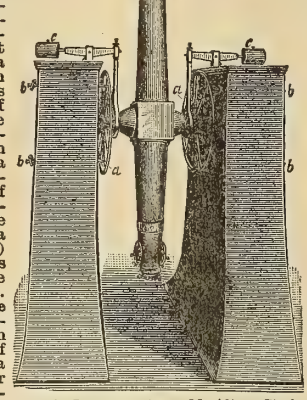

Transit Instrument, or Meridian Circle. *a a* Graduated Circles; *b b* Microscopes passing through the Piers, for reading the Circles; *c c* Counterpoises for reducing friction upon the supporting Y's.

Trans'it, *v. t.* (*Astron.*) To pass over the disk of (a heavenly body).

Tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn; 277. See also the Note below), *n.* [L. *transitio:* cf. F. *transition.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold.

There is no death, what seems so is *transition.* *Longfellow.*

2. (*Mus.*) A direct or indirect passing from one key to another; a modulation.

3. (*Rhet.*) A passing from one subject to another.

[He] with *transition* sweet, new speech resumes. *Milton.*

4. (*Biol.*) Change from one form to another.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced *tran-sish'un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sizh'un*, although this latter mode violates analogy. Other authorities say *tran-zish'un.*

Transition rocks (*Geol.*), a term formerly applied to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks (graywacke) supposed to contain no fossils, and so called because thought to have been formed when the earth was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.

Tran-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to transition; involving or denoting transition; as, *transitional* changes; *transitional* stage.

Tran-si'tion-a-ry (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Transitional.

Tran'si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transitivus:* cf. F. *transitif.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Having the power of making a transit, or passage. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

2. Effected by transference of signification.

By far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative applications of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy. *Stewart.*

3. (*Gram.*) Passing over to an object; expressing an action which is not limited to the agent or subject, but which requires an object to complete the sense; as, a *transitive* verb, for example, he *holds* the book.

— Tran'si-tive-ly, *adv.* **— Tran'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Tran'si-to-ri-ly (-sĭ-tō-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a transitory manner; with brief continuance.

Tran'si-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being transitory; speedy passage or departure.

Tran'si-to-ry (trăn'sĭ-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *transitorius:* cf. F. *transitoire.* See TRANSIENT.] Continuing only for a short time; not enduring; fleeting; evanescent.

Comfort and succor all those who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

It was not the *transitory* light of a comet, which shines and glows for a while, and then . . . vanishes into nothing. *South.*

Transitory action (*Law*), an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, and the like; — opposed to *local action.* *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Syn. — Transient; short-lived; brief. See TRANSIENT.

Trans-lat'a-ble (trăns-lāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being translated, or rendered into another language.

Trans-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSLATING.] [F. *translater*, LL. *translatare* to translate, transfer, L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer, but from a different root. See TRANS-, and TOLERATE, and cf. TRANSLATION.] **1.** To bear, carry, or remove, from one place to another; to transfer; as, to *translate* a tree. [*Archaic*] *Dryden.*

In the chapel of St. Catharine of Sienna, they show her head — the rest of her body being *translated* to Rome. *Evelyn.*

2. To change to another condition, position, place, or office; to transfer; hence, to remove as by death.

3. To remove to heaven without a natural death.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had *translated* him. *Heb.* xi. 5.

4. (*Eccl.*) To remove, as a bishop, from one see to another. "Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishopric to a better, . . . refused." *Camden.*

5. To render into another language; to express the sense of in the words of another language; to interpret; hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words.

Translating into his own clear, pure, and flowing language, what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls. *Macaulay.*

6. To change into another form; to transform.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

7. (*Med.*) To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

8. To cause to lose senses or recollection; to entrance. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Trans-late', *v. i.* To make a translation; to be engaged in translation.

Trans-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *translation*, L. *translatio* a transferring, translation, version. See TRANSLATE, and cf. TRALATION.] **1.** The act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal; also, the state of being translated or removed; as, the *translation* of Enoch; the *translation* of a bishop.

2. The act of rendering into another language; interpretation; as, the *translation* of idioms is difficult.

3. That which is obtained by translating something; a version; as, a *translation* of the Scriptures.

4. (*Rhet.*) A transfer of meaning in a word or phrase; a metaphor; a tralation. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

5. (*Metaph.*) Transfer of meaning by association association of ideas. *A. Tucker.*

6. (*Kinematics*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion; — opposed to *rotation.*

Trans-la-ti'tious (trăns-lă-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] Metaphorical; tralatitious; also, foreign; exotic. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Trans-lat'ive (-lāt'ĭv), *a.* [L. *translativus* that is to be transferred: cf. F. *translatif.*] Tropical; figurative; as, a *translative* sense. [*R.*] *Puttenham.*

Trans-lat'or (-ĕr), *n.* [L. *translator:* cf. F. *translateur.*] **1.** One who translates; esp., one who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

2. (*Teleg.*) A repeating instrument. [*Eng.*]

Trans-lat'or-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a translator.

Trans-lat'o-ry (-ō-rỹ), *a.* Serving to translate; transferring. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Trans-lat'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who translates.

Trans'la-va'tion (trăns'lă-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *lavatio, -onis*, washing.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *litera, littera*, letter.] To express or represent in the characters of another alphabet; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit words by means of English letters. *A. J. Ellis.*

Trans-lit'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or product of transliterating, or of expressing words of a language by means of the characters of another alphabet.

Trans'lo-ca'tion (trăns'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + *location.*] Removal of things from one place to another; substitution of one thing for another.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge. *Woodward.*

Trans-lu'cence (-lū'sens), **Trans-lu'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being translucent; clearness; partial transparency. *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans-lu'cent (trănz-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *translucens, -entis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through; *trans* across, through + *lucere* to shine. See LUCID.] **1.** Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent.

2. Transparent; clear. [*Poetic*] "Fountain or fresh current . . . *translucent*, pure." *Milton.*

Replenished from the cool, *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

Syn. — TRANSLUCENT, TRANSPARENT. A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light, without enabling us to distinguish the color and outline of objects through it; it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it. Glass, water, etc., are *transparent;* ground glass is *translucent;* a *translucent* style.

Trans-lu'cent-ly, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

Trans-lu'cid (-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *translucidus; trans* across, through + *lucidus* lucid: cf. F. *translucide*. See TRANSLUCENT.] Translucent. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Trans'lu-na-ry (trănz'lū-nā-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *luna* moon.] Being or lying beyond the moon; hence, ethereal; — opposed to *sublunary*. [*Obs.*]

Marlowe, bathed in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave, *translunary* things
That the first poets had. *Drayton.*

Trans/ma-rīne' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* beyond + *marinus* marine: cf. F. *transmarin*. See MARINE.] Lying or being beyond the sea. *Howell.*

Trans'me-a-ble (-mē-ȧ-bl), } *a.* [L. *transmeabilis.*]
Trans'me-at'a-ble (-ăt'ȧ-b'l), } Capable of being passed over or traversed; passable. [*Obs.*]

Trans'me-ate (trănz'mē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transmeatus*, p. p. of *transmeare* to pass across; *trans* across, over + *meare* to go.] To pass over or beyond. [*Obs.*]

Trans/me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of transmeating; a passing through or beyond. [*Obs.*]

Trans-mew' (trănz-mū'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *transmuer*, L. *transmutare*. See TRANSMUTE.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

To *transmew* thyself from a holy hermit into a sinful forester. *Sir W. Scott.*

Trans'mi-grant (trănz'mĭ-grȧnt), *a.* [L. *transmigrans*, p. pr. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another; passing from one residence to another. — *n.* One who transmigrates.

Trans/mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSMIGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSMIGRATING.] [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum; trans* across + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence, as men or families; to migrate.

2. To pass from one body or condition into another.

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

Trans/mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transmigration*, L. *transmigratio.*] **1.** The act of passing from one country to another; migration.

2. The passing of the soul at death into another mortal body; metempsychosis.

Trans'mi-gra'tor (trănz'mĭ-grā'tĕr), *n.* One who transmigrates. *J. Ellis.*

Trans-mi'gra-to-ry (trănz-mī'grȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Passing from one body or state to another.

Trans-mis'si-bil'i-ty (-mĭs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *transmissibilité.*] The quality of being transmissible.

Trans-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transmissible.*] Capable of being transmitted from one to another; capable of being passed through any body or substance.

Trans-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio:* cf. F. *transmission*. See TRANSMIT.] **1.** The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another; the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges, from father to son, or from one generation to another.

2. (*Law*) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, to which he is entitled, even if he should die without enjoying or exercising it.

Trans-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Capable of being transmitted; derived, or handed down, from one to another.

Itself a sun, it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

Trans-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSMITTING.] [L. *transmittere, transmissum; trans* across, over + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *transmettre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; to communicate by sending; to send from one person or place to another; to pass on or down as by inheritance; as, to *transmit* a memorial; to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* money, or bills of exchange, from one country to another.

The ancientest fathers must be next removed, as Clement of Alexandria, and that Eusebian book of evangelic preparation, *transmitting* our ears through a hoard of heathenish obscenities to receive the gospel. *Milton.*

The scepter of that kingdom continued to be *transmitted* in the dynasty of Castile. *Prescott.*

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit*, or conduct, electricity.

Trans-mit'tal (-tȧl), *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*

Trans-mit'tance (-tȧns), *n.* Transmission.

Trans-mit'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, transmits; specifically, that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent; — opposed to *receiver*.

Trans-mit'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

Trans-mog'ri-fi-ca'tion (-mŏg'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified; transformation. [*Colloq.*]

Clive, who wrote me about the *transmogrification* of our schoolfellow, an attorney's son. *Thackeray.*

Trans-mog'ri-fy (trănz-mŏg'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [A humorous coinage.] To change into a different shape; to transform. [*Colloq.*] *Fielding.*

Trans-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *move.*] To move or change from one state into another; to transform. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Trans-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (-mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *transmutabilité.*] The quality of being transmutable.

Trans-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transmutable*. See TRANSMUTE.] Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature; transformable.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

— **Trans-mut'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Trans-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

Trans/mu-ta'tion (trănz/mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transmutation*, L. *transmutatio.* See TRANSMUTE.] **1.** The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; as, the *transmutation* of metals.

2. (*Geom.*) The change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. [*R.*]

3. (*Biol.*) The change of one species into another, which is assumed to take place in any development theory of life; transformism. *Bacon.*

Transmutation of metals (*Alchem.*), the conversion of base metals into gold or silver, a process often attempted by the alchemists. See ALCHEMY, and *Philosopher's stone*, under PHILOSOPHER.

Trans/mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or of species.

Trans-mute' (trănz-mūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSMUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSMUTING.] [L. *transmutare, transmutatum; trans* across + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE, and cf. TRANSMEW.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

Transmuting sorrow into golden joy
Free from alloy. *H. Smith.*

Trans-mut'er (-mūt'ĕr), *n.* One who transmutes.

Trans-mu'tu-al (-mū'tū-ȧl; 135), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *mutual.*] Reciprocal; commutual. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Trans/na-ta'tion (trănz/nȧ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transnatare* to swim over; *trans* across, over + *natare* to swim.] The act of swimming across, as a river.

Trans-na'ture (-nā'tūr; 135), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *nature.*] To transfer or transform the nature of. [*Obs.*]

We are transelemented, or *transnatured*. *Jewel.*

Tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* [Probably fr. L. *transtrum* a crossbeam, transom, from *trans* across. Cf. TRESTLE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window above it. *Transom* is the horizontal, as *mullion* is the vertical, bar across an opening. See *Illust.* of MULLION.

2. (*Naut.*) One of the principal transverse timbers of the stern, bolted to the sternpost and giving shape to the stern structure; — called also *transsummer*.

3. (*Gun.*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun carriages.

4. (*Surv.*) The vane of a cross-staff. *Chambers.*

5. (*Railroad*) One of the crossbeams connecting the side frames of a truck with each other.

Transom knees (*Shipbuilding*), knees bolted to the transoms and after timbers. — **Transom window.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. (*b*) A window over a door, with a transom between.

Trans'pa-dane' (trănz'pȧ-dān'), *a.* [L. *transpadanus; trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] Lying or being on the further side of the river Po with reference to Rome, that is, on the north side; — opposed to *cispadane*.

Trans-pal'a-tine (trănz-păl'ȧ-tīn), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *palatine.*] (*Anat.*) Situated beyond or outside the palatine bone; — said of a bone in the skull of some reptiles.

Trans-pare' (-pâr'), *v. t. & i.* [See TRANSPARENT.] To be, or cause to be, transparent; to appear, or cause to appear, or be seen, through something. [*Obs.*] *Stirling.*

Trans-par'ence (-pâr'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *transparence.*] The quality or state of being transparent; transparency.

Trans-par'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.; pl.* TRANSPARENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *transparence.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being transparent; transparence.

2. That which is transparent; especially, a picture painted on thin cloth or glass, or impressed on porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it. *Fairholt.*

Trans-par'ent (-ent), *a.* [F., from LL. *transparens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* across, through + *parere* to appear. See APPEAR.] **1.** Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; — opposed to *opaque*. "*Transparent* elemental air." *Milton.*

2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous; as, a *transparent* veil. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; limpid; lucid; diaphanous. See TRANSLUCENT.

— **Trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Trans-par'ent-ness**, *n.*

Trans-pass' (-pȧs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *pass:* cf. LL. *transpassare.* Cf. TRESPASS.] To pass over; as, Alexander *transpassed* the river. [*Obs.*] *J. Gregory.*

Trans-pass', *v. i.* To pass by; to pass away. [*Obs.*]

Trans-pass'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transpassed, or crossed over. [*Obs.*]

Trans-pat'ron-ize (-păt'rŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*Trans-* + *patronize.*] To transfer the patronage of. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Tran-spe'ci-ate (trăn-spē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *species* form.] To change from one species to another; to transform. [*Obs.*]

Power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tran-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through; *trans* through + *specere, spicere*, to see. Cf. CONSPICUOUS.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. [*R.*] "The wide, *transpicuous* air." *Milton.*

Trans-pierce' (trănz-pērs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPIERCED (-pērst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPIERCING (-pēr'sĭng).] [Pref. *trans-* + *pierce:* cf. F. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.

The sides *transpierced* return a rattling sound. *Dryden.*

Tran-spir'a-ble (trăn-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transpirable.*] Capable of being transpired, or of transpiring.

Tran/spi-ra'tion (trăn/spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transpiration.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The act or process of transpiring or excreting in the form of vapor; exhalation, as through the skin or other membranes of the body; as, pulmonary *transpiration*, or the excretion of aqueous vapor from the lungs. Perspiration is a form of transpiration. *Cudworth.*

2. (*Bot.*) The evaporation of water, or exhalation of aqueous vapor, from cells and masses of tissue.

3. (*Physics*) The passing of gases through fine tubes, porous substances, or the like; as, *transpiration* through membranes.

Tran-spir'a-to-ry (trăn-spīr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or relating to transpiration.

Tran-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPIRING.] [F. *transpirer;* L. *trans* across, through + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) To pass off in the form of vapor or insensible perspiration; to exhale.

2. (*Bot.*) To evaporate from living cells.

3. To escape from secrecy; to become public; as, the proceedings of the council soon *transpired*.

The story of Paulina's and Maximilian's mutual attachment had *transpired* through many of the travelers. *De Quincey.*

4. To happen or come to pass; to occur.

☞ This sense of the word, which is of comparatively recent introduction, is common in the United States, especially in the language of conversation and of newspaper writers, and is used to some extent in England. Its use, however, is censured by critics of both countries.

Tran-spire', *v. t.* **1.** (*Physiol.*) To excrete through the skin; to give off in the form of vapor; to exhale; to perspire.

2. (*Bot.*) To evaporate (moisture) from living cells.

Trans-place' (trănz-plās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPLACED (-plāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPLACING (-plā'sĭng).] [Pref. *trans-* + *place.*] To remove across some space; to put in an opposite or another place. [*R.*]

It [an obelisk] was *transplaced* . . . from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Trans-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPLANTING.] [F. *transplanter*, L. *transplantare; trans* across, over + *plantare* to plant. See PLANT.] **1.** To remove, and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees. *Dryden.*

2. To remove, and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants.

Being *transplanted* out of his cold, barren diocese of St. David into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

Trans/plan-ta'tion (trănz/plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transplantation.*] **1.** The act of transplanting, or the state of being transplanted; also, removal.

The *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

2. (*Surg.*) The removal of tissues from a healthy part, and the insertion of them in another place where there is a lesion; as, the *transplantation* of tissues in autoplasty.

Trans-plant'er (trănz-plănt'ĕr), *n.* One who transplants; also, a machine for transplanting trees.

Tran-splen'den-cy (trăn-splĕn'dĕn-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being transplendent. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Tran-splen'dent (-dent), *a.* [*Trans-* + *splendent.*] Resplendent in the highest degree. [*R.*] — **Tran-splen'dent-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Trans-port' (trănz-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPORTING.] [F. *transporter*, L. *transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry. See PORT bearing, demeanor.] **1.** To carry or bear from one place to another; to remove; to convey; as, to *transport* goods; to *transport* troops. *Hakluyt.*

2. To carry, or cause to be carried, into banishment, as a criminal; to banish.

3. To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, complacency, anger, etc.; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy; as, music *transports* the soul.

[They] laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

We shall then be *transported* with a nobler . . . wonder. *South.*

Trans'port (trănz'pōrt), *n.* [F. See TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans . . . stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel employed for transporting, especially for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, from one place to another, or to convey convicts to their destination; — called also *transport ship, transport vessel.*

3. Vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture.

With *transport* views the airy rule his own,
And swells on an imaginary throne. *Pope.*

Say not, in *transports* of despair,
That all your hopes are fled. *Doddridge.*

4. A convict transported, or sentenced to exile.

Trans-port'a-bil'i-ty (trănz-pōrt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being transportable.

Trans-port'a-ble (-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transportable.*] **1.** Capable of being transported.

2. Incurring, or subject to, the punishment of transportation; as, a *transportable* offense.

Trans-port'al (-ȧl), *n.* Transportation; the act of removing from one locality to another. "The *transportal* of seeds in the wool or fur of quadrupeds." *Darwin.*

Trans-port'ance (-ans), *n.* Transportation. [*Obs.*] "Give me swift *transportance*." *Shak.*

Trans-port'ant (trănṣ-pōrt'ant), *a.* Transporting; ravishing; as, *transportant* love. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Trans'por-ta'tion (trănṣ'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transportatio:* cf. F. *transportation.*] **1.** The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; carriage from one place to another; removal; conveyance.

To provide a vessel for their *transportation.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Transport; ecstasy. [*R.*] *South.*

Trans-port'ed (trănṣ-pōrt'ĕd), *a.* Conveyed from one place to another; figuratively, carried away with passion or pleasure; entranced. — **Trans-port'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Trans-port'ed-ness,** *n.*

Trans-port'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who transports.

Trans-port'ing, *a.* That transports; fig., ravishing.

Your *transporting* chords ring out. *Keble.*

Trans-port'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to transport.

Trans-port'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; transportation. [*R.*]

Trans-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be transposed; as, a *transposable* phrase.

Trans-pos'al (-*al*), *n.* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed; transposition.

Trans-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Transposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Transposing.] [F. *transposer;* pref. *trans-* (L. *trans* across) + *poser* to put. See Pose.]

1. To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of; to exchange, in respect of position; as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions.

2. To change; to transform; to invert. [*R.*]

Things base and vile, holding no quantity,
Love can *transpose* to form and dignity. *Shak.*

3. (*Alg.*) To bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation; thus, if $a + b = c$, and we make $a = c - b$, then b is said to be *transposed.*

4. (*Gram.*) To change the natural order of, as words.

5. (*Mus.*) To change the key of.

Trans-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who transposes.

Trans'po-si'tion (trănṣ'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *transposition,* from L. *transponere, transpositum,* to set over, remove, transfer; *trans* across, over + *ponere* to place. See Position.] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Alg.*) The bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other without destroying the equation.

(*b*) (*Gram.*) A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; as, the Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition,* without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English.

(*c*) (*Mus.*) A change of a composition into another key.

Trans'po-si'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to transposition; involving transposition. *Pegge.*

Trans-pos'i-tive (trănṣ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition; transposable.

Trans-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *print.*] To transfer to the wrong place in printing; to print out of place. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Trans-prose' (-prōz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *prose.*] To change from prose into verse; to versify; also, to change from verse into prose. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Trans-re'gion-ate (-rē'jŭn-āt), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *region.*] Foreign. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Trans-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Transshaped (-shāpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Transshaping.] [Pref. *trans-* + *shape.*] To change into another shape or form; to transform. [Written also *transshape.*] *Shak.*

Trans-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *ship.*] To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. [Written also *tranship.*]

Trans-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of transshipping, or transferring, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another. [Written also *transhipment.*]

Tran'sub-stan'ti-ate (trăn'sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [LL. *transubstantiatus,* p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate; L. *trans* across, over + *substantia* substance. See Substance.] **1.** To change into another substance. [*R.*]

The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

2. (*R. C. Theol.*) To change, as the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ; — distinguished from *consubstantiation,* and *impanation.*

Tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tor (-stăn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *transsubstantiateur.*] One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

Tran'su-da'tion (-sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transsudation.*] **1.** The act or process of transuding.

2. (*Physics*) Same as Exosmose.

Tran-su'da-to-ry (trăn-sū'dȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to transudation; passing by transudation.

Tran-sude' (-sūd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Transuded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Transuding.] [Pref. *trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *transsuder.*] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures; as, liquor may *transude* through leather or wood.

Tran-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *transumere, transsumere,* to take from one to another; *trans* across + *sumere* to take.] To change; to convert. [*R.*] *Crashaw.*

Trans'sum'mer (trănṣ'sŭm'mẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Transom, 2.

Tran-sumpt' (trăn-sŭmt'; 215), *n.* [L. *transumere, transumptum,* to take from one to another, in LL., to transcribe. See Transume.] A copy or exemplification of a record. [*Obs.*] *Lord Herbert.*

Tran-sump'tion (trăn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transumptio.*] Act of taking from one place to another. [*R.*] *South.*

Tran-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transumptivus.*] Taking from one to another; metaphorical. [*R.*] "A *transumptive* kind of speech." *Drayton.*

Fictive, descriptive, digressive, *transumptive,* and withal definitive. *Lowell.*

Trans-va'sate (trăns-vā'sāt), *v. t.* [See Transvasation.] To pour out of one vessel into another. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Trans'va-sa'tion (trăns'vȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *vas, vasis,* vessel.] The act or process of pouring out of one vessel into another. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Trans-vec'tion (trăns-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvectio,* from *transvehere* to carry across; *trans* across + *vehere* to carry.] The act of conveying or carrying over. [*R.*]

Trans-ver'ber-ate (-vẽr'bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transverberatus,* p. p. of *transverberare* to strike or pierce through.] To beat or strike through. [*Obs.*]

Trans-ver'sal (-*sal*), *a.* [Cf. F. *transversal.* See Transverse.] Running or lying across; transverse; as, a *transversal* line. — **Trans-ver'sal-ly,** *adv.*

Trans-ver'sal, *n.* [Cf. F. *transversale.*] (*Geom.*) A straight line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines, as a line intersecting the three sides of a triangle or the sides produced.

Trans-verse' (-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *transversus,* p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *transverse.* See Verse, and cf. Traverse.] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction; athwart; — often opposed to *longitudinal.*

Transverse axis (of an ellipse or hyperbola) (*Geom.*), that axis which passes through the foci. — **Transverse partition** (*Bot.*), a partition, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, as in the siliques of mustard.

Trans'verse (trănṣ'vẽrs *or* trănṣ-vẽrs'), *n.* **1.** Anything that is transverse or athwart.

2. (*Geom.*) The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

Trans-verse' (trănṣ-vẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Transversed (-vẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Transversing.] To overturn; to change. [*R.*] *C. Leslie.*

Trans-verse', *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *verse,* n. Cf. Transpose.] To change from prose into verse, or from verse into prose. [*Obs.*] *Duke of Buckingham.*

Trans-verse'ly, *adv.* In a transverse manner.

Trans-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* The act of changing from prose into verse, or from verse into prose.

Trans-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [L. *transvertere.* See Transverse, *a.*] To cause to turn across; to transverse. [*Obs.*] *Craft of Lovers* (1448).

Trans-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transverted. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Trans'vo-la'tion (trănṣ'vŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvolare* to fly over or across; *trans* across + *volare* to fly.] The act of flying beyond or across. *Jer. Taylor.*

Trant (trănt), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *tranten* to walk slowly, LG. & D. *trant* walk, pace.] To traffic in an itinerant manner; to peddle. [Written also *traunt.*] [*Obs.*]

Trant'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who trants; a peddler; a carrier. [Written also *traunter.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trapped (trăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trapping.] [Akin to OE. *trappe* trappings, and perhaps from an Old French word of the same origin as E. *drab* a kind of cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn; — said especially of horses. [*R.*]

Steeds . . . that *trapped* were in steel all glittering. *Chaucer.*
To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb-black steed. *Spenser.*
There she found her palfrey *trapped*
In purple blazoned with armorial gold. *Tennyson.*

Trap, *n.* [Sw. *trapp;* akin to *trappa* stairs, Dan. *trappe,* G. *treppe,* D. *trap;* — so called because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps. See Tramp.] (*Geol.*) An old term rather loosely used to designate various dark-colored, heavy igneous rocks, including especially the feldspathic-augitic rocks, basalt, dolerite, amygdaloid, etc., but including also some kinds of diorite. Called also *trap rock.*

Trap tufa, Trap tuff, a kind of fragmental rock made up of fragments and earthy materials from trap rocks.

Trap, *a.* Of or pertaining to trap rock; as, a *trap* dike.

Trap, *n.* [OE. *trappe,* AS. *treppe;* akin to OD. *trappe,* OHG. *trapo;* probably fr. the root of E. *tramp,* as that which is trod upon: cf. F. *trappe,* which perhaps influenced the English word.] **1.** A machine or contrivance that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, used for taking game or other animals; as, a *trap* for foxes.

She would weep if that she saw a mouse
Caught in a *trap.* *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: A snare; an ambush; a stratagem; any device by which one may be caught unawares.

Let their table be made a snare and a *trap.* *Rom.* xi. 9.
God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me! *Shak.*

3. A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trapball. It consists of a pivoted arm on one end of which is placed the ball to be thrown into the air by striking the other end. Also, a machine for throwing into the air glass balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at.

4. The game of trapball.

5. A bend, sag, or partitioned chamber, in a drain, soil pipe, sewer, etc., arranged so that the liquid contents form a seal which prevents passage of air or gas, but permits the flow of liquids.

6. A place in a water pipe, pump, etc., where air accumulates for want of an outlet.

7. A wagon, or other vehicle. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

8. A kind of movable stepladder. *Knight.*

Trap stairs, a staircase leading to a trapdoor. — **Trap tree** (*Bot.*), the jack; — so called because it furnishes a kind of birdlime. See 1st Jack.

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [AS. *treppan.* See Trap a snare.] **1.** To catch in a trap or traps; as, to *trap* foxes.

2. Fig.: To insnare; to take by stratagem; to entrap.
"I *trapped* the foe." *Dryden.*

3. To provide with a trap; as, to *trap* a drain; to *trap* a sewer pipe. See 4th Trap, 5.

Trap, *v. i.* To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

Tra-pan' (trȧ-păn'), *n.* [OF. *trappan.* See Trap, and cf. Trepan a snare.] A snare; a stratagem; a trepan. See 3d Trepan. *South.*

Tra-pan', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trapanned (-păndˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trapanning.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem; to entrap; to trepan.

Having some of his people *trapanned* at Baldivia. *Anson.*

Tra-pan'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who trapans, or insnares.

Trap'ball' (trăp'bȧl'), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap. See 4th Trap, 4.

Trap'door' (trăp'dōr'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

2. (*Mining*) A door in a level for regulating the ventilating current; — called also *weather door.* *Raymond.*

Trapdoor Spider (*Cteniza fodiens*) and Nest.

Trapdoor spider (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large spiders which make a nest consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, lined with silk, and furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor. Most of the species belong to the genus *Cteniza,* as the California species (*C. Californica*).

Trape (trāp), *v. i.* [See Tramp, and cf. Traipse.] To walk or run about in an idle or slatternly manner; to traipse. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Trapes (trāps), *n.* [See Trape.] A slattern; an idle, sluttish, or untidy woman. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Trapes, *v. i.* To go about in an idle or slatternly fashion; to trape; to traipse. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Trap'e-zate (trăp'ẽ-zāt), *a.* [See Trapezium.] Having the form of a trapezium; trapeziform.

Tra-peze' (trȧ-pēz'), *n.* [Cf. F. *trapèze.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A trapezium. See Trapezium, 1.

2. A swinging horizontal bar, suspended at each end by a rope; — used by gymnasts.

Tra-pe'zi-form (-pē'zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Trapezium* + *-form:* cf. F. *trapéziforme.*] Having the form of a trapezium; trapezoid.

Tra-pe'zi-um (trȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.; pl.* E. Trapeziums (-ŭmz), L. Trapezia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραπέζιον a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, dim. of τράπεζα a table, for τετράπεζα; τέτρα- (see Tetra-) + πέζα foot, akin to πούς foot; hence, originally, a table with four feet. See Foot.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure bounded by four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

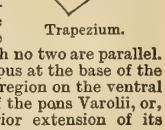

Trapezium.

2. (*Anat.*) (*a*) A bone of the carpus at the base of the first metacarpal, or thumb. (*b*) A region on the ventral side of the brain, either just back of the pons Varolii, or, as in man, covered by the posterior extension of its transverse fibers.

Trap'e-zo-he'dral (trăp'ẽ-zō-hē'drȧl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a trapezohedron.

Trap'e-zo-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [NL., from *trapezium* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Crystallog.*) (*a*) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums; a tetragonal trisoctahedron. See the Note under Trisoctahedron. (*b*) A tetartohedral solid of the hexagonal system, bounded by six trapezoidal planes. The faces of this form are common on quartz crystals.

Trap'e-zoid (trăp'ẽ-zoid; 277), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape, likeness: cf. F. *trapézoïde.* See Trapezium.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane four-sided figure, having two sides parallel to each other.

2. (*Anat.*) A bone of the carpus at the base of the second metacarpal, or index finger.

Trap'e-zoid, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a trapezoid; trapezoidal; as, the *trapezoid* ligament which connects the coracoid process and the clavicle.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the trapezoid ligament; as, the *trapezoid* line.

Trap'e-zoid'al (-zoidˊal), *a.* [Cf. F. *trapézoïdal.*] **1.** Having the form of a trapezoid; trapezoid.

2. (*Min.*) Trapezohedral.

Trap'hole' (trăp'hōl'), *n.* (*Mil.*) See Trou-de-loup.

Trap'pe-an (trăp'pē-*an or* trăp-pē'*an*), *a.* [Cf. F. *trappéen.* See Trap a kind of rock.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to trap; being of the nature of trap.

Trap'per (-pẽr), *n.* [From Trap to insnare.] **1.** One who traps animals; one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs. *W. Irving.*

2. (*Mining*) A boy who opens and shuts a trapdoor in a gallery or level. *Raymond.*

Trap'pings (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* [From Trap to dress with ornaments.] **1.** That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; dress; superficial decorations.

Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, ornaments to be put on horses.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings.* *Milton.*

Trap'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) A monk belonging to a branch of the Cistercian Order, which was established by Armand de Rancé in 1660 at the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy. Extreme

austerity characterizes their discipline. They were introduced permanently into the United States in 1848, and have monasteries in Iowa and Kentucky.

Trap'pous (trăp'pŭs), *a.* [From TRAP a kind of rock.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities; trappy.

Trap'pures (-pŭrz), *n. pl.* [See TRAP to dress.] Trappings for a horse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trap'py (-pȳ), *a.* (*Min.*) Same as TRAPPOUS.

Traps (trăps), *n. pl.* [See TRAPPINGS, and TRAP to dress.] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods; luggage; things. [*Colloq.*]

Trap'stick' (trăp'stĭk'), *n.* A stick used in playing the game of trapball; hence, fig., a slender leg. *Addison.*

Trash (trăsh), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* rubbish, leaves, and twigs picked up for fuel, *trassi* a slovenly fellow, Sw. *trasa* a rag, tatter.] **1.** That which is worthless or useless; rubbish; refuse.

Who steals my purse steals *trash.* *Shak.*

A haunch of venison would be *trash* to a Brahmin. *Landor.*

2. Especially, loppings and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, or the like.

☞ In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field trash;* the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane trash;* and both are called *trash.* *B. Edwards.*

3. A worthless person. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. A collar, leash, or halter used to restrain a dog in pursuing game. *Markham.*

Trash ice, crumbled ice mixed with water.

Trash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRASHED (trăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRASHING.] **1.** To free from trash, or worthless matter; hence, to lop; to crop; as, to *trash* trees; to *trash* the rattoons of sugar cane. *B. Edwards.*

2. To treat as trash, or worthless matter; hence, to spurn, humiliate, or crush. [*Obs.*]

3. To hold back by a trash or leash, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard, encumber, or restrain; to clog; to hinder vexatiously. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Trash, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling. [*R.*] *The Puritan* (1607).

Trash'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a trashy manner.

Trash'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being trashy.

Trash'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TRASHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TRASHIEST.] Like trash; containing much trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless; as, a *trashy* novel.

Trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* or G. *trass,* probably fr. It. *terrazzo* terrace. See TERRACE.] (*Geol.*) A white to gray volcanic tufa, formed of decomposed trachytic cinders; — sometimes used as a cement. Hence, a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. [Formerly written also *tarras, tarrace, terras.*]

☞ The Dutch *trass* is made by burning and grinding a soft grayish rock found on the lower Rhine.

Trau'lism (trą'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τραυλισμός a lisping, fr. τραυλίζειν to lisp, to mispronounce.] A stammering or stuttering. [*Obs.*] *Dalgarno.*

Trau-mat'ic (trą-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *traumaticus,* Gr. τραυματικός, from τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound: cf. F. *traumatique.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to wounds; applied to wounds. *Coxe.* (*b*) Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary. *Wiseman.* (*c*) Produced by wounds; as, *traumatic* tetanus. — *n.* A traumatic medicine.

Trau'ma-tism (trą'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A wound or injury directly produced by causes external to the body; also, violence producing a wound or injury; as, rupture of the stomach caused by *traumatism.*

Traunce (trăns), *n. & v.* See TRANCE. [*Obs.*]

Traunt (trănt), *v. i.* Same as TRANT. [*Obs.*]

Traunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as TRANTER. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Trav'ail (trăv'ăl; 48), *n.* [F. *travail;* cf. Pr. *trabalh, trebalh,* toil, torment, torture; probably from LL. *trepalium* a place where criminals are tortured, instrument of torture. But the French word may be akin to L. *trabs* a beam, or have been influenced by a derivative from *trabs* (cf. TRAVE). Cf. TRAVEL.] **1.** Labor with pain; severe toil or exertion.

As everything of price, so this doth require *travail.* *Hooker.*

2. Parturition; labor; as, an easy *travail.*

Trav'ail, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVAILED (-ăld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVAILING.] [F. *travailler,* OF. *traveillier, travaillier,* to labor, toil, torment; cf. Pr. *trebalhar* to torment, agitate. See TRAVAIL, *n.*] **1.** To labor with pain; to toil. [*Archaic*] "Slothful persons which will not *travail* for their livings." *Latimer.*

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor.

Trav'ail, *v. t.* To harass; to tire. [*Obs.*]

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

Trav'ail-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Causing travail; laborious. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.* — **Trav'ail-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Trave (trāv), *n.* [Through French, fr. L. *trabs, trabis,* a beam; cf. OF. *tref* a beam, also F. *travail* a frame to confine a horse, OE. *trave, trevys, travise,* It. *travaglio,* F. *travée* the space between two beams.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A crossbeam; a lay of joists. *Maundrell.*

2. A wooden frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.

She sprung as a colt doth in the *trave.* *Chaucer.*

Trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVELED (-ĕld) or TRAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVELING or TRAVELLING.] [Properly, to labor, and the same word as *travail.*] **1.** To labor; to travail. [*Obsoles.*] *Hooker.*

2. To go or march on foot; to walk; as, to *travel* over the city, or through the streets.

3. To pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place, or to many places; to journey; as, a man *travels* for his health; he is *traveling* in California.

4. To pass; to go; to move.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

Trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To journey over; to traverse; as, to *travel* the continent. "I *travel* this profound." *Milton.*

2. To force to journey. [*R.*]

They shall not be *traveled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

Trav'el, *n.* **1.** The act of traveling, or journeying from place to place; a journey.

With long *travel* I am stiff and weary. *Shak.*
His *travels* ended at his country seat. *Dryden.*

2. *pl.* An account, by a traveler, of occurrences and observations during a journey; as, a book of *travels;* — often used as the title of a book; as, *Travels* in Italy.

3. (*Mach.*) The length of stroke of a reciprocating piece; as, the *travel* of a slide valve.

4. Labor; parturition; travail. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Trav'eled (-ĕld), *a.* Having made journeys; having gained knowledge or experience by traveling; hence, knowing; experienced. [Written also *travelled.*]

The *traveled* thane, Athenian Aberdeen. *Byron.*

Trav'el-er (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *traveller.*] **1.** One who travels; one who has traveled much.

2. A commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, etc.

3. (*Mach.*) A traveling crane. See under CRANE.

4. (*Spinning*) The metal loop which travels around the ring surrounding the bobbin, in a ring spinner.

5. (*Naut.*) An iron ring encircling a rope, bar, spar, or the like, and sliding thereon.

Traveler's joy (*Bot.*), the *Clematis vitalba,* a climbing plant with white flowers. — **Traveler's tree.** (*Bot.*) See RAVENALA.

Trav'el-taint'ed (-tānt'ĕd), *a.* Harassed; fatigued with travel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Trav'ers (-ẽrs), *adv.* [F. *travers* breadth, extent from side to side, *à travers, en travers, de travers,* across, athwart. See TRAVERSE, *a.*] Across; athwart. [*Obs.*]

The earl . . . caused . . . high trees to be hewn down, and laid *travers* one over another. *Ld. Berners.*

Trav'ers-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being traversed, or passed over; as, a *traversable* region.

2. Deniable; specifically (*Law*), liable to legal objection; as, a *traversable* presentment. *Sir M. Hale.*

Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* [OF. *travers,* L. *transversus,* p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across. See TRANSVERSE, and cf. TRAVERS.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches.

Oak . . . being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and *traverse* work. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse.* *Hayward.*

Traverse drill (*Mach.*), a machine tool for drilling slots, in which the work or tool has a lateral motion back and forth; also, a drilling machine in which the spindle holder can be adjusted laterally.

Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs; *formerly often* trȧ-vẽrs'), *adv.* Athwart; across; crosswise.

Trav'erse, *n.* [F. *traverse.* See TRAVERSE, *a.*] **1.** Anything that traverses, or crosses. Specifically: —

(*a*) Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident; as, he would have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not under his control.

(*b*) A barrier, sliding door, movable screen, curtain, or the like.

Men drinken and the *travers* draw anon. *Chaucer.*
At the entrance of the king,
The first *traverse* was drawn. *F. Beaumont.*

(*c*) (*Arch.*) A gallery or loft of communication from side to side of a church or other large building. *Gwilt.*

(*d*) (*Fort.*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire, along any exposed passage, or line of work.

(*e*) (*Law*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. The technical words introducing a *traverse* are *absque hoc,* without this; that is, without this which follows.

(*f*) (*Naut.*) The zigzag course or courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another; a compound course.

(*g*) (*Geom.*) A line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.

(*h*) (*Surv.*) A line surveyed across a plot of ground.

(*i*) (*Gun.*) The turning of a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction.

2. A turning; a trick; a subterfuge. [*Obs.*]

To work, or solve, a traverse (*Naut.*), to reduce a series of courses or distances to an equivalent single one; to calculate the resultant of a traverse. — **Traverse board** (*Naut.*), a small board hung in the steerage, having the points of the compass marked on it, and for each point as many holes bored as there are half hours in a watch. It is used for recording the courses made by the ship in each half hour, by putting a peg in the corresponding hole. — **Traverse jury** (*Law*), a jury that tries cases; a petit jury. — **Traverse sailing** (*Naut.*), a sailing by compound courses; the method or process of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of different shorter courses and distances actually passed over by a ship. — **Traverse table.** (*a*) (*Naut. & Surv.*) A table by means of which the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance may be found by inspection. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypothenuse, from 1 to 100. (*b*) (*Railroad*) A platform with one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting cars, etc., from one line of track to another.

Trav'erse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVERSED (-ẽrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVERSING.] [Cf. F. *traverser.* See TRAVERSE, *a.*] **1.** To lay in a cross direction; to cross.

The parts should be often *traversed,* or crossed, by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles; to obstruct; to bring to naught.

I can not but . . . admit the force of this reasoning, which I yet hope to *traverse.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To wander over; to cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe.

What seas you *traversed,* and what fields you fought. *Pope.*

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice — ingratitude. *South.*

5. (*Gun.*) To turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon.

6. (*Carp.*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board.

7. (*Law*) To deny formally, as what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed. To *traverse* an indictment or an office is to deny it.

And save the expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *traversed,* and so little won
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

To traverse a yard (*Naut.*), to brace it fore and aft.

Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v. i.* **1.** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee *traverse.* *Shak.*

2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel; as, the needle of a compass *traverses;* if it does not *traverse* well, it is an unsafe guide.

3. To tread or move crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

Trav'ers-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, traverses, or moves, as an index on a scale, and the like.

2. (*Law*) One who traverses, or denies.

3. (*Railroad*) A traverse table. See under TRAVERSE, *n.*

Trav'ers-ing, *a.* Adjustable laterally; having a lateral motion, or a swinging motion; adapted for giving lateral motion.

Traversing plate (*Mil.*), one of two thick iron plates at the hinder part of a gun carriage, where the handspike is applied in traversing the piece. *Wilhelm.* — **Traversing platform** (*Mil.*), a platform for traversing guns.

Trav'er-tine (trăv'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* [F. *travertin,* It. *travertino, tiburtino,* L. lapis *Tiburtinus,* fr. *Tibur* an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] (*Min.*) A white concretionary form of calcium carbonate, usually hard and semicrystalline. It is deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution. Extensive deposits exist at Tivoli, near Rome.

Trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tȳ), *a.* [F. *travesti,* p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, to travesty, It. *travestire,* fr. L. *trans* across, over + *vestire* to dress, clothe. See VEST.] Disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous; travestied; — applied to a book or shorter composition. [*R.*]

Trav'es-ty, *n.; pl.* TRAVESTIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation of a work.

The second edition is not a recast, but absolutely a *travesty* of the first. *De Quincey.*

Trav'es-ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVESTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVESTYING.] To translate, imitate, or represent, so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

I see poor Lucan *travestied,* not appareled in his Roman toga, but under the cruel shears of an English tailor. *Bentley.*

Trawl (trąl), *v. i.* [OF. *trauler, troller,* F. *trôler,* to drag about, to stroll about; probably of Teutonic origin. Cf. TROLL, *v. t.*] To take fish, or other marine animals, with a trawl.

Trawl, *n.* **1.** A fishing line, often extending a mile or more, having many short lines bearing hooks attached to it. It is used for catching cod, halibut, etc.; a boulter. [*U. S. & Canada*]

2. A large bag net attached to a beam with iron frames at its ends, and dragged at the bottom of the sea, — used in fishing, and in gathering forms of marine life from the sea bottom.

Trawl'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat used in fishing with trawls or trawlnets.

Trawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trawls.

2. A fishing vessel which trails a net behind it.

Trawl'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TRAWLERMEN (-men). A fisherman who used unlawful arts and engines to catch fish. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Trawl'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* Same as TRAWL, *n.*, 2.

Trawl'warp' (-wąrp'), *n.* A rope passing through a block, used in managing or dragging a trawlnet.

Tray (trā), *v. t.* [OF. *traïr,* F. *trahir,* L. *tradere,* See TRAITOR.] To betray; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tray, *n.; pl.* TRAYS (trāz). [OE. *treye,* AS. *treg.* Cf. TROUGH.] **1.** A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a block of wood, for various domestic uses, as in making bread, chopping meat, etc.

2. A flat, broad vessel on which dishes, glasses, etc., are carried; a waiter; a salver.

3. A shallow box, generally without a top, often used within a chest, trunk, box, etc., as a removable receptacle for small or light articles.

Tray'ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* TRAYFULS (-fụlz). As much as a tray will hold; enough to fill a tray.

Trays (trāz), *n. pl.* [*Obs.*] See TRAIS. *Chaucer.*

Tray'-trip' (trā'trĭp'), *n.* [From TREY a three.] An old game played with dice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Treach'er (trĕch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *trichour, trichur,* OF. *tricheor* deceiver, traitor, F. *tricheur* a cheat at play, a trickster. See TREACHERY.] A traitor; a cheat. [*Obs.*]

Treacher and coward both. *Beau. & Fl.*

Treach'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TREACHER.] Like a traitor; involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust; faithless.

Loyal father of a *treacherous* son. *Shak.*

The *treacherous* smile, a mask for secret hate. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Faithless; perfidious; traitorous; false; insidious; plotting.

— **Treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Treach'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [OE. *trecherie, tricherie,* OF. *trecherie, tricherie,* F. *tricherie* trickery, from *tricher* to cheat, to trick, OF. *trichier, trechier;* probably of

Teutonic origin. See TRICKERY, TRICK.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; treason.

Be ware, ye lords, of their *treachery*. *Chaucer.*

In the council chamber at Edinburgh, he had contracted a deep taint of *treachery* and corruption. *Macaulay.*

Treach'e-tour (trĕch'ē-tẽr), } *n.* [See TREACHER.]
Treach'our (trĕch'ẽr), } A traitor. [*Obs.*]
"*Treachour* full of false despite." *Spenser.*

Trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [OE. *triacle* a sovereign remedy, theriac, OF. *triacle*, F. *thériaque* (cf. Pr. *triacla*, *tiriaca*, Sp. & It. *triaca*, *teriaca*), L. *theriaca* an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, Gr. θηριακή, fr. θηριακός of wild or venomous beasts, fr. θηρίον a beast, a wild beast, dim. of θήρ a beast. Cf. THERIAC.] **1.** (*Old Med.*) A remedy against poison. See THERIAC, 1.

We kill the viper, and make *treacle* of him. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A sovereign remedy; a cure. [*Obs.*]

Christ which that is to every harm *treacle*. *Chaucer.*

3. Molasses; sometimes, specifically, the molasses which drains from the sugar-refining molds, and which is also called *sugarhouse molasses*.

☞ In the United States *molasses* is the common name; in England, *treacle*.

4. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, and the like.

Treacle mustard (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of the cruciferous genus *Erysimum*, especially the *E. cheiranthoides*, which was formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle, or theriac. — **Treacle water**, a compound cordial prepared in different ways from a variety of ingredients, as hartshorn, roots of various plants, flowers, juices of plants, wines, etc., distilled or digested with Venice treacle. It was formerly regarded as a medicine of great virtue. *Nares.* — **Venice treacle.** (*Old Med.*) Same as THERIAC, 1.

Trea'cly (-klȳ), *a.* Like, or composed of, treacle.

Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TRODDEN (-d'n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREADING.] [OE. *treden*, AS. *tredan*; akin to OFries. *treda*, OS. *tredan*, D. & LG. *treden*, G. *treten*, OHG. *tretan*, Icel. *troða*, Sw. *träda*, *träda*, Dan. *træde*, Goth. *trudan*, and perhaps ultimately to E. *tramp*; cf. Gr. δρόμος a running, Skr. *dram* to run. Cf. TRADE, TRAMP, TROT.] **1.** To set the foot; to step.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flowers shall rise. *Pope.*
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread*. *Pope.*
The hard stone
Under our feet, on which we *tread* and go. *Chaucer.*

2. To walk or go; especially, to walk with a stately or a cautious step.

Ye that . . . stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

3. To copulate; said of birds, esp. the males. *Shak.*

To tread on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To trample; to set the foot on in contempt. "Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places." *Deut.* xxxiii. 29. (*b*) To follow closely. "Year *treads on* year." *Wordsworth.* — **To tread upon the heels of**, to follow close upon. "Dreadful consequences that *tread upon the heels* of those allowances to sin." *Milton.*

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel*. *Shak.*

Tread, *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on.

Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw. *Prior.*
Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

2. To beat or press with the feet; as, to *tread* a path; to *tread* land when too light; a well-*trodden* path.

3. To go through or accomplish by walking, dancing, or the like. "I am resolved to forsake Malta, *tread* a pilgrimage to fair Jerusalem." *Beau. & Fl.*

They have measured many a mile,
To *tread* a measure with you on this grass. *Shak.*

4. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to subdue.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. *Ps.* xliv. 5.

5. To copulate with; to feather; to cover; — said of the male bird. *Chaucer.*

To tread out, to press out with the feet; to press out, as wine or wheat; as, *to tread out* grain with cattle or horses. — **To tread the stage,** to act as a stageplayer; to perform a part in a drama.

Tread, *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; a footstep; as, a nimble *tread*; a cautious *tread*.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a *tread*,
My heart would hear her and beat. *Tennyson.*

2. Manner or style of stepping; action; gait; as, the horse has a good *tread*.

3. Way; track; path. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. The act of copulation in birds.

5. (*Arch.*) The upper horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed.

6. (*Fort.*) The top of the banquette, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.

7. (*Mach.*) (*a*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail. (*b*) The part of a rail upon which car wheels bear.

8. (*Biol.*) The chalaza of a bird's egg; the treadle.

9. (*Far.*) A bruise or abrasion produced on the foot or ankle of a horse that interferes. See INTERFERE, 3.

Tread'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) See TREAD, *n.*, 5.

Tread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who treads. *Isa.* xvi. 10.

Tread'fowl' (-foul'), *n.* A cock. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* [OE. *tredyl* a step, AS. *tredel*. See TREAD.] **1.** The part of a foot lathe, or other machine, which is pressed or moved by the foot.

Treadmill.

2. (*Biol.*) The chalaza of a bird's egg; the tread.

Tread'mill' (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading upon steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis. It is used principally as a means of prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

Tread'-soft'ly (trĕd'sŏft'lȳ; 115), *n.* (*Bot.*) Spurge nettle. See under NETTLE.

Tread'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel turned by persons or animals, by treading, climbing, or pushing with the feet, upon its periphery or face. See TREADMILL.

Treague (trēg), *n.* [It. *tregua*; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *true*.] A truce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* [OE. *tresun*, *treisun*, *traisoun*, OF. *traïson*, F. *trahison*, L. *traditio* a giving up, a delivering up, fr. *tradere* to give up, betray. See TRAITOR, and cf. TRADITION.] **1.** The offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power; disloyalty; treachery.

The *treason* of the murthering in the bed. *Chaucer.*

☞ In monarchies, the killing of the sovereign, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent to the crown, is *high treason*, as are many other offenses created by statute. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or to an adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

2. Loosely, the betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy.

If he be false, she shall his *treason* see. *Chaucer.*

Petit treason. See under PETIT.

Trea'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious. — **Trea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable. *Shak.*

The *treasonous* book of the Court of King James. *Pepys.*

Treas'ure (trĕzh'ûr; 135), *n.* [OE. *tresor*, *tresour*, F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. θησαυρός a store laid up, treasure, probably from the root of τιθέναι to put, place. See THESIS, and cf. THESAURUS.] **1.** Wealth accumulated; especially, a stock or store of money in reserve.

This *treasure* hath fortune unto us given. *Chaucer.*

2. A great quantity of anything collected for future use; abundance; plenty.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. *Jer.* xli. 8.

3. That which is very much valued.

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* unto me. *Ex.* xix. 5.
From thy wardrobe bring thy chiefest *treasure*. *Milton.*

Treasure city, a city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i. 11.

Treas'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREASURED (-ûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREASURING.] To collect and deposit, as money or other valuable things, for future use; to lay up; to hoard; — usually with *up*; as, to *treasure* up gold.

Treas'ure-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

Treas'ur-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *tresourer*, F. *trésorier*.] One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders made by the proper authority; one who has charge of collected funds; as, the *treasurer* of a society or corporation.

Lord high treasurer of England, formerly, the third great officer of the crown. His office is now executed by five persons styled the *lords commissioners of the treasury*, or *treasury lords*.

Treas'ur-er-ship, *n.* The office of treasurer.

Treas'ur-ess, *n.* A woman who is a treasurer. [*R.*]

Treas'ure-trove' (-trōv'), *n.* [*Treasure* + OF. *trové*, F. *trouvé*, p. p. of OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver*. See TROVER.] (*Common Law*) Any money, bullion, or the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known. In England such treasure belongs to the crown; whereas similar treasure found in the sea, or upon the surface of the land, belongs to the finder if no owner appears.

Treas'ur-y (trĕzh'ûr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TREASURIES (-ȳz). [OE. *tresorie*, F. *trésorerie*.] **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; especially, a place where public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; hence, also, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds.

2. That department of a government which has charge of the finances.

3. A repository of abundance; a storehouse.

4. Hence, a book or work containing much valuable knowledge, wisdom, wit, or the like; a thesaurus; as, "Maunder's *Treasury* of Botany."

5. A treasure. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Board of treasury, the board to which is intrusted the management of all matters relating to the sovereign's civil list or other revenues. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.* — **Treasury bench,** the first row of seats on the right hand of the Speaker in the House of Commons; — so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury and chief minister of the crown. [*Eng.*] — **Treasury lord.** See *Lord high treasurer of England*, under TREASURER. [*Eng.*] — **Treasury note** (*U. S. Finance*), a circulating note or bill issued by government authority from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.

Treat (trēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREATING.] [OE. *treten*, OF. *traitier*, F. *traiter*, from L. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, v. intens. from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*, and cf. ENTREAT, RETREAT, TRAIT.] **1.** To handle; to manage; to use; to bear one's self toward; as, to *treat* prisoners cruelly; to *treat* children kindly.

2. To discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to *treat* a subject diffusely.

3. To entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment, or as an expression of friendship or regard; as, to *treat* the whole company.

4. To negotiate; to settle; to make terms for. [*Obs.*]

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

5. (*Med.*) To care for medicinally or surgically; to manage in the use of remedies or appliances; as, to *treat* a disease, a wound, or a patient.

6. To subject to some action; to apply something to; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

7. To entreat; to beseech. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Treat (trēt), *v. i.* **1.** To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to make discussion; — usually with *of*; as, Cicero *treats* of old age and of duties.

And, shortly of this story for to *treat*. *Chaucer.*
Now of love they *treat*. *Milton.*

2. To negotiate; to come to terms of accommodation; — often followed by *with*; as, envoys were appointed to *treat* with France.

Inform us, will the emperor *treat*? *Swift.*

3. To give a gratuitous entertainment, esp. of food or drink, as a compliment.

Treat, *n.* **1.** A parley; a conference. [*Obs.*]

Bid him battle without further *treat*. *Spenser.*

2. An entertainment given as an expression of regard.

3. That which affords entertainment; a gratification; a satisfaction; as, the concert was a rich *treat*.

Treat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OE. *tretable*, F. *traitable*, L. *tractabilis*. See TREAT, and cf. TRACTABLE.] Manageable; tractable; hence, moderate; not violent. [*Obs.*]
"A *treatable* disposition, a strong memory." *R. Parr.*

A kind of *treatable* dissolution. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Sir W. Temple.*

Treat'a-bly, *adv.* In a treatable manner. [*Obs.*]

Treat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who treats; one who handles, or discourses on, a subject; also, one who entertains.

Trea'tise (trē'tĭs; 277), *n.* [OE. *tretis*, OF. *treitis*, *traitis*, well made. See TREAT.] **1.** A written composition on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained; a tract. *Chaucer.*

He published a *treatise* in which he maintained that a marriage between a member of the Church of England and a dissenter was a nullity. *Macaulay.*

☞ A *treatise* implies more form and method than an *essay*, but may fall short of the fullness and completeness of a systematic exposition.

2. Story; discourse. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Trea'tis-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who writes a treatise. [*Obs.*]

Treat'ment (trēt'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *traitement*. See TREAT.] **1.** The act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; handling; usage, as, unkind *treatment*; medical *treatment*.

2. Entertainment; treat. [*R.*]

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

Trea'ture (trē'tûr), *n.* Treatment. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Trea'ty (trē'tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TREATIES (-tĭz). [OE. *tretee*, F. *traité*, LL. *tractatus*; cf. L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment, consultation, tractate. See TREAT, and cf. TRACTATE.] **1.** The act of treating for the adjustment of differences, as for forming an agreement; negotiation. "By sly and wise *treaty*." *Chaucer.*

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. An agreement so made; specifically, an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state; an agreement between two or more independent states; as, a *treaty* of peace; a *treaty* of alliance.

3. A proposal tending to an agreement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. A treatise; a tract. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Tre'ble (trĕb''l), *a.* [OE. *treble* threefold, OF. *treble*, *treible*, L. *triplus*. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple.

A lofty tower, and strong on every side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound. *Bacon.* (*b*) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing the treble; as, a *treble* violin or voice.

Tre'ble, *adv.* Trebly; triply. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Tre'ble, *n.* ["It has been said to be a corruption of *triplum* [Lat.], a third part, superadded to the altus and bassus (high and low)." *Grove.*] (*Mus.*) The highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by boys or women; soprano.

☞ This is sometimes called the *first treble*, to distinguish it from the *second treble*, or *alto*, which is sung by lower female voices.

Tre'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREBLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREBLING.] **1.** To make thrice as much; to make threefold. "Love *trebled* life." *Tennyson.*

2. To utter in a treble key; to whine. [*Obs.*]

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply. *Chapman.*

Tre'ble, *v. i.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

Tre'ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being treble; as, the *trebleness* of tones. *Bacon.*

Treb'let (trĕb'lĕt), *n.* Same as TRIBLET.

Tre'bly (trĕb'lȳ), *adv.* In a treble manner; with a threefold number or quantity; triply. *Swift.*

Treb'u-chet (trĕb'û-shĕt), } *n.* [OF. *trebuchet*, *trebu-*
Tre'buck-et (trē'bŭk-ĕt), } *kiet*, an engine of war for hurling stones, F. *trébuchet* a gin, trap, a kind of balance, fr. OF. *trebuchier*, *trebuquier*, to stumble, trip, F. *trébucher*.] **1.** A cucking stool; a tumbrel. *Cowell.*

2. A military engine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc. It acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which, being

let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity, hurling stones with much force. *Grose.*

3. A kind of balance for weighing. [*Obs.*]

Tre-chom'e-ter (trē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρέχειν to run + *-meter.*] An odometer for vehicles. *Knight.*

‖ **Treck'schuyt'** (trĕk'skoit'), *n.* [D. *trekschuit; trekken* to draw + *schuit* a boat. Cf. TRACKSCOUT.] A covered boat for goods and passengers, used on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

Tred'dle (trĕd'd'l), *n.* [See TREADLE.] **1.** See TREADLE.

2. A prostitute; a strumpet. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

3. *pl.* The dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland.*

Tre-dille' (trē-dĭl'), *n.* A game at cards for three.

Tree (trē), *n.* [OE. *tree, tre, treo,* AS. *treó, treów,* tree, wood; akin to OFries. *trē,* OS. *treo, trio,* Icel. *trē,* Dan. *træ,* Sw. *träd, träd,* Goth. *triu,* Russ. *drevo,* W. *derw* an oak, Ir. *darag, darog,* Gr. δρῦς a tree, oak, δόρυ a beam, spear shaft, spear, Skr. *dru* tree, wood, *dāru* wood. √63, 241. Cf. DRYAD, GERMANDER, TAR, *n.*, TROUGH.]

1. (*Bot.*) Any perennial woody plant of considerable size (usually over twenty feet high) and growing with a single trunk.

☞ The kind of tree referred to, in any particular case, is often indicated by a modifying word; as forest *tree,* fruit *tree,* palm *tree,* apple *tree,* pear *tree,* etc.

2. Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree, consisting of a stem, or stock, and branches; as, a genealogical *tree.*

3. A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — used in composition, as in axle*tree,* boot*tree,* chess*tree,* cross*tree,* whiffle*tree,* and the like.

4. A cross or gallows; as Tyburn *tree.*

[Jesus] whom they slew and hanged on a *tree.* *Acts* x. 39.

5. Wood; timber. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

In a great house ben not only vessels of gold and of silver but also of *tree* and of earth. *Wyclif* (2 *Tim.* ii. 20).

6. (*Chem.*) A mass of crystals, aggregated in arborescent forms, obtained by precipitation of a metal from solution. See *Lead tree,* under LEAD.

Tree bear (*Zoöl.*), the raccoon. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Tree beetle** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles which feed on the leaves of trees and shrubs, as the May beetles, the rose beetle, the rose chafer, and the goldsmith beetle. — **Tree bug** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of hemipterous insects which live upon, and suck the sap of, trees and shrubs. They belong to *Arma, Pentatoma, Rhaphigaster,* and allied genera. — **Tree cat** (*Zoöl.*), the common paradoxure (*Paradoxurus musang*). — **Tree clover** (*Bot.*), a tall kind of melilot (*Melilotus alba*). See MELILOT. — **Tree crab** (*Zoöl.*), the purse crab. See under PURSE. — **Tree creeper** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of arboreal creepers belonging to *Certhia, Climacteris,* and allied genera. See CREEPER, 3. — **Tree cricket** (*Zoöl.*), a nearly white arboreal American cricket (*Œcanthus niveus*) which is noted for its loud stridulation; — called also *white cricket.* — **Tree crow** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World crows belonging to *Crypsirhina* and allied genera, intermediate between the true crows and the jays. The tail is long, and the bill is curved and without a tooth. — **Tree dove** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian and Asiatic doves belonging to *Macropygia* and allied genera. They have long and broad tails, are chiefly arboreal in their habits, and feed mainly on fruit. — **Tree duck** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of ducks belonging to *Dendrocygna* and allied genera. These ducks have a long and slender neck and a long hind toe. They are arboreal in their habits, and are found in the tropical parts of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. — **Tree fern** (*Bot.*), an arborescent fern having a straight trunk, sometimes twenty or twenty-five feet high, or even higher, and bearing a cluster of fronds at the top. The existing species are confined to the tropics. — **Tree fish** (*Zoöl.*), a California market fish (*Sebastichthys serriceps*). — **Tree frog.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Same as TREE TOAD. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of Old World frogs belonging to *Chiromantis, Rhacophorus,* and allied genera of the family *Ranidæ.* Their toes are furnished with suckers for adhesion. The flying frog (see under FLYING) is an example. — **Tree goose** (*Zoöl.*), the bernicle goose. — **Tree hopper** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small leaping hemipterous insects which live chiefly on the branches and twigs of trees, and injure them by sucking the sap. Many of them are very odd in shape, the prothorax being often prolonged upward or forward in the form of a spine or crest. — **Tree jobber** (*Zoöl.*), a woodpecker. [*Obs.*] — **Tree kangaroo.** (*Zoöl.*) See KANGAROO. — **Tree lark** (*Zoöl.*), the tree pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Tree lizard** (*Zoöl.*), any one of a group of Old World arboreal lizards (*Dendrosauria*) comprising the chameleons. — **Tree lobster.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Tree crab,* above. — **Tree louse** (*Zoöl.*), any aphid; a plant louse. — **Tree moss.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any moss or lichen growing on trees. (*b*) Any species of moss in the form of a miniature tree. — **Tree mouse** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of African mice of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* They have long claws and habitually live in trees. — **Tree nymph,** a wood nymph. See DRYAD. — **Tree of a saddle,** a saddle frame. — **Tree of heaven** (*Bot.*), an ornamental tree (*Ailantus glandulosus*) having long, handsome pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers of a disagreeable odor. — **Tree of life** (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus Thuja; arbor vitæ. — **Tree onion** (*Bot.*), a species of garlic (*Allium proliferum*) which produces bulbs in place of flowers, or among its flowers. — **Tree oyster** (*Zoöl.*), a small American oyster (*Ostrea folium*) which adheres to the roots of the mangrove tree; — called also *raccoon oyster.* — **Tree pie** (*Zoöl.*), any species of Asiatic birds of the genus *Dendrocitta.* The tree pies are allied to the magpie. — **Tree pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of long-winged arboreal pigeons native of Asia, Africa, and Australia, and belonging to *Megaloprepia, Carpophaga,* and allied genera. — **Tree pipit.** (*Zoöl.*) See under PIPIT. — **Tree porcupine** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Central and South American arboreal porcupines belonging to the genera *Chætomys* and *Sphingurus.* They have an elongated and somewhat prehensile tail, only four toes on the hind feet, and a body covered with short spines mixed with bristles. One South American species (*S. villosus*) is called also *couiy;* another (*S. prehensilis*) is called also *cændou.* — **Tree rat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large ratlike West Indian rodents belonging to the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon.* They are allied to the porcupines. — **Tree serpent** (*Zoöl.*), a tree snake. — **Tree shrike** (*Zoöl.*), a bush shrike. — **Tree snake** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of snakes of the genus *Dendrophis.* They live chiefly among the branches of trees, and are not venomous. — **Tree sorrel** (*Bot.*), a kind of sorrel (*Rumex Lunaria*) which attains the stature of a small tree, and bears greenish flowers. It is found in the Canary Islands and Teneriffe. — **Tree sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small arboreal sparrows, especially the American tree sparrow (*Spizella monticola*), and the common European species (*Passer montanus*). — **Tree swallow** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of swallows of the genus *Hylochelidon* which lay their eggs in holes in dead trees. They inhabit Australia and adjacent regions. Called also *martin* in Australia. — **Tree swift** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of swifts of the genus *Dendrochelidon* which inhabit the East Indies and Southern Asia. — **Tree tiger** (*Zoöl.*) a leopard. — **Tree toad** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of amphibians belonging to *Hyla* and allied genera of the family *Hylidæ.* They are related to the common frogs and toads, but have the tips of the toes expanded into suckers by means of which they cling to the bark and leaves of trees. Only one species (*Hyla arborea*) is found in Europe, but numerous species occur in America and Australia. The common tree toad of the Northern United States (*H. versicolor*) is noted for the facility with which it changes its colors. Called also *tree frog.* See also *Piping frog,* under PIPING, and *Cricket frog,* under CRICKET. — **Tree warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of arboreal warblers belonging to *Phylloscopus* and allied genera. — **Tree wool** (*Bot.*), a fine fiber obtained from the leaves of pine trees.

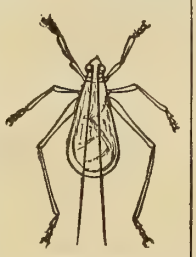
Tree Cricket. Nat. size.

Tree Fern (*Cynthea medullaris*) with edible pith, from New Zealand (1/60). *a* Pinnule of a Secondary Pinna, with Sori, nat. size.

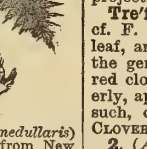
Tree Hopper (*Membracis bimaculata*). Nat. size.

American Tree Toad (*Hyla versicolor*). ½

Tree (trē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREED (trēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREEING.] **1.** To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree; as, a dog *trees* a squirrel. *J. Burroughs.*

2. To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree; as, to *tree* a boot. See TREE, *n.*, 3.

Tree'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A pendulous branching lichen (*Usnea barbata*); — so called from its resemblance to hair.

Tree'ful (-ful), *n.*; *pl.* TREEFULS (-fulz). The quantity or number which fills a tree.

Tree'less, *a.* Destitute of trees. *C. Kingsley.*

Treen (trēn), *a.* [AS. *treówen.*] **1.** Made of wood; wooden. [*Obs.*] "*Treen* cups." *Camden.*

2. Relating to, or drawn from, trees. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Treen liquors, especially that of the date. *Evelyn.*

Treen, *obs. pl.* of TREE. "The shady *treen.*" *Fairfax.*

Tree'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'nĕl), *n.* [*Tree* + *nail.*] (*Shipbuilding*) A long wooden pin used in fastening the planks of a vessel to the timbers or to each other. [Written also *trenail,* and *trunnel.*]

Tre'fle (trē'f'l), *n.* [F. *trèfle.* See TREFOIL.] (*Fort.*) A species of mine; — so called from its resemblance in form to a trefoil.

‖ **Tré'flé'** (trā'flā'), *a.* [F. *tréflé.* See TREFOIL.] (*Her.*) Having a three-lobed extremity or extremities, as a cross; also, more rarely, ornamented with trefoils projecting from the edges, as a bearing.

Tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [L. *tres* three + E. *foil* leaf; cf. F. *trèfle,* It. *trifoglio,* L. *trifolium.* See TRI-, FOIL leaf, and cf. TREFLE, TRIFOLY.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Trifolium,* which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; — less properly, applied also to the nonesuch, or black medic. See CLOVER, and MEDIC.

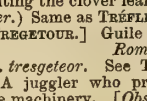
Trefoils, 2.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation consisting of three divisions, or foils.

3. (*Her.*) A charge representing the clover leaf.

Tre'foiled' (-foild'), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as TRÉFLÉ.

Treg'et (trĕj'ĕt), *n.* [See TREGETOUR.] Guile; trickery. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Treg'et-our (-ōor), *n.* [OF. *tresgeteor.* See TRANS-, and JET a shooting forth.] A juggler who produces illusions by the use of elaborate machinery. [*Obs.*]

Divers appearances
Such as these subtle *tregetours* play. *Chaucer.*

Treg'et-ry (trĕj'ĕt-rỹ), *n.* Trickery; also, a trick. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Tre-ha'la (trē-hä'lä), *n.* (*Chem.*) An amorphous variety of manna obtained from the nests and cocoons of a Syrian coleopterous insect (*Larinus maculatus, L. nidificans,* etc.) which feeds on the foliage of a variety of thistle. It is used as an article of food, and is called also *nest sugar.*

Tre'ha-lose' (trē'hä-lōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) Mycose; — so called because sometimes obtained from *trehala.*

Treil'lage (trĕl'läj; 48), *n.* [F. *treillage.* See TRELLIS.] Latticework for supporting vines, etc.; an espalier; a trellis. *Spectator.*

I shall plant the roses against my *treillage* to-morrow. *Walpole.*

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* [OE. *trelis,* F. *treillis,* fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L. *trichila, tricla, triclea, triclia,* a bower, arbor, summer house.] A structure or frame of crossbarred work, or latticework, used for various purposes, as for screens or for supporting plants.

Trel'lised (-lĭst), *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

Cottages *trellised* over with exotic plants. *Jeffrey.*

‖ **Tre-man'do** (trā-män'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Trembling; — used as a direction to perform a passage with a general shaking of the whole chord.

Trem'a-tode (trĕm'ā-tōd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trematodea. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Trem'a-to'de-a** (trĕm'ā-tō'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. τρηματώδης having holes, from τρῆμα, τρήματος, a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of parasitic worms. They are found in the internal cavities of animals belonging to all classes. Many species are found, also, on the gills and skin of fishes. A few species are parasitic on man, and some, of which the fluke is the most important, are injurious parasites of domestic animals. The trematodes usually have a flattened body covered with a chitinous skin, and are furnished with two or more suckers for adhesion. Most of the species are hermaphrodite. Called also *Trematoda,* and *Trematoidea.* See FLUKE, TRISTOMA, and CERCARIA.

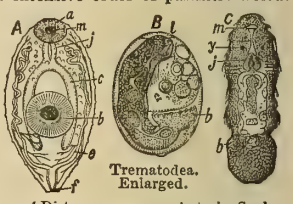
Trematodea. Enlarged.

A Distoma, young: *a* Anterior Sucker; *b* Posterior Sucker; *m* Mouth; *j* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *e* Water Tubes; *f* Excretory Pore.
B Embryo of *Polystomum* in the Egg: *l* Operculum of Shell.
C Embryo of the same after hatching: *y* Eyes; *m* Mouth; *b* Posterior Region, bearing several Rudimentary Suckers.

Trem'a-toid (trĕm'ā-toid), *a.* [From Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, a hole + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Trematodea. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *trembler,* fr. L. *tremulus* trembling, tremulous, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble; akin to Gr. τρέμειν, Lith. *trimti.* Cf. TREMULOUS, TREMOR.] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder; — said of a person or an animal.

I *tremble* still with fear. *Shak.*
Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To totter; to shake; — said of a thing.

The Mount of Sinai, whose gray top
Shall *tremble.* *Milton.*

3. To quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous; as, the voice *trembles.*

Trem'ble, *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

I am all of a *tremble* when I think of it. *W. Black.*

Trem'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who trembles.

Trem'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Shaking; tottering; quivering. — **Trem'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Trembling poplar (*Bot.*), the aspen.

‖ **Tre-mel'la** (trē-mĕl'lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tremere,* to tremble: cf. It. *tremella,* F. *tremelle.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of gelatinous fungi found in moist grounds.

Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] Fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence; terrible; dreadful; as, a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall.

A *tremendous* mischief was afoot. *Motley.*

Syn. — Terrible; dreadful; frightful; terrific; horrible; awful.

— **Tre-men'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tre-men'dous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Tre'mex** (trē'mĕks), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large hymenopterous insects allied to the sawflies. The female lays her eggs in holes which she bores in the trunks of trees with her large and long ovipositor, and the larva bores in the wood. See *Illust.* of HORNTAIL.

☞ The pigeon tremex (*Tremex columba*), a common American species, infests the elm, pear, and other trees.

‖ **Tre-mo-lan'do** (trā-mō-län'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as TREMANDO.

Trem'o-lite (trĕm'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tremola,* a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] (*Min.*) A white variety of amphibole, or hornblende, occurring in long, bladelike crystals, and coarsely fibrous masses.

‖ **Tre'mo-lo** (trā'mō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. TREMULOUS.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The rapid reiteration of tones without any apparent cessation, so as to produce a tremulous effect. (*b*) A certain contrivance in an organ, which causes the notes to sound with rapid pulses or beats, producing a tremulous effect; — called also *tremolant,* and *tremulant.*

Tre'mor (trē'mŏr *or* trĕm'ŏr; 277), *n.* [L., from *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE, *v.*] A trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old.

He fell into an universal *tremor* of all his joints. *Harvey.*

Trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lant), *a.* Tremulous; trembling; shaking. [*R.*]

Trem'u-lent (trĕm'ū-lent),

"With *tremulent* white rod." *Carlyle.*

Trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus,* fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1.** Shaking; shivering;

quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar.

2. Affected with fear or timidity; trembling.

The tender, *tremulous* Christian. *Dr. H. More.*

— Trem'u-lous-ly, *adv.* — **Trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Tren (trĕn), *n.* [See TREEN wooden.] A fish spear. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Tre'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'n'l), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) Same as TREENAIL.

Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENCHED (trĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRENCHING.] [OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher;* akin to Pr. *trencar, trenchar*, Sp. *trinchar*, It. *trinciare;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cut; to form or shape by cutting; to make by incision, hewing, or the like.

The wide wound that the boar had *trenched*
In his soft flank. *Shak.*

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose its form. *Shak.*

2. (*Fort.*) To fortify by cutting a ditch, and raising a rampart or breastwork with the earth thrown out of the ditch; to intrench.

No more shall *trenching* war channel her fields. *Shak.*

3. To cut furrows or ditches in; as, to *trench* land for the purpose of draining it.

4. To dig or cultivate very deeply, usually by digging parallel contiguous trenches in succession, filling each from the next; as, to *trench* a garden for certain crops.

Trench, *v. i.* **1.** To encroach; to intrench.

Does it not seem as if for a creature to challenge to itself a boundless attribute, were to *trench* upon the prerogative of the divine nature? *I. Taylor.*

2. To have direction; to aim or tend. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

To trench at, to make trenches against; to approach by trenches, as a town in besieging it. [*Obs.*]

Like powerful armies, *trenching at* a town
By slow and silent, but resistless, sap. *Young.*

Trench, *n.* [OE. *trenche*, F. *tranchée.* See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as, a *trench* for draining land. *Mortimer*

2. An alley; a narrow path or walk cut through woods, shrubbery, or the like. [*Obs.*]

In a *trench*, forth in the park, goeth she. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Fort.*) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place. The term includes the *parallels* and the *approaches.*

To open the trenches (*Mil.*), to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach. — **Trench cavalier** (*Fort.*), an elevation constructed (by a besieger) of gabions, fascines, earth, and the like, about half way up the glacis, in order to discover and enfilade the covered way. — **Trench plow,** *or* **Trench plough,** a kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

Trench'and (-and), *a.* Trenchant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Trench'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *trenchant*, F. *tranchant*, p. pr. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. "*Trenchant* was the blade." *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: Keen; biting; severe; as, *trenchant* wit.

Trench'ant-ly, *adv.* In a trenchant, or sharp, manner; sharply; severely.

Trench'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *trencheoir*, F. *tranchoir*, fr. *trancher* to cut, carve. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** One who trenches; esp., one who cuts or digs ditches.

2. A large wooden plate or platter, as for table use.

3. The table; hence, the pleasures of the table; food.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their "summum bonum" upon their *trenchers.* *South.*

Trencher cap, the cap worn by students at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, having a stiff, flat, square appendage at top. A similar cap used in the United States is called *Oxford cap, mortar board,* etc. — **Trencher fly,** a person who haunts the tables of others; a parasite. [*R.*] *L'Estrange.* — **Trencher friend,** one who frequents the tables of others: a sponger. — **Trencher mate,** a table companion; a parasite; a trencher fly. *Hooker.*

Trench'er-man (-man), *n.; pl.* TRENCHER-MEN (-men). **1.** A feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer. *Shak.*

2. A cook. [*Obs.*]

The skillfulest *trencher-men* of Media. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. A table companion; a trencher mate. *Thackeray*

Trench'more (-mōr), *n.* A kind of lively dance of a rude, boisterous character. Also, music in triple time appropriate to the dance. [*Obs.*]

All the windows in the town dance a new *trenchmore.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Trench'more (-mōr), *v. i.* To dance the trenchmore. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Trench'–plow' (-plou'), *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual.
Trench'–plough'

Trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRENDING.] [OE. *trenden* to roll or turn about; akin to OFries. *trind, trund*, round, Dan. & Sw. *trind*, AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, and E. *trendle, trundle.*] To have a particular direction; to run; to stretch; to tend; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the southwest.

Trend, *v. t.* To cause to turn; to bend. [*R.*]

Not far beneath i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *W. Browne.*

Trend, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; general direction; as, the *trend* of a coast.

Trend of an anchor. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The lower end of the shank of an anchor, being the same distance on the shank from the throat that the arm measures from the throat to the bill. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* (*b*) The angle made by the line of a vessel's keel and the direction of the anchor cable, when she is swinging at anchor.

Trend (trĕnd), *v. t.* [Cf. G. & OD. *trennen* to separate.] To cleanse, as wool. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Trend, *n.* Clean wool. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Trend'er (trĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tren'dle (trĕn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel, tryndel*, circle, ring. See TREND, *v. i.*, and cf. TRUNDLE.] A wheel, spindle, or the like; a trundle. [*Obs.*]

The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns. *Sylvester.*

Tren'tal (trĕn'tal), *n.* [LL. *trentale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty; akin to *tres* three: cf. OF. *trentel.* See THREE, and cf. TRIGINTAL.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An office and mass for the dead on the thirtieth day after death or burial. "Their *trentals* and their shrifts." *Spenser.*

2. Hence, a dirge; an elegy.

Tren'ton pe'ri-od (trĕn'tŭn pē'rĭ-ŭd). (*Geol.*) A subdivision in the lower Silurian system of America; — so named from *Trenton* Falls, in New York. The rocks are mostly limestones, and the period is divided into the *Trenton, Utica,* and *Cincinnati epochs.* See the *Chart* of GEOLOGY.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan* (cf. Sp. *trépano*, It. *trepano, trapano*), LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον a borer, auger, trepan, fr. τρυπᾶν to bore, τρῦπα a hole. Cf. TREPHINE.] **1.** (*Surg.*) A crown-saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a bit or gimlet. See TREPHINE.

2. (*Mining*) A kind of broad chisel for sinking shafts.

Tre-pan', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPANNED (-păn'd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPANNING.] [Cf. F. *trépaner.* See TREPAN a saw.] (*Surg.*) To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to remove a portion of the bone, and thus relieve the brain from pressure or irritation; to perform an operation with the trepan.

Tre-pan', *n.* [See TRAPAN.] **1.** A snare; a trapan.

Snares and *trepans* that common life lays in its way. *South.*

2. A deceiver; a cheat.

He had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan.* *Macaulay.*

Tre-pan', *v. t.* To insnare; to trap; to trapan.

Guards even of a dozen men were silently *trepanned* from their stations. *De Quincey.*

Tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* [Malay *trīpang.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large holothurians, some of which are dried and extensively used as food in China; — called also *bèche de mer, sea cucumber,* and *sea slug.* [Written also *tripang.*]

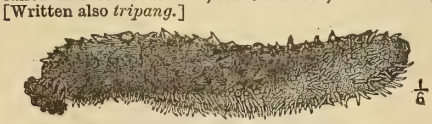

Trepang (*Holothuria tubulosa*).

☞ The edible trepangs are mostly large species of *Holothuria*, especially *H. edulis.* They are taken in vast quantities in the East Indies, where they are dried and smoked, and then shipped to China. They are used as an ingredient in certain kinds of soup.

Trep'an-ize (trĕp'an-īz), *v. t.* To trepan. [*Obs.*] "By *trepanizing* the skull." *Jer. Taylor.*

Tre-pan'ner (trē-păn'nẽr), *n.* One who trepans. "Pitiful *trepanners* and impostors." *Gauden.*

Trep'e-get (trĕp'ē-jĕt), *n.* (*Mil.*) A trebuchet. [*Obs.*]

Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'; 277), *n.* [A dim. of 1st *trepan:* cf. F. *tréphine.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument for trepanning, being an improvement on the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator called the *center pin.*

Tre-phine', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPHINED (-find' *or* -fēnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trep'id (trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking. *Thackeray.*

Trep'i-da'tion (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépidation*, L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, to tremble, from *trepidus* agitated, disturbed, alarmed; cf. *trepit* he turns, Gr. τρέπειν to turn, E. *torture.*] **1.** An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; quaking; quivering.

2. Hence, a state of terror or alarm; fear; confusion; fright; as, the men were in great *trepidation.*

3. (*Anc. Astron.*) A libration of the starry sphere in the Ptolemaic system; a motion ascribed to the firmament, to account for certain small changes in the position of the ecliptic and of the stars.

Syn. — Tremor; agitation; disturbance; fear.

Tre-pid'i-ty (trē-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Trepidation. [*R.*]

Tres'ayle' (trĕs'āl'), *n.* [F. *trisaïeul*, from L. *tris, tres*, three + F. *aïeul* grandfather. Cf. BESAIEL, and see AYLE.] A grandfather's grandfather. [*Obs.*]

Writ of tresayle (*O. Eng. Law*), a writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death. *Mozley & W.*

Tres'or (trĕs'ŏr), *n.* Treasure. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRESPASSED (-past); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRESPASSING.] [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, F. *trépasser* to die; pref. *tres-* (L. *trans* across, over) + *passer* to pass. See PASS, *v. i.*, and cf. TRANSPASS.] **1.** To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart; to go. [*Obs.*]

Soon after this, noble Robert de Bruce . . . *trespassed* out of this uncertain world. *Ld. Berners.*

2. (*Law*) To commit a trespass; esp., to enter unlawfully upon the land of another.

3. To go too far; to put any one to inconvenience by demand or importunity; to intrude; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

4. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another; hence, in a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to sin; — often followed by *against.*

In the time of his distress did he *trespass* yet more against the Lord. *2 Chron.* xxviii. 22.

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *n.* [OF. *trespas*, F. *trépas* death. See TRESPASS, *v.*] **1.** Any injury or offense done to another.

I you forgive all wholly this *trespass.* *Chaucer.*

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses.* *Matt.* vi. 15.

2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin.

The fatal *trespass* done by Eve. *Milton.*

You . . . who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. *Eph.* ii. 1.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another. (*b*) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

Trespass offering (*Jewish Antiq.*), an offering in expiation of a trespass. — **Trespass on the case.** (*Law*) See *Action on the case,* under CASE.

Syn. — Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; misdemeanor; misdeed.

Tres'pass-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who commits a trespass; as: (*a*) (*Law*) One who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights. (*b*) A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

Tress (trĕs), *n.* [OE. *tresse*, OF. *trece*, F. *tresse*, LL. *tricia*, fr. Gr. τρίχα threefold, because a tress is usually formed by interlacing three pieces; akin to τρεῖς three. See THREE.] **1.** A braid, knot, or curl, of hair; a ringlet.

Her yellow hair was braided in a *tress.* *Chaucer.*
Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

2. Fig.: A knot or festoon, as of flowers. *Keats.*

Tressed (trĕst), *a.* **1.** Having tresses.

2. Formed into ringlets or braids; braided; curled. *Spenser. Drayton.*

Tres'sel (trĕs'sel), *n.* A trestle.

Tress'ful (trĕs'fụl), *a.* Tressy. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Tres'sure (trĕsh'ụr), *n.* [F. *tresser* to twist, plait. See TRESS, *n.*] (*Her.*) A kind of border similar to the orle, but of only half the breadth of the latter.

Tressure Counter-fleury (a double Tressure, with divided Fleur-de-lis).

Tres'sured (-ụrd), *a.* (*Her.*) Provided or bound with a tressure; arranged in the form of a tressure.

The *tressured* fleur-de-lis he claims
To wreathe his shield. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tress'y (trĕs'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in tresses. *J. Baillie.*

Tres'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* [OF. *trestel, tresteau*, F. *tréteau;* probably from L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam, dim. of *transtrum* a crossbeam. Cf. TRANSOM.] [Written also *tressel.*] **1.** A movable frame or support for anything, as scaffolding, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse, used by carpenters, masons, and other workmen; also, a kind of framework of strong posts or piles, and crossbeams, for supporting a bridge, the track of a railway, or the like.

2. The frame of a table.

Trestle board, a board used by architects, draughtsmen, and the like, for drawing designs upon; — so called because commonly supported by trestles. — **Trestle bridge.** See under BRIDGE, *n.*

Tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the masthead, to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top; — generally used in the plural. *Totten.*

Tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A viaduct, pier, scaffold, or the like, resting on trestles connected together.

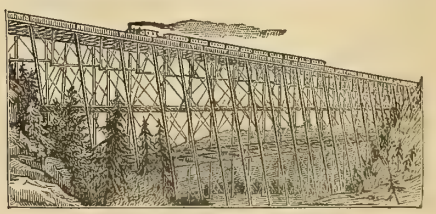

Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

Tres'–tyne' (trĕs'tīn'), *n.* [L. *tris, tres*, three + E. *tyne.*] (*Zoöl.*) In the antler of a stag, the third tyne above the base. This tyne appears in the third year. In those deer in which the brow tyne does not divide, the tres-tyne is the second tyne above the base. See *Illusts.* under RUCERVINE, and under RUSINE.

Tret (trĕt), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of TREAD, for *treadeth.* *Chaucer.*

Tret, *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, trading, journey, tax on wares in transit, anything diminishing the value of coins, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.* See TRAIT.] (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. *M'Culloch.*

Tret'a-ble (trĕt'ā-b'l), *a.* [See TREATABLE.] Tractable; moderate. [*Obs.*]

By nature debonaire and *tretable.* *Chaucer.*

Treth'ing (trĕth'ĭng), *n.* [W. *treth* an allowance, contribution, tribute, or tax, *trethu* to rate or tax.] A tax; an impost. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Tre'tis (trē'tĭs), **Tre'tys,** *n.* [See TREATISE.] A treatise; also, a treaty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Tre-tis' (trē-tĭs'), **Tre-tys',** *a.* [OF. *traitis.*] Long and well-proportioned; nicely made; pretty. [*Obs.*] "Her nose *tretys.*" *Chaucer.*

Tre'vat (trē'văt), *n.* A weaver's cutting instrument for severing the loops of the pile threads of velvet.

Trev'et (trĕv'ĕt), *n.* [See TRIVET.] A stool or other thing supported by three legs; a trivet.

Trew (trų), **Trewe**, *a.* True. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trews (trųz), *n. pl.* Trowsers; especially, those of the Scotch Highlanders. "He wore the *trews*, or close trowsers, made of tartan." *Sir W. Scott.*

Trewth (trųth), *n.* Truth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trey (trā), *n.* [OF. *treis* three, F. *trois*, L. *tres*. See THREE, and cf. TRAY-TRIP.] Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

Seven is my chance and thine is cinq and *trey*. *Chaucer.*

Tri- (trī-). [Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*, sometimes through French; akin to L. *tres* three, and E. *three*. See THREE.] **1.** A prefix meaning *three*, *thrice*, *threefold*; as in *tri*colored, *tri*dentate.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting *three proportional* or *combining parts*, or *the third degree* of that to the name of which it is prefixed; as in *tri*sulphide, *tri*oxide, *tri*chloride.

Tri'a-ble (trī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From TRY.] **1.** Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. "Experiments *triable*." *Boyle.*

2. (*Law*) Liable to undergo a judicial examination; properly coming under the cognizance of a court; as, a cause may be *triable* before one court which is not *triable* in another.

Tri'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being triable.

Tri-ac'id (trī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing three molecules of a monobasic acid or the equivalent; having three hydrogen atoms which may be replaced by acid radicals; — said of certain bases; thus, glycerin is a *triacid* base.

Tri'a-cle (trī'ȧ-k'l), *n.* See TREACLE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tri'a-con'ta-he'dral (trī'ȧ-kŏn'tȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* [Gr. τριάκοντα thirty + ἕδρα seat, base.] Having thirty sides.

Tri'a-con'ter (trī'ȧ-kŏn'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τριακοντῆρης, fr. τριάκοντα thirty.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A vessel with thirty banks of oars, or, as some say, thirty ranks of rowers.

Tri'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *trias*, *-adis*, Gr. τριάς, *-άδος*, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three: cf. F. *triade*. See THREE, and cf. TRIAS, TRIO.] **1.** A union of three; three objects treated as one; a ternary; a trinity; as, a *triad* of deities.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A chord of three notes. (*b*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth, with or without the octave.

3. (*Chem.*) An element or radical whose valence is three.

Triads of the Welsh bards, poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are grouped by threes, three things or circumstances of a kind being mentioned together. — **Hindoo triad.** See TRIMURTI.

Tri'a-del'phous (-ȧ-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens joined by filaments into three bundles. See *Illust.* under ADELPHOUS.

Tri-ad'ic (trī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having the characteristics of a triad; as, boron is *triadic*.

Tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dron (trī'ȧ-kĭs-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + E. *octahedron*.] (*Crystallog.*) A trigonal trisoctahedron.

Tri'al (trī'ȧl), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** The act of trying or testing in any manner. Specifically: —

(*a*) Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done or effected.

[I] defy thee to the *trial* of mortal fight. *Milton.*

(*b*) The act of testing by experience; proof; test.

Repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*c*) Examination by a test; experiment, as in chemistry, metallurgy, etc.

2. The state of being tried or tempted; exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, or the like; affliction or temptation that exercises and proves the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.* xi. 36.

3. That which tries or afflicts; that which harasses; that which tries the character or principles; that which tempts to evil; as, his child's conduct was a sore *trial*.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*. *Rogers.*

4. (*Law*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal; the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law; the examination, in legal form, of the facts in issue in a cause pending before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining such issue.

Syn. — Test; attempt; endeavor; effort; experiment; proof; essay. See TEST, and ATTEMPT.

Tri-al'i-ty (trī-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Three united; state of being three. [*R.*] *H. Wharton.*

Tri'a-logue (trī'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* [LL. *trialogus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-logus* as in L. *dialogus*, E. *dialogue*.] A discourse or colloquy by three persons.

Tri-am'ide (trī-ăm'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [*Tri-* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) An amide containing three amido groups.

Tri-am'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *amine*.] (*Chem.*) An amine containing three amido groups.

Tri'an'der (trī'ăn'dẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of the Triandria.

‖ **Tri-an'dri-a** (trī-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI-, and -ANDROUS.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having three distinct and equal stamens.

Tri-an'dri-an (-ȧn), **Tri-an'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *triandre*.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the Triandria; having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower.

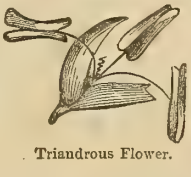

Triandrous Flower.

Tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *triangle*. See ANGLE a corner.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

☞ A triangle is either *plane*, *spherical*, or *curvilinear*, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled*, or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are

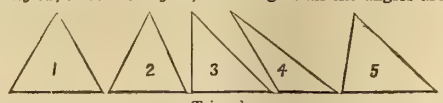

Triangles.

1 Equilateral Triangle; 2 Isosceles Triangle; 3 Right-angled Triangle; 4 Obtuse-angled Triangle; 5 Scalene Triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also Acute-angled Triangles.

acute, or one of them obtuse. The terms *scalene*, *isosceles*, *equilateral*, *right-angled*, *acute-angled*, and *obtuse-angled*, are applied to spherical triangles in the same sense as to plane triangles.

2. (*Mus.*) An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, open at one angle, and sounded by being struck with a small metallic rod.

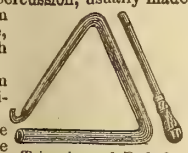

Triangle and Rod, 2.

3. A draughtsman's square in the form of a right-angled triangle.

4. (*Mil.*) A kind of frame formed of three poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when undergoing corporal punishment, — now disused.

5. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A small constellation situated between Aries and Andromeda. (*b*) A small constellation near the South Pole, containing three bright stars.

Triangle spider (*Zoöl.*), a small American spider (*Hyptiotes Americanus*) of the family *Ciniflonidæ*, living among the dead branches of evergreen trees. It constructs a triangular web, or net, usually composed of four radii crossed by a double elastic fiber. The spider holds the thread at the apex of the web and stretches it tight, but lets go and springs the net when an insect comes in contact with it.

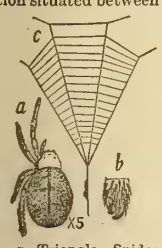

a Triangle Spider (*Hyptiotes Americanus*). *b* One of its Feet, much enlarged. *c* Its Web (⅛).

Tri'an'gled (trī'ăn'g'ld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

Tri-an'gu-lar (trī-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *triangularis*: cf. F. *triangulaire*.] **1.** Having three angles; having the form of a triangle.

2. (*Bot.*) Oblong or elongated, and having three lateral angles; as, a *triangular* seed, leaf, or stem.

Triangular compasses, compasses with three legs for taking off the angular points of a triangle, or any three points at the same time. — **Triangular crab** (*Zoöl.*), any maioid crab; — so called because the carapace is usually triangular. — **Triangular numbers** (*Math.*), the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the first term and the common difference are 1. See *Figurate numbers*, under FIGURATE.

‖ **Tri-an'gu-la'res** (trī-ăn'gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The triangular, or maioid, crabs. See *Illust.* under MAIOID, and *Illust.* of *Spider crab*, under SPIDER.

Tri-an'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being triangular. *Bolingbroke.*

Tri-an'gu-lar-ly (-ăn'gū-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In a triangular manner; in the form of a triangle. *Dampier.*

Tri-an'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIANGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIANGULATING.] **1.** To divide into triangles; specifically, to survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured.

2. To make triangular, or three-cornered.

Tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *triangulation*.] (*Surv.*) The series or network of triangles into which the face of a country, or any portion of it, is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided, and thus to fix the positions and distances of the several points connected by them.

Tri'ar-chy (trī'ăr-kў), *n.*; *pl.* TRIARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριαρχία; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρχειν to rule.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers. *Holland.*

Tri-a'ri-an (trī-ā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *triarii*, pl., a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Occupying the third post or rank. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Tri'ar-tic'u-late (trī'ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *articulate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having three joints.

Tri'as (trī'ȧs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] (*Geol.*) The formation situated between the Permian and Lias, and so named by the Germans, because consisting of three series of strata, which are called in German the *Bunter sandstein*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Keuper*.

Tri-as'sic (trī-ăs'sĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of, or pertaining to, the Trias. — *n.* The Triassic formation.

Tri-at'ic (trī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Naut.*) A term used in the phrase *triatic stay*. See under STAY.

Tri'a-tom'ic (trī'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *atomic*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having three atoms; — said of certain elements or radicals. (*b*) Having a valence of three; trivalent; sometimes, in a specific sense, having three hydroxyl groups, whether acid or basic; thus, glycerin, glyceric acid, and tartronic acid are each *triatomic*.

Trib'al (trīb'ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe or tribes; as, a *tribal* scepter. *Bp. Warburton.*

Trib'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of existing in tribes; also, tribal feeling; tribal prejudice or exclusiveness; tribal peculiarities or characteristics.

Tri-ba'sic (trī-bā'sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *basic*.] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing three molecules of a monacid base, or their equivalent; having three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic elements or radicals; — said of certain acids; thus, citric acid is a *tribasic* acid.

Trib'ble (trĭb'b'l), *n.* (*Paper Manuf.*) A frame on which paper is dried. *Knight.*

Tribe (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus*, originally, a third part of the Roman people, afterwards, a division of the people, a tribe; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *tribu*.] **1.** A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. "The Lion of the *tribe* of Juda." *Rev.* v. 5.

A wealthy Hebrew of my *tribe*. *Shak.*

2. (*Biol.*) A number of species or genera having certain structural characteristics in common; as, a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals.

☞ By many recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a group of animals or plants intermediate between *order* and *genus*.

3. A nation of savages or uncivilized people; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as, the *tribes* of the Six Nations; the Seneca *tribe*.

4. A division, class, or distinct portion of a people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated; as, the city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*.

5. (*Stock Breeding*) A family of animals descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line; as, the Duchess *tribe* of shorthorns.

Tribe, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*R.*]

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed*. *Abp. Nicolson.*

Trib'let (trĭb'lĕt), **Trib'o-let** (-ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *triboulet*.] **1.** A goldsmith's tool used in making rings. *Ainsworth.*

2. A steel cylinder round which metal is drawn in the process of forming tubes. *Tomlinson.*

3. (*Blacksmithing*) A tapering mandrel.

Tri-bom'e-ter (trī-bŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *-meter*: cf. F. *tribomètre*.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces. *Brande & C.*

Tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. τρίβραχυς consisting of three short syllables; τρι- (see TRI-) + βραχύς short.] (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A poetic foot of three short syllables, as, *mĕlĭŭs*.

Tri-brac'te-ate (trī-brăk'tē-āt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *bracteate*.] (*Bot.*) Having three bracts.

Trib'u-al (trĭb'ū-ȧl), **Trib'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Of or relating to a tribe; tribal; as, a *tribual* characteristic; *tribular* worship. [*R.*]

The *tribual* lispings of the Ephraimites. *Fuller.*

Trib'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *tribulacium*, F. *tribulation*, L. *tribulatio*, from *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a thrashing sledge, akin to *terere*, *tritum*, to rub. See TRITE.] That which occasions distress, trouble, or vexation; severe affliction.

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended. *Matt.* xiii. 21.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*. *John* xvi. 33.

Tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus* a tribune who administered justice: cf. F. *tribunal*. See TRIBUNE.] **1.** The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. Hence, a court or forum; as, the House of Lords, in England, is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

Trib'u-na-ry (trĭb'ū-nȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes; as, *tribunary* powers or authority.

Trib'u-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *tribunatus*: cf. F. *tribunat*.] The state or office of a tribune; tribuneship.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn; 277), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, properly, the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe: cf. F. *tribun*. See TRIBE.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians, or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and the consuls.

☞ The *tribunes* were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, of whom there were from four to six in each legion. Other officers were also called tribunes; as, *tribunes* of the treasury, etc.

2. Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; in France, a kind of pulpit in the hall of the legislative assembly, where a member stands while making an address; any place occupied by a public orator.

Trib'une-ship, *n.* The office or power of a tribune.

Trib'u-ni'cian (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ȧn), **Trib'u-ni'tial** (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ȧl), **Trib'u-ni'tian** (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ȧn), *a.* [L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*: cf. F. *tribunitien*.] Of or pertaining to tribunes; befitting a tribune; as, *tribunitial* power or authority. *Dryden.*

A kind of *tribunician* veto, forbidding that which is recognized to be wrong. *Hare.*

Trib'u-ni'tious (-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Tribunician; tribunitial. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Trib'u-ta-ri-ly (-tȧ-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

Trib'u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tributary.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tȧ-rў), *a.* [OE. *tributaire*, F. *tributaire*, L. *tributarius*. See TRIBUTE.] **1.** Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

[Julius] unto Rome made them *tributary*. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, subject; subordinate; inferior.

He to grace his *tributary* gods. *Milton.*

3. Paid in tribute. "*Tributary* tears." *Shak.*

4. Yielding supplies of any kind; serving to form, or make up, a greater object of the same kind, as a part, branch, etc.; contributing; as, the Ohio has many *tributary* streams, and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tā-rȳ), *n.; pl.* TRIBUTARIES (-rĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute, or a stated sum, to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security.

2. A stream or river flowing into a larger river or into a lake; an affluent.

Trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* [OE. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay, allot, assign, originally, to a tribe, from *tribus* tribe; cf. F. *tribut*. See TRIBE, and cf. ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE.] **1.** An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; as, the Romans made their conquered countries pay *tribute*.

Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute*. *C. C. Pinckney.*

2. A personal contribution, as of money, praise, service, etc., made in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved; as, a *tribute* of affection.

Implores the passing *tribute* of a sigh. *Gray.*

3. (*Mining*) A certain proportion of the ore raised, or of its value, given to the miner as his recompense. [*Eng.*] *Pryce. Tomlinson.*

Tribute money, money paid as a tribute or tax. — **Tribute** pitch. (*Mining*) See under TRIBUTER. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

Trib'ute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIBUTING.] To pay as tribute. [*R.*] *Whitlock* (1654).

Trib'u-ter (-ū-tẽr), *n.* (*Mining*) One who works for a certain portion of the ore, or its value. [*Eng.*]

☞ *Tributers* generally work in gangs, and have a limited portion of a lode set them, called a *tribute pitch*, beyond which they are not permitted to work, and for which they receive a certain portion of the ore, or so much per pound, as agreed upon, of the value of what they raise. *Weale.*

‖ **Tri'ca** (trī'ka), *n.; pl.* TRICÆ (-sē). [NL.] (*Bot.*) An apothecium in certain lichens, having a spherical surface marked with spiral or concentric ridges and furrows.

Tri-car'bal-lyl'ic (trī-kär'băl-lĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *carboxyl* + *allyl* + *-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex tribasic organic acid, $C_3H_5(CO_2H)_3$, occurring naturally in unripe beet roots, and produced artificially from glycerin as a white crystalline substance.

Tri-car'bi-mide (-kär'bĭ-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *carbimide*.] (*Chem.*) See under CYANURIC.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* [OE. *trisen;* of Scand. or Low German origin; cf. Sw. *trissa* a sheave, pulley, *triss* a spritsail brace, Dan. *tridse* a pulley, *tridse* to haul by means of a pulley, to trice, LG. *trisse* a pulley, D. *trijsen* to hoist.] [Written also *trise*.] **1.** To pull; to haul; to drag; to pull away. [*Obs.*]

Out of his seat I will him *trice*. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Naut.*) To haul and tie up by means of a rope.

Trice, *n.* [Sp. *tris* the noise made by the breaking of glass, an instant, *en un tris* in an instant; probably of imitative origin.] A very short time; an instant; a moment; — now used only in the phrase *in a trice*. "With a *trice*." *Turbervile.* "On a *trice*." *Shak.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*. *Young.*

Tri'cen-na'ri-ous (trī'sĕn-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to thirty years; tricennial. [*R.*]

Tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years; *triginta* thirty + *annus* year: cf. L. *tricennalis*.] Of or pertaining to thirty years; consisting of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

Tri-cen'te-na-ry (-sĕn'tē-nā-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *centenary*.] Including, or relating to, the interval of three hundred years; tercentenary. — *n.* A period of three centuries, or three hundred years; also, the three-hundredth anniversary of any event; a tercentenary.

‖ **Tri'ceps** (trī'sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *triceps*, having three heads; *tres*, *tria*, three + *caput* head: cf. F. *triceps*. See THREE, and CHIEF.] (*Anat.*) A muscle having three heads; specif., the great extensor of the forearm, arising by three heads and inserted into the olecranon at the elbow.

‖ **Tri-chi'a-sis** (trĭ-kī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τριχίασις, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, in which the eyelashes, being turned in upon the eyeball, produce constant irritation by the motion of the lids.

‖ **Tri-chi'na** (-nā), *n.; pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίχινος hairy, made of hair, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, slender nematoid worm (*Trichina spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. When insufficiently cooked meat containing the larvæ is swallowed by man, they are liberated and rapidly become adult, pair, and the ovoviviparous females produce in a short time large numbers of young which find their way into the muscles, either directly, or indirectly by means of the blood. Their presence in the muscles and the intestines in large numbers produces trichinosis.

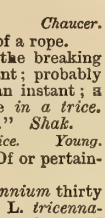

Trichina (*Trichina spiralis*). The Larval Worm in the encysted state imbedded in Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

‖ **Trich'i-ni'a-sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Trichinosis.

Trich'i-nize (trĭk'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To render trichinous; to affect with trichinæ; — chiefly used in the past participle; as, *trichinized* pork.

Tri-chi'no-scope (trĭ-kī'nō-skōp), *n.* [*Trichina* + *-scope*.] An apparatus for the detection of trichinæ in the flesh of animals, as of swine.

‖ **Trich'i-no'sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHINA.] (*Med.*) The disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestinal tract. It is marked by fever, muscular pains, and symptoms resembling those of typhoid fever, and is frequently fatal.

Trich'i-nous (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs *or* trĭ-kī'nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with, or containing, trichinæ; as, *trichinous* meat.

Trich'ite (trĭk'īt), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] **1.** (*Min.*) A kind of crystallite resembling a bunch of hairs, common in obsidian. See *Illust.* of CRYSTALLITE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A delicate, hairlike siliceous spicule, found in certain sponges.

Trichite sheaf (*Zoöl.*), one of the small sheaflike fascicles of slender setæ characteristic of certain sponges. See *Illust.* under SPICULE.

Trich'i-u'ri-form (trĭk'ĭ-ū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the genus Trichiurus or family *Trichiuridæ*, comprising the scabbard fishes and hairtails.

Trich'i-u'roid (-roid), *a.* [*Trichiurus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, Trichiurus.

‖ **Trich'i-u'rus** (-ĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes comprising the hairtails. See HAIRTAIL.

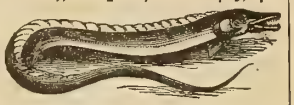

Trichiurus (*T. lepturus*). (⅛)

Tri-chlo'ride (trĭ-klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *chloride*.] (*Chem.*) A chloride having three atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

‖ **Trich'o-bran'chi-a** (trĭk'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + *branchia*.] (*Zoöl.*) The gill of a crustacean in which the branchial filaments are slender and cylindrical, as in the crawfishes.

Trich'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair + κύστις bag.] (*Zoöl.*) A lasso cell.

Trich'o-gyne (-jĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + γυνή woman, female.] (*Bot.*) The slender, hairlike cell which receives the fertilizing particles, or antherozoids, in red seaweeds. — **Trich'o-gyn'ic** (-jĭn'ĭk), *a.*

a Trichogyne; b Trichophore; c Antheridia.

Tri-chom'a-tose' (-tōs'), *a.* [Gr. τρίχωμα, -ώματος, a growth of hair.] (*Med.*) Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting together; — said of the hair when affected with plica. See PLICA, 1.

Trich'ome (trĭk'ōm), *n.* [See TRICHOMATOSE.] (*Bot.*) A hair on the surface of a leaf or stem, or any modification of a hair, as a minute scale, or star, or gland. The sporangia of ferns are believed to be of the nature of trichomes. — **Tri-chom'a-tous** (trĭ-kŏm'ā-tŭs), *a.*

Trich'o-phore (trĭk'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + φέρειν to bear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The special cell in red algæ which produces or bears a trichogyne. See *Illust.* of TRICHOGYNE.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the saclike organs from which the setæ of annelids arise.

— **Trich'o-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Tri-chop'ter (trĭ-kŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trichoptera.

‖ **Tri-chop'te-ra** (-tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Neuroptera usually having the wings covered with minute hairs. It comprises the caddice flies, and is considered by some to be a distinct order.

One of the Trichoptera (*Neuronia semifasciata*).

Tri-chop'ter-an (-tẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trichoptera.

Tri-chop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the Trichoptera.

Tri'chord (trī'kôrd), *n.* [Gr. τρίχορδος three stringed; τρι- (see TRI-) + χορδή chord, or string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings.

‖ **Trich'o-scol'i-ces** (trĭk'ō-skŏl'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + σκώληξ a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of wormlike animals characterized by being more or less covered with cilia.

Tri-chot'o-mous (trĭ-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or into threes; three-forked; as, a *trichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

Tri-chot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχα threefold, in three parts + τέμνειν to cut or divide: cf. F. *trichotomie*.] Division into three parts.

Tri-chro'ic (trĭ-krō'ĭk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism; pleochroic; pleochroism.

Tri'chro-ism (trī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. χρώς color: cf. F. *trichroïsme*.] (*Min.*) The quality possessed by some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions.

Tri'chro-mat'ic (trī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *chromatic*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having or existing in three different phases of color; having three distinct color varieties; — said of certain birds and insects.

Tri-chro'ma-tism (trĭ-krō'mā-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quality, state, or phenomenon of being trichromatic.

Tri-chro'mic (trī-krō'mĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Opt.*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, three colors or color sensations.

Tri-chro'mic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *chromic*.] (*Chem.*) Containing three atoms of chromium.

Tri-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [See TRICEPS.] (*Anat.*) Having three heads, or three origins; as, a *tricipital* muscle.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* [D. *trek* a pull, or drawing, a trick, *trekken* to draw; akin to LG. *trekken*, MHG. *trecken*, *trechen*, Dan. *trække*, and OFries. *trekka*. Cf. TRACK, TREACHERY, TRIG, *a.*, TRIGGER.] **1.** An artifice or stratagem; a cunning contrivance; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent; as, a *trick* in trade.

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*
I know a *trick* worth two of that. *Shak.*

2. A sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a bear's *tricks;* a juggler's *tricks*.

3. Mischievous or annoying behavior; a prank; as, the *tricks* of boys. *Prior.*

4. A particular habit or manner; a peculiarity; a trait; as, a *trick* of drumming with the fingers; a *trick* of frowning.

The *trick* of that voice I do well remember. *Shak.*
He hath a *trick* of Cœur de Lion's face. *Shak.*

5. A knot, braid, or plait of hair. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

6. (*Card Playing*) The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.*

7. (*Naut.*) A turn; specifically, the spell of a sailor at the helm, — usually two hours.

8. A toy; a trifle; a plaything. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Stratagem; wile; fraud; cheat; juggle; finesse; sleight; deception; imposture; delusion; imposition.

Trick (trĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRICKED (trĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRICKING.] **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse.

2. To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically; — often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*. "*Trick* her off in air." *Pope.*

People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine clothes, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

They are simple, but majestic, records of the feelings of the poet; as little *tricked* out for the public eye as his diary would have been. *Macaulay.*

3. To draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate or distinguish without color, as arms, etc., in heraldry.

They forget that they are in the statutes: . . . there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson.*

Trick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tricks; a trickster.

Trick'er, *n.* A trigger. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Boyle.*

Trick'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem; fraud; imposture.

Trick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being tricky.

Trick'ing, *a.* Given to tricks; tricky. *Sir W. Scott.*

Trick'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*

Trick'ish, *a.* Given to tricks; artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. — **Trick'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Trick'ish-ness,** *n.*

Tric'kle (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRICKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *triklen*, probably for *striklen*, freq. of *striken* to flow, AS. *strīcan*. See STRIKE, *v. t.*] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run in drops.

His salt tears *trickled* down as rain. *Chaucer.*
Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream. *Spenser.*

Trick'ment (trĭk'mĕnt), *n.* Decoration. [*Obs.*] "No *trickments* but my tears." *Beau. & Fl.*

Trick'si-ness (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being tricksy; trickiness. *G. Eliot.*

Trick'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a tricker; a cheat.

Trick'sy (-sȳ), *a.* [From TRICK.] Exhibiting artfulness; trickish. "My *tricksy* spirit!" *Shak.*

The *tricksy* policy which in the seventeenth century passed for state wisdom. *Coleridge.*

Trick'track' (-trăk'), *n.* [F. *trictrac*. Cf. TICK-TACK backgammon.] An old game resembling backgammon.

Trick'y (-ȳ), *a.* Given to tricks; practicing deception; trickish; knavish.

Tric'li-nate (trĭk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* (*Min.*) Triclinic.

Tri-clin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* TRICLINIA (-ā). [L., from Gr. τρικλίνιον, τρίκλινος; τρι- (see TRI-) + κλίνη a couch.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usually in three parts. (*b*) A dining room furnished with such a triple couch.

Tri-coc'cous (-kŏk'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίκοκκος with three grains or berries; τρι- (see TRI-) + κόκκος grain, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having three cocci, or roundish carpels. *Gray.*

Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, drapeau *tricolore* a tricolored flag, fr. *tricolore* three-colored; *tri-* (see TRI-) + L. *color* color.] [Written also *tricolour*.]

1. The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.

2. Hence, any three-colored flag.

Tri'col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Having three colors.

Tri'cor-nig'er-ous (-kôr-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tricornigер; tricornis* three-horned (see TRI-, and HORN) + *-gerere* to bear.] Having three horns.

Tri-cor'po-ral (trī-kôr'pō-ral), } *a.* [L. *tricorpor; tri-*

Tri-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pō-rāt), } (see TRI-) + *corpus, -oris*, body.] (*Her.*) Represented with three bodies conjoined to one head, as a lion.

Tri-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *costate*.] (*Bot.*) Three-ribbed; having three ribs from the base.

‖ **Tri'cot'** (trē'kō'), *n.* [F.] A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven to resemble knitted work.

Tri-crot'ic (trī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to tricrotism; characterized by tricrotism.

Tri'cro-tism (trī'krō-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) That condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple

beat. The pulse curve obtained in the sphygmographic tracing characteristic of tricrotism shows two secondary crests in addition to the primary.

Tri'cro-tous (trī'krō-tŭs), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Tricrotic.

Tri-cur'vate (trī-kûr'vāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *curvate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Curved in three directions; as, a *tricurvate* spicule (see *Illust.* of SPICULE).

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis, -idis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *cuspis* a point: cf. F. *tricuspide.*] **1.** Having three cusps, or points; tricuspidate; as, a *tricuspid* molar.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the tricuspid valves; as, *tricuspid* obstruction.

Tricuspid valve (*Anat.*), the valve, consisting of three triangular membranous flaps, at the opening of the right auricle into the right ventricle in the heart of most mammals; — sometimes called the *tricuspid valves*, each flap being regarded as a valve.

Tri-cus'pid-ate (-āt), *a.* Three-pointed; ending in three points; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf.

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-cycle* as in *bicycle.*] A three-wheeled velocipede. See *Illust.* under VELOCIPEDE. Cf. BICYCLE.

‖ **Tri-dac'na** (trī-dăk'nȧ), *n.* [L., pl., a kind of oysters, fr. Gr. τριδακνος eaten at three bites, τρι- tri- + δάκνειν to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very large marine bivalve shells found on the coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. One species (*T. gigas*) often weighs four or five hundred pounds, and is sometimes used for baptismal fonts. Called also *paw shell*, and *fountain shell.*

Tridacna (*Tridacna squamosa*). 1/10

Tri-dac'tyl } (trī-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. τριδάκτυλος; τρι-
Tri-dac'tyle } (see TRI-) + δάκτυλος digit: cf. F. *tridactyle.*] (*Biol.*) Having three fingers or toes, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.

Tri-dac'tyl-ous (-tŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Tridactyl.

Trid'dler (trĭd'dlĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The jacksnipe. [*Local, U. S.*]

Tride (trīd), *a.* [Cf. F. *tride* lively, quick.] Short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace; — a term used by sportsmen. *Bailey.*

Tri-dec'ane (trī-dĕk'ān), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. δέκα ten. So called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{28}$, of the methane series, which is a probable ingredient both of crude petroleum and of kerosene, and is produced artificially as a light colorless liquid.

Tri'dec-a-to'ic (trī'dĕk-ȧ-tō'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. δέκατος tenth.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, that acid of the fatty acids heterologous with tridecane. It is a white crystalline substance.

Tri'de-cat'y-lene (trī'dĕ-kăt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. δέκατος tenth + E. ethylene.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{26}$, of the ethylene series, corresponding to tridecane, and obtained from Burmah petroleum as a light colorless liquid; — called also *tridecylene*, and *tridecene.*

Tri'dent (trī'dent), *n.* [L. *tridens, -entis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *dens* tooth: cf. F. *trident.* See TOOTH.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, — the common attribute of Neptune.

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A three-pronged spear or goad, used for urging horses; also, the weapon used by one class of gladiators.

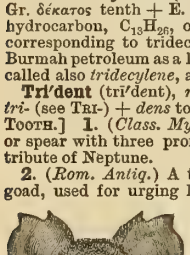

Head of Persian Trident Bat (*Triænops Persicus*). About nat. size.

3. A three-pronged fish spear.

4. (*Geom.*) A curve of third order, having three infinite branches in one direction and a fourth infinite branch in the opposite direction.

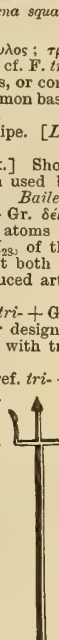

Trident.

Trident bat (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic rhinolophid bat (*Triænops Persicus*), having the nose membrane in the shape of a trident.

Tri'dent, *a.* [L. *tridens.*] Having three teeth or prongs; tridentate.

Tri-den'tate (trī-dĕn'tāt), } *a.* [NL. *tridentatus.* See
Tri-den'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } TRIDENT.] Having three teeth; three-toothed. *Lee.*

Tri'dent-ed (trī'dent-ĕd), *a.* Having three prongs; trident; tridentate; as, a *tridented* mace. [*R.*] *Quarles.*

Tri'dent-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tridentifer; tridens* trident + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a trident.

Tri-den'tine (trī-dĕn'tīn), *a.* [From L. *Tridentum* Trent.] Of or pertaining to Trent, or the general church council held in that city.

Tridentate Ray Flower of Coreopsis.

Tri-di'a-pa'son (trī-dĭ'ȧ-pā'zŏn *or* trī-dĭ'ȧ-pā'sŏn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *diapason.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) A triple octave, or twenty-second. *Busby.*

Tri'di-men'sion-al (trī'dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-*ăl*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *dimensional.*] (*Chem.*) Having three dimensions; extended in three different directions.

Tri'ding (trī'dĭng), *n.* A riding. See TRITHING.

Trid'u-an (trĭd'ū-an), *a.* [L. *triduanus*, fr. *triduum* space of three days; *tri-* + *dies* day.] Lasting three days; also, happening every third day. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Trid'y-mite (trĭd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. τρίδυμος threefold. So called in allusion to the supposed threefold nature of the twin crystals.] (*Min.*) Pure silica, like quartz, but crystallizing in hexagonal tables. It is found in trachyte and similar rocks.

Tried (trīd), *imp. & p. p.* of TRY. Also *adj.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend.

Tri-e'dral (trī-ē'drȧl), *a.* See TRIHEDRAL.

Tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'nĭ-*ăl*), *a.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *annus* year. See ANNUAL.] **1.** Continuing three years; as, *triennial* parliaments; a *triennial* reign. *Howell.*

2. Happening, coming about, or appearing once in every three years; as, *triennial* elections; a *triennial* catalogue; a *triennial* visitation. *T. Warton.*

Tri-en'ni-al, *n.* Something which takes place or appears once in three years.

Tri-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

‖ **Tri'ens** (trī'ĕnz), *n.* [L., from *tres, tria*, three.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman copper coin, equal to one third of the *as.* See 3d As, 2.

Tri'er (-ĕr), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test or standard. *Boyle.*

2. One who tries judicially.

3. (*Law*) A person appointed according to law to try challenges of jurors; a trior. *Burrill.*

4. That which tries or approves; a test. *Shak.*

Tri'er-arch (trī'ĕr-ārk), *n.* [L. *trierarchus*, Gr. τριήραρχος; τριήρης a trireme + ἀρχός a leader, a chief.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) The commander of a trireme. (*b*) At Athens, one who (singly, or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

Tri'er-arch'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRIERARCHIES (-ĭz). [Gr. τριηραρχία.] The office or duty of a trierarch.

Tri'e-ter'ic-al (-ē-tĕr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *trietericus*, Gr. τριετηρικός, fr. τριετηρίς (sc. ἑορτή) a triennial festival; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἔτος a year.] Kept or occurring once in three years; triennial. [*R.*] *J. Gregory.*

Tri'e-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* [L. *trieterica*, pl., fr. Gr. τριετηρικός of a triennial festival.] (*Class. Antiq.*) Festival games celebrated once in three years. [*R.*] *May.*

Tri-eth'yl-am'ine (trī-ĕth'ĭl-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *ethylamine.*] (*Chem.*) A tertiary amine analogous to trimethylamine.

Tri-fa'cial (-fā'shȧl), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *facial.*] (*Anat.*) See TRIGEMINAL.

Tri'fal'low (trī'făl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIFALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIFALLOWING.] [Pref. *tri-* + *fallow.* Cf. THRYFALLOW.] To plow the third time before sowing, as land. *Mortimer.*

Tri-fa'ri-ous (trī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *trifarius* of three sorts or ways, threefold; cf. Gr. τριφάσιος. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] (*Bot.*) Facing three ways; arranged in three vertical ranks, as the leaves of veratrum.

Tri-fas'ci-a'ted (-făsh'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *fasciated.*] Having, or surrounded by, three fasciæ, or bands.

Tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus; tri-* (see TRI-) + the root of *findere* to split: cf. F. *trifide.*] Cleft to the middle, or slightly beyond the middle, into three parts; three-cleft.

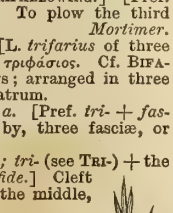

Trifid Leaves.

Tri-fis'tu-la-ry (trī-fĭs'tŭ-lȧ-rў), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *fistula, fistular.*] Having three pipes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* [OE. *trifle, trufle*, OF. *trufle* mockery, raillery, trifle, probably the same word as F. *truffe* truffle, the word being applied to any small or worthless object. See TRUFFLE.] **1.** A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry, or trivial, affair.

With such poor *trifles* playing. *Drayton.*

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmation strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And *trifles* life. *Young.*

2. A dish composed of sweetmeats, fruits, cake, wine, etc., with syllabub poured over it.

Tri'fle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIFLING (-flĭng).] [OE. *trifelen, truflen.* See TRIFLE, *n.*] To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light or trivial amusements.

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker.*

To trifle with, to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness; to mock; as, *to trifle with* one's feelings, or with sacred things.

Tri'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To make of no importance; to treat as a trifle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To spend in vanity; to fritter away; to waste; as, to *trifle* away money. "We *trifle* time." *Shak.*

Tri'fler (-flĕr), *n.* One who trifles. *Waterland.*

Tri'fling (-flĭng), *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; paltry; as, a *trifling* debt; a *trifling* affair. — **Tri'fling-ly,** *adv.* — **Tri'fling-ness,** *n.*

Tri-flo'ral (trī-flō'rȧl), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *flos, flo-*
Tri-flo'rous (-rŭs), } *ris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Three-flowered; having or bearing three flowers; as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

Tri-fluc'tu-a'tion (-flŭk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *fluctuation.*] A concurrence of three waves. [*Obs.*]
"A *trifluctuation* of evils." *Sir T. Browne.*

Tri-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [*Tri-* + *foliate.* Cf. TRE-
Tri-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } FOIL.] (*Bot.*) Having three leaves or leaflets, as clover. See *Illust.* of SHAMROCK.

Tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *foliolate.*] (*Bot.*) Having three leaflets.

‖ **Tri-fo'li-um** (-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., clover.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous herbs with densely spiked flowers and usually trifoliate leaves; trefoil. There are many species, all of which are called *clover.* See CLOVER.

Tri'fo-ly (trī'fō-lў), *n.* [L. *trifolium.* See TRIFOLIATE, TREFOIL.] (*Bot.*) Sweet trefoil. [*Obs.*]

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly.* *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Tri-fo'ri-um** (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] (*Arch.*) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church, often forming a rich arcade in the interior of the church, above the nave arches and below the clearstory windows.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* [L. *triformis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *forma* form.] Having a triple form or character. "This *triform* antagonism." *I. Taylor.*

Goddess *Triform*, I own thy triple spell. *Lowell.*

Tri-form'i-ty (trī-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *triformitas.*] The state of being triform, or of having a threefold shape.

Tri-fur'cate (-fûr'kāt), } *a.* [L. *trifurcus; tri-* (see
Tri-fur'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } TRI-) + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

Trig (trĭg), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *trykke* to press, Sw. *trycka.*] To fill; to stuff; to cram. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Trig, *a.* [Formerly written *trick*, akin to *trick* to dress.] Full; also, trim; neat. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

To sit on a horse square and *trig.* *Brit. Quart. Rev.*

Trig, *v. t.* [See TRIGGER.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch; to skid.

Trig, *n.* [See TRIGGER.] A stone, block of wood, or anything else, placed under a wheel or barrel to prevent motion; a scotch; a skid. [*Eng.*] *Wright.*

Trig'a-mist (-ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See TRIGAMY.] One who has been married three times; also, one who has three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trig'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *trigamus* a thrice-married man, Gr. τρίγαμος thrice married; τρι- (see TRI-) + γάμος marriage: cf. F. *trigame.*] (*Bot.*) Having three sorts of flowers in the same head, — male, female, and hermaphrodite, or perfect, flowers.

Trig'a-my (-mў), *n.* [L. *trigamia*, Gr. τριγαμία: cf. F. *trigamie.* See TRIGAMOUS.] The act of marrying, or the state of being married, three times; also, the offense of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Tri-gas'tric (trī-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] (*Anat.*) Having three bellies; — said of a muscle. *Dunglison.*

Tri-gem'i-nal (-jĕm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [See TRIGEMINOUS.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, which divide on each side of the head into three main branches distributed to the orbits, jaws, and parts of the mouth; trifacial.

Tri-gem'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *geminus* twin. Cf. TERGEMINOUS.] Born three together; being one of three born at the same birth; also, threefold. *E. Phillips.*

Tri-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *gen-* + *-ic.* So named in reference to its composition, it being supposed to contain the radicals of three molecules of cyanic acid.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_4H_7N_3O_2$, obtained, by the action of the vapor of cyanic acid on cold aldehyde, as a white crystalline substance having a slightly acid taste and faint smell; — called also *ethidene-* or *ethylidene-biuret.*

Tri-ges'i-mo-se-cun'do (-jĕs'ĭ-mō-sē-kŭn'dō), *a.* [L., *in trigesimo-secundo* in the thirty-second.] Having thirty-two leaves to a sheet; as, a *trigesimo-secundo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Tri-ges'i-mo-se-cun'do, *n.* A book composed of sheets so folded that each one makes thirty-two leaves; hence, indicating, more or less definitely, a size of book; — usually written *32mo*, or *32°*, and called *thirty-twomo.*

Trig'ger (trĭg'gĕr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, from D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw, pull. See TRICK, *n.*] **1.** A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

2. (*Mech.*) A piece, as a lever, which is connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; especially (*Firearms*), the part of a lock which is moved by the finger to release the cock and discharge the piece.

Trigger fish (*Zoöl.*), a large plectognath fish (*Balistes Carolinensis* or *B. capriscus*) common on the southern coast of the United States, and valued as a food fish in some localities. Its rough skin is used for scouring and polishing in the place of sandpaper. Called also *leather jacket*, and *turbot.*

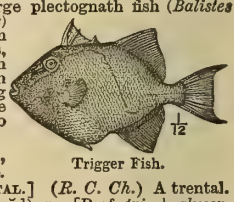

Trigger Fish. 1/12

Tri-gin'tal (trī-jĭn'tal), *n.* [LL. *trigintale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty. See TRENTAL.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A trental.

Tri-glyc'er-ide (-glĭs'ĕr-īd), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *glyceride.*] (*Chem.*) A glyceride formed by the replacement of three hydrogen atoms in glycerin by acid radicals.

Tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [L. *triglyphus*, Gr. τρίγλυφος; τρι- (see TRI-) + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *triglyphe.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and divided nearly to the top by two parallel and perpendicular gutters, or channels, called *glyphs*, into three parts, or spaces, called *femora.* A half channel, or glyph, is also cut upon each of the perpendicular edges of the tablet. See *Illust.* of ENTABLATURE.

Tri-glyph'ic (trī-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or
Tri-glyph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } pertaining to, triglyphs.
2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

Trig'ness (trĭg'nĕs), *n.* [See TRIG trim, neat.] The quality or state of being trig; smartness; neatness.

Their spars had no man-of-war *trigness.* *Kane.*

Tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [L. *trigonum*, Gr. τρίγωνον; τρι- (see TRI-) + γωνία a corner, angle: cf. F. *trigone.*]
1. A figure having three angles; a triangle.
2. (*Astrol.*) (*a*) A division consisting of three signs. (*b*) Trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. *Hutton.*
3. (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A kind of triangular lyre or harp. (*b*) A kind of game at ball played by three persons standing at the angular points of a triangle.

Trig'o-nal (trĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Having three angles, or

corners; triangular; as, a *trigonal* stem, or one having three prominent longitudinal angles.

‖ **Tri'gone'** (trĕ'gōn'), *n.* [F., literally, a trigon.] (*Anat.*) A smooth triangular area on the inner surface of the bladder, limited by the apertures of the ureters and urethra.

‖ **Tri-go'ni-a** (trī-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called in allusion to the triangular shape of some species.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of pearly bivalve shells, numerous extinct species of which are characteristic of the Mesozoic rocks. A few living species exist on the coast of Australia. See TRIGON.

Trigonia (*Trigonia costata*) from the Oölite. 1/2

Trig'o-noc'er-ous (trĭg'ō-nŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίγωνον* triangle + *κέρας* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having horns with three angles, like those of some species of goats.

Trig'o-no-met'ric (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *trigonométrique.*]
Trig'o-no-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Trigonometrical curve, a curve one of whose coördinates is a trigonometrical function of the other. — **Trigonometrical function.** See under FUNCTION. — **Trigonometrical lines,** lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, as sines, tangents, secants, and the like. These lines, or the lengths of them, are *trigonometrical functions* of the arcs and angles to which they belong. — **Trigonometrical survey.** See under SURVEY.

Trig'o-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trў), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *τρίγωνον* a triangle + *-metry:* cf. F. *trigonométrie.* See TRIGON.] **1.** That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain given parts other required parts, and also of the general relations which exist between the trigonometrical functions of arcs or angles.

2. A treatise on this science.

Analytical trigonometry, that branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the trigonometrical functions. — **Plane trigonometry,** *and* **Spherical trigonometry,** those branches of trigonometry in which its principles are applied to plane triangles and spherical triangles respectively.

Trig'o-nous (trĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigonus,* Gr. *τρίγωνος.* See TRIGON.] Same as TRIGONAL.

Tri'gram (trī'grăm), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-gram.*] Same as TRIGRAPH.

Tri'gram-mat'ic (-mȧt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τριγράμματος*; *τρι-* + *γράμμα* a letter.] Containing three letters or characters, or three sets of letters or characters.

Tri-gram'mic (trī-grăm'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τρίγραμμος.* See TRIGRAMMATIC.] Same as TRIGRAMMATIC.

Tri'graph (trī'grȧf), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-graph.*] Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *-ieu* in *adieu;* a triphthong.

Tri'gyn (-jĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of the Trigynia.

‖ **Tri-gyn'i-a** (trī-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *γυνή* a woman, a female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants having three pistils or styles.

Tri-gyn'i-an (trī-jĭn'ĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three pistils or styles; of or pertaining to the Trigynia.
Trig'y-nous (trĭj'ĭ-nŭs *or* trī'jĭ-), }

Tri-he'dral (trī-hē'drȧl), *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] (*Geom.*) Having three sides or faces; thus, a *trihedral* angle is a solid angle bounded by three plane angles. [Written also *triedral.*]

Tri-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* a seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A figure having three sides.

Tri-ho'ral (trī-hō'rȧl), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *horal.*] Occurring once in every three hours.

Trij'u-gate (trĭj'ū-gāt *or* trī'jū-), *a.* [See TRIJUGOUS.] (*Bot.*) In three pairs; as, a *trijugate* leaf, or a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.

Trij'u-gous (-gŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* + *jugum* a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Same as TRIJUGATE.

Tri'ko-sane (trī'kō-sān), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *εἴκοσι* twenty.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, $C_{23}H_{48}$, of the methane series, resembling paraffin; — so called because it has *twenty-three* atoms of carbon in the molecule.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ĕr-al), *a.* [L. *trilaterus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *latus, lateris,* side: cf. F. *trilatéral.* See LATERAL.] (*Geom.*) Having three sides; being three-sided; as, a *trilateral* triangle. — **Tri-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Tri-lat'er-al-ness,** *n.*

Tri-lem'ma (-lĕm'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *λῆμμα* any thing received, in logic, an assumption. Cf. DILEMMA.] **1.** (*Logic*) A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See DILEMMA.

2. A state of things in which it is difficult to determine which one of three courses to pursue.

Tri-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ĕr), *a.* (*Math.*) Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coördinates.

Tri-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *trilinguis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Containing, or consisting of, three languages; expressed in three languages.

The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription. *I. Taylor.*

Tri-lin'guar (-gwĕr), *a.* See TRILINGUAL.

Tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ĕr-al), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *literal.*] Consisting of three letters; trigrammic; as, a *triliteral* root or word. — *n.* A triliteral word.

Tri-lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as TRILITERALITY.

Tri-lit'er-al'i-ty (-lĭt'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tў), } *n.* The quality of being triliteral; as, the *triliterality* of Hebrew roots. *W. D. Whitney.*
Tri-lit'er-al-ness (-lĭt'ĕr-al-nĕs), }

Tri'lith (trī'lĭth), *n.* Same as TRILITHON. *Mollett.*

Tri-lith'ic (trī-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a trilith.

Tril'i-thon (trĭl'ĭ-thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* TRILITHONS (-thŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. *τρίλιθος* of or with three stones; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *λίθος* stone.] (*Archæol.*) A monument consisting of three stones; especially, such a monument forming a kind of doorway, as among the ancient Celts.

Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* [OE. *trillen* to roll, turn round; of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll, Dan. *trille,* Icel. *pyrla* to whirl, and E. *thrill.* Cf. THRILL.] To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle. *Sir W. Scott.*

And now and then an ample tear *trilled* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

Whispered sounds
Of waters, *trilling* from the riven stone. *Glover.*

Trill (trĭl), *v. t.* [OE. *trillen;* cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll.] To turn round; to twirl. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Bid him descend and *trill* another pin. *Chaucer.*

Trill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRILLED (trĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRILLING.] [It. *trillare;* probably of imitative origin.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill; as, to *trill* the *r;* to *trill* a note.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

Trill, *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing in tremulous vibrations of sound; to have a trembling sound; to quaver.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

Trill, *n.* [It. *trillo,* fr. *trillare.* See TRILL to shake.] **1.** A sound, of consonantal character, made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by the vibration of some one part of the organs in the mouth — tongue, uvula, epiglottis, or lip — against another part; as, the *r* is a *trill* in most languages.

2. The action of the organs in producing such sounds; as, to give a *trill* to the tongue.

3. (*Mus.*) A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument, produced by the rapid alternation of two contiguous tones of the scale; as, to give a *trill* on the high C. See SHAKE.

Tril'la-chan (trĭl'lȧ-chăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The oyster catcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tril'ling (trĭl'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *drilling.*] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth. *Wright.*

2. (*Crystallog.*) A compound crystal, consisting of three individuals.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion,* formed from the pref. *tri-* in imitation of *million* a million. Cf. BILLION.] According to the French notation, which is used upon the Continent generally and in the United States, the number expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed; a million millions; according to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed. See the Note under NUMERATION.

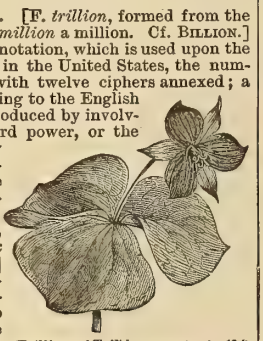
Trillium (*Trillium erectum*). (1/2)

‖ **Tril'li-um** (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *trilix* triple-woven, *triple.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants; the three-leaved nightshade; — so called because all the parts of the plant are in threes.

‖ **Tril'lo** (trĕl'lō; E. trĭl'lō), *n.* [It. See TRILL.] (*Mus.*) A trill or shake. See TRILL.

Tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt *or* trī'lō-; 277), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *lobate.*] Having three lobes.

Trilobate Leaf.

Tri'lo-ba'tion (trī'lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being trilobate.

Tri'lobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *lobe.*] Same as TRILOBATE.

‖ **Tri'lo-bi'ta** (trī'lō-bī'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Paleon.*)] An extinct order of arthropods comprising the trilobites.

Tri'lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trilobite.* See TRILOBATE.] (*Paleon.*) Any one of numerous species of extinct arthropods belonging to the order Trilobita. Trilobites were very common in the Silurian and Devonian periods, but became extinct at the close of the Paleozoic. So named from the three lobes usually seen on each segment.

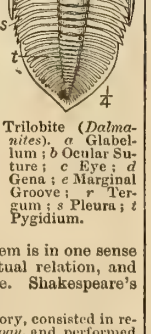

Trilobite (*Dalmanites*). *a* Glabellum; *b* Ocular Suture; *c* Eye; *d* Gena; *e* Marginal Groove; *r* Tergum; *s* Pleura; *t* Pygidium.

Tri'lo-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, trilobites; as, *trilobitic* rocks.

Tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *locular:* cf. F. *triloculaire.*] Having three cells or cavities; as, a *trilocular* capsule; a *trilocular* heart.

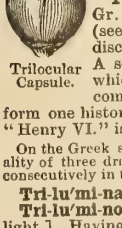
Trilocular Capsule.

Tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jў), *n.* Gr. *τριλογία*; pref. *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *λόγος* speech, discourse: cf. F. *trilogie.*] A series of three dramas which, although each of them is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one historical and poetical picture. Shakespeare's "Henry VI." is an example.

On the Greek stage, a drama, or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a *trilogy,* and performed consecutively in the course of one day. *Coleridge.*

Tri-lu'mi-nar (trī-lū'mĭ-nĕr), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *lumen, luminis,* light.] Having three lights. [*R.*]
Tri-lu'mi-nous (-lū'mĭ-nŭs), }

Trim (trĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIMMED (trĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIMMING.] [OE. *trimen, trumen,* AS. *trymian, trymman,* to prepare, dispose, make strong, fr. *trum* firm, strong; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To make trim; to put in due order for any purpose; to make right, neat, or pleasing; to adjust.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; to invest; to embellish; as, to *trim* a hat.

A rotten building newly *trimmed* over. *Milton.*
I was *trimmed* in Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To make ready or right by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to curtail; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a tree. "And *trimmed* the cheerful lamp." *Byron.*

4. (*Carp.*) To dress, as timber; to make smooth.

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To adjust, as a ship, by arranging the cargo, or disposing the weight of persons or goods, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well; as, to *trim* a ship, or a boat. (*b*) To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.

6. To rebuke; to reprove; also, to beat. [*Colloq.*]

To trim in (*Carp.*), to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work. — **To trim up,** to dress; to put in order.

I found her *trimming up* the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak.*

Trim (trĭm), *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

Trim, *n.* **1.** Dress; gear; ornaments.

Seeing him just pass the window in his woodland *trim.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Order; disposition; condition; as, to be in good *trim.* "The *trim* of an encounter." *Chapman.*

3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

4. (*Arch.*) The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building; especially, that used around openings, generally in the form of a molded architrave, to protect the plastering at those points.

In ballast trim (*Naut.*), having only ballast on board. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — **Trim of the masts** (*Naut.*), their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. — **Trim of sails** (*Naut.*), that adjustment, with reference to the wind, which is best adapted to impel the ship forward.

Trim, *a.* [*Compar.* TRIMMER (-mĕr); *superl.* TRIMMEST.] [See TRIM, *v. t.*] Fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use; firm; compact; snug; neat; fair; as, the ship is *trim,* or *trim* built; everything about the man is *trim;* a person is *trim* when his body is well shaped and firm; his dress is *trim* when it fits closely to his body, and appears tight and snug; a man or a soldier is *trim* when he stands erect.

With comely carriage of her countenance *trim.* *Spenser.*
So deemed I till I viewed their *trim* array
Of boats last night. *Trench.*

Tri-mac'u-la'ted (trī-măk'ū-lā'tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *maculated.*] Marked with three spots, or maculæ.

Tri-mel'lic (-mĕl'lĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *mel,* gen. *mellis,* honey.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain tribasic acid (called also *trimellitic acid*) metameric with trimesitic acid.

Tri-mem'bral (-mĕm'brȧl), *a.* [L. *trimembris* triple-membered. See TRI-, and MEMBER.] Having, or consisting of, three members.

‖ **Tri'me-ra** (trĭ'mē-rȧ *or* trĭm'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI-, and -MERE.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Coleoptera including those which have but three joints in the tarsi.

Tri'mer-an (trĭ'mĕr-an *or* trĭm'ĕr-ăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trimera. Also used adjectively.

Tri'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TRIMERA.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in threes.

Tri'me-sit'ic (trĭ'mē-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *mesitylene* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a tribasic acid, $C_6H_3.(CO_2H)_3$, of the aromatic series, obtained, by the oxidation of mesitylene, as a white crystalline substance. [Written also *trimesic.*]

Tri-mes'ter (trī-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month: cf. F. *trimestre.*] A term or period of three months.

Tri-mes'tral (-tral), *a.* Trimestrial. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Tri-mes'tri-al (-trĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a trimester, or period of three months; occurring once in every three months; quarterly.

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tĕr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus,* Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *μέτρον* measure. See METER, measure.] (*Pros.*) Consisting of three poetical measures. — *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Lowth.*

Tri-meth'yl- (trī-mĕth'ĭl-). (*Chem.*) A prefix or combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *the presence of three methyl groups.*

Tri-meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [*Trimethyl-* + *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless volatile alkaline liquid, $N.(CH_3)_3$, obtained from herring brine, beet roots, etc., with a characteristic herringlike odor. It is regarded as a substituted ammonia containing three methyl groups.

Tri-meth'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, isomeric with propylene and obtained from it indirectly. It is the base of a series of compounds analogous to the aromatic hydrocarbons.

Tri-met'ric (trī-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] (*Crystallog.*) Same as ORTHORHOMBIC.

Tri-met'ric-al (trī-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Same as TRIMETER.

Trim'ly (trĭm'lў), *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely.

Trim'mer (-mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trims, arranges, fits, or ornaments.

2. One who does not adopt extreme opinions in politics, or the like; one who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor each; a timeserver.

Thus Halifax was a *trimmer* on principle. *Macaulay.*

3. An instrument with which trimming is done.

4. (*Arch.*) A beam, into which are framed the ends of headers in floor framing, as when a hole is to be left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys, and the like. See *Illust.* of HEADER.

Trim'ming (trĭm'mĭng), *a.* from TRIM, *v.*
The Whigs are, essentially, an inefficient, *trimming*, halfway sort of a party. *Jeffrey.*
Trimming joist (*Arch.*), a joist into which timber trimmers are framed; a header. See HEADER. *Knight.*

Trim'ming, *n.* **1.** The act of one who trims.
2. That which serves to trim, make right or fitting, adjust, ornament, or the like; especially, the necessary or the ornamental appendages, as of a garment; hence, sometimes, the concomitants of a dish; a relish; — usually in the plural.
3. The act of reprimanding or chastising; as, to give a boy a *trimming*. [*Colloq.*]

Trim'ming-ly, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

Trim'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being trim; orderliness; compactness; snugness; neatness.

Tri'morph (trī'môrf), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] (*Crystallog.*) A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms, or which has three distinct physical states; also, any one of these distinct forms. See TRIMORPHISM, 1.

Tri-mor'phic (trī-môr'fĭk), **Tri-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίμορφος* three-formed; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *μορφή* form.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; — contrasted with *monomorphic*, *dimorphic*, and *polymorphic*.

Tri-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIMORPHIC.]
1. (*Crystallog.*) The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as is the case with titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in the forms of *rutile*, *octahedrite*, and *brookite*. See PLEOMORPHISM.
2. (*Biol.*) The coëxistence among individuals of the same species of three distinct forms, not connected, as a rule, by intermediate gradations; the condition among individuals of the same species of having three different shapes or proportions of corresponding parts; — contrasted with *polymorphism*, and *dimorphism*.
Heterogonous trimorphism (*Bot.*), that condition in which flowers of plants of the same species have three different lengths of stamens, short, medium, and long, the blossoms of one individual plant having short and medium stamens and a long style, those of another having short and long stamens and a style of medium length, and those of a third having medium and long stamens and a short style, the style of each blossom thus being of a length not represented by its stamens.

‖ **Tri-mur'ti** (trē-mo͝or'tē), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti; tri* three + *mūrti* body.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The triad, or trinity, of Hindoo gods, consisting of Brahma, the Creator, Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer. [Spelled also *Trimurtti.*]

Trim'y-a'ri-an (trĭm'ĭ-ā'rĭ-*an or* trī'mĭ-), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle.] (*Zoöl.*) A lamellibranch which has three muscular scars on each valve.

Tri'nal (trī'*nal*), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres, tria*, three. See THREE, and cf. TRINE, *a.* & *n.*, TERN, *a.*] Threefold. "*Trinal* unity." *Milton.*
In their *trinal* triplicities on high. *Spenser.*

Trin'dle (trĭn'd'l), *v. t.* & *n.* See TRUNDLE.

Trine (trīn), *a.* [See TRINAL.] Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimensions, or length, breadth, and thickness.

Trine, *n.* [F. *trine, trin.* See TRINAL.] **1.** (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac; trigon.
In sextile, square, and *trine*. *Milton.*
2. A triad; trinity. [*R.*]
A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning.*
Eternal One, Almighty *Trine!* *Keble.*

Trine, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. [*R.*]
By fortune he [Saturn] was now to Venus *trined*. *Dryden.*

Tri-nerv'ate (trī-nĕrv'āt), *a.* [NL. *trinervatus;* pref. *tri-* + L. *nervus* nerve.] (*Bot.*) Having three ribs or nerves extending unbranched from the base to the apex; — said of a leaf. *Gray.*

Tri'nerve' (trī'nĕrv'), **Tri'nerved'** (-nĕrvd'), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Same as TRINERVATE.

‖ **Trin'ga** (trĭn'gà), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of limicoline birds including many species of sandpipers. See DUNLIN, KNOT, and SANDPIPER.

Trin'gle (trĭn'g'l), *n.* [F. *tringle.*] A curtain rod for a bedstead.

Trin'goid (-goid), *a.* [*Tringa* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to Tringa, or the Sandpiper family.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* [Cf. F. *trinitaire.* See TRINITY.] Of or pertaining to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.
2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a monastic order founded in Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha, and an old French hermit, Felix of Valois, for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives from the Mohammedans.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity; the doctrine that there are three distinct persons in the Godhead.

Tri-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose' (trī-nī'trō-sĕl'ū-lōs'), *n.* Gun cotton; — so called because regarded as containing three nitro groups.

Tri-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) Picric acid.

Trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [OE. *trinitee*, F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each. See TRINAL.] **1.** (*Christian Theol.*) The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality.
2. Any union of three in one; three units treated as one; a triad, as the Hindoo trinity, or Trimurti.
3. Any symbol of the Trinity employed in Christian art, especially the triangle.
Trinity House, an institution in London for promoting commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, and the like. — **Trinity Sunday,** the Sunday next after Whitsunday; — so called from the feast held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity. — **Trinity term.** (*Law*) See the Note under TERM, *n.*, 5.

Trin'i-u'ni-ty (trĭn'ĭ-ū'nĭ-tў), *n.* [See TRINITY, and UNITY.] Triunity; trinity. [*Obs.*]
As for terms of trinity, *triunity*, . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions. *Milton.*

Trink (trĭnk), *n.* A kind of fishing net. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt), *n.* [F. *trinquet* foremast, also, a certain sail, *trinquette* a triangular sail, or Sp. *trinquete* foremast, also, a certain sail; probably fr. L. *triquetrus* triangular.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The topsail or topgallant sail. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The highest sail of the ship.
Sailing always with the sheets of our mainsail and *trinket* warily in our hands. *Hakluyt.*

Trin'ket, *n.* [OE. *trenket* a sort of knife, hence, probably, a toy knife worn as an ornament; probably from an Old French dialectic form of *trenchier* to cut. Cf. TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A knife; a cutting tool. *Tusser.*
2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like.
3. A thing of little value; a trifle; a toy.

Trin'ket, *v. i.* To give trinkets; hence, to court favor; to intrigue. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Trin'ket-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who trinkets. [*Obs.*]

Trin'ket-ry (-rў), *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets, collectively.
No *trinketry* on front, or neck, or breast. *Southey.*

Trin'kle (trĭn'k'l), *v. i.* To act secretly, or in an underhand way; to tamper. [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Tri-noc'tial (trī-nŏk'shal), *a.* [L. *trinoctialis* for three nights; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *nox, noctis*, night.] Lasting during three nights; comprising three nights.

Tri-nod'al (-nōd'*al*), *a.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *nodus* knot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Having three knots or nodes; having three points from which a leaf may shoot; as, a *trinodal* stem.
2. (*Geom.*) Having three nodal points.

Tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial:* cf. F. *trinôme.*] (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —; as, $x + y + z$, or $ax + 2b - c^2$.

Tri-no'mi-al, *a.* (*Math.*) Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomials; as, a *trinomial* root.

Tri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-*nal*), *n.* & *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *nomen, nominis*, name: cf. L. *trinominis* three-named.] (*Math.*) Trinomial.

‖ **Tri-nu'cle-us** (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *nucleus.*] (*Paleon.*) A genus of Lower Silurian trilobites in which the glabella and cheeks form three rounded elevations on the head.

Trinucleus (*T. concentricus*). ½

Tri'o (trī'ō *or* trē'ō; 277), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tres, tria*, three: cf. F. *trio*, from the Italian. See THREE.] **1.** Three, considered collectively; three in company or acting together; a set of three; three united.
The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest. *Dickens.*
2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A composition for three parts or three instruments. (*b*) The secondary, or episodical, movement of a minuet or scherzo, as in a sonata or symphony, or of a march, or of various dance forms; — not limited to three parts or instruments.

Tri-ob'o-lar (trī-ŏb'ō-lẽr), **Tri-ob'o-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* [LL. *triobolaris*, fr. L. *triobolus* a piece of three oboli, Gr. *τριώβολον*. See TRI-, and OBOLUS.] Of the value of three oboli; hence, mean; worthless. [*Obs.*]
It may pass current . . . for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheyne.*

Tri-oc'tile (-ŏk'tĭl), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *octile.*] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are three octants, or three eighths of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. *Hutton.*

‖ **Tri-œ'ci-a** (-ē'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIŒCIOUS.] (*Bot.*) The third order of the Linnæan class Polygamia.

Tri-œ'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] (*Bot.*) Having three sorts of flowers on the same or on different plants, some of the flowers being staminate, others pistillate, and others both staminate and pistillate; belonging to the order Triœcia.

Tri'ole (trē'ōl), *n.* [See TRIOLET.] (*Mus.*) Same as TRIPLET.

Tri-o'le-in (trī-ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *olein.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See OLEIN.

Tri'o-let (trĭ'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *triolet.* See TRIO.] A short poem or stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is repeated as the fourth and again as the seventh line, the second being repeated as the eighth. *Brande & C.*

‖ **Tri-on'y-choi'de-a** (trī-ŏn'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIONYX, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of chelonians which comprises Trionyx and allied genera; — called also *Trionychoides*, and *Trionychina.*

‖ **Tri-on'yx** (-ŏn'ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *ὄνυξ* a claw.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water or river turtles which have the shell imperfectly developed and covered with a soft leathery skin. They are noted for their agility and rapacity. Called also *soft tortoise*, *soft-shell tortoise*, and *mud turtle.*
☞ The common American species (*Trionyx*, or *Aspidonectus, feroz*) becomes over a foot in length and is very voracious. Similar species are found in Asia and Africa.

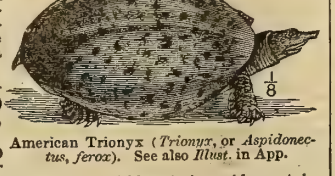
American Trionyx (*Trionyx*, or *Aspidonectus, feroz*). See also *Illust.* in App. ⅛

Tri'or (trī'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) Same as TRIER, 2 and 3.

Tri-ox'ide (trī-ŏks'īd *or* -id), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen; as, sulphur *trioxide*, SO_3; — formerly called *tritoxide.*

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPPED (trĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPPING.] [OE. *trippen;* akin to D. *trippen*, Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, and E. *tramp.* See TRAMP.]
1. To move with light, quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to skip; to move the feet nimbly; — sometimes followed by *it.* See IT, 5.
This horse anon began to *trip* and dance. *Chaucer.*
Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*
She bounded by, and *tripped* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
2. To make a brief journey or pleasure excursion; as, to *trip* to Europe.
3. To take a quick step, as when in danger of losing one's balance; hence, to make a false step; to catch the foot; to lose footing; to stumble.
4. Fig.: To be guilty of a misstep; to commit an offense against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to mistake; to fail. "Till his tongue *trips.*" *Locke.*
A blind will thereupon comes to be led by a blind understanding: there is no remedy, but it must *trip* and stumble. *South.*
Virgil is so exact in every word that none can be changed but for a worse; he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*
What? dost thou verily *trip* upon a word? *R. Browning.*

Trip, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, by striking the feet from under; to cause to fall; to throw off the balance; to supplant; — often followed by *up;* as, to *trip* up a man in wrestling.
The words of Hobbes's defense *trip* up the heels of his cause. *Abp. Bramhall.*
2. Fig.: To overthrow by depriving of support; to put an obstacle in the way of; to obstruct; to cause to fail.
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword. *Shak.*
3. To detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict. [*R.*]
These her women can *trip* me if I err. *Shak.*
4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope, so that it hangs free. (*b*) To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it.
5. (*Mach.*) To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a latch or detent.

Trip, *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a lively movement of the feet; a skip.
His heart bounded as he sometimes could hear the *trip* of a light female step glide to or from the door. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. A brief or rapid journey; an excursion or jaunt.
I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*
3. A false step; a stumble; a misstep; a loss of footing or balance. Fig.: An error; a failure; a mistake.
Imperfect words, with childish *trips.* *Milton.*
Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start. *Harte.*
4. A small piece; a morsel; a bit. [*Obs.*] "A *trip* of cheese." *Chaucer.*
5. A stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler causes his antagonist to lose footing.
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*
It is the sudden *trip* in wrestling that fetches a man to the ground. *South.*
6. (*Naut.*) A single board, or tack, in plying, or beating, to windward.
7. A herd or flock, as of sheep, goats, etc. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
8. A troop of men; a host. [*Obs.*] *Robert of Brunne.*
9. (*Zoöl.*) A flock of widgeons.

Tri-pal'mi-tate (trī-păl'mĭ-tāt), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *palmitate.*] (*Chem.*) A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.

Tri-pal'mi-tin (-păl'mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *palmitin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See PALMITIN.

Tri-pang' (trĭ-păng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TREPANG.

Tri'parted (trī'pärt'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *parted.*]
1. (*Her.*) Parted into three pieces; having three parts or pieces; — said of the field or of a bearing; as, a cross *tripparted.*
2. (*Bot.*) Divided nearly to the base into three segments or lobes.

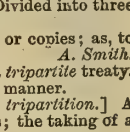
Triparted Leaf.

Tri-part'i-ble (trī-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Divisible into three parts.

Tri-par'tient (trī-pär'shent), *a.* [See TRIPARTITE.] (*Arith.*) Dividing into three parts; — said of a number which exactly divides another into three parts.

Trip'ar-tite (trĭp'ȧr-tīt *or* trī-pär'tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *tripartitus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *partitus*, p. p. of *partiri* to part, to divide. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** Divided into three parts; tripparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf.
2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, to make indentures *tripartite.* *A. Smith.*
3. Made between three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.

Trip'ar-tite-ly, *adv.* In a tripartite manner.

Trip'ar-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tripartition.*] A division by threes, or into three parts; the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

Tri-pas'chal (trī-pās'kal), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *paschal.*] Including three passovers.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* [OE. *tripe*, F. *tripe;* of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, OD. *tripe*, W. *tripa*, Armor. *stripen.*] **1.** The large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food.
How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broiled? *Shak.*
2. The entrails; hence, humorously or in contempt, the belly; — generally used in the plural. *Howell.*

Trip'e-dal (trĭp'ē-dal; 277), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

‖ **Tripe'-de-roche'** (trēp'dė-rôsh'), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Same as *Rock tripe*, under ROCK.

Trip'el (trĭp'ĕl), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TRIPOLI.

Tripe'man (trīp'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who prepares or sells tripe.

Tri-pen'nate (trī-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *pennate.*] (*Bot.*) Same as TRIPINNATE.

Tri-per'son-al (trī-pĕr'sŭn-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *personal.*] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

Tri-per'son-al-ist, *n.* A Trinitarian.

Tri-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of existing as three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

Trip'er-y (trĭp'ĕr-ў), *n.* [Cf. F. *triperie.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold. *London Quart. Rev.*

Tripe'stone' (trīp'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of anhydrite composed of contorted plates fancied to resemble pieces of tripe.

Tri-pet'al-oid (trī-pĕt'*al*-oid), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *petaloid.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form or appearance of three petals; appearing as if furnished with three petals.

Tri-pet'al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *petalous:* cf. F. *tripétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having three petals, or flower leaves; three-petaled.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mẽr). A tilt hammer.

Tri'phane (trī'fān), *n.* [Gr. *τριφανής* appearing threefold; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear: cf. F. *triphane.*] (*Min.*) Spodumene.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng *or* trĭp'-; 115, 277), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong:* cf. F. *triphthongue.*] (*Orthoëpy*) A combination of three vowel sounds in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; also, a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound; a trigraph; as, *eye*, *-ieu* in *adieu*, *-eau* in *beau*, are examples of *triphthongs.*

Triph-thon'gal (-thŏn'*gal*; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of three vowel sounds pronounced together in a single syllable.

Triph'y-line (trĭf'ĭ-līn *or* -lēn), *n.* Triphylite.

Triph'y-lite (-līt), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *φυλή* a family, class. So called in allusion to its containing three phosphates.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a grayish-green or bluish color, consisting of the phosphates of iron, manganese, and lithia.

☞ A salmon-colored or clove-brown variety containing but little iron is known as *lithiophilite.*

Triph'yl-ous (trĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* trī-fīl'-), *a.* [Gr. *τρίφυλλος*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *φύλλον* a leaf: cf. F. *triphylle.*] (*Bot.*) Having three leaves; three-leaved.

Tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *pinnate.*] (*Bot.*) Having bipinnate leaflets arranged on each side of a rhachis.

Tripinnate Leaf.

Tri'pin-nat'i-fid (trī'pĭn-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *pinnatifid.*] (*Bot.*) Thrice pinnately cleft; — said of a pinnatifid leaf when its segments are pinnatifid, and the subdivisions of these also are pinnatifid.

Tri-pla'sian (trī-plā'zhan), *a.* [Gr. *τριπλάσιος* thrice as many.] Threefold; triple; treble. (*Obs.*) *Cudworth.*

Tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* [L. *triplus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double: cf. F. *triple.* See DOUBLE, and cf. TREBLE.] **1.** Consisting of three united; multiplied by three; threefold; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen. *Dryden.*

2. Three times repeated; treble. See TREBLE.

3. One of three; third. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Triple crown, the crown, or tiara, of the pope. See TIARA, 2. — **Triple-expansion steam engine**, a compound steam engine in which the same steam performs work in three cylinders successively. — **Triple measure** (*Mus.*), a measure of three beats of which the first only is accented. — **Triple ratio** (*Math.*), a ratio which is equal to 3. — **Triple salt** (*Chem.*), a salt containing three distinct basic atoms as radicals; thus, microcosmic salt is a *triple salt.* — **Triple star** (*Astron.*), a system of three stars in close proximity. — **Triple time** (*Mus.*), that time in which each measure is divided into three equal parts. — **Triple valve**, in an automatic air brake for railroad cars, the valve under each car, by means of which the brake is controlled by a change of pressure in the air pipe leading from the locomotive.

Tri'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIPLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIPLING (-lĭng).] [Cf. F. *tripler.* See TRIPLE, *a.*] To make threefold, or thrice as much or as many; to treble; as, to *triple* the tax on coffee.

Tri'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing the triple crown, as the pope.

Tri'ple-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having three heads; three-headed; as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus.

Trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* [From TRIPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of three of a kind; three united.

2. (*Poetry*) Three verses rhyming together.

3. (*Mus.*) A group of three notes sung or played in the time of two.

4. *pl.* Three children or offspring born at one birth.

Tri'ple-tail' (trĭp''l-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edible fish (*Lobotes Surinamensis*) found in the warmer parts of all the oceans, and common on the southern and middle coasts of the United States. When living it is silvery gray, and becomes brown or blackish when dead. Its dorsal and anal fins are long, and extend back on each side of the tail. It has large silvery scales which are used in the manufacture of fancy work. Called also, locally, *black perch*, *grouper*, and *flasher.*

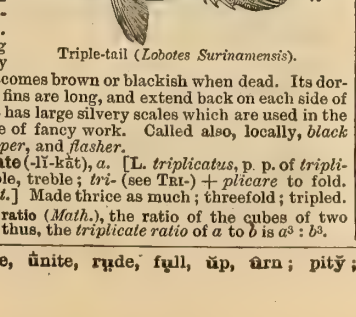

Triple-tail (*Lobotes Surinamensis*).

Trip'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare* to triple, treble; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *plicare* to fold. See PLY, *v. t.*] Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled.

Triplicate ratio (*Math.*), the ratio of the cubes of two quantities; thus, the *triplicate ratio* of a to b is $a^3 : b^3$.

Trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

Trip'li-cate-ter'nate (-tẽr'nāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Triternate.

Trip'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *triplicatio:* cf. F. *triplication.*] **1.** The act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanvill.*

2. (*Civil Law*) Same as SURREJOINDER.

Tri-plic'i-ty (trī-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *triplicité*, fr. L. *triplex*, *triplicis*, threefold. See TRIPLICATE, *a.*] The quality or state of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.

In their trinal *triplicities* on high. *Spenser.*

Trip'li-cos'tate (trĭp'lĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*Triple* + *costate.*] (*Bot.*) Three-ribbed.

Trip'lite (trĭp'līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *triplite.* See TRIPLE.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a dark brown color, generally with a fibrous, massive structure. It is a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

Trip'lo-blas'tic (-lō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τριπλόος* threefold + *-blast* + *-ic.*] (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, that condition of the ovum in which there are three primary germinal layers, or in which the blastoderm splits into three layers.

Trip-loi'dite (trĭp-loi'dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A manganese phosphate near triplite, but containing hydroxyl instead of fluorine.

Trip'ly (trĭp'lў), *adv.* In a triple manner.

Trip'mad'am (trĭp'măd'*am*), *n.* [F. *tripe-madame*, *trique-madame.*] (*Bot.*) Same as PRICKMADAM.

Tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus*, *-odis*, Gr. *τρίπους*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot. See FOOT, and cf. TRIPOS, TRIVET.] **1.** Any utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, altar, caldron, etc., supported on three feet.

☞ On such a stool, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian priestess sat while giving responses to those consulting the Delphic oracle.

2. A three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at top, for supporting a theodolite, compass, telescope, camera, or other instrument.

Tripod of life, *or* **Vital tripod** (*Physiol.*), the three organs, the heart, lungs, and brain; — so called because their united action is necessary to the maintenance of life.

Tri-po'di-an (trī-pō'dĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed instrument; — so called because, in form, it resembled the Delphic tripod.

Trip'o-dy (trĭp'ō-dў), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody.*] (*Pros.*) Three metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure.

Trip'o-li (-lĭ), *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy substance originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It consists almost wholly of the siliceous shells of diatoms.

Trip'o-line (-lĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tripoli or its inhabitants; Tripolitan.

2. Of or pertaining to tripoli, the mineral.

Tri-pol'i-tan (trī-pŏl'ĭ-*tan*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tripoli or its inhabitants; Tripoline. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tripoli.

Tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n*; *pl.* TRIPOSES (-ēz). [Gr. *τρίπους* a tripod. See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. A university examination of questionists, for honors; also, a tripos paper; one who prepares a tripos paper. [*Cambridge University, Eng.*]

Classical tripos examination, the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors. *C. A. Bristed.* — **Tripos paper**, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these, designed to commemorate the two tripos days. The first contains the names of the wranglers and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper. *C. A. Bristed.*

Trip'pant (trĭp'pant), *a.* (*Her.*) See TRIPPING, *a.*, 2.

Trip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trips or supplants; also, one who walks or trips nimbly; a dancer.

2. An excursionist.

Trip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* (*Mach.*) A cam, wiper, or projecting piece which strikes another piece repeatedly.

Trip'ping (-pĭng), *a.* **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping lightly and quickly.

2. (*Her.*) Having the right forefoot lifted, the others remaining on the ground, as if he were trotting; trippant; — said of an animal, as a hart, buck, and the like, used as a bearing.

Trip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, trips.

2. A light dance.

Other *trippings* to be trod of lighter toes. *Milton.*

3. (*Naut.*) The loosing of an anchor from the ground by means of its cable or buoy rope.

Tripping line (*Naut.*), a small rope attached to the topgallant or royal yard, used to trip the yard, and in lowering it to the deck; also, a line used in letting go the anchor. *Luce.*

Trip'ping-ly, *adv.* In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility; nimbly.

Sing, and dance it *trippingly.* *Shak.*

Speak the speech . . . *trippingly* on the tongue. *Shak.*

Trip'sis (trĭp'sĭs), ‖ *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρῖψις*, fr. *τρίβειν* to rub.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Trituration. [*R.*] (*b*) Shampoo. [*R.*]

Trip'tote (-tōt), *n.* [L. *triptotum*, Gr. *τρίπτωτος* with three cases; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πτωτός* falling, fr. *πίπτειν* to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun having three cases only.

Trip'tych (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπτυχος* consisting of three layers or plates; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πτύξ*, *πτυχός*, a fold, layer.] Anything in three parts or leaves. Specifically: —

(*a*) A writing tablet in three parts, two of which fold over on the middle part.

(*b*) A picture or altarpiece in three compartments.

Tri-pu'di-a-ry (trī-pū'dĭ-ā-rў), *a.* [L. *tripudium* a measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance.] Of or pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. [*R.*] "*Tripudiary* augurations." *Sir T. Browne.*

Tri-pu'di-ate (trī-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *tripudiare*, *tripudiatum.*] To dance. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Tri-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tripudiatio.*] The act of dancing. [*R.*] *Bacon. Carlyle.*

Tri'quad-ran'tal (trī'kwŏd-răn'*tal*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *quadrantal.*] (*Spherical Trig.*) Having three quadrants; thus, a *triquadrantal* triangle is one whose three sides are quadrants, and whose three angles are consequently right angles.

Tri-que'tral (trī-kwē'tral), *a.* Triquetrous.

Tri-que'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Three-sided, the sides being plane or concave; having three salient angles or edges; trigonal.

Tri-que'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIQUETRA (-trà). [NL.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the carpus; the cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM (*b*).

Tri-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *radiate.*]
Tri-ra'di-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } Having three rays.

Tri'rec-tan'gu-lar (trī'rĕk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *rectangular.*] (*Spherical Trig.*) Having three right angles. See TRIQUADRANTAL.

Tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *remus* an oar, akin to E. *row.* See ROW to propel with an oar.] (*Class. Antig.*) An ancient galley or vessel with three banks, or tiers, of oars.

Tri'rhom-boid'al (-rŏm-boid'*al*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *rhomboidal.*] Having three rhombic faces or sides.

Tri-sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (trī-săk'rà-mĕn-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *sacramentarian.*] (*Eccl.*) One who recognizes three sacraments, and no more; — namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and penance. See SACRAMENT.

‖ **Tris-ag'i-on** (trĭs-ăg'ĭ-ŏn *or* -ā'gĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρισάγιος* thrice holy; *τρίς* thrice + *ἅγιος* holy.] (*Eccl.*) An ancient anthem, — usually known by its Latin name *tersanctus.* See TERSANCTUS.

Tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRISECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRISECTING.] [Pref. *tri-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** To cut or divide into three parts.

2. (*Geom.*) To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Tri-sect'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into three parts or segments by incisions extending to the midrib or to the base; — said of leaves.

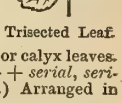

Trisected Leaf.

Tri-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trisection.*] The division of a thing into three parts. Specifically: (*Geom.*) the division of an angle into three equal parts.

Tri-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Having three sepals, or calyx leaves.

Tri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-*al*), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *serial*, *seri-*
Tri-se'ri-ate (-rĭ-āt), } *ate.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows.

‖ **Tris'mus** (trĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *τρισμός* gnashing of the teeth.] (*Med.*) The lockjaw.

Tris-ni'trate (trĭs-nī'trāt), *n.* [Gr. *τρίς* thrice + E. *nitrate.*] (*Chem.*) A nitrate formed from three molecules of nitric acid; also, *esp.* properly, applied to certain basic nitrates; as, *trisnitrate* of bismuth.

Tris-oc'ta-he'dron (trĭs-ŏk'tà-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίς* thrice + E. *octahedron.*] (*Crystallog.*) A solid of the isometric system bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

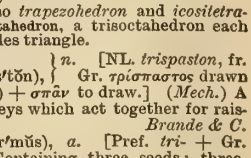

Tetragonal Trisoctahedron. Trigonal Trisoctahedron

Tetragonal trisoctahedron, a trisoctahedron each face of which is a quadrilateral; called also *trapezohedron* and *icositetrahedron.* — **Trigonal trisoctahedron**, a trisoctahedron each face of which is an isosceles triangle.

Tri'spast (trī'spăst), } *n.* [NL. *trispaston*, fr.
Tri-spas'ton (trī-spăs'tŏn), } Gr. *τρίσπαστος* drawn threefold; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *σπᾶν* to draw.] (*Mech.*) A machine with three pulleys which act together for raising great weights. *Brande & C.*

Tri-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing three seeds; three-seeded; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

Tri-splanch'nic (-splăngk'nĭk), *a.* [*Tri-* + *splanchnic.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the three great splanchnic cavities, namely, that of the head, the chest, and the abdomen; — applied to the sympathetic nervous system.

Trist (trĭst), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* TRISTE.] To trust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trist, *n.* [See TRYST.] **1.** Trust. [*Obs.*]

2. A post, or station, in hunting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A secret meeting, or the place of such meeting; a tryst. See TRYST. [*Obs.*]

George Douglas caused a *trist* to be set between him and the cardinal and four lords; at the which *trist* he and the cardinal agreed finally. *Letter dated Sept.*, 1543.

Trist, *a.* [F. *triste*, L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Triste (trĭst), *n.* A cattle fair. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tri-ste'a-rate (trī-stē'à-rāt), *n.* Tristearin.

Tri-ste'a-rin (-rĭn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *stearin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See STEARIN.

Trist'ful (-fụl), *a.* Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. *Shak.*

Eyes so *tristful*, eyes so *tristful*,
Heart so full of care and cumber. *Longfellow.*

Trist'ful-ly, *adv.* In a tristful manner; sadly.

Tris'tich-ous (trĭs'tĭk-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίστιχος* in three rows; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *στίχος* a row.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three vertical rows.

Tri'stig-mat'ic (trī'stĭg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* +
Tri-stig'ma-tose' (trī-stĭg'má-tōs'), } *stigma.*] (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of, three stigmas. *Gray.*

Tris-ti'ti-ate (trĭs-tĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tristitia* sadness, fr. *tristis* sad.] To make sad. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

‖ Tris'to-ma (trĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of trematode worms belonging to *Tristoma* and allied genera having a large posterior sucker and two small anterior ones. They usually have broad, thin, and disklike bodies, and are parasite on the gills and skin of fishes.

Tristoma (*Tristoma sanguineum*).
a a Anterior Suckers; *b* Posterior Sucker; *m* Mouth.

Tris't'y (trĭst'ў), *a.* See TRIST, *a.* [*Obs.*] *Ashmole.*

Tri'sulc (trī'sŭlk), *n.* [L. *trisulcus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *sulcus* a furrow.] Something having three forks or prongs, as a trident. [*Obs.*] "Jupiter's *trisulc*." *Sir T. Browne.*

Tri-sul'cate (trī-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *sulcate.*] Having three furrows, forks, or prongs; having three grooves or sulci; three-grooved.

Tri-sul'phide (trī-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *sulphide.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

Tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'ĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al** (-lăb'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *trisyllabus*, Gr. τρισύλλαβος; τρι- (see TRI-) + συλλαβή a syllable: cf. F. *trissyllabique.*] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as, "syllable" is a *trisyllabic* word. — **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri-syl'la-ble (trĭs-sĭl'lȧ-b'l *or* trĭs'sĭl'-; 277), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *syllable.*] A word consisting of three syllables only; as, *a-ven-ger.*

Trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, to wear out; probably akin to E. *throw.* See THROW, and cf. CONTRITE, DETRIMENT, TRIBULATION, TRY.] Worn out; common; used until so common as to have lost novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject. — **Trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Trite'ness**, *n.*

Tri-ter'nate (trī-tĕr'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *ternate.*] (*Bot.*) Three times ternate; — applied to a leaf whose petiole separates into three branches, each of which divides into three parts which each bear three leaflets.

Tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. θεός God: cf. F. *trithéisme.*] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

Tri'the-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *trithéiste.*] One who believes in tritheism.

Tri'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Tri'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to tritheism. *Bolingbroke.*

Tri'the-ite (trī'thē-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trithéite.*] A tritheist. [*Obs.*] *E. Phillips.*

Tri'thing (trī'thĭng), *n.* [See 1st RIDING.] One of three ancient divisions of a county in England; — now called *riding.* [Written also *triding.*] *Blackstone.*

Tri-thi'on-ate (trī-thī'ŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of trithionic acid.

Tri'thi-on'ic (trī'thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *thionic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain thionic acid, $H_2S_3O_6$, which is obtained as a colorless, odorless liquid.

Trit'ic-al (trĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Trite. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.* — **Trit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Trit'ic-al-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Trit'i-cin (trĭt'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A carbohydrate isomeric with dextrin, obtained from quitch grass (*Agropyrum*, formerly *Triticum, repens*) as a white amorphous substance.

‖ Trit'i-cum (-kŭm), *n.* [L., perhaps fr. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to grind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses including the various species of wheat.

‖ Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρίτων.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A fabled sea demigod, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as having the upper part of his body like that of a man, and the lower part like that of a fish. He often has a trumpet made of a shell.

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old *Triton* blow his wreathed horn.
Wordsworth.

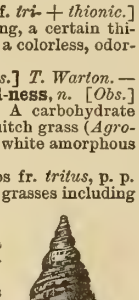
Triton (*Triton variegatum*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of marine gastropods belonging to *Triton* and allied genera, having a stout spiral shell, often handsomely colored and ornamented with prominent varices. Some of the species are among the largest of all gastropods. Called also *trumpet shell*, and *sea trumpet.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of aquatic salamanders. The common European species are *Hemisalamandra cristata, Molge palmata*, and *M. alpestris*, a red-bellied species common in Switzerland. The most common species of the United States is *Diemyctylus viridescens.* See *Illust.* under SALAMANDER.

European Triton (*Hemisalamandra cristata*).

Tri'tone (-tōn'), *n.* [Gr. τρίτονος of three tones; τρι- tri- + τόνος a tone.] (*Mus.*) A superfluous or augmented fourth. [*R.*]

Tri-to'ri-um (trī-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Same as TRITURIUM.

‖ Tri-to'vum (trī-tō'vŭm), *n.; pl.* TRITOVA (-vȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίτος third + L. *ovum* egg.] (*Zoöl.*) An embryonic insect which has twice cast its skin previous to hatching from the egg.

Tri'to-zo'oid (trī'tō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος third + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A zooid of the third generation in asexual reproduction.

Trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *triturable.*] Capable of being triturated. *Sir T. Browne.*

Trit'u-rate (-rāt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRITURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRITURATING.] [L. *trituratus*, p. p. of *triturare* to thrash (grain), fr. *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces. See TRITE.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.

2. To rub or grind to a very fine or impalpable powder; to pulverize and comminute thoroughly.

Trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trituration*, L. *trituratio* a thrashing of grain.] The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine or impalpable powder by grinding, rubbing, bruising, etc. *Paley.*

Trit'ure (trĭt'ūr), *n.* [L. *tritura*, from *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces.] A rubbing or grinding; trituration. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

Tri-tu'ri-um (trī-tū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *terere, tritum* to rub.] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities. [Written also *triturium.*]

Tri'tyl (trī'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος third + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Propyl. [*R.*]

Tri'tyl-ene (trī'tĭl-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Propylene. [*R.*]

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. θρίαμβος a procession in honor of Bacchus: cf. F. *triomphe.* Cf. TRUMP at cards.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magnificent and imposing ceremonial performed in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy.

☞ The general was allowed to enter the city crowned with a wreath of laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a circular chariot, of a peculiar form, drawn by four horses. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army on foot in marching order. The procession advanced in this manner to the Capitoline Hill, where sacrifices were offered, and the victorious commander entertained with a public feast.

2. Hence, any triumphal procession; a pompous exhibition; a stately show or pageant. [*Obs.*]

Our daughter,
In honor of whose birth these *triumphs* are,
Sits here, like beauty's child. *Shak.*

3. A state of joy or exultation for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*
Hercules from Spain
Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

4. Success causing exultation; victory; conquest; as, the *triumph* of knowledge.

5. A trump card; also, an old game at cards. [*Obs.*]

Tri'umph, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIUMPHED (-ŭmft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIUMPHING.] [L. *triumphare:* cf. F. *triompher.* See TRIUMPH, *n.*] **1.** To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice over success; to exult in an advantage gained; to exhibit exultation.

How long shall the wicked *triumph*? *Ps.* xciv. 3.
Sorrow on thee and all the pack of you
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail.

Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton.*
On this occasion, however, genius *triumphed*. *Macaulay.*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull.*

4. To play a trump card. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tri'umph, *v. t.* To obtain a victory over; to prevail over; to conquer. Also, to cause to triumph. [*Obs.*]

Two and thirty legions that awe
All nations of the *triumphed* world. *Massinger.*

Tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'fal), *a.* [L. *triumphalis:* cf. F. *triomphal.*] Of or pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph or victory; as, a *triumphal* crown; a *triumphal* arch.

Messiah his *triumphal* chariot turned. *Milton.*

Tri-um'phal, *n.* A token of victory. [*Obs.*]

Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success. *Milton.*

Tri-um'phant (-fant), *a.* [L. *triumphans*, p. pr. of *triumphare:* cf. F. *triomphant.* See TRIUMPH, *v. i.*] **1.** Rejoicing for victory; triumphing; exultant.

Successful beyond hope to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

2. Celebrating victory; expressive of joy for success; as, a *triumphant* song or ode.

3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid. *Pope.*
So shall it be in the church *triumphant*. *Perkins.*

4. Of or pertaining to a triumph; triumphal. [*Obs.*]

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shak.*

Church triumphant, the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare with evil being over; — distinguished from *church militant.* See under MILITANT.

Tri-um'phant-ly, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.

Tri'umph-er (trī'ŭmf-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) One who was honored with a triumph; a victor.

2. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory.

Tri'umph-ing, *a.* Having or celebrating a triumph; victorious; triumphant. — **Tri'umph-ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ Tri-um'vir (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.; pl.* L. TRIUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. TRIUMVIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man. See THREE, and VIRILE.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of three men united in public office or authority.

☞ In later times the triumvirs of Rome were three men who jointly exercised sovereign power. Julius Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey were the first triumvirs; Octavianus (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus were the second and last.

Tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *triumviratus:* cf. F. *triumvirat.*] **1.** Government by three in coalition or association; the term of such a government.

2. A coalition or association of three in office or authority; especially, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.

Tri-um'vi-ry (trī-ŭm'vĭ-rў), *n.* A triumvirate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tri'une (trī'ūn; 277), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *unus* one. See ONE.] Being three in one; — an epithet used to express the unity of a trinity of persons in the Godhead.

‖ Tri-un'gu-lus (trī-ŭn'gū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* TRIUNGULI (-lī). [NL. See TRI-, and UNGULATE.] (*Zoöl.*) The active young larva of any oil beetle. It has feet armed with three claws, and is parasitic on bees. See *Illust.* of *Oil beetle*, under OIL.

Tri-u'ni-ty (trī-ū'nĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being triune; trinity. *Dr. H. More.*

Triv'a-lence (trĭv'ȧ-lens), *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being trivalent.

Triv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of three; capable of being combined with, substituted for, or compared with, three atoms of hydrogen; — said of triad atoms or radicals; thus, nitrogen is *trivalent* in ammonia.

Tri'valve (trī'vălv), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *valve.*] Anything having three valves, especially a shell.

Tri-val'vu-lar (trī-vălv'vū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *valvular.*] Having three valves; three-valved.

Triv'ant (trĭv'ant), *n.* A truant. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Tri-ver'bi-al (trī-vẽr'bĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *verbum* a word.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes, when he might speak the three characteristic words of his office, *do, dico, addico.* They were called *dies fasti.*

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* [Probably through French fr. L. *tripes, -edis*, three-footed; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *trépied.* See FOOT, and TRIPOD.] **1.** A three-legged stool, table, or other support; especially, a stand to hold a kettle or similar vessel near the fire; a tripod. [Written also *trevet.*]

2. A weaver's knife. See TREVAT. *Knight.*

Trivet table, a table supported by three legs. *Dryden.*

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-al; 277), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, properly, that is in, or belongs to, the crossroads or public streets; hence, that may be found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad, the public street; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way: cf. F. *trivial.* See VOYAGE.] **1.** Found anywhere; common. [*Obs.*]

2. Ordinary; commonplace; trifling; vulgar.

As a scholar, meantime, he was *trivial*, and incapable of labor. *De Quincey.*

3. Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling; petty; paltry; as, a *trivial* subject or affair.

The *trivial* round, the common task. *Keble.*

4. Of or pertaining to the trivium.

Trivial name (*Nat. Hist.*), the specific name.

Triv'i-al, *n.* One of the three liberal arts forming the trivium. [*Obs.*] *Skelton. Wood.*

Triv'i-al-ism (trĭv'ĭ-al-ĭz'm), *n.* A trivial matter or method; a triviality. *Carlyle.*

Triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* TRIVIALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *trivialité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being trivial; trivialness.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

The philosophy of our times does not expend itself in furious discussions on mere scholastic *trivialities*. *Lyon Playfair.*

Triv'i-al-ly (trĭv'ĭ-al-lў), *adv.* In a trivial manner.

Triv'i-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trivial.

‖ Triv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL. See TRIVIAL.] **1.** The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric; — being a triple way, as it were, to eloquence.

☞ The *trivium* and *quadrivium* together made up the seven liberal arts. See QUADRIVIUM.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The three anterior ambulacra of echinoderms, collectively.

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lў), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *weekly.*] Occurring or appearing three times a week; thrice-weekly; as, a *triweekly* newspaper. — *adv.* Three times a week. — *n.* A triweekly publication.

☞ This is a convenient word, but is not legitimately formed. It should mean occurring once in three weeks, as *triennial* means once in three years. Cf. BIWEEKLY.

Troad (trōd), *n.* See TRODE. [*Obs.*]

Troat (trōt), *v. i.* [Either onomatopoetic, or akin to *throat.*] To cry, as a buck in rutting time.

Troat, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

Tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — so called from its triangular point.] (*Surg.*) A stylet, usually with a triangular point, used for exploring tissues or for inserting drainage tubes, as in dropsy. [Written also *trochar.*]

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *n.* (*Pros.*) A trochaic verse or measure. *Dryden.*

Tro-cha'ic, **Tro-cha'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *trochaïcus*, Gr. τροχαϊκός or τροχαϊκός. See TROCHEE.] (*Pros.*) Of or pertaining to trochees; consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* measure or verse.

Tro'chal (trō'kal), *a.* [From Gr. τροχός a wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a wheel.

Trochal disk (*Zoöl.*), the cephalic disk of a rotifer. It is usually surrounded by a fringe of cilia.

‖ Tro-chan'ter (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροχαντήρ.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of two processes near the head of the femur, the outer being called the *great trochanter*, and the inner the *small trochanter.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The third joint of the leg of an insect, or the second when the trochantine is united with the coxa.

Tro'chan-ter'ic (trō'kăn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to one or both of the trochanters.

Tro-chan'tine (trō-kăn'tĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The second joint of the leg of an insect, — often united with the coxa.

Tro'char (trō'kär), *n.* (*Surg.*) See TROCAR.

Tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχός anything round or

circular, a wheel, properly, a runner, fr. τρέχειν to run. Cf. Trochee.] (*Pharm.*) A medicinal tablet or lozenge; strictly, one of circular form.

Tro'chee (trō'kē), *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, Gr. τροχαῖος (sc. πούς), from τροχαίος running, from τρέχειν to run. Cf. Troche, Truck a wheel.] (*Pros.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion;* a choreus.

Tro'chil (-kĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochile*. See Trochilus.] (*Zoöl.*) The crocodile bird.

The crocodile . . . opens his chaps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Tro-chil'ic (trō-kĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See Trochilics.] Of or pertaining to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By art *trochilic*." *Camden.*

Tro-chil'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τροχιλία the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, from τρέχειν to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork. *Wilkins.*

‖ **Troch'i-li** (trŏk'ĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See Trochilus.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds comprising the humming birds.

Tro-chil'i-dist (trō-kĭl'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [See Trochilus.] One who studies, or is versed in, the nature and habits of humming birds, or the *Trochilidæ*. *Gould.*

‖ **Troch'i-los** (trŏk'ĭ-lŏs), *n.* [NL. See Trochilus.] (*Zoöl.*) The crocodile bird, or trochil.

‖ **Troch'i-lus** (trŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* Trochili (-lī). [L. *trochilus* a kind of small bird, Gr. τροχίλος, fr. τρέχειν to run.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of humming birds. It formerly included all the known species. (*b*) Any one of several species of wrens and kinglets. [*Obs.*] (*c*) The crocodile bird.

2. (*Arch.*) An annular molding whose section is concave, like the edge of a pulley; — called also *scotia*.

Tro'ching (trō'kĭng), *n.* [OF. *troche* cluster, group; cf. F. *trochure* a surantler, *trochée* branches of a seedling, *trochet* cluster of flowers or fruits.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the small branches of a stag's antler.

‖ **Tro-chis'cus** (trō-kĭs'kŭs), *n.;* *pl.* Trochisci (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. τροχίσκος a small ball, dim. of τροχός a wheel. See Troche.] (*Pharm.*) A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche.

Tro'chisk (trō'kĭsk), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochisque*.] See Trochiscus. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Tro'chite (trō'kīt), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel.] (*Paleon.*) A wheel-like joint of the stem of a fossil crinoid.

‖ **Troch'le-a** (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. τροχιλία. See Trochilics.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A pulley. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Anat.*) A pulley, or a structure resembling a pulley; as, the *trochlea*, or pulleylike end, of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna; or the *trochlea*, or fibrous ring, in the upper part of the orbit, through which the superior oblique, or trochlear, muscle of the eye passes.

Troch'le-ar (-ẽr), *a.* [L. *trochlea* block or pulley.] (*Anat.*) Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; pertaining to, or connected with, a trochlea; trochlear; as, a *trochlear* articular surface; the *trochlear* muscle of the eye.

Trochlear nerve. See *Pathetic nerve*, under Pathetic.

Troch'le-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, a trochlea; trochlear; as, the *trochlear*y, or trochlear, nerve.

Tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel + *-oid:* cf. F. *trochoïde*. See Troche.] (*Geom.*) The curve described by any point in a wheel rolling on a line; a cycloid; a roulette; in general, the curve described by any point fixedly connected with a moving curve while the moving curve rolls without slipping on a second fixed curve, the curves all being in one plane. Cycloids, epicycloids, hypocycloids, cardioids, etc., are all trochoids.

Tro'choid, *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Admitting of rotation on an axis; — sometimes applied to a pivot joint like that between the atlas and axis in the vertebral column.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Top-shaped; having a flat base and conical spire; — said of certain shells.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus Trochus or family *Trochidæ*.

Tro-choid'al (trō-koid'al), *a.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a trochoid; having the properties of a trochoid.

2. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) See Trochoid, *a.*

Tro-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel + *-meter*.] A contrivance for computing the revolutions of a wheel; an odometer.

Troch'o-sphere (trŏk'ō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel + *sphere*.] (*Zoöl.*) A young larval form of many annelids, mollusks, and bryozoans, in which a circle of cilia is developed around the anterior end.

‖ **Tro'chus** (trō'kŭs), *n.;* *pl.* Trochi (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. τροχός a wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine univalve shells belonging to *Trochus* and many allied genera of the family *Trochidæ*. Some of the species are called also *top-shells*.

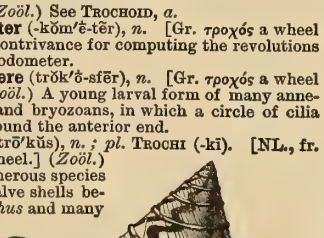

Trochus (*Trochus zizyphinus*). Nat. size.

Tro'co (-kō), *n.* An old English game; — called also *lawn billiards*.

Trod (trŏd), *imp. & p. p.* of Tread.

Trod'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of Tread.

Trode (trōd), *archaic imp.* of Tread.

On burnished hooves his war-horse *trode*. *Tennyson.*

Trode, *n.* [AS. *trod*, fr. *tredan* to tread. See Tread.] Tread; footing. [Written also *troad*.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt; 277), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., Gr. τρωγλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρώγλη a hole, cavern (fr. τρώγειν to gnaw) + δύειν to enter: cf. F. *troglodyte*.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of any savage race that dwells in caves, instead of constructing dwellings; a cave dweller. Most of the primitive races of man were troglodytes.

In the *troglodytes'* country there is a lake, for the hurtful water it beareth called the "mad lake." *Holland.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The wren.

‖ **Trog'lo-dy'tes** (trŏg'lō-dī'tēz *or* trō-glŏd'ĭ-tēz), *n.* [NL. See Troglodyte.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of apes including the chimpanzee.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of singing birds including the common wrens.

Trog'lo-dyt'ic (trŏg'lō-dĭt'ĭk), **Trog'lo-dyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *troglodyticus*, Gr. τρωγλοδυτικός.] Of or pertaining to a troglodyte, or dweller in caves.

Tro'gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of beautiful tropical birds belonging to the family *Trogonidæ*. They are noted for the brilliant colors and the resplendent luster of their plumage.

☞ Some of the species have a train of long brilliant feathers lying over the tail and consisting of the upper tail coverts. Unlike other birds having two toes directed forward and two backward, they have the inner toe turned backward. A few species are found in Africa and India, but the greater number, including the most brilliant species, are found in tropical America. See *Illust.* of Quesal.

Tro'gon-oid (trō'gŏn-oid), *a.* [*Trogon* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the trogons.

Trogue (trōg), *n.* [Cf. G. *trog* trough, E. *trough*.] (*Mining*) A wooden trough, forming a drain. *Raymond.*

Tro'ic (trō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Troicus*, Gr. Τρωικός, fr. Τρώς. See Trojan.] Pertaining to Troy; Trojan. *Gladstone.*

Tro'i-lite (-ĭ-līt), *n.* [Named after Dominico *Troili*, an Italian of the 18th century.] (*Min.*) Native iron protosulphide, FeS. It is known only in meteoric irons, and is usually in imbedded nodular masses of a bronze color.

Troilus (*Euphœades troilus*). *a* Imago; *b* Pupa.

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* L. Troili (-lī), E. Troiluses (-ĕz). [NL., fr. L. *Troilus*, Gr. Τρωίλος, the son of Priam.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsome American butterfly (*Euphœades*, or *Papilio, troilus*). It is black, with yellow marginal spots on the front wings, and blue spots on the rear wings.

Tro'jan (trō'jan), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, from *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Τρωός, Tros, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Troy.

Troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll*. Cf. Droll, Trull.] (*Scand. Myth.*) A supernatural being, often represented as of diminutive size, but sometimes as a giant, and fabled to inhabit caves, hills, and like places; a witch.

Troll flower. (*Bot.*) Same as Globeflower (*a*).

Troll (trōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trolled (trōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trolling.] [OE. *trollen* to roll, F. *trôler*, OF. *troller* to drag about, to ramble; probably of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *trollen* to roll, ramble, sich *trollen* to be gone; or perhaps for *trotler*, fr. F. *trotter* to trot (cf. Trot). Cf. Trawl.] **1.** To move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn.

To dress and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To send about; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *troll* to me the bowl. *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*
Troll the brown bowl. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round, a catch, and the like; also, to sing loudly or freely.

Will you *troll* the catch? *Shak.*
His sonnets charmed the attentive crowd,
By wide-mouthed mortal *trolled* aloud. *Hudibras.*

4. To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; hence, to allure.

5. To fish in; to seek to catch fish from.

With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep. *Goldsmith.*

Troll, *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to run about; to move around; as, to *troll* in a coach and six.

2. To move rapidly; to wag. *F. Beaumont.*

3. To take part in trolling a song.

4. To fish with a rod whose line runs on a reel; also, to fish by drawing the hook through the water.

Their young men . . . *trolled* along the brooks that abounded in fish. *Bancroft.*

Troll, *n.* **1.** The act of moving round; routine; repetition. *Burke.*

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a catch; a round.

Thence the catch and *troll*, while "Laughter, holding both his sides," sheds tears to song and ballad pathetic on the woes of married life. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. A trolley.

Troll plate (*Mach.*), a rotative disk with spiral ribs or grooves, by which several pieces, as the jaws of a chuck, can be brought together or spread radially.

Troll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who trolls.

Trol'ley, Trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.* (*a*) A form of truck which can be tilted, for carrying railroad materials, or the like. [*Eng.*] (*b*) A narrow cart that is pushed by hand or drawn by an animal. [*Eng.*] (*c*) (*Mach.*) A truck from which the load is suspended in some kinds of cranes. (*d*) (*Electric Railway*) A truck which travels along the fixed conductors, and forms a means of connection between them and a railway car.

Troll'my-dames' (trŏl'mĭ-dāmz'), *n.* [F. *trou-madame* pigeon holes.] The game of nineholes. [Written also *trolmydames*.] [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Trol'lop (trŏl'lŭp), *n.* [From Troll to roll, to stroll; but cf. also Trull.] A stroller; a loiterer; esp., an idle, untidy woman; a slattern; a slut; a whore.

Trol'lop-ee' (-ē'), *n.* A kind of loose dress for women. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn; It. trŏm-bō'nā; 277), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet: cf. F. *trombone*. See Trump a trumpet.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind, thought by some to be the ancient sackbut, consisting of a tube in three parts, bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The middle part, bent double, slips into the outer parts, as in a telescope, so that by change of the vibrating length any tone within the compass of the instrument (which may be bass or tenor or alto or even, in rare instances, soprano) is commanded. It is the only member of the family of wind instruments whose scale, both diatonic and chromatic, is complete without the aid of keys or pistons, and which can slide from note to note as smoothly as the human voice or a violin. Softly blown, it has a rich and mellow sound, which becomes harsh and blatant when the tones are forced; used with discretion, its effect is often solemn and majestic.

Trombone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The common European bittern.

Trom'mel (trŏm'mĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trommel* a drum.] (*Mining*) A revolving buddle or sieve for separating, or sizing, ores. *Raymond.*

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* [F. *trombe, trompe*, a waterspout, a water-blowing machine. Cf. Trump a trumpet.] A blowing apparatus, in which air, drawn into the upper part of a vertical tube through side holes by a stream of water within, is carried down with the water into a box or chamber below, from which it is led to a furnace. [Written also *trompe*, and *trombe*.]

Tromp, Trompe, *n.* [See Trump a trumpet.] A trumpet; a trump. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tromp'il (trŏmp'ĭl), *n.* [OF. *trompille*, equiv. to F. *trompette* a trumpet.] An aperture in a tromp.

Tron (trŏn), *n.* See 3d Trone, 2. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Tro'na (trō'nȧ), *n.* [Of Egyptian or North African origin.] (*Chem. & Min.*) A native double salt, consisting of a combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3.2HNaCO_3.2H_2O$, occurring as a white crystalline fibrous deposit from certain soda brine springs and lakes; — called also *urao*, and by the ancients *nitrum*.

Tron'age (trŏn'ăj), *n.* [From Trone a steelyard.] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool; also, the act of weighing wool. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Tro-na'tor (trō-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL. See Tronage.] An officer in London whose duty was to weigh wool. [*Obs.*]

Trone (trōn), *n.* A throne. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Trone, *n.* [Cf. Prov. F. *trogne* a belly.] A small drain. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Trone (trōn), **Trones** (trōnz), *n.* [LL. *trona*, fr. L. *trutina* a balance; cf. Gr. τρυτάνη.] **1.** A steelyard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A form of weighing machine for heavy wares, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar. It is now mostly disused. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Trone stone, a weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds. [*Scot.*] — Trone weight, a weight formerly used in Scotland, in which a pound varied from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.

Troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe*, OF. *trope, trupe*, LL. *troppus;* of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *þorp* a hamlet, village, G. *dorf* a village, dial. G. *dorf* a meeting, Norw. *torp* a little farm, a crowd, E. *thorp*. Cf. Troupe.] **1.** A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude.

That which should accompany old age —
As honor, love, obedience, *troops* of friends —
I must not look to have. *Shak.*

2. Soldiers, collectively; an army; — now generally used in the plural.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars. *Shak.*
His *troops* moved to victory with the precision of machines. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Mil.*) Specifically, a small body of cavalry, light horse, or dragoons, consisting usually of about sixty men, commanded by a captain; the unit of formation of cavalry, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. Formerly, also, a company of horse artillery; a battery.

4. A company of stageplayers; a troupe. *W. Coxe.*

5. (*Mil.*) A particular roll of the drum; a quick march.

Troop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trooped (trōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trooping.] **1.** To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds or troops. "Armies . . . *troop* to their standard." *Milton.*

2. To march on; to go forward in haste.

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men. *Shak.*

Troop'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any troupial.

Troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; also, the horse of a cavalryman.

Troop'fowl' (trōōp'foul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American scaup duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Troop'i-al (-ĭ-al), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Troupial.

Troop'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [*Troop* + *-meal* as in *piecemeal*.] By troops; in crowds. [*Obs.*]

So, *troopmeal*, Troy pursued a while, laying on with swords and darts. *Chapman.*

Troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel built or fitted for the conveyance of troops; a transport. [*Eng.*]

Troost'ite (trōōst'īt), *n.* [So named after Dr. Gerard *Troost*, of Nashville, Tenn.] (*Min.*) Willemite.

Tro-pæ'o-lin (trō-pē'ō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A name given to any one of a series of orange-red dyestuffs produced artificially from certain complex sulphonic acid derivatives of azo and diazo hydrocarbons of the aromatic series; — so called because of the general resemblance to the shades of nasturtium (*Tropæolum*).

Trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. τρόπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn. See TORTURE, and cf. TROPHY, TROPIC, TROUBADOUR, TROVER.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it; the use of a word or expression as changed from the original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea; a figure of speech. (*b*) The word or expression so used.

In his frequent, long, and tedious speeches, it has been said that a *trope* never passed his lips. *Bancroft.*

☞ Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: *metaphor*, *metonymy*, *synecdoche*, and *irony*. Some authors make *figures* the genus, of which *trope* is a species; others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of sense, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

Tro-pe'ine (trō-pē'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of artificial ethereal salts derived from the alkaloidal base tropine.

‖ **Tro'phi** (trō'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροφός a feeder, fr. τρέφειν to feed.] (*Zoöl.*) The mouth parts of an insect, collectively, including the labrum, labium, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua, with their appendages.

Troph'ic (trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τροφικός nursing. See TROPHI.] (*Physiol.*) Of or connected with nutrition; nutritional; nourishing; as, the so-called *trophic* nerves, which have a direct influence on nutrition.

Tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

The *trophied* arches, storied halls, invade. *Pope.*

Tro-pho'ni-an (trō-fō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Trophonianus*, fr. *Trophonius*, Gr. Τροφώνιος, a Grecian architect, fabled to have been the builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was worshiped after death, and had a celebrated oracle in a cave in Bœotia.] Of or pertaining to Trophonius, his architecture, or his cave and oracle.

Troph'o-some (trŏf'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. τροφός a feeder + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The nutritive zooids of a hydroid, collectively, as distinguished from the gonosome, or reproductive zooids.

Troph'o-sperm (-ō-spĕrm), *n.* [Gr. τροφός a feeder + σπέρμα seed: cf. F. *trophosperme*. See TROPHI.] (*Bot.*) The placenta.

Tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TROPHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée* (cf. It. & Sp. *trofeo*), L. *tropaeum*, *trophaeum*, Gr. τρόπαιον, strictly, a monument of the enemy's defeat, fr. τροπή a turn, especially, a turning about of the enemy, a putting to flight or routing him, fr. τρέπειν to turn. See TROPE.] **1.** (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) A sign or memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land. Sometimes trophies were erected in the chief city of the conquered people.

☞ A trophy consisted originally of some of the armor, weapons, etc., of the defeated enemy fixed to the trunk of a tree or to a post erected on an elevated site, with an inscription, and a dedication to a divinity. The Romans often erected their trophies in the Capitol.

2. The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal; esp. (*Arch.*), an ornament representing a group of arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

3. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, etc.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

4. Any evidence or memorial of victory or conquest; as, every redeemed soul is a *trophy* of grace.

Trophy money, a duty paid formerly in England, annually, by housekeepers, toward providing harness, drums, colors, and the like, for the militia.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Atropine* + *-ic.*] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from atropine and certain other alkaloids, as a white crystalline substance slightly soluble in water.

Trop'ic, *n.* [F. *tropique*, L. *tropicus* of or belonging to a turn, *i. e.*, of the sun, Gr. τροπικός of the solstice, τροπικός (sc. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice, fr. τρέπειν to turn. See TROPE.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again toward the equator, the northern circle being called the *Tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *Tropic of Capricorn*, from the names of the two signs at which they touch the ecliptic.

2. (*Geog.*) (*a*) One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, and called by the same names. (*b*) *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, or near them on either side.

The brilliant flowers of the *tropics* bloom from the windows of the greenhouse and the saloon. *Bancroft.*

Trop'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon flavirostris*).

Tropic bird (*Zoöl.*), any one of three species of oceanic birds belonging to the genus *Phaëthon*, found chiefly in tropical seas. They are mostly white, and have the two central tail feathers very long and slender. The yellow-billed tropic bird, *Phaëthon flavirostris* (called also *boatswain*), is found on the Atlantic coast of America, and is common at the Bermudas, where it breeds.

Trop'ic-al (trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. L. *tropicus* of turning, Gr. τροπικός. See TROPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the tropics; characteristic of, or incident to, the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* climate; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* diseases.

2. [From TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; being of the nature of a trope; figurative; metaphorical. *Jer. Taylor.*

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical month. See *Lunar month*, under MONTH. — **Tropical year**, the solar year; the period occupied by the sun in passing from one tropic or one equinox to the same again, having a mean length of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46.0 seconds, which is 20 minutes, 23.3 seconds shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Trop'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner; figuratively; metaphorically.

Trop'i-dine (trŏp'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [See TROPINE.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}N$, obtained by the chemical dehydration of tropine, as an oily liquid having a coniine-like odor.

Tro-pil'i-dene (trō-pĭl'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [See TROPINE.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of tropine with quicklime. It is regarded as being homologous with dipropargyl.

Trop'ine (trŏp'ĭn *or* -pēn), *n.* [From ATROPINE.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO$, produced by decomposing atropine.

Trop'ist (trōp'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *tropiste*. See TROPE.] One who deals in tropes; specifically, one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes and figures of speech.

Trop'o-log'ic (trŏp'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. τροπολογικός:
Trop'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cf. F. *tropologique*. See TROPOLOGY.] Characterized by tropes; varied by tropes; tropical. *Burton.* — **Trop'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tro-pol'o-gize (trō-pŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* To use in a tropological sense, as a word; to make a trope of. [*R.*]

If . . . Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence. *Cudworth.*

Tro-pol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τροπολογία; τρόπος a trope + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *tropologie*.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or changes from the original import of the word. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tros'sers (trŏs'sĕrz), *n. pl.* Trousers. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROTTING.] [OE. *trotten*, OF. *troter*, F. *trotter*; probably of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tread*; cf. OHG. *trottōn* to tread. See TREAD.] **1.** To proceed by a certain gait peculiar to quadrupeds; to ride or drive at a trot. See TROT, *n.*

2. Fig.: To run; to jog; to hurry.

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

Trot, *v. t.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot; to cause to run without galloping or cantering.

To trot out, to lead or bring out, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring forward, as for exhibition. [*Slang*]

Trot, *n.* [F. See TROT, *v. i.*] **1.** The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, in which one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side are lifted at the same time. "The limbs move diagonally in pairs in the *trot*." *Stillman* (*The Horse in Motion*).

2. Fig.: A jogging pace, as of a person hurrying.

3. One who trots; a child; a woman.

An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth. *Shak.*

Troth (trŏth; 115), *n.* [A variant of *truth*. See TRUTH.] **1.** Belief; faith; fidelity.

Bid her alight
And her *troth* plight. *Shak.*

2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my *troth*. *Shak.*

In *troth*, thou art able to instruct gray hairs. *Addison.*

3. Betrothal.

Troth'less, *a.* Faithless; false; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky. *Fairfax.*

Troth'plight' (-plīt'), *v. t.* To betroth. [*Obs.*]

Troth'plight', *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Troth'plight', *n.* The act of betrothing, or plighting faith; betrothing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Troth'plight'ed, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

Trot'ter (trŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots; especially, a horse trained to be driven in trotting matches.

2. The foot of an animal, especially that of a sheep; also, humorously, the human foot.

Trot'toir (-twŏr), *n.* [F., from *trotter* to trot. See TROT.] Footpath; pavement; sidewalk.

Headless bodies trailed along the *trottoirs*. *Froude.*

Trou'ba-dour' (trōō'bà-dōōr'), *n.* [F. *troubadour*, fr. Pr. *trobador*, (assumed) LL. *tropator* a singer, *tropare* to sing, fr. *tropus* a kind of singing, a melody, song, L. *tropus* a trope, a song, Gr. τρόπος a turn, way, manner, particular mode in music, a trope. See TROPE, and cf. TROUVÈRE.] One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century, principally in Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy. They invented, and especially cultivated, a kind of lyrical poetry characterized by intricacy of meter and rhyme, and usually of a romantic, amatory strain.

Trou'bla-ble (trŭb'lá-b'l), *a.* Causing trouble; troublesome. [*Obs.*] "*Troublable* ire." *Chaucer.*

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROUBLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROUBLING.] [F. *troubler*, OF. *trobler*, *trubler*, *tourbler*, fr. (assumed) LL. *turbulare*, L. *turbare* to disturb, or L. *turbula* a disorderly group, a little crowd; both from *turba* a disorder, tumult, crowd; akin to Gr. τύρβη, and perhaps to E. *thorp*; cf. Skr. *tvar*, *tur*, to hasten. Cf. TURBID.] **1.** To put into confused motion; to disturb; to agitate.

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. *John* v. 4.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

2. To disturb; to perplex; to afflict; to distress; to grieve; to fret; to annoy; to vex.

Now is my soul *troubled*. *John* xii. 27.

Take the boy to you; he so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To give occasion for labor to; — used in polite phraseology; as, I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter.

Syn. — To disturb; perplex; afflict; distress; grieve; harass; annoy; tease; vex; molest.

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *a.* Troubled; dark; gloomy. [*Obs.*] "With full *trouble* cheer." *Chaucer.*

Trou'ble, *n.* [F. *trouble*, OF. *troble*, *truble*. See TROUBLE, *v. t.*] **1.** The state of being troubled; disturbance; agitation; uneasiness; vexation; calamity.

Lest the fiend . . . some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

Foul whisperings are abroad; unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural *troubles*. *Shak.*

2. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation; that which afflicts.

3. (*Mining*) A fault or interruption in a stratum.

To get into trouble, to get into difficulty or danger. [*Colloq.*] — **To take the trouble**, to be at the pains; to exert one's self; to give one's self inconvenience.

She never *took the trouble* to close them. *Bryant.*

Syn. — Affliction; disturbance; perplexity; annoyance; molestation; vexation; inconvenience; calamity; misfortune; adversity; embarrassment; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

Trou'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as, a *troubler* of the peace.

The rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

Trou'ble-some (trŭb'l-sŭm), *a.* Giving trouble or anxiety; vexatious; burdensome; wearisome.

This *troublesome* world. *Book of Common Prayer.*
These *troublesome* disguises that we wear. *Milton.*
My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

Syn. — Uneasy; vexatious; perplexing; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; afflictive; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; importunate.

— **Trou'ble-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Trou'ble-some-ness**, *n.*

Trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* Full of trouble; causing trouble. "In doubtful time of *troublous* need." *Byron.*

A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

‖ **Trou'-de-loup'** (trōō'de-lōō'), *n.*; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō'-). [F. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] (*Mil.*) A pit in the form of an inverted cone or pyramid, constructed as an obstacle to the approach of an enemy, and having a pointed stake in the middle. The pits are called also *trap-holes*.

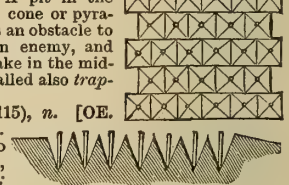

Trous-de-Loup.

Trough (trŏf; 115), *n.* [OE. *trough*, *trogh*, AS. *trog*, *troh*; akin to D., G., & Icel. *trog*, Sw. *tråg*, Dan. *trug*; probably originally meaning, made of wood, and akin to E. *tree*. √63 & 241. See TREE, and cf. TRUG.] **1.** A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid, especially one formed by excavating a log longitudinally on one side; a long tray; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill wheel.

2. Any channel, receptacle, or depression, of a long and narrow shape; as, a *trough* between two ridges, etc.

Trough gutter (*Arch.*), a rectangular or V-shaped gutter, usually hung below the eaves of a house. — **Trough of the sea**, the depression between two waves.

Trough'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bivalve shell of the genus Mactra. See MACTRA.

Troul (trōl), *v. t. & i.* See TROLL.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROUNCED (trounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROUNCING (troun'sĭng).] [F. *tronce*, *tronche*, a stump, piece of wood. See TRUNCHEON.] To punish or beat severely; to whip smartly; to flog; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Troupe** (trōōp), *n.* [F., troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop, especially the company of performers in a play or an opera.

Troup'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-al), *n.* [F. *troupiale*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of bright-colored American birds belonging to *Icterus* and allied genera, especially *Icterus icterus*, a native of the West Indies and South America. Many of the species are called *orioles* in America. [Written also *troopial*.]

Trouse (trouz), *n.* Trousers. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Trou'ser-ing (trou'zẽr-ĭng), *n.* Cloth or material for making trousers.

Trou'sers (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *trousses* breeches worn by pages, from *trousse*, *trosse*, a bundle, a truss. See TRUSS, and cf. TROSSERS, TROUSE.] A garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering each leg separately.

‖ **Trous'seau'** (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel*, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] The collective lighter equipments or outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like; especially, that which is provided for her by her family.

Trout (trout), *n.* [AS. *truht*, L. *tructa*, *tructus*; akin to Gr. τρώκτης a sea fish with sharp teeth, fr. τρώγειν to gnaw.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fishes belonging to *Salmo*, *Salvelinus*, and allied genera of the family *Salmonidæ*. They are highly esteemed as game fishes and for the quality of their flesh. All the species

breed in fresh water, but after spawning many of them descend to the sea if they have an opportunity.

☞ The most important European species are the river, or brown, trout (*Salmo fario*), the salmon trout, and the sewen. The most important American species are the brook, speckled, or red-spotted, trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of the Northern United States and Canada; the red-spotted trout, or Dolly Varden (see MALMA); the lake trout (see NAMAYCUSH); the black-spotted, mountain, or silver, trout (*Salmo purpuratus*); the golden, or rainbow, trout (see under RAINBOW); the blueback trout (see OQUASSA); and the salmon trout (see under SALMON). The European trout has been introduced into America.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). 1/8

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine fishes more or less resembling a trout in appearance or habits, but not belonging to the same family, especially the California rock trouts, the common squeteague, and the southern, or spotted, squeteague; — called also *salt-water trout*, *sea trout*, *shad trout*, and *gray trout*. See SQUETEAGUE, and *Rock trout* under ROCK.

Trout perch (*Zoöl.*), a small fresh-water American fish (*Percopsis guttatus*), allied to the trout, but resembling a perch in its scales and mouth.

Trout'bird' (trout'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American golden plover. [*Local, U. S.*]

Trout'-col'ored (-kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

Trout'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little trout; a troutling. *Hood.*

Trout'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little trout; a troutlet.

‖ Trou'vère' (trōō'vâr'), **‖ Trou'veur'** (trōō'vĕr'), } *n.* [F. *trouveur*, *trouvère*. See TROUBADOUR.] One of a school of poets who flourished in Northern France from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

Tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *trover*, *truver*, to find, F. *trouver;* probably originally, to invent or compose (melodies), fr. (assumed) LL. *tropare*. See TROUBADOUR, TROPE, and cf. CONTRIVE, RETRIEVE, TROUVEUR.] (*Law*) (*a*) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. (*b*) An action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand; an action which lies in any case to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use. In this case the *finding*, though alleged, is an immaterial fact; the injury lies in the *conversion*.

Trow (trō), *n.* A boat with an open well amidships. It is used in spearing fish. *Knight.*

Trow (trō), *v. i.* & *t.* [OE. *trowen*, AS. *treówan* to trust, believe, fr. *treów* trust, *treówe* true, faithful. See TRUE.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Archaic*]

So that ye *trow* in Christ, and you baptize. *Chaucer.*
A better priest, I *trow*, there nowhere none is. *Chaucer.*
It never yet was worn, I *trow*. *Tennyson.*

☞ *I trow*, or *trow* alone, was formerly sometimes added to questions to express contemptuous or indignant surprise.

What tempest, *I trow*, threw this whale . . . ashore? *Shak.*
What is the matter, *trow?* *Shak.*

Trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *truel*, OF. *truele*, F. *truelle*, LL. *truella*, L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua* a ladle; probably akin to Gr. τορύνη a stirrer, ladle, G. *quirl* a stirrer, MHG. *twirel*, OHG. *dwiril*, Icel. *þvara*, AS. *þwiril*. Cf. TWIRL.] **1.** A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

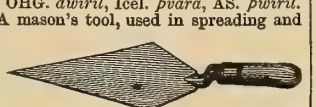

Mason's Trowel.

2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a scoop, used in taking up plants, stirring the earth, etc.

3. (*Founding*) A tool used for smoothing a mold.

Trowel bayonet. See *Spade bayonet*, under SPADE. — **Fish trowel.** See *Fish slice*, under FISH.

Trow'eled (-ĕld), *a.* Formed with a trowel; smoothed with a trowel; as, *troweled* stucco, that is, stucco laid on and ready for the reception of paint. [Written also *trowelled.*]

Trow'el-ful (-ĕl-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TROWELFULS (-fụlz). As much as a trowel will hold; enough to fill a trowel.

Trowl (trōl), *n.* See TROLL.

Trowsed (trouzd), *a.* Wearing trousers. [*Obs.*]

Trow'sers (trou'zẽrz), *n. pl.* Same as TROUSERS.

Troy (troi), *n.* Troy weight.

Troy weight, the weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed. It was so named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe. The troy ounce is supposed to have been brought from Cairo during the crusades. In this weight the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains; hence, the troy ounce contains 480 grains, and the troy pound contains 5760 grains. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 troy grains; so that 175 pounds troy equal 144 pounds avoirdupois, or 1 pound troy = 0.82286 of a pound avoirdupois, and 1 ounce troy = 1 $\frac{1}{175}$ or 1.09714 ounce avoirdupois. Troy weight when divided, the pound into 12 ounces, the ounce into 8 drams, the dram into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains, is called *apothecaries' weight*, used in weighing medicines, etc. In the standard weights of the United States, the troy ounce is divided decimally down to the $\frac{1}{10000}$ part.

Troy'ounce' (-ouns'), *n.* See *Troy ounce*, under *Troy weight*, above, and under OUNCE.

Tru'age (trụ'ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *truage* a tax. See TRUANT.] **1.** A pledge of truth or peace made on payment of a tax. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

2. A tax or impost; tribute. [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester.*

Tru'an-cy (trụ'an-sў), *n.* The act of playing truant, or the state of being truant; as, addicted to *truancy.*

Tru'and (-and), *n.* & *a.* See TRUANT. [*Obs.*]

Tru'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *truand*, OF. *truant*, a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *tru*, *truan*, wretched, miserable, *truan* a wretch, Ir. *trogha* miserable, Gael. *truaghan* a poor, distressed, or wretched creature, *truagh* wretched.] One who stays away from business or any duty; especially, one who stays out of school without leave; an idler; a loiterer; a shirk. *Dryden.*

I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak.*

To play truant, to stray away; to idle; to loiter; especially, to stay out of school without leave. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tru'ant, *a.* Wandering from business or duty; loitering; idle, and shirking duty; as, a *truant* boy.

While *truant* Jove, in infant pride,
Played barefoot on Olympus' side. *Trumbull.*

Tru'ant, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *truander.*] To idle away time; to loiter, or wander; to play the truant. *Shak.*

By this means they lost their time and *truanted* on the fundamental grounds of saving knowledge. *Lowell.*

Tru'ant, *v. t.* To idle away; to waste. [*R.*]

I dare not be the author
Of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

Tru'ant-ly, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

Tru'ant-ship, *n.* The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment; idleness; truancy. *Ascham.*

Trub (trŭb), *n.* [Cf. TRUFFLE.] A truffle. [*Obs.*]

Trub'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [Prov. E. *trub* slut; cf. Sw. *trubbig* stumpy.] A short, squat woman. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Tru-bu' (trōō-bōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An East India herring (*Clupea toli*) which is extensively caught for the sake of its roe and for its flesh.

Truce (trụs), *n.* [OE. *trewes*, *triwes*, *treowes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, properly, pledge of fidelity, truth, AS. *treów* fidelity, faith, troth. See TRUE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces; a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice.

2. Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

Flag of truce (*Mil.*), a white flag carried or exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended. — **Truce of God**, a suspension of arms promulgated by the church, which occasionally took place in the Middle Ages, putting a stop to private hostilities at or within certain periods.

Truce'break'er (-brāk'ẽr), *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.

Truce'less, *a.* Without a truce; unforbearing.

Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest. *H. Brooke.*

Truch'man (trŭch'mạn), *n.* [Cf. F. *truchement*. See DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN. [*Obs.*]

And after, by the tongue,
Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each throw. *B. Jonson.*

Tru'ci-da'tion (trụ'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trucidatio*, fr. *trucidare* to slaughter.] The act of killing. [*Obs.*]

Truck (trŭk), *n.* [L. *trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. τροχός a wheel, fr. τρέχειν to run. See TROCHEE, and cf. TRUCKLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A small wheel, as of a vehicle; specifically (*Ord.*), a small strong wheel, as of wood or iron, for a gun carriage.

2. A low, wheeled vehicle or barrow for carrying goods, stone, and other heavy articles.

Goods were conveyed about the town almost exclusively in *trucks* drawn by dogs. *Macaulay.*

3. (*Railroad Mach.*) A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or a car; — sometimes called *bogie* in England. Trucks usually have four or six wheels.

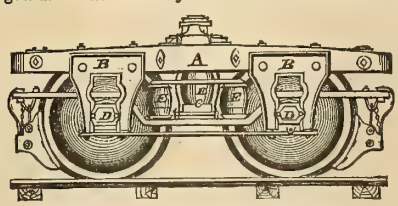

Side View of one form of Railway Truck.
A Truck Frame; *B* Axle Guard; *C* Swing Beam; *D* Axle Box; *E* Rubber Springs.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, having holes in it for reeving halyards through. (*b*) A small piece of wood, usually cylindrical or disk-shaped, used for various purposes.

5. A freight car. [*Eng.*]

6. A frame on low wheels or rollers; — used for various purposes, as for a movable support for heavy bodies.

Truck, *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

Truck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUCKED (trŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUCKING.] [OE. *trukken*, F. *troquer;* akin to Sp. & Pg. *trocar;* of uncertain origin.] To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust.

We will begin by supposing the international trade to be in form, what it always is in reality, an actual *trucking* of one commodity against another. *J. S. Mill.*

Truck, *v. i.* To exchange commodities; to barter; to trade; to deal.

A master of a ship, who deceived them under color of *trucking* with them. *Palfrey.*

Despotism itself is obliged to *truck* and huckster. *Burke.*

To *truck* and higgle for a private good. *Emerson.*

Truck (trŭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *troc.*] **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. *Hakluyt.*

2. Commodities appropriate for barter, or for small trade; small commodities; esp., in the United States, garden vegetables raised for the market. [*Colloq.*]

3. The practice of paying wages in goods instead of money; — called also *truck system.*

Garden truck, vegetables raised for market. [*Colloq.*] [*U. S.*] — **Truck farming**, raising vegetables for market; market gardening. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Truck'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The practice of bartering goods; exchange; barter; truck.

The *truckage* of perishing coin. *Milton.*

Truck'age, *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

Truck'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who trucks; a trafficker.

No man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls. *South.*

Truck'ing, *n.* The business of conveying goods on trucks.

Truc'kle (trŭk'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* a wheel; or from the kindred L. *trochlea* a block, sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See TRUCK a wheel.] A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*

Truc'kle, *v. i.* [From *truckle* in *truckle-bed*, in allusion to the fact that the truckle-bed on which the pupil slept was rolled under the large bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. "Small, *truckling* states." *Burke.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

Truc'kle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUCKLING (-klĭng).] To roll or move upon truckles, or casters; to trundle.

Truc'kle-bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed. "His standing bed and *truckle-bed.*" *Shak.*

Truc'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who truckles, or yields servilely to the will of another.

Truck'man (trŭk'mạn), *n.*, *pl.* TRUCKMEN (-mẽn). **1.** [From TRUCK barter.] One who does business in the way of barter or exchange.

2. [From TRUCK a carriage.] One who drives a truck, or whose business is the conveyance of goods on trucks.

Tru'cu-lence (trụ'kū-lẽns), } *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] The **Tru'cu-len-cy** (-lẽn-sў; 277) } quality or state of being truculent; savageness of manners; ferociousness.

Tru'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, gen. *trucis*, wild, fierce: cf. F. *truculent.*] **1** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous; as, the *truculent* inhabitants of Scythia. *Ray.*

2. Cruel; destructive; ruthless.

More or less *truculent* plagues. *Harvey.*

Tru'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a truculent manner.

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUDGED (trŭjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUDGING.] [Perhaps of Scand. origin, and originally meaning, to walk on snowshoes; cf. dial. Sw. *truga*, *trudja*, a snowshoe, Norw. *truga*, Icel. *prūga.*] To walk or march with labor; to jog along; to move wearily.

And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

Trudge'man (-mạn), *n.* A truchman. [*Obs.*]

True (trụ), *a.* [*Compar.* TRUER (-ẽr); *superl.* TRUEST.] [OE. *trewe*, AS. *treówe* faithful, true, from *treów* fidelity, faith, troth; akin to OFries. *triuwe*, adj., *treuwa*, n., OS. *triuwi*, adj., *trewa*, n., D. *trouw*, adj. & n., G. *treu*, adj., *treue*, n., OHG. *gitriuwi*, adj., *triuwa*, n., Icel. *tryggr*, adj., Dan. *tro*, adj. & n., Sw. *trogen*, adj., *tro*, n., Goth. *triggws*, adj., *triggwa*, n., *trauan* to trust, OPruss. *druwis* faith. Cf. TROW, TRUST, TRUTH.]

1. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; correct; not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history; a declaration is *true* when it states the facts.

2. Right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; accurate; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original.

Making his eye, foot, and hand keep *true* time. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; unwavering; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a wife *true* to her husband; an officer *true* to his charge.

Thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequaled. *Milton.*
Dare to be *true:* nothing can need a lie. *Herbert.*

4. Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real; as, *true* balsam; *true* love of country; a *true* Christian.

The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John* i. 9.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*

☞ *True* is sometimes used elliptically for *It is true.*

Out of true, varying from correct mechanical form, alignment, adjustment, etc.; — said of a wall that is not perpendicular, of a wheel whose circumference is not in the same plane, and the like. [*Colloq.*] — **A true bill** (*Law*), a bill of indictment which is returned by the grand jury so indorsed, signifying that the charges appear to be true. — **True time.** See under TIME.

True, *adv.* In accordance with truth; truly. *Shak.*

True'-blue' (-blū'), *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity; — a term derived from the *true*, or *Coventry*, *blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color. See *True blue*, under BLUE.

True'-blue', *n.* A person of inflexible integrity or fidelity.

True'-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as, a *true-born* Englishman.

True'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed; as, a *true-bred* beast. *Shak.*

2. Being of real breeding or education; as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

True'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Of a faithful heart;

honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as, a *true-hearted* friend. — **True'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

True'love' (trụ'lŭv'), *n.* **1.** One really beloved.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant. See PARIS.

3. An unexplained word occurring in Chaucer, meaning, perhaps, an aromatic sweetmeat for sweetening the breath. *T. R. Lounsbury.*

Under his tongue a *truelove* he bore. *Chaucer.*

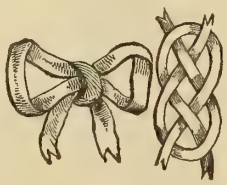

Truelove Knots.

Truelove knot, a complicated, involved knot that does not readily untie; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagement; — called also *true-lover's knot.*

True'ness, *n.* The quality of being true; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness; truth.

True'-pen'ny (-pĕn'ny), *n.* An honest fellow. *Shak. Bacon.*

Truf'fle (trụf'f'l *or* trŭf'f'l; 277), *n.* [OF. *trufle*, F. *truffe*; akin to Sp. *trufa*, *tartufo*; of uncertain origin; perhaps from L. *tuber* a tumor, knob, truffle. Cf. TUBER, TRIFLE.] Any one of several kinds of roundish, subterranean fungi, usually of a blackish color. The French truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*) and the English truffle (*T. æstivum*) are much esteemed as articles of food.

Truffle.

Truffle worm (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a fly of the genus *Leiodes*, injurious to truffles.

Truf'fled (-f'ld), *a.* Provided or cooked with truffles; stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffled* turkey.

Trug (trŭg), *n.* [Cf. TROUGH.] **1.** A trough, or tray. Specifically: (*a*) A hod for mortar. (*b*) An old measure of wheat equal to two thirds of a bushel. *Bailey.*

2. A concubine; a harlot. [*Obs.*] *Taylor* (1630).

Trug'ging-house' (-gĭng-hous'), *n.* [See TRUG, *n.*, 2.] A brothel. [*Obs.*] *Robert Greene.*

Tru'ism (trụ'ĭz'm), *n.* [From TRUE.] An undoubted or self-evident truth; a statement which is plainly true; a proposition needing no proof or argument; — opposed to *falsism.*

Trifling *truisms* clothed in great, swelling words. *J. P. Smith.*

Tru'is-mat'ic (-ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [*R.*]

Trull (trŭl), *n.* [G. *trolle*, *trulle*; cf. OD. *drol* a jester, Dan. *trold* an elf, imp, Sw. *troll* a goblin, Icel. *troll*, *tröll*, a giant, fiend, demon. Cf. DROLL, TROLL.] **1.** A drab; a strumpet; a harlot; a trollop. *Shak.*

2. A girl; a wench; a lass. [*Obs.*]

Trul'li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trullissatio*, from *trullissare* to trowel, to plaster, fr. *trulla* a trowel.] The act of laying on coats of plaster with a trowel.

Tru'ly (trụ'lў), *adv.* [From TRUE.] **1.** In a true manner; according to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to state things *truly*; the facts are *truly* represented.

I can not *truly* say how I came here. *Shak.*

2. Exactly; justly; precisely; accurately; as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence.

3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to a lover; the citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country. *Burke.*

4. Conformably to law; legally; legitimately.

His innocent babe [is] *truly* begotten. *Shak.*

5. In fact; in deed; in reality; in truth.

Beauty is excelled by manly grace
And wisdom, which alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* [OE. *trumpe*, *trompe*, F. *trompe*; probably fr. L. *triumphare* to triumph, to exult, hence, probably, to make a joyous sound or noise. See TRIUMPH, *v. i. & n.*, and cf. TROMBONE, TROMP, TRUMP at cards, TRUMPERY, TRUMPET, TRUNK a proboscis.] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or sound of a trumpet; — used chiefly in Scripture and poetry.

We shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 51, 52.

The wakeful *trump* of doom. *Milton.*

Trump, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *tromper*. See TRUMP a trumpet.] To blow a trumpet. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Matt.* vi. 2).

Trump, *n.* [A corruption of *triumph*, F. *triomphe*. See TRIUMPH, and cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** A winning card; one of a particular suit (usually determined by chance for each deal) any card of which takes any card of the other suits.

2. An old game with cards, nearly the same as whist; — called also *ruff.* *Decker.*

3. A good fellow; an excellent person. [*Slang*]

Alfred is a *trump*, I think you say. *Thackeray.*

To put to one's trumps, *or* **To put on one's trumps**, to force to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion.

But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy, which before they neither valued nor understood, it is a sign that fails not, they are then *put to their* last *trump.* *Milton.*

Put the housekeeper *to her trumps* to accommodate them. *W. Irving.*

Trump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUMPED (trŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led.

Trump, *v. t.* To play a trump card upon; to take with a trump card; as, she *trumped* the first trick.

Trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, in OF., to blow a trumpet, *se tromper de* to mock. See TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** To trick, or impose on; to deceive. [*Obs.*]

"To trick or *trump* mankind." *B. Jonson.*

2. To impose unfairly; to palm off.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us. *C. Leslie.*

To trump up, to devise; to collect with unfairness; to fabricate; as, *to trump up* a charge.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *tromperie* deceit, fr. *tromper* to deceive. See TRUMP to trick.] **1.** Deceit; fraud. [*Obs.*] *Grenewey.*

2. Something serving to deceive by false show or pretense; falsehood; deceit; worthless but showy matter; hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish.

The *trumpery* in my house, go bring it hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. *Shak.*

Upon the coming of Christ, very much, though not all, of this idolatrous *trumpery* and superstition was driven out of the world. *South.*

Trump'er-y, *a.* Worthless or deceptive in character. "A *trumpery* little ring." *Thackeray.*

Trump'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*. See TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of great antiquity, much used in war and military exercises, and of great value in the orchestra. It consists of a long metallic tube, curved (once or twice) into a convenient shape, and ending in a bell. Its scale in the lower octaves is limited to the first natural harmonics; but there are modern trumpets capable, by means of valves or pistons, of producing every tone within their compass, although at the expense of the true ringing quality of tone.

Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A trumpeter. *Clarendon.*

3. One who praises, or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. *Shak.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times . . . to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

4. (*Mach.*) A funnel, or short, flaring pipe, used as a guide or conductor, as for yarn in a knitting machine.

Ear trumpet. See under EAR. — **Sea trumpet** (*Bot.*), a great seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) of the Southern Ocean. It has a long, hollow stem, enlarging upwards, which may be made into a kind of trumpet, and is used for many purposes. — **Speaking trumpet**, an instrument for conveying articulate sounds with increased force. — **Trumpet animalcule** (*Zoöl.*), any infusorian belonging to Stentor and allied genera, in which the body is trumpet-shaped. See STENTOR. — **Trumpet ash** (*Bot.*), the trumpet creeper. [*Eng.*] — **Trumpet conch** (*Zoöl.*), a trumpet shell, or triton. — **Trumpet creeper** (*Bot.*), an American climbing plant (*Tecoma radicans*) bearing clusters of large red trumpet-shaped flowers; — called also *trumpet flower*, and in England *trumpet ash.* — **Trumpet fish.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bellows fish. (*b*) The fistularia. — **Trumpet flower.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The trumpet creeper; also, its blossom. (*b*) The trumpet honeysuckle. (*c*) A West Indian name for several plants with trumpet-shaped flowers. — **Trumpet fly** (*Zoöl.*), a botfly. — **Trumpet honeysuckle** (*Bot.*), a twining plant (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with red and yellow trumpet-shaped flowers; — called also *trumpet flower.* — **Trumpet leaf** (*Bot.*), a name of several plants of the genus *Sarracenia.* — **Trumpet major** (*Mil.*), the chief trumpeter of a band or regiment. — **Trumpet marine** (*Mus.*), a monochord, having a thick string, sounded with a bow, and stopped with the thumb so as to produce the harmonic tones; — said to be the oldest bowed instrument known, and in form the archetype of all others. It probably owes its name to "its external resemblance to the large speaking trumpet used on board Italian vessels, which is of the same length and tapering shape." *Grove.* — **Trumpet shell** (*Zoöl.*), any species of large marine univalve shells belonging to Triton and allied genera. See TRITON, 2. — **Trumpet tree.** (*Bot.*) See TRUMPETWOOD.

Trump'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUMPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUMPETING.] [Cf. F. *trompeter*.] To publish by, or as by, sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.

They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

Trump'et, *v. i.* To sound loudly, or with a tone like a trumpet; to utter a trumplike cry.

Trump'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

These men are good *trumpeters.* *Bacon.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of long-legged South American birds of the genus *Psophia*, especially *P. crepitans*, which is abundant, and often domesticated and kept with other poultry by the natives. They are allied to the cranes. So called from their loud cry. Called also *agami*, and *yakamik.* (*b*) A variety of the domestic pigeon. (*c*) An American swan (*Olor buccinator*) which has a very loud note.

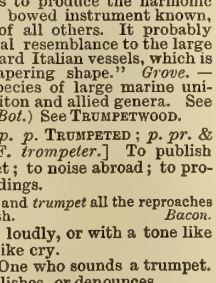

Golden-breasted Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*).

4. (*Zoöl.*) A large edible fish (*Latris hecateia*) of the family *Cirrhitidæ*, native of Tasmania and New Zealand. It sometimes weighs as much as fifty or sixty pounds, and is highly esteemed as a food fish.

Trump'et-ing, *n.* (*Mining*) A channel cut behind the brick lining of a shaft. *Raymond.*

Trump'ets (trŭmp'-ĕts), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Sarracenia flava*) with long, hollow leaves.

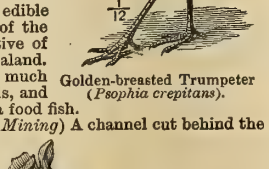

Trumpet-shaped Flower of Creeper.

Trump'et-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Tubular with one end dilated, as the flower of the trumpet creeper.

Trump'et-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a powerful, far-reaching voice or speech.

Trump'et-weed' (trŭmp'ĕt-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An herbaceous composite plant (*Eupatorium purpureum*), often having hollow stems, and bearing purplish flowers in small corymbed heads. (*b*) The sea trumpet.

Trump'et-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) of the Breadfruit family, having hollow stems, which are used for wind instruments; — called also *snakewood*, and *trumpet tree.*

Trum'pie (trŭm'pĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Richardson's skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

Trump'like' (trŭmp'līk'), *a.* Resembling a trumpet, esp. in sound; as, a *trumplike* voice. *Chapman.*

Trun'cal (trŭn'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the trunk, or body.

Trun'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUNCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUNCATING.] [L. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate, fr. *truncus* maimed, mutilated, cut short. See TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

Trun'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *truncatus*, p. p.] Appearing as if cut off at the tip; as, a *truncate* leaf or feather.

Truncate Leaflets.

Trun'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Cut off; cut short; maimed.

2. (*Min.*) Replaced, or cut off, by a plane, especially when equally inclined to the adjoining faces; as, a *truncated* edge.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Lacking the apex; — said of certain spiral shells in which the apex naturally drops off.

Truncated Shell (*Truncatella truncatula*). *a* Adult Shell; *b* Young Shell before Truncation.

Truncated cone *or* **pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, the plane being usually parallel to the base.

Truncated Cone.

Trun-ca'tion (trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* trŭn-), *n.* [L. *truncatio*.] **1.** The act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off.

2. The state of being truncated.

3. (*Min.*) The replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane, especially when the plane is equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

Truncation, 3.

Trŭnch (trŭnch), *n.* [See TRUNCHEON.] A stake; a small post. [*Obs.*]

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *tronchoun* the shaft of a broken spear, broken piece, OF. *tronchon*, *tronçon*, F. *tronçon*, fr. OF. & F. *tronc*, *tronche*, a piece of wood; cf. OF. *trons*, *tros*, *trois*; all perhaps from L. *thyrsus* a stalk, stem, staff. See THYRSUS, and cf. TROUNCE.] **1.** A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a shaft of a spear.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely struck. *Spenser.*

2. A baton, or military staff of command.

The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*

3. A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth. *Gardner.*

Trun'cheon, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shak.*

Trun'cheoned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a truncheon.

Trun'cheon-eer' (-shŭn-ēr' *or* -chŭn-ēr'), *n.* A person armed with a truncheon. [Written also *truncheoner.*]

‖ **Trun'cus** (trŭn'kŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The thorax of an insect. See TRUNK, *n.*, 5.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *tryndel* a little shield. See TREND, *v. i.*] **1.** A round body; a little wheel.

2. A kind of low-wheeled cart; a truck.

3. A motion as of something moving upon little wheels or rollers; a rolling motion.

4. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A lantern wheel. See under LANTERN. (*b*) One of the bars of a lantern wheel.

Trun'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUNDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUNDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To roll (a thing) on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun carriage.

2. To cause to roll or revolve; to roll along; as, to *trundle* a hoop or a ball. *R. A. Proctor.*

Trun'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To go or move on small wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll, or go by revolving, as a hoop.

Trun'dle-bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed that is moved on trundles, or little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed; also, sometimes, a similar bed without wheels. *Chapman.*

Trun'dle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Gearing*) One of the disks forming the ends of a lantern wheel or pinion.

2. The drumhead of a capstan; especially, the drumhead of the lower of two capstans on the same axis.

Trun'dle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A round or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail. *Shak.*

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* maimed, mutilated; perhaps akin to *torquere* to twist, wrench, and E. *torture.* *Trunk* in the sense of proboscis is fr. F. *trompe* (the same word as *trompe* a trumpet), but has been confused in English with *trunk* the stem of a tree (see TRUMP a trumpet). Cf. TRUNCATE.] **1.** The stem, or body, of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots: the main stem, without the branches; stock; stalk.

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon,
For, high from ground, the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

2. The body of an animal, apart from the head and limbs.

3. The main body of anything; as, the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.

4. (*Arch.*) That part of a pilaster which is between the base and the capital, corresponding to the shaft of a column.

5. (*Zoöl.*) That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and bears the wings and legs; the thorax; the truncus.

6. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The proboscis of an elephant. (*b*) The proboscis of an insect.

7. A long tube through which pellets of clay, peas, etc., are driven by the force of the breath.

He shot sugarplums at them out of a *trunk*. *Howell.*

8. A box or chest usually covered with leather, metal, or cloth, or sometimes made of leather, hide, or metal, for containing clothes or other goods; especially, one used to convey the effects of a traveler.

Locked up in chests and *trunks*. *Shak.*

9. (*Mining*) A flume or sluice in which ores are separated from the slimes in which they are contained.

10. (*Steam Engine*) A large pipe forming the piston rod of a steam engine, of sufficient diameter to allow one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank, and the other end to pass within the pipe directly to the piston, thus making the engine more compact.

11. A long, large box, pipe, or conductor, made of plank or metal plates, for various uses, as for conveying air to a mine or to a furnace, water to a mill, grain to an elevator, etc.

Trunk engine, a marine engine, the piston rod of which is a trunk. See **Trunk**, 10. — **Trunk hose**, large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees. — **Trunk line**, the main line of a railway, canal, or other route of conveyance. — **Trunk turtle** (*Zoöl.*), the leatherback.

Trunk (trŭnk), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *tronquer*. See **Truncate**.] **1.** To lop off; to curtail; to truncate; to maim. [*Obs.*]
"Out of the *trunked* stock." *Spenser.*

2. (*Mining*) To extract (ores) from the slimes in which they are contained, by means of a trunk. See **Trunk**, *n.*, 9. *Weale.*

Trunk'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The leatherback.

Trunked (trŭnkt), *a.* Having (such) a trunk.

Thickset with strong and well-*trunked* trees. *Howell.*

Trunk'fish' (trŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of plectognath fishes, belonging to the genus *Ostracion*, or the family *Ostraciontidæ*, having an angular body covered with a rigid integument consisting of bony scales. Some of the species are called also *coffer fish*, and *boxfish*.

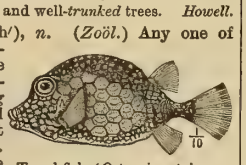

Trunkfish (*Ostracion trigueter*).

Trunk'ful (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* **Trunkfuls** (-fŭlz). As much as a trunk will hold; enough to fill a trunk.

Trunk'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work or devices suitable to be concealed; a secret stratagem. [*Obs.*]

Trun'nel (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A trundle. [*R.*]

Trun'nel, *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) See **Treenail**.

Trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn; 106), *n.* [OF. *trognon* the stock, stump, or trunk of a tree, F. *trognon* a core, stalk, fr. *tron* a trunk, stem. Cf. **Trunk**.] **1.** (*Gun.*) A cylindrical projection on each side of a piece, whether gun, mortar, or howitzer, serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. See *Illust.* of **Cannon**.

2. (*Steam Engine*) A gudgeon on each side of an oscillating steam cylinder, to support it. It is usually tubular, to convey steam.

Trunnion plate (*Gun.*), a plate in the carriage of a gun, mortar, or howitzer, which covers the upper part of the cheek, and forms a bearing under the trunnion. — **Trunnion ring** (*Gun.*), a ring on a cannon next before the trunnions. [*R.*]

Trun'nioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Provided with trunnions; as, the *trunnioned* cylinder of an oscillating steam engine.

Tru'sion (tro͞o'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *trudere*, *trusum*, to thrust, shove: cf. F. *trusion*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

Truss (trŭs), *n.* [OE. *trusse*, F. *trousse*, OF. also *tourse*; perhaps fr. L. *thyrsus* stalk, stem. Cf. **Thyrsus**, **Torso**, **Trousers**, **Trousseau**.] **1.** A bundle; a package; as, a *truss* of hay or straw; a *truss* of grass. *Fabyan.*

Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back. *Spenser.*

☞ A *truss* of hay in England is 56 lbs. of old and 60 lbs. of new hay; a *truss* of straw is 36 lbs.

2. A padded jacket or dress worn under armor, to protect the body from the effects of friction; also, a part of a woman's dress; a stomacher. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms. *Drayton.*

3. (*Surg.*) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.

4. (*Bot.*) A tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk, or stem, of certain plants.

5. (*Naut.*) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast.

6. (*Arch. & Engin.*) An assemblage of members of wood or metal, supported at two points, and arranged to transmit pressure vertically to those points, with the least possible strain across the length of any member. Architectural trusses when left visible, as in open timber roofs, often contain members not needed for construction, or are built with greater massiveness than is requisite, or are composed in unscientific ways in accordance with the exigencies of style.

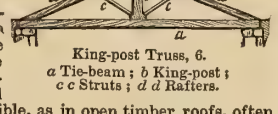

King-post Truss, 6.
a Tie-beam; *b* King-post; *c c* Struts; *d d* Rafters.

Truss rod, a rod which forms the tension member of a trussed beam, or a tie rod in a truss.

Truss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Trussed** (trŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Trussing**.] [F. *trousser*. See **Truss**, *n.*] **1.** To bind or pack close; to make into a truss. *Shak.*

It [his hood] was *trussed* up in his wallet. *Chaucer.*

2. To take fast hold of; to seize and hold firmly; to pounce upon. [*Obs.*]

Who *trussing* me as eagle doth his prey. *Spenser.*

3. To strengthen or stiffen, as a beam or girder, by means of a brace or braces.

4. To skewer; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it.

5. To execute by hanging; to hang; — usually with *up*. [*Slang*] *Sir W. Scott.*

To truss a person *or* **one's self**, to adjust and fasten the clothing of; especially, to draw tight and tie the laces of garments. [*Obs.*] "Enter Honeysuckle, in his nightcap, *trussing* himself." *J. Webster* (1607). — **To truss up**, to strain; to make close or tight. — **Trussed beam**, a beam which is stiffened by a system of braces constituting a truss of which the beam is a chord.

Truss'ing (trŭs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) The timbers, etc., which form a truss, taken collectively. *Weale.*

2. (*Arch. & Engin.*) The art of stiffening or bracing a set of timbers, or the like, by putting in struts, ties, etc., till it has something of the character of a truss.

3. The act of a hawk, or other bird of prey, in seizing its quarry, and soaring with it into the air. [*Obs.*]

Trust (trŭst), *n.* [OE. *trust*, *trost*, Icel. *traust* confidence, security; akin to Dan. & Sw. *tröst* comfort, consolation, G. *trost*, Goth. *trausti* a convention, covenant, and E. *true*. See **True**, and cf. **Tryst**.] **1.** Assured resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle, of another person; confidence; reliance. "O ever-failing *trust* in mortal strength!" *Milton.*

Most take things upon *trust*. *Locke.*

2. Credit given; especially, delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment; exchange without immediate receipt of an equivalent; as, to sell or buy goods on *trust*.

3. Assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; hope; belief. "Such *trust* have we through Christ." 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. That which is committed or intrusted to one; something received in confidence; charge; deposit.

5. The condition or obligation of one to whom anything is confided; responsible charge or office.

[I] serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

6. That upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance; hope.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. *Ps.* lxxi. 5.

7. (*Law*) An estate devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will, or for the benefit, of another; an estate held for the use of another; a confidence respecting property reposed in one person, who is termed the *trustee*, for the benefit of another, who is called the *cestui que trust*.

8. An organization formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc.; as, a sugar *trust*. [*Cant*]

Syn. — Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation.

Trust deed (*Law*), a deed conveying property to a trustee, for some specific use.

Trust, *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

Trust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Trusted**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Trusting**.] [OE. *trusten*, *trosten*. See **Trust**, *n.*] **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on, to confide, or repose faith, in; as, we can not *trust* those who have deceived us.

I will never *trust* his word after. *Shak.*
He that *trusts* every one without reserve will at last be deceived. *Johnson.*

2. To give credence to; to believe; to credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

3. To hope confidently; to believe; — usually with a phrase or infinitive clause as the object.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John* 12.
We *trust* we have a good conscience. *Heb.* xiii. 18.

4. To show confidence in a person by intrusting (him) with something.

Whom, with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To commit, as to one's care; to intrust.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

6. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment; as, merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods.

7. To risk; to venture confidently.

[Beguiled] by thee
To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

Trust, *v. i.* **1.** To have trust; to be credulous; to be won to confidence; to confide.

More to know could not be more to *trust*. *Shak.*

2. To be confident, as of something future; to hope.

I will *trust* and not be afraid. *Isa.* xii. 2.

3. To sell or deliver anything in reliance upon a promise of payment; to give credit.

It is happier sometimes to be cheated than not to *trust*. *Johnson.*

To trust in, To trust on, to place confidence in; to rely on; to depend. "*Trust in* the Lord, and do good." *Ps.* xxxvii. 3. "A priest . . . *on* whom we *trust*." *Chaucer.*

Her widening streets *on* new foundations *trust*. *Dryden.*

— **To trust to** *or* **unto**, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.

They *trusted unto* the liers in wait. *Judges* xx. 36.

Trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals, or for public uses; one who is intrusted with property for the benefit of another; also, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process.

Trustee process (*Law*), a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits, in the hands of a third person; — called, in some States, the *process of foreign attachment*, *garnishment*, or *factorizing process*. [*U. S.*]

Trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *v. t.* **1.** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee; as, to *trustee* an estate.

2. (*Law*) To attach (a debtor's wages, credits, or property in the hands of a third person) in the interest of the creditor. [*U. S.*]

Trus-tee'ship, *n.* The office or duty of a trustee.

Trust'er (trŭst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trusts, or credits.

2. (*Scots Law*) One who makes a trust; — the correlative of *trustee*.

Trust'ful (trŭst'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of trust; trusting.

2. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty; trustworthy. — **Trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Trust'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a trusty manner.

Trust'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being trusty.

Trust'ing, *a.* Having or exercising trust; confiding; unsuspecting; trustful. — **Trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Trust'less, *a.* That may not be trusted; not worthy of trust; unfaithful. — **Trust'less-ness**, *n.*

Trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thў), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. — **Trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Trust'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* **Trustier** (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* **Trustiest**.] **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable.

Your *trusty* and most valiant servitor. *Shak.*

2. Hence, not liable to fail; strong; firm.

His *trusty* sword he calléd to his aid. *Spenser.*

3. Involving trust; as, a *trusty* business. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Truth (tro͞oth), *n.*; *pl.* **Truths** (tro͞oths). [OE. *treuthe*, *trouthe*, *treowþe*, AS. *treówð*. See **True**; cf. **Troth**, **Betroth**.] **1.** The quality or state of being true; as: —

(*a*) Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be.

(*b*) Conformity to rule; exactness; close correspondence with an example, mood, object of imitation, or the like.

Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the ironwork. *Mortimer.*

(*c*) Fidelity; constancy; steadfastness; faithfulness.

Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison *truth*. *Coleridge.*

(*d*) The practice of speaking what is true; freedom from falsehood; veracity.

If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

2. That which is true or certain concerning any matter or subject, or generally on all subjects; real state of things; fact; verity; reality.

Speak ye every man the *truth* to his neighbor. *Zech.* viii. 16.
I long to know the *truth* hereof at large. *Shak.*
The *truth* depends on, or is only arrived at by, a legitimate deduction from all the facts which are truly material. *Coleridge.*

3. A true thing; a verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like; as, the great *truths* of morals.

Even so our boasting . . . is found a *truth*. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

4. Righteousness; true religion.

Grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ. *John* i. 17.
Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is *truth*. *John* xvii. 17.

In truth, in reality; in fact. — **Of a truth**, in reality; certainly. — **To do truth**, to practice what God commands.

He that *doeth truth* cometh to the light. *John* iii. 21.

Truth, *v. t.* To assert as true; to declare. [*R.*]

Had they [the ancients] dreamt this, they would have *truthed* it heaven. *Ford.*

Truth'ful (trooth'fŭl), *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable. — **Truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Truth'less, *a.* Devoid of truth; dishonest; spurious; faithless. — **Truth'less-ness**, *n.*

Truth'-lov'er (-lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves the truth.

Truth-lover was our England's Alfred named. *Tennyson.*

Truth'ness, *n.* Truth. [*Obs. & R.*] *Marston.*

Truth'-tell'er (-tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named. *Tennyson.*

Truth'y (-ў), *a.* Truthful; likely; probable. [*R.*]
"A more *truthy* import." *W. G. Palgrave.*

Tru'ti-na'tion (tro͞o'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trutinari* to weigh, from *trutina* a balance. See **Trone** a steelyard.] The act of weighing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Trut-ta'ceous (trŭt-tā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *trutta* a trout, L. *tructa*. See **Trout**.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a trout; as, fish of the *truttaceous* kind.

Try (trī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Tried** (trīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Trying**.] [OE. *trien* to select, pick out, F. *trier* to cull, to pick out, LL. *tritare* to triturate (hence the sense of, to thresh, to separate the grain from the straw, to select), L. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, bruise, grind, thresh. See **Trite**.] **1.** To divide or separate, as one sort from another; to winnow; to sift; to pick out; — frequently followed by *out*; as, to *try* out the wild corn from the good. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc. *Shak.*

The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. *Ps.* xii. 6.
For thou, O God, hast proved us: thou hast *tried* us, as silver is *tried*. *Ps.* lxvi. 10.

3. To prove by experiment; to apply a test to, for the purpose of determining the quality; to examine; to prove; to test; as, to *try* weights or measures by a standard; to *try* a man's opinions.

Let the end *try* the man. *Shak.*

4. To subject to severe trial; to put to the test; to cause suffering or trouble to.

Thus far to *try* thee, Adam, I was pleased. *Milton.*

5. To experiment with; to test by use; as, to *try* a remedy for disease; to *try* a horse.

Come, *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*
To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*. *Swift.*

6. To strain; to subject to excessive tests; as, the light *tries* his eyes; repeated disappointments *try* one's patience.

7. (*Law*) To examine or investigate judicially; to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law; as, to *try* a cause, or a criminal.

8. To settle; to decide; to determine; specifically, to decide by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* rival claims by a duel; to *try* conclusions.

Left I the court, to see this quarrel *tried*. *Shak.*

9. To experience; to have or gain knowledge of by experience. *Milton.*

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

10. To essay; to attempt; to endeavor.

Let us *try* . . . to found a path. *Milton.*

To try on. (*a*) To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. (*b*) To attempt; to undertake. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Syn. — To attempt; endeavor; strive; aim; examine. — TRY, ATTEMPT. To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific, term. When we *try*, we are usually uncertain as to success; when we *attempt*, we have always some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial*, but we rarely *attempt* anything without a desire to succeed.

He first deceased; she for a little *tried*
To live without him; liked it not, and died. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Alack, I am afraid they have awaked,
And 't is not done. The *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shak.*

Try (trī), *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort or an attempt; as, you must *try* hard if you wish to learn.

2. To do; to fare; as, how do you *try*? [*Prov. Eng.*]

Try, *n.* **1.** A screen, or sieve, for grain. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Holland.*

2. Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends. *Shak.*

Try cock, a gauge cock. See under GAUGE.

Try, *a.* [Cf. TRY, *v. t.*] Refined; select; excellent; choice. [*Obs.*] "Sugar that is *try*." *Chaucer.*

‖ **Try'gon** (trī'gŏn), *n.* [L., a sting ray, from Gr. τρυγών a kind of fish with a prickle in the tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large sting rays belonging to *Trygon* and allied genera.

Try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive; as, a *trying* occasion or position.

Tryp'sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. τρῖψις a rubbing, fr. τρίβειν to rub, grind. So called because it causes proteid matter to break up or to fall apart.] (*Physiol.*) A proteolytic ferment, or enzyme, present in the pancreatic juice. Unlike the pepsin of the gastric juice, it acts in a neutral or alkaline fluid, and not only converts the albuminous matter of the food into soluble peptones, but also, in part, into leucin and tyrosin.

Tryp-sin'o-gen (trĭp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Trypsin* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) The antecedent of trypsin, a substance which is contained in the cells of the pancreas and gives rise to the trypsin.

Tryp'tic (trĭp'tĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to trypsin or to its action; produced by trypsin; as, *tryptic* digestion.

Tryp'tone (-tōn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) The peptone formed by pancreatic digestion; — so called because it is formed through the agency of the ferment *trypsin*.

Try'sail (trī'sāl; *among sailors*, trī's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, and hoisted on a lower mast or on a small mast, called the *trysail mast*, close abaft a lower mast; — used chiefly as a storm sail. Called also *spencer*. *Totten.*

Try'–square' (trī'skwâr'), *n.* An instrument used by carpenters, joiners, etc., for laying off right angles, and testing whether work is square.

Tryst (trĭst; *Scot.* trīst), *n.* [OE. *trist*, *tryst*, a variant of *trust*; cf. Icel. *treysta* to make trusty, fr. *traust* confidence, security. See TRUST, *n.*] **1.** Trust. [*Obs.*]

2. An appointment to meet; also, an appointed place or time of meeting; as, to keep *tryst*; to break *tryst*. [*Scot.* or *Poetic*]

To bide tryst, to wait, at the appointed time, for one with whom a tryst or engagement is made; to keep an engagement or appointment.

The tenderest-hearted maid
That ever *bided tryst* at village stile. *Tennyson.*

Tryst, *v. t.* [OE. *tristen*, *trysten*. See TRYST, *n.*] **1.** To trust. [*Obs.*]

2. To agree with to meet at a certain place; to make an appointment with. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Tryst, *v. i.* To mutually agree to meet at a certain place. [*Scot.*]

Tryst'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an appointment, or tryst; one who meets with another.

Tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; a tryst.

Trysting day, an arranged day of meeting or assembling, as of soldiers, friends, and the like.

And named a *trysting day*,
And bade his messengers ride forth
East and west and south and north,
To summon his array. *Macaulay.*

— **Trysting place,** a place designated for the assembling of soldiers, the meeting of parties for an interview, or the like; a rendezvous. *Byron.*

Tsar (tsär), *n.* The title of the emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

Tsa-ri'na (tsä-rē'ná), } *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa*. Cf. CZA-
Tsa-rit'sa (tsä-rēt'sá), } RINA.] The title of the empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

‖ **Tschak-meck'** (chăk-mĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chameck.

‖ **Tsche'go** (chā'gō), *n.* [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee, and by some considered only a variety of the chimpanzee. It is noted for building large, umbrella-shaped nests in trees. Called also *tscheigo*, *tschiego*, *nschego*, *nscheigo*.

Tse'be (tsē'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The springbok.

Tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A venomous two-winged African fly (*Glossina morsitans*) whose bite is very poisonous, and even fatal, to horses and cattle, but harmless to men. It renders extensive districts in which it abounds uninhabitable during certain seasons of the year. [Written also *tzetze*, and *tsetze*.]

Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*). *a* Adult Fly; *b* Mouth Parts, much enlarged.

T' square' (tē' skwâr'). See under T.

Tu'a-te'ra (tōō'á-tā'rá), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HATTERIA.

Tub (tŭb), *n.* [OE. *tubbe*; of Dutch or Low German origin; cf. LG. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe*.] **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin, usually with but one head, — used for various purposes.

2. The amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity; as, a *tub* of butter; a *tub* of camphor, which is about 1 cwt., etc.

3. Any structure shaped like a tub: as, a certain old form of pulpit; a short, broad boat, etc.; — often used jocosely or opprobriously.

All being took up and busied, some in pulpits and some in *tubs*, in the grand work of preaching and holding forth. *South.*

4. A sweating in a tub; a tub fast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. A small cask; as, a *tub* of gin.

6. A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft; — so called by miners.

Tub fast, an old mode of treatment for the venereal disease, by sweating in a close place, or tub, and fasting. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Tub wheel,** a horizontal water wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, to the circumference of which spiral vanes or floats, placed radially, are attached, turned by the impact of one or more streams of water, conducted so as to strike against the floats in the direction of a tangent to the cylinder.

Tub Wheel.

Tub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUBBED (tŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUBBING.] To plant or set in a tub; as, to *tub* a plant.

Tub, *v. i.* To make use of a bathing tub; to lie or be in a bath; to bathe. [*Colloq.*]

Don't we all *tub* in England? *London Spectator.*

Tu'ba (tū'bá), *n.* [L., trumpet.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) An ancient trumpet. (*b*) A sax-tuba. See SAX-TUBA.

Tub'al (tūb'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tube; specifically, of or pertaining to one of the Fallopian tubes; as, *tubal* pregnancy.

Tub'bing (tŭb'bĭng), *n.* **1.** The forming of a tub; also, collectively, materials for tubs.

2. A lining of timber or metal around the shaft of a mine; especially, a series of cast-iron cylinders bolted together, used to enable those who sink a shaft to penetrate quicksand, water, etc., with safety.

Tub'by (-bў), *a.* Resembling a tub; specifically, sounding dull and without resonance, like a tub; wanting elasticity or freedom of sound; as, a *tubby* violin.

Tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus*; akin to *tuba* a trumpet: cf. F. *tube*.] **1.** A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes; a pipe.

2. A telescope. "Glazed optic *tube*." *Milton.*

3. A vessel in animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.

4. (*Bot.*) The narrow, hollow part of a gamopetalous corolla.

5. (*Gun.*) A priming tube, or friction primer. See under PRIMING, and FRICTION.

6. (*Steam Boilers*) A small pipe forming part of the boiler, containing water and surrounded by flame or hot gases, or else surrounded by water and forming a flue for the gases to pass through.

7. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A more or less cylindrical, and often spiral, case secreted or constructed by many annelids, crustaceans, insects, and other animals, for protection or concealment. See *Illust.* of TUBEWORM. (*b*) One of the siphons of a bivalve mollusk.

Capillary tube, a tube of very fine bore. See CAPILLARY. — **Fire tube** (*Steam Boilers*), a tube which forms a flue. — **Tube coral.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as TUBIPORE. — **Tube foot** (*Zoöl.*), one of the ambulacral suckers of an echinoderm. — **Tube plate,** *or* **Tube sheet** (*Steam Boilers*), a flue plate. See under FLUE. — **Tube pouch** (*Mil.*), a pouch containing priming tubes. — **Tube spinner** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various species of spiders that construct tubelike webs. They belong to *Tegenaria*, *Agelena*, and allied genera. — **Water tube** (*Steam Boilers*), a tube containing water and surrounded by flame or hot gases.

Tube, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUBED (tūbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUBING.] To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a well.

Tube'form (-fôrm), *a.* In the form of a tube; tubular; tubiform.

Tube'–nosed' (tūb'nōzd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the nostrils prolonged in the form of horny tubes along the sides of the beak; — said of certain sea birds. (*b*) Belonging to the Tubinares.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob; probably akin to *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrowroot; a thickened rootstock. See *Illust.* of TUBEROUS. (*b*) A genus of fungi. See TRUFFLE.

2. (*Anat.*) A tuberosity; a tubercle.

Tu'ber-cle (tū'bẽr-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*: cf. F. *tubercule*, OF. also *tubercle*. See TUBER.]

1. A small knoblike prominence or excrescence, whether natural or morbid; as, a *tubercle* on a plant; a *tubercle* on a bone; the *tubercles* appearing on the body in leprosy.

2. (*Med.*) A small mass or aggregation of morbid matter; especially, the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis. This is composed of a hard, grayish, or yellowish, translucent or opaque matter, which gradually softens, and excites suppuration in its vicinity. It is most frequently found in the lungs, causing consumption.

Tubercle bacillus (*Med.*), a minute vegetable organism (*Bacillus tuberculosis*) discovered by Koch, a German physician, in the sputum of consumptive patients and in tuberculous tissue, and believed to be the exciting cause of tubercles and tuberculosis.

Tu'ber-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having, or affected with, tubercles; tuberculate; as, a *tubercled* lung or stalk.

Tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Having tubercles; affected with tubercles; tubercled; tuberculate.

2. Like a tubercle; as, a *tubercular* excrescence.

3. (*Med.*) Characterized by the development of tubercles; as, *tubercular* diathesis.

Tu-ber'cu-late (-kū-lāt), } *a.* [NL. *tuberculatus*:
Tu-ber'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } cf. F. *tuberculé*.] Tubercled; tubercular.

Tu-ber'cu-lin (tū-bẽr'kū-lĭn), *n.* [See TUBERCLE.] A fluid containing the products formed by the growth of the tubercle bacillus in a suitable culture medium.

Tu-ber'cu-li-za'tion (-kū-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The development of tubercles; the condition of one who is affected with tubercles.

Tu-ber'cu-lose' (tū-bẽr'kū-lōs'), } *a.* Having tuber-
Tu-ber'cu-lous (tū-bẽr'kū-lŭs), } cles; affected with, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular.

‖ **Tu-ber'cu-lo'sis** (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease characterized by the production of tubercles in the internal organs, and especially in the lungs, where it constitutes the most common variety of pulmonary consumption.

‖ **Tu-ber'cu-lum** (tū-bẽr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TUBERCULA (-la). [L., dim. of *tuber* a swelling.] (*Zoöl.*) A tubercle.

Tu'ber-if'er-ous (tū'bẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tuber* + *-ferous.*] Producing or bearing tubers.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōs'; 277), *n.* [Cf. G. *tuberose*, F. *tubéreuse*, NL. *Polianthes tuberosa*. See TUBEROUS.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*) with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower. It is much cultivated for its beautiful and fragrant white blossoms.

Tu'ber-ose' (tū'bẽr-ōs'), *a.* Tuberous.

Tu'ber-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* TUBEROSITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *tubérosité*.] **1.** The state of being tuberous.

2. An obtuse or knoblike prominence; a protuberance.

Tu'ber-ous (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus*: cf. F. *tubéreux*. See TUBER, and cf. also TUBEROSE.]

1. Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed.

2. (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or bearing, tubers; resembling a tuber. — **Tu'ber-ous-ness,** *n.*

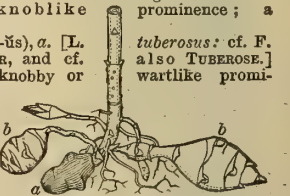

Tuberous Plant. Base of Stem of Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). *a* Old Tuber from which the Plant has grown; *b b* Growing Tubers.

Tube'–shell' (tūb'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bivalve mollusk which secretes a shelly tube around its siphon, as the watering-pot shell.

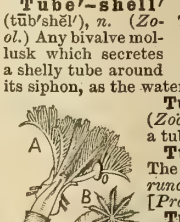

Tubeworm.
A *Spirorbis lucidus*; *o* Operculum. B *S. Stimpsonii*; *o* Operculum.

Tube'worm' (tūb'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any annelid which constructs a tube; one of the Tubicolæ.

Tub'fish' (tŭb'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). See *Illust.* under GURNARD. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tub'ful (tŭb'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TUBFULS (-fụlz). As much as a tub will hold; enough to fill a tub.

Tu-bic'i-nate (tū-bĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tubicen* a trumpeter.] To blow a trumpet.

‖ **Tu-bic'o-læ** (tū-bĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *tubus* a tube + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of annelids including those which construct, and habitually live in, tubes. The head or anterior segments usually bear gills and cirri. Called also *Sedentaria*, and *Capitibranchiata*. See SERPULA, and SABELLA.

Tu-bic'o-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Tubicolous.

Tu'bi-cole (tū'bĭ-kōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tubicolæ.

Tu-bic'o-lous (tū-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [See TUBICOLÆ.] (*Zoöl.*) Inhabiting a tube; as, *tubicolous* worms.

Tu'bi-corn (tū'bĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *tubus* tube + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *tubicorne*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any ruminant having horns composed of a bony axis covered with a horny sheath; a hollow-horned ruminant.

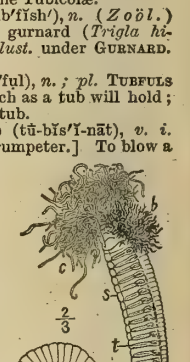

One of the Tubicolæ (*Amphitrite ornata*). *b* Branchiæ; *c* Cirri; *s* Ventral Shields; *t* Tori.

Tu'bi-corn'ous (-kôrn'ŭs), *a.* Having hollow horns.

Tu'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubeform. "*Tubiform* cells." *Carpenter.*

Tu'bi-na'res (tū'bĭ-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tubus* tube + *nares* the nostrils.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of sea birds

comprising the petrels, shearwaters, albatrosses, haggdons, and allied birds having tubular horny nostrils.

Tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of making tubes.

2. A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing*.

‖ **Tu-bip'o-ra** (tū-bĭp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *tubus* tube + *porus* passage, pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of halcyonoids in which the skeleton, or coral (called *organ-pipe coral*), consists of a mass of parallel cylindrical tubes united at intervals by transverse plates. These corals are usually red or purple and form large masses. They are natives of the tropical parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Tubipora (*T. musica*).

Tu'bi-pore (tū'bĭ-pōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubipore*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus Tubipora.

Tu'bi-po-rite (-pō-rīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) Any fossil coral of the genus *Syringopora* consisting of a cluster of upright tubes united together by small transverse tubules.

Tu'bi-valve (-vălv), *n.* [See TUBE, VALVE.] (*Zoöl.*) A shell or tube formed by an annelid, as a serpula.

Tub'man (tŭb'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* TUBMEN (-mĕn). (*Eng. Law.*) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer. Cf. POSTMAN, 2.

Tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube, or pipe. See TUBE.] Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. Also, containing, or provided with, tubes.

Tubular boiler. See under BOILER. — **Tubular breathing** (*Med.*), a variety of respiratory sound, heard on auscultation over the lungs in certain cases of disease, resembling that produced by the air passing through the trachea. — **Tubular bridge**, a bridge in the form of a hollow trunk or tube, made of iron plates riveted together, as the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, Canada, and the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits. — **Tubular girder**, a plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them.

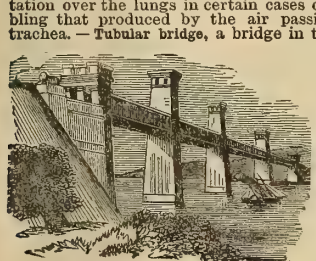

Britannia Tubular Bridge.

‖ **Tu'bu-la'ri-a** (tū'bū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hydroids having large, naked, flowerlike hydranths at the summits of long, slender, usually simple, stems. The gonophores are small, and form clusters at the bases of the outer tentacles.

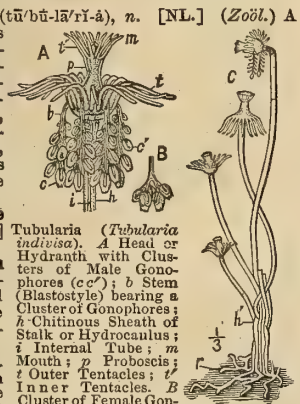

Tubularia (*Tubularia indivisa*). *A* Head or Hydranth with Clusters of Male Gonophores (*c c'*); *b* Stem (Blastostyle) bearing a Cluster of Gonophores; *h* Chitinous Sheath of Stalk or Hydrocaulus; *i* Internal Tube; *m* Mouth; *p* Proboscis; *t* Outer Tentacles; *t'* Inner Tentacles. *B* Cluster of Female Gonophores. *C* A group of several Individuals of the same Species, with their Hydrocauli adhering together at *h'*; *r* Hydrorhiza.

‖ **Tu'bu-la'ri-æ** (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See TUBULARIDA.

Tu'bu-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any hydroid belonging to the suborder Tubularida.

☞ These hydroids usually form tufts of delicate tubes, and both gonophores and hydranths are naked. The gonophores of many of the species become free jellyfishes; those of other species remain permanently attached as medusoid buds or sporosacs. See *Illust.* under GONOSOME, and GYMNOBLASTEA.

Tu'bu-la'ri-an, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the tubularians.

‖ **Tu'bu-lar'i-da** (-lăr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Hydroidea; the tubularians; — called also *Athecata*, *Gymnoblastea*, and *Tubulariæ*.

Tu'bu-late (tū'bū-lāt), *a.* [L. *tubulatus*. See TUBULAR.] Tubular; tubulated; tubulous.

Tu'bu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Made in the form of a small tube; provided with a tube, or elongated opening.

Tubulated bottle *or* **retort** (*Chem.*), a bottle or retort having a stoppered opening for the introduction or removal of materials.

Tu'bu-la'tion (tū'bū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of shaping or making a tube, or of providing with a tube; also, a tube or tubulure; as, the *tubulation* of a retort.

Tu'bu-la'ture (-lā'tūr; 135), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tubulure.

Tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. *tubule*, or L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube, a pipe.] **1.** A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

2. (*Anat.*) A minute tube lined with glandular epithelium; as, the uriniferous *tubules* of the kidney.

Tu'bu-li-bran'chi-an (tū'bū-lĭ-brăn'kĭ-ȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tubulibranchiata.

‖ **Tu'bu-li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *tubulus* a little tube + *branchia* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of gastropod mollusks having a tubular shell. Vermetus is an example.

Tu'bu-li-cole' (tū'bū-lĭ-kōl' or tū-bū'-), *n.* [L. *tubulus* little tube + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Any hydroid which has tubular chitinous stems.

Tu'bu-li-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*Tubule* + *dentate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having teeth traversed by canals; — said of certain edentates.

Tu'bu-li-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *tubuliforme*.] Having the form of a small tube.

Tu'bu-li-pore' (-pōr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Bryozoa belonging to *Tubulipora* and allied genera, having tubular calcareous calicles.

Tubulipore (*Tubulipora serpens*).

Tu'bu-lose' (tū'bū-lōs'), **Tu'bu-lous** (tū'bū-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tubuleux*. See TUBULE.] **1.** Resembling, or in the form of, a tube; longitudinally hollow; specifically (*Bot.*), having a hollow cylindrical corolla, often expanded or toothed at the border; as, a *tubulose* flower.

2. Containing, or consisting of, small tubes; specifically (*Bot.*), composed wholly of tubulous florets; as, a *tubulous* compound flower.

Tubulous boiler, a steam boiler composed chiefly of tubes containing water and surrounded by flame and hot gases; — sometimes distinguished from *tubular boiler*.

Tu'bu-lure (-lūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubulure*.] (*Chem.*) A short tubular opening at the top of a retort, or at the top or side of a bottle; a tubulation.

Tu-can' (tōō-kän'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Mexican pocket gopher (*Geomys Mexicanus*). It resembles the common pocket gopher of the Western United States, but is larger. Called also *tugan*, and *tuza*.

Tu'cet (tū'sĕt), *n.* See TUCKET, a steak. [*Obs.*]

Tuch (tŭch), *n.* [See TOUCHSTONE.] A dark-colored kind of marble; touchstone. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc*; cf. It. *stocco*; both of German origin, and akin to E. *stock*. See STOCK.] A long, narrow sword; a rapier. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

He wore large hose, and a *tuck*, as it was then called, or rapier, of tremendous length. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tuck, *n.* [Cf. TOCSIN.] The beat of a drum. [*Scot.*]

Tuck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUCKED (tŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUCKING.] [OE. *tukken*, LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up, entice; akin to OD. *tocken* to entice, G. *zucken* to draw with a short and quick motion, and E. *tug*. See TUG.] **1.** To draw up; to shorten; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; as, to *tuck* the bedclothes in; to *tuck* up one's sleeves.

2. To make a tuck or tucks in; as, to *tuck* a dress.

3. To inclose; to put within; to press into a close place; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed; to *tuck* a book under one's arm, or into a pocket.

4. [Perhaps originally, to strike, beat: cf. F. *toquer* to touch. Cf. TOCSIN.] To full, as cloth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tuck, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together. [*Obs.*]

Tuck, *n.* **1.** A horizontal sewed fold, such as is made in a garment, to shorten it; a plait.

2. A small net used for taking fish from a larger one; — called also *tuck-net*.

3. A pull; a lugging. [*Obs.*] See TUG. *Life of A. Wood.*

4. (*Naut.*) The part of a vessel where the ends of the bottom planks meet under the stern.

5. Food; pastry; sweetmeats. [*Slang*] *T. Hughes.*

Tuck'a-hoe (-ȧ-hō), *n.* [North American Indian, bread.] (*Bot.*) A curious vegetable production of the Southern Atlantic United States, growing under ground like a truffle and often attaining immense size. The real nature is unknown. Called also *Indian bread*, and *Indian loaf*.

Tuck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tucks; specifically, an instrument with which tucks are made.

2. A narrow piece of linen or the like, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck, forming a part of a woman's dress in the 17th century and later.

3. [See TUCK, *v. t.*, 4.] A fuller. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; to weary; — usually with *out*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Tuck'et (-ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOCCATA, TOUCH.] A slight flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [*Obs.*]

Tucket sonance, the sound of the tucket. [*Obs.*]

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucket sonance* and the note to mount. *Shak.*

Tuck'et, *n.* [Cf. It. *tocchetto* a ragout of fish, meat, fr. *tocco* a bit, morsel, LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy.] A steak; a collop. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Tuck'-net' (-nĕt'), *n.* See TUCK, *n.*, 2.

‖ **Tu'cum** (tū'kŭm), *n.* [So called by the Indians of Brazil.] A fine, strong fiber obtained from the young leaves of a Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), used for cordage, bowstrings, etc.; also, the plant yielding this fiber. Called also *tecum*, and *tecum fiber*.

‖ **Tu-cu'ma** (tū-kū'mȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum Tucuma*) which furnishes an edible fruit.

Tu'dor (tū'dẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a royal line of England, descended from Owen *Tudor* of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first reigning Tudor was Henry VII.; the last, Elizabeth.

Tudor style (*Arch.*), the latest development of Gothic architecture in England, under the Tudors, characterized by flat four-centered arches, shallow moldings, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.

Tu'e (tū'ē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The parson bird.

Tue'fall (tū'fąl), *n.* (*Arch.*) See TO-FALL. [*Eng.*]

Tue'-i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* See TUYÈRE.

Tue'-i'rons, *n. pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tues'day (tūz'dā; 48), *n.* [OE. *Tewesday*, AS. *Tives dæg* the day of *Tiw* the god of war; akin to OHG. *Zio*. Icel. *Týr*, L. *Jupiter*, Gr. Ζεύς; cf. OHG. *Ziostac* Tuesday, G. *Dienstag*, Icel. *Týsdagr*. √244. See DEITY, DAY, and cf. JOVIAL.] The third day of the week, following Monday and preceding Wednesday.

Tu'et (tū'ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tu'fa (tū'fȧ *or* tōō'fȧ), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus*, *tophus*. Cf. TOFUS, TOPH, and TOPHIN.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous; — called also *calcareous tufa*. (*b*) A friable volcanic rock or conglomerate, formed of consolidated cinders, or scoria.

Tu-fa'ceous (tū-fā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. It. *tufaceo*, L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*. See TUFA.] (*Min.*) Pertaining to tufa; consisting of, or resembling, tufa.

Tuff (tŭf), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TUFA.

Tuf-foon' (tŭf-fōōn'), *n.* See TYPHOON. [*R.*]

Tuft (tŭft), *n.* [Prov. E. *tuff*, F. *touffe*; of German origin; cf. G. *zopf* a weft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree. See TOP summit.] **1.** A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch; a waving or bending and spreading cluster; as, a *tuft* of flowers or feathers.

2. A cluster; a clump; as, a *tuft* of plants.

Under a *tuft* of shade. *Milton.*
Green lake, and cedar *tuft*, and spicy glade. *Keble.*

3. A nobleman, or person of quality, especially in the English universities; — so called from the tuft, or gold tassel, on the cap worn by them. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Several young *tufts*, and others of the faster men. *T. Hughes.*

Tuft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUFTING.] **1.** To separate into tufts.

2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

Tuft, *v. i.* To grow in, or form, a tuft or tufts.

Tuf-taf'fe-ta (tŭf-tăf'fē-tȧ), *n.* A silk fabric formerly in use, having a nap or pile. [Written also *tuft-taffeta*.]

Tuft'ed (tŭft'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Adorned with a tuft; as, the *tufted* duck.

2. Growing in tufts or clusters; tufty.

The *tufted* crowtoe, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*
Tufted trees and springing corn. *Pope.*

Tufted duck (*Zoöl.*), the ring-necked duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Tuft'hunt'er (-hŭnt'ẽr), *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen, or persons of quality, especially in English universities; a toady. See 1st TUFT, 3. [*Cant, Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tuft'hunt'ing, *n.* The practice of seeking after, and hanging on, noblemen, or persons of quality, especially in English universities. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Tuft'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts.

Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell. *Drayton.*

2. Growing in tufts or clusters.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale. *W. Browne.*

Tug (tŭg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUGGED (tŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUGGING.] [OE. *toggen*; akin to OD. *tocken* to entice, G. *zucken* to jerk, draw, Icel. *toga* to draw, AS. *teón*, p. p. *togen*, to draw, G. *ziehen*, OHG. *ziohan*, Goth. *tiuhan*, L. *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. DUKE, TEAM, TIE, *v. t.*, TOUCH, TOW, *v. t.*, TUCK to press in, TOY a plaything.] **1.** To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along; to tow; as, to *tug* a loaded cart; to *tug* a ship into port.

There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck. [*Obs.*]

To ease the pain,
His *tugged* ears suffered with a strain. *Hudibras.*

Tug, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort; to strain in labor; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.

He *tugged*, he shook, till down they came. *Milton.*

2. To labor; to strive; to struggle.

England now is left
To *tug* and scamble and to part by the teeth
The unowed interest of proud-swelling state. *Shak.*

Tug, *n.* **1.** A pull with the utmost effort, as in the athletic contest called *tug of war*; a supreme effort.

At the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of vehicle, used for conveying timber and heavy articles. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. (*Naut.*) A small, powerful steamboat used to tow vessels; — called also *steam tug*, *tugboat*, and *towboat*.

4. A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness.

5. (*Mining*) An iron hook of a hoisting tub, to which a tackle is affixed.

Tug iron, an iron hook or button to which a tug or trace may be attached, as on the shaft of a wagon.

Tu-gan' (tōō-gän'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TUCAN.

Tug'boat' (tŭg'bōt'), *n.* See TUG, *n.*, 3.

Tug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who tugs.

Tug'ging-ly (-gĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a tugging manner; with laborious pulling.

Tuille (twĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuile* a tile.] In plate armor, a suspended plate in front of the thigh. See *Illust.* of TASSES.

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, guarding, from *tueri*, p. p. *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect: cf. F. *tuition*. Cf. TUTOR.] **1.** Superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward; guardianship.

2. Especially, the act, art, or business of teaching; instruction; as, children are sent to school for *tuition*; his *tuition* was thorough.

3. The money paid for instruction; the price or payment for instruction.

Tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to tuition.

Tu'ko-tu-ko (tōō'kō-tōō-kō), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing South American rodent (*Ctenomys Braziliensis*). It has small eyes and ears and a short tail. It resembles the pocket gopher in size, form, and habits, but is more nearly allied to the porcupines. [Written also *tucu-tuco*.]

Tu'la met'al (tū'lȧ mĕt'*ȧl or* -l). An alloy of silver, copper, and lead made at *Tula* in Russia. [Written also *toola metal*.]

Tu'le (tōō'lē), *n.* [Mex.] (*Bot.*) A large bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*, and *S. Tatora*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in California and elsewhere.

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe*, OF. also *tulipan*, It. *tulipano*, *tulipa*, from Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, literally, a turban, Per. *dulband*; — so called from the resemblance of the form of this flower to a turban. See TURBAN.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Tulipa*. Many varieties are cultivated for their beautiful, often variegated flowers.

Tulip.

Tulip tree. (*a*) A large American tree bearing tuliplike flowers. See LIRIODENDRON. (*b*) A West Indian malvaceous tree (*Paritium*, or *Hibiscus*, *tiliaceum*).

Tu'lip-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having erect, pointed ears; prick-eared; — said of certain dogs.

Tu'lip-ist, *n.* A person who is especially devoted to the cultivation of tulips. *Sir T. Browne.*

Tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a (-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Tulip* + *mania*.] A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips; — a word said by Beckman to have been coined by Menage.

☞ In Holland, in the first half of the 17th century, the cultivation of tulips became a mania. It began about the year 1634, and, like a violent epidemic, seized upon all classes of the community, leading to disasters and misery such as the records of commerce or of bankruptcies can scarcely parallel. In 1636, tulip marts had been established in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Leyden, and various other towns, where tulip bulbs were sold and resold in the same manner as stocks are on the Stock Exchange of London. *Baird.*

Tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One who is affected with tulipomania.

Tu'lip-shell' (tū'lĭp-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsomely colored, marine univalve shell (*Fasciolaria tulipa*) native of the Southern United States. The name is sometimes applied also to other species of *Fasciolaria*.

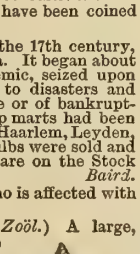

Tulip-shell. ¼

Tu'lip-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The beautiful rose-colored striped wood of a Brazilian tree (*Physocalymna floribunda*), much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying.

Queensland tulipwood, the variegated wood of an Australian sapindaceous tree (*Harpullia pendula*). *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Tull (tŭl), *v. t.* [OE. *tullen*. See TOLE.] To allure; to tole. [*Obs.*]

With empty hands men may no hawkes *tull*. *Chaucer.*

Tulle (to͞ol), *n.* [F.; — so called from the town of *Tulle*, in France.] A kind of silk lace or light netting, used for veils, etc.

Tul'li-an (tŭl'lĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Tullianus*, from *Tullius*, the name of a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully (Marcus Tullius Cicero).

Tul'li-bee (tŭl'lĭ-bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A whitefish (*Coregonus tullibee*) found in the Great Lakes of North America; — called also *mongrel whitefish*.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMBLING (-blĭng).] [OE. *tumblen*, AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; akin to D. *tuimelen* to fall, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, Icel. *tumba*; and cf. G. *taumeln* to reel, to stagger.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; to throw one's self about; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses.

2. To roll down; to fall suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

He who *tumbles* from a tower surely has a greater blow than he who slides from a molehill. *South.*

3. To play tricks by various movements and contortions of the body; to perform the feats of an acrobat. *Rowe.*

To tumble home (*Naut.*), to incline inward, as the sides of a vessel, above the bends or extreme breadth; — used esp. in the phrase *tumbling home*. Cf. WALL-SIDED.

Tum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; to turn or throw about, as for examination or search; to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner; to throw down or headlong; to precipitate; — sometimes with *over*, *about*, etc.; as, to *tumble* books or papers.

2. To disturb; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.

Tum'ble, *n.* Act of tumbling, or rolling over; a fall.

Tum'ble-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* See TUMBLEDUNG.

Tum'ble-down' (-doun'), *a.* Ready to fall; dilapidated; ruinous; as, a *tumble-down* house. [*Colloq.*]

Tum'ble-dung' (-dŭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of scarabroid beetles belonging to *Scarabæus*, *Copris*, *Phanæus*, and allied genera. The female lays her eggs in a globular mass of dung which she rolls by means of her hind legs to a burrow excavated in the earth in which she buries it.

Tumbledung (*Phanæus carnifex*).

Tum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; one who plays tricks by various motions of the body; an acrobat.

2. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, latch, wheel, slide, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position by a key or other means before the bolt can be thrown in locking or unlocking.

3. (*Firearms*) A piece attached to, or forming part of, the hammer of a gunlock, upon which the mainspring acts and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter.

4. A drinking glass, without a foot or stem; — so called because originally it had a pointed or convex base, and could not be set down with any liquor in it, thus compelling the drinker to finish his measure.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its habit of tumbling, or turning somersaults, during its flight.

6. (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs that tumble when pursuing game. They were formerly used in hunting rabbits.

7. A kind of cart; a tumbrel. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Tum'bler-ful (tŭm'blẽr-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* TUMBLERFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a tumbler will hold; enough to fill a tumbler.

Tum'ble-weed' (tŭm'b'l-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant which habitually breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven by the wind, as a light, rolling mass, over the fields and prairies; as witch grass, wild indigo, *Amarantus albus*, etc.

Tum'bling (-blĭng), *a.* & *vb. n.* from TUMBLE, *v.*

Tumbling barrel. Same as RUMBLE, *n.*, 4. — Tumbling bay, an overfall, or weir, in a canal.

Tum'brel (-brĕl), } *n.* [OF. *tomberel*, F. *tombereau*,
Tum'bril (-brĭl), } fr. *tomber* to fall, to tumble; of Teutonic origin. Cf. TUMBLE.] **1.** A cucking stool for the punishment of scolds.

2. A rough cart. *Tusser. Tatler.*

3. (*Mil.*) A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, to convey the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.

4. A kind of basket or cage of osiers, willows, or the like, to hold hay and other food for sheep. [*Eng.*]

Tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuméfaction*.] The act or process of tumefying, swelling, or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'me-fy (tū'mē-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMEFYING.] [F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *tumefacere* to tumefy. See TUMID, and -FY.] To swell; to cause to swell, or puff up.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. *De Quincey.*

Tu'me-fy, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell.

Tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell; cf. Skr. *tumra* strong, fat. Cf. THUMB.] **1.** Swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.

2. Rising above the level; protuberant.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills. *Milton.*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; inflated; bombastic; falsely sublime; turgid; as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

— **Tu'mid-ly**, *adv.* — **Tu'mid-ness**, *n.*

Tu-mid'i-ty (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being tumid.

Tum'mals (tŭm'mals), *n.* (*Mining*) A great quantity or heap. *Weale.*

Tu'mor (tū'mẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *tumeur*. See TUMID.] **1.** (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, prominence, or growth, on any part of the body; especially, a growth produced by deposition of new tissue; a neoplasm.

2. Affected pomp; bombast; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [*R.*]

Better, however, to be a flippant, than, by a revolting form of *tumor* and perplexity, to lead men into habits of intellect such as result from the modern vice of English style. *De Quincey.*

Encysted tumor, a tumor which is inclosed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. — Fatty tumor. See FATTY. — Innocent tumor, *or* Benign tumor, one which does not of itself threaten life, and does not usually tend to recur after extirpation. — Malignant tumor, a tumor which tends continually to spread, to become generalized in different parts of the body, and to recur after extirpation, and which, if left to itself, causes death.

Tu'mored (tū'mẽrd), *a.* Distended; swelled. [*R.*]
"His *tumored* breast." *R. Junius.*

Tu'mor-ous (tū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tumorosus* inflated.]
1. Swelling; protuberant. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. Inflated; bombastic. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tump (tŭmp), *n.* [W. *twmp*, *twm*, a round mass or heap, a hillock.] A little hillock; a knoll. *Ainsworth.*

Tump, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMPED (tŭmt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMPING.] **1.** To form a mass of earth or a hillock about; as, to *tump* teasel.

2. To draw or drag, as a deer or other animal after it has been killed. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Tump'line' (-līn'), *n.* A strap placed across a man's forehead to assist him in carrying a pack on his back. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Tum'-tum' (tŭm'tŭm'), *n.* A dish made in the West Indies by beating boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* a mound: cf. F. *tumulaire*. See TUMULUS.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. *Pinkerton.*

Tu'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tumulatus*, p. p. of *tumulare* to tumulate. See TUMULUS.] To cover, as a corpse, with a mound or tomb; to bury. [*Obs.*]

Tu'mu-late, *v. i.* To swell. [*Obs.*] *Wilkins.*

Tu'mu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Tumulous. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Tu'mu-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being tumulous; hilliness. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Tu'mu-lous (tū'mŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tumulosus*, fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds; hilly; tumulose. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus*; probably akin to Skr. *tumula* noise, noisy, and perhaps to L. *tumere* to swell, E. *tumid*: cf. F. *tumulte*.] **1.** The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; hurly-burly; noisy confusion.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*? 1 *Sam.* iv. 14.
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; as, the *tumult* of the elements. *Addison.*

3. Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.

Syn. — Uproar; ferment; disturbance; turbulence; disorder; confusion; noise; bluster; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot.

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. [*Obs.*]

Importuning and *tumulting* even to the fear of a revolt. *Milton.*

Tu'mult-er (-ẽr), *n.* A maker of tumults. [*Obs.*]

He severely punished the *tumulters*. *Milton.*

Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly (tū-mŭl'tū-ā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.

Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tumultuary.

Tu-mul'tu-a-ry (-ā-rў; 135), *a.* [L. *tumultuarius*: cf. F. *tumultuaire*.] **1.** Attended by, or producing, a tumult; disorderly; promiscuous; confused; tumultuous. "A *tumultuary* conflict." *Eikon Basilike.*

A *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry. *Macaulay.*
Sudden flight or *tumultuary* skirmish. *De Quincey.*

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

Tu-mul'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *tumultuatus*, p. p. of *tumultuari* to make a tumult.] To make a tumult. [*Obs.*] "He will murmur and *tumultuate*." *South.*

Tu-mul'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tumultuatio*.] Irregular or disorderly movement; commotion; as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Tu-mul'tu-ous (tū-mŭl'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*: cf. F. *tumultueux*.] **1.** Full of tumult; characterized by tumult; disorderly; turbulent.

The flight became wild and *tumultuous*. *Macaulay.*

2. Conducted with disorder; noisy; confused; boisterous; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

3. Agitated, as with conflicting passions; disturbed.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast. *Milton.*

4. Turbulent; violent; as, a *tumultuous* speech.

Syn. — Disorderly; irregular; noisy; confused; turbulent; violent; agitated; disturbed; boisterous; lawless; riotous; seditious.

— **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Tu'mu-lus** (tū'mŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TUMULI (-lī). [L., a mound, a sepulchral mound, probably from *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over a grave, particularly over the graves of persons buried in ancient times; a barrow.

Tun (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne*. See TON a weight.] **1.** A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops; a wine cask.

2. (*Brewing*) A fermenting vat.

3. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, equal to two pipes, four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. In different countries, the tun differs in quantity.

4. (*Com.*) A weight of 2,240 pounds. See TON. [*R.*]

5. An indefinite large quantity. *Shak.*

A *tun* of man in thy large bulk is writ. *Dryden.*

6. A drunkard; — so called humorously, or in contempt. *Dryden.*

7. (*Zoöl.*) Any shell belonging to Dolium and allied genera; — called also *tun-shell*.

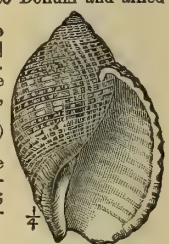

Tun-shell (*Dolium perdix*). ¼

Tun, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNNED (tŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNNING.] To put into tuns, or casks. *Boyle.*

Tu'na (tū'nȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Opuntia Tuna*. See *Prickly pear*, under PRICKLY.

Tu'na, *n.* [Cf. TUNNY.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tunny. (*b*) The bonito, 2.

Tun'a-ble (tŭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful. — **Tun'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Tun'a-bly**, *adv.*

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

Tun'-bel'lied (tŭn'bĕl'lĭd), *a.* Having a large, protuberant belly, or one shaped like a tun; pot-bellied.

Tun'-dish' (-dĭsh'), *n.* A tunnel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Tun'dra** (-drȧ), *n.* [Russ., from a native name.] A rolling, marshy, mossy plain of Northern Siberia.

Tune (tūn), *n.* [A variant of *tone*.] **1.** A sound; a note; a tone. "The *tune* of your voices." *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air; as, a merry *tune*; a mournful *tune*; a slow *tune*; a psalm *tune*. See AIR. (*b*) The state of giving the proper sound or sounds; just intonation; harmonious accordance; pitch of the voice or an instrument; adjustment of the parts of an instrument so as to harmonize with itself or with others; as, the piano, or the organ, is not in *tune*.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh. *Shak.*

3. Order; harmony; concord; fit disposition, temper, or humor; right mood.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as when he . . . is dragged unwillingly to [his task]. *Locke.*

Tune, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNED (tūnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNING.] **1.** To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize; to cause to be in

tune; to correct the tone of; as, to *tune* a piano or a violin. "*Tune* your harps." *Dryden.*

2. To give tone to; to attune; to adapt in style of music; to make harmonious.

For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song. *Milton.*

3. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye, that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

4. To put into a proper state or disposition. *Shak.*

Tune (tūn), *v. i.* **1.** To form one sound to another; to form accordant musical sounds.

Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice; to sing without pronouncing words; to hum. [*R.*]

Tune'ful (-fụl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* notes. "*Tuneful* birds." *Milton.* — **Tune'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Tune'ful-ness**, *n.*

Tune'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious; unmusical. "Thy *tuneless* serenade." *Cowley.*

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire! *Goldsmith.*

2. Not employed in making music; as, *tuneless* harps.

3. Not expressed in music or poetry; unsung. [*R.*]

Tun'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tunes; especially, one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

Tun'-great' (tŭn'grāt'), *a.* Having the circumference of a tun. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tung'state (tŭng'stāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tungstate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of tungstic acid; a wolframate.

Tung'sten (-stẽn), *n.* [Sw. *tungsten* (cf. Dan. *tungsteen*, G. *tungstein*); *tung* heavy (akin to Dan. *tung*, Icel. *þungr*) + *sten* stone. See STONE.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A rare element of the chromium group found in certain minerals, as wolfram and scheelite, and isolated as a heavy steel-gray metal which is very hard and infusible. It has both acid and basic properties. When alloyed in small quantities with steel, it greatly increases its hardness. Symbol W (*Wolframium*). Atomic weight, 183.6. Specific gravity, 18.

2. (*Min.*) Scheelite, or calcium tungstate. [*Obs.*]

Tungsten ocher, *or* **Tungstic ocher** (*Min.*), tungstite.

Tung-sten'ic (tŭng-stẽn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tungsten; containing tungsten; as, *tungstenic* ores. [*R.*]

Tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tungsten; derived from, or resembling, tungsten; wolframic; as, *tungstic* oxide.

Tungstic acid, an acid of tungsten, H_2WO_4, analogous to sulphuric and chromic acids.

Tung'stite (-stīt), *n.* (*Min.*) The oxide of tungsten, a yellow mineral occurring in a pulverulent form. It is often associated with wolfram.

Tun-gus'es (tōōn-gōōs'ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A group of roving Turanian tribes occupying Eastern Siberia and the Amoor valley. They resemble the Mongols. [Written also *Tungooses.*]

Tun-gus'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tunguses; as, the *Tungusic* dialects.

Tun'hoof' (tŭn'hōōf'), *n.* [Cf. ALEHOOF.] (*Bot.*) Ground ivy; alehoof.

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica*: cf. F. *tunique.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An under-garment worn by the ancient Romans of both sexes. It was made with or without sleeves, reached to or below the knees, and was confined at the waist by a girdle.

2. Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, a common name for various styles of loose-fitting under-garments and over-garments worn in modern times by Europeans and others.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as TUNICLE.

4. (*Anat.*) A membrane, or layer of tissue, especially when enveloping an organ or part, as the eye.

5. (*Bot.*) A natural covering; an integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed.

6. (*Zoöl.*) See MANTLE, *n.*, 3 (*a*).

Tu'ni-ca-ry (tū'nĭ-kā-rў), *n.*; *pl.* **TUNICARIES** (-rĭz). [L. *tunica* a tunic.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tunicata.

‖ **Tu'ni-ca'ta** (-nĭ-kā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUNICATE.] (*Zoöl.*) A grand division of the animal kingdom, intermediate, in some respects, between the invertebrates and vertebrates, and by some writers united with the latter. They were formerly classed with acephalous mollusks. The body is usually covered with a firm external tunic, consisting in part of cellulose, and having two openings, one for the entrance and one for the exit of water. The pharynx is usually dilated in the form of a sac, pierced by several series of ciliated slits, and serves as a gill.

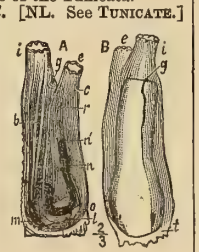

One of the Tunicata.
A B Two different Views of *Ciona oculata*. *e* Excurrent Opening; *i* Incurrent Orifice or Mouth; *g* Ganglion; *b* Branchia; *c* Atrium; *l* Stomach; *m* Esophagus; *n* Intestine; *n'* Anus; *o* Ovary; *r* Oviduct; *t* Test, or Tunic, translucent in this species.

☞ Most of the species when mature are firmly attached to foreign substances, but have free-swimming larvæ which are furnished with an elongated tail and somewhat resemble a tadpole. In this state the larva has a urochord and certain other structures resembling some embryonic vertebrates. See ASCIDIAN, DOLIOLUM, SALPA, UROCHORD, and *Illust.* of *Social ascidian*, under SOCIAL.

Tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt), } *a.* [L. *tunicatus*, p. p. of *tu-*
Tu'ni-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), } *nicare* to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Covered with a tunic; covered or coated with layers; as, a *tunicated* bulb.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having a tunic, or mantle; of or pertaining to the Tunicata. (*b*) Having each joint buried in the preceding funnel-shaped one, as in certain antennæ of insects.

Tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tunicata.

Tu'ni-cin (tū'nĭ-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Animal cellulose; a substance present in the mantle, or tunic, of the Tunicates, which resembles, or is identical with, the cellulose of the vegetable kingdom.

Tu'ni-cle (tū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula* a little tunic, coat, or membrane, dim. of *tunica* a tunic: cf. OF. *tunicle.*] **1.** A slight natural covering; an integument.

The *tunicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye. *Holland.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A short, close-fitting vestment worn by bishops under the dalmatic, and by subdeacons.

Tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from TUNE, *v.*

Tuning fork (*Mus.*), a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

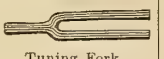

Tuning Fork.

Tunk (tŭnk), *n.* A sharp blow; a thump. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Colloq. U. S.*]

Tun'ker (tŭn'kẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) Same as DUNKER.

Tun'nage (tŭn'nāj; 48), *n.* [From TUN; cf. TONNAGE.] See TONNAGE.

Tun'nel (tŭn'nĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular, wagon-headed vault, a tunnel net, an arbor, OF. also *tonnel*; dim. of *tonne* a tun; — so named from its resemblance to a tun in shape. See TON.] **1.** A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor, fluids, etc., into casks, bottles, or other vessels; a funnel.

2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue; a funnel.

And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser.*

3. An artificial passage or archway for conducting canals or railroads under elevated ground, for the formation of roads under rivers or canals, and the construction of sewers, drains, and the like.

4. (*Mining*) A level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to veins which it is desired to reach; — distinguished from the *drift*, or *gangway*, which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel.

Tunnel head (*Metal.*), the top of a smelting furnace where the materials are put in. — **Tunnel kiln**, a limekiln in which coal is burned, as distinguished from a *flame kiln*, in which wood or peat is used. — **Tunnel net**, a net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. — **Tunnel pit**, **Tunnel shaft**, a pit or shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of a tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones, for ventilation, lighting, and the like.

Tun'nel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNNELED (-nĕld) or TUNNELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNNELING or TUNNELLING.] **1.** To form into a tunnel, or funnel, or to form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a tunnel net.

3. To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain; to *tunnel* a river.

Tun'ny (tŭn'nў), *n.*; *pl.* TUNNIES (-nĭz). [L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, Gr. θύννος, θῦνος: cf. It. *tonno*, F. & Pr. *thon.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large oceanic fishes belonging to the Mackerel family, especially the common or great tunny (*Orcynus* or *Albacora thynnus*) native of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It sometimes weighs a thousand pounds or more, and is extensively caught in the Mediterranean. On the American coast it is called *horse mackerel*. See *Illust.* of *Horse mackerel*, under HORSE. [Written also *thunny.*]

☞ **The little tunny** (*Gymnosarda alletterata*) of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, and the long-finned tunny, or albicore (see ALBICORE), are related species of smaller size.

Tup (tŭp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Probably akin to *top* summit, head.] **1.** To butt, as a ram does. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. To cover; — said of a ram. *Shak.*

Tup, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ram.

Tu-pai' (tōō-pī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the tupaiids.

Tu-pai'id (tōō-pī'ĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of East Indian and Asiatic insectivores of the family *Tupaiidæ*, somewhat resembling squirrels in size and arboreal habits. The nose is long and pointed.

Tu'pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lō), *n.* [*Tupelo*, or *tupelo*, the native American Indian name.] (*Bot.*) A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) of the Dogwood family, having brilliant, glossy foliage and acid red berries. The wood is crossgrained and very difficult to split. Called also *black gum*, *sour gum*, and *pepperidge*.

Large tupelo, *or* **Tupelo gum** (*Bot.*), an American tree (*Nyssa uniflora*) with softer wood than the tupelo. — **Sour tupelo** (*Bot.*), the Ogeechee lime.

Tup'man (tŭp'mạn), *n.*; *pl.* TUPMEN (-mẽn). A man who breeds, or deals in, tups. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Tur** (tōōr), *n.* [Pol.] (*Zoöl.*) The urus.

Tu'ra-cin (tū'rà-sĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A red or crimson pigment obtained from certain feathers of several species of turacou; whence the name. It contains nearly six per cent of copper.

Tu-ra'cou (tōō-rä'kōō), *n.* [Cf. F. *touraco.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of plantain eaters of the genus *Turacus*, native of Africa. They are remarkable for the peculiar green and red pigments found in their feathers. [Written also *touraco*, and *touracou.*]

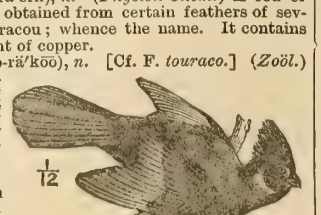

White-crested Turacou (*Turacus corythaix*).

Tu-ra'co-ver'din (-kō-vẽr'dĭn), *n.* [See TURACOU, and VERDANT.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A green pigment found in the feathers of the turacou. See TURACIN.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ạn), *a.* [From *Tur*, the name, in Persian legendary history, of one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, an extensive family of languages of simple structure and low grade (called also *Altaic*, *Ural-Altaic*, and *Scythian*), spoken in the northern parts of Europe and Asia and in Central Asia; of, pertaining to, or designating, the people who speak these languages.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ạn), *n.* One of the Turanians.

Tu-ra'ni-ans (tū-rā'nĭ-ạnz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) (*a*) An extensive division of mankind including the Mongols and allied races of Asia, together with the Malays and Polynesians. (*b*) A group of races or tribes inhabiting Asia and closely related to the Mongols.

Tu'ratt (tōō'rạt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hare kangaroo.

Tur'ban (tûr'bạn), *n.* [OE. *turband*, *turbant*, *tolibant*, F. *turban*, It. *turbante*, Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, fr. Per. *dulband.* Cf. TULIP.] **1.** A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most Mohammedans of the male sex, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck.

2. A kind of headdress worn by women.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The whole set of whorls of a spiral shell.

Tur'band (-bạnd), *n.* A turban.

Balfour (*Cyc. of Ind.*).

Tur'baned (tûr'bạnd), *a.* Wearing a turban. "A malignant and a *turbaned* Turk." *Shak.*

Tur'ban-shell' (-bạn-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea urchin when deprived of its spines; — popularly so called from a fancied resemblance to a turban.

Tur'bant (-bạnt), *n.* A turban. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant.* *Howell.*

Tur'ban-top' (tûr'bạn-tŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of fungus with an irregularly wrinkled, somewhat globular pileus (*Helvella*, or *Gyromitra*, *esculenta*).

Tur'ba-ry (-bà-rў), *n.*; *pl.* TURBARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, from *turba* peat. See TURF.] (*Eng. Law*) A right of digging turf on another man's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

‖ **Tur'bel-la'ri-a** (tûr'bĕl-lā'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turbo* a whirling.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of worms which have the body covered externally with vibrating cilia. It includes the Rhabdocœla and Dendrocœla. Formerly, the nemerteans were also included in this group.

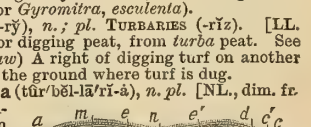

One of the Turbellaria (*Macrostomum auritum*). *a* Otolith; *m* Mouth; *n* Body Cavity containing Food; *c c' d* Male Organs; *e e'* Ovaries.

Tur'bel-la'ri-an (-ạn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Turbellaria. Also used adjectively.

Tur'beth (tûr'bĕth), *n.* See TURPETH.

Tur'bid (-bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba* tumult, disturbance, akin to *turbare* to disturb. See TROUBLE, and cf. DISTURB, PERTURB.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; muddy; thick; not clear; — used of liquids of any kind; as, *turbid* water; *turbid* wine.

On that strong, *turbid* water, a small boat,
Guided by one weak hand, was seen to float. *Whittier.*

2. Disturbed; confused; disordered. "Such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners." *Howell.*

Tur-bid'i-ty (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Turbidness.

Tur'bid-ly (tûr'bĭd-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a turbid manner; with muddiness or confusion.

2. Proudly; haughtily. [*A Latinism.* *R.*]

One of great merit *turbidly* resents them. *Young.*

Tur'bid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being turbid; muddiness; foulness.

Tur-bil'lion (tûr-bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *tourbillon*, from L. *turbo* a whirl.] A whirl; a vortex. *Spectator.*

Tur'bi-na'ceous (tûr'bĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [See TURBARY.] Of or pertaining to peat, or turf; of the nature of peat, or turf; peaty; turfy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Tur'bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *turbo*, *turben*, *-inis*, a top, whirl.] (*Anat.*) Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates which support the olfactory and mucous membranes of the nasal chambers.

☞ There are usually several of these plates in each nasal chamber. The upper ones, connected directly with the ethmoid bone, are called *ethmoturbinals*, and the lower, connected with the maxillæ, *maxillo-turbinals*. Incurved portions of the wall of the nasal chamber are sometimes called *pseudoturbinals*, to distinguish them from the true turbinals which are free outgrowths into the chambers.

Tur'bi-nal, *n.* (*Anat.*) A turbinal bone or cartilage.

Tur'bi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To revolve or spin like a top; to whirl. [*R.*]

Tur'bi-nate (-bĭ-nāt), } *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, fr. *turbo*,
Tur'bi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } *turben*, *-inis*, a whirl, top.] **1.** Whirling in the manner of a top.

A spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole. *Bentley.*

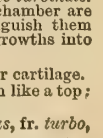

Turbinate Capsule of Ludwigia.

2. (*Bot.*) Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* ovary, pericarp, or root.

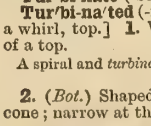

Turbinate Shell (*Marsenina prodita*). *a* Front view; *b* Dorsal view. Natural size.

3. (*Anat.*) Turbinal.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Spiral with the whorls decreasing rapidly from a large base to a pointed apex; — said of certain shells.

Tur'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *turbinatio* a pointing in the form of a cone. See TURBINATE.] The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

Tur'bine (tûr'bĭn), *n.* [L. *turbo*, *-inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl.] A water wheel, commonly horizontal, variously constructed, but usually having a series of curved floats or buckets, against which the water acts by its impulse or reaction in flowing either outward from a central chamber, inward from an external casing, or from above downward, etc.; — also called *turbine wheel*.

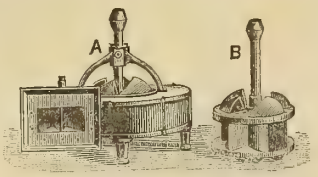

A One form of Turbine, complete; *B* Wheel removed from the Case, to show its shape.

☞ In some turbines, the water is supplied to the wheel from below, instead of above. Turbines in which the water flows in a direction parallel to the axis are called *parallel-flow* turbines.

Turbinella (*Turbinella*, or *Mazza*, *pyrum*).

‖ **Tur'bi-nel'la** (-bĭ-nĕl'lá), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turbo*, *-inis*, a top.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large marine gastropods having a thick heavy shell with conspicuous folds on the columella.

Tur'bi-nite (tûr'bĭ-nīt), *n.* [NL. *Turbo*, the generic name, fr. L. *turbo* a whirl, top: cf. F. *turbinite*.] (*Paleon.*) A petrified shell resembling the genus *Turbo*. [*R.*]

Tur'bi-noid (tûr'bĭ-noid), *a.* [See TURBO, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to *Turbo* or the family *Turbinidæ*.

Tur'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [Cf. TURBOT.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The turbot. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak.

Tur'bite (-bīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil turbo.

Tur'bith (-bĭth), *n.* [F., fr. Per. See TURPETH.] See TURPETH.

Tur'bo (tûr'bō), *n.* [L. *turbo*, *-inis*, a top. See TURBINE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous marine gastropods of the genus *Turbo* or family *Turbinidæ*, usually having a turbinate shell, pearly on the inside, and a calcareous operculum.

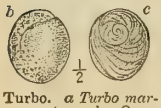

Turbo. *a* *Turbo marmoratus*; *b c* Operculum of *T. smaragdus*.

Tur'bot (-bŭt), *n.* [F.; — probably so named from its shape, and from L. *turbo* a top, a whirl.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large European flounder (*Rhombus maximus*) highly esteemed as a food fish. It often weighs from thirty to forty pounds. Its color on the upper side is brownish with small roundish tubercles scattered over the surface. The lower, or blind, side is white. Called also *bannock fluke*. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of flounders more or less related to the true turbots, as the American plaice, or summer flounder (see FLOUNDER), the halibut, and the diamond flounder (*Hypsopsetta guttulata*) of California. (*c*) The filefish; — so called in Bermuda. (*d*) The trigger fish.

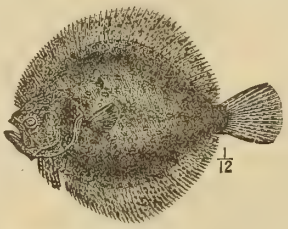

European Turbot (*Rhombus maximus*).

Spotted turbot. See WINDOWPANE.

Tur'bu-lence (-bū-lens), *n.* [L. *turbulentia*: cf. F. *turbulence*.] The quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder; agitation. *Shak.*

The years of . . . warfare and *turbulence* which ensued. *Southey.*

Syn. — Agitation; commotion; tumult; tumultuousness; termagance; unruliness; insubordination; rioting.

Tur'bu-len-cy (-len-sy), *n.* Turbulence.

What a tale of terror now its *turbulency* tells! *Poe.*

Tur'bu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* disorder, tumult: cf. F. *turbulent*. See TURBID.] **1.** Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; roused to violent commotion; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent*. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to insubordination and disorder; restless; unquiet; refractory; as, *turbulent* spirits.

Sagacious, bold, and *turbulent* of wit. *Dryden.*

3. Producing commotion; disturbing; exciting.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; riotous; seditious; insubordinate; refractory; unquiet.

Tur'bu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

Tur'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Turks; a Turkish idiom or expression; also, in general, a Turkish mode or custom.

Tur'co-man (tûr'kō-man), *n.*; *pl.* TURCOMANS (-manz). **1.** A member of a tribe of Turanians inhabiting a region east of the Caspian Sea.

2. A Turcoman carpet.

Turcoman carpet *or* **rug**, a kind of carpet or rug supposed to be made by the Turcomans.

‖ **Tur'di-for'mes** (tûr'dĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *turdus* a thrush + *forma* form.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of singing birds including the thrushes and allied kinds.

‖ **Tur'dus** (tûr'dŭs), *n.* [L., a thrush.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of singing birds including the true thrushes.

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine*, L. *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table. [Written also *terreen*.]

Tu-reen'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TUREENFULS (-fụlz). As much as a tureen can hold; enough to fill a tureen.

Turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS. *turf*; akin to D. *turf* peat, G. *torf*, OHG. *zurba* turf, Sw. & Icel. *torf* turf, peat, Dan. *tørv*, Skr. *darbha* a kind of grass, a tuft of grass. √242.] **1.** That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; sward; sod.

At his head a grass-green *turf*. *Shak.*

The Greek historian sets her in the field on a high heap of *turves*. *Milton.*

2. Peat, especially when prepared for fuel. See PEAT.

3. Race course; horse racing; — preceded by *the*.

"We . . . claim the honors of the *turf*." *Cowper.*

☞ *Turf* is often used adjectively, or to form compounds which are generally self-explaining; as, *turf* ashes, *turf* cutter or *turf*-cutter, *turf* pit or *turf*-pit, *turf*-built, *turf*-clad, *turf*-covered, etc.

Turf ant (*Zoöl.*), a small European ant (*Formica flava*) which makes small ant-hills on heaths and commons. — **Turf drain**, a drain made with turf or peat. — **Turf hedge**, a hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. — **Turf house**, a house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe. — **Turf moss** a tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land. — **Turf spade**, a spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.

Turf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURFED (tûrft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank, or the border of a terrace. *A. Tucker.*

Turf'en (-'n), *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

Turf'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being turfy.

Turf'ing, *n.* The act or process of providing or covering with turf.

Turfing iron, *or* **Turfing spade**, an implement for cutting, and paring off, turf.

Turf'ite (-īt), *n.* A votary of the turf, or race course; hence, sometimes, a blackleg. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

Turf'less, *a.* Destitute of turf.

Turf'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* TURFMEN (-men). A turfite; a votary of the turf, or race course. [*Colloq.*]

Turf'y (-ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TURFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TURFIEST.] **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. "The *turfy* mountains." *Shak.*

2. Having the nature or appearance of turf.

3. Of or pertaining to the turf, or horse racing.

Tur'gent (tûr'jent), *a.* [L. *turgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or a puffy state; swelling; tumid; as, *turgent* humors.

2. Inflated; bombastic; turgid; pompous.

Recompensed with *turgent* titles. *Burton.*

Tur-gesce' (tûr-jĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURGESCED (-jĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURGESCING (-jĕs'sĭng).] [L. *turgescere*, v. incho. fr. *turgere* to swell.] To become turgid; to swell or be inflated. [*R.*]

Tur-ges'cence (-jĕs'sens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *turgescence*.

Tur-ges'cen-cy (-sen-sỹ), } See TURGESCENT. **1.** The act of swelling, or the state of being swollen, or turgescent. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Empty magnificence or pompousness; inflation; bombast; turgidity. *Johnson.*

Tur-ges'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *turgescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *turgescere*: cf. F. *turgescent*. See TURGESCE.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling; growing big.

Tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; swollen; bloated; inflated; tumid; — especially applied to an enlarged part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb; *turgid* fruit.

A bladder . . . held near the fire grew *turgid*. *Boyle.*

2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; bombastic; pompous; as, a *turgid* style of speaking.

— Tur'gid-ly (tûr'jĭd-lỹ), *adv.* **— Tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

Tur-gid'i-ty (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being turgid.

Tur'gid-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Turgid. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

‖ **Tu'ri-o** (tū'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* TURIONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] (*Bot.*) A shoot or sprout from the ground. *Gray.*

Tu'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* The golden oriole. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tu'ri-on (-ŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as TURIO.

Tu'ri-o-nif'er-ous (-ō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *turio* a sprout + *-ferous*.] Producing shoots, as asparagus. *Barton.*

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [Per. *Turk*; probably of Tartar origin: cf. F. *Turc*.] **1.** A member of any of numerous Tartar tribes of Central Asia, etc.; esp., one of the dominant race in Turkey.

2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

3. A Mohammedan; esp., one living in Turkey.

It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it; for then a *Turk* would have as much reason to be a *Turk* as a Chrisciaη to be a Christian. *Chillingworth.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The plum weevil. See CURCULIO, and *Plum weevil*, under PLUM.

Turk's cap. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Turk's-cap lily. See under LILY. (*b*) A tulip. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Melocactus*; Turk's head. See *Melon cactus*, under MELON. — **Turk's head.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* (*b*) (*Bot.*) See *Turk's cap* (*c*) above. — **Turk's turban** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Ranunculus*; crowfoot.

Tur'keis (tûr'kĭs), *a.* [Cf. TURQUOISE.] Turkish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tur'key (tûr'kỹ), *n.* [Cf. 2d TURKEY.] An empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

Turkey carpet, a superior kind of carpet made in Asia Minor and adjoining countries, having a deep pile and composed of pure wool with a weft of different material. It is distinguishable by its coloring and patterns from similar carpets made in India and elsewhere. — **Turkey oak.** (*Bot.*) See CERRIS. — **Turkey red.** (*a*) A brilliant red imparted by madder to cottons, calicoes, etc., the fiber of which has been prepared previously with oil or other fatty matter. (*b*) Cloth dyed with this red. — **Turkey sponge.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Toilet sponge*, under SPONGE. — **Turkey stone**, a kind of oilstone from Turkey; novaculite; — called also *Turkey oilstone*.

Tur'key (tûr'kỹ), *n.*; *pl.* TURKEYS (-kĭz). [So called because it was formerly erroneously believed that it came originally from *Turkey*: cf. F. *Turquie* Turkey. See TURK.] (*Zoöl.*) Any large American gallinaceous bird belonging to the genus *Meleagris*, especially the North American wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and the domestic turkey, which was probably derived from the Mexican wild turkey, but had been domesticated by the Indians long before the discovery of America.

Common Cock Turkey.

☞ The Mexican wild turkey is now considered a variety of the northern species (var. *Mexicana*). Its tail feathers and coverts are tipped with white instead of brownish chestnut, and its flesh is white. The Central American, or ocellated, turkey (*M. ocellata*) is more elegantly colored than the common species. See under OCELLATED. The Australian, or native, turkey is a bustard (*Choriotis australis*). See under NATIVE.

North American Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Turkey beard (*Bot.*), a name of certain American perennial liliaceous herbs of the genus *Xerophyllum*. They have a dense tuft of hard, narrowly linear radical leaves, and a long raceme of small whitish flowers. Also called *turkey's beard*. — **Turkey berry** (*Bot.*), a West Indian name for the fruit of certain kinds of nightshade (*Solanum mammosum*, and *S. torvum*). — **Turkey bird** (*Zoöl.*), the wryneck. So called because it erects and ruffles the feathers of its neck when disturbed. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Turkey buzzard** (*Zoöl.*), a black or nearly black buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), abundant in the Southern United States. It is so called because its naked and warty head and neck resemble those of a turkey. It is noted for its high and graceful flight. Called also *turkey vulture*. — **Turkey cock** (*Zoöl.*), a male turkey. — **Turkey hen** (*Zoöl.*), a female turkey. — **Turkey pout** (*Zoöl.*), a young turkey. [*R.*] — **Turkey vulture** (*Zoöl.*), the turkey buzzard.

Turkey Buzzard.

Tur'keys (-kĭs), *a.* Turkish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Turk'ic (tûrk'ĭk), *a.* Turkish.

Turk'is (tûrk'ĭs), *n.* (*Min.*) Turquois. [*Obs.*]

Turk'ish (tûrk'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks, esp. that of the people of Turkey. — **Turk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Turk'ish-ness**, *n.*

Turk'ism (tûrk'ĭz'm), *n.* Same as TURCISM.

Turk'le (tûr'k'l), *n.* A turtle. [*Obs.* or *Illiterate*]

Turk'o (tûrk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* TURKOS (-ōz). [F. *turco*.] One of a body of native Algerian tirailleurs in the French army, dressed as a Turk. [Written also *Turco*.]

Tur-kois' (tûr-koiz' *or* -kēz'; 277), *n.* & *a.* Turquoise.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-man), *n.*; *pl.* TURKOMANS (-manz). Same as TURCOMAN.

Tur'lu-pin (tûr'lū-pĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Fr. Eccl. Hist.*) One of the precursors of the Reformation; — a nickname corresponding to *Lollard*, etc.

Turm (tûrm), *n.* [L. *turma*.] A troop; a company. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

Tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) See TOURMALINE.

Tur'mer-ic (-mẽr-ĭk), *n.* [F. *terre-mérite*, NL. *terra merita*, *turmerica*; apparently meaning, excellent earth, but perhaps a corruption of Ar. *kurkum*. Cf. CURCUMA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant of the genus *Curcuma*, of the Ginger family.

2. The root or rootstock of the *Curcuma longa*. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep, lively yellow or saffron color, and has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for a dye, a medicine, a condiment, and a chemical test.

Tur'mer-ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to turmeric; resembling, or obtained from, turmeric; specif., designating an acid obtained by the oxidation of turmerol.

Turmeric paper (*Chem.*), paper impregnated with turmeric and used as a test for alkaline substances, by which it is changed from yellow to brown. — **Turmeric root.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bloodroot. (*b*) Orangeroot.

Tur'mer-ol (-ōl), *n.* [*Turmeric* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Turmeric oil, a brownish yellow, oily substance extracted from turmeric by ligroin.

Tur'moil (tûr'moil; *sometimes* tûr-moil'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. OF. *tremouille* the hopper of a mill, *trembler* to tremble (cf. E. *tremble*); influenced by E. *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance; worrying confusion.

And there I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*,
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

Tur-moil' (tûr-moil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURMOILED (-moild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURMOILING.] To harass with commotion; to disquiet; to worry. [*Obs.*]

It is her fatal misfortune . . . to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Tur-moil', *v. i.* To be disquieted or confused; to be in commotion. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Turn (tûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURNED (tûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURNING.] [OE. *turnen*, *tournen*, OF. *tourner*, *torner*, *turner*, F. *tourner*, LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off, fr. *tornus* a lathe, Gr. τόρνος a turner's chisel, a carpenter's tool for drawing circles; probably akin to E. *throw*. See THROW, and cf. ATTORNEY, RETURN, TORNADO, TOUR, TOURNAMENT.] **1.** To cause to move upon a center, or as if upon a center; to give circular motion to; to cause to revolve; to cause to move round, either partially, wholly, or repeatedly; to make to change position so as to present other sides in given directions; to make to face otherwise; as, to *turn* a wheel or a spindle; to *turn* the body or the head.

Turn the adamantine spindle round. *Milton.*
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

2. To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost; to make the upper side the lower, or the inside to be the outside of; to reverse the position of; as, to *turn* a box or a board; to *turn* a coat.

3. To give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to direct otherwise; to deflect; to incline differently; — used both literally and figuratively; as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens; to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course; to *turn* the attention to or from something. "Expert when to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle." *Milton.*

Thrice I deluded her, and *turned* to sport
Her importunity. *Milton.*
My thoughts are *turned* on peace. *Addison.*

4. To change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end; to transfer; to use or employ; to apply; to devote.

Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom unto David. 1 *Chron.* x. 14.

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world. *Tillotson.*

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; to metamorphose; to convert; to transform; — often with *to* or *into* before the word denoting the effect or product of the change; as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect; to *turn* green to blue; to *turn* prose into verse; to *turn* a Whig to a Tory, or a Hindoo to a Christian; to *turn* good to evil, and the like.

The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deut.* xxx. 3.

And David said, O Lord, I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. 2 *Sam.* xv. 31.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. To form in a lathe; to shape or fashion (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; as, to *turn* the legs of stools or tables; to *turn* ivory or metal.

I had rather hear a brazen canstick *turned*. *Shak.*

7. Hence, to give form to; to shape; to mold; to put in proper condition; to adapt. "The poet's pen *turns* them to shapes." *Shak.*

His limbs how *turned*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*
He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*

8. Specifically: —

(*a*) To translate; to construe; as, to *turn* the Iliad.

Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown. *Pope.*

(*b*) To make acid or sour; to ferment; to curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* cider or wine; electricity *turns* milk quickly.

(*c*) To sicken; to nauseate; as, an emetic *turns* one's stomach.

To be turned of, to be advanced beyond; as, *to be turned of* sixty-six. — **To turn a cold shoulder to**, to treat with neglect or indifference. — **To turn a corner**, to go round a corner. — **To turn adrift**, to cast off, to cease to care for. — **To turn a flange** (*Mech.*), to form a flange on, as around a metal sheet or boiler plate, by stretching, bending, and hammering, or rolling the metal. — **To turn against.** (*a*) To direct against; as, *to turn* one's arguments *against* himself. (*b*) To make unfavorable or hostile to; as, *to turn* one's friends *against* him. — **To turn a hostile army, To turn the enemy's flank**, or the like (*Mil.*), to pass round it, and take a position behind it or upon its side. — **To turn a penny**, *or* **To turn an honest penny**, to make a small profit by trade, or the like. — **To turn around one's finger**, to have complete control of the will and actions of; to be able to influence at pleasure. — **To turn aside**, to avert. — **To turn away.** (*a*) To dismiss from service; to discard; as, *to turn away* a servant. (*b*) To avert; as, *to turn away* wrath or evil. — **To turn back.** (*a*) To give back; to return.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchants,
When we have soiled them. *Shak.*

(*b*) To cause to return or retrace one's steps; hence, to drive away; to repel. *Shak.* — **To turn down.** (*a*) To fold or double down. (*b*) To turn over so as to conceal the face of; as, *to turn down* cards. (*c*) To lower, or reduce in size, by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *turn down* the lights. — **To turn in.** (*a*) To fold or double under; as, *to turn in* the edge of cloth. (*b*) To direct inwards; as, *to turn* the toes *in* when walking. (*c*) To contribute; to deliver up; as, he *turned in* a large amount. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn in the mind**, to revolve, ponder, or meditate upon; — with *about*, *over*, etc. "*Turn* these ideas about *in* your *mind*." *I. Watts.* — **To turn off.** (*a*) To dismiss contemptuously; as, *to turn off* a sycophant or a parasite. (*b*) To give over; to reduce. (*c*) To divert; to deflect; as, *to turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects; *to turn off* a joke. (*d*) To accomplish; to perform, as work. (*e*) (*Mech.*) To remove, as a surface, by the process of turning; to reduce in size by turning. (*f*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a valve, stopcock, or other device; to stop the passage of; as, *to turn off* the water or the gas. — **To turn on**, to cause to flow by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; to give passage to; as, *to turn on* steam. — **To turn one's coat**, to change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party. — **To turn one's goods** *or* **money**, and the like, to exchange in the course of trade; to keep in lively exchange or circulation; to gain or increase in trade. — **To turn one's hand to**, to adapt or apply one's self to; to engage in. — **To turn out.** (*a*) To drive out; to expel; as, *to turn* a family *out* of doors; *to turn* a man *out* of office.

I 'll *turn* you *out* of my kingdom. *Shak.*

(*b*) To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c*) To produce, as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state. (*d*) To reverse, as a pocket, bag, etc., so as to bring the inside to the outside; hence, to produce. (*e*) To cause to cease, or to put out, by turning a stopcock, valve, or the like; as, *to turn out* the lights. — **To turn over.** (*a*) To change or reverse the position of; to overset; to overturn; to cause to roll over. (*b*) To transfer; as, *to turn over* business to another hand. (*c*) To read or examine, as a book, while turning the leaves. "We *turned o'er* many books together." *Shak.* (*d*) To handle in business; to do business to the amount of; as, he *turns over* millions a year. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn over a new leaf.** See under LEAF. — **To turn tail**, to run away; to retreat ignominiously. — **To turn the back**, to flee; to retreat. — **To turn the back on** *or* **upon**, to treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously. — **To turn the corner**, to pass the critical stage; to get by the worst point; hence, to begin to improve, or to succeed. — **To turn the die** *or* **dice**, to change fortune. — **To turn the edge** *or* **point of**, to bend over the edge or point of so as to make dull; to blunt. — **To turn the head** *or* **brain of**, to make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to infatuate; to overthrow the reason or judgment of; as, a little success *turned his head*. — **To turn the scale** *or* **balance**, to change the preponderance; to decide or determine something doubtful. — **To turn the stomach of**, to nauseate; to sicken. — **To turn the tables**, to reverse the chances or conditions of success or superiority; to give the advantage to the person or side previously at a disadvantage. — **To turn tippet**, to make a change. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.* — **To turn to profit, advantage, etc.**, to make profitable or advantageous. — **To turn up.** (*a*) To turn so as to bring the bottom side on top; as, *to turn up* the trump. (*b*) To bring from beneath to the surface, as in plowing, digging, etc. (*c*) To give an upward curve to; to tilt; as, *to turn up* the nose. — **To turn upon**, to retort; to throw back; as, *to turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself. — **To turn upside down**, to confuse by putting things awry; to throw into disorder.

This house is *turned upside down* since Robin Ostler died. *Shak.*

Turn (tûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently; to whirl or wheel round; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot; a man *turns* on his heel.

The gate . . . on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact.

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

3. To result or terminate; to come about; to eventuate; to issue.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

4. To be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be directed otherwise; to be differently applied; to be transferred; as, to *turn* from the road.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Ex.* xxxii. 12.
Turn ye, *turn* ye from your evil ways. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

5. To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; to grow; as, wood *turns* to stone; water *turns* to ice; one color *turns* to another; to *turn* Mohammedan.

I hope you have no intent to *turn* husband. *Shak.*
Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*

6. To undergo the process of turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.

7. Specifically: —

(*a*) To become acid; to sour; — said of milk, ale, etc.

(*b*) To become giddy; — said of the head or brain.

I 'll look no more;
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

(*c*) To be nauseated; — said of the stomach.

(*d*) To become inclined in the other direction; — said of scales.

(*e*) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide.

(*f*) (*Obstetrics*) To bring down the feet of a child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery.

8. (*Print.*) To invert a type of the same thickness, as a temporary substitute for any sort which is exhausted.

To turn about, to face to another quarter; to turn around. — **To turn again**, to come back after going; to return. *Shak.* — **To turn against**, to become unfriendly or hostile to. — **To turn aside** *or* **away.** (*a*) To turn from the direct course; to withdraw from a company; to deviate. (*b*) To depart; to remove. (*c*) To avert one's face. — **To turn back**, to turn so as to go in an opposite direction; to retrace one's steps. — **To turn in.** (*a*) To bend inward. (*b*) To enter for lodgings or entertainment. (*c*) To go to bed. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn into**, to enter by making a turn; as, *to turn into* a side street. — **To turn off**, to be diverted; to deviate from a course; as, the road *turns off* to the left. — **To turn on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To turn against; to confront suddenly in hostility or anger. (*b*) To reply to or retort. (*c*) To depend on; as the result *turns on* one condition. — **To turn out.** (*a*) To move from its place, as a bone. (*b*) To bend or point outward; as, his toes *turn out*. (*c*) To rise from bed. [*Colloq.*] (*d*) To come abroad; to appear; as, not many *turned out* to the fire. (*e*) To prove in the result; to issue; to result; as, the crops *turned out* poorly. — **To turn over**, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. — **To turn round.** (*a*) To change position so as to face in another direction. (*b*) To change one's opinion; to change from one view or party to another. — **To turn to**, to apply one's self to; to have recourse to; to refer to. "Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions." *Locke.* — **To turn to account, profit**, advantage, or the like, to be made profitable or advantageous; to become worth the while. — **To turn under**, to bend, or be folded, downward or under. — **To turn up.** (*a*) To bend, or be doubled, upward. (*b*) To appear; to come to light; to transpire; to occur; to happen.

Turn (tûrn), *n.* **1.** The act of turning; movement or motion about, or as if about, a center or axis; revolution; as, the *turn* of a wheel.

2. Change of direction, course, or tendency; different order, position, or aspect of affairs; alteration; vicissitude; as, the *turn* of the tide.

At length his complaint took a favorable *turn*. *Macaulay.*
The *turns* and varieties of all passions. *Hooker.*
Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

3. One of the successive portions of a course, or of a series of occurrences, reckoning from change to change; hence, a winding; a bend; a meander.

And all its [the river's] thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round. *Byron*

4. A circuitous walk, or a walk to and fro, ending where it began; a short walk; a stroll.

Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shak.*
I will take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

5. Successive course; opportunity enjoyed by alternation with another or with others, or in due order; due chance; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time. "Nobleness and bounty . . . had their *turns* in his [the king's] nature."

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

6. Incidental or opportune deed or office; occasional act of kindness or malice; as, to do one an ill *turn*.

Had I not done a friendes *turn* to thee? *Chaucer.*
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delayed. *Fairfax.*

7. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will not serve his *turn*.

I have enough to serve mine own *turn*. *Shak.*

8. Form; cast; shape; manner; fashion; — used in a literal or figurative sense; hence, form of expression; mode of signifying; as, the *turn* of thought; a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation.

The *turn* of both his expressions and thoughts is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

9. A change of condition; especially, a sudden or recurring symptom of illness, as a nervous shock, or fainting spell; as, a bad *turn*. [*Colloq.*]

10. A fall off the ladder at the gallows; a hanging; — so called from the practice of causing the criminal to stand on a ladder which was turned over, so throwing him off, when the signal was given. [*Obs.*]

11. A round of a rope or cord in order to secure it, as about a pin or a cleat.

12. (*Mining*) A pit sunk in some part of a drift.

13. (*Eng. Law*) A court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. *Blount.*

14. *pl.* (*Med.*) Monthly courses; menses. [*Colloq.*]

15. (*Mus.*) An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ∾), commonly consisting of the principal note, or that on which the turn is made, with the note above, and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed quickly, as a triplet preceding the marked note. The turn may be inverted so as to begin with the lower note, in which case the sign is either placed on end thus ϩ, or drawn thus ϧ.

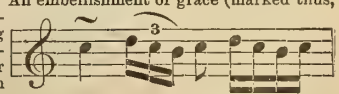

Turn. Performed thus, or thus.

By turns. (*a*) One after another; alternately; in succession. (*b*) At intervals. "[They] feel *by turns* the bitter change." *Milton.* — **In turn**, in due order of succession. — **To a turn**, exactly; perfectly; as, done *to a turn*; — a phrase alluding to the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — **To take turns**, to alternate; to succeed one another in due order. — **Turn and turn about**, by equal alternating periods of service or duty; by turns. — **Turn bench**, a simple portable lathe, used on a bench by clockmakers and watchmakers. — **Turn buckle.** See TURN-BUCKLE, in Vocabulary. — **Turn cap**, a sort of chimney cap which turns round with the wind so as to present its opening to the leeward. *G. Francis.* — **Turn of life** (*Med.*), change of life. See under CHANGE. — **Turn screw**, a screwdriver.

Turn'broach' (-brōch'), *n.* A turnspit. [*Obs.*] "One that was her *turnbroach*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Turn'-buc'kle (-bŭk'k'l), *n.* (*Mech.*) (*a*) A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, — used for tightening a rod, stay, etc. (*b*) A gravitating catch, as for fastening a shutter, the end of a chain, or a hasp.

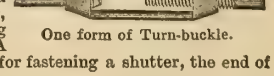
One form of Turn-buckle.

Turn'bull's blue' (-bŭlz blū'). (*Chem.*) The double cyanide of ferrous and ferric iron, a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, used in dyeing, calico printing, etc. Cf. *Prussian blue*, under PRUSSIAN.

Turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or his principles; a renegade; an apostate.

He is a *turncoat*, he was not true to his profession. *Bunyan.*

Tur'nep (tûr'nĕp), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TURNIP. [*Obs.*]

Turn'er (tûrn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who turns; especially, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of pigeon; a tumbler.

‖ **Tur'ner** (tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [G.] A person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises.

Tur'ner-ite (tûr'nẽr-īt), *n.* [So called from the English chemist and mineralogist, C. H. *Turner*.] (*Min.*) A variety of monazite.

Turn'er-y (tûrn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tournerie*.] **1.** The art of fashioning solid bodies into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.

2. Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

Chairs of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*. *Walpole.*

Tur'ney (tûr'nȳ), *n.* & *v.* Tourney. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
"In open *turney*." *Spenser. Milton.*

‖ **Turn'hal'le** (tōōrn'häl'le), *n.* [G., from *turnen* to exercise gymnastics + *halle* hall.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.

‖ **Tur'ni-ci-mor'phæ** (tûr'nĭ-sĭ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX, and -MORPHOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of birds including Turnix and allied genera, resembling quails in appearance but differing from them anatomically.

Turn'ing (tûrn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, turns; also, a winding; a bending course; a flexure; a meander.

Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

2. The place of a turn; an angle or corner, as of a road.

It is preached at every *turning*. *Coleridge.*

3. Deviation from the way or proper course. *Harmar.*

4. Turnery, or the shaping of solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe and cutting tools.

5. *pl.* The pieces, or chips, detached in the process of turning from the material turned.

6. (*Mil.*) A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.

Turning and boring mill, a kind of lathe having a vertical spindle and horizontal face plate, for turning and boring large work. — **Turning bridge.** See the Note under DRAWBRIDGE. — **Turning engine**, an engine lathe. — **Turning lathe**, a lathe used by turners to shape their work. — **Turning pair.** See the Note under PAIR, *n.* — **Turning point**, the point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Turn'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of turning; instability; tergiversation. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [OE. *turnep*; probably fr. *turn*, or F. *tour* a turn, turning lathe + OE. *nepe* a turnip, AS. *nēpe*, L. *napus*. Cf. TURN, *v. t.*, NAVEW.] (*Bot.*) The edible, fleshy, roundish, or somewhat conical, root of a cruciferous plant (*Brassica campestris, var. Napus*); also, the plant itself. [Formerly written also *turnep*.]

Swedish turnip (*Bot.*), a kind of turnip. See RUTA-BAGA. — **Turnip flea** (*Zoöl.*), a small flea-beetle (*Haltica*, or *Phyllotreta, striolata*), which feeds upon the turnip, and often seriously injures it. It is black with a stripe of yellow on each elytron. The name is also applied to several other small insects which are injurious to turnips. See *Illust.* under FLEA-BEETLE. — **Turnip fly.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The turnip flea. (*b*) A two-winged fly (*Anthomyia radicum*) whose larvæ live in the turnip root.

Tur'nip-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large, thick, spiral marine shells belonging to *Rapa* and allied genera, somewhat turnip-shaped.

Tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds belonging to *Turnix* or *Hemipodius* and allied genera of the family *Turnicidæ*. These birds resemble quails and partridges in general appearance and in some of their habits, but differ in important anatomical characteristics. The hind toe is usually lacking. They are found in Asia, Africa, Southern Europe, the East Indian Islands, and esp in Australia and adjacent islands, where they are called *quails* (see QUAIL, *n.*, 3). See TURNICIMORPHÆ.

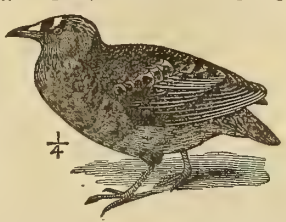

Turnix (*Turnix*, or *Ortygis, nigrofrons*).

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). **1.** A person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors; a warder.

2. (*Dentistry*) An instrument with a hinged claw, — used for extracting teeth with a twist.

Turn'-out' (-out'), *n.*; *pl.* TURN-OUTS (-outs'). **1.** The act of coming forth; a leaving of houses, shops, etc.; esp., a quitting of employment for the purpose of forcing increase of wages; a strike; — opposed to *lockout*.

2. A short side track on a railroad, which may be occupied by one train while another is passing on a main track; a shunt; a siding; a switch.

3. That which is prominently brought forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; as, a man with a showy carriage and horses is said to have a fine *turn-out*.

4. The aggregate number of persons who have come out, as from their houses, for a special purpose.

5. Net quantity of produce yielded.

Turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** The act or result of turning over; an upset; as, a bad *turnover* in a carriage.

2. A semicircular pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other, inclosing the fruit or other materials.

3. An apprentice, in any trade, who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time.

Turn'o'ver, *a.* Admitting of being turned over; made to be turned over; as, a *turnover* collar, etc.

Turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*Turn* + *pike*.] **1.** A frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a turnstile. See TURNSTILE, 1.

I move upon my axle like a *turnpike*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A gate or bar set across a road to stop carriages, animals, and sometimes people, till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair; a tollgate.

3. A turnpike road. *De Foe.*

4. A winding stairway. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

5. (*Mil.*) A beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage; a cheval-de-frise. [*R.*]

Turnpike man, a man who collects tolls at a turnpike. — **Turnpike road**, a road on which turnpikes, or tollgates, are established by law, in order to collect from the users tolls to defray the cost of building, repairing, etc.

Turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURNPIKED (-pīkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURNPIKING.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road. *Knowles.*

Turn'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A turntable.

Turn'-sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Giddy. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Turn'-sick', *n.* (*Far.*) A disease with which sheep are sometimes affected; gid; sturdy. See GID.

Turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol*, It. *tornasole*; *tornare* to turn (LL. *tornare*) + *sole* the sun, L. *sol*. See TURN, SOLAR, *a.*, and cf. HELIOTROPE.] [Written also *turnsol*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*; heliotrope; — so named because its flowers are supposed to turn toward the sun. (*b*) The sunflower. (*c*) A kind of spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*). (*d*) The euphorbiaceous plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Litmus. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A purple dye obtained from the plant turnsole. See def. 1 (*d*).

Turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; hence, a person engaged in some menial office.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit*. *Burke.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small breed of dogs having a long body and short crooked legs. These dogs were formerly much used for turning a spit on which meat was roasting.

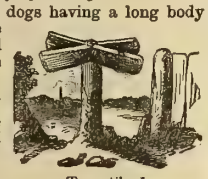
Turnstile, 1.

Turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** A revolving frame in a footpath, preventing the passage of horses or cattle, but admitting that of persons; a turnpike. See TURNPIKE, *n.*, 1.

2. A similar arrangement for registering the number of persons passing through a gateway, doorway, or the like.

Turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of limicoline birds of the genera *Strepsilas* and *Arenaria*, allied to the plovers, especially the common American and European species (*Strepsilas interpres*). They are so called from their habit of turning up small stones in search of mollusks and other aquatic animals. Called also *brant bird*, *sand runner*, *sea quail*, *sea lark*, *sparkback*, and *skirlcrake*.

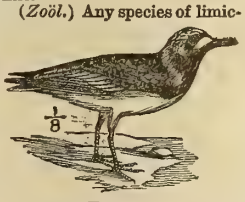

Common Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

Black turnstone, the California turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*). The adult in summer is mostly black, except some white streaks on the chest and forehead, and two white loral spots.

Turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction; — called also *turnplate*.

‖ **Tur'nus** (tûr'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Turnus*, the king of the Rutuli, mentioned in the Æneid.] (*Zoöl.*) A common, large, handsome, American swallowtail butterfly, now regarded as one of the forms of *Papilio*, or *Jasoniades*, *glaucus*. The wings are yellow, margined and barred with black, and with an orangered spot near the posterior angle of the hind wings. Called also *tiger swallowtail*. See *Illust.* under SWALLOWTAIL.

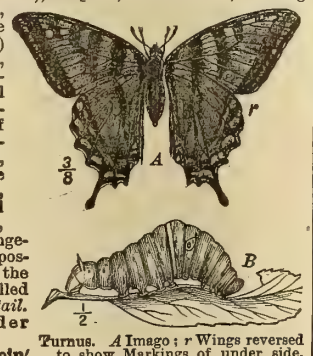

Turnus. *A* Imago; *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side. *B* Larva.

‖ **Turn've-rein'** (tōorn'fe-rīn'), *n.* [G., from *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] A company or association of gymnasts and athletes.

Turn'wrest' (tûrn'rĕst'), *n.* (*a*) Designating a cumbersome style of plow used in England, esp. in Kent. (*b*) Designating a kind of hillside plow. [*Eng.*] *Knight.*

Tu-ro'ni-an (tū-rō'nĭ-an), *n.* (*Geol.*) One of the subdivisions into which the Upper Cretaceous formation of Europe is divided.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [F. *térébenthine*, OF. also *turbentine*; cf. Pr. *terebentina, terbentina*, It. *terebentina, trementina*; fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, from *terebinthus* the turpentine tree, Gr. τερέβινθος, τέρμινθος. See TEREBINTH.] A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, primarily the exudation of the terebinth, or turpentine, tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*), a native of the Mediterranean region. It is also obtained from many coniferous trees, especially species of pine, larch, and fir.

☞ There are many varieties of *turpentine*. Chian turpentine is produced in small quantities by the turpentine tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*). Venice, Swiss, or larch turpentine, is obtained from *Larix Europæa*. It is a clear, colorless balsam, having a tendency to solidify. Canada turpentine, or Canada balsam, is the purest of all the pine turpentines (see under BALSAM). The Carpathian and Hungarian varieties are derived from *Pinus Cembra* and *Pinus Mugho*. Carolina turpentine, the most abundant kind, comes from the long-leaved pine (*Pinus palustris*). Strasburg turpentine is from the silver fir (*Abies pectinata*).

Oil of turpentine (*Chem.*), a colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of a pleasant aromatic odor, obtained by the distillation of crude turpentine. It is used in making varnishes, in medicine, etc. It is the type of the terpenes and is related to cymene. Called also *terebenthene*, *terpene*, etc. — **Turpentine moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small tortricid moths whose larvæ eat the tender shoots of pine and fir trees, causing an exudation of pitch or resin. — **Turpentine tree** (*Bot.*), the terebinth tree, the original source of turpentine. See TURPENTINE, above.

Tur'peth (tûr'pĕth), *n.* [NL. *turpethum*, fr. Per. *tirbid* a cathartic, *turbad* a purgative root. Cf. TURBITH.] [Written also *turbeth*, and *turbith*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The root of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, formerly used in medicine as a purgative; — sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*.

2. (*Chem.*) A heavy yellow powder, $Hg_3O_2SO_4$, which consists of a basic mercuric sulphate; — called also *turpeth mineral*.

Tur'pin (-pĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A land tortoise. [*Obs.*]

Tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; depravity. *Shak.*

Tur-quoise' } (tûr-koiz' *or* -kēz'; 277), *n.* [F. *turquoise*; cf. Pr. & Sp. *turquesa*, It. *turchese, turchina*, LL. *turchesius, turchina*; — so called because first brought from *Turkey*. See 1st TURKEY.] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of alumina containing a little copper; calaite. It has a blue, or bluish green, color, and usually occurs in reniform masses with a botryoidal surface. [Formerly written also *turcois*, and *turkois*.]

Tur-quoise', *a.* Having a fine light blue color, like that of choice mineral turquoise.

Tur'rel (tûr'rĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *touroul* a little wooden instrument to fasten doors or windows.] A certain tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

Tur'ret (-rĕt), *n.* [OE. *touret*, OF. *tourette*, dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris*. See TOWER.]

1. (*Arch.*) A little tower, frequently a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure.

2. (*Anc. Mil.*) A movable building, of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaching a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessaries.

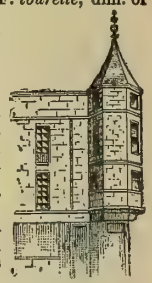
Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of the House in Paris in which Marat lived.

3. (*Mil.*) A revolving tower constructed of thick iron plates, within which cannon are mounted. Turrets are used on vessels of war and on land.

4. (*Railroads*) The elevated central portion of the roof of a passenger car. Its sides are pierced for light and ventilation.

Turret clock, a large clock adapted for an elevated position, as in the tower of a church. — **Turret head** (*Mach.*), a vertical cylindrical revolving tool holder for bringing different tools into action successively in a machine, as in a lathe. — **Turret lathe**, a turning lathe having a turret head. — **Turret ship**, an ironclad war vessel, with low sides, on which heavy guns are mounted within one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated, so that the guns may be made to bear in any required direction.

Turreted Shell (*Trophon clathratus*, variety *Gunneri*). Nat. size.

Tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a turret or turrets; specifically (*Zoöl.*), having the whorls somewhat flattened on the upper side and often ornamented by spines or tubercles; — said of certain spiral shells.

2. Formed like a tower; as, a *turreted* lamp. *Bacon.*

Tur'ri-bant (-rĭ-bant), *n.* [See TURBAN.] A turban. [*Obs.*]

With hundred turrets like a *turribant*. *Spenser.*

Tur'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a turret, or tower; resembling a tower.

Tur-ric'u-late (tûr-rĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L.
Tur-ric'u-la'ted (-rĭk'ū-lā'tĕd), } *turricula* small tower, turret.] Furnished with, or formed like, a small turret or turrets; somewhat turreted.

Turriculate Shell (*Bela incisula*).

Tur'ri-lite (tûr'rĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *turris* tower + Gr. λίθος stone: cf. F. *turrilite*.] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil ammonite of the genus *Turrilites*. The shell forms an open spiral with the later whorls separate.

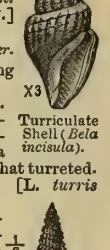

Turrilite (*Turrilites catenatus*).

Tur'ri-tel'la (-rĭ-tĕl'lâ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turris* tower.] (*Zoöl.*) Any spiral marine gastropod belonging to *Turritella* and allied genera. These mollusks have an elongated, turreted shell, composed of many whorls. They have a rounded aperture, and a horny multispiral operculum.

Tur'ri-tel'loid (-loid), *a.* [*Turritella* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the turritellas.

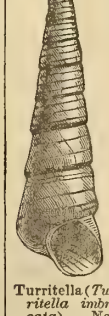
Turritella (*Turritella imbricata*). Nat. size.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [AS. *turtle*, L. *turtur*; probably of imitative origin. Cf. TURTLE the sea tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) The turtledove.

Tur'tle, *n.* [Probably the same word as the word

preceding, and substituted (probably by sailors) for the Spanish or Portuguese name; cf. Sp. *tortuga* tortoise, turtle, Pg. *tartaruga*, also F. *tortue*, and E. *tortoise*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the numerous species of Testudinata, especially a sea turtle, or chelonian.

☞ In the United States the land and fresh-water tortoises are also called turtles.

2. (*Printing*) The curved plate in which the form is held in a type-revolving cylinder press.

Alligator turtle, Box turtle, etc. See under ALLIGATOR, BOX, etc. — **Green turtle** (*Zoöl.*), a marine turtle of the genus *Chelonia*, having usually a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell. It is highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh, which is used especially for turtle soup. Two distinct species or varieties are known; one of which (*Chelonia Midas*) inhabits the warm part of the Atlantic Ocean, and sometimes weighs eight hundred pounds or more; the other (*C. virgata*) inhabits the Pacific Ocean. Both species are similar in habits and feed principally on seaweed and other marine plants, especially the turtle grass. — **Turtle cowrie** (*Zoöl.*), a large, handsome cowrie (*Cypræa testudinaria*); the turtle-shell; — so called because of its fancied resemblance to a tortoise in color and form. — **Turtle grass** (*Bot.*), a marine plant (*Thalassia testudinum*) with grass-like leaves, common about the West Indies. — **Turtle shell,** tortoise shell. See under TORTOISE.

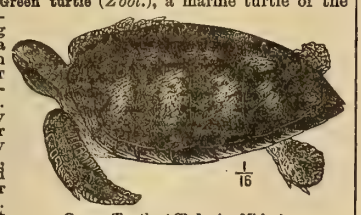

Green Turtle (*Chelonia Midas*).

Tur'tle-dove' (tûr't'l-dŭv'), *n.* [See 1st TURTLE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of pigeons belonging to *Turtur* and allied genera, native of various parts of the Old World; especially, the common European species (*Turtur vulgaris*), which is noted for its plaintive note, affectionate disposition, and devotion to its mate.

☞ The South African turtledove (*T. albiventris*), and the ashy turtledove of India (*T. rubicolus*), are similar to the European species in their habits.

Turtledove (*Turtur vulgaris*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of pigeons more or less resembling the true turtledoves, as the American mourning dove (see under DOVE), and the Australian turtledove (*Stictopelia cuneata*).

☞ The turtledove of the Scriptures is probably *Turtur risorius*, a species which is still plentiful in Egypt and other Eastern countries. It is closely allied to the European turtledove.

Tur'tle-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Slow-footed. [*R.*] "*Turtle-footed* Peace." *Ford.*

Tur'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American perennial herb (*Chelone glabra*) having white flowers shaped like the head of a turtle. Called also *snakehead, shell flower,* and *balmony.*

Tur'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who catches turtles or tortoises. "The Jamaica *turtlers.*" *Dampier.*

Tur'tle-shell' (-t'l-shĕl'), *n.* The turtle cowrie.

Tur'tling (tûr'tlĭng), *n.* The act, practice, or art of catching turtles. *Marryat.*

Turves (tûrvz), *obs. pl.* of TURF.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Tuscanus, Tuscus.*] Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; — specifically designating one of the five orders of architecture recognized and described by the Italian writers of the 16th century, or characteristic of the order. The original of this order was not used by the Greeks, but by the Romans under the Empire. See ORDER, and *Illust.* of CAPITAL.

Tus'can, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany.

Tus'ca-ro'ras (tŭs'kȧ-rō'rȧz), *n. pl.; sing.* TUSCARORA (-rȧ). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians formerly living on the Neuse and Tar rivers in North Carolina. They were conquered in 1713, after which the remnant of the tribe joined the Five Nations, thus forming the Six Nations. See *Six Nations,* under SIX.

Tus'cor (-kŏr), *n.* [See TUSK.] A tush of a horse.

Tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? *Bk. of Com. Prayer* (*Ps.* lxxiii. 11).

Tush, *n.* [OE. *tusch,* AS. *tusc;* akin to OFries. *tusk, tusch,* and probably to AS. *tōð* tooth. See TOOTH, and cf. TUSK.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; — applied especially to certain teeth of horses.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TORSK.

Tusk, *n.* [OE. *tusk,* the same word as *tusch,* AS. *tusc* See TUSH a tooth.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the elongated incisor or canine teeth of the wild boar, elephant, etc.; hence, any long, protruding tooth.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A toothshell, or Dentalium; — called also *tusk-shell.*

3. (*Carp.*) A projecting member like a tenon, and serving the same or a similar purpose, but composed of several steps, or offsets. Thus, in the illustration, *a* is the *tusk,* and each of the several parts, or offsets, is called a *tooth.*

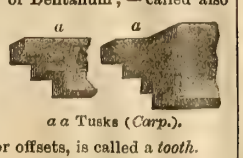

a a Tusks (*Carp.*).

Tusk (tŭsk), *v. i.* To bare or gnash the teeth. [*Obs.*]

Tusked (tŭskt), *a.* Furnished with tusks.

The *tusked* boar out of the wood. *Milton.*

Tusk'er (tŭsk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An elephant having large tusks.

Tusk'–shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See 2d TUSK, *n.*, 2.

Tusk'y (tŭsk'ĭ), *a.* Having tusks. "The scar indented by the *tusky* boar." *Dryden.*

Tus'sac grass' (tŭs'sȧk grȧs'). Tussock grass.

Tus'sah silk' (tŭs'sȧ sĭlk'). [Probably fr. Hind. *tasar* a shuttle, Skr. *tasara, trasara.*] (*a*) A silk cloth made from the cocoons of a caterpillar other than the common silkworm, much used in Bengal and China. (*b*) The silk fiber itself. [Written also *tusseh silk.*]

Tus-sic'u-lar (tŭs-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tussicularis,* fr. *tussicula,* dim. of *tussis* a cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough. *Dunglison.*

Tus'sle (tŭs's'l), *v. i. & t.* [See TOUSLE.] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; to struggle with. [*Colloq.*]

Tus'sle, *n.* A struggle; a scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

Tus'sock (tŭs'sŭk), *n.* [From TUZ.] [Written also *tussuck.*] **1.** A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like; especially, a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

Such laying of the hair in *tussocks* and tufts. *Latimer.*

2. (*Bot.*) Same as *Tussock grass,* below.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A caterpillar of any one of numerous species of bombycid moths. The body of these caterpillars is covered with hairs which form long tufts or brushes. Some species are very injurious to shade and fruit trees. Called also *tussock caterpillar.* See ORGYIA.

Tussock grass. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tall, strong grass of the genus *Dactylis* (*D. cæspitosa*), valuable for fodder, introduced into Scotland from the Falkland Islands. (*b*) A tufted grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). (*c*) Any kind of sedge (*Carex*) which forms dense tufts in a wet meadow or boggy place. — **Tussock moth** (*Zoöl.*), the imago of any tussock caterpillar. They belong to *Orgyia, Halecidota,* and allied genera.

Tus'sock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks, or tufts.

Tus'suck (-sŭk), *n.* See TUSSOCK. *Grew.*

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; hush; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

Tut, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *tut* a point, pipe, tube, Dan. *tut* a cornet.] **1.** An imperial ensign consisting of a golden globe with a cross on it.

2. A hassock. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj; 48), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, fr. *tutus* safe, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend. Cf. TUITION.] **1.** The act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection; as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage.*

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed. *V. Knox.*

Tu'te-lar (tū'tē-lẽr), **Tu'te-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tutelaris:* cf. F. *tutélaire.* See TUTELAGE.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* goddesses.

This, of all advantages, is the greatest . . . the most *tutelary* of morals. *Landor.*

Tu'tele (tū'tēl), *n.* [L. *tutela:* cf. F. *tutelle.* See TUTELAGE.] Tutelage. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Tu'te-nag (tū'tē-năg), *n.* [F. *toutenague;* cf. Pg. *tutenaga, tutanaga.* See TUTTY.] (*Metal.*) (*a*) Crude zinc. [*India*] (*b*) Packfong. [Written also *tutenague.*]

Tut'–mouthed' (tŭt'mouthd'), *a.* Having a projecting under jaw; prognathous. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Tut'–nose' (-nōz'), *n.* A snub nose. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *tutour,* L. *tutor,* fr. *tueri* to watch, defend: cf. F. *tuteur.* Cf. TUITION.] One who guards, protects, watches over, or has the care of, some person or thing. Specifically: —

(*a*) A treasurer; a keeper. "*Tutour* of your treasure." *Piers Plowman.*

(*b*) (*Civ. Law*) One who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate; a guardian.

(*c*) A private or public teacher.

(*d*) (*Eng. Universities*) An officer or member of some hall, who instructs students, and is responsible for their discipline.

(*e*) (*Am. Colleges*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tu'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUTORED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUTORING.] **1.** To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct.

Their sons are well *tutored* by you. *Shak.*

2. To play the tutor toward; to treat with authority or severity. *Addison.*

Tu'tor-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The office or occupation of a tutor; tutorship; guardianship.

Tu'tor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who performs the duties of a tutor; an instructress. *E. Moore.*

Tu-to'ri-al (tū-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *tutorius.*] Of or pertaining to a tutor; belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

Tu'tor-ism (tū'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Tutorship. [*R.*]

Tu'tor-ize (tū'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

I . . . shall *tutorize* him some day. *J. H. Newman.*

Tu'tor-ship, *n.* The office, duty, or care of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage. *Hooker.*

Tu'tor-y (-ĭ), *n.* Tutorage. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Tu'tress (tū'trĕs), *n.* Tutoress. [*Obs.*] *Selden.*

Tu'trix (tū'trĭks), *n.* [L. See TUTOR.] A female guardian; a tutoress. [*R.*] *Smollett.*

Tut'san (tŭt'săn), *n.* [F. *toutesaine; tout, toute,* all (L. *totus*) + *sain, saine,* sound, healthy, L. *sanus.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hypericum* (*H. Androsæmum*), from which a healing ointment is prepared in Spain; — called also *parkleaves.*

‖ **Tut'ti** (to͞ot'tē), *n. pl.* [It., fr. L. *totus,* pl. *toti,* all.] (*Mus.*) All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

Tut'ty (tŭt'tĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie;* cf. Sp. *tutia, atutia,* LL. *tutia;* all from Per. *tūtiyā.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow or brown amorphous substance obtained as a sublimation product in the flues of smelting furnaces of zinc, and consisting of a crude zinc oxide.

Tut'–work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Mining*) Work done by the piece, as in nonmetaliferous rock, the amount done being usually reckoned by the fathom. *Tomlinson.*

Tut'–work'man (-wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* TUT-WORKMEN (-men). (*Mining*) One who does tut-work. *Tomlinson.*

Tu–whit' (tū-hwĭt'), **Tu–whoo'** (tū-hwo͞o'), *n. & interj.* Words imitative of the notes of the owl.

Thy *tu-whits* are lulled, I wot,
Thy *tu-whoos* of yesternight. *Tennyson.*

‖ **Tu'yère'** (twē'yâr'), *n.* [F.; akin to *tuyau* a pipe; of Teutonic origin. Cf. TWEER, TEWEL.] A nozzle, mouthpiece, or fixture through which the blast is delivered to the interior of a blast furnace, or to the fire of a forge. [Corruptly written also *tweer,* and *twier.*]

Tuyère arch, the embrasure in the wall of a blast furnace through which the tuyère enters.

Tuz (tŭz), *n.* [Cf. W. *tusw* a wisp, a bunch, *tus* that binds or wraps, *tusiaw* to bind round, to wrap. Cf. TUSSOCK.] A lock or tuft of hair. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Tu'za (tū'zȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tucan.

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed; to prate; to prattle. *Stanyhurst.*

Twad'dle, *n.* Silly talk; gabble; fustian.

I hav put in this chapter on fighting . . . because of the cant and *twaddle* that 's talked of boxing and fighting with fists now-a-days. *T. Hughes.*

Twad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.

Twad'dling (-dlĭng), *a. & n.* from TWADDLE, *v.*

Twad'dy (twŏd'dĭ), *n.* Idle trifling; twaddle.

Twag'ger (twăg'gẽr), *n.* A lamb. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Twain (twān), *a. & n.* [OE. *twein, tweien, tweyne,* AS. *twēgen,* masc. See TWO.] Two; — nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque. "Children *twain.*" *Chaucer.*

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *twain.* *Matt.* v. 41.

In twain, in halves; into two parts; asunder.

When old winter split the rocks *in twain.* *Dryden.*

— **Twain cloud.** (*Meteor.*) Same as CUMULO-STRATUS.

Twaite (twāt), *n.* [Prov. E.] (*Zoöl.*) A European shad; — called also *twaite shad.* See SHAD.

Twaite, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A piece of cleared ground. See THWAITE.

Twang (twăng), *n.* A tang. See TANG a taste. [*R.*]

Twang (twăng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWANGED (twăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWANGING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. TANG a sharp sound, TINKLE.] To sound with a quick, harsh noise; to make the sound of a tense string pulled and suddenly let go; as, the bowstring *twanged.*

Twang, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quivering string. *Pope.*

Twang, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go; as, the *twang* of a bowstring.

2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

He has such a *twang* in his discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

Twan'gle (twăn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To twang.

While the *twangling* violin
Struck up with Soldier-laddie. *Tennyson.*

Twank (twăngk), *v. t.* To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound; to twang, or twangle. *Addison.*

Twan'kay (twăn'kā), *n.* See Note under TEA, *n.*, 1.

'T was (twŏz). A contraction of *it was.*

Twat'tle (twŏt't'l), *v. i.* [Cf. TATTLE, TWADDLE.] To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; to twaddle; as, a *twattling* gossip. *L'Estrange.*

Twat'tle, *v. t.* To make much of, as a domestic animal; to pet. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Twat'tle, *n.* Act of prating; idle talk; twaddle.

Twat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who twattles; a twaddler.

Tway (twā), *a. & n.* [OE. *twei.* See TWAIN.] Two; twain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tway'blade' (-blād'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several orchidaceous plants which have only two leaves, as the species of *Listera* and of *Liparis.* [Written also *twyblade.*]

Tweag (twēg), *v. t.* To tweak. [*Obs.*]

Tweag, Tweague, *n.* A pinching condition; perplexity; trouble; distress. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* [OE. *twikken,* originally the same word as *twicchen;* cf. LG. *twikken.* See TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch; as, to *tweak* the nose. *Shak.*

Tweak, *n.* **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twist or twitch; as, a *tweak* of the nose. *Swift.*

2. Trouble; distress; tweag. [*Obs.*]

3. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*

Tweed (twēd), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *twills.* See TWILL.] A soft and flexible fabric for men's wear, made wholly of wool except in some inferior kinds, the wool being dyed, usually in two colors, before weaving.

Twee'dle (twē'd'l), *v. t.* [Cf. TWIDDLE.] [Written also *twidle.*] **1.** To handle lightly; — said with reference to awkward fiddling; hence, to influence as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service. *Addison.*

2. To twist. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tweel (twēl), *n. & v.* See TWILL.

Tweer (twēr), *n.* Same as TUYÈRE.

Tweese } (twēz), *n.* [OE. *tweeze, tweese,* fr. F. *étuis,*
Tweeze } pl. of *étui* a case, sheath, box; probably of Teutonic origin; cf. MHG. *stuche* a wide sleeve in which articles could be carried, OHG. *stūhha,* G. *stauche* a short and narrow muff. Cf. ÉTUI, TWEEZERS.] A surgeon's case of instruments. *Howell.*

Twee'zers (twē'zẽrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEESE.] Small pinchers used to pluck out hairs, and for other purposes.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* [For *twelft,* OE. *twelfte,* AS. *twelfta.* See TWELVE.] **1.** Next in order after the eleventh; coming after eleven others; — the ordinal of *twelve.*

2. Constituting, or being one of, twelve equal parts into which anything is divided.

Twelfth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts of one whole.

2. The next in order after the eleventh.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth.

Twelfth'-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* An ornamented cake distributed among friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night.

Twelfth'-day' (-dā'), *n.* See TWELFTHTIDE.

Twelfth'-night' (-nīt'), *n.* The evening of Epiphany, or the twelfth day after Christmas, observed as a festival by various churches.

Twelfth'-sec'ond (-sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* (*Physics*) A unit for the measurement of small intervals of time, such that 10^{12} (ten trillion) of these units make one second.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also *Twelfth-day.*

Twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [OE. *twelve, twelf,* AS. *twelf;* akin to OFries. *twelf, twelef, twilif,* OS. *twelif,* D. *twaalf,* G. *zwölf,* OHG. *zwelif,* Icel. *tólf,* Sw. *tolf,* Dan. *tolv,* Goth. *twalif,* from the root of E. *two* + the same element as in the second part of E. *eleven.* See Two, and ELEVEN.] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.

Twelve-men's morris. See the Note under MORRIS. — **Twelve Tables.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) See under TABLE.

Twelve, *n.* **1.** The number next following eleven; the sum of ten and two, or of twice six; twelve units or objects; a dozen.

2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii.

The Twelve (*Script.*), the twelve apostles. *Matt.* xxvi. 20.

Twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* See DUODECIMO.

Twelve'month (-mŭnth), *n.* A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

Twelve'pence (-pens), *n.* A shilling sterling, being about twenty-four cents.

Twelve'pen-ny (-pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth or costing a shilling.

Twelve'score' (-skōr'), *n. & a.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [From TWENTY; cf. AS. *twentigoða.* See TWENTY.] **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; tenth after the tenth; coming after nineteen others; — the ordinal of *twenty.*

2. Constituting, or being, one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Twen'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The next in order after the nineteenth; one coming after nineteen others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of one whole.

Twen'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [OE. *twenty,* AS. *twēntig, twentig;* akin to OFries. *twintich,* OS. *twēntig,* D. & LG. *twintig,* OHG. *zweinzug,* G. *zwanzig,* Goth. *twai tigjus;* that is, two tens. See TWAIN, TWO, and TEN.] **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten; as, *twenty* men.

2. An indefinite number more or less than twenty. *Shak.*

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

Twen'ty, *n.; pl.* TWENTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number next following nineteen; the sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten; twenty units or objects; a score.

2. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or XX.

Twen'ty-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Twenty times as many.

Twen'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō), *a.* Having twenty-four leaves to a sheet; as, a *twenty-fourmo* form, book, leaf, size, etc. — *n.* A book composed of sheets, each of which is folded into twenty-four leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book whose sheets are so folded; — usually written 24mo, or 24°.

Twey (twā), *a.* [See Two.] Two. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Twey'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Twofold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Twi'bill (twī'bĭl), *n.* [AS. *twibill; twi-* (in comp.) two + *bill, bil,* an ax, hoe, bill. See TWICE, and BILL a cutting instrument.] **1.** A kind of mattock, or ax; esp., a tool like a pickax, but having, instead of the points, flat terminations, one of which is parallel to the handle, the other perpendicular to it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A tool for making mortises. [*Obs.*]

3. A reaping hook.

Twi'billed (-bĭld), *a.* Armed or provided with a twibil or twibils.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* [OE. *twies* (where the *s* is the adverbial ending; see -WARDS), *twie,* AS. *twiges, twiwa;* akin to *twi-* (in comp.) two, G. *zwie-,* OHG. *zwi-,* Icel. *tvī-,* L. *bi-,* Gr. δι-, Skr. *dvi-,* and E. *two.* See Two.]

1. Two times; once and again.

He *twice* essayed to cast his son in gold. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree; as, *twice* the sum; he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.

☞ *Twice* is used in the formation of compounds, mostly self-explaining; as, *twice*-born, *twice*-conquered, *twice*-planted, *twice*-told, and the like.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* [Probably of imitative origin. Cf. TWEEDLE.] To touch lightly, or play with; to tweedle; to twirl; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs; to *twiddle* a watch key. [Written also *twidle.*] *Thackeray.*

Twid'dle, *v. i.* To play with anything; hence, to be busy about trifles. *Halliwell.*

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *n.* **1** A slight twist with the fingers.

2. A pimple. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Twi'fal'low (twī'făl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIFALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWIFALLOWING.] [AS. *twi-* (see TWICE) two + *fallow.*] To plow, or fallow, a second time (land that has been once fallowed).

Twi'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [AS. *twifeald.* See TWICE, and cf. TWOFOLD.] Twofold; double. [*Obs.*]

Twig (twĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIGGED (twĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWIGGING.] [Cf. TWEAK.] To twitch; to pull; to tweak. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Twig, *v. t.* [Gael. *tuig,* or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] **1.** To understand the meaning of; to comprehend; as, do you *twig* me? [*Colloq.*] *Marryat.*

2. To observe s'yly; also, to perceive; to discover. "Now *twig* him; now mind him." *Foote.*

As if he were looking right into your eyes and *twigged* something there which you had half a mind to conceal. *Hawthorne.*

Twig, *n.* [AS. *twig;* akin to D. *twijg,* OHG. *zwīg, zwī,* G. *zweig,* and probably to E. *two.*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs,* covered on the outside with hides. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Twig borer (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small beetles which bore into twigs of shrubs and trees, as the apple-tree *twig borer* (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*). — **Twig girdler.** (*Zoöl.*) See GIRDLER, 3. — **Twig rush** (*Bot.*), any rushlike plant of the genus *Cladium* having hard, and sometimes prickly-edged, leaves or stalks. See *Saw grass,* under SAW.

Twig, *v. t.* To beat with twigs.

Twig'gen (-gĕn), *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. [*Obs.*]

Twig'ger (-gẽr), *n.* A fornicator. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Twig'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a twig or twigs; like a twig or twigs; full of twigs; abounding with shoots. "*Twiggy* trees." *Evelyn.*

Twight (twīt), *v. t.* To twit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Twight, *obs. p. p.* of TWITCH. *Chaucer.*

Twight'e (twīt'e), *obs. imp.* of TWITCH. *Chaucer.*

Twig'less (twĭg'lĕs), *a.* Having no twigs.

Twig'some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, twigs; twiggy. [*R.*] "*Twigsome* trees." *Dickens.*

Twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* [OE. *twilight,* AS. *twi-* (see TWICE) + *leóht* light; hence the sense of doubtful or half light; cf. LG. *twelecht,* G. *zwielicht.* See LIGHT.] **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun, or when the sun is less than 18° below the horizon, occasioned by the illumination of the earth's atmosphere by the direct rays of the sun and their reflection on the earth; crepuscular light.

2. A faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.

As when the sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous *twilight* sheds. *Milton.*
The *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*

Twi'light', *a.* **1.** Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

2. Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves. *Pope.*

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWILLED (twĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWILLING.] [Scotch *tweel;* probably from LG. *twillen* to make double, from *twi-* two; akin to AS. *twi-,* E. *twi-* in *twilight.* See TWICE, and cf. TWEED, TWEEL.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface.

Twill, *n.* [Scotch *tweel.* See TWILL, *v. t.*] **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics by causing the weft threads to pass over one and under two, or over one and under three or more, warp threads, instead of over one and under the next in regular succession, as in plain weaving.

2. A fabric woven with a twill.

3. [Perhaps fr. *quill.*] A quill, or spool, for yarn.

Twil'ly (twĭl'lȳ), *n.* [Cf. WILLY.] A machine for cleansing or loosening wool by the action of a revolving cylinder covered with long iron spikes or teeth; a willy or willying machine; — called also *twilly devil,* and *devil.* See DEVIL, *n.*, 6, and WILLY. *Tomlinson.*

Twilt (twĭlt), *n.* [See QUILT.] A quilt. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Twin (twĭn), *a.* [OE. *twin* double, AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins; akin to D. *tweeling* a twin, G. *zwilling,* OHG. *zwiniling,* Icel. *tvennr, tvinnr,* two and two, twin, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWICE, TWO.] **1.** Being one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.

2. Being one of a pair much resembling one another; standing in the relation of a twin to something else; — often followed by *to* or *with.* *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) Double; consisting of two similar and corresponding parts.

4. (*Crystallog.*) Composed of parts united according to some definite law of twinning. See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

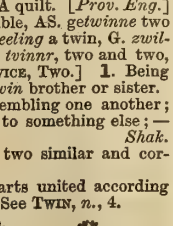

Twin Flower.

Twin boat, *or* **Twin ship** (*Naut.*), a vessel whose deck and upper works rest on two parallel hulls. — **Twin crystal.** See TWIN, *n.*, 4. — **Twin flower** (*Bot.*), a delicate evergreen plant (*Linnæa borealis*) of northern climates, which has pretty, fragrant, pendulous flowers borne in pairs on a slender stalk. — **Twin-screw steamer,** a steam vessel propelled by two screws, one on either side of the plane of the keel.

Twin, *n.* **1.** One of two produced at a birth, especially by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — used chiefly in the plural, and applied to the young of beasts as well as to human young.

2. *pl.* (*Astron.*) A sign and constellation of the zodiac; Gemini. See GEMINI.

3. A person or thing that closely resembles another.

4. (*Crystallog.*) A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

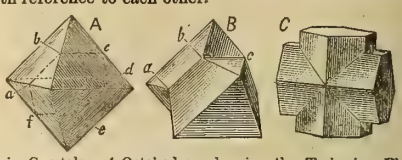

Twin Crystals. *A* Octahedron showing the Twinning Plane *a b c d e f.* *B* Twinned Octahedron (Contact Twins). *C* Penetration (Cruciform) Twin of Staurolite.

☞ The relative position of the parts of a twin may be explained by supposing one part to be revolved 180° about a certain axis (called the *twinning axis*), this axis being normal to a plane (called the *twinning plane*) which is usually one of the fundamental planes of the crystal. This revolution brings the two parts into parallel position, or vice versa. A *contact twin* is one in which the parts are united by a plane surface, called the *composition face,* which is usually the same as the twinning plane. A *penetration twin* is one in which the parts interpenetrate each other, often very irregularly. Twins are also called, according to form, *cruciform, geniculated,* etc.

Twin (twĭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINNED (twĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINNING.] **1.** To bring forth twins. *Tusser.*

2. To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*

Twin, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be twins, or like twins in any way. *Shak.*

Still we moved
Together, *twinned,* as horse's ear and eye. *Tennyson.*

2. To separate into two parts; to part; to divide; hence, to remove; also, to strip; to rob. [*Obs.*]

The life out of her body for to *twin.* *Chaucer.*

Twin, *v. i.* To depart from a place or thing. [*Obs.*] "Ere that we farther *twin.*" *Chaucer.*

Twin'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born at the same birth.

Twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn,* properly, a twisted or double thread; akin to D. *twijn,* Icel. *twinni;* from *twi-.* See TWICE, and cf. TWIN.] **1.** A twist; a convolution.

Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine.* *Milton.*

2. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, and used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, making nets, and the like; a small cord or string.

3. The act of twining or winding round. *J. Philips.*

Twine reeler, a kind of machine for twisting twine; a kind of mule, or spinning machine.

Twine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINED (twīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINING.] [OE. *twinen,* fr. AS. *twīn* a twisted thread; akin to D. *twijnen* to twine, Icel. & Sw. *twinna,* Dan. *twinde.* See TWINE, *n.*] **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads; to wreathe; as, fine *twined* linen.

2. To wind, as one thread around another, or as any flexible substance around another body.

Let me *twine*
Mine arms about that body. *Shak.*

3. To wind about; to embrace; to entwine.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine.* *Pope.*

4. To change the direction of. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

5. To mingle; to mix. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

Twine, *v. i.* **1.** To mutually twist together; to become mutually involved.

2. To wind; to bend; to make turns; to meander.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine,*
Still to the sea their course incline. *Swift.*

3. To turn round; to revolve. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

4. To ascend in spiral lines about a support; to climb spirally; as, many plants *twine.*

Twin'er (twīn'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant which twines about a support.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINGED (twĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINGING.] [OE. *twengen,* AS. *twengan;* akin to OE. *twingen* to pain, afflict, OFries. *thwinga, twinga, dwinga,* to constrain, D. *dwingen,* OS. *thwingan,* G. *zwingen,* OHG. *dwingan, thwingan,* to press, oppress, overcome, Icel. *þvinga,* Sw. *twinga* to subdue, constrain, Dan. *tvinge,* and AS. *þȳn* to press, OHG. *dūhen,* and probably to E. *thong.* Perhaps influenced by *twitch.* Cf. THONG.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There 's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by the ears or nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

2. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The gnat . . . *twinged* him [the lion] till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

Twinge, *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*

Twinge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; a tweak; a twitch.

A master that gives you . . . *twinges* by the ears. *L'Estrange.*

2. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* in the arm or side. "A *twinge* for my own sin." *Dryden.*

Twin'ing (twīn'ĭng), *a.* Winding around something; twisting; embracing; climbing by winding about a support; as, the hop is a *twining* plant.

Twin'ing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, twines; (*Bot.*) the act of climbing spirally.

Twink (twĭnk), *v. i.* [OE. *twinken.* See TWINKLE.] To twinkle. [*Obs.*]

Twink (twĭnk), *n.* **1.** A wink; a twinkling. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The chaffinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *twinklen,* AS. *twinclian;* akin to OE. *twinken* to blink, wink, G. *zwinken, zwinkern,* and perhaps to E. *twitch.*] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Estrange.*

2. To shine with an intermitted or a broken, quivering light; to flash at intervals; to sparkle; to scintillate.

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Sir I. Newton.*

The western sky *twinkled* with stars. *Sir W. Scott.*

Twin'kle (twĭŋ'k'l), *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*

2. A brief flash or gleam, esp. when rapidly repeated.

3. The time of a wink; a twinkling. *Dryden.*

Twin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, twinkles, or winks; a winker; an eye.

Twin'kling (-klĭ̄ g), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or of that which, twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; a twinkle. *Holland.*

2. A shining with intermitted light; a scintillation; a sparkling; as, the *twinkling* of the stars.

3. The time of a wink; a moment; an instant.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump, . . . the dead shall be raised incorruptible. *1 Cor.* xv. 52.

Twin'leaf' (twĭn'lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See JEFFERSONIA.

Twin'like' (-līk'), *a.* Closely resembling; being a counterpart. — **Twin'like'ness,** *n.*

Twin'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Twin* + 1st *-ling.*] A young or little twin, especially a twin lamb.

Twinned (twĭnd), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Composed of parts united according to a law of twinning. See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

Twin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who gives birth to twins; a breeder of twins. *Tusser.*

Twin'ning (-nĭng), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other in accordance with some definite law; also, rarely, in artificial twinning (accomplished for example by pressure), the process by which this reversal is brought about.

Polysynthetic twinning, repeated twinning of crystal lamellæ, as that of the triclinic feldspars. — Repeated twinning, twinning of more than two crystals, or parts of crystals. — Twinning axis, Twinning plane. See the Note under TWIN, *n.*

Twin'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *twi-* two + *winter* winter. See TWICE, and WINTER.] A domestic animal two winters old. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Twire (twīr), *n.* [Cf. D. *tweern*, G. *zwirn*, and E. *twine.*] A twisted filament; a thread. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Twire, *v. i.* [Cf. MHG. *zwieren*, E. *thwart*, and *queer.*] **1.** To peep; to glance obliquely; to leer. [*Obs.*]

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers. *B. Jonson.*

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To twinkle; to glance; to gleam. [*Obs.*]

When sparkling stars *twire* not. *Shak.*

Twire, *v. i.* To sing, or twitter. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Twire'-pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A vagabond musician. [*Obs.*]

You are an ass, a *twire-pipe.* *Beau. & Fl.*

You looked like *Twire-pipe*, the taborer. *Chapman.*

Twirl (twẽrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIRLED (twẽrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWIRLING.] [Cf. AS. *þwiril* a churn staff, a stirrer, flail, *þweran*, *āþweran*, to agitate, twirl, G. *zwirlen*, *quirlen*, *querlen*, to twirl, to turn round or about, *quirl* a twirling stick, OHG. *dweran* to twirl, stir. Cf. TROWEL.] To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dexterous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

No more beneath soft eve's consenting star
Fandango *twirls* his jocund castanet. *Byron.*

Twirl, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly.

Twirl, *n.* **1.** The act of twirling; a rapid circular motion; a whirl or whirling; quick rotation.

2. A twist; a convolution. *Woodward.*

Twist (twĭst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWISTING.] [OE. *twisten*, AS. *twist* a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands, fr. *twi-* two; akin to D. *twist* a quarrel, dissension, G. *zwist*, Dan. & Sw. *tvist*, Icel. *tvistr* the deuce in cards, *tvistr* distressed. See TWICE, Two.] **1.** To contort; to writhe; to complicate; to crook spirally; to convolve.

Twist it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; as, to *twist* a passage cited from an author.

3. To distort, as a solid body, by turning one part relatively to another about an axis passing through both; to subject to torsion; as, to *twist* a shaft.

4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle; to unite by intertexture of parts. "Longing to *twist* bays with that ivy." *Waller.*

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *T. Burnet.*

5. To wind into; to insinuate; — used reflexively; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.

6. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance, round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as, to *twist* yarn or thread. *Shak.*

7. Hence, to form as if by winding one part around another; to wreathe; to make up.

Was it not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*

8. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.

Twist, *v. i.* **1.** To be contorted; to writhe; to be distorted by torsion; to be united by winding round each other; to be or become twisted; as, some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

2. To follow a helical or spiral course; to be in the form of a helix.

Twist, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting; a contortion; a flexure; a convolution; a bending.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibers of any one animal which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

2. The form given in twisting.

[He] shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. That which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or uniting parts. Specifically: —

(*a*) A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.

(*b*) A kind of closely twisted, strong sewing silk, used by tailors, saddlers, and the like.

(*c*) A kind of cotton yarn, of several varieties.

(*d*) A roll of twisted dough, baked.

(*e*) A little twisted roll of tobacco.

(*f*) (*Weaving*) One of the threads of a warp, — usually more tightly twisted than the filling.

(*g*) (*Firearms*) A material for gun barrels, consisting of iron and steel twisted and welded together; as, Damascus *twist.*

(*h*) (*Firearms & Ord.*) The spiral course of the rifling of a gun barrel or a cannon.

(*i*) A beverage made of brandy and gin. [*Slang*]

4. [OE.; — so called as being a *two*-forked branch. See TWIST, *v. t.*] A twig. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Fairfax.*

Gain twist, *or* Gaining twist (*Firearms*), twist of which the pitch is less, and the inclination greater, at the muzzle than at the breech. — Twist drill, a drill the body of which is twisted like that of an auger. See *Illust.* of DRILL. — Uniform twist (*Firearms*), a twist of which the spiral course has an equal pitch throughout.

Twist'e (twĭst'e), *obs. imp.* of TWIST. *Chaucer.*

Twist'ed, *a.* Contorted; crooked spirally; subjected to torsion; hence, perverted.

Twisted curve (*Geom.*), a curve of double curvature. See *Plane curve*, under CURVE. — Twisted surface (*Geom.*), a surface described by a straight line moving according to any law whatever, yet so that the consecutive positions of the line shall not be in one plane; a warped surface.

Twist'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who twists; specifically, the person whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another, in weaving.

2. The instrument used in twisting, or making twists.

He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

3. (*Carp.*) A girder. *Craig.*

4. (*Man.*) The inner part of the thigh, the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. *Craig.*

Twist'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Crooked; tortuous; hence, perverse; unfair; dishonest. [*Slang, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Twist'ing, *a. & n.* from TWIST.

Twisting pair. (*Kinematics*) See under PAIR, *n.*, 7.

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITTING.] [OE. *atwiten*, AS. *ætwītan* to reproach, blame; *æt* at + *wītan* to reproach, blame; originally, to observe, see, hence, to observe what is wrong (cf. the meanings of E. *animadvert*); akin to G. *verweisen* to censure, OHG. *firwīzan*, Goth. *fraweitan* to avenge, L. *videre* to see. See VISION, WIT.] To vex by bringing to notice, or reminding of, a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to revile; to reproach; to upbraid; to taunt; as, he *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

This these scoffers *twitted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*

Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITCHED (twĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITCHING.] [OE. *twicchen*, fr. (doubtful) AS. *twiccian;* akin to AS. angel*twicca* a worm used for bait, literally, a hook twitcher, LG. *twikken* to tweak, G. *zwicken.* Cf. TWEAK.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

Thrice they *twitched* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

Twitch, *n.* **1.** The act of twitching; a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* by the sleeve.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a simple muscular contraction; as, convulsive *twitches;* a *twitch* in the side.

3. (*Far.*) A stick with a hole in one end through which passes a loop, which can be drawn tightly over the upper lip or an ear of a horse. By twisting the stick the compression is made sufficiently painful to keep the animal quiet during a slight surgical operation. *J. H. Walsh.*

Twitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, twitches.

Twitch' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) See QUITCH GRASS.

Twite (twīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European tree sparrow. (*b*) The mountain linnet (*Linota flavirostris*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Twit'lark' (twĭt'lärk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The meadow pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Twit'ter (twĭt'tẽr), *n.* [From TWIT.] One who twits, or reproaches; an upbraider.

Twit'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITTERING.] [OE. *twiteren;* of imitative origin; cf. G. *zwitschern*, OHG. *zwizzirōn*, D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittra*, Dan. *quiddre.* Cf. TITTER.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.

The swallow *twittering* from the straw-built shed. *Gray.*

2. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter; to giggle. *J. Fletcher.*

3. [Perhaps influenced by *twitch.*] To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be excited or agitated.

Twit'ter, *v. t.* To utter with a twitter. *Cowper.*

Twit'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow.

2. A half-suppressed laugh; a fit of laughter partially restrained; a titter; a giggle. *Hudibras.*

3. A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

Twit'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, twitters.

2. A slight nervous excitement or agitation, such as is caused by desire, expectation, or suspense.

A widow, who had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

Twit'ting-ly (twĭt'tĭng-lỹ), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with upbraiding.

Twit'tle-twat'tle (twĭt't'l-twŏt't'l), *n.* [See TWATTLE.] Tattle; gabble. *L'Estrange.*

'Twixt (twĭkst). An abbreviation of BETWIXT, used in poetry, or in colloquial language.

'Twixt'-brain' (-brān'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The thalamencephalon.

Two (tōō), *a.* [OE. *two*, *twa*, properly fem. & neut., *twei*, *twein*, *tweien*, properly masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to OFries. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem. & neut., OS. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem., *twē*, neut., D. *twee*, OHG. *zwēne*, *zwō*, *zwei*, G. *zwei*, Icel. *tveir*, *tvær*, *tvau*, Sw. *två*, Dan. *to*, Goth. *twai*, *twōs*, *twa;* Lith. *du*, Russ. *dva*, Ir. & Gael. *da*, W. *dau*, *dwy*, L. *duo*, Gr. *δύο*, Skr. *dva.* √300. Cf. BALANCE, BAROUCHE, BETWEEN, BI-, COMBINE, DEUCE two in cards, DOUBLE, DOUBT, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DYAD, TWAIN, TWELVE, TWENTY, TWICE, TWILIGHT, TWIG, TWINE, *n.*, TWIST.] One and one; twice one. "*Two* great lights." *Gen.* i. 16. "*Two* black clouds." *Milton.*

☞ *Two* is often joined with other words, forming compounds signifying *divided into*, *consisting of*, or *having*, *two parts*, *divisions*, *organs*, or the like; as *two*-bladed, *two*-celled, *two*-eared, *two*-flowered, *two*-hand, *two*-headed, *two*-horse, *two*-leafed or *two*-leaved, *two*-legged, *two*-lobed, *two*-masted, *two*-named, *two*-part, *two*-petaled, *two*-pronged, *two*-seeded, *two*-sided, *two*-story, *two*-stringed, *two*-toothed, *two*-valved, *two*-winged, and the like.

One or two, a phrase often used indefinitely for a small number.

Two (tōō), *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one; the number next greater than one, and next less than three; two units or objects.

2. A symbol representing two units, as 2, II., or ii.

In two, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain; as, cut *in two.*

Two'-cap'suled (tōō'kăp'sūld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two distinct capsules; bicapsular.

Two'-cleft' (-klĕft'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided about half way from the border to the base into two segments; bifid.

Two'-deck'er (-dĕk'ẽr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

Two'-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

Two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [Cf. TWIFOLD.] Double; duplicate; multiplied by two; as, a *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument.

Two'fold', *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *a.* Measuring two feet; two feet long, thick, or wide; as, a *two-foot* rule.

Two'-forked' (-fôrkt'), *a.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

Two'-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Employing two hands; as, the *two-hand* alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

Two'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having two hands; — often used as an epithet equivalent to *large*, *stout*, *strong*, or *powerful.* "*Two-handed* sway." *Milton.*

2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.

That *two-handed* engine [the sword]. *Milton.*

3. Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous.

Two'-lipped' (-lĭpt'), *a.* **1.** Having two lips.

2. (*Bot.*) Divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate.

Two'-part'ed (-pärt'ĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts; bipartite.

Two'pence (tŭp'pĕns *or* tōō'pĕns; 277), *n.* A small coin, and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies, — minted to a fixed annual amount, for almsgiving by the sovereign on Maundy Thursday.

Two'pen-ny (tŭp'pĕn-nỹ *or* tōō'pĕn-nỹ), *a.* Of the value of twopence.

Two'-ply' (tōō'plī'), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double.

2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft.

Two'-ranked' (-răngkt'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two ranks; distichous.

Two'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having two sides only; hence, double-faced; hypocritical.

2. (*Biol.*) Symmetrical.

Two'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*

Twy'blade' (twī'blād'), *n.* See TWAYBLADE.

Ty'-all' (tī'ȧl'), *n.* Something serving to tie or secure. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Ty'burn tick'et (tī'bûrn tĭk'ĕt). [So called in allusion to *Tyburn*, formerly a place of execution in England.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A certificate given to one who prosecutes a felon to conviction, exempting him from certain parish and ward offices.

Ty-chon'ic (tī-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or his system of astronomy.

Ty-coon' (tī-kōōn'), *n.* [Chinese *tai-kun* great prince.] The title by which the shogun, or former commander in chief of the Japanese army, was known to foreigners.

Ty'dy (tī'dỹ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TIDY.

Tye (tī), *n.* **1.** A knot; a tie. [*R.*] See TIE.

2. (*Naut.*) A chain or rope, one end of which passes through the mast, and is made fast to the center of a yard; the other end is attached to a tackle, by means of which the yard is hoisted or lowered.

3. (*Mining*) A trough for washing ores. *Knight.*

Tye, *v. t.* See TIE, the proper orthography.

Ty'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* One who ties, or unites. [*R.*]

Ty-foon' (tī-fo͝on'), *n.* See TYPHOON.

Ty'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tiger. [*Obs.*]

Ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr.* of TIE.

Ty'ing, *n.* (*Mining*) The act or process of washing ores in a buddle.

Tyke (tīk), *n.* See 2d TIKE.

‖ **Ty'la-rus** (tī'lȧ-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TYLARI (-rī). [NL., fr.

Gr. τύλη a cushion.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the pads on the under surface of the toes of birds.

Ty'ler (tī'lẽr), *n.* See 2d TILER.

‖ **Ty-lop'o-da** (tī-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from τύλη a cushion + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ungulates comprising the camels.

‖ **Ty-lo'sis** (tī-lō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* TYLOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλος a lump, knot.] (*Bot.*) An intrusion of one vegetable cell into the cavity of another, sometimes forming there an irregular mass of cells. *Goodale.*

Tym'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* [F. *timbale*, Sp. *timbal*; cf. *atabal*; probably of Arabic origin. Cf. ATABAL, TIMBREL.] A kind of kettledrum. [Written also *timbal.*]

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice. *Prior.*

Tymp (tĭmp), *n.* [Cf. TYMPAN.] (*Blast Furnace*) A hollow water-cooled iron casting in the upper part of the archway in which the dam stands.

Tym'pan (tĭm'pan), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* a kettledrum, a panel of a door. See TYMPANUM, and cf. TYMP.] **1.** A drum. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) A panel; a tympanum.

3. (*Print.*) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tympan sheet (*Print.*), a sheet of paper of the same size as that to be printed, pasted on the tympan, and serving as a guide in laying the sheets evenly for printing. *W. Savage.*

Tym'pa-nal (tĭm'pȧ-nal), *n.* Tympanic.

Tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [See TYMPANUM.] **1.** Like a tympanum or drum; acting like a drumhead; as, a *tympanic* membrane.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the tympanum.

Tympanic bone (*Anat.*), a bone of the skull which incloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. — **Tympanic membrane.** (*Anat.*) See the Note under EAR.

Tym-pan'ic, *n.* (*Anat.*) The tympanic bone.

Tym'pa-nist (-pȧ-nĭst), *n.* [L. *tympaniste*, Gr. τυμπανιστής.] One who beats a drum. [*R.*]

‖ **Tym'pa-ni'tes** (-nī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τυμπανίτης, fr. τύμπανον a kettledrum.] (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly; tympany.

Tym'pa-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tympaniticus* one afflicted with tympanites.] (*Med.*) Of, pertaining to, or affected with, tympanites.

‖ **Tym'pa-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TYMPANUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

Tym'pa-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *tympanizare* to beat a drum, Gr. τυμπανίζειν.] To drum. [*R.*] *Coles.*

Tym'pa-nize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TYMPANIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYMPANIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum; to make into a drum or drumhead, or cause to act or sound like a drum. [*Obs.*]

"*Tympanized*, as other saints of God were." *Oley.*

‖ **Tym'pa-no** (tĭm'pȧ-nō), *n.; pl.* TYMPANI (-nē). [It. *timpano.* See TYMPANUM.] (*Mus.*) A kettledrum; — chiefly used in the plural to denote the kettledrums of an orchestra. See KETTLEDRUM. [Written also *timpano.*]

Tym'pa-no- (tĭm'pȧ-nō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the tympanum*; as in *tympano*hyal, *tympano*-Eustachian.

Tym'pa-no-hy'al (-hī'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoidean arch. — *n.* The proximal segment in the hyoidean arch, becoming a part of the styloid process of the temporal bone in adult man.

Tym'pa-num (tĭm'pȧ-nŭm), *n.; pl.* E. TYMPANUMS (-nŭmz), L. TYMPANA (-nȧ). [L., a kettledrum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door, Gr. τύμπανον, τύπανον, fr. τύπτειν to strike, beat. See TYPE, and cf. TIMBREL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The ear drum, or middle ear. Sometimes applied incorrectly to the tympanic membrane. See EAR. (*b*) A chamber in the anterior part of the syrinx of birds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the naked, inflatable air sacs on the neck of the prairie chicken and other species of grouse.

3. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The recessed face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices, being usually a triangular space or table. (*b*) The space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.

4. (*Mech.*) A drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions by which water is raised to the axis when the wheel revolves with the lower part of the circumference submerged, — used for raising water, as for irrigation.

Tym'pa-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. τυμπανίας, fr. τύμπανον a kettledrum. See TYMPANITES.] **1.** (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly; tympanites. *Fuller.*

2. Hence, inflation; conceit; bombast; turgidness.

"Thine 's a *tympany* of sense." *Dryden.*

A plethoric and tautologic *tympany* of sentence. *De Quincey.*

Tynd (tĭnd), *v. t.* [See TINE to shut in.] To shut; to close. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Tyne (tīn), *v. t.* [Icel. *tȳna.*] To lose. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

"His bliss gan he *tyne*." *Piers Plowman. Sir W. Scott.*

Tyne, *v. i.* To become lost; to perish. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tyne, *n.* [See TINE a prong.] (*Zoöl.*) A prong or point of an antler.

Tyne, *n.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Anxiety; tine. [*Obs.*] "With labor and long *tyne*." *Spenser.*

Ty'ny (tī'nȳ), *a.* [See TINY.] Small; tiny. [*Obs.*]

Typ'al (tĭp'al), *a.* Relating to a type or types; belonging to types; serving as a type; typical. *Owen.*

-type (-tip). [See TYPE, *n.*] A combining form signifying *impressed form; stamp; print; type; typical form; representative;* as in stereo*type*, photo*type*, ferro*type*, mono*type*.

Type (tīp), *n.* [F. *type*; cf. It. *tipo*, from L. *typus* a figure, image, a form, type, character, Gr. τύπος the mark of a blow, impression, form of character, model, from the root of τύπτειν to beat, strike; cf. Skr. *tup* to hurt.]

1. The mark or impression of something; stamp; impressed sign; emblem.

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short blistered breeches, and those *types* of travel. *Shak.*

2. Form or character impressed; style; semblance.

Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples. *Shak.*

3. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol; — correlative to *antitype.*

A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited. *South.*

4. That which possesses or exemplifies characteristic qualities; the representative. Specifically: (*a*) (*Biol.*) A general form or structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation of a species, genus, or other group, combining the essential characteristics; an animal or plant possessing or exemplifying the essential characteristics of a species, genus, or other group. Also, a group or division of animals having a certain typical or characteristic structure of body maintained within the group.

Since the time of Cuvier and Baer . . . the whole animal kingdom has been universally held to be divisible into a small number of main divisions or *types.* *Haeckel.*

(*b*) (*Fine Arts*) The original object, or class of objects, scene, face, or conception, which becomes the subject of a copy; esp., the design on the face of a medal or a coin.

(*c*) (*Chem.*) A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived.

☞ The fundamental types used to express the simplest and most essential chemical relations are hydrochloric acid, HCl; water, H_2O; ammonia, NH_3; and methane, CH_4.

5. (*Typog.*) (*a*) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood, used in printing. (*b*) Such letters or characters, in general, or the whole quantity of them used in printing, spoken of collectively; any number or mass of such letters or characters, however disposed.

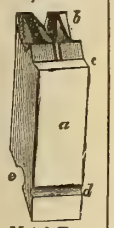

Metal Type.

☞ Type are mostly made by casting type metal in a mold, though some of the larger sizes are made from maple, mahogany, or boxwood. In the cut, *a* is the *body; b*, the *face*, or part from which the impression is taken; *c*, the *shoulder*, or top of the body; *d*, the *nick* (sometimes two or more are made), designed to assist the compositor in distinguishing the bottom of the face from the top; *e*, the *groove* made in the process of finishing, — each type as cast having attached to the bottom of the body a jet, or small piece of metal (formed by the surplus metal poured into the mold), which, when broken off, leaves a roughness that requires to be removed. The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are technically called *ceriphs*, and when part of the face projects over the body, as in the letter *f*, the projection is called a *kern.*

The type which compose an ordinary book font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks, — in all about two hundred characters. Including the various modern styles of fancy type, some three or four hundred varieties of face are made. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, some of the most important of the varieties are —

Old English.	Black Letter.
Old Style.	French Elzevir.
Boldface.	**Antique.**
Clarendon.	Gothic.
Typewriter.	*Script.*

The smallest body in common use is diamond; then follow in order of size, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois (or two-line diamond), long primer (or two-line pearl), small pica (or two-line agate), pica (or two-line nonpareil), English (or two-line minion), Columbian (or two-line brevier), great primer (or two-line bourgeois), paragon (or two-line long primer), double small pica (or two-line small pica), double pica (or two-line pica), double English (or two-line English), double great primer (or two-line great primer), double paragon (or two-line paragon), canon (or two-line double pica). Above this, the sizes are called five-line pica, six-line pica, seven-line pica, and so on, being made mostly of wood. The following alphabets show the different sizes up to great primer.

Brilliant . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Bourgeois . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Long primer . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Small pica . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx
Pica . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
English . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrs
Columbian . . abcdefghijklmno
Great primer . abcdefghijklm

The foregoing account is conformed to the designations made use of by American type founders, but is substantially correct for England. *Agate*, however, is called *ruby*, in England, where, also, a size intermediate between nonpareil and minion is employed, called *emerald.*

Point system of type bodies (*Type Founding*), a system adopted by the type founders of the United States by which the various sizes of type have been so modified and changed that each size bears an exact proportional relation to every other size. The system is a modification of a French system, and is based on the pica body. This pica body is divided into twelfths, which are termed "points," and every type body consists of a given number of these points. Many of the type founders indicate the new sizes of type by the number of points, and the old names are gradually being done away with. By the point system type founders cast type of a uniform size and height, whereas formerly fonts of pica or other type made by different founders would often vary slightly so that they could not be used together. There are no type in actual use corresponding to the smaller theoretical sizes of the point system. In some cases, as in that of *ruby*, the term used designates a different size from that heretofore so called.

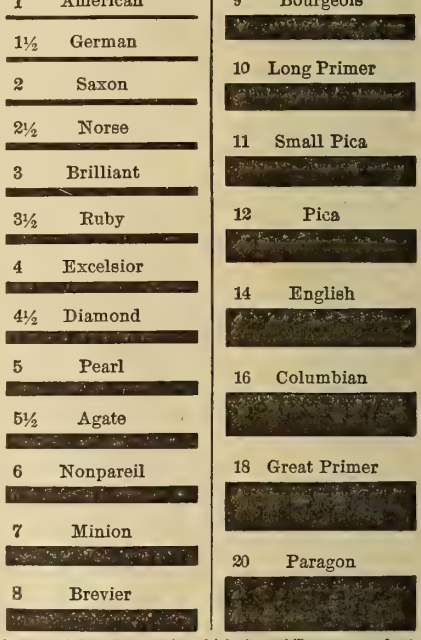

Diagram of the "Points" by which sizes of Type are graduated in the "Point System."

Type founder, one who casts or manufactures type. — **Type foundry**, **Type foundery**, a place for the manufacture of type. — **Type metal**, an alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., and in backing up electrotype plates. It consists essentially of lead and antimony, often with a little tin, nickel, or copper. — **Type wheel**, a wheel having raised letters or characters on its periphery, and used in typewriters, printing telegraphs, etc. — **Unity of type** (*Biol.*), that fundamental agreement in structure which is seen in organic beings of the same class, and is quite independent of their habits of life. *Darwin.*

Type (tīp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TYPED (tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYPING.] **1.** To represent by a type, model, or symbol beforehand; to prefigure. [*R.*] *White (Johnson).*

2. To furnish an expression or copy of; to represent; to typify. [*R.*]

Let us *type* them now in our own lives. *Tennyson.*

Type'set'ter (-sĕt'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sets type; a compositor; a machine for setting type.

Type'set'ting, *n.* The act or art of setting type.

Type'write' (-rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter. [*Recent.*]

Type'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for writing by means of type, a typewheel, or the like, in which the operator makes use of a sort of keyboard, in order to obtain printed impressions of the characters upon paper.

2. One who uses such an instrument.

Type'writ'ing, *n.* The act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

‖ **Typh-li'tis** (tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τυφλός blind, closed (as applied to the cæcum) + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cæcum.

Typh'lo-sole (tĭf'lō-sōl), *n.* [Gr. τυφλός blind + σωλήν channel.] (*Zoöl.*) A fold of the wall which projects into the cavity of the intestine in bivalve mollusks, certain annelids, starfishes, and some other animals.

Ty-pho'ë-an (tī-fō'ē-an), *a.* [L. *Typhoius*, from *Typhoeus*, Gr. Τυφωεύς, Τυφώς.] Of or pertaining to Typhoeus (tī-fō'ūs), the fabled giant of Greek mythology, having a hundred heads; resembling Typhoeus.

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Ty-phœ'an* (tī-fē'an), or *Ty-phe'an.*

Ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* [*Typhus* + *-oid:* cf. F. *typhoïde*, Gr. τυφώδης. See TYPHUS.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to typhus; resembling typhus; of a low grade like typhus; as, *typhoid* symptoms.

Typhoid fever, a disease formerly confounded with typhus, but essentially different from the latter. It is characterized by fever, lasting usually three or more weeks, diarrhœa with evacuations resembling pea soup in appearance, and prostration and muscular debility, gradually increasing and often becoming profound at the acme of the disease. Its local lesions are a scanty eruption of spots, resembling flea bites, on the belly, enlargement of the spleen, and ulceration of the intestines

over the areas occupied by Peyer's glands. The virus, or contagion, of this fever is supposed to be a microscopic vegetable organism, or bacterium. Called also *enteric fever*. See PEYER'S GLANDS.— **Typhoid state**, a condition common to many diseases, characterized by profound prostration and other symptoms resembling those of typhus.

Ty'pho-ma-la'ri-al (tī'fō-má-lā'rĭ-al), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to typhoid fever and malaria; as, *typhomalarial* fever, a form of fever having symptoms both of malarial and of typhoid fever.

Ty'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-á), *n.* [NL. See TYPHUS, and MANIA.] (*Med.*) A low delirium common in typhus fever.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. Τυφών, and τυφών. See TYPHOON.] (*Class. Mythol.*) **1.** According to Hesiod, the son of Typhoeus, and father of the winds, but later identified with him.

☞ By modern writers, *Typhon* is identified with the Egyptian Set, who represents physical evil. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. A violent whirlwind; a typhoon. [*Obs.*]

The circling *typhon* whirled from point to point. *Thomson.*

Ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [Earlier *tuffoon*, *tuffon*, Pg. *tufão*, Ar. *tufān* a violent storm; probably fr. Gr. τυφών, τυφώς, a violent whirlwind, that rushes upward from the earth, whirling clouds of dust (cf. TYPHUS); or perhaps from Chin. *t'ai-fung* a cyclonic wind.] A violent whirlwind; specifically, a violent whirlwind occurring in the Chinese seas.

‖ **Ty'phos** (tī'fŏs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Typhus. [*Obs.*]

Ty'pho-tox'in (-fō-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* [*Typh*oid + *-toxic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A basic substance, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, formed from the growth of the typhoid bacillus on meat pulp. It induces in small animals lethargic conditions with liquid dejecta.

Ty'phous (tī'fŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *typheux.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to typhus; of the nature of typhus.

Ty'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τῦφος smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever; akin to τύφειν to smoke, Skr. *dhūpa* smoke.] (*Med.*) A contagious continued fever lasting from two to three weeks, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder, and marked by a copious eruption of red spots upon the body. Also called *jail fever*, *famine fever*, *putrid fever*, *spotted fever*, etc. See *Jail fever*, under JAIL.

Typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Typical. "*Typic* shades." *Boyle.*

Typ'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *typicus*, Gr. τυπικός, from τύπος type: cf. F. *typique.* See TYPE.] **1.** Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; prefigurative.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian. *Atterbury.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group; as, a *typical* genus.

— **Typ'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Typ'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Typ'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of typifying, or representing by a figure.

Typ'i-fi'er (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, typifies. *Bp. Warburton.*

Typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TYPIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYPIFYING.] [*Type* + *-fy.*] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

Our Savior was *typified*, indeed, by the goat that was slain, and the scapegoat in the wilderness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Typ'o (tī'pō), *n.* [An abbreviation of *typographer.*] A compositor. [*Colloq.*]

Typ'o-cos'my (tĭp'ō-cŏz'mў *or* tī'pō-), *n.* [Gr. τύπος type + κόσμος the world.] A representation of the world. [*R.*] *Camden.*

Ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rà-fẽr *or* tĭ-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *typographe.* See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer. *T. Warton.*

Ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk *or* tĭp'ō-; 277), *a.* (Cf. F. *typographique.*) **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or art of representing by types or symbols; emblematic; figurative; typical. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. Of or pertaining to typography or printing; as, the *typographic* art.

— **Ty'po-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rà-fў *or* tĭ-), *n.* [*Type* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *typographie.*] **1.** The act or art of expressing by means of types or symbols; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The art of printing with types; the use of types to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.

Typ'o-lite (tĭp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. τύπος image, type + *-lite:* cf. F. *typolithe.*] (*Min.*) A stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.

Ty-pol'o-gy (tī-pŏl'ō-jў *or* tĭ-), *n.* [*Type* + *-logy.*] **1.** (*Theol.*) A discourse or treatise on types.

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of types.

‖ **Ty-poth'e-tæ** (tī-pŏth'ē-tē *or* tĭ'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. E. *type* + Gr. τιθέναι to put, set.] Printers; — used in the name of an association of the master printers of the United States and Canada, called The United *Typothetæ* of America.

Ty'ran (tī'ran), *n.* [See TYRANT.] A tyrant. [*Obs.*]

Lordly love is such a *tyran* fell. *Spenser.*

Ty'ran, *v. i.* To play the tyrant toward; to tyrannize over. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tyr'an-ness (tĭr'an-nĕs), *n.* A female tyrant. [*Obs.*] "That proud *tyranness.*" *Spenser. Akenside.*

Ty-ran'nic (tī-răn'nĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*, F. *tyrannique.* See TYRANT.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; absolute; imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government. "A power *tyrannical.*" *Shak.*

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume. *Roscommon.*

The oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst. *Pope.*

Ty-ran'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Gr. τυραννικός: cf. F. *tyrannique.* See TYRANT.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; absolute; imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government. "A power *tyrannical.*" *Shak.*

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume. *Roscommon.*

The oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst. *Pope.*

— **Ty-ran'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ty-ran'nic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ty-ran'ni-ci'dal (tī-răn'nĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to tyrannicide, or the murder of a tyrant. *Booth.*

Ty-ran'ni-cide (tī-răn'nĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida* the killer of a tyrant; *tyrannus* a tyrant + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *tyrannicide.*] **1.** The act of killing a tyrant. *Hume.*

2. One who kills a tyrant.

Tyr'an-nish (tĭr'an-nĭsh), *a.* Like a tyrant; tyrannical. [*Obs.*] "The proud *tyrannish* Roman." *Gower.*

Tyr'an-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TYRANNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYRANNIZING (-nī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *tyranniser*, Gr. τυραννίζειν to take the part of tyrants.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government; as, a prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects; masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices.

Tyr'an-nize, *v. t.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress.

Tyr'an-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sir P. Sidney.* — **Tyr'an-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Tyr'an-ny (tĭr'an-nў), *n.* [OE. *tirannye*, OF. *tirannie*, F. *tyrannie*; cf. It. *tirannia*; Gr. τυραννία, τυραννίς, L. *tyrannis.* See TYRANT.] **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant; a country governed by an absolute ruler; hence, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government.

"Sir," would he [Seneca] say, "an emperor mote need
Be virtuous and hate *tyranny.*" *Chaucer.*

2. Cruel government or discipline; as, the *tyranny* of a schoolmaster.

3. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night 's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shak.*

Ty'rant (tī'rant), *n.* [OE. *tirant*, *tiraunt*, *tyraunt*, OF. *tiran*, *tirant* (probably from confusion with the p. pr. of verbs), F. *tyran*, L. *tyrannus*, Gr. τύραννος, originally, an absolute sovereign, but afterwards, a severe or cruel ruler.] **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty.

☞ Free governments [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλεῖαι), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called τύραννοι, *tyrants*, or rather *despots*; — for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the power was *gained*, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was *exercised*, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant.* *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Specifically, a monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require; a cruel master; an oppressor. "This false *tyrant*, this Nero." *Chaucer.*

Love, to a yielding heart, is a king, but to a resisting, is a *tyrant.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of American clamatorial birds belonging to the family *Tyrannidæ*; — called also *tyrant bird.*

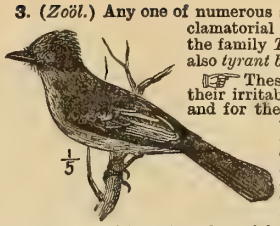

Crested Tyrant Bird (*Myiarchus crinitus*). 1/5

☞ These birds are noted for their irritability and pugnacity, and for the courage with which they attack rapacious birds far exceeding them in size and strength. They are mostly plain-colored birds, but often have a bright-colored crown patch. A few species, as the scissortail, are handsomely colored. The kingbird and pewee are familiar examples.

Tyrant flycatcher (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of tyrants which have a flattened bill, toothed at the tip, and resemble the true flycatchers in habits. The Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax Acadicus*) and the vermilion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*) are examples. — **Tyrant shrike** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of American tyrants of the genus *Tyrannus* having a strong toothed bill and resembling the shrikes in habits. The kingbird is an example.

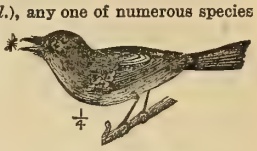

Tyrant Flycatcher (*Empidonax Acadicus*). 1/4

Ty'rant (tī'rant), *v. i.* To act like a tyrant; to play the tyrant; to be tyrannical. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Tyre (tīr), *n.* [Tamil *tayir.*] Curdled milk. [*India*]

Tyre, *n. & v.* Attire. See 2d and 3d TIRE. [*Obs.*]

Tyre, *v. i.* To prey upon. See 4th TIRE. [*Obs.*]

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Tyrius*, from *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. Τύρος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre or its people.

2. Being of the color called Tyrian purple.

The bright-eyed perch with fins of *Tyrian* dye. *Pope.*

Tyrian purple, *or* **Tyrian dye**, a celebrated purple dye prepared in ancient Tyre from several mollusks, especially Ianthina, Murex, and Purpura. See the Note under PURPLE, *n.*, 1, and *Purple of mollusca*, under PURPLE, *n.*

Tyr'i-an, *n.* [L. *Tyrius.*] A native of Tyre.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TYROS (tī'rōz). [L. *tiro* a newly-levied soldier, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; a novice [Written also *tiro.*]

The management of *tyros* of eighteen
Is difficult. *Cowper.*

Ty'ro-cin-y (tī'rō-sĭn-ў), *n.* [L. *tirocinium* first service or trial, fr. *tiro.* See TYRO.] The state of being a tyro, or beginner; apprenticeship. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Tyr'o-lite (tĭr'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tyrol*, where it occurs.] (*Min.*) A translucent mineral of a green color and pearly or vitreous luster. It is a hydrous arseniate of copper.

Ty'ro-nism (tī'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* The state of being a tyro, or beginner. [Written also *tironism.*]

Tyr'o-sin (tĭr'ō-sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [Gr. τυρός cheese.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance present in small amount in the pancreas and spleen, and formed in large quantity from the decomposition of proteid matter by various means, — as by pancreatic digestion, by putrefaction as of cheese, by the action of boiling acids, etc. Chemically, it consists of oxyphenol and amidopropionic acid, and by decomposition yields oxybenzoic acid, or some other benzol derivative. [Written also *tyrosine.*]

Tyr'o-tox'i-con (tĭr'ō-tŏks'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τυρός cheese + τοξικόν. See TOXIC.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A ptomaine discovered by Vaughan in putrid cheese and other dairy products, and producing symptoms similar to cholera infantum. Chemically, it appears to be related to, or identical with, diazobenzol.

Tyr'o-tox'ine (-ĭn), *n.* Same as TYROTOXICON.

Ty'son-ite (tī'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson.*] (*Min.*) A fluoride of the cerium metals occurring in hexagonal crystals of a pale yellow color. Cf. FLUOCERITE.

Ty'stie (tī'stĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þeisti*, Norw. *teiste.*] (*Zoöl.*) The black guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tythe (tīth), *n.* See TITHE.

Tyth'ing (tīth'ĭng), *n.* See TITHING.

Tzar (zär), *n.* The emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

Tza-ri'na (zä-rē'ná), **Tza-rit'za** (zä-rĭt'sà), *n.* The empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

Tzet'ze (zĕt'sē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TSETSE.

U.

U (ū), the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being then used both as vowels and consonants. U and V are now, however, differentiated, U being used only as a vowel or semivowel, and V only as a consonant. The true primary vowel sound of U, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, answering to the French *ou* in *tour*. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in *two*, *duet*, *dyad*, *twice*; *top*, *tuft*; *sop*, *sup*; *auspice*, *aviary*. See V, also O and Y.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 130–144.

Ua-ka'ri (wä-kä'rē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as OUAKARI.

U'ber-ous (ū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious; abundant; plentiful. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

U'ber-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ubertas*.] Fruitfulness; copiousness; abundance; plenty. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

U'bi-ca'tion (ū'bĭ-kā'shŭn), **U-bi'e-ty** (ū-bī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [NL. *ubicatio*, *ubietas*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] The quality or state of being in a place; local relation; position or location; whereness. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

U'bi-qua'ri-an (ū'bĭ-kwā'rĭ-an), *a.* Ubiquitous. [*R.*]

U'bi-quist (ū'bĭ-kwĭst), **U-biq'ui-ta'ri-an** (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere: cf. F. *ubiquiste*, *ubiquitaire*. See UBIQUITY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a school of Lutheran divines which held that the body of Christ is present everywhere, and especially in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence. Called also *ubiquitist*, and *ubiquitary*.

U-biq'ui-ta-ri-ness (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being ubiquitary, or ubiquitous. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

U-biq'ui-ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *ubique* everywhere. See UBIQUITARIAN.] Ubiquitous. *Howell.*

U-biq'ui-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* UBIQUITARIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who exists everywhere. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A ubiquist. *Bp. Hall.*

U-biq'ui-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Same as UBIQUIST.

U-biq'ui-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See UBIQUITY.] Existing or being everywhere, or in all places, at the same time; omnipresent. — **U-biq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*

In this sense is he *ubiquitous*. *R. D. Hitchcock.*

U-biq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where, perhaps for *cubi*, *quobi* (cf. *alicubi* anywhere), and if so akin to E. *who*: cf. F. *ubiquité*.] **1.** Existence everywhere, or in all places, at the same time; omnipresence; as, the *ubiquity* of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence.

The arms of Rome . . . were impeded by . . . the wide spaces to be traversed and the *ubiquity* of the enemy. *C. Merivale.*

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine, as formulated by Luther, that Christ's glorified body is omnipresent.

U'chees (ū'chēz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Creek confederation.

Uck'e-wal'list (ŭk'ē-wŏl'ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of rigid Anabaptists, which originated in 1637, and whose tenets were essentially the same as those of the Mennonists. In addition, however, they held that Judas and the murderers of Christ were saved. So called from the founder of the sect, *Ucke Wallis*, a native of Friesland. *Eadie.*

U'dal (ū'dal), *n.* [Icel. *ōðal* allodium, an hereditary estate; akin to Sw. *odal* allodial, Dan. *odel*.] In Shetland and Orkney, a freehold; property held by udal, or allodial, right.

U'dal, *a.* Allodial; — a term used in Finland, Shetland, and Orkney. See ALLODIAL. *Burrill.*

U'dal-er (-ẽr), **U'dal-man** (-măn), *n.* In the Shetland and Orkney Islands, one who holds property by udal, or allodial, right. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ud'der (ŭd'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *uddir*, AS. *ūder*; akin to D. *uijer*, G. *euter*, OHG. *ūtar*, *ūtiro*, Icel. *jūgr*, Sw. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*, L. *uber*, Gr. *οὐθαρ*, Skr. *ūdhar*. √216. Cf. EXUBERANT.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The glandular organ in which milk is secreted and stored; — popularly called the *bag* in cows and other quadrupeds. See MAMMA.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry. *Shak.*

2. One of the breasts of a woman. [*R.*]

Yon Juno of majestic size,
With cowlike *udders*, and with oxlike eyes. *Pope.*

Ud'dered (ŭd'dẽrd), *a.* Having an udder or udders.

Ud'der-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of an udder. **2.** Hence, without mother's milk; motherless; as, *udderless* lambs. [*Poetic*] *Keats.*

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter*.] (*Meteor.*) A rain gauge.

Ugh (o͝o), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil. Its utterance is usually accompanied by a shudder.

Ug'le-some (ŭg''l-sŭm), *a.* [√3. See UGLY.] Ugly. [*Obs.*] "Such an *uglesome* countenance." *Latimer.*

Ug'li-fy (ŭg'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Ugly* + *-fy*.] To disfigure; to make ugly. [*R.*] *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Ug'li-ly, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

Ug'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ugly.

Ug'ly (ŭg'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* UGLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* UGLIEST.] [Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear (akin to *ugga* to fear) + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly*, *like*). √3. Cf. AWE.] **1.** Offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; being of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; unsightly; repulsive; deformed.

The *ugly* view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*
Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous. *Shak.*
O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

2. Ill-natured; crossgrained; quarrelsome; as, an *ugly* temper; to feel *ugly*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

3. Unpleasant; disagreeable; likely to cause trouble or loss; as, an *ugly* rumor; an *ugly* customer. [*Colloq.*]

Ug'ly (ŭg'lȳ), *n.* A shade for the face, projecting from the bonnet. [*Colloq. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Ug'ly, *v. t.* To make ugly. [*R.*] *Richardson.*

U'gri-an (ū'grĭ-an), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A Mongolian race, ancestors of the Finns. [Written also *Uigrian*.]

Ug'some (ŭg'sŭm), *a.* [√3. See UGLY.] Ugly; offensive; loathsome. [*Obs.*] — **Ug'some-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] "The horror and *ugsomeness* of death." *Latimer.*

Uh'lan (ū'lăn; G. o͞o'län), *n.* [G. *uhlan*, Pol. *ulan*, *hulan*, from Turk. *oglān* a youth, lad; of Tartar origin.] [Written also *ulan*, and formerly *hulan*.] **1.** One of a certain description of militia among the Tartars.

2. (*Mil.*) One of a kind of light cavalry of Tartaric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland. They are armed with lances, pistols, and sabers, and are employed chiefly as skirmishers.

‖ **U-in'ta-the'ri-um** (ū-ĭn'tä-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uinta*, the Indian name of the region where the animals were discovered + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of large Eocene ungulates allied to Dinoceras. This name is sometimes used for nearly all the known species of the group. See DINOCERAS.

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukas'*; pref. *u-* + *kazate* to show, to say.] In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.

U'lan (ū'lăn), *n.* See UHLAN.

U-lar'bu-rong (o͞o-lär'bo͞o-rŏng), *n.* [From the native Malay name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large East Indian nocturnal tree snake (*Dipsas dendrophila*). It is not venomous.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*, akin to Gr. ἕλκος.] **1.** (*Med.*) A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, discharging purulent matter, found on a surface, especially one of the natural surfaces of the body, and originating generally in a constitutional disorder; a sore discharging pus. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.

2. Fig.: Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore; a vice in character.

Cold ulcer (*Med.*), an ulcer on a finger or toe, due to deficient circulation and nutrition. In such cases the extremities are cold.

Ul'cer, *v. t.* To ulcerate. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Ul'cer-a-ble (-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of ulcerating.

Ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ULCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ULCERATING.] [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare*, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

Ul'cer-ate, *v. t.* To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers. *Harvey.*

Ul'cer-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Affected with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers; as, an *ulcerated* sore throat.

Ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ulceratio*: cf. F. *ulcération*.] (*Med.*) The process of forming an ulcer, or of becoming ulcerous; the state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

Ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers; as, an *ulcerative* process.

Ul'cered (ŭl'sẽrd), *a.* Ulcerous; ulcerated.

Ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*: cf. F. *ulcéreux*.] **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. *R. Browning.*

2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.

It will but skin and film the *ulcerous* place. *Shak.*

— **Ul'cer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ul'cer-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ul'cus-cle (ŭl'kŭs-'l), **Ul-cus'cule** (ŭl-kŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*. See ULCER.] A little ulcer. [*R.*]

U'le (ū'lē), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican and Central American tree (*Castilloa elastica* and *C. Markhamiana*) related to the breadfruit tree. Its milky juice contains caoutchouc. Called also *ule tree*.

U-le'ma (o͞o-lē'mä), *n.* [Ar. *'ulemā* the wise or learned men, pl. of *'ālim* wise, learned, fr. *alima* to know.] A college or corporation in Turkey composed of the hierarchy, namely, the imams, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice.

U'lex-ite (ū'lĕks-īt), *n.* [After a German chemist.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in white rounded crystalline masses. It is a hydrous borate of lime and soda.

U-lig'i-nose' (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nōs'), **U-lig'i-nous** (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uligo*, *-inis*, moisture, fr. *uvere* to be moist.] Muddy; oozy; slimy; also, growing in muddy places. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

Ul'lage (ŭl'lāj; 48), *n.* [OF. *eullage*, *ouillage*, the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier*, *oillier*, *euillier*, to fill a wine cask; properly, to add oil to prevent evaporation, as to a flask that is nearly full, fr. OF. *oile* oil. See OIL.] (*Com.*) The amount which a vessel, as a cask, of liquor lacks of being full; wantage; deficiency.

Ul'let (ŭl'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *hulotte*, E. *howlet*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European owl (*Syrnium aluco*) of a tawny color; — called also *uluia*.

Ull'mann-ite (ŭl'mən-īt), *n.* [So named after J. C. *Ullman*, a German chemist.] (*Min.*) A brittle mineral of a steel-gray color and metallic luster, containing antimony, arsenic, sulphur, and nickel.

Ul-lu'co (ŭl-lū'kō), *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELLUCO.

Ul-ma'ceous (ŭl-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a suborder of urticaceous plants, of which the elm is the type.

Ul'mate (ŭl'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of ulmic acid.

Ul'mic (ŭl'mĭk), *a.* [L. *ulmus* an elm: cf. F. *ulmique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to ulmin; designating an acid obtained from ulmin.

Ul'min (ŭl'mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* an elm: cf. F. *ulmine*.] (*Chem.*) A brown amorphous substance found in decaying vegetation. Cf. HUMIN. [Formerly written *ulmine*.]

‖ **Ul'mus** (ŭl'mŭs), *n.* [L., an elm.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the elm.

‖ **Ul'na** (ŭl'nä), *n.* [L., the elbow. See ELL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The postaxial bone of the forearm, or brachium, corresponding to the fibula of the hind limb. See RADIUS.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) An ell; also, a yard. *Burrill.*

Ul'nage (ŭl'nāj), *n.* [See ULNA, and cf. ALNAGE.] (*Old Eng. Law*) Measurement by the ell; alnage.

Ul'nar (ŭl'nẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ulna, or the elbow; as, the *ulnar* nerve.

‖ **Ul-na're** (ŭl-nā'rē), *n.*; *pl.* ULNARIA (-rĭ-ä). [NL. See ULNA.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones or cartilages of the carpus, which articulates with the ulna and corresponds to the cuneiform in man.

‖ **U'lo-den'dron** (ū'lō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὖλος, for ὅλος whole + δένδρον tree.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil trees.

‖ **U'lo-na'ta** (ū'lō-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects nearly equivalent to the true Orthoptera.

U-lot'ri-chan (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kan), *a.* (*Anthropol.*) Of or pertaining to the Ulotrichi. — *n.* One of the Ulotrichi.

‖ **U-lot'ri-chi** (-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐλόθριξ, οὐλότριχος, woolly-haired; οὖλος woolly + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (*Anthropol.*) The division of mankind which embraces the races having woolly or crispy hair. Cf. LEIOTRICHI.

U-lot'ri-chous (-kŭs), *a.* (*Anthropol.*) Having woolly or crispy hair; — opposed to *leiotrichous*.

Ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, worn by men and women, originally made of frieze from *Ulster*, Ireland.

Ul-te'ri-or (ŭl tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra*, *ultro*, beyond, on the other side, properly cases of an old adjective, formed with a comparative suffix, which is akin to OL. *uls* beyond, L. *olim* formerly, hereafter, orig., at that time, *ille* that, OL. *olle*, *ollus*. Cf. OUTRAGE.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correlative with *hither*.

2. Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; as, *ulterior* demands or propositions; *ulterior* views; what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain.

Ulterior object *or* **aim,** an object or aim beyond that which is avowed.

Ul-te'ri-or, *n.* Ulterior side or part. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ul-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* More distantly or remotely.

‖ **Ul'ti-ma** (ŭl'tĭ-mä), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; furthest; final; last.

Ultima ratio [L.], the last reason or argument; the last resort. — **Ultima Thule.** [L.] See THULE.

Ul'ti-ma, *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable of a word.

Ul'ti-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, extreme, fr. L. *ultimare* to come to an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. from the same source as *ulterior*. See ULTERIOR, and cf. ULTIMATUM.] **1.** Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme; last; final.

My harbor, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

2. Last in a train of progression or consequences; tended toward by all that precedes; arrived at, as the last result; final.

Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we can not rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

3. Incapable of further analysis; incapable of further division or separation; constituent; elemental; as, an *ultimate* particle; an *ultimate* constituent of matter.

Ultimate analysis (*Chem.*), organic analysis. See under ORGANIC. — **Ultimate belief.** See under BELIEF. — **Ultimate ratio** (*Math.*), the limiting value of a ratio, or that toward which a series tends, and which it does not pass.

Syn. — Final; conclusive. See FINAL.

Ul'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ULTIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ULTIMATING.] **1.** To come or bring to an end or issue; to eventuate; to end. [*R.*]

2. To come or bring into use or practice. [*R.*]

Ul'ti-mate-ly (-māt-lȳ), *adv.* As a final consequence; at last; in the end; as, afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and *ultimately* prove blessings.

Ul'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being ultimate; that which is ultimate, or final; ultimatum. [*R.*] *Swift.*

‖ **Ul'ti-ma'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ULTIMATUMS (-tŭmz), L. ULTIMATA (-tä). [NL. See ULTIMATE.] A final

proposition, concession, or condition; especially, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer, the rejection of which usually puts an end to the negotiation.

Ul'time (ŭl'tĭm), *a.* Ultimate; final. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ul-tim'i-ty (ŭl-tĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *ultimitas* extremity, fr. L. *ultimus* the last.] The last stage or consequence; finality. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

‖ **Ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō). [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month immediately preceding the present; as, on the 1st *ultimo*; — usually abbreviated to *ult.* Cf. PROXIMO.

Ul'tion (ŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ultio.*] The act of taking vengeance; revenge. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ul'tra- (ŭl'trȧ-). A prefix from the Latin *ultra* beyond (see ULTERIOR), having in composition the signification *beyond, on the other side*, chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place; as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*tropical, etc. In other relations it has the sense of *excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, natural, right*, or *proper*; as, *ultra*conservative, *ultra*democratic, *ultra*despotic, *ultra*liberal, *ultra*radical, etc.

Ul'tra, *a.* [See ULTRA-.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical; uncompromising; as, an *ultra* reformer; *ultra* measures.

Ul'tra, *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an ultraist; an extremist; a radical. *Brougham.*

Ul'trage (ŭl'trăj), *n.* Outrage. [*Obs.*]

Ul'tra-ism (ŭl'trȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ultraïsme.* See ULTRA-.] The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radical reform, and the like. *Dr. H. More.*

Ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; an extremist; a radical; an ultra.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *marine.*] Situated or being beyond the sea. *Burke.*

Ul'tra-ma-rine', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramarino.* So called because the lapis lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea, — from Asia.] (*Chem.*) A blue pigment formerly obtained by powdering lapis lazuli, but now produced in large quantities by fusing together silica, alumina, soda, and sulphur, thus forming a glass, colored blue by the sodium polysulphides made in the fusion. Also used adjectively.

Green ultramarine, a green pigment obtained as a first product in the manufacture of ultramarine, into which it is changed by subsequent treatment. — Ultramarine ash *or* ashes (*Paint.*), a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted. It was used by the old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies, being of a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by the mixture of more positive colors. *Fairholt.*

Ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*; L. *ultra* beyond + *montanus* belonging to a mountain, from *mons, montis*, mountain: cf. F. *ultramontain*, It. *oltramontano.* See ULTRA-, and MOUNTAIN.] Being beyond the mountains; specifically, being beyond the Alps, in respect to the one who speaks.

☞ This term was first applied, somewhat contemptuously, by the Italians, to the nations north of the Alps, especially the Germans and French, their painters, jurists, etc. At a later period, the French and Germans applied it to the Italians. It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters; and *ultramontane doctrines*, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy maintained by Bellarmin and other Italian writers.

Ul'tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One who resides beyond the mountains, especially beyond the Alps; a foreigner.

2. One who maintains extreme views favoring the pope's supremacy. See ULTRAMONTANISM.

Ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ultramontanisme.*] The principles of those within the Roman Catholic Church who maintain extreme views favoring the pope's supremacy; — so used by those living north of the Alps in reference to the Italians; — rarely used in an opposite sense, as referring to the views of those living north of the Alps and opposed to the papal claims. Cf. GALLICANISM.

Ul'tra-mon'ta-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who upholds ultramontanism.

Ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus.* See ULTRA-, and MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system. *Boyle.*

Ul'tra-red' (-rĕd'), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *red.*] (*Physics*) Situated beyond or below the red rays; as, the *ultrared* rays of the spectrum, which are less refrangible than the red.

Ul'tra-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *tropical.*] Situated beyond, or outside of, the tropics; extratropical; also, having an excessively tropical temperature; warmer than the tropics.

Ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *violet.*] (*Physics*) Situated beyond or above the violet rays; as, the *ultraviolet* rays of the spectrum, which are more refrangible than the violet rays.

‖ **Ul'tra vi'res** (vī'rēz). [Law Latin, from L. prep. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; — a phrase used frequently in relation to acts or enactments by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights.

Ul'tra-zo-dī'a-cal (-zō-dī'ȧ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *zodiacal.*] (*Astron.*) Outside the zodiac; being in that part of the heavens that is more than eight degrees from the ecliptic; as, *ultrazodiacal* planets, that is, those planets which in part of their orbits go beyond the zodiac.

Ul-tro'ne-ous (ŭl-trō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ultroneus*, from *ultro* to the further side, on his part, of one's own accord. See ULTRA-.] Spontaneous; voluntary. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — **Ul-tro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Ul-tro'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ul'u-la** (ŭl'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a screech owl.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of owls including the great gray owl (*Ulula cinerea*) of Arctic America, and other similar species. See *Illust.* of OWL.

Ul'u-lant (ŭl'ū-lant), *a.* Howling; wailing.

Ul'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ULULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ULULATING.] [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl, yell, shriek.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail; as, *ululating* jackals. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ul'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

He may fright others with his *ululation*. *Wither.*

‖ **Ul'va** (ŭl'vȧ), *n.* [L., sedge.] (*Bot.*) A genus of thin papery bright green seaweeds including the kinds called *sea lettuce.*

Um'be (ŭm'bē), *prep.* [AS. *ymbe*; akin to OHG. *umbi*, G. *um.* Cf. AMB-.] About. [*Obs.*] *Layamon.*

Um'be-cast' (-kȧst'), *v. i.* [*Umbe* + *cast.*] To cast about; to consider; to ponder. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Malory.*

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade. See UMBRELLA.] (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which the flower stalks radiate from a common point, as in the carrot and milkweed. It is simple or compound; in the latter case, each peduncle bears another little umbel, called *umbellet*, or *umbellule.*

Umbel.

Um'bel-lar (-lĕr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

Um'bel-late (-bĕl-lāt), } *a.* [NL. **Um'bel-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *umbellatus.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel; umbel-like; as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

Um'bel-let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or partial umbel; an umbellule.

Um-bel'lic (ŭm-bĕl'lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain umbelliferous plants; as, *umbellic* acid.

Umbellic acid. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Anisic acid. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A yellow powder obtained from umbelliferone.

Um-bel'li-fer (-lĭ-fĕr), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] (*Bot.*) A plant producing an umbel or umbels.

Um'bel-lif'er-one (ŭm'bĕl-lĭf'ĕr-ōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_3$, found in the bark of a certain plant (*Daphne Mezereum*), and also obtained by the distillation of certain gums from the *Umbelliferæ*, as galbanum, asafetida, etc. It is analogous to coumarin. Called also *hydroxy-coumarin.*

Um'bel-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*Umbel* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *ombellifère.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Producing umbels. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Umbelliferæ*) of plants, of which the parsley, carrot, parsnip, and fennel are well-known examples.

‖ **Um-bel'lu-la'ri-a** (ŭm-bĕl'-lū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of deep-sea alcyonaria consisting of a cluster of large flowerlike polyps situated at the summit of a long, slender stem which stands upright in the mud, supported by a bulbous base.

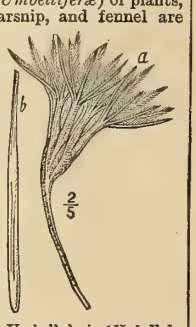

Umbellularia (*Umbellula Bairdii*). *a* Side View of Polyps and Upper Part of Stem; *b* Lower End of Stem and Bulb.

Um'bel-lule (ŭm'bĕl-lūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*: cf. F. *ombellule.*] (*Bot.*) An umbellet.

Um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre* ocherous ore of iron, *terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d' ombra*, literally, earth of shadow or shade, L. *umbra* shadow, shade. Cf. UMBER, 3 & 4, UMBRAGE.]

1. (*Paint.*) A brown or reddish pigment used in both oil and water colors, obtained from certain natural clays variously colored by the oxides of iron and manganese. It is commonly heated or burned before being used, and is then called *burnt umber*; when not heated, it is called *raw umber.* See *Burnt umber*, below.

2. An umbrere. [*Obs.*]

3. [F. *ombre, umbre*, L. *umbra.*] (*Zoöl.*) See GRAYLING, 1.

4. [Cf. NL. *scopus umbretta*, F. *ombrette*; probably from L. *umbra* shade, in allusion to its dark brown color. See UMBER a pigment.] (*Zoöl.*) An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons. It is dull dusky brown, and has a large occipital crest. Called also *umbrette, umbre*, and *umber bird.*

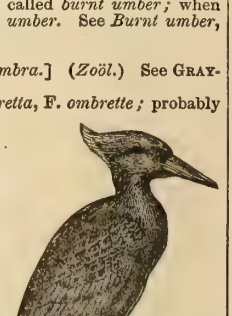

Umber (*Scopus umbretta*).

Burnt umber (*Paint.*), a pigment made by burning raw umber, which is changed by this process from an olive brown to a bright reddish brown. — Cologne, *or* German, umber, a brown pigment obtained from lignite. See COLOGNE EARTH.

Um'ber, *a.* Of or pertaining to umber; resembling umber; olive-brown; dark brown; dark; dusky.

Their harps are of the *umber* shade
That hides the blush of waking day. *J. R. Drake.*

Um'ber, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken; as, to *umber* over one's face. *B. Jonson.*

Um'ber-y (-ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to umber; like umber; as, *umbery* gold.

Um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *n.* [From L. *umbilicus*: cf. F. *ombilic.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The navel; the center. [*Obs.*] "The *umbilic* of the world." *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. (*Geom.*) An umbilicus. See UMBILICUS, 5 (*b*).

Um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) See UMBILICAL, 1.

Um-bil'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombilical.* See UMBILIC, *n.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to an umbilicus, or umbilical cord; umbilic.

2. Pertaining to the center; central. [*R.*] *DeFoe.*

Umbilical cord. (*a*) (*Anat.*) The cord which connects the fetus with the placenta, and contains the arteries and the vein through which blood circulates between the fetus and the placenta; the navel-string. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The little stem by which the seeds are attached to the placenta; — called also *funicular cord.* — Umbilical hernia (*Med.*), hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. — Umbilical point (*Geom.*), an umbilicus. See UMBILICUS, 5. — Umbilical region (*Anat.*), the middle region of the abdomen, bounded above by the epigastric region, below by the hypogastric region, and on the sides by the lumbar regions. — Umbilical vesicle (*Anat.*), a saccular appendage of the developing embryo, containing the nutritive and unsegmented part of the ovum; the yolk sac. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Um-bil'i-cate (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kāt), } *a.* [L. *umbilicatus.* See **Um-bil'i-ca'ted** (-ĭ-kā'tĕd), } UMBILIC.] (*a*) Depressed in the middle, like a navel, as a flower, fruit, or leaf; navel-shaped; having an umbilicus; as, an *umbilicated* smallpox vesicle. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Supported by a stalk at the central point.

Um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A slight, navel-like depression, or dimpling, of the center of a rounded body; as, the *umbilication* of a smallpox vesicle; also, the condition of being umbilicated.

‖ **Um'bi-li'cus** (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs), *n.* [L. See UMBILIC.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The depression, or mark, in the median line of the abdomen, which indicates the point where the umbilical cord separated from the fetus; the navel.

2. (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) An ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled. *Dr. W. Smith.*

3. (*Bot.*) The hilum.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A depression or opening in the center of the base of many spiral shells. (*b*) Either one of the two apertures in the calamus of a feather.

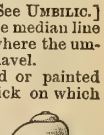

u Umbilicus of *Choristes elegans.*

5. (*Geom.*) (*a*) One of the foci of an ellipse, or other curve. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A point of a surface at which the curvatures of the normal sections are all equal to each other. A sphere may be osculatory to the surface in every direction at an umbilicus. Called also *umbilic.*

Um'ble pie' (ŭm'b'l pī'). A pie made of umbles. See *To eat humble pie*, under HUMBLE.

Um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [See NOMBLES.] The entrails and coarser parts of a deer; hence, sometimes, entrails, in general. [Written also *humbles.*] *Johnson.*

‖ **Um'bo** (ŭm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* L. UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz), E. UMBOS (ŭm'bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield, at or near the middle, and usually projecting, sometimes in a sharp spike.

2. A boss, or rounded elevation, or a corresponding depression, in a palate, disk, or membrane; as, the *umbo* in the integument of the larvæ of echinoderms or in the tympanic membrane of the ear.

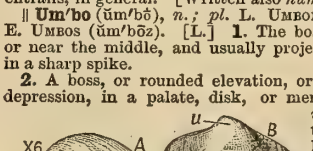

u u Umbos of *Dacrydium vitreum* (*A*), and *Poromya granulata* (*B*).

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell.

Um'bo-nate (ŭm'bō-nāt), } *a.* [NL. *umbonatus.* See **Um'bo-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), } UMBO.] Having a conical or rounded projection or protuberance, like a boss.

Umbonate Mushroom.

‖ **Um'bra** (ŭm'brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* UMBRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk; — used in contradistinction from *penumbra.* See PENUMBRA. (*b*) The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot. (*c*) The fainter part of a sun spot; — now more commonly called *penumbra.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sciænoid food fishes of the genus *Umbrina*, especially the Mediterranean species (*U. cirrhosa*), which is highly esteemed as a market fish; — called also *ombre*, and *umbrine.*

Common Umbra (*Umbrina cirrhosa*).

Umbra tree (*Bot.*), a tree (*Phytolacca dioica*) of the same genus as pokeweed. It is a native of South America, but is now grown in southern Europe. It has large dark leaves, and a somber aspect. The juice of its berries is used for coloring wine. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Um-brac'u-lif'er-ous (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* shade) + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing something like an open umbrella.

Um-brac'u-li-form (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* any thing that furnishes shade, a bower, umbrella (dim. of *umbra* a shade) + *-form.*] Having the form of anything that serves to shade, as a tree top, an umbrella, and the like; specifically (*Bot.*), having the form of an umbrella; umbrella-shaped.

Um'brage (ŭm'brāj; 48), *n.* [F. *ombrage* shade, suspicion, umbrage, L. *umbraticus* belonging to shade, fr. *umbra* a shade. Cf. UMBER, UMBRELLA, UMBRATIC.]
1. Shade; shadow; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees or foliage.

Where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sunlight, spread their *umbrage* broad. *Milton.*

2. Shadowy resemblance; shadow. [*Obs.*]

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

3. The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment.

Which gave *umbrage* to wiser than myself. *Evelyn.*

Persons who feel most *umbrage* from the overshadowing aristocracy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombrageux* shy, skittish, suspicious, in OF. also, shady. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Forming or affording a shade; shady; shaded; as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage.

Umbrageous grots and caves
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape. *Milton.*

2. Not easily perceived, as if from being darkened or shaded; obscure. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage; suspicious. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Warburton.* — **Um-bra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **Um-bra'geous-ness,** *n.*

Um'brate (ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *umbratus*, p. p. of *umbrare* to shade, fr. *umbra* a shade.] To shade; to shadow; to foreshadow. [*Obs.*]

Um-brat'ic (ŭm-brăt'ĭk), **Um-brat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *umbraticus*, from *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] Of or pertaining to the shade or darkness; shadowy; unreal; secluded; retired. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Um'bra-tile (ŭm'brà-tĭl), *a.* [L. *umbratilis*, fr. *umbra* shade.] Umbratic. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Um-bra'tious (ŭm-brā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* a shade. Cf. UMBRAGEOUS.] Suspicious; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Um'bre (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See UMBER.

Um-brel' (ŭm-brĕl'), *n.* An umbrella. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Each of them besides bore their *umbrels*. *Shelton.*

Um-brel'la (-là), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra*; cf. L. *umbella* a sunshade, a parasol. Cf. UMBEL, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton, or other fabric, extended on strips of whalebone, steel, or other elastic material, inserted in, or fastened to, a rod or stick by means of pivots or hinges, in such a way as to allow of being opened and closed with ease. See PARASOL.

Umbrella Shell (*Umbrella Mediterranea*). *A* Side view of Animal with Shell; *B* Shell, Dorsal view.

Underneath the *umbrella's* oily shed. *Gay.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The umbrellalike disk, or swimming bell, of a jellyfish.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any marine tectibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Umbrella*, having an umbrella-shaped shell; — called also *umbrella shell.*

Umbrella ant (*Zoöl.*), the sauba ant; — so called because it carries bits of leaves over its back when foraging.

Umbrella Ant (⅔). *a* Female; *b* Worker, carrying a Piece of a Leaf.

Called also *parasol ant.* — **Umbrella bird** (*Zoöl.*), a South American bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*) of the family *Cotingidæ*. It is black, with a large and handsome crest consisting of a mass of soft, glossy blue feathers curved outward at the tips. It also has a cervical plume consisting of a long, cylindrical dermal process covered with soft hairy feathers. Called also *dragoon bird.* — **Umbrella leaf** (*Bot.*), an American perennial herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*), having very large peltate and lobed radical leaves. — **Umbrella shell.** (*Zoöl.*) See UMBRELLA, 3. — **Umbrella tree** (*Bot.*), a kind of magnolia (*M. Umbrella*) with the large leaves arranged in umbrellalike clusters at the ends of the branches. It is a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky. Other plants in various countries are called by this name, especially a kind of screw pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*).

Umbrella Bird.

Um-brere' (ŭm-brēr'), **Um-briere'** } *n.* [F. *ombre* a shade, L. *umbra*; cf. F. *ombrelle* a sunshade, OF. also *ombrière*. See UMBRELLA.] In ancient armor, a visor, or projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face guard was sometimes attached. This was sometimes fixed, and sometimes moved freely upon the helmet and could be raised like the beaver. Called also *umber*, and *umbril.* [*Obs.*]

But only vented up her *umbriere*. *Spenser.*

Um-brette' (ŭm-brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette.*] (*Zoöl.*) See UMBER, 4.

Um-brif'er-ous (ŭm-brĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbrifer*; *umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. — **Um-brif'er-ous-ly** (-lỹ), *adv.*

Um'bril (ŭm'brĭl), *n.* An umbrere. [*Obs.*]

Um'brine (ŭm'brĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See UMBRA, 2.

Um'brose' (ŭm'brōs'), *a.* [L. *umbrosus*, fr. *umbra* a shade.] Shady; umbrageous. [*Obs.*]

Um-bros'i-ty (ŭm-brŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being umbrose; shadiness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Um-ho'to (ŭm-hō'tō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African two-horned rhinoceros (*Atelodus*, or *Rhinoceros, simus*); — called also *chukuru*, and *white rhinoceros.*

‖ **Um'laut** (o͝om'lout), *n.* [G., from *um* about + *laut* sound.] (*Philol.*) The euphonic modification of a root vowel sound by the influence of *a*, *i*, or *u* in the succeeding syllable.

☞ It is peculiar to the Teutonic languages, and was common in Anglo-Saxon. In German the umlauted vowels are *a*, *o*, *u*, and they are written either *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Examples of forms resulting from umlaut in English are *geese* pl. of *goose*, *men* pl. of *man*, etc.

Um'laut-ed, *a.* (*Philol.*) Having the umlaut; as, *umlauted* vowels.

There is no natural connection between *umlauted* forms and plurality. *Earle.*

Um'pi-rage (ŭm'pĭ-rāj *or* ŭm'pīr-āj; 48), *n.* [From UMPIRE.] **1.** The office of an umpire; the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.

The mild *umpirage* of the federal Union. *E. Everett.*

2. The act of umpiring; arbitrament. *Bp. Hall.*

Um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [OE. *nompere*, *nounpere* (also *impier*, fr. F. *impair* uneven), fr. OF. *nomper* uneven, F. *non-pair*; hence the meaning, uneven, *i. e.*, third person; *non* not + OF. *per* even, equal, peer, F. *pair*; cf. L. *impar* uneven, unequal. See NON-, and PEER, *n.*]
1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; especially, one chosen to see that the rules of a game, as cricket, baseball, or the like, are strictly observed.

A man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skillful *umpire* between himself and others. *Barrow.*

2. (*Law*) A third person, who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; referee. See JUDGE.

Um'pire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UMPIRED (-pīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UMPIRING.] **1.** To decide as umpire; to arbitrate; to settle, as a dispute.

Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them, and to decide where the right lies. *South.*

2. To perform the duties of umpire in or for; as, to *umpire* a game. [*Colloq.*]

Um'pire, *v. i.* To act as umpire or arbitrator.

Um'pire-ship, *n.* Umpirage; arbitrament. *Jewel.*

Um'press (-prĕs), *n.* Female umpire. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Um'quhile (ŭm'kwĭl), *adv.* [Cf. OE. *umwhile* for a time. See WHILE.] Some time ago; formerly. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.* — *a.* Former. [*Scot.*]

Un-. [OE. *un-*, AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to D. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *int-*, Goth. *and-*. See ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix or particle. It is prefixed: (*a*) To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *unbend*, *uncoil*, *undo*, *unfold*. (*b*) To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun, or separation from it; as in *unchild*, *unsex*. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-); as in *undone* (from *undo*), meaning unfastened, ruined; and *undone* (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not done, not finished. *Un-* is sometimes used with an intensive force merely; as in *unloose*.

☞ Compounds of this prefix are given in full in their proper order in the Vocabulary.

Un-. [OE. & AS. *un-*; akin to OFries. *un-*, D. *on-*, OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, Icel. *ō-*, *ū-*, Sw. *o-*, Dan. *u-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. ἀν-, ἀ-, Skr. *an-*, *a-*. √193. Cf. A- not, IN- not, No, *adv.*] An inseparable prefix, or particle, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*. *In-* is prefixed mostly to words of Latin origin, or else to words formed by Latin suffixes; *un-* is of much wider application, and is attached at will to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, or adverb, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective or adverb, and is also, but less freely, prefixed to nouns. *Un-* sometimes has merely an intensive force; as in *un*merciless, *un*remorseless.

I. *Un-* is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively. Specifically: —

(*a*) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, —

Unabolishable
Unabsolvable
Unabsurd
Unabundant
Unaccordant
Unadoptable
Unadventurous
Unaffable
Unaffectionate
Unafraid
Unalliable
Unallowable
Unalterable
Unambiguous
Unambitious
Unamendable
Un-American
Unamusive
Unangular
Unanxious
Unapocryphal
Unapostolic
Unapparent
Unappeasable
Unapplausive
Unappreciable
Unapprehensible
Unapprehensive
Unapproachable
Unartificial
Unartistic
Unassailable
Unattainable
Unattentive
Unauthentic
Unavailable
Unbailable
Unbearable
Unbeautiful
Unbelieful
Unbelievable
Unbeneficial
Unbenevolent
Unblamable
Unblemishable
Unblissful
Unboastful
Unbold
Unbookish
Unbounteous
Unbribable
Unbrotherly
Unburdensome
Unbusinesslike
Unbusy
Uncandid
Uncanonical
Uncaptious
Uncareful
Uncelestial
Unceremonious
Unchallengeable
Unchangeable
Unchary
Unchastisable
Uncheerful
Uncheery
Unchildish
Unchivalrous
Uncholeric
Unchristianlike
Uncircumspect
Uncivic
Unclassible
Unclassic
Unclassical
Uncleanly
Unclear
Unclerical
Unclerklike
Unclose
Uncloudy
Unclubbable
Uncoagulable
Uncogitable
Uncollectible
Uncomic
Uncommendable
Uncommercial
Uncommunicable
Uncommunicative
Uncompact
Uncompanionable
Uncompassionate
Uncompellable
Uncompetitive
Uncomplaint
Uncomplaisant
Uncomplimentary
Unconcealable
Unconcurrent
Unconditionate
Unconfinable
Unconfutable
Uncongealable
Uncongenial
Unconjugal
Unconjunctive
Unconquerable
Unconsecrate
Uncontainable
Uncontaminate
Uncontradictable
Uncontrite
Unconvonable
Unconventional
Unconversable
Unconversant
Unconvertible
Uncoquettish
Uncordial
Uncorpulent
Uncorrespondent
Uncorruptible
Uncorruptive
Uncostly
Uncounselable
Uncountable
Uncounterfeit
Uncourteous
Uncourtierlike
Uncourtly
Uncrafty
Uncreatable
Uncritical
Uncrystalline
Uncultivable
Uncurious
Uncustomary
Undangerous
Undaughterly
Undead
Undeceivable
Undecidable
Undecipherable
Undeclinable
Undecomposable
Undefinable
Undelectable
Undeliberate
Undelightful
Undeliverable
Undemocratic
Undemonstrable
Undemonstrative
Undeniable
Underogatery
Undescendible
Undescribable
Undesirable
Undesirous
Undespondent
Undevout
Undiaphanous
Undiligent
Undiminishable
Undiscernible
Undisciplinable
Undiscordant
Undiscoverable
Undissolvable
Undistinguishable
Undividable
Undivine
Undomestic
Undoubtful
Undrainable
Undramatic
Undrinkable
Undurable
Unduteous
Undutiful
Unearnest
Uneatable
Unecclesiastical
Unedible
Unelaborate
Unelective
Unelusive
Unemotional
Unemphatic
Unemployable
Unendurable
Un-English
Unentire
Unenviable
Unenvious
Unepiscopal
Unequable
Unerrable
Unescapable
Unevangelical
Uneventful
Unevident
Unexact
Unexaminable
Unexceptionable
Unexclusive
Unexemplary
Unexempt
Unexhaustible
Unexistent
Unexpectable
Unexpectant
Unexplainable
Unexpress
Unexpressible
Unexpugnable
Unextinct
Unfactious
Unfadable
Unfain
Unfamiliar
Unfamous
Unfashionable
Unfast
Unfatherly
Unfathomable
Unfaulty
Unfearful
Unfeasible
Unfelicitous
Unfelt
Unfeminine
Unfermentable
Unfestival
Unfine
Unfleshy
Unfluent
Unforcible
Unfordable
Unforeknowable
Unforeseeable
Unforgetful
Unforgivable
Unformal
Unframable
Unfraternal
Unfriable
Unfrightful
Unfrustrable
Unfull
Ungainable
Ungainful
Ungallant
Ungenial
Ungenteel
Ungentile
Ungentlemanlike
Ungentlemanly
Ungeometrical
Unghostly
Unglad
Ungodlike
Ungood
Ungoodly
Ungorgeous
Ungrammatical
Ungrave
Unguidable
Unguilty
Unhabile
Unhabitable
Unhale
Unhandy
Unhardy
Unharmful
Unhasty
Unhazardous
Unhealable
Unhealthful
Unhealthy
Unheavenly
Unheedful
Unhelpful
Unheritable
Unhigh
Unhonorable
Unhopeful
Unhostile
Unhurt
Unhurtful
Unhygienic
Unideal
Unidle
Unillusory
Unimaginable
Unimaginative
Unimmortal
Unimplicit
Unimportant
Unimpressible
Unimpressionable
Unimprovable
Unimpugnable
Unincidental
Unincreasable
Unindifferent
Unindulgent
Unindustrious
Uninflammable
Uninfluential
Uningenious
Uningenuous
Uninhabitable
Uninjurious
Uninquisitive
Uninstructive
Unintelligent
Unintelligible
Unintentional
Uninteresting
Uninterpretable
Uninventive
Uninvestigable
Unjealous
Unjoyful
Unjoyous
Unjustifiable
Unkingly
Unknightly
Unknotty
Unknowable
Unlaborious
Unladylike
Unlawful
Unlevel
Unlibidinous
Unlightsome
Unlimber
Unlineal
Unlogical
Unlordly
Unlosable
Unlovable
Unlucent
Unluminous
Unmarriable
Unmarriageable
Unmarvelous
Unmasculine
Unmatchable
Unmatronlike
Unmeek
Unmeet
Unmelodious
Unmendable
Unmentionable
Unmercenary
Unmerciable
Unmeritable
Unmerry
Unmetaphorical
Unmighty
Unmild
Unmilitary
Unmindful
Unmingleable
Unmiraculous
Unmiry
Unmitigable
Unmodifiable
Unmodish
Unmoist
Unmonkish
Unmotherly
Unmuscular
Unmusical
Unmysterious
Unnamable
Unnative
Unnavigable
Unneedful
Unnegotiable
Unniggard
Unnoble
Unobjectionable

Unobnoxious
Unobservable
Unobservant
Unobstructive
Unobvious
Unofficial
Unofficious
Unoppressive
Unordinary
Unordinate
Unoriginal
Unornamental
Unorthodox
Unostentatious
Unpacifiable
Unpacific
Unpainful
Unpalatable
Unparallelable
Unpardonable
Unpartable
Unparticipant
Unpassionate
Unpastoral
Unpathetic
Unpatriotic
Unpeaceable
Unpeaceful
Unpedantic
Unperceivable
Unperceptible
Unperilous
Unpermanent
Unpersonable
Unperspirable
Unpersuadable
Unpersuasive
Unphilanthropic
Unphilosophic
Unphilosophical
Unphysical
Unpicturesque
Unpierceable
Unpitiful
Unplain
Unplausible
Unplausive
Unpleadable
Unpleasurable
Unpliable
Unpliant
Unplumb
Unpoetic
Unpoetical
Unpolitical
Unpopular
Unpopulous
Unportable
Unpotable
Unprecarious
Unprecise
Unpregnant
Unprejudicate
Unprelatical
Unpremeditable
Unpresentable
Unpreservable
Unpresumptuous
Unpretentious
Unpretty
Unprevalent
Unpriestly
Unprimitive
Unprincely
Unprocurable
Unproducible
Unproductive
Unprofessional
Unprofitable
Unprolific
Unpronounceable
Unprophetic
Unpropitious
Unproportionable
Unproportionate
Unprosperous
Unprovable
Unpunctilious
Unpunctual
Unpunishable
Unpure
Unqualifiable
Unquenchable
Unquiet
Unrational
Unreadable
Unreasonable
Unrecallable
Unreclaimable
Unrecognizable
Unreconcilable

Unrecoverable
Unrecumbent
Unreformable
Unrefusable
Unregardable
Unregardant
Unrelative
Unrelievable
Unreluctant
Unremarkable
Unremediable
Unrememberable
Unremorseful
Unremovable
Unremunerative
Unrepairable
Unrepealable
Unrepentant
Unreprovable
Unrepugnant
Unrequisite
Unrequitable
Unresolvable
Unrespectable
Unrestful
Unretentive
Unreturnable
Unrevengeful
Unridable
Unridiculous
Unrightful
Unromantic
Unrough
Unroyal
Unruinable
Unruly
Unsacrificial
Unsafe
Unsage
Unsailable
Unsalable
Unsane
Unsanguine
Unsanitary
Unsatisfactory
Unsatisfiable
Unsaturable
Unsavory
Unscalable
Unscaly
Unscholarly
Unscholastic
Unscientific
Unscornful
Unscriptural
Unsculptural
Unseaworthy
Unsectarian
Unsecular
Unsedentary
Unselfish
Unsentient
Unsentimental
Unserviceable
Unsevere
Unshamefaced
Unshamefast
Unshapely
Unshy
Unsick
Unsicker
Unsightly
Unsimple
Unsinewy
Unsizable
Unsleek
Unslumberous
Unsly
Unsmooth
Unsmotherable
Unsmutty
Unsober
Unsociable
Unsocial
Unsolemn
Unsolicitous
Unsolvable
Unspeakable
Unspeedy
Unspiritual
Unspontaneous
Unsportful
Unsportsmanlike
Unstatutable
Unsteadfast
Unsteady
Unstormy
Unstout
Unstrong
Unsubduable
Unsubject

Unsubmissive
Unsubordinate
Unsubstantial
Unsuccessive
Unsuccorable
Unsuggestive
Unsuitable
Unsunny
Unsuperfluous
Unsupple
Unsure
Unsurpassable
Unsusceptible
Unsuspect
Unsuspectable
Unsuspicious
Unsustainable
Unsweet
Unsyllogistical
Unsymbolic
Unsympathetic
Unsystematic
Untamable
Untame
Unteachable
Untechnical
Untellable
Untenable
Untender
Unterrestrial
Unterrific
Unthankful
Untheological
Unthinkable
Unthirsty
Unthorny
Unthoughtful
Untidy
Untillable
Untoothsome
Untouchable
Untraceable
Untractable
Untragic
Untranquil
Untransferable
Untranslatable
Untransmutable
Untransparent
Untranspassable
Untraversable
Untremulous
Untriumphant
Untrustworthy
Untrusty
Untumultuous
Untunable
Ununiform
Unusable
Unuseful
Unvanquishable
Unvariant
Unvenerable
Unvenomous
Unveracious
Unverdant
Unveritable
Unvigilant
Unvigorous
Unvirtuous
Unvital
Unvitrifiable
Unvocal
Unvoidable
Unvoluptuous
Unvoyageable
Unvulgar
Unwalkable
Unwarlike
Unwatchful
Unwatery
Unwealthy
Unwearable
Unweary
Unwelcome
Unwet
Unwholesome
Unwieldsome
Unwilliful
Unwily
Unwitty
Unwomanly
Unworkable
Unworkmanlike
Unworldly
Unworshipful
Unwrathful
Unwritable
Unzealous
—— and the like.

(*b*) To past participles, or to adjectives formed after the analogy of past participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by them; as, —

Unabased
Unabashed
Unabated
Unabolished
Unabsolved
Unaccented
Unaccommodated
Unaccompanied
Unaccorded
Unaccredited
Unaccursed
Unachieved
Unacknowledged
Unacquired
Unacted
Unactuated
Unadjectived
Unadjusted
Unadmired
Unadmitted
Unadmonished
Unadored
Unadorned
Unadulterated
Unadvantaged
Unaffeared
Unafflicted
Unaffrighted
Unaided
Unalarmed
Unallayed
Unaltered
Unamazed
Unamended
Unamused
Unanalyzed
Unanimated
Unannealed
Unannoyed
Unanointed
Unanswered
Unanticipated
Unappareled
Unappeased
Unapplied
Unappointed
Unappreciated
Unapprehended
Unapprised
Unapproached
Unapproved
Unarmed
Unarmored
Unarraigned
Unarrayed
Unarrested
Unarrived
Unarticulated
Unascertained
Unasked
Unaspirated
Unassailed
Unassaulted
Unassayed
Unassisted
Unastonished
Unatoned
Unattacked
Unattained
Unattainted
Unattempted
Unattended
Unattested
Unattired
Unattracted
Unauthenticated
Unauthorized
Unavenged
Unavised
Unavowed
Unawaked
Unawed
Unbaffled
Unbagged
Unbaked
Unbaptized
Unbarbered
Unbated
Unbathed
Unbattered
Unbearded
Unbeaten
Unbeavered
Unbeclouded
Unbedded
Unbedewed
Unbefriended
Unbegirt
Unbeguiled
Unbehe!d
Unbeloved
Unbeneficed
Unbenefited
Unbenighted
Unbesought
Unbespoken
Unbestowed
Unbetrayed
Unbewailed
Unbiased
Unbigoted
Unbit
Unbitted
Unbitten
Unblamed
Unblasted
Unbleached
Unblenched
Unblessed
Unblest
Unblighted
Unbloodied
Unblotted
Unblown
Unblunted
Unbodied
Unboiled
Unbolted
Unbonneted
Unbooklearned
Unbooted
Unbought
Unbounded
Unbounden
Unbraided
Unbranded
Unbreeched
Unbribed
Unbridged
Unbroached
Unbroke
Unbroken
Unbruised
Unbuckramed
Unbudded
Unbuilt
Unburied
Unburned
Unburnished
Uncabled
Uncalcined
Uncalcined
Uncalled
Uncanceled
Uncanonized
Uncanopied
Uncapped
Uncarpeted
Uncast
Uncastled
Uncatechised
Uncaught
Uncelebrated
Uncertificated
Uncertified
Unchained
Unchallenged
Unchanged
Unchanted
Uncharged
Unchastened
Unchastised
Unchecked
Uncheered
Unchewed
Unchilled
Unchosen
Uncinctured
Uncircumcised
Uncircumscribed
Unclaimed
Unclarified
Uncleared
Unclouded
Uncloven
Uncoacted
Uncoffined
Uncoifed
Uncollected
Uncolored
Uncombed
Uncomforted
Uncommanded
Uncommended
Uncommissioned
Uncommitted
Uncommixed
Uncommunicated
Uncompacted
Uncompanied
Uncompanioned
Uncompassed
Uncompassioned
Uncompelled
Uncompensated
Uncompleted
Uncompounded
Uncompressed
Uncomprised
Unconcealed
Unconceived
Unconcocted
Uncondemned
Uncondited
Unconducted
Unconferred
Unconfessed
Unconfined
Unconfirmed
Unconfused
Unconfuted
Uncongealed
Unconnected
Unconquered
Unconsecrated
Unconsoled
Unconstrained
Uncensulted
Uncontemned
Uncontended
Uncontented
Uncontested
Uncontradicted
Uncontrolled
Uncontroverted
Unconvinced
Uncorrected
Uncorroborated
Uncorrupted
Uncounseled
Uncounted
Uncountenanced
Uncourted
Uncoveted
Uncowled
Uncrannied
Uncredited
Uncrippled
Uncrooked
Uncropped
Uncrossed
Uncrowded
Uncrowned
Uncuckolded
Unculled
Uncultivated
Uncultured
Uncumbered
Uncurbed
Uncured
Uncurled
Uncursed
Uncurst
Undamaged
Undamped
Undangered
Undashed
Undazzled
Undebased
Undebauched
Undeceived
Undecided
Undeciphered
Undeclared
Undeclined
Undecorated
Undedicated
Undefaced
Undefecated
Undefended
Undefensed
Undefied
Undefiled
Undefined
Undeflowered
Undeformed
Undefouled
Undegraded
Undejected
Undelayed
Undelegated
Undelighted
Undelivered
Undeluded
Undeluged
Undelved
Undemolished
Undephlegmated
Undeplored
Undepraved
Undepreciated
Undepressed
Undeprived
Underived
Underscribed
Undescried
Undeserved
Undesigned
Undesired
Undestined
Undestroyed
Undetermined
Undeterred
Undevised
Undevoted
Undigested
Undiked
Undiluted
Undiminished
Undinted
Undipped
Undisbanded
Undiscerned
Undischarged
Undisciplined
Undiscomfited
Undiscouraged
Undiscoursed
Undiscovered
Undiseased
Undisfigured
Undisgraced
Undisguised
Undishonored
Undisjoined
Undismayed
Undismissed
Undispatched
Undispersed
Undisplayed
Undispleased
Undispunged
Undisputed
Undisquieted
Undissembled
Undissevered
Undissipated
Undissolved
Undistempered
Undistinguished
Undistorted
Undistracted
Undistressed
Undistributed
Undisturbed
Undiverted
Undivided
Undivorced
Undivulged
Undomesticated
Undoomed
Undoubted
Undowered
Undraped
Undrawn
Undreaded
Undrenched
Undressed
Undrilled
Undriven
Undrowned
Undubbed
Uneased
Uneaten
Uneclipsed
Unedified
Uneducated
Uneffaced
Unegested
Unelbowed
Unelected
Unembittered
Unembowered
Unemotioned
Unemployed
Unemptied
Unenabled
Unenchanted
Unenclosed
Unencumbered
Unendangered
Unendeared
Unendowed
Unenfeebled
Unenfranchised
Unengaged
Un-Englished
Unenjoyed
Unenlarged
Unenlightened
Unenlivened
Unenslaved
Unentangled
Unentered
Unenthralled
Unentombed
Unentranced
Unenvied
Unescutcheoned
Unespied
Unessayed
Unevolved
Unexacted
Unexaggerated
Unexamined
Unexampled
Unexcelled
Unexchanged
Unexcised
Unexecuted
Unexemplified
Unexempted
Unexercised
Unexerted
Unexhausted
Unexpanded
Unexpected
Unexpired
Unexplained
Unexplicated
Unexplored
Unexposed
Unexpounded
Unexpressed
Unextinguished
Unextirpated
Unextorted
Uneyed
Unfabled
Unfaded
Unfallen
Unfallowed
Unfalsified
Unfamed
Unfanned
Unfarrowed
Unfascinated
Unfashioned
Unfathomed
Unfatigued
Unfeared
Unfeathered
Unfed
Unfeed
Unfenced
Unfermented
Unfetched
Unfettered
Unfigured
Unfilled
Unfilleted
Unfingered
Unfired
Unfitted
Unfixed
Unflanked
Unflattered
Unfleshed
Unfolded
Unfooted
Unforbidden
Unforced
Unforded
Unforeknown
Unforeseen
Unforethought
Unforetold
Unforewarned
Unforfeited
Unforgiven
Unforgotten
Unformalized
Unforsaken
Unfortified
Unfossilized
Unfostered
Unfought
Unfouled
Unfractured
Unframed
Unfranchised
Unfrighted
Unfrozen
Unfructed
Unfueled
Unfulfilled
Unfunded
Unfurnished
Unfurrowed
Unfused
Ungained
Ungainsaid
Ungalled
Ungarmented
Ungarnished
Ungarrisoned
Ungartered
Ungathered
Ungauged
Ungenerated
Ungilded
Ungilt
Unginned
Ungirded
Ungirt
Unglazed
Ungloomed
Unglorified
Ungloved
Unglutted
Ungorged
Ungoverned
Ungraced
Ungranted
Ungratified
Ungraved
Ungraven
Unground
Ungrounded
Ungrown
Ungrudged
Unguarded
Unguerdoned
Unguessed
Unguided
Unhabited
Unhacked
Unhackneyed
Unhailed
Unhalsed
Unhampered
Unhandled
Unhanged
Unhardened
Unharmed
Unhatched
Unhazarded
Unhealed
Unheated
Unhedged
Unheeded
Unheired
Unhelped
Unhewed
Unhidden
Unhindered
Unhired
Unholpen
Unhonored
Unhooked
Unhorned
Unhumbled
Unhung
Unhusbanded
Unhushed
Unillumed
Unilluminated
Unillustrated
Unimagined
Unimmersed
Unimmured
Unimpaired
Unimparted
Unimpassioned
Unimpeached
Unimpeded
Unimplored
Unimportuned
Unimposed
Unimpressed
Unincensed
Uninclosed
Unincorporated
Unindented
Uninfected
Uninflamed
Uninfluenced
Uninformed
Uninfringed
Uninhabited
Uninitiated
Uninjured
Uninscribed
Uninspired
Uninstructed
Unintended
Unintermitted
Unintermixed
Uninterpreted
Uninterred
Uninterrupted
Uninthralled
Unintombed
Unintrenched
Unintricated
Unintroduced
Uninured
Uninvaded
Uninvented
Uninvited
Uninvoked
Uninvolved
Unjaundiced
Unjudged
Unkenned
Unkept
Unkilled
Unkindled
Unkissed
Unkneaded
Unknotted
Unlackeyed
Unladen
Unlamented
Unlarded
Unlashed
Unlaureled
Unlavished
Unleavened
Unlectured
Unled
Unleft
Unlessoned
Unlettered
Unleveled
Unlicensed
Unlifted
Unlighted
Unliquefied
Unliquored
Unlisted
Unlooped
Unlost
Unloved
Unmacadamized
Unmaimed
Unmanaged
Unmangled
Unmannered
Unmanufactured
Unmanured
Unmarked
Unmarred
Unmarried
Unmarshaled
Unmasked
Unmastered
Unmatched
Unmated
Unmatriculated
Unmeasured
Unmeditated
Unmellowed
Unmelodized
Unmelted
Unmentioned
Unmerited
Unmet
Unmeted
Unmethodized
Unmilked
Unmilled
Unminded

Unmingled **Unmissed** **Unmitigated** **Unmixed** **Unmoaned** **Unmocked** **Unmodernized** **Unmodified** **Unmoistened** **Unmolested** **Unmortared** **Unmortgaged** **Unmortified** **Unmounded** **Unmourned** **Unmown** **Unmummied** **Unmurmured** **Unmuscled** **Unmutilated** **Unnamed** **Unnaturalized** **Unnavigated** **Unnerved** **Unnetted** **Unnotched** **Unnoted** **Unnoticed** **Unnourished** **Unnurtured** **Unobeyed** **Unobjected** **Unobscured** **Unobserved** **Unobstructed** **Unobtained** **Unoccupied** **Unoffered** **Unoiled** **Unopened** **Unopposed** **Unordained** **Unordered** **Unornamented** **Unovertaken** **Unoxidized** **Unpacified** **Unpacked** **Unpaid** **Unpained** **Unpainted** **Unpanged** **Unpardoned** **Unparroted** **Unparted** **Unparticipated** **Unpassionated** **Unpassioned** **Unpastured** **Unpatronized** **Unpatterned** **Unpawned** **Unpenciled** **Unpensioned** **Unpeopled** **Unpeppered** **Unperceived** **Unpercussed** **Unperfected** **Unperformed** **Unperished** **Unperjured** **Unperplexed** **Unpersecuted** **Unpersuaded** **Unperturbed** **Unperused** **Unperverted** **Unpetrified** **Unphysicked** **Unpierced** **Unpillared** **Unpillowed** **Unpiloted** **Unpinioned** **Unpinked** **Unplagued** **Unplanted** **Unpleaded** **Unpleased** **Unpledged** **Unploughed** **Unplucked** **Unplumbed** **Unpointed** **Unpolished** **Unpolluted** **Unportioned** **Unpossessed** **Unposted** **Unpracticed** **Unpraised** **Unpreferred** **Unpremeditated** **Unprepared** **Unprepossessed** **Unprescribed** **Unpresented** **Unpressed** **Unprivileged**

Unprized **Unprobed** **Unproclaimed** **Unprocured** **Unprofaned** **Unprofessed** **Unprohibited** **Unprojected** **Unpromised** **Unpronounced** **Unproportioned** **Unproposed** **Unpropped** **Unprotected** **Unproved** **Unprovided** **Unprovoked** **Unpruned** **Unpublished** **Unpulled** **Unpunished** **Unpurged** **Unpurified** **Unpurposed** **Unpursued** **Unpurveyed** **Unputrefied** **Unquaffed** **Unquailed** **Unqualified** **Unquelled** **Unquenched** **Unquickened** **Unracked** **Unraked** **Unransacked** **Unransomed** **Unraptured** **Unravaged** **Unrazed** **Unreached** **Unread** **Unrealized** **Unreasoned** **Unreaved** **Unrebated** **Unrebuked** **Unrecalled** **Unreceived** **Unrecked** **Unreckoned** **Unreclaimed** **Unrecognized** **Unrecompensed** **Unreconciled** **Unrecorded** **Unrecounted** **Unrecovered** **Unrecruited** **Unredressed** **Unreduced** **Unrefined** **Unreflected** **Unreformed** **Unrefracted** **Unrefreshed** **Unregarded** **Unregistered** **Unregretted** **Unrehearsed** **Unreined** **Unrejoiced** **Unrelated** **Unrelaxed** **Unrelieved** **Unrelinquished** **Unremedied** **Unremembered** **Unremitted** **Unremoved** **Unrenewed** **Unrepaid** **Unrepaired** **Unrepealed** **Unrepeated** **Unrepented** **Unreplenished** **Unrepresented** **Unrepressed** **Unreprieved** **Unreproached** **Unrequested** **Unrequired** **Unrequited** **Unresented** **Unreserved** **Unresisted** **Unresolved** **Unrespected** **Unrespited** **Unrested** **Unrestored** **Unrestrained** **Unrestricted** **Unretarded** **Unretracted** **Unreturned** **Unrevealed** **Unrevenged** **Unreversed**

Unreverted **Unrevoked** **Unrewarded** **Unrhymed** **Unrifled** **Unrigged** **Unrighted** **Unripened** **Unrippled** **Unriven** **Unroasted** **Unrobbed** **Unrobed** **Unroiled** **Unrotted** **Unrounded** **Unrouted** **Unruined** **Unsacked** **Unsaid** **Unsalaried** **Unsalted** **Unsaluted** **Unsalved** **Unsanctified** **Unsanctioned** **Unsandaled** **Unsapped** **Unsated** **Unsatisfied** **Unsaved** **Unscanned** **Unscanted** **Unscathed** **Unscattered** **Unschooled** **Unscissored** **Unscorched** **Unscoured** **Unscratched** **Unscreened** **Unsealed** **Unsearched** **Unsecured** **Unseduced** **Unseized** **Unsent** **Unsentenced** **Unsepulchered** **Unsepulchred** **Unsequestered** **Unserved** **Unsettled** **Unsevered** **Unsewn** **Unshackled** **Unshaded** **Unshadowed** **Unshaken** **Unshamed** **Unshared** **Unsharpened** **Unshattered** **Unshaven** **Unsheltered** **Unshielded** **Unshivered** **Unshocked** **Unshod** **Unshook** **Unshored** **Unshorn** **Unshortened** **Unshown** **Unshrined** **Unshriven** **Unshunned** **Unshut** **Unsinewed** **Unsinged** **Unsingled** **Unskilled** **Unslackened** **Unslain** **Unslaughtered** **Unsmirched** **Unsmitten** **Unsmoked** **Unsmote** **Unsoaped** **Unsodden** **Unsoftened** **Unsoiled** **Unsold** **Unsolicited** **Unsolid** **Unsolved** **Unsoothed** **Unsought** **Unsouled** **Unsounded** **Unsoured** **Unsown** **Unspared** **Unspecified** **Unspecked** **Unspent** **Unspied** **Unspoiled** **Unspoken**

Unspread **Unsquared** **Unsqueezed** **Unstabled** **Unstaid** **Unstained** **Unstamped** **Unstanched** **Unstartled** **Unstationed** **Unstayed** **Unsteadied** **Unsteeped** **Unstifled** **Unstigmatized** **Unstimulated** **Unstinted** **Unstirred** **Unstopped** **Unstormed** **Unstowed** **Unstraitened** **Unstrengthened** **Unstrewed** **Unstringed** **Unstripped** **Unstruck** **Unstrung** **Unstudied** **Unstuffed** **Unsubdued** **Unsuborned** **Unsubscribed** **Unsubstantiated** **Unsuccéeded** **Unsuccored** **Unsucked** **Unsued** **Unsugared** **Unsuited** **Unsullied** **Unsummed** **Unsummoned** **Unsung** **Unsunk** **Unsunned** **Unsuperscribed** **Unsupped** **Unsupplanted** **Unsupplied** **Unsupported** **Unsuppressed** **Unsurpassed** **Unsurrendered** **Unsurrounded** **Unsuspected** **Unsuspended** **Unsustained**

Unswayed **Unswept** **Unswilled** **Unsworn** **Unsyllabled** **Unsystematized** **Untagged** **Untainted** **Untaken** **Untalented** **Untamed** **Untanned** **Untarnished** **Untasked** **Untasted** **Untaught** **Untempered** **Untempted** **Untendered** **Unterrified** **Unthawed** **Unthinned** **Unthought** **Unthreatened** **Unthreshed** **Unthrown** **Untickled** **Untiled** **Untilled** **Untimbered** **Untinctured** **Untinged** **Untired** **Untoiled** **Untombed** **Untormented** **Untorn** **Untortured** **Untouched** **Untraced** **Untracked** **Untrampled** **Untranslated** **Untrenched** **Untried** **Untrimmed** **Untrod** **Untrodden** **Untrolled** **Untroubled** **Untrumpeted** **Untrussed** **Untuned** **Unturbaned** **Untutored** **Ununited** **Unurged** **Unutilized**

Unuttered **Unvanquished** **Unvantaged** **Unvaried** **Unvariegated** **Unvarnished** **Unvenomed** **Unvented** **Unventilated** **Unverified** **Unversed** **Unvexed** **Unvictualed** **Unviolated** **Unvisited** **Unvoiced** **Unvowed** **Unwaked** **Unwakened** **Unwalled** **Unwanted** **Unwappered** **Unwarded** **Unwarmed** **Unwarned** **Unwarranted** **Unwasted** **Unwatered** **Unweakened** **Unweaned** **Unweaponed** **Unwebbed** **Unwed** **Unwedded** **Unweeded** **Unwept** **Unwhipped** **Unwhipt** **Unwhirled** **Unwinged** **Unwiped** **Unwished** **Unwithered** **Unwithheld** **Unwithstood** **Unwitnessed** **Unwived** **Unwooed** **Unworn** **Unworshiped** **Unwounded** **Unwoven** **Unwreaked** **Unwrecked** **Unwrinkled** **Unwrought** **Unwrung** **Unyielded**

—— and the like.

(*c*) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as, —

Unaccommodating **Unaching** **Unailing** **Unaiming** **Unalarming** **Unaltering** **Unappreciating** **Unapproving** **Unaspiring** **Unassisting** **Unattempting** **Unattending** **Unavailing** **Unbearing** **Unbefitting** **Unbeginning** **Unbelieving** **Unbleaching** **Unbleeding** **Unblemishing** **Unblenching** **Unblossoming** **Unblushing** **Unboding** **Unbranching** **Unbreathing** **Unburning** **Uncalculating** **Unceasing** **Unchanging** **Uncharming** **Uncommunicating** **Uncomplaining** **Uncomplying** **Unconceiving** **Unconducing** **Unconfessing** **Unconniving** **Unconsenting** **Unconsidering** **Unconspiring** **Unconsulting** **Unconsuming** **Uncontending** **Uncontriving** **Unconversing** **Unconvincing**

Undawning **Undecaying** **Undelaying** **Undepending** **Underogating** **Undeserving** **Undesiring** **Undespairing** **Undetesting** **Undeviating** **Undifferencing** **Undiscerning** **Undiscording** **Undiscriminating** **Undisobliging** **Undispensing** **Undissembling** **Undissolving** **Undistinguishing** **Undistracting** **Undisturbing** **Undoubting** **Undreading** **Undrooping** **Unebbing** **Unechoing** **Unedifying** **Unending** **Unenduring** **Unengaging** **Unenjoying** **Unentering** **Unenterprising** **Unentertaining** **Unenvying** **Unexisting** **Unfadging** **Unfading** **Unfainting** **Unfaltering** **Unfearing** **Unfeigning** **Unfighting** **Unfitting** **Unflagging** **Unflattering** **Unflinching**

Unfolding **Unforbearing** **Unforeboding** **Unforeseeing** **Unforgiving** **Ungiving** **Ungrudging** **Unharming** **Unheeding** **Unhesitating** **Unhoping** **Unhurting** **Unimporting** **Unimposing** **Unimproving** **Uninteresting** **Unintermitting** **Unintoxicating** **Uninviting** **Unjarring** **Unlaboring** **Unlingering** **Unlistening** **Unloving** **Unmeddling** **Unmeriting** **Unmistrusting** **Unmoving** **Unmurmuring** **Unobliging** **Unobserving** **Unoffending** **Unopening** **Unpardoning** **Unpaying** **Unperceiving** **Unperforming** **Unperishing** **Unpitying** **Unpleasing** **Unpossessing** **Unpreaching** **Unprepossessing** **Unpresuming** **Unpretending** **Unprevailing** **Unprevaricating**

Unprofiting **Unpromising** **Unproving** **Unquailing** **Unquestioning** **Unreasoning** **Unrecalling** **Unreclining** **Unrecurring** **Unreferring** **Unreflecting** **Unrefunding** **Unrefusing** **Unrejoicing** **Unrelaxing** **Unrelishing** **Unremembering** **Unrepenting** **Unrepining** **Unreproving** **Unrepulsing** **Unresisting** **Unresolving** **Unresting**

Unreturning **Unrewarding** **Unsanctifying** **Unsatisfying** **Unsearching** **Unseeing** **Unsetting** **Unshrinking** **Unsinking** **Unsleeping** **Unslipping** **Unslumbering** **Unspeaking** **Unstinting** **Unstirring** **Unstooping** **Unsubmitting** **Unsuffcing** **Unsuiting** **Unsurging** **Unsuspecting** **Unsweating** **Unswerving** **Unsympathizing**

Untasting **Unthriving** **Untiring** **Untoiling** **Untrading** **Untrembling** **Untrespassing** **Untrifling** **Unvacillating** **Unvarying** **Unwalking** **Unwandering** **Unwaning** **Unwasting** **Unwavering** **Unweeping** **Unwinking** **Unwinning** **Unwithdrawing** **Unwithering** **Unwondering** **Unworking** **Unwriting** **Unyielding**

—— and the like.

The above classes of words are unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker at will from almost all the adjectives or participles in the language, excepting those which have a recognized and usual negative correspondent with the prefix *in-*. No attempt will be made, therefore, to define them all in this Dictionary; many will be omitted from its Vocabulary which are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter. Derivatives of these words in *-ly* and *-ness* will also, for the most part, be omitted for the same or similar reasons.

There will be inserted as separate articles with definitions, the following: —

1. Those which have acquired an opposing or contrary, instead of a merely negative, meaning; as, *unfriendly*, *ungraceful*, *unpalatable*, *unquiet*, and the like; or else an intensive sense more than a prefixed *not* would express; as, *unending*, *unparalleled*, *undisciplined*, *undoubted*, *unsafe*, and the like.

2. Those which have the value of independent words, inasmuch as the simple words are either not used at all, or are rarely, or at least much less frequently, used; as, *unavoidable*, *unconscionable*, *undeniable*, *unspeakable*, *unprecedented*, *unruly*, and the like; or inasmuch as they are used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or especially in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable*, *unalloyed*, *unbelieving*, *unpretending*, *unreserved*, and the like; or inasmuch as they are so frequently and familiarly used that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain*, *uneven*, and the like.

3. Those which are anomalous, provincial, or, for some other reason, not desirable to be used, and are so indicated; as, *unpure* for *impure*, *unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction*, *unexpressible* for *inexpressible*, and the like.

II. *Un-* is prefixed to nouns to express the absence of, or the contrary of, that which the noun signifies; as, *unbelief*, *unfaith*, *unhealth*, *unrest*, *untruth*, and the like.

☞ Compounds of this last class are given in full in their proper order in the Vocabulary.

Un'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Inability. [*Obs.*]

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the like; impotent; weak; helpless; incapable; — now usually followed by an infinitive or an adverbial phrase; as, *unable* for work; *unable* to bear fatigue.

> Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs. *Shak.*

Un-a'bled (-b'ld), *a.* Disabled. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Un-a'ble-ness (-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Inability. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

U'na boat' (ū'nă bōt'). (*Naut.*) The English name for a catboat; — so called because *Una* was the name of the first boat of this kind taken to England. *D. Kemp.*

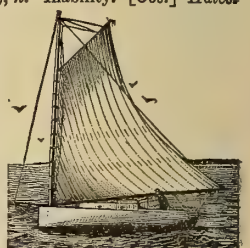

Una Boat.

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ă-brĭjd'), *a.* Not abridged, or shortened; full; complete; entire; whole.

Un'ab-sorb'a-ble (ŭn'ăb-sôrb'ă-b'l), *a.* Not absorbable; specifically (*Physiol.*), not capable of absorption; unable to pass by osmosis into the circulating blood; as, the *unabsorbable* portion of food.

Un'ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ăk-sĕpt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being unacceptable; unacceptableness.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (-sĕpt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; unpleasant; disagreeable; displeasing; offensive. — **Un'ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'ac-cess'i-ble (-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inaccessible. *Herbert.* — **Un'ac-cess'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.*

Un'ac-com'plished (-kŏm'plĭsht), *a.* Not accomplished or performed; unfinished; also, deficient in accomplishments; unrefined.

Un'ac-com'plish-ment (-plĭsh-ment), *n.* The state of being unaccomplished. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un'ac-count'a-bil'i-ty (-kount'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being unaccountable.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (-kount'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control. *South.*

2. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not consonant with reason or rule; strange; mysterious. — **Un'ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-ac'cu-rate (ŭn-ăk'kŭ-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate. *Boyle.*
Un-ac'cu-rate-ness, *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle.*
Un'ac-cus'tomed (ŭn'ăk-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; unused; — with *to.*
Chastened as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi. 18.
2. Not usual; uncommon; strange; new.
What *unaccustomed* cause procures her hither? *Shak.*
Un'ac-quaint'ance (-kwānt'ans), *n.* The quality or state of being unacquainted; want of acquaintance; ignorance.
He was then in happy *unacquaintance* with everything connected with that obnoxious cavity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Un'ac-quaint'ed, *a.* **1.** Not acquainted. *Cowper.*
2. Not usual; unfamiliar; strange. [*Obs.*]
And the *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*
Un'ac-quaint'ed-ness, *n.* Unacquaintance. *Whiston.*
Un-ac'tive (ŭn-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Inactive; listless. [*R.*]
While other animals *unactive* range. *Milton.*
Un-ac'tive, *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *active;* or from *unactive*, a.] To render inactive or listless. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Un-ac'tive-ness, *n.* Inactivity. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*
Un'ad-mis'si-ble (ŭn'ăd-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), } *a.* Inadmissi-
Un'ad-mit'ta-ble (ŭn'ăd-mĭt'tâ-b'l), } ble. [*R.*]
Un'a-dul'ter-ate (-à-dŭl'tĕr-āt), } *a.* Not adulterated;
Un'a-dul'ter-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } pure. "*Unadulterate* air." *Cowper.* — **Un'a-dul'ter-ate-ly**, *adv.*
Un'ad-vis'a-ble (-ăd-vīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inadvisable; inexpedient. *Lowth.* — **Un'ad-vis'a-bly**, *adv.*
Un'ad-vised' (-vīzd'), *a.* **1.** Not prudent; not discreet; ill advised. *Shak.*
2. Done without due consideration; wanton; rash; inconsiderate; as, an *unadvised* proceeding.
— **Un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*
Un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion; uninfluenced.
A poor, cold, unspirited, unmannered,
Unhonest, *unaffected*, undone fool. *J. Fletcher.*
2. Free from affectation; plain; simple; natural; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unaffected* sorrow.
— **Un'af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*
Un'a-filed' (ŭn'à-fīld'), *a.* Undefiled. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
Un'a-gree'a-ble (ŭn'à-grē'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Disagreeable.
2. Not agreeing or consistent; unsuitable. *Shak.*
— **Un'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*
Un-aid'a-ble (ŭn-ād'à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being aided. "Her *unaidable* estate." *Shak.*
Un-al'ien-a-ble (ŭn-āl'yen-à-b'l), *a.* Inalienable; as, *unalienable* rights. *Swift.* — **Un-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*
U'nal-ist (ū'nal-ĭst), *n.* [L. *unus* one.] (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastic who holds but one benefice; — distinguished from *pluralist.* [*Eng.*] *V. Knox.*
Un'al-lied' (ŭn'ăl-līd'), *a.* Not allied; having no ally; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera.
Un'al-loyed' (-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, *unalloyed* metals; *unalloyed* happiness.
I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company. *Mitford.*
Un-almsed' (ŭn-ămzd'), *a.* Not having received alms. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Pollok.*
Un'am-bĭ-gu'i-ty (ŭn'ăm-bĭ-gū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Absence of ambiguity; clearness; perspicuity.
Un'am-bi'tion (ŭn'ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The absence of ambition. [*R.*] *F. W. Newman.*
Un-a'mi-a-bil'i-ty (ŭn-ā'mĭ-à-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being unamiable; moroseness.
Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-à-b'l), *a.* Not amiable; morose; ill-natured; repulsive. — **Un-a'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*
Un-an'chor (ŭn-ăn'kẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *anchor.*] To loose from the anchor, as a ship. *De Quincey.*
Un'a-neled' (ŭn'à-nēld'), *a.* Not aneled; not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*
U-nan'i-mate (ū-năn'ĭ-māt), *a.* [See UNANIMOUS.] Unanimous. [*Obs.*]
U'na-nim'i-ty (ū'nà-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *unanimitas:* cf. F. *unanimité.*] The quality or state of being unanimous.
U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus, unanimis; unus* one + *animus* mind: cf. F. *unanime.* See UNIT, and ANIMATE.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination; consentient; not discordant or dissentient; harmonious; as, the assembly was *unanimous;* the members of the council were *unanimous.* "Both in one faith *unanimous.*" *Milton.*
2. Formed with unanimity; indicating unanimity; having the agreement and consent of all; agreed upon without the opposition or contradiction of any; as, a *unanimous* opinion; a *unanimous* vote.
— **U-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **U-nan'i-mous-ness**, *n.*
Un-an'swer-a-bil'i-ty (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-à-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being unanswerable; unanswerableness.
Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-à-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; irrefutable; conclusive; decisive; as, he gave an *unanswerable* argument. — **Un-an'swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*
Un-an'swered (-sẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not answered; not replied to; as, an *unanswered* letter.
2. Not refuted; as, an *unanswered* argument.
3. Not responded to in kind; unrequited; as, *unanswered* affection.
Un'ap-palled' (ŭn'ăp-pạld'), *a.* Not appalled; not frightened; dauntless; undaunted. *Milton.*
Un'ap-par'el (-păr'ĕl), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *apparel.*] To divest of clothing; to strip. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*
Un'ap-peal'a-ble (-pē'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not appealable; that can not be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal; as, an *unappealable* suit or action.
2. Not to be appealed from; — said of a judge or a judgment that can not be overruled.
The infallible, *unappealable* Judge [God]. *South.*
We submitted to a galling yet *unappealable* necessity. *Shelley.*
— **Un'ap-peal'a-bly**, *adv.*
Un'ap-pli'a-ble (ŭn'ăp-plī'à-b'l), *a.* Inapplicable. *Milton.*
Un-ap'pli-ca-ble (ŭn-ăp'plĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Inapplicable.
Un'ap-pro'pri-ate (ŭn'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *appropriate*, a.] **1.** Inappropriate; unsuitable.
2. Not appropriated. *Bp. Warburton.*
Un'ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *appropriate*, v. t.] To take from private possession; to restore to the possession or right of all; as, to *unappropriate* a monopoly. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Un'ap-pro'pri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *appropriated.*] **1.** Not specially appropriate; having no special application. *J. Warton.*
2. Not granted to any person, corporation, or the like, to the exclusion of others; as, *unappropriated* lands.
3. Not granted for, or applied to, any specific purpose; as, the *unappropriated* moneys in the treasury.
Un'ap-proved' (ŭn'ăp-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not approved.
2. Not proved. [*Obs.*]
Un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* **1.** Inapt; slow; dull. *Bacon.*
2. Unsuitable; unfit; inappropriate. *Macaulay.*
3. Not accustomed and not likely; not disposed.
I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*
— **Un-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-apt'ness**, *n.*
Un'a-quit' (ŭn'à-kwĭt'), *a.* [See UN- not, and ACQUIT.] Unrequited. [*R.* & *Obs.*] *Gower.*
Un-ar'gued (ŭn-ār'gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued or debated.
2. Not argued against; undisputed. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
3. Not censured. [*A Latinism. Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Un-arm' (ŭn-ārm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *arm.*] To disarm. *Sir T. Browne.*
Un-arm', *v. i.* To put off, or lay down, one's arms or armor. "I'll *unarm* again." *Shak.*
Un-armed' (ŭn-ārmd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *armed.*]
1. Not armed or armored; having no arms or weapons.
2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having no hard and sharp projections, as spines, prickles, spurs, claws, etc.
Un-art'ed (ŭn-ārt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Ignorant of the arts. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*
2. Not artificial; plain; simple. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*
Un-art'ful (-fụl), *a.* Lacking art or skill; artless. *Congreve.* — **Un-art'ful-ly**, *adv. Swift. Burke.*
Un'ar-tis'tic (ŭn'ār-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Inartistic.
Un'a-scried' (ŭn'à-skrīd'), *a.* Not descried. [*Obs.*]
Un'a-served' (-sẽrvd'), *a.* Not served. [*Obs.*]
Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ăs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant or presuming; humble; modest; retiring; as, an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.
Un'as-sured' (ŭn'à-shụrd'), *a.* **1.** Not assured; not bold or confident.
2. Not to be trusted. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
3. Not insured against loss; as, *unassured* goods.
Un'a-ton'a-ble (ŭn'à-tōn'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being brought into harmony; irreconcilable. "*Unatonable* matrimony." [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
2. Incapable of being atoned for; inexpiable.
Un'at-tached' (ŭn'ăt-tăcht'), *a.* **1.** Not attached; not adhering; having no engagement; free.
2. (*Mil.*) Not assigned to any company or regiment.
3. (*Law*) Not taken or arrested. *R. Junius.*
Un'at-ten'tive (-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Inattentive; careless.
Un'at-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *attire.*] To divest of attire; to undress.
U-nau' (ū-nạ'), *n.* [Brazilian.] (*Zoöl.*) The two-toed sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*), native of South America. It is about two feet long. Its color is a uniform grayish brown, sometimes with a reddish tint.

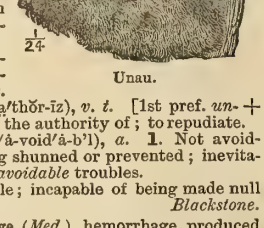
Unau.

Un-au'di-enced (ŭn-ạ'dĭ-enst), *a.* Not given an audience; not received or heard.
Un'aus-pi'cious (ŭn'-ạs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious. *Rowe.*
Un-au'thor-ize (ŭn-ạ'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *authorize.*] To disown the authority of; to repudiate.
Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'à-void'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; incapable of being shunned or prevented; inevitable; necessary; as, *unavoidable* troubles.
2. (*Law*) Not voidable; incapable of being made null or void. *Blackstone.*
Unavoidable hemorrhage (*Med.*), hemorrhage produced by the afterbirth, or placenta, being situated over the mouth of the womb so as to require detachment before the child can be born.
— **Un'a-void'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'a-void'a-bly**, *adv.*
Un'a-void'ed, *a.* **1.** Not avoided or shunned. *Shak.*
2. Unavoidable; inevitable. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Un'a-ware' (ŭn'à-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; not noticing; giving no heed; thoughtless; inattentive. *Swift.*
Un'a-ware', *adv.* Unawares. [*Poetic*] *Dryden.*
Un'a-wares' (-wârz'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; suddenly; without premeditation, unexpectedly. "Mercies lighting *unawares.*" *J. H. Newman.*
Lest *unawares* we lose
This our high place, our sanctuary, our hill. *Milton.*
At unaware, *or* **At unawares**, unexpectedly; by surprise.
He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks. *Dryden.*
So we met
In this old sleepy town *at unaware. R. Browning.*
Un-backed' (ŭn-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. "*Unbacked* colts." *Shak.*
2. Not supported or encouraged; not countenanced; unaided. *Daniel.*
Un-bag' (ŭn-băg'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bag.*] To pour, or take, or let go, out of a bag or bags.
Un-bal'anced (ŭn-băl'anst), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, pref. *un-* not + *balanced* in sense 3, 1st pref. *un-* + *balance.*] **1.** Not balanced; not in equipoise; having no counterpoise, or having insufficient counterpoise.
Let Earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly. *Pope.*
2. (*Com.*) Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account; *unbalanced* books.
3. Being, or being thrown, out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; unsteady; unsound; as, an *unbalanced* mind. *Pope.*
Un-bal'last (ŭn-băl'last), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *ballast.*] To free from ballast; to discharge ballast from. *Totten.*
Un-bal'last, *a.* Not ballasted. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Addison.*
Un-bal'last-ed, *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unballast.*] Freed from ballast; having discharged ballast.
2. [Pref. *un-* not + *ballasted.*] Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast; unsteady; as, *unballasted* vessels; *unballasted* wits.
Unballasted by any sufficient weight of plan. *De Quincey.*
Un-band'ed (-băn'dĕd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed.*] Wanting a band or string; unfastened. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Un-bank' (ŭn-băngk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bank.*] To remove a bank from; to open by, or as if by, the removal of a bank. *H. Taylor.*
Un-bar' (ŭn-bär'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bar.*] To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate. *Heber.*
Un-barbed' (ŭn-bärbd'), *a.* **1.** Not shaven. [*Obs.*]
2. Destitute of barbs, or of reversed points, hairs, or plumes; as, an *unbarbed* feather.
Un-bark' (ŭn-bärk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bark* rind.] To deprive of the bark; to decorticate; to strip; as, to *unbark* a tree. *Bacon.*
Un-bark', *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bark* the vessel.] To cause to disembark; to land. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*
Un-bar'rel (ŭn-băr'rĕl), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *barrel.*] To remove or release from a barrel or barrels.
Un-bar'ri-cade' (ŭn-băr'rĭ-kād'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *barricade.*] To unbolt; to unbar; to open.
You shall not *unbarricade* the door. *J. Webster* (1623).
Un-bar'ri-ca'doed (-kā'dōd), *a.* Not obstructed by barricades; open; as, *unbarricadoed* streets. *Burke.*
Un-bash'ful (ŭn-băsh'fụl), *a.* Not bashful or modest; bold; impudent; shameless. *Shak.*
Un-bay' (ŭn-bā'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bay* to dam.] To free from the restraint of anything that surrounds or incloses; to let loose; to open. [*Obs.*]
I ought . . . to *unbay* the current of my passion. *Norris.*
Un-be' (ŭn-bē'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *be.*] To cause not to be; to cause to be another. [*Obs.* & *R.*]
How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
Himself! *Old Play.*
Un-bear' (ŭn-bâr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the bearing rein of (a horse).
Un-beast' (ŭn-bēst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *beast.*] To deliver from the form or nature of a beast.
Un'be-come' (ŭn'bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *become.*] To misbecome. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sherlock.*
Un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *becoming.*] Not becoming; unsuitable; unfit; indecorous; improper.
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall. *Dryden.*
— **Un'be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*
Un-bed' (ŭn-bĕd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bed.*] To raise or rouse from bed.
Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*
Un'be-dinned' (ŭn'bē-dĭnd'), *a.* Not filled with din.
Un'be-fool' (ŭn'bē-fōōl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *befool.*] To deliver from the state of a fool; to awaken the mind of; to undeceive.
Un'be-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *beget.*] To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
Un'be-gilt' (-gĭlt'), *a.* Not gilded; hence, not rewarded with gold.
Un'be-got' (-gŏt'), } *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *begot, be-*
Un'be-got'ten (-t'n), } *gotten.*] Not begot; not yet generated; also, having never been generated; self-existent; eternal.
Un'be-guile' (-gīl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNBEGUILED (-gīld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBEGUILING.] [1st pref. *un-* + *beguile.*] To set free from the influence of guile; to undeceive. "Then *unbeguile* thyself." *Donne.*
Un'be-gun' (-gŭn'), *a.* Not yet begun; also, existing without a beginning.
Un'be-hove'ly (-hōōv'lỹ), *a.* Not behooving or becoming; unseemly. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Gower.*
Un-be'ing (ŭn-bē'ĭng), *a.* Not existing. [*Obs.*] "Beings yet *unbeing.*" *Sir T. Browne.*
Un'be-known' (ŭn'bē-nōn'), *a.* Not known; unknown. [*Colloq.*]
Un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *belief:* cf. AS. *ungeleáfa.*] **1.** The withholding of belief; doubt; incredulity; skepticism.
2. Disbelief; especially, disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption.
Blind *unbelief* is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain. *Cowper.*
Syn. — See DISBELIEF.
Un'be-lieved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Not believed; disbelieved.
Un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; an incredulous person; a doubter; a skeptic.
2. A disbeliever; especially, one who does not believe that the Bible is a divine revelation, and holds that Christ was neither a divine nor a supernatural person; an infidel; a freethinker.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.
Un'be-liev'ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical.
2. Believing the thing alleged not to be true; disbelieving; especially, believing that the Bible is not a

divine revelation, or that Christ was not a divine or a supernatural person. "*Unbelieving* Jews." *Acts* xiv. 2. — **Un/be-liev'ing-ly** (ŭn/bē-lēv'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* — **Un/be-liev'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un-belt' (ŭn-bĕlt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *belt.*] To remove or loose the belt of; to ungird.

Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbent (-bĕnt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbending.] [1st pref. *un-* + *bend.*] **1.** To free from flexure; to make, or allow to become, straight; to loosen; as, to *unbend* a bow.

2. To remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.

You do *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays to which they are attached for use. (*b*) To cast loose or untie, as a rope.

Un-bend', *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent; to become straight or relaxed.

2. To relax in exertion, attention, severity, or the like; hence, to indulge in mirth or amusement.

Un-bend'ing, *a.* [In senses 1, 2, and 3, pref. *un-* not + *bending;* in sense 4, properly p. pr. of *unbend.*]

1. Not bending; not suffering flexure; not yielding to pressure; stiff; — applied to material things.

Flies o'er the *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Unyielding in will; not subject to persuasion or influence; inflexible; resolute; — applied to persons.

3. Unyielding in nature; unchangeable; fixed; — applied to abstract ideas; as, *unbending* truths.

4. Devoted to relaxation or amusement. [*R.*]

It may entertain your lordships at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

— **Un-bend'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-bend'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un/be-nev'o-lence (ŭn/bē-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* Absence or want of benevolence; ill will.

Un/be-nign' (-nīn'), *a.* Not benign; malignant.

Un/be-numb' (-nŭm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *benumb.*] To relieve of numbness; to restore sensation to.

Un/be-reav'en (-rēv'n), *a.* Unbereft. [*R.*]

Un/be-reft' (-rĕft'), *a.* Not bereft; not taken away.

Un/be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *beseem.*] To be unbecoming or unsuitable to; to misbecome.

Un/be-seem'ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *beseeming.*] Unbecoming; not befitting. — **Un/be-seem'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Un/be-seem'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un/be-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bespeak.*] To unsay; hence, to annul or cancel. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Un/be-think' (-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bethink.*] To change the mind of (one's self). [*Obs.*]

Un/be-ware' (-wâr'), *adv.* Unawares. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Un/be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bewitch.*] To free from a spell; to disenchant. [*R.*] *South.*

Un-bi'as (ŭn-bī'ăs), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bias.*] To free from bias or prejudice. *Swift.*

Un-bi'ased (-ăst), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *biased.*] Free from bias or prejudice; unprejudiced; impartial. — **Un-bi'ased-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-bi'ased-ness,** *n.*

Un-bid' (ŭn-bĭd'), } *a.* **1.** Not bidden; not com-
Un-bid'den (-d'n), } manded.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. *Milton.*

2. Uninvited; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*

3. Being without a prayer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbound (-bound'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbinding.] [AS. *unbindan.* See Un-, and Bind.] To remove a band from; to set free from shackles or fastenings; to untie; to unfasten; to loose; as, *unbind* your fillets; to *unbind* a prisoner's arms; to *unbind* a load.

Un-bish'op (ŭn-bĭsh'ŭp), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bishop.*] To deprive, as a city, of a bishop; to deprive, as a clergyman, of episcopal dignity or rights. [*R.*]

"Then he *unbishops* himself." *Milton.*

Un-bit' (ŭn-bĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbitting.] [1st pref. *un-* + *bit.*] (*Naut.*) To remove the turns of (a rope or cable) from the bits; as, to *unbit* a cable. *Totten.*

Un-blem'ished (-blĕm'ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished; pure; spotless; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life. *Addison.*

Un-bless' (ŭn-blĕs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bless.*] To deprive of blessings; to make wretched. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-blessed' } (ŭn-blĕst'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *blessed,*
Un-blest' } *blest.*] Not blest; excluded from benediction; hence, accursed; wretched. "*Unblessed* enchanter." *Milton.*

Un-blest'ful (-ful), *a.* Unblessed. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Un-blind' (ŭn-blīnd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *blind.*] To free from blindness; to give or restore sight to; to open the eyes of. [*R.*] *J. Webster* (1607).

Un-blind'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *blindfold.*] To free from that which blindfolds. *Spenser.*

Un-blood'y (-blŭd'ȳ), *a.* Not bloody. *Dryden.*

Unbloody sacrifice. (*a*) A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The Mass.

Un-blush'ing (ŭn-blŭsh'ĭng), *a.* Not blushing; shameless. — **Un-blush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Un-bod'y (ŭn-bŏd'ȳ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *body.*] To free from the body; to disembody.

Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corse. *Spenser.*

Un-bod'y, *v. i.* To leave the body; to be disembodied; — said of the soul or spirit. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bolt.*] To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to unbar; to open.

"He shall *unbolt* the gates." *Shak.*

Un-bolt', *v. i.* To explain or unfold a matter; to make a revelation. [*Obs.*] "I will *unbolt* to you." *Shak.*

Un-bone' (ŭn-bōn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bone.*]

1. To deprive of bones, as meat; to bone.

2. To twist about, as if boneless. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un-bon'net (ŭn-bŏn'nĕt), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *bonnet.*] To take a bonnet from; to take off one's bonnet; to uncover; as, to *unbonnet* one's head. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-booked' (ŭn-bo͝okt'), *a.* Not written in a book; unrecorded. "*Unbooked* English life." *Masson.*

Un-boot' (ŭn-bo͞ot'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *boot.*] To take off the boots from.

Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; not yet brought into life; being still to appear; future.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
See future sons, and daughters yet *unborn.* *Pope.*

Un-bor'rowed (ŭn-bŏr'rōd), *a.* Not borrowed; being one's own; native; original.

Un-bos'om (ŭn-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbosomed (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbosoming.] [1st pref. *un-* + *bosom.*] To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence, as secrets; to confess; — often used reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self. *Milton.*

Un-bos'om-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who unbosoms, or discloses. [*R.*] "An *unbosomer* of secrets." *Thackeray.*

Un-bot'tomed (ŭn-bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** [1st pref. *un-* + *bottom* + *-ed.*] Deprived of a bottom.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *bottomed.*] Having no bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*

Un-bound' (ŭn-bound'), *imp. & p. p.* of Unbind.

Un-bound'a-bly (-à-blȳ), *adv.* Infinitely. [*Obs.*]

I am . . . *unboundably* beholding to you. *J. Webster* (1607).

Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; as, *unbounded* space; an *unbounded* ambition. *Addison.* — **Un-bound'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-bound'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un-bow' (ŭn-bou'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bow.*] To unbend. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Un-bowed' (ŭn-boud'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *bowed.*] Not bent or arched; not bowed down. *Byron.*

Un-bow'el (ŭn-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unboweled (-ĕld) or Unbowelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unboweling or Unbowelling.] [1st pref. *un-* + *bowel.*] To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. *Dr. H. More.*

Un-box' (ŭn-bŏks'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *box.*] To remove from a box or boxes.

Un-boy' (ŭn-boi'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *boy.*] To divest of the traits of a boy. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

Un-brace' (ŭn-brās'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *brace.*] To free from tension; to relax; to loose; as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the nerves. *Spenser.*

Un-braid' (ŭn-brād'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *braid.*] To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid; to unravel; to disentangle.

Un-breast' (ŭn-brĕst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *breast.*] To disclose, or lay open; to unbosom. [*Obs.*] *P. Fletcher.*

Un-breathed' (ŭn-brēthd'), *a.* **1.** Not breathed.

2. Not exercised; unpracticed. [*Obs.*] "Their *unbreathed* memories." *Shak.*

Un-bred' (ŭn-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Not begotten; unborn. [*Obs.*] "Thou age *unbred.*" *Shak.*

2. Not taught or trained; — with *to.* *Dryden.*

3. Not well-bred; ill-bred. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Un-breech' (ŭn-brēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbreeched (-brēcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbreeching.] [1st pref. *un-* + *breech.*] **1.** To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches. *Shak.*

2. (*Gun.*) To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings. *Pennant.*

Un-brewed' (ŭn-bro͞od'), *a.* Not made by brewing; unmixed; pure; genuine. [*R.*] *Young.*

Un-bri'dle (ŭn-brī'd'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bridle.*] To free from the bridle; to set loose.

Un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *bridled.*] Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent; as, *unbridled* passions. "*Unbridled* boldness." *B. Jonson.*

Lands deluged by *unbridled* floods. *Wordsworth.*

— **Un-bri'dled-ness,** *n.* *Abp. Leighton.*

Un-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Not broken; continuous; unsubdued; as, an *unbroken* colt.

Un-buc'kle (ŭn-bŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *buckle.*] To loose the buckles of; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe. "*Unbuckle* anon thy purse." *Chaucer.*

Un-build' (ŭn-bĭld'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *build.*] To demolish; to raze. "To *unbuild* the city." *Shak.*

Un-bun'dle (ŭn-bŭn'd'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bundle.*] To release, as from a bundle; to disclose.

Un-bung' (ŭn-bŭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bung.*] To remove the bung from; as, to *unbung* a cask.

Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *burden.*] **1.** To relieve from a burden.

2. To throw off, as a burden; to unload.

Un-bur'i-a-ble (ŭn-bĕr'rĭ-à-b'l), *a.* Not ready or not proper to be buried. *Tennyson.*

Un-bur'row (ŭn-bŭr'rō), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *burrow.*] To force from a burrow; to unearth.

Un-bur'then (ŭn-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *burthen.*] To unburden; to unload.

Un-bur'y (ŭn-bĕr'rȳ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *bury.*] To disinter; to exhume; fig., to disclose.

Un-bus'ied (ŭn-bĭz'zĭd), *a.* Not required to work; unemployed; not busy. [*R.*]

These *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness till it become a toil. *Bp. Rainbow.*

Un-but'ton (ŭn-bŭt't'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *button.*] To loose the buttons of; to unfasten.

Un-bux'om (ŭn-bŭks'ŭm), *a.* Disobedient. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.* — **Un-bux'om-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Un-bux'om-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un-cage' (ŭn-kāj'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cage.*] To loose, or release, from, or as from, a cage.

Un-called'-for' (ŭn-kạld'fôr'), *a.* Not called for; not required or needed; improper; gratuitous; wanton.

Un-calm' (ŭn-käm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *calm.*] To disturb; to disquiet. *Dryden.*

Un-camp' (ŭn-kămp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *camp.*] To break up the camp of; to dislodge from camp. [*R.*]

If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies. *Milton.*

Un-can'ny (ŭn-kăn'nȳ), *a.* Not canny; unsafe; strange; weird; ghostly. *Sir W. Scott.* — **Un-can'ni-ness,** *n.* *G. Eliot.*

Un-can'on-ize (ŭn-kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *canonize.*] **1.** To deprive of canonical authority.

2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

Un-cap' (ŭn-kăp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cap.*] To remove a cap or cover from.

Un-ca'pa-ble (ŭn-kā'pà-b'l), *a.* Incapable. [*Obs.*]

"*Uncapable* of conviction." *Locke.*

Un-cape' (ŭn-kāp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cape.*] To remove a cap or cape from. [*Obs.*]

Un-cap'per (ŭn-kăp'pẽr), *n.* An instrument for removing an exploded cap from a cartridge shell.

Un-car'di-nal (ŭn-kär'dĭ-nal), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cardinal.*] To degrade from the cardinalship.

Un-cared' (ŭn-kârd'), *a.* Not cared for; not heeded; — with *for.*

Un-car'nate (ŭn-kär'nāt), *a.* Not fleshly; specifically, not made flesh; not incarnate. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Un-car'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *carnate.*] To divest of flesh.

Un-cart' (ŭn-kärt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cart.*] To take from, or set free from, a cart; to unload.

Un-case' (ŭn-kās'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *case.*] **1.** To take out of a case or covering; to remove a case or covering from; to uncover. *L'Estrange.*

2. To strip; to flay. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Mil.*) To display, or spread to view, as a flag, or the colors of a military body.

Un-cas'tle (ŭn-kăs'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *castle.*] To take a castle from; to turn out of a castle.

Un-caused' (ŭn-kạzd'), *a.* Having no antecedent cause; uncreated; self-existent; eternal. *A. Baxter.*

Un-cau'te-lous (ŭn-kạ'tē-lŭs), *a.* Incautious. [*Obs.*]

Un-cau'tious (ŭn-kạ'shŭs), *a.* Incautious.

Un-cau'tious-ly, *adv.* Incautiously.

Unce (ŭns), *n.* [L. *uncus* hook.] A claw. [*Obs.*]

Unce, *n.* [L. *uncia* ounce. See Ounce a weight.] An ounce; a small portion. [*Obs.*] "By *unces* hung his locks." *Chaucer.*

Un-ceas'a-ble (ŭn-sēs'à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being ended; unceasing. [*R.*]

Un-cen'ter } (ŭn-sĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cen-*
Un-cen'tre } *ter.*] To throw from its center.

Un-cen'tu-ry (-tū-rȳ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *century.*] To remove from its actual century. [*R.*]

It has first to *uncentury* itself. *H. Drummond.*

Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sẽr'tĭn), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *certain.* Cf. Incertain.] **1.** Not certain; not having certain knowledge; not assured in mind; distrustful. *Chaucer.*

Man, without the protection of a superior Being, . . . is *uncertain* of everything that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

2. Irresolute; inconstant; variable; untrustworthy; as, an *uncertain* person; an *uncertain* breeze.

O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please! *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Questionable; equivocal; indefinite; problematical. "The fashion of *uncertain* evils." *Milton.*

From certain dangers to *uncertain* praise. *Dryden.*

4. Not sure; liable to fail or err; fallible.

Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*
Whistling slings dismissed the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

Syn. — See Precarious.

Un-cer'tain, *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *certain;* or fr. *uncertain,* a.] To make uncertain. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Un-cer'tain-ly, *adv.* In an uncertain manner.

Un-cer'tain-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* Uncertainties (-tĭz).

1. The quality or state of being uncertain.

2. That which is uncertain; something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty.* *L'Estrange.*

Un-ces'sant (ŭn-sĕs'sant), *a.* Incessant. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.* — **Un-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Un-chain' (ŭn-chān'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *chain.*] To free from chains or slavery; to let loose. *Prior.*

Un-chan'cy (ŭn-chăn'sȳ), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] **1.** Happening at a bad time; unseasonable; inconvenient. *A. Trollope.*

2. Ill-fated; unlucky. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

3. Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous. [*Scot.*]

Un-chap'lain (ŭn-chăp'lĭn), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *chaplain.*] To remove from a chaplaincy.

Un-charge' (ŭn-chärj'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *charge.*]

1. To free from a charge or load; to unload. *Wyclif.*

2. To free from an accusation; to make no charge against; to acquit. *Shak.*

Un-char'i-ot (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *chariot.*] To throw out of a chariot. *Pope.*

Un-char'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious; as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal. *Addison.* — **Un-char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Un-char'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Uncharitableness. *Tennyson.*

'T were much *uncharity* in you. *J. Webster.*

Un-charm' (ŭn-chärm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *charm.*] To release from a charm, fascination, or secret power; to disenchant. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-char'nel (ŭn-chär'nĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Uncharneled (-nĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Uncharneling.] [1st pref. *un-* + *charnel.*] To remove from a charnel house; to raise from the grave; to exhume. *Byron.*

Un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; not continent; lewd. — **Un-chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-chaste'ness,** *n.*

Un-chas'ti-ty (ŭn-chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being unchaste; lewdness; incontinence.

Un-check'a-ble (ŭn-chĕk'à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being checked or stopped. [*R.*]

Un-child' (ŭn-chīld'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *child.*]

1. To bereave of children; to make childless. *Shak.*

2. To make unlike a child; to divest of the characteristics of a child. *Bp. Hall.*

Un-chris'ten (ŭn-krĭs'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *christen.*] To render unchristian. [*Obs. & R.*] *Milton.*

Un-chris'tened (ŭn-krĭs'nd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *christened.*] Not christened; as, an *unchristened* child.

Un-chris'tian (-chan), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *Christian.*] **1.** Not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

2. Contrary to Christianity; not like or becoming a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct.

Un-chris'tian, *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *Christian.*] To make unchristian. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un-chris'tian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *Christianize.*] To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to abandon the belief and profession of Christianity.

Un-chris'tian-ly, *a.* Unchristian. *Milton.*

Un-chris'tian-ly, *adv.* In an unchristian manner.

Un-chris'tian-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unchristian. [*R.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *church.*] **1.** To expel, or cause to separate, from a church; to excommunicate. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church. *South.*

‖ **Un'ci-a** (ŭn'shĭ-à), *n.*; *pl.* UNCIÆ (-ē). [L. See OUNCE a measure of weight.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an ounce.

2. (*Alg.*) A numerical coefficient in any particular case of the binomial theorem. [*Obs.*]

Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia* the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: cf. F. *oncial.* See INCH a measure.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain style of letters used in ancient manuscripts, esp. in Greek and Latin manuscripts. The letters are somewhat rounded, and the upstrokes and downstrokes usually have a slight inclination. These letters were used as early as the 1st century B. C., and were seldom used after the 10th century A. D., being superseded by the cursive style.

NON HABEMUS REGEM
NISI CAESAREM

Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

Un'cial, *n.* An uncial letter.

‖ **Un'ci-a'tim** (ŭn'shĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

Un'ci-form (ŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + *-form.*] Having the shape of a hook; being of a curved or hooked form; hooklike.

Uniform bone (*Anat.*), a bone of the carpus at the bases of the fourth and fifth metacarpals; the hamatum.

Un'ci-form, *n.* (*Anat.*) The uniform bone. See *Illust.* of PERISSODACTYLA.

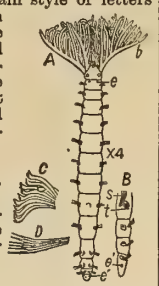

One of the Uncinata (*Fabricia Leidyi*). *A* Dorsal View; *b* Branchiæ; *e* Anterior Ocelli; *e'* Posterior Ocelli. *B* Side View of Posterior Segments; *s* Dorsal Setæ; *t* Torus. *C* Uncini. *D* Dorsal Setæ.

‖ **Un'ci-na'ta** (-nā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *uncinus* a hook.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marine chætopod annelids which are furnished with uncini, as the serpulas and sabellas.

Un'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus,* from *uncinus* a hook, from *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip in the form of a hook; as, an *uncinate* process.

Stem and Uncinate Prickles of *Smilax glauca.*

‖ **Un'ci'nus** (ŭn-sī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* UNCINI (-nī). [L., a hook.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the peculiar minute chitinous hooks found in large numbers in the tori of tubicolous annelids belonging to the Uncinata.

Uncinus of Annelid (*Amphitrite*).

Un-ci'pher (ŭn-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cipher.*] To decipher; as, to *uncipher* a letter. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Un-cir'cum-cised (-sẽr'kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites. "This *uncircumcised* Philistine." *1 Sam.* xvii. 26.

Un-cir'cum-ci'sion (ŭn-sẽr'kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The absence or want of circumcision.

2. (*Script.*) People not circumcised; the Gentiles.

Un-cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shal), *a.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.

2. Not important; not pertinent; trivial. [*Obs.*]

Un-cit'y (ŭn-sĭt'ў), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *city.*] To deprive of the rank or rights of a city. [*Obs.*]

Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* **1.** Not civilized; savage; barbarous; uncivilized.

Men can not enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and of a civil state together. *Burke.*

2. Not civil; not complaisant; discourteous; impolite; rude; unpolished; as, *uncivil* behavior.

Un-ci-vil'i-ty (ŭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Incivility. [*Obs.*]

Un-civ'i-li-za'tion (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being uncivilized; savagery or barbarism. [*R.*]

Un-civ'i-lized (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* **1.** Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, the *uncivilized* inhabitants of Central Africa.

2. Not civil; coarse; clownish. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* In an uncivil manner.

Un-clasp' (ŭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp of; to open, as something that is fastened with, or as with, a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book; to *unclasp* the hands; to *unclasp* one's heart.

Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [OE. *uncle,* OF. *oncle, uncle,* F. *oncle,* fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* a grandfather; akin to Lith. *avynas* uncle, Goth. *awō* grandmother, Icel. *āi* great grandfather.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also applied to an aunt's husband; — the correlative of *aunt* in sex, and of *nephew* and *niece* in relationship.

2. A pawnbroker. [*Slang*] *Thackeray.*

My uncle, a pawnbroker. [*Slang*] — **Uncle Sam,** a humorous appellation given to the United States Government. See UNCLE SAM, in Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* [AS. *unclæne.* See UN- not, and CLEAN.] **1.** Not clean, foul; dirty; filthy.

2. Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing.

He that toucheth the dead body of any man shall be *unclean* seven days. *Num.* xix. 11.

3. Morally impure. "Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections." *Perkins.*

— **Un-clean'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-clean'ness,** *n.*

Unclean animals (*Script.*), those which the Israelites were forbidden to use for food. — **Unclean spirit** (*Script.*), a wicked spirit; a demon. *Mark* i. 27.

Un-cleans'a-ble (-klĕnz'à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being cleansed or cleaned.

Un-clench' (ŭn-klĕnch'), *v. t.* Same as UNCLINCH.

Un'cle-ship (ŭng'k'l-shĭp), *n.* The office or position of an uncle. *Lamb.*

Un-clew' (ŭn-klū'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clew.*] To unwind, unfold, or untie; hence, to undo; to ruin. *Shak.*

Un-clinch' (ŭn-klĭnch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clinch.*] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist. [Written also *unclench.*]

Un-cling' (ŭn-klĭng'), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cling.*] To cease from clinging or adhering. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cloak.*] To remove a cloak or cover from; to deprive of a cloak or cover; to unmask; to reveal.

Un-cloak', *v. i.* To remove, or take off, one's cloak.

Un-clog' (ŭn-klŏg'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clog.*] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances; to set at liberty. *Shak.*

Un-clois'ter (ŭn-klois'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister, or from confinement or seclusion; to set free; to liberate.

Un-close' (ŭn-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *close.*] **1.** To open; to separate the parts of; as, to *unclose* a letter; to *unclose* one's eyes.

2. To disclose; to lay open; to reveal.

Un-closed' (ŭn-klōzd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *closed.*] **1.** Not separated by inclosures; open. *Clarendon.*

2. Not finished; not concluded. [*R.*] *Madison.*

3. Not closed; not sealed; open. *Byron.*

Un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clothe.*] To strip of clothes or covering; to make naked. *I. Watts.*

[We] do groan being burdened; not for that we would be *unclothed,* but clothed upon. *2 Cor.* v. 4.

Un-clothed' (ŭn-klōthd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unclothe.*] Divested or stripped of clothing. *Byron.*

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *clothed.*] Not yet clothed; wanting clothes; naked.

— **Un-cloth'ed-ly** (-klōth'ĕd-lў), *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Un-cloud' (ŭn-kloud'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cloud.*] To free from clouds; to unvail; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sorrow, or the like. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-clue' (ŭn-klū'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clue.*] To unwind; to untangle.

Un-clutch' (ŭn-klŭch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *clutch.*] **1.** To open, as something closely shut. "*Unclutch* his griping hand." *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Mech.*) To disengage, as a clutch.

Un'co (ŭn'kō), *a.* [Scot. The same word as E. *uncouth.*] Unknown; strange, or foreign; unusual, or surprising; distant in manner; reserved. [*Scot.*]

Un'co, *adv.* In a high degree; to a great extent; greatly; very. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Un'co, *n.* A strange thing or person. [*Scot.*]

Un-coach' (ŭn-kōch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *coach.*] To detach or loose from a coach. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Un-cock' (ŭn-kŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cock.*] **1.** To let down the cock of, as a firearm.

2. To deprive of its cocked shape, as a hat, etc.

3. To open or spread from a cock or heap, as hay.

Un-cof'fle (ŭn-kŏf'f'l; 115), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *coffle.*] To release from a coffle.

Un-coif' (ŭn-koif'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *coif.*] To deprive of the coif or cap. *Young.*

Un-coil' (ŭn-koil'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *coil.*] To unwind or open, as a coil of rope. *Derham.*

Un-coined' (ŭn-koind'), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted; as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke.*

2. Not fabricated; not artificial or counterfeit; natural. "Plain and *uncoined* constancy." *Shak.*

Un-colt' (ŭn-kōlt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *colt.*] To unhorse. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Un'com-bine' (ŭn'kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *combine.*] To separate, as substances in combination; to release from combination or union. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Un'come-at'a-ble (ŭn'kŭm-ăt'à-b'l), *a.* Not to be come at, or reached; inaccessible. [*Colloq.*] *Addison.*

My honor is infallible and *uncomeatable.* *Congreve.*

Un-come'ly (ŭn-kŭm'lў), *a.* Not comely. — *adv.* In an uncomely manner. *1 Cor.* vii. 36.

Un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽrt-à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Feeling discomfort; uneasy; as, to be *uncomfortable* on account of one's position.

2. Causing discomfort; disagreeable; unpleasant; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or situation.

The most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

— **Un-com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange; as, an *uncommon* season; an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

Syn. — Rare; scarce; infrequent; unwonted.

— **Un-com'mon-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-com'mon-ness,** *n.*

Un'com-plete' (ŭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Incomplete. *Pope.*

Un-com'pre-hend' (ŭn-kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *comprehend.*] To fail to comprehend. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Un-com'pre-hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Unable to comprehend.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots. *South.*

2. Incomprehensible. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (ŭn-kŏm'prō-mī'zĭng), *a.* Not admitting of compromise; making no truce or concessions; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible. — **Un-com'pro-mi'sing-ly,** *adv.*

Un'con-ceiv'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-sēv'à-b'l), *a.* Inconceivable. [*Obs.*] *Locke.* — **Un'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] — **Un'con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Un'con-cern' (-sẽrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifference.

A listless *unconcern,*
Cold, and averting from our neighbor's good. *Thomson.*

Un'con-cerned' (-sẽrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind; carelessly secure; indifferent; as, to be *unconcerned* at what has happened; to be *unconcerned* about the future. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sẽrn'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Un'con-cern'ed-ness,** *n.*

Happy mortals, *unconcerned* for more. *Dryden.*

Un'con-cern'ing, *a.* Not interesting or affecting; insignificant; not belonging to one. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Un'con-cern'ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being unconcerned, or of having no share or concern; unconcernedness. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un'con-clud'ent (-klūd'ent), } *a.* Inconclusive. [*Obs.*]
Un'con-clud'ing (-klūd'ĭng), } *Locke.* — **Un'con-clud'ing-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Un'con-clu'sive (-klū'sĭv), *a.* Inconclusive. [*Obs.*]

Un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Not conditional limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved; as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O, pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.* *Dryden.*

— **Un'con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Un'con-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* **1.** Not conditioned or subject to conditions; unconditional.

2. (*Metaph.*) Not subject to conditions or limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, inconceivable; incogitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The unconditioned (*Metaph.*), all that which is inconceivable and beyond the realm of reason; whatever is inconceivable under logical forms or relations.

Un-con'fi-dence (ŭn-kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* Absence of confidence; uncertainty; doubt.

Un'con-form' (ŭn'kŏn-fôrm'), *a.* Unlike. [*Obs.*]

Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milton.*

Un'con-form'a-bil'i-ty (-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being unconformable; unconformableness.

2. (*Geol.*) Want of parallelism between one series of strata and another, especially when due to a disturbance of the position of the earlier strata before the latter were deposited.

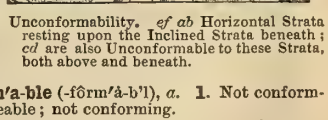

Unconformability. *ef ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also Unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

Un'con-form'a-ble (-fôrm'à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conformable; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to it [the rule of our duty]. *I. Watts.*

2. (*Geol.*) Not conformable; not lying in a parallel position; as, *unconformable* strata.

— **Un'con-form'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un'con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

Un'con-form'ist, *n.* A nonconformist. [*Obs.*]

Un'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*

2. (*Geol.*) Want of parallelism between strata in contact.

☞ With some authors *unconformity* is equivalent to *unconformability;* but it is often used more broadly, for example, to include the case when the parallelism of strata once conformable has been disturbed by faulting and the like.

Un'con-found' (-found'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *confound.*] To free from a state of confusion, or of being confounded. *Milton.*

Un'con-found'ed (-ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *confounded.*] Not confounded. *Bp. Warburton.*

Un'con-geal' (-jēl'), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *congeal.*] To thaw; to become liquid again. *Tennyson.*

Un-con'ning (ŭn-kŏn'ĭng), *a.* Not knowing; ignorant. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — *n.* Ignorance. [*Obs.*]

Un-con'quer-a-ble (ŭn-kŏng'kẽr-à-b'l), *a.* Not conquerable; indomitable. — **Un-con'quer-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; not conforming to reason; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; extravagant; as, an *unconscionable* person or demand; *unconscionable* size.

Which use of reason, most reasonless and *unconscionable,* is the utmost that any tyrant ever pretended. *Milton.*

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides. *Milton.*

2. Not guided by, or conformed to, conscience. [*Obs.*]

Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices. *South.*

— **Un-con'scion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; having no consciousness or power of mental perception; without cerebral appreciation; hence, not knowing or regarding; ignorant; as, an *unconscious* man. *Cowper.*

2. Not known or apprehended by consciousness; as, an *unconscious* movement; *unconscious* cerebration. "*Unconscious* causes." *Blackmore.*

3. Having no knowledge by experience; — followed by *of;* as, a mule *unconscious* of the yoke. *Pope.*

— **Un-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

Un-con'se-crate (ŭn-kŏn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *consecrate.*] To render not sacred; to deprive of sanctity; to desecrate. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un-con'se-quen'tial (ŭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Inconsequential. *Johnson.*

Un'con-sid'er-ate (ŭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āt), *a.* Inconsiderate; heedless; careless. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.* — **Un'con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Un'con-sid'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Not considered or attended to; not regarded; inconsiderable; trifling.

A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles. *Shak.*

Un-con'so-nant (ŭn-kŏn'sō-nant), *a.* Incongruous; inconsistent. "A thing *unconsonant*." *Hooker.*

Un'con-spic'u-ous (ŭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Inconspicuous. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Un-con'stan-cy (ŭn-kŏn'stan-sy), *n.* Inconstancy. [*Obs.*] "The *unconstancy* of the foundation." *Fuller.*

Un-con'stant (-stant), *a.* Not constant; inconstant; fickle; changeable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Un-con'stant-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Un-con'stant-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-al), *a.* Not constitutional; not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government; contrary to the constitution; as, an *unconstitutional* law, or act of an officer. *Burke.* — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly** (-al-lў), *adv.*

Un'con-straint' (ŭn'kŏn-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*

Un'con-sum'mate (-sŭm'mat), *a.* Not consummated; not accomplished. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Un'con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'ā-b'l), *a.* Incontestable.

Un-con'ti-nent (ŭn-kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Not continent; incontinent. *Wyclif* (2 *Tim.* iii. 3).

Un'con-trol'la-ble (ŭn'kŏn-trō'lā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; irresistible; as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* events.

2. Indisputable; irrefragable; as, an *uncontrollable* maxim; an *uncontrollable* title. [*R.*] *Swift.*

— **Un'con-trol'la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un'con-trol'la-bly,** *adv.*

Un-con'tro-ver'so-ry (ŭn-kŏn'trō-vĕr'sō-rў), *a.* Not involving controversy. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible.

Un-con'tro-ver'ti-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly.

Un'con-ven'ient (ŭn'kŏn-vēn'yent), *a.* Inconvenient. *Bale.* — **Un'con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.* *Udall.*

Un'con-ver'sion (ŭn'kŏn-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [*R.*]

Un'con-vert'ed (-vĕrt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not converted or exchanged.

2. Not changed in opinion, or from one faith to another. Specifically: —

(*a*) Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; heathenish. *Hooker.*

(*b*) Unregenerate; sinful; impenitent. *Baxter.*

Un-cord' (ŭn-kôrd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cord.*] To release from cords; to loosen the cord or cords of; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord* a package.

Un-cork' (ŭn-kôrk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cork.*] To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

Un'cor-rect' (ŭn'kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Incorrect. *Dryden.*

Un-cor'ri-gi-ble (ŭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Incorrigible; not capable of correction. [*Obs.*]

Un'cor-rupt' (ŭn'kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* Incorrupt.

Un'cor-rupt'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incorruptible. "The glory of the *uncorruptible* God." *Rom.* i. 23.

Un'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Incorruption.

Un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *couple.*] To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to set loose; to disconnect; to disjoin; as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.

Un-cou'ple, *v. i.* To roam at liberty. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-court'li-ness (ŭn-kōrt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Absence of courtliness; rudeness; rusticity. *Addison.*

Un'cous (ŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus* hooked, as n., a hook.] Hooklike; hooked. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *a.* [OE. *uncouth*, AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange; *un-* (see UN- not) + *cūð* known, p. p. of *cunnan* to know. See CAN to be able, and cf. UNCO, UNKED.] **1.** Unknown. [*Obs.*] "This *uncouth* errand." *Milton.*

To leave the good that I had in hand,
In hope of better that was *uncouth*. *Spenser*

2. Uncommon; rare; exquisite; elegant. [*Obs.*]

Harness . . . so *uncouth* and so rich. *Chaucer.*

3. Unfamiliar; strange; hence, mysterious; dreadful; also, odd; awkward; boorish; as, *uncouth* manners. "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *I. Taylor.*

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear. *Shak.*
Thus sang the *uncouth* swain. *Milton.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD.

— **Un-couth'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-couth'ness,** *n.*

Un-cov'e-na-ble (ŭn-kŭv'ĕ-nā-b'l), *a.* Not covenable; inconvenient. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (1 *Tim.* iv. 7).

Un-cov'e-nant-ed (-nant-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant, agreement, or contract. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as to the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts.

In Scotland a few fanatical nonjurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king. *Sir T. E. May.*

3. (*Theol.*) Not having entered into relationship with God through the appointed means of grace; also, not promised or assured by the divine promises or conditions; as, *uncovenanted* mercies.

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNCOVERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNCOVERING.] [1st pref. *un-* + *cover.*] **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of covering; as, to *uncover* a box, bed, house, or the like; to *uncover* one's body.

2. To show openly; to disclose; to reveal. "To *uncover* his perjury to the oath of his coronation." *Milton.*

3. To divest of the hat or cap; to bare the head of; as, to *uncover* one's head; to *uncover* one's self.

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head in token of respect.

We are forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*

2. To remove the covers from dishes, or the like.

Uncover, dogs, and lap. *Shak.*

Un-cowl' (ŭn-koul'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *cowl.*] To divest or deprive of a cowl. *Pope.*

Un'cre-ate' (ŭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *create.*] To deprive of existence; to annihilate.

Who can *uncreate* thee, thou shalt know. *Milton.*

Un'cre-ate' (-āt'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *create*, a.] Uncreated; self-existent. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Un'cre-at'ed, *a.* [In sense 1, properly p. p. of *uncreate;* in senses 2 and 3, pref. *un-* not + *created.*]

1. Deprived of existence; annihilated. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Not yet created; as, misery *uncreated.* *Milton.*

3. Not existing by creation; self-existent; eternal; as, God is an *uncreated* being. *Locke.*

Un'cre-at'ed-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being uncreated.

Un-cred'i-ble (ŭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incredible. *Bacon.*

Un-cred'it (ŭn-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *credit.*] To cause to be disbelieved; to discredit. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-cred'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Discreditable. [*Obs.*]

Un-crown' (ŭn-kroun'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *crown.*] To deprive of a crown; to take the crown from; hence, to discrown; to dethrone.

He hath done me wrong,
And therefore I 'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. *Shak.*

Un-crud'ded (ŭn-krŭd'dĕd), *a.* [See UN- not, and CURD.] Not cruddled, or curdled. [*Obs.*]

Her breast like to a bowl of cream *uncrudded.* *Spenser.*

Unc'tion (ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *unccioun, uncioun*, OF. *oncion, onction*, F. *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, especially for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; as, mercurial *unction.*

To be heir, and to be king
By sacred *unction*, thy deserved right. *Milton.*

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; hence, anything soothing or lenitive.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made. *Dryden.*
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*

3. Divine or sanctifying grace. [*R.*]

4. That quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion; especially, strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, a simulated, factitious, or unnatural fervor.

The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar. *Hazlitt.*

The mention of thy glory
Is *unction* to the breast. *Neale* (*Rhythm of St. Bernard*).

Extreme unction (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*), the sacrament of anointing in the last hours; the application of consecrated oil by a priest to all the senses, that is, to eyes, ears, nostrils, etc., of a person when in danger of death from illness, — done for remission of sins. [*James* v. 14, 15.]

Unc'tious (ŭnk'shŭs), *a.* Unctuous. [*Obs.*]

Unc'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tў; 135), *n.* [Cf. F. *onctuosité.*] Quality or state of being unctuous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Unc'tu-ous (ŭnk'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* anointment, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. "The *unctuous* cheese." *Longfellow.*

2. Having a smooth, greasy feel, as certain minerals.

3. Bland; suave; also, tender; fervid; as, an *unctuous* speech; sometimes, insincerely suave or fervid.

— **Unc'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Unc'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Un-cul'pa-ble (ŭn-kŭl'pā-b'l), *a.* Inculpable; not blameworthy. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Un-cult' (ŭn-kŭlt'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + L. *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate. Cf. INCULT.] Not cultivated; rude; illiterate. [*Obs.*]

Un-cul'ture (ŭn-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* Want of culture. "Idleness, ill husbandry . . . *unculture.*" *Bp. Hall.*

Un-cun'ning (ŭn-kŭn'nĭng), *a.* Ignorant. [*Obs.*]

I am young and *uncunning*, as thou wost [knowest]. *Chaucer.*

Un-cun'ning-ly, *adv.* Ignorantly. [*Obs.*]

Un-cun'ning-ness, *n.* Ignorance. [*Obs.*]

Un-cur'a-ble (ŭn-kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Incurable.

Un-cur'a-bly, *adv.* In an uncurable manner.

Un-curb'a-ble (-kûrb'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being curbed. *Shak.*

Un-curl' (ŭn-kûrl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *curl.*] To loose from curls, or ringlets; to straighten out, as anything curled or curly.

He sheaths his paw, *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

Un-curl', *v. i.* To become uncurled, or straight.

Un-cur'rent (ŭn-kŭr'rent), *a.* Not current. Specifically: Not passing in common payment; not receivable at par or full value; as, *uncurrent* notes. *Shak.*

Un-curse' (ŭn-kûrs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *curse.*] To free from a curse or an execration. *Shak.*

Un-cur'tain (ŭn-kûr'tĭn), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *curtain.*] To remove a curtain from; to reveal. *Moore.*

‖ **Un'cus** (ŭn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCI (ŭn'sī). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A hook or claw.

Un-cus'tom-a-ble (ŭn-kŭs'tŭm-ā-b'l), *a.* Not customable, or subject to customs duties.

Un-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *a.* Uncustomable; also, not having paid duty or customs. *Smollett.*

Un-cut' (ŭn-kŭt'), *a.* **1.** Not cut; not separated or divided by cutting or otherwise; — said especially of books, periodicals, and the like, when the leaves have not been separated by trimming in binding.

2. Not ground, or otherwise cut, into a certain shape; as, an *uncut* diamond.

Uncut velvet, a fabric woven like velvet, but with the loops of the warp threads uncut.

Un-cuth' (ŭn-kŭth'), *a.* Unknown; strange. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A stranger. [*Obs.*]

Un-cy'pher (ŭn-sī'fĕr), *v. t.* See UNCIPHER.

Un-dam' (ŭn-dăm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dam.*] To free from a dam, mound, or other obstruction. *Dryden.*

Un-damp'ned (ŭn-dămp'ned), *a.* Uncondemned. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Acts* xvi. 37).

Un'da-ted (ŭn'dā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *undatus*, p. p. of *undare* to rise in waves, to wave, to undulate, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] (*Bot.*) Rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved.

Un-dat'ed (ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *dated.*] Not dated; having no date; of unknown age; as, an *undated* letter.

Un-daunt'a-ble (ŭn-dănt'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless; indomitable. *Bp. Hall.*

Un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dănt'ĕd), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear. *Shak.*

Syn. — Bold; fearless; brave; courageous; intrepid. — **Un-daunt'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-daunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un'dé (ŭn'dē), *a.* [F. *ondé.*] (*Her.*) Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.

Un-dead'ly (ŭn-dĕd'lў), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal. [*Obs.*] — **Un-dead'li-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-deaf' (ŭn-dĕf' *or* -dēf'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *deaf.*] To free from deafness; to cause to hear. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-dec'a-gon (-dĕk'ā-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. γωνία an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

Un'de-cane (ŭn'dē-kān), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{24}$, of the methane series, found in petroleum; — so called from its containing eleven carbon atoms in the molecule.

Un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *deceive.*] To cause to be no longer deceived; to free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake. *South.*

Un-de'cen-cy (ŭn-dē'sen-sў), *n.* Indecency. [*Obs.*] "Decency and *undecency.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

Un'de-cen'na-ry (ŭn'dē-sĕn'nā-rў), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven (*unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennary* as in *decennary.* Cf. UNDECENNIAL.] Occurring once in every period of eleven years; undecennial.

An *undecennary* account laid before Parliament. *E. Stiles.*

Un'de-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-al), *a.* [See UNDECENNARY, and cf. DECENNIAL.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary; as, an *undecennial* festival.

Un-de'cent (ŭn-dē'sent), *a.* Indecent. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-cide' (ŭn'dē-sīd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *decide.*] To reverse or recant, as a previous decision.

Un'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Indecisive. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Un-deck' (ŭn-dĕk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *deck.*] To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

Un-decked' (ŭn-dĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Not decked; unadorned.

[Eve] *undecked*, save with herself, more lovely fair
Than wood nymph. *Milton.*

2. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel.

Un'de-col'ic (ŭn'dē-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Undecylenic* + *propiolic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, of the propiolic acid series, obtained indirectly from undecylenic acid as a white crystalline substance.

Un'de-creed' (-krēd'), *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *decreed.*] Not decreed.

2. [1st pref. *un-* + *decree.*] Reversed or nullified by decree, as something previously decreed.

Un'de-cyl (ŭn'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*Undecane* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical regarded as characteristic of undecylic acid.

Un-dec'y-len'ic (ŭn-dĕs'ĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$, homologous with acrylic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance by the distillation of castor oil.

Un'de-cyl'ic (ŭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Related to, derived from, or containing, undecyl; specifically, designating that member of the fatty acids which corresponds to undecane, and is obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$.

Un-deed'ed (ŭn-dēd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not deeded or transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land.

2. Not made famous by any great action. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un'de-fat'i-ga-ble (ŭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Indefatigable. [*Obs.*] "*Undefatigable* pains." *Camden.*

Un'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Indefeasible. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-fine' (ŭn'dē-fīn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *define.*] To make indefinite; to obliterate or confuse the definition or limitations of.

Un-de'i-fy (ŭn-dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *deify.*] To degrade from the state of deity; to deprive of the character or qualities of a god; to deprive of the reverence due to a god. *Addison.*

Un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not deniable; incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable; obvious; as, *undeniable* evidence.

2. Unobjectionable; unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. [*Colloq.*] *G. Eliot.*

Un'de-ni'a-bly, *adv.* In an undeniable manner.

Un'de-part'a-ble (-pārt'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being parted; inseparable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Wyclif.*

Un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.; akin to OFries. *under*, OS. *undar*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, OHG. *untar*, Icel. *undir*, Sw. & Dan. *under*, Goth. *undar*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhas* below. √201. Cf. INFERIOR.] **1.** Below or lower, in place or position, with the idea of being covered; lower than; beneath; — opposed to *over;* as, he stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover; a cellar extends *under* the whole house.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon.*

Be gathered now, ye waters *under* heaven,
Into one place. *Milton.*

2. Hence, in many figurative uses which may be classified as follows: —

(*a*) Denoting relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, influences powerfully, or the like; in a relation

of subjection, subordination, obligation, liability, or the like; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; to live *under* extreme oppression; to have fortitude *under* the evils of life; to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes; to behave like a Christian *under* reproaches and injuries; *under* the pains and penalties of the law; the condition *under* which one enters upon an office; *under* the necessity of obeying the laws; *under* vows of chastity.

Both Jews and Gentiles . . . are all *under* sin. *Rom.* iii. 9.

That led the embattled seraphim to war
Under thy conduct. *Milton.*

Who have their provand
Only for bearing burdens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shak.*

(*b*) Denoting relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, or the like; in a relation of the less to the greater, of inferiority, or of falling short.

Three sons he dying left *under* age. *Spenser.*

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

☞ Hence, it sometimes means *at*, *with*, or *for*, *less than*; as, he would not sell the horse *under* sixty dollars.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

(*c*) Denoting relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, pretense, or the like; as, he betrayed him *under* the guise of friendship; Morpheus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep.

A crew who, *under* names of old renown . . . abused
Fanatic Egypt. *Milton.*

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *C. Leslie.*

(*d*) Less specifically, denoting the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, or the like; as, a bill *under* discussion.

Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change. *Milton.*

Under arms. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Drawn up fully armed and equipped. (*b*) Enrolled for military service; as, the state has a million men *under arms*. — **Under canvas.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) Moved or propelled by sails; — said of any vessel with her sails set, but especially of a steamer using her sails only, as distinguished from one *under steam*. *Under steam and canvas* signifies that a vessel is using both means of propulsion. (*b*) (*Mil.*) Provided with, or sheltered in, tents. — **Under fire,** exposed to an enemy's fire; taking part in a battle or general engagement. — **Under foot.** See under Foot, *n.* — **Under ground,** below the surface of the ground. — **Under one's signature,** with one's signature or name subscribed; attested or confirmed by one's signature. Cf. the second Note under Over, *prep.* — **Under sail.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) With anchor up, and under the influence of sails; moved by sails; in motion. (*b*) With sails set, though the anchor is down. (*c*) Same as *Under canvas* (*a*), above. *Totten.* — **Under sentence.** having had one's sentence pronounced. — **Under the breath,** with low voice; very softly. — **Under the lee** (*Naut.*), to the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land. — **Under the rose.** See under Rose, *n.* — **Under water,** below the surface of the water. — **Under way,** *or* **Under weigh** (*Naut.*), in a condition to make progress; hence, making progress; having started.

Un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection; — used chiefly in a few idiomatic phrases; as, to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection; to subdue; to *keep under*, to keep in subjection; to control; *to go under*, to be unsuccessful; to fail.

I keep *under* my body, and bring it into subjection.
1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

The minstrel fell, but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul *under*. *Moore.*

☞ *Under* is often used in composition with a verb to indicate *lowness* or *inferiority in position* or *degree*, in the act named by the verb; as, to *under*line; to *under*mine; to *under*prop.

Un'der, *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — generally in composition with a noun, and written with or without the hyphen; as, an *under*current; *under*tone; *under*dose; *under*-garment; *under*officer; *under*sheriff.

Under covert (*Zoöl.*), one of the feathers situated beneath the bases of the quills in the wings and tail of a bird. See *Illust.* under Bird.

Un'der-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* To perform inefficiently, as a play; to act feebly.

Un'der-ac'tion (ŭn'dẽr-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Subordinate action; a minor action incidental or subsidiary to the main story; an episode.

The least episodes or *underactions* . . . are parts necessary or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

Un'der-ac'tor (-ăk'tẽr), *n.* A subordinate actor.

Un'der-age' (-āj'), *a.* Not having arrived at adult age, or at years of discretion; hence, raw; green; immature; boyish; childish. [*Obs.*]

I myself have loved a lady, and pursued her with a great deal of *under-age* protestation. *J. Webster.*

Un'der-a'gent (-ā'jent), *n.* A subordinate agent.

Un'der-aid' (-ād'), *v. t.* To aid clandestinely. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-arm' (ŭn'dẽr-ärm'), *a.* (*Cricket*) Done (as bowling) with the arm not raised above the elbow, that is, not swung far out from the body; underhand. Cf. Over-arm and Round-arm.

Un'der-back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Brewing*) A vessel which receives the wort as it flows from the mashing tub.

Un'der-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *underberan*. See Under, and Bear to support.] **1.** To support; to endure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To line; to guard; to face; as, cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un'der-bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who supports or sustains; especially, at a funeral, one of those who bear the corpse, as distinguished from a *bearer*, or *pallbearer*, who helps to hold up the pall.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than, as when a contract or service is offered to the lowest bidder; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

Un'der-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind beneath. *Fairfax.*

Un'der-board' (ŭn'dẽr-bōrd'), *adv.* Under the board, or table; hence, secretly; unfairly; underhand. See the Note under Aboveboard.

Un'der-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* To brace, fasten, or bind underneath or below. *Cowper.*

Un'der-branch' (-brănch'), *n.* **1.** A lower branch.

2. A twig or branchlet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un'der-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Not thoroughly bred; ill-bred; as, an *underbred* fellow. *Goldsmith.*

Un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, small trees, and the like, in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

Un'der-build'er (-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant builder.

An *underbuilder* in the house of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Un'der-build'ing, *n.* Same as Substruction.

Un'der-buy' (-bī'), *v. t.* To buy at less than the real value or worth; to buy cheaper than. [*R.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Un'der-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* To cast under or beneath.

Un'der-cham'ber-lain (-chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

Un'der-chant'er (-chănt'ẽr), *n.* Same as Subchanter.

Un'der-chaps' (ŭn'dẽr-chŏps'), *n. pl.* The lower chaps or jaw. *Paley.*

Un'der-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable for; as, to *undercharge* goods or services.

2. To put too small a charge into; as, to *undercharge* a gun.

Undercharged mine (*Mil.*), a mine whose crater is not as wide at top as it is deep. *W. P. Craighill.*

Un'der-charge' (ŭn'dẽr-chärj'), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.

Un'der-clay' (-klā'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A stratum of clay lying beneath a coal bed, often containing the roots of coal plants, especially the *Stigmaria*.

Un'der-cliff' (-klĭf'), *n.* A subordinate cliff on a shore, consisting of material that has fallen from the higher cliff above.

Un'der-clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, especially those worn next the skin for warmth.

Un'der-cloth'ing (-klōth'ĭng), *n.* Same as Underclothes.

Un'der-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* **1.** A coat worn under another; a light coat, as distinguished from an overcoat, or a greatcoat.

2. A growth of short hair or fur partially concealed by a longer growth; as, a dog's *undercoat*.

Un'der-con-duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* A lower conduit; a subterranean conduit. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Un'der-con-sump'tion (-kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) Consumption of less than is produced; consumption of less than the usual amount. *F. A. Walker.*

Un'der-craft' (ŭn'dẽr-krăft'), *n.* A sly trick or device; as, an *undercraft* of authors. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Un'der-creep' (-krēp'), *v. i.* To creep secretly or privily. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-crest' (-krĕst'), *v. t.* To support as a crest; to bear. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Un'der-croft' (ŭn'dẽr-krŏft'), *n.* [*Under* + Prov. E. *croft* a vault; cf. OD. *krochte* crypt, and E. *crypt*.] (*Arch.*) A subterranean room of any kind; esp., one under a church (see Crypt), or one used as a chapel or for any sacred purpose.

Un'der-cry' (-krī'), *v. i.* To cry aloud. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-cur'rent (ŭn'dẽr-kŭr'rent), *n.* **1.** A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface. *Totten.*

2. Hence, figuratively, a tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, in a direction contrary to what is publicly shown; an unseen influence or tendency; as, a strong *undercurrent* of sentiment in favor of a prisoner.

All the while there was a busy *undercurrent* in her. *G. Eliot.*

Un'der-cur'rent, *a.* Running beneath the surface; hidden. [*R.*] "*Undercurrent* woe." *Tennyson.*

Un'der-cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet.

Un'der-cut' (-kŭt'), *v. t.* To cut away, as the side of an object, so as to leave an overhanging portion.

Un'der-deal'ing (ŭn'dẽr-dēl'ĭng), *n.* Crafty, unfair, or underhand dealing; unfair practice; trickery. *Milton.*

Un'der-delve' (-dĕlv'), *v. t.* To delve under. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-dig' (-dĭg'), *v. t.* To dig under or beneath; to undermine. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-ditch' (-dĭch'), *v. t.* To dig an underground ditch or ditches in, so as to drain the surface; to underdrain; as, to *underditch* a field or a farm.

Un'der-do' (-dōō'), *v. i.* To do less than is requisite or proper; — opposed to *overdo*. *Grew.*

Un'der-do', *v. t.* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; specifically, to cook insufficiently; as, to *underdo* the meat; — opposed to *overdo*.

Un'der-do'er (ŭn'dẽr-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who underdoes; a shirk.

Un'der-dolv'en (-dŏlv'n), *obs. p. p.* of Underdelve.

Un'der-dose' (ŭn'dẽr-dōs'), *n.* A dose which is less than is required; a small or insufficient dose.

Un'der-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t. & i.* To give an underdose or underdoses to; to practice giving insufficient doses.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *n.* An underground drain or trench with openings through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground above.

Un'der-drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in; as, to *underdrain* land.

Un'der-dressed' (-drĕst'), *a.* Not dressed enough.

Un'der-es'ti-mate (ŭn'dẽr-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.

Un'der-es'ti-mate (-mât), *n.* The act of underestimating; too low an estimate.

Un'der-fac'tion (ŭn'dẽr-făk'shŭn), *n.* A subordinate party or faction.

Un'der-fac'ul-ty (-făk'ŭl-tў), *n.* An inferior or subordinate faculty.

Un'der-farm'er (-färm'ẽr), *n.* An assistant farmer.

Un'der-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.* To feed with too little food; to supply with an insufficient quantity of food.

Un'der-fel'low (ŭn'dẽr-fĕl'lō), *n.* An underling; a mean, low fellow. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un'der-fill'ing (-fĭl'ĭng), *n.* The filling below or beneath; the under part of a building. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Un'der-fol'low (-fŏl'lō), *v. t.* To follow closely or immediately after. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-fong' (-fŏng'), *v. t.* [AS. *underfongen*, p. p. of *underfōn* to undertake; *under* under + *fōn* to take. See Fang to seize.] **1.** To undertake; to take in hand; to receive. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Rom. of R.*

2. To insnare; to circumvent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To sustain; to support; to guard. [*Obs.*] *Nash.*

Un'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath; below. See *Under foot*, under Foot, *n.*

Un'der-foot', *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down.

Un'der-fringe' (ŭn'dẽr-frĭnj'), *n.* A lower fringe; a fringe underneath something.

Broad-faced, with *underfringe* of russet beard. *Tennyson.*

Un'der-fur'nish (-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough; to furnish insufficiently. *Collier.*

Un'der-fur'row (-fŭr'rō), *v. t.* To cover as under a furrow; to plow in; as, to *underfurrow* seed or manure.

Un'der-gar'ment (ŭn'dẽr-gär'ment), *n.* A garment worn below another.

Un'der-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* To get under or beneath; also, to understand. [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester.*

Un'der-gird' (-gẽrd'), *v. t.* To bind below; to gird round the bottom.

They used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

Un'der-glaze' (ŭn'dẽr-glāz'), *a.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

Un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Underwent (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* Undergone (-gōn'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Undergoing.] [AS. *undergān*. See Under, and Go.] **1.** To go or move below or under. [*Obs.*]

2. To be subjected to; to bear up against; to pass through; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; as, to *undergo* toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain, grief, or anxiety; to *undergo* the operation of amputation; food in the stomach *undergoes* the process of digestion.

Certain to *undergo* like doom. *Milton.*

3. To be the bearer of; to possess. [*Obs.*]

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*. *Shak.*

4. To undertake; to engage in; to hazard. [*Obs.*]

I have moved already
Some certain of the noblest-minded Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprise. *Shak.*

5. To be subject or amenable to; to underlie. [*Obs.*]

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge. *Shak.*

Un'der-god' (ŭn'dẽr-gŏd'), *n.* A lower or inferior god; a subordinate deity; a demigod.

Un'der-gore' (-gōr'), *v. t.* To gore underneath.

Un'der-gown' (-goun'), *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress.

An *undergown* and kirtle of pale sea-green silk. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un'der-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-āt), *n.* A member of a university or a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

Un'der-grad'u-ate, *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or the body of undergraduates.

Un'der-grad'u-ate-ship, *n.* The position or condition of an undergraduate.

Un'der-groan' (-grōn'), *v. t.* To groan beneath. [*Obs.*]

Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet. *Chapman.*

Un'der-ground' (-ground'), *n.* The place or space beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean space.

A spirit raised from depth of *underground*. *Shak.*

Un'der-ground', *a.* **1.** Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.

2. Done or occurring out of sight; secret. [*Colloq.*]

Underground railroad *or* railway. See under Railroad.

Un'der-ground', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

Un'der-grove' (-grōv'), *n.* A grove of shrubs or low trees under taller ones. *Wordsworth.*

Un'der-grow' (-grō'), *v. i.* To grow to an inferior, or less than the usual, size or height. *Wyclif.*

Un'der-grow', *a.* Undergrown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un'der-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Of small stature; not grown to a full height or size.

Un'der-growth' (ŭn'dẽr-grōth'), *n.* That which grows under trees; specifically, shrubs or small trees growing among large trees. *Milton.*

Un'der-grub' (-grŭb'), *v. t.* To undermine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Un'der-hand' (ŭn'dẽr-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent. *Addison.*

2. (*Baseball, Cricket, etc.*) Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the hand lower than the elbow.

Un'der-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* **1.** By secret means; in a clandestine manner; hence, by fraud; unfairly.

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*. *Dryden.*

Baillie Macwheeble provided Janet, *underhand*, with meal for their maintenance. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Baseball, Cricket, etc.*) In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

Un'der-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Underhand; clandestine.

2. Insufficiently provided with hands or workers; short-handed; sparsely populated.

Norway . . . might defy the world, . . . but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge.*

Un'der-hand'ed-ly (ŭn'dĕr-hănd'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In an underhand manner.

Un'der-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t. & i.* To hang under or down; to suspend. *Holland.*

Un'der-hang'man (ŭn'dĕr-hăng'măn), *n.* An assistant or deputy hangman. *Shak.*

Un'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead, or stupid person; a dunderhead. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Un'der-heave' (-hēv'), *v. i.* To heave or lift from below. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* To hew less than is usual or proper; specifically, to hew, as a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does contain. *Haldeman.*

Un'der-hon'est (ŭn'dĕr-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Not entirely honest. [*R.*] "We think him overproud and *underhonest.*" *Shak.*

Un'der-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* **1.** (*Carp.*) Resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended; — said of a sliding door. *Forney.*

2. Having the lower jaw projecting. *T. Hughes.*

Un'der-jaw' (ŭn'dĕr-jȧ'), *n.* The lower jaw. *Paley.*

Un'der-join' (-join'), *v. t.* To join below or beneath; to subjoin. *Wyclif.*

Un'der-keep' (-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep under, or in subjection; to suppress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un'der-keep'er (ŭn'dĕr-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A subordinate keeper or guardian. *Gray.*

Un'der-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* An inferior kind. *Dryden.*

Un'der-king'dom (-kĭng'dŭm), *n.* A subordinate or dependent kingdom. *Tennyson.*

Un'der-la'bor-er (-lā'bĕr-ĕr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate laborer. *Locke.*

Un'der-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

Un'der-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *underlecgan.* See UNDER, and LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay beneath; to put under.

2. To raise or support by something laid under; as, to *underlay* a cut, plate, or the like, for printing. See UNDERLAY, *n.*, 2.

3. To put a tap on (a shoe). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Un'der-lay', *v. i.* (*Mining*) To incline from the vertical; to hade; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

Un'der-lay' (ŭn'dĕr-lā'), *n.* **1.** (*Mining*) The inclination of a vein, fault, or lode from the vertical; a hade; — called also *underlie.*

2. (*Print.*) A thickness of paper, pasteboard, or the like, placed under a cut, or stereotype plate, or under type, in the form, to bring it, or any part of it, to the proper height; also, something placed back of a part of the tympan, so as to secure the right impression.

Un'der-lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, underlays or is underlaid; a lower layer.

2. (*Mining*) A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth. *Weale.*

Un'der-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* A prolific sort of apple, good for cider. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Un'der-lease' (-lēs'), *n.* (*Law*) A lease granted by a tenant or lessee; especially, a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee for years, for any fewer or less number of years than he himself holds; a sublease. *Burrill.*

Un'der-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the value.

All my farms were *underlet.* *Smollett.*

2. To let or lease at second hand; to sublet.

Un'der-let'ter (-tĕr), *n.* A tenant or lessee who grants a lease to another.

Un'der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* [AS. *underlicgan.* See UNDER, and LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** To lie under; to rest beneath; to be situated under; as, a stratum of clay *underlies* the surface gravel.

2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support; as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory.

3. To be subject or amenable to. [*R.*]

The knight of Ivanhoe . . . *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un'der-lie', *v. i.* To lie below or under.

Un'der-lie' (ŭn'dĕr-lī'), *n.* See UNDERLAY, *n.*, 1.

Un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To mark a line below, as words; to underscore.

2. To influence secretly. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*Under* + *-ling.*] An inferior person or agent; a subordinate; hence, a mean, sorry fellow. *Milton.*

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shak.*

Un'der-lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* The lower lip.

Un'der-lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

Un'der-look'er (-lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* (*Mining*) A person who inspects a mine daily; — called also *underviewer.*

Un'der-ly'ing (ŭn'dĕr-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying under or beneath; hence, fundamental; as, the *underlying* strata of a locality; *underlying* principles.

Un'der-manned' (-măn'd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Insufficiently furnished with men; short-handed.

Un'der-mast'ed (ŭn'dĕr-măst'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having masts smaller than the usual dimensions; — said of vessels. *Totten.*

Un'der-mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master; an assistant master.

Un'der-match' (-măch'), *n.* One who is not a match for another. *Fuller.*

Un'der-meal' (-mēl'), *n.* [AS. *under* under + *mǣl* part or portion; cf. AS. *undermǣl* midday. See UNDER, MEAL a part, and cf. UNDERN.] **1.** The inferior, or after, part of the day; the afternoon. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

In *undermeals* and in mornings. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, something occurring or done in the afternoon; esp., an afternoon meal; supper; also, an afternoon nap; a siesta. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Another great supper, or *undermeal,* was made ready for them, coming home from ditching and plowing. *Withals* (1608).

I think I am furnished with Cattern [Catharine] pears for one *undermeal.* *B. Jonson.*

In a narrower limit than the forty years' *undermeal* of the seven sleepers. *Nash.*

Un'der-mine' (ŭn'dĕr-mīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to form a mine under; to sap; as, to *undermine* a wall.

A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it. *Addison.*

2. Fig.: To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way; as, to *undermine* reputation; to *undermine* the constitution of the state.

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him. *Locke.*

Un'der-min'er (-mīn'ĕr), *n.* One who undermines.

Un'der-min'is-ter (-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To serve, or minister to, in a subordinate relation. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-min'is-try (-trȳ), *n.* A subordinate or inferior ministry. *Jer. Taylor.*

Un'der-mirth' (ŭn'dĕr-mĕrth'), *n.* Suppressed or concealed mirth. [*Obs.*] *The Coronation.*

Un'der-mon'eyed (-mŭn'ĭd), *a.* Bribed. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Un'der-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [From UNDER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest, as in place, rank, or condition. *Addison.*

Un'dern (ŭn'dĕrn), *n.* [AS. *undern;* akin to OS. *undorn,* OHG. *untarn, untorn,* Icel. *undorn* mid afternoon, mid forenoon, Goth. *undaurnimats* the midday meal. Cf. UNDEREMEAL, UNDERTIME.] The time between; the time between sunrise and noon; specifically, the third hour of the day, or nine o'clock in the morning, according to ancient reckoning; hence, mealtime, because formerly the principal meal was eaten at that hour; also, later, the afternoon; the time between dinner and supper. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Betwixt *undern* and noon was the field all won. *R. of Brunne.*

In a bed of worts still he lay
Till it was past *undern* of the day. *Chaucer.*

Un'der-neath' (ŭn'dĕr-nēth' *or* -nēth'), *adv.* [OE. *undirnepe.* See UNDER, and BENEATH.] Beneath; below; in a lower place; under; as, a channel *underneath* the soil.

Or sullen mole, that runneth *underneath.* *Milton.*

Un'der-neath', *prep.* Under; beneath; below.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. *B. Jonson.*

Un'der-nice'ness (-nīs'nĕs), *n.* A want of niceness; indelicacy; impropriety.

Un'der-nime' (-nīm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERNOM (-nōm').] [OE. *undernimen.* See UNDER, and NIM.] **1.** To receive; to perceive. [*Obs.*]

He the savor *undernom*
Which that the roses and the lilies cast. *Chaucer.*

2. To reprove; to reprehend. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Un'der-of'fi-cer (-ŏf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* A subordinate officer.

Un'der-part' (-pärt'), *n.* A subordinate part.

It should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

Un'der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

Un'der-peep' (-pēp'), *v. t.* To peep under. "The flame . . . would *underpeep* her lids." [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un'der-peer' (-pēr'), *v. t.* To peer under. [*R.*]

Un'der-peo'pled (-pē'p'ld), *a.* Not fully peopled.

Un'der-pight' (-pīt'), *imp.* of UNDERPITCH.

Un'der-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERPINNED (-pĭnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERPINNING.] **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.

2. To support by some solid foundation; to place something underneath for support.

Un'der-pin'ning (ŭn'dĕr-pĭn'nĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting by stones, masonry, or the like.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) That by which a building is underpinned; the material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall already constructed. (*b*) The foundation, esp. of a frame house. [*Local, U. S.*]

Un'der-pitch' (-pĭch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERPIGHT.] [OE. *underpicchen.* See UNDER, and PITCH to throw, fix.] To fill underneath; to stuff. [*Obs.*]

He drank and well his girdle *underpight.* *Chaucer.*

Un'der-play' (-plā'), *v. i.* **1.** To play in a subordinate part, or in an inferior manner; to underact a part.

2. (*Card Playing*) To play a low card when holding a high one, in the hope of a future advantage.

Un'der-play' (ŭn'dĕr-plā'), *n.* (*Card Playing*) The act of underplaying.

Un'der-plot' (ŭn'dĕr-plŏt'), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme; a trick. *Addison.*

Un'der-poise' (-poiz'), *v. t.* To weigh, estimate, or rate below desert; to undervalue. [*R.*] *Marston.*

Un'der-pos-sess'or (-pŏz-zĕs'ĕr *or* -pŏs-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who possesses or holds anything subject to the superior right of another. *Jer. Taylor.*

Un'der-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise below desert.

Un'der-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To undervalue; to underestimate. *Shak.*

Un'der-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply. *F. A. Walker.*

Un'der-proof' (ŭn'dĕr-prōōf'), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit. See *Proof spirit,* under SPIRIT.

Un'der-prop' (-prŏp'), *v. t.* To prop from beneath; to put a prop under; to support; to uphold.

Underprop the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

Un'der-pro-por'tioned (-prō-pōr'shŭnd), *a.* Of inadequate or inferior proportions; small; poor.

Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility. *Collier.*

Un'der-prop'per (ŭn'dĕr-prŏp'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, underprops or supports.

Un'der-pull' (-pu̇l'), *v. t.* To exert one's influence secretly. [*Obs.*] *Ld. North.*

Un'der-pull'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who underpulls. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-put' (-pu̇t'), *v. t.* To put or set under. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Burke.*

Un'der-rate' (ŭn'dĕr-rāt'), *n.* A price less than the value; as, to sell a thing at an *underrate.* *Cowley.*

Un'der-reck'on (-rĕk'n), *v. t.* To reckon below what is right or proper; to underrate. *Bp. Hall.*

Un'der-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* To run or pass under; especially (*Naut.*), to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it.

☞ The cable passes over the bows and stern of the boat used, while the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable. *Totten.*

To underrun a tackle (*Naut.*), to separate its parts and put them in order.

Un'der-sail' (-sāl'), *v. i.* To sail alongshore. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-sailed' (ŭn'dĕr-sāld'), *a.* Inadequately equipped with sails. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-sat'u-ra'ted (-săt'ū-rā'tĕd), *a.* Not fully saturated; imperfectly saturated.

Un'der-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un'der-score' (-skōr'), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline. *J. Tucker.*

Un'der-sec're-ta-ry (-sĕk'rē-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* A secretary who is subordinate to the chief secretary; an assistant secretary; as, an *undersecretary* of the Treasury.

Un'der-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

Un'der-serv'ant (-sĕrv'ănt), *n.* An inferior servant.

Un'der-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* To prop or support. *Bacon.*

Un'der-set' (ŭn'dĕr-sĕt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Undercurrent.

Un'der-set'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, undersets or supports; a prop; a support; a pedestal.

Un'der-set'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Something set or built under as a support; a pedestal. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Un'der-shap'en (-shāp'n), *a.* Under the usual shape or size; small; dwarfish. [*Poetic*]

His dwarf, a vicious *undershapen* thing. *Tennyson.*

Un'der-sher'iff (-shĕr'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Un'der-sher'iff-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Undershrievalty. [*Obs.*]

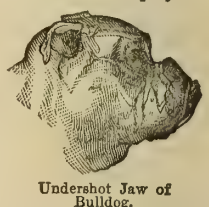

Undershot Jaw of Bulldog.

Un'der-shirt' (ŭn'dĕr-shĕrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt; — called also *undervest.*

Un'der-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark).

Un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, as in the bulldog.

2. Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel, and opposed to *overshot;* as, an *undershot* wheel.

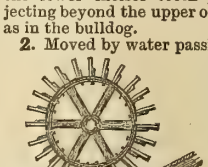

Undershot Wheel.

Un'der-shriev'al-ty (-shrēv'ăl-tȳ), *n.* The office or position of an undersheriff.

Un'der-shrieve' (-shrēv'), *n.* An undersheriff. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low shrub; a woody plant of low stature.

Un'der-shrub', *a.* Partly shrublike.

Un'der-shut' (-shŭt'), *a.* Closed from beneath.

Undershut valve (*Mach.*), a valve which shuts by being lifted against a seat facing downward. *Knight.*

Un'der-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The lower or lowest side of anything. *Paley.*

Un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.

The undersigned, the person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end of a document; the subscriber or subscribers.

Un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'), *a.* Of a size less than is common.

Un'der-skink'er (-skĭnk'ĕr), *n.* Undertapster. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-skirt' (-skĕrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the foundation skirt of a draped dress.

Un'der-sky' (-skī'), *n.* The lower region of the sky.

Floating about the *undersky.* *Tennyson.*

Un'der-sleeve' (-slēv'), *n.* A sleeve of an under-garment; a sleeve worn under another.

Un'der-soil' (-soil'), *n.* The soil beneath the surface; understratum; subsoil.

Un'der-sold' (-sōld'), *p. p.* of UNDERSELL.

Un'der-song' (ŭn'dĕr-sŏng'), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song; the chorus; the refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Accompanying strain; subordinate and underlying meaning; accompaniment; undertone.

In the very best [poetry] there is often an *undersong* of sense which none beside the poetic mind . . . can comprehend. *Landor.*

Un'der-sparred' (-spärd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having spars smaller than the usual dimensions; — said of vessels.

Un'der-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend less than.

Un'der-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* **1.** A sphere which is smaller than, and in its movements subject to, another; a satellite.

2. An inferior sphere, or field of action.

Un'der-spore' (-spōr'), *v. t.* To raise with a spar, or piece of wood, used as a lever. [*Obs.*]

Give me a staff that I may *underspore.* *Chaucer.*

Un'der-stair' (ŭn'dĕr-stâr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the kitchen, or the servants' quarters; hence, subordinate; menial. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-stairs' (-stârz'), *n.* The basement or cellar.

Un'der-stand' (ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERSTOOD (-stōōd'), and *Archaic* UNDERSTANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERSTANDING.] [OE. *understanden*, AS. *understandan*, literally, to stand under; cf. AS. for*standan* to understand, G. ver*stehen*. The development of sense is not clear. See UNDER, and STAND.] **1.** To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to have knowledge of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition or a declaration; the court *understands* the advocate or his argument; to *understand* the sacred oracles; to *understand* a nod or a wink.

Speaketh [*i. e.*, speak thou] so plain at this time, I you pray,
That we may *understande* what ye say. *Chaucer.*
I *understand* not what you mean by this. *Shak.*
Understood not all was but a show. *Milton.*

A tongue not *understanded* of the people. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. To be apprised, or have information, of; to learn; to be informed of; to hear; as, I *understand* that Congress has passed the bill.

3. To recognize or hold as being or signifying; to suppose to mean; to interpret; to explain.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To mean without expressing; to imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume.

War, then, war,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved. *Milton.*

5. To stand under; to support. [*Jocose & R.*] *Shak.*

To give one to understand, to cause one to know. — **To make one's self understood,** to make one's meaning clear.

Un'der-stand', *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent being.

Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed; to have or receive knowledge.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah. *Neh.* xiii. 7.

Un'der-stand'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood; intelligible. *Chillingworth.*

Un'der-stand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who understands, or knows by experience. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Un'der-stand'ing, *a.* Knowing; intelligent; skillful; as, he is an *understanding* man.

Un'der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who understands a thing, in any sense of the verb; knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation; explanation.

2. An agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; harmony; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; as, to come to an *understanding* with another.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

3. The power to understand; the intellectual faculty; the intelligence; the rational powers collectively conceived and designated; the higher capacities of the intellect; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends.

There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them *understanding*. *Job* xxxii. 8.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*. Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind; 2. The perception of the signification of signs; 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand. *Locke.*

In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes, according to a law of unity; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge.*

4. Specifically, the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. In this sense it is contrasted with, and distinguished from, the *reason*.

I use the term *understanding*, not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which "verstand" is now employed by the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Sense; intelligence; perception. See SENSE.

Un'der-stand'ing-ly, *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension; intelligently; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly;* to act or judge *understandingly*.

The gospel may be neglected, but it can not be *understandingly* disbelieved. *J. Hawes.*

Un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than may be done truthfully.

Un'der-state'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of understating, or the condition of being understated; that which is understated; a statement below the truth.

Un'der-stock' (-stŏk'), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock. *A. Smith.*

Un'der-stood' (-stōōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un'der-strap'per (ŭn'dĕr-străp'pẽr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*. *Goldsmith.*

Un'der-strap'ping, *a.* Becoming an understrapper; subservient. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Un'der-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. UNDERSTRATA (-tà), E. UNDERSTRATUMS (-tŭmz). The layer, or stratum, of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

Un'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *v. t.* To underline or underscore. *Swift.*

Un'der-stud'y (-stŭd'ў), *v. t. & i.* (*Theater*) To study, as another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency; to study another actor's part.

Un'der-stud'y, *n.* One who studies another's part with a view to assuming it in an emergency.

Un'der-suit' (ŭn'dĕr-sūt'), *n.* A suit worn under another suit; a suit of underclothes.

Un'der-tak'a-ble (-tāk'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being undertaken; practicable.

Un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERTAKING.] [*Under* + *take.*] **1.** To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform; to set about; to attempt.

To second, or oppose, or *undertake*
The perilous attempt. *Milton.*

2. Specifically, to take upon one's self solemnly or expressly; to lay one's self under obligation, or to enter into stipulations, to perform or to execute; to covenant; to contract.

I 'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to guarantee; to promise; to affirm.

And he was not right fat, I *undertake*. *Chaucer.*
And those two counties I will *undertake*
Your grace shall well and quietly enjoy. *Shak.*
I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labor. *Woodward.*

4. To assume, as a character. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To engage with; to attack. [*Obs.*]

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offense to. *Shak.*

6. To have knowledge of; to hear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

7. To take or have the charge of. [*Obs.*] "Who *undertakes* you to your end." *Shak.*

Keep well those that ye *undertake*. *Chaucer.*

Un'der-take', *v. i.* **1.** To take upon one's self, or assume, any business, duty, or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. *Isa.* xxxviii. 14.

2. To venture; to hazard. [*Obs.*]

It is the cowish terror of his spirit
That dare not *undertake*. *Shak.*

3. To give a promise or guarantee; to be surety.

But on mine honor dare I *undertake*
For good lord Titus' innocence in all. *Shak.*

Un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor.

To sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their proportions of saltpeter. *Evelyn.*

In come some other *undertakers*, and promise us the same or greater wonders. *South.*

3. Specifically, one who takes the charge and management of funerals.

Un'der-tak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business. *Hakluyt.*

2. That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise.

3. Specifically, the business of an undertaker, or the management of funerals.

4. A promise or pledge; a guarantee. *A. Trollope.*

Un'der-tap'ster (-tăp'stẽr), *n.* Assistant to a tapster.

Un'der-taxed' (ŭn'dĕr-tăkst'), *a.* Taxed too little, or at a lower rate than others.

Un'der-ten'an-cy (-tĕn'an-sў), *n.* Tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure of an undertenant.

Un'der-ten'ant (-ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant or lessee.

Un'der-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* Something that is inferior and of little worth. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Un'der-tide' (-tīd'), } *n.* [*Under* + *tide, time.* Cf.
Un'der-time' (-tīm'), } UNDERN.] The under or after part of the day; undermeal; evening. [*Obs.*]

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fairest creature that he ever saw. *Spenser.*

Un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* A low or subdued tone or utterance; a tone less loud than usual.

Un'der-took' (-tōōk'), *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un'der-tow' (ŭn'dĕr-tō'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The current that sets seaward near the bottom when waves are breaking upon the shore.

Un'der-treas'ur-er (-trĕzh'ŭr-ẽr), *n.* An assistant treasurer.

Un'der-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn upside down; to subvert; to upset. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'der-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ŭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of undervaluing; a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

Un'der-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to depreciate.

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to hold in mean estimation; to despise.

In comparison of it I *undervalued* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

Un'der-val'ue, *n.* A low rate or price; a price less than the real worth; undervaluation. *Milton.*

Un'der-val'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who undervalues.

Un'der-verse' (ŭn'dĕr-vẽrs'), *n.* The lower or second verse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un'der-vest' (-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

Un'der-view'er (-vū'ẽr), *n.* See UNDERLOOKER.

Un'der-wear' (-wâr'), *n.* That which is worn under the outside clothing; underclothes.

Un'der-ween' (-wēn'), *v. t.* To undervalue. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-went' (-wĕnt'), *imp.* of UNDERGO.

Un'der-wing' (ŭn'dĕr-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the posterior wings of an insect.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera, in which the hind wings are banded with red and black or other conspicuous colors. Many of the species are called *red underwing*.

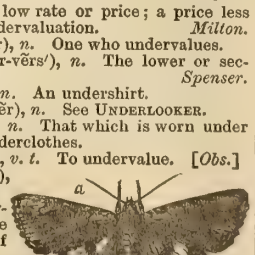

Red Underwing (*Catocala ultronia*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

Un'der-wit'ted (ŭn'der-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; half-witted; silly. [*R.*] *Bp. Kennet.*

Un'der-wood' (ŭn'dĕr-wōōd'), *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush; — formerly used in the plural.

Shrubs and *underwoods* look well enough while they grow within the shade of oaks and cedars. *Addison.*

Un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERWORKED (-wûrkt') or UNDERWROUGHT (-rąt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERWORKING.] **1.** To injure by working secretly; to destroy or overthrow by clandestine measures; to undermine.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* his lawful king. *Shak.*

2. To expend too little work upon; as, to *underwork* a painting. *Dryden.*

3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

Un'der-work', *v. i.* **1.** To work or operate in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less work than is proper or suitable.

3. To do work for a less price than current rates.

Un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business. *Addison.*

Un'der-work'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who underworks.

2. An inferior or subordinate workman. *Waterland.*

Un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** The lower or inferior world; the world which is under the heavens; the earth.

That overspreads (with such a reverence)
This *underworld*. *Daniel.*

2. The mythological place of departed souls; Hades.

3. The portion of the world which is below the horizon; the opposite side of the world; the antipodes. [*R.*]

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the *underworld*. *Tennyson.*

4. The inferior part of mankind. [*R.*] *Atterbury.*

Un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWROTE (-rōt'), *Obs.* UNDERWRIT (-rĭt'); *p. p.* UNDERWRITTEN (-rĭt't'n), *Obs.* UNDERWRIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERWRITING.] **1.** To write under something else; to subscribe.

What addition and change I have made I have here *underwritten*. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. To subscribe one's name to for insurance, especially for marine insurance; to write one's name under, or set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent; as, individuals, as well as companies, may *underwrite* policies of insurance. *B. Jonson.*

The broker who procures the insurance ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony. *Marshall.*

Un'der-write', *v. i.* To practice the business of insuring; to take a risk of insurance on a vessel or the like.

Un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who underwrites his name to the conditions of an insurance policy, especially of a marine policy; an insurer.

Un'der-writ'ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter.

Un'der-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t.* To subject to the yoke; to make subject. *Wyclif.*

Un'de-serve' (ŭn'dē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un'de-serv'er (-zẽrv'ẽr), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un'de-sign'ing (-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; artless; simple.

Un'de-stroy'a-ble (-stroi'à-b'l), *a.* Indestructible.

Un'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tẽr'mĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Not determinable; indeterminable. *Locke.*

Un'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain; indeterminate. *South.* — **Un'de-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.* *Dr. H. More.*

Un'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Indetermination. *Sir M. Hale.*

Un-dev'il (ŭn-dĕv'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *devil.*] To free from possession by a devil or evil spirit; to exorcise. [*Obs.*]

The boy having gotten a habit of counterfeiting . . . would not be *undeviled* by all their exorcisms. *Fuller.*

Un'de-vo'tion (ŭn'dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* Absence or want of devotion.

Un-did' (ŭn-dĭd'), *imp.* of UNDO.

Un-dif'fer-en'ti-a'ted (ŭn-dĭf'ĕr-ĕn'shĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Not differentiated; specifically (*Biol.*), homogeneous, or nearly so; — said especially of young or embryonic tissues which have not yet undergone differentiation (see DIFFERENTIATION, 3), that is, which show no visible separation into their different structural parts.

Un-dig'e-nous (ŭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unda* a wave + *-genous.*] Generated by water. [*R.*] *Kirwan.*

Un'di-gest'i-ble (ŭn'dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Indigestible.

Un-dight' (ŭn-dīt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dight.*] To put off; to lay aside, as a garment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-digne' (ŭn-dīn'), *a.* Unworthy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-dine' (ŭn-dēn' *or* ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine*, or F. *ondin, ondine*, from L. *unda* a wave, water.] One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might receive a human soul by intermarrying with a mortal.

Un-di'o-cesed (ŭn-dī'ō-sēst), *a.* Unprovided with a diocese; having no diocese. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un'di-rect' (ŭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *direct*, v. t.] To misdirect; to mislead. [*Obs.*]

Who make false fires to *undirect* seamen in a tempest. *Fuller.*

Un'di-rect', *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *direct.*] Indirect.

Un'di-rect'ed, *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, pref. *un-* not + *directed;* in sense 3 properly p. p. of *undirect.*] **1.** Not directed; not guided; left without direction.

2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.

3. Misdirected; misled; led astray. [*R.*]

Un'di-rect'ly (-lў), *adv.* Indirectly. *Strype.*

Un'dis-cern'ing (ŭn'dĭz-zẽrn'ĭng), *n.* Want of discernment. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

Un/dis-close' (ŭn'dĭs-klōz'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *disclose.*] To keep close or secret. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Un/dis-creet' (ŭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Indiscreet. *Chaucer.*

— Un/dis-creet'ly, *adv.* **— Un/dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

Un/dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Indiscretion.

Un/dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Indispensable. **2.** Unavoidable; inevitable. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.* **3.** Not to be freed by dispensation. [*Obs.*]

Un/dis-pensed' (-pĕnst'), *a.* **1.** Not dispensed. **2.** Not freed by dispensation. [*R.*] *Tooker.*

Un/dis-pos'ed-ness (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Indisposition; disinclination.

Un-dis'pu-ta-ble (ŭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indisputable. *Addison.* **— Un-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.*

Un/dis-tinc'tive (ŭn'dĭs-tĭnk'tĭv), *a.* Making no distinctions; not discriminating; impartial.

As *undistinctive* Death will come here one day. *Dickens.*

Un/dis-tinct'ly (-tĭnkt'lў), *adv.* Indistinctly.

Un/di-vid'ed (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; continuous; as, plains *undivided* by rivers or mountains. **2.** Not set off, as a share in a firm; not made actually separate by division; as, a partner, owning one half in a firm, is said to own an *undivided* half so long as the business continues and his share is not set off to him. **3.** Not directed or given to more than one object; as, *undivided* attention or affection. *Shak.* **4.** (*Bot.*) Not lobed, cleft, or branched; entire.

Un/di-vid'u-al (-vĭd'ŭ-al), *a.* Indivisible. [*Obs.*]

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions. *Fuller.*

Un/di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.

Un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* [AS. *undōn.* See 1st UN-, and Do to perform.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught.

What 's done can not be *undone.* *Shak.*
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She 'd all *undo* that she had done. *Swift.*

2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to untie; hence, to unravel; to solve; as, to *undo* a knot; to *undo* a puzzling question; to *undo* a riddle. *Tennyson.*

Pray you, *undo* this button. *Shak.*

She took the spindle, and, *undoing* the thread gradually, measured it. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To bring to poverty; to impoverish; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, hopes, or the like; as, many are *undone* by unavoidable losses, but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.

That quaffing and drinking will *undo* you. *Shak.*

Un-dock' (ŭn-dŏk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dock.*] (*Naut.*) To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship.

Un-do'er (ŭn-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who undoes anything; especially, one who ruins another.

Un-do'ing, *n.* **1.** The reversal of what has been done. **2.** Ruin. "The utter *undoing* of some." *Hooker.*

Un/do-mes'ti-cate (ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *domesticate.*] To make wild or roving.

Un-done' (ŭn-dŭn'), *p. p.* of UNDO.

Un-done', *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *done.*] Not done or performed; neglected.

Un-dou'ble (ŭn-dŭb''l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *double.*] To unfold, or render single.

Un-doubt'a-ble (ŭn-dout'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indubitable.

Un-doubt'ed, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as, *undoubted* proof; an *undoubted* hero. **— Un-doubt'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Un-drape' (-drāp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *drape.*] To strip of drapery; to uncover or unveil.

Un-draw' (ŭn-drą'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *draw.*] To draw aside or open; to draw back.

Angels *undrew* the curtain of the throne. *Young.*

Un-dreamed' (ŭn-drēmd'), **Un-dreamt'** (ŭn-drĕmt'), *a.* Not dreamed, or dreamed of; not thought of; not imagined; — often followed by *of.*

Unpathed waters, *undreamed* shores. *Shak.*

Un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dress.*] **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip. *Shak.* **2.** To divest of ornaments; to disrobe. **3.** (*Med.*) To take the dressing, or covering, from; as, to *undress* a wound.

Un'dress (ŭn'drĕs), *n.* **1.** A loose, negligent dress; ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress.* **2.** (*Mil. & Naval*) An authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform.

Undress parade (*Mil.*), a substitute for dress parade, allowed in bad weather, the companies forming without arms, and the ceremony being shortened.

Un-du'bi-ta-ble (ŭn-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indubitable; as, an *undubitable* principle. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Un-due' (ŭn-dū'), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing; as, an *undue* debt, note, or bond. **2.** Not right; not lawful or legal; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding. *Bacon.* **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; disproportioned; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Undue influence (*Law*), any improper or wrongful constraint, machination, or urgency of persuasion, by which one's will is overcome and he is induced to do or forbear an act which he would not do, or would do, if left to act freely. *Abbott.*

Un-due'ness, *n.* The quality of being undue.

Un-duke' (ŭn-dūk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*

Un'du-lant (ŭn'dŭ-lant), *a.* Undulating. [*R.*]

Un'du-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), *a.* [See UNDULATE.] Moving like waves; undulatory. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Un'du-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, a dim. from *unda* a wave; cf. AS. *ȳð*, Icel. *unnr*; perhaps akin to E. *water.* Cf. ABOUND, INUNDATE, REDOUND, SURROUND.] Same as UNDULATED.

Un'du-late (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDULATING.] To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves; to cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated.* *Holder.*

Un'du-late, *v. i.* To move in, or have, undulations or waves; to vibrate; to wave; as, *undulating* air.

Un'du-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface; undulatory. **2.** (*Bot.*) Waved obtusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or corolla; wavy. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Formed with elevations and depressions resembling waves; having wave-like color markings; as, an *undulated* shell.

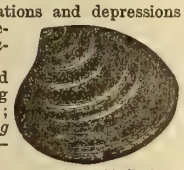

Undulated Shell of *Astarte undata.* Nat. size.

Un'du-la'ting, *a.* Rising and falling like waves; resembling wave form or motion; undulatory; rolling; wavy; as, an *undulating* medium; *undulating* ground. **— Un'du-la'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ondulation.*] **1.** The act of undulating; a waving motion or vibration; as, the *undulations* of a fluid, of water, or of air; the *undulations* of sound. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. *Evelyn.* **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The tremulous tone produced by a peculiar pressure of the finger on a string, as of a violin. (*b*) The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat.* **4.** (*Physics*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with no translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation of the wave; a wave motion; a vibration.

Un'du-la'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates the undulatory theory of light. *Whewell.*

Un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.

Un'du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dŭ-lā-tō-rў; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ondulatoire.*] Moving in the manner of undulations, or waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to a propagated alternating motion, similar to that of waves.

Undulatory theory, *or* **Wave theory** (of light) (*Opt.*), that theory which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency, the sensation of brightness depending on the former, that of color on the latter. The undulations are supposed to take place, not in the direction of propagation, as in the air waves constituting sound, but transversely, and the various phenomena of refraction, polarization, interference, etc., are attributable to the different affections of these undulations in different circumstances of propagation. It is computed that the frequency of the undulations corresponding to the several colors of the spectrum ranges from 458 millions of millions per second for the extreme red ray, to 727 millions of millions for the extreme violet, and their lengths for the same colors, from the thirty-eight thousandth to the sixty thousandth part of an inch. The theory of ethereal undulations is applicable not only to the phenomena of light, but also to those of heat.

Un-dull' (ŭn-dŭl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dull.*] To remove the dullness of; to clear. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Un'du-lous (ŭn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.

Un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lў), *adv.* In an undue manner.

Un-dump'ish (ŭn-dŭmp'ĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dumpish.*] To relieve from the dumps. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-dust' (ŭn-dŭst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *dust.*] To free from dust. [*Obs.*]

Un-dwell'a-ble (ŭn-dwĕl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Uninhabitable. [*Obs.*] "A land *undwellable.*" *Wyclif.*

Un-dwelt' (ŭn-dwĕlt'), *a.* Not lived (in); — with *in.*

Un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; imperishable; unending; immortal; as, the *undying* souls of men.

Un-eared' (ŭn-ērd'), *a.* Not eared, or plowed. *Shak.*

Un-earned' (ŭn-ērnd'), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.

Unearned increment (*Polit. Econ.*), an increase in the value of land due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes, such as the increase of population, the growth of a town in the vicinity, or the like. Some hold that this should belong to the nation.

Un-earth' (ŭn-ērth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNEARTHED (-ērthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNEARTHING.] [1st pref. *un-* + *earth.*] To drive or draw from the earth; hence, to uncover; to bring out from concealment; to bring to light; to disclose; as, to *unearth* a secret.

To *unearth* the root of an old tree. *Wordsworth.*

Un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific; as, an *unearthly* sight or sound. **— Un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-ease' (ŭn-ēz'), *n.* Want of ease; uneasiness. [*Obs.*]

Un-eas'i-ly (ŭn-ēz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In an uneasy manner.

Un-eas'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being uneasy; restlessness; disquietude; anxiety. **2.** The quality of making uneasy; discomfort; as, the *uneasiness* of the road. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ў), *a.* **1.** Not easy; difficult. [*R.*]

Things . . . so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. *Boyle.*
The road will be *uneasy* to find. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed.

The soul, *uneasy* and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful; as, an *uneasy* deportment. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping; disagreeable; unpleasing. "His *uneasy* station." *Milton.*

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison.*

Un-eath' (ŭn-ēth'), *a.* [AS. *uneáðe; un-* not + *eáðe* easily, easy; akin to OS. *ōðī* easy, OHG. *ōdi.*] Not easy; difficult; hard. [*Obs.*]

Who he was, *uneath* was to descry. *Spenser.*

Un-eath', *adv.* Not easily; hardly; scarcely. [*Obs.*]

Uneath may she endure the flinty streets. *Shak.*

Un-edge' (ŭn-ĕj'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *edge.*] To deprive of the edge; to blunt. *J. Fletcher.*

Un'ef-fec'tu-al (ŭn'ĕf-fĕk'tū-al), *a.* Ineffectual. "His *uneffectual* fire." *Shak.*

Un'e-las'tic (ŭn'ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not elastic; inelastic.

Un'e-las-tic'i-ty (-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Inelasticity.

Un-el'e-gant (ŭn-ĕl'ē-gant), *a.* Inelegant.

Un-el'i-gi-ble (-ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Ineligible. *Rogers.*

Un'em-bar'rassed (ŭn'ĕm-băr'rȧst), *a.* Not embarrassed. Specifically: —

(*a*) Not perplexed in mind; not confused; as, the speaker appeared *unembarrassed.*

(*b*) Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; as, he and his property are *unembarrassed.*

(*c*) Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes into court *unembarrassed* with irrelevant matter.

Un'em-bar'rass-ment (-ras-ment), *n.* Freedom from embarrassment.

Un'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Free from a corporeal body; disembodied; as, *unembodied* spirits. *Byron.* **2.** Not embodied; not collected into a body; not yet organized; as, *unembodied* militia.

Un'em-pir'ic-al-ly (-pĭr'ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* Not empirically; without experiment or experience.

Un'em-ployed' (-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not employed in manual or other labor; having no regular work. **2.** Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.

Un'en-cum'ber (-ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *encumber.*] To free from incumbrance; to disencumber.

Un-end'ly (ŭn-ĕnd'lў), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *end* + *-ly.*] Unending; endless. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un'en-tan'gle (ŭn'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *entangle.*] To disentangle.

Un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwal), *a.* [Cf. INEQUAL.] **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; as, the fingers are of *unequal* length; peers and commoners are *unequal* in rank. **2.** Ill balanced or matched; disproportioned; hence, not equitable; partial; unjust; unfair.

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

Jerome, a very *unequal* relator of the opinion of his adversaries. *John Worthington.*

To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*

3. Not uniform; not equable; irregular; uneven; as, *unequal* pulsations; an *unequal* poem. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; inferior; as, the man was *unequal* to the emergency; the timber was *unequal* to the sudden strain. **5.** (*Bot.*) Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical.

Un-e'qual-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being equaled or paralleled. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Un-e'qualed (-kwald), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; exceeding; surpassing; — in a good or bad sense; as, *unequaled* excellence; *unequaled* ingratitude or baseness. [Written also *unequalled.*]

Un-e'qual-ly (-kwal-lў), *adv.* In an unequal manner.

Unequally pinnate (*Bot.*), pinnate, but with an odd number of leaflets.

Un-e'qual-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unequal; inequality; unevenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Un-eq'ui-ta-ble (ŭn-ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inequitable.

Un-eq'ui-ty (-tў), *n.* Want of equity or uprightness; injustice; wickedness; iniquity. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kal), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; evident; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence; *unequivocal* words. **— Un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.* **— Un'e-quiv'o-cal-ness,** *n.*

Un-err'ing (ŭn-ẽr'rĭng *or* -ĕr'rĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure; unfailing; as, the *unerring* wisdom of God.

Hissing in air the *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

Un-err'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unerring manner.

Un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Not essential; not of prime importance; not indispensable; unimportant. *Addison.* **2.** Void of essence, or real being. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un'es-sen'tial, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or something which is not of absolute necessity; as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

Un'es-sen'tial-ly, *adv.* In an unessential manner.

Un'es-tab'lish (-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *establish.*] To disestablish. [*R.*]

The Parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatical government. *Milton.*

Un-eth' (ŭn-ĕth'), **Un-ethes'** (-ĕths'), *adv.* With difficulty; scarcely. See UNEATH. [Written also *unethe, unneth, unnethe, unnethes,* etc.] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* [AS. *unefen.* See UN- not, and EVEN, *a.*] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length.

Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; — said of numbers; as, 3, 7, and 11 are *uneven* numbers. **— Un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.* **— Un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

Un-ev'i-ta-ble (ŭn-ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inevitable. [*Obs.*]

Un'ex-act' (ŭn'ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Not exact; inexact.

Un'ex-am'pled (-ăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; being without precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled. "A revolution . . . *unexampled* for grandeur of results." *De Quincey.*

Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable;

faultless; good; excellent; as, a man of most *unexceptionable* character. — **Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness** (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l-nĕs), *n.* — **Un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Chesterfield is an *unexceptionable* witness. *Macaulay.*

Un'ex-cept'ive (ŭn'ĕk-sĕpt'ĭv), *a.* Not exceptive; not including, admitting, or being, an exception.

Un'ex-cus'a-ble (ŭn'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Inexcusable. *Hayward.* — **Un'ex-cus'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Un'ex-haust'i-ble (-ĕgz-ąst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inexhaustible.

Un-ex'pec-ta'tion (ŭn-ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Absence of expectation; want of foresight. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **Un'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Un'ex-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un'ex-pe'di-ent (-pē'dĭ'ent), *a.* Inexpedient. [*Obs.*]

Un'ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Inexpensive. *Milton.*

Un'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Inexperience. [*Obs.*]

Un'ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *a.* **1.** Not experienced; being without experience; inexperienced. *Swift.*

2. Untried; — applied to things. *Cheyne.*

Un'ex-pe'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* Inexperienced. [*Obs.*]

Un'ex-pert' (-pĕrt'), *a.* Not expert; inexpert. *Milton.*

Un'ex-pert'ly, *adv.* In an unexpert manner.

Un'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inexpressible. *Tillotson.* — **Un'ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

Un'ex-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance; inexpressive.

2. Incapable of being expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. [*Obs.*]

Run, run, Orlando; carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste and *unexpressive* she. *Shak.*

— **Un'ex-press'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Un'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭn'gwĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* Inextinguishable. — **Un'ex-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-ex'tri-ca-ble (ŭn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not extricable; inextricable. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Un-face' (ŭn-fās'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *face.*] To remove the face or cover from; to unmask; to expose.

Un-fail'a-ble (ŭn-fāl'ă-b'l), *a.* Infallible. [*Obs.*]

"This *unfailable* word of truth." *Bp. Hall.*

Un-fail'ing, *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. *Dryden.* — **Un-fail'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fail'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un-fair' (ŭn-fâr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fair.*] To deprive of fairness or beauty. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-fair', *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN- not, and FAIR, *a.*] Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; unequal.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

— **Un-fair'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fair'ness,** *n.*

Un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith; faithlessness; distrust; unbelief. [*R.*]

Faith and *unfaith* can ne'er be equal powers;
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all. *Tennyson.*

Un-faith'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as, an *unfaithful* subject; an *unfaithful* agent or servant.

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight. *Pope.*

His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true. *Tennyson.*

2. Not possessing faith; infidel. [*R.*] *Milton.*

— **Un-faith'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

Un-fal'ca-ted (ŭn-făl'kă-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not falcated, or hooked.

2. Having no deductions; not curtailed, or shortened; undiminished. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Un-fal'li-ble (ŭn-făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*

Un-fas'ten (ŭn-fâs'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fasten.*] To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

Un-fa'thered (ŭn-fā'thĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having no father; fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature. *Shak.*

2. Having no acknowledged father; hence, illegitimate; spurious; bastard.

Un-fa'vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; contrary; discouraging. — **Un-fa'vor-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-fa'vor-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-feath'er (ŭn-fĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *feather.*] To deprive of feathers; to strip. [*R.*]

Un-fea'tured (ŭn-fē'tŭrd; 135), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. "Visage rough, deformed, *unfeatured*, and a skin of buff." *Dryden.*

Un-feat'y (ŭn-fēt'ỹ), *a.* [*Un-* not + *feat*, a.] Not feat; not dexterous; unskillful; clumsy. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; insensate.

2. Without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted.

To each his sufferings: all are men,
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
Th' *unfeeling* for his own. *Gray.*

— **Un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un-feigned' (ŭn-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unfeigned* piety; *unfeigned* love to man. "Good faith *unfeigned*." *Chaucer.* — **Un-feign'ed-ly** (ŭn-fān'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un-feign'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un-fel'low (ŭn-fĕl'lō), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fellow.*] To prevent from being a fellow or companion; to separate from one's fellows; to dissociate; to dissever.

Death quite *unfellows* us. *Mrs. Browning.*

Un-fel'lowed (-lōd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *fellowed.*] Being without a fellow; unmatched; unmated. *Shak.*

Un-fence' (ŭn-fĕns'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fence.*] To strip of a fence; to remove a fence from.

Un-fer'tile (ŭn-fẽr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile; infertile; barren. — **Un-fer'tile-ness,** *n.*

Un-fest'lich (ŭn-fĕst'lĭch), *a.* Unfit for a feast; hence, jaded; worn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-fet'ter (ŭn-fĕt'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fetter.*] To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain; to unshackle; to liberate; as, to *unfetter* the mind.

Un-feu'dal-ize (ŭn-fū'dăl-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *feudalize.*] To free from feudal customs or character; to make not feudal. *Carlyle.*

Un-file' (ŭn-fīl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *file.*] To remove from a file or record. *Ford.*

Un-filed' (-fīld'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *filed*, p. p. of *file* to defile.] Not defiled; pure. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or a daughter; undutiful; not becoming a child. — **Un-fil'ial-ly,** *adv.*

Un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete; left in the rough; wanting the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house; an *unfinished* picture; an *unfinished* iron casting.

Un-firm' (ŭn-fẽrm'), *a.* Infirm. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Un-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmness. [*R.*]

Un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fit.*] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything; to disable; to incapacitate; to disqualify; as, sickness *unfits* a man for labor; sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings.

Un-fit', *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *fit.*] Not fit; unsuitable. — **Un-fit'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fit'ness,** *n.*

Un-fix' (ŭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fix.*] **1.** To loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* a bayonet; to *unfix* the mind or affections.

2. To make fluid; to dissolve. [*R.*]

The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts. *Dryden.*

Un-fledged' (ŭn-flĕjd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature. *Dryden.*

Un-flesh' (ŭn-flĕsh'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; to reduce to a skeleton. "*Unfleshed* humanity." *Wordsworth.*

Un-flesh'ly (ŭn-flĕsh'lỹ), *a.* Not pertaining to the flesh; spiritual.

Un-flex'i-ble (ŭn-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inflexible.

Un-flinch'ing (ŭn-flĭnch'ĭng), *a.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding. — **Un-flinch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Un-flow'er (ŭn-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *flower.*] To strip of flowers. [*R.*] *G. Fletcher.*

Un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *unfealdan.* See 1st UN-, and FOLD, *v. t.*] **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; as, to *unfold* a tablecloth.

Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns. *Herbert.*

2. To open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to bring out in all the details, or by successive development; to display; to disclose; to reveal; to elucidate; to explain; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

3. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep.

Un-fold', *v. i.* To open; to expand; to become disclosed or developed.

The wind blows cold
While the morning doth *unfold.* *J. Fletcher.*

Un-fold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, unfolds.

Un-fold'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded.

The extreme *unfoldment* of the instinctive powers. *C. Morris.*

Un-fool' (ŭn-fōōl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fool.*] To restore from folly, or from being a fool. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un'fore-see' (ŭn'fōr-sē'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *foresee.*] To fail to foresee. *Bp. Hacket.*

Un'fore-see'a-ble (-sē'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being foreseen. *South.*

Un'fore'skinned (ŭn-fōr'skĭnd), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed.*] Deprived of the foreskin; circumcised. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un'for-get'ta-ble (ŭn'fŏr-gĕt'tă-b'l), *a.* Not forgettable; enduring in memory.

Pungent and *unforgettable* truths. *Emerson.*

Un-form' (ŭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *form.*] To decompose, or resolve into parts; to destroy the form of; to unmake. [*R.*] *Good.*

Un-formed' (ŭn-fôrmd'), *a.* [In sense 1 properly p. p. of *unform;* in senses 2 and 3 pref. *un-* not + *formed.*]

1. Decomposed, or resolved into parts; having the form destroyed.

2. Not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations; shapeless; amorphous.

3. (*Biol.*) Unorganized; without definite shape or structure; as, an *unformed*, or unorganized, ferment.

Unformed stars (*Astron.*), stars not grouped into any constellation; informed stars. See SPORADES.

Un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; unhappy; as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business. — *n.* An unfortunate person. *Hood.* — **Un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

Un-found'ed (ŭn-found'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not founded; not built or established. *Milton.*

2. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley.*

Un-frame' (ŭn-frām'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *frame.*] To take apart, or destroy the frame of. *Dryden.*

Un-fran'gi-ble (ŭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Infrangible. [*Obs.*]

"Impassible and *unfrangible.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

Un-frank'a-ble (ŭn-frăṅk'ă-b'l), *a.* Not frankable; incapable of being sent free by public conveyance.

Un-fraught' (-frąt'), *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *fraught.*] Not fraught; not burdened.

2. [1st pref. *un-* + *fraught.*] Removed, as a burden; unloaded. *P. Fletcher.*

Un-free' (ŭn-frē'), *a.* Not free; held in bondage.

There had always been a slave class, a class of the *unfree*, among the English as among all German peoples. *J. R. Green.*

Un-freeze' (ŭn-frēz'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *freeze.*] To thaw. [*Obs.*]

Un-fre'quen-cy (ŭn-frē'kwen-sỹ), *n.* Infrequency.

Un-fre'quent (-kwent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *frequent.*] Infrequent. *J. H. Newman.* — **Un-fre'quent-ly,** *adv.*

Un'fre-quent' (ŭn'frĕ-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *frequent.*] To cease to frequent. [*Obs.*]

They quit their thefts and *unfrequent* the fields. *J. Philips.*

Un'fre-quent'ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *frequented.*] Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Addison.*

Un-fret' (ŭn-frĕt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *fret.*] To smooth after being fretted. [*Obs.*]

Un-friend' (ŭn-frĕnd'), *n.* One not a friend; an enemy. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Un-friend'ed, *a.* Wanting friends; not befriended; not countenanced or supported. *Goldsmith.*

If Richard indeed does come back, it must be alone, unfollowed, *unfriended.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-friend'ly, *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile; as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.

— **Un-friend'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-friend'ship, *n.* The state or quality of being unfriendly; unfriendliness; enmity.

An act of *unfriendship* to my sovereign person. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-frock' (ŭn-frŏk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *frock.*] To deprive or divest of a frock; specifically, to deprive of priestly character or privilege; as, to *unfrock* a priest.

Un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frut'fụl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; unproductive; infertile; barren; sterile; as, an *unfruitful* tree or animal; *unfruitful* soil; an *unfruitful* life or effort. — **Un-fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*

Un-fumed' (ŭn-fūmd'), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated. *Milton.*

Un-furl' (ŭn-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *furl.*] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails; to *unfurl* a flag.

Un-fur'nish (ŭn-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *furnish.*] To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.

Un-fu'si-ble (ŭn-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Infusible. [*R.*]

Un-gain' (ŭn-gān'), *a.* [OE. *ungein.* See UNGAINLY.] Ungainly; clumsy; awkward; also, troublesome; inconvenient. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-gain'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being ungainly; awkwardness.

Un-gain'ly, *a.* [OE. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient; *un-* not + Icel. *gegn* ready, serviceable; adv., against, opposite. See UN- not, and GAIN, *a.*, AGAIN.]

1. Not gainly; not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* strut in walking.

His *ungainly* figure and eccentric manners. *Macaulay.*

2. Unsuitable; unprofitable. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Un-gain'ly, *adv.* In an ungainly manner.

Un-gear' (ŭn-gēr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *gear.*] To strip of gear; to unharness; to throw out of gear.

Un-geld' (ŭn-gĕld'), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *geld* payment.] (*Anglo-Sax. Law*) A person so far out of the protection of the law, that if he were murdered, no geld, or fine, should be paid, or composition made by him that killed him. *Cowell. Burrill.*

Un-gen'er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison.*

Un-gen'er-ous-ly, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner.

Un-gen'i-tured (-ĭ-tūrd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *geniture.*] Destitute of genitals; impotent. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-gen'tle (ŭn-jĕn't'l), *a.* Not gentle; lacking good breeding or delicacy; harsh.

Vicious, *ungentle*, foolish, blunt, unkind. *Shak.*

That *ungentle* flavor which distinguishes nearly all our native and uncultivated grapes. *Hawthorne.*

— **Un-gen'tle-ness,** *n.* — **Un-gen'tly** (-tlỹ), *adv.*

Un-get' (ŭn-gĕt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *get.*] To cause to be unbegotten or unborn, or as if unbegotten or unborn. [*R.*]

I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you, I'll *unget* you. *Sheridan.*

Un-gift'ed (ŭn-gĭft'ĕd), *a.* Being without gifts, especially native gifts or endowments. *Cowper.*

Un-gird' (ŭn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *gird.*] To loose the girdle or band of; to unbind; to unload.

He *ungirded* his camels. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.

Un-give' (ŭn-gĭv'), *v. t. & i.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *give.*] To yield; to relax; to give way. [*Obs.*]

Ung'ka (ŭng'kă), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The siamang; — called also *ungka ape.*

Ung'ka-pu'ti (-pōō'tĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The agile gibbon; — called also *ungka-pati*, and *ungka-etam.* See GIBBON.

Un-glaze' (ŭn-glāz'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *glaze.*] To strip of glass; to remove the glazing, or glass, from, as a window.

Un-glo'ri-fy (ŭn-glō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. [*R.*] *I. Watts*

Un-glo'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inglorious. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-glove' (ŭn-glŭv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves of; as, to *unglove* the hand. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-glue' (ŭn-glū'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *glue.*] To separate, part, or open, as anything fastened with glue.

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

Un-god' (ŭn-gŏd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *god.*] **1.** To deprive of divinity; to undeify. [*R.*] *Donne.*

2. To cause to recognize no god; to deprive of a god; to make atheistical. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Un-god'ly, *a.* **1.** Not godly; not having regard for God; disobedient to God; wicked; impious; sinful.

2. Polluted by sin or wickedness.

The hours of this *ungodly* day. *Shak.*

— **Un-god'li-ly** (-lĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-gored' (ŭn-gōrd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *gore* blood.] Not stained with gore; not bloodied. *Sylvester.*

Un-gored', *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *gored*, p. p. of 3d *gore*.] Not gored or pierced. *Shak.*

Un-got' (ŭn-gŏt'), **Un-got'ten** (-t'n), } *a.* **1.** Not gotten; not acquired. **2.** Not begotten. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] "His loins yet full of *ungot* princes." *Waller.*

Un-gov'ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ẽrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not governable; not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions. — **Un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv.* *Goldsmith.*

Un-gown' (ŭn-goun'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *gown*.] To strip of a gown; to unfrock.

Un-gowned' (-gound'), *a.* **1.** [1st pref. *un-* + *gown*.] Stripped of a gown; unfrocked.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *gowned*.] Not having, or not wearing, a gown.

Un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fụl), *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; deficient in beauty and elegance; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners; *ungraceful* speech.

The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk. *Sir W. Scott.*

— **Un-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-gra'cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness; being without good will; unfeeling. *Shak.*

2. Having no grace; graceless; wicked. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Not well received; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favored.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

— **Un-gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Un-grate' (ŭn-grāt'), *a.* Displeasing; ungrateful; ingrate. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Un-grate'ful (ŭn-grāt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors; making no returns, or making ill return for kindness, attention, etc.; ingrateful. *South.*

2. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.

— **Un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-grave' (ŭn-grāv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *grave*.] To raise or remove from the grave; to disinter; to untomb; to exhume. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un'gual (ŭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a nail, claw, talon, or hoof, or resembling one.

2. Having a nail, claw, or hoof attached; — said of certain bones of the feet.

Un-guard' (ŭn-gärd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *guard*.] To deprive of a guard; to leave unprotected. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Un'gue-al (ŭn'gwē-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *onguéal*. See UNGUAL.] Ungual.

Un'guent (ŭn'gwent; 277), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint: cf. F. *onguent*. See OINTMENT, and cf. UNCTION, UNCTUOUS.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment. *Cowper.*

☞ An *unguent* is stiffer than a *liniment*, but softer than a *cerate*.

Un'guen-ta-ry (ŭn'gwen-tȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *unguentarius*.] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

Un-guen'tous (ŭn-gwĕn'tŭs), *a.* Unguentary.

Un-guest'like' (ŭn-gĕst'līk'), *adv.* In a manner not becoming to a guest. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un'guic-al (ŭn'gwĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw. Cf. UNGUAL.] Ungual.

Un-guic'u-lar (ŭn-gwĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis* a nail.] Of or pertaining to a claw or a nail; ungual.

‖ **Un-guic'u-la'ta** (ŭn-gwĭk'ŭ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* a finger nail.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Mammalia including those having claws or nails, as distinguished from the hoofed animals (*Ungulata*).

Un-guic'u-late (ŭn-gwĭk'ŭ-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Unguiculata.

Un-guic'u-late, } *a.* **1.** Furnished with
Un-guic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } nails, claws, or hooks; clawed. See the Note under NAIL, *n.*, 1.

2. (*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, or a narrow stalklike base, as the petals of a carnation.

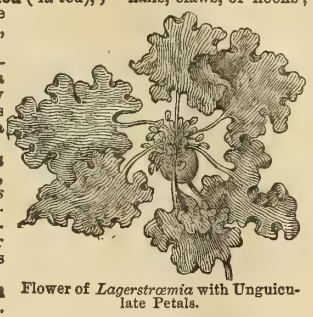

Flower of *Lagerstrœmia* with Unguiculate Petals.

Un-guif'er-ous (ŭn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + *-ferous*.] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws.

Un'gui-form (ŭn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw + *-form*.] Having the form of a claw or claws.

Un'gui-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus*, fr. *unguen*, *-inis*, fat, ointment.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil; oily; unctuous; oleaginous.

‖ **Un'guis** (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.*; *pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** The nail, claw, talon, or hoof of a finger, toe, or other appendage.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the terminal hooks on the foot of an insect.

3. (*Bot.*) The slender base of a petal in some flowers; a claw; called also *ungula*.

‖ **Un'gu-la** (ŭn'gŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* UNGULÆ (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, from *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** A hoof, claw, or talon.

2. (*Geom.*) A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.

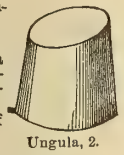

Ungula, 2.

3. (*Bot.*) Same as UNGUIS, 3.

Spherical ungula (*Geom.*), a part of a sphere bounded by two planes intersecting in a diameter and by a lune of the surface of the sphere.

Un'gu-lar (ŭn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a hoof, claw, or talon; ungual.

‖ **Un'gu-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ungula* hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of mammals including all those that have hoofs. It comprises the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla.

Un'gu-late (ŭn'gŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus*. See UNGULA.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with hoofs. See the Note under NAIL, *n.*, 1.

Un'gu-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any hoofed quadruped; one of the Ungulata.

Un'guled (ŭn'gūld), *a.* [L. *ungula* a claw.] (*Her.*) Hoofed, or bearing hoofs; — used only when these are of a tincture different from the body.

Un'gu-li-grade (ŭn'gŭ-lĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *ungula* hoof + *gradi* to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Having, or walking on, hoofs.

Un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See UNGULA.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as UNGULATE.

Un-hair' (ŭn-hâr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hair*.] To deprive of hair, or of hairs; as, to *unhair* hides for leather.

I 'll *unhair* thy head. *Shak.*

Ungulata. Hind Foot of Deer. *a* Distal End of Tibia; *b* Tarsal Bones; *c* Metatarsus, or Canon Bone; *d e f* Phalanges.

Un-hal'low (ŭn-hăl'lō), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hallow*.] To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Un-hal'lowed (-lōd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *hallowed*.] Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy; impious; wicked.

In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence . . . is either necessary or admissible. *E. D. Griffin.*

Un-hand' (ŭn-hănd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hand*.] To loose from the hand; to let go.

Hold off! *unhand* me, graybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropped he. *Coleridge.*

Un-hand'some (ŭn-hăn'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; not comely or pleasing; plain; homely.

Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome*. *Shak.*

I can not admit that there is anything *unhandsome* or irregular . . . in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting noble or amiable qualities; dishonorable; illiberal; low; disingenuous; mean; indecorous; as, *unhandsome* conduct, treatment, or imputations. "*Unhandsome* pleasures." *J. Fletcher.*

3. Unhandy; clumsy; awkward; inconvenient. [*Obs.*]

The ships were unwieldy and *unhandsome*. *Holland.*

A narrow, straight path by the water's side, very *unhandsome* for an army to pass that way, though they found not a man to keep the passage. *Sir T. North.*

— **Un-hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-hand'some-ness**, *n.*

Un-hand'y (ŭn-hănd'ỹ), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; as, an *unhandy* man.

Un-hang' (ŭn-hăng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hang*.] **1.** To divest or strip of hangings; to remove the hangings from, as a room.

2. To remove (something hanging or swinging) from that which supports it; as, to *unhang* a gate.

Un-hap' (ŭn-hăp'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. [*Obs.*] "The cause of her *unhap*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-hap'pied (-pĭd), *a.* Made unhappy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-hap'py (ŭn-hăp'pỹ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky; as, affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.

2. In a degree miserable or wretched; not happy; sad; sorrowful; as, children render their parents *unhappy* by misconduct.

3. Marked by infelicity; evil; calamitous; as, an *unhappy* day. "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.*

4. Mischievous; wanton; wicked. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

— **Un-hap'pi-ly** (-pĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Un-har'bor (ŭn-här'bẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *harbor*.] To drive from harbor or shelter.

Un-har'bored (-bẽrd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *harbored*.] **1.** Having no harbor or shelter; unprotected.

2. Affording no harbor or shelter. "*Unharbored* heaths." [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un'har-mo'ni-ous (ŭn'hăr-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inharmonious; unsymmetrical; also, unmusical; discordant. *Swift.* — **Un'har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Un-har'ness (ŭn-hăr'nĕs), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *harness*.] **1.** To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear; as, to *unharness* horses or oxen. *Cowper.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armor. *Holinshed.*

Un-hasp' (ŭn-hăsp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hasp*.] To unloose the hasp of; to unclose.

Un-hat' (ŭn-hăt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hat*.] To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, especially as a mark of respect. *H. Spencer.*

Un-head' (ŭn-hĕd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *head*.] **1.** To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.

2. To decapitate; to behead. [*Obs.*] *T. Brown.*

Un-heal' (ŭn-hēl'), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *heal* health.] Misfortune; calamity; sickness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-heal', *v. t.* To uncover. See UNHELE. [*Obs.*]

Un'health (ŭn'hĕlth), *n.* Unsoundness; disease.

Un-heard' (ŭn-hẽrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear; as, words *unheard* by those present.

2. Not granted an audience or a hearing; not allowed to speak; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question; disregarded; unheeded; as, to condemn a man *unheard*.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Not known to fame; not illustrious or celebrated; obscure.

Nor was his name *unheard* or unadored. *Milton.*

Unheard of. (*a*) Not heard of; of which there are no tidings. (*b*) Unknown to fame; obscure. *Glanvill.*

Un-heard'-of (ŭn-hẽrd'ŏv), *a.* New; unprecedented; unparalleled. *Swift.*

Un-heart' (ŭn-härt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *heart*.] To cause to lose heart; to dishearten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-heed'y (ŭn-hēd'ỹ), *a.* Incautious; precipitate; heedless. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-heired' (ŭn-ârd'), *a.* Destitute of an heir.

To leave him utterly *unheired*. *Chapman.*

Un-hele' (ŭn-hēl'), *n.* Same as UNHEAL, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un-hele', *v. t.* [AS. *unhelian*. See 1st UN-, and HELE to cover.] To uncover. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Marston.*

Un-helm' (ŭn-hĕlm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *helm*.] To deprive of the helm or helmet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-helmed' (ŭn-hĕlmd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unhelm*.] Divested or deprived of the helm or helmet.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *helm*.] Not wearing a helmet; without a helmet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-hel'met (ŭn-hĕl'mĕt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *helmet*.] To deprive of the helmet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-hide' (ŭn-hīd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hide*.] To bring out from concealment; to discover. [*Obs.*] *P. Fletcher.*

Un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hinge*.] **1.** To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.

2. To displace; to unfix by violence. *Blackmore.*

3. To render unstable or wavering; to unsettle; as, to *unhinge* one's mind or opinions; to *unhinge* the nerves.

Why should I then *unhinge* my brains, ruin my mind? *South.*

His sufferings, nay the revolutions of his fate, had not in the least *unhinged* his mind. *Walpole.*

Un-hinge'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged.

Un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hitch*.] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched; to unfasten; to loose; as, to *unhitch* a horse, or a trace.

Un-hive' (ŭn-hīv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hive*.] **1.** To drive or remove from a hive.

2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

Un-hoard' (ŭn-hōrd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hoard*.] To take or steal from a hoard; to pilfer. *Milton.*

Un-hold' (ŭn-hōld'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *held*.] To cease to hold; to unhand; to release. [*Obs.*] *Otway.*

Un-ho'ly (ŭn-hō'lỹ), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; not consecrated; hence, profane; wicked; impious. — **Un-ho'li-ly** (-lĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-hon'est (ŭn-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable. *Ascham.* — **Un-hon'est-ly**, *adv.* *Udall.*

Un-hood' (ŭn-hŏŏd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hood*.] To remove a hood or disguise from. *Quarterly Rev.*

Un-hook' (ŭn-hŏŏk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hook*.] To loose from a hook; to undo or open by loosening or unfastening the hooks of; as, to *unhook* a fish; to *unhook* a dress.

Un-hoop' (ŭn-hōōp' *or* ŭn-hŏŏp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *hoop*.] To strip or deprive of hoops; to take away the hoops of.

Un-hoped' (ŭn-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped or expected. "With *unhoped* success." *Dryden.*

Blessings of friends, which to my door
Unasked, *unhoped*, have come. *J. H. Newman.*

Un-hoped'-for (-fôr), *a.* Unhoped; unexpected.

Un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *horse*.] To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount; also, to take a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a rider; to *unhorse* a carriage. *Cowper.*

Un-hosed' (ŭn-hōzd'), *a.* Without hose.

Un-hos'pi-ta-ble (ŭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inhospitable.

Un-house' (ŭn-houz'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *house*.] To drive from a house or habitation; to dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.

Un-housed' (ŭn-houzd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unhouse*.] Driven from a house; deprived of shelter.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *housed*.] Not provided with a house or shelter; houseless; homeless.

Un-hou'seled (ŭn-hou'zĕld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament. [*Obs.*] [Written also *unhouselled*.]

To die like the houseless dog on yonder common, unshriven and *unhouseled*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-hu'man (ŭn-hū'man), *a.* Not human; inhuman.

Un-hu'man-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *humanize*.] To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow.*

Un-husked' (ŭn-hŭskt'), *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *husked*.] Not husked; having the husk on.

2. [1st pref. *un-* + *husk*, n.] Having the husk removed; without husk. *Bp. Hall.*

U'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one. See ONE.] A prefix signifying *one*, *once*; as in *uniaxial*, *unicellular*.

U'ni-at (-ăt), } *n.* (*Eccl.*) A member of the Greek
U'ni-ate (-āt), } Church, who nevertheless acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope of Rome; one of the United Greeks. Also used adjectively.

U'ni-ax'al (ū'nĭ-ăks'al), *a.* [*Uni-* + *axal*.] Uniaxial. — **U'ni-ax'al-ly**, *adv.*

U'ni-ax'i-al (-ĭ-al), *a.* [*Uni-* + *axial*.] **1.** (*Crystallog.*) Having but one optic axis, or line of no double refraction.

☞ In *uniaxial* crystals, the optic axis has the direction of the vertical crystallographic axis. All tetragonal and hexagonal crystals are *uniaxial*.

2. (*Biol.*) Having only one axis; developing along a single line or plane; — opposed to *multiaxial*.

U'ni-ax'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a uniaxial manner.

U'ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *branchiate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having but one gill, as certain mollusks.

U'ni-cam'er-al (ū'nĭ-kăm'ĕr-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *camera* vault.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly. [*R.*] *F. Lieber.*

U'ni-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *capsular*: cf. F. *unicapsulaire.*] (*Bot.*) Having but one capsule to each flower.

U'ni-car'i-na'ted (-kăr'ĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* [*Uni-* + *carinated.*] Having one ridge or keel. *Craig.*

U'ni-celled' (ū'nĭ-sĕld'), *a.* [*Uni-* + *cell.*] (*Biol.*) Unicellular.

U'ni-cel'lu-lar (ū'nĭ-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *cellular.*] (*Biol.*) Having, or consisting of, but a single cell; as, a *unicellular* organism.

U'ni-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* [*Uni-* + *central.*] (*Biol.*) Having a single center of growth.

Unicentral development, that form of development which takes place primarily around a single central point, as in the lowest of unicellular organisms.

U-nic'i-ty (ū-nĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *unicus* single. See UNIQUE.] The condition of being united; quality of the unique; unification.

Not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unicity*. *De Quincey.*

This *unicity* we strive not to express, for that is impossible, but to designate by the nearest analogy. *Coleridge.*

U'ni-cli'nal (ū'nĭ-klī'nal), *a.* [*Uni-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] (*Geol.*) See MONOCLINAL.

U'ni-col'or-ous (ū'nĭ-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + *color.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the surface of a uniform color.

U'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [OE. *unicorne*, F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis* one-horned, having a single horn; *unus* one + *cornu* a horn; cf. L. *unicornuus* a unicorn. See ONE, and HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; the monoceros; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter.

2. A two-horned animal of some unknown kind, so called in the Authorized Version of the Scriptures.

Canst thou bind the *unicorn* with his band in the furrow? *Job* xxxix. 10.

☞ The unicorn mentioned in the Scriptures was probably the urus. See the Note under REEM.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any large beetle having a hornlike prominence on the head or prothorax. (*b*) The larva of a unicorn moth.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The kamichi; — called also *unicorn bird.*

5. (*Mil.*) A howitzer. [*Obs.*]

Fossil unicorn, *or* **Fossil unicorn's horn** (*Med.*), a substance formerly of great repute in medicine; — named from having been supposed to be the bone or the horn of the unicorn. — **Unicorn fish, Unicorn whale** (*Zoöl.*), the narwhal. — **Unicorn moth** (*Zoöl.*), a notodontian moth (*Cœlodasys unicornis*) whose caterpillar has a prominent horn on its back; — called also *unicorn prominent.* — **Unicorn root** (*Bot.*), a name of two North American plants, the yellow-flowered colicroot (*Aletris farinosa*) and the blazing star (*Chamælirium luteum*). Both are used in medicine. — **Unicorn shell** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of marine gastropods having a prominent spine on the lip of the shell. Most of them belong to the genera *Monoceros* and *Leucozonia.*

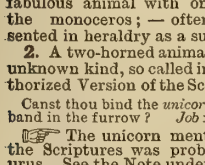

Unicorn Moth (*Cœlodasys unicornis*). *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

Unicorn Shell (*Leucozonia cingulata*).

U'ni-cor'nous (ū'nĭ-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [See UNICORN.] (*Zoöl.*) Having but a single horn; — said of certain insects. "*Unicornous* beetles." *Sir T. Browne.*

U'ni-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *costate.*] (*Bot.*) Having a single rib or strong nerve running upward from the base; — said of a leaf.

U'ni-cur'sal (-kûr'sal), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *currere, cursum*, to run.] (*Geom.*) That can be passed over in a single course; — said of a curve when the coördinates of the point on the curve can be expressed as rational algebraic functions of a single parameter θ.

☞ As θ varies from minus infinity to plus infinity, to each value of θ there corresponds one, and only one, point of the curve, while to each point on the curve there corresponds one, and only one, value of θ. Straight lines, conic sections, curves of the third order with a nodal point, curves of the fourth order with three double points, etc., are *unicursal.*

Un-i-de'aed (ŭn'ĭ-dē'ăd), *a.* Having no ideas; senseless; frivolous. "*Unideaed* girls." *Mrs. Hemans.*

He [Bacon] received the *unideaed* page [Villiers] into his intimacy. *Lord Campbell.*

Un-i-de'al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Not ideal; real; unimaginative.

2. Unideaed. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

U'ni-di-men'sion-al (ū'nĭ-dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *dimensional.*] (*Math.*) Having but one dimension. See DIMENSION.

U'ni-fa'cial (-fā'shal), *a.* [*Uni-* + *facial.*] Having but one front surface; as, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polyp mouths being confined to one surface.

U-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* Making one or unity; unifying.

U'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See UNIFY.] The act of unifying, or the state of being unified.

Unification with God was the final aim of the Neoplatonicians. *Fleming.*

U'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, unifies; as, a natural law is a *unifier* of phenomena.

U'ni-fil'lar (ū'nĭ-fĭl'ẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having only one thread; involving the use of only one thread, wire, fiber, or the like; as, *unifilar* suspension.

Unifilar magnetometer (*Physics*), an instrument which consists of a magnetic bar suspended at its center of gravity by a long thread, constituting a delicate means for accurately measuring magnetic intensities, also for determining declinations of the magnetic needle.

U'ni-fla-gel'late (ū'nĭ-flă-jĕl'lāt *or* -flăj'ĕl-lāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *flagellate.*] (*Biol.*) Having but one flagellum; as, *uniflagellate* organisms.

U'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *flos, floris*, a flower: cf. F. *uniflore.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

U'ni-fo'li-ate (ū'nĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *foliate.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one leaf.

U'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *foliolate.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one leaflet, as the leaves of the orange tree.

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange Tree.

U'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* one + *forma* form: cf. F. *uniforme.*]

1. Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; unchanging; consistent; equable; homogeneous; as, the dress of the Asiatics has been *uniform* from early ages; the temperature is *uniform*; a stratum of *uniform* clay. *Whewell.*

2. Of the same form with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant.

The only doubt is . . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Uniform matter, that which is all of the same kind and texture; homogeneous matter. — **Uniform motion**, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times; equable motion. *Hutton.*

U'ni-form, *n.* [F. *uniforme.* See UNIFORM, *a.*] A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service or order by means of which they have a distinctive appearance; as, the *uniform* of the artillery, of the police, of the Freemasons, etc.

There are many things which a soldier will do in his plain clothes which he scorns to do in his *uniform*. *F. W. Robertson.*

In full uniform (*Mil.*), wearing the whole of the prescribed uniform, with ornaments, badges of rank, sash, side arms, etc. — **Uniform sword**, an officer's sword of the regulation pattern prescribed for the army or navy.

U'ni-form, *v. t.* **1.** To clothe with a uniform; as, to *uniform* a company of soldiers.

2. To make conformable. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

U'ni-form'al (-fôrm'*al*), *a.* Uniform. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

U'ni-form'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [From UNIFORM.] (*Geol.*) The doctrine of uniformity in the geological history of the earth; — in part equivalent to *uniformitarianism*, but also used, more broadly, as opposed to *catastrophism.*

U'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (-ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the view or doctrine that existing causes, acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes.

U'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* (*Geol.*) One who accepts uniformitarianism, or the uniformitarian doctrine.

U'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Geol.*) The uniformitarian doctrine.

U'ni-form'i-ty (-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *uniformitas*: cf. F. *uniformité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being uniform; freedom from variation or difference; resemblance to itself at all times; sameness of action, effect, etc., under like conditions; even tenor; as, the *uniformity* of design in a poem; the *uniformity* of nature.

2. Consistency; sameness; as, the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.

3. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as, the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure; beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety.

4. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

5. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

Act of Uniformity (*Eng. Hist.*), an act of Parliament, passed in 1661, prescribing the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites of the Established Church of England. Its provisions were modified by the "Act of Uniformity Amendment Act," of 1872.

U'ni-form'ly (ū'nĭ-fôrm'lў), *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation or diversity; by a regular, constant, or common ratio of change; with even tenor; as, a temper *uniformly* mild.

To vary uniformly (*Math.*), to vary with the ratio of the corresponding increments constant; — said of two dependent quantities with regard to each other.

U'ni-form'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being uniform; uniformity.

U'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Uni-* + *-fy*: cf. F. *unifier.*] To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.

A comprehensive or *unifying* act of the judging faculty. *De Quincey.*

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

U'ni-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten; *unus* one + *gignere, genitum*, to beget.] The state of being the only begotten. [*R.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

U-nig'e-nous (ū-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unigena; unus* one + *genere, gignere*, to beget.] (*Biol.*) Being of one kind; being of the same genus.

U-nij'u-gate (ū-nĭj'ū-gāt *or* ū'nĭ-jū'gāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair: cf. L. *unijugus* having one yoke.] (*Bot.*) Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

U'ni-la'bi-ate (ū'nĭ-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *labiate.*] (*Bot.*) Having one lip only; as, a *unilabiate* corolla.

U'ni-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *lateral*: cf. F. *unilatéral.*] **1.** Being on one side only; affecting but one side; one-sided.

2. (*Biol.*) Pertaining to one side; one-sided; as, a *unilateral* raceme, in which the flowers grow only on one side of a common axis, or are all turned to one side.

Unilateral contract (*Law*), a contract or engagement requiring future action only by one party.

U'ni-lit'er-al (ū'nĭ-lĭt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *literal.*] Consisting of one letter only; as, a *uniliteral* word or sign.

U'ni-lo'bar (-lō'bẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *lobar.*] Consisting of a single lobe.

U'ni-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *locular*: cf. F. *uniloculaire.*] (*Biol.*) Having one cell or cavity only; as, a *unilocular* capsule or shell.

Un-im'i-ta-ble (ŭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Inimitable. [*Obs.*]

Un'im-pair'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pâr'ă-b'l), *a.* That can not be impaired. *Hakewill.*

Un'im-peach'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; exempt from liability to accusation; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irreproachable; blameless; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation; *unimpeachable* testimony. *Burke.* — **Un'im-peach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'im-peach'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-im'pli-cate (ŭn-ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Not implicated. "*Unimplicate* in folly." *R. Browning.*

Un'im-por'tance (ŭn'ĭm-pôr'tans), *n.* Want of importance; triviality. *Johnson.*

Un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence.

2. Not used; not employed; especially, not used or employed for a valuable purpose; as, *unimproved* opportunities; *unimproved* blessings. *Cowper.*

3. Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon; yielding no revenue; as, *unimproved* land or soil.

U'ni-mus'cu-lar (ū'nĭ-mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *muscular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having only one adductor muscle, and one muscular impression on each valve, as the oyster; monomyarian.

Un'in-cum'bered (ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not incumbered; not burdened.

2. (*Law*) Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as, an estate *unincumbered* with dower.

Un'in-frin'gi-ble (ŭn'ĭn-frĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may not be infringed; as, an *uninfringible* monopoly.

Un'in-tel'li-gence (ŭn'ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jens), *n.* Absence or lack of intelligence; unwisdom; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*

Un-in'ter-essed (ŭn-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *a.* Uninterested; unaffected. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Un-in'ter-est-ed (-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business.

2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

Un-in'ter-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want or failure of intermission. [*R.*] *Bp. Parker.*

U'ni-nu'cle-a'ted (ū'nĭ-nū'klē-ā'tĕd), *a.* [*Uni-* + *nucleated.*] (*Biol.*) Possessed of but a single nucleus; as, a *uninucleated* cell.

U'ni-o (ū'nĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio* unity, union, a single large pearl. See UNION.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fresh-water mussels belonging to *Unio* and many allied genera.

Unio (*Unio radiatus*).

U'ni-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *ocular.*] Of, pertaining to, or seated in, one eye; monocular.

Un'ion (ūn'yŭn; 277), *n.* [F., from L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion, fr. *unus* one. See ONE, and cf. ONION, UNIT.] **1.** The act of uniting or joining two or more things into one, or the state of being united or joined; junction; coalition; combination.

☞ *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies that the bodies are in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

2. Agreement and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like; harmony; concord.

3. That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body; a league; as, the weavers have formed a *union*; trades *unions* have become very numerous; the United States of America are often called the *Union.* *A. Hamilton.*

4. A textile fabric composed of two or more materials, as cotton, silk, wool, etc., woven together.

5. A large, fine pearl. [*Obs.*]

If they [pearls] be white, great, round, smooth, and weighty . . . our dainties and delicates here at Rome . . . call them *unions*, as a man would say "singular," and by themselves alone. *Holland.*

In the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shak.*

6. A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes, as in the military standard of Great Britain, covering the whole field; sometimes, as in the flag of the United States, and the English naval and marine flag, occupying the upper inner corner, the rest of the flag being called the *fly.* Also, a flag having such a device; especially, the flag of Great Britain.

☞ The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, denoting the union of the States, and, properly, equal in number to that of the States, displayed on a blue field; the *fly* being composed of alternate stripes of red and white. The *union* of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, displayed on a blue field in the national

banner used on shore, on a red, white, or blue field in naval ensigns, and with a white border or *fly* in the merchant service.

7. (*Mach.*) A joint or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like, as the elastic pipe of a tender connecting it with the feed pipe of a locomotive engine; especially, a pipe fitting for connecting pipes, or pipes and fittings, in such a way as to facilitate disconnection.

8. (*Brewing*) A cask suspended on trunnions, in which fermentation is carried on.

Hypostatic union. (*Theol.*) See under HYPOSTATIC. — **Latin union.** See under LATIN. — **Legislative Union** (*Eng. Hist.*), the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place Jan. 1, 1801. — **Union,** *or* **Act of Union** (*Eng. Hist.*), the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707. — **Union by the first,** *or* **second, intention.** (*Surg.*) See *To heal by the first*, or *second, intention*, under INTENTION. — **Union down** (*Naut.*), a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward. — **Union jack.** (*Naut.*) See JACK, *n.*, 10. — **Union joint.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A joint formed by means of a union. (*b*) A piece of pipe made in the form of the letter T.

Syn. — Unity; junction; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; combination; confederacy. — UNION, UNITY. *Union* is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one, or the state of being united into one. *Unity* is a state of simple *oneness*, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, etc., as *unity* of design, of affection, etc. Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.

> One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*
>
> [Man] is to . . . beget
> Like of his like, his image multiplied,
> In *unity* defective; which requires
> Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton.*

Un'ion-ism (ūn'yŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The sentiment of attachment to a federal union, especially to the federal union of the United States.

2. The principles, or the system, of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.

Un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union; especially, a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.

2. A member or supporter of a trades union.

Un'ion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to union or unionists; tending to promote or preserve union.

U'ni-o'vu-late (ū'nĭ-ō'vū-lāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *ovulate.*] (*Bot.*) Containing but one ovule.

‖ **U-nip'a-ra** (ū-nĭp'ă-rā), *n.* [NL. See UNIPAROUS.] A woman who has borne one child.

U-nip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Producing but one egg or young at a time.

2. (*Bot.*) Producing but one axis of inflorescence; — said of the scorpioid cyme.

U'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having only one foot. *Wright.*

U'ni-per'son-al (-pĕr'sŭn-*a*l), *a.* [*Uni-* + *personal.*] **1.** Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God.

2. (*Gram.*) Used in only one person, especially only in the third person, as some verbs; impersonal.

U'ni-per'son-al-ist, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal.

U-niph'o-nous (ū-nĭf'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] Having but one sound, as the drum. [*R.*]

U-nip'li-cate (ū-nĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *plicate.*] Having, or consisting of, but one fold.

U'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *polar.*] **1.** (*Physics*) Having, or acting by means of, one pole only.

2. (*Anat.*) Having but one pole or process; — applied to those ganglionic nerve cells which have but one radiating process; — opposed to *multipolar.*

Unipolar induction (*Elec.*), induction, as in a conducting circuit, by only one pole of a magnet. — **Unipolar stimulation** (*Physiol.*), the stimulation sometimes produced when one electrode of an induction apparatus is applied to a nerve; — called also *unipolar induction action.* *Du Bois-Reymond.*

U-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F. *unique;* cf. It. *unico;* from L. *unicus*, from *unus* one. See ONE.] Being without a like or equal; unmatched; unequaled; unparalleled; single in kind or excellence; sole. — **U-nique'ly,** *adv.* — **U-nique'ness,** *n.*

U-nique', *n.* A thing without a like; something unequaled or unparalleled. [*R.*]

> The phenix, the *unique* of birds. *De Quincey.*

U-niq'ui-ty (ū-nĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being unique; uniqueness. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

U'ni-ra'di-a'ted (ū'nĭ-rā'dĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [*Uni-* + *radiated.*] Having but one ray.

U'ni-ra'mous (-rā'mŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *ramus* branch.] (*Biol.*) Having but one branch.

U'ni-sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *septate.*] (*Bot.*) Having but one septum, or partition; — said of two-celled fruits, such as the silicles of cruciferous plants.

U'ni-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* [*Uni-* + *serial.*] Having only one row or series.

U'ni-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *seriate.*] Having one line or series; uniserial. — **U'ni-se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*

U'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-*a*l), *a.* [*Uni-* + *sexual:* cf. F. *unisexuel.*] (*Biol.*) Having one sex only, as plants which have the male and female flowers on separate individuals, or animals in which the sexes are in separate individuals; dicœcious; — distinguished from *bisexual*, or *hermaphrodite.* See DICŒCIOUS.

U'ni-sil'i-cate (-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*Uni-* + *silicate.*] (*Min.*) A salt of orthosilicic acid, H_4SiO_4; — so called because the ratio of the oxygen atoms united to the basic metals and silicon respectively is 1 : 1; for example, Mg_2SiO_4 or $2MgO.SiO_2$.

U'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound: cf. F. *unisson*, It. *unisono.* See ONE, and SOUND a noise.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union.

> *Unison* is the word which at once characterizes true religion and describes the upper world. *I. Taylor.*

2. (*Mus.*) Identity in pitch; coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by two or more sonorous bodies. Parts played or sung in octaves are also said to be in *unison*, or in octaves.

☞ If two cords of the same substance have equal length, thickness, and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison.* Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in *unison*, as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison*, then, consists in identity of pitch alone, irrespective of quality of sound, or timbre, whether of instruments or of human voices. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, in which sense *unison* is contradistinguished from *harmony.*

3. A single, unvaried tone. [*R.*] *Pope.*

In unison, in agreement; agreeing in tone; in concord.

U'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. It. *unisono.* See UNISON, *n.*] **1.** Sounding alone. [*Obs.*]

> [Sounds] intermixed with voice,
> Choral or *unison.* *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) Sounded alike in pitch; unisonant; unisonous; as, *unison* passages, in which two or more parts unite in coincident sound.

U-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs'ō-nal), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant. — **U-nis'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

U-nis'o-nance (-nans), *n.* [See UNISONANT.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

U-nis'o-nant (-nant), *a.* [*Uni-* + *sonant.* See UNISON.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch.

U-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See UNISON.] Being in unison; unisonant. *Busby.*

U'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbrev. from *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person.

2. (*Arith.*) The least whole number; one.

> *Units* are the integral parts of any large number. *I. Watts.*

3. A gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of twenty shillings. *Camden.*

4. Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement for other amounts or quantities of the same kind.

5. (*Math.*) A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole.

Abstract unit, the unit of numeration; one taken in the abstract; the number represented by 1. The term is used in distinction from *concrete*, or *denominate*, *unit*, that is, a unit in which the kind of thing is expressed; a unit of measure or value; as 1 foot, 1 dollar, 1 pound, and the like. — **Complex unit** (*Theory of Numbers*), an imaginary number of the form $a + b\sqrt{-1}$, when $a^2 + b^2 = 1$. — **Duodecimal unit,** a unit in the scale of numbers increasing or decreasing by twelves. — **Fractional unit,** the unit of a fraction; the reciprocal of the denominator; thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the *unit* of the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$. — **Integral unit,** the unit of integral numbers, or 1. — **Physical unit,** a value or magnitude conventionally adopted as a unit or standard in physical measurements. The various physical units are usually based on given units of length, mass, and time, and on the density or other properties of some substance, for example, water. See DYNE, ERG, FARAD, OHM, POUNDAL, etc. — **Unit deme** (*Biol.*), a unit of the inferior order or orders of individuality. — **Unit jar** (*Elec.*), a small, insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce, by its repeated discharges, the amount of electricity passed into the larger jar. — **Unit of heat** (*Physics*), a determinate quantity of heat adopted as a unit of measure; a thermal unit (see under THERMAL). Water is the substance generally employed, the unit being one gram or one pound, and the temperature interval one degree of the Centigrade or Fahrenheit scale. When referred to the gram, it is called the *gram degree.* The British unit of heat, or thermal unit, used by engineers in England and in the United States, is the quantity of heat necessary to raise one pound of pure water at and near its temperature of greatest density (39.1° Fahr.) through one degree of the Fahrenheit scale. *Rankine.* — **Unit of illumination,** the light of a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour. Standard gas, burning at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, must have an illuminating power equal to that of fourteen such candles. — **Unit of measure** (as of length, surface, volume, dry measure, liquid measure, money, weight, time, and the like), in general, a determinate quantity or magnitude of the kind designated, taken as a standard of comparison for others of the same kind, in assigning to them numerical values, as 1 foot, 1 yard, 1 mile, 1 square foot, 1 square yard, 1 cubic foot, 1 peck, 1 bushel, 1 gallon, 1 cent, 1 ounce, 1 pound, 1 hour, and the like; more specifically, the fundamental unit adopted in any system of weights, measures, or money, by which its several denominations are regulated, and which is itself defined by comparison with some known magnitude, either natural or empirical, as, in the United States, the dollar for money, the pound avoirdupois for weight, the yard for length, the gallon of 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at 39.8° Fahr. (about 231 cubic inches) for liquid measure, etc.; in Great Britain, the pound sterling, the pound troy, the yard, or $\frac{1}{391393}$ part of the length of a second's pendulum at London, the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches, etc.; in the metric system, the meter, the liter, the gram, etc. — **Unit of power.** (*Mach.*) See HORSE POWER. — **Unit of resistance.** (*Elec.*) See RESISTANCE, *n.*, 4, and OHM. — **Unit of work** (*Physics*), the amount of work done by a unit force acting through a unit distance, or the amount required to lift a unit weight through a unit distance against gravitation. See ERG, FOOT POUND, KILOGRAMMETER. — **Unit stress** (*Mech. Physics*), stress per unit of area; intensity of stress. It is expressed in ounces, pounds, tons, etc., per square inch, square foot, or square yard, etc., or in atmospheres, or inches of mercury or water, or the like.

U-nit'a-ble (ū-nīt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of union by growth or otherwise. *Owen.*

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitaire, unitairien*, NL. *unitarius.* See UNITY.] **1.** (*Theol.*) One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a unipersonalist; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief.

2. One who rejects the principle of dualism.

3. A monotheist. [*R.*] *Fleming.*

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Unitarians, or their doctrines.

U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitairianisme.*] The doctrines of Unitarians.

U'ni-ta'ri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNITARIANIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNITARIANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To change or turn to Unitarian views.

U'nit-a-ry (ū'nĭt-ă-rў), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to unity; as, the *unitary* method in arithmetic.

2. Of the nature of a unit; not divided; united.

Unitary theory (*Chem.*), the modern theory that the molecules of all complete compounds are units, whose parts are bound together in definite structure, with mutual and reciprocal influence on each other, and are not mere aggregations of more or less complex groups; — distinguished from the *dualistic theory.*

U-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNITING.] [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, from *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole; to combine; to connect; to join; to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar; to *unite* iron bars by welding; to *unite* two armies.

2. Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; to cause to agree; to harmonize; to associate; to attach.

> Under his great vicegerent reign abide,
> *United* as one individual soul. *Milton.*
>
> The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To add; join; annex; attach. See ADD.

U-nite', *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine, as by adhesion or mixture; to coalesce; to grow together.

2. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; as, all parties *united* in signing the petition.

U-nite', *a.* [L. *unitus*, p. p. See UNITE, *v. t.*] United; joint; as, *unite* consent. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*

U-nit'ed, *a.* Combined; joined; made one.

United Brethren. (*Eccl.*) See MORAVIAN, *n.* — **United flowers** (*Bot.*), flowers which have the stamens and pistils in the same flower. — **The United Kingdom,** Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation. — **United Greeks** (*Eccl.*), those members of the Greek Church who acknowledge the supremacy of the pope; — called also *uniats.*

U-nit'ed-ly, *adv.* In a united manner. *Dryden.*

U-nit'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, unites.

Un-it'er-a-ble (ŭn-ĭt'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not iterable; incapable of being repeated. [*Obs.*] "To play away an *uniterable* life." *Sir T. Browne.*

U-ni'tion (ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *unitio*, from L. *unire.* See UNITE, *v. t.*] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

U'ni-tive (ū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus:* cf. F. *unitif.*] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union. *Jer. Taylor.*

U'ni-tive-ly, *adv.* In a unitive manner. *Cudworth.*

U'nit-ize (ū'nĭt-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNITIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNITIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To reduce to a unit, or one whole; to form into a unit; to unify.

U'ni-tude (ū'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Unity. [*R.*] *H. Spencer.*

U'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* UNITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *unite*, F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, from *unus* one. See ONE, and cf. UNIT.] **1.** The state of being one; oneness.

> Whatever we can consider as one thing suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.* *Locke.*

☞ *Unity* is affirmed of a simple substance or indivisible monad, or of several particles or parts so intimately and closely united as to constitute a separate body or thing. See the Synonyms under UNION.

2. Concord; harmony; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; as, a *unity* of proofs; *unity* of doctrine.

> Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.

3. (*Math.*) Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity.*

☞ The number 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity.*

4. (*Poetry & Rhet.*) In dramatic composition, one of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved; conformity in a composition to these principles; in oratory, discourse, etc., the due subordination and reference of every part to the development of one leading idea or the establishment of the main proposition.

☞ In the Greek drama, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place;* that is, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.

5. (*Fine Arts & Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.

6. (*Law*) The peculiar characteristics of an estate held by several in joint tenancy.

☞ The properties of it are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession;* in other words, joint tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Unity of possession* is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee simple, or, having

an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.

At unity, at one. — **Unity of type.** (*Biol.*) See under TYPE.

Syn. — Union; oneness; junction; concord; harmony. See UNION.

U-niv'a-lence (ū-nĭv'ā-lens), *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being univalent.

U-niv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of one; capable of combining with, or of being substituted for, one atom of hydrogen; monovalent; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

U'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*Uni-* + *valve:* cf. F. *univalve.*] (*Zoöl.*) A shell consisting of one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snails and conchs.

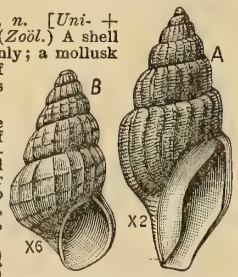

Univalves. *A* Siphonostomatous Shell of *Bela harpularia*; *B* Holostomatous Shell of *Cingula areolata.*

☞ Most univalves are spiral and are the shells of gastropods, but many belong to cephalopods and pteropods. A large number of univalves belonging to the gastropods are conical, cup-shaped, or shieldlike, as the limpets.

U'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), } **U'ni-valved** (-vălvd), } *a.* [Cf. F. *univalve.*] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having one valve only; as, a *univalve* shell or pericarp.

‖ **U'ni-val'vi-a** (ū'nĭ-văl'vĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as GASTROPODA.

U'ni-val'vu-lar (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Same as UNIVALVE, *a.*

U'ni-ver'sal (-vẽr'sal), *a.* [L. *universalis:* cf. F. *universel*, OF. also *universal.* See UNIVERSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe; extending to, including, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited; general; all-reaching; all-pervading; as, *universal* ruin; *universal* good; *universal* benevolence or beneficence. "Anointed *universal* King." *Milton.*

The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

☞ *Universal* and its derivatives are used in common discourse for *general* and its derivatives. See GENERAL.

2. Constituting or considered as a whole; total; entire; whole; as, the *universal* world. *Shak.*

At which the *universal* host up sent
A shout that tore Hell's concave. *Milton.*

3. (*Mech.*) Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* milling machine.

4. (*Logic*) Forming the whole of a genus; relatively unlimited in extension; affirmed or denied of the whole of a subject; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular;* e. g. (*universal* affirmative) All men are animals; (*universal* negative) No men are omniscient.

Universal chuck (*Mach.*), a chuck, as for a lathe, having jaws which can be moved simultaneously so as to grasp objects of various sizes. — **Universal church**, the whole church of God in the world; the catholic church. See the Note under CATHOLIC, *a.*, 1. — **Universal coupling.** (*Mach.*) Same as *Universal joint*, below. — **Universal dial**, a dial by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole. — **Universal instrument** (*Astron.*), a species of altitude and azimuth instrument, the peculiarity of which is, that the object end of the telescope is placed at right angles to the eye end, with a prism of total reflection at the angle, and the eye end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis of the instrument, having the eyepiece at the pivot and in the center of the altitude circle, so that the eye has convenient access to both at the same time. — **Universal joint** (*Mach.*), a contrivance used for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that the one may give rotary motion to the other when forming an angle with it, or may move freely in all directions with respect to the other, as by means of a cross connecting the forked ends of the two shafts (Fig. 1). Since this joint can not act when the angle of the shafts is less than 140°, a double joint of the same kind is sometimes used for giving rotary motion at angles less than 140° (Fig. 2). — **Universal umbel** (*Bot.*), a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; — opposed to *partial umbel.* A *universal involucre* is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

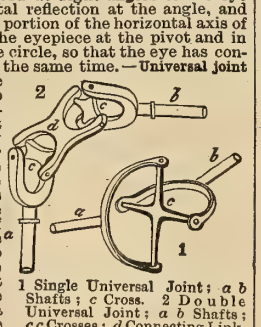

1 Single Universal Joint; *a b* Shafts; *c* Cross. 2 Double Universal Joint; *a b* Shafts; *c c* Crosses; *d* Connecting Link.

Syn. — General; all; whole; total. See GENERAL.

U'ni-ver'sal, *n.* **1.** The whole; the general system of the universe; the universe. [*Obs.*]

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason, of the *universal.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. (*Logic*) (*a*) A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to, or predicable of, each individual or species contained under it. (*b*) A universal proposition. See UNIVERSAL, *a.*, 4.

U'ni-ver-sa'li-an (-vẽr-sā'lĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist. [*R.*]

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (-vẽr'sal-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *universalisme.*] (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved, or made happy, in the future state.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (-sal-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *universaliste.*] **1.** (*Theol.*) One who believes in Universalism; one of a denomination of Christians holding this faith.

2. One who affects to understand all the particulars in statements or propositions. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (ū'nĭ-vẽr'sal-ĭst), *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalists or their doctrines.

U'ni-ver'sal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the whole; universal.

U'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vẽr-săl'ĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* UNIVERSALITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *universalité.*] The quality or state of being universal; unlimited extension or application; generality; — distinguished from *particularity;* as, the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the Deluge.

U'ni-ver'sal-ize (ū'nĭ-vẽr'sal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNIVERSALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNIVERSALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *universaliser.*] To make universal; to generalize. *Coleridge.*

U'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* In a universal manner; without exception; as, God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

U'ni-ver'sal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being universal; universality.

U'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vẽrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, from *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole: cf. F. *univers.* See ONE, and VERSE.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; the *τὸ πᾶν* of the Greeks, the *mundus* of the Latins; the world; creation.

How may I
Adore thee, Author of this *universe*
And all this good to man! *Milton.*

U'ni-ver'si-ty (-vẽr'sĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* UNIVERSITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *universite*, L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, fr. *universus* all together, universal: cf. F. *université.* See UNIVERSE.] **1.** The universe; the whole. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. An association, society, guild, or corporation, esp. one capable of having and acquiring property. [*Obs.*]

The *universities*, or corporate bodies, at Rome were very numerous. There were corporations of bakers, farmers of the revenue, scribes, and others. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. An institution organized and incorporated for the purpose of imparting instruction, examining students, and otherwise promoting education in the higher branches of literature, science, art, etc., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties, as in theology, law, medicine, music, etc. A university may exist without having any college connected with it, or it may consist of but one college, or it may comprise an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning.

The present *universities* of Europe were, originally, the greater part of them, ecclesiastical corporations, instituted for the education of churchmen. . . . What was taught in the greater part of those *universities* was suitable to the end of their institutions, either theology or something that was merely preparatory to theology. *A. Smith.*

☞ From the Roman words *universitas, collegium, corpus*, are derived the terms *university, college*, and *corporation*, of modern languages; and though these words have obtained modified significations in modern times, so as to be indifferently applicable to the same things, they all agree in retaining the fundamental signification of the terms, whatever may have been added to them. There is now no university, college, or corporation, which is not a juristical person in the sense above explained [see def. 2, above]; wherever these words are applied to any association of persons not stamped with this mark, it is an abuse of terms. *Eng. Cyc.*

U'ni-ver'so-log'ic-al (-sŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to universology.

U'ni-ver-sol'o-gist (-sŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in universology.

U'ni-ver-sol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Universe* + *-logy.*] The science of the universe, and the relations which it involves.

U-niv'o-ca-cy (ū-nĭv'ō-kȧ-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being univocal. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

U-niv'o-cal (-ō-kal), *a.* [L. *univocus; unus* one + *vox, vocis*, a voice, word. See ONE, and VOICE.] **1.** Having one meaning only; — contrasted with *equivocal.*

2. Having unison of sound, as the octave in music. See UNISON, *n.*, 2.

3. Having always the same drift or tenor; uniform; certain; regular. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Unequivocal; indubitable. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

U-niv'o-cal, *n.* **1.** (*Aristotelian Logic*) A generic term, or a term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces.

2. A word having but one meaning.

U-niv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one term; in one sense; not equivocally.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Bp. Hall.*

U-niv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *univocation.*] Agreement of name and meaning. [*Obs.*] *Whiston.*

Un-join' (ŭn-join'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *join.*] To disjoin.

Un-joint' (-joint'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *joint.*] To disjoint.

Un-joint'ed, *a.* [Properly p. p. of *unjoint.*] **1.** Disjointed; unconnected; hence, incoherent. *Shak.*

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *jointed.*] Having no joint or articulation; as, an *unjointed* stem.

Un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* **1.** Acting contrary to the standard of right; not animated or controlled by justice; false; dishonest; as, an *unjust* man or judge.

2. Contrary to justice and right; prompted by a spirit of injustice; wrongful; as, an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand; an *unjust* accusation.

— **Un-just'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-just'ness,** *n.*

Un-jus'tice (ŭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Want of justice; injustice. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Un'kard (ŭn'kẽrd), *a.* See UNKED. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Un'ke** (ōōn'ke), *n.* [G. *unke.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European aquatic toad (*Bombinator igneus*). Its back is dark; its belly is marked with crimson. Called also *feuerkröte.*

Un'ked (ŭn'kĕd), *a.* [Corrupted fr. *uncouth*, or OE. *unkid; un-* not + p. p. of AS. *cȳðan* to make known, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] **1.** Odd; strange; ugly; old; uncouth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Lonely; dreary; unkard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Weston is sadly *unked* without you. *Cowper.*

Un-kemmed' (ŭn-kĕmd'), *a.* Unkempt. [*Obs.*]

Un-kempt' (ŭn-kĕmt'; 215), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb.*] **1.** Not combed; disheveled; as, an urchin with *unkempt* hair.

2. Fig.: Not smoothed; unpolished; rough.

My rhymes be rugged and *unkempt.* *Spenser.*

Un-ken'nel (ŭn-kĕn'nĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kennel.*] **1.** To drive from a kennel or hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox.

2. Fig.: To discover; to disclose. *Shak.*

Un-kent' (ŭn-kĕnt'), *a.* [*Un-* not + *ken* to know.] Unknown; strange. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *W. Browne.*

Un-keth' (-kĕth'), *a.* Uncouth. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *a.* [See KIN kindred.] Having no race or kindred; childless. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Un-kind', *a.* **1.** Not kind; contrary to nature, or the law of kind or kindred; unnatural. [*Obs.*] "Such *unkind* abominations." *Chaucer.*

2. Wanting in kindness, sympathy, benevolence, gratitude, or the like; cruel; harsh; unjust; ungrateful.

He is *unkind* that recompenseth not; but he is most *unkind* that forgetteth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

— **Un-kind'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-kind'ness,** *n.*

Un-kind'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Unkindness. *Tennyson.*

Un-kind'ly, *a.* **1.** Not kindly; unkind; ungracious.

2. Unnatural; contrary to nature. [*Obs.*] "*Unkindly* crime." *Spenser.*

3. Unfavorable; annoying; malignant. *Milton.*

Un-kin'dred (ŭn-kĭn'drĕd), *a.* Not kindred; not of the same kin. [*Obs.*] *Rowe.* — **Un-kin'dred-ly,** *a.*

Un-king' (ŭn-kĭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *king.*] To cause to cease to be a king. [*R.*]

Shall his condescension, therefore, *unking* him? *South.*

Un-king'ship, *n.* The quality or condition of being unkinged; abolition of monarchy. [*Obs.*]

Unkingship was proclaimed, and his majesty's statues thrown down. *Evelyn.*

Un-kiss' (ŭn-kĭs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *kiss.*] To cancel or annul what was done or sealed by a kiss; to cancel by a kiss. [*Obs.*]

Let me *unkiss* the oath 'twixt thee and me. *Shak.*

Un'kle (ŭn'k'l), *n.* See UNCLE. [*Obs.*]

Un-knight' (ŭn-nīt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *knight.*] To deprive of knighthood. *Fuller.*

Un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *knit.*] To undo or unravel what is knitted together.

Fie, fie! *unknit* that threatening unkind brow. *Shak.*

Un-knot' (ŭn-nŏt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *knot.*] To free from knots; to untie.

Un-know' (ŭn-nō'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *know.*] **1.** To cease to know; to lose the knowledge of. [*Obs.*]

2. To fail of knowing; to be ignorant of. [*Obs.*]

Un-know', *a.* [See UN- not, KNOW.] Unknown. [*Obs.*] "French of Paris was to her *unknow.*" *Chaucer.*

Un-knowl'edged (ŭn-nōl'ĕjd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. [*Obs.*]

For which bounty to us lent
Of him *unknowledged* or unsent. *B. Jonson.*

Un-known' (-nōn'), *a.* Not known; not apprehended. — **Un-known'ness,** *n.* [*R.*] *Camden.*

Un-la'bored (ŭn-lā'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not produced by labor or toil. "*Unlabored* harvests." *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated; untilled; as, an *unlabored* field.

3. Not laboriously produced, or not evincing labor; as, an *unlabored* style or work. *Tickell.*

Un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lace.*] **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe.

2. To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, to expose; to disgrace.

What 's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus? *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) To loose, and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel. *Totten.*

Un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lade.*] **1.** To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship or a wagon.

The venturous merchant . . .
Shall here *unlade* him and depart no more. *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to remove, or to have removed, as a load or a burden; to discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

Un-laid' (ŭn-lād'), *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not laid finally to rest. [*R.*] "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Unlaid paper. See *Laid paper*, under LAID.

Un-land' (ŭn-lănd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *land.*] To deprive of lands.

Un-lap' (ŭn-lăp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lap.*] To unfold. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-lash' (ŭn-lăsh'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lash.*] (*Naut.*) To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.

Un-latch' (ŭn-lăch'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNLATCHED (-lăcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNLATCHING.] [1st pref. *un-* + *latch.*] To open or loose by lifting the latch; as, to *unlatch* a door.

Un-laugh' (ŭn-lăf'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *laugh.*] To recall, as former laughter. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sir T. More.*

Un-law' (ŭn-lą'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *law.*] **1.** To deprive of the authority or character of law. [*Obs.*]

2. To put beyond protection of law; to outlaw. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Scots Law*) To impose a fine upon; to fine.

Un-law' (ŭn-lạ'), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *law*.] (*Scots Law*) (*a*) Any transgression or offense against the law. (*b*) A fine imposed as a penalty for violation of the law.

Un-lawed' (ŭn-lạd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *lawed*, p. p. of *lawe*.] Not having the claws and balls of the forefeet cut off; — said of dogs.

Un-law'ful (ŭn-lạ'fụl), *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law. — **Un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*

Unlawful assembly. (*Law*) See under ASSEMBLY.

Un-law'like' (-līk'), *a.* Not according to law; being or done in violation of law; unlawful. *Milton.*

Un-lay' (ŭn-lā'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lay*.] (*Naut.*) To untwist; as, to *unlay* a rope.

Un-learn' (ŭn-lẽrn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *learn*.] **1.** To forget, as what has been learned; to lose from memory; also, to learn the contrary of.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* everything. *Milner.*

2. To fail to learn. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Un-learn'ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *learned*.] **1.** Not learned; untaught; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate.

2. Not gained by study; not known.

3. Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.

— **Un-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un-leash' (ŭn-lēsh'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to let go; to release; as, to *unleash* dogs.

Un-leav'ened (-lĕv''nd), *a.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, *unleavened* bread.

Un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles*, *onlesse*, *onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case. See ON, and LESS.] Upon any less condition than (the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows); if not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that; except; as, we shall fail *unless* we are industrious.

☞ By the omission of the verb in the dependent clause, *unless* was frequently used prepositionally, — a construction common in Shakespeare and still employed colloquially.

Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl. *Shak.*

Un-licked' (ŭn-lĭkt'), *a.* Not licked; hence, not properly formed; ungainly. Cf. *To lick into shape*, under LICK, *v.* *Shak.*

Un-like' (ŭn-līk'), *a.* **1.** Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance; as, the cases are *unlike*.

2. Not likely; improbable; unlikely. [*Obsoles.*]

Unlike quantities (*Math.*), quantities expressed by letters which are different or of different powers, as a, b, c, a^2, a^3, x^n, and the like. — **Unlike signs** (*Math.*), the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (—).

Un-like'li-hood (-līˊhŏŏd), *n.* Absence of likelihood.

Un-like'li-ness (-līˊnĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being unlikely.

Un-like'ly, *a.* **1.** Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event; the thing you mention is very *unlikely*.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising; as, *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

3. Not such as to inspire liking; unattractive; disagreeable. [*Obs.*] "The *unlikely* eld of me." *Chaucer.*

Un-like'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner.

Un-lik'en (ŭn-līk''n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *liken*.] To make unlike; to dissimilate. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-like'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unlike; want of resemblance; dissimilarity. *Tennyson.*

Un-lim'ber (ŭn-lĭmˊbẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *limber*.] (*Mil.*) To detach the limber from; as, to *unlimber* a gun.

Un-lim'it-a-ble (-ĭtˊ-ạ-b'l), *a.* Illimitable. *Locke.*

Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; as, an *unlimited* expanse of ocean.

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms. "Nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities." *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained; unrestricted.

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem (*Math.*), a problem which is capable of an infinite number of solutions. — **Unlimited pump**, a kind of deep-well pump placed at the level of the water, and operated from above ground.

— **Un-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Un-line' (ŭn-līn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *line*.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty; as, to *unline* one's purse.

Un-link' (ŭn-lĭnk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *link*.] To separate or undo, as links; to uncoil; to unfasten. *Shak.*

Un-liq'ui-da'ted (-lĭkˊwĭ-dāˊtĕd), *a.* Not liquidated; not exactly ascertained; not adjusted or settled.

Unliquidated damages (*Law*), penalties or damages not ascertained in money. *Burrill.*

Un-liq'uored (ŭn-lĭkˊẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not moistened or wet with liquor; dry. "*Unliquored* coach." *Bp. Hall.*

2. Not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober.

Like an *unliquored* Silenus. *Milton.*

Un-live' (ŭn-lĭv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *live*.] To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Un-lived' (ŭn-līvd'), *a.* [See 1st pref. UN-, and LIFE, LIVE.] Bereft or deprived of life. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *load*.] **1.** To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a beast.

2. Hence, to relieve from anything onerous.

3. To discharge or remove, as a load or a burden; as, to *unload* the cargo of a vessel.

4. To draw the charge from; as, to *unload* a gun.

5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. [*Brokers' Cant, U. S.*]

Un-load', *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading anything; as, let us *unload* now.

Un-load'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, unloads; a device for unloading, as hay from a wagon.

Un-lo'ca-ted (ŭn-lōˊkā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not located or placed; not fixed in a place.

2. Not surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated to some individual, company, or corporation; as, *unlocated* lands.

Un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *unlūcan*. See 1st UN-, and LOCK, *v. t.*] **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general; to lay open; to undo.

Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

[Lord] *unlock* the spell of sin. *J. H. Newman.*

Un-lodge' (ŭn-lŏj'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lodge*.] To dislodge; to deprive of lodgment. *Carew.*

Un-look' (ŭn-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *look*.] To recall or retract, as a look. [*R.*] *Richardson.*

Un-looked' (ŭn-lo͝okt'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *looked*.] Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally with *for*. "*Unlooked* success." *Denham.*

She comes *unlooked* for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

Un-looked'-for (-fôr), *a.* Not looked for; unexpected; as, an *unlooked-for* event.

Un-loose' (ŭn-lo͞os'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *loose*.] To make loose; to loosen; to set free. *Shak.*

Un-loose', *v. i.* To become unfastened; to lose all connection or union.

Un-loos'en (-'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *loosen*.] To loosen; to unloose.

Un-lord' (ŭn-lôrd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lord*.] To deprive of the rank or position of a lord. *Milton.*

Un-lord'ed, *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unlord*.] Deprived of the rank of a lord.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *lorded*.] Not raised to the rank of a lord. *Milton.*

Un-love' (ŭn-lŭv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *love*.] To cease to love; to hate. [*Obs.*]

Un-love'ly (ŭn-lŭvˊlẙ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing; unpleasant. — **Un-love'li-ness** (-lī-nĕs), *n.*

Un-luck'i-ly (-lŭkˊĭ-lẙ), *adv.* In an unlucky manner.

Un-luck'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unlucky.

Un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭkˊẙ), *a.* **1.** Not lucky; not successful; unfortunate; ill-fated; unhappy; as, an *unlucky* man; an *unlucky* adventure; an *unlucky* throw of dice; an *unlucky* game.

☞ This word is properly applied to incidents in which failure results from chance or fortuity, as in games of hazard, rather than from lack or feebleness of effort.

2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious.

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

3. Mischievous; as, an *unlucky* wag. [*Colloq.*]

Un-lust' (ŭn-lŭst'), *n.* Listlessness; disinclination. [*Obs.*] "Idleness and *unlust*." *Chaucer.*

Un-lute' (ŭn-lūt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *lute*.] To separate, as things cemented or luted; to take the lute or the clay from. *Boyle.*

Un-made' (ŭn-mādˊ), *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *made*.] Not yet made or formed; as, an *unmade* grave. *Shak.*

2. [Properly p. p. of *unmake*.] Deprived of form, character, etc.; disunited.

Un-mag'is-trate (ŭn-mājˊĭs-trāt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *magistrate*.] To divest of the office or authority of a magistrate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-maid'en (ŭn-mādˊn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *maiden*.] To ravish; to deflower. [*Obs.*]

Un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *make*.] To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate.

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *T. Burnet.*

Un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of the distinctive qualities of a human being, as reason, or the like. [*R.*] *South.*

2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.

3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or subdue the manly spirit in; to cause to despond; to dishearten; to make womanish.

Let's not *unman* each other. *Byron.*

4. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

Un-man'a-cle (-ạ-k'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *manacle*.] To free from manacles. *Tennyson.*

Un-man'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Absence or lack of manhood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-manned' (ŭn-mănd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unman*.] Deprived of manly qualities; deficient in vigor, strength, courage, etc.; weak; effeminate.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *man* + *-ed*.] (*Falconry*) Not tamed; not made familiar with, or subject to, man; — also used figuratively. [*Obs.*]

Hood my *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks
With thy black mantle. *Shak.*

3. [Pref. *un-* not + *manned*.] Not furnished with men; as, an *unmanned* ship.

Un-man'ner-ly (ŭn-măn'nẽr-lẙ), *a.* Not mannerly; ill-bred; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely. — **Un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-man'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mantle*.] To divest of a mantle; to uncover.

Nay, she said, but I will *unmantle* you. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-mar'ry (ŭn-măr'rẙ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *marry*.] To annul the marriage of; to divorce. *Milton.*

Un-mar'tyr (ŭn-mär'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *martyr*.] To degrade from the rank of a martyr. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-mas'cu-late (ŭn-măsˊkŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *masculate*.] To emasculate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-mask' (ŭn-mâsk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mask*.] To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; to expose.

Un-mask', *v. i.* To put off a mask. *Shak.*

Un-mas'ter-a-ble (ŭn-mâsˊtẽr-ạ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being mastered or subdued. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Un'ma-te'ri-al (ŭnˊmạ-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Not material; immaterial. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Un-mean'ing (ŭn-mēnˊĭng), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.

2. Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless; as, an *unmeaning* face.

There pride sits blazoned on the *unmeaning* brow. *Trumbull.*

— **Un-mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

Un-meant' (ŭn-mĕnt'), *a.* Not meant or intended; unintentional. *Dryden.*

Un-meas'ur-a-ble (ŭn-mĕzhˊûr-ạ-b'l), *a.* Immeasurable. *Swift.* — **Un-meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-mech'an-ize (ŭn-mĕkˊan-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mechanize*.] To undo the mechanism of; to unmake; as, to *unmechanize* a structure. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Un-mech'an-ized (-īzd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *mechanized*.] Not mechanized. *Paley.*

Un-meet' (ŭn-mēt'), *a.* Not meet or fit; not proper; unbecoming; unsuitable; — usually followed by *for*. "*Unmeet* for a wife." *Tennyson.*

And all *unmeet* our carpet floors. *Emerson.*

— **Un-meet'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-meet'ness**, *n.*

Un-mem'ber (ŭn-mĕmˊbẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *member*.] To deprive of membership, as in a church.

Un-men'tion-a-bles (ŭn-mĕnˊshŭn-ạ-b'ls), *n. pl.* The breeches; trousers. [*Jocose*]

Un-mer'chant-a-ble (ŭn-mẽrˊchant-ạ-b'l), *a.* (*Com.*) Not merchantable; not fit for market; being of a kind, quality, or quantity that is unsalable. *McElrath.*

Un-mer'cied (ŭn-mẽrˊsĭd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *mercy*.] Unmerciful; merciless. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Un-mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unkind. — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-mer'ci-less, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not (intensive) + *merciless*.] Utterly merciless. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Un-mew' (ŭn-mū'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint. *Keats.*

Un-min'gle (ŭn-mĭnˊg'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mingle*.] To separate, as things mixed. *Bacon.*

Un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭnˊmĭs-tākˊạ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **Un'mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-mi'ter } (ŭn-miˊtẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *miter*.]
Un-mi'tre } To deprive of a miter; to depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop. *Milton.*

Un-mold' } (ŭn-mōldˊ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mold*.]
Un-mould' } To change the form of; to reduce from any form. "*Unmolding* reason's mintage." *Milton.*

Un-mon'eyed (ŭn-mŭnˊĭd), *a.* Destitute of money; not rich. [Written also *unmonied*.] *Shenstone.*

Un'mo-nop'o-lize (ŭnˊmŏ-nŏpˊŏ-līz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *monopolize*.] To recover or release from the state of being monopolized. [*R.*]

Unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry. *Milton.*

Un-moor' (ŭn-mo͝orˊ), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *moor*.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) To cause to ride with one anchor less than before, after having been moored by two or more anchors. (*b*) To loose from anchorage. See MOOR, *v. t.*

Un-moor', *v. i.* To weigh anchor. *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-mor'al (ŭn-mŏrˊal), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; involving no idea of morality; — distinguished from both *moral* and *immoral*. — **Un'mo-ral'i-ty** (ŭnˊmŏ-rălˊĭ-tẙ), *n.*

Un-mor'al-ized (ŭn-mŏrˊ*al*-īzd), *a.* Not restrained or tutored by morality. *Norris.*

Un-mor'rised (ŭn-mŏrˊrĭst), *a.* Not arrayed in the dress of a morris dancer. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-mor'tise (ŭn-mŏrˊtĭs), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mortise*.] To loosen, unfix, or separate, as things mortised together. *Tennyson.*

Un'-Mo-sa'ic (ŭnˊmō-zāˊĭk), *a.* Not according to Moses; unlike Moses or his works.

By this reckoning *Moses* should be most *un-Mosaic*. *Milton.*

Un-moth'ered (ŭn-mŭthˊẽrd), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *mother*.] Deprived of a mother; motherless.

Un-mov'a-ble (ŭn-mo͞oˊvạ-b'l), *a.* Immovable. "Steadfast, *unmovable*." 1 *Cor.* xv. 58. *Locke.*

Un-mov'a-bly, *adv.* Immovably. [*R.*] *J. Ellis.*

Un-moved' (ŭn-mo͞ovdˊ), *a.* Not moved; fixed; firm; unshaken; calm; apathetic. — **Un-mov'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un-muf'fle (ŭn-mŭfˊf'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muffle*.] **1.** To take a covering from, as the face; to uncover.

2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

Un-mu'ta-ble (ŭn-mūˊtạ-b'l), *a.* Immutable. [*Obs.*]

Un-muz'zle (ŭn-mŭzˊz'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *muzzle*.] To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.

Un-nail' (ŭn-nāl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nail*.] To remove the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

Un-napped' (ŭn-năpt'), *a.* Finished without a nap.

I did not attempt her with a threadbare name,
Unnapped with meritorious actions. *Beau. & F.*

Un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-nătˊû-*ral*; 135), *a.* Not natural; contrary, or not conforming, to the order of nature; being without natural traits; as, *unnatural* crimes.

Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.

— **Un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

Un-nat'u-ral-ize (ŭn-nătˊû-*ral*-īz), *v. t.* To make unnatural. [*R.*] *Hales.*

Un-na'ture (ŭn-nāˊtûr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nature*.] To change the nature of; to invest with a different or contrary nature. [*Obs.*]

A right heavenly nature, indeed, as it were *unnaturing* them, doth so bridle them [the elements]. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-na'ture, *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *nature*.] The contrary of nature; that which is unnatural. [*R.*]

So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature. *H. Bushnell.*

Un-near' (ŭn-nẽr'), *prep.* Not near; not close to; at a distance from. [*Obs.*] *Davies (Muse's Sacrifice).*

Un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕsˊĕs-sạ-rẙ), *a.* Not necessary; not required under the circumstances; useless; needless; as, *unnecessary* labor, care, or rigor. — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lẙ), *adv.* — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

Un'ne-ces'si-ty (ŭn'nĕ-sĕs'sĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; something unnecessary. [*Obs.*]

Un-neigh'bored (ŭn-nā'bērd), *a.* Being without neighbors. *Cowper.*

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-bĕr-lў), *a.* Not neighborly; distant; reserved; solitary; exclusive. — *adv.* Not in a neighborly manner. *Shak.*

Un-nerv'ate (ŭn-nĕrv'āt), *a.* Enervate. [*Obs.*]

Un-nerve' (ŭn-nĕrv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *unnerve* the arm.

Unequal match'd, . . .
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*

Un-nest' (ŭn-nĕst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nest.*] To eject from a nest; to unnestle. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Un-nes'tle (ŭn-nĕs''l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nestle.*] Same as UNNEST. [*R.*]

Un-nethe' (ŭn-nēth'), } *adv.* With difficulty. See
Un-nethes' (ŭn-nēths'), } UNEATH. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-no'ble (ŭn-nō'b'l), *a.* Ignoble. *Shak.*

Un-no'bly, *adv.* Ignobly. *J. Fletcher.*

Un-nooked' (-nōōkt'), *a.* Without nooks and corners; guileless. [*Obs.*] "*Unnooked* simplicity." *Marston.*

Un-no'ti-fy (ŭn-nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *notify.*] To retract or withdraw a notice of. *Walpole.*

Un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; not counted or estimated; innumerable. *Dryden.*

Un-nu'mer-a-ble (ŭn-nū'mĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Innumerable. [*Obs.*] "An *unnumerable* multitude." *Udall.*

Un-nun' (ŭn-nŭn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *nun.*] To remove from the condition of being a nun. [*R.*]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves. *Fuller.*

Un'o-be'di-ence (ŭn'ŏ-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* Disobedience. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un'o-be'di-ent (-ent), *a.* Disobedient. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un'ob-serv'ance (ŭn'ŏb-zĕrv'ans), *n.* Want or neglect of observance; inobservance. *Whitlock.*

Un'ob-tru'sive (-trų'sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive; not presuming; modest. — **Un'ob-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Un'ob-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

Un'of-fen'sive (ŭn'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Inoffensive.

Un-of'ten (ŭn-ŏf'n; 115), *adv.* Not often. [*Obs.*]

Un-oil' (ŭn-oil'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *oil.*] To remove the oil from. *Dryden.*

Un-op'er-a-tive (ŭn-ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Producing no effect; inoperative. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un'o-per'cu-la'ted (ŭn'ŏ-pĕr'kū-lā'tĕd), *a.* Destitute of an operculum, or cover.

Un-or'der (ŭn-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *order.*] To countermand an order for. [*R.*]

Un-or'der-ly, *a.* Disorderly. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Un-or'di-nate (ŭn-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Disorderly; irregular; inordinate. [*R.*] — **Un-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]

Un-or'gan-ized (ŭn-ôr'gan-izd), *a.* Not organized; being without organic structure; specifically (*Biol.*), not having the different tissues and organs characteristic of living organisms, nor the power of growth and development; as, the *unorganized* ferments. See the Note under FERMENT, *n.*, 1.

Un'o-rig'i-na'ted (ŭn'ŏ-rĭj'ĭ-nā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not originated; existing from all eternity. *F. W. Newman.*

2. Not yet caused to be, or to be made; as, possible inventions still *unoriginated.*

Un'o-rig'i-nate-ly (-nāt-lў), *adv.* Without origin.

Un-os'si-fied (ŭn-ŏs'sĭ-fīd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a bony structure.

Un-owed' (ŭn-ōd'), *a.* **1.** Ownerless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Not owed; as, to pay money *unowed.*

Un-own'ed (ŭn-ōnd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + (sense 1) *owned* possessed, and (sense 2) *owned* granted, acknowledged.] **1.** Not owned; having no owner. *Milton.*

2. Not acknowledged; not avowed. *Gay.*

Un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pack.*] **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk.

2. To relieve of a pack or burden. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-pack'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who unpacks.

Un-pa'gan-ize (ŭn-pā'gan-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *paganize.*] To cause to cease to be pagan; to divest of pagan character. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Un-paint' (ŭn-pānt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paint.*] To remove the paint from; to efface, as a painting. *Parnell.*

Un-paired' (ŭn-pârd'), *a.* Not paired; not suited or matched.

And minds *unpaired* had better think alone. *Crabbe.*

Un-palped' (-pălpt'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a palp.

Un-pan'nel (ŭn-păn'nĕl), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pannel.*] To take the saddle off; to unsaddle. [*Obs.*] *Jervas.*

Un-par'a-dise (ŭn-păr'ȧ-dīs), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *paradise.*] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy. [*R.*] *Young.*

Un-par'a-goned (-gŏnd), *a.* Having no paragon or equal; matchless; peerless. [*R.*]

Your *unparagoned* mistress is dead. *Shak.*

Un-par'al-leled (-ȧl-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington.*

Un-parched' (ŭn-pärcht'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not (intensive) + *parched.*] Dried up; withered by heat. [*Obs.*] "My tongue . . . *unparched.*" *Crashaw.*

Un-par'ent-ed (ŭn-păr'ent-ĕd), *a.* Having no parent, or no acknowledged parent. [*R.*]

Un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (ŭn-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rў), *a.* Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies. — **Un-par'lia-men'ta-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-par'tial (ŭn-pär'shal), *a.* Impartial. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson.* — **Un-par'tial-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Un-pass'a-ble (ŭn-pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Impassable. *E. A. Freeman.* — **Un-pass'a-ble-ness,** *n. Evelyn.*

Un-pas'sion-ate (ŭn-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Not passionate; dispassionate. — **Un-pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Un-pas'tor (ŭn-pȧs'tĕr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pastor.*] To cause to be no longer pastor; to deprive of pastorship. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Un-pathed' (ŭn-pȧthd'), *a.* Not having a path. *Shak.*

Un-path'wayed' (ŭn-pȧth'wād'), *a.* Pathless. [*R.*] "The smooth, *unpathwayed* plain." *Wordsworth.*

Un-pa'tience (ŭn-pā'shens), *n.* Impatience. [*Obs.*]

Un-pa'tient (-shent), *a.* Impatient. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-paved' (ŭn-pāvd'), *a.* **1.** Not paved; not furnished with a pavement. *Hakewill.*

2. Castrated. [*Obs.*] "*Unpaved* eunuch." *Shak.*

Un-pay' (ŭn-pā'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pay.*] To undo, take back, or annul, as a payment. *Shak.*

Un-peace' (ŭn-pēs'), *n.* Absence or lack of peace. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*

Un-ped'i-greed (ŭn-pĕd'ĭ-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. [*R.*] *Pollok.*

Un-peeled' (ŭn-pēld'), *a.* **1.** [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *peel.*] Thoroughly stripped; pillaged. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *peeled.*] Not peeled.

Un-peer'a-ble (ŭn-pēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of having a peer, or equal.

Un-peered' (ŭn-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer; unequaled; unparalleled. "*Unpeered* excellence." *Marston.*

Un-peg' (ŭn-pĕg'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *peg.*] To remove a peg or pegs from; to unfasten; to open. *Shak.*

Un-pen' (ŭn-pĕn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pen.*] To release from a pen or from confinement. "If a man *unpens* another's water." *Blackstone.*

Un-pen'e-tra-ble (-ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Impenetrable.

Un-pen'i-tent (-ĭ-tent), *a.* Impenitent. *Sandys.*

Un-peo'ple (ŭn-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *people.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate. *Shak.*

Un'per-e'gal (ŭn'pĕr-ē'gal), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *peregal.*] Unequal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-per'fect (ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt *or* ŭn'pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *perfect.*] To mar or destroy the perfection of. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-per'fect (ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *perfect.*] Imperfect. [*Obs.*] *Holland.* — **Un-per'fect-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Hales.* — **Un-per'fect-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un'per-fec'tion (ŭn'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of perfection; imperfection. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-per'ish-a-ble (ŭn-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Imperishable.

Un-per'ish-a-bly, *adv.* Imperishably.

Un'per-plex' (ŭn'pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *perplex.*] To free from perplexity. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Un'per-sua'sion (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* The state of not being persuaded; disbelief; doubt. [*R.*] *Abp. Leighton.*

Un'per-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pervert.*] To free from perversion; to deliver from being perverted; to reconvert. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Un'phi-los'o-phize (ŭn'fĭ-lŏs'ŏ-fīz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Un-pick' (ŭn-pĭk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *pick.*] To pick out; to undo by picking.

Un-picked' (ŭn-pĭkt'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unpick.*] Picked out; picked open.

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *picked.*] Not picked. *Milton.*

Un-pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pin.*] To loose from pins; to remove the pins from; to unfasten; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a frame.

Un-pin'ion (ŭn-pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pinion.*] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint. *Goldsmith.*

Un-pit'ied (ŭn-pĭt'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied.

2. Pitiless; merciless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-pi'tous (ŭn-pī'tŭs), *a.* **1.** Impious; wicked. [*Obs.*] "The life of the *unpitous.*" *Wyclif* (*Prov.* xv. 8).

2. Destitute of pity; pitiless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

— **Un-pi'tous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Un-pi'tous-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-pi'tous-ty (-tў), *n.* Impiety. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-pit'y (ŭn-pĭt'ў), *n.* Want of piety. [*Obs.*]

Un-pla'ca-ble (ŭn-plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Implacable. [*Obs.*]

Un-placed' (ŭn-plāst'), *a.* Not placed.

Un-plaid' (ŭn-plād'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *plaid.*] To deprive of a plaid.

Un-plained' (ŭn-plānd'), *a.* Not deplored or bewailed; unlamented. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-plat' (ŭn-plăt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *plat.*] To take out the folds or twists of, as something previously platted; to unfold; to unwreathe.

Un-plau'sive (ŭn-plą'sĭv), *a.* Not approving; disapproving. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-plead'ed (ŭn-plēd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not used as a plea; not urged; as, an *unpleaded* excuse.

2. Not supported by pleas; undefended; as, an *unpleaded* suit.

Un-pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; not amiable or agreeable; displeasing; offensive. — **Un-pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-pleas'ant-ness,** *n.*

Un-pleas'ant-ry (-rў), *n.*; *pl.* UNPLEASANTRIES (-rĭz). **1.** Want of pleasantry. [*R.*]

2. A state of disagreement; a falling out. *Thackeray.*

Un-pleas'ure (ŭn-plĕz'ĭr), *a.* Unpleasant. [*Obs.*] "An *unpleasive* passion." *Bp. Hall.*

Un-pleat' (ŭn-plēt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pleat.*] To remove the plaits of; to smooth. *W. Browne.*

Un-plight' (ŭn-plīt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *plight.*] To unfold; to lay open; to explain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-plumb' (ŭn-plŭm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *plumb.*] To deprive of lead, as of a leaden coffin. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Un-plume' (ŭn-plūm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to humiliate.

Un-poised' (-poizd'), *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced.

2. Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Un-poi'son (ŭn-poi'z'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *poison.*] To remove or expel poison from. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un-pol'i-cied (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.

2. Impolitic; imprudent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-pol'ish (ŭn-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *polish.*] To deprive of polish; to make impolite.

Un'po-lite' (ŭn'pŏ-līt'), *a.* Not polite; impolite; rude. — **Un'po-lite'ly,** *adv.* — **Un'po-lite'ness,** *n.*

Un-pol'i-tic (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Impolitic; imprudent.

Un-polled' (ŭn-pōld'), *a.* Not polled. Specifically: (*a*) Not enumerated or registered; as, an *unpolled* vote or voter. (*b*) Not plundered. [*Obs.*] "*Unpoll'd* Arabian wealth." *Fanshawe.*

Un-pope' (-pōp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pope.*] **1.** To divest of the character, office, or authority of a pope.

2. To deprive of a pope. [*Obs.*]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

Un-por'tu-nate (ŭn-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Importunate; troublesome with requests. [*Obs.*] *Golden Boke.*

Un-por'tu-ous (ŭn-pôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* Having no ports. [*Obs.*] "An *unportuous* coast." *Burke.*

Un'pos-sess' (ŭn'pŏz-zĕs' *or* ŭn'pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *possess.*] To be without, or to resign, possession of. [*Obs.*]

Un-pos'si-bil'i-ty (-pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Impossibility. [*R.*] "Utter *unpossibility.*" *Poe.*

Un-pos'si-ble (ŭn-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Impossible. [*R.*]

Un-pow'er (ŭn-pou'ĕr), *n.* Want of power; weakness. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Un-pow'er-ful (-fụl), *a.* Not powerful; weak. *Cowley.*

Un-prac'ti-ca-ble (ŭn-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Impracticable; not feasible.

Un-prac'ti-cal (-kal), *a.* Not practical; impractical. "*Unpractical* questions." *H. James.*

I like him none the less for being *unpractical.* *Lowell.*

Un-praise' (ŭn-prāz'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *praise.*] To withhold praise from; to deprive of praise. [*R.*]

Un-pray' (ŭn-prā'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pray.*] To revoke or annul by prayer, as something previously prayed for. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Un-pray'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be influenced or moved by prayers; obdurate. [*R.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-prayed' (ŭn-prād'), *a.* [With *for.*] Not prayed for. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Un-preach' (ŭn-prēch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *preach.*] To undo or overthrow by preaching. [*R.*] *De Foe.*

Un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ĕ-dent-ĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example; novel; new; unexampled. — **Un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly,** *adv.*

Un'pre-dict' (ŭn'prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *predict.*] To retract or falsify a previous prediction. *Milton.*

Un-prej'u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'ū-dĭst), *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind; an *unprejudiced* judge.

2. Not warped or biased by prejudice; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

— **Un-prej'u-diced-ness,** *n. V. Knox.*

Un-prel'a-ted (ŭn-prĕl'ȧ-tĕd), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *prelate.*] Deposed from the office of prelate.

Un'pre-vent'ed (ŭn'prē-vĕnt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not prevented or hindered; as, *unprevented* sorrows. *Shak.*

2. Not preceded by anything. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-priced' (ŭn-prīst'), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, priceless. "Amethyst *unpriced.*" *Neale* (*Rhythm of St. Bernard*).

Un-priest' (ŭn-prēst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *priest.*] To deprive of priesthood; to unfrock. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un-prince' (ŭn-prĭns'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *prince.*] To deprive of the character or authority of a prince; to divest of principality or sovereignty. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Un-prin'ci-ple (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of. [*R.*]

Un-prin'ci-pled (-p'ld), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *principled.*] Being without principles; especially, being without right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle. — **Un-prin'ci-pled-ness,** *n.*

Un-pris'on (ŭn-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *prison.*] To take or deliver from prison.

Un-priz'a-ble (ŭn-prīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not prized or valued; being without value. [*Obs.*]

2. Invaluable; being beyond estimation. [*Obs.*]

Un-prob'a-bly (ŭn-prŏb'ȧ-blў), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* not + *probably.*] Improbably.

Un-prob'a-bly, *adv.* [*Un-* not + L. *probabilis* approvable, fr. *probare* to approve. Cf. PROBABLE.] In a manner not to be approved of; improperly. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

To diminish, by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in. *Strype.*

Un'pro-fi'cien-cy (ŭn'prŏ-fĭsh'en-sў), *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Bp. Hall.*

Un-prof'it (ŭn-prŏf'ĭt), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-prof'it-ed, *a.* Profitless. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-prom'ise (ŭn-prŏm'ĭs), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *promise.*] To revoke or annul, as a promise. *Chapman.*

Un-prop' (ŭn-prŏp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; to deprive of support.

Un-prop'er (-ĕr), *a.* Not proper or peculiar; improper. [*Obs.*] — **Un-prop'er-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Un-pros'e-lyte (ŭn-prŏs'ĕ-līt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *proselyte.*] To convert or recover from the state of a proselyte. *Fuller*

Un-prot'es-tant-ize (ŭn-prŏt'ĕs-tant-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *protestantize.*] To render other than Protestant; to cause to change from Protestantism to some other form of religion; to deprive of some Protestant feature or characteristic.

The attempt to *unprotestantize* the Church of England. *Froude.*

Un'pro-vide' (ŭn'prŏ-vīd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *provide.*] To deprive of necessary provision; to unfurnish.

Lest her . . . beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak.*

Un-prov'i-dent (ŭn-prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Improvident. [*Obs.*] "Who for thyself art so *unprovident.*" *Shak.*

Un-pru'dence (ŭn-prų'dens), *n.* Imprudence. [*Obs.*]

Un-pru'dent (ŭn-prū'dent), *a.* Imprudent. [*Obs.*]

Un'pru-den'tial (ŭn'prū-dĕn'shal), *a.* Imprudent. [*Obs.*] "The most unwise and *unprudential* act." *Milton.*

Un-puck'er (ŭn-pŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *pucker.*] To smooth away the puckers or wrinkles of.

Un-pure' (ŭn-pūr'), *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.* — **Un-pure'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-pure'ness,** *n.*

Un-pursed' (ŭn-pûrst'), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *purse* + *-ed.*] **1.** Robbed of a purse, or of money. [*R.*] *Pollok.* **2.** Taken from the purse; expended. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Un-qual'i-fy (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *qualify.*] To disqualify; to unfit. *Swift.*

Un-qual'i-tied (-tĭd), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *quality.*] Deprived of the usual faculties. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-queen' (ŭn-kwēn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *queen.*] To divest of the rank or authority of queen. *Shak.*

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not questionable; as, an *unquestionable* title.

2. Not inviting questions or conversation. [*R.*] *Shak.* — **Un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-ques'tioned (-chŭnd), *a.* **1.** Not called in question; not doubted.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined or examined into. *Shak.*

She muttering prayers, as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestioned* went. *Dryden.*

3. Indisputable; not to be opposed or impugned.

Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*

Un-quick' (ŭn-kwĭk'), *a.* Not quick. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Un-qui'et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *quiet.*] To disquiet. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Herbert.*

Un-qui'et, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *quiet.*] Not quiet; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed. — **Un-qui'et-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-qui'et-ness,** *n.*

Un-qui'e-tude (-ē-tūd), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude.

Un-rav'el (ŭn-răv'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *ravel.*] **1.** To disentangle; to disengage or separate the threads of; as, to *unravel* a stocking.

2. Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve; as, to *unravel* a plot.

3. To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder; to confuse. "Art shall be conjured for it, and nature all *unraveled.*" *Dryden.*

Un-rav'el, *v. i.* To become unraveled, in any sense.

Un-rav'el-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unraveling, or the state of being unraveled.

Un-ra'zored (-rā'zẽrd), *a.* Not shaven. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un-read' (ŭn-rĕd'), *a.* **1.** Not read or perused; as, an *unread* book. *Hooker.*

2. Not versed in literature; illiterate. *Dryden.*

Un-read'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being unready.

Un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ў), *a.* **1.** Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow; awkward; clumsy. *Dryden.*

Nor need the *unready* virgin strike her breast. *Keble.*

2. Not dressed; undressed. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-read'y, *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *ready.*] To undress. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-re'al (ŭn-rē'al), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal.

Un're-al'i-ty (ŭn'rē-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being unreal; want of reality.

Un-re'al-ize (ŭn-rē'al-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *realize.*] To make unreal; to idealize.

His fancy . . . *unrealizes* everything at a touch. *Lowell.*

Un-re'al-ly, *adv.* In an unreal manner; ideally.

Un-rea'son (ŭn-rē'z'n), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *reason.*] Want of reason; unreasonableness; absurdity.

Abbot of Unreason. See *Abbot of Misrule,* under ABBOT.

Un-rea'son, *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *reason.*] To undo, disprove, or refute by reasoning. [*Obs.*]

To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings. *South.*

Un-rea'son-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; irrational; immoderate; exorbitant. — **Un-rea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-rea'soned (-z'nd), *a.* Not supported by reason; unreasonable. "*Unreasoned* habits." *Burke.*

Un-reave' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.* [See UNREEVE.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-reaved' (ŭn-rēvd'), *a.* [See UN- not, and, for *-reaved,* cf. RIVE, and AS. *reófan* to break.] Not torn, split, or parted; not torn to pieces. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un're-buk'a-ble (ŭn'rē-būk'à-b'l), *a.* Not deserving rebuke or censure; blameless. 1 *Tim.* vi. 14.

Un're-cur'ing (ŭn'rē-kūr'ĭng), *a.* Incurable. [*Obs.*] "Some *unrecuring* wound." *Shak.*

Un're-deemed' (ŭn'rē-dēmd'), *a.* Not redeemed.

Un-reeve' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *reeve,* v. t.] (*Naut.*) To withdraw, or take out, as a rope from a block, thimble, or the like.

Un-ref'or-ma'tion (-rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Want of reformation; state of being unreformed. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un're-gen'er-a-cy (ŭn'rē-jĕn'ẽr-à-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being unregenerate. *Glanvill.*

Un're-gen'er-ate (-āt), **Un're-gen'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining or being at enmity with God.

Un're-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Unregeneracy.

Un-rein' (ŭn-rān'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *rein.*] To loosen the reins of; to remove restraint from. *Addison.*

Un're-lent'ing (ŭn'rē-lĕnt'ĭng), *a.* Not relenting; unyielding; rigid; hard; stern; cruel. — **Un're-lent'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Un're-lent'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un're-li'a-ble (-lī'à-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy. See RELIABLE. — **Un're-li'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) "*unreliable;*" or perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey.*

Un're-lī'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* Irreligious. *Wordsworth.*

Un're-mem'brance (-mĕm'brans), *n.* Want of remembrance; forgetfulness. *I. Watts.*

Un're-mit'ting (-mĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; continued; persevering; as, *unremitting* exertions. *Cowper.* — **Un're-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.* — **Un're-mit'ting-ness,** *n.*

Un're-morse'less (ŭn'rē-môrs'lĕs), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not (intensive) + *remorseless.*] Utterly remorseless. [*Obs. & R.*] "*Unremorseless* death." *Cowley.*

Un're-pent'ance (-pĕnt'ans), *n.* Impenitence. [*R.*]

Un're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'à-b'l), *a.* Not liable to be reproached; irreproachable.

Un're-priev'a-ble (-rē-prēv'a-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being reprieved. *Shak.*

Un're-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not reproved. *Sandys.*

2. Not having incurred reproof; blameless. [*Obs.*]

In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

Un-rep'u-ta-ble (ŭn-rĕp'ū-tà-b'l), *a.* Disreputable.

Un're-serve' (ŭn'rē-zẽrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Warton.*

Un're-served' (-zẽrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; not kept back; not withheld in part; unrestrained. — **Un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Un're-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un're-sist'ance (-zĭst'ans), *n.* Nonresistance; passive submission; irresistance. *Bp. Hall.*

Un're-sist'ed, *a.* **1.** Not resisted; unopposed. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; as, *unresisted* fate. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Un're-sist'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Irresistible. *W. Temple.*

Un're-spect' (ŭn'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Disrespect. [*Obs.*] "*Unrespect* of her toil." *Bp. Hall.*

Un're-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Irresponsible. *Fuller.* — **Un're-spon'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

Un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness; sleeplessness; uneasiness; disquietude.

Is this, quoth she, the cause of your *unrest*? *Chaucer.*
Can calm despair and wild *unrest*
Be tenants of a single breast? *Tennyson.*

Un're-straint' (ŭn'rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint; freedom; liberty; license.

Un-rest'y (ŭn-rĕst'ў), *a.* Causing unrest; disquieting; as, *unresty* sorrows. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-rev'e-nued (ŭn-rĕv'ē-nūd), *a.* Not furnished with a revenue. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un-rev'er-ence (-ẽr-ens), *n.* Absence or lack of reverence; irreverence. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-rev'er-end (-end), *a.* **1.** Not reverend.

2. Disrespectful; irreverent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-rev'er-ent (-ent), *a.* Irreverent. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-rev'er-ent-ly, *adv.* Irreverently. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *riddle.*] To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or a mystery. *Macaulay.*

And where you can't *unriddle,* learn to trust. *Parnell.*

Un-rid'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who unriddles. *Lovelace.*

Un-rig' (ŭn-rĭg'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *rig.*] (*Naut.*) To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship. *Totten.*

Un-right' (ŭn-rīt'), *a.* [AS. *unriht.* See UN- not, and RIGHT.] Not right; wrong. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Un-right', *n.* A wrong. [*Obs.*]

Nor did I you never *unright.* *Chaucer.*

Un-right', *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *right.*] To cause (something right) to become wrong. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *a.* [OE. *unrightwise,* AS. *unrihtwīs.* See UN- not, and RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man.

2. Contrary to law and equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.

— **Un-right'eous-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

Un-right'wise' (ŭn-rīt'wīz'), *a.* Unrighteous. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.* — **Un-right'wise'ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Un-ringed' (ŭn-rĭngd'), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose. "Pigs *unringed.*" *Hudibras.*

Un-ri'ot-ed (ŭn-rī'ŭt-ĕd), *a.* Free from rioting. [*Obs.*] "A chaste, *unrioted* house." *May (Lucan).*

Un-rip' (ŭn-rĭp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *rip.*] To rip; to cut open. *Bacon.*

Un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *a.* **1.** Not ripe; as, *unripe* fruit.

2. Developing too early; premature. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Un-ripe'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unripe.

Un-ri'valed (-rī'vald), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless. [Spelt also *unrivalled.*] *Pope.*

Un-riv'et (ŭn-rĭv'ĕt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rivet.*] To take out, or loose, the rivets of; as, to *unrivet* boiler plates.

Un-robe' (ŭn-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *robe.*] To disrobe; to undress; to take off the robes.

Un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *roll.*] [Written also *unrol.*] **1.** To open, as what is rolled or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth; to *unroll* a banner.

2. To display; to reveal. *Dryden.*

3. To remove from a roll or register, as a name.

If I make not this cheat bring out another . . . let me be *unrolled* and my name put in the book of virtue! *Shak.*

Un-Ro'man-ized (ŭn-rō'man-īzd), *a.* **1.** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *J. Whitaker.*

2. (*Eccl.*) Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

Un-roof' (ŭn-rōōf'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house. *Shak.*

Un-roofed' (ŭn-rōōft'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unroof.*] Stripped of a roof, or similar covering.

Broken carriages, dead horses, *unroofed* cottages, all indicated the movements of hostile armies. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. [Pref. *un-* not + *roofed.*] Not yet roofed.

Un-roost' (ŭn-rōōst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *roost.*] To drive from the roost. *Shak.*

Un-root' (ŭn-rōōt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *root.*] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate; to uproot.

Un-root', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-rude' (ŭn-rud'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *rude.* In sense 2 *un-* is intensive.] **1.** Not rude; polished. *Herrick.*

2. Excessively rude. [*Obs. & R.*] "See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him." *B. Jonson.*

Un-ruf'fle (ŭn-rŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated. *Dryden.*

Un-ruf'fled (-f'ld), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *ruffled.*] Not ruffled or agitated; smooth; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

Un-ru'in-ate (ŭn-ru'ĭn-āt), **Un-ru'in-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Not ruined or destroyed. [*Obs.*] "*Unruinated* towers." *Bp. Hall.*

Un-ruled' (ŭn-rūld'), *a.* **1.** Not governed or controlled. "*Unruled* and undirected." *Spenser.*

2. Not ruled or marked with lines; as, *unruled* paper.

Un-rul'i-ment (ŭn-rul'ĭ-ment), *n.* Unruliness. [*Obs.*] "Breaking forth with rude *unruliment.*" *Spenser.*

Un-rul'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unruly.

Un-rul'y (ŭn-rul'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* UNRULIER (-ĭ-ẽr), *superl.* UNRULIEST.] [Pref. *un-* not + *rule.* Cf. RULY.] Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; disposed to violate law; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; as, an *unruly* boy; *unruly* conduct.

But the tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *James* iii. 8.

Un-rum'ple (ŭn-rŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.

Un-sac'ra-ment (ŭn-săk'rà-ment), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sacrament.*] To deprive of sacramental character or efficacy; as, to *unsacrament* the rite of baptism. [*Obs.*]

Un-sad' (ŭn-săd'), *a.* [AS. *unsæd* unsated, insatiable. See UN- not, and SAD.] Unsteady; fickle. [*Obs.*]

O, stormy people, *unsad* and ever untrue. *Chaucer.*

Un-sad'den (-d'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sadden.*] To relieve from sadness; to cheer. [*R.*] *Whitlock.*

Un-sad'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *saddle.*] **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse.

2. To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

Un-sad'ness, *n.* [From UNSAD.] Infirmity; weakness. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-safe'ty (ŭn-sāf'tў), *n.* The quality or state of being in peril; absence of safety; insecurity. *Bacon.*

Un-saint' (ŭn-sānt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *saint.*] To deprive of saintship; to deny sanctity to. [*R.*] *South.*

Un-saint'ly, *a.* Unbecoming to a saint. *Gauden.*

Un-sal'a-ble (ŭn-sāl'à-b'l), *a.* Not salable; unmerchantable. — *n.* That which can not be sold. *Byron.*

Un-sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (ŭn-săn̲k'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Absence or lack of sanctification. *Shak.*

Un-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty (ŭn-sā'shĭ-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being unsatiable; insatiability. [*Obs.*]

Un-sa'ti-a-ble (ŭn-sā'shĭ-à-b'l), *a.* Insatiable. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.* — **Un-sa'ti-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] — **Un-sa'ti-a-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Un-sa'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *a.* Insatiate. *Dr. H. More.*

Un-sat'is-fac'tion (ŭn-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* Dissatisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un-sat'u-ra'ted (ŭn-săt'ū-rā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree; as, an *unsaturated* solution.

2. (*Chem.*) Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product; thus, aldehyde, ethylene, and ammonia are *unsaturated.*

Un-sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being unsaturated.

Un-say' (ŭn-sā'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *say.*] To recant or recall, as what has been said; to retract; to take back again; to make as if not said.

You can say and *unsay* things at pleasure. *Goldsmith.*

Un-scale' (ŭn-skāl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *scale.*] To divest of scales; to remove scales from.

[An eagle] purging and *unscaling* her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance. *Milton.*

Un-scap'a-ble (ŭn-skāp'à-b'l), *a.* Not to be escaped; inevitable. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-scep'tered (ŭn-sĕp'tẽrd), **Un-scep'tred** *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *sceptered.*] Having no scepter.

2. [1st pref. *un-* + *scepter.*] Deprived of a scepter.

Un-sci'ence (ŭn-sī'ens), *n.* Want of science or knowledge; ignorance. [*Obs.*]

If that any wight ween a thing to be otherwise than it is, it is not only *unscience,* but it is deceivable opinion. *Chaucer.*

Un-screw' (ŭn-skru'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *screw.*] To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

Un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skru'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **Un-scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

Un-scru'ta-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* Inscrutable. [*R.*]

Un-scutch'eoned (ŭn-skŭch'ŭnd), *a.* Destitute of an escutcheon. [*R.*] *Pollok.*

Un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seal.*] **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.

Unable to *unseal* his lips beyond the width of a quarter of an inch. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To disclose, as a secret. [*Obs.*] *The Coronation.*

Un-seam' (ŭn-sēm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seam.*] To open the seam or seams of; to rip; to cut open. *Shak.*

Un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sẽrch'à-b'l), *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

The counsels of God are to us *unsearchable.* *Rogers.*

— **Un-search'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-search'a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-sea'son (ŭn-sē'z'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *season.*] **1.** To make unseasoned; to deprive of seasoning.

2. To strike unseasonably; to affect disagreeably or unfavorably. [*Obs.*]

Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*

Un-sea'son-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; being, done, or occurring out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late; as, he called at an *unseasonable* hour; *unseasonable* advice; *unseasonable* frosts; *unseasonable* food. — **Un-sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-sea'soned (-z'nd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned.

2. Untimely; ill-timed. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seat.*] **1.** To throw from one's seat; to deprive of a seat. *Cowper.*

2. Specifically, to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative body, as for fraud in election. *Macaulay.*

Un-sec'ond-ed (ŭn-sĕk'ŭnd-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported, aided, or assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded.*

2. Not exemplified a second time. [*Obs.*] "Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms." *Sir T. Browne.*

Un-se'cret (ŭn-sē'krĕt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *secret.*] To disclose; to divulge. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Un-se'cret, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *secret.*] Not secret; not close; not trusty; indiscreet. [*Obs.*] "We are so *unsecret* to ourselves." *Shak.*

Un-sec'u-lar-ize (ŭn-sĕk'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *secularize.*] To cause to become not secular; to detach from secular things; to alienate from the world.

Un-se-cure' (ŭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* Insecure. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Un-seel' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seel.*] To open, as the eyes of a hawk that have been seeled; hence, to give light to; to enlighten. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Un-seem' (ŭn-sēm'), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seem.*] Not to seem. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-seem'ing, *a.* Unbeseeming; not fit or becoming.

Un-seem'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being unseemly; unbecomingness. *Udall.*

Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent.

An *unseemly* outbreak of temper. *Hawthorne.*

Un-seem'ly, *adv.* In an unseemly manner.

Un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'), *a.* **1.** Not seen or discovered.

2. Unskilled; inexperienced. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Un-sel'dom (ŭn-sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* Not seldom; frequently. [*R.*]

Un-se'ly (ŭn-sē'lў), *a.* [AS. *unsǽlig.* See UN- not, and SILLY.] Not blessed or happy; wretched; unfortunate. [Written also *unsilly.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Un-se'li-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-sem'i-nared (ŭn-sĕm'ĭ-nârd), *a.* [See 1st UN-, and SEMEN.] Deprived of virility, or seminal energy; made a eunuch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-sensed (ŭn-sĕnst'), *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; having no certain signification. [*R.*] *Puller.*

Un-sen'si-ble (ŭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Insensible. [*Obs.*]

Un-sen'su-al-ize (-shu-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sensualize.*] To elevate from the domain of the senses; to purify. *Coleridge.*

Un-sep'a-ra-ble (ŭn-sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Inseparable. [*Obs.*] "In love *unseparable.*" *Shak.*

Un-serv'ice (ŭn-sĕrv'ĭs), *n.* Neglect of duty; idleness; indolence. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Un-set' (ŭn-sĕt'), *a.* Not set; not fixed or appointed.

Un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *settle.*] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to unfix; to displace; to disorder; to confuse.

Un-set'tle, *v. i.* To become unsettled or unfixed; to be disordered. *Shak.*

Un-set'tled-ness (-t'ld-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being unsettled.

Un-set'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unsettling, or state of being unsettled; disturbance. *J. H. Newman.*

Un-sev'en (ŭn-sĕv'n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *seven.*] To render other than seven; to make to be no longer seven. [*Obs.* & *R.*] "To *unseven* the sacraments of the church of Rome." *Fuller.*

Un-sew' (ŭn-sō'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sew.*] To undo, as something sewn, or something inclosed by sewing; to rip apart; to take out the stitches of.

Un-sex' (ŭn-sĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSEXED (ŭn-sĕkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSEXING.] [1st pref. *un-* + *sex.*] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming to one's sex; esp., to make unfeminine in character, manners, duties, or the like; as, to *unsex* a woman.

Un-sex'u-al (ŭn-sĕks'ŭ-*al*), *a.* Not sexual; not proper or peculiar to one of the sexes. *De Quincey.*

Un-shac'kle (ŭn-shăk'k'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shackle.*] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint; to unfetter. *Addison.*

Un-shak'a-ble (ŭn-shāk'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being shaken; firm; fixed. *Shak. J. S. Mill.*

Un-shaked' (ŭn-shākt'), *a.* Unshaken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-shale' (ŭn-shāl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shale.*] To strip the shale, or husk, from; to uncover. [*Obs.*]

I will not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe. *Marston.*

Un-shape' (ŭn-shāp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shape.*] To deprive of shape, or of proper shape; to disorder; to confound; to derange. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-shaped' (ŭn-shāpt'), **Un-shap'en** (ŭn-shāp'n), } *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *shaped, shapen.*] Not shaped; shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

Un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sheath.*] To deprive of a sheath; to draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

To unsheathe the sword, to make war.

Un-shed' (ŭn-shĕd'), *a.* **1.** Not parted or divided, as the hair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not spilt, or made to flow, as blood or tears. *Milton.*

Un-shell' (ŭn-shĕl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shell.*] To strip the shell from; to take out of the shell; to hatch.

Un-shelve' (ŭn-shĕlv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shelve.*] To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

Un-shent' (ŭn-shĕnt'), *a.* Not shent; not disgraced; blameless. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un-sher'if (ŭn-shĕr'ĭf), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sheriff.*] To depose from the office of sheriff. [*R.*]

Un-shet' (ŭn-shĕt'), *v. t.* To unshut. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-shift'a-ble (ŭn-shĭft'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may not be shifted.

2. Shiftless; helpless. [*Obs.*]

Un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *ship.*] **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel; as, to *unship* goods.

2. (*Naut.*) To remove or detach, as any part or implement, from its proper position or connection when in use; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars; to *unship* the tiller.

Un-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

Un-shot' (ŭn-shŏt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shot.*] To remove the shot from, as from a shotted gun; to unload.

Un-shot', *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *shot.*] Not hit by a shot; also, not discharged or fired off.

Un-shout' (ŭn-shout'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shout.*] To recall what is done by shouting. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-shroud' (ŭn-shroud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shroud.*] To remove the shroud from; to uncover. *P. Fletcher.*

Un-shrubbed' (ŭn-shrŭbd'), *a.* Being without shrubs.

Un-shut' (ŭn-shŭt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shut.*] To open, or throw open. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-shut'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *shutter.*] To open or remove the shutters of. *T. Hughes.*

Un-sight' (ŭn-sīt'), *a.* Doing or done without sight; not seeing or examining. [*Colloq.*]

Unsight unseen, a colloquial phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen,* or *unseen* repeated; as, to buy a thing *unsight unseen,* that is, without seeing it.

For to subscribe, *unsight, unseen,*
To a new church discipline. *Hudibras.*

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do "*unsight unseen.*" *Spectator.*

Un-sight'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Invisible. [*Obs.*]

Un-sight'ed, *a.* **1.** Not sighted, or seen. *Suckling.*

2. (*Gun.*) Not aimed by means of a sight; also, not furnished with a sight, or with a properly adjusted sight; as, to shoot an *unsighted* rifle or cannon.

Un/sig-nif'i-cant (ŭn/sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-*k*ant), *a.* Insignificant. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Un-sil'ly (ŭn-sĭl'lў), *a.* See UNSELY. [*Obs.*]

Un/sim-plic'i-ty (ŭn'sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Absence of simplicity; artfulness. *C. Kingsley.*

Un-sin' (ŭn-sĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sin.*] To deprive of sinfulness, as a sin; to make sinless. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Un/sin-cere' (ŭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* Not sincere or pure; insincere. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.* — **Un/sin-cere'ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un/sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being unsincere or impure; insincerity. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Un-sin'ew (ŭn-sĭn'ū), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sinew.*] To deprive of sinews or of strength. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Un-sis'ter (ŭn-sĭs'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sister.*] To separate, as sisters; to disjoin. [*Poetic & R.*] *Tennyson.*

Un-sis'ter-ly, *a.* Not sisterly. *Richardson.*

Un-sist'ing (ŭn-sĭst'ĭng), *a.* Unresisting. [*Obs.*] "The *unsisting* postern." *Shak.*

Un-sit'ting (ŭn-sĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not sitting well; unbecoming. [*Obs.*] "*Unsitting* words." *Sir T. More.*

Un-skill' (ŭn-skĭl'), *n.* Want of skill; ignorance; unskillfulness. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Un-skill'ful (-fụl), *a.* [Spelt also *unskilful.*] **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; bungling; as, an *unskillful* surgeon or mechanic; an *unskillful* logician.

2. Lacking discernment; injudicious; ignorant.

Though it make the *unskillful* laugh, can not but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*

— **Un-skill'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-skill'ful-ness,** *n.*

Un-slacked' (ŭn-slăkt'), *a.* Not slacked; unslaked; as, *unslacked* lime.

Un-slaked' (ŭn-slākt'), *a.* Not slaked; unslacked; as, an *unslaked* thirst; *unslaked* lime.

Un-sling' (ŭn-slĭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sling.*] (*Naut.*) To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like; to release from the slings. *Totten.*

Un-sluice' (ŭn-slūs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sluice.*] To sluice; to open the sluice or sluices of; to let flow; to discharge. *Dryden.*

Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ŭn-sō'shā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being unsociable; unsociableness.

Un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved; as, an *unsociable* person or temper. — **Un-so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

Un-sock'et (ŭn-sŏk'ĕt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *socket.*] To loose or take from a socket.

Un-soft' (ŭn-sŏft'; 115), *a.* Not soft; hard; coarse; rough. [*Obs.*] "Bristles of his beard *unsoft.*" *Chaucer.*

Un-soft', *adv.* [AS. *unsōfte.* See UN- not, and SOFT.] Not softly. [*Obs.*]

Great climbers fall *unsoft.* *Spenser.*

Un-sol'der (ŭn-sŏd'ẽr *or* ŭn-sōl'dẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *solder.*] To separate or disunite, as what has been soldered; hence, to divide; to sunder. [Formerly written also *unsoder.*] *Tennyson.*

Un-sol'dierod (ŭn-sōl'jẽrd; 106), *a.* Not equipped like a soldier; unsoldierlike. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Un-sol'em-nize (ŭn-sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *solemnize.*] To divest of solemnity.

Un-so'na-ble (ŭn-sō'nā-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + L. *sonabilis* sounding, from *sonare* to sound.] Incapable of being sounded. [*Obs.*]

Un-son'sy (ŭn-sŏn'sў), *a.* [See UN- not, and SONCY.] Not soncy (sonsy); not fortunate. [*Scot.*]

Un-soot' (ŭn-sōōt'), *a.* [AS. *unswēte.* See UN- not, and SWEET.] Not sweet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un/so-phis'ti-cate (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), } *a.* Not sophis-**Un/so-phis'ti-ca'ted** (-fĭs'tĭ-kā'tĕd), } ticated; pure; innocent; genuine. — **Un/so-phis'ti-ca'ted-ness,** *n.*

Un-sor'rowed (ŭn-sŏr'rōd), *a.* Not sorrowed for; unlamented. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-sort'ed (ŭn-sôrt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not sorted; not classified; as, a lot of *unsorted* goods.

2. Not well selected; ill-chosen.

The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted.* *Shak.*

Un-soul' (ŭn-sōl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *soul.*] To deprive of soul, spirit, or principle. [*R.*] *Shelton.*

Un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *a.* Not sound; not whole; not solid; defective; infirm; diseased. — **Un-sound'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-sound'ness,** *n.*

Un-spar' (ŭn-spär'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spar.*] To take the spars, stakes, or bars from. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *sparing,* p. pr. of *spare.*] **1.** Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Burke.*

2. Not merciful or forgiving. [*R.*] *Milton.*

— **Un-spar'ing-ly** (ŭn-spâr'ĭng-lў), *adv.* — **Un-spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

Un-speak' (ŭn-spēk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *speak.*] To retract, as what has been spoken; to recant; to unsay. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-speak'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *speakable.*] Not speakable; incapable of being uttered or adequately described; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage. — **Un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 *Pet.* i. 8.

Un-spe'cial-ized (ŭn-spĕsh'al-īzd), *a.* Not specialized; specifically (*Biol.*), not adapted, or set apart, for any particular purpose or function; as, an *unspecialized* unicellular organism. *W. K. Brooks.*

Un-sped' (ŭn-spĕd'), *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

Un-spell' (ŭn-spĕl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spell.*] To break the power of (a spell); to release (a person) from the influence of a spell; to disenchant. [*R.*]

Such practices as these, . . .
The more judicious Israelites *unspelled.* *Dryden.*

Un-sphere' (ŭn-sfẽr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sphere.*] To remove, as a planet, from its sphere or orb. *Shak.*

Un-spike' (ŭn-spīk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spike.*] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

Un-spilt' (-spĭlt'), *a.* Not spilt or wasted; not shed.

Un-spin' (ŭn-spĭn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spin.*] To untwist, as something spun.

Un-spir'it (ŭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spirit.*] To dispirit. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Un-spir'it-u-al-ize (-ū-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spiritualize.*] To deprive of spirituality. *South.*

Un-spleened' (ŭn-splēnd'), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *spleen.*] Deprived of a spleen.

Un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; especially, free from moral stain; unblemished; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* reputation. — **Un-spot'ted-ness,** *n.*

Un-squire' (ŭn-skwīr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *squire.*] To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*

Un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *a.* [Cf. INSTABLE.] Not stable; not firm, fixed, or constant; subject to change or overthrow. — **Un-sta'ble-ness,** *n.* *Chaucer.*

Unstable equilibrium. See *Stable equilibrium,* under STABLE.

Un-stack' (ŭn-stăk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *stack.*] To remove, or take away, from a stack; to remove, as something constituting a stack.

Un-starch' (ŭn-stärch'), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* + *starch.*] To free from starch; to make limp or pliable.

Un-state' (ŭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *state.*] To deprive of state or dignity. [*R.*]

High-battled Cæsar will *unstate* his happiness. *Shak.*

Un-steel' (ŭn-stēl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *steel.*] To disarm; to soften. *Richardson.*

Un-step' (ŭn-stĕp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *step.*] (*Naut.*) To remove, as a mast, from its step.

Un-stick' (ŭn-stĭk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *stick.*] To release, as one thing stuck to another. *Richardson.*

Un-still' (ŭn-stĭl'), *a.* [AS. *unstille.* See UN- not, and STILL, *a.*] Not still; restless. [*R.*]

Un-sting' (ŭn-stĭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sting.*] To disarm of a sting; to remove the sting of. [*R.*] "Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice . . . will not *unsting* calamity." *J. M. Mason.*

Un-stitch' (ŭn-stĭch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *stitch.*] To open by picking out stitches; to take out, or undo, the stitches of; as, to *unstitch* a seam. *Collier.*

Un-stock' (ŭn-stŏk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *stock.*] **1.** To deprive of a stock; to remove the stock from to loose from that which fixes, or holds fast.

2. To remove from the stocks, as a ship.

Un-stock'inged (ŭn-stŏk'ĭngd), *a.* **1.** [Pref. *un-* not + *stocking.*] Destitute of stockings. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. [1st pref. *un-* + *stocking.*] Deprived of stockings.

Un-stop' (ŭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *stop.*] **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from; as, to *unstop* a bottle or a cask.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

Un-strain' (ŭn-strān'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *strain.*] To relieve from a strain; to relax. *B. Jonson.*

Un-strained' (ŭn-strānd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *strain.*] **1.** Not strained; not cleared or purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil or milk.

2. Not forced; easy; natural; as, an *unstrained* deduction or inference. *Hakewill.*

Un-strat'i-fied (ŭn-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* (*Geol.*) Not stratified; — applied to massive rocks, as granite, porphyry, etc., and also to deposits of loose material, as the glacial till, which occur in masses without layers or strata.

Un-strength' (ŭn-strĕngth'), *n.* Want of strength; weakness; feebleness. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-stri'a-ted (ŭn-strī'ā-tĕd), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Nonstriated; unstriped.

Un-string' (ŭn-strĭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *string.*] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

2. To loosen the string or strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp or a bow.

3. To relax the tension of; to loosen. "His garland they *unstring.*" *Dryden.* Used also figuratively; as, his nerves were *unstrung* by fear.

Un-striped' (ŭn-strīpt'), *a.* **1.** Not striped.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Without marks or striations; nonstriated; as, *unstriped* muscle fibers.

Un-stud'ied (ŭn-stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not studied; not acquired by study; unlabored; natural.

2. Not skilled; unversed; — followed by *in.*

3. Not spent in study. [*Obs.*] "To cloak the defects of their *unstudied* years." *Milton.*

Un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* Lacking in matter or substance; visionary; chimerical.
Un'sub-stan'tial-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *substantialize.*] To make unsubstantial. [*R.*]
Un'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [1st pref. *un-* + *substantiation.*] A divesting of substantiality.
Un'suc-ceed'a-ble (ŭn'sŭk-sēd'ā-b'l), *a.* Not able or likely to succeed. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
Un'suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* Want of success; failure; misfortune. *Prof. Wilson.*
Un'suc-cess'ful (-fụl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure; unlucky; unhappy. — **Un'suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*
Un-suf'fer-a-ble (ŭn-sŭf'fĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Insufferable. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.* — **Un-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
Un-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Inability or incapability of enduring, or of being endured. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
Un'suf-fi'cience (ŭn'sŭf-fĭsh'ens), } *n.* Insufficiency.
Un'suf-fi'cien-cy (-fĭsh'en-sў), } [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*
Un'suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Insufficient. [*Obs.*]
Un-suit' (ŭn-sūt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *suit.*] Not to suit; to be unfit for. [*Obs.*] *Quarles.*
Un'sup-port'a-ble (ŭn'sŭp-pōrt'ā-b'l), *a.* Insupportable; unendurable. — **Un'sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Bp. Wilkins.* — **Un'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*
Un-sured' (ŭn-shụrd'), *a.* Not made sure. [*Obs.*]
Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown. *Shak.*
Un-sure'ty (ŭn-shụr'tў), *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty; insecurity; doubt. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*
Un'sur-mount'a-ble (ŭn'sûr-mount'ā-b'l), *a.* Insurmountable. *Locke.*
Un'sus-pi'cion (ŭn'sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The quality or state of being unsuspecting. *Dickens.*
Un-swad'dle (ŭn-swŏd'd'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *swaddle.*] To take a swaddle from; to unswathe.
Un-swathe' (ŭn-swāth'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *swathe.*] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage; to unswaddle. *Addison.*
Un-sway'a-ble (ŭn-swā'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being swayed. *Shak.*
Un-swear' (ŭn-swâr'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *swear.*] To recant or recall, as an oath; to recall after having sworn; to abjure. *J. Fletcher.*
Un-swear', *v. i.* To recall an oath. *Spenser.*
Un-sweat' (ŭn-swĕt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *sweat.*] To relieve from perspiration; to ease or cool after exercise or toil. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Un-swell' (ŭn-swĕl'), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *swell.*] To sink from a swollen state; to subside. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Un'sym-met'ric-al (ŭn'sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Wanting in symmetry, or due proportion of parts.
2. (*Biol.*) Not symmetrical; being without symmetry, as the parts of a flower when similar parts are of different size and shape, or when the parts of successive circles differ in number. See SYMMETRY.
3. (*Chem.*) Being without symmetry of chemical structure or relation; as, an *unsymmetrical* carbon atom.
Unsymmetrical carbon atom (*Chem.*), one which is united at once to four different atoms or radicals. This condition usually occasions physical isomerism, with the attendant action on polarized light.
Un'sym-met'ric-al-ly, *adv.* Not symmetrically.
Un-sym'pa-thy (ŭn-sĭm'pâ-thў), *n.* Absence or lack of sympathy.
Un-tack' (ŭn-tăk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tack.*] To separate, as what is tacked; to disjoin; to release.
Being *untacked* from honest cares. *Barrow.*
Un-tac'kle (ŭn-tăk'k'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tackle.*] To unhitch; to unharness. [*Colloq.*] *Tusser.*
Un-talked' (ŭn-tąkt'), *a.* Not talked; not mentioned; — often with *of.* *Shak.*
Un-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Intangibility.
Un-tan'gi-ble (ŭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Intangible. [*R.*]
Un-tan'gi-bly, *adv.* Intangibly. [*R.*]
Un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; to resolve; as, to *untangle* thread.
Untangle but this cruel chain. *Prior.*
Un-tap'pice (ŭn-tăp'pĭs), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tappice.*] To come out of concealment. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*
Un-taste' (ŭn-tāst'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *taste.*] To deprive of a taste for a thing. [*R.*] *Daniel.*
Un-teach' (ŭn-tēch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *teach.*] **1.** To cause to forget, or to lose from memory, or to disbelieve what has been taught.
Experience will *unteach* us. *Sir T. Browne.*
One breast laid open were a school
Which would *unteach* mankind the lust to shine or rule. *Byron.*
2. To cause to be forgotten; as, to *unteach* what has been learned. *Dryden.*
Un-team' (ŭn-tēm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *team.*] To unyoke a team from. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*
Un-tem'per (ŭn-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *temper.*] To deprive of temper, or of the proper degree of temper; to make soft.
Un-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* Intemperate. [*Obs.*]
Un-tem'per-ate-ly, *adv.* Intemperately. [*Obs.*]
Un-tempt'er (ŭn-tĕmt'ẽr ; 215), *n.* One who does not tempt, or is not a tempter. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
Un-ten'ant (ŭn-tĕn'ant), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tenant.*] To remove a tenant from. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
Un-tent' (ŭn-tĕnt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tent.*] To bring out of a tent. [*R.*] *Shak.*
Un-tent'ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *tent* a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.
Un-tent'ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *tented*, p. p. of *tent* to probe.] Not tented; not dressed. See 4th TENT.
The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shak.*
Un-thank' (ŭn-thăŋk'), *n.* [AS. *unþank.* See UN- not, THANK.] No thanks; ill will; misfortune. [*Obs.*]
Unthank come on his head that bound him so. *Chaucer.*
Un-think' (ŭn-thĭŋk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *think.*] To recall or take back, as something thought. *Shak.*
Un-think'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *thinker.*] A person who does not think, or does not think wisely.
Un-think'ing, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.
2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.
With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He first the snuffbox opened, then the case. *Pope.*
— **Un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-think'ing-ness**, *n.*
Un-thread' (ŭn-thrĕd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *thread.*] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.
2. To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments of.
He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton.*
3. To make one's way through; to traverse; as, to *unthread* a devious path. *De Quincey.*
Un'thrift' (ŭn'thrĭft'), *n.* **1.** Want of thrift; unthriftiness; prodigality.
2. An unthrifty person. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
Un-thrift' (ŭn-thrĭft'), *a.* Unthrifty. [*Obs.*]
Un-thrift'ful-ly (-fụl-lў), *adv.* Not thriftily. [*Obs.*]
"*Unthriftfully* spent." *Sir J. Cheke.*
Un-thrift'i-head (-ĭ-hĕd), **Un-thrift'i-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Unthriftiness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Un-thrift'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* **1.** Not thriftily.
2. Improperly; unbecomingly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Un-thrift'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unthrifty; profuseness; lavishness. *Udall.*
Un-thrift'y (-ў), *a.* Not thrifty; profuse. *Spenser.*
Un-throne' (ŭn-thrōn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *throne.*] To remove from, or as from, a throne; to dethrone. *Milton.*
Un-ti'dy (ŭn-tī'dў), *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; untimely. [*Obs.*] "*Untidy* tales." *Piers Plowman.*
2. Not tidy or neat; careless; slovenly.
— **Un-ti'di-ly** (-dĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-ti'di-ness**, *n.*
Un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* [AS. *untỹgan.* See 1st UN-, and TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; to disengage the parts of; as, to *untie* a knot.
Sacharissa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain. *Waller.*
Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*
2. To free from fastening or from restraint; to let loose; to unbind.
Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shak.*
All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.
They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie.* *Denham.*
Un-tie', *v. i.* To become untied or loosed.
Un-tight'en (ŭn-tīt''n), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tighten.*] To make less tight or tense; to loosen.
Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* [OE. *until, ontil; un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till; cf. Dan. *indtil*, Sw. *intill.* See UNTO, and TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To; unto; towards; — used of material objects. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Taverners *until* them told the same. *Piers Plowman.*
He roused himself full blithe, and hastened them *until.* *Spenser.*
2. To; up to; till; before; — used of time; as, he staid *until* evening; he will not come back *until* the end of the month.
He and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judg.* xviii. 30.
☞ In contracts and like documents *until* is construed as exclusive of the date mentioned unless it was the manifest intent of the parties to include it.
Un-til', *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; especially, up to the time that; till. See TILL, *conj.*
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*
But the rest of the dead lived not again *until* the thousand years were finished. *Rev.* xx. 5.
Un-tile' (ŭn-tīl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tile.*] To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing the tiles.
Un-time' (ŭn-tīm'), *n.* An unseasonable time. [*Obs.*]
A man shall not eat in *untime.* *Chaucer.*
Un-time'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Unseasonableness.
Un-time'ly, *a.* Not timely; done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper time; unseasonable; premature; inopportune; as, *untimely* frosts; *untimely* remarks; an *untimely* death.
Un-time'ly, *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably. "Let them know . . . what 's *untimely* done." *Shak.*
Un-time'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Untimely. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
Un-time'ous-ly, *adv.* Untimely; unseasonably. [*R.*]
Un-tithed' (ŭn-tĭthd'), *a.* Not subjected to tithes.
Un-ti'tled (ŭn-tī't'ld), *a.* **1.** Not titled; having no title, or appellation of dignity or distinction. *Spenser.*
2. Being without title or right; not entitled. *Shak.*
Un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* [OE. *unto; un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōð* until, OFries. *und*, OS. *und* until, conj. (cf. OS. *untō* unto, OHG. *unzi*), Goth. *und* unto, until. See To, and cf. UNTIL.] **1.** To; — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style. See To.
2. Until; till. [*Obs.*] "He shall abide in it *unto* the death of the high priest." *Num.* xxxv. 25.
Un'to, *conj.* Until; till. [*Obs.*] "*Unto* this year be gone." *Chaucer.*
Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets.
2. Not numbered or counted; as, *untold* money.
Un-tol'er-a-ble (-tŏl'ẽr-ā-b'l), *a.* Intolerable. [*Obs.*]
Un-tomb' (ŭn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tomb.*] To take from the tomb; to exhume; to disinter. *Fuller.*
Un-tongue' (ŭn-tŭng'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue, or of voice. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Un-tooth' (ŭn-tōōth'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tooth.*] To take out the teeth of. *Cowper.*
Un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ẽrd), *prep.* [*Unto* + *-ward.*] Toward. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*
Un-to'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *toward.*] **1.** Froward; perverse. "Save yourselves from this *untoward* generation." *Acts* ii. 40.
2. Awkward; ungraceful. "*Untoward* words." *Creech.* "*Untoward* manner." *Swift.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate; as, an *untoward* wind or accident.
— **Un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*
Un-to'ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward. "*Untowardly* tricks and vices." *Locke.*
Un-trad'ed (ŭn-trād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not dealt with in trade; not visited for purposes of trade. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*
2. Unpracticed; inexperienced. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*
3. Not traded in or bartered; hence, not hackneyed; unusual; not common. *Shak.*
Un-trained' (ŭn-trānd'), *a.* **1.** Not trained. *Shak.*
2. Not trainable; indocile. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*
Un-tram'meled (ŭn-trăm'mĕld), *a.* Not hampered or impeded; free. [Written also *untrammelled.*]
Un-trav'eled (ŭn-trăv'ĕld), *a.* [Written also *untravelled.*] **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest.
2. Having never visited foreign countries; not having gained knowledge or experience by travel; as, an *untraveled* Englishman. *Addison.*
Un-tread' (ŭn-trĕd'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tread.*] To tread back; to retrace. *Shak.*
Un-treas'ure (ŭn-trĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *treasure.*] To bring forth or give up, as things previously treasured. "The quaintness with which he *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory." *J. Milford.*
Un-treas'ured (-ûrd), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *untreasure.*] Deprived of treasure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. [Pref. *un-* not + *treasured.*] Not treasured; not kept as treasure.
Un-treat'a-ble (ŭn-trēt'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being treated; not practicable. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*
Un-trenched' (ŭn-trĕnchtʹ), *a.* Being without trenches; whole; intact. [*Obs.*]
Un-tressed' (ŭn-trĕst'), *a.* Not tied up in tresses; unarranged; — said of the hair. *Chaucer.*
Un-trow'a-ble (ŭn-trō'ā-b'l), *a.* Incredible. [*Obs.*]
"*Untrowable* fairness." *Wyclif.*
Un-true' (ŭn-trụ'), *a.* **1.** Not true; false; contrary to the fact; as, the story is *untrue.*
2. Not faithful; inconstant; false; disloyal. *Chaucer.*
Un-true', *adv.* Untruly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Chaucer.*
Un-tru'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Something not true; a false statement. [*Recent & R.*] *A. Trollope.*
Un-trunked' (ŭn-trŭnkt'), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *trunk.*] Separated from its trunk or stock. [*Obs.*]
Un-truss' (ŭn-trŭs'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *truss.*] To loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out; to undress. [*R.*] *Dryden.*
Un-truss' (ŭn-trŭs'), } *n.* One who untrussed persons
Un-truss'er (-ẽr), } for the purpose of flogging them; a public whipper. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Un-trust' (ŭn-trŭst'), *n.* Distrust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Un-trust'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Not trustful or trusting.
2. Not to be trusted; not trusty. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
Un-truth' (ŭn-trụth'), *n.* **1.** The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty. *Chaucer.*
2. That which is untrue; a false assertion; a falsehood; a lie; also, an act of treachery or disloyalty. *Shak.*
Syn. — Lie; falsehood. See LIE.
Un-truth'ful (-fụl), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious; contrary to the truth or the fact. — **Un-truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-truth'ful-ness**, *n.*
Un-tuck' (ŭn-tŭk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.
Un-tune' (ŭn-tūn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tune.*] To make incapable of harmony, or of harmonious action; to put out of tune. *Shak.*
Un-turn' (ŭn-tûrn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *turn.*] To turn in a reverse way, especially so as to open something; as, to *unturn* a key. *Keats.*
Un-turned' (ŭn-tûrnd'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *turned.*] Not turned; not revolved or reversed.
To leave no stone unturned, to leave nothing untried for accomplishing one's purpose.
[He] *left unturned no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*
Un-twain' (ŭn-twān'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *twain.*] To rend in twain; to tear in two. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*
Un-twine' (ŭn-twīn'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *twine.*] To untwist; to separate, as that which is twined or twisted; to disentangle; to untie.
It requires a long and powerful counter sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Un-twine', *v. i.* To become untwined. *Milton.*
Un-twirl' (ŭn-twẽrl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *twirl.*] To untwist; to undo. *Ash.*
Un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *twist.*] **1.** To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back, as that which is twisted; to untwine.
If one of the twines of the twist do *untwist*,
The twine that *untwisteth*, *untwisteth* the twist. *Wallis*
2. To untie; to open; to disentangle. *Milton.*
Un-ty' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* To untie. [*Archaic*] *Young.*
Un-us'age (ŭn-ūz'āj; 48), *n.* Want or lack of usage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Un-used' (ŭn-ūzd'), *a.* **1.** Not used; as, an *unused* book; an *unused* apartment.
2. Not habituated; unaccustomed.
Unused to bend, impatient of control. *Thomson.*
Un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhŭ-al), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* grace or erudition. — **Un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-u'su-al-ness**, *n.*
Un-u'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-ty), *n.* Unusualness. *Poe.*

Un-ut'ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt'tẽr-â-b'l), *a.* Not utterable; incapable of being spoken or voiced; inexpressible; ineffable; unspeakable; as, *unutterable* anguish.

Sighed and looked *unutterable* things. *Thomson.*

— **Un-ut'ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-ut'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-vail' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t. & i.* See UNVEIL.

Un-val'u-a-ble (ŭn-văl'ŭ-â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Invaluable; being beyond price. [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. Not valuable; having little value. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Un-val'ued (-ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued; not appraised; hence, not considered; disregarded; valueless; as, an *unvalued* estate. "*Unvalued* persons." *Shak.*

2. Having inestimable value; invaluable. [*Obs.*]

Two golden apples of *unvalued* price. *Spenser.*

Un-va'ri-a-ble (ŭn-vā'rĭ-â-b'l), *a.* Invariable. *Donne.*

Un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *veil.*] To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view; to reveal; as, she *unveiled* her face.

Un-veil', *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal one's self.

Un-veil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who removes a veil.

Un've-rac'i-ty (ŭn'vẽ-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of veracity; untruthfulness; as, *unveracity* of heart. *Carlyle.*

Un-ves'sel (ŭn-vĕs'sĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vessel.*] To cause to be no longer a vessel; to empty. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Un-vic'ar (ŭn-vĭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vicar.*] To deprive of the position or office of a vicar. [*R.*] *Strype.*

Un-vi'o-la-ble (ŭn-vī'ō-lâ-b'l), *a.* Inviolable.

Un-vis'ard (ŭn-vĭz'ẽrd), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *visard.*] To take the visard or mask from; to unmask. [Written also *unvizard.*] [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-vis'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Invisible. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-vis'i-bly, *adv.* Invisibly. [*Obs.*]

Un-vi'ti-a-ted (-vĭsh'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Not vitiated; pure.

Un-vol'un-ta-ry (ŭn-vŏl'ŭn-tâ-rў), *a.* Involuntary. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-vote' (ŭn-vōt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vote.*] To reverse or annul by vote, as a former vote. [*R.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Un-vow'eled (ŭn-vou'ĕld), *a.* Having no vowel sounds or signs. [Written also *unvowelled.*] *Skinner.*

Un-vul'gar-ize (ŭn-vŭl'gẽr-īz), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *vulgarize.*] To divest of vulgarity; to make to be not vulgar. *Lamb.*

Un-vul'ner-a-ble (-nẽr-â-b'l), *a.* Invulnerable. [*Obs.*]

Un-ware' (ŭn-wâr'), *a.* [AS. *unwær* unwary. See UN- not, and WARY.] **1.** Unaware; not foreseeing; being off one's guard. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Fairfax.*

2. Happening unexpectedly; unforeseen. [*Obs.*]

The *unware* woe of harm that cometh behind. *Chaucer.*

— **Un-ware'ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Un-ware'ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Un-wares' (ŭn-wârz'), *adv.* Unawares; unexpectedly; — sometimes preceded by *at.* [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Un-wa'ri-ly (-wā'rĭ-lў), *adv.* In an unwary manner.

Un-wa'ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unwary; carelessness; heedlessness.

Un-warm' (ŭn-wărm'), *v. i.* [1st pref. *un-* + *warm.*] To lose warmth; to grow cold. [*R.*]

Un-warp' (-wărp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *warp.*] To restore from a warped state; to cause to be no longer warped.

Un-warped' (ŭn-wărpt'), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *warped.*] Not warped; hence, not biased; impartial.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'rant-â-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. — **Un-war'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-war-rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-war'rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; being without warrant, authority, or guaranty; unwarrantable.

Un-wa'ry (ŭn-wā'rў), *a.* [Cf. UNWARE.] **1.** Not vigilant against danger; not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless.

2. Unexpected; unforeseen; unware. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-washed' (ŭn-wŏsht'), *a.* Not washed or cleansed; filthy; unclean.

Un-wash'en (ŭn-wŏsh''n), *a.* Not washed. [*Archaic*] "To eat with *unwashen* hands." *Matt.* xv. 20.

Un-wayed' (ŭn-wād'), *a.* **1.** Not used to travel; as, colts that are *unwayed.* [*Obs.*] *Suckling.*

2. Having no ways or roads; pathless. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-wea'ried (ŭn-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; not fatigued or tired; hence, persistent; not tiring or wearying; indefatigable. — **Un-wea'ried-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wea'ried-ness**, *n.*

Un-wea'ry (ŭn-wē'rў), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *weary.*] To cause to cease being weary; to refresh. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *weave.*] To unfold; to undo; to ravel, as what has been woven.

Un-wedge'a-ble (ŭn-wĕj'â-b'l), *a.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-weet'ing (ŭn-wēt'ĭng), *a.* [See UN- not, and WEET, WIT.] Unwitting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

— **Un-weet'ing-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-weighed' (ŭn-wād'), *a.* Not weighed; not pondered or considered; as, an *unweighed* statement.

Un-weigh'ing (ŭn-wā'ĭng), *a.* Not weighing or pondering; inconsiderate. *Shak.*

Un-weld' (ŭn-wĕld'), **Un-weld'y** (-ў), *a.* Unwieldy; unmanageable; clumsy. [*Obs.*]

Our old limbs mowe [may] well be *unweld.* *Chaucer.*

Un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing.

2. (*Med.*) Specifically, ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruant.

☞ This word was formerly regarded as an Americanism, but it is now in common use among all who speak the English language.

Un-well'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unwell.

Un-wemmed' (ŭn-wĕmd'), *a.* Not blemished; undefiled; pure. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

With body clean and with *unwemmed* thought. *Chaucer.*

Un-whole' (ŭn-hōl'), *a.* [AS. *unhāl.* See UN- not, and WHOLE.] Not whole; unsound. [*Obs.*]

Un-wield'y (ŭn-wēld'ў), *a.* Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. "A fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old." *Clarendon.*

— **Un-wield'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-wield'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-wild' (ŭn-wīld'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wild.*] To tame; to subdue. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sylvester.*

Un-will' (ŭn-wĭl'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *will.*] To annul or reverse by an act of the will. *Longfellow.*

Un-willed' (ŭn-wĭld'), *a.* [1st pref. *un-* + *will.*] Deprived of the faculty of will or volition. *Mrs. Browning.*

Un-will'ing (ŭn-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant.

And drop at last, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, "Keep your piece nine years." *Pope.*

— **Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t.* [AS. *unwindan.* See 1st UN-, and WIND to coil.] **1.** To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; to untwist; to untwine; as, to *unwind* thread; to *unwind* a ball of yarn.

2. To disentangle. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Un-wind', *v. i.* To be or become unwound; to be capable of being unwound or untwisted.

Un-wis'dom (ŭn-wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly; simplicity; ignorance.

Sumptuary laws are among the exploded fallacies which we have outgrown, and we smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *J. A. Froude.*

Un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *a.* [AS. *unwīs.* See UN- not, and WISE, *a.*] Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish; as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings; *unwise* measures.

Un-wise'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwīslice.*] In an unwise manner; foolishly.

Un-wish' (ŭn-wĭsh'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wish.*] To wish not to be; to destroy by wishing. [*Obs.*]

Now thou hast *unwished* five thousand men. *Shak.*

Un-wist' (ŭn-wĭst'), *a.* **1.** Not known; unknown. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

2. Not knowing; unwitting. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-wit' (ŭn-wĭt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wit.*] To deprive of wit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-wit', *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *wit.*] Want of wit or understanding; ignorance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-witch' (ŭn-wĭch'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *witch.*] To free from a witch or witches; to free from witchcraft. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Un-wit'ting (ŭn-wĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **Un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Un-wom'an (ŭn-wo͝om'an), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *woman.*] To deprive of the qualities of a woman; to unsex. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Un-won'der (ŭn-wŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wonder.*] To divest of the quality of wonder or mystery; to interpret; to explain. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Un-wont' (ŭn-wŭnt'), *a.* Unwonted; unused; unaccustomed. [*Archaic*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Un-wont'ed (ŭn-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, *unwonted* changes. "*Unwonted* lights." *Byron.*

— **Un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wont'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un-work' (ŭn-wûrk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *work.*] To undo or destroy, as work previously done.

Un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lў), *a.* Not worldly; spiritual; holy. *Hawthorne.* — **Un-world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-wormed' (ŭn-wûrmd'), *a.* Not wormed; not having had the worm, or lytta, under the tongue cut out; — said of a dog.

Un-wor'ship (ŭn-wûr'shĭp), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *worship.*] To deprive of worship or due honor; to dishonor. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Un-wor'ship, *n.* [Pref. *un-* not + *worship.*] Lack of worship or respect; dishonor. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Un-worth' (ŭn-wûrth'), *a.* [AS. *unweorð.*] Unworthy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-worth', *n.* Unworthiness. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thў), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit, value, or fitness; undeserving; worthless; unbecoming; — often with *of.* — **Un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wrap.*] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded. *Chaucer.*

Un-wray' (ŭn-rā'), *v. t.* See UNWREIE. [*Obs.*]

Un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wreathe.*] To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

Un-wrie' (ŭn-rī'), *v. t.* [AS. *onwreón; on-* (see 1st UN-) + *wreón* to cover.] To uncover. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-wrin'kle (ŭn-rĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

Un-write' (ŭn-rīt'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *write.*] To cancel, as what is written; to erase. *Milton.*

Un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt't'n), *a.* **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; as, *unwritten* agreements.

2. Containing no writing; blank; as, *unwritten* paper.

Unwritten doctrines (*Theol.*), such doctrines as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines. — **Unwritten law.** [Cf. L. *lex non scripta.*] That part of the law of England and of the United States which is not derived from express legislative enactment, or at least from any enactment now extant and in force as such. This law is now generally contained in the reports of judicial decisions. See *Common law*, under COMMON. — **Unwritten laws**, such laws as have been handed down by tradition or in song. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe.

Un-wro'ken (ŭn-rō'k'n), *a.* [See UN- not, and WREAK.] Not revenged; unavenged. [*Obs.*] *Surrey.*

Un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *yoke.*]

1. To loose or free from a yoke. "Like youthful steers *unyoked*, they take their courses." *Shak.*

2. To part; to disjoin; to disconnect. *Shak.*

Un-yoked' (ŭn-yōkt'), *a.* [In sense 1 pref. *un-* not + *yoked*; in senses 2 and 3 properly p. p. of *unyoke.*]

1. Not yet yoked; not having worn the yoke.

2. Freed or loosed from a yoke.

3. Licentious; unrestrained. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Un-yold'en (ŭn-yōld'en), *a.* Not yielded. [*Obs.*] "[By] force . . . is he taken *unyolden.*" *Chaucer.*

Un-zoned' (ŭn-zōnd'), *a.* Not zoned; not bound with a girdle; as, an *unzoned* bosom. *Prior.*

Up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp*; akin to OFries. *up, op*, D. *op*, OS. *ūp*, OHG. *ūf*, G. *auf*, Icel. & Sw. *upp*, Dan. *op*, Goth. *iup*, and probably to E. *over.* See OVER.]

1 Aloft; on high; in a direction contrary to that of gravity; toward or in a higher place or position; above; — the opposite of *down.*

But *up* or down,
By center or eccentric, hard to tell. *Milton.*

2. Hence, in many derived uses, specifically: —

(*a*) From a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively; as, from a recumbent or sitting position; from the mouth, toward the source, of a river; from a dependent or inferior condition; from concealment; from younger age; from a quiet state, or the like; — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied.

But they presumed to go *up* unto the hilltop. *Num.* xiv. 44.
I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up.* *Ps.* lxxxviii. 15.
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emelye. *Chaucer.*
We have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of Christian indifference. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) In a higher place or position, literally or figuratively; in the state of having arisen; in an upright, or nearly upright, position; standing; mounted on a horse; in a condition of elevation, prominence, advance, proficiency, excitement, insurrection, or the like; — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, and the like; as, to be *up* on a hill; the lid of the box was *up*; prices are *up.*

And when the sun was *up*, they were scorched. *Matt.* xiii. 6.
Those that were *up* themselves kept others low. *Spenser.*
Helen was not *up* — was she? *Shak.*
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak.*
His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces, even to Italy and Rome; many desiring to see who he was that could withstand so many years the Roman puissance. *Milton.*
Thou hast fired me; my soul 's *up* in arms. *Dryden.*
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up.* *Dryden.*
A general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up.* *Addison.*
Let us, then, be *up* and doing,
With a heart for any fate. *Longfellow.*

(*c*) To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with*; as, to be *up* to the chin in water; to come *up* with one's companions; to come *up* with the enemy; to live *up* to engagements.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

(*d*) To or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite; as, in the phrases to eat *up*; to drink *up*; to burn *up*; to sum *up*; etc.; to shut *up* the eyes or the mouth; to sew *up* a rent.

☞ Some phrases of this kind are now obsolete; as, to spend *up* (*Prov.* xxi. 20); to kill *up* (*B. Jonson*).

(*e*) Aside, so as not to be in use; as, to lay *up* riches; put *up* your weapons.

☞ *Up* is used elliptically for *get up, rouse up*, etc., expressing a command or exhortation. "*Up*, and let us be going." *Judg.* xix. 28.

Up, up, my friend! and quit your books,
Or surely you 'll grow double. *Wordsworth.*

It is all up with him, it is all over with him; he is lost. — **The time is up**, the allotted time is past. — **To be up in**, to be informed about; to be versed in. "Anxious that their sons *should be* well *up in* the superstitions of two thousand years ago." *H. Spencer.* — **To be up to.** (*a*) To be equal to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. [*Colloq.*] (*b*) To be engaged in; to purpose, with the idea of doing ill or mischief; as, I don't know what he *'s up to.* [*Colloq.*] — **To blow up.** (*a*) To inflate; to distend. (*b*) To destroy by an explosion from beneath. (*c*) To explode; as, the boiler *blew up.* (*d*) To reprove angrily; to scold. [*Slang*] — **To bring up.** See under BRING, *v. t.* — **To come up with.** See under COME, *v. t.* — **To cut up.** See under CUT, *v. t. & i.* — **To draw up.** See under DRAW, *v. t.* — **To grow up**, to grow to maturity. — **Up anchor** (*Naut.*), the order to man the windlass preparatory to hauling up the anchor. — **Up and down.** (*a*) First up, and then down; from one state or position to another. See under DOWN, *adv.*

Fortune . . . led him *up and down.* *Chaucer.*

(*b*) (*Naut.*) Vertical; perpendicular; — said of the cable when the anchor is under, or nearly under, the hawse hole, and the cable is taut. *Totten.* — **Up helm** (*Naut.*), the order given to move the tiller toward the upper, or windward, side of a vessel. — **Up to snuff.** See under SNUFF. [*Slang*] — **What is up?** What is going on? [*Slang*]

Up, *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs. *Bacon.*

2. From the coast towards the interior of, as a country; from the mouth towards the source of, as a stream; as, to journey *up* the country; to sail *up* the Hudson.

3. Upon. [*Obs.*] "*Up* pain of death." *Chaucer.*

Up, *n.* The state of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, or the like; — rarely occurring except in the phrase *ups and downs.* [*Colloq.*]

Ups and downs, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. [*Colloq.*]

They had their *ups and downs* of fortune. *Thackeray.*

Up, *a.* Inclining up; tending or going up; upward; as, an *up* look; an *up* grade; the *up* train.

U'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* a tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), of the Breadfruit family, common in the forests of Java and the neighboring islands. Its secretions are poisonous, and it has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere about it is deleterious. Called also *bohun upas.*

2. A virulent poison used in Java and the adjacent islands for poisoning arrows. One kind, *upas antiar*, is derived from the upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*). *Upas tieute* is prepared from a climbing plant (*Strychnos Tieute*).

Up-bar' (ŭp-bär'), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. [*R.*] **2.** To remove the bar or bars of, as a gate; to unbar. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear up; to raise aloft; to support in an elevated situation; to sustain. *Spenser.*

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Even to the seat of God. *Milton.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dashed him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

Up-bind' (ŭp-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind up. [*R.*] *Collins.*

Up-blow' (ŭp-blō'), *v. t.* To inflate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-blow', *v. i.* To blow up; as, the wind *upblows* from the sea. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Upbraided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Upbraiding.] [OE. *upbreiden*; AS. *upp* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave, or the kindred Icel. *bregða* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, break off, upbraid. See Up, and Braid, *v. t.*] **1.** To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast something in the teeth of; — followed by *with* or *for*, and formerly *of*, before the thing imputed.

And *upbraided* them with their unbelief. *Mark* xvi. 14.

Yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress. *Shak.*

2. To reprove severely; to rebuke; to chide.

Then began he to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. *Matt.* xi. 20.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To treat with contempt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. To object or urge as a matter of reproach; to cast up; — with *to* before the person. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Syn. — To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

Up-braid', *v. i.* To utter upbraidings. *Pope.*

Up-braid', *n.* The act of reproaching; contumely. [*Obs.*] "Foul *upbraid*." *Spenser.*

Up-braid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who upbraids, or reproves.

Up-braid'ing, *n.* The act or utterance of one who upbraids; a reproof or reproach.

Up-braid'ing-ly, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.

Up-bray' (ŭp-brā'), *v. t.* [See Upbraid.] To cause shame or distress to; to upbraid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-bray', *n.* Reproach; contumely. [*Obs.*] "Unmeet *upbrays*." *Spenser.*

Up-break' (ŭp-brāk'), *v. i.* To break upwards; to force a way or passage to the surface.

Up'break' (ŭp'brāk'), *n.* A breaking upward or bursting forth; an upburst. *Mrs. Browning.*

Up-breathe' (ŭp-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Up-breed' (ŭp-brēd'), *v. t.* To rear, or bring up; to nurse. "*Upbred* in a foreign country." *Holinshed.*

Up-brought' (ŭp-brạt'), *a.* Brought up; educated. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-buoy'ance (ŭp-bwoi'*ans* or -boi'*ans*), *n.* The act of buoying up; uplifting. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Up'burst' (ŭp'bûrst'), *n.* The act of bursting upwards; a breaking through to the surface; an upbreak or uprush; as, an *upburst* of molten matter.

Up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst' *or* ŭp-kȧst'), *a.* Cast up; thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes. *Addison.*

Up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'), *n.* **1.** (*Bowling*) A cast; a throw. *Shak.*

2. (*Mining*) The ventilating shaft of a mine out of which the air passes after having circulated through the mine; — distinguished from the *downcast*. Called also *upcast pit*, and *upcast shaft*.

3. An upset, as from a carriage. [*Scot.*]

4. A taunt; a reproach. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Up-cast' (ŭp-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast or throw up; to turn upward. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To taunt; to reproach; to upbraid. [*Scot.*]

Up'caught' (ŭp'kȧt' *or* ŭp-kȧt'), *a.* Seized or caught up. "She bears *upcaught* a mariner away." *Cowper.*

Up-cheer' (ŭp-chēr'), *v. t.* To cheer up. *Spenser.*

Up-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t. & i.* To climb up; to ascend.

Upclomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse. *Tennyson.*

Up-coil' (ŭp-koil'), *v. t. & i.* To coil up; to make into a coil, or to be made into a coil.

Up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trỹ), *adv.* In an upcountry direction; as, to live *upcountry*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Up'coun'try, *a.* Living or situated remote from the seacoast; as, an *upcountry* residence. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *n.* The interior of the country. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Up-curl' (ŭp-kûrl'), *v. t.* To curl up. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Up-dive' (ŭp-dīv'), *v. i.* To spring upward; to rise. [*R.*] *Davies* (*Microcosmos*).

Up-draw' (ŭp-drạ'), *v. t.* To draw up. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Up-end' (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v. t.* To end up; to set on end, as a cask.

U'pey-gan' (ū'pā-găn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The borele.

Up-fill' (ŭp-fĭl'), *v. t.* To fill up. [*Obs.*]

Up-flow' (-flō'), *v. i.* To flow or stream up. *Southey.*

Up-flung' (ŭp-flŭng'), *a.* Flung or thrown up.

Up-gath'er (ŭp-găth'ẽr), *v. t.* To gather up; to contract; to draw together. [*Obs.*]

Himself he close *upgathered* more and more. *Spenser.*

Up-gaze' (ŭp-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze upward. *Byron.*

Up-give' (ŭp-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give up or out. [*Obs.*]

Up-grow' (-grō'), *v. i.* To grow up. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* The process or result of growing up; progress; development.

The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy. *J. R. Green.*

Up'gush' (-gŭsh'), *n.* A gushing upward. *Hawthorne.*

Up-gush' (ŭp-gŭsh'), *v. i.* To gush upward.

Up-haf' (ŭp-hăf'), *obs. imp.* of Upheave. *Chaucer.*

Up'hand' (ŭp'hănd'), *a.* Lifted by the hand, or by both hands; as, the *uphand* sledge. [*R.*] *Moxon.*

Up-hang' (ŭp-hăng'), *v. t.* To hang up. *Spenser.*

Up-hasp' (ŭp-hȧsp'), *v. t.* To hasp or fasten up; to close; as, sleep *uphasps* the eyes. [*R.*] *Stanyhurst.*

Up'heaped' (ŭp'hēpt'), *a.* Piled up; accumulated.

God, which shall repay all with *upheaped* measure. *Udall.*

Up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'al), *n.* The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of a portion of the earth's crust. *Lubbock.*

Up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. *Milton.*

Up-held' (ŭp-hĕld'), *imp. & p. p.* of Uphold.

Up'her (ŭp'hẽr; 277), *n.* (*Arch.*) A fir pole of from four to seven inches diameter, and twenty to forty feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used for scaffoldings, and sometimes for slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. [Spelt also *ufer*.] [*Eng.*] *Gwilt.*

Up-hill' (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on, or as on, a hillside; as, to walk *uphill*.

Up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* **1.** Ascending; going up; as, an *uphill* road.

2. Attended with labor; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

Up-hilt' (ŭp-hĭlt'), *v. t.* To thrust in up to the hilt; as, to *uphilt* one's sword into an enemy. [*R.*] *Stanyhurst.*

Up-hoard' (-hōrd'), *v. t.* To hoard up. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to lift on high; to elevate.

The mournful train with groans, and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To keep erect; to support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. *Prov.* xxix. 23.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

3. To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance; as, to *uphold* a person in wrongdoing.

Up-hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* [*Up* + *holder*. Cf. Upholsterer.]

1. A broker or auctioneer; a tradesman. [*Obs.*]

2. An undertaker, or provider for funerals. [*Obs.*]

The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death. *Gay.*

3. An upholsterer. [*Obs.*]

4. One who, or that which, upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.

Up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* [See Upholsterer.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, bedsteads, chairs, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.; to adorn with furnishings in cloth, velvet, silk, etc.; as, to *upholster* a couch; to *upholster* a room with curtains.

Up-hol'ster, *n.* **1.** A broker. [*Obs.*] *Caxton.*

2. An upholsterer. [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

Up-hol'ster-er (-ẽr), *n.* [A substitution for older *upholder*, in OE., broker, tradesman, and formerly also written *upholster*, *upholdster*. See Upholder, and -ster.] One who provides hangings, coverings, cushions, curtains, and the like; one who upholsters.

Upholsterer bee. (*Zoöl.*) See *Poppy bee*, under Poppy.

Up-hol'ster-y (-ỹ), *n.* The articles or goods supplied by upholsterers; the business or work of an upholsterer.

U'phroe (ū'vrō; 277), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Euphroe.

Up'land (ŭp'land), *n.* **1.** High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry; — opposed to *lowland*, *meadow*, *marsh*, *swamp*, *interval*, and the like.

2. The country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns. [*Obs.*]

Up'land, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to uplands; being on upland; high in situation; as, *upland* inhabitants; *upland* pasturage.

Sometimes, with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns; rustic; rude; unpolished. [*Obs.*] "The race of *upland* giants." *Chapman.*

Upland moccasin. (*Zoöl.*) See Moccasin. — **Upland sandpiper,** *or* **Upland plover** (*Zoöl.*), a large American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) much valued as a game bird. Unlike most sandpipers, it frequents fields and uplands. Called also *Bartramian sandpiper*, *Bartram's tattler*, *field plover*, *grass plover*, *highland plover*, *hillbird*, *humility*, *prairie plover*, *prairie pigeon*, *prairie snipe*, *papabote*, *quaily*, and *uplander*. — **Upland sumach** (*Bot.*), a North American shrub of the genus Rhus (*Rhus glabra*), used in tanning and dyeing.

Upland Sandpiper.

Up'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One dwelling in the upland; hence, a countryman; a rustic. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The upland sandpiper. [*Local, U. S.*]

Up-land'ish (ŭp-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

2. Rude; rustic; unpolished; uncivilized. [*Obs.*]

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild, *uplandish* country dwelt. *Marlowe.*

Up-lay' (ŭp-lā'), *v. t.* To hoard. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Up-lead' (ŭp-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead upward. [*Obs.*]

Up-lean' (ŭp-lēn'), *v. i.* To lean or incline upon anything. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Uplifted; *p. p.* Uplifted, *Obs.* or *Poetic* Uplift; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Uplifting.] To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm; to *uplift* a rock. *Cowper.*

Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blazed. *Milton.*

Up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A raising or upheaval of strata so as to disturb their regularity and uniformity, and to occasion folds, dislocations, and the like.

Up'-line' (ŭp'līn'), *n.* (*Railroad*) A line or track leading from the provinces toward the metropolis or a principal terminus; the track upon which up-trains run. See Up-train. [*Eng.*]

Up-lock' (ŭp-lŏk'), *v. t.* To lock up. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up-look' (ŭp-lo͝ok'), *v. i.* To look or gaze up. [*Obs.*]

Up'most' (ŭp'mōst'), *a.* [Cf. Uppermost.] Highest; topmost; uppermost. *Spenser. Dryden.*

U'po-ko-ro'ro (o͞o'pō-kō'-rō'rō), *n.* [From the native Maori name.] (*Zoöl.*) An edible fresh-water New Zealand fish (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*) of the family *Haplochitonidæ*. In general appearance and habits, it resembles the northern lake whitefishes and trout. Called also *grayling*.

Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* [AS. *uppan*, *uppon*; *upp* up + *on*, *an*, on. See Up, and On.] On; — used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable. "*Upon* an hill of flowers." *Chaucer*

Our host *upon* his stirrups stood anon. *Chaucer*

Thou shalt take of the blood that is *upon* the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 21

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judg.* xvi. 9

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill. *Shak.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of firearms. *Addison.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

He had abandoned the frontiers, retiring *upon* Glasgow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists to abstain from aggression in my absence. *Landor.*

☞ *Upon* conveys a more distinct notion than *on* carries with it of something that literally or metaphorically bears or supports. It is less employed than it used to be, *on* having for the most part taken its place. Some expressions formed with it belong only to old style: as, *upon* pity they were taken away; that is, in consequence of pity: *upon* the rate of thirty thousand; that is, amounting to the rate: to die *upon* the hand; that is, by means of the hand: he had a garment *upon*; that is, upon himself: the time is coming fast *upon*; that is, upon the present time. By the omission of its object, *upon* acquires an adverbial sense, as in the last two examples.

To assume upon (*Law*), to promise; to undertake. — **To come upon.** See under Come. — **To take upon,** to assume.

Up-pent' (ŭp-pĕnt'), *a.* Pent up; confined. [*Obs.*]

Up'per (ŭp'pẽr), *a.*; *comp.* of Up. Being further up, literally or figuratively; higher in place, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; the *upper* house of a legislature.

The upper hand, the superiority; the advantage. See *To have the upper hand*, under Hand. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*). — **Upper Bench** (*Eng. Hist.*), the name of the highest court of common law (formerly King's Bench) during the Commonwealth. — **Upper case,** the top one of a pair of compositor's cases. See the Note under 1st Case, *n.*, 3. — **Upper covert** (*Zoöl.*), one of the coverts situated above the bases of the tail quills. — **Upper deck** (*Naut.*), the topmost deck of any vessel; the spar deck. — **Upper leather,** the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes. — **Upper strake** (*Naut.*), the strake next to the deck, usually of hard wood, and heavier than the other strakes. — **Upper ten thousand,** *or* (abbreviated) **Upper ten,** the ten thousand, more or less, who are highest in position or wealth; the upper class; the aristocracy. [*Colloq.*] — **Upper topsail** (*Naut.*), the upper half of a double topsail. — **Upper works** (*Naut.*), all those parts of the hull of a vessel that are properly above water. — **Upper world.** (*a*) The atmosphere. (*b*) Heaven. (*c*) This world; the earth; — in distinction from the *underworld*.

Up'per, *n.* The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp.

Up'per-most' (ŭp'pẽr-mōst'), *a.* [From Up, Upper; formed like *aftermost*. Cf. Upmost.] Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; supreme.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*

Up'per-ten'dom (-tĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*Upper ten* + *-dom*.] The highest class in society; the upper ten. See *Upper ten*, under Upper. [*Colloq.*]

Up-pile' (ŭp-pīl'), *v. t.* To pile, or heap, up. *Southey.*

Up'pish (ŭp'pĭsh), *a.* [From Up.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. [*Colloq.*] *T. Brown.* — **Up'pish-ly,** *adv.* [*Colloq.*] — **Up'pish-ness,** *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Up-plight' (ŭp-plīt'), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of Uppluck.

Up-pluck' (ŭp-plŭk'), *v. t.* To pull or pluck up. [*Obs.*]

Up-pricked' (ŭp-prĭkt'), *a.* Upraised; erect; — said of the ears of an animal. *Mason.*

Up-prop' (ŭp-prŏp'), *v. t.* To prop up. *Donne.*

Up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.

Up-rear' (ŭp-rēr'), *v. t.* To raise; to erect. *Byron.*

Up-ridged' (ŭp-rĭjd'), *a.* Raised up in a ridge or ridges; as, a billow *upridged*. *Cowper.*

Up'right' (ŭp'rīt'; *see Note, below*), *a.* [AS. *upriht*, *uppriht*. See Up, and Right, *a.*] **1.** In an erect position or posture; perpendicular; vertical, or nearly vertical; pointing upward; as, an *upright* tree.

With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

All have their ears *upright*. *Spenser.*

2. Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just; as, a man *upright* in all his ways.

And that man [Job] was perfect and *upright*. *Job* i. 1.

3. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure. *J. M. Mason.*

4. Stretched out face upward; flat on the back. [*Obs.*] "He lay *upright*." *Chaucer.*

Upright drill (*Mach.*), a drilling machine having the spindle vertical.

☞ This word and its derivatives are usually pronounced in prose with the accent on the first syllable. But they are frequently pronounced with the accent on the second in poetry, and the accent on either syllable is admissible.

Up'right', *n.* Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building. See *Illust.* of Frame.

Up-right'eous-ly (ŭp-rī'chŭs-lỹ), *adv.* [See Righteous.] In an upright or just manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up'right'ly (ŭp'rīt'lȳ), *adv.* In an upright manner.
Up'right'ness (-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being upright.
Up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise; to get up; to appear from below the horizon. "*Uprose* the sun." *Cowley.*
Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*
2. To have an upward direction or inclination.
Uprose the mystic mountain range. *Tennyson.*
Up-rise', *n.* The act of rising; appearance above the horizon; rising. [*R.*]
Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*? *Shak.*
Up-ris'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; an ascent. "The steep *uprising* of the hill." *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; a popular revolt. *J. P. Peters.*
Up-rist' (ŭp-rĭst'), *n.* Uprising. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Up-rist', *obs. imp.* of UPRISE. Uprose. *Chaucer.*
Nor dim nor red, like God's own head
The glorious sun *uprist*. *Coleridge.*
Up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* [D. *oproer;* akin to G. *aufruhr*, Dan. *oprör*, Sw. *uppror;* D. *op* up + *roeren* to stir; akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, *hrōr* stirring, active, G. *rühren* to stir, OHG. *ruoren*, Icel. *hræra*, Dan. *röre*, Sw. *röra*. Cf. REARMOUSE.] [In verse, sometimes accented on the second syllable.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.
But the Jews which believed not, . . . set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts* xvii. 5.
Up-roar' (ŭp-rōr'), *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. [*Obs.*] "*Uproar* the universal peace." *Shak.*
Up-roar', *v. i.* To make an uproar. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*
Up-roar'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult; as, *uproarious* merriment. — **Up-roar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Up-roar'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
Up-roll' (ŭp-rōl'), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton.*
Up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to remove utterly; to eradicate; to extirpate.
Trees *uprooted* left their place. *Dryden.*
At his command the *uprooted* hills retired. *Milton.*
Up-rouse' (ŭp-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; to awake; to arouse. *Shak.*
Up-run' (ŭp-rŭn'), *v. i.* To run up; to ascend.
The young sun
That in the Ram is four degrees *uprun*. *Chaucer.*
[A son] of matchless might, who, like a thriving plant,
Upran to manhood. *Cowper.*
Up-rush' (ŭp-rŭsh'), *v. i.* To rush upward. *Southey.*
Up'rush' (ŭp'rŭsh'), *n.* Act of rushing upward; an upbreak or upburst; as, an *uprush* of lava. *R. A. Proctor.*
Up'sar-o'kas (ŭp'sär-ō'kȧz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See CROWS.
Up-seek' (ŭp-sēk'), *v. i.* To seek or strain upward. "*Upseeking* eyes suffused with . . . tears." *Southey.*
Up-send' (ŭp-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up.
As when some island situate afar . . .
Upsends a smoke to heaven. *Cowper.*
Up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To set up; to put upright. [*Obs.*] "With sail on mast *upset*." *R. of Brunne.*
2. (*a*) To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end. (*b*) To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, originally by cutting it and hammering on the ends.
3. To overturn, overthrow, or overset; as, to *upset* a carriage; to *upset* an argument. "Determined somehow to *upset* the situation." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
4. To disturb the self-possession of; to disorder the nerves of; to make ill; as, the fright *upset* her. [*Colloq.*]
Up-set', *v. i.* To become upset.
Up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used chiefly or only in the phrase *upset price;* that is, the price fixed upon as the minimum for property offered in a public sale, or, in an auction, the price at which property is set up or started by the auctioneer, and the lowest price at which it will be sold.
After a solemn pause, Mr. Glossin offered the *upset* price for the lands and barony of Ellangowan. *Sir W. Scott.*
Up'set', *n.* The act of upsetting, or the state of being upset; an overturn; as, the wagon had an *upset.*
Up-set'ting (ŭp-sĕt'tĭng), *a.* Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* fellow. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*
Up-shoot' (ŭp-shōōt'), *v. i.* To shoot upward. "Trees *upshooting* high." *Spenser.*
Up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* [*Up* + *shot*, equivalent to *scot* share, reckoning. Cf. the phrase *to cast up an account.*] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance; the end; the result; the consummation.
I can not pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot*. *Shak.*
We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey.*
Up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost.
To be upsides with, to be even with. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott. T. Hughes.* — **Upside down.** [Perhaps a corruption of OE. *up so down*, literally, up as down.] With the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. *Shak.*
These that have turned the world *upside down* are come hither also. *Acts* xvii. 6.
Up'si-down' (ŭp'sĭ-doun'), *adv.* See UPSODOWN. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Spenser.*
Up'sit'ting (ŭp'sĭt'tĭng), *n.* A sitting up of a woman after her confinement, to receive and entertain her friends. [*Obs.*]
To invite your ladyship to a lady's *upsitting*. *Beau. & Fl.*
Up'skip' (ŭp'skĭp'), *n.* An upstart. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*
Up-snatch' (ŭp-snăch'), *v. t.* To snatch up. [*R.*]
Up-soar' (ŭp-sōr'), *v. i.* To soar or mount up. *Pope.*
Up'so-down' (ŭp'sō-doun'), *adv.* [*Up* + *so* as + *down.*] Upside down. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Wyclif.*
In man's sin is every manner order or ordinance turned *upsodown*. *Chaucer.*
Up-spear' (ŭp-spēr'), *v. i.* To grow or shoot up like a spear; as, *upspearing* grass. [*R.*] *Cowper.*
Up-spring' (-sprĭng'), *v. i.* To spring up. *Tennyson.*
Up'spring' (ŭp'sprĭng'), *n.* **1.** An upstart. [*Obs.*]
"The swaggering *upspring*." *Shak.*
2. A spring or leap into the air. [*R.*] *Chapman.*
Up'spurn'er (ŭp'spûrn'ẽr), *n.* A spurner or contemner; a despiser; a scoffer. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*
Up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story.
Up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'), *a.* Being above stairs; as, an *upstairs* room.
Up-stand' (ŭp-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand up; to be erected; to rise. *Spenser. Milton.*
At once *upstood* the monarch, and *upstood*
The wise Ulysses. *Cowper.*
Up-stare' (ŭp-stâr'), *v. i.* To stare or stand upward; hence, to be uplifted or conspicuous. "Rearing fiercely their *upstaring* crests." *Spenser.*
Up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. *Spenser. Tennyson.*
Up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* **1.** One who has risen suddenly, as from low life to wealth, power, or honor; a parvenu. *Bacon.*
2. (*Bot.*) The meadow saffron. *Dr. Prior.*
Up'start', *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence. "A race of *upstart* creatures." *Milton.*
Up-stay' (ŭp-stā'), *v. t.* To sustain; to support. [*Obs.*] "His massy spear *upstayed*." *Milton.*
Up-stert'e (ŭp-stĕrt'e), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of UPSTART.
Up'stir' (ŭp'stĕr'), *n.* Insurrection; commotion; disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Cheke.*
Up-stream' (ŭp-strēm'), *adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current.
Up-street' (ŭp-strēt'), *adv.* Toward the higher part of a street; as, to walk *upstreet. G. W. Cable.*
Up'stroke' (ŭp'strōk'), *n.* An upward stroke, especially the stroke, or line, made by a writing instrument when moving upward, or from the body of the writer, or a line corresponding to the part of a letter thus made.
Some *upstroke* of an Alpha and Omega. *Mrs. Browning.*
Up'sun' (ŭp'sŭn'), *n.* (*Scots Law*) The time during which the sun is up, or above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Burrill.*
Up-swarm' (ŭp-swȧrm'), *v. i. & t.* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm or swarms. [*R.*] *Shak. Cowper.*
Up-sway' (ŭp-swā'), *v. t.* To sway or swing aloft; as, to *upsway* a club. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
Up-swell' (ŭp-swĕl'), *v. i.* To swell or rise up.
Up'sy-tur'vy (ŭp'sȳ-tûr'vȳ), *adv.* [Cf. *Upside down*, under UPSIDE, and TOPSY-TURVY.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [*Obs.*] *Robert Greene.*
Up'tails' all' (ŭp'tālz' ạl'). **1.** An old game at cards. [*Obs.*]
2. Revelers; roysterers. [*Obs.*] *Decker.*
3. Revelry; confusion; frolic. [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*
Up-take' (ŭp-tāk'), *v. t.* To take into the hand; to take up; to help. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif. Spenser.*
Up'take' (ŭp'tāk'), *n.* (*Steam Boilers*) **1.** The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack; a flue leading upward.
2. Understanding; apprehension. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
Up-tear' (ŭp-târ'), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton.*
Up-throw' (ŭp-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw up. *Drayton.*
Up'throw' (ŭp'thrō'), *n.* (*Mining*) See THROW, *n.*, 9.
Up-thun'der (ŭp-thŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* To send up a noise like thunder. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
Up-tie' (ŭp-tī'), *v. t.* To tie up. *Spenser.*
Up-till' (ŭp-tĭl'), *prep.* To; against. [*Obs. & R.*]
She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Leaned her breast *uptill* a thorn. *Shak.*
Up-town' (ŭp-toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown.* [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city; as, an *uptown* street, shop, etc.; *uptown* society. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Up-trace' (ŭp-trās'), *v. t.* To trace up or out.
Up-train' (ŭp-trān'), *v. t.* To train up; to educate. [*Obs.*] "Daughters which were well *uptrained*." *Spenser.*
Up' train' (ŭp' trān'). **1.** A train going in the direction of the metropolis or the main terminus. [*Eng.*]
2. A train going in the direction conventionally called *up.* [*U. S.*]
Up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn up; to direct upward; to throw up; as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing. "A sea of *upturned* faces." *D. Webster.*
So scented the grim feature, and *upturned*
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*
U'pu-pa (ū'pū-pȧ; 277), *n.* [L., the hoopoe.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds which includes the common hoopoe.
Up-waft' (ŭp-wȧft'), *v. t.* To waft upward. *Cowper.*
Up'ward (ŭp'wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *upweardes.* See
Up'wards (ŭp'wẽrdz), } UP, and -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; in a course toward the source or origin; — opposed to *downward;* as, to tend or roll *upward. I. Watts.*
Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*
2. In the upper parts; above.
Dagon his name, sea monster, *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*
3. Yet more; indefinitely more; above; over.
From twenty years old and *upward*. *Num.* i. 3.
Upward of, *or* **Upwards of**, more than; above.
I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years. *Shak.*
Up'ward, *a.* [AS. *upweard.* See UP, and -WARD.] Directed toward a higher place; as, with *upward* eye; with *upward* course.
Up'ward, *n.* The upper part; the top. [*Obs.*]
From the extremest *upward* of thy head. *Shak.*
Up-whirl' (ŭp-hwẽrl'), *v. t. & i.* To rise upward in a whirl; to raise upward with a whirling motion.
Up-wind' (ŭp-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind up. *Spenser.*
Up-wreath' (ŭp-rēth'), *v. i.* To rise with a curling motion; to curl upward, as smoke. *Longfellow.*
Up-yaf' (ŭp-yăf'), *obs. imp.* of UPGIVE. *Chaucer.*
Ur (ūr), **Ure**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The urus.
‖ **U'ra-chus** (ū'rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + ἔχειν to hold.] (*Anat.*) A cord or band of fibrous tissue extending from the bladder to the umbilicus.
‖ **U-ræ'mi-a** (ū-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) Accumulation in the blood of the principles of the urine, producing dangerous disease.
U-ræ'mic (-mĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to uræmia; as, *uræmic* convulsions.
‖ **U-ræ'um** (ū-rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. τὸ οὐραῖον, fr. οὐραῖος of the tail; cf. L. *uraeus*, adj.] (*Zoöl.*) The posterior half of an animal.
U'ral (ū'rȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, the Urals, a mountain range between Europe and Asia.
U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ū'rȧl-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai; as the *Ural-Altaic*, or Turanian, languages.
U'ra-li (ū'rȧ-lĭ), *n.* [See WOURALI.] See CURARE.
U-ra'li-an (ū-rā'lĭ-*an*), } *a.* Of or relating to the
U-ral'ic (ū-răl'ĭk), } Ural Mountains.
U'ral-ite (ū'rȧl-īt), *n.* [So called because first observed in the *Ural* Mountains.] (*Min.*) Amphibole resulting from the alteration of pyroxene by paramorphism. It is not uncommon in massive eruptive rocks.
U'ral-i'ti-za'tion (ū'rȧl-ĭ'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Geol.*) The change of pyroxene to amphibole by paramorphism.
U-ram'il (ū-răm'ĭl), *n.* (*Chem.*) Murexan.
U'ra-nate (ū'rȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of uranic acid.
U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., from Gr. Οὐρανία, i. e., the Heavenly, fr. οὐράνιος heavenly, fr. οὐρανός heaven.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of the nine Muses, daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne, and patron of astronomy.
2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large, brilliantly colored moths native of the West Indies and South America. Their bright colored and tailed hind wings and their diurnal flight cause them to closely resemble butterflies.
U-ra'ni-an (-*an*), *a.* (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus; as, the *Uranian* year.
U-ran'ic (ū-răn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.
On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles. *Carlyle.*
2. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or containing uranium; specifically, designating those compounds in which uranium has a valence relatively higher than in *uranous* compounds.
U'ra-nin (ū'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaline salt of fluorescein, obtained as a brownish red substance, which is used as a dye; — so called from the peculiar yellowish green fluorescence (resembling that of *uranium* glass) of its solutions. See FLUORESCEIN.
U-ran'i-nite (ū-răn'ĭ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of uranium oxide with some lead, thorium, etc., occurring in black octahedrons, also in masses with a pitchlike luster; pitchblende.
U'ra-nis'co-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nĭs'kŏ-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος top of a tent, palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial palate.
U'ra-nis-cor'a-phy } (-nĭs-kŏr'ȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρα-
U'ra-nis-cor'rha-phy } νίσκος the top of a tent, the palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + ῥαφή a seam.] (*Surg.*) Suture of the palate. See STAPHYLORAPHY.
U'ra-nite (ū'rȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *uranit*, F. *uranite.*] (*Min.*) A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite, or lime uranite, and torbernite, or copper uranite.
U'ra-nit'ic (ū'rȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to uranium; containing uranium.
U-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from *Uranus* the planet. See URANUS.] (*Chem.*) An element of the chromium group, found in certain rare minerals, as pitchblende, uranite, etc., and reduced as a heavy, hard, nickel-white metal which is quite permanent. Its yellow oxide is used to impart to glass a delicate greenish-yellow tint which is accompanied by a strong fluorescence, and its black oxide is used as a pigment in porcelain painting. Symbol U. Atomic weight 239.
☞ Uranium was discovered in the state of an oxide by Klaproth in 1789, and so named in honor of Herschel's discovery of the planet *Uranus* in 1781.
U'ran-o'cher } (ū'rȧn-ō'kẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *uranochre.*]
U'ran-o'chre } (*Min.*) (*a*) A yellow, earthy incrustation, consisting essentially of the oxide of uranium, but more or less impure.
U'ra-no-graph'ic } *a.* Of or per-
U'ra-no-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } taining to uranography; as, a *uranographic* treatise.
U'ra-nog'ra-phist (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One practiced in uranography.
U'ra-nog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or plan of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology.
U-ran'o-lite (ū-răn'ŏ-lit), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-lite.*] A meteorite or aërolite. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*
U'ra-nol'o-gy (ū'rȧ-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the study of the heavens; uranography.
‖ **U'ra-nom'e-tri'a** (-nŏm'ẽ-trĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A uranometry.
U'ra-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ẽ-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-metry.*] (*Astron.*) A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, especially of stars visible to the naked eye.
U'ra-no-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nŏ-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [See URANISCOPLASTY.] (*Surg.*) The plastic operation for closing a fissure in the hard palate.
U'ra-nos'co-py (ū'rȧ-nŏs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.
U'ra-no'so- (ū'rȧ-nō'sŏ-), *a.* (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) from *uranium;* — used in

naming certain complex compounds; as in *uranoso*-uranic oxide, *uranoso*-uranic sulphate.

U'ra-nous (ū'rȧ-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, uranium; designating those compounds in which uranium has a lower valence as contrasted with the *uranic* compounds.

U'ra-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus*, Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, οὐρανός heaven, sky. Cf. URANIUM.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) The son or husband of Gaia (Earth), and father of Chronos (Time) and the Titans.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 36,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is nearly 84 of our years.

☞ This planet has also been called *Herschel*, from Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781, and who named it *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of George III., then King of England.

U-ran'-u-tan' (ōō-răn'ōō-tăn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The orang-outang.

U'ra-nyl (ū'rȧ-nĭl), *n.* [*Uranium* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The radical UO_2, conveniently regarded as a residue of many uranium compounds.

U-ra'o (ū-rä'ō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Min.*) See TRONA.

U-ra're (-rä'rē), **U-ra'ri**, *n.* See CURARE.

U'rate (ū'rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *urate.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A salt of uric acid; as, sodium *urate;* ammonium *urate.*

U-rat'ic (ū-răt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or containing urates; as, *uratic* calculi.

Ur'ban (ûr'bȧn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, a city: cf. F. *urbain.* Cf. URBANE.] **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; as, an *urban* population.

2. Belonging to, or suiting, those living in a city; cultivated; polite; urbane; as, *urban* manners.

Urban servitude. See *Predial servitude*, under SERVITUDE.

Ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* [See URBAN.] Courteous in manners; polite; refined; elegant.

Ur'ban-iste (ûr'bȧn-īst), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large and delicious pear of Flemish origin.

Ur-ban'i-ty (ûr-băn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *urbanitas:* cf. F. *urbanité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being urbane; civility or courtesy of manners; politeness; refinement.

The marquis did the honors of his house with the *urbanity* of his country. *W. Irving.*

2. Polite wit; facetiousness. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humor falters. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.

Ur'ban-ize (ûr'bȧn-īz), *v. t.* To render urban, or urbane; to refine; to polish. *Howell.*

‖ **Ur-bic'o-læ** (ûr-bĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *urbs*, *urbis*, a city + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family of butterflies, including those known as skippers (*Hesperiadæ*).

One of the Urbicolæ (*Epargyreus tityrus*). Male. *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side.

Ur-bic'o-lous (ûr-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a city; urban. [*R.*]

Ur'ce-o-lar (ûr'sē-ō-lēr), *a.* Urceolate.

Ur'ce-o-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher or waterpot.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like a pitcher or urn; swelling below, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.

Urceolate Corolla of Vaccinium.

Ur'ce-ole (ûr'sē-ōl), *n.* [See URCEOLATE.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water.

‖ **Ur-ce'o-lus** (ûr-sē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* URCEOLI (-lī). [L., a little pitcher.] (*Bot.*) Any urn-shaped organ of a plant.

Ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* [OE. *urchon*, *irchon*, a hedgehog, OF. *ireçon*, *eriçon*, *heriçon*, *herichon*, F. *hérisson*, a derivative fr. L. *ericius*, from *er* a hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. χήρ. Cf. HERISSON.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hedgehog. *Spenser.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sea urchin. See SEA URCHIN.

3. A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. "We 'll dress [them] like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies." *Shak.*

4. A pert or roguish child; — now commonly used only of a boy.

And the *urchins* that stand with their thievish eyes
Forever on watch ran off each with a prize. *W. Howitt.*

You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where 's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? *Goldsmith.*

5. One of a pair in a series of small card cylinders, arranged around a carding drum; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the hedgehog. *Knight.*

Urchin fish (*Zoöl.*), a diodon.

Ur'chin, *a.* Rough; pricking; piercing. [*R.*] "Helping all *urchin* blasts." *Milton.*

Ur'chon (ûr'chŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The urchin, or hedgehog.

Ur'du (ōōr'dōō), *n.* [Hind. *urdū.*] The language more generally called *Hindoostanee.*

Ure (ūr), *n.* [OE. *ure*, OF. *oevre*, *ovre*, *euvre*, work, F. *œuvre*, L. *opera.* See OPERA, OPERATE, and cf. INURE, MANURE.] Use; practice; exercise. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Let us be sure of this, to put the best in *ure*
That lies in us. *Chapman.*

Ure, *v. t.* To use; to exercise; to inure; to accustom by practice. [*Obs.*]

The French soldiers . . . from their youth have been practiced and *ured* in feats of arms. *Sir T. More.*

Ure, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The urus.

U're-a (ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A very soluble crystalline body which is the chief constituent of the urine in mammals and some other animals. It is also present in small quantity in blood, serous fluids, lymph, the liver, etc.

☞ It is the main product of the regressive metamorphosis (katabolism) of proteid matter in the body, and is excreted daily to the amount of about 500 grains by a man of average weight. Chemically it is carbamide, $CO(NH_2)_2$, and when heated with strong acids or alkalies is decomposed into carbonic acid and ammonia. It unites with acids to form salts, as nitrate of urea, and it can be made synthetically from ammonium cyanate, with which it is isomeric.

Urea ferment, a soluble ferment formed by certain bacteria, which, however, yield the ferment from the body of their cells only after they have been killed by alcohol. It causes urea to take up water and decompose into carbonic acid and ammonia. Many different bacteria possess this property, especially *Bacterium ureæ* and *Micrococcus ureæ*, which are found abundantly in urines undergoing alkaline fermentation.

U're-al (ū'rē-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to urea; containing, or consisting of, urea; as, *ureal* deposits.

U're-am'e-ter (ū'rē-ăm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Urea* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An apparatus for the determination of the amount of urea in urine, in which the nitrogen evolved by the action of certain reagents, on a given volume of urine, is collected and measured, and the urea calculated accordingly.

U're-chi'tin (-kī'tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the leaves of a certain plant (*Urechitis subereeta*) as a bitter white crystalline substance.

U're-chi-tox'in (-kī-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* [*Urechitin* + *toxic* + *-in.*] (*Chem.*) A poisonous glucoside found accompanying urechitin, and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance.

‖ **U-re'do** (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blaze, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn, to scorch.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of minute parasitic fungi found on the leaves and stems of many plants.

☞ The powdery spores are yellowish or brownish in color, and thus differ from the sooty black spores of smut (*Ustilago*). Cf. RUST, *n.*, 2.

2. (*Med.*) Nettle rash. See URTICARIA.

U're-do-spore (-spōr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of spore found in fungi of the genus Uredo and its allies.

a a Uredospores; *b* Teleutospore.

U're-ide (ū'rē-īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the many complex derivatives of urea; thus, hydantoin, and, in an extended sense, guanidine, caffeine, etc., are ureides. [Written also *ureid.*]

-u-ret (-ū-rĕt). A suffix with the same meaning as *-ide.* See -IDE. [*Obs.*]

‖ **U-re'ter** (ū-rē'tĕr; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρητήρ. See URINE.] (*Anat.*) The duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder or cloaca. There are two ureters, one for each kidney.

‖ **U-re'ter-i'tis** (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETER, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ureter. *Dunglison.*

U-reth'ane (ū-rĕth'ān), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $NH_2.CO.OC_2H_5$, produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate. It is used somewhat in medicine as a hypnotic. By extension, any one of the series of related substances of which urethane proper is the type.

‖ **U-re'thra** (ū-rē'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οὐρήθρα. See URINE.] (*Anat.*) The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

U-re'thral (-thral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the urethra.

Urethral fever (*Med.*), fever occurring as a consequence of operations upon the urethra.

‖ **U're-thri'tis** (ū'rē-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETHRA, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the urethra.

U-re'thro-plas'ty (ū-rē'thrō-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [*Urethra* + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) An operation for the repair of an injury or a defect in the walls of the urethra. — **U-re'thro-plas'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

U-re'thro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Urethra* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

U're-thros'co-py (ū'rē-thrŏs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* (*Med.*) Examination of the urethra by means of the urethroscope.

U-re'thro-tome (ū-rē'thrō-tōm), *n.* [*Urethra* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] An instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.

U're-throt'o-my (ū'rē-thrŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Urethra* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) Any incision of the urethra, esp. incision for relief of urethral stricture.

U-ret'ic (ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus*, Gr. οὐρητικός. See URINE.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary; as, *uretic* medicine.

Urge (ûrj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* URGED (ûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* URGING (ûr'jĭng).] [L. *urgere;* akin to E. *wreak.* See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to force onward.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*

2. To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity.

My brother never
Did *urge* me in his act; I did inquire it. *Shak.*

3. To provoke; to exasperate. [*R.*]

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

4. To press hard upon; to follow closely.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

5. To present in an urgent manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

6. To treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

Syn. — To animate; incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.

Urge (ûrj), *v. i.* **1.** To press onward or forward. [*R.*]

2. To be pressing in argument; to insist; to persist.

Ur'gence (ûr'jens), *n.* Urgency. [*Obs.*]

Ur'gen-cy (ûr'jen-sȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *urgence.*] The quality or condition of being urgent; insistence; pressure; as, the *urgency* of a demand or an occasion.

Ur'gent (ûr'jent), *a.* [L. *urgens*, p. pr. of *urgere:* cf. F. *urgent.* See URGE.] Urging; pressing; besetting; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important. "The *urgent* hour." *Shak.*

Some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people that they might send them out of the land in haste. *Ex.* xii. 33.

Ur'gent-ly, *adv.* In an urgent manner.

Ur'ger (ûr'jĕr), *n.* One who urges. *Beau. & Fl.*

U'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *urique.* See URINE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine; as, *uric* acid.

Uric acid, a crystalline body, present in small quantity in the urine of man and most mammals. Combined in the form of urate of ammonia, it is the chief constituent of the urine of birds and reptiles, forming the white part. Traces of it are also found in the various organs of the body. It is likewise a common constituent, either as the free acid or as a urate, of urinary or renal calculi and of the so-called gouty concretions. From acid urines, uric acid is frequently deposited, on standing in a cool place, in the form of a reddish yellow sediment, nearly always crystalline. Chemically, it is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, and by decomposition yields urea, among other products. It can be made synthetically by heating together urea and glycocoll. It was formerly called also *lithic acid*, in allusion to its occurrence in stone, or calculus.

‖ **U'rim** (ū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr* flame, fire, *ōr* light.] A part or decoration of the breastplate of the high priest among the ancient Jews, by which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions. Its nature has been the subject of conflicting conjectures.

Thou shall put in the breastplate of judgment the *Urim* and the Thummim. *Ex.* xxviii. 30.

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by *Urim*, nor by prophets. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 6.

☞ Professor Plumptre supposes the *Urim* to have been a clear and colorless stone set in the breastplate of the high priest as a symbol of light, answering to the mystic scarab in the pectoral plate of the ancient Egyptian priests, and that the *Thummim* was an image corresponding to that worn by the priestly judges of Egypt as a symbol of truth and purity of motive. By gazing steadfastly on these, he may have been thrown into a mysterious, half ecstatic state, akin to hypnotism, in which he lost all personal consciousness, and received a spiritual illumination and insight.

U'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-*nal*), *n.* [L. *urinal*, fr. *urina* urine: cf. F. *urinal.*] **1.** A vessel for holding urine; especially, a bottle or tube for holding urine for inspection.

2. A place or convenience for urinating purposes.

U'ri-na'ri-um (ū'rĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *urinarium.*] (*Agric.*) A reservoir for urine, etc., for manure.

U'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *urina* urine: cf. F. *urinaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the urine; as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* excretions.

2. Resembling, or being of the nature of, urine.

Urinary calculus (*Med.*), a concretion composed of some one or more crystalline constituents of the urine, liable to be found in any portion of the urinary passages or in the pelvis of the kidney. — **Urinary pigments** (*Physiol. Chem.*), certain colored substances, *urochrome*, or *urobilin*, *uroerythrin*, etc., present in the urine together with *indican*, a colorless substance which by oxidation is convertible into colored bodies.

U'ri-na-ry, *n.* A urinarium; also, a urinal.

U'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [LL. *urinare.*] To discharge urine; to make water.

U'ri-na'tion (ū'rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of voiding urine; micturition.

U'ri-na-tive (ū'rĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; uretic; diuretic. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

U'ri-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L., from *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] One who dives under water in search of something, as for pearls; a diver. [*R.*] *Ray.*

U'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [F. *urine*, L. *urina;* akin to *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive, Gr. οὖρον urine; cf. Skr. *vār* water, Icel. *ūr* drizzling rain, AS. *wær* the sea.] (*Physiol.*) In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.

☞ In man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, with an average density of 1.02. The average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 40 to 60 ounces (about 1,200 cubic centimeters). Chemically, the urine is mainly an aqueous solution of urea, salt (sodium chloride), and uric acid, together with some hippuric acid and peculiar pigments. It usually has an acid reaction, owing to the presence of acid phosphates of soda or free uric acid. Normally, it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter, and the daily average excretion is 35 grams (540 grains) of urea, 0.75 gram (11 grains) of uric acid, and 16.5 grams (260 grains) of salt. Abnormally, it may contain sugar as in diabetes, albumen as in Bright's disease, bile pigments as in jaundice, or abnormal quantities of some one or more of the normal constituents.

U'rine, *v. i.* To urinate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

U'ri-nif'er-ous (ū'rĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Urine* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or conveying urine; as, *uriniferous* tubules.

U'ri-nip'a-rous (-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Urine* + L. *parere* to produce: cf. F. *urinipare.*] (*Physiol.*) Producing or preparing urine; as, the *uriniparous* tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

U'ri-no-gen'i-tal (-nō-jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; genitourinary; urogenital; as, the *urinogenital* canal.

U'ri-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Urine* + *-meter.*] A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine.

U'ri-nom'e-try (ū'rĭ-nŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* The estimation of the specific gravity of urine by the urinometer.

U'rĭ-nose' (ū'rĭ-nōs'), **U'rĭ-nous** (ū'rĭ-nŭs), } *a.* [Cf. F. *urineux.* See URINE.] Of or pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities; having the character or odor of urine; similar to urine. *Arbuthnot.*

U'rite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Gr. οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the segments of the abdomen or post-abdomen of arthropods.

U'rith (ū'rĭth), *n.* The bindings of a hedge. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Urn (ûrn), *n.* [OE. *urne*, L. *urna*; perhaps fr. *urere* to burn, and so called as being made of burnt clay (cf. EAST): cf. F. *urne.*] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation, and anciently for holding lots to be drawn.

A rustic, digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

His scattered limbs with my dead body burn,
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: Any place of burial; the grave.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shak.*

3. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A measure of capacity for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius.

4. (*Bot.*) A hollow body shaped like an urn, in which the spores of mosses are contained; a spore case; a theca.

5. A tea urn. See under TEA.

Urn mosses (*Bot.*), the order of true mosses; — so called because the capsules of many kinds are urn-shaped.

Urn, *v. t.* To inclose in, or as in, an urn; to inurn.

When horror universal shall descend,
And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race. *Young.*

Urn'al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an urn; effected by an urn or urns. "*Urnal* interments." *Sir T. Browne.*

Urn'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* URNFULS (-fụlz). As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

Urn'-shaped' (ûrn'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of an urn; as, the *urn-shaped* capsules of some mosses.

U'ro- (ū'rō-). A combining form fr. Gr. οὖρον, *urine.*

U'ro-. A combining form from Gr. οὐρά, *the tail, the caudal extremity.*

U'ro-bi'lin (ū'rō-bī'lĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *bile* + *-in.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A yellow pigment identical with hydrobilirubin, abundant in the highly colored urine of fever, and also present in normal urine. See UROCHROME.

U'ro-cele (ū'rō-sēl), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid swelling of the scrotum due to extravasation of urine into it.

‖ **U'ro-cer'a-ta** (ū'rō-sĕr'ā-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρά tail + κέρας, -ατος, horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of boring Hymenoptera, including Tremex and allied genera. See *Illust.* of HORNTAIL.

U'ro-chord (ū'rō-kôrd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *chord.*] (*Zoöl.*) The central axis or cord in the tail of larval ascidians and of certain adult tunicates. [Written also *urocord.*]

‖ **U'ro-chor'da** (ū'rō-kôr'dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See UROCHORD.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TUNICATA.

U'ro-chor'dal (-*dal*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Urochorda.

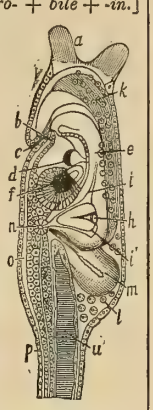

u Urochord of an Ascidian. *a* Papillæ for Adhesion; *b* Opening of Neural Cavity; *c* Mouth; *d* Otolith projecting into the Neural Cavity; *e* Pharyngeal Cavity; *f* Eye; *h* Branchial Vessel; *i i'* Branchial Slits; *k* Endoderm; *l* Blood Corpuscles; *m* Stomach; *n* Atrial Opening; *op* Neural Tube.

U'ro-chrome (ū'rō-krōm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A yellow urinary pigment, considered by Thudichum as the only pigment present in normal urine. It is regarded by Maly as identical with *urobilin.*

U'rochs (ū'rŏks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AUROCHS.

U'ro-cord (ū'rō-kôrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See UROCHORD.

U'ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *cyst.*] (*Anat.*) The urinary bladder.

‖ **U'ro-de'la** (ū'rō-dē'là), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρά tail + δῆλος visible.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of amphibians having the tail well developed and often long. It comprises the salamanders, tritons, and allied animals.

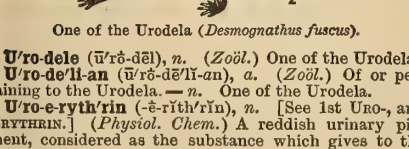

One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

U'ro-dele (ū'rō-dēl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Urodela.

U'ro-de'li-an (ū'rō-dē'lĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Urodela. — *n.* One of the Urodela.

U'ro-e-ryth'rin (-ē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [See 1st URO-, and ERYTHRIN.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A reddish urinary pigment, considered as the substance which gives to the urine of rheumatism its characteristic color. It also causes the red color often seen in deposits of urates.

U'ro-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *gastric.*] (*Zoöl.*) Behind the stomach; — said of two lobes of the carapace of certain crustaceans.

U'ro-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *genital.*] (*Anat.*) Same as URINOGENITAL.

U'ro-glau'cin (-glą'sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *glaucus* bright.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body identical with indigo blue, occasionally found in the urine in degeneration of the kidneys. It is readily formed by oxidation or decomposition of indican.

U'ro-hæm'a-tin (ū'rō-hĕm'ā-tĭn *or* -hē'mà-), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *hæmatin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Urinary hæmatin; — applied to the normal coloring matter of the urine, on the supposition that it is formed either directly or indirectly (through bilirubin) from the hæmatin of the blood. See UROCHROME, and UROBILIN.

U'ro-hy'al (ū'rō-hī'*al*), *a.* [2d *uro-* + the Gr. letter Υ.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to one or more median and posterior elements in the hyoidean arch of fishes. — *n.* A urohyal bone or cartilage.

U-rol'o-gy (ū-rŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) See URONOLOGY.

U'ro-mere (ū'rō-mēr), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-mere.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the abdominal segments of an arthropod.

U'ro-nol'o-gy (ū'rō-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. οὖρον urine + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) That part of medicine which treats of urine. *Dunglison.*

U'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean, especially one of the posterior ones, which are often larger than the rest, and different in structure, and are used chiefly in locomotion. See *Illust.* of CRUSTACEA, and STOMAPODA.

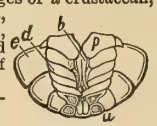

u Uropods of a Pill Bug. Enlarged. *b p d* Pleopods; *e* Border of Pleon, or Pygidium.

U-rop'o-dal (ū-rŏp'ō-dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a uropod.

U'ro-po-et'ic (ū'rō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] **1.** (*Med.*) Producing, or favoring the production of, urine.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of organs which eliminate nitrogenous waste matter from the blood of certain invertebrates.

U'ro-pyg'i-al (-pĭj'ĭ-al), *a.* [See UROPYGIUM.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the uropygium, or prominence at the base of the tail feathers, in birds.

Uropygial gland, a peculiar sebaceous gland at the base of the tail feathers in most birds. It secretes an oily fluid which is spread over the feathers by preening.

‖ **U'ro-pyg'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρροπύγιον, (corrupted form) οὐροπύγιον; ὄρρος the end of the os sacrum + πυγή rump.] (*Anat.*) The prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the feathers of the tail; the rump; — sometimes called *pope's nose.*

U'ro-sa'cral (ū'rō-sā'kral), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sacral.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the caudal and sacral parts of the vertebral column; as, the *urosacral* vertebræ of birds.

U-ros'co-py (ū-rŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy*; cf. F. *uroscopie.*] The diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine. *Sir T. Browne.*

U'ro-some (ū'rō-sōm), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-some* body.] (*Zoöl.*) The abdomen, or post-abdomen, of arthropods.

U'ro-stege (ū'rō-stēj), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates on the under side of the tail of a serpent.

‖ **U-ros'te-on** (ū-rŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. UROSTEA (-à), E. UROSTEONS (-ŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρά the tail + ὀστέον a bone.] (*Anat.*) A median ossification back of the lophosteon in the sternum of some birds.

U'ro-ster'nite (ū'rō-stĕr'nīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *sternum.*] (*Zoöl.*) The sternal, or under piece, of any one of the uromeres of insects and other arthropods.

U'ro-style (ū'rō-stīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Anat.*) A styliform process forming the posterior extremity of the vertebral column in some fishes and amphibians.

U'rox (ū'rŏks), *n.* [See AUROCHS, and cf. URUS.] (*Zoöl.*) The aurochs.

U-rox'a-nate (ū-rŏks'à-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of uroxanic acid.

U'rox-an'ic (ū'rŏks-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*Uric* + *alloxan.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_5H_8N_4O_6$, which is obtained, as a white crystalline substance, by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution.

U'ro-xan'thin (ū'rō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *xanthin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as INDICAN.

Ur-rho'din (ŭr-rō'dĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ῥόδον a rose.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Indigo red, a product of the decomposition, or oxidation, of indican. It is sometimes found in the sediment of pathological urines. It is soluble in ether or alcohol, giving the solution a beautiful red color. Also called *indigrubin.*

Ur'ry (ŭr'rў), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uir*, *uireach*, mold, clay.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a vein of coal.

Ur'sa (ûr'sà), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear. Cf. ARCTIC.] (*Astron.*) Either one of the Bears. See the Phrases below.

Ursa Major [L.], the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point towards the North Star. — **Ursa Minor** [L.], the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the north star, or polestar, which is situated in the extremity of the tail.

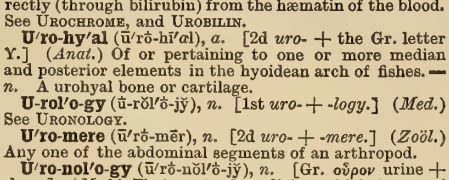

Constellation Ursa Major. α β The Pointers; α β γ δ ε ζ η The Dipper, The Wagon, or Charles's Wain. The three couples of stars across the right-hand lower corner are in the Feet of the Bear; ε ζ η are in the Tail of the Bear.

Ur'sal (ûr'sal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ursine seal. See the Note under 1st SEAL.

Ur'si-form (ûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear + *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.

Ur'sine (ûr'sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, from *ursus* a bear. See URSA.] Of or pertaining to a bear; resembling a bear.

Ursine baboon. (*Zoöl.*) See CHACMA. — **Ursine dasyure** (*Zoöl.*), the Tasmanian devil. — **Ursine howler** (*Zoöl.*), the araguato. See *Illust.* under HOWLER. — **Ursine seal.** (*Zoöl.*) See SEA BEAR, and the Note under 1st SEAL.

Ur'son (ûr'sŏn), *n.* [Cf. URCHIN.] (*Zoöl.*) The Canada porcupine. See PORCUPINE.

Ur'suk (ûr'sŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bearded seal.

Ur'su-la (ûr'sŭ-là), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful North American butterfly (*Basilarchia*, or *Limenitis*, *astyanax*). Its wings are nearly black with red and blue spots and blotches. Called also *red-spotted purple.*

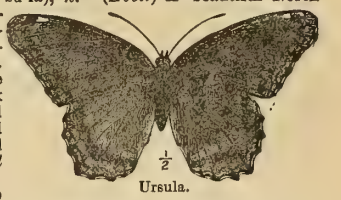

Ursula.

Ur'su-line (ûr'sŭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ursuline.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, in Italy, about the year 1537, and so called from *St. Ursula*, under whose protection it was placed. The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. The members are devoted entirely to education.

Ur'su-line, *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Ursula, or the order of Ursulines; as, the *Ursuline* nuns.

‖ **Ur'sus** (ûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., a bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Carnivora including the common bears.

‖ **Ur-ti'ca** (ûr-tī'kà), *n.* [L., a nettle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the common nettles. See NETTLE, *n.*

Ur'ti-ca'ceous (ûr'tĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Urticaceæ*) of plants, of which the nettle is the type. The order includes also the hop, the elm, the mulberry, the fig, and many other plants.

Ur'tic-al (ûr'tĭ-kal), *a.* Resembling nettles; — said of several natural orders allied to urticaceous plants.

‖ **Ur'ti-ca'ri-a** (ûr'tĭ-kā'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] (*Med.*) The nettle rash, a disease characterized by a transient eruption of red pimples and of wheals, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and with itching; uredo.

Ur'ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* URTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* URTICATING.] To sting with, or as with, nettles; to irritate; to annoy. *G. A. Sala*

Ur'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles; — sometimes used in the treatment of paralysis.

U-ru-bu' (ōō-rōō-bōō'), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *urubú* a certain Brazilian bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The black vulture (*Catharista atrata*). It ranges from the Southern United States to South America. See VULTURE.

‖ **U'rus** (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.; of Teutonic origin. See AUROCHS.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large, powerful, and savage extinct bovine animal (*Bos urus* or *primigenius*) anciently abundant in Europe. It appears to have still existed in the time of Julius Cæsar. It had very large horns, and was hardly capable of domestication. Called also *ur*, *ure*, and *tur.*

Ur'va (ûr'và), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The crab-eating ichneumon (*Herpestes urva*), native of India. The fur is black, annulated with white at the tip of each hair, and a white streak extends from the mouth to the shoulder.

Us (ŭs), *pron.* [OE. *us*, AS. *ūs*; akin to OFries. & OS. *ūs*, D. *ons*, G. *uns*, Icel. & Sw. *oss*, Dan. *os*, Goth. *uns*, L. *nos* we, us, Gr. ἡμεῖς we, Skr. *nas* us. √186. Cf. NOSTRUM, OUR.] The persons speaking, regarded as an object; ourselves; — the objective case of *we.* See WE. "Tell *us* a tale." *Chaucer.*

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

Us'a-ble (ūz'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being used.

Us'age (ūz'ăj; 48), *n.* [F. *usage*, LL. *usaticum.* See USE.] **1.** The act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or a thing; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard *usage.*

My brother
Is prisoner to the bishop here, at whose hands
He hath good *usage* and great liberty. *Shak.*

2. Manners; conduct; behavior. [*Obs.*]

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew
In courteous *usage.* *Spenser.*

3. Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure; custom; habitual use; method. *Chaucer.*

It has now been, during many years, the grave and decorous *usage* of Parliaments to hear, in respectful silence, all expressions, acceptable or unacceptable, which are uttered from the throne. *Macaulay.*

4. Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense or signification.

5. Experience. [*Obs.*]

In eld [old age] is both wisdom and *usage.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Custom; use; habit. — USAGE, CUSTOM. These words, as here compared, agree in expressing the idea of habitual practice; but a *custom* is not necessarily a *usage.* A *custom* may belong to many, or to a single individual. A *usage* properly belongs to the great body of a people. Hence, we speak of *usage*, not of *custom*, as the law of language. Again, a *custom* is merely that which has been often repeated, so as to have become, in a good degree,

established. A *usage* must be both often repeated and of *long standing*. Hence, we speak of a "new *custom*," but not of a "new *usage*." Thus, also, the "*customs* of society" is not so strong an expression as the "*usages* of society." "*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship." *Locke.* "Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient." *Hooker.* In law, the words *usage* and *custom* are often used interchangeably, but the word *custom* also has a technical and restricted sense. See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3.

Us'a-ger (ūz'ā-jẽr), *n.* [F. *usager.*] One who has the use of anything in trust for another. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Us'ance (ūz'ans), *n.* [F. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Use; usage; employment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Custom; practice; usage. [*Obs.*] *Gower. Chaucer.*

3. Interest paid for money; usury. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. (*Com.*) The time, fixed variously by the usage between different countries, when a bill of exchange is payable; as, a bill drawn on London at one *usance*, or at double *usance*.

Us'ant (ūz'ant), *a.* [OF.] Using; accustomed. [*Obs.*] "*Usant* for to steal." *Chaucer.*

Us'begs (ŭs'bĕgz), **Us'beks** (ŭs'bĕks), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A Turkish tribe which about the close of the 15th century conquered, and settled in, that part of Asia now called Turkestan. [Written also *Uzbecks*, and *Uzbeks*.]

Use (ūs), *n.* [OE. *us*, F. *us* use, sagacity, L. *usus*, from *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of employing anything, or of applying it to one's service; the state of being so employed or applied; application; employment; conversion to some purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing; his machines are in general *use*.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*
This Davy serves you for good *uses*. *Shak.*
When he framed
All things to man's delightful *use*. *Milton.*

2. Occasion or need to employ; necessity; as, to have no further *use* for a book. *Shak.*

3. Yielding of service; advantage derived; capability of being used; usefulness; utility.

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man. *Milton.*
'T is *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

4. Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom; manner; habit.

Let later age that noble *use* envy. *Spenser.*
How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world! *Shak.*

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [*R.*]

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*. *Shak.*

6. (*Eccl.*) The special form of ritual adopted for use in any diocese; as, the Sarum, or Canterbury, *use;* the Hereford *use;* the York *use;* the Roman *use;* etc.

From henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use*.
Pref. to Book of Common Prayer.

7. The premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money; interest; usury. [*Obs.*]

Thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. [In this sense probably a corruption of OF. *oes*, fr. L. *opus* need, business, employment, work. Cf. OPERATE.] (*Law*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements. *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the *use* of B.

9. (*Forging*) A slab of iron welded to the side of a forging, as a shaft, near the end, and afterward drawn down, by hammering, so as to lengthen the forging.

Contingent, *or* Springing, use (*Law*), a use to come into operation on a future uncertain event. — **In use.** (*a*) In employment; in customary practice or observance. (*b*) In heat; — said especially of mares. *J. H. Walsh.* — **Of no use**, useless; of no advantage. — **Of use**, useful; of advantage; profitable. — **Out of use**, not in employment. — **Resulting use** (*Law*), a use, which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration. — **Secondary, *or* Shifting, use**, a use which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances. *Blackstone.* — **Statute of uses** (*Eng. Law*), the stat. 27 Henry VIII., cap. 10, which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession. — **To make use of, To put to use**, to employ; to derive service from; to use.

Use (ūz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* USED (ūzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USING.] [OE. *usen*, F. *user* to use, use up, wear out, LL. *usare* to use, from L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use, OL. *oeti, oesus;* of uncertain origin. Cf. UTILITY.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of; to employ; to put to a purpose; as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a chair; to *use* a book; to *use* time; to *use* flour for food; to *use* water for irrigation.

Launcelot Gobbo, *use* your legs. *Shak.*
Some other means I have which may be *used*. *Milton.*

2. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to *use* a beast cruelly. "I will *use* him well." *Shak.*

How wouldst thou *use* me now? *Milton.*
Cato has *used* me ill. *Addison.*

3. To practice customarily; to make a practice of; as, to *use* diligence in business.

Use hospitality one to another. 1 *Pet.* iv. 9.

4. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; — employed chiefly in the passive participle; as, men *used* to cold and hunger; soldiers *used* to hardships and danger.

I am so *used* in the fire to blow. *Chaucer.*
Thou with thy compeers,
Used to the yoke, draw'st his triumphant wheels. *Milton.*

To use one's self, to behave. [*Obs.*] "Pray, forgive me, if I have *used myself* unmannerly." *Shak.* — **To use up.** (*a*) To consume or exhaust by using; to leave nothing of; as, *to use up* the supplies. (*b*) To exhaust; to tire out; to leave no capacity of force or use in; to overthrow; as, he was *used up* by fatigue. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Employ. — USE, EMPLOY. We *use* a thing, or *make use* of it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service. We *employ* it when we turn that service into a particular channel. We *use* words to express our general meaning; we *employ* certain technical terms in reference to a given subject. To *make use of*, implies passivity in the thing; as, to *make use of* a pen; and hence there is often a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "*making use* of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had *used* him as a tool; while *employ* has no such sense. A confidential friend is *employed* to negotiate; an inferior agent is *made use of* to carry on an intrigue.

I would, my son, that thou wouldst *use* the power
Which thy discretion gives thee, to control
And manage all. *Cowper.*

To study nature will thy time *employ:*
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

Use (ūz), *v. i.* **1.** To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now disused in the present tense, perhaps because of the similarity in sound, between "*use* to," and "*used* to."

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain on a stone.
Spenser.

Fears *use* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

Thus we *use* to say, it is the room that smokes, when indeed it is the fire in the room. *South.*

Now Moses *used* to take the tent and to pitch it without the camp. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. To be accustomed to go; to frequent; to inhabit; to dwell; — sometimes followed by *of*. [*Obs.*] "Where never foot did *use*." *Spenser.*

He *useth* every day to a merchant's house. *B. Jonson.*

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

Use'ful (ūs'fụl), *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; serviceable for any end or object; helpful toward advancing any purpose; beneficial; profitable; advantageous; as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

To what can I be *useful?* *Milton.*

Use'ful-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner.

Use'ful-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being useful; utility; serviceableness; advantage. *Addison.*

Syn. — Utility; value; profit. See UTILITY.

Use'less, *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual; as, a *useless* garment; *useless* pity.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and thence ridiculous. *Milton.*

Syn. — Fruitless; ineffectual. — USELESS, FRUITLESS, INEFFECTUAL. We speak of an attempt, effort, etc., as being *useless* when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success, as *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance arising to frustrate it; as, the design was rendered *fruitless* by the death of its projector. *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character; as, after several *ineffectual* efforts, I at last succeeded.

Useless are all words
Till you have writ "performance" with your swords.
The other is for waiving. *Beau. & Fl.*

Waiving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*. *Waterland.*

Even our blessed Savior's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

— Use'less-ly, *adv.* **— Use'less-ness**, *n.*

Us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) Enjoyment of property; use. *Mozley & W.*

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *ussher, uschere*, OF. *ussier, uissier, oissier, hussier, huissier*, fr. L. *ostiarius* a doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* a door, entrance, fr. *os* mouth. See ORAL, and cf. OSTIARY.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. "The *ushers* and the squires." *Chaucer.*

These are the *ushers* of Marcius. *Shak.*

☞ There are various officers of this kind attached to the royal household in England, including the gentleman usher of the black rod, who attends in the House of Peers during the sessions of Parliament, and twelve or more gentlemen ushers. See BLACK ROD.

2. An under teacher, or assistant master, in a school.

Ush'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* USHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USHERING.] To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun; — sometimes followed by *in* or *forth;* as, to *usher* in a stranger; to *usher* forth the guests; to *usher* a visitor into the room.

The stars that *usher* evening rose. *Milton.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Ush'er-ance (-ans), *n.* The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in. [*Obs.*] *Shaftesbury.*

Ush'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The office or position of an usher; ushership; also, ushers, collectively. [*R.*]

Ush'er-less, *a.* Destitute of an usher. *Marston.*

Ush'er-ship, *n.* The office of an usher; usherdom.

Us'i-ta-tive (ūz'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *usitari* to use often.] Denoting usual or customary action. "The *usitative* aorist." *Alford.*

‖ **Us'ne-a** (ŭs'nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Ar. *usnah* moss.] (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens, most of the species of which have long, gray, pendulous, and finely branched fronds. *Usnea barbata* is the common bearded lichen which grows on branches of trees in northern forests.

Us'nic (ŭs'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex acid obtained, as a yellow crystalline substance, from certain genera of lichens (*Usnea, Parmelia*, etc.).

Us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bạ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, literally, water of life; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. *βίος* life. See QUICK, *a.*, and cf. WHISKY.] **1.** A compound distilled spirit made in Ireland and Scotland; whisky.

The Scottish returns being vested in grouse, white hares, pickled salmon, and *usquebaugh*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A liquor compounded of brandy, or other strong spirit, raisins, cinnamon and other spices. *Brande & C.*

Us'self' (ŭs'sĕlf'), *n. pl.* Ourselves. [*Obs.*]

Wyclif. Piers Plowman. Chaucer.

Us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ustio*, fr. *urere, ustum*, to burn: cf. F. *ustion.*] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Us-to'ri-ous (ŭs-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *urere, ustum*, to burn.] Having the quality of burning. [*R.*] *I. Watts.*

Us'tu-late (ŭs'tŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Blackened as if burned.

Us'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ustulation.*] **1.** The act of burning or searing. [*R.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

2. (*Old Chem.*) The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur or arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

3. (*Pharm.*) (*a*) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (*b*) The burning of wine.

4. Lascivious passion; concupiscence. [*Obs.*]

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle.
Jer. Taylor.

U'su-al (ū'zhŭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *usualis*, from *usus* use: cf. F. *usuel.* See USE, *n.*] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; habitual; common.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

We can make friends of these *usual* enemies. *Baxter.*

— U'su-al-ly, *adv.* **— U'su-al-ness**, *n.*

U'su-cap'tion (ū'zŭ-kăp'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *usucapere, usucaptum*, to acquire by long use; *usu* (ablative of *usus* use) + *capere* to take: cf. *usucapio* usucaption.] (*Roman Law*) The acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law; — the same as *prescription* in common law.

U'su-fruct (ū'zŭ-frŭkt; 277), *n.* [L. *usufructus, usus fructus, usus et fructus; usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] (*Law*) The right of using and enjoying the profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance. *Burrill.*

U'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tŭ-ȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *usufructuarius.*] (*Law*) A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it. *Wharton.*

U'su-fruc'tu-a-ry, *a.* (*Law*) Of or pertaining to a usufruct; having the nature of a usufruct.

The ordinary graces bequeathed by Christ to his church, as the *usufructuary* property of all its members. *Coleridge.*

U'su-ra'ri-ous (ū'zhŭ-rā'rĭ-ŭs), **U'su-ra-ry** (ū'zhŭ-rȧ-rў), *a.* that serves for use, that pays interest. See USURER.] Usurious. [*Obs.*] "*Usurarious* contracts." *Jer. Taylor. Bp. Hall.*

U'sure (ū'zhŭr; 135), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* USURED (ū'zhŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USURING.] [Cf. OF. *usurer*, LL. *usurare.*] To practice usury; to charge unlawful interest. [*Obs.*] "The *usuring* senate." *Shak.*

I *usured* not ne to me *usured* any man. *Wyclif* (*Jer.* xv. 10).

U'sure (ū'zhŭr), *n.* [F.] Usury. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Foul *usure* and lucre of villainy. *Chaucer.*

U'su-rer (ū'zhŭ-rẽr), *n.* [F. *usurier*, LL. *usurarius.* See USURY, and cf. USURARIOUS.] **1.** One who lends money and takes interest for it; a money lender. [*Obs.*]

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a *usurer*, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury. *Ex.* xxii. 25.

2. One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law; one who exacts an exorbitant rate of interest for the use of money.

He was wont to call me *usurer*. *Shak.*

U-su'ri-ous (ū-zhụ'rĭ-ŭs; 277), *a.* [From USURY.] **1.** Practicing usury; taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.

2. Partaking of usury; containing or involving usury; as, a *usurious* contract.

— U-su'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— U-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

U-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* USURPED (-zûrpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USURPING.] [L. *usurpare, usurpatum*, to make use of, enjoy, get possession of, usurp; the first part of *usurpare* is akin to *usus* use (see USE, n.): cf. F. *usurper.*] To seize, and hold in possession, by force, or without right; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power; to *usurp* the right of a patron is to oust or dispossess him.

Alack, thou dost *usurp* authority. *Shak.*

Another revolution, to get rid of this illegitimate and *usurped* government, would of course be perfectly justifiable. *Burke.*

☞ *Usurp* is applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, etc.; it is not applied to common dispossession of private property.

Syn. — To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

U-surp', *v. i.* To commit forcible seizure of place, power, functions, or the like, without right; to commit unjust encroachments; to be, or act as, a usurper.

The parish churches on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped*. *Evelyn.*

And now the Spirits of the Mind
Are busy with poor Peter Bell;
Upon the rights of visual sense
Usurping, with a prevalence
More terrible than magic spell. *Wordsworth.*

U-surp'ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *usurpans*, p. pr.] Usurping; encroaching. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

U'sur-pa'tion (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *usurpatio* a making use, usurpation: cf. F. *usurpation.*] **1.** The act of usurping, or of seizing and enjoying, place, power, functions, or the like, without right; an unauthorized, arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, especially as

infringing on the rights of others; specifically, the illegal seizure of sovereign power; — commonly used with *of*, also used with *on* or *upon*; as, the *usurpation* of a throne; the *usurpation* of the supreme power.

He contrived their destruction, with the *usurpation* of the regal dignity upon him. *Sir T. More.*

A law [of a State] which is a *usurpation* upon the general government. *O. Ellsworth.*

Manifest *usurpation* on the rights of other States. *D. Webster.*

☞ *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, formerly denoted the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by a stranger presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.

2. Use; usage; custom. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

U-surp'a-to-ry (ū-zûr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *usurpatorius.*] Marked by usurpation; usurping. [*R.*]

U-surp'a-ture (-tūr), *n.* Usurpation. [*R.*] "Beneath man's *usurpature*." *R. Browning.*

U-surp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who usurps; especially, one who seizes illegally on sovereign power; as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

A crown will not want pretenders to claim it, nor *usurpers*, if their power serves them, to possess it. *South.*

U-surp'ing-ly, *adv.* In a usurping manner.

U'su-ry (ū'zhū-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *usurie*, *usure*, F. *usure*, L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See Use, *v. t.*] **1.** A premium or increase paid, or stipulated to be paid, for a loan, as of money; interest. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Thou shalt not lend upon *usury* to thy brother; *usury* of money, *usury* of victuals, *usury* of anything that is lent upon *usury*. *Deut.* xxiii. 19.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with *usury*. *Matt.* xxv. 27.

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own. *Dryden.*

2. The practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*]

Usury . . . bringeth the treasure of a realm or state into a few hands. *Bacon.*

3. (*Law*) Interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money.

☞ The practice of requiring in repayment of money lent anything more than the amount lent, was formerly thought to be a great moral wrong, and the greater, the more was taken. Now it is not deemed more wrong to take pay for the use of money than for the use of a house, or a horse, or any other property. But the lingering influence of the former opinion, together with the fact that the nature of money makes it easier for the lender to oppress the borrower, has caused nearly all Christian nations to fix by law the rate of compensation for the use of money. Of late years, however, the opinion that money should be borrowed and repaid, or bought and sold, upon whatever terms the parties should agree to, like any other property, has gained ground everywhere. *Am. Cyc.*

Ut (ŭt; in solmization, ōōt), *n.* (*Mus.*) The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*. See Solmization.

U'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [OF. *huitieves*, *witieves*, *witaves*, *oitieves*, pl. of *huitieve*, *witieve*, etc., eighth, L. *octavus*. See Octave, *n.*] [Written also *utis*.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) The eighth day after any term or feast; the octave; as, the *utas* of St. Michael. *Cowell.*

The marriage was celebrated at Canterbury, and in the *utas* of St. Hilary next ensuing she was crowned. *Holinshed.*

2. Hence, festivity; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

U-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *utensile*, *ustensile*, L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See Use, *v. t.*] That which is used; an instrument; an implement; especially, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

Wagons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*

U'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn *or* -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, from *uterus* womb: cf. F. *utérin*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb.

2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr. Joh. Wilkins. *Wood.*

U'te-ro-ges-ta'tion (ū'tẽ-rō-jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*Uterus* + *gestation*.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth; pregnancy. *Pritchard.*

U'te-ro-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* [*Uterus* + *vaginal*.] Pertaining to both the uterus and the vagina.

U'te-rus (ū'tẽ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The organ of a female mammal in which the young are developed previous to birth; the womb.

☞ The uterus is simply an enlargement of the oviduct, and in the lower mammals there is one on each side, but in the higher forms the two become more or less completely united into one. In many male mammals there is a small vesicle, opening into the urinogenital canal, which corresponds to the uterus of the female and is called the *male uterus*, or [NL.] *uterus masculinus*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A receptacle, or pouch, connected with the oviducts of many invertebrates in which the eggs are retained until they hatch or until the embryos develop more or less. See *Illust.* of Hermaphrodite in Append.

Utes (ūts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Ute. (*Ethnol.*) An extensive tribe of North American Indians of the Shoshone stock, inhabiting Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions. They are subdivided into several subordinate tribes, some of which are among the most degraded of North American Indians.

U'ti-a (ū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of large West Indian rodents of the genus *Capromys*, or *Utia*. In general appearance and habits they resemble rats, but they are as large as rabbits.

U'ti-ca (ū'tĭ-kȧ), *a.* [So called from *Utica*, in New York.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a subdivision of the Trenton Period of the Lower Silurian, characterized in the State of New York by beds of shale.

U'tile (ū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *utilis*, fr. *uti* to use: cf. F. *utile*. See Use, *v. t.*] Profitable; useful. [*Obs.*]

U-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* [See Utility.] **1.** Of or pertaining to utility; consisting in utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc.; sometimes, reproachfully, evincing, or characterized by, a regard for utility of a lower kind, or marked by a sordid spirit; as, *utilitarian* narrowness; a *utilitarian* indifference to art.

2. Of or pertaining to utilitarianism; supporting utilitarianism; as, the *utilitarian* view of morality; the *Utilitarian* Society. *J. S. Mill.*

U-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest usefulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred. *Chalmers.*

But what is a *utilitarian*? Simply one who prefers the useful to the useless; and who does not? *Sir W. Hamilton.*

U-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. *Bentham.*

2. The doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of the universe. *J. S. Mill.*

3. The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of morality, so that the rectitude of an action is determined by its usefulness.

U-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OE. *utilite*, F. *utilité*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful. See Utile.] **1.** The quality or state of being useful; usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Polit. Econ.*) Adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of men; intrinsic value. See Note under Value, 2.

Value in use is *utility*, and nothing else, and in political economy should be called by that name and no other. *F. A. Walker.*

3. Happiness; the greatest good, or happiness, of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. *J. S. Mill.*

Syn. — Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; avail; service. — Utility, Usefulness. *Usefulness* has an Anglo-Saxon prefix, *utility* is Latin; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the *concrete*, while the latter is employed more in a *general* and *abstract* sense. Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented; of the *utility* of an institution, and the *usefulness* of an individual. So *beauty* and *utility* (not *usefulness*) are brought into comparison. Still, the words are often used interchangeably.

U'til-i'za-ble (ū'tĭl-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized; as, the *utilizable* products of the gas works.

U'til-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *utilisation*.] The act of utilizing, or the state of being utilized.

U'til-ize (ū'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Utilized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Utilizing (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *utiliser*.] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of; as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine; to *utilize* one's opportunities.

In former ages, the mile-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as . . . dungeons. *Hawthorne.*

‖ **U'ti pos'si-de'tis** (ū'tī pŏs'sĭ-dē'tĭs). [L., as you possess.] **1.** (*Internat. Law*) The basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerents mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war. *Brande & C.*

2. (*Roman Law*) A species of interdict granted to one who was in possession of an immovable thing, in order that he might be declared the legal possessor. *Burrill.*

U'tis (ū'tĭs), *n.* See Utas. [*Obs.*]

Ut'la-ry (ŭt'lȧ-rȳ), *n.* Outlawry. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Ut'most' (ŭt'mōst'), *a.* [OE. *utmeste*, *utemest*, AS. *ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūte* out. √198. See Out, and cf. Aftermost, Outmost, Uttermost.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; farthest out; most distant; extreme; last; as, the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of human knowledge. *Spenser.*

We coasted within two leagues of Antibes, which is the *utmost* town in France. *Evelyn.*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath. *Herbert.*

2. Being in the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness.

He shall answer . . . to his *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power. *Shak.*

Ut'most', *n.* The most that can be; the farthest limit; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, he has done his *utmost*; try your *utmost*.

We have tried the *utmost* of our friends. *Shak.*

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like. See Utopia, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

2. Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection.

U-to'pi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Utopia; resembling Utopia; hence, ideal; chimerical; fanciful; founded upon, or involving, imaginary perfections; as, *Utopian* projects; *Utopian* happiness.

U-to'pi-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Utopia; hence, one who believes in the perfectibility of human society; a visionary; an idealist; an optimist. *Hooker.*

U-to'pi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The ideas, views, aims, etc., of a Utopian; impracticable schemes of human perfection; optimism.

U-to'pi-an-ist, *n.* A Utopian; an optimist.

U-top'ic-al (ū-tŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Utopian; ideal. [*Obs.*] "*Utopical* perfection." *Bp. Hall.*

U-to'pist (ū-tō'pĭst *or* ū'tō-), *n.* A Utopian.

U'tra-quist (ū'trȧ-kwĭst), *n.* [L. *uterque*, fem. *utraque*, both.] One who receives the eucharist in both kinds; esp., one of a body of Hussites who in the 15th century fought for the right to do this. Called also *Calixtines*.

U'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: cf. F. *utricule*.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a fucus, or seaweed.

2. (*Physiol.*) A microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, animal, or plant.

3. (*Bot.*) A small, thin-walled, one-seeded fruit, as of goosefoot. *Gray.*

4. (*Anat.*) A utriculus.

U-tric'u-lar (ū-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *utriculaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a utricle, or utriculus; containing, or furnished with, a utricle or utricles; utriculate; as, a *utricular* plant.

2. Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute; — said especially with reference to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, etc., when condensed from the vaporous state and deposited upon cold bodies, in which case they assume the form of small globules filled with liquid.

‖ **U-tric'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic flowering plants, in which the submersed leaves bear many little utricles, or ascidia. See Ascidium.

U-tric'u-late (ū-trĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular. *Dana.*

U-tric'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle + *-oid*.] Resembling a bladder; utricular; utriculate. *Dana.*

U-tric'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a little womb or matrix, a calycle.] (*Anat.*) A little sac, or bag; a utricle; especially, a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See the Note under Ear.

U'tro- (ū'trō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the uterus*; as in *utro*-ovarian.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tẽr), *a.* [OE. *utter*, originally the same word as *outer*. See Out, and cf. Outer, Utmost.] **1.** Outer. "Thine *utter* eyen." *Chaucer.* [*Obs.*]

"By him a shirt and *utter* mantle laid." *Chapman.*

As doth an hidden moth
The inner garment fret, not th' *utter* touch. *Spenser.*

2. Situated on the outside, or extreme limit; remote from the center; outer. [*Obs.*]

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne. *Milton.*

The very *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point is five miles from Sandwich. *Holinshed.*

3. Complete; perfect; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness.

They . . . are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

4. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial. *Clarendon.*

Utter bar (*Law*), the whole body of junior barristers. See *Outer bar*, under 1st Outer. [*Eng.*] — Utter barrister (*Law*), one recently admitted as barrister, who is accustomed to plead without, or outside, the bar, as distinguished from the *benchers*, who are sometimes permitted to plead within the bar. [*Eng.*] *Cowell.*

Ut'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Uttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Uttering.] [OE. *outren*, freq. of *outen* to utter, put out, AS. *ūtian* to put out, eject, fr. *ūt* out. √198. See Out, and cf. Utter, *a.*] **1.** To put forth or out; to reach out. [*Obs.*]

How bragly [proudly] it begins to bud,
And *utter* his tender head. *Spenser.*

2. To dispose of in trade; to sell or vend. [*Obs.*]

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abp. Abbot.*

3. Hence, to put in circulation, as money; to put off, as currency; to cause to pass in trade; — often used, specifically, of the issue of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, and the like; as, to *utter* coin or bank notes.

The whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

4. To give public expression to; to disclose; to publish; to speak; to pronounce. "Sweet as from blest voices, *uttering* joy." *Milton.*

The words I *utter*
Let none think flattery, for they 'll find 'em truth. *Shak.*
And the last words he *uttered* called me cruel. *Addison.*

Syn. — To deliver; give forth; issue; liberate; discharge; pronounce. See Deliver.

Ut'ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being uttered.

Ut'ter-ance (ŭt'tẽr-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of uttering. Specifically: —

(*a*) Sale by offering to the public. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

(*b*) Putting in circulation; as, the *utterance* of false coin, or of forged notes.

(*c*) Vocal expression; articulation: speech.

At length gave *utterance* to these words. *Milton.*

2. Power or style of speaking; as, a good *utterance*.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance*. *Acts* ii. 4.

O, how unlike
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*

Ut'ter-ance, *n.* [F. *outrance*. See Outrance.] The last extremity; the end; death; outrance. [*Obs.*]

Annibal forced those captives whom he had taken of our men to skirmish one against another to the *utterance*. *Holland.*

Ut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters. *Spenser.*

Ut'ter-est, *obs. superl.* of Utter. Uttermost.

To the *utterest* proof of her courage. *Chaucer.*

Ut'ter-less, *a.* Incapable of being uttered. [*Obs.*]

A clamoring debate of *utterless* things. *Milton.*

Ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; totally; as, *utterly* ruined; it is *utterly* vain.

Ut'ter-more' (-mōr'), *a.* [Cf. Uttermost.] Further; outer; utter. [*Obs. & R.*] *Holland.*

Ut'ter-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [From Utter, *a.*; cf. Utmost, and Outermost.] Extreme; utmost; being in the farthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent or end. "In this *uttermost* distress." *Milton.*

Ut'ter-most' (ŭt'tẽr-mōst'), *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent. *Tennyson.*

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him. *Heb.* vii. 25.

He can not have sufficient honor done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

Ut'ter-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being utter, or extreme; extremity; utmost; uttermost. [*R.*]

‖ **U'va** (ū'vȧ), *n.* [L., a grape.] (*Bot.*) A small pulpy or juicy fruit containing several seeds and having a thin skin, as a grape.

U'vate (ū'vāt), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] A conserve made of grapes.

‖ **U'va-ur'si** (ū'vȧ-ûr'sĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear.] (*Bot.*) The bearberry.

‖ **U've-a** (ū'vē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] (*Anat.*) The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; — sometimes applied to the whole iris together with the choroid coat.

U've-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See UVEA.] Resembling a grape.

U'vic (ū'vĭk), *a.* [L. *uva* grape.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, grapes; specifically, designating an organic acid, $C_7H_8O_3$ (also called *pyrotritartaric acid*), obtained as a white crystalline substance by the decomposition of tartaric and pyrotartaric acids.

U-vit'ic (ū-vĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From L. *uva* a grape. So called because it may be produced indirectly from tartaric acid, which is found in the grape.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $CH_3C_6H_3(CO_2H)_2$, obtained as a white crystalline substance by the partial oxidation of mesitylene; — called also *mesitic acid.*

U'vi-ton'ic (ū'vĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid which is obtained as a white crystalline substance by the action of ammonia on pyrotartaric acid.

U'vrou (ū'vrou), *n.* See EUPHROE.

‖ **U'vu-la** (ū'vŭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] (*Anat.*) The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate.

☞ The term is also applied to a somewhat similar lobe on the under side of the cerebellum and to another on the inner surface of the neck of the bladder.

U'vu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a uvula.

U'vu-la-tome (-lȧ-tōm), *n.* [*Uvula* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for removing the uvula.

U'vu-lat'o-my (ū'vŭ-lăt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of removing the uvula.

U-wa'ro-wite (ōō-wȧ'rō-vīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Ouvarovite.

Ux-o'ri-al (ŭks-ō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* [See UXORIOUS.] Dotingly fond of, or servilely submissive to, a wife; uxorious; also, becoming a wife; pertaining to a wife. [*R.*]

The speech [of Zipporah, Ex. iv. 25] is not a speech of reproach or indignation, but of *uxorial* endearment. *Geddes.*

Ux-or'i-ci'dal (ŭks-ôr'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to uxoricide; tending to uxoricide.

Ux-or'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The murder of a wife by her husband. **2.** One who murders his wife.

Ux-o'ri-ous (ŭks-ō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively fond of, or submissive to, a wife; being a dependent husband. "*Uxorious* magistrates." *Milton.*

How wouldst thou insult,
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thrâldom! *Milton.*

— **Ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **U'ze-ma** (ū'zē-mȧ), *n.* A Burman measure of twelve miles.

V.

V (vē). **1.** V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. V and U are only varieties of the same character, U being the cursive form, while V is better adapted for engraving, as in stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately, and till a comparatively recent date words containing them were often classed together in dictionaries and other books of reference (see U). The letter V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English *w*) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a form (Υ) of the Greek vowel Y (see Y), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the digamma F (see F), or else added by the Greeks to the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u*, *w*, *f*, *b*, *p*; as in *vine*, *wine*; *avoirdupois*, *habit*, *have*; *safe*, *save*; *trover*, *troubadour*, *trope*. See U, F, etc.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 265; also §§ 155, 169, 178–179, etc.

2. As a numeral, V stands for five, in English and Latin.

Vaag'mer (văg'mĕr), *n.* [Icel. *vāgmeri* a kind of flounder, literally, wave mare.] (*Zoöl.*) The dealfish. [Written also *vaagmær*, and *vaagmar*.]

Va'can-cy (vā'kan-sy), *n.*; *pl.* VACANCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *vacance*.] **1.** The quality or state of being vacant; emptiness; hence, freedom from employment; intermission; leisure; idleness; listlessness.

All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. That which is vacant. Specifically: —

(*a*) Empty space; vacuity; vacuum.

How is't with you,
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*? *Shak.*

(*b*) An open or unoccupied space between bodies or things; an interruption of continuity; chasm; gap; as, a *vacancy* between buildings; a *vacancy* between sentences or thoughts.

(*c*) Unemployed time; interval of leisure; time of intermission; vacation.

Time lost partly in too oft idle *vacancies* given both to schools and universities. *Milton.*

No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*. *Shak.*

Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

(*d*) A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office; as, a *vacancy* in the senate, in a school, etc.

Va'cant (vā'kant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty, to be free or unoccupied, to have leisure, also *vocare*; akin to *vacuus* empty, and probably to E. *void*. Cf. EVACUATE, VOID, *a.*] **1.** Deprived of contents; not filled; empty; as, a *vacant* room.

Stuffs out his *vacant* garments with his form. *Shak.*

Being of those virtues *vacant*. *Shak.*

There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one *vacant* chair. *Longfellow.*

2. Unengaged with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; disengaged; free; as, *vacant* hours.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those . . . at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *Dr. H. More.*

There was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Bp. Fell.*

3. Not filled or occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; as, a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.

Special dignities which *vacant* lie
For thy best use and wearing. *Shak.*

4. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as, a *vacant* mind.

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Sir H. Wotton.*

When on my couch I lie
In *vacant* or in pensive mood. *Wordsworth.*

5. (*Law*) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier; as, a *vacant* estate. *Bouvier.*

Vacant succession (*Law*), one that is claimed by no person, or where all the heirs are unknown, or where all the known heirs to it have renounced it. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Empty; void; devoid; free; unemployed; disengaged; unincumbered; uncrowded; idle. — VACANT, EMPTY. A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it; as, an *empty* room, or an *empty* noddle. *Vacant* adds the idea of having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied; as, a *vacant* seat at table; a *vacant* office; *vacant* hours. When we speak of a *vacant* look or a *vacant* mind, we imply the absence of the intelligence naturally to be expected there.

Va'cant-ly (vā'kant-lȳ), *adv.* In a vacant manner; inanely.

Va'cate (vā'kāt; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACATING.] [L. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty. See VACANT.] **1.** To make vacant; to leave empty; to cease from filling or occupying; as, it was resolved by Parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England; the tenant *vacated* the house.

2. To annul; to make void; to deprive of force; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission or a charter; to *vacate* proceedings in a cause.

That after act *vacating* the authority of the precedent. *Eikon Basilike.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's Day. *R. Nelson.*

3. To defeat; to put an end to. [*R.*]

He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*

Va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio* a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr. *vacare*. See VACATE.] **1.** The act of vacating; a making void or of no force; as, the *vacation* of an office or of a charter.

2. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; a period of intermission; rest; leisure.

It was not in his nature, however, at least till years had chastened it, to take any *vacation* from controversy. *Palfrey.*

Hence, specifically: —

(*a*) (*Law*) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm; recess. "With lawyers in the *vacation*." *Shak.*

(*b*) The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of an educational institution between terms; holidays; as, the spring *vacation*.

(*c*) The time when an office is vacant; esp. (*Eccl.*), the time when a see, or other spiritual dignity, is vacant.

Vac'ca-ry (văk'kȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *vaccarium*, from L. *vacca* cow. Cf. VACHERY.] A cow house, dairy house, or cow pasture. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

‖ **Vac-ci'na** (văk-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Vaccinia.

Vac'ci-nal (văk'sĭ-nal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

Vac'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACCINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACCINATING.] [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with the cowpox by means of a virus, called *vaccine*, taken either directly or indirectly from cows.

Vac'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or inoculating with the cowpox, in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox. Cf. INOCULATION.

☞ In recent use, *vaccination* sometimes includes inoculation with any virus as a preventive measure; as, *vaccination* of cholera.

Vac'ci-na'tor (văk'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, vaccinates.

Vac'cine (văk'sĭn *or* -sĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow; cf. Skr. *vāç* to bellow, to groan.] Of or pertaining to cows; pertaining to, derived from, or caused by, vaccinia; as, *vaccine* virus; the *vaccine* disease. — *n.* The virus of vaccinia used in vaccination.

‖ **Vac-cin'i-a** (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VACCINE.] (*Med.*) Cowpox; vaccina. See COWPOX.

Vac'ci-nist (văk'sĭ-nĭst), *n.* A vaccinator.

‖ **Vac-cin'i-um** (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the blueberry, or whortleberry.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ericaceous shrubs including the various kinds of blueberries and the true cranberries.

‖ **Va'cher'** (vȧ'shā'), *n.* [F., from *vache* a cow. Cf. VAQUERO.] A keeper of stock or cattle; a herdsman. [*Southwestern U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Vach'er-y (văsh'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *vacherie*, from *vache* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. VACCARY.] **1.** An inclosure for cows. **2.** A dairy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Prompt. Parv.*

Vac'il-lan-cy (văs'ĭl-lan-sy), *n.* The quality or state of being vacillant, or wavering. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Vac'il-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*: cf. F. *vacillant*. See VACILLATE.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; irresolute.

Vac'il-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACILLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACILLATING.] [L. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*; cf. Skr. *vañc*.] **1.** To move one way and the other; to reel or stagger; to waver.

[A spheroid] is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley.*

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

Vac'il-la'ting (-lā'tĭng), *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; wavering. *Tennyson.* — **Vac'il-la'ting-ly,** *adv.*

Vac'il-la'tion (văs'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vacillatio*: cf. F. *vacillation*.] **1.** The act of vacillating; a moving one way and the other; a wavering.

His *vacillations*, always exhibited most pitiably in emergencies. *Macaulay.*

2. Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness.

There is a *vacillation*, or an alternation of knowledge and doubt. *Jer. Taylor.*

Vac'il-la-to-ry (văs'ĭl-lȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering; irresolute. *Hawthorne.*

Vac'u-ate (văk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vacuatus*, p. p. of *vacuare* to empty, from *vacuus* empty. See VACANT.] To make void, or empty. [*R.*]

Vac'u-a'tion (văk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of emptying; evacuation. [*R.*]

Vac'u-ist (văk'ū-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vacuiste*.] One who holds the doctrine that the space between the bodies of the universe, or the molecules and atoms of matter, is a vacuum; — opposed to *plenist*.

Va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *vacuitas*. See VACUOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being vacuous, or not filled; emptiness; vacancy; as, *vacuity* of mind; *vacuity* of countenance.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God . . . alone can answer all our longings and fill every *vacuity* of our soul. *Rogers.*

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility. [*R.*]

Their expectations will meet with *vacuity*. *Glanvill.*

‖ **Va-cu'na** (-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *vacuus* unoccupied.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of rural leisure, to whom the husbandmen sacrificed at the close of the harvest. She was especially honored by the Sabines.

Vac'u-o-la'ted (văk'ū-ŏ-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Biol.*) Full of vacuoles, or small air cavities; as, *vacuolated* cells.

Vac'u-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Formation into, or multiplication of, vacuoles.

Vac'u-ole (văk'ū-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty: cf. F. *vacuole*.] (*Biol.*) A small air cell, or globular space, in the interior of organic cells, either containing air, or a pellucid watery liquid, or some special chemical secretions of the cell protoplasm.

Contractile vacuole. (*Zoöl.*) See under CONTRACTILE, and see *Illusts.* of INFUSORIA, and LOBOSA. — **Food vacuole.** (*Zoöl.*) See under FOOD, and see *Illust.* of INFUSORIA.

Vac'u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*. See VACANT.] Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

That the few may lead selfish and *vacuous* days. *J. Morley.*

Vac'u-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vacuous; emptiness; vacuity. *W. Montagu.*

Vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. VACUUMS (-ŭmz), L. VACUA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *vacuus* empty. See VACUOUS.] **1.** (*Phys ics*) A space entirely devoid of matter (called also, by way of distinction, *absolute vacuum*); hence, in a more general sense, a space, as the interior of a closed vessel,

which has been exhausted to a high or the highest degree by an air pump or other artificial means; as, water boils at a reduced temperature in a *vacuum*.

2. The condition of rarefaction, or reduction of pressure below that of the atmosphere, in a vessel, as the condenser of a steam engine, which is nearly exhausted of air or steam, etc.; as, a *vacuum* of 26 inches of mercury, or 13 pounds per square inch.

Vacuum brake, a kind of continuous brake operated by exhausting the air from some appliance under each car, and so causing the pressure of the atmosphere to apply the brakes. — **Vacuum pan** (*Technol.*), a kind of large closed metallic retort used in sugar making for boiling down sirup. It is so connected with an exhausting apparatus that a partial vacuum is formed within. This allows the evaporation and concentration to take place at a lower atmospheric pressure and hence also at a lower temperature, which largely obviates the danger of burning the sugar, and shortens the process. — **Vacuum pump.** Same as PULSOMETER, 1. — **Vacuum tube** (*Phys.*), a glass tube provided with platinum electrodes and exhausted, for the passage of the electrical discharge; a Geissler tube. — **Vacuum valve**, a safety valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, in order to prevent collapse. — **Torricellian vacuum.** See under TORRICELLIAN.

‖ **Va-dan'tes** (vā-dăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *vadans*, p. pr. of *vadare* to wade, to ford.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial group of birds including the wading, swimming, and cursorial birds.

Vade (vād), *v. i.* [For *fade*.] To fade; hence, to vanish. [*Obs.*]

"Summer leaves all *vaded*." *Shak.*

They into dust shall *vade*. *Spenser.*

Va'de me'cum (vā'dē-mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual; a handbook.

Vad'i-mo-ny (văd'ĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *vadimonium*.] (*Law*) A bond or pledge for appearance before a judge on a certain day. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Va'di-um** (vā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., from L. *vas*, *vadis*, bail.] (*Law*) Pledge; security; bail. See MORTGAGE.

Vadium vivum [LL.] (*Law*), a living pledge, which exists where an estate is granted until a debt is paid out of its proceeds.

Vae (vā), *n.* See VOE. [*Scot.*]

Va'frous (vā'frŭs), *a.* [L. *vafer*.] Crafty; cunning; sly; as, *vafrous* tricks. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, from *vagari* to stroll about, from *vagus* strolling. See VAGUE.] **1.** Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering. "*Vagabond* exile." *Shak.*

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

To heaven their prayers
Flew up, nor missed the way, by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

3. Being a vagabond; strolling and idle or vicious.

Vag'a-bond, *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant; a tramp; hence, a worthless person; a rascal.

A fugitive and a *vagabond* shalt thou be. *Gen.* iv. 12.

☞ In English and American law, *vagabond* is used in bad sense, denoting one who is without a home; a strolling, idle, worthless person. *Vagabonds* are described in old English statutes as "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and alehouses, and routs about; and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go." In American law, the term *vagrant* is employed in the same sense. Cf. ROGUE, *n.*, 1. *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Vag'a-bond, *v. i.* To play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to stroll.

On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast, and drown mine eyes in sweet delight. *Drummond.*

Vag'a-bond'age (văg'ȧ-bŏnd'ăj; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *vagabondage*.] The condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness; vagrancy.

Vag'a-bond'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Vagabondage.

Vag'a-bond'ize (-īz), *v. i.* To play the vagabond; to wander about in idleness.

Vag'a-bond'ry (-rў), *n.* Vagabondage.

Va'gal (vā'gal), *a.* [See VAGUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the vagus, or pneumogastric nerves; pneumogastric.

Va'gan-cy (vā'gan-sў), *n.* [From L. *vagans*, p. pr. See VAGANTES.] A wandering; vagrancy. [*Obs.*]

A thousand *vagancies* of glory and desight. *Milton.*

‖ **Va-gan'tes** (vȧ-găn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari* to stroll or wander.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of spiders, comprising some of those which take their prey in a web, but which also frequently run with agility, and chase and seize their prey.

Va-ga'ri-ous (vȧ-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; crochety.

Va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rў), *n.; pl.* VAGARIES (-rĭz). [L. *vagari* to stroll about. See VAGUE.] **1.** A wandering or strolling. [*Obs.*]

2. Hence, a wandering of the thoughts; a wild or fanciful freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose. "The *vagaries* of a child." *Spectator.*

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell. *Milton.*

Va'gi-ent (vā'jĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *vagiens*, p. pr. of *vagire* to cry like a young child.] Crying like a child. [*Obs.*]

Va-gi'na (vȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.; pl.* VAGINÆ (-nē). [L. *vagina* a scabbard or sheath.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A sheath; a theca; as, the *vagina* of the portal vein. (*b*) Specifically, the canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The terminal part of the oviduct in insects and various other invertebrates. See *Illust.* of SPERMATHECA.

3. (*Bot.*) The basal expansion of certain leaves, which inwraps the stem; a sheath.

4. (*Arch.*) The shaft of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

Vag'i-nal (văj'ĭ-nal; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *vaginal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vagina; resembling a vagina, or sheath; thecal; as, a *vaginal* synovial membrane; the *vaginal* process of the temporal bone.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the vagina of the genital canal; as, the *vaginal* artery.

Vag'i-nant (văj'ĭ-nant), *a.* [Cf. F. *vaginant*. See VAGINA.] Serving to invest, or sheathe; sheathing.

Vaginant leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube.

Vag'i-nate (văj'ĭ-nāt), **Vag'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [See VAGINA.] Invested with, or as if with, a sheath; as, a *vaginate* stem, or one invested by the tubular base of a leaf.

‖ **Vag'i-na'ti** (văj'ĭ-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of birds comprising the sheathbills.

Vag'i-ner-vose' (-nĕr-vōs'), *a.* [L. *vagus* wandering + E. *nervose*.] (*Bot.*) Having the nerves, or veins, placed in apparent disorder.

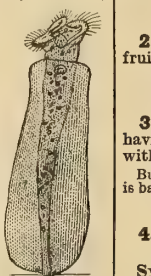

Vaginicola (*V. cristallina*). Much enlarged.

‖ **Vag'i-nic'o-la** (-nĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *vagina* sheath + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Infusoria which form minute vaselike or tubular cases in which they dwell.

‖ **Vag'i-nis'mus** (văj'ĭ-nĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) A painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina, often rendering copulation impossible.

‖ **Vag'i-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VAGINA, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the vagina, or the genital canal, usually of its mucous lining membrane.

Vag'i-no-pen'nous (-nō-pĕn'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vagina* a sheath + *penna* a feather, pl. *pennae* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having elytra; sheath-winged. [*R.*]

‖ **Va-gin'u-la** (vȧ-jĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *vagina* sheath.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A little sheath, as that about the base of the pedicel of most mosses. (*b*) One of the tubular florets in composite flowers. *Henslow.*

Vag'i-nule (văj'ĭ-nūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A vaginula.

Vag'is-sate (văj'ĭs-sāt), *v. i.* [L. *vagari* to stroll or wander.] To caper or frolic. [*Obs.*]

Va'gous (vā'gŭs), *a.* [L. *vagus*. See VAGUE.] Wandering; unsettled. [*Obs.*] *Aylife.*

Va'gran-cy (vā'gran-sў), *n.* The quality or state of being a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home; an unsettled condition; vagabondism.

Threatened away into banishment and *vagrancy*. *Barrow.*

Va'grant (vā'grant), *a.* [Probably fr. OF. *waucrant*, *wacrant*, p. p. of *waucrer*, *wacrer*, *walcrer*, to wander (probably of Teutonic origin), but influenced by F. *vagant*, p. pr. of *vaguer* to stray, L. *vagari*. Cf. VAGARY.]

1. Moving without certain direction; wandering; erratic; unsettled.

That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took. *Prior.*

While leading this *vagrant* and miserable life, Johnson fell in love. *Macaulay.*

2. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar.

Va'grant, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; one who has no settled habitation; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; an incorrigible rogue; a vagabond.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior.*

Va'grant-ly, *adv.* In a vagrant manner.

Va'grant-ness, *n.* State of being vagrant; vagrancy.

Vague (vāg), *a.* [*Compar.* VAGUER (vāg'ẽr); *superl.* VAGUEST.] [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*. See VAGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. [*Archaic*] "To set upon the *vague* villains." *Hayward.*

She danced along with *vague*, regardless eyes. *Keats.*

2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite; ambiguous; as, a *vague* idea; a *vague* proposition.

This faith is neither a mere fantasy of future glory, nor a *vague* ebullition of feeling. *I. Taylor.*

The poet turned away, and gave himself up to a sort of *vague* revery, which he called thought. *Hawthorne.*

3. Proceeding from no known authority; unauthenticated; uncertain; flying; as, a *vague* report.

Some legend strange and *vague*. *Longfellow.*

Vague year. See *Sothiac year*, under SOTHIAC.

Syn. — Unsettled; indefinite; unfixed; ill-defined; ambiguous; hazy; loose; lax; uncertain.

Vague, *n.* [Cf. F. *vague*.] An indefinite expanse. [*R.*]

The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea. *Lowell.*

Vague, *v. i.* [F. *vaguer*, L. *vagari*, fr. *vagus* roaming.] To wander; to roam; to stray. [*Obs.*] "[The soul] doth *vague* and wander." *Holland.*

Vague, *n.* A wandering; a vagary. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Vague'ly, *adv.* In a vague manner.

What he *vaguely* hinted at, but dared not speak. *Hawthorne.*

Vague'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vague.

‖ **Va'gus** (vā'gŭs), *a.* [L., wandering.] (*Anat.*) Wandering; — applied especially to the pneumogastric nerve. — *n.* The vagus, or pneumogastric, nerve.

Vail (vāl), *n. & v. t.* Same as VEIL.

Vail, *n.* [Aphetic form of *avail*, n.] **1.** Avails; profit; return; proceeds. [*Obs.*]

My house is as 't were the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation. *Chapman.*

2. An unexpected gain or acquisition; a casual advantage or benefit; a windfall. [*Obs.*]

3. Money given to servants by visitors; a gratuity; — usually in the plural. [Written also *vale*.] *Dryden.*

Vail, *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *avale*. See AVALE, VALE.] [Written also *vale*, and *veil*.] **1.** To let fall; to allow or cause to sink. [*Obs.*]

Vail your regard
Upon a wronged, I would fain have said, a maid! *Shak.*

2. To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

France must *vail* her lofty-plumed crest! *Shak.*

Without *vailing* his bonnet or testifying any reverence for the alleged sanctity of the relic. *Sir W. Scott.*

Vail (vāl), *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding, uncovering, or the like. [Written also *vale*, and *veil*.] [*Obs.*]

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity. *South.*

Vail, *n.* Submission; decline; descent. [*Obs.*]

Vail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vails. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

Vai'mure (vā'mūr), *n.* An outer, or exterior, wall. See VAUNTMURE. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

Vain (vān), *a.* [*Compar.* VAINER (-ẽr); *superl.* VAINEST.] [F. *vain*, L. *vanus* empty, void, vain. Cf. VANISH, VANITY, VAUNT to boast.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance; empty; void; worthless; unsatisfying. "Thy *vain* excuse." *Shak.*

Every man walketh in a *vain* show. *Ps.* xxxix. 6.

Let no man deceive you with *vain* words. *Eph.* v. 6.

Vain pomp, and glory of this world, I hate ye! *Shak.*

Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy. *Milton.*

2. Destitute of force or efficacy; effecting no purpose; fruitless; ineffectual; as, *vain* toil; a *vain* attempt.

Bring no more *vain* oblations. *Isa.* i. 13.

Vain is the force of man
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; having a high opinion of one's own accomplishments with slight reason; conceited; puffed up; inflated.

But wilt thou know, O *vain* man, that faith apart from works is barren? *James* ii. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).

The minstrels played on every side,
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unreal; shadowy; showy; ostentatious; light; inconstant; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vain, *n.* Vanity; emptiness; — now used only in the phrase *in vain*.

For vain. See *In vain*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **In vain,** to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually. "*In vain* doth valor bleed." *Milton.* "*In vain* they do worship me." *Matt.* xv. 9. — **To take the name of God in vain,** to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

Vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. "Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression." *Sir M. Hale.* — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vain'glo'ry (-rў), *n.* [*Vain* + *glory*.] Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind; vain show; boastfulness.

He had nothing of *vainglory*. *Bacon.*

The man's undone forever; for if Hector break not his neck i' the combat, he 'll break 't himself in *vainglory*. *Shak.*

Vain'ly (vān'lў), *adv.* In a vain manner; in vain.

Vain'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vain.

Vair (vâr), *n.* [F. *vair*, from OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* various, variegated. See VARIOUS, and cf. MENIVER.] The skin of the squirrel, much used in the fourteenth century as fur for garments, and frequently mentioned by writers of that period in describing the costly dresses of kings, nobles, and prelates. It is represented in heraldry by a series of small shields placed close together, and alternately white and blue. *Fairholt.*

No *vair* or ermine decked his garment. *Sir W. Scott.*

Counter vair (*Her.*), a fur resembling vair, except in the arrangement of the patches or figures.

Vair'y (-ў), *a.* [F. *vairé*. See VAIR, *n.*] (*Her.*) Charged with vair; variegated with shield-shaped figures. See VAIR.

Vaish'na-va (vīsh'nâ-vâ), *n.* [Skr. *vaishṇava*.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) A worshiper of the god Vishnu in any of his incarnations.

Vaish'na-vism (-vĭz'm), *n.* The worship of Vishnu.

‖ **Vais'ya** (vīs'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaiçya*.] The third of the four great original castes among the Hindoos, now either extinct or partially represented by the mercantile class of Banyas. See the Note under CASTE, 1.

Vai'vode (vā'vōd), *n.* [Cf. F. *vayvode*. See WAYWODE.] See WAYWODE.

‖ **Va-keel'** (vȧ-kēl'), *n.* [Ar. *wakīl*.] A native attorney or agent; also, an ambassador. [*India*]

Val'ance (văl'ans), *n.* [Perhaps fr. OF. *avalant* descending, hanging down, p. pr. of *avaler* to go down, let down, descend (cf. AVALANCHE); but probably from the town of *Valence* in France.] **1.** Hanging drapery for a bed, couch, window, or the like, especially that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor. [Written also *valence*.]

Valance of Venice gold in needlework. *Shak.*

2. The drooping edging of the lid of a trunk, which covers the joint when the lid is closed.

Val'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VALANCED (-anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VALANCING (-an-sĭng).] To furnish with a valance; to decorate with hangings or drapery.

His old fringed chair *valanced* around with party-colored worsted bobs. *Sterne.*

Vale (vāl), *n.* [OE. *val*, F. *val*, L. *vallis*; perhaps akin to Gr. ἔλος low ground, marsh meadow. Cf. AVALANCHE, VAIL to lower, VALLEY.] A tract of low ground, or of land between hills; a valley. "Make me a cottage in the *vale*." *Tennyson.*

Beyond this *vale* of tears there is a life above. *Montgomery.*

In those fair *vales*, by nature formed to please. *Harte.*

☞ *Vale* is more commonly used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.

Syn. — Valley; dingle; dell; dale.

Vale, *n.* See 2d VAIL, 3.

Val'e-dic'tion (văl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imperative of

valere to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say. See VALIANT, DICTION.] A farewell; a bidding farewell. *Donne.*

Val'e-dic-to'ri-an (văl'ē-dĭk-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address; especially, in American colleges, the student who pronounces the valedictory of the graduating class at the annual commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship.

Val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rў), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking; as, a *valedictory* oration.

Val'e-dic'to-ry, *n.; pl.* VALEDICTORIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or address spoken at commencement in American colleges or seminaries by one of the graduating class, usually by the leading scholar.

Va'lence (vā'lens), *n.* [From L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to have power, to be strong. See VALIANT.] (*Chem.*) The degree of combining power of an atom (or radical) as shown by the number of atoms of hydrogen (or of other monads, as chlorine, sodium, etc.) with which it will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared; thus, an atom of hydrogen is a monad, and has a *valence* of one; the atoms of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon are respectively dyads, triads, and tetrads, and have a *valence* respectively of two, three, and four.

☞ The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds. Valence in degree may extend as high as seven or eight, as in the cases of iodine and osmium respectively. The doctrine of valence has been of fundamental importance in distinguishing the equivalence from the atomic weight, and is an essential factor in explaining the chemical structures of compounds.

Va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Perhaps fr. *Valence* in France.] A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, having the weft of wool and the warp of silk or cotton. [Written also *valentia.*]

Va-len'ci-ennes' lace' (vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz' lās'). [F.; — so called after the town of *Valenciennes.*] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France. Each piece is made throughout, ground and pattern, by the same person and with the same thread, the pattern being worked in the net.

Val'en-cy (văl'en-sў *or* vā'len-sў), *n.; pl.* VALENCIES (-sĭz). (*Chem.*) (*a*) See VALENCE. (*b*) A unit of combining power; a so-called bond of affinity.

Va-len'tĭ-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* See VALENCIA.

Val'en-tine (văl'en-tīn), *n.* **1.** A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day.

2. A letter containing professions of love, or a missive of a sentimental, comic, or burlesque character, sent on St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine's Day, a day sacred to St. Valentine; the 14th of February. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakespeare, that on this day birds begin to mate. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending love tokens at that time.

Val'en-tin'i-an (văl'en-tĭn'ĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a school of Judaizing Gnostics in the second century; — so called from *Valentinus*, the founder.

Val'er-am'ide (văl'ĕr-ăm'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Valeric* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) The acid amide derivative of valeric acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Val'er-ate (văl'ĕr-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of valeric acid.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-an), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*, perhaps from some person named *Valerius*, or fr. L. *valere* to be strong, powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues: cf. F. *valériane.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The root of the officinal valerian (*V. officinalis*) has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Greek valerian (*Bot.*), a plant (*Polemonium cæruleum*) with blue or white flowers, and leaves resembling those of the officinal valerian.

Va-le'ri-an-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of a natural order (*Valerianaceæ*) of which the valerian is the type. The order includes also the corn salads and the oriental spikenard.

Va-le'ri-an-ate (-ē'rĭ-an-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A valerate.

Va-le'ri-an'ic (-ăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, valerian root; specifically, designating an acid which is usually called *valeric acid.*

Va-ler'ic (vȧ-lĕr'ĭk *or* văl'ĕr-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Valerianic; specifically, designating any one of three metameric acids, of which the typical one (called also *inactive valeric acid*), $C_4H_9CO_2H$, is obtained from *valerian* root and other sources, as a corrosive, mobile, oily liquid, having a strong acid taste, and an odor of old cheese.

Active valeric acid, a metameric variety which turns the plane of polarization to the right, although formed by the oxidation of a levorotatory amyl alcohol.

Va-ler'i-dine (vȧ-lĕr'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A base, $C_{10}H_{19}N$, produced by heating valeric aldehyde with ammonia. It is probably related to the conine alkaloids.

Val'er-in (văl'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*Valeric* + *glycerin.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of valeric acid with glycerin, occurring in butter, dolphin oil, etc., and forming an oily liquid with a slightly unpleasant odor.

Va-ler'i-trine (vȧ-lĕr'ĭ-trĭn *or* -trēn), *n.* [*Valeric* + *tropine* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) A base, $C_{15}H_{27}N$, produced together with valeridine, which it resembles.

Val'er-o-. (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *derivation from*, or *relation to, valerian* or *some of its products*, as valeric acid; as in *valerolactone*, a colorless oily liquid produced as the anhydride of an hydroxy valeric acid.

Val'er-one (văl'ĕr-ōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A ketone of valeric acid obtained as an oily liquid.

Val'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*Valeric* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C_5H_9O, regarded as the essential nucleus of certain valeric acid derivatives.

Val'er-yl-one (-ōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon, C_8H_8; — called also *pentine.*

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā; 277), *n.* [F. *valet*, OF. *vallet, varlet, vaslet.* See VARLET, and VASSAL.] **1.** A male waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person; a body servant.

2. (*Man.*) A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron.

‖ **Valet de chambre** (vȧ'lā' de shän'br') [F.], a body servant, or personal attendant.

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, from *valetudo* state of health, health, ill health, fr. *valere* to be strong or well: cf. F. *valétudinaire.* See VALIANT.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

My feeble health and *valetudinarian* stomach. *Coleridge.*

The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a *valetudinarian* virtue. *Macaulay.*

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

Val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nă-rў), *a.* Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — **Val'e-tu'di-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary. Burke.*

Val'e-tu'di-na-ry, *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val'e-tu'di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Valetudinarian. [*Obs.*] "The *valetudinous* condition of King Edward." *Fuller.*

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'lȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, literally, hall of the slain; *valr* the slain (akin to AS. *wæl*, OHG. *wal* battlefield, *wuol* defeat, slaughter, AS. *wōl* pestilence) + *höll* a royal hall. See HALL, and cf. WALHALLA.] [Written also *walhalla.*] **1.** (*Scand. Myth.*) The palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

2. Fig.: A hall or temple adorned with statues and memorials of a nation's heroes; specifically, the Pantheon near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of all Germany.

Val'iance (văl'yans), } *n.* [Cf. F. *vaillance.* See VAL-
Val'ian-cy (-yan-sў), } IANT.] The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor. [*Obs.*] "His doughty *valiance.*" *Spenser.*

Val'iant (văl'yant), *a.* [OE. *valiant*, F. *vaillant*, OF. *vaillant, valant*, originally p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong. See WIELD, and cf. AVAIL, CONVALESCE, EQUIVALENT, PREVAIL, VALID.]

1. Vigorous in body; strong; powerful; as, a *valiant* fencer. [*Obs.*] *Walton.*

2. Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave.

A *valiant* and most expert gentleman. *Shak.*

And Saul said to David . . . be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.

3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. "Thou bearest the highest name for *valiant* acts." *Milton.*

[The saints] have made such *valiant* confessions. *J. H. Newman.*

— **Val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'iant-ness**, *n.*

Val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, from *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** Strong; powerful; efficient. [*Obs.*] "Perhaps more *valid* arms . . . may serve to better us." *Milton.*

2. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported; not weak or defective; sound; good; efficacious; as, a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.

An answer that is open to no *valid* exception. *I. Taylor.*

3. (*Law*) Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage.

Syn. — Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; good; weighty; sufficient; sound; well-grounded.

Val'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [See VALID.] To confirm; to render valid; to give legal force to.

The chamber of deputies . . . refusing to *validate* at once the election of an official candidate. *London Spectator.*

Val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *validation.*] The act of giving validity. [*R.*] *Knowles.*

Va-lid'i-ty (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *validité*, L. *validitas* strength.] **1.** The quality or state of being valid; strength; force; especially, power to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection.

2. (*Law*) Legal strength, force, or authority; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law, or equity; as, the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a contract, claim, or title.

3. Value. [*Obs.*] "Rich *validity.*" *Shak.*

Val'id-ly (văl'ĭd-lў), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

Val'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being valid.

Val'inch (văl'ĭnch), *n.* [Cf. F. *avaler* to let down, drink up. Cf. AVALANCHE.] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bunghole. [Written also *velinche.*]

Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'; 277), *n.* [F. *valise*; cf. It. *valigia*, Sp. *balija*, LL. *valisia, valesia*; of uncertain origin, perhaps through (assumed) LL. *vidulitia*, from L. *vidulus* a leathern trunk; a knapsack.] A small sack or case, usually of leather, but sometimes of other material, for containing the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag; a portmanteau.

Val-kyr'i-a (văl-kĭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja* (akin to AS. *wælcyrie*); *valr* the slain + *kjōsa* to choose. See VALHALLA, and CHOOSE.] (*Scand. Myth.*) One of the maidens of Odin, represented as awful and beautiful, who presided over battle and marked out those who were to be slain, and who also ministered at the feasts of heroes in Valhalla. [Written also *Valkyr*, and *Walkyr.*]

Val-kyr'i-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Valkyrias; hence, relating to battle. "Ourself have often tried *Valkyrian* hymns." *Tennyson.*

Val-lan'cy (văl-lăn'sў), *n.* [From VALANCE.] A large wig that shades the face. [*Obs.*]

Val'lar (văl'lĕr), *a.* [L. *vallaris.*] Of or pertaining to a rampart.

Vallar crown (*Rom. Antiq.*), a circular gold crown with palisades, bestowed upon the soldier who first surmounted the rampart and broke into the enemy's camp.

Val'lar, *n.* A vallar crown.

Val'la-ry (văl'lȧ-rў), *a.* Same as VALLAR.

Val-la'tion (văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, fr. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum* rampart. See WALL, *n.*] A rampart or intrenchment.

Val'la-to-ry (văl'lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vallation; used for a vallation; as, *vallatory* reeds. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Val-lec'u-la** (văl-lĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* VALLECULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vallis, valles*, a valley.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A groove; a fossa; as, the *vallecula*, or fossa, which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the grooves, or hollows, between the ribs of the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

Val'let's' pills' (văl'lāz' pĭlz'). [From Dr. *Vallet* of Paris.] (*Med.*) Pills containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of sodium, mixed with saccharine matter; — called also *Vallet's mass.*

Val'ley (văl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* VALLEYS (-lĭz). [OE. *vale, valeie*, OF. *valée, valede*, F. *vallée*, LL. *vailata*, L. *vallis, valles.* See VALE.] **1.** The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains; the strip of land at the bottom of the depressions intersecting a country, including usually the bed of a stream, with frequently broad alluvial plains on one or both sides of the stream. Also used figuratively.

The *valley* of the shadow of death. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

Sweet interchange
Of hill and *valley*, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

☞ Deep and narrow *valleys* with abrupt sides are usually the results of erosion by water, and are called *gorges, ravines, cañons, gulches*, etc.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof, which have their plates running in different directions, and form on the plan a reëntrant angle. (*b*) The depression formed by the meeting of two slopes on a flat roof.

Valley Roof.

Valley board (*Arch.*), a board for the reception of the lead gutter in the valley of a roof. The valley board and lead gutter are not usual in the United States. — **Valley rafter**, *or* **Valley piece** (*Arch.*), the rafter which supports the valley. — **Valley roof** (*Arch.*), a roof having one or more valleys. See VALLEY, 2, above.

‖ **Val'lum** (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. VALLA (-lȧ), E. VALLUMS (-lŭmz). [L. See WALL.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A rampart; a wall, as in a fortification.

Va-lo'ni-a (vȧ-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It. *vallonia, vallonea*, fr. NGr. *βαλανιά, βαλανιδιά*, the holm oak, *βαλάνι, βαλανίδι*, an acorn, Gr. *βάλανος.*] **1.** The acorn cup of two kinds of oak (*Quercus macrolepis*, and *Q. vallonea*) found in Eastern Europe. It contains abundance of tannin, and is much used by tanners and dyers.

2. [Perhaps named from its resemblance to an acorn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of marine green algæ, in which the whole frond consists of a single oval or cylindrical cell, often an inch in length.

Val'or (văl'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *valour*, OF. *valor, valur, valour*, F. *valeur*, LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See VALIANT.] [Written also *valour.*] **1.** Value; worth. [*Obs.*] "The *valor* of a penny." *Sir T. More.*

2. Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; prowess; intrepidity.

For contemplation he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*

When *valor* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shak.*

Fear to do base, unworthy things is *valor. B. Jonson.*

3. A brave man; a man of valor. [*R.*] *Ld. Lytton.*

Syn. — Courage; heroism; bravery; gallantry; boldness; fearlessness. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Val'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *valeureux*, LL. *valorosus.*] Possessing or exhibiting valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid. — **Val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val-sal'vi-an (văl-sāl'vĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Valsalva*, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century.

Valsalvian experiment (*Med.*), the process of inflating the middle ear by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the cheeks.

Val'u-a-ble (văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having value or worth; possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; costly; as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* cargo.

2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

Valuable consideration (*Law*), an equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing purchased, as money, marriage, services, etc. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

Val'u-a-ble, *n.* A precious possession; a thing of value, especially a small thing, as an article of jewelry; — used mostly in the plural.

The food and *valuables* they offer to the gods. *Tylor.*

Val'u-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being valuable.

Val'u-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be of value.

Val'u-a'tion (văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of valuing, or of estimating value or worth; the act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated value or worth; as, the goods sold for more than their *valuation.*

Since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation. Shak.*

Val'u-a'tor (văl'ū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who assesses, or sets a value on, anything; an appraiser. *Swift.*

Val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* [OF. *value*, fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** The property or aggregate properties of

a thing by which it is rendered useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility; importance.

Ye are all physicians of no *value*. *Job* xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. *Matt.* x. 31.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtue,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Addison.*

Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures. *Marshall.*

2. (*Trade & Polit. Econ.*) Worth estimated by any standard of purchasing power, especially by the market price, or the amount of money agreed upon as an equivalent to the utility and cost of anything.

An article may be possessed of the highest degree of utility, or power to minister to our wants and enjoyments, and may be universally made use of, without possessing exchangeable *value*. *M'Culloch.*

Value is the power to command commodities generally. *A. L. Chapin* (*Johnson's Cyc.*).

Value is the generic term which expresses power in exchange. *F. A. Walker.*

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

☞ In political economy, *value* is often distinguished as *intrinsic* and *exchangeable*. *Intrinsic value* is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of men. *Exchangeable value* is that in an article or product which disposes individuals to give for it some quantity of labor, or some other article or product obtainable by labor; as, pure air has an *intrinsic value*, but generally not an *exchangeable value*.

3. Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word; the *value* of a legal instrument. *Mitford.*

4. Esteem; regard. *Dryden.*

My relation to the person was so near, and my *value* for him so great. *Bp. Burnet.*

5. (*Mus.*) The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody; thus, a quarter note [♩] has the *value* of two eighth notes [♪♪].

6. In an artistical composition, the character of any one part in its relation to other parts and to the whole; — often used in the plural; as, the *values* are well given, or well maintained.

7. Valor. [Written also *valew*.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Value received, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that a consideration has been given for it. *Bouvier.*

Val'ue (văl'ū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VALUED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VALUING.] **1.** To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to reckon with respect to number, power, importance, etc.

The mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

The king must take it ill,
That he 's so slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shak.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to rules of honor or integrity. *Clarendon.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and estimation; to appreciate; to prize; as, to *value* one for his works or his virtues.

Which of the dukes he *values* most. *Shak.*

3. To raise to estimation; to cause to have value, either real or apparent; to enhance in value. [*Obs.*]

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To be worth; to be equal to in value. [*Obs.*]

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*

Syn. — To compute; rate; appraise; esteem; respect; regard; estimate; prize; appreciate.

Val'ued (-ūd), *a.* Highly regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a *valued* contributor; a *valued* friend.

Valued policy. See under POLICY.

Val'ue-less, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

Val'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who values; an appraiser.

Val'ure (-ūr), *n.* Value. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Val'va-sor (-vȧ-sôr), *n.* (*Feud. Law*) See VAVASOR.

‖ **Val-va'ta** (văl-vā'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *valvatus* having folding doors. See VALVE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small spiral fresh-water gastropods having an operculum.

Valvata (*Valvata tricarinata*). Nat. size.

Valv'ate (văl'vāt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] **1.** Resembling, or serving as, a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves; valvular.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of the sepals or the petals of flowers in æstivation, and of leaves in vernation. (*b*) Opening as if by doors or valves, as most kinds of capsules and some anthers.

Valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door: cf. F. *valve*.] **1.** A door; especially, one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repassed. *Pope.*

Heavily closed, . . . the *valves* of the barn doors. *Longfellow.*

2. A lid, plug, or cover, applied to an aperture so that by its movement, as by swinging, lifting and falling, sliding, turning, or the like, it will open or close the aperture to permit or prevent passage, as of a fluid.

☞ A *valve* may act automatically so as to be opened by the effort of a fluid to pass in one direction, and closed by the effort to pass in the other direction, as a *clack valve*; or it may be opened or closed by hand or by mechanism, as a *screw valve*, or a *slide valve*.

3. (*Anat.*) One or more membranous partitions, flaps, or folds, which permit the passage of the contents of a vessel or cavity in one direction, but stop or retard the flow in the opposite direction; as, the ileocolic, mitral, and semilunar *valves*.

4. (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the pieces into which a capsule naturally separates when it bursts. (*b*) One of the two similar portions of the shell of a diatom. (*c*) A small portion of certain anthers, which opens like a trapdoor to allow the pollen to escape, as in the barberry.

5. (*Zoöl.*) One of the pieces or divisions of bivalve or multivalve shells.

Air valve, **Ball valve**, **Check valve**, etc. See under AIR, BALL, CHECK, etc. — **Double-beat valve**, a kind of balance valve usually consisting of a movable, open-ended, turban-shaped shell provided with two faces of nearly equal diameters, one above another, which rest upon two corresponding seats when the valve is closed. — **Equilibrium valve.** (*a*) A balance valve. See under BALANCE. (*b*) A valve for permitting air, steam, water, etc., to pass into or out of a chamber so as to establish or maintain equal pressure within and without. — **Valve chest** (*Mach.*), a chamber in which a valve works; especially (*Steam Engine*), the steam chest; — called in England *valve box*, and *valve casing*. See *Steam chest*, under STEAM. — **Valve face** (*Mach.*), that part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the *valve seat*. — **Valve gear**, *or* **Valve motion** (*Steam Engine*), the system of parts by which motion is given to the valve or valves for the distribution of steam in the cylinder. For an illustration of one form of *valve gear*, see LINK MOTION. — **Valve seat.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) The fixed surface on which a valve rests or against which it presses. (*b*) A part or piece on which such a surface is formed. — **Valve stem** (*Mach.*), a rod attached to a valve, for moving it. — **Valve yoke** (*Mach.*), a strap embracing a slide valve and connecting it to the valve stem.

Valved (vălvd), *a.* Having a valve or valves; valvate.

Valve'let (vălv'lĕt), *n.* A little valve; a valvule; especially, one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

Valve'-shell' (vălv'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water gastropod of the genus *Valvata*.

‖ **Val'vu-la** (văl'vū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VALVULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *valva* fold, valve of a door.] (*Anat.*) A little valve or fold; a valvelet; a valvule.

Valv'u-lar (văl'vū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *valvulaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a valve or valves; specifically (*Med.*), of or pertaining to the valves of the heart; as, *valvular* disease.

Valvular Capsule.

2. Containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by valves; valvate; as, a *valvular* capsule.

Valv'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *valvule*.] **1.** A little valve; a valvelet.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A small valvelike process.

Val'yl-ene (văl'yl-ēn), *n.* [*Valerian* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, related to ethylene and acetylene, but possessing the property of unsaturation in the third degree. It is the only known member of a distinct series of compounds. It has a garlic odor.

Vam'brace (văm'brās), *n.* [See VANTBRASS.] (*Anc. Armor*) The piece designed to protect the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Va-mose' (vȧ-mōs'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To depart quickly; to decamp; to depart from. [Written also *vamos*, and *vamoose*.] [*Slang, Eng. & U. S.*]

Vamp (vămp), *v. t.* To advance; to travel. [*Obs.*]

Vamp, *n.* [OE. *vampe, vaumpe, vauntpe*, F. *avant-pied* the forefoot, vamp; *avant* before, fore + *pied* foot, L. *pes*. See ADVANCE, VAN of an army, and FOOT.] **1.** The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper.

2. Any piece added to an old thing to give it a new appearance. See VAMP, *v. t.*

Vamp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAMPED (vămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAMPING.] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part; to repair; to patch; — often followed by *up*.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

Vamp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vamps; one who pieces an old thing with something new; a cobbler.

Vamp'er, *v. i.* [Cf. VAUNT.] To swagger; to make an ostentatious show. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* [F. *vampire* (cf. It. *vampiro*, G. & D. *vampir*), fr. Servian *vampir*.] [Written also *vampyre*.] **1.** A blood-sucking ghost; a soul of a dead person superstitiously believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep, thus causing their death. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of Eastern Europe, and was especially current in Hungary about the year 1730.

The persons who turn *vampires* are generally wizards, witches, suicides, and persons who have come to a violent end, or have been cursed by their parents or by the church. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Fig.: One who lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a bloodsucker.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two or more species of South American blood-sucking bats belonging to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*. These bats are destitute of molar teeth, but have strong, sharp cutting incisors with which they make punctured wounds from which they suck the blood of horses, cattle, and other animals, as well as man, chiefly during sleep. They have a cæcal appendage to the stomach, in which the blood with which they gorge themselves is stored.

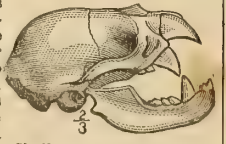

Skull of True Vampire (*Desmodus*).

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of harmless tropical American bats of the genus *Vampyrus*, especially *V. spectrum*. These bats feed upon insects and fruit, but were formerly erroneously supposed to suck the blood of man and animals. Called also *false vampire*.

Head of False Vampire (*Vampyrus spectrum*).

Vam'pir-ism (văm'pīr-īz'm *or* văm'pĭr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vampirisme*.] **1.** Belief in the existence of vampires.

2. The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking.

3. Fig.: The practice of extortion. *Carlyle.*

Vam'plate' (văm'plāt'), *n.* [F. *avant* before, fore + E. *plate*.] A round plate of iron on the shaft of a tilting spear, to protect the hand. [Written also *vamplet*.]

Va'mure (vā'mūr), *n.* See VAUNTMURE. [*Obs.*]

Van (văn), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *vant-guard*.] The front of an army; the first line or leading column; also, the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt *van* and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

Van, *n.* [Cornish.] (*Mining*) A shovel used in cleansing ore.

Van, *v. t.* (*Mining*) To wash or cleanse, as a small portion of ore, on a shovel. *Raymond.*

Van, *n.* [Abbreviated from *caravan*.] **1.** A light wagon, either covered or open, used by tradesmen and others for the transportation of goods. [*Eng.*]

2. A large covered wagon for moving furniture, etc., also for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition.

3. A close railway car for baggage. See the Note under CAR, 2. [*Eng.*]

Van, *n.* [L. *vannus* a van, or fan, for winnowing grain: cf. F. *van*. Cf. FAN, VAN a wing, WINNOW.] **1.** A fan or other contrivance, as a sieve, for winnowing grain.

2. [OF. *vanne*, F. *vanneau* beam feather (cf. It. *vanno* a wing) fr. L. *vannus*. See Etymology above.] A wing with which the air is beaten. [*Archaic*] "[Angels] on their plumy *vans* received him." *Milton.*

He wheeled in air, and stretched his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*

Van, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *vanner* to winnow, to fan. See VAN a winnowing machine.] To fan, or to cleanse by fanning; to winnow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Van'a-date (-ȧ-dāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *vanadate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of vanadic acid. [Formerly also *vanadiate*.]

Va-nad'ic (vȧ-năd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, vanadium; containing vanadium; specifically, designating those compounds in which vanadium has a relatively higher valence as contrasted with the *vanadious* compounds; as, *vanadic* oxide.

Vanadic acid (*Chem.*), an acid analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state but forming a well-known series of salts.

Va-nad'i-nite (vȧ-năd'ĭ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride.

Va-na'di-ous (vȧ-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, vanadium; specifically, designating those compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence as contrasted with the *vanadic* compounds; as, *vanadious* acid. [Sometimes written also *vanadous*.]

Van'a-dite (văn'ȧ-dīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of vanadious acid, analogous to a nitrite or a phosphite.

Va-na'di-um (vȧ-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadīs*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freya.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, found combined, in vanadates, in certain minerals, and reduced as an infusible, grayish-white metallic powder. It is intermediate between the metals and the non-metals, having both basic and acid properties. Symbol V (or Vd, rarely). Atomic weight 51.2.

Van'a-dous (văn'ȧ-dŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to vanadium; obtained from vanadium; — said of an acid containing one equivalent of vanadium and two of oxygen.

Van'a-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*Vanadium* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical VO, regarded as a characteristic residue of certain vanadium compounds.

Van'-cou'ri-er (-kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*. See AVANT, VAN of an army, and COURIER, and cf. AVANT-COURIER, VAUNT-COURIER.] One sent in advance; an avant-courier; a precursor.

Van'dal (văn'dal), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius*; of Teutonic origin, and probably originally signifying, a wanderer. Cf. WANDER.] **1.** (*Anc. Hist.*) One of a Teutonic race, formerly dwelling on the south shore of the Baltic, the most barbarous and fierce of the northern nations that plundered Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature.

2. Hence, one who willfully destroys or defaces any work of art or literature.

The *Vandals* of our isle,
Sworn foes to sense and law. *Cowper.*

Van'dal (văn'dal), **Van-dal'ic** (văn-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature, or willful destruction or defacement of their monuments; resembling the Vandals in barbarism and destructiveness.

Van'dal-ism (văn'dal-īz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature, or willful destruction or defacement of their monuments.

Van-dyke' (văn-dīk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of Vandyke the painter; used or represented by Vandyke. "His *Vandyke* dress." *Macaulay.* [Written also *Vandyck*.]

Vandyke brown (*Paint.*), a pigment of a deep semitransparent brown color, supposed to be the color used by Vandyke in his pictures. — **Vandyke collar** *or* **cape**, a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge, worn lying on the shoulders; — so called from its appearance in pictures by Vandyke. — **Vandyke edge**, an edge having ornamental triangular points.

Van-dyke', *n.* A picture by Vandyke. Also, a Vandyke collar, or a Vandyke edge. [Written also *Vandyck*.]

Van-dyke', *v. t.* To fit or furnish with a Vandyke; to form with points or scallops like a Vandyke. [*R.*] [Written also *Vandyck*.]

Vane (vān), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *fane* weathercock,

banner, AS. *fana* a banner, flag; akin to D. *vaan*, G. *fahne*, OHG. *fano* cloth, gund *fano* flag, Icel. *fāni*, Sw. *fana*, Dan. *fane*, Goth. *fana* cloth, L. *pannus*, and perhaps to Gr. *πήνος* a web, *πηνίον* a bobbin, spool. Cf. FANON, PANE a compartment, panel.] **1.** A contrivance attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows; a weathercock. It is usually a plate or strip of metal, or slip of wood, often cut into some fanciful form, and placed upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely.

Aye undiscreet, and changing as a *vane*. *Chaucer.*

2. Any flat, extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid; as, the *vane* of a screw propeller, a fan blower, an anemometer, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The rhachis and web of a feather taken together.

4. One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

Vane of a leveling staff. (*Surv.*) Same as TARGET, 3.

‖ **Van-es'sa** (văn-ĕs'sȧ), *n.* [Probably from Swift's poem of Cadenus and *Vanessa*. See VANESSA, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of handsomely colored butterflies belonging to *Vanessa* and allied genera. Many of these species have the edges of the wings irregularly scalloped.

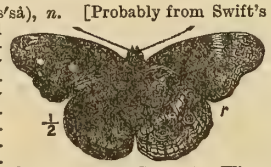

Vanessa (*Vanessa Huntera*). *r* Wings reversed to show Markings.

Van-es'si-an (văn-ĕs'sĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A vanessa.

Van'foss' (văn'fŏs'), *n.* [F. *avant-fossé*; *avant* before + *fossé* ditch. Cf. FOSSE.] (*Fort.*) A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp, usually full of water.

Vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vangen* to catch, seize. See FANG.] (*Naut.*) A rope to steady the peak of a gaff.

Van'glo (văn'glō), *n.* (*Bot.*) Benne (*Sesamum orientale*); also, its seeds; — so called in the West Indies.

Van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* [For *vantguard*, *avantguard*, F. *avant-garde*; *avant* before, fore + *garde* guard. See AVANT, AB-, ANTE-, and GUARD, and cf. ADVANCE, VAMP, VAN of an army, VAWARD.] (*Mil.*) The troops who march in front of an army; the advance guard; the van.

Va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of Sp. *vaina* a sheath, a pod, L. *vagina*; because its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America.

2. The long podlike capsules of *Vanilla planifolia*, and *V. claviculata*, remarkable for their delicate and agreeable odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from them; also, the flavoring extract made from the capsules, extensively used in confectionery, perfumery, etc.

☞ As a medicine, *vanilla* is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian, while, at the same time, it is far more grateful.

Cuban vanilla, a sweet-scented West Indian composite shrub (*Eupatorium Daleæ*). — **Vanilla bean**, the long capsule of the vanilla plant. — **Vanilla grass.** Same as *Holy grass*, under HOLY.

Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods.

Va-nil'late (-lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of vanillic acid.

Va-nil'lic (-lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, vanilla or vanillin; resembling vanillin; specifically, designating an alcohol and an acid respectively, vanillin being the intermediate aldehyde.

Va-nil'lin (-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline aldehyde having a burning taste and the characteristic odor of vanilla. It is extracted from vanilla pods, and is also obtained by the decomposition of coniferin, and by the oxidation of eugenol.

Va-nil'loes (-lōz), *n. pl.* An inferior kind of vanilla, the pods of *Vanilla Pompona*.

Va-nil'yl (-lĭl), *n.* [*Vanillic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical characteristic of vanillic alcohol.

Va-nil'o-quence (-ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *vaniloquentia*; *vanus* vain + *loquentia* talk, *loqui* to speak.] Vain or foolish talk. [*Obs.*]

Va-nil'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* Talking foolishly. [*Obs.*]

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANISHING.] [OE. *vanissen*, OF. *vanir* (in comp.): cf. OF. *envanir*, *esvanir*, *esvanuir*, F. *s'évanouir*; fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain; cf. L. *vanescere*, *evanescere*, to vanish. See VAIN, and cf. EVANESCENT, -ISH.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to go out of sight; to disappear; to fade; as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated; a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.

The horse *vanished* . . . out of sight. *Chaucer.*

Go; *vanish* into air; away! *Shak.*

The champions *vanished* from their posts with the speed of lightning. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gliding from the twilight past to *vanish* among realities. *Hawthorne.*

2. To be annihilated or lost; to pass away. "All these delights will *vanish*." *Milton.*

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *n.* (*Phon.*) The brief terminal part of a vowel or vocal element, differing more or less in quality from the main part; as, *a* as in *ale* ordinarily ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill*, *o* as in *old* with a vanish of *oo* as in *foot*. *Rush.*

☞ The *vanish* is included by Mr. Bell under the general term *glide*.

Van'ish-ing (văn'ĭsh-ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from VANISH, *v.* Vanishing fraction (*Math.*), a fraction which reduces to the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it, usually in consequence of the existence of a common factor in both terms of the fraction, which factor becomes 0 for this particular value of the variable. *Math. Dict.* — **Vanishing line** (*Persp.*), the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture; one of the lines converging to the vanishing point. — **Vanishing point** (*Persp.*), the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation. *Gwilt.* — **Vanishing stress** (*Phon.*), stress of voice upon the closing portion of a syllable. *Rush.*

Van'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* A vanishing. [*Obs.*]

Van'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* VANITIES (-tĭz). [OE. *vanite*, F. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN.] **1.** The quality or state of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire; emptiness; unsubstantialness; unrealness; falsity.

Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, *vanity* of vanities; all is *vanity*. *Eccl.* i. 2.

Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. An inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; an excessive desire for notice or approval; pride; ostentation; conceit.

The exquisitely sensitive *vanity* of Garrick was galled. *Macaulay.*

3. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, unreal, or unsubstantial; fruitless desire or effort; trifling labor productive of no good; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment.

Vanity of *vanities*, saith the Preacher. *Eccl.* i. 2.

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sir P. Sidney.*

[Sin] with *vanity* had filled the works of men. *Milton.*

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

4. One of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet shows. See MORALITY, *n.*, 5.

You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part. *Shak.*

Syn. — Egotism; pride; emptiness; worthlessness; self-sufficiency. See EGOTISM, and PRIDE.

Van'jas (văn'jȧs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian pied crow shrike (*Strepera graculina*). It is glossy bluish black, with the under tail coverts and the tips and bases of the tail feathers white.

Van'ner (văn'nĕr), *n.* (*Mining*) A machine for concentrating ore. See FRUE VANNER.

Van'ner hawk' (hąk'). The kestrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Van'ning, *n.* (*Mining*) A process by which ores are washed on a shovel, or in a vanner.

Van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANQUISHED (-kwĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANQUISHING.] [OE. *venquishen*, *venquissen*, *venkisen*, F. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, OF. *veintre*, pret. *venqui*, *venquis* (cf. an OF. infin. *vainquir*), fr. L. *vincere*; akin to AS. *wīg* war, battle, *wīgend* a warrior, *wīgan* to contend, fight, OHG. *wīgant* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, Icel. *vīg* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, contend. Cf. CONVINCE, EVICT, INVINCIBLE, VICTOR.] **1.** To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy. *Hakluyt.*

They . . . *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

2. Hence, to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to put down; to refute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury.*

For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To conquer; surmount; overcome; confute; silence. See CONQUER.

Van'quish, *n.* (*Far.*) A disease in sheep, in which they pine away. [Written also *vinquish*.]

Van'quish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be vanquished.

Van'quish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, vanquishes. *Milton.*

Van'quish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall.*

Van'sire (văn'sīr), *n.* [The native name: cf. F. *vansire*.] (*Zoöl.*) An ichneumon (*Herpestes galera*) native of Southern Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark brown, grizzled with white. Called also *vondsira*, and *marsh ichneumon*.

Vant (vănt), *v. i.* See VAUNT. [*Obs.*]

Van'tage (văn'tāj; 48), *n.* [Aphetic form of OE. *avantage*, fr. F. *avantage*. See ADVANTAGE.] **1.** Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; gain; profit; advantage. [*R.*]

O happy *vantage* of a kneeling knee! *Shak.*

2. (*Lawn Tennis*) The first point after deuce.

☞ When the server wins this point, it is called *vantage in*; when the receiver, or striker out, wins, it is called *vantage out*.

To have at vantage, to have the advantage of; to be in a more favorable condition than. "He *had* them *at vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march." *Bacon.* — **Vantage ground**, superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. "The *vantage ground* of truth." *Bacon.*

It is these things that give him his actual standing, and it is from this *vantage ground* that he looks around him. *I. Taylor.*

Van'tage, *v. t.* To profit; to aid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vant'brace (vănt'brās), } *n.* [F. *avant* fore + *bras*
Vant'brass (-brȧs), } arm: cf. F. *brassard* armor for the arm, brace, forearm. Cf. VAMBRACE.] (*Anc. Armor*) Armor for the arm; vambrace. *Milton.*

Vant'-cou'ri-er (-kōō'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* An avant-courier. See VAN-COURIER. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Van'ward (văn'wĕrd), *a.* Being on, or towards, the van, or front. "The *vanward* frontier." *De Quincey.*

Vap (văp), *n.* [See VAPID.] That which is vapid, insipid, or lifeless; especially, the lifeless part of liquor or wine. [*Obs.*]

In vain it is to wash a goblet, if you mean to put into it nothing but the dead lees and *vap* of wine. *Jer. Taylor.*

Vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit, vapid; akin to *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor. See VAPOR.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* speech; a *vapid* state of the blood.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke.*

— **Vap'id-ly** (văp'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Vap'id-ness**, *n.*

Va-pid'i-ty (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being vapid; vapidness.

Va'por (vā'pĕr), *n.* [OE. *vapour*, OF. *vapour*, *vapor*, *vapeur*, F. *vapeur*, L. *vapor*; probably for *cvapor*, and akin to Gr. *καπνός* smoke, *καπνίειν* to breathe forth, Lith. *kvepti* to breathe, smell, Russ. *kopote* fine soot. Cf. VAPID.] [Written also *vapour*.] **1.** (*Physics*) Any substance in the gaseous, or aëriform, state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid.

☞ The term *vapor* is sometimes used in a more extended sense, as identical with *gas*; and the difference between the two is not so much one of kind as of degree, the latter being applied to all permanently elastic fluids except atmospheric air, the former to those elastic fluids which lose that condition at ordinary temperatures. The atmosphere contains more or less *vapor* of water, a portion of which, on a reduction of temperature, becomes condensed into liquid water in the form of rain or dew. The *vapor* of water produced by boiling, especially in its economic relations, is called *steam*.

Vapor is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition. This is the strict and proper meaning of the word *vapor*. *Nichol.*

2. In a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc.

The *vapour* which that fro the earth glood [glided]. *Chaucer.*

Fire and hail; snow and *vapors*; stormy wind fulfilling his word. *Ps.* cxlviii. 8.

3. Wind; flatulence. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination; idle talk; boasting.

For what is your life? It is even a *vapor*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James* iv. 14.

5. *pl.* An old name for hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. "A fit of *vapors*." *Pope.*

6. (*Pharm.*) A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor. *Brit. Pharm.*

Vapor bath. (*a*) A bath in vapor; the application of vapor to the body, or to a part of it, in a close place; also, the place itself. (*b*) (*Chem.*) A small metallic drying oven, usually of copper, for drying and heating filter papers, precipitates, etc.; — called also *air bath*. A modified form is provided with a jacket in the outside partition for holding water, or other volatile liquid, by which the temperature may be limited exactly to the required degree. — **Vapor burner**, a burner for burning a vaporized hydrocarbon. — **Vapor density** (*Chem.*), the relative weight of gases and vapors as compared with some specific standard, usually hydrogen, but sometimes air. The vapor density of gases and vaporizable substances as compared with hydrogen, when multiplied by two, or when compared with air and multiplied by 28.8, gives the molecular weight. — **Vapor engine**, an engine worked by the expansive force of a vapor, esp. a vapor other than steam.

Va'por, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAPORED (-pĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAPORING.] [From VAPOR, *n.*: cf. L. *vaporare*.] [Written also *vapour*.] **1.** To pass off in fumes, or as a moist, floating substance, whether visible or invisible; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate.

2. To emit vapor or fumes. [*R.*]

Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag.

Poets used to *vapor* much after this manner. *Milton.*

We *vapor* and say, By this time Matthews has beaten them. *Walpole.*

Va'por, *v. t.* To send off in vapor, or as if in vapor; as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid. [Written also *vapour*.]

He 'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another, sighing, *vapor* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

Vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty (văp'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being vaporable.

Vap'o-ra-ble (-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of heat; vaporizable.

Vap'o-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *vaporare*, *vaporatum*. See VAPOR.] To emit vapor; to evaporate. [*R.*]

Vap'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporation*, L. *vaporatio*.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation. [*R.*]

Va'pored (vā'pĕrd), *a.* **1.** Wet with vapors; moist. **2.** Affected with the vapors. See VAPOR, *n.*, 5.

Va'por-er (vā'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who vapors; a braggart.

Vaporer moth. (*Zoöl.*) See ORGYIA.

Vap'o-rif'er-ous (văp'ō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vaporifer*; *vapor* + *ferre* to bear.] Conveying or producing vapor.

Vap'o-rif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *vapor* vapor + *facere* to make.] (*Chem.*) Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor; thus, volatile fluids are *vaporific*; heat is a *vaporific* agent.

Va-por'i-form (vȧ-pŏr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a *vaporiform* substance.

Vap'o-rim'e-ter (văp'ō-rĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Vapor* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of any vapor; specifically, an instrument of this sort used as an alcoholometer in testing spirituous liquors.

Va'por-ing (vā'pĕr-ĭng), *a.* Talking idly; boasting; vaunting. — **Va'por-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Va'por-ish, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; affected by hysterics; splenetic; peevish; humorsome.

Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd. *Pope*

Vap'o-ri'za-ble (văp'ō-rī'zȧ-b'l *or* vā'pĕr-ī'-; 110), *a.* Capable of being vaporized, or converted into vapor.

Vap'o-ri-za'tion (văp'ō-rĭ-zā'shŭn *or* vā'pĕr-ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporisation*.] The act or process of vaporizing, or the state of being converted into vapor; the artificial formation of vapor; specifically, the conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.

Vap'o-rize (văp'ō-rīz *or* vā'pēr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAPORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAPORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *vaporiser.*] To convert into vapor, as by the application of heat, whether naturally or artificially.

Vaporizing surface. (*Steam Boilers*) See *Evaporating surface*, under EVAPORATE, *v. t.*

Vap'o-rize, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

Vap'o-ri'zer (văp'ō-rī'zēr *or* vā'pēr-ī'-), *n.* One who, or that which, vaporizes, or converts into vapor.

Va'por-ose' (vā'pēr-ōs'), *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous.

Va'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vaporosus:* cf. F. *vaporeux.*]

1. Having the form or nature of vapor. *Holland.*

2. Full of vapors or exhalations. *Shak.*

The warmer and more *vaporous* air of the valleys. *Derham.*

3. Producing vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. *Bacon.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; whimsical.

Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable. *Carlyle.*

Va'por-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being vaporous.

Va'por-y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous.

2. Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

Vap'u-la'tion (văp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vapulare* to be flogged.] The act of beating or whipping. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.* [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca.* Cf. VACHER.] One who has charge of cattle, horses, etc.; a herdsman. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

‖ **Va'ra** (vä'rä), *n.* [Sp. See 1st VARE.] A Spanish measure of length equal to about one yard. The vara now in use equals 33.385 inches. *Johnson's Cyc.*

Va'ran (vā'răn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The monitor. See MONITOR, 3.

Va-ran'gi-an (vȧ-răn'jĭ-*an*), *n.* One of the Northmen who founded a dynasty in Russia in the 9th century; also, one of the Northmen composing, at a later date, the imperial bodyguard at Constantinople.

‖ **Va-ra'nus** (-rā'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *uaran, uaral:* cf. F. *varan,* from the Arabic.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very large lizards native of Asia and Africa. It includes the monitors. See MONITOR, 3.

Vare (vâr), *n.* [Sp. *vara* staff, wand, L. *vara* forked pole.] A wand or staff of authority or justice. [*Obs.*]

His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold. *Dryden.*

Vare, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A weasel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Vare widgeon (*Zoöl.*), a female or young male of the smew; a weasel duck; — so called from the resemblance of the head to that of a *vare*, or weasel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Var'ec (văr'ĕk), *n.* [F. *varech;* of Teutonic origin. See WRACK seaweed, wreck.] The calcined ashes of any coarse seaweed used for the manufacture of soda and iodine; also, the seaweed itself; fucus; wrack.

‖ **Va'ri** (vä'rī), *n.* [Cf. F. *vari.*] (*Zoöl.*) The ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) of Madagascar. Its long tail is annulated with black and white.

Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *variabilité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

2. (*Biol.*) The power possessed by living organisms, both animal and vegetable, of adapting themselves to modifications or changes in their environment, thus possibly giving rise to ultimate variation of structure or function.

Va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *variabilis:* cf. F. *variable.*] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as, *variable* winds or seasons; a *variable* quantity.

2. Liable to vary; too susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are *variable;* passions are *variable.*

Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable.* *Shak.*

His heart, I know, how *variable* and vain! *Milton.*

Variable exhaust (*Steam Eng.*), a blast pipe with an adjustable opening. — Variable quantity (*Math.*), a variable. — Variable stars (*Astron.*), fixed stars which vary in their brightness, usually in more or less uniform periods.

Syn. — Changeable; mutable; fickle; wavering; unsteady; versatile; inconstant.

Va'ri-a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject to change.

2. (*Math.*) A quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; a variable quantity; as, in the equation $x^2 - y^2 = R^2$, x and y are *variables.*

3. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. (*b*) *pl.* Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, especially the parts between the trade-wind belts.

Independent variable (*Math.*), that one of two or more variables, connected with each other in any way whatever, to which changes are supposed to be given at will. Thus, in the equation $x^2 - y^2 = R^2$, if arbitrary changes are supposed to be given to x, then x is the *independent variable*, and y is called a *function* of x. There may be two or more independent variables in an equation or problem. Cf. *Dependent variable*, under DEPENDENT.

Va'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being variable; variability. *James i.* 17.

Va'ri-a-bly, *adv.* In a variable manner.

Va'ri-ance (-*ans*), *n.* [L. *variantia.*] **1.** The quality or state of being variant; change of condition; variation.

2. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord; dispute; quarrel.

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate author of their *variance.* *Shak.*

3. (*Law*) A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, — as between the writ and the declaration, or between the allegation and the proof. *Bouvier.*

At variance, in disagreement; in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. "What cause brought him so soon *at variance* with himself?" *Milton.*

Va'ri-ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *varians,* p. pr. of *variare* to change: cf. F. *variant.* See VARY.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like; variable; different; diverse.

2. Changeable; changing; fickle. [*Obs.*]

He is so *variant,* he abit [abides] nowhere. *Chaucer.*

Va'ri-ant (vā'rĭ-*ant*), *n.* [Cf. F. *variante.*] Something which differs in form from another thing, though really the same; as, a *variant* from a type in natural history; a *variant* of a story or a word.

Va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *variatus,* p. p. of *variare.* See VARY.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

Va'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *variatioun,* F. *variation,* L. *variatio.* See VARY.] **1.** The act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification; alteration; mutation; diversity; deviation; as, a *variation* of color in different lights; a *variation* in size; *variation* of language.

The essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.* *Locke.*

2. Extent to which a thing varies; amount of departure from a position or state; amount or rate of change.

3. (*Gram.*) Change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, derivation, etc.

4. (*Mus.*) Repetition of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments or modifications, in time, tune, or harmony, or sometimes change of key; the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet so that the essential features of the original shall still preserve their identity.

5. (*Alg.*) One of the different arrangements which can be made of any number of quantities taking a certain number of them together.

Annual variation (*Astron.*), the yearly change in the right ascension or declination of a star, produced by the combined effects of the precession of the equinoxes and the proper motion of the star. — Calculus of variations. See under CALCULUS. — Variation compass. See under COMPASS. — Variation of the moon (*Astron.*), an inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun. It is greater at the octants, and zero at the quadratures. — Variation of the needle (*Geog. & Naut.*), the angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of a place; the deviation of the direction of a magnetic needle from the true north and south line; — called also *declination of the needle.*

Syn. — Change; vicissitude; variety; deviation.

Var'i-cel'la (văr'ĭ-sĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of LL. *variola* smallpox.] (*Med.*) Chicken pox.

‖ **Var'i-ces** (văr'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* See VARIX.

Va-ric'i-form (vȧ-rĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Varix* + *-form.*] (*Med.*) Resembling a varix.

Var'i-co-cele (văr'ĭ-kō-sēl), *n.* [*Varix* a dilated vein + Gr. κήλη tumor: cf. F. *varicocèle.*] (*Med.*) A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; also, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

Var'i-cose' (văr'ĭ-kōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *varicosus,* from *varix, -icis,* a dilated vein; cf. *varus* bent, stretched, crooked.] **1.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, or containing, varices, or varicosities; of or pertaining to varices, or varicosities; as, a *varicose* nerve fiber; a *varicose* vein; *varicose* ulcers.

2. (*Med.*) Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; — said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.

Var'i-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being varicose.

2. An enlargement or swelling in a vessel, fiber, or the like; a varix; as, the *varicosities* of nerve fibers.

Var'i-cous (văr'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* Varicose. [*Obs.*]

Va'ried (vā'rĭd), *a.* Changed; altered; various; diversified; as, a *varied* experience; *varied* interests; *varied* scenery. — **Va'ried-ly,** *adv.*

The *varied* fields of science, ever new. *Cowper.*

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARIEGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARIEGATING.] [L. *variegatus,* p. p. of *variegare* to variegate; *varius* various + *agere* to move, make. See VARIOUS, and AGENT.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; to dapple; to streak; as, to *variejate* a floor with marble of different colors.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

Va'ri-e-ga'ted (-gā'tĕd), *a.* Having marks or patches of different colors; as, *variegated* leaves, or flowers.

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show. *Pope.*

Va'ri-e-ga'tion (vā'rĭ-ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of variegating or diversifying, or the state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors.

Va'ri-er (vā'rĭ-ēr), *n.* [From VARY.] A wanderer; one who strays in search of variety. [*Poetic*]

Pious *variers* from the church. *Tennyson.*

Va-ri'e-tal (vȧ-rī'ē-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a variety; characterizing a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an individual or species.

Perplexed in determining what differences to consider as specific, and what as *varietal.* *Darwin.*

‖ **Va-ri'e-tas** (-tăs), *n.* [L.] A variety; — used in giving scientific names, and often abbreviated to *var.*

Va-ri'e-ty (-tȳ), *n.; pl.* VARIETIES (-tĭz). [L. *varietas:* cf. F. *variété.* See VARIOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being various; intermixture or succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

The *variety* of colors depends upon the composition of light. *Sir I. Newton.*

For earth hath this *variety* from heaven. *Milton.*

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*

2. That which is various. Specifically: —

(*a*) A number or collection of different things; a varied assortment; as, a *variety* of cottons and silks.

He . . . wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

(*b*) Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; one of a number of things that are akin; a sort; as, *varieties* of wood, land, rocks, etc.

(*c*) (*Biol.*) An individual, or group of individuals, of a species differing from the rest in some one or more of the characteristics typical of the species, and capable either of perpetuating itself for a period, or of being perpetuated by artificial means; hence, a subdivision, or peculiar form, of a species.

☞ *Varieties* usually differ from *species* in that any two, however unlike, will generally propagate indefinitely (unless they are in their nature unfertile, as some varieties of rose and other cultivated plants); in being a result of climate, food, or other extrinsic conditions or influences, but generally by a sudden, rather than a gradual, development; and in tending in many cases to lose their distinctive peculiarities when the individuals are left to a state of nature, and especially if restored to the conditions that are natural to typical individuals of the species. Many varieties of domesticated animals and of cultivated plants have been directly produced by man.

(*d*) In inorganic nature, one of those forms in which a species may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.

☞ These may be viewed as variations from the typical species in its most perfect and purest form, or, as is more commonly the case, all the forms, including the latter, may rank as varieties. Thus, the sapphire is a blue variety, and the ruby a red variety, of corundum; again, calcite has many varieties differing in form and structure, as Iceland spar, dogtooth spar, satin spar, and also others characterized by the presence of small quantities of magnesia, iron, manganese, etc. Still again, there are varieties of granite differing in structure, as graphic granite, porphyritic granite, and other varieties differing in composition, as albitic granite, hornblendic, or syenitic, granite, etc.

Geographical variety (*Biol.*), a variety of any species which is coincident with a geographical region, and is usually dependent upon, or caused by, peculiarities of climate. — Variety hybrid (*Biol.*), a cross between two individuals of different varieties of the same species; a mongrel.

Syn. — Diversity; difference; kind. — VARIETY, DIVERSITY. A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse.* In most cases, where there is *variety* there will be more or less of *diversity,* but not always. One who sells railroad tickets performs a great *variety* of acts in a day, while there is but little *diversity* in his employment.

All sorts are here that all the earth yields!
Variety without end. *Milton.*

But see in all corporeal nature's scene,
What changes, what *diversities,* have been! *Blackmore.*

Va'ri-form (vā'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *varius* various + *-form.*] Having different shapes or forms.

Va'ri-formed (-fôrmd), *a.* Formed with different shapes; having various forms; variform.

Va'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *varius* various + *-fy.*] To make different; to vary; to variegate. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Va-ri'o-la (vȧ-rī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various. See VARIOUS.] (*Med.*) The smallpox.

Va-ri'o-lar (-lēr), *a.* (*Med.*) Variolous.

Va'ri-o-la'tion (vā'rĭ-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Inoculation with smallpox.

Va'ri-ol'ic (vā'rĭ-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Variolous.

Va'ri-o-lite (vā'rĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [L. *varius* various + *-lite:* cf. F. *variolite.*] (*Geol.*) A kind of diorite or diabase containing imbedded whitish spherules, which give the rock a spotted appearance.

Va'ri-o-lit'ic (vā'rĭ-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From VARIOLA.] **1.** Thickly marked with small, round specks; spotted.

2. (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.

Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid *or* văr'ĭ-; 277), *a.* [*Variola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *varioloïde.*] (*Med.*) Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

Va'ri-o-loid, *n.* [Cf. F. *varioloïde.* See VARIOLOID, *a.*] (*Med.*) The smallpox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

☞ It is almost always a milder disease than smallpox, and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation. *Dunglison.*

Va-ri'o-lous (vȧ-rī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [LL. *variolosus,* fr. *variola* the smallpox: cf. F. *varioleux.*] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of the smallpox; variolar; variolic.

‖ **Va'ri-o'rum** (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm), *a.* [L., abbrev. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — applied to a publication; as, a *variorum* edition of a book.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *varius.* Cf. VAIR.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names; *various* occupations; *various* colors.

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

A wit as *various,* gay, grave, sage, or wild. *Byron.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable.

A man so *various,* that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome. *Dryden.*

The names of mixed modes . . . are very *various.* *Locke.*

3. Variegated; diversified; not monotonous.

A happy rural seat of *various* view. *Milton.*

Va'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In various or different ways.

Var'is-cite (văr'ĭs-sīt), *n.* [So called from *Variscia* in Germany.] (*Min.*) An apple-green mineral occurring in reniform masses. It is a hydrous phosphate of alumina.

Va-risse' (vȧ-rĭs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *varice* varix. Cf. VARIX.] (*Far.*) An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly size. *Craig.*

‖ **Va'rix** (vā'rĭks), *n.; pl.* VARICES (văr'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** (*Med.*) An uneven, permanent dilatation of a vein.

☞ Varices are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and in some cases to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the prominent ridges or ribs extending across each of the whorls of certain univalve shells.

v v Varices of *Triton grandimaculatum.*

☞ The varices usually indicate stages of growth, each one showing a former position of the outer lip of the aperture.

‖ **Vark** (värk), *n.* [D. *varken* a pig.] (*Zoöl.*) The bush hog, or boshvark.

Var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *varlet, vaslet, vallet*, servant, young man, young noble, dim. of *vassal.* See VASSAL, and cf. VALET.] **1.** A servant, especially to a knight; an attendant; a valet; a footman. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Tusser.*

2. Hence, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; as, an impudent *varlet.*

What a brazen-faced *varlet* art thou! *Shak.*

3. In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the *knave*, or *jack.* [*Obs.*]

Var'let-ry (-rỹ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *valeterie* the young unmarried nobles.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

Shall they hoist me up,
And show me to the shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome. *Shak.*

Var'nish (-nĭsh), *n.* [OE. *vernish*, F. *vernis*, LL. *vernicium*; akin to F. *vernir* to varnish, fr. (assumed) LL. *vitrinire* to glaze, from LL. *vitrinus* glassy, fr. L. *vitrum* glass. See VITREOUS.] **1.** A viscid liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid, laid on work with a brush, or otherwise. When applied the varnish soon dries, either by evaporation or chemical action, and the resinous part forms thus a smooth, hard surface, with a beautiful gloss, capable of resisting, to a greater or less degree, the influences of air and moisture.

☞ According to the sorts of solvents employed, the ordinary kinds of varnish are divided into three classes: *spirit, turpentine*, and *oil* varnishes. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy appearance.

The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay.*

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss.

And set a double *varnish* on the fame
The Frenchman gave you. *Shak.*

Varnish tree (*Bot.*), a tree or shrub from the juice or resin of which varnish is made, as some species of the genus *Rhus*, especially *R. vernicifera* of Japan. The black varnish of Burmah is obtained from the *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, a tall East Indian tree of the Cashew family. See COPAL, and MASTIC.

Var'nish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARNISHING.] [Cf. F. *vernir, vernisser.* See VARNISH, *n.*] **1.** To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard, glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a table; to *varnish* a painting.

2. To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; to give a fair coloring to by words; to gloss over; to palliate; as, to *varnish* guilt. "Beauty doth *varnish* age." *Shak.*

Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employed
To clear the guilty and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

Var'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who varnishes; one whose occupation is to varnish.

2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope.*

Var'nish-ing, *n.* The act of laying on varnish; also, materials for varnish.

Var'ta-bed (-tȧ-bĕd), *n.* [Armen., a doctor, master, preceptor.] (*Eccl.*) A doctor or teacher in the Armenian church. Members of this order of ecclesiastics frequently have charge of dioceses, with episcopal functions.

‖ **Va-ru'na** (vȧ-rụ'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Varuṇa.*] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The god of the waters; the Indian Neptune. He is regarded as regent of the west, and lord of punishment, and is represented as riding on a sea monster, holding in his hand a snaky cord or noose with which to bind offenders, under water.

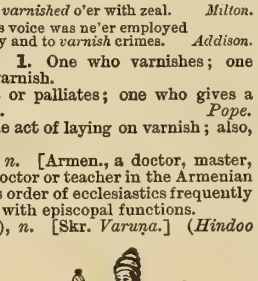
Varuna.

Var'vel (vär'vĕl), *n.* [F. *vervelle.*] In falconry, one of the rings secured to the ends of the jesses. [Written also *vervel.*]

Var'veled (-vĕld), *a.* Having varvels, or rings. [Written also *varvelled*, and *vervelled.*]

☞ In heraldry, when the jesses attached to the legs of hawks hang loose, or have pendent ends with rings at the tips, the blazon is *a hawk* (or *a hawk's leg*) *jessed and varveled.*

Va'ry (vā'rỹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARYING.] [OE. *varien*, F. *varier*, L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various. See VARIOUS, and cf. VARIATE.] **1.** To change the aspect of; to alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to *vary* the properties, proportions, or nature of a thing; to *vary* a posture or an attitude; to *vary* one's dress or opinions.

Shall we *vary* our device at will,
Even as new occasion appears? *Spenser.*

2. To change to something else; to transmute; to exchange; to alternate.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds; to make different from one another; to diversify; to variegate.

God hath *varied* their inclinations. *Sir T. Browne.*

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

4. (*Mus.*) To embellish; to change fancifully; to present under new aspects, as of form, key, measure, etc. See VARIATION, 4.

Va'ry (vā'rỹ), *v. i.* **1.** To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights.

That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

2. To differ, or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England.

3. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; as, one mathematical quantity *varies* inversely as another.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

4. To deviate; to depart; to swerve; — followed by *from*; as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason. *Locke.*

5. To disagree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men *vary* in opinion.

The rich jewel which we *vary* for. *Webster* (1623).

Va'ry, *n.* Alteration; change. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Va'ry-ing, *a. & n.* from VARY.

Varying hare (*Zoöl.*), any hare or rabbit which becomes white in winter, especially the common hare of the Northern United States and Canada.

‖ **Vas** (vȧs), *n.*; *pl.* VASA (vā'sȧ). [L., a vessel. See VASE.] (*Anat.*) A vessel; a duct.

‖ **Vas deferens**; *pl.* VASA DEFERENTIA. [L. *vas* vessel + *deferens* carrying down.] (*Anat.*) The excretory duct of a testicle; a spermatic duct.

Vas'cu-lar (vȧs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel: cf. F. *vasculaire.* See VASE, and cf. VESSEL.] **1.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or containing, vessels as an essential part of a structure; full of vessels; specifically (*Bot.*), pertaining to, or containing, special ducts, or tubes, for the circulation of sap. (*b*) Operating by means of, or made up of an arrangement of, vessels; as, the *vascular* system in animals, including the arteries, veins, capillaries, lacteals, etc. (*c*) Of or pertaining to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies; as, the *vascular* functions.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the higher division of plants, that is, the phænogamous plants, all of which are vascular, in distinction from the cryptogams, which to a large extent are cellular only.

Vascular plants (*Bot.*), plants composed in part of vascular tissue, as all flowering plants and the higher cryptogamous plants, or those of the class *Pteridophyta.* Cf. *Cellular plants*, under CELLULAR. — **Vascular system** (*Bot.*), the body of associated ducts and woody fiber; the fibrovascular part of plants. — **Vascular tissue** (*Bot.*), vegetable tissue composed partly of ducts, or sap tubes. — **Water vascular system** (*Zoöl.*), a system of vessels in annelids, nemerteans, and many other invertebrates, containing a circulating fluid analogous to blood, but not of the same composition. In annelids the fluid which they contain is usually red, but in some it is green, in others yellow, or whitish.

Vas'cu-lar-i-ty (vȧs'kū-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* VASCULARITIES (-tĭz). (*Biol.*) The quality or state of being vascular.

Vas'cu-lar-i-za'tion (-lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The process of becoming vascular, or the condition of being vascular; as, the *vascularization* of cartilage.

Vas'cu-lose' (vȧs'kū-lōs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the substances of which vegetable tissue is composed, differing from cellulose in respect to its solubility in certain media.

‖ **Vas'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VASCULA (-lȧ). [L., a small vessel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Same as ASCIDIUM, *n.*, 1.

2. A tin box, commonly cylindrical or flattened, used in collecting plants.

Vase (vās *or* vāz; 277), *n.* [F. *vase*; cf. Sp. & It. *vaso*; fr. L. *vas, vasum.* Cf. VASCULAR, VESSEL.] **1.** A vessel adapted for various domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses; especially, a vessel of antique or elegant pattern used for ornament; as, a porcelain *vase*; a gold *vase*; a Grecian *vase.* See *Illust.* of *Portland vase*, under PORTLAND.

No chargers then were wrought in burnished gold,
Nor silver *vases* took the forming mold. *Pope.*

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A vessel similar to that described in the first definition above, or the representation of one in a solid block of stone, or the like, used for an ornament, as on a terrace or in a garden. See *Illust.* of NICHE. (*b*) The body, or naked ground, of the Corinthian and Composite capital; — called also *tambour*, and *drum.*

☞ Until the time of Walker (1791), *vase* was made to rhyme with *base, case*, etc., and it is still commonly so pronounced in the United States. Walker made it to rhyme with *phrase, maze*, etc. Of modern English practice, Mr. A. J. Ellis (1874) says: "*Vase* has four pronunciations in English: *vaz*, which I most commonly say, is going out of use, *vāz* I hear most frequently, *vāz* very rarely, and *vās* I only know from Cull's marking. On the analogy of *case*, however, it should be the regular sound."

3. (*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant.

Vas'e-line (vȧs'ē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A yellowish translucent substance, almost odorless and tasteless, obtained as a residue in the purification of crude petroleum, and consisting essentially of a mixture of several of the higher members of the paraffin series. It is used as an unguent, and for various purposes in the arts. See the Note under PETROLATUM. [Written also *vaselin.*]

Vase'-shaped' (vās'shāpt'), *a.* Formed like a vase, or like a common flowerpot.

Vas'i-form (vȧs'ĭ-fôrm; 277), *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a vessel, or duct.

Vasiform tissue (*Bot.*), tissue containing vessels, or ducts.

Vas'o-con-strict'or (-ō-kŏn-strĭk'tẽr), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Causing constriction of the blood vessels; as, the *vasoconstrictor* nerves, stimulation of which causes constriction of the blood vessels to which they go. These nerves are also called *vasohypertonic.*

Vas'o-den'tine (vȧs'ō-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [L. *vas* a vessel + E. *dentine.*] (*Anat.*) A modified form of dentine, which is permeated by blood capillaries; vascular dentine.

Vas'o-di-lat'or (-dĭ-lāt'ẽr *or* -dĭ-), *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel + *dilator.*] (*Physiol.*) Causing dilation or relaxation of the blood vessels; as, the *vasodilator* nerves, stimulation of which causes dilation of the blood vessels to which they go. These nerves are also called *vaso-inhibitory*, and *vasohypotonic* nerves, since their stimulation causes relaxation and rest.

Vas'o-form'a-tive (-fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel + *formative.*] (*Physiol.*) Concerned in the development and formation of blood vessels and blood corpuscles; as, the *vasoformative* cells.

Vas'o-hy'per-ton'ic (-hī'pẽr-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See HYPER-, and TONIC.] See VASOCONSTRICTOR.

Vas'o-hy'po-ton'ic (-pō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See HYPO-, and TONIC.] See VASODILATOR.

Vas'o-in-hib'i-to-ry (-ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rỹ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) See VASODILATOR.

Vas'o-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel + *motor* that which moves, fr. *movere* to move.] (*Physiol.*) Causing movement in the walls of vessels; as, the *vasomotor* mechanisms; the *vasomotor* nerves, a system of nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood vessels.

Vasomotor center, the chief dominating or general center which supplies all the unstriped muscles of the arterial system with motor nerves, situated in a part of the medulla oblongata; a center of reflex action by the working of which afferent impulses are changed into efferent, — vasomotor impulses leading either to dilation or constriction of the blood vessels.

Vas'sal (vȧs'sal), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus, vassus*; of Celtic origin; cf. W. & Corn. *gwas* a youth, page, servant, Arm. *gwaz* a man, a male. Cf. VALET, VARLET, VAVASOR.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) The grantee of a fief, feud, or fee; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory; a feudal tenant. *Burrill.*

2. A subject; a dependent; a servant; a bondman; a slave. "The *vassals* of his anger." *Milton.*

Rear vassal, the vassal of a vassal; an arriere vassal.

Vas'sal, *a.* Resembling a vassal; slavish; servile.

The sun and every *vassal* star. *Keble.*

Vas'sal, *v. t.* To treat as a vassal; to subject to control; to enslave. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Vas'sal-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [OE. *vassalage*, F. *vasselage*, LL. *vassallaticum.*] **1.** The state of being a vassal, or feudatory.

2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery; as, the Greeks were held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

3. A territory held in vassalage. "The Countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages.*" *Milman.*

4. Vassals, collectively; vassalry. [*R.*] *Shak.*

5. Valorous service, such as that performed by a vassal; valor; prowess; courage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vas'sal-ess, *n.* A female vassal. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Vas'sal-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The body of vassals. [*R.*]

Vast (vȧst), *a.* [*Compar.* VASTER (-ẽr); *superl.* VASTEST.] [L. *vastus* empty, waste, enormous, immense: cf. F. *vaste.* See WASTE, and cf. DEVASTATE.] **1.** Waste; desert; desolate; lonely. [*Obs.*]

The empty, *vast*, and wandering air. *Shak.*

2. Of great extent; very spacious or large; also, huge in bulk; immense; enormous; as, the *vast* ocean; *vast* mountains; the *vast* empire of Russia.

Through the *vast* and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army; a *vast* sum of money.

4. Very great in force; mighty; as, *vast* labor.

5. Very great in importance; as, a subject of *vast* concern.

Syn. — Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.

Vast, *n.* A waste region; boundless space; immensity. "The watery *vast.*" *Pope.*

Michael bid sound
The archangel trumpet. Through the *vast* of heaven
It sounded. *Milton.*

Vas-ta'tion (vȧs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vastatio*, fr. *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus* empty, waste.] A laying waste; waste; depopulation; devastation. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Vast'el (vŏs'tĕl), *n.* See WASTEL. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Vas-tid'i-ty (vȧs-tĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *vastité*, L. *vastitas.*] Vastness; immensity. [*Obs.*] "All the world's *vastidity.*" *Shak.*

Vast'i-tude (vȧst'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vastitudo.*] **1.** Vastness; immense extent. [*R.*]

2. Destruction; vastation. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Vast'i-ty (-tỹ), *n.* [L. *vastitas.*] Vastness. [*Obs.*]

The huge *vastity* of the world. *Holland.*

Vast'ly, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very greatly; immensely. *Jer. Taylor.*

Vast'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vast.

Vast'y (-ỹ), *a.* [From VAST.] Vast; immense. [*R.*]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

‖ **Va'sum** (vā'sŭm), *n.* [L., a vase. See VASE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus including several species of large marine gastropods having massive pyriform shells, with conspicuous folds on the columella.

Vasum (*Vasum cornigerum*). *a* Side view with Animal; *b* Front view of Shell.

Vat (văt), *n.* [A dialectic form for *fat*, OE. *fat*, AS. *fæt*; akin to

D. *vat*, OS. *fat*, G. *fass*, OHG. *faz*, Icel. & Sw. *fat*, Dan. *fad*, Lith. *pŭdas* a pot, and probably to G. *fassen* to seize, to contain, OHG. *fazzōn*, D. *vatten*. Cf. FAT a vat.]

1. A large vessel, cistern, or tub, especially one used for holding liquors in an immature state, chemical preparations for dyeing, or for tanning leather, or the like.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

2. A measure for liquids, and also a dry measure; especially, a liquid measure in Belgium and Holland, corresponding to the hectoliter of the metric system, which contains 22.01 imperial gallons, or 26.4 standard gallons in the United States.

☞ The old Dutch grain vat averaged 0.762 Winchester bushel. The old London coal vat contained 9 bushels. The solid-measurement vat of Amsterdam contains 40 cubic feet; the wine vat, 241.57 imperial gallons, and the vat for olive oil, 225.45 imperial gallons.

3. (*Metal.*) (*a*) A wooden tub for washing ores and mineral substances in. (*b*) A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

4. (*R. C. Ch.*) A vessel for holding holy water.

Vat (văt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VATTED (văt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VATTING.] To put or transfer into a vat. [*R.*]

Vat'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* VATFULS (-fụlz). As much as a vat will hold; enough to fill a vat.

Vat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetical. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Vat'i-can (văt'ĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus, mons*, or *collis, Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber: cf. F. *Vatican*, It. *Vaticano*.] A magnificent assemblage of buildings at Rome, near the church of St. Peter, including the pope's palace, a museum, a library, a famous chapel, etc.

☞ The word is often used to indicate the papal authority.

Thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas, or denunciations, of the pope.

Vat'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of papal supremacy; extreme views in support of the authority of the pope; ultramontanism; — a term used only by persons who are not Roman Catholics.

Vat'i-can-ist, *n.* One who strongly adheres to the papal authority; an ultramontanist.

Vat'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + *caedere* to kill.] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet. "The caitiff *vaticide*." *Pope.*

Va-tic'i-nal (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* [See VATICINATE.] Of or pertaining to prophecy; prophetic. *T. Warton.*

Va-tic'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *vaticinatus*, p. p. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, fr. *vaticinus* prophetical, fr. *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction; to utter prophecies.

Va-tic'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinatio*.] Prediction; prophecy.

It is not a false utterance; it is a true, though an impetuous, *vaticination*. *I. Taylor.*

Va-tic'i-na'tor (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who vaticinates; a prophet.

Vat'i-cine (văt'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinium*.] A prediction; a vaticination. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

‖ **Vaude'ville** (vōd'vĭl), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy, where Olivier Basselin, at the end of the 14th century, composed such songs.] [Written also *vaudevil*.] **1.** A kind of song of a lively character, frequently embodying a satire on some person or event, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain; a street song; a topical song.

2. A theatrical piece, usually a comedy, the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, set to familiar airs.

The early *vaudeville*, which is the forerunner of the opera bouffe, was light, graceful, and piquant. *Johnson's Cyc.*

‖ **Vau-dois'** (vō-dwȧ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] **1.** An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud.

2. A modern name of the Waldenses.

Vau-doux' (vō-dōō'), *n. & a.* See VOODOO.

Vault (vạlt; *see Note, below*), *n.* [OE. *voute*, OF. *voute, volte*, F. *voûte*, LL. *volta*, for *voluta, volutio*, fr. L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, to turn about. See VOLUBLE, and cf. VAULT a leap, VOLT a turn, VOLUTE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An arched structure of masonry, forming a ceiling or canopy.

The long-drawn aisle and fretted *vault*. *Gray.*

2. An arched apartment; especially, a subterranean room, used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, or the like; a cell; a cellar. "Charnel *vaults*." *Milton.*

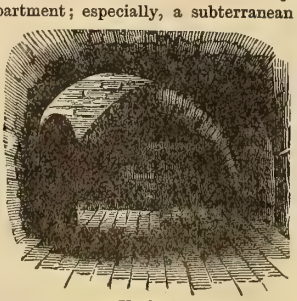

Vault, 2.

The silent *vaults* of death. *Sandys.*

To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. The canopy of heaven; the sky.

That heaven's *vault* should crack. *Shak.*

4. [F. *volte*, It. *volta*, originally, a turn, and the same word as *volta* an arch. See the Etymology above.] A leap or bound. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Man.*) The bound or leap of a horse; a curvet.

(*b*) A leap by aid of the hands, or of a pole, springboard, or the like.

☞ The *l* in this word was formerly often suppressed in pronunciation.

Barrel, Cradle, Cylindrical, *or* Wagon, vault (*Arch.*), a kind of vault having two parallel abutments, and the same section or profile at all points. It may be *rampant*, as over a staircase (see *Rampant vault*, under RAMPANT), or curved in plan, as around the apse of a church. — **Coved vault.** (*Arch.*) See under 1st COVE, *v. t.* — **Groined vault** (*Arch.*), a vault having groins, that is, one in which different cylindrical surfaces intersect one another, as distinguished from a *barrel*, or *wagon, vault*. — **Rampant vault.** (*Arch.*) See under RAMPANT. — **Ribbed vault** (*Arch.*), a vault differing from others in having solid ribs which bear the weight of the vaulted surface. True Gothic vaults are of this character. — **Vault light**, a partly glazed plate inserted in a pavement or ceiling to admit light to a vault below.

Vault (vạlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAULTING.] [OE. *vouten*, OF. *volter, vouter*, F. *voûter*. See VAULT an arch.] **1.** To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch; as, to *vault* a roof; to *vault* a passage to a court.

The shady arch that *vaulted* the broad green alley. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. [See VAULT, *v. i.*] To leap over; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole; as, to *vault* a fence.

I will *vault* credit, and affect high pleasures. *Webster* (1623).

Vault, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *volter*, F. *voltiger*, It. *voltare* to turn. See VAULT, *n.*, 4.] **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping; to tumble.

Vault'age (-ăj), *n.* Vaulted work; also, a vaulted place; an arched cellar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Arched; concave; as, a *vaulted* roof.

2. Covered with an arch, or vault.

3. (*Bot.*) Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

Vaulted Petal.

Vault'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vaults; a leaper; a tumbler. *B. Jonson.*

Vault'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of constructing vaults; a vaulted construction.

2. Act of one who vaults or leaps.

Vault'y (-ў), *a.* Arched; concave. [*Obs.*] "The *vaulty* heaven." *Shak.*

Vaunce (vȧns *or* vạns), *v. i.* [See ADVANCE.] To advance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vaunt (vȧnt *or* vạnt; 277), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAUNTING.] [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain. See VAIN.] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, decorations, or the like; to talk ostentatiously; to brag.

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Vaunt, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of; to display with ostentation.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.

My vanquisher, spoiled of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

Vaunt, *n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

The spirits beneath, whom I seduced
With other promises and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*

Vaunt, *n.* [F. *avant* before, fore. See AVANT, VANGUARD.] The first part. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vaunt, *v. t.* [See AVANT, ADVANCE.] To put forward; to display. [*Obs.*] "*Vaunted* spear." *Spenser.*

And what so else his person most may *vaunt*. *Spenser.*

Vaunt'-cou'ri-er (-kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* See VAN-COURIER. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vaunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster.

Vaunt'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to vaunting or boasting; vainly ostentatious; boastful; vainglorious.

Vaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a vaunting manner.

Vaunt'mure' (-mūr'), *n.* [F. *avant-mur*. See VANGUARD, and MURE.] (*Fort.*) A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. [Written also *vaimure*, and *vamure*.] *Camden.*

Vauque'lin-ite (vōk'lĭn-īt), *n.* [So called after the French chemist *Vauquelin*, who died in 1829: cf. F. *vauquelinite*.] (*Min.*) Chromate of copper and lead, of various shades of green.

Vaut (vạt), *v. i.* To vault; to leap. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vaut, *n.* A vault; a leap. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vaut'y (-ў), *a.* Vaulted. "The haughty *vauty* welkin." [*Obs.*] *Taylor* (1611).

Vav'a-sor (văv'ȧ-sŏr), *n.* [OE. *vævasour*, OF. *vavassor, vavassour*, F. *vavasseur*, LL. *vavassor*, probably contr. from *vassus vassorum* vassal of the vassals. See VASSAL.] (*Feud. Law*) The vassal or tenant of a baron; one who held under a baron, and who also had tenants under him; one in dignity next to a baron; a title of dignity next to a baron. *Burrill.* "A worthy *vavasour*." *Chaucer.* [Also written *vavasour, vavassor, valvasor*, etc.]

Vavasours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, against fealty. *Motley.*

Vav'a-so-ry (-sō-rў), *n.* [F. *vavassorie*.] (*Feud. Law*) The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor; also, the lands held by a vavasor.

Va'ward' (vā'ward'), *n.* [For *vanward*, equivalent to *vanguard*. See VANGUARD, WARD guard.] The fore part; van. [*Obs.*]

Since we have the *vaward* of the day. *Shak.*

Va'za par'rot (vā'zȧ păr'rŭt). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of parrots of the genus *Coracopsis*, native of Madagascar; — called also *vasa parrot*.

Ve'a-dar (vē'ȧ-där), *n.* The thirteenth, or intercalary, month of the Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, which is added about every third year.

Veal (vēl), *n.* [OE. *veel*, OF. *veel*, F. *veau*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf; akin to E. *wether*. See WETHER, and cf. VELLUM, VITULINE.] The flesh of a calf when killed and used for food.

Vec'tion (vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectio*, from *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] Vectitation. [*Obs.*]

Vec'ti-ta'tion (vĕk-tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectitatus* borne about, fr. *vectare*, v. intens. fr. *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] The act of carrying, or state of being carried. [*Obs.*]

Vec'tor (vĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] **1.** Same as RADIUS VECTOR.

2. (*Math.*) A directed quantity, as a straight line, a force, or a velocity. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are the same and their magnitudes equal. Cf. SCALAR.

☞ In a triangle, either side is the *vector sum* of the other two sides taken in proper order; the process of finding the vector sum of two or more vectors is *vector addition* (see under ADDITION).

Vec'ture (vĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *vectura*, from *vehere, vectum*, to carry. Cf. VETTURA, VOITURE.] The act of carrying; conveyance; carriage. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ve'da (vā'dȧ *or* vē'dȧ; 277), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, properly, knowledge, from *vid* to know. See WIT.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of the four collections, called *Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*, constituting the most ancient portions of that literature.

☞ The language of the Vedas is usually called *Vedic Sanskrit*, as distinguished from the later and more settled form called *classical Sanskrit*.

Ve-dan'ta (vē-dăn'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vēdanta*.] A system of philosophy among the Hindoos, founded on scattered texts of the Vedas, and thence termed the "Anta," or end or substance. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

Ve-dan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas.

Ve-dan'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One versed in the doctrines of the Vedantas.

Ved'dahs (vĕd'dȧz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A primitive people of Ceylon. [Written also *Weddahs*.] *Encyc. Brit.*

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*, for *veletta* (influenced by *vedere* to see, L. *videre*), from It. *veglia* watch, L. *vigilia*. See VIGIL.] A sentinel, usually on horseback, stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger; a vidette.

Ve'dic (vā'dĭk *or* vē'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas, or one of the Vedas. *Max Müller.*

‖ **Ve'dro** (vā'drō), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian liquid measure, equal to 3.249 gallons of U. S. standard measure, or 2.706 imperial gallons. *McElrath.*

Veer (vēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEERED (vērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEERING.] [F. *virer* (cf. Sp. *virar, birar*), LL. *virare;* perhaps fr. L. *vibrare* to brandish, vibrate (cf. VIBRATE); or cf. L. *viriae* armlets, bracelets, *viriola* a little bracelet (cf. FERRULE). Cf. ENVIRON.] To change direction; to turn; to shift; as, the wind *veers* to the west or north. "His *veering* gait." *Wordsworth.*

And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

An ordinary community which is hostile or friendly as passion or as interest may *veer* about. *Burke.*

To veer and haul (*Naut.*), to vary the course or direction; — said of the wind, which *veers* aft and *hauls* forward. The wind is also said to *veer* when it shifts with the sun.

Veer, *v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn; to wear; as, to *veer*, or wear, a vessel.

To veer and haul (*Naut.*), to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Totten.* — **To veer away** *or* **out** (*Naut.*), to let out; to slacken and let run; to pay out; as, *to veer away* the cable; *to veer out* a rope.

Veer'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Changeable; shifting; as, winds *veerable* to southwest. *Dampier.*

Veer'ing, *a.* Shifting. — **Veer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Veer'y (vēr'ў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*) common in the Northern United States and Canada. It is light tawny brown above. The breast is pale buff, thickly spotted with brown. Called also *Wilson's thrush*.

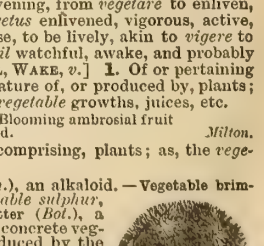

Veery (*Turdus fuscescens*). 1/5

Sometimes I hear the *veery's* clarion. *Thoreau.*

Ve'ga (vē'gȧ), *n.* (*Astron.*) [Ar. *wāgi'*, properly, falling: cf. F. *Wéga*.] A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest of those constituting the constellation Lyra.

Veg'e-ta-bil'i-ty (vĕj'ē-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being vegetable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, capable of growing, formerly also, as a noun, a vegetable, from L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, from *vegetare* to enliven, invigorate, quicken, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, active, *vegere* to quicken, arouse, to be lively, akin to *vigere* to be lively, to thrive, *vigil* watchful, awake, and probably to E. *wake*, v. See VIGIL, WAKE, *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc.

Blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of, or comprising, plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

Vegetable alkali (*Chem.*), an alkaloid. — **Vegetable brimstone.** (*Bot.*) See *Vegetable sulphur*, below. — **Vegetable butter** (*Bot.*), a name of several kinds of concrete vegetable oil; as that produced by the Indian butter tree, the African shea tree, and the *Pentadesma butyracea*, a tree of the order *Guttiferæ*, also African. Still another kind is pressed from the seeds of cocoa (*Theobroma*). — **Vegetable flannel,** a textile material, manufactured in Germany from pine-needle wool, a down or fiber obtained from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*. — **Vegetable ivory.** See *Ivory nut*, under IVORY. — **Vegetable jelly.** See PECTIN. — **Vegetable kingdom.** (*Nat. Hist.*) See the last Phrase, below. —

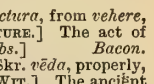

Aggregate Fruit of Ivory Palm, containing Vegetable Ivory Nuts.

Vegetable leather. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A shrubby West Indian spurge (*Euphorbia punicea*), with leathery foliage and crimson bracts. (*b*) See *Vegetable leather*, under LEATHER. — **Vegetable marrow** (*Bot.*), an egg-shaped gourd, commonly eight to ten inches long. It is noted for the very tender quality of its flesh, and is a favorite culinary vegetable in England. It has been said to be of Persian origin, but is now thought to have been derived from a form of the American pumpkin. — **Vegetable oyster** (*Bot.*), the oyster plant. See under OYSTER. — **Vegetable parchment**, papyrine. — **Vegetable sheep** (*Bot.*), a white woolly plant (*Raoulia eximia*) of New Zealand, which grows in the form of large fleecy cushions on the mountains. — **Vegetable silk**, a cottonlike, fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian tree (*Chorisia speciosa*). It is used for various purposes, as for stuffing cushions, and the like, but is incapable of being spun on account of a want of cohesion among the fibers. — **Vegetable sponge.** See 1st LOOF. — **Vegetable sulphur**, the fine and highly inflammable spores of the club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*); witch meal. — **Vegetable tallow**, a substance resembling tallow, obtained from various plants; as, *Chinese vegetable tallow*, obtained from the seeds of the tallow tree. *Indian vegetable tallow* is a name sometimes given to piney tallow. — **Vegetable wax**, a waxy excretion on the leaves or fruits of certain plants, as the bayberry.

Vegetable kingdom (*Nat. Hist.*), that primary division of living things which includes all plants. The classes of the vegetable kingdom have been grouped differently by various botanists. The following is one of the best of the many arrangements of the principal subdivisions.

I. PHÆNOGAMIA (called also PHANEROGAMIA). Plants having distinct flowers and true seeds.
1. DICOTYLEDONS (called also EXOGENS). — Seeds with two or more cotyledons. Stems with the pith, woody fiber, and bark concentrically arranged. Divided into two subclasses: ANGIOSPERMS, having the woody fiber interspersed with dotted or annular ducts, and the seeds contained in a true ovary; GYMNOSPERMS, having few or no ducts in the woody fiber, and the seeds naked.
2. MONOCOTYLEDONS (called also ENDOGENS). — Seeds with single cotyledon. Stems with slender bundles of woody fiber not concentrically arranged, and with no true bark.

II. CRYPTOGAMIA. Plants without true flowers, and reproduced by minute spores of various kinds, or by simple cell division.
1. ACROGENS. — Plants usually with distinct stems and leaves, existing in two alternate conditions, one of which is nonsexual and sporophoric, the other sexual and oöphoric. Divided into VASCULAR ACROGENS, or PTERIDOPHYTA, having the sporophoric plant conspicuous and consisting partly of vascular tissue, as in Ferns, Lycopods, and Equiseta, and CELLULAR ACROGENS, or BRYOPHYTA, having the sexual plant most conspicuous, but destitute of vascular tissue, as in Mosses and Scale Mosses.
2. THALLOGENS. — Plants without distinct stem and leaves, consisting of a simple or branched mass of cellular tissue, or reduced to a single cell. Reproduction effected variously. Divided into ALGÆ, which contain chlorophyll or its equivalent, and which live upon air and water, and FUNGI, which contain no chlorophyll, and live on organic matter. (Lichens are now believed to be fungi parasitic on included algæ.)

☞ Many botanists divide the Phænogamia primarily into Gymnosperms and Angiosperms, and the latter into Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. Others consider Pteridophyta and Bryophyta to be separate classes. Thallogens are variously divided by different writers, and the places for diatoms, slime molds, and stoneworts are altogether uncertain.

For definitions, see these names in the Vocabulary.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ĕ-tȧ-b'l), *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) A plant. See PLANT.

2. A plant used or cultivated for food for man or domestic animals, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean, dandelion, etc.; also, the edible part of such a plant, as prepared for market or the table.

☞ *Vegetables* and *fruits* are sometimes loosely distinguished by the usual need of cooking the former for the use of man, while the latter may be eaten raw; but the distinction often fails, as in the case of quinces, barberries, and other fruits, and lettuce, celery, and other vegetables. Tomatoes if cooked are vegetables, if eaten raw are fruits.

Veg'e-tal (*-tal*), *a.* [F. *végétal.* See VEGETABLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; of the nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

All creatures *vegetal*, sensible, and rational. *Burton.*

2. (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, that class of vital phenomena, such as digestion, absorption, assimilation, secretion, excretion, circulation, generation, etc., which are common to plants and animals, in distinction from *sensation* and *volition*, which are peculiar to animals.

Veg'e-tal, *n.* [F.] A vegetable. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Veg'e-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being vegetal, or vegetable. [*R.*]

2. (*Biol.*) The quality or state of being vegetal, or exhibiting those physiological phenomena which are common to plants and animals. See VEGETAL, *a.*, 2.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who holds that vegetables and fruits are the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no meat, eggs, or milk.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to vegetarianism; as, a *vegetarian* diet.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living upon vegetables and fruits.

Veg'e-tate (vĕj'ĕ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEGETATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEGETATING.] [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven. See VEGETABLE.] **1.** To grow, as plants, by nutriment imbibed by means of roots and leaves; to start into growth; to sprout; to germinate.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

2. Fig.: To lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow. *Cowper.*

Persons who . . . would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them. *Jeffrey.*

3. (*Med.*) To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.

Veg'e-ta'tion (vĕj'ĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *végétation*, L. *vegetatio* an enlivening. See VEGETATE.] **1.** The act or process of vegetating, or growing as a plant does; vegetable growth.

2. The sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general; as, luxuriant *vegetation.*

3. (*Med.*) An exuberant morbid outgrowth upon any part, especially upon the valves of the heart.

Vegetation of salts (*Old Chem.*), a crystalline growth of an arborescent form.

Veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ĕ-tă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *végétatif.*] **1.** Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; capable of vegetating.

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.

3. (*Biol.*) Having relation to growth or nutrition; partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal functions; vegetal.

—**Veg'e-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Veg'e-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

Ve-gete' (vĕ-jēt'), *a.* [L. *vegetus.* See VEGETABLE.] Lively; active; sprightly; vigorous. [*Obs.*]

Even her body was made airy and *vegete.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Veg'e-tive (vĕj'ĕ-tĭv), *a.* [See VEGETATE, and VEGETATIVE.] Having the nature of a plant; vegetable; as, *vegetive* life. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

Veg'e-tive, *n.* A vegetable. [*Obs.*]

The blest infusions
That dwell in *vegetives*, in metals, stones. *Shak.*

Veg'e-to-an'i-mal (-tō-ăn'ĭ-mal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter; — a term sometimes applied to vegetable albumen and gluten, from their resemblance to similar animal products.

Veg'e-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *vegetus.* See VEGETE.] Vigorous; lively; active; vegete. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ve'he-mence (vē'hĕ-mens), *n.* [L. *vehementia*: cf. F. *véhémence.*] **1.** The quality or state of being vehement; impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of the wind; to speak with *vehemence.*

2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor; as, the *vehemence* of love, anger, or other passions.

I . . . tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

Ve'he-men-cy (-men-sȳ), *n.* Vehemence. [*R.*]

The *vehemency* of your affection. *Shak.*

Ve'he-ment (-ment), *a.* [L. *vehemens*, the first part of which is perhaps akin to *vehere* to carry, and the second *mens* mind: cf. F. *véhément.* Cf. VEHICLE, and MENTAL.] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; forcible; mighty; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; passionate; as, a *vehement* affection or passion. "*Vehement* instigation." *Shak.* "*Vehement* desire." *Milton.*

Syn. — Furious; violent; raging; impetuous; passionate; ardent; eager; hot; fervid; burning.

Ve'he-ment-ly, *adv.* In a vehement manner.

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry; akin to E. *way, wain.* See WAY, *n.*, and cf. CONVEX, INVEIGH, VEIL, VEX.] **1.** That in or on which any person or thing is, or may be, carried, as a coach, carriage, wagon, cart, car, sleigh, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance; specifically, a means of conveyance upon land.

2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the *vehicle* of energy.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought to a popular assembly. *Wirt.*

3. (*Pharm.*) A substance in which medicine is taken.

4. (*Paint.*) Any liquid with which a pigment is applied, including whatever gum, wax, or glutinous or adhesive substance is combined with it.

☞ Water is used in fresco and in water-color painting, the colors being consolidated with gum arabic; size is used in distemper painting. In oil painting, the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy, are used; in encaustic, wax is the vehicle. *Fairholt.*

Ve'hi-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle; furnished with a vehicle. *M. Green.*

Ve-hic'u-lar (vē-hĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vehicularis*: cf. F. *véhiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to a vehicle; serving as a vehicle; as, a *vehicular* contrivance.

Ve-hic'u-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Vehicular.

Ve-hic'u-late, *v. t. & i.* To convey by means of a vehicle; to ride in a vehicle. *Carlyle.*

Ve-hic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Movement of vehicles.

Ve-hic'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Vehicular. *Carlyle.*

Veh'mic (vē'mĭk *or* vā'-; 277), *a.* [G. *vehm, fehm, fehme*, a secret tribunal of punishment, MHG. *veime, veme*: cf. F. *vehmique.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain secret tribunals which flourished in Germany from the end of the 12th century to the middle of the 16th, usurping many of the functions of the governments which were too weak to maintain law and order, and inspiring dread in all who came within their jurisdiction. *Encyc. Brit.*

Veil (vāl), *n.* [OE. *veile*, OF. *veile*, F. *voile*, L. *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil, probably fr. *vehere* to bear, carry, and thus originally, that which bears the ship on. See VEHICLE, and cf. REVEAL.] [Written also *vail.*] **1.** Something hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; a cover; a curtain; esp., a screen, usually of gauze, crape, or similar diaphanous material, to hide or protect the face.

The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain. *Matt.* xxvii. 51.
She, as a *veil* down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore. *Milton.*

2. A cover; a disguise; a mask; a pretense.

[I will] pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mistress Page. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The calyptra of mosses. (*b*) A membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a mushroom with the stalk; — called also *velum.*

4. (*Eccl.*) A covering for a person or thing; as, a nun's *veil*; a paten *veil*; an altar *veil.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Same as VELUM, 3.

To take the veil (*Eccl.*), to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun, in token of retirement from the world; to become a nun.

Veil (vāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEILED (vāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEILING.] [Cf. OF. *veler*, F. *voiler*, L. *velare.* See VEIL, *n.*] [Written also *vail.*] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: To invest; to cover; to hide; to conceal.

To keep your great pretenses *veiled.* *Shak.*

Veiled (vāld), *a.* Covered by, or as by, a veil; hidden. "Words used to convey a *veiled* meaning." *Earle.*

Veil'ing (vāl'ĭng), *n.* A veil; a thin covering; also, material for making veils.

Veil'less, *a.* Having no veil. *Tennyson.*

Vein (vān), *n.* [OE. *veine*, F. *veine*, L. *vena.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the vessels which carry blood, either venous or arterial, to the heart. See ARTERY, 2.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the smaller branches of the framework of a leaf.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the ribs or nervures of the wings of insects. See VENATION.

4. (*Geol.* or *Mining*) A narrow mass of rock intersecting other rocks, and filling inclined or vertical fissures not corresponding with the stratification; a lode; a dike; — often limited, in the language of miners, to a mineral vein or lode, that is, to a vein which contains useful minerals or ores.

5. A fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance. "Down to the *veins* of earth." *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins.* *Sir I. Newton.*

6. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation.

7. A train of associations, thoughts, emotions, or the like; a current; a course.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

8. Peculiar temper or temperament; tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; humor; strain; quality; also, manner of speech or action; as, a rich *vein* of humor; a satirical *vein.* *Shak.*

Certain discoursing wits which are of the same *veins.* *Bacon.*
Invoke the Muses, and improve my *vein.* *Waller.*

Vein, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEINED (vānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEINING.] To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. *Tennyson.*

Vein'al (vān'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to veins; venous. [*R.*]

Veined (vānd), *a.* **1.** Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as, *veined* marble. "*Veined* follies." *Ford.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having fibrovascular threads extending throughout the lamina; as, a *veined* leaf.

Vein'less (vān'lĕs), *a.* Having no veins; as, a *veinless* leaf.

Vein'let (vān'lĕt), *n.* A small vein.

Vein'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Marked with veins; veined; veiny.

The excellent old gentleman's nails are long and leaden, and his hands lean and *veinous.* *Dickens.*

Vein'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The nonmetalliferous mineral or rock material which accompanies the ores in a vein, as quartz, calcite, barite, fluor spar, etc.; — called also *veinstuff.*

Vein'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From VEIN: cf. F. *veiné.*] Full of veins; veinous; veined; as, *veiny* marble.

Ve'lar (vē'lẽr), *a.* [See VELUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum; esp. (*Anat.*), of or pertaining to the soft palate.

2. (*Phon.*) Having the place of articulation on the soft palate; guttural; as, the *velar* consonants, such as *k* and hard *g.*

‖ **Ve-la'ri-um** (vē-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELARIA (-ȧ). [L., a covering.] (*Zoöl.*) The marginal membrane of certain medusæ belonging to the Discophora.

Ve'late (vē'lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] (*Bot.*) Having a veil; veiled.

Vele (vēl), *n.* A veil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Ve-lel'la** (vē-lĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *velum* a veil, a sail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of oceanic Siphonophora belonging to the genus *Velella.*

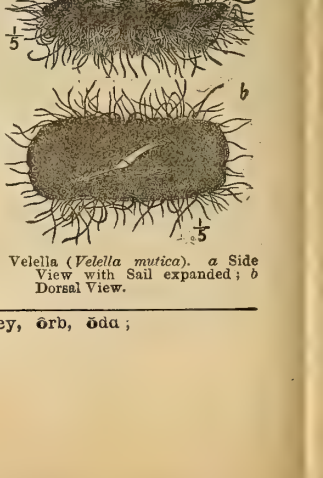

Velella (*Velella mutica*). *a* Side View with Sail expanded; *b* Dorsal View.

☞ These creatures are brilliantly colored and float at the surface of the sea. They have an oblong, disklike body, supported by a thin chitinous plate, from which rises a thin diagonal crest which acts as a sail. The feeding and reproductive zooids hang down from the under side of the disk.

Ve-lif'er-ous (vē-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *velifer*; *velum* a sail + *ferre* to bear.] Carrying or bearing sails. [*Obs.*] "*Veliferous* chariots." *Evelyn.*

‖ **Vel'i-ger** (vĕl'ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *velum* a veil + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Any larval gastropod or bivalve mollusk in the stage when it is furnished with one or two ciliated membranes for swimming.

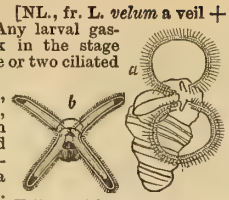

Veligers of Gastropods. *a* Vermetus; *b* Natica. Both much enlarged.

Vel'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velitatio*, fr. *velitari*, *velitatus*, to skirmish, from *veles*, *-itis*, a light-armed soldier.] A dispute or contest; a slight contest; a skirmish. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

After a short *velitation* we parted. *Evelyn.*

Ve-liv'o-lant (vĕ-lĭv'ō-lant), *a.* [L. *velivolans*; *velum* a sail + *volare* to fly.] Flying with sails; passing under full sail. [*R.*]

Vell (vĕl), *n.* [Cf. L. *vellus* the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece, a hide or pelt, or E. *fell* a hide.] The salted stomach of a calf, used in making cheese; a rennet bag. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Vell, *v. t.* [Cf. Vell, *n.*] To cut the turf from, as for burning. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Vel-le'i-ty (vĕl-lē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *velléité* (cf. It. *velleità*), fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition. *Locke.*

Vel'let (vĕl'lĕt), *n.* Velvet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vel'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vellicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vellicating.] [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, fr. *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To twitch; to cause to twitch convulsively.

Convulsions, arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

Vel'li-cate, *v. i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch; as, a nerve *vellicates.*

Vel'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vellicatio.*] **1.** The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.

2. (*Med.*) A local twitching, or convulsive motion, of a muscular fiber, especially of the face.

Vel'li-ca-tive (vĕl'lĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication.

‖ **Vel-lon'** (vĕl-lyŏn'), *n.* [Sp.] A word occurring in the phrase *real vellon.* See the Note under 1st Real.

Vel'lum (vĕl'lŭm), *n.* [OE. *velim*, F. *vélin*, fr. L. *vitulinus* of a calf, fr. *vitulus* a calf. See Veal.] A fine kind of parchment, usually made from calfskin, and rendered clear and white, — used as for writing upon, and for binding books.

Vellum cloth, a fine kind of cotton fabric, made very transparent, and used as a tracing cloth.

Vel'lum-y (-ȳ), *a.* Resembling vellum.

Vel'o-cim'e-ter (vĕl'ō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, rapid + *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, but especially of projectiles.

Ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. See Velocity, and Foot.] A light road carriage propelled by the feet of the rider. Originally it was propelled by striking the tips of the toes on the roadway, but commonly now by the action of the feet on a pedal or pedals connected with the axle of one or more of the wheels, and causing their revolution. They are made in many forms, with two, three, or four wheels. See Bicycle, and Tricycle.

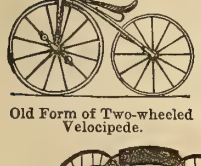
Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

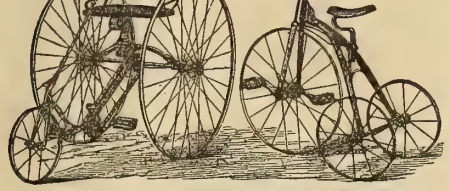

Forms of Three-wheeled Velocipedes, or Tricycles.

Ve-loc'i-pe'dist (-pē'dĭst), *n.* One who rides on a velocipede.

Ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Velocities (-tĭz). [L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, *-ocis*, swift, quick; perhaps akin to *volare* to fly (see Volatile): cf. F. *vélocité.*] **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind; the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the *velocity* of a cannon ball; the *velocity* of light.

☞ In such phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity.* We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity;* but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity.* This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.

2. (*Mech.*) Rate of motion; the relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by a moving body or point in a unit of time, usually the number of feet passed over in a second. See the Note under Speed.

Angular velocity. See under Angular. — Initial velocity, the velocity of a moving body at starting; especially, the velocity of a projectile as it leaves the mouth of a firearm from which it is discharged. — Relative velocity, the velocity with which a body approaches or recedes from another body, whether both are moving or only one. — Uniform velocity, velocity in which the same number of units of space are described in each successive unit of time. — Variable velocity, velocity in which the space described varies from instant to instant, either increasing or decreasing; — in the former case called *accelerated velocity,* in the latter, *retarded velocity;* the acceleration or retardation itself being also either *uniform* or *variable.* — Virtual velocity. See under Virtual.

☞ In *variable velocity*, the velocity, strictly, at any given instant, is the rate of motion at that instant, and is expressed by the units of space, which, if the velocity at that instant were continued uniform during a unit of time, would be described in the unit of time; thus, the velocity of a falling body at a given instant is the number of feet which, if the motion which the body has at that instant were continued uniformly for one second, it would pass through in the second. The scientific sense of *velocity* differs from the popular sense in being applied to all rates of motion, however slow, while the latter implies more or less rapidity or quickness of motion.

Syn. — Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; fleetness; speed.

Ve-lours' (ve-lōōr'), *n.* [F. See Velure.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

Velt'fare (vĕlt'fâr), *n.* [See Fieldfare.] (*Zoöl.*) The fieldfare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Ve'lum** (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Vela (-lȧ). [L., an awning, a veil. See Veil.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A curtain or covering; — applied to various membranous partitions, especially to the soft palate. See under Palate.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) See Veil, *n.*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) A thin membrane surrounding the sporocarps of quillworts (*Isoetes*).

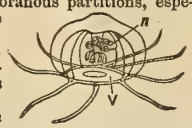

v Velum of *Dysmorphosa fulgurans*; *n* Young Zoöids budding from the Manubrium.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A veil-like organ or part. Especially: (*a*) The circular membrane that partially incloses the space beneath the umbrella of hydroid medusæ. (*b*) A delicate funnel-like membrane around the flagellum of certain Infusoria. See *Illust. a* of Protozoa.

Vel'ure (vĕl'ŭr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, from L. *villosus* hairy. See Velvet.] Velvet. [*Obs.*] "A woman's crupper of *velure.*" *Shak.*

Vel'u-ti'na (vĕl'ū-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See Velvet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine gastropods belonging to *Velutina* and allied genera.

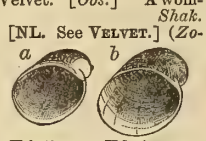

Velutina. *a Velutina zonata*; *b Velutina lævigata.* Both nat. size.

Ve-lu'ti-nous (vē-lū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See Velvet.] (*Bot.*) Having the surface covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety; as, a *velutinous* leaf.

Vel'verd (vĕl'vĕrd), *n.* The veltfare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Vel'ver-et' (vĕl'vĕr-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of velvet having cotton back.

Vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* [OE. *velouette*, *veluet*, *velwet*; cf. OF. *velluau*, LL. *velluetum*, *vellutum*, It. *velluto*, Sp. *velludo*; all fr. (assumed) LL. *villutus* shaggy, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to *vellus* a fleece, and E. *wool.* See Wool, and cf. Villous.] **1.** A silk fabric, having a short, close nap of erect threads. Inferior qualities are made with a silk pile on a cotton or linen back.

2. The soft and highly vascular deciduous skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth.

Cotton velvet, an imitation of velvet, made of cotton. — Velvet cork, the best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic, and not woody or porous. — Velvet crab (*Zoöl.*), a European crab (*Portunus puber*). When adult the black carapace is covered with a velvety pile. Called also *lady crab*, and *velvet fiddler.* — Velvet dock (*Bot.*), the common mullein. — Velvet duck. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large European sea duck, or scoter (*Oidemia fusca*). The adult male is glossy, velvety black, with a white speculum on each wing, and a white patch behind each eye. (*b*) The American white-winged scoter. See Scoter. — Velvet flower (*Bot.*), lovelies-bleeding. See under Love. — Velvet grass (*Bot.*), a tall grass (*Holcus lanatus*) with velvety stem and leaves; — called also *soft grass.*

American Velvet Duck (*Oidemia Deglandi*).

— Velvet runner (*Zoöl.*), the water rail; — so called from its quiet, stealthy manner of running. [*Prov. Eng.*] — Velvet scoter. (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Velvet duck*, above. — Velvet sponge. (*Zoöl.*) See under Sponge.

Vel'vet, *a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet; velvety. "The cowslip's *velvet* head." *Milton.*

Vel'vet, *v. i.* To paint velvet. [*R.*] *Peacham.*

Vel'vet, *v. t.* To make like, or cover with, velvet. [*R.*]

Vel'vet-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The goosander. [*Local, U. S.*]

Vel'vet-een' (-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *velvantine.* See Velvet.] A kind of cloth, usually cotton, made in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Vel'vet-ing (vĕl'vĕt-ĭng), *n.* The fine shag or nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

Vel'vet-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as the *Abutilon Avicennæ*, the *Cissampelos Pareira*, and the *Lavatera arborea*, and even the common mullein.

Vel'vet-y (-ȳ), *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

‖ **Ve'na** (vē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Venæ (-nē). [L. See Vein.] A vein.

Vena cava; *pl.* Venæ cavæ. [L., literally, hollow vein.] (*Anat.*) Any one of the great systemic veins connected directly with the heart. — Vena contracta. [L., literally, contracted vein.] (*Hydraulics*) The contracted portion of a liquid jet at and near the orifice from which it issues. — Vena portæ; *pl.* Venæ portæ. [L., literally, vein of the entrance.] (*Anat.*) The portal vein of the liver. See under Portal.

Ve-na'da (vē-nä'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *venado* a deer, stag.] (*Zoöl.*) The pudu.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* [L. *vena* a vein.] Of or pertaining to veins; venous; as, *venal* blood. [*R.*]

Ve'nal, *a.* [L. *venalis*, from *venus* sale; akin to Gr. ὠνος price, Skr. *vasna:* cf. F. *vénal.*] Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; held for sale; salable; mercenary; purchasable; hireling; as, *venal* services. "Paid court to *venal* beauties." *Macaulay.*

The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate. *Burke.*

Syn. — Mercenary; hireling; vendible. — Venal, Mercenary. One is *mercenary* who is either actually a hireling (as, *mercenary* soldiers, a *mercenary* judge, etc.), or is governed by a sordid love of gain; hence, we speak of *mercenary* motives, a *mercenary* marriage, etc. *Venal* goes further, and supposes either an actual *purchase*, or a readiness to be purchased, which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser; as, a *venal* press. Brissot played ingeniously on the latter word in his celebrated saying, "My pen is *venal* that it may not be *mercenary*," meaning that he wrote books, and sold them to the publishers, in order to avoid the necessity of being the hireling of any political party.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade. *Dryden.*
This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

Ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *venalitas*: cf. F. *vénalité.*] The quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for money or reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court; the *venality* of an official.

Complaints of Roman *venality* became louder. *Milman.*

Ve'nal-ly (vē'nal-lȳ), *adv.* In a venal manner.

‖ **Ve-nan'tes** (vē-năn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *venans*, p. pr. of *venari* to hunt.] (*Zoöl.*) The hunting spiders, which run after, or leap upon, their prey.

Ven'a-ry (vĕn'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *venarius*, fr. L. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pertaining to hunting.

Ve-nat'ic (vē-năt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus*
Ve-nat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } hunting, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting. [*R.*] "*Venatical* pleasure." *Howell.*

Ve-nat'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* See Vinatico.

Ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect, or in the leaves of a plant. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Ve-na'tion, *n.* [L. *venatio*, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt. See Venison.] The act or art of hunting, or the state of being hunted. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ven'a-to'ri-al (vĕn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *venatorius.*] Of or pertaining to hunting; venatic. [*R.*]

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vending.] [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, from *venum dare; venus* sale + *dare* to give. See 2d Venal, Date time.] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; to make an object of trade; to dispose of by sale; to sell; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* vegetables.

☞ *Vend* differs from *barter.* We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities. *Vend* is used chiefly of wares, merchandise, or other small articles, not of lands and tenements.

Vend, *n.* **1.** The act of vending or selling; a sale.

2. The total sales of coal from a colliery. [*Eng.*]

Ven'dace (vĕn'dâs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European lake whitefish (*Coregonus Willughbii*, or *C. Vandesius*) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England. It is regarded as a delicate food fish. Called also *vendis.*

Vend-ee' (vĕnd-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — the correlative of *vendor.*

‖ **Ven'dé'miaire'** (văn'dā'myâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] The first month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792.

☞ This calendar was substituted for the ordinary calendar, dating from the Christian era, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The 22d of September, 1792, which had been fixed upon as the day of the foundation of the republic, was also the date of the new calendar. In this calendar, the year, which began at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days for festivals, and every fourth year six. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months in their order were, *Vendémiaire*, *Brumaire*, *Frimaire*, *Nivose*, *Pluviose*, *Ventose*, *Germinal*, *Floréal*, *Prairia*, *Messidor*, *Thermidor* (sometimes called *Fervidor*), and *Fructidor.* This calendar was abolished December 31, 1805, and the ordinary one restored January 1, 1806.

Vend'er (vĕnd'ẽr), *n.* [From Vend: cf. F. *vendeur*, OF. *vendeor.* Cf. Vendor.] One who vends; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent, for a price or pecuniary equivalent; a seller; a vendor.

‖ **Ven-det'ta** (vĕn-dĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] A blood feud; private revenge for the murder of a kinsman.

Vend'i-bil'i-ty (vĕnd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being vendible, or salable.

Vend'i-ble (vĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vendibilis*: cf. OF. *vendible*, F. *vendable.*] Capable of being vended, or sold; that may be sold; salable.

The regulating of prices of things *vendible.* *Bacon.*

☞ *Vendible* differs from *marketable;* the latter signifies *proper* or *fit for market*, according to the laws or customs of a place. *Vendible* has no reference to such legal fitness.

Vend'i-ble, *n.* Something to be sold, or offered for sale. — **Vend'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Vend'i-bly,** *adv.*

Ven'di-tate (vĕn'dĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [See Venditation.] To cry up, as if for sale; to blazon. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ven'di-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *venditatio*: cf. OF. *venditare*, *venditatum*, to offer again and again for sale, v. freq. of *vendere.* See Vend.] The act of setting forth ostentatiously; a boastful display. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ven-di'tion (vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *venditio*: cf. F. *vendition.*] The act of vending, or selling; sale.

Vend'or (vĕnd'ŏr), *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; a seller; — the correlative of *vendee*.

Vends (vĕndz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See WENDS.

Ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [OF. *vendue*, from F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, *vendue*, to sell.] A public sale of anything, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction. [*Obsoles.*]

Vendue master, one who is authorized to sell any property by vendue; an auctioneer. [*Obsoles.*]

Ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENEERING.] [G. *furnieren*, *fourniren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish. See FURNISH.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration; as, to *veneer* a piece of furniture with mahogany. Used also figuratively.

As a rogue in grain
Veneered with sanctimonious theory. *Tennyson.*

Ve-neer', *n.* [Cf. G. *furnier* or *fournier*. See VENEER, *v. t.*] A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, especially such a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood; hence, external show; gloss; false pretense.

Veneer moth (*Zoöl.*), any moth of the genus *Chilo*; — so called because the mottled colors resemble those of veneering.

Ve-neer'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of one who veneers.
2. Thin wood or other material used as a veneer.

Ve-nef'ic-al (vē-nĕf'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *veneficus.*] Venefical. [*Obs.*] "*Venefical* instruments." *B. Jonson.*

Ven'e-fice (vĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *veneficium*, fr. *veneficus* poisoning; *venenum* poison + *facere* to make: cf. F. *vénéfice.*] The act or practice of poisoning. [*Obs.*]

Ven'e-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), } *a.* Acting by poison; used
Ven'e-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), } in poisoning or in sorcery. [*Obs.*] "An old *veneficious* practice." *Sir T. Browne.* — **Ven'e-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Ven'e-mous (vĕn'ē-mŭs), *a.* Venomous. [*Obs.*]

Ven'e-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *venenatus*, p. p. of *venenare* to poison, from *venenum* poison. Cf. VENOM.] To poison; to infect with poison. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

Ven'e-nate (-nāt), *a.* Poisoned. *Woodward.*

Ven'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of poisoning.
2. Poison; venom. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ve-nene' (vē-nēn'), *a.* Poisonous; venomous. [*Obs.*]

Ven'e-nose' (vĕn'ē-nōs'), *a.* [L. *venenosus*, fr. *venenum* poison. Cf. VENOMOUS.] Poisonous. [*Obs.*]

Ven'er-a-bil'i-ty (vĕn'ĕr-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being venerable; venerableness. *Dr. H. More.*

Ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis*: cf. F. *vénérable.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; — generally implying an advanced age; as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent.

He was a man of eternal self-sacrifice, and that is always *venerable*. *De Quincey.*

Venerable men! you have come down to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

2. Rendered sacred by religious or other associations; that should be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or a church.

☞ This word is employed in the Church of England as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church, *venerable* is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the *beatified*, nor the *canonized*.

— **Ven'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ven'e-ra'ce-a** (vĕn'ē-rā'shē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive tribe of bivalve mollusks of which the genus *Venus* is the type. The shells are usually oval, or somewhat heart-shaped, with a conspicuous lunule. See VENUS.

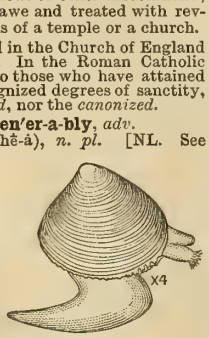

One of the Veneracea (*Totenia*, or *Gemma*, *gemma*).

Ven'er-ate (vĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENERATING.] [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate; akin to *Venus* Venus, Skr. *van* to love, to wish, and E. *winsome*. See WINSOME.] To regard with reverential respect; to honor with mingled respect and awe; to reverence; to revere; as, we *venerate* parents and elders.

And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

I do not know a man more to be *venerated* for uprightness of heart and loftiness of genius. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — To reverence; revere; adore; respect.

Ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *veneratio*: cf. F. *vénération.*] The act of venerating, or the state of being venerated; the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, or superiority of a person, by sacredness of character, by consecration to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

Syn. — Awe; reverence; respect. See REVERENCE.

Ven'er-a'tor (vĕn'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who venerates. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ve-ne're-al (vē-nē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *venereus*, *venerius*, fr. *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. See VENERATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse.

Into the snare I fell
Of fair, fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) Arising from sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison. (*b*) Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.
3. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.
4. Consisting of, or pertaining to, copper, formerly called by chemists *Venus*. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ve-ne're-al, *n.* (*Med.*) The venereal disease; syphilis.

Ve-ne're-an (vē-nē'rē-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *vénérien.*] Devoted to the offices of Venus, or love; venereal. [*Obs.*]
"I am all *venerean* in feeling." *Chaucer.*

Ve-ne're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *venereus.*] **1.** Venereal; exciting lust; aphrodisiac. [*Obs.*]
2. Lustful; lascivious; libidinous. [*R.*] *Derham.*

Ven'er-ous (vĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Venereous. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Ven'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual love; sexual intercourse; coition.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

Ven'er-y, *n.* [OE. *venerie*, F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari*. See VENISON.] The art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase. "Beasts of *venery* and fishes." *Sir T. Browne.*

I love hunting and *venery*. *Chaucer.*

Ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *venaesectio*; L. *vena* vein + *sectio* section.] (*Med.*) The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shan), *a.* [Cf. It. *Veneziano*, L. *Venetianus.*] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.

Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, etc., made of thin slats, either fixed at a certain angle in the shutter, or movable, and in the latter case so disposed as to overlap each other when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in other positions. — **Venetian carpet**, an inexpensive carpet, used for passages and stairs, having a woolen warp which conceals the weft; the pattern is therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. — **Venetian chalk**, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, etc. — **Venetian door** (*Arch.*), a door having long, narrow windows or panes of glass on the sides. — **Venetian glass**, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for decorative purposes, by the combination of pieces of glass of different colors fused together and wrought into various ornamental patterns. — **Venetian red**, a brownish red color, prepared from sulphate of iron; — called also *scarlet ocher*. — **Venetian soap**. See *Castile soap*, under SOAP. — **Venetian sumac** (*Bot.*), a South European tree (*Rhus Cotinus*) which yields the yellow dyewood called *fustet*; — also called *smoke tree*. — **Venetian window** (*Arch.*), a window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.

Ve-ne'tian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

Ven'ew (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F. *venue*, lit., an arrival, from *venir*, p. p. *venu*, *venue*, to come. See VENUE.] A bout, or turn, as at fencing; a thrust; a hit; a veney. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ven'ey (vĕn'ȳ; 277), *n.* [Cf. VENEW or VISNE.] A bout; a thrust; a venew. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shak.*

Venge (vĕnj), *v. t.* [F. *venger*. See VENGEANCE.] To avenge; to punish; to revenge. [*Obs.*] See AVENGE, and REVENGE. *Chaucer.* "To *venge* me, as I may." *Shak.*

Venge'a-ble (vĕnj'ā-b'l), *a.* Revengeful; deserving revenge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* — **Venge'a-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Venge'ance (-ans), *n.* [F. *vengeance*, fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* a claimant, defender, avenger, the first part of which is of uncertain origin, and the last part akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION, and cf. AVENGE, REVENGE, VINDICATE.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; — often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. *Deut.* xxxii. 35.
To execute fierce *vengeance* on his foes. *Milton.*

2. Harm; mischief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

What a vengeance, *or* **What the vengeance**, what! — emphatically. [*Obs.*] "But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly!" *Hudibras.* "*What the vengeance!* Could he not speak 'em fair?" *Shak.* — **With a vengeance**, with great violence; as, to strike *with a vengeance*. [*Colloq.*]

Venge'ance-ly, *adv.* Extremely; excessively. [*Obs.*]
"He loves that *vengeancely*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Venge'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful. "*Vengeful* ire." *Milton.* — **Venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Venge'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *vengement.*] Avengement; penal retribution; vengeance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ven'ger (vĕn'jĕr), *n.* An avenger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ve'ni-a-ble (vē'nī-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *veniabilis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, pardon.] Venial; pardonable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Ve'ni-a-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ve'ni-al (-al), *a.* [OF. *venial*, F. *véniel*, L. *venialis*, from *venia* forgiveness, pardon, grace, favor, kindness; akin to *venerari* to venerate. See VENERATE.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault or transgression.

So they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip. *Shak.*

2. Allowed; permitted. [*Obs.*] "Permitting him the while *venial* discourse unblamed." *Milton.*

Venial sin (*R. C. Theol.*), a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, as do mortal, or deadly, sins.

— **Ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ve'ni-al-ness**, *n.* *Bp. Hall.*

Ve'ni-al'i-ty (vē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being venial; venialness. *Jer. Taylor.*

‖ **Ve-ni're fa'ci-as** (vē-nī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., make, or cause, to come.] (*Law*) (*a*) A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court. (*b*) A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear. Called also *venire*.

Ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or* vĕn'z'n; 277), *n.* [OE. *veneison*, *veneson*, *venison*, OF. *veneison*, F. *venaison*, L. *venatio* hunting, the chase, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt; perhaps akin to OHG. *weidinōn*, *weidenen*, to pasture, to hunt, G. *weide* pasturage. Cf. GAIN to acquire, VENATION.] **1.** Beasts of the chase. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*
2. Formerly, the flesh of any of the edible beasts of the chase, also of game birds; now, the flesh of animals of the deer kind exclusively.

‖ **Ve-ni'te** (vē-nī'tē), *n.* [L., come, imperative 2d person pl. So called from its opening word in the Latin version.] (*Eccl.*) The 95th Psalm, which is said or sung regularly in the public worship of many churches. Also, a musical composition adapted to this Psalm.

Ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [OE. *venim*, OF. *venim*, *venin*, F. *venin*, L. *venenum*. Cf. VENENATE.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison; particularly, the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.

Or hurtful worm with cankered *venom* bites. *Milton.*

2. Spite; malice; malignity; evil quality. *Chaucer.*
"The *venom* of such looks." *Shak.*

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane. See POISON.

Ven'om, *v. t.* [OE. *venimen*, OF. *venimer*, L. *venenare*. See VENOM, *n.*] To infect with venom; to envenom; to poison. [*R.*] "*Venomed* vengeance." *Shak.*

Ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *venemous*, *venimous*, F. *venimeux*, L. *venenosus*, fr. *venenum* poison. See VENOM, and cf. VENENOSE.] **1.** Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous; as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous*.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Having a poison gland or glands for the secretion of venom, as certain serpents and insects.
3. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* progeny; a *venomous* writer.

Venomous snake (*Zoöl.*), any serpent which has poison glands and fangs, whether dangerous to man or not. These serpents constitute two tribes, the viperine serpents, or Solenoglypha, and the colubrine serpents, or Proteroglypha. The former have perforated, erectile fangs situated in the front part of the upper jaw, and are without ordinary teeth behind the fangs; the latter have permanently erect and grooved fangs, with ordinary maxillary teeth behind them.

— **Ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ve-nose' (vē-nōs'), *a.* [See VENOUS.] Having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny; as, a *venose* frond.

Ve-nos'i-ty (vē-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being venous.
2. (*Med.*) A condition in which the circulation is retarded, and the entire mass of blood is less oxygenated than it normally is.

Ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena* a vein. See VEIN.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; as, the *venous* circulation of the blood.
2. Contained in the veins, or having the same qualities as if contained in the veins, that is, having a dark bluish color and containing an insufficient amount of oxygen so as no longer to be fit for oxygenating the tissues; — said of the blood, and opposed to *arterial*.
3. Marked with veins; veined; as, a *venous* leaf.

Venous leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf having vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface. — **Venous hum** (*Med.*), a humming sound, or bruit, heard during auscultation of the veins of the neck in anæmia. — **Venous pulse** (*Physiol.*), the pulse, or rhythmic contraction, sometimes seen in a vein, as in the neck, when there is an obstruction to the passage of blood from the auricles to the ventricles, or when there is an abnormal rigidity in the walls of the greater vessels. There is normally no pulse in a vein.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* [F. *vente*, fr. L. *vendere*, *-itum*, to sell; perh. confused with E. *vent* an opening. See VENDUE.] Sale; opportunity to sell; market. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

There is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Sir W. Temple.*

Vent, *v. t.* To sell; to vend. [*Obs.*]
Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vent, *n.* [Sp. *venta* a poor inn, sale, market. See VENT sale.] A baiting place; an inn. [*Obs.*]

Vent, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *venter* to blow, *vent* wind (see VENTILATE); but prob. influenced by E. *vent* an opening.] To snuff; to breathe or puff out; to snort. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* [OE. *fent*, *fente*, a slit, F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, from *fendre* to split, L. *findere*; but probably confused with F. *vent* wind, L. *ventus*. See FISSURE, and cf. VENT to snuff.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid to escape; as, the *vent* of a cask; the *vent* of a mold; a volcanic *vent*.

Look, how thy wounds do bleed at many *vents*. *Shak.*
Long 't was doubtful, both so closely pent,
Which first should issue from the narrow *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Specifically: —
(*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The anal opening of certain invertebrates and fishes; also, the external cloacal opening of reptiles, birds, amphibians, and many fishes.
(*b*) (*Gun.*) The opening at the breech of a firearm, through which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge; touchhole.
(*c*) (*Steam Boilers*) Sectional area of the passage for gases divided by the length of the same passage in feet.
3. Fig.: Opportunity of escape or passage from confinement or privacy; outlet.
4. Emission; escape; passage to notice or expression; publication; utterance.

Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*
Thou didst make tolerable *vent* of thy travel. *Shak.*

To give vent to, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth; as, *to give vent to* anger. — **To take vent**, to escape; to be made public. [*R.*] — **Vent feather** (*Zoöl.*), one of the anal, or crissal, feathers of a bird. — **Vent field** (*Gun.*), a flat raised surface around a vent. — **Vent piece**. (*Gun.*) (*a*) A bush. See 4th BUSH, *n.*, 2. (*b*) A breech block.

Vent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTING.] **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to give passage or outlet to.
2. To suffer to escape from confinement; to let out; to utter; to pour forth; as, to *vent* passion or complaint.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report; to publish. [*Obs.*]

By mixing somewhat true to *vent* more lies. *Milton.*
Thou hast framed and *vented* very curious orations. *Barrow.*

4. To scent, as a hound. [*Obs.*] *Turbervile.*

5. To furnish with a vent; to make a vent in; as, to *vent* a mold.

Vent'age (vĕnt'ăj), *n.* A small hole, as the stop in a flute; a vent. *Shak.*

Vent'ail (vĕnt'āl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille*, F. *ventail*. See VENTILATE, and cf. AVENTAIL.] That part of a helmet which is intended for the admission of air, — sometimes in the visor. *Spenser.*

Her *ventail* up so high that he descried
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride. *Fairfax.*

Vent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vents; one who utters, reports, or publishes. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

‖ **Ven'ter** (vĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The belly; the abdomen; — sometimes applied to any large cavity containing viscera. (*b*) The uterus, or womb. (*c*) A belly, or protuberant part; a broad surface; as, the *venter* of a muscle; the *venter*, or anterior surface, of the scapula.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The lower part of the abdomen in insects.

3. (*Rom. & O. E. Law*) A pregnant woman; a mother; as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*.

Vent'hole' (vĕnt'hōl'), *n.* A touchhole; a vent.

Ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage for wind or air; a passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

Ven'ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTILATING.] [L. *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to toss, brandish in the air, to fan, to winnow, from *ventus* wind; akin to E. *wind*. See WIND rushing air.] **1.** To open and expose to the free passage of air; to supply with fresh air, and remove impure air from; to air; as, to *ventilate* a room; to *ventilate* a cellar; to *ventilate* a mine.

2. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to *ventilate* a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.

3. To change or renew, as the air of a room. *Harvey.*

4. To winnow; to fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat.

5. To sift and examine; to bring out, and subject to penetrating scrutiny; to expose to examination and discussion; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy. *Ayliffe.*

6. To give vent to; to utter; to make public.

Macaulay took occasion to *ventilate* one of those startling, but not very profound, paradoxes. *J. C. Shairp.*

Ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ventilatio*: cf. F. *ventilation*.] **1.** The act of ventilating, or the state of being ventilated; the art or process of replacing foul air by that which is pure, in any inclosed place, as a house, a church, a mine, etc.; free exposure to air.

Insuring, for the laboring man, better *ventilation*. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. The act of refrigerating, or cooling; refrigeration; as, *ventilation* of the blood. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

3. The act of fanning, or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain.

4. The act of sifting, and bringing out to view or examination; free discussion; public exposure.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world. *Bp. Hall.*

5. The act of giving vent or expression. "*Ventilation* of his thoughts." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ven'ti-la-tive (vĕn'tĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating; as, *ventilative* apparatus.

Ven'ti-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventilateur*, L. *ventilator* a winnower.] A contrivance for effecting ventilation; especially, a contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any place or apartment, or for introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ven-tose' (vĕn-tōs'), *n.* A ventouse. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ven-tose', *a.* [L. *ventosus* windy. See VENTILATE.] Windy; flatulent. *Richardson (Dict.).*

‖ **Ven'tose'** (vän'tōz'), *n.* [F. *ventôse*. See VENTOSE, *a.*] The sixth month of the calendar adopted by the first French republic. It began February 19, and ended March 20. See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Ven-tos'i-ty (vĕn-tŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ventositas*: cf. F. *ventosité*. See VENTOSE, *a.*] Quality or state of being ventose; windiness; hence, vainglory; pride. *Bacon.*

Ven'touse (vĕn'tōōz), *n.* [F.] A cupping glass. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ven'touse, *v. t. & i.* To cup; to use a cupping glass. [*Obs.*] [Written also *ventuse*.] *Chaucer.*

Ven'trad (vĕn'trăd), *adv.* [L. *venter* belly + *ad* to.] (*Anat.*) Toward the ventral side; on the ventral side; ventrally; — opposed to *dorsad*.

Ven'tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly; perhaps akin to G. *wanst*: cf. F. *ventral*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the belly, or ventral side, of an animal or of one of its parts; hemal; abdominal; as, the *ventral* fin of a fish; the *ventral* root of a spinal nerve; — opposed to *dorsal*.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the lower side or surface of a creeping moss or other low flowerless plant. Opposed to *dorsal*.

Ventral fins (*Zoöl.*), the posterior pair of fins of a fish. They are often situated beneath the belly, but sometimes beneath the throat. — **Ventral segment.** (*Acoustics*) See LOOP, *n.*, 5.

Ven'tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter* the belly: cf. F. *ventricule*. See VENTRAL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A cavity, or one of the cavities, of an organ, as of the larynx or the brain; specifically, the posterior chamber, or one of the two posterior chambers, of the heart, which receives the blood from the auricle and forces it out from the heart. See HEART.

☞ The principal ventricles of the brain are the *fourth* in the medulla, the *third* in the midbrain, the *first* and *second*, or *lateral*, ventricles in the cerebral hemispheres, all of which are connected with each other, and the *fifth*, or *pseudocœle*, situated between the hemispheres, in front of, or above, the fornix, and entirely disconnected with the other cavities. See BRAIN, and CŒLIA.

2. The stomach. [*Obs.*]

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Fig.: Any cavity, or hollow place, in which any function may be conceived of as operating.

These [ideas] are begot in the *ventricle* of memory. *Shak.*

Ven'tri-cose' (vĕn'trĭ-kōs'), } *a.* [NL.
Ven'tri-cous (vĕn'trĭ-kŭs), } *ventricosus*, fr. L. *venter* belly.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Swelling out on one side or unequally; bellied; ventricular; as, a *ventricose* corolla.

Ventricose shell. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A spiral shell having the body whorls rounded or swollen in the middle. (*b*) A bivalve shell in which the valves are strongly convex.

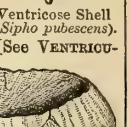

Ventricose Shell (*Sipho pubescens*).

Ven-tric'u-lar (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *ventriculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a ventricle; bellied.

‖ **Ven-tric'u-lite** (vĕn-trĭk'ū-līt), *n.* [See VENTRICULUS.] (*Paleon.*) Any one of numerous species of siliceous fossil sponges belonging to *Ventriculites* and allied genera, characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

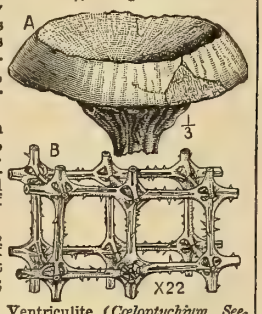

Ventriculite (*Cœloptychium Seebachi*). *A* Side View; *B* Part of the Skeleton.

☞ Many of them were shaped like vases, others like mushrooms. They belong to the hexactinellids, and are allied to the Venus's basket of modern seas.

Ven-tric'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriculosus* of the belly.] Somewhat distended in the middle; ventricular.

‖ **Ven-tric'u-lus** (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VENTRICULI (-lī). [L., belly, dim. fr. *venter* belly.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the stomachs of certain insects. (*b*) The body cavity of a sponge.

Ven'tri-lo-cu'tion (vĕn'trĭ-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUOUS.] Ventriloquism.

Ven'tri-lo'qui-al (-lō'kwĭ-al), *a.* Ventriloquous.

Ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUOUS.] The act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from some other source, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, etc.

Ven-tril'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, ventriloquism.

Ventriloquist monkey (*Zoöl.*), the onappo; — so called from the character of its cry.

Ven-tril'o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTRILOQUIZED (-kwīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTRILOQUIZING (-kwīz'ĭng).] To practice ventriloquism; to speak like a ventriloquist.

Ven-tril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* the belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak. See VENTRAL, and LOQUACIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a ventriloquist or ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventriloquie*.] Same as VENTRILOQUISM.

‖ **Ven'tri-mes'on** (vĕn'trĭ-mĕs'ŏn), *n.* [NL. See VENTER, and MESON.] (*Anat.*) See MESON.

Ven'tro- (vĕn'trō-). [L. *venter* belly.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the abdomen*; also, *connection with, relation to*, or *direction toward, the ventral side*; as, *ventrolateral*; *ventro*-inguinal.

Ven'tro-in'gui-nal (-ĭn'gwĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to the abdomen and groin, or to the abdomen and inguinal canal; as, *ventro-inguinal* hernia.

Ven'ture (vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [Aphetic form of OE. *aventure*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen with certainty; a hazard; a risk; a speculation.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue. *Dryden.*

2. An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen; an accident; chance; hap; contingency; luck. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue; at random.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 *Kings* xxii. 34.

A bargain *at a venture* made. *Hudibras.*

☞ The phrase *at a venture* was originally *at aventure*, that is, *at adventure*.

Ven'ture, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTURING.] **1.** To hazard one's self; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare. *Bunyan.*

2. To make a venture; to run a hazard or risk; to take the chances.

Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

To venture at, *or* **To venture on** *or* **upon**, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success; as, it is rash *to venture upon* such a project. "When I *venture at* the comic style." *Waller.*

Ven'ture, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk; to hazard; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

I am afraid; and yet I 'll *venture* it. *Shak.*

2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

3. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. [*R.*]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. *Addison.*

Ven'tur-er (vĕn'tūr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ventures, or puts to hazard; an adventurer. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A strumpet; a prostitute. [*R.*] *J. Webster* (1607).

Ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; not loth to run risk or danger; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous; as, a *venturesome* boy or act. — **Ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

Ven'tur-ine (-tūr-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. AVENTURINE.] (*Japanning*) Gold powder for covering varnished surfaces.

Ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Aphetic form of OE. *aventurous*. See ADVENTUROUS, VENTURE, *n.*] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; venturesome; adventurous; as, a *venturous* soldier. *Spenser.*

This said, he paused not, but with *venturous* arm
He plucked, he tasted. *Milton.*

— **Ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ven'tuse (vĕn'tōōz), *v. t. & i.* See VENTOUSE. [*Obs.*]

Ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F. *venue* a coming, arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire*; hence, in English, the place whither the jury are summoned to come. See COME, and cf. VENEW, VENEY.] **1.** (*Law*) A neighborhood or near place; the place or county in which anything is alleged to have happened; also, the place where an action is laid.

The twelve men who are to try the cause must be of the same *venue* where the demand is made. *Blackstone.*

☞ In certain cases, the court has power to change the *venue*, which is to direct the trial to be had in a different county from that where the *venue* is laid.

2. A bout; a hit; a turn. See VENEW. [*R.*]

To lay a venue (*Law*), to allege a place.

Ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula*, dim. from *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet; specifically (*Zoöl.*), one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects.

Ven'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), *a.* Full of venules, or small veins.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus*, *-eris*, the goddess of love, the planet Venus.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of beauty and love, that is, beauty or love deified.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the second in order from the sun, its orbit lying between that of Mercury and that of the Earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Its diameter is 7,700 miles, and its sidereal period 224.7 days. As the morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as the evening star, *Hesperus*.

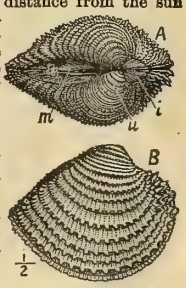

Venus, or Venus's Shell (*Chione gnidia*). *A* Dorsal view: *i* Lunule; *u* Umbo; *m* Ligament Area. *B* Side View.

3. (*Alchem.*) The metal copper; — probably so designated from the ancient use of the metal in making mirrors, a mirror being still the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus. [*Archaic*]

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve shells of the genus *Venus* or family *Veneridæ*. Many of these shells are large, and ornamented with beautiful frills; others are smooth, glossy, and handsomely colored. Some of the larger species, as the round clam, or quahog, are valued for food.

Venus's basin (*Bot.*), the wild teasel; — so called because the connate leaf bases form a kind of receptacle for water, which was formerly gathered for use in the toilet. Also called *Venus's bath*. — **Venus's basket** (*Zoöl.*), an elegant, cornucopia-shaped, hexactinellid sponge (*Euplectella speciosa*) native of the East Indies. It consists of glassy, transparent, siliceous fibers interwoven and soldered together so as to form a firm network, and has long, slender, divergent anchoring fibers at the base by means of which it stands erect in the soft mud at the bottom of the sea. Called also *Venus's flower basket*, and *Venus's purse*. — **Venus's comb.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) Same as LADY'S COMB. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A species of *Murex* (*M. tenuispinus*). It has a long, tubular canal, with a row of long, slender spines along both of its borders, and rows of similar spines covering the body of the shell. Called also *Venus's shell*. — **Venus's fan** (*Zoöl.*), a common reticulated, fan-shaped gorgonia (*Gorgonia flabellum*) native of Florida and the West Indies. When fresh the color is purple or yellow, or a mixture of the two. — **Venus's flytrap.** (*Bot.*) See FLYTRAP, 2. — **Venus's girdle** (*Zoöl.*), a long, flat, ribbonlike, very delicate, transparent and iridescent ctenophore (*Cestum Veneris*) which swims in the open sea. Its form is due to the enormous development of two spheromeres. See *Illust.* in Appendix. — **Venus's hair** (*Bot.*), a delicate and graceful fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*) having a slender, black and shining stem and branches. — **Venus's hair stone** (*Min.*), quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rutile. — **Venus's looking-glass** (*Bot.*), an annual plant of the genus *Specularia* allied to the bellflower; — also called *lady's looking-glass*. — **Venus's navelwort** (*Bot.*), any one of several species of *Omphalodes*, low boraginaceous herbs with small blue or white flowers. — **Venus's pride** (*Bot.*), an old name for Quaker ladies. See under QUAKER. — **Venus's purse.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Venus's*

Venus's Basket (*Euplectella speciosa*).

Venus's Flytrap.

basket, above. — **Venus's shell.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any species of Cypræa; a cowrie. (*b*) Same as *Venus's comb*, above. (*c*) Same as VENUS, 4. — **Venus's slipper.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*. See LADY'S SLIPPER. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any heteropod shell of the genus *Carinaria*. See CARINARIA.

Ve-nust' (vē-nŭst'), *a.* [L. *venustus*, from *Venus* the goddess of love.] Beautiful. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax*, *-acis*, fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Observant of truth; habitually speaking truth; truthful; as, a *veracious* historian.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*. *Barrow.*

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false; as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

The young, ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, will find it a mad one. *Carlyle.*

Ve-ra'cious-ly, *adv.* In a veracious manner.

Ve-rac'i-ty (vē-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *véracité*.] The quality or state of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; as, a man of *veracity*.

Ve-ran'da (vē-răn'dȧ), *n.* [A word brought by the English from India; of uncertain origin; cf. Skr. *varaṇḍa*, Pg. *varanda*, Sp. *baranda*, Malay *baranda*.] (*Arch.*) An open, roofed gallery or portico, adjoining a dwelling house, forming an out-of-door sitting room. See LOGGIA.

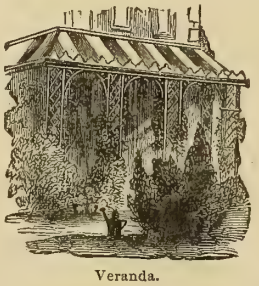

Veranda.

The house was of adobe, low, with a wide *veranda* on the three sides of the inner court. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

Ver'a-tral'bĭne (vĕr'ȧ-trăl'bĭn *or* -bēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish amorphous alkaloid extracted from the rootstock of *Veratrum album*.

Ve-ra'trate (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of veratric acid.

‖ **Ve-ra'tri-a** (-trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Veratrine.

Ve-ra'tric (-trĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, plants of the genus Veratrum.

Veratric acid (*Chem.*), an acid occurring, together with veratrine, in the root of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), and in sabadilla seed; — extracted as a white crystalline substance which is related to protocatechuic acid.

‖ **Ver'a-tri'na** (vĕr'ȧ-trī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Same as VERATRINE.

Ve-ra'trine (vē-rā'trĭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *vératrine*. See VERATRUM.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the root of hellebore (*Veratrum*) and from sabadilla seeds as a white crystalline powder, having an acrid, burning taste. It is sometimes used externally, as in ointments, in the local treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. Called also *veratria*, and *veratrina*.

Ve-ra'trol (-trōl), *n.* [*Veratric* + *ol.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon obtained by the decomposition of veratric acid, and constituting the dimethyl ether of pyrocatechin.

‖ **Ve-ra'trum** (vē-rā'trŭm), *n.* [L. *veratrum* hellebore.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coarse liliaceous herbs having very poisonous qualities.

☞ *Veratrum album* of Europe, and *Veratrum viride* of America, are both called *hellebore*. They grow in wet land, have large, elliptical, plicate leaves in three vertical ranks, and bear panicles of greenish flowers.

Verb (vĕrb), *n.* [F. *verbe*, L. *verbum* a word, verb. See WORD.] **1.** A word; a vocable. [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. (*Gram.*) A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

☞ A verb is a word whereby the chief action of the mind [the assertion or the denial of a proposition] finds expression. *Earle.*

Active verb, Auxiliary verb, Neuter verb, etc. See ACTIVE, AUXILIARY, NEUTER, etc.

Ver'bal (vĕr'bȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *verbalis*. See VERB.] **1.** Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*

We subjoin an engraving, . . . which will give the reader a far better notion of the structure than any *verbal* description could convey to the mind. *Mayhew.*

2. Consisting in, or having to do with, words only; dealing with words rather than with the ideas intended to be conveyed; as, a *verbal* critic; a *verbal* change.

And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Mere *verbal* refinements, instead of substantial knowledge. *Whewell.*

3. Having word answering to word; word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation.

4. Abounding with words; verbose. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; derived directly from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix.

Verbal inspiration. See under INSPIRATION. — **Verbal noun** (*Gram.*), a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; a verbal. The term is specifically applied to infinitives, and nouns ending in *-ing*, esp. to the latter. See GERUND, and -ING, 2. See also, *Infinitive mood*, under INFINITIVE.

Ver'bal, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun derived from a verb.

Ver'bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Something expressed verbally; a verbal remark or expression.

Ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; a literalist.

Ver-bal'i-ty (vĕr-băl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression. [*R.*]

"More *verbality* than matter." *Bp. Hall.*

Ver'bal-i-za'tion (vĕr'bȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized.

Ver'bal-ize (vĕr'bȧl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERBALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERBALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *verbaliser*.] To convert into a verb; to verbify.

Ver'bal-ize, *v. i.* To be verbose.

Ver'bal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a verbal manner; orally.

2. Word for word; verbatim. *Dryden.*

Ver-ba'ri-an (vĕr-bā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to words; verbal. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ver-ba'ri-an, *n.* One who coins words. [*R.*]

Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ver-ba'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] A game in word making. See LOGOMACHY, 2.

‖ **Ver-ba'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] Word for word; in the same words; verbally; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.

Verbatim et literatim [LL.], word for word, and letter for letter.

Ver-be'na (-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L. See VERVAIN.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants of which several species are extensively cultivated for the great beauty of their flowers; vervain.

☞ Verbena, or vervain, was used by the Greeks, the Romans, and the Druids, in their sacred rites. *Brewer.*

Essence of verbena, Oil of verbena, a perfume prepared from the lemon verbena; also, a similar perfume properly called *grass oil*. See *Grass oil*, under GRASS. — **Lemon, or Sweet, verbena,** a shrubby verbenaceous plant (*Lippia citriodora*), with narrow leaves which exhale a pleasant, lemonlike fragrance when crushed.

Ver'be-na'ceous (vĕr'bē-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Verbenaceæ*) of gamopetalous plants of which Verbena is the type. The order includes also the black and white mangroves, and many plants noted for medicinal use or for beauty of bloom.

Ver'be-nate (vĕr'bē-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERBENATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERBENATING.] [L. *verbenatus* crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs. See VERBENA.] To strew with verbena, or vervain, as in ancient sacrifices and rites.

Ver'ber-ate (-bĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *verberatus*, p. p. of *verberare* to beat, from *verber* a lash, a whip.] To beat; to strike. [*Obs.*] "The sound . . . rebounds again and *verberates* the skies." *Mir. for Mag.*

Ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verberatio:* cf. F. *verbération*.] **1.** The act of verberating; a beating or striking. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound. [*R.*]

Ver'bi-age (-bĭ-āj; 48), *n.* [F. *verbiage*, from OF. *verbe* a word. See VERB.] The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; a superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness.

Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. *W. Irving.*

This barren *verbiage* current among men. *Tennyson.*

Verb'i-fy (vĕrb'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Verb* + *-fy.*] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize. [*R.*] *Earle.*

Ver-bose' (vĕr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*, from *verbum* a word. See VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

Too *verbose* in their way of speaking. *Ayliffe.*

— **Ver-bose'ly**, *adv.* — **Ver-bose'ness**, *n.*

Ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* VERBOSITIES (-tĭz). [L. *verbositas:* cf. F. *verbosité*.] The quality or state of being verbose; the use of more words than are necessary; prolixity; wordiness; verbiage.

The worst fault, by far, is the extreme diffuseness and *verbosity* of his style. *Jeffrey.*

Verd (vĕrd), *n.* [See VERT, VERDANT.] **1.** (*Eng. Forest Law*) (*a*) The privilege of cutting green wood within a forest for fuel. (*b*) The right of pasturing animals in a forest. *Burrill.*

2. Greenness; freshness. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Ver'dan-cy (vĕr'dȧn-sȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being verdant.

Ver'dant (-dȧnt), *a.* [F. *verdoyant*, p. pr. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, to grow green, OF. *verdoier*, *verdeier*, fr. *verd*, *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis* green, fr. *virere* to be green: cf. OF. *verdant* verdant, L. *viridans*, p. pr. of *viridare* to make green. Cf. FARTHINGALE, VERJUICE, VERT.] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; flourishing; as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

Let the earth
Put forth the *verdant* grass. *Milton.*

2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green; as, a *verdant* youth. [*Colloq.*]

Verd' an-tique' (vĕrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble; *verd*, *vert*, green + *antique* ancient: cf. It. *verde antico*.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A mottled-green serpentine marble. (*b*) A green porphyry called *oriental verd antique*.

Ver'dant-ly (vĕr'dȧnt-lȳ), *adv.* In a verdant manner.

Ver'der-er (-dĕr-ĕr), } *n.* [F. *verdier*, LL. *viridarius*,
Ver'der-or (-ŏr), } fr. L. *viridis* green.] (*Eng. Forest Law*) An officer who has the charge of the king's forest, to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses. *Blackstone.*

Ver'dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [OE. *verdit*, OF. *verdit*, *veirdit*, LL. *verdictum*, *veredictum;* L. *vere* truly (fr. *verus* true) + *dictum* a saying, a word, fr. *dicere*, *dictum*, to say. See VERY, and DICTUM.] **1.** (*Law*) The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause.

☞ The decision of a judge or referee, upon an issue of fact, is not called a *verdict*, but a *finding*, or a *finding of fact*. *Abbott.*

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity. *South.*

Two generations have since confirmed the *verdict* which was pronounced on that night. *Macaulay.*

Ver'di-gris (vĕr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* [F. *vert-de-gris*, apparently from *verd*, *vert*, green + *de* of + *gris* gray, but really a corruption of LL. *viride aeris* (equivalent to L. *aerugo*), from L. *viridis* green + *aes*, *aeris*, brass. See VERDANT, and 2d ORE.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A green poisonous substance used as a pigment and drug, obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper, and consisting essentially of a complex mixture of several basic copper acetates.

2. The green rust formed on copper. [*Colloq.*]

☞ This rust is a carbonate of copper, and should not be confounded with true verdigris. *U. S. Disp.*

Blue verdigris (*Chem.*), a kind of verdigris having a blue color, used as a pigment, etc. — **Distilled verdigris** (*Old Chem.*), an acid copper acetate; — so called because the acetic acid used in making it was obtained from *distilled* vinegar. — **Verdigris green,** clear bluish green, the color of verdigris.

Ver'di-gris, *v. t.* To cover, or coat, with verdigris. [*R.*] "An old *verdigrised* brass bugle." *Hawthorne.*

Ver'din (vĕr'dĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *verdino* bright green, F. *verdin* the yellow-hammer.] (*Zoöl.*) A small yellow-headed bird (*Auriparus flaviceps*) of Lower California, allied to the titmice; — called also *goldtit.*

Ver'dine (vĕr'dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [F. *verd*, *vert*, green.] (*Chem.*) A commercial name for a green aniline dye.

Ver'din-gale (-dĭn-gāl), *n.* See FARTHINGALE. [Spelled also *verdingall.*] [*Obs.*]

Ver'dit (vĕr'dĭt), *n.* Verdict. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ver'di-ter (-dĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, literally, green of earth.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Verdigris. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Either one of two pigments (called *blue verditer*, and *green verditer*) which are made by treating copper nitrate with calcium carbonate (in the form of lime, whiting, chalk, etc.). They consist of hydrated copper carbonates analogous to the minerals azurite and malachite.

Verditer blue, a pale greenish blue color, like that of the pigment verditer.

Ver'di-ture (vĕr'dĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* [Cf. VERDITER.] The faintest and palest green.

Ver'doy (-doi), *a.* [F. *verdoyer* to become green. See VERDANT.] (*Her.*) Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.; — said of a border.

Ver'dure (vĕr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June.

A wide expanse of living *verdure*, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley.*

Ver'dured (-dūrd), *a.* Covered with verdure. *Poe.*

Ver'dure-less (-dūr-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of verdure.

Ver'dur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh green of vegetation; verdured; verdant; as, *verdurous* pastures. *Milton.*

Ver'e-cund (vĕr'ē-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *verecundus*, fr. *vereri* to feel awe.] Bashful; modest. [*Obs.*]

Ver'e-cun'di-ous (-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Verecund. [*Obs.*]
"*Verecundious* generosity." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ver'e-cun'di-ty (-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being verecund; modesty. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ver'e-til'lum** (-tĭl'lŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *veretrum* the private parts.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of club-shaped, compound Alcyonaria belonging to *Veretillum* and allied genera, of the tribe Pennatulacea. The whole colony can move about as if it were a simple animal.

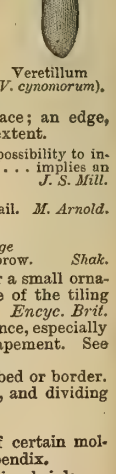

Veretillum (*V. cynomorum*).

Ver'ga-lieu } (vĕr'gȧ-lōō), *n.* [Cf.
Ver'ga-loo } VIRGOULEUSE.] (*Bot.*) See VIRGALIEU.

Verge (vĕrj), *n.* [F. *verge*, L. *virga;* perhaps akin to E. *wisp*.] **1.** A rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; as, the *verge*, carried before a dean.

2. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. Such tenants were called *tenants by the verge*. [*Eng.*]

3. (*Eng. Law*) The compass of the court of Marshalsea and the Palace court, within which the lord steward and the marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction; — so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore.

4. A virgate; a yardland. [*Obs.*]

5. A border, limit, or boundary of a space; an edge, margin, or brink of something definite in extent.

Even though we go to the extreme *verge* of possibility to invent a supposition favorable to it, the theory . . . implies an absurdity. *J. S. Mill.*

But on the horizon's *verge* descried,
Hangs, touched with light, one snowy sail. *M. Arnold.*

6. A circumference; a circle; a ring.

The inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*

7. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft. *Oxf. Gloss.* (*b*) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof. *Encyc. Brit.*

8. (*Horol.*) The spindle of a watch balance, especially one with pallets, as in the old vertical escapement. See under ESCAPEMENT.

9. (*Hort.*) (*a*) The edge or outside of a bed or border. (*b*) A slip of grass adjoining gravel walks, and dividing them from the borders in a parterre.

10. The penis.

11. (*Zoöl.*) The external male organ of certain mollusks, worms, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Syn. — Border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

Verge (vĕrj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERGED (vĕrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERGING (vĕr'jĭng).] [L. *vergere* to bend, turn, incline; cf. Skr. *vṛj* to turn.] **1.** To border upon; to tend; to incline; to come near; to approach.

2. To tend downward; to bend; to slope; as, a hill *verges* to the north.

Our soul, from original instinct, *vergeth* towards him as its center. *Barrow.*

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*

Verge'board' (vĕrj'bōrd'), *n.* [*Verge* + *board*. Cf. BARGEBOARD.] (*Arch.*) The ornament of woodwork upon the gable of a house, used extensively in the 15th century. It was generally suspended from the edge of the projecting roof (see VERGE, *n.*, 4), and in a position parallel to the gable wall. Called also *bargeboard.*

Ver'gen-cy (vĕr'jen-sy), *n.* **1.** The act of verging or approaching; tendency; approach. [*R.*]

2. (*Opt.*) The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays. [R.] *Humphrey Lloyd.*

Ver'ger (-jĕr), *n.* [F. *verger*, from *verge* a rod. See 1st VERGE.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specifically: —

(*a*) An attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. [*Eng.*] *Strype.*

(*b*) The official who takes care of the interior of a church building.

Ver'ger, *n.* [F.] A garden or orchard. [*Obs.*]

Ver'get'té' (vär'zhā'tā'), *a.* [Cf. F. *vergeté.*] Divided by pallets, or pales; paly. *W. Berry.*

Ver-gette' (vĕr-jĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Her.*) A small pale.

Ve-rid'ic-al (vē-rĭd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *veridicus; verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified; confirmable. *Bp. Hall.*

Ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vérification.*] **1.** The act of verifying, or the state of being verified; confirmation; authentication.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Confirmation by evidence. (*b*) A formal phrase used in concluding a plea.

Verification of an equation (*Math.*), the operation of testing the equation of a problem, to see whether it expresses truly the conditions of the problem.
Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).

Ver'i-fi-ca-tive (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.

Ver'i-fi'er (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, verifies.

Ver'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERIFYING.] [F. *vérifier*, LL. *verificare*, from L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make. See VERY, and -FY.] **1.** To prove to be true or correct; to establish the truth of; to confirm; to substantiate.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfill, best *verify*,
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

2. To confirm or establish the authenticity of by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate; as, to *verify* a written statement; to *verify* an account, a pleading, or the like.

To *verify* our title with their lives. *Shak.*

3. To maintain; to affirm; to support. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ve-ril'o-quent (vē-rĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *verus* true + *loquens* speaking.] Speaking truth; truthful. [*Obs.*]

Ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lў), *adv.* [From VERY.] In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly. *Bacon.*

Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and *verily* thou shalt be fed. *Ps.* xxxvii. 3.

Ver'ine (vĕr'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Contr. from *veratrine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained as a yellow amorphous substance by the decomposition of veratrine.

Ver'i-sim'i-lar (vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis; verus* true + *similis* like, similar. See VERY, and SIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. "How *verisimilar* it looks." *Carlyle.*

Ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*: cf. OF. *verisimilitude.* See VERISIMILAR.] The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanvill.*

All that gives *verisimilitude* to a narrative. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ver'i-si-mil'i-ty (-tў), *n.* Verisimilitude. [*Obs.*]

The *verisimility* or probable truth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ver'i-sim'i-lous (-sĭm'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Verisimilar. [*Obs.*]

Ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable.* See VERITY.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. "The *veritable* Deity." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **Ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Ver'i-tas (-tăs), *n.* [Cf. F. *véritas.* See VERITY.] The Bureau Veritas. See under BUREAU.

Ver'i-ty (-tў), *n.*; *pl.* VERITIES (-tĭz). [F. *vérité*, L. *veritas*, fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** The quality or state of being true, or real; consciuance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality. "The *verity* of certain words." *Shak.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality.

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful *verity.* *Shak.*

Ver'juice' (vĕr'jūs'), *n.* [OE. *vergeous*, F. *verjus*, that is, the juice of green fruits; *verd, vert*, green + *jus* juice. See VERDANT, and JUICE.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.

2. Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

Ver'mell (-mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL. *vermiculus*, fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, the coccus Indicus, from *vermis* a worm. See WORM, and cf. VERMICULE.]

1. Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright, beautiful red. [*Poetic & R.*]

In her cheeks the *vermeill* red did show
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed. *Spenser.*

2. Silver gilt or gilt bronze.

3. A liquid composition applied to a gilded surface to give luster to the gold. *Knight.*

Ver'me-ol'o-gist (vĕr'mē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of vermes, or worms; a helminthologist.

Ver'me-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [L. *vermes* worms + *-logy.*] (*Zoöl.*) A discourse or treatise on worms; that part of zoölogy which treats of worms; helminthology. [*R.*]

‖ **Ver'mes** (vĕr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *vermes*, pl. of *vermis* a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An extensive artificial division of the animal kingdom, including the parasitic worms, or helminths, together with the nemerteans, annelids, and allied groups. By some writers the branchiopods, the bryozoans, and the tunicates are also included. The name was used in a still wider sense by Linnæus and his followers. (*b*) A more restricted group, comprising only the helminths and closely allied orders.

Ver'me-tid (-mē-tĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of vermetus.

‖ **Ver-me'tus** (vĕr-mē'tŭs), *n.* [NL., from L. *vermis* worm.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of marine gastropods belonging to *Vermetus* and allied genera, of the family *Vermetidæ.* Their shells are regularly spiral when young, but later in life the whorls become separate, and the shell is often irregularly bent and contorted like a worm tube.

Vermetus.
a Vermetus lumbricalis; b V. radicula, Young Shell with the Animal; *c* Operculum.

Ver'mi-cel'li (vĕr'mē-chĕl'lĭ *or* -sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello*, literally, a little worm, dim. of *verme* a worm, L. *vermis.* See WORM, and cf. VERMICULE, VERMEIL.] The flour of a hard and small-grained wheat made into dough, and forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, wormlike form, whence the Italian name. When the paste is made in larger tubes, it is called *macaroni.*

Ver'mi-cide (vĕr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *caedere* to kill.] A medicine which destroys intestinal worms; a worm killer. *Pereira.*

Ver-mi'cious (vĕr-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm.] Of or pertaining to worms; wormy.

Ver-mic'u-lar (-mĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* a worm: cf. F. *vermiculaire.* See VERMICELLI.] Of or pertaining to a worm or worms; resembling a worm; shaped like a worm; especially, resembling the motion or track of a worm; as, the *vermicular*, or peristaltic, motion of the intestines. See PERISTALTIC. "A twisted form *vermicular*." *Cowper.*

Vermicular work. See under VERMICULATED.

Ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERMICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERMICULATING.] [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, p. p. of *vermiculari* to be full of worms, *vermiculus* a little worm. See VERMICULAR.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling the tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms.

Ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy impressed lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut.

2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "*Vermiculate* questions." *Bacon.* "*Vermiculate* logic." *R. Choate.*

Ver-mic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Made or marked with irregular wavy lines or impressions; vermiculate.

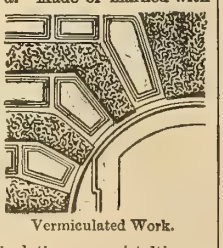
Vermiculated Work.

Vermiculated work, *or* Vermicular work (*Arch.*), rustic work so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of, worms. *Gwilt.*

Ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *vermiculatio* a being worm-eaten.] **1.** The act or operation of moving in the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another; as, the *vermiculation*, or peristaltic motion, of the intestines.

2. The act of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm.

3. Penetration by worms; the state of being worm-eaten.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A very fine wavy crosswise color marking, or a patch of such markings, as on the feathers of birds.

Ver'mi-cule (vĕr'mĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* a worm. See VERMICULAR.] A small worm or insect larva; also, a wormlike body. [*R.*] *Derham.*

Ver-mic'u-lite (vĕr-mĭk'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* worm.] (*Min.*) A group of minerals having a micaceous structure. They are hydrous silicates, derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica. So called because the scales, when heated, open out into wormlike forms.

Ver-mic'u-lose' (-lōs'), **Ver-mic'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vermiculosus.* See VERMICULE.] Containing, or full of, worms; resembling worms.

Ver'mi-form (vĕr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *-form.*] Resembling a worm in form or motions; vermicular; as, the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

Vermiform appendix (*Anat.*), a slender blind process of the cæcum in man and some other animals; — called also *vermiform appendage*, and *vermiform process.* Small solid bodies, such as grape seeds or cherry stones, sometimes lodge in it, causing serious, or even fatal, inflammation. See *Illust.* under DIGESTION.

‖ **Ver'mi-for'mi-a** (vĕr'mĭ-fôr'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of worms including Phoronis. See PHORONIS.

Ver-mif'u-gal (vĕr-mĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *fugare* to drive away, fr. *fugere* to flee. See WORM, and FUGITIVE.] (*Med.*) Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms or vermin; anthelmintic.

Ver'mi-fuge (vĕr'mĭ-fūj), *n.* [Cf. F. *vermifuge.* See VERMIFUGAL.] (*Med.*) A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

Ver'mil (-mĭl), *n.* See VERMEIL. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Ver'mi-lin'gui-a** (-mĭ-lĭn'gwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *vermis* worm + *lingua* tongue.] [Called also *Vermilingues.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A tribe of edentates comprising the South American ant-eaters. The tongue is long, slender, exsertile, and very flexible, whence the name. (*b*) A tribe of Old World lizards which comprises the chameleon. They have long, flexible tongues.

Ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon.* See VERMEIL.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide, obtained either from the mineral cinnabar or artificially. It has a fine red color, and is much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc.

☞ The kermes insect has long been used for dyeing red or scarlet. It was formerly known as the *worm dye, vermiculus*, or *vermiculum*, and the cloth was called *vermiculatia.* Hence came the French *vermeil* for any red dye, and hence the modern name *vermilion*, although the substance it denotes is very different from the kermes, being a compound of mercury and sulphur. *R. Hunt.*

2. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion.*

Ver-mil'ion, *v. t.* To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

Ver'mi-ly (vĕr'mĭ-lў), *n.* Vermeil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ver'min (-mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.*; used chiefly as plural. [OE. *vermine*, F. *vermine*, from L. *vermis* a worm; cf. LL. *vermen* a worm, L. *verminosus* full of worms. See VERMICULAR, WORM.] **1.** An animal, in general. [*Obs.*]

Wherein were all manner of fourfooted beasts of the earth, and *vermin*, and worms, and fowls. *Acts* x. 12 (*Geneva Bible*).

This crocodile is a mischievous fourfooted beast, a dangerous *vermin*, used to both elements. *Holland.*

2. A noxious or mischievous animal; especially, noxious little animals or insects, collectively, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, flies, lice, bugs, etc. "Cruel hounds or some foul *vermin*." *Chaucer.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer.*

They disdain such *vermin* when the mighty boar of the forest . . . is before them. *Burke.*

3. Hence, in contempt, noxious human beings.

You are my prisoners, base *vermin.* *Hudibras.*

Ver'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *verminare* to have worms, fr. *vermis* a worm.] To breed vermin.

Ver'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verminatio* the worms, a disease of animals, a crawling, itching pain.]

1. The generation or breeding of vermin. *Derham.*

2. A griping of the bowels.

Ver'min-ly (vĕr'mĭn-lў), *a.* & *adv.* Resembling vermin; in the manner of vermin. [*Obs.*] *Gauden.*

Ver'min-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *verminosus*, fr. *vermis* a worm: cf. F. *vermineux.*] **1.** Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin.

Some . . . *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

2. Caused by, or arising from the presence of, vermin; as, *verminous* disease.

Ver'min-ous-ly, *adv.* In a verminous manner.

Ver-mip'a-rous (vĕr-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing or breeding worms. "*Vermiparous* animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

Ver-miv'o-rous (-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *vorare* to devour: cf. F. *vermivore.*] (*Zoöl.*) Devouring worms; feeding on worms; as, *vermivorous* birds.

Ver'muth (vĕr'mŭth), *n.* [F. *vermout.*] A liqueur made of white wine, absinthe, and various aromatic drugs, used to excite the appetite. [Written also *vermouth.*]

Ver'na-cle (vĕr'nȧ-k'l), *n.* See VERONICA, 1. [*Obs.*]

Ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house, a native, probably akin to Skr. *vas* to dwell, E. *was.*] Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now used chiefly of language; as, English is our *vernacular* language. "A *vernacular* disease." *Harvey.*

His skill in the *vernacular* dialect of the Celtic tongue. *Fuller.*

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted. *Pope.*

Ver-nac'u-lar, *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue; often, the common forms of expression in a particular locality.

Ver-nac'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A vernacular idiom.

Ver-nac'u-lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of making vernacular, or the state of being made vernacular. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ver-nac'u-lar-ly (-năk'ū-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In a vernacular manner; in the vernacular. *Earle.*

Ver-nac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vernaculus.* See VERNACULAR.] **1.** Vernacular. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. [L. *vernaculi*, pl., buffoons, jesters.] Scoffing; scurrilous. [*A Latinism. Obs.*] "Subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator." *B. Jonson.*

Ver'nage (vĕr'nāj), *n.* [It. *vernaccia.*] A kind of sweet wine from Italy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ver'nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring; akin to Gr. ἔαρ, Skr. *vasanta*, Icel. *vār*, and E. *Easter, east.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing in the spring; as, *vernal* bloom.

And purple all the ground with *vernal* flowers. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

When after the long *vernal* day of life. *Thomson.*
And seems it hard thy *vernal* years
Few *vernal* joys can show? *Keble.*

Vernal equinox (*Astron.*), the time when the sun crosses the equator when proceeding northward. — **Vernal grass** (*Bot.*), a low, soft grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), producing in the spring narrow spikelike panicles, and noted for the delicious fragrance which it gives to new-mown hay; — also called *sweet vernal grass*. See *Illust.* in Appendix. — **Vernal signs** (*Astron.*), the signs, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice.

Ver'nant (vĕr'nant), *a.* [L. *vernans*, p. pr. of *vernare* to flourish, from *ver* spring.] Flourishing, as in spring; vernal. [*Obs.*] "*Vernant* flowers." *Milton.*

Ver'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [See VERNANT.] To become young again. [*Obs.*]

Ver-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *vernation:* cf. L. *vernatio* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the leaves within the leaf bud, as regards their folding, coiling, rolling, etc.; prefoliation.

Ver'ni-cle (vĕr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* A Veronica. See VERONICA, 1. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

A *vernicle* had he sowed upon his cap. *Chaucer.*

Ver'ni-cose' (-kōs'), *a.* [See VARNISH.] (*Bot.*) Having a brilliantly polished surface, as some leaves.

Ver'ni-er (-nĭ-ĕr), *n.* [So named after the inventor, Pierre *Vernier*.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions. It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of the divisions of the instrument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.

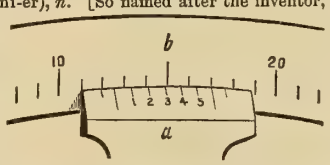

a Vernier; *b* Graduated Limb of Instrument.

Vernier calipers, Vernier gauge, a gauge with a graduated bar and a sliding jaw bearing a vernier, used for accurate measurements. — **Vernier compass,** a surveyor's compass with a vernier for the accurate adjustment of the zero point in accordance with magnetic variation. — **Vernier transit,** a surveyor's transit instrument with a vernier compass.

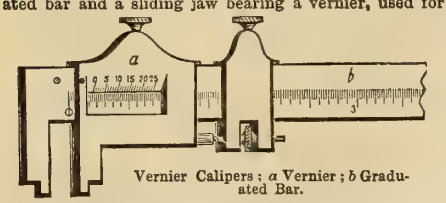

Vernier Calipers; *a* Vernier; *b* Graduated Bar.

Ver'nile (-nĭl), *a.* [L. *vernilis* servile. See VERNACULAR.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. [*R.*]

The example . . . of *vernile* scurrility. *De Quincey.*

Ver-nil'i-ty (vĕr-nĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *vernilitas.*] Fawning or obsequious behavior; servility. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Ver'nine (vĕr'nĭn *or* vĕr'nēn), *n.* [*Vernal* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the shoots of the vetch, red clover, etc., as a white crystalline substance.

Ver'nish (-nĭsh), *n.* & *v.* Varnish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ver'no-nin (vĕr'nō-nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the root of a South African plant of the genus *Vernonia*, as a deliquescent powder, and used as a mild heart tonic.

‖ **Ver'o-nese'** (vĕr'ō-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* [It. *Veronese.*] Of or pertaining to Verona, in Italy. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Verona; collectively, the people of Verona.

Ve-ron'i-ca (vē-rŏn'ĭ-kà), *n.* [LL.; — so called from *Veronica*, a woman who, according to an old legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance; *Veronica* is fr. MGr. Βερονίκη, fr. Macedonian Βερενίκη, for Gr. Φερενίκη, literally, carrying off victory, victorious.] **1.** A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or any similar representation of the face of the Savior. Formerly called also *Vernacle*, and *Vernicle*.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of scrophulariaceous plants; the speedwell. See SPEEDWELL.

☞ Several herbaceous species are common in both Europe and America, most of which have small blue flowers. A few shrubby species from New Zealand are sometimes found in cultivation.

Ver'ray (vĕr'rā), *a.* Very; true. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ver'ray-ment (-ment), *adv.* [OF. *veraiement.* See VERY.] Verily; truly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ver'rel (-rĕl), *n.* See FERRULE. [*Obs.*]

Ver-ric'u-late (vĕr-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *verriculum* a net, seine.] (*Zoöl.*) Having thickset tufts of parallel hairs, bristles, or branches.

Ver-ru'ci-form (vĕr-rų'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *verruca* wart + *-form.*] Shaped like a wart or warts.

Ver'ru-cose' (vĕr'rų-kōs'), *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; tuberculate; warty; verrucous; as, a *verrucose* capsule.

Ver'ru-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Verrucose.

Ver-ru'cu-lose' (vĕr-rų'kū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *verrucula*, dim. of *verruca* a wart.] Minutely verrucose.

Ver-ru'gas (-gáz), *n. pl.* [Sp., warts.] (*Med.*) Yaws.

Vers (vĕrs), *n. sing. & pl.* A verse or verses. See VERSE, *n.* [*Obs.*] "Ten *vers* or twelve." *Chaucer.*

Ver'sa-bil'i-ty (vĕr'sà-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being versable. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

Ver'sa-ble (vĕr'sà-b'l), *a.* [L. *versabilis:* cf. F. *versable.* See VERSATILE.] Capable of being turned. [*R.*]

Ver'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Versability. [*R.*]

Ver'sal (-sal), *a.* Universal. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Shak.*

Ver'sant (-sant), *a.* [L. *versans*, p. pr. of *versare* to turn about frequently, to turn over in the mind, to meditate. See VERSATILE.] Familiar; conversant. [*R.*]

Men not *versant* with courts of justice. *Sydney Smith.*

Ver'sant, *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect.

Ver'sa-tile (-sà-tĭl). *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere:* cf. F. *versatile.* See VERSE.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Harte.*

2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *versatile* disposition.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius; a *versatile* politician.

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* [Charles] Montagu. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) Capable of turning; freely movable; as, a *versatile* anther, which is fixed at one point to the filament, and hence is very easily turned around; a *versatile* toe of a bird.

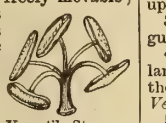
Versatile Stamens of Passion Flower.

— **Ver'sa-tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Ver'sa-tile-ness,** *n.*

Ver'sa-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *versatilité.*] The quality or state of being versatile; versatileness.

‖ **Vers' de so'cié'té'** (vâr' de sō'syā'tā'). [F.] See *Society verses*, under SOCIETY.

Verse (vĕrs), *n.* [OE. *vers*, AS. *fers*, L. *versus* a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to turn round; akin to E. *worth* to become: cf. F. *vers.* See WORTH to become, and cf. ADVERTISE, AVERSE, CONTROVERSY, CONVERT, DIVERS, INVERT, OBVERSE, PROSE, SUZERAIN, VORTEX.] **1.** A line consisting of a certain number of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.*, 9) disposed according to metrical rules.

☞ Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, *tetrameter*, etc., according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrine.* Two or more verses form a *stanza* or *strophe.*

2. Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form; versification; poetry.

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous *verse.* *Milton.*
Virtue was taught in *verse.* *Prior.*
Verse embalms virtue. *Donne.*

3. A short division of any composition. Specifically: — (*a*) A stanza; a stave; as, a hymn of four *verses.*

☞ Although this use of *verse* is common, it is objectionable, because not always distinguishable from the stricter use in the sense of a line.

(*b*) (*Script.*) One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments.

☞ The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses* is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens [or *Estienne*], a French printer. This arrangement appeared for the first time in an edition printed at Geneva, in 1551.

(*c*) (*Mus.*) A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

4. A piece of poetry. "This *verse* be thine." *Pope.*

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes. — **Heroic verse.** See under HEROIC.

Verse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERSED (vĕrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERSING.] To tell in verse, or poetry. [*Obs.*]

Playing on pipes of corn and *versing* love. *Shak.*

Verse, *v. i.* To make verses; to versify. [*Obs.*]

It is not rhyming and *versing* that maketh a poet. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Versed (vĕrst), *a.* [Cf. F. *versé*, L. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari* to turn about frequently, to turn over, to be engaged in a thing, passive of *versare.* See VERSANT, *a.*] Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

Deep *versed* in books and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
Opinions . . . derived from studying the Scriptures, wherein he was *versed* beyond any person of his age. *Southey.*
These men were *versed* in the details of business. *Macaulay.*

Versed, *a.* [L. *versus* turned, p. p. of *vertere.* See 1st VERSED.] (*Math.*) Turned.

Versed sine. See under SINE, and *Illust.* of FUNCTIONS.

Verse'man (-man), *n.* Same as VERSEMONGER. *Prior.*

Verse'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A writer of verses; especially, a writer of commonplace poetry; a poetaster; a rhymer; — used humorously or in contempt.

Vers'er (vĕrs'ĕr), *n.* A versifier. *B. Jonson.*

Vers'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F.] A verse. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ver'si-cle (vĕr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus.* See VERSE.] A little verse; especially, a short verse or text said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people.

The psalms were in number fifteen, . . . being digested into *versicles.* *Strype.*

Ver'si-col'or (-kŭl'ĕr), } *a.* [L. *versicolor; versare* to change + *color* color.] Having various colors; changeable in color. "*Versicolor*, sweet-smelling flowers." *Burton.*
Ver'si-col'ored (-kŭl'ĕrd), }

Ver-sic'u-lar (vĕr-sĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [See VERSICLE.] Of or pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

Ver'si-fi-ca'tion (vĕr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *versificatio:* cf. F. *versification.*] The act, art, or practice of versifying, or making verses; the construction of poetry; metrical composition.

Ver'si-fi-ca'tor (vĕr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A versifier. [*R.*] "The best *versificator* next Virgil." *Dryden.*

Ver'si-fi'er (vĕr'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who versifies, or makes verses; as, not every *versifier* is a poet. *Dryden.*

2. One who converts into verse; one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

Ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERSIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OE. *versifien*, F. *versifier*, L. *versificare; versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make. See VERSE, and -FY.] To make verses.

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*

Ver'si-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To relate or describe in verse; to compose in verse.

I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse; to render into metrical form; as, to *versify* the Psalms. *Chaucer.*

Ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., from L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to change, to translate. See VERSE.] **1.** A change of form, direction, or the like; transformation; conversion; turning. [*Obs.*]

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. See ANTEVERSION, and RETROVERSION.

3. The act of translating, or rendering, from one language into another language.

4. A translation; that which is rendered from another language; as, the Common, or Authorized, *Version* of the Scriptures (see under AUTHORIZED); the Septuagint *Version* of the Old Testament.

5. An account or description from a particular point of view, especially as contrasted with another account; as, he gave another *version* of the affair.

Ver'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes or favors a version; a translator. [*R.*]

Ver'so (-sō), *n.* [L. *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *verso.*] (*Print.*) The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto.*

Ver'sor (vĕr'sŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vertere*, *versus*, to turn. See VERSION.] (*Geom.*) The turning factor of a quaternion.

☞ The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as made up of two operations; 1st, the rotation of the first vector so that it shall be parallel to the second; 2d, the change of length so that the first vector shall be equal to the second. That which expresses in amount and kind the first operation is a *versor*, and is denoted geometrically by a line at right angles to the plane in which the rotation takes place, the length of this line being proportioned to the amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *tensor.* The product of the versor and tensor expresses the total operation, and is called a *quaternion.* See QUATERNION.

Quadrantal versor. See under QUADRANTAL.

Verst (vĕrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta:* cf. F. *verste.*] A Russian measure of length containing 3,500 English feet. [Written also *werst.*]

Ver'su-al (vĕr'shu-*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a verse.

‖ **Ver'sus** (vĕr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. See VERSE.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe; — chiefly used in legal language, and abbreviated to *v.* or *vs.*

Ver-sute' (vĕr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *versutus*, fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Crafty; wily; cunning; artful. [*R.*]

Vert (vĕrt), *n.* [F., green, from L. *viridis.* See VERDANT, and cf. VERD.] **1.** (*Eng. Forest Law*) (*a*) Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest; as, to preserve *vert* and venison is the duty of the verderer. (*b*) The right or privilege of cutting growing wood.

2. (*Her.*) The color green, represented in a drawing or engraving by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right.

Ver'te-ber (vĕr'tē-bĕr), *n.* A vertebra. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ver'te-bra** (-brà), *n.; pl.* VERTEBRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change. See VERSE.]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the serial segments of the spinal column.

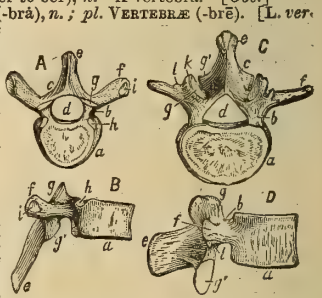

VERTEBRÆ OF MAN.

A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Capitular Facet; *i* Tubercular Facet; *k* Metapophysis; *l* Anapophysis.

☞ In many fishes the *vertebræ* are simple cartilaginous disks or short cylinders, but in the higher vertebrates they are composed of many parts, and the vertebræ in different portions of the same column vary very greatly. A well-developed vertebra usually consists of a more or less cylindrical and solid body, or *centrum*, which is surmounted dorsally by an arch, leaving an opening which forms a part of the canal containing the spinal cord. From this dorsal, or neural, arch spring various processes, or *apophyses*, which have received special names: a dorsal, or neural, spine, *spinous process*, or *neurapophysis*, on the middle of the arch; two anterior and two posterior *articular processes*, or *zygapophyses;* and one or two *transverse processes* on each side. In those vertebræ which bear well-developed ribs, a tubercle near the end of the rib articulates at a *tubercular facet* on the transverse process (*diapophysis*), while the end, or head, of the rib articulates at a more ventral *capitular facet* which is sometimes developed into a second,

or ventral, transverse process (*parapophysis*). In vertebrates with well-developed hind limbs, the spinal column is divided into five regions in each of which the vertebræ are specially designated: those vertebræ in front of, or anterior to, the first vertebra which bears ribs connected with the sternum are *cervical;* all those which bear ribs and are back of the cervicals are *dorsal;* the one or more directly supporting the pelvis are *sacral* and form the sacrum; those between the sacral and dorsal are *lumbar;* and all those back of the sacral are *caudal*, or *coccygeal.* In man there are seven cervical vertebræ, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral, and usually four, but sometimes five and rarely three, coccygeal.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the central ossicles in each joint of the arms of an ophiuran.

Ver'te-bral (vĕr'tē-brăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertébral.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal; rachidian.

2. Vertebrate.

Ver'te-bral, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A vertebrate. [*R.*]

Ver'te-bral-ly, *adv.* (*Anat.*) At or within a vertebra or vertebræ; — distinguished from *intervertebrally.*

Ver'te-brar-te'ri-al (-brär-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a vertebra or vertebræ and an artery; — said of the foramina in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ and of the canal which they form for the vertebral artery and vein.

‖ **Ver'te-bra'ta** (-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising all animals that have a backbone composed of bony or cartilaginous vertebræ, together with Amphioxus in which the backbone is represented by a simple undivided notochord. The Vertebrata always have a dorsal, or neural, cavity above the notochord or backbone, and a ventral, or visceral, cavity below it. The subdivisions or classes of Vertebrata are Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Amphibia, Pisces, Marsipobranchia, and Leptocardia.

Ver'te-brate (vĕr'tē-brāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Vertebrata.

Ver'te-brate, Ver'te-bra'ted (vĕr'tē-brā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as man, quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, and fishes.

2. (*Bot.*) Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. *Henslow.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Having movable joints resembling vertebræ; — said of the arms of ophiurans.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Vertebrata; — used only in the form *vertebrate.*

Ver'te-bre (-bĕr), *n.* (*Anat.*) A vertebra. [*Obs.*]

Ver'te-bro- (-brō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, a vertebra, vertebræ,* or *the vertebral column;* as in *vertebro*costal.

Ver'te-bro-il'i-ac (-ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Iliolumbar.

Ver'tex (vĕr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* E. VERTEXES (-ĕz), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis,* a whirl, top of the head, top, summit, from *vertere* to turn. See VERSE, and cf. VORTEX.] A turning point; the principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; apex. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Anat.*) The top, or crown, of the head.

(*b*) (*Astron.*) The zenith, or the point of the heavens directly overhead.

(*c*) (*Math.*) The point in any figure opposite to, and farthest from, the base; the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or a curve; the top, or the point opposite the base.

☞ The *principal vertex* of a conic section is, in the parabola, the vertex of the axis of the curve; in the ellipse, either extremity of either axis, but usually the left-hand vertex of the transverse axis; in the hyperbola, either vertex, but usually the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis.

Vertex of a curve (*Math.*), the point in which the axis of the curve intersects it. — **Vertex of an angle** (*Math.*), the point in which the sides of the angle meet. — **Vertex of a solid,** *or* **of a surface of revolution** (*Math.*), the point in which the axis pierces the surface.

Ver'ti-cal (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertical.* See VERTEX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicularly above one.

> Charity . . . is the *vertical* top of all religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb; as, a *vertical* line.

Vertical angle (*Astron. & Geod.*), an angle measured on a vertical circle, called an angle of *elevation,* or *altitude,* when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of *depression* when downward below the horizon. — **Vertical anthers** (*Bot.*), such anthers as stand erect at the top of the filaments. — **Vertical circle** (*Astron.*), an azimuth circle. See under AZIMUTH. — **Vertical drill,** an upright drill. See under UPRIGHT. — **Vertical fire** (*Mil.*), the fire, as of mortars, at high angles of elevation. — **Vertical leaves** (*Bot.*), leaves which present their edges to the earth and the sky, and their faces to the horizon, as in the Australian species of Eucalyptus. — **Vertical limb,** a graduated arc attached to an instrument, as a theodolite, for measuring vertical angles. — **Vertical line.** (*a*) (*Dialing*) A line perpendicular to the horizon. (*b*) (*Conic Sections*) A right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vertex of the cone. (*c*) (*Surv.*) The direction of a plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water. (*d*) (*Geom., Drawing, etc.*) A line parallel to the sides of a page or sheet, in distinction from a *horizontal line* parallel to the top or bottom. — **Vertical plane.** (*a*) (*Conic Sections*) A plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis. (*b*) (*Projections*) Any plane which passes through a vertical line. (*c*) (*Persp.*) The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicular to the ground plane, and also to the picture. — **Vertical sash,** a sash sliding up and down. Cf. *French sash,* under 3d SASH. — **Vertical steam engine,** a steam engine having the crank shaft vertically above or below a vertical cylinder.

Ver'ti-cal, *n.* **1.** Vertical position; zenith. [*R.*]

2. (*Math.*) A vertical line, plane, or circle.

Prime vertical, Prime vertical dial. See under PRIME, *a.*

Ver'ti-cal'i-ty (vĕr'tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being vertical; verticalness. [*R.*]

> The different points of the *verticality.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Ver'ti-cal-ly (vĕr'tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; perpendicularly; as, to look down *vertically;* to raise a thing *vertically.*

Ver'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being vertical.

Ver'ti-cil (-tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus,* dim. of *vertex* a whirl: cf. F. *verticille.* See VERTEX.] (*Bot.*) A circle either of leaves or flowers about a stem at the same node; a whorl. [Written also *verticel.*]

Ver'ti-cil-las'ter (-lăs'tĕr), *a.* [NL., fr. L. *verticillus* a whirl + *aster* a star.] (*Bot.*) A whorl of flowers apparently of one cluster, but composed of two opposite axillary cymes, as in mint. See *Illust.* of WHORL.

Ver-tic'il-late (vĕr-tĭs'ĭl-lāt; 277), **Ver-tic'il-la'ted** (-tĭs'ĭl-lā'tĕd), *a.* [See VERTICIL.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the rays of a wheel; as, *verticillate* leaves of a plant; a *verticillate* shell.

Verticillate Leaves of Indian Cucumber.

‖ **Ver'ti-cil'lus** (vĕr'tĭ-sĭl'lŭs), *n.* [L., a whirl.] (*Bot.*) A whorl; a verticil.

Ver-tic'i-ty (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *verticité.* See VERTEX.] The quality or power of turning; revolution; rotation. [*R.*] *Locke.*

> I hardly believe he hath from elder times unknown the *verticity* of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ver'ti-cle (vĕr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *verticula* a joint.] An axis; a hinge; a turning point. *E. Waterhouse.*

Ver-tig'i-nate (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Turned round; giddy. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Ver-tig'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus,* fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness: cf. F. *vertigineux.* See VERTIGO.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary; revolving; as, a *vertiginous* motion.

> Some *vertiginous* whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

> They [the angels] grew *vertiginous,* and fell from the battlements of heaven. *Jer. Taylor.*

— **Ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

Ver'ti-go (vĕr'tĭ-gō; L. vĕr-tī'gō; 277), *n.; pl.* E. VERTIGOES (-gōz), L. VERTIGINES (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** (*Med.*) Dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head in which objects, though stationary, appear to move in various directions, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture; giddiness. *Quain.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small land snails belonging to the genus *Vertigo,* having an elongated or conical spiral shell and usually teeth in the aperture.

Vertigo (*Vertigo ovata*). Much enlarged.

Ver'ti-lin'e-ar (vĕr'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ĕr), *a.* [*Vertical* + *linear.*] Straight; rectilinear. [*R.*]

Ver'tu (vĕr'tu), *n.* **1.** Virtue; power. See VIRTUE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. See VIRTU.

Ver'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Virtuous; powerful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

‖ **Ver'u-mon-ta'num** (vĕr'ū-mŏn-tā'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) An elevation, or crest, in the wall of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter it.

☞ This is sometimes written *veru montanum.*

Ver'vain (vĕr'vān), *n.* [OE. *verveine,* F. *verveine,* fr. L. *verbena,* pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants; cf. *verbenaca* vervain. Cf. VERBENA.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Verbena.

Vervain mallow (*Bot.*), a species of mallow (*Malva Alcea*) with rose-colored flowers.

‖ **Verve** (vĕrv), *n.* [F.] Excitement of imagination such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; rapture; enthusiasm; spirit; energy.

Ver'vel (vĕr'vĕl), *n.* See VARVEL.

Ver'vet (-vĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South African monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus,* or *Lelandii*). The upper parts are grayish green, finely specked with black. The cheeks and belly are reddish white.

Vervet.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* VERIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* VERIEST.] [OE. *verai, verray,* OF. *verai, vrai,* F. *vrai,* (assumed) LL. *veracus,* for L. *verax* true, veracious, fr. *verus* true; akin to OHG. & OS. *wār,* G. *wahr,* D. *waar;* perhaps originally, that is or exists, and akin to E. *was.* Cf. AVER, *v. t.*, VERACIOUS, VERDICT, VERITY.] True; real; actual; veritable.

> Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not. *Gen.* xxvii. 21.
>
> He that covereth a transgression seeketh love; but he that repeateth a matter separateth *very* friends. *Prov.* xvii. 9.
>
> The *very* essence of truth is plainness and brightness. *Milton.*
>
> I looked on the consideration of public service or public ornament to be real and *very* justice. *Burke.*

☞ *Very* is sometimes used to make the word with which it is connected emphatic, and may then be paraphrased by *same, self-same, itself,* and the like. "The *very* hand, the *very* words." *Shak.* "The *very* rats instinctively have quit it." *Shak.* "Yea, there where *very* desolation dwells." *Milton.* *Very* is used occasionally in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative. "Was not my lord the *verier* wag of the two?" *Shak.* "The *veriest* hermit in the nation." *Pope.* "He had spoken the very truth, and transformed it into the *veriest* falsehood." *Hawthorne.*

Very Reverend. See the Note under REVEREND.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively; extremely; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; the river flows *very* rapidly; he was *very* much hurt.

Ves'bi-um (vĕz'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *Vesuvius,* contr. *Vesbius,* Vesuvius.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of which little is known. It is said by Scacchi to have been extracted from a yellowish incrustation from the cracks of a Vesuvian lava erupted in 1631.

Vese (vēz), *n.* [Cf. FEESE, *n.*] Onset; rush; violent draught or wind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Ve-si'ca** (vē-sī'kȧ), *n.* [L.] A bladder.

Vesica piscis.

Vesica piscis. [L., fish bladder.] (*Eccl. Art*) A glory, or aureole, of oval shape, or composed of two arcs of circles usually represented as surrounding a divine personage. More rarely, an oval composed of two arcs not representing a glory; a solid oval, etc.

Ves'i-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bladder. *Dunglison.*

Ves'i-cant (-kant), *n.* [L. *vesica* blister: cf. F. *vésicant.*] (*Med.*) A vesicatory.

Ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VESICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VESICATING.] [See VESICANT.] (*Med.*) To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to inflame and separate the cuticle of; to blister. *Wiseman.*

Ves'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésication.*] (*Med.*) The process of vesicating, or of raising blisters.

Ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *vésicatoire.*] (*Med.*) Tending, or having power, to raise a blister. — *n.* A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an epispastic.

Ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula,* dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister; akin to Skr. *vasti* bladder: cf. F. *vésicule.*] A bladderlike vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell. Specifically: —

Vesicles of Rockweed (*Fucus nodosus*).

(*a*) (*Bot.*) A small bladderlike body in the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a leaf.

(*b*) (*Med.*) A small, and more or less circular, elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid.

(*c*) (*Anat.*) A cavity or sac, especially one filled with fluid; as, the umbilical *vesicle.*

(*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A small convex hollow prominence on the surface of a shell or a coral.

(*e*) (*Geol.*) A small cavity, nearly spherical in form, and usually of the size of a pea or smaller, such as are common in some volcanic rocks. They are produced by the liberation of watery vapor in the molten mass.

Ves'i-co- (vĕs'ĭ-kō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the bladder;* as in *vesico*prostatic, *vesico*vaginal.

Ves'i-co-pro-stat'ic (-prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bladder and the prostate gland.

Ves'i-co-u'ter-ine (-ū'tĕr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bladder and the uterus.

Ves'i-co-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bladder and the vagina.

‖ **Ve-sic'u-la** (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* VESICULÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *vesica.*] (*Anat. & Med.*) A vesicle.

Ve-sic'u-lar (-lēr), *a.* [Cf. F. *vésiculaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to vesicles; esp., of or pertaining to the air vesicles, or air cells, of the lungs; as, *vesicular* breathing, or normal breathing, in which the air enters freely the air vesicles of the lungs.

2. Containing, or composed of, vesicles or vesiclelike structures; covered with vesicles or bladders; vesiculate; as, a *vesicular* coral; *vesicular* lava; a *vesicular* leaf.

3. Having the form or structure of a vesicle; as, a *vesicular* body.

Vesicular column (*Anat.*), a series of nerve cells forming one of the tracts distinguished in the spinal cord; — also called the *ganglionic column.* — **Vesicular emphysema** (*Med.*), emphysema of the lungs, in which the air vesicles are distended and their walls ruptured. — **Vesicular murmur** (*Med.*), the sound, audible on auscultation of the chest, made by the air entering and leaving the air vesicles of the lungs in respiration.

‖ **Ve-sic'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VESICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine Bryozoa belonging to *Vesicularia* and allied genera. They have delicate tubular cells attached in clusters to slender flexible stems.

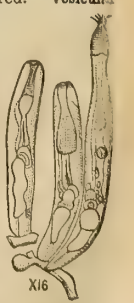

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Vesicularia (*V. uva*).

‖ **Ve-sic'u-la'ta** (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VESICLE.] (*Zoöl.*) The campanularian medusæ.

Ve-sic'u-late (vē-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Bladdery; full of, or covered with, bladders; vesicular.

Ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form vesicles in, as lava.

Ve-sic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Geol.*) The state of containing vesicles, or the process by which vesicles are formed.

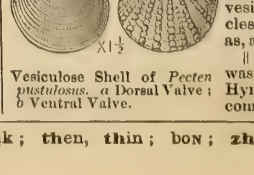

Vesiculose Shell of *Pecten pustulosus.* *a* Dorsal Valve; *b* Ventral Valve.

Ve-sic'u-lose' (-lōs'), **Ve-sic'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vesiculosus:* cf. F. *vésiculeux.*] Bladdery; vesicular; vesiculate; composed of vesicles; covered with vesicles; as, a *vesiculose* shell.

‖ **Ves'pa** (vĕs'pȧ) *n.* [L., wasp.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Hymenoptera including the common wasps and hornets.

Ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *n.* [L., the evening, the evening star, the west; akin to Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα, and perhaps to E. *west*. Cf. HESPERIAN, VESPERS.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, when seen after sunset; hence, the evening. *Shak.*

Ves'per, *a.* Of or pertaining to the evening, or to the service of vespers; as, a *vesper* hymn; *vesper* bells.

Vesper sparrow, the grass finch. See under GRASS.

Ves'per-al (-al), *a.* Vesper; evening. [*R.*]

Ves'pers (-pĕrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres*, F. *vêpres*, LL. *vesperae*, fr. L. *vespera* evening. See VESPER, *n.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) One of the little hours of the Breviary. (*b*) The evening song or service.

Sicilian vespers. See under SICILIAN, *a.*

‖ **Ves'per-til'i-o** (vĕs'pĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a bat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bats including some of the common small insectivorous species of North America and Europe.

‖ **Ves'per-til'i-o'nes** (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of bats including the common insectivorous bats of America and Europe, belonging to Vespertilio and allied genera. They lack a nose membrane.

One of the Vespertiliones. American Red Bat (*Atalapha Noveboracensis*).

Ves'per-til'i-o'nine (-nīn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Vespertiliones.

Ves'per-ti'nal (vĕs'pĕr-tī'nal), *a.* Vespertine. *Lowell.*

Ves'per-tine (-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus*. See VESPER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Gray.*

2. (*Bot.*) Blossoming in the evening.

Ves'pi-a-ry (-pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *vespa* a wasp.] A nest, or habitation, of insects of the wasp kind.

Ves-pil'lo (vĕs-pĭl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* VESPILLOES (-lōz). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One who carried out the dead bodies of the poor at night for burial.

Like *vespilloes* or grave makers. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *vessel, veissel, vaissel, vaissiel*, F. *vaisseau*, fr. L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel. Cf. VASCULAR, VASE.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, as a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a bowl, etc.

[They drank] out of these noble *vessels*. *Chaucer.*

2. A general name for any hollow structure made to float upon the water for purposes of navigation; especially, one that is larger than a common rowboat; as, a war *vessel;* a passenger *vessel*.

[He] began to build a *vessel* of huge bulk. *Milton.*

3. Fig.: A person regarded as receiving or containing something; esp. (*Script.*), one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath or mercy.

He is a chosen *vessel* unto me. *Acts* ix. 15.

[The serpent] fit *vessel*, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter. *Milton.*

4. (*Anat.*) Any tube or canal in which the blood or other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, etc.

5. (*Bot.*) A continuous tube formed from superposed large cylindrical or prismatic cells (tracheæ), which have lost their intervening partitions, and are usually marked with dots, pits, rings, or spirals, by internal deposition of secondary membranes; a duct.

Acoustic vessels. See under ACOUSTIC. — **Weaker vessel,** a woman; — now applied humorously. "Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the *weaker vessel*." 1 *Peter* iii. 7. "You are the *weaker vessel*." *Shak.*

Ves'sel, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ves'sel-ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* VESSELFULS (-fụlz). As much as a vessel will hold; enough to fill a vessel.

Ves'ses (-sĕz), **Ves'sets** (-sĕts), } *n.* A kind of worsted; also, a worsted cloth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ves'sic-non (-sĭk-nŏn), **Ves'sig-non** (-sĭg-nŏn), } *n.* [F. *vessigon*, fr. L. *vesica* a bladder, blister.] (*Far.*) A soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture; akin to Goth. *wasti*, and E. *wear:* cf. F. *veste*. See WEAR to car / on the person, and cf. DIVEST, INVEST, TRAVESTY.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment; a dress; a vesture; a robe.

In state attended by her maiden train,
Who bore the *vests* that holy rites require. *Dryden.*

2. Any outer covering; array; garb.

Not seldom clothed in radiant *vest*
Deceitfully goes forth the morn. *Wordsworth.*

3. Specifically, a waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment, for men, worn under the coat.

Syn. — Garment; vesture; dress; robe; vestment; waistcoat. — VEST, WAISTCOAT. In England, the original word *waistcoat* is generally used for the body garment worn over the shirt and immediately under the coat. In the United States this garment is commonly called a *vest*, and the name *waistcoat* is often improperly given to an under-garment.

Vest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VESTING.] [Cf. L. *vestire, vestitum*, OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir*. See VEST, *n.*] **1.** To clothe with, or as with, a vestment, or garment; to dress; to robe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Came *vested* all in white, pure as her mind. *Milton.*
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe with authority, power, or the like; to put in possession; to invest; to furnish; to endow; — followed by *with* before the thing conferred; as, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death.

Had I been *vested* with the monarch's power. *Prior.*

3. To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority; to commit to another; — with *in* before the possessor; as, the power of life and death is *vested* in the king, or in the courts.

Empire and dominion was [were] *vested* in him. *Locke.*

4. To invest; to put; as, to *vest* money in goods, land, or houses. [*R.*]

5. (*Law*) To clothe with possession; as, to *vest* a person with an estate; also, to give a person an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of; as, an estate is *vested* in possession. *Bouvier.*

Vest (vĕst), *v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right; — followed by *in;* as, upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tà), *n.* [L. *Vesta*, akin to Gr. Ἑστία Vesta, ἑστία the hearth of the house, and perhaps to Skr. *ush* to burn (see *East*), or perhaps to Skr. *vas* to dwell, and E. *was*.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, identical with the Greek *Hestia*. She was a virgin, and the goddess of the hearth; hence, also, of the fire on it, and the family round it.

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid, or minor planet, discovered by Olbers in 1807.

3. A wax friction match. *Simmonds.*

Ves'tal (-tal), *a.* [L. *Vestalis* belonging to Vesta, vestal. See VESTA.] Of or pertaining to Vesta, the virgin goddess of the hearth; hence, pure; chaste.

Ves'tal, *n.* [L. *Vestalis* (sc. *virgo*): cf. F. *vestale*. See VESTAL, *a.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

☞ The *Vestals* were originally four, but afterward six, in number. Their term of service lasted thirty years, the period of admission being from the sixth to the tenth year of the candidate's age.

2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot! *Pope.*

‖ **Ves-ta'les** (vĕs-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See VESTAL.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of butterflies including those known as virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed; wearing vestments. "The *vested* priest." *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed; as, *vested* rights; *vested* interests.

Vested legacy (*Law*), a legacy the right to which commences *in præsenti*, and does not depend on a contingency; as, a legacy to one to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age is a *vested legacy*, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it. *Blackstone.* — **Vested remainder** (*Law*), an estate settled, to remain to a determined person, after the particular estate is spent. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Ves'ti-a'ri-an (vĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* [See VESTIARY.] Of or pertaining to a vestiary or vestments.

Ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *vestiarium*. See VESTRY.] A wardrobe; a robing room; a vestry. *Fuller.*

Ves'ti-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to clothes, or vestments.

Ves-tib'u-lar (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestibule; like a vestibule.

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum*, of uncertain origin: cf. F. *vestibule*.] The porch or entrance into a house; a hall or antechamber next the entrance; a lobby; a porch; a hall.

Vestibule of the ear. (*Anat.*) See under EAR. — **Vestibule of the vulva** (*Anat.*), a triangular space between the nymphæ, in which the orifice of the urethra is situated. — **Vestibule train** (*Railroads*), a train of passenger cars having the space between the end doors of adjacent cars inclosed, so as to admit of leaving the doors open to provide for intercommunication between all the cars.

Syn. — Hall; passage. — VESTIBULE, HALL, PASSAGE. A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building. A *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in the United States, is often long and narrow, serving as a passage to the several apartments. In England, the *hall* is generally square or oblong, and a long, narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall*, as in America. *Vestibule* is often used in a figurative sense to denote a place of entrance. "The citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the *vestibules* of their houses." *Bolingbroke.*

‖ **Ves-tib'u-lum** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VESTIBULA (-là). [L., vestibule.] (*Zoöl.*) A cavity into which, in certain bryozoans, the esophagus and anus open.

Ves'ti-gate (vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *vestigatus*, p. p. of *vestigare*. See VESTIGE.] To investigate. [*Obs.*]

Ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., from L. *vestigium* footprint, trace, sign; the last part (*-stigium*) is probably akin to E. *sty*, v. i. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep; a trace; a sign; hence, a faint mark or visible sign left by something which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present; remains; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; *vestiges* of former population.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke.*

Ridicule has followed the *vestiges* of Truth, but never usurped her place. *Landor.*

Syn. — Trace; mark; sign; token. — VESTIGE, TRACE. These words agree in marking some indications of the past, but differ to some extent in their use and application. *Vestige* is used chiefly in a figurative sense, for the remains of something long passed away; as, the *vestiges* of ancient times; *vestiges* of the creation. A *trace* is literally something drawn out in a line, and may be used in this its primary sense, or figuratively, to denote a sign or evidence left by something that has passed by, or ceased to exist. *Vestige* usually supposes some definite object of the past to be left behind; while a *trace* may be a mere indication that something has been present or is present; as, *traces* of former population; a *trace* of poison in a given substance.

Ves-tig'i-al (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestige or remnant; like a vestige.

Vest'ing (vĕst'ĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.

Ves'ti-ture (vĕs'tĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* [See VESTURE.] Investiture. [*R.*]

Vest'let (vĕst'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *vest.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of actinians belonging to the genus *Cerianthus*. These animals have a long, smooth body tapering to the base, and two separate circles of tentacles around the mouth. They form a tough, flexible, felt-like tube with a smooth internal lining, in which they dwell, whence the name.

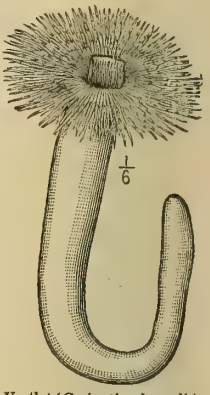

Vestlet (*Cerianthus borealis*).

Vest'ment (vĕst'ment), *n.* [OE. *vestement, vestiment*, OF. *vestement, vestiment*, F. *vêtement*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment, clothing. See VEST.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; specifically (*Eccl.*), any priestly garment. "Royal *vestiment*." *Chaucer.* "Priests in holy *vestments*." *Shak.*

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

Ves'try (vĕs'trỹ), *n.*; *pl.* VESTRIES (-trĭz). [OE. *vestrye*, F. *vestiaire*, L. *vestiarium*, fr. *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VEST, *n.*, and cf. VESTIARY.] **1.** A room appendant to a church, in which sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are sometimes kept, and where meetings for worship or parish business are held; a sacristy; — formerly called *revestiary*.

He said unto him that was over the *vestry*, Bring forth vestments for all the worshipers of Baal. *2 Kings* x. 22.

2. (*Ch. of Eng.*) A parochial assembly; an assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs; — so called because usually held in a vestry.

3. (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A body, composed of wardens and vestrymen, chosen annually by a parish to manage its temporal concerns.

Metropolitan vestry, in the city of London, and certain specified parishes and places in England, a body composed of householders who pay poor rates. Its duties include the repair of churches, care of highways, the appointment of certain officers, etc. — **Select vestry,** a select number of persons chosen in large and populous English parishes to represent and manage the concerns of the parish for one year. *Mozley & W.* — **Vestry board** (*Ch. of Eng.*), a vestry. See def. 2, above. — **Vestry clerk,** an officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps a record of its proceedings; also, in England, one who keeps the parish accounts and books. — **Vestry meeting,** the meeting of a vestry or vestry board; also, a meeting of a parish held in a vestry or other place.

Ves'try-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* VESTRYMEN (-men). A member of a vestry; especially (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a member other than a warden. See VESTRY.

Ves'ture (vĕs'tûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *vesture, vesteure*, F. *vêture*, LL. *vestitura*, from L. *vestire* to clothe, dress. See VEST, *v. t.*, and cf. VESTITURE.] **1.** A garment or garments; a robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; covering; envelope. *Piers Plowman.*

Approach, and kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem. *Milton.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, appareled with a *vesture* of plants. *Bentley.*

There polished chests embroidered *vestures* graced. *Pope.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, etc., with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre. (*b*) Seizin; possession.

Ves'tured (-tûrd), *a.* Covered with vesture or garments; clothed; enveloped.

We be *vestured* with poor cloth. *Ld. Berners.*

Ve-su'vi-an (vē-sū'vĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vésuvien*, It. *Vesuviano*.] Of or pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

Ve-su'vi-an, *n.* [G. *vesuvian*. See VESUVIAN, *a.*] (*Min.*) Vesuvianite.

Ve-su'vi-an-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur yellow and blue. It is a silicate of alumina and lime with some iron and magnesia, and is common at Vesuvius. Also called *idocrase*.

Ve-su'vine (-vĭn *or* -vēn), *n.* A trade name for a brown dyestuff obtained from certain basic azo compounds of benzene; — called also *Bismarck brown, Manchester brown*, etc.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch;* OE. *ficche, feche*, for *veche*, OF. *veche, vecce, vesche, vesce*, F. *vesce*, fr. L. *vicia*.] (*Bot.*) Any leguminous plant of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common species is *V. sativa*.

☞ The name is also applied to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as the chichling vetch, of the genus *Lathyrus;* the horse vetch, of the genus *Hippocrepis;* the kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*); the milk vetch, of the genus *Astragalus;* the licorice vetch, or wild licorice (*Abrus precatorius*).

Vetch'ling (vĕch'lĭng), *n.* [*Vetch* + *-ling.*] (*Bot.*) Any small leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, especially *L. Nissolia*.

Vetch'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. "A *vetchy* bed." *Spenser.*

2. Abounding with vetches.

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-an), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetus, veteris*, old; akin to Gr. ἔτος year, Skr. *vatsara*. See WETHER.] Long exercised in anything, especially in military life and the duties of a soldier; long practiced or experienced; as, a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill.

The insinuating eloquence and delicate flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay.*

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-an), *n.* [L. *veteranus* (sc. *miles*): cf. F. *vétéran.*] One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has had much experience, or has grown old or decrepit in service.

Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

☞ In the United States, during the civil war, soldiers who had served through one term of enlistment and had reënlisted were specifically designated *veterans.*

Vet'er-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To reënlist for service as a soldier. [*U. S.*] *Gen. W. T. Sherman.*

Vet'er-i-na'rĭ-an (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *veterinarius.* See VETERINARY.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or belonging to beasts of burden and draught, fr. *veterinus*, probably originally, of or pertaining to yearlings: cf. F. *vétérinaire.* See VETERAN, WETHER.] Of or pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.; as, a *veterinary* writer or school.

Vet'i-ver (-ĭ-vẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian grass (*Andropogon muricatus*); also, its fragrant roots which are much used for making mats and screens. Also called *kuskus*, and *khuskhus.* [Sometimes written *vetivert*, and *vitivert.*]

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* VETOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition or negative; a forbidding; an interdiction.

This contemptuous *veto* of her husband's on any intimacy with her family. *G. Eliot.*

2. Specifically: —

(*a*) A power or right possessed by one department of government to forbid or prohibit the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; especially, in a constitutional government, a power vested in the chief executive to prevent the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. Such a power may be absolute, as in the case of the Tribunes of the People in ancient Rome, or limited, as in the case of the President of the United States. Called also *the veto power.*

(*b*) The exercise of such authority; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes.

(*c*) A document or message communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law; — called also *veto message.* [*U. S.*]

☞ *Veto* is not a term employed in the Federal Constitution, but seems to be of popular use only. *Abbott.*

Ve'to, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VETOED (-tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VETOING.] To prohibit; to negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, and thus prevent its enactment; as, to *veto* an appropriation bill.

Ve'to-ist, *n.* One who uses, or sustains the use of, the veto.

‖ **Vet-tu'ra** (vĕt-tōō'rä), *n.; pl.* VETTURE (-rā). [It. *vettura*, fr. L. *vectura* conveyance. Cf. VECTURE.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage, esp. one let for hire; a hackney coach.

‖ **Vet'tu-ri'no** (vĕt'tōō-rē'nō), *n.; pl.* VETTURINI (-rē'nē). [It.] **1.** One who lets or drives a vettura.

2. A vettura.

Ve-tust' (vē-tŭst'), *a.* [L. *vetustus* old, ancient.] Venerable from antiquity; ancient; old. [*Obs.*]

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEXED (vĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEXING.] [F. *vexer*, L. *vexare*, *vexatum*, to vex, originally, to shake, toss, in carrying, v. intens. fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry. See VEHICLE.] **1.** To toss back and forth; to agitate; to disquiet.

White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

2. To make angry or annoyed by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict; to trouble; to tease. "I will not *vex* your souls." *Shak.*

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

3. To twist; to weave. [*R.*]

Some English wool, *vexed* in a Belgian loom. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See TEASE.

Vex, *v. i.* To be irritated; to fret. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Vex-a'tion (vĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexatio*: cf. F. *vexation.*] **1.** The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed; agitation; disquiet; trouble; irritation.

Passions too violent . . . afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

Those who saw him after a defeat looked in vain for any trace of *vexation.* *Macaulay.*

2. The cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

3. A harassing by process of law; a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Chagrin; agitation; mortification; uneasiness; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress. See CHAGRIN.

Vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See VEXATION.] **1.** Causing vexation; agitating; afflictive; annoying; as, a *vexatious* controversy; a *vexatious* neighbor. "Continual *vexatious* wars." *South.*

2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed.

He leads a *vexatious* life. *Sir K. Digby.*

Vexatious suit (*Law*), a suit commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

— **Vex-a'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vex-a'tious-ness**, *n.*

Vexed (vĕkst), *a.* **1.** Annoyed; harassed; troubled.

2. Much debated or contested; causing discussion; as, a *vexed* question.

Vex'er (vĕks'ẽr), *n.* One who vexes or troubles.

Vex'il (vĕks'ĭl), *n.* A vexillum.

Vex'il-lar (-lẽr), } *a.* [Cf. F. *vexillaire*, L. *vexil-*
Vex'il-la-ry (-lă-rȳ), } *larius* a standard bearer.]

1. Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the vexillum, or upper petal of papilionaceous flowers.

Vexillary æstivation (*Bot.*), a mode of æstivation in which one large upper petal folds over, and covers, the other smaller petals, as in most papilionaceous plants.

Vex'il-la-ry (vĕks'ĭl-lă-rȳ), *n.* [L. *vexillarius*: cf. F. *vexillaire.*] A standard bearer. *Tennyson.*

Vex'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A company of troops under one vexillum.

‖ **Vex-il'lum** (vĕks-ĭl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* VEXILLA (-lȧ). [L., a standard, a flag.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A flag or standard. (*b*) A company of troops serving under one standard.

2. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A banner. (*b*) The sign of the cross.

3. (*Bot.*) The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; the standard.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The rhachis and web of a feather taken together; the vane.

Vex'ing-ly (vĕks'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate. *Tatler.*

V' hook' (vē' hōōk'). (*Steam Engine*) A gab at the end of an eccentric rod, with long jaws, shaped like the letter V.

‖ **Vi'a** (vī'ȧ), *n.* [L. See WAY.] A road or way.

Via Lactea [L.] (*Astron.*), the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See GALAXY, 1. — **Via media** [L.] (*Theol.*), the middle way; — a name applied to their own position by the Anglican high-churchmen, as being between the Roman Catholic Church and what they term extreme Protestantism.

Vi'a, *prep.* [L., ablative of *via* way. See WAY.] By the way of; as, to send a letter *via* Queenstown to London.

Vi'a-bil'i-ty (vī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being viable. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Law*) The capacity of living after birth. *Bouvier.*

(*b*) The capacity of living, or being distributed, over wide geographical limits; as, the *viability* of a species.

Vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., from *vie* life, L. *vita.* See VITAL.] (*Law*) Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be capable of living; — said of a newborn, or a prematurely born, infant.

☞ Unless he [an infant] is born *viable*, he acquires no rights, and can not transmit them to his heirs, and is considered as if he had never been born. *Bouvier.*

Vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-duct*, as in *aqueduct*: cf. F. *viaduc.* See VIA, and AQUEDUCT.] A structure of considerable magnitude, usually with arches or supported on trestles, for carrying a road, as a railroad, high above the ground or water; a bridge; especially, one for crossing a valley or a gorge. Cf. TRESTLEWORK.

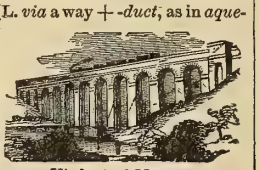

Viaduct of Masonry.

Vi'age (vī'ăj), *n.* [See VOYAGE.] A voyage; a journey. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Gower.*

Vi'al (vī'ȧl), *n.* [OE. *viole*, *fiole*, F. *fiole.* See PHIAL.] A small bottle, usually of glass; a little glass vessel with a narrow aperture intended to be closed with a stopper; as, a *vial* of medicine. [Written also *phial.*]

Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shak.*

Vi'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIALED (-ȧld) or VIALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIALING or VIALLING.] To put in a vial or vials. "Precious *vialed* liquors." *Milton.*

Vi-am'e-ter (vī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-meter.*] An odometer; — called also *viatometer.*

Vi'and (vī'and), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food, LL. *vianda*, *vivanda*, *vivenda*, properly, things to live on, fr. L. *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living. See VIVID, and cf. VICTUALS.] An article of food; provisions; food; victuals; — used chiefly in the plural. *Cowper.*

Viands of various kinds allure the taste. *Pope.*

Vi'and-er (-ẽr), *n.* A feeder; an eater; also, one who provides viands, or food; a host. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Vi'-ap'ple (vē'ăp'p'l), *n.* See OTAHEITE APPLE.

Vi'a-ry (vī'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *viarius*, fr. *via* a way, road.] Of or pertaining to roads; happening on roads. [*Obs.*]

Vi'a-tec'ture (-tĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *via* way + *-tecture*, as in *architecture.*] The art of making roads or ways for traveling, including the construction of bridges, canals, viaducts, etc. [*R.*] *R. Park.*

Vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way. See VOYAGE.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

Vi-at'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., from *viaticus*, a. See VIATIC.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An allowance for traveling expenses made to those who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service.

2. Provisions for a journey. *Davies* (*Wit's Pilgr.*).

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) The communion, or eucharist, when given to persons in danger of death.

Vi'a-tom'e-ter (vī'ȧ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A viameter.

‖ **Vi-bi'ces** (vī-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vibex*, *-icis*, the mark of a blow.] (*Med.*) More or less extensive patches of subcutaneous extravasation of blood.

‖ **Vi-brac'u-lum** (vī-brăk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* VIBRACULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. from L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain bryozoans are furnished. They are regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as Avicularia.

Vi'bran-cy (vī'bran-sȳ), *n.* The state of being vibrant; resonance.

Vi'brant (vī'brant), *a.* [L. *vibrans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *vibrant.* See VIBRATE.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant; as, *vibrant* drums. *Longfellow.*

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIBRATED (-brā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIBRATING.] [L. *vibratus*, p. p. of *vibrare*, v. t. & v. i., to shake, brandish, vibrate; akin to Skr. *vip* to tremble, Icel. *veifa* to wave, vibrate. See WAIVE, and cf. WHIP, *v. t.*] **1.** To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to *vibrate* a sword or a staff.

2. To mark or measure by moving to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

3. To affect with vibratory motion; to set in vibration.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may . . . impress a swift, tremulous motion. *Holder.*

Star to star *vibrates* light. *Tennyson.*

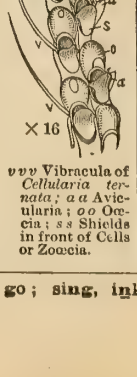

v v v Vibracula of *Cellularia ternata*; *a a* Avicularia; *o o* Oœcia; *s s* Shields in front of Cells or Zoœcia.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. i.* **1.** To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, an elastic rod, or a stretched string, when disturbed from its position of rest; to swing; to oscillate.

2. To have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air, or any elastic body; to quiver.

3. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*

4. To pass from one state to another; to waver; to fluctuate; as, a man *vibrates* between two opinions.

Vi'bra-tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratile.*] Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; having the power of vibrating; vibratory; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects.

Vi'bra-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *vibratilité.*] The quality or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation. *Rush.*

Vi-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vibratio*: cf. F. *vibration.*] **1.** The act of vibrating, or the state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; quick motion to and fro; oscillation, as of a pendulum or musical string.

As a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp, to deaden its *vibrations.* *Longfellow.*

2. (*Physics*) A limited reciprocating motion of a particle of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from its position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord or other body produces musical notes, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. The path of the particle may be in a straight line, in a circular arc, or in any curve whatever.

☞ *Vibration* and *oscillation* are both used, in mechanics, of the swinging, or rising and falling, motion of a suspended or balanced body; the latter term more appropriately, as signifying such motion produced by gravity, and of any degree of slowness, while the former applies especially to the quick, short motion to and fro which results from elasticity, or the action of molecular forces among the particles of a body when disturbed from their position of rest, as in a spring.

Amplitude of vibration, the maximum displacement of a vibrating particle or body from its position of rest. — **Phase of vibration**, any part of the path described by a particle or body in making a complete vibration, in distinction from other parts, as while moving from one extreme to the other, or on one side of the line of rest, in distinction from the opposite. Two particles are said to be in the same *phase* when they are moving in the same direction and with the same velocity, or in corresponding parts of their paths.

Vi-bra'ti-un'cle (-shĭ-ŭn'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *vibration.*] A small vibration. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

Vi'bra-tive (vī'brȧ-tĭv), *a.* Vibrating; vibratory. "A *vibrative* motion." *Sir I. Newton.*

Vi'bra-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratoire.*] Consisting in, or causing, vibration or oscillation; vibrating; as, a *vibratory* motion; a *vibratory* power.

‖ **Vib'ri-o** (vĭb'rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* E. VIBRIOS (-ōz), L. VIBRIONES (-ō'nēz). [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate, to move by undulations.] (*Biol.*) A genus of motile bacteria characterized by short, slightly sinuous filaments and an undulatory motion; also, an individual of this genus.

‖ **Vi-bris'sa** (vī-brĭs'sȧ), *n.; pl.* VIBRISSÆ (-sē). [L. *vibrissae*, pl., the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. *vibrare* to vibrate; — so called because touching them tickles a person, and causes him to shake his head.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the specialized or tactile hairs which grow about the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat, and the hairs of the nostrils of man.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many birds.

Vi'bro-scope (vī'brō-skōp), *n.* **1.** An instrument for observing or tracing vibrations.

2. An instrument resembling the phenakistoscope.

‖ **Vi-bur'num** (vī-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs having opposite, petiolate leaves and cymose flowers, several species of which are cultivated as ornamental plants, as the laurestine and the guelder-rose.

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** One deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office; a deputy. [*R.*]

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) The incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

☞ The distinction between a *parson* [or *rector*] and *vicar* is this: The *parson* has, for the most part, the whole right to the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a *vicar* has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate with a standing salary. *Burrill.*

Apostolic vicar, *or* **Vicar apostolic.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A bishop to whom the Roman pontiff delegates a portion of his jurisdiction. (*b*) Any ecclesiastic acting under a papal brief, commissioned to exercise episcopal authority. (*c*) A titular bishop in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted. — **Vicar forane.** [Cf. LL. *foraneus* situated outside of the episcopal city, rural. See VICAR, and FOREIGN.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of a diocese. *Addis & Arnold.* — **Vicar-general.** (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) The deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York, in whose court the bishops of the province are confirmed. *Encyc. Brit.* (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) An assistant to a bishop in the discharge of his official functions. — **Vicar of Jesus Christ** (*R. C. Ch.*), the pope as representing Christ on earth.

Vic'ar-age (vĭk'ẽr-âj; 48), *n.* **1.** The benefice of a vicar.
2. The house or residence of a vicar.

Vi-ca'ri-al (vī-kā'rĭ-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicarial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vicar; as, *vicarial* tithes.
2. Delegated; vicarious; as, *vicarial* power.

Vi-ca'ri-an (-an), *n.* A vicar. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Vi-ca'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious. *Barrow.*

Vi-ca'ri-ate, *n.* [LL. *vicariatus,* or F. *vicariat.*] Delegated office or power; vicarship; the office or oversight of a vicar.

The *vicariate* of that part of Germany which is governed by the Saxon laws devolved on the elector of Saxony. *Robertson.*

Vi-ca'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius,* from *vicis* change, alternation, turn, the position, place, or office of one person as assumed by another; akin to Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give way, G. *wechsel* a change, and probably also to E. *weak.* See WEAK, and cf. VICE, *prep.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.
2. Acting or suffering for another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* . . . in the hands of the Almighty. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice; *vicarious* punishment.

The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer. *I. Taylor.*

4. (*Med.*) Acting as a substitute; — said of abnormal action which replaces a suppressed normal function; as, *vicarious* hemorrhage replacing menstruation.

Vi-ca'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a vicarious manner.

Vic'ar-ship (vĭk'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a vicar.

Vic'ar-y (-ȳ), *n.* [L. *vicarius.*] A vicar. [*Obs.*]

Vice (vīs), *n.* [F., from L. *vitium.*] **1.** A defect; a fault; an error; a blemish; an imperfection; as, the *vices* of a political constitution; the *vices* of a horse.

Withouten *vice* of syllable or letter. *Chaucer.*
Mark the *vice* of the procedure. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A moral fault or failing; especially, immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites; customary deviation in a single respect, or in general, from a right standard, implying a defect of natural character, or the result of training and habits; a harmful custom; immorality; depravity; wickedness; as, a life of *vice;* the *vice* of intemperance.

I do confess the *vices* of my blood. *Shak.*
Ungoverned appetite . . . a brutish *vice.* *Milton.*
When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

3. The buffoon of the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, or of *Vice* itself; — called also *Iniquity.*

☞ This character was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, and was armed with a dagger of lath: one of his chief employments was to make sport with the Devil, leaping on his back, and belaboring him with the dagger of lath till he made him roar. The Devil, however, always carried him off in the end. *Nares.*

How like you the *Vice* in the play?
. . . I would not give a rush for a *Vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at everybody he meets. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Crime; sin; iniquity; fault. See CRIME.

Vice, *n.* [See VISE.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A kind of instrument for holding work, as in filing. Same as VISE.
2. A tool for drawing lead into cames, or flat grooved rods, for casements. [Written also *vise.*]
3. A gripe or grasp. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICED (vīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICING (vī'sĭng).] To hold or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice. *Shak.*

The coachman's hand was *viced* between his upper and lower thigh. *De Quincey.*

‖ **Vi'ce** (vī'sē), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] In the place of; in the stead of; as, A. B. was appointed postmaster *vice* C. D. resigned.

Vice (vīs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vice-.* See VICE, *prep.*] Denoting one who in certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior; designating an officer or an office that is second in rank or authority; as, *vice* president; *vice* agent; *vice* consul, etc.

Vice admiral. [Cf. F. *vice-amiral.*] (*a*) An officer holding rank next below an admiral. By the existing laws, the rank of admiral and vice admiral in the United States Navy will cease at the death of the present incumbents. (*b*) A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts. — **Vice admiralty,** the office of a vice admiral. — **Vice-admiralty court,** a court with admiralty jurisdiction, established by authority of Parliament in British possessions beyond the seas. *Abbott.* — **Vice chamberlain,** an officer in court next in rank to the lord chamberlain. [*Eng.*] — **Vice chancellor.** (*a*) (*Law*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. (*b*) An officer in a university, chosen to perform certain duties, as the conferring of degrees, in the absence of the chancellor. (*c*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The cardinal at the head of the Roman Chancery. — **Vice consul** [cf. F. *vice-consul*], a subordinate officer, authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district controlled by a consul. — **Vice king,** one who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy. — **Vice legate** [cf. F. *vice-légat*], a legate second in rank to, or acting in place of, another legate. — **Vice presidency,** the office of vice president. — **Vice president** [cf. F. *vice-président*], an officer next in rank below a president.

Viced (vīst), *a.* Vicious; corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vice-ge'ren-cy (vīs-jē'rĕn-sȳ), *n.* The office of a vicegerent. *South.*

Vice-ge'rent (-rent), *a.* [*Vice,* a. + *gerent:* cf. F. *vice-gérant.*] Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another. *Milton.*

Vice-ge'rent, *n.* An officer who is deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar. *Bacon.*

The symbol and *vicegerent* of the Deity. *C. A. Young.*

Vice'man (vīs'măn), *n.; pl.* VICEMEN (-mĕn). A smith who works at the vice instead of at the anvil.

Vic'e-na-ry (vĭs'ē-nā-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *vicenarius,* fr. *viceni* twenty each; akin to *viginti* twenty.] Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty.

Vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting or comprising twenty years.
2. Happening once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* celebration.

Vice'-re'gal (vīs'rē'gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty. *Macaulay.*

Vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi;* pref. *vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* a king, L. *rex.* See VICE, *prep.* and ROYAL.] **1.** The governor of a country or province who rules in the name of the sovereign with regal authority, as the king's substitute; as, the *viceroy* of India.
2. (*Zoöl.*) A large and handsome American butterfly (*Basilarchia,* or *Limenitis, archippus*). Its wings are orange-red, with black lines along the nervures and a row of white spots along the outer margins. The larvæ feed on willow, poplar, and apple trees.

Viceroy (*Basilarchia archippus*). *r* Wings reversed to show markings of under side.

Vice-roy'al-ty (vīs-roi'al-tȳ), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vice'roy-ship (vīs'roi-shĭp), *n.* Viceroyalty.

Vi'ce-ty (vī'sē-tȳ), *n.* [From VICE a fault.] Fault; defect; coarseness. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Vi'chy wa'ter (vē'shȳ wą'tẽr). A mineral water found at *Vichy,* France. It is essentially an effervescent solution of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembling in composition the Vichy water proper. Called also, colloquially, *Vichy.*

Vi'ci-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* See VITIATE. [*R.*]

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nâj; 48), *n.* [OF. *veisinage,* F. *voisinage,* from OF. *veisin,* F. *voisin,* neighboring, a neighbor, L. *vicinus.* See VICINITY.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity; as, a jury must be of the *vicinage.* "To summon the Protestant gentlemen of the *vicinage.*" *Macaulay.*

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighborhood. *Sir W. Scott.*

Vic'i-nal (-nal; 277), *a.* [L. *vicinalis:* cf. F. *vicinal.*] Near; vicine. *T. Warton.*

Vicinal planes (*Min.*), subordinate planes on a crystal, which are very near to the fundamental planes in angles, and sometimes take their place. They have in general very complex symbols.

Vic'ine (vĭs'ĭn), *a.* [L. *vicinus:* cf. F. *voisin.*] Near; neighboring; vicinal. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

Vic'ine (vĭs'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*) as a white crystalline substance.

Vi-cin'i-ty (vī-sĭn'ĭ-tȳ; 277), *n.* [L. *vicinitas,* from *vicinus* neighboring, near, from *vicus* a row of houses, a village; akin to Gr. οἶκος a house, Skr. *vēça* a house, *viç* to enter, Goth. *weihs* town: cf. OF. *vicinité.* Cf. DIOCESE, ECONOMY, PARISH, VICINAGE, WICK a village.] **1.** The quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, the value of the estate was increased by the *vicinity* of two country seats.

A *vicinity* of disposition and relative tempers. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to anything; adjoining space or country; neighborhood. "The *vicinity* of the sun." *Bentley.*

Syn. — Neighborhood; vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

Vi'ci-os'i-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Vitiosity. [*R.*]

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *vicious,* F. *vicieux,* fr. L. *vitiosus,* fr. *vitium* vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** Characterized by vice or defects; defective; faulty; imperfect.

Though I perchance am *vicious* in my guess. *Shak.*
The title of these lords was *vicious* in its origin. *Burke.*
A charge against Bentley of *vicious* reasoning. *De Quincey.*

2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* children; *vicious* examples; *vicious* conduct.

Who . . . heard this heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

3. Wanting purity; foul; bad; noxious; as, *vicious* air, water, etc. *Dryden.*
4. Not correct or pure; corrupt; as, *vicious* language; *vicious* idioms.
5. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory; as, a *vicious* horse.
6. Bitter; spiteful; malignant. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Corrupt; faulty; wicked; depraved.

— **Vi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Vi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo,* fr. *vicis* change, turn: cf. F. *vicissitude.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; mutual succession; interchange.

God made two great lights . . .
To illuminate the earth and rule the day
In their *vicissitude,* and rule the night. *Milton.*

2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeless poverty. *Macaulay.*

Vi-cis'si-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Subject to vicissitudes. *Donne.*

Vi-cis'si-tu'di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Full of, or subject to, changes.

Vi-cis'sy duck' (vĭ-sĭs'sȳ dŭk'). (*Zoöl.*) A West Indian duck, sometimes domesticated.

Vi-con'ti-el (vī-kŏn'tĭ-ĕl), *a.* [From OE. *vicounte* a viscount. See VISCOUNT.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Of or pertaining to the viscount or sheriff of a county.

Vicontiel rents. See VICONTIELS. — **Vicontiel writs,** such writs as were triable in the sheriff, or county, court.

Vi-con'ti-els (vĭ-kŏn'tĭ-ĕlz), *n. pl.* [See VICONTIEL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Things belonging to the sheriff; especially, farms (called also *vicontiel rents*) for which the sheriff used to pay rent to the king.

Vi'count (vī'kount), *n.* See VISCOUNT.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima:* cf. F. *victime.*] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of.

Led like a *victim,* to my death I'll go. *Dryden.*

2. A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or in the gratification of a passion; as, a *victim* to jealousy, lust, or ambition.
3. A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering grievous injury from, another, from fortune or from accident; as, the *victim* of a defaulter; the *victim* of a railroad accident.
4. Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull. [*Colloq.*]

Vic'tim-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *victimatus,* p. p. of *victimare* to sacrifice.] To make a victim of; to sacrifice; to immolate. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTIMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTIMIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make a victim of, esp. by deception; to dupe; to cheat.

Vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *victor,* fr. *vincere, victum,* to vanquish, to conquer. See VANQUISH.] **1.** The winner in a contest; one who gets the better of another in any struggle; esp., one who defeats an enemy in battle; a vanquisher; a conqueror; — often followed by *at,* rarely by *of.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquished fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

2. A destroyer. [*R. & Poetic*]

There, *victor* of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

Vic'tor, *a.* Victorious. "The *victor* Greeks." *Pope.*

Vic'tor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A victress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-â), *n.* [NL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants named in honor of Queen *Victoria.* The *Victoria regia* is a native of Guiana and Brazil. Its large, spreading leaves are often over five feet in diameter, and have a rim from three to five inches high; its immense rose-white flowers sometimes attain a diameter of nearly two feet.

Victoria Regia.

2. A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, designed for two persons and the driver who occupies a high seat in front.

Victoria.

3. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1850; — called also *Clio.*

Victoria cross, a bronze Maltese cross, awarded for valor to members of the British army or navy. It was first bestowed in 1857, at the close of the Crimean war. The recipients also have a pension of £10 a year. — **Victoria green.** (*Chem.*) See *Emerald green,* under GREEN. — **Victoria lily** (*Bot.*), the *Victoria regia.* See def. 1, above.

Vic-to'ri-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the reign of Queen Victoria of England; as, the *Victorian* poets.

Victorian period. See *Dionysian period,* under DIONYSIAN.

Vic'tor-ine' (vĭk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* A woman's fur tippet.

Vic-to'ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *victoriosus:* cf. F. *victorieux.* See VICTORY.] Of or pertaining to victory, or a victor; being a victor; bringing or causing a victory; conquering; winning; triumphant; as, a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* day.

But I shall rise *victorious,* and subdue
My vanquisher. *Milton.*
Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

— **Vic-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vic-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vic'to-ry (vĭk'tŏ-rȳ), *n.; pl.* VICTORIES (-rĭz). [OE. *victorie,* OF. *victorie, victoire,* F. *victoire,* L. *victoria.* See VICTOR.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle or competition; conquest; triumph; — the opposite of *defeat.*

Death is swallowed up in *victory.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 54.
God on our side, doubt not of *victory.* *Shak.*

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels, of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

Vic'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. L. *victrix.*] A woman who wins a victory; a female victor.

Vic'trice (-trĭs), *n.* A victress. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Vic'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *C. Brontë.*

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* **1.** Food; — now used chiefly in the plural. See VICTUALS. 2 *Chron.* xi. 23. *Shak.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual.* *Knolles.*
There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare *victual* for the mowers. *Tennyson.*
Short allowance of *victual.* *Longfellow.*

2. Grain of any kind. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTUALED (-ld) or VICTUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTUALING or VICTUALLING.] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food; to store with sustenance; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a ship.

I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shak.*

Vict'ual-age (vĭt'l-âj; 48), *n.* Victuals; food. [*R.*]
"With my cargo of *victualage.*" *C. Brontë.*

Vict'ual-er (vĭt'l-ẽr), *n.* [F. *victuailleur.*] [Written also *victualler.*] **1.** One who furnishes victuals.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; an innkeeper. *Shak.*

3. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

4. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. [*Scot.*]

Licensed victualer. See under LICENSED.

Vict'ual-ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to victuals, or provisions; supplying provisions; as, a *victualing* ship.

Vict'uals (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* [OE. *vitaille*, OF. *vitaille*, F. *victuaille*, pl. *victuailles*, fr. L. *victualia*, pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live; akin to *vivus* living. See VIVID.] Food for human beings, esp. when it is cooked or prepared for the table; that which supports human life; provisions; sustenance; meat; viands.

Then had we plenty of *victuals.* *Jer.* xliv. 17.

‖ **Vic'tus** (vĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Food; diet.

‖ **Vi-cu'ña** } (vē-kōōn'yä), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña.* Cf. VI-
‖ **Vi-cu'gna** } GONIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American mammal (*Auchenia vicunna*) native of the elevated plains of the Andes, allied to the llama but smaller. It has a thick coat of very fine reddish brown wool, and long, pendent white hair on the breast and belly. It is hunted for its wool and flesh.

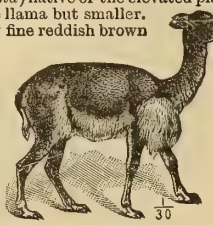

Vicuña.

Vid'a finch' (vĭd'ä fĭnch'). (*Zoöl.*) The whidah bird.

‖ **Vi-dame'** (vē-dâm'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vice-dominus*, fr. L. *vice* instead of + *dominus* master, lord.] (*Fr. Feud. Law*) One of a class of temporal officers who originally represented the bishops, but later erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles.

‖ **Vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention to something; as, *vide supra*, see above.

‖ **Vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt). *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, literally, it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *viz.*

Vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as VEDETTE.

Vi-do'ni-a (vĭ-dō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho* the quality of grapes, Sp. *veduño.*] A dry white wine, of a tart flavor, produced in Teneriffe; — called also *Teneriffe.*

Vid'u-age (vĭd'ū-āj), *n.* [See VIDUAL.] The state of widows or of widowhood; also, widows, collectively.

Vid'u-al (-al), *a.* [L. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua* a widow, fr. *viduus* widowed. See WIDOW.] Of or pertaining to the state of a widow; widowed. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Vid'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn) *n.* The state of being widowed or bereaved; loss; bereavement. [*R.*]

Vi-du'i-ty (vĭ-dū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *viduitas*: cf. F. *viduité.*] Widowhood. [*R.*] "Chaste *viduity.*" *Ld. Ellenborough.*

Vie (vī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIED (vīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VYING (vī'ĭng).] [OE. *vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to invite, to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. *invitare* to invite; of uncertain origin. Cf. INVITE, ENVIE.] **1.** To stake a sum upon a hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See REVIE. [*Obs.*]

2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as . . . to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

While Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage *vies.* *Byron.*

Vie, *v. t.* **1.** To stake; to wager. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. To do or produce in emulation, competition, or rivalry; to put in competition; to bandy. [*Obs.*]

She hung about my neck; and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast. *Shak.*

Nor was he set over us to *vie* wisdom with his Parliament, but to be guided by them. *Milton.*

And *vying* malice with my gentleness,
Pick quarrels with their only happiness. *Herbert.*

Vie, *n.* A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; strife; also, a challenge; a wager. [*Obs.*]

We 'll all to church together instantly,
And then a *vie* for boys. *J. Fletcher.*

Vi-elle' (vĭ-ĕl'), *n.* [F. Cf. VIOL.] An old stringed instrument played upon with a wheel; a hurdy-gurdy.

Vi-en'na paste' (vē-ĕn'nä pāst'). (*Pharm.*) A caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also *Vienna caustic.*

Vi'en-nese' (vē'ĕn-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Vienna, or the people of Vienna. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Vienna.

View (vū), *n.* [OF. *veue*, F. *vue*, fr. OF. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veu*, F. *voir*, p. p. *vu*, fr. L. *videre* to see. See VISION, and cf. INTERVIEW, PURVIEW, REVIEW, VISTA.] **1.** The act of seeing or beholding; sight; look; survey; examination by the eye; inspection.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer *view.* *Milton.*

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote. *Locke.*

Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryden.*

2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just *view* of the arguments or facts in a case.

I have with exact *view* perused thee, Hector. *Shak.*

3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryden.*

4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect; as, the *view* from a window.

'T is distance lends enchantment to the *view.* *Campbell.*

5. The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine *view* of Lake George.

6. Mode of looking at anything; manner of apprehension; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty. *Locke.*

7. That which is looked towards, or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design; as, he did it with a *view* of escaping.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

8. Appearance; show; aspect. [*Obs.*]

[Graces] which, by the splendor of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

Field of view. See under FIELD. — **Point of view.** See under POINT. — **To have in view,** to have in mind as an incident, object, or aim; as, *to have* one's resignation *in view.* — **View halloo,** the shout uttered by a hunter upon seeing the fox break cover. — **View of frankpledge** (*Law*), a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.* — **View of premises** (*Law*), the inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction is said to have occurred.

View (vū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIEWED (vūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIEWING.] **1.** To see; to behold; especially, to look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to examine with the eye; to inspect; to explore.

O, let me *view* his visage, being dead. *Shak.*

Nearer to *view* his prey, and, unespied,
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to *view* the subject in all its aspects.

The happiest youth, *viewing* his progress through. *Shak.*

View'er (vū'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who views or examines.

2. (*Law*) A person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report upon the same.

3. The superintendent of a coal mine. [*Eng.*]

View'i-ness (vū'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being viewy, or of having unpractical views.

View'less, *a.* Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "*Viewless* winds." *Shak.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repassed, and *viewless* mixed with common air. *Pope.*

View'ly (vū'lў), } *a.* Pleasing to the sight;
View'some (vū'sŭm), } sightly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

View'y (vū'ў), *a.* **1.** Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary; unpractical; as, a *viewy* person.

2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination.

A government intent on showy absurdities and *viewy* enterprises rather than solid work. *London Spectator.*

Vif'da (vĭf'dâ), *n.* In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef and mutton hung and dried, but not salted. [*Scot.*] [Written also *vivda.*] *Jamieson.*

Vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, from *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts. *Tylor.*

Vi-ges'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [*R.*]

Vi-ges'i-mo-quar'to (vī-jĕs'ĭ-mō-kwar'tō), *a.* [L. *vigesimus quartus* twenty-fourth. Cf. DUODECIMO.] Having twenty-four leaves to a sheet; as, a *vigesimo-quarto* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Vi-ges'i-mo-quar'to, *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into twenty-four leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book so made; — usually written *24mo*, or *24°.*

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [OE. *vigile*, L. *vigilia*, from *vigil* awake, watchful, probably akin to E. *wake*: cf. F. *vigile.* See WAKE, *v. i.*, and cf. REVEILLE, SURVEILLANCE, VEDETTE, VEGETABLE, VIGOR.] **1.** Abstinence from sleep, whether at a time when sleep is customary or not; the act of keeping awake, or the state of being awake; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch. "Worn out by the labors and *vigils* of many months." *Macaulay.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card table and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

2. Hence, devotional watching; waking for prayer, or other religious exercises.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned. *Milton.*

Be sober and keep *vigil,*
The Judge is at the gate. *Neale (Rhythm of St. Bernard).*

3. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) Originally, the watch kept on the night before a feast. (*b*) Later, the day and the night preceding a feast.

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbors,
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian." *Shak.*

(*c*) A religious service performed in the evening preceding a feast.

Vigils, *or* **Watchings, of flowers** (*Bot.*), a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day. [*R.*]

Vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lans), *n.* [L. *vigilantia*: cf. F. *vigilance.*] **1.** The quality or state of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; wakefulness.

2. Watchfulness in respect of danger; care; caution; circumspection. *Cowper.*

And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthly charge; of these the *vigilance*
I dread. *Milton.*

3. Guard; watch. [*Obs.*] "In at this gate none pass the *vigilance* here placed." *Milton.*

Vigilance committee, a volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized for the summary suppression and punishment of crime, as when the processes of law appear inadequate.

Vig'i-lan-cy (-lan-sў), *n.* Vigilance. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Vig'i-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake; cf. F. *vigilant.* See VIGIL.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wakeful; watchful; circumspect; wary. "Be sober, be *vigilant.*" 1 *Pet.* v. 8.

Sirs, take your places, and be *vigilant.* *Shak.*

Vig'i-lant-ly, *adv.* In a vigilant manner.

Vig'il-y (vĭj'ĭ-lў), *n.* [L. *vigilia.*] A vigil. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vi'gin-tiv'i-rate (vī'jĭn-tĭv'ĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *vigintiviratus*, fr. *vigintiviri*; *viginti* twenty + *vir* a man.] The office of the *vigintiviri*, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; also, the vigintiviri. [*R.*]

Vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *vignette*, fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE, and cf. VINETTE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture.

2. A decorative design, originally representing vine branches or tendrils, at the head of a chapter, of a manuscript or printed book, or in a similar position; hence, by extension, any small picture in a book; hence, also, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which vanishes gradually at the edge.

Vi-gnette', *v. t.* To make, as an engraving or a photograph, with a border or edge insensibly fading away.

Vi-go'ni-a (vĭ-gō'nĭ-ä), *a.* [Cf. F. *vigogne* vicuña. See VICUÑA.] Of or pertaining to the vicuña; characterizing the vicuña; — said of the wool of that animal, used in felting hats, and for other purposes. *Prescott.*

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *vigour, vigor*, OF. *vigor, vigur, vigour*, F. *vigueur*, fr. L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong. See VEGETABLE, VIGIL.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physically, intellectually, or morally; force; energy.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*

3. Strength; efficacy; potency.

But in the fruithful earth . . .
His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find. *Milton.*

☞ *Vigor* and its derivatives commonly imply *active* strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from *passive* strength, or strength to endure.

Vig'or, *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Vig'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *vigor* strength.] An explosive containing nitroglycerin. It is used in blasting.

‖ **Vig'o-ro'so** (-ō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — a direction to perform a passage with energy and force.

Vig'or-ous (vĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *vigoros*, F. *vigoureux*, LL. *vigorosus.*] **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* plant.

Famed for his valor, young,
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong. *Waller.*

2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, *vigorous* exertions; a *vigorous* prosecution of a war.

The beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and successful. *Davenant.*

— **Vig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vi'king (vī'kĭng), *n.* [Icel. *vīkingr*, fr. *vīk* a bay, inlet.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

Of grim *Vikings*, and the rapture
Of the sea fight, and the capture,
And the life of slavery. *Longfellow.*

☞ *Viking* differs in meaning from *sea king*, with which it is frequently confounded. "The *sea king* was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom. . . . *Vikings* were merely pirates, alternately peasants and pirates, deriving the name of *viking* from the *vicks*, *wicks*, or inlets, on the coast in which they harbored with their long ships or rowing galleys." *Laing.*

Vil'a-ny (vĭl'ä-nў), *n.* Villainy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vi'la-yet' (vē'lä-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk., from Ar. *wilāyah.*] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — formerly called *eyalet.*

Vild (vīld), *a.* [As if the p. p. of a verb to *vile.* See VILE, *a.*] Vile. [*Obs.*] "That *vild* race." *Spenser.*

Vild'ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vile (vīl), *a.* [*Comp.* VILER (-ẽr); *superl.* VILEST.] [OE. *vil*, F. *vil*, from L. *vilis* cheap, worthless, vile, base.]

1. Low; base; worthless; mean; despicable.

A poor man in *vile* raiment. *James* ii. 2.

The craft either of fishing, which was Peter's, or of making tents, which was Paul's, were [was] more *vile* than the science of physic. *Ridley.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. Morally base or impure; depraved by sin; hateful in the sight of God and men; sinful; wicked; bad. "Such *vile* base practices." *Shak.*

Behold, I am *vile*; what shall I answer thee? *Job* xl. 4.

Syn. — See BASE.

— **Vile'ly,** *adv.* — **Vile'ness,** *n.*

Viled (vīld), *a.* [See VILD.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory; vile. [*Obs.*] "*Viled* speeches." *Hayward.*

Vil'eyns (vĭl'ănz), *a.* [See VILLAIN.] Villainous. [*Obs.*] "*Vileyns* sinful deeds make a churl." *Chaucer.*

Vil'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming; abuse. *South.*

Vil'i-fi'er (vĭl'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who vilifies or defames.

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VILIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VILIFYING.] [L. *vilis* vile + *-fy*; cf. L. *vilificare* to esteem of little value.] **1.** To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to disgrace. [*R.*]

When themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; to traduce; to calumniate. *I. Taylor.*

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

3. To treat as vile; to despise. [*Obs.*]

I do *vilify* your censure. *Beau. & Fl.*

Vil'i-pend (vĭl'ĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, to value: cf. F. *vilipender.*] To value lightly; to depreciate; to slight; to despise.

To *vilipend* the art of portrait painting. *Longfellow.*

Vil'i-pend'en-cy (-pĕnd'ĕn-sy), *n.* Disesteem; slight; disparagement. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Vil'i-ty (vĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *vilitas*: cf. F. *vileté, vilité*, OF. *vilté.*] Vileness; baseness. [*Obs.*] *Kennet.*

Vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville, vile*, a village, F. *ville* a town, city. See VILLA.] A small collection of houses; a village. "Every manor, town, or *vill.*" *Sir M. Hale.*

Nor should e'er the crested fowl
From thorp or *vill* his matins sound for me. *Wordsworth.*

☞ A word of various significations in English law; as, a manor; a tithing; a town; a township; a parish; a part of a parish; a village. The original meaning of *vill*, in England, seems to have been derived from the Roman sense of the term *villa*, a *single country residence* or farm; a manor. Later, the term was applied only to a collection of houses more than two, and hence came to comprehend towns and cities. *Burrill.* The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I., mentions *entire-vills, demivills*, and *hamlets.*

Vil'la (vĭl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* VILLAS (-lȧz). [L. *villa*, LL. also village, dim. of L. *vicus* a village: cf. It. & F. *villa.* See VICINITY, and cf. VILL, VILLAGE, VILLAIN.] A country seat; a country or suburban residence of some pretensions to elegance. *Dryden. Cowper.*

Vil'lage (-lăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See VILLA, and cf. VILLATIC.] A small assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city.

Village cart, a kind of two-wheeled pleasure carriage without a top.

Syn. — VILLAGE, HAMLET, TOWN, CITY. In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses, too small to have a parish church. A *village* has a church, but no market. A *town* has both a market and a church or churches. A *city* is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is, or has been, the place of a bishop's see. In the United States these distinctions do not hold.

Vil'la-ger (-lȧ-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions. *Shak.*

Vil'lage-ry (-lăj-rỹ), *n.* Villages; a district of villages. [*Obs.*] "The maidens of the *villagery.*" *Shak.*

Vil'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [OE. *vilein*, F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, from *villa* a village, L. *villa* a farm. See VILLA.]

1. (*Feudal Law*) One who holds lands by a base, or servile, tenure, or in villenage; a feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or servant. [In this sense written also *villan*, and *villein.*]

If any of my ancestors was a tenant, and a servant, and held his lands as a *villain* to his lord, his posterity also must do so, though accidentally they become noble. *Jer. Taylor.*

☞ *Villains* were of two sorts: *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor (LL. *adscripti glebæ*); and *villains in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another. *Blackstone.*

2. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. [*R.*]

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall there be proved? *Becon.*

3. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a scamp.

Like a *villain* with a smiling cheek. *Shak.*
Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

Vil'lain, *a.* [F. *vilain.*] Villainous. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Vil'lain, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *villanous.*]

1. Base; vile; mean; depraved; as, a *villainous* person or wretch.

2. Proceeding from, or showing, extreme depravity; suited to a villain; as, a *villainous* action.

3. Sorry; mean; mischievous; — in a familiar sense. "A *villainous* trick of thine eye." *Shak.*

Villainous judgment (*O. Eng. Law*), a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

— Vil'lain-ous-ly, *adv.* **— Vil'lain-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vil'lain-y (-ỹ), *n.; pl.* VILLAINIES (-ĭz). [OE. *vilanie*, OF. *vilanie, vilainie, vileinie, vilenie*, LL. *villania.* See VILLAIN, *n.*] [Written also *villany.*] **1.** The quality or state of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villainy* of the seducer. "Lucre of *vilanye.*" *Chaucer.*

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy. Shak.*

2. Abusive, reproachful language; discourteous speech; foul talk. [*Archaic*]

He never yet no *vileinye* ne said
In all his life, unto no manner wight. *Chaucer.*

In our modern language, it [foul language] is termed *villainy*, as being proper for rustic boors, or men of coarsest education and employment. *Barrow.*

Villainy till a very late day expressed words foul and disgraceful to the utterer much oftener than deeds. *Trench.*

3. The act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

That execrable sum of all *villainies* commonly called a slave trade. *John Wesley.*

Vil'la-kin (-lȧ-kĭn), *n.* A little villa. [*R.*] *Gay.*

Vil'lan (vĭl'lan), *n.* A villain. [*R.*]

Vil'lan-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *villenage, vilenage.* See VILLAIN.] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) The state of a villain, or serf; base servitude; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord. [In this sense written also *villenage*, and *villeinage.*]

I speak even now as if sin were condemned in a perpetual *villanage*, never to be manumitted. *Milton.*

Some faint traces of *villanage* were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts. *Macaulay.*

2. Baseness; infamy; villainy. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Vil'la-nel' (vĭl'lȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [See VILLANELLE.] A ballad. [*Obs.*] *Cotton.*

‖ **Vil'la-nel'la** (-nĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* VILLANELLE (-lē). [It., a pretty country girl.] (*Mus.*) An old rustic dance, accompanied with singing.

‖ **Vil'la-nelle'** (-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] A poem written in tercets with but two rhymes, the first and third verse of the first stanza alternating as the third verse in each successive stanza and forming a couplet at the close. *E. W. Gosse.*

Vil'la-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *villa*; formed on the analogy of the French.] A small villa. [*R.*]

Vil'lan-ize (vĭl'lan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VILLANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VILLANIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to revile. [*R.*]

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame. *Dryden.*

Vil'lan-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who villanizes. [*R.*]

Vil'lan-ous (-ŭs), *a.*, **Vil'lan-ous-ly,** *adv.*, **Vil'lan-ous-ness,** *n.* See VILLAINOUS, etc.

Vil'lan-y (-ỹ), *n.* See VILLAINY.

Vil-lat'ic (vĭl-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pertaining to a farm or a village; rural. "Tame *villatic* fowl." *Milton.*

Vil'lein (vĭl'lĭn), *n.* (*Feudal Law*) See VILLAIN, 1.

Vil'len-age (vĭl'lĕn-ăj), *n.* [See VILLANAGE.] (*Feudal Law*) Villanage. *Blackstone.*

Vil'len-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a villein.

‖ **Vil'li** (vĭl'lī), *n., pl.* of VILLUS.

Vil'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are *villiform.*

Vil-lose' (vĭl-lōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) See VILLOUS.

Vil-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** State of being villous.

2. (*Bot.*) A coating of long, slender hairs.

3. (*Anat.*) A villus.

Vil'lous (vĭl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus*: cf. F. *villeux.* Cf. VELVET.] **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy.

2. (*Anat.*) Furnished or clothed with villi.

‖ **Vil'lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* VILLI (-lī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the minute papillary processes on certain vascular membranes; a villosity; as, *villi* cover the lining of the small intestines of many animals and serve to increase the absorbing surface.

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) Fine hairs on plants, resembling the pile of velvet.

Vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Power; force; energy; spirit; activity; vigor. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Vi'men** (vī'mĕn), *n.* [L., a twig.] (*Bot.*) A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

Vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-nal; 277), *a.* [L. *viminalis* pertaining to osiers, fr. *vimen* a pliant twig, osier.] Of or pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

Vi-min'e-ous (vī-mĭn'ē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pertaining to twigs; made of pliant twigs. "In the hive's *vimineous* dome." *Prior.*

2. (*Bot.*) Producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

Vi-na'ceous (vī-nā'shŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *vinaceus.* See VINE.] **1.** Belonging to, or like, wine or grapes.

2. Of the color of wine, especially of red wine.

Vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A sauce, made of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients, — used esp. for cold meats.

2. A small perforated box for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or a smelling bottle for smelling salts; — called also *vinegarette.*

3. A small, two-wheeled vehicle, like a Bath chair, to be drawn or pushed by a boy or man. [*R.*]

Vin'ai-grous (vĭn'ā-grŭs), *a.* [F. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** Resembling vinegar; sour.

2. Fig.: Unamiable; morose. *Carlyle.*

Vi-nasse' (vī-năs'), *n.* [F.] (*Chem.*) The waste liquor remaining in the process of making beet sugar, — used in the manufacture of potassium carbonate.

Vi-nat'i-co (vī-năt'ĭ-kō), *n.* [Pg. *vinhatico.*] Madeira mahogany; the coarse, dark-colored wood of the *Persea Indica.*

Vin-cen'tian (vĭn-sĕn'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Saint *Vincent* de Paul, or founded by him. [*R.*]

Vin-cen'tian, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) Same as LAZARIST. (*b*) A member of certain charitable sisterhoods.

Vin'ce-tox'in (vĭn'sē-tŏks'ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the root of the white swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum officinale*, a plant of the Asclepias family) as a bitter yellow amorphous substance; — called also *asclepiadin*, and *cynanchin.*

Vin'ci-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality or state of being vincible; vincibleness.

Vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to vanquish, conquer: cf. F. *vincible.* See VICTOR.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. "He, not *vincible* in spirit . . . drew his sword." *Hayward.* "*Vincible* by human aid." *Paley.*

Vincible ignorance (*Theol.*), ignorance within the individual's control and for which, therefore, he is responsible before God.

Vin'ci-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vincible.

Vinc'ture (vĭnk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *vinctura*, fr. *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] A binding. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Vin'cu-lum** (vĭn'kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. VINCULA (-lȧ), E. VINCULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., from *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; a tie.

2. (*Math.*) A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation, as in the expression $x^2 + y^2 - \overline{x + y}$.

3. (*Anat.*) A band or bundle of fibers; a frænum.

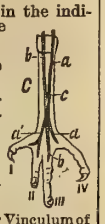

c Vinculum of a Scansorial Foot; *I* to *IV* First to Fourth Toes; *a a'* *b b* Plantar Tendons.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A commissure uniting the two main tendons in the foot of certain birds.

Vin-de'mi-al (vĭn-dē'mĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, fr. *vindemia* a vintage. See VINTAGE.] Of or pertaining to a vintage, or grape harvest. [*R.*]

Vin-de'mi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *vindemiare.* See VINDEMIAL.] To gather the vintage. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Vin-de'mi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *vindemiatio.*] The operation of gathering grapes. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Vin'di-ca-ble (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated. — **Vin'di-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Vin'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VINDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VINDICATING.] [L. *vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1.** To lay claim to; to assert a right to; to claim. [*R.*]

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain. *Pope.*

2. To maintain or defend with success; to prove to be valid; to assert convincingly; to sustain against assault; as, to *vindicate* a right, claim, or title.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to defend; to justify.

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* . . . that proposition. *I. Watts.*

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

4. To maintain, as a law or a cause, by overthrowing enemies. *Milton.*

5. To liberate; to set free; to deliver. [*Obs.*]

I am confident he deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger.*

6. To avenge; to punish; as, a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Bp. Pearson.*

Syn. — To assert; maintain; claim. See ASSERT.

Vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vindicatio* a laying claim, defense, vindication. See VINDICATE.] **1.** The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated; defense; justification against denial or censure; as, the *vindication* of opinions; his *vindication* is complete.

Occasion for the *vindication* of this passage in my book. *Locke.*

2. (*Civil Law*) The claiming a thing as one's own; the asserting of a right or title in, or to, a thing. *Burrill.*

Vin'di-ca-tive (vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *vindicatif.* Cf. VINDICTIVE.] **1.** Tending to vindicate; vindicating; as, a *vindicative* policy.

2. Revengeful; vindictive. [*Obs.*]

Vindicative persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they infortunate. *Bacon.*

— Vin'di-ca-tive-ness, *n.*

Vin'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [LL., an avenger.] One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains. *Locke.*

Vin'di-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to vindicate or justify; justificatory; vindicative.

2. Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitory.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, punishment, fr. *vindicare* to vindicate. Cf. VINDICATIVE.] **1.** Disposed to revenge; prompted or characterized by revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

2. Punitive. [*Obs.*]

Vindictive damages. (*Law*) See under DAMAGE, *n.*

— Vin-dic'tive-ly, *adv.* **— Vin-dic'tive-ness,** *n.*

Vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea* a vineyard, vine, from *vineus* of or belonging to wine, *vinum* wine, grapes. See WINE, and cf. VIGNETTE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any woody climbing plant which bears grapes. (*b*) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant; the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing anything with its tendrils, or claspers; a creeper; as, the hop *vine;* the bean *vine;* the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

There shall be no grapes on the *vine.* *Jer.* viii. 13.

And one went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild *vine*, and gathered thereof wild gourds. 2 *Kings* iv. 39.

Vine Beetle (*Graptodera chalybea*).

Vine apple (*Bot.*), a small kind of squash. *Roger Williams.* — Vine beetle (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of beetles which are injurious to the leaves or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important species are the grapevine fidia (see FIDIA), the spotted *Pelidnota* (see RUTILIAN), the vine flea-beetle (*Graptodera chalybea*), the rose beetle (see under ROSE), the vine weevil, and several species of *Colaspis* and *Anomala.* — Vine borer. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of beetles whose larvæ bore in the wood or pith of the grapevine, especially *Sinoxylon basilare*, a small species the larva of which bores in the stems, and *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a small reddish brown weevil (called also *vine weevil*), which produces knotlike galls on the branches. (*b*) A clearwing moth (*Ægeria polistiformis*), whose larva bores in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive. — Vine dragon, an old and fruitless branch of a vine. [*Obs.*] *Holland.* — Vine forester (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of moths belonging to *Alypia* and allied genera, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the grapevine. — Vine fretter (*Zoöl.*), a plant louse, esp. the phylloxera.

Vine Borer (*Sinoxylon basilare*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Imago.

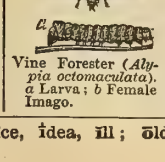

Vine Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*). *a* Larva; *b* Female Imago.

that injures the grapevine. — **Vine grub** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of insect larvæ that are injurious to the grapevine. — **Vine hopper** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of leaf hoppers which suck the sap of the grapevine, especially *Erythroneura vitis*. See *Illust.* of *Grape hopper*, under GRAPE. — **Vine inchworm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of any species of geometrid moths which feed on the leaves of the grapevine, especially *Cidaria diversilineata*. — **Vine-leaf roller** (*Zoöl.*), a small moth (*Desmia maculalis*) whose larva makes a nest by rolling up the leaves of the grapevine. The moth is brownish black, spotted with white. — **Vine louse** (*Zoöl.*), the phylloxera. — **Vine mildew** (*Bot.*), a fungous growth which forms a white, delicate, cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and fruit of the vine, causing brown spots upon the green parts, and finally a hardening and destruction of the vitality of the surface. The plant has been called *Oidium Tuckeri*, but is now thought to be the conidia-producing stage of an *Erysiphe*. — **Vine of Sodom** (*Bot.*), a plant named in the Bible (*Deut.* xxxii. 32), now thought to be identical with the apple of Sodom. See *Apple of Sodom*, under APPLE. — **Vine sawfly** (*Zoöl.*), a small black sawfly (*Selandria vitis*) whose larva feeds upon the leaves of the grapevine. The larvæ stand side by side in clusters while feeding. — **Vine slug** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the vine sawfly. — **Vine sorrel** (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Cissus acida*) related to the grapevine, and having acid leaves. It is found in Florida and the West Indies. — **Vine sphinx** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of hawk moths. The larvæ feed on grapevine leaves. — **Vine weevil.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Vine borer* (*a*) above, and *Wound gall*, under WOUND.

Vine Inchworm. *a* Larva of *Cidaria diversilineata*. *b* Imago.

Vine-Leaf Roller (*Desmia maculalis*). *a* Male Imago; *b* Larva, nat. size.

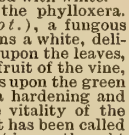
Vine Slugs.

Vine Sphinx (*Darapsa myron*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva.

Vi'ne-al (vī'nē-*al*), *a.* [L. *vinealis*.] Of or pertaining to vines; containing vines. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Vine'-clad' (vīn'klăd'), *a.* Covered with vines.

Vined (vīnd), *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine leaves. "*Vined* and figured columns." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Vine'dress'er (vīn'drĕs'-ẽr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines; a laborer in a vineyard.

> The sons of the alien shall be your plowmen and your *vinedressers*. *Isa.* lxi. 5.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ẽ-gẽr), *n.* [OE. *vinegre*, F. *vinaigre*; *vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour. See WINE, and EAGER, *a.*] **1.** A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and obtained by the spontaneous (*acetous*) fermentation, or by the artificial oxidation, of wine, cider, beer, or the like.

☞ The characteristic sourness of vinegar is due to acetic acid, of which it contains from three to five per cent. Wine vinegar contains also tartaric acid, citric acid, etc.

2. Hence, anything sour; — used also metaphorically.

> Here 's the challenge: . . . I warrant there 's *vinegar* and pepper in 't. *Shak.*

Aromatic vinegar, strong acetic acid highly flavored with aromatic substances. — **Mother of vinegar.** See 4th MOTHER. — **Radical vinegar**, acetic acid. — **Thieves' vinegar.** See under THIEF. — **Vinegar eel** (*Zoöl.*), a minute nematode worm (*Leptodera oxophila*, or *Anguillula aceliglutinis*), commonly found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, and other fermenting vegetable substances; — called also *vinegar worm*. — **Vinegar lamp** (*Chem.*), a fanciful name of an apparatus designed to oxidize alcohol to acetic acid by means of platinum black. — **Vinegar plant.** See 4th MOTHER. — **Vinegar tree** (*Bot.*), the stag-horn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), whose acid berries have been used to intensify the sourness of vinegar. — **Wood vinegar.** See under WOOD.

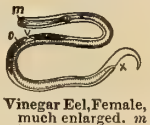
Vinegar Eel, Female, much enlarged. *m* Mouth; *o* Eggs; *v* Genital Opening; *x* Anus.

Vin'e-gar, *v. t.* To convert into vinegar; to make like vinegar; to render sour or sharp. [*Obs.*]

> Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
> As he was bid. *B. Jonson.*

Vin'e-gar-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* See VINAIGRETTE, *n.*, 2.

Vin'e-gar-y (vĭn'ẽ-gẽr-ў), *a.* Having the nature of vinegar; sour; unamiable.

Vin'er (vīn'ẽr), *n.* A vinedresser. [*Obs.*]

Vin'er-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** A vineyard. [*Obs.*] "The *vinery* of Ramer." *Fabyan.*

2. A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing and protecting vines; a grapery.

Vi-nette' (vĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. VIGNETTE.] A sprig or branch. [*Archaic*] *Halliwell.*

Vin'ewed (vĭn'ūd), *a.* Same as VINNEWED.

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* [For OE. *winyard*, AS. *wīngeard*; influenced by E. *vine*. See WINE, and YARD an inclosure.] An inclosure or yard for grapevines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vine'yard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

‖ **Vingt' et' un'** (văN' tā' ŭN'). [F., twenty and one.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons. The fortune of each player depends upon obtaining from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is twenty-one, or a number near to it.

Vingt'un' (văN'tŭN'), *n.* Contraction for VINGT ET UN.

Vin'ic (vĭn'ĭk *or* vī'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to wine; as, *vinic* alcohol.

Vin'i-cul'ture (vĭn'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *cultura* culture.] The cultivation of the vine, esp. for making wine; viticulture.

Vin'newed (vĭn'ūd), *a.* [See FENOWED.] Moldy; musty. [Written also *vinewed*.] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] — **Vin'newed-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

> Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinnewed* and hoary with over-long lying. *F. Beaumont.*

Vin'ny (vĭn'nў), *a.* Vinnewed. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Vin'o-len-cy (-ō-lẽn-sў), *n.* [L. *vinolentia*. See VINOLENT.] Drunkenness. [*Obs.*]

Vin'o-lent (-lẽnt), *a.* [L. *vinolentus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Given to wine; drunken; intemperate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vin-om'e-ter (vĭn-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the strength or purity of wine by measuring its density.

‖ **Vin' or'di'naire'** (văN' ôr'dẽ'nâr'). [F., lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine in France.

Vi-nose' (vī-nōs'), *a.* Vinous.

Vi-nos'i-ty (vī-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *vinositas*: cf. F. *vinosité*.] The quality or state of being vinous.

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine: cf. F. *vineux*. See WINE.] Of or pertaining to wine; having the qualities of wine; as, a *vinous* taste.

Vin'quish (vĭn'kwĭsh), *n.* (*Far.*) See VANQUISH, *n.*

Vint'age (vĭnt'ăj; 48), *n.* [Corrupted by influence of *vintner*, *vintry*, from OE. *vindage*, *vendage*, for *vendange*, OF. *vendenge*, F. *vendange*, from L. *vindemia*; *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off; *de* + *emere*, originally, to take. See WINE, REDEEM, and cf. VINDEMIAL.] **1.** The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or in wine; as, the *vintage* is abundant; the *vintage* of France; wine of the *vintage* of 1840.

2. The act or time of gathering the crop of grapes, or making the wine for a season.

Vintage spring, a wine fount. — **Vintage time,** the time of gathering grapes and making wine. *Milton.*

Vint'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* [From VINTAGE: cf. F. *vendangeur*.] One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'a-ging (-ă-jĭng), *n.* The act of gathering the vintage, or crop of grapes.

Vint'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OE. *vintener*, *viniter*, OF. *vinetier*, *vinotier*, LL. *vinetarius*, fr. L. *vinetum* a vineyard, fr. *vinum* wine. See WINE.] One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine merchant.

Vint'ry (-rў), *n.* [OE. *viniterie*, from OF. *vinotier*, *vinetier*, wine merchant. See VINTNER.] A place where wine is sold. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Vin'y (vīn'ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to vines; producing, or abounding in, vines. *P. Fletcher.*

Vi'nyl (vī'nĭl), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C_2H_3, regarded as the characteristic residue of ethylene and that related series of unsaturated hydrocarbons with which the allyl compounds are homologous.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* [F. *viole*; cf. Pr. *viola*, *viula*, Sp., Pg., & It. *viola*, LL. *vitula*; of uncertain origin; perhaps from L. *vitulari* to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful, perhaps originally, to sacrifice a calf (*vitulus*; cf. VEAL). Cf. FIDDLE, VIELLE, 2d VIOLA, VIOLIN.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having six strings, to be struck with a bow, and the neck furnished with frets for stopping the strings.

> Mc softer airs befit, and softer strings
> Of lute, or *viol* still, more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

☞ The name is now applied as a general term to designate instruments of the violin kind, as *tenor viol*, *bass viol*, etc.

2. (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. [Written also *voyal*, and *voyol*.] *Totten.*

‖ **Vi'o-la** (vī'ō-lă), *n.* [L., a violet. See VIOLET.] (*Bot.*) A genus of polypetalous herbaceous plants, including all kinds of violets.

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lă *or* vē-ō'lă), *n.* [It. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) An instrument in form and use resembling the violin, but larger, and a fifth lower in compass.

‖ **Viola da braccio** [It., viol for the arm], the tenor viol, or viola, a fifth lower than the violin. Its part is written in the alto clef, hence it is sometimes called the *alto*. — ‖ **Viola da gamba** [It., viol for the leg], an instrument resembling the viola, but larger, and held between the knees. It is now rarely used. — ‖ **Viola da spalla** [It., viol for the shoulder], an instrument formerly used, resembling the viola, and intermediate in size between the viola and the viola da gamba. — ‖ **Viola di amore** [It., viol of love: cf. F. *viole d'amour*], a viol, larger than the viola, having catgut strings upon, and brass or steel wires under, the keyboard. These, sounding sympathetically with the strings, yield a peculiarly soft and silvery sound. It is now seldom used.

Vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lă-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis*: cf. F. *violable*. See VIOLATE.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. — **Vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

Vi'o-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Resembling violets in color; bluish purple.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants, of which the violet is the type. It contains about twenty genera and two hundred and fifty species.

Vi'o-lan'i-line (-lăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Violet* + *aniline*.] (*Chem.*) A dyestuff of the induline group, made from aniline, and used as a substitute for indigo in dyeing wool and silk a violet-blue or a gray-blue color.

Vi'o-lan'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See VIOLURIC.] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous substance, produced as a yellow crystalline substance, and regarded as a complex derivative of barbituric acid.

Vi'o-la-quer'cit-rin (-lă-kwẽr'sĭt-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline glucoside obtained from the pansy (*Viola tricolor*), and decomposing into glucose and quercitrin.

Vi'o-las'cent (vī'ō-lăs'sent), *a.* Violescent. [*R.*]

Vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIOLATING.] [L. *violatus*, p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force. See VIOLENT.] **1.** To treat in a violent manner; to abuse.

> His wife Boadicea *violated* with stripes, his daughters with rape. *Milton.*

2. To do violence to, as to anything that should be held sacred or respected; to profane; to desecrate; to break forcibly; to trench upon; to infringe.

> *Violated* vows
> 'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shak.*
> Oft have they *violated*
> The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts. *Milton.*

3. To disturb; to interrupt. "Employed, it seems, to *violate* sleep." *Milton.*

4. To commit rape on; to ravish; to outrage.

Syn. — To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; deflour; debauch; dishonor.

Vi'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *violatio*: cf. F. *violation*.] The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; the state of being violated. Specifically: —

(*a*) Infringement; transgression; nonobservance; as, the *violation* of law or positive command, of covenants, promises, etc. "The *violation* of my faith." *Shak.*

(*b*) An act of irreverence or desecration; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as, the *violation* of a church. *Udall.*

(*c*) Interruption, as of sleep or peace; disturbance.

(*d*) Ravishment; rape; outrage. *Shak.*

Vi'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

Vi'o-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who violates; an infringer; a profaner; a ravisher.

Vi'ole (vī'ōl *or* vē-ōl'), *n.* A vial. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vi'o-lence (vī'ō-lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia*. See VIOLENT.] **1.** The quality or state of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral; vehemence; impetuosity; force.

> That seal
> You ask with such a *violence*, the king,
> Mine and your master, with his own hand gave me. *Shak.*
> All the elements
> At least had gone to wrack, disturbed and torn
> With the *violence* of this conflict. *Milton.*

2. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; unjust force; outrage; assault.

> Do *violence* to no man. *Luke* iii. 14.
> We can not, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *T. Burnet.*
> Looking down, he saw
> The whole earth filled with *violence*. *Milton.*

3. Ravishment; rape; constupration.

To do violence on, to attack; to murder. "She . . . *did violence on* herself." *Shak.* — **To do violence to,** to outrage; to injure; as, he *does violence to* his own opinions.

Syn. — Vehemence; outrage; fierceness; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.

Vi'o-lence, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence; to compel. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Vi'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., from L. *violentus*, from *vis* strength, force; probably akin to Gr. ἲς a muscle, strength.] **1.** Moving or acting with physical strength; urged or impelled with force; excited by strong feeling or passion; forcible; vehement; impetuous; fierce; furious; severe; as, a *violent* blow; the *violent* attack of a disease.

> Float upon a wild and *violent* sea. *Shak.*
> A *violent* cross wind from either coast. *Milton.*

2. Acting, characterized, or produced by unjust or improper force; outrageous; unauthorized; as, a *violent* attack on the right of free speech.

> To bring forth more *violent* deeds. *Milton.*
> Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life. *Shak.*

3. Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous; unnatural; abnormal.

> These *violent* delights have *violent* ends. *Shak.*
> No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet.*
> Ease would recant
> Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption (*Law*), presumption of a fact that arises from proof of circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. — **Violent profits** (*Scots Law*), rents or profits of an estate obtained by a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning. They are recoverable in a process of removing.

Syn. — Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme.

Vi'o-lent, *n.* An assailant. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Vi'o-lent, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *violenter*.] To urge with violence. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Vi'o-lent, *v. i.* To be violent; to act violently. [*Obs.*]

> The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
> And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
> As that which causeth it. *Shak.*

Vi'o-lent-ly, *adv.* In a violent manner.

Vi'o-les'cent (-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *viola* a violet.] Tending to a violet color; violascent.

Vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *violette* a violet (cf. *violet* violet-colored), dim. of OF. *viole* a violet, L. *viola*; akin to Gr. ἴον. Cf. IODINE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant or flower of the genus *Viola*, of many species. The violets are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are blue, while others are white or yellow, or of several colors, as the pansy (*Viola tricolor*).

☞ The cultivated sweet violet is *Viola odorata* of Europe. The common blue violet of the eastern United States is *V. cucullata*; the sand, or bird-foot, violet is *V. pedata*.

2. The color of a violet, or that part of the spectrum farthest from red. It is the most refrangible part of the spectrum.

3. In art, a color produced by a combination of red and blue in equal proportions; a bluish purple color. *Mollett.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small violet-colored butterflies belonging to *Lycæna*, or *Rusticus*, and allied genera.

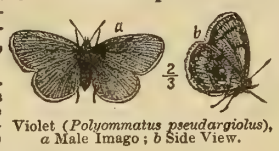

Violet (*Polyommatus pseudargiolus*), *a* Male Imago; *b* Side View.

Corn violet. See under CORN. — **Dame's violet.** (*Bot.*) See DAMEWORT. — **Dog-tooth violet.** (*Bot.*) See under DOGTOOTH. — **Water violet** (*Bot.*), an aquatic European herb (*Hottonia palustris*) with pale purplish flowers and pinnatifid leaves.

Vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* [Cf. F. *violet*. See VIOLET, *n.*] Dark blue, inclining to red; bluish purple; having a color produced by red and blue combined.

Violet shell (*Zoöl.*), any species of Ianthina; — called also *violet snail*. See IANTHINA. — **Violet wood**, a name given to several kinds of hard purplish or reddish woods, as king wood, myall wood, and the wood of the *Andira violacea*, a tree of Guiana.

Violet-tip.

Vi'o-let-tip' (-tĭp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very handsome American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*). Its wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown and have violet tips.

Vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) A small instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

Violin.

☞ The violin is distinguished for the brilliancy and gayety, as well as the power and variety, of its tones, and in the orchestra it is the leading and most important instrument.

Vi'o-line (vī'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A pale yellow amorphous substance of alkaloidal nature and emetic properties, said to have been extracted from the root and foliage of the violet (*Viola*). (*b*) Mauve aniline. See under MAUVE.

Vi'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiniste*, *violoniste*, It. *violinista*.] A player on the violin.

Vi'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiste*.] A player on the viol.

Vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-sĕl'lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violoncelliste*, It. *violoncellista*.] A player on the violoncello.

Vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'lō *or* -sĕl'lō; 277), *n.* [It. *violoncello*, dim. of *violone* a bass viol. See VIOLONE.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a bass viol of four strings, or a bass violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the viola, or tenor or alto violin.

‖ **Vi'o-lo'ne** (vē'ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It. *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello; the contrabasso; — called also *double bass*. [Written also *violono*.]

Vi'o-lous (vī'ō-lŭs), *a.* Violent. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Vi'o-lu'ric (vī'ō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*Violet* + barbit*uric*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitroso derivative of barbituric acid. It is obtained as a white or yellow crystalline substance, and forms characteristic yellow, blue, and violet salts.

Vi'per (vī'pĕr), *n.* [F. *vipère*, L. *vipera*, probably contr. fr. *vivipera*; *vivus* alive + *parere* to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young. Cf. QUICK, *a.*, PARENT, VIVIPAROUS, WIVERN, WEEVER.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Old World venomous snakes belonging to *Vipera*, *Clotho*, *Daboia*, and other genera of the family *Viperidæ*.

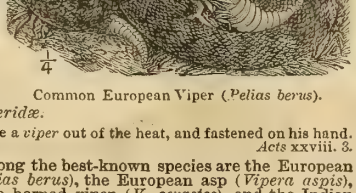

Common European Viper (*Pelias berus*).

There came a *viper* out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts* xxviii. 3.

☞ Among the best-known species are the European adder (*Pelias berus*), the European asp (*Vipera aspis*), the African horned viper (*V. cerastes*), and the Indian viper (*Daboia Russellii*).

2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person.

Who committed
To such a *viper* his most sacred trust
Of secrecy. *Milton.*

Horned viper. (*Zoöl.*) See CERASTES. — **Red viper** (*Zoöl.*), the copperhead. — **Viper fish** (*Zoöl*), a small, slender, phosphorescent deep-sea fish (*Chauliodus Sloanii*). It has long ventral and dorsal fins, a large mouth, and very long, sharp teeth. — **Viper's bugloss** (*Bot.*), a rough-leaved biennial herb (*Echium vulgare*) having showy purplish blue flowers. It is sometimes cultivated, but has become a pestilent weed in fields from New York to Virginia. Also called *blue weed*. — **Viper's grass** (*Bot.*), a perennial composite herb (*Scorzonera Hispanica*) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carrot-shaped roots are used for food in Spain and some other countries. Called also *viper grass*.

‖ **Vi'per-i'na** (vī'pĕr-ī'nā), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See VIPEROIDEA.

Vi'per-ine (vī'pĕr-ĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *viperinus*: cf. F. *vipérin*.] Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

Viperine snake. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any venomous snake of the family *Viperidæ*. (*b*) A harmless snake resembling a viper in form or color, esp. *Tropidonotus viperinus*, a small European species which resembles the viper in color.

Vi'per-ish, *a.* Somewhat like a viper; viperous.

‖ **Vi'per-ci'de-a** (-oi'dē-ā), ‖ **Vi'per-oi'des** (-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIPER, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of serpents which includes the true vipers of the Old World and the rattlesnakes and moccasin snakes of America; — called also *Viperina*.

Vi'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. "This *viperous* slander." *Shak.* — **Vi'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Vi'ra-gin'i-an (vī'rā-jĭn'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a virago; having the qualities of a virago. *Milton.*

Vi'ra-gin'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The qualities or characteristics of a virago.

Vi-ra'go (vī-rā'gō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* VIRAGOES (-gōz). [L. *virago*, *-inis*, from *vir* a man. See VIRILE.] **1.** A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries. *Pope.*

2. Hence, a mannish woman; a bold, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

Virago . . . serpent under femininity. *Chaucer.*

Vire (vēr), *n.* [OF. *vire*, fr. *virer* to turn. Cf. VEER, VIRETON.] An arrow, having a rotary motion, formerly used with the crossbow. Cf. VIRETON. *Gower.*

Vi're-lay (vīr'ē-lā), *n.* [F. *virelai*; *virer* to turn + *lai* a song, a lay.] An ancient French song, or short poem, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Of such matter made he many lays,
Songs, complaints, roundels, *virelayes*. *Chaucer.*
To which a lady sung a *virelay*. *Dryden.*

☞ "The *virelay* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *virer*, or to turn, to the other." *Nares.*

Vi'rent (vī'rent), *a.* [L. *virens*, p. pr. of *virere* to be green.] Green; not withered. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Vir'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.* [L., a species of bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of American singing birds belonging to *Vireo* and allied genera of the family *Vireonidæ*. In many of the species the back is greenish, or olive-colored. Called also *greenlet*.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*).

☞ In the Eastern United States the most common species are the white-eyed vireo (*Vireo Noveboracensis*), the red-eyed vireo (*V. olivaceus*), the blue-headed, or solitary, vireo (*V. solitarius*), the warbling vireo (*V. gilvus*), and the yellow-throated vireo (*V. flavifrons*). All these are noted for the sweetness of their songs.

Vi-res'cence (vī-rĕs'sens), *n.* (*Bot.*) The act or state of becoming green through the formation of chlorophyll.

Vi-res'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green, verb incho. fr. *virere* to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

Vir'e-ton (vĭr'ē-tŏn), *n.* [F. See VIRE.] An arrow or bolt for a crossbow having feathers or brass placed at an angle with the shaft to make it spin in flying.

Vir'ga-lieu (vĕr'gä-lō'), *n.* [Cf. VIRGOULEUSE.] (*Bot.*) A valuable kind of pear, of an obovate shape and with melting flesh of delicious flavor; — more properly called *White Doyenné*. [Written also *virgaloo*, *vergalieu*, *vergaloo*, etc.]

Vir'gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod. See VERGE a rod.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a straight rod; wand-shaped; straight and slender.

Vir'gate, *n.* [LL. *virgata*, *virgata terræ*, so much land as *virga terræ*, a land measure, contains, fr. L. *virga* a twig, rod.] A yardland, or measure of land varying from fifteen to forty acres. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton.*

Vir'ga-ted (vĕr'gā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *virgatus* striped. See VIRGATE, *a.*] Striped; streaked. [*Obs.*]

Virge (vĕrj), *n.* A wand. See VERGE. [*Obs.*]

Vir'ger (vĕr'jĕr), *n.* See VERGER. [*Obs.*]

Vir-gil'i-an (vĕr-jĭl'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Virgilianus*, better *Vergilianus*.] Of or pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil. [Spelt also *Vergilian*.]

The rich *Virgilian* rustic measure
Of Lari Maxume. *Tennyson.*

Vir'gin (vĕr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo*, *-inis*: cf. OF. *virgine*, *virgene*, *virge*, *vierge*, F. *vierge*.] **1.** A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maid.

2. A person of the male sex who has not known sexual indulgence. [*Archaic*] *Wyclif.*

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins*. *Rev.* xiv. 4.

He his flesh hath overcome;
He was a *virgin*, as he said. *Gower.*

3. (*Astron.*) See VIRGO.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of gossamer-winged butterflies of the family *Lycænidæ*.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A female insect producing eggs from which young are hatched, though there has been no fecundation by a male; a parthenogenetic insect.

The Virgin, *or* **The Blessed Virgin,** the Virgin Mary, the Mother of our Lord. — **Virgin's bower** (*Bot.*), a name given to several climbing plants of the genus *Clematis*, as *C. Vitalba* of Europe, and *C. Virginiana* of North America.

Vir'gin (vĕr'jĭn), *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of or pertaining to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush. "*Virgin* shame." *Cowley.*

Innocence and *virgin* modesty . . .
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won. *Milton.*

2. Pure; undefiled; unmixed; fresh; new; as, *virgin* soil; *virgin* gold. "*Virgin* Dutch." *G. W. Cable.*

The white cold *virgin* snow upon my heart. *Shak.*
A few ounces of mutton, with a little *virgin* oil. *Landor.*

3. Not yet pregnant; impregnant. *Milton.*

Vir'gin, *v. i.* To act the virgin; to be or keep chaste; — followed by *it*. See IT, 5. [*Obs.*] "My true lip hath *virgined* it e'er since [that kiss]." *Shak.*

Vir'gin-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *virginalis*: cf. F. *virginal*.] Of or pertaining to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly. "Chastity and honor *virginal*." *Spenser.*

Virginal generation (*Biol.*), parthenogenesis. — **Virginal membrane** (*Anat.*), the hymen.

Vir'gin-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *virginale*; — probably so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form, like the small piano. It had strings and keys, but only one wire to a note. The instrument was used in the sixteenth century, but is now wholly obsolete. It was sometimes called a *pair of virginals*.

Vir'gin-al, *v. i.* To play with the fingers, as if on a virginal; to tap or pat. [*Obs.*] "Still *virginaling* upon his palm!" *Shak.*

Vir'gin-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Virginity; maidenhood.

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* One of the States of the United States of America. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Virginia.

Virginia cowslip (*Bot.*), the American lungwort (*Mertensia Virginica*). — **Virginia creeper** (*Bot.*), a common ornamental North American woody vine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), climbing extensively by means of tendrils; — called also *woodbine*, and *American ivy*. [*U. S.*] — **Virginia fence.** See *Worm fence*, under FENCE. — **Virginia nightingale** (*Zoöl.*), the cardinal bird. See under CARDINAL. — **Virginia quail** (*Zoöl.*), the bobwhite. — **Virginia reel,** an old English contradance; — so called in the United States. *Bartlett.* — **Virginia stock.** (*Bot.*) See MAHON STOCK.

Virginia Creeper.

Vir-gin'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OE. *virginitee*, F. *virginité*, L. *virginitas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being a virgin; undefiled purity or chastity; maidenhood.

2. The unmarried life; celibacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vir'go (vĕr'gō), *n.* [L. *virgo* a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See VIRGIN.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August, marked thus [♍] in almanacs. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra, and containing the bright star Spica.

Vir'gou-leuse (vĕr'goō-lūs), *n.* [F. *virgouleuse*, from the village of *Virgoulée*, near Limoges.] (*Bot.*) An old French variety of pear, of little value.

Vir'gu-la'ri-an (-gū-lā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [From L. *virgula* a small rod.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long, slender Alcyonaria belonging to *Virgularia* and allied genera of the family *Virgulariдæ*. These corals are allied to the sea-pens, but have a long rodlike rhachis inclosing a slender, round or square, calcareous axis. The polyps are arranged in transverse rows or clusters along each side of the rhachis.

Virgularian (*Virgularia mirabilis*). *a* Bulb and Lower Part of Stem; *b* A portion enlarged.

Vir'gu-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a little twig or rod.

Vir'gule (-gūl), *n.* [F. *virgule*, fr. L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*. See VERGE a rod.] A comma. [*R.*]

In the MSS. of Chaucer, the line is always broken by a cæsura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule*. *Hallam.*

Vir'i-al (vĭr'ĭ-*al*), *n.* [L. *vis*, *viris*, force.] (*Physics*) A certain function relating to a system of forces and their points of application, — first used by Clausius in the investigation of problems in molecular physics.

Vir'id (vĭr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Green. [*Obs.*]

The *virid* marjoram
Her sparkling beauty did but see. *Crompton.*

Vir'i-des'cence (-ĭ-dĕs'sens), *n.* Quality or state of being viridescent.

Vir'i-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish.

Vir'i-dine (vĭr'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [L. *viridis* green.] (*Chem.*) A greenish, oily, nitrogenous hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{19}N_7$, obtained from coal tar, and probably consisting of a mixture of several metameric compounds which are higher derivatives of the base pyridine.

Vir'i-dite (-dīt), *n.* [L. *viridis* green.] (*Min.*) A greenish chloritic mineral common in certain igneous rocks, as diabase, as a result of alteration.

Vi-rid'i-ty (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green: cf. F. *viridité*. See VERDANT.] **1.** Greenness, verdure; the color of grass and foliage.

2. Freshness; soundness. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Vir'id-ness (vĭr'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Viridity; greenness.

Vi'rile (vī'rĭl *or* vĭr'ĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* a man; akin to AS. *wer*: cf. F. *viril*. See WEREWOLF,

WORLD, and cf. DECEMVIR, VIRAGO, VIRTUE.] Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; hence, masterful; forceful; specifically, capable of begetting; — opposed to *womanly*, *feminine*, and *puerile*; as, *virile* age, *virile* power, *virile* organs.

Vi-ril'i-ty (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ *or* vĭ-), *n.* [L. *virilitas*: cf. F. *virilité*.] The quality or state of being virile; developed manhood; manliness; specif., the power of procreation; as, exhaustion of *virility*. "*Virility* of visage." *Holland.*

Vi-rip'o-tent (vĭ-rĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *vir* man + *potens* fit for.] Developed in manhood; hence, able to beget; marriageable. [*Obs.*]

Being not of ripe years, nor *viripotent*. *Holinshed.*

Vir-mil'ion (vẽr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* See VERMILION. [*R.*]

Vi-role' (vĭ-rōl'), *n.* [F., a ferrule. See FERRULE.] (*Her.*) A ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn.

Vi-roled' (vĭ-rōld'), *a.* (*Her.*) Furnished with a virole or viroles; — said of a horn or a bugle when the rings are of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

Vi-rose' (vĭ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *virosus*. See VIRUS.] Having a nauseous odor; fetid; poisonous. [*R.*]

Vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō' *or* vẽr'tōō; 277), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, from L. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *J. Spence.*

An article, *or* piece, of virtu, an object of art or antiquity; a curiosity, such as those found in museums or private collections.

I had thoughts, in my chambers to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù*. *Goldsmith.*

Vir'tu-al (vẽr'tū-*a*l; 135), *a.* [Cf. F. *virtuel*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** Having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the agency of the material or sensible part; potential; energizing.

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warmed. *Milton.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

A thing has a *virtual* existence when it has all the conditions necessary to its actual existence. *Fleming.*

To mask by slight differences in the manners a *virtual* identity in the substance. *De Quincey.*

Principle of virtual velocities (*Mech.*), the law that when several forces are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their virtual moments is equal to zero. — **Virtual focus** (*Opt.*), the point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue; the point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it. — **Virtual image.** (*Optics*) See under IMAGE. — **Virtual moment** (of a force) (*Mech.*), the product of the intensity of the force multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application; — sometimes called *virtual work*. — **Virtual velocity** (*Mech.*), a minute hypothetical displacement, assumed in analysis to facilitate the investigation of statical problems. With respect to any given force of a number of forces holding a material system in equilibrium, it is the projection, upon the direction of the force, of a line joining its point of application with a new position of that point indefinitely near to the first, to which the point is conceived to have been moved, without disturbing the equilibrium of the system, or the connections of its parts with each other. Strictly speaking, it is not a velocity but a length. — **Virtual work.** (*Mech.*) See *Virtual moment*, above.

Vir'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *virtualité*.] **1.** The quality or state of being virtual.

2. Potentiality; efficacy; potential existence. [*Obs.*]

In one grain of corn, there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other. *Sir T. Browne.*

Vir'tu-al-ly (vẽr'tū-*a*l-lĭ), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only, and not actually; to all intents and purposes; practically.

Vir'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make efficacious; to give virtue or efficacy to. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Vir'tue (-tū; 135), *n.* [OE. *vertu*, F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, courage, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE, and cf. VIRTU.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; bravery; daring; spirit; valor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Built too strong
For force or *virtue* ever to expugn. *Chapman.*

2. Active quality or power; capacity or power adequate to the production of a given effect; energy; strength; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine.

Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark* v. 30.

A man was driven to depend for his security against misunderstanding, upon the pure *virtue* of his syntax. *De Quincey.*

The *virtue* of his midnight agony. *Keble.*

3. Energy or influence operating without contact of the material or sensible substance.

She moves the body which she doth possess,
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. Excellence; value; merit; meritoriousness; worth.

I made *virtue* of necessity. *Chaucer.*

In the Greek poets, . . . the economy of poems is better observed than in Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable the sticking in of sentences. *B. Jonson.*

5. Specifically, moral excellence; integrity of character; purity of soul; performance of duty.

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*

If there 's a Power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*. *Addison.*

6. A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, etc. "The very *virtue* of compassion." *Shak.* "Remember all his *virtues*." *Addison.*

7. Specifically: Chastity; purity; especially, the chastity of women; virginity.

H. I believe the girl has *virtue*.
M. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world to attempt to corrupt it. *Goldsmith.*

8. *pl.* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

Cardinal virtues. See under CARDINAL, *a.* — **In,** *or* **By, virtue of,** through the force of; by authority of. "He used to travel through Greece *by virtue of* this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns." *Addison.* "This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of* the promise made by God, and partly *in virtue of* piety." *Atterbury.* — **Theological virtues,** the three virtues, faith, hope, and charity. See 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

Vir'tue-less (vẽr'tū-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of virtue; without efficacy or operating qualities; powerless.

Virtueless she wished all herbs and charms. *Fairfax.*

Vir'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being a virtuoso; in a bad sense, the character of one in whom mere artistic feeling or æsthetic cultivation takes the place of religious character; sentimentalism.

This famous passage . . . over which the *virtuosity* of modern times, rejoicing in evil, has hung so fondly. *C. Kingsley.*

2. Virtuosos, collectively. *Carlyle.*

3. An art or study affected by virtuosos.

Vir'tu-o'so (vẽr'tu-ō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. VIRTUOSOS (-sōz); It. VIRTUOSI (-sē). [It. See VIRTUOUS.] **1.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, and the like; a collector or ardent admirer of curiosities, etc.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) A performer on some instrument, as the violin or the piano, who excels in the technical part of his art; a brilliant concert player.

Vir'tu-o'so-ship, *n.* The condition, pursuits, or occupation of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

Vir'tu-ous (vẽr'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [OE. *vertuous*, OF. *vertuos*, *vertuous*, F. *vertueux*, fr. L. *virtuosus*. See VIRTUE, and cf. VIRTUOSO.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting virtue. Specifically: —

(*a*) Exhibiting manly courage and strength; valorous; valiant; brave. [*Obs.*]

Old Priam's son, amongst them all, was chiefly *virtuous*. *Chapman.*

(*b*) Having power or efficacy; powerfully operative; efficacious; potent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calméd was with speed. *Spenser.*
Every *virtuous* plant and healing herb. *Milton.*

(*c*) Having moral excellence; characterized by morality; upright; righteous; pure; as, a *virtuous* action.

The *virtuous* mind that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience. *Milton.*

2. Chaste; pure; — applied especially to women.

Mistress Ford . . . the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shak.*

— **Vir'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vir'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vir'u-lence (vĭr'ū-lens), } *n.* [Cf. F. *virulence*, L. *vi-*
Vir'u-len-cy (-len-sy), } *rulentia* an offensive odor, a stench.] **1.** The quality or state of being virulent or venomous; poisonousness; malignancy.

2. Extreme bitterness or malignity of disposition. "Refuted without satirical *virulency*." *Barrow.*

The *virulence* of one declaimer, or the profundities and sublimities of the other. *I. Taylor.*

Vir'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison: cf. F. *virulent*. See VIRUS.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury.

A contagious disorder rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Very bitter in enmity; actuated by a desire to injure; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.

Vir'u-lent-ed, *a.* Made virulent; poisoned. [*Obs.*]

Vir'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison, stench; akin to Gr. ἰός poison, Skr. *visha*. Cf. WIZEN, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, etc.; — applied to organic poisons. (*b*) The special contagion, inappreciable to the senses and acting in exceedingly minute quantities, by which a disease is introduced into the organism and maintained there.

☞ The specific virus of diseases is now regarded as a microscopic living vegetable organism which multiplies within the body, and, either by its own action or by the associated development of a chemical poison, causes the phenomena of the special disease.

2. Fig.: Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions; something that poisons the mind or the soul; as, the *virus* of obscene books.

‖ **Vis** (vĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Force; power.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) Physical force. (*b*) Moral power.

Principle of vis viva (*Mech.*), the principle that the difference between the aggregate work of the accelerating forces of a system and that of the retarding forces is equal to one half the *vis viva* accumulated or lost in the system while the work is being done. — **Vis impressa** [L.] (*Mech.*), force exerted, as in moving a body, or changing the direction of its motion; impressed force. — **Vis inertiæ.** [L.] (*a*) The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed, either in direction or in velocity. (*b*) Inertness; inactivity. *Vis inertiæ* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous. The former implies the *resistance* itself which is given, while the latter implies merely the *property* by which it is given. — **Vis mortua** [L.] (*Mech.*), dead force; force doing no active work, but only producing pressure. — **Vis vitæ,** *or* **Vis vitalis** [L.] (*Physiol.*), vital force. — **Vis viva** [L.] (*Mech.*), living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force; the kinetic energy of a moving body; the capacity of a moving body to do work by reason of its being in motion. See *Kinetic energy*, in the Note under ENERGY. The term *vis viva* is not usually understood to include that part of the kinetic energy of the body which is due to the vibrations of its molecules.

‖ **Vi'sa** (vē'zȧ), *n.* [F.] See VISÉ.

Vi'sa, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISAED (-zȧd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISAING.] To indorse, after examination, with the word *visé*, as a passport; to visé.

Vis'age (vĭz'ăj; 48), *n.* [F. *visage*, from L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal; — chiefly applied to the human face. *Chaucer.* "A *visage* of demand." *Shak.*

His *visage* was so marred more than any man. *Isa.* lii. 14.
Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Waller.*

Vis'age (vĭz'ăj; 48), *v. t.* To face. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vis'aged (-ăjd), *a.* Having a visage. *Shak.*

Vis'ard (vĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A mask. See VISOR.

Vis'ard, *v. t.* To mask.

‖ **Vis'-a-vis'** (vē'zȧ-vē'), *n.* [F., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One who, or that which, is face to face with another; esp., one who faces another in dancing.

2. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face. Also, a form of sofa with seats for two persons, so arranged that the occupants are face to face while sitting on opposite sides.

Vis'-a-vis', *adv.* Face to face.

‖ **Vis-ca'cha** (vĭs-kä'chȧ), ‖ **Viz-ca'cha** (vĭz-kä'chȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A large burrowing South American rodent (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*) allied to the chinchillas, but much larger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above, white or yellowish white beneath. There is a white band across the muzzle, and a dark band on each cheek. It inhabits grassy plains, and is noted for its extensive burrows and for heaping up miscellaneous articles at the mouth of its burrows. Called also *biscacha*, *bizcacha*, *vischacha*, *vishatscha*.

‖ **Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sē-rȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VISCUS.

Vis'cer-al (vĭs'sẽr-*a*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *viscéral*, LL. *visceralis*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; splanchnic.

2. Fig.: Having deep sensibility. [*R.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

Visceral arches (*Anat.*), the bars or ridges between the visceral clefts. — **Visceral cavity** *or* **tube** (*Anat.*), the ventral cavity of a vertebrate, which contains the alimentary canal, as distinguished from the dorsal, or cerebro-spinal, canal. — **Visceral clefts** (*Anat.*), transverse clefts on the sides just back of the mouth in the vertebrate embryo, which open into the pharyngeal portion of the alimentary canal, and correspond to the branchial clefts in adult fishes.

Vis'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISCERATING.] To deprive of the viscera, or entrails; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Vis'cer-o-skel'e-tal (-ō-skĕl'ē-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the framework, or skeleton, of the viscera; as, the *visceroskeletal* system of muscles. *Mivart.*

Vis'cid (vĭs'sĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe; akin to Gr. ἰξός: cf. F. *viscide*.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky; tenacious; clammy; as, turpentine, tar, gums, etc., are more or less *viscid*.

Vis-cid'i-ty (vĭs-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *viscidité*.] The quality or state of being viscid; also, that which is viscid; glutinous concretion; stickiness.

Vis'cin (vĭs'sĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A clear, viscous, tasteless substance extracted from the mucilaginous sap of the mistletoe (*Viscum album*), holly, etc., and constituting an essential ingredient of birdlime.

Vis-coid'al (vĭs-koid'*a*l), *a.* Somewhat viscous. Cf. MOBILE, *a.*, 2.

Vis'co-sim'e-ter (vĭs'kō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Viscosity* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of viscosity of liquids, as solutions of gum.

Vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *viscosité*, LL. *viscositas*.] **1.** The quality or state of being viscous.

2. (*Physics*) A quality analogous to that of a viscous fluid, supposed to be caused by internal friction, especially in the case of gases.

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [OE. *vicounte*, OF. *visconte*, *vescunte*, F. *vicomte*, LL. *vicecomes*; L. *vice* (see VICE, *a.*) + *comes* a companion, LL., a count. See COUNT.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count, or earl; the sheriff of the county.

2. A nobleman of the fourth rank, next in order below an earl and next above a baron; also, his degree or title of nobility. See PEER, *n.*, 3. [*Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Vis'count'cy (-sy), *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of a viscount. *Sir B. Burlow.*

Vis'count'ess (-ĕs), *n.* [F. *vicomtesse*, LL. *vicecomitissa*.] The wife of a viscount.

Vis'count'ship, } *n.* [F. *vicomté*.] The quality,
Vis'count'y (-sy), } rank, or office of a viscount.

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscid; glutinous; clammy; tenacious; as, a *viscous* juice. — **Vis'cous-ness,** *n.*

☞ There is no well-defined distinction in meaning between *viscous* and *viscid*.

‖ **Vis'cum** (vĭs'kŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of parasitic shrubs, including the mistletoe of Europe.

2. Birdlime, which is often made from the berries of the European mistletoe.

‖ **Vis'cus** (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VISCERA (-sē-rȧ). [L., perhaps akin to E. *viscid*.] (*Anat.*) One of the organs, as the brain, heart, or stomach, in the great cavities of the body of an animal; — especially used in the plural, and applied to the organs contained in the abdomen.

Vise (vīs), *n.* [F. *vis* a screw, winding stairs, OF. *vis*, *viz*, fr. L. *vitis* a vine; probably akin to E. *withy*.] An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, or the like, for holding work, as in filing. [Written also *vice*.]

One form of Swiveling Bench Vise, with the Jaws holding a Block.

‖ **Vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F. *visé*, p. p. of *viser* to put a visa to, fr. L. *visus* seen, p. p. of *videre* to see.] An indorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities of certain countries

on the continent of Europe, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey; a visa.

Vi-sé' (vē-zā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Visébd (-zād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Viséing.] To examine and indorse, as a passport; to visa.

‖ **Vish'nu** (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Vishṇu*, from *vish* to pervade, to extend through nature.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) A divinity of the modern Hindoo trimurti, or trinity. He is regarded as the preserver, while Brahma is the creator, and Siva the destroyer of the creation.

Vishnu.

Vis'i-bil'i-ty (vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *visibilitas*: cf. F. *visibilité*.] The quality or state of being visible.

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see: cf. F. *visible*. See Vision.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceptible; in view; as, a *visible* star; the least spot is *visible* on white paper.

Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things *visible* and invisible. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Virtue made *visible* in outward grace. *Young.*

2. Noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous. *Shak.*

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible*, than before. *Clarendon.*

Visible church (*Theol.*), the apparent church of Christ on earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the *invisible*, or real, church, consisting of sanctified persons. — **Visible horizon.** Same as *Apparent horizon*, under Apparent.

— Vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* — **Vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Vis'i-goth (vĭz'ĭ-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. West, and Goth.] One of the West Goths. See the Note under Goth. — **Vis'i-goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *visioun*, F. *vision*, fr. L. *visio*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see; akin to Gr. ἰδεῖν to see, οἶδα I know, and E. *wit*. See Wit, *v.*, and cf. Advice, Clairvoyant, Envy, Evident, Provide, Revise, Survey, View, Visage, Visit.] **1.** The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

2. (*Physiol.*) The faculty of seeing; sight; one of the five senses, by which colors and the physical qualities of external objects are appreciated as a result of the stimulating action of light on the sensitive retina, an expansion of the optic nerve.

3. That which is seen; an object of sight. *Shak.*

4. Especially, that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight, or the rational eye; a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary sight; an apparition; a phantom; a specter; as, the *visions* of Isaiah.

The baseless fabric of this *vision*. *Shak.*

No dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Hence, something unreal or imaginary; a creation of fancy. *Locke.*

Arc of vision (*Astron.*), the arc which measures the least distance from the sun at which, when the sun is below the horizon, a star or planet emerging from his rays becomes visible. — **Beatific vision** (*Theol.*), the immediate sight of God in heaven. — **Direct vision** (*Opt.*), vision when the image of the object falls directly on the yellow spot (see under Yellow); also, vision by means of rays which are not deviated from their original direction. — **Field of vision, field of view.** See under Field. — **Indirect vision** (*Opt.*), vision when the rays of light from an object fall upon the peripheral parts of the retina. — **Reflected vision,** *and* **Refracted vision,** vision by rays reflected from mirrors, or refracted by lenses or prisms, respectively. — **Vision purple.** (*Physiol.*) See *Visual purple*, under Visual.

Vi'sion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Visioned (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Visioning.] To see in a vision; to dream.

For them no *visioned* terrors daunt,
Their nights no fancied specters haunt. *Sir W. Scott.*

Vi'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vision.

Vi'sion-a-ri-ness (-ā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being visionary.

Vi'sion-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [Cf. F. *visionnaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, appropriate to, or favorable for, visions.

The *visionary* hour
When musing midnight reigns. *Thomson.*

2. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie; apt to receive, and act upon, fancies as if they were realities.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

3. Existing in imagination only; not real; fanciful; imaginary; having no solid foundation; as, a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project. *Swift.*

Syn. — Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See Fanciful.

Vi'sion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* Visionaries (-rĭz). **1.** One whose imagination is disturbed; one who sees visions or phantoms.

2. One whose imagination overpowers his reason and controls his judgment; an unpractical schemer; one who builds castles in the air; a daydreamer.

Vi'sioned (vĭzh'ŭnd), *a.* Having the power of seeing visions; inspired; also, seen in visions. [*R.*] *Shelley.*

Vi'sion-ist (vĭzh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* A visionary.

Vi'sion-less, *a.* Destitute of vision; sightless.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Visited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Visiting.] [F. *visiter*, L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, to visit, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See Vision.] **1.** To go or come to see, as for purposes of friendship, business, curiosity, etc.; to attend; to call upon; as, the physician *visits* his patient.

2. Specifically: To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, etc.; to examine; to inspect; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese; a superintendent *visits* persons or works under his charge.

3. (*Script.*) To come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting; to come upon with reward or retribution; to appear before or judge; as, to *visit* one in mercy; to *visit* one in wrath.

[God] hath *visited* and redeemed his people. *Luke* i. 68.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. i.* To make a visit or visits; to maintain visiting relations; to practice calling on others.

Vis'it, *n.* [Cf. F. *visite*. See Visit, *v. t.*, and cf. Visite.] **1.** The act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, or the like, usually longer than a call; as, a *visit* of civility or respect; a *visit* to Saratoga; the *visit* of a physician.

2. The act of going to view or inspect; an official or formal inspection; examination; visitation; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector.

Right of visit (*Internat. Law*), the right of visitation. See Visitation, 4.

Vis'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected. "All hospitals built since the Reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor." *Ayliffe.*

Vis'it-ant (*-ant*), *n.* [L. *visitans*, *-antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *visitant*.] One who visits; a guest; a visitor.

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Vis'it-ant, *a.* Visiting. *Wordsworth.*

Vis'it-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *visitatio*: cf. F. *visitation*.] **1.** The act of visiting, or the state of being visited; access for inspection or examination.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Specifically: The act of a superior or superintending officer who, in the discharge of his office, visits a corporation, college, church, etc., to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed; as, the *visitation* of a diocese by a bishop.

3. The object of a visit. [*Obs.*] "O flowers, . . . my early *visitation* and my last." *Milton.*

4. (*Internat. Law*) The act of a naval commander who visits, or enters on board, a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel. It is, however, usually coupled with the *right of search* (see under Search), visitation being used for the purpose of search.

5. Special dispensation; communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath and vengeance; retributive calamity; retribution; judgment.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*? *Isa.* x. 3.

6. (*Eccl.*) A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the second of July.

The Order of the Visitation of Our Lady (*R. C. Ch.*), a religious community of nuns, founded at Annecy, in Savoy, in 1610, and in 1808 established in the United States. In America these nuns are devoted to the education of girls.

Vis'it-a-to'ri-al (-ĭt-ȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. LL. *visitator* a bishop temporarily put in place of another.] Of or pertaining to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent; visitorial.

An archdeacon has *visitatorial* power. *Ayliffe.*

The queen, however, still had over the church a *visitatorial* power of vast and undefined extent. *Macaulay.*

Vi-site' (vē-zēt'), *n.* [F. See Visit, *n.*] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by women in summer.

Vis'it-er (vĭz'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* A visitor.

Vis'it-ing, *a. & vb. n.* from Visit.

Visiting ant. (*Zoöl.*) See *Driver ant*, under Driver. — **Visiting book**, a book in which a record of visits received, made, and to be made, is kept. *Thackeray.* — **Visiting card.** See under Card.

Vis'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *visiteur*.] [Written also *visiter*.] **1.** One who visits; one who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship. "This great flood of *visitors*." *Shak.*

2. A superior, or a person lawfully appointed for the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection to a corporation or an institution. See Visit, *v. t.*, 2, and Visitation, *n.*, 2.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

Vis'it-o'ri-al (-ō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Same as Visitatorial.

Vi'sive (vī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *visif*, LL. *visivus*. See Vision.] Of or pertaining to the sight; visual. [*Obs.*]

I can not satisfy myself how men should be so little surprised about this *visive* faculty. *Berkeley.*

Visne (vēn *or* vē'nē; 277), *n.* [OF. *visné*, *veisiné*, *visnet*, neighborhood, LL. *vicinatus*, fr. L. *vicinus* neighboring, a neighbor. See Vicinity.] (*Law*) Neighborhood; vicinity; venue. See Venue.

Vis'no-my (vĭz'nō-mȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. [*Colloq.*] *Spenser. Lamb.*

Vi'son (vī'sŏn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The mink.

Vis'or (vĭz'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *visere*, F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face. See Visage, Vision.] [Written also *visar*, *visard*, *vizard*, and *vizor*.] **1.** A part of a helmet, arranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. The openings for seeing and breathing are generally in it.

2. A mask used to disfigure or disguise. "My very *visor* began to assume life." *Shak.*

My weaker government since, makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over, and protecting the eyes.

Vis'ored (-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing a visor; masked.

Visored falsehood and base forgery. *Milton.*

Vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.; pl.* Vistas (-tȧz). [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, *veduto*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*. See View, Vision.] A view; especially, a view through or between intervening objects, as trees; a view or prospect through an avenue, or the like; hence, the trees or other objects that form the avenue.

The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

In the groves of their academy, at the end of every *vista*, you see nothing but the gallows. *Burke.*

The shattered tower which now forms a *vista* from his window. *Sir W. Scott.*

Vis'to (vĭs'tō), *n.* A vista; a prospect. [*R.*] *Gay.*

Through the long *visto* of a thousand years. *Young.*

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ŭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *visualis*, from *visus* a seeing, sight: cf. F. *visuel*. See Vision.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,
Nowhere so clear, sharpened his *visual* ray. *Milton.*

2. That can be seen; visible. [*R.*]

Visual angle. (*Opt.*) See under Angle. — **Visual cone** (*Persp.*), a cone whose vertex is at the point of sight, or the eye. — **Visual plane**, any plane passing through the point of sight. — **Visual point**, the point at which the visual rays unite; the position of the eye. — **Visual purple** (*Physiol.*), a photochemical substance, of a purplish red color, contained in the retina of human eyes and in the eyes of most animals. It is quickly bleached by light, passing through the colors, red, orange, and yellow, and then disappearing. Also called *rhodopsin*, and *vision purple*. See Optography. — **Visual ray**, a line from the eye, or point of sight. — **Visual white** (*Physiol.*), the final product in the action of light on visual purple. It is reconverted into visual purple by the regenerating action of the choroidal epithelium. — **Visual yellow** (*Physiol.*), a product intermediate between visual purple and visual white, formed in the photochemical action of light on visual purple.

Vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make visual, or visible; to see in fancy. [Written also *visualise*.]

No one who has not seen them [glaciers] can possibly *visualize* them. *Lubbock.*

Vi-taille' (vĭ-tāl' *or* vĭt'ăl), *n.* [See Victuals.] Food; victuals. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman. Chaucer.*

Vi'tal (vī'tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life; akin to *vivere* to live. See Vivid.] **1.** Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* functions; *vital* actions.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to, or supporting, life; as, *vital* blood.

Do the heavens afford him *vital* food? *Spenser.*

And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth. *Milton.*

3. Containing life; living. "Spirits that live throughout, *vital* in every part." *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; mortal.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential.

A competence is *vital* to content. *Young.*

6. Capable of living; in a state to live; viable. [*R.*]

Pythagoras and Hippocrates . . . affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Vital air, oxygen gas; — so called because essential to animal life. [*Obs.*] — **Vital capacity** (*Physiol.*), the breathing capacity of the lungs; — expressed by the number of cubic inches of air which can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration. — **Vital force.** (*Biol.*) See under Force. The vital forces, according to Cope, are nerve force (*neurism*), growth force (*bathmism*), and thought force (*phrenism*), all under the direction and control of the vital principle. Apart from the phenomena of consciousness, vital actions no longer need to be considered as of a mysterious and unfathomable character, nor vital force as anything other than a form of physical energy derived from, and convertible into, other well-known forces of nature. — **Vital functions** (*Physiol.*), those functions or actions of the body on which life is directly dependent, as the circulation of the blood, digestion, etc. — **Vital principle,** an immaterial force, to which the functions peculiar to living beings are ascribed. — **Vital statistics,** statistics respecting the duration of life, and the circumstances affecting its duration. — **Vital tripod.** (*Physiol.*) See under Tripod. — **Vital vessels** (*Bot.*), a name for latex tubes, now disused. See Latex.

V. tal, *n.* A vital part; one of the vitals. [*R.*]

Vi-tal'ic (vī-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to life; vital. [*R.*]

Vi'tal-ism (vī'tal-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The doctrine that all the functions of a living organism are due to an unknown vital principle distinct from all chemical and physical forces.

Vi'tal-ist (vī'tal-ĭst), *n.* (*Biol.*) A believer in the theory of vitalism; — opposed to *physicist*.

Vi'tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or involving, vitalism, or the theory of a special vital principle.

Vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tȳ; 277), *n.* [L. *vitalitas*: cf. F. *vitalité*.] The quality or state of being vital; the principle of life; vital force; animation; as, the *vitality* of eggs or vegetable seeds; the *vitality* of an enterprise.

Vi'tal-i-za'tion (vī'tal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of vitalizing, or infusing the vital principle.

Vi'tal-ize (vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vitalized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vitalizing (-ī'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *vitaliser*.] To endow with life, or vitality; to give life to; to make alive; as, *vitalized* blood.

Vi'tal-ly, *adv.* In a vital manner.

Vi'tals (vī'talz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs that are necessary for life; more especially, the he lungs, and brain.

2. Fig.: The part essential to the life or health of anything; as, the *vitals* of a state. "The *vitals* of the public body." *Glanvill.*

Vit'el-la-ry (vĭt'ĕl-lȧ-rȳ; 277), *a.* [L. *vitellus* a little calf, the yolk of an egg.] (*Biol.*) Vitelline.

Vit'el-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Producing yolk, or vitelline substance; — applied to certain cells (also called *nutritive*, or *yolk*, *cells*) formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to supply nutriment to the developing ova.

Vi-tel'lin (vī-tĕl'lĭn *or* vĭt'ĕl-), *n.* [See Vitellus.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body, belonging to the

class of globulins, obtained from yolk of egg, of which it is the chief proteid constituent, and from the seeds of many plants. From the latter it can be separated in crystalline form.

Vi-tel'line (vĭ-tĕl'ĭn *or* vī'tĕl-), *a.* [L. *vitellus* the yolk of an egg.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the yolk of eggs; as, the *vitelline* membrane, a smooth, transparent membrane surrounding the vitellus.

Vi-tel'lo-gene (vĭ-tĕl'lō-jēn), *n.* [See VITELLUS, and -GEN.] (*Zoöl.*) A gland secreting the yolk of the eggs in trematodes, turbellarians, and some other helminths.

‖ **Vi-tel'lus** (vĭ-tĕl'lŭs), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] **1.** (*Biol.*) The contents or substance of the ovum; egg yolk. See *Illust.* of OVUM.

2. (*Bot.*) Perisperm in an early condition.

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITIATING.] [L. *vitiatus*, p. p. of *vitiare* to vitiate, fr. *vitium* a fault, vice. See VICE a fault.] [Written also *viciate.*] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective; to injure the substance or qualities of; to impair; to contaminate; to spoil; as, exaggeration *vitiates* a style of writing; sewer gas *vitiates* the air.

A will *vitiated* and grown out of love with the truth disposes the understanding to error and delusion. *South.*

Without care it may be used to *vitiate* our minds. *Burke.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers. *Garth.*

2. To cause to fail of effect, either wholly or in part; to make void; to destroy, as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction; to annul; as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract.

Vi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitiatio.*] The act of vitiating, or the state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption; invalidation; as, the *vitiation* of the blood; the *vitiation* of a contract.

The *vitiation* that breeds evil acts. *G. Eliot.*

Vi-tic'u-lose' (vĭ-tĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *viticula*, dim. of *vitis* vine.] (*Bot.*) Having long and slender trailing stems.

Vit'i-cul'tur-al (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to viticulture.

Vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing.

Vit'i-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One engaged in viticulture.

‖ **Vit'i-li'go** (vĭt'ĭ-lī'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter, fr. *vitium* blemish, vice.] (*Med.*) A rare skin disease consisting in the development of smooth, milk-white spots upon various parts of the body.

Vit'i-lit'i-gate (vĭt'ĭ-lĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *vitilitigare* to quarrel disgracefully; *vitium* vice + *litigare* to quarrel.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [*Obs.*]

Vit'i-lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Cavilous litigation; cavillation. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Vi-tis'i-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vitiositas.* See VICIOUS.] Viciousness; depravity.

The perverseness and *vitiosity* of man's will. *South.*

Vi'tious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **Vi'tious-ly,** *adv.*, **Vi'tious-ness,** *n.* See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUSNESS.

‖ **Vi'tis** (vī'tĭs), *n.* [L., a vine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including all true grapevines.

Vi'to-e (vē'tō-ē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DURUKULI.

‖ **Vi-trel'la** (vĭ-trĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *vitrum* glass.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the transparent lenslike cells in the ocelli of certain arthropods.

Vit're-o-e-lec'tric (vĭt'rē-ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [See VITREOUS, and ELECTRIC.] (*Physics*) Containing or exhibiting positive, or vitreous, electricity.

Vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum* glass; perhaps akin to *videre* to see (see VISION). Cf. VARNISH.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, glass; glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks.

2. Of or pertaining to glass; derived from glass; as, *vitreous* electricity.

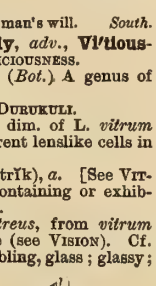

Vitreous Sponge (*Rossella velata*). (¼)

Vitreous body (*Anat.*), the vitreous humor. See the Note under EYE. — Vitreous electricity (*Elec.*), the kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as silk; positive electricity; — opposed to *resinous*, or *negative*, electricity. — Vitreous humor. (*Anat.*) See the Note under EYE. — Vitreous sponge (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of siliceous sponges having large, often fibrous, glassy spicules which are normally six-rayed; a hexactinellid sponge. See *Venus's basket*, under VENUS.

Vit're-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous.

Vi-tres'cence (vĭ-trĕs'sens), *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; glassiness, or the quality of being vitrescent; capability of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. *Kirwan.*

Vi-tres'cent (-sent), *a.* [See VITREOUS.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vi-tres'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitrescible.*] That may be vitrified; vitrifiable.

Vit'ric (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Having the nature and qualities of glass; glasslike; — distinguished from *ceramic.*

Vit'ri-fac'tion (vĭt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. VITRIFICATION.] The act, art, or process of vitrifying; also, the state of being vitrified.

Vit'ri-fac'ture (-făk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere, factum*, to make.] The manufacture of glass and glassware.

Vit'ri-fi'a-ble (vĭt'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitrifiable.*] Capable of being vitrified, or converted into glass by heat and fusion; as, flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable.*

Vi-trif'i-ca-ble (vĭ-trĭf'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Vitrifiable. [*Obs.*]

Vit'ri-fi-cate (vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To convert into glass; to vitrify. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See VITRIFY.] Same as VITRIFACTION. *Sir T. Browne. Ure.*

Vit'ri-fied (vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *a.* Converted into glass.

Vit'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass; glasslike.

Vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make. See VITREOUS, -FY.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion.

Vit'ri-fy, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances, calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

‖ **Vi-tri'na** (vĭ-trī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of terrestrial gastropods, having transparent, very thin, and delicate shells, — whence the name.

Vitrina (*V. limpida*). × 2

Vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [F. *vitriol*; cf. Pr. *vitriol, vetriol*, Sp. & Pg. *vitriolo*, It. *vitriuolo*; fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, *vitreus* vitreous. See VITREOUS.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A sulphate of any one of certain metals, as copper, iron, zinc, cobalt. So called on account of the glassy appearance or luster. (*b*) Sulphuric acid; — called also *oil of vitriol.* So called because first made by the distillation of green vitriol. See *Sulphuric acid*, under SULPHURIC. [*Colloq.*]

Blue vitriol. See under BLUE. — Green vitriol, ferrous sulphate; copperas. See under GREEN. — Oil of vitriol, sulphuric or vitriolic acid; — popularly so called because it has the consistency of oil. — Red vitriol, a native sulphate of cobalt. — Vitriol of Mars, ferric sulphate, a white crystalline substance which dissolves in water, forming a red solution. — White vitriol, zinc sulphate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine and in dyeing. It is usually obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid, or by roasting and oxidizing certain zinc ores. Formerly called also *vitriol of zinc.*

Vit'ri-o-late (-rĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIOLATING.] (*Old Chem.*) (*a*) To convert into, or change to, a vitriol; to make into sulphuric acid or a sulphate. (*b*) To subject to the action of, or impregnate with, vitriol.

Vit'ri-o-late (-lāt), *a.* Vitriolated. [*R.*]

Vit'ri-o-late, *n.* (*Old Chem.*) A sulphate.

Vit'ri-o-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Changed into a vitriol or a sulphate, or subjected to the action of sulphuric acid or of a sulphate; as, *vitriolated* potash, *i. e.*, potassium sulphate.

Vit'ri-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Old Chem.*) The act, process, or result of vitriolating.

Vit'ri-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitriolique.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol; vitriolous; as, a *vitriolic* taste. Cf. VITRIOL.

Vitriolic acid (*Old Chem.*), sulphuric acid. See VITRIOL (*b*). [*Colloq.*]

Vit'ri-ol-i'za-ble (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

Vit'ri-o\|-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitriolisation.*] (*Old Chem.*) The act of vitriolizing, or the state of being vitriolized; vitriolation.

Vit'ri-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *vitrioliser.*] To convert into a vitriol; to vitriolate.

Vi-tri'o-lous (vĭ-trĭ'ō-lŭs), *a.* See VITRIOLIC. [*Obs.*]

Vit'rite (vĭt'rīt), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] A kind of glass which is very hard and difficult to fuse, used as an insulator in electrical lamps and other apparatus.

Vi-tru'vi-an (vĭ-trụ'vĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Vitruvius*, an ancient Roman architect.

Vitruvian scroll (*Arch.*), a name given to a peculiar pattern of scrollwork, consisting of convolved undulations. It is used in classical architecture. *Oxf. Gloss.*

‖ **Vit'ta** (vĭt'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VITTÆ (-tē). [L. *vitta* ribbon, fillet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the oil tubes in the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A band, or stripe, of color.

Vit'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *vittatus* bound with a fillet, fr. *vitta* fillet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Bearing or containing vittæ.

2. Striped longitudinally.

Vit'u-line (-ū-lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf. See VEAL.] Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

Vi-tu'per-a-ble (vĭ-tū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vituperabilis*: cf. F. *vitupérable.*] Liable to, or deserving, vituperation, or severe censure.

Vi-tu'per-ate (vĭ-tū'pĕr-āt; 277), *v. t.* [L. *vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare* to blame, vituperate; *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare. See VICE a fault, and PARE, *v. t.*] To find fault with; to scold; to overwhelm with wordy abuse; to censure severely or abusively; to rate.

Vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vituperatio*: cf. OF. *vituperation.* See VITUPERATE.] The act of vituperating; abuse; severe censure; blame.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him. *Donne.*

Vi-tu'per-a-tive (vĭ-tū'pĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing, or characterized by, abuse; scolding; abusive. — **Vi-tu'per-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Vituperative appellations derived from their real or supposed ill qualities. *B. Jonson.*

Vi-tu'per-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who vituperates, or censures abusively.

Vi'tu-pe'ri-ous (vī'tū-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Worthy of vituperation; shameful; disgraceful. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Vi-va'ce** (vē-vä'chā), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — a direction to perform a passage in a brisk and lively manner.

Vi-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *vivax, -acis*, fr. *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. [*Obs.*]

Hitherto the English bishops have been *vivacious* almost to wonder. . . . But five died for the first twenty years of her [Queen Elizabeth's] reign. *Fuller.*

The faith of Christianity is far more *vivacious* than any mere ravishment of the imagination can ever be. *I. Taylor.*

2. Sprightly in temper or conduct; lively; merry; as, a *vivacious* poet. "*Vivacious* nonsense." *V. Knox.*

3. (*Bot.*) Living through the winter, or from year to year; perennial. [*R.*]

Syn. — Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted.

— **Vi-va'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Vi-va'cious-ness,** *n.*

Vi-vac'i-ty (vĭ-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vivacitas*: cf. F. *vivacité.*] The quality or state of being vivacious. Specifically: —

(*a*) Tenacity of life; vital force; natural vigor. [*Obs.*]

The *vivacity* of some of these pensioners is little less than a miracle, they lived so long. *Fuller.*

(*b*) Life; animation; spiritedness; liveliness; sprightliness; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse; a lady of great *vivacity*; *vivacity* of countenance.

Syn. — Liveliness; gayety. See LIVELINESS.

‖ **Vi'van'dière'** (vē'vän'dyâr'), *n.* [F. See VIAND.] In Continental armies, especially in the French army, a woman accompanying a regiment, who sells provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a female sutler.

‖ **Vi-va'ri-um** (vī-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. VIVARIUMS (-ŭmz), L. VIVARIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive, living. See VIVID.] A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals, as a park, a pond, an aquarium, a warren, etc.

Vi'va-ry (vī'vȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VIVARIES (-rĭz). A vivarium. "That . . . *vivary* of fowls and beasts." *Donne.*

‖ **Vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vȧ vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally.

Viv'da (vĭv'dȧ), *n.* See VIFDA.

‖ **Vive** (vēv). [F., imperative sing. pres. fr. *vivre* to live, L. *vivere.*] Long live, that is, success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport.

Vive (vīv), *a.* [L. *vivus*: cf. F. *vif.* See VIVID.] Lively; animated; forcible. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Vive'ly, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Obs.*]

If I see a thing *vively* represented on the stage. *B. Jonson.*

Vi'ven-cy (vī'ven-sĭ), *n.* [L. *vivens*, p. pr. of *vivere* to live.] Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **Vi-ver'ra** (vĭ-vĕr'rȧ), *n.* [L., a ferret.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivores which comprises the civets.

Vi-ver'rine (-rĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ*, or Civet family.

Vi'vers (vē'vĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *vivres*, pl. of *vivre*, orig., to live.] Provisions; victuals. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

I'll join you at three, if the *vivers* can tarry so long. *Sir W. Scott.*

Vives (vīvz), *n.* [OF. *vives*, F. *avives* (cf. Sp. *abivas, adiva*) fr. Ar. *ad-dhība.* Cf. FIVES vives.] (*Far.*) A disease of brute animals, especially of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

Viv'i-an-ite (vĭv'ĭ-*an*-īt), *n.* [So called by Werner after the English mineralogist F. G. *Vivian.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of iron of a blue to green color, growing darker on exposure. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also fibrous, massive, and earthy.

Viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, from *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living. See QUICK, *a.*, and cf. REVIVE, VIAND, VICTUALS, VITAL.] **1.** True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; spirited; bright; strong; intense; as, *vivid* colors.

In dazzling streaks the *vivid* lightnings play. *Cowper.*

Arts which present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine. *Bp. Hobart.*

2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively; sprightly; as, a *vivid* imagination.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, *vivid* faculties to exercise . . . themselves in. *South.*

Syn. — Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick; sprightly; active.

— **Viv'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Viv'id-ness,** *n.*

Vi-vid'i-ty (vĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being vivid; vividness. [*R.*]

Vi-vif'ic (vĭ-vĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *vivificus*: cf. F. *vivifique.*

Vi-vif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } See VIVIFY.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening. [*R.*] *Ray.*

Vi-vif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vivificatus*, p. p. of *vivificare.* See VIVIFY.] **1.** To give life to; to animate; to revive; to vivify. [*R.*]

God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Chem.*) To bring back a metal to the metallic form, as from an oxide or solution; to reduce. [*Obs.*]

Viv'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivificatio*: cf. F. *vivification.*] **1.** The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival. *Bacon.*

2. (*Physiol.*) One of the changes of assimilation, in which proteid matter which has been transformed, and made a part of the tissue or tissue cells, is endowed with life, and thus enabled to manifest the phenomena of irritability, contractility, etc. *McKendrick.*

3. (*Chem.*) The act or process of vivificating. [*Obs.*]

Viv'i-fi-ca-tive (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to vivify, animate, or give life; vivifying.

Viv'i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIVIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIVIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare.* See VIVID, -FY; cf. VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to make to be living; to quicken; to animate.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

‖ **Vi-vip'a-ra** (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIVIPAROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial division of vertebrates including those that produce their young alive; — opposed to *Ovipara.*

Viv'i-par'i-ty (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) The quality or condition of being viviparous. *M. Spencer.*

Vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth. Cf. VIPER.] (*Biol.*) Producing young in a living state, as most mammals, or as those plants the offspring of which are produced alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do; — opposed to *oviparous.*

Viviparous fish. (*Zoöl.*) See EMBIOTOCOID. — **Viviparous shell** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of operculated fresh-water gastropods belonging to *Viviparus, Melantho,* and allied genera. Their young, when born, have a well-developed spiral shell.

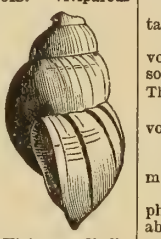

Viviparous Shell (*Melantho decisa*). Nat. size.

Vi-vip'a-rous-ly, *adv.* (*Biol.*) In a viviparous manner.

Vi-vip'a-rous-ness, *n.* (*Biol.*) The quality of being viviparous; viviparity.

Viv'i-sect' (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To perform vivisection upon; to dissect alive. [*Collog.*] *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Viv'i-sec'tion (vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section:* cf. F. *vivisection.* See VIVID, and SECTION.] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

Viv'i-sec'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to vivisection.

Viv'i-sec'tion-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

Viv'i-sec'tor (-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* A vivisectionist.

Vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* [AS. *fixen* a she-fox, for *fyxen,* fem. of *fox.* See FOX.] **1.** A female fox. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. A cross, ill-tempered person; — formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman. *Barrow.*

She was a *vixen* when she went to school. *Shak.*

Vix'en-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a vixen.

Vix'en-ly, *a.* Like a vixen; vixenish. *Barrow.*

Viz (vĭz), *adv.* [Contr. fr. *videlicet.*] To wit; that is; namely.

Viz'ard (vĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [See VISOR.] A mask; a visor. [*Archaic*] "A grotesque *vizard.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

To mislead and betray them under the *vizard* of law. *Milton.*

Viz'ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard. [*R.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Viz-ca'cha** (vĭz-kä'chä), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as VISCACHA.

Viz'ier (vĭz'yẽr *or* vĭ-zēr'), *n.* [Ar. *wezīr, wazīr,* properly, a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wazara* to bear a burden: cf. F. *vizir, visir.* Cf. ALGUAZIL.] A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. [Written also *visier, vizir,* and *vizer.*]

Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire; — called also *vizier-azem.*

Viz'ier-ate (-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *vizirat.*] The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

‖ **Vi-zier'-a-zem'** (vĭ-zēr'ä-zĕm'), *n.* [Ar. *azam* great. See VIZIER.] A grand vizier. See under VIZIER.

Vi-zier'i-al (-ĭ-*al*), *a.* [Cf. F. *vizirial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by, a vizier. [Written also *vizirial.*]

Vi-zir' (vĭ-zēr'), *n.* See VIZIER.

Viz'or (vĭz'ẽr), *n.* See VISOR.

Vliss-ma'ki (vĭls-mä'kĭ), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The diadem indris. See INDRIS.

V' moth' (vē' mŏth'). (*Zoöl.*) A common gray European moth (*Halia vauaria*) having a V-shaped spot of dark brown on each of the fore wings.

Vo'ca-ble (vō'kä-b'l), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* an appellation, designation, name, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis,* a voice, a word: cf. F. *vocable.* See VOICE.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

Swamped near to drowning in a tide of ingenious *vocables.* *Carlyle.*

Vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lă-rў), *n.; pl.* VOCABULARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius:* cf. F. *vocabulaire.* See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, a single work or author, a branch of science, or the like; a word-book.

2. A sum or stock of words employed.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. *Macaulay.*

Vo-cab'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocabuliste.*] The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.

Vo'cal (vō'*kal*), *a.* [L. *vocalis,* fr. *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *vocal.* See VOICE, and cf. VOWEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voice, or voices.

To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer. "*Vocal* worship." *Milton.*

3. Of or pertaining to a vowel or voice sound; also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance; sonant; sonorous; — said of certain articulate sounds.

4. (*Phon.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx, which may be modified, either by resonance, as in the case of the vowels, or by obstructive action, as in certain consonants, such as *v, l,* etc., or by both, as in the nasals *m, n, ng;* sonant; intonated; voiced. See VOICE, and VOWEL, also *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 199-202. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.

Vocal cords *or* **chords.** (*Anat.*) See LARYNX, and the Note under VOICE, *n.,* 1. — **Vocal fremitus** [L. *fremitus* a dull roaring or murmuring] (*Med.*), the perceptible vibration of the chest wall, produced by the transmission of the sonorous vibrations during the act of using the voice. — **Vocal music,** music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music;* hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice. — **Vocal tube** (*Anat.*), the part of the air passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

Vo'cal (vō'*kal*), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocal,* LL. *vocalis.*] **1.** (*Phon.*) A vocal sound; specifically, a purely vocal element of speech, unmodified except by resonance; a vowel or a diphthong; a tonic element; a tonic; — distinguished from a *subvocal,* and a *nonvocal.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

Vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*) a vowel. See VOCAL, *a.*] Of or pertaining to vowel sounds; consisting of the vowel sounds. *Earle.*

The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Vo'cal-ism (vō'*kal*-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The exercise of the vocal organs; vocalization.

2. A vocalic sound. [*R.*]

Vo'cal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *vocaliste.*] A singer, or vocal musician, as opposed to an *instrumentalist.*

Vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. L. *vocalitas* euphony.] **1.** The quality or state of being vocal; utterableness; resonance; as, the *vocality* of the letters.

2. The quality of being a vowel; vocalic character.

Vo'cal-i-za'tion (vō'*kal*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized.

2. The formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

Vo'cal-ize (vō'*kal*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOCALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOCALIZING (-īz'ĭng).] [Cf. F. *vocaliser.*] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone, another thing to *vocalize* that breath. *Holder.*

2. To practice singing on the vowel sounds.

Vo'cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a vocal manner; with voice; orally; with audible sound.

2. In words; verbally; as, to express desires *vocally.*

Vo'cal-ness, *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

Vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *vocation.* See VOCAL.] **1.** A call; a summons; a citation; especially, a designation or appointment to a particular state, business, or profession.

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

2. Destined or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; trade; business; profession.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practice his own chosen *vocation.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. (*Theol.*) A calling by the will of God. Specifically: — (*a*) The bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as, the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel. "The golden chain of *vocation,* election, and justification." *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) A call to special religious work, as to the ministry.

Every member of the same [the Church], in his *vocation* and ministry. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus,* fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pertaining to calling; used in calling; specifically (*Gram.*), used in address; appellative; — said of that case or form of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed; as, *Domine,* O Lord.

Voc'a-tive, *n.* [L. *vocativus* (sc. *casus*): cf. F. *vocatif.*] (*Gram.*) The vocative case.

Vo-cif'er-ance (vō-sĭf'ẽr-*ans*), *n.* Vociferation; noise; clamor. [*R.*] *R. Browning.*

Vo-cif'er-ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *vociferans,* p. pr.] Noisy; clamorous. *Gauden. R. Browning.*

Vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *vociferatus,* p. p. of *vociferari* to vociferate; *vox, vocis,* voice + *ferre* to bear. See VOICE, and BEAR to carry.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim; to bawl; to clamor. *Cowper.*

Vo-cif'er-ate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOCIFERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOCIFERATING.] To utter with a loud voice; to shout out.

Though he may *vociferate* the word liberty. *V. Knox.*

Vo-cif'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vociferatio:* cf. F. *vocifération.*] The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice.

Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator.*

Plaintive strains succeeding the *vociferations* of emotion or of pain. *Byron.*

Vo-cif'er-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who vociferates, or is clamorous. [*R.*]

Vo-cif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vociférе.*] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds. — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Voc'ule (vŏk'ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula,* dim. of *vox, vocis,* voice.] (*Phon.*) A short or weak utterance; a faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p* or *b.* *Rush.* — **Voc'u-lar** (-ū-lar), *a.*

Vo-da'ni-um (vō-dā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Old Chem.*) A supposed element, afterward found to be a mixture of several metals, as copper, iron, lead, nickel, etc.

Vod'ka (vŏd'kä), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian drink distilled from rye.

Voe (vō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ver* sea, *vöar* a fenced-in landing place.] An inlet, bay, or creek; — so called in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. *Jamieson.*

Vo'gle (vō'g'l), *n.* (*Mining*) Same as VUGG.

Vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga,* fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; probably fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, akin to E. *way.* Cf. WAY.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception for the time; — used now generally in the phrase *in vogue.*

One *vogue,* one vein,
One air of thoughts usurps my brain. *Herbert.*

Whatsoever its *vogue* may be, I still flatter myself that the parents of the growing generation will be satisfied with what is to be taught to their children in Westminster, in Eton, or in Winchester. *Burke.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue.* *Roscommon.*

2. Influence; power; sway. [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

Voice (vois), *n.* [OE. *vois, voys,* OF. *vois, voiz,* F. *voix,* L. *vox, vocis,* akin to Gr. ἔπος a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, G. *erwähnen* to mention. Cf. ADVOCATE, ADVOWSON, AVOUCH, CONVOKE, EPIC, VOCAL, VOUCH, VOWEL.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth, especially that uttered by human beings in speech or song; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice;* a pleasant *voice;* a low *voice.*

He with a manly *voice* saith his message. *Chaucer.*

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

Thy *voice* is music. *Shak.*

Join thy *voice* unto the angel choir. *Milton.*

2. (*Phon.*) Sound of the kind or quality heard in speech or song in the consonants *b, v, d,* etc., and in the vowels; sonant, or intonated, utterance; tone; — distinguished from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh,* etc., and also from *whisper.*

☞ Voice, in this sense, is produced by vibration of the so-called vocal cords in the larynx (see *Illust.* of LARYNX) which act upon the air, not in the manner of the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous tongues, or reeds, which, being continually forced apart by the outgoing current of breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power,* or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords which is continually overcome. Its *pitch* depends on the number of aërial pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 5, 146, 155.

3. The tone or sound emitted by anything.

After the fire a still small *voice.* 1 *Kings* xix. 12.

Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like him? *Job* xl. 9.

The floods have lifted up their *voice.* *Ps.* xciii. 3.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice.* *Addison.*

4. The faculty or power of utterance; as, to cultivate the *voice.*

5. Language; words; speech; expression; signification of feeling or opinion.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice,* for I stand in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Bp. Fell.*

6. Opinion or choice expressed; judgment; a vote.

Sic. How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
1 *Cit.* He has our *voices,* sir. *Shak.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*

7. Command; precept; — now chiefly used in scriptural language.

So shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God. *Deut.* viii. 20.

8. One who speaks; a speaker. "A potent *voice* of Parliament." *Tennyson.*

9. (*Gram.*) A particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs, or a particular form of a verb, by means of which is indicated the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses.

Active voice (*Gram.*), that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it. — **Chest voice** (*Phon.*), a kind of voice of a medium or low pitch and of a sonorous quality ascribed to resonance in the chest, or thorax; voice of the thick register. It is produced by vibration of the vocal cords through their entire width and thickness, and with convex surfaces presented to each other. — **Head voice** (*Phon.*), a kind of voice of high pitch and of a thin quality ascribed to resonance in the head; voice of the thin register; falsetto. In producing it, the vibration of the cords is limited to their thin edges in the upper part, which are then presented to each other. — **Middle voice** (*Gram.*), that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent, or doer, and the object of the action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself, or for his own advantage. — **Passive voice.** (*Gram.*) See under PASSIVE, *a.* — **Voice glide** (*Pron.*), the brief and obscure neutral vowel sound that sometimes occurs between two consonants in an unaccented syllable (represented by the apostrophe), as in *able* (a'b'l). See GLIDE, *n.,* 2. — **Voice stop.** See *Voiced stop,* under VOICED, *a.* — **With one voice,** unanimously. "All *with one voice* . . . cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians." *Acts* xix. 34.

Voice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOICED (voist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOICING (voi'sĭng).] **1.** To give utterance or expression to; to utter; to publish; to announce; to divulge; as, to *voice* the sentiments of the nation. "Rather assume thy right in silence and . . . then *voice* it with claims and challenges." *Bacon.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

2. (*Phon.*) To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to pronounce with a narrowed glottis and rapid vibrations of the vocal cords; to speak above a whisper.

3. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ.

4. To vote; to elect; to appoint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Voice, *v. i.* To clamor; to cry out. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Voiced (voist), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a voice; expressed by the voice.

2. (*Phon.*) Uttered with voice; pronounced with vibrations of the vocal cords; sonant; — said of a sound uttered with the glottis narrowed.

Voiced stop, Voice stop (*Phon.*), a stopped consonant made with tone from the larynx while the mouth organs are closed at some point; a sonant mute, as *b, d, g* hard.

Voice'ful (vois'fụl), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding.

Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea. *Coleridge.*

Voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; silent; mute; dumb.

I live and die unheard,
With a most *voiceless* thought, sheathing it as a sword. *Byron.*

2. (*Phon.*) Not sounded with voice; as, a *voiceless* consonant; surd.

Voiceless stop (*Phon.*), a consonant made with no audible sound except in the transition to or from another sound; a surd mute, as *p*, *t*, *k*.

— **Voice'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Voice'less-ness,** *n.*

Void (void), *a.* [OE. *voide*, OF. *voit*, *voide*, *vuit*, *vuide*, F. *vide*, fr. (assumed) LL. *vocitus*, fr. L. *vocare*, an old form of *vacare* to be empty, or a kindred word. Cf. VACANT, AVOID.] **1.** Containing nothing; empty; vacant; not occupied; not filled.

The earth was without form, and *void*. *Gen.* i. 2.
I 'll get me to a place more *void*. *Shak.*
I 'll chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger.*

2. Having no incumbent; unoccupied; — said of offices and the like.

Divers great offices that had been long *void*. *Camden.*

3. Being without; destitute; free; wanting; devoid; as, *void* of learning, or of common sense. *Milton.*

A conscience *void* of offense toward God. *Acts* xxiv. 16.
He that is *void* of wisdom despiseth his neighbor. *Prov.* xi. 12.

4. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; vain.

[My word] shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. *Isa.* lv. 11.
I will make *void* the counsel of Judah. *Jer.* xix. 7.

5. Containing no immaterial quality; destitute of mind or soul. "Idol, *void* and vain." *Pope.*

6. (*Law*) Of no legal force or effect; incapable of confirmation or ratification; null. Cf. VOIDABLE, 2.

Void space (*Physics*), a vacuum.

Syn. — Empty; vacant; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied; unoccupied.

Void, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

Void, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOIDING.] [OF. *voidier*, *vuidier*. See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To remove the contents of; to make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to leave; as, to *void* a table.

Void anon her place. *Chaucer.*
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*

2. To throw or send out; to evacuate; to emit; to discharge; as, to *void* excrements.

A watchful application of mind in *voiding* prejudices. *Barrow.*
With shovel, like a fury, *voided* out
The earth and scattered bones. *J. Webster.*

3. To render void; to make to be of no validity or effect; to vacate; to annul; to nullify.

After they had *voided* the obligation of the oath he had taken. *Bp. Burnet.*
It was become a practice . . . to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

Void, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.*

Void'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being voided, or evacuated.

2. (*Law*) Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being either avoided or confirmed.

If the metropolitan . . . grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe.*

☞ A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null and of no effect, it must be *avoided*; a *void* contract can not be ratified.

Void'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of voiding, emptying, ejecting, or evacuating.

2. (*Eccl.*) An ejection from a benefice.

3. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice which is without an incumbent.

4. Evasion; subterfuge. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Void'ed, *a.* **1.** Emptied; evacuated.

2. Annulled; invalidated.

3. (*Her.*) Having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, the color of the field being seen in the vacant space; — said of a charge.

Void'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, voids, empties, vacates, or annuls.

2. A tray, or basket, formerly used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place; especially, one for carrying off the remains of a meal, as fragments of food; sometimes, a basket for containing household articles, as clothes, etc.

Piers Plowman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider*. *Decker.*
The cloth whereon the earl dined was taken away, and the *voider*, wherein the plate was usually put, was set upon the cupboard's head. *Hist. of Richard Hainam.*

3. A servant whose business is to void, or clear away, a table after a meal. [*R.*] *Decker.*

4. (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries, much like the flanch, but less rounded and therefore smaller.

Void'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, voids. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is voided; that which is ejected or evacuated; a remnant; a fragment. [*R.*] *Rowe.*

Voiding knife, a knife used for gathering up fragments of food to put them into a voider.

Void'ing, *a.* Receiving what is ejected or voided. "How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood?" *Shak.*

Void'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being void; emptiness; vacuity; nullity; want of substantiality.

‖ **Voir dire** (vwär dēr). [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say.] (*Law*) An oath administered to a witness, usually before being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers in reference to matters inquired of, to ascertain his competency to give evidence. *Greenleaf. Ld. Abinger.*

Voi'ture (voi'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vectura* a carrying, conveying. Cf. VETTURA.] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

Vol'vode (-vōd), *n.* See WAYWODE. *Longfellow.*

Vo-la'cious (vō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *volare* to fly.] Apt or fit to fly. [*R.*]

‖ **Vo-la-dor'** (vō-lä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A flying fish of California (*Exocœtus Californicus*); — called also *volator*. (*b*) The Atlantic flying gurnard. See under FLYING.

Vo-lage' (vō-lāzh'), *a.* [F.] Light; giddy. [*Obs.*]

They wrought en all their lust *volage*. *Chaucer.*

Vo'lant (vō'lant; 277), *a.* [L. *volans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *volare* to fly: cf. F. *volant*.] **1.** Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, passing from place to place; current.

English silver now was current, and our gold *volant* in the pope's court. *Fuller.*

2. Nimble; light and quick; active; rapid. "His *volant* touch." *Milton.*

3. (*Her.*) Represented as flying, or having the wings spread; as, an eagle *volant*.

Volant piece (*Anc. Armor*), an adjustable piece of armor, for guarding the throat, etc., in a joust.

‖ **Vo-lan'te** (vō-län'tā), *n.* [Sp., prop., flying.] A cumbrous two-wheeled pleasure carriage used in Cuba.

Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ȧ-puk'), *n.* Literally, world's speech; the name of an artificial language invented by Johan Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Switzerland, about 1879.

Vol'a-pük'ist, *n.* One who is conversant with, or who favors the adoption of, Volapük.

Vo'lar (vō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *vola* the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Vol'a-ry (vŏl'ȧ-rỹ), *n.* See VOLERY. [*Obs.*]

Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [F. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly, perhaps akin to *velox* swift, E. *velocity*. Cf. VOLLEY.] **1.** Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; flying; having the power to fly. [*Obs.*]

2. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aëriform state; subject to evaporation.

☞ Substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils, are called *volatile* substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a *fixed* substance, because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere.

3. Fig.: Light-hearted; easily affected by circumstances; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle; as, a *volatile* temper.

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

Volatile alkali. (*Old Chem.*) See under ALKALI. — Volatile liniment, a liniment composed of sweet oil and ammonia, so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates. — Volatile oils. (*Chem.*) See *Essential oils*, under ESSENTIAL.

Vol'a-tile, *n.* [Cf. F. *volatile*.] A winged animal; wild fowl; game. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Sir T. Browne.*

Vol'a-tile-ness, } *n.* [Cf. F. *volatilité*.] Quality or state of being volatile; disposition to evaporate; changeableness; fickleness.
Vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tỹ), }

Syn. — See LEVITY.

Vol'a-til-i-za-ble (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-ĭ'zȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *volatilisable*.] Capable of being volatilized.

Vol'a-til-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *volatilisation*.] The act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile; the state of being volatilized.

Vol'a-til-ize (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLATILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLATILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *volatiliser*.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor.

The water . . . dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Sir I. Newton.*

‖ **Vo-la'tor** (vō-lā'tŏr), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as VOLADOR, 1.

‖ **Vol'-au-vent'** (vōl'ō-vän'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A light puff paste, with a raised border, filled, after baking, usually with a ragout of fowl, game, or fish.

Vol'borth-ite (vŏl'bōrth-īt), *n.* [So named after *Volborth*, who first discovered it.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small six-sided tabular crystals of a green or yellow color. It is a hydrous vanadate of copper and lime.

Vol-ca'ni-an (vŏl-kā'nĭ-an), *a.* Volcanic. [*R.*] *Keats.*

Vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *volcanique*, It. *vulcanico*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat.

2. Produced by a volcano, or, more generally, by igneous agencies; as, *volcanic* tufa.

3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

Volcanic bomb, a mass ejected from a volcano, often of molten lava having a rounded form. — Volcanic cone, a hill, conical in form, built up of cinders, tufa, or lava, during volcanic eruptions. — Volcanic foci, the subterranean centers of volcanic action; the points beneath volcanoes where the causes producing volcanic phenomena are most active. — Volcanic glass, the vitreous form of lava, produced by sudden cooling; obsidian. See OBSIDIAN. — Volcanic mud, fetid, sulphurous mud discharged by a volcano. — Volcanic rocks, rocks which have been produced from the discharges of volcanic matter, as the various kinds of basalt, trachyte, scoria, obsidian, etc., whether compact, scoriaceous, or vitreous.

Vol-can'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.* Like a volcano.

Vol'can-ic'i-ty (vŏl'kan-ĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *voleanicité*.] Quality or state of being volcanic; volcanic power.

Vol'can-ism (vŏl'kan-ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity.

Vol'can-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *volcaniste*, *vulcaniste*.] **1.** One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2. One who believes in the igneous, as opposed to the aqueous, origin of the rocks of the earth's crust; a vulcanist. Cf. NEPTUNIST.

Vol-can'i-ty (vŏl-kăn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See VOLCANIC, and VOLCANICITY.] The quality or state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin; volcanicity. [*R.*]

Vol'can-i-za'tion (vŏl'kan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of volcanizing, or the state of being volcanized; the process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it.

Vol'can-ize (vŏl'kan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLCANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLCANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. VULCANIZE.] To subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action.

Vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* VOLCANOES (-nōz). [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire. See VULCAN.] (*Geol.*) A mountain or hill, usually more or less conical in form, from which lava, cinders, steam, sulphur gases, and the like, are ejected; — often popularly called a *burning mountain*.

☞ Volcanoes include many of the most conspicuous and lofty mountains of the earth, as Mt. Vesuvius in Italy (4,000 ft. high), Mt. Loa in Hawaii (14,000 ft.), Cotopaxi in South America (nearly 20,000 ft.), which are examples of active volcanoes. The crater of a volcano is usually a pit-shaped cavity, often of great size. The summit crater of Mt. Loa has a maximum length of 13,000 ft., and a depth of nearly 800 feet. Beside the chief crater, a volcano may have a number of subordinate craters.

Vole (vōl), *n.* [F.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. *Swift.*

Vole, *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To win all the tricks by a vole. *Pope.*

Vole, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of micelike rodents belonging to *Arvicola* and allied genera of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. They have a thick head, short ears, and a short hairy tail.

☞ The water vole, or water rat, of Europe (*Arvicola amphibius*) is a common large aquatic species. The short-tailed field vole (*A. agrestis*) of Northern and Central Europe, and Asia, the Southern field vole (*A. arvalis*), and the Siberian root vole (*A. œconomus*), are important European species. The common species of the Eastern United States (*A. riparius*) (called also *meadow mouse*) and the prairie mouse (*A. austerus*) are abundant, and often injurious to vegetation. Other species are found in Canada.

American Vole, or Meadow Mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

Vol'er-y (vŏl'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [F. *volerie* a flying, *volière* a large bird cage, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] **1.** A flight of birds. [*R.*] *Locke.*

2. A large bird cage; an aviary.

Volge (vŏlj), *n.* [L. *vulgus*.] The common sort of people; the crowd; the mob. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Vol'i-ta-ble (vŏl'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Volatilizable. [*Obs.*]

Vol'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volitare*, *volitatum*, to fly to and fro, v. freq. from *volare* to fly.] The act of flying; flight. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Vo-li'tient (vō-lĭsh'ent), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. "What I do, I do *volitient*, not obedient." *Mrs. Browning.*

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** The act of willing or choosing; the act of forming a purpose; the exercise of the will.

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it. *Locke.*
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. The result of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of choice.

3. The power of willing or determining; will.

Syn. — Will; choice; preference; determination; purpose. — VOLITION, CHOICE. *Choice* is the familiar, and *volition* the scientific, term for the same state of the will; *viz.*, an "elective preference." When we have "made up our minds" (as we say) to a thing, *i. e.*, have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition*; when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanent*, or *executive*, or *imperative*, volition. When an *immanent*, or settled state of, choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a *predominant* volition; while we give the name of *subordinate* volitions to those particular acts of choice which carry into effect the object sought for by the governing or "predominant volition." See WILL.

Vo-li'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Belonging or relating to volition. "The *volitional* impulse." *Bacon.*

Vol'i-tive (vŏl'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See VOLITION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the will; originating in the will; having the power to will. "They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Gram.*) Used in expressing a wish or permission; as, a *volitive* proposition.

‖ **Volks'lied** (fôlks'lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē'dẽr). [G.] (*Mus.*) A popular song, or national air.

Vol'ley (vŏl'lỹ), *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS (-lĭz). [F. *volée* a flight, a volley, or discharge of several guns, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] **1.** A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; the simultaneous discharge of a number of small arms.

Fiery darts in flaming *volleys* flew. *Milton.*
Each *volley* tells that thousands cease to breathe. *Byron.*

2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words. "This *volley* of oaths." *B. Jonson.*
Rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

3. (*a*) (*Tennis*) A return of the ball before it touches the ground. (*b*) (*Cricket*) A sending of the ball full to the top of the wicket.

Half volley. (*a*) (*Tennis*) A return of the ball immediately after it has touched the ground. (*b*) (*Cricket*) A sending of the ball so that after touching the ground it flies towards the top of the wicket. *R. A. Proctor.* — **On the volley,** at random. [*Obs.*] "What we spake *on the volley* begins to work." *Massinger.* — **Volley gun,** a gun with several barrels for firing a number of shots simultaneously; a kind of mitrailleuse.

Vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOLLEYED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOLLEYING.] To discharge with, or as with, a volley.

Vol'ley, *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown out, or discharged, at once; to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley; to make a volley or volleys. *Tennyson.*
2. (*a*) (*Tennis*) To return the ball before it touches the ground. (*b*) (*Cricket*) To send the ball full to the top of the wicket. *R. A. Proctor.*

Vol'leyed (vŏl'ĭd), *a.* Discharged with a sudden burst, or as if in a volley; as, *volleyed* thunder.

Vol'ow (-ō), *v. t.* [From the answer, *Volo* I will, in the baptismal service. *Richardson* (*Dict.*).] To baptize; — used in contempt by the Reformers. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Vol'ow-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who volows. [*Obs.*]

Volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte;* cf. It. *volta.* See VAULT a leap.] **1.** (*Man.*) A circular tread; a gait by which a horse going sideways round a center makes two concentric tracks.
2. (*Fencing*) A sudden movement to avoid a thrust.

Volt, *n.* [So called after Alessandro *Volta,* a celebrated Italian electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electromotive force. It is the electro-motive force which produces a current of one ampère in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm, and is about one tenth less than the electro-motive force of a Daniell's sulphate of copper cell.

‖ **Vol'ta** (vŏl'tȧ), *n.; pl.* VOLTE (-tā). [It. *volta* a turn, turning, a time. See VOLT a tread.] (*Mus.*) A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; as, *una volta,* once. *Seconda volta,* second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

Vol'ta-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to voltaic electricity, or voltaism.

Vol'ta-e-lec-trom'e-ter (-ē'lĕk-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents.

Vol'tage (vōl'tāj), *n.* (*Elec.*) Electric potential or potential difference, expressed in volts.

Vol-tag'ra-phy (vŏl-tăg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Voltaic* + *-graphy.*] In electrotypy, the act or art of copying, in metals deposited by electrolytic action, a form or pattern which is made the negative electrode. [*R.*]

Vol-ta'ic (-tā'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *voltaïque,* It. *voltaico.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Alessandro *Volta,* who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and established this branch of electric science; discovered by *Volta;* as, *voltaic* electricity.
2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; as, *voltaic* induction; the *voltaic* arc.
☞ See the Note under GALVANISM.

Voltaic Pile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

Voltaic arc, a luminous arc, of intense brilliancy, formed between carbon points as electrodes by the passage of a powerful voltaic current. — **Voltaic battery,** an apparatus variously constructed, consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. See BATTERY, 4 (*b*), and Note. — **Voltaic circuit.** See under CIRCUIT. — **Voltaic couple** *or* **element,** a single pair of the connected plates of a battery. — **Voltaic electricity.** See the Note under ELECTRICITY. — **Voltaic pile,** a kind of voltaic battery consisting of alternate disks of dissimilar metals, separated by moistened cloth or paper. See 5th PILE. — **Voltaic protection of metals,** the protection of a metal exposed to the corrosive action of sea water, saline or acid liquids, or the like, by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized, or coated with zinc.

Vol-tair'e-an (-târ'ē-an), *a.* [Cf. F. *voltairien.*] Of or relating to *Voltaire,* the French author. *J. Morley.*

Vol-tair'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or practice of Voltaire. *J. Morley.*

Vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *voltaïsme.*] (*Physics*) That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; voltaic electricity; also, the science which treats of this form of electricity; — called also *galvanism,* from *Galvani,* on account of his experiments showing the remarkable influence of this agent on animals.

Vol-tam'e-ter (vŏl-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Voltaic* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it, by its effect in decomposing water or some other chemical compound acting as an electrolyte.

Voltameter. *a a* Glass Tubes for collecting the gases produced by electrolysis; *b b* Binding Screws; *c c* Electrodes; *d d* Conducting Wires.

Vol'ta-plast (vŏl'tȧ-plăst), *n.* [*Voltaic* + Gr. πλαστός molded.] A form of voltaic, or galvanic, battery suitable for use in electrotyping. *G. Francis.*

Vol'ta-type (vŏl'tȧ-tīp), *n.* [*Voltaic* + *type.*] An electrotype. [*R.*]

‖ **Vol'ti** (vŏl'tē), *imperative.* [It., fr. *voltare* to turn. See VOLT a tread.] (*Mus.*) Turn, that is, turn over the leaf.

Volti subito [It.] (*Mus.*), turn over quickly.

‖ **Vol'ti-geur'** (vŏl'tē-zhẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voltiger* to vault, It. *volteggiare.* See VOLT a tread.] **1.** A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter.
2. (*Mil.*) One of a picked company of irregular riflemen in each regiment of the French infantry.

Volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tẽr), *n.* [2d *volt* + *-meter.*] (*Elec.*) An instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.

Voltz'ite (vōlts'īt), *n.* [So named in honor of *Voltz,* a French engineer.] (*Min.*) An oxysulphide of lead occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or brownish color; — called also *voltzine.*

Vo-lu'bi-late (vŏ-lū'bĭ-lāt), **Vol'u-bile** (vŏl'ū-bĭl), *a.* [See VOLUBLE.] Turning, or whirling; winding; twining; voluble.

Vol'u-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *volubilitas:* cf. F. *volubilité.*] The quality or state of being voluble (in any of the senses of the adjective).

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis,* fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. εἰλύειν to infold, to inwrap, ἑλίσσειν to roll, G. *welle* a wave: cf. F. *voluble.* Cf. WELL of water, CONVOLVULUS, DEVOLVE, INVOLVE, REVOLT, VAULT an arch, VOLUME, VOLUTE.]
1. Easily rolling or turning; easily set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; as, *voluble* particles of matter.
2. Moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; nimble in speaking; glib; as, a flippant, *voluble* tongue.
[Cassio,] a knave very *voluble.* *Shak.*
☞ *Voluble* was used formerly to indicate readiness of speech merely, without any derogatory suggestion. "A grave and *voluble* eloquence." *Bp. Hacket.*
3. Changeable; unstable; fickle. [*Obs.*]
4. (*Bot.*) Having the power or habit of turning or twining; as, the *voluble* stem of hop plants.

Voluble stem (*Bot.*), a stem that climbs by winding, or twining, round another body.

— Vol'u-ble-ness, *n.* **— Vol'u-bly,** *adv.*

Vol'ume (vŏl'ŭm), *n.* [F., from L. *volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, from *volvere, volutum,* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or for use, after the manner of the ancients. [*Obs.*]
The papyrus, and afterward the parchment, was joined together [by the ancients] to form one sheet, and then rolled upon a staff into a *volume* (*volumen*). *Encyc. Brit.*
2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single work, or a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; a tome; especially, that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; as, a work in four *volumes.*
An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*
3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form resembling a roll; a turn; a convolution; a coil.
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*
Undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes.* *W. Irving.*
4. Dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic units, that is, cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; mass; bulk; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas.
5. (*Mus.*) Amount, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone.

Atomic volume, Molecular volume (*Chem.*), the ratio of the atomic and molecular weights divided respectively by the specific gravity of the substance in question. — **Specific volume** (*Chem.*), the quotient obtained by dividing the sum of the atomic weight of the constituents of the molecule by the specific gravity. In the case of organic liquids, the specific gravity employed is that of the liquid at its boiling point, or at some determinate temperature below the boiling point.

Vol'umed (vŏl'ŭmd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a volume, or roll; as, *volumed* mist.
The distant torrent's rushing sound
Tells where the *volumed* cataract doth roll. *Byron.*
2. Having volume, or bulk; massive; great.

Vol'u-me-nom'e-ter (-ū-mē-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *volumen* volume + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the volume of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in tension caused by its presence and absence in a confined portion of air.

Vol'u-me-nom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* (*Chem. & Physics*) The method or process of measuring volumes by means of the volumenometer.

Vo-lu'me-scope (vŏ-lū'mē-skōp), *n.* [*Volume* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like.

Vo-lu'me-ter (-mē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *volumètre.* See VOLUMETRIC.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases or liquids by introducing them into a vessel of known capacity.

Vol'u-met'ric (vŏl'ū-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Volume* + *-metric.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of volume.

Volumetric analysis (*Chem.*), that system of the quantitative analysis of solutions which employs definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents, as measured by burettes, pipettes, etc.; also, the analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

Vol'u-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Volumetric. **— Vol'u-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Vo-lu'mi-nous (vŏ-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus:* cf. F. *volumineux.*] Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. Specifically: —
(*a*) Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton.*
Over which dusky draperies are hanging, and *voluminous* curtains have long since fallen. *De Quincey.*
(*b*) Of great volume, or bulk; large. *B. Jonson.*
(*c*) Consisting of many volumes or books; as, the collections of Muratori are *voluminous.*
(*d*) Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; diffuse; as, a *voluminous* writer.
— Vo-lu'mi-nous-ly, *adv.* **— Vo-lu'mi-nous-ness,** *n.*

Vol'u-mist (vŏl'ū-mĭst), *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Vol'un-ta-ri-ly (vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a voluntary manner; of one's own will; spontaneously.

Vol'un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being voluntary; spontaneousness; specifically, the quality or state of being free in the exercise of one's will.

Vol'un-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius,* fr. *voluntas* will, choice, from the root of *velle* to will, p. pr. *volens;* akin to E. *will:* cf. F. *volontaire,* OF. also *voluntaire.* See WILL, *v. t.*, and cf. BENEVOLENT, VOLITION, VOLUNTEER.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice.
That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to *voluntary* action is the true principle of orthodoxy. *N. W. Taylor.*
2. Unconstrained by the interference of another; unimpelled by the influence of another; not prompted or persuaded by another; done of his or its own accord; spontaneous; acting of one's self, or of itself; free.
Our *voluntary* service he requires. *Milton.*
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*
3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, if a man kills another by lopping a tree, it is not *voluntary* manslaughter.
4. (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of an animal, such as the movements of the leg or arm (in distinction from *involuntary* motions, such as the movements of the heart); the *voluntary* muscle fibers, which are the agents in voluntary motion.
5. Endowed with the power of willing; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.
God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary,* agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*
6. (*Law*) Free; without compulsion; according to the will, consent, or agreement, of a party; without consideration; gratuitous; without valuable consideration.
7. (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to voluntaryism; as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established or state church.

Voluntary affidavit *or* **oath** (*Law*), an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter. — **Voluntary conveyance** (*Law*), a conveyance without valuable consideration. — **Voluntary escape** (*Law*), the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff. — **Voluntary jurisdiction.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) See *Contentious jurisdiction,* under CONTENTIOUS. — **Voluntary waste.** (*Law*) See WASTE, *n.*, 4.

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS.

Vol'un-ta-ry, *n.; pl.* VOLUNTARIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [*R.*] *Shak.*
2. (*Mus.*) A piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy; specifically, an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service.
3. (*Eccl.*) One who advocates voluntaryism.

Vol'un-ta-ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort, rather than by the aid or patronage of the state.

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire.* See VOLUNTARY, *a.*] **1.** One who enters into, or offers for, any service of his own free will.
2. (*Mil.*) One who enters into service voluntarily, but who, when in service, is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers; — opposed to *conscript;* specifically, a voluntary member of the organized militia of a country as distinguished from the standing army.
3. (*Law*) A grantee in a voluntary conveyance; one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration; a party, other than a wife or child of the grantor, to whom, or for whose benefit, a voluntary conveyance is made. *Burrill.*

Vol'un-teer', *a.* Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; consisting of volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies; *volunteer* advice.

Vol'un-teer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOLUNTEERED (-tērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOLUNTEERING.] To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

Vol'un-teer', *v. i.* To enter into, or offer for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; as, he *volunteered* in that undertaking.

Vol'u-pere (vŏl'ū-pēr), *n.* [Cf. ENVELOP.] A woman's cap. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vŏ-lŭp'tū-ā-rȳ; 135), *n.; pl.* VOLUPTUARIES (-rĭz). [L. *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius,* fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his physical enjoyment his chief care; one addicted to luxury, and the gratification of sensual appetites.
A good-humored, but hard-hearted, *voluptuary.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Sensualist; epicure.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry, *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious.

Vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [F. *voluptueux,* L. *voluptuosus,* fr. *voluptas* pleasure, *volup* agreeably, delightfully; probably akin to Gr. ἔλπεσθαι to hope, ἐλπίς hope, and to L. *velle* to wish. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, especially that of the senses; ministering to sensuous or sensual gratification; exciting sensual desires; luxurious; sensual.
Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell. *Byron.*
Sink back into your *voluptuous* repose. *De Quincey.*

2. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications. "The jolly and *voluptuous* livers." *Atterbury.*

Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

—Vo-lup'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* **—Vo-lup'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vo-lup'ty (vō-lŭp'tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *volupté* pleasure. See VOLUPTUOUS.] Voluptuousness. [*Obs.*]

Vo-lu'ta (vō-lū'tä), *n.*; *pl.* E. VOLUTAS (-täz), L. VOLUTÆ (-tē). [L., a spiral scroll. See VOLUTE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, handsome marine gastropods belonging to *Voluta* and allied genera.

Voluta (*Voluta imperialis*). 1/4

Vol'u-ta'tion (vŏl'ŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volutatio*, from *volutare* to roll, wallow, verb freq. fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] A rolling of a body; a wallowing. [*R.*]

Sir T. Browne.

Vo-lute' (vō-lūt'), *n.* [F. *volute* (cf. It. *voluta*), L. *voluta*, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spiral scroll which forms the chief feature of the Ionic capital, and which, on a much smaller scale, is a feature in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. See *Illust.* of CAPITAL, also HELIX, and STALK.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spiral turn, as in certain shells.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any voluta.

Volute spring, a spring formed of a spiral scroll of plate, rod, or wire, extended or extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil, in which direction its elastic force is exerted and employed.

Volute Spring.

Vo-lut'ed, *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

Vo-lu'tion (vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *volutio* an arch, vault.] **1.** A spiral turn or wreath.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A whorl of a spiral shell.

‖ **Vol'va** (vŏl'vä), *n.* [L. *volva*, *vulva*, covering.] (*Bot.*) A saclike envelope of certain fungi, which bursts open as the plant develops.

‖ **Vol'vox** (-vŏks), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of minute, pale-green, globular organisms, about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, found rolling through water, the motion being produced by minute colorless cilia. It has been considered as belonging to the flagellate Infusoria, but is now referred to the vegetable kingdom, and each globule is considered a colony of many individuals. The commonest species is *Volvox globator*, often called *globe animalcule.*

Volvox (*V. globator*). × 25

‖ **Vol'vu-lus** (-vŭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The spasmodic contraction of the intestines which causes colic. (*b*) Any twisting or displacement of the intestines causing obstruction; ileus. See ILEUS.

Vol'yer (-yĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lurcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Vo'mer** (vō'mĕr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A bone, or one of a pair of bones, beneath the ethmoid region of the skull, forming a part of the partition between the nostrils in man and other mammals. (*b*) The pygostyle.

Vo'mer-ine (-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vomer.

‖ **Vom'i-ca** (vŏm'ĭ-kä), *n.* [L., fr. *vomere* to throw up, vomit.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An abscess cavity in the lungs. (*b*) An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ.

Vom'i-cine (-sĭn), *n.* [From nux *vomica.*] (*Chem.*) See BRUCINE.

Vom'ic nut' (vŏm'ĭk nŭt'). [Cf. F. *noix vomique.*] Same as NUX VOMICA.

Vom'it (-ĭt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOMITING.] [Cf. L. *vomere*, *vomitum*, and v. freq. *vomitare.* See VOMIT, *n.*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew.

Vom'it, *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to disgorge; to puke; to spew out; —often followed by *up* or *out.*

The fish . . . *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah* ii. 10.

2. Hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit; to throw forth; as, volcanoes *vomit* flame, stones, etc.

Like the sons of Vulcan, *vomit* smoke. *Milton.*

Vom'it, *n.* [L. *vomitus*, from *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit; akin to Gr. ἐμεῖν, Skr. *vam*, Lith. *vemti.* Cf. EMETIC, VOMITO.] **1.** Matter that is vomited; esp., matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails poured. *Sandys.*

2. (*Med.*) That which excites vomiting; an emetic.

He gives your Hollander a *vomit.* *Shak.*

Black vomit. (*Med.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Vomit nut,** nux vomica.

Vom'it-ing, *n.* The spasmodic ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth.

Vo-mi'tion (vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *vomitio.*] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

Vom'i-tive (vŏm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *vomitif.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

‖ **Vo-mi'to** (vō-mē'tō; Sp. vō'mē-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito*, fr. L. *vomitus.* See VOMIT, *n.*] (*Med.*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with black vomit. See BLACK VOMIT.

Vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive.

Vom'i-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* VOMITORIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic; a vomit. *Harvey.*

2. [L. *vomitorium.*] (*Arch.*) A principal door of a large ancient building, as of an amphitheater.

Sixty-four *vomitories* . . . poured forth the immense multitude. *Gibbon.*

Vom'i-tu-ri'tion (vŏm'ĭ-tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vomiturition.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) An ineffectual attempt to vomit. (*b*) The vomiting of but little matter; also, that vomiting which is effected with little effort. *Dunglison.*

Vond-si'ra (vŏnd-sĭ'rä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as VANSIRE.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* **1.** See VOODOOISM.

2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.

Voo'doo, *a.* Of or pertaining to voodooism, or a voodoo; as, *voodoo* incantations.

Voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Probably (through Creole French *vaudoux* a negro sorcerer) fr. F. *Vaudois* Waldensian, because the Waldenses were accused of sorcery.] A degraded form of superstition and sorcery, said to include human sacrifices and cannibalism in some of its rites. It is prevalent among the negroes of Hayti, and to some extent in the United States, and is regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to Gr. βορά meat, food, βιβρώσκειν to devour, Skr. *gar.* Cf. DEVOUR.] Greedy in eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; gluttonous; edacious; rapacious; as, a *voracious* man or appetite; a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool. *Dampier.* — **Vo-ra'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Vo-ra'cious-ness,** *n.*

Vo-rac'i-ty (vō-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *voracitas*: cf. F. *voracité.*] The quality of being voracious; voraciousness.

Vo-rag'i-nous (vō-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, fr. *vorago* an abyss, fr. *vorare* to swallow up.] Pertaining to a gulf; full of gulfs; hence, devouring. [*R.*] *Mallet.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VORTEXES (-ĕz), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, *vertex*, *-icis*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn. See VERTEX.] **1.** A mass of fluid, especially of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to draw in towards the center bodies subject to its action; the form assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; an eddy.

2. (*Cartesian System*) A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis which was also the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the movements of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortices.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small Turbellaria belonging to *Vortex* and allied genera. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Vortex atom (*Chem.*), a hypothetical ring-shaped mass of elementary matter in continuous vortical motion. It is conveniently regarded in certain mathematical speculations as the typical form and structure of the chemical atom. — **Vortex wheel,** a kind of turbine.

Vor'ti-cal (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling; as, a *vortical* motion. — **Vor'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Vor'ti-cel (-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vorticelle.* See VORTEX.] (*Zoöl.*) A vorticella.

Vor'ti-cel'la (-sĕl'lä), *n.*; *pl.* E. VORTICELLAS (-läz), L. VORTICELLÆ (-sĕl'lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vortex.* See VORTEX.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of ciliated Infusoria belonging to *Vorticella* and many other genera of the family *Vorticellidæ.* They have a more or less bell-shaped body with a circle of vibrating cilia around the oral disk. Most of the species have slender, contractile stems, either simple or branched.

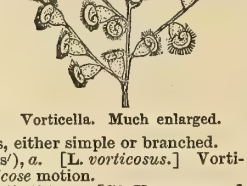

Vorticella. Much enlarged.

Vor'ti-cose' (vôr'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *vorticosus.*] Vortical; whirling; as, a *vorticose* motion.

Vor-tig'i-nous (vôr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. VERTIGINOUS.] Moving rapidly round a center; vortical. [*R.*] *Cowper.*

Vo'ta-ress (vō'tä-rĕs), *n.* [See VOTARY, *n.*] A woman who is a votary. *Shak.*

Vo'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A votary.

Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed. *Milton.*

Vo'ta-ry (-rў), *a.* [From L. *votus*, p. p. of *vovere* to vow, to devote. See VOTE, VOW.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom. *Bacon.*

Vo'ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* VOTARIES (-rĭz). One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, especially, one devoted, given, or addicted, to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life. "You are already love's firm *votary.*" *Shak.*

'T was the coldness of the *votary*, not the prayer, that was in fault. *Bp. Fell.*

But thou, my *votary*, weepest thou? *Emerson.*

Vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will, fr. *vovere*, *votum*, to vow: cf. F. *vote.* See VOW.] **1.** An ardent wish or desire; a vow; a prayer. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; suffrage.

3. That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; voice; a ballot; a ticket; as, a written *vote.*

The freeman casting with unpurchased hand
The *vote* that shakes the turrets of the land. *Holmes.*

4. Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous; a *vote* of confidence.

5. Votes, collectively; as, the Tory *vote*; the labor *vote.*

Casting **vote, Cumulative vote,** etc. See under CASTING, CUMULATIVE, etc.

Vote (vōt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOTING.] [Cf. F. *voter.*] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either *viva voce*, or by ballot, or by other authorized means, as in electing persons to office, in passing laws, regulations, etc., or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others.

To *vote* for a duelist is to assist in the prostration of justice, and, indirectly, to encourage the crime. *L. Beecher.*

To *vote* on large principles, to *vote* honestly, requires a great amount of information. *F. W. Robertson.*

Vote, *v. t.* **1.** To choose by suffrage; to elect; as, to *vote* a candidate into office.

2. To enact, establish, grant, determine, etc., by a formal vote; as, the legislature *voted* the resolution.

Parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds *Swift.*

3. To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote; as, he was *voted* a bore. [*Colloq.*]

4. To condemn; to devote; to doom. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Vot'er (vōt'ĕr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; a suffragist; as, an independent *voter.*

Vot'ing, *a.* & *n.* from VOTE, *v.*

Voting paper, a form of ballot containing the names of more candidates than there are offices to be filled, the voter making a mark against the preferred names. [*Eng.*]

Vot'ist, *n.* One who makes a vow. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow: cf. F. *votif.* See VOW.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings; a *votive* tablet. "*Votive* incense." *Keble.*

We reached a *votive* stone, that bears the name
Of Aloys Reding. *Wordsworth.*
Embellishments of flowers and *votive* garlands. *Motley.*

Votive medal, a medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. — **Votive offering,** an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow, as of one's person or property.

—Vo'tive-ly, *adv.* **—Vo'tive-ness,** *n.*

Vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress. *Dryden.*

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHED (vouchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHING.] [OE. *vouchen*, OF. *vochier* to call, fr. L. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice. See VOICE, and cf. AVOUCH.] **1.** To call; to summon. [*Obs.*]

[They] *vouch* (as I might say) to their aid the authority of the writers. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To call upon to witness; to obtest.

Vouch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

3. To warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to attest; to affirm; to avouch.

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

4. To back; to support; to confirm; to establish.

Me damp horror chilled
At such bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

5. (*Law*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To obtest; declare; affirm; attest; warrant; confirm; asseverate; aver; protest; assure.

Vouch, *v. i.* **1.** To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

He will not believe her until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has . . . affirmed. *Swift.*

2. To assert; to aver; to declare. *Shak.*

Vouch, *n.* Warrant; attestation. [*Obs.*]

The *vouch* of very malice itself. *Shak.*

Vouch-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person who is vouched, or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. *Blackstone.*

Vouch'er (vouch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation, to anything.

Will his *vouchers* vouch him no more? *Shak.*

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; also, any acquittance or receipt showing the payment of a debt; as, the merchant's books are his *vouchers* for the correctness of his accounts; notes, bonds, receipts, and other writings, are used as *vouchers* in proving facts.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) The act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title in the old form of action for the recovery of lands. (*b*) The tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single *voucher* or double *vouchers.* *Blackstone.*

Vouch'ment (-ment), *n.* A solemn assertion. [*R.*]

Vouch'or (-ôr), *n.* (*Law*) Same as VOUCHER, 3 (*b*).

Vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHSAFED (-sāft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHSAFING.] [*Vouch* + *safe*, that is, to vouch or answer for safety.] **1.** To condescend to grant; to concede; to bestow.

If ye *vouchsafe* that it be so. *Chaucer.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*

It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation. *South.*

2. To receive or accept in condescension. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vouch-safe', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield; to descend or stoop. *Chaucer.*

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

Vouch-safe'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. *Glanvill.*

‖ **Vous'soir'** (vōōs'swär'), *n.* [F., akin to *voûte* an arch, a vault.] (*Arch.*) One of the wedgelike stones of which an arch is composed.

Vow (vou), *n.* [OE. *vou*, OF. *vou, veu, vo, vu*, F. *vœu*, from L. *votum*, from *vovere, votum*, to vow. Cf. Avow, Devout, Vote.] **1.** A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, or condition; a devotion of one's self or one's possessions; as, a baptismal *vow*; a *vow* of poverty. "Nothing . . . that may . . . stain my *vow* of Nazarite." *Milton.*

I pray thee, let me go and pay my *vow*. 2 *Sam.* xv. 7.

I am combined by a sacred *vow*. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow*.

Knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

Vow (vou), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vowed (voud); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vowing.] [OE. *vouen*, OF. *vouer, voer*, F. *vouer*, LL. *votare*. See Vow, *n.*] **1.** To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God, or to some deity, by a solemn promise; to devote; to promise solemnly. "When thou *vowest* a vow unto God, defer not to pay it." *Eccl.* v. 4.

[Men] that *vow* a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shak.*

2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate.

Vow, *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. *Eccl.* v. 5.

Vow'el (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *voyelle*, or an OF. form without *y*, L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), from *vocalis* sounding, from *vox, vocis*, a voice, sound. See Vocal.] (*Phon.*) A vocal, or sometimes a whispered, sound modified by resonance in the oral passage, the peculiar resonance in each case giving to each several vowel its distinctive character or quality as a sound of speech; — distinguished from a *consonant* in that the latter, whether made with or without vocality, derives its character in every case from some kind of obstructive action by the mouth organs. Also, a letter or character which represents such a sound. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 5, 146-149.

☞ In the English language, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. The spoken vowels are much more numerous.

Close vowel. See under Close, *a.* — **Vowel point.** See under Point, *n.*

Vow'el, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Vow'eled (-ĕld), *a.* Furnished with vowels. [Written also *vowelled.*] *Dryden.*

Vow'el-ish (-ĕl-ĭsh), *a.* Of the nature of a vowel. [*R.*] "The power [of *w*] is always *vowelish*." *B. Jonson.*

Vow'el-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The use of vowels. [*R.*]

Vow'el-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To give the quality, sound, or office of a vowel to.

Vow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a vow. *Bale.*

Vow'-fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One bound by the same vow as another. [*R.*] *Shak.*

‖ **Vox** (vŏks), *n.* [L. See Voice.] A voice.

Vox humana (hū-mā'nȧ) [L., human voice] (*Mus.*), a reed stop in an organ, made to imitate the human voice.

Voy'age (voi'ăj; *colloq.* vȧ'ĭj *or* voij; 48), *n.* [OE. *veage, viage*, OF. *veage, viage, veiage, voiage*, F. *voyage*, LL. *viaticum*, fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, from *viaticus* belonging to a road or journey, fr. *via* way, akin to E. *way*. See Way, *n.*, and cf. Convey, Deviate, Devious, Envoy, Trivial, Viaduct, Viaticum.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general; but now chiefly limited to a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

I love a sea *voyage* and a blustering tempest. *J. Fletcher.*

So steers the prudent crane
Her annual *voyage*, borne on winds. *Milton.*

All the *voyage* of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries. *Shak.*

2. The act or practice of traveling. [*Obs.*]

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

3. Course; way. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Voy'age, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Voyaged (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Voyaging (-ă-jĭng).] [Cf. F. *voyager*.] To take a voyage; especially, to sail or pass by water.

A mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone. *Wordsworth.*

Voy'age, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over; to traverse.

With what pain
[I] *voyaged* the unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

Voy'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *voyageable*.] That may be sailed over, as water or air; navigable.

Voy'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *voyager* traveling.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

‖ **Voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voyager* to travel. See Voyage.] A traveler; — applied in Canada to a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations in the Northwest.

Voy'ol (voi'ŭl), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) See Viol, 2. (*b*) The block through which a messenger passes. [Written also *viol*, and *voyal*.]

‖ **Vrai'sem'blance'** (vrā'sän'bläns'), *n.* [F.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

Vugg } (vŏg), *n.* (*Mining*) A cavity in a lode; —
Vugh } called also *vogle*.

Vul'can (vŭl'cȧn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus*; cf. Skr. *ulkā* a firebrand, meteor. Cf. Volcano.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of fire, who presided over the working of metals; — answering to the Greek *Hephæstus*.

Vul-ca'ni-an (vŭl-kā'nĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Vulcanius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Vulcan; made by Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.

Ingenious allusions to the *Vulcanian* panoply which Achilles lent to his feebler friend. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Geol.*) Volcanic.

Vul-can'ic (-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Vulcan; made by Vulcan; Vulcanian.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanoes; specifically, relating to the geological theory of the Vulcanists, or Plutonists.

Vul'can-ic'i-ty (vŭl'kȧn-ĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Volcanicity.

Vul'can-ism (vŭl'kȧn-ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanism.

Vul'can-ist, *n.* A volcanist.

Vul'can-ite (-ĭt), *n.* Same as Ebonite.

Vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [See Vulcan.] The act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, guttapercha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur under pressure. Cf. Caoutchouc, and Rubber.

Vul'can-ize (vŭl'kȧn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vulcanized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vulcanizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] To change the properties of, as caoutchouc, or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

Vulcanized fiber, paper, paper pulp, or other fiber, chemically treated, as with metallic chlorides, so as to form a substance resembling ebonite in texture, hardness, etc. *Knight.* — **Vulcanized rubber.** India rubber, vulcanized.

Vul'can-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, vulcanizes; esp., an apparatus for vulcanizing caoutchouc.

Vul-ca'no (vŭl-kā'nō), *n.* A volcano. [*Obs.*]

Vul'can-ol'o-gy (vŭl'kȧn-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [See Vulcan, and -logy.] The science which treats of phenomena due to plutonic action, as in volcanoes, hot springs, etc. [*R.*]

Vul'gar (vŭl'gẽr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus* the multitude, the common people; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *vulgaire*. Cf. Divulge.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mass, or multitude, of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, in general use; vernacular. "As common as any the most *vulgar* thing to sense." *Shak.*

Things *vulgar*, and, well-weighed, scarce worth the praise. *Milton.*

It might be more useful to the English reader . . . to write in our *vulgar* language. *Bp. Fell.*

The mechanical process of multiplying books had brought the New Testament in the *vulgar* tongue within the reach of every class. *Bancroft.*

2. Belonging or relating to the common people, as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebeian; not select or distinguished; hence, sometimes, of little or no value. "Like the *vulgar* sort of market men." *Shak.*

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life. *Addison.*

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; mean; base; as, *vulgar* men, minds, language, or manners.

Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar*. *Shak.*

Vulgar fraction. (*Arith.*) See under Fraction.

Vul'gar, *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgaire.*] **1.** One of the common people; a vulgar person. [*Obs.*]

These vile *vulgars* are extremely proud. *Chapman.*

2. The vernacular, or common language. [*Obs.*]

Vul-ga'ri-an (vŭl-gā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A vulgar person; one who has vulgar ideas. Used also adjectively.

Vul'gar-ism (vŭl'gẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgarisme.*] **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

A fastidious taste will find offense in the occasional *vulgarisms*, or what we now call "slang," which not a few of our writers seem to have affected. *Coleridge.*

Vul-gar'i-ty (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgarité*, L. *vulgaritas* the multitude.] **1.** The quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; coarseness.

The reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair. *B. Jonson.*

Vul'gar-i-za'tion (vŭl'gẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of making vulgar, or common.

Vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vulgarized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vulgarizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] [Cf. F. *vulgariser*, LL. *vulgarizare.*] To make vulgar, or common.

Exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit. *V. Knox.*

Vul'gar-ly, *adv.* In a vulgar manner.

Vul'gar-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vulgar.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [NL. *vulgata*, from L. *vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, fr. *vulgus* the multitude: cf. F. *vulgate.* See Vulgar, *a.*] An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church.

☞ The Vulgate was made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century. The Old Testament he translated mostly from the Hebrew and Chaldaic, and the New Testament he revised from an older Latin version. The Douay version, so called, is an English translation from the Vulgate. See Douay Bible.

Vul'gate (vŭl'gāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, from *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; akin to Skr. *vraṇa*: cf. F. *vulnérable.*] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation.

His skill in finding out the *vulnerable* parts of strong minds was consummate. *Macaulay.*

Vul'ner-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

Vul'ner-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*: cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, *vulnerary* plants or potions. "Such *vulnerary* remedies." *Sir W. Scott.* — *n.* [Cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] (*Med.*) A vulnerary remedy.

Vul'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vulneratus*, p. p. of *vulnerare* to wound.] To wound; to hurt. [*Obs.*]

Vul'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vulneratio.*] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded. [*Obs.*]

Vul'ner-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* Full of wounds; wounded.

Vul-nif'ic (vŭl-nĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *vulnificus; vulnus* a
Vul-nif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } wound + *facere* to make.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds; wounding.

Vul-nose' (-nōs'), *a.* Having wounds; vulnerose. [*R.*]

‖ **Vul'pes** (vŭl'pēz), *n.* [L., a fox.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Carnivora including the foxes.

Vul'pic (-pĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid obtained from a lichen (*Cetraria vulpina*) as a yellow or red crystalline substance which on decomposition yields pulvinic acid.

Vul'pi-cide (-pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vulpes* a fox + *caedere* to kill.] One who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox. [Written also *vulpecide.*]

Vul'pine (-pĭn *or* -pīn; 277), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vulpine phalangist (*Zoöl.*), an Australian carnivorous marsupial (*Phalangista*, or *Trichosurus, vulpina*); — called also *vulpine phalanger*, and *vulpine opossum.*

Vul-pin'ic (vŭl-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Same as Vulpic.

Vul'pin-ism (-pĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being cunning like the fox; craft; artfulness. [*R.*]

He was without guile, and had no *vulpinism* at all. *Carlyle.*

Vul'pi-nite (-pĭ-nīt), *n.* [So called after *Vulpino*, in Italy.] (*Min.*) A scaly granular variety of anhydrite of a grayish white color, used for ornamental purposes.

Vul'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The brush turkey (*Talegallus Lathami*) of Australia. See Brush turkey.

Vul'ture (vŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [OE. *vultur*, L. *vultur*: cf. OF. *voltour*, F. *vautour.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of rapacious birds belonging to *Vultur, Catharte, Catharista*, and various other genera of the family *Vulturidæ*.

California Vulture (*Pseudogryphus Californianus*).

☞ In most of the species the head and neck are naked or nearly so. They feed chiefly on carrion. The condor, king vulture, turkey buzzard, and black vulture (*Catharista atrata*) are well known American species. The griffin, lammergeir, and Pharaoh's chicken, or Egyptian vulture, are common Old World vultures.

Vul'tur-ine (-ĭn *or* -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Of or pertaining to a vulture; resembling a vulture in qualities or looks; as, the *vulturine* sea eagle (*Gypohierax Angolensis*); *vulturine* rapacity.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor. *C. Kingsley.*

Vul'tur-ish, *a.* Vulturous.

Vul'tur-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness.

Vul'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

Vul'va (vŭl'vȧ), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, from *volvere* to roll.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate.

Vul'vi-form (-vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vulva, volva*, a wrapper + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Like a cleft with projecting edges.

‖ **Vul-vi'tis** (vŭl-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See Vulva, and -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the vulva.

Vul'vo-u'ter-ine (vŭl'vō-ū'tẽr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to the vulva and the uterus.

Vul'vo-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-*na*l), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining both to the vulva and the vagina.

Vyce (vĭs), *n.* [Cf. Vise.] (*Coopering*) A kind of clamp with gimlet points for holding a barrel head while the staves are being closed around it. *Knight.*

Vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *a. & n.* from Vie. — **Vy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

W.

W (dŭb′l ū), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, is usually a consonant, but sometimes it is a vowel, forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*. It takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the original form of the Roman capital letter which we call *U*. Etymologically it is most closely related to *v* and *u*. See V, and U. Some of the uneducated classes in England, especially in London, confuse *w* and *v*, substituting the one for the other, as *weal* for *veal*, and *veal* for *weal*; *wine* for *vine*, and *vine* for *wine*, etc. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 266–268.

Waag (wäg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The grivet.

Waa-hoo′ (wä-hōō′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The burning bush; — said to be so called after a quack medicine made from it.

Wab′ble (wŏb′b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Prov. G. *wabbeln* to wabble, and E. *whap*. Cf. Quaver.] To move staggeringly or unsteadily from one side to the other; to vacillate; to move in the manner of a rotating disk when the axis of rotation is inclined to that of the disk; — said of a turning or whirling body; as, a top *wabbles;* a buzz saw *wabbles*.

Wab′ble, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung; a staggering to and fro.

Wab′bly (-blȳ), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.

Wack′e (wăk′ē *or* wăk), **Wack′y** (wăk′ȳ), } *n.* [G. *wacke*, MHG. *wacke* } a large stone, OHG. *waggo* a pebble.] (*Geol.*) A soft, earthy, dark-colored rock or clay derived from the alteration of basalt.

Wad (wŏd), *n.* [See Woad.] Woad. [*Obs.*]

Wad, *n.* [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *vadd* wadding, Dan. *vat*, D. & G. *watte*. Cf. Wadmol.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. *Holland.*

2. Specifically: A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope yarn, used for retaining a charge of powder in a gun, or for keeping the powder and shot close; also, to diminish or avoid the effects of windage. Also, by extension, a disk of felt, pasteboard, etc., serving a similar purpose.

3. A soft mass, especially of some loose, fibrous substance, used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture, padding a garment, etc.

Wad hook, a rod with a screw or hook at the end, used for removing the wad from a gun.

Wad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wadded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wadding.] **1.** To form into a mass, or wad, or into wadding; as, to *wad* tow or cotton.

2. To insert or crowd a wad into; as, to *wad* a gun; also, to stuff or line with some soft substance, or wadding, like cotton; as, to *wad* a cloak.

Wad, } *n.* (*Min.*) (*a*) An earthy oxide of manganese,
Wadd, } or mixture of different oxides and water, with some oxide of iron, and often silica, alumina, lime, or baryta; black ocher. There are several varieties. (*b*) Plumbago, or black lead.

Wad′ding (wŏd′dĭng), *n.* [See Wad a little mass.] **1.** A wad, or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made.

2. Any soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing or padding garments; esp., sheets of carded cotton prepared for the purpose.

Wad′dle (wŏd′d'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waddling (-dlĭng).] [Freq. of *wade;* cf. AS. *wædlian* to beg, from *wadan* to go. See Wade.] To walk with short steps, swaying the body from one side to the other, like a duck or a very fat person; to move clumsily and totteringly along; to toddle; to stumble; as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; a goose *waddles*. *Shak.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace. *Young.*

Wad′dle, *v. t.* To trample or tread down, as high grass, by walking through it. [*R.*] *Drayton.*

Wad′dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, waddles.

Wad′dling-ly, *adv.* In a waddling manner.

Wade (wād), *n.* Woad. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Wade (wād), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wading.] [OE. *waden* to wade, to go, AS. *wadan;* akin to OFries. *wada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, OHG. *watan*, Icel. *vaða*, Sw. *vada*, Dan. *vade*, L. *vadere* to go, walk, *vadum* a ford. Cf. Evade, Invade, Pervade, Waddle.]

1. To go; to move forward. [*Obs.*]

When might is joined unto cruelty,
Alas, too deep will the venom *wade*. *Chaucer.*

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech. *Old Play.*

2. To walk in a substance that yields to the feet; to move, sinking at each step, as in water, mud, sand, etc.

So eagerly the fiend . . .
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

3. Hence, to move with difficulty or labor; to proceed slowly among objects or circumstances that constantly hinder or embarrass; as, to *wade* through a dull book.

And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*

Wade, *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading; as, he *waded* the rivers and swamps.

Wade (wād), *n.* The act of wading. [*Colloq.*]

Wad′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wades.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any long-legged bird that wades in the water in search of food, especially any species of limicoline or grallatorial birds; — called also *wading bird*. See *Illust. g*, under Aves.

Wad′ing, *a. & n.* from Wade, *v.*

Wading bird. (*Zoöl.*) See Wader, 2.

Wad′mol (wŏd′mŏl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vaðmāl* a woollen stuff, Dan. *vadmel*. Cf. Wad a small mass, and Woodmeil.] A coarse, hairy, woollen cloth, formerly used for garments by the poor, and for various other purposes. [Spelled also *wadmal*, *wadmeal*, *wadmoll*, *vadmel*, etc.] *Beck* (*Draper's Dict.*). *Sir W. Scott.*

Wad′set (-sĕt), *n.* [Scot. *wad* a pledge; akin to Sw. *vad* a wager. See Wed.] (*Scots Law*) A kind of pledge or mortgage. [Written also *wadsett*.]

Wad′set-ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who holds by a wadset.

Wad′y (wŏd′ȳ), *n.; pl.* Wadies (-ĭz). [Ar. *wādī* a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] A ravine through which a brook flows; the channel of a water course, which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wae (wā), *n.* A wave. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Waeg (wāg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The kittiwake. [*Scot.*]

Wa′fer (wā′fẽr), *n.* [OE. *wafre*, OF. *waufre*, *gaufre*, F. *gaufre;* of Teutonic origin; cf. LG. & D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*, Dan. *vaffel*, Sw. *våffla;* all akin to G. *wabe* a honeycomb, OHG. *waba*, being named from the resemblance to a honeycomb. G. *wabe* is probably akin to E. *weave*. See Weave, and cf. Waffle, Gauffer.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A thin cake made of flour and other ingredients.

Wafers piping hot out of the gleed. *Chaucer.*

The curious work in pastry, the fine cakes, *wafers*, and marchpanes. *Holland.*

A woman's oaths are *wafers* — break with making. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Eccl.*) A thin cake or piece of bread (commonly unleavened, circular, and stamped with a crucifix or with the sacred monogram) used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church.

3. An adhesive disk of dried paste, made of flour, gelatin, isinglass, or the like, and coloring matter, — used in sealing letters and other documents.

Wafer cake, a sweet, thin cake. *Shak.* — **Wafer irons,** *or* **Wafer tongs** (*Cookery*), a pincher-shaped contrivance, having flat plates, or blades, between which wafers are baked. — **Wafer woman,** a woman who sold wafer cakes; also, one employed in amorous intrigues. *Beau. & Fl.*

Wa′fer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wafered (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wafering.] To seal or close with a wafer.

Wa′fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in the cakes called wafers; a confectioner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Waf′fle (wŏf′f'l), *n.* [D. *wafel*. See Wafer.] **1.** A thin cake baked and then rolled; a wafer.

2. A soft indented cake cooked in a waffle iron.

Waffle iron, an iron utensil or mold made in two parts shutting together, — used for cooking waffles over a fire.

Waft (wäft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wafted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wafting.] [Prob. originally imp. & p. p. of *wave*, v. t. See Wave to waver.] **1.** To give notice to by waving something; to wave the hand to; to beckon. [*Obs.*]

But soft! who *wafts* us yonder? *Shak.*

2. To cause to move or go in a wavy manner, or by the impulse of waves, as of water or air; to bear along on a buoyant medium; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

A gentle *wafting* to immortal life. *Milton.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

3. To cause to float; to keep from sinking; to buoy. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

☞ This verb is regular; but *waft* was formerly sometimes used, as by Shakespeare, instead of *wafted*.

Waft, *v. i.* To be moved, or to pass, on a buoyant medium; to float.

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

Waft, *n.* **1.** A wave or current of wind. "Every *waft* of the air." *Longfellow.*

In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson.*

2. A signal made by waving something, as a flag, in the air.

3. An unpleasant flavor. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Naut.*) A knot, or stop, in the middle of a flag. [Written also *wheft*.]

☞ A flag with a *waft* in it, when hoisted at the staff, or half way to the gaff, means, a man overboard; at the peak, a desire to communicate; at the masthead, "Recall boats."

Waft′age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Conveyance on a buoyant medium, as air or water. *Shak.*

Boats prepared for *waftage* to and fro. *Drayton.*

Waft′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wafts.

O Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the soul to bliss or bane. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A boat for passage. *Ainsworth.*

Waf′ture (wăf′tûr; 135), *n.* The act of waving; a wavelike motion; a waft. *R. Browning.*

An angry *wafture* of your hand. *Shak.*

Wag (wăg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wagged (wăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wagging.] [OE. *waggen;* probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *vagga* to rock a cradle, *vagga* cradle, Icel. *vagga*, Dan. *vugge;* akin to AS. *wagian* to move, wag, *wegan* to bear, carry, G. & D. *bewegen* to move, and E. *weigh*. √136. See Weigh.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to shake to and fro; to move vibratingly; to cause to vibrate, as a part of the body; as, to *wag* the head.

No discerner durst *wag* his tongue in censure. *Shak.*

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head. *Jer.* xviii. 16.

☞ *Wag* expresses specifically the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport, and mockery.

Wag, *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate.

The resty sieve *wagged* ne'er the more. *Dryden.*

2. To be in action or motion; to move; to get along; to progress; to stir. [*Colloq.*]

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags*." *Shak.*

3. To go; to depart; to pack off. [*R.*]

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shak.*

Wag, *n.* [From Wag, *v.*] **1.** The act of wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head. [*Colloq.*]

2. [Perhaps shortened from *wag-halter* a rogue.] A man full of sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow; a humorist; a wit; a joker.

We wink at *wags* when they offend. *Dryden.*

A counselor never pleaded without a piece of pack thread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking; the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

‖ **Wa-ga′ti** (wä-gä′tē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small East Indian wild cat (*Felis wagati*), regarded by some as a variety of the leopard cat.

Wage (wāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waged (wājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waging (wā′jĭng).] [OE. *wagen*, OF. *wagier*, *gagier*, to pledge, promise, F. *gager* to wager, lay, bet, tr. LL. *wadium* a pledge; of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *wadi* a pledge, *gawadjōn* to pledge, akin to E. *wed*, G. *wette* a wager. See Wed, and cf. Gage.] **1.** To pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to stake: to bet; to lay; to wager; as, to *wage* a dollar. *Hakluyt.*

My life I never held but as a pawn
To *wage* against thy enemies. *Shak.*

2. To expose one's self to, as a risk; to incur, as a danger; to venture; to hazard. "Too weak to *wage* an instant trial with the king." *Shak.*

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*

3. To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge; to carry on, as a war.

[He pondered] which of all his sons was fit
To reign and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

The two are *waging* war, and the one triumphs by the destruction of the other. *I. Taylor.*

4. To adventure, or lay out, for hire or reward; to hire out. [*Obs.*] "Thou . . . must *wage* thy works for wealth." *Spenser.*

5. To put upon wages; to hire; to employ; to pay wages to. [*Obs.*]

Abundance of treasure which he had in store, wherewith he might *wage* soldiers. *Holinshed.*

I would have them *waged* for their labor. *Latimer.*

6. (*O. Eng. Law*) To give security for the performance of. *Burrill.*

To wage battle (*O. Eng. Law*), to give gage, or security, for joining in the *duellum*, or combat. See *Wager of battel*, under Wager, *n.* *Burrill.* — **To wage one's law** (*Law*), to give security to make one's law. See *Wager of law*, under Wager, *n.*

Wage, *v. i.* To bind one's self; to engage. [*Obs.*]

Wage, *n.* [OF. *wage*, *gage*, guarantee, engagement. See Wage, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is staked or ventured; that for which one incurs risk or danger; prize; gage. [*Obs.*] "That warlike *wage*." *Spenser.*

2. That for which one labors; meed; reward; stipulated payment for service performed; hire; pay; compensation; — at present generally used in the plural. See Wages. "My day's *wage*." *Sir W. Scott.* "At least I earned my *wage*." *Thackeray.* "Pay them a *wage* in advance." *J. Morley.* "The *wages* of virtue." *Tennyson.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton.*

Our praises are our *wages*. *Shak.*

Existing legislation on the subject of *wages*. *Encyc. Brit.*

☞ *Wage* is used adjectively and as the first part of compounds which are usually self-explaining; as, *wage* worker, or *wage*-worker; *wage*-earner, etc.

Board wages. See under 1st Board.

Syn. — Hire; reward; stipend; salary; allowance; pay; compensation; remuneration; fruit.

Wag′el (wăg′ĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Waggel.

Wa′gen-boom′ (wä′gĕn-bōm′), *n.* [D., literally, wagon tree.] (*Bot.*) A South African proteaceous tree (*Protea grandiflora*); also, its tough wood, used for making wagon wheels.

Wa'ger (wā'jẽr), *n.* [OE. *wager, wajour*, OF. *wagiere*, or *wageure*, F. *gageure*. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of a contest or an unsettled question; a bet; a stake; a pledge.

Besides these plates for horse races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Sir W. Temple.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. (*Law*) A contract by which two parties or more agree that a certain sum of money, or other thing, shall be paid or delivered to one of them, on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event. *Bouvier.*

☞ At common law a wager is considered as a legal contract which the courts must enforce unless it be on a subject contrary to public policy, or immoral, or tending to the detriment of the public, or affecting the interest, feelings, or character of a third person. In many of the United States an action can not be sustained upon any wager or bet. *Chitty. Bouvier.*

3. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

Wager of battel, *or* **Wager of battle** (*O. Eng. Law*), the giving of gage, or pledge, for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes. In writs of right, where the trial was by champions, the tenant produced his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage, or pledge, thus *waged*, or stipulated, battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepted the challenge. The *wager of battel*, which has been long in disuse, was abolished in England in 1819, by a statute passed in consequence of a defendant's having waged his battle in a case which arose about that period. See BATTEL. — **Wager of law** (*Law*), the giving of gage, or sureties, by a defendant in an action of debt, that at a certain day assigned he would take a law, or oath, in open court, that he did not owe the debt, and at the same time bring with him eleven neighbors (called *compurgators*), who should avow upon their oaths that they believed in their consciences that he spoke the truth. — **Wager policy.** (*Insurance Law*) See under POLICY.

Wa'ger, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGERED (-jẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGERING.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to stake; to bet.

And *wagered* with him
Pieces of gold 'gainst this which then he wore. *Shak.*

Wa'ger, *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

'T was merry when
You *wagered* on your angling. *Shak.*

Wa'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wagers, or lays a bet.

Wa'ger-ing, *a.* Hazarding; pertaining to the act of one who wagers.

Wagering policy. (*Com.*) See *Wager policy*, under POLICY.

Wa'ges (wā'jĕz), *n., plural* in termination, but *singular* in signification. [Plural of *wage;* cf. F. *gages*, pl., wages, hire. See WAGE, *n.*] A compensation given to a hired person for services; price paid for labor; recompense; hire. See WAGE, *n.*, 2.

The *wages* of sin is death. *Rom.* vi. 23.

Wages fund (*Polit. Econ.*), the aggregate capital existing at any time in any country, which theoretically is unconditionally destined to be paid out in wages. It was formerly held, by Mill and other political economists, that the average rate of wages in any country at any time depended upon the relation of the wages fund to the number of laborers. This theory has been greatly modified by the discovery of other conditions affecting wages, which it does not take into account. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — See under WAGE, *n.*

Wag'gel (wăg'gĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*), formerly considered a distinct species. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wag'ger-y (-gẽr-ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* WAGGERIES (-ĭz). [From WAG.] The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; good-humored sarcasm; pleasantry; jocularity; as, the *waggery* of a schoolboy. *Locke.*

A drollery and lurking *waggery* of expression. *W. Irving.*

Wag'gie (-gĭ), *n.* The pied wagtail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wag'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like a wag; mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome. "A company of *waggish* boys." *L'Estrange.*

2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive; humorous; as, a *waggish* trick.

— **Wag'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **Wag'gish-ness,** *n.*

Wag'gle (wăg'g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wag;* cf. D. *waggelen*, G. *wackeln.*] To reel, sway, or move from side to side; to move with a wagging motion; to waddle.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

Wag'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGGLING (-glĭng).] To move frequently one way and the other; to wag; as, a bird *waggles* his tail.

Wag'-hal'ter (-hạl'tẽr), *n.* [*Wag* + *halter.*] One who moves or wears a halter; one likely to be hanged. [*Colloq. & Obs.*]

I can tell you, I am a mad *wag-halter.* *Marston.*

Wag'ner-ite (-nẽr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A fluophosphate of magnesia, occurring in yellowish crystals, and also in massive forms.

Wag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen.* √136. See WAIN.] **1.** A wheeled carriage; a vehicle on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; especially, one used for carrying freight or merchandise.

☞ In the United States, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons and light commodities.

2. A freight car on a railway. [*Eng.*]

3. A chariot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. (*Astron.*) The Dipper, or Charles's Wain.

☞ This word and its compounds are often written with two g's (*waggon, waggonage*, etc.), chiefly in England. The forms *wagon, wagonage*, etc., are, however, etymologically preferable, and in the United States are almost universally used.

Wagon boiler. See the Note under BOILER, 2. — **Wagon ceiling** (*Arch.*), a semicircular, or wagon-headed, arch or ceiling; — sometimes used also of a ceiling whose section is polygonal instead of semicircular. — **Wagon master,** an officer or person in charge of one or more wagons, especially of those used for transporting freight, as the supplies of an army, and the like. — **Wagon shoe,** a skid, or shoe, for retarding the motion of a wagon wheel; a drag. — **Wagon vault.** (*Arch.*) See under 1st VAULT.

Wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGONING.] To transport in a wagon or wagons; as, goods are *wagoned* from city to city.

Wag'on, *v. i.* To wagon goods as a business; as, the man *wagons* between Philadelphia and its suburbs.

Wag'on-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon.

2. A collection of wagons; wagons, collectively.

Wagonage, provender, and a piece or two of cannon. *Carlyle.*

Wag'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts a wagon; one whose business it is to drive a wagon.

2. (*Astron.*) The constellation Charles's Wain, or Ursa Major. See *Ursa major*, under URSA.

Wag'on-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of pleasure wagon, uncovered and with seats extended along the sides, designed to carry six or eight persons besides the driver.

Wagonette.

Wag'on-ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* WAGONFULS (-fụlz). As much as a wagon will hold; enough to fill a wagon; a wagonload.

Wag'on-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or resembling in section or outline an inverted ∪, thus, ∩; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

Wag'on-load' (-lōd'), *n.* Same as WAGONFUL.

Wag'on-roofed' (-rōōft'), *a.* Having a roof, or top, shaped like an inverted ∪; wagon-headed.

Wag'on-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Conveyance by means of a wagon or wagons. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Wag'on-wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One who makes wagons.

Wag'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of Old World singing birds belonging to *Motacilla* and several allied genera of the family *Motacillidæ*. They have the habit of constantly jerking their long tails up and down, whence the name.

Field wagtail, any one of several species of wagtails of the genus *Budytes* having the tail shorter, the legs longer, and the hind claw longer and straighter, than do the water wagtails. Most of the species are yellow beneath. Called also *yellow wagtail.* — **Garden wagtail,** the Indian black-breasted wagtail (*Nemoricola Indica*). — **Pied wagtail,** the common European water wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). It is variegated with black and white. The name is applied also to other allied species having similar colors. Called also *pied dishwasher.* — **Wagtail flycatcher,** a true flycatcher (*Saulo-procta motacilloides*) common in Southern Australia, where it is very tame, and frequents stock yards and gardens and often builds its nest about houses; — called also *black fantail.* — **Water wagtail.** (*a*) Any one of several species of wagtails of the restricted genus *Motacilla*. They live chiefly on the shores of ponds and streams. (*b*) The American water thrush. See WATER THRUSH. — **Wood wagtail,** an Asiatic wagtail (*Calobates sulphurea*) having a slender bill and short legs.

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). 1/6

Wah (wä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The panda.

Wa-ha'bee (wä-hä'bē), *n.* [AR. *wahābi.*] A follower of Abdel *Wahab* (b. 1691; d. 1787), a reformer of Mohammedanism. His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins, and the sect, though checked in its influence, extends to most parts of Arabia, and also into India. [Written also *Wahaby.*]

Waid (wād), *a.* [For *weighed.*] Oppressed with weight; crushed; weighed down. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Waif (wāf), *n.* [OF. *waif, gaif*, as adj., lost, unclaimed, *chose gaive* a waif, LL. *wayfium, res vaivae;* of Scand. origin. See WAIVE.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) Goods found of which the owner is not known; originally, such goods as a pursued thief threw away to prevent being apprehended, which belonged to the king unless the owner made pursuit of the felon, took him, and brought him to justice. *Blackstone.*

2. Hence, anything found, or without an owner; that which comes along, as it were, by chance. "Rolling in his mind old *waifs* of rhyme." *Tennyson.*

3. A wanderer; a castaway; a stray; a homeless child.

A *waif*
Desirous to return, and not received. *Cowper.*

Waift (wāft), *n.* A waif. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wail (wāl), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *val* choice, *velja* to choose, akin to Goth. *waljan*, G. *wählen.*] To choose; to select. [*Obs.*] "*Wailed* wine and meats." *Henryson.*

Wail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAILED (wāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAILING.] [OE. *wailen, weilen*, probably fr. Icel. *væla;* cf. Icel. *væ, vei*, woe, and E. *wayment*, also OE. *wai, wei*, woe. Cf. WOE.] To lament; to bewail; to grieve over; as, to *wail* one's death. *Shak.*

Wail, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcry; to weep.

Therefore I will *wail* and howl. *Micah* i. 8.

Wail, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation; wailing. "The *wail* of the forest." *Longfellow.*

Wail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wails or laments.

Wail'er-ess (-ẽs), *n.* A woman who wails. [*Obs.*]

Wail'ful (-fụl), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. "Like *wailful* widows." *Spenser.* "*Wailful* sonnets." *Shak.*

Wail'ing-ly, *adv.* In a wailing manner.

Wail'ment (-ment), *n.* Lamentation; loud weeping; wailing. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hacket.*

Wai'ment (wā'mĕnt), *v. & n.* See WAYMENT. [*Obs.*]

Wain (wān), *n.* [OE. *wain*, AS. *wægn:* akin to D. & G. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan*, Icel. & Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, and E. *way.* √136. See WAY, WEIGH, and cf. WAGON.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, produce, etc.; a wagon.

The wardens see nothing but a *wain* of hay. *Jeffrey.*

Driving in ponderous *wains* their household goods to the seashore. *Longfellow.*

2. A chariot. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

The Wain. (*Astron.*) See CHARLES'S WAIN, in the Vocabulary. — **Wain rope,** a cart rope. *Shak.*

Wain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed or cultivated; arable; tillable. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Wain'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [From WAIN.] A finding of carriages, carts, etc., for the transportation of goods, produce, etc. *Ainsworth.*

Wain'age, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) See GAINAGE, *a.*

Wain'bote' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Wain* + *bote.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) See CARTBOTE. See also the Note under BOTE.

Wain'scot (wān'skŏt; 277), *n.* [OD. *waeghe-schot*, D. *wagen-schot*, a clapboard, fr. OD. *waeg, weeg*, a wall (akin to AS. *wah;* cf. Icel. *veggr*) + *schot* a covering of boards (akin to E. *shot, shoot*).] **1.** Oaken timber or boarding. [*Obs.*]

A wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree. *Urquhart.*

Inclosed in a chest of *wainscot.* *J. Dart.*

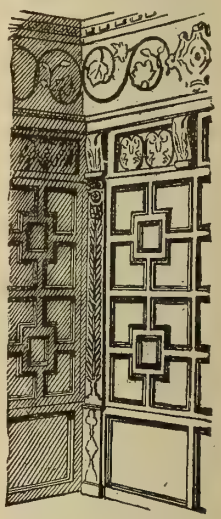

One Pattern of Wainscot.

2. (*Arch.*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of European moths of the family *Leucanidæ*.

☞ They are reddish or yellowish, streaked or lined with black and white. Their larvæ feed on grasses and sedges.

Wain'scot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAINSCOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAINSCOTING.] To line with boards or panelwork, or as if with panelwork; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music soundeth better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged. *Bacon.*

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

Wain'scot-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of covering or lining with boards in panel.

2. The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole; panelwork.

Wain'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* Same as WAGONWRIGHT.

Wair (wâr), *n.* (*Carp.*) A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

Waist (wāst), *n.* [OE. *wast;* originally, growth, akin to AS. *weaxan* to grow; cf. AS. *wæstm* growth. See WAX to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. *Chaucer.*

I am in the *waist* two yards about. *Shak.*

2. Hence, the middle part of other bodies; especially (*Naut.*), that part of a vessel's deck, bulwarks, etc., which is between the quarter-deck and the forecastle; the middle part of the ship.

3. A garment, or part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to the waist line.

4. A girdle or belt for the waist. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Waist anchor. See SHEET ANCHOR, 1, in the Vocabulary.

Waist'band (-band), *n.* **1.** The band which encompasses the waist; esp., one on the upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, skirts, or the like.

2. A sash worn by women around the waist. [*R.*]

Waist'cloth (-klŏth; 115), *n.* **1.** A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; by extension, such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

2. (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpaulin for the hammocks, stowed on the nettings, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.

Waist'coat (wāst'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt; 277), *n.* (*a*) A short, sleeveless coat or garment for men, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. (*b*) A garment occasionally worn by women as a part of fashionable costume.

☞ The *waistcoat* was a part of female attire as well as male. . . . It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. *Nares.*

Syn. — See VEST.

Waist'coat-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One wearing a waistcoat; esp., a woman wearing one uncovered, or thought fit for such a habit; hence, a loose woman; strumpet. [*Obs.*]

Do you think you are here, sir,
Amongst your *waistcoateers*, your base wenches? *Beau. & Fl.*

Waist'coat-ing, *n.* A fabric designed for waistcoats; esp., one in which there is a pattern, differently colored yarns being used.

Waist'er (wāst'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A seaman, usually a green hand or a broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a vessel of war. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Wait (wāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAITING.] [OE. *waiten*, OF. *waitier, gaitier*, to watch, attend, F. *guetter* to watch, to wait for, fr. OHG. *wahta* a guard, watch, G. *wacht*, from OHG. *wahhēn* to

watch, be awake. √134. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** To watch; to observe; to take notice. [*Obs.*]

"But [unless] ye *wait* well and be privy,
I wot right well, I am but dead," quoth she. *Chaucer.*

2. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience; to stay; not to depart.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. *Job* xiv. 14.

They also serve who only stand and *wait*. *Milton.*

Haste, my dear father; 't is no time to *wait*. *Dryden.*

To wait on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To attend, as a servant; to perform services for; as, *to wait on* a gentleman; *to wait on* the table. "Authority and reason *on* her *wait*." *Milton.* "I must *wait on* myself, must I?" *Shak.* (*b*) To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. (*c*) To follow, as a consequence; to await. "That ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper." *Dr. H. More.* (*d*) To look watchfully at; to follow with the eye; to watch. [*R.*] "It is a point of cunning *to wait upon* him with whom you speak with your eye." *Bacon.* (*e*) To attend to; to perform. "Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office." *Num.* iii. 10. (*f*) (*Falconry*) To fly above its master, waiting till game is sprung; — said of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

Wait (wāt), *v. t.* **1.** To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of; to await; as, to *wait* orders.

Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promised guide. *Dryden.*

2. To attend as a consequence; to follow upon; to accompany; to await. [*Obs.*]

3. To attend on; to accompany; especially, to attend with ceremony or respect. [*Obs.*]

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To cause to wait; to defer; to postpone; — said of a meal; as, to *wait* dinner. [*Colloq.*]

Wait, *n.* [OF. *waite, guaite, gaite*, F. *guet* watch, watching, guard, from OHG. *wahta*. See WAIT, *v. i.*]

1. The act of waiting; a delay; a halt.

There is a *wait* of three hours at the border Mexican town of El Paso. *S. B. Griffin.*

2. Ambush. "An enemy in *wait*." *Milton.*

3. One who watches; a watchman. [*Obs.*]

4. *pl.* Hautboys, or oboes, played by town musicians; — not used in the singular. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

5. *pl.* Musicians who sing or play at night or in the early morning, especially at Christmas time; serenaders; musical watchmen. [Written formerly *wayghtes*.]

Hark! are the *waits* abroad? *Beau. & Fl.*

The sound of the *waits*, rude as may be their minstrelsy, breaks upon the mid watches of a winter night with the effect of perfect harmony. *W. Irving.*

To lay wait, to prepare an ambuscade. — **To lie in wait.** See under 4th LIE.

Wait'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance, esp. at table.

The *waiters* stand in ranks: the yeomen cry,
"Make room," as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

2. A vessel or tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; a salver.

Coast waiter. See under COAST, *n.*

Wait'ing, *a. & n.* from WAIT, *v.*

In waiting, in attendance; as, lords *in waiting*. [*Eng.*] — **Waiting gentlewoman,** a woman who waits upon a person of rank. — **Waiting maid, Waiting woman,** a maid or woman who waits upon another as a personal servant.

Wait'ing-ly, *adv.* By waiting.

Wait'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant; a waiting maid or waiting woman.

Waive (wāv), *n.* [See WAIF, and WAIVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A waif; a castaway. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A woman put out of the protection of the law. See WAIVE, *v. t.*, 3 (*b*), and the Note.

Waive, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAIVED (wāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAIVING.] [OE. *waiven, weiven*, to set aside, remove, OF. *weyver, guesver*, to waive, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *veifa* to wave, to vibrate, akin to Skr. *vip* to tremble. Cf. VIBRATE, WAIF.] [Written also *wave*.]

1. To relinquish; to give up claim to; not to insist on or claim; to refuse; to forego.

He *waiveth* milk, and flesh, and all. *Chaucer.*

We absolutely do renounce or *waive* our own opinions, absolutely yielding to the direction of others. *Barrow.*

2. To throw away; to cast off; to reject; to desert.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) To throw away; to relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. (*b*) (*O. Eng. Law*) To desert; to abandon. *Burrill.*

☞ The term was applied to a woman, in the same sense as *outlaw* to a man. A woman could not be *outlawed*, in the proper sense of the word, because, according to Bracton, she was never *in law*, that is, in a frankpledge or decennary; but she might be *waived*, and held as abandoned. *Burrill.*

Waive, *v. i.* To turn aside; to recede. [*Obs.*]

To *waive* from the word of Solomon. *Chaucer.*

Waiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The act of waiving, or not insisting on, some right, claim, or privilege.

Waiv'ure (-ûr), *n.* See WAIVER. [*R.*]

Wai'wode (wā'wōd), *n.* See WAYWODE.

Wake (wāk), *n.* [Originally, an open space of water surrounded by ice, and then, the passage cut through ice for a vessel, probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vök* a hole, opening in ice, Sw. *vak*, Dan. *vaage*, perhaps akin to E. *humid*.] The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track; as, the *wake* of an army.

This effect followed immediately in the *wake* of his earliest exertions. *De Quincey.*

Several humbler persons . . . formed quite a procession in the dusty *wake* of his chariot wheels. *Thackeray.*

Wake, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKING.] [AS. *wacan, wacian*; akin to OFries. *waka*, OS. *wakōn*, D. *waken*, G. *wachen*, OHG. *wahhēn*, Icel. *vaka*, Sw. *vaken*, Dan. *vaage*, Goth. *wakan*, v. i., *uswakjan*, v. t., Skr. *vājay* to rouse, to impel. √134. Cf. VIGIL, WAIT, *v. i.*, WATCH, *v. i.*] **1.** To be or to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.

Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

I can not think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To sit up late for festive purposes; to hold a night revel.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering upspring reels. *Shak.*

3. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep; — often with *up*.

He infallibly *woke* up at the sound of the concluding doxology. *G. Eliot.*

4. To be excited or roused up; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state; to be active.

Gentle airs due at their hour
To fan the earth now *waked*. *Milton.*
Then *wake*, my soul, to high desires. *Keble.*

Wake (wāk), *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; to awake.

The angel . . . came again and *waked* me. *Zech.* iv. 1.

2. To put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite. "I shall *waken* all this company." *Chaucer.*

Lest fierce remembrance *wake* my sudden rage. *Milton.*

Even Richard's crusade *woke* little interest in his island realm. *J. R. Green.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to reanimate; to revive.

To second life
Waked in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

4. To watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body.

Wake, *n.* **1.** The act of waking, or being awaked; also, the state of being awake. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep. *Shak.*
Singing her flatteries to my morning *wake*. *Dryden.*

2. The state of forbearing sleep, especially for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil.

The warlike *wakes* continued all the night,
And funeral games were played at new returning light. *Dryden.*

The wood nymphs, decked with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

3. Specifically: (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. Originally, prayers were said on the evening preceding, and hymns were sung during the night, in the church; subsequently, these vigils were discontinued, and the day itself, often with succeeding days, was occupied in rural pastimes and exercises, attended by eating and drinking, often to excess.

Great solemnities were made in all churches, and great fairs and *wakes* throughout all England. *Ld. Berners.*

And every village smokes at *wakes* with lusty cheer. *Drayton.*

(*b*) The sitting up of persons with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish. "Blithe as shepherd at a *wake*." *Cowper.*

Wake play, the ceremonies and pastimes connected with a wake. See WAKE, *n.*, 3 (*b*), above. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wake'ful (-fụl), *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

— **Wake'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wake'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wak'en (wāk'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. pr.* WAKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKENING.] [OE. *waknen*, AS. *wæcnan*; akin to Goth. *gawaknan*. See WAKE, *v. i.*] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early, Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

Wak'en, *v. t.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; to wake; to awake; to awaken. "Go, *waken* Eve." *Milton.*

2. To excite; to rouse; to move to action; to awaken.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Wakened the world. *Roscommon.*

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love. *Milton.*

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

Wak'en-er (wāk'n-ẽr), *n.* One who wakens.

Wak'en-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wakens; esp., the act of ceasing to sleep; an awakening.

2. (*Scots Law*) The revival of an action. *Burrill.*

They were too much ashamed to bring any *wakening* of the process against Janet. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wakes.

Wake'-rob'in (-rŏb'ĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Arum*, especially, in England, the cuckoopint (*Arum maculatum*).

☞ In America the name is given to several species of Trillium, and sometimes to the Jack-in-the-pulpit.

Wake'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time during which one is awake. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.*

Wak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of waking, or the state or period of being awake.

2. A watch; a watching. [*Obs.*] "Bodily pain . . . standeth in prayer, in *wakings*, in fastings." *Chaucer.*

In the fourth *waking* of the night. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* xiv. 25).

Wa'la-way (wä'lȧ-wā), *interj.* See WELAWAY. [*Obs.*]

Wald (wạld), *n.* [AS. *weald*. See WOLD.] A forest; — used as a termination of names. See WEALD.

Wal-den'ses (wŏl-dĕn'sēz; 277), *n. pl.* [So called from Petrus *Waldus*, or Peter *Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons, who founded this sect about A. D. 1170.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of dissenters from the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholic Church, who in the 13th century were driven by persecution to the valleys of Piedmont, where the sect survives. They profess substantially Protestant principles.

Wal-den'sian (-shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses. — *n.* One holding the Waldensian doctrines.

Wald'grave (wạld'grāv), *n.* [See WALD, and MARGRAVE.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper.

‖ **Wald-hei'mi-a** (wạld-hī'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of brachiopods of which many species are found in the fossil state. A few still exist in the deep sea.

Waldheimia.
a Waldheimia flavescens. Interior, showing Loop. *b W. cranium*, of Atlantic Ocean.

Wale (wāl), *n.* [AS. *walu* a mark of stripes or blows, probably originally, a rod; akin to Icel. *völr*, Goth. *walus* a rod, staff. √146. Cf. GOAL, WEAL a wale.]

1. A streak or mark made on the skin by a rod or whip; a stripe; a wheal. See WHEAL. *Holland.*

2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface, as of cloth; hence, the texture of cloth.

Thou 'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Carp.*) A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position. *Knight.*

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) *pl.* Certain sets or strakes of the outside planking of a vessel; as, the main *wales*, or the strakes of planking under the port sills of the gun deck; channel *wales*, or those along the spar deck, etc. (*b*) A wale knot, or wall knot.

Wale knot. (*Naut.*) See *Wall knot*, under 1st WALL.

Wale, *v. t.* **1.** To mark with wales, or stripes.

2. To choose; to select; specifically (*Mining*), to pick out the refuse of (coal) by hand, in order to clean it. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wal-hal'la (wŏl-hăl'lȧ; 277), *n.* [Cf. G. *walhalla*. See VALHALLA.] See VALHALLA.

Wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as WALE, *n.*, 4.

Walk (wạk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALKED (wạkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALKING.] [OE. *walken*, probably from AS. *wealcan* to roll, turn, revolve; akin to D. *walken* to felt hats, to work a hat, G. *walken* to full, OHG. *walchan* to beat, to full, Icel. *vālka* to roll, to stamp, Sw. *valka* to full, to roll, Dan. *valke* to full; cf. Skr. *valg* to spring; but cf. also AS. *weallian* to roam, ramble, G. *wallen*. √130.] **1.** To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on at a moderate pace; specifically, of two-legged creatures, to proceed at a slower or faster rate, but without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground.

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon. *Dan.* iv. 29.

When Peter was come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus. *Matt.* xiv. 29.

☞ In the walk of quadrupeds, there are always two, and for a brief space there are three, feet on the ground at once, but never four.

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement; to take one's exercise; to ramble.

3. To be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about; — said of things or persons expected to remain quiet, as a sleeping person, or the spirit of a dead person; to go about as a somnambulist or a specter.

I have heard, but not believed, the spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak.*

When was it she last *walked*? *Shak.*

4. To be in motion; to act; to move; to wag. [*Obs.*] "Her tongue did *walk* in foul reproach." *Spenser.*

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot? *B. Jonson.*

I heard a pen *walking* in the chimney behind the cloth. *Latimer.*

5. To behave; to pursue a course of life; to conduct one's self.

We *walk* perversely with God, and he will *walk* crookedly toward us. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. To move off; to depart. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

He will make their cows and garrans to *walk*. *Spenser.*

To walk in, to go in; to enter, as into a house. — **To walk after the flesh** (*Script.*), to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin. *Rom.* viii. 1. — **To walk after the Spirit** (*Script.*), to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit, and by the word of God. *Rom.* viii. 1. — **To walk by faith** (*Script.*), to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation. 2 *Cor.* v. 7. — **To walk in darkness** (*Script.*), to live in ignorance, error, and sin. 1 *John* i. 6. — **To walk in the flesh** (*Script.*), to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities. 2 *Cor.* x. 3. — **To walk in the light** (*Script.*), to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations. 1 *John* i. 7. — **To walk over,** in racing, to go over a course at a walk; — said of a horse when there is no other entry; hence, colloquially, to gain an easy victory in any contest. — **To walk through the fire** (*Script.*), to be exercised with severe afflictions. *Isa.* xliii. 2. — **To walk with God** (*Script.*), to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him.

Walk, *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; to traverse; to perambulate; as, to *walk* the streets.

As we *walk* our earthly round. *Keble.*

2. To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; as to *walk* one's horses. "I will rather trust . . . a thief to *walk* my ambling gelding." *Shak.*

3. [AS. *wealcan* to roll. See WALK to move on foot.] To subject, as cloth or yarn, to the fulling process; to full. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

To walk the plank, to walk off the plank into the water and be drowned; — an expression derived from the practice of pirates who extended a plank from the side of a ship, and compelled those whom they would drown to walk off into the water; figuratively, to vacate an office by compulsion. *Bartlett.*

Walk, *n.* **1.** The act of walking, or moving on the feet with a slow pace; advance without running or leaping.

2. The act of walking for recreation or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*.

3. Manner of walking; gait; step; as, we often know a person at a distance by his *walk*.

4. That in or through which one walks; place or distance walked over; a place for walking; a path or avenue prepared for foot passengers, or for taking air

and exercise; way; road; hence, a place or region in which animals may graze; place of wandering; range; as, a sheep *walk*.

A woody mountain . . . with goodliest trees
Planted, with *walks* and bowers. *Milton.*

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep. *Latimer.*

Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring *walks* like rain. *Bryant.*

5. A frequented track; habitual place of action; sphere; as, the *walk* of the historian.

The mountains are his *walks*. *Sandys.*

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. Conduct; course of action; behavior.

7. The route or district regularly served by a vender; as, a milkman's *walk*. [*Eng.*]

Walk'a-ble (wąk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be walked on; capable of being walked on or over. [*R.*] *Swift.*

Walk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who walks; a pedestrian.

2. That with which one walks; a foot. [*Obs.*]

Lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown. *Chapman.*

3. (*Law*) A forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

4. [AS. *wealcere*. See WALK, *v. t.*, 3.] A fuller of cloth. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

She cursed the weaver and the *walker*
The cloth that had wrought. *Percy's Reliques.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) Any ambulatorial orthopterous insect, as a stick insect.

Walk'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WALK, *v.*

Walking beam. See BEAM, 10. — Walking crane, a kind of traveling crane. See under CRANE. — Walking fern. (*Bot.*) See *Walking leaf*, below. — Walking fish (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Asiatic fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus*, some of which, as *O. marulius*, become over four feet long. They have a special cavity over the gills lined with a membrane adapted to retain moisture to aid in respiration, and are thus able to travel considerable distances over the land at night, whence the name. They construct a curious nest for their young. Called also *langya*. — Walking gentleman (*Theater*), an actor who usually fills subordinate parts which require a gentlemanly appearance but few words. [*Cant*] — Walking lady (*Theater*), an actress who usually fills such parts as require only a ladylike appearance on the stage. [*Cant*] — Walking leaf. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A little American fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*); — so called because the fronds taper into slender prolongations which often root at the apex, thus producing new plants. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A leaf insect. See under LEAF. — Walking papers, *or* Walking ticket, an order to leave; dismissal, as from office. [*Colloq.*] *Bartlett.* — Walking stick. (*a*) A stick or staff carried in the hand for support or amusement when walking; a cane. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A stick insect; — called also *walking straw*. See *Illust.* of *Stick insect*, under STICK. — Walking wheel (*Mach.*), a prime mover consisting of a wheel driven by the weight of men or animals walking either in it or on it; a treadwheel.

Walking Leaf, or Walking Fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*).

Walk'-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* [*Walk* to full + *mill*.] A fulling mill. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Walk'-o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which has no competitor for the prize; hence, colloquially, a one-sided contest; an uncontested, or an easy, victory.

Wal'kyr (wŏl'kĭr), *n.* (*Scand. Myth.*) See VALKYRIA.

Wall (wąl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of knot often used at the end of a rope; a wall knot; a wale.

Wall knot, a knot made by unlaying the strands of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand, then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second and through the bight of the first; a wale knot. Wall knots may be *single* or *double*, *crowned* or *double-crowned*.

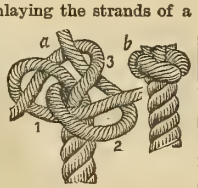

Wall Knot. *a* Strands (1, 2, 3) arranged to form the Knot; *b* Completed Knot.

Wall (wąl), *n.* [AS. *weall*, from L. *vallum* a wall, *vallus* a stake, pale, palisade; akin to Gr. σφῆλος a nail. Cf. INTERVAL.]

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for defense or security, or for an inclosure; a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, etc.; also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or a room.

The plaster of the *wall* of the King's palace. *Dan.* v. 5.

2. A defense; a rampart; a means of protection; in the plural, fortifications, in general; works for defense.

The waters were a *wall* unto them on their right hand, and on their left. *Ex.* xiv. 22.

In such a night,
Troilus, methinks, mounted the Troyan *walls*. *Shak.*
To rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. An inclosing part of a receptacle or vessel; as, the *walls* of a steam-engine cylinder.

4. (*Mining*) (*a*) The side of a level or drift. (*b*) The country rock bounding a vein laterally. *Raymond.*

☞ *Wall* is often used adjectively, and also in the formation of compounds, usually of obvious signification; as in *wall* paper, or *wall*-paper; *wall* fruit, or *wall*-fruit; *wall*flower, etc.

Blank wall, Blind wall, etc. See under BLANK, BLIND, etc. — To drive to the wall, to bring to extremities; to push to extremes; to get the advantage of, or mastery over. — To go to the wall, to be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party; to be pushed to extremes. — To take the wall, to take the inner side of a walk, that is, the side next the wall; hence, to take the precedence. "I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's." *Shak.* — Wall barley (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Hordeum murinum*) much resembling barley; squirrel grass. See under SQUIRREL. — Wall box. (*Mach.*) See *Wall frame*, below. — Wall creeper (*Zoöl.*), a small bright-colored bird (*Tichodroma muraria*) native of Asia and Southern Europe. It climbs about over old walls and cliffs in search of insects and spiders. Its body is ash-gray above, the wing coverts are carmine-red, the primary quills are mostly red at the base and black distally, some of them with white spots, and the tail is blackish. Called also *spider catcher*. — Wall cress (*Bot.*), a name given to several low cruciferous herbs, especially to the mouse-ear cress. See under MOUSE-EAR. — Wall frame (*Mach.*), a frame set in a wall to receive a pillow block or bearing for a shaft passing through the wall; — called also *wall box*. — Wall fruit, fruit borne by trees trained against a wall. — Wall gecko (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World geckos which live in or about buildings and run over the vertical surfaces of walls, to which they cling by means of suckers on the feet. — Wall lizard (*Zoöl.*), a common European lizard (*Lacerta muralis*) which frequents houses, and lives in the chinks and crevices of walls; — called also *wall newt*. — Wall louse, a wood louse. — Wall moss (*Bot.*), any species of moss growing on walls. — Wall newt (*Zoöl.*), the wall lizard. *Shak.* — Wall paper, paper for covering the walls of rooms; paper hangings. — Wall pellitory (*Bot.*), a European plant (*Parietaria officinalis*) growing on old walls, and formerly esteemed medicinal. — Wall pennywort (*Bot.*), a plant (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*) having rounded fleshy leaves. It is found on walls in Western Europe. — Wall pepper (*Bot.*), a low mosslike plant (*Sedum acre*) with small fleshy leaves having a pungent taste and bearing yellow flowers. It is common on walls and rocks in Europe, and is sometimes seen in America. — Wall pie (*Bot.*), a kind of fern; wall rue. — Wall piece, a gun planted on a wall. *H. L. Scott.* — Wall plate (*Arch.*), a piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, and supporting posts, joists, and the like. See *Illust.* of ROOF. — Wall rock, granular limestone used in building walls. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — Wall rue (*Bot.*), a species of small fern (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) growing on walls, rocks, and the like. — Wall spring, a spring of water issuing from stratified rocks. — Wall tent, a tent with upright cloth sides corresponding to the walls of a house. — Wall wasp (*Zoöl.*), a common European solitary wasp (*Odynerus parietus*) which makes its nest in the crevices of walls.

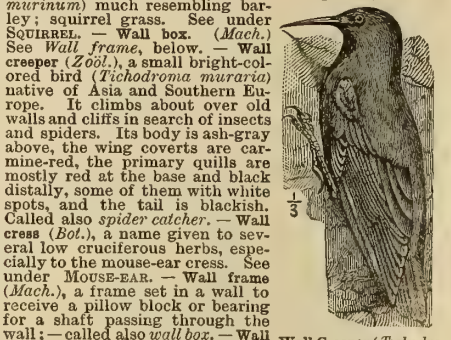

Wall Creeper (*Tichodroma murarius*).

Wall Gecko (*Platydactylus mauritanicus*).

Wall Rue.

Wall (wąl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLED (wąld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLING.] **1.** To inclose with a wall, or as with a wall. "Seven *walled* towns of strength." *Shak.*

The king of Thebes, Amphion,
That with his singing *walled* that city. *Chaucer.*

2. To defend by walls, or as if by walls; to fortify.

The terror of his name that *walls* us in. *Denham.*

3. To close or fill with a wall, as a doorway.

Wal'la-ba (wŏl'lȧ-bȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous tree (*Eperua falcata*) of Demerara, with pinnate leaves and clusters of red flowers. The reddish brown wood is used for palings and shingles. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Wal'la-by (wŏl'lȧ-bў), *n.*; *pl.* WALLABIES (-bĭz). [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of kangaroos belonging to the genus *Halmaturus*, native of Australia and Tasmania, especially the smaller species, as the brush kangaroo (*H. Bennettii*) and the pademelon (*H. thetidis*). The wallabies chiefly inhabit the wooded districts and bushy plains. [Written also *wallabee*, and *whallabee*.]

Wal'lah (wŏl'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A black variety of the jaguar; — called also *tapir tiger*. [Written also *walla*.]

Wal'la-roo' (-lȧ-rōō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of kangaroos of the genus *Macropus*, especially *M. robustus*, sometimes called the *great wallaroo*.

Wall'bird' (wąl'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted flycatcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wall'er (wąl'ẽr), *n.* One who builds walls.

Wall'er, *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) The wels.

Wal-le'ri-an de-gen'er-a'tion (wŏl-lē'rĭ-an dĕ-jĕn'-ẽr-ā'shŭn). (*Med.*) A form of degeneration occurring in nerve fibers as a result of their division; — so called from Dr. *Waller*, who published an account of it in 1850.

Wal'let (wŏl'lĕt), *n.* [OE. *walet*, probably the same word as OE. *watel* a bag. See WATTLE.] **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey; a knapsack; a beggar's receptacle for charity; a peddler's pack.

[His hood] was trussed up in his *walet*. *Chaucer.*

2. A pocketbook for keeping money about the person.

3. Anything protuberant and swagging. "*Wallets* of flesh." *Shak.*

Wal'let-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who carries a wallet; a foot traveler; a tramping beggar. [*Colloq.*] *Wright.*

Wall'-eye' (wąl'ī'), *n.* [See WALL-EYED.] **1.** An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color; — said usually of horses. *Booth.*

☞ Johnson has defined *wall-eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; glaucoma." But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at all, but merely a natural blemish. *Tully.* In the north of England, as Brockett states, persons are said to be *wall-eyed* when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having large and prominent eyes; — called also *glasseye*, *pike perch*, *yellow pike*, and *wall-eyed perch*. (*b*) A California surf fish (*Holconotus argenteus*). (*c*) The alewife; — called also *wall-eyed herring*.

Wall-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

Wall'-eyed' (wąl'īd'), *a.* [Icel. *vaðeygðr*, or *vagleygr*; fr. *vagl* a beam, a beam in the eye (akin to Sw. *vagel* a roost, a perch, a sty in the eye) + *eygr* having eyes (from *auga* eye). See EYE.] Having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color. *Booth.*

☞ Shakespeare, in using *wall-eyed* as a term of reproach (as "*wall-eyed* rage," a "*wall-eyed* wretch"), alludes probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision. See the Note under WALL-EYE. It is an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted, an eye that knows no pity.

Wall'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A perennial, cruciferous plant (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), with sweet-scented flowers varying in color from yellow to orange and deep red. In Europe it is very common on old walls.

☞ The name is sometimes extended to other species of *Cheiranthus* and of the related genus *Erysimum*, especially the American *Western wallflower* (*Erysimum asperum*), a biennial herb with orange-yellow flowers.

2. A lady at a ball, who, either from choice, or because not asked to dance, remains a spectator. [*Colloq.*]

Wall'hick' (wąl'hĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dryobates minor*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wall'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making a wall or walls.

2. Walls, in general; material for walls.

Walling wax, a composition of wax and tallow used by etchers and engravers to make a bank, or wall, round the edge of a plate, so as to form a trough for holding the acid used in etching, and the like. *Fairholt.*

Wal-loons' (wŏl-lōōnz'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* WALLOON (-lōōn'). [Cf. F. *wallon*.] A Romanic people inhabiting that part of Belgium which comprises the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Liége, and Luxembourg, and about one third of Brabant; also, the language spoken by this people. Used also adjectively. [Written also *Wallons*.] "A base *Walloon* . . . thrust Talbot with a spear." *Shak.*

Walloon guard, the bodyguard of the Spanish monarch; — so called because formerly consisting of Walloons.

Wal'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. OFlem. *walop* a gallop; of uncertain origin. Cf. GALLOP.] To move quickly, but with great effort; to gallop. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Wal'lop, *n.* A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Wal'lop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLOPED (wŏl'lŭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLOPING.] [Probably fr. AS. *weallan* to spring up, to boil or bubble. √147. See WELL, *n.* & *v. i.*] **1.** To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to waddle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. To be slatternly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wal'lop, *v. t.* **1.** To beat soundly; to flog; to whip. [*Prov. Eng.*, *Scot.*, & *Colloq. U. S.*]

2. To wrap up temporarily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To throw or tumble over. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wal'lop, *n.* **1.** A thick piece of fat. *Halliwell.*

2. A blow. [*Prov. Eng.*, *Scot.*, & *Colloq. U. S.*]

Wal'low (wŏl'lō), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLOWING.] [OE. *walwen*, AS. *wealwian*; akin to Goth. *walwjan* (in comp.) to roll, L. *volvere*; cf. Skr. *val* to turn. √147. Cf. VOLUBLE, WELL, *n.*] **1.** To roll one's self about, as in mire; to tumble and roll about; to move lazily or heavily in any medium; to flounder; as, swine *wallow* in the mire.

I may *wallow* in the lily beds. *Shak.*

2. To live in filth or gross vice; to disport one's self in a beastly and unworthy manner.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*

3. To wither; to fade. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Wal'low, *v. t.* To roll; esp., to roll in anything defiling or unclean. "*Wallow* thyself in ashes." *Jer.* vi. 26.

Wal'low, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow*. *Dryden.*

Wal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wallows.

2. (*Mach.*) A lantern wheel; a trundle.

Wal'low-ish, *a.* [Scot. *wallow* to fade or wither.] Flat; insipid. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

Wall'-plat' (wąl'plăt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted flycatcher. It builds its nest on walls. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wall'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having sides nearly perpendicular; — said of certain vessels to distinguish them from those having *flaring* sides, or sides *tumbling home* (see under TUMBLE, *v. i.*).

Wall'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The dwarf elder, or danewort (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

Walm (wąm), *v. i.* [AS. *weallan*: cf. *wælm*, billow. √147.] To roll; to spout; to boil up. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Wal'nut (wôl'nŭt; 277), *n.* [OE. *walnot*, AS. *wealhhnutu* a Welsh or foreign nut, a walnut; *wealh* foreign,

strange, n., a Welshman, Celt (akin to OHG. *Walh*, properly, a Celt, from the name of a Celtic tribe, in L. *Volcae*) + *hnutu* a nut; akin to D. *walnoot*, G. *walnuss*, Icel. *valhnot*, Sw. *valnöt*, Dan. *valnöd*. See NUT, and cf. WELSH.] (*Bot.*) The fruit or nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans;* also, the tree, and its timber. The seven or eight known species are all natives of the north temperate zone.

☞ In some parts of America, especially in New England, the name *walnut* is given to several species of hickory (*Carya*), and their fruit.

Ash-leaved walnut, a tree (*Juglans fraxinifolia*), native in Transcaucasia. — **Black walnut**, a North American tree (*J. nigra*) valuable for its purplish brown wood, which is extensively used in cabinetwork and for gunstocks. The nuts are thick-shelled, and nearly globular. — **English**, *or* **European, walnut**, a tree (*J. regia*), native of Asia from the Caucasus to Japan, valuable for its timber and for its excellent nuts, which are also called *Madeira nuts*. — **Walnut brown**, a deep warm brown color, like that of the heartwood of the black walnut. — **Walnut oil**, oil extracted from walnut meats. It is used in cooking, making soap, etc. — **White walnut**, a North American tree (*J. cinerea*), bearing long, oval, thick-shelled, oily nuts, commonly called *butternuts*. See BUTTERNUT.

Wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; 277), *n.* [D. *walrus;* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *valros*, Sw. *vallross*, Norw. *hvalros;* literally, whale horse; akin to Icel. *hrosshvalr*, AS. *horshwæl*. See WHALE, and HORSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine mammal (*Trichecus rosmarus*) of the Seal family, native of the Arctic Ocean. The male has long and powerful tusks descending from the upper jaw. It uses these in procuring food and in fighting. It is hunted for its oil, ivory, and skin. It feeds largely on mollusks. Called also *morse*.

Walrus (*Trichecus rosmarus*). Male.

☞ The walrus of the North Pacific and Behring Strait (*Trichecus obesus*) is regarded by some as a distinct species, by others as a variety of the common walrus.

Wal'ter (wąl'tẽr), *v. i.* [See WELTER.] To roll or wallow; to welter. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wal'tron (-trŭn), *n.* A walrus. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Wal'ty (wąl'tў), *a.* [Cf. WALTER to roll.] Liable to roll over; crank; as, a *waltу* ship. [*R.*] *Longfellow.*

Waltz (wąlts), *n.* [G. *walzer*, from *walzen* to roll, revolve, dance, OHG. *walzan* to roll; akin to AS. *wealtan*. See WELTER.] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; also, a piece of music composed in triple measure for this kind of dance.

Waltz, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALTZED (wąltst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALTZING.] To dance a waltz.

Waltz'er (wąlts'ẽr), *n.* A person who waltzes.

Wal'we (wôl'we), *v.* To wallow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wa'ly (wā'lў *or* wą'lў), *interj.* [Cf. WELAWAY.] An exclamation of grief. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wam'ble (wŏm'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *vamle*, and *vammel* squeamish, ready to vomit, Icel. *væma* to feel nausea, *væminn* nauseous.] **1.** To heave; to be disturbed by nausea; — said of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*

2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wam'ble, *n.* Disturbance of the stomach; a feeling of nausea. *Holland.*

Wam'ble-cropped' (-krŏpt'), *a.* Sick at the stomach; also, crestfallen; dejected. [*Slang*]

Wam'mel (-mĕl), *v. i.* To move irregularly or awkwardly; to wamble, or wabble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wamp (wŏmp), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The common American eider.

Wam-pee' (wŏm-pē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree (*Cookia punctata*) of the Orange family, growing in China and the East Indies; also, its fruit, which is about the size of a large grape, and has a hard rind and a peculiar flavor. (*b*) The pickerel weed. [*Southern U. S.*]

Wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; 277), *n.* [North American Indian *wampum*, *wompam*, from the Mass. *wómpi*, Del. *wāpe*, white.] Beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, etc., as an ornament.

Round his waist his belt of *wampum*. *Longfellow.*
Girded with his *wampum* braid. *Whittier.*

☞ These beads were of two kinds, one white, and the other black or dark purple. The term *wampum* is properly applied only to the white; the dark purple ones are called *suckanhock*. See SEAWAN. "It [wampum] consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of testaceous fishes, a quarter of an inch long, and in diameter less than a pipestem, drilled . . . so as to be strung upon a thread. The beads of a white color, rated at half the value of the black or violet, passed each as the equivalent of a farthing in transactions between the natives and the planters." *Palfrey.*

Wan (wăn), *obs. imp.* of WIN. Won. *Chaucer.*

Wan (wŏn), *a.* [AS. *wann*, *wonn*, *wan*, *won*, dark, lurid, livid, perhaps originally, worn out by toil, from *winnan* to labor, strive. See WIN.] Having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale; pallid. "Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*." *Spenser.*

My color . . . [is] *wan* and of a leaden hue. *Chaucer.*
Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover? *Suckling.*
With the *wan* moon overhead. *Longfellow.*

Wan, *n.* The quality of being wan; wanness. [*R.*]
Tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep. *Tennyson.*

Wan (wŏn), *v. i.* To grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks. "All his visage *wanned*." *Shak.*
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever *wann'd* with despair. *Tennyson.*

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vöndr*, akin to Dan. *vaand*, Goth. *wandus;* perhaps originally, a pliant twig, and akin to E. *wind* to turn.] **1.** A small stick; a rod; a verge.
With good smart blows of a *wand* on his back. *Locke.*

2. Specifically: (*a*) A staff of authority.
Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*b*) A rod used by conjurers, diviners, magicians, etc.
Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other waved a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

Wand of peace (*Scots Law*), a wand, or staff, carried by the messenger of a court, which he breaks when deforced (that is, hindered from executing process), as a symbol of the deforcement, and protest for remedy of law. *Burrill.*

Wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANDERING.] [OE. *wandren*, *wandrien*, AS. *wandrian;* akin to G. *wandern* to wander; fr. AS. *windan* to turn. See WIND to turn.] **1.** To ramble here and there without any certain course or with no definite object in view; to range about; to stroll; to rove; as, to *wander* over the fields.
They *wandered* about in sheepskins and goatskins. *Heb.* xi. 37.
He *wandereth* abroad for bread. *Job* xv. 23.

2. To go away; to depart; to stray off; to deviate; to go astray; as, a writer *wanders* from his subject.
When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house. *Gen.* xx. 13.
O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps.* cxix. 10.

3. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; to rave; as, the mind *wanders*.

Syn. — To roam; rove; range; stroll; gad; stray; straggle; err; swerve; deviate; depart.

Wan'der, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course; to traverse; to stroll through. [*R.*] "[Elijah] *wandered* this barren waste." *Milton.*

Wan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one who roves; hence, one who deviates from duty.

Wan'der-ing, *a. & n.* from WANDER, *v.*

Wandering albatross (*Zoöl.*), the great white albatross. See *Illust.* of ALBATROSS. — **Wandering cell** (*Physiol.*), an animal cell which possesses the power of spontaneous movement, as one of the white corpuscles of the blood. — **Wandering Jew** (*Bot.*), any one of several creeping species of *Tradescantia*, which have alternate, pointed leaves, and a soft, herbaceous stem which roots freely at the joints. They are commonly cultivated in hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. — **Wandering kidney** (*Med.*), a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions; — called also *floating kidney*, *movable kidney*. — **Wandering liver** (*Med.*), a morbid condition of the liver, similar to wandering kidney. — **Wandering mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the white-footed, or deer, mouse. See *Illust.* of MOUSE. — **Wandering spider** (*Zoöl.*), any one of a tribe of spiders that wander about in search of their prey.

Wan'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Wan'der-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of wandering, or roaming. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Wan'der-oo' (-o͞o'), *n.* [Cingalese *wanderu* a monkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey (*Macacus silenus*) native of Malabar. It is black, or nearly so, but has a long white or gray beard encircling the face. Called also *maha*, *silenus*, *neelbhunder*, *lion-tailed baboon*, and *great wanderoo*. [Written also *ouanderoo*.]

Wanderoo. Male.

☞ The name is sometimes applied also to other allied species.

Wand'y (wŏnd'ў), *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

Wane (wān), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANED (wānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANING.] [OE. *wanien*, AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, from *wan*, *won*, deficient, wanting; akin to D. *wan-*, G. *wahnsinn*, insanity, OHG. *wan*, *wana-*, lacking, *wanōn* to lessen, Icel. *vanr* lacking, Goth. *vans;* cf. Gr. ἐΰνις bereaved, Skr. *ūna* wanting, inferior. √139. Cf. WANT lack, and WANTON.] **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; — contrasted with *wax*, and especially applied to the illuminated part of the moon.
Like the moon, aye wax ye and *wane*. *Chaucer.*
Waning moons their settled periods keep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink.
You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden.*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Sir J. Child.*

Wane, *v. t.* To cause to decrease. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Wane, *n.* **1.** The decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator.

2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.
An age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*
Though the year be on the *wane*. *Keble.*

3. An inequality in a board. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wan'ey (wān'ў), *n.* A sharp or uneven edge on a board that is cut from a log not perfectly squared, or that is made in the process of squaring. See WANY, *a.*

Wang (wăng), *n.* [OE. *wange*, AS. *wange*, *wonge*, cheek, jaw; akin to D. *wang*, OS. & OHG. *wanga*, G. *wange*.] **1.** The jaw, jawbone, or cheek bone. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]
So work aye the *wangs* in his head. *Chaucer.*

2. A slap; a blow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wang tooth, a cheek tooth; a molar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wang (wăng), *n.* See WHANG. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Wan'gan (wŏn'gan), *n.* [American Indian.] A boat for conveying provisions, tools, etc.; — so called by Maine lumbermen. [Written also *wangun*.] *Bartlett.*

Wang'er (wăng'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wangere*. See 1st WANG.] A pillow for the cheek; a pillow. [*Obs. & R.*]
His bright helm was his *wanger*. *Chaucer.*

Wang-hee' (wăng-hē'), *n.* [Chin. *wang* yellow + *hee* a root.] (*Bot.*) The Chinese name of one or two species of bamboo, or jointed cane, of the genus *Phyllostachys*. The slender stems are much used for walking sticks. [Written also *whanghee*.]

Wang'o (wăng'ō), *n.* A boomerang.

Wan'hope' (wŏn'hōp'), *n.* [AS. *wan*, *won*, deficient, wanting + *hopa* hope: cf. D. *wanhoop*. √139. See WANE, and HOPE.] Want of hope; despair; also, faint or delusive hope; delusion. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*
"*Wanhope* and distress." *Chaucer.*

Wan'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [Corruption fr. Siamese *wanhom*.] (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant (*Kæmpferia Galanga*) of the Ginger family. See GALANGA.

Wan'i-and (wŏn'ĭ-and), *n.* [See WANION.] The wane of the moon. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Wan'ing (wān'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of waning, or decreasing.
This earthly moon, the Church, hath her fulls and *wanings*, and sometimes her eclipses. *Bp. Hall.*

Wan'ion (wŏn'yŭn), *n.* [Probably for OE. *waniand* waning, p. pr. of *wanien;* hence, used of the waning of the moon, supposed to be an unlucky time. See WANE.] A word of uncertain signification, used only in the phrase *with a wanion*, apparently equivalent to *with a vengeance*, *with a plague*, or *with misfortune*. [*Obs.*]
B. Jonson. Latimer.

Wan'kle (wŏn'k'l), *a.* [AS. *wancol.*] Not to be depended on; weak; unstable. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Wan'ly (wŏn'lў), *adv.* In a wan, or pale, manner.

Wanned (wŏnd), *a.* Made wan, or pale.

Wan'ness (wŏn'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being wan; a sallow, dead, pale color; paleness; pallor; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

Wan'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.
No sun, but a *wannish* glare,
In fold upon fold of hueless cloud. *Tennyson.*

Want (want), *n.* [AS. *wand*wyrpe a mole; cf. Prov. G. *wond*, *wonne*, Norw. *vond*, dial. Sw. *hvann*.] (*Zoöl.*) A mole. [*Obs.*]
She hath the ears of a *want*. *Lyly.*

Want (277), *n.* [Originally an adj., from Icel. *vant*, neuter of *vanr* lacking, deficient. √139. See WANE, *v. i.*] **1.** The state of not having; the condition of being without anything; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; lack; as, a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose; *want* of food and clothing.
And me, his parent, would full soon devour
For *want* of other prey. *Milton.*
From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*
Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy. *Franklin.*

2. Specifically, absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty; penury; indigence; need.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

3. That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt; what is not possessed, and is necessary for use or pleasure.
Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

4. (*Mining*) A depression in coal strata, hollowed out before the subsequent deposition took place. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Indigence; deficiency; defect; destitution; lack; failure; dearth; scarcity; scarceness.

Want, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTING.] **1.** To be without; to be destitute of, or deficient in; not to have; to lack; as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* judgment; to *want* learning; to *want* food and clothing.
They that *want* honesty, *want* anything. *Beau. & Fl.*
Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*
The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

2. To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need; as, in winter we *want* a fire; in summer we *want* cooling breezes.

3. To feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire; to crave. "What *wants* my son?" *Addison.*
I *want* to speak to you about something. *A. Trollope.*

Want, *v. i.* [Icel. *vanta* to be wanting. See WANT to lack.] **1.** To be absent; to be deficient or lacking; to fail; not to be sufficient; to fall or come short; to lack; — often used impersonally with *of;* as, it *wants* ten minutes of four.
The disposition, the manners, and the thoughts are all before it; where any of those are *wanting* or imperfect, so much *wants* or is imperfect in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To be in a state of destitution; to be needy; to lack.
You have a gift, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you *want*. *B. Jonson.*
For as in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swelled with wind. *Pope.*
☞ *Want* was formerly used impersonally with an indirect object. "Him *wanted* audience." *Chaucer.*

Wa'n't (wąnt). A colloquial contraction of *was not*.

Want'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* That which is wanting; deficiency.

Want'ing, *a.* Absent; lacking; missing; also, deficient; destitute; needy; as, one of the twelve is *wanting;* I shall not be *wanting* in exertion.

Want'less (wänt'lĕs), *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful.

Wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [OE. *wantoun*, contr. from *wantowen;* pref. *wan-* wanting (see WANE, *v. i.*), hence expressing negation + *towen*, p. p., AS. *togen*, p. p. of *teón* to draw, to educate, bring up; hence, properly, ill bred. See TUG, *v. t.*] **1.** Untrained; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, loose; free; luxuriant; roving; sportive. "In woods and *wanton* wilderness." *Spenser.* "A wild and *wanton* herd." *Shak.*

A *wanton* and a merry [friar]. *Chaucer.*

[She] her unadorned golden tresses wore
Disheveled, but in *wanton* ringlets waved. *Milton.*

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

2. Wandering from moral rectitude; perverse; dissolute. "Men grown *wanton* by prosperity." *Roscommon.*

3. Specifically: Deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous; lecherous.

Not with *wanton* looking of folly. *Chaucer.*

[Thou art] froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton.* *Shak.*

4. Reckless; heedless; as, *wanton* mischief.

Wan'ton, *n.* **1.** A roving, frolicsome thing; a trifler; — used rarely as a term of endearment.

I am afeard you make a *wanton* of me. *Shak.*

Peace, my *wantons;* he will do
More than you can aim unto. *B. Jonson.*

2. One brought up without restraint; a pampered pet.

Anything, sir,
That 's dry and wholesome; I am no bred *wanton.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

Wan'ton, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTONED (-tŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTONING.] **1.** To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely; to frolic.

Nature here *wantoned* as in her prime. *Milton.*

How merrily we would sally forth into the fields, and strip under the first warmth of the sun, and *wanton* like young dace in the streams! *Lamb.*

2. To sport in lewdness; to play the wanton; to play lasciviously.

Wan'ton, *v. t.* To cause to become wanton; also, to waste in wantonness. [*Obs.*]

Wan'ton-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To behave wantonly; to frolic; to wanton. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Wan'ton-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a wanton manner; without regularity or restraint; loosely; sportively; gayly; playfully; recklessly; lasciviously.

2. Unintentionally; accidentally. [*Obs.*] *J. Dee.*

Wan'ton-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wanton; negligence of restraint; sportiveness; recklessness; lasciviousness. *Gower.*

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness.* *Eikon Basilike.*

Young gentlemen would be as sad as night
Only for *wantonness.* *Shak.*

Wan'trust′ (-trŭst′), *n.* [Pref. *wan-* as in *wanton* + *trust.*] Failing or diminishing trust; want of trust or confidence; distrust. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Want'wit′ (wänt'wĭt′), *n.* One destitute of wit or sense; a blockhead; a fool. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wan'ty (wŏn'tў), *n.* [For *womb tie*, that is, belly-band. See WOMB, and TIE.] A surcingle, or strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast; also, a leather tie; a short wagon rope. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wan'y (wān'ў), *v. i.* To wane. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wan'y, *a.* **1.** Waning or diminished in some parts; not of uniform size throughout; — said especially of sawed boards or timber when tapering or uneven, from being cut too near the outside of the log.

2. Spoiled by wet; — said of timber. *Halliwell.*

Wanze (wānz), *v. i.* To wane; to wither. [*Obs.*]

Wap (wŏp), *v. t. & i.* [See WHAP.] To beat; to whap. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Sir T. Malory.*

Wap, *n.* A blow or beating; a whap. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wap'a-cut (wŏp'ȧ-kŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American hawk owl. See under HAWK.

Wap'a-too′ (-ȧ-tōō′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible tuber of a species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria variabilis*); — so called by the Indians of Oregon. [Written also *wappato.*]

Waped (wāpt), *a.* [Prov. E. *wape* pale, v., to stupefy, akin to *wap* to beat. Cf. WHAP, and WAPPENED.] Cast down; crushed by misery; dejected. [*Obs.*]

Wap'en-take (wăp'en-tāk; 277), *n.* [AS. *wǽpengæc, wǽpentāc*, from Icel. *vāpnatak*, literally, a weapon taking or weapon touching, hence an expression of assent ("si displicuit sententia fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit frameas concutiunt." *Tacitus*, "Germania," xi.). See WEAPON, and TAKE. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office. "Cum quis accipiebat præfecturam wapentachii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero, erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat; omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. *Wæpnu* enim arma sonat; *tac*, tactus est — hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *Wapentac*, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confœderati sunt." *LL. Edward Confessor*, 33. *D. Wilkins.*] In some northern counties of England, a division, or district, answering to the *hundred* in other counties. Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire are divided into wapentakes, instead of hundreds. [Written also *wapentac.*] *Selden. Blackstone.*

Wap'in-schaw (wŏp'ĭn-shą), *n.* [Scot. See WEAPON, and SHOW.] An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, by all persons bearing arms; — formerly made at certain seasons in each district. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson. Sir W. Scott.*

Wap'i-ti (wăp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Probably the Iroquois name. *Bartlett.*] (*Zoöl.*) The American elk (*Cervus Canadensis*). It is closely related to the European red deer, which it somewhat exceeds in size.

Wapiti, Male.

☞ By some writers it is thought to be a variety of the red deer, but it is considered a distinct species by others. It is noted for the large, branching antlers of the male.

Wapp (wăp), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *wap* to wrap up.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A fair-leader. (*b*) A rope with wall knots in it with which the shrouds are set taut.

Wap'pa-to (wŏp'pȧ-tō), *n.* (*Bot.*) See WAPATOO.

Wap'pened (wŏp'p'nd), *a.* [Cf. WAPED, WAPPER.] A word of doubtful meaning used once by Shakespeare.

This [gold] is it
That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.

It is conjectured by some that it is an error for *wappered*, meaning tremulous or exhausted.

Wap'per (-pĕr), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *wap*, v.; cf. dial. G. *wappern, wippern*, to move up and down, to rock.] To cause to shake; to tremble; to move tremulously, as from weakness; to totter. [*Obs.*]

Wap'per (wăp'pĕr), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A gudgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wap'pet (-pĕt), *n.* A small yelping cur. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wap'ping (-pĭng), *n.* Yelping. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

War (wȧr), *a.* Ware; aware. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

War (wȧr), *n.* [OE. & AS. *werre;* akin to OHG. *werra* scandal, quarrel, sedition, *werran* to confound, mix, D. *warren*, G. *wirren, verwirren*, to embroil, confound, disturb, and perhaps to E. *worse;* cf. OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre*, of Teutonic origin. Cf. GUERRILLA, WARRIOR.] **1.** A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, whether for defense, for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce, for the acquisition of territory, for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other, or for any other purpose; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities.

Men will ever distinguish *war* from mere bloodshed. *F. W. Robertson.*

☞ As *war* is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation. A war begun by attacking another nation, is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive.* War undertaken to repel invasion, or the attacks of an enemy, is called *defensive.*

2. (*Law*) A condition of belligerency to be maintained by physical force. In this sense, levying war against the sovereign authority is treason.

3. Instruments of war. [*Poetic*]

His complement of stores, and total *war.* *Prior.*

4. Forces; army. [*Poetic*]

On their embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their *war.* *Milton.*

5. The profession of arms; the art of war.

Thou art but a youth, and he is a man of *war* from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

6. A state of opposition or contest; an act of opposition; an inimical contest, act, or action; enmity; hostility. "Raised impious *war* in heaven." *Milton.*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart. *Ps.* lv. 21.

Civil war, a war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation. — **Holy war.** See under HOLY. — **Man of war.** (*Naut.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Public war,** a war between independent sovereign states. — **War cry,** a cry or signal used in war; as, the Indian *war cry.* — **War dance,** a dance among savages preliminary to going to war. Among the North American Indians, it is begun by some distinguished chief, and whoever joins in it thereby enlists as one of the party engaged in a warlike excursion. *Schoolcraft.* — **War field,** a field of war or battle. — **War horse,** a horse used in war; the horse of a cavalry soldier; especially, a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger. — **War paint,** paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war. "Wash the *war paint* from your faces." *Longfellow.* — **War song,** a song of or pertaining to war; especially, among the American Indians, a song at the war dance, full of incitements to military ardor. — **War whoop,** a war cry, especially that uttered by the American Indians.

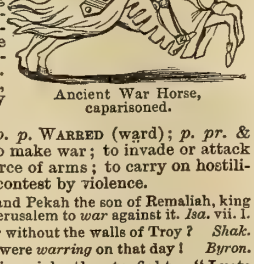
Ancient War Horse, caparisoned.

War, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARRED (wȧrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRING.] **1.** To make war; to invade or attack a state or nation with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to be in a state of contest by violence.

Rezin the king of Syria, and Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, went up toward Jerusalem to *war* against it. *Isa.* vii. 1.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

Our countrymen were *warring* on that day! *Byron.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to fight. "Lusts which *war* against the soul." 1 *Pet.* ii. 11.

War (wȧr), *v. t.* **1.** To make war upon; to fight. [*R.*]

To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

2. To carry on, as a contest; to wage. [*R.*]

That thou . . . mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

War'-beat'en (-bēt'n), *a.* Warworn.

War'ble (wȧr'b'l), *n.* [Cf. WORMIL.] **1.** (*Far.*) (*a*) A small, hard tumor which is produced on the back of a horse by the heat or pressure of the saddle in traveling. (*b*) A small tumor produced by the larvæ of the gadfly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc. Called also *warblet, warbeetle, warnles.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

War'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARBLING (-blĭng).] [OE. *werbelen*, OF. *werbler;* of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *wirbeln* to turn, to warble, D. *wervelen*, akin to E. *whirl.* See WHIRL.] **1.** To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to trill; as, certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs.

2. To utter musically; to modulate; to carol.

If she be right invoked in *warbled* song. *Milton.*

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

3. To cause to quaver or vibrate. "And touch the *warbled* string." *Milton.*

War'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations. "Birds on the branches *warbling.*" *Milton.*

3. To sing with sudden changes from chest to head tones; to yodel.

War'ble, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a musical trill; a song.

And he, the wondrous child,
Whose silver *warble* wild
Outvalued every pulsing sound. *Emerson.*

War'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, warbles; a singer; a songster; — applied chiefly to birds.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small Old World singing birds belonging to the family *Sylviidæ*, many of which are noted songsters. The bluethroat, blackcap, reed warbler (see under REED), and sedge warbler (see under SEDGE) are well-known species.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, often bright colored, American singing birds of the family or subfamily *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolinæ.* They are allied to the Old World warblers, but most of them are not particularly musical.

☞ The American warblers are often divided, according to their habits, into *bush* warblers, *creeping* warblers, *fly-catching* warblers, *ground* warblers, *wood* warblers, *worm-eating* warblers, etc.

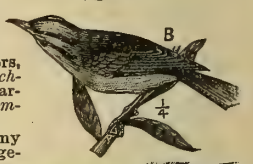

Bush warbler (*Zoöl.*), any American warbler of the genus *Opornis*, as the Connecticut warbler (*O. agilis*). — **Creeping warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of very small American warblers belonging to *Parula, Mniotilta*, and allied genera, as the blue yellow-backed warbler (*Parula Americana*), and the black-and-white creeper (*Mniotilta varia*). — **Fly-catching warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of warblers belonging to *Setophaga, Sylvania*, and allied genera having the bill hooked and notched at the tip, with strong rictal bristles at the base, as the hooded warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*), the black-capped warbler (*S. pusilla*), the Canadian warbler (*S. Canadensis*), and the American redstart (see REDSTART). — **Ground warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any American warbler of the genus *Geothlypis*, as the mourning ground warbler (*G. Philadelphia*), and the Maryland yellowthroat (see YELLOWTHROAT). — **Wood warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous American warblers of the genus *Dendroica.* Among the most common wood warblers in the Eastern States are the yellowbird, or yellow warbler (see under YELLOW), the black-throated green warbler (*Dendroica virens*), the yellow-rumped warbler (*D. coronata*), the blackpoll (*D. striata*), the bay-breasted warbler (*D. castanea*), the chestnut-sided warbler (*D. Pennsylvanica*), the Cape May warbler (*D. tigrina*), the prairie warbler (see under PRAIRIE), and the pine warbler (*D. pinus*). See also *Magnolia warbler*, under MAGNOLIA, and BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

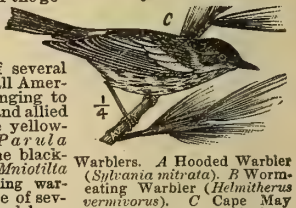

Warblers. *A* Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*). *B* Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*). *C* Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). All Male.

War'bling-ly, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

War'burg's tinc'ture (wȧr'bẽrgz tĭŋk'tûr). (*Pharm.*) A preparation containing quinine and many other ingredients, often used in the treatment of malarial affections. It was invented by Dr. *Warburg* of London.

-ward (-wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to OS. & OFries. *-ward*, OHG. *-wert*, G. *-wärts*, Icel. *-verðr*, Goth. *-vairþs*, L. *vertere* to turn, *versus* toward, and E. *worth* to become. √143. See WORTH, *v. i.*, and cf. VERSE. Adverbs ending in *-wards* (AS. *-weardes*) and some other adverbs, such as *besides, betimes, since* (OE. *sithens*), etc., were originally genitive forms used adverbially.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to; motion* or *tendency toward;* as in *backward*, or *backwards; toward*, or *towards*, etc.

Ward (wȧrd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., guard, *weard*,

masc., keeper, guard; akin to OS. *ward* a watcher, warden, G. *wart*, OHG. *wart*, Icel. *vörðr* a warden, a watch, Goth. *-wards* in daúrawards a doorkeeper, and E. *wary*; cf. OF. *warde* guard, from the German. See WARE, *a.*, WARY, and cf. GUARD, WRAITH.] **1.** The act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship, specifically, a guarding during the day. See the Note under WATCH, *n.*, 1.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2. One who, or that which, guards; garrison; defender; protector; means of guarding; defense; protection.

For the best *ward* of mine honor. *Shak.*

The assieged castle's *ward*
Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

3. The state of being under guard or guardianship; confinement under guard; the condition of a child under a guardian; custody.

And he put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. *Gen.* xl. 3.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*

It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

4. A guarding or defensive motion or position, as in fencing; guard. "Thou knowest my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point." *Shak.*

5. One who, or that which, is guarded. Specifically: —

(*a*) A minor or person under the care of a guardian; as, a *ward* in chancery. "You know our father's *ward*, the fair Monimia." *Otway.*

(*b*) A division of a county. [*Eng. & Scot.*]

(*c*) A division, district, or quarter of a town or city.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

(*d*) A division of a forest. [*Eng.*]

(*e*) A division of a hospital; as, a fever *ward*.

6. (*a*) A projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock, to prevent the use of any key which has not a corresponding notch for passing it. (*b*) A notch or slit in a key corresponding to a ridge in the lock which it fits; a ward notch. *Knight.*

The lock is made . . . more secure by attaching *wards* to the front, as well as to the back, plate of the lock, in which case the key must be furnished with corresponding notches. *Tomlinson.*

Ward penny (*O. Eng. Law*), money paid to the sheriff or castellan for watching and warding a castle. — **Ward staff**, a constable's or watchman's staff. [*Obs.*]

Ward (wȧrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARDING.] [OE. *wardien*, AS. *weardian* to keep, protect; akin to OS. *wardōn* to watch, take care, OFries. *wardia*, OHG. *wartēn*, G. *warten* to wait, wait on, attend to, Icel. *varða* to guarantee defend, Sw. *vårda* to guard, to watch; cf. OF. *warder*, of German origin. See WARD, *n.*, and cf. AWARD, GUARD, REWARD.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; to guard; formerly, in a specific sense, to guard during the day time.

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To *ward* the same. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

3. To defend by walls, fortifications, etc. [*Obs.*]

4. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches; — usually followed by *off*.

Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections. *I. Watts.*

Ward, *v. i.* **1.** To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

She redoubling her blows drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ward'-corn′ (-kôrn′), *n.* [*Ward* + F. *corne* horn, L. *cornu*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The duty of keeping watch and ward (see the Note under WATCH, *n.*, 1) with a horn to be blown upon any occasion of surprise. *Burrill.*

Ward'corps′ (-kōr′), *n.* [*Ward* + *corps.*] Guardian; one set to watch over another. [*Obs.*] "Though thou preyedest Argus . . . to be my *wardcorps*." *Chaucer.*

Ward'en (wȧrd′n), *n.* [OE. *wardein*, OF. *wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*, F. *gardien*. See GUARDIAN, and WARD guard.] **1.** A keeper; a guardian; a watchman.

He called to the *wardens* on the . . . battlements. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as, the *warden* of a prison.

3. A head official; as, the *warden* of a college; specifically (*Eccl.*), a churchwarden.

4. [Properly, a keeping pear.] A large, hard pear, chiefly used for baking and roasting. [*Obs.*]

I would have had him roasted like a *warden*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ward'en-ry (-rȳ), } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a
Ward'en-ship, } warden.

Ward'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard. "The *warders* of the gate." *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon or staff carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will.

When, lo! the king suddenly changed his mind,
Casts down his *warder* to arrest them there. *Daniel.*

Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal, through the English spread,
That they should charge. *Drayton.*

Ward'i-an (-ĭ-an), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of glass inclosure for keeping ferns, mosses, etc., or for transporting growing plants from a distance; as, a *Wardian* case of plants; — so named from the inventor, Nathaniel B. *Ward*, an Englishman.

Ward'mote′ (-mōt′), *n.* Anciently, a meeting of the inhabitants of a ward; also, a court formerly held in each ward of London for trying defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, and the like. *Brande & C.*

"Wards and wardmotes." *Piers Plowman.*

Ward'robe′ (wȧrd′rōb′), *n.* [OE. *warderobe*, OF. *warderobe*, F. *garderobe*; of German origin. See WARD, *v. t.*, and ROBE.] **1.** A room or apartment where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored; a portable closet for hanging up clothes.

2. Wearing apparel, in general; articles of dress or personal decoration.

Flowers that their gay *wardrobe* wear. *Milton.*

With a pair of saddlebags containing his *wardrobe*. *T. Hughes.*

3. A privy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ward'room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A room occupied as a messroom by the commissioned officers of a war vessel. See GUNROOM. *Totten.*

2. A room used by the citizens of a city ward, for meetings, political caucuses, elections, etc. [*U. S.*]

-wards (-wẽrdz). See -WARD.

Ward'ship (wȧrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** The office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship; right of guardianship.

Wardship is incident to tenure in socage. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being under a guardian; pupilage.

It was the wisest act . . . in my *wardship*. *B. Jonson.*

Wards'man (wȧrdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* WARDSMEN (-mĕn). A man who keeps ward; a guard. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

Ware (wâr), *obs. imp.* of WEAR. Wore.

Ware, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To wear, or veer. See WEAR.

Ware, *n.* [AS. *wār.*] (*Bot.*) Seaweed. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Ware goose (*Zoöl.*), the brant; — so called because it feeds on ware, or seaweed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ware, *n.* [OE. *ware*, AS. *waru*; akin to D. *waar*, G. *waare*, Icel. & Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*; and probably to E. *worth*, a. See WORTH, *a.*] Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; especially, in the plural, goods; commodities; merchandise. "Retails his *wares* at wakes." *Shak.* "To chaffer with them and eke to sell them their *ware*." *Chaucer.*

If the people of the land bring *ware* or any victuals on the Sabbath day to sell, that we would not buy it of them on the Sabbath, or on the holy day. *Neh.* x. 31.

☞ Although originally and properly a collective noun, it admits of a plural form, when articles of merchandise of different kinds are meant. It is often used in composition; as in hard*ware*, glass*ware*, tin*ware*, etc.

Ware, *a.* [OE. *war*, AS. *wær.* √142. See WARY.] Aware; taking notice; hence, wary; cautious; on one's guard. See BEWARE. [*Obs.*]

She was *ware* and knew it bet [better] than he. *Chaucer.*

Of whom be thou *ware* also. 2 *Tim.* iv. 15.

He is *ware* enough; he is wily and circumspect for stirring up any sedition. *Latimer.*

The only good that grows of passed fear
Is to be wise, and *ware* of like again. *Spenser.*

Ware, *n.* [AS. *waru* caution.] The state of being ware or aware; heed. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Ware, *v. t.* [AS. *warian.*] To make ware; to warn; to take heed of; to beware of; to guard against. [*Obs.*]

"*Ware* that I say." *Chaucer.*

God . . . *ware* you fro the sin of avarice. *Chaucer.*

Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

Ware'ful (-fụl), *a.* Wary; watchful; cautious. [*Obs.*]

Ware'ful-ness, *n.* Wariness; cautiousness. [*Obs.*]

"Full of *warefulness*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Wa-re'ga fly′ (wȧ-rē'gȧ flī′). (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian fly whose larvæ live in the skin of man and animals, producing painful sores.

Ware'house′ (wâr'hous′), *n.*; *pl.* WAREHOUSES (-houz'-ĕz). A storehouse for wares, or goods. *Addison.*

Ware'house′ (-houz′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAREHOUSED (-houzd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAREHOUSING.] **1.** To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the warehouse of the government or customhouse stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Ware'house-man (-hous'măn), *n.*; *pl.* WAREHOUSEMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps a warehouse; the owner or keeper of a dock warehouse or wharf store.

2. One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods. [*Eng.*]

Warehouseman's itch (*Med.*), a form of eczema occurring on the back of the hands of warehousemen.

Ware'hous'ing (-houz'ĭng), *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a customhouse store.

Warehousing system, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the customhouse stores, without payment of duties until they are taken out for home consumption. If reëxported, they are not charged with a duty. See *Bonded warehouse*, under BONDED, *a.*

Ware'less (wâr'lĕs), *a.* [See WARE, *n.*] Unwary; incautious; unheeding; careless; unaware. [*Obs.*]

And *wareless* of the evil
That by themselves unto themselves is wrought. *Spenser.*

Ware'ly, *adv.* Cautiously; warily. [*Obs.*]

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenser.*

War'ence (wŏr'ens), *n.* [OF. *warance*, F. *garance*, LL. *warentia*, *garantia*.] (*Bot.*) Madder.

Ware'room′ (wâr'rōōm′), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

Wares (wârz), *n. pl.* See 4th WARE.

War'fare′ (wȯr'fâr′), *n.* [*War* + OE. *fare* a journey, a passage, course, AS. *faru*. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** Military service; military life; contest carried on by enemies; hostilities; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*, to fight with Israel. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 1.

This day from battle rest;
Faithful hath been your *warfare*. *Milton.*

2. Contest; struggle.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. 2 *Cor.* x. 4.

War'fare′, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars. *Camden.*

War'far'er (wȯr'fâr'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in warfare; a military man; a soldier; a warrior.

War'ha'ble (wȯr'hā'b'l), *a.* [*War* + *hable.*] Fit for war. [*Obs.*] "*Warhable* youth." *Spenser.*

War'i-an'gle (wŏr'ĭ-ăn'g'l), *n.* [OE. *wariangel*, *weryangle*; cf. AS. *wearg* outlaw, criminal, OHG. *warg*, *warch*, Goth. *wargs* (in comp.), G. *würgengel*, i. e., destroying angel, destroyer, killer, and E. *worry.*] (*Zoöl.*) The red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*); — called also *würger*, *worrier*, and *throttler*. [Written also *warriangle*, *weirangle*, etc.] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Wa'ri-ly (wā'rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a wary manner.

Wa'ri-ment (-ment) *n.* Wariness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

War'ine (wȯr'ĭn *or* wȧ-rēn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American monkey, one of the sapajous.

Wa'ri-ness (wā'rĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being wary; care to foresee and guard against evil; cautiousness. "An almost reptile *wariness*." *G. W. Cable.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*

Syn. — Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

War'ish (wâr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *warir* to protect, heal, cure, F. *guérir* to cure; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *werian*, *weren*, to protect, to hinder. See GARRET.] To protect from the effects of; hence, to cure; to heal. [*Obs.*]

My brother shall be *warished* hastily. *Chaucer.*

Varro testifies that even at this day there be some who *warish* and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle. *Holland.*

War'ish, *v. i.* To be cured; to recover. [*Obs.*]

Your daughter . . . shall *warish* and escape. *Chaucer.*

War'i-son (wăr'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF. *warison* safety, supplies, cure, F. *guérison* cure. See WARISH, *v. t.*] **1.** Preparation; protection; provision; supply. [*Obs.*]

2. Reward; requital; guerdon. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Wit and wisdom is good *warysoun*. *Proverbs of Hending.*

Wark (wȧrk), *n.* [See WORK.] Work; a building. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Spenser.*

Wark'loom (-lōōm), *n.* A tool; an implement. [*Scot.*]

War'like′ (wȯr'līk′), *a.* **1.** Fit for war; disposed for war; as, a *warlike* state; a *warlike* disposition.

Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial.

The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased. *Milton.*

Syn. — Martial; hostile; soldierly. See MARTIAL.

War'like'ness, *n.* Quality of being warlike.

War'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One often quarreled with; — a word coined, perhaps, to rhyme with *darling*. [*Obs.*]

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden.*

War'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [OE. *warloghe* a deceiver, a name for the Devil, AS. *wærloga* a belier or breaker of his agreement, word, or pledge; *wær* covenant, troth (akin to L. *verus* true; see VERY) + *loga* a liar (in comp.), *leógan* to lie. See 3d LIE.] A male witch; a wizard; a sprite; an imp. [Written also *warluck.*] *Dryden.*

It was Eyvind Kallda's crew
Of *warlocks* blue,
With their caps of darkness hooded! *Longfellow.*

War'lock, *a.* Of or pertaining to a warlock or warlocks; impish. [*R.*]

Thou shalt win the *warlock* fight. *J. R. Drake.*

War'lock-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Impishness; magic.

War'ly (wȧr'lȳ), *a.* Warlike. *Burns.*

Warm (wȧrm), *a.* [*Compar.* WARMER (-ẽr); *superl.* WARMEST.] [AS. *wearm*; akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Sw. & Dan. *varm*, Goth. *warmjan* to warm; probably akin to Lith. *virti* to cook, boil; or perhaps to Skr. *gharma* heat, OL. *formus* warm. √32, 224.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* milk. "Whose blood is *warm* within." *Shak.*

Warm and still is the summer night. *Longfellow.*

2. Having a sensation of heat, esp. of gentle heat; glowing.

3. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no cold weather; as, the *warm* climate of Egypt.

4. Fig.: Not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper; zealous; ardent; fervent; excited; sprightly; irritable; excitable.

Mirth, and youth, and *warm* desire! *Milton.*

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

They say he 's a *warm* man and does not care to be made mouths at. *Addison.*

I had been none of the *warmest* of partisans. *Hawthorne.*

5. Violent; vehement; furious; excited; passionate; as, a *warm* contest; a *warm* debate.

Welcome, daylight; we shall have *warm* work on 't. *Dryden.*

6. Being well off as to property, or in good circumstances; forehanded; rich. [*Colloq.*]

Warm householders, every one of them. *W. Irving.*

You shall have a draft upon him, payable at sight; and let me tell you he is as *warm* a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith.*

7. In children's games, being near the object sought for; hence, being close to the discovery of some person, thing, or fact concealed. [*Colloq.*]

Here, indeed, young Mr. Dowse was getting "*warm*," as children say at blindman's buff. *Black.*

8. (*Paint.*) Having yellow or red for a basis, or in their composition; — said of colors, and opposed to *cold*, which is said of blue and its compounds.

Syn. — Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; enthusiastic; cordial; keen; violent; furious; hot.

Warm, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARMED (wȧrmd); *p. pr & vb. n.* WARMING.] [AS. *wearmian.* See WARM, *a.*]

1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to render warm; to supply or furnish heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment.

Then shall it [an ash tree] be for a man to burn; for he will take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isa.* xliv. 15.

Enough to *warm*, but not enough to burn. *Longfellow.*

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; to enliven.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

Bright hopes, that erst the bosom *warmed*. *Keble.*

Warm (wąrm), *v. i.* [AS. *wearmian.*] **1.** To become warm, or moderately heated; as, the earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. *Isa.* xlvii. 14.

2. To become ardent or animated; as, the speaker *warms* as he proceeds.

Warm, *n.* The act of warming, or the state of being warmed; a warming; a heating. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Warm'-blood'ed (-blŭd'ĕd), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Having warm blood; — applied especially to those animals, as birds and mammals, which have warm blood, or, more properly, the power of maintaining a nearly uniform temperature whatever the temperature of the surrounding air. See HOMOIOTHERMAL.

Warm'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, warms.

Warm'ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in capacity to warm; giving warmth; as, a *warmful* garment. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

Warm'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having strong affection; cordial; sincere; hearty; sympathetic. — **Warm'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Warm'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WARM, *v.*

Warming pan, a long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, — used for warming beds. *Shak.*

Warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; ardently.

Warm'ness, *n.* Warmth. *Chaucer.*

War'mon'ger (wąr'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who makes war a trade or business; a mercenary. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

War'mouth (-mouth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American freshwater bream, or sunfish (*Chænobrytlus gulosus*); — called also *red-eyed bream.*

Warmth (wąrmth), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being warm; gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of the sun; the *warmth* of the blood; vital *warmth.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments. *Addison.*

2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; passion; enthusiasm; earnestness; as, the *warmth* of love or piety; he replied with much *warmth.*

"Spiritual *warmth*, and holy fires." *Jer. Taylor.*

That *warmth* . . . which agrees with Christian zeal. *Sprat.*

3. (*Paint.*) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors; hence, any similar appearance or effect in a painting, or work of color.

Syn. — Zeal; ardor; fervor; fervency; heat; glow; earnestness; cordiality; animation; eagerness; excitement; vehemence.

Warmth'less, *a.* Being without warmth; not communicating warmth; cold. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Warn (wąrn), *v. t.* [OE. *wernen*, AS. *weornan*, *wyrnan.* Cf. WARN to admonish.] To refuse. [Written also *wern*, *worn.*] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Warn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARNED (wąrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARNING.] [OE. *warnen*, *warnien*, AS. *warnian*, *wearnian*, to take heed, to warn; akin to AS. *wearn* denial, refusal, OS. *warnian*, *wernian*, to refuse, OHG. *warnen*, G. *warnen* to warn, OFries. *warna*, *werna*, Icel. *varna* to refuse; and probably to E. *wary.* √142.] **1.** To make ware or aware; to give previous information to; to give notice to; to notify; to admonish; hence, to notify or summon by authority; as, to *warn* a town meeting; to *warn* a tenant to quit a house. "*Warned* of the ensuing fight." *Dryden.*

Cornelius the centurion . . . was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts* x. 22.

Who is it that hath *warned* us to the walls? *Shak.*

2. To give notice to, of approaching or probable danger or evil; to caution against anything that may prove injurious. "Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief." *Dryden.*

3. To ward off. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Warn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who warns; an admonisher.

Warn'er, *n.* A warrener. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Warn'ing, *a.* Giving previous notice; cautioning; admonishing; as, a *warning* voice.

That *warning* timepiece never ceased. *Longfellow.*

Warning piece, Warning wheel (*Horol.*), a piece or wheel which produces a sound shortly before the clock strikes.

Warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Previous notice. "At a month's *warning.*" *Dryden.*

A great journey to take upon so short a *warning.* *L'Estrange.*

2. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; admonition; monition.

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

Warn'ing-ly, *adv.* In a warning manner.

Warn'store (-stōr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *warnesture*, *garnesture*, provisions, supplies, and E. *garnish.*] To furnish. [*Obs.*] "To *warnstore* your house." *Chaucer.*

Warp (wąrp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARPED (wąrpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARPING.] [OE. *warpen*; fr. Icel. *varpa* to throw, cast, *varp* a casting, fr. *verpa* to throw; akin to Dan. *varpe* to warp a ship, Sw. *varpa*, AS. *weorpan* to cast, OS. *werpan*, OFries. *werpa*, D. & LG. *werpen*, G. *werfen*, Goth. *wairpan*; cf. Skr. *vṛj* to twist. √144. Cf. WRAP.] **1.** To throw; hence, to send forth, or throw out, as words; to utter. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. To turn or twist out of shape; esp., to twist or bend out of a flat plane by contraction or otherwise.

The planks looked *warped.* *Coleridge.*

Walter *warped* his mouth at this
To something so mock solemn, that I laughed. *Tennyson.*

3. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind. *Dryden.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy. *Addison.*

We are divested of all those passions which cloud the intellects, and *warp* the understandings, of men. *Southey.*

4. To weave; to fabricate. [*R. & Poetic*] *Nares.*

While doth he mischief *warp*. *Sternhold.*

5. (*Naut.*) To tow or move, as a vessel, with a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object.

6. To cast prematurely, as young; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. (*Agric.*) To let the tide or other water in upon (lowlying land), for the purpose of fertilization, by a deposit of warp, or slimy substance. [*Prov. Eng.*]

8. (*Rope Making*) To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns.

9. (*Weaving*) To arrange (yarns) on a warp beam.

Warped surface (*Geom.*), a surface generated by a straight line moving so that no two of its consecutive positions shall be in the same plane. *Davies & Peck.*

Warp (wąrp), *v. i.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape; esp., to be twisted or bent out of a flat plane; as, a board *warps* in seasoning or shrinking.

One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like green timber, *warp, warp.* *Shak.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting, or *warping.* *Moxon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects.

A pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

4. To cast the young prematurely; to slink; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Weaving*) To wind yarn off bobbins for forming the warp of a web; to wind a warp on a warp beam.

Warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp*; akin to Icel. *varp* a casting, throwing, Sw. *varp* the draught of a net, Dan. *varp* a towline, OHG. *warf* warp, G. *werft.* See WARP, *v.*]

1. (*Weaving*) The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.

2. (*Naut.*) A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, usually with one end attached to an anchor, a post, or other fixed object; a towing line; a warping hawser.

3. (*Agric.*) A slimy substance deposited on land by tides, etc., by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. *Lyell.*

4. A premature casting of young; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. Four; esp., four herrings; a cast. See CAST, *n.*, 17. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

6. [From WARP, *v.*] The state of being warped or twisted; as, the *warp* of a board.

Warp beam, the roller on which the warp is wound in a loom. — Warp fabric, fabric produced by warp knitting. — Warp frame, *or* Warp-net frame, a machine for making warp lace, having a number of needles and employing a thread for each needle. — Warp knitting, a kind of knitting in which a number of threads are interchained each with one or more contiguous threads on either side; — also called *warp weaving.* — Warp lace, *or* Warp net, lace having a warp crossed by weft threads.

Warp'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

War'path' (wąr'pȧth'), *n.* The route taken by a party of Indians going on a warlike expedition. *Schoolcraft.*

On the warpath, on a hostile expedition; hence, colloquially, about to attack a person or measure.

Warp'er (wąrp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, warps or twists out of shape.

2. One who, or that which, forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom.

Warp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, warps.

2. The art or occupation of preparing warp or webs for the weaver. *Craig.*

Warping bank, a bank of earth raised round a field to retain water let in for the purpose of enriching land. *Craig.* — Warping hook, a hook used by rope makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping it into hauls for tarring. — Warping mill, a machine for warping yarn. — Warping penny, money, varying according to the length of the thread, paid to the weaver by the spinner on laying the warp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.* — Warping post, a strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

War'proof' (wąr'prōōf'), *n.* Valor tried by war.

War'ra-gal (wŏr'ra-găl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dingo.

War'ran-dice (wŏr'ran-dīs), *n.* [See WARRANTISE.] (*Scots Law*) The obligation by which a person, conveying a subject or a right, is bound to uphold that subject or right against every claim, challenge, or burden arising from circumstances prior to the conveyance; warranty. [Written also *warrandise.*] *Craig.*

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *n.* [OE. *warant*, OF. *warant* a warrant, a defender, protector, F. *garant*, originally a p. pr. of German origin, fr. OHG. *werēn* to grant, warrant, G. *gewähren*; akin to OFries. *wera.* Cf. GUARANTEE.] **1.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission giving authority, or justifying the doing of anything; an act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; commission; authority. Specifically: —

(*a*) A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

(*b*) (*Law*) A precept issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or do other acts incident to the administration of justice.

(*c*) (*Mil. & Nav.*) An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. See *Warrant officer*, below.

2. That which vouches or insures for anything; guaranty; security.

I give thee *warrant* of thy place. *Shak.*
His worth is *warrant* for his welcome hither. *Shak.*

3. That which attests or proves; a voucher.

4. Right; legality; allowance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bench warrant. (*Law*) See in the Vocabulary. — Dock warrant (*Com.*), a customhouse license or authority. — General warrant. (*Law*) See under GENERAL. — Land warrant. See under LAND. — Search warrant. (*Law*) See under SEARCH, *n.* — Warrant of attorney (*Law*), written authority given by one person to another empowering him to transact business for him; specifically, written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person. *Bouvier.* — Warrant officer, a noncommissioned officer, as a sergeant, corporal, bandmaster, etc., in the army, or a quartermaster, gunner, boatswain, etc., in the navy. — Warrant to sue and defend. (*a*) (*O. Eng. Law*) A special warrant from the crown, authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him. (*b*) A special authority given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit, or to appear and defend a suit in his behalf. This warrant is now disused. *Burrill.*

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARRANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRANTING.] [OE. *waranten*, OF. *warantir*, *garantir*, *guarantir*, *garentir*, *garandir*, F. *garantir* to warrant, fr. OF. *warant*, *garant*, *guarant*, a warrant, a protector, a defender, F. *garant.* √142. See WARRANT, *n.*] **1.** To make secure; to give assurance against harm; to guarantee safety to; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything by which the person authorized is secured, or saved harmless, from any loss or damage by his action.

That show I first my body to *warrant.* *Chaucer.*
I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak.*
In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I can not be. *Milton.*

2. To support by authority or proof; to justify; to maintain; to sanction; as, reason *warrants* it.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants*, and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

How little while it is since he went forth out of his study, — chewing a Hebrew text of Scripture in his mouth, I *warrant.* *Hawthorne.*

3. To give a warrant or warranty to; to assure as if by giving a warrant to.

[My neck is] as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. (*b*) To secure to, as a purchaser of goods, the title to the same; to indemnify against loss. (*c*) To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented. See WARRANTY, *n.*, 2. (*d*) To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears, or is represented, to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

War'rant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible; as, the seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law and justice; falsehood is never *warrantable.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

— **War'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **War'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

War'ran-tee' (-ran-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

War'rant-er (wŏr'rant-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers.

2. (*Law*) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; one who gives a warranty; a guarantor; as, the *warranter* of a horse.

War'rant-ise (-īs), *n.* [OF. *warentise*, *warandise*, *garantise.* See WARRANT, *n.*] Authority; security; warranty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

War'rant-ise, *v. t.* To warrant. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

War'rant-or (-ŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One who warrants.

War'rant-y (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* WARRANTIES (-īz). [OF. *warantie*, F. *garantie.* See WARRANT, *n.*, and cf. GUARANTY.] **1.** (*Anc. Law*) A covenant real, whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title, and, in case of eviction by title paramount, to yield other lands of equal value in recompense. This *warranty* has long since become obsolete, and its place supplied by personal covenants for title. Among these is the *covenant of warranty*, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant. *Kent.*

2. (*Modern Law*) An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. In sales of goods by persons in possession, there is an *implied warranty of title*, but, as to the *quality* of goods, the rule of every sale is, *Caveat emptor.* *Chitty. Bouvier.*

3. (*Insurance Law*) A stipulation or engagement by a party insured, that certain things, relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or shall exist, or have been done, or shall be done. These *warranties*, when express, should appear in the policy; but there are certain implied warranties. *Bouvier.*

4. Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; warrant. [*R.*] *Shak.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* . . . to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

5. Security; warrant; guaranty.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

Syn. — See GUARANTEE.

War'rant-y, *v. t.* To warrant; to guarantee.

War'ray (-rā), *v. t.* [OF. *werreier*, *werrier*, *guerroier*, F. *guerroyer*, from OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre*; of German origin. See WAR.] To make war upon. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.* "When a man *warrayeth* truth." *Chaucer.*

Warre (wąr), *a.* [OE. *werre*; of Scand. origin. See WORSE.] Worse. [*Obs.*]

They say the world is much *warre* than it wont. *Spenser.*

War'ren (wŏr'rĕn), *n.* [OF. *waresne, warenne, garene*, F. *garenne*, from OF. *warer, garer*, to beware, to take care; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *warōn* (in comp.), OS. *warōn* to take care, to observe, akin to E. *wary.* √142. See WARY.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, conies, partridges, pheasants, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren*. *Burrill.* (*b*) A privilege which one has in his lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. *Spelman.*

They wend both in *warren* and in waste. *Piers Plowman.*

☞ The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free warren.

2. A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits.

3. A place for keeping fish, in a river.

War'ren-er (wŏr'rĕn-ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a warren.

War'ri-an'gle (wŏr'rĭ-ăn'g'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WARIANGLE. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

War'rie (wąr'rĭ), *v. t.* See WARYE. [*Obs.*]

War'rin (wŏr'rĭn), *n.* [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian lorikeet (*Trichoglossus multicolor*) remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of its colors; — called also *blue-bellied lorikeet*, and *blue-bellied parrot.*

War'rior (wąr'yẽr *or* wŏr'rĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [OE. *werreour*, OF. *werreour, guerreor*, from *guerre, werre*, war. See WAR, and WARRAY.] A man engaged or experienced in war, or in the military life; a soldier; a champion.

Warriors old with ordered spear and shield. *Milton.*

Warrior ant (*Zoöl.*), a reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*) native of Europe and America. It is one of the species which move in armies to capture and enslave other ants.

War'rior-ess, *n.* A female warrior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

War'ry (wąr'rў), *v. t.* See WARYE. [*Obs.*]

War'saw (wąr'są), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The black grouper (*Epinephelus nigritus*) of the southern coasts of the United States. (*b*) The jewfish; — called also *guasa.*

Wart (wąrt), *n.* [OE. *werte*, AS. *wearte;* akin to D. *wrat*, G. *warze*, OHG. *warza*, Icel. *varta*, Sw. *vårta*, Dan. *vorte;* perh. orig., a growth, and akin to E. *wort;* or cf. L. *verruca* wart.] **1.** (*Med.*) A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin formed by enlargement of its vascular papillæ, and thickening of the epidermis which covers them.

2. An excrescence or protuberance more or less resembling a true wart; specifically (*Bot.*), a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

Fig wart, Moist wart (*Med.*), a soft, bright red, pointed or tufted tumor found about the genitals, often massed into groups of large size. It is a variety of condyloma. Called also *pointed wart, venereal wart. L. A. Duhring.* — **Wart cress** (*Bot.*), the swine's cress. See under SWINE. — **Wart snake** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian colubrine snakes of the genus *Acrochordus*, having the body covered with wartlike tubercles or spinose scales, and lacking cephalic plates and ventral scutes. — **Wart spurge** (*Bot.*), a kind of wartwort (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*).

Wart'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule.

Wart' hog' (hŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of large, savage African wild hogs of the genus *Phacochœrus.* These animals have a pair of large, rough, fleshy tubercles behind the tusks and a second pair behind the eyes. The tusks are large and strong, and both pairs curve upward. The body is scantily covered with bristles, but there is a long dorsal mane. The South African species (*Phacochœrus Æthiopicus*) is the best known. Called also *vlacke vark.* The second species (*P. Æliani*) is native of the coasts of the Red Sea.

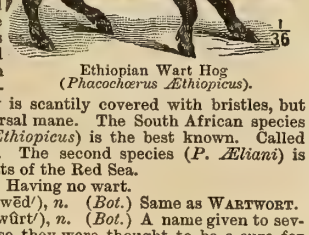

Ethiopian Wart Hog (*Phacochœrus Æthiopicus*).

Wart'less, *a.* Having no wart.

Wart'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as WARTWORT.

Wart'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants because they were thought to be a cure for warts, as a kind of spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*), and the nipplewort (*Lampsana communis*).

Wart'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as, a *warty* leaf.

2. Of the nature of warts; as, a *warty* excrescence.

Warty egg (*Zoöl.*), a marine univalve shell (*Ovulum verrucosum*), having the surface covered with wartlike elevations.

War'wick-ite (wąr'wĭk-ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) A dark brown or black mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals imbedded in limestone near *Warwick*, New York. It consists of the borate and titanate of magnesia and iron.

War'worn' (-wōrn'), *a.* Worn with military service; as, a *warworn* soldier; a *warworn* coat. *Shak.*

Wa'ry (wā'rў), *a.* [*Compar.* WARIER (wā'rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WARIEST.] [OE. *war*, AS. *wær;* akin to Icel. *varr*, Dan. & Sw. *var*, Goth. *wars*, G. *gewahr* aware, OHG. *wara* notice, attention, Gr. ὁράν to see. Cf. AWARE, GARMENT, GARNISH, GARRISON, PANORAMA, WARD, *v. t.*, WARE, *a.*, WARREN.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; circumspect; scrupulous; careful. "Bear a *wary* eye." *Shak.*

We should be *wary*, therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by caution; guarded; careful.

It behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Syn. — **Cautious; circumspect; watchful.** See CAUTIOUS.

War'ye (wąr'ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *wergian, wyrgean.* Cf. WORRY.] To curse; to execrate; to condemn; also, to vex. [*Obs.*] [Spelled also *warrie, warry*, and *wary.*]

"Whom I thus blame and *warye*." *Chaucer.*

Was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs*, 2d pers. *wǣre*, 3d pers. *wæs*, pl. *wǣron*, with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to D. *wezen*, imp. *was*, OHG. *wesan*, imp. *was*, G. *wesen*, n., a being, essence, *war* was, Icel. *vera* to be, imp. *var*, Goth. *wisan* to be, to dwell, to remain, imp. *was*, Skr. *vas* to remain, to dwell. √148. Cf. VERNACULAR, WASSAIL, WERE, *v.*] The first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense; as, I *was;* he *was.*

Wase (wās), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vase* a sheaf.] A bundle of straw, or other material, to relieve the pressure of burdens carried upon the head. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WASHED (wŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WASHING.] [OE. *waschen*, AS. *wascan;* akin to D. *wasschen*, G. *waschen*, OHG. *wascan*, Icel. & Sw. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, and perhaps to E. *water.* √150.] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleansing; to scrub with water, etc., or as with water; as, to *wash* the hands or body; to *wash* garments; to *wash* sheep or wool; to *wash* the pavement or floor; to *wash* the bark of trees.

When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, . . . he took water and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person. *Matt.* xxvii. 24.

2. To cover with water or any liquid; to wet; to fall on and moisten; hence, to overflow or dash against; as, waves *wash* the shore.

Fresh-blown roses *washed* with dew. *Milton.*

[The landscape] *washed* with a cold, gray mist. *Longfellow.*

3. To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains *wash* a road or an embankment.

4. To remove by washing; to take away by, or as by, the action of water; to drag or draw off, as by the tide; — often with *away, off, out*, etc.; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands.

Arise, and be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts* xxii. 16.

The tide will *wash* you off. *Shak.*

5. To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; to tint lightly and thinly.

6. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.

To wash gold, etc., to treat earth or gravel, or crushed ore, with water, in order to separate the gold or other metal, or metallic ore, through their superior gravity. — **To wash the hands of.** See under HAND.

Wash, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution.

Wash in Jordan seven times. 2 *Kings* v. 10.

2. To clean anything by rubbing or dipping it in water; to perform the business of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water. "She can *wash* and scour." *Shak.*

3. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not *wash.* [*Colloq.*]

4. To be wasted or worn away by the action of water, as by a running or overflowing stream, or by the dashing of the sea; — said of a road, a beach, etc.

Wash, *n.* **1.** The act of washing; an ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; hence, a quantity, as of clothes, washed at once.

2. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river, or arm of the sea; also, a bog; a marsh; a fen; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire.

"The *Wash* of Edmonton so gay." *Cowper.*

These Lincoln *washes* have devoured them. *Shak.*

3. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the *wash* of a sewer, of a river, etc.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain water hath a long time settled. *Mortimer.*

4. Waste liquid, the refuse of food, the collection from washed dishes, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. *Shak.*

5. (*Distilling*) (*a*) The fermented wort before the spirit is extracted. (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, used in the West Indies for distillation. *B. Edwards.*

6. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface. Specifically: —

(*a*) A liquid cosmetic for the complexion.

(*b*) A liquid dentifrice.

(*c*) A liquid preparation for the hair; as, a hair *wash.*

(*d*) A medical preparation in a liquid form for external application; a lotion.

(*e*) (*Painting*) A thin coat of color, esp. water color.

(*f*) A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation.

7. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The blade of an oar, or the thin part which enters the water. (*b*) The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc.

8. The flow, swash, or breaking of a body of water, as a wave; also, the sound of it.

9. Ten strikes, or bushels, of oysters. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wash ball, a ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face. *Swift.* — **Wash barrel** (*Fisheries*), a barrel nearly full of split mackerel, loosely put in, and afterward filled with salt water in order to soak the blood from the fish before salting. — **Wash bottle.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A bottle partially filled with some liquid through which gases are passed for the purpose of purifying them, especially by removing soluble constituents. (*b*) A washing bottle. See under WASHING. — **Wash gilding.** See WATER GILDING. — **Wash leather**, split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, or shammy, and used for dusting, cleaning glass or plate, etc.; also, alumed, or buff, leather for soldiers' belts.

Wash, *a.* **1.** Washy; weak. [*Obs.*]

Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, *wash* goods. [*Colloq.*]

Wash'a-ble (wŏsh'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being washed without damage to fabric or color.

Wash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them.

2. A board running round, and serving as a facing for, the walls of a room, next to the floor; a mopboard.

3. (*Naut.*) A broad, thin plank, fixed along the gunwale of a boat to keep the sea from breaking inboard; also, a plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose; — called also *wasteboard.* *Mar. Dict.*

Wash'bowl' (-bōl'), *n.* A basin, or bowl, to hold water for washing one's hands, face, etc.

Wash'dish' (-dĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A washbowl.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Same as WASHERWOMAN, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Washed (wŏsht), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Appearing as if overlaid with a thin layer of different color; — said of the colors of certain birds and insects.

Wash'en (wŏsh'n), *obs. p. p.* of WASH. *Chaucer.*

Wash'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wæscere.*] **1.** One who, or that which, washes.

2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes, as between the hub of a wheel and the linchpin or the shoulder of the axle, beneath the head of a screw, etc.

Washer, 2.

3. (*Plumbing*) A fitting, usually having a plug, applied to a cistern, tub, sink, or the like, and forming the outlet opening.

4. (*Zoöl.*) The common raccoon.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Same as WASHERWOMAN, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wash'er-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* WASHERMEN (-mĕn). A man who washes clothes, esp. for hire, or for others.

Wash'er-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* WASHERWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). **1.** A woman who washes clothes, especially for hire, or for others.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The pied wagtail; — so called in allusion to its beating the water with its tail while tripping along the leaves of water plants. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wash'house' (-hous'), *n.* An outbuilding for washing, esp. one for washing clothes; a laundry.

Wash'i-ness (wŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being washy, watery, or weak.

Wash'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who washes; the act of cleansing with water; ablution.

2. The clothes washed, esp. at one time; a wash.

Washing bear (*Zoöl.*), the raccoon. — **Washing bottle** (*Chem.*), a bottle fitted with glass tubes passing through the cork, so that on blowing into one of the tubes a stream of water issuing from the other may be directed upon anything to be washed or rinsed, as a precipitate upon a filter, etc. — **Washing fluid**, a liquid used as a cleanser, and consisting usually of alkaline salts resembling soaps in their action. — **Washing machine**, a machine for washing; specifically, a machine for washing clothes. — **Washing soda.** (*Chem.*) See *Sodium carbonate*, under SODIUM. — **Washing stuff**, any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for washing it; — so called among gold miners.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George *Washington;* as, a *Washingtonian* policy. *Lowell.*

2. Designating, or pertaining to, a temperance society and movement started in Baltimore in 1840 on the principle of total abstinence. — *n.* A member of the Washingtonian Society.

Wash'-off' (-ôf'; 115), *a.* (*Calico Printing*) Capable of being washed off; not permanent or durable; — said of colors not fixed by steaming or otherwise.

Wash'out' (-out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., especially of a portion of the bed of a road or railroad by a fall of rain or a freshet; also, a place, especially in the bed of a road or railroad, where the earth has been washed away.

Wash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A pot or vessel in which anything is washed.

2. (*Tin-Plate Manuf.*) A pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.

Wash'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A piece of furniture holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person.

Wash'tub' (-tŭb'), *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

Wash'y (wŏsh'ў), *a.* [From WASH.] **1.** Watery; damp; soft. "*Washy* ooze." *Milton.*

2. Lacking substance or strength; weak; thin; dilute; feeble; as, *washy* tea; *washy* resolutions.

A polish . . . not over thin and *washy.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor; as, a *washy* horse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wa'site (wā'sĭt), *n.* [See WASIUM.] (*Min.*) A variety of allanite from Sweden supposed to contain wasium.

Wa'si-um (wā'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called from *Wasa*, or *Vasa*, the name of a former royal family of Sweden.] (*Chem.*) A rare element supposed by Bahr to have been extracted from wasite, but now identified with thorium.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [OE. *waspe*, AS. *wæps, wæfs;* akin to D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*, OHG. *wafsa, wefsa*, Lith. *vapsa* gadfly, Russ. *osa* wasp, L. *vespa*, and perhaps to E. *weave.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of stinging hymenopterous insects, esp. any of the numerous species of the genus *Vespa*, which includes the true, or social, wasps, some of which are called *yellow jackets.*

☞ The social wasps make a complex series of combs, of a substance like stiff paper, often of large size, and protect them by a paperlike covering. The larvæ are reared in the cells of the combs, and eat insects and insect larvæ brought to them by the adults, but the latter feed mainly on the honey and pollen of flowers, and on the sweet juices of fruit. See *Illust.* in Appendix.

Digger wasp, any one of numerous species of solitary wasps that make their nests in burrows which they dig in the ground, as the sand wasps. See *Sand wasp*, under SAND. — **Mud wasp.** See under MUD. — **Potter wasp.** See under POTTER. — **Wasp fly**, a species of fly resembling a wasp, but without a sting.

Wasp'ish (wŏsp'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp.

2. Quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irritable; irascible; petulant; snappish.

He was naturally a *waspish* and hot man. *Bp. Hall.*

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhyming race. *Pope.*

Syn. — Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; testy; peevish; captious.

—Wasp'ish-ly, *adv.* — **Wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Was'sail (wŏs'sĭl), *n.* [AS. *wes hāl* (or an equivalent form in another dialect) be in health, which was the form of drinking a health. The form *wes* is imperative. See WAS, and WHOLE.] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, especially in drinking to some one.

Geoffrey of Monmouth relates, on the authority of Walter Calenius, that this lady [Rowena], the daughter of Hengist, knelt down on the approach of the king, and, presenting him with a cup of wine, exclaimed, Lord king *wæs heil*, that is, literally, Health be to you. *N. Drake.*

2. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; a carouse. "In merry *wassail* he . . . peals his loud song." *Sir W. Scott.*

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail*. *Shak.*

The victors abandoned themselves to feasting and *wassail*. *Prescott.*

3. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; — called also *lamb's wool*.

A jolly wassail bowl,
A *wassail* of good ale. *Old Song.*

4. A festive or drinking song or glee. [*Obs.*]

Have you done your *wassail?* 'T is a handsome, drowsy ditty, I 'll assure you. *Beau. & Fl.*

Was'sail, *a.* Of or pertaining to wassail, or to a wassail; convivial; as, a *wassail* bowl. "A *wassail* candle, my lord, all tallow." *Shak.*

Wassail bowl, a bowl in which wassail was mixed, and placed upon the table. "Spiced *wassail bowl*." *J. Fletcher.* "When the cloth was removed, the butler brought in a huge silver vessel. . . . Its appearance was hailed with acclamation, being the *wassail bowl* so renowned in Christmas festivity." *W. Irving.* — **Wassail cup**, a cup from which wassail was drunk.

Was'sail, *v. i.* To hold a wassail; to carouse.

Spending all the day, and good part of the night, in dancing, caroling, and *wassailing*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Was'sail-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wassail; one who engages in festivity, especially in drinking; a reveler.

The rudeness and swilled insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton.*

Wast (wŏst). The second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in solemn or poetical style. See WAS.

Wast'age (wās'tĕj; 48), *n.* Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.

Waste (wāst), *a.* [OE. *wast*, OF. *wast*, from L. *vastus*, influenced by the kindred German word; cf. OHG. *wuosti*, G. *wüst*, OS. *wōsti*, D. *woest*, AS. *wēste*. Cf. VAST.] **1.** Desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; hence, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless.

The dismal situation *waste* and wild. *Milton.*

His heart became appalled as he gazed forward into the *waste* darkness of futurity. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; valueless; refuse; rejected; as, *waste* land; *waste* paper.

But his *waste* words returned to him in vain. *Spenser.*

Not a *waste* or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

Ill day which made this beauty *waste*. *Emerson.*

3. Lost for want of occupiers or use; superfluous.

And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

Waste gate, a gate by which the superfluous water of a reservoir, or the like, is discharged. — **Waste pipe**, a pipe for carrying off waste, or superfluous, water or other fluids. Specifically: (*a*) (*Steam Boilers*) An escape pipe. See under ESCAPE. (*b*) (*Plumbing*) The outlet pipe at the bottom of a bowl, tub, sink, or the like. — **Waste steam.** (*a*) Steam which escapes from a safety valve, or leaks from the machinery into the air. (*b*) Exhaust steam. — **Waste trap**, a trap for a waste pipe, as of a sink.

Waste, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WASTING.] [OE. *wasten*, OF. *waster*, *guaster*, *gaster*, F. *gâter* to spoil, L. *vastare* to devastate, to lay waste, fr. *vastus* waste, desert, uncultivated, ravaged, vast, but influenced by a kindred German word; cf. OHG. *wuosten*, G. *wüsten*, AS. *wēstan*. See WASTE, *a.*] **1.** To bring to ruin; to devastate; to desolate; to destroy.

Thou barren ground, whom winter's wrath hath *wasted*,
Art made a mirror to behold my plight. *Spenser.*

The Tiber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away by degrees; to impair gradually; to diminish by constant loss; to use up; to consume; to spend; to wear out.

Until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. *Num.* xiv. 33.

O, were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave ye none! *Milton.*

Here condemned
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

Wasted by such a course of life, the infirmities of age daily grew on him. *Robertson.*

3. To spend unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ prodigally; to expend without valuable result; to apply to useless purposes; to lavish vainly; to squander; to cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or injury.

The younger son gathered all together, and . . . *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

4. (*Law*) To damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, etc., to go to decay.

Syn. — To squander; dissipate; lavish; desolate.

Waste (wāst), *v. i.* **1.** To be diminished; to lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle; to grow less.

The time *wasteth* night and day. *Chaucer.*

The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. 1 *Kings* xvii. 14.

But man dieth, and *wasteth* away. *Job* xiv. 10.

2. (*Sporting*) To procure or sustain a reduction of flesh; — said of a jockey in preparation for a race, etc.

Waste, *n.* [OE. *waste*; cf. the kindred AS. *wēsten*, OHG. *wōstī*, *wuostī*, G. *wüste*. See WASTE, *a. & v.*]

1. The act of wasting, or the state of being wasted; a squandering; needless destruction; useless consumption or expenditure; devastation; loss without equivalent gain; gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay; as, a *waste* of property, time, labor, words, etc. "*Waste* . . . of catel and of time." *Chaucer.*

For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

He will never . . . in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*

2. That which is wasted or desolate; a devastated, uncultivated, or wild country; a deserted region; an unoccupied or unemployed space; a dreary void; a desert; a wilderness. "The *wastes* of Nature." *Emerson.*

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden.*

The gloomy *waste* of waters which bears his name is his tomb and his monument. *Bancroft.*

3. That which is of no value; worthless remnants; refuse. Specifically: Remnants of cops, or other refuse resulting from the working of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil in the axle boxes of railway cars, etc.

4. (*Law*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder.

☞ Waste is *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a *waste*. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Mining*) Old or abandoned workings, whether left as vacant space or filled with refuse.

Syn. — Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

Waste'bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket used in offices, libraries, etc., as a receptacle for waste paper.

Waste'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See WASHBOARD, 3.

Waste'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

Waste'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of waste; destructive to property; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices or negligence; *wasteful* expenses.

2. Expending, or tending to expend, property, or that which is valuable, in a needless or useless manner; lavish; prodigal; as, a *wasteful* person; a *wasteful* disposition.

3. Waste; desolate; unoccupied; untilled. [*Obs.*]

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

— Waste'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Was'tel (wŏs'tĕl), *n.* [OF. *wastel*, *gastel*, F. *gâteau*, LL. *wastellus*, fr. MHG. *wastel* a kind of bread; cf. OHG. & AS. *wist* food.] A kind of white and fine bread or cake; — called also *wastel bread*, and *wastel cake*. [*Obs.*]

Roasted flesh or milk and *wastel* bread. *Chaucer.*

The simnel bread and *wastel* cakes, which were only used at the tables of the highest nobility. *Sir W. Scott.*

Waste'ness (wāst'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being waste; a desolate state or condition; desolation.

A day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. *Zeph.* i. 15.

2. That which is waste; a desert; a waste. [*R.*]

Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought. *Spenser.*

Wast'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *wastour*, OF. *wasteor*, *gasteor*. See WASTE, *v. t.*] **1.** One who, or that which, wastes; one who squanders; one who consumes or expends extravagantly; a spendthrift; a prodigal.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to waste; — called also a *thief*. *Halliwell.*

3. A kind of cudgel; also, a blunt-edged sword used as a foil.

Half a dozen of veneys at *wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head. *Beau. & Fl.*

Being unable to wield the intellectual arms of reason, they are fain to betake them unto *wasters*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Waste'thrift' (-thrĭft'), *n.* A spendthrift. [*Obs.*]

Waste'weir' (-wēr'), *n.* An overfall, or weir, for the escape, or overflow, of superfluous water from a canal, reservoir, pond, or the like.

Wast'ing, *a.* Causing waste; also, undergoing waste; diminishing; as, a *wasting* disease; a *wasting* fortune.

Wasting palsy (*Med.*), progressive muscular atrophy. See under PROGRESSIVE.

Wast'or (-ẽr), *n.* A waster; a thief. [*Obs.* or *R.*] [Written also *wastour*.] *Chaucer. Southey.*

Wast'o-rel (-ō-rĕl), *n.* See WASTREL. [*Obs.*]

Wast'rel (-rĕl), *n.* **1.** Any waste thing or substance; as: (*a*) Waste land or common land. [*Obs.*] *Carew.* (*b*) A profligate. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*c*) A neglected child; a street Arab. [*Eng.*]

2. Anything cast away as bad or useless, as imperfect bricks, china, etc. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Watch (wŏch), *n.* [OE. *wacche*, AS. *wæcce*, fr. *wacian* to wake; akin to D. *wacht*, *waak*, G. *wacht*, *wache*. √134. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** The act of watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; wakeful, vigilant, or constantly observant attention; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance; formerly, a watching or guarding by night.

Shepherds keeping *watch* by night. *Milton.*

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. *Addison.*

☞ *Watch* was formerly distinguished from *ward*, the former signifying a watching or guarding by *night*, and the latter a watching, guarding, or protecting by *day*. Hence, they were not unfrequently used together, especially in the phrase *to keep watch and ward*, to denote continuous and uninterrupted vigilance or protection, or both watching and guarding. This distinction is now rarely recognized, *watch* being used to signify a watching or guarding both by night and by day, and *ward*, which is now rarely used, having simply the meaning of *guard*, or *protection*, without reference to time.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch and ward*. *Spenser.*

Ward, guard, or *custodia*, is chiefly applied to the daytime, in order to apprehend rioters, and robbers on the highway. . . . *Watch*, is properly applicable to the night only, . . . and it begins when *ward* ends, and ends when that begins. *Blackstone.*

2. One who watches, or those who watch; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; a sentry; a guard.

Pilate said unto them, Ye have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matt.* xxvii. 65.

3. The post or office of a watchman; also, the place where a watchman is posted, or where a guard is kept.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shak.*

4. The period of the night during which a person does duty as a sentinel, or guard; the time from the placing of a sentinel till his relief; hence, a division of the night.

I did stand my *watch* upon the hill. *Shak.*

Might we but hear . . .
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night *watches* to his feathery dames. *Milton.*

5. A small timepiece, or chronometer, to be carried about the person, the machinery of which is moved by a spring.

☞ Watches are often distinguished by the kind of escapement used, as an *anchor watch*, a *lever watch*, a *chronometer watch*, etc. (see the Note under ESCAPEMENT, *n.*, 3); also, by the kind of case, as a *gold* or *silver watch*, an *open-faced watch*, a *hunting watch*, or *hunter*, etc.

6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for standing watch, or being on deck ready for duty. Cf. DOGWATCH. (*b*) That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel for an allotted time, usually four hours. The two watches are designated as the *port watch*, and the *starboard watch*.

Anchor watch (*Naut.*), a detail of one or more men who keep watch on deck when a vessel is at anchor. — **To be on the watch**, to be looking steadily for some event. — **Watch and ward** (*Law*), the charge or care of certain officers to keep a watch by night and a guard by day in towns, cities, and other districts, for the preservation of the public peace. *Wharton. Burrill.* — **Watch and watch** (*Naut.*), the regular alternation in being on watch and off watch of the two watches into which a ship's crew is commonly divided. — **Watch barrel**, the brass box in a watch, containing the mainspring. — **Watch bell** (*Naut.*), a bell struck when the half-hour glass is run out, or at the end of each half hour. *Craig.* — **Watch bill** (*Naut.*), a list of the officers and crew of a ship as divided into watches, with their stations. *Totten.* — **Watch case**, the case, or outside covering, of a watch; also, a case for holding a watch, or in which it is kept. — **Watch chain.** Same as *Watch guard*, below. — **Watch clock**, a watchman's clock; see under WATCHMAN. — **Watch fire**, a fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard. — **Watch glass.** (*a*) A concavo-convex glass for covering the face, or dial, of a watch; — also called *watch crystal*. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A half-hour glass used to measure the time of a watch on deck. — **Watch guard**, a chain or cord by which a watch is attached to the person. — **Watch gun** (*Naut.*), a gun sometimes fired on shipboard at 8 P. M., when the night watch begins. — **Watch light**, a low-burning lamp used by watchers at night; formerly, a candle having a rush wick. — **Watch night**, the last night of the year; — so called by the Methodists, Moravians, and others, who observe it by holding religious meetings lasting until after midnight. — **Watch paper**, an old-fashioned ornament for the inside of a watch case, made of paper cut in some fanciful design, as a vase with flowers, etc. — **Watch tackle** (*Naut.*), a small, handy purchase, consisting of a tailed double block, and a single block with a hook.

Watch (wŏch), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wæccan*, *wacian*. √134. See WATCH, *n.*, WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to wake; to keep vigil.

I have two nights *watched* with you. *Shak.*

Couldest thou not *watch* one hour? *Mark* xiv. 37.

2. To be attentive or vigilant; to give heed; to be on the lookout; to keep guard; to act as sentinel.

Take ye heed, *watch* and pray. *Mark* xiii. 33.

The Son gave signal high
To the bright minister that *watched*. *Milton.*

3. To be expectant; to look with expectation; to wait; to seek opportunity.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Ps.* cxxx. 6.

4. To remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant; to attend on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.

5. (*Naut.*) To serve the purpose of a watchman by floating properly in its place; — said of a buoy.

To watch over, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend, and guard.

Watch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATCHED (wŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATCHING.] **1.** To give heed to; to observe the actions or motions of, for any purpose; to keep in view; not to lose from sight and observation; as, to *watch* a rogue; to *watch* the progress of a bill in the legislature.

Saul also sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.

I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity. *Landor*

In lazy mood I *watched* the little circles die. *Longfellow*

2. To tend: to guard; to have in keeping.

And flaming ministers, to *watch* and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

Watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property, and to give notice of the approach of intruders.

Watch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who watches; one who sits up or continues awake; a diligent observer; specifically, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

Watch'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The leaves of *Sarracenia flava*. See TRUMPETS.

Watch'et (-ĕt), *a.* [Probably from F. *vaciet* bilberry, whortleberry; cf. L. *vaccinium* blueberry, whortleberry.] Pale or light blue. [*Obs.*] "*Watchet* mantles." *Spenser.*

Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden.*

Watch'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of watch; vigilant; attentive; careful to observe closely; observant; cautious; — with *of* before the thing to be regulated or guarded; as, to be *watchful* of one's behavior; and with *against* before the thing to be avoided; as, to be *watchful* against the growth of vicious habits. "Many a *watchful* night." *Shak.* "Happy *watchful* shepherds." *Milton.*

'Twixt prayer and *watchful* love his heart dividing. *Keble.*

Syn. — Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

— Watch'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Watch'ful-ness,** *n.*

Watch'house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* WATCHHOUSES (-houz'ĕz). **1.** A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

2. A place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept; a police station; a lockup.

Watch'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

Watch'man (-mạn), *n.; pl.* WATCHMEN (-mẹn). **1.** One set to watch; a person who keeps guard; a guard; a sentinel.

2. Specifically, one who guards a building, or the streets of a city, by night.

Watchman beetle (*Zoöl.*), the European dor. — **Watchman's clock,** a watchman's detector in which the apparatus for recording the times of visiting several stations is contained within a single clock. — **Watchman's detector,** *or* **Watchman's time detector,** an apparatus for recording the time when a watchman visits a station on his rounds. — **Watchman's rattle,** an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound.

Watch'tow'er (-tou'ẽr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

Watch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch from one who has not; a countersign; a password.

2. A sentiment or motto; esp., one used as a rallying cry or a signal for action.

Nor deal in *watchwords* overmuch. *Tennyson.*

Wa'ter (wạ'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *wæter;* akin to OS. *watar*, OFries. *wetir*, *weter*, LG. & D. *water*, G. *wasser*, OHG. *wazzar*, Icel. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten*, Dan. *vand*, Goth. *watō*, O. Slav. & Russ. *voda*, Gr. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan* water, *ud* to wet, and perhaps to L. *unda* wave. √137. Cf. DROPSY, HYDRA, OTTER, WET, WHISKY.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. "We will drink *water*." *Shak.* "Powers of fire, air, *water*, and earth." *Milton.*

☞ Pure water consists of hydrogen and oxygen, H_2O, and is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, which is very slightly compressible. At its maximum density, 39° Fahr. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212° Fahr. or 100° C. (see ICE, STEAM). It is the most important natural solvent, and is frequently impregnated with foreign matter which is mostly removed by distillation; hence, rain water is nearly pure. It is an important ingredient in the tissue of animals and plants, the human body containing about two thirds its weight of water.

2. A body of water, standing or flowing; a lake, river, or other collection of water.

Remembering he had passed over a small *water* a poor scholar when first coming to the university, he kneeled. *Fuller.*

3. Any liquid secretion, humor, or the like, resembling water; esp., the urine.

4. (*Pharm.*) A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water*. *U. S. Pharm.*

5. The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, especially a diamond; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence, *of the first water*, that is, of the first excellence.

6. A wavy, lustrous pattern or decoration such as is imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. See WATER, *v. t.*, 3, DAMASK, *v. t.*, and DAMASKEEN.

7. An addition to the shares representing the capital of a stock company so that the aggregate par value of the shares is increased while their value for investment is diminished, or "diluted." [*Brokers' Cant*]

☞ *Water* is often used adjectively and in the formation of many self-explaining compounds; as, *water* drainage; *water* gauge, or *water*-gauge; *water*fowl, *water*-fowl, or *water* fowl; *water*-beaten, *water*-borne, *water*-circled, *water*-girdled, *water*-lashed, *water*-rocked, etc.

Hard water. See under HARD. — **Inch of water,** a unit of measure of quantity of water, being the quantity which will flow through an orifice one inch square, or a circular orifice one inch in diameter, in a vertical surface, under a stated constant head; also called *miner's inch*, and *water inch*. The shape of the orifice and the head vary in different localities. In the Western United States, for hydraulic mining, the standard aperture is square and the head from 4 to 9 inches above its center. In Europe, for experimental hydraulics, the orifice is usually round and the head from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to 1 inch above its top. — **Mineral waters,** waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous, sulphureous, and saline substances, as to give them medicinal properties, or a particular flavor or temperature. — **Soft water,** water not impregnated with lime or mineral salts. — **To hold water.** See under HOLD, *v. t.* — **To keep one's head above water,** to keep afloat; fig., to avoid failure or sinking in the struggles of life. [*Colloq.*] — **To make water.** (*a*) To pass urine. *Swift.* (*b*) (*Naut.*) To admit water; to leak. — **Water of crystallization** (*Chem.*), the water combined with many salts in their crystalline form. This water is loosely, but, nevertheless, chemically, combined, for it is held in fixed and definite amount for each substance containing it. Thus, while pure copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$, is a white amorphous substance, blue vitriol, the crystallized form, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, contains five molecules of water of crystallization. — **Water on the brain** (*Med.*), hydrocephalus. — **Water on the chest** (*Med.*), hydrothorax.

☞ Other phrases, in which *water* occurs as the first element, will be found in alphabetical order in the Vocabulary.

Wa'ter (wạ'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATERING.] [AS. *wæterian*, *gewæterian*.] **1.** To wet or supply with water; to moisten; to overflow with water; to irrigate; as, to *water* land; to *water* flowers.

With tears *watering* the ground. *Milton.*

Men whose lives glided on like rivers that *water* the woodlands. *Longfellow.*

2. To supply with water for drink; to cause or allow to drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.

3. To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to diversify with wavelike lines; as, to *water* silk. Cf. WATER, *n.*, 6.

4. To add water to (anything), thereby extending the quantity or bulk while reducing the strength or quality; to extend; to dilute; to weaken.

To water stock, to increase the capital stock of a company by issuing new stock, thus diminishing the value of the individual shares. Cf. WATER, *n.*, 7. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Wa'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, his eyes began to *water*.

If thine eyes can *water* for his death. *Shak.*

2. To get or take in water; as, the ship put into port to *water*.

The mouth waters, a phrase denoting that a person or animal has a longing desire for something, since the sight of food often causes one who is hungry to have an increased flow of saliva.

Wa'ter ad'der (ăd'dẽr). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The water moccasin. (*b*) The common, harmless American water snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*). See *Illust.* under WATER SNAKE.

Wa'ter-age (-āj; 48), *n.* Money paid for transportation of goods, etc., by water. [*Eng.*]

Wa'ter ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'rĭ-mō-nỹ). (*Bot.*) A kind of bur marigold (*Bidens tripartita*) found in wet places in Europe.

Wa'ter al'oe (ăl'ō). (*Bot.*) See WATER SOLDIER.

Wa'ter an'te-lope (ăn'tẽ-lōp). See WATER BUCK.

Wa'ter a'rum (ā'rŭm). (*Bot.*) An aroid herb (*Calla palustris*) having a white spathe. It is an inhabitant of the north temperate zone.

Wa'ter back' (băk'). See under 1st BACK.

Wa'ter bail'iff (bāl'ĭf). An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to search vessels. [*Eng.*]

Wa'ter bal'last (băl'last). (*Naut.*) Water confined in specially constructed compartments in a vessel's hold, to serve as ballast.

Wa'ter ba-rom'e-ter (bạ-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr). (*Physics*) A barometer in which the changes of atmospheric pressure are indicated by the motion of a column of water instead of mercury. It requires a column of water about thirty-three feet in height.

Wa'ter bath' (bath'). A device for regulating the temperature of anything subjected to heat, by surrounding the vessel containing it with another vessel containing water which can be kept at a desired temperature; also, a vessel designed for this purpose.

Wa'ter bat'ter-y (băt'tẽr-ỹ). **1.** (*Elec.*) A voltaic battery in which the exciting fluid is water.

2. (*Mil.*) A battery nearly on a level with the water.

Wa'ter bear' (bâr'). (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Tardigrada, 2. See *Illust.* of TARDIGRADA.

Wa'ter-bear'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Astron.*) The constellation Aquarius.

Wa'ter bed' (bĕd'). A kind of mattress made of, or covered with, waterproof fabric and filled with water. It is used in hospitals for bedridden patients.

Wa'ter beech' (bēch'). (*Bot.*) The American hornbeam. See HORNBEAM.

Wa'ter bee'tle (bē't'l). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of aquatic beetles belonging to *Dytiscus* and allied genera of the family *Dytiscidæ*, and to various genera of the family *Hydrophilidæ*. These beetles swim with great agility, the fringed hind legs acting together like oars.

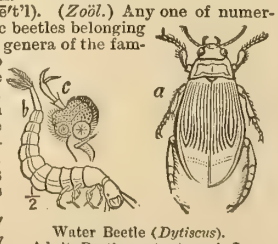

Water Beetle (*Dytiscus*).
a Adult Beetle, nat. size; *b* Larva of *D. marginalis*; *c* Sexual Suckers on one of the Legs of the Male.

Wa'ter bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs). Same as TROMP.

Wa'ter bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic bird; a water fowl.

Wa'ter black'-bird (blăk'bẽrd). (*Zoöl.*) The European water ousel, or dipper.

Wa'ter-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep out water. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Wa'ter boat'man (bōt'mạn). (*Zoöl.*) A boat bug.

Wa'ter-buk' (-bŭk'), *n.* [D.] (*Zoöl.*) A water buck.

Wa'ter-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Prevented by a flood from proceeding.

Wa'ter brain' (brān'). A disease of sheep; gid.

Wa'ter brash' (wạ'tẽr brăsh'). (*Med.*) See under BRASH.

Wa'ter breath'er (brĕth'ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) Any arthropod that breathes by means of gills.

Wa'ter bridge' (brĭj'). (*Steam Boilers*) See WATER TABLE.

Wa'ter buck' (bŭk'). (*Zoöl.*) A large, heavy antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) native of Central Africa. It frequents the banks of rivers and is a good swimmer. It has a white ring around the rump. Called also *photomok*, *water antelope*, and *waterbok*.

Head of Water Buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*).

☞ The name is also applied to other related species, as the leche (*Kobus leche*), which has similar habits.

Wa'ter buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fạ-lō). (*Zoöl.*) The European buffalo.

Wa'ter bug' (bŭg'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Croton bug. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of large, rapacious, aquatic, hemipterous insects belonging to *Belostoma*, *Benacus*, *Zaitha*, and other genera of the family *Belostomatidæ*. Their hind legs are long and fringed, and act like oars. Some of these insects are of great size, being among the largest existing Hemiptera. Many of them come out of the water and fly about at night.

Water Bug (*Belostoma Americanum*).

Wa'ter butt' (bŭt'). A large, open-headed cask, set up on end, to contain water. *Dickens.*

Wa'ter cal'trop (kăl'trŏp). (*Bot.*) The water chestnut.

Wa'ter can' (kăn'). (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of Nuphar; the yellow frog lily; — so called from the shape of the seed vessel. See NUPHAR, and cf. CANDOCK. *Dr. Prior.*

Wa'ter can'ker (kăn'kẽr). (*Med.*) See CANKER, *n.*, 1.

Wa'ter car'riage (kăr'rĭj). **1.** Transportation or conveyance by water; means of transporting by water.

2. A vessel or boat. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Wa'ter cart' (kârt'). A cart carrying water; esp., one carrying water for sale, or for sprinkling streets, gardens, etc.

Wa'ter ca'vy (kā'vỹ). (*Zoöl.*) The capybara.

Wa'ter cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ỹ). (*Bot.*) A very acrid herb (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) growing in ditches and wet places; — called also *cursed crowfoot*.

Wa'ter cell' (sĕl'). A cell containing water; specifically (*Zoöl.*), one of the cells or chambers in which water is stored up in the stomach of a camel.

Wa'ter ce-ment' (sẽ-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ẽnt). Hydraulic cement.

Wa'ter chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt). (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Trapa natans* and *Trapa bicornis*, Old World water plants bearing edible nutlike fruits armed with several hard and sharp points; also, the plant itself; — called also *water caltrop*.

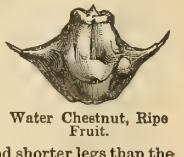
Water Chestnut, Ripe Fruit.

Wa'ter chev'ro-tain' (shĕv'rō-tān'). (*Zoöl.*) A large West African chevrotain (*Hyæmoschus aquaticus*). It has a larger body and shorter legs than the other allied species. Called also *water deerlet*.

Wa'ter chick'en (chĭk'ĕn). (*Zoöl.*) The common American gallinule.

Wa'ter chick'weed' (chĭk'wēd'). (*Bot.*) A small annual plant (*Montia fontana*) growing in wet places in southern regions.

Wa'ter chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kạ-pĭn). (*Bot.*) The American lotus, and its edible seeds, which somewhat resemble chinquapins. Cf. YONCOPIN.

Wa'ter clock' (klŏk'). An instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a certain quantity of water; a clepsydra.

Wa'ter-clos'et (-klōz'ĕt), *n.* A privy; especially, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

Wa'ter cock' (kŏk'). (*Zoöl.*) A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cristatus*) native of Australia, India, and the East Indies. In the breeding season the male is black and has a fleshy red caruncle, or horn, on the top of its head. Called also *kora*.

Wa'ter col'or (kŭl'ẽr). (*Paint.*) **1.** A color ground with water and gum or other glutinous medium; a color the vehicle of which is water; — so called in distinction from *oil color*.

☞ It preserves its consistency when dried in a solid cake, which is used by rubbing off a portion on a moistened palette. *Moist water colors* are water colors kept in a semifluid or pasty state in little metal tubes or pans.

2. A picture painted with such colors.

Wa'ter-col'or-ist, *n.* One who paints in water colors.

Wa'ter course' (kōrs'). **1.** A stream of water; a river or brook. *Isa.* xliv. 4.

2. A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, especially in draining lands.

3. (*Law*) A running stream of water having a bed and banks; the easement one may have in the flowing of such a stream in its accustomed course. A water course may be sometimes *dry*. *Angell. Burrill.*

Wa'ter craft' (krâft'). Any vessel or boat plying on water; vessels and boats, collectively.

Wa'ter crake' (krāk'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dipper. (*b*) The spotted crake (*Porzana maruetta*). See *Illust.* of CRAKE. (*c*) The swamp hen, or crake, of Australia.

Wa'ter crane' (wą'tĕr krān'). A goose-neck apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.

Wa'ter cress' (krĕs'). (*Bot.*) A perennial cruciferous herb (*Nasturtium officinale*) growing usually in clear running or spring water. The leaves are pungent, and used for salad and as an antiscorbutic.

Wa'ter crow' (krō'). [So called in allusion to its dark plumage.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dipper. (*b*) The European coot.

Wa'ter crow'foot' (krō'fo͝ot'). (*Bot.*) An aquatic kind of buttercup (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), used as food for cattle in parts of England.

Great water crowfoot, an American water plant (*Ranunculus multifidus*), having deep yellow flowers.

Wa'ter cure' (kūr'). **1.** (*Med.*) Hydropathy.
2. A hydropathic institution.

Wa'ter deck' (dĕk'). A covering of painted canvas for the equipments of a dragoon's horse. *Wilhelm.*

Wa'ter deer' (dēr'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small Chinese deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). Both sexes are destitute of antlers, but the male has large, descending canine tusks. (*b*) The water chevrotain.

Wa'ter deer'let (dēr'lĕt). See WATER CHEVROTAIN.

Wa'ter dev'il (dĕv'l). (*Zoöl.*) The rapacious larva of a large water beetle (*Hydrophilus piceus*), and of other similar species. See *Illust.* of WATER BEETLE.

Wa'ter dock' (dŏk'). (*Bot.*) A tall, coarse dock growing in wet places. The American water dock is *Rumex orbiculatus*, the European is *R. Hydrolapathum.*

Wa'ter doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr). (*Med.*) (*a*) One who professes to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine. (*b*) A physician who treats diseases with water; an hydropathist.

Wa'ter dog' (dŏg'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl. Retrievers, water spaniels, and Newfoundland dogs are so trained.
2. (*Zoöl.*) The menobranchus.
3. A small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain.
4. A sailor, esp. an old sailor; an old salt. [*Colloq.*]

Wa'ter drain' (drān'). A drain or channel for draining off water.

Wa'ter drain'age (drān'ăj; 48). The draining off of water.

Wa'ter dress'ing (drĕs'ĭng). (*Med.*) The treatment of wounds or ulcers by the application of water; also, a dressing saturated with water only, for application to a wound or an ulcer.

Wa'ter drop'wort' (drŏp'wûrt'). (*Bot.*) A European poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Œnanthe fistulosa*) with large hollow stems and finely divided leaves.

Wa'ter ea'gle (ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) The osprey.

Wa'ter el'der (ĕl'dẽr). (*Bot.*) The guelder-rose.

Wa'ter el'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fănt). (*Zoöl.*) The hippopotamus. [*R.*]

Wa'ter en'gine (ĕn'jĭn). An engine to raise water; or, an engine moved by water; also, an engine or machine for extinguishing fires; a fire engine.

Wa'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, waters.

Wa'ter-fall' (-fąl'), *n.* **1.** A fall, or perpendicular descent, of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract.
2. (*Hairdressing*) An arrangement of a woman's back hair over a cushion or frame in some resemblance to a waterfall.
3. A certain kind of neck scarf. *T. Hughes.*

Wa'ter feath'er (fĕth'ẽr). } (*Bot.*) The water vio-
Wa'ter feath'er-foil' (-foil'). } let (*Hottonia palustris*); also, the less showy American plant *H. inflata.*

Wa'ter flag' (flăg'). (*Bot.*) A European species of Iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*) having bright yellow flowers.

Wa'ter flan'nel (flăn'nĕl). (*Bot.*) A floating mass formed in pools by the entangled filaments of a European fresh-water alga (*Cladophora crispata*).

Wa'ter flea' (flē'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small aquatic Entomostraca belonging to the genera *Cyclops*, *Daphnia*, etc.; — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

Wa'ter-flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* [AS. *wæterflōd.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

Wa'ter floun'der (floun'dẽr). (*Zoöl.*) The window-pane (*Pleuronectes maculatus*). [*Local, U. S.*]

Wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl; — used also collectively.

☞ Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, or furnished with webbed feet.

Wa'ter fox' (fŏks'). (*Zoöl.*) The carp; — so called on account of its cunning. *Walton.*

Wa'ter frame' (frām'). A name given to the first power spinning machine, because driven by water power.

Wa'ter fur'row (fŭr'rō). (*Agric.*) A deep furrow for conducting water from the ground, and keeping the surface soil dry.

Wa'ter-fur'row, *v. t.* To make water furrows in.

Wa'ter gage' (gāj'). See WATER GAUGE.

Wa'ter gall' (gąl'). **1.** A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; a washout.
2. A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow; a secondary or broken rainbow.

These *water galls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent. *Shak.*

False good news are [is] always produced by true good, like the *water gall* by the rainbow. *Walpole.*

Wa'ter gang' (găng'). (*O. Eng. Law*) A passage for water, such as was usually made in a sea wall, to drain water out of marshes. *Burrill.*

Wa'ter gas' (găs'). (*Chem.*) See under GAS.

Wa'ter gate' (gāt'). A gate, or valve, by which a flow of water is permitted, prevented, or regulated.

Wa'ter gauge' (gāj'). [Written also *water gage.*]
1. A wall or bank to hold water back. *Craig.*
2. An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, or for indicating the height of its surface, as in the boiler of a steam engine. See GAUGE.

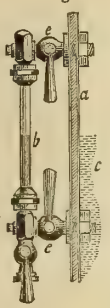

Water Gauge. *a* Wall of Boiler; *b* Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water stands at the Level of that (*c*) in the Boiler; *e e* Cocks.

Wa'ter gav'el (wą'tĕr găv'ĕl). (*O. Eng. Law*) A gavel or rent paid for a privilege, as of fishing, in some river or water.

Wa'ter ger-man'der (jẽr-măn'dẽr). (*Bot.*) A labiate plant (*Teucrium Scordium*) found in marshy places in Europe.

Wa'ter gild'ing (gĭld'ĭng). The act, or the process, of gilding metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat; — called also *wash gilding.*

Wa'ter glass' (glăs'). (*Chem.*) See *Soluble glass*, under GLASS.

Wa'ter god' (gŏd'). (*Myth.*) A fabulous deity supposed to dwell in, and preside over, some body of water.

Wa'ter gru'el (gro͞o'ĕl). A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance, boiled and seasoned.

Wa'ter ham'mer (hăm'mẽr). (*Physics*) **1.** A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed. When reversed or shaken, the water being unimpeded by air, strikes the sides in solid mass with a sound like that of a hammer.
2. A concussion, or blow, made by water in striking, as against the sides of a pipe or vessel containing it.

Wa'ter hare' (hâr'). (*Zoöl.*) A small American hare or rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*) found on or near the southern coasts of the United States; — called also *water rabbit*, and *swamp hare.*

Wa'ter hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk). (*Bot.*) (*a*) A poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any one of several American plants of that genus. (*b*) A poisonous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*) resembling the above.

Wa'ter hemp' (hĕmp'). (*Bot.*) See under HEMP.

Wa'ter hen' (hĕn'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any gallinule.
2. (*Zoöl.*) The common American coot.

Wa'ter hog' (hŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) The capybara.

Wa'ter hore'hound' (hōr'hound'). (*Bot.*) Bugleweed.

Wa'ter-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A pile of salted fish heaped up to drain.

Wa'ter hy'a-cinth (hī'ą-sĭnth). (*Bot.*) Either of several tropical aquatic plants of the genus *Eichhornia*, related to the pickerel weed.

Wa'ter ice' (īs'). Water flavored, sweetened, and frozen, to be eaten as a confection.

Wa'ter-ie (wą'tẽr-ē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pied wagtail; — so called because it frequents ponds.

Wa'ter inch' (ĭnch'). Same as *Inch of water*, under WATER.

Wa'ter-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being watery; moisture; humidity.

Wa'ter-ing, *a.* & *n.* from WATER, *v.*

Watering call (*Mil.*), a sound of trumpet or bugle summoning cavalry soldiers to assemble for the purpose of watering their horses. — Watering cart, a sprinkling cart. See WATER. — Watering place. (*a*) A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc. (*b*) A place where there are springs of medicinal water, or a place by the sea, or by some large body of water, to which people resort for bathing, recreation, boating, etc. — Watering pot. (*a*) A kind of bucket fitted with a rose, or perforated nozzle, — used for watering flowers, paths, etc. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine bivalve shells of the genus *Aspergillum*, or *Brechites.* The valves

Watering Pot (Shell) (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*). *s* Valves of the Shell.

are small, and consolidated with the capacious calcareous tube which incases the entire animal. The tube is closed at the anterior end by a convex disk perforated by numerous pores, or tubules, and resembling the rose of a watering pot. — Watering trough, a trough from which cattle, horses, and other animals drink.

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* [AS. *wæterisc.*] **1.** Resembling water; thin; watery.

Feed upon such nice and *waterish* diet. *Shak.*

2. Somewhat watery; moist; as, *waterish* land.

Wa'ter-ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being waterish.

Wa'ter joint' (joint'). (*Arch.*) A joint in a stone pavement where the stones are left slightly higher than elsewhere, the rest of the surface being sunken or dished. The raised surface is intended to prevent the settling of water in the joints.

Wa'ter jun'ket (jŭn'kĕt). (*Zoöl.*) The common sandpiper.

Wa'ter-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage; as, a *water-laid*, or left-hand, rope.

Wa'ter-land'er (-lănd'ẽr), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One
Wa'ter-land'i-an (-lănd'ĭ-an), } of a body of Dutch Anabaptists who separated from the Mennonites in the sixteenth century; — so called from a district in North Holland denominated *Waterland.*

Wa'ter la'ver-ock (wą'tẽr lā'vẽr-ŏk). (*Zoöl.*) The common sandpiper.

Wa'ter-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the American genus *Hydrophyllum*, herbs having white or pale blue bell-shaped flowers. *Gray.*

Wa'ter leg' (lĕg'). (*Steam Boilers*) See LEG, 7.

Wa'ter lem'on (lĕm'ŭn). (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of two species of passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*, and *P. maliformis*); — so called in the West Indies.

Wa'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of water; dry. *Chaucer.*

Wa'ter let'tuce (wą'tẽr lĕt'tĭs). (*Bot.*) A plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) which floats on tropical waters, and forms a rosette of spongy, wedge-shaped leaves. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Wa'ter lev'el (lĕv'ĕl). **1.** The level formed by the surface of still water.
2. A kind of leveling instrument. See under LEVEL, *n.*

Wa'ter lil'y (lĭl'ĭ). (*Bot.*) A blossom or plant of any species of the genus Nymphæa, distinguished for its large floating leaves and beautiful flowers. See NYMPHÆA.

☞ The name is extended to various plants of other related genera, as *Nuphar*, *Euryale*, *Nelumbo*, and *Victoria.* See EURYALE, LOTUS, and VICTORIA, 1.

Wa'ter lime' (līm'). Hydraulic lime.

Wa'ter line' (līn'). **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) Any one of certain lines of a vessel, model, or plan, parallel with the surface of the water at various heights from the keel.

☞ In a half-breadth plan, the water lines are outward curves showing the horizontal form of the ship at their several heights; in a sheer plan, they are projected as straight horizontal lines.

2. (*Naut.*) Any one of several lines marked upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded, and is called the *light water line;* the highest, called the *load water line*, indicates her proper submergence when loaded.

Water-line model (*Shipbuilding*), a model of a vessel formed of boards which are shaped according to the water lines as shown in the plans and laid upon each other to form a solid model.

Wa'ter liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd). (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic lizard of the genus *Varanus*, as the monitor of the Nile. See MONITOR, *n.*, 3.

Wa'ter lo'cust (lō'kŭst). (*Bot.*) A thorny leguminous tree (*Gleditschia monosperma*) which grows in the swamps of the Mississippi valley.

Wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said of a vessel, when, by receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm.

Wa'ter-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* WATERMEN (-mĕn).
1. A man who plies for hire on rivers, lakes, or canals, or in harbors, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas; a man who manages fresh-water craft; a boatman; a ferryman.
2. An attendant on cab stands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*
3. A water demon. *Tylor.*

Wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; the usual limit of high or low water.
2. A letter, device, or the like, wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

☞ "The watermark in paper is produced by bending the wires of the mold, or by wires bent into the shape of the required letter or device, and sewed to the surface of the mold; — it has the effect of making the paper thinner in places. The old makers employed *watermarks* of an eccentric kind. Those of Caxton and other early printers were an oxhead and star, a collared dog's head, a crown, a shield, a jug, etc. A fool's cap and bells, employed as a watermark, gave the name to *foolscap* paper; a postman's horn, such as was formerly in use, gave the name to *post* paper." *Tomlinson.*

3. (*Naut.*) See WATER LINE, 2. [*R.*]

Wa'ter mead'ow (mĕd'ō). (*Agric.*) A meadow, or piece of low, flat land, capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water from some adjoining river or stream.

Wa'ter meas'ure (mĕzh'ŭr). A measure formerly used for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, etc. The water-measure bushel was three gallons larger than the Winchester bushel. *Cowell.*

Wa'ter meas'ur-er (-ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of water insects; the skater. See SKATER, *n.*, 2.

Wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The very large ovoid or roundish fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of many varieties; also, the plant itself. The fruit sometimes weighs many pounds; its pulp is usually pink in color, and full of a sweet watery juice. It is a native of tropical Africa, but is now cultivated in many countries. See *Illust.* of MELON.

Wa'ter me'ter (mē'tẽr). A contrivance for measuring a supply of water delivered or received for any purpose, as from a street main.

Wa'ter mil'foil (mĭl'foil). (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*, aquatic herbs with whorled leaves, the submersed ones pinnately parted into capillary divisions.

Wa'ter mill' (mĭl'). A mill whose machinery is moved by water; — distinguished from a *windmill*, and a *steam mill.*

Wa'ter mint' (mĭnt'). A kind of mint (*Mentha aquatica*) growing in wet places, and sometimes having a perfume resembling bergamot.

Wa'ter mite' (mīt'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of aquatic mites belonging to *Hydrachna* and allied genera of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, usually having the legs fringed and adapted for swimming. They are often red or red and black in color, and while young are parasites of fresh-water insects and mussels. Called also *water tick*, and *water spider.*

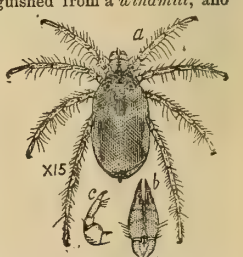

Water Mite (*Hydrachna formosa*). *a* Adult; *b* Palpi, much enlarged; *c* Palpus, side view.

Wa'ter moc'ca-sin (wą'tẽr mŏk'ká-sĭn). (*Zoöl.*) A venomous North American snake (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*) allied to the rattlesnake but destitute of a rattle. It lives in or about pools and ponds, and feeds largely on fishes. Called also *water snake*, *water adder*, *water viper*.

Water Moccasin.

Wa'ter mole' (wą'tẽr mōl'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The shrew mole. See under Shrew. (*b*) The duck mole. See under Duck.

Wa'ter mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A very large lizard (*Varanus salvator*) native of India. It frequents the borders of streams and swims actively. It becomes five or six feet long. Called also *two-banded monitor*, and *kabaragoya*. The name is also applied to other aquatic monitors.

Wa'ter mo'tor (mō'tẽr). **1.** A water engine.

2. A water wheel; especially, a small water wheel driven by water from a street main.

Wa'ter mouse' (mous'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of mice belonging to the genus *Hydromys*, native of Australia and Tasmania. Their hind legs are strong and their toes partially webbed. They live on the borders of streams, and swim well. They are remarkable as being the only rodents found in Australia.

Wa'ter mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn). A kind of murrain affecting cattle. *Crabb.*

Wa'ter newt' (nūt'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of aquatic salamanders; a triton.

Wa'ter nymph' (nĭmf'). **1.** (*Myth.*) A goddess of any stream or other body of water, whether one of the Naiads, Nereids, or Oceanides.

2. (*Bot.*) A water lily (*Nymphæa*).

Wa'ter oat' (ōt'). Indian rice. See under Rice.

Wa'ter o-pos'sum (ŏ-pŏs'sŭm). (*Zoöl.*) See Yapock, and the Note under Opossum.

Wa'ter or'de-al (ôr'dē-*al*). Same as *Ordeal by water*. See the Note under Ordeal, *n.*, 1.

Wa'ter ou'sel (ōō'z'l), **Wa'ter ou'zel.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insessorial birds of the genus *Cinclus* (or *Hydrobates*), especially the European water ousel (*C. aquaticus*), and the American water ousel (*C. Mexicanus*). These birds live about the water, and are in the habit of walking on the bottom of streams beneath the water in search of food.

Water Ousel (*Cinclus*, or *Hydrobates*, *cinclus*).

Wa'ter pars'nip (pärs'nĭp). (*Bot.*) Any plant of the aquatic umbelliferous genus *Sium*, poisonous herbs with pinnate or dissected leaves and small white flowers.

Wa'ter par'tridge (pär'trĭj). (*Zoöl.*) The ruddy duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wa'ter pen'ny-wort' (pĕn'nĭ-wûrt'). (*Bot.*) Marsh pennywort. See under Marsh.

Wa'ter pep'per (pĕp'pẽr). (*Bot.*) (*a*) Smartweed. (*b*) Waterwort.

Wa'ter pheas'ant (fĕz'ant). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail. See Pintail, *n.*, **1.** (*b*) The goosander. (*c*) The hooded merganser.

Wa'ter pi'et (pī'ĕt). (*Zoöl.*) The water ousel.

Wa'ter pig' (pĭg'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The capybara.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The gourami.

Wa'ter pil'lar (pĭl'lẽr). A waterspout. [*Obs.*]

Wa'ter pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl). (*Bot.*) A small white-flowered shrub; brookweed.

Wa'ter pipe (pīp'). A pipe for conveying water.

Wa'ter pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr). **1.** A pitcher for water.

2. (*Bot.*) One of a family of plants having pitcher-shaped leaves. The sidesaddle flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*) is the type.

Wa'ter plant' (plănt'). A plant that grows in water; an aquatic plant.

Wa'ter plan'tain (plăn'tăn). (*Bot.*) A kind of plant with acrid leaves. See under 2d Plantain.

Wa'ter plate' (plāt'). A plate heated by hot water contained in a double bottom or jacket. *Knight.*

Wa'ter po'a (pō'ą). (*Bot.*) Meadow reed grass. See under Reed.

Wa'ter poise' (poiz'). An hydrometer.

Wa'ter pore' (pōr'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A pore by which the water tubes of various invertebrates open externally.

2. (*Bot.*) One of certain minute pores in the leaves of some plants. They are without true guardian cells, but in other respects closely resemble ordinary stomata. *Goodale.*

Wa'ter-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth, plants, etc.

Wa'ter pow'er (pou'ẽr). **1.** The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.

2. A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a site for a water mill; a water privilege.

Wa'ter pox' (pŏks'). (*Med.*) A variety of chicken pox, or varicella. *Dunglison.*

Wa'ter priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj). The advantage of using water as a mechanical power; also, the place where water is, or may be, so used. See under Privilege.

Wa'ter-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against penetration or permeation by water; impervious to water; as, a *waterproof* garment; a *waterproof* roof.

Wa'ter-proof', *n.* **1.** A substance or preparation for rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water.

2. Cloth made waterproof, or any article made of such cloth, or of other waterproof material, as rubber; esp., an outer garment made of such material.

Wa'ter-proof' (wą'tẽr-prōōf'), *v. t.* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, etc.

Wa'ter-proof'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making waterproof.

2. Same as Waterproof, *n.*, 1.

Wa'ter purs'lane (pûrs'lān). (*Bot.*) See under Purslane.

Wa'ter qualm' (kwäm'). (*Med.*) See *Water brash*, under Brash.

Wa'ter rab'bit (răb'bĭt). (*Zoöl.*) See Water hare.

Wa'ter rad'ish (răd'ĭsh). (*Bot.*) A coarse yellow-flowered plant (*Nasturtium amphibium*) related to the water cress and to the horse-radish.

Wa'ter rail' (rāl'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of rails of the genus *Rallus*, as the common European species (*Rallus aquaticus*). See *Illust.* of Rail.

Wa'ter ram' (răm'). An hydraulic ram.

Wa'ter rat' (răt'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The water vole. See under Vole. (*b*) The muskrat. (*c*) The beaver rat. See under Beaver.

2. A thief on the water; a pirate.

Wa'ter rate' (rāt'). A rate or tax for a supply of water.

Wa'ter rat'tle (răt't'l), **Wa'ter rat'tler** (-tlẽr). (*Zoöl.*) The diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*); — so called from its preference for damp places near water.

Wa'ter-ret' (-rĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Water-retted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Water-retting.] To ret, or rot, in water, as flax; to water-rot.

Wa'ter rice' (rīs'). Indian rice. See under Rice.

Wa'ter rock'et (rŏk'ĕt). **1.** (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant (*Nasturtium sylvestre*) with small yellow flowers.

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

Wa'ter-rot' (-rŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Water-rotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Water-rotting.] To rot by steeping in water; to water-ret; as, to *water-rot* hemp or flax.

Wa'ter sail' (sāl'). (*Naut.*) A small sail sometimes set under a studding sail or under a driver boom, and reaching nearly to the water.

Wa'ter sap'phire (săf'ĭr *or* -ẽr). [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau*.] (*Min.*) A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem; — called also *saphir d'eau*.

Wa'ter-scape' (-skāp'), *n.* [Cf. Landscape.] A sea view; — distinguished from *landscape*. [*Jocose*] *Fairholt.*

Wa'ter scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) See Nepa.

Wa'ter screw' (skrų'). A screw propeller.

Wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* [Cf. G. *wasserscheide*; *wasser* water + *scheide* a place where two things separate, fr. *scheiden* to separate.] **1.** The whole region or extent of country which contributes to the supply of a river or lake.

2. The line of division between two adjacent rivers or lakes with respect to the flow of water by natural channels into them; the natural boundary of a basin.

Wa'ter shield' (-shēld'). (*Bot.*) An aquatic American plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves, and the stems covered with a clear jelly.

Wa'ter-shoot' (-shōōt'), *n.* **1.** A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) That which serves to guard from falling water; a drip or dripstone.

3. A trough for discharging water.

Wa'ter shrew' (shrų'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of shrews having fringed feet and capable of swimming actively. The two common European species (*Crossopus fodiens*, and *C. ciliatus*) are the best known. The most common American water shrew, or marsh shrew (*Neosorex palustris*), is rarely seen, owing to its nocturnal habits.

Wa'ter snail' (snāl'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic pulmonate gastropod belonging to *Planorbis*, *Limnæa*, and allied genera; a pond snail.

2. (*Mech.*) The Archimedean screw. [*R.*]

Wa'ter snake' (snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common North American colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*) which lives chiefly in the water. (*b*) Any species of snakes of the family *Homalopsidæ*, all of which are aquatic in their habits.

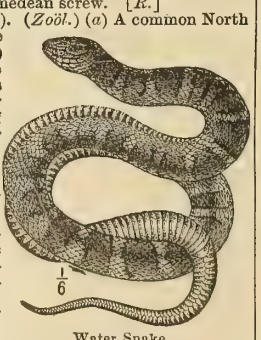

Water Snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*).

Wa'ter-soak' (-sōk'), *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

Wa'ter sol'dier (sōl'jẽr). (*Bot.*) An aquatic European plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) with bayonet-shaped leaves.

Wa'ter souch'y (sōōch'ў). (*Cookery*) A dish consisting of small fish stewed and served in a little water. [Written also *water souchet*.] See Zoutch.

Wa'ter span'iel (spăn'yĕl). A curly-haired breed of spaniels, naturally very fond of the water.

Water Spaniel.

Wa'ter spar'row (spăr'rō). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The reed warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The reed bunting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wa'ter speed'well (spēd'wĕl). (*Bot.*) A kind of speedwell (*Veronica Anagallis*) found in wet places in Europe and America.

Wa'ter spi'der (spī'dẽr). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An aquatic European spider (*Argyoneta aquatica*) which constructs its web beneath the surface of the water on water plants. It lives in a bell-shaped structure of silk, open beneath like a diving bell, and filled with air which the spider carries down in the form of small bubbles attached one at a time to the spinnerets and hind feet. Called also *diving spider*. (*b*) A water mite. (*c*) Any spider that habitually lives on or about the water, especially the large American species (*Dolomedes lanceolatus*) which runs rapidly on the surface of water; — called also *raft spider*.

Water Spider (*Argyoneta aquatica*). *a* Spider about to descend with a Bubble of Air; *b* Spider diving; *c* Spider filling its Nest (*d*) with Air.

Wa'ter spin'ner (wą'tẽr spĭn'nẽr). (*Zoöl.*) The water spider.

Wa'ter-spout' (-spout'), *n.* A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land.

☞ Tall columns, apparently of cloud, and reaching from the sea to the clouds, are seen moving along, often several at once, sometimes straight and vertical, at other times inclined and tortuous, but always in rapid rotation. At their bases, the sea is violently agitated and heaped up with a leaping or boiling motion, water, at least in some cases, being actually carried up in considerable quantity, and scattered round from a great height, as solid bodies are by tornadoes on land. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Wa'ter sprite' (sprīt'). A sprite, or spirit, imagined as inhabiting the water. *J. R. Drake.*

Wa'ter-stand'ing (-stănd'ĭng), *a.* Tear-filled. [*R.*]
"Many an orphan's *water-standing* eye." *Shak.*

Wa'ter star' grass' (stär' grăs'). (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant (*Schollera graminea*) with grassy leaves, and yellow star-shaped blossoms.

Wa'ter star'wort' (-wûrt'). See under Starwort.

Wa'ter sup-ply' (sŭp-plī'). A supply of water; specifically, water collected, as in reservoirs, and conveyed, as by pipes, for use in a city, mill, or the like.

Wa'ter tab'by (tăb'bў). A kind of waved or watered tabby. See Tabby, *n.*, 1.

Wa'ter ta'ble (tā'b'l). (*Arch.*) A molding, or other projection, in the wall of a building, to throw off the water, — generally used in the United States for the first *table* above the surface of the ground (see Table, *n.*, 9), that is, for the table at the top of the foundation and the beginning of the upper wall.

Wa'ter–tath' (-tăth'), *n.* [*Water* + *tath*, n.] A kind of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wa'ter ther-mom'e-ter (thẽr-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr). (*Physics*) A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is about 39° Fahr., or 4° Centigrade; and from that point down to 32° Fahr., or 0° Centigrade, or the freezing point, it expands.

Wa'ter thief' (thēf'). A pirate. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Wa'ter thrush' (thrŭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A North American bird of the genus *Seiurus*, belonging to the Warbler family, especially the common species (*S. Noveboracensis*). (*b*) The European water ousel. (*c*) The pied wagtail.

Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*).

Wa'ter thyme' (tīm'). (*Bot.*) See Anacharis.

Wa'ter tick' (tĭk'). Same as Water mite.

Wa'ter ti'ger (tī'gẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A diving, or water, beetle, especially the larva of a water beetle. See *Illust. b* of Water Beetle.

Wa'ter-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; not leaky.

Wa'ter torch' (tôrch'). (*Bot.*) The common cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), the spike of which makes a good torch when soaked in oil. *Dr. Prior.*

Wa'ter tow'er (tou'ẽr). A large metal pipe made to be extended vertically by sections, and used for discharging water upon burning buildings.

Wa'ter tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) A climbing shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*, or *potatoria*) of Western Africa, which pours out a watery sap from the freshly cut stems.

Wa'ter tre'foil' (trē'foil'). (*Bot.*) The buck bean.

Wa'ter tube' (tūb'). (*Zoöl.*) One of a system of tubular excretory organs having external openings, found in many invertebrates. They are believed to be analogous in function to the kidneys of vertebrates. See *Illust.* under Trematodea, and Sporocyst.

Wa'ter tu'pe-lo (tū'pẽ-lō). (*Bot.*) A species of large tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) growing in swamps in the southern parts of the United States. See Ogeechee lime.

Wa'ter tur'key (tûr'kў). (*Zoöl.*) The American snakebird. See Snakebird.

Wa'ter tu'yère' (twẽ'yûr'). A tuyère kept cool by water circulating within a casing. It is used for hot blast.

Wa'ter twist' (twĭst'). Yarn made by the throstle, or water frame.

Wa'ter vine (wä'tẽr vīn'). (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Phytocrene*, climbing shrubs of Asia and Africa, the stems of which are singularly porous, and when cut stream with a limpid potable juice.

Wa'ter vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt). (*Bot.*) See under VIOLET.

Wa'ter vi'per (vī'pẽr). (*Zoöl.*) See WATER MOCCASIN.

Wa'ter vole (vōl'). (*Zoöl.*) See under VOLE.

Wa'ter wag'tail (wăg'tāl'). See under WAGTAIL.

Wa'ter-way (-wā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Heavy plank or timber extending fore and aft the whole length of a vessel's deck at the line of junction with the sides, forming a channel to the scuppers, which are cut through it. In iron vessels the waterway is variously constructed.

Wa'ter way. Same as WATER COURSE.

Wa'ter-weed (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANACHARIS.

Wa'ter wheel (hwēl'). **1.** Any wheel for propelling machinery or for other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water; — called an *overshot wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast wheel* when at an intermediate point; other forms are called *reaction wheel*, *vortex wheel*, *turbine wheel*, etc.

2. The paddle wheel of a steam vessel.

3. A wheel for raising water; a noria, or the like.

Wa'ter wil'low (wĭl'lō). (*Bot.*) An American aquatic plant (*Dianthera Americana*) with long willow-like leaves, and spikes of small purplish flowers.

Wa'ter wing (wĭng'). (*Arch.*) One of two walls built on either side of the junction of a bridge with the bank of a river, to protect the abutment of the bridge and the bank from the action of the current.

Wa'ter witch (wĭch'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dabchick. (*b*) The stormy petrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wa'ter-withe (-wĭth'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A vinelike plant (*Vitis Caribæa*) growing in parched districts in the West Indies, and containing a great amount of sap which is sometimes used for quenching thirst.

Wa'ter-work (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Paint.*) Painting executed in size or distemper, on canvas or walls, — formerly, frequently taking the place of tapestry. *Shak. Fairholt.*

2. An hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains, etc.; — used chiefly in the plural.

Wa'ter-worn (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water; as, *waterworn* stones.

Wa'ter-wort (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the natural order *Elatineæ*, consisting of two genera (*Elatine*, and *Bergia*), mostly small annual herbs growing in the edges of ponds. Some have a peppery or acrid taste.

Wa'ter-y (-y), *a.* [AS. *wæterig.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to water; consisting of water. "The *watery* god." *Dryden.* "Fish within their *watery* residence." *Milton.*

2. Abounding with water; wet; hence, tearful.

3. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; as, *watery* humors.

The oily and *watery* parts of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid; tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

Watt (wŏt), *n.* [So called after the distinguished mechanician and scientist, James *Watt.*] (*Elec.*) The electrical unit of power, proposed by Dr. C. W. Siemens, being the amount conveyed by a current of one ampère through a difference of potential of one volt, or a resistance of one ohm; the amount of work necessary to raise one coulomb to one volt. One horse power is very nearly equal to 746 watts.

Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* [AS. *watel*, *watul*, *watol*, hurdle, covering, wattle; cf. OE. *watel* a bag. Cf. WALLET.]

1. A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods.

And there he built with *wattles* from the marsh
A little lonely church in days of yore. *Tennyson.*

2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. (*b*) Barbel of a fish.

4. (*a*) The astringent bark of several Australian trees of the genus *Acacia*, used in tanning; — called also *wattle bark*. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The trees from which the bark is obtained. See *Savanna wattle*, under SAVANNA.

Wattle turkey. (*Zoöl.*) Same as BRUSH TURKEY.

Wat'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATTLING (-tlĭng).] **1.** To bind with twigs.

2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to form a network with; to plat; as, to *wattle* branches.

3. To form, by interweaving or platting twigs.

The folded flocks, penned in their *wattled* cotes. *Milton.*

Wat'tle-bird (-bẽrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of honey eaters belonging to *Anthochæra* and allied genera of the family *Meliphagidæ*. These birds usually have a large and conspicuous wattle of naked skin hanging down below each ear. They are natives of Australia and the adjacent islands.

Wattlebird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

☞ The best-known species (*Anthochæra carunculata*) has the upper parts grayish brown, with a white stripe on each feather, and the wing and tail quills dark brown or blackish, tipped with white. Its wattles, in life, are light blood-red. Called also *wattled crow*, *wattled bee-eater*, *wattled honey eater*. Another species (*A. inauris*) is streaked with black, gray, and white, and its long wattles are white, tipped with orange. The bush wattlebirds, belonging to the genus *Anellobia*, are closely related, but lack conspicuous wattles. The most common species (*A. mellivora*) is dark brown, finely streaked with white. Called also *goruck creeper*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The Australian brush turkey.

Wat'tled (wŏt't'ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles, or pendent fleshy processes at the chin or throat.

The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro. *Longfellow.*

Wat'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* The act or process of binding or platting with twigs; also, the network so formed.

Made with a *wattling* of canes or sticks. *Dampier.*

Waucht } (wȧt), *n.* [Cf. QUAFF.] A large draught
Waught } of any liquid. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Waul (wȧl), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To cry as a cat; to squall; to wail. [Written also *wawl.*]

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world. *Sir W. Scott.*

Waur (wȧr), *a.* [See WORSE.] Worse. [*Scot.*]

Murder and *waur* than murder. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wave (wāv), *v. t.* See WAIVE. *Sir H. Wotton. Burke.*

Wave, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAVED (wāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAVING.] [OE. *waven*, AS. *wafian* to waver, to hesitate, to wonder; akin to *wæfre* wavering, restless, MHG. *wabern* to be in motion, Icel. *vafra* to hover about; cf. Icel. *vāfa* to vibrate. Cf. WAFT, WAVER.]

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to flutter; to undulate.

His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*
Where the flags of three nations had successively *waved*. *Hawthorne.*

2. To be moved to and fro as a signal. *B. Jonson.*

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state; to vacillate. [*Obs.*]

He *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*

Wave, *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to brandish. "[Æneas] *waved* his fatal sword." *Dryden.*

2. To raise into inequalities of surface; to give an undulating form or surface to.

Horns whelked and *waved* like the enridged sea. *Shak.*

3. To move like a wave, or by floating; to waft. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion, as of the hand; to signify by waving; to beckon; to signal; to indicate.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*
She spoke, and bowing *waved* Dismissal. *Tennyson.*

Wave, *n.* [From WAVE, *v.*; not the same word as OE. *wawe*, *waghe*, a wave, which is akin to E. *wag* to move. √136. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, resulting from the oscillatory motion of the particles composing it when disturbed by any force from their position of rest; an undulation.

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

2. (*Physics*) A vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound; an assemblage of vibrating molecules in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; a wave of vibration; an undulation. See UNDULATION.

3. Water; a body of water. [*Poetic*] "Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave*." *Sir W. Scott.*

Build a ship to save thee from the flood,
I 'll furnish thee with fresh *wave*, bread, and wine. *Chapman.*

4. Unevenness; inequality of surface. *Sir I. Newton.*

5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made with the hand, a flag, etc.

6. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered, or calendered, or on damask steel.

7. Fig.: A swelling or excitement of thought, feeling, or energy; a tide; as, *waves* of enthusiasm.

Wave front (*Physics*), the surface of initial displacement of the particles in a medium, as a wave of vibration advances. — **Wave length** (*Physics*), the space, reckoned in the direction of propagation, occupied by a complete wave or undulation, as of light, sound, etc.; the distance from a point or phase in a wave to the nearest point at which the same phase occurs. — **Wave line** (*Shipbuilding*), a line of a vessel's hull, shaped in accordance with the wave-line system. — **Wave-line system, Wave-line theory** (*Shipbuilding*), a system or theory of designing the lines of a vessel, which takes into consideration the length and shape of a wave which travels at a certain speed. — **Wave loaf**, a loaf for a wave offering. *Lev.* viii. 27. — **Wave moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of small geometrid moths belonging to *Acidalia* and allied genera; — so called from the wavelike color markings on the wings. — **Wave offering**, an offering made in the Jewish services by waving the object, as a loaf of bread, toward the four cardinal points. *Num.* xviii. 11. — **Wave of vibration** (*Physics*), a wave which consists in, or is occasioned by, the production and transmission of a vibratory state from particle to particle through a bod. — **Wave surface.** (*a*) (*Physics*) A surface of simultaneous and equal displacement of the particles composing a wave of vibration. (*b*) (*Geom.*) A mathematical surface of the fourth order which, upon certain hypotheses, is the locus of a wave surface of light in the interior of crystals. It is used in explaining the phenomena of double refraction. See under REFRACTION. — **Wave theory.** (*Physics*) See *Undulatory theory*, under UNDULATORY.

Waved (wāvd), *a.* **1.** Exhibiting a wavelike form or outline; undulating; indented; wavy; as, a *waved* edge.

2. Having a wavelike appearance; marked with wavelike lines of color; as, *waved*, or watered, silk.

3. (*Her.*) Having undulations like waves; — said of one of the lines in heraldry which serve as outlines to the ordinaries, etc.

Wave'less (wāv'lĕs), *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; not agitated; as, the *waveless* sea.

Wave'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little wave; a ripple.

Wa'vel-ite (wā'vĕl-līt), *n.* [After Dr. Wm. *Wavel*, the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of alumina, occurring usually in hemispherical radiated forms varying in color from white to yellow, green, or black.

Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAVERING.] [OE. *waveren*, from AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other; hence, to totter; to reel; to swing; to flutter.

With banners and pennons *wavering* with the wind. *Ld. Berners.*
Thou wouldst *waver* on one of these trees as a terror to all evil speakers against dignities. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; as, to *waver* in judgment.

Let us hold fast . . . without *wavering*. *Heb.* x. 23.
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To *waver*, or fall off and join with idols. *Milton.*

Syn. — To reel; totter; vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

Wa'ver, *n.* [From WAVE, or WAVER, *v.*] A sapling left standing in a fallen wood. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wa'ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, opinion, or the like. *Shak.*

Wa'ver-ing-ly, *adv.* In a wavering manner.

Wa'ver-ing-ness, *n.* The quality or state of wavering.

Wave'son (wāv'sŭn), *n.* [From WAVE; cf. JETSAM.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the waves, or sea.

Wave'-worn (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bowed. *Shak.*

Wa'vey (wā'vy), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The snow goose. [*Canadian, & Local U. S.*]

Wav'i-ness (wāv'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being wavy.

Wav'ure (-ūr), *n.* See WAIVURE. [*R.*]

Wav'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves. "The *wavy* seas." *Chapman.*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating; as, *wavy* flames.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*

3. (*Bot.*) Undulating on the border or surface; waved.

‖ **Wa-was'keesh** (wȧ-wŏs'kēsh), *n.* [From an Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The wapiti, or American elk.

Wawe (wą), *n.* [See WOE.] Woe. [*Obs.*]

Wawe (wą), *n.* [OE. *wawe*, *waghe*; cf. Icel. *vāgr*; akin to E. *wag*; not the same word as *wave*.] A wave. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Wawl (wal), *v. i.* See WAUL. *Shak.*

Wax (wăks), *v. i.* [*imp.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED, and *Obs.* or *Poetic* WAXEN (wăks'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAXING.] [AS. *weaxan*; akin to OFries. *waza*, D. *wassen*, OS. & OHG. *wahsan*, G. *wachsen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Sw. *växa*, Dan. *voxe*, Goth. *wahsjan*, Gr. αὐξάνειν to increase, Skr. *vaksh*, *uksh*, to grow. √135. Cf. WAIST.]

1. To increase in size; to grow bigger; to become larger or fuller; — opposed to *wane*.

The *waxing* and the waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Truth's treasures . . . never shall *wax* ne wane. *P. Plowman.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; to grow; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warmer or colder; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* old; to *wax* worse and worse.

Your clothes are not *waxen* old upon you. *Deut.* xxix. 5.
Where young Adonis oft reposes,
Waxing well of his deep wound. *Milton.*

Waxing kernels (*Med.*), small tumors formed by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially in the groins of children; — popularly so called, because supposed to be caused by growth of the body. *Dunglison.*

Wax, *n.* [AS. *weax*; akin to OFries. *wax*, D. *was*, G. *wachs*, OHG. *wahs*, Icel. & Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, Lith. *vaszkas*, Russ. *vosk'*.] **1.** A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees, and employed by them in the construction of their comb; — usually called *beeswax*. It is first excreted, from a row of pouches along their sides, in the form of scales, which, being masticated and mixed with saliva, become whitened and tenacious. Its natural color is pale or dull yellow.

☞ Beeswax consists essentially of cerotic acid (constituting the more soluble part) and of myricyl palmitate (constituting the less soluble part).

2. Hence, any substance resembling beeswax in consistency or appearance. Specifically: —

(*a*) (*Physiol.*) Cerumen, or earwax. See CERUMEN.

(*b*) A waxlike composition used for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, and for other purposes; as, sealing *wax*, grafting *wax*, etching *wax*, etc.

(*c*) A waxlike composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

(*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A substance similar to beeswax, secreted by several species of scale insects, as the Chinese wax. See *Wax insect*, below.

(*e*) (*Bot.*) A waxlike product secreted by certain plants. See *Vegetable wax*, under VEGETABLE.

(*f*) (*Min.*) A substance, somewhat resembling wax, found in connection with certain deposits of rock salt and coal; — called also *mineral wax*, and *ozocerite*.

(*g*) Thick sirup made by boiling down the sap of the sugar maple, and then cooling it. [*Local, U. S.*]

Japanese wax, a waxlike substance made in Japan from the berries of certain species of *Rhus*, esp. *R. succedanea*. — **Mineral wax.** (*Min.*) See WAX, 2 (*f*), above. — **Wax cloth.** See *Waxed cloth*, under WAXED. — **Wax end.** See *Waxed end*, under WAXED. — **Wax flower**, a flower made of, or resembling, wax. — **Wax insect** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of scale insects belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, which secrete from their bodies a waxlike substance, especially the Chinese wax insect (*Coccus Sinensis*) from which a large amount of the commercial Chinese wax is obtained. Called also *pela*. — **Wax light**, a candle or taper of wax. — **Wax moth** (*Zoöl.*), a pyralid moth (*Galleria cereana*) whose larvæ feed upon honeycomb, and construct silken galleries among the fragments. The moth has dusky gray wings streaked with brown near the outer edge. The larva is yellowish white with brownish dots. Called also *bee moth*. — **Wax myrtle.** (*Bot.*)

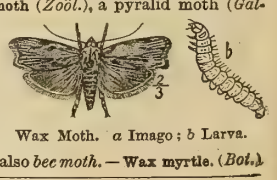

Wax Moth. *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

See **Bayberry**. — **Wax painting**, a kind of painting practiced by the ancients, under the name of *encaustic*. The pigments were ground with wax, and diluted. After being applied, the wax was melted with hot irons and the color thus fixed. — **Wax palm.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*) native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax, which, when melted with a third of fat, makes excellent candles. (*b*) A Brazilian tree (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a useful waxy secretion. — **Wax paper**, paper prepared with a coating of white wax and other ingredients. — **Wax plant** (*Bot.*), a name given to several plants, as: (*a*) The Indian pipe (see under **Indian**). (*b*) The *Hoya carnosa*, a climbing plant with polished, fleshy leaves. (*c*) Certain species of *Begonia* with similar foliage. — **Wax tree.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree or shrub (*Ligustrum lucidum*) of China, on which certain insects make a thick deposit of a substance resembling white wax. (*b*) A kind of sumac (*Rhus succedanea*) of Japan, the berries of which yield a sort of wax. (*c*) A rubiaceous tree (*Elæagia utilis*) of New Grenada, called by the inhabitants "*arbol del cera.*" — **Wax yellow**, a dull yellow, resembling the natural color of beeswax.

Wax Palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*).

Wax (wăks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waxed (wăkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waxing.] To smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.

Waxed cloth, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used as a cover of tables and for other purposes; — called also *wax cloth*. — **Waxed end**, a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like; — called also *wax end*. *Brockett.*

Wax'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle, or bayberry. See **Bayberry**, and **Candleberry tree**.

Wax'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of finch-like birds belonging to *Estrelda* and allied genera, native of Asia, Africa, and Australia. The bill is large, conical, and usually red in color, resembling sealing wax. Several of the species are often kept as cage birds.

Crimson-eared Waxbill (*Estrelda phœnicotis*).

Wax'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The waxwing.

Wax'en (wăks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax. "The female bee, that . . . builds her *waxen* cells." *Milton.*

2. Covered with wax; waxed; as, a *waxen* tablet.

3. Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; yielding.

Men have marble, women *waxen*, minds. *Shak.*

Waxen chatterer (*Zoöl.*), the Bohemian chatterer.

Wax'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being waxy.

Wax'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small birds of the genus *Ampelis*, in which some of the secondary quills are usually tipped with small horny ornaments resembling red sealing wax. The Bohemian waxwing (see under **Bohemian**) and the cedar bird are examples. Called also *waxbird*.

Wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made of wax; especially, a figure or figures formed wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of real beings.

2. (*Bot.*) An American climbing shrub (*Celastrus scandens*). It bears a profusion of yellow berrylike pods, which open in the autumn, and display the scarlet coverings of the seeds.

Wax'work'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork.

2. A bee that makes or produces wax.

Wax'y (-ў), *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable; impressible. "*Waxy* to persuasion." *Bp. Hall.*

Waxy degeneration (*Med.*), amyloid degeneration. See under **Amyloid**. — **Waxy kidney, Waxy liver**, etc. (*Med.*), a kidney or liver affected by waxy degeneration.

Way (wā), *adv.* [Aphetic form of *away*.] Away. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

To do way, to take away; to remove. [*Obs.*] "*Do way* your hands." *Chaucer.* — **To make way with**, to make away with. See under **Away**. [*Archaic*]

Way, *n.* [OE. *wey, way*, AS. *weg;* akin to OS., D., OHG., & G. *weg*, Icel. *vegr*, Sw. *väg*, Dan. *vei*, Goth. *wigs*, L. *via*, and AS. *wegan* to move, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah*. √136. Cf. **Convex, Inveigh, Vehicle, Vex, Via, Voyage, Wag, Wagon, Wee, Weigh**.] **1.** That by, upon, or along, which one passes or progresses; opportunity or room to pass; place of passing; passage; road, street, track, or path of any kind; as, they built a *way* to the mine. "To find the *way* to heaven." *Shak.*

I shall him seek by *way* and eke by street. *Chaucer.*

The *way* seems difficult, and steep to scale. *Milton.*

The season and *ways* were very improper for his majesty's forces to march so great a distance. *Evelyn.*

2. Length of space; distance; interval; as, a great *way;* a long *way*.

And whenever the *way* seemed long,
Or his heart began to fail. *Longfellow.*

3. A moving; passage; progression; journey.

I prythee, now, lead the *way*. *Shak.*

4. Course or direction of motion or progress; tendency of action; advance.

If that *way* be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

5. The means by which anything is reached, or anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan.

My best *way* is to creep under his gaberdine. *Shak.*
By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare. *Dryden.*
What impious *ways* my wishes took! *Prior.*

6. Manner; method; mode; fashion; style; as, the *way* of expressing one's ideas.

7. Regular course; habitual method of life or action; plan of conduct; mode of dealing. "Having lost the *way* of nobleness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. *Prov.* iii. 17.

When men lived in a grander *way*. *Longfellow.*

8. Sphere or scope of observation. *Jer. Taylor.*

The public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Sir W. Temple.*

9. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way*.

10. (*Naut.*) (*a*) Progress; as, a ship has *way*. (*b*) *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

11. *pl.* (*Mach.*) The longitudinal guides, or guiding surfaces, on the bed of a planer, lathe, or the like, along which a table or carriage moves.

12. (*Law*) Right of way. See below.

By the way, in passing; apropos; aside; apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject of discourse. — **By way of**, for the purpose of; as being; in character of. — **Covert way.** (*Fort.*) See *Covered way*, under **Covered**. — **In the family way.** See under **Family**. — **In the way**, so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, etc. — **In the way with**, traveling or going with; meeting or being with; in the presence of. — **Milky way.** (*Astron.*) See **Galaxy**, 1. — **No way, No ways.** See **Noway, Noways**, in the Vocabulary. — **On the way**, traveling or going; hence, in progress; advancing toward completion; as, *on the way* to this country; *on the way* to success. — **Out of the way.** See under **Out**. — **Right of way** (*Law*), a right of private passage over another's ground. It may arise either by grant or prescription. It may be attached to a house, entry, gate, well, or city lot, as well as to a country farm. *Kent.* — **To be under way**, *or* **To have way** (*Naut.*), to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. — **To give way.** See under **Give**. — **To go one's way**, *or* **To come one's way**, to go or come; to depart or come along. *Shak.* — **To go the way of all the earth**, to die. — **To make one's way**, to advance in life by one's personal efforts. — **To make way.** See under **Make**, *v. t.* — **Ways and means.** (*a*) Methods; resources; facilities. (*b*) (*Legislation*) Means for raising money; resources for revenue. — **Way leave**, permission to cross, or a right of way across, land; also, rent paid for such right. [*Eng.*] — **Way of the cross** (*Eccl.*), the course taken in visiting in rotation the stations of the cross. See **Station**, *n.*, 7 (*c*). — **Way of the rounds** (*Fort.*), a space left for the passage of the rounds between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town. — **Way pane**, a pane for cartage in irrigated land. See **Pane**, *n.*, 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Way passenger**, a passenger taken up, or set down, at some intermediate place between the principal stations on a line of travel. — **Ways of God**, his providential government, or his works. — **Way station**, an intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, especially on a railroad. — **Way train**, a train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations; an accommodation train. — **Way warden**, the surveyor of a road.

Syn. — Street; highway; road. — **Way, Street, Highway, Road.** *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one *raised* for the sake of dryness and convenience in traveling; a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is, etymologically, a *paved* way, as early made in towns and cities; and, hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray. *Spenser.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*
When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Way (wā), *v. t.* To go or travel to; to go in, as a way or path. [*Obs.*] "In land not *wayed*." *Wyclif.*

Way, *v. i.* To move; to progress; to go. [*R.*]

On a time as they together *wayed*. *Spenser.*

Way'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or goods transported by a common carrier on a land route. When the goods are transported by water, the list is called a *bill of lading*.

Way'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [AS. *wegbrædе*. See **Way**, and **Broad**.] (*Bot.*) The common dooryard plantain (*Plantago major*).

Way'bung' (-bŭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian insessorial bird (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) noted for the curious actions of the male during the breeding season. It is black with a white patch on each wing.

Wayed (wād), *a.* Used to the way; broken. [*R.*]

A horse that is not well *wayed;* he starts at every bird that flies out of the hedge. *Selden.*

Way'fare' (wā'fâr'), *v. i.* [*Way* + *fare* to go.] To journey; to travel; to go to and fro. [*Obs.*]

A certain Laconian, as he *wayfared*, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his. *Holland.*

Way'fare', *n.* The act of journeying; travel; passage. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Way'far'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who travels; a traveler; a passenger.

Way'far'ing, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a journey. "A *wayfaring* man." *Judg.* xix. 17.

Wayfaring tree (*Bot.*), a European shrub (*Viburnum lantana*) having large ovate leaves and dense cymes of small white flowers. — **American wayfaring tree** (*Bot.*), the hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*).

Way'gate' (wā'gāt'), *n.* The tailrace of a mill. *Knight.*

Way'-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going away; departing; of or pertaining to one who goes away.

Way-going crop (*Law of Leases*), a crop of grain to which tenants for years are sometimes entitled by custom; grain sown in the fall to be reaped at the next harvest; a crop which will not ripen until after the termination of the lease. *Burrill.*

Way'-goose' (-gōos'), *n.* See **Wayz-goose**, *n.*, 2. [*Eng.*]

Wayk (wāk), *a.* Weak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Way'lay' (wā'lā'; 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waylaid (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waylaying.] [*Way* + *lay.*] To lie in wait for; to meet or encounter in the way; especially, to watch for the passing of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.

Falstaff, Bardolph, Peto, and Gadshill shall rob those men that we have already *waylaid*. *Shak.*

She often contrived to *waylay* him in his walks. *Sir W. Scott.*

Way'lay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who waylays another.

Way'less, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless.

Way'le-way (wā'le-wā), *interj.* See **Welaway**. [*Obs.*]

Way'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Way'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

Way'ment (wā'mĕnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waymented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waymenting.] [OE. *waymenten*, OF. *waimenter, gaimenter, guaimenter*, from *wai, guai*, woe! (of Teutonic origin; see **Woe**) and L. *lamentari* to lament. See **Lament**.] To lament; to grieve; to wail. [Written also *waiment*.] [*Obs.*]

Thilke science . . . maketh a man to *waymenten*. *Chaucer.*
For what boots it to weep and *wayment*,
When ill is chanced? *Spenser.*

Way'ment, *n.* Grief; lamentation; mourning. [Written also *waiment*.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Way' shaft' (shăft'). **1.** (*Mach.*) A rock shaft.

2. (*Mining*) An interior shaft, usually one connecting two levels. *Raymond.*

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way* by the addition of the adverbial *-s* (see **-wards**). It is often used interchangeably with *wise;* as, end*ways* or end*wise;* no*ways* or no*wise;* length*ways* or length*wise*, etc.

Way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side of the way; the edge or border of a road or path.

Way'side', *a.* Of or pertaining to the wayside; as, *wayside* flowers. "A *wayside* inn." *Longfellow.*

Way'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* [OE. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away. See **Away**, and **-ward**.] Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward; perverse; willful.

My wife is in a *wayward* mood. *Shak.*
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*
Wilt thou forgive the *wayward* thought? *Keble.*

— **Way'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Way'ward-ness**, *n.*

Way'-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in finding the way; well acquainted with the way or route; wise from having traveled.

Way'wis'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *wegweiser* a waymark, a guide; *weg* way + *weisen* to show, direct.] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; an odometer, pedometer, or perambulator.

The *waywiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index. *Evelyn.*

Way'wode (-wōd), *n.* [Russ. *voevoda*, or Pol. *woiewoda;* properly, a leader of an army, a leader in war. Cf. **Vaivode**.] Originally, the title of a military commander in various Slavonic countries; afterwards applied to governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who were afterwards called *hospodars*, and has also been given to some inferior Turkish officers. [Written also *vaivode, voivode, waiwode*, and *woiwode*.]

Way'wode-ship, *n.* The office, province, or jurisdiction of a waywode.

Way'worn' (wā'wōrn'), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

Wayz'-goose' (wāz'gōos'), *n.* [*Wase* stubble + *goose.*] **1.** A stubble goose. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. An annual feast of the persons employed in a printing office. [Written also *way-goose.*] [*Eng.*]

We (wē), *pron.; pl.* of I. [*Poss.* **Our** (our) or **Ours** (ourz); *obj.* Us (ŭs). See I.] [AS. *wē;* akin to OS. *wī*, OFries. & LG. *wi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Icel. *vēr*, Sw. & Dan. *vi*, Goth. *weis*, Skr. *vayam*. √190.] The plural nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word with which a person in speaking or writing denotes a number or company of which he is one, as the subject of an action expressed by a verb.

☞ *We* is frequently used to express men in general, including the speaker. *We* is also often used by individuals, as authors, editors, etc., in speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I*. The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns, and is said to have been begun by King John of England. Before that time, monarchs used the singular number in their edicts. The German and the French sovereigns followed the example of King John in A.D. 1200.

Weak (wēk), *a.* [*Compar.* Weaker (-ẽr); *superl.* Weakest.] [OE. *weik*, Icel. *veikr;* akin to Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg* soft, flexible, pliant, AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, D. *week*, G. *weich*, OHG. *weih;* all from the verb seen in Icel. *vīkja* to turn, veer, recede, AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, G. *weichen*, OHG. *wīhhan*, akin to Skr. *vij*, and probably to E. *week*, L. *vicis* a change, turn, Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give way. √132. Cf. **Week, Wink**, *v. i.*, **Vicissitude**.] **1.** Wanting physical strength. Specifically: —

(*a*) Deficient in strength of body; feeble; infirm; sickly; debilitated; enfeebled; exhausted.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man. *Shak.*
Weak with hunger, mad with love. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Not able to sustain a great weight, pressure, or strain; as, a *weak* timber; a *weak* rope.

(*c*) Not firmly united or adhesive; easily broken or separated into pieces; not compact; as, a *weak* ship.

(*d*) Not stiff; pliant; frail; soft; as, the *weak* stalk of a plant.

(*e*) Not able to resist external force or onset; easily subdued or overcome; as, a *weak* barrier; a *weak* fortress.

(*f*) Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; low; small; feeble; faint.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish. *Ascham.*

(*g*) Not thoroughly or abundantly impregnated with the usual or required ingredients, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; of less than the usual strength; as, *weak* tea, broth, or liquor; a *weak* decoction or solution; a *weak* dose of medicine.

(*h*) Lacking ability for an appropriate function or office; as, *weak* eyes; a *weak* stomach; a *weak* magistrate; a *weak* regiment, or army.

2. Not possessing or manifesting intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc. Specifically: —

(*a*) Feeble of mind; wanting discernment; lacking vigor; spiritless; as, a *weak* king or magistrate.

To think every thing disputable is a proof of a *weak* mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods. *Waterland.*

(*b*) Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; unwise; hence, foolish.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

(*c*) Not having full confidence or conviction; not decided or confirmed; vacillating; wavering.

Him that is *weak* in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. *Rom.* xiv. 1.

(*d*) Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; easily impressed, moved, or overcome; accessible; vulnerable; as, *weak* resolutions; *weak* virtue.

Guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails. *Addison.*

(*e*) Wanting in power to influence or bind; as, *weak* ties; a *weak* sense of honor or of duty.

(*f*) Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; unsustained; as, a *weak* argument or case. "Convinced of his *weak* arguing." *Milton.*

A case so *weak* . . . hath been much persisted in. *Hooker.*

(*g*) Wanting in point or vigor of expression; as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style.

(*h*) Not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent; not potent; feeble. "*Weak* prayers." *Shak.*

(*i*) Lacking in elements of political strength; not wielding or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation; as, a *weak* monarch; a *weak* government or state.

I must make fair weather yet awhile,
Till Henry be more *weak*, and I more strong. *Shak.*

(*k*) (*Stock Exchange*) Tending towards lower prices; as, a *weak* market.

3. (*Gram.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or designating, a verb which forms its preterit (imperfect) and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed*, *-d*, or the variant form *-t*; as in the verbs *abash*, *abashed*; *abate*, *abated*; *deny*, *denied*; *feel*, *felt*. See STRONG, 19 (*a*). (*b*) Pertaining to, or designating, a noun in Anglo-Saxon, etc., the stem of which ends in *-n*. See STRONG, 19 (*b*).

☞ *Weak* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *weak*-eyed, *weak*-handed, *weak*-hearted, *weak*-minded, *weak*-spirited, and the like.

Weak conjugation (*Gram.*), the conjugation of weak verbs; — called also *new*, or *regular conjugation*, and distinguished from the *old*, or *irregular conjugation*. — **Weak declension** (*Anglo-Saxon Gram.*), the declension of weak nouns; also, one of the declensions of adjectives. — **Weak side**, the side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced; weakness; infirmity. — **Weak sore** *or* **ulcer** (*Med.*), a sore covered with pale, flabby, sluggish granulations.

Weak (wēk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *wācan*, *wācian*. See WEAK, *a.*] To make or become weak; to weaken. [*R.*]

Never to seek *weaking* variety. *Marston.*

Weak'en (wēk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEAKENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAKENING.] **1.** To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate; as, to *weaken* the body or the mind; to *weaken* the hands of a magistrate; to *weaken* the force of an objection or an argument.

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

2. To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

Weak'en, *v. i.* To become weak or weaker; to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become less positive or resolute; as, the patient *weakened;* the witness *weakened* on cross-examination. "His notion *weakens*, his discernings are lethargied." *Shak.*

Weak'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, weakens. "[Fastings] *weakeners* of sin." *South.*

Weak'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus *Cynoscion;* a squeteague; — so called from its tender mouth. See SQUETEAGUE.

Spotted weakfish (*Zoöl.*), the spotted squeteague.

Weak'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having little courage; of feeble spirit; dispirited; faint-hearted. "*Weak-hearted* enemies." *Shak.*

Weak'ish, *a.* Somewhat weak; rather weak.

Weak'ish-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weakish.

Weak'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, easily yielding; wanting resolution. *H. James.*

Weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Weak* + *-ling.*] A weak or feeble creature. *Shak.* "All looking on him as a *weakling*, which would post to the grave." *Fuller.*

We may not be *weaklings* because we have a strong enemy. *Latimer.*

Weak'ling, *a.* Weak; feeble. *Sir T. North.*

Weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; with little strength or vigor; feebly.

Weak'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* WEAKLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEAKLIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm; feeble; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of a *weakly* constitution.

Weak'-mind'ed (wēk'mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a weak mind, either naturally or by reason of disease; feeble-minded; foolish; idiotic. — **Weak'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Weak'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being weak; want of strength or firmness; lack of vigor; want of resolution or of moral strength; feebleness.

2. That which is a mark of lack of strength or resolution; a fault; a defect.

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; infirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

Weal (wēl), *n.* The mark of a stripe. See WALE.

Weal, *v. t.* To mark with stripes. See WALE.

Weal, *n.* [OE. *wele*, AS. *wela*, *weola*, wealth, from *wel* well. See WELL, *adv.*, and cf. WEALTH.] **1.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness; welfare.

God . . . grant you *wele* and prosperity. *Chaucer.*
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*
To him linked in *weal* or woe. *Milton.*

Never was there a time when it more concerned the public *weal* that the character of the Parliament should stand high. *Macaulay.*

2. The body politic; the state; commonwealth. [*Obs.*]

The special watchmen of our English *weal.* *Shak.*

Weal, *v. t.* To promote the weal of; to cause to be prosperous. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Weal'-bal'anced (-băl'ənst), *a.* Balanced or considered with reference to public weal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Weald (wēld), *n.* [AS. See WOLD.] A wood or forest; a wooded land or region; also, an open country; — often used in place names.

Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald*,
And heard the spirits of the waste and *weald*
Moan as she fled. *Tennyson.*

Weald clay (*Geol.*), the uppermost member of the Wealden strata. See WEALDEN.

Weald'en (wēld'n; 277), *a.* [AS. *weald*, *wald*, a forest, a wood. So called because this formation occurs in the *wealds*, or woods, of Kent and Sussex. See WEALD.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest division of the Cretaceous formation in England and on the Continent, which overlies the Oölitic series.

Weald'en, *n.* (*Geol.*) The Wealden group or strata.

Weald'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a weald, esp. to the weald in the county of Kent, England. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Weal'ful (wēl'fụl), *a.* Weleful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Weals'man (wēlz'man), *n.; pl.* WEALSMEN (-men). [*Weal* + *man.*] A statesman; a politician. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [OE. *welthe*, from *wele;* cf. D. *weelde* luxury. See WEAL prosperity.] **1.** Weal; welfare; prosperity; good. [*Obs.*] "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth.*" 1 *Cor.* x. 24.

2. Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; esp., abundance of worldly estate; affluence; opulence; riches.

I have little *wealth* to lose. *Shak.*
Each day new *wealth*, without their care, provides. *Dryden.*
Wealth comprises all articles of value and nothing else. *F. A. Walker.*

Active wealth. See under ACTIVE.

Syn. — Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

Wealth'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of wealth; wealthy; prosperous. [*R.*] *Sir T. More.* — **Wealth'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*R.*]

Wealth'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua. *Shak.*

Wealth'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wealthy, or rich; richness; opulence.

Wealth'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEALTHIEST.] **1.** Having wealth; having large possessions, or larger than most men, as lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich.

A *wealthy* Hebrew of my tribe. *Shak.*
Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place. *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

2. Hence, ample; full; satisfactory; abundant. [*R.*]

The *wealthy* witness of my pen. *B. Jonson.*

Wean (wēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEANED (wēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEANING.] [OE. *wenen*, AS. *wenian*, *wennan*, to accustom; akin to D. *wennen*, G. *gewöhnen*, OHG. *giwennan*, Icel. *venja*, Sw. *vänja*, Dan. *vænne*, Icel. *vanr* accustomed, wont; cf. AS. *ā̆wenian* to wean, G. *entwöhnen*. See WONT, *a.*] **1.** To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of mother's milk; to take finally from the breast or udder; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment.

And the child grew, and was *weaned;* and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was *weaned.* *Gen.* xxi. 8.

2. Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything. "*Wean* them from themselves." *Shak.*

The troubles of age were intended . . . to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life. *Swift.*

Wean, *n.* A weanling; a young child.

I, being but a yearling *wean.* *Mrs. Browning.*

Wean'ed-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weaned.

Wean'el (-ĕl), *n.* A weanling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wean'ing, *a. & n.* from WEAN, *v.*

The *weaning* of the whelp is the great test of the skill of the kennel man. *J. H. Walsh.*

Weaning brash. (*Med.*) See under BRASH.

Wean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Wean* + *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned; a wean.

Wean'ling, *a.* Recently weaned. *Milton.*

Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn; 277), *n.* [OE. *wepen*, AS. *wǣpen;* akin to OS. *wāpan*, OFries. *wēpin*, *wēpen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, OHG. *waffan*, *wāfan*, Icel. *vāpn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, Goth. *wēpna*, pl.; of uncertain origin. Cf. WAPENTAKE.] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy, as a gun, a sword, etc.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. 2 *Cor.* x. 4.
They, astonished, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their idle *weapons* dropped. *Milton.*

2. Fig.: The means or instrument with which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.* "Woman's *weapons*, water drops." *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) A thorn, prickle, or sting with which many plants are furnished.

Concealed weapons. See under CONCEALED. — **Weapon salve,** a salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Weap'oned (wĕp'ŭnd), *a.* Furnished with weapons, or arms; armed; equipped.

Weap'on-less (-ŭn-lĕs), *a.* Having no weapon.

Weap'on-ry (-rў), *n.* Weapons, collectively; as, an array of *weaponry.* [*Poetic*]

Wear (wēr; 277), *n.* Same as WEIR.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* [Cf. VEER.] (*Naut.*) To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm *up*, instead of *alee* as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind, and, as she turns still farther, her sails fill on the other side; to veer.

Wear, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE (wōr); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEARING. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the *imp. & p. p.* being WEARED.] [OE. *weren*, *werien*, AS. *werian* to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. *werien*, *weren*, to clothe, Goth. *wasjan*, L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe, Gr. ἑννύναι, Skr. *vas.* Cf. VEST.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person; to bear upon one's self, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have appendant to one's body; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown; to *wear* a shackle.

What compass will you *wear* your farthingale? *Shak.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*,
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore. *Pope.*

2. To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to bear; as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance. "He *wears* the rose of youth upon him." *Shak.*

His innocent gestures *wear*
A meaning half divine. *Keble.*

3. To use up by carrying or having upon one's self; hence, to consume by use; to waste; to use up; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly.

4. To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like; to consume gradually; to cause to lower or disappear; to spend.

That wicked wight his days doth *wear.* *Spenser.*
The waters *wear* the stones. *Job* xiv. 19.

5. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel; to *wear* a hole.

6. To form or shape by, or as by, attrition.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

To wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy, by gradual attrition or decay. — **To wear off,** to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay; as, *to wear off* the nap of cloth. — **To wear on** *or* **upon,** to wear. [*Obs.*] "[I] *weared upon* my gay scarlet gites [gowns.]" *Chaucer.* — **To wear out.** (*a*) To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, *to wear out* a coat or a book. (*b*) To consume tediously. "*To wear out* miserable days." *Milton.* (*c*) To harass; to tire. "[He] shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High." *Dan.* vii. 25. (*d*) To waste the strength of; as, an old man *worn out* in military service. — **To wear the breeches.** See under BREECHES. [*Colloq.*]

Wear, *v. i.* **1.** To endure or suffer use; to last under employment; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition; as, a coat *wears* well or ill; — hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a man *wears* well as an acquaintance.

2. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished, by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, or be spent, gradually. "Thus *wore* out night." *Milton.*

Away, I say; time *wears.* *Shak.*

Thou wilt surely *wear* away, both thou and this people that is with thee. *Ex.* xviii. 18.
His stock of money began to *wear* very low. *Sir W. Scott.*
The family . . . *wore* out in the earlier part of the century. *Beaconsfield.*

To wear off, to pass away by degrees; as, the follies of youth *wear off* with age. — **To wear on,** to pass on; as, time *wears on.* *G. Eliot.* — **To wear weary,** to become weary, as by wear, long occupation, tedious employment, etc.

Wear, *n.* **1.** The act of wearing, or the state of being worn; consumption by use; diminution by friction; as, the *wear* of a garment.

2. The thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

Motley 's the only *wear.* *Shak.*

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; the loss or injury to which anything is subjected by use, accident, etc.

Wear'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.

Wear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, a crown, a shackle, etc.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers*, tossed,
And fluttered into rags. *Milton.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Wea'ri-a-ble (wē'rĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be wearied.

Wea'ri-ful (-fụl), *a.* Abounding in qualities which cause weariness; wearisome. — **Wea'ri-ful-ly,** *adv.*

Wea'ri-less, *a.* Incapable of being wearied.

Wea'ri-ly, *adv.* In a weary manner.

Wea'ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being weary or tired; lassitude; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

With *weariness* and wine oppressed. *Dryden*

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over. *Bacon.*

Wear'ing (wâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who wears; the manner in which a thing wears; use; conduct; consumption.

Belike he meant to ward, and there to see his *wearing*. *Latimer.*

2. That which is worn; clothes; garments. [*Obs.*]

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shak.*

Wear'ing (wâr'ĭng), *a.* Pertaining to, or designed for, wear; as, *wearing* apparel.

Wear'ish (wēr'ĭsh), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain, but perhaps akin to *weary*.] **1.** Weak; withered; shrunk. [*Obs.*] "A *wearish* hand." *Ford.*

A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature. *Burton.*

2. Insipid; tasteless; unsavory. [*Obs.*]

Wearish as meat is that is not well tasted. *Palsgrave.*

Wea'ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; weariful; as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work; a *wearisome* book.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them *wearisome*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Irksome; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying; vexatious. See Irksome.

— **Wea'ri-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Wea'ri-some-ness**, *n.*

Wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Wearier (-rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Weariest.] [OE. *weri*, AS. *wērig*; akin to OS. *wōrig*, OHG. *wuorag*; of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *wōrian* to ramble.] **1.** Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion; worn out in respect to strength, endurance, etc.; tired; fatigued.

I care not for my spirits if my legs were not *weary*. *Shak.*
[I] am *weary*, thinking of your task. *Longfellow.*

2. Causing weariness; tiresome. "*Weary* way." *Spenser.* "There passed a *weary* time." *Coleridge.*

3. Having one's patience, relish, or contentment exhausted; tired; sick; — with *of* before the cause; as, *weary* of marching, or of confinement; *weary* of study.

Syn. — Fatigued; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.

Wea'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Wearied (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Wearying.] **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labor or traveling.

So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers. *Shak.*

2. To make weary of anything; to exhaust the patience of, as by continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee. *Shak.*

3. To harass by anything irksome.

I would not cease
To *weary* him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

To weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

Syn. — To jade; tire; fatigue; fag. See Jade.

Wea'ry, *v. i.* To grow tired; to become exhausted or impatient; as, to *weary* of an undertaking.

Wea'sand (wē'zand), *n.* [OE. *wesand*, AS. *wāsend*; akin to OFries. *wāsende*, *wāsande*; cf. OHG. *weisunt*.] The windpipe; — called also, formerly, *wesil*. [Formerly, written also *wesand*, and *wezand*.]

Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shak.*

Wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* [OE. *wesele*, AS. *wesle*; akin to D. *wezel*, G. *wiesel*, OHG. *wisala*, Icel. hreysivīsla, Dan. *væsel*, Sw. *vessla*; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. αἰέλουρος, ἄιλουρος, cat, weasel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of small carnivores belonging to the genus *Putorius*, as the ermine and ferret. They have a slender, elongated body, and are noted for the quickness of their movements and for their bloodthirsty habit in destroying poultry, rats, etc. The ermine and some other species are brown in summer, and turn white in winter; others are brown at all seasons.

Least Weasel (*Putorius nivalis*) in Summer Pelage.

Malacca weasel, the rasse. — **Weasel coot**, a female or young male of the smew; — so called from the resemblance of the head to that of a weasel. Called also *weasel duck*. — **Weasel lemur**, a short-tailed lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*). It is reddish brown above, grayish brown below, with the throat white.

Wea'sel-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel.

Wea'ser (wē'zẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American merganser; — called also *weaser sheldrake*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wea'si-ness (-zĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being weasy; full feeding; sensual indulgence. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Wea'sy (wē'zy), *a.* [Cf. Weasand.] Given to sensual indulgence; gluttonous. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *weder*, AS. *weder*; akin to OS. *wedar*, OFries. *weder*, D. *weder*, *weêr*, G. *wetter*, OHG. *wetar*, Icel. *veðr*, Dan. *veir*, Sw. *väder* wind, air, weather, and perhaps to OSlav. *vedro* fair weather; or perhaps to Lith. *vetra* storm, Russ. *vieter'*, *vietr'*, wind, and E. *wind*. Cf. Wither.] **1.** The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; meteorological condition of the atmosphere; as, warm *weather*; cold *weather*; wet *weather*; dry *weather*, etc.

Not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot *weather*. *Shak.*
Fair *weather* cometh out of the north. *Job* xxxvii. 22.

2. Vicissitude of season; meteorological change; alternation of the state of the air. *Bacon.*

3. Storm; tempest.

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden.*

4. A light rain; a shower. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Stress of weather, violent winds; force of tempests. — **To make fair weather**, to flatter; to give flattering representations. [*R.*] — **To make good**, *or* **bad, weather** (*Naut.*), to endure a gale well or ill; — said of a vessel. *Shak.* — **Under the weather**, ill; also, financially embarrassed. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Weather box.** Same as *Weather house*, below. *Thackeray.* — **Weather breeder**, a fine day which is supposed to presage foul weather. — **Weather bureau**, a popular name for the signal service. See *Signal service*, under Signal, *a.* [*U. S.*] — **Weather cloth** (*Naut.*), a long piece of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed in the nettings. — **Weather door.** (*Mining*) See Trapdoor, 2. — **Weather gall.** Same as Water gall, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* — **Weather house**, a mechanical contrivance in the form of a house, which indicates changes in atmospheric conditions by the appearance or retirement of toy images.

Peace to the artist whose ingenious thought
Devised the *weather house*, that useful toy! *Cowper.*

— **Weather molding**, *or* **Weather moulding** (*Arch.*), a canopy or cornice over a door or a window, to throw off the rain. — **Weather of a windmill sail**, the obliquity of the sail, or the angle which it makes with its plane of revolution. — **Weather report**, a daily report of meteorological observations, and of probable changes in the weather; esp., one published by government authority. — **Weather spy**, a stargazer; one who foretells the weather. [*R.*] *Donne.* — **Weather strip** (*Arch.*), a strip of wood, rubber, or other material, applied to an outer door or window so as to cover the joint made by it with the sill, casings, or threshold, in order to exclude rain, snow, cold air, etc.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Weathered (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Weathering.] **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air.

[An eagle] soaring through his wide empire of the air
To *weather* his broad sails. *Spenser.*
This gear lacks *weathering*. *Latimer.*

2. Hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to bear up against and overcome; to sustain; to endure; to resist; as, to *weather* the storm.

For I can *weather* the roughest gale. *Longfellow.*
You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. (*Naut.*) To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape; to *weather* another ship.

4. (*Falconry*) To place (a hawk) unhooded in the open air. *Encyc. Brit.*

To weather a point. (*a*) (*Naut.*) To pass a point of land, leaving it on the lee side. (*b*) Hence, to gain or accomplish anything against opposition. — **To weather out**, to encounter successfully, though with difficulty; as, *to weather out* a storm.

Weath'er, *v. i.* To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; sometimes, to wear away, or alter, under atmospheric influences; to suffer waste by weather.

The organisms . . . seem indestructible, while the hard matrix in which they are imbedded has *weathered* from around them. *H. Miller.*

Weath'er, *a.* (*Naut.*) Being toward the wind, or windward; — opposed to *lee*; as, *weather* bow, *weather* braces, *weather* gauge, *weather* lifts, *weather* quarter, *weather* shrouds, etc.

Weather gauge. (*a*) (*Naut.*) The position of a ship to the windward of another. (*b*) Fig.: A position of advantage or superiority; advantage in position.

To veer, and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weather gauge* of laws. *Hudibras.*

— **Weather helm** (*Naut.*), a tendency on the part of a sailing vessel to come up into the wind, rendering it necessary to put the helm up, that is, toward the weather side. — **Weather shore** (*Naut.*), the shore to the windward of a ship. *Totten.* — **Weather tide** (*Naut.*), the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*

Weath'er-beat'en (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure to the weather, especially to severe weather. *Shak.*

Weath'er-bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the bits.

Weath'er-bit', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To take another turn with, as a cable around a windlass. *Totten.*

Weath'er-bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *a.* Eaten into, defaced, or worn, by exposure to the weather. *Coleridge.*

Weath'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) That side of a vessel which is toward the wind; the windward side. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in a porthole, or other opening, to keep out water.

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves along the slope of the gable, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath. (*b*) A clapboard or feather-edged board used in weatherboarding.

Weath'er-board', *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, etc. *Gwilt.*

Weath'er-board'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) The covering or siding of a building, formed of boards lapping over one another, to exclude rain, snow, etc. (*b*) Boards adapted or intended for such use.

Weath'er-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by storms; delayed by bad weather; as, a *weather-bound* vessel.

Weath'er-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane, or weather vane; — so called because originally often in the figure of a cock, turning on the top of a spire with the wind, and showing its direction. "As a *wedercok* that turneth his face with every wind." *Chaucer.*

Noisy *weathercocks* rattled and sang of mutation. *Longfellow.*

2. Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently, one who veers with every change of current opinion; a fickle, inconstant person.

Weath'er-cock', *v. t.* To supply with a weathercock; to serve as a weathercock for.

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercocked* the spire. *Tennyson.*

Weath'er-driv'en (-drĭv'n), *a.* Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather. *Carew.*

Weath'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water; as, a *weathered* cornice or window sill.

2. (*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.

Weath'er-fend' (wĕth'ẽr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To defend from the weather; to shelter. *Shak.*

[We] barked the white spruce to *weather-fend* the roof. *Emerson.*

Weath'er-glass' (-glăs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, especially changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence changes of weather, as a barometer or baroscope.

Poor man's weatherglass. (*Bot.*) See under Poor.

Weath'er-ing, *n.* (*Geol.*) The action of the elements on a rock in altering its color, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges.

Weath'er-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* (*Naut.*) The quality of being weatherly.

Weath'er-ly, *a.* (*Naut.*) Working, or able to sail, close to the wind; as, a *weatherly* ship. *Cooper.*

Weath'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Being farthest to the windward.

Weath'er-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

Weath'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather. *Hakluyt.*

Weath'er-wis'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Waywiser.] Something that foreshows the weather. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Weath'er-worn' (-wōrn'), *a.* Worn by the action of, or by exposure to, the weather.

Weave (wēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Wove (wōv); *p. p.* Woven (wōv'n), Wove; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Weaving. The regular *imp.* & *p. p.* Weaved (wēvd), is rarely used.] [OE. *weven*, AS. *wefan*; akin to D. *weven*, G. *weben*, OHG. *weban*, Icel. *vefa*, Sw. *väfva*, Dan. *væve*, Gr. ὑφαίνειν, v., ὕφος web, Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver. Cf. Wafer, Waffle, Web, Weevil, Weft, Woof.] **1.** To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; to entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool, silk, etc.; hence, to unite by close connection or intermixture; to unite intimately.

This *weaves* itself, perforce, into my business. *Shak.*
Set to work millions of spinning worms
That in their green shops *weave* the smooth-haired silk
To deck her sons. *Milton.*
And for these words, thus *woven* into song. *Byron.*

2. To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to compose, as a texture of any kind, by putting together textile materials; as, to *weave* broadcloth; to *weave* a carpet; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose; to fabricate; as, to *weave* the plot of a story.

When she *weaved* the sleided silk. *Shak.*
Her starry wreaths the virgin jasmin *weaves*. *Ld. Lytton.*

Weave, *v. i.* **1.** To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

2. To become woven or interwoven.

Weave, *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, the cassimere *weave*.

Weav'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is to weave. "*Weavers* of linen." *P. Plowman.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A weaver bird.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic beetle of the genus *Gyrinus*. See Whirligig.

Weaver bird (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds belonging to *Ploceus* and allied genera of the family *Ploceidæ*. Weaver birds resemble finches and sparrows in size, colors, and shape of the bill. They construct pensile nests composed of interlaced grass and other similar materials. In some of the species the nest is retort-shaped, with the opening at the bottom of the tube. — **Weavers' shuttle** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian marine univalve shell (*Radius volva*); — so called from its shape. See *Illust.* of *Shuttle shell*, under Shuttle.

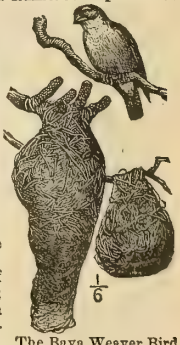

The Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus baya*), with its two kinds of Nests.

Weav'er-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [See Weever.] (*Zoöl.*) See Weever.

Weav'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, weaves; the act or art of forming cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads.

2. (*Far.*) An incessant motion of a horse's head, neck, and body, from side to side, fancied to resemble the motion of a hand weaver in throwing the shuttle. *Youatt.*

Wea'zand (wē'zand), *n.* See Weasand. [*Obs.*]

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* [See Wizen.] Thin; sharp; withered; wizened; as, a *weazen* face.

They were *weazen* and shriveled. *Dickens.*

Wea'zen-y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat weazen; shriveled. [*Colloq.*] "*Weazeny*, baked pears." *Lowell.*

Web (wĕb), *n.* [OE. *webbe*, AS. *webba*. See Weave.] A weaver. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Web, *n.* [OE. *web*, AS. *webb*; akin to D. *web*, *webbe*, OHG. *weppi*, G. *gewebe*, Icel. *vefr*, Sw. *väf*, Dan. *væv*. See Weave.] **1.** That which is woven; a texture; textile fabric; esp., something woven in a loom.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her wooers to deceive. *Spenser.*

Not a *web* might be woven, not a shuttle thrown, on penalty of exile. *Bancroft.*

2. A whole piece of linen cloth as woven.

3. The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey; a cobweb. "The smallest spider's *web*." *Shak.*

4. Fig.: Tissue; texture; complicated fabrication.

The somber spirit of our forefathers, who wove their *web* of life with hardly a . . . thread of rose-color or gold. *Hawthorne.*

Such has been the perplexing ingenuity of commentators that it is difficult to extricate the truth from the *web* of conjectures. *W. Irving.*

5. (*Carriages*) A band of webbing used to regulate the extension of the hood.

6. A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of lead.
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead. *Fairfax.*
Specifically: —
(*a*) The blade of a sword. [*Obs.*]
The sword, whereof the *web* was steel,
Pommel rich stone, hilt gold. *Fairfax.*
(*b*) The blade of a saw.
(*c*) The thin, sharp part of a colter.
(*d*) The bit of a key.
7. (*Mach. & Engin.*) A plate or thin portion, continuous or perforated, connecting stiffening ribs or flanges, or other parts of an object. Specifically: —
(*a*) The thin vertical plate or portion connecting the upper and lower flanges of an iron girder, rolled beam, or railroad rail.
(*b*) A disk or solid construction serving, instead of spokes, for connecting the rim and hub, in some kinds of car wheels, sheaves, etc.
(*c*) The arm of a crank between the shaft and the wrist.
(*d*) The part of a blacksmith's anvil between the face and the foot.
8. (*Med.*) Pterygium; — called also *webeye.* *Shak.*
9. (*Anat.*) The membrane which unites the fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length. as in many water birds and amphibians.
10. (*Zoöl.*) The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather, whether stiff and united together by barbules, as in ordinary feathers, or soft and separate, as in downy feathers. See FEATHER.
Fin and web (*Med.*), two diseases of the eye, caligo and pterygium; — sometimes wrongly explained as one disease. See PIN, *n.*, 8, and WEB, *n.*, 8. "He never yet had *pinne* or *webbe*, his sight for to decay." *Gascoigne.* — **Web member** (*Engin.*), one of the braces in a web system. — **Web press**, a printing press which takes paper from a roll instead of being fed with sheets. — **Web system** (*Engin.*), the system of braces connecting the flanges of a lattice girder, post, or the like.

Web (wĕb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEBBED (wĕbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle.
Webbed (wĕbd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a web.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes united by a membrane, or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.
Web'ber (wĕb'bẽr), *n.* One who forms webs; a weaver; a webster. [*Obs.*]
Web'bing (-bĭng), *n.* A woven band of cotton or flax, used for reins, girths, bed bottoms, etc.
Web'by (-bў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs.
Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move. *Crabbe.*
We'ber (vā'bẽr), *n.* [From the name of Professor *Weber*, a German electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical quantity, and also of current. See COULOMB, and AMPÈRE. [*Obs.*]
Web'eye' (wĕb'ī'), *n.* (*Med.*) See WEB, *n.*, 8.
Web'-fin'gered (-fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Having the fingers united by a web for a considerable part of their length.
Web'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* WEBFEET (-fēt'). **1.** A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.
2. (*Zoöl.*) Any web-footed bird.
Web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped; as, a goose or a duck is a *web-footed* fowl.
Web'ster (wĕb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *webbestre.* See WEB, WEAVE, and -STER.] A weaver; originally, a female weaver. [*Obs.*] *Brathwait.*
Web'ster-ite (wĕb'stẽr-īt), *n.* [So named after *Webster*, the geologist.] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of alumina occurring in white reniform masses.
Web'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes united by a web for a considerable part of their length.
Web'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of moths whose gregarious larvæ eat the leaves of trees, and construct a large web to which they retreat when not feeding.
☞ The most destructive webworms belong to the family *Bombycidæ*, as the fall webworm (*Hyphantria textor*), which feeds on various fruit and forest trees, and the common tent caterpillar, which feeds on various fruit trees (see *Tent caterpillar*, under TENT). The grape-vine webworm is the larva of a geometrid moth (see *Vine inchworm*, under VINE).

Wed (wĕd), *n.* [AS. *wedd*; akin to OFries. *wed*, OD. *wedde*, OHG. *wetti*, G. *wette* a wager, Icel. *veð* a pledge, Sw. *vad* a wager, an appeal, Goth. *wadi* a pledge, Lith. *vadŭti* to redeem (a pledge), LL. *vadium*, L. *vas*, *vadis*, bail, security, *vadimonium* security, and Gr. ἄεθλον, ἆθλον a prize. Cf. ATHLETE, GAGE a pledge, WAGE.] A pledge; a pawn. [*Obs.*] *Gower. Piers Plowman.*
Let him be ware, his neck lieth to *wed* [*i. e.*, for a security]. *Chaucer.*

Wed, *v. t.* [*imp.* WEDDED; *p. p.* WEDDED or WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEDDING.] [OE. *wedden*, AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise, to wed, marry; akin to OFries. *weddia* to promise, D. *wedden* to wager, to bet, G. *wetten*, Icel. *veðja*, Dan. *vedde*, Sw. *vädja* to appeal, Goth. *gawadjōn* to betroth. See WED, *n.*] **1.** To take for husband or for wife by a formal ceremony; to marry; to espouse.
With this ring I thee *wed.* *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee. *Milton.*
2. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock.
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*
3. Fig.: To unite as if by the affections or the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly.
Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*
Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*
[Flowers] are *wedded* thus, like beauty to old age. *Cowper.*
4. To take to one's self and support; to espouse. [*Obs.*]
They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

Wed (wĕd), *v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry.
"When I shall *wed.*" *Shak.*
Wed'dahs (wĕd'dȧz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See VEDDAHS.
Wed'ded (-dĕd), *a.* **1.** Joined in wedlock; married.
Let wealth, let honor, wait the *wedded* dame. *Pope.*
2. Of or pertaining to wedlock, or marriage. "*Wedded* love." *Milton.*
Wed'der (-dẽr), *n.* See WETHER. *Sir W. Scott.*
Wed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.
Simple and brief was the *wedding*, as that of Ruth and of Boaz. *Longfellow.*
☞ Certain anniversaries of an unbroken marriage have received fanciful, and more or less appropriate, names. Thus, the fifth anniversary is called the *wooden wedding*; the tenth, the *tin wedding*; the fifteenth, the *crystal wedding*; the twentieth, the *china wedding*; the twenty-fifth, the *silver wedding*; the fiftieth, the *golden wedding*; the sixtieth, the *diamond wedding.* These anniversaries are often celebrated by appropriate presents of wood, tin, china, silver, gold, etc., given by friends.
☞ *Wedding* is often used adjectively; as, *wedding* cake, *wedding* cards, *wedding* clothes, *wedding* day, *wedding* feast, *wedding* guest, *wedding* ring, etc.
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower. *Shak.*
Wedding favor, a marriage favor. See under MARRIAGE.
Wed'er (wĕd'ẽr), *n.* Weather [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Wedge (wĕj), *n.* [OE. *wegge*, AS. *wecg*; akin to D. *wig*, *wigge*, OHG. *wecki*, G. *weck* a (wedge-shaped) loaf, Icel. *veggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Sw. *vigg*, and probably to Lith. *vagis* a peg. Cf. WIGG.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end, and tapering to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. It is one of the six elementary machines called the *mechanical powers.* See *Illust.* of *Mechanical powers*, under MECHANICAL.
2. (*Geom.*) A solid of five sides, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.
3. A mass of metal, especially when of a wedgelike form. "*Wedges* of gold." *Shak.*
4. Anything in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form.
In warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton.*
5. The person whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos; — so called after a person (*Wedge*-wood) who occupied this position on the first list of 1828. [*Cant, Cambridge Univ., Eng.*] *C. A. Bristed.*
Fox wedge. (*Mach. & Carpentry*) See under FOX. — **Spherical wedge** (*Geom.*), the portion of a sphere included between two planes which intersect in a diameter.

Wedge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEDGED (wĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEDGING.] **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as with a wedge; to rive. "My heart, as *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain." *Shak.*
2. To force or drive as a wedge is driven.
Among the crowd in the abbey where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more. *Shak.*
He 's just the sort of man to *wedge* himself into a snug berth. *Mrs. J. H. Ewing.*
3. To force by crowding and pushing as a wedge does; as, to *wedge* one's way. *Milton.*
4. To press closely; to fix, or make fast, in the manner of a wedge that is driven into something.
Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*
5. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to *wedge* a scythe on the snath; to *wedge* a rail or a piece of timber in its place.
6. (*Pottery*) To cut, as clay, into wedgelike masses, and work by dashing together, in order to expel air bubbles, etc. *Tomlinson.*
Wedge'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian crested insessorial bird (*Sphenostoma cristatum*) having a wedge-shaped bill. Its color is dull brown, like the earth of the plains where it lives.
Wedge'-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Having the form of a wedge; cuneiform.
Wedge-formed characters. See *Arrow-headed characters*, under ARROWHEADED.
Wedge'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.
2. (*Bot.*) Broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base; as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf.
Wedge-shaped Leaves.
Wedge'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small marine bivalves belonging to *Donax* and allied genera in which the shell is wedge-shaped.
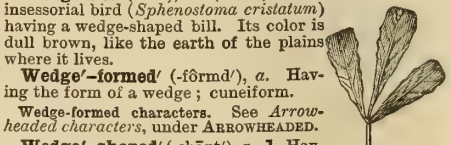
Wedge-shell (*Donax variabilis*).
a Side View; *b* Dorsal View; *c* Interior of Right Valve.
Wedge'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a tail which has the middle pair of feathers longest, the rest successively and decidedly shorter, and all more or less attenuate; — said of certain birds. See *Illust.* of *Wood hoopoe*, under WOOD.
Wedge-tailed eagle, an Australian eagle (*Aquila audax*) which feeds on various small species of kangaroos, and on lambs; — called also *mountain eagle*, *bold eagle*, and *eagle hawk.* — **Wedge-tailed gull**, an arctic gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) in which the plumage is tinged with rose; — called also *Ross's gull.*
Wedge'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.
Wedg'wood ware' (wĕj'wo͝od wâr'). [From the name of the inventor, Josiah *Wedgwood*, of England.] A kind of fine pottery, the most remarkable being what is called *jasper*, either white, or colored throughout the body, and capable of being molded into the most delicate forms, so that fine and minute bas-reliefs like cameos were made of it, fit even for being set as jewels.

Wedg'y (wĕj'ў), *a.* Like a wedge; wedge-shaped.
Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift, an offering. See WED, *n.*, and cf. LAKE, *v. i.*, KNOWLEDGE.] **1.** The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony. "That blissful yoke . . . that men clepeth [call] spousal, or *wedlock.*" *Chaucer.*
For what is *wedlock* forced but a hell,
An age of discord or continual strife? *Shak.*
2. A wife; a married woman. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See MARRIAGE.
Wed'lock, *v. t.* To marry; to unite in marriage; to wed. [*R.*] "Man thus *wedlocked.*" *Milton.*
Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā · 48), *n.* [OE. *wednesdai*, *wodnesdei*, AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, i. e., Woden's day (a translation of L. *dies Mercurii*); fr. *Wōden* the highest god of the Teutonic peoples, but identified with the Roman god Mercury; akin to OS. *Wōdan*, OHG. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Óðinn*, D. *woensdag* Wednesday, Icel. *óðinsdagr*, Dan. & Sw. *onsdag.* See DAY, and cf. WODEN, WOOD, *a.*] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.
Ash Wednesday. See in the Vocabulary.
Wee (wē), *n.* [OE. *we* a bit, in *a little we*, probably originally meaning, a little way, the word *we* for *wei* being later taken as synonymous with *little.* See WAY.] A little; a bit, as of space, time, or distance. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]
Wee, *a.* Very small; little. [*Colloq. & Scot.*]
A little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shak.*
Weech'-elm' (wēch'ĕlm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wych-elm. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
Weed (wēd), *n.* [OE. *wede*, AS. *wǣde*, *wǣd*; akin to OS. *wādi*, *giwādi*, OFries. *wēde*, *wēd*, OD. *wade*, OHG. *wāt*, Icel. *vāð*, Zend *vadh* to clothe.] **1.** A garment; clothing; especially, an upper or outer garment. "Lowly shepherd's *weeds.*" *Spenser.* "Woman's *weeds.*" *Shak.* "This beggar woman's *weed.*" *Tennyson.*
He on his bed sat, the soft *weeds* he wore
Put off. *Chapman.*
2. An article of dress worn in token of grief; a mourning garment or badge; as, he wore a *weed* on his hat; especially, in the plural, mourning garb, as of a woman; as, a widow's *weeds.*
In a mourning *weed*, with ashes upon her head, and tears abundantly flowing. *Milton.*
Weed, *n.* A sudden illness or relapse, often attended with fever, which attacks women in childbed. [*Scot.*]
Weed, *n.* [OE. *weed*, *weod*, AS. *weód*, *wiód*, akin to OS. *wiod*, LG. *woden* the stalks and leaves of vegetables, D. *wieden* to weed, OS. *wiodōn*.] **1.** Underbrush; low shrubs. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]
One rushing forth out of the thickest *weed.* *Spenser.*
A wild and wanton pard . . .
Crouched fawning in the *weed.* *Tennyson.*
2. Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the crop or desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant.
Too much manuring filled that field with *weeds.* *Denham.*
☞ The word has no definite application to any particular plant, or species of plants. Whatever plants grow among corn or grass, in hedges, or elsewhere, and are useless to man, injurious to crops, or unsightly or out of place, are denominated *weeds.*
3. Fig.: Something unprofitable or troublesome; anything useless.
4. (*Stock Breeding*) An animal unfit to breed from.
5. Tobacco, or a cigar. [*Slang*]
Weed hook, a hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser.*

Weed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEEDING.] [AS. *weódian.* See 3d WEED.] **1.** To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.
2. To take away, as noxious plants; to remove, as something hurtful; to extirpate. "*Weed* up thyme." *Shak.*
Wise fathers . . . *weeding* from their children ill things. *Ascham.*
Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to *weed* it out. *Bacon.*
3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.
He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell.*
4. (*Stock Breeding*) To reject as unfit for breeding purposes.
Weed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, weeds, or frees from anything noxious.
Weed'er-y (-ў), *n.* Weeds, collectively; also, a place full of weeds or for growing weeds. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*
Weed'ing, *a. & n.* from WEED, *v.*
Weeding chisel, a tool with a divided chisel-like end, for cutting the roots of large weeds under ground. — **Weeding forceps**, an instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding. — **Weeding fork**, a strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds; — called also *weeding iron.* — **Weeding hook.** Same as *Weed hook*, under 3d WEED. — **Weeding iron.** See *Weeding fork*, above. — **Weeding tongs.** Same as *Weeding forceps*, above.
Weed'ing-rhim' (-rĭm'), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *rim* to remove.] A kind of implement used for tearing up weeds, esp. on summer fallows. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Weed'less, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.
Weed'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* WEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEEDIEST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to weeds; consisting of weeds. "*Weedy* trophies." *Shak.*
2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn.
See from the *weedy* earth a rivulet break. *Bryant.*
3. Scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said of colts or horses, and also of persons. [*Colloq.*]
Weed'y, *a.* Dressed in weeds, or mourning garments. [*R.* or *Colloq.*]
She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning. *Dickens.*

Week (wēk), *n.* [OE. *weke*, *wike*, *woke*, *wuke*, AS. *veocu*, *wicu*, *wucu*; akin to OS. *wika*, OFries. *wike*, D. *week*, G. *woche*, OHG. *wohha*, *wehha*, Icel. *vika*, Sw. *vecka*, Dan. *uge*, Goth. *wikō*, probably originally meaning, a succession or change, and akin to G. *wechsel* change, L. *vicis* turn, alternation, and E. *weak*. Cf. WEAK.] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

I fast twice in the *week*. *Luke* xviii. 12.

☞ Although it [the week] did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, it has been employed from time immemorial in almost all Eastern countries. *Encyc. Brit.*

Feast of Weeks. See PENTECOST, 1. — **Prophetic week**, a week of years, or seven years. *Dan.* ix. 24. — **Week day.** See under DAY.

Week'ly (wēk'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a week, or week days; as, *weekly* labor.

2. Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* gazette.

Week'ly, *n.*; *pl.* WEEKLIES (-lĭz). A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once a week.

Week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly*.

Week'wam (-wŏm), *n.* See WIGWAM. [*R.*]

Weel (wēl), *a.* & *adv.* Well. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Weel, *n.* [AS. *wǣl.* √147.] A whirlpool. [*Obs.*]

Weel (wēl), } *n.* [Prov. E. *weel*, *weal*, a wicker bas-
Weel'y (-ȳ), } ket to catch eels; prob. akin to *willow*, and so called as made of willow twigs.] A kind of trap or snare for fish, made of twigs. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* [OE. *wenen*, AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion; akin to D. *waan*, OFries. *wēn*, OS. & OHG. *wān*, G. *wahn* delusion, Icel. *vān* hope, expectation, Goth. *wēns*, and D. *vanen* to fancy, G. *wähnen*, Icel. *vāna* to hope, Goth. *wēnjan*, and perhaps to E. *winsome*, *wish*.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Spenser. Milton.*

I have lost more than thou *wenest*. *Chaucer.*

For well I *ween*,
Never before in the bowers of light
Had the form of an earthly fay been seen. *J. R. Drake.*

Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I *ween* they smelt as sweet. *Mrs. Browning.*

Weep (wēp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing; the wipe; — so called from its cry.

Weep, *obs. imp.* of WEEP, for *wept*. *Chaucer.*

Weep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEPT (wĕpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEEPING.] [OE. *wepen*, AS. *wēpan*, from *wōp* lamentation; akin to OFries. *wēpa* to lament, OS. *wōp* lamentation, OHG. *wuof*, Icel. *ōp* a shouting, crying, OS. *wōpian* to lament, OHG. *wuoffan*, *wuoffen*, Icel. *æpa*, Goth. *wōpjan*. √129.] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry, or by other manifest signs; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry.

And they all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts* xx. 37.

Phocion was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh. *Mitford.*

And eyes that wake to *weep*. *Mrs. Hemans.*

And they *wept* together in silence. *Longfellow.*

2. To lament; to complain. "They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we may eat." *Num.* xi. 13.

3. To flow in drops; to run in drops.

The blood *weeps* from my heart. *Shak.*

4. To drop water, or the like; to drip; to be soaked.

5. To hang the branches, as if in sorrow; to be pendent; to droop; — said of a plant or its branches.

Weep, *v. t.* **1.** To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. "I *weep* bitterly the dead." *A. S. Hardy.*

We wandering go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed, or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as if tears; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Tears, such as angels *weep*, burst forth. *Milton.*

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

Weep'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weeps; esp., one who sheds tears.

2. A white band or border worn on the sleeve as a badge of mourning. *Goldsmith.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The capuchin. See CAPUCHIN, 3 (*a*).

Weep'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of weeping or lamentation; grieving. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Weep'ing, *n.* The act of one who weeps; lamentation with tears; shedding of tears.

Weep'ing, *a.* **1.** Grieving; lamenting; shedding tears. "*Weeping* eyes." *I. Watts.*

2. Discharging water, or other liquid, in drops or very slowly; surcharged with water. "*Weeping* grounds." *Mortimer.*

3. Having slender, pendent branches; — said of trees; as, a *weeping* willow; a *weeping* ash.

4. Pertaining to lamentation, or to those who weep.

Weeping Willow.

Weeping cross, a cross erected on or by the highway, especially for the devotions of penitents; hence, *to return by the weeping cross*, to return from some undertaking in humiliation or penitence. — **Weeping rock**, a porous rock from which water gradually issues. — **Weeping sinew**, a ganglion. See GANGLION, *n.*, 2. [*Colloq.*] — **Weeping spring**, a spring that discharges water slowly. — **Weeping willow** (*Bot.*), a species of willow (*Salix Babylonica*) whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down almost perpendicularly.

Weep'ing-ly (wēp'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a weeping manner.

Weep'ing-ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* Ripe for weeping; ready to weep. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Weer'ish (wēr'ĭsh), *a.* See WEARISH. [*Obs.*]

Wee'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WEASEL.

Weet (wēt), *a.* & *n.* Wet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Weet, *v. i.* [*imp.* WOT (wŏt).] [See WIT to know.] To know; to wit. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale. Spenser.*

Weet'-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wryneck; — so called from its cry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Weet'ing-ly, *adv.* Knowingly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Weet'less, *a.* Unknowing; also, unknown; unmeaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Weet'-weet' (wēt'wēt'), *n.* [So called from its piping cry when disturbed.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common European sandpiper. (*b*) The chaffinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wee'ver (wē'vẽr), *n.* [Probably from F. *vive*, OF. *vivre*, a kind of fish, L. *vipera* viper. Cf. VIPER.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of edible marine fishes belonging to the genus *Trachinus*, of the family *Trachinidæ*. They have a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward. The long dorsal fin is supported by numerous strong, sharp spines which cause painful wounds.

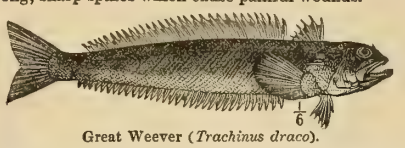

Great Weever (*Trachinus draco*).

☞ The two British species are the great, or greater, weever (*Trachinus draco*), which becomes a foot long (called also *gowdie*, *sea cat*, *stingbull*, and *weaverfish*), and the lesser weever (*T. vipera*), about half as large (called also *otter pike*, and *stingfish*).

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [OE. *wivel*, *wevil*, AS. *wifel*, *wibil*; akin to OD. *wevel*, OHG. *wibil*, *wibel*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, and probably to Lith. *vabalas* beetle, and E. *weave*. See WEAVE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of snout beetles, or Rhynchophora, in which the head is elongated and usually curved downward. Many of the species are very injurious to cultivated plants. The larvæ of some of the species live in nuts, fruit, and grain by eating out the interior, as the plum weevil, or curculio, the nut weevils, and the grain weevil (see under PLUM, NUT, and GRAIN). The larvæ of other species bore under the bark and into the pith of trees and various other plants, as the pine weevils (see under PINE). See also *Pea weevil*, *Rice weevil*, *Seed weevil*, under PEA, RICE, and SEED.

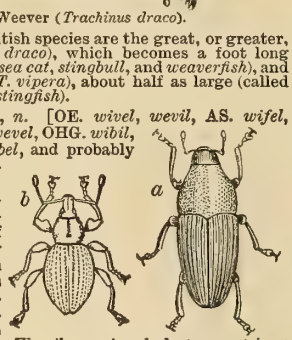

Weevils. *a Ampeloglypter sesostris*, × 7; *b Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, × 2.

Wee'viled (wē'v'ld), *a.* Infested by weevils; as, *weeviled* grain. [Written also *weevilled*.]

Wee'vil-y (wē'v'l-ȳ), *a.* Having weevils; weeviled. [Written also *weevilly*.]

Wee'zel (wē'z'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WEASEL.

Weft (wĕft), *obs. imp.* & *p. p.* of WAVE.

Weft, *n.* [Cf. WAIF.] A thing waved, waived, or cast away; a waif. [*Obs.*] "A forlorn *weft*." *Spenser.*

Weft, *n.* [AS. *weft*, *wefta*, fr. *wefan*, to weave. See WEAVE.] **1.** The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; the thread carried by the shuttle in weaving.

2. A web; a thing woven.

Weft'age (wĕft'âj), *n.* Texture. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

We'go-tism (wē'gō-tĭz'm), *n.* [From *we*, in imitation of *egotism*.] Excessive use of the pronoun *we*; — called also *weism*. [*Colloq.* or *Cant*]

Wehr'geld' (wẽr'gĕld'), } *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) See
Wehr'gelt' (-gĕlt'), } WEREGILD.

Wehr'wolf' (wẽr'wụlf'), *n.* See WEREWOLF.

Wei'gel-a (wī'gĕl-â), } *n.* [NL. So
Wei-ge'li-a (wī-gē'lĭ-â *or* wī-jē'-), } named after C. E. *Weigel*, a German naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A hardy garden shrub (*Diervilla Japonica*) belonging to the Honeysuckle family, with white or red flowers. It was introduced from China.

Weigh (wā), *n.* (*Naut.*) A corruption of WAY, used only in the phrase *under weigh*.

An expedition was got under *weigh* from New York. *Thackeray.*

The Athenians . . . hurried on board and with considerable difficulty got under *weigh*. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Weigh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEIGHED (wād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEIGHING.] [OE. *weien*, *weyen*, *weghen*, AS. *wegan* to bear, move; akin to D. *wegen* to weigh, G. *wägen*, *wiegen*, to weigh, be*wegen* to move, OHG. *wegan*, Icel. *vega* to move, carry, lift, weigh, Sw. *väga* to weigh, Dan. *veie*, Goth. *gawigan* to shake, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah.* √136. See WAY, and cf. WEY.] **1.** To bear up; to raise; to lift into the air; to swing up; as, to *weigh* anchor. "*Weigh* the vessel up." *Cowper.*

2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of the earth; to determine the heaviness, or quantity of matter of; as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

Thou art *weighed* in the balances, and art found wanting. *Dan.* v. 27.

3. To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance; to have the heaviness of. "A body *weighing* divers ounces." *Boyle.*

4. To pay, allot, take, or give by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.* xi. 12.

5. To examine or test as if by the balance; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate deliberately and maturely; to balance.

A young man not *weighed* in state affairs. *Bacon.*

Had no better *weighed*
The strength he was to cope with, or his own. *Milton.*

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

In nice balance, truth with gold she *weighs*. *Pope.*

Without sufficiently *weighing* his expressions. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To consider as worthy of notice; to regard. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] "I *weigh* not you." *Shak.*

All that she so dear did *weigh*. *Spenser.*

To weigh down. (*a*) To overbalance. (*b*) To oppress with weight; to overburden; to depress. "*To weigh* thy spirits *down*." *Milton.*

Weigh (wā), *v. i.* **1.** To have weight; to be heavy. "They only *weigh* the heavier." *Cowper.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh*. *Shak.*

This objection ought to *weigh* with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

3. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

4. To judge; to estimate. [*R.*]

Could not *weigh* of worthiness aright. *Spenser.*

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight.

Weigh, *n.* [See WEY.] A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight. See WEY.

Weigh'a-ble (wā'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Weigh'age (wā'âj; 48), *n.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise. *Bouvier.*

Weigh'beam' (wā'bēm'), *n.* A kind of large steelyard for weighing merchandise; — also called *weighmaster's beam*.

Weigh'board' (wā'bōrd'), *n.* (*Mining*) Clay intersecting a vein. *Weale.*

Weigh'bridge' (wā'brĭj'), *n.* A weighing machine on which loaded carts may be weighed; platform scales.

Weigh'er (wā'ẽr), *n.* One who weighs; specifically, an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

Weigh'-house' (wā'hous'), *n.*; *pl.* WEIGH-HOUSES (-houz'ĕz). A building at or within which goods, and the like, are weighed.

Weigh'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WEIGH, *v.*

Weighing cage, a cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. — **Weighing house.** See WEIGH-HOUSE. — **Weighing machine**, any large machine or apparatus for weighing; especially, platform scales arranged for weighing heavy bodies, as loaded wagons.

Weigh'lock' (wā'lŏk'), *n.* A lock, as on a canal, in which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

Weigh'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One whose business it is to weigh ore, hay, merchandise, etc.; one licensed as a public weigher.

Weight (wāt), *n.* [OE. *weght*, *wight*, AS. *gewiht*; akin to D. *gewigt*, G. *gewicht*, Icel. *vætt*, Sw. *vigt*, Dan. *vægt*. See WEIGH, *v. t.*] **1.** The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth; the effect of gravitative force, especially when expressed in certain units or standards, as pounds, grams, etc.

☞ *Weight* differs from *gravity* in being the effect of gravity, or the downward pressure of a body under the influence of gravity; hence, it constitutes a measure of the force of gravity, and being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the quantity of matter in the body.

2. The quantity of heaviness; comparative tendency to the center of the earth; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a mass of stone having the *weight* of five hundred pounds.

For sorrow, like a heavy-hanging bell,
Once set on ringing, with his own *weight* goes. *Shak.*

3. Hence, pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of care or business. "The *weight* of this sad time." *Shak.*

For the public all this *weight* he bears. *Milton.*

[He] who singly bore the world's sad *weight*. *Keble.*

4. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as, a consideration of vast *weight*.

In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honor. *Shak.*

5. A scale, or graduated standard, of heaviness; a mode of estimating weight; as, avoirdupois *weight*; troy *weight*; apothecaries' *weight*.

6. A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock *weight*; a paper *weight*.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon.*

7. A definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce *weight*.

8. (*Mech.*) The resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it. [*Obs.*]

Atomic weight. (*Chem.*) See under ATOMIC, and cf. ELEMENT. — **Dead weight**, **Feather weight**, **Heavy weight**, **Light weight**, etc. See under DEAD, FEATHER, etc. — **Weight of observations** (*Astron.* & *Physics*), a number expressing the most probable relative value of each observation in determining the result of a series of observations of the same kind.

Syn. — Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness; pressure; burden; load; importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness.

Weight, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEIGHTING.] **1.** To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to make heavy; to attach weights to; as, to *weight* a horse or a jockey at a race; to *weight* a whip handle.

The arrows of satire, . . . *weighted* with sense. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Astron.* & *Physics*) To assign a weight to; to

express by a number the probable accuracy of, as an observation. See *Weight of observations*, under WEIGHT.

Weight'i-ly (wāt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a weighty manner.

Weight'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being weighty; weight; force; importance; impressiveness.

Weight'less, *a.* Having no weight; imponderable; hence, light. *Shak.*

Weight'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WEIGHTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEIGHTIEST.] **1.** Having weight; heavy; ponderous; as, a *weighty* body.

2. Adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; important; forcible; serious; momentous. "For sundry *weighty* reasons." *Shak.*

Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; severe; afflictive. [*R.*] "Attend our *weightier* judgment." *Shak.*

Syn. — Heavy; ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious; impressive; cogent.

Weir (wēr), **Wear,** *n.* [OE. *wer*, AS. *wer;* akin to G. *wehr*, AS. *werian* to defend, protect, hinder, G. *wehren*, Goth. *warjan;* and perhaps to E. *wary;* or cf. Skr. *vṛ* to check, hinder. √142. Cf. GARRET.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conducting it to a mill, forming a fish pond, or the like.

2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, or the like, set in a stream, tideway, or inlet of the sea, for taking fish.

3. A long notch with a horizontal edge, as in the top of a vertical plate or plank, through which water flows, — used in measuring the quantity of flowing water.

Weird (wērd), *n.* [OE. *wirde, werde*, AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, one of the Fates, fr. *weorðan* to be, to become; akin to OS. *wurd* fate, OHG. *wurt*, Icel. *urðr.* √143. See WORTH to become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; one of the Fates, or Norns; also, a prediction. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

2. A spell or charm. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Weird, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fate; concerned with destiny.

2. Of or pertaining to witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; supernatural; unearthly; wild; as, a *weird* appearance, look, sound, etc.

Myself too had *weird* seizures. *Tennyson.*

Those sweet, low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation. *Longfellow.*

Weird sisters, the Fates. [*Scot.*] *G. Douglas.*

☞ Shakespeare uses the term for the three witches in Macbeth.

The *weird sisters*, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

Weird, *v. t.* To foretell the fate of; to predict; to destine to. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Weird'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being weird.

We'ism (wē'ĭz'm), *n.* Same as WEGOTISM.

Weive (wēv), *v. t.* See WAIVE. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

We'ka (wē'kä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A New Zealand rail (*Ocydromus australis*) which has wings so short as to be incapable of flight.

We'kau (wē'kạ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small Australian owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*). It has short wings and long legs, and lives chiefly on the ground.

We-keen' (wē-kēn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The meadow pipit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wel'a-way (wĕl'ȧ-wā), *interj.* [OE. *welaway, walaway, weilawey; wei* wo! (Icel. *vei*) + *la* lo! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* wo!; cf. AS. *wā lā wā.* See WOE.] Alas! [*Obs.*]

Then *welaway*, for she undone was clean. *Wyatt.*

Wel'-be-gone' (wĕl'bē-gŏn'; 115), *a.* [OE. *wel-begon.* See WELL, and BEGONE.] Surrounded with happiness or prosperity. [*Obs.*]

Fair and rich and young and *wel-begone.* *Chaucer.*

Welch (wĕlch), *a.* See WELSH. [*R.*]

Welch'er (-ẽr), *n.* See WELSHER. [*R.*]

Welch'man (-măn), *n.* See WELSHMAN. [*R.*]

Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [OE. *welcome, welcume, wilcume*, AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, from *wil-*, as a prefix, akin to *willa* will + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come; hence, properly, one who comes so as to please another's will; cf. Icel. *velkominn* welcome, G. *willkommen.* See WILL, *n.*, and COME.] **1.** Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, or company; as, a *welcome* visitor.

When the glad soul is made Heaven's *welcome* guest. *Cowper.*

2. Producing gladness; grateful; pleasing; as, a *welcome* present; *welcome* news. "O, *welcome* hour!" *Milton.*

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library.

☞ *Welcome* is used elliptically for *you are welcome.* "*Welcome*, great monarch, to your own." *Dryden.*

Welcome-to-our-house (*Bot.*), a kind of spurge (*Euphorbia Cyparissias*). *Dr. Prior.*

Wel'come, *n.* **1.** Salutation to a newcomer. "*Welcome* ever smiles." *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or newcomer; as, we entered the house and found a ready *welcome.*

His warmest *welcome* at an inn. *Shenstone.*

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

To thee and thy company I *bid*
A hearty *welcome.* *Shak.*

Wel'come, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELCOMED (-kŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELCOMING.] [AS. *wilcumian.*] To salute with kindness, as a newcomer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully; as, to *welcome* a visitor; to *welcome* a new idea. "I *welcome* you to land." *Addison.*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

Wel'come-ly, *adv.* In a welcome manner.

Wel'come-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being welcome; gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.

Wel'com-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who welcomes; one who salutes, or receives kindly, a newcomer. *Shak.*

Weld (wĕld), *v. t.* To wield. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Weld (wĕld), *n.* [OE. *welde;* akin to Scot. *wald*, Prov. G. *waude*, G. *wau*, Dan. & Sw. *vau*, D. *wouw.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An herb (*Reseda luteola*) related to mignonette, growing in Europe, and to some extent in America; dyer's broom; dyer's rocket; dyer's weed; wild woad. It is used by dyers to give a yellow color. [Written also *woald, wold*, and *would.*]

2. Coloring matter or dye extracted from this plant.

Weld, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELDING.] [Probably originally the same word as *well* to spring up, to gush; perhaps from the Scand.; cf. Sw. *välla* to weld, *uppvälla* to boil up, to spring up, Dan. *vælde* to gush, G. *wellen* to weld. See WELL to spring.]

1. To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

☞ Very few of the metals, besides iron and platinum, are capable of being welded. Horn and tortoise shell possess this useful property.

2. Fig.: To unite closely or intimately.

Two women faster *welded* in one love. *Tennyson.*

Weld, *n.* The state of being welded; the joint made by welding.

Butt weld. See under BUTT. — **Scarf weld,** a joint made by overlapping, and welding together, the scarfed ends of two pieces.

Weld'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being welded.

Weld'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who welds, or unites pieces of iron, etc., by welding.

Weld'er, *n.* **1.** One who welds, or wields. [*Obs.*]

2. A manager; an actual occupant. [*Ireland. Obs.*] "The *welder* . . . who . . . lives miserably." *Swift.*

Wel'don's proc'ess (wĕl'dŭnz prŏs'ĕs). (*Chem.*) A process for the recovery or regeneration of manganese dioxide in the manufacture of chlorine, by means of milk of lime and the oxygen of the air; — so called after the inventor.

Wele (wēl), *n.* [See WEAL prosperity.] Prosperity; happiness; well-being; weal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wele'ful (-ful), *a.* Producing prosperity or happiness; blessed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

We'lew (wē'lū), *v. t.* To welk, or wither. [*Obs.*]

Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*Well* + *fare* to go, to proceed, to happen.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; exemption from any evil or calamity; prosperity; happiness.

How to study for the people's *welfare.* *Shak.*

In whose deep eyes
Men read the *welfare* of the times to come. *Emerson.*

Wel'far'ing, *a.* Faring well; prosperous; thriving. [*Obs.*] "A *welfaring* person." *Chaucer.*

Welk (wĕlk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELKED (wĕlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELKING.] [OE. *welken;* cf. D. & G. *welken* to wither, G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist. See WELKIN, and cf. WILT.] To wither; to fade; also, to decay; to decline; to wane. [*Obs.*]

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west. *Spenser.*

The church, that before by insensible degrees *welked* and impaired, now with large steps went down hill decaying. *Milton.*

Welk, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to wither; to wilt. [*Obs.*]

Mot thy *welked* neck be to-broke [broken]. *Chaucer.*

2. To contract; to shorten. [*Obs.*]

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

3. To soak; also, to beat severely. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Welk, *n.* A pustule. See 2d WHELK.

Welk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A whelk. [*R.*]

Welked (wĕlkt), *v. t.* See WHELKED.

Wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [OE. *welken, welkene, welkne, wolcne, weolcne*, AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcnu*, a cloud; akin to D. *wolk*, OFries. *wolken*, OS. *wolkan*, G. *wolke*, OHG. *wolchan*, and probably to G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist, Russ. & OSlav. *vlaga* moisture, Lith. *vilgyti* to moisten.] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven; the sky.

On the *welkne* shoon the sterres lyght. *Chaucer.*

The fair *welkin* foully overcast. *Spenser.*

When storms the *welkin* rend. *Wordsworth.*

☞ Used adjectively by Shakespeare in the phrase, "Your *welkin* eye," with uncertain meaning.

Well (wĕl), *n.* [OE. *welle*, AS. *wella, wylla*, from *weallan* to well up, surge, boil; akin to D. *wel* a spring or fountain. √147. See WELL, *v. i.*] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well.* *Milton.*

2. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with stone or bricks to prevent the earth from caving in.

The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the *well* is deep. *John* iv. 11.

3. A shaft made in the earth to obtain oil or brine.

4. Fig.: A source of supply; fountain; wellspring. "This *well* of mercy." *Chaucer.*

Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefiled. *Spenser.*

A *well* of serious thought and pure. *Keble.*

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) An inclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve the pumps from damage and facilitate their inspection. (*b*) A compartment in the middle of the hold of a fishing vessel, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in water for the preservation of fish alive while they are transported to market. (*c*) A vertical passage in the stern into which an auxiliary screw propeller may be drawn up out of water. (*d*) A depressed space in the after part of the deck; — often called the *cockpit.*

6. (*Mil.*) A hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.

7. (*Arch.*) An opening through the floors of a building, as for a staircase or an elevator; a wellhole.

8. (*Metal.*) The lower part of a furnace, into which the metal falls.

Artesian well, Driven well. See under ARTESIAN, and DRIVEN. — **Pump well.** (*Naut.*) See WELL, 5 (*a*), above. — **Well boring,** the art or process of boring an artesian well. — **Well drain.** (*a*) A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land. (*b*) A drain conducting to a well or pit. — **Well room.** (*a*) A room where a well or spring is situated; especially, one built over a mineral spring. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A depression in the bottom of a boat, into which water may run, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop. — **Well sinker,** one who sinks or digs wells. — **Well sinking,** the art or process of sinking or digging wells. — **Well staircase** (*Arch.*), a staircase having a wellhole (see WELLHOLE (*b*)), as distinguished from one which occupies the whole of the space left for it in the floor. — **Well sweep.** Same as SWEEP, *n.*, 12. — **Well water,** the water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; the water drawn from a well.

Well (wĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELLED (wĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELLING.] [OE. *wellen*, AS. *wyllan, wellan*, fr. *weallan;* akin to OFries. *walla*, OS. & OHG. *wallan*, G. *wallen*, Icel. *vella*, G. *welle*, wave, OHG. *wella, walm*, AS. *wylm;* cf. L. *volvere* to roll, Gr. εἰλύειν to inwrap, ἐλύειν to roll. Cf. VOLUBLE, WALLOP to boil, WALLOW, WELD of metal.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring. "[Blood] *welled* from out the wound." *Dryden.* "[Yon spring] *wells* softly forth." *Bryant.*

From his two springs in Gojam's sunny realm,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant streams. *Thomson.*

Well, *v. t.* To pour forth, as from a well. *Spenser.*

Well, *adv.* [*Compar.* and *superl.* wanting, the deficiency being supplied by *better* and *best*, from another root.] [OE. *wel*, AS. *wel;* akin to OS., OFries., & D. *wel*, G. *wohl*, OHG. *wola, wela*, Icel. & Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl*, Goth. *waila;* originally meaning, according to one's will or wish. See WILL, *v. t.*, and cf. WEALTH.] **1.** In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly.

If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door. *Gen.* iv. 7.

2. Suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly.

Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. *Gen.* xiii. 10.

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household. *Prov.* xxxi. 27.

Servant of God, *well* done! *well* hast thou fought
The better fight. *Milton.*

3. Fully or about; — used with numbers. [*Obs.*] "*Well* a ten or twelve." *Chaucer.*

Well nine and twenty in a company. *Chaucer.*

4. In such manner as is desirable; so as one could wish; satisfactorily; favorably; advantageously; conveniently. "It boded *well* to you." *Dryden.*

Know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain. *Milton.*

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

5. Considerably; not a little; far.

Abraham and Sarah were old and *well* stricken in age. *Gen.* xviii. 11.

☞ *Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done, and sometimes it expresses concession, or is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done; *well*, let us go; *well, well*, be it so.

☞ *Well*, like *above, ill*, and *so*, is used before many participial adjectives in its usual adverbial senses, and subject to the same custom with regard to the use of the hyphen (see the Note under ILL, *adv.*); as, a *well*-affected supporter; he was *well* affected toward the project; a *well*-trained speaker; he was *well* trained in speaking; *well*-educated, or *well* educated; *well*-dressed, or *well* dressed; *well*-appearing; *well*-behaved; *well*-controlled; *well*-designed; *well*-directed; *well*-formed; *well*-meant; *well*-minded; *well*-ordered; *well*-performed; *well*-pleased; *well*-pleasing; *well*-seasoned; *well*-steered; *well*-tasted; *well*-told, etc. Such compound epithets usually have an obvious meaning, and since they may be formed at will, only a few of this class are given in the Vocabulary.

As well. See under AS. — **As well as,** and also; together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long, *as well as* severe; London is the largest city in England, *as well as* the capital. — **Well enough,** well or good in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration. — **Well off,** in good condition; especially, in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — **Well to do,** well off; prosperous; — used also adjectively. "The class *well to do* in the world." *J. H. Newman.* — **Well to live,** in easy circumstances; well off; well to do. *Shak.*

Well, *a.* **1.** Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy; as, it is *well* for the country that the crops did not fail; it is *well* that the mistake was discovered.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. *Num.* xi. 18.

2. Being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy; as, a *well* man; the patient is perfectly *well.* "Your friends are *well.*" *Shak.*

Is your father *well*, the old man of whom ye spake? *Gen.* xliii. 27.

3. Being in favor; favored; fortunate.

He followed the fortunes of that family, and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

4. (*Marine Insurance*) Safe; as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place. *Burrill.*

Well'a-day (-ȧ-dā), *interj.* [Corrupted from *welaway.*] Alas! Welaway! *Shak.*

Wel'lat (wĕl'lăt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The king parrakeet. See under KING.

Well'-be'ing (-bē'ĭng), *n.* The state or condition of being well; welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men or of society.

Well'-born' (-bōrn'), *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.

Well'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Having good breeding; refined in manners; polite; cultivated.

I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. *Thackeray.*

Well'do'er (wĕl'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does well; one who does good to another; a benefactor.

Well'do'ing, *n.* A doing well; right performance of duties. Also used adjectively.

Well'drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELL-DRAINED (-drānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELL-DRAINING.] To drain, as land, by means of wells, or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

Well'fare' (-fâr'), *n.* See WELFARE. [*Obs.*]

Well'-fa'vored (-fā'vẽrd), *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Rachel was beautiful and *well-favored*. *Gen.* xxix. 17.

Well'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

At the *wellhead* the purest streams arise. *Spenser.*

Our public-school and university life is a great *wellhead* of new and irresponsible words. *Earle.*

Well'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. (*b*) The open space left beyond the ends of the steps of a staircase.

2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and is adapted also for other purposes. *W. M. Buchanan.*

Well'-in-formed' (-ĭn-fôrmd'), *a.* Correctly informed; provided with information; well furnished with authentic knowledge; intelligent.

Wel'ling-to'ni-a (wĕl'lĭng-tō'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL. So named after the Duke of *Wellington*.] (*Bot.*) A name given to the "big trees" (*Sequoia gigantea*) of California, and still used in England. See SEQUOIA.

Wel'ling-tons (wĕl'lĭng-tŭnz), *n. pl.* [After the Duke of *Wellington*.] A kind of long boots for men.

Well'-in-ten'tioned (-ĭn-tĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Having upright intentions or honorable purposes.

Dutchmen who had sold themselves to France, as the *well-intentioned* party. *Macaulay.*

Well'-known' (-nōn'), *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged.

A church well known with a *well-known* rite. *M. Arnold.*

Well'-lik'ing (-līk'ĭng), *a.* Being in good condition. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

They also shall bring forth more fruit in their age, and shall be fat and *well-liking*. *Bk. of Com. Prayer* (*Ps.* xcii.).

Well'-man'nered (-măn'nẽrd), *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant; courteous. *Dryden.*

Well'-mean'er (-mēn'ẽr), *n.* One whose intention is good. "*Well-meaners* think no harm." *Dryden.*

Well'-mean'ing, *a.* Having a good intention.

Well'-na'tured (-nā'tŭrd), *a.* Good-natured; kind.

Well-natured, temperate, and wise. *Denham.*

Well'-nigh' (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly. *Chaucer.*

Well'-plight'ed (-plīt'ĕd), *a.* Being well folded. [*Obs.*] "Her *well-plighted* frock." *Spenser.*

Well'-read' (-rĕd'), *a.* Of extensive reading; deeply versed; — often followed by *in*.

Well'-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Having seen much; hence, accomplished; experienced. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Well-seen in arms and proved in many a fight. *Spenser.*

Well'-set' (-sĕt'), *a.* **1.** Properly or firmly set.

2. Well put together; having symmetry of parts.

Well'-sped' (-spĕd'), *a.* Having good success.

Well'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* [*Well* + *speak.*] **1.** Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; speaking kindly. "A knight *well-spoken*." *Shak.*

2. Spoken with propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.

Well'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it; but the instruction of fools is folly. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

Well'-will'er (-wĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who wishes well, or means kindly. [*R.*] "A *well-willer* of yours." *Brydges.*

Well'-wish' (-wĭsh'), *n.* A wish of happiness. "A *well-wish* for his friends." *Addison.*

Well'wish'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wishes another well; one who is benevolently or friendlily inclined.

We 'll (wēl). Contraction for *we will* or *we shall*. "*We 'll* follow them." *Shak.*

Wels (wĕlz), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) The sheatfish; — called also *waller*.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc, welisc*, from *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael; akin to OHG. *walh*, whence G. *wälsch* or *welsch*, Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, OHG. *walhisc;* from the name of a Celtic tribe. See WALNUT.] Of or pertaining to Wales, or its inhabitants. [Sometimes written also *Welch*.]

Welsh flannel, a fine kind of flannel made from the fleece of the flocks of the Welsh mountains, and largely manufactured by hand. — **Welsh glaive,** *or* **Welsh hook,** a weapon of war used in former times by the Welsh, commonly regarded as a kind of poleax. *Fairholt. Craig.* — **Welsh mortgage** (*O. Eng. Law*), a species of mortgage, being a conveyance of an estate, redeemable at any time on payment of the principal, with an understanding that the profits in the mean time shall be received by the mortgagee without account, in satisfaction of interest. *Burrill.* — **Welsh mutton,** a choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a breed of small sheep in Wales. — **Welsh onion** (*Bot.*), a kind of onion (*Allium fistulosum*) having hollow inflated stalks and leaves, but scarcely any bulb, a native of Siberia. It is said to have been introduced from Germany, and is supposed to have derived its name from the German term *wälsch* foreign. — **Welsh parsley,** hemp, or halters made from hemp. [*Obs. & Jocular*] *J. Fletcher.* — **Welsh rabbit.** See under RABBIT.

Welsh, *n.* **1.** The language of Wales, or of the Welsh people.

2. *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

☞ The *Welsh* call themselves *Cymry*, in the plural, and a Welshman *Cymro*, and their country *Cymru*, of which the adjective is *Cymreig*, and the name of their language *Cymraeg*. They are a branch of the Celtic family, and a relic of the earliest known population of England, driven into the mountains of Wales by the Anglo-Saxon invaders.

Welsh'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cheats at a horse race; one who bets, without a chance of being able to pay; one who receives money to back certain horses and absconds with it. [Written also *welcher*.] [*Slang, Eng.*]

Welsh'man (wĕlsh'man), *n.; pl.* WELSHMEN (-men). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Wales; one of the Welsh.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A squirrel fish. (*b*) The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS. [*Southern U. S.*]

Wel'some (wĕl'sŭm), *a.* Prosperous; well. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.* — **Wel'some-ly,** *adv. Wyclif.*

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* [OE. *welte*, probably fr. W. *gwald* a hem, a welt, *gwaldu* to welt or to hem.] **1.** That which, being sewed or otherwise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn it; as: (*a*) A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord, and sewed down. (*b*) A hem, border, or fringe. [*Obs.*] (*c*) In shoemaking, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. (*d*) In steam boilers and sheet-iron work, a strip riveted upon the edges of plates that form a butt joint. (*e*) In ship carpentry, a strip of wood fastened over a flush seam or joint, or an angle, to strengthen it. (*f*) In machine-made stockings, a strip, or flap, of which the heel is formed.

2. (*Her.*) A narrow border, as of an ordinary, but not extending around the ends.

Welt joint, a joint, as of plates, made with a welt, instead of by overlapping the edges. See WELD, *n.*, 1 (*d*).

Welt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELTING.] To furnish with a welt; to sew or fasten a welt on; as, to *welt* a boot or a shoe; to *welt* a sleeve.

Welt, *v. t.* To wilt. [*R.*]

Welte (wĕlt), *obs. imp.* of WELD, to wield. *Chaucer.*

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WELTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELTERING.] [Freq. of OE. *walten* to roll over, AS. *wealtan;* akin to LG. *weltern*, G. *walzen* to roll, to waltz, sich *wälzen* to welter, OHG. *walzan* to roll, Icel. *velta*, Dan. *vælte*, Sw. *vältra, välta;* cf. Goth. *waltjan;* probably akin to E. *wallow, well*, v. i. √146. See WELL, *v. i.*, and cf. WALTZ.] **1.** To roll, as the body of an animal; to tumble about, especially in anything foul or defiling; to wallow.

When we *welter* in pleasures and idleness, then we eat and drink with drunkards. *Latimer.*

These wizards *welter* in wealth's waves. *Spenser.*

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and *welter* to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

The priests at the altar . . . *weltering* in their blood. *Landor.*

2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows. "The *weltering* waves." *Milton.*

Waves that, hardly *weltering*, die away. *Wordsworth.*

Through this blindly *weltering* sea. *Trench.*

Wel'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. WILT, *v. i.*] To wither; to wilt. [*R.*]

Weltered hearts and blighted . . . memories. *I. Taylor.*

Wel'ter, *a.* (*Horse Racing*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the most heavily weighted race in a meeting; as, a *welter* race; the *welter* stakes.

Wel'ter, *n.* **1.** That in which any person or thing welters, or wallows; filth; mire; slough.

The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other controversies. *Carlyle.*

2. A rising and falling, as of waves; as, the *welter* of the billows; the *welter* of a tempest.

‖ **Wel-witsch'i-a** (wĕl-wĭch'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL. So named after the discoverer, Dr. Friedrich *Welwitsch.*] (*Bot.*) An African plant (*Welwitschia mirabilis*) belonging to the order *Gnetaceæ*. It consists of a short, woody, top-shaped stem, and never more than two leaves, which are the cotyledons enormously developed, and at length split into diverging segments.

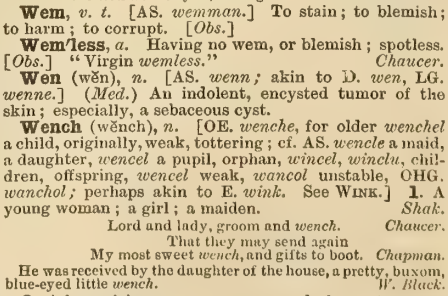

Welwitschia, a Young Plant. 1/64

Wem (wĕm), *n.* [Cf. WOMB.] The abdomen; the uterus; the womb. [*Obs.*]

Wem, *n.* [AS. *wam, wamm.*] Spot; blemish; harm; hurt. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Withouten *wem* of you, through foul and fair. *Chaucer.*

Wem, *v. t.* [AS. *wemman.*] To stain; to blemish; to harm; to corrupt. [*Obs.*]

Wem'less, *a.* Having no wem, or blemish; spotless. [*Obs.*] "Virgin *wemless*." *Chaucer.*

Wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn;* akin to D. *wen*, LG. *wenne.*] (*Med.*) An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; especially, a sebaceous cyst.

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* [OE. *wenche*, for older *wenchel* a child, originally, weak, tottering; cf. AS. *wencle* a maid, a daughter, *wencel* a pupil, orphan, *wincel, winclu*, children, offspring, *wencel* weak, *wancol* unstable, OHG. *wanchol;* perhaps akin to E. *wink*. See WINK.] **1.** A young woman; a girl; a maiden. *Shak.*

Lord and lady, groom and *wench*. *Chaucer.*

That they may send again
My most sweet *wench*, and gifts to boot. *Chapman.*

He was received by the daughter of the house, a pretty, buxom, blue-eyed little *wench*. *W. Black.*

2. A low, vicious young woman; a drab; a strumpet.

She shall be called his *wench* or his leman. *Chaucer.*

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

3. A colored woman; a negress. [*U. S.*]

Wench (wĕnch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WENCHED (wĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WENCHING.] To frequent the company of wenches, or women of ill fame.

Wench'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

Wench'less, *a.* Being without a wench. *Shak.*

Wend (wĕnd), *obs. p. p.* of WENE. *Chaucer.*

Wend, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WENDED, *Obs.* WENT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WENDING.] [AS. *wendan* to turn, to go, caus. of *windan* to wind; akin to OS. *wendian*, OFries. *wenda*, D. *wenden* to turn, G. *wenden*, Icel. *venda*, Sw. *vända*, Dan. *vende*, Goth. *wandjan*. See WIND to turn, and cf. WENT.] **1.** To go; to pass; to betake one's self. "To Canterbury they *wend*." *Chaucer.*

To Athens shall the lovers *wend*. *Shak.*

2. To turn round. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wend, *v. t.* To direct; to betake; — used chiefly in the phrase to *wend one's way*. Also used reflexively. "Great voyages to *wend*." *Surrey.*

Wend, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A large extent of ground; a perambulation; a circuit. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Wende (wĕnd), *obs. imp.* of WENE. *Chaucer.*

Wend'ic (wĕnd'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends,
Wend'ish (-ĭsh), } or their language.

Wend'ic (-ĭk), *n.* The language of the Wends.

Wends (wĕndz), *n. pl.; sing.* WEND. (*Ethnol.*) A Slavic tribe which once occupied the northern and eastern parts of Germany, of which a small remnant exists.

Wene (wēn), *v. i.* To ween. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wen'lock group' (wĕn'lŏk groop'). (*Geol.*) The middle subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain; — so named from the typical locality in Shropshire.

Wen'nel (wĕn'nĕl), *n.* See WEANEL. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Wen'nish (-nĭsh), } *a.* [From WEN.] Having the
Wen'ny (-nĭ), } nature of a wen; resembling a wen; as, a *wennish* excrescence.

We-no'na (wē-nō'nà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sand snake (*Charina plumbea*) of Western North America, of the family *Erycidæ*.

Went (wĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of WEND; — now obsolete except as the imperfect of *go*, with which it has no etymological connection. See Go.

To the church both he they *went*. *Chaucer.*

Went, *n.* Course; way; path; journey; direction. [*Obs.*] "At a turning of a *wente*." *Chaucer.*

But here my weary team, nigh overspent,
Shall breathe itself awhile after so long a *went*. *Spenser.*

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal ways. *Spenser.*

Wen'tle-trap' (wĕn't'l-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase; cf. G. *wendeltreppe.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elegant, usually white, marine shells of the genus Scalaria, especially *Scalaria pretiosa*, which was formerly highly valued; — called also *staircase shell*. See SCALARIA.

Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*). (½)

Wep (wĕp), *obs. imp.* of WEEP.

Wep'en (-en), *n.* Weapon. [*Obs.*]

Wept (wĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of WEEP.

Werche (wĕrch), *v. t. & i.* To work. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Were (wēr), *v. t. & i.* To wear. See 3d WEAR. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Were, *n.* A weir. See WEIR. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.*

Were, *v. t.* [AS. *werian.*] To guard; to protect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Were (wẽr; 277). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj. See WAS.] The imperfect indicative plural, and imperfect subjunctive singular and plural, of the verb *be*. See BE.

Were (wēr), *n.* [AS. *wer;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wer*, Goth. *wair*, L. *vir*, Skr. *vira*. Cf. WEREGILD, and WEREWOLF.] **1.** A man. [*Obs.*]

2. A fine for slaying a man; the money value set upon a man's life; weregild. [*Obs.*]

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*. *Bosworth.*

Were'gild' (wẽr'gĭld'), *n.* [AS. *wergild; wer* a man, value set on a man's life + *gild* payment of money; akin to G. *wehrgeld*. √285. See WERE a man, and GELD, *n.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) The price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, partly to the lord of a vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer. [Written also *weregeld, weregelt*, etc.] *Blackstone.*

Were'wolf' (-wŭlf'), *n.; pl.* WEREWOLVES (-wulvz'). [AS. *werwulf; wer* a man + *wulf* a wolf; cf. G. *wärwolf, währwolf, wehrwolf*, a werewolf, MHG. *werwolf*. √285. See WERE a man, and WOLF, and cf. VIRILE, WORLD.] A person transformed into a wolf in form and appetite, either temporarily or permanently, whether by supernatural influences, by witchcraft, or voluntarily; a lycanthrope. Belief in werewolves, formerly general, is not now extinct.

The *werwolf* went about his prey. *William of Palerne.*

The brutes that wear our form and face,
The *werewolves* of the human race. *Longfellow.*

Werk (wẽrk), *n.*, **Werke,** *v.* See WORK. [*Obs.*]

Wern (wẽrn), *v. t.* [See 1st WARN.] To refuse. [*Obs.*]

He is too great a niggard that will *wern*
A man to light a candle at his lantern. *Chaucer.*

Wer-ne'ri-an (wẽr-nē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to A. G. *Werner*, the German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water; designating, or according to, Werner's system.

Wer'ner-ite (wẽr'nẽr-it), *n.* [See WERNERIAN.] (*Min.*) The common grayish or white variety of scapolite.

We-roo'le (wē-rōō'lē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian lorikeet (*Ptilosclera versicolor*) noted for the variety of its colors; — called also *varied lorikeet*.

Werre (wẽr *or* wẽr're), *n.* War. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wer'rey (wĕr'rā), *v. t.* To warray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Werst (wĕrst), *n.* See VERST.
Wert (wĕrt). The second person singular, indicative and subjunctive moods, imperfect tense, of the verb *be.* It is formed from *were*, with the ending *-t*, after the analogy of *wast*. Now used only in solemn or poetic style.
Wert, *n.* A wart. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Wer'y-an'gle (wĕr'ĭ-ăn̲'g'l), *n.* See WARIANGLE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
We'sand (wē'zand), *n.* See WEASAND. [*Obs.*]
Wesh (wĕsh), *obs. imp.* of WASH. Washed. *Chaucer.*
We'sil (wē'zĭl), *n.* See WEASAND. [*Obs.*]
Wes'ley-an (wĕs'lĭ-an), *a.* [See WESLEYANISM.] Of or pertaining to Wesley or Wesleyanism.
Wes'ley-an, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism; a Methodist.
Wes'ley-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John *Wesley* (b. 1703; d. 1791), the founder of the religious sect called Methodists; Methodism. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.
West (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv.; akin to D. *west*, G. *west*, *westen*, OHG. *westan*, Icel. *vestr*, Sw. *vest*, *vester*, *vestan*, Dan. *vest*, *vesten*, and perhaps to L. *vesper* evening, Gr. ἑσπέρα. √148. Cf. VESPER, VISIGOTH.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox; or, the corresponding point on the earth; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and on the left hand of a person facing north; the point directly opposite to east.

And fresh from the *west* is the free wind's breath. *Bryant.*

2. A country, or region of country, which, with regard to some other country or region, is situated in the direction toward the west.
3. Specifically: (*a*) The Western hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; the Occident. (*b*) (*U. S. Hist. & Geog.*) Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Alleghany mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi river; esp., that part which is north of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, etc. Usually with the definite article.
West by north, West by south, according to the notation of the mariner's compass, that point which lies 11¼° to the north or south, respectively, of the point due west. — **West northwest, West southwest**, that point which lies 22½° to the north or south of west, or halfway between west and northwest or southwest, respectively. See *Illust.* of COMPASS.
West, *a.* Lying toward the west; situated at the west, or in a western direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the west, or coming from the west; as, a *west* course is one toward the west; an east and *west* line; a *west* wind blows from the west.

This shall be your *west* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.

West end, the fashionable part of London, commencing from the east, at Charing Cross.
West, *adv.* [AS. *west.*] Westward.
West, *v. i.* **1.** To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [*Obs.*] "The hot sun gan to *west*." *Chaucer.*
2. To turn or move toward the west; to veer from the north or south toward the west.
West'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Passing to the west.

Toward heaven's descent had sloped his *westering* wheel. *Milton.*

West'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the west; toward the west; coming from the west; western.
West'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the west; westward.
West'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the west; situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* shore of France; the *western* ocean.

Far o'er the glowing *western* main. *Keble.*

2. Moving toward the west; as, a ship makes a *western* course; coming from the west; as, a *western* breeze.
Western Church. See *Latin Church*, under LATIN. — **Western empire** (*Hist.*), the western portion of the Roman empire, as divided, by the will of Theodosius the Great, between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, A. D. 395.
West'ern-er (-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west.
West'ern-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Situated the farthest towards the west; most western.
West' In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ *or* ĭnd'yȧ). } Belonging
West' In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an *or* ĭnd'yan). } or relating to the West Indies.
West India tea (*Bot.*), a shrubby plant (*Capraria biflora*) having oblanceolate toothed leaves which are sometimes used in the West Indies as a substitute for tea.
West' In'di-an. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.
West'ing (wĕst'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut. & Surv.*) The distance, reckoned toward the west, between the two meridians passing through the extremities of a course, or portion of a ship's path; the departure of a course which lies to the west of north.
West'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A westerner. [*R.*]
West'min'ster As-sem'bly (wĕst'mĭn'stẽr ăs-sĕm'blў). See under ASSEMBLY.
West'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Lying farthest to the west; westernmost.
West'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *westweard.* See
West'wards (-wẽrdz), } WEST, and -WARD.] Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

Westward the course of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

West'ward, *a.* Lying toward the west.

Yond same star that 's *westward* from the pole. *Shak.*

West'ward, *n.* The western regions or countries; the west.
West'ward-ly, *adv.* In a westward direction.
West'y (-ў), *a.* Dizzy; giddy. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Wet (wĕt), *a.* [*Compar.* WETTER (-tẽr); *superl.* WETTEST.] [OE. *wet*, *weet*, AS. *wǽt*; akin to OFries. *wêt*, Icel. *vātr*, Sw. *våt*, Dan. *vaad*, and E. *water.* √137. See WATER.] **1.** Containing, or consisting of, water or other liquid; moist; soaked with a liquid; having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, *wet* land; a *wet* cloth; a *wet* table. "*Wet* cheeks." *Shak.*
2. Very damp; rainy; as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season. "*Wet* October's torrent flood." *Milton.*
3. (*Chem.*) Employing, or done by means of, water or some other liquid; as, the *wet* extraction of copper, in distinction from *dry* extraction in which dry heat or fusion is employed.
4. Refreshed with liquor; drunk. [*Slang*] *Prior.*
Wet blanket, Wet dock, etc. See under BLANKET, DOCK, etc. — **Wet goods**, intoxicating liquors. [*Slang*]
Syn. — Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See NASTY.
Wet (wĕt), *n.* [AS. *wǽta.* See WET, *a.*] **1.** Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree.

Have here a cloth and wipe away the *wet.* *Chaucer.*
Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheered the face of earth, and dried the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*

2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.
3. A dram; a drink. [*Slang*]
Wet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WET (rarely WETTED); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WETTING.] [AS. *wǽtan.*] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in a liquid; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth. "[The scene] did draw tears from me and *wetted* my paper." *Burke.*

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise . . .
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolored sky,
Or *wet* the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*

To wet one's whistle, to moisten one's throat; to drink a dram of liquor. [*Colloq.*]

Let us drink the other cup *to wet our whistles.* *Walton.*

Wet'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chaffinch, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *wether*, AS. *weðer*; akin to OS. *wethar*, *withar*, a ram, D. *weder*, G. *widder*, OHG. *widar*, Icel. *veðr*, Sw. *vädur*, Dan. *vædder*, Goth. *wiþrus* a lamb, L. *vitulus* calf, Skr. *vatsa*, L. *vetus* old, Gr. ἔτος year; — originally meaning, a yearling. Cf. VEAL, VETERAN.] A castrated ram.
Wet'ness (wĕt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being wet; moisture; humidity; as, the *wetness* of land; the *wetness* of a cloth.
2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.

☞ *Wetness* generally implies more water or liquid than is implied by *humidness* or *moisture.*

Wet' nurse' (nûrs'). A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman. Cf. DRY NURSE.
Wet'-shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Having the feet, or the shoes on the feet, wet.
Wet'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.
We'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* See WEEVIL.
Wex (wĕks), *v. t. & i.* To grow; to wax. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "Each *wexing* moon." *Dryden.*
Wex, *obs. imp.* of WEX. Waxed. *Chaucer.*
Wex, *n.* Wax. [*Obs.*] "Yelwe as *wex*." *Chaucer.*
Wey (wā), *n.* Way; road; path. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Wey, *v. t. & i.* To weigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Wey (wā), *n.* [OE. *weye*, AS. *wǽge* weight. √136. See WEIGH.] A certain measure of weight. [*Eng.*] "A *weye* of Essex cheese." *Piers Plowman.*

☞ A *wey* is 6½ tods, or 182 pounds, of wool; a load, or five quarters, of wheat; 40 bushels of salt, each weighing 56 pounds; 32 cloves of cheese, each weighing seven pounds; 48 bushels of oats and barley; and from two cwt. to three cwt. of butter. *Simmonds.*

Weyle (wāl), *v. t. & i.* To wail. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Wey'le-way (wā'le-wā), *interj.* See WELAWAY. [*Obs.*]
Weyve (wāv), *v. t.* To waive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
We'zand (wē'zand), *n.* See WEASAND. [*Obs.*]
Whaap (hwap), *n.* [So called from one of its notes.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European curlew; — called also *awp*, *whaup*, *great whaup*, and *stock whaup.* (*b*) The whimbrel; — called also *May whaup*, *little whaup*, and *tang whaup.* [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Whack (hwăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHACKED (hwăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHACKING.] [Cf. THWACK.] To strike; to beat; to give a heavy or resounding blow to; to thrash; to make with whacks. [*Colloq.*]

Rodsmen were *whacking* their way through willow brakes. *G. W. Cable.*

Whack, *v. i.* To strike anything with a smart blow.
To whack away, to continue striking heavy blows; as, *to whack away* at a log. [*Colloq.*]
Whack, *n.* A smart resounding blow. [*Colloq.*]
Whack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whacks. [*Colloq.*]
2. Anything very large; specif., a great lie; a whopper. [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell.*
Whack'ing, *a.* Very large; whapping. [*Colloq.*]
Wha-hoo' (hwä-hōō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree, the winged elm (*Ulmus alata*).
Whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHALED (hwāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHALING.] [Cf. WALE.] To lash with stripes; to wale; to thrash; to drub. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] *Halliwell. Bartlett.*
Whale, *n.* [OE. *whal*, AS. *hwæl*; akin to D. *walvisch*, G. *wal*, *walfisch*, OHG. *wal*, Icel. *hvalr*, Dan. & Sw. *hval*, *hvalfisk.* Cf. NARWHAL, WALRUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic mammal of the order *Cetacea*, especially any one of the large species, some of which become nearly one hundred feet long. Whales are hunted chiefly for their oil and baleen, or whalebone.

☞ The existing whales are divided into two groups: the toothed whales (*Odontocete*), including those that have teeth, as the cachalot, or sperm whale (see SPERM WHALE); and the baleen, or whalebone, whales (*Mysticete*), comprising those that are destitute of teeth, but have plates of baleen hanging from the upper jaw, as the right whales. The most important species of whalebone whales are the bowhead, or Greenland, whale (see *Illust.* of RIGHT WHALE), the Biscay whale, the Antarctic whale, the gray whale (see under GRAY), the humpback, the finback, and the rorqual.

Biscay Whale (*Balæna Cisarctica*).

Whale bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of large Antarctic petrels which follow whaling vessels, to feed on the blubber and floating oil; especially, *Prion turtur* (called also *blue petrel*), and *Pseudoprion desolatus.* (*b*) The turnstone; — so called because it lives on the carcasses of whales. [*Canada*] — **Whale fin** (*Com.*), whalebone. *Simmonds.* — **Whale fishery**, the fishing for, or occupation of taking, whales. — **Whale louse** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of degraded amphipod crustaceans belonging to the genus *Cyamus*, especially *C. ceti.* They are parasitic on various cetaceans. — **Whale's bone**, ivory. [*Obs.*] — **Whale shark.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The basking, or liver, shark. (*b*) A very large harmless shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) native of the Indian Ocean. It sometimes becomes sixty feet long. — **Whale shot**, the name formerly given to spermaceti. — **Whale's tongue** (*Zoöl.*), a balanoglossus. See ENTEROPNEUSTA.

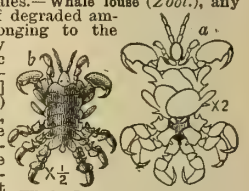

Whale Louse (*Cyamus delphini*). *a* Ventral View; *b* Dorsal View.

Whale'boat' (hwāl'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalemen.
Whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A firm, elastic substance resembling horn, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale; baleen. It is used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, and for various other purposes. See BALEEN.

Whalebone in its natural state. A single slab of Baleen. Much reduced.

☞ Whalebone is chiefly obtained from the bowhead, or Greenland, whale, the Biscay whale, and the Antarctic, or southern, whale. It is prepared for manufacture by being softened by boiling, and dyed black.

Whale'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* WHALEMEN (-mĕn). A man employed in the whale fishery.
Whal'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.
Whal'er, *n.* One who whales, or beats; a big, strong fellow; hence, anything of great or unusual size. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Whal'ing, *n.* The hunting of whales.
Whal'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the pursuit of whales; as, a *whaling* voyage; a *whaling* vessel.
Whall (hwąl), *n.* [See WALL-EYE.] A light color of the iris in horses; wall-eye. [Written also *whaul.*]
Whall'y (-ў), *a.* Having the iris of light color; — said of horses. "*Whally* eyes." *Spenser.*
Whame (hwām), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A breeze fly.
Wham'mel (hwăm'mĕl), *v. t.* [Cf. WHELM.] To turn over. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Whan (hwŏn), *adv.* When. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Whang (hwăng), *n.* [Cf. THONG.] A leather thong. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
Whang, *v. t.* To beat. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]
Whang-hee' (hwăng-hē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See WANGHEE.
Whap (hwŏp), **Whop**, *v. i.* [Cf. OE. *quappen* to palpitate, E. *quob*, *quaver*, *wabble*, *awhape*, *wap.*] To throw one's self quickly, or by an abrupt motion; to turn suddenly; as, she *whapped* down on the floor; the fish *whapped* over. *Bartlett.*

☞ This word is used adverbially in the north of England, as in the United States, when anything vanishes, or is gone suddenly; as, *whap* went the cigar out of my mouth.

Whap, Whop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHAPPED (hwŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHAPPING.] To beat or strike.
Whap, Whop, *n.* A blow, or quick, smart stroke.
Whap'per (-pẽr), **Whop'per**, *n.* [See WHAP.] Something uncommonly large of the kind; something astonishing; — applied especially to a bold lie. [*Colloq.*]
Whap'ping (-pĭng), **Whop'ping**, *a.* Very large; monstrous; astonishing; as, a *whapping* story. [*Colloq.*]
Wharf (hwarf), *n.; pl.* WHARFS (hwarfs) or WHARVES (hwarvz). [AS. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a returning, a change, from *hweorfan* to turn, turn about, go about; akin to D. *werf* a wharf, G. *werft*, Sw. *varf* a shipbuilder's yard, Dan. *verft* wharf, dockyard, G. *werben* to enlist, to engage, woo, OHG. *werban* to turn about, go about, be active or occupied, Icel. *hverfa* to turn, Goth. *hwairban*, *hwarbōn*, to walk. Cf. WHIRL.] **1.** A structure or platform of timber, masonry, iron, earth, or other material, built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, and usually extending from the shore to deep water, so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc.; a quay; a pier.

Commerce pushes its *wharves* into the sea. *Bancroft.*
Out upon the *wharfs* they came,
Knight and burgher, lord and dame. *Tennyson.*

☞ The plural of this word is generally written *wharves* in the United States, and *wharfs* in England; but many recent English writers use *wharves.*

2. [AS. *hwearf.*] The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. [*Obs.*] "The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf*." *Shak.*
Wharf boat, a kind of boat moored at the bank of a

river, and used for a wharf, in places where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf would be useless. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* — **Wharf rat.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common brown rat. (*b*) A neglected boy who lives around the wharfs. [*Slang*]

Wharf (hwarf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHARFED (hwarft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHARFING.] **1.** To guard or secure by a firm wall of timber or stone constructed like a wharf; to furnish with a wharf or wharfs.

2. To place upon a wharf; to bring to a wharf.

Wharf'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods; pierage, collectively; quayage.

2. A wharf or wharfs, collectively; wharfing.

Wharf'ing, *n.* **1.** Wharfs, collectively.

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A mode of facing sea walls and embankments with planks driven as piles and secured by ties. *Knight.*

Wharf'in-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager.*] A man who owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

Wharl (hwarl), } *n.* A guttural pronunciation of the
Wharl'ing, } letter *r*; a burr. See BURR, *n.*, 6.

A strange, uncouth *wharling* in their speech. *Fuller.*

Wharp (hwarp), *n.* A kind of fine sand from the banks of the Trent, used as a polishing powder. [*Eng.*]

What (hwŏt), *pron., a., & adv.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who; akin to OS. *hwat* what, OFries. *hwet*, D. & LG. *wat*, G. *was*, OHG. *waz*, *hwaz*, Icel. *hvat*, Sw. & Dan. *hvad*, Goth. *hwa.* √182. See WHO.] **1.** As an interrogative pronoun, used in asking questions regarding either persons or things; as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? *what* poem is this? *what* child is lost?

What see'st thou in the ground? *Shak.*

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him! *Matt.* viii. 27.

☞ Originally, *what*, *when*, *where*, *which*, *who*, *why*, etc., were interrogatives only, and it is often difficult to determine whether they are used as interrogatives or relatives.

What in this sense, when it refers to things, may be used either substantively or adjectively; when it refers to persons, it is used only adjectively with a noun expressed, *who* being the pronoun used substantively.

2. As an exclamatory word: —

(*a*) Used absolutely or independently; — often with a question following. "*What!* welcome be thou." *Chaucer.*

What, could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.

(*b*) Used adjectively, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*; as, *what* folly! *what* eloquence! *what* courage!

What a piece of work is man! *Shak.*

O *what* a riddle of absurdity! *Young.*

☞ *What* in this use has *a* or *an* between itself and its noun if the qualitative or quantitative importance of the object is emphasized.

(*c*) Sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*; as, *what* happy boys!

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

3. As a relative pronoun: —

(*a*) Used substantively with the antecedent suppressed, equivalent to *that which*, or *those* [persons] *who*, or *those* [things] *which*; — called a *compound relative.*

With joy beyond *what* victory bestows *Cowper.*

I'm thinking Captain Lawton will count the noses of *what* are left before they see their whaleboats. *Cooper.*

What followed was in perfect harmony with this beginning. *Macaulay.*

I know well . . . how little you will be disposed to criticise *what* comes to you from me. *J. H. Newman.*

(*b*) Used adjectively, equivalent to *the . . . which*; *the sort* or *kind of . . . which*; rarely, *the . . . on*, or *at*, *which.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colors. *Bacon.*

To restrain *what* power either the devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe. *Milton.*

We know *what* master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel. *Longfellow.*

(*c*) Used adverbially in a sense corresponding to the adjectival use; as, he picked *what* good fruit he saw.

4. Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever; — used indefinitely. "*What* after so befall." *Chaucer.*

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, . . . or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

5. Used adverbially, in part; partly; somewhat; — with a following preposition, especially *with*, and commonly with repetition.

What for lust [pleasure] and *what* for lore. *Chaucer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shak.*

The year before he had so used the matter that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles.*

☞ In such phrases as *I tell you what*, *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think*, *what it is*, *how it is*, etc. "I tell thee *what*, corporal Bardolph, I could tear her." *Shak.* Here *what* relates to the last clause, "I could tear her;" this is what I tell you.

What not is often used at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles, it being an abbreviated clause, the verb of which, being either the same as that of the principal clause or a general word, as *be*, *say*, *mention*, *enumerate*, etc., is omitted. "Men hunt, hawk, and *what not*." *Becon.* "Some dead puppy, or log, or *what not*." *C. Kingsley.* "Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not*." *De Quincey.* Hence, the words are often used in a general sense with the force of a substantive, equivalent to *anything you please*, *a miscellany*, *a variety*, etc. From this arises the name *whatnot*, applied to an *étagère*, as being a piece of furniture intended for receiving miscellaneous articles of use or ornament.

But what is used for *but that*, usually after a negative, and excludes everything contrary to the assertion in the following sentence. "Her needle is not so absolutely perfect in tent and cross stitch *but what* my superintendence is advisable." *Sir W. Scott.* "Never fear *but what* our kite shall fly as high." *Ld. Lytton.*

What ho! an exclamation of calling. — **What if**, what will it matter if; what will happen or be the result if. "*What if* it be a poison?" *Shak.* — **What of this? what? it?** etc., what follows from this, that, it, etc., often with the implication that it is of no consequence. "All this is so; but *what of this*, my lord?" *Shak.* "The night is spent, why, *what of that?*" *Shak.* — **What though**, even granting that; allowing that; supposing it true that. "*What though* the rose have prickles, yet 't is plucked." *Shak.* — **What time**, *or* **What time as**, when. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] "*What time* I am afraid, I will trust in thee." *Ps.* lvi. 3.

What time the morn mysterious visions brings. *Pope.*

What (hwŏt), *n.* Something; thing; stuff. [*Obs.*]

And gave him for to feed,
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown. *Spenser.*

What, *interrog. adv.* Why? For what purpose? On what account? [*Obs.*]

What should I tell the answer of the knight. *Chaucer.*

But *what* do I stand reckoning upon advantages and gains lost by the misrule and turbulency of the prelates? *What* do I pick up so thriftily their scatterings and diminishings of the meaner subject? *Milton.*

What-e'er' (-ār' *or* -âr'), *pron.* A contraction of *whatever*; — used in poetry. "*Whate'er* is in his way." *Shak.*

What-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Anything soever which; the thing or things of any kind; being this or that; of one nature or another; one thing or another; anything that may be; all that; the whole that; all particulars that; — used both substantively and adjectively.

Whatever fortune stays him from his word. *Shak.*

Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields. *Milton.*

Whatever be its intrinsic value. *J. H. Newman.*

☞ *Whatever* often follows a noun, being used elliptically. "There being no room for any physical discovery *whatever*" [*sc.* it may be]. *Whately.*

What'not (hwŏt'nŏt), *n.* [See the Note under WHAT, *pron.*, 5.] A kind of stand, or piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.; an étagère.

What'so (-sō), *indef. pron.* Whatsoever; whosoever; whatever; anything that. [*Obs.*]

Whatso he were, of high or low estate. *Chaucer.*

Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

What-so-e'er' (-ār' *or* -âr'), *pron.* A contraction of *whatsoever*; — used in poetry. *Shak.*

What-so-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* Whatever. "In *whatsoever* shape he lurk." *Milton.*

Whatsoever God hath said unto thee, do. *Gen.* xxxi. 16.

☞ The word is sometimes divided by tmesis. "*What* things *soever* ye desire." *Mark* xi. 24.

Whaul (hwal), *n.* Same as WHALL.

Whaup (hwap), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WHAAP. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wheal (hwēl), *n.* [OE. *whele*, AS. *hwele* putrefaction, *hwelian* to putrefy.] A pustule; a whelk. *Wiseman.*

Wheal, *n.* [Cf. WALE.] **1.** A more or less elongated mark raised by a stroke; also, a similar mark made by any cause; a weal; a wale.

2. Specifically (*Med.*), a flat, burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.

Wheal, *n.* [Cornish *hwel.*] (*Mining*) A mine.

Wheal'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The harvest mite; — so called from the *wheals*, caused by its bite.

Wheat. *a* Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* [OE. *whete*, AS. *hwǣte*; akin to OS. *hwēti*, D. *weit*, G. *weizen*, OHG. *weizzi*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, and E. *white.* See WHITE.] (*Bot.*) A cereal grass (*Triticum vulgare*) and its grain, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most largely used by the human race.

☞ Of this grain the varieties are numerous, as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, and the like. Wheat is not known to exist as a wild native plant, and all statements as to its origin are either incorrect or at best only guesses.

Buck wheat. (*Bot.*) See BUCKWHEAT. — **German wheat.** (*Bot.*) See 2d SPELT. — **Guinea wheat** (*Bot.*), a name for Indian corn. — **Indian wheat,** *or* **Tartary wheat** (*Bot.*), a grain (*Fagopyrum Tartaricum*) much like buckwheat, but only half as large. — **Turkey wheat** (*Bot.*), a name for Indian corn. — **Wheat aphid,** *or* **Wheat aphis** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Aphis and allied genera, which suck the sap of growing wheat. — **Wheat beetle.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, slender, rusty brown beetle (*Sylvanus Surinamensis*) whose larvæ feed upon wheat, rice, and other grains. (*b*) A very small, reddish brown, oval beetle (*Anobium paniceum*) whose larvæ eat the interior of grains of wheat. — **Wheat duck** (*Zoöl.*), the American widgeon. [*Western U. S.*] — **Wheat fly.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Wheat midge*, below. — **Wheat grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Agropyrum caninum*) somewhat resembling wheat. It grows in the northern parts of Europe and America. — **Wheat jointworm.** (*Zoöl.*) See JOINTWORM. — **Wheat louse** (*Zoöl.*), any wheat aphid. — **Wheat maggot** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a wheat midge. — **Wheat midge.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small two-winged fly (*Diplosis tritici*) which is very destructive to growing wheat, both in Europe and America. The female lays her eggs in the flowers of wheat, and the larvæ suck the juice of the young kernels and when full grown change to pupæ in the earth. (*b*) The Hessian fly. See under HESSIAN. — **Wheat moth** (*Zoöl.*), any moth whose larvæ devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; a grain moth. See ANGOUMOIS MOTH, also *Grain moth*, under GRAIN. — **Wheat thief** (*Bot.*), gromwell; — so called because it is a troublesome weed in wheat fields. See GROMWELL. — **Wheat thrips** (*Zoöl.*), a small brown thrips (*Thrips cerealium*) which is very injurious to the grains of growing wheat. — **Wheat weevil.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The grain weevil. (*b*) The rice weevil when found in wheat.

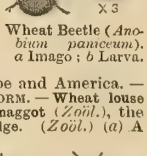
Wheat Beetle (*Anobium paniceum*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

Wheat Thrips. *a* Larva; *b* Imago. Much enlarged.

Wheat'bird' (hwēt'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird that feeds on wheat, especially the chaffinch.

Wheat'ear' (-ēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European singing bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*). The male is white beneath, bluish gray above, with black wings and a black stripe through each eye. The tail is black at the tip and in the middle, but white at the base and on each side. Called also *checkbird*, *chickell*, *dyke-hopper*, *fallow chat*, *fallow finch*, *stonechat*, and *whitetail.*

Wheatear.

Wheat'en (-'n), *a.* [AS. *hwæten.*] Made of wheat; as, *wheaten* bread. *Cowper.*

Wheat'sel bird' (-sĕl bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) The male of the chaffinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wheat'stone's bridge' (hwēt'stōnz brĭj'). (*Elec.*) See under BRIDGE.

Wheat'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small nematode worm (*Anguillula tritici*) which attacks the grains of wheat in the ear. It is found in wheat affected with smut, each of the diseased grains containing a large number of the minute young of the worm.

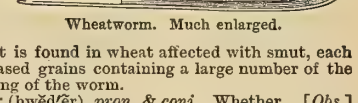
Wheatworm. Much enlarged.

Whed'er (hwĕd'ẽr), *pron. & conj.* Whether. [*Obs.*]

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEEDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEEDLING (-dling).] [Cf. G. *wedeln* to wag with the tail, as a dog, *wedel* a fan, tail, brush, OHG. *wadal*; akin to G. *wehen* to blow, and E. *wind*, n.] **1.** To entice by soft words; to cajole; to flatter; to coax.

The unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

And *wheedle* a world that loves him not. *Tennyson.*

2. To gain, or get away, by flattery.

A deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her. *Congreve.*

Whee'dle, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax; to cajole.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* [OE. *wheel*, *hweol*, AS. *hweól*, *hweogul*, *hweowol*; akin to D. *wiel*, Icel. *hvēl*, Gr. κύκλος, Skr. *cakra*; cf. Icel. *hjōl*, Dan. *hiul*, Sw. *hjul.* √218. Cf. CYCLE, CYCLOPEDIA.] **1.** A circular frame turning about an axis; a rotating disk, whether solid, or a frame composed of an outer rim, spokes or radii, and a central hub or nave, in which is inserted the axle, — used for supporting and conveying vehicles, in machinery, and for various purposes; as, the *wheel* of a wagon, of a locomotive, of a mill, of a watch, etc.

The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

2. Any instrument having the form of, or chiefly consisting of, a wheel. Specifically: —

(*a*) A spinning wheel. See under SPINNING.

(*b*) An instrument of torture formerly used.

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel.* *Addison.*

☞ This mode of torture is said to have been first employed in Germany, in the fourteenth century. The criminal was laid on a cart wheel with his legs and arms extended, and his limbs in that posture were fractured with an iron bar. In France, where its use was restricted to the most atrocious crimes, the criminal was first laid on a frame of wood in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, with grooves cut transversely in it above and below the knees and elbows, and the executioner struck eight blows with an iron bar, so as to break the limbs in those places, sometimes finishing by two or three blows on the chest or stomach, which usually put an end to the life of the criminal, and were hence called *coups-de-grace* — blows of mercy. The criminal was then unbound, and laid on a small wheel, with his face upward, and his arms and legs doubled under him, there to expire, if he had survived the previous treatment. *Brande.*

(*c*) (*Naut.*) A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle which is so connected with the tiller as to form a means of controlling the rudder for the purpose of steering.

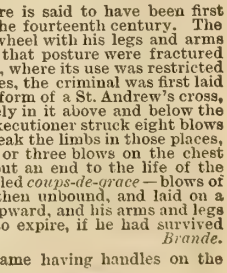
Wheel (*c*).

(*d*) (*Pottery*) A potter's wheel. See under POTTER.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels.* *Jer.* xviii. 3.

Turn, turn, my *wheel!* This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar. *Longfellow.*

(*e*) (*Pyrotechny*) A fire-work which, while burning, is caused to revolve on an axis by the reaction of the escaping gases.

(*f*) (*Poetry*) The burden or refrain of a song.

☞ "This meaning has a low degree of authority, but is supposed from the context in the few cases where the word is found." *Nares.*

You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it! *Shak.*

3. A bicycle or a tricycle; a velocipede.

4. A rolling or revolving body; anything of a circular form; a disk; an orb. *Milton.*

5. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass.

According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South.*

[He] throws his steep flight in many an aëry *wheel.* *Milton.*

A wheel within a wheel, *or* **Wheels within wheels,** a complication of circumstances, motives, etc. — **Balance wheel.** See in the Vocab. — **Bevel wheel, Brake wheel, Cam wheel, Fifth wheel, Overshot wheel, Spinning wheel,** etc. See under BEVEL, BRAKE, etc. — **Core wheel.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A mortise gear. (*b*) A wheel having a rim perforated to receive wooden cogs; the skeleton of a mortise gear. — **Measuring wheel,** an odometer, or perambulator. — **Wheel and axle** (*Mech.*), one of the elementary machines or mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel fixed to an axle, and used for raising great weights, by applying the power to the circumference of the wheel, and attaching the weight, by a rope or chain, to that of the axle. Called also *axis in peritrochio*, and *perpetual lever*, — the principle of equilibrium involved being the same as in the lever, while its action is continuous. See *Mechanical powers*, under MECHANICAL. — **Wheel animal,** *or* **Wheel animalcule** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of rotifers having a ciliated disk at the anterior end. — **Wheel barometer.** (*Physics*) See under BAROMETER. — **Wheel boat,** a boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways. — **Wheel bug** (*Zoöl.*), a large North American hemipterous insect (*Prionidus cristatus*) which sucks the blood of other insects. So named from the curious shape of the prothorax. — **Wheel carriage,** a carriage moving on wheels. — **Wheel chains,** *or* **Wheel ropes** (*Naut.*), the chains or ropes connecting the wheel and rudder. — **Wheel cutter,** a machine for shaping the cogs of gear wheels; a gear cutter. — **Wheel horse,** one of the horses nearest to the wheels, as opposed to a leader, or forward horse; — called also *wheeler.* — **Wheel lathe,** a lathe for turning railway-car wheels. — **Wheel lock.** (*a*) A letter lock. See under LETTER. (*b*) A kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or piece of iron pyrites, by a revolving wheel. (*c*) A kind of brake for a carriage. — **Wheel ore** (*Min.*), a variety of bournonite so named from the shape of its twin crystals. See BOURNONITE. — **Wheel pit** (*Steam Engine*), a pit in the ground, in which the lower part of the fly wheel runs. — **Wheel plow,** *or* **Wheel plough,** a plow having one or two wheels attached, to render it more steady, and to regulate the depth of the furrow. — **Wheel press,** a press by which railway-car wheels are forced on, or off, their axles. — **Wheel race,** the place in which a water wheel is set. — **Wheel rope** (*Naut.*), a tiller rope. See under TILLER. — **Wheel stitch** (*Needlework*), a stitch resembling a spider's web, worked into the material, and not over an open space. *Caulfeild & S.* (*Dict. of Needlework*). — **Wheel tree** (*Bot.*), a tree (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) of Guiana, which has a trunk so curiously fluted that a transverse section resembles the hub and spokes of a coarsely made wheel. See PADDLEWOOD. — **Wheel urchin** (*Zoöl.*), any sea urchin of the genus *Rotula* having a round, flat shell. — **Wheel window** (*Arch.*), a circular window having radiating mullions arranged like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. *Rose window*, under ROSE.

Wheel Animal (*Melicerta biloba*). Much enlarged.

Wheel Bug. *A* Adult; *B* Young.

Wheel (hwēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEELED (hwēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEELING.] **1.** To convey on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; as, to *wheel* a load of hay or wood.

2. To put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve; to cause to gyrate; to make or perform in a circle. "The beetle *wheels* her droning flight." *Gray.*

Now heaven, in all her glory, shone, and rolled
Her motions, as the great first mover's hand
First *wheeled* their course. *Milton.*

Wheel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn on an axis, or as on an axis; to revolve; to move about; to rotate; to gyrate.

The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

2. To change direction, as if revolving upon an axis or pivot; to turn; as, the troops *wheeled* to the right.

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to *wheel* about to the other extreme. *South.*

3. To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies. *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

Thunder mixed with hail,
Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

Wheel'band' (-bănd'), *n.* The tire of a wheel.

Wheel'bar'row (-băr'rō), *n.* A light vehicle for conveying small loads. It has two handles and one wheel, and is rolled by a single person.

Wheel'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European goatsucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having wheels; — used chiefly in composition; as, a four-*wheeled* carriage.

Wheel'er (hwēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels, or turns.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright. [*Obs.*]

3. A wheel horse. See under WHEEL.

4. (*Naut.*) A steam vessel propelled by a paddle wheel or by paddle wheels; — used chiefly in the terms *side-wheeler* and *stern-wheeler.*

5. A worker on sewed muslin. [*Eng.*]

6. (*Zoöl.*) The European goatsucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wheel'house' (-hous'), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small house on or above a vessel's deck, containing the steering wheel. (*b*) A paddle box. See under PADDLE.

Wheel'ing (hwēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

2. The act or practice of using a cycle; cycling.

3. Condition of a road or roads, which admits of passing on wheels; as, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling.*

4. A turning, or circular movement.

Wheel'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* WHEELMEN (-mĕn). One who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a cycler, or cyclist.

Wheel'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a wheel.

2. (*Bot.*) Expanding into a flat, circular border at top, with scarcely any tube; as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla.

Wheel'swarf' (-swärf' *or* -swarf'), *n.* See SWARF.

Wheel'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A combination of wheels, and their connection, in a machine or mechanism.

Wheel'-worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn by the action of wheels; as, a *wheel-worn* road.

Wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles, as carts, wagons, and the like.

Wheel'y (-ȳ), *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

Wheen (hwēn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hwēne, hwæne*, a little, somewhat, *hwōn* little, few.] A quantity; a goodly number. [*Scot.*] "A *wheen* other dogs." *Sir W. Scott.*

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEEZED (hwēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEEZING.] [OE. *whesen*, AS. *hwēsan* (cf. Icel. *hvæsa* to hiss, Sw. *hväsa*, Dan. *hvæse*); akin to AS. *hwōsta* a cough, D. *hoest*, G. *husten*, OHG. *huosto*, Icel. *hōsti*, Lith. *kosti* to cough, Skr. *kās.* √43. Cf. HUSKY hoarse.] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound, as persons affected with asthma. "*Wheezing* lungs." *Shak.*

Wheeze, *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration.

2. (*Phon.*) An ordinary whisper exaggerated so as to produce the hoarse sound known as the "stage whisper." It is a forcible whisper with some admixture of tone.

Wheez'y (hwēz'ȳ), *a.* Breathing with difficulty and with a wheeze; wheezing. Used also figuratively.

Wheft (hwĕft), *n.* (*Naut.*) See WAFT, *n.*, 4.

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [OE. *welk, wilk*, AS. *weoloc, weloc, wiloc.* Cf. WHILK, and WILK.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large marine gastropods belonging to *Buccinum* and allied genera; especially, *Buccinum undatum*, common on the coasts both of Europe and North America, and much used as food in Europe.

Whelk tingle, a dog whelk. See under Dog.

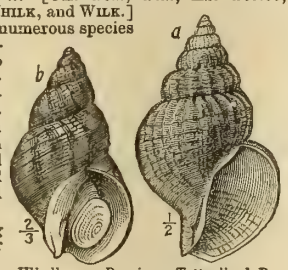

Whelks. *a Buccinum Tottenii. b Buccinum cyaneum.*

Whelk, *n.* [OE. *whelke*, dim. of *whele.* See WHEAL a pustule.] **1.** A papule; a pustule; acne. "His *whelks* white." *Chaucer.*

2. A stripe or mark; a ridge; a wale.

Chin whelk (*Med.*), sycosis. — **Rosy whelk** (*Med.*), grog blossom.

Whelked (hwĕlkt), *a.* Having whelks; whelky; as, *whelked* horns. *Shak.*

Whelk'y (hwĕlk'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having whelks, ridges, or protuberances; hence, streaked; striated.

2. Shelly. "*Whelky* pearls." *Spenser.*

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHELMED (hwĕlmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHELMING.] [OE. *whelmen* to turn over, akin to OE. *whelven*, AS. *whelfan, hwylfan*, in *āwhylfan, āwhelfan*, to overwhelm, cover over; akin to OS. *bihwelbian*, D. *welven* to arch, G. *wölben*, OHG. *welben*, Icel. *hvelfa* to overturn; cf. Gr. κόλπος bosom, a hollow, a gulf.] **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; to overwhelm; to ingulf.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all! *Shak.*
The *whelming* billow and the faithless oar. *Gay.*

2. Fig.: To cover completely, as if with water; to immerse; to overcome; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows. "The *whelming* weight of crime." *J. H. Newman.*

3. To throw (something) over a thing so as to cover it. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp;* akin to D. *welp*, G. & OHG. *welf*, Icel. *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Sw. *valp.*]

1. One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub; as, a lion's *whelps.* "A bear robbed of her *whelps.*" 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8.

2. A child; a youth; — jocosely or in contempt.

That awkward *whelp* with his money bags would have made his entrance. *Addison.*

3. (*Naut.*) One of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan or a windlass; — usually in the plural; as, the *whelps* of a windlass.

4. One of the teeth of a sprocket wheel.

Whelp, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHELPED (hwĕlpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHELPING.] To bring forth young; — said of the female of the dog and some beasts of prey.

Whelp, *v. t.* To bring forth, as cubs or young; to give birth to.

Unless she had *whelped* it herself, she could not have loved a thing better. *B. Jonson.*

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so black a scheme? *Young.*

When (hwĕn), *adv.* [OE. *when, whan, whenne, whanne*, AS. *hwænne, hwanne, hwonne;* akin to OS. *hwan*, OD. *wan*, OHG. *wanne*, G. *wann* when, *wenn* if, when, Goth. *hwan* when, and to E. *who.* √182. See WHO.] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively.

When shall these things be? *Matt.* xxiv. 3.

☞ See the Note under WHAT, *pron.*, 1.

2. At what time; at, during, or after the time that; at or just after, the moment that; — used relatively.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*
Book lore ne'er served, *when* trial came,
Nor gifts, *when* faith was dead. *J. H. Newman.*

3. While; whereas; although; — used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce a dependent adverbial sentence or clause, having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition; as, he chose to turn highwayman *when* he might have continued an honest man; he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the grounds.

4. Which time; then; — used elliptically as a noun.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shak.*

☞ *When* was formerly used as an exclamation of surprise or impatience, like *what!*

Come hither; mend my ruff:
Here, *when!* thou art such a tedious lady! *J. Webster.*

When as, When that, at the time that; when. [*Obs.*]

When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*
When that mine eye is famished for a look. *Shak.*

When'as' (hwĕn'ăz'), *conj.* Whereas; while. [*Obs.*]

Whenas, if they would inquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

Whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [OE. *whennes, whens* (with adverbial *s*, properly a genitive ending; — see -WARDS), also *whenne, whanene*, AS. *hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone;* akin to D. *when.* See WHEN, and cf. HENCE, THENCE.] **1.** From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, or the like; how; — used interrogatively.

Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matt.* xiii. 54.
Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*

2. From what or which place, source, material, cause, etc.; the place, source, etc., from which; — used relatively.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good
Descends. *Milton.*

☞ All the words of this class, *whence, where, whither, whereabouts*, etc., are occasionally used as pronouns by a harsh construction.

O, how unlike the place from *whence* they fell! *Milton.*

☞ *From whence*, though a pleonasm, is fully authorized by the use of good writers.

From whence come wars and fightings among you? *James* iv. 1.
Of whence, also a pleonasm, has become obsolete.

Whence-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* Whencesoever. [*R.*]

Whence'forth' (-fôrth'), *adv.* From, or forth from, what or which place; whence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Whence'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

When-e'er' (hwĕn-ār' *or* -ãr'), *adv. & conj.* Whenever.

When-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time. "*Whenever* that shall be." *Milton.*

When'nes (-nĕs), *adv.* Whence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

When'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever. *Mark* xiv. 7.

Wher (hwẽr), **Where** (hwãr), *pron. & conj.* [See WHETHER.] Whether. [Sometimes written *whe'r.*] [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Men must enquire (this is mine assent),
Wher she be wise or sober or dronkelewe. *Chaucer.*

Where (hwãr), *adv.* [OE. *wher, whar*, AS. *hwær;* akin to D. *waar*, OS. *hwār, wār, wā*, G. *wo*, Icel. and Sw. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Goth. *hwar*, and E. *who;* cf. Skr. *karhi* when. √182. See WHO, and cf. THERE.]

1. At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively.

God called unto Adam, . . . *Where* art thou? *Gen.* iii. 9.

☞ See the Note under WHAT, *pron.*, 1.

2. At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively.

She visited that place *where* first she was so happy.
Sir P. Sidney.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherished by her childlike duty. *Shak.*
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Shak.*
But *where* he rode one mile, the dwarf ran four. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To what or which place; hence, to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively; as, *where* are you going?

But *where* does this tend? *Goldsmith.*
Lodged in sunny cleft,
Where the cold breezes come not. *Bryant.*

☞ *Where* is often used pronominally with or without a preposition, in elliptical sentences for *a place in which, the place in which*, or *what place.*

The star . . . stood over *where* the young child was. *Matt.* ii. 9.
The Son of man hath not *where* to lay his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.
Within about twenty paces of *where* we were. *Goldsmith.*
Where did the minstrels come from? *Dickens.*

☞ *Where* is much used in composition with prepositions, and then is equivalent to a pronoun. Cf. WHEREAT, WHEREBY, WHEREFORE, WHEREIN, etc.

Where away (*Naut.*), in what direction; as, *where away* is the land?

Syn. — See WHITHER.

Where, *conj.* Whereas.

And fight and die is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath. *Shak.*

Where, *n.* Place; situation. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where.* *Spenser.*

Where'a-bout' (-ă-bout'), **Where'a-bouts'** (-ă-bouts'), } *adv.* **1.** About where; near what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him?

☞ In this sense, *whereabouts* is the common form.

2. Concerning which; about which. "The object *whereabout* they are conversant." *Hooker.*

Where'a-bout' (hwâr'ȧ-bout'), } *n.* The place where
Where'a-bouts' (hwâr'ȧ-bouts'), } a person or thing is; as, they did not know his *whereabouts.* *Shak.*

A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout.* *Wordsworth.*

Where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *adv.* At which place; where. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

At last they came *whereas* that lady bode. *Spenser.*

Where-as', *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — used to introduce a preamble which is the basis of declarations, affirmations, commands, requests, or the like, that follow.

2. When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; although; — implying opposition to something that precedes; or implying a recognition of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

Where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon; — used relatively.

They vote; *whereat* his speech he thus renews. *Milton.*

Whereat he was no less angry and ashamed than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. At what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?

Where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. "You take my life when you take the means *whereby* I live." *Shak.*

2. By what; how; — used interrogatively.

Whereby shall I know this? *Luke* i. 18.

Wher-e'er' (hwâr-ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* Wherever; — a contracted and poetical form. *Cowper.*

Where'fore (hwâr'fōr), *adv.* & *conj.* [*Where* + *for.*]

1. For which reason; so; — used relatively.

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. *Matt.* vii. 20.

2. For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.

But *wherefore* that I tell my tale. *Chaucer.*

Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt.* xiv. 31.

Where'fore, *n.* The reason why. [*Colloq.*]

Where-from' (hwâr-frŏm'), *adv.* [*Where* + *from.*] From which; from which or what place. *Tennyson.*

Where-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively.

Her clothes *wherein* she was clad. *Chaucer.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what; — used interrogatively.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him? *Mal.* ii. 17.

Where'in-to' (hwâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively.

Where is that palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak.*

The brook, *whereinto* he loved to look. *Emerson.*

2. Into what; — used interrogatively.

Where'ness (hwâr'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of having a place; ubiety; situation; position. [*R.*]

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

Where-of' (hwâr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with which; — used relatively.

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Sir J. Davies.*

Let it work like Borgias' wine,
Whereof his sire, the pope, was poisoned. *Marlowe.*

Edward's seven sons, *whereof* thyself art one. *Shak.*

2. Of what; — used interrogatively.

Whereof was the house built? *Johnson.*

Where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively; as, the earth *whereon* we live.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build. *Milton.*

2. On what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereon* do we stand?

Where-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of which. [*R.*]

The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh. *Holland.*

Where'so (hwâr'sō), *adv.* Wheresoever. [*Obs.*]

Where'so-e'er' (-ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* Wheresoever. [*Poetic*] "*Wheresoe'er* they rove." *Milton.*

Where'so-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place; wherever.

Where-through' (-thrōō'), *adv.* Through which. [*R.*] "*Wherethrough* that I may know." *Chaucer.*

Windows, . . *wherethrough* the sun
Delights to peep, to gaze therein on thee. *Shak.*

Where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. "*Whereto* we have already attained." *Phil.* iii. 16.

Whereto all bonds do tie me day by day. *Shak.*

2. To what; to what end; — used interrogatively.

Where'un-to' (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Same as Whereto.

Where'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which; after which.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At or in whatever place; wheresoever.

He can not but love virtue *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

Where-with' (hwâr-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With which; — used relatively.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John* xvii. 26.

2. With what; — used interrogatively.

Wherewith shall I save Israel? *Judg.* vi. 15.

Where-with', *n.* The necessary means or instrument.

So shall I have *wherewith* to answer him. *Ps.* cxix. 42.

The *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation. *H. Spencer.*

Where'with-al' (-wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* & *n.* Wherewith. "*Wherewithal* shall we be clothed?" *Matt.* vi. 31.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? *Ps.* cxix. 9.

[The builders of Babel], still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

Wher'ret (hwĕr'rĕt), *v. t.* [From Whir.] **1.** To hurry; to trouble; to tease. [*Obs.*] *Bickerstaff.*

2. To box (one) on the ear; to strike or box (the ear); as, to *wherret* a child. [*Obs.*]

Wher'ret, *n.* A box on the ear. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Wher'ry (hwĕr'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Wherries (-rĭz). [Cf. Icel. *hverfr* shifty, crank, *hverfa* to turn, E. *whirl, wharf.*] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A passenger barge or lighter plying on rivers; also, a kind of light, half-decked vessel used in fishing. [*Eng.*] (*b*) A long, narrow, light boat, sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing; esp., a racing boat rowed by one person with sculls.

Wher'ry, *n.* [Cf. W. *chwerw* bitter.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab apples after the verjuice is expressed; — sometimes called *crab wherry.* [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wher'so (hwâr'sō), *adv.* Wheresoever. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whetted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whetting.] [AS. *hwettan;* akin to D. *wetten,* G. *wetzen,* OHG. *wezzen,* Icel. *hvetja,* Sw. *vättja,* and AS. *hwæt* vigorous, brave, OS. *hwat,* OHG. *waz, was,* sharp, Icel. *hvatr* bold, active, Sw. *hvass* sharp, Dan. *hvas,* Goth. *hwassaba* sharply, and probably to Skr. *cud* to impel, urge on.] **1.** To rub on or with some substance, as a piece of stone, for the purpose of sharpening; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a knife.

The mower *whets* his scythe. *Milton.*

Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak. *Byron.*

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite or the courage.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*

To whet on, To whet forward, to urge on or forward; to instigate. *Shak.*

Whet, *n.* **1.** The act of whetting.

2. That which whets or sharpens; esp., an appetizer. "Sips, drams, and *whets.*" *Spectator.*

Whet slate (*Min.*), a variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments; novaculite; — called also *whetstone slate,* and *oilstone.*

Wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron.* [OE. *whether,* AS. *hwæðer;* akin to OS. *hweðar,* OFries. *hweder,* OHG. *hwedar, wedar,* G. *weder,* conj., neither, Icel. *hvārr* whether, Goth. *hwaþar,* Lith. *katras,* L. *uter,* Gr. κότερος, πότερος, Skr. *katara,* from the interrogative pronoun, in AS. *hwā* who. √182. See Who, and cf. Either, Neither, Or, *conj.*] Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. [*Archaic*]

Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh. *Chaucer.*

One day in doubt I cast for to compare
Whether in beauties' glory did exceed. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt.* xxi. 31.

Wheth'er, *conj.* In case; if; — used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or,* or by *or whether.* When the second of two alternatives is the simple negative of the first it is sometimes only indicated by the particle *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes it is omitted entirely as being distinctly implied in the *whether* of the first.

And now who knows
But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours? *Shak.*

You have said; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge. *Shak.*

For *whether* we live, we live unto the Lord; and *whether* we die, we die unto the Lord; *whether* we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. *Rom.* xiv. 8.

But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun, . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

Whether or no, in either case; in any case; as, I will go *whether or no.* — **Whether that,** whether. *Shak.*

Wheth'er-ing, *n.* The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Gardner.*

Whet'ile (hwĕt'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. Whittle.] (*Zoöl.*) The green woodpecker, or yaffle. See Yaffle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hwetstān.*] A piece of stone, natural or artificial, used for whetting, or sharpening, edge tools.

The dullness of the fool is the *whetstone* of the wits. *Shak.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor. *South.*

☞ Some *whetstones* are used dry, others are moistened with water, or lubricated with oil.

To give the whetstone, to give a premium for extravagance in falsehood. [*Obs.*]

Whet'ter (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, whets, sharpens, or stimulates.

2. A tippler; one who drinks whets. [*Obs.*] *Steele.*

Whet'tle-bones (-t'l-bōnz), *n. pl.* The vertebræ of the back. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Dunglison.*

Whew (hwū), *n. & interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whew duck, the European widgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whew, *v. i.* To whistle with a shrill pipe, like a plover. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Whew'ell-ite (hū'ĕl-īt), *n.* [So named after Prof. *Whewell* of Cambridge, England.] (*Min.*) Calcium oxalate, occurring in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.

Whew'er (hwū'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiwell* a widgeon, *chwiws* widgeons, waterfowls; or cf. E. *whew,* v. i.] (*Zoöl.*) The European widgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg;* cf. D. *wei, hui,* Fries. *weye,* LG. *wey, waje.*] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, esp. in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd,* and the thin part *whey.*

Whey'ey (-ȳ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, whey; resembling whey; wheyish. *Bacon.*

Whey'face' (-fās'), *n.* One who is pale, as from fear.

Whey'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale or white face, as from fright. "*Whey-faced* cavaliers." *Aytoun.*

Whey'ish (hwā'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like whey; wheyey. *J. Philips.* — **Whey'ish-ness**, *n.*

Which (hwĭch), *pron.* [OE. *which, whilk,* AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc,* from the root of *hwā* who + *līc* body; hence properly, of what sort or kind; akin to OS. *hwilik* which, OFries. *hwelik,* D. *welk,* G. *welch,* OHG. *welīh, hwelīh,* Icel. *hvīlīkr,* Dan. & Sw. *hvilken,* Goth. *hwileiks, hwēleiks;* cf. L. *qualis.* √182. See Who, and Like, *a.,* and cf. Such.] **1.** Of what sort or kind; what; what a; who. [*Obs.*]

And *which* they weren and of what degree. *Chaucer.*

2. An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, and in direct and indirect questions, to ask for, or refer to, an individual person or thing among several of a class; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house? he asked *which* route he should take; *which* is best, to live or to die? See the Note under What, *pron.*, 1.

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John* viii. 46.

3. A relative pronoun, used esp. in referring to an antecedent noun or clause, but sometimes with reference to what is specified or implied in a sentence, or to a following noun or clause (generally involving a reference, however, to something which has preceded). It is used in all numbers and genders, and was formerly used of persons.

And when thou fail'st — as God forbid the hour! —
Must Edward fall, *which* peril heaven forfend! *Shak.*

God . . . rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

Our Father, *which* art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.

The temple of God is holy, *which* temple ye are. 1 *Cor.* iii. 17.

4. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which,* and the like; as, take *which* you will.

☞ *The which* was formerly often used for *which.* The expressions *which that, which as,* were also sometimes used by way of emphasis.

Do not they blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James* ii. 7.

☞ *Which,* referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have *all* joined to it adjectively. "All *which,* as a method of proclamation, is very convenient." *Carlyle.*

Which-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), } *pron. & a.* Whether one
Which'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), } or another; whether one or the other; which; that one (of two or more) which; as, *whichever* road you take, it will lead you to town.

Whid'ah bird' (hwĭd'ȧ bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of finchlike birds belonging to the genus *Vidua,* native of Asia and Africa. In the breeding season the male has very long, drooping tail feathers. Called also *vida finch, whidah finch, whydah bird, whydah finch, widow bird,* and *widow finch.*

Paradise Whidah Bird (*Vidua paradisea*). Male.

☞ Some of the species are often kept as cage birds, especially *Vidua paradisea,* which is dark brownish above, pale buff beneath, with a reddish collar around the neck.

Whid'er (hwĭd'ĕr), *adv.* Whither. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [OE. *weffe* vapor, whiff, probably of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *vift* a puff, gust, W. *chwiff* a whiff, puff.] **1.** A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff or slight gust, as of air or smoke.

But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he. *Longfellow.*

2. A glimpse; a hasty view. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. (*Zoöl.*) The marysole, or sail fluke.

Whiff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whiffed (hwĭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whiffing.] **1.** To throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to puff.

2. To carry or convey by a whiff, or as by a whiff; to puff or blow away.

Old Empedocles, . . . who, when he leaped into Etna, having a dry, sear body, and light, the smoke took him, and *whiffed* him up into the moon. *B. Jonson.*

Whiff, *v. i.* To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.

Whif'fet (hwĭf'fĕt), *n.* A little whiff or puff.

Whiff'ing (hwĭf'fĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, whiffs.

2. A mode of fishing with a hand line for pollack, mackerel, and the like.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'f'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whiffled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whiffling (-flĭng).] [Freq. of *whiff* to puff, perhaps influenced by D. *weifelen* to waver.] **1.** To waver, or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to shift, turn, or veer about. *Dampier.*

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind can not keep close to a point of controversy. *I. Watts.*

Whif'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To disperse with, or as with, a whiff, or puff; to scatter. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. To wave or shake quickly; to cause to whiffle.

Whif'fle, *n.* A fife or small flute. [*Obs.*] *Douce.*

Whif'fler (-flĕr), *n.* **1.** One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; hence, a trifler.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat who frequents the chocolate house shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

2. One who plays on a whiffle; a fifer or piper. [*Obs.*]

3. An officer who went before processions to clear the

way by blowing a horn, or otherwise; hence, any person who marched at the head of a procession; a harbinger.

Which like a mighty *whifler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak.*

☞ "*Whifflers*, or fifers, generally went first in a procession, from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. . . . In the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the Lord Mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or *bachelor whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did." *Nares.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The golden-eye. [*Local, U. S.*]

Whif'fle-tree' (hwĭf'f'l-trē'), *n.* Same as WHIPPLE-TREE.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [See WHEY.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs, used as a cooling beverage. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Whig, *n.* [Said to be from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore* one who drives horses (a term applied to some western Scotchmen), contracted to *whig*. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton (the Whiggamore raid), and hence the name of *Whig* was given to the party opposed to the court. Cf. Scot. *whig* to go quickly.] **1.** (*Eng. Politics*) One of a political party which grew up in England in the seventeenth century, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *Tories*, and the advocates of popular rights, of parliamentary power over the crown, and of toleration to Dissenters, were, after 1679, called *Whigs*. The terms *Liberal* and *Radical* have now generally superseded *Whig* in English politics. See the Note under TORY.

2. (*Amer. Hist.*) (*a*) A friend and supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory*, and *Royalist*. (*b*) One of a political party in the United States from about 1829 to 1856, opposed in politics to the Democratic party.

Whig, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Whigs.

Whig'ga-more (-gă-mōr), *n.* [See WHIG.] A Whig; — a cant term applied in contempt to Scotch Presbyterians. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Whig'gar-chy (-gär-kȳ), *n.* [*Whig* + *-archy.*] Government by Whigs. [*Cant*] *Swift.*

Whig'ger-y (-gĕr-ȳ), *n.* The principles or practices of the Whigs; Whiggism.

Whig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whigs; partaking of, or characterized by, the principles of Whigs.

Whig'gish-ly, *adv.* In a Whiggish manner.

Whig'gism (-gĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

Whig'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A petty or inferior Whig; — used in contempt. *Spectator.*

While (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl*; akin to OS. *hwīl*, *hwīla*, OFries. *hwīle*, D. *wijl*, G. *weile*, OHG. *wīla*, *hwīla*, *hwīl*, Icel. *hvīla* a bed, *hvīld* rest, Sw. *hvila*, Dan. *hvile*, Goth. *hweila* a time, and probably to L. *quietus* quiet, and perhaps to Gr. καιρός the proper time or season. √20. Cf. QUIET, WHILOM.] **1.** Space of time, or continued duration, esp. when short; a time; as, one *while* we thought him innocent. "All this *while*." *Shak.*

This mighty queen may no *while* endure. *Chaucer.*
[Some guest that] hath outstaid his welcome *while*,
And tells the jest without the smile. *Coleridge.*
I will go forth and breathe the air a *while*. *Longfellow.*

2. That which requires time; labor; pains. [*Obs.*]

Satan . . . cast him how he might quite her *while*. *Chaucer.*

At whiles, at times; at intervals.

And so on us *at whiles* it falls, to claim
Powers that we dread. *J. H. Newman.*

— The while, The whiles, in or during the time that; meantime; while. *Tennyson.* — **Within a while,** in a short time; soon. — **Worth while,** worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense; as, it is not always *worth while* for a man to prosecute for small debts.

While, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHILED (hwīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHILING.] To cause to pass away pleasantly or without irksomeness or disgust; to spend or pass; — usually followed by *away*.

The lovely lady *whiled* the hours away. *Longfellow.*

While, *v. i.* To loiter. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

While, *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst; at the same time that; as, *while* I write, you sleep. "*While* I have time and space." *Chaucer.*

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *I. Watts.*

2. Hence, under which circumstances; in which case; though; whereas.

While as, While that, during or at the time that. [*Obs.*]

While, *prep.* Until; till. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

I may be conveyed into your chamber;
I 'll lie under your bed *while* midnight. *Beau. & Fl.*

Whil'ere' (hwīl'ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* [*While* + *ere.*] A little while ago; recently; just now; erewhile. [*Obs.*]

Helpeth me now as I did you *whilere*. *Chaucer.*
He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Entered the world. *Milton.*

Whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [See WHILE, *n.*, and -WARDS.] **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. [*R.*]

The good knight *whiles* humming to himself the lay of some enamored troubadour. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Sometimes; at times. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

The whiles. See under WHILE, *n.*

Whiles, *conj.* During the time that; while. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer. Fuller.*

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. *Matt.* v. 25.

Whilk (hwĭlk), *n.* [See WHELK a mollusk.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of mollusk, a whelk. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2. (*Zoöl.*) The scoter. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Whilk, *pron.* Which. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

☞ *Whilk* is sometimes used in Chaucer to represent the Northern dialect.

Whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, properly, at times, dative pl. of *hwīl*; akin to G. *weiland* formerly, OHG. *hwīlōm*. See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] *Spenser.*

Whilom, as olde stories tellen us,
There was a duke that highte Theseus. *Chaucer.*

Whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* [From WHILES; cf. AMONGST.] While. [*Archaic*]

Whilst the emperor lay at Antioch. *Gibbon.*

The whilst, in the meantime; while. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* [Cf. WHIMBREL.] (*Zoöl.*) The European widgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whim, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvima* to wander with the eyes, *vim* giddiness, Norw. *kvima* to whisk or flutter about, to trifle, Dan. *vimse* to skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, dial. Sw. *hvimsa* to be unsteady, dizzy, W. *chwimio* to move briskly.] **1.** A sudden turn or start of the mind; a temporary eccentricity; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion; a humor; a caprice.

Let every man enjoy his *whim*. *Churchill.*

2. (*Mining*) A large capstan or vertical drum turned by horse power or steam power, for raising ore or water, etc., from mines, or for other purposes; — called also *whim gin*, and *whimsey*.

Whim gin (*Mining*), a whim. See WHIM, 2. — **Whim shaft** (*Mining*), a shaft through which ore, water, etc., is raised from a mine by means of a whim.

Syn. — Freak; caprice; whimsey; fancy. — WHIM, FREAK, CAPRICE. *Freak* denotes an impulsive, inconsiderate change of mind, as by a child or a lunatic. *Whim* is a mental eccentricity due to peculiar processes or habits of thought. *Caprice* is closely allied in meaning to *freak*, but implies more definitely a quality of willfulness or wantonness.

Whim, *v. i.* To be subject to, or indulge in, whims; to be whimsical, giddy, or freakish. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

Whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Cf. WHIMPER.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small curlews, especially the European species (*Numenius phæopus*), called also *jack curlew*, *half curlew*, *stone curlew*, and *tang whaup*. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Hudsonian, *or* Eskimo, whimbrel, the Hudsonian curlew.

Whim'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Whim* + *-ling.*] One given to whims; hence, a weak, childish person; a child.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves. *Beau. & Fl.*

Whim'my (-mȳ), *a.* Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so. *Coleridge.*

Whim'per (-pĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIMPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIMPERING.] [Cf. Scot. *whimmer*, G. *wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to whine; to complain; as, a child *whimpers*.

Was there ever yet preacher but there were gainsayers that spurned, that winced, that *whimpered* against him? *Latimer.*

Whim'per, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone.

Whim'per, *n.* A low, whining, broken cry; a low, whining sound, expressive of complaint or grief.

Whim'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who whimpers.

Whim'ple (hwĭm'p'l), *v. t.* See WIMPLE.

Whim'ple, *v. i.* [Cf. WHIFFLE.] To whiffle; to veer.

Whim'sey } (-zȳ), *n.*; *pl.* WHIMSEYS (-zĭz) or WHIM-
Whim'sy } SIES (-zĭz). [See WHIM.] **1.** A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; a fanciful or odd conceit. "The *whimsies* of poets and painters." *Ray.*

Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

Mistaking the *whimseys* of a feverish brain for the calm revelations of truth. *Bancroft.*

2. (*Mining*) A whim.

Whim'sey, *v. t.* To fill with whimseys, or whims; to make fantastic; to craze. [*R.*]

To have a man's brain *whimsied* with his wealth. *J. Fletcher.*

Whim'si-cal (hwĭm'zĭ-kal), *a.* [From WHIMSEY.] **1.** Full of, or characterized by, whims; actuated by a whim; having peculiar notions; queer; strange; freakish. "A *whimsical* insult." *Macaulay.*

My neighbors call me *whimsical*. *Addison.*

2. Odd or fantastic in appearance; quaintly devised; fantastic. "A *whimsical* chair." *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Quaint; capricious; fanciful; fantastic.

Whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

Whim'si-cal-ly (hwĭm'zĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

Whim'si-cal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being whimsical; freakishness; whimsical disposition.

Whim'sy (-zȳ), *n.* A whimsey.

Whim'wham (-hwăm), *n.* [Formed from *whim* by reduplication.] **1.** A whimsical thing; an odd device; a trifle; a trinket; a gimcrack. [*R.*]

They 'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whimwhams*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A whim, or whimsey; a freak.

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* [W. *chwyn* weeds, a single weed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Gorse; furze. See FURZE.

Through the *whins*, and by the cairn. *Burns.*

(*b*) Woad-waxen. *Gray.*

2. Same as WHINSTONE. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Moor whin, *or* **Petty whin** (*Bot.*), a low prickly shrub (*Genista Anglica*) common in Western Europe. — **Whin bruiser,** a machine for cutting and bruising whin, or furze, to feed cattle on. — **Whin sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), the hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Whin thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whin'ber-ry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The English bilberry; — so called because it grows on moors among the whins, or furze. *Dr. Prior.*

Whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [So called because it frequents *whins*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small warbler (*Pratincola rubetra*) common in Europe; — called also *whinchacker*, *whincheck*, *whin-clocharet*.

1/4
Whinchat.

Whine (hwīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHINED (hwīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHINING.] [OE. *whinen*, AS. *hwīnan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound; akin to Icel. *hvīna*, Sw. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, and probably to G. *wiehern* to neigh, OHG. *wihōn*, *hweijōn*; perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. WHINNY, *v. i.*] To utter a plaintive cry, as some animals; to moan with a childish noise; to complain, or to tell of sorrow, distress, or the like, in a plaintive, nasal tone; hence, to complain or to beg in a mean, unmanly way; to moan basely. "*Whining* plovers." *Spenser.*

The hounds were . . . staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent, craving liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dost thou come here to *whine*? *Shak.*

Whine, *v. t.* To utter or express plaintively, or in a mean, unmanly way; as, to *whine* out an excuse.

Whine, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal, childish tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Whin'er (hwīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, whines.

Whinge (hwĭnj), *v. i.* To whine. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Whing'er (hwĭng'ẽr), *n.* [See WHINYARD.] A kind of hanger or sword used as a knife at meals and as a weapon. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

The chief acknowledged that he had corrected her with his *whinger*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Whin'ing-ly (hwīn'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a whining manner; in a tone of mean complaint.

Whin'ner (hwĭn'nẽr), *v. i.* To whinny. [*Colloq.*]

Whin'ny (-nȳ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHINNIED (-nīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHINNYING.] [From WHINE.] To utter the ordinary call or cry of a horse; to neigh.

Whin'ny, *n.*; *pl.* WHINNIES (-nīz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh. "The stately horse . . . stooped with a low *whinny*." *Tennyson.*

Whin'ny, *a.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furze.

A fine, large, *whinny*, . . . unimproved common. *Sterne.*

Whin'ock (hwĭn'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *whin*, *quhene*, a few, AS. *hwēne*, *hwæne*, a little, *hwōn* little, few. Cf. WHEEN.] The small pig of a litter. [*Local, U. S.*]

Whin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [*Whin* + *stone*; cf. Scot. *quhynstane.*] A provincial name given in England to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to other kinds of dark-colored unstratified rocks which resist the point of the pick, — for example, to masses of chert. *Whin-dikes*, and *whin-sills*, are names sometimes given to veins or beds of basalt.

Whin'yard (-yĕrd), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. & Scot. *whingar*, *whinger*; perhaps from AS. *winn* contention, war + *geard*, *gyrd*, a staff, rod, yard; or cf. AS. *hwīnan* to whistle, E. *whine*.] **1.** A sword, or hanger. [*Obs.*]

2. [From the shape of the bill.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The shoveler. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The poachard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIPPED (hwĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIPPING.] [OE. *whippen* to overlay as a cord, with other cords, probably akin to G. & D. *wippen* to shake, to move up and down, Sw. *vippa*, Dan. *vippe* to swing to and fro, to shake, to toss up, and L. *vibrare* to shake. Cf. VIBRATE.] **1.** To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or anything slender and lithe; to lash; to beat; as, to *whip* a horse, or a carpet.

2. To drive with lashes or strokes of a whip; to cause to rotate by lashing with a cord; as, to *whip* a top.

3. To punish with a whip, scourge, or rod; to flog; to beat; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* one with thirty-nine lashes; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Who, for false quantities, was *whipped* at school. *Dryden.*

4. To apply that which hurts keenly to; to lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like; to apply cutting language to.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

5. To thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat.

6. To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like.

7. To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest or game; to beat; to surpass. [*Slang, U. S.*]

8. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cords going round and round it; to overcast, as the edge of a seam; to wrap; — often with *about*, *around*, or *over*.

Its string is firmly *whipped* about with small gut. *Moxon.*

9. To sew lightly; specifically, to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge and drawing up the thread; as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipped* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

10. To take or move by a sudden motion; to jerk; to snatch; — with *into*, *out*, *up*, *off*, and the like.

She, in a hurry, *whips* up her darling under her arm. *L'Estrange.*

He *whips* out his pocketbook every moment, and writes descriptions of everything he sees. *Walpole.*

11. (*Naut.*) (*a*) To hoist or purchase by means of a whip. (*b*) To secure the end of (a rope, or the like) from untwisting by overcasting it with small stuff.

12. To fish (a body of water) with a rod and artificial fly, the motion being that employed in using a whip.

Whipping their rough surface for a trout. *Emerson.*

To whip in, to drive in, or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect, or to keep together, as members of a party, or the like. — **To whip the cat.** (*a*) To practice extreme parsimony. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.* (*b*) To go from house to house working by the day, as itinerant tailors and carpenters do. [*Prov. & U. S.*]

Whip (hwĭp), *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start or turn suddenly and do something; to whisk; as, he *whipped* around the corner.

With speed from thence he *whipped*. *Sackville.*

Two friends, traveling together, met a bear upon the way; the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

Whip, *n.* [OE. *whippe.* See WHIP, *v. t.*] **1.** An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction, consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, or of a handle and lash so combined as to form a flexible rod. "[A] *whip's* lash." *Chaucer.*

In his right hand he holds a *whip*, with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Addison.*

2. A coachman; a driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip.* *Beaconsfield.*

3. (*Mach.*) (*a*) One of the arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. (*b*) The length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies. (*b*) The long pennant. See PENNANT (*a*).

5. A huntsman who whips in the hounds; whipper-in.

6. (*Eng. Politics*) (*a*) A person (as a member of Parliament) appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a Parliamentary party at any important session, especially when their votes are needed. (*b*) A call made upon members of a Parliamentary party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken.

Whip and spur, with the utmost haste. — **Whip crane,** *or* **Whip purchase,** a simple form of crane having a small drum from which the load is suspended, turned by pulling on a rope wound around a larger drum on the same axle. — **Whip gin.** See *Gin block,* under 5th GIN. — **Whip grafting.** See under GRAFTING. — **Whip hand,** the hand with which the whip is used; hence, advantage; mastery; as, to have or get the *whip hand* of a person. *Dryden.* — **Whip ray** (*Zoöl.*), the European eagle ray. See under RAY. — **Whip roll** (*Weaving*), a roll or bar, behind the reeds in a loom, on which the warp threads rest. — **Whip scorpion** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of arachnids belonging to *Thelyphonus* and allied genera. They somewhat resemble true scorpions, but have a long, slender bristle, or lashlike organ, at the end of the body, instead of a sting. — **Whip snake** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various species of slender snakes. Specifically: (*a*) A bright green South American tree snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*) having a long and slender body. It is not venomous. Called also *emerald whip snake.* (*b*) The coachwhip snake.

Whip Scorpion (*Thelyphonus caudatus*).

Whip'cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.

Whip'graft' (hwĭp'grăft'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIPGRAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIPGRAFTING.] To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a certain manner. See *Whip grafting,* under GRAFTING.

Whip'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip, — usually made of thongs of leather, or of cords, braided or twisted.

Whip'pa-ree' (-pȧ-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large sting ray (*Dasybatis,* or *Trygon, Sayi*) native of the Southern United States. It is destitute of large spines on the body and tail. (*b*) A large sting ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus,* or *R. quadriloba*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its snout appears to be four-lobed when viewed in front, whence it is also called *cow-nosed ray.*

Whip'per (hwĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whips; especially, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

2. One who raises coal or merchandise with a tackle from a ship's hold. [*Eng.*]

3. (*Spinning*) A kind of simple willow.

Whip'per-in' (-ĭn'), *n.* **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

2. Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance and support of the members on all necessary occasions.

Whip'per-snap'per (-snăp'pẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. [*Colloq.*] "Little *whippersnappers* like you." *T. Hughes.*

Whip'ping (-pĭng), *a. & n.* from WHIP, *v.*

Whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied, to be legally whipped.

Whip'ple-tree' (-p'l-trē'), *n.* [See WHIP, and cf. WHIFFLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, or other implement or vehicle, is drawn; a whiffletree; a swingletree; a singletree. See SINGLETREE.

[People] cut their own *whippletree* in the woodlot. *Emerson.*

2. (*Bot.*) The cornel tree. *Chaucer.*

Whip'-poor-will' (-pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) allied to the nighthawk and goatsucker; — so called in imitation of the peculiar notes which it utters in the evening. [Written also *whippowil.*]

Whip-poor-will.

Whip'saw' (hwĭp'sȧ'), *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise, usually set in a frame, and worked by two persons; also, a fret saw.

Whip'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip; long, slender, round, and tapering; as, a *whip-shaped* root or stem.

Whip'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar attached to the tiller, for convenience in steering.

Whip'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* A whipstock.

Whip'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*Whip* + *-ster.*] A nimble little fellow; a whippersnapper.

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shak.*

Whip'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* Whip handle; whipstock.

Whip'stitch' (-stĭch'), *n.* **1.** A tailor; — so called in contempt.

2. Anything hastily put or stitched together; hence, a hasty composition. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

3. (*Agric.*) The act or process of whipstitching.

Whip'stitch', *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To rafter; to plow in ridges, as land. [*Eng.*]

Whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The rod or handle to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

Whipt (hwĭpt), *imp. & p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.

Whip'-tom'-kel'ly (hwĭp'tŏm'kĕl'lĭ), *n.* [So called in imitation of its notes.] (*Zoöl.*) A vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*) native of the West Indies and Florida; — called also *black-whiskered vireo.*

Whip'worm' (hwĭp'wûrm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] (*Zoöl.*) A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine. Its body is thickened posteriorly, but is very long and threadlike anteriorly.

Whipworm. Male, much enlarged. *s* Spicule.

Whir (hwẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIRRED (hwẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIRRING.] [Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. D. *hvirre* to whirl, and E. *hurr, hurry, whirl.* √16.] To whirl round, or revolve, with a whizzing noise; to fly or move quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings. *Beattie.*

Whir, *v. t.* [See WHIR to whiz.] To hurry along with a whizzing sound. [*R.*]

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends. *Shak.*

Whir, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion; as, the *whir* of a partridge; the *whir* of a spinning wheel.

Whirl (hwẽrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIRLED (hwẽrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIRLING.] [OE. *whirlen,* probably from the Scand.; cf. Icel. & Sw. *hvirfla,* Dan. *hvirvle;* akin to D. *wervelen,* G. *wirbeln,* freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *hverfa* to turn. √16. See WHARF, and cf. WARBLE, WHORL.] **1.** To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with velocity; to make to revolve.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

2. To remove or carry quickly with, or as with, a revolving motion; to snatch; to hurry. *Chaucer.*

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirled* the prophet up at Chebar flood. *Milton.*

The passionate heart of the poet is *whirl'd* into folly. *Tennyson.*

Whirl, *v. i.* **1.** To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to revolve or rotate with great speed; to gyrate. "The *whirling* year vainly my dizzy eyes pursue." *J. H. Newman.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move hastily or swiftly.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

Whirl, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hvirvel,* Sw. *hvirfvel,* Icel. *hvirfill* the crown of the head, G. *wirbel* whirl, crown of the head, D. *wervel.* See WHIRL, *v. t.*] **1.** A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; rapid or confusing motion; as, the *whirl* of a top; the *whirl* of a wheel. "In no breathless *whirl."* *J. H. Newman.*

The rapid . . . *whirl* of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above. *South.*

2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion.

He saw Falmouth under gray, iron skies, and *whirls* of March dust. *Carlyle.*

3. A revolving hook used in twisting, as the hooked spindle of a rope machine, to which the threads to be twisted are attached.

4. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A whorl. See WHORL.

Whirl'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *n.* Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.

Whirl'bat' (-băt'), *n.* Anything moved with a whirl, as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it; — applied by poets to the cestus of ancient boxers.

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cæsar. *Dryden.*

Whirl'-blast' (-blȧst'), *n.* A whirling blast of wind.

A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill. *Wordsworth.*

Whirl'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) The huckle bone. [*Obs.*] (*b*) The patella, or kneepan. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Whirl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.

Whirl'i-cote (-ĭ-kōt), *n.* An open car or chariot. [*Obs.*]

Of old time coaches were not known in this island, but chariots, or *whirlicotes.* *Stow.*

Whirl'i-gig (-gĭg), *n.* [*Whirl* + *gig.*] **1.** A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top. *Johnson.*

2. Anything which whirls around, or in which persons or things are whirled about, as a frame with seats or wooden horses.

With a *whirligig* of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head. *G. W. Cable.*

3. A mediæval instrument for punishing petty offenders, being a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of beetles belonging to *Gyrinus* and allied genera. The body is firm, oval or boatlike in form, and usually dark colored with a bronzelike luster. These beetles live mostly on the surface of water, and move about with great celerity in a gyrating, or circular, manner, but they are also able to dive and swim rapidly. The larva is aquatic. Called also *weaver, whirlwig,* and *whirlwig beetle.*

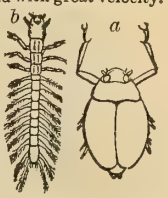

Whirligig (*Gyrinus borealis*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva. Nat. size.

Whirl'ing (hwẽrl'ĭng), *a. & n.* from WHIRL, *v. t.*

Whirling table. (*a*) (*Physics*) An apparatus provided with one or more revolving disks, with weights, pulleys, and other attachments, for illustrating the phenomena and laws of centrifugal force, and the like. (*b*) A potter's wheel.

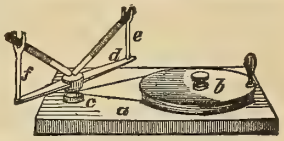

Whirling Table.
a Footboard; *b* Wheel; *c* Pulley; *d* Arm; *e f* Uprights.

Whirl'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* A whirlpool. [*Obs.*] "Raging *whirlpits.*" *Sandys.*

Whirl'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* **1.** An eddy or vortex of water; a place in a body of water where the water moves round in a circle so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; any body of water having a more or less circular motion caused by its flowing in an irregular channel, by the coming together of opposing currents, or the like.

2. A sea monster of the whale kind. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools,* called "balænæ," take up in length as much as four . . . arpents of land. *Holland.*

Whirl'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* [Cf. EARWIG.] (*Zoöl.*) A whirligig.

Whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvirfilvindr,* Sw. *hvirfvelvind,* Dan. *hvirvelvind,* G. *wirbelwind.* See WHIRL, and WIND, *n.*] **1.** A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, characterized by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center; a vortex of air. It usually has a rapid progressive motion.

The swift dark *whirlwind* that uproots the woods
And drowns the villages. *Bryant.*

☞ Some meteorologists apply the word *whirlwind* to the larger rotary storms also, such as cyclones.

2. Fig.: A body of objects sweeping violently onward. "The *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters." *Macaulay.*

Whir'ry (hwẽr'rĭ), *v. i.* To whir. [*Obs.*]

Whir'tle (-t'l), *n.* (*Mech.*) A perforated steel die through which wires or tubes are drawn to form them.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [See WHIST, *n.*] A game at cards; whist. [*Obs.*] *Taylor* (1630).

Whisk, *n.* [Probably for *wisk,* and of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *visk* a wisp; akin to Dan. *visk,* Sw. *viska,* D. *wisch,* OHG. *wisc,* G. *wisch.* See WISP.] **1.** The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a sudden motion or quick puff.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl. *J. Fletcher.*

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom, as of broom corn.

3. A small culinary instrument made of wire, or the like, for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc. *Boyle.*

4. A kind of cape, forming part of a woman's dress.

My wife in her new lace *whisk.* *Pepys.*

5. An impertinent fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

6. A plane used by coopers for evening chines.

Whisk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISKED (hwĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISKING.] [Cf. Dan. *viske,* Sw. *viska,* G. *wischen,* D. *wisschen.* See WHISK, *n.*] **1.** To sweep, brush, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion; as, to *whisk* dust from a table; to *whisk* the white of eggs into a froth.

2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion.

He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding rod. *J. Fletcher.*

I beg she would not impale worms, nor *whisk* carp out of one element into another. *Walpole.*

Whisk, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity; to make a sudden agile movement.

Whisk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.

2. Formerly, the hair of the upper lip; a mustache; — usually in the plural.

Hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

3. *pl.* That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or upon the chin, or upon both; as, side *whiskers;* chin *whiskers.*

4. A hair of the beard.

5. One of the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other animal.

6. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread, or guy out, the stays, etc.

Whisk'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having or wearing whiskers.

Our forefathers, a grave, *whiskered* race. *Cowper.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Having elongated hairs, feathers, or bristles on the cheeks.

The *whiskered* vermin race. *Grainger.*

Whisk'er-less (-ẽr-lĕs), *a.* Being without whiskers.

Whis'ket (hwĭs'kĕt), *n.* [Cf. WISKET.] **1.** A basket; esp., a straw provender basket. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. (*Mach.*) A small lathe for turning wooden pins.

Whis'key (hwĭs'kȳ), *n.* Same as WHISKY, a liquor.

Whis'key, Whis'ky, *n.; pl.* WHISKEYS (-kĭz) or WHISKIES. [See WHISK, *v. t.* & *n.*] A light carriage built for rapid motion; — called also *tim-whiskey.*

Whisk'in (hwĭsk'ĭn), *n.* A shallow drinking bowl. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Whisk'ing, *a.* **1.** Sweeping along lightly.

2. Large; great. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whis'ky (hwĭs'kȳ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge* water **Whis'key** (perhaps akin to E. *wash, water*) in *uisgebeatha* whiskey, properly, water of life. Cf. USQUEBAUGH.] An intoxicating liquor distilled from grain, potatoes, etc., especially in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from maize, rye, or wheat, but in Scotland and Ireland it is often made from malted barley.

Bourbon whisky, corn whisky made in Bourbon County, Kentucky. — Crooked whisky. See under CROOKED. — Whisky Jack (*Zoöl.*), the Canada jay (*Perisoreus Canadensis*). It is noted for its fearless and familiar habits when it frequents the camps of lumbermen in the winter season. Its color is dull grayish blue, lighter beneath. Called also *moose bird.*

Whisky Jack.

Whis'ky-fied, Whis'key-fied (hwĭs'kȳ-fīd), *a.* [*Whisky* + *-fy.*] Drunk with whisky; intoxicated. [*Humorous*] *Thackeray.*

Whisp (hwĭsp), *n.* See WISP.

Whisp, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A flock of snipe.

Whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISPERING.] [AS. *hwisprian;* akin to G. *wispern, wispeln,* OHG. *hwispalōn,* Icel. *hviskra,* Sw. *hviska,* Dan. *hviske;* of imitative origin. Cf. WHISTLE.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath, so as to be heard only by one near at hand; to utter words without sonant breath; to talk without that vibration in the larynx which gives sonorous, or vocal, sound. See WHISPER, *n.*

2. To make a low, sibilant sound or noise.

The hollow, *whispering* breeze. *Thomson.*

3. To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution; to converse in whispers, as in secret plotting.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Ps.* xli. 7.

Whis'per, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a low and nonvocal tone; to say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially, or in a whisper.

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another. *Bentley.*

2. To address in a whisper, or low voice. [*Archaic*]

And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shak.*

Where gentlest breezes *whisper* souls distressed. *Keble.*

3. To prompt secretly or cautiously; to inform privately. [*Obs.*] "He came to *whisper* Wolsey." *Shak.*

Whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice or utterance, which can be heard only by those near at hand; voice or utterance that employs only breath sound without tone, friction against the edges of the vocal cords and arytenoid cartilages taking the place of the vibration of the cords that produces tone; sometimes, in a limited sense, the sound produced by such friction as distinguished from *breath sound* made by friction against parts of the mouth. See VOICE, *n.*, 2, and *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 5, 153, 154.

The inward voice or *whisper* can not give a tone. *Bacon.*

Soft *whispers* through the assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A cautious or timorous speech. *South.*

3. Something communicated in secret or by whispering; a suggestion or insinuation.

4. A low, sibilant sound. "The *whispers* of the leaves." *Tennyson.*

Whis'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whispers.

2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly; hence, a backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

Whis'per-ing, *a. & n.* from WHISPER, *v. t.*

Whispering gallery, *or* Whispering dome, one of such a form that sounds produced in certain parts of it are concentrated by reflection from the walls to another part, so that whispers or feeble sounds are audible at a much greater distance than under ordinary circumstances.

Whis'per-ing-ly, *adv.* In a whisper, or low voice; in a whispering manner; with whispers. *Tennyson.*

Whis'per-ous-ly (-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* Whisperingly. [*R.*]

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* [Cf. G. *st! pst! bst!* √43. Cf. HIST.] Be silent; be still; hush; silence.

Whist, *n.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] A certain game at cards; — so called because it requires silence and close attention. It is played by four persons (those who sit opposite each other being partners) with a complete pack of fifty-two cards. Each player has thirteen cards, and when these are played out, the hand is finished, and the cards are again shuffled and distributed.

☞ Points are scored for the tricks taken in excess of six, and for the honors held. In *long whist,* now seldom played, ten points make the game; in *short whist,* now usually played in England, five points make the game. In *American whist,* so-called, honors are not counted, and seven points by tricks make the game.

Whist, *v. t.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] To hush or silence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Whist, *v. i.* To be or become silent or still; to be hushed or mute. [*R.*] *Surrey.*

Whist, *a.* [Properly p. p. of *whist,* v.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still; quiet. "So *whist* and dead a silence." *Sir J. Harrington.*

The winds, with wonder *whist,*
Smoothly the waters kissed. *Milton.*

☞ This adjective generally follows its noun, or is used predicatively.

Whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISTLING (-lĭng).] [AS. *hwistlian;* akin to Sw. *hvissla,* Dan. *hviste,* Icel. *hvīsla* to whisper, and E. *whisper.* √43. See WHISPER.] **1.** To make a kind of musical sound, or series of sounds, by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; also, to emit a similar sound, or series of notes, from the mouth or beak, as birds.

The weary plowman leaves the task of day,
And, trudging homeward, *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a shrill sound with a wind or steam instrument, somewhat like that made with the lips; to blow a sharp, shrill tone.

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe; to make a sharp, shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistles* through the air.

The wild winds *whistle,* and the billows roar. *Pope.*

Whis'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or an air.

2. To send, signal, or call by a whistle.

He chanced to miss his dog; we stood still till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

To whistle off. (*a*) To dismiss by a whistle; — a term in hawking. "As a long-winged hawk, when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft." *Burton.* (*b*) Hence, in general, to turn loose; to abandon; to dismiss.

I 'ld *whistle* her *off,* and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

☞ "A hawk seems to have been usually sent off in this way, *against* the wind when sent in search of prey; *with* or *down* the wind, when turned loose, and abandoned." *Nares.*

Whis'tle, *n.* [AS. *hwistle* a pipe, flute, whistle. See WHISTLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A sharp, shrill, more or less musical sound, made by forcing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; the sound used by a sportsman in calling his dogs; the shrill note of a bird; as, the sharp *whistle* of a boy, or of a boatswain's pipe; the blackbird's mellow *whistle.*

Might we but hear
The folded flocks, penned in their wattled cotes, . . .
Or *whistle* from the lodge. *Milton.*

The countryman could not forbear smiling, . . . and by that means lost his *whistle.* *Spectator.*

They fear his *whistle,* and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. The shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, or that made by a bullet, or the like, passing rapidly through the air; the shrill noise (much used as a signal, etc.) made by steam or gas escaping through a small orifice, or impinging against the edge of a metallic bell or cup.

3. An instrument in which gas or steam forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a sound more or less like that made by one who whistles through the compressed lips; as, a child's *whistle;* a boatswain's *whistle;* a steam *whistle* (see *Steam whistle,* under STEAM).

The bells she jingled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

4. The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. [*Colloq.*]

So was her jolly *whistle* well ywet. *Chaucer.*

Let 's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles.* *Walton.*

Whistle duck (*Zoöl.*), the American golden-eye.

Whis'tle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gossat, or rockling; — called also *whistler, three-bearded rockling, sea loach,* and *sorghe.*

Whis'tler (-lẽr), *n.* [AS. *hwistlere.*] **1.** One who, or that which, whistles, or produces a whistling sound.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The ring ousel. (*b*) The widgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*c*) The golden-eye. (*d*) The golden plover and the gray plover.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The hoary, or northern, marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*).

4. (*Zoöl.*) The whistlefish.

Whis'tle-wing' (-'l-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American golden-eye.

Whis'tle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The moosewood, or striped maple. See MAPLE.

Whis'tling (-lĭng), *a. & n.* from WHISTLE, *v.*

Whistling buoy. (*Naut.*) See under BUOY. — Whistling coot (*Zoöl.*), the American black scoter. — Whistling Dick. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An Australian shrike thrush (*Colluricincla Selbii*). (*b*) The song thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*] — Whistling duck. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The golden-eye. (*b*) A tree duck. — Whistling eagle (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*); — called also *whistling hawk,* and *little swamp eagle.* — Whistling plover. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The golden plover. (*b*) The black-bellied, or gray, plover. — Whistling snipe (*Zoöl.*), the American woodcock. — Whistling swan. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European whooper swan; — called also *wild swan,* and *elk.* (*b*) An American swan (*Olor Columbianus*). See under SWAN. — Whistling teal (*Zoöl.*), a tree duck, as *Dendrocygna awsuree* of India. — Whistling thrush. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of singing birds of the genus *Myiophonus,* native of Asia, Australia, and the East Indies. They are generally black, glossed with blue, and have a patch of bright blue on each shoulder. Their note is a loud and clear whistle. (*b*) The song thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whis'tling-ly, *adv.* In a whistling manner; shrilly.

Whist'ly (hwĭst'lȳ), *adv.* In a whist manner; silently. [*Obs.*]

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* [OE. *wight, wiht,* AS. *wiht* a creature, a thing. See WIGHT, and cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot; an iota; — generally used in an adverbial phrase in a negative sentence. "Samuel told him every *whit.*" 1 *Sam.* iii. 18. "Every *whit* as great." *South.*

So shall I no *whit* be behind in duty. *Shak.*

It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

White (hwīt), *a.* [*Compar.* WHITER (-ẽr); *superl.* WHITEST.] [OE. *whit,* AS. *hwīt;* akin to OFries. and OS. *hwīt,* D. *wit,* G. *weiss,* OHG. *wīz, hwīz,* Icel. *hvītr,* Sw. *hvit,* Dan. *hvid,* Goth. *hweits,* Lith. *szveistí* to make bright, Russ. *svietí'* light, Skr. *çvēta* white, *çvit* to be bright. √42. Cf. WHEAT, WHITSUNDAY.] **1.** Reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; not tinted with any of the proper colors or their mixtures; having the color of pure snow; snowy; — the opposite of *black* or *dark;* as, *white* paper; a *white* skin. "Pearls *white.*" *Chaucer.*

White as the *whitest* lily on a stream. *Longfellow.*

2. Destitute of color, as in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; pale; pallid; as, *white* with fear.

Or whispering with *white* lips, "The foe! They come! they come!" *Byron.*

3. Having the color of purity; free from spot or blemish, or from guilt or pollution; innocent; pure.

White as thy fame, and as thy honor clear. *Dryden.*

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

4. Gray, as from age; having silvery hair; hoary.

Your high engendered battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shak.*

5. Characterized by freedom from that which disturbs, and the like; fortunate; happy; favorable.

On the whole, however, the dominie reckoned this as one of the *white* days of his life. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. Regarded with especial favor; favorite; darling.

Come forth, my *white* spouse. *Chaucer.*

I am his *white* boy, and will not be gulled. *Ford.*

☞ *White* is used in many self-explaining compounds, as *white*-backed, *white*-bearded, *white*-footed.

White alder. (*Bot.*) See *Sweet pepper bush,* under PEPPER. — White ant (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of social pseudoneuropterous insects of the genus *Termes.* These insects are very abundant in tropical countries, and form large and complex communities consisting of numerous asexual workers of one or more kinds, of large-headed asexual individuals called *soldiers,* of one or more queens (or fertile females) often having the body enormously distended by the eggs, and, at certain seasons, of numerous winged males, together with the larvæ and pupæ of each kind in various stages of development. Many of the species construct large and complicated nests, sometimes in the form of domelike structures rising several feet above the ground and connected with extensive subterranean galleries and chambers. In their social habits they closely resemble the true ants. They feed upon animal and vegetable substances of various kinds, including timber, and are often very destructive to buildings and furniture. — White arsenic (*Chem.*), arsenious oxide, As_2O_3, a substance of a white color, and vitreous adamantine luster, having an astringent, sweetish taste. It is a deadly poison. — White bass (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water North American bass (*Roccus chrysops*) found in the Great Lakes. — White bear (*Zoöl.*), the polar bear. See under POLAR. — White blood cell. (*Physiol.*) See LEUCOCYTE. — White brant (*Zoöl.*), the snow goose. — White brass, a white alloy of copper; white copper. — White campion. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of catchfly (*Silene stellata*) with white flowers. (*b*) A white-flowered Lychnis (*Lychnis vespertina*). — White canon (*R. C. Ch.*), a Premonstratensian. — White caps, the members of a secret organization in various parts of the United States, who attempt to drive away or reform obnoxious persons by lynch-law methods. They appear masked in white. — White cedar (*Bot.*), an evergreen tree of North America (*Thuja occidentalis*), also the related *Cupressus thyoides,* or *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea,* a slender evergreen conifer which grows in the so-called cedar swamps of the Northern and Atlantic States. Both are much valued for their durable timber. In California the name is given to the *Libocedrus decurrens,* the timber of which is also useful, though often subject to dry rot. *Goodale.* The white cedar of Demerara, Guiana, etc., is a lofty tree (*Icica,* or *Bursera, altissima*) whose fragrant wood is used for canoes and cabinetwork, as it is not attacked by insects. — White cell. (*Physiol.*) See LEUCOCYTE. — White-cell blood (*Med.*), leucocythæmia. — White clover (*Bot.*), a species of small perennial clover bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honeybee. See also under CLOVER. — White copper, a whitish alloy of copper. See *German silver,* under GERMAN. — White copperas (*Min.*), a native hydrous sulphate of iron; coquimbite. — White coral (*Zoöl.*), an ornamental branched coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) native of the Mediterranean. — White corpuscle. (*Physiol.*) See LEUCOCYTE. — White cricket (*Zoöl.*), the tree cricket. — White crop, a crop of grain which loses its green color, or becomes white, in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, as distinguished from a *green crop,* or a *root crop.* — White currant (*Bot.*), a variety of the common red currant, having white berries. — White daisy (*Bot.*), the oxeye daisy. See under DAISY. — White damp, a kind of poisonous gas encountered in coal mines. *Raymond.* — White elephant (*Zoöl.*), a whitish, or albino, variety of the Asiatic elephant. — White elm (*Bot.*), a majestic tree of North America (*Ulmus Americana*), the timber of which is much used for hubs of wheels, and for other purposes. — White ensign. See *Saint George's ensign,* under SAINT. — White feather, a mark or symbol of cowardice. See *To show the white feather,* under FEATHER, *n.* — White fir (*Bot.*), a name given to several coniferous trees of the Pacific States, as *Abies grandis,* and *A. concolor.* — White fleshor (*Zoöl.*), the ruffed grouse. See under RUFFED. [*Canada*] — White frost. See HOARFROST. — White game (*Zoöl.*), the white ptarmigan. — White garnet (*Min.*), leucite. — White grass (*Bot.*), an American grass (*Leersia Virginica*) with greenish-white paleæ. — White grouse. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The white ptarmigan. (*b*) The prairie chicken. [*Local, U. S.*] — White grub (*Zoöl.*), the larva of the June bug and other allied species. These grubs eat the roots of grasses and other plants, and often do much damage. — White hake (*Zoöl.*), the squirrel hake. See under SQUIRREL. — White hawk, *or* White kite (*Zoöl.*), the hen harrier. — White heat, the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit. — White hellebore (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus

White Ants (*Termes lucifugus*). *a* Larva; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female or Queen after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen distended with Eggs.

Veratrum (*V. album*). See HELLEBORE, 2. — **White herring**, a fresh, or unsmoked, herring, as distinguished from a *red*, or *cured*, herring. [*R.*] *Shak.* — **White hoolet** (*Zoöl.*), the barn owl. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **White horses** (*Naut.*), white-topped waves; whitecaps. — **The White House.** See under HOUSE. — **White ibis** (*Zoöl.*), an American ibis (*Guara alba*) having the plumage pure white, except the tips of the wings, which are black. It inhabits tropical America and the Southern United States. Called also *Spanish curlew*. — **White iron.** (*a*) Thin sheets of iron coated with tin; tinned iron. (*b*) A hard, silvery-white cast iron containing a large proportion of combined carbon. — **White iron pyrites** (*Min.*), marcasite. — **White land**, a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain. [*Eng.*] — **White lark** (*Zoöl.*), the snow bunting. — **White lead.** (*a*) A carbonate of lead much used in painting, and for other purposes; ceruse. (*b*) (*Min.*) Native lead carbonate; cerusite. — **White leather**, buff leather; leather tanned with alum and salt. — **White leg** (*Med.*), milk leg. See under MILK. — **White lettuce** (*Bot.*), rattlesnake root. See under RATTLESNAKE. — **White lie.** See under LIE. — **White light.** (*a*) (*Physics*) Light having the different colors in the same proportion as in the light coming directly from the sun, without having been decomposed, as by passing through a prism. See the Note under COLOR, *n.*, 1. (*b*) A kind of firework which gives a brilliant white illumination for signals, etc. — **White lime**, a solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing; whitewash. — **White line** (*Print.*), a void space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a blank line. — **White meat.** (*a*) Any light-colored flesh, especially of poultry. (*b*) Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

> Driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only upon their milk and *white meats*. *Spenser.*

— **White merganser** (*Zoöl.*), the smew. — **White metal.** (*a*) Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc. (*b*) (*Metal.*) A fine grade of copper sulphide obtained at a certain stage in copper smelting. — **White miller.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common clothes moth. (*b*) A common American bombycid moth (*Spilosoma Virginica*) which is pure white with a few small black spots; — called also *ermine moth*, and *virgin moth*. See *Woolly bear*, under WOOLLY. — **White money**, silver money. — **White mouse** (*Zoöl.*), the albino variety of the common mouse. — **White mullet** (*Zoöl.*), a silvery mullet (*Mugil curema*) ranging from the coast of the United States to Brazil; — called also *blue-back mullet*, and *liza*. — **White nun** (*Zoöl.*), the smew; — so called from the white crest and the band of black feathers on the back of its head, which give the appearance of a hood. — **White oak.** (*Bot.*) See under OAK. — **White owl.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The snowy owl. (*b*) The barn owl. — **White partridge** (*Zoöl.*), the white ptarmigan. — **White perch.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A North American fresh-water bass (*Morone Americana*) valued as a food fish. (*b*) The croaker, or fresh-water drum. (*c*) Any California surf fish. — **White pine.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under PINE. — **White poplar** (*Bot.*), a European tree (*Populus alba*) often cultivated as a shade tree in America; abele. — **White poppy** (*Bot.*), the opium-yielding poppy. See POPPY. — **White powder**, a kind of gunpowder formerly believed to exist, and to have the power of exploding without noise. [*Obs.*]

White Perch (*Morone Americana*).

> A pistol charged with *white powder*. *Beau. & Fl.*

— **White precipitate.** (*Old Chem.*) See under PRECIPITATE. — **White rabbit.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American northern hare in its winter pelage. (*b*) An albino rabbit. — **White rent**, (*a*) (*Eng. Law*) Formerly, rent payable in silver; — opposed to *black rent*. See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3. (*b*) A rent, or duty, of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner in Devon and Cornwall to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **White rhinoceros.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The one-horned, or Indian, rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indicus*). See RHINOCEROS. (*b*) The umhofo. — **White ribbon**, the distinctive badge of certain organizations for the promotion of temperance or of moral purity; as, the *White-ribbon* Army. — **White rope** (*Naut.*), untarred hemp rope. — **White rot.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Either of several plants, as marsh pennywort and butterwort, which were thought to produce the disease called *rot* in sheep. (*b*) A disease of grapes. See *White rot*, under ROT. — **White sage** (*Bot.*), a white, woolly undershrub (*Eurotia lanata*) of Western North America; — called also *winter fat*. — **White salmon** (*Zoöl.*), the silver salmon. — **White salt**, salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt. — **White scale** (*Zoöl.*), a scale insect (*Aspidiotus Nerii*) injurious to the orange tree. See *Orange scale*, under ORANGE. — **White shark** (*Zoöl.*), a species of man-eating shark. See under SHARK. — **White softening.** (*Med.*) See *Softening of the brain*, under SOFTENING. — **White spruce.** (*Bot.*) See SPRUCE, *n.*, 1. — **White squall** (*Naut.*), a sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps, or white, broken water, on the surface of the sea. — **White staff**, the badge of the lord high treasurer of England. *Macaulay.* — **White stork** (*Zoöl.*), the common European stork. — **White sturgeon.** (*Zoöl.*) See SHOVELNOSE (*d*). — **White sucker.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common sucker. (*b*) The common red horse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*). — **White swelling** (*Med.*), a chronic swelling of the knee, produced by a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the kneejoint and of the cancellar texture of the end of the bone forming the kneejoint; — applied also to a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind. — **White tombac.** See TOMBAC. — **White trout** (*Zoöl.*), the white weakfish, or silver squeteague (*Cynoscion nothus*), of the Southern United States. — **White vitriol** (*Chem.*), hydrous sulphate of zinc. See *White vitriol*, under VITRIOL. — **White wagtail** (*Zoöl.*), the common, or pied, wagtail. — **White wax**, beeswax rendered white by bleaching. — **White whale** (*Zoöl.*), the beluga. — **White widgeon** (*Zoöl.*), the smew. — **White wine**, any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, sherry, Lisbon, etc.; — distinguished from wines of a deep red color, as port and Burgundy. "*White wine* of Lepe." *Chaucer.* — **White witch**, a witch or wizard whose supernatural powers are supposed to be exercised for good and beneficent purposes. *Addison. Cotton Mather.* — **White wolf.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A light-colored wolf (*Canis laniger*) native of Thibet; — called also *chanco*, *golden wolf*, and *Thibetan wolf*. (*b*) The albino variety of the gray wolf. — **White wren** (*Zoöl.*), the willow warbler; — so called from the color of the under parts.

White (hwīt), *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow; one of the natural colors of bodies, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors; the opposite of black; whiteness. See the Note under COLOR, *n.*, 1.

> Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shak.*

2. Something having the color of snow; something white, or nearly so; as, the *white* of the eye.

3. Specifically, the central part of the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the center of a mark at which a missile is shot.

> 'T was I won the wager, though you hit the *white*. *Shak.*

4. A person with a white skin; a member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men.

5. A white pigment; as, Venice *white*.

6. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of butterflies belonging to *Pieris* and allied genera in which the color is usually white. See *Cabbage butterfly*, under CABBAGE.

Black and white. See under BLACK, *n.* — **Flake white, Paris white**, etc. See under FLAKE, PARIS, etc. — **White of a seed** (*Bot.*), the albumen. See ALBUMEN, 2. — **White of egg**, the viscous pellucid fluid which surrounds the yolk in an egg, particularly in the egg of a fowl. In a hen's egg it is alkaline, and contains about 86 per cent of water and 14 per cent of solid matter, the greater portion of which is egg albumin. It likewise contains a small amount of globulin, and traces of fats and sugar, with some inorganic matter. Heated above 60° C. it coagulates to a solid mass, owing to the albumin which it contains. *Parr.* — **White of the eye** (*Anat.*), the white part of the ball of the eye surrounding the transparent cornea.

White, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHITING.] [AS. *hwītan*.] To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; to bleach.

> *Whited* sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of . . . uncleanness. *Matt.* xxiii. 27.

> So as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark* ix. 3.

White'back' (-bāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The canvasback.

White'bait' (-bāt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The young of several species of herrings, especially of the common herring, esteemed a great delicacy by epicures in England. (*b*) A small translucent fish (*Salanx Chinensis*) abundant at certain seasons on the coasts of China and Japan, and used in the same manner as the European whitebait.

White'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common beam tree of England (*Pyrus Aria*); — so called from the white, woolly under surface of the leaves.

White'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man; a graybeard.

White'bel'ly (-bĕl'ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American widgeon, or baldpate. (*b*) The prairie chicken.

White'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American coot.

White'-blaze' (-blāz'), *n.* See WHITE-FACE.

White'blow' (-blō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *Whitlow grass*, under WHITLOW.

White'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **1.** A favorite. [*Obs.*] See WHITE, *a.*, 6. "One of God's *whiteboys*." *Bunyan.*

2. One of an association of poor Roman Catholics which arose in Ireland about 1760, ostensibly to resist the collection of tithes, the members of which were so called from the white shirts they wore in their nocturnal raids.

White'boy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct or principles of the Whiteboys.

White'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European redstart; — so called from its white forehead. (*b*) The whitethroat; — so called from its gray head. (*c*) The European tree sparrow.

2. A wave whose crest breaks into white foam, as when the wind is freshening.

White'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* The skin of a newborn seal; also, the seal itself. [*Sealers' Cant*]

White'-ear' (-ēr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wheatear.

White'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small Old World singing birds of the genus *Zosterops*, as *Zosterops palpebrosus* of India, and *Z. cœrulescens* of Australia. The eyes are encircled by a ring of white feathers, whence the name. Called also *bush creeper*, and *white-eyed tit*.

White'-face' (-fās'), *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose; — called also *white-blaze*.

White'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of *Coregonus*, a genus of excellent food fishes allied to the salmons. They inhabit the lakes of the colder parts of North America, Asia, and Europe. The largest and most important American species (*C. clupeiformis*) is abundant in the Great Lakes, and in other lakes farther north. Called also *lake whitefish*, and *Oswego bass*. (*b*) The menhaden. (*c*) The beluga, or white whale.

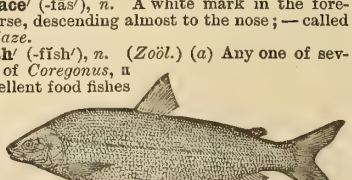

Lake Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

☞ Various other fishes are locally called *whitefish*, as the silver salmon, the whiting (*a*), the yellowtail, and the young of the bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).

White'flaw' (-flą'), *n.* [See WHITLOW.] (*Med.*) A whitlow. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

White'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Far.*) A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

White' fri'ar (frī'ẽr). (*Eccl.*) A mendicant monk of the Carmelite order, so called from the white cloaks worn by the order. See CARMELITE.

White'-front'ed (-frŭnt'ĕd), *a.* Having a white front; as, the *white-fronted* lemur.

White-fronted goose (*Zoöl.*), the white brant, or snow goose. See *Snow goose*, under SNOW.

White'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The blue-winged snow goose. (*b*) The surf scoter.

White'-heart' (hwīt'härt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A somewhat heart-shaped cherry with a whitish skin.

White'-hot' (-hŏt'), *a.* White with heat; heated to whiteness, or incandescence.

White'-limed' (-līmd'), *a.* Whitewashed or plastered with lime. "*White-limed* walls." *Shak.*

White'-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; dastardly.

> They must not be milksops, nor *white-livered* knights. *Latimer.*

White'ly, *a.* Like, or coming near to, white. [*Obs.*]

Whit'en (hwīt''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHITENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHITENING.] [OE. *whitenen*; cf. Icel. *hvītna*.] To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter; as, the hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

Whit'en, *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch; to whitewash; as, to *whiten* a wall; to *whiten* cloth.

> The broad stream of the Foyle then *whitened* by vast flocks of wild swans. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See BLANCH.

Whit'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, whitens; a bleacher; a blancher; a whitewasher.

White'ness (hwīt'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *hwītness*.] **1.** The quality or state of being white; white color, or freedom from darkness or obscurity on the surface. *Chaucer.*

2. Want of a sanguineous tinge; paleness, as from terror, grief, etc. "The *whiteness* in thy cheek." *Shak.*

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

> He had kept
> The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept. *Byron.*

4. Nakedness. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) A flock of swans.

Whit'en-ing (hwīt''n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of making or becoming white.

2. That which is used to render white; whiting. [*R.*]

Whitening stone, a sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers; also, a finishing grindstone of fine texture.

White'-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A kind of food made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread, etc., baked in a pot. *King.*

White'rump' (-rŭmp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American black-tailed godwit.

Whites (hwīts), *n. pl.* **1.** (*Med.*) Leucorrhœa.

2. The finest flour made from white wheat.

3. Cloth or garments of a plain white color.

White'side' (hwīt'sīd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The golden-eye.

White'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** One who works in tinned or galvanized iron, or white iron; a tinsmith.

2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

White'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*White* + *-ster*.] A bleacher of linen; a whitener; a whitster. [*Prov. Eng.*]

White'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The Virginia deer.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The wheatear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

White'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hawthorn.

White'throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Old World warblers, esp. the common European species (*Sylvia cinerea*), called also *strawsmear*, *nettlebird*, *muff*, and *whitecap*, the garden whitethroat, or golden warbler (*S. hortensis*), and the lesser whitethroat (*S. curruca*).

White'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Fiorin.

White'wall' (-wąl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spotted flycatcher; — so called from the white color of the under parts. [*Prov. Eng.*]

White'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something, as a wash for making the skin fair. *Addison.*

2. A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, ceilings, etc.; milk of lime.

White'wash', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHITEWASHED (-wŏsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHITEWASHING.] **1.** To apply a white liquid composition to; to whiten with whitewash.

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance to; to clear from imputations or disgrace; hence, to clear (a bankrupt) from obligation to pay debts.

White'wash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who whitewashes.

White'-wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* (*Far.*) A dangerous disease of sheep.

White'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial composite herb (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*) with conspicuous white rays and a yellow disk, a common weed in grass lands and pastures; — called also *oxeye daisy*.

White'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The chaffinch; — so called from the white bands on the wing. (*b*) The velvet duck.

White'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The soft and easily-worked wood of the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*). It is much used in cabinetwork, carriage building, etc.

☞ Several other kinds of light-colored wood are called *whitewood* in various countries, as the wood of *Bignonia leucoxylon* in the West Indies, of *Pittosporum bicolor* in Tasmania, etc.

Whitewood bark. See the Note under CANELLA.

White'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Wild camomile. (*b*) A kind of Solomon's seal (*Polygonum officinale*).

Whit'flaw' (hwĭt'flą'), *n.* [See WHITLOW.] Whitlow. [*Obs.*] "The nails fallen off by *whitflaws*." *Herrick.*

Whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *whider*, AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *where*, *who*; cf. Goth. *hvadrē* whither. See WHO, and cf. HITHER, THITHER.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively; as, *whither* goest thou? "*Whider* may I flee?" *Chaucer.*

> Sir Valentine, *whither* away so fast? *Shak.*

2. To what or which place; — used relatively.

> That no man should know . . . *whider* that he went. *Chaucer.*
> We came unto the land *whither* thou sentest us. *Num.* xiii. 27.

3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.

> Nor have I . . . *whither* to appeal. *Milton.*

Any whither, to any place; anywhere. [*Obs.*] "*Any*

whither, in hope of life eternal." *Jer. Taylor.* — **No whither**, to no place; nowhere. [*Obs.*] 2 *Kings* v. 25.

Syn. — Where. — WHITHER, WHERE. *Whither* properly implies motion to a place, and *where* rest in a place. *Whither* is now, however, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry, or in compositions of a grave and serious character and in language where precision is required. *Where* has taken its place, as in the question, "*Where* are you going?"

Whith'er-so-ev'er (hwĭth'ĕr-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [*Whither* + *soever.*] To whatever place; to what place soever; wheresoever; as, I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

Whith'er-ward (hwĭth'ĕr-wĕrd), *adv.* In what direction; toward what or which place. *R. of Brunne.*

Whitherward to turn for a good course of life was by no means too apparent. *Carlyle.*

Whit'ile (hwĭt'ĭl), *n.* [Perhaps properly, the cutter (see WHITTLE, *v.*), or cf. *whitewall*, *witwal.*] (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whit'ling (hwĭt'lĭng), *n.* [From WHITE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European food fish (*Melangus vulgaris*) of the Codfish family; — called also *fittin.* (*b*) A North

American Whiting (*Merlucius vulgaris*).

American fish (*Merlucius vulgaris*) allied to the preceding; — called also *silver hake.* (*c*) Any one of several species of North American marine sciænoid food fishes belonging to the genus *Menticirrhus*, especially *M. Americanus*, found from Maryland to Brazil, and *M. littoralis*, common from Virginia to Texas; — called also *silver whiting*, and *surf whiting.*

☞ Various other fishes are locally called *whiting*, as the kingfish (*a*), the butterfish, the sailor's choice (*b*), the Pacific tomcod, and certain species of lake whitefishes.

2. Chalk prepared in an impalpable powder by pulverizing and repeated washing, used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

Whiting pollack. (*Zoöl.*) Same as POLLACK. — **Whiting pout** (*Zoöl.*), the bib, 2.

Whit'ing-mop' (-mŏp'), *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young whiting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A fair lass. "This pretty *whiting-mop.*" *Massinger.*

Whit'ish, *a.* [From WHITE.] **1.** Somewhat white; approaching white; white in a moderate degree.

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with an opaque white powder.

Whit'ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being whitish or somewhat white.

Whit'leath'er (hwĭt'lĕth'ĕr), *n.* [*White* + *leather.*] **1.** Leather dressed or tawed with alum, salt, etc., remarkable for its pliability and toughness; white leather.

2. (*Anat.*) The paxwax. See PAXWAX.

Whit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*White* + *-ling.*] (*Zoöl.*) A young bull trout during its second season. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whit'low (-lō), *n.* [Prov. E. *whickflaw*, for *quick-flaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick; cf. Icel. *kvika* the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof. See QUICK, *a.*, and FLAW.] **1.** (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration. The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone, but is usually applied to a felon or inflammation of the periosteal structures of the bone.

2. (*Far.*) An inflammatory disease of the feet. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.

Whitlow grass (*Bot.*), a name given to several inconspicuous herbs, which were thought to be a cure for the whitlow, as *Saxifraga tridactylites*, *Draba verna*, and several species of *Paronychia.*

Whit'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *Whitlow grass*, under WHITLOW.

Whit'mon'day (-mŭn'dā; 48), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The day following Whitsunday; — called also *Whitsun Monday.*

Whit'ney-ite (hwĭt'nĭ-īt), *n.* [So called after J. D. *Whitney*, an American geologist.] (*Min.*) An arsenide of copper from Lake Superior.

Whit'son (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* See WHITSUN. [*Obs.*]

Whit'sour' (-sour'), *n.* [*White* + *sour.*] (*Bot.*) A sort of apple.

Whit'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [Contracted fr. *whitester.*] A whitener; a bleacher; a whitester. [*Obs.*]

The *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shak.*

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide; as, *Whitsun* week; *Whitsun* Tuesday; *Whitsun* pastorals.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā *or* hwĭt'sŭn'dā; 277), *n.* [*White* + *Sunday.*] **1.** (*Eccl.*) The seventh Sunday, and the fiftieth day, after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost; — so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

2. (*Scots Law*) See the Note under TERM, *n.*, 12.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* [*Whitsunday* + *tide.*] The week commencing with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days — Whitsunday, Whitsun Monday, and Whitsun Tuesday; the time of Pentecost. *R. of Gloucester.*

Whit'ten tree' (hwĭt'n trē'). [Probably from *white*; cf. AS. *hwītingtreów.*] (*Bot.*) Either of two shrubs (*Viburnum Lantana*, and *V. Opulus*), so called on account of their whitish branches.

Whit'ter-ick (-tĕr-ĭk), *n.* The curlew. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *hwītel*, from *hwīt* white; akin to Icel. *hvītill* a white bed cover. See WHITE.] (*a*) A grayish, coarse double blanket worn by countrywomen, in the west of England, over the shoulders, like a cloak or shawl. *C. Kingsley.* (*b*) Same as *Whittle shawl*, below.

Whittle shawl, a kind of fine woolen shawl, originally and especially a white one.

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* [OE. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut. Cf. THWITTLE, THWAITE a piece of ground.] A knife; esp., a pocket, sheath, or clasp knife. "A butcher's *whittle.*" *Dryden.* "Rude *whittles.*" *Macaulay.*

He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton.*

Whit'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITTLING (-tlĭng).] **1.** To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife; to cut or shape, as a piece of wood held in the hand, with a clasp knife or pocketknife.

2. To edge; to sharpen; to render eager or excited; esp., to excite with liquor; to inebriate. [*Obs.*]

"In vino veritas." When men are well *whittled*, their tongues run at random. *Withals.*

Whit'tle, *v. i.* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife; to cut up a piece of wood with a knife.

Dexterity with a pocketknife is a part of a Nantucket education; but I am inclined to think the propensity is national. Americans must and will *whittle.* *Willis.*

Whit'tlings (-tlĭngz), *n. pl.* Chips made by one who whittles; shavings cut from a stick with a knife.

Whit'tret (-trĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A weasel. [*Scot.*]

Whit'tues'day (-tūz'dā), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The day following Whitmonday; — called also *Whitsun Tuesday.*

Whit'wall' (-wȧl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as WHETILE.

Whit'worth ball' (hwĭt'wûrth bȧl'). (*Gun.*) A projectile used in the Whitworth gun.

Whit'worth gun' (gŭn'). (*Gun.*) A form of rifled cannon and small arms invented by Sir Joseph *Whitworth*, of Manchester, England.

Whitworth Ball.

☞ In Mr. Whitworth's system, the bore of the gun has a polygonal section, and the twist is rapid. The ball, which is pointed in front, is made to fit the bore accurately, and is very much elongated, its length being about three and one half times as great as its diameter. *H. L. Scott.*

Whit'y-brown' (hwīt'ĭ-broun'), *a.* Of a color between white and brown. *Pegge.*

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIZZED (hwĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIZZING.] [Of imitative origin. √43. Cf. WHISTLE, and HISS.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air; to fly or move swiftly with a sharp hissing or whistling sound. [Written also *whizz.*]

It flew, and, *whizzing*, cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

Whiz, *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Like the *whiz* of my crossbow. *Coleridge.*

Whiz'zing-ly (-zĭng-lĭ), *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm).] [OE. *who*, *wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron., neut. *hwæt*; akin to OFries. *hwa*, neut. *hwet*, OS. *hwē*, neut. *hwat*, D. *wie*, neut. *wat*, G. *wer*, neut. *was*, OHG. *wer*, *hwer*, neut. *waz*, *hwaz*, Icel. *hvat*, neut., Dan. *hvo*, neut. *hvad*, Sw. *ho*, *hvem*, neut. *hvad*, Goth. *hwas*, fem. *hwō*, neut. *hwa*, Lith. *kas*, Ir. & Gael. *co*, W. *pwy*, L. *quod*, neuter of *qui*, Gr. πότερος whether, Skr. *kas.* √182. Cf. HOW, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBIQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHITHER, WHOM, WHY.] **1.** Originally, an interrogative pronoun, later, a relative pronoun also; — used always substantively, and either as singular or plural. See the Note under WHAT, *pron.*, 1. As interrogative pronouns, *who* and *whom* ask the question: What or which person or persons? *Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns (in the sense of *that*), are properly used of persons (corresponding to *which*, as applied to things), but are sometimes, less properly and now rarely, used of animals, plants, etc. *Who* and *whom*, as compound relatives, are also used especially of persons, meaning the person that; the persons that; the one that; whosoever. "Let *who* will be President." *Macaulay.*

[He] should not tell *whose* children they were. *Chaucer.*
There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*
Adders *who* with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.*
Whom I could pity thus forlorn. *Milton.*
How hard is our fate, *who* serve in the state. *Addison.*
Who cheapens life, abates the fear of death. *Young.*

The brace of large greyhounds, *who* were the companions of his sports. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. One; any one. [*Obs.*, except in the archaic phrase, *as who should say.*]

As who should say, it were a very dangerous matter if a man in any point should be found wiser than his forefathers were. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

Whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop; stand; hold. See Ho, 2.

Who'bub (hōō'bŭb), *n.* Hubbub. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person who; he or she who; any one who; as, he shall be punished, *whoever* he may be. "*Whoever* envies or repines." *Milton.* "*Whoever* the king favors." *Shak.*

Whole (hōl; 110), *a.* [OE. *hole*, *hol*, *hool*, *hal*, AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy; akin to OFries. & OS. *hēl*, D. *heel*, G. *heil*, Icel. *heill*, Sw. *hel* whole, Dan. *heel*, Goth. *hails* well, sound, OIr. *cēl* augury. Cf. HALE, HAIL to greet, HEAL to cure, HEALTH, HOLY.] **1.** Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; free from deficiency; all; total; entire; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation. "On their *whole* host I flew unarmed." *Milton.*

The *whole* race of mankind. *Shak.*

2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; not broken or fractured; unimpaired; uninjured; integral; as, a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole*; the vessel is *whole.*

My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 *Sam.* i. 9.

3. Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; healthy; sound; well.

[She] findeth there her friends *hole* and sound. *Chaucer.*
They that be *whole* need not a physician. *Matt.* ix. 12.
When Sir Lancelot's deadly hurt was *whole.* *Tennyson.*

Whole blood. (*Law of Descent*) See under BLOOD, *n.*, 2. — **Whole note** (*Mus.*), the note which represents a tone of longest duration in common use; a semibreve. — **Whole number** (*Math.*), a number which is not a fraction or mixed number; an integer. — **Whole snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the common snipe, as distinguished from the smaller jacksnipe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

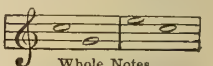

Whole Notes.

Syn. — All; total; complete; entire; integral; undivided; uninjured; unimpaired; unbroken; healthy. — WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE. When we use the word *whole*, we refer to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting; as, a *whole* week; a *whole* year; the *whole* creation. When we use the word *total*, we have reference to all as taken together, and forming a single *totality*; as, the *total* amount; the *total* income. When we speak of a thing as *entire*, we have no reference to parts at all, but regard the thing as an *integer*, *i. e.*, continuous or unbroken; as, an *entire* year; *entire* prosperity. When we speak of a thing as *complete*, there is reference to some progress which results in a *filling out* to some end or object, or a perfected state with no deficiency; as, *complete* success; a *complete* victory.

All the *whole* army stood agazed on him. *Shak.*
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*
So absolute she seems,
And in herself *complete.* *Milton.*

Whole (hōl; 110), *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; all of a thing, without defect or exception; a thing complete in itself.

'T is not the *whole* of life to live,
Nor all of death to die. *J. Montgomery.*

2. A regular combination of parts; a system.

Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole.* *Pope.*

Committee of the whole. See under COMMITTEE. — **Upon the whole**, considering all things; taking everything into account; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

Syn. — Totality; total; amount; aggregate; gross.

Whole'-hoofed' (hōl'hōōft'), *a.* Having an undivided hoof, as the horse.

Whole'-length' (hōl'lĕngth'), *a.* Representing the whole figure; — said of a picture or statue. — *n.* A portrait or statue representing the whole figure.

Whole'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being whole, entire, or sound; entireness; totality; completeness.

Whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail.*

By wholesale, in the mass; in large quantities; without distinction or discrimination.

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale.* *I. Watts.*

Whole'sale', *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than to consumers; as, a *wholesale* merchant; the *wholesale* price.

2. Extensive and indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter. "A time for *wholesale* trust." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* WHOLESOMER (-ĕr); *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.] [*Whole* + *some*; cf. Icel. *heilsamr*, G. *heilsam*, D. *heilzaam.*] **1.** Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; salutary.

Wholesome thirst and appetite. *Milton.*

From which the industrious poor derive an agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food. *A. Smith.*

2. Contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity; conducive to good; salutary; sound; as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths; *wholesome* laws.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. *Prov.* xv. 4.
I can not . . . make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shak.*
A *wholesome* suspicion began to be entertained. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Sound; healthy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

— **Whole'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Whole'some-ness,** *n.*

Whole'-souled' (hōl'sōld'), *a.* Thoroughly imbued with a right spirit; noble-minded; devoted.

Whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; 110), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly.

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. To the exclusion of other things; totally; fully.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

Whom (hōōm), *pron.* [OE. *wham*, AS. dative *hwām*, *hwǣm.* See WHO.] The objective case of *who.* See WHO.

☞ In Old English, *whom* was also commonly used as a dative. Cf. HIM.

And every grass that groweth upon root
She shall eke know, and *whom* it will do boot. *Chaucer.*

Whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* The objective of *whosoever.* See WHOSOEVER.

The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to *whomsoever* he will. *Dan.* iv. 17.

Whoo'bub (hōō'bŭb), *n.* Hubbub. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Whoop (hōōp), *n.* [See HOOPOE.] (*Zoöl.*) The hoopoe.

Whoop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHOOPED (hōōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHOOPING.] [OE. *houpen.* See HOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to cry out; to shout; to halloo; to utter a war whoop; to hoot, as an owl.

Each *whooping* with a merry shout. *Wordsworth.*
When naught was heard but now and then the howl
Of some vile cur, or *whooping* of the owl. *W. Browne.*

2. To cough or breathe with a sonorous inspiration, as in whooping cough.

Whoop, *v. t.* To insult with shouts; to chase with derision.

And suffered me by the voice of slaves to be
Whooped out of Rome. *Shak.*

Whoop (hōōp), *n.* **1.** A shout of pursuit or of war; a cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, enjoyment, vengeance, terror, or the like; an halloo; a hoot, or cry, as of an owl.

A fox, crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addison.*

The *whoop* of the crane. *Longfellow.*

2. A loud, shrill, prolonged sound or sonorous inspiration, as in whooping cough.

Whoop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, whoops.

Whooper swan. (*Zoöl.*) See the Note under Swan.

Whoop'ing, *a. & n.* from Whoop, *v. t.*

Whooping cough (*Med.*), a violent, convulsive cough, returning at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chin cough; hooping cough. *Dunglison.* — **Whooping crane** (*Zoöl.*), a North American crane (*Grus Americana*) noted for the loud, whooplike note which it utters. — **Whooping swan** (*Zoöl.*), the whooper swan. See the Note under Swan.

Whoot (hōōt), *v. i.* [See Hoot.] To hoot. [*Obs.*]

Whop (hwŏp), *v. t.* Same as Whap. *Forby.*

Whop, *n.* Same as Whap.

Whop'per (hwŏp'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. Whapper.] **1.** One who, or that which, whops.

2. Same as Whapper.

Whore (hōr), *n.* [OE. *hore*, AS. *hōre;* akin to D. *hoer*, *hoere*, G. *hure*, OHG. *huora*, *huorra*, Icel. *hōra*, Dan. *hore*, Sw. *hora*, Goth. *hōrs* an adulterer, AS. *hōr* adultery, OHG. *huor*, and probably to L. *carus* dear. Cf. Charity.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, especially one who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot. *Wyclif.*

Syn. — Harlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet.

Whore, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whored (hōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whoring.] [Cf. Icel. *hōra.* See Whore, *n.*] **1.** To have unlawful sexual intercourse; to practice lewdness.

2. (*Script.*) To worship false and impure gods.

Whore, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; to make a whore of; to debauch. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

Whore'dom (hōr'dŭm), *n.* [OE. *hordom;* cf. Icel. *hōrdōmr.*] **1.** The practice of unlawful intercourse with the other sex; fornication; lewdness.

2. (*Script.*) The sin of worshiping idols; idolatry.

O Ephraim, thou committest *whoredom*, and Israel is defiled; they will not . . . turn unto their God. *Hos.* v. 3, 4.

Whore'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; a lecher; a whoremonger.

2. One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer.

Whore'mas'ter-ly, *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster; lecherous; libidinous.

Whore'mon'ger (hōr'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher; a man who frequents the society of whores.

Whore'son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard; colloquially, a low, scurvy fellow; — used generally in contempt, or in coarse humor. Also used adjectively. [*Archaic*] *Shak.*

Whor'ish (hōr'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a whore in character or conduct; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

— **Whor'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Whor'ish-ness,** *n.*

Whorls. *a* Whorled Leaves of Woodruff. (¼) *b* Whorled Flowers of Black Horehound.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl; 277), *n.* [OE. *whorvil* the whirl of a spindle; akin to AS. *hweorfa* the whirl of a spindle, *hweorfan* to turn; cf. OD. *worvel* the whirl of a spindle. See Whirl, *n. & v.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A circle of two or more leaves, flowers, or other organs, about the same part or joint of a stem.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A volution, or turn, of the spire of a univalve shell.

3. (*Spinning*) The fly of a spindle.

Whorled (hwûrld *or* hwôrld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls; verticillate; as, *whorled* leaves.

Whorl'er (hwûrl'ẽr), *n.* A potter's wheel.

Whort (hwûrt), *n.* [See Whortleberry.] (*Bot.*) The whortle, or bilberry. See Whortleberry (*a*).

Whor'tle (hwûr't'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The whortleberry, or bilberry.

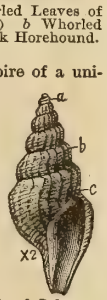

Whorls of *Bela cancellata.* *a* Nuclear Whorls; *b* Whorls of the Spire; *c* Body Whorl.

[He] looked ahead of him from behind a tump of *whortles.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

Whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'rў; 277), *n.* [AS. *wyrtil* a small shrub (dim. of *wyrt* wort) + E. *berry.* See Wort, and cf. Huckleberry, Hurtleberry.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) In England, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus;* also, the plant itself. See Bilberry, 1. (*b*) The fruit of several shrubby plants of the genus *Gaylussacia;* also, any one of these plants. See Huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.* [OE. *whos, whas*, AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā.* See Who.] The possessive case of *who* or *which.* See Who, and Which.

Whose daughter art thou? tell me, I pray thee. *Gen.* xxiv. 23.

The question *whose* solution I require. *Dryden.*

Whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* The possessive of *whosoever.* See Whosoever.

Who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever. *Piers Plowman.*

Whoso shrinks or falters now, . . .
Brand the craven on his brow! *Whittier.*

Who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that; whoever.

Whosoever will, let him take . . . freely. *Rev.* xxii. 17.

Whot (hwŏt), *a.* Hot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Whur (hwûr), *v. i.* [Probably of imitative origin. Cf. Hurr, Hurry, Whir.] **1.** To make a rough, humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force; to whir; to birr.

2. To snarl or growl, as a dog. *Halliwell.*

Whur (hwûr), *n.* A humming or whirring sound, like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; a whir.

Whur'ry (hwŭr'rў), *v. t.* [See Hurry.] To whisk along quickly; to hurry. [*R.*]

Whurrying the chariot with them to the shore. *Vicars.*

Whurt (hwûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Whort.

Why (hwī), *adv.* [OE. *whi, why*, AS. *hwī, hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt;* akin to Icel. *hvī* why, Dan. & Sw. *hvi;* cf. Goth. *hwē.* √182. See Who.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively. See the Note under What, *pron.*, 1.

Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for *why* will ye die, O house of Israel? *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

2. For which; on account of which; — used relatively.

No ground of enmity between us known
Why he should mean me ill or seek to harm. *Milton.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

3. The reason or cause for which; that on account of which; on what account; as, I know not *why* he left town so suddenly; — used as a compound relative.

☞ *Why* is sometimes used as an interjection or an expletive in expression of surprise or content at a turn of affairs; used also in calling. "*Why*, Jessica!" *Shak.*

If her chill heart I can not move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Sometimes, also, it is used as a noun.

The how and the *why* and the where. *Goldsmith.*

For why, because; why. See Forwhy. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Why, *n.* A young heifer. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Whyd'ah bird' (hwĭd'ȧ bẽrd), *or* **Whyd'ah finch'** (fĭnch'). (*Zoöl.*) The whidah bird.

Why'-not' (hwī'nŏt'), *n.* A violent and peremptory procedure without any assigned reason; a sudden conclusive happening. [*Obs.*]

When the church
Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch. *Hudibras.*

This game . . . was like to have been lost with a *why-not.* *Nugæ Antiq.*

Wich (wĭch), *n.* A variant of 1st Wick.

Wich'i-tas (wĭch'ĭ-tąz), *n. pl.; sing.* Wichita (-tą). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians native of the region between the Arkansas and Red rivers. They are related to the Pawnees. See Pawnees.

Wick (wĭk), *or* **Wich** (wĭch), *n.* [AS. *wīc* village, fr. L. *vicus.* In some names of places, perhaps fr. Icel. *vik* an inlet, creek, bay. See Vicinity, and cf. Villa.] **1.** A street; a village; a castle; a dwelling; a place of work, or exercise of authority; — now obsolete except in composition; as, bail*iwick*, War*wick*, Green*wich.* *Stow.*

2. (*Curling*) A narrow port or passage in the rink or course, flanked by the stones of previous players.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* [OE. *wicke, weyke, weke*, AS. *weoca* or *wecca;* cf. D. *wiek* a roll of lint, Prov. G. *wicke*, and *wieche*, OHG. *wioh̃ha*, Sw. *veke*, Dan. *væge;* of uncertain origin.] A bundle of fibers, or a loosely twisted or braided cord, tape, or tube, usually made of soft spun cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, or other material used for illumination, in small successive portions, to be burned.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away. *Spenser.*

Wick, *v. i.* (*Curling*) To strike a stone in an oblique direction. *Jamieson.*

Wick'e (wĭk'e), *a.* Wicked. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*
"With full *wikke* intent." *Chaucer.*

Wicked (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* Having a wick; — used chiefly in composition; as, a two-*wicked* lamp.

Wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* [OE. *wicked*, fr. *wicke* wicked; probably originally the same word as *wicche* wizard, witch. See Witch.] **1.** Evil in principle or practice; deviating from morality; contrary to the moral or divine law; addicted to vice or sin; sinful; immoral; profligate; — said of persons and things; as, a *wicked* king; a *wicked* woman; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* designs.

Hence, then, and evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, hell,
Thou and thy *wicked* crew! *Milton.*

Never, never, *wicked* man was wise. *Pope.*

2. Cursed; baneful; hurtful; bad; pernicious; dangerous. [*Obs.*] "*Wicked* dew." *Shak.*

This were a *wicked* way, but whoso had a guide. *P. Plowman.*

3. Ludicrously or sportively mischievous; disposed to mischief; roguish. [*Colloq.*]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked.* *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Iniquitous; sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unjust; unrighteous; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; profane; vicious; pernicious; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; flagitious; abandoned. See Iniquitous.

Wick'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; in a manner, or with motives and designs, contrary to the divine law or the law of morality; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly.* 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

Wick'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being wicked; departure from the rules of the divine or the moral law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; depravity; sinfulness.

God saw that the *wickedness* of man was great. *Gen.* vi. 5.
Their inward part is very *wickedness.* *Ps.* v. 9.

2. A wicked thing or act; crime; sin; iniquity.

I 'll never care what *wickedness* I do,
If this man comes to good. *Shak.*

Wick'en tree' (wĭk'en trē'). Same as Quicken tree.

Wick'er (wĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *wiker, wikir*, osier, probably akin to AS. *wīcan* to give way. Cf. Weak.] **1.** A small, pliant twig or osier; a rod for making basketwork, and the like; a withe.

2. Wickerwork; a piece of wickerwork, esp. a basket.

Then quick did dress
His half milk up for cheese, and in a press
Of *wicker* pressed it. *Chapman.*

3. Same as 1st Wike. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wick'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Made of, secured by, or covered with, wickers or wickerwork.

Ships of light timber, *wickered* with osier between, and covered over with leather. *Milton.*

Wick'er-work' (-ẽr-wûrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, twigs, or rods; articles made of such a texture.

Wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *wiket*, OF. *wiket, guichet*, F. *guichet;* probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vīk* a small creek, inlet, bay, *vik* a corner.] **1.** A small gate or door, especially one forming part of, or placed near, a larger door or gate; a narrow opening or entrance cut in or beside a door or gate, or the door which is used to close such entrance or aperture. *Piers Plowman.*
"Heaven's *wicket.*" *Milton.*

And so went to the high street, . . . and came to the great tower, but the gate and *wicket* was fast closed. *Ld. Berners.*

The *wicket*, often opened, knew the key. *Dryden.*

2. A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied, or by which the amount of water passing to a water wheel is regulated.

3. (*Cricket*) (*a*) A small framework at which the ball is bowled. It consists of three rods, or stumps, set vertically in the ground, with one or two short rods, called *bails*, lying horizontally across the top. (*b*) The ground on which the wickets are set.

4. A place of shelter made of the boughs of trees, — used by lumbermen, etc. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

5. (*Mining*) The space between the pillars, in post-and-stall working. *Raymond.*

Wicket door, Wicket gate, a small door or gate; a wicket. See def. 1, above. *Bunyan.* — **Wicket keeper** (*Cricket*), the player who stands behind the wicket to catch the balls and endeavor to put the batsman out.

Wick'ing, *n.* The material of which wicks are made; esp., a loosely braided or twisted cord or tape of cotton.

Wic'lif-ite } **Wick'liff-ite** } (wĭk'lĭf-īt), *n.* See Wyclifite.

Wic'o-py (wĭk'ō-pў), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Leatherwood.

Wid'dy (wĭd'dў), *n.* [Cf. Withy.] A rope or halter made of flexible twigs, or withes, as of birch. [*Scot.*]

Wide (wīd), *a.* [*Compar.* Wider (-ẽr); *superl.* Widest.] [OE. *wid, wyde*, AS. *wīd;* akin to OFries. & OS. *wīd*, D. *wijd*, G. *weit*, OHG. *wīt*, Icel. *vīðr*, Sw. & Dan. *vid;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; spacious across; much extended in a direction at right angles to that of length; not narrow; broad; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry.

The chambers and the stables weren *wyde.* *Chaucer.*

Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction. *Matt.* vii. 13.

2. Having a great extent every way; extended; spacious; broad; vast; extensive; as, a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean; a *wide* difference. "This *wyde* world." *Chaucer.*

For sceptered cynics earth were far too *wide* a den. *Byron.*

When the *wide* bloom, on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours. *Bryant.*

3. Of large scope; comprehensive; liberal; broad; as, *wide* views; a *wide* understanding.

Men of strongest head and *widest* culture. *M. Arnold.*

4. Of a certain measure between the sides; measuring in a direction at right angles to that of length; as, a table three feet *wide.*

5. Remote; distant; far.

The contrary being so *wide* from the truth of Scripture and the attributes of God. *Hammond.*

6. Far from truth, from propriety, from necessity, or the like. "Our *wide* expositors." *Milton.*

It is far *wide* that the people have such judgments. *Latimer.*
How *wide* is all this long pretense! *Herbert.*

7. On one side or the other of the mark; too far sidewise from the mark, the wicket, the batsman, etc.

Surely he shoots *wide* on the bow hand. *Spenser.*
I was but two bows *wide.* *Massinger.*

8. (*Phon.*) Made, as a vowel, with a less tense, and more open and relaxed, condition of the mouth organs; — opposed to *primary* as used by Mr. Bell, and to *narrow* as used by Mr. Sweet. The effect, as explained by Mr. Bell, is due to the relaxation or tension of the pharynx; as explained by Mr. Sweet and others, it is due to the action of the tongue. The wide of ē (ēve) is ĭ (ĭll); of ā (āte) is ĕ (ĕnd), etc. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 13–15.

☞ *Wide* is often prefixed to words, esp. to participles and participial adjectives, to form self-explaining compounds; as, *wide*-beaming, *wide*-branched, *wide*-chopped, *wide*-echoing, *wide*-extended, *wide*-mouthed, *wide*-spread, *wide*-spreading, and the like.

Far and wide. See under Far. — **Wide gauge.** See the Note under Gauge, 6.

Wide, *adv.* [AS. *wīde.*] **1.** To a distance; far; widely; to a great distance or extent; as, his fame was spread *wide.*

[I] went *wyde* in this world, wonders to hear. *Piers Plowman.*

2. So as to leave or have a great space between the sides; so as to form a large opening. *Shak.*

3. So as to be or strike far from, or on one side of, an object or purpose; aside; astray.

Wide, *n.* **1.** That which is wide; wide space; width; extent. "The waste *wide* of that abyss." *Tennyson.*

2. That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark.

Wide'-a-wake' (wīd'ȧ-wāk'), *a.* Fully awake; not drowsy or dull; hence, knowing; keen; alert. *Dickens.*

Wide'-a-wake', *n.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat.

Wide'gap' (wīd'găp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The angler; — called also *widegab*, and *widegut*.

Wide'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a wide manner; to a wide degree or extent; far; extensively; as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.

2. Very much; to a great degree or extent; as, to differ *widely* in opinion.

Wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIDENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIDENING.] To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; to increase the width of; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach; to *widen* a stocking.

Wid'en, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to spread; to extend.

Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

Wide'ness (wīd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being wide; breadth; width; great extent from side to side; as, the *wideness* of a room. "I landed in a small creek about the *wideness* of my canoe." *Swift.*

2. Large extent in all directions; broadness; greatness; as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

Wide'spread' (-sprĕd'), *a.* Spread to a great distance; widely extended; extending far and wide; as, *widespread* wings; a *widespread* movement.

Wide'where' (wīd'hwār'), *adv.* [See WIDE, and WHERE.] Widely; far and wide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wid'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Probably from an old French form of F. *vigeon*, *vingeon*, *gingeon*; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *vipio*, *-onis*, a kind of small crane.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fresh-water ducks, especially those belonging to the subgenus *Mareca*, of the genus *Anas*. The common European widgeon (*Anas penelope*)

American Widgeon (*Anas Americana*).

and the American widgeon (*A. Americana*) are the most important species. The latter is called also *baldhead*, *baldpate*, *baldface*, *baldcrown*, *smoking duck*, *wheat duck*, and *whitebelly*.

Bald-faced, *or* **Green-headed**, **widgeon**, the American widgeon. — **Black widgeon**, the European tufted duck. — **Gray widgeon.** (*a*) The gadwall. (*b*) The pintail duck. — **Great-headed widgeon**, the poachard. — **Pied widgeon.** (*a*) The poachard. (*b*) The goosander. — **Saw-billed widgeon**, the merganser. — **Sea widgeon.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Spear widgeon**, the goosander. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Spoon-billed widgeon**, the shoveler. — **White widgeon**, the smew. — **Wood widgeon**, the wood duck.

Wid'ish (wīd'ĭsh), *a.* Moderately wide. *Tyndall.*

Wid'man-stät'ten fig'ures (vĭd'män-stĕt't'n fĭg'ûrz). (*Min.*) Certain figures appearing on etched meteoric iron; — so called after A. B. *Widmanstätten*, of Vienna, who first described them in 1808. See the Note and *Illust.* under METEORITE.

Wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [OE. *widewe*, *widwe*, AS. *weoduwe*, *widuwe*, *wuduwe*; akin to OFries. *widwe*, OS. *widowa*, D. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, *witwe*, OHG. *wituwa*, *witawa*, Goth. *widuwō*, Russ. *vdova*, OIr. *fedb*, W. *gweddw*, L. *vidua*, Skr. *vidhavā*; and probably to Skr. *vidh* to be empty, to lack; cf. Gr. *ἠίθεος* a bachelor. √284. Cf. VIDUAL.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again; one living bereaved of a husband. "A poor *widow*." *Chaucer.*

Grass widow. See under GRASS. — **Widow bewitched**, a woman separated from her husband; a grass widow. [*Colloq.*] — **Widow-in-mourning** (*Zoöl.*), the macavahu. — **Widow monkey** (*Zoöl.*), a small South American monkey (*Callithrix lugens*); — so called on account of its color, which is black except the dull whitish arms, neck, and face, and a ring of pure white around the face. — **Widow's chamber** (*Eng. Law*), in London, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.

Wid'ow, *a.* Widowed. "A *widow* woman." 1 *Kings* xvii. 9. "This *widow* lady." *Shak.*

Wid'ow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIDOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIDOWING.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband; — rarely used except in the past participle.

Though in this city he
Hath *widowed* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of one who is loved; to strip of anything beloved or highly esteemed; to make desolate or bare; to bereave.

The *widowed* isle, in mourning,
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *J. Philips.*

Mourn, *widowed* queen; forgotten Sion, mourn. *Heber.*

3. To endow with a widow's right. [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. To become, or survive as, the widow of. [*Obs.*]

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and *widow* them all. *Shak.*

Wid'ow bird' (bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) See WHIDAH BIRD.

Wid'ow-er (-ẽr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again. *Shak.*

Wid'ow-er-hood (-hōōd), *n.* The state of being a widower.

Wid'ow-hood (wĭd'ō-hōōd), *n.* **1.** The state of being a widow; the time during which a woman is a widow; also, rarely, the state of being a widower.

Johnson clung to her memory during a *widowhood* of more than thirty years. *Leslie Stephen.*

2. Estate settled on a widow. [*Obs.*] "I 'll assure her of her *widowhood* . . . in all my lands." *Shak.*

Wid'ow-hunt'er (-hŭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who courts widows, seeking to marry one with a fortune. *Addison.*

Wid'ow-ly, *a.* Becoming or like a widow.

Wid'ow-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes widows by destroying husbands. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Wid'ow-wail' (-wāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, narrow-leaved evergreen shrub (*Cneorum tricoccon*) found in Southern Europe.

Width (wĭdth), *n.* [From WIDE.] The quality of being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness; as, the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door.

Wid'u-al (wĭd'ū-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a widow; vidual. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Wid'we (wĭd'we), *n.* A widow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIELDING.] [OE. *welden* to govern, to have power over, to possess, AS. *geweldan*, *gewyldan*, from *wealdan*; akin to OS. *waldan*, OFries. *walda*, G. *walten*, OHG. *waltan*, Icel. *valda*, Sw. *välla* to occasion, to cause, Dan. *volde*, Goth. *waldan* to govern, rule, L. *valere* to be strong. Cf. HERALD, VALIANT.] **1.** To govern; to rule; to keep, or have in charge; also, to possess. [*Obs.*]

When a strong armed man keepeth his house, all things that he *wieldeth* ben in peace. *Wyclif* (*Luke* xi. 21).

Wile [ne will] ye *wield* gold neither silver ne money in your girdles. *Wyclif* (*Matt.* x. 9).

2. To direct or regulate by influence or authority; to manage; to control; to sway.

The famous orators . . . whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democraty. *Milton.*

Her newborn power was *wielded* from the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey.*

3. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; to handle; hence, to use or employ; as, to *wield* a sword; to *wield* the scepter.

Base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot *wield*? *Shak.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade. *S. S. Smith.*

To wield the scepter, to govern with supreme command.

Wield'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wielded.

Wield'ance (-ans), *n.* The act or power of wielding. [*Obs.*] "Our weak *wieldance*." *Bp. Hall.*

Wield'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wields or employs; a manager; a controller.

A *wielder* of the great arm of the war. *Milman.*

Wield'ing, *n.* Power; authority; rule. [*Obs.*]

To have them in your might and in your *wielding*. *Chaucer.*

Wield'less, *a.* Not to be wielded; unmanageable; unwieldy. [*R.*] "*Wieldless* might." *Spenser.*

Wield'some (-sŭm), *a.* Admitting of being easily wielded or managed. [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

Wield'y (-ȳ), *a.* Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; — opposed to *unwieldy*. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Wier (wēr), *n.* Same as WEIR.

Wier'an'gle (wēr'ăn'g'l)), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as WARIANGLE. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Wier'y (wēr'ȳ *or* wīr'ȳ), *a.* [Cf. WEARISH.] Wet; moist; marshy. [*Obs.*]

Wi'er-y (wī'ẽr-ȳ *or* wīr'ȳ), *a.* [From WIRE; cf. FIERY.] Wiry. [*Obs.*] "*Wiery* gold." *Peacham.*

Wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [OE. *wif*, AS. *wīf*; akin to OFries. & OS. *wīf*, D. *wijf*, G. *weib*, OHG. *wīb*, Icel. *vīf*, Dan. *viv*; and perhaps to Skr. *vip* excited, agitated, inspired, *vip* to tremble, L. *vibrare* to vibrate, E. *vibrate*. Cf. Tacitus, ["Germania" 8]: Inesse quin etiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant, nec aut consilia earum aspernantur aut responsa neglegunt. Cf. HUSSY a jade, WOMAN.] **1.** A woman; an adult female; — now used in literature only in certain compounds and phrases, as *alewife*, *fishwife*, *goodwife*, and the like.

"Both men and *wives*." *Piers Plowman.*

On the green he saw sitting a *wife*. *Chaucer.*

2. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in wedlock; a woman who has a husband; a married woman; — correlative of *husband*.

"The husband of one *wife*." 1 *Tim.* iii. 2.

Let every one of you . . . so love his *wife* even as himself, and the *wife* see that she reverence her husband. *Eph.* v. 33.

To give to wife, To take to wife, to give or take (a woman) in marriage. — **Wife's equity** (*Law*), the equitable right or claim of a married woman to a reasonable and adequate provision, by way of settlement or otherwise, out of her choses in action, or out of any property of hers which is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for the support of herself and her children. *Burrill.*

Wife'hood (-hōōd), *n.* [AS. *wīfhād*.] **1.** Womanhood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. The state of being a wife; the character of a wife.

Wife'less, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

Wife'like' (-līk'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a wife or a woman. "*Wifelike* government." *Shak.*

Wife'ly, *a.* [AS. *wīflic*.] Becoming or like a wife; of or pertaining to a wife. "*Wifely* patience." *Chaucer.*

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love. *Dryden.*

Wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbreviation from *periwig*.] **1.** A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network, either in imitation of the natural growth, or in abundant and flowing curls, worn to supply a deficiency of natural hair, or for ornament, or according to traditional usage, as a part of an official or professional dress, the latter especially in England by judges and barristers.

2. An old seal; — so called by fishermen.

Wig tree. (*Bot.*) See *Smoke tree*, under SMOKE.

Wig (wĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIGGED (wĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIGGING (-gĭng).] To censure or rebuke; to hold up to reprobation; to scold. [*Slang*]

Wig'an (-an), *n.* A kind of canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen and protect the lower part of trousers and of the skirts of women's dresses, etc.; — so called from *Wigan*, the name of a town in Lancashire, England.

Wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A widgeon. [*R.*]

Wigg (wĭg), **Wig**, *n.* [Cf. D. *wegge* a sort of bread, G. *weck*, orig., a wedge-shaped loaf or cake. See WEDGE.] A kind of raised seedcake. "*Wiggs* and ale." *Pepys.*

Wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

Wig'ger-y (wĭg'gẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A wig or wigs; false hair. [*R.*] *A. Trollope.*

2. Any cover or screen, as red-tapism. [*R.*]

Fire peels the *wiggeries* away from them [facts]. *Carlyle.*

Wig'gle (wĭg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [√136. Cf. WAG, *v. t.*, WAGGLE.] To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to bend rapidly, or with a wavering motion, from side to side; to wag; to squirm; to wriggle; as, the dog *wiggles* his tail; the tadpole *wiggles* in the water. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Wig'gle, *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. [*Colloq.*]

Wig'gler (wĭg'glẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young, either larva or pupa, of the mosquito; — called also *wiggletail*.

Wigglers. *a* Larva. *b* Pupa, of Mosquito, (× 5)

Wig'her (-hẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *wiehern*, E. *whine*.] To neigh; to whinny. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Wight (wīt), *n.* Weight. [*Obs.*]

Wight, *n.* [OE. *wight*, *wiht*, a wight, a whit, AS. *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, a thing; akin to D. *wicht* a child, OS. & OHG. *wiht* a creature, thing, G. *wicht* a creature, Icel. *vættr* a wight, *vætta* a whit, Goth. *waihts*, *waiht*, thing; cf. Russ. *veshche* a thing. √136. Cf. WHIT.] **1.** A whit; a bit; a jot. [*Obs.*]

She was fallen asleep a little *wight*. *Chaucer.*

2. A supernatural being. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A human being; a person, either male or female; — now used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language. "Worst of all *wightes*." *Chaucer.*

Every *wight* that hath discretion. *Chaucer.*

Oh, say me true if thou wert mortal *wight*. *Milton.*

Wight, *a.* [OE. *wight*, *wiht*, probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vīgr* in fighting condition, neut. *vīgt*, fr. *vīg* war, akin to AS. *wīg*. See VANQUISH.] Swift; nimble; agile; strong and active. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

'T is full *wight*, God wot, as is a roe. *Chaucer.*

He was so wimble and so *wight*. *Spenser.*

They were Night and Day, and Day and Night,
Pilgrims *wight* with steps forthright. *Emerson.*

Wight'ly, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly; quickly. [*Obs.*]

Wig'less (wĭg'lĕs), *a.* Having or wearing no wig.

Wig'wag' (-wăg'), *v. i.* [See WAG, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) To signal by means of a flag waved from side to side according to a code adopted for the purpose. [*Colloq.*]

Wig'wam (-wŏm; 277), *n.* [From the Algonquin or Massachusetts Indian word *wēk*, "his house," or "dwelling place;" with possessive and locative affixes, *wēkou-om-ut*, "in his (or their) house," contracted by the English to *week-wam*, and *wigwam*.] An Indian cabin or hut, usually of a conical form, and made of a framework of poles covered with hides, bark, or mats; — called also *tepee*. [Sometimes written also *weekwam*.]

Large Wigwam of a Chief.

Very spacious was the *wigwam*,
Made of deerskin dressed and whitened,
With the gods of the Dacotahs
Drawn and painted on its curtains. *Longfellow.*

☞ "The *wigwam*, or Indian house, of a circular or oval shape, was made of bark or mats laid over a framework of branches of trees stuck in the ground in such a manner as to converge at the top, where was a central aperture for the escape of smoke from the fire beneath. The better sort had also a lining of mats. For entrance and egress, two low openings were left on opposite sides, one or the other of which was closed with bark or mats, according to the direction of the wind." *Palfrey.*

Wike (wīk), *n.* A temporary mark or boundary, as a bough of a tree set up in marking out or dividing anything, as tithes, swaths to be mowed in common ground, etc.; — called also *wicker*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wike, *n.* [AS. *wic*. See WICK a village.] A home; a dwelling. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Wik'ke (wĭk'ke), *a.* Wicked. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wild (wīld), *a.* [*Compar.* WILDER (-ẽr); *superl.* WILDEST.] [OE. *wilde*, AS. *wilde*; akin to OFries. *wilde*, D. *wild*, OS. & OHG. *wildi*, G. *wild*, Sw. & Dan. *vild*, Icel. *villr* wild, bewildered, astray, Goth. *wilpeis* wild, and G. & OHG. *wild* game, deer; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; inhabiting natural haunts, as the forest or open field; not familiar with, or not easily approached by, man; not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat.

Winter 's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shak.*

2. Growing or produced without culture; growing or prepared without the aid and care of man; native; not cultivated; brought forth by unassisted nature or by

animals not domesticated; as, *wild* parsnip, *wild* camomile, *wild* germander, *wild* strawberry, *wild* honey.

The woods and desert caves,
With *wild* thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. *Milton.*

3. Desert; not inhabited or cultivated; as, *wild* land. "To trace the forests *wild*." *Shak.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; ferocious; rude; as, the *wild* natives of Africa or America.

5. Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; tempestuous; violent; ungoverned; licentious; inordinate; disorderly; irregular; fanciful; imaginary; visionary; crazy. "Valor grown *wild* by pride." *Prior.* "A *wild*, speculative project." *Swift.*

What are these
So withered and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*
With mountains, as with weapons, armed; which makes
Wild work in heaven. *Milton.*
The *wild* winds howl. *Addison.*
Search then the ruling passion, there, alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

6. Exposed to the wind and sea; unsheltered; as, a *wild* roadstead.

7. Indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment; as, a *wild* look.

8. (*Naut.*) Hard to steer; — said of a vessel.

☞ Many plants are named by prefixing *wild* to the names of other better known or cultivated plants to which they bear a real or fancied resemblance; as, *wild* allspice, *wild* pink, etc. See the Phrases below.

To run wild, to go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training. — **To sow one's wild oats.** See under Oat.

Wild allspice (*Bot.*), spicewood. — **Wild balsam apple** (*Bot.*), an American climbing cucurbitaceous plant (*Echinocystis lobata*). — **Wild basil** (*Bot.*), a fragrant labiate herb (*Calamintha Clinopodium*) common in Europe and America. — **Wild bean** (*Bot.*), a name of several leguminous plants, mostly species of *Phaseolus* and *Apios*. — **Wild bee** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of undomesticated social bees, especially the domestic bee when it has escaped from domestication and built its nest in a hollow tree or among rocks. — **Wild bergamot.** (*Bot.*) See under Bergamot. — **Wild boar** (*Zoöl.*), the European wild hog (*Sus scrofa*), from which the common domesticated swine is descended. — **Wild brier** (*Bot.*), any uncultivated species of brier. See Brier. — **Wild bugloss** (*Bot.*), an annual rough-leaved plant (*Lycopsis arvensis*) with small blue flowers. — **Wild camomile** (*Bot.*), one or more plants of the composite genus *Matricaria*, much resembling camomile. — **Wild cat.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European carnivore (*Felis catus*) somewhat resembling the domestic cat, but larger and stronger, and having a short tail. It is destructive to the smaller domestic animals, such as lambs, kids, poultry, and the like. (*b*) The common American lynx, or bay lynx. (*c*) (*Naut.*) A wheel which can be adjusted so as to revolve either with, or on, the shaft of a capstan. *Luce.* — **Wild celery.** (*Bot.*) See *Tape grass*, under Tape. — **Wild cherry.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any uncultivated tree which bears cherries. The wild red cherry is *Prunus Pennsylvanica*. The wild black cherry is *P. serotina*, the wood of which is much used for cabinetwork, being of a light red color and a compact texture. (*b*) The fruit of various species of *Prunus*. — **Wild cinnamon.** See the Note under Canella. — **Wild comfrey** (*Bot.*), an American plant (*Cynoglossum Virginicum*) of the Borage family. It has large bristly leaves and small blue flowers. — **Wild cumin** (*Bot.*), an annual umbelliferous plant (*Lagœcia cuminoides*) native in the countries about the Mediterranean. — **Wild drake** (*Zoöl.*), the mallard. — **Wild elder** (*Bot.*), an American plant (*Aralia hispida*) of the Ginseng family. — **Wild fowl** (*Zoöl.*), any wild bird, especially any of those considered as game birds. — **Wild goose** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of undomesticated geese, especially the Canada goose (*Branta Canadensis*), the European bean goose, and the graylag. See Graylag, and *Bean goose*, under Bean. —

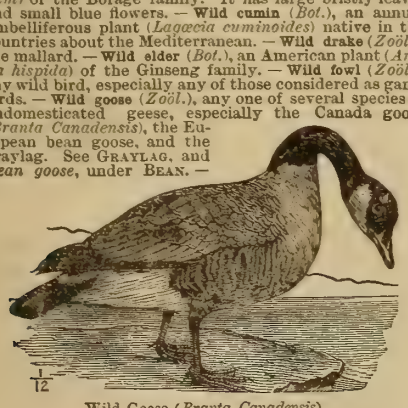

Wild Goose (*Branta Canadensis*).

Wild-goose chase, the pursuit of something unattainable, or of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose. *Shak.* — **Wild honey**, honey made by wild bees, and deposited in trees, rocks, and the like. — **Wild hyacinth.** (*Bot.*) See Hyacinth, 1 (*b*). — **Wild Irishman** (*Bot.*), a thorny bush (*Discaria Toumatou*) of the Buckthorn family, found in New Zealand, where the natives use the spines in tattooing. — **Wild land.** (*a*) Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation. (*b*) Land which is not settled and cultivated. — **Wild licorice.** (*Bot.*) See under Licorice. — **Wild mammee** (*Bot.*), the oblong, yellowish, acid fruit of a tropical American tree (*Rheedia lateriflora*); — so called in the West Indies. — **Wild marjoram** (*Bot.*), a labiate plant (*Origanum vulgare*) much like the sweet marjoram, but less aromatic. — **Wild oat.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tall, oatlike kind of soft grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*). (*b*) See *Wild oats*, under Oat. — **Wild pieplant** (*Bot.*), a species of dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California. Its acid, juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb. — **Wild pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The rock dove. (*b*) The passenger pigeon. — **Wild pink** (*Bot.*), an American plant (*Silene Pennsylvanica*) with pale, pinkish flowers; a kind of catchfly. — **Wild plantain** (*Bot.*), an arborescent endogenous herb (*Heliconia Bihai*) much resembling the banana. Its leaves and leaf sheaths are much used in the West Indies as coverings for packages of merchandise. — **Wild plum.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any kind of plum growing without cultivation. (*b*) The South African prune. See under Prune. — **Wild rice.** (*Bot.*) See *Indian rice*, under Rice. — **Wild rosemary** (*Bot.*), the evergreen shrub *Andromeda polifolia*. See *Marsh rosemary*, under Rosemary. — **Wild sage.** (*Bot.*) See Sagebrush. — **Wild sarsaparilla** (*Bot.*), a species of ginseng (*Aralia nudicaulis*) bearing a single long-stalked leaf. — **Wild sensitive plant** (*Bot.*), either one of two annual leguminous herbs (*Cassia Chamæcrista*, and *C. nictitans*), in both of which the leaflets close quickly when the plant is disturbed. — **Wild service.** (*Bot.*) See Sorb. — **Wild Spaniard** (*Bot.*), any one of several umbelliferous plants of the genus *Aciphylla*, natives of New Zealand. The leaves bear numerous bayonetlike spines, and the plants form an impenetrable thicket. — **Wild turkey.** (*Zoöl.*) See 2d Turkey.

Wild (wīld), *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or desert; a wilderness; a waste; as, the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drained,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Wild, *adv.* Wildly; as, to talk *wild*. *Shak.*

Wild'-cat' (-kăt'), *a.* **1.** Unsound; worthless; irresponsible; unsafe; — said to have been originally applied to the notes of an insolvent bank in Michigan upon which there was the figure of a panther.

2. (*Railroad*) Running without control; running along the line without a train; as, a *wild-cat* locomotive.

Wilde'beest' (wĭld'bēst'), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] (*Zoöl.*) The gnu.

Wild'ed (wīl'dĕd), *a.* Become wild. [*R.*]

An old garden plant escaped and *wilded*. *J. Earle.*

Wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Wildered (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Wildering.] [Akin to E. *wild*, Dan. for*vilde* to bewilder, Icel. *villr* bewildered, *villa* to bewilder; cf. AS. *wildor* a wild animal. See Wild, *a.*, and cf. Wilderness.] To bewilder; to perplex.

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope.*
Again the *wildered* fancy dreams
Of spouting fountains, frozen as they rose. *Bryant.*

Wild'er-ing (wĭld'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing in a state of nature; especially, one which has run wild, or escaped from cultivation.

Wil'der-ment (wĭl'dẽr-ment), *n.* The state of being bewildered; confusion; bewilderment.

And snatched her breathless from beneath
This *wilderment* of wreck and death. *Moore.*

Wil'der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nĕs), *n.* [OE. *wildernesse*, *wilderne*, probably from AS. *wildor* a wild beast; cf. D. *wildernis* wilderness. See Wilder, *v. t.*] **1.** A tract of land, or a region, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild; a waste; a desert; a pathless waste of any kind.

The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

2. A disorderly or neglected place. *Couper.*

3. Quality or state of being wild; wildness. [*Obs.*]

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

Wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** A composition of inflammable materials, which, when kindled, is very hard to quench; Greek fire.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire* . . . burn cruelly, and are hard to quench. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) An old name for erysipelas. (*b*) A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.

3. A sort of lightning unaccompanied by thunder. [*R.*]

Wild'grave' (-grāv'), *n.* [G. *wildgraf* or D. *wildgraaf*. See Wild, and cf. Margrave.] A waldgrave, or head forest keeper. See Waldgrave.

The *wildgrave* winds his bugle horn. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wild'ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) A wild or uncultivated plant; especially, a wild apple tree or crab apple; also, the fruit of such a plant. *Spenser.*

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found. *Dryden.*
The fruit of the tree . . . is small, of little juice, and bad quality. I presume it to be a *wilding*. *Landor.*

Wild'ing, *a.* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated; wild. [*Poetic*] "*Wilding* flowers." *Tennyson.*

The ground squirrel gayly chirps by his den,
And the *wilding* bee hums merrily by. *Bryant.*

Wild'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild; rather wild. "A *wildish* destiny." *Wordsworth.*

Wild'ly, *adv.* In a wild manner; without cultivation; with disorder; rudely; distractedly; extravagantly.

Wild'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wild; an uncultivated or untamed state; disposition to rove or go unrestrained; rudeness; savageness; irregularity; distraction.

Wild'wood (-wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood. Also used adjectively; as, *wildwood* flowers; *wildwood* echoes. *Burns.*

Wile (wīl), *n.* [OE. *wile*, AS. *wīl;* cf. Icel. *vēl*, *væl*. Cf. Guile.] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice; a beguilement; an allurement.

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.
Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and *wiles*. *Milton.*

Wile, *v. t.* **1.** To practice artifice upon; to deceive; to beguile; to allure. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

2. To draw or turn away, as by diversion; to while or while away; to cause to pass pleasantly. *Tennyson.*

Wile'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of wiles; trickish; deceitful.

Wil'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.*, **Wil'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **Wil'ful-ness,** *n.* See Willful, Willfully, and Willfulness.

Wi'li-ly (wī'lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From Wily.] In a wily manner; by stratagem; with insidious art. *Josh.* ix. 4.

Wi'li-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wily; craftiness; cunning; guile.

Wilk (wĭlk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Whelk. [*Obs.*]

Will (wĭl), *n.* [OE. *wille*, AS. *willa;* akin to OFries. *willa*, OS. *willeo*, *willio*, D. *wil*, G. *wille*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Sw. *vilja*, Goth. *wilja*. See Will, *v.*] **1.** The power of choosing; the faculty or endowment of the soul by which it is capable of choosing; the faculty or power of the mind by which we decide to do or not to do; the power or faculty of preferring or selecting one of two or more objects.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word "volition" in order to understand the import of the word *will*, for this last word expresses the power of mind of which "volition" is the act. *Stewart.*

Will is an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing; sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides (having) other meanings. But "volition" always siguifies the act of willing, and nothing else. *Reid.*

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject. *Hooker.*

The *will* is plainly that by which the mind chooses anything. *J. Edwards.*

2. The choice which is made; a determination or preference which results from the act or exercise of the power of choice; a volition.

The word "will," however, is not always used in this its proper acceptation, but is frequently substituted for "volition," as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will*. *Stewart.*

3. The choice or determination of one who has authority; a decree; a command; discretionary pleasure.

Thy *will* be done. *Matt.* vi. 10.
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*

4. Strong wish or inclination; desire; purpose.

☞ "*Inclination* is another word with which *will* is frequently confounded. Thus, when the apothecary says, in Romeo and Juliet, —

My poverty, but not my *will*, consents; . . .
Put this in any liquid thing you will,
And drink it off,

the word *will* is plainly used as synonymous with *inclination;* not in the strict logical sense, as the immediate antecedent of action. It is with the same latitude that the word is used in common conversation, when we speak of doing a thing which duty prescribes, against one's own *will;* or when we speak of doing a thing *willingly* or *unwillingly*." *Stewart.*

5. That which is strongly wished or desired.

What 's your *will*, good friar? *Shak.*
The mariner hath his *will*. *Coleridge.*

6. Arbitrary disposal; power to control, dispose, or determine.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Ps.* xxvii. 12.

7. (*Law*) The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death; testament; devise. See the Note under Testament, 1.

☞ Wills are *written* or *nuncupative*, that is, oral. See *Nuncupative will*, under Nuncupative.

At will (*Law*), at pleasure. To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. An estate *at will* is at the will of both parties. — **Good will.** See under Good. — **Ill will,** enmity; unfriendliness; malevolence. — **To have one's will,** to obtain what is desired; to do what one pleases. — **Will worship,** worship according to the dictates of the will or fancy; formal worship. [*Obs.*] — **Will worshiper,** one who offers will worship. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — **With a will,** with willingness and zeal; with all one's heart or strength; earnestly; heartily.

Will (wĭl), *v. t.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* Would (wo͝od). Indic. present, I *will* (*Obs.* I *wol*), thou *wilt*, he *will* (*Obs.* he *wol*); we, ye, they *will*.] [OE. *willen*, imp. *wolde;* AS. *willan*, imp. *wolde;* akin to OS. *willian*, OFries. *willa*, D. *willen*, G. *wollen*, OHG. *wollan*, *wellan*, Icel. & Sw. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Goth. *wiljan*, OSlav. *voliti*, L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish; cf. Skr. *vṛ* to choose, to prefer. Cf. Voluntary, Welcome, Well, *adv.*] **1.** To wish; to desire; to incline to have.

A wife as of herself no thing ne sholde [should]
Wille in effect, but as her husband *wolde* [would]. *Chaucer.*
Caleb said unto her, What *wilt* thou? *Judg.* i. 14.
They *would* none of my counsel. *Prov.* i. 30.

2. As an auxiliary, *will* is used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose; as, I *will* go if you wish; I *will* go at all hazards. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose is evanescent, and simple certainty is appropriately expressed; as, "You *will* go," or "He *will* go," describes a future event as a fact only. To emphasize *will* denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination.

☞ *Will*, auxiliary, may be used elliptically for *will go*. "*I'll* to her lodgings." *Marlowe.*

☞ As in *shall* (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to *will* in that person; thus, "*Will* you go?" (answer, "I *will* go") asks assent, requests, etc.; while "*Will* he go?" simply inquires concerning futurity; thus, also, "He says or thinks he *will* go," "You say or think you *will* go," both signify willingness or consent.

☞ *Would*, as the preterit of *will*, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative senses; as, he *would* go if he could; he could go if he *would;* he said that he *would* go; I *would* fain go, but can not; I *would* that I were young again; and other like phrases. In the last use, the first personal pronoun is often omitted; as, *would* that he were here; *would* to Heaven that it were so; and, omitting the *to* in such an adjuration, "*Would* God I had died for thee." *Would* is used for both present and future time, in conditional propositions, and *would have* for past time; as, he *would* go now if he were ready; if it should rain, he *would* not go; he *would have* gone, had he been able. *Would not*, as also *will not*, signifies refusal. "He was angry, and *would not* go in." *Luke* xv. 28. *Would* is never a past participle.

☞ In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern and western portions of the

United States, *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, are often misused, as in the following examples: —

I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. *Chalmers.*

A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have, as our next season's employment, the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild. *H. Miller.*

I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened as your excellency. *J. Y. Mason.*

Will (wĭl), *v. i.* To be willing; to be inclined or disposed; to be pleased; to wish; to desire.

And behold, there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean. And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I *will;* be thou clean. *Matt.* viii. 2, 3.

☞ This word has been confused with *will*, v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is of the weak conjugation.

Will I, nill I, *or* **Will ye, nill ye,** *or* **Will he, nill he,** whether I, you, or he will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy nilly.* "If I must take service *willy nilly*." *J. H. Newman.* "Land for all who would till it, and reading and writing *will ye, nill ye*." *Lowell.*

Will, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Willed (wĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Willing. Indic. present I *will*, thou *willeth*, he *wills;* we, ye, they *will.*] [Cf. AS. *willian.* See Will, *n.*] **1.** To form a distinct volition of; to determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree. "What she *will* to do or say." *Milton.*

By all law and reason, that which the Parliament *will* not, is no more established in this kingdom. *Milton.*

Two things he [God] *willeth*, that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow.*

2. To enjoin or command, as that which is determined by an act of volition; to direct; to order. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

They *willed* me say so, madam. *Shak.*

Send for music,
And *will* the cooks to use their best of cunning
To please the palate. *Beau. & Fl.*

As you go, *will* the lord mayor . . .
To attend our further pleasure presently. *J. Webster.*

3. To give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath; to devise; as, to *will* one's estate to a child; also, to order or direct by testament; as, he *willed* that his nephew should have his watch.

Will, *v. i.* To exercise an act of volition; to choose; to decide; to determine; to decree.

At Winchester he lies, so himself *willed*. *Robert of Brunne.*

He that shall turn his thoughts inward upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*. *Locke.*

I contend for liberty as it signifies a power in man to do as he *wills* or pleases. *Collins.*

Will'em-ite (wĭl'ĕm-īt), *n.* [From *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] (*Min.*) A silicate of zinc, usually occurring massive and of a greenish yellow color, also in reddish crystals (troostite) containing manganese.

Will'er (wĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who wills.

Will'et (wĭl'ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large North American snipe (*Symphemia semipalmata*); — called also *pill-willet, will-willet, semipalmated tattler*, or *snipe*, *duck snipe*, and *stone curlew.*

Carolina willet, the Hudsonian godwit.

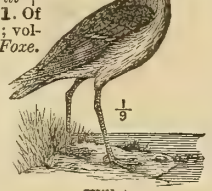

Willet.

Will'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.* [*Will* + *full.*] [Written also *wilful.*] **1.** Of set purpose; self-determined; voluntary; as, *willful* murder. *Foxe.*

In *willful* poverty chose to lead his life. *Chaucer.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who, for my *willful* crime, art banished hence. *Milton.*

2. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; refractory; as, a *willful* man or horse. — **Will'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness,** *n.*

Will'i-er (wĭl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who works at a willying machine.

Will'ing (wĭl'ĭng), *a.* [From Will, *v. t.*] **1.** Free to do or to grant; having the mind inclined; not opposed in mind; not choosing to refuse; disposed; not averse; desirous; consenting; complying; ready.

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts* xxiv. 27.

With wearied wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

[Fruit] shaken in August from the *willing* boughs. *Bryant.*

2. Received of choice, or without reluctance; submitted to voluntarily; chosen; desired.

[They] are held, with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

3. Spontaneous; self-moved. [*R.*]

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

Will'ing-ly, *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully. *Chaucer.*

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

Will'ing-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

Will'i-waw } (wĭl'ĭ-wą), *n.* (*Naut.*) A whirlwind,
Will'y-waw } or whirlwind squall, encountered in the Straits of Magellan. *W. C. Russell.*

Wil'lock (-lŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The common guillemot. (*b*) The puffin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ŏ-thẽ-wĭsp'), *n.* See Ignis fatuus.

Wil'low (wĭl'lŏ), *n.* [OE. *wilowe, wilwe*, AS. *wilig, welig;* akin to OD. *wilge*, D. *wilg*, LG. *wilge.* Cf. Willy.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, including many species, most of which are characterized by slender, pliant branches.

☞ The *willow*, especially the *weeping willow*, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion. "A wreath of *willow* to show my forsaken plight." *Sir W. Scott.* Hence, a lover forsaken by, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to *wear the willow.*

And I must *wear the willow* garland
For him that 's dead or false to me. *Campbell.*

2. (*Textile Manuf.*) A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed by the action of long spikes projecting from a drum which revolves within a box studded with similar spikes; — probably so called from having been originally a cylindrical cage made of willow rods, though some derive the term from *winnow*, as denoting the winnowing, or cleansing, action of the machine. Called also *willy, twilly, twilly devil*, and *devil.*

Almond willow, Pussy willow, Weeping willow. (*Bot.*) See under Almond, Pussy, and Weeping. — **Willow biter** (*Zoöl.*), the blue tit. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Willow fly** (*Zoöl.*), a greenish European stone fly (*Chloroperla viridis*); — called also *yellow Sally.* — **Willow gall** (*Zoöl.*), a conical, scaly gall produced on willows by the larva of a small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*). — **Willow grouse** (*Zoöl.*), the white ptarmigan. See Ptarmigan. — **Willow lark** (*Zoöl.*), the sedge warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Willow ptarmigan** (*Zoöl.*), the white ptarmigan. See Ptarmigan. — **Willow sparrow.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European reed bunting, or black-headed bunting. See under Reed. (*b*) A sparrow (*Passer salicicolus*) native of Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe. — **Willow tea,** the prepared leaves of a species of willow largely grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, extensively used by the poorer classes of Chinese as a substitute for tea. *McElrath.* — **Willow thrush** (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the veery, or Wilson's thrush. See Veery. — **Willow warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a very small European warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*); — called also *bee bird, haybird, golden wren, pettychaps, sweet William, Tom Thumb*, and *willow wren.*

Willow Gall. Nat. size.

Wil'low (wĭl'lŏ), *v. t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, by means of a willow. See Willow, *n.*, 2.

Wil'lowed (-lŏd), *a.* Abounding with willows; containing willows; covered or overgrown with willows. "*Willowed* meads." *Collins.*

Wil'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* A willow. See Willow, *n.*, 2.

Wil'low-herb' (-ẽrb' *or* -hẽrb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb (*Epilobium spicatum*) with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. The name is sometimes made to include other species of the same genus.

Spiked willow-herb, a perennial herb (*Lythrum Salicaria*) with willowy leaves and spiked purplish flowers.

Wil'low-ish, *a.* Having the color of the willow; resembling the willow; willowy. *Walton.*

Wil'low-thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A thorny European shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) resembling a willow.

Wil'low-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European species of loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*). (*b*) Any kind of Polygonum with willowlike foliage.

Wil'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as Willow-weed. (*b*) Any plant of the order *Salicaceæ*, or the Willow family.

Wil'low-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows.

Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight. *Gray.*

2. Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendent; drooping; graceful.

Will'some (wĭl'sŭm), *a.* [Written also *wilsome.*] **1.** Willful; obstinate. [*Obs.*]

2. Fat; indolent. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3. Doubtful; uncertain. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

— **Will'some-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*]

Wil'ly (wĭl'lў), *n.* [Cf. Willow.] **1.** A large wicker basket. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. (*Textile Manuf.*) Same as 1st Willow, 2.

Wil'ly-ing, *n.* The process of cleansing wool, cotton, or the like, with a willy, or willow.

Willying machine. Same as 1st Willow, 2.

Wil'ly nil'ly (wĭl'lĭ nĭl'lĭ). See *Will I, nill I*, etc., under 3d Will.

Wil'ne (wĭl'ne), *v. t.* [AS. *wilnian.*] To wish; to desire. [*Obs.*] "He *willneth* no destruction." *Chaucer.*

Wilt (wĭlt), 2*d pers. sing.* of Will.

Wilt, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wilted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wilting.] [Written also *welt*, a modification of *welk.*] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to drought, or to great heat in a dry day, or when separated from its root; to droop; to wither. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*]

Wilt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid, as a green plant. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*]

2. Hence, to cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*]

Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Wil'ton car'pet (wĭl'tŭn kär'pĕt). A kind of carpet woven with loops like the Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut so as to form an elastic velvet pile; — so called because made originally at *Wilton*, England.

Wil'we (-we), *n.* Willow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wil'y (wīl'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Wilier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Wiliest.] [From Wile.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful; subtle. "*Wily* and wise." *Chaucer.* "The *wily* snake." *Milton.*

This false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind. *South.*

Syn. — Cunning; artful; sly; crafty. See Cunning.

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *wimbil;* akin to Dan. *vimmel*, OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. Gimlet.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. Specifically: (*a*) A gimlet. "It is but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater auger." *Selden.* (*b*) A stonecutter's brace for boring holes in stone. (*c*) An auger used for boring in earth.

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wimbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wimbling (-blĭng).] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble. "A foot soldier . . . *wimbled* also a hole through said coffin." *Wood.*

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *vimmelkantig* giddy, whimsical, dial. Sw. *vimmla* to be giddy or skittish, and E. *whim.*] Active; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

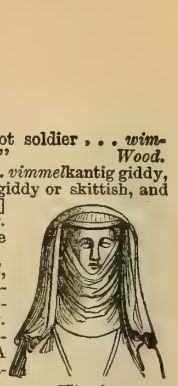
Wimple.

Wim'brel (-brĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The whimbrel.

Wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [OE. *wimpel*, AS. *winpel;* akin to D. & G. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer, OHG. *wimpal* a veil, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. & Sw. *vimpel* a pennant, streamer; of uncertain origin. Cf. Gimp.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material, for the neck and chin, formerly worn by women as an outdoor protection, and still retained in the dress of nuns.

Full seemly her *wympel* ipinched is. *Chaucer.*

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widowlike sad *wimple* thrown away. *Spenser.*

Then Vivian rose,
And from her brown-locked head the *wimple* throws. *M. Arnold.*

2. A flag or streamer. *Weale.*

Wim'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wimpled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wimpling (-plĭng).] **1.** To clothe with a wimple; to cover, as with a veil; hence, to hoodwink. "She sat *ywympled* well." *Chaucer.*

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shak.*

2. To draw down, as a veil; to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil.

3. To cause to appear as if laid in folds or plaits; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* the surface of water.

Wim'ple, *v. i.* To lie in folds; also, to appear as if laid in folds or plaits; to ripple; to undulate. "*Wimpling* waves." *Longfellow.*

For with a veil, that *wimpled* everywhere,
Her head and face was hid. *Spenser.*

With me through . . . meadows stray,
Where *wimpling* waters make their way. *Ramsay.*

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Won (wŭn), *Obs.* Wan (wăn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Winning.] [OE. *winnen*, AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to OFries. *winna*, OS. *winnan*, D. *winnen* to win, gain, G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan* to strive, struggle, Icel. *vinna* to labor, suffer, win, Dan. *vinde* to win, Sw. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan* to suffer, Skr. *van* to wish, get, gain, conquer. √138. Cf. Venerate, Winsome, Wish, Wont, *a.*] **1.** To gain by superiority in competition or contest; to obtain by victory over competitors or rivals; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country. "This city for to *win*." *Chaucer.* "Who thus shall Canaan *win*." *Milton.*

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course. *Dryden.*

2. To allure to kindness; to bring to compliance; to gain or obtain, as by solicitation or courtship.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

She is a woman; therefore to be *won*. *Shak.*

3. To gain over to one's side or party; to obtain the favor, friendship, or support of; to render friendly or approving; as, to *win* an enemy; to *win* a jury.

4. To come to by toil or effort; to reach; to overtake. [*Archaic*]

Even in the porch he him did *win*. *Spenser.*

And when the stony path began,
By which the naked peak they *wan*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. (*Mining*) To extract, as ore or coal. *Raymond.*

Syn. — To gain; get; procure; earn. See Gain.

Win, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to be successful; to triumph; to prevail.

Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

To win of, to be conqueror over. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **To win on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To gain favor or influence with. "You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others." *Dryden.* (*b*) To gain ground on. "The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power." *Shak.*

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Winced (wĭnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wincing (wĭn'sĭng).] [OE. *wincen, winchen*, OF. *guencir, guenchir, guenchier, guencier, guinchier*, and (assumed) *winchier, winchir*, to give way, to turn aside, fr. OHG. *wankjan, wenken*, to give way, to waver, fr. *winchan* to turn aside, to nod, akin to E. *wink.* See Wink.] **1.** To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch; to start back.

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shak.*

2. To kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces.*

Wince, *n.* The act of one who winces.

Wince, *n.* [See Winch.] (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch. It is placed over the division wall between two wince pits so as to allow the cloth to descend into either compartment, at will.

Wince pit, Wince pot, a tank or a pit where cloth in the process of dyeing or manufacture is washed, dipped in a mordant, or the like.

Win'cer (wĭn'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, winces, shrinks, or kicks.

Win'cey (-sў), *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

Winch (wĭnch), *v. i.* [See Wince.] To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.

Winch, *n.* A kick, as of a beast, from impatience or uneasiness. *Shelton.*

Winch, *n.* [OE. *winche*, AS. *wince* a winch, a reel to wind thread upon. Cf. Wink.] **1.** A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.

2. An instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly.

3. An axle or drum turned by a crank with a handle, or by power, for raising weights, as from the hold of a ship, from mines, etc.; a windlass.

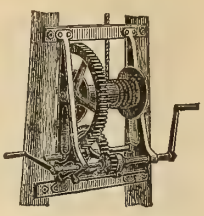

One form of Winch, applied to a Derrick.

4. A wince.

Win'cing (wĭn'sĭng), *n.* The act of washing cloth, dipping it in dye, etc., with a wince.

Wincing machine. (*a*) A wince. *Ure.* (*b*) A succession of winces. See WINCE. *Knight.*

Win'co-pipe (wĭn'kō-pīp), *n.* (*Bot.*) A little red flower, no doubt the pimpernel, which, when it opens in the morning, is supposed to bode a fair day. See PIMPERNEL.

There is a small red flower in the stubble fields, which country people call the *wincopipe;* which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

Wind (wĭnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND (wound) (rarely WINDED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] [OE. *winden*, AS. *windan;* akin to OS. *windan*, D. & G. *winden*, OHG. *wintan*, Icel. & Sw. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, Goth. *windan* (in comp.). Cf. WANDER, WEND.] **1.** To turn completely, or with repeated turns; especially, to turn about something fixed; to cause to form convolutions about anything; to coil; to twine; to twist; to wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a spool or into a ball.

Whether to *wind*
The woodbine round this arbor. *Milton.*

2. To entwist; to infold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*

3. To have complete control over; to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to vary or alter at will; to regulate; to govern. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.*

In his terms so he would him *wind*. *Chaucer.*

Gifts blind the wise, and bribes do please
And *wind* all other witnesses. *Herrick.*

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

4. To introduce by insinuation; to insinuate.

You have contrived . . . to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of Tongue.*

5. To cover or surround with something coiled about; as, to *wind* a rope with twine.

To wind off, to unwind; to uncoil. —**To wind out,** to extricate. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.* —**To wind up.** (*a*) To coil into a ball or small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil completely. (*b*) To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, *to wind up* one's affairs; *to wind up* an argument. (*c*) To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action; to put in order anew. "Fate seemed *to wind* him *up* for fourscore years." *Dryden.* "Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch." *Atterbury.* (*d*) To tighten (the strings) of a musical instrument, so as to tune it. "*Wind up* the slackened strings of thy lute." *Waller.*

Wind (wĭnd), *v. i.* **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about anything; to assume a convolved or spiral form; as, vines *wind* round a pole.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To have a circular course or direction; to crook; to bend; to meander; as, to *wind* in and out among trees.

And where the valley *winded* out below,
The murmuring main was heard, and scarcely heard, to flow. *Thomson.*

He therefore turned him to the steep and rocky path which . . . *winded* through the thickets of wild boxwood and other low aromatic shrubs. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To go to the one side or the other; to move this way and that; to double on one's course; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

The lowing herd *wind* slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

To wind out, to extricate one's self; to escape.

Long struggling underneath ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

Wind (wĭnd), *n.* The act of winding or turning; a turn; a bend; a twist; a winding.

Wind (wĭnd *in poetry and singing often* wīnd; 277), *n.* [AS. *wind;* akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *wind*, OHG. *wint*, Dan. & Sw. *vind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*, W. *gwynt*, L. *ventus*, Skr. *vāta* (cf. Gr. ἀήτης a blast, gale, ἀΰειν to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind); originally a p. pr. from the verb seen in Skr. *vā* to blow, akin to AS. *wāwan*, D. *waaijen*, G. *wehen*, OHG. *wāen*, *wājen*, Goth. *waian*. √131. Cf. AIR, VENTAIL, VENTILATE, WINDOW, WINNOW.] **1.** Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air.

Except *wind* stands as never it stood,
It is an ill *wind* that turns none to good. *Tusser.*

Winds were soft, and woods were green. *Longfellow.*

2. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows.

3. Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

4. Power of respiration; breath.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*

5. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence; as, to be troubled with *wind*.

6. Air impregnated with an odor or scent.

A pack of dogfish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; especially, one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds*.

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 9.

☞ **This sense seems to have had its origin in the East. The Hebrews gave to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*.**

8. (*Far.*) A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.

9. Mere breath or talk; empty effort; idle words.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

10. (*Zoöl.*) The dotterel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

☞ *Wind* is often used adjectively, or as the first part of compound words.

All in the wind. (*Naut.*) See under ALL, *n.* —**Before the wind.** (*Naut.*) See under BEFORE. —**Between wind and water** (*Naut.*), in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface. Hence, colloquially, (as an injury to that part of a vessel, in an engagement, is particularly dangerous) the vulnerable part or point of anything. —**Cardinal winds.** See under CARDINAL, *a.* —**Down the wind.** (*a*) In the direction of, and moving with, the wind; as, birds fly swiftly *down the wind*. (*b*) Decaying; declining; in a state of decay. [*Obs.*] "He went *down the wind* still." *L'Estrange.* —**In the wind's eye** (*Naut.*), directly toward the point from which the wind blows. —**Three sheets in the wind,** unsteady from drink. [*Sailors' Slang*] —**To be in the wind,** to be suggested or expected; to be a matter of suspicion or surmise. [*Colloq.*] —**To carry the wind** (*Man.*), to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. —**To raise the wind,** to procure money. [*Colloq.*] —**To take,** *or* **have, the wind,** to gain or have the advantage. *Bacon.* —**To take the wind out of one's sails,** to cause one to stop, or lose way, as when a vessel intercepts the wind of another. [*Colloq.*] —**To take wind,** *or* **To get wind,** to be divulged; to become public; as, the story *got wind*, or *took wind*. —**Wind band** (*Mus.*), a band of wind instruments; a military band; the wind instruments of an orchestra. —**Wind chest** (*Mus.*), a chest or reservoir of wind in an organ. —**Wind dropsy.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Tympanites. (*b*) Emphysema of the subcutaneous areolar tissue. —**Wind egg,** an imperfect, unimpregnated, or addled egg. —**Wind furnace.** See the Note under FURNACE. —**Wind gauge.** See under GAUGE. —**Wind gun.** Same as AIR GUN. —**Wind hatch** (*Mining*), the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth. —**Wind instrument** (*Mus.*), an instrument of music sounded by means of wind, especially by means of the breath, as a flute, a clarinet, etc. —**Wind pump,** a pump moved by a windmill. —**Wind rose,** a table of the points of the compass, giving the states of the barometer, etc., connected with winds from the different directions. —**Wind sail.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air for ventilation into the lower compartments of a vessel. (*b*) The sail or vane of a windmill. —**Wind shake,** a crack or incoherence in timber produced by violent winds while the timber was growing. —**Wind shock,** a wind shake. —**Wind side,** the side next the wind; the windward side. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning.* —**Wind thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*] —**Wind wheel,** a motor consisting of a wheel moved by wind. —**Wood wind** (*Mus.*), the flutes and reed instruments of an orchestra, collectively.

Wind (wĭnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate.

2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; to nose; as, the hounds *winded* the game.

3. (*a*) To drive hard, or force to violent exertion, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind; to put out of breath. (*b*) To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered; to breathe.

To wind a ship (*Naut.*), to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side.

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND (wound), *R.* WINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] To blow; to sound by blowing; esp., to sound with prolonged and mutually involved notes. "Hunters who *wound* their horns." *Pennant.*

Ye vigorous swains, while youth ferments your blood, . . .
Wind the shrill horn. *Pope.*

That blast was *winded* by the king. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wind'age (wĭnd'āj; 48), *n.* [From WIND air in motion.] **1.** (*Gun.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

2. The sudden compression of the air caused by a projectile in passing close to another body.

Wind'as (-*as*), *n.* See 3d WINDLASS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wind'bore' (-bōr'), *n.* The lower, or bottom, pipe in a lift of pumps in a mine. *Ansted.*

Wind'bound' (-bound'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind. See WEATHERBOUND.

Wind'-break' (-brāk'), *v. t.* To break the wind of; to cause to lose breath; to exhaust. [*R.*]

'T would *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her. *Ford.*

Wind'-break', *n.* A clump of trees serving for a protection against the force of wind. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wind'-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Having the power of breathing impaired by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves; — said of a horse. *Youatt.*

Wind'er (wīnd'ẽr), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] **1.** One who, or that which, winds; hence, a creeping or winding plant.

2. An apparatus used for winding silk, cotton, etc., on spools, bobbins, reels, or the like.

3. (*Arch.*) One in a flight of steps which are curved in plan, so that each tread is broader at one end than at the other; — distinguished from *flyer*.

Wind'er (wĭnd'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prov. E. *winder* a fan, and to winnow. √131. Cf. WINNOW.] To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wind'er, *n.* A blow taking away the breath. [*Slang*]

Wind'er, *v. i.* To wither; to fail. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Wind'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself, or a portion of a forest prostrated by a violent wind, etc. "They became a *windfall* upon the sudden." *Bacon.*

2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt. *B. Jonson.*

Wind'fall'en (wĭnd'fạl'n), *a.* Blown down by the wind.

Wind'-fer'ti-lized (-fẽr'tĭ-līzd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Anemophilous; fertilized by pollen borne by the wind.

Wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The anemone; — so called because formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing. See ANEMONE.

Wind'gall' (-gạl'), *n.* (*Far.*) A soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint of a horse; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.

Wind'hov'er (-hŭv'ẽr), *n.* [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] (*Zoöl.*) The kestrel; — called also *windbibber*, *windcuffer*, *windfanner*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wind'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the weather or the season.

2. Fullness of wind; flatulence.

3. Tendency to generate wind or gas; tendency to produce flatulence; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.

4. Tumor; puffiness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood.*

Wind'ing (wīnd'ĭng), *n.* [From WIND to blow.] (*Naut.*) A call by the boatswain's whistle.

Wind'ing, *a.* [From WIND to twist.] Twisting from a direct line or an even surface; circuitous. *Keble.*

Wind'ing, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; a curve; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint, and wanton *windings* wove. *Milton.*

Winding engine, an engine employed in mining to draw up buckets from a deep pit; a hoisting engine. —**Winding sheet,** a sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped. —**Winding tackle** (*Naut.*), a tackle consisting of a fixed triple block, and a double or triple movable block, used for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel. *Totten.*

Wind'ing-ly, *adv.* In a winding manner.

Wind'lace (wĭnd'lās), *n.* & *v.* See WINDLASS. [*Obs.*]

Two arblasts, . . . with *windlaces* and quarrels. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wind'lass (-las), *n.* [Perhaps from *wind* to turn + *lace*.] A winding and circuitous way; a roundabout course; a shift.

Wind'lass, *v. i.* To take a roundabout course; to work warily or by indirect means. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Wind'lass, *n.* [OE. *windelas*, *windas*, Icel. *vindilāss*, *vindās*, fr. *vinda* to wind + *āss* a pole; cf. Goth. *ans* a beam. See WIND to turn.] **1.** A machine for raising weights, consisting of a horizontal cylinder or roller moving on its axis, and turned by a crank, lever, or similar means, so as to wind up a rope or chain attached to the weight. In vessels the windlass is often used instead of the capstan for raising the anchor. It is usually set upon the forecastle, and is worked by hand or steam.

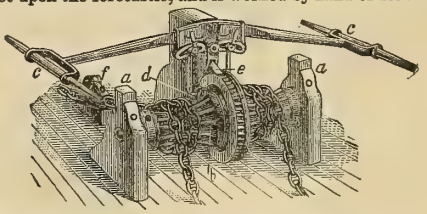

One form of Windlass. *a a* Carrick Bitts; *b* Barrel, Drum, or Spindle with Whelps; *c c* Brakes for working the Nipping Levers, *d*; *e* Pawl and Ratchet Wheel; *f* Dog for catching and holding the Cable.

2. An apparatus resembling a winch or windlass, for bending the bow of an arblast, or crossbow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Chinese windlass. See *Differential windlass*, under DIFFERENTIAL.

Wind'lass, *v. t.* & *i.* To raise with, or as with, a windlass; to use a windlass. *The Century.*

Win'dle (wĭn'd'l), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] **1.** A spindle; a kind of reel; a winch.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wind'less (wīnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no wind; calm.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

Win'dle-strae' (wĭn'd'l-strā'), **Win'dle-straw'** (-strạ'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass used for making ropes or for plaiting, esp. *Agrostis Spica-ventis*. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Shelley.*

Wind'mill' (wīnd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill operated by the power of the wind, usually by the action of the wind upon oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. *Chaucer.*

One form of Windmill, with sides cut away to show the Interior.

Win'dore (wĭn'dōr), *n.* [A corrupt. of *window;* or perh. coined on the wrong assumption that *window* is from *wind* + *door*.] A window. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [OE. *windowe*, *windoge*, Icel. *vindauga* window, properly, wind eye; akin to Dan. *vindue*. √131. See WIND, *n.*, and EYE.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or sashes containing some transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut at pleasure.

I leaped from the *window* of the citadel. *Shak.*

Then to come, in spite of sorrow,
And at my *window* bid good morrow. *Milton.*

2. (*Arch.*) The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening.

3. A figure formed of lines crossing each other. [*R.*]

Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King*

French window (*Arch.*), a casement window in two folds, usually reaching to the floor; — called also *French casement*. — **Window back** (*Arch.*), the inside face of the low, and usually thin, piece of wall between the window sill and the floor below. — **Window blind**, a blind or shade for a window. — **Window bole**, part of a window closed by a shutter which can be opened at will. [*Scot.*] — **Window box**, one of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights which counterbalance a lifting sash. — **Window frame**, the frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes or casement. — **Window glass**, panes of glass for windows; the kind of glass used in windows. — **Window martin** (*Zoöl.*), the common European martin. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Window oyster** (*Zoöl.*), a marine bivalve shell (*Placuna placenta*) native of the East Indies and China. Its valves are very broad, thin, and translucent, and are said to have been used formerly in place of glass. — **Window pane.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) See PANE, *n.*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) See WINDOWPANE, in the Vocabulary. — **Window sash**, the sash, or light frame, in which panes of glass are set for windows. — **Window seat**, a seat arranged in the recess of a window. See *Window stool*, under STOOL. — **Window shade**, a shade or blind for a window; usually, one that is hung on a roller. — **Window shell** (*Zoöl.*), the window oyster. — **Window shutter**, a shutter or blind used to close or darken windows. — **Window sill** (*Arch.*), the flat piece of wood, stone, or the like, at the bottom of a window frame. — **Window swallow** (*Zoöl.*), the common European martin. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Window tax**, a tax or duty formerly levied on all windows, or openings for light, above the number of eight in houses standing in cities or towns. [*Eng.*]

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINDOWED (-dōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDOWING.] **1.** To furnish with windows.

2. To place at or in a window. [*R.*]

Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome and see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck? *Shak.*

Win'dowed (-dōd), *a.* Having windows or openings. [*R.*] "Looped and *windowed* raggedness." *Shak.*

Win'dow-less, *a.* Destitute of a window. *Carlyle.*

Win'dow-pane' (-pān'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) See FANE, *n.*, (3) *b*. [In this sense, written also *window pane*.]

2. (*Zoöl.*) A thin, spotted American turbot (*Pleuronectes maculatus*) remarkable for its translucency. It is not valued as a food fish. Called also *spotted turbot*, *daylight*, *spotted sand flounder*, and *water flounder*.

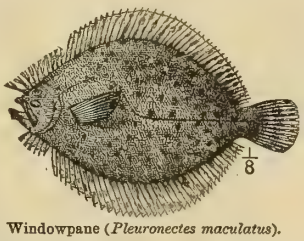

Windowpane (*Pleuronectes maculatus*).

Win'dow-y (-ў), *a.* Having little crossings or openings like the sashes of a window. [*R.*] *Donne.*

Wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'; 277), *n.* (*Anat.*) The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea; the weasand. See *Illust.* under LUNG.

Wind'-plant' (-plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A windflower.

Wind'-rode' (-rōd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Caused to ride or drive by the wind in opposition to the course of the tide; — said of a vessel lying at anchor, with wind and tide opposed to each other. *Totten.*

Wind'row' (wĭn'rō'; 277), *n.* [*Wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

2. Sheaves of grain set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow between them. [*Eng.*]

3. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. [*Eng.*]

Wind'row, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINDROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDROWING.] To arrange in lines or windrows, as hay when newly made. *Forby.*

Wind'sor (wĭn'zẽr; 277), *n.* A town in Berkshire, England.

Windsor bean. (*Bot.*) See under BEAN. — **Windsor chair**, a kind of strong, plain, polished, wooden chair. *Simmonds.* — **Windsor soap**, a scented soap well known for its excellence.

Wind'storm (wĭnd'stôrm), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no rain.

Wind'-suck'er (wĭnd'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) A horse given to wind-sucking. *Law.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The kestrel. *B. Jonson.*

Wind'-suck'ing, *n.* (*Far.*) A vicious habit of a horse, consisting in the swallowing of air; — usually associated with crib-biting, or cribbing. See CRIBBING, 4.

Wind'tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passing through of wind. *Bp. Hall.*

Wind'ward (-wẽrd; *among sailors* -ẽrd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*; — opposed to *leeward*.

To lay an anchor to the windward, a figurative expression, signifying to adopt precautionary or anticipatory measures for success or security.

Wind'ward, *a.* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows; as, the *Windward* Islands.

Wind'ward, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

Wind'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* WINDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WINDIEST.] [AS. *windig.*] **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind; exposed to wind. "The *windy* hill." *M. Arnold.*

Blown with the *windy* tempest of my heart. *Shak.*

2. Next the wind; windward.

It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shak.*

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.

4. Serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines; flatulent; as, *windy* food.

5. Attended or caused by wind, or gas, in the intestines. "A *windy* colic." *Arbuthnot.*

6. Fig.: Empty; airy. "*Windy* joy." *Milton.*

Here 's that *windy* applause, that poor, transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonored. *South.*

Wine (wīn), *n.* [OE. *win*, AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum* (cf. OS., OFries., & OHG. *wīn*, G. *wein*, D. *wijn*, Goth. *wein*, Icel. *vīn*; all from the Latin); akin to Gr. οἶνος, ϝοῖνος, and probably to L. *vitis* vine, *viere* to twist together, and E. *withy*. Cf. VINE, VINEYARD, VINOUS, WITHY.]

1. The expressed juice of grapes, esp. when fermented; a beverage or liquor prepared from grapes by squeezing out their juice, and (usually) allowing it to ferment. "Red *wine* of Gascoigne." *Piers Plowman.*

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. *Prov.* xx. 1.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crushed the sweet poison of misused *wine*. *Milton.*

☞ Wine is essentially a dilute solution of ethyl alcohol, containing also certain small quantities of ethers and ethereal salts which give character and bouquet. According to their color, strength, taste, etc., wines are called *red*, *white*, *spirituous*, *dry*, *light*, *still*, etc.

2. A liquor or beverage prepared from the juice of any fruit or plant by a process similar to that for grape wine; as, currant *wine*; gooseberry *wine*; palm *wine*.

3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine*. *Gen.* ix. 24.

Birch wine, Cape wine, etc. See under BIRCH, CAPE, etc. — **Spirit of wine.** See under SPIRIT. — **To have drunk wine of ape** *or* **wine ape**, to be so drunk as to be foolish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Wine acid.** (*Chem.*) See *Tartaric acid*, under TARTARIC. [*Colloq.*] — **Wine apple** (*Bot.*), a large red apple, with firm flesh and a rich, vinous flavor. — **Wine bag**, a wine skin. — **Wine biscuit**, a kind of sweet biscuit served with wine. — **Wine cask**, a cask for holding wine, or which holds, or has held, wine. — **Wine cellar**, a cellar adapted or used for storing wine. — **Wine cooler**, a vessel of porous earthenware used to cool wine by the evaporation of water; also, a stand for wine bottles, containing ice. — **Wine fly** (*Zoöl.*), a small two-winged fly of the genus *Piophila*, whose larva lives in wine, cider, and other fermented liquors. — **Wine grower**, one who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine. — **Wine measure**, the measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure. — **Wine merchant**, a merchant who deals in wines. — **Wine of opium** (*Pharm.*), a solution of opium in aromatized sherry wine, having the same strength as ordinary laudanum; — also called *Sydenham's laudanum*. — **Wine press**, a machine or apparatus in which grapes are pressed to extract their juice. — **Wine skin**, a bottle or bag of skin, used, in various countries, for carrying wine. — **Wine stone**, a kind of crust deposited in wine casks. See 1st TARTAR, 1. — **Wine vault.** (*a*) A vault where wine is stored. (*b*) A place where wine is served at the bar, or at tables; a dramshop. *Dickens.* — **Wine vinegar**, vinegar made from wine. — **Wine whey**, whey made from milk coagulated by the use of wine.

Wine'ber'ry (-bẽr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The red currant. (*b*) The bilberry. (*c*) A peculiar New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*), in which the petals ripen and afford an abundant purple juice from which a kind of wine is made. The plant also grows in Chili.

Wine'bib'ber (-bĭb'bẽr), *n.* One who drinks much wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 20. — **Wine'bib'bing** (-bĭng), *n.*

Wine'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine.

Wine'glass'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* WINEGLASSFULS (-fụlz). As much as a wineglass will hold; enough to fill a wineglass. It is usually reckoned at two fluid ounces, or four tablespoonfuls.

Wine'less, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life.

Win'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* [Cf. F. *vinerie*.] A place where grapes are converted into wine. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wing (wĭng), *n.* [OE. *winge*, *wenge*; probably of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *vinge*, Icel. *vængr*.] **1.** One of the two anterior limbs of a bird, pterodactyl, or bat. They correspond to the arms of man, and are usually modified for flight, but in the case of a few species of birds, as the ostrich, auk, etc., the wings are used only as an assistance in running or swimming.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, beareth them on her *wings*. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.

☞ In the wing of a bird the long quill feathers are in series. The *primaries* are those attached to the ulnar side of the hand; the *secondaries*, or *wing coverts*, those of the forearm; the *scapulars*, those that lie over the humerus; and the *bastard feathers*, those of the short outer digit. See *Illust.* of BIRD, and PLUMAGE.

2. Any similar member or instrument used for the purpose of flying. Specifically: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the two pairs of upper thoracic appendages of most hexapod insects. They are broad, fanlike organs formed of a double membrane and strengthened by chitinous veins or nervures. (*b*) One of the large pectoral fins of the flying fishes.

3. Passage by flying; flight; as, to take *wing*.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood. *Shak.*

4. Motive or instrument of flight; means of flight or of rapid motion.

Fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

5. Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the action of the air, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, etc.

6. An ornament worn on the shoulder; a small epaulet or shoulder knot.

7. Any appendage resembling the wing of a bird or insect in shape or appearance. Specifically: (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) One of the broad, thin, anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod, used as an organ in swimming. (*b*) (*Bot.*) Any membranaceous expansion, as that along the sides of certain stems, or of a fruit of the kind called samara. (*c*) (*Bot.*) Either of the two side petals of a papilionaceous flower.

8. One of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of anything; or, a single appendage so attached; a sidepiece. Hence: (*a*) (*Arch.*) A side building, less than the main edifice; as, one of the *wings* of a palace. (*b*) (*Fort.*) The longer side of crownworks, hornworks, etc., connecting them with the main work. (*c*) (*Hort.*) A side shoot of a tree or plant; a branch growing up by the side of another. [*Obs.*] (*d*) (*Mil.*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, etc. (*e*) (*Naut.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides. In a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle. *Totten.* (*f*) One of the sides of the stage in a theater.

On the wing. (*a*) Supported by, or flying with, the wings; flying. (*b*) On the road; moving from one place to another. — **On the wings of the wind**, with the utmost velocity. — **Under the wing**, *or* **wings**, of, under the care or protection of. — **Wing and wing** (*Naut.*), with sails hauled out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other; also said of a square-rigged vessel which has her studding sails set. Cf. GOOSEWINGED. — **Wing case** (*Zoöl.*), one of the anterior wings of beetles, and of some other insects, when thickened and used to protect the hind wings; an elytron; — called also *wing cover*. — **Wing covert** (*Zoöl.*), one of the small feathers covering the bases of the wing quills. See COVERT, *n.*, 2. — **Wing gudgeon** (*Mach.*), an iron gudgeon for the end of a wooden axle, having thin, broad projections to prevent it from turning in the wood. See *Illust.* of GUDGEON. — **Wing shell** (*Zoöl.*), a wing case of an insect. — **Wing stroke**, the stroke or sweep of a wing. — **Wing transom** (*Naut.*), the uppermost transom of the stern frame; — called also *main transom*. *J. Knowles.*

Wing (wĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINGED (wĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINGING.] **1.** To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move with celerity.

Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms. *Pope.*
Living, to *wing* with mirth the weary hours. *Longfellow.*

2. To supply with wings or sidepieces.

The main battle, whose puissance on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*

3. To transport by flight; to cause to fly.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough. *Shak.*

4. To move through in flight; to fly through.

There 's not an arrow *wings* the sky
But fancy turns its point to him. *Moore.*

5. To cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing; to disable a wing of; as, to *wing* a bird.

To wing a flight, to exert the power of flying; to fly.

Winged (wĭngd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with wings; transported by flying; having winglike expansions.

2. Soaring with wings, or as if with wings; hence, elevated; lofty; sublime. [*R.*]

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake. *J. S. Harford.*

3. Swift; rapid. "Bear this sealed brief with *winged* haste to the lord marshal." *Shak.*

4. Wounded or hurt in the wing.

5. (*Bot.*) Furnished with a leaflike appendage, as the fruit of the elm and the ash, or the stem in certain plants; alate.

6. (*Her.*) Represented with wings, or having wings, of a different tincture from the body.

7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. "The *winged* air darked with plumes." *Milton.*

Wing'er (wĭng'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the casks stowed in the wings of a vessel's hold, being smaller than such as are stowed more amidships. *Totten.*

Wing'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea robin having large, winglike pectoral fins. See *Sea robin*, under ROBIN.

Wing'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury; hence, swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*

× 6

Wing-footed Mollusk (*Dexiobranchæa pauci-dens*). Side View. *w* Wings.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having part or all of the feet adapted for flying. (*b*) Having the anterior lobes of the foot so modified as to form a pair of winglike swimming organs; — said of the pteropod mollusks.

Wing'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the anterior limbs or hands adapted for flight, as the bats and pterodactyls.

Wing'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves.

Wing'less, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

Wingless bird (*Zoöl.*), the apteryx.

Wing'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little wing; a very small wing.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A bastard wing, or alula.

Wing'man-ship (-man-shĭp), *n.* [From WING, in imitation of *horsemanship*.] Power or skill in flying. [*R.*] *Duke of Argyll.*

Wing'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of various species of marine bivalve shells belonging to the genus *Avicula*, in which the hinge border projects like a wing. (*b*) Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Strombus*. See STROMBUS. (*c*) Any pteropod shell.

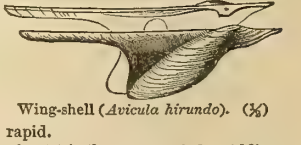

Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*). (⅓)

Wing'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Having wings; rapid.

With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind. *Addison.*

2. Soaring with wings, or as if with wings; volatile; airy. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Those *wingy* mysteries in divinity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINKED (wĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINKING.] [OE. *winken*, AS. *wincian;* akin to D. *wenken*, G. *winken* to wink, nod, beckon, OHG. *winchan*, Sw. *vinka*, Dan. *vinke*, AS. *wancol* wavering, OHG. *wanchal* wavering, *wanchōn* to waver, G. *wanken*, and perhaps to E. *weak;* cf. AS. *wincel* a corner. Cf. WENCH, WINCE, *v. i.*] **1.** To nod; to sleep; to nap. [*Obs.*] "Although I wake or *wink*." *Chaucer.*

2. To shut the eyes quickly; to close the eyelids with a quick motion.

He must *wink*, so loud he would cry. *Chaucer.*
And I will *wink*, so shall the day seem night. *Shak.*
They are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

3. To close and open the eyelids quickly; to nictitate; to blink.

A baby of some three months old, who *winked*, and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day. *Hawthorne.*

4. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids, often those of one eye only.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

5. To avoid taking notice, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant; — generally with *at.*

The times of this ignorance God *winked* at. *Acts* xvii. 30.
And yet, as though he knew it not,
His knowledge *winks*, and lets his humors reign. *Herbert.*
Obstinacy can not be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

6. To be dim and flicker; as, the light *winks*

Winking monkey (*Zoöl.*), the white-nosed monkey (*Cercopithecus nictitans*).

Wink, *v. t.* To cause (the eyes) to wink. [*Colloq.*]

Wink, *n.* **1.** The act of closing, or closing and opening, the eyelids quickly; hence, the time necessary for such an act; a moment.

I have not slept one *wink*. *Shak.*
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*. *Donne.*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change Alley goes down,
And tips you, the freeman, a *wink*. *Swift.*

Wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who winks. *Pope.*

2. A horse's blinder; a blinker.

Wink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a winking manner; with the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

Win'kle (wĭn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any periwinkle. *Holland.* (*b*) Any one of various marine spiral gastropods, esp., in the United States, either of two species of *Fulgur* (*F. canaliculata*, and *F. carica*).

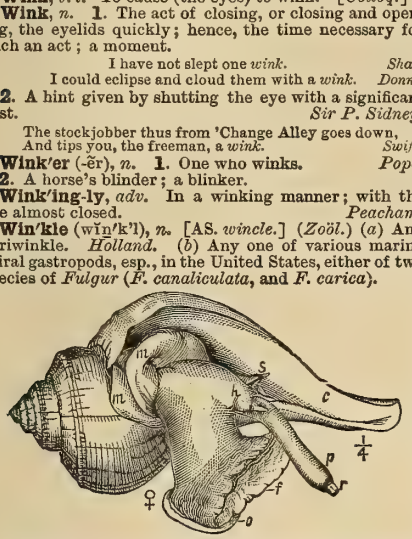

Winkle (*Fulgur canaliculata*). Female. *c* Canal, or Tube; Siphon; *h* Head; *p* Proboscis; *r* Radula; *m m* Mantle; Foot; *o* Operculum.

☞ These are large mollusks which often destroy large numbers of oysters by drilling their shells and sucking their blood.

Sting winkle, a European spinose marine shell (*Murex erinaceus*). See *Illust.* of MUREX.

Win'kle-hawk' (-hąk'), *n.* [D. *winkel-haak* a carpenter's square.] A rectangular rent made in cloth; — called also *winkle-hole.* [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Win'nard (wĭn'nẽrd), *n.* The redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Win'ne-ba'goes (-nē-bā'gōz), *n.; sing.* WINNEBAGO (-gō). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of North American Indians who originally occupied the region about Green Bay, Lake Michigan, but were driven back from the lake and nearly exterminated in 1640 by the Illinois.

Win'ner (wĭn'nẽr), *n.* One who wins, or gains by success in competition, contest, or gaming.

Win'ning (-nĭng), *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as, a *winning* address. "Each mild and *winning* note." *Keble.*

Win'ning, *n.* **1.** The act of obtaining something, as in a contest or by competition.

2. The money, etc., gained by success in competition or contest, esp. in gambling; — usually in the plural.

Ye seek land and sea for your *winnings*. *Chaucer.*

3. (*Mining*) (*a*) A new opening. (*b*) The portion of a coal field laid out for working.

Winning headway (*Mining*), an excavation for exploration, in post-and-stall working. — **Winning post**, the post, or goal, at the end of a race.

Win'ning-ly, *adv.* In a winning manner.

Win'ning-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being winning. "*Winningness* in style." *J. Morley.*

Win'nin-ish (-nĭn-ĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The land-locked variety of the common salmon. [*Canada*]

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINNOWED (-nōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINNOWING.] [OE. *windewen, winewen*, AS. *windwian;* akin to Goth. *winpjan* (in comp.), *winpi*-skauro a fan, L. *ventilare* to fan, to winnow; cf. L. *vannus* a fan for winnowing, G. *wanne*, OHG. *wanna.* √131. See WIND moving air, and cf. FAN, *n.*, VENTILATE.] **1.** To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain.

He *winnoweth* barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth* iii. 2.

2. To sift, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to separate, as bad from good.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'T is light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To beat with wings, or as with wings. [*Poetic*]

Now on the polar winds; then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain.

Winnow not with every wind. *Ecclus.* v. 9.

Win'now-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, winnows; specifically, a winnowing machine.

Win'now-ing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, winnows.

Win'row' (-rō'), *n.* A windrow.

Win'sing (-sĭng), *a.* Winsome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* WINSOMER (-ẽr); *superl.* WINSOMEST.] [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to OS. *wunnia*, OHG. *wunna, wunni*, G. *wonne*, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad), AS. *wunian* to dwell. √138. See WIN, *v. t.*, WONT, *a.*] **1.** Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.

Misled by ill example, and a *winsome* nature. *Jeffrey.*

2. Causing joy or pleasure; gladsome; pleasant.

Still plotting how their hungry ear
That *winsome* voice again might hear. *Emerson.*

Win'some-ness, *n.* The characteristic of being winsome; attractiveness of manner. *J. R. Green.*

Win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *winter;* akin to OFries. & D. *winter*, OS. & OHG. *wintar*, G. *winter*, Dan. & Sw. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *wintrus;* of uncertain origin; cf. Old Gallic *vindo-* white (in comp.), OIr. *find* white. √137.] **1.** The season of the year in which the sun shines most obliquely upon any region; the coldest season of the year. "Of thirty *winter* he was old." *Chaucer.*

And after summer evermore succeeds
Barren *winter*, with his wrathful nipping cold. *Shak.*
Winter lingering chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*

☞ North of the equator, winter is popularly taken to include the months of December, January, and February (see SEASON). Astronomically, it may be considered to begin with the winter solstice, about December 21st, and to end with the vernal equinox, about March 21st.

2. The period of decay, old age, death, or the like.

Life's autumn past, I stand on *winter's* verge. *Wordsworth.*

Winter apple, an apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen until winter. — **Winter barley**, a kind of barley that is sown in autumn. — **Winter berry** (*Bot.*), the name of several American shrubs (*Ilex verticillata, I. lævigata*, etc.) of the Holly family, having bright red berries conspicuous in winter. — **Winter bloom.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus Azalea. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Hamamelis* (*H. Virginica*); witch-hazel; — so called from its flowers appearing late in autumn, while the leaves are falling. — **Winter bud** (*Zoöl.*), a statoblast. — **Winter cherry** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Physalis Alkekengi*) of the Nightshade family, which has a red berry inclosed in the inflated and persistent calyx. See ALKEKENGI. — **Winter cough** (*Med.*), a form of chronic bronchitis marked by a cough recurring each winter. — **Winter cress** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered cruciferous plant (*Barbarea vulgaris*). — **Winter crop**, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. — **Winter duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The pintail. (*b*) The old squaw. — **Winter egg** (*Zoöl.*), an egg produced in the autumn by many invertebrates, and destined to survive the winter. Such eggs usually differ from the summer eggs in having a thicker shell, and often in being enveloped in a protective case. They sometimes develop in a manner different from that of the summer eggs. — **Winter fallow**, ground that is fallowed in winter. — **Winter fat.** (*Bot.*) Same as *White sage*, under WHITE. — **Winter fever** (*Med.*), pneumonia. [*Colloq.*] — **Winter flounder.** (*Zoöl.*) See the Note under FLOUNDER. — **Winter gull** (*Zoöl.*), the common European gull; — called also *winter mew.* [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Winter itch.** (*Med.*) See *Prairie itch*, under PRAIRIE. — **Winter lodge**, *or* **Winter lodgment.** (*Bot.*) Same as HIBERNACULUM. — **Winter mew.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as *Winter gull*, above. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Winter moth** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of geometrid moths which come forth in winter, as the European species (*Cheimatobia brumata*). These moths have rudimentary mouth organs, and eat no food in the imago state. The female of some of the species is wingless. — **Winter oil**, oil prepared so as not to solidify in moderately cold weather. — **Winter pear**, a kind of pear that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen until winter. — **Winter quarters**, the quarters of troops during the winter; a winter residence or station. — **Winter rye**, a kind of rye that is sown in autumn. — **Winter shad** (*Zoöl.*), the gizzard shad. — **Winter sheldrake** (*Zoöl.*), the goosander. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Winter sleep** (*Zoöl.*), hibernation. — **Winter snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the dunlin. — **Winter solstice.** (*Astron.*) See SOLSTICE, 2. — **Winter teal** (*Zoöl.*), the green-winged teal. — **Winter wagtail** (*Zoöl.*), the gray wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*). [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Winter wheat**, wheat sown in autumn, which lives during the winter, and ripens in the following summer. — **Winter wren** (*Zoöl.*), a small American wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) closely resembling the common wren.

Win'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTERING.] To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, to *winter* in Florida.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

Win'ter, *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw.

Win'ter-beat'en (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*

Win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which keeps its leaves green through the winter.

☞ In England, the name *wintergreen* is applied to the species of *Pyrola* which in America are called *English wintergreen*, and *shin leaf* (see *Shin leaf*, under SHIN). In America, the name *wintergreen* is given to *Gaultheria procumbens*, a low evergreen aromatic plant with oval leaves clustered at the top of a short stem, and bearing small white flowers followed by red berries; — called also *checkerberry*, and sometimes, though improperly, *partridge berry.*

Chickweed wintergreen, a low perennial primulaceous herb (*Trientalis Americana*); — also called *star flower.* — **Flowering wintergreen**, a low plant (*Polygala paucifolia*) with leaves somewhat like those of the wintergreen (*Gaultheria*), and bearing a few showy, rose-purple blossoms. — **Spotted wintergreen**, a low evergreen plant (*Chimaphila maculata*) with ovate, white-spotted leaves.

Win'ter-ground' (wĭn'tẽr-ground'), *v. t.* To cover over in the season of winter, as for protection or shelter; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

The ruddock would . . . bring thee all this,
Yea, and furred moss besides, when flowers are none
To *winter-ground* thy corse. *Shak.*

Win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTERKILLED (-kĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTERKILLING.] To kill by the cold, or exposure to the inclemency of winter; as, the wheat was *winterkilled.* [*U. S.*]

Win'ter-ly, *a.* Like winter; wintry; cold; hence, disagreeable, cheerless; as, *winterly* news. [*R.*] *Shak.*

The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April. *Camden.*

Win'ter-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Having too rank or forward a growth for winter.

When either corn is *winter-proud*, or other plants put forth and bud too early. *Holland.*

Win'ter-rig' (-rĭg'), *v. t.* [See WINTER, and RIDGE.] To fallow or till in winter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Win'ter's bark' (-tẽrz bärk'). (*Bot.*) The aromatic bark of a tree (*Drimys*, or *Drymis, Winteri*) of the Magnolia family, which is found in Southern Chili. It was first used as a cure for scurvy by its discoverer, Captain John *Winter*, vice admiral to Sir Francis Drake, in 1577.

Win'ter-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Winter time. *Tennyson.*

Win'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) which spreads chiefly in winter. *Dr. Prior.*

Win'ter-y (-ў), *a.* Wintry.

Win'try (-trў), *a.* [AS. *wintrig.*] Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy; wintery.

Touch our chilled hearts with vernal smile,
Our *wintry* course do thou beguile. *Keble.*

Win'y (wīn'ў), *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine; vinous; as, grapes of a *winy* taste. *Dampier.*

Winze (wĭnz), *n.* (*Mining*) A small shaft sunk from one level to another, as for the purpose of ventilation.

Wipe (wīp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vipa*, Dan. *vibe*, the lapwing.] (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wipe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIPED (wīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIPING.] [OE. *wipen*, AS. *wīpian;* cf. LG. *wiep* a wisp of straw, Sw. *vepa* to wrap up, to cuddle one's self up, *vepa* a blanket; perhaps akin to E. *whip.*] **1.** To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel.

Let me *wipe* thy face. *Shak.*

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish, *wiping* it, and turning it upside down. 2 *Kings* xxi. 13.

2. To remove by rubbing; to rub off; to obliterate; — usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out.* Also used figuratively. "To *wipe* out our ingratitude." *Shak.*

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton.*

3. To cheat; to defraud; to trick; — usually followed by *out.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

If they by coveyne [covin] or gile be *wiped* beside their goods. *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*)

To wipe a joint (*Plumbing*), to make a joint, as between pieces of lead pipe, by surrounding the junction with a mass of solder, applied in a plastic condition by means of a rag with which the solder is shaped by rubbing. — **To wipe the nose of**, to cheat. [*Old Slang*]

Wipe, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean.

2. A blow; a stroke; a hit; a swipe. [*Low*]

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Swift.*

4. A handkerchief. [*Thieves' Cant* or *Slang*]

5. Stain; brand. [*Obs.*] "Slavish *wipe*." *Shak.*

Wip'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wipes.

2. Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.

3. (*Mach.*) A piece generally projecting from a rotating or swinging piece, as an axle or rock shaft, for the purpose of raising stampers, lifting rods, or the like, and leaving them to fall by their own weight; a kind of cam.

4. (*Firearms*) A rod, or an attachment for a rod, for holding a rag with which to wipe out the bore of the barrel.

Wir'ble (wẽr'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIRBLED (-b'ld); *p. p. & vb. n.* WIRBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. WARBLE, WHIRL.] To whirl; to eddy. [*R.*]

The waters went *wirbling* above and around. *Owen Meredith.*

Wirche (wẽrch), *v. i. & t.* To work. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wire (wīr), *n.* [OE. *wir*, AS. *wīr;* akin to Icel. *vīrr*, Dan. *vire*, LG. *wir, wire;* cf. OHG. *wiara* fine gold; perhaps akin to E. *withy.* √141.] **1.** A thread or slender rod of metal; a metallic substance formed to an even thread by being passed between grooved rollers, or drawn through holes in a plate of steel.

☞ Wire is made of any desired form, as round, square, triangular, etc., by giving this shape to the hole in the drawplate, or between the rollers.

2. A telegraph wire or cable; hence, an electric telegraph; as, to send a message by *wire.* [*Colloq.*]

Wire bed, Wire mattress, an elastic bed bottom or mattress made of wires interwoven or looped together in various ways. — **Wire bridge**, a bridge suspended from wires, or cables made of wire. — **Wire cartridge**, a shot cartridge having the shot inclosed in a wire cage. — **Wire cloth**, a coarse cloth made of woven metallic wire, — used for strainers, and for various other purposes. — **Wire edge**, the thin, wirelike thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a tool by the stone in sharpening it. — **Wire fence**, a fence consisting of posts with strained horizontal wires, wire netting, or other wirework, between. — **Wire gauge** *or* gage. (*a*) A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc., often consisting of a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths in its edge. (*b*) A standard series of sizes arbitrarily indicated, as by numbers, to which the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal is usually made, and which is used in describing the size or thickness. There are many different standards for wire gauges, as in different countries, or for different kinds of metal, the Birmingham wire gauge and the American wire gauge being often used and designated by the abbreviations *B. W. G.* and *A. W. G.* respectively. — **Wire gauze**, a texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze. — **Wire grass** (*Bot.*),

either of the two common grasses *Eleusine Indica*, valuable for hay and pasture, and *Poa compressa*, or blue grass. See BLUE GRASS. — **Wire grub** (*Zoöl.*), a wireworm. — **Wire iron**, wire rods of iron. — **Wire lathing**, wire cloth or wire netting applied in the place of wooden lathing for holding plastering. — **Wire mattress**. See *Wire bed*, above. — **Wire micrometer**, a micrometer having spider lines, or fine wires, across the field of the instrument. — **Wire nail**, a nail formed of a piece of wire which is headed and pointed. — **Wire netting**, a texture of woven wire coarser than ordinary wire gauze. — **Wire rod**, a metal rod from which wire is formed by drawing. — **Wire rope**, a rope formed wholly, or in great part, of wires.

Wire (wīr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIRED (wīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIRING.] **1.** To bind with wire; to attach with wires; to apply wire to; as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors.

2. To put upon a wire; as, to *wire* beads.

3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.

4. To send (a message) by telegraph. [*Colloq.*]

Wire, *v. i.* **1.** To pass like a wire; to flow in a wire-like form, or in a tenuous stream. [*R.*] *P. Fletcher.*

2. To send a telegraphic message. [*Colloq.*]

Wire'draw' (-drȧ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WIREDREW (-drų'); *p. p.* WIREDRAWN (-drąn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIREDRAWING.] **1.** To form (a piece of metal) into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2. Hence, to draw by art or violence.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, also, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to *wiredraw* an argument.

Such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Steam Engine*) To pass, or to draw off, (as steam) through narrow ports, or the like, thus reducing its pressure or force by friction.

Wire'-draw'er (-ēr), *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

Wire'-heel' (-hēl'), *n.* (*Far.*) A disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

Wire'-pull'er (-pų̄l'ẽr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

Political *wire-pullers* and convention packers. *Lowell.*

Wire'-pull'ing, *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management, especially in politics; intrigue.

Wire'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having some or all of the tail quills terminated in a long, slender, pointed shaft, without a web or barbules.

Wire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work, especially openwork, formed of wires.

Wire'-work'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

Wire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the larvæ of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from their slenderness and the uncommon hardness of the integument. Wireworms are sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants. Called also *wire grub*. (*b*) A galleyworm.

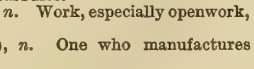

Wireworm. ×2

Wir'i-ness (wīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being wiry.

Wir'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Written also *wiery*.] **1.** Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire.

2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy; as, a *wiry* frame or constitution. "A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanor and strong sense." *Dickens.*

He bore his age well, and seemed to retain a *wiry* vigor and alertness. *Hawthorne.*

Wis (wĭs), *adv.* [Aphetic form of *iwis*, *ywis*; or fr. Icel. *viss* certain. See YWIS.] Certainly; really; indeed. [*Obs.*] "As *wis* God helpe me." *Chaucer.*

Wis, *v. t.* [Due to mistaking OE. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis*. See YWIS.] To think; to suppose; to imagine; — used chiefly in the first person sing. present tense, *I wis*. See the Note under YWIS. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] "Howe'er you *wis*." *R. Browning.*

Nor do I know how long it is
(For I have lain entranced, I *wis*). *Coleridge.*

Wis'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* See WIZARD.

Wis'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wisdōm*. See WISE, *a.*, and -DOM.] **1.** The quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; knowledge of the best ends and the best means; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity; skill; dexterity.

We speak also not in wise words of man's *wisdom*, but in the doctrine of the spirit. *Wyclif* (1 *Cor.* ii. 13).

Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom;* and to depart from evil is understanding. *Job* xxviii. 28.

It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and *wisdom;* that they will yield everything to reason, and refuse everything to force. *Ames.*

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom*. *Coleridge.*

2. The results of wise judgments; scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. *Acts* vii. 22.

Syn. — Prudence; knowledge. — WISDOM, PRUDENCE, KNOWLEDGE. *Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends." "We conceive," says Whewell, "*prudence* as the virtue by which we select right means for given ends, while *wisdom* implies the selection of right ends as well as of right means." Hence, *wisdom* implies the union of high mental and moral excellence. *Prudence* (that is, *providence*, or forecast) is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object. Sir Robert Walpole was in many respects a *prudent* statesman, but he was far from being a *wise* one. Burke has said that *prudence*, when carried too far, degenerates into a "reptile virtue," which is the more dangerous for its plausible appearance. *Knowledge*, a more comprehensive term, signifies the simple apprehension of facts or relations. "In strictness of language," says Paley, "there is a difference between *knowledge* and *wisdom; wisdom* always supposing action, and action directed by it."

Knowledge and *wisdom*, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection. *Knowledge* dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which *wisdom* builds,
Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. *Cowper.*

Wisdom tooth, the last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called, because appearing comparatively late, after the person may be supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom. See the Note under TOOTH, 1.

Wise (wīz), *a.* [*Compar.* WISER (-ẽr); *superl.* WISEST.] [OE. *wis*, AS. *wīs;* akin to OS. & OFries. *wīs*, D. *wijs*, G. *weise*, OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, Icel. *vīss*, Sw. *vis*, Dan. *viis*, Goth. *weis;* akin to *wit*, v. i. See WIT, *v.*, and cf. RIGHTEOUS, WISDOM.] **1.** Having knowledge; knowing; enlightened; of extensive information; erudite; learned.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

2. Hence, especially, making due use of knowledge; discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them; sagacious.

When clouds appear, *wise* men put on their cloaks. *Shak.*

From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation. 2 *Tim.* iii. 15.

3. Versed in art or science; skillful; dexterous; specifically, skilled in divination.

Fal. There was, mine host, an old fat woman even now with me; but she 's gone.
Sim. Pray you, sir, was 't not the *wise* woman of Brentford? *Shak.*

4. Hence, prudent; calculating; shrewd; wary; subtle; crafty. [*R.*] "Thou art . . . no novice, but a governor wily and *wise*." *Chaucer.*

Nor, on the other side,
Will I be so penuriously *wise*
As to make money, that 's my slave, my idol. *Beau. & Fl.*
Lords do not care for me:
I am too *wise* to die yet. *Ford.*

5. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing or exhibiting wisdom; well adapted to produce good effects; judicious; discreet; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination. "Eminent in *wise* deport." *Milton.*

To make it wise, to make it a matter of deliberation. [*Obs.*] "We thought it was not worth *to make it wise*." *Chaucer.* — **Wise in years,** old enough to be wise; wise from age and experience; hence, aged; old. [*Obs.*]

A very grave, stale bachelor, my dainty one;
He 's *wise in years*, and of a temperate warmth. *Ford.*
You are too *wise in years*, too full of counsel,
For my green experience. *Ford.*

Wise, *n.* [OE. *wise*, AS. *wīse;* akin to OS. *wīsa*, OFries. *wīs*, D. *wijs*, *wijze*, OHG. *wīsa*, G. *weise*, Sw. *vis*, Dan. *viis*, Icel. *öðruvīs* otherwise; from the root of E. *wit;* hence, originally, knowledge, skill. See WIT, *v.*, and cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion. "All armed in complete *wise*." *Spenser.*

To love her in my beste *wyse*. *Chaucer.*

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Let not these blessings then, sent from above,
Abused be, or spilt in profane *wise*. *Fairfax.*

☞ This word is nearly obsolete, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*, etc. "Fret not thyself *in any wise* to do evil." *Ps.* xxxvii. 8. "He shall *in no wise* lose his reward." *Matt.* x. 42. "*On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel." *Num.* vi. 23.

☞ *Wise* is often used as a suffix in composition, as in like*wise*, no*wise*, length*wise*, etc., in which words *-ways* is often substituted with the same sense; as, no*ways*, length*ways*, etc.

Wise'a-cre (-ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* a foreteller, prophet, from *weissagen* to foretell, to prophesy, OHG. *wīssagōn*, corrupted (as if compounded of the words for *wise* and *say*) fr. *wīzzagōn*, fr. *wīzzagō* a prophet, akin to AS. *wītiga*, *wītga*, from the root of E. *wit*. See WIT, *v.*] **1.** A learned or wise man. [*Obs.*]

Pythagoras learned much . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland.*

2. One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce.

Wise'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wise; knowing; skillful; sapient; erudite; prudent. *Ex.* xxviii. 3.

Wise'-like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious.

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wise'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre; a witling. *Donne.*

Wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom.

And *wisely* learn to curb thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

Wise'ness, *n.* Wisdom. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WISHED (wĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WISHING.] [OE. *wischen*, *weschen*, *wuschen*, AS. *wȳscan;* akin to D. *wenschen*, G. *wünschen*, Icel. *æskja*, Dan. *önske*, Sw. *önska;* from AS. *wūsc* a wish; akin to OD. & G. *wunsch*, OHG. *wunsc*, Icel. *ōsk*, Skr. *vāñchā* a wish, *vāñch* to wish; also to Skr. *van* to like, to wish. √139. See WINSOME, WIN, *v. t.*, and cf. WISTFUL.] **1.** To have a desire or yearning; to long; to hanker.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day. *Acts* xxvii. 29.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot.*

Some ills we *wish* for when we wish to live. *Young.*

2. To be disposed or inclined. *Addison.*

3. To entertain hope or fear in respect to anything.

Wish (wĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To desire; to long for; to hanker after; to have a mind or disposition toward.

I would not *wish*
Any companion in the world but you. *Shak.*

I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper. 3 *John* 2.

2. To frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favor of, or against, any one; to attribute, or call down, in desire; to invoke; to imprecate.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil. *Ps.* xl. 14.

3. To recommend; to seek confidence or favor in behalf of. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

I would be glad to thrive, sir,
And I was *wished* to your worship by a gentleman. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

Wish, *n.* **1.** Desire; eager desire; longing.

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead. *Job* xxxiii. 6.

2. Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation.

Blistered be thy tongue for such a *wish*. *Shak.*

3. A thing desired; an object of desire.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire . . .
To give his enemies their *wish*? *Milton.*

Wish'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being wished for; desirable. *Udall.*

Wish'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds; — called also *merrythought*, and *wishing bone*. See MERRYTHOUGHT, and FURCULUM.

Wish'ed-ly, *adv.* According to wish; conformably to desire. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Wish'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wishes or desires; one who expresses a wish. *Shak.*

Wish'ful (-fụl), *a.* [Cf. WISTFUL.] **1.** Having desire, or ardent desire; longing.

2. Showing desire; as, *wishful* eyes.

From Scotland am I stolen, even of pure love
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shak.*

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

— **Wish'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wish'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wish'ing, *a. & n.* from WISH, *v. t.*

Wishing bone. See WISHBONE. — **Wishing cap,** a cap fabled to give one whatever he wishes for when wearing it.

Wish'ly, *adv.* According to desire; longingly; with wishes. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chapman.*

Wish'ton-wish (-tŏn-wĭsh), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The prairie dog.

Wish'-wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Any weak, thin drink.

Wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.* [See WASH.] Thin and pale; weak; without strength or substance; — originally said of liquids. Fig., weak-minded; spiritless.

A weak *wishy-washy* man who had hardly any mind of his own. *A. Trollope.*

Wish'y-wash'y, *n.* A weak or thin drink or liquor; wish-wash.

Wis'ket (wĭs'kĕt), *n.* A whisket, or basket. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ainsworth.*

Wis'ly (wĭs'lĭ), *adv.* [See WIS, *adv.*] Certainly. [*Obs.*] "God so *wisly* have mercy on me." *Chaucer.*

Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [OE. *wisp*, *wips;* probably akin to D. & G. *wisch*, Icel. *visk*, and perhaps to L. *virga* a twig, rod. Cf. VERGE a rod, WHISK, *n.*] **1.** A small bundle, as of straw or other like substance.

In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

2. A whisk, or small broom.

3. A Will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread. *Tennyson.*

Wisp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WISPED (wĭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WISPING.] **1.** To brush or dress, as with a wisp.

2. To rumple. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wisp'en (wĭsp'n), *a.* Formed of a wisp, or of wisps; as, a *wispen* origin. [*Obs.*]

Wis'se (wĭs'se), *v. t.* [AS. *wīsian*. See WISE, *a.*] To show; to teach; to inform; to guide; to direct. [*Obs.*]

Ere we depart I shall thee so well *wisse*
That of mine house ne shalt thou never misse. *Chaucer.*

Wist (wĭst), *archaic imp. & p. p.* of WIT, *v.* Knew.

Wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named after Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing leguminous plants bearing long, pendulous clusters of pale bluish flowers.

☞ The species commonest in cultivation is the *Wistaria Sinensis* from Eastern Asia. *W. fruticosa* grows wild in the southern parts of the United States.

Wist'ful (wĭst'fụl), *a.* [For *wishful;* perhaps influenced by *wistly*, which is probably corrupted from OE. *wisly* certainly (from Icel. *viss* certain, akin to E. *wit*). See WISH.] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous.

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

2. Full of thought; eagerly attentive; meditative; musing; pensive; contemplative.

That he who there at such an hour hath been,
Will *wistful* linger on that hallowed spot. *Byron.*

— **Wist'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wist'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wis'tit (wĭs'tĭt), *n.* [Prob. from native name: cf. F. *ouistiti*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American monkey; a marmoset. [Written also *wistiti*, and *ouistiti*.]

Wist'ly (wĭst'lĭ), *adv.* [See WISTFUL.] Attentively; observingly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wis'ton-wish (wĭs'tŏn-wĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WISHTONWISH.

Wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*inf.* (To) WIT; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *imp.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT(T)ING. See the Note below.] [OE. *witen*, pres. *ich wot*, *wat*, I know (wot), imp. *wiste*, AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, imp. *wiste*, *wisse;* akin to OFries. *wita*, OS. *witan*, D. *weten*, G. *wissen*, OHG. *wizzan*, Icel. *vita*, Sw. *veta*, Dan. *vide*, Goth. *witan* to observe, *wait* I know, Russ. *vidiete* to see, L. *videre*, Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, Skr. *vid* to know,

learn; cf. Skr. *vid* to find. √133. Cf. HISTORY, IDEA, IDOL, -OID, TWIT, VEDA, VISION, WISE, *a.* & *n.*, WOT.] To know; to learn. "I *wot* and *wist* alway." *Chaucer.*

☞ The present tense was inflected as follows: sing. 1st pers. *wot;* 2d pers. *wost,* or *wot(t)est;* 3d pers. *wot,* or *wot(t)eth;* pl. *witen,* or *wite.* The following variant forms also occur: pres. sing. 1st & 3d pers. *wat, woot;* pres. pl. *wyten,* or *wyte, weete, wote, wot;* imp. *wuste* (Southern dialect); p. pr. *wotting.* Later, other variant or corrupt forms are found, as, in Shakespeare, 3d pers. sing. pres. *wots.*

Brethren, we do you to *wit* [make you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. 2 *Cor.* viii. 1.

Thou *wost* full little what thou meanest. *Chaucer.*

We *witen* not what thing we prayen here. *Chaucer.*

When that the sooth is *wist.* *Chaucer.*

☞ This verb is now used only in the infinitive, *to wit,* which is employed, especially in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely, that is to say.*

Wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS. *witt, wit;* akin to OFries. *wit,* G. *witz,* OHG. *wizzī,* Icel. *vit,* Dan. *vid,* Sw. *vett.* √133. See WIT, *v.*] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord? or who was his counselor? *Wyclif* (*Rom.* xi. 34).

A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatched *wit* and judgment. *Shak.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Sir J. Davies.*

He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

2. A mental faculty, or power of the mind; — used in this sense chiefly in the plural, and in certain phrases; as, to lose one's *wits;* at one's *wits'* end, and the like.

"Men's *wittes* ben so dull." *Chaucer.*

I will stare him out of his *wits.* *Shak.*

3. Felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; also, the power of readily combining objects in such a manner.

The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Wit which discovers partial likeness hidden in general diversity. *Coleridge.*

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. *Locke.*

4. A person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humor; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like.

In Athens, where books and *wits* were ever busier than in any other part of Greece, I find but only two sorts of writings which the magistrate cared to take notice of; those either blasphemous and atheistical, or libelous. *Milton.*

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit.* *Young.*

The five wits, the five senses; also, sometimes, the five qualities or faculties, *common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation,* and *memory.* *Chaucer. Nares.*

But my *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. — WIT, HUMOR. *Wit* primarily meant mind, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected — apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. "What I want," said a pompous orator, aiming at his antagonist, "is common sense." "*Exactly!*" was the whispered reply. The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view. *Humor* is a quality more congenial to the English mind than *wit.* It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (or eccentric person) and drawing them out, as Addison did those of Sir Roger de Coverley, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at his unconscious manifestation of whims and oddities. From this original sense the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character. In a well-known caricature of English reserve, an Oxford student is represented as standing on the brink of a river, greatly agitated at the sight of a drowning man before him, and crying out, "O that I had been *introduced* to this gentleman, that I might save his life!" The "Silent Woman" of Ben Jonson is one of the most *humorous* productions, in the original sense of the term, which we have in our language.

Witch (wĭch), *n.* [Cf. WICK of a lamp.] A cone of paper which is placed in a vessel of lard or other fat, and used as a taper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Witch, *n.* [OE. *wicche,* AS. *wicce,* fem., *wicca,* masc.; perhaps the same word as AS. *wītiga, wītga,* a soothsayer (cf. WISEACRE); cf. Fries. *wikke* a witch, LG. *wikken* to predict, Icel. *vitki* a wizard, *vitka* to bewitch.] **1.** One who practices the black art, or magic; one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied chiefly or only to women, but formerly used of men as well.

There was a man in that city whose name was Simon, a *witch.* *Wyclif* (*Acts* viii. 9).

Thy master that lodges here . . . is a rare man of art; they say he 's a *witch.* *Beau. & Fl.*

He can not abide the old woman of Brentford; he swears she 's a *witch.* *Shak.*

2. An ugly old woman; a hag. *Shak.*

3. One who exercises more than common power of attraction; a charming or bewitching person, also, one given to mischief; — said especially of a woman or child. [*Colloq.*]

4. (*Geom.*) A certain curve of the third order, described by Maria Aynesi under the name *versiera.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) The stormy petrel.

Witch balls, a name applied to the interwoven rolling masses of the stems of herbs, which are driven by the winds over the steppes of Tartary. Cf. TUMBLEWEED. *Maunder* (*Treas. of Bot.*). — **Witches' besoms** (*Bot.*), tufted and distorted branches of the silver fir, caused by the attack of some fungus. *Maunder* (*Treas. of Bot.*) — **Witches' butter** (*Bot.*), a name of several gelatinous cryptogamous plants, as *Nostoc commune,* and *Exidia glandulosa.* See NOSTOC. — **Witch grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of grass (*Panicum capillare*) with minute spikelets on long, slender pedicels forming a light, open panicle. — **Witch meal** (*Bot.*), vegetable sulphur. See under VEGETABLE.

Witch (wĭch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITCHED (wĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITCHING.] [AS. *wiccian.*] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

[I 'll] *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

Whether within us or without
The spell of this illusion be
That *witches* us to hear and see. *Lowell.*

Witch'craft′ (-krăft′), *n.* [AS. *wiccecræft.*] **1.** The practices or art of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with evil spirits.

2. Power more than natural; irresistible influence.

He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

Witch'-elm′ (-ĕlm′), *n.* (*Bot.*) See WYCH-ELM.

Witch'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* WITCHERIES (-īz). **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft.

Great Comus,
Deep skilled in all his mother's *witcheries.* *Milton.*

A woman infamous . . . for *witcheries.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.

He never felt
The *witchery* of the soft blue sky. *Wordsworth.*

The dear, dear *witchery* of song. *Bryant.*

Witch'-ha'zel (-hā'z'l), *n.* [See WYCH-ELM, and HAZEL.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wych-elm. (*b*) An American shrub or small tree (*Hamamelis Virginica*), which blossoms late in autumn.

Witch'ing, *a.* That witches or enchants; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching. "The very *witching* time of night." *Shak.* — **Witch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Witch'-tree′ (-trē′), *n.* (*Bot.*) The witch-hazel.

Wit'chuck′ (wĭt'chŭk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sand martin, or bank swallow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wit'craft′ (-krăft′), *n.* **1.** Art or skill of the mind; contrivance; invention; wit. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

2. The art of reasoning; logic. [*R.*]

Wite (wīt), *v. t.* [AS. *wītan;* akin to D. *wijten,* G. *verweisen,* Icel. *vīta* to mulct, and E. *wit;* cf. AS. *wītan* to see, L. animad*vertere* to observe, to punish. √133. See WIT, *v.*] To reproach; to blame; to censure; also, to impute as blame. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Spenser.*

Though that I be jealous, *wite* me not. *Chaucer.*

Therefore if that I misspeak or say,
Wite it the ale of Southwark, I you pray. *Chaucer.*

Wite, *n.* [AS. *wīte* punishment. √133. See WITE, *v.*] Blame; reproach. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Wite'less, *a.* Blameless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wit'en (wĭt'n), *obs. pl. pres.* of WIT. *Chaucer.*

Wit'e-na-ge-mote′ (wĭt'ē-nȧ-gē-mōt′; 277), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt* an assembly of the wise; *wita* a wise man + *gemōt* assembly.] (*AS. Hist.*) A meeting of wise men; the national council, or legislature, of England in the days of the Anglo-Saxons, before the Norman Conquest.

Wit'fish′ (wĭt'fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ladyfish (*a*).

Wit'ful (-ful), *a.* Wise; sensible. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

With (wĭth), *n.* See WITHE.

With (wĭth), *prep.* [OE. *with,* AS. *wiđ* with, against; akin to AS. *wiđer* against, OFries. *with,* OS. *wiđ, wiđar,* D. *weder, weêr* (in comp.), G. *wider* against, *wieder* again, OHG. *widar* again, against, Icel. *við* against, with, by, at, Sw. *vid* at, by, Dan. *ved,* Goth. *wipra* against, Skr. *vi* asunder. Cf. WITHDRAW, WITHERS, WITHSTAND.] *With* denotes or expresses some situation or relation of nearness, proximity, association, connection, or the like. It is used especially: —

1. To denote a close or direct relation of opposition or hostility; — equivalent to *against.*

Thy servant will . . . fight *with* this Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 32.

☞ In this sense, common in Old English, it is now obsolete except in a few compounds; as, *with*hold; *with*stand; and after the verbs *fight, contend, struggle,* and the like.

2. To denote association in respect of situation or environment; hence, among; in the company of.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

See where on earth the flowery glories lie;
With her they flourished, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

There is no living *with* thee nor without thee. *Tatler.*

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

3. To denote a connection of friendship, support, alliance, assistance, countenance, etc.; hence, on the side of. Fear not, for I am *with* thee, and will bless thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 24.

4. To denote the accompaniment of cause, means, instrument, etc.; — sometimes equivalent to *by.*

That *with* these fowls I be all to-rent. *Chaucer.*

Thou wilt be like a lover presently,
And tire the hearer *with* a book of words. *Shak.*

[He] entertained a coffeehouse *with* the following narrative. *Addison.*

With receiving your friends within and amusing them without, you lead a good, pleasant, bustling life of it. *Goldsmith.*

5. To denote association in thought, as for comparison or contrast.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

6. To denote simultaneous happening, or immediate succession or consequence.

With that she told me . . . that she would hide no truth from me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

With her they flourished, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

7. To denote having as a possession or an appendage; as, the firmament *with* its stars; a bride *with* a large fortune. "A maid *with* clean hands." *Shak.*

☞ *With* and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which to distinguish their uses. See the Note under BY.

With-al' (wĭth-ȧl′), *adv.* [*With* + *all.*] **1.** With this; with that. [*Obs.*]

He will scarce be pleased *withal.* *Shak.*

2. Together with this; likewise; at the same time; in addition; also. [*Archaic*]

Fy on possession
But if a man be virtuous *withal.* *Chaucer*

If you choose that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shak.*

How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shak.*

With-al', *prep.* With; — put after its object, at the end of the sentence or clause in which it stands. [*Obs.*]

This diamond he greets your wife *withal.* *Shak.*

Whatsoever uncleanness it be that a man shall be defiled *withal.* *Lev.* v. 3.

With'am-ite (wĭth'am-īt), *n.* [From its discoverer, H. *Witham.*] (*Min.*) A variety of epidote, of a reddish color, found in Scotland.

With-draw' (wĭth-drạ′), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW (-drụ′); *p. p.* WITHDRAWN (-drạn′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHDRAWING.] [*With* against + *draw.*] **1.** To take back or away, as what has been bestowed or enjoyed; to draw back; to cause to move away or retire; as, to *withdraw* aid, favor, capital, or the like.

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from anything. *Hooker.*

2. To take back; to recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* false charges.

With-draw', *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place; to go away; as, he *withdrew* from the company. "When the sea *withdrew*." *King Horn.*

Syn. — To recede; retrograde; go back.

With-draw'al (-*al*), *n.* The act of withdrawing; withdrawment; retreat; retraction. *Fielding.*

With-draw'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who withdraws; one who takes back, or retracts.

With-draw'ing-room' (-ĭng-rōōm′), *n.* [See WITHDRAW, and cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; a drawing-room.

A door in the middle leading to a parlor and *withdrawing-room.* *Sir W. Scott.*

With-draw'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of withdrawing; withdrawal. *W. Belsham.*

Withe (wĭth; 277), *n.* [OE. *withe.* √141. See WITHY, *n.*] [Written also *with.*] **1.** A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow or osier twig; a withy.

2. A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted.

3. (*Naut.*) An iron attachment on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring, through which another mast or boom is rigged out and secured; a wythe. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

4. (*Arch.*) A partition between flues in a chimney.

Withe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHED (wĭtht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withes.

You shall see him *withed,* and haltered, and staked, and baited to death. *Bp. Hall.*

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHERING.] [OE. *wideren;* probably the same word as *wederen* to weather (see WEATHER, *v.* & *n.*); or cf. G. *verwittern* to decay, to be weather-beaten, Lith. *vysti* to wither.] **1.** To fade; to lose freshness; to become sapless; to dry or shrivel up.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither?* *Ezek.* xvii. 9.

2. To lose or want animal moisture; to waste; to pine away, as animal bodies.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, faded, *withered.* *Shak.*

There was a man which had his hand *withered.* *Matt.* xii. 10.

Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

3. To lose vigor or power; to languish; to pass away.

"Names that must not *wither.*" *Byron.*

States thrive or *wither* as moons wax and wane. *Cowper.*

With'er, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fade, and become dry.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *James* i. 11.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay, for want of animal moisture. "Age can not *wither* her." *Shak.*

Shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accursed, that *withered* all their strength. *Milton.*

3. To cause to languish, perish, or pass away; to blight; as, a reputation *withered* by calumny.

The passions and the cares that *wither* life. *Bryant.*

With'er-band′ (-bănd′), *n.* [*Withers* + *band.*] (*Far.*) A piece of iron in a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

With'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Faded; dried up; shriveled; wilted; wasted away. — **With'ered-ness,** *n.* *Bp. Hall.*

With'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Tending to wither; causing to shrink or fade. — **With'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

With'er-ite (-īt), *n.* [So called after Dr. W. *Withering.*] (*Min.*) Barium carbonate occurring in white or gray six-sided twin crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses.

With'er-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Wither* + *-ling.*] A withered person; one who is decrepit. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

With'er-nam (-năm), *n.* [AS. *wiđernām;* *wiđer* against + *nām* a seizure, fr. *niman* to take.] (*Law*) A second or reciprocal distress of other goods in lieu of goods which were taken by a first distress and have been eloigned; a taking by way of reprisal; — chiefly used in the expression *capias in withernam,* which is the name of a writ used in connection with the action of replevin (sometimes called a *writ of reprisal*), which issues to a defendant in replevin when he has obtained judgment for a return of the chattels replevied, and fails to obtain them on the *writ of return.* *Blackstone.*

Withe'-rod' (wĭth'rŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) whose tough osierlike shoots are sometimes used for binding sheaves.

With'ers (wĭth'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [Properly, the parts which resist the pull or strain in drawing a load; fr. OE. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiðre*, fr. *wiðer* against; akin to G. *widerrist* withers. See WITH, *prep.*] The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, at the base of the neck. See *Illust.* of HORSE.

Let the galled jade wince; our *withers* are unwrung. *Shak.*

With'er-wrung' (-ĕr-rŭng'), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

With-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHHELD (-hĕld'); *p. p.* WITHHELD, *Obs.* or *Archaic* WITHHOLDEN (-hōld'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WITHHOLDING.] [*With* again, against, back + *hold.*] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me *withhold*
Longer thy offered good. *Milton.*

3. To keep; to maintain; to retain. [*Obs.*]

To *withhold* it the more easily in heart. *Chaucer.*

With-hold'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who withholds.

With-hold'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of withholding.

With-in' (-ĭn'), *prep.* [OE. *withinne*, *withinnen*, AS. *wiðinnan; wið* with, against, toward + *innan* in, inwardly, within, from *in* in. See WITH, *prep.*, IN, *prep.*] **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not without; as, *within* doors.

O, unhappy youth!
Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives. *Shak.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy — that is, pleased and contented *within* himself — as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

2. In the limits or compass of; not further in length than; as, *within* five miles; not longer in time than; as, *within* an hour; not exceeding in quantity; as, expenses kept *within* one's income. "That he repair should again *within* a little while." *Chaucer.*

Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberty. *Shak.*

3. Hence, inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not going outside of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like.

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*
Within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his power. *Milton.*

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should, undoubtedly, never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

With-in', *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally. "The wound festers *within*." *Carew.*

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

2. In the house; in doors; as, the master is *within*.

With-in'forth' (-fôrth'), *adv.* Within; inside; inwardly. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

[It is much greater labor] for to *withinforth* call into mind, without sight of the eye withoutforth upon images, what he before knew and thought upon. *Bp. Peacock.*

With-in'side' (-sīd'), *adv.* In the inner parts; inside. [*Obs.*] *Graves.*

With-out' (-out'), *prep.* [OE. *withoute*, *withouten*, AS. *wiðūtan; wið* with, against, toward + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out. See WITH, *prep.*, OUT.] **1.** On or at the outside of; out of; not within; as, *without* doors.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

2. Out of the limits of; out of reach of; beyond.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *T. Burnet.*

3. Not with; otherwise than with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; not with use or employment of; independently of; exclusively of; with omission of; as, *without* labor; *without* damage.

I wolde it do *withouten* negligence. *Chaucer.*
Wise men will do it *without* a law. *Bacon.*

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms . . . must end in our destruction. *Addison.*
There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

To do without. See under Do. — **Without day** [a translation of L. *sine die*], without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally; as, the Fortieth Congress then adjourned *without day*. — **Without recourse.** See under RECOURSE.

With-out', *conj.* Unless; except; — introducing a clause.

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

☞ Now rarely used by good writers or speakers.

With-out', *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; not on the inside; not within; outwardly; externally.

Without were fightings, within were fears. 2 *Cor.* vii. 5.

2. Outside of the house; out of doors.

The people came unto the house *without*. *Chaucer.*

With-out'-door' (-dōr'), *a.* Outdoor; exterior. [*Obs.*] "Her *without-door* form." *Shak.*

With-out'en (-'n), *prep.* Without. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

With-out'forth' (-fôrth'), *adv.* Without; outside; outwardly. Cf. WITHINFORTH. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

With-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To contradict; to gainsay; to deny; to renounce. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

If that he his Christendom *withsay*. *Chaucer.*

With-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set against; to oppose. [*Obs.*] "Their way he them *withset*." *R. of Brunne.*

With-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WITHSTOOD (-stōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WITHSTANDING.] [AS. *wiðstandan*. See WITH, *prep.*, and STAND.] To stand against; to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* an attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments. *Piers Plowman.*

I *withstood* him to the face. *Gal.* ii. 11.
Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields *withstood*. *Gray.*

With-stand'er (wĭth-stănd'ĕr), *n.* One who withstands, or opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

With-stood' (-stōōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of WITHSTAND.

With'vine' (wĭth'vīn'), *n.* [*Withe* + *vine.*] (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

With'wind' (-wīnd'), *n.* [AS. *wiðowinde.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

He bare a burden ybound with a broad list,
In a *withewyndes* wise ybounden about. *Piers Plowman.*

With'wine' (-wīn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as WITHVINE.

With'y (-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [OE. *withe*, *wiþi*, AS. *wiðig* a willow, willow twig; akin to G. *weide* willow, OHG. *wīda*, Icel. *vīðir* a willow, *viðr*, *viðja*, a withy, Sw. *vide* a willow, *vidja* a willow twig, Dan. *vidie* a willow, osier, Gr. *ἰτέα*, and probably to L. *vitis* a vine, *viere* to plait, Russ. *vite.* √141. Cf. WINE, WITHE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The osier willow (*Salix viminalis*). See OSIER, *n.* (*a*).

2. A withe. See WITHE, 1.

With'y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough; also, abounding in withes.

The stream is brimful now, and lies high in this little *withy* plantation. *G. Eliot.*

Wit'ing (wĭt'ĭng), *n.* [See WIT, *v.*] Knowledge. [*Obs.*] "Withoutev *witing* of any other wight." *Chaucer.*

Wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; wanting thought; hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment. "*Witless* bravery." *Shak.*

A witty mother! *witless* else her son. *Shak.*
Witless pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

— Wit'less-ly, *adv.* **— Wit'less-ness**, *n.*

Wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Wit* + *-ling*; cf. G. *witzling.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perished in the throng. *Pope.*
Ye newspaper *witlings!* ye pert scribbling folks! *Goldsmith.*

Wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witnes*, *gewitnes*, from *witan* to know. √133. See WIT, *v. i.*] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony.

May we with . . . the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*
If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John* v. 31.

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said to Jacob, . . . This heap be *witness*, and this pillar be *witness*. *Gen.* xxxi. 51, 52.

3. One who is cognizant; a person who beholds, or otherwise has personal knowledge of, anything; as, an eye*witness*; an ear*witness*. "Thyself art *witness* I am betrothed." *Shak.*

Upon my looking round, I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret. *R. Hall.*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed in all essential facts. (*b*) One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who witnesses a will, a deed, a marriage, or the like.

Privileged witnesses. (*Law*) See under PRIVILEGED. — **With a witness**, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony. [*Colloq.*]

This, I confess, is haste *with a witness*. *South.*

Wit'ness, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WITNESSED (-nĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WITNESSING.] **1.** To see or know by personal presence; to have direct cognizance of.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *R. Hall.*
General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*

2. To give testimony to; to testify to; to attest.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee. *Mark* xv. 4.

3. (*Law*) To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.

Wit'ness, *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to testify. *Chaucer.*

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him. 1 *Kings* xxi. 13.
The *witnessing* of the truth was then so generally attended with this event [martyrdom] that martyrdom now signifies not only to *witness*, but to *witness* to death. *South.*

Wit'ness-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who witnesses.

Wit'-snap'per (-snăp'pĕr), *n.* One who affects repartee; a wit-cracker. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wit'-starved' (-stärvd'), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. *Examiner.*

Wit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* Having (such) a wit or understanding; as, a quick-*witted* boy.

Wit'tic-as'ter (-tĭk-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [Formed like *criticaster.*] A witling. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Wit'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From WITTY.] A witty saying; a sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; an attempt at wit; a conceit. *Milton.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *wittieisms*; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

Wit'ti-fied (-fīd), *a.* [*Witty* + *-fy* + *-ed.*] Possessed of wit; witty. [*R.*] *R. North.*

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* In a witty manner; wisely; ingeniously; artfully; with wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas.

Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives. *Dryden.*

Wit'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being witty.

Wit'ting-ly (-tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* [See WIT, *v.*] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

Wit'tol (-tŭl), *n.* [Said to be for *white tail*, and so called in allusion to its white tail; but cf. *witwal.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The wheatear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold; — so called because the cuckoo lays its eggs in the wittol's nest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wit'tol-ly (wĭt'tŭl-lȳ), *a.* Like a wittol; cuckoldly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Witts (wĭts), *n.* (*Mining*) Tin ore freed from earthy matter by stamping. *Knight.*

Wit'ty (wĭt'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* WITTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); *superl.* WITTIEST.] [AS. *witig*, *wittig.* See WIT, *n.*]

1. Possessed of wit; knowing; wise; skillful; judicious; clever; cunning. [*Obs.*] "The deep-revolving *witty* Buckingham." *Shak.*

2. Especially, possessing wit or humor; good at repartee; droll; facetious; sometimes, sarcastic; as, a *witty* remark, poem, and the like. "Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women." *Addison.*

Syn. — Acute; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; amusing; humorous; satirical; ironical; taunting.

Wit'wal' } (-wąl'), *n.* [Akin to G. *wittewal*, *wiede-*
Wit'wall' } *wall*, MHG. *witewal*, D. *wiedewaal*, *wielewaal*, OD. *weduwael*, and perhaps the same word as OE. *wodewale.* Cf. WOOD, *n.*, WITTOL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The golden oriole. (*b*) The greater spotted woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wit'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* One who, or that which, feeds on or destroys wit. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Wive (wīv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIVED (wīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIVING.] [AS. *wīfian*, *gewīfian.* See WIFE.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife.

Wherefore we pray you hastily to *wive*. *Chaucer.*

Wive, *v. t.* **1.** To match to a wife; to provide with a wife. "An I could get me but a wife . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived*." *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife; to marry.

I have *wived* his sister. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wive'hood (-hōōd), *n.* Wifehood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wive'less, *a.* Wifeless. [*Obs.*] *Homilies.*

Wive'ly, *a.* Wifely. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Wiv'er (wīv'ĕr), } *n.* [OE. *wivere* a serpent, OF.
Wiv'ern (-ĕrn), } *wivre*, *guivre*, F. *givre*, *guivre*, wiver, from L. *vipera*; probably influenced by OHG. *wipera*, from the Latin. See VIPER, and cf. WEEVER.]

1. (*Her.*) A fabulous two-legged, winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having the head of a dragon, and without spurs. [Written also *wyvern.*]

The jargon of heraldry, its griffins, its moldwarps, its *wiverns*, and its dragons. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The weever.

Wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

Wiz'ard (wĭz'ĕrd), *n.* [Probably from *wise* + *-ard.*]

1. A wise man; a sage. [*Obs.*]

See how from far upon the eastern road
The star-led *wizards* [Magi] haste with odors sweet! *Milton.*

2. One devoted to the black art; a magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer; an enchanter.

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

Wiz'ard, *a.* **1.** Enchanting; charming. *Collins.*

2. Haunted by wizards.

Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream. *Milton.*

Wiz'ard-ly, *a.* Resembling or becoming a wizard; wizardlike; weird.

Wiz'ard-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The character or practices of wizards; sorcery; magic. "He acquired a reputation bordering on *wizardry*." *J. A. Symonds.*

Wiz'en (wĭz''n), *v. i.* [OE. *wisenen*, AS. *wisnian*; akin to *weornian* to decay, OHG. *wesanēn* to grow dry, G. *verwesen* to rot, Icel. *visna* to wither, Sw. *vissna*, Dan. *visne*, and probably to L. *virus* an offensive odor, poison. Cf. VIRUS.] To wither; to dry. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wiz'en, *a.* Wizened; thin; weazen; withered.

A little lonely, *wizen*, strangely clad boy. *Dickens.*

Wiz'en, *n.* The weasand. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wiz'ened (wĭz''nd), *a.* Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen; as, a *wizened* old man.

Wiz'en-faced' (-'n-fāst'), *a.* Having a shriveled, thin, withered face.

Wlat'some (lät'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *wlatian* to disgust, irk, *wlǣtta* loathing.] Loathsome; disgusting; hateful. [*Obs.*]

Murder is . . . *wlatsom* and abhominable to God. *Chaucer.*

Wo (wō), *n.* & *a.* See WOE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Woad (wōd), *n.* [OE. *wod*, AS. *wād*; akin to D. *weede*, G. *waid*, OHG. *weit*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, Sw. *veide*, L. *vitrum.*] [Written also *wad*, and *wade.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An herbaceous cruciferous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*). It was formerly cultivated for the blue coloring matter derived from its leaves.

2. A blue dyestuff, or coloring matter, consisting of the powdered and fermented leaves of the *Isatis tinctoria*. It is now superseded by indigo, but is somewhat used with indigo as a ferment in dyeing.

Their bodies . . . painted with *woad* in sundry figures. *Milton.*

Wild woad (*Bot.*), the weld (*Reseda luteola*). See WELD. — **Woad mill**, a mill for grinding and preparing woad.

Woad'ed, *a.* Colored or stained with woad. "Man tattoed or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins." *Tennyson.*

Woad'-wax'en (-wăks''n), *n.* [Cf. WOOD-WAX.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Genista tinctoria*) of Europe and Russian Asia, and adventitious in America; — called also *greenwood*, *greenweed*, *dyer's greenweed*, and *whin*, *woodwash*, *wood-wax*, and *wood-waxen.*

Woald (wōld), *n.* See WELD.

Wob'ble (wŏb'b'l), *v. i.* See WABBLE.

Wode (wōd), *a.* [AS. *wōd.*] Mad. See WOOD, *a.* [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Wode, *n.* Wood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wode'geld' (-gĕld'), *n.* [See WOOD, and GELD.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A geld, or payment, for wood. *Burrill.*

Wo'den (wō'den), *n.* [AS. *Wōden*; akin to OS. *Wōdan*, OHG. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Óðinn*, and probably to E. *wood*, a. Cf. WEDNESDAY.] (*Northern Myth.*) A deity corresponding to Odin, the supreme deity of the Scandinavians. *Wednesday* is named for him. See ODIN.

Woe (wō), *n.* [OE. *wo, wa, woo,* AS. *wā,* interj.; akin to D. *wee,* OS. & OHG. *wē,* G. *weh,* Icel. *vei,* Dan. *vee,* Sw. *ve,* Goth. *wai;* cf. L. *vae,* Gr. *οἰ.* √128. Cf. WAIL.] [Formerly written also *wo.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

Thus saying, from her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our *woe,* she took. *Milton.*
[They] weep each other's *woe.* *Pope.*

2. A curse; a malediction.

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

☞ *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow. "*Woe* is me! for I am undone." *Isa.* vi. 5.
O! *woe* were us alive [*i. e.,* in life]. *Chaucer.*
Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker! *Isa.* xlv. 9.

Woe worth, woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth* the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray! *Sir W. Scott.*

Woe, *a.* Woeful; sorrowful. [*Obs.*]

His clerk was *woe* to do that deed. *Robert of Brunne.*
Woe was this knight and sorrowfully he sighed. *Chaucer.*
And looking up he waxed wondrous *woe.* *Spenser.*

Woe'-be-gone' (wō'bē-gŏn'; 115), *a.* [OE. *wo begon.* See WOE, and BEGONE, *p. p.*] Beset or overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; woeful. *Chaucer.*

So *woe-begone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

Woe'ful, Wo'ful (wō'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; wretched; unhappy; sad.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; as, a *woeful* event; *woeful* want.

O *woeful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; miserable; poor.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

Woe'ful-ly, Wo'ful-ly, *adv.* In a woeful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; dolefully.

Woe'ful-ness, Wo'ful-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being woeful; misery; wretchedness.

Woe'some (wō'sŭm), *a.* Woeful. [*Obs.*] *Langhorne.*

Woke (wōk), *imp. & p. p.* of WAKE.

Wol (wōl), *v. t. & i.* See 2d WILL. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wold (wōld), *n.* [OE. *wold, wald,* AS. *weald, wald,* a wood, forest; akin to OFries. & OS. *wald,* D. *woud,* G. *wald,* Icel. *völlr* a field, and probably to Gr. *ἄλσος* a grove, Skr. *vāṭa* a garden, inclosure. Cf. WEALD.] **1.** A wood; a forest.

2. A plain, or low hill; a country without wood, whether hilly or not.

And from his further bank Ætolia's *wolds* espied. *Byron.*
The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold.* *Tennyson.*

Wold, *n.* See WELD.

Wolde (wōld), *obs. imp.* of WILL. See WOULD.

Wolf (wụlf), *n.; pl.* WOLVES (wụlvz). [OE. *wolf, wulf,* AS. *wulf;* akin to OS. *wulf,* D. & G. *wolf,* Icel. *úlfr,* Sw. *ulf,* Dan. *ulv,* Goth. *wulfs,* Lith. *vilkas,* Russ. *volk',* L. *lupus,* Gr. *λύκος,* Skr. *vṛka;* also to Gr. *ἕλκειν* to draw, drag, tear in pieces. √286. Cf. LUPINE, *a.*, LYCEUM.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of wild and savage carnivores belonging to the genus *Canis* and closely allied to the common dog. The best-known and most destructive species are the European wolf (*Canis lupus*), the American gray, or timber, wolf (*C. occidentalis*), and the prairie wolf, or coyote. Wolves often hunt in packs, and may thus attack large animals and even man.

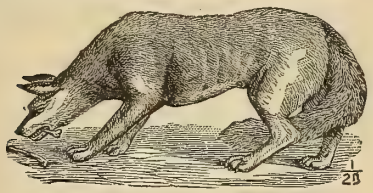

American Gray Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the destructive, and usually hairy, larvæ of several species of beetles and grain moths; as, the bee *wolf.*

3. Fig.: Any very ravenous, rapacious, or destructive person or thing; specifically, want; starvation; as, they toiled hard to keep the *wolf* from the door.

4. A white worm, or maggot, which infests granaries.

5. An eating ulcer or sore. Cf. LUPUS. [*Obs.*]

If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The harsh, howling sound of some of the chords on an organ or piano tuned by unequal temperament. (*b*) In bowed instruments, a harshness due to defective vibration in certain notes of the scale.

7. (*Textile Manuf.*) A willying machine. *Knight.*

Black wolf. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A black variety of the European wolf which is common in the Pyrenees. (*b*) A black variety of the American gray wolf. — **Golden wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the Thibetan wolf (*Canis laniger*); — called also *chanco.* — **Indian wolf** (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic wolf (*Canis pallipes*) which somewhat resembles a jackal. Called also *landgak.* — **Prairie wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the coyote. — **Sea wolf.** (*Zoöl.*) See in the Vocabulary. — **Strand wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the striped hyena. — **Tasmanian wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the zebra wolf. — **Tiger wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the spotted hyena. — **To keep the wolf from the door,** to keep away poverty; to prevent starvation. See WOLF, 3, above. *Tennyson.* — **Wolf dog.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mastiff, or shepherd dog, of the Pyrenees, supposed by some authors to be one of the ancestors of the St. Bernard dog. (*b*) The Irish greyhound, supposed to have been used formerly by the Danes for chasing wolves. (*c*) A dog bred between a dog and a wolf, as the Eskimo dog. — **Wolf eel** (*Zoöl.*), a wolf fish. — **Wolf fish**

Wolf Fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

(*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large, voracious marine fishes of the genus *Anarrhichas,* especially the common species (*A. lupus*) of Europe and North America. These fishes have large teeth and powerful jaws. Called also *catfish, sea cat, sea wolf, stone biter,* and *swinefish.* — **Wolf net,** a kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers of fish. — **Wolf's peach** (*Bot.*), the tomato, or love apple (*Lycopersicum esculentum*). — **Wolf spider** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of running ground spiders belonging to the genus *Lycosa,* or family *Lycosidæ.* These spiders run about rapidly in search of their prey. Most of them are plain brown or blackish in color. See *Illust.* in App. — **Zebra wolf** (*Zoöl.*), a savage carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) native of Tasmania; — called also *Tasmanian wolf.*

Zebra Wolf.

Wolf'ber'ry (wụlf'bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American shrub (*Symphoricarpus occidentalis*) which bears soft white berries.

Wolff'i-an (wụlf'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered, or first described, by Caspar Friedrich *Wolff* (1733–1794), the founder of modern embryology.

Wolffian body, the mesonephros. — **Wolffian duct,** the duct from the Wolffian body.

Wolf'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs. — **Wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Wolf'ish-ness,** *n.*

Wolf'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little or young wolf. *Tennyson.*

Wolf'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young wolf. *Carlyle.*

Wol'fram (wōl'fram *or* wụlf'ram; 277), *n.* [G.] (*Min.*) Same as WOLFRAMITE.

Wol'fram-ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of wolframic acid; a tungstate.

Wol-fram'ic (wōl-frăm'ĭk *or* wụlf-răm'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to wolframium. See TUNGSTIC.

Wol'fram-ite (wōl'fram-īt *or* wụlf'ram-īt), *n.* [G., *wolframit, wolfram; wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot; cf. G. *wolfsruss* wolfram, lit., wolf's soot.] (*Min.*) Tungstate of iron and manganese, generally of a brownish or grayish black color, submetallic luster, and high specific gravity. It occurs in cleavable masses, and also crystallized. Called also *wolfram.*

Wol-fra'mi-um (wōl-frā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See WOLFRAM.] (*Chem.*) The technical name of the element tungsten. See TUNGSTEN.

Wolfs'bane' (wụlfs'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant (*Aconitum Lycoctonum*), a kind of monkshood; also, by extension, any plant or species of the genus *Aconitum.* See ACONITE.

Wolf's'-claw' (-klą'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of club moss. See LYCOPODIUM.

Wolf's'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Club moss. See LYCOPODIUM.

Wolf's'-milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any kind of spurge (*Euphorbia*); — so called from its acrid milky juice.

Woll (wŏl *or* wōl), *v. t. & i.* See 2d WILL. [*Obs.*]

Wol'las-ton-ite (wōl'las-tŭn-īt *or* wo͝ol'-), *n.* [After Dr. W. H. *Wollaston,* an English chemist, who died in 1828.] (*Min.*) A silicate of lime of a white to gray, red, or yellow color, occurring generally in cleavable masses, rarely in tabular crystals; tabular spar.

Wolle (wŏl), *n.* Wool. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wol'ver-ene', Wol'ver-ine' (wụl'vĕr-ēn'), *n.* [From WOLF, with a dim. suffix; prob. so called from its supposed wolfish qualities.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The glutton.

2. A nickname for an inhabitant of Michigan. [*U. S.*]

Wolves (wụlvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.

Wolv'ish (wụlv'ĭsh), *a.* Wolfish. *Shak.*

Wom'an (wo͝om'an) *n.; pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn). [OE. *woman, womman, wumman, wimman, wifmon,* AS. *wīfmann, wīmmann; wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a man. See WIFE, and MAN.] **1.** An adult female person; a grown-up female person, as distinguished from a man or a child; sometimes, any female person.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*
And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman.* *Gen.* ii. 22.

I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men; that, wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. *J. Ledyard.*

2. The female part of the human race; womankind.

Man is destined to be a prey to *woman.* *Thackeray.*

3. A female attendant or servant. "By her *woman* I sent your message." *Shak.*

Woman hater, one who hates women; one who has an aversion to the female sex; a misogynist. *Swift.*

Wom'an, *v. t.* **1.** To act the part of a woman in; — with indefinite *it.* *Daniel.*

2. To make effeminate or womanish. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To furnish with, or unite to, a woman. [*R.*] "To have him see me *woman'd.*" *Shak.*

Wom'an-head (-an-hĕd), **Wom'an-hede** (-hēd), *n.* Womanhood. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** The state of being a woman; the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman, or of womankind.

Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood.* *Spenser.*
Perhaps the smile and the tender tone
Came out of her pitying *womanhood.* *Tennyson.*

2. Women, collectively; womankind.

Wom'an-ish (wo͝om'an-ĭsh), *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man; — usually in a reproachful sense. See the Note under EFFEMINATE. "Thy tears are *womanish.*" *Shak.* "*Womanish* entreaties." *Macaulay.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish,* but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

— **Wom'an-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Wom'an-ish-ness,** *n.*

Wom'an-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make like a woman; to make effeminate. [*Obs.*] *V. Knox.*

Wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* The females of the human race; women, collectively.

A sanctuary into which *womankind,* with her tools of magic, the broom and mop, has very infrequent access. *Hawthorne.*

Wom'an-less, *a.* Without a woman or women.

Wom'an-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

Womanlike, taking revenge too deep. *Tennyson.*

Wom'an-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being womanly.

There is nothing wherein their *womanliness* is more honestly garnished than with silence. *Udall.*

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; as, *womanly* behavior. *Arbuthnot.*

A blushing, *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

Wom'an-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman; with the grace, tenderness, or affection of a woman. *Gascoigne.*

Womb (wo͝om), *n.* [OE. *wombe, wambe,* AS. *wamb, womb;* akin to D. *wam* belly, OS. & OHG. *wamba,* G. *wamme, wampe,* Icel. *vömb,* Sw. *vämb,* Dan. *vom,* Goth. *wamba.*] **1.** The belly; the abdomen. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

And he coveted to fill his *womb* of the cods that the hogs eat, and no man gave him. *Wyclif* (*Luke* xv. 16).

An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My *womb,* my *womb,* my *womb* undoes me. *Shak.*

2. (*Anat.*) The uterus. See UTERUS.

3. The place where anything is generated or produced.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

4. Any cavity containing and enveloping anything.

The center spike of gold
Which burns deep in the bluebell's *womb.* *R. Browning.*

Womb, *v. t.* To inclose in a womb, or as in a womb; to breed or hold in secret. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wom'bat (wŏm'băt; 277), *n.* [From the native name, *womback, wombach,* in Australia.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of Australian burrowing marsupials of the genus *Phascolomys,* especially the common species (*P. ursinus*). They are nocturnal in their habits, and feed mostly on roots.

Common Wombat (*Phascolomys ursinus*).

Womb'y (wo͝om'ў), *a.* Capacious. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wom'en (wĭm'ĕn), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.

Won (wŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of WIN.

Won, *v. i.* [See 1st WONE.] To dwell or abide. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] "Where he *wons* in forest wild." *Milton.*

This land where I have *woned* thus long. *Spenser.*

Won, *n.* Dwelling; wone. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *n.* [OE. *wonder, wunder,* AS. *wundor;* akin to D. *wonder,* OS. *wundar,* OHG. *wuntar,* G. *wunder,* Icel. *undr,* Sw. & Dan. *under,* and perhaps to Gr. *ἀθρεῖν* to gaze at.] **1.** That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; surprise; astonishment; admiration; amazement.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts* iii. 10.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

☞ *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment,* and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration,* as now used, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation.

2. A cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a miracle. "Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues." *Milton.*

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*
I am as a *wonder* unto many. *Ps.* lxxi. 7.

Seven wonders of the world. See in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Won'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WONDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONDERING.] [AS. *wundrian.*] **1.** To be affected with surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to be amazed; to marvel.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*
We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

2. To feel doubt and curiosity; to wait with uncertain expectation; to query in the mind; as, he *wondered* why they came.

I *wonder,* in my soul,
What you would ask me, that I should deny. *Shak.*

Won'der, *a.* Wonderful. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

After that he said a *wonder* thing. *Chaucer.*

Won'der, *adv.* Wonderfully. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Won'dered (-dĕrd), *a.* Having performed wonders; able to perform wonderful things. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Won'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wonders.

Won'der-ful (-ful), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; surprising; strange; astonishing.

Syn. — Marvelous; amazing. See MARVELOUS.

— **Won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Won'der-ful-ness,** *n.*

Won'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

Won'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A land full of wonders, or marvels. *M. Arnold.*

Won'der-ly, *adv.* [AS. *wundorlice.*] Wonderfully; wondrously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Won'der-ment (wŭn'dĕr-ment), *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance; a wonder. *Bacon.*

All the common sights they view,
Their *wonderment* engage. *Sir W. Scott.*

Won'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Same as WONDROUS.

Won'ders (-dĕrz), *adv.* See WONDROUS. [*Obs.*]

They be *wonders* glad thereof. *Sir T. More.*

Won'der-struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise. *Dryden.*

Won'der-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *wundorweorc.*] A wonderful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle.

Such as in strange land
He found in *wonderworks* of God and Nature's hand. *Byron.*

Won'der-work'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who performs wonders, or miracles.

Won'der-work'ing, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

Won'drous (-drŭs), *adv.* [OE. *wonders*, adv. (later also adj.). See WONDER, *n.*, and cf. -WARDS.] In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully.

For sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place. *Pope.*

And now there came both mist and snow,
And it grew *wondrous* cold. *Coleridge.*

Won'drous, *a.* Wonderful; astonishing; admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

That I may . . . tell of all thy *wondrous* works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

—**Won'drous-ly,** *adv.* — **Won'drous-ness,** *n.*

Chloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggrieved. *Granville.*

Wone (wōn), *v. i.* [OE. *wonen, wunen, wonien, wunien*, AS. *wunian.* √138. See WONT, *a.*] To dwell; to abide. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Their habitation in which they *woned.* *Chaucer.*

Wone, *n.* [OE. See WONE, *v. i.*, WONT, *a.*] **1.** Dwelling; habitation; abode. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Custom; habit; wont; use; usage. [*Obs.*]

To liven in delight was all his *wone.* *Chaucer.*

Wong (wŏng), *n.* [AS. *wang, wong.*] A field. [*Obs.*] *Spelman.* "Woods and *wonges.*" *Havelok the Dane.*

Wong'er (-ẽr), *n.* See WANGER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Won'ing (wōn'ĭng), *n.* Dwelling. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Won't (wōnt). A colloquial contraction of *woll not.* Will not. See WILL.

☞ Often pronounced *wŭnt* in New England.

Wont (wŭnt), *a.* [For *woned*, p. p. of *won, wone*, to dwell, AS. *wunian;* akin to D. *wonen*, OS. *wunōn*, OHG. *wonēn*, G. *wohnen*, and AS. *wuna, gewuna*, custom, habit; orig. probably, to take pleasure; cf. Icel. *una* to dwell, to enjoy, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad); and akin to Skr. *van* to like, to wish. √138. Cf. WEAN, WIN.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used. "As he was *wont* to go." *Chaucer.*

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn. *Ex.* xxi. 29.

Wont, *n.* Custom; habit; use; usage.

They are . . . to be called out to their military motions, under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton.*

From childly *wont* and ancient use. *Cowper.*

Wont, *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT, or WONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

Wont, *v. t.* To accustom; — used reflexively.

Wont'ed, *a.* Accustomed; customary; usual.

Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

Like an old piece of furniture left alone in its *wonted* corner. *Sir W. Scott.*

She was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

Wont'ed-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being accustomed. [*R.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Wont'less, *a.* Unaccustomed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Woo (wōō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOOED (wōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOOING.] [OE. *wowen, wozen*, AS. *wōgian*, fr. *wōh* bent, crooked, bad; akin to OS. *wāh* evil, Goth. *unwahs* blameless, Skr. *vañc* to waver, and perhaps to E. *vacillate.*] **1.** To solicit in love; to court.

Each, like the Grecian artist, *wooes*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among
I *woo*, to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

I *woo* the wind
That still delays his coming. *Bryant.*

Woo, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

Wood (wŏŏd), *a.* [OE. *wod*, AS. *wōd;* akin to OHG. *wuot*, Icel. *ōðr*, Goth. *wōds*, D. *woede* madness, G. *wuth, wut*, also to AS. *wōð* song, Icel. *ōðr*, L. *vates* a seer, a poet. Cf. WEDNESDAY.] Mad; insane; possessed; rabid; furious; frantic. [*Obs.*] [Written also *wode.*]

Our hoste gan to swear as [if] he were *wood.* *Chaucer.*

Wood, *v. i.* To grow mad; to act like a madman; to mad. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wood, *n.* [OE. *wode, wude*, AS. *wudu, wiodu;* akin to OHG. *witu*, Icel. *viðr*, Dan. & Sw. *ved* wood, and probably to Ir. & Gael. *fiodh*, W. *gwydd* trees, shrubs.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest or grove; — frequently used in the plural.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees and the like; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark; timber. "To worship their own work in *wood* and stone for gods." *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) The fibrous material which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees and shrubby plants, and is found to a less extent in herbaceous stems. It consists of elongated tubular or needle-shaped cells of various kinds, usually interwoven with the shining bands called *silver grain.*

☞ Wood consists chiefly of the carbohydrates cellulose and lignin, which are isomeric with starch.

4. Trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses.

Wood acid, Wood vinegar (*Chem.*), a complex acid liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood, and containing large quantities of acetic acid; hence, specifically, acetic acid. Formerly called *pyroligneous acid.* — **Wood anemone** (*Bot.*), a delicate flower (*Anemone nemorosa*) of early spring; — also called *windflower.* See *Illust.* of ANEMONE. — **Wood ant** (*Zoöl.*), a large ant (*Formica rufa*) which lives in woods and forests, and constructs large nests. — **Wood apple.** (*Bot.*) See *Elephant apple*, under ELEPHANT. — **Wood baboon** (*Zoöl.*), the drill. — **Wood betony.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as BETONY. (*b*) The common American lousewort (*Pedicularis Canadensis*), a low perennial herb with yellowish or purplish flowers. — **Wood borer.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The larva of any one of numerous species of boring beetles, esp. elaters, longicorn beetles, buprestidans, and certain weevils. See *Apple borer*, under APPLE, and *Pine weevil*, under PINE. (*b*) The larva of any one of various species of lepidopterous insects, especially of the clearwing moths, as the peach-tree borer (see under PEACH), and of the goat moths. (*c*) The larva of various species of hymenopterous insects of the tribe Urocerata. See TREMEX. (*d*) Any one of several bivalve shells which bore in wood, as the teredos. and species of Xylophaga. (*e*) Any one of several species of small Crustacea, as the *Limnoria*, and the boring amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*). — **Wood carpet,** a kind of floor covering made of thin pieces of wood secured to a flexible backing, as of cloth. *Knight.* — **Wood cell** (*Bot.*), a slender cylindrical or prismatic cell usually tapering to a point at both ends. It is the principal constituent of woody fiber. — **Wood choir,** the choir, or chorus, of birds in the woods. [*Poetic*] *Coleridge.* — **Wood coal,** charcoal; also, lignite, or brown coal. — **Wood cricket** (*Zoöl.*), a small European cricket (*Nemobius sylvestris*). — **Wood culver** (*Zoöl.*), the wood pigeon. — **Wood cut,** an engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. — **Wood dove** (*Zoöl.*), the stockdove. — **Wood drink,** a decoction or infusion of medicinal woods. — **Wood duck.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very beautiful American duck (*Aix sponsa*). The male has a large crest, and its plumage is varied with green, purple, black, white, and red. It builds its nest in trees, whence the name. Called also *bridal duck, summer duck,* and *wood widgeon.* (*b*) The hooded merganser. (*c*) The Australian maned goose (*Chlamydochen jubata*). — **Wood echo,** an echo from the wood. — **Wood engraver.** (*a*) An engraver on wood. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small beetles whose larvæ bore beneath the bark of trees, and excavate furrows in the wood often more or less resembling coarse engravings; especially, *Xyleborus xylographus.* — **Wood engraving.** (*a*) The act or art of engraving on wood; xylography. (*b*) An engraving on wood; a wood cut; also, a print from such an engraving. — **Wood fern.** (*Bot.*) See *Shield fern*, under SHIELD. — **Wood fiber.** (*a*) (*Bot.*) Fibrovascular tissue. (*b*) Wood comminuted, and reduced to a powdery or dusty mass. — **Wood fretter** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles whose larvæ bore in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees. — **Wood frog** (*Zoöl.*), a common North American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) which lives chiefly in the woods, except during the breeding season. It is drab or yellowish brown, with a black stripe on each side of the head. — **Wood germander.** (*Bot.*) See under GERMANDER. — **Wood god,** a fabled sylvan deity. — **Wood grass.** (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. — **Wood grouse.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The capercailzie. (*b*) The spruce partridge. See under SPRUCE. — **Wood guest** (*Zoöl.*), the ringdove. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Wood hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of Old World short-winged rails of the genus *Ocydromus*, including the weka and allied species. (*b*) The American woodcock. — **Wood hoopoe** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World arboreal birds belonging to *Irrisor* and allied genera. They are closely allied to the common hoopoe, but have a curved beak, and a longer tail. — **Wood ibis** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large, long-legged, wading birds belonging to the genus *Tantalus.* The head and neck are naked or scantily covered with feathers. The American wood ibis (*Tantalus loculator*) is common in Florida. — **Wood lark** (*Zoöl.*), a small European lark (*Alauda arborea*), which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing. So called from its habit of perching on trees. — **Wood laurel** (*Bot.*), a European evergreen shrub (*Daphne Laureola*). — **Wood leopard** (*Zoöl.*), a European spotted moth (*Zeuzera æsculi*) allied to the goat moth. Its large fleshy larva bores in the wood of the apple, pear, and other fruit trees. — **Wood lily** (*Bot.*), the lily of the valley. — **Wood lock** (*Naut.*), a piece of wood close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. — **Wood louse.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial isopod Crustacea belonging to *Oniscus, Armadillo*, and related genera. See *Sow bug*, under Sow, and *Pill bug*, under PILL. (*b*) Any one of several species of small, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*, which live in the crevices of walls and among old books and papers. Some of the species are called also *book lice*, and *deathticks*, or *deathwatches.* — **Wood mite** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous small mites of the family *Oribatidæ.* They are found chiefly in woods, on tree trunks and stones. — **Wood mote.** (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) Formerly, the forest court. (*b*) The court of attachment. — **Wood nettle.** (*Bot.*) See under NETTLE. — **Wood nightshade** (*Bot.*), woody nightshade. — **Wood nut** (*Bot.*), the filbert. — **Wood nymph.** (*a*) A nymph inhabiting the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad. "The *wood nymphs*, decked with daisies trim." *Milton.* (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of handsomely colored moths belonging to the genus *Eudryas.* The larvæ are bright-colored, and some of the species, as *Eudryas grata*, and *E. unio*, feed on the leaves of the grapevine. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of handsomely colored South American humming birds belonging to the genus *Thalurania.* The males are bright blue, or green and blue. — **Wood offering,** wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots . . . for the *wood offering.* *Neh.* x. 34.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). Male. 1/12

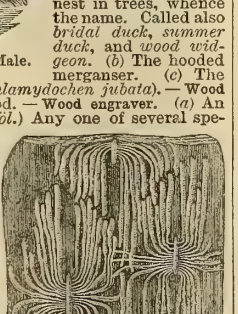

Furrows made by the Hickory Wood Engraver (*Scolytus caryæ*).

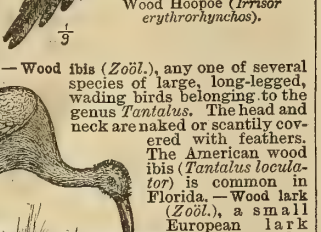

Wood Hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchos*). 1/9

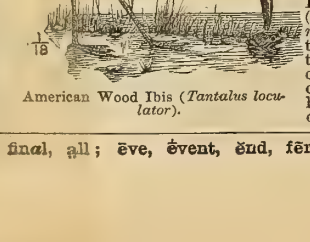

American Wood Ibis (*Tantalus loculator*). 1/18

Wood Louse, or Deathwatch (*Clothilla pulsatoria*). Much enlarged.

Wood Nymph (*Eudryas grata*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva; *C* Egg, much enlarged.

— **Wood oil** (*Bot.*), a resinous oil obtained from several East Indian trees of the genus *Dipterocarpus*, having properties similar to those of copaiba, and sometimes substituted for it. It is also used for mixing paint. See GURJUN. — **Wood opal** (*Min.*), a striped variety of coarse opal, having some resemblance to wood. — **Wood paper,** paper made of wood pulp. See *Wood pulp*, below. — **Wood pewee** (*Zoöl.*), a North American tyrant flycatcher (*Contopus virens*). It closely resemble the pewee, but is smaller. — **Wood pie** (*Zoöl.*), any black and white woodpecker, especially the European great spotted woodpecker. — **Wood pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of Old World pigeons belonging to *Palumbus* and allied genera of the family *Columbidæ.* (*b*) The ringdove. — **Wood puceron** (*Zoöl.*), a plant louse. — **Wood pulp** (*Technol.*), vegetable fiber obtained from the poplar and other white woods, and so softened by digestion with a hot solution of alkali that it can be formed into sheet paper, etc. It is now produced on an immense scale. — **Wood quail** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of East Indian crested quails belonging to *Rollulus* and allied genera, as the red-crested wood quail (*R. roulroul*), the male of which is bright green, with a long crest of red hairlike feathers. — **Wood rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), the cottontail. — **Wood rat** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of American wild rats of the genus *Neotoma* found in the Southern United States; — called also *bush rat.* The Florida wood rat (*Neotoma Floridana*) is the best-known species. — **Wood reed grass** (*Bot.*), a tall grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) growing in moist woods. — **Wood reeve,** the steward or overseer of a wood. [*Eng.*] — **Wood rush** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Luzula*, differing from the true rushes of the genus *Juncus* chiefly in having very few seeds in each capsule. — **Wood sage** (*Bot.*), a name given to several labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium.* See GERMANDER. — **Wood screw,** a metal screw formed with a sharp thread, and usually with a slotted head, for insertion in wood. — **Wood sheldrake** (*Zoöl.*), the hooded merganser. — **Wood shock** (*Zoöl.*), the fisher. See FISHER, 2. — **Wood shrike** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Old World singing birds belonging to *Grallina, Collyricincla, Prionops*, and allied genera, common in India and Australia. They are allied to the true shrikes, but feed upon both insects and berries. — **Wood snipe.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American woodcock. (*b*) An Asiatic snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*). — **Wood soot,** soot from burnt wood. — **Wood sore.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Cuckoo spit*, under CUCKOO. — **Wood sorrel** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus Oxalis (*Oxalis Acetosella*), also called *wood sour.* See *Illust.* (*a*) of SHAMROCK. — **Wood spirit.** (*Chem.*) See *Methyl alcohol*, under METHYL. — **Wood stamp,** a carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics. — **Wood star** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small South American humming birds belonging to the genus *Calothorax.* The male has a brilliant gorget of blue, purple, and other colors. — **Wood sucker** (*Zoöl.*), the yaffle. — **Wood swallow** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Old World passerine birds belonging to the genus *Artamus* and allied genera of the family *Artamidæ.* They are common in the East Indies, Asia, and Australia. In form and habits they resemble swallows, but in structure they resemble shrikes. They are usually black above and white beneath. — **Wood tapper** (*Zoöl.*), any woodpecker. — **Wood tar.** See under TAR. — **Wood thrush.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) noted for the sweetness of its song. See under THRUSH. (*b*) The missel thrush. — **Wood tick.** See in Vocabulary. — **Wood tin.** (*Min.*) See CASSITERITE. — **Wood titmouse** (*Zoöl.*), the goldcrest. — **Wood tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), the sculptured tortoise. See under SCULPTURED. — **Wood vine** (*Bot.*), the white bryony. — **Wood vinegar.** See *Wood acid*, above. — **Wood warbler.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of American warblers of the genus *Dendroica.* See WARBLER. (*b*) A European warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*); — called also *green wren, wood wren*, and *yellow wren.* — **Wood worm** (*Zoöl.*), a larva that bores in wood; a wood borer. — **Wood wren.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The wood warbler. (*b*) The willow warbler.

Wood (wŏŏd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to *wood* a steamboat or a locomotive.

Wood (wo͝od), *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

Wood'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* Woodbine. *Dryden.*
A garland . . . of *woodbind* or hawthorn leaves. *Chaucer.*

Wood'bine' (-bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind* black ivy; — so named as binding or winding about trees. See Wood, and Bind, *v. t.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance (*Lonicera Periclymenum*); the honeysuckle. (*b*) The Virginia creeper. See *Virginia creeper*, under Virginia. [*Local, U. S.*]
Beatrice, who even now
Is couched in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shak.*
And there the gadding *woodbine* crept about. *Bryant.*

Wood'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Incumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

Wood'bur-y-type' (-bĕr-ĭ-tīp'), *n.* [After the name of the inventor, W. *Woodbury.*] **1.** A process in photographic printing, in which a relief pattern in gelatin, which has been hardened after certain operations, is pressed upon a plate of lead or other soft metal. An intaglio impression is thus produced, from which pictures may be directly printed, but by a slower process than in common printing.

2. A print from such a plate.

Wood'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of Asiatic singing birds belonging to the genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora*. They are closely allied to the European robin. The males are usually bright blue above, and more or less red or rufous beneath. (*b*) A European shrike (*Enneoctonus rufus*). In the male the head and nape are rufous red; the back, wings, and tail are black, varied with white.

Wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common large North American marmot (*Arctomys monax*). It is usually reddish brown, more or less grizzled with gray. It makes extensive burrows, and is often injurious to growing crops. Called also *ground hog.*

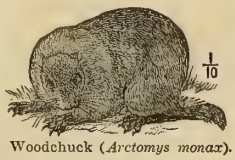
Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*). 1/10

2. (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle, or green woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [AS. *wuducoc.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of long-billed limicoline birds belonging to the genera *Scolopax* and *Philohela*. They are mostly nocturnal in their habits, and are highly esteemed as game birds.

European Woodcock. 1/8

American Woodcock. 1/5

☞ The most important species are the European woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) and the American woodcock (*Philohela minor*), which agree very closely in appearance and habits.

2. Fig.: A simpleton. [*Obs.*]
If I loved you not, I would laugh at you, and see you
Run your neck into the noose, and cry, "A *woodcock!*"
Beau. & Fl.

Little woodcock. (*a*) The common American snipe. (*b*) The European snipe. — **Sea woodcock.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Woodcock fish**, the bellows fish. — **Woodcock owl**, the short-eared owl (*Asio brachyotus*). — **Woodcock shell**, the shell of certain mollusks of the genus *Murex*, having a very long canal, with or without spines. — **Woodcock snipe.** See under Snipe.

Wood'crack'er (-krăk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The nuthatch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill and practice in anything pertaining to the woods, especially in shooting, and other sports in the woods.
Men of the glade and forest! leave
Your *woodcraft* for the field of fight. *Bryant.*

Wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from it. Same as *Wood cut*, under Wood.

Wood'cut'ter (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood.
2. An engraver on wood. [*R.*]

Wood'cut'ting, *n.* **1.** The act or employment of cutting wood or timber.
2. The act or art of engraving on wood. [*R.*]

Wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees; as, land *wooded* and watered.
The brook escaped from the eye down a deep and *wooded* dell. *Sir W. Scott.*

Wood'en (wo͝od''n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood; pertaining to, or resembling, wood; as, a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* wedding.
2. Clumsy; awkward; ungainly; stiff; spiritless.
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*
His singing was, I confess, a little *wooden.* *G. MacDonald.*

Wooden spoon. (*a*) (*Cambridge University, Eng.*) The last junior optime who takes a university degree, — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. "We submit that a *wooden spoon* of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads because they never heard of the differential calculus." *Macaulay.* (*b*) In some American colleges, the lowest appointee of the junior year; sometimes, one especially popular in his class, without reference to scholarship. Formerly, it was a custom for classmates to present to this person a wooden spoon with formal ceremonies. — **Wooden ware**, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use, made of wood. — **Wooden wedding.** See under Wedding.

Wood'en-ly (wo͝od''n-ly), *adv.* Clumsily; stupidly; blockishly. *R. North.*

Wood'en-ness, *n.* Quality of being wooden; clumsiness; stupidity; blockishness.
We set our faces against the *woodenness* which then characterized German philology. *Sweet.*

Wood'hack' (wo͝od'hăk'), **Wood'hack'er** (-hăk'ĕr), **Wood'hew'er** (-hū'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wood'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A place where wood is stored.

Wood'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is stored, and sheltered from the weather.

Wood'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being woody. *Evelyn.*

Wood'knack'er (-năk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle.

Wood'land (-*land or* -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood or trees; forest; land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*
Woodlands and cultivated fields are harmoniously blended. *Bancroft.*

Wood'land (-land), *a.* Of or pertaining to woods or woodland; living in the forest; sylvan.
She had a rustic, *woodland* air. *Wordsworth.*
Like summer breeze by *woodland* stream. *Keble.*

Woodland caribou. (*Zoöl.*) See under Caribou.

Wood'land-er (-lănd-ĕr), *n.* A dweller in a woodland.

Wood'-lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A young oak, or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the whitethorn or other plants used in hedges.

Wood'less, *a.* Having no wood; destitute of wood. *Milford.* — **Wood'less-ness**, *n.*

Wood'ly, *adv.* In a wood, mad, or raving manner; madly; furiously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wood'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* Woodmen (-men). [Written also *woodsman.*] **1.** A forest officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. [*Eng.*]
2. A sportsman; a hunter.
[The duke] is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shak.*
3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter.
Woodman, spare that tree. *G. P. Morris.*
4. One who dwells in the woods or forest; a bushman.

Wood'meil (-māl), *n.* See Wadmol.

Wood'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A wood seller. [*Obs.*]

Wood'ness, *n.* [From Wood mad.] Anger; madness; insanity; rage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Woodness laughing in his rage. *Chaucer.*

Wood'-note' (-nōt'), *n.* [*Wood*, n. + *note.*] A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird. [*R.*]
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

Wood'peck' (-pĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A woodpecker. [*Obs.*]

Wood'peck'er (-ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of scansorial birds belonging to *Picus* and many allied genera of the family *Picidæ*.

☞ These birds have the tail feathers pointed and rigid at the tip to aid in climbing, and a strong chisel-like bill with which they are able to drill holes in the bark and wood of trees in search of insect larvæ upon which most of the species feed. A few species feed partly upon the sap of trees (see *Sap sucker*, under Sap), others spend a portion of their time on the ground in search of ants and other insects.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Male. 1/10

The most common European species are the greater spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*), the lesser spotted woodpecker (*D. minor*), and the green woodpecker, or yaffle (see Yaffle).

The best-known American species are the pileated woodpecker (see under Pileated), the ivory-billed woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), which is one of the largest known species, the red-headed woodpecker, or redhead (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), the red-bellied woodpecker (*M. Carolinus*) (see Chab), the superciliary woodpecker (*M. superciliaris*), the hairy woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*), the downy woodpecker (*D. pubescens*), the three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides Americanus*), the golden-winged woodpecker (see Flicker), and the sap suckers. See also Carpintero.

Red-headed Woodpecker, Male. (¼)

Woodpecker hornbill (*Zoöl.*), a black and white Asiatic hornbill (*Buceros pica*) which resembles a woodpecker in color.

Wood'rock' (-rŏk'), *n.* (*Min.*) A compact woodlike variety of asbestus.

Wood'ruff' (-rŭf'), **Wood'roof'** (-ro͝of'), *n.* [AS. *wudurofe.* See Wood, *n.*, and cf. Ruff a plaited collar.] (*Bot.*) A little European herb (*Asperula odorata*) having a pleasant taste. It is sometimes used for flavoring wine. See *Illust.* of Whorl.

Wood'-sare' (wo͝od'sâr'), *n.* [*Wood* + Prov. E. *sare* for *sore.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of froth seen on herbs. [*Obs.*]

Wood'-sere' (wo͝od'sēr'), *n.* The time when there is no sap in the trees; the winter season. [Written also *wood-seer.*] [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Woods'man (wo͝odz'man), *n.*; *pl.* Woodsmen (-men). A woodman; especially, one who lives in the forest.

Wood's' met'al (wo͝odz' mĕt'al). A fusible alloy consisting of one or two parts of cadmium, two parts of tin, four of lead, with seven or eight parts of bismuth. It melts at from 66° to 71° C. See *Fusible metal*, under Fusible.

Wood'stone' (wo͝od'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A striped variety of hornstone, resembling wood in appearance.

Woods'y (wo͝odz'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the woods or forest. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
It [sugar making] is *woodsy*, and savors of trees. *J. Burroughs.*

Wood' tick' (wo͝od' tĭk'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of ticks of the genus *Ixodes* whose young cling to bushes, but quickly fasten themselves upon the bodies of any animal with which they come in contact. When they attach themselves to the human body they often produce troublesome sores. The common species of the Northern United States is *Ixodes unipunctata.*

Wood Tick (*Ixodes unipunctata*). Young. Much enlarged.

Wood'wall' (wo͝od'wal'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle. [Written also *woodwale*, and *woodwele.*]

Wood'ward' (-ward'), *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law*) An officer of the forest, whose duty it was to guard the woods.

Wood-war'di-a (wo͝od-wär'dĭ-å), *n.* [NL. After Thomas J. *Woodward*, an English botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, one species of which (*Woodwardia radicans*) is a showy plant in California, the Azores, etc.

Wood'-wash' (wo͝od'wŏsh'), **Wood'-wax'** (-wăks'), **Wood'-wax'en** (-wăks'n), *n.* [AS. *wuduweaxe.*] (*Bot.*) Same as Woad-waxen.

Wood'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; that part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

Wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Wood worm*, under Wood.

Wood'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody* land. "The *woody* wilderness." *Bryant.*
Secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*
2. Consisting of, or containing, wood or woody fiber; ligneous; as, the *woody* parts of plants.
3. Of or pertaining to woods; sylvan. [*R.*] "*Woody* nymphs, fair Hamadryades." *Spenser.*

Woody fiber. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Fiber or tissue consisting of slender, membranous tubes tapering at each end. (*b*) A single wood cell. See under Wood. *Goodale.* — **Woody nightshade.** (*Bot.*) See Bittersweet, 3 (*a*). — **Woody pear** (*Bot.*), the inedible, woody, pear-shaped fruit of several Australian proteaceous trees of the genus *Xylomelum*; — called also *wooden pear.*

Woo'er (wo͞o'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *wōgere.* See Woo, *v. t.*] One who wooes; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor. "A thriving *wooer.*" *Cibber.*

Woof (wo͝of), *n.* [OE. *oof*, AS. *ōwef*, *ōweb*, *āweb*; *on*, *an*, on + *wef*, *web*, fr. *wefan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave.* See On, Weave, and cf. Abb.] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the weft; the filling; the thread usually carried by the shuttle in weaving.
2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof.* *Pope.*

Woo'fell (wo͞o'fĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European blackbird. "The *woofell* near at hand that hath a golden bill." *Drayton.*

Woof'y (wo͝of'ĭ), *a.* Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud. *J. Baillie.*

Woo'hoo' (wo͞o'ho͞o'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The sailfish.

Woo'ing-ly (wo͞o'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness. *Shak.*

Wook (wo͞k), *obs. imp.* of Wake. Woke. *Chaucer.*

Wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [OE. *wolle*, *wulle*, AS. *wull*; akin to D. *wol*, OHG. *wolla*, G. *wolle*, Icel. & Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Goth. *wulla*, Lith. *vilna*, Russ. *volna*, L. *vellus*, Skr *ūrṇā* wool, *vṛ* to cover. √146, 287. Cf. Flannel, Velvet.] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, and which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur; — chiefly applied to the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.

☞ *Wool* consists essentially of keratin.

2. Short, thick hair, especially when crisped or curled.
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shak.*

3. (*Bot.*) A sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.

Dead pulled wool, wool pulled from a carcass. — **Mineral wool.** See under Mineral. — **Philosopher's wool.** (*Chem.*) See *Zinc oxide*, under Zinc. — **Pulled wool**, wool pulled from a pelt, or undressed hide. — **Slag wool.** Same as *Mineral wool*, under Mineral. — **Wool ball**, a ball or mass of wool. — **Wool burler**, one who removes little burs, knots, or extraneous matter, from wool, or the surface of woolen cloth. — **Wool comber.** (*a*) One whose occupation is to comb wool. (*b*) A machine for combing wool. — **Wool grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of bulrush (*Scirpus Eriophorum*) with numerous clustered woolly spikes. — **Wool scribbler.** See *Woolen scribbler*, under Woolen, *a.* — **Wool sorter's disease** (*Med.*), a disease, resembling malignant pustule, occurring among those who handle the wool of goats and sheep. — **Wool staple**, a city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale. [*Eng.*] — **Wool stapler.** (*a*) One who deals in wool. (*b*) One who sorts wool according to its staple, or its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes. — **Wool winder**, a person employed to wind, or make up, wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

Would (wo͝old), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Woolded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Woolding.] [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen*; akin to G.

wuhlen, be*wuhlen*. √146.] (*Naut.*) To wind, or wrap; especially, to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard made of two or more pieces, at the place where it has been fished or scarfed, in order to strengthen it.

Woold'er (wōōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A stick used to tighten the rope in wooding.

2. (*Rope Making*) One of the handles of the top, formed by a wooden pin passing through it. See 1st TOP, 2.

Woold'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The act of winding or wrapping anything with a rope, as a mast. (*b*) A rope used for binding masts and spars.

Wool'-dyed' (wōōl'dīd'), *a.* Dyed before being made into cloth, in distinction from *piece-dyed*; ingrain.

Wooled (wōōld), *a.* Having (such) wool; as, a fine-*wooled* sheep.

Wool'en (wōōl'ĕn), *a.* [OE. *wollen*; cf. AS. *wyllen*. See WOOL.] [Written also *woollen*.] **1.** Made of wool; consisting of wool; as, *woolen* goods.

2. Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths; as, *woolen* manufactures; a *woolen* mill; a *woolen* draper.

Woolen scribbler, a machine for combing or preparing wool in thin, downy, translucent layers.

Wool'en, *n.* [Written also *woollen*.] Cloth made of wool; woolen goods.

Wool'en-et' (-ĕt'), *n* A thin, light fabric of wool. [Written also *woollenet*, *woolenette*, and *woollenette*.]

Woo'lert (wōō'lẽrt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The barn owl. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *oolert*, and *owlerd*.]

Wool'fell' (wōōl'fĕl'), *n.* [*Wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. [Written also *woolfel*.]

Wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Indulging in a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination; roaming upon a fruitless quest; idly fanciful.

Wool'gath'er-ing, *n.* Indulgence in idle imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design.

His wits were a *woolgathering*, as they say. *Burton.*

Wool'grow'er (-grō'ẽr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **Wool'grow'ing**, *n.*

Wool'-hall' (-hạl'), *n.* A trade market in the woolen districts. [*Eng.*]

Wool'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The buffel duck.

Wool'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being woolly.

Wool'ly, *a.* **1.** Consisting of wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece.

2. Resembling wool; of the nature of wool. "My fleece of *woolly* hair." *Shak.*

3. Clothed with wool. "*Woolly* breeders." *Shak.*

4. (*Bot.*) Clothed with a fine, curly pubescence resembling wool.

Woolly bear (*Zoöl.*), the hairy larva of several species of bombycid moths. The most common species in the United States are the salt-marsh caterpillar (see under

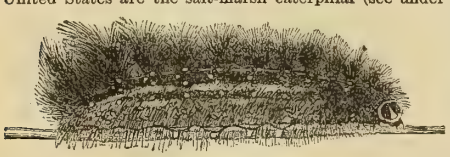

Woolly Bear, *or* Salt-Marsh Caterpillar (*Spilosoma acræa*). Nat. size.

SALT), the black and red woolly bear, or larva of the Isabella moth (see *Illust.*, under ISABELLA MOTH), and the yellow woolly bear, or larva of the American ermine moth (*Spilosoma Virginica*). — **Woolly butt** (*Bot.*), an Australian tree (*Eucalyptus longifolia*), so named because of its fibrous bark. — **Woolly louse** (*Zoöl.*), a plant louse (*Schizoneura*, or *Erisoma*, *lanigera*) which is often very injurious to the apple tree. It is covered with a dense coat of white filaments somewhat resembling fine wool or cotton. It exists in two forms, one of which infests the roots, the other the branches. See *Illust.* under BLIGHT. — **Woolly macaco** (*Zoöl.*), the mongoose lemur. — **Woolly maki** (*Zoöl.*), a long-tailed lemur (*Indris laniger*) native of Madagascar, having fur somewhat like wool; — called also *avahi*, and *woolly lemur*. — **Woolly monkey** (*Zoöl.*), any South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*, as the caparro. — **Woolly rhinoceros** (*Paleon.*), an extinct rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*) which inhabited the arctic regions, and was covered with a dense coat of woolly hair. It has been found frozen in the ice of Siberia, with the flesh and hair well preserved.

Wool'ly-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A negro. [*Low*]

Wool'man (wōōl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* WOOLMEN (-mĕn). One who deals in wool.

Wool'pack' (-păk'), *n.* A pack or bag of wool weighing two hundred and forty pounds.

Wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack or bag of wool; specifically, the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square sack of wool resembling a divan in form.

Wool'sey (-sĭ), *n.* [From WOOL.] Linsey-woolsey.

Wool'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth.

Wool'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* [*Wool* + *-ward*.] In wool; with woolen raiment next the skin. [*Obs.*]

I go *woolward* for penance. *Shak.*

Wool'ward-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *n.* A wearing of woolen clothes next the skin as a matter of penance. [*Obs.*]

Their . . . *woolward-going*, and rising at midnight. *Tyndale.*

Woon (wōn), *n.* Dwelling. See WONE. [*Obs.*]

Woo'ra-li (wōō'rà-lī), *n.* Same as CURARE.

Woos'y (wōōz'ĭ), *a.* Oozy; wet. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Wootz (wōōts), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of Canarese *ukku* steel.] A species of steel imported from the East Indies, valued for making edge tools; Indian steel. It has in combination a minute portion of alumina and silica.

Woo'yen (wōō'yĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See YUEN.

Wo'pen (wō'p'n), *obs. p. p.* of WEEP. Wept. *Chaucer.*

Wor'ble (wôr'b'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Word (wûrd), *n.* [AS. *word*; akin to OFries. & OS. *word*, D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. *orð*, Sw. & Dan. *ord*, Goth. *waúrd*, OPruss. *wirds*, Lith. *vardas* a name, L. *verbum* a word, or perhaps to Gr. *ῥήτωρ* an orator. Cf. VERB.] **1.** The spoken sign of a conception or an idea; an articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language; a constituent part of a sentence; a term; a vocable. "A glutton of *words*." *Piers Plowman.*

You cram these *words* into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shak.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes. *Locke.*

2. Hence, the written or printed character, or combination of characters, expressing such a term; as, the *words* on a page.

3. *pl.* Talk; discourse; speech; language.

Why should calamity be full of *words*? *Shak.*

Be thy *words* severe;
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

4. Account; tidings; message; communication; information; — used only in the singular.

I pray you . . . bring me *word* thither
How the world goes. *Shak.*

5. Signal; order; command; direction.

Give the *word* through. *Shak.*

6. Language considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise.

Obey thy parents; keep thy *word* justly. *Shak.*

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*. *Dryden.*

I desire not the reader should take my *word*. *Dryden.*

7. *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shak.*

8. A brief remark or observation; an expression; a phrase, clause, or short sentence.

All the law is fulfilled in one *word*, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Gal.* v. 14.

She said; but at the happy *word* "he lives,"
My father stooped, re-fathered, o'er my wound. *Tennyson.*

There is only one other point on which I offer a *word* of remark. *Dickens.*

By word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. *Boyle.* — **Compound word.** See under COMPOUND, *a.* — **Good word**, commendation; favorable account. "And gave the harmless fellow a *good word*." *Pope.* — **In a word**, briefly; to sum up. — **In word**, in declaration; in profession. "Let us not love *in word*, . . . but in deed and in truth." 1 *John* iii. 18. — **Nuns of the Word Incarnate** (*R. C. Ch.*), an order of nuns founded in France in 1625, and approved in 1638. The order, which also exists in the United States, was instituted for the purpose of doing honor to the "Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God." — **The word**, *or* **The Word**. (*Theol.*) (*a*) The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. "Bold to speak *the word* without fear." *Phil.* i. 14. (*b*) The second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation; among those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. *John* i. 1. — **To eat one's words**, to retract what has been said. — **To have the words for**, to speak for; to act as spokesman. [*Obs.*] "Our host *hadde the wordes for* us all." *Chaucer.* — **Word blindness** (*Physiol.*), inability to understand printed or written words or symbols, although the person affected may be able to see quite well, speak fluently, and write correctly. *Landois & Stirling.* — **Word deafness** (*Physiol.*), inability to understand spoken words, though the person affected may hear them and other sounds, and hence is not deaf. — **Word dumbness** (*Physiol.*), inability to express ideas in verbal language, though the power of speech is unimpaired. — **Word for word**, in the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly; as, to repeat anything *word for word*. — **Word painting**, the act of describing an object fully and vividly by words only, so as to present it clearly to the mind, as if in a picture. — **Word picture**, an accurate and vivid description, which presents an object clearly to the mind, as if in a picture. — **Word square**, a series of words so arranged that they can be read vertically and horizontally with like results.

H	E	A	R	T
E	M	B	E	R
A	B	U	S	E
R	E	S	I	N
T	R	E	N	T

Word Square.

Syn. — See TERM.

Word, *v. i.* To use words, as in discussion; to argue; to dispute. [*R.*]

Word, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORDING.] **1.** To express in words; to phrase.

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To ply with words; also, to cause to be by the use of a word or words. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

3. To flatter with words; to cajole. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To word it, to bandy words; to dispute. [*Obs.*] "*To word it* with a shrew." *L'Estrange.*

Word'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* [Cf. D. *woordenboek*, G. *wörterbuch*.] A collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

Word'-catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* One who cavils at words.

Word'er (-ẽr), *n.* A speaker. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Word'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wordy manner.

Word'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wordy, or abounding with words; verboseness. *Jeffrey.*

Word'ing, *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phrasing.

It is believed this *wording* was above his known style. *Milton.*

Word'ish, *a.* Respecting words; full of words; wordy. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.* — **Word'ish-ness**, *n.*

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*. *Sir K. Digby.*

Wor'dle (wûr'd'l), *n.* One of several pivoted pieces forming the throat of an adjustable die used in drawing wire, lead pipe, etc. *Knight.*

Word'less (wûrd'lĕs), *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent; speechless. *Shak.*

Words'man (wûrdz'măn), *n.* One who deals in words, or in mere words; a verbalist. [*R.*] "Some speculative *wordsman*." *H. Bushnell.*

Word'y (wûrd'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WORDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WORDIEST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to words; consisting of words; verbal; as, a *wordy* war. *Cowper.*

2. Using many words; verbose; as, a *wordy* speaker.

3. Containing many words; full of words.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods. *Philips.*

Wore (wōr), *imp.* of WEAR.

Wore, *imp.* of WARE.

Work (wûrk), *n.* [OE. *work*, *werk*, *weorc*, AS. *weorc*, *worc*; akin to OFries. *werk*, *wirk*, OS., D., & G. *werk*, OHG. *werc*, *werah*, Icel. & Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Goth. *gawaúrki*, Gr. *ἔργον*, *ϝέργον*, work, *ῥέζειν* to do, *ὄργανον* an instrument, *ὄργια* secret rites, Zend *verez* to work. √145. Cf. BULWARK, ENERGY, ERG, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, ORGAN, ORGY, SURGEON, WRIGHT.] **1.** Exertion of strength or faculties; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; industrial activity; toil; employment; sometimes, specifically, physical labor.

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed. *Milton.*

2. The matter on which one is at work; that upon which one spends labor; material for working upon; subject of exertion; the thing occupying one; business; duty; as, to take up one's *work*; to drop one's *work*.

Come on, Nerissa; I have *work* in hand
That you yet know not of. *Shak.*

In every *work* that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 21.

3. That which is produced as the result of labor; anything accomplished by exertion or toil; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; in a more general sense, act, deed, service, effect, result, achievement, feat.

To leave no rubs or blotches in the *work*. *Shak.*

The *work* some praise,
And some the architect. *Milton.*

Fancy . . .
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies . . . is the chief *work* of elements. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. Specifically: (*a*) That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as, a *work*, or the *works*, of Addison. (*b*) Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery.

I am glad I have found this napkin; . . .
I'll have the *work* ta'en out,
And give 't Iago. *Shak.*

(*c*) *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, fortifications, and the like; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; as, iron *works*; locomotive *works*; gas *works*. (*d*) *pl.* The moving parts of a mechanism; as, the *works* of a watch.

5. Manner of working; management; treatment; as, unskillful *work* spoiled the effect. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

6. (*Mech.*) The causing of motion against a resisting force. The amount of work is proportioned to, and is measured by, the product of the force into the amount of motion along the direction of the force. See *Conservation of energy*, under CONSERVATION, *Unit of work*, under UNIT, also FOOT POUND, HORSE POWER, POUNDAL, and ERG.

Energy is the capacity of doing *work*. . . . *Work* is the transference of energy from one system to another. *Clerk Maxwell.*

7. (*Mining*) Ore before it is dressed. *Raymond.*

8. *pl.* (*Script.*) Performance of moral duties; righteous conduct.

He shall reward every man according to his *works*. *Matt.* xvi. 27.

Faith, if it hath not *works*, is dead. *James* ii. 17.

Muscular work (*Physiol.*), the work done by a muscle through the power of contraction. — **To go to work**, to begin laboring; to commence operations; to contrive; to manage. "I'll *go* another way *to work* with him." *Shak.* — **To set on work**, to cause to begin laboring; to set to work. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.* — **To set to work**, to employ; to cause to engage in any business or labor.

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORKING.] [AS. *wyrcean* (imp. *worhte*, *wrohte*, p. p. *geworht*, *gewroht*); akin to OFries. *werka*, *wirka*, OS. *wirkian*, D. *werken*, G. *wirken*, Icel. *verka*, *yrkja*, *orka*, Goth. *waúrkjan*. √145. See WORK, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's self for a purpose; to put forth effort for the attainment of an object; to labor; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like.

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and *work*,
To match thy goodness? *Shak.*

Go therefore now, and *work*; for there shall no straw be given you. *Ex.* v. 18.

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; to act; to perform; as, a machine *works* well.

We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*

3. Hence, figuratively, to be effective; to have effect or influence; to conduce.

We know that all things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28.

This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*

She marveled how she could ever have been *wrought* upon to marry him. *Hawthorne.*

4. To carry on business; to be engaged or employed customarily; to perform the part of a laborer; to labor; to toil.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded. *Isa.* xix. 9.

5. To be in a state of severe exertion, or as if in such a state; to be tossed or agitated; to move heavily; to strain; to labor; as, a ship *works* in a heavy sea.

Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

6. To make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to move or penetrate laboriously; to proceed with effort; — with a following preposition, as *down*, *out*, *into*, *up*, *through*, and the like; as, a scheme *works* out by degrees; to *work* into the earth.

Till body up to spirit *work*, in bounds
Proportioned to each kind. *Milton.*

7. To ferment, as a liquid.

The *working* of beer when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

8. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.

Purges . . . *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, . . . in warm weather or in a warm room. *Grew.*

To work at, to be engaged in or upon; to be employed in. — **To work to windward** (*Naut.*), to sail or ply against the wind; to tack to windward. *Mar. Dict.*

Work (wûrk), *v. t.* **1.** To labor or operate upon; to give exertion and effort to; to prepare for use, or to utilize, by labor.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. To produce or form by labor; to bring forth by exertion or toil; to accomplish; to originate; to effect; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into a utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill. *Harte.*

3. To produce by slow degrees, or as if laboriously; to bring gradually into any state by action or motion. "Sidelong he *works* his way." *Milton.*

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison.*

4. To influence by acting upon; to prevail upon; to manage; to lead. "*Work* your royal father to his ruin." *Philips.*

5. To form with a needle and thread or yarn; especially, to embroider; as, to *work* muslin.

6. To set in motion or action; to direct the action of; to keep at work; to govern; to manage; as, to *work* a machine.

Knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuthnot.*
Now, Marcus, thy virtue 's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve. *Addison.*
The mariners all 'gan *work* the ropes,
Where they were wont to do. *Coleridge.*

7. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

To work a passage (*Naut.*), to pay for a passage by doing work. — **To work double tides** (*Naut.*), to perform the labor of three days in two; — a phrase which alludes to a practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day. — **To work in,** to insert, introduce, mingle, or interweave by labor or skill. — **To work into,** to force, urge, or insinuate into; as, *to work* one's self *into* favor or confidence. — **To work off,** to remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process; as, beer *works off* impurities in fermenting. — **To work out.** (*a*) To effect by labor and exertion. "*Work out* your own salvation with fear and trembling." *Phil.* ii. 12. (*b*) To erase; to efface. [*R.*]

Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To solve, as a problem. (*d*) To exhaust, as a mine, by working. — **To work up.** (*a*) To raise; to excite; to stir up; as, *to work up* the passions to rage.

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*

(*b*) To expend in any work, as materials; as, they have *worked up* all the stock. (*c*) (*Naut.*) To make over or into something else, as yarns drawn from old rigging, made into spun yarn, foxes, sennit, and the like; also, to keep constantly at work upon needless matters, as a crew in order to punish them. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Work'a-ble (wûrk'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worked, or worth working; as, a *workable* mine; *workable* clay.

Work'a-day' (-ā-dā'), *n.* See WORKYDAY.

Work'bag' (-băg'), *n.* A bag for holding implements or materials for work; especially, a reticule, or bag for holding needlework, and the like.

Work'bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket for holding materials for needlework, or the like.

Work'bench' (-bĕnch'), *n.* A bench on which work is performed, as in a carpenter's shop.

Work'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work.

Work'day' (-dā'), *n.* & *a.* [AS. *weorcdæg.*] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.; a working day.

Work'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, works; a laborer; a performer; as, a *worker* in brass.

Professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed. See ANT, and *White ant,* under WHITE.

Work'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another; a companion in work.

Work'folk' (-fōk'), *n.* People that labor.

Work'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of work; diligent. [*R.*]

Work'house' (-hous'), *n.*; *pl.* WORKHOUSES (-houz'ĕz). [AS. *weorchūs.*] **1.** A house where any manufacture is carried on; a workshop.

2. A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.

3. A house where the town poor are maintained at public expense, and provided with labor; a poorhouse.

Work'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WORK.

The word must cousin be to the *working.* *Chaucer.*

Working beam. See BEAM, *n.*, 10. — **Working class,** the class of people who are engaged in manual labor, or are dependent upon it for support; laborers; operatives; — chiefly used in the plural. — **Working day.** See under DAY, *n.* — **Working drawing,** a drawing, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, etc., made to a scale, and intended to be followed by the workmen. Working drawings are either *general* or *detail* drawings. — **Working house,** a house where work is performed; a workhouse. — **Working point** (*Mach.*), that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced; the point where the useful work is done.

Work'ing-day (-dā'), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, working days, or workdays; everyday; hence, plodding; hard-working.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

Work'ing-man (wûrk'ĭng-măn), *n.*; *pl.* WORKINGMEN (-mĕn). A laboring man; a man who earns his daily support by manual labor.

Work'less, *a.* **1.** Without work; not laboring; as, many people were still *workless.*

2. Not carried out in practice; not exemplified in fact; as, *workless* faith. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* WOREMEN (-mĕn). [AS. *weorcmann.*] **1.** A man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures; a worker.

2. Hence, especially, a skillful artificer or laborer.

Work'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Becoming a workman, especially a skillful one; skillful; well performed.

Work'man-ly, *a.* Becoming a skillful workman; skillful; well performed; workmanlike.

Work'man-ly, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a skillful workman. *Shak.*

Work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making anything.

Due reward
For her praiseworthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*
Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shown . . .
Where most may wonder at the *workmanship.* *Milton.*

2. That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; especially, something made by manual labor.

Nor any skilled in *workmanship* embossed. *Spenser.*
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Work'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The performer of any work; a master workman. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Any room or apartment used especially for labor.

Work'ship, *n.* Workmanship. [*R.*]

Work'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.

Work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements; esp., a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework, etc.

Work'wom'an (-wōōm'an), *n.*; *pl.* WORKWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn), *n.* A woman who performs any work; especially, a woman skilled in needlework.

Work'y-day' (-ỹ-dā'), *n.* [See WORKDAY, WORKINGDAY.] A week day or working day, as distinguished from Sunday or a holiday. Also used adjectively. [Written also *workiday,* and *workaday.*] [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Prithee, tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shak.*

World (wûrld), *n.* [OE. *world, werld, weorld, weoreld,* AS. *weorold, woruld;* akin to OS. *werold,* D. *wereld,* OHG. *weralt, worolt, weroli, werlt,* G. *welt,* Icel. *veröld,* Sw. *verld,* Dan. *verden;* properly, the age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. *wer* a man + a word akin to E. *old;* cf. AS. *yld* lifetime, age, *ylde* men, humanity. Cf. WEREWOLF, ÔLD.] **1.** The earth and the surrounding heavens; the creation; the system of created things; existent creation; the universe.

The invisible things of him from the creation of the *world* are clearly seen. *Rom.* i. 20.
With desire to know,
What nearer might concern him, how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

2. Any planet or heavenly body, especially when considered as inhabited, and as the scene of interests analogous with human interests; as, a plurality of *worlds.* "Lord of the *worlds* above." *I. Watts.*

Amongst innumerable stars, that shone
Stars distant, but nigh-hand seemed other *worlds.* *Milton.*
There may be other *worlds,* where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their almighty Sovereign.
W. B. Sprague.

3. The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns; the sum of human affairs and interests.

That forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the *world,* and all our woe. *Milton.*

4. In a more restricted sense, that part of the earth and its concerns which is known to any one, or contemplated by any one; a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; human affairs as seen from a certain position, or from a given point of view; also, state of existence; scene of life and action; as, the Old *World;* the New *World;* the religious *world;* the Catholic *world;* the upper *world;* the future *world;* the heathen *world.*

One of the greatest in the Christian *world*
Shall be my surety. *Shak.*
Murmuring that now they must be put to make war beyond the *world's* end — for so they counted Britain. *Milton.*

5. The customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society; public affairs and occupations; as, a knowledge of the *world.*

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*
If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison.*

6. Individual experience of, or concern with, life; course of life; sum of the affairs which affect the individual; as, to begin the *world* with no property; to lose all, and begin the *world* anew.

7. The inhabitants of the earth; the human race; people in general; the public; mankind.

Since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the *world* can say against it. *Shak.*
Tell me, wench, how will the *world* repute me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey? *Shak.*

8. The earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; the present existence and its interests; hence, secular affairs; engrossment or absorption in the affairs of this life; worldly corruption; the ungodly or wicked part of mankind.

I pray not for the *world,* but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine. *John* xvii. 9.
Love not the *world,* neither the things that are in the *world.* If any man love the *world,* the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the *world,* the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the *world.* 1 *John* ii. 15, 16.

9. As an emblem of immensity, a great multitude or quantity; a large number. "A *world* of men." *Chapman.* "A *world* of blossoms for the bee." *Bryant.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company. *Shak.*
A *world* of woes dispatched in little space. *Dryden.*

All . . . in the world, all that exists; all that is possible; as, *all* the precaution *in the world* would not save him. — **A world to see,** a wonder to see; something admirable or surprising to see. [*Obs.*]

O, you are novices; 't is *a world to see*
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shak.*

— **For all the world.** (*a*) Precisely; exactly. (*b*) For any consideration. — **Seven wonders of the world.** See in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction. — **To go to the world,** to be married. [*Obs.*] "Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I . . .; I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband!" *Shak.* — **World's end,** the end, or most distant part, of the world; the remotest regions. — **World without end,** eternally; forever; everlastingly; as if in a state of existence having no end.

Throughout all ages, *world without end.* Amen. *Eph.* iii. 21.

World'li-ness (wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being worldly; a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments; worldly-mindedness.

World'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*World* + *-ling.*] A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

A foutre for the world and *worldlings* base. *Shak.*
If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*
And *worldlings* blot the temple's gold. *Keble.*

World'ly, *a.* [AS. *woroldlic.*] **1.** Relating to the world; human; common; as, *worldly* maxims; *worldly* actions. "I thus neglecting *worldly* ends." *Shak.*

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

2. Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, honor, lusts, men.

With his soul fled all my *worldly* solace. *Shak.*

3. Lay, as opposed to *clerical.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

World'ly, *adv.* With relation to this life; in a worldly manner.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

World'ly-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Devoted to worldly interests; mindful of the affairs of the present life, and forgetful of those of the future; loving and pursuing this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns. — **World'ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

World'-wide' (-wīd'), *a.* Extended throughout the world; as, *world-wide* fame. *Tennyson.*

World'ly-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Wise in regard to things of this world. *Bunyan.*

Worm (wûrm), *n.* [OE. *worm, wurm,* AS. *wyrm;* akin to D. *worm,* OS. & G. *wurm,* Icel. *ormr,* Sw. & Dan. *orm,* Goth. *waúrms,* L. *vermis,* Gr. ῥόμος a wood worm. Cf. VERMICELLI, VERMILION, VERMIN.] **1.** A creeping or a crawling animal of any kind or size, as a serpent, caterpillar, snail, or the like. [*Archaic*]

There came a viper out of the heat, and leapt on his hand. When the men of the country saw the *worm* hang on his hand, they said, This man must needs be a murderer.
Tyndale (*Acts* xxviii. 3, 4).
'T is slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the *worms* of Nile. *Shak.*
When Cerberus perceived us, the great *worm,*
His mouth he opened and displayed his tusks. *Longfellow.*

2. Any small creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals; as, an earth*worm;* the blind*worm.* Specifically: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any helminth; an entozoön. (*b*) Any annelid. (*c*) An insect larva. (*d*) *pl.* Same as VERMES.

3. An internal tormentor; something that gnaws or afflicts one's mind with remorse.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul! *Shak.*

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm,* and no man. *Ps.* xxii. 6.

5. Anything spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as: (*a*) The thread of a screw.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw plates, are called *worms.* *Moxon.*

(*b*) A spiral instrument or screw, often like a double corkscrew, used for drawing balls from firearms. (*c*) (*Anat.*) A certain muscular band in the tongue of some animals, as the dog; the lytta. See LYTTA. (*d*) The condensing tube of a still, often curved and wound to economize space. See *Illust.* of STILL. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A short revolving screw, the threads of which drive, or are driven by, a worm wheel by gearing into its teeth or cogs. See *Illust.* of *Worm gearing,* below.

Worm abscess (*Med.*), an abscess produced by the irritation resulting from the lodgment of a worm in some part of the body. — **Worm fence.** See under FENCE. — **Worm gear.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A worm wheel. (*b*) Worm gearing. — **Worm gearing,** gearing consisting of a worm and worm wheel working together. — **Worm grass.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) See PINKROOT, 2 (*a*). (*b*) The white stonecrop (*Sedum album*) reputed to have qualities as a vermifuge. *Dr. Prior.* — **Worm oil** (*Med.*), an anthelmintic consisting of oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* — **Worm powder** (*Med.*), an anthelmintic powder. — **Worm snake.** (*Zoöl.*) See *Thunder snake* (*b*), under THUNDER. — **Worm tea** (*Med.*), an anthelmintic tea or tisane. — **Worm tincture** (*Med.*), a tincture prepared from dried earthworms, oil of tartar, spirit of wine, etc. [*Obs.*] — **Worm wheel,** a cogwheel having teeth formed to fit

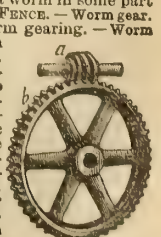

Worm Gearing.
a Worm; *b* Worm Wheel.

into the spiral spaces of a screw called a *worm*, so that the wheel may be turned by, or may turn, the worm; — called also *worm gear*, and sometimes *tangent wheel*. See *Illust.* of *Worm gearing*, above.

Worm (wûrm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORMED (wûrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORMING.] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your color faded. *Herbert.*

Worm, *v. t.* **1.** To effect, remove, drive, draw, or the like, by slow and secret means; — often followed by *out*.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

They . . . *wormed* things out of me that I had no desire to tell. *Dickens.*

2. To clean by means of a worm; to draw a wad or cartridge from, as a firearm. See WORM, *n.* 5 (*b*).

3. To cut the worm, or lytta, from under the tongue of, as a dog, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw. The operation was formerly supposed to guard against canine madness.

The men assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Naut.*) To wind rope, yarn, or other material, spirally round, between the strands of, as a cable; to wind with spun yarn, as a small rope.

Ropes . . . are generally *wormed* before they are served. *Totten.*

To worm one's self into, to enter into gradually by arts and insinuations; as, *to worm one's self into* favor.

Wor'mal (wôr'mal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Worm'-eat'en (wûrm'ēt'n), *a.* **1.** Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or by worms; as, *worm-eaten* timber.

Concave as a covered goblet, or a *worm-eaten* nut. *Shak.*

2. Worn-out; old; worthless. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

— Worm'-eat'en-ness, *n.* [*R.*] *Dr. John Smith.*

Wormed (wûrmd), *a.* Penetrated by worms; injured by worms; worm-eaten; as, *wormed* timber.

Worm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A burrow made by a worm.

Wor'mi-an (wôr'mĭ-*an*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered or described by Olanus *Wormius*, a Danish anatomist.

Wormian bones, small irregular plates of bone often interposed in the sutures between the large cranial bones.

Wor'mil (-mĭl), *n.* [Cf. 1st WARBLE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any botfly larva which burrows in or beneath the skin of domestic and wild animals, thus producing sores. They belong to various species of *Hypoderma* and allied genera. Domestic cattle are often infested by a large species. See GADFLY. Called also *warble*, and *worble*. [Written also *wormal*, *wormul*, and *wornil*.]

2. (*Far.*) See 1st WARBLE, 1 (*b*).

Worm'ling (wûrm'lĭng), *n.* A little worm.

O dusty *wormling!* dost thou strive and stand
With heaven's high monarch? *Sylvester.*

Worm'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants, as *Artemisia santonica*, and *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, whose seeds have the property of expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

Wormseed mustard, a slender, cruciferous plant (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) having small lanceolate leaves.

Worm'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a worm; thick and almost cylindrical, but variously curved or bent; as, a *worm-shaped* root.

Worm'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Vermetus.

Wor'mul (wôr'mŭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Worm'wood (wûrm'wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wermōd*, akin to OHG. *wermuota*, *wermuota*, G. *wermuth*, *wermut*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Artemisia Absinthium*), having a bitter and slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, and to protect woolen garments from moths. It gives the peculiar flavor to the cordial called absinthe. The volatile oil is a narcotic poison. The term is often extended to other species of the same genus.

2. Anything very bitter or grievous; bitterness.

Lest there should be among you a root that beareth gall and *wormwood*. *Deut.* xxix. 18.

Roman wormwood (*Bot.*), an American weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*); hogweed. — **Tree wormwood** (*Bot.*), a species of Artemisia (probably *Artemisia variabilis*) with woody stems. — **Wormwood hare** (*Zoöl.*), a variety of the common hare (*Lepus timidus*); — so named from its color.

Worm'y (-ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* WORMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WORMIEST.] **1.** Containing a worm; abounding with worms. "*Wormy* beds." *Shak.*

2. Like or pertaining to a worm; earthy; groveling.

Worn (wôrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.

Worn land, land that has become exhausted by tillage, or which for any reason has lost its fertility.

Wor'nil (wôr'nĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Worn'-out' (wôrn'out'), *a.* Consumed, or rendered useless, by wearing; as, *worn-out* garments.

Wor'ral (wŏr'*ral*), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Egyptian fork-
Wor'rel (wŏr'rel), } tongued lizard, about four feet long when full grown.

Wor'ri-er (wŭr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who worries.

Wor'ri-ment (-ment), *n.* [See WORRY.] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Wor'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry or annoyance.

Wor'rit (-rĭt), *v. t.* To worry; to annoy. [*Illiterate*]

Wor'rit, *n.* Worry; anxiety. [*Illiterate*]

Wor'ry (-rỹ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORRYING.] [OE. *worowen*, *wirien*, to strangle, AS. *wyrgan* in *āwyrgan*; akin to D. *worgen*, *wurgen*, to strangle, OHG. *wurgen*, G. *würgen*, Lith. *verszti*, and perhaps to E. *wring*.] **1.** To harass by pursuit and barking; to attack repeatedly; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth.

A hellhound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that had his teeth before his eyes,
To *worry* lambs and lap their gentle blood. *Shak.*

2. To harass or beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to vex; to annoy; to torment; to tease; to fret; to trouble; to plague. "A church *worried* with reformation." *South.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*
Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

3. To harass with labor; to fatigue. [*Colloq.*]

Wor'ry (wŭr'rỹ), *v. i.* To feel or express undue care and anxiety; to manifest disquietude or pain; to be fretful; to chafe; as, the child *worries;* the horse *worries*.

Wor'ry, *n.*; *pl.* WORRIES (-rĭz). A state of undue solicitude; a state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; fret; as, to be in a *worry*. "The whir and *worry* of spindle and of loom." *Longfellow.*

Wor'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* In a worrying manner.

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *compar.* of BAD. [OE. *werse*, *worse*, *wurse*, AS. *wiersa*, *wyrsa*, a comparative with no corresponding positive; akin to OS. *wirsa*, OFries. *wirra*, OHG. *wirsiro*, Icel. *verri*, Sw. *värre*, Dan. *værre*, Goth. *waírsiza*, and probably to OHG. *werran* to bring into confusion, E. *war*, and L. *verrere* to sweep, sweep along. As *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although etymologically they have no relation to *bad*.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; more bad or evil; less good; specifically, in poorer health; more sick; — used both in a physical and moral sense.

Or *worse*, if men *worse* can devise. *Chaucer.*

[She] was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*. *Mark* v. 26.
Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*. 2 *Tim.* iii. 13.

There are men who seem to believe they are not bad while another can be found *worse*. *Rambler.*

"But I love him." "Love him? *Worse* and *worse*." *Gay.*

Worse, *n.* **1.** Loss; disadvantage; defeat. "Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel." *Kings* xiv. 12.

2. That which is worse; something less good; as, think not the *worse* of him for his enterprise.

Worse, *adv.* [AS. *wiers*, *wyrs*; akin to OS. & OHG. *wirs*, Icel. *verr*, Goth. *waírs*; a comparative adverb with no corresponding positive. See WORSE, *a.*] In a worse degree; in a manner more evil or bad.

Now will we deal *worse* with thee than with them. *Gen.* xix. 9.

Worse, *v. t.* [OE. *wursien*, AS. *wyrsian* to become worse.] To make worse; to put to disadvantage; to discomfit; to worst. See WORST, *v.*

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

Wors'en (wûrs''n), *v. t.* **1.** To make worse; to deteriorate; to impair.

It is apparent that, in the particular point of which we have been conversing, their condition is greatly *worsened*. *Southey.*

2. To get the better of; to worst. [*R.*]

Wors'en, *v. i.* To grow or become worse. *De Quincey.*

Indifferent health, which seemed rather to *worsen* than improve. *Carlyle.*

Wors'er (wûrs'ẽr), *a.* Worse. [*R.*]

Thou dost deserve a *worser* end. *Beau. & Fl.*
From *worser* thoughts which make me do amiss. *Bunyan.*
A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

☞ This old and redundant form of the comparative occurs occasionally in the best authors, although commonly accounted a vulgarism. It has, at least, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use. See LESSER. "The experience of man's *worser* nature, which intercourse with ill-chosen associates, by choice or circumstance, peculiarly teaches." *Hallam.*

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [OE. *worschipe*, *wurðscipe*, AS. *weorðscipe*; *weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship. See WORTH, *a.*, and -SHIP.] **1.** Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A man of *worship* and honour. *Chaucer.*
Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

2. Honor; respect; civil deference. [*Obs.*]

Of which great worth and *worship* may be won *Spenser.*

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. *Luke* xiv. 10.

3. Hence, a title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station.

My father desires your *worships'* company. *Shak.*

4. The act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; religious reverence and homage; adoration, or acts of reverence, paid to God, or a being viewed as God. "God with idols in their *worship* joined." *Milton.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*. *Tillotson.*

5. Obsequious or submissive respect; extravagant admiration; adoration.

'T is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shak.*

6. An object of worship.

In attitude and aspect formed to be
At once the artist's *worship* and despair. *Longfellow.*

Devil worship, Fire worship, Hero worship, etc. See under DEVIL, FIRE, HERO, etc.

Wor'ship, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORSHIPED (-shĭpt) *or* WORSHIPPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORSHIPING *or* WORSHIPPING.] **1.** To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence. [*Obsoles.*] *Chaucer.*

Our grave . . . shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshiped* with a waxen epitaph. *Shak.*
This holy image that is man God *worshipeth*. *Foxe.*

2. To pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious exercises in honor of; to adore; to venerate.

But God is to be *worshiped*. *Shak.*
When all our fathers *worshiped* stocks and stones. *Milton.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to adore; to idolize.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

Syn. — To adore; revere; reverence; bow to; honor.

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain; and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to *worship*. *John* iv. 20.

Was it for this I have loved . . . and *worshiped* in silence? *Longfellow.*

Wor'ship-a-bil'i-ty (-à-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The quality of being worthy to be worshiped. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Wor'ship-a-ble (wûr'shĭp-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worshiped; worthy of worship. [*R.*] *Carlyle.*

Wor'ship-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being or thing; one who adores. [Written also *worshipper*.]

Wor'ship-ful (-fụl), *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; claiming respect; worthy of honor; — often used as a term of respect, sometimes ironically. "This is *worshipful* society." *Shak.*

[She is] so dear and *worshipful*. *Chaucer.*

— Wor'ship-ful-ly, *adv.* — **Wor'ship-ful-ness**, *n.*

Worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of BAD. [OE. *werst*, *worste*, *wurste*, AS. *wyrst*, *wierst*, *wierrest*. See WORSE, *a.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense. See WORSE. "Heard so oft in *worst* extremes." *Milton.*

I have a wife, the *worst* that may be. *Chaucer.*
If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer. *Shak.*

Worst, *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

The *worst* is not
So long as we can say, This is the *worst*. *Shak.*

He is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison.*

Worst, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORSTING.] [See WORSE, *v. t. & a.*] To gain advantage over, in contest or competition; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow; to discomfit.

The . . . Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark. *South.*

Worst, *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. [*R.*]

"Every face . . . *worsting*." *Jane Austen.*

Worst'ed (wụst'ĕd *or* wụr'stĕd; 277), *n.* [From *Worsted*, now spelled *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, England; for *Worthstead*. See WORTH, *n.*, and STEAD.]

1. Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel, used for carpets, cloth, hosiery, gloves, and the like.

2. Fine and soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [OE. *wort*, *wurt*, AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to OS. *wurt*, G. *wurz*, Icel. *jurt*, *urt*, Dan. *urt*, Sw. *ört*, Goth. *waúrts* a root, L. *radix*, Gr. ῥίζα a root, ῥάδαμνος a branch, young shoot, ῥάδιξ a branch, and E. *root*, n. Cf. LICORICE, ORCHARD, RADISH, ROOT, *n.*, WHORTLEBERRY, WORT an infusion of malt.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of any kind.

☞ This word is now chiefly used in combination, as in cole*wort*, fig*wort*, St. John's-*wort*, wound*wort*, etc.

2. *pl.* Cabbages.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [OE. *worte*, *wurte*, AS. *wyrte*; akin to OD. *wort*, G. *würze*, bier*würze*, Icel. *virtr*, Sw. *vört*. See WORT an herb.] An infusion of malt which is unfermented, or is in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt, which ferments and forms beer; hence, any similar liquid in a state of incipient fermentation.

☞ *Wort* consists essentially of a dilute solution of sugar, which by fermentation produces alcohol and carbon dioxide.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [OE. *worthen*, *wurþen*, to become, AS. *weorðan*; akin to OS. *werðan*, D. *worden*, G. *werden*, OHG. *werdan*, Icel. *verða*, Sw. *varda*, Goth. *waírþan*, L. *vertere* to turn, Skr. *vṛt*, v. i., to turn, to roll, to become. √143. Cf. VERSE, -WARD, WEIRD.] To be; to become; to betide; — now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, etc., in which the verb is in the imperative, and the nouns *day*, *man*, etc., are in the dative. Woe *be to* the day, woe *be to* the man, etc., are equivalent phrases.

I counsel . . . to let the cat *worthe*. *Piers Plowman.*
He *worth* upon [got upon] his steed gray. *Chaucer.*

Worth, *a.* [OE. *worth*, *wurþ*, AS. *weorð*, *wurð*; akin to OFries. *werth*, OS. *werð*, D. *waard*, OHG. *werd*, G. *wert*, *werth*, Icel. *verðr*, Sw. *värd*, Dan. *værd*, Goth. *waírþs*, and perhaps to E. *wary*. Cf. STALWART, WARE an article of merchandise, WORSHIP.] **1.** Valuable; of worth; worthy; estimable; also, worth while. [*Obs.*]

It was not *worth* to make it wise. *Chaucer.*

2. Equal in value to; furnishing an equivalent for; proper to be exchanged for.

A ring he hath of mine *worth* forty ducats. *Shak.*
All our doings without charity are nothing *worth*.
Bk. of Com. Prayer.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

3. Deserving of; — in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.

To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

4. Having possessions equal to; having wealth or estate to the value of.

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred crowns. *Addison.*

Worth while, *or* **Worth the while.** See under WHILE, *n.*

Worth, *n.* [OE. *worth*, *wurþ*, AS. *weorð*, *wurð*; *weorð*, *wurð*, adj. See WORTH, *a.*] **1.** That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; sum of valuable qualities which render anything useful and sought; value; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money; equivalent in exchange; price.

What 's *worth* in anything
But so much money as 't will bring? *Hudibras.*

2. Value in respect of moral or personal qualities;

excellence; virtue; eminence; desert; merit; usefulness; as, a man or magistrate of great *worth*.

I know the gentleman
To be of *worth*, and worthy estimation. *Shak.*

As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

To think how modest *worth* neglected lies. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

Worth'ful (wûrth'fụl), *a.* Full of worth; worthy; deserving. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lў), *adv.* In a worthy manner; excellently; deservedly; according to merit; justly; suitably; becomingly.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

Some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. *South.*

Wor'thi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being worthy; desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue; worth.

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see, and judge, and follow *worthiness*? *Donne.*

She is not worthy to be loved that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The prayers which our Savior made were for his own *worthiness* accepted. *Hooker.*

Worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *weorðlēas.*] Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like; undeserving; valueless; useless; vile; mean; as, a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship; a *worthless* man or woman; a *worthless* magistrate.

'T is but a *worthless* world to win or lose. *Byron.*

— Worth'less-ly, *adv.* **— Worth'less-ness**, *n.*

Wor'thy (wûr'thў), *a.* [*Compar.* WORTHIER (-thĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WORTHIEST.] [OE. *worthi, wurpi*, from *worth, wurp*, n.; cf. Icel. *verðugr*, D. *waardig*, G. *würdig*, OHG. *wirdīg*. See WORTH, *n.*] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; valuable; deserving; estimable; excellent; virtuous.

Full *worthy* was he in his lordes war. *Chaucer.*

These banished men that I have kept withal
Are men endued with *worthy* qualities. *Shak.*

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value; — usually with *of* before the thing compared or the object; more rarely, with a following infinitive instead of *of*, or with *that*; as, *worthy* of, equal in excellence, value, or dignity to; entitled to; meriting; — usually in a good sense, but sometimes in a bad one.

No, Warwick, thou art *worthy* of the sway. *Shak.*

The merciless Macdonwald,
Worthy to be a rebel. *Shak.*

Whose shoes I am not *worthy* to bear. *Matt.* iii. 11.

And thou art *worthy* that thou shouldst not know
More happiness. *Milton.*

The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

3. Of high station; of high social position. [*Obs.*]

Worthy women of the town. *Chaucer.*

Worthiest of blood (*Eng. Law of Descent*), most worthy of those of the same blood to succeed or inherit; — applied to males, and expressive of the preference given them over females. *Burrill.*

Wor'thy, *n.*; *pl.* WORTHIES (-thĭz). A man of eminent worth or value; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a person of conspicuous desert; — much used in the plural; as, the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies*; military *worthies*.

The blood of ancient *worthies* in his veins. *Cowper.*

Wor'thy, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt into a hero. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wost (wŏst) *or* **wŏst**), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wot (wŏt), 1*st & 3d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. See the NOTE under WIT, *v.* [*Obs.*]

Brethren, I *wot* that through ignorance ye did it. *Acts* iii. 17.

Wot'est (-ĕst), **Wot'test**, 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. [*Obs.*]

Wot'eth (-ĕth), **Wot'teth**, 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. [*Obs.*] "He *wotteth* neither what he babbleth, nor what he meaneth." *Tyndale.*

Woul (woul), *v. i.* To howl. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Would (wo͝od), *imp.* of WILL. [OE. & AS. *wolde.* See WILL, *v. t.*] Commonly used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past tense or in the conditional or optative present. See 2d & 3d WILL.

☞ *Would* was formerly used also as the past participle of WILL.

Right as our Lord hath *would*. *Chaucer.*

Would (wo͝old), *n.* See 2d WELD.

Would'-be' (wo͝od'bē'), *a.* Desiring or professing to be; vainly pretending to be; as, a *would-be* poet.

Would'ing, *n.* Emotion of desire; inclination; velleity. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Would'ing-ness, *n.* Willingness; desire. [*Obs.*]

Woulfe' bot'tle (wo͝olf' bŏt't'l). (*Chem.*) A kind of wash bottle with two or three necks; — so called after the inventor, Peter *Woulfe*, an English chemist.

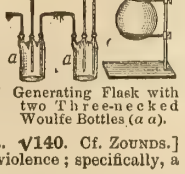

Generating Flask with two Three-necked Woulfe Bottles (*a a*).

Wound (wound), *imp. & p. p.* of WIND to twist, and WIND to sound by blowing.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wound; 277), *n.* [OE. *wounde, wunde*, AS. *wund*; akin to OFries. *wunde*, OS. *wunda*, D. *wonde*, OHG. *wunta*, G. *wunde*, Icel. *und*, and to AS., OS., & G. *wund* sore, wounded, OHG. *wunt*, Goth. *wunds*, and perhaps also to Goth. *winnan* to suffer, E. *win.* √140. Cf. ZOUNDS.] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence; specifically, a breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or in the substance of any creature or living thing; a cut, stab, rent, or the like. *Chaucer.*

Showers of blood
Rained from the *wounds* of slaughtered Englishmen. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: An injury, hurt, damage, detriment, or the like, to feeling, faculty, reputation, etc.

3. (*Criminal Law*) An injury to the person by which the skin is divided, or its continuity broken; a lesion of the body, involving some solution of continuity.

☞ Walker condemns the pronunciation *wownd* as a "capricious novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, namely, that the Old English long sound written *ou*, and pronounced like French *ou* or modern English *oo*, has regularly changed, when accented, into the diphthongal sound usually written with the same letters *ou* in modern English, as in *ground, hound, round, sound*. The use of *ou* in Old English to represent the sound of modern English *oo* was borrowed from the French, and replaced the older and Anglo-Saxon spelling with *u*. It makes no difference whether the word was taken from the French or not, provided it is old enough in English to have suffered this change to what is now the common sound of *ou*; but words taken from the French at a later time, or influenced by French, may have the French sound.

Wound gall (*Zoöl.*), an elongated swollen or tuberous gall on the branches of the grapevine, caused by a small reddish brown weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*) whose larvæ inhabit the galls.

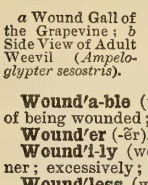

a Wound Gall of the Grapevine; *b* Side View of Adult Weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*).

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wound), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOUNDING.] [AS. *wundian.* √140. See WOUND, *n.*] **1.** To hurt by violence; to produce a breach, or separation of parts, in, as by a cut, stab, blow, or the like.

The archers hit him; and he was sore *wounded* of the archers. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

2. To hurt the feelings of; to pain by disrespect, ingratitude, or the like; to cause injury to.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

Wound'a-ble (wo͞ond'ȧ-b'l *or* wound'-), *a.* Capable of being wounded; vulnerable. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Wound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, wounds.

Wound'i-ly (wound'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a woundy manner; excessively; woundy. [*Obs.*]

Wound'less (wo͞ond'lĕs *or* wound'-), *a.* Free from wound or hurt; exempt from being wounded; invulnerable. "Knights whose *woundless* armor rusts." *Spenser.*

[Slander] may miss our name,
And hit the *woundless* air. *Shak.*

Wound'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of certain plants whose soft, downy leaves have been used for dressing wounds, as the kidney vetch, and several species of the labiate genus *Stachys*.

Wound'y (wound'ў), *a.* Excessive. [*Obs.*]

Such a world of holidays, that 't is a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labor. *L'Estrange.*

Wound'y, *adv.* Excessively; extremely. [*Obs.*]

I am *woundy* cold. *Ford.*

Wou'ra-li (wo͞o'rȧ-lĭ), *n.* Same as CURARE.

Wou'-wou' (wou'wou'), *n.* [So called from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The agile, or silvery, gibbon; — called also *camper*. See GIBBON. [Written also *wow-wow*.]

Wove (wōv), *imp. & rare p. p.* of WEAVE.

Wov'en (-'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

Woven paper, *or* **Wove paper**, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without watermarks.

Wowe (wou), *v. t. & i.* To woo. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wowf (wouf), *a.* Disordered or unsettled in intellect; deranged. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Wowke (wouk), *n.* Week. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wow'-wow' (wou'wou'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WOU-WOU.

Wox (wŏks), *obs. imp.* of WAX. *Gower.*

Wox'en (-'n), *obs. p. p.* of WAX. *Chaucer.*

Wrack (răk), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

Wrack, *v. t.* To rack; to torment. [*R.*]

Wrack, *n.* [OE. *wrak* wreck. See WRECK.] **1.** Wreck; ruin; destruction. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "A world devote to universal *wrack*." *Milton.*

2. Any marine vegetation cast up on the shore, especially plants of the genera *Fucus, Laminaria*, and *Zostera*, which are most abundant on northern shores.

3. (*Bot.*) Coarse seaweed of any kind.

Wrack grass, *or* **Grass wrack** (*Bot.*), eelgrass.

Wrack, *v. t.* To wreck. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Wrack'ful (-fụl), *a.* Ruinous; destructive. [*Obs.*]

Wrain'-bolt' (rān'bōlt'), *n.* Same as WRINGBOLT.

Wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth*; probably originally, a guardian angel, from Icel. *vörðr* a warden, guardian, akin to E. *ward*. See WARD a guard.] **1.** An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; hence, an apparition; a specter; a vision; an unreal image. [*Scot.*]

She was uncertain if it were the gypsy or her *wraith*. *Sir W. Scott.*

O, hollow *wraith* of dying fame. *Tennyson.*

2. Sometimes, improperly, a spirit thought to preside over the waters; — called also *water wraith*. *M. G. Lewis.*

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRANGLING (-glĭng).] [OE. *wranglen* to wrestle. See WRONG, WRING.] **1.** To argue; to debate; to dispute. [*Obs.*]

2. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate. "In spite of occasional *wranglings*." *Macaulay.*

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*. *Shak.*

He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

Wran'gle, *v. t.* To involve in a quarrel or dispute; to embroil. [*R.*] *Bp. Sanderson.*

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; a squabble; an altercation.

Syn. — Altercation; bickering; brawl; jar; jangle; contest; controversy. See ALTERCATION.

Wran'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness. "Noisy and contentious *wranglers*." *I. Watts.*

2. One of those who stand in the first rank of honors in the University of Cambridge, England. They are called, according to their rank, senior *wrangler*, second *wrangler*, third *wrangler*, etc. Cf. OPTIME.

Wran'gler-ship, *n.* The honor or position of being a wrangler at the University of Cambridge, England.

Wran'gle-some (-sŭm), *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wran'nock (răn'nŭk), **Wran'ny** (răn'nў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common wren. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* [A corrupt spelling of *rap*.] To snatch up; to transport; — chiefly used in the p. p. *wrapt*.

Lo! where the stripling, *wrapt* in wonder, roves. *Beattie.*

Wrap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRAPPED (răpt) *or* WRAPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRAPPING.] [OE. *wrappen*, probably akin to E. *warp*. √144. Cf. WARP.] **1.** To wind or fold together; to arrange in folds.

Then cometh Simon Peter, . . . and seeth . . . the napkin that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a place by itself. *John* xx. 6, 7.

Like one that *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

2. To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to involve; to infold; — often with *up*.

I . . . *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence; to be followed by.

Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales. *Carew.*

To be wrapped up in, to be wholly engrossed in; to be entirely dependent on; to be covered with.

Leontine's young wife, *in* whom all his happiness *was wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, . . . are thought *to be wrapped up in* impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

Wrap, *n.* A wrapper; — often used in the plural for blankets, furs, shawls, etc., used in riding or traveling.

Wrap'page (-pāj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of wrapping.

2. That which wraps; envelope; covering.

Wrap'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wraps.

2. That in which anything is wrapped, or inclosed; envelope; covering.

3. Specifically, a loose outer garment; an article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person; as, a morning *wrapper*; a gentleman's *wrapper*.

Wrap'ras'cal (-răs'kal), *n.* A kind of coarse upper coat, or overcoat, formerly worn.

Wrasse (răs), *n.* [W. *gwrachen.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous edible, marine, spiny-finned fishes of the genus *Labrus*, of which several species are found in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coast of Europe. Many of the species are bright-colored.

Three-spotted Wrasse (*Labrus trimaculatus*).

☞ Among the European species are the ballan wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*), the streaked wrasse (*L. lineatus*), the red wrasse (*L. mixtus*), the comber wrasse (*L. comber*), the blue-striped, or cook, wrasse (see *Peacock fish*, under PEACOCK), the rainbow wrasse (*L. vulgaris*), and the seawife.

Wras'tle (răs''l), *v. i.* [OE. *wrastlen.* See WRESTLE.] To wrestle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Who *wrastleth* best naked, with oil enoint. *Chaucer.*

Wrath (răth; 277), *n.* [OE. *wrathe, wrappe, wrethe, wræððe*, AS. *wræððo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth; akin to Icel. *reiði* wrath. See WROTH, *a.*] **1.** Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed. *Spenser.*

When the *wrath* of king Ahasuerus was appeased. *Esther* ii. 1.

Now smoking and frothing
Its tumult and *wrath* in. *Southey.*

2. The effects of anger or indignation; the just punishment of an offense or a crime. "A revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil." *Rom.* xiii. 4.

Syn. — Anger; fury; rage; ire; vengeance; indignation; resentment; passion. See ANGER.

Wrath, *a.* See WROTH. [*Obs.*]

Wrath, *v. t.* To anger; to enrage; — also used impersonally. [*Obs.*] "I will not *wrathen* him." *Chaucer.*

If him *wratheth*, be ywar and his way shun. *Piers Plowman.*

Wrath'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; ireful; passionate; as, a *wrathful* man.

2. Springing from, or expressing, wrath; as, a *wrathful* countenance. "*Wrathful* passions." *Sprat.*

Syn. — Furious; raging; indignant; resentful.

— Wrath'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Wrath'ful-ness**, *n.*

Wrath'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a wrathy manner; very angrily; wrathfully. [*Colloq.*]

Wrath'less, *a.* Free from anger or wrath. *Waller.*

Wrath'y (-ў), *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]

Wraw (rạ), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *vrå* willful, disobedient.] Angry; vexed; wrathful. [*Obs.*]

With this speech the cook wex wroth and *wraw*. *Chaucer.*

Wraw'ful (-fụl), *a.* Ill-tempered. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wrawl (rạl), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *vraale*, Sw. *vrålla* to bawl,

to roar, Dan. *vraal* a bawling, roaring, *vræle* to cry, weep, whine.] To cry, as a cat; to waul. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Traw'ness (rạ'nĕs), *n.* Peevishness; ill temper; anger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wray (rā), *v. t.* [AS. *wrēgan* to accuse. See BEWRAY.] To reveal; to disclose. [*Obs.*]

To no wight thou shalt this counsel *wray*. *Chaucer.*

Wreak (rēk), *v. i.* To reck; to care. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WREAKED (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREAKING.] [OE. *wreken* to revenge, punish, drive out, AS. *wrecan;* akin to OFries. *wreka*, OS. *wrekan* to punish, D. *wreken* to avenge, G. *rächen*, OHG. *rehhan*, Icel. *reka* to drive, to take vengeance, Goth. *wrikan* to persecute, Lith. *vargas* distress, *vargti* to suffer distress, L. *urgere* to drive, urge, Gr. εἴργειν to shut in, Skr. *vrj* to turn away. Cf. URGE, WRECK, WRETCH.]

1. To revenge; to avenge. [*Archaic*]

He should *wreake* him on his foes. *Chaucer.*
Another's wronges to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

2. To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to *wreak* a grudge of seventeen years. *Macaulay.*
But gather all thy powers,
And *wreak* them on the verse that thou dost weave. *Bryant.*

Wreak, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wræc* exile, persecution, misery. See WREAK, *v. t.*] Revenge; vengeance; furious passion; resentment. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

Wreak'en (-'n), *obs. p. p.* of WREAK. *Chaucer.*

Wreak'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See WREAK.] Avenger. [*Obs.*]

The stork, the *wrekere* of avouterye [adultery]. *Chaucer.*

Wreak'ful (-fụl), *a.* Revengeful; angry; furious. [*Obs.*] — **Wreak'ful-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Wreak'less, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak. [*Obs.*]

Wreath (rēth; 277), *n.; pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [OE. *wrethe*, AS. *wræð* a twisted band, fr. *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1.** Something twisted, intertwined, or curled; as, a *wreath* of smoke; a *wreath* of flowers. "A *wrethe* of gold." *Chaucer.*

[He] of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*

2. A garland; a chaplet, esp. one given to a victor.

Conquest doth grant
Her dear *wreath* to the Grecian combatant. *Chapman.*
Far back in the ages,
The plow with *wreaths* was crowned. *Bryant.*

3. (*Her.*) An appendage to the shield, placed above it, and supporting the crest (see *Illust.* of CREST). It generally represents a twist of two cords of silk, one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color in the arms.

Wreathe (rēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* WREATHED (rēthd); *p. p.* WREATHED; *Archaic* WREATHEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATHING.] [See WREATH, *n.*] [Written also *wreath.*] **1.** To cause to revolve or writhe; to twist about; to turn. [*Obs.*]

And from sc heavy sight his head did *wreathe*. *Spenser.*

2. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to entwine.

The nods and smiles of recognition into which this singular physiognomy was *wreathed*. *Sir W. Scott.*
From his slack hand the garland *wreathed* for Eve
Down dropped. *Milton.*

3. To surround with anything twisted or convolved; to encircle; to infold.

Each *wreathed* in the other's arms. *Shak.*
Dusk faces with white silken turbants *wreathed*. *Milton.*
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

4. To twine or twist about; to surround; to encircle.

In the flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss. *Prior.*

Wreathe, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined; to twine together; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees. *Dryden.*

Wreath'en (-'n), *a.* Twisted; made into a wreath. "*Wreathen* work of pure gold." *Ex.* xxviii. 22.

Wreath'less (rēth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

Wreath'-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine shell of the genus *Turbo*. See TURBO.

Wreath'y (rēth'ў *or* rēth'ў), *a.* Wreathed; twisted; curled; spiral; also, full of wreaths. "*Wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about." *Sir T. Browne.*

Wrec'che (rĕt'che *or* rĕch), *n.* A wretch. [*Obs.*]

Wrec'che, *a.* Wretched. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wrecche (rĕk), *n.* Wreak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wreck (rĕk), *v. t. & n.* See 2d & 3d WREAK.

Wreck, *n.* [OE. *wrak*, AS. *wræc* exile, persecution, misery, from *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to D. *wrak*, adj., damaged, brittle, n., a wreck, *wraken* to reject, throw off, Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Sw. *vrak* refuse, a wreck, Dan. *vrag*. See WREAK, *v. t.*, and cf. WRACK a marine plant.] [Written also *wrack.*] **1.** The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves; shipwreck.

Hard and obstinate
As is a rock amidst the raging floods,
'Gainst which a ship, of succor desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck*, both of herself and goods. *Spenser.*

2. Destruction or injury of anything, especially by violence; ruin; as, the *wreck* of a railroad train.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*
Its intellectual life was thus able to go on amidst the *wreck* of its political life. *J. R. Green.*

3. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless, by violence and fracture; as, they burned the *wreck.*

4. The remains of anything ruined or fatally injured.

To the fair haven of my native home,
The *wreck* of what I was, fatigued I come. *Cowper.*

5. (*Law*) Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. *Bouvier.*

Wreck (rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRECKED (rĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like; to shipwreck.

Supposing that they saw the king's ship *wrecked*. *Shak.*

2. To bring wreck or ruin upon by any kind of violence; to destroy, as a railroad train.

3. To involve in a wreck; hence, to cause to suffer ruin; to balk of success, and bring disaster on.

Weak and envied, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves. *Daniel.*

Wreck, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton.*

2. To work upon a wreck, as in saving property or lives, or in plundering.

Wreck'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or state of being wrecked.

2. That which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.

Wreck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who causes a wreck, as by false lights, and the like.

2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, etc. Specifically: (*a*) One who visits a wreck for the purpose of plunder. (*b*) One who is employed in saving property or lives from a wrecked vessel, or in saving the vessel itself; as, the *wreckers* of Key West.

3. A vessel employed by wreckers.

Wreck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [So called because it often comes in with *wreckage.*] (*Zoöl.*) A stone bass.

Wreck'ful (-fụl), *a.* Causing wreck; involving ruin; destructive. "By *wreckful* wind." *Spenser.*

Wreck'ing, *a. & n.* from WRECK, *v.*

Wrecking car (*Railway*), a car fitted up with apparatus and implements for removing the wreck occasioned by an accident, as by a collision. — **Wrecking pump,** a pump especially adapted for pumping water from the hull of a wrecked vessel.

Wreck'-mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

Wreke (rēk), **Wreeke,** *v. t.* See 2d WREAK. [*Obs.*]

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [OE. *wrenne*, AS. *wrenna, wrænna*, perhaps akin to *wrænne* lascivious.]

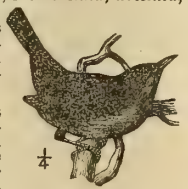

House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds belonging to *Troglodytes* and numerous allied genera of the family *Troglodytidæ.*

☞ Among the species best known are the house wren (*Troglodytes ædon*) common in both Europe and America, and the American winter wren (*T. hiemalis*). See also *Cactus wren, Marsh wren,* and *Rock wren,* under CACTUS, MARSH, and ROCK.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds more or less resembling the true wrens in size and habits.

☞ Among these are several species of European warblers; as, the reed wren (see *Reed warbler* (*a*), under REED), the sedge wren (see *Sedge warbler*, under SEDGE), the willow wren (see *Willow warbler*, under WILLOW), the golden-crested wren, and the ruby-crowned wren (see KINGLET).

Ant wren, any one of numerous South American birds of the family *Formicaridæ*, allied to the ant thrushes. — **Blue wren,** a small Australian singing bird (*Malurus cyaneus*), the male of which in the breeding season is bright blue. Called also *superb warbler.* — **Emu wren.** See in the Vocabulary. — **Wren babbler,** any one of numerous species of small timaline birds belonging to *Alcippe, Stachyris, Timalia*, and several allied genera. These birds are common in Southern Asia and the East Indies. — **Wren tit.** See *Ground wren*, under GROUND. — **Wren warbler,** any one of several species of small Asiatic and African singing birds belonging to *Prinia* and allied genera. These birds are closely allied to the tailor birds, and build their nests in a similar manner. See also PINCPINC.

Wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [OE. *wrench* deceit, AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting; akin to G. *rank* intrigue, crookedness, *renken* to bend, twist, and E. *wring.* √144. See WRING, and cf. RANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Trick; deceit; fraud; stratagem. [*Obs.*]

His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee. *Chaucer.*

2. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.

He wringeth them such a *wrench*. *Skelton.*
The injurious effect upon biographic literature of all such *wrenches* to the truth, is diffused everywhere. *De Quincey.*

3. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.

4. Means; contrivance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. An instrument, often a simple bar or lever with jaws or an angular orifice either at the end or between the ends, for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.; a screw key. Many wrenches have adjustable jaws for grasping nuts, etc., of different sizes.

6. (*Mech.*) The system made up of a force and a couple of forces in a plane perpendicular to that force. Any number of forces acting at any points upon a rigid body may be compounded so as to be equivalent to a wrench.

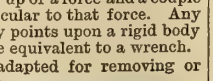

Carriage Wrench.

Carriage wrench, a wrench adapted for removing or tightening the nuts that confine the wheels on the axles, or for turning the other nuts or bolts of a carriage or wagon. — **Monkey wrench.** See under MONKEY. — **Wrench hammer,** a wrench with the end shaped so as to admit of being used as a hammer.

Wrench, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRENCHED (rĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRENCHING.] [OE. *wrenchen*, AS. *wrencan* to deceive, properly, to twist, from *wrenc* guile, deceit, a twisting. √144. See WRENCH, *n.*] **1.** To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*
Forthwith this frame of mine was *wrenched*
With a woeful agony. *Coleridge.*

2. To strain; to sprain; hence, to distort; to pervert.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRESTING.] [OE. *wresten*, AS. *wræstan;* akin to *wræð* a twisted band, and *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1.** To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by, or as if by, violent wringing or twisting. "The secret *wrested* from me." *Milton.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* them from our hand. *Addison.*
They instantly *wrested* the government out of the hands of Hastings. *Macaulay.*

2. To turn from truth; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to pervert; to distort.

Wrest once the law to your authority. *Shak.*
Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of thy poor. *Ex.* xxiii. 6.
Their arts of *wresting*, corrupting, and false interpreting the holy text. *South.*

3. To tune with a wrest, or key. [*Obs.*]

Wrest, *n.* **1.** The act of wresting; a wrench; a violent twist; hence, distortion; perversion. *Hooker.*

2. Active or moving power. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. A key to tune a stringed instrument of music.

The minstrel . . . wore round his neck a silver chain, by which hung the *wrest*, or key, with which he tuned his harp. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined.

Wrest pin (*Piano Manuf.*), one of the pins around which the ends of the wires are wound in a piano. *Knight.* — Wrest plank (*Piano Manuf.*), the part in which the wrest pins are inserted.

Wrest'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wrests.

Wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRESTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRESTLING (-lĭng).] [OE. *wrestlen, wrastlen*, AS. *wrǣstlian*, freq. of *wræstan* to wrest; akin to OD. *wrastelen* to wrestle. See WREST, *v. t.*] **1.** To contend, by grappling with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent; as, they *wrestled* skillfully.

To-morrow, sir, I *wrestle* for my credit, and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well. *Shak.*
Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

2. Hence, to struggle; to strive earnestly; to contend.

Come, *wrestle* with thy affections. *Shak.*
We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood. *Eph.* vi. 12.
Difficulties with which he had himself *wrestled*. *M. Arnold.*

Wres'tle, *v. t.* To wrestle with; to seek to throw down as in wrestling.

Wres'tle, *n.* A struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down; a bout at wrestling; a wrestling match; a struggle.

Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs. *Milton.*

Wres'tler (rĕs'lẽr), *n.* [AS. *wrǣstlere.*] One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* [OE. *wrecche*, AS. *wrecca, wræcca*, an exile, a wretch, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; properly, an exile, one driven out, akin to AS. *wræc* an exile, OS. *wrekkio* a stranger, OHG. *reccheo* an exile. See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. "The *wretch* that lies in woe." *Shak.*

Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper.*

2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person; a vile knave; as, a profligate *wretch.*

☞ *Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, and sometimes to express tenderness; as we say, *poor thing.* "Poor *wretch* was never frighted so." *Drayton.*

Wretch'ed, *a.* **1.** Very miserable; sunk in, or accompanied by, deep affliction or distress, as from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous; woeful; very afflicting. "To what *wretched* state reserved!" *Milton.*

O cruel Death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

2. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; miserable; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable; wicked. [*Obs.*] "*Wretched* ungratefulness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men *wretchedest*, ready to all manner [of] vices. *Capgrave.*

Wretch'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wretched manner; miserably; despicably.

Wretch'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being wretched; utter misery. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. A wretched object; anything despicable. [*Obs.*]

Eat worms and such *wretchedness*. *Chaucer.*

Wretch'ful (-fụl), *a.* Wretched. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Wretch'less, *a.* [See RECKLESS.] Reckless; hence, disregarded. [*Obs.*] — **Wretch'less-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*] — **Wretch'less-ness,** *n.* [*Obs.*] *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Your deaf ears should listen
Unto the *wretchless* clamors of the poor. *J. Webster.*

Wrey (rā), *v. t.* See WRAY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wrie (rī), *a. & v.* See WRY. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wrig (rĭg), *v. i.* To wriggle. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

Wrig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRIGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of *wrig*, probably from OE. *wrikken* to move to and fro, cf. LG. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, Sw. *vricka*, Dan. *vrikke.*] To move the body to and fro with short, writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; to twist uneasily or quickly about.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

Wrig'gle, *v. t.* To move with short, quick contortions; to move by twisting and squirming, like a worm.

Covetousness will *wriggle* itself out at a small hole. *Fuller.*
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

Wrig'gle, *a.* Wriggling; frisky; pliant; flexible. [*Obs.*] "Their *wriggle* tails." *Spenser.*

Wrig'gler (rĭg'glẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, wriggles. *Cowper.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* [OE. *wrighte, wrihte*, AS. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrċan* to work. √145. See WORK.] One who is engaged in a mechanical or manufacturing business; an artificer; a workman; a manufacturer; a mechanic; esp., a worker in wood; — now chiefly used in compounds, as in mill*wright*, ship*wright*, wheel*wright*, etc.

He was a well good *wright*, a carpenter. *Chaucer.*

Wright'ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A rare alkaloid found in the bark of an East Indian apocynaceous tree (*Wrightia antidysenterica*), and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance. It was formerly used as a remedy for diarrhœa. Called also *conessine*, and *neriine*.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), *Obs.* WRINGED (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRINGING.] [OE. *wringen*, AS. *wringan;* akin to LG. & D. *wringen*, OHG. *ringan* to struggle, G. *ringen*, Sw. *vränga* to distort, Dan. *vringle* to twist. Cf. WRANGLE, WRENCH, WRONG.] **1.** To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to writhe; to squeeze hard; to pinch; as, to *wring* clothes in washing. "Earnestly *wringing* Waverley's hand." *Sir W. Scott.* "*Wring* him by the nose." *Shak.*

[His steed] so sweat that men might him *wring*. *Chaucer.*

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him. *Bacon.*

The priest shall bring it [a dove] unto the altar, and *wring* off his head. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. Hence, to pain; to distress; to torment; to torture.

Too much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune. *Clarendon.*

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

3. To distort; to pervert; to wrest.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift.*

4. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out); hence, to extort; to draw forth by violence, or against resistance or repugnance; — usually with *out* or *from*.

Your overkindness doth *wring* tears from me. *Shak.*

He rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece. *Judg.* vi. 38.

5. To subject to extortion; to afflict, or oppress, in order to enforce compliance.

To *wring* the widow from her 'customed right. *Shak.*

The merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

6. (*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast.

Wring, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

'T is all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow. *Shak.*

Look where the sister of the king of France
Sits *wringing* of her hands, and beats her breast. *Marlowe.*

Wring, *n.* A writhing, as in anguish; a twisting; a griping. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Wring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, or treenails; — not to be confounded with *ringbolt*.

Wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wrings; hence, an extortioner.

2. A machine for pressing water out of anything, particularly from clothes after they have been washed.

Wring'ing, *a. & n.* from WRING, *v.*

Wringing machine, a wringer. See WRINGER, 2.

Wring'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* WRINGSTAVES (-stāvz'). (*Shipbuilding*) A strong piece of plank used in applying wringbolts.

Wrin'kle (rĭn'k'l), *n.* A winkle. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wrin'kle, *n.* [OE. *wrinkil*, AS. *wrincle;* akin to OD. *wrinckel*, and prob. to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka*, OHG. *runza*, G. *runzel*, L. *ruga.* √144.] **1.** A small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a corrugation; a crease; a slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the skin; a *wrinkle* in cloth. "The *wrinkles* in my brows." *Shak.*

Within I do not find *wrinkles* and used heart, but unspent youth. *Emerson.*

2. Hence, any roughness; unevenness.

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

3. [Perhaps a different word, and a dim. of AS. *wrenc* a twisting, deceit. Cf. WRENCH, *n.*] A notion or fancy; a whim; as, to have a new *wrinkle*. [*Colloq.*]

Wrin'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRINKLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To contract into furrows and prominences; to make a wrinkle or wrinkles in; to corrugate; as, to *wrinkle* the skin or the brow. "Sport that *wrinkled* Care derides." *Milton.*

Her *wrinkled* form in black and white arrayed. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to make rough or uneven in any way.

A keen north wind that, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decayed. *Milton.*

Then danced we on the *wrinkled* sand. *Bryant.*

To wrinkle at, to sneer at. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Wrin'kle, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

Wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Full of wrinkles; having a tendency to be wrinkled; corrugated; puckered. *G. Eliot.*

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown out at last. *Carlyle.*

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* [OE. *wriste, wrist*, AS. *wrist;* akin to OFries. *wriust*, LG. *wrist*, G. *rist* wrist, instep, Icel. *rist* instep, Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, and perhaps to E. *writhe.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; the carpus. See CARPUS.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shak.*

2. (*Mach.*) A stud or pin which forms a journal; — also called *wrist pin*.

Bridle wrist, the wrist of the left hand, in which a horseman holds the bridle. — **Wrist clonus.** [NL. *clonus*, fr. Gr. κλόνος. See CLONIC.] (*Med.*) A series of quickly alternating movements of flexion and extension of the wrist, produced in some cases of nervous disease by suddenly bending the hand back upon the forearm. — **Wrist drop** (*Med.*), paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, affecting the hand so that when an attempt is made to hold it out in line with the forearm with the palm down, the hand drops. It is chiefly due to plumbism. Called also *hand drop.* — **Wrist plate** (*Steam Engine*), a swinging plate bearing two or more wrists, for operating the valves.

Wrist'band (rĭst'band; *colloq.* rĭz'band), *n.* The band of the sleeve of a shirt, or other garment, which covers the wrist.

Wrist'er (-ẽr), *n.* A covering for the wrist.

Wrist'let (-lĕt), *n.* An elastic band worn around the wrist, as for the purpose of securing the upper part of a glove.

Writ (rĭt), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of WRITE, for *writeth.* *Chaucer.*

Writ, *archaic imp. & p. p.* of WRITE. *Dryden.*

Writ, *n.* [AS. *writ, gewrit.* See WRITE.] **1.** That which is written; writing; scripture; — applied especially to the Scriptures, or the books of the Old and New Testaments; as, sacred *writ.* "Though in Holy *Writ* not named." *Milton.*

Then to his hands that *writ* he did betake,
Which he disclosing read, thus as the paper spake. *Spenser.*

Babylon, so much spoken of in Holy *Writ.* *Knolles.*

2. (*Law*) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act by the person to whom it is directed; as, a *writ* of entry, of error, of execution, of injunction, of mandamus, of return, of summons, and the like.

☞ *Writs* are usually witnessed, or *tested*, in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued; and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to *return* them on a day specified. In former English law and practice, writs in civil cases were either *original* or *judicial;* the former were issued out of the Court of Chancery, under the great seal, for the summoning of a defendant to appear, and were granted before the suit began, and in order to begin the same; the latter were issued out of the court where the original was returned, after the suit was begun, and during the pendency of it. *Tomlins. Brande. Encyc. Brit.* The term *writ* is supposed by Mr. Reeves to have been derived from the fact of these *formulæ* having always been expressed in *writing*, being, in this respect, distinguished from the other proceedings in the ancient action, which were conducted *orally.*

Writ of account, Writ of capias, etc. See under ACCOUNT, CAPIAS, etc. — **Service of a writ.** See under SERVICE.

Writ'a-bil'i-ty (rīt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Ability or capacity to write. [*R.*] *Walpole.*

Writ'a-ble (rīt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or suitable for, being written down.

Writ'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to much writing; — correlative to *talkative.* [*R.*] *Pope.*

Write (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRITTEN (rĭt'n); *Archaic imp. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITING.] [OE. *writen*, AS. *wrītan;* originally, to scratch, to score; akin to OS. *wrītan* to write, to tear, to wound, D. *rijten* to tear, to rend, G. *reissen*, OHG. *rīzan*, Icel. *rīta* to write, Goth. *writs* a stroke, dash, letter. Cf. RACE tribe, lineage.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters; to form for the conveyance of meaning; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures.

2. To set down for reading; to express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; as, to *write* a deed; to *write* a bill of divorcement; hence, specifically, to set down in an epistle; to communicate by letter.

Last night she enjoined me to *write* some lines to one she loves. *Shak.*

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved. *Prior.*

3. Hence, to compose or produce, as an author.

I purpose to *write* the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time within the memory of men still living. *Macaulay.*

4. To impress durably; to imprint; to engrave; as, truth *written* on the heart.

5. To make known by writing; to record; to prove by one's own written testimony; — often used reflexively.

He who *writes* himself martyr by his own inscription is like an ill painter, who, by writing on a shapeless picture which he hath drawn, is fain to tell passengers what shape it is, which else no man could imagine. *Milton.*

To write to, to communicate by a written document to. — **Written laws,** laws deriving their force from express legislative enactment, as contradistinguished from *unwritten*, or common, law. See the Note under LAW, and *Common law*, under COMMON, *a.*

Write, *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas; to express words and sentences by written signs. *Chaucer.*

So it stead you, I will *write*,
Please you command. *Shak.*

2. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to act as clerk or amanuensis; as, he *writes* in one of the public offices.

3. To frame or combine ideas, and express them in written words; to play the author; to recite or relate in books; to compose.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton.*

4. To compose or send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews that went out of his realm up into Jewry concerning their freedom. 1 *Esdras* iv. 49.

Writ'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wrītere.*] **1.** One who writes, or has written; a scribe; a clerk.

They [came] that handle the pen of the *writer*. *Judg.* v. 14.
My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer*. *Ps.* xlv. 1.

2. One who is engaged in literary composition as a profession; an author; as, a *writer* of novels.

This pitch, as ancient *writers* do report, doth defile. *Shak.*

3. A clerk of a certain rank in the service of the late East India Company, who, after serving a certain number of years, became a factor.

Writer of the tallies (*Eng. Law*), an officer of the exchequer of England, who acted as clerk to the auditor of the receipt, and wrote the accounts upon the tallies from the tellers' bills. The use of *tallies* in the exchequer has been abolished. *Wharton* (*Law Dict.*). — **Writer's cramp, palsy,** *or* **spasm** (*Med.*), a painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of the fingers, brought on by excessive use, as in writing, violin playing, telegraphing, etc. Called also *scrivener's palsy.* — **Writer to the signet.** See under SIGNET.

Writ'er-ship (rīt'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a writer.

Writhe (rīth), *v. t.* [*imp.* WRITHED (rīthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs.* or *Poetic* WRITHEN (rĭth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITHING.] [OE. *writhen*, AS. *wrīðan* to twist; akin to OHG. *rīdan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *vrida*, Dan. *vride.* Cf. WREATHE, WREST, WROTH.] **1.** To twist; to turn; now, usually, to twist or turn so as to distort; to wring. "With *writhing* [turning] of a pin." *Chaucer.*

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhed* him to and fro. *Milton.*

Her mouth she *writhed*, her forehead taught to frown. *Dryden.*

His battle-*writhen* arms, and mighty hands. *Tennyson.*

2. To wrest; to distort; to pervert.

The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed.* *Hooker.*

3. To extort; to wring; to wrest. [*R.*]

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression. *Sir W. Scott.*

Writhe, *v. i.* To twist or contort the body; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony. Also used figuratively.

After every attempt, he felt that he had failed, and *writhed* with shame and vexation. *Macaulay.*

Writh'en (-'n), *a.* Having a twisted or distorted form.

A *writhen* staff his step unstable guides. *Fairfax.*

Wri'thle (rĭth'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *writhe.*] To wrinkle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs.

2. Anything written or printed; anything expressed in characters or letters; as: (*a*) Any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, or the like. (*b*) Any written composition; a pamphlet; a work; a literary production; a book; as, the *writings* of Addison. (*c*) An inscription.

And Pilate wrote a title. . . . And the *writing* was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. *John* xix. 19.

3. Handwriting; chirography.

Writing book, a book for practice in penmanship. — **Writing desk,** a desk with a sloping top for writing upon; also, a case containing writing materials, and used in a similar manner. — **Writing lark** (*Zoöl.*), the European yellow-hammer; — so called from the curious irregular lines on its eggs. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Writing machine.** Same as TYPEWRITER. — **Writing master,** one who teaches the art of penmanship. — **Writing obligatory** (*Law*), a bond. — **Writing paper,** paper intended for writing upon with ink, usually finished with a smooth surface, and sized. — **Writing school,** a school for instruction in penmanship. — **Writing table,** a table fitted or used for writing upon.

Writ'ten (rĭt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE, *v.*

Wriz'zle (rĭz'z'l), *v. t.* To wrinkle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wro'ken (rō'k'n), *obs. p. p.* of WREAK. *Chaucer.*

Wrong (rŏng), *obs. imp.* of WRING. Wrung. *Chaucer.*

Wrong (rŏng; 115), *a.* [OE. *wrong, wrang*, a. & n., AS. *wrang*, n.; originally, awry, wrung, fr. *wringan* to wring; akin to D. *wrang* bitter, Dan. *vrang* wrong, Sw. *vrång*, Icel. *rangr* awry, wrong. See WRING.] **1.** Twisted; wry; as, a *wrong* nose. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Lev.* xxi. 19).

2. Not according to the laws of good morals, whether divine or human; not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right; deviating from rectitude or duty; not just or equitable; not true; not legal; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas; *wrong* inclinations and desires.

3. Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for an intended use; not according to rule; unsuitable; improper; incorrect; as, to hold a book with the *wrong* end uppermost; to take the *wrong* way.

I have deceived you both; I have directed you to *wrong* places. *Shak.*

4. Not according to truth; not conforming to fact or intent; not right; mistaken; erroneous; as, a *wrong* statement.

5. Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment or of a piece of cloth.

Syn. — Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; incorrect; erroneous; unfit; unsuitable.

Wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; wrongly.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

Wrong, *n.* [AS. *wrang.* See WRONG, *a.*] That which is not right. Specifically: (*a*) Nonconformity or disobedience to lawful authority, divine or human; deviation from duty; — the opposite of moral *right.*

When I had *wrong* and she the right. *Chaucer.*
One spake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

(*b*) Deviation or departure from truth or fact; state of falsity; error; as, to be in the *wrong.* (*c*) Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; usually, an act that involves evil consequences, as one which inflicts injury on a person; any injury done to, or received from, another; a trespass; a violation of right.

Friend, I do thee no *wrong*. *Matt.* xx. 13.

As the king of England can do no *wrong*, so neither can he do right but in his courts and by his courts. *Milton.*

The obligation to redress a *wrong* is at least as binding as that of paying a debt. *E. Everett.*

☞ Wrongs, legally, are *private* or *public.* *Private*

wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public* wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community. *Blackstone.*

Wrong (rŏng; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRONGED (rŏngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRONGING.] **1.** To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do undeserved harm to; to deal unjustly with; to injure.

He that sinneth . . . *wrongeth* his own soul. *Prov.* viii. 36.

2. To impute evil to unjustly; as, if you suppose me capable of a base act, you *wrong* me.

I rather choose
To *wrong* the dead, to *wrong* myself and you,
Than I will *wrong* such honorable men. *Shak.*

Wrong'do'er (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who injures another, or who does wrong.

2. (*Law*) One who commits a tort or trespass; a trespasser; a tort feasor. *Ayliffe.*

Wrong'do'ing, *n.* Evil or wicked behavior or action.

Wrong'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wrongs or injures another. *Shak.* "*Wrongers* of the world." *Tennyson.*

Wrong'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing. — **Wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Wrong'ful-ness**, *n.*

Wrong'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A person of a perverse understanding or obstinate character. [*R.*]

Wrong'head', *a.* Wrongheaded. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Wrong'head'ed, *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse. — **Wrong'-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Wrong'head'ed-ness**, *n.* *Macaulay.*

Wrong'less, *a.* Not wrong; void or free from wrong. [*Obs.*] — **Wrong'less-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Wrong'ly, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; erroneously; wrong; amiss; as, he judges *wrongly* of my motives. "And yet wouldst *wrongly* win." *Shak.*

Wrong'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wrong; wrongfulness; error; fault.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves. *Bp. Butler.*
The rightness or *wrongness* of this view. *Latham.*

Wron'gous (rŏn'gŭs *or* -ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OE. *wrongwis.* See WRONG, and cf. RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Constituting, or of the nature of, a wrong; unjust; wrongful. [*R.*]

2. (*Scots Law*) Not right; illegal; as, *wrongous* imprisonment. *Craig.*

Wrong'-timed' (rŏng'tīmd'; 115), *a.* Done at an improper time; ill-timed.

Wroot (rōt), *obs. imp.* of WRITE. Wrote. *Chaucer.*

Wrote (rōt), *v. i.* [OE. *wroten.* See 1st ROOT.] To root with the snout. See 1st ROOT. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wrote, *imp. & archaic p. p.* of WRITE.

Wroth (rạth), *a.* [OE. *wroth, wrap,* AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad; akin to *wrīðan* to writhe, and to OS. *wrēð* angry, D. *wreed* cruel, OHG. *reid* twisted, Icel. *reiðr* angry, Dan. & Sw. *vred.* See WRITHE, and cf. WRATH.] Full of wrath; angry; incensed; much exasperated; wrathful. "*Wroth* to see his kingdom fail." *Milton.*

Revel and truth as in a low degree,
They be full *wroth* [*i. e.*, at enmity] all day. *Chaucer.*
Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell. *Gen.* iv. 5.

Wrought (rạt), *imp. & p. p.* of WORK.

Alas that I was *wrought* [created]! *Chaucer.*

Wrought, *a.* Worked; elaborated; not rough or crude.

Wrought iron. See under IRON.

Wrung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of WRING.

Wry (rī), *v. i.* [AS. *wreón.*] To cover. [*Obs.*]

Wrie you in that mantle. *Chaucer.*

Wry (rī), *a.* [*Compar.* WRIER (rī'ẽr); *superl.* WRIEST.] [Akin to OE. *wrien* to twist, to bend, AS. *wrigian* to tend towards, to drive.] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; distorted; as, a *wry* neck; a *wry* mouth.

2. Hence, deviating from the right direction; misdirected; out of place; as, *wry* words.

Not according to the *wry* rigor of our neighbors, who never take up an old idea without some extravagance in its application. *Landor.*

3. Wrested; perverted.

He . . . puts a *wry* sense upon Protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

Wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience, disgust, or discomfort; a grimace.

Wry, *v. i.* **1.** To twist; to writhe; to bend or wind. **2.** To deviate from the right way; to go away or astray; to turn aside; to swerve.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wryen.* *Chaucer.*
How many
Must murder wives much better than themselves
For *wrying* but a little! *Shak.*

Wry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRYING.] [OE. *wrien.* See WRY, *a.*] To twist; to distort; to writhe; to wrest; to vex. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Guests by hundreds, not one caring
If the dear host's neck were *wried.* *R. Browning.*

Wry'bill' (rī'bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CROOKBILL.

Wry'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, elongated, marine fishes of the genus *Cryptacanthodes*, especially *C. maculatus* of the American coast. A whitish variety is called *ghostfish.*

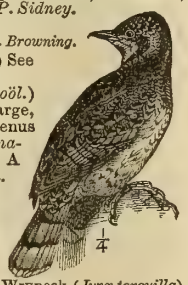
Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

Wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side by a rigid contraction of one of the muscles of the neck; torticollis.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Old World birds of the genus *Jynx*, allied to the woodpeckers; especially, the common European species (*J. torquilla*); — so called from its habit of turning the neck around in different directions. Called also *cuckoo's mate, snakebird, summer bird, tonguebird,* and *writheneck.*

Wry'necked' (rī'nĕkt'), *a.* Having a distorted neck; having the deformity called *wryneck.*

Wry'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being wry, or distorted. *W. Montagu.*

Wryth'en (rīth'n), *obs. p. p.* of WRITHE. Writhen.

Wul'fen-ite (wụl'fĕn-īt), *n.* [So named after F. X. *Wulfen*, an Austrian mineralogist.] (*Min.*) Native lead molybdate occurring in tetragonal crystals, usually tabular, and of a bright orange-yellow to red, gray, or brown color; — also called *yellow lead ore.*

Wull (wŭl), *v. t. & i.* See 2d WILL. [*Obs.*]

Pour out to all that *wull.* *Spenser.*

Wung'-out' (wŭng'out'), *a.* Having the sails set in the manner called *wing-and-wing.* [*Sailors' slang*]

Wur'ba-gool (wûr'bȧ-gōōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fruit bat (*Pteropus medius*) native of India. It is similar to the flying fox, but smaller.

Wur'mal (-mal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Wur'ra-luh (wōōr'rȧ-lōōh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian white-quilled honey eater (*Entomyza albipennis*).

Wust (wŭst), **Wuste**, *obs. imp.* of WIT. *P. Plowman.*

Wy'an-dots' (wī'an-dŏts'), *n. pl.; sing.* WYANDOT (-dŏt). (*Ethnol.*) Same as HURONS. [Written also *Wyandottes*, and *Yendots.*]

Wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* [OE. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree. Cf. WICKER.] (*Bot.*) A species of elm (*Ulmus montana*) found in Northern and Western Europe; Scotch elm.

☞ By confusion this word is often written *witch-elm.*

Wych'-ha'zel (-hā'z'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wych-elm; — so called because its leaves are like those of the hazel.

Wyc'lif-ite } (wĭk'lĭf-īt), *n.* A follower of Wyclif,
Wyc'liff-ite } the English reformer; a Lollard.

Wyd (wid), *a.* Wide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wye (wī), *n.; pl.* WYES (wīz). **1.** The letter Y. **2.** A kind of crotch. See Y, *n.* (*a*).

Wyke (wīk), *n.* Week. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wy'la (wī'lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A helmeted Australian cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*); — called also *funeral cockatoo.*

Wynd (wind), *n.* [See WIND to turn.] A narrow lane or alley. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

The narrow *wynds*, or alleys, on each side of the street. *Bryant.*

Wyn'ker-nel (wĭn'kẽr-nĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European moor hen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wynn (wĭn), *n.* A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

Wype (wīp), *n.* The wipe, or lapwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wythe (wīth), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as WITHE, *n.*, 4.

Wys (wīz), *a.* Wise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Wyte (wīt), **Wy'ten** (wī't'n), *obs. pl. pres.* of WIT.

Wy'vern (wī'vẽrn), *n.* (*Her.*) Same as WIVERN.

X.

X (ĕks). X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, has three sounds; a compound nonvocal sound (that of *ks*), as in *wax;* a compound vocal sound (that of *gz*), as in *example;* and, at the beginning of a word, a simple vocal sound (that of *z*), as in *xanthic.* See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 217, 270, 271.

The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks*, though in the one now in common use it represents an aspirated sound of *k.*

Xanth-am'ide (zănth-ăm'īd *or* -id), *n.* [*Xanthic* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) An amido derivative of xanthic acid obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O.CS.NH_2$; — called also *xanthogen amide.*

Xan'thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* [See XANTHIC.] (*Chem.*) A salt of xanthic acid; a xanthogenate.

‖ **Xan'the-las'ma** (-thē-lăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ἔλασμα* a metal plate.] (*Med.*) See XANTHOMA.

Xan'thi-an (zăn'thĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Xanthus*, an ancient town of Asia Minor; — applied especially to certain marbles found near that place, and now in the British Museum.

Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow: cf. F. *xanthique.*] **1.** Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Possessing, imparting, or producing a yellow color; as, *xanthic* acid. (*b*) Of or pertaining to xanthic acid, or its compounds; xanthogenic. (*c*) Of or pertaining to xanthin.

Xanthic acid (*Chem.*), a heavy, astringent, colorless oil, $C_2H_5O.CS.SH$, having a pungent odor. It is produced by leading carbon disulphide into a hot alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide. So called from the yellow color of many of its salts. Called also *xanthogenic acid.* — **Xanthic colors** (*Bot.*), those colors (of flowers) having some tinge of yellow; — opposed to *cyanic colors.* See under CYANIC.

Xan'thide (-thīd *or* -thid), *n.* [See XANTHO-.] (*Chem.*) A compound or derivative of xanthogen. [*Archaic*]

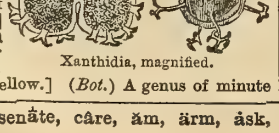
Xanthidia, magnified.

‖ **Xan-thid'i-um** (zăn-thĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* XANTHIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of minute unicellular algæ of the family of desmids. These algæ have a rounded shape and are armed with glochidiate or branched aculei. Several species occur in ditches, and others are found fossil in flint or hornstone.

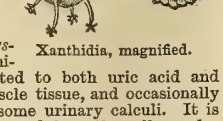
Xanthidia, magnified.

Xan'thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline nitrogenous body closely related to both uric acid and hypoxanthin, present in muscle tissue, and occasionally found in the urine and in some urinary calculi. It is also present in guano. So called from the yellow color of certain of its salts (nitrates).

2. (*Chem.*) A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers; specifically, the coloring matter of madder. [Formerly written also *xanthein.*]

3. (*Chem.*) One of the gaseous or volatile decomposition products of the xanthates, and probably identical with carbon disulphide. [*Obs.*]

Xan'thi-nine (-thĭ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *quinine.*] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous substance related to urea and uric acid, produced as a white powder; — so called because it forms yellow salts, and because its solution forms a blue fluorescence like quinine.

‖ **Xan'thi-um** (zăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξάνθιον* a plant used for dyeing the hair yellow, said to be the *Xanthium strumarium*, from *ξανθός* yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants in which the scales of the involucre are united so as to form a kind of bur; cocklebur; clotbur.

Xan'tho- (zăn'thō-). A combining form from Gr. *ξανθός yellow;* as in *xantho*cobaltic salts. Used also adjectively in chemistry.

Xan'tho-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow fruit.

‖ **Xan-thoch'ro-i** (zăn-thŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See XANTHOCHROIC.] (*Ethnol.*) A division of the Caucasian races, comprising the lighter-colored members.

The *Xanthochroi*, or fair whites, . . . are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa, and eastward as far as Hindostan. *Tylor.*

Xan'tho-chro'ic (zăn'thō-krō'ĭk), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] (*Ethnol.*) Having a yellowish or fair complexion; of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi.

Xan'tho-don'tous (zăn'thō-dŏn'tŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] Having yellow teeth.

Xan'tho-gen (zăn'thō-jĕn), *n.* [*Xantho-* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) The hypothetical radical supposed to be characteristic of xanthic acid. [*Archaic*] (*b*) Persulphocyanogen. [*R.*]

Xan'tho-gen-ate (-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of xanthic acid.

Xan'tho-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See XANTHO-, and -GEN.] (*Chem.*) Producing a yellow color or compound; xanthic. See *Xanthic acid*, under XANTHIC.

‖ **Xan-tho'ma** (zăn-thō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See XANTHO-, and -OMA.] (*Med.*) A skin disease marked by the development of irregular yellowish patches upon the skin, especially upon the eyelids; — called also *xanthelasma.*

Xan'tho-phane (zăn'thō-fān), *n.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] (*Physiol.*) The yellow pigment present in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See CHROMOPHANE.

Xan'tho-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A yellow coloring matter found in yellow autumn leaves, and also produced artificially from chlorophyll; — formerly called also *phylloxanthin.*

Xan'tho-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having a yellow stipe, or stem.

Xan'tho-pro-te'ic (-prō-tē'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, xanthoprotein; showing the characters of xanthoprotein; as, *xanthoproteic* acid; the *xanthoproteic* reaction for albumin.

Xan'tho-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*Xantho-* + *protein.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A yellow acid substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on albuminous or proteid matter. It is changed to a deep orange-yellow color by the addition of ammonia.

Xan'tho-puc'cine (-pŭk'sĭn *or* -sēn), *n.* [*Xantho-* + *puccoon* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) One of three alkaloids found in the root of the yellow puccoon (*Hydrastis Canadensis*). It is a yellow crystalline substance, and resembles berberine.

Xan'tho-rham'nin (-răm'nĭn), *n.* [*Xantho-* + NL. *Rhamnus*, the generic name of the plant bearing Persian berries.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from Persian berries as a yellow crystalline powder, used as a dyestuff.

‖ **Xan'tho-rhi'za** (-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ῥίζα* root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby ranunculaceous plants of North America, including only the species

Xanthorhiza apiifolia, which has roots of a deep yellow color; yellowroot. The bark is intensely bitter, and is sometimes used as a tonic.

‖ **Xan'tho-rhœ'a** (zăn'thō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants, native to Australia, having a thick, sometimes arborescent, stem, and long grasslike leaves. See Grass tree.

Xan'those (-thōs), *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-yellow substance found in the pigment spots of certain crabs.

‖ **Xan-tho'sis** (zăn-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] (*Med.*) The yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors.

Xan'tho-sper'mous (zăn'thō-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* sperm.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow seeds.

Xan'thous (zăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Yellow; specifically (*Ethnol.*), of or pertaining to those races of man which have yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair.

Xanthoxylum (*X. Americanum*).

Xan-thox'y-lene (zăn-thŏks'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [See Xanthoxylum.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon of the terpene series extracted from the seeds of a Japanese prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum piperitum*) as an aromatic oil.

‖ **Xan-thox'y-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ξύλον* wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of prickly shrubs or small trees, the bark and roots of which are of a deep yellow color; prickly ash.

☞ The commonest species in the Northern United States is *Xanthoxylum Americanum*. See *Prickly ash*, under Prickly.

Xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque*, formerly spelt *xabeque*, or Pg. *xabeco;* both from Turk. *sumbeki* a kind of Asiatic ship; cf. Per. *sumbuk*, Ar. *sumbūk* a small ship.] (*Naut.*) A small three-masted vessel, with projecting bow and stern and convex decks, used in the Mediterranean for transporting merchandise, etc. It carries large square sails or lateen sails, or both. Xebecs were formerly armed and used by corsairs.

Xebec.

Xeme (zēm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Arctic fork-tailed gull (*Xema Sabinii*).

‖ **Xen'e-la'si-a** (zĕn'ē-lā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ξενηλασία* expulsion of strangers.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A Spartan institution which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission, its object probably being to preserve the national simplicity of manners.

‖ **Xe'ni-um** (zē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Xenia (-ȧ). [L., from Gr. *ξένιον* gift to a guest, fr. *ξένος* guest.] (*Class. Antiq.*) A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

‖ **Xen'o-do-chi'um** (zĕn'ō-dō-kĭ'ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *xenodochium* a building for the reception of strangers, Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*.] (*a*) (*Class. Antiq.*) A house for the reception of strangers. (*b*) In the Middle Ages, a room in a monastery for the reception and entertainment of strangers and pilgrims, and for the relief of paupers. [Called also *Xenodocheion*.]

Xe-nod'o-chy (zē-nŏd'ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ξενοδοχία*.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. [*R.*]

Xe-nog'a-my (zē-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* strange, foreign + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot.*) Cross fertilization.

Xen'o-gen'e-sis (zĕn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* a stranger + E. *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) Same as Heterogenesis. (*b*) The fancied production of an organism of one kind by an organism of another. *Huxley.*

Xen'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to xenogenesis; as, the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes. *Huxley.*

Xen'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* strange + E. *mania*.] A mania for, or an inordinate attachment to, foreign customs, institutions, manners, fashions, etc. [*R.*] *Saintsbury.*

‖ **Xen'o-mi** (zĕn'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ξένος* strange.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of soft-rayed fresh-water fishes of which the blackfish of Alaska (*Dallia pectoralis*) is the type.

‖ **Xe-nop'te-ryg'i-i** (zē-nŏp'tē-rĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ξένος* strange + *πτερύγιον*, dim. of *πτέρυξ* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of fishes including *Gobiesox* and allied genera. These fishes have soft-rayed fins, and a ventral sucker supported in front by the pectoral fins. They are destitute of scales.

Xen'o-time (zĕn'ō-tīm), *n.* [Gr. *ξενότιμος* honoring guests or strangers; *ξένος* guest, stranger + *τιμή* honor: cf. G. *xenotim*.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of yttrium occurring in yellowish-brown tetragonal crystals.

Xe-nu'rine (zē-nū'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* strange + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A cabassou.

Xen'yl (zĕn'ĭl *or* zē'nĭl), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* strange + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The radical characteristic of xenylic compounds.

Xe-nyl'ic (zē-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, certain amido compounds obtained by reducing certain nitro derivatives of diphenyl.

Xer'a-phim (zĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* [Pg. *xarafin*, *xerafin*, fr. Ar. *ashrafī* noble, the name of a gold coin.] An old money of account in Bombay, equal to three fifths of a rupee.

Xer'es (zĕr'ĕs), *n.* Sherry. See Sherry.

Xer'if (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* A shereef.

Xer'iff (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* [See Shereef.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of about 9s. 6d., or about $2.30; — also, in Morocco, a ducat.

‖ **Xe'ro-der'ma** (zē'rō-dĕr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *δέρμα* skin.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Ichthyosis. (*b*) A skin disease characterized by the presence of numerous small pigmented spots resembling freckles, with which are subsequently mingled spots of atrophied skin.

Xe'ro-nate (zē'rō-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of xeronic acid.

Xe-ron'ic (zē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + citra*conic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, related to fumaric acid, and obtained from citraconic acid as an oily substance having a bittersweet taste; — so called from its tendency to form its anhydride.

Xe-roph'a-gy (zē-rŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *xerophagia*, Gr. *ξηροφαγία*; *ξηρός* dry + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Among the primitive Christians, the living on a diet of dry food in Lent and on other fasts.

Xe-roph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *φιλεῖν* to love.] (*Bot.*) Drought-loving; able to withstand the absence or lack of moisture.

Plants which are peculiarly adapted to dry climates are termed by De Candolle *xerophilous*. *Goodale.*

‖ **Xe'roph-thal'mi-a** (zē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*; *ξηρός* dry + *ὀφθαλμός* the eye. See Ophthalmia.] (*Med.*) An abnormal dryness of the eyeball produced usually by long-continued inflammation and subsequent atrophy of the conjunctiva.

Xe'roph-thal'my (-mĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Xerophthalmia.

‖ **Xiph'i-as** (zĭf'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., a swordfish, a sword-shaped comet, fr. Gr. *ξιφίας*, fr. *ξίφος* a sword.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes comprising the common swordfish. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The constellation Dorado. (*b*) A comet shaped like a sword.

‖ **Xi-phid'i-um** (zĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος* sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ*, having two-ranked, sword-shaped leaves.

Xiph'i-oid (zĭf'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*Xiphius* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cetacean of the genus Xiphius or family *Xiphiidæ*.

Xiphioid Whale (*Mesoplodon Sowerbiensis*).

‖ **Xiph'i-plas'tron** (zĭf'ĭ-plăs'trŏn), *n.; pl.* Xiphiplastra (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *plastron*.] (*Anat.*) The posterior, or fourth, lateral plate in the plastron of turtles; — called also *xiphisternum*.

‖ **Xiph'i-ster'num** (-stĕr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* Xiphisterna (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *sternum*.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum; — sometimes called *metasternum*, *ensiform cartilage*, *ensiform process*, or *xiphoid process*. (*b*) The xiphiplastron. — **Xiph'i-ster'nal** (-nal), *a.*

‖ **Xiph'i-us** (zĭf'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξίφος* a sword.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cetaceans having a long, pointed, bony beak, usually two tusklike teeth in the lower jaw, but no teeth in the upper jaw.

Xiph'o-don (-ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of artiodactylous mammals found in the European Tertiary formations. It had slender legs, didactylous feet, and small canine teeth.

Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ξιφοειδής* sword-shaped; *ξίφος* a sword + *εἶδος* form, shape: cf. F. *xiphoïde*.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Like a sword; ensiform. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the xiphoid process; xiphoidian.

Xiph-oid'i-an (zĭf-oid'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Xiphoid.

Xi-phoph'yl-lous (zĭ-fŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* zĭf'ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having sword-shaped leaves.

‖ **Xiph'o-su'ra** (zĭf'ō-sū'rȧ), *n. pl.* See Xiphura.

‖ **Xi-phu'ra** (zĭ-fū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Limuloidea. Called also *Xiphosura*.

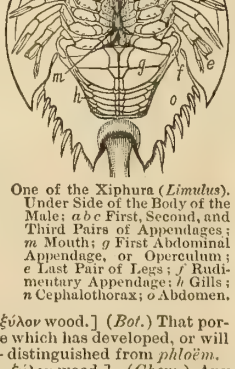

One of the Xiphura (*Limulus*). Under Side of the Body of the Male; *a b c* First, Second, and Third Pairs of Appendages; *m* Mouth; *g* First Abdominal Appendage, or Operculum; *e* Last Pair of Legs; *f* Rudimentary Appendage; *h* Gills; *n* Cephalothorax; *o* Abdomen.

X ray. See under Ray.

Xy-lam'ide (zī-lăm'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Xylic* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) An acid amide derivative of xylic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Xy-lan'thrax (zī-lăn'thrăks), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *ἄνθραξ* coal.] Wood coal, or charcoal; — so called in distinction from *mineral coal*.

Xy'late (zī'lāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of xylic acid.

Xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Bot.*) That portion of a fibrovascular bundle which has developed, or will develop, into wood cells; — distinguished from *phloëm*.

Xy'lene (zī'lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a group of three metameric hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, found in coal and wood tar, and so named because found in crude wood spirit. They are colorless, oily, inflammable liquids, $C_6H_4.(CH_3)_2$, being dimethyl benzenes, and are called respectively *orthoxylene*, *metaxylene*, and *paraxylene*. Called also *xylol*.

☞ Each of these xylenes is the nucleus and prototype of a distinct series of compounds.

Xy'le-nol (zī'lē-nōl), *n.* [*Xylene* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of six metameric phenol derivatives of xylene, obtained as crystalline substances, $(CH_3)_2.C_6H_3.OH$.

Xy-let'ic (zī-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex acid related to mesitylenic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on crude xylenol.

Xy'lic (zī'lĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or related to, xylene; specifically, designating any one of several metameric acids produced by the partial oxidation of mesitylene and pseudo-cumene.

Xy-lid'ic (zī-lĭd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, either one of two distinct acids which are derived from xylic acid and related compounds, and are metameric with uvitic acid.

Xy'li-dine (zī'lĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of six metameric hydrocarbons, $(CH_3)_2.C_6H_3.NH_2$, resembling aniline, and related to xylene. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. They are called the *amido xylenes*.

☞ The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, consists chiefly of the derivatives of paraxylene and metaxylene.

Xy-lin'de-in (zī-lĭn'dē-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A green or blue pigment produced by Peziza in certain kinds of decayed wood, as the beech, oak, birch, etc., and extracted as an amorphous powder resembling indigo.

Xy'lite (zī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon found in crude wood spirits.

Xy'li-tone (zī'lĭ-tōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow oil having a geraniumlike odor, produced as a side product in making phorone; — called also *xylite oil*.

Xy'lo- (zī'lō-). A combining form from Gr. *ξύλον* *wood;* as in *xylogen*, *xylograph*.

‖ **Xy'lo-bal'sa-mum** (zī'lō-băl'sȧ-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *βάλσαμον* the balsam tree, balsam; cf. L. *xylobalsamum* balsam wood, Gr. *ξυλοβάλσαμον*.] (*Med.*) The dried twigs of a Syrian tree (*Balsamodendron Gileadense*). *U. S. Disp.*

Xy'lo-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit which becomes hard or woody.

‖ **Xy-loc'o-pa** (zī-lŏk'ō-pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξυλοκόπος* cutting wood; *ξύλον* wood + *κόπτειν* to cut.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects including the carpenter bees. See *Carpenter bee*, under Carpenter. — **Xy-loc'o-pine** (-pīn), *a.*

Xy'lo-gen (zī'lō-jĕn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-gen*.] (*a*) (*Bot.*) Nascent wood; wood cells in a forming state. (*b*) Lignin.

Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graph*.] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving; a print made by xylography.

Xy-log'ra-pher (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices xylography.

Xy'lo-graph'ic (zī'lō-grăf'ĭk), **Xy'lo-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *xylographique*.] Of or pertaining to xylography, or wood engraving.

Xy-log'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *xylographie*.] **1.** The art of engraving on wood. **2.** The art of making prints from the natural grain of wood. *Knight.* **3.** A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration. *Ure.*

Xy'loid (zī'loid), *a.* [*Xylo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling wood; having the nature of wood.

Xy-loid'in (zī-loid'ĭn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-oid*.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling pyroxylin, obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch; — called also *nitramidin*.

Xy'lol (zī'lōl), *n.* [*Xylo-* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Same as Xylene.

Xy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* See Zylonite.

‖ **Xy-loph'a-ga** (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL. See Xylophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalves which bore holes in wood. They are allied to Pholas.

Xylophaga (*X. dorsalis*). Shell.

Xy-loph'a-gan (-gan), *n.* [See Xylophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of a tribe of beetles whose larvæ bore or live in wood. (*b*) Any species of Xylophaga. (*c*) Any one of the Xylophagides.

‖ **Xy'lo-phag'i-des** (zī'lō-făj'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See Xylophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe or family of dipterous flies whose larvæ live in decayed wood. Some of the tropical species are very large.

Xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξυλοφάγος* eating wood; *ξύλον* wood + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said especially of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the genus Xylophaga.

Xy-loph'i-lan (zī-lŏf'ĭ-lan), *n.* [See Xylophilous.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles (*Xylophili*) whose larvæ live on decayed wood.

Xy-loph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the xylophilans.

Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument common among the Russians, Poles, and Tartars, consisting of a series of strips of wood or glass graduated in length to the musical scale, resting on belts of straw, and struck with two small hammers. Called in Germany *strohfiedel*, or *straw fiddle*.

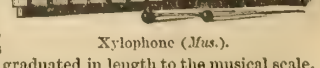

Xylophone (*Mus.*).

2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood. *Knight.*

Xy'lo-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Xylo-* + *-plastic*.] (*Technol.*) Formed of wood pulp by molds; relating to casts made of wood pulp in molds.

Xy'lo-py-rog'ra-phy (zī'lō-pī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire + *-graphy*.] The art or practice of burning pictures on wood with a hot iron; —

called also *poker painting*. See *Poker picture*, under POKER.

Xy'lo-qui'none (zī'lō-kwī'nōn *or* -kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*Xylene* + *quinone*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a group of quinone compounds obtained respectively by the oxidation of certain xylene and xylidine compounds. In general they are yellow crystalline substances.

Xy-lor'cin (zī-lôr'sĭn), *n.* [*Xylene* + *orcin*.] (*Chem.*) A derivative of xylene obtained as a white crystalline substance which on exposure in the air becomes red; — called also *betaorcin*.

Xy-los'te-in (zī-lŏs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the poisonous berries of a species of honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*), and extracted as a bitter, white, crystalline substance.

Xy'lo-tile (zī'lō-tīl), *n.* Same as PARKESINE.

‖ **Xy-lo'try-a** (zī-lō'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood + τρύειν to rub, wear out.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to Teredo, and equally destructive to timber. One species (*Xylotrya fimbriata*) is very common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

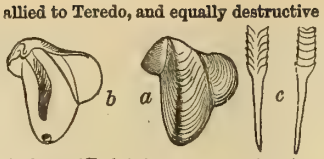

Xylotrya (*X. fimbriata*). × 2. *a* Exterior; *b* Interior of Shell; *c* Pallets.

Xy'lyl (zī'lĭl), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric radicals which are characteristic respectively of the three xylenes.

Xy'lyl-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric radicals, $CH_2.C_6H_4.CH_2$, derived respectively from the three xylenes. Often used adjectively; as, *xylylene* alcohol.

Xyr'i-da'ceous (zĭr'ĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Xyrideæ*) of endogenous plants, of which Xyris is the type.

‖ **Xy'ris** (zī'rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of Iris, Gr. ξυρίς, fr. ξυρόν a razor.] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous herbs with grassy leaves and small yellow flowers in short, scaly-bracted spikes; yellow-eyed grass. There are about seventeen species in the Atlantic United States.

Xyst (zĭst), ‖ **Xys'tus** (zĭs'tŭs), *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. ξυστός, from ξύειν to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, etc., for use in winter or in stormy weather.

Xyst'arch (zĭst'ärk), *n.* [L. *xystarches*, Gr. ξυστάρχης; ξυστός a xyst + ἄρχειν to rule.] (*Gr. Antig.*) An officer having the superintendence of the xyst. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυστήρ a scraper.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wī). Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, at the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), is usually a fricative vocal consonant; as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 145, 178–9, 272.

It derives its form from the Latin Y, which is from the Greek Y, originally the same letter as V. Etymologically, it is most nearly related to *u*, *i*, *o*, and *j*, *g*; as in *full*, *fill*, AS. *fyllan*; E. *crypt*, *grotto*; *young*, *juvenile*; *day*, AS. *dæg*. See U, I, and J, G.

☞ Y has been called the *Pythagorean letter*, because the Greek letter Y was taken to represent the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad; and also because it represents the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue in the development of human life.

Y (wī), *n.*; *pl.* Y's (wīz) *or* Ys. Something shaped like the letter Y; a forked piece resembling in form the letter Y. Specifically: (*a*) One of the forked holders for supporting the telescope of a leveling instrument, or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. (*b*) A forked or bifurcated pipe fitting. (*c*) (*Railroads*) A portion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected by a cross track.

Y level (*Surv.*), an instrument for measuring differences of level by means of a telescope resting in Y's. — **Y moth** (*Zoöl.*), a handsome European noctuid moth (*Plusia gamma*) which has a bright, silvery mark, shaped like the letter Y, on each of the fore wings. Its larva, which is green with five dorsal white stripes, feeds on the cabbage, turnip, bean, etc. Called also *gamma moth*, and *silver Y*.

Y (ī), *pron.* I. [*Obs.*] *King Horn. Wyclif.*

Y- (ĭ-), *or* **I-**. [OE. *y-*, *i-*, AS. *ge-*, akin to D. & G. *ge-*, OHG. *gi-*, *ga-*, Goth. *ga-*, and perhaps to Latin *con-*; originally meaning, together. Cf. COM-, AWARE, ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, YWIS.] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and pronouns. In the Middle English period, it was little employed except with verbs, being chiefly used with past participles, though occasionally with the infinitive. *Ycleped*, or *yclept*, is perhaps the only word not entirely obsolete which shows this use.

That no wight mighte it see neither yheere. *Chaucer.*
Neither to ben yburied nor ybrent. *Chaucer.*

☞ Some examples of Chaucer's use of this prefix are; ibe, ibeen, icaught, ycome, ydo, idoon, ygo, iproved, ywrought. In inough, enough, it is combined with an adjective. Other examples are in the Vocabulary.

Spenser and later writers frequently employed this prefix when affecting an archaic style, and sometimes used it incorrectly.

Ya (yä), *adv.* Yea. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yac'a-re' (yăk'ȧ-rā'), *n.* [See JACARE.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American crocodilian (*Jacare sclerops*) resembling the alligator in size and habits. The eye orbits are connected together, and surrounded by prominent bony ridges. Called also *spectacled alligator*, and *spectacled cayman*. [Written also *jacare*.]

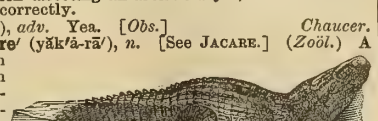

Yacare (*Jacare sclerops*).

☞ The name is also applied to allied species.

Yac'ca (yăk'kȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for two large timber trees (*Podocarpus coriaceus*, and *P. Purdicanus*) of the Yew family. The wood, which is much used, is pale brownish with darker streaks.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, *jacht*; perhaps properly, a chase, hunting, from *jagen* to chase, hunt, akin to G. *jagen*, OHG. *jagōn*, of uncertain origin; or perhaps akin to OHG. *gāhi* quick, sudden (cf. GAY).] (*Naut.*) A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another; a seagoing vessel used only for pleasure trips, racing, etc.

Yacht measurement. See the Note under TONNAGE, 4.

Yacht, *v. i.* To manage a yacht; to voyage in a yacht.

Yacht'er (-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

Yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

Yacht'man (-măn), *n.* See YACHTSMAN.

Yachts'man (yŏts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* YACHTSMEN (-mĕn). One who owns or sails a yacht; a yachter.

Yaf (yăf), *obs. imp.* of GIVE. [AS. *geaf*, imp. of *giefan* to give. See GIVE.] Gave. See GIVE. *Chaucer.*

Yaf'fin-gale (yăf'fĭn-gāl), *n.* [See YAFFLE, and cf. NIGHTINGALE.] (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yaf'fle (yăf'f'l), *n.* [Probably imitative of its call or cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker (*Picus*, or *Gecinus*, *viridis*). It is noted for its loud laughlike note. Called also *ecclе*, *hewhole*, *highhoe*, *laughing bird*, *popinjay*, *rain bird*, *yaffil*, *yaffler*, *yaffingale*, *yappingale*, *yackel*, and *woodhack*.

Yaffle.

Ya'ger (yä'gẽr *or* yā'gẽr; 277), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter, from *jagen* to chase, hunt.] (*Mil.*) In the German army, one belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles, resembling the *chasseur* of the French army. [Written also *jager*.]

Ya'gua-run'di (yä'gwȧ-rŭn'dĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as JAGUARONDI. [Written also *yaguarondi*, and *yagouarondi*.]

‖ **Yaj'ur-Ve'da** (yȧj'ûr-vā'dȧ *or* -vē'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yajur-vēda*.] See VEDA.

Yak (yăk), *n.* [Thibetan *gyag*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bovine mammal (*Poëphagus grunniens*) native of the high plains of Central Asia. Its neck, the outer side of its legs, and its flanks, are covered with long, flowing, fine hair. Its tail is long and bushy, often white, and is valued as an ornament and for other purposes in India and China. There are several domesticated varieties, some of which lack the mane and the long hair on the flanks. Called also *chauri gua*, *grunting cow*, *grunting ox*, *sarlac*, *sarlik*, and *sarlyk*.

Yak, Male.

Yak lace, a coarse pillow lace made from the silky hair of the yak.

Yak'a-mik (-ȧ-mĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRUMPETER, 3 (*a*).

Yak'a-re' (-ȧ-rā'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as YACARE.

Ya'kin (yä'kĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large Asiatic antelope (*Budorcas taxicolor*) native of the higher parts of the Himalayas and other lofty mountains. Its head and neck resemble those of the ox, and its tail is like that of the goat. Called also *budorcas*.

Ya-koots' (yä-kōōts'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* YAKOOT (-kōōt'). (*Ethnol.*) A nomadic Mongolian tribe native of Northern Siberia, and supposed to be of Turkish stock. They are mainly pastoral in their habits. [Written also *Yakuts*.]

‖ **Yak'sha** (yăk'shȧ), *n.* [Skr.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) A kind of demigod attendant on Kuvera, the god of wealth.

Yal'lah (yăl'lȧ), *n.* The oil of the mahwa tree.

Yam (yăm), *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, probably from some native name.] (*Bot.*) A large, esculent, farinaceous tuber of various climbing plants of the genus *Dioscoreæ*; also, the plants themselves, mostly natives of warm climates. The plants have netted-veined, petioled leaves, and pods with three broad wings. The commonest species is *D. sativa*, but several others are cultivated.

Chinese yam, a plant (*Dioscorea Batatas*) with a long and slender tuber, hardier than most of the other species. — **Wild yam.** (*a*) A common plant (*Dioscorea villosa*) of the Eastern United States, having a hard and knotty rootstock. (*b*) An orchidaceous plant (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) of Australia and Tasmania.

‖ **Ya'ma** (yä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yama* a twin.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The king of the infernal regions, corresponding to the Greek Pluto, and also the judge of departed souls. In later times he is more exclusively considered the dire judge of all, and the tormentor of the wicked. He is represented as of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and sitting on a buffalo, with a club and noose in his hands.

Yama.

Yam'ma (yăm'mȧ), *n.* [See LLAMA.] (*Zoöl.*) The llama.

Yamp (yămp), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant (*Carum Gairdneri*); also, its small fleshy roots, which are eaten by the Indians from Idaho to California.

Yang (yăng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

Yang, *v. i.* To make the cry of the wild goose.

Yank (yăŋk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *yank* a sudden and severe blow.] A jerk or twitch. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YANKED (yăŋkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YANKING.] To twitch strongly; to jerk. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yank, *n.* An abbreviation of YANKEE. [*Slang*]

Yan'kee (yăŋ'kē), *n.* [Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. Dr. W. Gordon ("Hist. of the Amer. War," ed. 1789, vol. i., pp. 324, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant *excellent*; as, a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good cider, etc. Cf. Scot. *yankie* a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, and Prov. E. bow-*yankees* a kind of leggins worn by agricultural laborers.] A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, especially one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, applied sometimes by foreigners to any inhabitant of the United States.

From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankey* rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.
Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).

Yan'kee, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Yankee; characteristic of the Yankees.

The alertness of the *Yankee* aspect. *Hawthorne.*

Yankee clover. (*Bot.*) See *Japan clover*, under JAPAN.

Yan'kee-Doo'dle (-dōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** The name of a tune adopted popularly as one of the national airs of the United States.

2. Humorously, a Yankee.

We might have withheld our political noodles
From knocking their heads against hot *Yankee-Doodles*. *Moore.*

Yan'kee-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Yankee idiom, word, custom, or the like. *Lowell.*

‖ **Yaourt** (yōōrt *or* yourt), *n.* [Turk. *yoghurt*.] A fermented drink, or milk beer, made by the Turks.

Yap (yăp), *v. i.* [Icel. *gjālpa*; akin to E. *yelp*. Cf. YAUP.] To bark; to yelp. *L'Estrange.*

Yap (yăp), *n.* A bark; a yelp.

Ya'pock (yā'pŏk; 217), *n.* [Probably from the river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American aquatic opossum (*Chironectes variegatus*) found in Guiana and Brazil. Its hind feet are webbed, and its

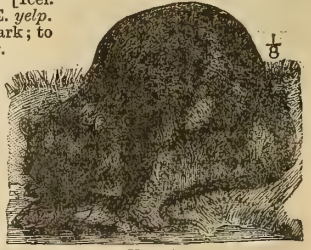

Yapock.

fore feet do not have an opposable thumb for climbing. Called also *water opossum.* [Written also *yapack.*]

Ya'pon (yă'pon *or* yȧ'- ; 277), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as YAUPON.

Yar'age (yär'âj ; 48), *n.* [See YARE, *a.*] (*Naut.*) The power of moving, or being managed, at sea ; — said with reference to a ship. *Sir T. North.*

Yard (yärd), *n.* [OE. *yerd*, AS. *gierd, gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard ; akin to OFries. *ierde*, OS. *gerda*, D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, OHG. *gartia, gerta, gart*, Icel. *gaddr* a goad, sting, Goth. *gazds*, and probably to L. *hasta* a spear. Cf. GAD, *n.*, GIRD, *n.*, GRIDE, *v. i.*, HASTATE.] **1.** A rod ; a stick ; a staff. [*Obs.*] *P. Plowman.*

If men smote it with a *yerde.* *Chaucer.*

2. A branch ; a twig. [*Obs.*]

The bitter frosts with the sleet and rain
Destroyed hath the green in every *yerd.* *Chaucer.*

3. A long piece of timber, as a rafter, etc. [*Obs.*]

4. A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American measure.

5. The penis.

6. (*Naut.*) A long piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, tapering toward the ends, and designed to support and extend a square sail. A yard is usually hung by the center to the mast. See *Illust.* of SHIP.

Golden Yard, *or* **Yard and Ell** (*Astron.*), a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion. — **Under yard** [*i. e.*, under the rod], under contract. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yard, *n.* [OE. *yard, yerd*, AS. *geard ;* akin to OFries. *garda* garden, OS. *gardo* garden, *gard* yard, D. *gaard* garden, G. *garten*, OHG. *garto* garden, *gart* inclosure, Icel. *garðr* yard, house, Sw. *gård*, Dan. *gaard*, Goth. *gards* a house, *garda* sheepfold, L. *hortus* garden, Gr. χόρτος an inclosure. Cf. COURT, GARDEN, GARTH, HORTICULTURE, ORCHARD.] **1.** An inclosure ; usually, a small inclosed place in front of, or around, a house or barn ; as, a court*yard ;* a cow*yard ;* a barn*yard.*

A *yerd* . . . inclosed all about with sticks
In which she had a cock, hight chanticleer. *Chaucer.*

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on ; as, a dock*yard ;* a ship*yard.*

Liberty of the yard, a liberty, granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law, on their giving bond not to go beyond those limits. — **Prison yard,** an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. — **Yard grass** (*Bot.*), a low-growing grass (*Eleusine Indica*) having digitate spikes. It is common in dooryards, and like places, especially in the Southern United States. Called also *crab grass.* — **Yard of land.** See YARDLAND.

Yard, *v. t.* To confine (cattle) to the yard ; to shut up, or keep, in a yard ; as, to *yard* cows.

Yard'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Either half of a square-rigged vessel's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

☞ Ships are said to be *yardarm and yardarm* when so near as to touch, or interlock their yards.

Yard'ful (-fụl), *n. ; pl.* YARDFULS (-fụlz). As much as a yard will contain ; enough to fill a yard.

Yard'land' (-lănd'), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A measure of land of uncertain quantity, varying from fifteen to forty acres ; a virgate. [*Obs.*]

Yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.

Yard'wand' (-wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick. *Tennyson.*

Yare (yâr), *a.* [OE. *yare, ȝaru*, AS. *gearu ;* akin to OS. *garu*, OHG. *garo*, G. *gar*, Icel. *gerr* perfect, *görva* quite, G. *gerben* to tan, to curry, OHG. *garawen, garwen*, to make ready. Cf. CAROUSE, GARB clothing, GEAR, *n.*] Ready ; dexterous ; eager ; lively ; quick to move. [*Obs.*] "Be *yare* in thy preparation." *Shak.*

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare ;* whereas the greater is slow. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Yare, *adv.* Soon. [*Obs.*] *Cursor Mundi.*

Yare'ly, *adv.* In a yare manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Yark (yärk), *v. t. & i.* To yerk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yar'ke (yär'kē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SAKI.

Yarn (yärn), *n.* [OE. *yarn, ȝarn*, AS. *gearn ;* akin to D. *garen*, G., OHG., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *garn ;* of uncertain origin. Cf. CORD.] **1.** Spun wool ; woolen thread ; also, thread of other material, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk ; material spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, manufacturing sewing thread, or the like.

2. (*Rope Making*) One of the threads of which the strands of a rope are composed.

3. A story told by a sailor for the amusement of his companions ; a story or tale ; as, to spin a *yarn.* [*Colloq.*]

Yarn'en (-en), *a.* Made of yarn ; consisting of yarn. [*Obs.*] "A pair of *yarnen* stocks." *Turbervile.*

Yar'nut' (yär'nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See YERNUT.

Yarr (yär), *v. i.* [OE. *ȝarren.*] To growl or snarl as a dog. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Yar'rish (yär'rĭsh), *a.* [Prov. E. *yar* sour, *yare* brackish.] Having a rough, dry taste. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yar'row (yăr'rō), *n.* [OE. *yarowe, yarwe, ȝarowe*, AS. *gearwe ;* akin to D. *gerw*, OHG. *garwa, garawa*, G. *garbe, schafgarbe*, and perhaps to E. *yare.*] (*Bot.*) An American and European composite plant (*Achillea Millefolium*) with very finely dissected leaves and small white corymbed flowers. It has a strong, and somewhat aromatic, odor and taste, and is sometimes used in making beer, or is dried for smoking. Called also *milfoil*, and *nosebleed.*

Yarrow. *a* Flowering Stem, much reduced ; *b* Flower.

Yar'whip' (yär'hwĭp'), *n.* [So called from its sharp cry uttered when taking wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The European bar-tailed godwit ; — called also *yardkeep*, and *yarwhelp.* See GODWIT. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* [Turk. *yātāghān.*] A long knife, or short saber, common among Mohammedan nations, usually having a double curve, sometimes nearly straight. [Written also *ataghan, attaghan.*] *Chaucer.*

Yate (yāt), *n.* A gate. See 1st GATE. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Spenser.*

Yaud (yȧd), *n.* See YAWD. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Yaul (yȧl), *n.* (*Naut.*) See YAWL.

Yaulp (yȧlp), *v. i.* To yaup.

Yaup (yȧp), *v. i.* [See YAP, and YELP.] To cry out like a child ; to yelp. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*] [Written also *yawp.*]

Yaup, *n.* [Written also *yawp.*] **1.** A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as the cry of a sickly bird, or of a child in pain. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The blue titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yaup'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, yaups.

Yau'pon (yȧ'pŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Ilex Cassine*) of the Holly family, native from Virginia to Florida. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea, and were formerly used in preparing the *black drink* of the Indians of North Carolina. Called also *South-Sea tea.* [Written also *yapon, youpon*, and *yupon.*]

Yaupon.

Yaw (yȧ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YAWED (yȧd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YAWING.] [Cf. YEW, *v. i.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the clarifiers in sugar works.

Yaw, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Prov. G. *gagen* to rock, *gageln* to totter, shake, Norw. *gaga* to bend backward, Icel. *gagr* bent back, *gaga* to throw the neck back.] (*Naut.*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course ; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea ; — said of a ship.

Just as he would lay the ship's course, all *yawing* being out of the question. *Lowell.*

Yaw, *n.* (*Naut.*) A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course ; a deviation from a straight course in steering.

Yawd (yȧd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jalda* a mare, E. *jade* a nag.] A jade ; an old horse or mare. [Written also *yaud.*] [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Grose.*

Yawl (yȧl), *n.* [D. *jol ;* akin to LG. & Dan. *jolle*, Sw. *julle.* Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] (*Naut.*) A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars. [Written also *yaul.*]

Yawl, *v. i.* [OE. *ȝaulen, ȝoulen, gaulen, goulen*, Icel. *gaula* to low, bellow. Cf. GOWL.] To cry out like a dog or cat ; to howl ; to yell. *Tennyson.*

There howling Scyllas *yawling* round about. *Fairfax.*

Yawl'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having two masts with fore-and-aft sails, but differing from a schooner in that the after mast is very small, and stepped as far aft as possible. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Yawn (yȧn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YAWNED (yȧnd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YAWNING.] [OE. *yanien, ȝanien, ganien, gonien*, AS. *gānian ;* akin to *ginian* to yawn, *gīnan* to yawn, open wide, G. *gähnen* to yawn, OHG. *ginēn, geinōn*, Icel. *gīna* to yawn, *gin* the mouth, OSlav. *zijati* to yawn, L. *hiare* to gape, yawn ; and perhaps to E. *begin*, cf. Gr. χειά a hole. √47 *b.* Cf. BEGIN, GIN to begin, HIATUS.] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue ; to gape ; to oscitate. "The lazy, *yawning* drone." *Shak.*

And while above he spends his breath,
The *yawning* audience nod beneath. *Trumbull.*

2. To open wide ; to gape, as if to allow the entrance or exit of anything.

'T is now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn.* *Shak.*

3. To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment. *Shak.*

4. To be eager ; to desire to swallow anything ; to express desire by yawning ; as, to *yawn* for fat livings. "One long, *yawning* gaze." *Landor.*

Yawn, *n.* **1.** An involuntary act, excited by drowsiness, etc., and consisting of a deep and long inspiration following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., being wide open.

One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous *yawn* in all present. *N. Chipman.*

2. The act of opening wide, or of gaping. *Addison.*

3. A chasm, mouth, or passageway. [*R.*]

Now gape the graves, and through their *yawns* let loose
Imprisoned spirits. *Marston.*

Yawn'ing-ly, *adv.* In a yawning manner.

Yawp (yȧp), *v. & n.* See YAUP.

Yaws (yȧz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] (*Med.*) A disease, occurring in the Antilles and in Africa, characterized by yellowish or reddish tumors, of a contagious character, which, in shape and appearance, often resemble currants, strawberries, or raspberries. There are several varieties of this disease, variously known as *framboesia, pian, verrugas*, and *crab-yaws.*

Yaw'-weed' (yȧ'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, shrubby, rubiaceous plant (*Morinda Royoc*) growing along the seacoast of the West Indies. It has small, white, odorous flowers.

Y-be' (ĭ-bē'), *obs. p. p.* of BE. Been. *Chaucer.*

Y-cleped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod*, p. p. of *clipian, cleopian, cliopian*, to call. See CLEPE, and also the Note under Y-.] Called ; named ; — obsolete, except in archaic or humorous writings. [Spelt also *yclept.*]

It is full fair to ben *yclept* madame. *Chaucer.*

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heaven *ycleped* Euphrosyne. *Milton.*

Those charming little missives *ycleped* valentines. *Lamb.*

Y-do' (ĭ-dōō'), *obs. p. p.* of Do. Done. *Chaucer.*

Y-drad' (ĭ-drăd'), *obs. p. p.* of DREAD. Dreaded.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad.* *Spenser.*

Ye, Ye (thē), an old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), the "y" being used in place of the Old English character thorn (þ). It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced yē. See THE, and THORN, *n.*, 4.

Y'ë (ē'e), *n. ; pl.* YËN (ē'en). An eye. [*Obs.*]

From his *yën* ran the water down. *Chaucer.*

Ye (yē), *pron.* [OE. *ye, ȝe*, nom. pl., AS. *ge, gē ;* cf. OS. *ge, gi*, OFries. *gī, ī*, D. *gij*, Dan. & Sw. *i*, Icel. *ēr*, OHG. *ir*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, Lith. *jus*, Gr. ὑμεῖς, Skr. *yuyam.* √189.] The plural of the pronoun of the second person in the nominative case.

Ye ben to me right welcome heartily. *Chaucer.*

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. 1 *Cor.* vi. 11.

This would cost you your life in case *ye* were a man. *Udall.*

☞ In Old English *ye* was used only as a nominative, and *you* only as a dative or objective. In the 16th century, however, *ye* and *you* became confused and were often used interchangeably, both as nominatives and objectives, and *you* has now superseded *ye* except in solemn or poetic use. See YOU, and also the first Note under THOU.

Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate *ye.* *Shak.*

I come, kind gentlemen, strange news to tell *ye.* *Dryden.*

Ye (yā), *adv.* [See YEA.] Yea ; yes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yea (yā *or* yē ; 277), *adv.* [OE. *ye, ya, ȝe, ȝa*, AS. *geá ;* akin to OFries. *gē, iē*, OS., D., OHG., G., Dan. & Sw. *ja*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *ja, jai*, and probably to Gr. ἦ truly, verily. √188. Cf. YES.] **1.** Yes ; ay ; a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question, now superseded by *yes.* See YES.

Let your communication be *yea, yea ;* nay, nay. *Matt.* v. 37.

2. More than this ; not only so, but ; — used to mark the addition of a more specific or more emphatic clause. Cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2.

I therein do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. *Phil.* i. 18.

☞ *Yea* sometimes introduces a clause, with the sense of *indeed, verily, truly.* "*Yea*, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden ?" *Gen.* iii. 1.

Yea, *n.* An affirmative vote ; one who votes in the affirmative ; as, a vote by *yeas* and nays.

☞ In the Scriptures, *yea* is used as a sign of certainty or stability. "All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him Amen." 2 *Cor.* i. 20.

Yead (yēd), *v. i.* Properly, a variant of the defective imperfect *yode*, but sometimes mistaken for a present. See the Note under YEDE. [*Obs.*]

Years *yead* away and faces fair deflower. *Drant.*

Yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YEANED (yēnd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YEANING.] [AS. *eánian*, or *geeánian ;* perhaps akin to E. *ewe*, or perhaps to L. *agnus*, Gr. ἀμνός. Cf. EAN.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep ; to ean. *Shak.*

Yean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Yean* + *-ling.* Cf. EANLING.] A lamb or a kid ; an eanling. *Shak.*

Year (yēr), *n.* [OE. *yer, yeer, ȝer*, AS. *geár ;* akin to OFries. *iēr, gēr*, OS. *jār, gēr*, D. *jaar*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr*, Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *år*, Goth. *jēr*, Gr. ὥρα a season of the year, springtime, a part of the day, an hour, ὥρος a year, Zend *yāre* year. √4, 279. Cf. HOUR, YORE.] **1.** The time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic ; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the *astronomical year ;* also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time, and called the *civil year ;* as, the common lunar *year* of 354 days, still in use among the Mohammedans ; the *year* of 360 days, of 365 days, etc. In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year (called *bissextile*, or *leap year*) of 366 days, a day being added to February on that year, on account of the excess above 365 days (see BISSEXTILE).

Of twenty *year* of age he was, I guess. *Chaucer.*

☞ The *civil*, or *legal, year*, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. This practice continued throughout the British dominions till the year 1752.

2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun ; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. *pl.* Age, or old age ; as, a man in *years.* *Shak.*

Anomalistic year, the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds. — **A year's mind** (*Eccl.*), a commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. *A month's mind*, under MONTH. — **Bissextile year.** See BISSEXTILE. — **Canicular year.** See under CANICULAR. — **Civil year,** the year adopted by any nation for the computation of time. — **Common lunar year,** the period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days. — **Common year,** each year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year.* — **Embolismic year,** *or* **Intercalary lunar year,** the period of 13 lunar months, or 384 days. — **Fiscal year** (*Com.*), the year by which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing of accounts, and another. — **Great year.** See *Platonic year*, under PLATONIC. — **Gregorian year, Julian year.** See under GREGORIAN, and JULIAN. — **Leap year.** See LEAP YEAR, in the Vocabulary. — **Lunar astronomical year,** the period of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. — **Lunisolar year.** See under LUNISOLAR. — **Periodical year.** See *Anomalistic year*, above. — **Platonic year, Sabbatical year.** See under PLATONIC, and SABBATICAL. — **Sidereal year,** the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.3 seconds. — **Tropical year.** See under TROPICAL. — **Year and a day** (*O. Eng. Law*), a time to be allowed for an act or an event, in order that an entire year might be secured beyond all question. *Abbott.* — **Year of grace,** any year of the Christian era ; Anno Domini ; A. D. or A. D.

Ye-a'ra (yā-ā'rä), *n.* (*Bot.*) The California poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*). See under POISON, *a.*

Year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book published yearly ; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book ; as, the Congregational *Yearbook.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

☞ The *Yearbooks* are the oldest English reports extant, beginning with the reign of Edward II., and ending with the reign of Henry VIII. They were published annually, and derive their name from that fact. They consist of eleven parts, or volumes, are written in Law French, and extend over nearly two hundred years. There are, however, several hiatuses, or chasms, in the series. *Kent. Bouvier.*

Yeared (yērd), *a.* Containing years; having existed or continued many years; aged. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Year'ling (yēr'lĭng), *n.* [*Year* + *-ling.*] An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age; — applied chiefly to cattle, sheep, and horses.

Year'ling, *a.* Being a year old. "A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke." *Pope.*

Year'ly (yēr'lȳ), *a.* [AS. *geārlic.*] **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; as, a *yearly* income; a *yearly* feast.

2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.

3. Accomplished in a year; as, the *yearly* circuit, or revolution, of the earth. *Shak.*

Year'ly, *adv.* [AS. *geārlice.*] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*

Yearn (yērn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Yearned (yērnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Yearning.] [Also *earn, ern;* probably a corruption of OE. *ermen* to grieve, AS. *ierman, yrman,* or *geierman, geyrman,* fr. *earm* wretched, poor; akin to D. & G. *arm,* Icel. *armr,* Goth. *arms.* The *y-* in English is perhaps due to the AS. *ge* (see Y-).] To pain; to grieve; to vex. [*Obs.*] "She laments, sir, for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it." *Shak.*

It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

Yearn, *v. i.* To be pained or distressed; to grieve; to mourn. [*Obs.*] "Falstaff he is dead, and we must *yearn* therefore." *Shak.*

Yearn, *v. i. & t.* [See Yearnings.] To curdle, as milk. [*Scot.*]

Yearn, *v. i.* [OE. *yernen, ȝernen, ȝeornen,* AS. *geornian, gyrnan,* fr. *georn* desirous, eager; akin to OS. *gern* desirous, *girnean, gernean,* to desire, D. *gaarne* gladly, willingly, G. *gern,* OHG. *gerno,* adv., *gern,* a., G. *gier* greed, OHG. *girī* greed, *ger* desirous, *gerōn* to desire, G. *begehren,* Icel. *girna* to desire, *gjarn* eager, Goth. *faihugairns* covetous, *gairnjan* to desire, and perhaps to Gr. χαίρειν to rejoice, be glad, Skr. *hary* to desire, to like. √33.] To be filled with longing desire; to be harassed or rendered uneasy with longing, or feeling the want of a thing; to strain with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager.

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Yearn'ful (-fụl), *a.* [OE. *ȝeornful,* AS. *geornfull.*] Desirous. [*Obs.*] *Ormulum. P. Fletcher.*

Yearn'ing-ly, *adv.* With yearning.

Yearn'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. AS. *geirnan, geyrnan,* to run. See 4th Earn.] The maws, or stomachs, of young calves, used as a rennet for curdling milk. [*Scot.*]

Yearth (yērth), *n.* The earth. [*Obs.*] "Is my son dead or hurt or on the *yerthe* felled?" *Ld. Berners.*

Yeast (yēst), *n.* [OE. *ȝeest, ȝest,* AS. *gist;* akin to D. *gest, gist,* G. *gischt, gäscht,* OHG. *jesan, jerian,* to ferment, G. *gischen, gäschen, gähren,* Gr. ζεστός boiled, ζείν to boil, Skr. *yas.* √111.] **1.** The foam, or froth (*top yeast*), or the sediment (*bottom yeast*), of beer or other liquor in fermentation, which contains the yeast plant or its spores, and under certain conditions produces fermentation in saccharine or farinaceous substances; a preparation used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy; barm; ferment.

2. Spume, or foam, of water.

They melt into thy *yeast* of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar. *Byron.*

Yeast cake, a mealy cake impregnated with the live germs of the yeast plant, and used as a conveniently transportable substitute for yeast. — **Yeast plant** (*Bot.*), the vegetable organism, or fungus, of which beer yeast consists. The yeast plant is composed of simple cells, or granules, about one three-thousandth of an inch in diameter, often united into filaments which reproduce by budding, and under certain circumstances by the formation of spores. The name is extended to other ferments of the same genus. See Saccharomyces. — **Yeast powder,** a baking powder, — used instead of yeast in leavening bread.

Yeast'-bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *a.* (*Brewing*) A term used of beer when the froth of the yeast has reëntered the body of the beer.

Yeast'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being yeasty, or frothy.

Yeast'y (-ȳ), *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yed'ding (yĕd'dĭng), *n.* [AS. *geddung, giddung, giedding,* from *gieddian, giddian,* to sing, speak.] The song of a minstrel; hence, any song. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yede (yēd), *obs. imp.* Went. See Yode.

All as he bade fulfilled was indeed
This ilke servant anon right out *yede.* *Chaucer.*

☞ Spenser and some later writers mistook this for a present of the defective imperfect *yode.* It is, however, only a variant of *yode.* See Yode, and cf. Yead.

[He] on foot was forced for to *yeed.* *Spenser.*

Yeel (yēl), *n.* An eel. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Yeld'hall' (yĕld'hạl'), *n.* Guildhall. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yel'drin (yĕl'drĭn) *or* **Yel'drine,** *n.* [Cf. Yellow.] (*Zoöl.*) The yellow-hammer; — called also *yeldrock,* and *yoldrin.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Same as Yolk.

Yell (yĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Yelled (yĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Yelling.] [OE. *yellen, ȝellen,* AS. *giellan, gillan, gyllan;* akin to D. *gillen,* OHG. *gellan,* G. *gellen,* Icel. *gjalla,* Sw. *gälla* to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. *galan* to sing, Icel. *gala.* Cf. 1st Gale, and Nightingale.] To cry out, or shriek, with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.

They *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle. *Chaucer.*
Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells.* *Spenser.*
Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environed thee; some howled, some *yelled.* *Milton.*

Yell (yĕl), *v. t.* To utter or declare with a yell; to proclaim in a loud tone. *Shak.*

Yell, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *J. Philips.*

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* [*Compar.* Yellower (-ẽr); *superl.* Yellowest.] [OE. *yelow, yelwe, ȝelow, ȝeoluw,* from AS. *geolu;* akin to D. *geel,* OS. & OHG. *gelo,* G. *gelb,* Icel. *gulr,* Sw. *gul,* Dan. *guul,* L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. χλόη young verdure, χλωρός greenish yellow, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish. √49. Cf. Chlorine, Gall a bitter liquid, Gold, Yolk.] Being of a bright saffronlike color; of the color of gold or brass; having the hue of that part of the rainbow, or of the solar spectrum, which is between the orange and the green.

Her *yellow* hair was browded [braided] in a tress. *Chaucer.*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*
The line of *yellow* light dies fast away. *Keble.*

Yellow atrophy (*Med.*), a fatal affection of the liver, in which it undergoes fatty degeneration, and becomes rapidly smaller and of a deep yellow tinge. The marked symptoms are black vomit, delirium, convulsions, coma, and jaundice. — **Yellow bark,** calisaya bark. — **Yellow bass** (*Zoöl.*), a North American fresh-water bass (*Morone interrupta*) native of the lower parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is yellow, with several more or less broken black stripes or bars. Called also *barfish.* — **Yellow berry.** (*Bot.*) Same as *Persian berry,* under Persian. — **Yellow boy,** a gold coin, as a guinea. [*Slang*] *Arbuthnot.* — **Yellow brier.** (*Bot.*) See under Brier. — **Yellow bugle** (*Bot.*), a European labiate plant (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*). — **Yellow bunting** (*Zoöl.*), the European yellowhammer. — **Yellow cat** (*Zoöl.*), a yellow catfish; especially, the bashaw. — **Yellow copperas** (*Min.*), a hydrous sulphate of iron; — called also *copiapite.* — **Yellow copper ore,** a sulphide of copper and iron; copper pyrites. See Chalcopyrite. — **Yellow cress** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered, cruciferous plant (*Barbarea præcox*), sometimes grown as a salad plant. — **Yellow dock.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under Dock. — **Yellow earth,** a yellowish clay, colored by iron, sometimes used as a yellow pigment. — **Yellow fever** (*Med.*), a malignant, contagious, febrile disease of warm climates, attended with jaundice, producing a yellow color of the skin, and with the black vomit. See Black vomit, in the Vocabulary. — **Yellow flag,** the quarantine flag. See under Quarantine, and 3d Flag. — **Yellow jack.** (*a*) The yellow fever. See under 2d Jack. (*b*) The quarantine flag. See under Quarantine. — **Yellow jacket** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of American social wasps of the genus *Vespa,* in which the color of the body is partly bright yellow. These wasps are noted for their irritability, and for their painful stings. — **Yellow lead ore** (*Min.*), wulfenite. — **Yellow lemur** (*Zoöl.*), the kinkajou. — **Yellow macauco** (*Zoöl.*), the kinkajou. — **Yellow mackerel** (*Zoöl.*), the jurel. — **Yellow metal.** Same as *Muntz metal,* under Metal. — **Yellow ocher** (*Min.*), an impure, earthy variety of brown iron ore, which is used as a pigment. — **Yellow oxeye** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered plant (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) closely related to the oxeye daisy. — **Yellow perch** (*Zoöl.*), the common American perch. See Perch. — **Yellow pike** (*Zoöl.*), the wall-eye. — **Yellow pine** (*Bot.*), any one of several kinds of pine; also, their yellowish and generally durable timber. Among the most common and valuable species are *Pinus mitis* and *P. palustris* of the Eastern and Southern United States, and *P. ponderosa* and *P. Arizonica* of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States. — **Yellow plover** (*Zoöl.*), the golden plover. — **Yellow precipitate** (*Med. Chem.*), an oxide of mercury which is thrown down as an amorphous yellow powder on adding corrosive sublimate to limewater. — **Yellow puccoon.** (*Bot.*) Same as Orangeroot. — **Yellow rail** (*Zoöl.*), a small American rail (*Porzana Noveboracensis*) in which the lower parts are dull yellow, darkest on the breast. The back is streaked with brownish yellow and with black, and spotted with white. Called also *yellow crake.* — **Yellow rattle, Yellow rocket.** (*Bot.*) See under Rattle, and Rocket. — **Yellow Sally** (*Zoöl.*), a greenish or yellowish European stone fly of the genus *Chloroperla;* — so called by anglers. — **Yellow sculpin** (*Zoöl.*), the dragonet. — **Yellow snake** (*Zoöl.*), a West Indian boa (*Chilobothrus inornatus*) common in Jamaica. It becomes from eight to ten feet long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with black, and anteriorly with black lines. — **Yellow spot.** (*a*) (*Anat.*) A small yellowish depression in the center of the retina where vision is most acute; — called also *fovea centralis.* See *Illust.* of Eye. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A small American butterfly (*Polites Peckius*) of the Skipper family. Its wings are brownish, with a large, irregular, bright yellow spot on each of the hind wings, most conspicuous beneath. Called also *Peck's skipper.* See *Illust.* under Skipper, *n.*, 5. — **Yellow tit** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of crested titmice of the genus *Machlolophus,* native of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green. — **Yellow viper** (*Zoöl.*), the fer-de-lance. — **Yellow warbler** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of American warblers of the genus *Dendroica* in which the predominant color is yellow, especially *D. æstiva,* which is a very abundant and familiar species; — called also *garden warbler, golden warbler, summer yellowbird, summer warbler,* and *yellow-poll warbler.* — **Yellow wash** (*Pharm.*), yellow oxide of mercury suspended in water, — a mixture prepared by adding corrosive sublimate to limewater. — **Yellow wren.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European willow warbler. (*b*) The European wood warbler.

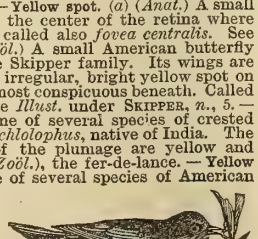
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). Male.

Yel'low, *n.* **1.** A bright golden color, reflecting more light than any other except white; the color of that part of the spectrum which is between the orange and green. "A long motley coat guarded with *yellow.*" *Shak.*

2. A yellow pigment.

Cadmium yellow, Chrome yellow, Indigo yellow, King's yellow, etc. See under Cadmium, Chrome, etc. — **Naples yellow,** a yellow amorphous pigment, used in oil, porcelain, and enamel painting, consisting of a basic lead metantimonate, obtained by fusing together tartar emetic, lead nitrate, and common salt. — **Patent yellow** (*Old Chem.*), a yellow pigment consisting essentially of a lead oxychloride; — called also *Turner's yellow.*

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Yellowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Yellowing.] To make yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color; to dye yellow.

Yel'low, *v. i.* To become yellow or yellower.

Yel'low-am'mer (-ăm'mẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Yellow-hammer.

Yel'low-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American scoter.

Yel'low-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American goldfinch, or thistle bird. See Goldfinch. (*b*) The common yellow warbler; — called also *summer yellowbird.* See *Illust.* of *Yellow warbler,* under Yellow, *a.*

Yel'low-cov'ered (-kŭv'ẽrd), *a.* Covered or bound in yellow paper.

Yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational novels and trashy magazines; — formerly so called from the usual color of their covers. [*Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Yel'low-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having yellow eyes.

Yellow-eyed grass (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Xyris.

Yel'low-fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large squeteague.

Yel'low-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rock trout (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*) found on the coast of Alaska; — called also *striped fish,* and *Atka mackerel.*

Yel'low-golds' (-gōldz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A certain plant, probably the yellow oxeye. *B. Jonson.*

Yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'mẽr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer,* where *ammer* is fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird; akin to G. *ammer* a yellow-hammer, OHG. *amero.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The color of the male is bright yellow on the breast, neck, and sides of the head, with the back yellow and brown, and the top of the head and the tail quills blackish. Called also *yellow bunting, scribbling lark,* and *writing lark.* [Written also *yellow-ammer.*] (*b*) The flicker. [*Local, U. S.*]

Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.

Yel'low-ing, *n.* The act or process of making yellow.

Softened . . . by the *yellowing* which time has given. *G. Eliot.*

Yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* color. — **Yel'low-ish-ness,** *n.*

Yel'low-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of long-legged sandpipers of the genus *Totanus,* in which the legs are bright yellow; — called also *stone snipe, tattler, telltale, yellowshanks,* and *yellowshins.* See Tattler, 2.

Yel'low-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being yellow; as, the *yellowness* of an orange.

2. Jealousy. [*Obs.*]

I will possess him with *yellowness.* *Shak.*

Yel'low-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants with yellow roots. Specifically: (*a*) See Xanthorhiza. (*b*) Same as Orangeroot.

Yel'lows (-lōz), *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes; jaundice.

His horse . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the *yellows.* *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, esp. of peach trees, in which the leaves turn to a yellowish color; jeterus.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A group of butterflies in which the predominating color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow butterflies. Called also *redhorns,* and *sulphurs.* See Sulphur.

Yel'low-seed' (-lō-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of pepper grass (*Lepidium campestre*).

Yel'low-shanks' (-shăngks'), **Yel'low-shins'** (-shĭnz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Yellowlegs.

Yel'low-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of marine carangoid fishes of the genus *Seriola;* especially, the large California species (*S. dorsalis*) which sometimes weighs thirty or forty pounds, and is highly esteemed as a food fish; — called also *cavasina,* and *white salmon.* (*b*) The mademoiselle, or silver perch. (*c*) The menhaden. (*d*) The runner, 12. (*e*) A California rockfish (*Sebastodes flavidus*). (*f*) The sailor's choice (*Diplodus rhomboides*).

☞ Several other fishes are also locally called *yellowtail.*

Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*). Male.

Yel'low-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American ground warblers of the genus *Geothlypis,* esp. the Maryland yellowthroat (*G. trichas*), which is a very common species.

Yel'low-top' (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass, perhaps a species of *Agrostis.*

Yel'low-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of any one of several different kinds of trees; also, any one of the trees themselves. Among the trees so called are the *Cladrastis tinctoria,* an American leguminous tree; the several species of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum*); the Australian *Flindersia Oxleyana,* a tree related to the mahogany; certain South African species of *Podocarpus,* trees related to the yew; the

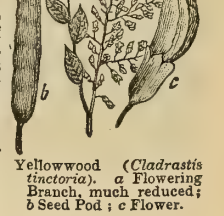

Yellowwood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). *a* Flowering Branch, much reduced; *b* Seed Pod; *c* Flower.

East Indian *Podocarpus latifolia;* and the true satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*). All these Old World trees furnish valuable timber.

Yel'low-wort' (yĕl'lō-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European yellow-flowered, gentianaceous plant (*Chlora perfoliata*). The whole plant is intensely bitter, and is sometimes used as a tonic, and also in dyeing yellow.

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YELPED (yĕlpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YELPING.] [OE. *yelpen, ȝelpen,* to boast, boast noisily, AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan;* akin to OHG. *gelph* arrogant; cf. Icel. *gjālpa* to yelp. Cf. YAP.] **1.** To boast. [*Obs.*]

I keep [care] not of armes for to *yelpe*. *Chaucer.*

2. To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly with eagerness, pain, or fear; to yaup.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Mazed with a *yelping* kennel of French curs! *Shak.*

At the least flourish of a broomstick or ladle, he would fly to the door with a *yelping* precipitation. *W. Irving.*

Yelp, *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark. *Chaucer.*

Yelp'er (-ẽr), *n.* An animal that yelps, or makes a yelping noise. Specifically: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The avocet; — so called from its sharp, shrill cry. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The tattler. [*Local, U. S.*]

Ye'man (yā'mən), *n.* A yeoman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

‖ **Yen** (yĕn), *n.* The unit of value and account in Japan. There is a gold yen (worth about 100 cents) and a silver yen (worth about 73 cents). The *yen* is equal to 100 *sen.*

Yend (yĕnd), *v. t.* To throw; to cast. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ye'nite (yē'nīt), *n.* [After *Jena,* in Germany.] (*Min.*) A silicate of iron and lime occurring in black prismatic crystals; — also called *ilvaite.* [Spelt also *jenite.*]

Yeo'man (yō'mən), *n.; pl.* YEOMEN (-mĕn). [OE. *yoman, ȝeman, ȝoman;* of uncertain origin; perhaps the first syllable is akin to OFries. *gā* district, region, G. *gau,* OHG. *gewi, gouwi,* Goth. *gawi.* √100.] **1.** A common man, or one of the commonalty of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born.

☞ A *yeoman* in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular States.

2. A servant; a retainer. [*Obs.*]

A *yeman* hadde he and servants no mo. *Chaucer.*

3. A yeoman of the guard; also, a member of the yeomanry cavalry. [*Eng.*]

4. (*Naut.*) An inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

Yeoman of the guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen, armed with partisans, and habited in the costume of the sixteenth century. They are members of the royal household.

Yeo'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanly.

Yeo'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanlike. *B. Jonson.*

Well could he dress his tackle *yeomanly.* *Chaucer.*

Yeo'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** The position or rank of a yeoman. [*Obs.*] "His estate of *yeomanry.*" *Chaucer.*

2. The collective body of yeomen, or freeholders.

The enfranchised *yeomanry* began to feel an instinct for dominion. *Bancroft.*

3. The yeomanry cavalry. [*Eng.*]

Yeomanry cavalry, certain bodies of volunteer cavalry liable to service in Great Britain only. [*Eng.*]

Yeor'ling (yôr'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] (*Zoöl.*) The European yellow-hammer.

Yer (yẽr), *prep.* Ere; before. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

‖ **Yer'ba** (yĕr'bä; E. yẽr'bä), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) An herb; a plant.

☞ This word is much used in compound names of plants in Spanish; as, *yerba buena* [Sp., a good herb], a name applied in Spain to several kinds of mint (*Mentha sativa, viridis,* etc.), but in California universally applied to a common, sweet-scented labiate plant (*Micromeria Douglasii*).

Yerba del osa. [Sp., herb of the she-bear.] A kind of buckthorn (*Rhamnus California*). — **Yerba mansa.** [Sp., a mild herb, soft herb.] A plant (*Anemopsis California*) with a pungent, aromatic rootstock, used medicinally by the Mexicans and the Indians. — **Yerba reuma.** [Cf. Sp. *reuma* rheum, rheumatism.] A low California undershrub (*Frankenia grandifolia*).

Yerd (yẽrd), *n.* See 1st & 2d YARD. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yerk (yẽrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YERKED (yẽrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YERKING.] [See JERK.] **1.** To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart movement; to kick or strike suddenly; to jerk.

Their wounded steeds . . .
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shak.*

2. To strike or lash with a whip. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Yerk, *v. i.* **1.** To throw out the heels; to kick; to jerk.

They flirt, they *yerk,* they backward . . . fling. *Drayton.*

2. To move with a quick, jerking motion.

Yerk, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a jerk.

Yern (yẽrn), *v. i.* See 3d YEARN. [*Obs.*]

Yern, *a.* [OE. *ȝern, ȝeorne,* AS. *georn* desirous, eager. See YEARN to long.] Eager; brisk; quick; active. [*Obs.*] "Her song . . . loud and *yern.*" *Chaucer.*

Yerne (yẽrn), *adv.* [OE. *ȝeorne.* See YERN, *a.*] Eagerly; briskly; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

My hands and my tongue go so *yerne.* *Chaucer.*

Yer'nut' (yẽr'nŭt'), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *jordnöd,* Sw. *jordnöt,* earthnut. Cf. JARNUT.] An earthnut, or groundnut. See GROUNDNUT (*d*). [Written also *yarnut.*]

Yerst (yẽrst), *adv.* See ERST. [*Obs.*] *Sylvester.*

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* [OE. *yis, ȝis, ȝes, ȝise,* AS. *gese, gise;* probably fr. *geá* yea + *swā* so. √188. See YEA, and SO.] Ay; yea; — a word which expresses affirmation or consent; — opposed to *no.*

☞ *Yes* is used, like *yea,* to enforce, by repetition or addition, something which precedes; as, you have done all this — *yes,* you have done more. "*Yes,* you despise the man to books confined." *Pope.*

☞ "The fine distinction between 'yea' and 'yes,' 'nay' and 'no,' that once existed in English, has quite disappeared. 'Yea' and 'nay' in Wyclif's time, and a good deal later, were the answers to questions framed in the affirmative. 'Will he come?' To this it would have been replied, 'Yea' or 'Nay,' as the case might be. But, 'Will he not come?' To this the answer would have been 'Yes' or 'No.' Sir Thomas More finds fault with Tyndale, that in his translation of the Bible he had not observed this distinction, which was evidently therefore going out even then, that is, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and shortly after it was quite forgotten." *Trench.*

Yest (yĕst), *n.* See YEAST. *Shak.*

Yes'ter (yĕs'tẽr), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Last; last past; next before the present; of or pertaining to yesterday.

[An enemy] whom *yester* sun beheld
Mustering her charms. *Dryden.*

☞ This word is now seldom used except in a few compounds; as, *yesterday, yesternight,* etc.

Yes'ter-day (-dā), *n.* [OE. *ȝisterdai,* AS. *geostran dæg,* from *geostran, geostra, giestran, gistran, gystran,* yesterday (akin to D. *gisteren,* G. *gestern,* OHG. *gestaron,* Icel. *gær* yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. *gistradagis* to-morrow, L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. χθές, Skr. *hyas*) + *dæg* day. Cf. HESTERN. √235.] **1.** The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*

We are but of *yesterday,* and know nothing. *Job* viii. 9.

2. Fig.: A recent time; time not long past.

The proudest royal houses are but of *yesterday,* when compared with the line of supreme pontiffs. *Macaulay.*

Yes'ter-day, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place *yesterday.*

Yes'ter-eve' (yĕs'tẽr-ēv'), } *n.* The
Yes'ter-e'ven-ing (-ē'v'n-ĭng *or* -ēv'nĭng), } evening of yesterday; the evening last past.

Yes'ter-morn' (-môrn'), } *n.* The morning of yester-
Yes'ter-morn'ing, } day. *Coleridge.*

Yes'tern (-tẽrn), *a.* [See YESTER.] Of or pertaining to yesterday; relating to the day last past.

Yes'ter-night' (yĕs'tẽr-nīt'), *n.* The last night; the night last past.

Yes'ter-night', *adv.* [AS. *gystran niht.* See YESTERDAY.] On the last night. *B. Jonson.*

Yes'ter-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon last past.

Yes'ter-week' (-wēk'), *n.* The week last past; last week.

Yes'ter-year' (-yẽr'), *n.* The year last past; last year.

Yes'treen' (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* Yester-evening; yesternight; last night. [*R.* or *Scot.*]

Yestreen I did not know
How largeiy I could live. *Bp. Coxe.*

Yest'y (yĕst'ȳ), *a.* See YEASTY. *Shak.*

Yet (yĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large marine gastropods belonging to the genus *Yetus,* or *Cymba;* a boat shell.

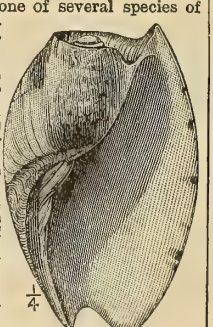

Yet (*Cymbra,* or *Yetus, cymbium*). 1/4

Yet, *adv.* [OE. *yet, ȝet, ȝit,* AS. *git, gyt, giet, gieta;* akin to OFries. *ieta, eta, ita,* MHG. *iezuo, ieze,* now, G. *jetzo, jetzt.*]

1. In addition; further; besides; over and above; still. "A little longer; *yet* a little longer." *Dryden.*

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Savior lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

The rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

2. At the same time; by continuance from a former state; still.

Facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; until now; — and with the negative, *not yet,* not up to the present time; not as soon as now; as, Is it time to go? Not *yet.* See *As yet,* under As, *conj.*

He never *yet* no villainy ne said. *Chaucer.*

4. Before some future time; before the end; eventually; in time. "He 'll be hanged *yet.*" *Shak.*

5. Even; — used emphatically.

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

Yet (yĕt), *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt.* vi. 29.

Syn. — See HOWEVER.

Yeve (yēv), *v. i.* To give. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yev'en (yĕv'n), *p. p.* Given. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yew (ū), *v. i.* See YAW.

Yew, *n.* [OE. *ew,* AS. *eów, īw, eoh;* akin to D. *ijf,* OHG. *iwa, īha,* G. *eibe,* Icel. *ȳr;* cf. Ir. *iubhar,* Gael. *iubhar, iughar,* W. *yw, ywen,* Lith. *jëva* the black alder tree.]

1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*) of Europe, allied to the pines, but having a peculiar berrylike fruit instead of a cone. It frequently grows in British churchyards.

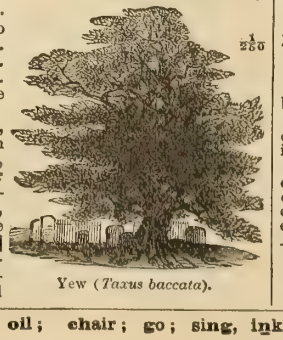

Yew (*Taxus baccata*). 1/20

2. The wood of the yew. It is light red in color, compact, fine-grained, and very elastic. It is preferred to all other kinds of wood for bows and whipstocks, the best for these purposes coming from Spain.

☞ The *American yew* (*Taxus baccata,* var. *Canadensis*) is a low and straggling or prostrate bush, never forming an erect trunk. The *California yew* (*Taxus brevifolia*) is a good-sized tree, and its wood is used for bows, spear handles, paddles, and other similar implements. Another yew is found in Florida, and there are species in Japan and the Himalayas.

3. A bow for shooting, made of the yew.

Yew (ū), *a.* Of or pertaining to yew trees; made of the wood of a yew tree; as, a *yew* whipstock.

Yew'en (ū'ĕn), *a.* Made of yew; as, *yewen* bows.

Yex (yĕks), *v. i.* [OE. *ȝexen, yesken,* AS. *giscian* to sob.] To hiccough. [Written also *yox, yux.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

He *yexeth* and he speaketh through the nose. *Chaucer.*

Yex, *n.* [AS. *geocsa* a sobbing, hiccough. Cf. YEX, *v. i.*] A hiccough. [Written also *yox,* and *yux.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "The excessive *yex.*" *Holland.*

Yez'de-ger'di-an (yĕz'dē-jẽr'dĭ-ən; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Yezdegerd,* the last Sassanian monarch of Persia, who was overthrown by the Mohammedans; as, the *Yezdegerdian* era, which began on the 16th of June, A. D. 632. The era is still used by the Parsees.

Yez'di (yĕz'dē), *n.* Same as IZEDI. *Tylor.*

Yez'i-dee (-ĭ-dē), **Yez'i-di** (-dē), *n.* Same as IZEDI.

Y-fere' (ĭ-fēr'), *adv.* Together. See IFERE. [*Obs.*]

As friends do when they be met *yfere.* *Chaucer.*

Yg'dra-syl (ĭg'drâ-sĭl), *n.* (*Scand. Myth.*) See in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Y'ghe (ē'e), *n.* Eye. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Y-go' (ĭ-gō'), *obs. p. p.* of GO. Gone. *Chaucer.*

Y-ground' (ĭ-ground'), *obs. p. p.* of GRIND. *Chaucer.*

Y-hold'e (ĭ-hōld'e), *obs. p. p.* of HOLD. *Chaucer.*

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YIELDED; *obs. p. p.* YOLD (yōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YIELDING.] [OE. *yelden, ȝelden, ȝilden,* AS. *yieldan, gildan,* to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to OFries. *jelda,* OS. *geldan,* D. *gelden* to cost, to be worth, G. *gelten,* OHG. *geltan* to pay, restore, make an offering, be worth, Icel. *gjalda* to pay, give up, Dan. *gielde* to be worth, Sw. *gälla* to be worth, *gälda* to pay, Goth. *gildan* in *fragildan, usgildan.* Cf. 1st GELD, GUILD.] **1.** To give in return for labor expended; to produce, as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay; as, money at interest *yields* six or seven per cent.

To *yelde* Jesu Christ his proper rent. *Chaucer.*

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Gen.* iv. 12.

2. To furnish; to afford; to render; to give forth. "Vines *yield* nectar." *Milton.*

[He] makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shak.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them and for their children. *Job* xxiv. 5.

3. To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right; to resign; to surrender; to relinquish; as a city, an opinion, etc.

And, force perforce, I'll make him *yield* the crown. *Shak.*

Shall *yield* up all their virtue, all their fame. *Milton.*

4. To admit to be true; to concede; to allow.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

5. To permit; to grant; as, to *yield* passage.

6. To give a reward to; to bless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for't. *Shak.*

God *yield* thee, and God thank ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

To yield the breath, the ghost, *or* **the life,** to die; to expire; — often followed by *up.*

One calmly *yields* his willing *breath.* *Keble.*

Yield, *v. i.* **1.** To give up the contest; to submit; to surrender; to succumb.

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield.* *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; to assent; as, I *yielded* to his request.

3. To give way; to cease opposition; to be no longer a hindrance or an obstacle; as, men readily *yield* to the current of opinion, or to customs; the door *yielded.*

Will ye relent,
And *yield* to mercy while 't is offered you? *Shak.*

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing.

Nay tell me first, in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields?* *Pope.*

Yield (yēld), *n.* Amount yielded; product; — applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation. "A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring." *Bacon.*

Yield'a-bl (-â-b'l), *a.* Disposed to yield or comply. [*R.*] — **Yield'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Yield'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of producing; yield; as, the *yieldance* of the earth. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. The act of yielding; concession. [*R.*] *South.*

Yield'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who yields. *Shak.*

Yield'ing, *a.* Inclined to give way, or comply; flexible; compliant; accommodating; as, a *yielding* temper.

Yielding and paying (*Law*), the initial words of that clause in leases in which the rent to be paid by the lessee is mentioned and reserved. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Obsequious; attentive. — YIELDING, OBSEQUIOUS, ATTENTIVE. In many cases a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity; but he who is *obsequious* seeks to gain favor by excessive and mean compliances for some selfish end.

— **Yield'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Yield'ing-ness,** *n.*

Yield'less, *a.* Without yielding; unyielding. [*Obs.*]

Yift (yĭft), *n.* Gift. [*Obs.*] "Great *yiftes.*" *Chaucer.*

Yin (yĭn), *n.* A Chinese weight of 2⅔ pounds.

Yis (yĭs), *adv.* Yes. [*Obs.*]
"*Yis*, sir," quod he, "*yis*, host." *Chaucer.*

Yit (yĭt), *conj.* Yet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yite (yīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European yellow-hammer.

Yive (yīv), *v. t. & i.* To give. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. ὕλη wood, material.] (*Chem.*) A suffix used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals; as in ethyl, carbonyl, hydroxyl, etc.

☞ *-yl* was first used in 1832 by Liebig and Wöhler in naming *benzoyl*, in the sense of *stuff*, or *fundamental material*, then in 1834 by Dumas and Peligot in naming *methyl*, in the sense of *wood*. After this *-yl* was generally used as in *benzoyl*, in the sense of *stuff*, *characteristic ground*, *fundamental material*.

Yle (īl), *n.* Isle. [*Obs.*] "The barren *yle*." *Chaucer.*

Y' lev'ed (wĭ' lĕv'ĕd). (*Surv.*) See under Y, *n.*

Y-liche' (ĭ-lĭch'), **Y-like'** (ĭ-līk'), *a. & adv.* Like; alike. [*Obs.*] "All . . . *yliche* good." *Chaucer.*

Yl'lan-ra-ton' (ēl'lyän-rä-tōn'), *n.* [From the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The agouara.

Y-mak'ed (ĭ-māk'ĕd), *obs. p. p.* of MAKE. Made.

Y-mel' (ĭ-mĕl'), *prep.* [OE. *ymel*, *imelle*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *í milli*, *í millum* (properly, in the middle, fr. *í* in + *miðil*, *meðal*, middle, akin to E. *middle*), Dan. *imellem*, Sw. *emellan*. See IN, and MIDDLE.] Among. [*Obs.*] "*Ymel* them all." *Chaucer.*

Y-nam'bu (ē-näm'bōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*); — called also *perdiz grande*, and *rufous tinamou*. See *Illust.* of TINAMOU.

Y-nough' (ē-nŭf'), **Y-now'** (ē-nou'), *a.* [See ENOUGH.] Enough. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yock'el (yŏk'el), *n.* [Cf. YOKEL.] (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle.

Yode (yōd), *obs. imp.* of Go. [OE. *yode*, *yede*, *ȝede*, *ȝeode*, *eode*, AS. *eóde*, used as the imp. of *gān* to go; akin to Goth. *iddja* I, he, went, L. *ire* to go, Gr. *ἰέναι*, Skr. *i*, *yā*. √4. Cf. ISSUE.] Went; walked; proceeded. [Written also *yede*.] See YEDE.

Quer [whether] they rade [rode] or *yode*. *Cursor Mundi.*
Then into Cornhill anon I *yode*. *Lydgate.*

Yo'del, **Yo'dle** (yō'dl), } *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YODELED, YODLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YODELING, YODLING.] [G. *jodeln*.] To sing in a manner common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the head voice, or falsetto, to the chest voice, and the contrary; to warble.

Yo'del, **Yo'dle**, } *n.* A song sung by yodeling, as by the Swiss mountaineers.

Yo'dler (yō'dlĕr), *n.* One who yodels.

‖ **Yo'ga** (yō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yōga* union.] A species of asceticism among the Hindoos, which consists in a complete abstraction from all worldly objects, by which the votary expects to obtain union with the universal spirit, and to acquire superhuman faculties.

Yo'gi (yō'gē), *n.* [Skr. *yōgin*.] A follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic. [Spelt also *yokin*.] *Whitworth.*

Yo'icks (yō'ĭks), *interj.* (*Hunting*) A cry of encouragement to foxhounds.

Yoit (yoit), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European yellow-hammer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

‖ **Yo'jan** (yō'jan), *n.* [Skr. *yōjana*.] A measure of distance, varying from four to ten miles, but usually about five. [*India*] [Written also *yojana*.]

Yoke (yōk), *n.* [OE. *yok*, *ȝoc*, AS. *geoc*; akin to D. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, G. *joch*, Icel. & Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Goth. *juk*, Lith. *jungas*, Russ. *igo*, L. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, Skr. *yuga*, and to L. *jungere* to join, Gr. *ζευγνύναι*, Skr. *yuj*. √109, 280. Cf. JOIN, JOUGS, JOUST, JUGULAR, SUBJUGATE, SYZYGY, YUGA, ZEUGMA.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two oxen are joined at the heads or necks for working together.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

☞ The modern yoke for oxen is usually a piece of timber hollowed, or made curving, near each end, and laid on the necks of the oxen, being secured in place by two bows, one inclosing each neck, and fastened through the timber. In some countries the yoke consists of a flat piece of wood fastened to the foreheads of the oxen by thongs about the horns.

2. A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape. Specifically: (*a*) A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side; as, a milkmaid's *yoke*. (*b*) A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, a pig, a goose, to prevent passage through a fence. (*c*) A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. See *Illust.* of BELL. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A crosspiece upon the head of a boat's rudder. To its ends lines are attached which lead forward so that the boat can be steered from amidships. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A bent crosspiece connecting two other parts. (*f*) (*Arch.*) A tie securing two timbers together, not used for part of a regular truss, but serving a temporary purpose, as to provide against unusual strain. (*g*) (*Dressmaking*) A band shaped to fit the shoulders or the hips, and joined to the upper full edge of the waist or the skirt.

3. Fig.: That which connects or binds; a chain; a link; a bond of connection.

Boweth your neck under that blissful *yoke* . . .
Which that men clepeth spousal or wedlock. *Chaucer.*
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove. *Dryden.*

4. A mark of servitude; hence, servitude; slavery; bondage; service.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*. *Shak.*
My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light. *Matt.* xi. 30.

5. Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together.

I have bought five *yoke* of oxen, and I go to prove them. *Luke* xiv. 19.

6. The quantity of land plowed in a day by a yoke of oxen. [*Obs.*] *Gardner.*

7. A portion of the working day; as, to work two *yokes*, that is, to work both portions of the day, or morning and afternoon. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Neck yoke, **Pig yoke**. See under NECK, and PIG. — **Yoke elm** (*Bot.*), the European hornbeam (*Carpinus Betulus*), a small tree with tough white wood, often used for making yokes for cattle.

Yoke (yōk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YOKED (yōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YOKING.] **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.

2. To couple; to join with another. "Be ye not unequally *yoked* with unbelievers." 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage; to restrain; to confine.

Then were they *yoked* with garrisons. *Milton.*
The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

Yoke, *v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely; to mate.

We'll *yoke* together, like a double shadow. *Shak.*

Yoke'age (-āj), *n.* See ROKEAGE. [*Local, U. S.*]

Yoke'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* [*Yoke* + *fellow*.] An associate or companion in, or as in; a mate; a fellow; especially, a partner in marriage. *Phil.* iv. 3.

The two languages [English and French] became *yokefellows* in a still more intimate manner. *Earle.*

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often choose one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addison.*

Yo'kel (yō'kl), *n.* [Perhaps from an AS. word akin to E. *gawk*.] A country bumpkin. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Yoke'let (yōk'lĕt), *n.* A small farm; — so called as requiring but one yoke of oxen to till it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yoke'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Same as YOKEFELLOW.

Yoke'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having two toes in front and two behind, as the trogons and woodpeckers.

Yold (yōld), *obs. p. p.* of YIELD. Yielded. *Spenser.*

Yold'en (yōld'n), *obs. p. p.* of YIELD. Yielded.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yŏk; 277), *n.* [OE. *yolke*, *yelke*, *ȝolke*, *ȝelke*, AS. *geoloca*, *geoleca*, fr. *geolu* yellow. See YELLOW.] [Written also *yelk*.] **1.** The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An oily secretion which naturally covers the wool of sheep.

Yolk cord (*Zoöl.*), a slender cord or duct which connects the yolk glands with the egg chambers in certain insects, as in the aphids. — **Yolk gland** (*Zoöl.*), a special organ which secretes the yolk of the eggs in many turbellarians, and in some other invertebrates. See *Illust.* of HERMAPHRODITE in Appendix. — **Yolk sack** (*Anat.*), the umbilical vesicle. See under UMBILICAL.

Yoll (yōl), *v. i.* To yell. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yon (yŏn), *a.* [OE. *yon*, *ȝon*, AS. *geon*; akin to G. *jener*, OHG. *jenēr*, Icel. *enn*, *inn*; cf. Goth. *jains*. √188. Cf. BEYOND, YOND, YONDER.] At a distance, but within view; yonder. [*Poetic*]

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*
Though fast *yon* shower be fleeting. *Keble.*

Yon, *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

But, first and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing. *Milton.*

Yon'co-pin (yŏn'kō-pĭn), *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from Illinois *micoupena*, Chippewa *makopin*, the American lotus.] (*Bot.*) A local name in parts of the Mississippi Valley for the American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*).

Yond (yŏnd), *a.* [Cf. AS. *anda*, *onda*, anger, *andian* to be angry.] Furious; mad; angry; fierce. [*Obs.*]
"Then wexeth wood and *yond*." *Spenser.*

Yond, *adv. & a.* [OE. *yond*, *ȝond*, *ȝeond*, through, beyond, over, AS. *geond*, adv. & prep.; cf. Goth. *jaind* thither. √188. See YON, *a.*] Yonder. [*Obs.*] "*Yond* in the garden." *Chaucer.*

Yon'der (yŏn'dĕr), *adv.* [OE. *yonder*, *ȝonder*; cf. OD. *ginder*, Goth. *jaindrē* there. √188. See YOND, *adv.*] At a distance, but within view.

Yonder are two apple women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

Yon'der, *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon. "Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green." *Milton.* "*Yonder* sea of light." *Keble.*

Yonder men are too many for an embassage. *Bacon.*

‖ **Yo'ni** (yō'nē), *n.* [Skr. *yōni*.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The symbol under which Sakti, or the personification of the female power in nature, is worshiped. Cf. LINGAM.

Yon'ker (yŭn'kĕr), *n.* [See YOUNKER.] A young fellow; a younker. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Yore (yōr), *adv.* [OE. *ȝore*, *yare*, *ȝare*, AS. *geára*; akin to *geár* a year, E. *year*. √204. See YEAR.] In time long past; in old time; long since. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

As it hath been of olde times *yore*. *Chaucer.*
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*

Of yore, of old time; long ago; as, in times or days *of yore*. "But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*." *Pope.*
Where Abraham fed his flock *of yore*. *Keble.*

York'er (yôrk'ẽr), *n.* (*Cricket*) A tice.

York'shire (-shĭr *or* -shēr; *in Eng.* -shẽr), *n.* A county in the north of England.

Yorkshire grit, a kind of stone used for polishing marble, and copperplates for engravers. *Simmonds.* — **Yorkshire pudding**, a batter pudding baked under meat.

York' use' (ūs'). (*Eccl.*) The one of the three printed uses of England which was followed in the north. It was based on the Sarum use. See USE, *n.*, 6. *Shipley.*

Yot (yŏt), *v. t.* To unite closely. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yote (yōt), *v. t.* [OE. *ȝeoten*, *ȝeten*, to pour, AS. *geótan*. See FOUND to cast.] To pour water on; to soak in, or mix with, water. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

My fowls, which well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapman.*

You (ū), *pron.* [*Possess.* YOUR (ūr) or YOURS (ūrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU.] [OE. *you*, *eou*, *eow*, dat. & acc., AS. *ēów*, used as dat. & acc. of *ge*, *gē*, ye; akin to OFries. *iu*, *io*, OS. *iu*, D. *u*, G. *euch*, OHG. *iu*, dat., *iuwih*, acc., Icel. *yðr*, dat. & acc., Goth. *izwis*; of uncertain origin. √189. Cf. YOUR.] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative, dative, and objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed. See the Note under YE.

Ye go to Canterbury; God *you* speed. *Chaucer.*
Good sir, I do in friendship counsel *you*
To leave this place. *Shak.*
In vain *you* tell your parting lover
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

☞ Though *you* is properly a plural, it is in all ordinary discourse used also in addressing a single person, yet properly always with a plural verb. "Are *you* he that hangs the verses on the trees, wherein Rosalind is so admired?" *Shak.*

You and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely, like *we*, *they*, *one*, to express persons not specified. "This looks at a distance like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy, disjointed clods." *Addison.* "*Your* medalist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine." *Addison.* "It is always pleasant to be forced to do what *you* wish to do, but what, until pressed, *you* dare not attempt." *Hook.* *You* is often used reflexively for *yourself* or *yourselves*. "Your highness shall repose *you* at the tower." *Shak.*

Youl (youl), *v. i.* To yell; to yowl. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Young (yŭng), *a.* [*Compar.* YOUNGER (yŭn'gẽr); *superl.* YOUNGEST (-gĕst).] [OE. *yung*, *yong*, *ȝong*, *ȝung*, AS. *geong*; akin to OFries. *iung*, *iong*, D. *jong*, OS., OHG., & G. *jung*, Icel. *ungr*, Sw. & Dan. *ung*, Goth. *juggs*, Lith. *jaunas*, Russ. *iunuii*, L. *juvencus*, *juvenis*, Skr. *juvaça*, *juvan*. √281. Cf. JUNIOR, JUNIPER, JUVENILE, YOUNKER, YOUTH.] **1.** Not long born; still in the first part of life; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; — said of animals; as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* fawn.

For he so *young* and tender was of age. *Chaucer.*
"Whom the gods love, die *young*," has been too long carelessly said; . . . whom the gods love, live *young* forever. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Being in the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.

While the fears of the people were *young*. *De Foe.*

3. Having little experience; inexperienced; unpracticed; ignorant; weak.

Come, come, elder brother, you are too *young* in this. *Shak.*

Young, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

[The egg] bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow *young*. *Milton.*

With young, with child; pregnant.

Young'er (yŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who is younger; an inferior in age; a junior. "The elder shall serve the *younger*." *Rom.* ix. 12.

Young'ish (yŭng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

Young'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *geongling*.] A young person; a youth; also, any animal in its early life. "More dear . . . than *younglings* to their dam." *Spenser.*

He will not be so willing, I think, to join with you as with us *younglings*. *Ridley.*

Young'ling, *a.* Young; youthful. *Wordsworth.*

Young'ly, *a.* [AS. *geonglic*.] Like a young person or thing; young; youthful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Young'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a young manner; in the period of youth; early in life. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*R.*]

Young'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being young.

Young'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A young person; a youngling; a lad. [*Colloq.*] "He felt himself quite a *youngster*, with a long life before him." *G. Eliot.*

Youngth (yŭngth), *n.* Youth. [*Obs.*]

Youngth is a bubble blown up with breath. *Spenser.*

Youngth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, youth; youthful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Youn'ker (yun'kẽr), *n.* [D. *jonker*, *jonkheer*; *jong* young + *heer* a lord, sir, gentleman. See YOUNG, *a.*] A young person; a stripling; a yonker. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

That same *younker* soon was overthrown. *Spenser.*

You'pon (yōō'pŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as YAUPON.

Your (ūr), *pron. & a.* [OE. *your*, *ȝour*, *eowr*, *eower*, AS. *ēówer*, originally used as the gen. of *ge*, *gē*, ye; akin to OFries. *iuwer* your, OS. *iuwar*, D. *uw*, OHG. *iuwēr*, G. *euer*, Icel. *yðar*, Goth. *izwara*, *izwar*, and E. *you*. √189. See YOU.] The form of the possessive case of the personal pronoun *you*.

☞ The possessive takes the form *yours* when the noun to which it refers is not expressed, but implied; as, this book is *yours*. "An old fellow of *yours*." *Chaucer.*

Yours (ūrz), *pron.* See the Note under YOUR.

Your-self' (ūr-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). [*Your* + *self*.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject commonly with *you*; as, you *yourself* shall see it; also, alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective case; as, you have injured *yourself*.

Of which right now ye han *yourselve* heard. *Chaucer.*
If *yourselves* are old, make it your cause. *Shak.*
Why should you be so cruel to *yourself*? *Milton.*

The religious movement which you *yourself*, as well as I, so faithfully followed from first to last. *J. H. Newman.*

Youth (ūth), *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS (ūths; 264) or *collectively* YOUTH. [OE. *youthe*, *youhþe*, *ȝuheðe*, *ȝuweðe*, *ȝeoȝeðe*, AS. *geoguð*, *geogoð*; akin to OS. *juguð*, D. *jeugd*, OHG. *jugund*, G. *jugend*, Goth. *junda*. √281. See YOUNG.]

1. The quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. "In my flower of *youth*." *Milton.*

Such as in his face
Youth smiled celestial. *Milton.*

2. The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the period of existence preceding maturity or age; the whole early part of life, from childhood, or, sometimes, from infancy, to manhood.

He wondered that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his *youth* at home. *Shak.*
Those who pass their *youth* in vice are justly condemned to spend their age in folly. *Rambler.*

3. A young person; especially, a young man.
Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*
4. Young persons, collectively.
It is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first. *B. Jonson.*

Youth'ful (ūth'fụl), *a.* **1.** Not yet mature or aged; young. "Two *youthful* knights." *Dryden.* Also used figuratively. "The *youthful* season of the year." *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to early life; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* sports. "Warm, *youthful* blood." *Shak.* "*Youthful* thoughts." *Milton.*
3. Fresh; vigorous, as in youth.
After millions of millions of ages . . . still *youthful* and flourishing. *Bentley.*
Syn. — Puerile; juvenile. — YOUTHFUL, PUERILE, JUVENILE. *Puerile* is always used in a bad sense, or at least in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only; as, *puerile* objections, *puerile* amusements, etc. *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense, as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood; as, *juvenile* tricks; a *juvenile* performance. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense; as, *youthful* aspirations; or at least by way of extenuating; as, *youthful* indiscretions. "Some men, imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*." *Dryden.* "Raw, *juvenile* writers imagine that, by pouring forth figures often, they render their compositions warm and animated." *Blair.*
— Youth'ful-ly, *adv.* **— Youth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Youth'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *geoguðhād.* See YOUTH, and -HOOD.] The quality or state of being a youth; the period of youth; youth. *Cheyne.*

Youth'ly, *a.* [AS. *geoguðlic.*] Young; youthful. [*Obs.*] "All my *youthly* days." *Spenser.*

Youth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Youthful. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Youth'y (-y), *a.* Young. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*

Youze (yōōz), *n.* [From a native East Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The cheetah.

Yow (you), *pron.* You. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Yowe (yō), *n.* [See EWE.] (*Zoöl.*) A ewe. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *G. Eliot.*

Yowl (youl), *v. i.* [See YAWL, *v. i.*] To utter a loud, long, and mournful cry, as a dog; to howl; to yell.

Yowl, *n.* A loud, protracted, and mournful cry, as that of a dog; a howl.

Yow'ley (youʹlȳ), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] (*Zoöl.*) The European yellow-hammer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yox (yŏks), *v. i.* See YEX. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Y-pight' (ī-pīt'), *obs. p. p.* of PITCH. See PIGHT.

Yp'o-cras (ĭpʹō-krăs), *n.* Hippocras. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Y'pres lace' (ēʹpr' lās'). Fine bobbin lace made at *Ypres* in Belgium, usually exactly like Valenciennes lace.

Yp-sil'i-form (ĭp-sĭlʹĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ὖ ψιλόν the name of the letter Y + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Resembling the Greek Y in appearance; — said of the germinal spot in the ripe egg at one of the stages of fecundation.

Yp'si-loid (ĭpʹsĭ-loid), *a.* (*Anat.*) In the form of the letter Y; Y-shaped.

Y-raft' (ĭ-rȧft'), *obs. p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft. *Chaucer.*

Yr'en (ĭrʹn), *n.* Iron. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Y-ron'ne (ĭ-rŏnʹne), *obs. p. p.* of RUN. Run. *Chaucer.*

Y-same' (ĭ-sām'), *adv.* [See SAME.] Together. [*Obs.*] "And in a bag all sorts of seeds *ysame.*" *Spenser.*

Y[t], **Yt** (thăt), an old method of printing *that* (AS. *þæt, ðæt*) the "y" taking the place of the old letter "thorn" (þ). Cf. YE, the.

Y-throwe' (ĭ-thrō'), *obs. p. p.* of THROW. *Chaucer.*

Yt-ter'bic (ĭt-tĕrʹbĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, ytterbium; containing ytterbium.

Yt-ter'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the boron group, sometimes associated with yttrium or other related elements, as in euxenite and gadolinite. Symbol Yb; provisional atomic weight 173.2. Cf. YTTRIUM.

☞ Ytterbium is associated with other rare elements, and probably has not been prepared in a pure state.

Yt'tri-a (ĭtʹtrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See YTTRIUM.] (*Chem.*) The oxide, Y_2O_3, or earth, of yttrium.

Yt'tric (ĭtʹtrĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, yttrium.

Yt-trif'er-ous (ĭt-trĭfʹĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements; as, gadolinite is one of the *yttriferous* minerals.

Yt'tri-ous (ĭtʹtrĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Same as YTTRIC.

Yt'tri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the boron-aluminium group, found in gadolinite and other rare minerals, and extracted as a dark gray powder. Symbol Y. Atomic weight, 89. [Written also *ittrium.*]

☞ Associated with yttrium are certain rare elements, as erbium, ytterbium, samarium, etc., which are separated in a pure state with great difficulty. They are studied by means of their spark or phosphorescent spectra. Yttrium is now regarded as probably not a simple element, but as a mixture of several substances.

Yt'tro-ce'rite (ĭtʹtrō-sēʹrīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a violet-blue color, inclining to gray and white. It is a hydrous fluoride of cerium, yttrium, and calcium.

Yt'tro-co-lum'bite (-kŏ-lŭmʹbīt), } *n.* (*Min.*) A tan-
Yt'tro-tan'ta-lite (-tănʹtȧ-līt), } talate of uranium, yttrium, and calcium, of a brown or black color.

‖ **Yu** (yụ), *n.* [Chin.] (*Min.*) Jade.

Yuc'ca (yŭkʹkȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FLICKER, *n.*, 2.

‖ **Yuc'ca** (yŭkʹkȧ), *n.* [NL., from *Yuca,* its name in St. Domingo.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants having long, pointed, and often rigid, leaves at the top of a more or less woody stem, and bearing a large panicle of showy white blossoms.

Yucca.

☞ The species with more rigid leaves (as *Yucca aloifolia, Y. Treculiana,* and *Y. baccata*) are called *Spanish bayonet,* and one with softer leaves (*Y. filamentosa*) is called *bear grass,* and *Adam's needle.*

Yucca moth (*Zoöl.*), a small silvery moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*) whose larvæ feed on plants of the genus Yucca.

Yucca Moth (*Pronuba yuccasella.*) Nat. size.

Yuck (yŭk), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *jucken,* D. *jeuken, joken.* See ITCH.] To itch. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Yuck, *v. t.* To scratch. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Yuck'el (yŭkʹel), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as YOCKEL.

Yu'en (yụʹĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The crowned gibbon (*Hylobates pileatus*), native of Siam, Southern China, and the Island of Hainan. It is entirely arboreal in its habits, and has very long arms. The males are dark brown or blackish, with a caplike mass of long dark hair, and usually with a white band around the face. The females are yellowish white, with a dark spot on the breast and another on the crown. Called also *wooyen,* and *wooyen ape.*

Yuen (*Hylobates pileatus*). 1/12

Yufts (yŭfts), *n.* [Russ. *iufte.*] Russia leather.

Yug (yŭg), } *n.*
‖ **Yu'ga** (yōōʹgȧ), }
[Skr. *yuga* an age, a yoke. See YOKE.] (*Hindoo Cosmog.*) Any one of the four ages, *Krita,* or *Satya, Treta, Dwapara,* and *Kali,* into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

Yuke (ūk), *v. i. & t.* Same as YUCK. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Yu'lan (ūʹlăn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Magnolia (*M. conspicua*) with large white blossoms that open before the leaves. See the Note under MAGNOLIA.

Yule (ūl), *n.* [OE. *yol, ȝol,* AS. *geól;* akin to *geóla* December or January, Icel. *jōl* Yule, *Ylir* the name of a winter month, Sw. *jul* Christmas, Dan. *juul,* Goth. *jiuleis* November or December. Cf. JOLLY.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of our Savior.
And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at *Yule.* *Drayton.*
Yule block, *or* **Yule log,** a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth on Christmas eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in with much ceremony. — **Yule clog,** the yule log. *Halliwell. W. Irving.*

Yule'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide; the season of Christmas.

Yu'mas (yōōʹmăz), *n. pl.; sing.* YUMA (-mä). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians native of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California. They are agricultural, and cultivate corn, wheat, barley, melons, etc.

☞ In a wider sense, the term sometimes includes the Mohaves and other allied tribes.

‖ **Yunx** (yŭnks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴυγξ the wryneck.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds comprising the wrynecks.

Yu'pon (yōōʹpŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as YAUPON.

Yux (yŭks), *n. & v.* See YEX, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Y'vel (ēʹv'l), *a. & adv.* Evil; ill. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Y-war' (ĭ-wärʹ), *a.* [See AWARE.] Aware; wary. [*Obs.*] "Be *ywar,* and his way shun." *Piers Plowman.*

Y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [OE. *ywis, iwis,* AS. *gewis* certain; akin to D. *gewis,* G. *gewiss,* and E. *wit* to know. See WIT to know, and Y-.] Certainly; most likely; truly; probably. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]
"*Ywis,*" quod he, "it is full dear, I say." *Chaucer.*
She answered me, "*I-wisse,* all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato." *Ascham.*
A right good knight, and true of word *ywis.* *Spenser.*
☞ The common form *iwis* was often written with the prefix apart from the rest of the word and capitalized, as, *I wis, I wisse,* etc. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I,* and *wis, wisse,* for a form of the verb *wit* to know. See WIS, and cf. WIT, to know.
Our ship, *I wis,*
Shall be of another form than this. *Longfellow.*

Z.

Z (zē, *in England commonly, and in America sometimes,* zĕd; *formerly, also,* ĭzʹzĕrd). Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is taken from the Latin letter Z, which came from the Greek alphabet, this having it from a Semitic source. The ultimate origin is probably Egyptian. Etymologically, it is most closely related to *s, y,* and *j;* as in glass, glaze; E. *yoke,* Gr. ζυγόν, L. *jugum;* E. zealous, *jealous.* See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 273, 274.

Za (zä), *n.* (*Mus.*) An old solfeggio name for B flat; the seventh harmonic, as heard in the horn or æolian string; — so called by Tartini. It was long considered a false note, but is the true note of the chord of the flat seventh. *H. W. Poole.*

Za'ba-ism (zäʹbȧ-ĭzʹm), **Za'bism** (-bĭzʹm), *n.* See SABIANISM.

Za'bi-an (zäʹbĭ-an), *a. & n.* See SABIAN.

Zac'co (zăkʹkō), *n.* (*Arch.*) See ZOCCO.

‖ **Za-chun'** (zŭ-kōōn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An oil pressed by the Arabs from the fruit of a small thorny tree (*Balanites Ægyptiaca*), and sold to pilgrims for a healing ointment. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

‖ **Zaer'the** (tsĕrʹte), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ZARTHE.

Zaf'fer (zȧfʹfĕr), *n.* [F. *zafre, safre;* cf. Sp. *zafra, safra,* It. *zaffera,* G. *zaffer;* all probably of Arabic origin. Cf. ZAPHARA.] A pigment obtained, usually by roasting cobalt glance with sand or quartz, as a dark earthy powder. It consists of crude cobalt oxide, or of an impure cobalt arseniate. It is used in porcelain painting, and in enameling pottery, to produce a blue color, and is often confounded with smalt, from which, however, it is distinct, as it contains no potash. The name is often loosely applied to mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, or oxides of iron, manganese, etc. [Written also *zaffre,* and formerly *zaffree, zaffar, zaffir.*]

‖ **Zaim** (zīm; 277), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *zaʹīm.*] A Turkish chief who supports a mounted militia bearing the same name. *Smart.*

‖ **Zaim'et** (zīmʹĕt; 277), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *ziʹāmet.*] A district from which a Zaim draws his revenue. *Smart.*

Zain (zān), *n.* A horse of a dark color, neither gray nor white, and having no spots. *Smart.*

Za-lamb'do-dont (zȧ-lămʹdō-dŏnt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a tribe (*Zalambdodonta*) of Insectivora in which the molar teeth have but one V-shaped ridge.

Za-lamb'do-dont, *n.* One of the *Zalambdodonta.* The tenrec, solenodon, and golden moles are examples.

‖ **Za-mang'** (zȧ-măngʹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An immense leguminous tree (*Pithecolobium Saman*) of Venezuela. Its branches form a hemispherical mass, often one hundred and eighty feet across. The sweet pulpy pods are used commonly for feeding cattle. Also called *rain tree. J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*).

Zamia (*Zamia integrifolia*).

Zam'bo (zămʹbō), *n.; pl.* ZAMBOS (-bōz). [See SAMBO.] The child of a mulatto and a negro; also, the child of an Indian and a negro; colloquially or humorously, a negro; a sambo.

‖ **Za'mi-a** (zāʹmĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *zamia* a kind of fir cone, from Gr. ζαμία, ζημία, hurt, damage. See Plin. xvi. 44.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cycadaceous plants, having the appearance of low palms, but with exogenous wood. See COONTIE, and *Illust.* of STROBILE.

Zam'in-dar' (zămʹĭn-därʹ), *n.* [Hind. *zemīndār, zamindār,* a landholder, Per. *zamīndār; zamīn* land + *dār* holding.] A landowner; also, a collector of land revenue; now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays to the government a certain fixed revenue. [Written also *zemindar.*] [*India*]

Zam'in-da-ry (zămʹĭn-dȧ-rỹ), **Zam'in-da-ri** (-rē), *n.* The jurisdiction of a zamindar; the land possessed by a zamindar. [Written also *zemindary, zemindari.*]

Za'mite (zāʹmīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil cycad of the genus Zamia.

Za-mouse' (zȧ-mōōs'), *n.* [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A West African buffalo (*Bubalus brachyceros*) having short horns depressed at the base, and large ears fringed internally with three rows of long hairs. It is destitute of a dewlap. Called also *short-horned buffalo,* and *bush cow.*

‖ **Zam-po'gna** (tsȧm-pōʹnyä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A sort of bagpipe formerly in use among Italian peasants. It is now almost obsolete. [Written also *zampugna.*]

Zan'der (zȧnʹdĕr), *n.* [Cf. D. *zand* sand.] (*Zoöl.*) A European pike perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*) allied to the wall-eye; — called also *sandart, sander, sannat, schill,* and *zant.*

Zand'mole' (zȧndʹmōl'), *n.* [Cf. D. *zand* sand. See SAND, and MOLE the animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The sand mole.

Zan'te (zȧnʹtē), *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZANTEWOOD.

Zan'te cur'rant (kŭrʹrant). A kind of seedless grape or raisin; — so called from *Zante,* one of the Ionian Islands.

Zan'te-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A yellow dyewood; fustet; — called also *zante,* and *zante fustic.* See FUSTET, and the Note under FUSTIC. (*b*) Satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*).

Zan'ti-ot (zănʹtĭ-ŏt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

Za'ny (zāʹnỹ), *n.; pl.* ZANIES (-nĭz). [It. *zanni* a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. same as *Giovanni* John, *i.e.,* merry John, L. *Ioannes,* Gr. Ἰωάννης, Heb. *Yōkhānān,*

prop., the Lord graciously gave: cf. F. *zani*, fr. the Italian. Cf. JENNETING.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*. *Donne.*

Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope.*

Za'ny (zā'nĭ), *v. t.* To mimic. [*Obs.*]

Your part is acted; give me leave at distance
To *zany* it. *Massinger.*

Za'ny-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or character of a zany; buffoonery. *Coleridge. H. Morley.*

Zaph'a-ra (zăf'ā-rā), *n.* Zaffer.

‖ **Za-phren'tis** (zā-frĕn'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of cyathophylloid corals common in the Paleozoic formations. It is cup-shaped with numerous septa, and with a deep pit in one side of the cup.

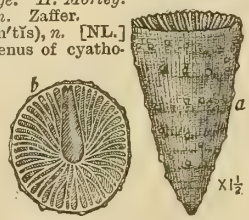

Zaphrentis (*Z. Cassedayi*). *a* Side view. *b* Interior of Cup.

Zap'o-til'la (zăp'ō-tĭl'lā), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAPODILLA.

Zap'ti-ah (-tĭ-ā), *n.* A Turkish policeman. [Written also *zaptieh*.]

Zar'a-thus'tri-an (zăr'ā-thōōs'trĭ-an), **Zar'a-thus'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Zarathustra, or Zoroaster; Zoroastrian. *Tylor.*

Zar'a-thus'trism (-trĭz'm), *n.* See ZOROASTRIANISM.

Zar'a-tite (zăr'ā-tīt), *n.* (*Min.*) [Named after Gen. *Zarata* of Spain.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite; — called also *emerald nickel*.

‖ **Za-re'ba** (zā-rē'bā), *n.* (*Mil.*) An improvised stockade; especially, one made of thorn bushes, etc. [Written also *zareeba*, and *zeriba*.] [*Egypt*]

"Ah," he moralizes, "what wonderful instinct on the part of this little creature to surround itself with a *zareba* like the troops after Osman Digma." *R. Jefferies.*

Zar'nich (zär'nĭk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *az-zernīkh*, fr. Gr. ἀρσενικόν. See ARSENIC.] (*Min.*) Native sulphide of arsenic, including sandarach, or realgar, and orpiment.

‖ **Zär'the** (tsĕr'te), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European bream (*Abramis vimba*). [Written also *zaerthe*.]

‖ **Za'ti** (zä'tē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of macaque (*Macacus pileatus*) native of India and Ceylon. It has a crown of long erect hair, and a tuft of radiating hairs on the back of the head. Called also *capped macaque*.

‖ **Zau-schne'ri-a** (zą-shnē'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., named for M. *Zauschner*, a Bohemian botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants. *Zauschneria Californica* is a suffrutescent perennial, with showy red flowers much resembling those of the garden fuchsia.

Zax (zăks), *n.* A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates. [Written also *sax*.]

‖ **Za'yat** (zā'yăt *or* zä'-; 277), *n.* A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. [*Burmah*]

‖ **Ze'a** (zē'ā), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. ζέα, ζειά; cf. Skr. *yava* barley.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large grasses of which the Indian corn (*Zea Mays*) is the only species known. Its origin is not yet ascertained. See MAIZE.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle*; cf. Pg. & It. *zelo*, Sp. *zelo*, *celo*; from L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος, probably akin to ζεῖν to boil. Cf. YEAST, JEALOUS.] **1.** Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in favor of a person or cause; ardent and active interest; engagedness; enthusiasm; fervor. "Ambition varnished o'er with *zeal*." *Milton.* "*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will." *Dryden.* "*Zeal's* never-dying fire." *Keble.*

I bear them record that they have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge. *Rom.* x. 2.

A *zeal* for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert with little care what shall be established. *Johnson.*

2. A zealot. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Zeal, *v. i.* To be zealous. [*Obs.* & *R.*] *Bacon.*

Zeal'ant (zĕl'ant), *n.* One who is zealous; a zealot; an enthusiast. [*Obs.*]

To certain *zealants*, all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon.*

Zealed (zēld), *a.* Full of zeal; characterized by zeal. [*Obs.*] "*Zealed* religion." *Beau. & Fl.*

Zeal'ful (zēl'fụl), *a.* Full of zeal. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Zeal'less (zēl'lĕs), *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*

Zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote*, L. *zelotes*, Gr. ζηλωτής. See ZEAL.] One who is zealous; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; especially, one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal; one absorbed in devotion to anything; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan.

Zealots for the one [tradition] were in hostile array against *zealots* for the other. *Sir J. Stephen.*

In Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Nithisdale, Annandale, every parish was visited by these turbulent *zealots*. *Macaulay.*

Zea-lot'ic-al (zē-lŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Like, or suitable to, a zealot; ardently zealous. [*R.*] *Strype.*

Zeal'ot-ism (zĕl'ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry.

Zeal'ot-ist, *n.* A zealot. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause.

Enthusiasm, visionariness, seems the tendency of the German; zeal, *zealotry*, of the English; fanaticism, of the French. *Coleridge.*

Zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs; 277), *a.* [LL. *zelosus*. See ZEAL.] **1.** Filled with, or characterized by, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent, in behalf of an object.

He may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

2. Filled with religious zeal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

— **Zeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Zeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

Ze'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* (*Naut.*) See XEBEC.

Ze'bra (zē'brà), *n.* [Pg. *zebra*; cf. Sp. *cebra*; probably from a native African name.] (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of South African wild horses remarkable for having the body white or yellowish white, and conspicuously marked with dark brown or blackish bands.

Mountain Zebra (*Equus*, or *Asinus*, *zebra*). 1/30

☞ The true or mountain zebra (*Equus*, or *Asinus*, *zebra*) is nearly white, and the bands which cover the body and legs are glossy black. Its tail has a tuft of black hair at the tip. It inhabits the mountains of Central and Southern Africa, and is noted for its wariness and wildness, as well as for its swiftness. The second species (*Equus*, or *Asinus*, *Burchellii*), known as *Burchell's zebra*, and *dauw*, inhabits the grassy plains of South Africa, and differs from the preceding in not having dark bands on the legs, while those on the body are more irregular. It has a long tail, covered with long white flowing hair.

Zebra caterpillar, the larva of an American noctuid moth (*Mamestra picta*). It is light yellow, with a broad black stripe on the back and one on each side; the lateral stripes are crossed with white lines. It feeds on cabbages, beets, clover, and other cultivated plants. — Zebra opossum, the zebra wolf. See under WOLF. — Zebra parrakeet, an Australian grass parrakeet, often kept as a cage bird. Its upper parts are mostly pale greenish yellow, transversely barred with brownish black crescents; the under parts, rump, and upper tail coverts, are bright green; two central tail feathers and the cheek patches are bright blue. Called also *canary parrot*, *scallop parrot*, *shell parrot*, and *undulated parrot*. — Zebra poison (*Bot.*), a poisonous tree (*Euphorbia arborea*) of the Spurge family, found in South Africa. Its milky juice is so poisonous that zebras have been killed by drinking water in which its branches had been placed, and it is also used as an arrow poison. *J. Smith* (*Dict. Econ. Plants*). — Zebra shark. Same as *Tiger shark*, under TIGER. — Zebra spider, a hunting spider. — Zebra swallowtail, a very large North American swallow-tailed butterfly (*Iphiclides ajax*), in which the wings are yellow, barred with black; — called also *ajax*. — Zebra wolf. See under WOLF.

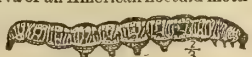
Zebra Caterpillar. 3/4

Ze'bra-wood' (zē'brà-wōōd'), *n.* (*a*) A kind of cabinet wood having beautiful black, brown, and whitish stripes, the timber of a tropical American tree (*Connarus Guianensis*). (*b*) The wood of a small West Indian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia fragrans*). (*c*) The wood of an East Indian tree of the genus *Guettarda*.

Ze'brine (zē'brĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the zebra.

Ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A bovine mammal (*Bos Indicus*) extensively domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, slender legs, a large dewlap, and a large, prominent hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different domestic breeds, which range in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff.

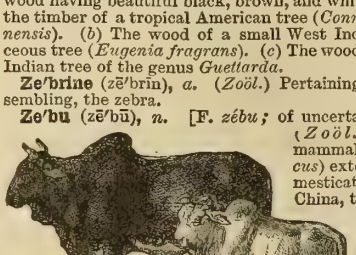
Zebu, Male and Female. 1/44

☞ Some of the varieties are used as beasts of burden, and some for riding, while others are raised for their milk and flesh. The Brahmin bull, regarded as sacred by the Hindoos, also belongs to this species. The male is called also *Indian bull*, *Indian ox*, *Madras ox*, and *sacred bull*.

Ze'bub (-bŭb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large noxious fly of Abyssinia, which, like the tsetse fly, is destructive to cattle.

Ze'chin (zē'kĭn; 277), *n.* See SEQUIN.

‖ **Zech'stein'** (zĕk'stīn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zeche* a mine + *stein* a stone.] (*Geol.*) The upper division of the Permian (Dyas) of Europe. The prevailing rock is a magnesian limestone.

Zed (zĕd), *n.* [F., probably through It. *zeta*, fr. L. *zeta*. See ZETA.] The letter Z; — called also *zee*, and formerly *izzard*. "*Zed*, thou unnecessary letter!" *Shak.*

Zed'o-a-ry (-ō-ā-rĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire*, LL. *zedoaria*; cf. It. *zedoaria*, *zetiovario*, Pg. *zedoaria*, Sp. *zedoaria*, *cerdoaria*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār*.] (*Med.*) A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulant.

☞ It is the rhizome of different species of *Curcuma*, esp. *C. zedoaria*, and comes in short, firm pieces, externally of a wrinkled, gray, ash-colored appearance, but within of a brownish red color. There are two kinds, round zedoary, and long zedoary.

‖ **Zee'koe** (zā'kōō), *n.* [D., sea cow, lake cow.] (*Zoöl.*) A hippopotamus.

‖ **Zeh'ner** (tsā'nĕr), *n.* [G.] An Austrian silver coin equal to ten kreutzers, or about five cents.

Ze'in (zē'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *zéine*. See ZEA.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance of the nature of gluten, obtained from the seeds of Indian corn (*Zea*) as a soft, yellowish, amorphous substance. [Formerly written *zeine*.]

Zem'in-dar' (zĕm'ĭn-där'), *n.* Same as ZAMINDAR.

Zem'in-da-ry (zĕm'ĭn-dä-rĭ), ‖ **Zem'in-da-ri** (-rē), *n.* Same as ZAMINDARY.

Zem'ni (-nĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blind mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*), native of Eastern Europe and Asia. Its eyes and ears are rudimentary, and its fur is soft and brownish, more or less tinged with gray. It constructs extensive burrows.

‖ **Ze-na'na** (zē-nä'nà), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna*, *zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman; akin to E. *queen*.] The part of a dwelling appropriated to women. [*India*]

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [See ZEND-AVESTA.] Properly, the translation and exposition in the Huzvâresh, or literary Pehlevi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; as commonly used, the language (an ancient Persian dialect) in which the Avesta is written.

‖ **Zend'-A-ves'ta** (-ä-vĕs'tà), *n.* [Properly, the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language. *W. D. Whitney.*] The sacred writings of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but chiefly of a later date.

‖ **Zen'dik** (zĕn'dĭk), *n.* [Ar. *zandīk*.] An atheist or unbeliever; — a name given in the East to those charged with disbelief of any revealed religion, or accused of magical heresies.

Ze'nick (zē'nĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South African burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*), allied to the civets. It is grayish brown, with yellowish transverse stripes on the back. Called also *suricat*.

Zenick (*Suricata tetradactyla*). 1/7

Ze'nik (zē'nĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ZENICK.

Ze'nith (zē'nĭth; 277), *n.* [OE. *senyth*, OF. *cenith*, F. *zénith*, Sp. *zenit*, *cenit*, abbrev. fr. Ar. *samt-urras* way of the head, vertical place; *samt* way, path + *al* the + *ras* head. Cf. AZIMUTH.] **1.** That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator; the point of the heavens directly overhead; — opposed to *nadir*.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun
Dropped from the *zenith*, like a falling star. *Milton.*

2. Hence, figuratively, the point of culmination; the greatest height; the height of success or prosperity.

I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star. *Shak.*

This dead of midnight is the noon of thought,
And wisdom mounts her *zenith* with the stars. *Mrs. Barbauld.*

It was during those civil troubles . . . this aspiring family reached the *zenith*. *Macaulay.*

Zenith distance. (*Astron.*) See under DISTANCE. — Zenith sector. (*Astron.*) See SECTOR, 3. — Zenith telescope (*Geodesy*), a telescope specially designed for determining the latitude by means of any two stars which pass the meridian about the same time, and at nearly equal distances from the zenith, but on opposite sides of it. It turns both on a vertical and a horizontal axis, is provided with a graduated vertical semicircle, and a level for setting it to a given zenith distance, and with a micrometer for measuring the difference of the zenith distances of the two stars.

Ze'nith-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith. "The deep *zenithal* blue." *Tyndall.*

Ze'o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ζεῖν to boil + *-lite*: cf. F. *zéolithe*.] (*Min.*) A term now used to designate any one of a family of minerals, hydrous silicates of alumina, with lime, soda, potash, or rarely baryta. Here are included natrolite, stilbite, analcime, chabazite, thomsonite, heulandite, and others. These species occur of secondary origin in the cavities of amygdaloid, basalt, and lava, also, less frequently, in granite and gneiss. So called because many of these species intumesce before the blowpipe.

Needle zeolite, needlestone; natrolite.

Ze'o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a zeolite; consisting of, or resembling, a zeolite.

Ze'o-lit'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a zeolite.

Zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος, akin to ζόφος darkness, the dark side, west: cf. F. *zéphyr*.] The west wind; poetically, any soft, gentle breeze. "Soft the *zephyr* blows." *Gray.*

As gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shak.*

Zephyr cloth, a thin kind of cassimere made in Belgium; also, a waterproof fabric of wool. — Zephyr shawl, a kind of thin, light, embroidered shawl made of worsted and cotton. — Zephyr yarn, *or* worsted, a fine, soft kind of yarn or worsted, — used for knitting and embroidery.

‖ **Zeph'y-rus** (-ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L. See ZEPHYR.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified, and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

Ze'quin (zē'kwĭn), *n.* See SEQUIN.

‖ **Zer'da** (zẽr'dà), *n.* [Of African origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The fennec.

‖ **Ze-ri'ba** (zā-rē'bà), *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as ZAREBA.

Ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* ZEROS (-rōz) or ZEROES. [F. *zéro*, It. *zero*, from Ar. *çafrun*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher. Cf. CIPHER.] **1.** (*Arith.*) A cipher; nothing; naught.

2. The point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences.

☞ *Zero*, in the Centigrade, or Celsius, thermometer, and in the Réaumur thermometer, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of the Fahrenheit thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077° on the Fahrenheit scale. See *Illust.* of THERMOMETER.

3. Fig.: The lowest point; the point of exhaustion; as, his patience had nearly reached *zero*.

Absolute zero. See under ABSOLUTE. — Zero method

(*Physics*), a method of comparing, or measuring, forces, electric currents, etc., by so opposing them that the pointer of an indicating apparatus, or the needle of a galvanometer, remains at, or is brought to, zero, as contrasted with methods in which the deflection is observed directly; — called also *null method*. — **Zero point**, the point indicating zero, or the commencement of a scale or reckoning.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste*, probably fr. L. *schistos* split, cleft, divided, Gr. σχιστός, from σχίζειν to split, cleave. Cf. SCHISM.] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil which may be squeezed from such peel, used to give flavor to liquor, etc.

2. Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; also, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto.

> Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
> Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

> Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse. *Cogan.*

3. The woody, thick skin inclosing the kernel of a walnut. [*Obs.*]

Zest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ZESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ZESTING.] **1.** To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, etc.; to squeeze, as peel, over the surface of anything.

2. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of; as, to *zest* wine. *Cibber.*

‖ Ze'ta (zē'tȧ *or* zā'tȧ), *n.* [L., from Gr. ζῆτα. Cf. ZED.] A Greek letter [ζ] corresponding to our *z*.

Ze-tet'ic (zē-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζητητικός, fr. ζητεῖν to seek: cf. F. *zététique*.] Seeking; proceeding by inquiry.

Zetetic method (*Math.*), the method used for finding the value of unknown quantities by direct search, in investigation, or in the solution of problems. [*R.*] *Hutton.*

Ze-tet'ic, *n.* A seeker; — a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

Ze-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See ZETETIC, *a.*] (*Math.*) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. [*R.*]

Zeu'glo-don (zūg'glō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. ζεύγλη the strap or loop of a yoke + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct Eocene whales, remains of which have been found in the Gulf States. The species had very long and slender bodies and broad serrated teeth. See PROCODONTIA.

Zeuglodon (*Z. hydrarchus*). *a* Side View of Skull; *b* One of the Teeth. Both much reduced.

Zeu'glo-dont (-dŏnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Zeuglodonta.

‖ Zeu'glo-don'ta (-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PHOCODONTIA.

Zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., from Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke, join. See YOKE.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote; as, "hic illius *arma*, hic *currus fuit*;" where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*.

Zeug-mat'ic (zūg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to zeugma; characterized by zeugma.

‖ Zeu'go-bran'chi-a'ta (zū'gō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζευγνύναι to yoke + βράγχιον a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ZYGOBRANCHIA.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) The chief deity of the Greeks, and ruler of the upper world (cf. HADES). He was identified with *Jupiter*.

Zeu-ze'ri-an (zū-zē'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a group of bombycid moths of which the genus *Zeuzera* is the type. Some of these moths are of large size. The goat moth is an example.

Zey'lan-ite (zē'lăn-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) See CEYLANITE.

Zib'et } (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. It. *zibetto*. See CIVET.]
Zib'eth }

(*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal (*Viverra zibetha*) closely allied to the civet, from which it differs in having the spots on the body less distinct, the throat whiter, and the black rings on the tail more numerous.

☞ It inhabits India, Southern China, and the East Indies. It yields a perfume similar to that of the civet. It is often domesticated by the natives, and then serves the same purposes as the domestic cat. Called also *Asiatic*, or *Indian*, *civet*.

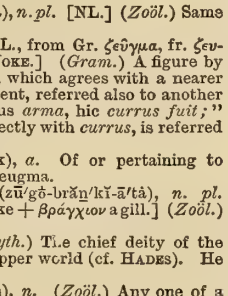

Zibeth.

Zie'ga (zē'gȧ), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. *Brande & C.*

Zie'tri-si'kite (zē'trĭ-sē'kīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral wax, very similar to ozocerite. It is found at *Zietrisika*, Moldavia, whence its name.

‖ Zif (zĭf), *n.* [Heb. *ziv*.] The second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding to our May.

Zig'ger } (zĭg'gẽr), *v. i.* (*Mining*) Same as SICKER.
Zig'hyr } [*Prov. Eng.*] *Raymond.*

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F. *zigzag*, G. *zickzack*, from *zacke*, *zacken*, a dentil, tooth. Cf. TACK a small nail.] **1.** Something that has short turns or angles.

> The fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of *zigzag*. *Burke.*

2. (*Arch.*) A molding running in a zigzag line; a chevron, or series of chevrons. See *Illust.* of CHEVRON, 3.

3. (*Fort.*) See BOYAU.

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *a.* Having short, sharp turns; running this way and that in an onward course.

Zig'zag', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ZIGZAGGED (-zăgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns.

Zig'zag', *v. i.* To move in a zigzag manner; also, to have a zigzag shape. *R. Browning.*

Zig'zag'ger-y (-gẽr-ĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being zigzag; crookedness. [*R.*]

> The . . . *zigzaggery* of my father's approaches. *Sterne.*

Zig'zag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Having sharp turns. *Barham.*

Zil'la (zĭl'lȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, thorny, suffrutescent, cruciferous plant (*Zilla myagroides*) found in the deserts of Egypt. Its leaves are boiled in water, and eaten, by the Arabs.

‖ Zil'lah (zĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *zila*.] A district or local division, as of a province. [*India*]

‖ Zimb (zĭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, venomous, two-winged fly, native of Abyssinia. It is allied to the tsetse fly, and, like the latter, is destructive to cattle.

Zim'ent-wa'ter (zĭm'ĕnt-wȧ'tẽr), *n.* [G. *cementwasser*. See CEMENT.] A kind of water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

Zinc (zĭnk), *n.* [G. *zink*, probably akin to *zinn* tin: cf. F. *zinc*, from the German. Cf. TIN.] (*Chem.*) An abundant element of the magnesium-cadmium group, extracted principally from the minerals zinc blende, smithsonite, calamine, and franklinite, as an easily fusible bluish white metal, which is malleable, especially when heated. It is not easily oxidized in moist air, and hence is used for sheeting, coating galvanized iron, etc. It is used in making brass, britannia, and other alloys, and is also largely consumed in electric batteries. Symbol Zn. Atomic weight 64.9. [Formerly written also *zink*.]

Butter of zinc (*Old Chem.*), zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$, a deliquescent white waxy or oily substance. — **Oxide of zinc.** (*Chem.*) See *Zinc oxide*, below. — **Zinc amine** (*Chem.*), a white amorphous substance, $Zn(NH_2)_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on zinc ethyl; — called also *zinc amide*. — **Zinc amyle** (*Chem.*), a colorless, transparent liquid, composed of zinc and amyle, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, emits fumes, and absorbs oxygen with rapidity. — **Zinc blende** [cf. G. *zinkblende*] (*Min.*), a native zinc sulphide. See BLENDE, *n.* (*a*). — **Zinc bloom** [cf. G. *zinkblumen* flowers of zinc, oxide of zinc] (*Min.*), hydrous carbonate of zinc, usually occurring in white earthy incrustations; — called also *hydrozincite*. — **Zinc ethyl** (*Chem.*), a colorless, transparent, poisonous liquid, composed of zinc and ethyl, which takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the atmosphere. — **Zinc green,** a green pigment consisting of zinc and cobalt oxides; — called also *Rinmann's green*. — **Zinc methyl** (*Chem.*), a colorless mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, produced by the action of methyl iodide on a zinc sodium alloy. It has a disagreeable odor, and is spontaneously inflammable in the air. It has been of great importance in the synthesis of organic compounds, and is the type of a large series of similar compounds, as *zinc ethyl*, *zinc amyle*, etc. — **Zinc oxide** (*Chem.*), the oxide of zinc, ZnO, forming a light fluffy sublimate when zinc is burned; — called also *flowers of zinc*, *philosopher's wool*, *nihil album*, etc. The impure oxide produced by burning the metal, roasting its ores, or in melting brass, is called also *pompholyx*, and *tutty*. — **Zinc spinel** (*Min.*), a mineral, related to spinel, consisting essentially of the oxides of zinc and aluminium; gahnite. — **Zinc vitriol** (*Chem.*), zinc sulphate. See *White vitriol*, under VITRIOL. — **Zinc white,** a white powder consisting of zinc oxide, used as a pigment.

Zinc, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ZINCKED *or* ZINCED (zĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ZINCKING *or* ZINCING (zĭnk'ĭng).] To coat with zinc; to galvanize.

Zinc'ane (-ān), *n.* (*Chem.*) Zinc chloride. [*Obs.*]

Zinc'ic (zĭnk'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, zinc; zincous.

Zinc'ide (-īd *or* -id), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of zinc. [*R.*]

Zinc-if'er-ous (zĭnk-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs *or* zĭn-sĭf'), *a.* [*Zinc* + *-ferous*.] Containing or affording zinc.

Zinc'i-fi-ca'tion (zĭnk'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of applying zinc; the condition of being zincified, or covered with zinc; galvanization.

Zinc'i-fy (zĭnk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Zinc* + *-fy*.] (*Metal.*) To coat or impregnate with zinc.

Zinc'ite (zĭnk'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native zinc oxide; a brittle, translucent mineral, of an orange-red color; — called also *red zinc ore*, and *red oxide of zinc*.

Zinck'ing, *or* **Zinc'ing** (zĭnk'ĭng), *n.* (*Metal.*) The act or process of applying zinc; galvanization.

Zinck'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance. [Written also *zinky*.]

Zin'co- (zĭn'kō-). A combining form from *zinc;* in chemistry, designating *zinc* as an element of certain double compounds. Also used adjectively.

Zinc'ode (zĭnk'ōd), *n.* [*Zinc* + *-ode*, as in *electrode*.] (*Elec.*) The positive electrode of an electrolytic cell; anode. [*R.*] *Miller.*

Zin-cog'ra-pher (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* An engraver on zinc.

Zin'co-graph'ic (zĭn'kō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Zin'co-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } ing to zincography; as, *zincographic* processes.

Zin-cog'ra-phy (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Zinco-* + *-graphy*.] The art or process of engraving or etching on zinc, in which the design is left in relief in the style of a wood cut, the rest of the ground being eaten away by acid.

Zinc'oid (zĭnk'oid), *a.* [*Zinc* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, zinc; — said of the electricity of the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle; also, designating the positive pole. [*Obs.*]

Zin'co-po'lar (zĭn'kō-pō'lẽr), *a.* [*Zinco-* + *polar*.] (*Elec.*) Electrically polarized like the surface of the zinc presented to the acid in a battery, which has zincous affinity. [*Obs.*]

Zinc'ous (zĭnk'ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, zinc; zincic; as, *zincous* salts. (*b*) Hence, formerly, basic, basylous, as opposed to *chlorous*.

2. (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery; electro-positive.

‖ Zin'ga-ro (zĭn'gȧ-rō), *n.; pl.* ZINGARI (-rē). [It.] A gypsy.

Zing'el (zĭng'el), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, edible, freshwater European perch (*Aspro zingel*), having a round, elongated body and a prominent snout.

Zin'gi-ber-a'ceous (zĭn'jĭ-bẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *zingiber* ginger. See GINGER.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to ginger, or to a tribe (*Zingibereæ*) of endogenous plants of the order *Scitamineæ*. See SCITAMINEOUS.

Zink (zĭnk), *n.* (*Chem.*) See ZINC. [*Obs.*]

Zink'en-ite (-en-īt), *n.* [From *Zinken*, director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] (*Min.*) A steel-gray metallic mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zink'y (-ĭ), *a.* See ZINCKY. *Kirwan.*

‖ Zin'ni-a (zĭn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called after Professor *Zinn*, of Göttingen.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the composite genus *Zinnia*, Mexican herbs with opposite leaves and large gay-colored blossoms. *Zinnia elegant* is the commonest species in cultivation.

Zinn'wald-ite (tsĭn'vălt-īt), *n.* [So called after *Zinnwald*, in Bohemia, where it occurs.] (*Min.*) A kind of mica containing lithium, often associated with tin ore.

Zin'sang (zĭn'săng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The delundung.

Zin'zi-ber-a'ceous (zĭn'zĭ-bẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as ZINGIBERACEOUS.

Zi'on (zī'ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *tsiyōn*, originally, a hill.] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by the Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors.

2. Hence, the theocracy, or church of God.

3. The heavenly Jerusalem; heaven.

Ziph'i-oid (zĭf'ĭ-oid), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See XIPHIOID.

Zir'co- (zẽr'kō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) designating *zirconium* as an element of certain double compounds; zircono-; as in *zirco*fluoric acid, sodium *zirco*fluoride.

Zir'co-flu'or-ide (-flū'ŏr-īd *or* -id), *n.* (*Chem.*) A double fluoride of zirconium and hydrogen, or some other positive element or radical; as, *zircofluoride* of sodium.

Zir'con (zẽr'kŏn), *n.* [F., the same word as *jargon*. See JARGON a variety of zircon.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, usually of a brown or gray color. It consists of silica and zirconia. A red variety, used as a gem, is called *hyacinth*. Colorless, pale-yellow or smoky-brown varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon*.

Zircon syenite, a coarse-grained syenite containing zircon crystals and often also elæolite. It is largely developed in Southern Norway.

Zir'co-na (zẽr'kō-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Zirconia.

Zir'con-ate (-kŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of zirconic acid.

Zir-co'ni-a (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of zirconium, obtained as a white powder, and possessing both acid and basic properties. On account of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity when incandescent, it is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light.

Zir-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, zirconium; as, *zirconic* oxide; *zirconic* compounds.

Zirconic acid, an acid of zirconium analogous to carbonic and silicic acids, known only in its salts.

Zir-co'ni-um (-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the carbon-silicon group, intermediate between the metals and nonmetals, obtained from the mineral zircon as a dark sooty powder, or as a gray metallic crystalline substance. Symbol Zr. Atomic weight, 90.4.

Zir'co-no- (zẽr'kō-nō-). See ZIRCO-.

Zir'con-oid (-kŏn-oid), *n.* [*Zircon* + *-oid*.] (*Crys. tallog.*) A double eight-sided pyramid, a form common with tetragonal crystals; — so called because this form often occurs in crystals of *zircon*.

Zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G. *zither*. See CITTERN.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music used in Austria and Germany. It has from thirty to forty wires strung across a shallow sounding-board, which lies horizontally on a table before the performer, who uses both hands in playing on it. [Not to be confounded with the old lute-shaped *cittern*, or *cithern*.]

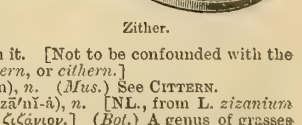

Zither.

Zit'tern (zĭt'tẽrn), *n.* (*Mus.*) See CITTERN.

‖ Zi-za'ni-a (zĭ-zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *zizanium* darnel, cockle, Gr. ζιζάνιον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses including Indian rice. See *Indian rice*, under RICE.

Ziz'el (zĭz'ĕl), *n.* [G. *ziesel*.] (*Zoöl.*) The suslik [Written also *zisel*.]

‖ Zo'an-tha'ce-a (zō'ăn-thā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. ζῷον an animal + ἄνθος flower.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of Actinaria, including *Zoanthus* and allied genera, which are permanently attached by their bases.

‖ Zo'an-tha'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ANTHOZOA.

Zo'an-tha'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Zoantharia. — *n.* One of the Anthozoa.

Zo-an'tho-deme (zō-ăn'thō-dēm), *n.* [See ZOANTHARIA, and DEME.] (*Zoöl.*) The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively.

Zo-an'thoid (-thoid), *a.* [See ZOANTHARIA, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Zoanthacea.

Zo-an'thro-py (zō-ăn'thrō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄνθρωπος man.] (*Med.*) A kind of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals.

‖ Zo-an'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL. See ZOANTHARIA.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Actinaria, including numerous species, found mostly in tropical seas. The zooids or polyps resemble small, elongated actinias united together

at their bases by fleshy stolons, and thus forming extensive groups. The tentacles are small and bright colored.

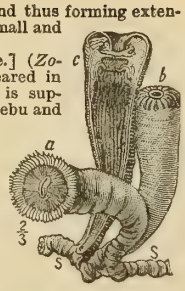

Zoanthus (*Z. Solanderi*).
a A Polyp expanded; *b* One contracted; *c* Section of a Polyp; *ss* Stolons.

‖ **Zo'bo** (zō'bō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of domestic cattle reared in Asia for its flesh and milk. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the zebu and the yak.

Zo'cle (zō'k'l *or* zŏk''l; 277), *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as Socle.

Zoc'co (zŏk'kō), } *n.* [It. fr.
Zoc'co-lo (-kō-lō), } L. *socculus*. See Socle, and cf. Zacco.] (*Arch.*) Same as Socle.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque* (cf. It. *zodiaco*), fr. L. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), fr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον an animal, akin to ζωός living, ζῆν to live.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° or 18° broad, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which were named, the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*b*) A figure representing the signs, symbols, and constellations of the zodiac.

Zodiac (*b*).

2. A girdle; a belt. [*Poetic & R.*]

By his side,
As in a glistering *zodiac*, hung the sword. *Milton.*

Zo-dĭ'a-cal (zō-dĭ'ă-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *zodiacal*.] (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the zodiac; situated within the zodiac; as, the *zodiacal* planets.

Zodiacal light, a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated, triangular figure, lying near the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. It is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, and in the morning before dawn. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteoroids revolving about the sun nearly in the plane of the ecliptic.

‖ **Zo'ë-a** (zō'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζωή life.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar larval stage of certain decapod Crustacea, especially of crabs and certain Anomura. [Written also *zoæa*.]

☞ In this stage the anterior part of the body is relatively large, and usually bears three or four long spines. The eyes are conspicuous, and the antennæ and jaws are long, fringed organs used in swimming. The thoracic legs are undeveloped or rudimentary, the abdomen long, slender, and often without appendages. The zoëa, after casting its shell, changes to a megalops.

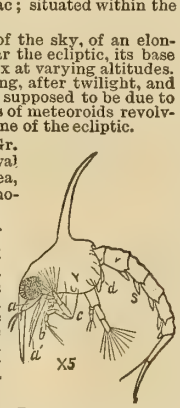

Zoëa of a Crab. *a a'* Antennæ; *b* Jaws; *c* Maxillipeds; *d* Rudimentary Legs; *s* Rudimentary Swimmerets.

Zo'e-trope (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ζωή life + τρόπος turning, from τρέπειν to turn.] An optical toy, in which figures made to revolve on the inside of a cylinder, and viewed through slits in its circumference, appear like a single figure passing through a series of natural motions as if animated or mechanically moved.

‖ **Zo'har** (zō'här), *n.* [Heb. *zōhar* candor, splendor.] A Jewish cabalistic book attributed by tradition to Rabbi Simon ben Yochi, who lived about the end of the 1st century, A. D. Modern critics believe it to be a compilation of the 13th century. *Encyc. Brit.*

Zo'ic (zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωικός.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to animals, or animal life.

Zo'ide (zō'ĭd *or* -id), *n.* (*Biol.*) See Meride.

Zo-il'e-an (zō-ĭl'ē-an *or* zō'ĭ-lē'an), *a.* Having the characteristic of *Zoilus*, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zo'i-lism (zō'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Resemblance to Zoilus in style or manner; carping criticism; detraction.

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors. *Sir T. Browne.*

Zois'ite (zois'ĭt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Von *Zois*, an Austrian mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A grayish or whitish mineral occurring in orthorhombic, prismatic crystals, also in columnar masses. It is a silicate of alumina and lime, and is allied to epidote.

‖ **Zo'kor** (zō'kôr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic burrowing rodent (*Siphneus aspalax*) resembling the mole rat. It is native of the Altai Mountains.

‖ **Zoll've-rem'** (tsôl'fe-rĭn'), *n.* [G., from *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] Literally, a customs union; specifically, applied to the several customs unions successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states for establishing liberty of commerce among themselves and a common tariff on imports, exports, and transit.

☞ In 1834 a zollverein was established which included most of the principal German states except Austria. This was terminated by the events of 1866, and in 1867 a more closely organized union was formed, the administration of which was ultimately merged in that of the new German empire, with which it nearly corresponds territorially.

Zom'bo-ruk (zŏm'bō-rŭk), *n.* (*Mil.*) See Zumboruk.

‖ **Zo'na** (zō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Zonæ (-nē). [L., a girdle. See Zone.] A zone or band; a layer.

Zona pellucida. [NL.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer transparent layer, or envelope, of the ovum. It is a more or less elastic membrane with radiating striæ, and corresponds to the cell wall of an ordinary cell. See Ovum, and *Illust.* of Micropyle. (*b*) The zona radiata. — Zona radiata [NL.] (*Biol.*), a radiately striated membrane situated next the yolk of an ovum, or separated from it by a very delicate membrane only.

Zon'al (zōn'al), *a.* [L. *zonalis*.] Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones.

Zonal equation (*Crystallog.*), the mathematical relation which belongs to all the planes of a zone, and expresses their common position with reference to the axes. — Zonal structure (*Crystallog.*), a structure characterized by the arrangements of color, inclusions, etc., of a crystal in parallel or concentric layers, which usually follow the outline of the crystal, and mark the changes that have taken place during its growth. — Zonal symmetry. (*Biol.*) See the Note under Symmetry.

Zo'nar (zō'när), *n.* [Mod. Gr. ζωνάρι a girdle, fr. Gr. ζωνάριον, dim. of ζώνη a girdle. See Zone.] A belt or girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans. [Written also *zonnar*.]

‖ **Zo-na'rĭ-a** (zō-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Mammalia in which the placenta is zonelike.

Zon'ate (zōn'ăt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided by parallel planes; as, *zonate* tetraspores, found in certain red algæ.

Zone (zōn), *n.* [F. *zone*, L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη; akin to ζωννύναι to gird, Lith. *jůsta* a girdle, *jůsti* to gird, Zend *yāh*.] **1.** A girdle; a cincture. [*Poetic*]

An embroidered *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*
Loose were her tresses seen, her *zone* unbound. *Collins.*

2. (*Geog.*) One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature.

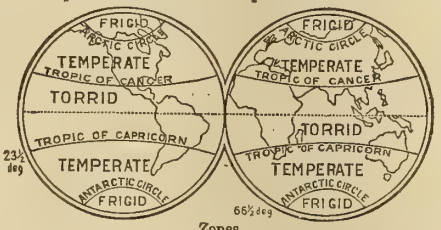

Zones.

☞ The *zones* are five: the *torrid* zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′ on each side of the equator; two *temperate* or *variable* zones, situated between the tropics and the polar circles; and two *frigid* zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

Commerce . . . defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every *zone*. *Bancroft.*

3. (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; the portion of a surface of revolution included between two planes perpendicular to the axis. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) A band or stripe extending around a body. (*b*) A band or area of growth encircling anything; as, a *zone* of evergreens on a mountain; the *zone* of animal or vegetable life in the ocean around an island or a continent; the Alpine *zone*, that part of mountains which is above the limit of tree growth.

5. (*Crystallog.*) A series of planes having mutually parallel intersections.

6. Circuit; circumference. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Abyssal zone. (*Phys. Geog.*) See under Abyssal. — Zone axis (*Crystallog.*), a straight line passing through the center of a crystal, to which all the planes of a given zone are parallel.

Zone, *v. t.* To girdle; to encircle. [*R.*] *Keats.*
Zoned (zōnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone, or girdle. *Pope.*
2. Having zones, or concentric bands; striped.
3. (*Bot.*) Zonate.
Zone'less (zōn'lĕs), *a.* Not having a zone; ungirded.

That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist. *Cowper.*
In careless folds, loose fell her *zoneless* vest. *Mason.*

Zon'nar (zŏn'när), *n.* See Zonar.
Zon'u-lar (zŏn'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a zone; zone-shaped. "The *zonular* type of a placenta." *Dana.*
Zon'ule (zōn'ūl), *n.* A little zone, or girdle.
Zon'u-let (-ū-lĕt), *n.* A zonule. *Herrick.*
Zon'ure (-ūr), *n.* [*Zone* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South African lizards of the genus *Zonura*, common in rocky situations.

Zo'ö- (zō'ŏ-). A combining form from Gr. ζῷον an *animal*, as in *zoö*genic, *zoö*logy, etc.

Zo'ö-chem'ic-al (zō'ŏ-kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zoöchemistry.
Zo'ö-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *chemistry*.] Animal chemistry; particularly, the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from *biochemistry*.
Zo-öch'e-my (zō-ŏk'ĕ-mỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. χημία alchemy.] Animal chemistry; zoöchemistry. *Dunglison.*
‖ **Zo'ö-chlo-rel'la** (zō'ŏ-klŏ-rĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. from Gr. ζῷον an animal + χλωρός green.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the small green granulelike bodies found in the interior of certain stentors, hydras, and other invertebrates.

Zo'ö-cyst (zō'ŏ-sĭst), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *cyst*.] (*Biol.*) A cyst formed by certain Protozoa and unicellular plants in which the contents divide into a large number of granules, each of which becomes a germ.

‖ **Zo'ö-cy'ti-um** (-sĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Zoöcytia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal + κύτος a hollow vessel.] (*Zoöl.*) The common support, often branched, of certain species of social Infusoria.

‖ **Zo'ö-den'dri-um** (-dĕn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Zoödendria (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal + δένδρον a tree.] (*Zoöl.*) The branched, and often treelike, support of the colonies of certain Infusoria.

‖ **Zo-œ'ci-um** (zō-ē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Zoœcia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal + οἶκος house.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the cells or tubes which inclose the feeding zooids of Bryozoa. See *Illust.* of Sea Moss.

Zo'ö-e-ryth'rine (zō'ŏ-ē-rĭth'rĭn), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar organic red coloring matter found in the feathers of various birds.

Zo-ög'a-mous (zō-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to zoögamy.

Zo-ög'a-my (zō-ŏg'ȧ-mỹ), *n.* (*Biol.*) The sexual reproduction of animals.

Zo'ö-gen'ic (zō'ŏ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Zoö-* + *-gen* + *-ic*: cf. Gr. ζωογενής born of an animal.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or animal production.

Zo-ög'e-ny (zō-ŏj'ē-nỹ), } *n.* [*Zoö-* + root of Gr. γί-
Zo-ög'o-ny (zō-ŏg'ō-nỹ), } γεσθαι to be born, γονή offspring.] The doctrine of the formation of living beings.

Zo'ö-ge-og'ra-phy (zō'ŏ-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *geography*.] The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals.

Zo'ö-ge'o-graph'ic-al (-jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoögraphy.

‖ **Zo'ö-glœ'a** (zō'ŏ-glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ζῷον an animal + γλοιός any glutinous substance.] (*Biol.*) A colony or mass of bacteria imbedded in a viscous gelatinous substance. The zoöglœa is characteristic of a transitory stage through which rapidly multiplying bacteria pass in the course of their evolution. Also used adjectively.

Zo-ög'ra-pher (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zo'ö-graph'ic (zō'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *zoographique*.]
Zo'ö-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Of or pertaining to the description of animals.

Zo-ög'ra-phist (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A zoögrapher.

Zo-ög'ra-phy (-fỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *zoographie*.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

Zo'oid (zō'oid), *a.* [*Zoö-* + *-oid*.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.

Zo'oid, *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) An organic body or cell having locomotion, as a spermatic cell or spermatozooid.
2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal in one of its inferior stages of development, as one of the intermediate forms in alternate generation. (*b*) One of the individual animals in a composite group, as of Anthozoa, Hydroidea, and Bryozoa; — sometimes restricted to those individuals in which the mouth and digestive organs are not developed.

Zo-oid'al (zō-oid'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a zooid; as, a *zooidal* form.

Zo-ŏl'a-try (zō-ŏl'ȧ-trỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] The worship of animals.

Zo-ŏl'o-ger (zō-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A zoölogist. *Boyle.*
Zo'ö-log'ic-al (zō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *zoologique*.] Of or pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

Zo'ö-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a zoölogical manner; according to the principles of zoölogy.

Zo-ŏl'o-gist (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *zoologiste*.] One who is well versed in zoölogy.

Zo-ŏl'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Zoölogies (-jĭz). [*Zoö-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *zoologie*. See Zodiac.] **1.** That part of biology which relates to the animal kingdom, including the structure, embryology, evolution, classification, habits, and distribution of all animals, both living and extinct.
2. A treatise on this science.

Zo'ö-mel'a-nin (zō'ŏ-mĕl'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *melanin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A pigment giving the black color to the feathers of many birds.

Zo'ö-mor'phic (zō'ŏ-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Of or pertaining to zoömorphism.

Zo'ö-mor'phism (zō'ŏ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The transformation of men into beasts. [*R.*] *Smart.*
2. The quality of representing or using animal forms; as, *zoömorphism* in ornament.
3. The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.

To avoid the error of anthropomorphism, we fall into the vastly greater, and more absurd, error of *zoömorphism*. *Mivart.*

‖ **Zo'ön** (zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* Zoa (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal which is the sole product of a single egg; — opposed to *zooid*. *H. Spencer.* (*b*) Any one of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal.

Zo-ŏn'ic (zō-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *zoonique*.] Of or pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zo'ö-nite (zō'ŏ-nīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the segments of the body of an articulate animal. (*b*) One of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented animal.

Zo-ŏn'o-my (zō-ŏn'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. νόμος a law: cf. F. *zoonomie*.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

Zo'ö-nule (zō'ŏ-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Zoönite.

Zo'ö-pa-thol'o-gy (zō'ŏ-pȧ-thŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *pathology*.] Animal pathology.

‖ **Zo-öph'a-ga** (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζῷον* animal + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group comprising various carnivorous and insectivorous animals.

Zo-öph'a-gan (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that feeds on animal food.

Zo-öph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοφάγος*; *ζφον* an animal + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on animals.

☞ This is a more general term than either *sarcophagous* or *carnivorous*.

Zo-öph'i-list (zō-ŏf'Ĭ-lĬst), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love.] A lover of animals. *Southey.*

Zo-öph'i-ly (zō-ŏf'Ĭ-lĭ), *n.* Love of animals.

Zo'ō-phite (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* A zoöphyte. [*R.*]

Zo'ō-phor'ic (-fôr'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοφόρος*; *ζῷον* an animal + *φέρειν* to bear: cf. F. *zoophorique*.] Bearing or supporting the figure of an animal; as, a *zoöphoric* column.

‖ **Zo-öph'o-rus** (zō-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζωοφόρος*. See Zoöphoric.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The part between the architrave and cornice; the frieze; — so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

‖ **Zo-öph'y-ta** (-Ĭ-tȧ *or* zō-ŏf'Ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ζῷον* an animal + *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial and heterogeneous group of animals, formerly adopted by many zoölogists. It included the cœlenterates, echinoderms, sponges, Bryozoa, Protozoa, etc.

☞ Sometimes the name is restricted to the Cœlentera, or to the Anthozoa.

Zo'ō-phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* [F. *zoophyte*, Gr. *ζωόφυτον*; *ζῷον* an animal + *φυτόν* plant, akin to *φύναι* to be born, to be. See Zodiac, and Be, *v. i.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of invertebrate animals which more or less resemble plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, bryozoans, sponges, etc., especially any one of those that form compound colonies having a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids. (*b*) Any one of the Zoöphyta.

Zo'ō-phyt'ic (-fĭt'Ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *zoophytique*.]
Zo'ō-phyt'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), } (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to zoöphytes.

Zo-öph'y-toid (zō-ŏf'Ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Zoöphyte* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a zoöphyte.

Zo'ō-phyt'o-log'ic-al (zō'ō-fĭt'ō-lŏj'Ĭ-kal *or* -fī'tō-), *a.* [Cf. F. *zoophytologique*.] Of or pertaining to zoöphytology; as, *zoöphytological* observations.

Zo-öph'y-tol'o-gy (zō-ŏf'Ĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ *or* zō'ō-fĭ-; 277), *n.* [*Zoöphyte* + *-logy*: cf. F. *zoophytologie*.] The natural history of zoöphytes.

Zo'ō-prax'i-scope (zō'ō-prăks'Ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. *πρᾶξις* a doing, an acting (from *πράσσειν* to do) + *-scope*.] An instrument similar to, or the same as, the phenakistoscope, by means of which pictures projected upon a screen are made to exhibit the natural movements of animals, and the like.

Zo'ō-psy-chol'o-gy (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *psychology*.] Animal psychology.

Zo'ō-sperm (zō'ō-spĕrm), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *sperm*.] (*Biol.*) One of the spermatic particles; a spermatozoid.

‖ **Zo'ō-spo-ran'gi-um** (zō'ō-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ȧ). [NL. See Zoö-, and Sporangium.] (*Bot.*) A spore case, or conceptacle containing zoöspores.

Zo'ō-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *spore*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A spore provided with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims in the water. Zoöspores are produced by many green, and by some olive-brown, algæ. In certain species they are divided into the larger macrozoöspores and the smaller microzoöspores. Called also *sporozoid*, and *swarmspore*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) See Swarmspore.

Zo'ō-spor'ic (-spŏr'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoöspores; of the nature of zoöspores.

Zo-öt'ic (zō-ŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] Containing the remains of organized bodies; — said of rock or soil.

Zo'ō-tom'ic-al (zō'ō-tŏm'Ĭ-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *zootomique*.] Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

Zo-öt'o-mist (zō-ŏt'ō-mĬst), *n.* [Cf. F. *zootomiste*.] One who dissects animals, or is skilled in zoötomy.

Zo-öt'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut: cf. F. *zootomie*.] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; the science which treats of the anatomy of animals; — distinguished from *androtomy*.

Zo'ō-troph'ic (zō'ō-trŏf'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοτροφικός*. See Zoö-, and Trophic.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the nourishment of animals.

Zoo'zoo' (zōō'zōō'), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The wood pigeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Zope (zōp), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) A European fresh-water bream (*Abramis ballerus*).

Zo'pi-lote (zō'pĭ-lōt), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) The urubu, or American black vulture.

Zor'il (zŏr'Ĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Zorilla.

Zo-ril'la (zō-rĬl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zorrilla*, *zorrillo*, dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox: cf. F. *zorille*.] (*Zoöl.*) Either one of two species of small African carnivores of the genus *Ictonyx* allied to the weasels and skunks. [Written also *zoril*, and *zorille*.]

☞ The best-known species (*Ictonyx zorilla*) has black shiny fur with white bands and spots. It has anal glands which produce a very offensive secretion, similar to that of the skunk. It feeds upon birds and their eggs and upon small mammals, and is often very destructive to poultry. It is sometimes tamed by the natives, and kept to destroy rats and mice. Called also *mariput*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to the American skunk.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'trĬ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Zoroaster*, or his religious system.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'trĬ-an), *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system of Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of the ancient Persians, which was the national faith of Persia; mazdeism. The system presupposes a good spirit (Ormuzd) and an opposing evil spirit (Ahriman). Cf. *Fire worship*, under Fire, and Parsee.

Zo'ro-as'trism (-trĬz'm), *n.* Same as Zoroastrianism. *Tylor.*

‖ **Zos'ter** (zŏs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle, zoster. See Zone.] (*Med.*) Shingles.

‖ **Zos'te-ra** (zŏs'tē-rȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the *Naiadaceæ*, or Pondweed family. *Zostera marina* is commonly known as *sea wrack*, and *eelgrass*.

‖ **Zos'ter-ops** (-tĕr-ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds that comprises the white-eyes. See White-eye.

Zouave (zwäv *or* zōō-ăv'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *Zouaoua* a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress. (*b*) Hence, one of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861-65.

Zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds*.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zoutch (zouch; 277), *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To stew, as flounders, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. *Smart.*

Zubr (zōōbr), *n.* [Polish *żubr*.] (*Zoöl.*) The aurochs.

Zuche (zūch), *n.* A stump of a tree. *Cowell.*

Zu-chet'to (tsōō-kĕt'tō *or* zōō-kĕt'tō), *n.* [It. *zucchetto*.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A skullcap covering the tonsure, worn under the berretta. The pope's is white; a cardinal's red; a bishop's purple; a priest's black.

‖ **Zu'fo-lo** (tsōō'fō-lō *or* zōō'-; 277), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. [Written also *zuffolo*.]

Zui'sin (zoi'zĬn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American widgeon. [*Local, U. S.*]

Zu'lus (zōō'lōōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Zulu (-lōō). (*Ethnol.*) The most important tribe belonging to the Kaffir race. They inhabit a region on the southeast coast of Africa, but formerly occupied a much more extensive country. They are noted for their warlike disposition, courage, and military skill.

Zum-boo'ruk (zŭm-bōō'rŭk), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *zambūrak*, fr. Ar. *zambūr* a hornet.] (*Mil.*) A small cannon supported by a swiveled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired, — used in the East.

Zu'mic (zū'mĬk), *a.*, **Zu'mo-log'ic-al** (zū'mō-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), *a.*, **Zu-mol'o-gy** (zū-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*, **Zu-mom'e-ter** (zū-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.*, etc. See Zymic, Zymological, etc.

Zu'ñis (zōō'nyĕz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* Zuñi (-nyê). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Pueblo Indians occupying a village in New Mexico, on the *Zuñi* River.

Zun'yite (zōōn'yit), *n.* (*Min.*) A fluosilicate of alumina occurring in tetrahedral crystals at the *Zuñi* mine in Colorado.

‖ **Zwan'zi-ger** (tsvän'tsē-gĕr), *n.* [G.] An Austrian silver coin equivalent to 20 kreutzers, or about 10 cents.

‖ **Zy-gan'trum** (zĬ-găn'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Zygantra (-trȧ). [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + *ἄντρον* a cave, hole.] (*Anat.*) See under Zygosphene.

Zyg'a-poph'y-sis (zĬg'ȧ-pŏf'Ĭ-sĬs), *n.*; *pl.* Zygapophyses (-sēz). [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + E. *apophysis*.] (*Anat.*) One of the articular processes of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. See under Vertebra. — **Zyg'ap-o-phys'i-al** (zĬg'ăp-ō-fĬz'Ĭ-al), *a.*

Zyg'e-nid (zĬj'ē-nĬd *or* zī'gē-), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ζύγαινα*, probably the hammer-headed shark.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of moths of the family *Zygænidæ*, most of which are bright colored. The wood nymph and the vine forester are examples. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Zyg'o-bran'chi-a** (zĬg'ō-brăn'kĬ-ȧ *or* zī'gō-), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of marine gastropods in which the gills are developed on both sides of the body and the renal organs are also paired. The abalone (*Haliotis*) and the keyhole limpet (*Fissurella*) are examples.

Zyg'o-bran'chi-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Zygobranchia.

Zyg'o-dac'tyl } (-dăk'tĬl), *n.* [See Zygodactylic.]
Zyg'o-dac'tyle } (*Zoöl.*) Any zygodactylous bird.

‖ **Zyg'o-dac'ty-læ** (-tĬ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The zygodactylous birds. In a restricted sense applied to a division of birds which includes the barbets, toucans, honey guides, and other related birds.

‖ **Zyg'o-dac'ty-li** (-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Scansores.

Zyg'o-dac-tyl'ic (zĬg'ō-dăk-tĬl'Ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ζυγόν*
Zyg'o-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĬl-ŭs; 277), } a yoke, pair + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe: cf. F. *zygodactyle*.] (*Zoöl.*) Yoke-footed; having the toes disposed in pairs; — applied to birds which have two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, cuckoo, woodpecker, etc.

‖ **Zy-go'ma** (zĬ-gō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύγωμα*, fr. *ζυγοῦν* to yoke, *ζυγόν* a yoke.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The jugal, malar, or cheek bone. (*b*) The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. (*c*) The whole zygomatic arch.

Zyg'o-mat'ic (zĬg'ō-măt'Ĭk *or* zī'gō-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *zygomatique*.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the zygoma.

Zygomatic arch, the arch of bone beneath the orbit, formed in most mammals by the union of the malar, or jugal, with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. In the lower vertebrates other bones may help to form it, and there may be two arches on each side of the skull, as in some reptiles. — Zygomatic process, a process of the temporal or squamosal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch.

Zyg'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĬk), } *a.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke
Zyg'o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), } + *μορφή* form. (*Biol.*) Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, or parts of organisms, capable of division into two symmetrical halves only in a single plane.

Zyg'o-phyte (zĬg'ō-fīt *or* zī'gō-), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of a proposed class or grand division (*Zygophytes*, *Zygophyta*, or *Zygosporeæ*), in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. Oöphyte.

‖ **Zy-go'sis** (zĬ-gō'sĬs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύγωσις* balancing, fr. *ζυγόν* yoke.] (*Biol.*) Same as Conjugation.

Zyg'o-sperm (zĬg'ō-spĕrm *or* zī'gō-), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + E. *sperm*.] (*Bot.*) A spore formed by the union of the contents of two similar cells, either of the same or of distinct individual plants. Zygosperms are found in certain orders of algæ and fungi.

Zyg'o-sphene (-sfēn), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + *σφήν* a wedge.] (*Anat.*) A median process on the front part of the neural arch of the vertebræ of most snakes and some lizards, which fits into a fossa, called the *zygantrum*, on the back part of the arch in front.

Zyg'o-spore (-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + E. *spore*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as Zygosperm. (*b*) A spore formed by the union of several zoöspores; — called also *zygozoöspore*.

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] Celluloid.

Zym'ase (zĭm'ās), *n.* [From Zyme.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A soluble ferment, or enzyme. See Enzyme.

Zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] **1.** A ferment.

2. (*Med.*) The morbific principle of a zymotic disease. *Quain.*

Zym'ic (zĭm'Ĭk *or* zī'mĬk), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Pertaining to, or produced by, fermentation; — formerly, by confusion, used to designate lactic acid.

Zym'o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Zyme* + *-gen*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A mother substance, or antecedent, of an enzyme or chemical ferment; — applied to such substances as, not being themselves actual ferments, may by internal changes give rise to a ferment.

The pancreas contains but little ready-made ferment, though there is present in it a body, *zymogen*, which gives birth to the ferment. *Foster.*

Zym'o-gene (-jēn), *n.* [*Zyme* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Biol.*) One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces fermentations of diverse nature; — distinguished from *pathogene*.

Zym'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or formed by, a zymogene. (*b*) Capable of producing a definite zymogen or ferment.

Zymogenic organism (*Biol.*), a microörganism, such as the yeast plant or the *Bacterium lactis*, which sets up certain fermentative processes by which definite chemical products are formed; — distinguished from a *pathogenic organism*. Cf. Micrococcus.

Zy'mo-log'ic (zī'mō-lŏj'Ĭk), } *a.* [Cf. F. *zymolo-*
Zy'mo-log'ic-al (-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), } *gique*.] Of or pertaining to zymology.

Zy-mol'o-gist (zī-mŏl'ō-jĬst), *n.* One who is skilled in zymology, or in the fermentation of liquors.

Zy-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Zyme* + *-logy*: cf. F. *zymologie*.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. [Written also *zumology*.]

Zy'mome (zī'mōm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμωμα* a fermented mixture.] (*Old Chem.*) A glutinous substance, insoluble in alcohol, resembling legumin; — now called *vegetable fibrin*, *vegetable albumin*, or *gluten casein*.

Zy-mom'e-ter (zĭ-mŏm'ē-tĕr), } *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* fer-
Zy'mo-sim'e-ter (zī'mō-sĭm'ē-tĕr), } ment, or *ζύμωσις* fermentation + *-meter*: cf. F. *zymosimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

Zym'o-phyte (zĭm'ō-fīt *or* zĭm'-), *n.* [*Zyme* + Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A bacteroid ferment.

Zy-mose' (zĭ-mōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) Invertin.

‖ **Zy-mo'sis** (zĭ-mō'sĬs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύμωσις* fermentation, fr. *ζύμη* ferment.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A fermentation; hence, an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. (*b*) A zymotic disease. [*R.*]

Zy-mot'ic (zĭ-mŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζυμωτικός* causing to ferment, fr. *ζυμοῦν* to ferment, *ζύμη* ferment, leaven.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation.

2. (*Med.*) Designating, or pertaining to, a certain class of diseases. See *Zymotic disease*, below.

Zymotic disease (*Med.*), any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbific principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

Zy'them (zī'thĕm), *n.* See Zythum.

Zy-thep'sa-ry (zī-thĕp'sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ζῦθος* a kind of beer + *ἕψειν* to boil.] A brewery. [*R.*]

‖ **Zy'thum** (zī'thŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζῦθος* a kind of beer; — so called by the Egyptians.] A kind of ancient malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat. [Written also *zythem*.]

THE METRIC SYSTEM

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the Metric System, the **Meter** is the base of all the weights and measures which it employs.

The Meter was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, and equals about 39.37 inches, or nearly 3 feet $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

The Meter is the primary unit of length.

Upon the Meter are based the following primary units: the **Square Meter**, the **Are**, the **Cubic Meter**, or **Stere**, the **Liter**, and the **Gram**.

The Square Meter is the unit of measure for small surfaces; as the surface of a floor, table, etc.

The Are is the unit of land measure; this is a square whose side is ten meters in length, and which contains one hundred square meters.

The Cubic Meter, or Stere, is the unit of volume; this is a cube whose edge is one meter in length.

The Liter is the unit of capacity; this is the capacity of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter in length.

The Gram is the unit of weight; this is the weight of distilled water contained in a cube whose edge is the one hundredth part of a meter.

From these primary units the higher and lower orders of units are derived decimally.

SCHEME OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Ratios.	Lengths.	Surfaces.	Volumes.	Weights.
1,000,000	——	——	——	Millier, or Tonneau.
100,000	——	——	——	Quintal.
10,000	Myr'iameter.	——	——	Myr'iagram.
1,000	Kĭl'ometer.	——	Kĭl'oliter.	Kĭl'ogram, or Kilo.
100	Hec'tometer.	Hec'tare.	Hec'toliter.	Hec'togram.
10	Dĕk'ameter.	——	Dĕk'aliter.	Dek'agram.
1	Meter.	Are.	Li'ter.	Gram.
.1	Dĕc'imeter.	——	Dĕc'iliter.	Dĕc'igram.
.01	Cen'timeter.	Cen'tare.	Cen'tiliter.	Cen'tigram.
.001	Mil'limeter.	——	Mil'liliter.	Mil'ligram.

It will be seen, from this table, that *ten* millimeters equal *one* centimeter, *ten* centimeters equal *one* decimeter, and so on.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Myriameter	10,000 meters.	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters.	.62137 mile, or 3,280 ft. 10 in.
Hectometer	100 meters.	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters.	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter.	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	.1 meter.	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	.01 meter.	.3937 inch.
Millimeter	.001 meter.	.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Hectare	10,000 square meters.	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters.	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter.	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	No. of Liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Meas.
Kiloliter or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter.	1.308 cubic yds.	264.17 gals.
Hectoliter	100	.1 cubic meter.	2 bush. 3.35 pks.	26.417 gals.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters.	9.08 quarts.	2.6417 gals.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter.	.908 quart.	1.0567 qts.
Deciliter	.1	.1 cubic decimeter.	6.1022 cubic in.	.845 gill.
Centiliter	.01	10 cubic centimeters.	.6102 cubic in.	.338 fl. oz.
Milliliter	.001	1 cubic centimeter.	.061 cubic in.	.27 fl. dram.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter.	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	1 dekaliter.	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram, or Kilo	1,000	1 liter.	2.2046 p'nds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter.	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters.	.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter.	15.432 grains.
Decigram	.1	.1 cubic centimeter.	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	.01	10 cubic millimeters.	.1543 grain.
Milligram	.001	1 cubic millimeter.	.0154 grain.

COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

The following are some of the measures in common use, with their equivalents in measures of the Metric System: —

Common Measures.	Equivalents.	Common Measures.	Equivalents.
An inch	2.54 centimeters.	A cubic yard	.7646 cu. meter.
A foot	.3048 meter.	A cord	3.624 steres.
A yard	.9144 meter.	A liquid quart	.9465 liter.
A rod	5.029 meters.	A gallon	3.786 liters.
A mile	1.6093 kilometers.	A dry quart	1.101 liters.
A square inch	6.452 sq. centimeters.	A peck	8.811 liters.
A square foot	.0929 sq. meter.	A bushel	35.24 liters.
A square yard	.8361 sq. meter.	An ounce avoirdupois	28.35 grams.
A square rod	25.29 sq. meters.	A pound avoirdupois	.4536 kilogram.
An acre	.4047 hectare.	A ton	.9072 tonneau.
A square mile	259 hectares.	A grain troy	.0648 gram.
A cubic inch	16.39 cu. centimeters.	An ounce troy	31.104 grams.
A cubic foot	.02832 cu. meter.	A pound troy	.3732 kilogram.

☞ For the significance of the term Micron, of the initials C. G. S., and of the prefixes **Deka-**, **Hecto-**, **Kilo-**, **Myria-**, **Deci-**, **Centi-**, **Milli-**, **Mega-**, **Micro-**, as used in the metric system, see these in the Dictionary. See also **Metric system**.

APPENDIX

TO

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

		PAGE
I.	A DICTIONARY OF NOTED FICTITIOUS PERSONS, PLACES, ETC.	1685
II.	A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY	1717
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IV.	A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES	1873
V.	A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES	1881
VI.	A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES	1901
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XI.	THE AUSTRALASIAN SUPPLEMENT	2013

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE Appendix to Webster's Dictionary is a feature which has constantly grown in importance and in public favor since it was first introduced. In the present revision it is brought into conformity with recent history and the latest advances of scholarship.

The Vocabularies of various classes of Proper Names, with their pronunciation, the summaries of geographical and biographical information, the curious catalogue of fictitious persons and places, and the various appended tables, extend the scope of this Dictionary beyond that of a mere lexicon, and give it the character of a comprehensive popular reference book.

Each Vocabulary and Table has been revised in detail by persons selected for their special knowledge of the subject. Their double task has been to eliminate what was judged to be erroneous or obsolete, and to make such additions as the progress of knowledge has rendered necessary.

The result is given to the public with a confident expectation that the Appendix will be found more accurate, complete, and useful than ever before.

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EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

NAMES OF NOTED FICTITIOUS PERSONS AND PLACES

INCLUDING ALSO

FAMILIAR PSEUDONYMS, SURNAMES BESTOWED UPON EMINENT MEN, ETC.

By WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A.

Revised by HENRY A. BEERS, M. A.

PREFACE.

An attempt is here made to meet a want which has long been felt by readers of every class. In view of this want, so widely experienced and so generally acknowledged, it is indeed surprising that no similar work has hitherto made its appearance, at least in our own language. This very fact has made the preparation of the present Vocabulary a task of great difficulty, as it has required an amount of general and special reading, and an extent of research in certain directions, which might have been materially lessened, had there been earlier laborers in the field. This fact, too, must serve as an apology — if any is needed — for whatever omissions the critical reader may discover. Many names are doubtless wanting which ought to have a place in a complete work; but it may still be said that nowhere else can such a variety and amount of information on the same class of subjects be found in a collective form.

An objection may be made by some, that, however useful and important such a glossary may be, it does not form an appropriate accompaniment to a general dictionary of the English language. But the same objection would apply with equal force to each and all of the Vocabularies in the Appendix to the present work; and it is a sufficient answer to say, that experience has shown, that information of the nature which they convey is more naturally looked for in a general dictionary than in any other kind of book.

The main design of this Vocabulary is to explain, as far as practicable, the allusions which occur in modern standard literature to the names of noted fictitious persons and places. For this reason, the plan is almost exclusively restricted to proper names, or such as designate individual persons, places, or things. The introduction of appellative or generic names, such as *abbot of unreason*, *lord of misrule*, *kobold*, *undine*, etc., as well as the explanation of celebrated customs and phrases, such as *flap-dragon*, *nine-men's-morrice*, *Hobson's choice*, *philosophy of the Porch*, *to send to Coventry*, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, etc., would open too vast a field of inquiry; and, besides, there are copious special treatises on these subjects already before the public, as those of Brand, Hone, Pulleyn, Timbs, and others. Many names and phrases of this class will be found explained in the preceding Dictionary. The names of the Greek, Roman, Norse, and Hindoo Mythologies are for the most part excluded on like grounds. The exceptions admitted are a few names, such as *Alastor*, *Comus*, *Laodamia*, etc., which are chiefly known to the general reader from their adoption into English literature. From the Rabbinical and the Mohammedan Mythology have been taken some names which are occasionally made the subject of reference, and concerning which information is not readily obtainable. Prominence has been given to the departments of Angelology, Demonology, Fairy Mythology, and Popular Superstitions, which afford many of the most important names in Fiction. Parables, Allegories, Proverbs, and Mediæval Legends have also furnished a considerable number. Ecclesiastical History contributes the names of several pseudo-saints, and other imaginary personages. In the Drama, and in Poetry, — including the various kinds, Epic, Romantic, Narrative, Comic, etc., — the intention has been to give the names of all such characters as are familiarly referred to by writers and speakers at the present day; and, though accidental omissions may have occurred, it is hoped that under this head the Vocabulary will be found reasonably complete. The principal deficiency is most likely to exist in the department of Prose Romance; for, while there is very little that is fictitious in ancient literature which is not included in Mythology, — a subject not here treated, — yet the field of research continually widens as we come down to modern times, until it seems to be almost boundless. In fixing the necessary limitations of the work, the consideration which has determined the admission or rejection of names has not been the intrinsic merit of a book, or the reputation of the writer, but the hold which his characters have taken upon the popular mind. There are many authors of acknowledged genius, and hundreds of clever and prolific writers, who yet have not produced a single character which has so fallen in with the humor, or impressed itself upon the fancy, of the time, as to have become the subject of frequent allusion. The English romancers and novelists whose creations are most familiarly known and most firmly established are Bunyan, De Foe, Swift, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Goldsmith, Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray. Many of the portraitures of these writers may be safely presumed to be of more than temporary interest and importance. In regard to other and subordinate characters, from whatever source derived, it is to be borne in mind that a dictionary is chiefly designed for the use of the existing generation. To what extent names of secondary importance should be included is a question which it has been difficult to determine. Opinions from scholars entitled to the highest consideration have been about equally divided upon this point. Some have favored a selected list of the most important names only: others, and the greater number, have recommended a much wider scope. A middle course is the one which has been actually followed. It is evident that many articles which may seem to one person of questionable importance, will be held by another to be of special value as throwing light upon passages which to him would otherwise be perplexing or obscure.

The Vocabulary is, of course, chiefly designed to elucidate the works of British and American writers; but names occurring in the literatures of other modern nations have been introduced wherever they have become well known to the public through the medium of translations, or when they seemed, for other reasons, to be worthy of insertion.

In accordance with the plan of the Vocabulary as indicated in the title, such English, French, German, and other Pseudonyms as are frequently met with in books and newspapers have been given for the benefit of the general reader. No pretense, however, is made to completeness, or even to fullness, in this respect. The bibliographer will find here little or nothing that is new to him; and he must still have recourse to his Barbier, Quérard, and Weller, and other writers of the same class. Names like *Erasmus*, *Melanchthon*, *Mercator*, *Œcolampadius*, etc., assumed by learned men after the revival of classical literature, being, in general, merely the Latin or Greek equivalents of their real names, and being also the only names by which they are now known in history, are excluded as not germane to the work. For a similar reason, no notice is taken of such names as *Masséna*, *Metastasio*, *Philidor*, *Psalmanazar*, *Voltaire*, etc.

Many eminent characters in political and literary history are often known and referred to by surnames and sobriquets or nicknames which they have borne; as, the *Master of Sentences*, the *Scourge of God*, the *Stagirite*, the *Wizard of the North*, the *Little Corporal*, etc. "Nicknames," said Napoleon, "should never be despised: it is by such means mankind are governed." The Vocabulary embraces the more important of these; but names like *Caligula*, *Barbarossa*, *Tintoretto*, etc., which have entirely superseded the real names of the persons designated by them, have not been regarded as properly coming within the purview of the present undertaking. Nor has it, as a rule, been thought advisable to admit simple epithets, such as *the Bold*, *the Good*, *the Great*, *the Unready*, *the Courtier*, etc., the omission of which can hardly be considered a defect, since their signification and the reason of their imposition are usually too obvious to excite inquiry. This rule, however, has not been uniformly observed. Here, as elsewhere in the Vocabulary, that discretionary power has been freely exercised to which every author of a dictionary or glossary is fairly entitled, and which he is often compelled to use.

A considerable space has been allotted to familiar names of Parties, Sects, Laws, and Battles; to poetical and popular names of Seas, Countries, States, Cities, etc.; to ancient geographical names which have become interesting from their revival in poetry or otherwise; and to certain long-established and important Personifications. In general, nicknames of Parties and Sects, such as *Methodists*, *Shakers*, etc., which have been adopted by those to whom they were at first derisively applied, or which have passed into history and common use as their peculiar and appropriate names, are not designedly included. In a majority of cases, they are given in the body of the Dictionary. Most of the historical by-names inserted, such as *Day of Dupes*, *Evil May-day*, *Wonderful Parliament*, *Omnibus Bill*, *Western Reserve*, etc., are those which are not to be found under the proper heads in Encyclopedias and other books of reference. Popular designations connected with American History and Geography have been freely given in all cases where they have seemed to be well settled, and fitted to illustrate past or contemporary events or characters.

A slight departure from the strict limits of the plan has been thought allowable in the case of a few *quasi*-historical, or real but obscure, persons, places, and things, such as *John O'Groat*, *Mrs. Glasse*, the *Minerva Press*, etc., which are often referred to in literature or conversation, and of which no account can be obtained except through an amount of research and toil impracticable to most readers.

In conformity with the course elsewhere pursued in this Dictionary, illustrative citations have been given when it seemed expedient.

In the explanation of names, statements borrowed in great part from one author have been diligently collated with other statements derived from independent and often widely separated sources; and they have been freely enlarged, abridged, or otherwise modified, according to the necessity of the case, or as would best subserve the purpose of the work. On the other hand, where the information required has been found already stated in the best way, no hesitation has been felt in adopting the exact language of a writer; and, beyond this general explanation, no acknowledgment of indebtedness seems necessary.

To determine the pronunciation of proper names is unquestionably the most difficult requirement of Orthoëpy; and little or no attention has hitherto been paid to the pronunciation of such as are peculiar to the literature of fiction. In the absence, not merely of a trustworthy guide, but of any guide at all, the author may sometimes have gone astray; but he has been careful to avail himself of all the information he could obtain. In particular, he has made a thorough examination of such of our vernacular poets as are esteemed classics, and has occasionally adduced passages from their writings to show the accentuation adopted by these "best judges of pronunciation," as Walker styles them, or, more rarely, to show the sound they assign to particular letters or syllables. If the decisions or opinions he has given prove, in general, to be well grounded, the credit will not be wholly due to him, since he has enjoyed the advice and assistance of gentlemen whose superior opportunities of becoming acquainted with the best usage both at home and abroad, and whose critical taste and familiarity with all that pertains to the subject of Orthoëpy, afford the assurance that they "speak scholarly and wisely." In regard to the notation, the system followed in the case of English names is the same as that used in the Dictionary proper, and in the case of names from other modern languages it is the same as that used in the Pronouncing Geographical and Biographical Vocabularies appended to the Dictionary. (For further explanations, see pp. lv–lxix and 1718, 1719.)

In the preparation of this Vocabulary, works of general literature have been examined as extensively and thoroughly as time and opportunity have rendered possible. In addition, use has been made of a large number of works devoted to the various branches of literary history; and valuable assistance has been derived from the principal Reviews, and the published writings of the best essayists. Not a few noteworthy names and facts have been gleaned from Encyclopedias, Biographical Dictionaries, Gazetteers, and other works of reference, which have been systematically searched for this purpose. These sources of information are altogether too numerous to be particularized in this place, while to specify a few, and make no mention of others of equal importance, would be an invidious distinction.

In conclusion, the author would return his sincere thanks to the many friends who have contributed in different ways to the completeness and accuracy of his Vocabulary. Conscious that the successful accomplishment of his task, in its full extent, and on a first attempt, is more than could be reasonably expected of any individual, he asks a candid criticism of his labors; and corrections or suggestions from any quarter, — especially suggestions of additional names, accompanied with explanations, references, or citations, — if sent to him through the publishers, will be gratefully received, and adopted if possible in a future edition.

Dorchester, Massachusetts, *May*, 1864.

Note. — In revising the Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction, the descriptions have been rewritten in the interest of brevity and sometimes of accuracy. Many names have been cut out as of minor importance and not often met with in reading. Many new names have been added, including many which have come up since 1864, and some which were accidentally omitted from the earlier edition. The principal names of the Norse mythology have been inserted, except when given in the body of the Dictionary. The names of the Greek and Latin deities, as such, are not in general given in this Vocabulary (many of them will be found in the body of the Dictionary); but the chief characters of classic fiction, such as *Ulysses*, *Dido*, *Antigone*, *Theseus*, etc., have been added.

New Haven, Connecticut, *April*, 1890.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE NAMES OF

NOTED FICTITIOUS PERSONS AND PLACES, ETC.

A.

Ab-bad'o-na (ăb-băd'ō-nȧ). [See ABADDON, in Dictionary.] One of the fallen angels in Klopstock's "Messiah," who repents of his part in Satan's rebellion against God.

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Hebrew, servant of God.] The name of an angel mentioned by the Jewish cabalists. He is represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as one of the seraphim, who, when Satan stirred up a revolt among the angels subordinate to his authority, alone and boldly withstood his traitorous designs.

Ab'ou Has'san (ăb'o͞o hăs'san). A merchant of Bagdad who, as related in the "Arabian Nights," is carried in his sleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, and on awaking is made to believe himself the caliph.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lŭm). A name given by Dryden, in his satirical poem "Absalom and Achitophel," to the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II.

Absolute, Captain. A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," son of Sir Anthony Absolute. He is distinguished for his gallant, determined spirit, and is in love with Lydia Languish.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," represented as testy, positive, impatient, and overbearing, but yet of a warm and generous disposition.

A-ca'di-a (ȧ-kā'dĭ-ȧ). [F. *Acadie*, said to be derived from *Shubenacadie*, the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia; in old grants called *L'Acadie*, and *La Cadie*.] The original, and now the poetic, name of Nova Scotia, or rather of a tract extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, which in the numerous disputes between the English and French colonists previous to 1763 changed masters ten or a dozen times. In 1755, the French inhabitants were seized, forcibly removed, and dispersed among the English colonists on the Atlantic coast. Longfellow has made this event the subject of his poem of "Evangeline."

A-cha'tes (ȧ-kā'tēz). [L.] A companion of Æneas in Virgil's "Æneid," usually mentioned as *fidus Achates*. Hence, a common synonym for a faithful friend.

A-chil'les (ȧ-kĭl'lēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς.] The hero of Homer's "Iliad" and leader of the Myrmidons. He killed Hector of Troy in battle, and was, according to a later legend, himself slain by Paris, who shot an arrow into his heel, his only vulnerable part.

A-chit'o-phel (ȧ-kĭt'ō-fĕl). A nickname given to the first Earl of Shaftesbury (1621–1683) by his contemporaries, and made use of by Dryden in his poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," a satire designed as a defense of Charles II. against the Whig party.

A-cra'si-a (ȧ-krā'zhĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρασία intemperance.] A witch in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," represented as a lovely and charming woman, whose dwelling is the Bower of Bliss, which is situated on an island floating in a lake or gulf, and is adorned with everything in nature that can delight the senses.

A'cres, Bob (bŏb ā'kẽrz). A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," celebrated for his cowardice, and his system of referential or allegorical swearing.

Ac-tæ'on (ăk-tē'ŭn). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκταίων.] A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and worried and killed by his own hounds.

Ad'a-mas'tor (ăd'ȧ-măs'tẽr; Pg. ä-dä-mäs-tōr'). [Pg.] The Spirit of the Stormy Cape, — *i. e.*, the Cape of Good Hope, — a hideous phantom described by Camoens, in the fifth canto of the "Lusiad," as appearing by night to the fleet of Vasco da Gama, and predicting the woes which would befal subsequent expeditions to India.

Ad'ams, Parson (ăd'amz). A character in Fielding's novel of "Joseph Andrews," distinguished for his goodness of heart, poverty, learning, and ignorance of the world, combined with courage, modesty, and a thousand oddities.

Ad'di-son of the North (ăd'dĭ-sŭn). An epithet sometimes given to Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831), the Scottish novelist, author of "The Man of Feeling."

Ad-me'tus, King (ăd-mē'tŭs). [L. *Admetus*, Gr. Ἄδμητος, fr. ἀδμητος untamed.] See ALCESTIS.

Admirable Crichton. See CRICHTON.

Admirable Doctor. [L. *Doctor mirabilis*.] A title given to Roger Bacon (1214–1294), an English monk, who made many astonishing discoveries in science.

Ad'o-na'is (ăd'ō-nā'ĭs). A poetical name given by Shelley to the poet Keats (1795–1821), on whose untimely death he wrote a monody bearing this name for its title. The name was coined by Shelley, probably to hint an analogy between Keats's fate and that of Adonis.

A-do'nis (ȧ-dō'nĭs). [See Dictionary.] A beautiful boy beloved by Venus. He was slain by a wild boar, and the flower *Adonium* sprang from his blood. His death was celebrated annually at the autumnal, and his resurrection at the vernal, equinox. The story is probably a form of the Sun myth.

A-dul'lam, Cave of (ȧ-dŭl'lam). An expression applied by John Bright to a group of seceders from the Reform party. They are called also *Adullamites*. See 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'as). [L., fr. Gr. Αἰνείας.] The hero of Virgil's "Æneid," a Trojan warrior who, after the destruction of Troy and after many wanderings, came to Italy and laid the foundations of the Roman empire. He is called the *Pious Æneas* because he carried his father Anchises on his shoulders from burning Troy.

Ag-a-mem'non (ăg-ȧ-mĕm'nŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων.] King of Argos and general of the Greeks in the siege of Troy. His murder by his wife Clytemnestra forms the subject of Æschylus' tragedy "Agamemnon."

Ag'nes (ăg'nĕz, F. á'nyȧs'). **1.** A young girl in Molière's "L'École des Femmes," who is, or affects to be, simple and ingenuous. The name is applied to any young woman unsophisticated in affairs of the heart.

2. See WICKFIELD, AGNES.

A-gra-man'te (ä-grä-män'tā), *or* **Ag'ra-mant** (ăg'rȧ-mănt). [It. *Agramante*.] King of the Moors in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso."

Ag'ra-vaine, Sir (ăg'rȧ-vān). A knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain. [Written also *Agravain*.]

A-gri-ca'ne (ä-grē-kä'nā), *or* **Ag'ri-can** (ăg'rĭ-kan). [It. *Agricane*.] A fabulous king of Tartary, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," who besieges Angelica in the castle of Albracca with a great army, and is killed by Orlando in single contest.

A'gue-cheek', Sir Andrew (ā'gū-chēk'). A delightful simpleton in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

A-has'u-e'rus (ȧ-hăs'ū-ē'rŭs). See JEW, THE WANDERING.

Ah'med (ä'med). See PRINCE AHMED.

Ai'denn (ā'dĕn). A fanciful spelling of the Arabic form of *Eden*; the celestial paradise. [*R.*] *Poe.*

Aim'well and Arch'er (ām'wĕl, ärch'ẽr). Two beaux and fortune hunters in Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem."

A'jax (ā'jăks). [L., fr. Gr. Αἴας.] The son of Telamon, and one of the Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad." He was of great stature, strength, and courage, but dull in mind. He killed himself out of vexation because the armor of Hector was awarded to Ulysses.

A-lad'din (ȧ-lăd'dĭn). A character in the "Arabian Nights" who becomes possessed of a wonderful lamp and an equally wonderful ring, on rubbing which two frightful genii appear, who are the slaves of the lamp and the ring respectively, and who execute the bidding of any one who may have these in his keeping.

Al A'raf (ăl ä'rȧf). The Mohammedan limbo. The subject of an uncompleted poem by Edgar A. Poe.

A-las'tor (ȧ-lăs'tẽr). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλάστωρ; ἀ priv. + λαθεῖν to forget.] (*Class. Myth.*) A surname of Zeus or Jupiter; also, in general, a punitive deity, the never-forgetting, revengeful spirit, who, in consequence of some crime perpetrated, persecutes a family from generation to generation. Shelley, in his poem "Alastor," makes him the "Spirit of Solitude."

Al-ba'ni-a (ăl-bā'nĭ-ȧ). [See ALBION, in Dictionary.] A name of Scotland in the old romances and histories.

Al'ba-ny Regency (ȧl'bȧ-nĭ). A name popularly given in the United States to a junto of astute Democratic politicians who had their headquarters at Albany. The junto was formed in 1818.

Al'bi-on, New. [See ALBION, in Dictionary.] A name formerly given to an extensive tract of land on the northwest coast of North America, now included within the States of Oregon and Washington.

Al-brac'ca (ăl-brăk'kȧ). [It.] A castle of Cathay to which Angelica, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," retires in grief at being scorned and shunned by Rinaldo.

Al'ceste' (ȧl'sĕst'). [F.] The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope," a noble but misanthropic man.

Al-ces'tis (ăl-sĕs'tĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις.] The heroine of Euripides' tragedy of the same name. Her husband Admetus, King of Thessaly, was mortally sick, but his life was spared by the Fates on the intercession of Apollo, — who served him for a year as a shepherd, — on condition that some one would die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute, but was finally rescued from death by Hercules.

Al-ci'na (ȧl-chē'nȧ). [It.] A fairy in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Al'ci-phron (ăl'sĭ-frŏn). [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀλκίφρων; ἀλκή strength + φρήν heart, mind.] **1.** A freethinking interlocutor in Bishop Berkeley's work of the same name, — otherwise called the "Minute Philosopher."

2. The hero of Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean;" also, the title of a poem by the same author.

Al'di-bo-ron'ti-phos'co-phor'ni-o (ăl'dĭ-bō-rŏn'tĭ-fŏs'kō-fôr'nĭ-ō). A character in Henry Carey's burlesque tragedy "Chrononhotonthologos."

Al'din-gar, Sir (ăl'dĭn-gär). A character in an ancient legend, and the title of a celebrated ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques."

Al'ex-an'der of the North, The (ăl'ĕg-zăn'dẽr). An epithet conferred upon Charles XII. of Sweden (1682–1718), whose military genius and success bore some resemblance to those of the Macedonian conqueror.

Al'lan-a-Dale' (ăl'lan-ȧ-dāl'). A friend of Robin Hood in the ballads. He is introduced into Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's minstrel.

All-the-Talents Administration. An administration formed by Lord Grenville on the death of Mr. Pitt (June 23, 1806). The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it.

All'wor'thy (ąl'wûr'thy). A character in Fielding's novel of "Tom Jones," distinguished for his worth, modesty, and benevolence.

Al-man'zor (ȧl-măn'zẽr). A prominent character in Dryden's tragedy of "The Conquest of Granada."

Almighty Dollar. A personification of the supposed object of American idolatry. The expression originated with Washington Irving.

A. L. O. E. (ā ĕl ō ē) [*i. e.*, A Lady of England]. The pen name of Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, a writer of numerous stories for young people.

Al-phe'us (ăl-fē'ŭs). See ARETHUSA.

Al Ra-kim' (ăr rä-kēm'). [Ar. *al-raqīm*, fr. *raqam* to write.] In the Koran, a dog connected with the legend of the Seven Sleepers. The Mohammedans have given him a place in Paradise, where he has the care of letters and correspondence. Al Rakim is also explained as the name of the valley, or of a brass plate or stone table in the cave, where they slept. See SEVEN SLEEPERS.

Al-sa'ti-a (ăl-sā'shĭ-ȧ). A popular name formerly given to Whitefriars, a precinct in London which was for a long time an asylum for insolvent debtors and persons who had offended against the laws.

☞ It is not unlikely that the Landgraviate of Alsace [G. *Elsass*, L. *Alsatia*] — the debatable land between Germany and France — suggested the application of the name *Alsatia* to the precinct of Whitefriars. *Cunningham.*

Al Si-rat' (ăs sẽ-rät'). [AR. *al-sirāt* the road.] A narrow bridge extending from this world to the next over the abyss of hell, which must be passed by every one who would enter the Mohammedan paradise. Its breadth is less than the thread of a famished spider.

Al'te Fritz, Der (dẽr ăl'te frĕts). [G., literally, the Old Fritz, or Fred.] An affectionate nickname given by the Prussians to Frederick the Great.

Al-thæ'a (ăl-thē'ȧ). [Gr. Ἀλθαία.] See MELEAGER.

Am'a-dis de Gaul (ăm'ȧ-dĭs de gąl). [Sp. *Amadis de Gaula*.] The hero of a celebrated romance of chivalry, the work of a Portuguese, Vasco Lobeira (d. 1403). The Portuguese original is no longer extant.

A-mai'mon, *or* **A-may'mon** (ȧ-mā'mŭn). An imaginary king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is alluded to in Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV." (act ii., sc. 4, l. 370), and "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act ii., sc. 2, l. 311). [Written also *Amamon*.]

A-me'li-a (ȧ-mē'lĭ-ȧ *or* ȧ-mēl'yȧ). The title of one of Fielding's novels, and the name of its heroine, who is distinguished for her conjugal tenderness and affection.

Am'let, Richard (ăm'lĕt). The name of a gamester in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy."

Am'o-ret (ăm'ō-rĕt). **1.** The name of a lady married

to Sir Scudamore, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene." She expresses the devotedness of a loving and tender wife.

2. The heroine of Fletcher's pastoral drama "The Faithful Shepherdess."

Am-phi'on (ăm-fī'ŭn). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφίων.] A musician who is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre, which charmed the stones into their places.

Am'phi-tri'te (ăm'fĭ-trī'tē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρίτη.] (*Class. Myth.*) The wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea. In the poets *Amphitrite* is frequently used as a name for the sea.

An'a-char'sis Clootz (ăn'ȧ-kär'sĭs klōts). A name assumed by Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz, who was born at Cleves in 1755. He conceived the idea of reforming the human race, and traveled through England, Germany, Italy, etc., denouncing all kings, princes, and rulers, and even the Deity. He called himself *Anacharsis*, in allusion to the Scythian philosopher of this name.

A-nac're-on Moore (ȧ-năk'rē-ŭn mōr). A name sometimes given to Thomas Moore, the poet, who in 1801 published a translation of the Odes of Anacreon.

A-nac're-on of Painters. A name given to Francesco Albani (1578–1660), a painter of Italy, distinguished for the softness of his style.

A-nac're-on of Persia. A title sometimes given to Hafiz (d. about 1389), the Persian poet, whose odes and lyric compositions, like those of Anacreon, celebrate the pleasures of love and wine.

A-nac're-on of the Guillotine. A name given by the French to Bertrand Barrère (or Barère), (1755–1841), president of the Convention, Nov. 29, 1792, on account of the flowery and poetical language in which he spoke upon all the measures of the Reign of Terror. He was also called the *Witling of Terror*.

An'as-ta'si-us (ăn'ȧs-tā'zhĭ-ŭs). The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1770–1831), a work purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek, who, to escape the consequences of his crimes and villainies, becomes a renegade, and passes through a series of the most extraordinary and romantic vicissitudes.

Anastasius Grün. See Grün, Anastasius.

An-chi'ses (ăn-kī'sēz). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγχίσης.] The father of Æneas by Venus. See Æneas.

Ancient Mariner. The hero of Coleridge's poem of the same name, who for the crime of having shot an albatross, a bird of good omen to voyagers, suffers dreadful penalties, together with his companions who have made themselves accomplices in his crime.

An'drews, Joseph (ăn'drūz). The title of a novel by Fielding, and the name of its hero. To ridicule Richardson's "Pamela," Fielding made Joseph Andrews a brother of that modest and prudent young lady, and represented him as "a handsome model young man."

An-drom'a-che (ăn-drŏm'ȧ-kē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομάχη.] The wife of Hector of Troy in Homer's "Iliad," a noble and lovely woman. Virgil introduces her in the "Æneid" as dwelling in Epirus after the fall of Troy, and married to the Trojan Helenus.

An-drom'e-da (ăn-drŏm'ē-dȧ). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομέδη.] Daughter of Cassiopeia, queen of Ethiopia. By command of the oracle of Ammon she was chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who slew the monster.

An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ). An infidel princess of exquisite beauty and consummate coquetry, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." See Agricane, and Albracca.

Angelic Doctor. [L. *Doctor angelicus.*] Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), the most famous of the mediæval schoolmen and divines.

An'gé'lique' (ăN'zhā'lēk'). [F.] **1.** The heroine of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire."

2. The wife of George Dandin, in Molière's comedy of this name. See Dandin, George.

An'ge-lo (ăn'jē-lō). The deputy of Vincentio, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," a hypocrite who breaks the law which he enforces rigidly against others.

Angel of the Schools. A title given to Thomas Aquinas. See Angelic Doctor.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανταῖος.] A giant whose strength was renewed every time that he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules killed him by holding him up from the ground and throttling him.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αντιγόνη.] The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of the same name. Creon, the tyrant of Thebes, had forbidden any one, on pain of death, to bury the body of her brother Polynices. Antigone performed the fitting rites of burial, and was immured in a vault, where she killed herself.

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'e-sus } (ăn-tĭf'ō-lŭs). Twin
An-tiph'o-lus of Syr'a-cuse } brothers, sons to Ægeon and Æmilia, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and —

> "the one so like the other
> As could not be distinguished but by names."

An-to'ni-o (ăn-tō'nĭ-ō). The "Merchant of Venice" in Shakespeare's play of that name. See Portia.

Ap'e-man'tus (ăp'ē-măn'tŭs). A churlish philosopher in Shakespeare's play "Timon of Athens."

A'pis (ā'pĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἆπις.] The sacred bull, worshiped as the incarnation of Osiris, the tutelar divinity of Egypt.

Apostate, Julian The. The Roman Emperor Julian (331–363), who returned to paganism after Constantine had made Christianity the official religion of the empire.

Apostle of Germany. A title given to St. Boniface (d. 755), who for more than thirty years of his life labored in the work of converting and civilizing the rude heathen nations of Germany.

Apostle of Ireland. St. Patrick (d. 469?). He was moved by visions, as he relates in his confessions, to undertake the conversion of the Irish to Christianity.

Apostle of Temperance. An honorary appellation given to the Rev. Theobald Mathew (1790–1856), a Roman Catholic priest, "Father Mathew," distinguished as a temperance reformer in Ireland and England.

Apostle of the English. St. Augustine, or Austin, who lived during the latter part of the 6th century. He was sent with forty monks, by Pope Gregory I., to carry Christianity into England.

Apostle of the French. A name given to St. Denis, the first bishop of Paris, in the 3d century, who was sent from Rome, about A. D. 250, to revive the drooping churches in Gaul. He became the patron saint of the kingdom, and his name served in the Middle Ages, as a rallying cry in battle, "*Montjoye St. Denis!*"

Apostle of the Frisians. An appellation given to St. Wilbrord, or Willibrod (d. 738), a native of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, who spent forty-eight years of his life in Friesland in preaching Christianity.

Apostle of the Gauls. St. Irenæus, presbyter, and later bishop, of Lyons, near the close of the 2d century.

Apostle of the Gentiles. A title assumed by St. Paul, who, in conjunction with Barnabas, was divinely appointed to the work of preaching the gospel to all mankind, without distinction of race or nation.

Apostle of the Goths. A title given to Ulfilas, a missionary bishop to the Goths, who translated a portion of the Bible into Mœso-Gothic in the 4th century.

Apostle of the Indians. An appellation given to the Rev. John Eliot (1604–1690), a celebrated missionary among the Indians in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Apostle of the North. 1. A title bestowed upon Anscharius, or Ansgar (d. 864), who introduced Christianity into Denmark and Sweden.

2. A title conferred upon Bernard Gilpin (1517–1583), an English reformer, and the first who undertook to preach the Protestant doctrines to the inhabitants of the Scottish border land.

Apostle to the Indies. A title often given to St. Francis Xavier, a distinguished Roman Catholic missionary of the 16th century, who spent more than ten years in laborious efforts to introduce Christianity into the East.

A-rach'ne (ȧ-răk'nē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αράχνη, fr. ἀράχνη a spider.] A maiden who was turned into a spider by Minerva for presuming to compete with her in the arts of weaving and embroidery. The story is delightfully told in Spenser's "Muiopotmos."

Arch'er. See Aimwell and Archer.

Ar'chi-ma'go (är'kĭ-mā'gō). [See Archimage, in Dictionary.] A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He is a type of Hypocrisy, or Fraud, and, as opposed to Christian Holiness embodied in the Red-cross knight, may also represent Satan, the incarnate principle of Evil. He wins the confidence of the knight in the disguise of a reverend hermit, and by the help of Duessa, or Deceit, separates him from Una, or Truth.

Ar-cite' (är-sīt' *or* är'sīt). See Palamon.

Ar'den, Enoch (är'dĕn). A sailor in Tennyson's poem of the same name, who, having been wrecked on a desert island, after many years returns to find his wife married to another. Seeing her happy, he goes away without revealing himself, and dies of a broken heart.

Ar-e-thu'sa (ăr-ē-thū'sȧ). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρέθουσα.] (*Class Myth.*) A wood nymph of Elis, in Greece, who, pursued by the river Alpheus, was changed into a fountain and ran under the sea. The waters of the fountain, mingled with the river, rose again in the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.

Ar-ga-li'a (är-gȧ-lē'ȧ). [It.] A brother to Angelica, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato." He is celebrated as the possessor of an enchanted lance which overthrew whomsoever it touched.

Ar'gan' (är'gäN'). [F.] The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire," a hypochondriacal patient, whose love of medicine is accompanied by a spirit of parsimony which leads him to take every mode to diminish the expense of his supposed indisposition.

Ar-gan'tes (är-gän'tēs). The bravest of the infidel heroes in Tasso's epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered."

Ar'gen-tile and Cur'an (är'gĕn-tīl, kûr'*an*). The heroine and hero respectively of a tale in William Warner's long poem "Albion's England" (1586). Argentile was a Northumbrian princess, and Curan a Danish prince who disguised himself as a kitchen scullion in order to woo her. The lovers were finally united and raised to the throne of Northumbria.

Ar-i-ad'ne (ăr-ĭ-ăd'nē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αριάδνη.] Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth when he should have slain the Minotaur. (See Minotaur, in the Dictionary). Afterward she fled with Theseus, who abandoned her on the isle of Naxos. There Bacchus found her and made her his wife.

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl). In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit; in the fables of the Middle Ages, a spirit of the air, the guardian angel of innocence; in Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy and tricksy spirit, the messenger of Prospero, assuming any shape, or rendering himself invisible, in order to execute the commands of his master.

A-ri'on (ȧ-rī'ŭn). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρίων.] A Greek musician who, when robbed by seamen and thrown into the sea, was carried to shore by a dolphin which had followed the ship to listen to the music of his lyre.

A-ri-os'to of the North (ȧ-rē-ŏs'tō). A sobriquet given by Byron to Sir Walter Scott.

Armada, The Invincible. A famous naval armament, or expedition, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in the year 1588. It was beaten, dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms. See Dictionary.

Ar-ma'do. See Don Adriano de Armado.

Ar-mi'da (är-mē'dȧ). [It.] A beautiful sorceress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," employed by Satan to seduce Rinaldo and the Crusaders. She takes him to the Bower of Bliss, in an enchanted island, where he forgets his vows in the pleasures of sense. From this bondage he is finally delivered, defeats Armida in battle, converts her to Christianity, and becomes her knight.

Ar'nolph' (är'nŏlf'). [F.] A selfish and morose cynic in Molière's "L'École des Femmes," whose pretended hatred of the world springs from an absorbing regard for his own gratification.

Ar'te-gal (är'tē-*gal*). **1.** A mythic king of Britain mentioned in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and in Milton's History of Britain. See Elidure.

2. A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representative of Justice. He married Britomart.

Artful Dodger. A sobriquet of one of the characters in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He is a young thief, and an adept in villainy.

Arthur. See King Arthur

As'ca-part (ăs'kȧ-pärt). The name of a giant whom, according to the old romance, Bevis of Hampton conquered. Their effigies were until recently on opposite sides of the Bargate of Southampton.

As'gard (ăs'gärd). [Icel. *ăsgarðr; ăss* the gods + *garðr* yard, stronghold.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The city of the gods, situated at the center of the universe, and accessible only by the bridge Bifrost, *i. e.*, the rainbow.

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth) *or* **As-tar'te** (ăs-tär'tē). The Syrian or Phœnician moon goddess, the Artemis or Diana of classical mythology. See Dictionary.

As'mo-de'us (ăz'mō-dē'ŭs). [NL., fr. Heb. *ashmedai* the destroyer.] In the Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, the demon of vanity, or dress. In modern times he has been jocularly spoken of as the destroying demon of matrimonial happiness.

☞ In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as loving Sara, the daughter of Raguel, and causing the death of seven husbands, who married her in succession, on the bridal night. Tobias, instructed by Raphael, burns on "the ashes of perfume" the heart and liver of the fish which he caught in the Tigris; "the which smell when the evil spirit had smelled, he fled into the utmost parts of Egypt, and the angel bound him." Le Sage has made him the companion of Don Cleofas, in "Le Diable Boiteux," or "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which occurs the celebrated adventure known as Asmodeus' flight.

As-pa'ti-a (ăs-pā'shĭ-ȧ). [L. *Aspasia*, a proper name, fr. Gr. Ἀσπασία, fr. ἀσπάσιος welcome.] The unfortunate heroine of Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy."

As-tol'fo *or* **As-tol'pho** (ȧs-tŏl'fō). A celebrated character in the romantic tales and poems founded upon the supposed adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," he is made to cure Orlando's madness by bringing home his lost wits in a phial from the moon, and is noted for his magic horn that routed armies with a blast.

As-træ'a (ăs-trē'ȧ). [L., the goddess, fr. Gr. 'Αστραία, fr. ἀστραῖος starry.] **1.** Goddess of innocence, and daughter of Themis (Justice). She was the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age, and was placed in heaven as the constellation *Virgo*.

2. A name assumed by Mrs. Aphara, or Aphra, Behn, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer of the 17th century, notorious for the license of her life and writings.

> The stage how loosely does *Astræa* tread!
> *Pope.*

As'trée' (ȧs'trā'). [F. See Astræa.] The heroine of a famous French pastoral romance of the same name, written by Honoré d'Urfé (1567–1625).

As'tro-phel (ăs'trō-fĕl). A name given by Sir Philip Sidney to himself in "Astrophel and Stella."

At'a-la (ăt'ȧ-lȧ). The heroine of a novel of the same name by François René Chateaubriand. She is represented as a beautiful Indian halfbreed who took poison rather than break her vow of virginity.

At-a-lan'ta (ăt-ȧ-lăn'tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αταλάντη.] A virgin of Arcadia who imposed on all her suitors the following conditions: Whoever could conquer her in a foot race should have her hand for the prize; whoever should try and fail should suffer death. Hippomenes (or according to one legend Melanion) won her by throwing three golden apples, as he ran, which drew her, one after the other, from the track, and enabled him to reach the goal before her. See Meleager.

Ath'a-lie (ăt'ȧ-lē *or* ȧ'tȧ-lē'). [F.] Daughter of Ahab and Jezebel in the tragedy of "Athalie," the masterpiece of Jean Racine. See 2 *Kings* xi.

A-the'ne (ȧ-thē'nē). See Pallas, in Dictionary.

Athenian Bee. A title bestowed upon Plato in allusion to the sweetness and beauty of his style.

Athens of America. A name sometimes given to Boston, Mass. See Modern Athens, 2.

Athens of the North. See Modern Athens, 1.

At-lan'tis (ăt-lăn'tĭs). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ατλαντίς.] A mythical island in the west, mentioned by Plato, Pliny, and other ancient writers, and said to have sunk beneath the ocean. Possibly an obscure tradition or rumor of the existence of a western continent.

At-lan'tis, The New. The title of an allegorical fiction by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Bacon represents himself as having been wrecked on this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science, and improvements in the arts.

A-tos'sa (ȧ-tŏs'sȧ). [NL. *Atossa*, Gr. 'Ατοσσα, the daughter of Cyrus, Queen of Cambyses and afterward of Darius Hystaspis, by whom she had Xerxes. Herodotus speaks of her as a follower of Sappho.] A poetical name given by Pope to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, a great friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom Pope calls Sappho in his "Moral Essays," Ep. II.

A'treus (ā'trōos). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ατρεύς, literally, fearless.] Father of the Atridæ. See Atridæ, and Thyestes.

A-tri'dæ (ȧ-trī'dē). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ατρείδαι.] A patronymic for Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus.

Attic Bee. An epithet conferred by the ancients upon Sophocles (495–406 B. C.), the tragic poet of Athens, on account of the unrivaled beauty and sweetness of his productions.

Attic Bird. A name given by Milton to the nightingale. See PHILOMELA.

Attic Muse. A title bestowed by the Greeks upon Xenophon, the celebrated historian, on account of the merit of his style, which was regarded as a model of simplicity and elegance.

At'ti-cus (ăt'tĭ-kŭs). [See ATTIC, *a.*, in Dictionary.] **1.** A poetical name given by Pope to Addison, in the Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, which forms the "Prologue to the Satires." *Atticus* was an epithet applied by the Romans to one distinguished for learning or eloquence.

2. A name given to George Faulkner (d. 1775), to whom Lord Chesterfield addressed, under this title, a series of ironical letters which attained great celebrity.

Au'cas'sin' and Ni'co'lette' (ō'kȧs'săn', nē'kō'lĕt'). [F.] A pair of lovers in one of the most charming of the old French romances, written in prose and verse in the 13th century.

Au'drey (ą'drȳ). A country wench in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Au-gus'ta (ą-gŭs'tȧ). [See AUGUST, in Dictionary.] An ancient Roman name for the city of London.

Auld Cloot'ie (ąld klōōt'ȳ). A Scottish name for the Devil, supposed to allude to his *cloven* foot.

Auld Horn'ie (hôrn'ȳ). A Scottish name for the devil, who is often represented with horns.

Auld Reek'ie (rēk'ȳ). A designation given to Edinburgh on account of its *smoky* appearance as seen from a distance; or, according to others, on account of the uncleanliness of its public streets.

Au-so'ni-a (ą-sō'nĭ-ȧ). [L.] An ancient name for Italy.

Austrian Hyena. An appellation given to Baron Julius Jakob von Haynau (1786–1853), an Austrian general distinguished for his sinister appearance, and notorious for his cruelty to prisoners.

Authentic Doctor. [L. *Doctor authenticus.*] An honorary appellation conferred upon Gregory of Rimini, a celebrated scholar of the Middle Ages (d. 1357).

Autocrat, The. A sobriquet of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table."

Au-tol'y-cus (ą-tŏl'ĭ-kŭs). A rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Av'a-lon (ăv'ȧ-lŏn). In Middle-Age romance, the name of an ocean island, and of a castle of loadstone upon it, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise." It is represented as the abode of Arthur and Oberon and Morgan le Fay. It is most fully described in the old French romance of "Ogier le Danois."

A-za'zel (ȧ-zā'zĕl). [Heb., *'ăzāzēl* the scapegoat.] Ewald considers Azazel to have been a demon belonging to the pre-Mosaic religion. Another opinion identifies him with Satan, or the devil. Milton makes him Satan's standard bearer.

Az'ra-el (ăz'rȧ-ĕl). [Heb., *'azrīēl* help of God.] In the Jewish and the Mohammedan mythology, the name of an angel who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

B.

Ba'ba, Ali (ä'lē bä'bȧ). [Ar.] A character in the "Arabian Nights," which relates the story of his adventures with the Forty Thieves, whose cave he enters by the use of a magic password, *Sesame*, the name of a kind of grain. See FORTY THIEVES.

Babes in the Wood. See CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Baboon, Lewis. Louis XIV. of France; — so called in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

Baboon, Philip. A nickname given, in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," to Philip Bourbon, Duke of Anjou.

Bab'y-lon, The Modern (băb'ĭ-lŭn). A name given to London on account of its wealth and wickedness.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A censorious character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Bad'ebec' (bȧd'ĕbĕk'). The wife of Gargantua, and mother of Pantagruel.

Badger State. A nickname given to the State of Wisconsin.

Ba'din'guet' (bȧ'dăn'gā'). [F.] A nickname applied to Napoleon III. by his political foes. It was the name of a mason in whose clothes he disguised himself when he escaped from the fortress of Ham.

Ba'don, Mount (bā'dŭn). The scene of a battle said to have been fought by King Arthur against the Saxons who invaded his kingdom, in which the latter were signally defeated.

Bag'stock, Joe (jō băg'stŏk). A wooden-featured, blue-faced major in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," self-absorbed, and forever talking of "J. B.," "old J. B.," "Joey B.," etc.

Bail'lie, Harry (bāl'lĭ). The jolly host of the Tabard Inn, at Southwark, where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled.

Ba-jar'do (bȧ-yär'dō). [It.] The name of Rinaldo's steed in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato." See BAYARD.

Bal'der (bąl'dĕr). In Norse mythology the god of light and peace, surnamed "the good" and "the beautiful;" the northern Apollo. He was slain by contrivance of the evil Loki, with a branch of mistletoe, the only thing in creation which had not taken an oath to do him no harm. See BALDER, in the Dictionary.

Bal'der-stone, Caleb (bąl'dĕr-stōn). In Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the faithful old butler of the Master of Ravenswood. He struggles most virtuously, without food, furniture, or comfort, to maintain an appearance of affluence, and is always ready with some ludicrous shift to uphold the fallen dignity of his patron.

Bald'win (bąld'wĭn). **1.** The brother of Godfrey of Bouillon in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

2. The name of the ass in the old beast-epic of "Reynard the Fox."

Bal'kis (băl'kĭs). [Ar. *Bilqīs.*] The name given in the Koran to the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon.

Bal'ma-whap'ple (bȧl'mȧ-whăp'p'l). A pig-headed personage who figures in Scott's novel of "Waverley."

Bal'mung (bäl'mōōng). [G.] The sword of Siegfried in the German epos, the Nibelungenlied.

Bal'ni-bar'bi (bȧl'nĭ-bär'bĭ). A land occupied by projectors, or whimsical philosophers, visited by Gulliver in his famous imaginary "Travels." See GULLIVER.

Bal'whid-der, The Rev. Mi'cah (bȧl'hwĭth-ĕr). A Scottish Presbyterian pastor in Galt's "Annals of the Parish," imbued with all old-fashioned national feelings and prejudices, but sincere, kind-hearted, and pious.

Ban'quo (băn'kwō). A Scottish thane and warrior of the 11th century, and progenitor of the royal house of Stuart, immortalized in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth."

Bap'tiste', Jean (zhȧN bȧ'tēst'). [F., John Baptist.] A sobriquet given as a collective or typical name to the French Canadians.

Ba-ra-ta'ri-a (bä-rȧ-tä'rē-ȧ). [Sp., fr. *barato* cheap.] Sancho Panza's island city in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote," "called the island of Barataria, either because Barataria was the name of the place, or because he obtained the government of it at so cheap a rate."

Bar-dell', Mrs. (bär-dĕl'). A widow landlady in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," celebrated for the suit which she brought against Mr. Pickwick for an alleged breach of promise to marry her.

Bard of A'von (ā'vŭn). An epithet title often given to Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford-upon-Avon.

Bard of Ayr'shire (âr'shĕr). A name often given to Robert Burns, the great peasant poet of Scotland, who was a native and resident of the county of Ayr.

Bar'dolph (bär'dŏlf). A bibulous and red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in "King Henry IV."

Bare'bone's Parliament. A nickname conferred upon the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4, 1653; — so called from a leather seller named Praise-God Barebone, who was one of the principal members.

Bar'kis (bär'kĭs). A carrier in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield," in love with a servant girl, Clara Peggotty, whom he solicits in marriage by a proposal uniquely worded, "Barkis is willin'." See PEGGOTTY.

Barn'well, George (bärn'wĕl). The hero of Lillo's tragedy of the same name. Barnwell is a London apprentice hurried on to ruin and murder by an infamous woman, who at last delivers him up to justice and to an ignominious death.

Bas'i-lis'co (băs'ĭ-lĭs'kō). A braggadocio in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial.

Bas-sa'ni-o (băs-sä'nĭ-ō). The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." See PORTIA.

Bath, Major. The name of a character in Fielding's novel of "Amelia," — a poor and pompous, but noble-minded gentleman, who swears "by the honor and dignity of man," and is caught cooking some gruel in a saucepan for his ailing sister.

Bat'tle, Sarah (băt't'l). A gentlewoman with a great fondness for whist, mentioned in Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia." "A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game. This was the celebrated wish of old Sarah Battle."

Battle of the Books. The subject of a satirical composition by Swift, entitled the "Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St. James's Library," alluding to the controversy regarding the respective merits of ancient and modern learning.

Battle of the Frogs and Mice. See BATRACHOMYOMACHY, in the Dictionary.

Battle of the Kegs. The subject and title of a mock-heroic poem by Francis Hopkinson (1737–1791). This ballad, very famous in Revolutionary times, was occasioned by a real incident.

☞ "Certain machines in the form of kegs, charged with gunpowder, were sent down the river to annoy the British shipping then at Philadelphia. The danger of these machines being discovered, the British manned the wharves and shipping, and discharged their small arms and cannons at everything they saw floating in the river during the ebb tide."

Battle of the Nations. A name sometimes given to the battle of Leipsic (1813), one of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of modern times, on account of the various nationalities, French, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, etc., which were there represented.

Battle of the Spurs. 1. A name given to the battle of Courtrai (1302), the first great engagement between the nobles and the burghers. In this encounter the knights and gentlemen of France were entirely overthrown by the citizens of a Flemish manufacturing town. There were gathered among the spoils 4000 golden spurs.

2. A name given to the affair at Guinegate, near Calais (1513), in which the English troops under Henry VIII. defeated the French forces. The allusion is said to be to the unusual energy of the beaten party in riding off the field.

Battle of the Standard. A name given to an engagement between the English and Scotch at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug. 22, 1138, resulting in the defeat of the latter. It was so called on account of a high crucifix borne by the English upon a wagon as a military ensign.

Battle of the Thirty. [Cf. F. *Combat des Trente.*] A name given to a celebrated engagement fought out between thirty English and thirty French knights at a spot known as Midway Oak, half way between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel, in France, March 27, 1351.

Bau'cis and Phi-le'mon (bą'sĭs, fĭ-lē'mŭn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαῦκις, Φιλήμων.] An aged Phrygian and her husband, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in disguise, and were rewarded by seeing their cottage changed into a stately temple. At death they were converted into two trees before the temple door.

Bay'ard (bā'ĕrd; F. bī'ȧr'). The name given in the old romances to Rinaldo's famous steed, a wonderful animal of a bright bay color, which had formerly belonged to Amadis de Gaul. See BAJARDO.

Bayes (bāz). The name of the principal character in the "Rehearsal," a farce, by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, intended as a satire upon the heroic rhyming plays of his time. It was first brought out in 1671. The character of Bayes was meant for Dryden.

Bay State. A popular name of Massachusetts, which, previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Be'a-trice (bē'ȧ-trĭs; It. bā-ȧ-trē'chȧ). **1.** The Christian name of a young Florentine lady of the illustrious family of Portinari, for whom the poet Dante conceived a strong but purely platonic affection, and whom he represents in the "Divina Commedia" as his guide through Paradise.

2. The light-hearted but affectionate heroine of Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." See BENEDICK.

Beau Brum'mel (bō brŭm'm'l). George Bryan Brummel (1778–1840), a dandy and wit, and an intimate of the Prince Regent, afterward George IV., with whom he finally quarreled. He died in poverty and obscurity.

Beau'clerc (bō'klĕrk). [F., literally, fine scholar.] A surname of Henry I. of England.

Beau Field'ing (fēld'ĭng). Hendrome Fielding, also called "Handsome Fielding," a gallant of the time of Charles II.

Beau Nash (năsh). Richard Nash (1674–1761); — also called "King of Bath." He managed the pump room at that famous spa, and conducted the public balls, with unexampled splendor.

Beau Tibbs (tĭbs). A prominent character in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World;" — said by Hazlitt to be "the best comic sketch since the time of Addison; unrivaled in his finery, his vanity, and his poverty."

Beautiful Ropemaker, The. See ROPEMAKER.

Beauty and the Beast. A favorite nursery tale taken from Madame Villeneuve's *Contes Marines* (1740). Beauty saved her father's life by espousing an ugly but benevolent monster, who, after the wedding, changed into a handsome young prince.

Bede, Adam (bēd). The hero of George Eliot's novel of the same name.

Bede, Cuthbert. A literary cognomen adopted by the Rev. E. Bradley, author of "Verdant Green."

Bede, The Venerable. A famous English monk of the 8th century, whose title was given him in honor of his eminent talents and virtues.

Bed'i-vere, Sir (bĕd'ĭ-vēr). The last survivor of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. He was sent by the dying king to throw his sword Excalibur into the lake. He witnessed the departure of Arthur for Avalon in a barge freighted with weeping queens.

Beef'ing-ton, Mi-lor' (mē-lôr' bēf'ĭng-tŭn). A character in the "Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the "Anti-Jacobin." He is an English nobleman in exile by the tyranny of King John previous to the signing of Magna Charta.

Be-fa'na, La (lä bā-fä'nȧ), *or* **St. Befana.** [It., corrupt. fr. Gr. Ἐπιφάνια the Epiphany.] In Italy, a common personification of the Epiphany. She is a sort of Italian *Santa Claus*, believed by the children to fill their stockings with toys on Twelfth Night.

Beggar's Daughter of Beth'nal Green, The. The heroine of a ballad in Percy's "Reliques," a beautiful girl named Bessie, who is wooed by a knight, and whose father turns out to be a son of Simon de Montfort, living in disguise as a blind beggar. The story was dramatized by Sheridan Knowles.

Belch, Sir Toby (bĕlch). Uncle to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." He is a type of the reckless, jolly roisterer of the Elizabethan period.

Belianis. See DON BELIANIS.

Be-lin'da (bē-lĭn'dȧ). **1.** The poetical name of the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," whose real name was Arabella Fermor. A frolic of gallantry, in which Lord Petre cut off a lock of this lady's hair, was the occasion of the poem.

2. The heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel "Belinda."

Bell, Ac'ton (ăk'tŭn bĕl). A pseudonym of Anne Brontë (sister of Charlotte and Emily Brontë), an English novelist, author of "Agnes Grey."

Bell, Cur'rer (kûr'rĕr). A pseudonym adopted by Charlotte Brontë (sister of Anne and Emily Brontë), a distinguished English novelist, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette."

Bell, El'lis (ĕl'lĭs). A pseudonym of Emily Brontë, (sister of Anne and Charlotte Brontë), author of "Wuthering Heights."

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕl-lĕr'ō-fŏn). [L., fr. Gr. βελλεροφῶν.] A Greek hero who rode the winged horse Pegasus, and slew the monster Chimera.

Bel-le'rus (bĕl-lē'rŭs). The name of a Cornish giant, seemingly invented by Milton in "Lycidas" to account for the Roman name *Bellerium*, of Land's End.

Bell, Peter. The subject of Wordsworth's poem entitled "Peter Bell, a Tale in Verse." He was a wandering tinker, whose hard heart was softened by the touching fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

Bell'-the-Cat. A sobriquet of Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. In 1482 the Scottish nobles sought to get rid of the court favorites of James III. Lord Grey asked, "Who will bell the cat?" "I will," answered Douglas. The allusion was to the old fable of the mice

who resolved, in convention, to protect themselves from the stealthy approaches of the cat by hanging a bell around her neck. The difficulty, however, was to find a mouse bold enough to "bell the cat."

Be'lov'ed Disciple. An appellation often given to John the evangelist and apostle. (See *John* xiii. 23; xix. 26, 27; xx. 2; xxi. 7, 20.)

Be'lov'ed Physician. An appellation sometimes used to designate St. Luke. It was first conferred upon him by the apostle Paul (*Col.* iv. 14).

Bel-phœ'be (bĕl-fē'bē). [F. *belle* beautiful + *Phœbe* Diana.] A huntress in Spenser's "Faërie Queene;"—intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth the woman, as contradistinguished from the queen, who is imaged in Gloriana.

Belted Will. A title bestowed upon Lord William Howard (1563–1640), warden of the Western Marches.

Bel'te-ne-bros' (bĕl'tā-nā-brōs'). [Sp., the lovely obscure; *bello* beautiful + *tenebroso* dark, gloomy.] A name assumed by Amadis de Gaul on retiring to a hermitage, after receiving a cruel letter from his mistress Oriana.

Bel'vi-de'ra (bĕl'vĭ-dē'rā). The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved."

Ben'e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk). A young lord of Padua, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery. The name is often used as a synonym for a newly married man, and is sometimes written *Benedict*. See BEATRICE, 2.

Be'nen-ge'li, Cid Ham'et (sĭd hăm'ĕt bā'nĕn-hā'lē). An imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes professes to have derived his account of the adventures of Don Quixote.

Ben'son, Carl (kärl bĕn'sŭn). The pen name of Charles Astor Bristed, author of "Five Years in an English University."

Ben-vo'li-o (bĕn-vō'lĭ-ō). A friend to Romeo, and nephew to Montague, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." He is ill-natured and quarrelsome.

Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wulf *or* bē'ō-wulf). The hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem of the same name. He was a Gothic warrior who slew the monster Grendel, which infested the great hall of Hrothgar, king of the West Danes.

Ber'e-ni'ce's Locks (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz lŏks). [L. *Berenice*, fr. Gr. Βερενίκη.] Berenice, queen of Ptolemy III., hung up her hair in the temple of the war god in obedience to a vow. The hair disappeared, and was fabled to have been carried to heaven and changed into the constellation since known as *Coma Berenices*.

Ber-moo'thes (bĕr-mōō'thēz). An old form of *Bermudas*, more closely approximating the Spanish pronunciation than the common spelling. *Shak.*

Ber-mu'das (bĕr-mū'dăz). A cant term formerly applied to certain obscure and intricate alleys in London in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheaply or concealed. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden.

Ber'tha, Frau (frou bĕr'tà), *or* **Frau Precht** (prĕht). [G.] In Germany, an impersonation of the Epiphany, corresponding to the Italian *Befana*, represented as a gentle white lady who steals softly to neglected cradles, and rocks them in the absence of careless nurses.

Ber'tram (bĕr'tram). The haughty and dissolute count of Rousillon, husband of Helena, in Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well."

Bess, Good Queen (bĕs). A sobriquet often familiarly applied to Queen Elizabeth of England.

Bes'sus (bĕs'sŭs). A cowardly, bragging captain in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "A King and No King."

Bet-ti'na (bĕt-tē'nà). The pet name of Elisabeth (Brentano) Von Arnim in her "Correspondence of Goethe with a Child."

Beu'lah (bū'lȧ). See LAND OF BEULAH.

Be'vis of Hamp'ton, Sir (bē'vĭs). A famous knight of romance whose marvelous exploits are related in the second book of Drayton's "Polyolbion." See ASCAPART.

Bi-an'ca (bē-ăn'kà) **1.** A lovely daughter of Baptista in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

2. Mistress to Cassio in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Bick'er-staff, Isaac, Esq., Astrologer (bĭk'ẽr-stȧf). The assumed name under which the "Tatler" was edited. It had previously been used by Swift in his "Predictions" in ridicule of Partridge, the almanac maker.

Bi'corn and Chiche'vache' (bī'kôrn, shĕsh'vȧsh'). [F. *Bicorne et Chiche vache*, literally, Double horn and Lean cow.] Two monsters in old French satirical poetry, the first very fat by reason of feeding exclusively on patient husbands, the second very lean because it fed only on patient wives.

Bi'frost (bī'frŏst). See ASGARD.

Big-end'i-ans, The (bĭg-ĕnd'ĭ-ănz). The name of a religious party in the imaginary empire of Lilliput who made it a matter of duty and conscience to break their eggs at the large end. They were regarded as heretics by the law, which required all persons to break the smaller end of their eggs, under pain of heavy penalties in case of disobedience. See LILLIPUT.

Big'low, Mr. Hosea (bĭg'lō). The imaginary author of a series of humorous satirical poems in the Yankee dialect, written by James Russell Lowell, and directed mainly against slavery, and the war with Mexico in 1846–1848.

Bil'lings, Josh (jŏsh bĭl'lĭngz). The pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw, an American humorist (1818–1885).

Bi'mi-ni (bē'mē-nē). A fabulous island said to belong to the Bahama group, but lying far out in the ocean, where, according to a tradition current among the natives of Porto Rico, was a marvelous fountain possessing the power of restoring youth. This was an object of eager and long-continued quest to the celebrated Spanish navigator Juan Ponce de Leon.

Birch, Har'vey (härʹvy bĕrch). The spy in Cooper's novel of "The Spy."

Bi-re'no (bē-rā'nō). The lover and husband of Olimpia in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Bir'on (bĭr'ŏn). A lord attending on the king of Navarre in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost."

Black'a'cre, Widow (blăk'ā'kẽr). A perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, and litigious character in Wycherley's comedy of "The Plain Dealer."

Black Doug'las (dŭg'las). A generic name of the elder branch of the noble Scottish family of Douglas. James Douglas, in Scott's "Castle Dangerous," was the eighth Lord Douglas. Wm. Douglas (killed 1452) was the eighth Earl of Douglas.

Black'-eyed Susan. The heroine of a popular nautical ballad by John Gay, and of one of Dibdin's sea songs.

Black Jack. An affectionate nickname bestowed by his men upon John A. Logan, a major general in the Union army during the American Civil War, on account of the swarthiness of his complexion.

Black Knight, The. See FAINÉANT, LE NOIR.

Black Man, The. A common designation for the Devil, in the time of the New England witchcraft.

Black Prince, The. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III. of England;—so called, either from the color of his armor, or more probably from the terror of his arms.

Bla'dud (blā'dŭd). A legendary King of England, who is said to have built the city of Bath, and dedicated its medicinal springs to Minerva.

Blanche'flor'. See FLORE AND BLANCHEFLOR.

Blas, Gil. See GIL BLAS.

Blatant Beast, The. A bellowing monster in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," typical of slander or calumny; or, an impersonation of what we now call "Vox Populi," or the Voice of the People. See PELLEAS, SIR.

Ble-fus'cu (blĕ-fŭs'kŭ). The name of an island mentioned in the imaginary "Travels" of Lemuel Gulliver, written by Swift. It stands for France in the satire.

Bli'fil (blī'fĭl). A hypocrite and a sneak in Fielding's "History of a Foundling."

Blind Harry. A name given to Henry the Minstrel, a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century.

Bloody Assizes, The. A common designation of the horrid judicial massacre perpetrated in 1685 by George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, while on a circuit through the western counties of England.

Bloody Mary. A name often given by Protestants to Mary I., Queen of England (1516–1558), on account of the religious persecutions sanctioned under her name.

Blouz'a-lin'da (blouz'à-lĭn'dȧ), *or* **Blouz'a-lind** (-lĭnd). A country girl in Gay's pastoral poem "The Shepherd's Week," which depicts rural life in its character of poverty and rudeness.

Blue'beard (blū'bērd). The hero of a story of the same name, originally written in French by Charles Perrault. He is represented as marrying a beautiful young woman, Fatima, who has the keys of the castle intrusted to her, with injunctions not to open a certain apartment. She gratifies her curiosity during the absence of her lord, and is horrified to find the remains of his former wives. Her disobedience is discovered by means of an indelible stain produced on the key which opened the door of the room, and she is told to prepare for death. She obtains the favor of a little delay, and is rescued by the timely arrival of friends, who dispatch her brutal husband.

☞ It is said that the original *Bluebeard* was Giles de Laval, Lord of Raiz, who was made Marshal of France in 1429, and rendered himself infamous by the murder of his wives, and his extraordinary impiety and debaucheries.

Bluecoat Boys. The schoolboys of Christ's Hospital in London, who wear a long blue gown and leather girdle.

Blue Hen, The. A cant or popular name for the State of Delaware. This sobriquet is said to have had its origin in a certain Captain Caldwell's fondness for the amusement of cockfighting. Caldwell was for a time an officer of the First Delaware Regiment in the war of the Revolution. When officers were sent on recruiting service it was a saying that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's gamecocks; but, as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, the expression *Blue Hen's chickens* was substituted for "gamecocks." *Delaware State Journal* (*July*, 1860).

Blue Lights. A nickname given to the Federalists by their political opponents during the war of 1812. The Federalists were accused of being secretly in sympathy with England and of making signals traitorously with blue lights to the British vessels.

Bluestring, Robin. See ROBIN BLUESTRING.

Bluff Hal, *or* **Harry.** The sobriquet by which King Henry VIII. of England is commonly known. He was called also *Burly King Harry*.

Blun'der-bore (blŭn'dẽr-bōr). The name of a giant in the nursery tale of "Jack the Giant Killer."

Bob'a-dil, Captain (bŏb'ȧ-dĭl). A beggarly and cowardly adventurer in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor," who passes himself off with young and simple people for a Hector.

Bœuf, Front de (frôn de bûf). A gigantic knight in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Bo'hort, Sir (bō'hôrt). A knight of the Round Table, uncle of Lancelot.

Bois Guil'bert', Bri-an' de (brē-ăn' de bwà gēl'bĕr'). A brave but cruel and voluptuous commander of the Knights Templars in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Bom'ba (bŏm'bà). A sobriquet given to Ferdinand II. (1810–1859), King of the Two Sicilies, either from the Italian *bomba*, "puff cheek," "wind bag," or from his brutality at the *bombardment* of Messina in 1848.

Bom-bas'tes Fu-ri-o'so (bŏm-bȧs'tēz fōō-rĭ-ō'sō). The hero and title of a burlesque tragic opera by Thomas Barnes Rhodes.

Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche, Le (le bôN she-vȧ'lyā', sȧN pûr ā sȧN re'prôsh'). See GOOD KNIGHT, etc.

Bon Gaul'tier (bôn gäl'tēr; F. bôN gō'tyā'). [F., Walter the Good.] A pseudonym adopted by Professor W. E. Aytoun and Theodore Martin, under which they published a popular book of ballads.

Bon'homme', Jacques (zhȧk bŏ'nŏm'). [F., literally, Jack, or James, Goodman.] A derisive name given by the French barons of the 14th century to the peasants of the country. See JACQUERIE, in the Dictionary.

Bon'nie Dun-dee' (bŏn'nĭ dŭn-dē'). The name given in the popular ballad poetry of Scotland to John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a famous royalist and Jacobite who fell at the battle of Killiecrankie, 1689.

Bo'no, Johnny (bō'nō). The sobriquet by which the English are commonly designated in the East.

Bon'temps', Ro'ger' (rō'zhȧ' bôN'tȧN'). A popular personification, in France, of a state of leisure, and freedom from care. The equivalent for the English proverb, "There 's a good time coming," among the French peasantry is Roger Bontemps. This character is the subject of one of Béranger's most celebrated songs.

Boo'by, Lady (bōō'bĭ). A woman of frail morals in Fielding's novel of "Joseph Andrews," who is unable to conquer the virtue of her footman. She was designed as a caricature of Richardson's "Pamela," and is represented as a vulgar upstart, whom the parson is compelled to reprove for laughing in church.

Booth (bōōth). The husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel of that name. His frailties are said to shadow forth some of the author's own backslidings.

Bos'ton Massacre. A name popularly given to a disturbance which occurred in the streets of Boston on the evening of March 5, 1770, when a sergeant's guard belonging to the British garrison fired upon a crowd of people who were surrounding them and pelting them with snowballs, and killed three men besides wounding several others.

Bos'ton Tea Party. A name popularly given to the famous assemblage of citizens in Boston, Dec. 16, 1773, who met to carry out the nonimportation resolves of the colony. Disguised as Indians, they went on board three ships which had just arrived in the harbor, and threw several hundred chests of tea overboard into the sea.

Bot'tom, Nick (nĭk bŏt'tŭm). An Athenian weaver who is the principal actor in the interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe" in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." Oberon, the fairy king, desiring to punish Titania, his queen, commissioned Puck to watch her till she fell asleep, and then to anoint her eyelids with the juice of a plant called "love-in-idleness," the effect of which, when she awoke, was to make her dote upon Bottom, upon whom Puck had fixed an ass's head.

Bower of Bliss. See ACRASIA, and ARMIDA.

Bow'ling, Tom (bō'lĭng). A celebrated naval character in Smollett's novel of "Roderick Random."

Boy-bishop, The. An appellation conferred upon St. Nicholas (4th century) on account of his early conformity to the observances of the church, of which the old legends relate marvelous instances.

Boy'thorn, Lawrence (boi'thôrn). A character in Dickens's novel "Bleak House." He hides a really tender and chivalrous nature under a stentorian voice, a violence of speech, and a superficial ferocity of manner. The original of the character was Dickens's friend Walter Savage Landor.

Boz (bōz *or* bŏz). A pseudonym under which Dickens contributed a series of "Sketches of Life and Character" to the "London Morning Chronicle." Of this *nom de plume* he has given the following account:—

☞ "*Boz*, my signature in the 'Morning Chronicle,' was the nickname of a pet child, younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became *Boses*, and being shortened, *Boz*."

Boz'zy (bŏz'zy). A familiar nickname of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Bra-da-man'te (brȧ-dȧ-mȧn'tā). A Christian Amazon, sister to Rinaldo, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." See RUGGIERO.

Brad'war-dine, Baron (brăd'war-dīn). A gallant, but pedantic, character in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley."

Brag, Jack (brăg). The hero of a novel of the same name by Theodore Hook (1788–1841), a spirited embodiment of the arts employed by a vulgar pretender to creep into aristocratic society, and of his ultimate discomfiture.

Brag, Sir Jack. A sobriquet of General Burgoyne (d. 1792), who figures in the old ballad "Sir Jack Brag."

Brag'mar'do', Ja'no'tus' de (zhȧ'nō'tus' de brȧg'-mȧr'dō'). The name of a sophister in Rabelais' satirical romance of "Gargantua."

Brain'worm' (brān'wûrm'). A curious, tricky character in Ben Jonson's play "Every Man in his Humor."

Bram'ble, Matthew (brăm'b'l). A well-known character in Smollett's novel "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker." He is described as "an odd kind of humorist," afflicted with the gout, and "always on the fret," but full of generosity and benevolence.

Bram'ble, Miss Tabitha. A sister of Matthew Bramble in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker." She is characterized as a maiden of forty-five, exceedingly homely, and soured by her unsuccessful endeavors to get married. She finally succeeds in disposing of herself to Captain Lismahago, who is content to take her on account of her snug little fortune of £4,000.

Brang'tons, The (brăng'tŭnz). Characters in the novel of "Evelina," by Miss Burney, referred to, among others, by Johnson. Their name became a synonym for vulgarity, malice, and jealousy.

Brass, Sally. Sister to Sampson Brass, whom she surpasses in villainy. See below.

Brass, Sampson. A knavish attorney in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for his servility, dishonesty, and affected sentimentality.

Breeches Bibles. A name given to editions of the so-called Genevan Bible (first printed at Geneva, by

Rowland Hall: 1560, in 4to), from the peculiar rendering of *Gen.* iii. 7: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*."

Breit'mann, Hans (hăns brīt'mən). [G., literally, John Broadman.] The pseudonym adopted by Charles Godfrey Leland, an American humorist, whose ballads illustrate German-American dialect and character.

Brent'ford, The Two Kings of (brĕnt'fôrd). Two characters in "The Rehearsal," a celebrated farce written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (1627–1687), in order to correct the public taste by holding up the heroic or rhyming tragedies to ridicule.

☞ The two kings are represented as walking hand in hand, as dancing together, as singing in concert, and, generally, as living on terms of the greatest intimacy and affection. There seems to have been no particular reason for making them kings of Brentford rather than of any other place.

Brewer of Ghent. A descriptive title bestowed upon Jacob van Artevelde, a great popular leader in the early part of the 14th century, who drove Louis I., Count of Flanders, into France, ruled Flanders, and supported Edward III. of England.

Brick, Mr. Jefferson (brĭk). A fiery American politician in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Bride of the Sea. A poetical name of Venice, having its origin in the ancient ceremony of the espousal of the Adriatic, during which the doge threw a ring into the sea, uttering the words, "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii" (We wed thee, O sea, in sign of a true and perpetual dominion).

Bridge of Sighs. [It. *Ponte dei Sospiri.*] The name popularly given to the covered passageway which connects the doge's palace in Venice with the state prisons, from the circumstance that the condemned prisoners were transported over this bridge from the hall of judgment to the place of execution. Hood has used the name as the title of one of his poems.

Bridg'et, Mrs. (brĭj'ĕt). The name of a character in Sterne's celebrated novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent."

Bri'dle-goose', Judge (brī'd'l-gōōs'). [F. *Juge Bridoye.*] A judge in Rabelais' satirical romance of "Pantagruel," who decided causes by the chance of dice.

Bri-ghel'la (brē-gĕl'lä). [It., fr. *briga* trouble, restlessness.] A masked character in the Italian popular comedy, representing a proud, bold, and crafty plebeian of Brescia.

Brit'o-mar'tis (brĭt'ō-mär'tĭs), *or* **Brit'o-mart** (brĭt'ō-märt). "A lady knight," representing Chastity, whose adventures are related in Spenser's "Faërie Queene." She marries Artegal, or "Justice."

Brob'ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg). An imaginary country described in Swift's celebrated romance entitled "Gulliver's Travels." The inhabitants are represented as giants, about "as tall as an ordinary spire steeple." Everything else is on the same enormous scale.

Bron'zo-mar'te (brŏn'zō-märt'tē). The name of Sir Launcelot Greaves's steed. See GREAVES.

Brother Jonathan. See in the Dictionary.

Brown the Younger, Thomas. A pseudonym under which Thomas Moore, in 1813, published the "Two-penny Postbag," a series of satires directed against the British Prince Regent and his ministers.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's "School Days at Rugby," and its sequel "Tom Brown at Oxford." He is represented as a hearty young fellow, the typical British schoolboy and undergraduate.

Bru'ne-hild' (bru'nē-hĭlt'), *or* **Bru'ne-hil'de** (brōō'nē-hĭl'dē). [G. *Brunhilde*, MHG. *Prünhilt*, OHG. *Brunihilt*, the name of a Valkyria; *brunia*, *trunna*, coat of mail + *hilti*, *hiltia*, battle.] A warrior virgin in the German epic the "Nibelungenlied," who promised to be the bride of the man who could conquer her in three trials, — in hurling the lance, in throwing the stone, and in leaping after the stone when thrown.

Brut (brŭt), *or* **Bru'tus** (bru'tŭs). In British legend, a great-grandson of Æneas, who led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded Troynovant (New Troy), or London. The story first appeared in Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum" (1147).

Brute, Sir John (brut). A character in Vanbrugh's play "The Provoked Wife," distinguished for his absurdities and coarse pothouse valor.

Buffalo Bill. The sobriquet of William F. Cody, formerly a well-known scout and hunter on the plains of the Western United States.

Bull, John (bul). A well-known collective name of the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire "The History of John Bull."

Bum'ble, Mr. (bŭm'b'l). A pompous parish beadle in Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist."

Bun'cle, John (bŭn'k'l). The hero of Thomas Amory's once famous book "The Life and Opinions of John Buncle, Esq.;" an inconsolable widower who wedded seven wives in succession.

Buns'by, Jack (bŭnz'bỹ). A sea captain in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," looked up to as an oracle and philosopher by his friend Captain Cuttle.

Bun'thorne (bŭn'thôrn). A gloomy poet in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera of "Patience," designed to ridicule the "weird-intense" imitators of Rossetti and to satirize the æsthetic craze. Cf. POSTLETHWAITE.

Bunt'line, Ned (bŭnt'lĭn, *or* -lēn). The pen name of Edward Z. C. Judson, an American novelist.

Burd Helen (bûrd). A heroine of Scottish ballad and tradition, renowned for her resolute constancy. She is borne away to Elfland by the fairies, and imprisoned in a castle, from which she is rescued by her brother the Childe Rowland.

Bur'ley, John (bûr'lỹ). The sobriquet of John Balfour of Kinlock, a leader of the Scotch Covenanters. In Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," he is represented as a cunning and ferocious fanatic.

Bur'ling-ton Hawk'eye' Man (bûr'lĭng-tŭn hăk'ī' măn). The sobriquet of Robert Jones Burdette (b. 1844), an American humorist, for some time editor of the "Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye."

Burly King Harry. See BLUFF HAL.

Buz'fuz, Serjeant (bŭz'fŭz). A pompous, hectoring lawyer in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," who bullies Mr. Pickwick's witnesses in the great case of *Bardell* vs. *Pickwick*.

By'ron, Miss Harriet (bī'rŭn). A beautiful and accomplished woman of high rank, devotedly attached, and finally married, to Sir Charles Grandison, in Richardson's novel of this name.

Byron, the Russian. Alexander Sergeivitch Puschkin, Pushkin, *or* Poushkin (1799–1837), the popular poet of Russia.

C.

Cabal, The. A name given in English history to a famous cabinet council, composed of five unpopular ministers of Charles II. See the Citation under CABAL, *n.*, 3, in the Dictionary.

Ca-de'nus (kā-dē'nŭs). A name under which Swift describes himself in his poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa." *Cadenus* is from Latin *decanus*, dean, by transposition of letters. See VANESSA.

Ca-glio'stro, Count de (kä-l'yō'strō). The assumed name of Joseph Balsamo of Palermo (1743–1795), one of the most impudent and successful impostors of modern times.

Ca'ius, Dr. (kā'yŭs). A French physician in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Cal'i-ban (kăl'ĭ-*ban*). A savage and deformed slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He is represented as being the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax, a foul hag, who was banished from Argier (or Algiers) to the desert island afterward inhabited by Prospero.

Cal'i-burn (kăl'ĭ-bûrn). See EXCALIBUR.

Cal'i-dore (kăl'ĭ-dōr). The hero of the sixth book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He represents Courtesy in the allegory.

Ca-lip'o-lis (kä-lĭp'ō-lĭs). A character in "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), an inflated drama attributed by Dyce to Peale; referred to by Pistol in Shakespeare's "2 Henry IV.," a. ii., sc. 4, l. 193.

Ca-lis'ta (kä-lĭs'tä). The name of a celebrated character in Rowe's "Fair Penitent."

Ca-lyp'so (kä-lĭp'sō). [L., fr. Gr. Καλυψώ.] In Homer's "Odyssey," a sea nymph who detained Ulysses seven years on her island, Ogygia.

Cam'a-ral'za-man. See PRINCE CAMARALZAMAN.

Cam'ba-lu (kăm'bä-lū). In the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the chief city of the province of Cathay. It is now identified with Pekin.

Cam'bus-can' (kăm'bŭs-kăn' *or* kăm'bŭs-kăn'). A Tartar king in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," identical with Genghis (*or* Ghazan) Khan.

☞ Milton, in quoting Chaucer, writes and accents this Căm-bŭs'*can*, but in Chaucer MSS. it is uniformly Căm'bỹns-kăn'.

Cam-by'ses, King. See KING CAMBYSES.

Cam'e-lot (kăm'ē-lŏt). A parish in Somersetshire, England (now called Queen's Camel), where King Arthur held his court.

Ca-mil'la (kä-mĭl'lä). [L.] In Virgil's "Æneid," a virgin warrior who fought for Turnus against the Trojans and was slain in battle.

Ca'mille' (kä'mēl'). [F.] A member of the Parisian demimonde and the heroine of a play dramatized from the novel of "La Dame aux Camélias" by Alexandre Dumas, the younger.

Cam-pas'pe (kăm-păs'pē). The heroine of a play of the same name written by John Lyly, the Euphuist, and printed in 1584.

Can'a-ce (kăn'ä-sē). A Tartar princess in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale" who has a magic ring which enables her to understand the language of birds.

Can'dide' (kän'dēd'). The cynical hero of Voltaire's celebrated novel of the same name.

Can'dor, Mrs. (kăn'dĕr). A noted slanderer in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal."

Ca-no'pus (kä-nō'pŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Κάνωπος.] The Egyptian god of water.

Capability Brown. Launcelot Brown, a famous English gardener of the last century; — so called from his constant use of the word "capability," as well as on account of his genius for making sterile or naked grounds fruitful and beautiful.

Caps and Hats. See HATS AND CAPS.

Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt). The head of a noble Veronese house in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," — hostile to the house of Montague. He is a jovial, testy old man, self-willed, violent, and tyrannical.

Cap'u-let, Lady. The proud and stately wife of Capulet, and mother of Juliet. See above.

Car'a-bas, Marquis of (kăr'ä-bas). [F., *Marquis de Carabas*, mär'kē' de kä'rä'bä'.] A pompous and wealthy nobleman in Perrault's tale of "Puss in Boots." Béranger adopted the name in one of his songs as representative of the feudal lords of the *ancien régime*.

Car-du'el (kär-dū'ĕl). A name given, in the old Arthurian romances, to the city of Carlisle.

Car'ker, Mr. (kär'kĕr). A plausible villain in Dickens's "Dombey and Son."

Car'men Syl'va (kär'mĕn sĭl'vä). The pen name of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, a royal poetess.

Car-ras'co, San-son' (sän-sōn' kär-räs'kō). [Sp.] A waggish bachelor of Salamanca who figures in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote."

Car-taph'i-lus (kär-tăf'ĭ-lŭs). See JEW, THE WANDERING.

Ca-sel'la (kä-sel'lä). The name of a musician and old friend of Dante, immortalized by him in his poem "La Divina Commedia."

Cas'i-mere' (kăs'ĭ-mēr'). A Polish emigrant in "The Rovers." See BEEFINGTON, MILOR.

Cas-san'dra (kăs-săn'drä). [L., fr. Gr. Κασσάνδρα.] (*Class. Myth.*) A daughter of Priam, King of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, gave her the gift of prophecy, but afterwards becoming angry with her decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

Cas'si-o (kăsh'ĭ-ō). Lieutenant of Othello, and a tool of Iago, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello."

Cas-ta'ra (kăs-tā'rä). A poetical name under which William Habington (1605–1654) celebrated the praises of Lucia, daughter of the first Lord Powis, the lady whom he married.

Castle Dangerous. A keep belonging to the Douglas family, which gives its name to one of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord." It was so called by the English because it was always retaken from them by the Douglas.

Castle, Doubting. See DOUBTING CASTLE.

Cau'dle, Mrs. Margaret (kạ'd'l). The feigned author of a series of "Curtain Lectures" delivered in the course of thirty years, between eleven at night and seven in the morning, to her husband, Mr. Job Caudle. The real author of these humorous lectures was Douglas Jerrold.

Cau'line, Sir (kạ'līn). The hero of an ancient English ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques."

Cave of Mammon. The abode of the god of riches, described in the seventh canto of the second book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

Cave of Montesinos. See MONTESINOS.

Cax'ton, Pi-sis'tra-tus (pĭ-sĭs'trā-tŭs kăks'tŭn). The hero of Bulwer Lytton's novel "The Caxtons," and the narrator of its sequel "My Novel."

Ced'ric (sĕd'rĭk *or* sēd'rĭk). A Saxon thane in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

Celestial City. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the city toward which Christian makes his pilgrimage; the heavenly Jerusalem, whose splendors are portrayed in the Apocalypse.

Ce'li-a (sē'lĭ-ä *or* sēl'yä). **1.** Daughter of Frederick, the usurping duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

2. The name given by Thomas Carew, an English poet of the 17th century, to the lady of his love, whose real name is unknown.

Cé'li'mène' (sā'lē'mĕn'). [F.] A coquette in Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope."

Ce'yx (sē'ĭks). See HALCYONE.

Chad'band, The Rev. Mr. (chăd'band). A clerical character in Dickens's "Bleak House," a type of hypocritical piety.

Charicleia. See THEAGENES AND CHARICLEIA.

Char'mi-an (chär'mĭ-*an*). A kind-hearted but simple-minded female attendant on Cleopatra in Shakespeare's play of "Antony and Cleopatra."

Chau'vin' (shō'văn'). The principal character in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur"; — represented as a veteran soldier of the time of the First Empire, who has an unbounded admiration of Napoleon, and a blind idolatry for all that pertained to him.

Cheer'y-ble Brothers, The (chēr'ĭ-b'l). A firm of benevolent London merchants in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Chichevache. See BICORN AND CHICHEVACHE.

Childe Harold. See HAROLD, CHILDE.

Childe Rowland. See ROWLAND, CHILDE.

Children in the Wood, The. Characters of an ancient and well-known ballad entitled "The Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gent.'s Last Will and Testament," which is thought by some to be a disguised recital of the alleged murder of his nephews by King Richard III. of England.

Chil'lon, The Prisoner of (shĕ'yôn' *or* shĭl'lŏn). In Byron's poem of the same name, François de Bonnivard, a Swiss patriot, who was confined for six years in the dungeon of the castle of Chillon, near Geneva.

Chi'na-man, John (chī'nä-*man*). A cant or popular name for the Chinese collectively, or for a Chinaman.

Chinese Gor'don (gôr'dŭn). The sobriquet of Major General Charles George Gordon, a distinguished British traveler and soldier, killed at Khartoum, Jan. 27, 1885. He was so called from his suppression of the Tai-ping rebellion in China in 1863–65.

Chin-gach'gook (chĭn-gäk'gōōk). A sagamore of the Mohicans, and father of Uncas, in Cooper's "Leather-Stocking Tales." Called also the *Great Serpent*, from his valor and cunning.

Chlo'e (klō'ē). See DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.

Chriem'hild (krēm'hĭlt). [MHG. *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt.*] The heroine of the German epic poem the "Nibelungenlied," represented as a woman of the rarest grace and beauty.

Chris'ta-bel (krĭs'tä-bĕl). **1.** A lady in the ancient ballad of "Sir Cauline," the daughter of a "bonnye kinge" in Ireland.

2. A lady in Coleridge's poem of "Christabel."

Chris'tian (krĭs'*chan*). The hero of Bunyan's spiritual romance "The Pilgrim's Progress," designed to represent the various experiences, internal and external, in the life of a real Christian.

Chris-tian'a (krĭs-chăn'ä *or* krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ä). The wife of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who sets out with her children to rejoin her husband in the Celestial City, and is guided by Mr. Great-heart.

Christian Sen'e-ca (sĕn'ē-kä). A title sometimes given to Joseph Hall (1574–1656), Bishop of Norwich, an eminent divine, formerly highly esteemed as a moralist.

Christian Vir'gil (vĕr'jĭl). A title given to Marco Girolamo Vida (d. 1566), one of the most learned scholars and most elegant Latin writers of his time.

Christopher, St. See ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Chro/no-ho/ton-thol/o-gos (krō/nŏn-hō/tŏn-thŏl/ō-gŏs). The hero of a burlesque tragedy of the same name produced by Henry Carey in 1734.

Chry-se/is (krī-sē/ĭs). [L., from Gr. Χρυσηίς.] In Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful Trojan captive. Agamemnon's refusal of a ransom from her father, priest of Apollo, brings a pestilence upon the Greeks.

Cin/der-el/la (sĭn/dĕr-ĕl/lȧ). [Dim. from *cinder*, in imitation of F. *Cendrillon, cendres* ashes; cf. G. *Aschenbrödel.*] The heroine of a well-known fairy tale, condemned by a cruel stepmother to the position of a household drudge, sitting in the ashes while her more favored sisters are dressed in finery and live in splendor. The story recounts how, by a fairy's help, Cinderella presents herself before a young prince, and gains his love, to the chagrin of her sisters, who had sought to win his favor, and how, when he would pursue her, he loses sight of her. At last, by means of a glass slipper (the gift of the fairy) which she had dropped in her flight, and which would fit no foot but hers, he discovers her, and then marries her.

Ci-pan/go (sĭ-păn/gō). A marvelous island described in the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, an object of diligent search with Columbus and the early navigators to America. It is supposed by some to be the same as Japan. [Written also *Zipangi.*]

Cir/ce (sĕr/sē). [L., fr. Gr. Κίρκη.] A sorceress who detained Ulysses a year on her island Æaea. See Circean, and Moly, in the Dictionary.

Circumlocution Office. A designation used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit," in ridicule of official delays and indirectness. The name has come into popular use as a synonym for governmental routine, or "red tape."

Cities of the Plain. The name often given to Sodom and Gomorrah, the chief of the five cities said to have been destroyed by fire from heaven (*Gen.* xix.), their sites being covered by the Dead Sea.

Citizen King. A surname popularly given to Louis Philippe, who, in 1830, was placed on the throne of France as the elective king of a constitutional monarchy.

City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia, sometimes so called, from the literal signification of the name.

City of Churches. A name popularly given to the city of Brooklyn, New York, from the unusually large number of churches which it contains.

City of Destruction. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the imaginary city, typifying the world, whence Christian started on his pilgrimage to the Celestial City.

City of Elms. A familiar denomination of New Haven, Connecticut, many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lofty elms.

City of Enchantments. A magical city described in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights."

City of Lanterns. An imaginary cloud city in the "Veræ Historiæ" of Lucian, a satirical romance.

City of Magnificent Distances. A popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale.

City of Masts. A name often bestowed upon London, in allusion to the magnitude of its commerce.

City of Palm Trees. Jericho. See *Deut.* xxxiv. 3.

City of Spindles. A name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, a large cotton-manufacturing town in the United States.

City of the Great King. A name sometimes given to Jerusalem, which is so called in *Psalm* xlviii. 2, and in *Matthew* v. 35.

City of the Straits. A name popularly given to Detroit, which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. *Détroit* is a French word, meaning "strait."

City of the Sun. **1.** *Baalbec*, or *Balbec*, a ruined town of Syria, once of great size and magnificence. Its Greek name was *Heliopolis* (Gr. Ἡλιόπολις), i. e., City of the Sun.

2. [F. *Cité du Soleil.*] A city placed by Tommaso Campanella (1568–1639) in the ideal republic which he constructed after the manner of Plato, and in which he depicts a perfect society organized somewhat like a convent, and established upon the principles of a theocratic communism.

City of the Violet Crown. An epithet of Athens, probably in reference to its situation in the central plain of Attica, surrounded by hills which are bathed in purple tints by the rising and setting sun.

Clär/chen (klĕr/kyĕn). A character in Goethe's "Egmont," noted for her constancy and devotion.

Clau/di-o (klą/dĭ-ō). **1.** A young gentleman in love with Juliet in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

2. A young lord of Florence in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Clau/di-us (klą/dĭ-ŭs). A usurping King of Denmark in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Claus, Peter (kląz). See Klaus, Peter.

Claus, Santa. See St. Nicholas.

Cla-vi-le/ño A-li-ge/ro (klä-vē-lā/nyō ä-lē-hā/rō). [Sp., wooden-pin wing-bearer.] A celebrated wooden horse which enabled Don Quixote and his faithful squire Sancho Panza to achieve the deliverance of the Dolorida Dueña (*i. e.*, the afflicted lady) and her companions in misfortune from enchantment.

Cle/ante/ (klā/ănt/). [F.] **1.** A noble, devout man in Molière's celebrated comedy "Le Tartuffe," a pleasing contrast to the hypocritical Tartuffe. See Tartuffe.

2. A shrewd and successful lover of Angélique in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire."

Cleish/both-am, Jedediah (klēsh/bŏth-*am*). An imaginary editor of the "Tales of My Landlord," written by Sir Walter Scott.

Clé/lie/ (klā/lē/). [F.] A principal character in a romance, "Clélie, Histoire Romaine," written by Mlle. Scudéry. The action of the story is placed in the early ages of Roman history, and the heroine is that Clelia who escaped from the power of Porsena by swimming across the Tiber.

Clem/en-ti/na, The Lady (klĕm/ĕn-tē/nȧ). An amiable, beautiful, and accomplished woman who goes mad from her hopeless passion for Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cle/o-fas (klē/ō-*fas*). See Don Cleofas.

Clif/ford, Paul (klĭf/fôrd). The title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, and the name of its hero, a romantic highwayman.

Clin/ker, Humphry (klĭn/kĕr). The hero of Smollett's novel entitled "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker." He is introduced as a destitute and shabby fellow, who had been brought up in the workhouse, put out by the parish as apprentice to a blacksmith, and afterward employed as an hostler's assistant and extra postilion. Having been dismissed from the stable, and reduced to great want, he attracts the notice of Mr. Bramble, who takes him into his family as a servant. He becomes the accepted lover of Winifred Jenkins, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble.

☞ The name is often spelled Humphrey, but it is Humphry in the first edition (1771).

Cli/o (klī/ō). A name formed from the four letters used by Addison as his signature in the "Spectator." But it is not probable that he meant to adopt the name of one of the Muses. With greater likelihood, the letters refer to the places where the essays were composed, viz., Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office.

Clootie, *or* **Cloots.** See Auld Clootie.

Clo-rin/da (klō-rĕn/dȧ). The heroine of the infidel army in Tasso's epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered."

Clo/ten (klō/*ten*). A rejected lover of Imogen in Shakespeare's play of "Cymbeline." He is a compound of the booby and the villain.

Clout, Col/in (kŏl/ĭn klout). The subject of a scurrilous satire by John Skelton (d. 1529), but better known as a name applied by Spenser to himself in the "Faërie Queene" and the "Shepherd's Calendar." Colin Clout also figures in Gay's "Pastorals."

Clum/sy, Sir Tun/bel-ly (tŭn/bĕl-lȳ klŭm/zȳ). A mean, boorish toady in Vanbrugh's "Relapse."

Clu/ri-caune (klū/rĭ-kạn). A famous Irish fairy or elf, corresponding to the Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, of England.

Cly-tem-nes/tra (klī-tĕm-nĕs/trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.] Wife of Agamemnon, King of Argos. On his return from Troy, with the aid of her paramour, Ægisthus, she murdered him, for which crime she was put to death by her son Orestes. The story of the murder is told in Æschylus' tragedy of "Agamemnon."

Cly/ti-e (klĭ/tĭ-ē). [L., from Gr. Κλυτίη.] (*Class. Myth.*) A sea nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the *heliotropium*, or sunflower, which is popularly supposed to turn toward the sun in its daily course.

Cock-agne/ (kŏk-ān/). An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; hence, in burlesque, London and its suburbs. It is the subject of a celebrated satirical poem of the same name, which is probably not older than the year 1300. Boileau applies the name to the French capital. In Germany, Hans Sachs has made the "Land of Cockagne" the subject of a humorous poem under the name of *Schlaraffenland.* See Lubberland, and also Cocagne, in the Dictionary.

Cock-lane Ghost. The name given to the imagined cause of certain strange phenomena which took place in the year 1762 about the bed of a young girl at house No. 33 Cock-lane, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Johnson wrote a statement of the affair, which was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine." See vol. xxxii., pp. 43, 81.

Cockney School, *or* **Cockney Poets.** A name formerly given in contempt by some of the English critics to a literary coterie, including Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, and others.

Cœ/lebs (sē/lĕbs). [L. *cælebs, cœlebs*, unmarried, single.] The hero of Hannah More's novel "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), a satire on impossible ideals of womanhood.

Cœur de Li/on (kûr de lī/ŭn; F. kûr de lē/ôn/). [F., literally, heart of lion.] A surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his dauntless courage.

Coffin, Tom. See Long Tom Coffin.

Co/i-la (kō/ĭ-lȧ). A Latin or Latinized name of Kyle, a district of Scotland, County of Ayr, celebrated in the lyric poetry of Burns.

Col/brand (kōl/brănd). A Danish giant slain by Guy of Warwick.

Co/lin' Tam/pon' (kō/lăn/ tăn/pôn/). [F.] A contemptuous epithet said to have been anciently given to the Swiss, and to represent the sound of their drums.

Col-lean/, May (kŏl-lēn/). The heroine of a Scottish ballad which relates how a "fause Sir John" carried her to a rock by the sea for the purpose of drowning her, and how she outwitted him, and drowned him.

Co-logne/, The Three Kings of (kō-lōn/). A name given to the three magi whose bodies are said to have been brought by the Empress Helena from the East to Constantinople, whence they were transferred to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne in 1164.

Col/um-bine (kŏl/ŭm-bīn). [It. *Columbina.*] The name of a female masker in the popular comedy of Italy, with whom Harlequin is represented as in love.

Commander of the Faithful. A translation of the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet in the Caliphate, as being the spiritual head of Islam.

Company, John. A popular nickname for the English East India Company.

Co/mus (kō/mŭs). [L., fr. Gr. κῶμος a revel. See Comedy, in the Dictionary.] In the later age of Rome, a god of festive joy and mirth. In Milton's poem entitled "Comus: a Masque," he is represented as a base enchanter, who endeavors, but in vain, to beguile and entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."

Confessor, The. A title of Edward III., King of the Anglo-Saxons; — first bestowed upon him in a bull issued by Pope Alexander III., who canonized him about a century after his death.

Conqueror, The. A title given to William, Duke of Normandy, who by the battle of Hastings, in 1066, became the sovereign of England.

Con/stans (kŏn/stănz). [L. *constans*, p. pr., constant.] A legendary king of Britain in the time of Merlin, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry.

Con/su/e/lo/ (kôn/sų/ā/lō/). [F.] The heroine of George Sand's (Mme. Dudevant's) novel of the same name, an impersonation of noble purity sustained amidst great temptations.

Consul Bib/u-lus (bĭb/ū-lŭs). A colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship in the year 59 B. C. He was a man of small ability and little influence. The name of Bibulus is used proverbially to designate any person who fills a high office, and yet is a mere cipher in the conduct of affairs.

Conversation Sharp (shärp). A sobriquet bestowed upon Richard Sharp, Esq. (1759–1835), well known by this name in London society.

Cool/idge, Susan (kōōl/ĭj). The pen name of a popular American writer, Miss Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.

Co-phet/u-a (kō-fĕt/ū-ȧ). An imaginary African king, of whom the legendary ballads told that he fell in love with the daughter of a beggar, and married her. The song is extant in Percy's "Reliques." A modernized version of the story is given by Tennyson in his poem entitled "The Beggar Maid."

Copper Captain, The. Michael Perez, a fortune-seeking intriguer in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Cop/per-field, David (kŏp/pĕr-fēld). The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name. His history is, in a large degree, the author's own, especially in the part of it relating to his boyhood and youth.

Cor-de/li-a (kôr-dē/lĭ-ȧ *or* kôr-dēl/yȧ). The youngest and favorite daughter of King Lear. See Lear.

Cor/di/ère/, La Belle (lä bĕl kôr/dē/ār/). [F.] See Ropemaker, The Beautiful.

Co/rinne/ (kō/rĕn/). [F.] The heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of "Corinne, ou L'Italie."

Corinthian Tom. See Tom and Jerry.

Corn/-crack/er, The (kôrn/krăk/ĕr). A popular nickname or designation for the State of Kentucky. The inhabitants are often called *Corn-crackers.*

Corn-law Rhymer, The. Ebenezer Elliott, an English writer (1781–1849), who, in a volume of poems entitled "Corn-law Rhymes," set forth the mischiefs and dangers of the corn laws.

Corn/wall, Bar/ry (bär/rȳ kôrn/wąl). An imperfectly anagrammatic *nom de plume* adopted by Bryan Waller Proctor, an English poet of the present century.

Corporal, The Little. See Little Corporal.

Corporal Trim. See Trim, Corporal.

Corrector, Alexander the. A name assumed by Alexander Cruden (1701–1770), the author of the well-known "Concordance to the Bible," and for some years a corrector of the press in London.

Cor/si-ca Pa/o-li (kôr/sĭ-kȧ pä/ō-lē). A name popularly given to Pascal Paoli (1726–1807), a leader in the war for Corsican independence. After the conquest of the island by the French, he took refuge in England, and passed many years in friendship with Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished men of the time.

Cor/y-don (kŏr/ĭ-dŏn). [L., from Gr. Κορυδών.] A shepherd in one of Theocritus' Idyls, and in one of Virgil's Eclogues; — hence used to designate any rustic.

Cor/y-phæ/us of Grammarians (kŏr/ĭ-fē/ŭs). [Gr. ὁ κορυφαιος τῶν γραμματικῶν the chief of grammarians. See Coryphæus, in the Dictionary.] An appellation given to Aristarchus, a native of Samothrace, the most celebrated grammarian and critic in all antiquity.

Cos/tard (kŏs/tĕrd). A clown in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who apes the display of wit affected by the courtiers of Queen Elizabeth's time.

Country Parson, The. The pseudonym of A. K. H. Boyd, a Scotch clergyman, author of "Recreations of a Country Parson" and other popular essays.

Cousin Michael. [G. *Vetter Michel.*] A sportive designation of the German people, representing a sluggish, simple, credulous person.

Crab/shaw, Timothy (krăb/shą). The name of Sir Launcelot Greaves's squire in Smollett's "Adventures" of that redoubted and quixotic knight.

Crad/dock, Charles Egbert (krăd/dŏk). The pen name of Miss Mary N. Murfree, a popular American novelist, author of "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc.

Cradle of Liberty. A popular name given to Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass., celebrated as being the place where the orators of the Revolution roused the people to resistance to British oppression.

Crane, Ichabod. The name of a credulous Yankee schoolmaster whose adventures are related in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," in Irving's "Sketchbook."

Cra/paud/, Johnny (krą/pō/). [F. *crapaud* a toad.] A sportive designation of a Frenchman, or of the French nation collectively considered.

Cray/on, Geof/frey, Esq. (jĕf/frȳ krā/ŭn). A pseudonym under which Washington Irving published the "Sketchbook."

Cra/yon/, Porte (pôrt krą/yôn/). [See Portcrayon, in the Dictionary.] The pen name of David Hunter Strother, an American artist and author, who wrote illustrated sketches of travel in Virginia.

Creole State. A name sometimes given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the original

French and Spanish settlers constitute a large proportion of the population.

Crescent City. A popular name for the city of New Orleans, the older portion of which is built around the convex side of a bend of the Mississippi River.

Cres'si-da (krĕs'sĭ-dȧ). The heroine of Shakespeare's play "Troilus and Cressida," founded upon Chaucer's "Troilus and Cresseide." She is represented as beautiful, witty, and accomplished, but impure. The story was a mediæval addition to the tale of Troy.

Crey'ton, Paul (krā'tŭn). A pseudonym of J. T. Trowbridge, an American novelist and poet.

Crich'ton, The Admirable (krī'tŭn). James Crichton, a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, who at the early age of 14 took his degree of Master of Arts, and was considered a prodigy, not only in abilities, but in actual attainments. [Written also *Creighton.*]

Cris'pin, Saint (krĭs'pĭn). The patron of shoemakers, represented as such in the ceremonial processions of the craft. He was a shoemaker and preacher in France, martyred in 287, and is honored as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

Cris'pin–Cat'i-line (-kăt'ĭ-līn). A nickname fastened by Mirabeau upon D'Esprémesnil, in ridicule of his conspiracies. It alludes to a comedy by Le Sage, called "Crispin the Rival of his Master."

Croak'er (krōk'ẽr). A character in Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-natured Man," intended as a caricature of groaners and grumblers.

Croaker & Co. The pseudonym adopted by Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck in their once famous "Croaker Papers," published in 1819 in the "New York Evening Post."

Crowe, Captain (krō). A celebrated naval personage in Smollett's "Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Crow'quill, A. (krō'kwĭl). A pseudonym adopted by Alfred Forrester (1805–1872), a popular English humorist and artist.

Cru'soe, Rob'in-son (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn krų'sō). The hero of De Foe's great novel, a shipwrecked sailor who for many years leads a solitary existence on an uninhabited island in the Pacific, and who alleviates his long reclusion by an inexhaustible prodigality of contrivance.

Cuf'fee, *or* **Cuf'fey** (kŭf'fĭ). A cant name applied to a negro. The word is said to be of African origin, and it has been borne as a surname. Cf. SAMBO, in the Dictionary.

Cunc-ta'tor (kŭnk-tā'tẽr). [L., the delayer.] A surname given to the illustrious Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (d. B. C. 205), on account of his slow but salutary measures in opposing the progress of Hannibal.

Curan. See ARGENTILE AND CURAN.

Curate of Meu'don' (mû'dôN'). [F., *le Curé de Meudon.*] A name by which Rabelais (d. 1553?), the French satirist, is often referred to. He held for a time the living of Meudon, but probably never officiated or resided there. *Encyc. Brit.*

Cutpurse, Moll, *or* **Mall** (mŏl; mąl). A pseudonym of Mary Frith, a notorious character frequently mentioned or alluded to by the older English writers.

Cut'tle, Captain (kŭt't'l). A character in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," combining great humor, eccentricity, and pathos, distinguished for his simplicity, credulity, and generous trustfulness. One of his famous expressions is, "When found, make a note of."

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ẽ-lē). [L., fr. Gr. Κυβέλη.] See RHEA.

Cym'be-line (sĭm'bẽ-lĭn *or* -līn). A legendary or mythical king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's play of the same name.

D.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs). [L., from Gr. Δαίδαλος. See DÆDAL, in the Dictionary.] (*Class. Myth.*) The builder of the Cretan Labyrinth. He escaped from Crete, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings attached with wax. Daedalus reached Sicily in safety, but Icarus flew too near the sun: the wax melted and he fell into the sea and was drowned.

Dag'o-net, Sir (dăg'ō-nĕt). The attendant fool of King Arthur. [Written also *Daguenet.*]

> I was then *Sir Dagonet* in Arthur's show. *Shak.*

Dal-get'ty, Ritt'mas-ter Du'gald (rĭt'mȧs-tẽr dū'gald dȧl-gĕt'tĭ). A soldier of fortune in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," distinguished for his pedantry, conceit, valor, vulgar assurance, knowledge of the world, greediness, and a hundred other qualities.

Da'mis' (dȧ'mĕ'). [F.] The headstrong son of Orgon in Molière's comedy of "Tartuffe."

Dam'o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz). [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοκλής.] A flatterer in the court of Dionysius of Syracuse. By way of answer to his constant praises of the happiness of kings, Dionysius seated him at a royal banquet, with a sword hung over his head by a single horsehair.

Da-mœ'tas (dȧ-mē'*tas*). [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοίτας.] A herdsman in Theocritus and Virgil; hence, any herdsman or rustic.

Da'mon (dā'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Δάμων.] A goatherd in the third Eclogue of Virgil; hence, any rustic or swain.

Da'mon and Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-*as*). Two Syracusan friends that have become proverbial for their friendship. Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius, and was given four hours' leave of absence to go home and say good-by to his wife, Pythias offering to die in his stead if he failed to return. He returned just in time to save his friend and was pardoned. See PHINTIAS.

Damsel of Brittany. A name given to Eleanora, daughter of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II. of England, and Duke of Brittany by marriage with Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV.

Dan'a-ë (dăn'ȧ-ē). [L., fr. Gr. Δανάη.] (*Class. Myth.*) A princess of Argos, mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a golden shower, in the brazen tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Dan-a'i-des, The (dăn-ā'ĭ-dēz). [L., from Gr. Δαναΐδες.] (*Class. Myth.*) The fifty daughters of Danaus, King of Argos, who, with one exception, murdered their husbands, the fifty sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding night, and were condemned in Hades to draw water in sieves eternally.

Danbury News Man. The sobriquet of James Montgomery Bailey, an American humorist, editor of the "Danbury News," published at Danbury, Connecticut.

Dan'din', George (zhôrzh dăN'dăN'). [F.] **1.** The name of a mock judge in Rabelais.

2. The title of a comedy by Molière, and the name of its hero, a wealthy French citizen, who having imprudently married above his rank is constantly saying to himself, "Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin" (You would have it so, George Dandin). See SOTENVILLE, M. DE.

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l). A prominent character in Sheridan's farce "The Critic;" one of those theatrical amateurs who besiege a manager with impertinent flattery and gratuitous advice.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē). [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνη.] (*Class. Myth.*) A nymph who fled from the embraces of Apollo and was changed into the laurel tree.

Daph'nis and Chlo'e (dăf'nĭs, klō'ē). [L. *Daphnis*, fr. Gr. Δαφνίς; L. *Chloë*, fr. Gr. Χλόη.] A pair of lovers, in the pastoral romance of the same name written by Longus in Greek prose in the fourth century.

Dar'by and Joan (dăr'bỹ, jōn). A married couple said to have lived, more than a century ago, in the village of Healaugh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and celebrated for their long life and conjugal felicity. They are the hero and heroine of a ballad called "The Happy Old Couple," which has been attributed to Prior.

Day of Barricades. [A translation of F. *Journée des Barricades.*] **1.** May 12, 1588, on which day the people of Paris erected barricades and took arms to resist certain measures of Henry III.

2. August 27, 1648;—so called on account of a riot, instigated by the leaders of the Fronde, which took place in Paris on that day.

☞ The name has also been given to other days in French history marked by similar disturbances.

Day of Dupes. [A translation of F. *Journée des Dupes.*] In French history, a name given to the 11th of November, 1630, in allusion to a celebrated imbroglio by which the opponents of the prime minister Richelieu, at the head of whom were Maria de' Medici and Anne of Austria, were completely worsted in an attempt to effect his removal from office.

Deans, Effie (dēnz). A beautiful but unfortunate character in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

Deans, Jeanie. The heroine of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," characterized by her kindness, sturdiness, and good sense. She journeys from Edinburgh to London, and obtains pardon for her sister Effie, condemned for child murder.

Ded'lock, Sir Leice'ster (lĕs'tẽr dĕd'lŏk). A character in Dickens's novel of "Bleak House." "He is an honorable, obstinate, truthful, high-spirited, intensely prejudiced, perfectly unreasonable man."

Deer'slay'er (dēr'slā'ẽr). The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name, identical with Natty Bumpo, or Leather-Stocking, the hero of the whole series of "Leather-Stocking Tales."

Defender of the Faith. A title conferred by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, by reason of his tract against Luther.

De'i-a-ni'ra (dē'ĭ-ȧ-nī'rȧ). [L., from Gr. Δηϊάνειρα.] (*Class. Myth.*) The wife of Hercules, who unintentionally caused his death. See NESSUS.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's allegory of "The Pilgrim's Progress," a range of hills from whose summit might be seen the Celestial City.

Del'ta (dĕl'tȧ). [See the Dictionary.] The signature under which David Macbeth Moir, a well-known Scottish writer (1798–1851), contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine."

De-moc'ri-tus, Junior (dē-mŏk'rĭ-tŭs). The pseudonym under which Robert Burton (1577–1640) published his "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Des'de-mo'na (dĕz'dē-mō'nȧ). The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," daughter of Brabantio, a Venetian senator, and wife of Othello, a Moorish general. See OTHELLO.

Deu-ca'li-on and Pyr'rha (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn, pĭr'rȧ). [L. *Deucalion*, fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. *Pyrrha*, fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] (*Class. Myth.*) The only human pair that survived the great deluge. In obedience to an oracle, they threw stones behind them, from which sprang up a new race of men and women.

Devil on Two Sticks. See ASMODEUS, and DON CLEOFAS.

Devil's Wall. A name given by the inhabitants of the neighborhood to the old Roman wall separating England from Scotland, because they supposed, from the strength of the cement and the durability of the stone, that the Devil must have built it.

Dhu, Roderick (dū). A Highland chieftain and outlaw slain by Fitz-James (King James V.) in Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake."

Di'a'ble, Le (*le* dē'ȧ'b'l). [F., the Devil.] **1.** See ROBERT THE DEVIL.

2. A nickname of Olivier Ledain, the barber and afterwards the infamous privy councilor and tool of Louis XI. of France.

Di'a'fo'rus, Tho'mas' (tō'mȧ' dē'ȧ'fwȧ'rus'). [F.] A young and pedantic medical student, about to be dubbed doctor, in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." He is an unsuccessful lover of Angélique.

Diavolo, Fra. See FRA DIAVOLO.

Dick'y Sam (dĭk'ỹ). A cant name applied to the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Di'do (dī'dō). [L.] In Virgil's Æneid, the Queen of Carthage, loved, and afterwards deserted, by Æneas.

Die'trich of Berne (dē'trĭk, bârn). The name given in German minstrelsy and in the "Nibelungenlied" to Theodoric the Great, of Verona, king of the Ostrogoths.

Dimmes'dale, Arthur (dĭmz'dȧl). In Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," a Puritan minister of great eloquence and spirituality, in Colonial New England, who secretly commits adultery and afterwards makes a public confession.

Din'mont, Dan'die (dăn'dĭ dĭn'mŏnt). A humorous and eccentric character in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering;"—one of the best of rustic portraits.

Dix'ie (dĭks'ĭ). An imaginary place somewhere in the Southern United States, celebrated in a popular negro melody as a paradise of luxurious ease and enjoyment. The melody was adopted as the favorite tune of the Confederate armies in the civil war. The term is often used as a collective designation of the Southern States.

Diz'zy (dĭz'zỹ). A popular nickname of the English statesman, Benjamin Disraeli (1804–1881).

Djin'nes-tan' (jĭn'nĕs-tăn'). The name of the ideal region in which djinns, or genii, of the East reside.

Dob'bin, Major (dŏb'bĭn). A shy, awkward, but most excellent officer and gentleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." He was a faithful friend to George Osborne, and to his widow whom he married after years of devotion.

Doctor, Admirable. See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR; and for ANGELIC DOCTOR, AUTHENTIC DOCTOR, etc., see the respective adjectives ANGELIC, AUTHENTIC, etc.

Doctor Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks). The hero of a work by William Coombe (1741–1823), entitled "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," formerly very popular.

Dods, Meg (dŏdz). An old innkeeper in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "St. Ronan's Well;"—one of his best low comic characters.

Dod'son & Fogg (dŏd'sŭn, fŏg). A firm of very sharp lawyers in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," attorneys for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of *Bardell* vs. *Pickwick.*

Do'dy'nas' le Sau'vage', *Sir* (dō'dē'nä' *le* sō'vȧzh'). A knight of King Arthur's court, overthrown in an encounter with Tristram.

Doe, John (dō). A merely nominal recognizance or surety in actions of ejectment at common law;—usually associated with the name of *Richard Roe.* John Doe and Richard Roe were a sham plaintiff and sham defendant in a fictitious action brought to try the title to lands. Cf. NOAKES, JOHN O'.

Do'eg (dō'ĕg). [From *Doeg*, chief of Saul's herdsmen, "having charge of the mules." 1 *Sam.* xxi. 7.] A nickname under which Dryden, in the second part of his "Absalom and Achitophel," satirized Elkanah Settle (1648–1723), a contemptible poetaster, who was for a time Dryden's successful rival.

Doe'sticks, Q. K. Phi-lan'der (kū kā fī-lăn'dẽr dō'stĭks). A pseudonym adopted by Mortimer M. Thompson, an American comic writer (1832–1875).

Dog'ber'ry (dŏg'bĕr'rỹ). An ingeniously absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious night constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Dom'bey, Little Paul (dŏm'bỹ). A pathetic child figure in Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son." He is a delicate, thoughtful boy, the only son of a rich and pompous London merchant.

Dom-dan'i-el (dŏm-dăn'ĭ-ĕl). A cave in the region adjoining Babylon, the abode of evil spirits, by some traditions said to have been originally the spot where the prophet Daniel imparted instruction to his disciples. In another form, the Domdaniel was a purely imaginary region, subterranean or submarine, the dwelling place of genii and enchanters.

Dominie Samp'son (sămp'sŭn). [See DOMINIE, in the Dictionary.] A schoolmaster in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering," "a poor, modest, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life."

Don Ad'ri-a'no de Ar-ma'do (dŏn ăd'rĭ-ä'nō dā är-mä'dō). A pompous, fantastical Spaniard in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who has "a mint of phrases in his brain."

Don-a-tel'lo (dŏn-ȧ-tĕl'lō). The hero of Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun." He is a young Italian with a singular likeness to the Faun of Praxiteles. He leads an innocent but purely animal existence, until a sudden crime awakens his conscience and transforms his whole nature. See MIRIAM.

Don Be'li-a'nis of Greece (bā'lē-ä'nĕs). The hero of an old romance of chivalry founded upon the model of the Amadis. An English abridgment of this romance was published in 1673.

Don Cle'o-fas (klē'ō-*fas*). The hero of Le Sage's novel "Le Diable Boiteux" (commonly called in English "The Devil on Two Sticks"); a fiery young Spaniard, proud, high-spirited, and revengeful, but interesting from his gallantry and generous sentiments. See ASMODEUS.

Don Ju'an (dŏn jū'*an*; Sp. dōn hōō-än'). A mythical personage who figures largely in drama, melodrama, and romance, as the type of refined libertinism.

☞ Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, whose life has been placed in the 14th century, is the supposed original of the story. The traditions concerning him were long current in Seville in an oral form, and were afterward dramatized by Gabriel Tellez (Tirso de Molina). From the Spanish, the story was translated by the Italian playwrights; thence it passed into France, where it was adapted and brought upon the stage by Molière and Corneille. In Italy, Goldoni made it the basis of a play. The first instance of a musical treatment of the subject was by Glück, in his ballet of Don Juan, in 1761.

Afterward Mozart immortalized the tradition in his great opera, "Don Giovanni," which first appeared at Prague in 1787. The name has been rendered most familiar to English readers by the use which Byron has made of it in his poem entitled "Don Juan."

Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭks'ōt; Sp. dōn kē-hō'tā). [Sp. *Don Quijote*, or *Don Quixote*.] The hero of a celebrated Spanish romance of the same name by Cervantes. Don Quixote is represented as "a gaunt country gentleman of La Mancha, full of genuine Castilian honor and enthusiasm, gentle and dignified in his character, trusted by his friends, and loved by his dependents," but "so completely crazed by long reading the most famous books of chivalry, that he believes them to be true, and feels himself called on to become the impossible knight-errant they describe, and actually goes forth into the world to defend the oppressed and avenge the injured, like the heroes of his romances."

Do'ra (dō'rà). The "child-wife" of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield."

Do'rante' (dō'rănt'). [F.] **1.** A nobleman in Molière's farcical comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

2. A courtier devoted to the chase who figures in Molière's comedy "Les Fâcheux."

Do'rax (dō'răks). A noble Portuguese turned renegade in Dryden's play of "Don Sebastian."

Dor'i-mant (dŏr'ĭ-mant). A character in Etherege's play "The Man of Mode," a genteel, witty rake, designed as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester.

Do'rine' (dō'rēn'). [F.] A hasty, petulant woman in Molière's "Tartuffe," who ridicules the faults of the family that she serves with sincere affection.

Dor'o-the'a. See HERMANN AND DOROTHEA.

Do'ry, John (dō'rỹ). A character in "Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman," a comedy by John O'Keefe.

Do'the-boys Hall (dōz'thē-boiz hạl). A model educational establishment, described in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," which was kept by a villain named Squeers, whose system of tuition included beating, drudging, and starving. See SQUEERS.

Doubting Castle. In Bunyan's spiritual romance of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise.

Doug'las Larder, The (dŭg'las). When Sir James Douglas, in 1306, retook his castle from the English (see BLACK DOUGLAS, and CASTLE DANGEROUS) he had all the provisions in the castle poured into a heap, on which were thrown the bodies of the slain. This was called "The Douglas Larder."

Dou'ster-swiv'el, Her'man (hĕr'man dōō'stĕr-swĭv'el). A German swindler in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Antiquary," who pretends to a power of discovering buried treasure by means of a divining rod.

Dou'zel del Phe'bo (dōō'zĕl dĕl fē'bō). A celebrated hero of romance in the "Mirror of Knighthood," etc.

Down'ing, Jack (doun'ĭng). A pseudonym under which Seba Smith, an American writer, wrote a series of humorous and popular letters (first published collectively in 1833), in the Yankee dialect, on the political affairs of the United States.

Dragon of Want'ley, The (wŏnt'lỹ). A monster which figures in one of the ballads in Percy's "Reliques" and in Henry Carey's burlesque of the same name, and which was killed by a champion called "More of More Hall."

Dra'pi-er, M. B. (drā'pĭ-ĕr). A pseudonym under which Swift addressed a series of letters to the people of Ireland warning them against the copper half-pence coined by William Wood under a patent granted by George I. in 1723.

Dro'gi-o (drō'jĭ-ō). The name given to a country of vast extent by Antonio Zeno, a Venetian voyager of the 14th century, represented as lying to the south and west of Estotiland, and, by those who confide in the narrative, identified with Nova Scotia and New England.

Dro'mi-o of Ephesus } (drō'mĭ-ō). Twin brothers,
Dro'mi-o of Syracuse } attendants on the two Antipholuses in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

Drum, John. A name used in the phrase "John Drum's entertainment," which seems to have been formerly a proverbial expression for ill treatment.

Dry'as-dust', The Rev. Dr. (drī'ăz-dŭst'). An imaginary personage who serves as a sort of introducer of some of Sir Walter Scott's novels to the public through the medium of prefatory letters.

Du-es'sa (dū-ĕs'sà). [That is, *double-minded*.] A foul witch in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," who under the assumed name of Fidessa, and the assumed character of a distressed and lovely woman, deceives the Red-cross Knight. In the allegory she represents Falsehood, and also, perhaps, the Roman Catholic Church and Mary, Queen of Scots.

Duke Humphrey. See GOOD DUKE HUMPHREY.

Dul-ca-ma'ra, Doctor (dōōl-kà-mā'rà). An itinerant physician in Donizetti's opera "L' Elisire d' Amore" (The Elixir of Love); — noted for his charlatanry, boastfulness, and pomposity.

Dul-cin'e-a del To-bo'so (dŭl-sĭn'ē-à dĕl tō-bō'sō; Sp. dōōl-thē-nā'à dĕl tō-bō'sō). The mistress, or lady-love, of Don Quixote in Cervantes' romance. Her real name was Aldonna Lorenzo, but he resolved to call her Dulcinea del Toboso, as being more "harmonious, uncommon, and significant." The name *Dulcinea* is often used as synonymous with mistress, or sweetheart.

Dun'can (dŭn'kan). A king of Scotland immortalized in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." Shakespeare represents him as murdered by Macbeth, who succeeds to the Scottish throne.

Dun-drea'ry, Lord (dŭn-drē'rỹ). An inconsequential nobleman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." He walks with a little skip, laughs idiotically, and puzzles his head with "widdles" and the many self-contradictions of popular proverbs. The rôle was really created by Sothern, the actor.

Dun Ed'in (dŭn ĕd'ĭn). A Celtic assimilation of the name Edinburgh (that is, *Edwin's burgh*), serving at the same time as a descriptive designation of its site, the words meaning "the face of a rock."

Dun-shun'ner, Augustus (dŭn-shŭn'nĕr). A *nom de plume* of Prof. William Edmonstoune Aytoun in Blackwood's Magazine.

Du'ran'dal' (dụ'răn'dăl'). [Said to be a corruption of F. *dur en diable* hard as the devil.] The name of the marvelous sword of Orlando, the renowned hero of romance. It is said to have been the workmanship of the fairies, who endued it with such wonderful properties that its owner was able to cleave the Pyrenees with it at a blow. [Written also *Durandart*, *Durindana*, and *Durlindana*.]

Du-ran-dar'te (dụ-rän-där'tā). A fabulous hero of Spain, celebrated in the ancient ballads of that country and in the romances of chivalry. Cervantes has introduced him, in "Don Quixote," in the celebrated adventure of the knight in the Cave of Montesinos.

Dur'den, Dame (dûr'dĕn). **1.** The heroine of a popular English song, a notable housewife, and the mistress of five serving girls and five laboring men.

2. A sobriquet applied to Esther Summerson, the heroine of Dickens's "Bleak House."

E.

Eagle of Meaux (mō). A name popularly given to Bossuet (1627–1704), for many years bishop of Meaux, — a French divine celebrated for his extraordinary powers of pulpit eloquence.

Eb'lis (ĕb'lēs). [Ar. *iblis*.] The name given by the Arabians to the prince of the apostate angels, whom they represent as exiles to the infernal regions for refusing to worship Adam at the Supreme's command.

Eck'hardt, The Faithful (ĕk'härt). [G. *Der treue Eckhardt*.] A legendary hero of Germany, represented as an old man with a white staff, who, in Eisleben, appears on the evening of Maundy Thursday, and drives all the people into their houses, to save them from being harmed by a terrible procession of dead men, headless bodies, and two-legged horses, which immediately after passes by. Other traditions represent him as the companion of the knight Tannhäuser, and as warning travelers from the Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights in the old mythology of Germany. See TANNHÄUSER.

E'den-hall', The Luck of (ē'dĕn-hạl'). A painted goblet in the possession of the Musgrave family of Edenhall, Cumberland, said to have been left by the fairies on St. Cuthbert's Well. The tradition runs, that the luck of the family is dependent on the safe keeping of this goblet. The German poet Uhland embodied the legend in a ballad, translated into English by Longfellow.

Ed'gar (ĕd'gĕr). Son to Gloucester in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear."

E-di'na (ē-dī'nà). Poetical name for *Edinburgh*, said to have been introduced by Buchanan, the Scottish poet.

Ed'mund (ĕd'mŭnd). A bastard son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear."

Ed'win (ĕd'wĭn). **1.** The hero of Goldsmith's ballad entitled "The Hermit."

2. The hero of Mallet's ballad "Edwin and Emma."

3. The hero of Beattie's "Minstrel."

É'ga'lí'té' (ā'gà'lē'tā'). [F., equality.] A name bestowed by Manuel, in 1792, in the name of the revolutionary commune of France, upon Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans (born 1747, guillotined 1793), and adopted by him in place of his hereditary title, in order to court the favor of the populace.

E-ge'ri-a (ē-jē'rĭ-à). [L.] In the fabulous history of Rome, the nymph of a fountain and grotto near Aricia who gave lessons in statecraft to Numa Pompilius.

Eg'lan-tine, Madame (ĕg'lan-tīn). The prioress in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," who was "full pleasant and amiable of port." She was distinguished for the ladylike delicacy of her manners at table, and for her partiality to "small hounds."

Egypt, Little. See LORDS OF LITTLE EGYPT.

E-laine' (ē-lān'). A mythic lady in the romances of King Arthur's court. She is called "the lily maid of Astolat" in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

El'ber-ich (ĕl'bĕr-ĭH). [G.] In the German hero legends ("Heldenbuch"), a dwarf who aided the Lombard emperor Otnit to win the daughter of the Soldan of Syria. He is identical with the Oberon of French and English fairy mythology. See OBERON.

El'bow (ĕl'bō). An ignorant and feeble-minded, but modest and well-meaning, constable in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trà). [L., from Gr. Ἠλέκτρα.] The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the heroine of a tragedy by Sophocles and of another by Euripides. She saved the life of her brother Orestes, and afterwards assisted him to avenge their father's death. See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, and ORESTES.

Eleven Thousand Virgins. See ST. URSULA.

E'li-a (ē'lĭ-à). A pseudonym under which Charles Lamb wrote a series of celebrated essays, which were begun in the "London Magazine," and were afterward collected and published in a volume.

El'i-dure (ĕl'ĭ-dūr). A legendary king of Britain, fabled to have been advanced to the throne in place of his brother Artegal, or Arthgallo. Returning to the country after a long exile, Artegal accidentally encountered his brother, who received him with open arms, took him home to the palace, and reinstated him in his old position, abdicating the throne himself. Wordsworth has taken the story of these two brothers for the subject of a poem. See ARTEGAL.

El'i-ot, George (jôrj ĕl'ĭ-ŭt). The literary cognomen of Miss Mary Ann Evans, afterwards Mrs. Lewes and Mrs. Cross, the popular novelist, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," "Middlemarch," and other works.

> My wife told me the reason she fixed on this name [George Eliot] was that George was Mr. Lewes's Christian name, and Eliot was a good mouth-filling, easily pronounced word.
> *J. W. Cross*, in "George Eliot's Life."

Elocution Walk'er (wąk'ĕr). A name popularly given in his lifetime to John Walker, the English orthoëpist and lexicographer (1732–1807), who was for a long time a distinguished teacher of elocution among the higher classes in London.

Eloquent Doctor. [A translation of L. *Doctor Facundus*.] An honorary appellation given to Peter Aureolus, Archbishop of Aix in the 14th century.

Em'e-lye' (ĕm'e-lē'). See PALAMON.

Emerald Isle. A name sometimes given to Ireland on account of the peculiar bright green look of the surface of the country. It was first used by Dr. William Drennan (1754–1820), author of "Glendalloch, and other Poems." It occurs in his poem entitled "Erin."

> "When Erin first rose from the dark-swelling flood,
> God blessed the green island; He saw it was good.
> The *Emerald* of Europe, it sparkled, it shone,
> In the ring of this world the most precious stone."
>
> . . . . . .
>
> "Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as brave,
> And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save;
> Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
> The cause, or the men, of the *Emerald Isle*."

É'mile' (ā'mēl'). [F.] The hero of Jean Jacques Rousseau's novel of the same name, in which he has depicted his ideal of a perfectly educated young man.

E-mil'i-a (ē-mĭl'ĭ-à). **1.** A lady attending Hermione in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

2. Wife to Iago, and waiting woman to Desdemona, in the tragedy of "Othello," a woman of thorough vulgarity and loose principles, united to a high degree of spirit, energetic feeling, strong sense, and low cunning.

3. The sweetheart of Peregrine Pickle in Smollett's novel "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Em'ly, Little. See LITTLE EM'LY.

Emperor of Believers. A title of Omar I. (d. 644), father-in-law of Mohammed, and second caliph of the Mussulmans, and one of the most zealous apostles of Islamism.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŭn). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνδυμίων.] (*Class. Myth.*) A beautiful shepherd boy whom Diana kissed while he lay asleep on Mount Latmus. The story was made the subject of an English poem by Keats.

English O'pi-um-eat'er, The. A name often given to Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), a most remarkable English writer, the author of the "Confessions of an English Opium-eater," in which he related his own experience.

English Rab'e-lais', The (rāb'lâ'). A name often given to Dean Swift (1667–1745), whose writings resemble in some points those of the great French satirist.

English Ros'ci-us, The (rŏsh'ĭ-ŭs). An honorary epithet bestowed upon David Garrick (1717–1779), the most eminent actor of his day upon the English stage.

E'nid (ē'nĭd). [Cf. W. *enaid* the soul.] A mythical lady mentioned in a Welsh triad as one of the three celebrated ladies of Arthur's court; — a beautiful picture of conjugal patience and affection. Her story is told in the "Mabinogion," and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

En'té'lé'chie' (ăn'tā'lā'shē'). [F.] The name given by Rabelais to an imaginary kingdom, which he represents as governed by Queen Quintessence, and as visited by Pantagruel and his companions in their search to find the oracle of the Holy Bottle. This country symbolizes the taste for speculative science, and probably suggested the island of Laputa in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

É'raste' (ā'răst'). [F.] The hero of Molière's comedy entitled "Les Fâcheux" (*The Bores*).

E-re'tri-an Bull, The (ē-rē'trĭ-*an*). An appellation of Menedemus of Eretria, in Eubœa, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., and founder of the Eretrian school, which was a branch of the Socratic. He was so called on account of the gravity of his countenance.

Erin. See EMERALD ISLE, above, and ERIN, in the Dictionary.

Erl King. See ERLKING, in the Dictionary.

Er-mi'ni-a (ĕr-mĕ'nē-à). [It.] The heroine of Tasso's epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered."

Er'ra Pa'ter (ĕr'rà pā'tĕr). The name of some old astrologer, but who was meant by it has not been determined. Some of the old almanacs say an eminent Jewish astrologer. Lilly was so called by Butler.

Es'mond, Henry (ĕz'mŭnd). A high-spirited gentleman of Queen Anne's time, the hero of Thackeray's novel of the same name.

Es-plan-di-an' (ĕs-plän-dē-ăn'). In the old romances of chivalry, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis," and which, in the preface, he announced to be the fifth book of the same.

Es-pri-el'la (ĕs-prē-ĕl'yà). The name of an imaginary Spaniard whose "Letters from England," published 1807, were written by Southey.

Estermere, King. See KING ESTERMERE.

Es-tot'i-land, *or* **Es-tot'i-land'i-a** (ĕs-tŏt'ĭ-land *or* -lănd'ĭ-à). An imaginary region in America, near the Arctic Circle, referred to by Milton as "cold Estotiland," and variously fabled to have been discovered by Frisian fishermen in the 14th century, and by a Pole named John Scalve in 1477.

Eternal City, The. A popular and very ancient designation of Rome.

Et'trick Shepherd (ĕt'trĭk). A name commonly given to James Hogg (1772–1835), the Scottish poet,

who was born in the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and in early life followed the occupation of a shepherd.

Et'zel (ĕt'sĕl). [G.] In German minstrelsy the name of Attila, King of the Huns. In the "Nibelungenlied," he marries Chriemhild after Siegfried's death. See CHRIEMHILD, and SIEGFRIED.

Eu'len-spie'gel (oi'lĕn-spē'gel). [G.] See OWLEGLASS.

Eu'phu-es (ū'fū-ēz). [Gr. Εὐφυής, literally, of good figure, comely, clever.] The principal character in John Lyly's famous works, entitled "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England." These works are remarkable for their pedantic and fantastical style, abounding in alliteration, antithesis, and a profusion of similes drawn from fabulous natural history. See EUPHUISM, in the Dictionary.

Eu-ro'pa (ŭ-rō'pȧ). [L., from Gr. Εὐρώπη.] (*Class. Myth.*) A damsel carried off by Jupiter in the form of a bull. Encouraged by the tameness of the animal she mounted his back, whereupon he waded into the sea and swam with her to Crete.

Eu-ry'a-lus. See NISUS AND EURYALUS.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ŭ-rĭd'ĭ-sē). [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρυδίκη.] See ORPHEUS.

E-vad'ne (ē-vȧd'nē). The sister of Melantius in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy."

E-van'ge-line (ē-vȧn'jē-lĭn *or* -līn). The heroine of Longfellow's poem of the same name, founded upon the historical incident of the expulsion of the inhabitants of Acadia from their homes in the year 1755. See ACADIA.

Ev'ans, Sir Hugh (ĕv'anz). A Welsh parson in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'e-lī'nȧ). The title of a novel by Miss Burney (Madame D'Arblay), and the name of its heroine, afterward Lady Orville.

Evil One, The. A name often applied to the Devil.

Evil May Day. In English history, a name given to the 1st of May, 1517, on account of the dreadful excesses of the apprentices and populace against foreigners, particularly the French.

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bûr). The name of Arthur's far-famed sword which he unfixed from a miraculous stone. When about to die, he sent Sir Bedivere to throw the weapon into a lake hard by. A hand and arm arose from the water, caught the sword by the hilt, flourished it thrice, and then sank into the lake, and was seen no more. [Written also *Excalibor*, *Escalibar*, *Escalibor*, *Caliburn*, etc.]

Excelsior State. The State of New York; — so called from the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms.

Expounder of the Constitution. A title given to Daniel Webster (1782–1852), from his elaborate expositions of the Constitution of the United States.

Eyre, Jane (âr). The heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of the same name, a governess in the family of a Mr. Rochester, to whom she is finally married.

F.

Fac-to'tum, Jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'nēz fȧk-tō'tŭm). The Latin equivalent of "Jack-at-all-trades." See FACTOTUM, in the Dictionary.

Fad'la-deen (fȧd'lȧ-dēn). The conceited and hypercritical Grand Chamberlain in Thomas Moore's poem of "Lalla Rookh."

Fag (fȧg). A lying servant to Captain Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who "wears his master's wit as he does his lace, at second-hand."

Fa'gin (fā'gĭn). An old Jew in Dickens's "Oliver Twist," who trains young persons of both sexes to carry on a systematic trade of robbery.

Fain'all, Mr. *and* **Mrs.** (fān'al). Noted characters in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

Fai'né'ant', Le Noir (*le* nwȧr fā'nā'äN'). [F., the Black Idler.] In Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," a name applied to Richard Cœur de Lion, in disguise, by the spectators of a tournament, on account of his indifference during a great part of the action, in which, however, he was finally victorious.

Fai'né'ants', Les Rois (lā rwä fā'nā'äN'). [F., the Do-nothing Kings.] A term applied to monarchs who delegate their authority to their ministers, or from whom, by reason of incapacity and weakness, the power has been wrested, while they are still permitted nominally to reign. The usual application of the term is to the later French kings of the Merovingian dynasty.

Fair Ger'al-dine (jĕr'*a*l-dĭn). A supposed mistress of the Earl of Surrey (Henry Howard, 1516-1547), by whom her praises were celebrated in a famous sonnet. She was an Irish lady named Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and afterward the wife of the Earl of Lincoln.

Fair Maid of Kent. A name given to Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent, on account of her great beauty. She was married to her second cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, under a dispensation from the pope, rendered necessary by reason of their consanguinity.

Fair Maid of Norway. See MAIDEN OF NORWAY.

Fair Ros'a-mond (rōz'ȧ-mŭnd). The name popularly given to a daughter of Lord Clifford, famous in the legendary history of England as the mistress of Henry II., and the subject of an old ballad. The facts of her history are not well ascertained. She is said to have been kept by her royal lover in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where, according to a questionable tradition, Queen Eleanor discovered her apartments by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her, about 1177.

Fair'serv'ice, Andrew (fâr'sĕrv'ĭs). A shrewd and humorous Scotch gardener in Sir W. Scott's "Rob Roy."

Faithful. One of the allegorical personages in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who dies a martyr, at Vanity Fair, before completing his journey.

Falk'land (fąk'land). **1.** A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," noted for his wayward, captious jealousy. [Written also *Faulkland.*]

2. The true hero of William Godwin's novel "Caleb Williams." He had committed a murder, and his secret becoming known to his servant, Williams, he persecutes the latter relentlessly in order to remove the only witness of his crime, which is finally brought to light.

Fal'staff, Sir John (fąl'stȧf). A famous character in Shakespeare's comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the First and Second Parts of his historical drama of "King Henry IV." In the former play, he is represented as in love with Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, who make a butt and a dupe of him; in the latter, he figures as a soldier and a wit; in both he is exhibited as fat, sensual, and cowardly, but with wonderful resources of wit and impudence.

Fane, Violet (fān). The pen name of Mrs. Mary Singleton, a popular English poet.

Fang (fȧng). A sheriff's officer in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Fa-ri-na'ta de'gli U-ber'ti (fȧ-rē-nä'tȧ dā'lyē ōō-bĕr'tē). [It.] A Ghibelline noble of Florence, represented in Dante's "Inferno" as suffering punishment for his infidelity and epicurism. Although occupying a red-hot tomb, he looked as lofty as if he scorned hell itself.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na (fā'tȧ môr-gä'nȧ). [It.] The name of a potent fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in the romantic poems of Italy. She was a pupil of the enchanter Merlin, and the sister of Arthur. In the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo, she appears at first as a personification of Fortune, living in splendor at the bottom of a lake. See also in the Dictionary.

Fat Boy, The. A laughable character in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," whose employment consists in alternate eating and sleeping.

Father of Angling. A title sometimes given to Izaak Walton (1593-1683), the celebrated author of "The Complete Angler."

Father of English Poetry. A title given by Dryden to Chaucer, as the first great English poet.

Father of Epic Poetry. An epithet applied to Homer, the reputed author of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," the earliest national heroic poems extant.

Father of his Country. A title given by the Roman senate and forum to Cicero, on account of the zeal, courage, and prudence he displayed in unmasking the famous conspiracy of Catiline, and bringing the leaders to punishment. This title was offered to Marius, but was refused by him. It was subsequently bestowed upon several of the Cæsars, and was borne by Cosmo de' Medici, and other European princes. The appellation has been popularly conferred in America upon Washington.

Father of his People. A title given by courtly historians to Louis XII. of France (1462–1515), who has the reputation of having been a kind-hearted, generous king.

Father of History. A name given by Cicero (*Leg.* i. i. v.) to Herodotus, because he was, if not the first Greek historian, the first who brought history to any great degree of perfection.

Father of Jests. A sobriquet bestowed upon Joseph Miller (1684–1738), an English comic actor. See JOE MILLER, in the Dictionary.

Father of Letters. 1. An appellation sometimes given to Francis I. (1494–1547), King of France, a distinguished patron of literature and literary men.

2. A title conferred upon Lorenzo de' Medici (1448-1492), the ruler of Florence, and a munificent patron of learning and art.

Father of Lies. 1. A popular name for Satan, the supposed instigator of all falsehood. Cf. *John* viii. 44.

2. A contemptuous name sometimes given to Herodotus, the Greek historian, on account of the wonderful stories he relates.

Father of Medicine. A title often applied to Hippocrates (b. B. C. 460), the most famous among the Greek physicians, and author of the first attempt at a scientific treatment of medicine.

Father of Music. A title bestowed upon Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1524–1594), a celebrated Italian composer of church music.

Father of Tragedy. A title bestowed by the Athenians upon the poet Æschylus (B. C. 525–456). The alterations made by him in the composition and representation of tragedy were so great, that he was justly considered the originator of it.

Father of Waters. A popular name given to the Mississippi River on account of its great length and the large number of its tributaries.

Father Paul. The name usually given to Peter Sarpi (1552–1623), a native of Venice, and a celebrated ecclesiastic, historian, anatomist, and astronomer. He is best known by his work entitled "A History of the Council of Trent."

Father Prout. A pseudonym adopted by Francis Mahoney (1804–1866), an Irish Roman Catholic priest, who became a popular journalist and author.

Father Thoughtful. [A translation of F. *Père de la Pensée.*] A title given to Nicholas Catinat (1637–1712), Marshal of France, by his soldiers, on account of his caution and judgment.

Fath'om, Count Ferdinand (fȧth'ŭm). The title of a novel by Smollett, and the name of its principal character, a complete villain, who robs his benefactors and finally dies in misery and despair.

Fat'i-ma (fȧt'ĭ-mȧ). **1.** A female miracle worker in the story of Aladdin in the "Arabian Nights."

2. The mother of Prince Camaralzaman in the "Arabian Nights."

3. The last wife of Bluebeard. See BLUEBEARD.

Faulk'land (fąk'land). See FALKLAND, 1.

Faust (foust). The hero and title of a celebrated drama of Goethe, the materials of which are drawn in part from the popular legends of Dr. Faustus. Faust is a student who is toiling after knowledge beyond his reach, and who afterward deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to become his servant and fulfill all his wishes. The forfeit is to be paid whenever Faust shall have so far been cheated by the enjoyments which Mephistopheles can furnish, as to say to the present moment — "Stay, thou art so fair" (Verweile doch, du bist so schön!). In the end his soul is saved. See MARGARET, and cf. FAUSTUS.

Faus'tus (fąs'tŭs). The hero of Christopher Marlowe's tragedy of the same name; — represented as a vulgar sorcerer who is tempted to sell his soul to the devil for the ordinary price of sensual pleasure and earthly power and glory, and shrinks and shudders in agony and remorse when the forfeit comes to be exacted. Cf. FAUST.

Feeble. See FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, in the Dictionary.

Fe-li'cians, The (fē-lĭsh'*anz*). [L. *felix*, *felicis*, happy.] An imaginary people described by Mercier de la Rivière (1720–1793), the French economist, in his work entitled "L'Heureuse Nation" (The Happy Nation), represented as free and sovereign, and living under the absolute empire of laws.

Female Howard. A title given to Mrs. Elizabeth Fry (1780–1845), an Englishwoman celebrated for her benevolent exertions in behalf of lunatics and prisoners.

Fe-nel'la (fē-nĕl'lȧ). A fairylike creature in Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," taken from the sketch of Mignon in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

Fen'ris, The Wolf (fĕn'rĭs). (*Scand. Myth.*) The brother of Hel, and child of Loki. The gods bound him and cast him into Nifleheim, but he is destined to swallow Odin on the day of doom.

Fen'ton (fĕn'tŭn). See PAGE, ANNE.

Fer'di-nand (fĕr'dĭ-*nand*). See MIRANDA.

Fern, Fanny. A pseudonym adopted by Mrs. Sara Parton, *née* Sara Payson Willis (1811–1872), a popular American authoress.

Fer'um-bras, Sir (fĕr'ŭm-brȧs). A knight of the Round Table, and hero of an old English metrical romance, probably translated from the French.

Fi-de'le (fī-dē'lē). A feigned name assumed by Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Fi-des'sa (fī-dĕs'sȧ). [*i. e.*, The Faithful, fr. L. *fides* faith.] See DUESSA.

Field of Blood. 1. See ACELDAMA, in the Dictionary.

2. A name given to the battlefield of Cannæ, on which Hannibal, in the year 216 B. C., defeated the Romans with great slaughter.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. A name given to an open plain between Ardres and Guisnes, where Henry VIII. of England had an interview in 1520 with Francis I. of France. The nobility of both kingdoms embraced the opportunity to display their magnificence with emulation and profuseness.

Fi'e-ra-bras' (fē'ā-rȧ-brȧ'). Son of an emir of Spain, and the hero of one of the old poems that relate the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne and his twelve peers. Fierabras and his father made themselves masters of Rome, and carried away from it various sacred relics, especially the crown of thorns, and the balsam used in embalming the body of the Savior.

Fifth Father of the Church. A title bestowed upon Thomas Aquinas. See ANGELIC DOCTOR.

Fi'ga'ro' (fē'gȧ'rō'). The hero of Beaumarchais' celebrated comedies "Le Barbier de Séville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro." In the first of these plays, Figaro is a barber; in the second, a valet-de-chambre. In both he coolly outwits all with whom he has to do.

Fighting Prelate. A sobriquet given to Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II. During the rebellion of Wat Tyler, he distinguished himself by his decisive style of dealing with the insurgents; first meeting them in the field, and then, when he had routed them, exchanging his sword and armor for a crucifix and sacerdotal robes, and, thus arrayed, confessing and absolving his prisoners as he hurried them to the gibbet.

Fill'pot, Toby (fĭl'pŏt). The hero of a famous drinking song by Rev. Francis Fawkes (1721–1777).

Filomena, St. See ST. FILOMENA.

Fin'gal (fĭn'*gal or* fĭn-gal'). A mythical hero whose name occurs in Highland ballads and traditions and in Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian."

First Gentleman of Europe. A title popularly given to King George IV. of England (1762–1830), on account of his position and personal attractions.

Fitz-Boo'dle, George (fĭts-bōō'd'l). A pseudonym under which Thackeray (1811–1863) contributed a series of papers to "Fraser's Magazine."

Flan'ders, Moll (flăn'dĕrz). The subject of De Foe's novel of the same name, a tale of low vice.

Fle'ta (flē'tȧ). A Latinized name of the Fleet Prison in London, and the title of a disquisition by Selden, who was for a time confined in this prison.

Flib'ber-ti-gib'bet (flĭb'bĕr-tĭ-jĭb'bĕt). **1.** The name of a fiend mentioned in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

2. A name given to Dickon Sludge, a boy who figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth," and acts the part of an imp at the entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester.

Flore and Blanche'flor' (flōr, blânsh'flōr'). A pair of lovers in a popular mediæval romance, versions of which exist in French, German, English, Spanish, and other languages. The names [It. Florio and Biancofiore] were adopted by Boccaccio in his prose romance "Il Filicopo."

Flo-ren'ti-us (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ŭs). A knight whose story is related in the first book of Gower's "Confessio Amantis." He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle on which his life depended. Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale" has the same plot.

Flor'i-mel (flŏr'ĭ-mĕl). A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing womanly sweetness, the name signifying "honey-flower."

Flor'is-mart (flŏr'ĭs-märt). The name of one of

Charlemagne's twelve paladins, or peers, and the faithful friend of Orlando, or Roland.

Flor'i-zel (flŏr'ĭ-zĕl). A prince of Bohemia, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," in love with Perdita.

Flower of Kings. [A translation of L. *Flos Regum.*] An epithet title of Arthur, the renowned and half-fabulous king of ancient Britain; — first given to him by Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the 12th century.

Flower of Poets. A title conferred upon Chaucer by his contemporaries.

Flowery Kingdom. A translation of the words *Hwa Kwoh*, a name often given to China by its inhabitants, who consider themselves the most polished and civilized of all nations, as the epithet *hwa* intimates.

Flu-el'len (flŭ-ĕl'lĕn). A pedantic, but brave, Welsh captain in Shakespeare's "King Henry V."

Flying Dutchman. The name given by sailors to a phantom ship supposed to cruise in storms off the Cape of Good Hope. According to tradition, a Dutch captain, bound home from the Indies, met with long-continued head winds and heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and refused to put back as he was advised to do, swearing a very profane oath that he would beat round the Cape if he had to beat there until the Day of Judgment. He was taken at his word, and doomed to beat against head winds for all time. Marryat made the story the subject of one of his famous sea novels.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l). The intriguing lady's maid of Lady Wishfort in Congreve's "Way of the World."

Fol'gard, Father (fol'gärd). In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," one of a gang of thieves, who is disguised as a French priest.

Fop'ping-ton, Lord (fŏp'pĭng-tŭn). A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse."

Ford, Master (fôrd). A gentleman of Windsor in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Ford, Mrs. One of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in Shakespeare's play of that name. Sir John Falstaff makes love to her, and she encourages his attentions for a time, in order to betray and disgrace him.

For'est-er, Frank (fŏr'ĕst-ẽr). A pseudonym under which Henry William Herbert (1807–1858), a versatile English author long resident in America, published a number of works on fowling, fishing, and field sports.

For'rest-er, Fanny. The pen name of Miss Emily Chubbuck (1817–1854), an American authoress, and the third wife of Adoniram Judson, missionary to India.

For'tin-bras (fôr'tĭn-brȧs). Prince of Norway in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."

For'tu-na'tus (fôr'tū-nā'tŭs). The hero of one of Straparola's Italian fairy tales, a man who receives from Fortune an inexhaustible purse, and from the Sultan a wishing cap which will transport him to any place where he wishes to be. These gifts prove the ruin of himself and his sons. The story was translated into German and French in the 16th century, and was dramatized by Hans Sachs in German and by Thomas Dekker in English.

For-tu'ni-o (fôr-tū'nĭ-ō). The hero of a popular tale closely allied to that of Fortunatus. He is famous for his adventure with a dragon, in the pursuit of which he made use of those marvelous servitors, Fine-ear, who, "putting his ear to the ground, informed his master that the dragon was seven leagues off;" Tippler, who "drank up all the rivers which were between;" Strong-back, who "carried wine enough to fill them all;" Light-foot, Boisterer, and Gormand.

Forty Thieves, The. Characters of a celebrated tale in the "Arabian Nights," represented as inhabiting a secret cave in a forest, the door of which would open and shut at the sound of the magic word *Sesame*, but at no other word. See BABA, ALI.

Foul'-weath'er Jack (foul'wĕth'ẽr jăk). A name given to Commodore John Byron of England (1723–1786), in allusion to his ill fortune at sea.

Fountain of Youth. See BIMINI.

Fourth Estate, The. A playful title of the English newspaper press, considered as coördinate with the three estates of the realm.

Fra Di-a'vo-lo (frä dē-ä'vō-lō). [It., Brother Devil.] A sobriquet of Michele Pezza, a famous Italian bandit and political insurgent, hanged at Naples in 1806. He is said to have been a monk in early life under the name of *Fra Angelo.* Auber made him the subject of an opera.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni (frăn-chĕs'kȧ dȧ rē'mē-nē). A daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna in the latter part of the 13th century. She was married to Lanciotto, son of Malatesta da Rimini, a brave but deformed and hateful person, who, having discovered a criminal intimacy between her and his own brother, revenged himself by putting them both to death. The story of Francesca forms one of the most admired episodes in Dante's "Inferno," and has also been made the subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt.

Frank'en-stein' (frăngk'ĕn-stīn'). A young student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name, who constructed a monster out of the horrid remnants of the churchyard and the dissecting room, and endued it, apparently through the agency of galvanism, with a sort of spectral and convulsive life. This existence, rendered insupportable to the monster by his vain craving after human sympathy and by his consciousness of his own deformity, is employed in inflicting the most dreadful retribution upon the guilty philosopher. The word has become a proverb for one destroyed by his own works.

Freeborn John. John Lilburne (1618–1657), a famous English republican; — popularly so called on account of his intrepid defense, before the tribunal of the Star Chamber, of his rights as a freeborn Englishman.

Free'man, Mrs. (frē'mȧn). An assumed name under which the first Duchess of Marlborough corresponded with Queen Anne. See MORLEY, MRS.

Free'port, Sir Andrew (frē'pôrt). The name of one of the members of the imaginary club under whose direction the "Spectator" was professedly published. He is represented as an eminent London merchant, industrious, sensible, and generous.

Frei'schütz (frī'shŭts). [G., the free shooter.] The name of a legendary hunter or marksman, who, by entering into a compact with the Devil, procures balls, six of which infallibly hit, however great the distance, while the seventh, or, according to some of the versions, one of the seven, belongs to the Devil, who directs it at his pleasure. The story first appeared in a poetic form in 1810, in Apel's "Gespensterbuch" (Ghost book), and F. Kind adapted it to the opera composed by Weber in 1821.

French Fury, The. A name given in history to the attempt made by the Duke of Anjou to carry Antwerp by storm, Jan. 17, 1583. The whole of his force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour. Cf. SPANISH FURY.

Friar Dom'i-nic (dŏm'ĭ-nĭk). The chief character in Dryden's play "The Spanish Friar," designed to ridicule the vices of the priesthood.

Friar Ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd). The hero of a celebrated Spanish satirical romance by Padre Isla (1703–1781), designed to ridicule the style of pulpit oratory of his day.

Friar John. The name of one of the most celebrated characters in Rabelais' romance of "Pantagruel," a "mass of lewdness, debauchery, profanity, and valor."

Friar Lau'rence (lą'rĕns). A Franciscan who undertakes to marry the lovers in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

Friar Rush (rŭsh). A personage celebrated in the marvelous legends of old times. His history was printed in 1620, and had probably been often printed before. The whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men."

Friar Tuck (tŭk). One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson (see the *dramatis personæ* to his "Sad Shepherd") makes him chaplain and steward. He is introduced in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." According to some, he was a real monk.

Friday, Man. The name of Robinson Crusoe's man, a young savage whom he saved from death on a Friday.

Frith'iof (frĭt'yōf). [Icel. *Friðþjōfr*, i. e., peacemaker.] The hero of an Icelandic saga of the 13th century, and of a poem in modern Swedish by Bishop Tegner, entitled "Frithiof's Saga."

Frog, Nic (nĭk frŏg). A sportive collective name for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

Fron-ti'no (frŏn-tē'nō). The name given in the old romances of chivalry to the horse of Ruggiero.

Frost, Jack. A popular personification of frost.

Froth (frŏth). **1.** A foolish gentleman in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

2. (Lord Froth.) A solemn coxcomb in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer."

Fudge, Mr. [See FUDGE, in the Dictionary.] A contemptuous designation for any absurd or lying talker.

☞ "There was, sir, in our time, one Captain *Fudge*, commander of a merchantman, who upon his return from a voyage, how ill fraught soever his ship was, always brought home to his owners a good cargo of *lies*, insomuch that now aboard ship the sailors, when they hear a great lie told, cry out, 'You *fudge* it.'"
Remarks upon the Navy (London, 1700).

Fudge Family. A name under which the poet Moore, in a series of metrical epistles purporting to be written by the members of a family of British tourists in Paris, satirized the absurdities of his traveling countrymen.

Funk, Peter (fŭngk). A person employed at petty auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their price.

G.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl). [Heb., mighty one of God.] The name of an angel described in the Scriptures as charged with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man. (See *Dan.* viii. and ix.) In the New Testament (*Luke* i.) he is the herald of good tidings, declaring as he does the coming of the predicted Messiah and of his forerunner. In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He is believed by the Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to their prophet. Milton posts him at "the eastern gate of paradise," as "chief of the angelic guards."

Ga'her-is, Sir (gā'hĕr-ĭs). A celebrated knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ȧ-hăd). A celebrated knight of the Round Table, surnamed "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Holy Grail.

Gal-a-te'a (găl-ȧ-tē'ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] (*Class. Myth.*) A sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side.

Gal'li-a (găl'lĭ-ȧ). [L.] The ancient Latin name of France (Gaul), often used in modern poetry.

Gamp, Mrs. Sarah (gămp). A monthly nurse who is a prominent character in Dickens's novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit." She is celebrated for her constant reference to a certain Mrs. Harris, a purely imaginary person, for whose feigned opinions and utterances she professes the greatest respect, in order to give the more weight to her own.

Gan (găn), **Ga-ne-lo'ne** (gȧ-nȧ-lō'nȧ), **Ga'ne-lon'** (gă'n'lôn'), *or* **Ga'no** (gă'nō). A Count of Mayence, and one of the Paladins of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of Roncesvalles; — always represented as a traitor, engaged in intrigues for the destruction of Christianity. He figures in the romantic poems of Italy, and is placed by Dante in his "Inferno."

Gan'y-me'de (L. găn'ĭ-mē'dē; E. găn'ĭ-mēd). [L. *Ganymedes*, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] (*Class. Myth.*) A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried up to Olympus by an eagle, to be the cupbearer of Jupiter.

Gar-ci'as, Pe'dro (pā'drō gär-thē'ȧs). A mythical personage of whom mention is made in the preface to Gil Blas, in which is related how two scholars of Salamanca discovered a tombstone with the inscription, "Here lies interred the *soul* of the Licentiate Pedro Garcias," and how, on digging beneath the stone, was found a leathern purse containing a hundred ducats.

Garden City. A popular name for Chicago, probably from the Latin motto on the seal of the city, "Urbs in Horto," — city in a garden.

Garden of England. A name applied to the county of Kent, and also to Worcestershire.

Garden of Europe. A name sometimes given to Italy.

Garden of France. [A translation of F. *Jardin de la France.*] A name given to the department of Indre-et-Loire, including Touraine, part of Anjou, Poitou, and the Orléanais.

Garden of Italy. A name sometimes given to the island of Sicily.

Gar'eth (gâr'eth). In Arthurian romance a knight of the Round Table, who was first a scullion in King Arthur's kitchen, but afterwards became champion of the lady Linet, or Lynette, whose sister Lionès, or Lyonors, he delivered from Castle Perilous.

> And he that told the tale in older times
> Says that Sir Gareth wedded Lyonors,
> But he that told it later says Lynette.
> *Tennyson (Idylls of the King).*

Gar'ga-melle' (gär'gȧ-mĕl'). [F., literally, threat.] The mother of Gargantua in Rabelais' celebrated romance of this name.

Gar-gan'tu-a (gär-găn'tū-ȧ; F. gär'gäN'tu'ä'). [F., fr. Sp. *garganta* throat, gullet.] The hero of Rabelais' celebrated romance of the same name, a gigantic personage, about whom many wonderful stories are related. He lived for several centuries, and at last begot a son, Pantagruel, as wonderful as himself.

Gar'ger-y, Joe (jō gär'gĕr-ĭ). An illiterate blacksmith in Dickens's "Great Expectations," remarkable for his simplicity, generosity, and kindness of heart.

Gar'ger-y, Mrs. Joe. A virago who figures in Dickens's novel of "Great Expectations."

Gate of Tears. A literal translation of *Babelmandeb* [Ar. *bāb al mandab*], the straits of which name were so called from the great number of shipwrecks which occur in them.

Gau-den'ti-o di Luc'ca (gou-dĕn'tē-ō dē lōōk'kȧ). The name of a celebrated romance (said to have been written by Simon Berington) and also of its hero, who is represented as making a journey to Mezzoramia, an imaginary country in the interior of Africa.

Gau'ti-er' and Gar'guille' (gō'tē'ä', gär'gĕl'). Two proper names having a signification equivalent to *tout le monde*, or everybody, in certain French proverbial expressions, as "Se moquer de Gautier et Garguille" (to make game of Gautier and Garguille), that is, to make game of everybody.

Ga'wain, Sir (gą'wăn). A nephew of King Arthur, and one of the most celebrated knights of the Round Table, noted for his sagacity and wonderful strength. He was surnamed "the courteous." His brothers were Agravaine, Gaheris, and Gareth. [Written also *Gauvain.*]

Ge'bir (jē'bĕr). A legendary Eastern prince said to have invaded Africa and to have given his name to Gibraltar. He is the subject of a poem of the same name by Walter Savage Landor.

Gel'lat-ley, Da'vie (dă'vĭ gĕl'lat-lĭ). The name of a poor fool in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Waverley."

Gem of Normandy. A name given to Emma, daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy, married to Ethelred II., King of England.

Ge-neu'ra (gē-nū'rȧ). Same as GUINEVERE.

Gen'e-vieve' (jĕn'e-vēv'). **1.** The heroine of a ballad by Coleridge.

2. Under the form *Genoveva*, the name occurs in a German myth as that of the wife of the Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld in Brabant, in the time of Charles Martel. Upon false accusations made to her husband, he gave orders to put her to death; but the servant intrusted with the commission suffered her to escape into the forest of Ardennes, where she lay concealed a long time, until by accident her husband discovered her retreat, and recognized her innocence.

Ge-nev'ra (jē-nĕv'rȧ). A lady in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." Her honor is impeached, and she is condemned to die unless a champion appears to do combat for her. Her lover Ariodantes answers the challenge, kills the false accuser, and weds the dame.

Gen'i-lon (jĕn'ĭ-lŏn). See GAN.

Gentle Shepherd. A nickname, derived from a pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, fastened upon George Grenville (1712–1770) by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in a celebrated debate in Parliament.

George' a-Green' (jôrj' *a*-grēn'). The subject of an English prose romance of Queen Elizabeth's time, entitled "The History of George a-Green, Pindar of the town of Wakefield."

Ge-raint', Sir (gē-rānt'). One of the knights of the Round Table. His story is treated in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." See ENID.

Ger'al-dine (jĕr'*a*l-dĭn). See FAIR GERALDINE.

German Mil'ton, The (mĭl'tŭn). A title bestowed upon Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock (1724–1803), author of "The Messiah."

German Pla'to, The (plā'tō). Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743–1819), a distinguished German philosopher; — so called on account of the high religious tone of his metaphysical writings.

German Vol'taire', The (vōl'târ'). A title often given to Christoph Martin Wieland (1733–1813).

Gé'ronte' (zhā'rōnt'). A character in Molière's comedies "Le Médecin malgré Lui" and "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Ger'trude (gĕr'trud). The name of the queen in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."

Ger'trude of Wy'o-ming (wī'ō-mĭng *or* wĭ-ō'mĭng). The heroine of a poem of the same name by Thomas Campbell. She was shot in the invasion of the Valley of Wyoming in Pennsylvania, in 1778.

Ges'sler (gĕs'slĕr). See TELL, WILLIAM.

Giam'schid (zhäm'shĭd). (*Persian Myth.*) The king of the Genii, or Peris, who, in punishment for his boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty conqueror. [Written also *Jamshid.*]

> 'Tis said the lion and the lizard keep
> The courts where *Jamshid* gloried and drank deep.
> *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám.*

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep upon his grounds, takes them prisoners, and thrusts them into a dungeon.

Giant Grim. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant who seeks to stop the march of the pilgrims to the Celestial City, but is slain in a duel by Mr. Great-heart, their guide.

Giant Killer, The. See JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

Giant Slay'-good' (slā'gōōd'). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant slain by Mr. Great-heart.

Gibraltar of America. A name often given to the city of Quebec, which, from its position and natural and artificial means of defense, is perhaps the most strongly fortified city in America.

Gil Blas (zhĕl bläs). The title of a famous romance by Le Sage (1668–1747), and the name of its hero, by whom, and with whose commentaries, the story is professedly told.

Gill, Harry (gĭl). See GOODY BLAKE.

Gil Morrice. See MORRICE, GIL.

Gil'pin, John (gĭl'pĭn). A citizen of London, and "a train-band captain," whose adventures are related in Cowper's humorous poem entitled "The Diverting History of John Gilpin showing how he went farther than he intended, and came safe home again."

Gi-nes' de Pas-sa-mon'te (hĕ-näs' dā päs-sä-mōn'tā). The name of a galley slave and puppet-show man in "Don Quixote."

Gi-nev'ra (jē-nĕv'rä). **1.** The title and subject of a metrical tale by Rogers, which relates how a young Italian lady, upon her wedding day, secreted herself, from motives of frolic, in a self-locking oaken chest, the lid of which shut down and buried her alive.

2. See GUINEVERE.

Gin'ger-bread', **Giles** (jĭlz jĭn'jĕr-brĕd'). The hero of an old and celebrated English nursery tale.

Glasse, Mrs. (gläs). The real or supposititious author of a cookery book, formerly very famous. The first edition was published in 1747. Mrs. Glasse is popularly thought to begin a receipt for cooking a hare with the pithy advice, "First catch your hare;" but this expression is not found in any known edition of her book.

Glo'ri-a'na (glō'rĭ-ā'nä). In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the "greatest glorious queen of Faëry lond."

> "In that Faëry Queene, I mean *Glory* in my general intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign, *the Queen* [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in *Faërye land.*"
> *Introductory "Letter of the Author."*

Glub-dub'drib (glŭb-dŭb'drĭb). An imaginary island visited by Gulliver in his famous "Travels." It is represented to have been peopled by sorcerers, or magicians, who evoked, for Gulliver's amusement, the spirits of many great men of antiquity.

Glum-dal'clitch (glŭm-dăl'klĭch). A little girl only nine years old, and barely forty feet high, who had charge of Gulliver while he was in Brobdingnag. See BROBDINGNAG, and GULLIVER, LEMUEL.

Gob'bo, Laun'ce-lot (län'sĕ-lŏt gŏb'bō). A famous clown in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Gob'bo, Old. Father to Launcelot Gobbo in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Goddess of Reason. See REASON, GODDESS OF.

God'frey of Bou'illon' (bōō'yôN' *or* bōōl'yôN'). The leader of the first Crusaders and the hero of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Go-di'va, The Countess (gō-dī'vä). The "wife to that grim Earl who ruled in Coventry." As related in Tennyson's poem "Godiva," she rode naked through the streets, according to the Earl's agreement, and thus removed the tax laid upon the people. See PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

Go'don' (gō'dôN'), *or* **Go'dam'** (gō'dän'). A nickname (with some variations of spelling and pronunciation) applied by the French to the English, who are thus characterized by their national oath.

Goetz of the Iron Hand (gĕts). See IRON HAND.

Gog and Ma'gog (gŏg, mā'gŏg). Popular names for two colossal wooden statues in the Guildhall, London. It is thought that these renowned figures are connected with the Corinæus and Gotmagot of the Armorican chronicle quoted by Geoffrey of Monmouth. The former name has gradually sunk into oblivion, and the latter has been split by popular corruption to do duty for both.

Gold'e-mar, King (gōlt'ā-mär). A famous German kobold, or domestic fairy servant.

Gold'y (gōld'ĭ). An affectionate nickname of Oliver Goldsmith, the English poet.

Gon'er-il (gŏn'ĕr-ĭl). The eldest daughter of King Lear in Shakespeare's tragedy. See LEAR.

Good Duke Hum'phrey (hŭm'frĭ). A name popularly given by his contemporaries to Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV.

Good'fel'low, Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn gōōd'fĕl'lō). A tricksy house sprite in the popular fairy mythology of England, confounded with the Puck, or Hobgoblin. See PUCK.

Good Gray Poet. A name bestowed, by his admirers, upon the American poet, Walt Whitman.

Good King Re'né' (rā'nā' *or* rā'nā'). [A transl. of F. *Le Bon Roi René.*] The designation by which René d'Anjou (1409–1480) is commonly known in history.

Good Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, The. [A translation of F. *Le bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche.*] An appellation conferred upon Pierre de Terrail Bayard (1473–1524), a French knight celebrated for his valor and loyalty.

Good Physician. A title applied to Christ, doubtless in allusion to the passage in Mark ii. 17.

Good Queen Bess. See BESS, GOOD QUEEN.

Good Samaritan. The principal character in a well-known parable of our Lord, Luke x. 30–37.

Good Shepherd. A title often applied to Christ. See John x. 11, 14.

Good'y Blake (gōōd'ĭ blāk). A character in Wordsworth's poem entitled "Goody Blake and Harry Gill," which purports to be "A True Story." She is represented as a poor old dame, who, driven by necessity to pilfer a few sticks of wood from her neighbor's ground in the winter cold, is detected by him in the act, and forced to relinquish what she had taken. In requital, she invokes upon him the curse that he may "never more be warm;" and ever after, "his teeth they chatter, chatter still."

Good'y Two'-shoes' (tōō'shōōz'). The name of a well-known character in the literature of the nursery. Her "History" was first published by Newberry, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, renowned throughout the latter half of the last century for his picture books for children, and it is thought to have been written by Goldsmith.

Gor'gi'bus' (gôr'zhē'bu'). The name of a worthy burgess in Molière's comedy "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who is extremely perplexed and distressed by the perverse affectation of elegance of his daughter and niece.

Gor'lo-is (gôr'lō-ĭs). See ICERNA.

Go'tham (gō'tham). A popular name for the city of New York;—first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres. The allusion is to the parish of Gotham in Nottinghamshire, England, whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies, as recorded in a well-known nursery rhyme and in "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," compiled probably in the reign of Henry VIII.

Göt'ter-däm'mer-ung (gĕt'tĕr-dăm'mĕr-ōōng). [G.] The German equivalent of Ragnarök. See RAGNARÖK.

Gow'er, The Moral (gou'ĕr). A name given by Chaucer, and subsequently by Lydgate and others, to John Gower, an English poet of the 14th century.

Graal (grāl). The Holy Grail. See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

Gra-ci-o'so (grä-thē-ō'sō). A pantomimic character in the popular comedy of Spain, noted for his drollery, and corresponding to the Italian Harlequin and the English clown.

Gra-das'so (grä-däs'sō). The name of a famous warrior who figures in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato" as a wonder of martial prowess.

Grad'grind', **Thomas** (grăd'grīnd'). A hardware merchant in Dickens's story "Hard Times." He is a man of hard facts, who eschews sentiment, cultivates the practical, lives in a square house, and has everything about him grimly rectangular.

Grail, The Holy (grāl). See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

Granary of Europe. A name anciently given to the island of Sicily on account of its fertility.

Grand Elector, The. See GREAT ELECTOR.

Grand Gou'si'er', *or* **Gran'gou'si'er'** (grän'gōō'sē'ā'). [F., literally, great gullet.] The father of Gargantua in Rabelais' romance of this name;—thought by some to have been designed to represent Louis XII. of France, by others John d'Albret, King of Navarre.

Gran'di-son, Sir Charles (grăn'dĭ-sŭn). The hero of Richardson's novel "The History of Sir Charles Grandison." In this character Richardson designed to represent his ideal of a perfect hero,—a union of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman.

Gran'di-son Crom'well (krŏm'wĕl). A nickname given by Mirabeau to Lafayette, whom he looked upon as an ambitious man without power, and who would coquet with the supreme authority without daring to seize it.

Grand Mo'narque', **Le** (*le* grän mô'närk'). [F., The Great Monarch.] A title often applied to Louis XIV. of France (1638–1715).

Granite State. A popular name for the State of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite.

Gra-ti-a'no (grä-tē-ä'nō). A character in the Italian popular theater called *Commedia dell' Arte.* He is represented as a Bolognese doctor, and has a mask with a black nose and forehead and red cheeks. His character is that of a pedantic and tedious proser.

Gray, Auld Rob'in (ăld rŏb'ĭn grā). The title of a popular Scotch ballad written by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterward wife of Sir Andrew Barnard) in 1772. It is about Jennie, a poor young girl who, while her Jamie is gone to sea, marries Auld Robin to save her parents from misery.

Greal (grāl). The Holy Grail. See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

Great Captain. **1.** Gonsalvo de Cordova (1453–1515), a distinguished general of Spain. It was in the campaign of 1496, in which he drove the French entirely out of Sicily, that he was hailed by his soldiers as *El Gran Capitan* (The Great Captain), a name by which he was ever afterward familiarly known throughout Europe.

2. Manuel I. (d. 1180), Emperor of Trebizond.

Great Cham of Literature (kăm). A name given to Dr. Johnson by Smollett in a letter to John Wilkes. See Boswell's "Life of Johnson," vol. ii., chap. iii.

Great Commoner. William Pitt (First Earl of Chatham), a famous parliamentary orator, and for many years a leader in the British House of Commons.

Great Duke. A title by which the Duke of Wellington is often distinguished.

Great Elector. A surname given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (1620–1688).

Great'-heart', **Mr.** (grāt'härt'). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the guide of Christian's wife and children upon their journey to the Celestial City.

Great Marquis. A title given to James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612–1650), on account of his heroic deeds in the cause of Charles I.

Great Unknown. A name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," which on their first appearance were published anonymously.

Greaves, Sir Laun'ce-lot (län'sĕ-lŏt grēvz). The title of a novel by Smollett (a sort of travesty of Cervantes' "Don Quixote"), and the name of its hero, a well-born young English squire of the time of George II., handsome, virtuous, and enlightened, but crack-brained.

Green-eyed Monster, The. A common personification of jealousy. See "Othello," a. iii., sc. 3, l. 166.

Green-Mountain State. A popular name of Vermont (F. *verd* green + *mont* mountain).

Green'wood', **Grace** (grēn'wōōd'). The pen name of Mrs. Sara Jane (Clarke) Lippincott, a popular American authoress (born 1823).

Gren'del (grĕn'dĕl). A man-devouring monster slain by Beowulf, in the old Anglo-Saxon poem of "Beowulf."

Greth'el, Gam'mer (găm'mĕr grĕth'ĕl; G. grā'tĕl). [G.] The imaginary narrator of a series of German nursery tales, said to have been taken down by the brothers Grimm from the lips of Frau Viehmänin, wife of a peasant in the neighborhood of Hesse-Cassel.

Gret'na Green Marriages (grĕt'nä). Runaway matches, or elopements. Gretna, or Graitney, is a parish in Scotland just across the English border, which was formerly much sought by runaway couples from England, on account of its nearness and the notorious liberality of the Scotch marriage laws.

Gri-sel'da, The Patient (grĭ-sĕl'dä). A lady in Chaucer's "Clerk of Oxenford's Tale" immortalized by her virtue and her patience. The model of womanly and wifely obedience, she comes victoriously out of the most cruel and repeated ordeals to which her conjugal and maternal affections are subjected. The story of Griselda is first told in the Decameron. Boccaccio derived the incidents from Petrarch, who seems to have communicated them also to Chaucer, as the latter refers to Petrarch as his authority. [Written also *Griseld, Grissel,* and *Grizzel.*]

Grün, A-na-sta'si-us (ä-nä-stä'sĕ-ōōs grun). The pen name of Anton Alexander von Auersperg, a German poet (1806–1876).

Grun'dy, Mrs. (grŭn'dĭ). A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy "Speed the Plow," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ.* The solicitude of Dame Ashfield, in this play, as to *what will Mrs. Grundy say,* has given the latter great celebrity, the interrogatory having acquired a proverbial currency.

Guen'do-len (gwĕn'dō-lĕn). The rightful wife of Locrine. See SABRINA.

Gu'eux' (gu'ĕ'). See WATER BEGGARS.

Guin'e-vere (gwĭn'ĕ-vēr). Queen to King Arthur, celebrated for her amours with Sir Lancelot du Lac. Hence the name was frequently applied to any unfaithful wife. [Written also *Guenever, Guinever, Geneura, Genievre,* and *Ginevra.*]

Guis-car'do (gwĭs-kär'dō). The squire of Tancred, King of Salerno, in Dryden's poem of "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," translated from Boccaccio. Having made a secret marriage with Tancred's daughter Sigismonda, he was strangled by order of the king. His heart, inclosed in a golden casket, was sent to the princess, who thereupon poisoned herself, and was buried in the same tomb with her lover. [Written also *Guiscard* (gwĭs'kard).]

Gul'li-ver, Lem'u-el (lĕm'ŭ-ĕl gŭl'lĭ-vĕr). The imaginary hero of Swift's celebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who makes four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG, GLUBDUBDRIB, HOUYHNHNM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT.

Gul-nare', Princess (gŭl-när'). A character in one of the tales of the "Arabian Nights."

Gum'mer's Ore (gŭm'mĕrz ōr). A marvelous island fabled to float in the northern seas,—a fiction probably based upon the existence of some partly submerged reef or shoal. The geographer Buræus placed this island on his map in view of Stockholm.

Gum'midge, Mrs. (gŭm'mĭj). A dismal widow in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who speaks of herself constantly as a "lone, lorn creetur," with whom "everythink goes contrary."

Gün'ther, King (gun'tĕr). A hero, brother to Chriemhild, whose adventures are related in the ancient German epic the "Nibelungenlied."

Gurth (gûrth). A Saxon swineherd, thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood, in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Gur'ton, Gam'mer (găm'mĕr gûr'tŭn). The heroine of an old English comedy, "Gammer Gurton's Needle," written, about 1561, by John Still, afterward Bishop of Bath and Wells. The plot turns upon the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, and the subsequent discovery of it sticking in the breeches of her goodman Hodge.

Guy, Sir, Earl of War'wick (gī, wär'ĭk). The hero of a famous English legend which celebrates his surpassing prowess and the wonderful achievements by which he obtained the hand of his ladylove, the Fair Felice, as well as the adventures he subsequently met with in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return home.

Guy'on, Sir (gī'ŏn). A knight whose adventures are related in the Second Book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." To him was assigned the task of bringing into subjection a witch, Acrasia, and of destroying her

place of abode, the Bower of Bliss. Sir Guyon represents the quality of Temperance, in the allegory.

Gy'ges (jī'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] A wealthy King of Lydia who is mentioned as an historical character by Herodotus, but fabled by Plato to have possessed a magic ring by which he could make himself invisible.

H.

Ha'gen (hä'gĕn). [G.] The murderer of Siegfried in the German epic the "Nibelungenlied." He is a pale-faced and one-eyed dwarf, who knows everything and whose sole desire is mischief.

Hai-dee' (hī-dē'). A beautiful young Greek girl in Byron's poem of "Don Juan."

Hal-cy'o-ne (hăl-sī'ō-nē). (*Class. Myth.*) [L. *Halcyone, Alcyone;* Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] A daughter of Æolus, who for love of her drowned husband, Ceyx, threw herself into the sea and was changed into the kingfisher. See HALCYON, in the Dictionary.

Hales, The Ever-memorable (hālz). A name often given to John Hales (1584–1656), an able scholar and divine of the Church of England. The epithet of "ever-memorable" was first applied to him after his decease, in the title prefixed to a collection of his writings called his "Golden Remains," published in 1659.

Ham'il-ton, Gail (gāl hăm'ĭl-tŭn). A pseudonym adopted by Miss Mary Abi*gail* Dodge, of *Hamilton*, Massachusetts, — a popular American writer.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt). In Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name, son to the former, and nephew to the reigning, King of Denmark. The ghost of his father appears to him, and urges him to avenge his murder upon his uncle. But the prince, whose mind is distinguished by a morbid activity of the speculative faculty and a paralysis of the will, feigns madness, and puts off his revenge from day to day by "thinking too precisely on the event." He finally kills the king almost by accident, and is killed himself by a poisoned rapier in the hands of Laertes. See OPHELIA.

Handsome Englishman, The. A name given by Turenne to the celebrated Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722), the victor of Blenheim.

Hans von Rip'pach (häns fŏn rĭp'päH). A fictitious personage, to ask for whom was an old joke among the German students. *Hans* is the German *Jack*, and *Rippach* is a village near Leipsic.

Hans'wurst' (häns'vo͝orst'). [G., Jack Pudding.] A pantomimic character formerly introduced into German comedies, and originally intended as a caricature of the Italian Harlequin, but corresponding more closely with the Italian Macaroni, the French Jean Potage, the English Jack Pudding, and the Dutch Pickelherringe. Hanswurst was noted for his clumsiness, his gormandizing appetite, and his Falstaffian dimensions.

Happy Valley, The. In Johnson's "Rasselas," a valley of delights, situated in Abyssinia.

Hard'cas'tle, Mr. (härd'kăs's'l). A character in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer;" — represented as prosy and hospitable.

Hard'kop-pig Pete (härd'kŏp-pĭg pēt). [D., Hard-headed Peter.] A nickname given Peter Stuyvesant, one of the old Dutch governors of New Amsterdam, who figures in Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York." Called also *Peter the Headstrong.*

Har'land, Mar'i-on (măr'ĭ-ŭn här'land). The pen name of Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, a popular American novelist.

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kĭn *or* -kwĭn). [See Dictionary.] **1.** The name of a well-known character in the popular extemporized Italian comedy, in which he originally figured as a servant of Pantalone, the comic representative of Venetian foibles, and as the lover of Columbina (Columbine). He appeared before the public with a shaven head, a masked face, unshod feet, and a coat of many colors. He also carried a light sword of lath, and his hat was in a deplorable condition.

2. A celebrated punning nickname conferred upon Robert Harley (1661–1724), Earl of Oxford.

Har'ley (här'lĭ). "The Man of Feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of the same name.

Har'lowe, Cla-ris'sa (klä-rĭs'sä här'lō). The heroine of Richardson's novel entitled "The History of Clarissa Harlowe," a young lady who fell into the power of Lovelace, an accomplished rake, was stupefied by drugs and ruined, and, rejecting the reparation of marriage, finally died of a broken heart.

Har'old, Childe (chīld hăr'ŭld). The hero of Lord Byron's poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage;" — represented as a man, who, having exhausted all the pleasures of youth and early manhood, and feeling the fullness of satiety, to banish his disgust and melancholy, determines to travel; but, though he traverses some of the fairest portions of the earth, the feelings of bitterness and desolation still prey upon him, without lightening the weight upon his heart, or enabling him to lose his own wretched identity.

Har'pa'gon' (är'pä'gôN'). [F., from L. *harpago* a rapacious person.] The hero of Molière's comedy of "L'Avare;" — represented as a wretched miser, whose avarice has reached that point where it is without pride, and whose dread of losing his wealth has overpowered the desire of being thought to possess it.

Har'ris, Mrs. (hăr'rĭs). See GAMP, MRS. SARAH.

Hatch'way', Lieutenant Jack (hăch'wā'). The name of a retired naval officer on half pay in Smollett's novel "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Hats and Caps. Popular names given to two political factions by which Sweden was distracted in the middle of the 18th century. The former party was favorable to France, the latter to Russia.

Hat'ter-aick, Dirk (dĕrk hăt'tĕr-āk). A thorough and desperate villain in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering."

Hat'to (hăt'tō). In German legend, an Archbishop of Mentz in the 10th century, who, for his hard-heartedness to the poor in time of famine, was eaten by mice in the "Mouse Tower" on an island in the Rhine near Bingen.

Hav'e-lok the Dane (hăv'ē-lŏk). [F. *Havelok le Danois.*] The hero of an early French romance, the original of an ancient English romance of the same name, founded upon a story of the Saxon era relating to the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

Heart of Mid-lo'thi-an (mĭd-lō'thĭ-*an*). The tolbooth, or old jail, of Edinburgh, Midlothian being the old name of Edinburgh County. It is the title of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr). [L., fr. Gr. Ἕκτωρ.] In Homer's "Iliad," one of the sons of Priam, and the bravest of the Trojan warriors. He was killed by Achilles, who dragged his body at the tail of his chariot three times around the walls of Troy.

Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bà). [L., from Gr. Ἑκάβη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam, King of Troy.

Heep, U-ri'ah (ū-rī'à hēp). A detestable character in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who, under the garb of the most abject humility, conceals a diabolic malignity. "I am well aware that I am the umblest person going," said Uriah Heep modestly; "let the other be where he may."

Hel (hĕl), *or* **Hel'a** (hĕl'à). (*Scand. Myth.*) The daughter of Loki, and queen of the lower world. Her dwelling was under the roots of the sacred ash tree Ygdrasyl.

Hel'en of Troy (hĕl'ĕn). In Homer's "Iliad," the beautiful wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, who eloped with Paris, her husband's Trojan guest, and thus brought on the war between the Greeks and Trojans. After the fall of Troy she was restored to Menelaus.

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nà). The heroine of Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well," in love with Bertram, who marries her against his will and leaves her, but is finally won by the strength of her affection.

Hel'e-na, The Patient. A character in an old popular tale, reproduced in Germany by Tieck.

Hel-ve'ti-a (hĕl-vē'shĭ-à). The Latin name of Switzerland, sometimes used in modern poetry.

Hem'ans of America, The (hĕm'ənz). A sobriquet of Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, an American poet (1791–1865).

Her'mann and Dor'o-the'a (hĕr'mən, dŏr'ō-thē'à; G. hăr'măn, dō-rō-tā'à). The hero and heroine of Goethe's poem of the same name.

Her'mi-a (hĕr'mĭ-à). A lady, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," in love with Lysander.

Her-mi'o-ne (hĕr-mī'ō-nē). The heroine of the first three acts of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." She is wife to Leontes, King of Sicily, who, without cause, suspects her of infidelity, throws her into prison, and orders her newborn infant to be exposed on the seashore. Hermione is reported to the king to have died of grief; but in reality she lives retired till Leontes' remorse is complete, when she is restored to him in the form of a statue, which suddenly comes to life. See PERDITA.

Her-na'ni, *or* **Er-na'ni** (ăr-nä'nē). The hero of Victor Hugo's tragedy (1830) of the same name, and of Verdi's opera (1841), founded on the play. He was a Spanish noble in revolt against the Emperor Charles V., and killed himself from a high sense of honor, in obedience to a promise rashly given.

He'ro (hē'rō). A friend of Beatrice in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

He'ro and Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dĕr). [L. *Hero*, fr. Gr. Ἡρώ; L. *Leander*, fr. Gr. Λείανδρος.] A pair of lovers in a late Greek poem attributed to Musæus. Hero dwelt at Sestos on the Hellespont, and Leander, who lived opposite at Abydos, swam the strait every night to visit her. One night he was drowned, and Hero, in grief, cast herself into the sea.

Her'on, Robert (hĕr'ŭn). A pseudonym under which John Pinkerton (1758–1826) published a work, entitled "Letters on Literature," distinguished for its strange system of spelling, and for the singular opinions advanced in it on the value of the Greek and Roman writers.

Hero of the Nile. An epithet often given to Horatio Nelson (1758–1805), the illustrious naval commander of England, who, on the 1st of August, 1798, with a greatly inferior force, attacked, and nearly destroyed, a French fleet under the command of Brueys, in Aboukir Bay.

Her Trip'pa' (ăr trĕp'pä'). The name of one of the characters in Rabelais' "Pantagruel."

Hi'a-wa'tha (hī'à-wạ'thà). A mythical personage of miraculous birth, believed by the North American Indians to have been sent among them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace. The story of Hiawatha has been made the subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Hi-ber'ni-a (hī-bĕr'nĭ-à). The Latin name of Ireland, often used in modern poetry.

Hick'a-thrift, Thomas, *or* **Jack** (hĭk'à-thrĭft). The name of a famous character in the popular legendary literature of England. He is described as a poor laborer of the time of William the Conqueror, possessed of superhuman strength, which enabled him to accomplish deeds of such public importance and benefit that he was knighted by his grateful king, and made governor of East Anglia, or Thanet. See "Quart. Rev.," No. xli., art. v.

Hi'er-on'y-mo (hē'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mō). See JERONIMO.

Highland Mary. Mary Campbell, Burns's sweetheart, the subject of some of his most beautiful songs, and of the elegy "To Mary in Heaven."

Hil'da (hĭl'dà). A New England girl of the most sensitive delicacy and purity of mind in Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun." She is an artist, living in Rome, and typifies perhaps the conscience.

Hip-pol'y-ta (hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tà). [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] Queen of the Amazons in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." In classical story, she was slain by Hercules, one of whose twelve labors was to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons.

Hip-pol'y-tus (hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Theseus, and stepson of Phædra. His stepmother fell in love with him, and when he repulsed her advances, she denounced him to Theseus, at whose prayer Neptune sent a sea monster which frightened the horses of Hippolytus so that they ran away and dashed him to pieces on the rocks.

His-pa'ni-a (hĭs-pā'nĭ-à). The ancient Latin name of Spain, sometimes used in modern poetry.

Ho'cus, Hum'phrey (hō'kŭs). A nickname used to designate the first Duke of Marlborough in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

Hŏ'de-ken (hĕ'*de*-kĕn). [G., Little Hat.] A famous German kobold, or domestic fairy servant; — so called from wearing a little felt hat pulled down over his face.

Hodge (hŏj). The goodman of Gammer Gurton. See GURTON, GAMMER.

Hol'ger Dans'ke (hōl'gĕr dăns'ke). See OGIER THE DANE.

Holm, Saxe (săks hōm). The pen name of the anonymous author of the "Saxe Holm Stories" (1874), conjectured to be written in part at least by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson (1831–1885), a well-known American prose writer and poet.

Hol'o-fer'nes (hŏl'ō-fĕr'nēz). **1.** See JUDITH.

2. A pedant living in Paris, under whose care Gargantua is placed for instruction. See GARGANTUA.

3. A pedantic schoolmaster in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost."

Holy City. A designation bestowed by various nations upon the city which is regarded as the center of their religious worship and traditions. By the Jews and Christians, Jerusalem is so called. By the Mohammedan nations, the name is applied to Mecca and Medina, and by the inhabitants of Hindostan to Benares.

Holy Grail. See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

Holy Island. A name formerly given to Ireland. See ISLE OF SAINTS.

Holy Land. A name commonly applied to Palestine; — first given to it in Zechariah ii. 12.

Holy Maid of Kent. Elizabeth Barton, a woman once popularly believed to possess miraculous endowments, and to be an instrument of divine revelation. She was beheaded at Tyburn, on the 21st April, 1534, for high treason in having predicted that direful calamities would befall the English nation and that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death, if he should divorce Queen Catharine and marry Anne Boleyn.

Honest Abe (āb). An affectionate sobriquet of Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States.

Hon'ey-comb', Will (wĭl hŭn'ĭ-kōm'). One of the members of the imaginary club by whom the "Spectator" was professedly edited. He is distinguished for his graceful affectation, courtly pretension, and knowledge of the gay world.

Hon'ey-wood' (-wo͝od'). The hero of Goldsmith's comedy of "The Good-Natured Man," distinguished for his exaggerated generosity and self-abnegation.

Hood, Robin. See ROBIN HOOD.

Hook'er, The Judicious (hōōk'ĕr). Richard Hooker, an eminent English divine (1553–1600), author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," to whom the sobriquet of *The Judicious* has been given for his learning and judgment.

Hop'-o'-my-Thumb' (hŏp'ō-mĭ-thŭm'). A character in the tales of the nursery, often confounded with Tom Thumb. See THUMB, TOM.

Ho-ra'ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō). A friend to Hamlet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."

Hor'i-con (hŏr'ĭ-kŏn). A fanciful name sometimes given to Lake George, commonly supposed to be the original Indian name, but really an invention of the American novelist, J. F. Cooper.

Horn, King. See KING HORN.

Hor'ner, Jack (jăk hôr'nĕr). The name of a celebrated personage in the literature of the nursery. The full history of his "witty tricks and pleasant pranks" is given in Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes of England." A Somersetshire tradition says that the plums which Jack Horner pulled out of the Christmas pie allude to the title deeds of the abbey estates at Wells which were sent to Henry VIII. in a pasty, and abstracted on the way by the messenger, a certain Jack Horner.

Hornie, Auld. See AULD HORNIE.

Horse Latitudes. A name given by seamen to a region of calms in the Atlantic Ocean, about the parallel of 30–35° W. The name is said to be derived from the fact that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck load of horses, were often delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, and, for want of water, were obliged to throw the animals overboard.

Ho'rus (hō'rŭs). (*Egypt. Myth.*) The hawk-headed god of day, son of Osiris and Isis.

Hot'spur' (hŏt'spûr'). An appellation given to Harry Percy in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth."

Hous'sain (hōōs'săn). A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a flying carpet which would carry him whithersoever he wished.

Houyhnhnm. See in the Dictionary.

Hub of the Universe. A burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Massachusetts, originating with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hu'di-bras (hū'dĭ-*brăs*). The title and hero of a celebrated satirical poem by Samuel Butler. Hudibras is a Presbyterian justice, of the time of the Commonwealth, who sets out to enforce the observance of the strict laws enacted by Parliament for the suppression of the sports and amusements of the people.

Hug'gins and Mug'gins (hŭg'gĭnz, mŭg'gĭnz). A jocular embodiment of vulgar pretension.

☞ It has been suggested that these names may be a

corruption of *Hooge en Mogende* (high and mighty), words occurring in the official designation of the States-General of Holland, much ridiculed by certain English writers of the latter part of the 17th century, as, for example, in the following couplet: —

> But I have sent him for a token
> To your Low-Country *Hogen Mogen.* *Hudibras.*

Hugh of Lin'coln (hū, lĭn'kŭn). A Christian boy said by Matthew of Paris to have been martyred by the Jews in 1255. He is alluded to in Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," which embodies a similar legend.

Hu'gon' (ụ'gôn'). [F.] A kind of evil spirit in the popular superstition of France, — a sort of ogre made use of to frighten children.

Huguenot Pope, The. A title bestowed upon Philippe de Mornay (1549–1623), a distinguished French nobleman, and an able supporter of the Protestant cause.

Hump'ty Dump'ty (hŭmp'tĭ dŭmp'tĭ). The hero of a well-known nursery rhyme. The name signifies humped and dumpy, and is the riddle for an egg.

Hundred Days, The. (*French Hist.*) The interval of time between Napoleon Bonaparte's escape from Elba, Feb. 26, and the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Hunt'er, Mrs. Le'o (lē'ō hŭnt'ĕr). A *lion-hunter* and bluestocking in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Hu'on' of Bor'deaux', Sir (ụ'ôn', bôr'dō'). The hero of one of the romances of chivalry bearing his name. He is represented as having been a great favorite of Oberon, the Fairy King.

Hur'lo-thrum'bo (hûr'lō-thrŭm'bō). The chief character in a whimsical play entitled "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," by Samuel Johnson (d. 1773), an English actor and dramatic writer.

Hy'a'cinthe', Father (ē'ä'sănt'). The ecclesiastical name of Charles Jean Marie Loyson, a famous preacher and theologian, the representative, in France, of the New Catholic, or Reformed Catholic, movement.

Hyde, Mr. (hīd). See JEKYLL, DOCTOR.

Hy'las (hī'las). [L., from Gr. Ὕλας.] (*Class. Myth.*) A beautiful boy, beloved by Hercules, who was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs when he went to draw water. The story has been treated by the American poet Bayard Taylor, and by William M... in his "Life and Death of Jason."

I.

Iach'i-mo (yăk'ĭ-mō). The name of an Italian villain in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," celebrated for the art, address, audacity, and ill success, with which he attempts the chastity of Imogen, the wife of Posthumus, and for the daring imposture by which he conceals the defeat of his project.

I-a'go (ē-ä'gō). The "ancient," or ensign, of Othello, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," a subtle and malignant villain who falsely persuades Othello of the unfaithfulness of his wife Desdemona. See OTHELLO.

Ic'a-rus (ĭk'ä-rŭs). See DÆDALUS.

Ig'dra-syl' (ĭg'drä-sĭl'). See YGDRASYL.

I-ger'na (ĭ-gĕr'nä). The beautiful wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintagil, or Tintagel, in Cornwall, and mother of the illustrious Arthur, by Uther, a legendary king of Britain, whom Merlin, the renowned magician, changed into the semblance of Gorlois, and thus enabled him to deceive the duke's wife, for whom he had conceived a violent passion. [Written also *Igerne*, and *Yguerne.*]

Illuminated Doctor. [A translation of L. *Doctor Illuminatus.*] A title bestowed upon Raymond Lulle, or Lully (d. 1315), a distinguished scholastic, and author of the system called "Ars Lulliana."

Im'o-gen (ĭm'ō-jĕn). The wife of Posthumus, and the daughter of Cymbeline by a deceased wife, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." She is distinguished for her unalterable fidelity to her husband under the most trying circumstances.

Imperial City. One of the names by which Rome, for many ages the seat of empire, is familiarly known.

Incorruptible, The. An epithet bestowed by his admirers upon Robespierre, the French Jacobin leader.

Ind (ĭnd). A poetical name of India.

In'dra (ĭn'drä). (*Hindoo Myth.*) The god of the firmament, of thunder, lightning, storm, and rain, corresponding to Jupiter in the Latin pantheon.

I'nez, Don'na (dŏn'nä ī'nĕz). The mother of Don Juan in Byron's poem of "Don Juan," — a caricature of Lady Byron.

Infant Phenomenon, The. A precocious young person, by name Ninetta Crummles, daughter of Vincent Crummles, a traveling showman in Dickens's novel of "Nicholas Nickleby."

Ing'ham, Col. Frederick (ĭng'am). A Sandemanian clergyman, the assumed author of the "Ingham Papers" by Edward Everett Hale, an American author (b. 1822).

In'golds-by, Thomas (ĭn'gōldz-bỹ). A pseudonym adopted by the Rev. Richard Harris Barham (1788–1845), author of a series of humorous tales in verse, entitled "The Ingoldsby Legends."

In'kle and Yar'i-co (ĭn'k'l, yăr'ĭ-kō). The hero and heroine of a pathetic story by Richard Steele in the "Spectator." Inkle was a young Englishman who sold his mistress Yarico, an Indian girl, into slavery.

Innocents, The. A name given from early times to the infants whom Herod massacred at Bethlehem.

Invincible Armada. See ARMADA.

Invincible Doctor. [L. *Doctor Invincibilis.*] An appellation conferred upon William of Occam, a celebrated English scholastic of the 14th century.

I'o (ī'ō). [L., from Gr. Ἰώ.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of the river god Inachus. Jupiter loved her, and changed her into a heifer to conceal her from the jealousy of Juno; but Juno set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and when Argus was killed by Mercury she sent a gadfly to sting her. Io was finally restored to her original shape.

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-jē-nī'ä). [L., from Gr. Ἰφιγένεια.] The heroine of Euripides' tragedy "Iphigenia in Aulis," and of Goethe's tragedy "Iphigenie auf Tauris." She was the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis in consequence of a vow. But the goddess snatched her from the altar and carried her to Tauris, where she became her priestess. See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, and ORESTES.

Irish Agitator, The. An epithet applied to Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847), the leader of the political movements in Ireland for the emancipation of Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, and for the repeal of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Iron City. A name popularly given, in the United States, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a city distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactures.

Iron Duke. A familiar title given to the Duke of Wellington. According to the Rev. G. R. Gleig, this sobriquet arose out of the building of an iron steamboat, which plied between Liverpool and Dublin, and which its owners called the "Duke of Wellington."

Iron Hand, The. A surname of Gottfried, or Goetz, von Berlichingen, a famous predatory burgrave of the 16th century, who, at the siege of Landshut, lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron, yet shown at Jaxthausen. Goethe has made him the subject of an historic drama.

Iron Mask, The. See MASK, THE IRON.

I'ron-side' (ī'ŭrn-sīd'). An epithet conferred upon Edmund II. (989–1016), King of the Anglo-Saxons, on account either of his great strength, or else of the armor which he wore. [Written also *Ironsides.*]

I'ron-side', Nes'tor (nĕs'tĕr). A name under which Sir Richard Steele, assuming the character of an astrologer, set up "The Guardian."

I'ron-sides' (ī'ŭrn-sīdz'). **1.** See the Dictionary.

2. See IRONSIDE, above.

3. See OLD IRONSIDES.

Irrefragable Doctor. [A translation of L. *Doctor Irrefragabilis.*] An honorary title bestowed upon Alexander Hales, an English friar of the 13th century, distinguished as a scholastic divine and philosopher.

I'saac of York (ī'zak). A wealthy Jew, the father of Rebecca, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

Is'a-bel'la (ĭz'ä-bĕl'lä). **1.** The ladylove of Zerbino in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso."

2. Sister to Claudio in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," and the heroine of the drama.

I'sen-grin (ē'zen-grĕn). Name of the wolf in the beast epic of "Reinecke Fuchs," or "Reynard the Fox."

Is-kan'der Beg (ĭs-kăn'dĕr bĕg). See SCANDERBEG.

Island of Lanterns. [A translation of F. *L'Île des Lanternes.*] In the celebrated satire of Rabelais, an imaginary country inhabited by false pretenders to knowledge, called *Lanternois.* This name was probably suggested by the "City of Lanterns" in the Greek romance of Lucian. See CITY OF LANTERNS.

Island of St. Bran'dan (brăn'dan). A marvelous flying island, the subject of many traditions, represented as about ninety leagues in length, lying beyond the Canaries. This island appears on most of the maps of the time of Columbus, and is laid down in a French geographical chart of as late a date as 1755, in which it is placed 5° W. of the island of Ferro, in lat. 29° N. The name *St. Brandan*, or *Borandan*, given to it, is said to be derived from an Irish abbot who flourished in the 6th century, concerning whose voyage in search of the Islands of Paradise many legends are related.

Island of the Seven Cities. An imaginary island abounding in gold, the subject of one of the popular traditions current in the time of Columbus, and said to have been colonized by seven bishops who fled from the Moorish invaders of Spain and Portugal.

Islands of the Blessed. See under ISLAND, in the Dictionary.

Isle of Saints. [A translation of L. *Insula Sanctorum.*] A name by which Ireland was designated in the Middle Ages, on account of the rapid progress which Christianity made in that country, and the number of learned ecclesiastics which it furnished.

I-solde' (ĭ-sōld'). See TRISTRAM. [Written also *Isolt*, *Isoud*, *Ysolde*, *Ysoude*, *Yseult*, etc.]

Is'ra-feel (ĭz'rä-fēl). In Mohammedan mythology, the name of the angel whose office it will be to sound the trumpet at the resurrection.

Italian Mo'll'ère', The (mō'lĕ'âr'). A title given to Carlo Goldoni (1707–1793), a distinguished Italian dramatist.

I-thu'ri-el (ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear to his proper shape.

I'van-hoe (ī'van-hō). The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name.

Ix-i'on (ĭks-ī'ŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Ἰξίων.] (*Class. Myth.*) The King of the Lapithæ, bound in hell to an endlessly revolving wheel, in punishment for his presumption in making love to Juno, whom he attempted to embrace, but found his arms filled with a cloud.

J.

Jack and Gill (jăk, jĭl). Characters in an ancient and popular nursery song.

Jack and the Bean-stalk. A legend of the nursery, which, like Jack the Giant Killer, is of ancient, and probably of Teutonic, origin. A boy was sent by his mother to sell a cow, and met with a butcher, to whom he sold the cow for a few colored beans. His mother was very angry, and threw them away. One of them fell into the garden, and grew so rapidly in one night, that in the morning the top reached the heavens. Jack ascended the vine, and came to an extensive country. After divers adventures, a fairy met him, and directed him to the house of a giant, from whom he acquired great wealth. He descended the vine, and as the giant attempted to follow him, he seized his hatchet and cut away the vine, when the giant fell and was killed. Jack and his mother lived afterward in comfort.

Jack, Colonel. The hero of De Foe's novel entitled "The History of the Most Remarkable Life and Extraordinary Adventures of the truly Hon. Colonel Jacque, vulgarly called Colonel Jack" — a thief whose portrait is drawn with great power.

Jack-in-the-Green. A chimney sweep inclosed in a framework of boughs carried in procession in the May-day games of England. Dr. Owen Pughe says that Jack-in-the-Green, on May Day, was once a pageant representing Melva, or Melvas, king of the country now called Somersetshire, lying in an ambush of green boughs to steal King Arthur's wife as she went out hunting.

Jack of New'bur-y (nū'bĕr-ỹ). A title given to John Winchcomb, the greatest clothier in England, in the time of Henry VIII.

Jack the Giant Killer. The name of a famous hero in the literature of the nursery, the subject of one of the Teutonic or Indo-European legends which have become nationalized in England and America.

Jack with the Lantern. An evil spirit, or will-o'-the-wisp, who delights in leading benighted and unwary travelers astray from their path by assuming the appearance of a light like that of a candle. This superstition had its origin in the *ignis fatuus.*

Jaf'fier (jăf'ĭ-ĕr). One of the conspirators in Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Jam'shid (jăm'shĭd). See GIAMSCHID.

January and May. An old man, and his young wife who befools him, in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale," modernized under this title by Pope. The phrase *December and May* is often used to symbolize Age and Youth.

Ja'ques (jāk'wēs). A lord attending the exiled Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He is called "the melancholy Jaques," and affects a cynical philosophy.

Jarley, Mrs. (jär'lỹ). The proprietor of a waxwork show in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." She has lent her name to a popular game of parlor tableaux.

Jarn'dyce (järn'dĭs). A prominent figure in Dickens's "Bleak House," distinguished for his philanthropy, easy good nature, and good sense, and for always saying, "The wind is in the east," when anything went wrong with him. The famous suit of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce, in this novel, is a satire upon the Court of Chancery.

Jar'vie, Nic'ol (nĭk'ŭl jär'vỹ). A fat, canny, purse-proud Glasgow bailie in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy."

Ja'son (jā'sŭn). [L., fr. Gr. Ἰάσων.] In the Greek hero legends, the leader of the Argonautic expedition and the winner of the Golden Fleece. See MEDEA.

Ja'vert' (zhä'vâr'). A police officer in Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables," who makes a conscience of his profession.

Jeames de la Pluche (jēmz de lä plush). The hero of Thackeray's "Jeames's Diary." He was a footman who had obtained wealth by a lucky speculation, and the name "Jeames" has become synonymous with flunky. "Pluche" = plush, a material worn by footmen.

Jean Jacques (zhăn zhăk). A familiar abbreviation of the name of the great French writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Jean'jean' (zhăn'zhăn'). A popular name in France for a conscript.

Jean Paul (zhăn poul; E. jēn pal). The name under which the eminent German author, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1763–1825), wrote, and by which he is most familiarly known.

Jek'yll, Doctor, *and* **Mr. Hyde** (jĕk'ĭl *or* jē'kĭl, hīd). The duplex hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's singular romance of the same name. Doctor Jekyll is a benevolent and upright physician, who by means of a potion is able to transform himself for a time into a second personality, Mr. Hyde, of a brutal and animal nature. By indulging in this power, he allows the personification of his worse side to get the upper hand, and Mr. Hyde becomes the destruction of Dr. Jekyll.

Jel'ly-by, Mrs. (jĕl'lĭ-bỹ). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House," a type of sham philanthropy.

Jen'kins, Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd jĕn'kĭnz). The name of Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker." She makes ridiculous blunders in speaking and writing.

Je-ron'i-mo, *or* **Hi'er-on'y-mo** (jĕ-rŏn'ĭ-mō *or* hē'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mō). The principal character in an old play by Thomas Kyd, entitled "The Spanish Tragedy;" — used in the phrase "Go by, *Jeronimo*," made almost proverbial by the ridicule of contemporary writers.

Jes'sa-my Bride (jĕs'sä-mỹ brīd). A by-name given to Miss Mary Horneck, afterward Mrs. Gwyn. She was a contemporary and friend of Goldsmith, who is supposed to have been in love with her.

Jes'si-ca (jĕs'sĭ-kä). The beautiful daughter of Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Jewish Pla'to, The (plā'tō). A title bestowed upon Philo Judæus, the Alexandrian Jew and Platonist, who flourished in the first century of the Christian era.

Jewkes, Mrs. (jūks). A hateful character in Richardson's "Pamela."

Jew, The Wandering. An imaginary personage, who owes his existence to a legend connected with the history of Christ's passion. As the Savior was on the way to the place of execution, overcome with the weight of the cross, he wished to rest on a stone before the house of a Jew whom the story calls Ahasuerus, who drove him away with curses. Jesus calmly replied, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." Driven

by fear and remorse, he has since wandered, according to the command of the Lord, from place to place, and has never yet been able to find a grave. According to one account his name was Cartaphilus, but changed afterwards to Joseph on his conversion.

Jin'gle, Mr. Alfred (jĭn'g'l). An impudent, swindling stroller in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." He is represented as never speaking a connected sentence, but stringing together mere disjointed phrases, generally without verbs.

Jingoes. See JINGO, 2, in the Dictionary.

Joan, Pope (jōn). A supposed woman who is placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV. and Benedict III., about 853–855, under the name of *John*. The subject of this scandalous story is said to have been a young Englishwoman, who left her home in man's disguise, and went to Rome, where she became proficient in sacred learning, for which her reputation became so great, that, at the death of Leo, she was unanimously elected as his successor, under the general belief in her male sex.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tà). [L., from Gr. Ἰοκάστη.] See ŒDIPUS.

Jock o' Haz'el-dean (jŏk ō hāz'ĕl-dēn). The hero of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott. His ladylove was forced by her father to marry another suitor, but on the wedding morning the bride was "o'er the border and awa' wi' Jock o' Hazeldean."

Jock'ey of Nor'folk (jŏk'ĭ, nôr'fąk). An epithet conferred upon Sir John Howard, an adherent to the house of York, who accompanied his master, Richard III., to the field of Bosworth. Not heeding the warning posted on his tent the night before the battle, of

> "*Jockey of Norfolk*, be not too bold,
> For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold,"

he entered into the fight and was slain.

Jones, Davy. See DAVY JONES, in the Dictionary.

Jones, Tom. The hero of Fielding's novel entitled "The History of a Foundling," represented as a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mingled with thoughtless dissipation.

Jō'tun-heim' (yē'tŭn-hīm'). The abode of the frost giants in the Scandinavian mythology. See YGDRASYL.

Jour'dain', M. (mō'syē' zhōōr'dăN'). The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme;"—a *nouveau riche* who tries to educate himself, and is surprised to learn from his professor of languages that he has been talking prose all his life without knowing it.

Joy'euse' (zhwà'yēz'). The sword of Charlemagne; — so called in the romances of chivalry.

Joy'euse' Garde, La (là zhwà'yēz' gärd). The residence of the famous Lancelot of the Lake, at Berwick.

Juan, Don. See DON JUAN.

Ju'dith (jū'dĭth). The heroine of the book of the same name in the Apocrypha. She was a beautiful Jewess of Bethulia, who, when her town was besieged by Holofernes, the general of Nebuchadnezzar, attended him in his tent, and, when he was in his cups, killed him and cut off his head, whereupon her townsmen fell upon the Assyrians and defeated them with great slaughter.

Ju'dy (jū'dĭ). A character in the modern puppet show of "Punch and Judy." See PUNCH.

Ju'lie' (zhụ'lē'). The heroine of Rousseau's novel "La Nouvelle Héloïse."

Ju'li-et' (jū'lĭ-ĕt'). The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." See ROMEO.

Jun'ius (jūn'yŭs *or* jū'nĭ-ŭs). A celebrated pseudonym under which a series of remarkable political letters were published at intervals from 1768 to 1772 in the "Public Advertiser," then the most popular newspaper in Great Britain.

☞ In these letters, the writer, who concealed himself under this signature, attacked all the public characters of the day connected with the government, and did not spare even royalty itself. Their authorship has been attributed to no less than fifty different persons, but the mystery is still unsolved, although the evidence which assigns them to Sir Philip Francis is very strong.

K.

Kaf (kăf). (*Moham. Myth.*) A mountain, composed of an entire emerald, which surrounds the world.

Kath'a-rine (kăth'ā-rĭn). The heroine of Shakespeare's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew." She was a rich and beautiful young Paduan lady, but so ill-tempered that no one would marry her, until Petruchio undertook her and subdued her by affecting a humor madder than her own.

Kay, Sir (kā). A foster brother of King Arthur, and a rude and boastful knight of the Round Table. He was the butt of King Arthur's court. Called also *Sir Queux*.

Ke-ha'ma (kĕ-hä'mà). A Hindoo rajah who obtains and sports with supernatural power. His adventures are related in Southey's poem "The Curse of Kehama."

Kemp'fer-hau'sen (kĕmp'fĕr-hou'zen). The name given Robert Pierce Gillies, one of the interlocutors in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North, and one of the early contributors to Blackwood.

Kent, Earl of. A rough, plain-spoken, but faithful nobleman in Shakespeare's "King Lear," who follows the fallen fortunes of the king, disguised as a servant.

Ken'wigs (kĕn'wĭgz). A family in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby," including a number of little girls who differed from one another only in the length of their frilled pantalettes and of their flaxen pigtails tied with bows of blue ribbon.

Kerr, Or'pheus C. (ôr'fŭs sē kĕr). [That is, *office seeker*.] The nom de plume of R. H. Newell, a humorous and popular American writer (b. 1836).

Ketch, Jack. See JACK KETCH, in the Dictionary.

Kil-ken'ny Cats (kĭl-kĕn'nĭ). Two cats, in an Irish story, which fought till nothing was left but their tails. It is probably a parable of a local contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown, which impoverished both boroughs.

Kil'man-segg', Miss (kĭl'man-sĕg'). An heiress with a golden leg in Thomas Hood's comic ballad "A Golden Legend."

King Ar'thur (ăr'thûr). A king of South Wales, supposed to have flourished at the time of the Saxon invasion, and to have died at Glastonbury, in the year 542, from wounds received on the fatal battlefield of Camlan. In the hands of Norman writers this half-historic Arthur became the hero of the great British epos, or cycle of romance. The usual residence of King Arthur was said to be at Caerleon, on the Usk, in Wales, where, with his beautiful wife Guinevere, he lived in splendid state, surrounded by hundreds of knights and beautiful ladies. From his court, knights went out to all countries to engage in chivalrous adventures. A popular traditional belief was long entertained among the Britons that Arthur was not dead, but had been carried off to be healed of his wounds in Fairyland, and that he would reappear to avenge his countrymen, and reinstate them in the sovereignty of Britain. See EXCALIBUR, GORLOIS, GUINEVERE, IGERNA, MODRED, RON, ROUND TABLE, UTHER.

King Bomba. See BOMBA.

King Cam-by'ses (kăm-bī'sēz). The hero of "A Lamentable Tragedy" of the same name by Thomas Preston, an elder contemporary of Shakespeare; a ranting character known to modern readers by Falstaff's allusion to him in Shakespeare's 1 Henry IV. (a. ii., sc. 4, l. 425),—"I must speak in passion, and I will do it in *King Cambyses*' vein."

King Cole (kōl). A legendary king of Britain who reigned, as the old chronicles inform us, in the third century after Christ. He is further relegated to the realms of fable by the rhyme that sings —

> "Old *King Cole*
> Was a merry old soul,
> And a merry old soul was he."

See Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes of England."

King Cotton. A popular personification of the great staple production of the Southern United States. The expression, "Cotton is King," seems to have been first used by James H. Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech in the United States Senate, March 4, 1858.

King Es'ter-mere (ĕs'tĕr-mēr). The hero of a ballad in Percy's "Reliques," who won the daughter of King Adland from a rival suitor, a "Sowdan," or King, of the Spanish Moors.

King Goldemar. See GOLDEMAR.

King Günther. See GÜNTHER.

King Horn (hôrn). The hero and title of a French metrical romance, the work of a poet who calls himself "Mestre Thomas," regarded by some as a composition of the latter part of the 12th century, and the original of the English "Horne Childe," or "Geste of Kyng Horn." By others, the English poem is regarded the earlier of the two.

King Log, *and* **King Stork.** Characters in a celebrated fable of Æsop, which relates that the frogs, grown weary of living without government, petitioned Jupiter for a king. Jupiter accordingly threw down a log among them, which made a satisfactory ruler till the frogs recovered from their fright and discovered his real nature. They therefore entreated Jupiter for another king, whereupon he sent them a stork, who immediately began to devour them.

King' Mak'er, The (kĭng' māk'ĕr). A title popularly conferred upon Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (d. 1471), who was chiefly instrumental in deposing King Henry VI., and raising the Duke of York to the throne as Edward IV., and who afterward put Edward to flight, and restored the crown to Henry.

King of Bath. See BEAU NASH.

King of Courts. [A translation of L. *Rex Judiciorum*.] An epithet conferred upon Quintus Hortensius (d. B. C. 50), a distinguished Roman forensic orator.

King of Kings. 1. A title given to Christ in 1 Tim. vi. 15; Rev. xvii. 14; xix. 16.

2. A title given to Artaxerxes, or Ardshir (d. 241), King of Persia.

King of Men. A title given in Homer's "Iliad" to Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ.

King of Tars. The subject and title of an ancient English metrical romance.

King of Terrors. A common personification of death.

King of the Market Place. [A translation of F. *Le Roi des Halles*.] A sobriquet conferred upon François de Vendôme Beaufort (1616–1669), grandson of Henry IV., and one of the leaders of the Frondeurs. He acquired this name from his popularity with the Parisians, his familiar manners, and the pleasure he took in using their language and slang.

King of Waters. Name given to the River Amazon.

King of Yve'tot' (ēv'tō'). A title assumed by the lord of a little principality in France, named *Yvetot*, in the latter part of the 11th century. Béranger has made of the King of Yvetot a model of a potentate, a good little king, not known in history, but happier than any monarch, having taken pleasure for his code.

> Quel bon petit roi c'était là! *Béranger.*

King Pe'cheur' (pā'shĕr'). [F. *pêcheur* a fisherman, *pécheur* a sinner.] Uncle of Perceval, and possessor of the sangreal and sacred lance, according to one form of the legend; — so called from his celebrity as an angler, or his notoriety as a sinner. See PERCEVAL.

King Pellenore. See PELLENORE.

King Pé'taud' (pā'tō'). A French name, occurring only in the phrase "La cour de *Roi Pétaud*" (the court of King Pétaud). It derives its origin from an assembly of beggars who formerly held meetings under the presidency of the most adroit, or the poorest, among them, who took the title of *King Pétaud* (from the Latin *petere*, to beg). The phrase "the Court of King Pétaud" denotes a place of confusion, where everything is out of order, where everybody is master.

King Sacripant. See SACRIPANT, KING.

King Stork. See KING LOG.

Kings, The Do-nothing. See FAINÉANTS, LES ROIS.

Kink'el, Mme. (kĭnk'l). A pseudonym adopted by Elizabeth Sara Sheppard, an English novelist (d. 1862), author of "Charles Auchester," "Counterparts," etc.

Kin'mont, Wil'lie (wĭl'lĭ kĭn'mŏnt). William Armstrong of Kinmonth, the hero of a spirited and famous Scottish ballad.

Kirke, Edmund (kĕrk). The pen name of John Roberts Gilmore, an American writer (b. 1823), author of "Among the Pines" and other novels.

Kitchen Cabinet. A name sportively given, in the United States, to the Hon. Francis Preston Blair and the Hon. Amos Kendall, by the opponents of President Jackson's administration. As it was necessary for Jackson to consult frequently with these gentlemen, and as, to avoid observation, they were accustomed, when they called upon him, to go in by a back door, the Whig party styled them, in derision, the *Kitchen Cabinet*.

Kite, Sergeant (kīt). The hero of Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

Kite'ly (kīt'lĭ). A jealous merchant in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

Klaus, Peter (klous). The hero of an old popular tradition of Germany, — the prototype of Rip Van Winkle, — represented as a goatherd from Sittendorf, who met a party of knights playing skittles in a dell of the Harz Mountains, and drank a miraculous draught of wine which put him to sleep for twenty years.

Knick'er-bock'er, Die'drich (dē'drĭk nĭk'ĕr-bŏk'ĕr). The imaginary author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York," written by Washington Irving.

Knight of La Mancha. See DON QUIXOTE.

Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance. An appellation given to Don Quixote. See DON QUIXOTE.

Kriss Krin'gle (krĭs krĭn'g'l). The Dutch equivalent of St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, who fills the children's stockings with gifts on Christmas Eve.

L.

Lab, Queen. See QUEEN LAB.

La-co'ni-a (là-kō'nĭ-à). A name originally given to a tract of country bounded by the Merrimac, the Kennebec, the Atlantic Ocean, and the "River of Canada," included in a royal grant to Sir Fernando Gorges and Capt. John Mason.

Ladies' Peace. [A translation of F. *La paix des dames*.] The treaty of peace concluded at Cambrai, in 1529, between Francis I. of France, and Charles V., Emperor of Germany. So called because it was chiefly negotiated by Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria.

Lady Bountiful. A character in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," who distributes charity among the poor of her parish, and medicines among the sick.

Lady of England. A title conferred upon Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by a council held at Winchester, April 7, 1141.

Lady of Sha-lott' (shà-lŏt'). The heroine of Tennyson's poem of the same name. She weaves into her web all the sights reflected in the mirror which hangs opposite her window; but when Sir Lancelot passes, she leaves her mirror and looks out of the casement at the knight himself, whereupon a curse comes upon her. It is an allegorized version of the story of "Elaine," and typifies the artist's soul, which deals properly with a *reflection* of life.

Lady of the Lake. 1. A name given to Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin. She had a palace situated in the midst of an imaginary lake whose deluding semblance served as a barrier to her residence.

2. The title of a poem by Sir Walter Scott, and a name given to its heroine, Ellen, the daughter of Douglas, the former favorite of King James, but banished, disgraced, and living in a secret retreat near Loch Katrine.

Lady of the Sun. A name given to Alice Perrers (or Pierce), a mistress of Edward III. of England, and a married woman of great beauty, who had been lady of the bedchamber to Queen Philippa.

Lady of Threadneedle Street. See OLD LADY, etc.

La-er'tes (lā-ĕr'tēz). Son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."

La-ga'do (là-gä'dō). The name of the capital city of Balnibarbi, a continent subject to the King of Laputa. See LAPUTA. Lagado is celebrated for its grand academy of projectors, who try to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, to calcine ice into gunpowder, etc.

La'ï-us (lā'ĭ-ŭs *or* lā'yŭs). See ŒDIPUS.

La-ke'di-on, I'saac (là-kē'dĭ-ŏn). One of the names given to the Wandering Jew. See JEW, THE WANDERING.

Lake of the Cat. The name given to Lake Erie from its discovery up to the beginning of the 18th century.

Lake Poets, Lake School, Lakers, or **Lakists.** See under LAKE, in the Dictionary.

Lake State. A name popularly given to the State of Michigan, which borders upon the four lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.

Lal'la Rookh (lăl'là rōōk). The title of a poem by Moore, and the name of its heroine, the daughter of the great Aurungzebe. She is betrothed to the young King of Bucharia, who disguises himself as a poet, and recites to her the tales which make up the bulk of the poem, in order to beguile the tedium of her journey to Cashmere, whither she is going to her nuptials.

La'mi-a (lā'mĭ-a *or* là'-). [L., from Gr. Λάμια.] In Latin superstition, a witch who sucked children's blood, but in Keats's poem of this name, a serpent who has assumed the form of a woman.

Lam'mer-moor', Bride of (lăm'mĕr-mōōr'). The title of a novel by Sir Walter Scott, of which the heroine is Lucy Ashton, sister of the laird of Lammermoor. The same subject was treated afterwards by Donizetti in his opera "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Lam'mi-kin (lăm'mĭ-kĭn). The hero of a Scottish ballad, who built a castle and baptized it with blood.

☞ "The hero, if such a term is applicable to the bloodthirsty mason, has been celebrated under the names of Lammikin, Lamkin, Linkin, Belinkin, Bold Rankin, and Balcanqual, and has become, through the medium of injudicious servants, the prime terror of the Scottish nursery." *Aytoun.*

Lan'ce-lot du Lac (lăn'sĕ-lŏt dụ lăk). The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere. He was surnamed *du Lac* (*i. e.*, of the lake) because he was stolen from his mother and reared by the Lady of the Lake, who in the old romances and in Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte Darthur" — though not in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" — is identical with Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin. See KING ARTHUR, ELAINE, GUINEVERE, VIVIAN.

Land of Beu'lah (bū'lȧ). In Bunyan's allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress," a land of rest and quiet (symbolizing the Christian's peace of mind), represented as lying upon the hither side of the river of Death, in which the pilgrims tarry till their summons comes to cross the stream, and enter the Celestial City. The name occurs in Isaiah lxii. 4.

Land o' Cakes. A name sometimes given to Scotland, because oatmeal cakes are a common national dish.

Land of Nod. The state or condition of sleep.

☞ This figure is evidently borrowed from the use of the English word *nod*, as denoting the motion of the head in drowsiness. But it was also, most probably, at first employed as containing a ludicrous allusion to the language of Scripture in regard to the conduct of the first murderer: "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *land of Nod*." (Gen. iv. 16.)

Land of Promise. See PROMISED LAND.

Land of Steady Habits. A name by which the State of Connecticut is sometimes designated, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants.

Lang'staff, Laun'ce-lot (lăn'sĕ-lŏt lăng'stâf). A pseudonym under which "Salmagundi" was jointly published by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding.

Lan'guish, Miss Lyd'i-a (lăn'gwĭsh). The heroine of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals;" — distinguished for the extravagance of her romantic notions.

Lan'ter'nois', L'Île des (lĕl dă lăn'târ'nwä'). [F.] See ISLAND OF LANTERNS.

Laocoön. See in the Dictionary.

La-od'a-mi'a (lā-ŏd'ā-mī'ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Λαοδάμεια.] In classic fable, the wife of Protesilaus, whom she followed to the underworld after his death at the hands of Hector. Wordsworth has made this myth the subject of his poem entitled "Laodamia."

La-pu'ta (lȧ-pū'tȧ). The name of a flying island described by Swift in his imaginary "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver." The inhabitants are speculative philosophers, devoted to mathematics and music.

La'ra (lȧ'rȧ). The hero of Byron's poem of the same name; a gloomy and mysterious outlaw chief, identical with Conrad in the same poet's "Corsair."

La Roche (lȧ rōsh'). A Protestant clergyman of Switzerland, whose story, written by Henry Mackenzie, is told in "The Mirror."

Last of the Fathers. A name given to St. Bernard (1091–1153).

Last of the Goths. Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic line of kings who filled the throne of Spain from 414 to 711.

Last of the Mo-hi'cans (mŏ-hē'kanz). The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name, under which title the Indian chief Uncas is personated.

Last of the Romans. An epithet applied by Procopius to the Roman general Aëtius, who defeated Attila at Chalons in 451. With his death, which occurred in 454, the last support of the empire fell.

Last of the Tribunes. Cola di Rienzi (d. 1354), who endeavored to revive the tribunician power in the city of Rome. He is the subject of a novel of the same name by Bulwer Lytton.

Laughing Philosopher, The. Democritus of Abdera, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, contemporary with Socrates; — so called because he made a jest of man's follies, sorrows, and struggles. He is contrasted with Heraclitus, "The Weeping Philosopher."

Launce (lăns). A clown with a very disreputable dog, named Crab, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Laun'fal, Sir (lạn'fâl). One of the knights of the Round Table, the subject of a metrical romance by Thomas Chestre, in the reign of Henry VI., being a translation from the French of Marie. The name has also been adopted as the title of a poem by James Russell Lowell, entitled "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Lau'ra (lạ'rȧ; It. lou'rȧ). The Christian name of an Avignonese lady, young but already married, for whom, in the year 1327, the poet Petrarch conceived a strong though platonic affection, which exercised a powerful influence over his life, and ended only with his death. He sung her praises in "Rime," or sonnets and canzoni, which have immortalized not only her name, but his own.

Laurence, Friar. See FRIAR LAURENCE.

La-vin'i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] In Virgil's "Æneid," the betrothed of Turnus, a King of Latium, from whom Æneas wins her away in single combat.

Law's Bubble. A name given to a delusive speculation projected by John Law (1671–1729), a celebrated financier, and native of Edinburgh. In 1716 he established a bank in France, by royal authority, composed of 1200 shares of 3000 livres each, which soon bore a premium. This bank became the office for all public receipts, and there was annexed to it a Mississippi company which had grants of land in Louisiana, and was expected to realize immense sums by planting and commerce. In 1718 it was declared a royal bank, and its shares rose to twenty times their original value. In 1720 the shares sunk as rapidly as they had risen, occasioning widespread financial distress and bankruptcy. Cf. SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ȧ-rŭs). A poor beggar in a parable of Jesus (Luke xvi. 19–31). See DIVES, in the Dictionary.

Le-an'der. See HERO AND LEANDER.

Lear (lēr). A legendary king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear." He is represented as a fond father, duped in his old age by hypocritical professions of love and duty on the part of two daughters (Goneril and Regan), to disinherit the third (Cordelia), and to divide his kingdom between her sisters, who, by their ingratitude, soon drive the poor old king mad. After his misery has reached its highest pitch, he is found by Cordelia, and through her tender care he revives and recollects her. She endeavors to reinstate him upon his throne, but fails in her attempt, and is hanged in prison, where her broken-hearted father dies lamenting over her.

Learned Blacksmith. An epithet sometimes applied to Elihu Burritt (1810–79), who began life as a Connecticut blacksmith, and afterward distinguished himself as a linguist.

Learned Tailor. A title sometimes bestowed upon Henry Wild, a native of Norwich, England, where he was born about the year 1684. He was in early life a tailor, and, while working at his trade, mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian languages.

Leath'er-Stock'ing, Nat'ty (năt'tỹ lĕth'ẽr-stŏk'ĭng). A sobriquet given to Natty, or Nathaniel, Bumppo, a celebrated character in Cooper's series of novels called "The Leather-Stocking Tales."

Le'da (lē'dȧ). [L., from Gr. Λήδα.] (*Class. Myth.*) The mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy, by Jupiter, who embraced her in the form of a swan.

Led'dy Grip'py (lĕd'dỹ grĭp'pỹ). A noted character in "The Entail," a novel by Galt.

Lee, Ver'non (vẽr'nŭn lē). The pen name of Violet Paget, an English essayist on æsthetic and critical topics.

Le Fevre (le fāvr). A poor lieutenant whose story is related in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Legion, Thundering. See THUNDERING LEGION.

Le-gree' (le-grē'). A slave dealer in Mrs. Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a hideous impersonation of the brutalizing influence of slavery.

Leigh, Au-ro'ra (ạ-rō'rȧ lē). The heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem of the same name, "the representative of the spiritual and esthetic spirit of the age, through whom are exemplified the noble ends and the high office of true art."

Leilah. See MEJNOUN AND LEILAH.

L. E. L. (ĕl ē ĕl). The initials and literary signature of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (afterward Mrs. Maclean), an English poetess (1802–1838).

Lé'lie' (lā'lē'). [F.] An inconsequential, light-headed, gentleman-like coxcomb in Molière's "L'Étourdi."

Le-nore' (lĕ-nōr'). The heroine of a popular ballad composed by Gottfried August Bürger (1748–1794), a German lyric poet. The subject of this ballad is an old tradition, which recounts the ride of a spectral lover, who reappears to his mistress after death, and carries her on horseback behind him. This name was also adopted by Poe in his mystical ballad "The Raven."

Le'on-noys' (lē'ŏn-nois'). A fabulous country, formerly contiguous to Cornwall, though it has long since disappeared, and is said to be now more than forty fathoms under water; — mentioned in the old romances of "Meliadus" and "Tristan." [Written also *Leonais*, *Leonnesse*, *Lionesse*, *Lyonnesse*, etc.]

Le-on'tes (lē-ŏn'tēz). King of Sicilia in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." See HERMIONE, and PERDITA.

Les'bi-a (lĕz'bĭ-ȧ). [L.] A name given by Catullus to his favorite, Clodia, whose praises he celebrates.

Leviathan of Literature. An appellation very generally conferred upon Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–1784), the eminent writer and critic.

Liberator, The. 1. A surname given by the Peruvians, in 1823, to Simon Bolivar (1783–1830), who established the independence of Peru and other Spanish colonies of South America.

2. A surname given to Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847), a celebrated Irish political agitator, from his endeavors to bring about a repeal of the Articles of parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Light-Horse Harry. A sobriquet popularly conferred upon General Henry Lee (1756–1818), a gallant American cavalry officer in the war of the Revolution, in allusion to his rapid and daring movements in battle, particularly during the campaign in the Carolinas.

Li'lith, *or* **Li'lis** (lī'lĭth, lī'lĭs). In the popular belief of the Hebrews, a female specter in the shape of a finely dressed woman, who lies in wait for, and kills, children. The Talmudists say that Adam, before he married Eve, had a wife called Lilis, and of her he begat nothing but devils. In the demonology of the Middle Ages, Lilis was a famous witch, and is introduced as such in the Walpurgis-night scene in Goethe's "Faust."

Lil'li-put (lĭl'lĭ-pŭt). An imaginary country described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" as peopled by a diminutive race of men. The voyage to Lilliput is for the most part a satire on the manners and usages of the court of George I. See LILLIPUTIAN, in the Dictionary.

Lily Maid of Astolat. See ELAINE.

Limbo, *or* **Limbus.** A region supposed by some of the old scholastic theologians to lie on the edge or confines of hell. Of this superstitious belief Milton has made use in his "Paradise Lost." See Book III., v. 440–497. Dante has fixed his Limbo, in which the distinguished spirits of antiquity are confined, as the outermost circle of hell. See LIMBO, in the Dictionary.

Lin-dab'ri-des (lĭn-dăb'rĭ-dēz). A celebrated heroine in the romance called "The Mirror of Knighthood." Her name was commonly used for a mistress.

Li'o-nesse' (lī'ŏ-nĕs'). See LEONNOYS.

Lion of God. A title conferred upon Ali (d. 661), cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, who was distinguished for his eloquence and valor in defense of Islam.

Lion of the North. A title bestowed upon Gustavus Adolphus (1594–1632), King of Sweden, and the hero of the Protestant faith in the Thirty Years' War.

Lis'ma-ha'go, Captain (lĭs'mȧ-hā'gō). A superannuated officer on half pay who figures in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker" as the favored suitor of Miss Tabitha Bramble. He is a hard-featured Scotchman, of the most singular dress and manners, self-conceited, pedantic, rude, and disputatious.

Little Buttercup. A fat old bumboat woman who figures as a burlesque *ingénue* in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera of "Pinafore."

Little Comedy. A name familiarly given to Miss Catharine Horneck, — afterward Mrs. Bunbury, — an acquaintance and friend of Goldsmith. She is described as being intelligent, sprightly, and very beautiful.

Little Corporal. A familiar appellation jocosely conferred upon *General* Bonaparte, immediately after the battle of Lodi (1796), by the soldiers under his command, on account of his juvenile appearance.

Little Dor'rit (dŏr'rĭt). The heroine and title of a novel by Dickens. Her real name is Amy, and she is the daughter of a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea Prison, where she is born and brought up.

Little Em'ly (ĕm'lỹ). The niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peggotty in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." She is betrothed to her cousin Ham, but seduced by Steerforth.

Little E'va (ē'vȧ). An angelic child character in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She is the daughter of Mr. St. Clare, a wealthy gentleman of Louisiana, and is a pet of Uncle Tom, who rescues her from drowning.

Little Giant. A popular sobriquet conferred upon the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a distinguished American statesman (1813–1861), in allusion to the disparity between his physical and his intellectual proportions.

Little John. A follower of the famous English outlaw, Robin Hood. His surname is traditionally said to have been Nailor. See ROBIN HOOD.

Little Mac (măk). An affectionate sobriquet bestowed, by his soldiers, upon General George B. McClellan, who was short in stature but a popular commander.

Little Magician. A sobriquet conferred upon the Hon. Martin Van Buren, president of the United States from 1837 to 1841, in allusion to his supposed political sagacity and talents.

Little Master. A title given to Hans Sebald Beham, a celebrated painter and engraver of the 16th century, on account of the extreme smallness of his prints. The name was also given to other artists of the same century.

Little Nell. A child in Dickens's novel of "The Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for the purity of her character, though living amid scenes of selfishness, shame, and crime.

Little Red Rid'ing-hood' (rĭd'ĭng-hŏŏd'). [Cf. F. *Chaperon Rouge*, G. *Rothkäppchen*.] The heroine of a well-known nursery tale which relates her encounter with a wolf in a forest, the arts by which he deceived her, and her tragical end.

Little Rhody. See RHODY, LITTLE.

Little, Thomas. A pseudonym, intended as a playful allusion to his diminutive stature, under which Thomas Moore published a volume of amatory poems.

Lle-wel'lyn (lĕ-wĕl'lĭn). A legendary Welsh prince who, on returning from hunting, found his baby boy missing and his favorite greyhound, Gelert, covered with blood. Thinking that the hound had eaten him, he killed it. But, on searching more carefully, the child was found alive under the cradle clothes, and near him the body of a huge wolf which had been killed by the faithful hound.

Loch'in-var' (lŏk'ĭn-vär'). The hero of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott, sung by Lady Heron in "Marmion."

Lock'it (lŏk'ĭt). A character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." The quarrel between Peachum and Lockit was an allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his colleague, Lord Townshend. See PEACHUM.

Locks'ley (lŏks'lỹ). An archer in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," under which name the author has personated Robin Hood.

Lo-crine' (lō-krĭn'). A son of Brutus, a fabulous king of ancient Britain. By his father's death, he became king of Logria, or England. See SABRINA.

Lœ'gri-a, *or* **Lo'gris** (lē'grĭ-ȧ, lō'grĭs). A name for England in the old romances and histories.

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn). [G.] The Knight of the Swan: the hero of a romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, a German minnesinger of the 13th century, and also of a modern music drama by Richard Wagner. He was the son of Parzival, and came to Brabant in a ship drawn by a white swan, which took him away again when his bride, disobeying his injunction, pressed him to discover his name and parentage.

Lo'ki (lō'kĭ). [Icel.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The god of strife and spirit of evil, who contrived the death of Balder. Afterwards he was chained, and will continue so till the twilight of the gods. See RAGNARÖK. [Written also *Lok*, and *Loke*.]

Lol'li-us (lŏl'lĭ-ŭs). A mysterious author often referred to by the writers of the Middle Ages; but so vain have been the attempts to identify him, that he must be regarded as the *ignis fatuus* of antiquaries.

Lone-Star State. The State of Texas; — so called from the device on its coat of arms.

Long Tom Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn). A character in Cooper's novel "The Pilot," — "probably the most widely known sailor character in existence."

Lor-brul'grud (lôr-brŭl'grŭd). The metropolis of the imaginary country of Brobdingnag, visited by Gulliver. It is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe."

Lord Fanny. A sobriquet conferred upon Lord Hervey, a foppish and effeminate English nobleman of the 18th century. He was in the habit of painting his face to conceal its ghastly paleness. See SPORUS.

Lord Harry. The Devil. See OLD HARRY.

Lord Lov'el (lŭv'l). The hero of an ancient and well-known Scottish ballad.

Lord o' Crazy Castle. A sobriquet of John Hall Stevenson (1718–1785), author of some clever, but licentious, poems, called "Crazy Tales."

Lord of the Isles. A title borne by Donald of Islay, a ruler of the Hebrides in the 14th century, and by his successors. It was adopted by Sir Walter Scott as the name of one of his poems.

Lord Peter. A humorous designation of the pope in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

Lords of Little Egypt. A title assumed by the leaders or chiefs of a horde of gypsies who entered Hungary and Bohemia from the East, giving themselves out as Christian pilgrims.

Lord Strutt (strŭt). Charles II. of Spain; — so called in Arbuthnot's satire "The History of John Bull."

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī'). In German legend a siren who haunted a rock of the same name on the right bank of the Rhine, about half way between Bingen and Coblenz. She combed her hair with a golden comb, and sang a wild song which enticed fishermen and sailors to destruction on the rocks and rapids at the foot of the precipice. [Written also *Lurlei.*]

Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō). **1.** A young man in love with Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

2. The name of a character in Young's "Night Thoughts," represented as a person of a thoroughly debauched and reprobate life, and by some supposed to be the portrait of the poet's own son, but probably nothing more than an embodiment of imaginary atheism and unavailing remorse and despair.

Lot'te (lŏt'te). [G.] The heroine of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther." See WERTHER.

Lotus-Eaters. See LOTUS-EATER, and LOTOPHAGI, in the Dictionary.

Love'lace (lŭv'lās). The hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe," represented as an unscrupulous voluptuary, who has devoted his life and his talents to the subversion of female virtue. See HARLOWE, CLARISSA.

Lover's Leap. The promontory from which Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea, — Leucate, on the southwest extremity of Leucas, now Santa Maura.

Lreux (lrōō). King Arthur's seneschal, introduced in romances of the Round Table, and always represented as a detractor, a coward, and a boaster.

Lub'ber-land' (lŭb'bĕr-lănd'). The same as COCKAGNE, for which name it was substituted by the English poets of the 19th century. Hence, also, a burlesque name anciently applied to London. See COCKAGNE.

Lu-cas'ta (lū-kăs'tà). A poetical name under which Richard Lovelace (1618–1658) celebrated the praises of "the lady of his love," Miss Lucy Sacheverell, whom he usually called *Lux Casta.*

Lu'ci-o (lū'shĭ-ō). A fantastic in Shakespeare's tragedy "Measure for Measure," who, without being absolutely depraved or intentionally bad, became, through want of consideration, both vicious and dissolute.

Lud (lŭd). A mythic king of Britain, said to have given his name to London.

Lugg'nagg (lŭg'năg). An imaginary island about a hundred leagues southeast of Japan, mentioned in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." See STRULDBRUGS.

Lump'kin, To'ny (tō'nĭ lŭm'kĭn). The foolish son of a foolish mother in Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer."

☞ "He is forward and sheepish, mischievous and idle, cunning and stupid, with the vices of the man and the follies of the boy; fond of low company, and giving himself all the airs of consequence of the young squire." *Hazlitt.*

Lu'si-ta'ni-a (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-à). [L.] The ancient Latin name of Portugal; — sometimes used in poetry.

Lu'sus (lū'sŭs). A mythical hero fabled to have visited Portugal in company with Ulysses, and to have founded Lisbon under the name of Ulyssopolis.

Lu-te'ti-a (lū-tē'shĭ-à). [L.] The ancient name of the city of Paris.

Lyc'i-das (lĭs'ĭ-*das*). [L., from Gr. Δυκίδας.] **1.** A shepherd in the third Eclogue of Virgil.

2. A poetical name under which Milton, in a celebrated monody, bewails the death of his friend Edward King, fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, who was drowned on his passage from Chester to Ireland, August 10, 1637.

Ly-nette' (lĭ-nĕt'). See GARETH.

Ly'on-nesse' (lĭ'ŏn-nĕs'). See LEONNOYS.

Ly'o-nors' (lĭ'ŏ-nōrz'). See GARETH.

Ly-san'der (lĭ-săn'dĕr). An Athenian in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," in love with Hermia.

M.

Mab (măb). The name given by the English poets of the 15th and succeeding centuries to the imaginary queen of the fairies. Shakespeare has given a famous description of Queen Mab in "Romeo and Juliet," a. i., sc. 4.

Ma'caire', Robert (mà'kâr'). The name of the hero in two French plays, entitled "Chien de Montargis," and "Chien d'Aubry;" — applied to any bold criminal. It has been a favorite mask upon the Parisian stage, and hence is often used as a sportive designation of the French people generally.

Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'). A king of Scotland immortalized by being the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name. See DUNCAN.

Mac-beth', Lady. The chief female character in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." She is a resolute and ambitious woman, who instigates her husband to the murder of King Duncan, and afterwards goes mad.

Mc-Bride', Miss (măk-brīd'). An heiress with great expectations, whose history is related in a humorous and popular poem by John Godfrey Saxe.

Mac-duff' (măk-dŭf'). A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." He kills Macbeth in single combat, thus avenging his wife and children who had been murdered by the tyrant's orders.

Mc-Fin'gal (măk-fĭn'*gal*). The hero of Trumbull's Hudibrastic political poem of the same name; — represented as a burly New England squire, enlisted on the side of the Tory, or royalist, party of the American Revolution, and constantly engaged in controversy with Honorius, the champion of the Whigs, or patriots.

Mac-Fleck'noe (măk-flĕk'nō). The title of a poem by Dryden, lampooning Shadwell, a contemporary poet and dramatist. Flecknoe was an obscure Irish poet, and MacFlecknoe signifies "the son of Flecknoe."

Mac-Flim'sy, Miss Flo'ra (flō'rà măk-flĭm'zy). A fashionable young lady of Madison Square, in New York city, — the heroine of William Allan Butler's popular satire "Nothing to Wear."

Mac-heath', Captain (măk-hēth'). A highwayman who is the hero of Gay's "Beggar's Opera."

Ma'con (mā'kŏn *or* măk'ŭn). An old English form of *Mahomet.* See MAHOUND, in the Dictionary.

Mad Anthony. A sobriquet of General Anthony Wayne (1745–1796), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the war of the Revolution.

Madman of the North. Charles XII. of Sweden; — so called on account of the rashness and impetuosity of his character.

Mad Poet. A name sometimes given to Nathaniel Lee (1657–1692), the English dramatic poet, who in 1684 became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for four years.

Mæ-on'i-des (mē-ŏn'ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. Μαιονίδης.] A patronymic of Homer.

Ma'ga (mā'gà). A popular sobriquet of Blackwood's "Edinburgh Magazine;" — a contraction of the word *Magazine.*

Ma'gi, The Three (mā'jī). The "wise men from the East" who came to Jerusalem, bringing gifts to the infant Jesus. (Matt. ii.) *Magi* is the Latin for "wise men" in the Vulgate translation of the Bible. See COLOGNE, THREE KINGS OF.

Ma-gu'e-lone', The Fair (mà-gū'ē-lōn'). A heroine of an old chivalric romance entitled "The History of the Fair Magalona, daughter of the King of Naples, and Peter, son of the Count of Provence." Cervantes alludes to her in Don Quixote, and is said to have taken from the legend concerning her the idea of his wooden horse. In Germany her history has been reproduced by Tieck. [Written also *Magalona, Magelone.*]

Mahoun. See MAHOUND, in the Dictionary.

Maiden of Norway. In Scottish history, a name given to Margaret, a granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, and daughter to Eric II., King of Norway. She was recognized as queen by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner, but died on her passage to Scotland in 1290.

Maiden Queen, The. A name popularly given to Queen Elizabeth of England. See VIRGIN QUEEN.

Maiden Town, The. [Gael. *Magh-dun,* W. *Maidin,* properly, town in the plain. The English name and the LL. *Castrum Puellarum* probably arose from a confusion of Gael. *Magh-dun* with E. *maiden.*] A name popularly given to Edinburgh, from a monkish fable or tradition that it was once the residence of the daughters of Pictish kings, who were sent to this stronghold for protection in times of war and trouble.

Maid Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-*an*). The fair wife of Robin Hood, represented as a chaste huntress. For the degraded Maid Marian of the morris dances, see MAID-MARIAN, in the Dictionary.

Maid of Athens. Theresa Macri, a beautiful Athenian girl immortalized by Byron in a famous song. She was afterwards married to a Scotchman named Black.

Maid of Kent. 1. See FAIR MAID OF KENT.

2. See HOLY MAID OF KENT.

Maid of Or'le-ans (ôr'lē-*anz*). A surname given to Joan of Arc from her heroic defense of the city of Orleans, France. Having been taken captive by the English, she was burned alive as a witch by order of the Earl of Warwick, on the 24th of May, 1431.

Maid of Sa-ra-gos'sa (sà-rà-gŏs'sà). An appellation bestowed upon Augustina Zaragoza, a young Spanish woman distinguished for her heroism during the defense of Saragossa (Sp. *Zaragoza*) in 1808–9. She first attracted notice by mounting a battery where her lover had fallen, and taking his place in working a gun. Byron has celebrated her in the first canto of "Childe Harold."

Mal'a-chi Mal'a-grow'ther (măl'à-kī măl'à-grou'thĕr). A *nom de plume* used by Sir Walter Scott as the signature of three letters written by him to the Edinburgh "Weekly Journal" in 1826, respecting a proposition in the British Parliament to restrict the circulation in Scotland of bank notes of less than five pounds value.

Mal-a-gi'gi (măl-à-jē'jĭ). A celebrated hero in the romances and poems based upon the fabulous adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins. He was brought up by the fairy Orianda, and became a great enchanter.

Mal'a-gri'da (măl'à-grē'dà). A nickname given by contemporary political opponents to Lord Shelburne (1737–1805), a zealous oppositionist during the administration of Lord North. Gabriel Malagrida (1689–1761) was an Italian Jesuit, and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the King of Portugal.

Mal'a-prop, Mrs. (măl'à-prŏp). A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words. The name is obviously derived from the French *mal à propos,* unapt, ill-timed.

Mal-bec'co (măl-bĕk'kō). A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (B. III., c. 9, 10), designed to represent the self-inflicted torments endured by him "who dotes, yet doubts; suspects, yet fondly loves."

Ma-le-bol'ge (mà-lā-bōl'jà). A name given by Dante to the eighth circle in his "Inferno," from the ten "evil" *bolgi,* or pits, which it contains.

Mal-vo'li-o (măl-vō'lĭ-ō). Steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," — a prig and precisian, who is made the victim of a practical joke.

Mam-bri'no (màm-brē'nō). A Moorish king in the romantic poems of Bojardo and Ariosto, who was the possessor of an enchanted golden helmet, which rendered the wearer invulnerable, and which was the object of eager quest to the Paladins of Charlemagne. This helmet was borne away by the knight Rinaldo. It owes its celebrity, in a great measure, to the mention which is made of it by Cervantes in "Don Quixote."

Mam'mon (măm'mŭn). In the Scriptures, riches, or the god of riches. By poetic license, Milton makes Mammon one of the fallen angels, and the demon of cupidity. See the Dictionary.

Mam'mon, Cave of. See CAVE OF MAMMON.

Mam'mon, Sir Epicure. A worldly sensualist in Ben Jonson's play "The Alchymist."

Manchester Massacre. See PETERLOO, FIELD OF.

Manchester Poet. An appellation given to Charles Swain (1803–1874), an English poet, and a native of Manchester.

Manchester School. A name given to the English free-trade party led by Cobden and Bright.

Man'fred (măn'frĕd). The hero of Byron's drama of the same name; — represented as a being estranged from all human creatures, indifferent to all human sympathies, and dwelling in the magnificent solitude of the Central Alps, where he holds communion only with the spirits he invokes by his sorceries, and with the fearful memory of the being he has loved and destroyed.

Man in Black. In Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a kind-hearted man who pretends cynicism.

Man in the Moon. A name popularly given to the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon. It is a popular superstition that these are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on a Sunday he was transported to the moon. The account given in Numbers xv. 32–36, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day, is undoubtedly the origin of this legend.

Man'ner-ing, Colonel Guy (gī măn'nĕr-ĭng). The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," a wealthy retired English officer, with aristocratic prejudices and a taste for astrology.

Ma-no'a (mà-nō'à). A fabulous city of great size, wealth, and population, in El Dorado, on the west shore of Lake Parime, at the mouth of a great river which empties into this lake. The houses were said to be covered with plates of gold.

Man of Bath. A surname given to Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, Warburton, and Fielding, celebrated in the well-known lines of Pope: —

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Man of Blood. An expression which occurs in the Old Testament (2 Sam. xvi. 7) in a marginal note explanatory of the context, and which refers in that place to King David. The application of the term to any man of violence is naturally suggested, and it was applied by the English Puritans to Charles I.

Man of December. Napoleon III., whose election to the presidency of the French Republic, as well as his famous *coup d'état* and his accession to the imperial throne, happened in the month of December.

Man of Destiny. An epithet conferred upon Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of Destiny, and that his actions were governed by occult influences.

Man of Feeling. The title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831), designed to characterize its hero Harley, and often applied to him as a descriptive epithet. It is also frequently used as a sobriquet to designate the author.

Man of Ross. John Kyrle, a private gentleman of small fortune (1664–1754) who resided in the parish of Ross, county of Hereford, England, and was distinguished for his benevolence and public spirit. Pope has immortalized him in his Moral Essays (Epistle Third), "On the Use of Riches."

Man of Sin. A designation occurring in the New Testament (2 Thess. ii. 3), and variously applied to the Jewish nation, to several of the Roman emperors, to Antichrist, the Pope, and Oliver Cromwell.

Man'ta-li'ni, Mr. (măn'tà-lē'nē). A fop in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." He marries a fashionable dressmaker and lives on his wife, till she is ruined by his extravagance and gets a separation from him. After this he goes to "the demnition bow-wows," and is compelled by the woman whom he lives with to turn a mangle, an occupation which makes his life "one demd horrid grind."

Mantuan Swan. A title given to the Latin poet Virgil, born at Mantua (B. C. 70).

Mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'là; Sp. mär-thăl'yà). The name of a fair shepherdess whose story forms an episode in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote."

Marchioness, The. A poor, abused, half-starved girl in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop;" — the "small

servant" to Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller, to whom she is afterwards married.

Mar-do'ni-us (mär-dō'nĭ-ŭs). A captain in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "A King or No King."

Mar-gar'e-lon (mär-gär'ē-lŏn), *properly* **Mar-gar'i-ton** (-ĭ-tŏn). A Trojan hero of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare (in "Troilus and Cressida") "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

Mar'ga-ret (mär'gȧ-rĕt). **1.** The heroine of Goethe's "Faust." Faust falls in love with her, and at last seduces her. Margaret destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is condemned to death. Faust attempts to save her, but, gaining admission to the dungeon where she is immured, he finds her reason gone. For a long time he vainly strives to induce her to fly with him. At last the morning dawns, and Mephistopheles appears. Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. See FAUST.

2. The title of a strikingly original American romance by the Rev. Sylvester Judd (1813–1853), and the name of its heroine.

Mar-gut'te (mär-gōōt'tȧ). The name of a singular being in Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," who was desirous of becoming a giant, but repented, when half grown, so that he reached the height of ten feet only. He is represented as a glutton and a thief, but amusing in his unscrupulousness, and finally bursts with laughter on seeing an ape putting on his boots.

Marian. See MAID MARIAN.

Ma'ri-an'a (mā'rĭ-ăn'ȧ). A lady in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," forsaken by Angelo, who is made to marry her at the end of the play. Tennyson has made her the subject of a poem, "Mariana in the Moated Grange."

Ma-ri'na (mȧ-rē'nȧ). Daughter to Pericles in "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." See PERICLES. She is captured by pirates and sold as a slave, but retains her purity, even in a brothel, and is finally recovered by her father.

Mark'ham, Mrs. (märk'ȧm). A *nom de plume* adopted by Mrs. Elizabeth (Cartwright) Penrose, a popular English authoress (1781–1837).

Mar'low, Sir Charles (mär'lō). Father of young Marlow in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

Mar'low, Young. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," distinguished for his excessive bashfulness before his mistress, and his easy familiarity with the chambermaid, who turns out to be his mistress in disguise.

Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn). The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem of the same name, an English knight, valiant and wise, but profligate and unscrupulous, who meets with various adventures in Scotland, and finally falls upon the field of Flodden.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'). A blundering but good-natured meddler in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of "The Busybody."

Mar'-Prel'ate, Martin (mär'prĕl'ăt). A name assumed by the author, or authors, of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts, which were printed in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, designed to show the antiscriptural character of the prelacy.

☞ It is generally believed that these productions proceeded, either wholly or in part, from John Penry, or Ap Henry, who was executed May 29, 1593, for having written seditious words against the queen. With Penry some associate Job Throckmorton, or Throgmorton, John Udall, and John Field, or W. Fenner.

Marshal Forward. A translation of the German *Marschall Vorwärts*, a title given by the Prussian soldiers, in 1813, to Field Marshal von Blücher (1742–1819), a distinguished general of Prussia, on account of his promptitude and peculiar manner of attack.

Mar'-Text', Sir Oliver (mär'tĕkst'). A vicar in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Mar'tha (mär'thȧ; G. mär'tȧ). A friend of Margaret in Goethe's "Faust," represented as making love to Mephistopheles with direct worldly shrewdness.

Mar'vel, Ik (ĭk mär'vĕl). A *nom de plume* of Donald Grant Mitchell, a popular American writer (b. 1822).

Mask, The Iron, *or* **The Man with the Iron Mask.** A name used to designate an unknown French prisoner, whose identity has never been satisfactorily established. He was confined for many years in various prisons and died in the Bastile in 1703. During the whole period of his imprisonment he wore a mask of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and secured behind the head with steel springs, or, as some assert, by means of a padlock. Many conjectures, often without any foundation, have been made as to his identity. The most plausible supposition is that he was some unknown state prisoner or conspirator.

Ma'son and Dix'on's Line (mā'sn, dĭks'n). A name given to the southern boundary line of the *free* State of Pennsylvania, which formerly separated it from the *slave* States of Maryland and Virginia. It lies in latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″, and was run (with the exception of about twenty-two miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between Nov. 15, 1763, and Dec. 26, 1767.

Master Leon'ard (lĕn'ȧrd). In mediæval demonology, grand master of the sabbats, or nocturnal assemblies, in which demons and sorcerers were wont to celebrate their orgies. At these meetings he presided in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human countenance, and marked his novitiates with one of his horns.

Master Mat'thew (măth'yū). A town gull in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

Master of Sentences. A title given to Peter Lombard (d. 1160), a native of Lombardy, and author of a book of "Sentences" collected from the church fathers.

Master Ste'phen (stē'v'n). A country gull in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor."

Maud (mȧd). The heroine and title of a favorite love poem published by Tennyson in 1855.

Mau'gis' (mō'zhē'). One of Charlemagne's Paladins. See MALAGIGI, the Italian form of the name.

Maw'worm' (mȧ'wûrm'). A hypocritical ranter in Bickerstaff's comedy of "The Hypocrite."

Me'da'mo'thi' (mā'dȧ'mō'tē'). [F., fr. Gr. μηδαμόθι nowhere.] An island visited by Panurge and Pantagruel in their search for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Μήδεια.] The heroine of a tragedy by Euripides. She was a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, King of Colchis. She helped her lover Jason, the Argonaut, to win the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with her brother's limbs. See JASON.

Me-do'ro (mā-dō'rō). A Moorish youth in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He marries Angelica.

Med'rod (mĕd'rŏd). See MODRED

Meis'ter, Wil'helm (vĭl'hĕlm mīs'tĕr). [G.] The hero of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship."

Mej'noun and Lei'lah (mĕj'nōōn, lē'lȧ). Typical lovers among various Eastern nations, like "Pyramus and Thisbe" among the Greeks and Romans.

Me-lan'ti-us (mē-lăn'shĭ-ŭs). A brave, honest soldier in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy."

Mel-e-a'ger (mĕl-ē-ā'jĕr). [L., from Gr. Μελέαγρος.] In the Greek hero legends, the son of Althæa, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althæa quenched it, and hid it away for years. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager fell in love with Atalanta, and gave her the trophies of the chase. This caused a quarrel with his uncles and he slew them. The news was brought to Althæa, who, in her anger, thrust the fatal brand into the fire, and, as it consumed, Meleager died. See ATALANTA.

Me-li'a-dus (mē-lī'ȧ-dŭs). A prince of Leonnoys, and a knight of the Round Table; also, the title of a romance in which his adventures are celebrated.

Mel'i-bœ'us (mĕl'ĭ-bē'ŭs). [L.] A shepherd in the first Eclogue of Virgil. The name is used by Chaucer in his prose composition entitled "The Tale of *Melibeus*," one of the "Canterbury Tales."

Me-lis'sa (mē-lĭs'sȧ). A beneficent fairy invented by the Italian poets,—the protector of Bradamante and Ruggiero in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.

Mellifluous Doctor, The. [A translation of L. *Doctor Mellifluus.*] An appellation given to St. Bernard, an eloquent preacher and theologian of the 12th century.

Mel'notte', Claude (klȧd mĕl'nŏt'). The hero of Bulwer Lytton's melodrama "The Lady of Lyons."

Mel'u-si'na (mĕl'ụ-sē'nȧ). [F. *Mélusine.*] A daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Élénas, King of Albania. She was the most renowned of the French fairies, but was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward, as a punishment for having inclosed her father in a high mountain, by means of a charm, in order to avenge an injury her mother had received from him. The traditions concerning Melusina were collected by Jean d'Arras, near the close of the 14th century.

Me-nal'cas (mē-năl'kas). [L.] A shepherd in Theocritus and Virgil. Menalcas figures in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" as the treacherous rival of Colin Clout.

Men-e-la'us (mĕn-ē-lā'ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Μενέλαος.] In Homer's "Iliad," the king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen. See HELEN.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz). One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, the second of the fallen archangels, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. He figures in the old legend of Dr. Faustus as the familiar spirit of that magician. To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's "Faust," and the attendant demon (Mephistophilis) in Marlowe's "Faustus."

Mer-cu'ti-o (mĕr-kū'shĭ-ō). A witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo, and kinsman to Escalus, Prince of Verona, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Mer'e-dith, Ow'en (ō'ĕn mĕr'ē-dĭth). A pseudonym adopted by Edward Robert Bulwer (b. 1831).

Mer'lin (mĕr'lĭn). A famous magician of alleged supernatural origin, contemporary with King Arthur, celebrated in the legends of the Round Table and in the romantic poems of Italy. He was inclosed forever in a bush in the wood Broceliande, by means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress Vivian, and which she used upon him.

Mer'ri-lies', Meg (mĕg mĕr'rĭ-lēz'). A half-crazy gypsy who is a prominent and celebrated character in Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering."

Merry England. A common designation of England, which is so called, not on account of the merrymakings of its inhabitants, but in the old sense of the word *merry*, that is, *pleasant, agreeable.*

Merry Monarch. A title by which King Charles II. of England (1630–1685) was familiarly known.

Mez'zo-ra'mi-a (mĕz'zō-rā'mĭ-ȧ; It. mĕt'sō-rā'mē-ȧ). The name of an imaginary country in the heart of the deserts of Africa, unknown to the rest of the world, and inaccessible except by one particular road. Gaudentio di Lucca, in the romance of that name, is represented as having visited it, and as residing there for twenty-five years. See GAUDENTIO DI LUCCA.

Mi-caw'ber, Mr. Wil'kins (wĭl'kĭnz mĭ-kȧ'bĕr). A celebrated character in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield," noted for his long speeches, ambitious style, love of letter-writing, alternate elevation and depression of spirits, hearty appetite, reckless improvidence, and everlasting troubles, and for his constantly "waiting for something to turn up."

Mi'cha-el (mī'kŭ-ĕl, *or* mī kĕl). [Heb., who [is] like God?] An archangel mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation (Dan. x. 13, 21), as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses (Jude 9), and as warring, with the assistance of his angels, against Satan and his forces in the upper regions (Rev. xii. 7–9). Michael figures largely in Milton's "Paradise Lost," being sent with Gabriel to battle against Satan and his angels, and, with a band of cherubim, to Paradise, to dispossess Adam and Eve, and foretell to them future events till the time of Christ.

Michael, Cousin. See COUSIN MICHAEL.

Mi'das (mī'das). [L., fr. Gr. Μίδας.] (*Class. Myth.*) A king of Phrygia, who, having been granted his wish by Bacchus, wished that whatever he touched might turn to gold. For his decision in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, his ears were changed to asses' ears.

Middle Kingdom. A translation of *Tchang-kooe*, a name given to China by the natives, from an idea that it was situated in the center of the earth.

Midgard. See in the Dictionary.

Miggs, Miss (mĭgz). Mrs. Varden's tall, gaunt, ill-tempered maid in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."

Mi'gnon' (mē'nyôN'). The name of a young Italian girl in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship;"—represented as dwarfish and unaccountable, but beautiful and full of sensibility, and secretly in love with Wilhelm, her protector, who feels for her nothing but kindness and compassion. She at last becomes insane, and dies the victim of her hopeless attachment.

Mil'la-mant, Mrs. (mĭl'lȧ-mănt). A celebrated character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

Mill-boy of the Slashes. A sobriquet which was conferred upon Henry Clay (1777–1852), a distinguished American orator and statesman, who was born in the neighborhood of a place in Hanover County, Virginia, known as *the Slashes* (see 3d SLASH, *n.*, 3, in the Dictionary), where there was a mill, to which he was often sent on errands when a boy.

Mil'ler, Dai'sy (dā'zȳ mĭl'lĕr). The heroine and title of a story by Henry James, Jr., a popular American novelist. She is an American girl traveling in Europe, where her innocence, ignorance, and disregard of European customs and standards of propriety, put her in compromising situations and frequently expose her conduct to misconstruction.

Minerva Press, The. The name of a printing establishment in Leadenhall Street, London, from which, during the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present, was issued a large number of mawkish and trashy but popular novels, which were widely distributed by the circulating libraries.

Min-ne-ha'ha (mĭn-nĕ-hä'hä). A Dakota maiden who becomes the wife of Hiawatha in Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," and perishes in a great famine. The Indian meaning of the name is "Laughing Water."

Mir'a-bel (mĭr'ȧ-bĕl). A traveled Monsieur in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild-Goose Chase," represented as a persistent foe to matrimony and a very dissipated and licentious fellow.

Mir'a-bell (mĭr'ȧ-bĕl). **1.** A character in Congreve's "The Way of the World," in love with Mrs. Millamant.

2. The name of two characters in Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant."

Mir'a-mont (mĭr'ȧ-mŏnt). An honest and testy old man in Fletcher's comedy of "The Elder Brother," who admires learning without having much more of it than enables him to sign his name.

Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'dȧ). A daughter of the princely magician Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest;"—brought up on a desert island, with the delicate spirit Ariel and the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintances. Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, having been shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her at once, but can not obtain her father's consent to their union till he has proved the sincerity of his affection by self-restraint, obedience, and the lowest menial services. See PROSPERO.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ȧm). A beautiful and mysterious woman in Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun," for love of whom Donatello commits murder, thus becoming her partner in crime. See DONATELLO.

Mir'za (mĕr'zȧ). An imaginary character whose wonderful vision of the tide of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory in No. 159 of the "Spectator."

Mississippi Bubble. See LAW'S BUBBLE.

Missouri Compromise. A name popularly given to an act of the Congress of the United States passed in 1820. By this act it was determined that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slave-holding State, but that slavery should never be established in any State formed in the future lying to the north of lat. 36° 30′.

Mistress of the Seas. A name sometimes given to Great Britain on account of its naval supremacy.

Mistress of the World. A common designation of ancient Rome.

Mite, Sir Matthew (mīt). A returned East India merchant in Foote's play of "The Nabob." He is extravagant, ambitious, and dissolute.

Modern Athens. **1.** A name often given to Edinburgh, on account of its many noble literary institutions, the taste and culture of its people, the many distinguished men who have issued from it or resided in it, and the high character of its publications. In its topographical position and its general appearance it bears a marked resemblance to the Grecian Athens. Also called *Athens of the North.*

2. The same epithet is applied to Boston, Massachusetts, from the high intellectual character of its citizens, and its many excellent literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications.

Modern Bab'y-lon (băb'ĭ lŭn). A name often given to the city of London, the largest city of modern, as Babylon was of ancient, times.

Modern Mes'sa-li'na (mĕs'sȧ-lī'nȧ). An appellation conferred upon Catharine II. of Russia (1729–1796), who had great administrative talent, but whose character,

like that of her ancient namesake, Valeria Messalina, was infamous on account of her licentiousness.

Mod'red, Sir (mŏd'rĕd). A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur. He was slain in the battle of Camlan, in Cornwall. [Written also *Medrod*, and *Mordred*.]

Mol-mu'ti-us, Dun-wal'lo (dŭn-wŏl'lō mŏl-mū'shĭ-ŭs). A legendary or mythical king of Britain; — said to have established the Molmutine laws, by which the privilege of sanctuary was bestowed upon temples, cities, and the roads leading to them, and a like protection given even to plows.

Mom'mur (mŏm'mûr). The name of an imaginary city where Oberon, king of the fairies, was once supposed to hold his court.

Monarque, Le Grand. See GRAND MONARQUE.

Mo-nim'i-a (mō-nĭm'ĭ-ȧ). The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan."

Monk, Lew'is (lū'ĭs mŭnk). Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775–1818); — so called from being the author of a once celebrated novel called "The Monk."

Monster, Green-eyed. See GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Mon'ta-gue (mŏn'tȧ-gū). The head of a noble house in Verona, at deadly enmity with the house of Capulet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." See CAPULET.

Mon-te-si'nos (mŏn-tȧ-sē'nŏs). A legendary hero of Spain, whose history and adventures are described in the ballads and romances of chivalry. His name has been given to a cavern situated in the heart of La Mancha, which has been immortalized by Cervantes in his account of the visit of Don Quixote to the Cave of Montesinos. See DURANDARTE.

Monumental City, The. The city of Baltimore; — so called from the many monuments which it contains.

Mord'red (môr'drĕd). See MODRED.

More of More Hall. A ballad hero in Percy's "Reliques," who slew the Dragon of Wantley.

Mo-re'no, Don An-to'ni-o (dōn ȧn-tō'nē-ō mō-rā'nō). The name of a gentleman of Barcelona in Cervantes' "Don Quixote," who entertains the Don with mock-heroic hospitality.

Mor'gain (môr'gȧn), *or* **Mor'gan le Fay** (môr'*gan le* fā). A fairy, sister of King Arthur, who revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere. [Written also *Morgana*.] See FATA MORGANA.

Mor-gan'te (môr-gȧn'tā). The hero of Pulci's romantic poem entitled "Morgante Maggiore." He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando attacks, conquers, and converts to Christianity. He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown for his gentleness, generosity, kindness of heart, and chivalrous defense of ladies in distress.

Mor'glay (môr'glā). [That is, *sword of death*; F. *glaive de la mort*.] The sword of Sir Bevis of Hampton, so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Mor'ley, Mrs. (môr'lĭ). An assumed name under which Queen Anne corresponded with the Duchess of Marlborough. See FREEMAN, MRS.

Morning Star of the Reformation. A title often bestowed upon John Wyclif (d. 1384), the first of the English reformers.

Morose. A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Silent Woman." He has a great horror of noise, a humor which is played upon by his scapegrace nephew to get money out of the old man.

Mor'rice, Gil (jĭl mŏr'rĭs). The hero of a celebrated Scottish ballad which suggested the plot of Home's tragedy of "Douglas." The word "*Gil*" is the same as "Childe," a title formerly prefixed to the surnames of the oldest sons of noble families.

Mor'ris, Di'nah (dī'*nȧ* mŏr'rĭs). A Methodist field preacher in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede." She is a young woman of great beauty and elevation of character, and the real heroine of the book.

Mor'ris, Peter. The pseudonymous author of a work entitled "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," written by J. G. Lockhart, and published in 1819.

Mor'ven (môr'vĕn). A kingdom spoken of in the poems of Ossian, of which Fingal was the ruler, supposed to represent Argyleshire and the adjoining parts of the West Highlands, but of whose existence there is absolutely no evidence.

Moses. See PRIMROSE, MOSES.

Most Christian King. An epithet bestowed from early times upon the reigning King of France.

Moth (mŏth). A page to Don Adriano de Armado in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."

Mother Ann. A title conferred upon Ann Lee (1736–1784), the "spiritual mother" and leader of the society of Shakers, and the name by which she is familiarly known among the members of that sect.

Mother Bunch. **1.** A familiar name in the nursery. She was a noted alewife, apparently of the latter part of the 16th century, mentioned by Dekker in his "Satiromastix," 1602. "Pasquil's Jests, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments," was published as early as 1604.

2. The imaginary author of a book entitled "Mother Bunch's Closet," London, 1760, which professed to teach young people how to get good wives and husbands.

Mother Carey's Chickens. [*Mother Carey* is possibly a corruption of the Italian *Madre Cara* (dear mother), *i. e.*, the Virgin Mary, the special patroness of sailors.] See under MOTHER, in the Dictionary.

Mother Doug'lass (dŭg'lȧs). A famous procuress of the last century (d. 1761). Foote introduced her in "The Minor" as Mrs. Cole. She resided "at the northeast corner of Covent Garden," London.

Mother Goose. **1.** The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales ("Contes de ma Mère l'Oye"), written by Charles Perrault, and first published under the name of his infant son, Perrault d'Armancourt, in 1697. Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the "Pentamerone."

2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rhymes known as "Mother Goose's Melodies," the earliest known edition of which bears the following title: "Songs for the Nursery; or, Mother Goose's Melodies for Children. Printed by T. Fleet, at his Printing-house, Pudding Lane [now Devonshire Street, Boston], 1719. Price, two coppers." Mrs. Goose was an actual person, was born at Boston, Mass., and was the mother-in-law of Fleet, the printer of the Melodies, who gathered them in part from her recitation.

Mother Hub'bard (hŭb'bĕrd). The subject of an old and well-known nursery rhyme.

Mother Hub'berd (hŭb'bĕrd). The feigned narrator of Spenser's poem entitled "Mother Hubberd's Tale," which purports to be one of several tales told to the author by his friends to beguile a season of sickness. It is a satire upon the common modes of rising in Church and State.

Mother of Presidents. A name frequently given, in the United States, to the State of Virginia, which has furnished six presidents to the Union.

Mother of States. A name sometimes given to Virginia, the first-settled of the thirteen States which united in the declaration of independence.

Mother Ship'ton (shĭp'tŭn). The nickname of a Welshwoman in the reign of Henry VIII., who was reputed to have foretold many public events. Her rhymed prophecies still have some currency, although most of them are forgeries, many being of recent origin.

Mound City. A name popularly given to St. Louis on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.

Mount Badon. See BADON, MOUNT.

Mount Caf (kăf) *or* **Kaf.** See KAF, and SAKHRAT.

Mouse Tower. See HATTO.

Mühl'bach, Lu-i'se (lōō-ē'zĕ mŭl'bȧH). The pen name of Mme. Klara (Müller) Mundt (1814–1873), a popular historical novelist of Germany.

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō). A strange bugbear described by Mungo Park, the African traveler, as invoked by the Kaffirs of the Mandingo towns to chastise fractious wives.

Mun-chau'sen, Baron (mŭn-chą'*sen*). The fictitious author of a book of travels filled with most extravagant fictions. The name is corrupted from that of Jerome Charles Frederick von *Münchhausen* (mʊnH-hou'*zen*), a German officer in the Russian service, who died in 1797, and was famous for his stories of impossible adventure.

Muse of Greece, The. See ATTIC MUSE.

Mu'si-do'ra (mū'zĭ-dō'rȧ). A beautiful young woman who forms the subject of an episode in the poem on Summer in Thomson's "Seasons."

Mutual Admiration Society. [A translation of F. *Société d'Admiration Mutuelle*.] A nickname popularly given in Paris to the "Société d'Observation Médicale." It is used in English in a more general way, usually with reference to any persons who are lavish of compliments from a desire to be repaid in kind.

N.

Nameless City. Ancient Rome; — so called because it had an elder and mysterious name which it was death to pronounce. This name is said to have been *Valentia*, afterward translated into the Greek word 'Ρώμη.

Nancy. A girl of depraved life, but good impulses, in Dickens's novel of "Oliver Twist." She was the mistress of Bill Sikes, to whom she was doggedly faithful, and who finally killed her.

Nas'by, Petroleum V. (năz'bў). The pen name of David Ross Locke, a popular American humorist and journalist (1833–1888).

Nathaniel, Sir. A pedantic curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost."

Nau-sic'a-a (nȧ-sĭk'ā-ȧ *or* nou-sĭk'ā-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Ναυσικάα.] In Homer's "Odyssey," the daughter of Alcinous, King of the Phæacians, who found Ulysses on the shore where he had been shipwrecked, and led him to her father's court.

Ne-æ'ra (nē-ē'rȧ). [L.] The name of a girl mentioned by the Latin poets Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus; — sometimes also introduced into modern pastoral poetry as the name of a mistress, or sweetheart.

Neph'e-lo'coc-cyg'i-a (nĕf'ē-lō'kŏk-sĭj'ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. Νεφελοκοκκυγία, "cloud cuckoo town;" *νεφέλη* cloud + *κόκκυξ* cuckoo.] A town built in the clouds by the cuckoos in the "Birds" of Aristophanes, a comedy intended as a satire on that building of castles in the air in which the Athenian people of that day indulged. The name occurs also in the "Veræ Historiæ" of Lucian.

Ne-ris'sa (nē-rĭs'sȧ). Portia's clever waiting woman in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." See PORTIA.

Nero of the North, The. A title given to Christian II. (1481–1559), King of Denmark and Sweden, and well merited by him on account of his cruelty and treachery.

Nes'sus (nĕs'sŭs). [L., from Gr. Νέσσος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules. In obedience to the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira, the wife of Hercules, steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned his flesh, and caused him such agony that he killed himself.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tŏr). An aged counselor in Homer's "Iliad." See NESTORIAN, *a.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

New Albion. See ALBION, NEW.

New Atlantis. See ATLANTIS, THE NEW.

New'come, Colonel (nū'kŭm). A gallant, simple-hearted gentleman, a retired East Indian officer, in Thackeray's novel "The Newcomes." His unworldliness leads to the loss of his fortune, and he finally dies, poor and broken-hearted, in the Charter House hospital.

New France. An old name of Canada, which was first settled and possessed by the French.

New Jerusalem. The name by which, in the Christian faith, heaven, or the abode of the redeemed, is symbolized. The allusion is to the description in the twenty-first chapter of the book of Revelation.

New Zealander, Macaulay's. A "solitary traveler" whom the English historian, Thomas Babington Macaulay, imagined as standing, at some remote future, "upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Ni'be-lung'en (nē'bĕ-lŭng'*en*). See SIEGFRIED.

Nicholas, St. See ST. NICHOLAS.

Nick'ie-Ben' (nĭk'ĭ-bĕn'). A familiar Scottish name for the Devil. See Burns's "Address to the Deil." *Ben* is a Scotch adverb, denoting toward, or into, the inner apartment of a house; — used adjectively and metaphorically to denote intimacy, favor, or honor. See OLD NICK.

Nic'kle-by, Mrs. (nĭk''l-bў). The mother of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel of this name. She is a worthy gentlewoman, bland and self-satisfied, given to reminiscence, but proverbial for "the inaccuracy of her memory, the irrelevancy of her remarks, and the general discursiveness and inconsequence of her conversation."

Nic'kle-by, Nicholas. The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, which describes his various adventures as a teacher, actor, etc. He is the befriender of Smike. See SMIKE.

Ni'cole' (nē'kōl'). [F.] A female servant of M. Jourdain in Molière's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," who sees the folly of her master, and exposes it in a most natural and amusing manner.

Nid'högg (nēd'hĕg). [Icel. *Niðhöggr*.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The dragon that gnaws Ygdrasyl. See YGDRASYL.

Nid'i-a (nĭd'ĭ-ȧ). A blind flower girl in Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Nifl'heim (nēfl'hīm). [Icel. *Niflheimr*.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The region of cold and darkness. See YGDRASYL.

Nine Worthies. See WORTHIES, THE NINE.

Nip, Number. See NUMBER NIP.

Nip'per, Susan (nĭp'pĕr). An attendant upon Florence Dombey in Dickens's novel of "Dombey and Son," a spicy though good-natured little body, sharp and biting, but affectionate and faithful.

Ni'quée' (nē'kā'). [F.] A female character in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul." Her godmother, the fairy Zorphée, wishing to withdraw her from the incestuous love of her brother Anasterax, enchanted her, after having placed her upon a magnificent throne.

Ni'sus and Eu-ry'a-lus (nī'sŭs, ū-rī'ȧ-lŭs). [L.] A famous pair of friends in Virgil's "Æneid." They were young Trojan warriors, and when one of them undertook a desperate adventure in the camp of the enemy, the other insisted on going with him, and both perished.

Noakes, John o', *or* John a Noakes (nōks). A fictitious character made use of by lawyers in actions of ejectment, usually coupled with the name of John, or Tom, Styles. See DOE, JOHN, and STYLES, TOM.

Nod, Land of. See LAND OF NOD.

Noddy, Tom. } [See the Dictionary.] A type of fool:
Noodle, Tom. } or of folly; a popular designation for any very foolish person.

North Britain. A popular synonym of Scotland.

North, Christopher. A pseudonym under which Professor John Wilson (1785–1854) published his "Noctes Ambrosianæ" and other papers. The name was used as that of the editor of "Blackwood's Magazine."

Northern Athens. A name given to the city of Edinburgh. See MODERN ATHENS, 1.

Northern Bear. A popular designation of Russia.

Northern He-rod'o-tus (hĕ-rŏd'ō-tŭs). A name given to Snorro Sturleson (1179–1241), a native of Iceland, famous as a poet, lawgiver, and historian.

Northwest Territory. A region northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the Federal government by the States owning it, or claiming to own it. A bill for its organization was passed by the Continental Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE.

Nor'um-be'ga (nôr'ŭm-bē'gȧ). A name given in old maps to a region along the northeast coast of America.

Nor'val (nôr'*val*). The hero of Home's "Douglas."

No-va'lis (nō-vä'lĭs). A pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg (1772–1801), a distinguished German author.

Number Nip. The same as *Rübezahl*, the famous mountain goblin of Germany. His history is told by Musæus in his "Popular Tales." See RÜBEZAHL.

Nutbrown Maid. The subject of an old ballad of the same name in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." This ballad was modernized by Prior, who entitled it "Henry and Emma," supposing it to have been founded on the history of the shepherd Lord Clifford.

Nutmeg State. A popular name in America for the State of Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have been jocosely accused of palming off on unsuspecting purchasers wooden nutmegs, instead of the genuine article.

Nym (nĭm). A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "King Henry the Fifth."

O.

Obadiah. The "foolish fat scullion" in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent."

O'ber-mann (ō'bĕr-män). The hero and imaginary author of a work of the same name by Étienne Pivert de Senancourt, a French writer. Obermann is a melancholy recluse who retires from active life to a life of contemplation, and records his thoughts in a diary.

Ob'er-on (ŏb'ĕr-ŏn). [See the Dictionary.] The king of the fairies in mediæval mythology. He and Titania, his queen, are fabled to have lived in India, and to have

crossed the seas to Northern Europe to dance by the light of the moon. He is familiar to all readers of Shakespeare, and has been made the subject of a poem by Wieland. See ELBERICH.

Oc-ci-den'te, Ma-ri'a dell' (mä-rē'ä dȧl ŏt-chĕ-dān'tä). A pseudonym adopted by Mrs. Maria Brooks (1795–1845), an American writer, whom Southey called "the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses."

O-ce'a-na (ō-sē'ȧ-nȧ). The name of an imaginary country described by James Harrington (1611–1677) in a political romance bearing the same title and illustrating the author's idea of a model commonwealth.

Och'il-tree, E'die (ē'dȳ ŏk'ĭl-trē). An old "gaberlunzie man," King's beadsman, or bluegown beggar, in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Antiquary."

O'Connell's Tail. A nickname given in England, after the passage of the Reform Bill (in 1832), to a parliamentary body voting together under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish agitator.

O-doh'er-ty, Mor'gan (môr'gan ō-dō'ĕr-tȳ). A pseudonym of Dr. William Maginn (1793–1842), a contributor to "Blackwood" and to "Fraser's Magazine," and one of the interlocutors in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs *or* ē'dĭ-pŭs). [L., from Gr. Οἰδίπους.] The hero of two tragedies by Sophocles. He was the son of Laïus, King of Thebes, and his wife Jocasta. Laïus, having been warned by an oracle that his throne and life were in danger from this son, gave him to a herdsman to be killed. But his life was saved, and he was reared by a peasant. Afterwards he ransomed Thebes from the Sphinx by answering her riddle, unwittingly killed his own father, married Jocasta, and became King of Thebes. Subsequently discovering his parentage, he destroyed his eyesight, and wandered away from Thebes, attended by his daughter, Antigone, who remained with him till his death.

Œ-no'ne (ē-nō'nē). [L., fr. Gr. Οἰνώνη.] A nymph of Mt. Ida, an early love of Paris, who left her for Helen of Troy. She is the subject of a poem by Tennyson.

Og (ŏg). In Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," the Whig poet Thomas Shadwell is so called, from his size, in allusion to the giant king of Bashan.

O'gier the Dane (ō'jēr). [A translation of F. *Ogier le Danois.*] The hero of an ancient French romance, and the subject of a ballad, whose story is probably a contribution from the stores of Norman tradition, — Holger, or Olger, Danske, being the national hero of Denmark. He figures in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

O'gle-by, Lord (ō'g'l-bȳ). An aged beau, who affects gayety and youth, in the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick.

O'Groat', John (ō-grȧt', *or* **Johnny Groat.** A name which occurs in the phrase "John O'Groat's House," used to designate an ancient building formerly situated on Duncansby Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain. John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, were originally from Holland, and are said to have settled in Scotland about 1489.

Old Bags. A nickname given to John Scott, Lord Eldon, lord chancellor of England in the reign of George IV. He was so very cautious of delivering a hasty judgment, that he always expressed his doubts, and was accustomed to take all the papers of complicated cases home with him in different bags; — hence the name.

Old Ben'dy (bĕn'dȳ). A cant name for the Devil.

Old Bo'gy (bō'gȳ). A nursery ghost or demon whose name was formerly used to frighten children.

Old'buck, Jonathan (ōld'bŭk). A whimsical virtuoso whose hobby gives the name to Sir Walter Scott's novel, the "Antiquary." He is devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, and every kind of Roman relics. From early disappointment in love, he is sarcastic and irritable, and a misogynist, but humorous, kind-hearted, and faithful to his friends.

Old Bullion. A sobriquet conferred on Colonel Thomas Hart Benton (1782–1858), a distinguished American statesman, on account of his advocacy of a gold and silver currency.

Old Clootie. See AULD CLOOTIE.

Old Colony. A name popularly given to that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Old Country. A term applied, in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, to the British Isles; — sometimes restricted to Ireland.

Old Dominion. A popular name for the State of Virginia, so called to distinguish it from New England and other British settlements once included under the general designation of the "Colony and Dominion of Virginia."

Old Dou'ro (dōō'rō). A sobriquet conferred upon the Duke of Wellington on account of his passage of the Douro, May 11, 1809, by which he surprised the French Marshal Soult, and put him to flight.

Old Gentleman. In some parts of England, a familiar name of the Devil.

Old Grimes (grīmz). The subject of a popular ballad by Albert Gorton Greene, an American poet. The name seems to have originated with the English poet, George Crabbe. It is the title of one of his metrical tales.

Old Grog. See GROG, in the Dictionary.

Old Harry. A colloquial name for the Devil; — called also *Lord Harry.*

Old Hickory. A sobriquet conferred upon General Andrew Jackson, in 1813, by his soldiers.

Old Hunk'ers (hŭngk'ĕrz). A nickname formerly applied to the ultra-conservative portion of the Democratic party in the United States, and especially in the State of New York.

Old Ironsides. A title popularly conferred upon the United States frigate "Constitution," which was launched at Boston, Sept. 20, 1797. She became famous on account of the prominent part which she took in the bombardment of Tripoli, in 1804, and for the gallantry displayed by her command during the war of 1812–14. Oliver Wendell Holmes has celebrated her in his well-known poem "Old Ironsides."

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. A cant name in London for the Bank of England, which is situated in Threadneedle Street.

Old Man Eloquent. An expression made use of by Milton, in his tenth sonnet, in allusion to Isocrates, and very generally applied, in America, to John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States.

Old Man of the Mountain. 1. An Eastern title, first applied to the Iman Hassan Ben-Sabbah, who founded a formidable dynasty in Syria, A. D. 1090. He was the prince, or chief, of a sect of the Mohammedans, which in the West acquired the name of Assassins. His residence was in the mountain fastness of Mesiade, in Syria. The name was also given to his seven successors. At the close of the 12th century, the Mongols put an end to the dynasty. See ASSASSIN, *n.*, in the Dictionary.

2. A name popularly given, in the United States, to a remarkable natural formation on Profile Mountain, one of the mountains of the Franconia range, in New Hampshire. It consists of a projecting rock, elevated about 1000 feet above the plain, which, viewed at a certain angle, bears a wonderful resemblance to a human face.

Old Man of the Sea. In the "Arabian Nights," a monster encountered by Sindbad the sailor in his fifth voyage. After carrying him upon his shoulders a long time, Sindbad at last succeeds in intoxicating him, and effects his escape.

Old Mortality. A character, and the title of a novel, by Sir Walter Scott. The name is said to have been a sobriquet popularly conferred upon Robert Patterson, a religious itinerant of the latter half of the 18th century, the traditions concerning whom are related in the story. He is described as a solitary, frequenting country churchyards, and the graves of the Covenanters, in the south of Scotland.

Old Nick. [See NICK, in the Dictionary.] A colloquial and ancient name for the Devil.

Old Noll (nŏl). An epithet contemptuously applied to Oliver Cromwell by the Cavaliers.

Old North State. A popular designation of the State of North Carolina.

Old Probabilities. A humorous nickname for the government Weather Bureau in the United States; — often abbreviated to *Old Prob.*

Old Public Functionary. A sobriquet sometimes given to James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States. He first applied the expression to himself, in his Annual Message to Congress in the year 1859.

Old Row'ley (rou'lȳ). A nickname given to Charles II., of England, who was famous for his amours. Old Rowley was a famous stallion in his majesty's stud.

Old Scratch (skrăch). [Cf. Icel. *skratti* a goblin, imp, OHG. *scrat, scraz,* G. *schrettel, schretz.*] A jocular and ancient term for the Devil.

Oldstyle, Jonathan. A *nom de plume* of Washington Irving, under which he contributed, in 1802, to the "Morning Chronicle," a Democratic journal of New York City.

O-lim'pi-a (ō-lĭm'pē-ȧ). The ladylove and wife of Bireno in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

O-lin'do (ō-lĭn'dō). The hero of a celebrated episode in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." See SOFRONIA.

O-li-va'rez, Duke d' (dō-lē-vä'rȧs; Sp. -rȧth). A character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." He died of the idea that he was haunted by an apparition, to the actual existence of which he gave no credit, but which finally overcame him by its imaginary presence.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr). 1. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. [Written also *Olivier.*] See ROWLAND.

2. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

O-liv'i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ). A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's brother. See VIOLA.

Ol'la-pod, Cornet (ŏl'lȧ-pŏd). [See OLLA-PODRIDA, in the Dictionary.] An apothecary in Colman's "Poor Gentleman," who is also a cornet in the Association Corps of Cavalry; — noted for "his jumble of physic and shooting."

Omnibus Bill. A name popularly given in America to a compromise act, originally reported by Henry Clay, which passed both houses of Congress in 1850, from the circumstance that several measures, entirely distinct in their object, were embodied in one bill. The most important stipulations of this act were those providing for the admission of California into the Union as a State with its antislavery constitution, for the admission of Utah and New Mexico as Territories with no mention of slavery, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fȧ-lē). [L., fr. Gr. Ὀμφάλη.] (*Class. Myth.*) A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served as a slave for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids, while she wore his lion skin.

Only, The. [A translation of G. *Der Einzige.*] A title affectionately applied by the Germans to their admired poet and romancist, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1763–1825), on account of the unique character of his writings and genius.

Open Sesame. The magic words which opened the door to the cave of the Forty Thieves. See BABA, ALI, and under SESAME, in the Dictionary.

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ *or* ō-fēl'yȧ). The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." She is beloved by Hamlet, who, during his real or assumed madness, treats her with undeserved and angry rudeness, and afterward, in a fit of inconsiderate rashness, kills her father, the old Polonius, by mistake. The terrible shock given to her mind by these events completely shatters her intellect, and leads to her accidental death by drowning.

Opium-eater, The. See ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER.

O. P. Riot. [That is, *Old Prices Riot.*] The common designation of a popular disturbance which began at the opening of the new Covent Garden Theater in London, on the 17th of September, 1809, and continued every night for nearly three months. It was caused by an advance in the rates of admission.

Op'tic, Oliver (ŏp'tĭk). A pseudonym adopted by William Taylor Adams, a popular American writer of juvenile works (b. 1822).

Orator Hen'ley (hĕn'lȳ). A sobriquet of John Henley (1692–1756), who delivered lectures, or orations, on theology, politics, fashions, and matters in general, during a period of nearly thirty years, and was one of the celebrities of London.

O'Reil'ly, Private Miles (mīlz ō-rīl'lȳ). A pseudonym of Major Charles Graham Halpine, under which he published a volume of songs and speeches, professedly the production of an Irish private in the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers.

O-res'tes (ō-rēs'tēz). [L., fr. G. Ὀρέστης.] The hero of a tragedy of the same name by Euripides. He was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and avenged the murder of his father by killing Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. For this crime he was pursued by the Furies, and driven frantic from land to land, accompanied by his faithful friend Pylades, with whose help, and that of his own sister Iphigenia, he carried off the statue of Diana from Tauris. See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, ELECTRA, and IPHIGENIA.

Or-go'glio (ôr-gō'lyō). [It., pride, arrogance.] The name of a giant in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," who defeats the Red-cross Knight in single combat, and imprisons him in a dungeon of his castle.

Or'gon' (ôr'gôN'). [F.] A brother-in-law and a dupe of Tartuffe in Molière's comedy "Tartuffe."

O'ri-an'a (ō'rĭ-ăn'ȧ). 1. In the romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She is beloved by Amadis, and is represented as the fairest and most faithful woman in the world.

2. The name was also given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601, to celebrate her beauty and chastity at sixty-eight. Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I., as if it were *Oriens Anna* (*i. e.* The Dawning Anna).

O-rin'da, The Matchless, *or* **The Incomparable** (ō-rĭn'dȧ). A poetical name given to Mrs. Katharine Philips (1631–1664), a poetess of the period of the Restoration, highly popular among her contemporaries.

Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn'dō). 1. A so-called nephew of Charlemagne, who is the hero of the romantic tales and poems founded on the adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins, as Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is identical with the *Roland* of the "Chanson de Roland" and the French romances. See ROLAND, and DURANDAL.

2. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." See ROSALIND.

Or'phe-us (ôr'fē-ŭs; L. ôr'fĭ-ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] (*Class. Myth.*) A Thracian musician whose lyre could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife Eurydice died he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that he allowed him to lead her back to earth, but warned him not to look behind him till he reached the upper world. This warning he neglected, and Eurydice, who was following him, vanished again among the shades. The obstinate grief of Orpheus for her loss so angered the Thracian Bacchantes that they tore him limb from limb and threw him into the river Hebrus.

Or-si'no (ôr-sē'nō). Duke of Illyria in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." See VIOLA.

Or'son (ôr'sn). [F. *ourson* a little bear, *ours* a bear, fr. L. *ursus.*] One of the heroes in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson;" a twin, who, being adopted by a bear, grew up with bearish qualities. See VALENTINE.

O'Shan'ter, Tam (tăm ō-shăn'tẽr). The title of a poem by Burns, and the name of its hero, a farmer, who, riding home very late and very drunk from Ayr, in a stormy night, disturbed a witch revel in the haunted kirk of Alloway. The hags pursued him as far as the keystone of the bridge over the river Doon, but were unable to cross running water. One of them, however, plucked the tail from his mare Maggie.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs). [See in the Dictionary.] (*Egypt. Myth.*) The sun god, the source of warmth, life, and fruitfulness, representing also the south wind and the overflow of the Nile. He was cut in pieces by Typhon, the evil principle, and his fragments collected and buried by his wife and sister Isis.

Os'rick (ŏz'rĭk). Courtier in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

☞ "*Osrick* is a type of the euphuist, or affected courtier of Shakespeare's time, who was a hairsplitter in thought, and absurdly dainty and extravagant in expression." *White.*

Os'sian (ŏsh'an). A legendary hero mentioned in Erse ballads and Highland traditions, and chiefly known from Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian."

O-thel'lo (ō-thĕl'lō). A Moor of Venice in Shakespeare's "Othello." He marries Desdemona, and is led by his ensign, Iago, a consummate villain, to distrust her fidelity and virtue, and finally to kill her.

O'Trig'ger, Sir Lucius (ō-trĭg'gẽr). A principal personage in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." He is an Irishman noted for his love of fighting.

Ou'da (wē'dȧ). The pen name of Miss Louise de la Ramé (b. 1840), a popular English novelist. The name is a childish mispronunciation of *Louisa.*

Ou'tis (ou'tĭs *or* ōō'tĭs). [Gr. οὔτις nobody; οὐ not + τις any one.] An assumed name which Ulysses, in the "Odyssey," palms off as his real name upon the giant Polyphemus. See POLYPHEMUS.

Overdo, Justice. A prominent and celebrated character in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

Overdone, Mistress. A bawd in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Overreach, Sir Giles. A famous miser in Massinger's comedy "A New Way to pay Old Debts."

O'wain, Sir (ō'wān). A knight of King Stephen's court, who is fabled to have entered and passed through St. Patrick's Purgatory. The legend of the descent of Owain, composed by Henry, an English Benedictine monk, in 1153, first made known to the world the story of the Purgatory of St. Patrick.

Owle'glass (oul'glȧs). [A translation of G. *Eulenspiegel.*] The hero of a "Volksbuch," or German popular comic tale, often alluded to by various old authors, entitled the story of "Tyll Eulenspiegel," which relates the freaks, pranks, drolleries, fortunes, and misfortunes, of a wandering mechanic. [Written also *Howleglass, Owlespiegel,* and *Ulenspiegel.*]

P.

Pac'o-let (păk'ō-lĕt). A character in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," who owned an enchanted steed, often alluded to by early writers. The name of Pacolet was borrowed by Steele for his familiar spirit in the "Tatler." The French have a proverb, "It is the horse of Pacolet," that is, it is one that goes very fast.

Page. A gentleman living at Windsor in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Page, Anne. The daughter of Page and Mrs. Page in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in love with Fenton, and desired by Slender.

Page, Mrs. A gentlewoman in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to whom Sir John Falstaff makes love, and who joins with Mrs. Ford in a plot to dupe and disgrace him.

Paix des Dames, La (lä pȧ dȧ dȧm). [F.] See Ladies' Peace.

Pal'a-mon (păl'ȧ-mŏn). The hero of the "Knight's tale" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Palamon and his friend Arcite become rivals by falling in love with the same lady, the fair Emelye. In the end Arcite dies, and Palamon weds Emelye. Dryden made a version of the poem under the name of "Palamon and Arcite."

Pa-le'mon (pȧ-lē'mŭn). **1.** A character in Falconer's "Shipwreck," in love with the daughter of Albert, the commander.

2. The hero of an episode in Thomson's "Seasons" (Autumn). He is represented as "the pride of swains," and the owner of harvest fields in which the lovely young Lavinia comes to glean. Palemon falls in love with her, and woos and wins her.

Pal'i-nu'rus (păl'ĭ-nū'rŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] The pilot of Æneas in Virgil's "Æneid," who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, whence is said to be derived the name of the promontory (Cape Palinuro) near the spot.

Pal'mer-in (păl'mĕr-ĭn). The hero of several famous romances of chivalry.

Palmetto State. The State of South Carolina; — so called from the State arms, which contain a palmetto.

Pa-me'la (pȧ-mē'lȧ *or* păm'ē-lȧ). The title of a celebrated novel by Richardson, and the name (adopted by him from Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia") of its heroine, a servant girl who resists her master's seductions, and is rewarded by being raised to the station of his wife.

Pan'da-rus (păn'dȧ-rŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated in the "Iliad." In mediæval romances, and by Chaucer in "Troilus and Cresseide," and Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," he is represented as procuring for Troilus the possession of Cressida. See Pander, *n.*, in the Dictionary.

Pan'gloss (păn'glŏs). [Gr. πᾶν all + γλῶσσα tongue.] A noted pedant in Colman's play "The Heir at Law."

Pan'han'dle, The (păn'hăn'd'l). A fanciful nickname given to the most northerly portion of the State of West Virginia, a long, narrow projection between the Ohio River and the western boundary of Pennsylvania.

Pan-jan'drum, The Grand (păn-jăn'drŭm). An expression used in some nonsense lines written by the English actor Foote, and generally employed to signify a local magnate.

Pan-tag'ru-el (păn-tăg'rụ-ĕl; F. pȧN'tȧ'gry'ĕl'). [F.] The son of Gargantua and Badebec in Rabelais' celebrated satirical romance of "Pantagruel"; — represented as a gigantic personage, beneath whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain, in whose mouth and throat are immense cities. Born in the midst of a drought, when all the moisture of the earth was a salt perspiration, he is named Pantagruel, from Gr. πᾶς, παντός, all, and an Arabic word signifying *thirsty* (cf. Ar. *ghalīl*). See Panurge, and Gargantua.

Pan'ta-gru-e'li-on (păn'tȧ-grụ-ē'lĭ-ŭn; F. pȧN'tȧ'gry'ȧ'lē'ôN'). [F. *pantagruélion.*] The name of an herb mentioned in Rabelais' romance of "Pantagruel," supposed to mean *hemp,* and to bear a reference to the persecution of the Protestants.

Pan-urge' (păn-ûrj'; F. pȧ'nurzh'). [F., from Gr. πανοῦργος ready to do anything; roguish.] A celebrated character in Rabelais' "Pantagruel," and the real hero of the story; — represented as an arrant rogue, a drunkard, a coward, and a libertine, but learned in the tongues, an ingenious practical joker, and a boon companion. He was the favorite of Pantagruel, who made him governor of Salmygondin, and finally set out with him in quest of the oracle of the Holy Bottle.

Pan'za, San'cho (săn'kō păn'zȧ; Sp. sän'chō pän'thȧ). [Sp., fr. *zancas* spindleshanks + *panza* paunch.] The esquire and counterpart of Don Quixote in Cervantes' famous novel, a short, pot-bellied peasant, with much shrewdness in practical matters and a store of proverbial wisdom. See Don Quixote, and Barataria.

Pan'za, Te-re'sa (tē-rē'zȧ; Sp. tȧ-rā'sȧ). The wife of Sancho Panza. See above.

Pap'a-ve'ri-us, Thomas (păp'ȧ-vē'rĭ-ŭs). A name under which Thomas De Quincey is described in Burton's "Book Hunter." The word is derived from the Latin *papaver,* the poppy, in allusion to De Quincey's opium habit.

Paper King. A name formerly popularly given to John Law, the financial projector. See Law's Bubble.

Paradise of Fools. See Limbo.

Pa'ri-ba'nou (pȧ'rē-bȧ'nōō). [Per., female fairy.] A fairy in the story of "Prince Ahmed," in the "Arabian Nights." She gave the prince a magic tent.

Par'is (păr'ĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] **1.** In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, King of Troy. He grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida, where the three goddesses, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, appeared before him with a golden apple inscribed "To the fairest," and left the award to his decision. Juno promised him power, Minerva glory, and Venus the fairest woman in the world. He gave the apple to Venus, who afterwards fulfilled her promise by enabling him to carry off Helen from her husband Menelaus. Paris was killed during the Trojan war by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes. See Helen, Menelaus, and Œnone.

2. A young nobleman in Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet."

Pa-ri-si'na (pȧ-rē-sē'nȧ). The heroine of Byron's poem of the same name. She was the wife of Azo, chief of Ferrara, and fell in love with her stepson. The story is historical.

Pa'ri-za'de (pä'rē-zä'dā). A princess whose adventures are related in the "Story of the Sisters who envied their Younger Sister," in the "Arabian Nights." Parizade, the *Parisatis* (Παρύσατις) of the Greeks, signifies "born of a fairy."

Parley, Peter. An assumed name under which Samuel G. Goodrich (1793–1860), an American writer, published a series of very popular books for the young.

Pa-rol'les (pȧ-rŏl'lĕs). [F. *paroles* words.] A follower of Bertram in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," celebrated for boastfulness and cowardice.

Par'ting-ton, Mrs. (păr'tĭng-tŭn). An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by an American humorist, B. P. Shillaber. She is distinguished, like Smollett's "Tabitha Bramble," and Sheridan's "Mrs. Malaprop," for her misuse of words.

☞ The name of this character seems to have been suggested by the anecdote which Sydney Smith related in a speech delivered by him at Taunton (Eng.), in 1831, concerning a certain Mrs. Partington of Sidmouth, who, at the time of the great storm and high tide of 1824, tried to push back the Atlantic Ocean with a mop.

Part'let, Dame (pärt'lĕt). The name of the hen in Chaucer's "Nonne Prestes Tale" and in the old beast epic "Reynard the Fox."

Par'tridge, Mr. (păr'trĭj). A celebrated character in Fielding's novel "The History of a Foundling."

Par'zi-val (păr'tsē-făl). The German name of Perceval, the hero and title of a metrical romance of the 12th century by Wolfram Von Eschenbach, and of a modern music drama by Richard Wagner. See Perceval.

Pas'quin, To'ny (tō'nў păs'kwĭn). **1.** A witty Roman cobbler or tailor of the latter half of the 15th century. See Pasquin, in the Dictionary.

2. A *nom de plume* of John Williams, an ephemeral writer of the Dellacruscan school.

Pate'lin' (pȧt'lăN'). The hero of an ancient French comedy entitled "L'Avocat Patelin," reproduced by Brueys in 1706. The name has passed into popular use to designate a subtle and crafty man, who entices others to the accomplishment of his designs.

Pathfinder. The title of a novel by James Fenimore Cooper, and one of the sobriquets of its hero, Natty Bumppo. See Leather-Stocking.

Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. A title popularly given to Major General John C. Fremont (b. 1813), who conducted four exploring expeditions across the Rocky Mountains.

Pa-tro'clus (pȧ-trō'klŭs). [L., from Gr. Πάτροκλος.] In Homer's "Iliad," a friend of Achilles, who went to battle in Achilles' armor and was slain by Hector. See Achilles, and Hector.

Pat'tie-son, Peter (păt'tĭ-sŭn). An imaginary assistant teacher at Gandercleuch, and the feigned author of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord," which were represented as having been published posthumously by his pedagogue superior, Jedediah Cleishbotham.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of child lovers in Bernardin de St. Pierre's popular romance "Paul et Virginie" (1788).

Pau-li'na (pą-lī'nȧ). The wife of Antigonus in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Pau-line' (pą-lēn'). The "Lady of Lyons" in Bulwer-Lytton's play of this name. She was married to Claude Melnotte, a gardener's son, who pretended to be a count. She was finally reconciled to the deception and to her husband.

Pau'puk-kee'wis (pą'pŭk-kē'wĭs). A mischievous magician in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," who is pursued by Hiawatha, goes through a series of wonderful transformations in his endeavors to escape, and finally becomes an eagle.

Peach'um (pēch'ŭm). In Gay's "Beggar's Opera," a pimp and receiver of stolen property, who makes his house a resort for thieves, pickpockets, and villains of all sorts. See Lockit.

Peach'um, Mrs. In Gay's "Beggar's Opera," the mother of Polly, the heroine of the piece.

Peach'um, Polly. A celebrated character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera;" daughter of Peachum. She is represented as having great beauty, and as preserving unspotted the purity of her character, though living among the basest persons.

Peasant Bard. A descriptive epithet conferred upon Robert Burns, the great lyric poet of Scotland.

Peasant of the Danube. A title given to Louis Legendre (1756–1797), member of the French National Convention, who took an active part in all the events of the French Revolution.

Peck'sniff (pĕk'snĭf). A hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," "so thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of falsehood that he is moral even in drunkenness, and canting even in shame and discovery."

Pee'bles, Peter (pē'b'lz). An obstinate litigant in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Redgauntlet." He had been at law for fifteen years, and had become poor, drunken, and almost insane.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. A tailor of Coventry, the only soul in the town mean enough to peep at the Lady Godiva as she rode naked through the streets to relieve the people from oppression. See Godiva.

Peg-a-Lantern. Another name for Will-o'-the-wisp, or Jack-with-a-Lantern.

Peg-got'ty, Clara (pĕg-gŏt'tў). The nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name. Being very plump, whenever she makes any exertion some of the buttons on the back of her dress fly off. See Barkis.

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'lē-ȧs). A very valorous knight of Arthur's Round Table. In "The Faërie Queene," he is one of those who pursue "the blatant beast," when, after having been conquered and chained up by Sir Calidore, it broke away, and again ranged through the world.

Pel'le-nore, King (pĕl'lē-nôr). A celebrated character in the old romance of "Morte d'Arthur," the father of Elaine and Sir Torre.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps). [L., from Gr. Πέλοψ.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but Jupiter restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres.

Pen-den'nis, Arthur (pĕn-dĕn'nĭs). The hero of Thackeray's satirical romance "The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes," a young man of warm feelings and lively intellect, but conceited and selfish.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). [L., from Gr. Πηνελόπη.] In Homer's "Odyssey," the faithful wife of Ulysses, who being importuned, during his long absence, by numerous suitors for her hand, postpones making a decision among them until she shall have finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she secretly unravels what she has woven by day, and thus puts off the suitors till Ulysses returns.

Pe-nel'o-phon (pē-nĕl'ō-fŏn). The beggar maid loved by King Cophetua. See Cophetua.

Pennsylvania Farmer. A surname given to John Dickinson (1732–1808), an American statesman and author, a citizen of Pennsylvania. In the year 1768, he published his "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." These were republished in London, with a preface by Dr. Franklin, and were subsequently translated into French.

Pen-thes-i-le'a (pĕn-thĕs-ĭ-lē'ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεσίλεια.] In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons, who came, with a band of female warriors, to fight for Troy, and was slain by Achilles.

Pepper, K. N. [*I. e.* Cayenne Pepper.] A punning *nom de plume* of James W. Morris, an American humorist and journalist.

Perce'for-est (pērs'fŏr-ĕst). The title of an old romance of chivalry, and the name of its hero.

Per'ce-val (pĕr'sē-*v*ȧl). The hero of an old romance of chivalry of the same name, and a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his adventures in search of the sangreal. Cf. Parzival.

Per'di-ta (pĕr'dĭ-tȧ). Daughter of Leontes, King of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." The name is Latin and means "lost:" the child being disowned by Leontes, and exposed to perish on the coast of Bohemia (!). See Florizel.

Père de la Pen'sée' (pâr de lä päN'sā'). See Father Thoughtful.

Per'ez, Michael (pĕr'ĕz). The "copper captain," a poor Spanish soldier of fortune in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Per'i-cles (pĕr'ĭ-klēz). [L., fr. Gr. Περικλῆς.] Prince of Tyre in the play of the same name, attributed to Shakespeare. See Marina.

Per'o-nel'la (pĕr'ō-nĕl'lȧ). The subject of a fairy tale, represented as a pretty country lass, who, at the offer of a fairy, changes places with an old and decrepit queen, and receives the homage paid to rank and wealth, but afterward gladly resumes her beauty and rags.

Perseus. See Andromeda, and in the Dictionary.

Pé'taud' (pā'tō'). See King Pétaud.

Peter. 1. (Lord) The name by which Swift designates the pope in his "Tale of a Tub."

2. See Morris, Peter.

Peter the Headstrong. See Hardkoppig Pete.

Pe'ter-loo', Field of (pē'tĕr-lōō'). A name formed in burlesque imitation of *Waterloo,* and popularly given in England to the scene of an attack by the yeoman cavalry upon a reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819.

Petrified City. A name given to Ishmonie in Upper Egypt, on account of a great number of statues of men, women, children, and animals seen there, which, according to the popular superstition, were once animated beings, but were miraculously changed into stone. The story is said to have been first mentioned by Kircher in his "Mundus Subterraneus" (1664).

Pe-tru'chi-o (pē-trụ'chĭ-ō). A gentleman of Verona in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." See Katherine.

Pev'er-il, Sir Geof'frey (jĕf'frў pĕv'ĕr-ĭl). A country gentleman of strong High-church and Royalist opinions in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."

Phæ'dra (fē'drȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Φαίδρα.] The daughter of Minos, King of Crete, and wife of Theseus. She

is the subject of a tragedy by Euripides. See HIPPOLYTUS, and THESEUS.

Phal'a-ris (făl'ă-rĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Φάλαρις.] A tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, mentioned by ancient writers. He is said to have roasted his subjects alive in a brazen bull and finally to have experienced that fate himself.

Phé'dre (fā'dr'). The heroine of Racine's tragedy of the same name. See PHÆDRA.

Phi-le'mon (fī-lē'mŭn). See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

Phi'linte' (fē'lăNt'). [F.] A friend of Alceste in Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope."

Phil'i-sides (fĭl'ĭ-sīdz *or* ĭī-lĭs'ĭdz *or* -ĭ-dēz). One of the poetical names of Sir Philip Sidney; — formed from portions of the two names *Philip* and *Sidney*.

Phil'o-me'la (fĭl'ō-mē'là). [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Pandion, King of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated by Procne's husband, Tereus, and was changed into the nightingale, whose song is fabled to contain the syllables *tereu*. Procne was changed into the swallow.

Philosopher of Fer'ney (fĕr'nў; F. fâr'nā'). Voltaire is sometimes so called from his chateau of Ferney, near Geneva, where he spent the last years of his life.

Philosopher of Malmes'bur-y (mämz'bĕr-ў). A name often given to Thomas Hobbes, author of "Leviathan," who was born at Malmesbury in 1588.

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-*as*). [L., fr. Gr. Φιντίας.] The correct reading, instead of *Pythias* as given in the common English version of the story of "Damon and Pythias." See PYTHIAS, and DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Phiz (fĭz). A pseudonym adopted by Hablot Knight Browne, an English comic draughtsman, who designed the illustrations in the first edition of "Pickwick Papers," and other works of Dickens.

Phœ'nix, John, Gentleman (fē'nĭks). A pseudonym of Captain George Horatio Derby. See SQUIBOB.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'lĭs). [L., from Gr. Φυλλίς.] A country girl in Virgil's third and fifth "Eclogues." Hence, a rustic maiden in general.

Pick'el-her'ring-e (pĭk'*el*-hĕr'rĭng-*e*). [D.] The popular Dutch name for a buffoon. See HANSWURST.

Pic'kle, Per'e-grine (pĕr'ê-grĭn pĭk'k'l). The hero of Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Pick'wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," distinguished for his goodness and his simplicity. He is represented as the founder of a club called after his own name, in company with other members of which, who are under his care and guidance, he travels over England, meeting with many laughable adventures. The expression, "a Pickwickian sense," denotes a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense.

Pi'cro'chole' (pē'krō'kōl'). [F., fr. Gr. πικρός bitter + χολή choler, bile, or gall.] The name of a character in Rabelais' "Gargantua," celebrated for his thirst of empire. By some, Charles V. of Spain is supposed to be satirized under this name.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. The hero of an old and celebrated German legend, related in Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" (London, 1634), of which narrative Robert Browning, in his poem entitled "The Pied Piper," has given an extended metrical version. The legend recounts how a certain musician, dressed in a fantastical coat, came into the town of Hamel, in the country of Brunswick, and offered, for a sum of money, to rid the town of the rats by which it was infested, and how, having executed his task, and the promised reward having been withheld, he in revenge blew again his pipe, and, by the magic of its tones, drew the children of the town, to the number of a hundred and thirty, to a cavern in the side of a hill, which, upon their entrance, closed and shut them in forever.

Pi'er'rot' (pē'ăr'rō'). [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.] A jesting character in the pantomime, who takes the part of a simple valet, wearing white pantaloons and a large white jacket, with a row of big buttons in front, and who often paints his face white.

Pig-wig'gin (pĭg-wĭg'gĭn). A doughty elf whose amours with Queen Mab, and furious combat with the jealous Oberon, are related in Drayton's "Nymphidia."

Pillars of Hercules. [A translation of L. *Columnae Herculis;* Gr. Ἡράκλειαι στῆλαι.] A name given by the old Greeks and Romans to the Rock of Gibraltar, and the opposite mountain of Jebel Zatout, or Apes' Hill. The appellation was given to them in consequence of a fiction that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, raised these two mountains as monuments of his journey, and placed on them the inscription "*Ne plus ultra.*"

Pinch, Tom. A character in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," distinguished by his guilelessness, his oddity, and his exhaustless goodness of heart.

Pinch'wife, Mr. (pĭnch'wĭf). A prominent character in Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife."

Pinch'wife, Mrs. The unsophisticated heroine of Wycherley's "The Country Wife."

Pin'dar, Peter (pĭn'dĕr). A pseudonym adopted by Dr. John Wolcott, an English satirical poet (1738–1819).

Pine-Tree State. A popular name of the State of Maine, the central and northern portions of which are covered with extensive pine forests.

Pip'er Tom (pip'ĕr). One of the characters making up a morris dance.

Pipes, Tom (pīps). In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," a retired boatswain's mate, who lives with the eccentric Commodore Trunnion to keep the servants in order. He is celebrated for his taciturnity.

Pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl). A follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth, and in "King Henry the Fifth." He is a ranting blade who spouts fragments of tragic blank verse and talks in "Ercles' vein."

Pla'gi-a-ry, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's play "The Critic," designed, it is said, for Richard Cumberland, the essayist.

Pleiad, The. A title given, in allusion to the cluster of seven stars of this name, to a group of seven celebrated persons. **1.** THE PHILOSOPHICAL PLEIAD. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

2. THE FIRST LITERARY PLEIAD, *or* THE PLEIAD OF ALEXANDRIA, was instituted by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was composed of the contemporary poets, Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus.

3. THE LITERARY PLEIAD OF CHARLEMAGNE was a sort of academy founded by that monarch, in which Alcuin was called Albinus; Angilbert, Homer; Adelard, Augustin; Riculfe, Damœtas; and Charlemagne himself, David. Varnefrid and one other completed the Pleiad.

4. THE PLEIAD OF FRANCE comprised seven contemporary poets of the seventeenth century and the reign of Henry III., who tried to domesticate Greek and Latin words and verse forms. They were Baïf, Du Bellay, Dorat, Jodelle, Remi-Belleau, Ronsard, and Thiard.

5. THE PLEIADES OF CONNECTICUT is a name that has been, somewhat ironically, applied to seven Connecticut poets who wrote patriotic verses, largely in the interest of the Federal party, just after the Revolutionary war. They were Richard Alsop, Joel Barlow, Theodore Dwight, Timothy Dwight, Lemuel Hopkins, David Humphreys, and John Trumbull.

Pley'dell, Counselor (plā'dĕl). A shrewd and witty lawyer in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Pli'ant, Sir Paul. An uxorious, foolish old knight in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer."

Plon'-Plon' (plôN'/ plôN'). [F.] A derisive nickname of Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, variously explained as a childish mispronunciation of "Napoleon," and as a corruption of "*Craint-plomb*," i. e., "fear-bullet," originating in the Crimean war.

Plow'man, Piers (pērz plou'*m*an). The hero of a celebrated satirical and allegorical poem, the "Vision of Piers Plowman," in alliterative verse, written by William Langland about 1362. Piers Plowman became a typical character, standing for the simple, pious English laborer, and in a sense for Christ. An imitation of the "Vision," called "Piers Plowman's Creed," was written about the end of the 14th century.

Plym'ley, Peter (plĭm'lў). A pseudonym under which Sydney Smith published a powerful political tract entitled "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the Country."

Pod'snap, Mr. John (pŏd'snăp). A pompous representative of British respectability and philistinism in Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend." He is always protesting against anything likely to "bring a blush to the cheek of a young person."

Poets' Corner. An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London; — popularly so called from the fact that it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, and other eminent English poets, and memorial tablets, busts, statues, or monuments, to many who are buried in other places.

Po'gram, The Honorable Elijah (pō'gram). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a petty but pompous member of the United States Congress, who is regarded by himself and his admirers as "one of the master minds of the country."

Poins (poinz). A companion of Sir John Falstaff in the two parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Polish Byron, The. A name given to the Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz (1798–1855).

Polish Franklin, The. An epithet conferred upon Thaddeus Czacki (1765–1813), a distinguished counselor, educator, and historian of Poland.

Po'lix'ène' (pō'lĕk'sān'). An assumed name, adopted, instead of her baptismal one of Madelon, by the ambitious daughter of Gargibus in Molière's famous comedy "Les Précieuses Ridicules."

Po-lix'e-nes (pō-lĭks'ê-nēz). King of Bohemia, and father of Florizel, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Po-lo'ni-us (pō-lō'nĭ-ŭs). Lord chamberlain to the King of Denmark, and father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." He is a garrulous old courtier who fancies himself a shrewd politician.

Pol'y-phe'mus (pŏl'ĭ-fē'mŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] In Homer's "Odyssey," a Cyclops, or one-eyed giant, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cavern and devoured two of them daily, until Ulysses made him drunk, and blinded him by piercing his eye with a smooth peeled stick of green olive wood. The prisoners then escaped from the cave by clinging to the bellies of the Cyclops' sheep, as he drove them out to pasture. See OUTIS, and GALATEA.

Po-noc'ra-tes (pō-nŏk'rà-tēz; F. pô'nô'krà'tâs'). The name of Gargantua's tutor in Rabelais' famous romance of "Gargantua."

Poor Richard. See SAUNDERS, RICHARD.

Poor Robin. The imaginary author of a celebrated series of almanacs first published in 1661 or 1662, and said to have originated with Robert Herrick the poet. Other books were also published under the same name, as "Poor Robin's Visions," "Poor Robin's Pathway to Knowledge," etc.

Porcupine, Peter. A pseudonym adopted by William Cobbett (1762–1835), a voluminous political writer. In 1796 he established in Philadelphia "Peter Porcupine's Gazette." An edition of the "Porcupine Papers" in 12 volumes was published in London in 1801.

Por'ti-a (pōr'shĭ-à *or* pôr'shà). A rich heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. By her father's will, her hand and fortune were to be given to the suitor who should select from three caskets — one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead — the casket which contained her portrait. Bassanio won her by choosing the leaden casket. Afterwards, disguised as a doctor of law, she defended her husband's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit, and saved his life. See SHYLOCK.

Portuguese Mars, The. A title given to Alfonso de Albuquerque (1453–1515), viceroy of India, a man of extraordinary wisdom and enterprise, who in 1503 took possession of Goa, and subdued the whole of Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Isles, and the peninsula of Malacca.

Portuguese Nos'tra-da'mus, The (nŏs'trà-dā'mŭs). A name applied to Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (d. 1556), a poet-cobbler, whose writings were suppressed by the Inquisition.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn). [L., from Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] (*Class. Myth.*) The god of the sea, and husband of Amphitrite. He corresponds to the Roman Neptune. See NEPTUNE, in the Dictionary.

Post'hu-mus, Le'o-na'tus (lē'ō-nā'tŭs pŏst'hŭ-mŭs). Husband to Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline;" — distinguished for his rash but unsuccessful plotting of his wife's death as a punishment for her supposed infidelity to him.

Pos'tle-thwaite' (pŏs's'l-thwāt'). A ridiculous poet who forms the subject of numerous sketches in "Punch" by the English artist Du Maurier. He is a caricature of some of the extreme representatives of the "æsthetic school" and imitators of Rossetti and Swinburne, such as Payne, Marzials, and O'Shaughnessy. Cf. BUNTHORNE.

Po'tage', Jean (zhăN pō'tâzh'). [F.] The popular French name for a buffoon. See HANSWURST.

Pour'ceau'gnac', M. de (pōōr'sōn'yăk'). The hero of Molière's comedy of the same name, a pompous country gentleman who comes to Paris to marry Julie, the heroine of the piece, the authority of her father having destined her hand to him. But Julie has a lover who plays so many tricks upon the provincial suitor that he finally relinquishes his suit in despair.

P. P., Clerk of this Parish. The feigned author of a humorous and celebrated volume of Memoirs really written by Arbuthnot, in ridicule of Burnet's "History of My Own Times."

Precht, Frau (frou prĕht). See BERTHA, FRAU.

Prester John. [See 2d PRESTER, in the Dictionary.] The name given in the Middle Ages to a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, whose dominions were variously placed.

Pretenders, The. James Francis Edward Stuart, son, and Charles Edward Stuart, grandson, of James II. of England; — called respectively the (Old) Pretender and the Young Pretender. The elder Pretender made some vain attempts to recover the kingdom which had been lost by James II., but surrendered his claims, in 1743, to his son, Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, who, in the following year, invaded Great Britain, but was signally defeated at Culloden in 1746, and compelled to escape to the Continent.

Pri'am (prī'ăm). [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πρίαμος.] The King of Troy in Homer's "Iliad" and Virgil's "Æneid." He was slain by Pyrrhus, in the sack of Troy.

Pride's Purge. In English history, a name given to a violent invasion of parliamentary rights, in 1649, by Colonel Pride, who, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the House of Commons, and seized in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined. Above one hundred and sixty others were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious and determined of the Independents. These privileged members were called the *Rump*.

Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn). The name of Arthur's shield, on which the picture of the blessed Virgin Mary was painted in order to put him frequently in mind of her.

Prim'rose', George (prĭm'rōz'). A son of the vicar in Goldsmith's novel "Vicar of Wakefield," who went to Amsterdam to teach Dutchmen English, without recollecting, until he landed, that he himself should first know something of Dutch.

Prim'rose', Moses. A son of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," celebrated for his quiet pedantry and blundering simplicity, and especially for having bartered away a good horse for a gross of worthless green spectacles with copper rims and shagreen cases.

Prim'rose', Mrs. Deborah. The wife of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She is distinguished for her boasted skill in housewifery, her motherly vanity, her pride in her husband, and her desire to appear genteel.

Prim'rose', Olivia. A lovely and beloved child of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

Prim'rose', Sophia. A beautiful daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

Prim'rose', The Rev. Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," celebrated for his literary vanity, and his support of the Whistonian theory in regard to marriage, that it is unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. His weaknesses, however, it has been well said, "only serve to endear him more closely to his readers; and when distress falls upon the virtuous household, the noble fortitude and resignation of the principal sufferer, and the efficacy of his example, form one of the most affecting and even sublime moral pictures."

Prince Ah'med (ä'med). A character in the "Arabian Nights," in the story of Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Paribanou.

Prince Cam'a-ral'za-man (kăm'à-răl'zà-măn). A character in the "Arabian Nights," in the story of Prince Camaralzaman and the Princess Badoura.

Prince of Darkness. A title often given to Satan.

Prince of Destruction. A name conferred upon Tamerlane, or Timour (1336–1405), one of the most celebrated of Oriental conquerors, who overran Persia, Tartary, and Hindostan, his conquests extending from the Volga to the Persian Gulf, and from the Ganges to the Archipelago.

Prince of Liars. An epithet applied originally by Cervantes to Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a celebrated Portuguese traveler of the 16th century, who published an account of his travels full of extravagant fictions.

Prince of Peace. A title often given to the Savior. See Isaiah ix. 6.

Prince of Spanish Poetry. A name often applied to Garcilaso de la Vega (1503–1536), a celebrated Spanish poet. It occurs repeatedly in Cervantes.

Prince of the Apostles. An honorary title bestowed upon St. Peter, from the supposed preëminence ascribed to him in Matthew xvi. 18. In the plural, the expression is applied to St. Peter and St. Paul.

Prince of the Ode. A title given to Peter de Ronsard (1524–1585), a celebrated French lyric poet.

Prince of the Power of the Air. A name given to Satan in Ephesians ii. 2.

Prince of the Sonnet. A title bestowed upon Joachim du Bellay (1524–1560), a French poet.

Pris-cil'la (prĭs-sĭl'lȧ). A Puritan maiden in Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish," who is wooed by Capt. Standish through the mediation of his friend, John Alden, who is in love with Priscilla. She prefers the intermediary, and marries him after the captain's supposed death. The captain, however, appears at the close of the wedding service, and the friends are reconciled.

Prisoner of Chil'lon' (shē'yôn' *or* shĭl'lŏn). In Byron's poem of the same name, François de Bonnivard, confined for six years in the dungeon of the Château de Chillon, on Lake Geneva, by Charles III., Duke of Savoy.

Pri'wen (prĭ'wĕn). See Pridwin.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē). [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] The sister of Philomela. See Philomela.

Promised Land. Canaan. See *Land of Promise*, under Land, in the Dictionary.

Prophet of the Syrians. A title given to Ephraem Syrus (d. 373), a celebrated father of the church of the Antiochian school.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sĕr'pĭ-nȧ). [L.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Ceres, who while gathering flowers in the vale of Enna, in Sicily, was carried off by Pluto to be his bride in Hades.

Pros'pe-ro (prŏs'pĕ-rō). In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the rightful Duke of Milan, who was deposed by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, and set adrift, with his daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat." He reaches an uninhabited island, where he betakes himself to the practice of magic, and, having raised a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are shipwrecked upon the island, he secretly subjects them to many discomforts by way of punishment, but finally discovers himself, forgives his brother and the king, and provides for their safe return. See Ariel, and Miranda.

Pro-tes'i-la'us (prō-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A Thessalian warrior, slain by Hector at the siege of Troy, having sacrificed his life to fulfill the oracle which predicted victory to the side that should lose the first man. See Laodamia.

Protestant Pope. An appellation given to Pope Clement XIV., Giovanni Vincenzo Ganganelli (1705–1774), a pontiff distinguished for his enlightened and liberal policy, and for his decree suppressing the Jesuits.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-ŭs *or* prō'tūs). **1.** See Proteus, 1, in the Dictionary.

2. One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name.

Prud'homme', Jo'seph' (zhō'zăf' prụ'dŏm'). The hero of Henri Monnier's "Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme" (1852). He is represented as a self-satisfied ass, remarkable for his wordiness and his mixture of metaphors.

Pru'dote'rie', Mme. de la (prụ'dōt'rē'). A character in Molière's comedy of "George Dandin."

Pry, Paul. The title of a well-known comedy by John Poole, and the name of its principal character, "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs."

Prynne, Hester (prĭn). The heroine of Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," whose singular punishment gives the name to the story.

Psy'che (sī'kē). [See in the Dictionary.] The subject of a story in the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, a Latin writer of the second century. Psyche was a beautiful maiden whom Cupid visited by night, forbidding her to seek to learn who he was. Overcome by curiosity, she brought a lamp to the bedside one night when he was asleep. A drop of burning oil fell on the shoulder of the god and awoke him. He reproached Psyche for her disobedience, and left her in anger. She was then condemned to long wanderings and labors imposed upon her by Venus, who was jealous of her beauty. At last she was reunited to her lover, made immortal, and raised to Olympus. The myth is evidently an allegory of the soul becoming immortal through love and trial. Psyche is usually represented with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality.

Pu-celle', La (lä pụ-sĕl'; F. pụ'sâl'). [F., the Maid.] A title given to Joan of Arc. See Maid of Orleans.

Puck. [See in the Dictionary.] Originally, the name of a fiend; subsequently, for that "merry wanderer of the night," styled also Robin Goodfellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." *Pug*, in Ben Jonson's play called "The Devil is an Ass," is evidently the same person, though Jonson makes him a goblin or fiend.

Pudding, Jack. A zany; a merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown. See Hanswurst.

☞ "A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best; in French, Jean Potage, and in English, *Jack Pudding*." *Guardian.*

Puff. A character in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic;" a bold, impudent literary quack.

Punch, *or* **Pun'chi-nel'lo** (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'lō). A humorous character in a species of puppet show exhibited on the Italian stage and in places of popular resort. In person he is short and fat, with an enormous hump on his back, a wide mouth, long chin, hooked nose, and goggle eyes. The modern puppet show of "Punch and Judy" embodies a domestic tragedy followed by a supernatural retribution, the whole of which is treated in a broadly farcical manner. See in the Dictionary.

Pure, Simon. The name of a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London, he carries a letter of introduction to an English Quaker, Obadiah Prim, guardian of a young heiress. Colonel Feignwell, an adventurer, who is after the lady's fortune, gets possession of Pure's credentials and personates him at Prim's house, where the real Simon Pure, on presenting himself, is treated as an impostor and has to hunt up witnesses to establish his identity. Hence "Simon Pure" = the real man; the genuine article.

Puritan City. A name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Puss in Boots. The subject and title of a well-known nursery tale derived from a fairy story in the "Nights" of the Italian author Straparola and Charles Perrault's "Contes des Fées" (1697). The wonderful cat secures a princess and a fortune for his master, a poor young miller, whom he passes off as the rich Marquis of Carabas. See Carabas.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn). [L., from Gr. Πυγμαλίων.] (*Class. Myth.*) A sculptor of Cyprus who fell in love with a beautiful ivory statue of his own carving. In answer to his prayers, Venus gave life to the image which became the sculptor's wife. The subject is treated by William Morris in his "Earthly Paradise," and by W. S. Gilbert in his drama "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Py-la'des (pī-lā'dēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πυλάδης.] A friend of Orestes. See Orestes.

Pynch'eon (pĭnch'ŭn). The name of an ancient but decayed family in Hawthorne's romance "The House of the Seven Gables." There are: 1. Judge Pyncheon, a selfish, cunning, worldly man. 2. His cousin Clifford, a delicate, sensitive nature, reduced to childishness by long imprisonment and suffering. 3. Hepzibah, the latter's sister, an old maid who devotes herself to the care of Clifford. 4. A second cousin, Phœbe, a fresh, cheerful young girl who restores the fallen fortunes of the family and removes the curse which rested on it.

Pyr'a-mus and This'be (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος; L., fr. Gr. Θίσβη.] Two lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates how they made love through a chink in a wall, and chose the tomb of Ninus as a trysting place. Thisbe came first, but was driven away by a lion; and Pyramus, supposing her to be dead, killed himself. Returning, Thisbe found her lover in death, and took her own life. Shakespeare has a burlesque rendering of the story in "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

Pyr'go-pol'i-ni'ces (pĕr'gō-pŏl'ĭ-nī'sēz). [L., Tower town taker, fr. Gr. πύργος tower + πόλις city, town + νικᾶν to conquer.] The name of the hero in Plautus's "Miles Gloriosus" (*i. e.*, The Boastful Soldier).

Pyr'rha. See Deucalion and Pyrrha.

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ȧs). In the story of "Damon and *Pythias*," an incorrect reading for *Phintias*. See Phintias, and Damon and Pythias.

Q.

Quadrangle, *or* **Quadrilateral, The.** See Quadrilateral, *n.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

Quaker City. A popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends.

Quaker Poet. 1. A common designation of Bernard Barton (1784–1849), an English poet of some note, and a member of the Society of Friends.

2. A name often given to John Greenleaf Whittier (b. 1807), a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent and peculiarly national American poet.

Quash'ee (kwŏsh'ē). A cant name given to any negro, or to the negro race; — said to be derived from Quassy, a black man who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species of quassia.

Qua'si-mo'do (kä'zē-mō'dō). [See in the Dictionary.] In Victor Hugo's novel of "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame.

Queen City. A popular name of Cincinnati when it was the commercial metropolis of the West.

Queen Lab (lăb). A magic queen, ruling over the City of Enchantments, in the Story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights," who, by her art, transformed men into horses and other animals.

Queen of Hearts. Elizabeth, the daughter of James I., of England, and the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia. So engaging was her behavior, that in the Low Countries she was called the Queen of Hearts.

Queen of the An-til'les (ăn-tĭl'lēz *or* ăn'tēl'). An appellation sometimes given to Cuba.

Queen of the East. 1. A title assumed by Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, on the death of her husband Odenatus (A. D. 271).

2. A name given to Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria, the residence of the Macedonian kings and the Roman governors, and long celebrated as one of the first cities of the East.

3. In modern times, a name sometimes given to Batavia, in Java.

Queen Scheherezade. See Scheherezade.

Queux (kū; F. kē). See Kay, Sir.

Quick'ly, Mrs. (kwĭk'lȳ). **1.** A servant to Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

2. The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap in the First and Second Parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth." In "King Henry the Fifth" she is introduced as the wife of Pistol.

Quilp (kwĭlp). A hideous dwarf, full of ferocity and cunning, in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

Quince (kwĭns). A carpenter in the interlude in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

Quin-tes'sence, Queen (kwĭn-tĕs'sens; F. kăn'tăs'sänS'). See Entelechie.

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs). [L.] A name given to Romulus after his death.

Qui-sa'da (kē-sä'dȧ). Same as Don Quixote.

Quixote, Don. See Don Quixote.

Quix'ote of the North (kwĭks'ŏt *or* kē-hō'tă). An appellation of Charles XII. of Sweden (1682–1718). See Madman of the North.

Quo'tem, Caleb (kwō'tĕm). A character in Colman's play "The Review, or the Wags of Windsor."

R.

Ra'by, Aurora (rā'bȳ). A character in the fifteenth and sixteenth cantos of Byron's "Don Juan."

Rack'rent', Sir Con'dy (kŏn'dȳ răk'rĕnt'). A character in Miss Edgeworth's novel "Castle Rackrent."

Rag'na-rök' (răg'nȧ-rēk'). [Icel., from *regin*, *rögn*, gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragnarökr* the twilight of the gods.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The so-called "twilight of the gods" (called in German *Götterdämmerung*), the final destruction of the world by the Fenris wolf, the Midgard serpent, and the other powers of evil, and the regeneration of gods and men.

Rail'-split'ter, The (rāl'splĭt'tẽr). A popular designation of Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865), the sixteenth president of the United States.

☞ "With the assistance of John Hanks [in 1830] he [Abraham Lincoln] plowed fifteen acres, and split, from the tall walnut trees of the primeval forest, enough rails to surround them with a fence."

Nicolay and Hay (Life of Lincoln).

Railway King, The. A title popularly given in England to Mr. George Hudson of York (1800–1871), chairman of the North Midland Company, one of the most daring and noted speculators of modern times. He is said to have made, in one instance, £100,000 in one day, but died in comparative poverty.

Ralph. 1. An Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras; — also called *Ralpho*. See Hudibras.

2. The name of a spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

Ran'dom, Rod'er-ick. The title of a novel by Smollett, and the name of its hero, a young Scotchman in quest of fortune, represented as having a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, but essentially mean and selfish. He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple and kind-hearted adherent, Strap.

Ran'ger (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** The leading character in Hoadley's comedy of "The Suspicious Husband."

2. A young gentleman of the town in Wycherley's comedy of "Love in a Wood."

Ra'pha-el (rā'fȧ-ĕl *or* răf'ȧ-ĕl). [NL., fr. Heb. *Rephāēl* the divine healer.] The name of an angel mentioned in the apocryphal book of Tobit as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, and instructing him how to marry Sara, and how to drive away the wicked spirit. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," represents him as sent by God to give instruction to Adam. See Asmodeus.

Rare Ben. A famous appellation conferred upon Ben Jonson (1573–1637), the dramatic poet. It is said that, soon after his death, a subscription was commenced for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory; but the undertaking having advanced slowly, an eccentric Oxfordshire squire took the opportunity, on passing one day through Westminster Abbey, to secure at least an epitaph for the poet by giving a mason eighteenpence to cut, on the stone which covered the grave, the words, "O rare Ben Jonson."

Ras'se-las (răs'sē-lȧs). An imaginary Prince of Abyssinia, the hero and title of a romance by Dr. Samuel Johnson. His home was in the "Happy Valley."

Rat'tlin, Jack (răt'lĭn). A naval character in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Ra'vens-wood' (rā'v'nz-wo͝od'). The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor," a Scottish royalist, intrepid, haughty, and revengeful.

Reason, Goddess of. An abstraction set up by the French revolutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place of the Christian God. She was personated by the wife of Momoro, a printer (or, according to Lamartine, by an actress named Malliard), and was carried in procession, dressed in white and wearing a liberty cap, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, converted for the nonce into the "Temple of Reason." There she was placed upon the altar and adored with hymns, addresses, etc.

Rebecca the Jewess. The real heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe." She is the daughter of Isaac, a wealthy Jew of York.

Redcoats. A name given by the Americans, in the Revolutionary war, to the British soldiery, in allusion to their scarlet uniform.

Red-cross Knight. A prominent character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene." To him was assigned the adventure of slaying a dragon by which the kingdom of Una's father was laid waste and his person endangered. After various fortunes, the dragon is met and destroyed, whereupon the knight marries Una, and departs to engage in other adventures assigned him by the fairy queen.

☞ The Red-cross Knight is St. George, the patron saint of England, and, in the obvious and general interpretation, typifies Holiness, or the perfection of the spiritual man in religion; but in a political and particular sense, his adventures are intended to shadow forth the history of the Church of England.

Red'-gaunt'let (rĕd'gänt'lĕt). One of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name, a political enthusiast and Jacobite, who scruples at no means of upholding the cause of the Pretender, and finally accompanies him into exile. He possessed the power of contorting his brow into a terrific frown, which made distinctly visible the figure of a horseshoe, the fatal mark of his race.

Red Man, The. [F. *L'Homme Rouge.*] In the popular superstition of France, and especially of Brittany, a demon of tempests, who drowns the voyager that molests the solitude which he loves. It is a popular belief in France that a mysterious little Red Man appeared to Napoleon, and foretold his reverses.

Red Riding-hood. See LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.

Red Rose, The. A popular name of the English royal House of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose.

Reekie, Auld. See AULD REEKIE.

Re'gan (rē'gan). A daughter of Lear. See LEAR.

Regulators. See REGULATOR, 3, in the Dictionary.

Reign of Terror. A term applied to a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, in the French Revolution, during which the country was under the sway of an actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers, who had established it avowedly as the principle of their authority. The Reign of Terror began after the fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and extended to the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices, July 27, 1794. Thousands of persons were put to death during this short time.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs). [L.] See ROMULUS.

Rey'nard (rā'nĕrd *or* rēn'ĕrd; 277). [See RENARD, in the Dictionary.] The name of the fox in the old beast epic "Reynard the Fox," or "Reinecke Fuchs," which is of Low Dutch origin, and dates from the 14th century.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Ῥέα.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Uranus, and mother of Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Hestia, etc. She was also called the *Mother of the Gods*, and by the Phrygians *Cybele*, under which name her worship was introduced into Rome.

Rho'dy, Little (rō'dy). A popular designation of Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States.

Rhœ'cus (rē'kŭs). [NL., from Gr. Ῥοῖκος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A youth who saved an oak from falling, and was rewarded by the Dryad of the tree with her love. She sent a bee to appoint meetings with him. Once it came and buzzed about him when he was playing at draughts, and he carelessly brushed the little messenger away, which slight the Dryad avenged by making him blind. Lowell has a poem on this subject.

Rig'dum Fun'ni-dos (rĭg'dŭm fŭn'nĭ-dŏs). A courtier in Henry Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos."

Ri'go'lette' (rē'gō'lĕt'). A grisette and courtesan in Eugène Sue's "Mysteries of Paris." The name acquired a proverbial currency, as a synonym of *grisette.*

Ri-nal'do (rē-näl'dō). [It.] A famous warrior in Tasso's "Gierusalemma Liberata," in Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and in other romantic tales of Italy and France. He was one of Charlemagne's Paladins, and cousin to Orlando. Having, in a transport of rage, killed Charlemagne's nephew Berthelot, he was banished and outlawed. After various adventures and disasters, he went to the Holy Land, and, on his return, succeeded in making peace with the emperor. See also ALBRACCA, and ARMIDA.

Robert the Devil. [F. *Robert le Diable.*] The hero of an old French metrical romance of the 13th century, the same as Robert, first Duke of Normandy, who early became an object of legendary scandal. Having been given over to the Devil before birth, he ran a career of cruelties and crimes unparalleled, till he was miraculously reclaimed, did penance by living among the dogs, became a shining light, and married the emperor's daughter. The opera of "Robert le Diable" was composed by Meyerbeer in 1826.

Robin Blue'string' (blū'strĭng'). A nickname given to the English statesman, Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745), by contemporary political opponents, in allusion to his blue ribbon as a knight of the Garter.

Ro'bin' des Bois' (rō'băn' dā bwä'). [F., literally, Robin of the wood.] In Germany, a mysterious hunter of the forest (see FREISCHÜTZ). Robin des Bois occurs in one of Eugène Sue's novels "as a well-known mythical character whose name is employed by French mothers to frighten their children."

Robin Hood. A famous English outlaw whose exploits are the subject of many ballads, but of whose actual existence little or no evidence can be discovered. Various periods, ranging from the time of Richard I. to near the end of the reign of Edward II., have been assigned as the age in which he lived. He is usually described as a yeoman, and his chief residence is said to have been the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are Little John; his chaplain, Friar Tuck; and his companion, Maid Marian. The popular legends extol his personal courage and generosity, and his skill in archery. The principal incidents of his history are to be found in Stow, and in Ritson's "Robin Hood, a Collection of all the Ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads now extant, relating to that celebrated English Outlaw," 8vo, London, 1795.

Robin the Devil. See ROBERT THE DEVIL.

Rob'in-son, Jack (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn). A name used in the phrase "Before one could say Jack Robinson," a saying to express a very short time; — said by Grose to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation who would call on his neighbors, and be gone before his name could be announced. The following lines "from an old play" are elsewhere given as the original phrase: —

> "A warke it ys as easie to be doone,
> As tys to saye, *Jacke! robys on.*"

i. e., "Jack! on with your clothes."

Rob Roy (rŏb roi). The title and hero of a novel by Sir Walter Scott. It signifies "Rob the Red," and was the sobriquet of a famous Scottish outlaw, Robert MacGregor, the chief of the clan MacGregor.

Ro'ci-nan'te (rō'sē-năn'tā). [Sp., from *rocin* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] The name given by Don Quixote to his celebrated steed. See DON QUIXOTE. [Written also in translations *Rosinante*, and *Rozinante.*]

Rod'er-ick (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk *or* rō'dā-rēk). The last of the Gothic kings of Spain; an historical character, but the subject of many legends. He is the hero of Southey's "Roderick the Goth," and Sir Walter Scott's "Vision of Don Roderick," and one of the chief characters in W. S. Landor's drama "Count Julian."

Ro'de-ri'go (rō'dā-rē'gō). A Venetian gentleman in Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello;" — represented as the dupe of Iago.

Rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *or* **Ro'do-mon'te** (rō'dō-mŏn'tā). [See RODOMONT, in the Dictionary.] A famous Moorish hero in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso;" — represented as a king of Algiers, and the bravest, fiercest, and wildest of all warriors. His name is used to stigmatize a boaster.

Roe, Richard (rō). A merely nominal defendant in actions of ejectment; — usually coupled with the name of *John Doe.* See DOE, JOHN.

Ro-ge'ro (rō-jē'rō). See RUGGIERO.

Rois Fainéants, Les. See FAINÉANTS, LES ROIS.

Roist'er Doist'er, Ralph (roist'ẽr doist'ẽr). The subject and title of the earliest English comedy, the production of Nicholas Udall, about 1550.

Ro'land (rō'land). A hero of Charlemagne's court, and his supposed nephew, warden of the marches of Brittany, and the hero of many romantic tales. He is said to have been killed at Roncesveaux, or Roncesvalles, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army, on its return from a successful expedition into Spain, was cut off by some revolted Gascons, — a circumstance which has been magnified by poets and romancers into a "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne, "with all his peerage." [Written also *Rowland*, and *Orlando.*] See ORLANDO, ROWLAND, and ASTOLFO.

Ro'me-o (rō'mē-ō). In Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," a son to Montague, in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet. Between the houses of Montague and Capulet a deadly feud existed.

Rom'o-la (rŏm'ō-lá). The heroine and title of an historical novel by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence in the 15th century.

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs). [L.] The legendary founder, and first king, of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he is said to have been suckled in infancy by a she-wolf.

Ron (rŏn). The name of King Arthur's lance, which was "hard, broad, and fit for slaughter." [Written also *Rone.*]

Ron-dib'i-lis (rŏn-dĭb'ĭ-lĭs; F. rôn'dē'bē'lē'). [F.] A physician consulted by Panurge in Rabelais' romance of "Pantagruel." See PANURGE.

Ropemaker, The Beautiful. [F. *La Belle Cordière.*] A sobriquet given to Louise Labé (1526–1566), a French poetess who wrote in three languages, and who was distinguished for her courage at the siege of Perpignan.

Ro'que Gui-nart' (rō'kā gē-närt'). A freebooter in Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ȧ-lĭnd). **1.** The poetic name of Spenser's early love, — a country lass celebrated in the first eclogue of his "Shepherd's Calendar."

2. The sprightly but womanly daughter of the exiled Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." She is beloved by Orlando.

Ros'a-mond, Fair. See FAIR ROSAMOND.

Roses, War of the. See under ROSE, in Dictionary.

Ros'i-nan'te (rŏz'ĭ-năn'tē). See ROCINANTE.

Ros'i-phele (rŏz'ĭ-fēl). Princess of Armenia, a lady of surpassing beauty, but insensible to the power of love, represented by Gower, in his "Confessio Amantis," as reduced to obedience to Cupid by a vision which befell her on a May-day ramble.

Rou'bi'gné', Ju'lie' de (zhu'lē' de rōō'bēn'yā'). The title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie, and the name of its heroine.

Rough and Ready. A sobriquet given to General Zachary Taylor (1784–1850), twelfth president of the United States.

Roundheads, The. (*Eng. Hist.*) A nickname given, in the reign of Charles I., to the Puritans, or Parliamentary party, who wore their hair cut short. They were so called in opposition to the Cavaliers, or Royalists, who wore their hair in long ringlets.

Round Table. A huge circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. Some say there were only thirteen seats around it, in memory of the thirteen apostles, of which twelve were occupied by knights of the highest fame. The thirteenth represented the seat of the traitor Judas. According to others, there were seats for fifty or sixty, and an empty place was left for the sangreal. See SIEGE PERILOUS.

Row-e'na (rō-ē'nȧ). An Anglo-Saxon princess in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

Row'land (rō'land). Another orthography of *Roland*, one of the most famous of Charlemagne's twelve peers. To give one "a Rowland for an Oliver" is an old and proverbial expression meaning, tit for tat. Oliver was also one of Charlemagne's Paladins; and the exploits of these renowned heroes are equally matched in the old romances. See ROLAND, nd ORLANDO.

Row'land, Childe (child). The youngest brother of "the fair Burd Helen" and hero of an old Scottish ballad, of which only a fragment has been preserved. Guided by Merlin, he undertakes the perilous task of bringing back his sister from Elfland, whither she had been carried by the fairies. Robert Browning has a poem entitled "Childe Rowland," from the line quoted by Edgar in Shakespeare's "King Lear" (a. iii., s. iv., l. 187).

> "*Childe Rowland* to the dark tower came."

Row'ley, Thomas (rou'lĭ). The name of a fictitious priest of Bristol, pretended by Chatterton to have lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and to have written several remarkable poems, of which Chatterton himself was really the author.

Rox-an'a and Sta-ti'ra (rŏks-ăn'ȧ; stā-tī'rȧ). The rival queens in Nathaniel Lee's tragedy "Alexander the Great" (1678).

Royal Martyr. Charles I. of England, who was beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, in pursuance of the sentence of death pronounced against him by the High Court of Justice on the 27th of the same month.

Royal Psalmist. A designation often applied to King David, the reputed author of many of the compositions known as the "Psalms."

Roz'i-nan'te (rŏz'ĭ-năn'tē). See ROCINANTE.

Rü'be-zahl (rụ'*be*-tsäl). [G.] The name of a famous spirit of the Riesen-Gebirge in Germany, corresponding to the Puck of England. He is celebrated in innumerable sagas, ballads, and tales, under the various forms of a miner, hunter, monk, dwarf, giant, etc. He is said to aid the poor and oppressed, and show benighted wanderers their road, but to wage incessant war with the proud and wicked. Cf. NUMBER NIP.

Ru'chi-el (rụ'kĭ-ĕl). In the old Jewish angelology, the angel who ruled the air and the winds.

Rudge, Barnaby (rŭj). The title and hero of a novel by Dickens. He is represented as a half-witted lad, always accompanied by a tame raven. He joins the mob in the Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London, and is condemned to death, but is finally pardoned.

Ru'di-ger (rōō'dē-gär). [G.] The faithful squire of Chriemhild in the "Nibelungenlied."

Ru'fus (rụ'fŭs). A surname of William II., King of England, who was called by his Norman contemporaries *Le Rouge*, and by the English *The Red* (meaning, the Ruddy-faced), epithets which the Latin chroniclers inaccurately translated, not by the proper term *Ruber*, but by *Rufus*, which means the Red-haired.

Rug-gie'ro (rōōd-jā'rō). [It.] In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with Bradamante, a Christian Amazon, and sister to Rinaldo. After numerous adventures, crosses, and narrow escapes, the poet, in the last canto of the poem, makes them marry; and from their union he derives the house of Este. Ruggiero is noted for the possession of a hippogriff, or winged horse, and also of a veiled shield, the dazzling splendor of which, when suddenly disclosed, struck with blindness and astonisment all eyes that beheld it. [Written also *Rogero.*]

Rum'pel-stilz'chen (rōōm'*pel*-stĭlts'*Hen*). [G.] A dwarf in a German nursery tale, who spun straw into gold for a miller's daughter.

Rump Parliament. See in the Dictionary.

Ru'pert, Knight (rụ'pẽrt). Formerly, and still in some of the villages of Northern Germany, a personage clad in high buskins, white robe, mask, and enormous flaxen wig, who at Christmas time distributes presents to the children. Like St. Nicholas, he keeps watch over naughty children. The horseman in the May pageant is in some parts of Germany called *Ruprecht*, or *Rupert.*

Ru'pert of Debate. A sobriquet of the fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799–1869), given him in consequence of his impetuous eloquence and in allusion to the fiery charges of the Cavalier Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.

Russian Byron. See BYRON, THE RUSSIAN.

Rus'tam, *or* **Rus'tum** (rụs'*tam or* -tŭm). [Per. *Rustam.*] A legendary hero whose exploits are celebrated by the Persian poets. Matthew Arnold's poem "Sohrab and Rustum" tells how he unknowingly killed his own son in single combat.

S.

Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ). The virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildas, thrown into the Severn (L. *Sabrina*) by Guendolen, a divorced wife of Locrine. In Milton's "Comus," and Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," she is fabled to have been transformed into a river nymph, that her honor might be preserved inviolate.

Sach'a-ris'sa (săk'ȧ-rĭs'sȧ). A poetical name given by the poet Waller (1605–1687) to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, Lady Dorothea Sidney, for whose hand he was an unsuccessful suitor.

Sac'ri-pant (săk'rĭ-pănt). A personage introduced by Alessandro Tassoni (1565–1635), the Italian poet, in his mock heroic poem, entitled "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket," represented as false, brave, noisy, and hectoring. The name is quoted as a synonym with vanity and braggart courage.

Sac'ri-pant, King. King of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica, in Bojardo and Ariosto.

Sage of Samos. See SAMIAN SAGE.

Sag'it-ta-ry. [See in the Dictionary.] A famous imaginary monster introduced into the armies of the Trojans by the fabling writer, Guido da Colonna, whose work was translated by Lydgate. He is described as "a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." He is evidently the same as the archer Centaur, the sign Sagittarius in the Zodiac.

Sailor King, The. A title popularly conferred upon William IV. of England, who entered the navy in 1779, at fourteen years of age, and continued in the service till 1827, having passed from the rank of midshipman to that of captain by regular promotion, and thence by a merely formal ascent to that of admiral of the fleet in 1801, and that of lord high admiral in 1827.

St. Befana. See BEFANA, LA.

St. Brandan's Island. See ISLAND OF ST. BRANDAN.

St. Ce-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ā). The patron saint of music, and reputed inventor of the organ. Legend says that an angel fell in love with her, and brought her each night a celestial rose.

St. Christopher. A saint of the Roman Catholic Church. Legendary writers place him in the third century, but critical historians regard his history as wholly fabulous. According to the legend, he made a vow to serve only the mightiest, and finding that the emperor feared the devil, and the devil feared the cross, he left their service for Christ's. He was of gigantic stature, and employed himself in carrying pilgrims across a river. One day he carried over a small child who weighed so heavily upon him that he nearly bore him down. The child was Christ, and he gave his servant the name of Christopher, *i. e.*, Christ-bearer.

St. Distaff. The patron saint of Twelfth-day in some localities. The name occurs in an old ballad entitled "Wit a sporting in a pleasant Grove of new Fancies. Lond., 1657."

St. Fil'o-me'na (fĭl'ō-mē'nȧ). The name of a pseudo-saint of the Roman Catholic Church, whose worship began in the present century. Longfellow applied the name to Florence Nightingale, probably from its resemblance to the Greek and Latin *Philomela*, nightingale.

☞ In 1802 a grave was found with an inscription which was arranged to read "Pax tecum Filumena." The existence and legend of a Saint Filumena, to correspond with this inscription, were then revealed in visions to the devout; and so many miracles of healing were wrought at the altar consecrated to the new saint, that Filomena was called "the miracle worker of the 19th century" (*la thaumaturge du 19me siècle*).

St. George. The patron saint of England. The real St. George seems to have been a Cappadocian martyr of the 4th century. The story of the legendary St. George, who killed a dragon in Libya and rescued the princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

St. George, Chevalier de. A name assumed by James Francis Edward Stuart, the elder Pretender.

St. Graal (grāl). The Holy Grail. See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

St. Le'on (lē'ŭn). The title of a novel by William Godwin (1757–1836), and the name of its hero, a man who becomes possessed of the elixir of life, and the secret of the transmutation of metals, — acquisitions which only bring him misfortunes and protracted misery.

St. Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lȧs). The patron saint of boys. He is said to have been bishop of Myra, and to have died in the year 326. The young were taught to revere him, and the fiction which represents him as the bearer of presents to children on Christmas eve is well known. He is the Santa Claus (or Klaus) of the Dutch.

St. Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L. *patricius* patrician, noble.] The patron saint of Ireland, fabled to have driven all the vermin of the island into the sea. Legend represents him as born in Scotland about 396, sold as a slave into Ireland while a lad, and returning later to convert that country to Christianity.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. The subject and locality of a legend long famous throughout Europe. The scene is laid in Ireland, upon an islet in Lough Derg. The punishments undergone here are analogous to those depicted by Dante in his "Divina Commedia." The story was made the subject of a romance in the 14th century; and in Spain, in the 17th century, it was dramatized by Calderon. See OWAIN, SIR.

St. Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn). Bishop of Winchester, tutor to King Alfred, and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. He is said to have wrought many miracles, the most celebrated being a rain of forty days' continuance, by which he testified his displeasure at an attempt to bury him in the chancel of the minster, instead of the open churchyard as he had directed. Hence the popular superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day (July 15), it will rain for forty days thereafter.

St. Tam'ma-ny (tăm'mȧ-nỹ). A Delaware chief, Tammenund, or Tammany, who lived in the 18th century, and was traditionally famous for his wisdom in council and his friendliness toward the whites. He was facetiously canonized as the patron saint of the republic, and his name was adopted by the Tammany Society, founded in New York in 1789, which subsequently became Tammany Hall, a political club controlling one wing of the local Democratic party.

St. Ur'su-la (ûr'sū-lȧ). A legendary Cornish princess who, with her train of eleven thousand virgins, was martyred by the Huns at Cologne, where their pretended bones are still shown to the tourist.

St. Veronica. See VERONICA, in the Dictionary.

Sain'tine' (sān'tēn'). A pseudonym adopted by Joseph Xavier Boniface (1798–1865), a French writer, author of "Picciola" and other well-known works.

Sakh'rat' (săk'rȧ'). [Ar. *çakhrat.*] (*Moham. Myth.*) A sacred stone of which a single grain gives miraculous powers to the possessor. This stone is of an emerald color, and its reflected light is the cause of the tints of the sky. Upon it rests Mount Kaf. See KAF.

Sa-kun'ta-la (shȧ-kōōn'tȧ-lȧ). The heroine and title of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kâlidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones.

Sal-mo'ne-us (săl-mō'nē-ŭs *or* -nūs). [L., from Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] (*Class. Myth.*) A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his impiety in imitating lightning.

Salt River. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates are supposed to be sent to oblivion. [*Cant, U. S.*]

☞ "The phrase *To row up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars." *J. Inman.*

Sam. A popular synonym in the United States for the Know-Nothing, or Native American, party. The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam*, the common personification of the United States government.

Sam, Dicky. See DICKY SAM.

Sam, Uncle. See UNCLE SAM.

Sambo. See in the Dictionary.

Samian Sage. An appellation bestowed upon Pythagoras (about 584–506 B. C.), one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, who, according to received opinion, was a native of Samos.

Sampson, Dominie. See DOMINIE SAMPSON.

Sand, George (jôrj sănd, *or* zhôrzh sän). A pseudonym of Madame Amantine Lucile Aurore (*née* Dupin) Dudevant, a distinguished French authoress (1804–1876). The name "Sand" was assumed in consequence of Mme. Dudevant's friendship for Jules Sandeau, a young student, conjointly with whom she wrote her first novel, "Rose et Blanche," which was published (1832) with "Jules Sand" on the titlepage as the author's name.

San-dal'phon (săn-dăl'fŏn). In the Rabbinical system of angelology, one of three angels who receive the prayers of the Israelites and weave them into crowns.

Sandalphon the Angel of Prayer. *Longfellow.*

Sand'ford and Mer'ton (sănd'fẽrd, mẽr'tŭn). Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, the two heroes of Thomas Day's once popular tale for the young, the "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783–9).

San'graal' (sän'grȧl'), **San'gre-al** (sän'grē-*al*). The Holy Grail. See 2d GRAIL, in the Dictionary.

San-gra'do, Doctor (sän-grä'dō). A physician in Le Sage's novel of "Gil Blas," who practices bloodletting as a remedy for all sorts of ailments. By Le Sage's contemporaries, this character was generally thought to be intended for the celebrated Helvetius.

San'ta Claus, *or* **Klaus** (sän'tȧ klȧz; D. sän'tȧ klous). The Dutch name of St. Nicholas. See ST. NICHOLAS.

Sar'da-na-pa'lus (sär'dȧ-nȧ-pā'lŭs). [L., from Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος.] The hero of Byron's tragedy of the same name. He was a king of Assyria who burned himself on a funeral pyre with his favorite concubine while the Medes were besieging the outer courts of his palace.

Sar-ma'ti-a (sär-mā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] The country of the Sarmatæ, a great Slavonic people of ancient times, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don. The name is often used in modern poetry as synonymous with Poland.

Satan. One of the names of the Devil, and that by which he is often designated in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends. According to the Talmud, he was once an archangel, cast out of heaven with his followers for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this tradition in "Paradise Lost." See in the Dictionary.

Satanic School, The. A name applied by Southey, in the preface to his "Vision of Judgment," to a class of writers "especially characterized by a Satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety" and consisting, in England, of Byron and Shelley and their imitators.

Sat'y-rane, Sir (săt'ĭ-rān). A knight, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," who helps Una escape from the satyrs who rescued her from the lust of Archimago.

Saun'ders, Clerk (sän'dẽrz). The hero of a Scottish ballad which may be found in Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and in Aytoun's "Ballads of Scotland."

Saun'ders, Richard. A feigned name under which Benjamin Franklin, in 1732, commenced the publication of an almanac, commonly called "Poor Richard's Almanac," of which the distinguishing feature was a series of maxims of prudence and industry in the form of proverbs.

Saw'ney (sȧ'nỹ). A sportive designation applied by the English to the Scotch. It is a corruption of *Sandie*, or *Sandy*, the Scottish abbreviation of *Alexander*.

Saw'yer, Bob (sȧ'yẽr). An impecunious and rollicking medical student and practitioner in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," who adopts many ingenious devices for increasing his practice.

Saxon Switzerland, The. A name commonly given to the mountainous region of the kingdom of Saxony southeast of Dresden.

Scan'der-beg (skăn'dẽr-bẽg). [A corruption of *Iskander* Alexander, and Turkish *beg*, or *bey*, prince: *i. e.*, Alexander the Great. See 1st BEG, in the Dictionary.] A sobriquet conferred by the Turks upon George Castriota, an Albanian patriot of the fifteenth century, on account of his bravery and success in war.

Scan'di-na'vi-a (skăn'dĭ-nā'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] The classic name of the great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway.

Sca'pin' (skȧ'păn'). [See SCAPINO.] A knavish valet in Molière's comedy "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Sca-pi'no (skȧ-pē'nō). [From It. *scappino* a sock, or short stocking.] A mask on the Italian stage; — represented as a cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano, the loquacious and pedantic Bolognese doctor.

Scarlet, Will. [Written also *Scathelocke*, and *Scadlock.*] One of the companions of Robin Hood.

Scarlet Woman, The. In the controversial writings of the Protestants, a common designation of the Church of Rome, intended to symbolize its vices and corruptions. The allusion is to the description contained in Revelation, chap. xvii. 1-6. Roman Catholics have tried to turn the tables by applying the title to London.

Sche-he're-za'de, Queen (shā-hā'rē-zä'dē). The fictitious relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan of the Indies, exasperated by the infidelity of his wife, resolved to espouse a new sultana every evening, and to strangle her in the morning. Many sultanas were victims of this royal freak. At length Scheherezade, the daughter of the vizier, offers herself as bride to the sultan, and so excites his curiosity by relating a series of tales from night to night, that he spares her life for a thousand and one nights, and finally repents of his cruel vow and recalls it.

Schle'mihl, Peter (shlā'mēl). The title of a little work by Chamisso (1781–1838), and the name of its hero, a man who loses his own shadow. The name has become a byword for any poor, silly, and unfortunate fellow.

Sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ). [L., Ireland.] A modern Latin name of Scotland, often used by the poets. It was formerly, and for a long time, applied to Ireland.

Scottish Solomon, The. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; — so called in jest.

Scourge of God. A title often given to Attila, king of the Huns, who was the most formidable of the invaders of the Roman empire.

Scri-ble'rus, Cor-ne'li-us (kôr-nē'lĭ-ŭs skrĭ-blē'rŭs). The name of the father of Martinus Scriblerus.

Scri-ble'rus, Mar-ti'nus (mär-tĭ'nŭs). A celebrated personage whose imaginary history is related in the satirical "Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus," usually published in Pope's works, but chiefly, if not wholly, written by Arbuthnot. The design of this work, as stated by Pope, is to ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of capacity, who had dipped into every art and science, but injudiciously in each.

Scyl'la and Cha-ryb'dis (sĭl'lȧ, kȧ-rĭb'dĭs). A rock and whirlpool on opposite shores of the strait between Italy and Sicily, which figure in Homer's "Odyssey" and Virgil's "Æneid." Scylla was a sea nymph beloved by Glaucus, and from jealousy changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs. Mariners in trying to shun Scylla were often wrecked on Charybdis, so that the names became proverbial for opposite dangers which beset one's course. See CHARYBDIS, and SCYLLA, in the Dictionary.

Search, Edward. A pseudonym under which Abraham Tucker (1705–1774), an English metaphysician, published his "Light of Nature Pursued."

Se-ces'si-a (sē-sĕsh'ĭ-ȧ). A popular collective name applied to the States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–1.

Sed'ley, Amelia (sĕd'lỹ). One of the two heroines of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She is a good woman, but rather commonplace as contrasted with the other heroine, Becky Sharp.

Self-denying Ordinance. In English history, the name given to an act or resolution of the Long Parliament, — passed Dec. 9, 1644, — by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army.

Se'lim (sē'lĭm). The hero of Byron's tragic poem "The Bride of Abydos."

Se-mir'a-mis of the North, The (sĕ-mĭr'ȧ-mĭs).

1. A name often given to Margaret (1353–1412), daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark. By the death of her father and of her son, his successor, she became Queen of Denmark; and by the death of her husband, Haco VIII., King of Norway, she succeeded to the throne of that kingdom also. She then defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and made him prisoner, upon which she was acknowledged Queen of Sweden.

2. A title given to Catherine II., Empress of Russia (1729–1796), a powerful sovereign, who administered with great energy the internal affairs of the empire, while carrying on extensive and important wars with other nations.

Sentry, Captain. One of the members of the fictitious club under whose auspices and superintendence "The Spectator" was professedly issued.

Seraphic Doctor. [L. *Doctor Seraphicus.*] St. Bonaventura (1221–1274), an Italian scholastic theologian of the order of Franciscans, so called on account of the religious fervor of his style. Dante places him among the saints in his "Paradiso," and in 1587 he was ranked by Sixtus V. as the sixth of the great doctors of the church.

Ser-bo'ni-an Bog (sẽr-bō'nĭ-*an*). An immense quicksand in the delta of the Nile, between Egypt and Palestine, in which, according to Herodotus, whole armies were swallowed up.

Servant of the Servants of God. A style or appellation assumed by Pope Gregory I. (542–604) in his letters, and retained by his successors. By "the servants of God" the bishops are intended.

Set'e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs). The supposed deity of Sycorax in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He is mentioned in Eden's "History of Travayle" as a god of the Patagonians. Robert Browning has a poem entitled "Caliban upon Setebos."

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; and St. David, of Wales. "The Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom" is the work of Richard Johnson, a ballad maker of some note at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries.

Seven Cities, Island of the. See ISLAND OF THE SEVEN CITIES.

Seven-hilled City, The. One of the names by which Rome has for many ages been designated. It was originally built upon seven hills, some of which have, in course of time, so far disappeared that they are now hardly recognizable.

Seven Sages. **1.** See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

2. Characters in an ancient English metrical romance having this appellation for its title.

☞ A young Roman prince having rejected improper advances made by his stepmother, the latter falsely accuses him of having attempted to offer her violence, and persuades her husband to order his death; but the prince's instructors, the Seven Sages, preserve his life by each telling the emperor, his father, on successive days, a story which as often induces him to delay the execution, though each night the queen counteracts the effect they have produced by telling a story which changes her husband's mind. At the end of seven days, the prince,

who has hitherto abstained from speaking, in obedience to information obtained by consulting the stars, tells a story which leads his father to have the queen brought to judgment and put to death. The romance of the Seven Sages is of great antiquity, and probably of Indian origin.

Seven Sleepers. According to a very widely diffused legend of early Christianity, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a certain cavern for refuge, and having been pursued, discovered, and walled in for a cruel death, were made to fall asleep, and in that state were miraculously kept for almost two centuries. The story is also told in the Koran, where the dog Al Rakim is said to have guarded them as they slept. See AL RAKIM.

Seven Wise Masters. Same as SEVEN SAGES, 2.

Seven Wise Men of Greece. A number of men among the Greeks of the 6th century B. C., distinguished for their practical sagacity and their wise maxims or principles of life. Their names are variously given; but those most generally admitted to the honor are Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales. They were the authors of the celebrated mottoes inscribed in later days in the Delphian temple: Know thyself (*Solon*); Consider the end (*Chilo*); Know thy opportunity (*Pittacus*); Most men are bad (*Bias*); Nothing is impossible to industry (*Periander*); Avoid excess (*Cleobulus*); Suretyship is the precursor of ruin (*Thales*). They were also called *The Seven Sages.*

Seven Wonders of the World. A name applied to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world, which have been variously enumerated. The following classification is the one most generally received: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum of Artemisia. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes.

Sga'na'relle' (sgȧ'ná'rȧl'). [F.] **1.** The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Mariage Forcé." He is represented as a humorist of about fifty-three, who having a mind to marry a fashionable young woman, but feeling a doubt, consults his friends upon this momentous question. Receiving no satisfactory counsel, and not much pleased with the proceedings of his bride elect, he at last determines to give up his engagement, but is cudgeled into compliance by the brother of his intended.

2. The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Cocu Imaginaire," who by a series of misunderstandings is led to imagine himself a cuckold.

3. The churlish guardian of Isabelle in Molière's comedy "L'École des Maris." He wishes to marry his ward, but she dupes him into signing his consent to her union with Valère, the man of her choice.

☞ A character named Sganarelle also appears, usually as a dupe, in four other comedies of Molière.

Shaf'ton, Sir Pier'cie (pēr'sȳ shȧf'tŭn). A fantastical character in Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery," whose language is a not very successful imitation of Euphuism. See EUPHUES.

Shallow. A braggart and absurd country justice in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth."

Shan'dy, Mrs. (shăn'dȳ). The mother of Tristram Shandy in Sterne's novel of this name. She is the ideal of nonentity, a character profoundly individual from its very absence of individuality.

Shan'dy, Tristram. The nominal hero of Sterne's "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent."

Shan'dy, Walter. The name of Tristram Shandy's father in Sterne's novel of this name, "a man of an active and metaphysical, but at the same time a whimsical, cast of mind, whom too much and too miscellaneous learning had brought within a step or two of madness, and who acted . . . upon the absurd theories adopted by the pedants of past ages." *Sir W. Scott.*

Sharp, Beck'y (bĕk'ȳ). A female sharper who is a prominent character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair;"—distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her selfishness, good-humor, energy, perseverance, cleverness, and utter want of heart and moral principle. See STEYNE, MARQUIS OF.

Shepherd Lord, The. Lord Henry Clifford (d. 1523), of the English house of Lancaster, and the hero of much legendary narration. To save him from the vengeance of the victorious York party, his mother put him in charge of a shepherd, to be brought up as one of the shepherd's own children. On the accession of Henry VII., being then at the age of thirty-one years, Lord Clifford was restored to his birthright and possessions. His story is told in Wordsworth's "Song for the Feast at Brougham Castle."

Shepherd of Banbury. The ostensible author of a work entitled "The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Changes of Weather, grounded on Forty Years' Experience, &c. By John Claridge, Shepherd," 8vo, 1744, and reprinted in 1827. It is a work of great popularity among the English poor, and is attributed to Dr. John Campbell, author of "A Political Survey of Britain." It is mostly a compilation from "A Rational Survey of the Weather," by John Pointer, Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire.

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain. The hero and title of a famous tract by Hannah More. He is represented as a model of homely wisdom and pious contentment.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk). A revengeful Jew in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," whose avarice overreaches itself. See PORTIA.

Sick Man of the East. A name popularly given to the Turkish empire. The expression originated with the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, the British *chargé d'affaires*, in a conversation at St. Petersburg, on the 11th of January, 1844, "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if, one of these days, he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made."

Sid'ro-phel (sĭd'rō-fĕl). A poetical name given by Butler, in his "Hudibras," to William Lilly, a noted astrologer of the 17th century. Some, however, have supposed that Butler intended to refer to Sir Paul Neal.

Siege Perilous. [See SIEGE, *n.*, 1, in the Dictionary.] The seat of danger at King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Sangreal and fatal to all others who should occupy it. See ROUND TABLE.

Sieg'fried (sēg'frīd *or* zēh'frēt). [G.] The hero of various Scandinavian and Teutonic legends, particularly of the German epic the "Nibelungenlied." He can not easily be identified with any historical personage. He is represented as having slain a dragon, vanquished the ancient fabulous royal race of the Nibelungen, and taken away their immense treasures of gold and gems. He wooes, and finally wins, the beautiful Chriemhild, but is treacherously killed by the fierce and covetous Hagen, who seeks the treasures of the Nibelungen, and who skillfully draws from Chriemhild the secret of the spot where alone Sieg'fried is mortal, and fatally plunges a lance between his shoulders in a royal chase.

Si'gis-mun'da (sē'jĕz-mŭn'dȧ). See TANCRED, 2, 3.

Sikes, Bill (sīks). A brutal thief and housebreaker in Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist." He murders his mistress, Nancy, and in trying to lower himself by a rope from the roof of a building where he had taken refuge from the pursuit of the crowd, he falls and is choked in a noose of his own making.

Silence. A country justice in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Silent Sister, The. A name given to Trinity College, Dublin, on account of its being less active than Oxford and Cambridge in gaining notice and influence.

Sil'u-rist, The (sĭl'ū-rĭst). Henry Vaughan (1621–1695), a British poet of some note;—so called because born among the Silures, or people of South Wales.

Sil'ver-pen' (sĭl'vēr-pĕn'). A *nom de plume* adopted by Eliza Meteyard (1822–1879), an English authoress. It was originally bestowed upon her by Douglas Jerrold.

Sil'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ). A lady beloved by Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Simple. A servant to Slender in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Simple Simon. The subject of a well-known popular tale of early and unknown authorship.

Sind'bad the Sailor (sĭnd'bȧd). A character in the "Arabian Nights," in which is related the story of his strange voyages and wonderful adventures. See OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Single-speech Ham'il-ton (hăm'ĭl-tŭn). A by-name given to William Gerard Hamilton, an English statesman (1729–1796).

☞ "It was on this night [November 13, 1755] that Gerard Hamilton delivered that *single speech* from which his nickname was derived. His eloquence threw into the shade every orator except Pitt, who declaimed against the subsidies for an hour and a half with extraordinary energy and effect." *Macaulay.*

Si'non (sī'nŏn). [L., from Gr. Σίνων.] In Virgil's "Æneid" the cunning Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the Wooden Horse into Troy.

Sister Anne. The sister of Fatima, who kept watch, from the tower of the castle, for her brothers, whose coming was expected, and who arrived just in time to kill Bluebeard and save Fatima. See BLUEBEARD.

Skim'pole, Harold (skĭm'pōl). A cheerful, but selfish, philosopher in Dickens's novel of "Bleak House," who cultivates his artistic tastes and affects to be a mere child in money matters. He is always being arrested for debt and ransomed by his friends, whose kindness he accepts as a matter of course. The original of the character was Leigh Hunt.

Skin'ners (skĭn'nĕrz). A name assumed by a predatory band in the Revolutionary war, who, professing allegiance to the American cause, but influenced by a desire to plunder, roamed over the "neutral ground" between the hostile armies, robbing those who refused to take the oath of fidelity.

Slaw'ken-ber'gi-us (slą'kĕn-bĕr'jĭ-ŭs). The name of an imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent."

Sleek, Aminadab. A character in the comedy of "The Serious Family," by Morris Barnett (1800–1856).

Sleeping Beauty in the Wood. [Cf. F. *La Belle au Bois dormant*, G. *Dornröschen.*] The heroine of a celebrated nursery tale, which relates how a princess was shut up by fairy enchantment, to sleep a hundred years in a castle, around which sprung up a dense, impenetrable wood, and how, at the expiration of the appointed time, she was delivered from her imprisonment and her trance by a gallant young prince, before whom the forest opened to afford him passage.

Slender. A silly youth in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" who is an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of "Sweet Anne Page."

Slick, Sam (slĭk). The title and hero of various humorous narratives, illustrating and exaggerating the peculiarities of the Yankee character and dialect, written by Judge Thomas C. Haliburton, of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is represented as a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and aptitude in the use of what he calls "soft sawder," *i. e.*, flattery.

Slop, Dr. A choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Slough of Despond. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog into which Christian falls at the outset of his journey, and from which Help extricates him.

Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the Induction to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

Smec-tym'nu-us (smĕk-tĭm'nū-ŭs). The title of a celebrated pamphlet containing an attack upon episcopacy, published in 1641. This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names — *S*tephen *M*arshall, *E*dmund *C*alamy, *T*homas *Y*oung, *M*atthew *N*ewcomen, and *W*illiam *S*purstow. [Written improperly *Smectymnus.*]

Smel-fun'gus (smĕl-fŭn'gŭs). A name given by Sterne, in his "Sentimental Journey," to Smollett, who in 1766, published a volume of "Travels through France and Italy," filled with splenetic observations upon the institutions and customs of the countries he visited.

Smike (smīk). A broken-spirited *protégé* of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby."

Sneak, Jerry. A pitiful henpecked husband in Foote's farce "The Mayor of Garratt."

Sneer. A carping character in Sheridan's "Critic," who has just wit enough to make him mischievous.

Sneer'well', Lady (snēr'wĕl'). A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," given to gossip and slander.

Snod'grass, Augustus (snŏd'grȧs). One of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a sort of poetic nonentity.

Snout. A tinker in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," who takes part in the Interlude.

Snug. A joiner in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," who takes part in the Interlude.

So-fro'ni-a (sō-frō'nē-ȧ). A young Christian of Jerusalem, the heroine of a touching episode in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She and her lover Olindo, condemned to death for rescuing an image of the Virgin from a mosque, are saved by the entreaties of Clorinda.

Solar City. See CITY OF THE SUN.

Soldiers' Friend. A surname popularly given in England to Frederick, Duke of York (1763–1827), commander of the British troops in the Low Countries at the period of the French Revolution. It was through his exertions that the system of favoritism in the army was abolished, and political opinions were no longer made a ground of military preferment.

Sol'y-man (sŏl'ĭ-*m*an). The King of the Turks in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." He is slain by Rinaldo.

Sons of Thunder. See BOANERGES, in Dictionary.

Sor-del'lo (sôr-dĕl'lō). A celebrated Provençal poet whom Dante and Virgil meet in Purgatory, sitting alone, with a noble haughtiness of aspect, and eying them like a lion on the watch. On finding that Virgil is his countryman, he springs forward to embrace him with the utmost joy, and accompanies him part way on his journey. Robert Browning used the name of Sordello as the title of a poem.

So'si-a (sō'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play "Amphitruo." Mercury, availing himself of his power to assume disguises at pleasure, figures in the play as the double of Sosia, who, in consequence, doubts his own identity. Hence, by an extension of the term, the name is given to any person who closely resembles another. Molière and Dryden both adapted the "Amphitruo" of Plautus to the modern stage.

So'ten'ville', M. de (sō'tăN'vēl'). [F.] "An old jackass of nobility" in Molière's "George Dandin." He is the father of Angélique. See DANDIN, GEORGE, 2.

South, Esquire. A name for the Archduke Charles of Austria in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

South Britain. A popular designation of England and Wales, or that part of Great Britain lying south of Scotland, which is often called North Britain.

South Sea. The name originally given, and still sometimes applied, to the Pacific Ocean, which was discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien. Crossing the Isthmus on an exploring expedition, he arrived at a mountain, from the summit of which, *looking south*, he beheld the boundless expanse of the ocean stretched out before him, while the northern portion was shut out from his view. He named it, therefore, *Mar del Zur*, or the *South Sea.*

South Sea Bubble. A name popularly applied to a stupendous stock-jobbing scheme in England, in 1720, similar to Law's Bubble in France (see LAW'S BUBBLE). The South Sea Company, a trading corporation having exclusive privileges, offered to buy up the government annuities, with a view to the reduction of the public debt. The proposal was accepted, great numbers of people hastened to invest in the stock of the company, which rose to an extraordinary premium, when, on the 29th of September, this greatest of bubbles burst. Merchants, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, passed from their dreams of fabulous wealth, and from their wonted comforts, into penury.

Spanish Bru'tus, The (brų'tŭs). An epithet conferred upon Alfonso Perez de Guzman (1258–1309), a distinguished general of Spain. It is related that on one occasion, while besieged within the walls of a town, he was threatened by the enemy with the death of his son, who had been taken prisoner, unless he would surrender the place; to which he replied by throwing a dagger over the walls, and refusing to surrender. This incident has been dramatized by Lope de Vega.

Spanish Fury, The. A name given in history to the attack upon Antwerp by the Spaniards, Nov. 4, 1576, which resulted in the pillage and burning of the place, and a monstrous massacre of the inhabitants. Cf. FRENCH FURY.

Spanish Main. See under SPANISH, in Dictionary.

Spanish Mo'li'ère', The (mō'lē'ĕr'). A name given to Leandro Fernandez Moratin (1760–1828), a Spanish dramatic poet who took Molière for his model.

Spasmodic School. A name formerly given to certain popular authors whose productions were thought to be marked by an overstrained and unnatural style, and to abound in extravagant and forced conceits. In this school were commonly included Carlyle, Gilfillan, Tennyson, Bailey (the author of "Festus"), and Alexander Smith; and these writers were satirized in "Firmilian,

a Spasmodic Tragedy," by Prof. W. E. Aytoun, editor of "Blackwood's Magazine."

Spectator, Mr. A "short-faced gentleman" of silent and observing habits, the imaginary author of the famous "Spectator" papers, published daily by Steele and Addison from March 1, 1711, till August 1, 1712; and by Addison alone from June 18 to December 20, 1714.

Speed. A clownish servant of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Spens, Sir Patrick (spĕns). The hero of a famous old Scottish ballad. He is represented as having been sent in the winter time, by the King of Scotland, on a mission to Norway, and as having been lost, with his whole crew, in mid-ocean, on the homeward voyage.

Spo'rus (spō'rŭs). A name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the "Prologue to the Satires." See LORD FANNY.

Square, Mr. The name of a "philosopher" in Fielding's novel "The History of a Foundling."

Squeers (skwērz). An ignorant, brutal, and avaricious Yorkshire pedagogue in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby." See DOTHEBOYS HALL.

Squi'bob (squĭ'bŏb). A pen name of George Horatio Derby (1823–61), an American humorist, and a captain in the U. S. Topographical Engineers. See PHŒNIX, JOHN.

Squire of Dames. A personage introduced by Spenser in the "Faërie Queene" (Book III., c. vii., s. 51). The name is used for a person devoted to the fair sex.

Stag'i-rite, The (stăj'ĭ-rīt). A surname given to Aristotle (B. C. 384–322), from Stagira in Macedonia, the place of his birth. [Often improperly written *Stagyrite*.]

Starvation Dun-das' (dŭn-dăs'). Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville (1742–1811), — so called from having first introduced the word *starvation* into the English language, in a speech in Parliament, in 1775, in a debate on American affairs.

Sta-ti'ra (stā-tī'rā). See ROXANA.

Stee'nie (stē'nȳ). A nickname for *Stephen*, given by James I. to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in allusion to his fine face. "And it was," says Hearne, "a very singular compliment to the splendor of his beauty, having reference to Acts vi. 15, where it is said of St. Stephen, 'All that sat in the council, . . . saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.'"

Steer'forth, James (stēr'fôrth). A friend and schoolmate of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." He is the "polished villain" of the story, seduces "little Em'ly," and finally perishes in a shipwreck on the English coast. See LITTLE EM'LY.

Stel'la (stĕl'lä). [L., a star.] **1.** A name given by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of amatory poems entitled "Astrophel and Stella," to Penelope Devereux, — afterward Lady Rich, — to whom he was at one time betrothed. She was a sister of Lord Essex.

2. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Johnson, whose tutor he was, and whom, in 1716, he privately married.

Sten'dhal', De (de stäx'däl'). The pen name of Marie Henri Beyle (d. 1842), a French novelist and *littérateur*.

Steph'a-no (stĕf'ä-nō). A drunken butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Steyne, Marquis of (stīn). A wicked nobleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Col. Rawdon Crawley. See SHARP, BECKY.

Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'gĭnz). A red-nosed, hypocritical "shepherd," or Methodist parson, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and lectures on temperance.

Stone'wall Jack'son (stōn'wąl jăk'sŭn). A sobriquet given, during the American civil war, to Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a general in the service of the Confederate States. This famous appellation is said to have had its origin in an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall*." From that day he was known as *Stonewall* Jackson, and his command as the *Stonewall* Brigade.

Storm-and-stress Period. [G. *Sturm und Drang Periode*.] In the literary history of Germany, the name given to a period of great intellectual convulsion, in the last part of the 18th century, when the nation began to assert its freedom from the fetters of an artificial literary spirit. Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" gave a powerful impulse to this movement, which was increased by the appearance of Schiller's "Robbers." The period derives its name from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," of von Klinger (1753–1831), whose high-wrought tragedies and novels reflect the excitement of the time.

Stormy Cape. [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso*.] The name originally given to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz, a celebrated Portuguese navigator.

Strap, Hugh. A simple and faithful friend and adherent of Roderick Random. See RANDOM, RODERICK.

Streph'on (strĕf'ŏn). The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," in love with the beautiful shepherdess Urania; — used by the poets of a later day as the name of any lover or swain.

Strong'bow' (strŏng'bō'). A nickname of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, who landed in Ireland in 1169, married Eva, daughter of Dermot, King of Leinster, and conquered Dublin for Henry II. of England.

Strud'brugs (strŭd'brŭgz). The name of certain wretched inhabitants of Luggnagg, described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" as persons who never die.

Sturm und Drang (stōōrm ōōnt drăng). See STORM-AND-STRESS PERIOD.

Styles, Tom, *alias* **John a' Styles** (stīlz). A fictitious character formerly made use of in actions of ejectment; — commonly connected with John o' Noakes. Called also *Tom a' Styles*, and *Tom o' Styles*. See NOAKES, JOHN O', and DOE, JOHN.

Subtle Doctor. [L. *Doctor Subtilis*.] A name given to Duns Scotus, the famous schoolman.

Sucker State. A cant name given, in America, to the State of Illinois, the inhabitants of which are very generally called *Suckers* throughout the West. The term is said to have been derived from the habit of early travelers across the prairie, of sucking water through a reed from the wells made by the fresh-water crawfish.

Sullen, Squire. A brutal husband in Farquhar's "Country Blockhead."

Surface, Charles. A character in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," represented as an extravagant rake, but generous, warm-hearted, and fascinating.

Surface, Joseph. A mean and plausible hypocrite in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal," who affects great seriousness, gravity, and sentimentality.

Su-san'na (sū-zăn'nä). The wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal "History of Susanna." She was falsely accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity. They were put to death when her innocence was proved.

Swamp Fox. A nickname given to Francis Marion of South Carolina, an American general of the Revolution, who carried on a harassing, irregular warfare against the British armies, and successfully eluded their pursuit by his intimate knowledge of the Carolina forests and swamps where he had his haunts.

Swan of Avon, Sweet. An epithet conferred upon Shakespeare by Ben Jonson in some well-known commendatory verses originally prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works, printed in 1623.

Swan of Cam-brai' (kăm-brā'; F. kăN'brā'). An epithet bestowed upon Fénelon (1651–1715), Archbishop of Cambrai, on account of the graces of his style.

Swan of Lichfield. A title given to Miss Anna Seward, an English poetess (1747–1809).

Swan of the Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr). An epithet applied to Homer, on account of the harmony of his verse, and on the supposition that he was a native of Asia Minor, of which the Meander is one of the chief rivers.

Swedish Nightingale. A name popularly given to Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt, 1821–1887), a native of Stockholm, and perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists.

Sweet Singer of Israel. A title often applied to King David. See ROYAL PSALMIST.

Sviv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv'ĕl-lĕr). A careless, light-headed fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," whose flowery orations and absurdities of quotation provoke laughter, but whose kindness of heart enlists sympathy.

Sword of God. A surname of Khaled (582–642), the Mohammedan conqueror of Syria, between the years 632 and 638.

Syc'o-rax (sĭk'ō-răks). A "foul witch" mentioned in Shakespeare's "Tempest." See CALIBAN.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-plĕg'ä-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. Συμπληγάδες, literally, striking together.] Two rocks at the entrance of the Euxine Sea, which were fabled to clash or pound against each other at intervals, but between which the ship Argo passed in safety.

Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX.

T.

Tab'ard (tăb'ĕrd). The name of the inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled. It took its name from its sign, a tabard, or herald's jacket.

Taf'fy (tăf'fȳ). A sobriquet for a Welshman, or for the Welsh collectively. The word is a corruption of *David*, one of the most common of Welsh names.

Ta'lus (tā'lŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Τάλως.] A brazen man made by Vulcan for Minos, to guard Crete. Spenser, in the "Faërie Queene," represents him as an attendant upon Artegal, and as running continually round the island of Crete, administering warning and correction to offenders by flooring them with an iron flail. His invulnerable frame, resistless strength, and passionless nature, typify the power which executes the decrees of justice and the mandates of magistrates.

Tal'vi (tăl'vê). A *nom de plume* assumed by Mrs. Edward Robinson, a well-known authoress (1797–1869), born in Germany; — formed from the initials of her maiden name, *T*herese *A*lbertina *L*ouise von *J*akob.

Tam'lane' (tăm'lān'). See THUMB, TOM, 1.

Tammany, St. See ST. TAMMANY.

Tam'o-ra (tăm'ō-rä). Queen of the Goths in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus."

Tan'cred (tăn'krĕd). **1.** A crusader in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," who fell in love with the fair infidel Clorinda, but slew her unwittingly in a night combat.

2. A Norman prince of Salerno in Dryden's poem "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," taken from Boccaccio. He was the father of Sigismonda. See GUISCARDO.

3. The hero of Thomson's tragedy "Tancred and Sigismunda." He was heir to the throne of Sicily, and was in love with the chancellor's daughter Sigismunda, who, under a misapprehension, married the Earl of Osmond, and was stabbed by her husband when he discovered her love for Tancred.

Tann'häu-ser, Sir (tăn'hoi-zĕr). [G. Ritter *Tannhäuser*.] A famous legendary hero of Germany, and the subject of an ancient ballad of the same name; of Tieck's story "Phantasus;" and of Wagner's opera "Tannhäuser." In Mantua he won the affections of the lady Lisaura, who killed herself when Tannhäuser, moved by the promises of the philosopher Hilario, entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg (*i. e.*, the mountain of Venus). Escaping finally from the thraldom of sensual passion, Tannhäuser sought absolution at Rome from the Pope, who said to him, "You can no more hope for pardon than this dry wand can bud and bear leaves." Tannhäuser in despair returned to the Venusberg. Meanwhile at Rome the Pope's staff miraculously sprouted, and the Pope sent messengers to search for Tannhäuser, but he was nowhere to be found. See ECKHARDT.

Tap'ley, Mark (tăp'lȳ). The body servant of Martin Chuzzlewit in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," — noted for his irrepressible jollity, which showed itself most when his affairs were at the worst.

Tar-pe'ia (tär-pē'yä). [L.] In the legendary history of Rome, a Roman maiden who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of the ornaments which they wore on their arms. They rewarded her by crushing her under the weight of their shields. She gave her name to the Tarpeian Rock, from which traitors were thrown.

Tar-tuffe' (tär-tŭf'; F. tär'tųf'). A common nickname for a hypocritical pretender to religion. It is derived from a celebrated comedy of the same name by Molière, in which the hero, a hypocritical priest, is so called. Some say that the character of Tartuffe depicts the confessor of Louis XIV., Père La Chaise, whom Molière once saw eating truffles (F. *tartuffes*, It. *tartufi*) with great relish. See CLEANTE.

Tattle. A character in Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," — represented as a half-witted beau, vain of his amours, yet valuing himself for his secrecy.

Tear'-sheet', Doll (târ'shēt'). A bawd in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Tea'zle, Lady (tē'z'l). The heroine of Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal," and the wife of Sir Peter Teazle, an old gentleman who marries late in life. She is represented as being "a lively and innocent, though imprudent, country girl."

Tea'zle, Sir Peter. The husband of Lady Teazle in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ä-kŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Τηλέμαχος.] In Homer's "Odyssey," the son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father, who had been absent from home twenty years, but returned to Ithaca in time to assist him in slaying the suitors. In Fénelon's romance "Les Aventures de Télémaque" (1691) his wanderings in search of Ulysses are told at great length. See ULYSSES, and PENELOPE.

Té'lé'maque' (tā'lā'mák'). [F.] See TELEMACHUS.

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss patriot and archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he did without hurting the boy. He subsequently shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian oppression.

Tempest, The. A sobriquet conferred, on account of his bravery and martial impetuosity, upon Andoche Junot (1771–1813), one of Napoleon's generals, who was educated for the law, but in 1792 enlisted in the French army as a volunteer.

Temple, Launcelot. A pseudonym of John Armstrong (d. 1779), an English physician and poet.

Te'reus (tē'rŭs). [L., from Gr. Τηρεύς.] The husband of Procne. See PHILOMELA.

Termagant. See in the Dictionary.

Teu'fels-dröckh, Herr (hĕr toi'fels-drĕk). [G., Mr. Devil's dirt.] A eccentric German professor and philosopher whose imaginary "life and opinions" are given in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." "The Philosophy of Clothes" is the subject of his speculations.

Thad'de-us of Warsaw (thăd'dĕ-ŭs). The hero and title of a famous historical novel by Jane Porter.

Thal'a-ba (thăl'ä-bä). The hero of Southey's poem "Thalaba the Destroyer," founded on Arabian mythology. His life is a continual warfare against the sorcerers, or evil spirits, of Domdaniel. These he at last utterly destroys, and is received into paradise.

Thau'maste' (tô'mâst'). The name of a great English scholar in Rabelais' celebrated satirical romance, who went to France to argue by signs with Pantagruel, and was overcome by Panurge.

Thau'ma-tur'gus (thą'mä-tûr'gŭs). [NL. See in the Dictionary.] A surname given to Gregory, a native, and afterward bishop, of Neo-Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, in the third century, on account of the numerous miracles ascribed to him by his mediæval biographers.

Thau'ma-tur'gus of the West. An appellation given to St. Bernard (1091–1153) by his admiring disciples. His ascetic life, solitary studies, and stirring eloquence, made him the oracle of Christendom.

The-ag'e-nes and Char'i-cle'ia (thē-ăj'ē-nēz, kăr'ĭ-klē'yä). [NL., fr. Gr. Θεαγένης, and Χαρίκλεια.] A pair of lovers in a famous Greek prose romance, included in the "Ethiopian Histories" of Heliodorus, Bishop of Trikka in the fourth century of the Christian era. The lovers meet in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, and after a series of wonderful adventures by land and sea are finally united and reign over Ethiopia.

Theban Eagle. An epithet applied to the Theban poet Pindar on account of the sublimity and sustained power of his odes.

Thek'la (thĕk'lä; G. tăk'lä). The daughter of Wallenstein in Schiller's drama of "Wallenstein."

Thé'lème' (tā'lăm'). [F., fr. Gr. θέλημα the will.] A name under which Voltaire personified the Will in his composition entitled "Thélème and Macare."

Thé'lème', Abbey of. The name of an imaginary building in Rabelais' "Gargantua," given by Grandgousier to Friar John as a reward for services in helping to subject the people of Lerné. "The motto of the establishment is, 'Facey que vouldras' (Do what thou wilt), and the whole regulations of the convent are such as to secure a succession of elegant recreations, according to the pleasure of the inhabitants." *For. Quar. Rev.*

The'o-do'rus (thē'ō-dō'rŭs; F. tā'ō'dō'ru'). The name of a physician in Rabelais' romance of "Gargantua." At the request of Ponocrates, Gargantua's tutor, he undertook to cure the latter of his vicious manner of

living, and accordingly "purged him canonically with Anticyrian hellebore," by which medicine he cleared out all the perverse habit of his brain, so that he became a man of honor, sense, courage, and piety.

Ther-si'tes (thĕr-sī'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Θερσίτης.*] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He spared, in his revilings, neither prince nor chief, but directed his abuse principally against Achilles and Ulysses. He was slain by Achilles for deriding his grief for Penthesilea. The name is often used to denote a calumniator. Shakespeare introduces him in his play of "Troilus and Cressida."

The'seus (thē'sūs *or* thē'sē-ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Θησεύς.*] The Duke of Athens in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." In Greek legend Theseus was the son of Ægeus, King of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evil doers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos' daughter Ariadne (see Ariadne); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, variously called Antiope and Hippolyta, and after her death espoused Phædra. See Hippolytus, and Phædra. He is also introduced into Chaucer's "Knightes Tale."

Thes'ty-lis (thĕs'tĭ-lĭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Θέστυλις.*] A female slave mentioned in one of the Idyls of Theocritus; hence, any rustic maiden.

With *Thestylis* to bind the sheaves. *Milton.*

Third Founder of Rome. A title given to the Roman general Caius Marius on account of his repeated triumphs over the public enemies of his country.

Thirty–nine Articles. See under Article, in the Dictionary.

Thirty Tyrants, The (of Rome). A fanciful designation given to a number of adventurers who, after the defeat and captivity of Valerian, and during the reign of his weak successor, Gallienus (A. D. 260–268), aspired to the throne, and by their contests threatened to produce a complete dissolution of the empire. The name was given them from a supposed resemblance to the "thirty tyrants" of Athens.

This'be (thĭz'bē). See Pyramus and Thisbe.

Thomas the Rhymer. The name under which Thomas Learmont, of Ercildoune, a Scotchman, born during the reign of Alexander III., and living in the days of Wallace, is generally and best known.

Tho'pas, Sir (tō'pas). The hero of the "Rime of Sir Thopas" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," giving a burlesque account of the adventures of a knight-errant, and his wanderings in search of the Queen of Faërie.

Thra'so (thrā'sō). [L., from Gr. *Θράσων* Thraso, a braggart, from *θρασύς* bold, overbold.] The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch." From this name is derived the adjective *thrasonical.*

Three Kings of Cologne. See Cologne, The Three Kings of.

Thumb, Tom. **1.** The name of a diminutive personage celebrated in the legendary literature of England. His adventures are narrated in a ballad printed in 1630, which places him in King Arthur's court. It begins thus:—

"In Arthur's court *Tom Thumbe* did liue,
A man of mickle might.
The best of all the Table Round,
And eke a doughty knight.

"His stature but an inch in height,
Or quarter of a span;
Then thinke you not this little knight
Was prou'd a valiant man?"

☞ "As to Tom Thumb, he owes his Christian name, most probably, to the spirit of reduplication. Some Teuton, or, it may be, some still remoter fancy, had imagined the manikin, called, from his proportions, Daumling, the diminutive of Daum, the same word as our Thumb; while the Scots got him as Tamlane [or Tom-a-lin], and, though forgetting his fairy proportions, sent him to Elfland, and rescued him thence just in time to avoid being made the 'Teind to hell.' As Daumling, he rode in the horse's ear, and reduplicated into Tom Thumb, came to England, and was placed at Arthur's court as the true land of romance; then in France, where little Gauls sucked their Latin *pollex* as their *pouce*, he got called 'Le Petit Poucet,' and was sent to the cave of an ogre, or orco — a monster (most likely a cuttlefish) — straight from the Mediterranean, and there performed his treacherous, but justifiable, substitution of his brother's nightcaps for the infant ogresses' crowns, and so came to England as Hop-o'-my-Thumb, too often confounded with the true Tom Thumb." *Yonge.*

☞ "On ballad authority we learn that 'Tom a lyn was a Scottsman born.' Now . . . Tom-a-lin, otherwise Tamlane, is no other than Tom Thumb himself, who was originally a dwarf, or dwergar, of Scandinavian descent, being the Thaumlin, i. e., Little Thumb, of the Northmen. Drayton, who introduces both these heroes in his 'Nymphidia,' seems to have suspected their identity." *Quart. Rev.*

2. The *nom de guerre* of Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838–1883), a famous dwarf, born at Bridgeport, Conn., who exhibited himself in public for many years. His diminutive wife, "Mrs. Tom Thumb," shared in his fame.

Thunderer, The. A popular appellation of the London "Times," — originally given to it on account of the powerful articles contributed to its columns by the editor, Edward Sterling.

Thundering Legion, The. A name given to a Roman legion, A. D. 179, because the prayers of some Christians in it were followed, it is said, by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the Marcomanni, the invading enemy.

Thu'ri-o (thū'rĭ-ō). A foolish rival to Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Thwack'um (thwăk'ŭm). A famous character in Fielding's novel "The History of a Foundling."

Thy-es'tes (thī-ĕs'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Θυέστης.*] Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son.

Thyr'sis (thĕr'sĭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Θύρσις.*] The name of a herdsman in Theocritus; also, a shepherd in Virgil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon; hence, in modern poetry, any shepherd or rustic.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes
From betwixt two aged oaks,
Where Corydon and *Thyrsis* met,
Are at their savory dinner set. *Milton.*

Tibbs, Beau. See Beau Tibbs.

Tic'kler, Timothy (tĭk'lẽr). A pseudonym of an Edinburgh lawyer named Sym, one of the contributors to Blackwood's Magazine, and one of the interlocutors in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Tid'dler, Tom (tĭd'dlẽr). A personage well known among children from the game of "Tom Tiddler's ground." One of Dickens's minor tales is entitled "Tom Tiddler's Ground."

Til'bu-ri'na (tĭl'bŭ-rī'nȧ). A character in Sheridan's play "The Critic," whose lovelorn ravings constitute the climax of burlesque tragedy.

Tim'i-as (tĭm'ĭ-as). A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," intended to represent the spirit of chivalrous honor and generosity, and, in the personal allegory, standing for Sir Walter Raleigh.

Ti'mon (tī'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. *Τίμων.*] An "enemy to mankind," described by Plutarch and Lucian, but best known to English readers as the cynical hero of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

Tin-tag'il (tĭn-tăg'ĭl), *or* **Tin-tag'el** (-ĕl). A strong castle on the coast of Cornwall, connected with the legends of King Arthur.

Tintagil castle by the Cornish sea. *Tennyson.*

Tin'to, Dick (tĭn'tō). **1.** The name of a poor artist in Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

2. A pseudonym adopted by Frank Boot Goodrich (b. 1826), an American author.

Tip'pe-ca-noe' (tĭp'pe-kȧ-nōō'). A sobriquet conferred upon General W. H. Harrison, afterward president of the United States, during the political canvass which preceded his election, on account of the victory gained by him over the Indians in the battle which took place on the 6th of November, 1811, at the junction of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers.

Ti-ta'ni-a (tĭ-tā'nĭ-ȧ). Wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." The name is taken from Ovid (Met. iii. 173), who uses it for Diana.

Tit'comb, Timothy (tĭt'kŭm). A *nom de plume* adopted by J. G. Holland (1819–81), a popular American author and journalist.

Ti-tho'nus (tĭ-thō'nŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Τιθωνός.*] Son of Laomedon, King of Troy. He was the favorite of Aurora, who prevailed on Jupiter to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. So Tithonus waxed old, and was changed by Aurora into a grasshopper. In mythology he represents the gray of dawn from which the rose of dawn springs, as Aurora from the couch of Tithonus.

Tit'marsh, Mi'chael An'ge-lo (mī'kĕl ăn'jĕ-lō tĭt'-märsh). A pseudonym under which Thackeray, for a series of years, contributed tales, essays, and sketches to Fraser's Magazine. He afterward published several volumes under the same name.

Tit'y-rus (tĭt'ĭ-rŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Τίτυρος.*] A character in Virgil's first Eclogue, borrowed from the Greeks, among whom this was a common shepherd's name. He is thought to personate Virgil. Chaucer is affectionately commemorated under this name in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

To-bi'as (tō-bī'as). The son of Tobit in the Apocryphal book of Tobit. He married Sara by the aid of the archangel Raphael. See Asmodeus.

To'by (tō'bȳ). The name of a dog in the common English puppet show of Punch and Judy. See Punch.

To'by, Uncle. See Uncle Toby.

Todd, Lau'rie (lą'rȳ tŏd). A poor Scottish nailmaker, the hero of Galt's novel of the same name, who emigrates to America, and, after some reverses of fortune, begins the world again as a backwoodsman, and once more becomes prosperous.

Tom'-a-lin' (tŏm'ȧ-lĭn'). See Tom Thumb, 1.

☞ The name is sometimes written, in ignorance of its etymology, *Tom-a-Lincoln.* An old book, formerly very popular, relates "The most pleasant History of Tom-a-Lincoln, a renowned soldier, the Red Rose Knight, surnamed the Boast of England, showing his honorable victories in foreign countries, with his strange fortunes in Faëry Land, and how he married the fair Angliterra, daughter to Prester John, that renowned monarch of the world."

Tom and Jerry. Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry, a pair of rakes and sporting men in Pierce Egan's "Life in London."

Tom, Dick, and Harry. An appellation very commonly employed to designate a crowd or a rabble.

To'mès', M. (mō'syĕ' tō'mȧ'). One of the five doctors in Molière's "L'Amour Médecin."

Tom o' Bedlam. A name given to wandering mendicants discharged from Bethlehem Hospital, on account of incurable lunacy, or because their cure was doubtful.

Tom Thumb. See Thumb, Tom.

Toots, Mr. (tōōts). An innocent, honest, and warm-hearted creature in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," whose favorite saying is, "It's of no consequence."

Top'sy (tŏp'sȳ). A young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who illustrates the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education.

Tor'mes, La-za-ri'llo de (lȧ-thȧ-rē'lyō dā tōr'mās). [Sp.] The hero of a Spanish novel of the same name by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (d. 1575), a novel of low life, the first of a class well known in Spanish literature under the name of the *gusto picaresco*, or the style of the rogues, and made famous all over the world in the brilliant imitation of "Gil Blas."

Torre, Sir (tōr). A rough but kind-hearted knight in the Arthurian legend, brother of Elaine. Tennyson calls him "plain Sir Torre."

Touchstone. A remarkable clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Tox, Miss Lucretia (tŏks). The friend of Mr. Dombey's married sister, who maintained a weak flirtation with Major Bagstock, in Dickens's "Dombey and Son." See Bagstock, Joe.

Translator General. A title borne by Philemon Holland (d. 1636), the translator of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Suetonius, Xenophon, and other Greek and Latin authors. It was given to him by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the Worthies of England."

Trap'bois (trăp'bois). An old usurer in Sir Walter Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel," "who was believed, even at his extreme age, to understand the plucking of a pigeon as well [as], or better than, any man of Alsatia."

Tri'bou'let' (trē'bōō'lā'). A nickname of Francis Hotman, court fool of Louis XII. He is introduced in Rabelais' "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," and in Victor Hugo's tragedy "Le Roi s'amuse."

Trim, Corporal (trĭm). Uncle Toby's attendant in Sterne's novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness and his volubility.

Trinc'u-lo (trĭnk'ŭ-lō). A jester in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Trinity Jones. A sobriquet of William Jones of Nayland (1726–1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated "The British Critic."

Trin'o-vant (trĭn'ō-vănt), *or* **Trin'o-van'tum** (trĭn'-ō-văn'tŭm). [From L. *Trinobantes* a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex, and the southern parts of Suffolk, or from the Celtic source of the Latin name.] An old name of London. The romantic historians corrupted the name into *Troynovant*, and assumed that it came from *Troja Nova* (New Troy), which was the name in the story of the mythical Brut, or Brutus. See Brut. [Written also *Troynovant.*]

Tris'me-gis'tus (trĭs'mē-jĭs'tŭs). See the Note under Hermes, in the Dictionary.

Tris'so'tin' (trēs'sō'tăn'). [F.] A poet and coxcomb in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes."

☞ Under this character, Molière satirized the Abbé Cotin, who affected to unite in himself the rather inconsistent characters of a writer of poems of gallantry and a powerful and excellent preacher. His dramatic name was originally *Tricotin*, which, as too plainly pointing out the individual, was softened into *Trissotin.*

Tris'tan (trĭs'tan). See Tristram, Sir.

Tris'tram, Sir (trĭs'trȧm). A famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table. He was the lover of Isolde of Ireland, called *la belle Isolde* [*i. e.*, Isolde the beautiful], the wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall. According to the version adopted by Tennyson in his "Idylls of the King," he was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him in amorous dalliance with Isolde. According to another version, he was obliged to flee from Cornwall and went to Brittany, where he married another Isolde, called Isolde *le blanch mains* [*i. e.*, Isolde of the white hand]. Being wounded in Brittany, he sent a messenger to Cornwall to summon *la belle Isolde* to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife, Isolde *le blanch mains*, out of jealousy tells him that the sail is black, and on hearing this he dies. This version is given in Matthew Arnold's poem "Tristram and Iseult." [Written also *Tristam*, and *Tristan.*]

Triv'a-gant (trĭv'ȧ-gant). The same as *Termagant.* See Termagant, in the Dictionary.

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs). [L., from Gr. *Τρώιλος.*] A son of Priam, King of Troy, and the hero of Chaucer's poem of "Troilus and Cresseide," and Shakespeare's play of "Troilus and Cressida." Troilus loves Cressida, and wooes her through her uncle Pandarus, who acts as go-between. Cressida is the daughter of Calchas, the Trojan high priest, who has deserted to the Greeks; and when she is sent to her father in exchange for the Trojan Antenor, who had been taken prisoner by the enemy, she proves false to Troilus and deserts him for the Greek Diomed. The story is post-Homeric; and probably of mediæval origin.

Trot'wood, Mrs. Betsy (trŏt'wŏŏd). The kind-hearted but eccentric aunt of the hero in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Troy'no-vant' (troi'nŏ-vănt'). See Trinovant.

Trul'li-ber, Parson (trŭl'lĭ-bẽr). A fat clergyman in Fielding's "Adventures of Joseph Andrews."

Trun'nion, Commodore Hawser (trŭn'yŭn). An eccentric and celebrated character in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle." He is represented as having retired from service in consequence of injuries received in engagements, but as retaining his nautical and military habits. He keeps garrison in his house, which is defended by a ditch, and entered through a drawbridge, obliges his servants to sleep in hammocks, and to take turns on watch all the year round, and indulges his humor in various other odd ways.

Tuck, Friar. See Friar Tuck.

Tul'king-horn', Mr. (tŭl'kĭng-hôrn'). A silent, discreet old bachelor lawyer in Dickens's "Bleak House," who has a large clientage among the nobility and knows many family secrets. He is the confidential legal adviser of Sir Leicester Dedlock, Bart.

Tup'man, Tracy (tŭp'man). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a member of the Pickwick Club, who is of a very amorous disposition.

Turk Gregory. The name given by Falstaff in Shakespeare's 1 Henry IV., a. v., sc. 3, to Pope Gregory VII. (the belligerent Hildebrand), who became a byword with the early reformers for vice and enormity of every description.

Tur'nus (tûr'nŭs). [L.] In Virgil's "Æneid" the

chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe. He was a rival suitor with Æneas for the hand of Lavinia, a Latian princess, and was slain by Æneas in battle.

Tur'pin' (tụr'păn'). [F.] An imaginary Archbishop of Rheims in the time of Charlemagne, to whom was ascribed a chronicle really written at the end of the 11th or the beginning of the 12th century, describing an expedition of Charlemagne into Spain, and offering a pseudo-historical basis for the romances of Roland, Oliver, Ogier the Dane, etc. See ROLAND.

Tur'vey-drop (tûr'vy-drŏp). A selfish old dandy in Dickens's novel of "Bleak House," who made himself up daily with a false complexion, false teeth, false whiskers, a wig, and a padded coat, and lived on the earnings of his son, a dancing master, who revered his father as a model of deportment. The character is said to have been drawn from George IV., "the first gentleman of Europe."

Tu'ti-vil'lus (tū'tĭ-vĭl'lŭs). An old name for a celebrated demon who is said to have collected all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell.

Twain, Mark (twān). The pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (b. 1835), a celebrated American humorist. It was originally "the *nom de plume* of one Capt. Isaiah Sellers, who used to write river news over it for the New Orleans 'Picayune.'"

Twelve Apostles of Ireland, The. A name given to twelve Irish prelates of the 6th century, who appear to have formed a sort of corporation, and to have exercised a kind of jurisdiction or superintendence over the other ecclesiastics, or "saints," of the time. They were disciples of St. Finnian of Clonard.

☞ Their names were as follows: 1. Ciaran, or Kieran, Bishop and Abbot of Saighir (now Seir-Keiran, King's County); 2. Ciaran, or Kieran, Abbot of Clomnacnois; 3. Columcille of Hy; 4. Brendan, Bishop and Abbot of Clonfert; 5. Brandan, Bishop and Abbot of Birr (now Parsonstown, King's County); 6. Columba, Abbot of Tirdaglas; 7. Molaise, or Laisre, Abbot of Damhiris (now Devenish island in Loch Erne); 8. Cainnech, Abbot of Aichadhbo, Queen's County; 9. Ruadan, or Rodan, Abbot of Lorrha, Tipperary County; 10. Mobi Clairenech, or the Flat-faced, Abbot of Glasnooidhan (now Glasnevin, near Dublin); 11. Senell, Abbot of Cluain-inis, in Loch Erne; 12. Nannath, or Nennith, Abbot and Bishop of Inismuige-Samh (now Inismac-Saint), in Loch Erne.

Twelve Peers (*or* **Paladins**) **of France.** The twelve chief paladins of Charlemagne. Their names are variously given in the romances, and include Astolfo, Ferumbras, Florismart, Ganelon, Malagigi, Ogier the Dane, Oliver, Orlando or Roland, Rinaldo, and others. In the English romances they are often called *Douceperes*, or *Dusiperes*. See DOUCEPERE, in the Dictionary.

Twist, Oliver. The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, — a poor boy, born and brought up in the workhouse of an English village, starved, beaten, and abused, but preserving a wonderful purity and lovableness, even when surrounded by the worst influences.

Twitch'er, Jemmy (twĭch'ĕr). **1.** A cunning highwayman in Gay's "Beggar's Opera."

2. A nickname given to John Lord Sandwich (1718–1792) by his contemporaries.

Tyb'alt (tĭb'alt). A nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

U.

U-go-li'no (ōō-gō-lē'nō). [It.] A Pisan noble of the 13th century, and leader of the Guelphs. Having been defeated in an encounter with Archbishop Ruggieri, a leader of the Ghibelline faction, he is said to have been imprisoned, together with his sons, in the tower of the Gualandi (since called the Tower of Hunger), and left there to starve. Dante has immortalized the name and sufferings of Ugolino. He is represented as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri, in hell, where they are both frozen up together in a hole in a lake of ice.

U'len-spie'gel (ōō'len-spē'gel). [G.] See OWLEGLASS.

Ul-ri'ca (ŭl-rī'kà). A hideous old sibyl in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). [L. *Ulixes*, sometimes erroneously written *Ulysses* from a supposed connection with Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses.] King of Ithaca, one of the Greek chieftains in the Trojan war in Homer's "Iliad," famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence; and the hero of Homer's "Odyssey," which describes at length his wanderings and adventures for ten years after the fall of Troy, and his final return home. See CALYPSO, CIRCE, PENELOPE, and TELEMACHUS.

U'na (ū'nà). [L., fem. of *unus* one.] A lovely lady in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," intended as a personification of Truth. The name refers to the singleness of purpose characteristic of Truth, or to the unique excellence of the lady's character. See RED-CROSS KNIGHT.

Un'cas (ŭn'kas). The "Last of the Mohicans" in Cooper's novel of this name, — a young Delaware chief of great courage and nobility of soul, called by the French "Le Cerf agile" (*i. e.*, the agile deer). See CHINGACHGOOK.

Uncle Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The hero and title of a book by Joel Chandler Harris (b. 1848). He is represented as an old plantation darky with a great store of tales and songs illustrative of negro folklore, and dealing mainly with "Brer [*i. e.*, Brother] Rabbit," "Brer Fox," and other animal characters.

Uncle Sam. A colloquial nickname of the United States government.

☞ The name arose from the circumstance that the initials U. S. (United States) marked on certain casks of provisions at Troy, N. Y., purchased for the American army in the war of 1812, were facetiously interpreted as standing for "Uncle Sam," the local nickname of Mr. Samuel Wilson, a government inspector at that place.

Uncle To'by (tō'bỹ). The hero of Sterne's novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.," — represented as a captain who had been wounded at the siege of Namur, and forced to retire from the service. He is celebrated for his kindness, courage, gallantry, and simplicity, no less than for his extreme modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military tastes, habits, and discussions.

☞ "My Uncle Toby is one of the finest compliments ever paid to human nature. He is the most unoffending of God's creatures; or, as the French express it, *un tel petit bon homme!* Of his bowling green, his sieges, and his amours, who would say or think any thing amiss?" *Hazlitt.*

Uncle Tom. The hero of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," — a negro slave, distinguished for his unaffected piety and fidelity. See LITTLE EVA.

Underground Railroad, The. A popular embodiment of the various ways in which fugitive slaves from the Southern States of the American Union were assisted in escaping to the North, or to Canada; — often humorously abbreviated U. G. R. R.

Un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; G. ōōn-dē'ne). [See UNDINE, in the Dictionary.] The heroine and title of a romance by the German author, De la Motte Fouqué. She was a water sprite and changeling in the hut of a fisherman, where Sir Huldbrand saw her and fell in love with her. By her marriage with a mortal, Undine acquired a soul. But the knight soon neglected his wife for the lady Bertalda, and Undine was carried away by her sisters into the sea. She returned on the day of Sir Huldbrand's wedding with Bertalda, and gave him a kiss from which he died.

U'ni-gen'i-tus (ū'nĭ-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs). In ecclesiastical history, the name given to a famous bull issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the French translation of the New Testament, with notes by Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist. The bull began with the Latin words "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*" (*i. e.*, Only-begotten Son of God), and hence the name given to it.

Universal Doctor. [L. *Doctor Universalis.*] Thomas Aquinas. See ANGELIC DOCTOR.

Urban, Sylvanus, Gent. [See SYLVAN, and URBAN, in the Dictionary.] The fictitious name under which the Gentleman's Magazine is edited, and by which is expressed its universality of town and country intelligence.

> True histories of last year's ghost,
> Lines to a ringlet or a turban;
> And trifles for the morning Post,
> And nothing for *Sylvanus Urban*. *Praed.*

Ur-gan'da (ōōr-gän'dà). In the original romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a potent fairy. In the Spanish romances relating to the descendants of Amadis, she is represented as an enchantress of a more powerful description.

U'ri-an, Sir (ū'rĭ-*an or* ōō'rē-än). [LG. *Urian* the Devil.] A sportive designation of a man who is very little thought of, or who is sure to turn up unexpectedly and inopportunely.

U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb. *ūrīēl* fire of God.] An angel mentioned in the second book of Esdras. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and calls him "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U'ther (ū'thẽr). The son of Constans, one of the fabulous or legendary kings of Britain, and the father of King Arthur. See IGERNA.

> *Uther* which Pendragon hight. *Spenser.*

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-à). [NL., fr. Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] A term invented by Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents to have been discovered by a companion of Amerigo Vespucci, and as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, etc., in contradistinction to the defects of those which then existed elsewhere. The name has now passed into all the languages of Europe to signify a state of ideal perfection.

> The wise and godly ordinances of the Utopians, among whom with very few laws all things be so well and wealthily ordered that virtue is had in price and estimation, and yet, all things being there common, every man hath abundance of every thing. . . .
> So must I needs confess and grant that many things be in the Utopian weal public which in our cities I may rather wish for than hope after. *Robynson (Transl. of More's Utopia).*

Uz-zi'el (ŭz-zī'ĕl *or* ŭz'zĭ-ĕl). [Heb. *'uzzīēl* strength of God.] An angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," next in power to Gabriel.

V.

Va'dĭ'us' (và'dē'us'). A grave and heavy pedant in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes."

Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn). **1.** One of the heroes in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," which is of uncertain age and authorship, though it probably belongs to the 15th century. See ORSON.

2. One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. See SILVIA.

3. In Goethe's "Faust," a brother of Margaret whom Faust has seduced. Maddened by his sister's shame, he interrupts a serenade of Faust's and attacks him, but is stabbed by Mephistopheles. As he expires he utters vehement reproaches against Margaret.

Val'jean', **Jean** (zhăN văl'zhăN'). The hero of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables." He is represented as an ex-convict of great strength and courage, converted by an act of magnanimity on the part of a good bishop who gives him food and lodging, and then discovers him in the act of stealing his benefactor's plate. He afterwards rises to a prominent position as a great manufacturer and a municipal officer; but his former convict life having been discovered by his enemies, he is bitterly persecuted, and suffers many trials and reverses, under which he exhibits great heroism and endurance, and finally dies in peace.

Valley of Humiliation. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley in which Christian encountered Apollyon and put him to flight.

Valley of the Shadow of Death. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley through which Christian was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City. "Now this valley is a very solitary place: the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it: 'A wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the Shadow of Death, a land that no man (but a Christian) passeth through, and where no man dwelt.'"

Van-es'sa (văn-ĕs'sà). [*Van*, the first syllable of *Vanhomrigh* + *Essa*, dim. of *Esther*.] A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who had fallen in love with him and proposed marriage. How her declaration of affection was received is related in Swift's poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa." See CADENUS.

Vanity. 1. An established character in the old moralities and puppet shows.

2. A town in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," on the road to the Celestial City

Vanity Fair. In Bunyan's spiritual allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," the name of a Fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 't is kept is lighter than vanity [Ps. lxii. 9], and also because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity."

☞ Thackeray has made use of this name as the title of a satirical novel.

Varden, Dolly. See DOLLY VARDEN, in Dictionary.

Va-ri'na (và-rī'nà). A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Jane Waryng, for whom Swift in early life professed an attachment.

Vath'ek (văth'ĕk). The hero of William Beckford's celebrated novel of the same name, a haughty and effeminate monarch, led on by the temptations of a malignant genie, and the sophistries of a cruel and ambitious mother, to commit all sorts of crimes, to abjure his faith, and to offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of seating himself on the throne of the pre-Adamite sultans.

Veiled Prophet of Kho-ras'san (kō-răs'*san*). The hero and title of one of the metrical tales in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," based upon the history of Hakim ben Allah, surnamed Mokanna, *i. e.*, "The Veiled," the founder of an Arabian sect in the 8th century. He pretended to be a god, and wore a veil to hide, as his followers gave out, the dazzling brightness of his countenance, but, in reality, to conceal disfigurements received in battle.

Venerable Bede. See BEDE, THE VENERABLE.

Venerable Doctor. [L. *Doctor Venerabilis.*] A title given to William de Champeaux (d. 1121), a celebrated philosopher and theologian, regarded as the first public professor of scholastic divinity, and the founder of scientific realism.

Venerable Initiator. [L. *Venerabilis-Inceptor.*] An honorary appellation conferred upon William of Occam (d. 1347), a famous English scholastic philosopher.

Ven'ner, El'sie (ĕl'sỹ vĕn'nẽr). The heroine and title of a singular novel (1861) by Oliver Wendell Holmes. A little before Elsie's birth her mother was bitten by a rattlesnake, and the girl inherited snakish characteristics which lent a certain horrible fascination to her beauty, and gave her very peculiar traits of character.

Ve'nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bẽrg; G. vā'nōōs-bărg). [G., Mountain of Venus.] See ECKHARDT, and TANNHÄUSER.

Ver'ges (vẽr'jĕz). An ingeniously absurd headborough and watchman in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." He is a companion of Dogberry.

Vermilion Sea. A name formerly given to the Gulf of California, from the red color of its infusoria.

Ver'non, Die *or* **Di-an'a** (dī *or* dī-ăn'à vẽr'nŭn). The heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Rob Roy." She is represented as a frank and spirited young beauty, a daring shot and rider, carefully educated in the tongues and the sciences, but ignorant of the world, and without the usual feminine accomplishments.

Veto, M. et Mme. (mŏ'sy'ẽ' ă mà'dàm' và'tō'). [F.] Opprobrious names often given by the anarchists of the French Revolution to Louis XVI. and his queen, Marie Antoinette. The expression originated in the indignation of the people at the *veto* allowed the king on the resolves of the National Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Carmagnole," which, with the accompanying dance, was performed at festivals, executions, and outbreaks of popular discontent, during the Reign of Terror.

Vi'a Dol'o-ro'sa (vī'à dŏl'ō-rō'sà). [L., way of pain.] A name given, since the Christian era, to the road at Jerusalem leading from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, over which Jesus passed on his way to be crucified.

Vicar of Bray. A name originally given to the Rev. Symon Symonds, who was twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant, in four successive English reigns, between 1533 and 1558. It is now commonly applied to one who deserts his party when it is no longer for his safety or his interest to remain in it.

☞ Bray is a village in Berkshire, England. "The vivacious vicar hereof," says Fuller, "living under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again. He had seen some martyrs burned (two miles off) at Windsor, and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. This vicar being taxed by one for being a turncoat and inconstant changeling, — 'Not so,'

said he, 'for I always kept my principle, which is this: to live and die *the Vicar of Bray*.'"

Vicar of Christ, The. A title assumed by the pope of Rome, who claims to exercise a delegated authority as the representative, or vicegerent, of Christ.

Vicar of Wakefield. The hero of Goldsmith's novel of the same name. See PRIMROSE, THE REV. DR.

Vin-cen'ti-o (vĭn-sĕn'shĭ-ō). The Duke of Vienna in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." He commits his scepter to Angelo, under the pretext of being called to take an urgent and distant journey, and by exchanging the royal purple for a monk's hood, observes incognito the condition of his people, and especially the manner and effect of his vicegerent's administration. See ANGELO.

Vinegar Bible. A name given to an edition of the Bible published in 1717 at the Clarendon Press, Oxford. By a ludicrous misprint, the title of the twentieth chapter of Luke was made to read, "Parable of the *Vinegar*," instead of "Parable of the *Vineyard*."

Vin'land (vĭn'land). A name given, according to Snorri Sturluson, by Scandinavian voyagers, to a portion of the coast of North America visited by them toward the close of the 10th century, well wooded, and producing agreeable fruits, especially grapes. It is thought to have been a part of the coast of Massachusetts or Rhode Island.

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ). In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a lady who disguises herself as a page and enters the service of Duke Orsino, with whom she falls in love. He employs her to carry love messages to the Lady Olivia, but, being unsuccessful in this suit, he finally marries Viola.

Vir'gi'nie' (vĕr'zhĕ'nē'). [F.] The heroine of the romance "Paul et Virginie." See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

Virgin Mary, The. The mother of Jesus Christ. According to pious tradition she remained a virgin to her death. Called also *Blessed Virgin*, *Holy Virgin*, and *The Virgin*.

Virgin Queen, The. An appellation popularly given to Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603). She may, in fact, be said to have assumed it; for, on the 10th of February, 1559, in a speech to the Privy Council and a deputation from the House of Commons, who had requested her, in the name of the nation, to be pleased to take to herself a husband, she said that for herself it would be enough "that a marble stone should declare that a queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin." Cf. MAIDEN QUEEN.

Vi-ta'lis (vē-tä'lēs). A name assumed by Erik Sjöberg (1794–1828), a distinguished Swedish lyric poet. By this pseudonym he intended to convey the notion of the Latin words "Vita lis,"—"Life is a struggle."

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-an). The mistress of Merlin, also called the *Lady of the Lake*. Tennyson introduces her into his poem "Merlin and Vivien," in the "Idylls of the King." See LADY OF THE LAKE, 1, MERLIN, LANCELOT DU LAC. [Written also *Vivien*, and *Viviane*.]

> At Merlin's feet the wily *Vivien* lay. *Tennyson.*

Vo'land, Squire (fō'länt). [G. *Junker Voland*.] A familiar name in Germany for the Devil.

Vol-po'ne (vŏl-pō'nē). [It., an old fox.] The title of a play by Ben Jonson, and the name of its chief character.

Vō'lund (vē'lōont). [Icel. *Völundr*.] (*Scand. Myth.*) A wonderful smith, corresponding to the Latin Vulcan. He made Siegfried's famous sword Balmung. King Nidung cut the sinews of his feet and confined him in his forge, but he violated the King's daughter and escaped in a feather boat. His adventures are told in the "Song of Völund" in the elder Edda. See WAYLAND.

Vor'ti-gern (vôr'tĭ-gĕrn). Seneschal of Constans (a mythical king of Britain), and usurper of the throne after Constans had been killed by his subjects. [Written also *Vortiger*.]

> The crowne which *Vortiger* did long detayne. *Spenser.*

W.

Wad'man, Widow (wŏd'man). A lady in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," with whom Uncle Toby is in love.

Wag'ner (väg'när). A pedant in Goethe's "Faust." This name occurs in the old legends under the form of Cristoph Wagner, who is represented to have been the companion, or *famulus*, of Faust.

Wagoner Boy, The. A popular sobriquet of the Hon. Thomas Corwin (1794–1865), a distinguished American statesman. It was given him because of his services, while yet a lad, as a teamster in Gen. Harrison's army.

Walking Stew'art (stū'ërt). The sobriquet of John Stewart, an English traveler, born in the first half of the 18th century, died in 1822. This celebrated peripatetic traveled on foot through Hindostan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States.

Wal-pur'gis (väl-pōōr'gĕs). A legendary female saint who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, "Walpurgis Night," the evening of May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

Wam'ba (wŏm'bȧ). The clown, or jester, of Cedric in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Wandering Jew. See JEW, THE WANDERING.

Wantley, Dragon of. See DRAGON, etc.

Ward, Ar'te-mus (är'tē-mŭs). A pseudonym adopted by Charles Farrar Browne, an American printer and humorist (1834–1867), author of a series of popular comic productions purporting to be written by an itinerant showman, and remarkable for their perverse orthography. He took the name from Artemas Ward (är-tē'mas), an American general in the war of the Revolution.

Water Beggars. [F. *Gueux*.] A name assumed, April, 1566, by the signers of the compromise of Breda, who opposed the introduction of the Spanish Inquisition into the Netherlands.

Water Poet, The. A title assumed by John Taylor, an English poet (1580–1654), who for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames.

Wat'ling Street (wŏt'lĭng). A name very generally given in England, during the Middle Ages, to the *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way. This, however, was only an application of the words. The real Watling Street was a road extending across South Britain in a general direction from east to west. Beginning at Richborough, or Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence across the island to Chester.

> See yonder, lo, the Galaxye,
> Which men clepeth the Milky Way,
> For it is white, and some, parfay,
> Callen it *Watlinge Strete*. *Chaucer.*

☞ The origin of the name is uncertain. By some the street is supposed to have been called in honor of *Vitellius*, the *Via* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. According to Camden, it was named after *Vitellianus*, who directed the work, and whom the Britons, in their language, called *Guetalin*. Florence of Worcester (*Chron.* sub an. 1013) derives the name from the Wætlings, or sons of King Wætla, who, Wright says, "was, no doubt, a personage of the Anglo-Saxon mythology."

Wa'ver-ley, Edward (wā'vĕr-lĭ). The hero of Sir Walter Scott's first novel "Waverley," which gave its name to the whole series of historical fictions known as the "Waverley Novels." He is represented as a young captain in the British army, and the book describes his adventures in the Highlands at the time of Charles Edward Stuart's invasion of England (1745).

Way'land (wā'land). A supernatural and invisible smith of English legend, introduced by Sir Walter Scott into his novel of "Kenilworth." A cromlech in the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire is called Wayland Smith's Cave; and the legend says that if a traveler would tie his horse near by, leave sixpence for a fee, and retire from sight, he would find his horse shod on his return. He is identical with the Scandinavian Völund.

Wedding of the Adriatic. An ancient ceremony at Venice, said to have been instituted by Pope Alexander III., in 1177. The doge sailed out each year in a gayly decorated barge, and threw a ring into the Adriatic, as a token of the supremacy of Venice over the sea, which was subject to Venice "as a bride to her husband." The Venetians called the ceremony the "*sposalizio del mare*," *i. e.*, "the espousal of the sea." See BRIDE OF THE SEA.

> Venice, the eldest child of Liberty.
> She was a maiden city, bright and free,
> No guile seduced, no force could violate;
> And, when she took unto herself a mate,
> She must espouse the everlasting Sea. *Wordsworth.*

Weeping Philosopher, The. An epithet given to Heraclitus, of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B. C. He was of a gloomy and melancholy disposition, and is said to have been perpetually weeping on account of the vices of mankind. Cf. LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

Weird Sisters, The. Three witches in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." See under WEIRD, *a.*, in the Dictionary.

☞ "The Weird Sisters are as true a creation of Shakespeare's as his Ariel and Caliban,—fates, furies, and materializing witches being the elements. They are wholly different from any representation of witches in the contemporary writers, and yet present a sufficient external resemblance to the creatures of vulgar prejudice to act immediately on the audience. Their character consists in the imaginative, disconnected from the good; they are the shadowy obscure and fearfully anomalous of physical nature, the lawless of human nature,—elemental avengers without sex or kin." *Coleridge.*

Weiss'nicht-wo' (vīs'nĭHt-vō'). [G., I know not where.] A name given, in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," to a place (probably London) spoken of as containing a university in which Herr Teufelsdröckh is professor. See TEUFELSDRÖCKH, HERR.

Well-Beloved, The. [Transl. of F. *Le Bien-Aimé*.] An epithet applied to Charles IV. of France, and also to Louis XV.

Wel'ler, Samuel (wĕl'lĕr). Mr. Pickwick's man in Dickens's celebrated "Pickwick Papers," remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, easy impudence, coolness, and shiftiness in an emergency, for his fidelity to his master's interests, and for his intimate knowledge of low life in London. He talks the cockney dialect, and abounds in a peculiar kind of comparisons.

Wel'ler, To'ny (tō'nў). The father of Sam Weller in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers,"—a representative of the old broad-brimmed, great-coated, many-waistcoated, red-faced race of English stagecoachmen.

Wer'ther (wĕr'tĕr; G. vär'tär). [G.] The hero of Goethe's sentimental romance "The Sorrows of Werther," a young man who falls in love with Lotte, the wife of a friend, and, being unable to overcome his passion, takes his own life.

West'ern, Miss Sophia (wĕst'ĕrn). The daughter of Squire Western, and sweetheart of Tom Jones, in Fielding's "History of a Foundling."

West'ern, Squire. A jolly country gentleman in Fielding's "History of a Foundling," ignorant, coarse, and irascible, but very fond of his daughter Sophia. He is a type of the hard-drinking, fox-hunting Tory squire.

> There now are no *Squire Westerns*, as of old,
> And our Sophias are not so emphatic,
> But fair as them or fairer to behold. *Byron.*

☞ "Amongst these [the characters of the story], Squire Western stands alone; imitated from no prototype, and in himself an inimitable picture of ignorance, prejudice, irascibility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good-humor, and an instinctive affection for his daughter,—all which qualities, good and bad, are grounded upon that basis of thorough selfishness natural to one bred up from infancy where no one dared to contradict his arguments, or to control his conduct." *Sir W. Scott.*

Western Reserve, The. A name popularly given to a tract of 3,666,921 acres near Lake Erie, reserved by the State of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, and now forming a part of the State of Ohio.

Weth'er-ell, Elizabeth (wĕth'ĕr-ĕl). A pseudonym adopted by Miss Susan Warner, an American writer (1818–1885), author of "The Wide, Wide World," and other popular works.

Whar'ton, Eliza (whar'tŭn). The heroine of a novel of the same name, founded on fact, by Mrs. Hannah (Webster) Foster, an American author (1759–1840).

Whar'ton, Grace. A pseudonym adopted by Mrs. Anthony Todd Thomson (*née* Katharine Byerley), a popular English author (1800–1862).

Whar'ton, Philip. A pseudonym of John Cockburn Thomson, a popular English author (d. 1860), son of Mrs. A. T. Thomson. See WHARTON, GRACE, above.

Whisk'er-an'dos, Don Fe-ro'lo (dōn fā-rō'lō whĭsk'ĕr-ăn'dōs). The lover of Tilburina in Sheridan's farce "The Critic."

Whisky Insurrection, The. A name popularly given, in the United States, to an outbreak in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, resulting from an attempt to enforce an excise law passed in 1791, which imposed duties on domestic distilled liquors. The insurrection spread into the border counties of Virginia. It was finally suppressed by General Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, with an armed force.

Whis'tle-craft', William and Robert (hwĭs''l-kräft'). A *nom de plume* of John Hookham Frere (1769–1846), an English author and statesman.

Whiteboys. See WHITEBOY, in the Dictionary.

White Horse of Wan'tage (wŏn'tāj). The figure of a horse 374 feet long cut in the chalk hills of Wantage, in Berkshire, England, said to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown in 871. See Thomas Hughes's "Scouring of the White Horse."

White House, The. In the United States, a name popularly given to the executive, or presidential, mansion at Washington, which is a large building of freestone, painted white. Hence, colloquially, the office of President.

White Lady, *or* Maid, of Av'e-nel' (ăv'e-nĕl'). A kind of tutelary spirit protecting the fortunes of a noble family in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery."

> Noon gleams on the lake,
> Noon glows on the fell;
> Wake thee, O, wake,
> *White Maid of Avenel.* *Sir W. Scott.*

White Lady of Berlin. A spirit believed to appear in the palace at Berlin when one of the royal Prussian family of the Hohenzollerns is about to die.

White Rose, The. A common designation of the royal House of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1452–1486), from its emblem, which was a white rose. See RED ROSE.

White Rose of Ra'by (rā'bў). Cecily, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.;—so called in allusion to her private character, as well as to the distinguishing color of the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses. She was the youngest of twenty-one children. A novel of some popularity, entitled the "White Rose of Raby," was published in 1794.

Whit'ting-ton, Dick (whĭt'tĭng-tŭn). The hero of an old English ballad which relates how he rose from a poor country orphan to lord mayor of London.

☞ Coming to London when a boy, he went through many hardships, being abused by his master's cook till in despair he started to run away. While resting by the roadside he heard Bow Bells ringing, and they seemed to say "Turn again, Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London town." So he went back to his master. Shortly after, he sent his cat on a venture in his master's ship; and the King of Barbary, whose court was overrun with mice, gladly bought the cat at a high price. With this money Whittington commenced business, and became a rich man. He married his former master's daughter, Alice Fitz-Warren, was knighted, and finally became thrice lord mayor of London. This tradition has been supposed to be without foundation in fact, but recent researches prove, that about 1370 a Richard Whittington came to London, and was apprenticed to Sir John Fitz-Warren. He became a wealthy merchant, married his former master's daughter, was knighted, and was thrice lord mayor of London (1396–7, 1406, and 1419). His many benefactions to the city endeared his memory to all London, and he was naturally commemorated in the ancient ballad.

Wicked Bible, The. A name given to an edition of the Bible published in 1632 by Barker and Lucas, because the word *not* was omitted from the seventh commandment.

Wicket-gate. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the gate to which Christian was directed by Evangelist at the beginning of his journey. Cf. Matthew vii. 13, 14.

Wick'field, Agnes (wĭk'fēld). A young woman of great steadfastness and unselfishness of character, who becomes the second wife of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield."

Wife of Bath. One of the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "Bold was her face, and fair, and red of hue." She had survived five husbands, and was very free-spoken in her views about matrimony and the proper way of managing a husband.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English highwayman who was executed in 1725. He is chiefly known to readers of the present day as the hero of Fielding's novel "The History of Jonathan Wild."

Wild'air, Sir Harry (wīld'âr). The hero of George Farquhar's comedy of the same name, and also of his "Constant Couple."

Wild Huntsman, The. [Cf. F. *Le Grand Veneur*, G. *Der Wilde Jäger*.] The subject of a popular and widely-diffused tradition concerning a spectral hunter

who appears by night, surrounded by dogs, and sometimes with a train of attendants, driving on the chase. In Germany, this tradition has been made the subject of a ballad by Bürger, entitled "Der Wilde Jäger." The French have a similar tradition concerning an aërial hunter who infests the forest of Fontainebleau. Some account of him may be found in Sully's "Memoirs." In a Scottish poem, entitled "Albania," there is a poetical description of this phantom chase. In England, the tradition appears under the figure of Herne, the hunter, as in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Wil'kins, Peter (wĭl'kĭnz). The hero of a work entitled "The Voyage of Peter Wilkins," — written by Robert Paltock, about 1750. He is a mariner, who, like Robinson Crusoe, is thrown on a distant shore, after undergoing various calamities at sea. He at first supposed himself to be on an uninhabited island, but afterwards met a peculiar winged race of human beings, of which the men are called "glums," and the women "gawrys."

Wil'liams, Caleb (wĭl'yŭmz). The hero of a novel of the same name by William Godwin. See FALKLAND, 2.

Will-o'-the-wisp, Will-with-the-wisp. See JACK WITH THE LANTERN, and in the Dictionary.

Wim'ble, Will (wĭm'b'l). A celebrated character in the "Spectator," — distinguished for his delightful simplicity and good-humored officiousness. He is said to have been intended for a Mr. Thomas Morecroft, who died at Dublin, July 2, 1741.

Win'kle, Mr. (wĭn'k'l). A member of the club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — represented as a Cockney pretender to sporting skill.

Win'kle, Rip van (rĭp văn wĭn'k'l). One of the Dutch colonists of New York, whose adventures are related in Washington Irving's "Sketch-Book." He is represented as a good-natured, idle, and somewhat bibulous fellow, with a termagant wife. One day, while hunting in the Kaatskill Mountains, he fell in with the spirits of Hendrick Hudson and his companions, who were playing ninepins and drinking schnapps in profound silence. Rip Van Winkle took a drink of their liquor, and fell into a sleep which lasted twenty years. On awaking he returned home to find that his wife was dead, himself forgotten, and his former cronies dead or scattered, while the English colonies had thrown off the yoke of the mother country, and were now known as the United States of America. See KLAUS, PETER.

Winter King, The. An appellation given to Frederick of Bohemia, son-in-law of James I. of England, because his reign lasted only one winter.

Wise Men of Gotham. See GOTHAM.

Wise Men of Greece, The Seven. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

Wise Men of the East. See MAGI, THE THREE.

Wish'fort, Lady (wĭsh'fôrt). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," — distinguished for her mixture of wit and ridiculous vanity.

Witch of Ed'mon-ton (ĕd'mŭn-tŭn). The heroine of a tragi-comedy of the same name by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker.

Witling of Terror. A nickname given to Bertrand Barrère (or Barère), in the time of the first French Revolution. See ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE.

But though Barère succeeded in earning the honorable nicknames of the *Witling of Terror*, and the Anacreon of the Guillotine, there was one place where it was long remembered to his disadvantage that he had, for a time, talked the language of humanity and moderation. *Macaulay.*

Wit'would, Sir Wilful (wĭt'wo͝od). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

Wizard of the North. A name often given to Sir Walter Scott, by reason of the magic power of his imagination in reproducing the feudal age of Scotland.

Wof'fing-ton, Peg (pĕg wŏf'fĭng-tŭn). The title and heroine of a novelette by Charles Reade, which relates an imaginary passage in the life of the celebrated English actress, Mrs. Margaret Woffington (1720-60).

Wonderful Doctor. [A translation of L. *Doctor Mirabilis.*] Roger Bacon. See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR.

Wooden Horse. In Virgil's "Æneid," the colossal hollow figure of a horse in which a number of the Greek warriors lay hid. This was introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem, and at night the concealed warriors crept out of it and admitted the Greek army into the city, which was sacked and burned.

Worldly Wiseman, Mr. One of the characters in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who converses with Christian at the outset of his journey, and endeavors to deter him from proceeding to the "Wicket-gate."

Worthies, The Nine. Famous personages often alluded to, and classed together, in a rather arbitrary manner, like the Seven Wonders of the World, the Seven Wise Men of Greece, etc. They have been counted up in the following manner: —

THREE GENTILES. { 1. Hector, son of Priam. 2. Alexander the Great. 3. Julius Cæsar.

THREE JEWS. { 4. Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan. 5. David, King of Israel. 6. Judas Maccabæus.

THREE CHRISTIANS. { 7. Arthur, King of Britain. 8. Charlemagne. 9. Godfrey of Bouillon.

In Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost" (a. v., sc. 2), Hercules and Pompey appear as two of the Nine Worthies.

Wrong'head', Sir Francis (rông'hĕd'). A blundering character in the comedy of "The Provoked Husband" by Vanbrugh and Cibber.

X.

Xan'a-du' (zăn'â-do͞o'). The name of a city mentioned in Coleridge's poem of "Kubla Khan." It is an altered form of *Xaindu*, — the residence of the Khan Kublai, as given in Purchas's "Pilgrimage," from which book the idea of the poem was derived.

Xav'i-er (zăv'ĭ-ēr; F. zȧ'vē'ā'). A *nom de plume* of Joseph Xavier Boniface. See SAINTINE.

Xu'ry (zū'rў). A Moresco boy, servant to Crusoe, in De Foe's romance of "Robinson Crusoe."

Y.

Ya'hoo (yä'ho͞o). A name given by Swift, in his satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," to one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

Yankee Doodle. See in the Dictionary.

Yarico. See INKLE AND YARICO.

Yellow Jack. See under 2d JACK, in the Dictionary.

Yellowplush, Charles, Esq. The pen name of Thackeray in his "Yellowplush Correspondence," published in Fraser's Magazine in 1837-38.

Yen'dys, Syd'ney (sĭd'nў yĕn'dĭs). A literary name adopted by the English poet Sydney Dobell (1824-1874). *Yendys* is merely *Sydney* reversed.

Yg'dra-syl' (ĭg'drȧ-sĭl'). [Icel. *Yggdra Sill.*] (*Scand. Myth.*) The mighty ash tree which supported the universe. One of its roots extended into Asgard, another into Jötunheim, and the third to Niflheim. It sprang from the body of the giant Ymir. Its Asgard root was guarded by the Three Norns, or fates; under its Jötunheim root was Ymir's well, the fountain of wisdom; and its Niflheim root was gnawed by the adder, Nidhogge (darkness). [Written also *Ygdrasil*, *Yggdrasill*, *Igdrasyl.*]

Y-guerne' (ĭ-gĕrn'). See IGERNA.

Yor'ick (yŏr'ĭk). **1.** The King of Denmark's jester, mentioned in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (a. v., s. 1). Hamlet picks up his skull in the churchyard and apostrophizes it.

2. A humorous and careless parson in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," — represented as of Danish origin, and a descendant of the Yorick celebrated by Shakespeare.

Yorke, Oliver (yôrk). The name assumed by the editor of Fraser's Magazine when it was started.

Young America. A popular collective name for American youth, or a personification of their supposed characteristics.

☞ "What we call '*Young America*' is made up of about equal parts of irreverence, conceit, and that popular moral quality familiarly known as 'brass.'" *J. G. Holland.*

Young Chevalier, The. A title popularly given to Charles Edward Stuart, otherwise known as *The Young Pretender*. See PRETENDERS, THE.

Young England. A collective designation given to a number of persons of rank and character in England, who were engaged, in the first half of the 19th century, in a social movement, having for its aim the revival of the manners of mediæval times, which they held to have been greatly injured by the growth of a commercial spirit among the higher classes. They were often alluded to as the "White Waistcoat Party," and their courtly and fantastic manners are described in some of the novels of Benjamin Disraeli. See also Wordsworth's sonnet "*Young England* — what is then become of Old?"

Young Europe. An association organized April 15, 1834, by delegates from the various national leagues, "Young Italy," "Young Switzerland," etc., on the basis of the political, social, and religious views advanced by Mazzini, and with the avowed design of exciting the nations of Europe to rise against their despotic rulers.

Young France, Switzerland, Spain, Poland, etc. Social and literary parties which sprang into being, in nearly all the countries of continental Europe, in consequence of the political agitations resulting from the French Revolution of 1830. They aimed to reconstitute society, literature, the arts, in short everything, upon a new basis. See YOUNG ITALY, and YOUNG EUROPE.

Young Germany. A name assumed by a revolutionary and literary school in Germany, which claimed to represent the tendencies of modern thought, and to embody the political sympathies and aspirations consequent upon the late revolutionary struggles in Europe. Heinrich Heine (1799-1856) may be regarded as the best exponent of this school. The other principal representatives of Young Germany were Karl Gutzkow, Heinrich Laube, Gustav Kühne, and Theodor Mundt. The organization was broken up after the failure of the revolutionists of 1848-9.

Young Ireland. A name adopted by a party of Irish malcontents, about the year 1840, who were in sympathy with the progressive movements instigated by O'Connell, — himself a member of the organization, — but who ridiculed his renunciation of physical force in seeking political reforms, and were impatient to inaugurate insurrection and war.

Young Italy. [A transl. of It. *La Giovine Italia.*] The name assumed by an association of Italian refugees in France, who seceded from the "Charbonnerie Démocratique" — a secret political union founded shortly after the Revolution of July, which endeavored to make Paris the center of all political movements. The league was organized mainly at the instigation of Mazzini, and was instituted in 1830 at Marseilles (at that time the headquarters of the Italian refugees), its object being to republicanize the peninsula. The motto of Young Italy was "Now and Ever," and its emblem was a branch of cypress. Cf. YOUNG FRANCE.

Young Poland. See YOUNG FRANCE.

Young Ros'ci-us, The (rôsh'ĭ-ŭs). An epithet conferred upon William Henry West Betty (1790-1874), an English actor, who made his *début* at the Belfast Theater, August 1, 1803, when about thirteen years old. In fifty-six nights he made £34,000. After winning immense popularity, and accumulating an ample fortune in four years, he retired from the stage in 1807.

Young Switzerland. See YOUNG FRANCE.

Yseult, Ysolde, Ysoude. See ISOLDE.

Yve'tot' (ēv'tō'). See KING OF YVETOT.

Y-waine' (ĭ-wān'). A Knight of the Round Table whose adventures are described in "Ywaine and Gawin," an English metrical romance of the 14th century, a paraphrase of "Le Chevalier au Lyon," written in the 12th century by the French poet Christian de Troyes. Ywaine is identical with Owaine ap Urien, who is mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards, and who forms the subject of a tale in the "Mabinogion" entitled "The Lady of the Fountain."

Z.

Zad'ki-el (zăd'kĭ-ĕl). **1.** According to the Jewish rabbins, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2. A pseudonym of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison, of the British navy.

Zang'bar (zăng'bär). A fabulous island in India. The Persian *zangī* signifies an Ethiopian, a negro. The root is probably the same as that of the country Zanguebar (Zanzibar), on the east coast of Africa.

Za-ra-go'za, Maid of (thȧ-rȧ-gō'thȧ). See MAID OF SARAGOSSA. Wordsworth has a sonnet entitled "Zaragoza," which was written in her honor.

Ze-nel'o-phon (zē-nĕl'ō-fŏn). The beggar maid loved by King Cophetua. See COPHETUA. She is usually called *Penelophon*, but in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost" (a. iv., sc. i., l. 65), the pompous Don Adriano de Armado thus alludes to the story: "The magnanimous and most illustrate King Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar *Zenelophon.*"

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ȧ). A beautiful and strong-minded woman in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," who drowned herself when disappointed in love. Some traits in the character are said to have been taken from Margaret Fuller (afterwards the Marchioness Ossoli).

Ze'phon (zē'fŏn). [Heb. *tsephōn.*] A "strong and subtle spirit" in Milton's "Paradise Lost," whom Gabriel dispatched with Ithuriel to find Satan, after his escape from "the bars of hell." See ITHURIEL.

Zer-bi'no (tsĕr-bē'nō). [It.] A famous warrior in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso." He is represented as the son of a king of Scotland.

Zim'ri (zĭm'rī). A nickname under which Dryden satirized the Duke of Buckingham in his "Absalom and Achitophel," in return for Buckingham's attack on him in "The Rehearsal." See BAYES.

Zi-pan'gi (zĭ-păn'gĭ). See CIPANGO.

Zo'phi-el (zō'fĭ-ĕl). [Heb., spy of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angelic scout, "of cherubim the swiftest wing."

Zu-lei'ka (zo͞o-lē'kȧ). The heroine of Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos."

PREFATORY REMARKS

TO THE

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

AND THE

PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

By J. THOMAS, M. D.

PREFACE.

The system adopted in the following Vocabularies — now generally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one for the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names — is to pronounce all names, as nearly as possible, as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as *Paris*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Milan*, *Munich*, etc. Most of these names have received an English form of spelling, to which naturally an English pronunciation has been given.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey with any degree of precision the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but much is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as is within the reach of even the mere English scholar, since this would enable him more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong.

But whatever weight may be allowed to this last consideration, it may be safely affirmed that the system above referred to presents, on the whole, greater advantages and fewer difficulties than any other which can be devised. Some, indeed, have advocated the propriety of pronouncing foreign names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound. But such a method would obviously be attended with inextricable difficulties. What, for example, would, on this system, be the proper English pronunciation of *Seine?* Should the *ei* be pronounced like long *e*, as in the words *seize*, *ceiling*, *received?* or like long *a*, as in *vein*, *weight*, *inveigh?* or like *i* long, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.? Should *Seine*, then, be pronounced *sēn*, *sān*, or *sīn?* or should we sound the final *e*, and make it *sē′ne*, *sā′ne*, or *sī′ne?*

This one instance out of a multitude may serve to show the endless diversity and confusion into which such a system, or rather want of system, must necessarily lead. But this is not all There are innumerable cases in which it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce foreign names according to the English sound of the letters, — for example, *Czernigow*, *Hjelmar*, *Ljusne*, *Szegedin*, etc., — while there is no difficulty whatever in pronouncing them according to the native sound. A multitude of instances also occur, in which the pronunciation according to the sounds of our language, though not difficult, is far less euphonious than the native pronunciation: *Bacchiglione*, *Cagliari*, *Minho*, and *Saldanha*, may serve as examples. Another strong argument against pronouncing foreign names according to the English sound of the letters is furnished by the fact that in a great number of instances the same name is written variously. In Spanish, for example, *x* and *j* (and *g* before *e* or *i*), having exactly the same sound, are sometimes used indiscriminately, more especially in the spelling of proper names. Hence we have *Xalisco* and *Jalisco*, *Xalapa* and *Jalapa*, *Ximenes* and *Jimenes*, the two spellings in each instance being pronounced exactly alike. The following name is written in three different ways, — *Xixona*, *Jijona*, and *Gijona*, — all pronounced alike — *he-ho′na*. What could be more perplexing, or more absurd, than to call such a name sometimes *zix-o′na* (*x* at the beginning of a word being pronounced as *z* in English), sometimes *jī-jo′na*, or *je-jo′na*, and sometimes *gī-jo′na*, or *ge-jo′na?*

In giving the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, point of all, is to mark correctly the *accent* (see 49, below). So great is the uncertainty in this respect, that the most accomplished native scholars of Italy, Spain, and Germany are not unfrequently at a loss how to accentuate the proper names of their respective countries, particularly if the name in question happens to belong to some obscure or remote district. And if it is so difficult to determine the correct accentuation of the names that occur in a single language, the intelligent reader may judge how arduous must be the task of ascertaining the proper accentuation of the endless variety of names found in the different European languages. In fulfilling this task, information has been sought from every accessible source, and especially from educated natives, not only of the different countries, but of different sections of the same country. With respect to the pronunciations contained in the following Vocabularies, it is believed that they will be found to be as minutely exact as they could advantageously be given in a work designed chiefly for the use of the English scholar. Particular care has been taken with what may be termed the four great languages of Continental Europe (viz., the French, German, Italian, and Spanish), not merely to mark the accent correctly, but to represent, as far as possible, every important peculiarity of sound. It is, however, scarcely necessary to observe that no system of notation based upon the sounds of the English tongue can represent exactly the pronunciation of words in other languages.

With regard to English proper names, the difficulty is not in *representing*, but in *ascertaining*, the true pronunciation. All those causes which operate in other languages to produce irregularity in accent, or anomalies in the sounds of letters, would seem to prevail in preëminent degree in regard to English proper names. Add to this that the same name is in many instances pronounced differently by different families; so that it becomes necessary not only to ascertain the pronunciation generally adopted by the best speakers, but also to attempt the far more difficult task of searching out the peculiar preferences, not to say caprices, of families, and even of individuals.

The greatest pains have been taken by the authors of the following Vocabularies to render them as complete and correct as possible. The candid and intelligent critic will, of course, make due allowance for such deficiencies as are inherent in their character and necessarily limited extent.

The author can not conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance which he received from the late Mr William A. Wheeler, who for a number of years studied the subject of Orthoëpy, in its various branches, with great diligence and success.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

VOWELS.

1. In the languages of Continental Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or in *fast*, often approximating that in *fat*. In the Hungarian, it is sometimes like *o* in *not*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French, *e* is often silent. In Swedish, *e*, when long, has a sound resembling that of short *i*, but more prolonged. Thus, *Carlén* might be pronounced *kar-lĭĭn′*. When short, it is like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* usually sounds as in *marine;* that is, like long *e* in English. It is sometimes like our short *i*, as in *pin*. It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, and Spanish, has the sound of *ee* in *see:* it should, therefore, not be allowed to fall into *ĭ*, as it is apt to do in English or Anglicized words.

4. *O* has for the most part nearly the same sound as in English. Sometimes it is long, as in *no*, but often it has a sound intermediate between that of our *o* in *no* and that in *not*. (See Observation VI. on p. 1719.) In Russian, *o*, when not accented, is almost like *a* in *father*, or intermediate between this and *a* in *fat*. In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, it is sounded like our *oo*.

5. *U* in most languages is pronounced like the English *oo* or *oo*. In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable), it may be said to combine the sounds of our *oo* and long *e*. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, *without moving his lips*, to utter the sound of *ee*, that of the French *u* will be produced. Or it may be approximately represented by the English *u* in *full*, or *oo* in *good*.

6. *Y* is usually like *i;* that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, it sounds like the French *u* or German *ü*. In Polish, it resembles our short *i*, as in *pin*. In Dutch, it is like our long *i*. It may be observed that, according to the modern Dutch orthography, *ij* is substituted for *y*. Thus, the old spelling *Overyssel* is replaced by *Overijssel*, *Bilderdyk* by *Bilderdijk*, etc.

DIPHTHONGS.

7. *Aa* in Danish usually sounds nearly like our *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. *A* (*å*) in Swedish sounds like long *o* in English.

8. *Ae*, or *ä*, is usually pronounced like *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *net*. In Dutch and Flemish, *ae* sounds like *a* in *far*. In the modern Dutch orthography, *ae* is replaced by *aa*. Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem* is now *Haarlem*, *Maes* is changed into *Maas*, etc.

9. *Ai* and *ay* are usually *proper* diphthongs, being compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to our long *i*. In French they are pronounced nearly like *ay* in the English word *day;* that is to say, like *a* in *fate*.

10. *Au* has generally the sound of *ow* in *now*. In French, *au* and *eau* have the sound of long *o*. (See Remark III. p. 1719.)

11. *Ei* and *ey* are generally *proper* diphthongs, uniting the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day* when this word is pronounced very full. In German, they are like our long *i;* in French, nearly like *e* in *met*, or *a* in *fate*.

12. *Eu* in French and Dutch has a sound nearly similar to *u* in the English word *fur*, or to *e* in *her*. In German, *eu* and *äu* have the sound of *oi* in English.

13. *Ie* at the end of a word is always pronounced in French like *e* in the English word *me*. In German, it is frequently so pronounced. In the middle of a word, *ie*, both in Dutch and German, always sounds like our long *e*.

14. *Oe*, or *ö*, occurs in several European languages. In Danish, however, instead of two dots being placed over the *o*, a mark is drawn obliquely through it (*ø*). The sound is unlike anything we have in English, but is nearest to that of *u* in *fur*, or *e* in *her*. If, while the lips are retained in the position proper for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *e* in *met* (or *a* in *fate*), he will produce the sound of *ö*. ☞ This sound, as well as that of the French *u*, should, if possible, be learned from an oral instructor. In Dutch, *oe* sounds like our *oo*.

15. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wä* or *wa;* *moi* is pronounced *mwä* or *mwa;* *roi*, *rwä* or *rwa;* etc. *Oi* in the termination of certain tenses of the French verbs, as well as in some adjectives, was formerly used instead of *ai*, and was pronounced like this diphthong. Now, however, *oi* in such words is almost universally replaced by *ai*. Thus, instead of *parlois* or *parloit* (the imperfect tense of *parler*, to speak), the French now write *parlais* and *parlait*, and instead of *françois*, *françoise* (French), they write *français* and *française*.

16. *Ou* in French and in Modern Greek sounds like our *oo*, in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ow* in the English word *now*, or like *ou* in *house*. In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long *o*.

17. *Ue*, or *ü*, has the sound of the French *u*. (See 5.)

☞ Respecting the *double vowels*, see Observation V., p. 1719.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

18. *B* at the end of a word in German is pronounced like *p*. Between two vowels in Spanish, its sound is somewhat similar to *v*, with which it is often interchanged; as, *Cordoba*, *Cordova*, etc. This sound of *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact.

19. *C* before *e* and *i* in Italian is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill;* in the same position in Spanish it sounds like the Spanish *z*, or like our *th* in *thin* (except in the Catalan dialect, where it has the sound of *s*). In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English. In Polish, it has the same sound, even at the end of a word; thus, *Prypec* is pronounced *prip′ets*.

20. *D* at the end of a word, in German and Dutch, is pronounced like *t*. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

21. In all the European languages, *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u;* in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian, it sounds like our *j*, or soft *g*. In Dutch, it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Gu* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard.

22. *H* in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

23. *J* in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese, it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish, it is equivalent to the *x* of that language, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*.

24. Often at the end of a syllable, in French and Portuguese, *m* and *n* are said to have a nasal sound; but, more correctly speaking, dropping their own proper character, they impart nasality to the preceding vowels, which are then sounded through the nose. For example, the sound of *ban* in French approximates that indicated by *bŏng* in English. *Alem*, or *alen*, in Portuguese, is pronounced almost *ä-lĕng′*, and *são* as *sounN*. In pronouncing the nasal vowels in these languages, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng*. In French, *o* before *n* nasal has nearly the sound of *o* in *note*, but is somewhat shorter. That is to say, if the English word *no* be pronounced quickly, with the vowel rendered nasal, the sound produced will correspond almost exactly to that of the French *non*. Some distinguished phonologists, however, are of the opinion that the sound of the French *o* in such cases is nearer to that of our *o* in *nor*, and that of the French *a* in *ban* and *e* in *en* to that of the English *ä* in *fär*. (See the French *ensemble*, *intrigante*, *bon vivant*, *vingt et un*, etc., in the Dictionary; also § 1 of the *Guide to Pronunciation*.) *N* in Italian before *g* usually preserves its clear sound; hence, *Marengo* is pronounced almost *ma-renn′go:* in all or nearly all the other languages, *n* in such cases approximates the sound of the English *n* in *link*.

25. *Ñ* in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of *n* and *y* consonant. *Miño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike — *mēn′yo*.

26. *Qu* before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k*. In most other languages, it is essentially the same as in English.

27. *R* in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable. In pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is made to approach very near to the roots of the upper teeth.

28. *S* in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having the sound of our *z*, or one very near it. In German, it is usually pronounced soft at the beginning of a word. In Hungarian, it sounds like our *sh* or the German *sch*.

29. *T* in several European tongues has a sound somewhat more *dental* than in English. This is especially observable in Spanish, in which language it is pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

30. *W* in German, and in some other languages, is nearly similar to our *v*. It may be described as a *v* uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth.

31. *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*. (See 23.) In Portuguese, it is pronounced like our *sh*.

32. *Z* in German and Swedish has the sound of *ts;* in Italian, *z* usually sounds like *dz*, *zz* like *ts*. In Spanish, it is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*.

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

33. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill* (except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it sounds like *k*). In Italian, it is pronounced like *k;* in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

34. *Cs* in Hungarian sounds like *ch* in the English word *church*.

35. *Cz* in Polish sounds like our *ch;* in Hungarian, like *ts*.

36. *Dy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of our *j*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in *soldier*, *verdure*, etc.

37. *Gh* in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*.

38. *Gl* in Italian, when followed by *i*, has the same sound as *lh* in Portuguese, or *ll* in Spanish. Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, the *i* following *gl* is silent. (See 41.)

39. *Gn* in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*. (See 25.)

40. *Gy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant. *Magyar* is pronounced mŏd′yŏr′. (See 36.)

41. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, combine the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant (see *l*, p. 1719). For example, *velho* is pronounced vāl′yŏ; *villa*, vēl′yä; *llano*, lyä′nŏ. *Ly* in Hungarian has also the sound of *ll* in Spanish. *Ll* in French, when preceded by *i*, was formerly, in certain words, sounded like the Spanish *ll;* but according to the modern popular pronunciation, all sound of the *l* in such words is dropped. *Aurillac*, formerly ō′rēl′yäk′, is now generally sounded ō′rē′yäk′, etc. It may be observed, however, that public speakers, and others who aim to be very correct in their pronunciation, still frequently retain the sound of the *l*.

42. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 25 and 39.) *Ny* in Hungarian has the same sound.

43. *Sc* in Italian, before *e* and *i*, sounds like the English *sh*. *Scio* is pronounced shē′o, *Sciglio*, shēl′yo, etc.

44. *Sz* in Hungarian is sounded like sharp *s* or *ss;* but *zs* is like our *zh*. In Polish, *sz* sounds like our *sh*.

45. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English; and in Dutch, before all the vowels, its sound is similar, but harsher and more guttural.

46. *Th* in all the modern languages of Continental Europe except Greek (in which the character *θ* has the same sound as our *th*) is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme*.

47. *Ts* in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like our *ch* in *church*.

48. *Ty* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y:* it approaches in sound our *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* takes place in the English words *creature*, *virtue*.

ACCENT.

49. Something analogous to English accentuation (see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 26, 34, etc.) is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son′ders-haw′sen*, *Zoll′ve-rein′*. It may be observed, however, that in none of the other languages, not even in the Teutonic, is the stress of voice thrown so exclusively on a single syllable as it mostly is in English; and, as a natural consequence, the unaccented syllables are almost invariably pronounced more distinctly than by us. This is an important point to be borne in mind by those who wish to speak foreign words or names correctly.

Among what may be termed the principal European languages (viz., English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not a multitude of exceptions. Those of most general application are perhaps the following: In Spanish and Portuguese, words ending in a vowel usually have the accent on the penultima; those ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable: yet even to these there are numerous exceptions; e. g., *Alcalá*, *Alcántara*, *Córdova*, *Guipúscoa*, *Mérida*, *Almodóvar*, *Andújar*, *Cáceres*, *Cádiz*, and many others.

50. In Spanish, the difference between accented and unaccented syllables, though sufficiently obvious to a native, is sometimes scarcely perceptible to a foreigner.

51. In Hungarian, there is no accent, according to our use of this word; but the syllables are distinguished from each other by *quantity*, being, like the Latin, divided into long and short. But as quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names in the following vocabularies, the accent is placed according to quantity whenever this could be satisfactorily ascertained; e. g., *Csongrád*, chŏn-grād′; *Ujfalu*, o͞o′e̊-fä′lo͞o.

52. The French language also has little accent in the sense in which we employ the term. The *marks* called *accents* that are placed over the different vowels serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; e. g., in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Others maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables, the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is very analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. Be this as it may, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names: at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been thus given — ŏr′lā′ŏN′.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. *I*, in French and some other languages, often has a sound that is sometimes said to be between our *ee* and short *i*. It is, however, properly the pure sound of *e* as in *me*, or *ee* as in *see*, pronounced short. This sound is represented by e̊.

II. It may be observed that ā, as in the English word *day*, when uttered fully and distinctly, is a true diphthong, consisting of a sound nearly like that of *e* in *met* (but less open), prefixed to (or combined with) that of short *i*. In pronouncing foreign names, ā (used to represent long *e* in German, Italian, etc.) should never have this diphthongal sound; that is, the terminal element, resembling short *i*, should be carefully excluded.

III. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, except where a full accent falls upon the vowel, we have usually preferred to use ā̆, e̊, and ŏ, rather than ā, ē, ō, as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much. In the pronunciation, however, of French names containing the improper diphthong *au*, *o*, marked long (ō), is always made use of, because the sound in French is actually long in *quantity*.

IV. *E* (not marked with an accent) in French is usually silent; and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

V. A double letter, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind. This remark applies to nearly all the double vowels in foreign languages (except *aa* in Danish and Norwegian, already explained under the diphthongs; see 7, p. 1718); *ee* and *oo* in Dutch and German, *ii* and *uu* in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. *Ss*, except in Hungarian (see 28), has the sound of sharp *s*, as in our words *so*, *house*, etc. *Ss* is sometimes used at the beginning of a word or name by the Germans, in order to indicate more surely the sharp sound of *s;* more especially words from the Oriental languages are written in this manner: since a single *s* in German at the beginning of a word would be liable to be sounded like our *z*. (See 28.)

VI. The reader should be particularly on his guard, in pronouncing short *o* in French, German, and Italian names, to give a sound which approaches that of *o* in *nor* (e. g., *Heilbronn*, hīl′bron, *Pignerol*, pēn′yę-rol′). This sound of *o* should not be perverted into a short form of Italian *a* (*ä* in *fär*). This, in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

EMPLOYED IN THE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER AND IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, ụ, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grăt′tạn might be pronounced grăt′tŭn or grăt′t′n — but the latter is much preferable; Hĕl′lẹr, hĕl′lŭr, or hĕl′l′r, etc.

ā̆, e̊, ŏ, are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ǟ is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 14*): it may be Anglicized by e̊.

ü is like the French *u* (see 5*), which it is employed in pronunciation to represent: it may be Anglicized by the English u̯.

ᴜ, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12*): it should be pronounced nearly like û in the English word *fur*, or e̊ in *her*.

ʙ, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*. (See 18.*)

ᴅ, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*. (See 20.*)

ɢ and ᴋ, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 33.*)

ʜ, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

l̃ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million:* it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (See 41.*)

ᴍ and ɴ, small capitals, are used to represent the nasal sound in French, being similar in sound to *ng*. (See 24.*)

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion:* it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25 and 42.*)

s̆ is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z:* in the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

w̆ has a sound similar to our *v*. (See 30.*) The ⌣ over the w is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y *and* ey at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au *and* aw sound like *a* in *fall*.

e͝e indicates the sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, etc.

ou *and* ow sound like *ou* in *house* and *ow* in *cow*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like long *o*, as in *grow*, *tow*, etc.

ss is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s* where a single *s* would be liable to be pronounced like *z;* e. g., *Mons*, mŏnss, not mŏns.

ş sounds like *z*.

th is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

' is sometimes used to denote the *breathing* in French names in which the *h* is said to be aspirated. It is not pronounced.

☞ The primary or principal accent in any name is marked thus (′); the secondary or subordinate accent thus (′); as, Pas′sa-ma-quod′dy.

☞ The sounds of the marked letters are explained in the Key at the bottom of each page.

[1] These figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given above.

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE TWO FOLLOWING VOCABULARIES.

1. Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; e. g., *ch* is to be sounded as in *chill*, *g* as in *get*, etc. *From not attending to this simple and obvious rule, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes.* Thus, che-wä′wä is given as the pronunciation of *Chihuahua:* many, however, with this pronunciation before them, have called it *she*-wä′wä, not considering that if such had been the true sound, it would have been so respelt.

2. In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow ä to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel, — an error to which American and English speakers are very prone: it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat*. In most cases the sound indicated by ä, not under the full accent, may be considered a brief or shortened form of *a* in *far*, much like *a* in *mass*. It has already been observed, however, that *a* before *n* nasal in French is almost like *o* in *not*, or like *a* in *far*.

3. In pronouncing French words containing *on* nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give *o* its short sound (see 24, p. 1718). Thus, *bon* should be pronounced bôN, or according to some authorities bôn. *Toulon* should either be entirely Anglicized (as *too′lŏn*), or else pronounced too′lôN′ or too′lôn′. For the same reasons, *eu*, in names not Anglicized, should have its distinct sound, like our ĕ in *her* (see 12, p. 1718), and not be confounded with the French *ou* or *a*. There is no reason why the French names *Dreux* (drʊh) and *Droux* (droo), *Leure* (lʊr) and *Lure* (lür), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words *grum* and *groom*, *cur* and *cure*.

4. In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to *pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure.*

5. When *h* (not small capital) occurs at the *end* of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not generally to be sounded. It is often used, for example, after ʊ (representing the sound of the French *eu*), that the learner may not give this vowel the sound of *u* in *cube* or *rule*.

It may be remarked, however, that, in a very few instances, *h*, at the end of Persian or Arabic names, is distinctly pronounced in those languages, and has therefore been repeated in the pronunciation; e. g., *Nadir Shah*, nä′dịr shäh.

6. It is to be observed that the number of syllables in the names of the two following Vocabularies is to be determined by the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together, thus, dnyĕs′tẹr, the Russian pronunciation of *Dniester*, must be pronounced, not dnĭ-ĕs′tẹr, but dnyĕs′tẹr, the *ny* being employed to indicate the sound of the Spanish ñ, that is, the sound of *ni* in *minion*.

7. The abbreviation *Syn.* (Synonym, or Synonymous with) indicates that the name to which it is affixed is either simply another spelling of the name referred to, or that it designates the same person or place.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD

By TITUS MUNSON COAN, A. M., M. D.

THE aim of this Gazetteer is to answer concisely the main questions that may be asked about any of the leading titles in modern geography. What is the orthography of the given name? What is its correct local pronunciation? What are the main features, natural or artificial, of the place itself? On all these points it has been the author's intention to bring together accurate information in the briefest form.

The fitting choice of titles from the great mass of geographical material was a task of some difficulty. Those titles have been selected which seemed likeliest to be referred to by American readers, and for this purpose about one half of the places which are enumerated in the Eleventh Census have been included; while to make room for these, some foreign places of larger population, but of less probable interest to the reader, have been omitted.

In regard to pronunciation great pains have been taken to secure accuracy. An attempt has been made to give in every case the actual usage of each different country, which, as Dr. Thomas has said, is "the only rational system of geographical pronunciation." The foreign and the English names of important foreign places are given, and both the foreign and the English pronunciations, when both seemed to be required. But in names like *Granada*, *Amiens*, *Rouen*, the foreign pronunciation alone has been marked. The aim has been to indicate every sound in every title word, an undertaking which has not before been made in an English geographical dictionary.

The following special signs and abbreviations require explanation here: —

□	square miles.	*Atl.*	Atlantic.	*Medit.*	Mediterranean.	*p.* or *pop.*	population.	*pen.*	peninsula.
×	county seat.	*cen.*	central.	*min.*	mining.	*Pac.*	Pacific.	*spt.*	seaport.
✻	capital.	*cml.*	commercial.	*Nor.*	Norway, Norwegian.	*par.*	parish.	*tp.*	township.
arch.	archipelago.	*har.*	harbor.	*oc.*	ocean, oceans.	*past.*	pastoral.	*vil.*	village.

Other abbreviations, in more general use, are explained in the general table, p. 1919.

A

Aachen (ä′ĸẹn) *Fr. name* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, city & prov. Prussia, 1,604 □. prov. 564
Aalborg (ą̇l′bôrg) *i. e.*, "Eel Castle," cml. spt. Denmark, pop. 20. — one of four ecclesiastical divisions of Jutland, pop. 160.
Aalen (ä′lẹn) town, Württemberg, on Kocher riv. 40 m. E of Stuttgart 6
Aalten (äl′tẹn) vil. of the Netherlands, on Aa river 6
Aar (är) riv. Switzerland, 168 m. long, navigable from Rhine riv. to Thun.
Aarau (ä′row) town, Switzerland, ✻ of the canton of Aargau 6
Aared (ä′rẹd) agr. prov. (also a mountain group) Nejd, Arabia 100
Aargau (är′gow) *Fr. name* ARGOVIE (är′gō′vē′) canton, Switzerland, 542 □.... 194
Aarhuus (ôr′hōōs) spt. town, Jutland, Denmark 33
Abaco (ä′bä-kō) *or* **Lucaya** (lōō-kī′yä) one of the Bahama Isls. 80 m. long.... 2
Abadeh (ä-bä′dẹ) town, Persia; famous for fruit gardens 5
Abancay (ä-ʙän-kī′) town, × dept. of Apurimac, Peru, on Abancay river 5
Abauj (ōb′ow′ē) county, Hungary, 1,117 □ 167
Abba Yared (äb′bä yä′rẽt) mt. Abyssinia, 14,918 ft. high.
Abbeokuta (äb-bē-ō-kōō′tä) town, ✻ of Egba prov. Yoruba, W Africa 100
Abbeville (ăb′bē-vĭl) agr. co. S. C. 1,006 □ pop. 47. — its × pop. 2. — tp. Abbeville co. S. C. pop. 4.
Abbeville (äb′vēl′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Somme, France 19
Abbiategrasso (äb-bē-ä′tä-ğräs′sō) town, N Italy, 14 m. from Milan 10
Abbitibe *or* **Abbetibie** (ăb-bē-tĭb′bē) riv. & lake, N E Ontario, Canada.
Abdera (ăb-dē′rạ) city of ancient Thrace; its ruins are on the Ægean sea.
Aberdare (ăb′ẹr-dâr′) mfg. town, Glamorgan co. South Wales 38
Aberdeen (ăb′ẹr-dēn′) city, × of Monroe co. Miss. on Tombigbee riv. pop. 3. — city, × Brown co. S. Dak. pop. 3. — town, Chehalis co. Wash. pop. 2. — agr. & mfg. co. Scotland, 1,966 □ pop. 281. — its × pop. 122.
Abersychan (ăb′ẹr-sŭk′ạn) min. & mfg. town, Monmouth co. England 15
Aberystwith (ăb′ẹr-ĭst′wĭth) borough & spt. of Wales; a watering place.... 7
Abilene (ăb′ĭ-lēn) city, × of Dickinson co. Kan. 95 m. W of Topeka, pop. 4. — town, × Taylor co. Tex. pop. 3.
Abingdon (ăb′ĭng-dọn) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, × Washington co. Va. pop. 2. — borough & town, Berkshire, Eng. on Ock riv. town pop. 7.
Abington (ăb′ĭng-tọn) town, Plymouth co. Mass. about 20 m. S of Boston, pop. 4. — tp. Montgomery co. Pa. pop. 4.
Abkasia (äb-käsh′ē-ä) region of Trans-Caucasia, part of Kutais prov. 3,000 □. 79
Åbo (ō′bōō) *or* **Abo** (ä′bō) spt. city, on Aurajoki riv. Finland, Russia 32
Abo Archipelago (-är-kĭ-pĕl′ạ-gō) labyrinth of low rocky islands, Finland.
Åbo-Björneborg (ō′bōō-bē-ör′nē-bôrğ) govt. Finland, Russia, 9,333 □ chief town Åbo ..... govt. 386

Abomey (ăb′ō-mā′) town, ✻ of Dahomey, Africa; trade in ivory, oil, and gold 24
Aboo-Arish (ä′bōō-ä′rĭsh) town, ✻ of state of same name in Arabia 8
Abra (ä′brä) central mountainous prov. of Luzon, Philippine Islands 37
Abrantes (ä-brän′tĕs) town on Tagus riv. 80 m. N E of Lisbon, Portugal 6
Abrolhos (ä-brōl′yōs) pointed rocky isls. coast of Brazil, 17° 58′ S, 38° 42′ W. — group, W coast Australia, bet. lat. 28° and 29° S, on Geelvink Channel.
Abruzzo (ä-brōōt′sō-) **and Molise** (-mō-lē′sā) dept. cent. Italy, 6,669 □..... 1,360
Abyssinia (ăb′ĭs-sĭn′ĭ-ạ) country, E Africa, 196,000 □, Italian protectorate... 4,500
Acadia (ạ-kā′dĭ-ạ) *or* **Acadie** (ä′kä′dē′) the original French name of NOVA SCOTIA. — co. La. 630 □ pop. 13, × Crowley.
Acapulco (ä-kä-pōōl′kō) spt. Mexico, on Pacific ocean; fine harbor 5
Acaray (ä-kär′āy) mts. N Brazil, S. America, bet. Amazonas & Pará states.
Acari (ä-kä-rē′) town, Peru, 20 m. from Pacific ocean 6
Acarnania (ăk′är-nā′nĭ-ạ-) **and Ætolia** (-ē-tō′lē-ạ) nome, Greece, 3,013 □.... 162
Accomac (ăk′kō-măk′) agr. co. in E of Va. 500 □, × Accomac Courthouse.... 27
Accra *or* **Acra** (ăk′rạ). See AKKRA.
Accrington (ăk′rĭng-tọn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England 39
Acerra (ä-chĕr′rä) town on Agno riv. Italy, 7 m. N E of Naples 14
Achaia (ä-kā′yä-) **and Elis** (-ē′lĭs) nome, Morea, Greece, 1,901 □..... 211
Acheen (ăt-chēn′) town & kingdom, N Sumatra, 22,000 □ .....kingdom 450
Achtyrka (äĸ-tĕr′kä) town on Charkov riv. European Russia 18
Acireale (ä′chē-rā-ä′lā) town & spt. Sicily, Italy 22
Aci Sant' Antonio (ä′chē sänt än-tō′nē-ō) city at foot of Mt. Etna, Sicily.... 6
Aconcagua (ä-kōn-kä′ğwä) highest peak, Andes mts. Chile, 22,422 ft. high. — prov. N of Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile, 5,840 □ pop. 57.
Acquackanonck (ạ-kwăk′ạ-nŏnk) tp. Passaic co. N. J. 3
Acquaviva (ä′kwä-vē′vä) town, prov. Bari, Italy 8
Acre (ä′kẹr *or* ä′kẹr) spt. city on promontory at foot of Mt. Carmel, Syria.... 5
Acri (ä′krē) town, Cosenza prov. Italy 11
Acroceraunian Mountains (ä′krō-sē-rạ′nĭ-ạn-), *Albanian* TCHIKA, on coast of Albania, lat. 40° 15′ N, highest peaks, Tchika, 6,300 ft., Tchikara, 5,470 ft.
Acro Corinthus (ä′krō kō-rĭn′thŭs) rock near Corinth in Greece, 2,000 ft. high, and strongly fortified.
Acton (ăk′tọn) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. & parish, Middlesex co. England; suburb of London 17
Ada (ā′dạ) agr. co. S W Ida. 2,500 □, pop. 8, × Boisé City. — vil. Hardin co. O. pop. 2.
Adafudia (ä-dä-fōō′dē-ä) trading town in Fulah country, W Africa 24
Adair (ạ-dâr′) agr. co. S W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 15, × Fontenelle. — agr. & past. co. S Ky. 400 □ pop. 14, × Columbia. — agr. co. N N E Mo. 570 □ pop. 17, × Kirksville.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ă, ĕ, ŏ, *less prolonged*; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short*; ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, ụ, *obscure*; fâr, låst, fall, cãre; tẽrm; fōōd, fo͝ot, fûrl; ô *as in* fôr; oi *as in* oil; ow *as in* cow; ä, ö, ü, ʏ, ẽẽ (see p. 1719); ch *as in* chin; ğ *as in* get; n *as in* linger, link; ng *as in* sing; th *as in* thin; th *as in* thine; ĺ, ṉ, ṡ, ẅ, ʙ, ᴅ, ɢ, ʜ, ĸ, ɴ (see p. 1719).

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Pop.

Adal (ä-däl′) country, W of Gulf of Aden, E Africa, chief port, Tajura; French.
Adalia (ä-dä′lē′ä) *or* **Satalia** (sä-tä′lē′ä) spt. Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia... 8
Adamawa (ä-dä-mą′wä) *or* **Fumbina** (fo͝om-bē′nä) prov. cen. Africa, ✻ Yola.
Adam Bay (ăd′ąm-) on N W coast Australia, 6 m. long, 10 broad at mouth.
Adams (ăd′ąmz) co. W Ill. 830 □ pop. 62, × Quincy. — co. E Ind. 330 □ pop. 20, × Decatur. — co. S W Io. 432 □ pop. 12, × Corning. — co. S W Miss. 400 □ pop. 26, × Natchez. — co. S Neb. 552 □ pop. 24, × Juniata. — co. S O. 488 □ pop. 26, × West Union. — co. S Pa. 535 □ pop. 33, × Gettysburg. — co. E Wash. 1,908 □ pop. 2, × Ritzville. — co. cen. Wis. 690 □ pop. 7, × Friendship. — tp. & vil. Decatur co. Ind. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Adam's Bridge, chain of shoals between Ceylon and Hindostan.
Adams Island *or* **Roapoa** (rō′ą-pō′ą) one of the Marquesas Islands.
Adam's Peak, mountain in Ceylon, 7,420 ft. high.
Adams Point *or* **Cape**, Ore. lat. 46° 12′ N, lon. 123° 56′ W.
Adams Run, tp. & hamlet, Colleton co. S. C.....tp. 5
Adana (ä-dä′nä) vilayet, Asia Minor, 14,494 □ pop. 402. — its ✻ city, pop. 45.
Addington (ăd′ĭng-tŏn) agr. co. S E Ontario, Can. 2,060 □ pop. 24, × Napanee.
Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŏn) past. & agr. co. W Vt. 734 □ pop. 22, × Middlebury. — tp. & vil. Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Adel (ā′dĕl′) tp. & vil. Dallas co. Io.....tp. 2
Adelaide (ăd′ę-lād) city, ✻ of S Australia, on Torrens riv.; founded 1836..... 133
Adelaide Islands, W of Patagonia, lat. 52° S, lon. 75° W; belong to Chile.
Aden (ä′dęn *or* ā′dęn) fortified spt. of Arabia; a British possession since 1839. 42
Aderno (ä-dār′nō) town at foot of Mt. Etna, Sicily, Italy 15
Adige (ăd′ĭ-jē, *It. pron.* ä′dē-jā) riv. N Italy, 220 m. long.
Adirondack Mountains (ăd-ĭ-rŏn′dăk-) group in N N. Y.; Mt. Marcy the highest, 5,402 ft.
Adjyghur (ăd-jī-gûr′) state, Bundelkhand, India, pop. 45. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Admiral Island, isl. Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, Canada, 14 m. long.
Admiralty Inlet (ăd′mĭ-rąl-tĭ-) nav. branch of Puget Sound, N W Wash.
Admiralty Island, isl. Alaska, 90 m. long, lat. 57° 30′ N, lon. 134° 15′ W.
Admiralty Islands, group in the Pacific, N E of Papua, lat. 2° S, lon. 146° E.
Admiralty Sound, Tierra del Fuego, S. America, 7 m. broad, 43 m. long.
Adour (ä-do͝or′) riv. 200 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Bay of Biscay, France.
Adowah (ä′dō-wä) town, ✻ of Tigré in Abyssinia; manufactories..... 10
Adra (ä′drä) *anc.* Ab′dera, spt. in Almeria, Spain..... 7
Adrar (ä′drär′) fertile oasis of the Sahara, Africa..... 10
Adria (ä′drē-ä) *anc.* Ha′dria A′tria, town, N E Italy 15
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ąn) city, × of Lenawee co. Mich..... 9
Adrianople (ăd-rĭ-ąn-ō′pl) vilayet, European Turkey, 15,015 □ pop. 836. — its ✻ pop. 71.
Adriatic (ăd′rē-ăt′ĭk) *or* **Gulf of Venice**, arm of Mediterranean, 500 m. long.
Ægades (ē′gą-dēz) group of isls. off W coast of Sicily, Italy..... 12
Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ąn-) *or* **Grecian Archipelago**, between Asia Minor & Greece, 400 m. long, 200 broad.
Ægina (ē-jī′ną) town & isl. Greece, 16 m. from Athens; isl. 8 m. long..... 6
Æröe (ā′rö) isl. Denmark, in Baltic, 14 m. long, 10 broad..... 12
Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-ą) mt. dist. Greece, with Acarnania a nome, ✻ Missolonghi.
Afghánistán (ăf-găn′ĭs-tăn′) inland country, Asia, 212,000 □ pop. 4,000, ✻ Kábul.
Afioom (ä-fē-o͞om′) *i. e.* "opium," city of Asia Minor; opium trade..... 20
Aflaj (ä′flăj′) dist. Nejd, Arabia, pop. 16, chief town Kharfah.
Afragola (ä-frä-gō′lä) town and commune of Campania, Italy.....commune 18
Africa (ăf′rĭ-ką) continent, 5,300 m. long, 4,600 broad, 11,500,000 □ coast line 16,000 m.....130,000
Afton (ăf′tŏn) town, × of Union co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. & tp. Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Afzul-Gurh (ŭf′zŭl-gûr′) town, Bijnaur dist. N. W. Provs. British India..... 8
Agades (ăg′ą-dēz′) *or* **Agdas** (ăg′dąs) city, ✻ of Asben kingdom, Sahara, Af.. 8
Agamenticus Mountain (ăg-ą-mĕn′tĭ-kŭs-) York co. Me.; a sailor's landmark, 673 ft. above the sea level.
Agaña (ä-gän′yä) fortified Spanish town, ✻ of Guahan, Ladrone Islands..... 5
Agawam (ăg′ą-wąm) tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass.....tp. 2
Agde (ägd) town, dept. Hérault, France..... 9
Agen (ä′zhŏn′) town, ✻ of dept. Lot-et-Garonne, Fr. 73 m. S E of Bordeaux.. 20
Agénois (ä′zhā′nwä′) anc. dist. in Aquitaine kingdom, France.
Agershuus (ä′gĕrs-hō͞os) dist. Norway, 2,055 □ pop. 99, ✻ Christiania.
Aghmat (äg′măt′) fortified town on Mt. Atlas, Marocco..... 6
Aghrim (ąg′rĭm *or* ąn′rĭm) parish, Galway co. Ir.; battle ground in 1691.
Agincourt (ä′zhăn′kōōr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; battle ground in 1415.
Agira, Aggira (ä-jē′rä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy 12
Agoa de Pão (ä′gwä dā pän) mountain, St. Michael, Azores, 3,100 ft. high. — vil. S shore, isl. St. Michael, pop. 4.
Agosta (ä-gŏs′tä) cml. city, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy..... 12
Agra (ä′grä) prov. N. W. Provs. India, 10,152 □ pop. 4,768. — its ✻ pop. 169.
Agram (ä′grăm *or* ŏg′rŏm′) co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 261. — city, Hungary, ✻ of Croatia & Slavonia, pop. 37.
Aguachapa (ä′wä-chä′pä) town, San Salvador, bet. Guatemala and Sonsonate.
Aguadilla (ä′wä-dēl′yä) spt. Puerto Rico..... 8
Aguas Calientes (ä′gwäs kä-lĕ-ān′tĕs) state, cen. Mexico, 2,950 □ pop. 140. — its ✻ pop. 32.
Aguilar de la Frontera (ä-gē-lär′ dā lä frŏn-tā′rä) town, Spain..... 12
Aguilas (ä′gē-läs) spt. town, Murcia prov. Spain..... 6
Agurpara, Agarpara (ä-gur-pä′rä) town, Bengal, India..... 27
Ahmadábád (ä′mäd-ä′bäd′) dist. India, 3,844 □ pop. 830. — its ✻ pop. 146.
Ahmadpur-Barra (ä-mäd-po͞or′-bär′rä) town, Bahawalpur, Hindostan..... 30
Ahmednagar (ä′mĕd-nä′gär) dist. India, 6,577 □ pop. 774. — its ✻ pop. 33. — town, Gujarát prov. India, pop. 10. — town, N W India, pop. 7.
Ahuachapam (ä-hwä-chä-päm′) town, San Salvador, Central America..... 8
Aidin (ī-dēn′) *or* **Smyrna** (smĕr′ną) vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, 17,370 □ pop. 1,391, ✻ Smyrna. — cml. town, Asiatic Turkey, 81 m. S E of Smyrna, pop. 35.
Aidone (ī-dō′nā) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy..... 6
Aigues Mortes (āg′ mōrt′) town, dept. Gard, France; mediæval remains.... 4
Aiken (ā′kĕn) agr. co. S. C. 1,068 □ pop. 32. — its × pop. 2. — tp. Aiken co. pop. 4.
Ailsa Craig (āl′są krāg) isl. basalt, 1,000 ft. high, Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Aimaraez (ī-mä-rā-ēs′) prov. Cuzco dept. Peru, S. America..... 15
Ain (ăN) dept. E France, 2,239 □ pop. 357, ✻ Bourg.
Ainad (ī′năd′) town & dist. Arabia..... 10
Ainsty (ān′stĭ) dist. West Riding, York co. England, 84 □..... 53
Aintab (ĭn-täb′) town, on S slope of Mt. Taurus, Asiatic Turkey..... 20
Airdrie (ār′drē) town, Lanark co. Scotland..... 16
Aire (âr) fortified town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8. — city, dept. Landes, France, pop. 5.
Airola (ī-rō′lä) town, Benevento prov. Italy, 23 m. N E of Naples..... 5
Airolo (ī-rō′lō) vil. Switzerland, at S end of St. Gothard railway tunnel..... 5
Aisne (ān) *anc.* Ax′ona, riv. 175 m. long, N France. — agr. & mfg. dept. N France, 2,839 □ pop. 545, ✻ Laon.
Aitkin (āt′kĭn) co. N E Minn. 1,900 □ pop. 2, × Aitkin.
Aitutaki (ī′tōō-tä′kē) one of the Hervey Islands, S Pacific, 9 miles long.

Pop.

Aix (āks) city, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France..... 29
Aix-les-Bains (āks-lā-băN′) town, Savoy, France; mineral waters..... 4
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä′pĕl′) *Ger.* Aachen, mfg. city, Rhenish Prussia; thermal springs..... 103
Ajaccio (ä-yät′chō) fortified spt. ✻ of Corsica; Napoleon's birthplace..... 18
Ajmere (äj-mēr′-) **and Mhairwara** (-mīr-wä′rä) prov. India, 2,711 □ pop. 542. — its ✻ city, pop. 68.
Ajuruoca (ä-zhōō-rōō-ō′kä) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil..... 12
Akamagaseti (ä-kä-mä-gä-sē′tĭ) ✻ of prov. Nagato, Japan 31
Akberpore (äk′bęr-pōōr′) town & dist. India, 27 m. W of Cawnpur.....town 5
Aken (ä′kęn) town, Saxony, prov. Prussia, on Elbe river..... 5
Akerman (ä′kęr-măn′) *or* **Akkerman**, town, Bessarabia, Russia 41
Akhalzikh (ä-käl-zēk′) cml. city, Tiflis prov. Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia.. 16
Akhissar (äk′hĭs-sär′) *anc.* Thyati′ra, town, Asia Minor..... 8
Akhlat (äĸ′lät′) town on Lake Van, Turkey in Asia..... 5
Akhmym (äĸ-mēm′) town on Nile riv. Egypt 16
Akita (ä-kē′tä) city, W coast, N Hondo isl. Japan..... 36
Akkra (ăk′ra) town, ✻ of British colony, Gold Coast, Africa 20
Akmolinsk (äĸ′mŏl′lĭnsk′) govt. of Russia, in cen. Asia, 229,609 □ 500
Akoat (ä-kōt′) cml. town, Akola dist. India..... 15
Akola (ä-kō′lä) dist. W Berar, India, 3,396 □ pop. 139. — city, pop. 12, in Akola dist. India.
Akowaay (ä-kŏ-wä′ī) town, Guinea coast, Africa..... 7
Akron (ăk′rŏn) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 1. — city, × of Summit co. O. pop. 28.
Ak-Sai (äk-sī′) mt. of Turkestan, Russia, 14,825 ft. high.
Akserai (äk-sę-rī′) town, N E Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia..... 5
Aksu (äk′sōō′) cml. town, E Turkestan, China..... 50
Aku (ä′kōō′) mt. of Nepál in the Himalaya, 24,313 ft. high.
Akun (ä′kōōn′) active volcano, Aleutian Isls. lat. 54° 17′ N, lon. 165° 32′ W.
Akusha (ä-kōō′shä) town & ter. Daghestan, Trans-Caucasia, Russia.....town 6
Akutan (ä-kōō-tän′) one of Aleutian Islands, an active volcano, 3,332 ft. high.
Akyab (äk′yäb′) dist. isl. & spt. town in Arakan, Lower Burma, dist. 4,858 □ pop. 360, town pop. 34.
Alabama (ăl′ą-bā′mą) riv. in Ala. 300 m. long, flows into Tombigbee riv. — a S state of the U. S. 52,250 □ pop. 1,513, ✻ Montgomery. — tp. Genesee co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Alachua (ą-lăch′ū-ą) agr. co. N Fla. 1,282 □ pop. 23, × Gainesville.
Ala Dagh (ä′lä dăg′) mt. chain Asiatic Turkey; lat. 39° 40′ N, lon. 39° 44′ W; separates head waters of Euphrates river.
Alaghez (ä-lä-gĕz′) volcanic mt. in Erivan govt. Russia, 13,628 ft. high.
Alagoa (äl-ä-gō′ä) town & dist. on isl. St. Michael, Azores.....dist. 8
Alagoas (ä-lä-gō′äs) state, Brazil, 22,583 □ pop. 459, ✻ Macayo. — city in same, pop. 15.
Alais (ä′lā′) *anc.* Ale′sia, town, dept. Gard, France..... 22
Alajuela (ä-lä-hwā′lä) city, Costa Rica, Central America..... 8
Alamance (ăl′ą-măns) co. cen. N. C. 446 □ pop. 18, × Graham.
Alameda (ä-lä-mā′dą) co. W Cal. 794 □ pop. 94, × Oakland. — city in Alameda co. pop. 11.
Åland Islands (ą′land-) arch. in Gulf of Bothnia, pop. 16, chief town Åland.
Alapaevsk (ä-lä-pä-ĕvsk′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia..... 5
Alapur (ä′lä-pōōr′) town, Budaon dist. British India..... 5
Alasea (ä-lą-sā′ä) riv. N E Siberia, flows into Arctic Ocean.
Alashehr (ä′lä-shĕr′) city, Asia Minor, 83 m. E of Smyrna..... 15
Alaska (ą-lăs′ką) ter. U. S. A. 531,410 □ pop. 32; acquired in 1867. — peninsula of same, 450 m. long.
Alatyr (ä-lä-tĕr′) town at junction Alatyr and Sura rivs. Simbirsk govt. Russia 8
Alatri (ä-lä′trē) *anc.* Ala′trium, town, Latium dept. Italy..... 14
Alausi (ä-lou-sē′) valley & town on Alausi riv. Ecuador.....town 6
Alava (ä′lä-vä) prov. N Spain, ✻ Vittoria, 1,205 □ 93
Alba (äl′bä) town, Italy, on Tanaro riv. 35 m. S E of Turin..... 10
Albacete (äl-bä-thā′tā) prov. Spain, 5,972 □ pop. 229. — its ✻ pop. 21.
Albania (ăl-bā′ne-ä, *modern Gr.* äl-bä-nē′ä) country, W Turkey in Europe, comprising Scutari and Janina vilayets, 11,541 □..... 712
Albano (äl-bä′nō) city, Italy, 12 m. S E of Rome, pop. 6. — lake & mt. 13 m. S E of Rome.
Albany (ąl′bą-nĭ) co. E N. Y. 499 □ pop. 165, × Albany. — co. S E Wyo. 4,500 □ pop. 9, × Laramie City. — town, × of Dougherty co. Ga. pop. 4. — town, × of Gentry co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, ✻ of N. Y. state & × of Albany co. pop. 95. — town, × of Linn co. Ore. pop. 3. — riv. Canada, 320 m. long, flows into James Bay. — (ăl′bą-nĭ) dist. Perth co. Scotland.
Albany Island (ąl′bą-nĭ-) 3 m. long, off Cape York, Queensland, Australia.
Albay (äl-bī′) prov. Luzon, Philippine Islands, pop. 340. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Albay Bay *or* **Gulf**, Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Albemarle (ăl′bę-märl) co. cen. Va. 675 □ pop. 32, × Charlottesville. — tp. Stanley co. N. C. pop. 2. — isl. Galapagos group, Pacific ocean.
Albères Mountains (äl-bair′-) the E portion of the Pyrenees.
Albert (ăl′bęrt) co. New Brunswick, pop. 11, × Hopewell Cape, Bay of Fundy.
Alberta (ăl-bĕrt′ą) dist. N W Canada, 106,000 □..... 26
Albert Edward Nyanza (-nī-ăn′zą) lake, cen. Africa; named 1889.
Albert Lea (-lē) city, × Freeborn co. Minn..... 3
Albert Nyanza (-nī-ăn′zą) lake, E cen. Africa, 150 m. long, 50 m. broad.
Albia (ăl′bĭ-ą) city, × Monroe co. Io. 25 m. W of Ottumwa..... 2
Albina (ăl-bī′ną) city, Multnomah co. Ore..... 5
Albion (ăl′bĭ-ŏn) tp. & vil. Edwards co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Calhoun co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × Orleans co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 5. — tp. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Jackson co. Wis. pop. 2. — town, × Noble co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1. — anc. name of Great Britain.
Albula (äl′bōō-lä) mt. pass of the Grisons, Switzerland, 7,713 ft. high.
Albuquerque (äl-bōō-kär′kā) mfg. town, Estremadura, Spain, pop. 8. — town, × Bernalillo co. New Mex. pop. 4.
Albury (ăl′bŭr-ĭ) town, New South Wales..... 5
Alby (äl′bē′) city, ✻ of dept. Tarn, on Tarn riv. France..... 19
Alcalá de Chivert (äl-kä-lä′ dā chē-vārt′) town, Valencia, Spain 5
Alcalá de Guadaira (-gwä-dī′rä) town, Spain, 7 m. E of Seville 7
Alcalá de Henares (-ā-nä′rĕs) city, New Castile, Spain, 17 m. E of Madrid.. 9
Alcalá de los Gazules (-lōs gä-thōō′lĕs) town, Andalusia, Spain 6
Alcalá la Real (-lä rā-äl′) city, Andalusia, Spain 7
Alcamo (äl′kä-mō) town, Sicily, Italy, 22 m. E of Trapani..... 38
Alcañiz (äl-kän-yēth′) town, Aragon, Spain, 60 m. S E of Saragossa 8
Alcántara (äl-kän′tä-rä) town, Estremadura, Spain, on Tagus river 4
Alcantara (äl-kän′tä-rä) spt. town, Maranhão prov. Brazil..... 6
Alcatraz Island (äl′kä-trăz-) 4 m. N of San Francisco, Cal.
Alcaudete (äl-kow-dā′tā) town, Andalusia, Spain..... 6
Alcazar de San Juan (äl-kä′thär dā sän hōō-än′) town, New Castile, Spain . 8
Alcazar Kebir (äl-käz′är kę-bēr′) city, Marocco, 80 m. N W of Fez..... 6
Alcira (äl-thē′rä) anc. town, Spain, 25 m. S W of Valencia..... 14
Alcona (ăl-kō′ną) co. Mich. on Lake Huron, 700 □ pop. 5, × Harrisville.
Alcorn (ăl′kôrn) co. N E Miss. 410 □ pop. 13, × Corinth.
Alcoy (äl-kō′ē) mfg. town, Spain, 24 m. N W of Alicante..... 32
Al-Dahna (äl-dăʜ′nä) sandy plain occupying N E Arabia.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Aldan (äl-dän′) riv. Siberia, 300 m. long, flows into Lena river.
Aldan Mountains, range in E Siberia; Mt. Kapitan 4,263 ft. high.
Alden (ạl′dẹn) tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Alderney (ạl′dẹr-nĭ) *Fr. name* AURIGNY (ō′rē′ñē′) isl. in English Channel 2
Aldershot (ạl′dẹr-shŏt) town, Hampshire, England, military camp 20
Aledo (ăl′ē-dō) city, × of Mercer co. Ill. 2
Aleksandrov (ä-lĕk-sän-drŏv′) town & fortress in the Caucasus, Russia.
Alemquer (ä-lĕN-kăr′) town, Portugal, 25 m. N N E of Lisbon, pop. 5. — town, Brazil, 60 m. W S W of Montalegre, pop. 3.
Alemtejo (ä-lĕn-tā′zhō) prov. Portugal, comprises dists. of BEJA, EVORA, & PORTALEGRE, 9,431 □ 367
Alençon (ä′lôN′sôN′) city, ✻ of dept. Orne, France 16
Aleppo (ä-lĕp′pō) vilayet, N Syria, 30,304 □ pop. 995. — its ✻ pop. 110.
Aleshki (ä-lĕsh′kē) town, Taurida govt. Russia 8
Alessandria (ä-lĕs-sän′drē-ä) prov. N Italy, 1,976 □ pop. 771. — its ✻ pop. 31.
Alessandria della Rocca (-dĕl′lä rŏk′kä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy..
Aleutian Islands (ä-lū′shĭ-ạn-) part of Alaska S of Bering Sea.
Alexander (ăl′ĕgs-ăn′dẹr) co. S Ill. 230 □ pop. 17, × Cairo. — agr. co. N. C. 278 □ pop. 9, × Taylorville. — tp. & vil. Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Alexandria (ăl′ĕgs-ăn′drĭ-ạ) co. N E Va. 32 □ pop. 19. — its × pop. 14. — town, × of Rapides co. La. pop. 3. — vil. × of Douglas co. Minn. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4. — *anc.* ALEXAN′DRIA, city & spt. of Egypt, on Mediterranean sea, 112 m. N W of Cairo, pop. 209.
Alexandria Bay, vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. 1
Alexandropol (äl′ĕgs-än-drō′pŏl) *formerly* GOOMREE (gōōm′rē) town & fortress, Erivan govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia 23
Alexandrov (ä-lĕgs-än′drŏv′) town, Vladimir govt. Russia 6
Aleybeh (ä-lā′bẹ) populous vil. near Senegal riv. W Africa.
Alfalu (ōl-fŏ′lōō) town, Transylvania prov. Hungary; has mineral springs 5
Alfaro (äl-fä′rō) town, Old Castile, Spain, 37 m. S E of Logroño 5
Alfonsine (äl-fŏn-sē′nā) town, Italy; the birthplace of Vincenzo Monti 7
Alfordsville (ăl′fọrdz-vĭl′) tp. & vil. in Robeson co. N. C. ..... tp. 2
Alfred (ăl′frẹd) town, × of York co. Me. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Allegany co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Algansee (ăl-găn′sē) tp. Branch co. Mich. 10 m. S E of Coldwater 1
Algarve (äl-gär′vä) prov. Portugal, 1,873 □ pop. 204, ✻ Faro.
Algeciras (äl-je-sē′ras, *Sp.* äl-hä-thē′räs) spt. town, Andalusia, Spain 14
Algemesi (äl-hä-mā-sē′) town, Valencia prov. Spain 6
Alger (ăl′jẽr) co. N W Mich. 983 □ pop. 1, × Au Train.
Algeria (ăl-jē′rĭ-ä) French colony in N Africa, 184,474 □ pop. 4,125, ✻ Algiers.
Alghero (al-gā′rō) *or* **Algheri** (ạl-gā′rē) fortified town & spt. Sardinia, Italy. 10
Algiers (ăl-jẽrz′) city, ✻ of Algeria, N Africa 83
Algoa Bay (ăl-gō′ạ-) S E coast of Cape Colony, Africa.
Algoma (ăl-gō′mạ) tp. Kent co. Mich. pop. 2. — min. dist. W Ontario, Canada, 43,150 □ pop. 41.
Algona (ăl-gō′nạ) tp. & city, × of Kossuth co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop 2.
Algonquin (ăl-gŏn′kwĭn) tp. & vil. McHenry co. Ill. ..... tp.
Algyögy (ŏld′yödj) town, Transylvania prov. Hungary, 21 m. S W of Karlsburg
Alhama (ä-lä′mä) town, Andalusia, Spain, 26 m. S W of Granada 6
Alhaurin el Grande (äl-ow-rēn′ ĕl grän′dā) town, Andalusia, Spain 7
Alia (ä-lē′ä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, 34 m. S E of Palermo 5
Aliaska (ä-lẹ-äs′kä). See ALASKA, the proper spelling.
Alicante (ä-lē-kän′tä) prov. S E Spain, 2,098 □ pop. 433 — its ✻ pop. 40.
Alicata (ä-lē-kä′tä) *or* **Licata** (lē-kä′tä) spt. in Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy.... 16
Alicudi (ä-lē-kōō′dē) *anc.* ERICU′SA, one of Lipari Isls. 6 m. in circumference.
Aligarh (äl′ĭ-gär′) dist. Meerut div. India, 1,954 □ pop. 1,073. — its ✻ pop. 61.
Aligunge (äl′ĭ-gŭnj′) town, Etah dist. India, pop. 8. — town, Sarun dist. Behar prov. British India, pop. 11.
Alijos Rocks (ä-lē-hōs′-) in Pacific ocean, 200 m. W of Lower Cal. 112 ft. high.
Alimena (ä-lē-mā′nä) town, isl. of Sicily, Italy, 52 m. S E of Palermo 5
Alipi (äl′ẹ-pē′) town, Travancore, India, on the Malabar coast 10
Ali-Rajpur (ä′lē-räj-pōōr′) state, Rájputána, India, 708 □ pop. 69, ✻ Rajumpur.
Alisal (äl′ĭ-săl) tp. Monterey co. Cal. 4
Al-Kaisariyeh (äl-kī-sạr-ē′yä) town, N W Marocco, Africa 8
Alkmaar (älk-mär′) town, N Holland prov. Neth. 20 m. N W of Amsterdam... 11
Allada (äl-lä′dä) town, Dahomey, Africa, 35 m. N of Whydah 8
Allagunge (äl′lä-gŭnj′) town, N. W. Provinces, India 5
Allahábád (äl-lä-hä′bäd′) division, N. W. Provs. India, 13,746 □ pop. 5,943. — dist. of same, 2,802 □ pop. 1,394. — city, pop. 177, ✻ N. W. Provinces, India.
Allamakee (ăl′lạ-mạ-kē′) agr. co. N E Io. 615 □ pop. 18, × Waukon.
Allatoona (ăl′lạ-tōō′nạ) Bartow co. Ga.; battlefield Oct. 5, 1864.
Alla-yar-ka-Tanda (äl-lạ-yär-kä-tän′dä) town, Sind, British India 9
Allée Blanche (äl′lā′ blôNsh′) valley, Italy, at the foot of the Alps.
Allegan (ăl′ẹ-gạn) co. S W Mich. 835 □ pop. 39. — its × pop. 3. — tp. in Allegan co. pop. 4.
Allegany (ăl′ẹ-gā′nĭ) co. N W Md. 477 □ pop. 42, × Cumberland. — co. S W N. Y. 1,060 □ pop. 43, × Belmont & Angelica. — tp. & vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4.
Alleghany (ăl′ẹ-gā′nĭ) co. N W N. C. 284 □ pop. 7, × Gap Civil. — co. Va. 510 □ pop. 9, × Covington.
Alleghany Mountains, ranges in Md. Va. & N. C. parallel with Atlantic coast.
Allegheny (ăl′ẹ-gā′nĭ) co. W Pa. 750 □ pop. 552, × Pittsburg. — city in same, pop. 105. — tp. Blair co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Butler co. Pa. pop. 1. — tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 2. — river of Pa. 350 m. long; branch of Ohio river.
Alleguash (ăl′ẹ-gwŏsh) riv. of Me. 200 m. long, flows into St. John river.
Allen (ăl′ẽn) co. N E Ind. 650 □ pop. 67, × Fort Wayne. — co. S E Kan. 504 □ pop. 14, × Iola. — co. S Ky. 335 □ pop. 14, × Scottsville. — co. N W O. 447 □ pop. 41, × Lima. — tp. Noble co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 1. — tp. Worth co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3.
Allendale (ăl′ẽn-dāl) tp. Barnwell co. S. C. pop. 3. — town & parish, Northumberland co. England, 33 m. E of Carlisle, pop. 5.
Allenstein (äl′lĕn-stīn′) town, E. Prussia, 65 m. S of Königsberg 6
Allenstown (ăl′ẽnz-), town, Merrimack co. N. H. 1
Allentown (ăl′ẽn-) city, × of Lehigh co. Pa. 25
Aller (äl′lẹr) nav. riv. Germany, 130 m. long, flows into Weser river.
Allier (äl′lẹ-ā′) *anc.* ELA′VER, nav. riv. France, 260 m. long. — dept. cen. France, bordering on Loire riv. 2,822 □ pop. 424, ✻ Moulins.
Alliance (ăl-ī′ạns) city, Stark co. O. 57 m. S E of Cleveland 8
Alligator Swamp, extensive marshy tract in N. C. 3,000 □.
Alloa (ăl′lō-ạ) spt. market town, & parish, Clackmannan co. Scotland....town 9
Allright Island (ạl′rīt-) one of the Magdalen Group, Gulf of St. Lawrence.
All-Saints Bay, coast of Brazil, lat. 13° 10′ S, lon. 38° 50′ W.
Alma (ăl′mạ) city, × of Wabaunsee co. Kan. pop. 1. — vil. × of Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Buffalo co. Wis. pop. 1.
Alma (äl′mạ-), *or* **Grande** (grănd-), **Island**, Quebec, Canada, between the outlets of Lake St. John.
Alma Dagh (äl′mä däg′) mts. Asiatic Turkey, branch of Taurus, and N boundary of Syria, 160 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Almaden (äl-mä-dĕn′) tp. Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 2; most productive quicksilver mines in the world. — (äl-mä-dĕn′) town, New Castile, Spain, pop. 7.

Almagro (äl-mä′grō) city, New Castile, Spain, 12 m. S E of Ciudad Real 10
Almaguer (äl-mä-gär′) town, dept. of Cauca, Colombia, South America 6
Almansa (äl-män′sä) city, Murcia, Spain, 37 m. E of Albacete 7
Almás (ŏl′mäsh′) town, Bács co. Hungary, 15 m. W of Theresienstadt 8
Almeida (äl-mā′ē-dä) fortified town in Beira, Portugal, on Coa river 6
Almendralejo (äl-mĕn-drä-lā′hō) town, Estremadura, Spain 9
Almeria (äl-mā-rē′ä) prov. S E Spain, 3,302 □ pop. 339. — its ✻ pop. 37.
Almeyda Bay (äl-mā′dä-) E coast of Africa, lat. 13° 30′ S, lon. 40° 30′ E.
Almodovar del Campo (äl-mō-dō′vär dĕl käm′pō) town, New Castile, Spain. 5
Almogia (äl-mō-hē′ä) town, Spain, 10 m. N W of Malaga 7
Almond (ăl′mọnd) tp. & vil. Allegany co. N. Y. ..... tp. 1
Almondbury (ä′mọnd-bẹr-ĭ) vil. & tp. West Riding, York co. England.....tp. 14
Almont (ăl′mŏnt) tp. Lapeer co. Mich. 2
Almora (äl-mō′rä) town, ✻ of Kumáun div. N. W. Provs. British India 6
Almuñecar (äl-mōōn-yä-kär′) *anc.* SEX′I, spt. town, Andalusia, Spain 5
Alnwick (ăn′nĭk) market town & parish, Northumberland co. England 6
Aloota *or* **Aluta** (ä-lōō′tä) *or* **Alt** (ält) riv. of Transylvania, 270 m. long.
Alora (ä-lō′rä) city, Andalusia, Spain, 24 m. N W of Malaga 8
Alost (ä′lŏst) *or* **Aalst** (älst) town, East Flanders, Belgium 24
Alpena (ăl-pē′nạ) co. N E Mich. 580 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 11.
Alpes-Maritimes (älp′-mä′rē′tēm′) dept. S France, 1,482 □ pop. 259, ✻ Nice.
Alpine (ăl′pīn) co. N E Cal. 755 □ pop. 1, × Markleeville.
Alps (ălps) mt. range in Europe, Mont Blanc the highest, 15,810 feet.
Alpujarras (äl-pōō-här′räs) mt. region Granada, Spain, ext. from Mediterranean sea to Sierra Nevada.
Alsace (ăl′sās) tp. Berks co. Pa. 3 m. E of Reading 2
Alsace (äl′sās′) old Ger. & later Fr. prov. between Rhine riv. & Vosges mts.
Alsace-Lorraine (-lŏr′rān′) *Ger.* ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN (ĕl′säs-lōt′rĭng-ẹn) W prov. of Germany, 5,600 □ pop. 1,604, ✻ Strasburg.
Alsen (äl′sĕn) isl. of Sleswick, Prussia, Baltic sea 25
Al Sibkah (äl sĭb′kä) salt lake, Tunis, 80 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Also-Féher-Vár (ŏl′shō′-fĕh′ẹr-vär) co. Transylvania, Austria-Hungary 227
Altai (ăl-tī′) mts. N Asia, highest, Pillars of Katunya, 12,790 feet.
Altamaha (ạl′tạ-mạ-hạ′) nav. riv. Ga. 150 m. long, flows into Atlantic.
Altamont (ăl′tạ-mŏnt) town, Effingham co. Ill. 1
Altamura (äl-tä-mōō′rä) town, Bari prov. Italy, foot of the Apennines 17
Alt-Arad (ält-ä′rät) *Hung.* OARAD (ō-ŏr′ŏd′) city, ✻ of Arad dist. Hungary.. 33
Altea (äl-tā′ä) spt. town on Altea Bay, Alicante prov. Spain 5
Alt-Eibau (ält-ī′bow) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 5 m. S E of Ebersbach 5
Altena (äl′tẹ-nä) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on the Lenne river.... 7
Altenburg (äl′tẹn-bōōrg′) city, ✻ of Saxe Altenburg, Ger. 26 m. S of Leipsic.. 31
Altendorf-Frohnhausen (äl′tẹn-dŏrf′-frōn′how-zẹn) dist. Prussia 83 22
Altenessen (äl′tẹn-ĕs′sẹn) suburb of Essen, Rhenish Prussia; coal mines 13
Altkirch (ält-kērk′) vil. Upper Alsace, Germany, 17 m. W of Basel 4
Alto (äl′tō) dist. Catamarca prov. Argentine Republic, 4,200 □ 9
Alt-Ofen (ält-ō′fẹn) suburb of Budapest, Hungary, on Danube river 16
Alton (ạl′tọn) city & port, Madison co. Ill. pop. 10. — town, Belknap co. pop. 1.
Altona (ăl-tō′nạ) tp. Clinton co. N. Y. 2
Altona (äl′tọ-nä) city and port on the Elbe riv. Holstein, Prussia 143
Altoona (ăl-tōō′nạ) mfg. city, Blair co. Pa. 117 m. E of Pittsburg 30
Alto Orinoco (äl′tō ō-rĭ-nō′kō) ter. Venezuela, 119,780 □ 25
Altrincham (ăl′trĭng-ạm) market town, Cheshire, England 8
Altstätten (ält′stĕt′tẹn) town, canton of St. Gall, Switzerland; mineral springs 8
Alturas (äl-tōō′räs) agr. & min. co. S Ida. 6,700 □ pop. 3, × Rocky Bar.
Alt-Warnsdorf (ält-wärns′dŏrf) mfg. town, Bohemia, bordering on Saxony... 13
Alvarado (äl-vä-rä′dō) city, Johnson co. Tex. pop. 2. — harbor, & riv. 120 m. long, Mexico.
Alwar (äl′vär′) *or* **Mewat** (mē′wät) native state, Rájputána region, India, 3,024 □ pop. 769. — its ✻ pop. 52.
Alzey (äl′tsī) town, Hesse, on Selz riv. 19 m. S W of Mentz, Germany 5
Amador (ä′mä-dôr) min. co. cen. Cal. 568 □ pop. 10, × Jackson.
Amalfi (ä-mäl′fē) mfg. city & spt. 23 m. S E of Naples, on Salerno Gulf, Italy. 7
Amallapuram (ăm-ăl′lạ-pōō-răm′) mfg. town on Godavari riv. India 5
Amambahi (ä-mäm-bä′ē′) mt. range, 200 m. long, & riv. 100 m. long, Brazil.
Amana (ăm′ạ-nạ) tp. Iowa co. Io. pop. 2. — (ä-mä-nä′) riv. 140 m. long, Venezuela. — lake, 20 m. long, 10 m. wide, Brazil.
Amanda (ạ-măn′dạ) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. O. ..... tp. 2
Amandola (ä-män′dō-lä) town, 16 m. N W of Ascoli, Italy 5
Amarakantaka (ăm-ă-rạ-kän′tạ-kạ) plateau 5,000 ft. high, cen. India.
Amarapura (äm-ä-rạ-pōō′rạ) city, on Irawadi riv. Upper Burma 30
Amargosa (ä-mär′gō-sä) riv. S E Cal. & S Nev. — mts. S E Cal. — desert, S Nev.
Amaribo (ä-mä′rē-bō′) *or* **Mana** (mä′nä′) riv. 146 m. long, French Guiana. 9
Amasia (ä-mä′sē′ạ) cml. city, on Yeshil-Irmak riv. Asia Minor 25
Amatitlan (ä-mäs-tē-tlän′) town, Guatemala dept. Guatemala 10
Amatrice (ä-mä-trē′chä) town, Aquila prov. 22 m. N of Aquila, Italy 6
Amaxichi (ä-mäks-ē′kē) spt. town, ✻ of Santa Maura island, Greece 6
Amazon (ăm′ạ-zŏn, *Sp. pron.* ä-mä-thōn′) largest riv. in the world, 4,000 m. long, rises in Peruvian Andes, S. America, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Amazonas (ä-mä-zō′näs) state, Brazil, 732,460 □ pop. 81, ✻ Manáos. — (*Sp. pron.* ä-mä-sō′näs) dept. Peru, 14,129 □ pop. 34, ✻ Chachapoyas. — ter. S Venezuela, 90,928 □ pop. 20.
Amazuma (ä-mä-zōō′mä) large town on Niger riv. W Africa.
Ambaca (äm-bä′kä) past. prov. Portuguese W Africa, pop. 40. — its ✻.
Ambála (äm-bä′lä) city, Punjab, British India, 120 m. N of Delhi 79
Ambalema (äm-bä-lā′mä) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, S. America.. 10
Ambas Bay (äm′bäs-) harbor, Bight of Biafra, Africa.
Ambato (äm-bä′tō) mfg. & cml. town, 100 m. S E of Quito, Ecuador 12
Amberg (äm′bĕrg) mfg. town, on Vils riv. 35 m. E of Nuremberg, Bavaria.... 19
Ambert (ôN′bâr′) mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, on Dore riv. France 8
Ambler (ăm′blẽr) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 1
Amboise (ôN′bwäz′) *anc.* AMBA′CIA, mfg. town, Indre-et-Loire dept. France.. 6
Amboy (ăm′boi′) city & tp. Lee co. 95 m. W of Chicago, Ill. 2
Amboyna (äm-boi′nạ) chief isl. of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, 282 □ pop. 95. — its ✻, on Amboyna Bay, pop. 13.
Ambuim (äm′bōō-ēm′) cml. region in Benguela, W Africa, 3,000 □ 75
Ambur (ăm′bōōr′) town, Madras presidency, British India 4
Amelia (ạ-mēl′yạ) co. Va. 380 □ pop. 9, × Amelia Courthouse. — tp. Orange-bord co. S. C. pop. 5. — (*It. pron.* ä-mā′lē-ä) *anc.* AME′RIA, town, 22 m. S W of Spoleto, Italy, pop. 7. 8
Amelia Island, 16 m. long, 4 m. wide, coast of Nassau co. Fla.
Amenia (ạ-mē′nĭ-ạ) tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y.; iron mines. ..... tp. 9
America, North (ạ-mĕr′ĭ-kạ) continent, 7,952,386 □ pop. 89,250. — **South**, continent, 6,844,602 □ pop. 36,420. — tp. Plymouth co. Io. pop. 5.
American Fork, tp. & city, Utah co. Ut. ..... tp. 2
Americus (ạ-mĕr′ĭ-kŭs) city, × of Sumter co. 71 m. S W of Macon, Ga. 6
Amerkote (ăm′ẹr-kōt′) town & fort. Sind, India; birthplace Emperor Akbar.
Amersfoort *or* **Amersfoort** (ä′mẽrs-fōrt) town, Utrecht prov. Netherlands.... 13
Ames (āmz) tp. Athens co. O. pop. 1. — city, Story co. Io. pop. 1.
Amesbury (āmz′bĕr-ĭ) tp. & mfg. vil. Essex co. Mass. ..... tp. 10
Amêthi (ä-mē′thē) town, Oudh, India 7
Amga (äm-gä′) riv. 460 m. long, Yakutsk govt. Siberia.

Pop.

Amhara (äm-hä′ra) kingdom, W of Tacazze riv. Abyssinia, ✻ Gondar.
Amherst (ăm′ẹrst) agr. co. S cen. Va. 490 □ pop. 18, × Amherst Courthouse. — vil. Hampshire co. Mass. seat of Amherst college. — tp. Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 5. — town, Hillsboro co. N. H. pop. 1. — tp. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Lorain co. O. tp. pop. 3. — spt. on Amherst Peninsula, 30 m. S W of Maulmain, Lower Burma, pop. 7. — dist. N Tenasserim, Lower Burma, 15,144 □ pop. 236, ✻ Maulmain. — town, × of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, pop. 4.
Amiens (ä′mĭ-ăN′) mfg. town, ✻ of Somme dept. on Somme riv. France..... 84
Aminagarh (ä′mĭn-ạ-gär′) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay presidency, India.... 6
Amirábad (ä-mēr-ä′bäd′) town, Farukhábád dist. N. W. Provinces, India..... 7
Amite (ạ-mēt′) agr. co. S W Miss. 700 □ pop. 18, × Liberty. — town, × of Tangipahoa parish, 68 m. N N W of New Orleans, La. pop. 2.
Amityville (ăm′ĭ-tĭ-vĭl) vil. Suffolk co. 31 m. E of Brooklyn, N. Y..... 2
Amjerah (ăm′jẹr-ä′) Rajput state, India, 584 □ pop. 57. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Amol (ä′mōl′) city, Mazanderan prov. on Heraz riv. Persia..... 40
Amoy (ä-moi′) spt. & isl. Fukien prov. China, spt. pop. 96, isl. pop. 400.
Amplepuis (ôN′plę-pwē′) town, Rhône dept. 19 m. W of Villefranche, France 6
Amran Mountains (ăm′rän′-) range S E Afghánistán, highest 9,000 ft.
Amrawutti (ăm-rạ-wŭt′tē) dist. E. Berár prov. British India, 2,566 □ pop. 407. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Amrili (ăm-rē′lē) town, belonging to the Guicowar of Baroda, India..... 8
Amritsar (ăm-rĭt′sär) *or* **Umritsar** (ŭm-rĭt′sär) division, between Chenab & Beas rivs. Punjab, British India, 5,333 □ pop. 2,745. — dist. Amritsar division, British India, 1,556 □ pop. 833. — its ✻ mfg. city, pop. 137.
Amroha (ăm-rōō′ä) town, Moradábád dist. Rohilkhand prov. British India.... 32
Amstelveen (ăm′stĕl-vān′) vil. 5 m. S S W of Amsterdam, North Holland 5
Amsterdam (ăm′stẹr-dăm′) tp. & mfg. city, Montgomery co. N. Y. city, pop. 17, tp. pop. 3. — cml. & mfg. city, chief city, Netherlands, Europe, pop. 447.
Amu-Daria (ä-mōō′-där′yä) *anc.* Ox′us, riv. 1,300 m. long, Turkestan, cen. Asia, rises in Pamir plateau, flows into Aral Sea.
Amur (ä-mōōr′) riv. 1,500 m. long, E Asia, formed by union of Argun & Shilka rivs. flows into Sakhalin Gulf. — prov. of S E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 172,848 □ pop. 63, ✻ Blagovechensk. — ter. S E Siberia, 888,830 □ pop. 166.
Amurá Bhauriari (ä-mōō′rä bhạ-rē-ä-rē′) vil. Chumparun dist. India..... 7
Anabara (ä-nä′bä-rä′) riv. 400 m. long, Siberia, flows into Arctic Ocean.
Anaclache (ä-nä-klä′chā) snowy peak, 18,000 ft. high, Bolivian Andes, S. Am.
Anaconda (ăn′ạ-kŏn′dạ) city, Deer Lodge co. Mont..... 4
Anacortes (ăn′ạ-kôr′tēz) town, Skagit co. Wash..... 1
Anadir (ăn-ạ-dēr′) riv. 450 m. long, flows into Anadir Sea, Siberia, N E Asia.
Anagni (ä-nän′yē) town, 37 m. E S E of Rome, Italy..... 8
Anaheim (ăn′ạ-hīm) city, Orange co. Cal..... 1
Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk′) extensive plateau, 7,000 ft. high, cen. Mexico.
Analy (ăn′ạ-lĭ) tp. Sonoma co. Cal..... 3
Anam (ä-năm′) *or* **Annam** (ăn′năm′) agr. & cml. kingdom, Asia, S of China, under French protection, 106,205 □ pop. 5,000, ✻ Saïgon, in French Cochin China, and Hué.
Anamaboe (ä′nä-mā-bō′) British fort & cml. port, Gold Coast, Africa..... 5
Anamirapucu (ä-nä-mẹ-rä-pōō-kōō′) riv. 200 m. long, Pará state, Brazil.
Anamosa (ăn-ạ-mō′sä) mfg. vil. × of Jones co. on Wapsipinicon riv. Io..... 2
Ananatapur (ä-nän′at-ä-pōōr′) town, Bellary dist. India..... 5
Anandpur (ăn′and-pōōr′) town, Jálandhar dist. Punjab, on Sutlej riv. India.. 7
Ananiefi (ä-nän-yēv′) town, on Tiligul riv. 95 m. N of Odessa, Russia..... 11
Anarkali (ăn-är′kạ-lį) suburb of Lahore, British India, seat of civil administration for the Punjab..... 8
Anatolia (ăn-ạ-tō′lĭ-ạ) *or* **Asia Minor**, pen. forming W extremity of Asia, a part of Turkey in Asia, 204,618 □..... 9,123
Ancachs (än′kächs′) dept. Peru, 17,405 □ pop. 284, ✻ Huaraz.
Ancona (än-kō′nä) prov. Marches, Italy, 736 □ pop. 272. — its ✻ pop. 31.
Ancram (ăn′krạm) tp. & vil. Columbia co. N. Y..... tp. 1
Ancud (än′kōōd) town, ✻ of Chiloë prov. Chile..... 4
Andalusia (ăn-dā-lōō-thē′ä) division of eight provs. in S Spain, 33,663 □..... 3,430
Andaman Islands (ăn′dạ-măn′-) Bengal Bay, India, 2,508 □ pop. 22, ✻ Port Blair.
Andenne (ôN′dĕnn′) mfg. town, Namur prov. on Meuse riv. Belgium..... 6
Anderlecht (än′dĕr-lĕkt′) town, suburb of Brussels, Brabant prov. Belgium.. 33
Anderson (ăn′dẹr-sọn) agr. co. E Kan. 576 □ pop. 14, × Garnett. — agr. co. N cen. Ky. 200 □ pop. 11, × Lawrenceburg. — agr. co. N W S. C. 690 □ pop. 44, × Anderson Courthouse, pop. 3. — agr. co. E Tenn. 360 □ pop. 15, × Clinton. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 21, × Palestine. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Madison co. Ind. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 11. — tp. on Ohio riv. Hamilton co. O. pop. 4.
Andersonville (-vĭl) vil. Sumter co. Ga.; large national cemetery. Here, during the civil war, many Union soldiers were imprisoned, and many died.
Andes (ăn′dēz) tp. & vil. Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — mt. range 4,500 m. long, extending from Cape Horn to Isthmus of Panama, South America; highest summit Aconcagua, 22,422 ft.
Andidjan (än-dį-jän′) town, prov. Ferghana, Russia in Asia..... 31
Andkhu (änd′khōō′) town, ✻ of Andkhu prov. Afghan Turkestan..... 30
Andöen (än′dö-ẹn) isl. 20 m. long, 10 m. broad, Lofoden group, Norway.
Andorra (än-dŏr′rä) small independent state, S slope Pyrenees mts. between France & Spain, 175 □ pop. 6. — its ✻ 12 m. N of Urgel.
Andover (ăn′dō-vẹr) tp. & vil. Essex co. 23 m. N of Boston, Mass. tp. pop. 6; seat of a theological seminary. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 1. — bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 6.
Andreanof Islands (än-drā-än′ŏf) group in Aleutian chain, belong to U. S. A.
Andreeva (än-drā′ē-vä) town, 40 m. S of Kisliar, Northern Caucasia, Russia.. 12
Andrew (ăn′drū) agr. co. N W Mo. 420 □ pop. 16, × Savannah.
Andrews, town, Huntingdon co. Ind..... 1
Andria (än′drē-ä) town, 30 m. W N W of Bari, Italy..... 37
Andritzena (än-drĭt-sä′nä) town, Messenia nome, Greece..... 7
Andro (än′drō) isl. 25 m. long, Ægean sea, pop. 20. — its ✻ mfg. town, pop. 5.
Androscoggin (ăn′drọs-cŏg′ĭn) riv. 160 m. long, flows into Kennebec riv. near Bath, Me. — agr. & mfg. co. S W Me. 485 □ pop. 49, × Auburn.
Andros Island (ăn′drŏs-) one of the Bahamas, 90 m. long, 10 to 40 m. broad.
Andujar (än-dōō′här) *anc.* Illitur′gis, town, on Guadalquivir riv. Spain..... 16
Andulo (ăn′dōō-lō′) country, Lower Guinea, W Africa, 2,400 □..... 40
Anduze (ôN′düz′) mfg. town, dept. Gard, on Gardon d'Anduze riv. France.... 5
Anegada (ä-nä-gä′dä) northernmost Virgin Islands, British W. Indies, 13 □.
Anekallu (än′ē-kăl-lōō′) town, Mysore prov. 20 m. S S E of Bangalore, India. 7
Angara (äŋ-gä-rä′) riv. 1,000 m. long, Baikal Lake to Yenisei riv. Siberia.
Angelina (ăn′jẹ-lē′nạ) riv. 150 m. long, E Tex. flows into Neches riv. — agr. co. E Tex. 880 □ pop. 6, × Homer.
Angeln (äng′ĕln) dist. Sleswick prov. Prussia..... 38
Angermann (ŏng′ẹr-măn) riv. 120 m. long, flows into Bothnia Gulf, Sweden.
Angermünde (äng′ẹr-mün′dę) town, 42 m. N E of Berlin, Prussia..... 6
Angers (ôN′zhā′) fortified & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Maine-et-Loire, France..... 73
Anghiari (än-gē-ä′rē) town, 10 m. N E of Arezzo, Italy..... 7
Anglesey (ăn′gl-sē) isl. & co. Wales, 20 m. long, 17 m. broad, 302 □..... 50
Angol (än-gōl′) town, ✻ of Malleco prov. Chile, 115 m. S E of Conception.... 7
Angola (ăn-gō′lạ) vil. × of Steuben co. Ind. pop. 2. — country, N of Cunene riv. W coast Africa, 517,200 □ pop. 3,500, ✻ St. Paul de Loanda; Portuguese.

Pop.

Angolalla (än-gō-läl′lä) town, Shoa, Abyssinia, royal residence..... 4
Angora (ăn-gō′rạ) vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, 32,339 □ pop. 893; celebrated for the long-haired goat. — its ✻, a cml. city, pop. 37.
Angornu (än-gōr-nōō′) cml. town, Bornu, cen. Africa..... 30
Angostura (än-gōs-tōō′rä) *or* **Bolivar** (bōl′ę-vär′) cml. town, ✻ of Bolivar state, Venezuela..... 12
Angoulême (ôN′gōō′lăm′) *anc.* Inculis′ma, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Charente, W France..... 37
Angra (äŋ′grä) cml. spt. belonging to Portugal, Terceira isl. ✻ of Azores..... 11
Angra Pequeña (äŋ′grä pĕ-kän′yä) bay, S W Africa. — town, German colony, ✻ of German S. W. Africa.
Angrazábád (än-grä-zä′bäd′) chief town, Maldah dist. Bengal, India..... 13
Angri (än′grē) town, 11½ m. N W of Salerno, Salerno prov. Italy..... 10
Angul (ŭn-gōōl′) native state, Orissa prov. India, 811 □ pop. 78. — its ✻.
Anhalt (än′hält) agr. duchy, Germany, 906 □ pop. 272, ✻ Dessau.
Aniche (ä′nēsh′) min. & mfg. vil. dept. Nord, France, 8 m. E S E of Douai... 5
Anicuns (ä-nĕ-kōōns′) riv. 200 m. long, Goyaz state, Brazil.
Anizeh (ä′nē-zē) cml. town, in Nejd, Arabia, birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab..... 3
Anjar (än′jär′) dist. & fortified town in Cutch, W Hindostan..... town 10
Anjou (ôN′zhōō′) a former prov. of Fr. intersected by Loire riv. ✻ was Angers.
Ankara (än-kä′rä) agr. & past. country, N end Madagascar island.
Anklam (än′klăm) town, Pomerania, on Peene riv. Prussia..... 11
Ankleswar (ŭn′klā-swŭr′) town, Broach dist. 5 m. S of Broach, India..... 9
Ankober (än-kō′bẹr) town in Shoa, Abyssinia, Africa, on a mountain..... 7
Ankova (än-kō′vä) prov. cen. Madagascar island.
Anna (ăn′nạ) tp. & city, Union co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Annaberg (än′nạ-bĕrg) min. & mfg. town, in Erzgebirge, Saxony..... 12
Annagh (ăn-nä′) two isl. Mayo co. Connaught prov. Ireland.
Annapolis (ăn-năp′ō-lĭs) spt. × of Anne Arundel co. Md. ✻ of Md. seat of U. S. Naval Academy, pop. 8. — co. Nova Scotia, 1,350 □ pop. 19. — its × pop. 3.
Ann Arbor, mfg. city, × of Washtenaw co. Mich.; seat of University of Mich. 9
Anne Arundel (ăn ạ-rŭn′dĕl) agr. co. cen. Md. 400 □ pop. 34, × Annapolis.
Annecy (än′sē′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Haute-Savoie, France..... 12
Annesley Bay (ăns′lĭ-) inlet of Red Sea, Massaua, E Africa.
Anniston (ăn′ĭs-tọn) city, Calhoun co. Ala..... 10
Annonay (än′nô-nā′) mfg. town, dept. Ardèche, 37 m. S of Lyons, France.... 18
Annsville (ănz′vĭl) vil. & mfg. tp. Oneida co. N. Y..... 2
Annville (ăn′vĭl) vil. Lebanon co. 5 m. W of Lebanon, Pa..... 1
Anoka (ạ-nō′kạ) co. Minn. 430 □ pop. 10. — its × pop. 4.
Anopshehr (än-op-shār′) town, Meerut dist. on Ganges riv. British India..... 11
Ans (äns) vil. 1½ m. N W of Liége, Belgium..... 6
Ansbach (äns′bäK) *or* **Anspach** (äns′päK) mfg. & ft. city on Rezat riv. Bavaria 14
Anse-Bertrand (ôNs′-bĕr′trôN′) commune, Guadeloupe, Antilles..... 5
Anson (ăn′sọn) agr. co. S N. C. 460 □ pop. 20, × Wadesboro. — town, Somerset co. Me. pop. 1.
Ansonia (ăn-sō′nĭ-ă) mfg. town on E bank Naugatuck riv. Conn..... 10
Ansonville (ăn′sọn-vĭl) tp. & vil. Anson co. N. C..... tp. 2
Antang (än′täng′) dist. & vil. Java..... dist. 10
Antarctic Ocean (ăn-tärk′tĭk-) region around S pole, within Antarctic circle.
Antelope, co. N E Neb. 864 □ pop. 10, × Oakdale. — isl. Great Salt Lake, Ut.
Antequera (än-tā-kā′rä) *anc.* Antiqua′ria, mfg. city, Andalusia prov. Spain.. 26
Anthony (ăn′tọ-nĭ) city, × of Harper co. Kan..... 2
Anthony's, *or* **St. Anthony's, Nose**, end Klips Mt. N bank Mohawk riv. Montgomery co. N. Y. — bold promontory E side Hudson riv. Putnam co. N. Y.
Antibes (ôN′tēb′) *anc.* Antip′olis, spt. dept. Var, Fr. on Mediterranean sea... 7
Anticosti (ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ) isl. Quebec prov. in St. Lawrence estuary, Canada, 3,845 □; valuable fisheries.
Antietam Creek (ăn-tē′tam-) rises in Pa. flows into Potomac riv.; battle, 1862.
Antigo (ăn′tĭ-gō) city, × of Langlade co. Wis..... 4
Antigonish (ăn′tĭg-ō′nēsh′) co. N Nova Scotia, 500 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 1.
Antigua (än-tē′gạ) isl. & prov. Leeward Isls. colony, British W. Indies, isl. 108 □ pop. 36, ✻ St. John's, pop. 10.
Anti-Libanus (ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ạ-nŭs) mt. range, E of Lebanon range, Palestine.
Antilles (ăn-tĭl′lēz *or* ôN′tēl′) two groups isls. called **Greater** and **Lesser Antilles**, W. Indies.
Antioch (ăn′tĭ-ŏk) cml. & mfg. city, in Syria, its anc. ✻ on Orontes river..... 15
Antioch Bay, on Mediterranean sea, Syria, Turkey in Asia.
Antioco (än-tē′ō-kō) isl. 8 m. long, 3 m. broad, Mediterranean sea.
Antioquia (än-tē-ō′kē-ä) min. dep. Colombia, S. America, ✻ Medellin, 22,316 □ pop. 470. — cml. town, Antioquia dep. Colombia, pop. 20.
Antiparos (ăn-tĭp′ạ-rŏs) isl. 10 m. long, nome of Cyclades, Ægean sea.
Antipodes (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz) group of isls. S E of New Zealand, S Pacific ocean.
Antis (ăn′tĭs) min. & mfg. tp. Blair co. 7 m. N E of Altoona, Pa..... 2
Antisana (än-tē-sä′nä) volcano 19,148 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, S. Am.
Anti-Taurus (ăn′tĭ-tạ′rŭs) mt. chain, Asiatic Turkey.
Antivari (än-tē′vä-rē) spt. of Montenegro, Europe, on Adriatic sea..... 2
Antofagasta (än-tō-fä-gäs′tä) prov. Chile, 60,968 □ pop. 35. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Antongil Bay (än-tŏn-zhēl′-) bay, 50 m. long, 25 m. broad, E Madagascar.
Antrim (ăn′trĭm) agr. co. N Mich. 538 □ pop. 10, × Elk Rapids. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 4. — town, Hillsboro co. N. H. pop. 1. — min. vil. Tioga co. Pa. pop. 1. — co. Ulster prov. N E Ireland, 1,237 □ pop. 428, × Belfast.
Antuco (än-tōō′kō) volcano, 16,000 ft. high, & town, Andes mts. Chile.
Antwerp (ănt′wẹrp) tp. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — vil. Paulding co. O. pop. 1. — *Fr.* Anvers (ôN′vêr′) agr. & mfg. prov. Belgium, 1,093 □ pop. 700. — its ✻, a fortified cml. & mfg. city, on Scheldt riv. pop. 227.
Anurajahpura (ä-nōō-rä-jä-pōō′rä) anc. ✻ of Ceylon island; now in ruins.
Anzin (ôN′zăN′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Nord, France..... 9
Aonla (ä-ōn′lä) town, Bareilly dist. N. W. Provinces, India..... 10
Aosta (ä-ōs′tä) *anc.* Augus′ta Præto′ria, cml. town on Dora Baltea riv. Italy 8
Apache (ä-pä′chā) co. Ariz. 21,060 □ pop. 4, × St. John.
Apalachee Bay (ăp′ạ-lăch′ē-) bay, 90 m. broad, extends 50 m. inland, S Fla.
Apalachicola (ä-pạ-lăch-ĭ-kō′lä) city, × of Franklin co. Fla..... 3
Apam (ä′păm′) dist. belonging to England, Gold Coast, Africa.
Apari (ä-pä-rē′) town, N coast Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago.. 6
Apatin (ŏ′pŏ′tēn′) cml. town, Bács co. on left bank Danube riv. Hungary..... 11
Apeldoorn (ä′pęl-dōrn′) mfg. town, Gelderland, prov. Netherlands..... 13
Apennines (ăp′ẹn-nīnz) *anc.* Apenni′nus Mons, mt. range, 800 m. long, Italy.
Apenrade (ä′pen-rä′dę) cml. spt. Sleswick prov. on Apenrade Fiord, Prussia.. 6
Apia (ä′pē-ä) vil. & harbor, Samoa group, S Pacific ocean; resort of whalers.
Apishapa (ạ-pĭsh′ạ-pä) riv. 150 m. long, Col.; Spanish Peaks to Arkansas riv.
Apolda (ä-pōl′dä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany..... 21
Apollo (ạ-pŏl′lō) bor. Armstrong co. Pa. 40 m. E N E of Pittsburg..... 2
Apollonia (ä-pŏl-lō′nę-ạ) dist., cape, & British fort, Gold Coast, W Africa.
Apolobamba (ä-pō-lō-bäm′bä) town, Bolivia, S W prov. Beni, N of La Paz.... 4
Apostles Islands, group of 12 isls. Magellan Strait, at its junction with Pacific ocean. — group of 27 isls. Lake Superior, belonging to Ashland co. Wis.
Appalachian Mountains (ăp′pạ-lā′chĭ-ạn-) a mountain system 1,300 m. long, E U. S. A. extending from Quebec prov. to N Ala.; Mt. Mitchell or Black Dome, 6,711 ft. Yancey co. N. C. is the highest point.
Appanoose (ăp′pạ-nōōs′) agr. co. S Io. 500 □ pop. 19, × Centerville.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Appenzell (ăp′pĕnt-sĕl′) agr. & mfg. cantons, consisting of **Outer & Inner Rhodes**, N E Switzerland, 162 □ ..... Pop. 67

Appian Way (ăp′pĭ-ăn-) road 125 m. long, from Rome to Capua; built by Appius Claudius, 313 B. C.

Apple Creek, tp. Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 3

Appleton (ăp′pl-tŏn) town, Knox co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. St. Clair co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. city, ✕ of Outagamie co. on Fox riv. Wis. 12

Appleton City, vil. St. Clair co. 58 m. S W of Sedalia, Mo. 1

Appling (ăp′plĭng) co. S E Ga. 1,074 □ ✕ Baxley 9

Appodi (ăp-pō-dē′) riv. 150 m. long, Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil.

Appomattox (ăp′pō-măt′tŏks) riv. 150 m. long, Va. flows into James riv. at City Point. — co. S cen. Va. 317 □ pop. 10, ✕ Appomattox Courthouse; here Lee surrendered to Grant, 1865.

Appoquinimink (ăp-pō-kwĭn′ĭ-mĭnk) hundred, Newcastle co. Del. 2

Apricena (ä-prē-chā′nä) town, Foggia prov. Italy 5

Apsheron (ăp-shā-rōn′) peninsula in Caspian Sea, belonging to Russia.

Apt (ăpt) *anc.* Ap′ta Ju′lia, mfg. town, dept. Vaucluse, on Calavon riv. France 6

Apulia (ä-pōō′lē-ä) old dept. S Italy, 8,541 □ 1,759

Apure (ä-pōō-rā′) riv. Venezuela, one of chief tributaries Orinoco river.

Apurimac (ä-pōō-rē-mäk′) riv. 600 m. long, rises in Peruvian Andes, flows into Ucay riv. S. America. — dept. Peru, 62,325 □ pop. 119, ✻ Abancay.

Aquambo (ä-kwäm′bō′) country, E of Volta riv. Upper Guinea, Africa.

Aquapim (ä-kwä-pēm′) region under British protection, Gold Coast, Africa.

Aquila (ä′kwē-lä) prov. Abruzzi dept. Italy, 2,509 □ pop. 373. — its ✻ a fortified city, pop. 16.

Aquitaine (ăk′wē-tān′) one of the four Roman divisions of Gaul, now depts. Gironde & Lot-et-Garonne, France.

Arabah (ăr′ä-bä) valley 112 m. long, between Dead Sea & Akabah Gulf, Arabia.

Arabat-el-Madfoun (ăr′ä-bät′-ĕl-mäd′fōōn′) vil. Egypt, site of anc. Abydos.

Arabia (ä-rā′bĭ-ä) country, a great peninsula, S W Asia, 1,219,000 □ 5,000

Arabian Sea (ä-rā′bĭ-ăn-) between Hindostan and Arabia, breadth 1,500 m.

Aracaju (ä-rä-kä-zhōō′) cml. town, ✻ Sergipe state, on Cotindiba riv. Brazil.. 5

Aracati (ä-rä-kä-tē′) cml. port on Rio Jaguaribe, Brazil 6

Araçuahi (ä-rä-swä-hē′) riv. 200 m. long, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil.

Arad (ŏr′ŏd′) market town, Hungary, on Maros riv. by which it is divided into **Alt-Arad** and **Neu-Arad**, joint pop. 42. — co. Hungary, 2,720 □ pop. 305.

Arafat (ä′rä-fät′) granite hill, 15 m. E of Mecca, Arabia; object of pilgrimage to Mohammedans.

Arafura Sea (ä-rä-fōō′rä-) part of Pacific ocean lying N of Australia.

Aragon (ăr′ä-gŏn, *Sp. pron.* ä-rä-gōn′) anc. kingdom, N Spain, 17,976 □ 911

Aragona (ä-rä-gō′nä) town, 7½ m. N N E of Girgenti, Sicily, Italy 11

Aragua (ä-rä′gwä) town, Bermudez state, Venezuela 7

Araguari (ä-rä-gwä-rē′) riv. 160 m. long, Pará state, Brazilian Guiana, Brazil.

Araguay (ä-rä-gwī′) riv. 1,000 m. long, Brazil, nav. for 750 m.

Arahal (ä-rä-häl′) mfg. town, Andalusia prov. 22 m. E S E of Seville, Spain .. 9

Arakan (ä′rä-kän′) div. Lower Burma, 14,526 □ pop. 670, chief town Akyab.

Aral Sea (ăr′ăl-) inland sea, Asiatic Russia, 26,166 □ 265 m. long.

Aranda-de-Duero (ä-rän′dä-dā-dwā′rō) town, Burgos prov. Spain 5

Aranjuez (ä-rän-Hwĕth′) town, Madrid prov. on left bank Tagus riv. Spain.... 11

Aransas (ă-răn′săs) co. Tex. 400 □ pop. 2, ✕ Rockport.

Aransas Bay, 18 m. long, 8 m. broad, coast of Tex. N of Corpus Christi Bay.

Aransas Pass, chief entrance to Aransas Bay; important channel of trade.

Arapahoe (ă-răp′ă-hō) co. E Colorado, 5,220 □ pop. 132, ✕ Denver.

Arapahoe Peak, mt. 13,520 ft. high, Col.

Arapiles (ä-rä-pē′lēs) vil. 4 m. S E of Salamanca, Spain; battlefield in 1812.

Ararat (ăr′ă-răt) mt. 17,260 ft. high, Armenia, W Asia.

Ararauma (ä-rä-row′mä) salt lake, 22 m. long, 7 m. broad, Brazil.

Aras (ăr′ăs) *anc.* Arax′es, riv. 500 m. long, Armenia, flows into Kur river.

Arauco (ä-row′kō) prov. S Chile, 4,248 □ pop. 78, ✻ Lebu.

Araure (ä-row′rä) city, on Acarigua riv. 60 m. E N E of Trujillo, Venezuela... 6

Aravulli Mountains (ăr′ă-vŭl′lē-) range, 300 m. long, Ajmere, India.

Arayat (ä-rī′ät) town, Luzon isl. 50 m. N N E of Manila, Philippine Islands.... 8

Arbe (ăr′bā) isl. 11½ m. long, Quarnero Gulf, Adriatic sea.

Arbil (ăr-bēl′) *or* **Erbil**, *anc.* Arbe′la, walled town, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey 6

Arbois (ăr′bwä′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, on Cuisance riv. France 5

Arbroath (ăr′brōth) spt. & mfg. town, Forfar co. Scotland 22

Arcade (ăr′kād′) tp. & vil. Wyoming co on Cattaraugus creek, N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Arcadia (ăr-kā′dĭ-ă) tp. & vil. Iron co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Trempealeau co. Wis. tp. pop. 3. — nome, cen. Morea pen. Greece, 2,020 □ pop. 148, ✻ Tripolitza.

Arcanum (ăr-kā′nŭm) vil. Darke co. O. 1

Arcevia (ăr-chā′vē-ä) town, Ancona prov. 40 m. W of Ancona, Italy 9

Archangel (ärk-ān′jĕl) *or* **Archangelsk** (ärk-ăn-jĕlsk′) govt. S of Arctic Ocean, Russia in Europe, 331,505 □ pop. 340. — its ✻ pop. 20, a cml. town.

Archangel Bay, Russia, opens to White Sea, extends inland 65 m.

Archbald (ärch′bäld) bor. Lackawanna co. 10 m. N E of Scranton, Pa. 4

Archer (ärch′ĕr) co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, ✕ Archer.

Archidona (ăr-chē-dō′nä) town, Andalusia prov. 34 m. N of Malaga, Spain.... 8

Archuleta (ăr-chū′lē-tä) co. S W Col. 1,100 □ pop. 1, ✕ Pagosa Springs.

Arcidosso (ăr-chē-dŏs′sō) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy 5

Arcola (ăr-kō′lä) tp. & city, Douglas co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.

Arcole (ăr-kō′lā) vil. 15 m. E S E of Verona, Italy; battlefield in 1796.

Arcos de la Frontera (ăr′kōs dā lä frŏn-tā′rä) town, Andalusia prov. Spain. 15

Arcot, North *and* **South** (-ăr-kŏt′) two adjoining maritime dists. Madras presidency, India, 19,925 □ pop. 3,770. — chief town, Arcot dist. pop. 53, once the Mohammedan ✻ of the Carnatic, India.

Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk-) body of water surrounding N pole.

Arcueil (ăr′kul′) vil. dept. Seine, 3 m. S of Paris, France 5

Ardatov (ăr-dä-tŏv′) town, Simbirsk govt. on Alatyr riv. Russia 5

Ardebil (ăr′dĕ-bēl) town, Azerbaijan prov. on Kara-Su riv. Persia 12

Ardèche (ăr′dāsh′) riv. 45 m. long, dept. Ardèche, rises in Cévennes mts. flows into Rhone riv. France. — min. dept. S E France, 2,136 □ pop. 371, ✻ Privas.

Ardeku (ăr′dĕ-kōō′) town, Khorassan prov. N W of Yezd, Persia 5

Ardelan (ăr-dĕ-lăn′) dist. part of Irak-Ajemi prov. Kurdistan region, Persia.

Arden (ăr′dĕn) anc. forest supposed to have covered a large portion of midland and E England.

Ardennes (ăr′dĕn′) agr. & mfg. dept. N E Fr. 2,020 □ pop. 325, ✻ Mézières.

Ardennes, Forest of, *anc.* Arduen′na Syl′va, wooded region, on both banks Meuse riv. France & Netherlands.

Ardmore (ärd′mōr) vil. Montgomery co. Pa. 2

Ardnaglass Bay (ärd′nă-glăs′-) inlet, Sligo co. Connaught prov. Ireland.

Ardnamurchan Point (ärd-nă-mûr′chăn-) N W promontory of Argyll co. Scotland, extreme W point British mainland.

Ardore (ăr-dō′rā) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy 5

Ardoye (ăr′dwä′) mfg. & market town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium 6

Ardrah (ăr′drä) town, Dahomey kingdom, Africa 10

Ardres (ärd′r) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Ardrossan (ăr-drŏs′săn) spt. town, Ayr co. Scotland; a watering place. 4

Ardwick (ärd′wĭk) suburb of Manchester, Lancaster co. England 28

Areas (ä-rā′äs) town, São Paulo state, Brazil 5

Arecibo (ä-rā-sē′bō) prov. Puerto Rico isl. Spanish W. Ind. — its ✻ spt. pop. 11.

Arena (ă-rē′nă) tp. Mendocino co. Cal. ..... Pop. 2

Arenac (ăr′ē-năk) co. N E Mich. 388 □ pop. 6, ✕ Omer.

Arendal (ä′rĕn-däl′) spt. on the Skager-Rack, Norway 6

Arenys de Mar (ä-rā-nēs′ dā măr) spt. Catalonia prov. Spain 5

Arequipa (ä-rä-kē′pä) dept. S Peru, S. Am. 27,744 □ pop. 160. — its ✻ pop. 29.

Arethusa (ăr′ĕ-thū′sä) celebrated fountain, Syracuse city, Sicily.

Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō) *anc.* Arre′tium, prov. Tuscany dept. Italy, 1,278 □ pop. 243. — its ✻ pop. 11.

Arga (ăr′gä) riv. 60 m. long, Navarre prov. Pyrenees mts. to Aragon riv. Sp.

Argæus (ăr-jē′ŭs) *or* **Arjish** (ăr′jēsh′) highest mt. Asia Minor, 13,100 ft. high.

Argenta (ăr-jĕn′tą, *It. pron.* ăr-jĕn′tä) town, on Po riv. Italy 16

Argentan (ăr′zhŏN′tŏN′) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France 6

Argentaro (ăr-jĕn-tä′rō) mt. Balkan Range, Turkey in Europe. — mt. promontory, Mediterranean sea, Tuscany dept. Italy.

Argenteuil (ăr′zhŏN′tŭ-ĭ′) town, pop. 12, dept. Seine-et-Oise, on Seine riv. France. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 935 □ pop. 15, chief town Lachute.

Argentiera (ăr-jĕn-tē-ā′rä) isl. 18 m. in circumference, Ægean sea.

Argentine (ăr′jĕn-tīn) city, Wyandotte co. Kan. 5

Argentine Pass, 13,100 ft. high, Front Range, Rocky Mts. Col.

Argentine Republic, federal republic, S. America, S of Bolivia, E of Andes mts. 1,117,400 □ pop. 3,964, ✻ Buenos Ayres.

Argenton-sur-Creuse (ăr′zhŏN′tŏN′-sür-krŭz′) town, dept. Indre, France... 5

Argo (ăr′gō) isl. 25 m. long, 5 m. broad, in Nile riv. Nubia.

Argolis (ăr′gō-lĭs-) **and Corinth** (-kŏr′ĭnth) nome, N E Morea peninsula, Greece, 1,442 □ ✻ Nauplia 145

Argonne (ăr′gŏnn′) region, depts. Meuse and Ardennes, France.

Argos (ăr′gŏs) town, Marshall co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Argolis and Corinth nome, 6 m. N N W of Nauplia, Greece 11

Argostoli (ăr-gŏs′tō-lē) spt. & ✻ of Cephalonia isl. Greece 8

Arguin (ăr-gōōn′-ēn′) isl. 4 m. long, 3 m. broad, W coast Africa; fisheries.

Argun (ăr-gōōn′) riv. Asia, separates Russian and Chinese empires.

Argyll (ăr-gīl′) tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — *or* **Argyllshire** (-shĭr) past. co. W Scotland, 3,270 □ pop. 76, ✕ Inverary.

Argyro-Castro (ăr′gĭ-rō-käs′trō) town, Janina vilayet, Albania, Tur. in Europe 6

Ariano (ä-rē-ä′nō) cml. town, Avellino prov. Apennine Mts. S Italy 14

Ariège (ä′rē-āzh′) riv. 90 m. long, rises in E Pyrenees mts. flows into Garonne riv. France. — min. & mfg. dept. S France, 1,890 □ pop. 227, ✻ Foix.

Arigal (ä′rē-gäl) mt. 2,462 ft. high, Donegal co. Ulster prov. Ireland.

Arinos (ä-rē′nōs) riv. 700 m. long, Matto-Grosso state, Brazil.

Arizona (ăr-ĭ-zō′nă) S ter. U. S. A. 113,020 □ pop. 60, ✻ Phenix.

Arkadelphia (ärk-ą-dĕl′fĭ-ą) town, ✕ of Clark co. on Ouachita riv. Ark. 2

Arkansas (ăr′kąn-są′) riv. 2,000 m. long, rises near Arkansas Mt. Col. flows into Mississippi riv. — state, S cen. U. S. A. 53,850 □ pop. 1,128, ✻ Little Rock. — co. S E Ark. 1,062 □ pop. 11, ✕ De Witt.

Arkansas City, city, Cowley co. on Arkansas riv. Kan. 8

Arkiko (ăr-kē′kō) spt. Abyssinia, Red Sea, opposite Massaua island.

Arklow (ärk′lō) maritime town & parish, Wicklow co. on Avoca riv. Ireland. 5

Arkona (ăr-kō′nä) promontory N coast Rügen isl. Baltic sea.

Arlberg (ärl′bĕrg) branch of Rhætian Alps, W Tyrol, Europe.

Arles (ärlz) mfg. city, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, on l. bank Rhone riv. France 25

Arlington (ăr′lĭng-tŏn) tp. & town, Middlesex co., Mass. tp. pop. 6. — tp. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 2. — vil. Alexandria co. Va. 3 m. from Washington, D. C.; site of two national cemeteries. — town, Bennington co. Vt. pop. 1.

Arlington Heights, vil. Cook co. Ill. 1

Arlon (ăr′lŏN′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of Belgian Luxembourg, Belgium 6

Armada (ăr-mā′dą) tp. & vil. Macomb co. Mich. ..... tp. 2

Armagh (ăr-mä′) tp. Mifflin co. Pa. pop. 2. — co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 512 □ pop. 143. — its ✕ pop. 9.

Armagnac (ăr′män′yăk′) small ter. in old prov. of Gascony, France.

Armenia (ăr-mē′nĭ-ą) *in Scripture* Minni, anc. country, W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia 2,000

Armentières (ăr′mŏN′tē-ăr′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Nord, France 22

Armori (ăr-mo-rē′) town, Chanda dist. 80 m. S E of Nágpur, India 6

Armstrong (ărm′strông) min. & agr. co. W cen. Pa. 615 □ pop. 47, ✕ Kittanning. — co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, ✕ Claude.

Arnhem (ărn′hĕm) mfg. & fortified town, ✻ of Gelderland prov. Netherlands 50

Arnhem's Land (ărn′hĕmz-) region on N coast Australia.

Arno (ăr′nō) *anc.* Ar′nus, riv. 75 m. long, It. Apennines to Mediterranean sea

Arnold (ăr′nōld) vil. & parish, Nottingham co. England 5

Arnsberg (ărns′bĕrg) city, Prussia, formerly ✻ of Westphalia 5

Arnstadt (ărn′stät) mfg. town, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, N Germany 13

Arnswalde (ărns′wäl-dĕ) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 7

Arok-Szallas (ăr′rŏk′-säl′äsh′) cml. vil. 44 m. E N E of Budapest, Hungary.. 10

Aroo Islands (ăr′rōō′-) N of Australia, the largest 80 m. long, 45 m. broad ... 60

Aroostook (ą-rōōs′tōōk) riv. 140 m. long, Me. flows into St. John riv. — co. N E Me. 6,700 □ pop. 50, ✕ Houlton.

Arpino (ăr-pē′nō) town, Caserta prov. Italy; birthplace of Marius and Cicero 12

Arqua (ăr-kwä′) vil. 12 m. S W of Padua; Petrarch died here, July 19, 1374.

Arrah (ăr′rä) town, Shahábád dist. Bengal, India 39

Arran (ăr′răn) isl. Bute co. Firth of Clyde, W coast Scotland, 185 □ 5

Arran-Fowdy (-fow′dĭ) mt. 2,955 ft. high, Merioneth co. N Wales.

Arran Isles, two groups called **South Isles of Arran** & **North Isles of Arran**, the former Galway co. the latter Donegal co. Ireland.

Arras (ăr′răs′) mfg. cml. & fortified city, ✻ of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France.... 27

Arrington (ăr′ĭng-tŏn) tp. Wayne co. Ill. 2

Arroas Islands (ăr-rō′ăs-) small group in Straits of Malacca, East Indies.

Arrow, picturesque lake & riv. Sligo co. Ir.; riv. flows into Ardnaglass Bay.

Arrow Lake, expansion of Columbia riv. 95 m. long, Brit. Columbia, Canada.

Arrow Rock, tp. & vil. Saline co. on Missouri riv. Mo. ..... tp. 3

Arrowsmith (-smĭth), mt. 4,075 ft. high, Tasmania.

Arroyo del Puerco (ăr-rō′yō dĕl pwĕr′kō) town, Estremadura prov. Spain ... 6

Arrul (ä′rŭl) riv. India, leaves Indus riv. below Sukkur, lower down rejoins it.

Arsiè (ăr-sē-ā′) vil. Belluno prov. Italy, 3 m. S W of Fonzaso 7

Ars-sur-Moselle (ăr′-sür′-mō′zĕll′) mfg. town, Germany, 6 m. S W of Metz.. 5

Arta (ăr′tä) riv. 60 m. long, Albania, Turkey in Europe. — nome, N W Greece, 395 □ pop. 33. — its ✻ mfg. town on left bank Arta riv. pop. 9. — mfg. town, N W part of Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 5.

Artas (ăr′täs′) fertile valley near Bethlehem, Palestine; supposed site of gardens of Solomon.

Artaxata (ăr-tăx-ā′tä) former ✻ of Armenia, on Aras riv.; now in ruins.

Arthabaska (ăr-thą-băs′ką) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 685 □ pop. 18, chief town St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.

Arthur's Seat, hill 822 ft. high, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Arthur's Stone, cromlech, top of Cefn Bryn, Glamorgan co. Wales.

Artigas (ăr-tē′gäs) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 4,392 □ 18

Artois (ăr′twä′) old prov. now part of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France.

Artveen (ärt-vēn′) cml. town, 34 m. S E of Batum, Asiatic Russia 6

Aruba (ä-rōō′bä). See Oruba.

Arva (ăr′vŏ′) co. N Hungary, 802 □ pop. 82, ✻ Alsó-Kubin.

Arvi (ăr′wē) sub-dist. Nágpur div. Cen. Provinces, India. — its ✻ pop. 8.

Arzano (ärd-zä′nō) vil. Italy, 3 m. N of Naples 5

Pop.

Arzignano (ärd-zēn-yä′nō) mfg. town, Italy, 10 m. W of Vicenza..... 8
Asama-Yama (ä-sä′mä-yä′mä) lofty active volcano, Hondo isl. Japan.
Asben (äs′bĕn′) extensive kingdom in the Sahara, Africa, ✻ Agades.
Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr-ĭ-) vil. & summer resort, Monmouth co. N. J..... 2
Ascalon (ăs′kạ-lŏn) *anc.* ASH′KELON, ruined spt. Syr. 40 m. W S W Jerusalem.
Ascension (ăs-sĕn′shŭn) agr. parish, S E La. 324 □ pop. 20, × Donaldsonville. — isl. 8 m. long, Atlantic ocean; belongs to Great Britain.
Ascension Bay, N of Espiritu Santo Bay, E coast Yucatan, N. America.
Asch (äsh) mfg. town, 13 m. N W of Eger, W Bohemia, Austria..... 13
Aschaffenburg (ä-shäf′fẹn-bōōrg′) mfg. town, Lower Franconia prov. Ger.... 13
Asche (äs′kẹ) town, Brabant prov. 6 m. N W of Brussels, Belgium..... 6
Aschersleben (ăsh-ẹrs-lā′bẹn) mfg. town on Eine riv. Prussia 23
Ascoli (äs′kō-lē) city, ✻ of Ascoli-Piceno prov. Marches, Italy..... 23
Ascoli di Satriano (äs′kō-lē dē sä-trē-ä′nō) town, 25 m. S of Foggia, Italy... 6
Ascoli Piceno (äs′kō-lē pē-chā′nō) prov. Italy, 809 □ pop. 215, ✻ Ascoli.
Ascutney Mountain (ăs-kŭt′nĭ-) 3,320 ft. high, Windsor co. Vt.
Aseer (ä′sēr′) independent state, Arabia, principal town Kolakh.
Ash (ăsh) tp. Monroe co. Mich..... 2
Ashangi (äsh-än′gē′) lake, 25 m. long, 14 m. broad, Tigré kingdom, Abyssinia.
Ashanti (ạ-shän′tē) min. & cml. kingdom, Gold Coast, Upper Guinea, W Africa, pop. 3,000, ✻ Kumassi.
Ashburnham (ăsh′bûrn-ạm) town, Worcester co. Mass..... 2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (ăsh′bē-dĕl-ạ-zōōch′) mfg. town, Leicester co. England 7
Ashe (ăsh) co. N W N. C. 436 □ pop. 16, × Jefferson.
A-She-Hoh (ä′-zhē′-hō′) cml. city, Kirin prov. Manchuria, Asia..... 30
Asheville (ăsh′vĭl) tp. & city, × of Buncombe co. N. C. tp. pop. 15, city pop. 10.
Ashfield (ăsh′fēld) town, Franklin co. Mass..... 1
Ashford (-fōrd) tp. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Fond du Lac co. Wis. pop. 2. — town, Kent co. England, pop. 8.
Ash Grove (ăsh′ grōv) town, Greene co. Mo..... 1
Ashland (ăsh′lạnd) agr. co. N E cen. O. 437 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 4. — co. N W Wis. 1,648 □ pop. 20. — its × pop. 10. — town Boyd co. Ky. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 7.
Ashley (ăsh′lĭ) co. S E Ark. 927 □ pop. 13, × Hamburg. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 3.
Ashmore (ăsh′mōr) tp. & vil. Coles co. Ill.....tp. 2
Ashtabula (ăsh′tạ-bū′lä) co. N E O. 700 □ pop. 44, × Jefferson. — tp. & vil. Ashtabula co. O. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 8.
Ashtaroth (ăsh′tạ-rŏth) anc. city, Hauran dist. Damascus prov. Syria.
Ashton-in-Mackerfield (ăsh′tọn-ĭn-măk′ẹr-fēld) tp. Lancaster co. England 10
Ashton-under-Lyne (-lĭn) mfg. town, par. & bor. Lancaster co. Eng.... bor. 40
Ashuapmouchouan (ăsh-wäp′mōō-chōō-ăn′) riv. 170 m. long, rises near Mistassini Lake, flows into St. John Lake, Quebec prov. Canada. — lake, 10 m. long, 4 m. broad, 150 m. W of St. John Lake, Quebec prov. Canada.
Ashuelot (ăsh′wẹ-lŏt) riv. 75 m. long, N. H.; flows into Connecticut riv.
Ashwanipi (ăsh′wạn-ĭp′ĭ) riv. 600 m. long, Labrador, N. America
Asia (ā′shĭ-ạ) largest continent of the globe, E hemisphere, 17,100,000 □.....850,000
Asiago (ä-sē′ä-gō) town, ✻ of Seven Communes dist. Vicenza prov. Italy..... 5
Asia Minor, pen. W extremity of Asia. See ANATOLIA.
Asimagomy (ä-sē-mä-gō′mē) lake, 12 m. long, Ontario prov. Canada.
Asinalunga (ä-sē′nä-lōōn′gä) town, 36 m. from Siena, Italy 9
Asnen (äs′nĕn) lake, 20 m. long, 15 m. broad, Kronoberg dist. Sweden.
Asnières (äs′nĭ-ār′) vil. on Seine riv. France, 4 m. from Paris..... 6
Asola (ä-sō′lä) fortified town, Italy, on Chiese riv. 19 m. W N W of Mantua... 6
Asolo (ä-sō′lō) anc. fortified town, Italy, 19 m. N W of Treviso..... 5
Asotin (ă-sō′tĭn), co. S E Wash. 640 □ pop. 2, × Asotin.
Aspe (äs′pā) mfg. town, Valencia prov. Spain, 17 m. W of Alicante..... 7
Aspen (äs′pĕn) city, × of Pitkin co. Col..... 5
Aspern (äs′pĕrn) vil. 5 m. E N E of Vienna, Austria; battlefield in 1809.
Aspinwall (ăs′pĭn-wạl). See COLON.
Aspro-Potamo (äs′prō-pŏt′ạ-mō) riv. 100 m. long, flows into Ionian Sea.
Assachinskaya (äs-sä-chĭn-skĭ′yä) active volcano, Kamchatka, N E Asia.
Assam (ăs′săm′) prov. Brahmaputra riv. valley, British India, 46,341 □ pop. 5,424, chief town Gauhati; leading industry tea culture.
Assaye (ăs-sī′) town, Hindustan; celebrated battlefield in 1803.
Assen (äs′sẹn) town, ✻ of Drenthe prov. on Hoorn-diep riv. Netherlands..... 7
Assini (äs′sē′nē′) French cml. colonial establishment, on Assini riv. W Africa.
Assiniboia (ăs-sĭn′ĭ-boi′ạ) dist. N W Canada, 89,535 □ pop. 30, ✻ Regina.
Assiniboin (ăs-sĭn′ĭ-boin) riv. 600 m. long, rises in S E Saskatchewan dist. N W Canada, flows into Red Riv. at Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Assoufudah (äs-sō-fōō′dä) town, Fulah country, W Africa..... 12
Assur (äs′sōōr′) town on Nile riv. Sudan, Africa; numerous pyramids.
Assumption (ăs-sŭmp′shŭn) agr. parish, S E La. 335 □ pop. 20, × Napoleonville. — tp. & vil. Christian co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — one of Ladrone Isls. Pacific ocean. — isl. Aldabra group, Indian Ocean.
Assyria (ăs-sĭr′ĭ-ạ) one of the great anc. empires of the world, W Asia; its ✻ was Nineveh.
Asti (äs′tē) town, Alessandria prov. near Tanaro riv. Italy..... 34
Aston (ăs′tọn) tp. Delaware co. Pa..... 2
Aston Manor (-măn′ọr) bor. England 69
Astorga (äs-tōr′gä) mfg. walled town on Tuerto riv. Spain..... 5
Astoria (ăs-tō′rĭ-ạ) tp. & town Fulton co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — suburb, Long Island City, Queens co. N. Y. pop. 5. — city, × of Clatsop co. Ore. pop. 6.
Astrabad (äs′trạ-bäd′) *anc.* HYRCA′NIA, fertile prov. N Persia. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Astrakhan (äs-trä-kän′) govt. on N W coast Caspian Sea, Russia in Europe, 91,328 □ pop. 933. — its ✻, a mfg. city, on isl. in Volga riv. pop. 74.
Astudillo (äs-tōō-dĕl′yō) town, Palencia prov. 22 m. N N E of Palencia, Spain. 5
Astura (äs-tōō′rä) vil. 39 m. S E of Rome, It.; site of Cicero's villa & murder.
Asturias (äs-tōō′rē-äs) anc. division, now part of Oviedo prov. Spain.
Asuncion (ä-sōōn′sē-ōn′) cml. city, ✻ of Paraguay, South America..... 25
Atacama (ä-tä-kä′mä) min. prov. N Chile, 43,180 □ pop. 67, ✻ Copiapó. — desert, extends from Copiapó to N part of prov.
Atahnam River (ä′tạ-năm-) an affluent of Yakima riv. S E Wash.
Ataki (ä-tä′kē) town, Bessarabia govt. on Dniester riv. European Russia..... 7
Ataraipu (ä-tä-rī-pōō′) granite pyramidal peak 900 ft. high, British Guiana.
Atásarai (ä-tä′sä-rī′) cml. town, Patna dist. 30 m. S of Patna, Bengal, India.. 5
Atascosa (ăt′ạs-kō′sạ) past. co. S Tex. 1,200 □ pop. 6, × Pleasanton.
Atascosa River, 100 m. long, rises S Tex. flows into the Rio Frio.
Atbara (ät-bä′rä) *sometimes called* MEROË ISLAND, ter. Nubia. — riv. 450 m. long, N E Africa, rises near Dembea Lake, Abyssinia, flows into Nile river.
Atchafalaya Bayou (ăch-ạf-ạ-lī′ạ bī′ōō) outlet of Red Riv. & Miss. riv. La.
Atchison (ăch′ĭ-sọn) co. N E Kan. 423 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 14. — co. N W Mo. 560 □ pop. 16, × Rockport.
Atesh-Ga (ä′tẹsh-gä′) *or* **Atashga** (ä′täsh-gä′) a place on Apsheron Pen. W Caspian Sea, where fire issues from the ground; resort of Gheber pilgrims.
Atessa (ä-tĕs′sä) town, Chieti prov. Italy, 12 m. W S W of Vasto..... 11
Ath (ät) town, Hainaut prov. on Dender riv. Belgium..... 8
Athabasca (ăth′ạ-băs′kạ) dist. N W Canada, 104,500 □, ✻ Dunvegan. — lake, 230 m. long, 14 m. broad, N. W. Ter. Canada. — riv. 1,000 m. long, N. W. Ter. Canada, flows into Athabasca Lake.

Pop.

Athens (ăth′ĕnz) co. S E O. 485 □ pop. 35. — its × pop. 2. — cml. city, Clarke co. Ga. 70 m. E by N of Atlanta, pop. 9. — tp. Gentry co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Greene co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Athens co. O. pop. 5, pop. vil. 3. — tp. & bor. Bradford co. Pa. tp. pop. 5, bor. pop. 3. — vil. × of McMinn co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Greece, near Ægina Gulf, pop. 107.
Atherton (ăth′ẹr-tọn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. 4 m. S S W of Bolton, England 8
Athgurh (ăth′gŭr′) native ter. Orissa prov. on Mahanuddy riv. India, 121 □ .. 26
Athlone (ăth-lōn′) mfg. town, Westmeath & Roscommon cos. Ireland..... 7
Athmullik (ạt-mŭl′lĭk) tributary state, Orissa prov. India, 720 □..... 15
Athol (ăth′ŏl) tp. & mfg. town, Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 6. — (*pron.* ă′thọl) dist. Perth co. Scotland, 450 □.
Athos (ăth′ŏs) mt. 6,778 ft. high, Chalcis pen. Turkey; site of 22 convents.
Athy (ạ-thī′) cml. town, Kildare co. on Barrow riv. Ireland..... 5
Atitlan (ä-tē-tlän′) lake 24 m. long, volcano & town, Guatemala, Cen. America.
Atka (ăt′kä) isl. 75 m. long, 10 m. broad, Andrenovian Group, Aleutian Isls.
Atkarsk (ät′kärsk′) town on Atkara riv. Russia, 50 m, N W of Saratov..... 8
Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tạ) cml. city, ✻ of Ga. pop. 66. — city Logan co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Cass co. Tex. pop. 2.
Atlantic (ăt-lăn′tĭk) co. N. J. 565 □ pop. 29, × May's Landing. — tp. & city, × of Cass co. Io. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4. — hamlet, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 1.
Atlantic City, Absecom Beach, Atlantic co. N. J.; summer resort..... 15
Atlantic Ocean, body of water separating America from Europe & Africa, Arctic to Antarctic circle, greatest breadth 4,400 m. greatest depth 23,250 ft.
Atlas (ăt′lạs) tp. & hamlet, Pike co. Ill.....tp. 2
Atlas Mountains, range, 1,500 m. long, extending from Cape Nun, on Atlantic ocean, to Cape Bon, on Mediterranean sea, Africa; highest point Miltsin, Marocco, 11,400 ft.
Atna (ăt′na), *or* **Copper, River**, stream, Alaska; copper is found in its valley.
Atrato (ä-trä′tō) riv. 200 m. long, Colombia, S. Am. flows into Darien Gulf.
Atri (ä′trē) town Teramo prov. Italy, 18 m. S E of Teramo..... 9
Atripalda (ä-trē-päl′dä) town, Avellino prov. Italy, 2 m. E N E of Avellino... 6
Atrowla (ä-trow′lä) town, Faizábád dist. Oudh, India..... 6
Attakapas (ăt-tăk′ạ-pạ′) extensive fertile dist. S La.; produces much sugar.
Attala (ăt-tă′lä) co. cen. Miss. 750 □ pop. 22, × Kosciusko.
Attala (ăt-tăl′ạ) town, Etowah co. Ala..... 1
Attam (ät′täm′) considerable town on Old Calabar riv. Africa.
Attanagar (ät-tä-nä-gär′) town, Oudh, India, 65 m. E S E of Lucknow..... 6
Attaram (ät-tä-räm′) riv. 90 m. long, Tenasserim division, Lower Burma.
Attercliffe (ăt′tẹr-klĭf) town, West Riding, York co. England..... 17
Attica (ăt′tĭ-kạ) city, Fountain co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — eparchy on Ægean sea, Greece.
Attica and Bœotia (-bē-ō′shĭ-ạ) nome, Greece, 2,472 □ pop. 258, ✻ Athens.
Attleboro (ăt′tl-bŭr′rō) town, Bristol co. Mass..... 8
Attock (ăt-tŏk′) town on Indus riv. near mouth of Kábul riv. Punjab, India.
Attoyac (ăt′toi-ăk′) creek, 90 m. long, Tex. flows into Angelina riv.
Attrowli (ät-trow′lē) city, Aligarh dist. Meerut division, India..... 15
Attruck (ăt′trŭk′) riv. Khorassan prov. Persia, flows into Caspian Sea.
Atwell (ăt′wĕl) tp. Rowan co. N. C..... 2
Aubagne (ō′bäñ′) mfg. town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France..... 8
Aube (ōb) riv. 90 m. long, rises in dept. Haute-Marne, flows into Seine riv. France. — mfg. dept. on Seine riv. France, 2,317 □ pop. 256, ✻ Troyes.
Aubenas (ōb′nä′) mfg. town, dept. Ardèche, near Ardèche riv. France 8
Aubervilliers (ō′bĕr′vē′yā′) mfg. vil. dept. Seine, 5 m. N of Paris, France.... 12
Aubin (ō′băn′) min. town, dept. Aveyron, 16 m. N E of Villefranche, France.. 9
Auburn (ạ′bûrn) vil. Lee co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, × of Placer co. Cal. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Sangamon co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of De Kalb co. Ind. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 11. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, × of Nemaha co. Neb. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 26. — tp. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 2. — scene of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," supposed to have been the vil. of Lishoy, Westmeath co. Ireland.
Auburndale (ạ′bûrn-dāl), vil. Lucas co. O..... 2
Aubusson (ō′büs′sōn′) mfg. town, dept. Creuse, on Creuse riv. France..... 7
Auch (ōsh) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Gers, on Gers riv. France..... 13
Auchinleck (ăĭ′flĕk) vil. & parish, Ayr co. Scot.; castle of Boswell family.
Auckland (ak′lạnd) prov. New Zealand, 25,746 □ pop. 133. — its ✻ pop. 51.
Auckland Bay, large bay, Tenasserim division, Lower Burma.
Auckland Islands, S of New Zealand, largest, 30 m. long, 15 m. broad.
Aude (ōd) riv. 130 m. long, France, Pyrenees mts. to Medit. sea. — agr. & mfg. dept. S of depts. Hérault & Tarn, France, 2,438 □ pop. 317, ✻ Carcassonne.
Audenarde (ō′dẹn-ärd′) town, E. Flanders, on Scheldt riv. Belgium.
Audenshaw (ạd′ẹn-shạ) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England..... 5
Audrain (ạ-drān′) past. co. N cen. Mo. 680 □ pop. 22, × Mexico.
Audubon (ō′dōō-bŏn) co. S W cen. Io. 432 □ pop. 12, × Audubon, pop. 1.
Audubons Peak, 13,173 ft. high, Rocky Mts. Col. 12 m. S of Long's Peak.
Auerbach (ow′ẹr-bäĸ′) mfg. town, Saxony, 15 m. S S W of Zwickau, Germany 5
Auge (ōzh) *or* **Vallée d'Auge** (väl′lā′ dōzh) agr. dist. dept. Calvados, France.
Auggur (ạg′gŭr′) town, Hindostan, 40 m. N E of Ujjain..... 30
Auglaize (ạ-glāz′) riv. O. formed by two branches, each 100 m. long. — agr. co. W O. 398 □ pop. 28, × Wapakoneta.
Augsburg (owgs′bōōrg) cml. city, ✻ of Swabia and Neuburg provs. Bavaria.. 76
Augusta (ạ-gŭs′tạ) agr. & past. co. Va. 950 □ pop. 37, × Staunton. — city, × of Richmond co. on Savannah riv. Ga. pop. 33. — tp. & mfg. vil. Hancock co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — city, Butler co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, Bracken co. Ky. pop. 1. — city, × of Kennebec co. and ✻ of Me. pop. 11. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Eau Claire co. Wis. pop. 1.
Augustine Island (ạ-gŭs-tēn′-) in Kamishak Bay, Alas.
Augustovo (ow-gōōs-tō′vō) town, Poland, Russia, 140 m. N E of Warsaw..... 9
Aula (ow′lä) vil. on Magra riv. Italy, 10 m. N W of Carrara..... 5
Aumale (ō′mäl′) walled town, Algeria, Africa, 78 m. S E of Algiers 5
Aunis (ō′nēs′) old prov. W France, now part of dept. CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE.
Auray (ō′rā′) river port, dept. Morbihan, France, on Auray river..... 5
Aurelius (ạ-rēl′yŭs) tp. Cayuga co. N. Y..... 2
Aurillac (ō′rē′yăk′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Cantal, France, 269 m. S of Paris.. 11
Auriol (ō′rē-ōl′) vil. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 14 m. N E of Marseilles 5
Aurora (ạ-rō′rạ) co. S E S. Dak. 725 □ pop. 5, × Plankinton. — tp. & city, Kane co. Ill. tp. pop. 22, city pop. 20. — city, Dearborn co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, Lawrence co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, × of Hamilton co. Neb. pop. 2. — tp. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 3. — isl. Red Sea. — one of New Hebrides isls. Pacific ocean.
Aurungábád (ō-rōōn-gä′bäd′) city, Nizam's dominions, India..... 60
Au Sable (ạ sä′bl) riv. 80 m. long, Mich. flows into Lake Huron. — riv. N. Y.; flows into Lake Champlain. — city, Iosco co. on Lake Huron, Mich. pop. 4.
Ausable (ō-sạ′b'l), tp. Clinton co. N. Y..... 3
Aussa (ow′sä) town, Adal region, E Africa, 85 m. S W of Zeyla 6
Aussig (ow′sĭg) min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the Elbe riv. 24
Austerlitz (ạs′tẹr-lĭts, *Ger. pron.* ows′tẹr-lĭts) town, Moravia prov. on Littawa riv. Austria; victory of Napoleon in 1805.
Austin (ạs′tĭn) co. S E cen. Tex. 700 □ pop. 18, × Belleville. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, × of Mower co. Minn. pop. 4. — city, × of Lander co. Nev. pop. 1. — bor. Potter co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Greenville co. S. C. pop. 3. — city, ✻ of Tex. and × of Travis co. pop. 15.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Austintown, tp. & vil. Mahoning co. O.....tp. 2
Australasia (ąs/trąl-ā/shĭ-ą) an arbitrary division of the globe in Oceanica, between equator & lat. 47° S, 3,300,000 □..... 4,750
Australia (ąs-trā/lĭ-ą) island continent, bounded on E and S by Pacific ocean, W by Indian Ocean, 3,033,687 □..... 3,240
Austria (ąs/trĭ-ą) empire, W part of Austria-Hungary, 115,903 □ pop. 23,895, ✻ Vienna.
Austria–Hungary (ąs/trĭ-ą-hŭn/gą-rĭ) monarchy, cen. Europe, one of the six great European powers, 240,942 □ pop. 41,359, ✻ Vienna.
Autauga (ą-tą/gą) co. cen. Ala. 660 □ pop. 13, × Prattville.
Autun (ō/tŭn/) mfg. city, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Arroux river..... 14
Auvergne (ō/vĕrn/) old prov. Fr.; was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne.
Auvergne Mountains, cen. France; highest point Mount Dore, 6,188 ft. high.
Auxerre (ō/sĕr/) cml. city, ✻ of dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne river..... 15
Auxonne (ō/sŏnn/) mfg. & fortified town, dept. Côte-d'Or, Fr. on Saône river. 6
Auxvasse (ō/văs/) tp. Callaway co. Mo..... 2
Ava (ā/vą) city on Irawadi riv. Burma, formerly ✻ of Burmese dominions.... 30
Avachinskaya (ä-vä-chĭn-skĭ/yą) active volcano, 9,055 ft. high, Kamchatka.
Avallon (ä/vȧl/lôn/) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Yonne, France, on Voisin river.. 6
Avar (ä-vär/) native state, Daghestan govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 585 □.... 31
Avasi (ä/vä/sē/) isl. of Japan, 30 m. long, chief town Avasi.
Avebury (ā/bĕr-ę) *or* **Abury**, vil. and par. Wilts co. England; druidical monuments like Stonehenge.
Aveiro (ä-vā/ē-rō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 1,124 □ pop. 270. — its ✻ cml. spt. 31 m. N W of Coimbra, pop. 6.
Avellino (ä-vĕl-lē/nō) prov. Campania dept. Italy, 1,409 □ pop. 409. — its ✻ a cml. & mfg. city, 28 m. E of Naples, pop. 22.
Avenches (ä/vŏnsh/) *anc.* AVEN/TICUM, town, Vaud canton, Switzerland..... 2
Averno (ä-vĕr/nō) *anc.* AVER/NUS, lake, 10 m. W of Naples, near Baja Bay.
Aversa (ä-vĕr/sä) cml. town, Caserta prov. Italy, 9 m. N of Naples..... 20
Aves Islands (ā/vĕs-) small group, Lesser Antilles, W. Indies.
Aveyron (ä/vā/rôn/) riv. 90 m. long, rises in dept. Aveyron, flows into Tarn riv. France. — min. & mfg. dept. France, 3,376 □ pop. 400, ✻ Rodez. 5
Avezzano (ä-vĕt-sä/nō) town, Aquila prov. Italy, 22 m. S of Aquila..... 7
Aviano (ä-vē-ä/nō) town, 30 m. W of Udine, near Monte Cavallo, N Italy..... 16
Avigliano (ä-vĕl-yä/nō) town, Potenza prov. 11 m. N W of Potenza, Italy..... 43
Avignon (ä/vēn/yôn/) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Vaucluse, France..... 1
Avila (ä/vē-lä) past. prov. Old Castile, Sp. 2,981 □ pop. 193. — its ✻ pop. 6. 2
Aviz (ä-vēz/) town on Aviz riv. Port.; gives name to order of Knights of Aviz 2
Avize (ä/vēz/) town, dept. Marne, France; dépot for champagne wines..... 6
Avlona (äv-lō/nä) spt. town, on Avlona Gulf, Adriatic sea, Albania, Turkey... 12
Avoca (ä-vō/ką) town, Pottawattamie co. Io. 40 m. N E of Council Bluffs, pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Steuben co. N.Y. tp. pop. 2. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 3. — valley & riv. Wicklow co. Ireland; celebrated in one of Moore's songs.
Avola (ä-vō/lä) cml. town & spt. 13 m. S W of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy..... 12
Avon (ā/vŏn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Livingston co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Lorain co. O. pop. 2. — riv. 65 m. long, England, rises near Devizes, flows into English Channel. — riv. 80 m. long, England, rises near Tetbury, flows into Bristol Channel. — riv. 100 m. long, England, rises at Avonwell, flows into Severn river.
Avondale (āv/ŏn-dāl) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 2. — vil. & suburb of Cincinnati, Hamilton co. O. pop. 4.
Avoyelles (ą-vȯi-ĕlz/) fertile parish, La. 858 □ pop. 25, × Marksville
Avranches (ä/vrŏnsh/) mfg. town, dept. Manche, France, near Sée river..... 8
Avranchin (ä/vrŏn/shăn/) anc. dist. now part of dept. Manche, France.
Axminster (ăks/mĭn-stęr) town, Devon co. Eng.; formerly noted for carpets. 3
Axum (äk-sōōm/) decayed town, N Abyssinia; here are several anc. obelisks.. 4
Ayacucho (ī/ä-kōō/chō) dept. S Peru, 24,213 □ pop. 142. — its ✻ 140 m. W N W of Cuzco, pop. 20; battlefield in 1824.
Ayamonte (ī/ą-mŏn/tā) spt. town, Huelva prov. Spain, on Guadiana river..... 6
Ayasoluk (ī/ą-sō-lōōk/) vil. Asia Minor, on site of *anc.* EPHESUS.
Ayer (ār), town, Middlesex co. Mass..... 2
Aylesbury (ālz/bęr-ĭ) bor. & town, × of Buckingham co. Eng.; noted for lace 29
Aylmer (āl/męr) lake, 50 m. long, 30 m. broad, N. W. Ter. Canada.
Ayopaya (ī-ō-pī/ä) fertile prov. Bolivia, S. Am. pop. 26, ✻ Independencia.
Ayora (ä-yō/rä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 52 m. S W of Valencia..... 5
Ayr (ār) *or* **Ayrshire** (ār/shĭr) min. agr. & mfg. maritime co. Scotland, 1,136 □ pop. 224. — its ×, a borough, spt. town, & parish on Ayr riv. pop. 21.
Ayuthia (ä-yōōt/hē/ä) anc. ✻ of Siam, on isl. in Menam river.
Azerbaijan (äz-ęr-bī-jän/) agr. prov. N W Persia, 30,300 □ pop. 2,000, ✻ Tabriz.
Aziak (ä/zę-äk) rocky isl. 11 m. off coast of Alaska.
Azimgarh (äz/ĭm-gär/) fertile dist. Benares div. N.W. Provinces, British India, 2,494 □ pop. 1,531. — its ✻ on Tons riv. 75 m. N by E of Benares, pop. 16.
Azio (äd/zē-ō) promontory, Acarnania, Greece; supposed site of *anc.* AC/TIUM.
Azof *or* **Azov** (ä-zŏv/) *anc.* TAN/AIS, town & fort, Yekaterinoslav govt. on Azof Gulf, Russia.
Azof, Sea of, 14,478 □, Russia, E Europe, connected with Black Sea.
Azogues (ä-zōg/) *or* **Cañar** (kän-yär/) prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 64. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Azores (ą-zōrz/) isls. N Atl. oc. 1,005 □ pop. 269, ✻ Ponta Delgada; Portuguese.
Azpeytia (äs-pā/ē-tē-ä) town, Guipuzcoa prov. Sp.; Loyola was born near here.
Azuaga (ä-thōō-ä/gä) town, Estremadura prov. Spain, 20 m. E of Llerena..... 7
Azuay (ä-zōō-ä/) prov. S Ecuador, South America, pop. 132, ✻ Cuencar.
Azul (ä-sōōl/) dist. & town, Argentine Republic, dist. pop. 25, town pop. 2.

B

Baalbec (bāl/bĕk/) ruined town, 43 m. N W of Damascus, Syria.....
Baba-Dagh (bä/bä/-dāg/) town in the Dobrudja, W shore of Lake Rassein, Roumania, pop. 10. — celebrated mt. S W Asia Minor.
Babakanda (bä-bä-kän/dä) town, Fulah country, W Africa.....
Bab-el-Mandeb (bāb/-ĕl-măn/dĕb) strait uniting Red Sea and Indian Ocean.
Babine Lake (bą/bĭn-) Brit. Columbia, Canada; a source of the Columbia riv.
Babuyan Islands (bä/bōō-yän/-) group, Malay Arch. N Pacific ocean.
Babylon (băb/ĭ-lŏn) vil. & tp. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 2. — celebrated city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv. 60 m. S of Bagdad.
Babylonia (băb-ĭ-lō/nĭ-ą) anc. name of prov. in Middle Asia, now BAGDAD.
Baca (bāk/ą) co. S W Col. 2,300 □ pop. 1, × Springfield.
Baccarat (bäk/kä/rä/) mfg. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France..... 6
Backerganj (bäk-ęr-gänj/) dist. Bengal, India, 4,939 □ pop. 2,377, ✻ Burrishol.
Bacolor (bä-kō-lōr/) town, ✻ of Pampanga prov. Luzon, Philippine Islands.... 9
Bács (bäch) co. Hungary, 3,975 □ pop. 576. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Bacup (bāk/ŭp) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, 6 m. N N W of Rochdale.. 23
Badajoz (bäd-ą-hōs/) prov. Estremadura, Sp. 8,687 □ pop. 480. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Badakhshan (bä-däĸ-shän/) ter. Afghan Turkestan, cen. Asia, pop. 65, ✻ Faizábád; rubies and lapis lazuli.
Badalona (bä-dä-lō/nä) town, Catalonia, 6 m. N E of Barcelona, Spain..... 10
Baden, Grand Duchy of (-bä/dęn) agr. past. min. & mfg. state, Germany, 5,821 □ pop. 1,658, ✻ Karlsruhe. — *or* **Baden-Baden**, town & watering place, Baden, Ger. pop. 14. — *or* **Baaden** (bä/dęn) town, Lower Austria, pop. 5.
Badenoch (bä/dęn-ŏĸ/) extensive highland dist. S E of Inverness co. Scotland.
Badia (bä-dē/ä) cml. & mfg. town on Adige riv. Italy..... 6
Badnera (bäd-nā/rą) town, Amrawutti dist. British India..... 7
Badong (bä/dŏng) cml. state, S side isl. of Bali, Malay Arch. 100 □..... 130
Baena (bä-ā/nä) town, Andalusia, Spain, on Marbella river..... 12
Baeza *or* **Baeça** (bä-ā/thä) mfg. town, Andalusia, Spain..... 13
Baffin–Land (băf/ĭn-) isl. Brit. N. America, W of Baffin's Bay & Davis Strait.
Baffin's Bay, gulf, 850 m. long, 400 m. wide, W of Greenland, N. America.
Bagaria (bä-gä-rē/ä) town, 7 m. E of Palermo, Sicily..... 11
Bagdad (bāg-dăd/) vilayet in S E Turkey in Asia, 54,503 □ pop. 850. — its ✻ an ancient cml. & mfg. city, pop. 100.
Baghjala (bäg/jä/lä) town, Bengal, 30 m. N E of Calcutta, British India..... 10
Baghput (bäg/pŭt/) town, Meerut dist. N. W. Provinces, British India..... 8
Baglen *or* **Bagalen** (bäg/ą-lĕn) cml. Dutch prov. Java, 923 □..... 865
Bagnara (bän-yä/rä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy..... 6
Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bän/yĕr/-dę-bē/gôr/) town, dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France; thermal springs..... 10
Bagnères-de-Luchon (-lü-shôn/) town, dept. Garonne, Fr.; thermal springs 4
Bagni (bän/yē) town, 12 m. W S W of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy..... 6
Bagni di Lucca (bän/yē dē lōōk/kä) vil. & commune, Lucca prov. Italy; com. 9
Bagno (bän/yō) town, Florence prov. 65 m. E of Florence, Italy..... 8
Bagno a Ripoli (bän/yō/ ä rē/pō-lē) suburb of Florence near Arno riv. Italy.. 13
Bagnolo (bän-yō/lō) town in Piedmont, 12 m. N W of Saluzzo, N Italy..... 6
Bagnols (bän/yōl/) cml. vil. dept. Gard, 13 m. N E of Uzès, France..... 5
Bagnone (bän-yō/nä) town & commune, prov. of Massa and Carrara, Italy.... 5
Bagot (bä/gō/) co. in S Quebec prov. Canada, chief town St. Liboire; 335 □... 19
Bagul (bä/gūl) state in Punjab prov. on S bank of Sutlej riv. British India.... 21
Bahama Banks (bą-hä/mą-) two areas of shoal water among Bahama Isls.
Bahama Channel, between Fla. coast & Bahama Isls. 40 m. long, 45 m. wide.
Bahama Islands, group N E of Cuba & E of Florida, 5,450 □ pop. 50, ✻ Nassau, on isl. of New Providence.
Bahâwalpur (bä-hä/wȧl-pōōr) native state, Punjab, India, 17,285 □ pop. 649. — its ✻ pop. 20. 68
Bahdurgarh (bä/dōōr-gär/) native state, 20 m. W of Delhi, India, 48 □..... 15
Bahia (bä-ē/ä), state, Brazil, 164,649 □ pop. 1,821. — its ✻ pop. 80, a cml. spt.
Bahia Honda (bä-ē/ä ōn/dä) harbor N coast Cuba, 60 m. W S W of Havana.
Bahrein Islands (bä-rān/-) Persian Gulf, ✻ Moharek; pop. with Maharay isl. 1
Bahr-el-Abiad (bähr-ĕl-ä/bē-ăd/) Arabic name of **White Nile**, Africa. 2
Bahr-el-Azrek (-äz/rĕk/) *or* **Blue Nile**, riv. 900 m. long, Abyssinia, Africa. 6
Bahr-el-Hooleh (-hōō/lĕ) *in Scripture* THE WATERS OF MEROM, lake, 4 m. long, 3½ m. wide, N of Sea of Galilee, Palestine.
Bahror (bä-rōr/) town, Alwar state, Rájputána, India..... 1
Baidyabatty (bīd-yä-bä/tē) cml. & mfg. town on Hugli riv. Bengal, India..... 12
Baikal Lake (bī/kăl/-) Siberia, Asia, 12,500 □ 4,500 ft. deep in middle.
Baikuntapur (bī-kŭn/tą-pōōr/) town, Patna dist. on Ganges riv. India..... 6
Bailah (bā/lä) town, Cen. Provinces, Nágpur dist. on Wunna riv. India..... 5
Baildon (bāl/dŏn) vil. West Riding, York co. 7 m. N of Bradford, England.... 5
Bailleul (bī/yu/) mfg. town, dept. Nord, 9 m. E of Hazebrouck, France..... 13
Bainbridge (bān/brĭj) town, × of Decatur co. Ga. pop. 2. — tp. Dubois co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Berrien co. Mich. pop. 2. — vil. Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Bainchi (bān/chē) vil. Hugli dist. Bengal, India..... 5
Baireuth (bī/roit) mfg. city, ✻ of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany..... 24
Baise (bāz) riv. 145 m. long, flows into Garonne riv. near Aiguillon, France. 8
Baitul (bī/tōōl/) dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, 4,118 □ pop. 284, ✻ Budnur. — town, Baitul dist. 112 m. N W of Nágpur, pop. 5. 3
Baja (bŏ/yŏ/) town, Bács co. Hungary, on Danube riv. 90 m. S of Pesth..... 4
Baja (bä/yä) *anc.* BAI/Æ, vil. 10 m. W of Naples, Italy; anc. watering place. 19
Bajaur (bä/jar/) dist. N E Afghánistán, 370 □ pop. 120. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Bajmok (bŏ/ē-mŏk/) town, Bács co. 13 m. W S W of Theresienstadt, Hungary 6
Bakau (bä/kow/) town, Moldavia, 50 m. S W of Jassy..... 13
Baker (bā/kĕr) co. N E Fla. 538 □ pop. 3, × Sanderson. — agr. co. S W Ga. 355 □ pop. 6, × Newton. — agr. & min. co. E Ore. 1,970 □ pop. 7, × Baker City, pop. 3. — tp. Crawford co. Kan. pop. 4. 2
Bakersfield, town, × of Kern co. Cal. pop. 3. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1. 29
Bakers Park, valley, on Las Animas riv.; center of great silver min. dist. San Juan co. Col. 5
Bakersville (-vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Mitchell co. N. C.....tp. 3
Bakhchi-Sarai (bäĸ/chē-są-rī/) cml. town, Crimea, on Choruk riv. Russia... 11
Bakhmut (bäĸ/mōōt/) cml. & min. town, 120 m. E of Yekaterinoslav, Russia. 17
Baku (bä/kōō/) govt. Trans-Caucasia, Asiatic Russia, W coast of Caspian Sea, 15,177 □ pop. 745. — its ✻ pop. 46.
Balaghaut (bäl/ą-gąt/) dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, 2,608 □..... 195
Balaguer (bä-lä-gär/) town on Segre riv. 16 m. N E of Lerida, Spain..... 5
Balaklava (bäl/ä-klä/vä) spt. in Crimea, Black Sea, Russ.; battlefield in 1854.
Bala Lake (bä/lą-) Merioneth co. largest lake in N Wales, 4 m. long.
Balashev (bä-lä-shĕf/) town, Saratov govt. 125 m. W of Saratov, Russia..... 7
Balasinore (bäl/ą-sĭ-nōr/) native state, Gujarát, India, 258 □ pop. 42. — its ✻.
Balasore (bäl/ą-sōr/) dist. of Orissa, India, 2,028 □ pop. 770. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Balassa-Gyarmath (bŏ/lŏsh/shŏ/-dyŏr/mŏt/) town, Neograd co. Hungary.... 7
Balatony (bä/lŏh/tŏñ/) lake in Hungary, 55 m. S W of Budapest, 46 m. long.
Bald Mountains, in N of Tulare co. Cal. 7,936 ft. high. — peak of the Front Range, Col. 11,493 ft. high.
Baldwin (bąld/wĭn) co. S W Ala. 1,620 □ pop. 9, × Daphne. — agr. co. cen. Ga. 240 □ pop. 15, × Milledgeville. — min. tp. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 5.
Baldwinsville (-vĭl) vil. on Seneca riv. Onondaga co. N. Y..... 3
Baldy Peak (bąl/dĭ-) mt. of Sangre de Cristo Range, S Col. 14,176 ft. high.
Balearic Isles (bäl/ę-ăr/ĭk-) Medit. sea, a Sp. prov. 1,860 □ pop. 313, ✻ Palma.
Balejuri (bä-lē-jōō/rē) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India.. 8
Bali (bä/lē) isl. E of Java, Malay Arch. pop. 800, chief towns Badong, Bliling, and Karang-Assam. — town, Bardwan, Bengal, British India, pop. 9. 2
Balikesr (bä-lē-kĕs/r) town, Anatolia, 75 m. S W of Brusa, Turkey in Asia... 12
Balize (bą-lēz/) *or* **British Honduras**, British colony, Cen. Am. W of Gulf of Honduras, N E of Guatemala, 7,562 □ pop. 31. — its ✻ pop. 6. — riv. over 290 m. long, rises in Guatemala, flows into Gulf of Honduras, near Balize. 10
Balkan Mountains (bäl-kän/-) Europe, extending from Bulgaria to Black Sea.
Balkash (bäl/käsh/) salt lake, 345 m. long, 55 m. wide, Asiatic Russia.
Balkh (bälk) *anc.* BAC/TRIA, prov. S of Amu-Daria riv. and N of Hindu-Kush Mts. Afghánistán, 250 m. long, 120 m. broad, ✻ Masar-i-Scherif.
Ballapur (bäl-lä-pōōr/) town, Akola dist. Berar, British India, pop. 13. — town, Mysore prov. India, pop. 9. — town, Mysore prov. India, pop. 7. 6
Ballarat (băl/ą-răt/) city, Victoria, Australia, on Yarrowee river..... 46
Ballard (băl/lärd) agr. co. W of Ky. 250 □ pop. 8, × Blandville. — town, King co. Wash. pop. 1. 9
Ballina (bäl/ę-nä/) cml. & mfg. town, Mayo co. on Moy riv. Ireland..... 23
Ballinahinch (bäl/lĭ-ną-hĭnch/) barony, 37 m. W N W of Galway, Ireland.... 6
Ballinasloe (bäl/lĭ-ną-slō/) mfg. town, Galway & Roscommon cos. Ireland... 24
Ballston (bąl/stŏn) tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *or* **Ballston Spa** (-spä/) mfg. vil. × of Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 4; mineral springs. 5
Ballymena (băl/lĭ-mē/nȧ) cml. town, Antrim co. on Braid riv. Ireland..... 7

Balmaz-Ujváros (bŏl′mŏsh′-ōō-ē-vä′rŏsh′) town & commune, Hungary..com. 10
Balotra (bäl-ō′trä) cml. & mfg. town, Gujarát prov. India..... 7
Balrampur (bäl′răm-pōōr′) town, N. W. Provinces, British India..... 13
Balsall Heath (bäl′säl-) town, suburb of Birmingham, Worcester co. England 22
Balta (bäl′tä) cml. & mfg. town in Podolia, on Kodema riv. Russia..... 33
Baltic Sea (bạl′tĭk-) Europe, inclosed by Sweden, Russ. & Prussia, 160,000 □.
Baltimore (bạl′tĭ-mor *or* -mōr) agr. co. N Md. 622 □ pop. 73, × Towson. — hundred, Sussex co. S E Del. pop. 4. — cml. & mfg. city & port of entry, co-extensive with Baltimore City co. on estuary of Patapsco riv. Md. pop. 434.
Baltshik (bält/shēk′) town, 18 m. N E of Varna, on Black Sea, Turkey..... 5
Balúchistán (bä-lōō′chĭs-tän′) country, Asia, N of Arabian Sea, 121,627 □ pop. 400, ✻ Khelat.
Bam *or* **Bahm** (bäm) town in Kerman, S E of Kerman city, Persia..... 8
Bamba (bäm′bä) min. prov. in Kongo, Africa. — its ✻.
Bambarra (bäm-bär′ra) agr. cml. & mfg. state, Sudan, W Africa.
Bamberg (bäm′bĕrg) vil. & tp. Barnwell co. S. C. tp. pop. 4. — (bäm′bĕrg) mfg. town, Upper Franconia, 33 m. N of Nuremberg, Bavaria, pop. 35.
Bambuk (bäm-bōōk′) agr. & past. country S of Senegal riv. Africa.
Bamgurh (bäm′gûr′) town, Nimar dist. 8 m. E of Khundwa, India..... 9
Bamian (bä′mē′än′) valley & pass, 8,496 ft. high, Hindu-Kush Range, Afghánistán.
Bamra (bäm′ra) native state W of the Cuttack Mehals, India, 1,988 □..... 54
Bananal (bä-nä-näl′) isl. 200 m. long, in Araguay riv. Brazil.
Banang (bä-näng′) town, Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago..... 33
Banat (bä-nät′) agr. region, chief town Temesvar, Hungary..... 1,500
Banbridge (bän′brĭj) mfg. town, Down co. on Upper Bann riv. Ireland..... 6
Banbury (bän′ber-ĭ) bor. & town, Oxford co. England.....bor. 13
Banca (bäng′ka) isl. Dutch E. Indies, 4,896 □; tin mines..... 78
Banda (bän′da) dist. Allahábád division, N. W. Provinces, British India, 3,030 □ pop. 698. — its ✻ pop. 28; a cml. city.
Banda Isles (bän′dä-) in Molucca Archipelago, 50 m. S of Ceram..... 111
Banded Peak, peak of San Juan Mts. in S Col. 12,860 ft. high.
Bandera (bän-dā′rä) agr. co. S cen. Tex. 970 □ pop. 4, × Bandera.
Bandon (bän′don) mfg. town on Bandon riv. 20 m. S W of Cork, Ireland..... 6
Banff (bämf) *or* **Banffshire** (-shir) co. Scot. 614 □ pop. 64, × Banff, pop. 8.
Bangalore (bäng′ga-lōr′) mfg. city, ✻ of Mysore, S India..... 180
Bangermow (bäng′er-mow′) town, Unao dist. Oudh, India..... 8
Bangkok *or* **Bankok** (bäng′kŏk′) cml. city, ✻ of Siam, on Menam river..... 400
Bangor (bäng′gôr) cml. city & port of entry, × of Penobscot co. Me. pop. 19. — tp. & vil. Van Buren co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. & tp. Franklin co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3. — (bäng′-ger) city, Carnarvon co. on Beaumaris Bay, N Wales, pop. 10.
Bang-pa-Kung (bäng-pä-kŭng′) riv. Siam, 200 m. long, flows to Gulf of Siam.
Bangweolo (bäng′wē-ō′lō) *or* **Bemba** (bĕm′bä) lake, 150 m. long, S Africa.
Banialuka (bän-yä-lōō′kä) mfg. & ft. town, Bosnia, on Verbas river..... 11
Banjermassin (bän-jer-mäs′ĭn) mfg. & min. possession of Dutch in S E of Borneo, pop. 600. — its ✻ pop. 30, on Banjer river.
Banjoemaas (bän′yōō′mäs′) Dutch residency near S coast of Java, East Indies, pop. 692. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Banka (bäng′kä′) town on Tamsui riv. Formosa, China Sea..... 30
Bankapur (bäng′ka-pōōr′) town, Darwar dist. Bombay presidency, India..... 50
Banki (bäng′kē) state, Orissa prov. Bengal, India, 116 □..... 50
Banks, co. N E Ga. 359 □ pop. 9, × Homer. — tp. Carbon co. Pa. pop. 4.
Bankurah (bäng-kōō′rä) dist. Bengal, India, pop. 523. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Bannalec (bän′nä′lĕk′) town, dept. Finistère, France..... 5
Banner (bän′nĕr) co. W Neb. 756 □ pop. 2, × Harrisburg.
Bannockburn (bän′nŏk-bûrn′) town on Bannock riv. Scotland; battle in 1314.
Bañolas (bän-yō′läs) mfg. town, 7 m. N of Gerona, Spain..... 5
Bansbariá (bänz-bä′rĭ-ä) town on Hugli riv. 3 m. N of Hugli, Bengal..... 8
Bansda (bạnz′dä) native state, India, 325 □ pop. 32. — its ✻.
Bansdih (bäns′dę) town, Busti dist. N. W. Provinces, British India..... 6
Banswara (bän-swä′ra) Rajput state, India, 1,500 □ pop. 180. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Bantam (bän′tăm′) Dutch agr. prov. W end of Java isl. E. Indies, pop. 607, ✻ Sirang. — ancient town in Bantam province.
Bantry Bay (bän′trĭ-) large bay, Cork co. S of Ireland.
Banyuwangy (bän-yōō-wäng′gē) Dutch prov. in E Java, pop. 45. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Bapaume (bä′pōm′) vil. France, near Rouen; battlefield in 1871.
Bar (bär) town, Podolia govt. Russia..... 8
Bara Banki (bä′rä bän′kē) dist. India, 1,735 □ pop. 1,102. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Baraboo (bâr′a-bōō) tp. Sauk co. Wis. pop. 8 & mfg. city, pop. 5, × of Sauk co.
Baraga (bâr′a-ga) co. N W Mich. 915 □ pop. 3, × L'Anse.
Barak (bä′räk′) principal riv. of Cachar dist. British India; 350 m. long.
Baramba (bä-räm′bä) state of Orissa, India, 134 □ pop. 24. — its ✻.
Baranya (bŏ′rŏn′yŏ) agr. co. on Danube riv. Hungary, 1,930 □ pop. 284, × Fünfkirchen.
Baraset (bär′a-sĕt′) town, Bengal, 12 m. N N E of Calcutta, India..... 12
Barbacena (bär-bä-sā′nä) min. town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. America.. 14
Barbacoas (bär-bä-kō′äs) spt. Cauca dept. Colombia, S. America..... 5
Barbados (bär′ba-dōs′) isl. of Lesser Antilles, 166 □ pop. 182, ✻ Bridgetown; British.
Barbary (bär′ba-rĭ) region in N Africa, extending from Egypt to Atl. ocean .. 13,500
Barbastro (bär-bäs′trō) town, Aragon, on Cinca riv. Spain..... 8
Barber (bär′bĕr) co. S Kan. 1,134 □ pop. 8, × Medicine Lodge.
Barberino di Mugello (bär-bä-rē′nō dē mōō-jĕl′lō) town, Tuscany, Italy..... 10
Barberino di Val d' Elsa (-väl dĕl′sä) town, 20 m. S of Florence, Italy..... 10
Barbigha (bär-bē′gä) town, Monghir, 12 m. W S W of Burheya, Bengal, India 6
Barbour (bär′bęr) co. S E Ala. 888 □ pop. 35, × Clayton. — agr. co. W. Va. 395 □ pop. 13, × Philippi.
Barboursville, town, × of Knox co. Ky..... 1
Barbuda (bär-bōō′dä) isl. Leeward Isls. British W. Indies, 62 □..... 1
Barby (bär′bē) town, 15 m. S E of Magdeburg on Elbe riv. Prussian Saxony... 6
Barca (bär′ka) agr. & past. region of N Africa, forming E division of Tripoli.
Barcarrota (bär-kär-rō′tä) town, Estremadura prov. Spain..... 5
Barcellona (bär-chĕl-lō′nä) town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy..... 13
Barcelona (bär-se-lō′nä *or* bär-thā-lō′nä) prov. Catalonia, Sp. 2,985 □ pop. 899. — its ✻ pop. 272. — city, Bermudez state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 13.
Barclay (bär′klā) tp. & vil. Bradford co. Pa.....tp. 1
Barclay Sound, large inlet W coast of Vancouver Isl. British Columbia, Can.
Bardi (bär′dē) town, Piacenza prov. Italy, 10½ m. N N W of Borgo Taro..... 6
Bardolino (bär-dō-lē′nō) town, Verona, Italy; battlefield in 1797..... 2
Bardwan (bärd/wän′) div. Bengal, Brit. India, 12,719 □ pop. 7,287, ✻ Hugli. — dist. of same, 3,523 □ pop. 2,035. — its ✻ 74 m. N of Calcutta, pop. 32.
Bardstown (bärdz′town) town, × of Nelson co. Ky. 39 m. S S E of Louisville. 2
Bareilly (bä-rā′lē) dist. British India, 2,982 □ pop. 1,507. — its ✻ pop. 122.
Barfurush (bär-fōō-rōōsh′) cml. town, Mazanderan prov. Persia, near Caspian Sea..... 50
Barga (bär′gä) vil. & commune on Serchio riv. Lucca, Italy.....commune 8
Barge (bär′jä) cml. town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, 28 m. S S W of Turin 10
Barguzin (bär-gōō-zēn′) riv. 200 m. long, Siberia, flows into Lake Baikal.
Barh (bär) town, Behar prov. on Ganges riv. India, 35 m. E of Patna..... 11
Bar Harbor, vil. Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Me.; summer resort.

Bari (bä′rē) prov. S Italy, 2,992 □ pop. 756. — its ✻ pop. 58, a spt. city.
Bariah (bä′rę-a) protected state, Bombay presidency, British India, 813 □.... 52
Barkhamsted (bärk′ham-stĕd′) town, Litchfield co. Conn..... 1
Barking (bärk′ĭng) cml. town, Essex co. England, 7 m. E N E of London..... 6
Bar-le-Duc (bär′-le-dük′) cml. town, dept. Meuse, on Ornain riv. France..... 15
Barletta (bär-lĕt′tä) cml. spt. city, Bari prov. on isl. in Adriatic sea, Italy.... 32
Barmbeck (bärm′bĕk) vil. 3 m. N E of Hamburg, Germany..... 8
Barmen (bär′męn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 27 m. N N E of Cologne.. 116
Barnaul (bär-nowl′) mfg. town, Tomsk govt. on Barnaul riv. Siberia..... 13
Barnegat Bay (bär′nē-găt′-) E coast of Ocean co. N. J. 22 m. long.
Barnes (bärnz) co. E part of N. Dak. 1,512 □ pop. 7, × Valley City.
Barnesville (bärnz′vĭl) town, Pike co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, Clay Co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Belmont co. O. pop. 3.
Barnet (bär′nĕt) tp. & vil. Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river.....tp. 2
Barneveld (bär′ne-vĕlt′) vil. Gelderland, Netherlands, 18 m. N W of Arnheim 6
Barnhill (bärn′hĭl) tp. & hamlet, Wayne co. Ill. 6 m. S of Fairfield.....tp. 1
Barnsley (bärnz′lē) mfg. & min. town, West Riding, York co. England..... 35
Barnstable (bärn′sta-bl) cml. & mfg. co. S E Mass. 373 □ pop. 29, × Barnstable. — tp. Barnstable co. pop. 4.
Barnstaple (-sta-pl) mfg. town, Devon co. on Taw riv. England..... 13
Barnwell (-wĕl) co. S. C. 1,214 □ pop. 45, × Barnwell. — tp. Barnwell co. pop. 3.
Baroach (bä-rōch′) dist. N & W of Baroda, Bombay presidency, India, 1,320 □ pop. 350. — its ✻ pop. 33, a cml. town on Nerbudda river.
Baroda (bä-rō′da) native state, Gujarát, India, 8,569 □ pop. 2,414. — its ✻ pop. 116.
Barquisimeto (bär-kē-sē-mā′tō) city, Lara state, Venezuela, S. America..... 31
Barr (bär) tp. Daviess co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, Alsace, Germany, pop. 6.
Barra (bär′rä) town, 3 m. E of Naples, Italy..... 9
Barracas al Sud (bär-rä′käs äl sōōth) town, Argentine Republic, S. America 6
Barrackpur (bär′rak-pōōr′) town, 15 m. N of Calcutta, Bengal, India..... 57
Barrafranca (bär′rä-frän′kä) town, Sicily, Italy, 10 m. S E of Caltanisetta... 8
Barrah (bär′rä) town, Benares division, N. W. Provinces, British India..... 5
Barra Mansa (bär′rä män′sä) town on rt. bank Parahiba do Sul riv. Brazil... 6
Barranquilla (bär-rän-kēl′yä) prov. Bolivar dept. Colombia. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Barre (bär′rĕ) tp. & mfg. vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 2. — mfg. tp. & vil. Washington co. Vt. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 4.
Barren (bär′ren) agr. co. S Ky. 445 □ pop. 21, × Glasgow.
Barren River, 120 m. long, Monroe co. Ky. to Green Riv. at Woodbury.
Barrhead (bär′hĕd′) mfg. town, Renfrew co. Scotland, 6 m. S W of Glasgow.. 7
Barrier Reef, coral reef off N E coast of Australia, 1,260 m. long.
Barron (bär′ron) agr. co. N W Wis. 900 □ pop. 15. — its ×.
Barrow-in-Furness (bär′rō-ĭn-fûr′nĕs) town & spt. Lancaster co. England 52
Barrow Strait, channel 40 m. wide, N of N. America, near Lancaster Sound.
Barry (bär′rē) agr. co. S W cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 24, × Hastings. — agr. co. S W Mo. 810 □ pop. 23, × Cassville. — tp. & city, Pike co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1.
Barsch (bärsh) agr. co. Hungary, pop. 137. — its ×.
Bar-sur-Aube (bär′sür′ōb′) town, dept. Aube, France..... 5
Bartan (bär′tän′) town on Bartan-Su riv. Anatolia, Turkey in Asia..... 7
Bartenstein (bär′ten-stīn′) mfg. town on Alle riv. E. Prussia..... 6
Bartfa (bŏrt′fŏ′) town, Saros co. on Tepla riv. N Hung.; celebrated hot baths 5
Barth (bärt) spt. mouth of Barth riv. Pomerania, Prussia..... 6
Bartholomew (bär-thŏl′o-mū) co. S E cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 24, × Columbus.
Bartholomew Bayou (-bī′ōō) riv. 275 m. long, Ark. flows into Ouachita river.
Barton (bär′ton) co. W cen. Kan. 900 □ pop. 13, × Great Bend. — agr. co. W S W Mo. 612 □ pop. 19, × Lamar. — min. vil. Allegany co. Md. pop. 1. — tp. Tioga co. N. Y. pop. 6. — mfg. tp. & vil. Orleans co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Barton-on-Humber (-hŭm′bęr) town, Lincoln co. England..... 5
Bartow (bär′tō) agr. co. N W Ga. 491 □ pop. 21, × Cartersville. — town, × of Polk co. Fla. pop. 1.
Barwallah (bär-wŏl′la) town, 78 m. S W of Ahmadábád, India..... 6
Basalt Peak (ba-sạlt′-) peak Rocky Mts. Col. 11,906 ft. high.
Basantpur (bä′sant-pōōr′) vil. Muzafferpur dist. Bengal, British India..... 5
Basel-Land (bä′zęl-) *or* **Bâle** (bäl) agr. & mfg. canton, Switzerland, 163 □ pop. 62, ✻ Liesthal.
Basel-Stadt (-stät′) canton, Switzerland, 14 □ pop. 74. — its ✻ pop. 70.
Basele (bä-sā′le *or* bä′zāl′) town on Scheldt riv. E. Flanders, Belgium..... 5
Basford (bās′ford) tp. 1½ m. N of Nottingham, England..... 18
Basilicata (bä-sē-lē-kä′tä) former dept. of Italy, *now* **Potenza** (pō-tĕn′zä) prov. 4,122 □ pop. 539, ✻ Potenza.
Basingstoke (bā′zĭng-stōk′) cml. bor. Hampshire, England..... 8
Basoda (bä-sō′dä) town, Rajputána, India..... 10
Basque Provinces (bäsk-) country, Spain, W of Navarre, comprising 3 provs.: Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava.
Bass (bás) insulated greenstone rock, Firth of Forth, Scotland.
Bassano (bäs-sä′nō) mfg. city, Vicenza prov. N Italy; battlefield in 1796..... 13
Bassein (bäs′sān′) agr. dist. Lower Burma, 8,954 □ pop. 389. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Basses-Alpes (bäs′zälp′) agr. dept. S E France, 2,685 □ pop. 124, ✻ Digne.
Basses-Pyrénées (bäss′-pē′rā′nā′) past. dept. Fr. 2,943 □ pop. 425, ✻ Pau.
Basse-Terre (bäss′-târ′) ✻ of French isl. of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, spt. pop. 15. — (bäs′-târ′) ✻ of St. Christopher isl. Brit. W. Indies, pop. 9; a cml. town.
Bassim (bäs′ĭm) dist. in Berar, India, 1,828 □ pop. 158. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Bassora (bäs′sō-rä) *or* **Basra** (bäz′rä) vilayet, Mesopotamia, Turkey in Asia, 16,482 □ pop. 200. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Bass's Strait, 150 m. wide, separating Australia from Tasmania.
Bastia (bäs-tē′ä) cml. mfg. & ft. spt. Corsica, France, 95 m. N N E of Ajaccio 21
Bastrop (bās′trop) agr. co. cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 21. — its × pop. 2.
Basurhat (bäs′ur-hät′) town, 30 m. E N E of Calcutta, Bengal, British India. 12
Basutoland (ba-sū′tō-lănd) Brit. colony, S Africa, 11,750 □ pop. 219, ✻ Maseru.
Bataan (bä′tä-än′) prov. Luzon, W side Bay of Manila, Philippine Isls..... 35
Batangas (bä′tän′gäs) prov. Luzon, Philippine Isls. pop. 225. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Batavia (ba-tā′vĭ-a) tp. & mfg. town, Kane co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 4. — tp. & mfg. vil. × of Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 7. — tp. & mfg. vil. × of Clermont co. O. tp. pop. 4. — (*Dutch pron.* bä-tä′vĭ-ä) spt. & cml. city of Java, pop. 100, ✻ of Batavia residency, pop. 518, and of the Dutch East Indies.
Bate (bāt) isl. & har. Bombay presidency, British India..... 8
Bates (bāts) agr. co. W Mo. 874 □ pop. 32, × Butler. — tp. Greenville co. S. C. pop. 2.
Batesville (-vĭl) vil. × of Independence co. on White Riv. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Ripley co. Ind. pop. 1.
Bath (bäth) agr. co. N E Ky. 270 □ pop. 13, × Owingsville. — past. co. W part of Va. 735 □ pop. 5, × Bath Courthouse. — port of entry, cml. & mfg. city, × of Sagadahoc co. Me. pop. 9. — tp. & vil. × of Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 3. — tp. Greene co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Beaufort co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — city & bor. × of Somerset co. England, pop. 52; famous baths.
Bath Beach, vil. Kings co. N. Y..... 2
Bathgate, mfg. town, Linlithgow co. Scotland, 19 m. W S W of Edinburgh... 2
Bath on the Hudson, vil. × of Rensselaer co. N. Y..... 2
Bathurst (bäth′urst) co. New S. Wales, Australia. — its × pop. 9.
Baticalo (bät′ĭ-kä-lō′) coast dist. E prov. Ceylon, pop. 93. — its ✻ pop. 3.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Batley (băt′lĭ) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England, 2 m. E of Dewsbury 29
Baton Rouge (băt′ŭn rōōzh) city, pop. 10, ✻ of La. & × of E. Baton Rouge parish, on Mississippi riv. La. — tp. Chester co. S. C. pop. 4.
Batonya (bŏ′tŏn′yŏ′) town, Csanad co. Hungary, 25 m. E N E of Mako..... 9
Batoorin (bă-tōō-rĭn′) town on Seim riv. Russia, 63 m. E of Chernigov..... 9
Battaszek (băt-täs-sĕk′) town, Tolna co. Hungary, 16 m. S of Tolna..... 7
Battersea (băt′tẹr-sē′) suburb of London, Surrey co. England, on Thames riv. 107
Battle Creek (băt′t'l krēk) town, Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river..... 13
Batum (bă-tōōm′) spt. E shore of Black Sea, Kutais govt. Russia in Asia..... 5
Baud (bō) town, dept. Morbihan, France, 13 m. S of Pontivy..... 6
Baudour (bō/dōōr′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium; famous for pottery..... 5
Baughman (bạ′mạn) tp. Wayne co. O..... 2
Baul (bă-ōōl′) town, Zamora state, Venezuela, 40 m. S of San Carlos..... 10
Bauleah (bạ′lẹ-ä) town, Bengal, India, ✻ of Rajeshahye dist. on Ganges river 22
Baure (bow′rā) riv. 300 m. long, Bolivia, Guazamire lake to Guapore river.
Bautzen (bowt′sẹn) most E of 4 provs. Saxony, 953 □ pop. 371. — its ✻ pop. 22, a cml. & mfg. town on Spree riv.; battlefield in 1813.
Bavanistye (bŏ′vŏ′nēs′chẹ) town in the Banat, Aust. 15 m. E S E of Pancsova 6
Bavaria (bạ-vā′rĭ-ạ) kingdom, Germany, 29,282 □ pop. 5,595, ✻ Munich.
Baxter, co. N Ark. 545 □ pop. 9, × Mountain Home.
Baxter Springs, vil. Cherokee co. Kan. on Missouri river..... 1
Bay, co. N E Mich. 466 □ pop. 56, × Bay City.
Bayamo (bă-yä′mō) town, 60 m. N W of Santiago, in E of island of Cuba..... 12
Bayan (bī′ăn′) high mt. range, branch of Kuen-Lun, on N E of Tibet, Asia.
Bayazid (bī′ạ-zĕd′) fortified town, Armenia, 19 m. S W of Mt. Ararat..... 6
Bay City, cml. city, × of Bay co. Mich. on rt. bank Saginaw river..... 28
Bayeux (bä′yu′) city, dept. Calvados, Fr. on Aure riv.; famous for tapestry.. 9
Bayfield (bā′fēld) co. N W Wis. 1,406 □ pop. 7, × Bayfield, pop. 1.
Bay Islands, group of small isls. Honduras Bay, N coast of Honduras..... 5
Baylen *or* **Bailen** (bī-lĕn′) cml. town, Spain, 22 m. N N E of Jaen..... 8
Baylor (bā′lẽr) co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 3, × Seymour.
Bay of Bengal (-bĕn-gạl′) part of Indian Ocean, between Hither and Farther India, 4 to 60 fathoms deep, within 100 m. from Ganges delta; 2,000 fathoms deep, farther out.
Bay of Biscay (-bĭs′kā) bay of Atlantic ocean, from Ushant isl. France, to Cape Ortegal, Spain.
Bay of Cadiz (-kā′dĭz) large inlet of Atlantic oc. S W coast of Sp. 5 m. long.
Bay of Cagliari (-käl′yä-rē) in Medit. sea, S Sardinia, 27 m. wide at mouth.
Bay of Chaleur (-shä-lōōr′) inlet of St. Lawrence Gulf, Canada, 90 m. long.
Bay of Fundy (-fŭn′dĭ) inlet of Atl. oc. separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, 170 m. long; tides flow in with great rapidity and rise 71 ft.
Bay of Gibraltar (-jĭ-brạl′tạr) between Europa Point & Point St. Garcia, Sp.
Bay of Honduras (-hŏn-dōō′rạs) wide inlet of Caribbean Sea, N of Guatemala and Honduras.
Bay of Iskenderun (-ĭs-kĕn-dẹr-ōōn′) between Syria and Anatolia.
Bay of Islands, harbor, New Zealand. — bay, W coast of Newfoundland.
Bay of Nipe (-nē′pā) N E coast of Cuba, S E of Puerto Naranjo.
Bay of Plenty, N E coast of North Isl. New Zealand, 60 m. across the center.
Bay of Quinte (-kwĭnt) inlet, Ontario, Canada, 50 m. long, 6 to 12 m. wide.
Bay, *or* **Gulf, of Spezia** (-spĕd′zē-ä) Liguria, N Italy, 7 m. long, 2 to 6 m. wide.
Bay of Vigo (-vē′gō) in Galicia, Spain, 20 m. long, 5 m. wide at its mouth.
Bayonne (bā-yŏn′) mfg. city, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 19. — (*Fr. pron.* bī′yŭnn′) cml. mfg. & ft. city, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 24.
Bay Ridge, vil. Kings co. N. Y..... 2
Bay St. Louis (-sĂN lōō-ē′) town & watering place, × of Hancock co. Miss... 2
Bayshore (bā′shōr′) vil. Suffolk co. on Great South Bay, N. Y..... 2
Baza (bä′thä) city, Andalusia, Spain, 53 m. E N E of Granada..... 7
Bazas (bä′zä′) town, dept. Gironde, France, 37 m. S S E of Bordeaux..... 5
Beachy Head (bēch′ē-) headland 564 ft. high, Eng. Channel, S coast England.
Beaconsfield (bē′kọns-fēld′) town, Cape Colony.....
Beadle (bē′dl) co. S. Dak. 1,235 □ pop. 10, × Huron.
Bear Creek, tp. Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Emmett co. Mich. pop. 4. — tp. Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 3.
Beardstown (bērdz′town), city, Cass co. Ill..... 4
Bear Lake, co. S E Ida. 1,100 □ pop. 6, × Paris.
Bear River, 450 m. long, Uintah Mts. N Utah, to Great Salt Lake.
Beas (bē-äs′) riv. Punjab, India, 350 m. long, Himalaya Mts. to Sutlej river.
Beatrice (bē′ạ-trēs) city, × of Gage co. on Big Blue Riv. 40 m. S of Lincoln, Neb. 14
Beaucaire (bō′kâr′) town, dept. Gard, France, on rt. bank of Rhone river.... 9
Beauce (bōs) anc. dist. of Fr. now forming part of depts. Loir-et-Cher & Eure-et-Loir. — co. Quebec, Canada, 3,265 □ pop. 37, × St. François de la Beauce.
Beaufort (bō′fọrt) agr. co. N. C. 718 □ pop. 21, × Washington. — port of entry, × of Carteret co. N. C. 90 m. E N E of Wilmington, pop. 2. — (bū′fûrt) agr. co. S S. C. 967 □ pop. 34. — its × pop. 4, a town & port of entry. — tp. & town, Beaufort co. S. C. tp. pop. 9, town pop. 4. — (*Fr. pron.* bō′fōr′) mfg. town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, 16 m. E of Angers, pop. 5.
Beaugency (bō′zhŏN/sē′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire riv. 5
Beauharnois (bō′är′nwä′) agr. co. Quebec prov. Canada, 250 □..... 16
Beaumaris (bō-mā′rĭs) town, × of Anglesey co. & isl. Wales..... 2
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt′) vil. × of Jefferson co. Tex. on Neches river..... 3
Beaumont de Lomagne (bō′môN′ dẹ lō′mäñ′) town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, Fr. 5
Beaune (bōn) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Côte-d'Or, France, 23 m. S S W of Dijon 11
Beauvais (bō′vā′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Oise, France, 54 m. N N W of Paris.. 17
Beaver (bē′vẹr) co. N W Ok. pop. 3, × Beaver. — co. W Pa. 463 □ pop. 50. — its × pop. 2. — co. S W Ut. 2,704 □ pop. 3. — its × pop. 2. — tp. Mahoning co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2.
Beaver Creek, 200 m. long, Sherman co. Kan. to Republican riv. Neb. — 150 m. long, Holt co. Neb. to Loup Fork. — tp. Greene co. O. pop. 2.
Beaver Dam, mfg. city, Dodge co. 63 m. W N W of Milwaukee, Wis..... 4
Beaver Falls, mfg. bor. Beaver co. on W bank Beaver riv. Pa..... 10
Beaver Head, min. co. S W Mont. 4,200 □ pop. 5, × Bannack City.
Beawar (bē′ạ-wär′) town, Rājputāna, India..... 16
Bebington (bĕb′ĭng-tọn) town, Cheshire, England..... 8
Beccles (bĕk′klz) cml. town, Suffolk co. England, on Waveney river..... 7
Bechuanaland (bĕk/ū-ăn′ạ-lănd) British protectorate, S Africa, 99,000 □..... 150
Becker (bĕk′ẹr) co. N W cen. Minn. 1,400 □ pop. 9, × Detroit City.
Becse (bĕt′chẹ) town, Bács co. on Theiss riv. Hung. 50 m. S of Szegedin, pop. 14. — **New**, *or* **Turkish**, town, Torontal co. Hungary, on Theiss riv. pop. 7.
Bédarieux (bā/dä′rē-u′) mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France, on Orb river..... 9
Bedford (bĕd′fọrd) agr. co. S Pa. 1,000 □ pop. 39. — its × pop. 2. — agr. co. S cen. Tenn. 520 □ pop. 25, × Shelbyville. — agr. co. S Va. 675 □ pop. 31, × Liberty. — city, × of Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Taylor co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Lincoln co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & bor. × of Bedford co. Pa. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 2. — town, × of Bedford co. England, pop. 20. — mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 7. — *or* **Bedfordshire** (bĕd′fûrd-shĭr) agr. & mfg. inland co. England, 461 □ pop. 161, × Bedford, pop. 28.
Bedford City, city, × of Bedford co. Va..... 3
Bedlington (bĕd′lĭng-tọn) town & par. Northumberland co. England....town 15
Bedminster (bĕd′mĭn-stẹr) tp. Somerset co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Bucks co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Somerset co. England, pop. 45.

Bednore (bĕd′nōr) town, Madras presidency, British India..... 15
Bedonia (bā-dō′nē-ä) town, 8 m. W of Borgo Taro, N Italy..... 5
Bedr (bĕd′r) town, El Hejaz, 175 m. N N W of Mecca, Arabia..... 7
Bedweety (bĕd′wē-tĭ) parish, Monmouth co. England..... 37
Bedworth (bĕd′wọrth) min. town, Warwick co. England..... 5
Bee, past. co. S Tex. 980 □ pop. 4, × Beeville.
Beech Creek, tp. Greene co. Ind..... 2
Beech Springs, tp. Spartanburg co. S. C..... 6
Beek (bāk) town near junction of Emsche & Rhine rivs. Rhine Prov. Prussia.. 7
Beekmantown (bēk′mạn-town) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Beemah (bē′mä) riv. 400 m. long, S India, flows into Kistnah river.
Beerbhum (bēr/bhōōm′) dist. Bengal, 1,344 □ pop. 697. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Beersheba (bē-ẽr′shē-bạ) frontier town of S Palestine; in ruins.
Beesulnuggur (bē′sŭl-nŭg′gụr) cml. & mfg. town, Gujarát, India..... 18
Beesulpur (bē′sŭl-pōōr′) town, Bareilly dist. India, 25 m. S W of Bareilly.... 9
Begard (bẹ-gär′) vil. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, 7 m. N W of Guingamp... 5
Begemeder (bẹ-gĕm′ē-dẹr) prov. Dembea, Abyssinia, 200 m. long, 50 m. wide.
Begkos (bĕg′kŏs′) large vil. on Begkos Bay, in the Bosporus, Asia Minor.
Behbehan (bā-bẹ-hän′) town, Fars prov. Persia..... 10
Behar (bẹ-här′) prov. N W Bengal, British India, 44,163 □ pop. 24,284, ✻ Patna. — town in same, 35 m. S E of Patna, pop. 44.
Behera (bā-hā′rä) prov. Lower Egypt, 932 □ pop. 399, ✻ Damanhour.
Behring. See BERING.
Belan (bā-län′) town, E side Gulf of Iskenderun, Syria, pop. 5. — a mt. pass, connects Asia Minor with Syria.
Beira (bā′ē-rä) agr. & past. prov. Portugal, 9,248 □..... 1,377
Beirut (bā′rōōt) cml. town, Syria, on Mediterranean sea..... 85
Beit-el-Fakih (bāt′-ĕl-fä′kĕH) cml. spt. Red Sea, Arabia..... 8
Beja (bā′zhä) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 4,209 □ pop. 149. — its ✻, pop. 7.
Bejapur (bē′jä-pōōr′) old prov. S India. — city, formerly its ✻, pop. 12.
Bejar (bā-här′) town, Spain, 45 m. S of Salamanca..... 11
Békés (bā′kĕsh′) co. Hungary, pop. 210. — its × pop. 25.
Bela (bā′lä) town, ✻ of Loos prov. Balúchistán..... 5
Belaspur (bē′läs-pōōr′) dist. British India, 2,089 □ pop. 715. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Belbeys *or* **Belbeis** (bĕl′bās′) town on Nile riv. Egypt..... 5
Belchertown (bĕl′chẹr-town) tp. & vil. Hampshire co. Mass.....tp. 2
Belchite (bĕl′chē′tä) town, Spain, S S E of Saragossa; battlefield in 1809..... 3
Belding (bĕl′dĭng) vil. Ionia co. Mich..... 2
Beldoc (bĕl′dŏk) tp. Barnwell co. S. C. pop. 2.
Belem (bä-lĕn′) *or* **Pará** (pä-rä′) city, Brazil, ✻ of Pará state..... 65
Belfast (bĕl′fäst) spt. city, W side Penobscot Bay, × of Waldo co. Me. pop. 5. — (bĕl-fäst′) mfg. & spt. city, Antrim & Down cos. on Lagan riv. Ir. pop. 256.
Belfort (bĕl′fôr′) frontier dept. E Fr. 236 □ pop. 84. — its ✻ a ft. town, pop. 8.
Belgard (bĕl′gärt) town on Persante riv. Pomerania, Prussia..... 9
Belgaum (bĕl-gạm′) dist. British India, 4,591 □ pop. 939. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Belgium (bĕl′jĭ-ŭm) kingdom, N W Europe, 11,373 □ pop. 6,262, ✻ Brussels.
Belgorod (bĕl-gō-rōd′) town on Donets riv. Kursk govt. Russia..... 15
Belgrade (bĕl/grād′) mfg. city, ✻ of Servia, on rt. bank Danube river..... 54
Belgram (bĕl′grăm′) town, 58 m. N W of Lucknow, India..... 12
Belize (bĕl-ēz′). See BALIZE.
Belknap (bĕl′năp) agr. co. S E cen. N. H. 392 □ pop. 20, × Laconia.
Bell, agr. & past. co. S E Ky. 350 □ pop. 10. × Pineville. — agr. co. cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 33, × Belton.
Bella (bĕl′lä) town, Potenza prov. 14 m. S S W of Melfi, Italy..... 5
Bellaire (bĕl âr′) mfg. city, Belmont co. on Ohio riv. O..... 10
Bellary (bẹl-lā′rē) dist. Madras, India, 10,857 □ pop. 1,652. — its ✻ pop. 60.
Bellechasse (bĕl/shäs′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 1,083 □..... 18
Bellefontaine (bĕl′fŏn′tān) mfg. vil. × of Logan co. O..... 4
Bellefonte (bĕl′fŏnt′) bor. × of Center co. Pa. on Spring Creek..... 4
Belle Fourche (bĕl fōōrsh′) the N fork of Cheyenne riv. in Wyo. & S. Dak. 11
Belle Isle (bĕl īl′) isl. in Atlantic, entrance of Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.
Belleisle-en-Mer (bĕl/ē′-ŏN-mâr) isl. in Atlantic, dept. Morbihan, France... 10
Belle Plaine (bĕl′ plān′) tp. & city, Benton co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. 4
Belleview (bĕl′vū) town, Christian co. Ky..... 3
Belleville (bĕl′vĭl) mfg. city, × of St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 15. — city, × of Republic co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Essex co. N. J. on Passaic riv. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Hastings co. on Bay of Quinte, Ontario, Canada, pop. 10. — (bĕll′-vē′) mfg. suburb of Paris, France, pop. 58.
Bellevue (bĕl′vū′) city & tp. Jackson co. Io. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Huron co. O. pop. 3. — vil. & tp. Eaton co. Mich. tp. pop. 2.
Bellevue Mountain, peak of Elk Mts. Col. 12,350 ft. high.
Bellows Falls, mfg. vil. on Conn. riv. Windham co. Vt..... 3
Bells, tp. Colleton co. S. C..... 3
Belluno (bĕl-lōō′nō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,271 □ pop. 176. — mfg. city, ✻ of prov. of same name, on Piave riv. 51 m. N of Venice, Italy, pop. 16.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt) agr. co. O. 520 □ pop. 57, × St. Clairsville. — tp. Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2.
Beloit (bẹ-loit′) city & tp. Mitchell co. Kan. city pop. 2, tp. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Rock co. Wis. pop. 6.
Beloochistan (bĕl-ōō′chĭs-tän′). See BALÚCHISTÁN.
Belpasso (bĕl-päs′sō) town 7½ m. N W of Catania, Sicily, Italy..... 8
Belper (bĕl′pẹr) mfg. town on Derwent riv. Derby co. England..... 10
Belt, Great, strait between the Baltic and the Cattegat, separating isl. of Funen from Seeland. — **Little**, strait between the Baltic and the Cattegat, separating isl. of Funen from Jutland.
Belton (bĕl′tọn) vil. & tp. Anderson co. S. C. tp. pop. 3. — city, × of Bell co. Tex. pop. 3.
Beltzhoover (bĕl-zōō′vẽr) bor. Allegheny co. Pa..... 2
Belvidere (bĕl′vẹ-dẽr′) tp. & city, Boone co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4. — town, × of Warren co. N. J. pop. 2. — vil. & tp. Perquimans co. N. C. tp. pop. 3.
Belvoir (bĕl′vū) tp. Pitt co. N. C..... 1
Bembatuka (bĕm-bạ-tōō′kä) bay & town, Madagascar.....town 7
Bement (bē-mĕnt′) vil. & tp. Piatt co. Ill.....tp. 2
Bemus Heights (bē′mŭs-) hamlet, Stillwater tp. on W bank Hudson riv. Saratoga co. N. Y.; battlefield in 1777.
Benameji (bā-nä-mā-hē′) town, Andalusia, Spain..... 5
Benares (bĕn-ä′rĕz) a division of N. W. Provinces, British India, 18,336 □ pop. 10,632. — dist. of Benares division, 996 □ pop. 794. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dist. and division of same name, on Ganges riv. India, pop. 223.
Benavente (bā-nä-vĕn′tā) town, Zamora, Spain..... 5
Bender (bĕn′dẹr) *or* **Bendery** (bĕn′dẹr-ĭ) fortified town, Bessarabia, Russia.. 45
Bendigo (bĕn′dĭ-gō) town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 37; gold mines near.
Bendzin (bĕnd′zēn) town, 100 m. S of Petrikau, Poland, Russia..... 6
Beno (bā′nō) town, Piedmont dept. 18 m. N E of Cuneo, Italy..... 6
Benevento (bĕn-ŭ-vĕn′tō) prov. in Campania, Italy, 688 □ pop. 244. — its ✻ city, pop. 21, 45 m. N E of Naples.
Bengal (bĕn-gạl′) largest of the 12 main divisions of British India, 149,725 □ pop. 70,909, ✻ Calcutta. — **Bengal Proper**, prov. E Bengal, 70,424 □ pop. 38,114. — **Bengal Feudatories**, native states, India, 37,515 □pop. 3,428.
Benghazi (bĕn-gä′zē) *anc.* **BERENI′CE**, town on Gulf of Sidra, Barca, Africa... 7

Bengore Head (bĕn′gōr-) promontory E of Giant's Causeway, N of Ireland.
Benguela (bĕn-gā′lä) maritime country between lat. 9° & 16° S, W Africa.
Benha (bĕn′hä) town, Kalioubieh prov. Egypt, 29 m. N of Cairo..... 5
Beni (bā-nē′) riv. formed by junction of Chuqueapo and Mapiri rivs. Bolivia, S. America. — dept. Bolivia, S. America, 100,551 □ pop. 17, ✻ Trinidad.
Benicarlo (bā-nē-kär′lō) spt. on Med. 42 m. N E of Castellon de la Plana, Sp. 7
Benicia (bē-nĭsh′ĭ-ä) city on N side of strait of Carquinez, Solano co. Cal.... 2
Beni-Isguen (bā′nē-ĭs′gĕn′) town in the Sahara, on the Wady Mzab, Algeria 6
Benin (bĕn-ēn′) country, Upper Guinea, W Africa. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Beni-Souef (bĕn′ē-swĕf′) prov. Upper Egypt, 501 □ pop. 220. — mfg. town on left bank Nile riv. S W of Cairo, Egypt..... 7
Benkovács (bĕn′kŏ′vŏtch′) town & commune of Dalmatia, Austria..... 12
Benkulen (bĕn-kōō′lĕn) residency, Dutch E. Indies, on W coast isl. of Sumatra, 9,576 □ pop. 156. — spt. in residency of same name, pop. 10.
Ben-Lawers (bĕn-lą′ĕrz) mt. W side of Loch Tay, Scotland, 3,945 ft. high.
Ben-Lomond (bĕn-lō′mond) mt. E side of Loch Lomond, Stirling co. Scotland, 3,190 ft. high. — mt. 25 m. E of Launceston, Tasmania, 5,000 ft. high.
Ben-Macdhui (bĕn-măk-dōō′ē) mt. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 4,305 ft. high.
Bennett Springs (bĕn′ĕt-) tp. Barnwell co. S. C..... 2
Bennettsville (bĕn′ĕts-vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Marlboro co. S. C. .....tp. 3
Ben-Nevis (bĕn-nĕv′ĭs) mt. Inverness co. Scotland, 4,368 ft. high, highest in Great Britain.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng-tŏn) agr. & mfg. co. S W Vt. 680 □ pop. 20, × Bennington, pop. 4, & Manchester. — vil. & tp. Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Bennington co. Vt. pop. 6.
Bensalem (bĕn-sā′lĕm) tp. Bucks co. Pa. about 20 m. N E of Philadelphia.... 2
Bensberg (bĕns′bĕrg) town, 9 m. E of Cologne, Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 9
Bensheim (bĕns′hīm) town, Hesse, Germany..... 5
Benson (bĕn′sŏn) co. N N. Dak. 1,368 □ pop. 2, × Minnewaukon.
Bent (bĕnt) agr. co. in E S E Col. 1,500 □ pop. 1, × West Las Animas.
Benton (bĕn′tŏn) agr. co. N W Ark. 891 □ pop. 28, × Bentonville. — agr. co. W N W Ind. 503 □ pop. 12, × Fowler. — agr. co. E cen. Io. 720 □ pop. 24, × Vinton. — agr. co. cen. Minn. 390 □ pop. 6, × Sauk Rapids. — agr. co. N Miss. 436 □ pop. 11, × Ashland. — agr. co. W cen. Mo. 744 □ pop. 15, × Warsaw. — agr. co. W Ore. 1,370 □ pop. 9, × Corvallis. — agr. co. W Tenn. 412 □ pop. 11, × Camden. — tp & vil. × of Franklin co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Berrien co. Mich. pop. 6. — tp. Adair co. Mo. pop. 5. — tp. Dallas co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Holt co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Osage co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Yates co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 3.
Benton Harbor, vil. Berrien co. Mich..... 4
Bentonville, town, × of Benton co. Ark..... 2
Benue (bĕn-ōō-ā′) riv. chief E tributary of Niger riv. Africa.
Benwood (bĕn′wōōd) town, Marshall co. W. Va..... 3
Benzie (bĕn′zĭ) co. N W Mich. 340 □ pop. 5, × Benzonia.
Berár (bā-rär′) agr. prov. Deccan, British India, 17,714 □..... 2,897
Berat (bĕr-ät′) town on Ergent riv. in Albania, Turkey in Europe..... 10
Berber (bĕr′bĕr) town on Nile riv. Upper Nubia, Africa..... 8
Berbice (bĕr-bēs′) co. British Guiana, S. America, pop. 36, chief town New Amsterdam. — river in Berbice dist. rises in about lat. 3° 30′ N, lon. 58° W, and flows into the Atlantic 10 m. N of New Amsterdam.
Berceto (bĕr-chā′tō) vil. 28 m. S W of Parma, Italy..... 6
Berchem (bĕr′kĕm) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium..... 5
Bercy (bĕr′sē′) S E suburb of Paris, France, right bank Seine river..... 14
Berdiansk (bĕr-dē-ānsk′) spt. in Taurida, N shore Sea of Azof, Russia..... 12
Berdichev (bĕr-dē-chĕv′) cml. & mfg. town, Kiev govt. Russia..... 77
Berea (bĕr′ē-ą) vil. Cuyahoga co. O..... 3
Beregh (bā′rĕg′) co. & town, Hungary, W of Theiss river.....co. 160
Bereghszasz (bā′rĕg′säss) town, Beregh co. 27 m. W of Huszth, Hungary... 7
Berenice (bĕr′ĕn-ī′sē) ruined city on bay of Red Sea, Egypt.
Beresina (bĕr-ę-zē′nä) riv. in Minsk govt. Russia, flows into Dnieper river.
Berettyo-Ujfalu (bä′rĕt′yō′-ōō′ĕ-fä′lōō′) town, Bihar co. Hungary..... 6
Berezna (bā-rĕz′nä) town on Desna riv. Russia, 20 m. E of Chernigov..... 10
Berga (bĕr′gä) town, Spain, 51 m. N N W of Barcelona..... 6
Bergamo (bĕr′gä-mō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,088 □ pop. 412. — its ✻ pop. 24, a fortified city 39 m. N E of Milan.
Bergen (bĕr′gĕn) agr. co. N. J. 235 □ pop. 47, × Hackensack. — vil. & tp. Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — (*pron.* bĕr′gĕn) cml. fortified city & spt. on Atlantic oc. Norway, pop. 54. — a province of Norway, coextensive with the city. — (*pron.* bĕr′hĕn) town, Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Bergen-op-Zoom (bĕr′hĕn-ŏp-zōm) town, N Brabant prov. Netherlands..... 12
Bergerac (bĕr′zhę-räk′) town, dept. Dordogne, on Dordogne riv. France..... 13
Bergisch-Gladbach (bĕrg′ĭsh-glädʻbäk) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia.... 6
Bergovatz *or* **Berkovatz** (bĕrĸ′ō-väts) town, Bulgaria..... 6
Bergues (bĕrg) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Nord, on Colne riv. France..... 6
Berhampur (bĕr′ăm-pōōr′) town, ✻ of Murshidábád dist. Bengal, India, pop. 27. — mfg. town, Ganjam dist. Madras presidency, British India, pop. 20.
Bering Sea (bē′rĭng, *Dan. pron.* bā′rĭng) shallow sea between Aleutian Isls. and Bering Strait.
Bering Strait, channel separating Asia and America, 36 m. wide.
Berislav (bā-rē-släv′) town, 25 m. E of Kherson, on Dnieper riv. S Russia ...
Berkeley (bĕrk′lē) cc. S S. C. 1,742 □ pop. 55, × Mount Pleasant. — agr. co. W. Va. 320 □ pop. 19, × Martinsburg. — town, Alameda co. Cal. pop. 5.
Berkley, town, Norfolk co. Va..... 4
Berks (bĕrks) agr. & mfg. co. Pa. 901 □ pop. 137, × Reading. — See Berkshire.
Berkshire (bĕrk′shĭr) agr. past. & mfg. co. W Mass. 959 □ pop. 81, × Pittsfield. — *or* **Berks**, agr. co. England, 722 □ pop. 238, × Reading.
Berlanga (bĕr-lăn′gä) town, 65 m. S E of Badajos, Spain..... 5
Berlat (bĕr′lät) cml. town, 145 m. N N E of Bucharest, Moldavia, Roumania. 27
Berlin (bĕr′lĭn) tp. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3. — tp. Ionia co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 4. — vil. & tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Erie co. O. pop. 2. — town, Washington co. Vt. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Green Lake co. Wis. pop. 4. — (*Ger. pron.* bĕr-lēn′) mfg. city on Spree riv. ✻ of Prussia and of Ger. empire, pop. 1,579.
Bermondsey (bĕr′mond-zĭ) parish suburb E of London, included in borough of Southwark, Surrey co. England..... 87
Bermuda (bĕr-mū′dą) group of isls. N Atl. oc. 20 □ pop. 16, ✻ Hamilton; Brit.
Bermudez (bĕr-mū′dĕz) state, Venezuela, S. Am. 32,243 □ pop. 301, ✻ Cumaná.
Bern (bĕrn) tp. Berks co Pa. pop. 2. — *or* **Berne** (bĕrn) canton, Switzerland, 2,657 □ pop. 537. — its ✻ also ✻ of Switzerland, pop. 48.
Bernalda (bĕr-näl′dä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 46 m. S E of Potenza..... 6
Bernalillo (bĕr-nä-lēl′yō) past. co. N. M. 8,628 □ pop. 21, × Albuquerque.
Bernards (bĕr′närdsʻ) tp. Somerset co. N. J..... 3
Bernau (bĕr′now) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 7
Bernay (bĕr′nāʻ) mfg. town on Charentonne riv. dept. Eure, France..... 8
Bernbourg (bĕrn′bōōrg) mfg. town on Saale riv. Anhalt duchy, Germany..... 28
Berne (bĕrn) tp. Albany co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2.
Bernina (bĕr-nē′nä) mt. & pass 7,672 ft. high, Rhætian Alps, Switzerland.
Beronda (bę-rŏn′dä) petty state in Bundelkhand, India, 275 □..... 24
Berrien (bĕr′rĭ-ĕn) agr. co. S Ga. 745 □ pop. 11, × Nashville. — agr. co. S W Mich. 570 □ pop. 41, × Berrien Springs.
Berriens Island, isl. off Lawrence Point, East Riv. N. Y.

Berry *or* **Berri** (bĕr′rē′) old cent. prov. of France, now depts. Cher and Indre.
Berthier (bĕr′tē-āʻ) agr. & mfg. co. W part of Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence riv. Canada, 2,170 □ pop. 19, chief town Berthier-en-Haut.
Bertie (ber-tē′) agr. co. N E part of N. C. 695 □ pop. 19, × Windsor.
Bertinoro (bĕr-tē-nō′rō) town, Italy, 7 m. S E of Forlì; famed for its wines.. 7
Berwick (bĕr′wĭk) tp. & vil. York co. on Salmon Falls Riv. Me. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 3. — (bĕr′rĭk) *or* **Berwickshire** (-shĭr) co. forming S E extremity of Scotland, 463 □ pop. 32, × Greenlaw.
Berwick-on-Tweed (-twēd) bor. Northumberland co. on Tweed riv. Eng... 13
Besançon (bę-zŏN′sôN′) *anc.* Vesontio, cml. mfg. & fortified city, ✻ of dept. Doubs, Fr. on Doubs riv. 50 m. E of Dijon; extensive watch manufactures.. 56
Besboro Island (bĕs′bŭr-rō-) in Norton Sound, Alaska.
Beshika (bĕsh′ę-kä-), *or* **Besika** (bĕs′ę-kā-), **Bay**, roadstead between Asia Minor and N end Tenedos isl.
Besni (bĕs′nē) town, 30 m. W N W of Samsat, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia.... 10
Bessarabia (bĕs-są-rā′bĭ-ą) agr. past. cml. & mfg. govt. Russia, 17,619 □..... 1,588
Bessemer (bĕs′ę-mĕr) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 5. — city, Pueblo co. Col. pop. 3. — city, Gogebic co. Mich. pop. 3.
Bessungen (bĕs-sōōng′ĕn) S suburb of Darmstadt city, Hesse, Germany..... 6
Betanzos (bā-tän′thōs) town, Sp. near Betanzos Bay, 10 m. S E of Coruña.... 6
Bethany (bĕth′ą-nĭ) tp. & town, × of Harrison co. Mo. on Big Creek riv. 62 m. N E of St. Joseph, tp. pop. 2. — vil. Palestine, on E slope of Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.
Bethel (bĕth′ĕl) mfg. vil. & tp. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — mfg. vil. & tp. on Androscoggin riv. Oxford co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — vil. & tp. Sullivan co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Clark co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Berks co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 2. — hamlet & tp. York co. S. C. tp. pop. 3. — ruined town, Palestine, 10 m. N of Jerusalem.
Bethesda (bę-thĕz′dą) tp. York co. S. C. pop. 5. — town, Brecon co. 4 m. S S E of Bangor, Wales, pop. 6.
Bethlehem (bĕth′lę-hĕm) vil. & tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. tp. 2. — tp. Albany co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. & tp. Northampton co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 7. — ancient city, Palestine, pop. 3, 5½ m. S W of Jerusalem.
Bethnal Green (bĕth′nal-) E suburb of London, England..... 127
Bethsaida of Galilee (bĕth-sā′ĭ-dą-) anc. town, supposed to have stood on shore of Lake Tiberias, Palestine. — **of Gaulonitis** (-gą-lō-nī′tĭs) ruined town on N E side of Lake Tiberias.
Béthune (bā′tün′) fortified town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France..... 9
Betick (bĕt′ĭk) ferry across Amu-Daria riv. 60 m. S W of Bokhara, cen. Asia.
Bettiah (bęt-tē′ą) town, Chumparun dist. Bengal, British India..... 20
Beulah (bū′lä) tp. Johnston co. N. C. 2
Beuthen (boi′tęn) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, near Polish frontier..... 31
Beveren (bā′vĕr-ĕn) town, E. Flanders, 5 m. W of Antwerp, Belgium..... 7
Beverley (bĕv′ĕr-lĭ) mfg. bor. × of East Riding, York co. England..... 13
Beverly (bĕv′ĕr-lĭ) mfg. vil. & tp. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 11. — mfg. city & tp. on Delaware riv. Burlington co. N. J. city pop. 2, tp. pop. 1.
Bevier (bę-vēr′) min. town & tp. Macon co. 5 m. W of Macon City, Mo.....tp. 3
Bexar (bā-här′) past. co. in S cen. Tex. 1,180 □ pop. 49, × San Antonio.
Beyed (bā′ĕd′) mt. 16,000 ft. high, kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia.
Beyroot (bā′rōōt). See Beirut.
Bezdan (bĕz′dänʻ) town, Bács co. on Danube riv. 20 m. below Mohacz, Hung. 8
Béziers (bā′zē-āʻ) cml. & mfg. city, dept. Hérault, on Orb riv. France..... 45
Bezoeki (bā-zōō′kē) volcanic prov. E end isl. of Java, pop. 318. — its ✻.
Bhadreswar (bhäd-rĕs-wär′) town, Bengal, 18 m. N of Calcutta..... 7
Bhadrinath (bhäd-rĭn-äth′) peak of Himalayas, N Hindostan, 23,441 ft. high.
B'hag (bhäg) town, Cutch-Gundava prov. Balúchistán..... 10
Bhágalpur (bhäg′ăl-pōōr′) div. Bengal pres. British India, 18,685 □ pop. 6,613. — dist. of same, 4,268 □ pop. 1,826. — its ✻ pop. 69, on Ganges river.
Bhamo (bhä′mō′) cml. town on Irawadi riv. Upper Burma..... 10
Bhandere (bhän-dēr′) town, Jhánsi dist. N. W. Provinces, British India..... 8
Bhanpura (bhän-pōō′rä) walled town, Indore state, India, on Rewah river.... 20
Bharaich (bhä-rāchʻ) dist. Oudh prov. India, 2,398 □ pop. 775. — its ✻ pop. 19, 62 m. N E of Lucknow.
Bhartpur (bhärt′pōōr′) state, Upper India, under British supervision, 1,974 □ pop. 641. — its ✻ pop. 68.
Bhatgáon (bhät′gä-ŏnʻ) town, Nepál, India, 9 m. E of Khatmandu..... 50
Bhattiana (bhät′tē-ä′nä) part of Hissar division, Punjab, British India, 3,121 □ pop. 211, chief town Sirsa.
Bhaunagar (bhow′nä′gär) native state, W of Gulf of Cambay, India, 2,784 □ pop. 400. — a spt in the same, pop. 56.
Bhera (bhē′rä) town, Shahpur dist. Punjab, British India, on Jhelam river... 15
Bhewannee (bē-wŏn′nē) town, Rohtak dist. British India..... 30
Bhopal (bō-päl′) native state, cen. India, 8,312 □ pop. 1,905. — its ✻, pop. 71.
Bhuj (bhōōj) mfg. & fortified city, ✻ of Cutch, Hindostan..... 30
Bhundara (bhŭn′dä′rä′) dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, 3,922 □ pop. 565. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Bhután (bhōō-tänʻ) independent Buddhist state, E Himalaya Mts. between British India and Tibet, 16,800 □ pop. 35, ✻ Punakhá.
Bhuwun (bhōō′wŭnʻ) town, Muzaffarnagar dist. N. W. Provinces, Brit. India. 8
Biala (bē-ä′lä) town on Biala riv. 43 m. W S W of Cracow, Galicia, Austria, pop. 7. — town, Siedlce govt. Poland, Russia, 37 m. E S E of Siedlce, pop. 6.
Bialystok (bę-äl′ĭs-tŏk) *or* **Bielostok**, town, Poland, Russia..... 51
Biancavilla (bē-änʻkä-vĭl′lä) town, Sicily, Italy, on declivity of Mt. Etna..... 13
Biarritz (bē′är′rĕtsʻ) vil. in dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France; a watering place. 6
Bibb (bĭb) agr. co. cen. Ala. 625 □ pop. 14, × Centerville. — agr. co. cen. Ga. 235 □ pop. 42, × Macon.
Bibbiano (bĭb-bē-ä′nō) town, Emilia dept. Italy, 10 m. W S W of Reggio..... 5
Bibbiena (bĭb-bē-ā′nä) town, Arezzo prov. Italy, 16 m. N N W of Arezzo..... 6
Bibbona (bĭb-bō′nä) town, Italy, 6 m. S E of Cecina..... 5
Biberach (bē′bĕr-äĸ′) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 23 m. S S W of Ulm 7
Bicêtre (bē′sātʻr) suburb of Paris, France; famous asylum..... 7
Bicske (bĕch′kĕ′) town, Hungary, 15 m. W of Budapest..... 5
Bida (bē′dä) city, Nupe country, British Niger Ter. Africa..... 90
Biddeford (bĭd′ę-ford) cml. & mfg. city, York co. on rt. bank Saco riv. Me... 87 14
Bideford (bĭd′ę-ford) mfg. & spt. town, Devon co. England, on Torridge river 8
Bidghikli (bĭd-gĭk′lē) town, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, 17 m. N of Adalia.... 5
Bidschow (bĕch′ov) town, Austria, 50 m. E N E of Prague, Bohemia 5
Biebrich (bē′brĭĸ-) **and Mosbach** (-mōs′bäk) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.. 8
Bielau (bē′low) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, 3 m. S W of Reichenbach..... 16
Bielaya Tserkov (bē-ä-lĭ′ä tsĕr′kŏv) cml. town, Kiev govt. Russia..... 5
Bielefeld (bē′lę-fĕltʻ) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, 26 m. S W of Minden.. 40
Bielev *or* **Bielef** (bē-ä′lĕv′) mfg. town, Tula govt. Russia, on Oka river..... 8
Bielgorod (bē-ĕl-gō′rŏd) town, Kursk govt. Russia, on Donets river..... 16
Bielitz (bē′lĭtsʻ) cml. town on l. bank of Biala riv. Austria..... 13
Biella (bē-ĕl′lä) mfg. town, Novara prov. Italy, 38 m. N E of Turin..... 12
Bieloi (bē-ä′loiʻ) town, Smolensk govt. Russia, on Obeha river..... 7
Bielopol (bē-ä′lō′pŏl) town, Kharkov govt. Russia, on affluent of Seim river... 12
Bielovodsk (bē-ä′lŏ-vŏdsk) town, Kharkov, Russia..... 18
Bieltsy *or* **Bielzy** (bē-ĕlt′sĕ) town, Bessarabia, Russ. 60 m. N W of Kisheriev 6
Bien-Ho (bē′ĕn′-hō′) lake, Cambodia, Indo-China, 70 m. long.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Bienne (bē-ĕn′) mfg. town, Bern canton, Switzerland, 17 m. N W of Bern..... Pop. 15
Bienne Lake, canton of Bern, Switzerland, 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad.
Bienville (be-ĕn′vĭl) agr. parish N W La. 855 □ pop. 14, × Sparta.
Big Black River, 250 m. long, rises Choctaw co. Miss. flows into Miss. river.
Big Blue River, 300 m. long, Neb. to Kansas riv. at Manhattan.
Bigha (bē′gä) vilayet, N W Asia Minor, 2,895 □ pop. 129, ✻ Chanák-Kalessi or Kale Sultanie.
Big Horn Mountains, range of mts. 180 m. long, in N Wyo.
Big Horn River, Rocky Mts. in W of Wyo. to Yellowstone river.
Bight of Benin (-ben-ēn′) N portion of Gulf of Guinea, Africa.
Bight of Biafra (-bē-äf′ra) inlet of Atlantic on W coast of Africa.
Big Rapids, mfg. city, × of Mecosta co. Mich. on Muskegon river..... 5
Big River, tp. Mendocino co. Cal. pop. 2. — tp. Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 2.
Big Sandy Creek, Col. 200 m. long, flows into Arkansas riv. in Bent co.
Big Sioux River (-sōō-) 300 m. long, E of S. Dak. to Miss. river.
Big Spring, tp. Seneca co. O..... 2
Big Stone, agr. co. W Minn. 450 □ pop. 6, × Ortonville.
Bihar (bē′här′) co. Hungary, 4,279 □ pop. 555, chief town Debreczin.
Bijanagar (bē-jə′nä-gär′) deserted city, Madras presidency, British India.
Bijawar (be-ja′er) native state in Bundelkhand, India, 900 □ pop. 90. — its ✻.
Bijnaur (bĭj′nowr) dist. N. W. Provs. British India, 1,902 □. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Bikaner (bĭk-ä′nĕr) native state, Rájputána, India, under British supervision, 22,340 □ pop. 831. — its ✻ pop. 56.
Bilbao (bĭl-bä′ō) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Biscay prov. 28 m. N of Vittoria, Spain 51
Bildt (bēlt) town, 10 m. N N W of Leeuwarden, in Friesland, Netherlands..... 8
Biledjik (bē′lĕd-zhĕk′) town, Brusa vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia 5
Bilgoray (bĭl′gō-rī′) mfg. town, Poland, Russia in Europe, on Lada river..... 6
Bilin (bē-lēn′) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Bila riv.; a watering place 6
Billerbeck (bĭl′lėr-bĕk′) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 6
Billerica (bĭl′lr̆-ka) tp. & vil. on Concord riv. Middlesex co. Mass.....tp. 2
Billiton (bĭl′li-tŏn′) isl. Borneo, Dutch E. Indies, 1,856 □..... 38
Billwärder-Ausschlag (bĭl′wär-dėr-owsh′läg) mfg. town, N Germany..... 6
Bill Williams River. See Williams.
Biloxi (bĭl-ŏx′ĭ) city, Harrison co. Miss..... 3
Bilston (bĭl′stŏn) min. & mfg. town, Stafford co. England..... 23
Binab (bē-näb′) town in Azerbaijan, 55 m. S S W of Tabriz, Persia 20
Binche (bēn′kę) cml. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Haine river... 7
Bin-Dinh (bĭn′-dĭn) town, Annam..... 15
Bindraband (bĭn′dra-bänd′) town, Muttwa dist. on Jumna riv. British India.. 21
Bingen (bĭng′ĕn) mfg. town, grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river 6
Bingham (bĭng′ăm) co. S E Ida. 10,500 □ pop. 14, × Blackfoot. — tp. Clinton co. Mich. pop. 4.
Binghamton (bĭng′am-tŏn) mfg. city, × of Broome co. N. Y. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 35. — tp. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Bingley (bĭng′lĭ) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. on Aire riv. England..... 18
Binondo (bē-nŏn′dō) suburb of Manila on Pasig riv. Philippine Islands..... 29
Bintang (bĭn′tăng′) isl. Malay Archipelago, 600 □..... 20
Biobio (bē′ō-bē′ō) largest riv. in Chile, S. America, 300 m. long, Andes mts. to Pacific at Concepcion. — prov. Chile, 4,158 □ pop. 123, ✻ Angeles, pop. 8.
Björneborg (bĭ-ör′ne-bŏrg′) cml. town on Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, Russia... 7
Birdsboro (bĕrdz′bŭr-ō) bor. Berks co. Pa..... 2
Birkenfeld (bēĕrk′en-fĕlt′) cml. principality, Ger. 194 □ pop. 37. — its ✻.
Birkenhead (bĕrk′en-hĕd) bor. Cheshire, England, on estuary of Mersey river 99
Birmingham (bĕr′mĭng-ŭm) city, × of Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 26. — mfg. bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 4. — mfg. town, Warwick co. England, pop. 429.
Birni (bĕr′nē) town in Bornu, on Yeou riv. 70 m W of Kuka, cen. Africa..... 10
Birr (bĕr) town, Kings co. Ireland, 62 m. W S W of Dublin 5
Birstall (bĕr′stal) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. Eng. 7 m. S W of Leeds. 6
Bisaccia (bē-sät′chä) town, Avellino prov. Italy, 30 m. E N E of Avellino..... 5
Bisacquino (bē-säk-kwē′nō) cml. town, Sicily, Italy, 27 m. S of Palermo..... 9
Bisbee (bĭz′bē) town, Cochise co. Ariz..... 2
Biscay (bĭs′kā) 1 of the 3 Basque provs. N Sp. 849 □ pop. 236, ✻ Bilbao, pop. 51.
Bisceglie (bē-shāl′yā) spt. on Adriatic sea, Italy, 21 m. W N W of Bari 22
Bischweiler (bĭsh′wī-lėr) cml. & mfg. town on Moder riv. Alsace, Germany.. 7
Bishop-Auckland (-ăk′land) mfg. town, Durham co. England..... 12
Bishop's Stortford (-stôrt′fȯrd) town, Hertford co. England..... 7
Bishop Wearmouth (-wĕr′mouth) tp. Durham co. England..... 74
Bishopville (-vĭl) tp. & hamlet, Sumter co. S. C.....tp. 3
Biskara (bĭs′ka-rä) town in Sahara, Algeria, Africa, 214 m. S E of Algiers.... 7
Bisley (bĭz′lĭ) mfg. town, Gloucester co. England..... 5
Bismarck (bĭs′märk) city, ✻ of N. Dak. × of Burleigh co..... 5
Bismarck Archipelago (bĭs′märk-) group isls. N E of New Guinea, 19,000 □ pop. 190; principal, Neu Pommern, Neu Mecklenburg.
Bison Peak (bī′sŏn-) Col. mt. 12,327 ft. high.
Bissagos Islands (bĭs-sä′gōs-) 16 isls. between lat. 10° & 12° N, W coast Africa.
Bissão (bĭs-sowN′) isl. & cml. Portuguese settlement, Bissagos Isls. Africa.... 8
Bissumpur (bĭs′sŭm-pōōr′) town, Bankurah dist. Bengal, India..... 18
Bistricza (bĭs-trēt′sä) town Croatia, Austria, 18 m. N E of Agram..... 5
Bistritz (bĭs′trēts) cml. & fortified town on Bistritz riv. Transylvania..... 7
Bitetto (bē-tĕt′tō) town, Italy, 10 m. S of Bari..... 5
Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-a) anc. country, Asia Minor, anc. ✻ Nicomedi'a & Nicæ'a.
Bitlis (bĭt′lēs′) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 11,522 □ pop. 389. — its ✻ a cml. & mfg. town, W of Lake Van, pop. 25.
Bitolia (bĭ-tō′lĭ-a). See Monastir.
Bitonto (bē-tŏn′tō) cml. town, Italy, 10 m. W S W of Bari..... 23
Bitterfeld (bĭt′tėr-fĕlt′) mfg. town on l. bank of Mulde riv. Saxony, Prussia .. 7
Bitter Lakes, basins traversed by Suez canal, Isthmus of Suez, Egypt.
Bittur (bĕt-tōōr′) town on Ganges riv. India, 12 m. N W of Cawnpur..... 8
Bizerta (bē-zĕr′tä) fortified spt. Tunis, on a gulf of Mediterranean sea, Africa. 8
Bizovac (bē′zō-väk′) vil. Slavonia, Austria-Hungary 7
Black, tp. Posey co. Ind..... 8
Blackbird, hundred, Newcastle co. Del..... 2
Black Brook, vil. & tp. Clinton co. 22 m. S W of Plattsburg, N. Y.....tp. 2
Blackburn (blăk′bûrn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England..... 120
Black Creek, tp. Shelby co. Mo..... 2
Blackford (blăk′fȯrd) agr. co. E N E Ind. 170 □ pop. 10, × Hartford.
Black Forest, past. & min. mountainous region in Baden and Württemberg, S W Germany. — circle, Württemberg, 1,843 □ pop. 481, ✻ Reutlingen.
Black Hawk, agr. co. N E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 24, × Waterloo.
Black Head Peak, S Col. peak San Juan Mts. 12,514 ft. high.
Black Hills, range of mts. S W of S. Dak. & N E Wyo. 7,403 ft. high.
Blackley (blăk′lĭ) mfg. tp. Lancaster co. England, 4 m. N of Manchester..... 5
Black Mountain, peak of Rocky Mts. Col. 11,626 ft. high.
Black Mountains, group of mts. W part of N. C. mostly in Yancey co.
Blackpool (blăk′pōōl′) coast town, Lancaster co. Eng. 20 m. W of Preston.... 24
Black River, 400 m. long, S E Mo. to White Riv. at Jacksonport, Ark. — 200 m. long, Hamilton & Herkimer cos. N. Y. to Lake Ontario, near Watertown. — 150 m. long, S. C. to Waccamaw riv. near Georgetown. — 200 m. long, Wis. to Mississippi riv. above La Crosse. — 128 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada, to Ottawa riv. — tp. Georgetown co. S. C. pop. 2.
Black River Falls, city, × of Jackson co. Wis..... 2

Black, *or* **Euxine, Sea**, sea between Europe and Asia, 168,500 □. Pop.
Blackstock, town, Chester co. S. C..... 3
Blackstone (-stōn) tp. & mfg. vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 3.
Blackville (-vĭl) tp. & town, Barnwell co. S. C.....tp. 4
Black Warrior River, 300 m. long, rises N Ala. flows into Tombigbee river.
Blackwater, riv. 100 m. long, Cork co. Ireland, rises 16 m. N E of Killarney.
Blackwells Island (blăk′wĕlz-) isl. in East Riv. New York city.
Bladen (blā′dĕn) cml. co. S N. C. 890 □ pop. 17, × Elizabethtown.
Blain (blăN) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, 20 m. N N W of Nantes.... 7
Blaine (blān) co. N W Neb. 720 □ pop. 1, × Brewster. — city, Whatcom co. Wash. pop. 2.
Blair (blâr) co. cen. Pa. 524 □ pop. 71, × Hollidaysburg, chief city Altoona. — city, × of Washington co. Neb. pop. 2.
Blairgowrie (-gow-rĭ) town, Perth co. Scotland, 16 m. N N E of Perth..... 5
Blairsville, bor. Indiana co. Pa..... 3
Blake, tp. Colleton co S. C..... 3
Blakely (blāk′lĭ) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa..... 2
Blanc, Mont. See Mont Blanc.
Blanca Peak (blăn′ka-) highest of Sierra Blanca group, Col. 14,464 ft.
Blanchard (blăn′chȧrd) tp. Hardin co. O..... 2
Blanco (blăn′kō) agr. co. cen. Tex. 710 □ pop. 5, × Blanco.
Bland, agr. co. S W part of Va. 320 □ pop. 5, × Seddon.
Blañes (blän′yĕs) spt. on Mediterranean sea, Spain, 22 m. S of Gerona..... 6
Blankenese (blän′ken-ā′sę) vil. Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river..... 5
Blarney (blär′nĭ) vil. Cork co. Ir. 4 m. N W of Cork; noted for its scenery.
Blaye (blā) cml. town, dept. Gironde, France, on rt. bank of Gironde river... 5
Bledsoe (blĕd′sō) agr. co. S E cen. Tenn. 300 □ pop. 6, × Pikeville.
Bleiberg (blī′bĕrg) min. vil. Illyria, Austria, 7 m. W of Villach 5
Blekinge (blā′kĭn-gĕ) prov. S Sweden, 1,163 □ pop. 143, ✻ Karlskrona.
Blendon (blĕn′dǫn) tp. Franklin co. O. 10 m. N of Columbus..... 2
Blenheim (blĕn′ĭm) vil. Bavaria, S Germany; battlefield in 1704.
Blidah *or* **Blida** (blē′dä) town, Algeria, Africa, 30 m. S W of Algiers..... 24
Blissfield (blĭs′fēld) mfg. vil. & tp. Lenawee co. on Raisin riv. Mich.....tp. 2
Bloemfontein (blĕm-fŏn′tīn) town, ✻ of Orange Free State, S Africa..... 3
Blois (blwä) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, on Loire river. 21
Bloom, tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Scioto co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 5.
Bloomer, tp. Montcalm co. Mich..... 2
Bloomfield, tp. La Grange co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Davis co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Essex co. N. J. tp. pop. 8.
Bloomingdale, tp. & vil. Van Buren co. Mich.....tp. 2
Blooming Grove, tp. Orange co. N. Y..... 2
Bloomington, city, × of McLean co. Ill. pop. 20. — tp. & city, × of Monroe co. Ind. city pop. 4.
Bloomsburg (blōōmz′bûrg) bor. × of Columbia co. Pa..... 5
Bloss (blŏs) tp. Tioga co. Pa..... 3
Blossburg (-bûrg) bor. Tioga co. Pa..... 3
Blount (blŭnt) co. N Ala. 752 □ pop. 22, × Blountsville. — co. E Tenn. 614 □, pop. 18, × Maryville. — tp. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 2.
Blue, tp. Jackson co. Mo..... 11
Blue Earth, agr. co. S Min. 750 □ pop. 29, × Mankato.
Blue Earth City, vil. Faribault co. Minn..... 2
Bluefield, vil. Mercer co. W. Va..... 2
Blue Hill, vil. & tp. Hancock co. Me.....tp. 2
Blue Island, vil. Cook co. Ill. 15 m. S of Chicago..... 3
Blue Lick Springs, vil. Nicholas co. Ky. on Licking riv.; a watering place.
Blue Mountains, range in N E Ore. — range in E Jamaica, over 6,000 ft. high. — range in E Australia.
Blue Ridge, the S E range of the Alleghanies in Va. & N. C.
Blue River, tp. Johnson co. Ind..... 3
Blue River Peak, Col. 13,000 ft. high, lat. 39° 46′ N, lon. 106° 20′ W.
Blue Sulphur Springs, mineral springs, Greenbrier co. W. Va.
Bluffton (blŭf′tŏn) city, × of Wells co. Ind. on Wabash riv. pop. 4. — vil. Allen co. O. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Beaufort co. S. C. pop. 3.
Boad (bōd) native state, Orissa, India, 2,064 □ pop. 57. — its ✻.
Bobbio (bŏb′bē-ō) town, Italy, on Trebbia riv.; a bishop's see..... 5
Bobrinetz (bō′brē-nĕtz′) town, Russia in Europe, 100 m. N of Kherson..... 10
Bobruisk (bō-brōō-ĭsk′) town, Russia in Europe, on Beresina river..... 58
Boca, *or* Bocca, Tigris (bŏk′ka tē′grĭs) the entrance to Canton riv. China.
Bochnia (bŏκ′nē-ä) min. town, W Galicia prov. Austria..... 9
Bochold (bŏκ′ōlt) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Aa river..... 9
Bochum (bŏκ′ōōm) mfg. & min. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 48
Bockenheim (bŏk′ken-hīm′) town, Hesse-Nassau. Prussia..... 15
Bodenbach (bō′den-bäκ′) town, Bohemia prov. Austria..... 6
Bodie Island (bōd′ĭ-), N. C. sep. Albemarle & Roanoke sounds from Atl.
Bodmin (bŏd′mĭn) bor. & town, Eng. ✻ of Cornwall, bor. pop. 7, town pop. 5.
Bodrogh-Kereszтur (bō′drōg′-kā′rĕs′tōōr′) town, Zemplin co. Hungary.
Bœotia (bē-ō′shĭ-a) *modern* **Viotia** (vē-ō-tē′ä) dist. & an anc. republic, Greece.
Bœuf (bĕf) tp. Franklin co. Mo..... 3
Bœuf Bayou (bĕf bī′ōō) branch of Ouachita riv. Ark. & La. 200 m. long.
Bogansville (bō′gan-vĭl) tp. Union co. S. C..... 2
Boggs, tp. Center co. Pa..... 2
Bogodukhov (bō-gō-dōō-kŏv′) town, Russia, 39 m. N W of Kharkov..... 9
Bogong (bō-gŏng′) co. Victoria, Australia..... 23
Bogoroditsk (bō-gō-rō-dĭtsk′) town, Russia, 40 m. S E of Tula..... 7
Bogotá (bō-gō-tä′) city, ✻ of Colombia, S. America..... 110
Bogra (bŏg′rä′) dist. Bengal, British India, 1,491 □ pop. 689. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Bogutchar (bō-gōō-chär′) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe, near Don river 5
Boguslav (bō-gōō-slȧv′) town, Russia in Europe, 70 m. S S E of Kiev..... 6
Bohain (bō′ăN′) town, dept. Ain, France..... 7
Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ä) prov. Austria-Hungary, 20,060 □ pop. 5,843, ✻ Prague.
Böhmerwald (bö′mėr-wält′) mts. separating Elbe and Danube rivs. Germany.
Bohol (bō-hŏl′) one of the Philippine Isls. 70 m. N W of Mindanao..... 120
Bois Blanc Island (boi′ blănk-, *Fr. pron.* bwä′ blŏN′-) in Lake Huron, 10 m. S E of Mackinac. — isl. in Detroit Riv. opposite Amherstburgh.
Boisé (boi′zā) min. co. W Ida. 4,000 □ pop. 3, × Idaho city.
Boisé City, city, × of Ada co. and ✻ of Ida. on Boisé river..... 2
Bois le Duc (bwä′ le dük′) *or* **'sHertogenbosch** (s'hĕr-tō′gĕn-bŏsh′) city, ✻ of N. Brabant, Netherlands..... 27
Bojano (bō-yä′nō) *anc.* Bovia'num, town, Campobasso prov. Italy..... 6
Bokhara (bŏκ-ä′rä) a khanate, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 92,300 □ pop. 2,130; a dependency of Russia. — its ✻ pop. 70.
Bolbec (bŏl′bĕκ′) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, 25 m. E N E of Havre. 12
Boldnas (bōld′näs) parish, Gefleborg prov. Sweden..... 7
Boles (bōlz) tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mo.....tp. 4
Bolgrad (bŏl′grȧd′) town, Bessarabia, Russia, 25 m. N of Ismail..... 9
Boli (bō′lē) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia..... 10
Bolivar (bŏl-ę-vär′) co. N W Miss. 876 □ pop. 30, × Rosedale. — city, × of Polk co. Mo. pop. 1. — vil. × of Hardeman co. Tenn. pop. 1. — (*Sp. pron.* bō-lē′-vär) dep. Colombia, S. Amer. 21,345 □ pop. 280, ✻ Cartagena. — prov. Ecuador, pop. 43, ✻ Guaranda. — state, Venezuela, 88,701 □ pop. 50, ✻ Angostura.

Bolivar Point (bŏl′ē-vär′-) Chambers co. Tex. at entrance to Galveston Bay.
Bolivia (bo-lĭv′ĭ-a, *Sp. pron.* bō-lē′vē-ä) S. American republic, 567,360 □ pop. 2,020, ✻ movable ; in 1891, Oruro ; in 1893, will be Sucre.
Bolkhov (bŏl-kŏv′) town, Orel govt. Russia, 30 m. N of Orel 19
Bollate (bŏl-lä′tä) town, Milan prov. Italy, 6 m. N of Milan 5
Bollène (bŏl′lān′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, 22 m. N of Avignon 5
Bollinger (bŏl′ĭn-jer) co. S E Mo. 616 □ pop. 13, × Marble Hill.
Bologna (bō-lōn′yä) prov. Emilia dept. Italy, 1,391 □ pop. 482. — its ✻ pop. 104.
Bolonchen (bō-lôn-chĕn′) vil. Mexico, 59 m. N E of Campêche 7
Bolor-Tagh (bō-lōr′-tăg′) mts. of cen. Asia, highest peaks 19,000 ft.
Bolsward (bŏls-wärt′) town, Friesland, Netherlands 5
Bolton (bōl′tŏn) bor. & town, Lancaster co. Eng. bor. pop. 227, town pop. 115.
Boma (bō′mä) town, near mouth of Kongo riv. ✻ of Kongo Free State.
Bombay (bŏm-bā′) presidency of British India, 125,394 □ pop. 18,827. — its ✻ pop. 804, a spt. city on Bombay isl. (now a peninsula, 22 □).
Bom-Jardin (bōn-zhär-dēn′) town, Ceará state, Brazil 6
Bona (bō′nä) *French* BÔNE (bōn) spt. town, Constantine dept. Algeria, Africa 30
Bonai (bō′nī′) S tributary state of Bengal, India, 1,297 □ pop. 25, ✻ Bonai Gurh, pop. 2.
Bonaventure (bŏn′a-vĕn′tūr′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 75 m. long. — isl. in Gulf of St. Lawrence, 2½ m. long. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 3,290 □ pop. 21.
Bonavista Bay (bŏn-a-vĭs′ta-) E coast Newfoundland, 48° 40′ N, 53° 8′ W.
Bond, co. S W cen. Ill. 380 □ pop. 15, × Greenville.
Bondeno (bŏn-dā′nō) town, Italy, 11 m. W N W of Ferrara 13
Bondu (bŏn′dōō′) dist. Senegambia, Africa 1,500
Bonham (bŏn′ăm) vil. × of Fannin co. Tex. 3
Bonhomme (bŏn-hŏm′) agr. co. S E S. Dak. 540 □ pop. 9, × Bonhomme. — tp. St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 6.
Boni (bō′nē) ter. Celebes isl. on Gulf of Boni, Malay Arch. pop. 200, ✻ Boni.
Bonin Islands (bō-nēn′-) 3 groups of isls. in N Pacific, 32 □, belong to Japan.
Bonn (bŏnn) town, Prussia, on Rhine riv. 15 m. S of Cologne 40
Bonne Bay (bŏn-) W coast Newfoundland, lat. 49° 30′ N ; herring fisheries.
Bonnétable (bŏn′nā′tä′bl) mfg. town, dept. Sarthe, France, on Dives river ... 5
Bonne Terre (bŏn′ tĕr) vil. St. François co. Mo. 4
Bonny (bŏn′ĭ) spt. on Bonny riv. Niger delta, W Africa 20
Bonorva (bō-nôr′vä) vil. on isl. of Sardinia, Italy 5
Bonyhad (bŏn′yŏd′) town, Tolna co. Hungary 6
Boom (bōm) town, Belgium, 10 m. S of Antwerp, on Rupel river 10
Boon (bōōn) tp. Warrick co. Ind. 5
Boone (bōōn) co. N Ark. 672 □ pop. 16, × Harrison. — co. N Ill. 290 □ pop. 12, × Belvidere. — co. cen. Ind. 420 □ pop. 27, × Lebanon. — co. W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 24, × Boone. — co. N Ky. 270 □ pop. 12, × Burlington. — co. N cen. Mo. 680 □ pop. 26, × Columbia. — co. E cen. Neb. 692 □ pop. 9, × Albion. — co. W. Va. 515 □ pop. 7, × Madison. — tp. Harrison co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Boone co. Io. pop. 7. — tp. Hamilton co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. Franklin co. Mo. pop. 3 — tp. Greene co. Mo. pop. 3.
Boon Hill, tp. Johnston co. N. C. 3
Boon Island, 10 m. E of York, Me. ; lighthouse 123 ft. high.
Boons Lick, tp. Howard co. Mo. .....
Boonton (bōōn′tŏn) tp. & city Morris co. N. J. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3.
Boonville (bōōn′vĭl) town, × of Warrick co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Cooper co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Boothbay (bōōth′bā) tp. & vil. Lincoln co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Boothbay Harbor, tp. & vil. Lincoln co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Boothia Felix (bōō′thĭ-a fē′lĭx) most N pen. of N. Am., N magnetic pole.
Boothia Gulf, 310 m. long, 60 to 100 m. wide, E of the above.
Bootle-cum-Linacre (bōō′tl-kŭm-lĭn′ā-kr) bor. Lancaster co. England 49
Boppard (bŏp′pärt) town, Rhine Prov. Prus. on Rhine riv. 9 m. S of Coblentz .. 6
Borasambar (bō′ra-săm-bär′) principality, India, 750 □ ; aboriginal tribes ... 19
Borax Lake, saline lake, Lake co. Cal. ; warm mineral springs in vicinity.
Bordeaux (bôr-dō′) tp. Abbeville co. S. C. pop. 3. — (*pron.* bôr′dō′) mfg. & cml. city & spt. on Garonne riv. ✻ of dept. Gironde, France, pop. 252.
Bordentown (bôr′dĕn-) tp. & city, Burlington co. N. J. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4.
Boreas Mountain (bō′rē-ăs-) peak of Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 3,726 ft. high.
Boreman (bōr′măn) co. N S. Dak. 1,260 □ 1
Borger (bŏr′gẽr) vil. Drenthe prov. Netherlands 5
Borgerhout (bŏr′gẽr-howt′) town, Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp 30
Borgetto (bŏr-gĕt′tō) town, Sicily, Italy, 13 m. W S W of Palermo 6
Borghetto (bŏr-gāt′tō) town, Lombardy, Italy, 7 m. S of Lodi 5
Borgne (bŏrñ) lake, S E La. 60 m. long, 26 m. wide, 12 m. E of New Orleans.
Borgo (bŏr′gō) town, Tyrol, Austria 5
Borgo Mozzano (bŏr′gō mŏt-sä′nō) town, Italy, 6 m. N N E of Lucca 10
Borgonuovo (-nwō′vō) town, Piacenza prov. Italy 7
Borgo San Donino (bŏr′gō sän dō-nē′nō) town, N Italy, 9 m. N W of Parma 11
Borgo San Sepolcro (-sā-pōl′krō) town, Italy, on Tiber river 8
Borgu (bōr-gōō′) *or* **Bussang** (bōōs′säng) prov. British Niger Territories, N of Dahomey, W Africa.
Borinage (bō′rē-näzh′) coal min. dist. Hainaut prov. Belgium 32
Borispol (bō′rĭs-pōl′) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, 20 m. S E of Kiev. 6
Borissoglebsk (bŏ-rĭs-sō-glĕbsk′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13. — town, Yaroslav govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga riv. pop. 12.
Borissov (bŏ-rē′sŏv) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Beresina river ... 6
Borja (bōr′hä) town, Aragon, Spain, pop. 5. — town, Ecuador, S. America, at head of navigation of Amazon riv. 2,600 m. from sea, pop. 3.
Borna (bōr′nä) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 16 m. S S E of Leipsic 6
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō) isl. in Malay Archipelago, 289,000 □ pop. 1,750. — town on same isl. near N coast, on Brunai riv. pop. 30 ; built on piles.
Bornhem (bŏrn′hĕm) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium 5
Bornholm (bŏrn′hōlm) isl. of Denmark, in Baltic sea, 223 □ 29
Bornos (bōr′nōs) town, Andalusia, Spain, on Guadalete river 5
Bornu (bŏr-nōō′) country, cen. Af. W of Lake Chad, 50,000 □ pop. 5,000, ✻ Kuka.
Borodino (bŏr-ō-dē′nō) vil. Russia, 75 m. W S W of Moscow ; Fr. victory, 1812.
Borovitchi (bŏr-ō-vĭt′chē) town, Russia, 96 m. E S E of Novgorod 9
Borovsk (bō-rŏvsk′) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe, on Protva river 9
Borrowstounness (bŏr′rŏ-stown-nĕs′) spt. Linlithgow co. Scotland 5
Borsa (bōr′shŏ′) vil. Marmaros co. Hungary 6
Borsna (bŏrz′nä) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 6
Borsod (bŏr′shŏd′) co. Hungary, 1,369 □ pop. 195, × Miskolcz. 8
Borung (bōr′ŭng) co. Victoria, Australia 27
Bosa (bō′sä) town, isl. of Sardinia, Italy, at mouth of Termo river 7
Boscobel (bŏs′kō-bĕl) city & tp. Grant co. Wis. ..... city 2
Bosco Reale (bŏs′kō rā-ä′lā) vil. Naples prov. Italy, E of Bosco Tre-Case 5
Bosco Tre-Case (bŏs′kō trā-kä′sā) town Naples, Italy, S slope Mt. Vesuvius 5
Bosna-Serai (bŏs-nä-sĕr-ī′) *or* **Sarajevo** (sär-ä-yā′vō) ✻ of Bosnia, Aust.-Hung. 26
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ä-) **and Herzegovina** (-hĕrt′sē-gō-vē′nä) prov. Turkey in Europe, administered by Austria-Hungary, 23,262 □ pop. 1,404, ✻ Sarajevo.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs) *or* **Strait of Constantinople** (-kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′pl) 17 m. long, connects Black and Marmora seas.
Bosque (bŏs′kā) co. N E cen. Tex. 980 □ pop. 14, × Meridian.
Bossier (bŏs-sēr′, *Fr. pron.* bŏs′sē′ā′) co. N W La. 780 □ pop. 20, × Bellevue.
Boston (bŏs′tŏn) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Mass. and × of Suffolk co. on Boston Harbor, pop. 448. — tp. Ionia co. Mich. pop. 2. — bor. Lincoln co. England, pop. 15, spt. on Witham river.
Bosworth (bŏz′wŭrth) town, Leicester co. England ; near battlefield of 1485.
Böszörmeny (bö-sör′mäñ′) town, ✻ of Haiduk dist. Hungary 17
Botallack Mine (bo-tăl′ăk-) W coast Cornwall co. Eng. ; extends under sea.
Botany Bay, E coast Australia, S of Sydney ; Brit. penal colony, 1788–1841.
Botetourt (bŏt′ē-tŭrt) co. Va. 548 □ pop. 15, × Fincastle.
Bothnia (bŏth′nĭ-a) country, N Europe, on Gulf of Bothnia ; belongs to Sweden and Russia.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl) co. S W Ontario, Canada, 577 □ pop. 26, × Bothwell.
Bottineau (bŏt′tĭ-nō) co. N N. Dak. 1,130 □ pop. 3, × Bottineau.
Botuschani (bō-tōō-shä′nē) *or* **Botochani** (bō-tō-shä′nē) cml. town, Roumania 40
Botzen (bŏt′sen) town, Austria, 35 m. N N E of Trent 11
Bouches-du-Rhône (bōōsh′-dü′-rōn′) dept. Fr. 1,971 □ pop. 631, ✻ Marseille.
Bougie (bōō′jē) spt. town, Constantine dept. Algeria 12
Boulder (bōld′er) co. N Col. 790 □ pop. 14. — its × pop. 3.
Boulogne (bōō-lōn′, *Fr. pron.* bōō′lōñ′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on English Channel, pop. 45. — town, dept. Seine, Fr. suburb of Paris, pop. 33.
Bounty Islands, group in S Pacific, S E of New Zealand.
Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn) agr. co. S E Kan. 637 □ pop. 29, × Fort Scott. — tp. & town Marshall co. Ind. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. Boone co. Mo. pop. 3. — (*pron.* bûr′bŭn) agr. co. N E cen. Ky. 244 □ pop. 17, × Paris.
Bourg-en-Bresse (bōōrg′-ŏn′-brĕs′) town, ✻ of dept. Ain, France 18
Bourges (bōōrzh) city, ✻ of dept. Cher, France, 144 m. S of Paris 45
Bourget (bōōr′zhā′) lake, Savoy, France, 11 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Bourgoin (bōōr′gwăN′) town, dept. Isère, France, on Bourbre river 6
Bourg-St.-Andéol (bōōr′-săN′-tŏN′-dā′-ôl′) town, dept. Ardèche, France 5
Bournemouth (bōrn′mŭth) bor. & coast town, Hampshire, England ; watering place ; bor. pop. 38, town pop. 12.
Boussu (bōōs′sü′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 7
Bovino (bō-vē′nō) town, Foggia prov. Italy 7
Bowdoinham (bow′d'n-ăm) town, Sagadahoc co. Me. 2
Bowie (bōō′ē) co. N E Tex. 920 □ pop. 20, × Boston.
Bowling Green (bō′lĭng-) city, Warren co. Ky. pop. 8. — vil. × of Pike co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. × of Wood co. O. pop. 3.
Boxbutte (bŏks′bŭt′) co. N W Neb. 1,080 □ 5
Box Elder, co. N W Ut. 7,016 □ pop. 8, × Brigham City.
Boxtel (bŏks′tel) vil. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 5
Boyacá (bō-yä′kä′) dep. Colombia, S. America, 33,351 □ pop. 702, ✻ Tunja. — vil. of same ; battlefield, 1819.
Boyd (boid) co. N E Ky. 180 □ pop. 14, × Catlettsburg.
Boyle (boil) co. cen. Ky. 180 □ pop. 13, × Danville.
Boyne (boin) riv. of Ireland ; battle of the Boyne, 1690.
Bozeman (bōz′man) town, × of Gallatin co. Mont. 2
Bra (brä) cml. town, Piedmont, Italy, 25 m. N E of Cuneo 14
Brabant (brä′bant *or* brä-bänt′) old duchy of the Netherlands ; N. Brabant now belongs to the Netherlands, and S. Brabant to Belgium.
Braceville (brās′vĭl) vil. Grundy co. Ill. 2
Bracken (brăk′en) co. N Ky. 200 □ pop. 12, × Brookville.
Brackettville (brăk′ĕt-vĭl) town, Kinney co. Tex. 2
Braddock (brăd′ŏk) tp. & bor. Allegheny co. Pa. tp. pop. 7, bor. pop. 9 ; Braddock's defeat, 1755.
Bradfield, vil. West Riding, York co. England 11
Bradford (brăd′fẽrd) co. N E Fla. 560 □ pop. 8, × Starke. — agr. co. N N E Pa. 1,150 □ pop. 59, × Towanda. — vil. & tp. Chickasaw co. Io. tp. pop. 2. — vil. & tp. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — vil. Miami co. O. pop. 1. — city & tp. McKean co. Pa. city pop. 11, tp. pop. 3. — mfg. town & bor. York co. England, 8 m. W of Leeds, town pop. 216.
Bradford-on-Avon (-ăv′ŏn) town, Wiltshire, England, 6 m. E S E of Bath ... 8
Brading (brā′dĭng) vil. Isle of Wight, England 8
Bradley (brăd′lĭ) co. S S E Ark. 755 □ pop. 8, × Warren. — co. E Tenn. 280 □ pop. 14, × Cleveland.
Brady's Bend (brā′dĭz-) tp. & vil. Armstrong co. Pa. ..... tp. 1
Braga (brä′gä) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 1,058 □ pop. 336. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Bragança (brä-gän′sä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 10. — anc. town, Pará state, Brazil, near mouth of Caité riv. pop. 6. — dist. N E Portugal, 575 □ pop. 172. — town in same, on Ferrenza riv. pop. 5.
Brahmanberia (brä-măn-bĕr′ĭ-ä) town, Bengal, India, on Titás river 12
Brahmaputra (brä′ma-pōō′tra) sacred riv. Tibet & India, 1,400 m. long.
Braidwood (brād′wōōd) city, Will co. Ill. 5
Braila (brä-ē′lä) *or* **Ibrail** (ē′brä-ēl′) town, Roumania, on Danube river 28
Brainerd (brā′nerd) city, × of Crow Wing co. Minn. 6
Braine-la-Leude (brān-lä-lŭd′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium 6
Braine-le-Comte (brān-le kônt′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 6
Braintree (brān′trē) tp. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. S of Boston, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Essex co. England, pop. 5.
Brampton (brămp′tŏn) min. par. Derby co. England 6
Branch, co. S Mich. 504 □ pop. 27, × Coldwater.
Branchville (brănch′vĭl) tp. & town, Orangeburg co. S. C. ..... tp. 2
Brandenburg (brăn′dĕn-bōōrg) prov. Prussia, 15,376 □ pop. 2,542, ✻ Berlin. — town of same on Havel riv. 37 m. W S W of Berlin, pop. 38.
Brandon (brăn′dŏn) town & tp. Rutland co. Vt. tp. pop. 3. — town, Manitoba, Canada, pop. 4.
Brandywine, hundred, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 4. — creek in Pa. & Del. ; scene of battle, 1777.
Branford (brăn′fẽrd) tp. & bor. New Haven co. Conn. ..... tp. 4
Brant (brănt) co. Ontario, Canada, 420 □ pop. 40, × Brantford, pop. 13.
Bras d'Or (brä′ dŏr′) salt-water lake, Cape Breton isl. 50 m. long.
Brasher (brăsh′er) tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. ; iron works 3
Brassfield, tp. Granville co. N. C. 3
Brasso (bräs′sō). See KRONSTADT.
Bratsberg (brăts′bĕrg) dist. in S Norway, on seacoast, 5,863 □ pop. 92, ✻ Skien.
Bratslav (brăts-läv′) town, Podolia, Russia in Europe, on Bug river 5
Brattleboro (brăt′l-bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Windham co. Vt. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 5.
Braunau (brow′now) town, Bohemia, Austria 6
Braunhirschen (brown′hĕr′shen) tp. Lower Austria, near Vienna 10
Braunsberg (browns′bĕrg) town, Prussia, 35 m. S W of Königsberg 12
Brava (brä′vä) S isl. Cape Verde group, 45 □ pop. 6. — town on its E coast.
Braxton (brăx′tŏn) co. cen. W. Va. 565 □ pop. 14, × Sutton.
Bray (brā) parish, Berkshire, England, pop. 6, on Thames riv. ; home of "Vicar of Bray." — town, Dublin & Wicklow cos. Ireland, on Bray riv. pop. 6.
Brazil (bra-zĭl′) tp. & city, Clay co. Ind. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6. — (*Portuguese pron.* brā-zēl′) **The United States of**, federal republic, South America, 3,209,878 □ pop. 14,002, ✻ Rio Janeiro.
Brazoria (bra-zō′rĭ-a) co. S E Tex. 1,440 □ pop. 12, × Brazoria.
Brazos (brā′zŏs) riv. of Tex. 950 m. long, nav. 250 m. flows into Gulf of Mexico. — agr. co. E cen. Tex. on Brazos riv. 510 □ pop. 17, × Bryan.
Brazos Peak, Col. 11,214 ft. high.
Brazza (brät′sä) isl. of Dalmatia, in Adriatic sea, 170 □ 15
Breathitt (brĕth′ĭt) co. E Ky. 450 □ pop. 9, × Jackson.
Brèche de Roland (brĕsh′ de rō′lôN′) defile Pyrenees mts. 9,500 ft. high.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital ; ×, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Brechin (brĕk′ĭn) bor. Forfar co. Scotland, on South Esk river 8
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj) co. N W Ky. 520 □ pop. 19, × Hardinsburg.
Brecon (brĕk′ŏn) *or* **Brecknock** (brĕk′nŏk) agr. & past. co. S Wales, 719 □ pop. 57. — its × pop. 6, on Usk riv. 14 m. S of Builth.
Breda (brā-dä′) town, Brabant prov. Netherlands, on Merk river 23
Breede (brā′dę *or* brēd) large riv. Cape Colony, S Africa; impeded by a bar.
Bregançon (brę-gŏN′sŏN′) fortified isl. Bay of Hyères, Fr. 20 m. E of Toulon.
Bremen (brĕm′ĕn, *Ger. pron.* brā′mĕn) spt. city, on Weser riv. Ger. pop. 125, ✻ of the former republic of Bremen, 99 □ pop. 180, now part of Ger. empire.
Bremer (brē′mẽr) co. N E Io. 432 □ pop. 15, × Waverly.
Bremerhaven (brā′mẽr-hä′fĕn) spt Germany, 34 m. N N W of Bremen 16
Bremerlehe (brā′mẽr-lā′ę) town, Hanover, Prussia 6
Brenham (brĕn′ăm) city, × of Washington co. Tex. 5
Brenner (brĕn′nẽr) peak of Tyrol mts. Austria, 6,788 ft. high.
Brentford (brĕnt′fȯrd) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames riv.; water-works for partial supply of London 11
Brentwood (brĕnt′wo͝od) town, Essex co. England 5
Brescello (brā-shĕl′lō) town on Po riv. Italy, 18 m. N W of Reggio 5
Brescia (brĕsh′ē-ą) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,644 □ pop. 486. — its ✻ pop. 43.
Breslau (brĕs′lou) cml. city on Oder riv. ✻ of Silesia, Prussia 335
Brest (brĕst, *Fr. pron. same*) city, dept. Finistère, France, 389 m. W of Paris. 76
Brest-Litovsk (brĕst-lē′tŏvsk′) town, Poland, Russia in Europe 40
Bresztovacz (brĕs′tō′väts) tp. Slavonia, Austria-Hungary 5
Bretagne (brę-tăñ′) *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭt′ą-nĭ) old prov. N W France, between English Channel and Atlantic ocean.
Breton (brē′tŏn) tp. Washington co. Mo. 3
Breton Bay (brĭt′tŏn-) W Australia, 55 m. N of Perth.
Breukelen (brō′kĕl-ĕn) vil. Netherlands from which Brooklyn, N. Y. is named.
Brevard (brē′värd) co. S E Fla. 2,446 □ pop. 3, × St. Lucie.
Brevent (brā′vŏN′) mt. of Pennine Alps, Savoy, 8,500 ft. high.
Brewer, city Penobscot co. Me. 4
Brewster (brū′stẽr) co. W Tex. 2,640 □ pop. 1, × Alpine.
Brezowa (brā-zō′wä) town, Neutra co. Hungary 6
Briançon (brē′ŏN′sŏN′) ft. town, dept. Hautes-Alpes, Fr.; 4,284 ft. above sea. 4
Briansk (brē-ănsk′) town, Orel govt. Russia, on Desna river 17
Briare (brē′ăr′) town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire riv. 6 m. S E of Gien 5
Brick, tp. Ocean co. N. J. 4
Bridgenorth (brĭj′nȯrth) town, Shropshire, England 6
Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt) tp. Nevada co. Cal. pop. 1. — city, pop. 49, one of the 2 × of Fairfield co. Conn. — vil. Belmont co. O. pop. 3. — bor. Montgomery co. Pa. pop. 3. — bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 1.
Bridgers Peak (brĭj′ẽrz-) Gallatin Range, Gallatin co. Mont. 9,000 ft. high.
Bridgeton (brĭj′tŏn) city, Cumberland co. N. J. 11
Bridgetown, cml. city, ✻ of isl. of Barbados, W. Indies 21
Bridgewater, tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Somerset co. N. J. pop. 9. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1. — bor. Somerset co. Eng. pop. 12.
Bridgton, tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Me. ..... tp. 3
Bridlington (brĭd′lĭng-tŏn; *often thus written*) spt. town, York co. England .. 7
Bridport (brĭd′pōrt) bor. Dorset co. England, on English Channel 7
Briec (brē-ĕk′) vil. dept. Finistère, France, 7 m. W S W of Quimper 5
Brieg (brēg) town, Silesia, Prussia, 27 m. S E of Breslau 20
Brienza (brē-ĕn′dzä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 4 m. S W of Potenza 5
Brierly Hill (brī′ẽr-lĭ-) mfg. town, Stafford co. England 11
Bries (brēs) *or* **Brisen** (brē′zĕn) town, Hungary, on Gran river 12
Brigham City (brĭg′ăm-) vil. × of Box Elder co. Ut. 56 m. N of Salt Lake City 2
Brighton (brī′tŏn) vil. & tp. Macoupin co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — vil. & tp. Monroe co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Essex co. Vt. pop. 2. — town, Sussex co. England, 47 m. S of London, pop. 115. — town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 5.
Brignoles (brēn′yōl′) town, dept. Var, France 6
Brihuega (brē-wā′gä) town, New Castile, Spain, on Tajuña river 5
Brilon (brē′lŏn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, 32 m. E of Arnsberg 5
Brindisi (brēn′dē-sē) *anc.* BRUNDU′SIUM, city & spt. Lecce prov. Italy 14
Brinkley (brĭnk′lĭ) tp. & town, Monroe co. Ark. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.
Brinkleyville (brĭnk′lĭ-vĭl) vil. & tp. Halifax co. N. C. ..... tp. 3
Brinnington (brĭn′ĭng-tŏn) vil. Cheshire, England 6
Brioude (brē-o͞od′) town, dept. Haute-Loire, France, on Allier river 5
Brisbane (brĭz′bān) spt. ✻ of Queensland, Austral. pop. 49, with suburbs, 94.
Brisbin (brĭz′bĭn) bor. Clearfield co. Pa. 2
Brisighella (brē-sē-gĕl′lä) town, Ravenna prov. Italy, 28 m. S W of Ravenna. 12
Bristol (brĭs′tŏl) mfg. co. S E Mass. 557 □ pop. 186, × Taunton and New Bedford. — mfg. co. E R. I. 25 □ pop. 11. — its × a spt. on Narragansett Bay, pop. 5. — tp. Bristol co. R. I. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. × of Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 3. — tp. Lincoln co. Me. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 7. — vil. Sullivan co. Tenn. pop. 3. — town, Washington co Va. pop. 3. — cml. city, England, itself a county, on Avon riv. 118 m. W of London, pop. 222.
Bristol Bay, inlet of Pacific, Alaska, lat. 54° N, lon. 160° W.
Bristol Channel, arm of Atlantic between Wales and S W England.
British America, the British possessions in America, N of U. S. A.
British Bechuanaland (-bĕk-ū-ăn′ą-lănd′) colony, S. Africa, 71,420 □ pop. 46, ✻ Vryburg.
British Columbia (-kŏ-lŭm′bĭ-ą) prov. Can. on Pac. 382,300 □ pop. 93, ✻ Victoria.
British East Africa, *or* **Ibea** (ī-bē′ą) ter. E Africa, N of German E. Africa, & W of Juba riv. 468,000 □ pop. 6,500, ✻ Mombasa; administered by British E. African Co.
British Guiana (-gē-ä′ną) ter. N coast S. Am. 109,000 □ pop. 285, ✻ Georgetown.
British Honduras (-hŏn-dū′rąs) colony, Cen. Am. 7,562 □ pop. 31, ✻ Balize.
British India (-ĭn′dę-ą) 944,108 □ pop. 220,529, ✻ Calcutta.
British Isles, The, 121,481 □ pop. 37,888, ✻ London.
British New Guinea, British colony, S E New Guinea, 88,460 □ pop. 489, ✻ Port Moresby.
British Niger Territories, region on Lower Niger, Africa, including SOKOTO, BORGU, GANDO, ADAMAWA, NUPE, etc. 269,500 □ pop. 17,500, ✻ Asaba; governed by Royal Niger Co.
British North Borneo (-bôr′nē-ō), colony, Borneo isl. 31,106 □ pop. 175, ✻ Sandakan.
Brittany. See BRETAGNE.
Brives-la-Gaillarde (brēv′-lä′-gä′yärd′) town, dept. Corrèze, France 10
Brixham (brĭks′ŭm) spt. Devon co. England, 30 m. S of Exeter 7
Broadalbin (brą̄d-ăl′bĭn) tp. Fulton co. N. Y. 2
Broad Creek, hundred, Sussex co. Del. 3
Broadkiln (brą̄d′kĭl) hundred, Sussex co. Del. on Delaware Bay 3
Broad Mountain, ridge, Pa. separates the Pottsville & Mahanoy coal basins.
Broad River, tp. Lexington co. S. C. pop. 3. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 3. — stream 220 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. flows into Congaree river.
Broad Top Mountain, coalfield, 80 □, Bedford & Huntingdon cos. Pa.
Broadwater, town, Sussex co. England 12
Broadway, tp. Anderson co. S. C. 2
Brocken (brŏk′kĕn) mt. Saxony prov. Prussia, in Harz mts.
Brockport (brŏk′pōrt) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 39 m. E of Lockport 4
Brockton (brŏk′tŏn) city, Plymouth co. Mass. 27
Brockville (brŏk′vĭl) port & town, Ontario, Canada, on St. Lawrence river ... 9
Brod (brōt) *or* **Deutsch Brod** (doitsh brōt) town, Bohemia, Austria 5
Brodhead (brŏd′hĕd) vil. Greene co. Wis. 1
Brody (brō′dē) frontier town, Galicia, Austria, 58 m. E N E of Lemberg 20
Brogden (brŏg′dĕn) tp. Wayne co. N. C. 4
Broken Bow, city, × of Custer co. Neb. 2
Broken Hill, city, New South Wales, Australia 20
Bromberg (brŏm′bĕrg) town, Posen, Prussia 41
Brome (brōm) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 835 □ pop. 14, × Knowlton.
Bromley (brŭm′lĭ) town, Kent co. England, 10 m. S E of London 15
Brompton (brŏmp′tŏn) W suburb of London, England, pop. 29. — hamlet, Kent co. England, pop. 8.
Bromsgrove (brŏmz′gr̄ōv) mfg. town, Worcester co. England 13
Bromwich (brŏm′ĭch). See WEST BROMWICH.
Broni (brō′nē) town, Pavia prov. Italy, near Po river 5
Bronson (brŏn′sŏn) vil. & tp. Branch co. Mich. ..... tp. 2
Bronte (brŏn′tā) town, Sicily isl. Italy, W foot of Mt. Etna 12
Bronx (brŏnks) small riv. Westchester co. N. Y. bounds N. Y. city on N E.
Brooang Pass (brōō-ăng′-) Himalaya Mts. 15,095 ft. above the sea.
Brooke (brōōk) agr. co. N part of W. Va. 84 □ pop. 7, × Wellsburg.
Brookfield, tp. Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Linn co. Mo. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 5. — tp. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Trumbull co. O. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Waukesha co. Wis. pop. 2.
Brookhaven, vil. × of Lincoln co. Miss. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 13.
Brookings (brōōk′ĭngz) co. S. Dak. 795 □ pop. 10, × Brookings, pop. 2.
Brookline (-līn) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. adjoining Boston ..... tp. 12
Brooklyn (-lĭn) tp. Alameda co. Cal. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. × of Windham co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — vil. Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 1. — city & spt. × of Kings co. N. Y. W end of Long Island, pop. 806. — tp. & vil. Cuyahoga co. O. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 5.
Brooks, co. S Ga. 529 □ pop. 14, × Quitman.
Brookville (-vĭl) tp. & town, Franklin co. Ind. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — bor. × of Jefferson co. Pa. pop. 2.
Broome (brōōm) co. S N. Y. 685 □ pop. 63, × Binghamton.
Broos (brōōs) town, Transylvania prov. Austria-Hungary 5
Brosely (brōz′lĕ) town, Shropshire, England, on Severn river 5
Broughty Ferry (bra′tē-) town, Forfar co. Scotland, on Firth of Tay 8
Brown, co. W Ill. 300 □ pop. 12, × Mount Sterling. — co. S cen. Ind. 330 □ pop. 10, × Nashville. — co. N E Kan. 576 □ pop. 20, × Hiawatha. — co. S Minn. 585 □ pop. 16, × New Ulm. — co. N Neb. 1,020 □ pop. 4, × Ainsworth. — co. S W O. 460 □ pop. 30, × Georgetown. — co. N S. Dak. 1,720 □ pop. 17, × Aberdeen. — co. N cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 11, × Brownwood. — co. N E Wis. 530 □ pop. 39, × Green Bay. — tp. Montgomery co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Carroll co. O. pop. 3.
Brownstown, tp. & town, × of Jackson co. Ind. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2.
Brownsville (-vĭl) vil. Saline co. Mo. pop. 1. — bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 1. — city, × of Haywood co. Tenn. pop. 3. — city & spt. × of Cameron co. Tex. pop. 6; site of Fort Brown.
Brownville (-vĭl) precinct & vil. × of Nemaha co. Neb. prec. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Brownwood, city, × of Brown co. Tex. 2
Broxson (brŏk′sŏn) tp. Colleton co. S. C. 3
Brozas (brō′thäs) town, Cáceres prov. Estremadura, Spain 6
Brozzi (brōt′sē) town, Italy, 6 m. W of Florence, on Arno river 6
Bruce (brūs) tp. La Salle co. Ill. pop. 12. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2. — co. N W Ontario, Canada, 1,638 □ pop. 64, × Walkerton.
Bruchsal (brōōk′säl) town, grand duchy of Baden, Germany 12
Bruges (brūjez, *Fr. pron.* brüzh) city, ✻ of West Flanders prov. Belgium 47
Brulé (brū′lā) co. S S. Dak. 825 □ pop. 7, × Chamberlain.
Brumath (brōō′măt′) *or* **Brumpt** (brōōmpt) town, Alsace, Germany 6
Brummen (brŭm′mĕn) town, Gelderland, Netherlands, on Yssel river 6
Bruni (brōō-nī′) spt. of Borneo sultanate, Borneo isl. Malay Archipelago 50
Brünn (brün) fortified city, ✻ of Moravia, Austria, 70 m. N N E of Vienna 95
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) co. S E part N. C. 890 □ pop. 11, × Smithville. — co. Va. 600 □ pop. 17, × Lawrenceville. — city, spt. & × of Glynn co. Ga. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Me. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Charlton co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 4. — *Ger.* BRAUNSCHWEIG (brown′shwīg) duchy, Germany, 1,424 □ pop. 404. — its ✻, 35 m. S E of Hanover, pop. 101. — town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 6.
Brusa (brōō′sä) vilayet, N W Asia Minor, 26,248 □ pop. 1,300. — its ✻ 57 m. S of Constantinople, pop. 36.
Brush Creek, tp. Scioto co. O. 3
Brushy Creek, tp. Anderson co. S. C. 3
Brussels (brŭs′sęlz) *Fr.* BRUXELLES (brü′sĕl′) city, ✻ of Belgium and of Brabant prov. on Senne river 498
Brutus (brū′tŭs) tp. Cayuga co. N. Y. 3
Brüx (brüks) town, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on Bila river 6
Bryan (brī′ăn) co. E S E Ga. 400 □ pop. 6, × Clyde. — vil. Williams co. O. pop. 3. — city, × of Brazos co. Tex. pop. 3.
Bryn-Mawr (brŭn′-mowr′) town, Brecon co. Wales 6
Brzezany (bzhä-zhä′nē) town, Galicia prov. Austria 11
Brzezyn (bzhä′zĭn) town, Warsaw, Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Bua (bōō′ä) agr. isl. Dalmatia prov. Austria, in Adriatic sea, opposite Trau 4
Bubastis (bū-băs′tĭs) ruined city, Lower Egypt, 14 m. N of Belbeys.
Bublitz (bōō′blĭts) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 5
Buc (bōōk) tp. Croatia, Austria-Hungary 5
Bucamaranga (bōō′kä-mä-rän′gä) town, ✻ of dep. Santander, Colombia, S. Am. 20
Buccari (bōōk-kä′rē) spt. Croatia, Austria-Hungary 5
Buccinarian Islands (bōōt/chē-nā′rē-ąn-) off N E coast of Sardinia, Italy.
Buccino (bōōt-chē′nō) town, Salerno prov. Italy, on Botta river 6
Buchanan (bŭk-ăn′ąn) co. N E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 19, × Independence. — co. W N W Mo. 420 □ pop. 70, × St. Joseph. — co. S W part of Va. 450 □ pop. 6, × Grundy. — tp. & vil. Berrien co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Bucharest (bū′ką-rĕst′) cml. city, ✻ of Roumania, on Dimbovitza river 195
Buchholz (bōōk′hōlts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Lehm river 5
Buckau (bōōk′ow) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, near Magdeburg 13
Bückeburg (bük′kę-bōōrg) town, ✻ of Schaumburg-Lippe, Ger. on Aue river 5
Buckhart (bŭk′härt) tp. Christian co. Ill. 2
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm) co. S cen. Va. 628 □ pop. 14, × Maysville. — tp. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 3. — *or* **Bucks**, co. Eng. 746 □ pop. 185, × Aylesbury.
Bucklin (bŭk′lĭn) tp. Linn co. Mo. 2
Bucks (bŭks) co. Pa. 610 □ pop. 71, × Doylestown. — tp. Horry co. S. C. pop. 2.
Buckskin, tp. Ross co. O. 2
Buckskin Mountain, peak of Park Range, Col. 14,022 ft. high.
Bucksport, tp. & vil. Hancock co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Bucyrus (bū-sī′rŭs) tp. & city, × of Crawford co. O. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6.
Buczacz (bōō′chăch) town, Galicia, Austria, 45 m. E N E of Stanislawow 10
Budaun (bōō-dä-ōōn′) dist. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,005 □ pop. 934. — its ✻ pop. 33, 30 m. S S W of Bareilly.

	Pop.
Budapest (bōō′dȯ̆-pĕst) city on Danube riv. the ✻ of Hungary	506
Buddha-Gaya (bo͝od′dä-gä′yä) extensive anc. ruins, Gaya dist. Bengal, India.	
Buddruck (bŭd′drŭk′) town, Orissa, India, 40 m. S W of Balasore	8
Budos Hegy (bü′dȯ̆sh″ hĕj) mt. Transylvania, Aust. 7,340 ft. ; sulphur springs.	
Budrum (bo͝od-rō͞om′) spt. on Gulf of Cos, 96 m. S of Smyrna, Asia Minor	10
Budweis (bo͝od′wīs) chief town of S Bohemia, on Moldau riv. ; famous for beer	29
Budzanow (bo͝od-zä′nȯv) town, Galicia, Austria	5
Buena Vista (bŭ′na vĭs′ta) co. N W Io. 576 □ pop. 14, × Storm Lake. — (*Sp. pron.* bwā′nä vēs′tä) battlefield, near Saltillo, Coahuila state, Mexico, 1847.	
Buen Ayre (bwĕn ī′rā) isl. Dutch W. Indies, coast of Venezuela, 95 □	4
Buenos Ayres (bō′nŭs ā′rĭz, *Sp. pron.* bwā′nōs ī′rĕs) chief prov. of Argentine Republic, S. America, 63,000 □ pop. 850. — city, ✻ of prov. and of republic, on La Plata riv. pop. 617.	
Bufarik (bo͞o-fä-rēk′) town, Algeria, N Africa, 22 m. S S W of Algiers	5
Buffalo, co. S cen. Neb. 882 □ pop. 22, × Kearney. — co. cen. S. Dak. 510 □ pop. 1, × Gann Valley. — co. W Wis. 657 □ pop. 16, × Alma. — tp. & vil. Ogle co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Pike co. Mo. pop. 8. — city, × of Erie co. N. Y. pop. 256, port on Lake Erie. — tp. Kershaw co. S. C. pop. 4.	
Buffalo Creek, N. Y. enters Lake Erie ; city of Buffalo is built on it.	
Buffalo Peak, Park Range, Col. 13,541 ft. high.	
Buford (bū′fȯrd) co. N W N. Dak. 1,620 □ pop. 1, × Fort Buford. — tp. Union co. N. C. pop. 2.	
Bug, Bog, *or* **Boug** (bo͝og) riv. Russia in Europe, 340 m. long, *anc.* Hyp′anis ; to Black Sea. — riv. Poland, Russia in Europe, 300 m. long, to Vistula river.	
Buga (bo͞o′gä) town, Cauca dept. Colombia, S. America	7
Buggenhout (bŭg′gen-howt′) vil. Flanders prov. Belgium	5
Buggiano (bo͞od-ja′nō) town, Lucca prov. Italy, 27 m. W N W of Florence	11
Bugulma (bo͞o-go͞ol′mä) town, Orenburg govt. Russia in Europe	5
Buguruslan (bo͞o′go͞o-ro͞os′län) town, Russia, 177 m. E of Samara	7
Buitenzorg (boi′tĕn-zȯrg) Dutch prov. isl. of Java, pop. 361. — its ✻, 36 m. S of Batavia ; botanic gardens.	
Bujalance (bo͞o-hä-län′thä) town, Spain, 17 m. E of Cordova	9
Buje (bo͞o′jā) town, Istria, Austria	5
Bujnurd (bo͞oj′no͞ord′) town, Persia, 160 m. E N E of Astrabad	8
Bukowina (bo͞o′kō-wē′nä) duchy, Austria, 4,035 □ pop. 647, ✻ Czernowitz.	
Bulacan (bo͞o′lä-kän′) prov. Luzon, Philippine Isls. — its ✻ pop. 10.	
Bulak (bo͞o′läk′) port of Cairo, Egypt, on Nile riv. near Cairo.	
Buldanah (bo͞ol-dä′nä), dist. Berär, British India, 2,807 □ pop. 366. — its ✻.	
Bulgaria (bo͞ol-gā′rĭ-a) principality S E Europe, incorporated with Eastern Roumelia, under suzerainty of Turkey, joint area, 37,860 □ pop. 3,310, ✻ Sofia.	
Bull Creek, tp. Madison co N. C.	2
Bullers of Buchan (bŭl′ẹrz ọv bŭk′ạn) vil. Aberdeen co. Scotland ; noted for rocks and sea-worn caverns.	
Bullitt (bo͞ol′ĭt) co. Ky. 272 □ pop. 8, × Shepherdsville.	
Bulloch (bo͞ol′lŭk) co. E Ga. 903 □ pop. 14, × Statesboro.	
Bullock, co. S E Ala. 640 □ pop. 27, × Union Springs.	
Bullocks Creek, tp. York co. S. C.	4
Bull Pond, tp. Barnwell co. S. C.	2
Bull Run, stream, N E Va. ; battles of July 21, 1861, August 29 and 30, 1862.	
Bull Swamp, tp. Orangeburg co. S. C.	2
Bulsaur (bŭl′sȧr′) town, British India, on Gulf of Cambay	12
Bulti (bŭl′tē′) *or* **Little Tibet** (-tĭb′ĕt) state, cen. Asia, 12,000 □	75
Bulundshahar (bo͞o′lo͞ond-shä′här) dist. Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,910 □ pop. 937. — its ✻ pop. 18.	
Bulwell (bo͞ol′wĕl) town, Nottingham co. England	9
Buncombe (bŭnk′ŭm) co. W N. C. 628 □ pop. 35, × Asheville.	
Buna (bo͞o′nä) town, Ambala dist. Punjab, British India	8
Bunarbashi (bo͞o′när′bä′shē) vil. & riv. on plain of anc. Troy.	
Bundelkhand (bŭn′dẹl-kănd′) state, Cen. India ; diamond mines of Panna.	
Bundi (bo͞on′dē′) state, Bengal, India, 2,291 □ pop. 255. — its ✻ pop. 21.	
Bunker Hill, height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass. ; battle 17th June, 1775. — tp. & city, Macoupin co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1.	
Bunnu *or* **Banu** (bŭn′no͞o′) agr. dist. Punjab, India, 3,148 □	288
Buñol (bo͞on-yōl′) town, Spain, 24 m. W of Valencia ; stalactitic caves	5
Bunzlau (bo͞ontz′low) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river	11
Burano (bo͞o-rä′nō) isl. & town, N Italy, in Adriatic sea, near Venice	5
Bureau (bū′rō) co. N W Ill. 870 □ pop. 35, × Princeton.	
Bureng (bŭr-ĕng′) valley, Kashmir, India ; subterranean rivers.	
Burg (bo͞org) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 13 m. N E of Magdeburg	16
Burgdorf (bo͞org′dȯrf) town, Switzerland, on Emmen riv. 11 m. N E of Bern	5
Burghas (bo͞or′gäs′) spt. town, E. Roumelia, 76 m. N E of Adrianople, pop. 5. — gulf of Black Sea, 14 m. long, 12 fathoms deep.	
Burgio (bo͞or′jō) town, Sicily, Italy, 28 m. N W of Girgenti	5
Bürglen (bürg′lẹn) vil. Uri canton, Swit. ; reputed birthplace of William Tell.	
Burgos (bo͞or′gōs) prov. Old Castile, Spain, 5,650 □ pop. 338. — its ✻, also ✻ of Old Castile, pop. 31 ; famous cathedral.	
Burgstadt (bo͞or′stät) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 35 m. S E of Leipsic	5
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ) *Fr. name* Bourgogne (bo͞or′gōñ′) anc. kingdom (A. D. 413–877), dukedom (877–1479), and prov. France, in valley of Rhone river.	
Burheya (bŭr-hē′yä) town, Monghir dist. Bengal, India, near Ganges river	10
Burke (bûrk) co. E Ga. 1,080 □ pop. 29, × Waynesboro. — co. N. C. 620 □ pop. 15, × Morganton. — tp. Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 2.	
Burleigh (bûr′lẹ) co. N. Dak. 1,692 □ pop. 4, × Bismarck.	
Burleson (bûr′lẹ-sọn) co. cen. Tex. 640 □ pop. 13, × Caldwell.	
Burlington (bûr′lĭng-tọn) co. N. J. on Atl. 860 □ pop. 59, × Mount Holly. — tp. & city, × of Des Moines co. Io. tp. pop. 23, city pop. 23. — tp. & city, × of Coffey co. Kan. city pop. 2. — tp. & city, Burlington co. N. J. on Del. riv. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 7. — town, Alamance co. N. C. pop. 2. — city, × of Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 15. — tp. & vil. Racine co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.	
Burma (bûr′mä) provs. British India: **Lower**, 87,220 □ pop. 4,570, ✻ Rangun, pop. 181 ; **Upper**, 68,922 □ pop. 2,985, ✻ Mandalay, pop. 188.	
Burnet (bûr′nĕt) co. cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 11, × Burnet, pop. 1.	
Burnett (bûr-nĕt′) co. N W Wis. 891 □ pop. 4, × Grantsburg.	
Burnley (bûrn′lē) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, 22 m. N of Manchester	87
Burns, tp. Colleton co. S. C.	2
Burnside (-sīd) tp. Lapeer co. Mich.	2
Burnt Island, one of Aleutian Isls. active volcano 8,000 ft. high.	
Buro (bo͞o′rō′) isl. 50 m. W of Ceram, Malay Archipelago, 1,970 □	60
Burote (bŭr-ōt′) town, Meerut dist. N. W. Provinces, British India	8
Burra Burra (bŭr′ra bŭr′ra) dist. S. Australia ; copper mines.	
Burrampur (bŭr′ram-po͞or′) town, Ganjam dist. Madras pres. British India.	
Burriana (bo͞o-rē-ä′nä) town, Castellon prov. Spain, on Rio Seco river	6
Burrillville (bûr′rĭl-vĭl) mfg. tp. Providence co. R. I.	5
Burrisol (bŭr-ẹ-sạl′) town, ✻ of Backarganj dist. Bengal, India	8
Burscheid (bo͞or′shīt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia	7
Bursee (bûr′sē) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, India ; cotton mart	17
Burslem (bûrs′lẹm) town, Stafford co. England ; earthenware	31
Burt (bûrt) co. E N E Neb. 468 □ pop. 11, × Tekama.	
Burton-on-Trent (bûr′tọn-ŏn-trĕnt) town, Stafford and Derby cos. England.	46
Burtscheid (bo͞or′shīt) mfg. town, Prussia, suburb of Aachen	11
Burujird (bo͞o-ro͞o-jērd′) town, E Luristan prov. Persia	20

	Pop.
Burwani (bûr-wän′ē) native state, cen. India, 1,380 □ pop. 22. — its ✻.	
Bury (bĕr′rĭ) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Irwell river	57
Bury St. Edmunds (-ĕd′mụndz) bor. Suffolk co. England	17
Busca (bo͞os′kä) town, Piedmont, Italy, 9 m. N W of Cuneo	10
Busento (bo͞o-sĕn′tō) riv. Italy ; Alaric was buried in its bed.	
Buseo (bo͞o-sā′ō) town & riv. N E Wallachia, Roumania	11
Bushire (bo͞o-shēr′) *or* **Abu-Shehr** (ä-bo͞o-shĕr′) spt. Persian Gulf, Persia	27
Bushnell (bo͞osh′nẹl) tp. & city, McDonough co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.	
Busk (bo͞osk) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Bug river	6
Buskerud (bo͞os′kẹr-o͞od′) division, S Norway, 5,736 □ pop. 105, ✻ Drammen.	
Bussa (bo͞os′sä) *or* **Bussang** (bo͞os′säng) town, Bussang prov. on Niger riv. W Africa ; Mungo Park died here	10
Bussaher (bŭs′sä-hĕr′) tributary Rajput state, India, pop. 90, ✻ Rampur.	
Bussang *or* **Borgu** (bôr′go͞o) prov. British Niger Territories, W Africa.	
Busseto (bo͞os-sā′tō) town, Italy, on Ongina riv. 17 m. N W of Parma	9
Bustar (bŭs′tär) feudatory state, Cen. Provinces, British India	79
Busti (bŭs′tē) dist. Benares div. N. W. Provinces, India, 2,787 □ pop. 1,473. — its ✻ pop. 5, 40 m. W of Gorakhpur.	
Busto-Arsizio (bo͞os′tō-är-sēd′zē-ō) town, Lombardy, It. 19 m. N W of Milan.	10
Busvagon (bo͞os-vä-go͞n′) one of Philippine Isls. 50 m. long, 12 m. broad.	
Butala (bŭt′ä-lä) town, Amritsar div. N. W. Provinces, British India	29
Bute (būt) isl. in Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 60 □, 16 m. long, 3 to 5 m. wide, pop. 10. — co. Scotland, 219 □ pop. 18, × Rothesay, on Bute island.	
Bute Inlet, deep bay, British Columbia ; glacier on its border.	
Butera (bo͞o-tā′rä) town, Sicily, Italy, 19 m. S S E of Caltanisetta	6
Buti (bo͞o′tē) town, Tuscany, Italy, 9 m. E of Pisa	5
Butler, co. S Ala. 782 □ pop. 22, × Greenville. — agr. co. N E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 15, × Allison. — agr. co. S Kan. 1,428 □ pop. 24, × El Dorado. — co. S W Ky. 452 □ pop. 14, × Morgantown. — co. S E Mo. 716 □ pop. 10, × Poplar Bluff. — co. E Neb. 583 □ pop. 15, × David City. — co. S W O. 475 □ pop. 49, × Hamilton. — co. W Pa. 795 □ pop. 55. — its × pop. 9. — tp. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, De Kalb co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, × of Bates co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 6. — tp. Greenfield co. S. C. pop. 3.	7
Buton (bo͞o′tŏn′) isl. Malay Arch. S E of Celebes, 1,800 □. — town in S W part of same. — strait separating Buton isl. from Celebes.	
Butte (būt) agr. & min. co. N Cal. 1,720 □ pop. 18, × Oroville. — co. N W S. Dak. 2,335 □ pop. 1, × Minnesela.	
Butte City, city, × of Silverbow co. Mont.	11
Butternuts, tp. Otsego co. N. Y.	2
Butterworth (-wȯrth) mfg. tp. Lancaster co. England	8
Butts, agr. co. cen. Ga. 204 □ pop. 11, × Jackson.	
Bützow (bütz′ȯv) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N Germany	5
Buxár (bŭk′sär′) city, Shahábád dist. Bengal, British India, on Ganges river	13
Buxton (bŭk′stọn) tp. York co. Me.	2
Buzançais (bü′zôN′sā′) town, dept. Indre, on Indre riv. France	5
Buzen (bo͞o′zẹn) *or* **Bizen** (bē′zẹn) prov. Japan, Kiushiu isl.	332
Buzuluk (bo͞o-zo͞o-lo͞ok′) town, Samara govt. Russia	15
Buzzards Bay, S E Mass. inlet of Atlantic, 30 m. long, 5 to 10 m. wide.	
Byl Hangal (bil hăn′gal) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India	9
Byrd (bērd) tp. Cape Girardeau co. Mo	3
Byturni (bĭ-tûr′nē) riv. Orissa prov. British India, 400 m. long, to Bengal Bay.	
Byzantium (bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm) anc. city on site of modern Constantinople.	

C

Cabagan (kä-bä-gän′) town, Cagayan prov. N end of Luzon, Philippine Isls.	11
Cabarrus (ka-bär′us) co. S W cen. N. C. 392 □ pop. 18, × Concord.	
Cabatuan (kä-bä-to͞o-än′) town, Iloilo prov. Panay isl. Philippine Islands	20
Cabecera (kä-bā-thā′rä) town, Cagayan prov. Luzon, Philippine Islands	20
Cabell (kăb′ẹl) co. S W part of W. Va. 300 □ pop. 24, × Barboursville.	
Cabeza del Buey (kä-bā′thä dĕl bo͞o-ā′) town, Spain, 86 m. E S E of Badajos.	6
Cabezas de San Juan (kä-bā′thäs dā sän ho͞o-än′) town, Spain	5
Cabiao (kä-bē-ow′) town, Pampanga prov. Luzon, Philippine Islands	5
Cabra (kä′brä) town, Cordova prov. Andalusia, Spain	11
Cabrera (kä-brā′rä) *anc.* Capra′ria, one of Balearic Isls. 9 m. S of Majorca.	
Cabul *or* **Cabool** (ka′b′l). See Kabul.	
Caccamo (käk-kä′mō) town, Sicily, Italy, 18 m. S E of Palermo	7
Cáceres (kä′thä-rĕs) prov. Estremadura, Spain, 8,013 □ pop. 340. — its ✻ 150 m. S W of Madrid, pop. 13. — town, S E coast Luzon, Philippine Isls. pop. 12.	
Cachar (kä-chär′) dist. Assam, India, 1,285 □ pop. 205, ✻ Silchar.	5
Cache (kăsh) co. N Ut. 1,090 □ pop. 16, × Logan. — riv. Ark. 230 m. long.	
Cacheo (kä-shā′ō) spt. Senegambia, Africa, on Cacheo river	15
Cachoeira *or* **Caxoeira** (kä-shō-ā′ē-rä) dist. & city, Bahia state, Brazil. dist.	15
Caddo (kăd′ō) co. N W La. 825 □ pop. 32, × Shreveport. — tp. Clark co. Ark. pop. 7.	5
Caddo Lake, 20 m. long, between Marion and Harrison cos. Tex.	
Cadereita (kä-dā-rā′tä) town, Queretaro state, Mexico, N. America	10
Cader Idris (kăd′er ĭd′rĭs) highest mt. in Wales except Snowdon, 2,914 ft.	5
Cadillac (kăd′ĭl-lăk′) city, Wexford co. Mich.	4
Cadiz (kăd′ĭz) tp. & vil. Harrison co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — (*Span. pron.* kä′dĕth) prov. S W Spain, 2,809 □ pop. 429. — its ✻ pop. 63, spt. Andalusia.	
Caen (kôN) city, dept. Calvados, France, 148 m. W N W of Paris	45
Caer-Caradoc (kēr-ka-răd′ọk) *or* **Cradock-Hill** (krăd′ŏk-) Shropshire, England, anc. camp of Caractacus.	
Cæsarea (sĕs-a-rē′a) small anc. spt. Palestine, 55 m. N N W of Jerusalem.	
Cagayan (kä-gī-än′) prov. in Luzon isl. Philippine Isls.	90
Cagli (käl′yē) town in the Marches, Italy, 13 m. S of Urbino	10
Cagliari (käl′yä-rē) prov. Italy, S part Sardinia isl. 5,257 □ pop. 448. — its ✻ on bay of S coast, pop. 36.	
Cahawba (ka-ha′ba) riv. Ala. 200 m. long, flows into Alabama riv. at Dallas.	
Cahete (kä-ā′tā) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, 25 m. S E of Sabara	7
Cahokia (ka-hō′kĭ-a) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. ; settled by French, 1682.	2
Cahors (kä′ȯr′) chief town & ✻ of dept. Lot, France, 60 m. N of Toulouse	16
Caillou Lake (kā′yo͞o′-) Terre Bonne co. La. 2 m. N of Gulf of Mexico.	
Cains (kānz) tp. Florence co. S. C.	3
Cairngorm (kârn-gôrm′) mt. Scotland, 4,095 ft. high ; topazes called "Cairngorm stones."	
Cairo (kār′ō) city, Alexander co. Ill. pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Greene co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — (*pron.* kī′rō) cml. city, ✻ of Egypt, rt. bank of Nile riv. pop. 368.	
Caithness (kāth′ness) co. N Scot. 697 □ pop. 37, chief towns Wick and Thurso.	
Caivano (kī-vä′nō) town, Italy, 8 m. N E of Naples	9
Cajabon (ka-hō′kī-a) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. ; settled by French, 1682.	6
Cajamarca (kä-hä-mär′kä) dept. Peru, S. America, 14,188 □ pop. 213. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, 9,400 ft. above sea level, pop. 12.	
Cajamarquilla (kä-hä-mär-kēl′yä) town, Libertad dept. N Peru, S. America	8
Cajatambo (kä-hä-täm′bō) town, Ancachs dept. Peru, S. America	6
Cajazzo (kä-yät′sō) town, Caserta prov. Italy, 10 m. N of Capua	6
Calabar (kăl′a-bär′) maritime dist. W Africa ; unhealthy climate.	

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Calabar River, flows into Bight of Biafra, W coast Africa.
Calabozo (kä-lä-bō′sō) town, ✻ of Miranda state, Venezuela, S. America..... 6
Calabria (kạ-lā′brĭ-ạ, *It. pron.* kä-lä′brē-ä) old div. S W Italy, 6,663 □..... 1,310
Calahorra (kä-lä-ōr′rä) city, Old Castile, Spain, on Ebro river..... 7
Calais (kăl′ĭs) city, Washington co. Me. on St. Croix riv. pop. 7. — (*Fr. pron.* kä′lā′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Straits of Dover, pop. 57.
Calamata. See KALAMATA.
Calamianes Islands (kä-lä-mĭ-ä′nĕs-) group in the Philippine Isls. 1,460 □ .. 16
Calata Fimi (kä-lä′tä fē′mē) town, N W Sicily, Italy, 8 m. S W of Alcamo.... 9
Calata Scibetta (kä-lä′tä shē-bĕt′tä) town, Sicily, Italy..... 5
Calatayud (kä-lä-tä-yōōd′) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, on Jalon river..... 10
Calaveras (kä-lä-vä′räs) min. co. cen. Cal. 980 □ pop. 9, × San Andreas. — riv. of Cal. flows into San Joaquin river.
Calcasieu (kăl′kạ-shū) parish, S W La. 3,410 □ pop. 20, × Lake Charles. — riv. La. 230 m. long, flows through Lake Calcasieu into Gulf of Mexico.
Calcasieu Lake, 20 m. long, 5 m. wide, Cameron parish, La.
Calci (käl′chē) vil. Italy, on Monte Pisano, 5½ m. E of Pisa..... 6
Calcken (käl′kẹn) town, E. Flanders, Belgium, 8 m. E of Ghent..... 5
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′tạ) city, ✻ of Bengal and of British India, on Hugli river... 840
Caldewgate (kạl′dū-gāt) suburb of Carlisle City, England..... 11
Caldwell (kạld′wĕl) co. W Ky. 315 □ pop. 13, × Princeton. — co. N cen. La. 548 □ pop. 6, × Columbia. — co. N W Mo. 430 □ pop. 15, × Kingston. — co. N W part N. C. 460 □ pop. 12, × Lenoir. — co. S cen. Tex. 500 □ pop. 16, × Lockhart. — city, Sumner co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Essex co. N. J. pop. 4. — vil. × of Noble co. O. pop. 1. — town, × of Burleson co. Tex. pop. 1.
Caledonia (kăl-ẹ-dō′nĭ-ạ) co. N E Vt. 648 □ pop. 23, × St. Johnsbury. — tp. Racine co. Wis. pop. 3.
Caledonian Canal, Scot. 60½ m. from N. Sea to Atl. oc.; cuttings 23 m. long.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′) co. N E Ala. 640 □ pop. 34, × Jacksonville. — co. S Ark. 575 □ pop. 7, × Hampton. — co. N W Fla. 1,080 □ pop. 2, × Abe Spring. — co. S W Ga. 265 □ pop. 8, × Morgan. — co. S W Ill. 260 □ pop. 8, × Hardin. — co. N W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 13, × Lake City. — co. S Mich. 720 □ pop. 44, × Marshall. — co. N cen. Miss. 600 □ pop. 15, × Pittsboro. — co. S Tex. 500 □ pop. 1, × Indianola. — co. cen. W. Va. 260 □ pop. 8, × Grantsville. — tp. Abbeville co. S. C. pop. 3.
Cali (kä-lē′) town, Cauca dept. Colombia, S. America, 70 m. N of Popayan.... 4
Calicut (kăl′ĭ-kŭt) spt. Malabar dist. Madras presidency, British India..... 66
California (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ạ) a Pac. state of U. S. 158,360 □ pop. 1,208, ✻ Sacramento. — city, × of Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 1.
California, Lower, ter. Mexico, a peninsula between Pacific ocean & Gulf of Cal. 58,328 □ pop. 31, ✻ La Paz, pop. 6.
Calitri (kä-lē′trē) town, Avellino prov. Italy, N E of Naples..... 7
Callahan (kăl′ạ-hăn) co. N W cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 5, × Callahan.
Callao (käl-lä′ō *or* käl-yä′ō) dept. Peru. — town, chief spt. of Peru, pop. 34.
Callaway (kăl′ạ-wā) co. E cen. Mo. 760 □ pop. 25, × Fulton.
Callianee (kăl′ẹ-ăn-nē′) town, ✻ of Tannah dist. India, 32 m. N E of Bombay 13
Callicoon (kăl′ĭ-kōōn′) tp. Sullivan co. N. Y..... 2
Calloway (kăl′lō-wā) co. S W Ky. 434 □ pop. 15, × Murray.
Calmar (kăl′mạr) tp. & vil. Winneshiek co. Io. tp. pop. 2. — See KALMAR.
Calmina (kăl-mē′nä) town, Dahomey, Africa, 15 m. S E of Abomey..... 15
Calne (kän) parish & bor. Wiltshire, England..... 3
Calpentyn (käl-pen-tĭn′) peninsula, W Ceylon. — town, W Ceylon, pop. 5.
Calstock (kăl′stŏk) min. par. Cornwall co. England..... 7
Caltagirone (käl-tä-jē-rō′nā) mfg. & cml. city, Catania prov. Sicily isl. Italy.. 28
Caltanisetta (käl-tä-nē-sĕt′tä) prov. S cen. Sicily, Italy, 1,455 □ pop. 304. — its ✻ pop. 25; mineral springs and sulphur works.
Caltavuturo (käl-tä-vōō-tōō′rō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy..... 5
Caluire (kăl′wĕr′) town, suburb of Lyons, France..... 10
Calumet (kăl′ū-mĕt) co. E Wis. 340 □ pop. 17, × Chilton. — tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 9. — tp. Houghton co. Mich. pop. 8. — tp. Pike co. Mo. pop. 5.
Caluso (kä-lōō′sō) town, Turin prov. Italy..... 6
Calvados (käl′vä′dōs′) dept. N W France, 2,132 □ pop. 429, ✻ Caen.
Calvello (käl-vĕl′lō) town, Potenza prov. Italy..... 6
Calventura Islands (käl-vĕn-tōō′rä-) two groups in Bay of Bengal.
Calverley (kăl′vẹr-lĭ) parish, West Riding, York co. Eng. 6 m. N W of Leeds 34
Calvert (kăl′vẹrt) co. S Md. 218 □ pop. 10, × Prince Frederick. — city, Robertson co. Tex. pop. 3.
Calvillo (käl-vēl′yō) town, Aguas Calientes state, Mexico..... 5
Calw *or* **Kalw** (kälw) mfg. town, Württemberg, Ger. 20 m. W S W of Stuttgart 6
Calypsean Archipelago (kạ-lĭp′sẹ-ạn-) group, Medit. sea, includes Malta.
Camacho (kä-mä′shō) group of lakes, Santa Catharina state, Brazil.
Camajore (kä-mä-yō′rā) *anc.* CAM′PUS MA′JOR, town, cen. Italy..... 7
Camalagua (kä-mä-lä′gwä) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, S. America..... 5
Camamu (kä-mä-mōō′) town, isl. & bay, Bahia state, Brazil.
Camano Island (kä-mä′nō-) Puget Sound, N W coast Wash. 14 m. long.
Camaranca (kä-mä-rän′kä) riv. Africa, 250 m. long, Kong Mts. to Yawry Bay.
Camarata (kăm-ä-rä′tä) town, Sicily, Italy, 36 m. S E of Palermo..... 5
Camargo (kạ-mär′gō) tp. Douglas co Ill. pop. 1. — (*pron.* kä-mär′gō) town, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on San Juan riv. 180 m. E of Monterey, pop. 5.
Cambay (kăm′bā′) native state, Gujarát, India, 350 □ pop. 84, tributary to Baroda. — its ✻ pop. 20, on Gulf of Cambay.
Camberwell (kăm′bẹr-wĕl) parish, England; suburb of London..... 111
Cambodia (kăm-bō′dẹ-ạ) kingdom, Indo-China, 32,390 □ pop. 2,691, ✻ Pnom-Penh; a French dependency. — its anc. ✻, a decayed town.
Cambodia Point, S E point Siam, entrance to Gulf of Siam.
Camborne (kăm′born) min. town, Cornwall co. Eng. 13 m. N E of Penzance.. 14
Cambrai (kôN′brā′) ftd. city, dept. Nord, France, on Escaut or Scheldt river.. 23
Cambria (kăm′brĭ-ạ) co. S W cen. Pa. 680 □ pop. 66, × Ebensburg. — tp. Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj) tp. & vil. × of Henry co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of Dorchester co. Md. pop. 4. — city, a × of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 70; seat of Harvard university. — vil & tp. Saline co. Mo. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Guernsey co. O. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2. — *or* **Cambridgeshire,** inland co. England, 820 □ pop. 189. — its ×, seat of Cambridge university, pop. 37.
Cambridge City, city, Wayne co. Ind..... 2
Camden (kăm′dẹn) co. S E Ga. 769 □ pop. 6, × St. Marys. — co. S cen. Mo. 692 □ pop. 10, × Linn Creek. — co. N. J. 220 □ pop. 88. — its × pop. 58, a port on Delaware riv. — co. N E part N. C. 250 □ pop. 6, × Camden. — city, × of Ouachita co. Ark. pop. 3. — tp. Knox co. Me. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Hillsdale co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Ray co. Mo. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — town, pop. 4, × of Kershaw co. S. C.; battlefield, 1781.
Camden-Town, Middlesex co. England; a suburb of London..... 18
Camelford (kăm′ẹl-fọrd) town, Cornwall co. England, on Camel river.
Camel's Hump, peak of Green Mts. Vt. 20 m. S E of Burlington, 4,088 feet.
Camentz (kä′mĕnts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 20 m. N E of Dresden 5
Camerino (kä-mä-rē′nō) city, Macerata prov. Italy, 41 m. S W of Ancona.... 12
Cameron (kăm′ẹ-rọn) parish, S W La. 1,552 □ pop. 3, × Cameron. — co. N W cen. Pa. 382 □ pop. 7, × Emporium. — co. S Tex. 1,960 □ pop. 14, × Brownsville. — city, Clinton co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Milam co. Tex. pop. 2.
Camerons Cone (kăm′ẹ-rọnz-) mt. of Front Range, Col. 11,460 ft. high.
Camiguin (kä-mē-gēn′-) isl. N of Luzon isl. Philippine Isls.; high mt. in S part.
Camillus (kạ-mĭl′ŭs) vil. & tp. Onondaga co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Cammin *or* **Kammin** (kăm-mēn′) town, Pomerania, Prussia, near Baltic sea 5
Camoghe (kä-mō′gā) mt. 8,800 ft. high, Ticino canton, Switzerland.
Camogli (kä-mōl′yē) town, Genoa prov. Italy, 18 m. E S E of Genoa city..... 5
Camonica (kä-mŏn′ē-kä) valley 50 m. long, Bergamo prov. Alps, Italy..... 50
Camp, co. N E Tex. 200 □ pop. 7, × Pittsburg.
Campagna (käm-pän′yä) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 20 m. E of Salerno..... 10
Campagna di Roma (-dē rō′mä) *anc.* LA′TIUM, old dept. Italy, 70 m. long.
Campagnatico (käm-pän-yä′tē-kō) town, Grosseto prov. Italy..... 5
Campaña (käm-pän′yä) isl. off W coast Patagonia, 55 m. long, 10 m. broad.
Campana (käm-pä′nä) town, Spain, 37 m. E N E of Seville..... 5
Campanario (käm-pä-nä′rē-ō) mfg. town, Estremadura, Spain..... 6
Campanha (käm-pän′yä) city, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. America..... 7
Campania (käm-pān′yä) old dept. Italy, containing 5 prov. 6,948 □..... 3,045
Campauna (käm-pow′nä) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, S. America..... 5
Campbell (kăm′ẹl *or* kăm′bẹl) co. N W cen. Ga. 230 □ pop. 9, × Fairburn. — co. N Ky. 140 □ pop. 44, × Newport. — co. N S. Dak. 900 □ pop. 4, × Mound City. — co. E Tenn. 488 □ pop. 13, × Jacksboro. — co. S Va. 465 □ pop. 41, × Rustburg. — tp. Greene co. Mo. pop. 27. — tp. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Campbell Island, in Pacific, lat. 52° 33′ S, lon. 169° 41′ E; good harbors.
Campbeltown (kăm′ẹl-) spt. & bor. Argyll co. Scot. town pop. 5, bor. pop. 9.
Campêche (käm-pā′chā) state, Mexico, 18,087 □ pop. 94. — its ✻ pop. 19, on Campêche Bay, 90 m. S S W of Merida.
Campello (käm-pĕl′lō) vil. Plymouth co. Mass.; extensive shoe manufactories.
Campi (käm′pē) town, Tuscany dept. Italy, 8 m. E of Florence, pop. 12. — town, Lecce prov. Italy, 9 m. W N W of Lecce, pop. 5.
Campiglia (käm-pēl′yä) town, Italy, 33 m. N W of Grosseto..... 5
Campillos (käm-pēl′yōs) town, Spain, 33 m. N W of Malaga..... 6
Campina Grande (käm-pē′nä grän′dā) town & dist. Brazil..... 5
Campinas (käm-pē′näs) city, Brazil, 50 m. N of São Paulo..... 6
Campli (käm′plē) town, Teramo prov. Italy, 5 m. N of Teramo..... 8
Campobasso (käm-pō-bäs′sō) prov. Italy, 1,771 □ pop. 376. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Campobello (käm′pō-bĕl′lō) isl. of New Brunswick, 8 m. long, in Bay of Fundy, at entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay. — tp. Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 5. — (*pron.* käm′pō-bĕl′lō) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Campobello di Licata (käm′pō-bĕl′lō dē lē-kä′tä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, It. 6
Campo de Criptana (käm′pō dā krĕp-tä′nä) town, Spain, 50 m. N E of Ciudad Real..... 6
Campoformio (käm′pō-fôr′mē-ō) town, Udine prov. Italy; treaty, 1797..... 2
Campo Mayor (käm′pō mä-yōr′) fortified town, Alemtejo, Portugal, pop. 5. — town, Piauhy state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Campos (käm′pōs) city, Rio Janeiro state, Brazil, on Parahiba do Sul river... 20
Camp Point, tp. & vil. Adams co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Camrup *or* **Kamrup** (käm′rōōp′) dist. Assam, India, 3,631 □ pop. 562, ✻ Gauhati.
Camtoos (käm-tōs′ *or* käm-tōōs′) riv. Cape Colony, S Africa, 200 m. long.
Cana (kā′nạ) ruined town, Palestine, 6 m. N of Nazareth.
Canaan (kā′nạn) tp. & vil. Wayne co. O. tp. pop. 2. — the scripture name of the Promised Land of the Israelites. See PALESTINE.
Canada, The Dominion of (-kăn′ạ-dạ) confederacy of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,458,400 □ pop. 4,833, ✻ Ottawa.
Canadian (kạ-nā′dẹ-ạn) co. S W Ok. pop. 7, × Elreno.
Canadian Channel, N estuary of St. Lawrence riv. 30 m. broad.
Canadian River, 900 m. long, flows from Rocky Mts. into Arkansas river.
Canajoharie (kăn-ạ-jō-hăr′ẹ) tp. & vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Canal Dover (-dō′vẹr) vil. Tuscarawas co. O..... 3
Canamina (kä-nä-mē′nä) town, Dahomey, Africa; holy city of Dahomans... 10
Canandaigua (kăn-ạn-dā′gwạ) tp. & vil. × of Ontario co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 6.
Canandaigua Lake, between Yates & Ontario cos. N. Y. 15 m. long.
Cananore (kăn′ạ-nōr′) spt. town, Malabar coast, India..... 31
Cañar (kän′yär) *or* **Azogues** (ạ-zō′gẹs) prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 64, ✻ Azogues, pop. 4.
Canaries (kạ-nā′rēz) *or* **Canary Islands,** group of mt. isls. in Atl. ocean, 60 m. from N W coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 □ pop. 288, ✻ Santa Cruz.
Canarsie (kạn-är′sĭ) vil. Kings co. N. Y. 7 m. S E of Brooklyn city..... 2
Canastota (kăn′ạs-tō′tạ) vil. Madison co. N. Y. 21 m. E of Syracuse..... 3
Candahar (kän′dä-här′). See KANDAHÁR.
Candeish (kän-dāsh′). See KANDESH.
Candela (kän-dā′lä) town, Foggia prov. Italy, 22 m. S of Foggia city..... 5
Candeleda (kän-dā-lā′dä) town, Old Castile, Spain..... 5
Candia (kăn′dẹ-ạ) spt. ✻ of isl. of Candia or Crete, pop. 15. See CRETE.
Candor, tp. & vil. Tioga co. N. Y.....tp. 4
Canea. See KHANIA.
Cane Creek, tp. Lancaster co. S. C..... 3
Canel (kä-nĕl′) town, Senegambia, Africa, on branch of Senegal river..... 6
Canelones (kä-nā-lō′nĕz) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 1,833 □ pop. 72, ✻ Guadalupe.
Cañete-la-Real (kän-yā′tä-lä-rā-äl′) town, Spain, 44 m. N W of Malaga..... 5
Caneva (kä-nā′vä) town, Udine prov. N Italy..... 5
Cangrejos (kän-grā′hōs) isl. of Venezuela, at mouth of Orinoco riv. S. Am.
Canguçu (kän-gōō-sōō′) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil..... 6
Caniapuscaw (kăn′ĭ-ăp′ŭs-kạ′) lake, Labrador, 70 m. long, 8 to 35 m. wide. — a riv. 400 m. long, flows from above lake into Hudson Strait.
Canicatti (kä-nē-kät′tē) town, Sicily, Italy, on Naro river..... 23
Canigou (kä′nē′gōō′) mt. Pyrenees, France, 9,137 ft. high.
Canisteo (kăn′ĭs-tē′ō) tp. & vil. Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Canne (kän′nā) vil. Bari prov. Italy; field of Hannibal's victory, 216 B. C.
Cannelton (kăn′nẹl-tọn) vil. × of Perry co. Ind. on Ohio river..... 2
Cannes (känn) town, dept. Var, France, on Medit. sea, 22 m. S W of Nice 14
Cannock (kăn′ọk) coal min. town, Stafford co. England..... 7
Cannon, co. cen. Tenn. 280 □ pop. 12, × Woodbury.
Cannonsburg, bor. Washington co. Pa..... 2
Cannstatt (känn′stät) town, Württemberg, Germany, 4 m. N E of Stuttgart.. 20
Caño Guaraguan (kän′yō gwä-rä-gwän′) a mouth of Orinoco riv. S. America.
Canoma (kä-nō-mä′) riv. 200 m. long, Brazil, branch of Madeira riv. — lake 35 m. long, 12 m. broad; an expansion of above river.
Cañon City (kăn′yŏn-) city, × of Fremont co. Col.; rich mining district..... 3
Canosa (kä-nō′sä) *anc.* CANU′SIUM, town, Bari prov. Italy..... 15
Cantabrian Mountains (kăn-tā′brĭ-ạn-) N Spain, highest summits 10,000 ft.
Cantal (kôN′täl′) cen. dept. France, in S Auvergne, 2,217 □ pop. 240, ✻ Aurillac.
Canterbury (kăn′tẹr-bẹr-ĭ) city & bor. Kent co. England, 53 m. E S E of London, pop. 23. — prov. New Zealand, E side of Middle Isl. 14,040 □ pop. 128.
Cantillana (kän-tēl-yä′nä) town, Sp. on Guadalquivir riv. 18 m. N of Seville.. 5
Canton (kăn′tọn) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Fulton co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Fulton co. Mo. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — vil. Baltimore co. Md. pop. 2. — tp. Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5. — city, × of Madison co. Miss. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Lewis co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, town

pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Stark co. O. tp. pop. 28, city pop. 26. — city, × of Lincoln co. S. Dak. pop. 1. — (*pron.* kăn-tŏn′) anc. cml. city, prov. Kwangtung, China, on Canton riv. 80 m. from China Sea, pop. 1,600.

Canuma (kä-nōō-mä′) lake, Pará state, Brazil, 30 m. long, 10 m. broad.

Cape Aden (-ā′dĕn) on S coast of Arabia, 1,776 ft. high, extends into sea 5 m.

Cape Agulhas (-ä-gōōl′yäs) most S point of Africa, E of Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Amber, N point of Madagascar isl. lat. 11° 57′ S.

Cape Anderson (-ăn′dẽr-sŏn) E point of St. Lawrence Isl. Bering Strait.

Cape Ann, E extremity of Essex co. Mass. N of Massachusetts Bay.

Cape Arago (-ăr′ą-gō) on Pacific coast, Coos co. Ore.

Cape Bab-el-Mandeb (-băb′-ĕl-măn′dĕb) Bab-el-Mandeb strait, Arabia.

Cape Barfleur (-bär′flür′) on coast of France, 18 m. E of Cherbourg.

Cape Barrow, British America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 68° 5′ N, lon. 111° W.

Cape Bathurst (-băth′ûrst) British America, Arctic Ocean, lon. 127° 30′ W.

Cape Béarn (-bā′ärn′) in dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, Medit. sea.

Cape Bianco (-bē-ăn′kō) on S coast of Sicily. — on N coast of Corsica. — on S coast of Corfu. — on S W coast of Cyprus.

Cape Blanco (-blăn′kō) on E coast of Syria. — on E coast of Anatolia, or Asia Minor. — on N coast of Tunis. — on S coast of Majorca isl. — on W coast of Sahara Desert. — on W coast of Marocco. — W point of Ore. — on coast of Peru. — on W coast of Costa Rica. — on E coast of Patagonia.

Cape Blanco de Santa Maria (-dā sän′tä mä-rē′ä) W coast of Lower Cal.

Cape Boeo (-bō-ā′ō) W point of Sicily; naval battle, Punic war, 241 B. C.

Cape Bojador (-bŏj-ą-dōr′) W Africa, end of Atlas mts.

Cape Bon (-bŏn) N point of Africa, 58 m. E of Tunis.

Cape Breton (-brĕt′ŏn) co. Nova Scotia, 2,022 □ pop. 34, × Sydney, on Cape Breton isl. — isl. N E of Nova Scotia, 3,120 □ pop. 85.

Cape Buru (-bōō-rōō′) extreme S pt. of Malacca and of Asia.

Cape Cambodia (-kăm-bō′dē-ą) the S end of Cambodia, Gulf of Siam.

Cape Campanella (-kăm-pä-nĕl′lä) Italy, the S E boundary of Naples Bay.

Cape Canaveral (-kă-năv′ẽr-ăl) on E coast of Fla. lat. 28° 27′ N.

Cape Canso *or* **Canseau** (-kăn′sō) N E extremity of Nova Scotia.

Cape Carthage (-kär′thĭj) N Africa, on Medit. sea; site of anc. Carthage.

Cape Catoche (-kä-tō′chä) N E Yucatan; first landing place of Spaniards on American continent.

Cape Cavallo (-kä-väl′lō) promontory, Italy, extending into Straits of Messina.

Cape Caxines (kä-hē′nēs) W point Bay of Algiers.

Cape Cebera *or* **Cevera** (-sā-vā′rä) N E point Sp. — on coast Valencia, Sp.

Cape Chapeau Rouge (-shä′pō′ rōōzh′) headland, 800 ft. high, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

Cape Charles, at entrance to Chesapeake Bay, 25 m. N N E of Norfolk.

Cape Chelyuskin (-chĕl-yōō′skĭn) extreme N point of Asia.

Cape Chignecto (-shĭg-nĕk′tō) headland, Nova Scotia, head of Bay of Fundy.

Cape Churchill (-chûrch′ĭl) headland, on W shore of Hudson Bay.

Cape Clear, S headland, Clear Isl. Cork co. Ir.; lighthouse 455 ft. above sea.

Cape Coast Castle, cml. town, ✻ of Gold Coast Colony, British W Africa.... 25

Cape Cod, sandy pen. 65 m. long, between Atl. oc. and Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Cape Colonna (-kō-lŏn′nä) *anc.* Sunium Promonto′rium, S Attica, Greece.

Cape Colony, most S part of Af. 225,600 □ pop. 1,700, ✻ Cape Town; British.

Cape Comorin (-kŏm′o-rĭn) S point of India, in Indian Ocean.

Cape Conception (-kon-sĕp′shŭn) S W extremity of Santa Barbara co. Cal.

Cape Cornwall (-kôrn′wal) headland, on S W coast of Cornwall co. England.

Cape Corrientes (-kŏr-rē-ĕn′tĕs) on E coast of Africa. — on S W coast of Mexico. — on W coast of Colombia, S. America. — on S W coast of Cuba.

Cape Creux (-krŭ) the most E point of Spain, and W limit of Gulf of Lyons.

Cape Delgado (-dĕl-gä′dō) on E coast of Africa, near Kiloa, Indian Ocean.

Cape Deseada (-dā-sā-ä′dä) S W Patagonia, W entrance of Straits of Magellan.

Cape Désespoir (-dā′zĕs-pwär′) promontory, Gaspé co. Quebec prov. Canada.

Cape Diamond, promontory, Quebec prov. Canada, St. Lawrence riv. Plains of Abraham; battlefield in 1755.

Cape Direction, N E Australia, York Peninsula. — at E entrance Derwent riv. Tasmania isl.

Cape Disappointment, S W Wash. at mouth of Columbia riv. — on S coast of South Georgia isl. Atlantic ocean.

Cape Ducato (-dōō-kä′tō) *anc.* Leuca′dia, on S coast of Santa Maura, Ionian Isls.; death of Sappho.

Cape Egmont (-ĕg′mŏnt) S E Prince Edward Isl., at entrance Egmont Bay.

Cape Elizabeth, mfg. tp. Cumberland co. Me. pop. 5; has two lighthouses.

Cape Engaño (-ĕn-gän′yō) on E coast of Haiti. — on N E coast of Luzon isl.

Cape Espichel (-ĕs-pē-shĕl′) promontory W coast Portugal, 21 m. S of Lisbon.

Cape Espiritu Santo (-ĕs-pĭr′ē-tōō sän′tō) N extremity of Samar isl. Philippine Isls. — on N E coast of Tierra del Fuego, entrance to Magellan Straits.

Cape Eternity, promontory, 1,890 ft. high, Saguenay riv. Canada.

Cape Fairweather, on N W coast of N. America, lat. 58° 55′ N, lon. 138° W.

Cape Farewell, S end of Greenland, at entrance to Davis Strait. — on N W coast of Tavai-Poenamoo isl. New Zealand.

Cape Faro (-fä′rō) N E extremity of Sicily, It. opposite Scylla rock, Messina.

Cape Fear, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear Riv. — tp. Chatham co. N. C. pop. 2.

Cape Fear River, 250 m. long, N. C. nav. to Fayettesville.

Cape Finistère (-fēn′ĕs′târ′) most W headland of France, Finistère dept.

Cape Finisterre (-fēn′ĕs′târ′), *Sp.* Finistierra (-fē-nēs-tē-ĕr′rä) most W headland of Spain, Coruña province.

Cape Flattery, promontory, Wash. lat. 68° 15′ N.

Cape Florida (-flŏr′ĭ-dą) E end of Biscayne Key, Fla.

Cape Formosa (-fôr-mō′są) on W coast of Africa, lat. 4° 15′ N, lon. 6° 10′ E.

Cape Fréhel (-frā′ĕl′) on coast of France, 13 m. W by N of St. Malo.

Cape Frio (-frē′ō) promontory 1,570 ft. high, on coast of Brazil, S. America.

Cape Gaspé (-gäs′pē *or* -gäs-pā′) headland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

Cape Girardeau (-jē-rär-dō′) co. S E Mo. 540 □ pop. 22, × Jackson. — tp. & city Cape Girardeau co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4.

Cape Gracias-á-Dios (-grä′sē-äs-ä-dē′ōs) E extremity of boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua, Central America.

Cape Gris-Nez (-grē′-nā′) in dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; nearest point to G. Brit.

Cape Guardafui (-gwär′dą-fwē′) E point of Africa, at entrance of Gulf of Aden.

Cape Haitien (-hā′tē-ĕn) cml. spt. town, N coast Haiti island..... 29

Cape Hatteras (-hăt′tẽr-ąs) on isl. E coast N. C.; dangerous navigation.

Cape Henlopen (-hĕn-lō′pen) on E coast of Del. at entrance to Delaware Bay.

Cape Henry, on N E coast of Va. S side entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Cape Honduras (-hŏn-dōō′rąs) headland N coast Honduras, Cen. America.

Cape Horn, extreme S point of S. America, on isl. of Fuegian Archipelago.

Cape Howe (-how) extreme S E point of Australia, 280 m. S W of Sydney.

Cape Island, S end of N. J. — small isl. off Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland.

Cape Kalogria (-kä-lō-grē′ä) *or* **Papas** (-pä-päs′) N W end of Morea, Greece.

Cape Krio (-krē′ō) on S W coast of Anatolia. — S point of Crete isl. — W point of Cyprus island.

Cape La Hague (-lä hāg, *Fr. pron.* -lä äg) headland, dept. Manche, France, in English Channel, 16 m. N N W of Cherbourg.

Cape Leeuwin (-lē′wĭn *or* -lā′wĭn) extreme S W point of Australia.

Cape Leuca *or* **Santa Maria di Leuca** (sän′tä mä-rē′ä dē lā′ōō-kä) at S E extremity of Taranto Gulf, Italy.

Cape Licosa (-lē-kō′sä) promontory, Italy, E side of entrance to Salerno Gulf.

Cape Lisburne (-lĭs′bûrn) on W coast of Alas. in Arctic Ocean.

Cape Lookout, E of N. C. 85 m. S W of Cape Hatteras. — in Yamhill co. Ore. — on E coast of Patagonia.

Cape Lopatka (-lō-păt′kä) S extremity of Kamchatka, lon. 156° 46′ E.

Cape Matapan (-mä-tä-pän′) S point of Morea, Greece.

Cape May, most S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware Bay. — co. S N. J. 255 □ pop. 11, × Cape May Courthouse. — city, Cape May co. N. J. 2 m. N of Cape May, pop. 2; a watering place.

Cape Mendocino (-mĕn-dō-sē′nō) on Pacific coast, most W point of Cal.

Cape Mesurado (-mā-sōō-rä′dō) on W coast of Liberia, Africa.

Cape Monomoy (-mŏn′ō-moi′) at S E extremity of Mass.

Cape Nabon (-nä′bŏn′) headland, Persia, on coast of Persian Gulf.

Cape Nau (-nä′ōō) headland, S Italy, E end of Catanzaro province.

Cape Negrais (-nē-grīs′) headland, on coast of Pegu, Lower Burma.

Cape Negro, on S W coast Benguela, Africa. — on N W coast Tunis, Africa.

Cape Noir (-nōr, *Fr.* -nwär) on Noir isl. S W coast of Tierra del Fuego, S. Am.

Cape Nordkyn (-nôrt′kĭn′) extreme N point of mainland of Europe, 45 m. E of Cape North.

Cape North, extreme N point of Europe, lat. 71° 10′ 12″ N, on Mageröe isl. 1,200 ft. high. — headland, N coast of Siberia. — N E end of Cape Breton isl. — at N mouth of Amazon riv. Brazil. — on N coast of Prince Edward Isl. — N extremity of New Zealand.

Cape of Good Hope, promontory of S Africa, 30 m. S of Cape Town.

Cape Ortegal (-ôr-tä-gäl′) headland, N Galicia, Spain. — on S E coast of New Munster, New Zealand.

Cape Otranto (-ō-trän′tō) on W side of Strait of Otranto, Italy.

Cape Palmas (-päl′mąs) headland, Liberia, W Africa.

Cape Palmerston (-pä′mẽr-stŏn) headland, Queensland, Australia, lat. 21° 33′ S.

Cape Palos (-pä′lōs) headland, coast of Murcia, Spain.

Cape Passaro (-päs′są-rō) S E point of Sicily, 26 m. S S W of Syracuse.

Cape Pillar, Tierra del Fuego, S. America. — S E headland of Tasmania.

Cape Prince of Wales, promontory, W point of N. Am. in Bering Strait.

Cape Race, S E point of Newfoundland.

Cape Ray, S W point of Newfoundland.

Cape Rena (-rā′nä) S E point of Skyros isl. Grecian Archipelago.

Cape River, *or* **Rio de Segovia** (rē′ō dā sā-gō′vē-ä) riv. 250 to 300 m. long, Nicaragua, Cen. America; flows into Caribbean Sea.

Cape Rivers, N W point of Celebes isl. Malay Archipelago.

Capernaum (kă-pẽr′nạ-ŭm) anc. city, Palestine, W shore of Lake Tiberias.

Cape Romain (-rō-mān′) low point 37 m. N E of Charleston, S. C.

Cape Romania (-rō-mä-nē′ä) S E point of Malacca.

Cape Romanzof (-rō-măn′tsŏf) W coast Alaska, near entrance Bering Strait.

Cape Sable (-sā′bl) S point Cape Sable Isl. Nova Scotia. — S point mainland of Fla.

Cape Sable Island, S W end of Nova Scotia.

Cape Saint Anthony (-ăn′tŏ-nĭ) S W Arabia, near Bab-el-Mandeb strait.

Cape Saint Augustine (-ą′gŭs-tēn) on W coast of Madagascar. — in Brazil, extreme E headland of S. American coast; first land discovered in S. America, A. D. 1500. — *Sp.* Cabo San Augustin (kä′bō sän ŏw-gōōs-tēn′) on coast of Colombia, S. America. — S E end of Mindanao isl. Malay Archipelago.

Cape Saint George, S point of St. George's isl. S of Franklin co. Fla. — S point of New Ireland isl. — on S E coast of Australia. — S end of Kerguelen Land. — on W coast of Newfoundland. — on N E coast of Nova Scotia.

Cape Saint John, E point of Staten Isl. off Tierra del Fuego.

Cape Saint Lawrence (-lą′rens) N point of Cape Breton isl. Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cape Saint Mary, on W coast Senegambia, Af. — on S W coast Benguela, Af. — on S coast Newfoundland. — on S W coast Nova Scotia. — on E coast Uruguay, S. Am. — S point of Madagascar. — on S E coast New Ireland isl.

Cape Saint Roque (-rōk *or* -rō′kā) promontory on N E coast of Brazil.

Cape Saint Vincent (-vĭn′sĕnt) *Port.* São Vicente (-sowN vē-sĕn′tā) S W point of Portugal. — on W coast Madagascar. — on E coast Tierra del Fuego.

Cape Sampanmanjo (-săm-păn-măn′yō) N point of isl. of Borneo.

Cape San Antonio (-sän än-tō′nē-ō) on coast of Valencia, Spain. — W point of Cuba. — on coast of Brazil, at entrance to Bay of Bahia. — promontory, Buenos Ayres prov. S side Rio de la Plata riv. S. America.

Cape San Blas (-blăs) low point, 125 m. S E of Pensacola, Fla. — on N coast of Panama Isthmus, at N W entrance to San Blas Bay.

Cape San Juan (-sän jū′ąn, *Sp. pron.* -sän hōō-än′) N E end of Puerto Rico isl. — S point of Vancouver Isl. British Columbia.

Cape San Lucas (-lōō′kąs) S point of Lower California.

Cape Severo-Vostochnoi (-sā-vā′rō-vŏs-tŏĸ′noi). See Cape Chelyuskin.

Cape Sierra Leone (-sĭ-ĕr′ra lē-ō′ne) W Africa, at mouth of Sierra Leone Riv.

Cape Skagen (-skä′gĕn) *or* **The Skaw**, N point of Jutland, Denmark.

Cape Spartel (-spär-tĕl′) on N W coast, Marocco, Af. at Strait of Gibraltar.

Cape Spartivento (-spär-tē-vĕn′tō) S E point of Catanzaro, Italy. — on S coast of Sardinia, Italy.

Cape Spear, headland of considerable elevation, S E Newfoundland.

Cape Taimur (-tī′mōōr′) headland of Siberia, Arctic Ocean.

Cape Tarkhan (-tär-kän′) extreme W point of Crimea, in Black Sea.

Cape Temoel (-tā-mō-ĕl′) on W coast of Celebes isl. Malay Archipelago.

Cape Teulada (-tā-ōō-lä′dä) on S coast of Sardinia, E side of Gulf of Palmas.

Cape Tindaro (-tĭn′dä-rō) headland, on N E coast of Sicily, in Gulf of Patti.

Cape Torres (-tōr′rĕs) on N coast of Asturias, Spain.

Cape Town, spt. city, ✻ of Cape Colony, S Af. 30 m. N of Cape of Good Hope 84

Cape Trafalgar (-trăf′ąl-gär′) S W coast of Cadiz, Spain; naval battle, 1805.

Cape Vancouver (-văn-kōō′vẽr) on S W coast of Alaska.

Cape Verde (-vẽrd) extreme W cape of Africa, between Senegal & Gambia rivs.

Cape Verde Islands, in Atlantic ocean, 320 m. W of Cape Verde, 1,487 □; belong to Portugal..... 111

Cape Vincent (-vĭn′sĕnt) tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.

Cape Virgin, headland, Patagonia, S. Am. N entrance to Strait of Magellan.

Cape Viscardo (-vĭs-kär′dō) on N coast of Cephalonia isl. Ionian Islands.

Cape Voltas (-vōl′tăs) on W coast of S Africa, at mouth of Orange river.

Cape Wai-Apu (-wī-ä-pōō′) *or* **East Cape**, E point of New Ulster isl. N. Isl. New Zealand.

Cape Walker, W Greenland, on Baffin's Bay.

Cape Wrath, N W point of Scotland.

Cape York, N point of Australia, on E of Gulf of Carpentaria. — W Greenland, on Baffin's Bay.

Cape Zaffarana (-dzäf-fä-rä′nä) on N coast of Sicily, 11 m. E of Palermo.

Capibaribe (kä-pē-bä-rē′bā) riv. 200 m. long, Pernambuco state, Brazil.

Capitol Mountain (kăp′ĭ-tọl-) peak Elk Mts. Col. 13,997 ft. high.

Capiz (kä-pēs′) prov. Panay isl. Philippine Isls. pop. 272. — its ✻ pop. 11.

Capo d' Istria (kä′pō dēs′trē-ä) ft. town, on rock in Gulf of Triest, Austria.. 11

Cappadocia (kăp-pą-dō′shę-ą) anc. prov. Asia Minor, now in Asiatic Turkey.

Caprarola (kä-prä-rō′lä) town, 9 m S E of Viterbo, It.; fine castle of 16th cent. 5

Caprera (kä-prā′rä) isl. off coast of Sardinia, It.; formerly Garibaldi's home.

Capri (kä′prē) isl. 4½ m. long, at S entrance of Naples Bay, Italy.

Caprino (kä-prē′nō) town, Italy, 15 m. N W of Verona..... 5

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Capua (kăp′ū-ą, *It. pron.* kä′pōō-ä) city, ✻ of Caserta prov. Italy 13
Carabaya (kä-rä-bī′ä) prov. Puno dept. Peru, S. Am.; silver and gold mines.
Carabobo (kä-rä-bō′bō) state, N Venezuela, S. Am. ✻ Valencia; 2,984 □..... 198
Caraca (kä-rä′kä) mt. range, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. America.
Carácas (kä-rä′käs) fed. dist. Venezuela, 45 □ pop. 89. — its ✻ and ✻ of Venezuela, pop. 72. — group of small isls. in Caribbean Sea, N of Venezuela.
Caracoles (kä-rä-kō′lĕs) town, Antofagasta ter. Chile; rich silver mines.
Carapegua (kä-rä-pā′gwä) town, Paraguay, S. America..... 15
Caravaca (kä-rä-vä′ka) town, on branch Segura riv. Spain..... 7
Caravaggio (kä-rä-väd′jō) town, Lombardy, Italy..... 6
Caravellas (kä-rä-vĕl′läs) town, Bahia state, Brazil..... 5
Carbon (kär′bŏn) min. co. E Pa. 412 □ pop. 39, × Mauch Chunk. — min. co. Wyo. 7,800 □ pop. 7, × Rawlins.
Carbonara (kär-bō-nä′rä) town, Bari prov. Italy, 4 m. S of Bari..... 5
Carbondale (kär′bŏn-dāl) tp. & city Jackson co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 2. — min. city, Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 11.
Carbonear (kär′bon-ēr) spt. town, on Conception Bay, Newfoundland..... 4
Carcajente (kär-kä-ĦĕN′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain..... 9
Carcassonne (kär′käs′sŭnn′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Aude, on Aude riv. France 28
Carchi (kär′chē′) prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 36, ✻ Tulcan.
Cardiff (kär′dĭf) bor. & spt. × of Glamorgan co. Wales..... 129
Cardigan (kär′dĕ-gan) co. S Wales, 693 □ pop. 63.— its × pop. 3.
Cardigan Bay, inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales.
Cardington (kär′dĭng-tŏn) tp. & vil. Morrow co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Cardona (kär-dō′nä) town, Barcelona prov. Spain; has a mt. of rock salt.
Cardross (kär′drŏs) parish, Dumbarton co. Scotland 7
Cardwell (kärd′wĕl) co. cen. Ontario, Canada, 380 □..... 15
Carentoir (kä′rŏN′twär′) vil. dept. Morbihan, France, 35 m. E N E of Vannes. 5
Carey (kā′rĕ) vil. Wyandot co. O. 50 m. S by E of Toledo..... 2
Carhuamayo (kär-wä-mī′ō) town, Junin dept. Peru, 13,087 ft. above sea level.
Cariaco (kä-rē-ä′kō) town, 40 m. E of Cumana, on Cariaco riv. Venezuela..... 7
Cariati (kä-rē-ä′tē) town, Caserta prov. Italy..... 3
Caribbean Sea (kăr′ĭb-bē′an-) Atl. oc. between Caribbee Isls. and Cen. Am.
Caribbees (kăr′ĭb-bēz) *or* **Lesser Antilles**, isls. E of Caribbean Sea, divided into WINDWARD and LEEWARD ISLANDS.
Caribou (kär′ĭ-bōō) tp. & vil. Aroostook co. Me.....tp. 4
Carignano (kä-rēn-yä′nō) town, Turin prov. Italy, 11 m. S of Turin..... 5
Carimata Islands (kä-rē-mä′tä-) group of over 100 isls. W of Borneo.
Carini (kä-rē′nē) town, 12 m. W N W of Palermo, on Carini riv. Sicily..... 10
Carinola (kä-rē-nō′lä) commune & town, Caserta prov. Italy.....joint pop. 8
Carinthia (ką-rĭn′thē-ą) duchy, Austria, 4,005 □ pop. 361, ✻ Klagenfurth.
Carisbrooke (kăr′ĭs-brōōk) vil. & parish, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England.. 8
Carlentini (kär-lĕn-tē′nē) town, Sicily, Italy, 19 m. N W of Syracuse..... 6
Carleton (kärl′tŏn) co. E Ontario, Canada, 649 □ pop. 59, × Ottawa. — co. W New Brunswick, Canada, 1,250 □ pop. 22, × Woodstock.
Carlinville (kär′lĭn-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Macoupin co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.
Carlisle (kär-līl′) co. S W Ky. 190 □ pop. 8, × Bardwell. — town, × of Nicholas co. Ky. pop. 1. — bor. × of Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 8. — mfg. city, × of Cumberland co. England, pop. 39.
Carlow (kär′lō) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 349 □ pop. 41. — its × pop. 8.
Carlsbad *or* **Karlsbad** (kärls′bät) town on Tepl riv. Bohemia, Austria; medicinal hot springs, a famous watering place..... 11
Carlscrona (kärls-krōō′ną). See KARLSKRONA
Carlshamn (kärls′häm) cml. town, Sw. 26 m. W of Karlskrona, on Baltic sea. 5
Carlsruhe (kärls′rōō′, *Ger.* -rōō′ę) city, ✻ of grand duchy of Baden, Germany 74
Carlstad (kärl′stät) town, ✻ of Wermland prov. Sweden, N shore of Lake Wener 7
Carlstadt (kärl′stät) town, Bergen co. N. J..... 2
Carlton (kärl′tŏn) co. N E Minn. 860 □ pop. 5, × Thomson. — tp. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Carlyle (kär′līl′) tp. & town, × of Clinton co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
Carmagnola (kär-män-yō′lä) cml. town, Piedmont, Italy, on Po river..... 13
Carmarthen *or* **Caermarthen** (kär-mär′thĕn) co. Wales, on Bristol Channel, 929 □ pop. 131. — its × pop. 10, a spt. on Towy river.
Carmarthen Bay, in Bristol Channel, Wales; has Caldy Isl. lighthouse.
Carmaux (kär′mō′) coal min. town, dept. Tarn, France..... 7
Carmel (kär′mĕl) tp. & vil. × of Putnam co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — famed mt. of Palestine, 1,500 ft. high.
Carmen (kär′mĕn) town & isl. of Mexico, in Gulf of Mexico, 90 m. S W of Campêche. — isl. in Gulf of California, containing large salt lake.
Carmi (kär′mī) tp. & city, × of White co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.
Carmöe *or* **Karmöe** (kärm′ö-ĕ) isl. 21 m. long, Norway, in North Sea..... 7
Carmona (kär-mō′nä) mfg. city, Spain, 18 m. N E of Seville..... 20
Carnarvon *or* **Caernarvon** (kąr-när′vŏn) min. co. Wales, 577 □ pop. 118. — its × on Menai Strait, pop. 10.
Carnarvon Bay, St. George's Channel, Carnarvon and Anglesey cos. Wales.
Carnatic (kär-năt′ĭk) old division E coast India, now in Madras presidency.
Carniola (kär′nĭ-ō′lą) prov. Austria, 3,856 □ pop. 499, ✻ Laibach, pop. 31.
Caro (kâr′ō) vil. × of Tuscola co. Mich..... 2
Caroline (kăr′ō-līn) co. E Md. 315 □ pop. 14, × Denton. — co. E cen. Va. 515 □ pop. 17, × Bowling Green. — tp. Tompkins co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Caroline Islands, archipelago in N Pacific, belong to Spain, 560 □..... 36
Carondelet (ką-rŏn′dę-lā) tp. St. Louis co. Mo..... 7
Carony (kä-rō′nē′) riv. 400 m. long, Venezuela, flows into Orinoco river.
Carora (kä-rō′rä) town, Lara state, Venezuela, on Tocuyo river..... 6
Carotto (kä-rōt′tō) vil. on Naples Bay, Italy..... 5
Carouge (kä′rōōzh′) mfg. town, Geneva canton, Switzerland..... 6
Carovigno (kä-rō-vēn′yō) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 19 m. W N W of Brindisi.. 5
Carpaneto (kär-pä-nā′tō) town, Piacenza prov. Italy..... 5
Carpathian Mountains (kär-pā′thĭ-an-) mt. range, Hungary, 800 m. long.
Carpenedolo (kär-pā-nā-dō′lō) town, Brescia prov. Italy..... 5
Carpenter, tp. Jasper co. Ind..... 2
Carpentras (kär′pŏN′träs′) city, dept. Vaucluse, France, 16 m. N E of Avignon 10
Carpi (kär′pē) mfg. town, Italy, 9 m. N N W of Modena..... 18
Carpineti (kär-pē-nā′tē) town, Italy, 22 m. S W of Modena..... 5
Carpino (kär-pē′nō) town, Foggia prov. Italy..... 6
Carpinone (kär′pē-nō′nā) town, Campobasso prov. Italy..... 5
Carra (kär′ą) barony, 22 m. long, 8½ m. broad, Mayo co. Ireland..... 29
Carrantual (kăr′ran-tū′al) highest mt. of Ireland, 3,414 ft. high, Kerry co.
Carrara (kär′rä′rä) city, Italy, 59 m. S W of Modena; statuary marble..... 27
Carriacou (kăr′ę-ä-kōō′) largest of Grenadine Isls. Brit. W. Indies, 7 m. long. 6
Carrickfergus (kăr′rĭk-fĕr′gŭs) spt. Antrim co. Ireland..... 10
Carrick-on-Suir (kăr′rĭk-ŏn-shūr) mfg. town, Tipperary co. Ireland..... 7
Carroll (kăr′rol) co. N W Ark. 659 □ pop. 17, × Berryville. — co. W Ga. 549 □ pop. 22, × Carrollton. — co. N W Ill. 440 □ pop. 18, × Mount Carroll. — co. N W cen. Ind. 370 □ pop. 20, × Delphi. — co. W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 19, × Carrollton. — co. N Ky. 165 □ pop. 9, × Carrollton. — co. N Md. 426 □ pop. 32, × Westminster. — co. cen. Miss. 615 □ pop. 19, × Carrollton. — co. N W cen. Mo. 690 □ pop. 26, × Carrollton. — co. E N. H. 907 □ pop. 18, × Ossipee. — co. E O. 401 □ pop. 18, × Carrollton. — co. W Tenn. 600 □ pop. 24, × Huntingdon. — co. S W part of Va. 450 □ pop. 15, × Hillsville. — tp. & town, × of Carroll co. Io. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — tp. Platte co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.
Carrollton (kăr′rol-tŏn) tp. & town, × of Carroll co. Ga. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Greene co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — town, × of Carroll co. Ky. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Carroll co. Mo. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4. — tp. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. × of Carroll co. O. pop. 1.
Carryall (kăr′rĭ-al) tp. Paulding co. O..... 3
Carsoli (kär′sō-lē) town, Aquila prov. Italy, 40 m. E N E of Rome..... 6
Carson City (kär′sŏn-) city, × of Ormsby co. and ✻ of Nevada..... 2
Carson Pass, Alpine co. Cal. in Sierra Nevada mts. 7,952 ft. above sea.
Carson River, 170 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Carson Lake.
Cartagena *or* **Carthagena** (kär′tą-jē′ną, *Sp. pron.* kär-tä-Ħā′nä) city & chief naval arsenal of Spain, Murcia prov. pop. 84. — cml. city & spt. Colombia, S. America, ✻ of Bolivar dept. pop. 20.
Cartaya (kär-tī′yä) town & port, Andalusia prov. on Piedra riv. Spain..... 5
Carter, co. N E Ky. 544 □ pop. 17, × Grayson. — co. S Mo. 500 □ pop. 6, × Van Buren. — co. N E Tenn. 298 □ pop. 13, × Elizabethtown.
Carteret (kär′tęr-ĕt) co. N. C. 510 □ pop. 11, × Beaufort.
Cartersville (kär′tęrz-vĭl) city, Bartow co. Ga..... 3
Carterville, city, Jasper co. Mo..... 3
Carthage (kär′thĭj) tp. & town, × of Hancock co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — city, × of Jasper co. Mo. pop. 8. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Moore co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2. — anc. ✻ of country of Carthage, N Africa.
Cartwright (kärt′rit) tp. Sangamon co. Ill..... 2
Carúpano (kä-rōō′pä-nō) spt. town, Bermudez state, Venezuela, S. America.. 9
Carver (kär′vęr) co. S E cen. Minn. 340 □ pop. 17, × Chaska.
Carvers Creek, tp. Cumberland co. N. C..... 2
Carvin-Epinoy (kär′văN′-ā′pē′nwŏ′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France..... 8
Carwar (kär′wär′) town, Madras presidency, British India..... 13
Carysfort Reef (kâr′ĭz-fôrt-) coral reef S of Fla.; lighthouse 112 ft. high.
Casaba (kä-sä′bä) mfg. town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 30 m. N E of Smyrna 12
Casacalenda (kä-sä-kä-lĕn′dä) town, Campobasso prov. Italy..... 6
Casal Bordino (kä-säl′ bōr-dē′nō) town, Chieti prov. Italy..... 5
Casale (kä-sä′lĕ) town, Alessandria prov. Italy, on Po river..... 28
Casale della Trinità (-dĕl′lä trē-nē-tä′) town, Foggia prov. Italy..... 7
Casal Maggiore (kä-säl′ mäd-jō′rā) mfg. town on Po riv. Italy..... 16
Casal-Pusterlengo (-pōos-tĕr-lĕn′gō) mfg. town, Milan prov. Italy..... 6
Casamassima (kä-sä-mäs′sē-mä) town, Italy, 13 m. S of Bari..... 7
Casanare (kä-sä-nä′rä) riv. 180 m. long, Chita Mts. to Meta riv. Colombia. — ter. Colombia, bet. Andes mts. and Orinoco riv. part of Boyacá dept. pop. 26.
Casanova (kä-sä-nō′vä) town, Caserta prov. Italy..... 5
Casar de Cáceres (kä′sär dā kä′thā-rĕs) mfg. town, Sp. 10 m. N of Cáceres.. 5
Casares (kä′sä-rĕs) mfg. town, Spain, 52 m. W S W of Malaga..... 5
Cascade (kăs-kād′) co. cen. Mont. 2,600 □ pop. 9, × Great Falls.
Cascade Range, mts. Ore. & Wash.; highest peak Mt. Rainier, Wash. 14,444 ft.
Cascavel (käs-kä-vĕl′) town, Ceará state, Brazil..... 9
Cascia (kä′shä) town, Umbria prov. Italy, 13 m. E of Spoleto..... 5
Casco (kăs′kō) tp. St. Clair co. Mich..... 2
Casco Bay, coast of Me. S E of Cumberland co. 300 small isls. in bay.
Casellina (kä-sĕl-lē′nä) suburb of Florence, Italy..... 14
Caserta (kä-sär′tä) agr. prov. Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,313 □ pop. 733, ✻ Capua. — town, Caserta prov. 6 m. S E of Capua, pop. 31.
Casey (kā′sĭ) co. S Ky. 444 □ pop. 12, × Liberty. — tp. Clark co. Ill. pop. 2.
Cashmere (kăsh-mēr′). See KASHMÍR.
Casoli (kä′sō-lē) town, Chieti prov. Italy..... 6
Casoria (kä-sō′rē-ä) town, Italy, 6 m. N of Naples..... 9
Caspe (käs′pā) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, on Guadalupe river..... 9
Caspian Sea (käs′pĭ-an-) inland salt lake between Europe and Asia, 760 m. long, 270 m. wide, 169,381 □, 84 ft. below sea level.
Cass, co. W Ill. 360 □ pop. 16, × Virginia. — co. N cen. Ind. 420 □ pop. 31, × Logansport. — co. S W Io. 576 □ pop. 20, × Atlantic. — co. S W Mich. 504 □ pop. 21, × Cassopolis. — co. N cen. Minn. 2,990 □ pop. 1, × West Brainerd. — co. W Mo. 688 □ pop. 23, × Harrisonville. — co. E Neb. 530 □ pop. 24, × Plattsmouth. — co E N. Dak. 1,764 □ pop. 20, × Fargo. — co. N E Tex. 950 □ pop. 23, × Linden. — tp. Guthrie co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 3.
Cassandra (käs-sän′drä) pen. 25 m. long, Salonica vilayet, Turkey in Europe.
Cassano (käs-sä′nō) mfg. town, Cosenza prov. Italy, pop. 9. — town, Bari prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Cassano-sopra-Adda (käs-sä′nō-sō′prä-äd′dä) vil. Lombardy dept. Italy, 17 m. E N E of Milan..... 5
Cassel *or* **Kassel** (käs′sęl) mfg. city, ✻ of Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia..... 72
Cassia (kăsh′yą) co. S Ida. 4,500 □ pop. 3, × Albion.
Cassim Pasha (käs′sĭm pä′shä′) suburb of Constantinople, Turkey.
Cassine (käs-sē′nā) town, Alessandria, Italy..... 5
Cassiquiari (kä-sē-kē-ä′rē) riv. Venezuela, joins Orinoco riv. & Rio Negro.
Cassolnovo (käs-sōl-nō′vō) vil. 10½ m. S E of Novara, Italy..... 5
Cass River (kăs-) Mich. 150 m. long, flows into Saginaw river.
Castalia (kăs-tā′lĭ-ą) spring near Delphi, Gr.; sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
Castel *or* **Kastel** (käs-tĕl′) town, Hesse, Ger. on Rhine riv. opposite Mentz... 5
Castel Buono (käs-tĕl′ bwŏ′nō) town, near Palermo, Sicily; mineral springs 8
Castel di Sangro (käs-tĕl′ dē sän′grō) town, Aquila prov. Italy..... 5
Castel Fidardo (käs-tĕl′ fē-där′dō) town, Marches, cen. Italy..... 6
Castel Fiorentino (käs-tĕl′ fē-ō-rĕn-tē′nō) town, Tuscany, Italy..... 7
Castel-Franco (käs-tĕl′-frän′kō) commune & town, Bologna prov. Italy, joint pop. 12. — fortified town, Treviso prov. on Musone riv. Italy, pop. 11.
Castellamare (käs-tĕl-lä-mä′rā) mfg. city & spt. Bay of Naples, Italy, pop. 22. — cml. spt. Sicily, 20 m. E of Trapani, pop. 11. — town, Teramo prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea, pop. 5.
Castellamonte (käs-tĕl′lä-mŏn′tā) town, Torino dept. Italy, 20 m. N of Turin 6
Castellana (käs-tĕl-lä′nä) town, Bari prov. Italy..... 9
Castellaneta (käs-tĕl-lä-nā′tä) town, 24 m. N W of Taranto, Italy..... 8
Castellazzo (käs-tĕl-lät′sō) town, 5 m. S W of Alessandria, Italy..... 6
Castel-Leone (käs-tĕl′-lā-ō′nā) vil. 16 m. N W of Cremona, Italy..... 7
Castello Branco (käs-tĕl′lō brän′kō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 2,558 □ pop. 178. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Castello de Vide (käs-tĕl′lō dā vē′dā) vil. Alemtejo prov. Portugal..... 5
Castellon de la Plana (käs-tĕl-yōn′ dā lä plä′nä) prov. Valencia, Spain, 2,446 □ pop. 292. — its ✻ a mfg. city, 40 m. N N E of Valencia, pop. 25.
Castelluccio Aqua Borrana (käs-tĕl′lōot′chō ä′kwä bŏr-rä′nä) town, Italy, highest in Apennines, 4,763 ft.
Castelnaudary (käs′tĕl′nō′dä′rē′) mfg. town, dept. Aude, France..... 10
Castelnuovo (käs-tĕl′nwō′vō) fortified spt. Dalmatia kingdom, Austria, pop. 7. — town, Istria, Austria, pop. 7.
Castelnuovo dei Monti (-dā′ē mŏn′tē) town, Modena prov. Italy..... 6
Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (-dē gär-fän-yä′nä) town, Italy, on Serchio riv. 43 m. S W of Modena..... 5
Castelnuovo di Sotto (-sōt′tō) town, N Italy, 10 m. N W of Reggio..... 6
Castelnuovo Scrivia (-skrē′vē-ä) town, Italy, 13 m. E N E of Alessandria.... 7
Castel San Giorgio (käs-tĕl′ sän jôr′jō) town, Salerno prov. Italy..... 5

Castel San Niccolo (käs-tĕl′ sän nēk-kō-lō′) town, Arezzo prov. Italy..... Pop. 5
Castel San Pietro (käs-tĕl′ sän pē-ā′trō) town, Bologna prov. Italy..... 12
Castel-Sarrasin (käs′tĕl′-sär′rä′zăN′) cml. town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, Fr.. 7
Castel-Termini (käs-tĕl′-tĕr′mē-nē) town, Sicily, Italy; mines of sulphur.... 9
Castelvetere (käs-tĕl′vĕt′ā-rā) town, Calabria, Italy, near Mediterranean sea. 7
Castelvetrano (käs-tĕl′vā-trä′nō) town, Sicily, Italy..... 20
Castiglione (käs-tēl-yō′nā) town, Sicily, Italy, pop. 9. — town, Umbria prov. Italy, on Lake Perugia, pop. 9.
Castiglione della Stiviera (-dĕl′lä stē-vē-ā′rä) town, Lombardy, Italy 5
Castiglione Fiorentino (-fē-ō-rĕn-tē′nō) town, Italy, 10 m. S E of Arezzo.... 13
Castiglione, Lago di (lä′gō dē-) lagoon 10 m. long, Siena prov. Tuscany, It.
Castile (käs-tēl′) tp. & vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. —*Span.* CASTILLA (käs-tēl′yä) former kingdom, Spain.
Castleford (kȧs′l-ford) town, West Riding, York co. England..... 6
Castlemaine (kȧs′l-mān′) town, Victoria, Australia..... 6
Castle Peak, in Sierra Nevada mts. Cal. 13,000 ft. high. — in Elk Mts. Col. 14,115 ft. high.
Castleton (käs′l-tŏn) tp. Barry co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Richmond co. N. Y. co-extensive with New Brighton vil. Staten Isl. pop. 16. — tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Castor (käs′tor) tp. Stoddard co. Mo..... 4
Castres (käst′r) min. & mfg. town, dept. Tarn, on Agout riv. France..... 26
Castries (käs′trē′) spt. British W. Indies, on St. Lucia island..... 7
Castro (käs′trō) *anc.* MITYLE′NE, town, ✻ of Mitylene isl. Turkey in Asia, 55 m. N W of Smyrna, pop. 6. — town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. with dist. 8.
Castro del Rio (käs′trō dĕl rē′ō) cml. & mfg. town, Andalusia prov. Spain... 9
Castrogiovanni (käs′trō-jō-vän′nē) city, cen. Sicily, Italy, 4,000 ft. above sea. 14
Castro-Reale (käs′trō-rā-ä′lā) city, on Castro riv. Sicily, Italy..... 8
Castrovillari (käs′trō-vĭl-lä′rē) town, N Cosenza prov. Calabria dept. Italy... 9
Castuera (käs′tōō-ā′rä) town, Spain, 68 m. E S E of Badajoz..... 6
Caswell (kȧz′wĕl) co. N. C. 410 □ pop. 16, ✕ Yanceyville.
Catahoula (kăt′ȧ-hōō′lȧ) parish, cen. La. 1,380 □ pop. 12, ✕ Harrisonburg.
Catalonia (kăt′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ) *Sp.* CATALUÑA (kä-tä-lōōn′yä) former div. N E Spain, 12,483 □ pop. 1,839, ✻ Barcelona.
Catamarca (kä-tä-mär′kä) agr. & min. prov. Argentine Republic, S. America, 31,500 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Catanduanes (kä-tän-dōō-ä′nĕs) fertile isl. 40 m. long, Philippine Islands.
Catania (kä-tä′nē-ä) prov. E Sicily, Italy, 1,970 □ pop. 633. — its ✻ mfg. & cml. city, foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 96.
Catanzaro (kä-tän-zä′rō) prov. Calabria dept. Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,307 □ pop. 455. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city near Squillace Gulf, pop. 21.
Catasauqua (kăt′ȧ-sȧ′kwȧ) bor. Lehigh co. on Lehigh riv. Pa..... 4
Catawba (kȧ-tȧ′bȧ) co. W cen. N. C. 388 □ pop. 19, ✕ Newton. — tp. & town, Catawba co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 7.
Catawba River, 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. N. C. and is called **Wateree** in S. C.
Catawba Springs, tp. Lincoln co. N. C..... 3
Catawissa (kăt′ȧ-wĭs′sȧ) tp. & vil. Columbia co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Catbalogan (kät-bä-lō-gän′) town, Samar isl. Philippine Islands..... 6
Cateau-Cambresis (kä′tō′-kôN′brȧ′zē′) mfg. & min. town, dept. Nord, France. 10
Cathay (kăth-ā′) anc. name for CHINA and E TARTARY.
Cathedral Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. N E Mariposa co. Cal.; granitic peak 11,000 ft. high.
Cat Island *or* **Guanahani** (gwä′nä-hä′nē) isl. 36 m. long, Bahama Islands.
Catlettsburg (kăt′lĕts-bûrg) vil. ✕ of Boyd co. Ky..... 1
Cato (kā′tō) tp. & vil. Cayuga co. N. Y..... 2 tp.
Catonsville (kā′tŏns-vĭl) vil. Baltimore co. Md..... 2
Catoosa (kȧ-tōō′sȧ) co. N W Ga. 149 □ pop. 5, ✕ Ringgold.
Catoosa Springs, salt and iron, 8 m. E of Ringgold, Ga.
Catskill (kȧts′kĭl) tp. & vil. ✕ of Greene co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 5.
Catskill Mountains, group of Appalachian Range, Greene and Ulster cos. N. Y.; highest peak, Slide Mountain, 4,025 ft.
Cattarangus (kăt′tȧ-rȧ′gŭs) co. W N. Y. 1,356 □ pop. 61, ✕ Little Valley.
Cattaro (kät′tä-rō) spt. Dalmatia, Austria, on Cattaro Gulf..... 5
Cattegat *or* **Kattegat** (kăt′tē-gät′) arm of North Sea, 150 m. long & 90 m. broad, between Sweden & Jutland.
Cattolica (kät-tōl′ē-kä) town, Sicily, Italy, 14 m. N W of Girgenti..... 6
Cauca (kow′kä) dept. Colombia, S. America, 257,462 □ pop. 621, ✻ Popayan. — riv. 600 m. long, Colombia, rises in Andes, flows into Magdalena river.
Caucasus (kȧ′kȧ-sŭs) great div. of Russian Empire, 10 govts. on both sides of Caucasus mts. 182,457 □ pop. 7,458, ✻ Tiflis. — mts. between Black and Caspian seas, Russia, 700 m. long, highest point, Mt. Elbruz, 18,526 ft. high.
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (kōd′bĕk′-lā-zĕl′bŭf′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, on Oison riv. France..... 11
Caudete (kow-dā′tā) town, Albacete prov. Spain..... 7
Cauquénes (kow-kā′nĕs) town, ✻ of Maule prov. Chile, 60 m. S of Chillan.... 7
Caura (kow′rä) ter. cen. Venezuela, 22,564 □.
Cauterskill Creek (kȧ′tẹrz-kĭl-) stream, 20 m. long, Catskill Mts. N. Y. flows into Catskill Creek; remarkable for scenery.
Cautin (kow′tēn) prov. Chile, lat. 39° S, 3,126 □ pop. 37, ✻ Temuco, pop. 3.
Cava (kä′vä) mfg. town, Salerno prov. Italy, 6 m. N W of Salerno..... 22
Cavaillon (kȧ′vȧ-yôN′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, on Durance river..... 9
Cavalier (kăv′ȧ-lēr′) co. N N. Dak. 1,512 □ pop. 6, ✕ Langdon.
Cavan (kăv′ȧn) co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 746 □ pop. 112. — its ✕ pop. 3.
Cavanas (kä-vä′näs) harbor, N W coast Cuba, 38 m. S W of Havana; deep bay.
Cavarzere (kä-vär-zä′rā) town, 11 m. S W of Chioggia, on Adige riv. N Italy.. 15
Caveller-Maggiore (kä-vāl′lĕr-mäd-jō′rā) town, Piedmont, Italy..... 6
Cavery *or* **Cauvery** (kȧ′vẹr-ĭ) riv. 470 m. long, Deccan, India.
Caveryporam (kȧ′vẹr-ĭ-pō′rȧm) town, Madras presidency, India..... 7
Caviana (kä-vē-ä′nä) isl. 35 m. long, Pará state, in Amazon riv. Brazil.
Cavite (kä-vē-tä′) agr. prov. Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. pop. 173. — its ✻, a fortified spt. town, 10 m. S S W of Manila, pop. 7.
Cavor *or* **Cavour** (kä-vōr′ *or* -vōōr′) mfg. town, Piedmont, Italy..... 7
Caw Caw, tp. Orangeburg co. S. C..... 4
Cawker City (kȧ′kẹr-) vil. Mitchell co. Kan..... 1
Cawnpur (kȧn′pōōr′) mfg. city, Allahábád div. N. W. Provinces, India..... 182
Caxamarca. See CAJAMARCA.
Caxamarquilla. See CAJAMARQUILLA.
Caxatambo. See CAJATAMBO.
Caxo (käks′ō) *or* **Caso** (kä′sō) *anc.* CA′SUS, Turkish isl. Grecian Archipelago.. 5
Cayambe (kī-äm′bā) mt. Ecuador, Andes mts. S. America, 19,535 ft. high.
Cayenne (kā-yĕn′ *or* kī-ĕn′) town on Cayenne Isl. ✻ of Fr. Guiana, S. America 10
Cayius (kā′lụs′) town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France..... 5
Caymans (kī-mänz′) group of 3 isls. British W. Indies, 150 m. W N W of Jamaica, 225 □ pop. 4, chief town, Boddentown.
Cayo Cocas (kī′ō kō′kăs) isl. 28 □, N W of Cape Romano; belongs to Cuba.
Cayo Largo (-lär′gō) fertile isl. 32 □, Caribbean Sea; belongs to Cuba.
Cayor *or* **Kayor** (kī-ōr′) state, Senegambia, N W Africa, pop. 200, ✻ Macaye.
Cayo Romano (kī′ō rō-mä′nō) isl. 66 m. long, on N coast of Cuba.
Cayuga (kā-yōō′gȧ) agr. co. cen. N. Y. 773 □ pop. 65, ✕ Auburn.
Cayuga Lake, nav. lake 38 m. long, between Cayuga and Seneca cos. N. Y.

Cazalla de la Sierra (kä-thäl′yä dā lä sē-ĕr′rä) town, Seville prov. Spain... Pop. 7
Cazembe (kä-zĕm′bẹ) country, E cen. Africa, little known, 110,000 □..... 600
Cazenovia (kăz′ẹn-ō′vĭ-ȧ) tp. & vil. Madison co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Cazorla (kä-thōr′lä) city, Andalusia prov. Spain, N slope Sierra Cazorla mts... 5
Ceará (sä-ä-rä′) maritime state, N Brazil, 40,253 □ pop. 953, ✻ Ceará, pop. 35.
Ceccano (chĕk-kä′nō) vil. Latium dept. Italy, on Sacco riv. 5 m. S of Frosinone 7
Cecil (sē′sĭl) co. N E Md. head of Chesapeake Bay, 375 □ pop. 26, ✕ Elkton.
Ceclavin (thā-klä-vēn′) town, Spain, 35 m. N W of Cáceres..... 5
Cedar (sē′dạr) co. E Io. 576 □ pop. 18, ✕ Tipton. — co. S W Mo. 496 □ pop. 16, ✕ Stockton. — co. N E Neb. 735 □ pop. 7, ✕ St. Helena. — tp. Carroll co. Ark. pop. 4. — tp. Boone co. Mo. pop. 6. — tp. Callaway co. Mo. pop. 1.
Cedarburg (-bûrg) tp. & city Ozaukee co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1.
Cedar Creek, hundred, Sussex co. Del. pop. 5. — tp. Cumberland co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Lancaster co. S. C. pop. 2.
Cedar Falls, city, Black Hawk co. Io..... 3
Cedar Grove, tp. Orange co. N. C..... 3
Cedar Rapids, mfg. city, Linn co. Io..... 18
Cedar River, 400 m. long, Minn. to Iowa riv. at Columbus Junction.
Cedar Springs, vil. Kent co. Mich..... 1
Cedartown, tp. & town, ✕ of Polk co. Ga. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 2.
Cedarville (-vĭl) town, Cumberland co. N. J. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Greene co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Cefalu (chĕf′-ä-lōō′) town, N coast Sicily, Italy, 44 m. E S E of Palermo..... 10
Ceglie (chāl′yā) city, Lecce prov. Italy, 27 m. W of Brindisi..... 12
Cehegin (thā-ā-hēn′) cml. town, Murcia prov. Spain..... 6
Celano (chā-lä′nō) town, Aquila prov. Italy, near former bed of Lake Fucino.. 6
Celebes (sĕl′ẹ-bĕz) isl. in Malay Archipelago, belongs to Netherlands, 71,150 □ 760
Celina (sẹ-lī′nȧ) vil. ✕ of Mercer co. O. on Wabash river..... 3
Celle (tsĕl′lẹ) *or* **Zell** (tsĕl) mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia, 23 m. N of Hanover 18
Cemetery, vil. Shelby co. Tenn.; has a national cemetery.
Ceneda (chā-nā′dä) mfg. town, Treviso prov. Italy, 22 m. N of Treviso..... 8
Cenon-la-Bastide (sẹ′nôN′-lä′-bäs′tēd′) vil. dept. Gironde, France..... 7
Centallo (chĕn-täl′lō) town, Piedmont dept. Italy..... 5
Center, min. co. cen. Pa. 1,145 □ pop. 43, ✕ Bellefonte. — tp. Sebastian co. Ark. pop. 2. — tp. Boone co. Ind. pop. 7. — tp. Clinton co. Ind. pop. 7. — tp. Dearborn co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Delaware co. Ind. pop. 13. — tp. Grant co. Ind. pop. 10. — tp. Hancock co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Howard co. Ind. pop. 10. — tp. Jennings co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Lake co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 12. — tp. Marshall co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Union co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, Appanoose co. Io. pop. 4. — tp. Cedar co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. Henry co. Io. pop. 6. — tp. Madison co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Atchison co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Doniphan co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Vernon co. Mo. pop. 8. — tp. Chatham co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Monroe co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Wood co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Oconee co. S. C. pop. 3. — tp. Richland co. O. pop. 5.
Centerville (-vĭl) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Appanoose co. Io. pop. 4. — tp. & town, Wayne co. Ind. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & town, ✕ of Queen Anne co. Md. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Fairfax co. Va. tp. pop. 2; near field of first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
Cento (chĕn′tō) town, Emilia dept. Italy, 16 m. N N W of Bologna..... 21
Centorbi (chĕn-tōr′bē) *anc.* CENTU′RIPÆ, town, Sicily, Italy..... 8
Central, tp. Franklin co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Perry co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. tp. St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 10. — tp. Pickens co. S. C. pop. 3.
Central America, S part of N. America, from Panama Isthmus to Tehuantepec Isthmus; mostly occupied by five Spanish American republics.
Central City, min. city, ✕ of Gilpin co. Col. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Merrick co. Neb. pop. 1.
Central Falls, mfg. vil. Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river..... 5
Centralia (sĕn-trā′lyȧ) tp. & city, Marion co. Ill. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5. — min. bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, Lewis co. Wash. pop. 2.
Central Provinces, cen. British India, 86,501 □ pop. 10,775, ✻ Nágpur.
Cephalonia (chĕf-ä-lō′nē-ä) isl. Ionian Isls. Mediterranean sea, nome of Greece, 302 □ pop. 80, ✻ Argostoli.
Ceprano (chā-prä′nō) town, Latium dept. Italy, 11 m. S E of Frosinone..... 5
Ceram (sẹ-răm′, *Port.* sĕr-rowN′) isl. Malay Archipelago, W of Papua, 7,000 □ 195
Cerami (chā-rä′mē) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy..... 5
Cerdagne (sĕr′dāñ′) old div. Pyrenees mts. partly in Fr. and partly in Spain.
Cerea (chā-rā′ä) town, Italy, 19 m. S S E of Verona..... 6
Cerignola (chā-rēn-yō′lä) town, Foggia prov. Italy..... 23
Cerigo (chĕr′ē-gō) most S Ionian isl. 116 □ pop. 14, chief town Capsali; Greek.
Cernusco-Asinario (chĕr-nōōs′kō-ä-sē-nä′rē-ō) town, It. 7 m. N E of Milan... 5
Cerreto (chĕr-rā′tō) town, Benevento prov. Italy, on Apennine Mts.
Cerreto Guidi (-gwē′dē) town, Firenze prov. Italy..... 6
Cerro de Pasco (sĕr′rō dā päs′kō) town, ✻ of Junin dept. Peru, 13,673 ft. high 16
Cerro Gordo (sĕr′rō gôr′dō) co. N Io. 576 □ pop. 15, ✕ Mason City. — tp. & town, Piatt co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — (sĕr′rō gôr′dō) mountain pass between Vera Cruz and Mexico; battle 18 and 19 April, 1847.
Cerro Gordo de Potosi (-dā pō-tō-sē′) mt. 16,037 ft. high, Bolivia, S. Am.
Cerro Largo (-lär′gō) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 5,753 □ ✻ Melo.
Cerros (sĕr′rōs) isl. 30 m. long, 5 m. broad, Pacific ocean, off coast Lower California.
Certaldo (chĕr-täl′dō) town, Tuscany dept. Italy, 18½ m. S W of Florence..... 7
Cervaro (chĕr-vä′rō) town, Caserta prov. Italy..... 5
Cervera (thĕr-vā′rä) town, Lerida prov. Spain..... 5
Cervia (chĕr′vē-ä) town, Emilia dept. Italy, 13½ m. S S E of Ravenna..... 6
Cervinara (chĕr-vē-nä′rä) town, Avellino prov. Italy..... 8
Cesena (chā-sā′nä) town, Forli prov. Italy; sulphur mines S of the town..... 38
Cesenatico (chā-sā-nä′tē-kō) town, Emilia dept. Italy, 9 m. E N E of Cesena.. 6
Cetraro (chā-trä′rō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy..... 6
Cette (sĕt) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France, on Mediterranean sea... 37
Cettinjé (chā′tēn′yā) town, ✻ of Montenegro..... 1
Ceuta (sū′tȧ, *Sp. pron.* thā′ōō-tä) spt. town, Morocco, Africa, opposite Gibraltar; belongs to Spain..... 10
Ceva (chā′vä) town, Piedmont, Italy..... 5
Cévennes (sā′vĕnn′) mts. S France, highest point Mezin, 5,794 ft. high. — old country, France, N E part Languedoc. ✻ Mende.
Ceylon (sē-lŏn′ *or* sĭ-lŏn′) isl. Indian Ocean, a British colony, 25,364 □ pop. 3,008, ✻ Colombo.
Cezimbra (sā-zēm′brä) town, Estremadura, Portugal, 18 m. S of Lisbon..... 6
Chabkin (chäb′kĭn′) riv. 500 m. long, N W Mongolia, Chinese dominions.
Chachacomani (chä-chä-kō-mä′nē) mt. peak Andes mts. Bolivia, 20,235 ft.
Chachapoyas (chä-chä-pō′yäs) prov. Peru, S. America. — its ✻, also ✻ of Amazonas dept. pop. 6.
Chaco (chä′kō) ter. N Argentine Republic.
Chad, Tchad, *or* **Tschad** (chăd) lake, Sudan, cen. Africa.
Chadds Ford (chădz-) vil. Delaware co. Pa. on Brandywine creek; battle-field in 1777.
Chadron (chăd′rọn) tp. & town, ✕ of Dawes co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
Chæronea (kĕr-ō-nē′ȧ) ruined city, Greece; victory of Philip of Macedon, 338 B. C. and of Sylla, 86 B. C.
Chaffee (chăf′fē) co. cen. Col. 1,150 □ pop. 7, ✕ Buena Vista.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commerci ; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Chagos Islands (chā′gŏs-) archipelago, Indian Ocean, S extension of Maldive Group; claimed by Great Britain, dependency of Mauritius.
Chagres (chä′grĕs) spt. Colombia, S. America, mouth of Chagres river.
Chagrin Falls (shą-grĕn′) vil. Cuyahoga co. O. — Pop. 1
Chalcedony Butte (kăl′sē-dō-nē būt) mt. Col. 10,400 ft. high.
Chalcis (kăl′sĭs), **Chalkis** (kăl′kĭs), *or* **Negropont** (nĕg′rō-pŏnt), town, ✻ of Eubœa, Greece, on Euripus Strait. — 7
Chaldea (kăl-dē′ą) anc. ter. Asia, on Euphrates riv. and Persian Gulf.
Chalfont St. Giles (chăl′fŏnt sənt jīlz) parish, Buckingham co. England; William Penn buried here.
Chalki Island (kăl′kē-) one of Prince's Isls. Marmora Sea.
Chalky Bay, inlet 16 m. long, New Munster isl. New Zealand; good harbor.
Challa (chä′lä) pass, 14,700 ft. high, E Cordillera of Andes mts. Bolivia.
Challons (shăl′lŏn′) town, dept. Vendée, France. — 5
Chalonnes-sur-Loire (shă′lŏnn′-sür′-lwär′) town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, Fr.. — 5
Châlons-sur-Marne (shă′lŏn-sür′-märn′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Marne, France — 23
Châlons-sur-Saône (-sür′-sōn′) *anc.* Cabillo′num, mfg. & cml. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France. — 22
Chamba (chäm′bä) native state, S Kashmir, 3,216 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Chambers, co. E Ala. 660 □ pop. 26, × Lafayette. — co. S E Tex. 840 □ pop. 2, × Wallisville.
Chambersburg (-bûrg) bor. × of Franklin co. Pa. — 8
Chambertin (shŏn′bĕr′tăn′) famous vineyard, dept. Côte-d'Or, France.
Chambéry (shŏn′bā′rē′) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ dept. Savoy, France. — 20
Chambly (shŏn′blē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 157 □ pop. 11, × Longueuil.
Chambon-Feugerolles (shŏn′bŏn′-fu′zhę-rôll′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Loire, France
Chambord (shŏn′bôr′) vil. dept. Loir-et-Cher, France; château of Count de Chambord in park 21 m. in circumference.
Chamouni (shă′mōō-nē′) noted valley, 12 m. long, 1 to 6 m. broad, Upper Savoy, France, N of Mt. Blanc.
Champagne (shŏn′pän′) old French prov. ✻ Troyes; became part of France in 1286. — famous wine dist. depts. Charente and Charente-Inférieure, Fr.
Champagney (shŏn′pän′yă′) town, dept. Haute-Saône, France. — 5
Champaign (shăm-pān′) co. E Ill. 1,000 □ pop. 42, × Urbana. — co. W cen. O. 447 □ pop. 27, × Urbana. — tp. & city, Champaign co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6.
Champion, tp. Jefferson co. N. Y. — 2
Champlain (shăm-plān′) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1. — co. N W Quebec prov. Canada, 4,512 □ pop. 29, × Batiscan.
Champlain Lake, 100 m. long, separates N. Y. from Vt.; naval battle, 1814.
Chanak-Kalessi (shä′näk′-kä′lĕs′sē′) *or* **Kale Sultanie** (kä′lā sōōl-tä′nē-ā) cml. town, ✻ of Bigha vilayet, Asia Minor, on Dardanelles. — 6
Chanceford (chănts′fərd) tp. York co. Pa. — 3
Chancellorsville (-vĭl) Spottsylvania co. Va.; battlefield, May 2 and 3, 1863.
Chanda (chăn′dä) dist. Nágpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 9,700 □ pop. 534. — its ✻, a mfg. town, pop. 15.
Chandeleur Bay (shăn-dę-lōōr′-) S E coast of La W of Chandeleur Islands.
Chandeleur Islands, La. 65 m. N of mouth of Mississippi river.
Chanderi (chăn′dę-rē′) dist. 90 m. long, 70 m. broad, Bengal, British India.
Chandernagar (shăn′dęr-nä-gär′) French colonial town, India, on Hugli river — 24
Chandore (chăn′dōr′) town, Bombay presidency, British India. — 7
Chandpur (chănd′pōōr′) town, Bijnaur dist. Brit. India, 68 m. N E of Delhi.. — 11
Chang-Cheun-Cham (chäng-chē-ōōn′-chäm) island 15 m. long, Kwangtung prov. S coast China.
Chang-Chow (-chōō′) mfg. city, Fukien prov. China. — 800
Chang-Mai (-mī′) town, Laos, Indo-China, on Mekong river — 25
Chang-Wha (-hwä′ *or* -wä′) ft. town, W coast Formosa isl. Chinese Empire.. — 60
Channel Islands, in English Channel, belong to Great Britain since Norman conquest, 75 □ pop. 92, ✻ St. Helier.
Chantenay (shŏn′tę-nā′) mfg. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, Fr. on Loire river — 12
Chantibun *or* **Chantabon** (shän′tą-bŭn′) cml. town, Siam — 30
Chantilly (shŏn′tē′lyĕ′ *or* shŏn′tē′yē′) mfg. town, dept. Oise, France; celebrated for lace and porcelain. — 3
Chanute (chą-nōōt′) city, Neosho co. Kan. — 3
Chany *or* **Tchani** (chä′nē) lake, 65 m. long, 40 m. broad, Siberia, Asia.
Chao-Naiman-Sume (chä′ō-nī′män′-sōō′mā) *or* **Dalai-nor** (dä-lä′ĕ-nôr′) large cml. city, S E Mongolia, Asia, 165 m. N of Pekin.
Chapala (shä-pä′lä) lake, Mexico, 1,300 □, traversed by Rio Grande river.
Chapel Hill, tp. & town, Orange co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1.
Chaprá (chäp′rä′) cml. town, in Behar div. Bengal prov. India. — 57
Chapultepec (chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′) fortress, Mexico; 2 m. S W of Mex.; battle 1847.
Chardon (shär′dŏn) vil. × of Geauga co. O.
Charente (shä′rŏnt′) dept. France, 2,294 □ pop. 360, ✻ Angoulême. — riv. 200 m. long, W France, nav. 130 m. — 1
Charente-Inférieure (-ăn′fā′rē′ur′) mfg. & past. maritime dept. W France, 2,635 □ pop. 456, ✻ La Rochelle.
Charenton (shä′rŏn′tŏn′) town, dept. Seine, France, on Marne riv. near Paris. — 12
Charikar (chär′ĭ-kär′) town, Afghánistán, 36 m. N of Kábul — 5
Chariton (chăr′ĭ-tŏn) co. N cen. Mo. 740 □ pop. 26, × Keytesville. — tp. & city, × of Lucas co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. — tp. Howard co. Mo. pop. 4.
Charjui *or* **Tcharjui** (chär′jōō-ē′) town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, S W of Bokhara.
Charkieh (chär-kē′yĕh) prov. Lower Egypt, 905 □ — 465
Charleroi (shär′lę-roi′) *or* **Charleroy** (shär′lę-rwô′) min. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium — 23
Charles, co. S Md. 460 □ pop. 15, × Port Tobacco.
Charles City, co. S E Va. 200 □ pop. 5, × Charles City Courthouse. — city, × of Floyd co. Io. pop. 3.
Charles Island, 20 m. long & 15 m. broad, Galapagos group, Pacific ocean.
Charles Mix, co. S S. Dak. 1,130 □ pop. 4, × Wheeler.
Charles River, Mass. 75 m. long; its estuary divides Boston from Cambridge.
Charleston (chärlz′tŏn) co. S E S. C. 193 □ pop. 60. — its ×, a cml. city & spt. pop. 55. — tp. & city, × of Coles co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4. — town, × of Mississippi co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. Tioga co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Kanawha co. and ✻ of West Va. pop. 7.
Charlestown (chärlz′town) tp. & town, × of Clarke co. Ind. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — a part of Boston, Mass.; a navy yard. — town, × of Jefferson co. West Va. pop 2.
Charleville (shär′lę-vēl′) cml. town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river.. — 16
Charlevoix (shär′lę-voi′) co. N Mich. 427 □ pop. 10, × Boyne. — vil. Charlevoix co. Mich. pop. 1. — co. N E Quebec prov. Canada, on St. Lawrence riv. 1,959 □ pop. 19, × St. Paul's Bay.
Charlotte (shär′lŏt) co. S Va. 500 □ pop. 15, × Smithville. — city, × of Eaton co. Mich. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 12. — co. S W New Brunswick, Canada, on Bay of Fundy, pop. 24, × St. Andrews.
Charlotte Amalie (-ä-mä′lĕ-ę) cml. town, St. Thomas isl. Danish W. Indies.. — 13
Charlottenburg (shär-lŏt′tęn-bōōrg′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia.. — 77
Charlottesville (shär′lŏts-vĭl) city, × of Albemarle co. Va.; seat of University of Virginia — 6
Charlottetown, town, × of Queen's co. and ✻ of Prince Edward Island, Canada — 11

Charlton (chärl′tŏn) co. S E Ga. 1,055 □ pop. 3, × Trader's Hill. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 2.
Charlton-next-Woolwich (-wōōl′ĭch) vil. Kent co. England, near London.. — 9
Charo (chä′rō) cml. town, Michoacan state, Mexico. — 6
Charrette (shăr-rĕt′) tp. Warren co. Mo. — 2
Charshumba (chär-shŭm′bą) town, Turkey in Asia, on Yeshil-Irmak river — 7
Chartiers (chär′tērz′) tp. & bor. Allegheny co. Pa. tp. pop. 8, bor. pop. 3. — tp. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.
Chartres (shärt′r) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, 54 m. S W of Paris; famous cathedral. — 21
Charytch *or* **Tcharytch** (chä-rĭch′) riv. 220 m. long, Siberia, rises Altai Mts.
Chase, co. E cen. Kan. 750 □ pop. 8, × Cottonwood Falls. — co. S W Neb. 888 □ pop. 5, × Imperial.
Chaska (chăs′ką) vil. × of Carver co. Minn. — 2
Chas-Köi (shäs′kō′ē) town, Turkey, 25 m. E of Adrianople — 5
Châteaubriant (shă′tō′brē′ŏn′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, Fr. — 9
Châteaudun (-dŭn′) town, dept. Eure-et-Loir, Fr. 26 m. S S W of Chartres — 7
Chateaugay (shăt′ō-gā′) tp. & vil. Franklin co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Chateaugay River, flows from Chateaugay Lake, N. Y. to St. Lawrence riv.
Château-Gonthier (shă′tō′-gŏn′tĭ-ā′) mfg. town, France, on Mayenne river.. — 7
Châteauguay (shă′tō′gā′) agr. co. S W part of Quebec prov. Canada, 250 □ pop. 13, × Sainte Martine.
Château-Renard (shă′tō′-rę-när′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France... — 6
Châteauroux (-rōō′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Indre, France — 21
Château-Thierry (-tē-ăr′rē′) town, dept. Aisne, France, on Marne river. — 7
Châtelet (shăt′lă′ *or* shă′tę-lă′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Sambre riv. — 7
Châtelineau (shă′tēl′ē′nō′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, opposite Châtelet.. — 5
Châtellerault (shă′tĕl′rō′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Vienne, France, on Vienne riv. 20 m. N N E of Poitiers. — 18
Chatfield (chăt′fēld) vil. Fillmore co. Minn. 32 m. W S W of Winona. — 1
Chatham (chăt′ăm) co. S E Ga. 433 □ pop. 58, × Savannah. — co. cen. N. C. 784 □ pop. 25, × Pittsboro. — tp. Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Barnstable co. Mass. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Morris co. N. J. tp. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Columbia co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — borough & town, England, on Medway riv. 30 m. E S E of London, bor. pop. 59, town pop. 27. — town, × of Kent co. Ontario, Canada, on Thames riv. pop. 9.
Chatham Islands, group in Pacific, 380 m. E of New Zealand.
Châtillon-sur-Seine (shă′tē′yŏn′-sür-sān) mfg. town, dept. Côte d'Or, Fr... — 5
Chatmoss (chăt′mŏs) a morass of 6,000 acres, Lancaster co. England.
Chatsworth (chăts′wûrth) tp. & town, Livingston co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — seat of Duke of Devonshire, Derby co. England; most splendid private residence in England.
Chattahoochee (chăt′tą-hōō′chē) co. W Ga. 220 □ pop. 5, × Cusseta.
Chattahoochee River, 500 m. long, rises in N Georgia, flows into Apalachicola riv.; nav. to Columbus.
Chattanooga (chăt′tą-nōō′gą) mfg. city, × of Hamilton co. Tenn. — 29
Chatteris (chăt′tęr-ĭs) parish & town, Cambridge co. England — parish 5
Chatterpur (chăt′tęr-pōōr) native state, Bundelkhand ter. India, 1,240 □ pop. 120. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Chattooga (chăt-tōō′gą) co. N W Ga. 331 □ pop. 11, × Summerville.
Chaudière (shō′dē-ār′) lake, 18 m. long, 5 m. broad, expansion of Ottawa riv. Canada. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 102 m. long, from Megantic Lake to St. Lawrence riv. 7 m. above Quebec. — 24
Chaumont (shō′mŏn′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Haute-Marne, France — 8
Chauny (shō′nē′) town, dept. Aisne, France, mostly on isle in Oise river — 9
Chaussy *or* **Tchaussy** (chow′sē) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe — 5
Chautauqua (shą-tą′kwą) co. S S E Kan. 651 □ pop. 12, × Sedan. — co. S W N. Y. 1,020 □ pop. 75, × Mayville. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Chautauqua Lake, 16 m. long, 2 m. broad, Chautauqua co. N. Y.
Chaux-de-Fonds (shō-dę-fŏn′) mfg. town, Swit. 9 m. N W of Neuchâtel — 26
Chaves (shä′vĕs) town, Tras-os-Montes prov. Portugal; hot salt springs — 6
Chazelles-sur-Lyon (shä′zĕll′-sür′-lĭ-ŏn′) town, dept. Loire, France — 5
Chazy (shāz-ē′) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. — tp. 3
Cheatham (chēt′ăm) co. cen. Tenn. 400 □ pop. 9, × Ashland City. — 3
Chebanse (shē-bănz′) tp. & vil. Iroquois co. Ill. — tp. 2
Cheboygan (shē-boi′gan) co. N Mich. 815 □ pop. 12. — its × pop. 6.
Chechentsi (chā-kĕnt′sē) a people of N. Caucasia, S of Terek river — 120
Checiny (kĕt-sēn′ē) town, Poland, on Czarna riv.; marble quarries. — 5
Chedabucto Bay (shĕd′ą-bŭk′tō-) N E coast Nova Scotia, S E of Gut of Canso.
Cheddar (chĕd′dar) parish & vil. Somerset co. England; famed for its cheese. — 2
Cheduba (chę-dōō′bä) fertile isl. Pegu, Lower Burma, in Bay of Bengal, 250 □ — 57
Cheektowaga (chēk-tę-wą′gą) tp. Erie co. N. Y. — 3
Cheera, Tchira, *or* **Tschira** (chē′rä) city, Chinese Turkestan — 1
Chefu *or* **Tschifu** (chē-fōō′) port, China, on Shantung promontory — 10
Chehalis (chē-hā′lĭs) co. W Wash. 2,104 □ pop. 9, × Montesano. — precinct & city, × of Lewis co. Wash. prec. pop. 3, city pop. 1. — 29
Chêhkiang *or* **Tche-Kiang** (chĕ′-kē-ăng′) cml. & mfg. prov. China, on Pacific ocean, 39,150 □ pop. 11,589, ✻ Hang-Chow. — 12
Chelan (chē′lăn′) lake 30 m. long, Wash. empties into Columbia river. — 5
Cheliabinsk (chĕl-yä-bĭnsk′) town, Orenburg govt. Russia — 5
Chellumbrum (chĕl′lŭm-brŭm′) town, Madras presidency, India — 10
Chelm (kĕlm) town, Poland, Russia, 42 m. E S E of Lublin — 6
Chelmsford (chĕmz′fûrd) mfg. tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, × of Essex co. England, pop. 11.
Chelona (kē-lō′nä) mt. 6,312 ft. high, N frontier of Greece. — 23
Chelsea (chĕl′sē) tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Suffolk co. Mass. N E suburb of Boston, pop. 28. — mfg. vil. Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. × of Orange co. Vt. tp. pop. 1. — town, bor. & parish, Middlesex co. England, S W suburb of London, bor. pop. 367, parish pop. 88.
Cheltenham (chĕlt′nŭm) tp. Montgomery co. Pa. pop. 5. — town, England, 90 m. W N W of London, on Chelt riv. pop. 43; saline springs.
Chelyuskin Peninsula (chĕl-yŭs′kĭn-) 50 m. broad, N Siberia, extends 100 m. into Arctic Ocean.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Chemnitz river — 139
Chemung (shę-mŭng′) co. N. Y. on border of Pa. 436 □ pop. 48, × Elmira. — tp. McHenry co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Chemung co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Chemung River, 50 m. long, flows into Susquehanna riv. in Steuben co. N. Y.
Chenango (shę-năn′gō) co. cen. N. Y. 854 □ pop. 38, × Norwich.
Chenango River, 100 m. long, N. Y. flows into Susquehanna river.
Chenaub *or* **Chenab** (chē-näb′) cen. riv. of the Punjab, India, 700 m. long.
Chenoa (shę-nō′ä) tp. & town, McLean co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.
Cheptsa (chĕpt′sä) riv. 250 m. long, Viatka govt. Russ. flows into Viatka river.
Cher (shăr) riv. 220 m. long, cen. France, rises in dept. Creuse, flows into Loire riv. — agr. & past. dept. cen. France, 2,780 □ pop. 359, ✻ Bourges.
Cherana River (chĕr-ă′ną-) 120 m. long, Wash. flows into Palouse river.
Cherasco (kā-räs′kō) town, Piedmont dept. Italy, on Tanaro river — 9
Cheraw (chę-rą′) tp. & town, Chesterfield co. S. C. on Great Pedee river.. tp. — 4
Cherbourg (shĕr′bûrg *or* shăr′bōōr′) mfg. fortified spt. & naval arsenal, dept. Manche, France — 39
Cheribon (shĕr′ę-bŏn′) Dutch residency & town, N coast Java isl. residency pop. 930, town pop. 11.

Cherkasi (chĕr-kä′sē) town, Kiev govt. Russia, on Dnieper river ..... Pop. 14
Cherkask (chĕr-käsk′) town, Don Cossack country, Russia, N of Don river ... 6
Chernigov (chĕr-nē-gŏv′) govt. Russia, 20,233 □ pop. 2,110. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Chernomorsk (chĕr-nō-mōrsk′) military dist. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 2,741 □. 16
Chernoyarsk (chĕr-nō-yärsk′) fortified town, Astrakhan govt. Russia 5
Cherokee (chĕr′ō-kē′) co. N E Ala. 586 □ pop. 20, × Center. — min. co. N W Ga. 409 □ pop. 15, × Canton. — co. N W Io. 576 □ pop. 17, × Cherokee. — co. S E Kan. 576 □ pop. 23, × Columbus. — co. W N. C. 530 □ pop. 10, × Murphy. — co. E Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 23, × Rusk. — tp. & town, × of Cherokee co. Io. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 3. — tp. Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 4. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 3.
Cherokee Indians, most civilized of American Indians, occupying reservation in N E Ind. Ter. 3,844,712 acres, pop. 30, ✻ Tahlequah.
Cherry, co. N W Neb. 5,668 □ pop. 6, × Valentine. — tp. Sullivan co. Pa. pop. 2.
Cherryfield, tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Cherryhill, tp. Indiana co. Pa. 2
Cherryvale, city, Montgomery co. Kan. 2
Cherry Valley, tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Cherryville (-vĭl) tp. & town, Gaston co. N. C. ..... tp. 2
Cherso (kĕr′sō) isl. Quarnero Gulf, Austria, 105 □ pop. 8. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Chertsey (chĕs′sę) town, Surrey co. England 8
Chesaning (chĕs′ąn-ĭng) tp. & vil. Saginaw co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ą-pēk-) 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Va.
Chesapeake City, town, Cecil co. Md. 50 m. E N E of Baltimore 1
Chesham (chĕsh′ąm) town, Buckingham co. England 7
Cheshire (chĕsh′ĭr) co. S W N. H. 784 □ pop. 30, × Keene. — tp. & town, New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Gallia co. O. tp. pop. 2. — *or* **Chester**, min. & past. co. W England, 1,027 □ pop. 730, × Chester.
Cheshunt (chĕs′hŭnt) parish, Hertford co. England, 14 m. N of London 8
Chesme (chĕs′mĕ) vil. Asia Minor, opposite Scio isl. 40 m. W S W of Smyrna. 7
Cheste (chĕs′tā) mfg. town, Spain, 14 m. W of Valencia 5
Chester (chĕs′tęr) agr. & min. co. S E Pa. 764 □ pop. 89, × West Chester. — co. S. C. 570 □ pop. 27, × Chester. — co. S W Tenn. 288 □ pop. 9, × Henderson. — min. & mfg. city, × of Randolph co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Wabash co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Morris co. N. J. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Delaware co. Pa. pop. 20. — tp. & town, × of Chester co. S. C. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Windsor co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of Cheshire, England, on Dee riv. pop. 37.
Chesterfield, min. & agr. co. S. C. 986 □ pop. 18, × Chesterfield Courthouse. — co. S E Va. 465 □ pop. 26, × Chesterfield. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Essex co. N. Y. pop. 3. — mfg. town, Derby co. England, pop. 13.
Chesterfield Inlet, N. Am. 250 m. long, 25 m. broad, N from Hudson Bay.
Chester-le-Street (-lę-strēt) mfg. town, Durham co. England 7
Chestertown, town, × of Kent co. Md. on right bank Chester river 3
Chestnut Ridge (chĕs′nŭt-) mt. ridge, 130 m. long, 2,000 ft. high, Pa.
Chesuncook Lake (chę-sŭn′kōōk-) 20 m. long, Piscataquis co. Me.
Chetimaches Lake (chĕt′tĭ-măch′ĭz-) 35 m. long, 10 m. broad, S La.
Chetopa (shę-tō′pą) vil. Labette co. Kan. on Neosho river 5
Cheviot Hills (chĭv′ę-ŭt-) range of hills, extending from N E to S W between England and Scotland; Cheviot Peak, 2,684 ft. the highest point.
Cheyenne (shī′ĕn′) co. E Col. 1,800 □ pop. 1, × Cheyenne Wells. — co. N W Kan. 1,020 □ pop. 4, × St. Francis. — co. W Neb. 3,288 □ pop. 6, × Sidney. — city, ✻ of Wyoming and × of Laramie co. pop. 12.
Cheyenne Indians, athletic and warlike tribe, settled in Ind. Ter.
Cheyenne Mountain, peak 9,848 ft. high, Front Range mts. Col.
Cheyenne River, formed by 2 branches rising in Wyoming, each 350 m. long; from junction to where it flows into Missouri riv. in S. Dak. 150 m. long.
Chhatisgarh (chä-tēs′gär) div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 25,013 □ 3,537
Chiantla (chē-änt′lä) riv. 150 m. long, Guatemala.
Chiapas (chē-ä′pä) state, S E Mexico, 27,222 □ pop. 241, ✻ San Cristobal.
Chiaramonte (kē-ä′rä-mōn′tā) town, Sicily, Italy, 11 m. N N W of Modica 9
Chiarbola (kē-är′bō-lä) suburb of Triest, Austria-Hungary 13
Chiari (kē-ä′rē) mfg. town, Lombardy dept. Italy; battlefield in 1701 9
Chiavari (kē-ä′vä-rē) mfg. town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Rapallo Gulf 12
Chicacole (chĭk′ą-cōl′) town, Ganjam dist. Madras presidency, British India.. 13
Chicago (shę-ką′gō) chief city of Ill. × of Cook co.; port on Lake Michigan... 1,100
Chichester (chĭch′ęs-tęr) *anc.* Reg′num, city, × of Sussex co. England 8
Chickahominy River (chĭk′ą-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ-) 90 m. long, Va.
Chickamauga Creek (chĭk′ą-mą′gą-) Walker co. Ga. to Tennessee riv.; battlefield in 1863.
Chickasaw (chĭk′ą-są) co. N E Io. 504 □ pop. 15, × New Hampton. — co. N E Miss. 520 □ pop. 20, × Okolona.
Chickasawha River (chĭk′ą-są′wą-) 200 m. long, Miss. flows into Leaf river.
Chickasaw Indians, civilized tribe, Ind. Ter. from Miss. & Ala. 7
Chicks Springs, tp. & watering place, Greenville co. S. C. ..... tp. 3
Chiclana (chē-klä′nä) town, Cadiz prov. Spain 9
Chiclayo (chē-klī′ō) town, Lambayeque dept. Peru 11
Chico (chē′kō) tp. & city, Butte co. Cal. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 3.
Chicod (shē′kŏd) tp. Pitt co. N. C. 3
Chicopee (chĭk′o-pē) tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass. tp. pop. 14, vil. pop. 4.
Chicopee Falls, mfg. vil. Hampden co. Mass. on Chicopee river 3
Chicopee River, 70 m. long, Worcester co. Mass. to Connecticut river.
Chicot (shē′kō) co. S E Ark. 760 □ pop. 11, × Lake Village.
Chicoutimi (shē′kōō′tē′mē′) co. N E part of Quebec prov. Canada, 23,760 □ pop. 17. — its × pop. 2.
Chieri (kē-ā′rē) mfg. town, Piedmont dept. Italy, 9 m. S E of Turin 9
Chieti (kē-ā′tē) prov. Italy, 1,105 □ pop. 348. — *anc.* Tea′te, its ✻ pop. 24.
Chignecto Bay (shĭg-nĕk′tō-) inlet 30 m. long, N end Bay of Fundy.
Chigrin (chē-grīn′) town, Kiev govt. Russia, on Tiasmin river 9
Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä) state, Mexico, 87,802 □ pop. 226. — its ✻ pop. 25.
Chikiri (chē-kē′rē′) riv. 450 m. long, Manchuria, flows into Amur river.
Childress (chīld′rĕs) co. Tex. 750 □ pop. 1. — its ×.
Chile (chē′lā) agr. & min. rep. S W S. Am. 290,816 □ pop. 3,414, ✻ Santiago.
Chili (chĭl′ĭ) tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *or* **Pe-chi-li** (pā′-chē-lē′) prov. N E China, 58,949 □ pop. 17,937, ✻ Peking, pop. 1,000 (?).
Chilka Lake (chĭl′ką-) lagoon, 44 m. long, S Orissa, India.
Chilkeah (chĭl-kē′ą) cml. town, 70 m. N N W of Bareilly, India.
Chillan (chēl-yän′) cml. town, ✻ of Nuble prov. Chile, S. America 21
Chillicothe (chĭl′ĭl-lĭ-kŏth′ę) tp. & city, Peoria co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Livingston co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 6. — mfg. city, × of Ross co. O. on rt. bank Scioto riv. pop. 11.
Chillon (shē′yŏn *or* shĭl′lon) fortress, Vaud canton, Swit. on Lake Geneva.
Chiloë (chē-lō-ā′) isl. 120 m. long, 15 to 50 m. broad, off W coast of S. America, a prov. of Chile, 3,995 □ pop. 79, ✻ Ancud.
Chilton (chĭl′ton) co. cen. Ala. 710 □ pop. 15, × Clanton. — city, × of Calumet co. Wis. pop. 1.
Chimaltenango (chē-mäl-tä-nän′gō) town, Guatemala, Cen. America 14
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō, *Sp. pron.* chēm-bō-rä′thō) mt. 21,420 ft. high, Ecuador, S. America. — prov. Ecuador, 5,544 □ pop. 122, ✻ Riobamba.
China (chī′ną) one of five great divisions of Chinese Empire, 1,336,841 □ 386,853
Chinandega (chē-nän-dā′gä) state & town, Nicaragua, Cen. America ..... town 13
Chinapatam (chĭn′ą-pą-tăm′) town, Mysore prov. British India 5
China Sea, part of Pacific ocean bounded by China, Siam, Borneo, and the Philippine & Formosa islands.
Chinchon (chēn-chōn′) town, Spain, 25 m. S S E of Madrid 5
Chincorro (chēn-kōr′rō) reef, 23 m. long, 9 m. broad, off E coast Yucatan.
Chindwara (chĭnd-wä′rä) fertile dist. Central Provinces, British India, 3,852 □ pop. 316. — its ✻ 65 m. N of Nágpur, pop. 9.
Chinese Empire (chī-nēz-) vast ter. E Asia, consisting of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan, China proper, & Hainan isl. 4,205,061 □ pop. 402,680, ✻ Peking.
Ching-An (chĭng′-ăn′) conspicuous cape, N E coast Siberia, in Bering Sea.
Chingleput (chĭn-glę-pŭt′) dist. Madras presidency, British India, on Coromandel coast, 2,753 □ pop. 938. — its ✻ on Palar riv. pop. 8.
Chingtu (chĭng′tōō′) city, ✻ of Szechuen prov. China.
Chin-Kiang (chĭn′-kē-äng′) cml. city, Kiangsu prov. China 135
Chinon (shē′nōn′) town, dept. Indre-et-Loire, France; birthplace of Rabelais 6
Chinsura (chĭn-sōō′rä) part of Hugli city on Hugli riv. Bengal, India 14
Chiobbe (chē-ŏb′bā) city, Fukien prov. China, 15 m. S W of Amoy 300
Chioggia (kē-ŏd′jä) *anc.* Fos′sa Clo′dia, spt. town Italy, 15 m. S of Venice... 20
Chipicani (chē-pē-kä′nē) mt. 19,740 ft. Andes mts. Peru & Bolivia.
Chipola (chĭp-ō′lą-) riv. 130 m. long, Henry co. Ala. to Apalachicola river.
Chippenham (chĭp′nŭm) town, Wiltshire, England 5
Chippewa (chĭp′pę-wä) riv. 300 m. long, Wis. flows into Mississippi riv. — co. E part of the upper peninsula, Mich. 1,606 □ pop. 12, × Sault Ste. Marie. — co. S W cen. Minn. 575 □ pop. 9, × Montevideo. — co. N W Wis. 1,980 □ pop. 25, × Chippewa Falls. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 3. — riv. 60 m. long, Ontario prov. Canada, flows into Niagara riv. above Niagara Falls.
Chippewa Falls, city, × of Chippewa co. Wis. on Chippewa river 9
Chippewa River, 120 m. long, Minn. flows into Minnesota river.
Chippeway Indians (chĭp′pę-wā-) large tribe in N Minn. & Canada.
Chipping-Wycombe (chĭp′pĭng-wĭk′ŏm). Same as High Wycombe.
Chiquimula (chē-kē-mōō′lä) cml. town, Guatemala, ✻ of dept. of same name. 6
Chiquimula Isthmus, Cen. America, 70 m. of coast on Caribbean Sea.
Chiquitos (chē-kē′tōs) ter. Santa Cruz dept. Bolivia, S. America.
Chiriqui (chē-rē-kē′) river, lagoon, & archipelago, Panama, Colombia.
Chisago (chē′są-gō′) co. E Minn. 435 □ pop. 10, × Center City.
Chiselhurst (chĭz′ęl-hûrst) vil. Kent co. England; Napoleon III. died and was buried here 5
Chisusti (chē-sōōs′tē) town, Multan div. Punjab, British India 11
Chiswick (chĭz′ĭk) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river 9
Chittagong (chĭt′tą-gŏng′) div. Bengal, India, 17,459 □ pop. 3,513. — dist. E of Bengal Bay, India, 2,498 □ pop. 1,127. — cml. town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 12.
Chittagong Hill Tracts, dist. Chittagong div. Bengal, India, 6,882 □ 70
Chitteldrug (chĭt′tęl-drōōg′) dist. Mysore prov. British India, 4,471 □ pop. 531. — its ✻ 128 m. N N W of Seringapatam, pop. 6.
Chittenden (chĭt′tęn-dęn) co. N W Vt. 516 □ pop. 35, × Burlington.
Chittur (chĭt′tōōr′) dist. Cochin state, Madras, India, 285 □ 66
Chiusa (kē-ōō′sä) mfg. town, Piedmont dept. It. pop. 6. — town, Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. 7. — defile N Italy, 10 m. N W of Verona, bet. Italy and Tyrol.
Chiusi (kē-ōō′sē) *anc.* Clu′sium, city, Siena prov. Tuscany dept. Italy 5
Chivasso (kē-väs′sō) walled city, Piedmont div. Italy, on Po river 9
Chivilcoy (chē-vēl-kō′ē) town, Argentine Republic, S. America 7
Chmielnik (kmē-ēl′nĭk) town, Podolia, Russia, pop. 8. — town, Poland, Russia, pop. 5.
Choco (chō′kō) large bay W coast Colombia, S. America.
Chocorua Mountain (chō-kōr′ū-ą-) 3,540 ft. high, Carroll co. N. H.
Chocowinity (chŏk′o-wĭn′ĭ-tĭ) tp. Beaufort co. N. C. 2
Choctaw (chŏk′tą) co. W Ala. 916 □ pop. 18, × Butler. — co. N E cen. Miss. 404 □ pop. 11, × Chester.
Choctawhatchee River (chŏk′tą-hăch′ē-) 180 m. long, Ala. & Fla.
Choctaw Indians, civilized tribe on S bank Arkansas riv. Ind. Ter. 14
Chogdah (chŏg′dä) town, Bengal, on Hugli riv.; sacred place for bathing.
Choisy-sur-Seine (shwŏ′zē′-sür-sān) mfg. town, France, on Seine river 7
Cholet (shō′lā′) mfg. town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, on Maine river 16
Cholon (shō′lŏn′) town, French Cochin China, 8 m. W S W of Saïgon 15
Cholula (chō-lōō′lä) Indian town, Pueblo state, Mexico 8
Chonos Archipelago (chō′nōs-) group on W coast of Patagonia; Chilian.
Chophah (chŏ′phä) town, Kandesh dist. British India, 150 m. E Surat 12
Chorley (chôr′lē) min. & mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Chor river 23
Chorolque (chō-rōl′kā) mt. 16,548 ft. high, Bolivia, S. America.
Chorostkow (kō-rŏst′kŏv) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Teyna river 6
Choruk (chō′rŭk′) riv. Tur. & Russ. Armenia, flows 200 m. into Black Sea.
Chorum (chŏ′rōōm′) cml. & mfg. town, Siwas vilayet, Asia Minor 8
Choshi (chō′shĭ′) city, Japan 25
Choteau (shŏ-tō′) co. N Mont. 27,280 □ pop. 5, × Fort Benton.
Chotyn (kō-tēn′) ft. town, Bessarabia govt. S W Russia, on Dniester river 18
Chowan (chŏ-wän′) co. N E N. C. 220 □ pop. 9, × Edenton.
Christchurch (christ′chûrch) spt. & bor. Hampshire, England, bor. pop. 4. — vil. Monmouth co. England, pop. 7. — town, ✻ of Canterbury prov. on Middle Isl. New Zealand, pop. 48.
Christian, co. S cen. Ill. 710 □ pop. 31, × Taylorsville. — co. S W Ky. 708 □ pop. 34, × Hopkinsville. — co. S W Mo. 556 □ pop. 14, × Ozark.
Christiana (krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ą) hundred, Newcastle co. Del. 6
Christiania (krĭs-tē-ä′nē-ä) prov. Norway, 6 □, being a cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Norway, on Christiania-Fiord, pop. 172.
Christians (krĭs′tē-ănz) prov. S Norway, 9,792 □ 108
Christiansand (-ănd′) spt. Lister & Mandal prov. S Norway 13
Christianstad (krĭs′tē-an-städ′) prov. S Sweden, 2,507 □ pop. 222. — its ✻, a mfg. town on Helge-å riv. near Baltic sea, pop. 11.
Christiansted (krĭs′tē-ăn-stĕd′) town, ✻ of Santa Cruz isl. West Indies 5
Christiansund (-sōond′) cml. town, Romsdal prov. Norway 10
Christy (krĭs′tĭ) tp. Lawrence co. Ill. 2
Chrudim (krōō′dĭm) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Chrudimka river 9
Chrzanow (kzhä′nŏv) cml. town, Austria, 27 m. W N W of Cracow 7
Chubut (shōō-bōōt′) ter. S Argentine Republic, ✻ Rawson.
Chucuito (chōō-kwē′tō) min. prov. Puno dept. Peru, pop. 75. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Chui (chōō′ē) riv. 600 to 700 m. long, Asiatic Russia, rises in Issyk-Kul Lake.
Chulim (chōō-lēm′) riv. 500 m. long, Yeniseisk & Tomsk govts. Siberia.
Chumbul (chŭm′bŭl) riv. 750 m. long, India, Vindhya Mts. to Jumna river.
Chumie (chōō′mē) mt. range, Cape Colony, S Africa.
Chumparun (chŭm-pą-rūn′) dist. Behar div. Bengal, British India, 3,531 □ pop. 1,441, ✻ Motihari.
Chunar (chŭn′är) town, Mirzapur dist. Benares, British India 10
Chundowsi (chŭn-dow′sē) town, Moradabád dist. N. W. Provinces, India 22
Chundrakona (chŭn-drą-kō′ną) town, Midnapur dist. Bengal, British India... 21
Chuprah (chŭp′rä). See Chaprá.
Chuquibamba (chōō-kē-bäm′bä) town, & mt. 21,000 ft. high, Peru.
Chuquisaca (chōō-kē-sä′kä) dept. Bolivia, S. America, 39,871 □ pop. 123. — its ✻ city, now **Sucre**, which see.
Chur (chōōr) mt. peak, 12,149 ft. high, Gurhwal state, Himalaya Mts. India.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Chur (kōōr) *Fr.* Coire (kwär) town, ✻ Grisons canton, Swit. on upper Rhine . 8
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl) co. W cen. Nev. 4,852 □ pop. 1, × Stillwater. — riv. 800 m. long, Canada, flows into Hudson Bay.
Churubusco (chōō-rōō-bōōs′kō) vil. Mexico; battlefield in 1847.
Chusan (chōō′sän′) arch. pop. 250, off E coast of China, ✻ Ting-Hai.
Chutiá-Nágpur (chōō′tē-ä-nägˊpōōr′) prov. Bengal, British India, 26,966 □.. 4,646
Chutlá-Udaipur (-ōō′dī-pōōr′) state, Gujarát, India, 820 □ pop. 63. — its ✻.
Cibao (sē-bä′ō) chief mt. of Haiti, near cen. of isl.; highest point, 4,590 ft.
Cibolo (sē′bō-lō) riv. 150 m. long, Tex. flows into San Antonio river.
Cicero (sĭs′ẹ-rō) tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 10. — tp. Tipton co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Ciechanow (tsē-ä-κä′nŏv) town, Plock prov. Poland, Russia, on Lidinia river.. 5
Cienfuegos (sē-ĕn′fwā′gōs) cml. town, S coast Cuba, on Jagua Bay..... 65
Cieza (thē-ä′thä) mfg. town, Spain, 26 m. N W of Múrcia..... 8
Cigliano (chēl-yä′nō) town, Piedmont dept. Italy, 18 m. W of Vercelli..... 5
Cilli *or* **Zilli** (tsĭl′lē) town, Styria, Austria..... 5
Cimarron (sē-mä-rōn′) riv. 650 m. long, Raton Mts. to Arkansas riv. Ok.
Ciminna (chē-mĭn′nä) town, Sicily, Italy, 18 m. S E of Palermo..... 6
Cimone (chē-mō′nā) mt. 6,975 ft. high, Apennine Mts. Modena prov. Italy.
Cinaloa (sĭn-ä-lō′ä). See Sinaloa.
Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭn-nă′tĭ) cml. & mfg. city, × of Hamilton co. O. on Ohio riv. 297
Cingoli (chēn′gō-lē) town, in the Marches, Italy, on Musone river..... 21
Cinisi (chē-nē′sē) town, Sicily, Italy, 14 m. W N W of Palermo..... 7
Cinnaminson (cĭn-na-mĭn′sŏn) tp. & vil. Burlington co. N. J.....tp. 4
Cinnamon Mountain (cĭn′na-mŏn-) peak, 12,600 ft. high, Elk Mts. Col.
Cinquefrondi (chĭn-kwā-frōn′dē) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy..... 6
Cinque Ports (sĭnk pōrts) collective name originally given to five spts. of England, viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, & Hastings; subsequently the number was increased.
Ciotat *or* **La Ciotat** (lä sē-ō′tä′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France 10
Circassia (sẹr-kăsh′ĭ-ạ) region, W Caucasus, in Russian govt. of Kuban.
Circello (chĭr-chĕl′lō) headland, 1,713 ft. high, Italy, on Mediterranean sea.
Circleville (sẽr′kl-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Pickaway co. O. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 7.
Cirencester (sĭs′ẹ-tẹr *or* sĭs′ĭs-tẹr) *anc.* Corin′ium, town, Gloucester co. Eng. 8
Ciro (chē′rō) mfg. town, Catanzaro prov. Italy, 3 m. from Mediterranean sea.. 5
Cisalpine Republic (sĭs-ăl′pĭn-) former state N It. now part of It. kingdom.
Cis-Caucasia (sĭs′ka-kā′zhẹ-ạ) name given to part of the Caucasus in Europe.
Cisleithania (sĭs-lī-thā′nẹ-ạ) the W or Austrian portion of Austria-Hungary.
Cisternino (chĭs-tẽr-nē′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy..... 5
Cithæron (sĭth-ē′rọn) mt. 4,620 ft. high, Greece, between Attica and Bœotia.
Citrus (cĭt′rŭs) co. cen. Fla. 592 □ pop. 2, × Mannfield.
Cittadella (chĭt-tä-dĕl′lä) mfg. town, N Italy, on Brentella river..... 9
Citta della Pieve (-pē-ä′vā) town, Perugia prov. Italy; birthplace of Perugino 7
Citta di Castello (-dē käs-tĕl′lō) town, Perugia prov. Italy, on Tiber river.... 6
Cittanova (chĭt-tä-nō′vä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy..... 12
Citta Vecchia (chĭt′tä vĕk′kē-ä) ft. city, cen. Malta isl. 6 m. W of Valetta... 22
City Point, vil. Prince George co. Va. on James riv.; a national cemetery.
Ciudadela (sē-ōō-dä-dā′lä) mfg spt. Minorca isl. 25 m. W of Port Mahon..... 6
Ciudad Real (thē-ōō-däd′ rā-äl′) prov. Spain, 7,840 □ pop. 292. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Ciudad Rodrigo (-rōd-rē′gō) mfg. city, Spain, 44 m. S W of Salamanca..... 6
Ciudad Victoria (sē-ōō-däd′ vĕk-tō′rē-ä) chief town, Tamaulipas, Mexico..... 8
Cividale (chē-vē-dä′lā) town, Friuli prov. Italy, on Natisone river..... 8
Civita di Penne (chē′vē-tä dē pĕn′nā) *anc.* Pin′na, city, Teramo prov. Italy.. 10
Civita Sant' Angelo (-sänt än′jä-lō) cml. town, Teramo prov. Italy..... 7
Civita Vecchia (-vĕk′kē-ä) spt. & cml. city, Italy, on Mediterranean sea..... 12
Civitella (chē-vē-tĕl′lä) town, Arezzo prov. cen. Italy..... 5
Civitella Casanuova (-kä′sä-nwō′vä) town, Teramo prov. Italy..... 5
Clackamas (klăk′a-mas) co. N W Ore. 1,684 □ pop. 15, × Oregon City.
Clackmannan (klăk-măn′nan) co. Scotland, 49 □ pop. 28 — its × pop. 2.
Claggan Bay (klăg′gan-) Galway co. Ireland, extends inland 2¾ m.
Claiborne (klā′bûrn) fertile par. N La. 800 □ pop 23, × Homer. — fertile co. S W Miss. 452 □ pop. 15, × Fort Gibson. — co. N E Tenn. 472 □ pop. 15, × Tazewell. — tp. Union co. O. pop. 3.
Clallam (klăl′lam) co. N W Wash. 1,824 □ pop. 3, × New Dungeness.
Clamecy (klăm′sē′) mfg. town, dept. Nièvre, France 6
Clapham (klăp′am) par. & suburb of London, England, Surrey co....joint pop. 36
Clara (klā′rä) town, Cuba, 30 m. N E of Cienfuegos 6
Clare (klâr) co. N cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 8, × Farwell. — riv. 32 m. long, Galway co. Ireland, flows into Lough Corrib. — isl. 4½ m. long, W coast Ireland, Mayo co. entrance to Clew Bay. — co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,294 □ pop. 124, × Ennis. — division, West Riding, York co. England.
Claremont (klâr′mŏnt) tp. & vil. Sullivan co. N. H.....tp. 6
Clarence (clăr′ĕns) tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Clarence Island, 52 m. long, 23 m. broad, S. Am. W of Tierra del Fuego.
Clarence Peak, mt. peak, 10,700 ft. high, Fernando Po isl. W coast Africa.
Clarence River, riv. 240 m. long, Australia, McPherson Mts. to Shoal Bay.
Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dọn) co. S E cen. S. C. 664 □ pop. 23, × Manning. — town, × of Monroe co. Ark. pop. 1.
Clarendon Springs, summer resort, Rutland co. Vt.; medicinal springs.
Clarinda (kla-rĭn′dạ) city, × of Page co. Io. on Nodaway river..... 3
Clarion (klăr′ĭ-ọn) min. co. N W Pa. 580 □ pop. 37. — its × pop. 2.
Clarion River, riv. 130 m. long, Pa. McKean co. to Allegheny river.
Clark (klärk) co. S W cen. Ark. 905 □ pop. 21, × Arkadelphia. — co. E Ill. 510 □ pop. 22, × Marshall. — co. S Ind. 381 □ pop. 30, × Charlestown. — co. S W Kan. 975 □ pop. 2, × Ashland. — co. E cen. Ky. 260 □ pop. 15, × Winchester. — co. N E Mo. 510 □ pop. 15, × Cahoka. — fertile co. S W cen. O. 393 □ pop. 52, × Springfield. — co. N E S. Dak. 970 □ pop. 7, × Clark. — co. N W cen. Wis. 1,224 □ pop. 18, × Neillsville. — tp. Montgomery co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Perry co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Atchison co. Mo. pop. 2.
Clarke, co. S W Ala. 1,160 □ pop. 23, × Grove Hill. — co. N E cen. Ga. 140 □ pop. 15, × Athens. — co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. E Miss. 660 □ pop. 16, × Quitman. — co. N Va. 255 □ pop. 8, × Berryville. — co. S W Wash. 648 □ pop. 12, × Vancouver. — tp. Clinton co. O. pop. 2.
Clarkes River, riv. 700 m. long, Rocky Mts. W Mont. to Columbia river.
Clarksburg (-bûrg) min. town, × of Harrison co. W. Va. on Monongahela river 3
Clarks Fork, riv. 150 m. long, rises in N Wyo. flows into Yellowstone river.
Clarks Island, Knox co. Me. 200 acres, Penobscot Bay; granite quarries.
Clarkson, tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 14 m. W N W of Rochester .....tp. 2
Clarkstown, tp. & vil. × of Rockland co. N. Y. 30 m. N of New York city....tp. 5
Clarksville (-vĭl) town, Clark co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Pike co. Mo. pop. 1. — cml. city, × of Montgomery co. Tenn. pop. 8. — town, × of Red River co. Tex. pop. 2.
Clase (klās) min. & mfg. town, Glamorgan co. Wales, suburb of Swansea..... 13
Clatsop (klăt′sọp) co. N W Ore. 815 □ pop. 10, × Astoria.
Clausthal (klows′tăl) min. town, Hanover, Prussia, in Harz mts..... 9
Claverack (klạ′vẹr-ăk) tp. & vil. Columbia co. N. Y.....tp. 4
Clay, co. E Ala. 599 □ pop. 16, × Ashland. — co. N E Ark. 568 □ pop. 12, × Corning. — co. N E Fla. 634 □ pop. 5, × Green Cove Springs. — co. S W Ga. 192 □ pop. 8, × Fort Gaines. — co. S E Ill. 470 □ pop. 17, × Louisville. — min. co. W Ind. 360 □ pop. 31, × Brazil. — co. N W Io. 576 □ pop. 9, × Spencer. — co. N E cen. Kan. 660 □ pop. 16, × Clay Center. — co. S E Ky. 580 □ pop. 12, × Manchester. — co. W Minn. 1,009 □ pop. 12, × Moorhead. — co. N E Miss. 420 □ pop. 19, × West Point. — co. W N W Mo. 415 □ pop. 20, × Liberty. — co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 16, × Sutton. — co. W N. C. 160 □ pop. 4, × Hayesville. — co. S E S. Dak. 410 □ pop. 8, × Vermilion. — co. N Tenn. 260 □ pop. 7, × Celina. — co. N Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 8, × Henrietta. — co. cen. West Va. 325 □ pop. 5, × Clay Courthouse. — tp. Marion co. Io. pop. 1. — tp. Atchison co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Saline co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 2.
Clay Center, tp. & city, × of Clay co. Kan. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 3.
Claycross, town, Derby co. England, 4 m. S of Chesterfield..... 5
Clayton (klā′tọn) co. N W cen. Ga. 135 □ pop. 8, × Jonesboro. — min. co. N E Io. 745 □ pop. 27, × El Kader. — vil. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4; vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Johnston co. N. C. tp. pop. 3.
Clayton-le-Moors (-lẹ-mōōrz) town, Lancaster co. England..... 5
Clear Creek, riv. 79 m. long, Col. rises near Grays Peak, flows into South Fork of Platte riv. — min. co. N cen. Col. 390 □ pop. 7, × Georgetown. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2.
Clearfield, min. co. W cen. Pa. 1,079 □ pop. 70. — its ×, cml. & mfg. bor. pop. 2.
Clear Fork, riv. 200 m. long, Tex. flows into Brazos river.
Clear Lake, lake 1,500 ft. above the sea, Lake co. Cal. 25 m. long, 10 m. broad. — tp. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Cerro Gordo co. Io. pop. 1.
Clear Water River, riv. 200 m. long, Ida. flows into Lewis river.
Cleator (klē-ā′tọr) min. town, Cumberland co. Eng. 3 m. S S E of Whitehaven 10
Cleburne (klē′bûrn) co. N E Ala. 545 □ pop. 13, × Edwardsville. — co. N Ark. 558 □ pop. 8, × Heber. — town, × of Johnson co. Tex. pop. 3.
Cleckheaton (klĕk′ẹ-tọn) mfg. town, York co. England, 8½ m. W of Leeds.... 7
Clerkenwell (klẽr′kẹn-wĕl) dist. & par. in London city, England...joint pop. 65
Clermont (klẹr-mŏnt′) co. S W O. 496 □ pop. 34, × Batavia. — (*Fr. pron.* klâr′mōN′) town, dept. Oise, France, 16 m. S S E of Beauvais, pop. 6.
Clermont-de-l'Hérault (-dẹ-lā′rō′) mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France..... 6
Clermont-Ferrand (-fā′rŏn′) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Puy-de-Dôme, Fr.. 50
Clesham (klĕsh′am) mt. Lewis isl. Hebrides, Scotland, 2,662 ft. high.
Cleveland (klēv′land) co. S Ark. 693 □ pop. 11, × Toledo. — co. W N. C. 420 □ pop. 20, × Shelby. — co. S Ok. pop. 11, × Norman. — tp. Whitley co. Ind. pop. 2. — port of entry, & cml. & mfg. city, × of Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 261. — town, × of Bradley co. Tenn. pop. 3. — bay, N E coast of Australia. — fertile dist. York co. England; famous for iron mines and works.
Cleves (klēvz) *Ger.* Kleve (klā′fẹ) mfg. town, Rhenish Prussia 10
Clew Bay, inlet, 15 m. long, 8 m. broad, Atl. ocean, Mayo co. Ireland.
Clichy (klē′shē′) mfg. suburb, N portion of Paris, France..... 31
Clifton (klĭf′tọn) vil. Pima co. Ariz.; large quantities of copper ore found here. — town, Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 3. — tp. Alleghany co. Va. pop. 5. — W suburb, Bristol, Gloucester co. Eng. on Avon riv. pop. 98.
Clifton Forge, town, Alleghany co. Va..... 2
Clifton Heights, bor. Delaware co. Pa..... 2
Clifton Park, tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N Y.....tp. 2
Clifton Springs, vil. Ontario co. N. Y.; medicinal springs 1
Clinch (klĭnsh) co. S Ga. 988 □ pop. 7, × Homerville.
Clinch Mountain, ridge, Va. & Tenn. between Clinch & Holston rivers.
Clinch River, 300 m. long, rises in Tazewell co. Va. flows into Holston river.
Cline (klīn) tp. Catawba co. N. C..... 3
Clingmans Peak (klĭng′manz-) peak, 6,660 ft. high, Great Smoky Mts. Wayne co. N. C.
Clinton (klĭn′tọn) co. S Ill. 494 □ pop. 17, × Carlyle. — co. N W cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 27, × Frankfort. — agr. co. E Io. 680 □ pop. 41. — its × pop. 9. — co. S Ky. 220 □ pop. 7, × Albany. — co. cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 27, × St. Johns. — co. N W Mo. 440 □ pop. 17, × Plattsburg. — min. co. N E N. Y. 995 □ pop. 46, × Plattsburg. — agr. co. S W O. 384 □ pop. 24, × Wilmington. — co. N cen. Pa. 850 □ pop. 29, × Lock Haven. — city, × of De Witt co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Vermilion co. Ind. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Clinton co. Io. tp. pop. 15, city pop. 14. — tp. & city, × of Hickman co. Ky. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 10. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Henry co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5. — tp. Essex co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. Clinton co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1. — tp. Fulton co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Shelby co. O. pop. 6. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Rock co. Wis. tp. pop. 1.
Clintonia (klĭn-tō′nĭ-ạ) tp. De Witt co. Ill..... 3
Clitheroe (klĭth′ẹr-ō) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Ribble river..... 11
Cloch Point (klŏk-) headland S shore Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Clonderalaw Bay (klŏn′dẹr-ạ-la′-) inlet, Shannon estuary, Clare co. Ireland.
Clonmel (klọn-mĕl′) cml. & mfg. town, Waterford & Tipperary cos. Ireland... 9
Cloquet (klō-kwĕt′) riv. 100 m. long, Minn. flows into St. Louis riv. — vil. Carlton co. Minn. pop. 3.
Cloud, co. N Kan. 720 □ pop. 19, × Concordia.
Cloud Peak, peak, Big Horn Mts. Wyo.
Cloverdale, tp. & vil. Putnam co. Ind.....tp. 2
Clover Hill, min. vil. Chesterfield co. Va. 25 m. S W of Richmond..... 1
Cloverport, city, Breckenridge co. Ky. on Ohio river..... 2
Clunes (klūnz) min. & past. bor. Talbot co. Victoria, Australia..... 6
Cluny (klü′nē′) mfg. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Grône river..... 5
Clyde (klīd) mfg. vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Sandusky co. O. pop. 2. — important riv. 75 m. long, Scotland, rises in Lanark co.
Coa (kō′ä) *anc.* Cu′da, riv. 80 m. long, Beira prov. Port. flows into Douro river.
Coahoma (kō′a-hō′ma) co. N W Miss. 500 □ pop. 18, × Friar's Point.
Coahuila (kō-ä-wē′lä) state, N Mexico, 63,569 □ pop. 151, ✻ Saltillo. — town in same, pop. 6.
Coal, tp. Perry co. O. pop. 4. — min. tp. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 9.
Coal City, vil. Grundy co. Ill..... 2
Coal Creek, vil. Anderson co. Tenn..... 2
Coaldale, vil. Schuylkill co. Pa..... 2
Coanza (kō-ăn′zạ) riv. 500 m. long, W Africa, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Coast Range, mt. range, Cal.; highest point San Bernardino, 11,600 ft.
Coatbridge, mfg. town, Lanark co. Scotland, 9½ m. E of Glasgow..... 18
Coatesville (kōts′vĭl) bor. Chester co. Pa. 38 m. W of Philadelphia..... 4
Coban (kō-bän′) cml. town, ✻ Vera Paz dept. Guatemala..... 18
Cobb (kŏb) min. co. N W Ga. 379 □ pop. 22, × Marietta.
Cobbosseecontee Waters (kŏb′ŏs-ē-kŏn′tē-) lake, 7 m. long, Kennebec co. Me.
Cobija (kō-bē′hä) spt. & cml. town, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. America..... 5
Coblenz *or* **Koblenz** (kō′blĕnts) govt. Rhenish Prussia, 2,396 □ pop. 634. — its ✻ and ✻ of Rhenish Prussia, cml. & mfg. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 33.
Cobleskill (kŏb′ẹlz-kĭl) tp. & vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Cobourg (kō′bōōrg) town, Ontario, Canada, pop. 5; railroad junction.
Cobras (kō′bräs) isl. & fort, Brazil, Rio Janeiro Bay.
Cobre *or* **El Cobre** (ĕl kō′brä) town, Cuba; rich copper mines.
Coburg (kō′bōōrg) duchy, Ger. 217 □ pop. 59. — its ✻, a cml. town, pop. 17.
Coburg Peninsula, peninsula, 50 m. long and 20 m. broad, N Australia.
Cocentayna (kō-thĕn-tī′nä) mfg. town, Alicante prov. Spain..... 7
Cochabamba (kō-chä-bäm′bä) min. & agr. dept. Bolivia, S. America, 21,417 □ pop. 197. — its ✻ 8,370 ft. above the sea, pop. 20.

Cochetopa Pass (kō′chē-tō′pä-) mt. pass, 10,000 ft. high, Col.
Cochin (kō-chēn′) tributary state, Madras presidency, India, 1,361 □ pop. 716. — cml. town, Malabar coast, British India, pop. 30.
Cochin China (kō′chĭn chi′nạ) the S part of Annam, lying along the coast, Indo-China. See also FRENCH COCHIN CHINA.
Cochise (kō-chēs′) co. S E Ariz. 6,004 □ pop. 7, × Tombstone.
Cochituate (kō-chĭt′ū-ạt) mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. on Cochituate Lake, pop. 1. — lake, 4 m. long, Middlesex co. Mass. ; a water supply of Boston.
Cochran (kŏk′rạn) vil. Dearborn co. Ind. 26 m. W of Cincinnati, O. 1
Cocke (kŏk) co. E Tenn. 458 □ pop. 17, × Newport.
Cockermouth (kŏk′ẹr-mowth) mfg. bor. Cumberland co. England 7
Coddle Creek, tp. Iredell co. N. C. 3
Codington (kŏd′ĭng-tọn) co. N E S. Dak. 720 □ pop. 7, × Watertown.
Codogno (kō-dōn′yō) mfg. town, Milan prov. Italy, 15 m. S E of Lodi 11
Codorus (kō-dō′rụs) tp. York co. Pa. 2
Codroipo (kō-drō-ē′pō) town, Udine prov. Italy, 14 m. S W of Udine 5
Coel *or* **Koel** (kō′ĕl′) *or* **Aligarh**, town, India. See ALIGARH.
Cœle-Syria (sē′lē-sĭr′ĭ-ạ) valley, 100 m. long, 10 m. broad, Syria.
Coeymans (kwē′mănz) tp. & vil. Albany co. N. Y. ..... tp.
Coffee (kŏf′ĭ-ē) co. S E Ala. 728 □ pop. 12, × Elba. — co. S Ga. 1,145 □ pop. 10, × Douglas. — co. cen. Tenn. 360 □ pop. 14, × Manchester.
Coffey (kŏf′ĭ-ē) fertile co. E Kan. 648 □ pop. 16, × Burlington.
Coffeyville, city, Montgomery co. Kan. 2
Coffin's Island, largest of Magdalen Isls. St. Lawrence Gulf, 25 m. long.
Cofre de Perote (kō′frā dā pā-rō′tā) mt. 13,416 ft. high, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Cognac (kŏn′yăk′) cml. town, dept. Charente, France, on Charente river 14
Cohasset (kō-hăs′sẹt) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. ..... tp.
Cohocton (kō-hŏk′tọn) tp. & vil. Steuben co. N. Y. ..... tp.
Cohoes (kō-hōz′) city, Albany co. N. Y. on Hudson riv. 3 m. N of Troy 23
Coimbatur (kō-ĭm-bạ-tōōr′) dist. Br. India, 7,432 □ pop. 1,763. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Coimbra (kō-ēm′brä) dist. in Beira prov. Portugal, 1,500 □ pop. 307. — city, ✻ of Beira prov. pop. 13.
Coin (kō-ēn′) town, Andalusia, Spain, 21 m. W of Malaga 9
Coire. See CHUR.
Cojutepeque (kō-hōō-tā-pā′kā) town, San Salvador, Cen. America 15
Coke (kōk) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, × Robert Lee.
Cokesbury (kōks′bẹr-rẹ) tp. & vil. Abbeville co. S. C. ..... tp.
Colberg (kōl′bĕrg) cml. & mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia 14
Colbert (kōl′bẹrt) co. N W Ala. 556 □ pop. 20, × Tuscumbia.
Colchagua (kōl-chä′gwä) prov. Chile, 3,795 □ pop. 160, ✻ San Fernando, pop. 7.
Colchester (kōl′chĕs-tẹr) bor. & tp. New London co. Conn. bor. pop. 1, tp. pop. 3. — town, McDonough co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & hamlet, Chittenden co. Vt. tp. pop. 5. — spt. Essex co. England, pop. 35. — co. cen. Nova Scotia, 1,300 □ pop. 27, × Truro.
Colchis (kōl′kĭs) anc. div. Trans-Caucasia, Russia.
Cold Harbor, Hanover co. Va. ; battlefield, June 3, 1864.
Cold Spring, vil. Putnam co. N. Y. on E bank Hudson river 2
Col du Julier (kôl dü zhü′lyā′) Alpine pass, 7,588 ft. high, Grisons, Swit.
Coldwater, tp. & mfg. city, × of Branch co. Mich. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 5.
Coldwater River, 150 m. long, Miss. flows into Tallahatchee river.
Cole (kōl) co. cen. Mo. 390 □ pop. 17, × Jefferson City.
Colebrook (kōl′brŏŏk) tp. & vil. × of Coos co. N. H. ..... tp.
Colehour (kōl-ẹ-owr′) vil. Cook co. Ill. 14 m. S of Chicago 2
Coleman (kōl′mạn) past. co. N W cen. Tex. 1,290 □ pop. 6. — its ×. 1
Colemans, tp. & vil. Edgefield co. S. C. ..... tp.
Colerain (kōl-rān′) tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Bertie co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 3.
Coleraine (kōl-rān′) town, Londonderry co. Ireland, 47 m. N W of Belfast 6
Coles (kōlz) co. E Ill. 520 □ pop. 30, × Charleston.
Colesville (kōlz′vĭl) tp. Broome co. N. Y. 3
Colfax (kōl′făks) co. E Neb. 400 □ pop. 10, × Schuyler. — co. N E New Mex. 6,600 □ pop. 8, × Cimarron. — town, × of Whitman co. Wash. pop. 2.
Colima (kō-lē′mä) state, Mexico, 2,272 □ pop. 73. — its ✻ pop. 25. — a volcano in Colima state, 12,000 ft. high.
Colle (kōl′lā) town, Benevento prov. It. pop. 6. — town, Florence prov. It. pop. 8.
College Point, vil. Queens co. N. Y. 10 m. E N E of N. Y. city 6
Collesano (kōl-lā-sä′nō) town, Sicily, Italy 5
Colleton (kōl′lẹ-tọn) co. S. C. 1,920 □ pop. 40, × Walterboro.
Collier, tp. Edgefield co. S. C. 2
Collier Bay, N W coast of Australia, 20 m. wide at mouth.
Collin (kōl′ĭn) past. co. N N E Tex. 880 □ pop. 37, × McKinney.
Collingwood (kŏl′lĭng-wo͝od) N E suburb of Melbourne, Australia, pop. 24. — town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz) tp. Erie co. N. Y. on Cattaraugus Creek 2
Collinsville (-vĭl) mfg. vil. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — tp. & city, Madison co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3.
Colmar *or* **Kolmar** (kōl-mär′) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Upper Alsace, Germany 30
Colmenar (kōl-mā-när′) town, Malaga prov. Spain 6
Colmenar de Oreja (-dā ō-rā′hä) town, Spain, 30 m. S S E of Madrid 5
Colmenar Viejo (-vē-ā′hō) town, Madrid, Spain 6
Colne (kōln) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 7. — riv. 30 m. long, Essex co. England. — riv. 25 m. long, Gloucester co. England. — riv. Middlesex & Hertford cos. England.
Cologna (kō-lōn′yä) town, Italy, 19 m. S E of Verona 5
Cologne (kō-lōn′) *Ger.* KÖLN (kŏln) govt. Rhenish Prussia, 1,535 □ pop. 827. — its ✻ & ✻ of Rhenish Prussia, mfg. city on Rhine riv. pop. 282.
Cololo (kō-lō′lō) mt. 17,930 ft. high, Andes mts. boundary Bolivia & Peru.
Colombia (kō-lōm′bē-ä) republic, S. America, 504,773 □ pop. 3,879, ✻ Bogotá.
Colombo (kō-lōm′bō) spt. & cml. town, ✻ of Ceylon isl. on its W coast 127
Colon (kō-lōn′) *form.* ASPINWALL, spt. Colombia, Atl. side Isth. Panama 4
Colonelgunj (kō′lō-nĕl-gŭnj′) town, Faizábád dist. Oudh, India 10
Colonia (kō-lō′nē-ä) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 2,192 □ pop. 37. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Colorado (kŏl′o-rä′dō) state, W cen. U. S. A. 103,925 □ pop. 412, ✻ Denver. — co. S E Tex. 900 □ pop. 20, × Columbus. — city, × of Mitchell co. Tex. pop. 2.
Colorado City, city, El Paso co. Col. 2
Colorado River, nav. riv. 900 m. long, Tex. flows into Matagorda Bay. — nav. riv. 1,050 m. long, Ut. & Ariz. flows into Gulf of California.
Colorado Springs, city, × of El Paso co. Col. 75 m. S of Denver 11
Colquitt (kŏl′kwĭt) co. S W Ga. 550 □ pop. 5, × Moultrie.
Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ạ) *or* **Oregon** (ŏr′ẹ-gŏn) nav. riv. 1,400 m. long, of Ore. Wash. & British Columbia, flows into the Pacific ocean.
Columbia, co. S Ark 825 □ pop. 20, × Magnolia. — co. N E Fla. 862 □ pop. 13, × Lake City. — co. E Ga. 333 □ pop. 11, × Appling. — co. E N. Y. 691 □ pop. 46, × Hudson. — co. N W Ore. 693 □ pop. 5, × St. Helen. — co. E cen. Pa. 480 □ pop. 37, × Bloomsburg. — co. S E Wash. 864 □ pop. 7, × Dayton. — agr. co. S cen. Wis. 780 □ pop. 28, × Portage City. — town, Monroe co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. Gibson co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Whitley co. Ind. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. Wapello co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Boone co. Mo. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 4. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 8. — mfg. city, Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 11. — tp. & city, ✻ of S. C. and × of Richland co. tp. pop. 18, city pop. 15 — town, × of Maury co. Tenn. pop. 5.
Columbiana (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ăn′ạ) agr. co. E O. 538 □ pop. 59, × New Lisbon. — vil. Columbiana co. O. pop. 1.
Columbretes (kō-lōōm-brā′tĕs) isl. group, Medit. sea, off E coast of Spain.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs) co. N. C. 940 □ pop. 18, × Whiteville. — mfg. city, × of Muscogee co. Ga. pop. 17. — tp. & city, × of Bartholomew co. Ind. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 7. — city, × of Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Hickman co. Ky. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of Lowndes co. Miss. pop. 5. — city, × of Platte co. Neb. pop. 3. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of O. and × of Franklin co. pop. 88. — city, × of Colorado co. Tex. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Columbia co. Wis. tp. pop. 2.
Columbus City, tp. & town, Louisa co. Io. ..... tp. 3
Columbus Grove, vil. Putnam co. O. 58 m. S S W of Toledo 2
Colusa (kō-lū′sạ) co. N Cal. 2,450 □ pop. 15. — its × pop. 1.
Comacchio (kō-mäk′kē-ō) ft. town, Ferrara prov. Italy 9
Comal (kō-măl′) co. S cen. Tex. 580 □ pop. 6, × New Braunfels.
Comanche (kō-măn′chē) co. S Kan. 795 □ pop. 3, × Coldwater. — past. co. N cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 16, × Comanche, pop. 1.
Comanche Peak, mt. in Hood co. Tex. ; visible 100 m. distant.
Comanches, warlike American Indian tribe of Mexico and Texas.
Comayagua (kō-mī-ä′gwä) city, Honduras, Cen. America 10
Combaconum (kŏm′bạ-kō′nŭm) town, Madras pres. India, 20 m. E of Tanjore. 54
Combahee River (kŏm′bạ-hē′-) S. C. 140 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Combin (kŏn′bĂn′) mt. 14,163 ft. high, Pennine Alps, bet. Italy & Switzerland.
Combourg (kŏn′bo͝or′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 6
Comillah (kŏm-ĭl′lạ) town, ✻ of Tiperah dist. Bengal, British India 13
Comines (kō-mēn′) town, dept. Nord, France ; birthplace of P. de Comines 7
Comiso (kŏm′ē-sō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy 17
Commentry (kŏm′mŏn′trē′) town, dept. Allier, France ; coal mines 12
Commeragh Mountains (kŏm′ẹ-răн′-) range, 1,750 ft. high, Waterford co. Ir.
Commercial, tp. Cumberland co. N. J. 2
Commercy (kŏm′mĕr′sē′) town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river 5
Como (kō′mō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,050 □ pop. 552. — its ✻ pop. 26.
Comodo (kō-mō′dō) isl. 35 m. long, Malay Arch. between Sumbawa & Flores.
Comorn (kō′mŏrn) cml. town, Hungary, on Great Schütt isl. in Danube river 13
Comoro Isles (kŏm′o-rō-) Mozambique Channel, N W of Madagascar, 760 □ 63
Compiano (kŏm-pē-ä′nō) town, Italy, 35 m. S W of Parma, on Taro river 5
Compiègne (kôn′pe-ā̃i′) town, dept. Oise, France, on Oise river 14
Compton (kŏmp′tọn) co. S E Quebec, Canada, 1,320 □ pop. 22, × Cookshire.
Concarneau (kôn′kär′nō′) spt. in dept. Finistère, France 5
Concepcion (kọn-sĕp′shŭn, *Sp.* kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′) town, Entre Rios prov. Argentine Republic, pop. 7. — min. prov. Chile, 3,535 □ pop. 219. — its ✻ pop. 24. — dept. & town, Paraguay, dept. pop. 31, town pop. 11.
Conchas (kŏn′chäs) riv. 300 m. long, Mexico, flows into the Rio Grande.
Concho (kŏn′chō) riv. 170 m. long, Tex. flows into Colorado riv. — co. cen. Tex. 1,010 □ pop. 1, × Paint Rock.
Concord (kŏn′kụrd) tp. Bureau co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4 ; battlefield in 1775. — tp. Clinton co. Mo. pop. 3. — mfg. city, ✻ of N. H. and × of Merrimack co. pop. 17. — tp. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 4. — city, × of Cabarrus co. N. C. pop. 4. — tp. Miami co. O. pop. 6. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Sumter co. S. C. pop. 2.
Concordia (kŏn-kōr′dĭ-ạ) par. La. 680 □ pop. 15, × Vidalia. — city, × of Cloud co. Kan. pop. 3. — (kŏn-kōr′dĭ-ä) town & commune, Modena prov. Italy, commune pop. 9. — town, Entre Rios prov. Arg. Republic, on Uruguay riv. pop. 5.
Condamine (kŏn′dä-mēn′) town, Monaco 6
Condapilly (kŏn′dạ-pĭl′lĭ) town, Madras presidency, British India 5
Condé-sur-Noireau (kôn′dā′-sür′-nwä′rō′) town, dept. Calvados, France 7
Condesuyos (kōn′dä-sōō′ĭ-ōs) dist. Arequipa dept. Peru 20
Condom (kôn′dôn′) mfg. town, dept. Gers, France, on Bayse river 9
Conecuh (kō-nē′kạ) co. S Ala. 804 □ pop. 15, × Evergreen.
Conecuh River, riv. 175 m. long, Ala. 3
Conegliano (kō-nāl-yä′nō) mfg. town, Treviso prov. N Italy 8
Conejos (kō-nā′hōs) past. co. S W Col. 1,200 □ pop. 7. — its ×.
Conejos Peak, 13,183 ft. high, San Juan Mts. Conejos co. Col.
Conemaugh (kŏn′ẹ-mạ) mfg. bor. Cambria co. Pa. on Conemaugh river 3
Cone Mountain, volcanic mt. 6,600 ft. high, Siskiyou co. Cal.
Conestoga (kŏn′ẹs-tō′gạ) tp. & vil. Lancaster co. Pa. on Conestoga creek ..... tp. 2
Conesus Lake (kọ-nē′sŭs-) lake, 9 m. long, Livingston co. N. Y.
Coney Island (kō′nĭ-) Kings co. N. Y. 5 m. long ; a summer resort. — vil. Kings co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Congaree (kŏn′gạ-rē′) riv. 50 m. long, S. C. flows into Wateree river.
Congleton (kŏn′gl-tọn) min. & mfg. bor. Cheshire, England 11
Congo (kŏn′gō). See KONGO.
Congress, tp. & vil. Wayne co. O. ..... tp. 3
Conil (kō-nēl′) town, Spain, 22 m. S E of Cadiz, on Mediterranean sea 5
Coniston Water (kŏn′ĭs-tọn-) lake, 6¼ m. long, Lancaster co. England.
Conjeveram (kŏn′jĕv-ẹr-ăm′) town, Chingleput dist. British India 37
Connaught (kŏn′nạt) prov. N W Ireland, 6,867 □ 724
Conneaut (kŏn′nẹ-ạt′) tp. & vil. Ashtabula co. O. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3.
Connecticut (kŏn-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt) state, E U. S. A. 4,990 □ pop. 746, ✻ Hartford. — riv. 450 m. long, New England, rises in N N. H. flows into Long Isl. Sound.
Connellsville (kŏn′nĕlz-vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pa. on Youghiogheny river 6
Connersville (kŏn′nẹrz-vĭl) city, × of Fayette co. Ind. 5
Conoy (kō′noi′) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. on Susquehanna river 2
Conesguina (kōn-sū-gē′nä) volcano, 3,800 ft. high, Nicaragua.
Conselice (kŏn-sĕl′ē-chā) town, Ferrara prov. Italy 6
Consett (kŏn′sẹt) town, Durham co. England ; coal mines and iron works 6
Conshohocken (kŏn′shō-hŏk′ẹn) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 5
Constance. See LAKE OF CONSTANCE.
Constantia (kŏn-stăn′shē-ạ) tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3
Constantina (kŏn-stän-tē′nä) town, Spain, 40 m. N E of Seville 8
Constantine (kŏn′stạn-tīn′) tp. & vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — (kŏn′stän-tēn′) French dept. N E Algeria, 73,929 □ pop. 1,715. — its ✻, *anc.* CIR′TA, ft. city, pop. 45.
Constantinograd (kŏn-stän-tē-nō-grăd′) town, Poltava govt. Russia 5
Constantinople (kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′pl) a vilayet of Turkey, 5,867 □ pop. 895. — city, on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, ✻ of Ottoman Empire, pop. 874.
Constantinov (kŏn-stän′tē-nŏv′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia 16
Constanz (kŏn′stănts) *or* **Konstanz**, dist. Baden, Germany, 1,609 □ pop. 282. — town in same, pop. 16.
Constitucion (kŏn-stē-tōō-thē-ōn′) spt. town, Maule prov. Chile 7
Consuegra (kŏn-sōō-ā′grä) *anc.* CONSA′BRUM, town, Toledo prov. Spain 7
Contarina (kŏn-tä-rē′nä) town, Italy, on Po riv. 29 m. S of Venice 6
Contentnea (kŏn-tĕnt′nē) tp. Pitt co. N. C. 3
Contentnea Creek, riv. 100 m. long, N. C. flows into Neuse river.
Contra Costa (kŏn′tra kŏs′tạ) co. W cen. Cal. 810 □ pop. 14, × Martinez.
Contreras (kŏn-trā′räs) town, Mexico, 14 m. S of the capital ; battlefield in 1847.
Conversano (kŏn-vĕr-sä′nō) cml. town, Bari prov. Italy 11
Converse (kŏn′vẽrs) co. E Wyo. 6,600 □ pop. 3, × Douglas.
Conway (kŏn′wā) co. N cen. Ark. 493 □ pop. 19, × Lewisburg. — town, × of Faulkner co. Ark. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mass. pop. 1. — tp. & town, Carroll co. N. H. tp. pop. 2.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Conwayboro (-bŭr′rō) tp. & town, × of Horry co. S. C.....tp. 3
Conyers (kŏn′yĕrz) town, × of Rockdale co. Ga. 31 m. S E of Atlanta..... 1
Cook, agr. co. N É Ill. 960 □ pop. 1,192, × Chicago. — co. N E Minn. 1,520 □ × Grand Marais.
Cooke, co. N Tex. 920 □ pop. 25, × Gainesville.
Cook Inlet, 130 m. long, 70 m. broad, Alaska, opposite Kadiak island.
Cook, *or* **Hervey, Islands**, S W of Society Isls. S Pacific ocean, 142 □; British 9
Cooktown, port, Queensland, Australia, on Endeavor river.....
Coolin Hills (kōō′lĭn-) Isle of Skye, Scotland, the highest 3,200 ft. 8
Coomassie (kōō-măs′sĭ). See KUMASSI.
Coomptah (kōōmp′tä). See KUMTA.
Cooper, agr. co. cen. Mo. 562 □ pop. 23, × Boonville. — tp. Gentry co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3.
Cooperstown, vil. × of Otsego co. N. Y. on Susquehanna river..... 3
Coorg (kōōrg). See KURG.
Coos (kō-ŏs′) co. N N. H. 1,771 □ pop. 23, × Lancaster. — (*pron.* kōōs) co. S W Ore. 1,750 □ pop. 9, × Empire City.
Coosa (kōō′sa) co. E cen. Ala. 684 □ pop. 16, × Rockford. — riv. 350 m. long, Ga. & Ala.
Coos Bay (kōōs-) on coast of Ore. lat. 43° 20′ 38″ N, lon. 124° 22′ W.
Copan (kō-pän′) anc. city, W part of Honduras; wonderful ruins and pyramids.
Copeland Islands (kōp′land-) group of isls. in Down co. on N W coast Ireland.
Copenhagen (kō′pĕn-hā′gĕn) mfg. city, ✻ of Denmark, on Baltic sea..... 416
Copertino (kō-pĕr-tē′nō) town, Lecce prov. Italy..... 5
Copiah (kō-pī′a) co. S W Miss. 760 □ pop. 30, × Hazlehurst.
Copiapó (kō′pĭ-a-pō′) min. town, ✻ of Atacama prov. Chile, S. America..... 10
Copparo (kŏp-pä′rō) town & commune, Italy, 11 m. N E of Ferrara..commune 30
Coppermine River, riv. 250 m. long, N. W. Territories, Canada, to Arctic Oc.
Copper River, riv. 130 m. long, Mo. flows into Mississippi river.
Coquimbo (kō-kēm′bō) prov. cen. Chile, 12,905 □ pop. 190, ✻ Serena, pop. 17. — spt. Coquimbo prov. Chile, 7 m. S W of Serena, pop. 5.
Corannas (kō-răn′näs) Hottentot tribe, S of Orange riv. S Africa.
Corato (kō-rä′tō) city, Bari prov. Italy, 14 m. S E of Barletta..... 30
Corbeil (kôr′bāl′) cml. town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, 20 m. S E of Paris.. 7
Corbetta (kôr-bĕt′tä) town, N Italy, 10 m. W of Milan..... 5
Corcobado (kŏr-kō-bä′dō) volcanic mt. 7,510 ft. high, Andes mts. Patagonia. — mt. peak, 2,000 ft. high, Brazil.
Cordele (kôr′dēl) town, Dooly co. Ga.....
Córdoba *or* **Cordova** (kôr′dō-bä) prov. Spain, 5,190 □ pop. 421. — its ✻ pop. 56, an anc. city on Guadalquivir riv. — (kôr′dō-vä) past. prov. Argentine Republic, 54,000 □ pop. 380. — its ✻ on Primero riv. pop. 67. — town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, pop. 6. 2
Corea (kō-rē′a). See KOREA.
Corella (kō-rĕl′yä) town, Navarre prov. Spain, 49 m. S W of Pamplona..... 5
Core Sound (kôr-) 35 m. long, coast of N. C. joins Pamlico Sound.
Corfu (kôr-fōō′) isl. of Greece, Medit. sea, 227 □ pop. 65. — its ✻, a ft. spt. city, pop. 28. — nome, Greece, 431 □ pop. 115.
Cori (kō′rē) *anc.* CORA, town, cen. Italy, 29 m. S E of Rome..... 6
Corigliano (kō-rēl-yä′nō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy..... 11
Corinaldo (kō-rē-näl′dō) town, Marches, Italy, 25 m. W of Ancona..... 6
Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth) city, × of Alcorn co. Miss. pop. 2. — anc. city, Gr. pop. 7.
Corio (kō′rē-ō) town, Italy, 20 m. N W of Turin..... 6
Corisco (kō-rĭs′kō) bay & isl. in Bight of Biafra, W Africa.
Cork, co. S Ireland, 2,890 □ pop. 437. — its ×, a cml. city on Lee riv. pop. 75.
Cork Harbor, S coast of Ireland, estuary of Lee river.
Corleone (kŏr-lā-ō′nā) town, Sicily, 21 m. S of Palermo..... 16
Corleto (kôr-lā′tō) town, Basilicata dept. Italy..... 5
Cormantyn (kôr-măn′tĭn) populous vil. Gold Coast, W Africa.
Cormons (kôr′mŏns) town, Küstenland prov. Austria..... 5
Corneto (kôr-nā′tō) town, Rome prov. cen. Italy, on Mediterranean sea..... 6
Corniglio (kôr-nēl′yō) town, Italy, 25 m. S W of Parma..... 5
Corning (kôr′nĭng) town, × of Adams co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 9. — vil. Perry co. O. pop. 2.
Cornplanter, tp. Venango co. Pa.....
Cornwall, tp. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 2. — min. co. S W England, 1,350 □ pop. 323, × Bodmin.
Coro (kō′rō) town, Falcon & Zulia state, Venezuela, S. America..... 2
Coromandel Coast (kŏr′o-măn′dĕl-) India, Point Calymere to Kistna river.
Corona (kō-rō′na) vil. Queens co. N. Y.....
Coronata (kō-rō-nä′tä) isl. 15 m. long, Dalmatia, Adriatic sea.
Coronation Gulf, W of Victoria Land, British N. America.
Coronel (kō-rō-nĕl′) min. town, Concepcion prov. Chile, S. America..... 6
Corpi Santi (kôr′pē sän′tē) dist. near Milan, Italy..... 63
Corpus Christi (kôr′pŭs krĭs′tē) city, × of Nueces co. Tex..... 4
Corpus Christi Bay, lagoon, Tex. joins Gulf of Mexico.
Corral Peak (kŏr′răl′-) mt. 11,333 ft. high, Middle Park, Col.
Correggio (kŏr-rĕd′jō) town, Modena prov. Italy; birthplace of Antonio Allegri..... 12
Corrèze (kôr′rāz′) dept. France, 2,265 □ pop. 328, ✻ Tulle.
Corrientes (kŏr-rē-ĕn′tĕs) prov. Argentine Republic, S. America, 54,000 □ pop. 290. — its ✻ pop. 14, a cml. town on Paraná river.
Corrievrekin (kŏr-rę-vrĕk′kĭn) whirlpool off W coast of Scotland.
Corry, city, Erie co. Pa. 37 m. S E of Erie..... 6
Corsica (kôr′sĭ-ka) French isl. & dept. Medit. sea, 3,377 □ pop. 289, ✻ Ajaccio.
Corsicana (kôr′sę-kä′na) city, × of Navarro co. Tex..... 6
Corte (kôr′tä) town, Corsica isl. Mediterranean sea..... 5
Cortemaggiore (kôr′tä-mäd-jō′rā) town, Italy, on Larda river..... 5
Cortetz (kôr-tĕts′) isl. Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia, in Dnieper river.
Cortland (kôrt′land) co. cen. N. Y. 480 □ pop. 29, × Cortland, pop. 9.
Cortlandt (kôrt′lant) tp. Westchester N. Y. on E bank of Hudson river..... 15
Cortlandville (-vĭl) tp. Cortland co. N. Y..... 11
Cortona (kôr-tō′nä) town, Tuscany, Italy, 73 m. S E of Florence..... 27
Coruña (kō-rōōn′yä) prov. N W Spain, 3,079 □ pop. 614. — its ✻ pop. 37.
Corunna (kọ-rŭn′na) city, × of Shiawassee co. Mich. on the Shiawassee river 1
Corvallis (kôr-văl′lĭs) city, × of Benton co. Ore. 35 m. S W of Salem..... 2
Coryell (kō′rĭ-ĕl′) past. co. cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 17, × Gatesville.
Cos *or* **Kos** (kŏs) Turkish isl. in Mediterranean sea, 21 m. long, 5 m. broad... 8
Cosala (kō-sä′lä) town, Sinaloa state, Mexico, 80 m. N E of Mazatlan..... 6
Cosenza (kō-sĕn′dzä) prov. S Italy, 2,841 □ pop. 463. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Coshocton (kọ-shŏk′tọn) co. N E cen. O. 550 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 4.
Cosi *or* **Kosi** (kō′sē) riv. 300 m. long, India, flows into Ganges river.
Cöslin *or* **Coeslin** (kös-lēn′) mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia..... 15
Cosmoledo Islands (kŏs-mŏ-lā′dō-) Indian Ocean, in Mozambique Channel.
Cosne (kōn) *anc.* CONDA′TE, mfg. town, dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire river.. 7
Cossacks, Country of the Don (-kŏs′ăks). See DON.
Costa Rica (kŏs′tä rē′kä) republic, S Cen. Am. 23,000 □ pop. 263, ✻ San José.
Costigliole d' Asti (kŏs-tēl-yō′lā däs′tē) town, Piedmont, Italy.....
Costilla (kŏs-tēl′yä) past. co. S Col. 1,720 □ pop. 3, × San Luis.
Costilla Peak, mt. 12,634 ft. high, Sangre de Cristo Range, N. M.
Coteau Saint Augustin (kō′tō′ sănt ō′gŭs′tăn′) mfg. vil. Hochelaga co. Quebec prov. Canada..... 5
Côte Blanche (kōt′ blŏnsh′) bay on S W border St. Mary's parish, La.
Côte-d'Or (kōt′-dôr′) dept. E France, 3,383 □ pop. 377, ✻ Dijon.
Côtes-du-Nord (kōt′-dü′-nôr′) dept. W Fr. 2,659 □ pop. 619, ✻ Saint-Brieuc.
Cotignola (kō-tēn-yō′lä) town, Italy, 34 m. S E of Ferrara..... 7
Cotopaxi (kō′tō-păks′ē) volcano, 18,880 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, S. Am.
Cotrone (kō-trō′nā) *anc.* CROTO′NA, spt. town, Catanzaro prov. Italy..... 8
Cotswold Hills (kŏts′wōld-) tract 200,000 acres, Gloucester co. England.
Cottbus *or* **Kottbus** (kŏt′bōos) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 35
Cottian Alps (kŏt′tĭ-an-) division of the Alps, Monte Viso to Mont Cenis.
Cottonwood, co. S W Minn. 640 □ pop. 7, × Windom.
Cottonwood River, riv. 140 m. long, Minn. flows into Minnesota river.
Cottrellville (kŏt′trĕl-vĭl) tp. St. Clair co. Mich.; bounded E by St. Clair riv. 1
Coudersport (kow′dĕrs-pôrt) bor. × of Potter co. Pa..... 2
Coueron (kōō′ā′rôN′) spt. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France..... 5
Coulommiers (kōō′lôm′myā′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France..... 6
Council Bluffs, city, × of Pottawattamie co. Io. 3 m. E of Missouri river.... 21
Council Grove, tp. & city, × of Morris co. Kan. on the Neosho river....city 2
Courbevoie (kōōr′bę′vwä′) town, dept. Seine, France, 5½ m. N W of Paris.... 15
Courland (kōōr′land) govt. Russia, on Baltic sea, 10,535 □ pop. 677, ✻ Mittau.
Cours (kōōr) mfg. vil. dept. Rhône, France, on Trambouze river..... 7
Courtrai (kōōr′trā′) *anc.* COTORI′ACUM, ft. mfg. town, W. Flanders, Belgium... 31
Coutances (kōō′tôNss′) *anc.* CONSTAN′TIA, cml. mfg. town, dept. Manche, France 8
Cove Island, Cork Harbor, Ireland, 13,000 acres; contains Queenstown.
Coventry (kŭv′ĕn-trĭ) tp. & hamlet, Tolland co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Summit co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Kent co. R. I. tp. pop. 5. — city, Warwick co. England, pop. 53.
Covert (kŭv′ẽrt) tp. & hamlet, Seneca co. N. Y.....tp. 2
Covilhã (kō-vēl-yäN′) town, Lower Beira prov. Portugal; thermal springs.... 11
Covington (kŭv′ĭng-tọn) co. S Ala. 994 □ pop. 8, × Andalusia. — co. S Miss. 570 □ pop. 8, × Williamsburg. — town, × of Newton co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Fountain co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Kenton co. Ky. pop. 37. — vil. Miami co. O. pop. 2. — town, × Tipton co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Cowanshannock (kow′ạn-shăn′nọk) tp. Armstrong co. Pa..... 2
Cowes (kowz) spt. town & watering place, Isle of Wight, England..... 6
Coweta (kow-ē′ta) co. W Ga. 506 □ pop. 22, × Newnan.
Cowley, co. S Kan. 1,122 □ pop. 34, × Winfield.
Cowlitz (kow′lĭtz) co. S W Wash. 1,124 □ pop. 6, × Kalama.
Cowlitz River, riv. 150 m. long, Wash.
Cowpen, vil. Northumberland co. England; coal mines..... 10
Cowpens, vil. Spartanburg co. S. C.; battlefield in 1781.
Coxsackie (kōōk-sa′kę) tp. & vil. Green co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Coz's Peak (kŏks′ęz-) snow-clad peak, 13,250 ft. high, Uintah Mts. Ut.
Coyle *or* **Koel** (koil) nav. riv. 300 m. long, India, flows into Bay of Bengal.
Cozumel Island (kō-zōō-mĕl′-) 24 m. long, 7 m. broad, E coast of Yucatan.
Crab Orchard, tp. Mecklenburg co. N. C..... 3
Cracow (krā′kō) *Pol.* **Krakau** (krä′kow) city, W Galicia, Aust. on Vistula riv. 76
Craig (krāg) co. Va. bordering on West Va. 381 □ pop. 4, × Newcastle.
Craighead (krāg′hĕd) co. N E Ark. 668 □ pop. 12, × Jonesboro.
Crajova (krä-yō′vä) town, W Roumania, 120 m. W of Bucharest..... 23
Cramlington (krăm′lĭng-tọn) vil. Northumberland co. England..... 6
Cranberry, tp. Venango co. Pa. on Allegheny river..... 3
Craney Island (krā′nĭ-) Norfolk co. Va.; govt. powder magazine.
Cranston (krăn′stọn) tp. Providence co. R. I. W of Narragansett Bay..... 8
Cranston Print Works, vil. Providence co. R. I..... 2
Craon (krä′ôN′) town, dept. Mayenne, France..... 5
Craven, co. E N. C. 792 □ pop. 21, × New Berne.
Crawford, co. N W Ark. 582 □ pop. 22, × Van Buren. — co. W cen. Ga. 324 □ pop. 9, × Knoxville. — co. E S E Ill. 452 □ pop. 17, × Robinson. — co. S Ind. 270 □ pop. 14, × Leavenworth. — co. W Io. 720 □ pop. 19, × Denison. — co. S E Kan. 592 □ pop. 30, × Girard. — co. N Mich. 580 □ pop. 3. — co. S E cen. Mo. 710 □ pop. 12, × Steelville. — co. N cen. O. 393 □ pop. 32, × Bucyrus. — co. N W Pa. 1,010 □ pop. 65, × Meadville. — co. S W Wis. 535 □ pop. 16, × Prairie du Chien. — tp. Crawford co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Osage co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Currituck co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Wyandot co. O. pop. 3.
Crawfordsville (-vĭl) city, × of Montgomery co. Ind. on Sugar Creek..... 6
Crécy (krĕs′sĭ, *Fr. pron.* krā′sē′) town, dept. Somme, Fr.; battlefield in 1346.
Crediton (krĕd′dĭ-tọn) town, Devon co. England..... 6
Creedmoor, hamlet, Queens co. N. Y. 12 m. E of N. Y. city; rifle range.
Crefeld (krā′fĕlt) mfg. town, Rhenish Prussia, 12 m. N W of Düsseldorf..... 105
Creil (krā′ẽ) town, dept. Oise, France, on Oise river..... 7
Crema (krā′mä) town, Lombardy, Italy, 25 m. S E of Milan..... 8
Cremona (krē-mō′na, *It. pron.* krā-mō′nä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 632 □ pop. 305. — its ✻ a ft. city, on the Po riv. pop. 31.
Crenshaw (krĕn′shạ) co. S Ala. 640 □ pop. 15, × Rutledge.
Crescentino (krā-shĕn-tē′nō) town, Piedmont, Italy, 18 m. S W of Vercelli... 6
Cresco (krĕs′kō) town, × of Howard co. Io. 48 m. W of Lansing..... 2
Cressona (krĕs-sō′na) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa..... 1
Crest (krĕst) mfg. town, dept. Drôme, France, on right bank Drôme river.... 6
Crestline, city, Crawford co. O. 75 m. S W of Cleveland..... 3
Creston (krĕs′tọn) mfg. city, Douglas tp. Union co. Io..... 7
Crestone Peak (krĕs′tōn-) S Col. 14,230 ft. high, Sangre de Cristo Range.
Crete (krēt) city, Saline co. Neb. on Big Blue riv. pop. 2. — *or* **Candia** (kăn′dę-a) *anc.* CRE′TA, isl. 150 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, Mediterranean sea, 2,949 □ pop. 294, a vilayet of Turkey.
Creuse (krŭz) dept. cen. France, 2,150 □ pop. 285, ✻ Guéret. — riv. 175 m. long, France, flows into Vienne river.
Creuzburg (kroits′bōōrg) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia..... 5
Crevillente (krā-vēl-yĕn′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain..... 8
Crewe (krū) mfg. town, Cheshire, England, 34 m. S E of Liverpool..... 29
Crewkerne (krū′kẽrn) town, Somerset co. England..... 5
Cricket River, 140 m. long, Ore. flows into Lake Harney.
Cricklade (krĭk′lād) bor. Wiltshire & Gloucester cos. England..... 52
Crimea (krĭ-mē′a) peninsula, S Russia, formed by Sea of Azof and Black Sea 128
Crimmitzschau (krĭm′mĭts-shou′) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, on Pleisse riv. 20
Crisfield (krĭs′fēld) tp. & town, Somerset co. Md. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2.
Crittenden (krĭt′tẹn-dĕn) co. E Ark. 614 □ pop. 14, × Marion. — co. W Ky. 340 □ pop. 13, × Marion.
Crixa *or* **Cricha** (krē′shä) nav. riv. 200 m. long, Brazil, South America.
Croagh Patrick (krō′ăн-) mt. 2,530 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland, S of Clew Bay.
Croatan Sound (krō′tăn′-) part of Pamlico Sound, N. C.
Croatia, Turkish (krō-ā′shĭ-a) N W Bosnia, Austria, pop. 161, ✻ Bihacs.
Croatia and Slavonia (-slā-vō′nĭ-a) prov. Hungary, 16,773 □ pop. 2,184. ✻ Agram. 7
Crockett, co. W Tenn. 260 □ pop. 15, × Alamo. — vil. × of Houston co. Tex. pop. 1.
Croghan (krō′gạn) tp. & vil. Lewis co. N. Y.....tp. 6 4
Croia (krō′yä) *or* **Ak-Hissar** (äk-hĭs-sär′) town, Albania, Turkey..... 5
Cromarty (krŏm′ar-tĭ) co. Scot. 345 □. — its × pop. 1; united with Ross co.
Cromarty Firth (-fẽrth) bay, 18 m. long, 5 m. broad, N E coast of Scotland.
Cromers (krō′mẽrz) tp. Newberry co. S. C..... 2

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long;* â, ê, ô, *less prolonged;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short;* ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, ụ, *obscure;* fär, låst, fall, chre; tẽrm; fōod, fo͝ot, fûrl; ô *as in* fôr; oi *as in* oil; ow *as in* cow; ŭ, ŏ, ü, ʊ, ee (see p. 1719); ch *as in* chin; g *as in* get; ŋ *as in* linger, link; ng *as in* sing; th *as in* thin; th *as in* thine; l, ŭ, ȝ, w, в, ɒ, ɑ, н, к, N (see p. 1719).

Crompton (krŏmp′tŏn) town, Lancaster co. England; cotton mills ..... Pop. 7
Cromwell, tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Conn. ..... tp. 2
Cronstadt (krŏn′stät) ft. spt. Kotlin isl. Gulf of Finland, Russia. 48
Crook, co. cen. Ore. 8,150 □ pop. 3, × Prineville. — co. N E Wyo. 5,250 □ pop. 2, × Sundance.
Crook and Billy Row, tp. Durham co. England 8
Crooked Creek, tp. Jasper co. Ill. pop. 3. — riv. 100 m. long, Ill.
Crooked Fork, riv. 200 m. long, Mo. & Io. flows into Grand river.
Crooked Islands, group, 4 in number, of the Bahama Islands.
Crooked River, 150 m. long, Ore.; Blue Mts. to Des Chutes River.
Crookston, city, × of Polk co. Minn. on Red Lake River. 3
Cross, co. N E Ark. 672 □ pop. 8, × Wittsburg.
Cross Anchor, tp. & town, Spartanburg co. S. C. ..... tp. 3
Crossen *or* **Krossen** (krŏs′sĕn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia. 7
Cross Hill, tp. & vil. Laurens co. S. C. ..... tp. 3
Cross Lake, 60 m. long, British N. America.
Croton River (krō′tŏn-) 60 m. long, Dutchess co. N. Y. to Hudson riv.; affords the New York city water supply.
Crow Indians, tribe in Yellowstone Valley, Mont.
Crown Point, town, × of Lake co. Ind. 41 m. S E of Chicago, pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, tp. pop. 4.
Crow River, 160 m. long, Minn. flows into Mississippi river.
Crow Wing, co. N cen. Minn. 550 □ pop. 9, × Brainerd.
Crow Wing River, riv. 100 m. long, Minn. flows into Mississippi river.
Croydon (kroi′dŏn) town, Surrey co. England, 10½ m. S of London Bridge. 103
Crozon (krō′zôN′) town, dept. Finistère, France, S of Brest Roads. 8
Crummock-Water (krŭm′mŏk-) lake, 4 m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Crumpsall (krŭmp′sąl) town, Lancaster co. England, 3 m. N of Manchester. 5
Cruyshautem (krois′how′tĕm) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium. 6
Csaba (chŏb′ŏ) cml. town, Békés co. Hungary. 30
Csaikisten (chī-kīs′tĕn′) dist. Slavonia, Hungary, 340 □. 34
Csanad (chŏ′nŏd′) co. E Hungary, 699 □ pop. 95. — its ✻.
Csantaver (chŏn′tŏ′vâr′) vil. Bács co. Hungary. 5
Csath *or* **Csat** (chät) town, Borsod co. Hungary. 5
Csepel (chā′pĕl′) isl. 30 m. long, Hungary, in Danube riv. S of Budapest.
Cservenka (chĕr′vĕn′kŏ′) town, Bács co. Hungary. 7
Csik (chĭk) co. S E Transylvania, Hungary, 1,574 □ pop. 107, × Csik-Sereda.
Csongrad (chŏn-grŏd′) co. Hungary, 1,313 □ pop. 216, × Szegedin. — town, Csongrad co. pop. 18.
Csorna (chôr′nŏ′) town, W Hungary, 30 m. S E of Oldenburg. 6
Cua (kōō′ä) cml. town, Bolivar state, Venezuela, on Tuy river. 9
Cuba (kū′bą) tp. & vil. Allegany co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — (*Sp. pron.* kōō′bä) isl. belonging to Sp. in Caribbean Sea, 43,220 □ pop. 1,522, ✻ Havana. — *or* **Santiago de Cuba**, spt. town, S E Cuba isl. pop. 45.
Cub Mountain, peak, 10,623 ft. high, Col.
Cuckfield (kŭk′fēld) town, Sussex co. England. 5
Cucuta (kōō′kōō-tä) town, Santander dept. Colombia, S. America. 10
Cuddalore (kŭd′dą-lōr′) town, Arcot dist. British India, on Bay of Bengal. 40
Cuddapah (kŭd′dä-pä) dist. Brit. India, 8,367 □ pop. 1,351. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Cuenca (kwĕn′kä) prov. New Castile, Spain, 6,725 □ pop. 242. — its ✻ pop. 7. — dist. Azuay prov. Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 171. — its ✻, a mfg. city, pop. 25.
Cuero (kwā′rō) town, De Witt co. Tex. on Guadalupe river. 2
Cuesmes (kwăm) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium; coal mines. 6
Cueva de Vera (kwā′vä dā vā′rä) town, Spain, on Almanzora river. 21
Cuggiono-Maggiore (kōōd-jō′nō-mäd-jō′rā) town, Lombardy, Italy. 5
Cuivre (kwē′vęr) tp. Audrain co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Pike co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. St. Charles co. Mo. pop. 3.
Culebra (kōō-lā′brä) spt. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. lat. 10° 35′ N, lon. 85° 38′ W.
Culebra Peak, mt. 14,079 ft. high, Sangre de Cristo Range, S Col.
Culiacan (kōō-lē-ä-kän′) town, Sinaloa state, Mexico, on Culiacan river. 10
Cullera (kōōl-yā′rä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea. 10
Cullman (kŭl′măn) co. N Ala. 577 □ pop. 13, × Cullman, pop. 1.
Culloden (kŭl-lō′dĕn) moor, Inverness co. Scotland; battlefield in 1746.
Culna (kŭl′ną) cml. town, Bengal, British India, 43 m. N of Calcutta. 60
Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp-ęr) co. N E Va. 322 □ pop. 13 — its × pop. 2.
Cuma (kōō′mä) fortress, Italy, 11 m. W of Naples, near Mediterranean sea.
Cumaná (kōō-mä-nä′) cml. spt. Bermudez state, Venezuela, S. America. 10
Cumania, Great *and* **Little** (-kū-mā′nĭ-ą) dists. cen. Hungary: Great Cumania, 424 □ pop. 55, Little Cumania, 1,000 □ pop. 64.
Cumbal (kōōm-bäl′) mt. peak, 15,620 ft. high, Andes mts. Colombia, S. Amer.
Cumberland (kŭm′bęr-lănd) co. S E Ill. 350 □ pop. 15, × Majority Point. — co. S Ky. 315 □ pop. 8, × Burkesville. — co. S W Me. 1,005 □ pop. 91, × Portland. — co. S N J. 505 □ pop. 45, × Bridgeton. — co. S cen. N. C. 794 □ pop. 27, × Fayetteville. — co. S Pa. 560 □ pop. 47, × Carlisle. — co. E cen. Tenn. 576 □ pop. 5, × Crossville. — co. cen. Va. 290 □ pop. 9, × Cumberland Courthouse. — city, × of Allegany co. Md. pop. 13. — tp. Providence co. R. I. pop. 8. — co. N W England, 1,515 □ pop. 267, × Carlisle. — co. N W Nova Scotia, 1,612 □ pop. 35, × Amherst. — peninsula, N. W. Territories, Canada.
Cumberland Gap, pass, 500 ft. deep, through Cumberland Mts. S W Va.
Cumberland Island, 22 m. long, largest of Sea Isls. coast of Ga.
Cumberland Mountain, plateau, 5,100 □ Tenn. & Ky.
Cumberland River, nav. riv. 650 m. long, Ky. & Tenn. flows into Ohio river.
Cumberland Sound, between Fla. & Ga.; entrance to Fernandina Harbor.
Cumbraes, The (-kŭm-brāz′) two isls. in Firth of Clyde, Bute co. Scotland.
Cumbre, La (lä kōōm′brā) pass, 12,454 ft. high, Chilian Andes, S. America.
Cumbrian Mountains (kŭm′brĭ-ąn-) hills, Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Lancaster cos. England.
Cumiana (kōō-mē-ä′nä) town, Piedmont dept. Italy, on Cisola river. 6
Cuming (kŭm′ĭng) co. N E Neb. 576 □ pop. 12, × West Point.
Cummings Point (kŭm′ĭngz-) N end Morris Isl. Charleston Harbor, S. C.
Cumru (kōōm′rōō) tp. Berks co. Pa. on Schuylkill river. 4
Cundah *or* **Kundah** (kŭn′dä) town, Indore state, Cen. India. 5
Cundinamarca (kōōn-dē-nä-mär′kä) dept. Colombia, S. America, 79,810 □ pop. 538, ✻ Bogotá, pop. 120.
Cuneo (kū-nā′ō) prov. Piedmont dept. Italy, 2,755 □ pop. 652. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Cupar-Fife (kōō′pąr-fīf) mfg. town, × of Fife co. Scot. 32 m. N of Edinburgh
Cura (kōō′rä) town, Bermudez state, Venezuela, S. America. 12
Curaçao (kū-rą-sō′) isl. Dutch W. India Isls. 212 □ pop. 26, ✻ Willemstad.
Curaray (kōō-rä-rī′) riv. 385 m. long, Ecuador, Andes mts. to Napo river.
Curicó (kōō-rē-kō′) prov. cen. Chile, 2,913 □ pop. 104. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Curitiba (kōō-rē-tē′bä) mfg. town, ✻ of Paraná state, Brazil, S. America. 12
Current River, nav. riv. 220 m. long, Mo. & Ark. flows into Big Black River.
Currituck (kŭr′rĭ-tŭk′) co. N. C. 217 □ pop. 7, × Currituck Courthouse. — tp. Hyde co. N. C. pop. 2.
Currituck Sound, N. C. 50 m. long, E boundary of Currituck co.
Curry, co. S W Ore. 1,590 □ pop. 2, × Ellensburg. — tp. Sullivan co. Ind. pop. 2.
Cursato (kōōr-sä′tō) mt. chain, British Guiana, S. America.
Curtatone (kōōr-tä-tō′nā) town, Italy, 3 m. from Mantua. 6
Curwensville (kĕr′wĕns-vĭl) bor. Clearfield co. Pa. 2
Curzola (kōōrd-zō′lä) spt. & isl. Dalmatia, Austria, in Adriatic sea. ..... spt. 6
Cusano (kōō-sä′nō) town, Benevento prov. Italy, 19 m. N W of Benevento. 5

Cusset (küs′sā′) town, dept. Allier, France, 1 m. E of Vichy. ..... Pop. 7
Custer (kŭs′tęr) co. S. Col. 720 □ pop. 3, × Rosita. — co. cen. Ida. 3,500 □ pop. 2, × Challis. — co. S E Mont. 26,580 □ pop. 5, × Miles City. — co. cen. Neb. 2,592 □ pop. 22, × Custer. — co. S W S. Dak. 1,615 □ pop. 5, × Custer.
Cutch (kŭch) dist. W India, 6,500 □ pop. 500, ✻ Bhuj.
Cutch Behar (kōōtch bĕ′här′) native state, N E Bengal, India, 1,292 □ pop. 533. — its ✻.
Cutch Gundava (-gŭn-dä′vä) prov. Balúchistán, 9,000 □ pop. 100, ✻ B'hag.
Cuthbert, tp. & town, × of Randolph co. Ga. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2.
Cuttack (kŭt-tăk′) dist. Orissa prov. British India, 3,178 □ pop. 1,495. — its ✻ and ✻ of Orissa prov. pop. 40.
Cuttack Mehals (-mę-hălz′) 20 small states, W Orissa, British India, 16,218 □ 1,283
Cuttyhunk Island (kŭt′tĭ-hŭnk′-) at entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Mass.
Cutwa (kŭt′wą) town, Bardwan dist. Bengal, India, on upper Hugli river. 8
Cuvo (kōō′vō) riv. 400 m. long, Benguela, W Africa, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Cuyabá (kōō-yä′bä′) city, ✻ of Matto-Grosso state, Brazil. 15
Cuyahoga (kī-ą-hō′gą) past. co. N O. 480 □ pop. 310, × Cleveland.
Cuyahoga Falls, vil. Summit co. O. 34 m. S E of Cleveland. 3
Cuyahoga River, riv. 100 m. long, O. flows into Lake Erie.
Cuyo (kōō′yō) town, Great Cuyo isl. Philippine Islands. 8
Cuyos Islands (kōō′yōs-) group, Philippine Isls. Great Cuyo the largest.
Cuzco (kōōs′kō) dept. S Peru, 95,547 □ pop. 238. — its ✻, a mfg. city, pop. 18.
Cwmdu (kōōm′dē) town, Glamorgan co. Wales. 6
Cyclades (sĭk′lą-dēz) group, 12 isls. Ægean sea, 923 □ pop. 132, a nome of Greece, ✻ Syra.
Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs) historic riv. Cilicia, Asia Minor.
Cynthiana (sĭn-thę-ä′ną) tp. & city, × of Harrison co. Ky. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 3.
Cyprus (sī′prŭs) isl. Medit. sea, 3,707 □ pop. 210, ✻ Nicosia; British rule.
Czaslau (chäs′low) town, Bohemia, Austria, 45 m. S E of Prague. 6
Czegléd (tsā′glĕd′) town, Pest co. Hungary. 28
Czentochow (chĕns-tō′kŏv) town, Petrikau prov. Poland. 14
Czernowitz (chĕr′nō-vĭts) town, ✻ of Bukowina duchy, Austria. 57

D

Dacca (dăk′ką) div. Bengal, India, 18,276 □ pop. 9,127. — district Dacca div. 2,902 □ pop. 1,853. — cml. city, ✻ of Dacca div. & dist. pop. 84.
Dade (dād) co. S Fla. 5,636 □ pop. 1, × Miami. — co. N W Ga. 186 □ pop. 6, × Trenton. — co. S W Mo. 500 □ pop. 18, × Greenfield.
Daet (dä-ĕt′) town, ✻ of North Camarines prov. Luzon, Philippine Islands. 8
Daghestan (dä′gęs-tän′) govt. Caucasus, Russ. 11,492 □ pop. 597, ✻ Derbend.
Dagmara Piprahi (dăg-mä-rä′ pē-prä′hē) town, Bengal, British India. 5
Dagöe (dä′gö′ę) isl. 34 m. long, 15 m. broad, Baltic sea, Russia. 10
Dagsborough (dăgz′bŭr-rō) tp. & hamlet, Sussex co. Del. ..... tp. 3
Dahlak Islands (dä-läk′-) in Red Sea, off Massaua, 420 □; belong to Italy. 2
Dahlen (dä′lęn) town, Düsseldorf, Rhine Prov. Prussia. 6
Dahme (dä′mę) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Dahme river. 5
Dahomey (dä-hō′mā′) kingdom, Guinea, W Africa, 4,000 □ pop. 250, ✻ Abomey.
Daimiel (dī-mē-ēl′) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain. 13
Dainhat (dīn-hät′) town, Bardwan dist. Bengal, British India, on Hugli river. 8
Dakahlieh (dä-kä-lē′yę) prov. Lower Egypt, 931 □ pop. 586, ✻ Mansurah.
Dakota (dą-kō′tą) co. E Minn. 575 □ pop. 20, × Hastings. — co. N E Neb. 280 □ pop. 5, × Dakota.
Dakota, *or* James, River, riv. 600 m. long, N. & S. Dak. to Missouri river.
Dale, co. S E Ala. 660 □ pop. 17, × Ozark.
Dal-Elf (däl′-ĕlf′) riv. 250 m. long, Sweden, flows into Gulf of Bothnia.
Dalfsen (dälf′sęn) vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands, on Vecht river. 5
Dalhousie (dăl-hōō′zę) co. Victoria, Australia. 21
Dalias (dä′lē-äs) town, Almeria prov. Spain, near Mediterranean sea. 10
Dalkeith (dăl-kēth′) town, Edinburgh co. Scotland, on Esk river. 6
Dallas (dăl′ąs) agr. co. S W cen. Ala. 954 □ pop. 49, × Selma. — co. S W cen. Ark. 676 □ pop. 9, × Princeton. — co. S W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 20, × Adel. — co. S W cen. Mo. 530 □ pop. 13, × Buffalo. — co. N E Tex. 900 □ pop. 67, × Dallas, pop. 38. — tp. & vil. × of Gaston co. N. C. tp. pop. 2.
Dalles, The (-dălz) city, × of Wasco co. Ore. on Columbia river. 3
Dallya (dăl′yä) market town, Verocz co. Slavonia, Austria, on Danube river. 5
Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-ą) crown land, Austria, 4,940 □ pop. 527, ✻ Zara.
Dalmow (dăl′mow′) town, Oudh, India, on Ganges riv. 54 m. S of Lucknow. 6
Dalry (dăl′rī′) mfg. & min. vil. Ayr co. Scotland, 19 m. S W of Glasgow. 5
Dalston (dąl′stŏn) N suburb of London, Middlesex co. England. 13
Dalton (dąl′tŏn) city, × of Whitfield co. Ga. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 3.
Dalton-in-Furness (-fûr′nęs) town, Lancaster co. England; iron mines. 13
Daman (dą-măn′) *or* **Damão** (dä-mowN′) Portuguese colony, Bombay, India, 148 □ pop. 56. — its ✻ pop. 6, a spt.
Damanhour (dä′măn-hōōr′) town, ✻ of Behera prov. Lower Egypt. 23
Damar (dä′mär′) town with citadel, Yemen, Arabia. 20
Damariscotta River (dăm′ą-rĭs-kŏt′ą-) inlet of sea, 22 m. long, Lincoln co. Me.; nav. for large ships.
Damascus (dą-măs′kŭs) tp. & vil. Wayne co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — dist. Syria, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 250. — its ✻, the chief city of Syria, 180 m. S of Aleppo, pop. 150; one of the most ancient cities in the world.
Damietta (dăm′ĭ-ĕt′tą) cml. town, Egypt, on branch Nile riv. 8 m. from sea. 34
Dampier Archipelago (dăm′pēr-) off N W coast of Australia, lat. 21° S.
Dampier Strait, channel 70 m. long, between Waigéu & Papua islands.
Dampremy (dôN′prā′mē′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium; glass works. 5
Dampur (däm′pōōr′) town, Bijnaur dist. N. W. Provinces, British India. 7
Damuda (dăm-ōō′dä) nav. riv. 350 m. long, India, flows into the Hugli river.
Danakil (dä′nä-kĭl) *or* **Afâr** (ä′fär′) country, E of Abyssinia, Africa, 34,000 □ pop. 200; Italian protectorate.
Danbury (dăn′bĕr-ĭ) tp. & city, × of Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 19, city pop. 17.
Danby (dăn′bĭ) tp. & vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Dane (dān) agr. co. S Wis. 1,200 □ pop. 60, × Madison.
Danemora (dä-nē-mō′rä) vil. Sweden; ancient iron mines.
Danielsonville (dăn′ĭl-sŏn-vĭl) bor. Windham co. Conn. on Quinebaug river. 3
Dannemora (dăn-ę-mō′rą) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. ..... tp. 4
Dan River, nav. riv. Va. & N. C. 200 m. long. — tp. Caswell co. N. C. pop. 2.
Dansville (dănz′vĭl) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. 44 m. S of Rochester. 4
Dantzic *or* **Danzig** (dănt′zĭk *or* dänt′sĭg) govt. W. Prussia prov. Prussia, 3,069 □ pop. 589. — its ✻ pop. 120, on Vistula river.
Danube (dăn′ūb) *anc.* **Is′TER**, riv. Europe, 2,000 m. long, flows into Black Sea. — a circle of Württemberg, 2,419 □ pop. 487.
Danvers (dăn′vęrz) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. ..... tp. 7
Danville (-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Vermilion co. Ill. tp. pop. 18, city pop. 11. — town, × of Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, × of Boyle co. Ky. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × of Montgomery co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — bor. × of Montour co. Pa. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Caledonia co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — city, Pittsylvania co. Va. pop. 10
Darab (dä′räb) town, Fars prov. Persia, 13 m. S E of Shiraz. 20

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Daraganj (dä′rä-gänj′) town, on Ganges riv. India ..... Pop. 9
Darbhangah (där′bŭn-gä′) town, Behar div. Bengal prov. India 73
Darby (där′bĭ) tp. & bor. Delaware co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 3.
Dardanelles (där′dą-nĕlz′) *anc.* HELLESPON′TUS, narrow strait, 40 m. long, between Europe & Asiatic Turkey.
Dardenne (där-dĕn′) tp. St. Charles co. Mo. 30 m. W of St. Louis 4
Dare, co. N. C. 240 □ pop. 4, × Manteo ; includes Roanoke Island.
Darfur (där′fo͝or) country E Sudan, Africa, 200,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✻ El-Fasher.
Dariábád (dä-rę-ä′bäd′) town, Bara Banki dist. Oudh, India 6
Darien (dā′rę-ĕn) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of McIntosh co. Ga. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Darien, Isthmus of. See ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Darien Light, S point of Sapelo isl. coast of Ga. 74 ft. above sea level.
Darjiling (där-jēl′ĭng) dist. Bengal, India, 1,234 □ pop. 95. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Darke (därk) co. W O. 600 □ pop. 43, × Greenville.
Darkhan (där′kän′) lofty mt. range in Mongolia.
Darlaston (där′las-tŏn) mfg. town, Stafford co. England ; coal & iron mines .. 14
Darling, nav. riv. Australia, 1,160 m. long, flows into Murray river.
Darling Range, mt. range, 250 m. long, W Australia, parallel with the coast.
Darlington (där′lĭng-tŏn) co. S. C. 673 □ pop. 29, × Darlington Courthouse. — tp. & town, Darlington co. S. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. & city, Lafayette co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — mfg. town, Durham co. England, 45 m. N of York, pop. 38.
Darmstadt (därm′stät) town, ✻ of Hesse & of Starkenburg prov. W Germany 56
Darnetal (där′nę-täl′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 2 m. E of Rouen 6
Darnley Island (därn′lĭ-) in Torres Strait, Australasia, N E of Cape York.
Dartford, mfg. town, Kent co. England, on Darent riv. 15 m. S E of London.. 10
Dartmoor, tableland, S Devon co. England, 22 m. long ; prison, granite works.
Dartmouth (därt′mŭth) tp. Bristol co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, Devon co. England, on Dart riv. pop. 6.
Daruvar (dä′ro͞o-vär′) town, Slavonia, Austria-Hungary .....
Darwar (där′wär) dist. Bombay pres. India, 4,536 □ pop. 988. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Darwen (där′wĕn) bor. Lancashire co. England 34
Darwin Sound (där′wĭn-) bet. Tierra del Fuego & Londonderry & Gordon isls.
Datia (dä′tē-ä) town, Bundelkhand agency, Cen. India 45
Daudnagar (dä-o͞od-nä′gär) town, Gaya dist. Bengal, 70 m. S W of Patna.... 10
Daung (dąng) country, W India, 950 □ ; teak forests 70
Dauphin (dą′fĭn) co. cen. Pa. 510 □ pop. 97, × Harrisburg ; coal mines.
Dauphin Island, Ala. W of Mobile Bay, in Gulf of Mexico.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt) tp. & city, × of Scott co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 27.
Daventry (dăv′ĕn-trĭ) town, Northampton co. England 5
David (dä-vēd′) town, ✻ of Chiriqui prov. Panama dept. Colombia 5
David City (dā′vĭd-) city, × of Butler co. Neb. 96 m. W of Omaha 2
Davids Island, in Long Island Sound, N. Y. ; a military station.
Davidson, co. W cen. N. C. 580 □ pop. 22, × Lexington. — co. cen. Tenn. 508 □ pop. 108, × Nashville.
Davie (dā′vē) co. W cen. N. C. 296 □ pop. 12, × Mocksville.
Daviess (dā′vĭs) co. S W Ind. 430 □ pop. 26, × Washington. — co. N W Ky. 410 □ pop. 33, × Owensboro. — co. N W Mo. 576 □ pop. 20, × Gallatin.
Davis (dā′vĭs) agr. co. S Io. 500 □ pop. 15, × Bloomfield. — co. N Ut. 290 □ pop. 6, × Farmington. — tp. Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 5.
Davison (dā′vĭ-sŏn) co. S E S. Dak. 435 □ pop. 5, × Firesteel.
Davis Strait, N. America, joins Baffin's Bay to Atlantic ocean.
Dawdon Harbor (dą′dŏn-) coast vil. Durham co. Eng. 6 m. S of Sunderland.. 8
Dawes (dąz) co. N W Neb. 1,404 □ pop. 10, × Chadron.
Dawes Peak (dąz-) snow peak of Uintah Mts. Ut. 13,300 ft. high.
Dawlish (dą′lĭsh) coast town, Devon co. England 5
Dawson (dą′sŏn) co. N Ga. 192 □ pop. 6, × Dawsonville. — co. N E Mont. 26,680 □ pop. 2. — co. cen. Neb. 1,028 □ pop. 10, × Lexington. — town, × of Terrell co. Ga. pop. 2.
Dax (däks) *or* **Ax** (äks) *anc.* A′QUÆ AUGUS′TÆ, town, dept. Landes, France ; hot saline springs, a watering place 10
Day, co. N E S. Dak. 1,080 □ pop. 9, × Webster. — tp. Montcalm co. Mich. pop. 2.
Daylesford (dālz′fo͝rd) bor Victoria, Australia, 25 m N E of Ballarat.....
Dayton (dā′tŏn) city, Campbell co. Ky. pop. 4. — mfg city, × of Montgomery co O. pop. 61. — city, Rhea co. Tenn. pop. 3. — city, Columbia co. Wash. pop. 2.
Dead Sea, anc. LA′CUS ASPHALTI′TES, salt lake, S Palestine, 41 m. long, 8½ m. wide, 1,312 ft. below level of Mediterranean sea.
Deadwood, city, × of Lawrence co. S. Dak. 2
Deal (dēl) spt. Kent co. England, on North Sea, 8 m. N E of Dover 9
Deals Island, isl. 3 m. long, in Chesapeake Bay, Somerset co. Md.
Dean Forest (dēn-) Gloucester co. England, 22,000 acres ; iron and coal mines 22
Dearborn (dēr′bŭrn) co. S E Ind. 287 □ pop. 23, × Lawrenceburg. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. Mich. tp. pop. 2.
Dearborn River, Mont. 50 m. long, from Rocky Mts. to Missouri river.
Dease Strait (dēs-) channel in Arctic Oc. lat. 69° N, 120 m. long, 23 m. wide.
Death Valley, Inyo co. Cal. between Amargosa & Panamint Mts.
Debai (dē-bī′ē) town, Bulundshahar dist. British India, 69 m. S E of Delhi... 8
Debo (dā′bō) *or* **Dibbie** (dĭb′bē) lake, Africa, 150 m. S W of Timbuctoo.
Debreczin (dā-brĕt′sĭn) mfg. town, Haiduk dist. Hung. 116 m. E of Budapest 57
Decatur (dē-kā′tur) co. S W Ga. 1,106 □ pop. 20, × Bainbridge. — co. S E Ind. 380 □ pop. 19, × Greensburg. — co. S Io. 534 □ pop. 16, × Leon. — co. N W Kan. 900 □ pop. 8. — co. W Tenn. 310 □ pop. 9, × Decaturville. — city, Morgan co. Ala. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Dekalb co. Ga. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Macon co. Ill. city pop. 17, tp. pop. 19. — city, × of Adams co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, Wise co. Tex. pop. 2.
Decize (dĕ-sēz′) town, dept. Nièvre, France 5
Decorah (dę-kō′rą) city, × of Winnishiek co. Io. 3
Dedham (dĕd′ăm) tp. & vil. × of Norfolk co. Mass. ..... tp. 7
Dedjuchin (dĕd-yo͞o′chĭn) town, Perm govt. Russia 5
Dee (dē) riv. 30 m. long, N Wales. — riv. 96 m. long, Aberdeen co. Scotland. — lake & riv. 70 m. long, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.
Deeg (dēg) town & fortress, India, 57 m. N W of Agra ; ruins of several palaces.
Deel (dēl) riv. rises in Orrery Mts. Ireland, flows into Shannon river.
Deep Bottom, hamlet, Henrico co. Va. ; important during war 1861–1865.
Deep River, 130 m. long, Guilford co. N. C. to Haw river.
Deer *or* **Deir** (dēr) par. Scotland ; gives name to Gaelic "Book of Deir" 5
Deer Creek, riv. 80 m. long, Madison & Pickaway cos. O. flows into Scioto riv. — in Allegheny co. Pa. flows into Allegheny riv. — tp. Carroll co. Ind. pop. 4.
Deerfield, riv. 100 m. long, Vt. flows into Conn. riv. — tp. Franklin co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2.
Deering (dēr′ĭng) tp. Cumberland co. Me. near Portland 5
Deer Isle, isl. in Penobscot Bay, tp. & vil. Hancock co. Me. ..... tp. 3
Deer Lodge, min. co. W Mont. 5,085 □ pop. 15, × Deer Lodge City, pop. 1.
Deer Park, tp. Orange co. N. Y. on Delaware river 11
Dees (dās *or* dāz) town, Szolnok co. Transylvania, Austria-Hungary 6
Defiance, co. N W O. 414 □ pop. 26. — its × pop. 8. — tp. same co. pop. 9.
Deggendorf (dĕg′gĕn-dŏrf′) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river... 5
Dehra (dĕH′rä) town, ✻ of Dehra Dun dist. N. W. Provinces, British India.... 7
Dehra Dun (-do͞on) dist. Meerut div. India, 1,016 □ pop. 117, ✻ Dehra.

Dekalb, co. N E Ala. 760 □ pop. 21, × Lebanon. — co. N W cen. Ga. 269 □ pop. 17, × Decatur. — co. N Ill. 650 □ pop. 27, × Sycamore. — co. N E Ind. 370 □ pop. 24, × Auburn. — co. N W Mo. 440 □ pop. 15, × Maysville. — co. cen. Tenn. 310 □ pop. 16, × Smithville. — tp. & city, Dekalb co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Kershaw co. S. C. pop. 9.
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ą-gō′ą-) inlet, 55 m. long, 20 m. broad, Indian Oc. S Africa.
Delavan (dĕl′ą-văn′) tp. & city, Tazewell co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Walworth co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Delaware (dĕl′ą-wâr) riv. 350 m. long, rises in N. Y. flows into Delaware Bay. — middle Atl. state U. S. A. 2,050 □ pop. 168, ✻ Dover. — co. E Ind. 400 □ pop. 30, × Muncie. — co. E Io. 576 □ pop. 17, × Delhi. — co. S E N. Y. 1,557 □ pop. 45, × Delhi. — co. cen. O. 452 □ pop. 27, × Delaware, pop. 7. — co. S E Pa. 200 □ pop. 75, × Media. — tp. Delaware co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. Jefferson co. Kan. pop. 3. — tp. Leavenworth co. Kan. pop. 5. — tp. Sanilac co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Delaware co. O. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 8. — tp. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 2.
Delaware Bay, estuary, 55 m. long, Atlantic ocean ; in E Del.
Delaware Water Gap, picturesque vil. & summer resort, Monroe co. Pa.
Delfshaven (dĕlfs′hä′vĕn) spt. S. Holland, Netherlands 12
Delft (dĕlft) mfg. town, S. Holland, Netherlands 29
Delhi (dĕl′hī) tp. & vil. × of Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Hamilton co. O. tp. pop. 5. — (dĕl′lē) div. Punjab, British India, 15,530 □ pop. 4,434. — dist. Delhi div. 1,227 □ pop. 609. — city, ✻ of Delhi div. & dist. on right bank Jumna riv. pop. 194.
Delia Lake (dēl′yą-) 5 m. long, in Adirondack Mts. Essex co. N. Y.
Deliceto (dā-lē-chā′tō) town, Foggia prov. Italy, 3 m. S E of Bovino 5
Delitzsch (dā′lētsh) mfg. town, Prussian Saxony, on Lober river 8
Delli (dĕl′lē) town & state, N E coast, isl. of Sumatra 37
Dellys (dĕl′lēz′) spt. town, Algeria, 49 m. E of Algiers 13
Delmar (dĕl′mär′) tp. Tioga co. Pa. 3
Del Norte (dĕl nôr′tā) min. co. N W Cal. 1,500 □ pop. 3, × Crescent City.
Delos (dē′lŏs) *modern* **Sdili** (sdē′lē) celebrated isl. Cyclades group, Greece.
Delphi (dĕl′fī) city, × of Carroll co. Ind. on Deer Creek, pop. 2. — town in Phocis, anc. Greece, containing oracle of Apollo.
Delphos (dĕl′fŏs) city, Allen & Van Wert cos. O. 45 m. E S E of Fort Wayne. 5
Del Rio (dĕl rē′ō) town, × of Val Verde co. Tex. 2
Delta (dĕl′tą) co. W Col. 1,150 □ pop. 3, × Delta. — co. N Mich. 718 □ pop. 15, × Escanaba. — co. N E Tex. 260 □ pop. 9, × Cooper. — ter. E Venezuela, at mouth of Orinoco, 25,347 □ pop. 7.
Delvino (dĕl′vĭ-nō) town, Albania, Turkey, 47 m. W N W of Janina 10
Demarcation Point, cape, marking boundary between Brit. America & Alas.
Demavend (dĕm′ä-vĕnd′) mt. 18,500 ft high, Elburz chain, N Persia.
Dembea (dĕm′bę-ą *or* dĕm-bē′ą) lake, 60 m. long, 25 m. broad, Abyssinia.
Demerara (dĕm′ĕr-ä′rą) riv. 180 m. long, British Guiana, S. America, flows into Atlantic ocean. — co. British Guiana, pop. 86, × Georgetown.
Demir-Hissar (dā-mēr′-hĭs′sär′) town, Roumelia, European Turkey 8
Demmin (dĕm-mēn′) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 11
Demonte (dä-mŏn′tä) ft. town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont dept. Italy 6
Demopolis (dę-mŏp′o-lĭs) city, Marengo co. Ala. on Tombigbee river 2
Demotika (dę-mŏt′ę-kä) town, Adrianople vilayet, European Turkey 10
Denain (dę-năn′) min. town, dept. Nord, France 10
Denbigh (dĕn′bę) min. & past. co. N Wales, 664 □ pop. 118. — its × pop. 6.
Dender (dĕn′dĕr) riv. 250 m. long, Nubia, Egypt, flows into Blue Nile river.
Dendermonde (dĕn′dĕr-mŏn′dę) *or* **Termonde** (tĕr′mŏnd′) ft. town, E. Flanders, Belgium 9
Denison (dĕn′ĭ-sŏn) tp. & town, × of Crawford co. Io. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — city, Grayson co. Tex. 10 m. N of Sherman, pop. 11.
Denizli (dĕn′ĭz-lē′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 110 m. S E of Smyrna. 6
Denmark (dĕn′märk) tp. Lewis co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *Danish* DANMARK (dän′-märk) kingdom, N W Europe, consisting of Jutland peninsula and a group of isls. Baltic sea, 15,289 □ pop. 2,185, ✻ Copenhagen.
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs) tp. Barnstable co. Mass. 3
Dennison (dĕn′ĭ-sŏn) vil. Tuscarawas co. O. 100 m. E N E of Columbus 3
Dent, co. S E cen. Mo. 720 □ pop. 12, × Salem.
Dent-du-Midi (dŏN′-dü′-mē′dē′) mt. 10,771 ft. high, Swit. on border of Savoy.
Denton (dĕn′tŏn) co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 21. — its × pop. 3. — town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 5.
Denver (dĕn′vẽr) cml. city, ✻ of Col. and × of Arapahoe co. on S. Platte riv. 107
Deobund (dē′o-bŭnd′) town, Saharanpur dist. N. W. Provs. British India.... 22
Deogarh (dē′o-gär′) town, Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India, 50 m. S W of Bhágalpur 5
Deolia (dē-ō′lē-ą) town & cantonment, Ajmere prov. India 6
Deotsuh (dē′ŏt-so͞o′) plateau, 12,000 ft. high, 30 m. long, Little Tibet.
Depere (dę-pēr′) city, Brown co. Wis. on right bank Fox river 4
Depeyster Islands (dę-pīs′tẽr-) group of 17 isls. in S Pacific ocean.
Deposit, tp. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Broome & Delaware cos. N. Y. pop. 2.
Deptford (dĕt′furd) tp. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — (dĕd′furd) suburb of London, Kent & Surrey cos. England, pop. 77.
Dera Fati Khan (dĕr′ą fä′tē kän) cml. town, India, on Indus river 5
Dera Ghazi Khan (-gä′zē′ kän) dist. Derajat div. Punjab, India, 4,950 □ pop. 309. — its ✻ on Indus riv. pop. 20.
Dera Ismail Khan (-ēs′mä-ēl′ kän) dist. Derajat div. Punjab, British India, 7,097 □ pop. 395. — its ✻ near Indus riv. pop. 25.
Derajat (dĕr′ą-jät′) div. Punjab, British India, E of Afghánistán, 23,317 □... 1,650
Derbend (dĕr-bĕnd′) ft. town, ✻ of Daghestan govt. Russia, on Caspian Sea... 18
Derby (dĕr′bĭ) tp. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Orleans co. Vt. tp. pop. 3. — (dĕr′bĭ *or* där′bĭ) *or* **Derbyshire** (-shir) min. & mfg. co. England, 1,029 □ pop. 528, × Derby, a mfg. town, on Derwent riv. pop. 94.
Derecske (dā′rächĭ-kĕ′) vil. Bihar co. Hungary, 12 m. S of Debreczin 7
Derne (dĕr′nę) spt. town, Barca, Tripoli, Africa 6
Derry (dĕr′rĭ) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. tp. pop. 7, bor. pop. 2. — abbreviation for LONDONDERRY, Ireland.
Derry Church, bor. Dauphin co. Pa. 2
Derwent (dĕr′wĕnt) riv. 50 m. long, Derby co. England. — riv. 60 m. long, York co. England. — riv. Cumberland co. England, flows into Irish Sea.
Derwentwater, picturesque lake, 4 m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Desaguadero (dās-ä′gwä-dā′rō) riv. 180 m. long, Bolivia, S. America. — valley, Bolivia & Peru, in Andes mts. 150,000 □.
Desaguadero de Osorno (-dā ō-sōr′nō) lake, 35 m. long, 5 m. broad, Chile.
Des Chutes (dā′ shōōt′) riv. 320 m. long, Ore. flows into Columbia river.
Desemboque (dā-sĕm-bō′kä) town & dist. Minas-Geraes state, Brazil 5
Desha (dę-shā′) co. S E Ark. 733 □ pop. 10, × Watson.
Desht (dĕsht) riv. S W Balúchistán, 500 m. long, flows into Arabian Sea.
Desima (dĕ-sē′mä) artificial isl. 600 ft. long, 250 ft. broad, Japan.
Desio (dä-sē′ō) town, Lombardy, Italy, 11 m. N of Milan 6
Des Moines (dę moin′) riv. 550 m. long, rises in S W Minn. flows into Miss. riv. — co. S E Io. 400 □ pop. 35, × Burlington. — tp. Jasper co. Io. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Polk co. and ✻ of Io. on Des Moines riv. pop. 50.

Pop.

Desna (dĕs′nä) riv. 500 m. long, Russia, flows into the Dnieper river.
De Soto (dę sō′tō) co. S Fla. 3,272 □ pop. 5, × Pine Level. — par. N W La. 865 □ pop. 20, × Mansfield. — co. N Miss. 480 □ pop. 24, × Hernando. — city, Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 4.
Des Plaines (dā plān′) riv. 150 m. long, Racine co. Wis. to Kankakee river.
Despoto Dagh (dĕs-pō′tō dăg′) mt. chain, 7,800 ft. high, Roumelia, Turkey.
Dessau (dĕs′sa, *Ger. pron.* dĕs′sow) mfg. town, ✻ of Anhalt duchy, N Ger... 35
Desterro (dĕs-tĕr′rō) city, ✻ of Santa Catharina state, Brazil..... 6
Detmold (dĕt′mōld, *Ger. pron.* dĕt′mōlt) town, ✻ of Lippe, Ger. on Werra riv. 10
Detroit (dę-troit′) × of Wayne co. and chief city of Mich. on Detroit river... 206
Detroit City, vil. × of Becker co. Minn..... 2
Detroit River, 25 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, boundary between U. S. A. & Ontario prov. Canada.
Dettingen (dĕt′tĭng-ęn) vil. Lower Franconia, Bavaria; battlefield in 1743.
Dettva (dĕt′vŏ) town, Sohl co. Hungary..... 10
Deuel (dū-ĕl′) co. W Neb. 2,130 □ pop. 3, × Big Spring. — co. E S. Dak. 630 □ pop. 5, × Clear Lake.
Deutschkrone (doich′krō′nę) town, on Lake Radnor, Prussia, Germany..... 7
Deutz (doits) mfg. ft. town, Rhenish Prussia, on right bank Rhine river..... 16
Deux-Sèvres (du-sāvr′) mfg. & past. dept. W Fr. 2,317 □ pop. 354, ✻ Niort.
Deventer (dā′vĕn-tęr) cml. & ft. city, Overyssel prov. Netherlands..... 23
Déville-lès-Rouen (dā′vēl′-lā-rōō′ŏN′) mfg. vil. N W France..... 5
Devil's Punch-Bowl, small lake, Kerry co. Ireland, 3,000 ft. above sea level.
Devizes (dę-vī′zęz) cml. bor. Wiltshire, England, 86 m. W of London..... 6
Devli (dĕv′lē) *or* **Diwle** (dū′lē) town, Asia Minor, 24 m. N E of Karaman..... 5
Devon (dĕv′ŏn) riv. Perth & Clackmannan cos. Scotland. — *or* **Devonshire** (dĕv′ŏn-shĭr) min. & past. co. England, 2,586 □ pop. 632, × Exeter.
Devonport, spt. & bor. Devon co. England..... bor.
Dewas (dē′wäs′) town, Indore state, Cen. India..... 55
De Witt (dę wĭt′) co. cen. Ill. 405 □ pop. 17, × Clinton. — co. S Tex. 880 □ pop. 14, × Clinton. — city, Clinton co Io. pop. 1. — tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 5. 25
Dewsbury (dūz′bęr-ĭ) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. Eng. on Calder river
Dexter, tp. & mfg. vil. Penobscot co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Dezful (dēz′fōōl′) cml. town, Khuzistan prov. Persia..... 15
Dhabouli (dä-bōō′lē) town, Boglipur dist. Bengal, British India..... 5
Dhamie (dä′mē′) Sikh state, N W India, 26 □; under British protection..... 6
Dhamrai (dăm-rī′) town, Dacca dist. Bengal, India, on Bunsi river..... 5
Dhanikhola (dä-nē-kō′lä) town, Mymensingh dist. Bengal, British India.... 7
Dhar (där) native state, Malwa, Rájputána, India, 2,500 □. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Dhaulagiri (dow′lä-gē′rē) peak, 26,826 ft. high, Himalaya Mts. N India.
Dhenkanal (dĕn-kä-näl′) native state, Orissa prov. India, 1,463 □ pop. 178. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Dholka (dōl′kä) town, Ahmadábád dist. Bombay pres. British India..... 25
Dhollera (dōl′lę-rä) town, Ahmadábád dist. British India, near Cambay Gulf. 12
Dholpur (dōl-pōōr′) native state, Rájputána, India, 1,200 □ pop. 280. — its ✻.
Dhulia (dōō′lē-a) town, ✻ of Kandesh dist. Brit. India, 181 m. N E of Bombay 11
Dhundukar (dŭn-dōō′kär) town, Ahmadábád dist. British India..... 10
Dhungaum (dŭn′gąm′) town, Bombay pres. British India..... 11
Dhunowrah (dū-now′rä) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India 5
Dhurrumpur (dhŭr′rŭm-pōōr′) Rajput state, Gujarát prov. India, 225 □..... 75
Diablerets (dē′äb′lę-rā′) mt. 10,190 ft. high, Bernese Alps, Valais, Switzerland.
Dial, tp. Laurens co. S. C..... 4
Diala *or* **Diyala** (dē′ä′lä) riv. Asia, flows into Tigris riv. near Bagdad.
Diamantina (dē-ä-măn-tē′nä) *formerly* Tejuco (tā-zhōō′kō) city, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America..... 14
Diamantino (dē-ä-măn-tē′nō) town, Matto-Grosso state, Brazil..... 5
Diamond Head, landmark, Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian Isls. 761 ft. high.
Diamond Hill, tp. Abbeville co. S. C..... 2
Diamond Peak, a peak of the Cascade Range, Lane co. Ore.
Diamond Point, Sumatra isl. W boundary of Strait of Malacca.
Diamond River, Coos co. N. H. flows into Dead River.
Diana, tp. Lewis co. N. Y..... 2
Diano (dē-ä′nō) town, Salerno prov. Italy, on Calore river..... 7
Diarbekr (dē-är′bĕkr) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 18,074 □ pop. 471. — its ✻ city, on Tigris riv. pop. 47.
Dickenson (dĭk′ĕn-son) co. S W part of Va. 375 □ pop. 5, × Clintwood.
Dickey (dĭk′ĭ) co. S N. Dak. 1,152 □ pop. 6, × Ellendale.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-son) agr. co. N W Io. 408 □ pop. 4, × Spirit Lake. — agr. co. E cen. Kan. 851 □ pop. 22, × Abilene. — tp. Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Dickson (dĭk′son) co. cen. Tenn. 620 □ pop. 14, × Charlotte.
Dickson City, bor. Lackawanna co. Pa..... 3
Diedenhofen (dē′dęn-hō′fęn) *Fr.* Thionville (tē′ŏN′vēl′) ft. town, Lorraine, Germany..... 7
Diego Ramirez (dē-ā′gō rä-mē′rĕs) isl. group S Pacific oc. 60 m. S W of Cape Horn.
Diego-Suariez (-swä-rē-ĕs′) harbor near N end of Madagascar island. — French colony on bay, pop. 8, × Antsirame.
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′) cml. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Eng. Channel... 22
Diest (dēst) mfg. town, S. Brabant prov. Belgium, on Demer river..... 8
Diez (dēts) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, Germany..... 5
Digby (dĭg′bĭ) co. W S W Nova Scotia, 1,022 □ pop. 20. — its × pop. 2.
Dighton (dī′tọn) tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass..... tp. 2
Dignano (dēn-yä′nō) town, Küstenland prov. Austria, 48 m. S S E of Triest.. 5
Digne (dēn) cml. walled town, ✻ of dept. Basses-Alpes, Fr 55 m. N E of Aix. 7
Dihong (dē′hŏng′) riv. India, with Dibong riv. forms Brahmaputra river.
Dijon (dē′zhôn′) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ dept. Côte-d'Or, Fr. 197 m. S E of Paris 65
Dikoa (dē-kō′ä) walled town, Bornu, cen. Africa, 45 m. S of Lake Chad..... 30
Dillingen (dĭl′lĭng-ęn) town, Bavaria, S Germany, on left bank Danube river. 5
Dilman (dēl′män′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia..... 15
Dimmit (dĭm′mĭt) co. S Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 1, × Carrizo Springs.
Dinajpur (dē-näj-pōōr′) dist. Bengal, 4,126 □ pop. 1,501. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Dinan (dē′nŏn′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, on Rance river..... 8
Dinant (dē′nŏn′ *or* dē-nänt′) town, Namur prov. near Meuse riv. Belgium.... 7
Dinapur (dē′na-pōōr′) town, Patna dist. on Ganges riv. Bengal, British India. 20
Dinaric Alps (dę-năr′ĭk-) part of the E Alpine mountain system, S E Europe.
Dindigul (dĭn′dĭ-gŭl′) ft. town, India, 30 m. N W of Madura..... 7
Dinkelsbühl (dĭnk′ęls-bül′) town, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany..... 5
Dinsmore (dĭnz′mōr) tp. Shelby co. O..... 2
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ) co. S E Va. 529 □ pop. 36, × Dinwiddie Courthouse.
Dioszegh (dē′ō′zĕg′) town, Bihar co. Hungary..... 6
Dirk-Hartog Island (-härt′tŏg-) W coast Australia, 45 m. long, 10 m. broad.
Dirschau (dēr′shou) town on left bank Vistula riv. Prussia, Germany..... 11
Disappointment Islands, group in Pacific ocean, lat. 14° 5′ S.
Disco (dĭs′kō) isl. of Denmark, in Davis Strait, W of Greenland; coal mines.
Discovery Bay, S coast Australia, 50 m. wide.
Dismal Swamp, between Va. & N. C. 30 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Disna (dĭs′nä) town, Minsk govt. Russia, on Disna river..... 5
Dison (dē′zŏn′) mfg. vil. Liége prov. Belgium..... 11
District of Columbia, on Potomac riv. 70 □ pop. 230; contains Washington, the ✻ of the United States of America.

Pop.

Ditmarschen (dĭt′mär-shęn) region, W Holstein, Germany, 506 □..... 75
Diu (dē′ōō) isl. & spt. town, S Kathiawar peninsula, India; Portuguese..... 13
Dix (dĭks) tp. Schuyler co. N. Y..... 4
Dixon (dĭks′on) co. N E Neb. 468 □ pop. 8, × Ponca. — tp. & city, × of Lee co. Ill. on Rock riv. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5.
Dix's Peak (dĭks′ęz-) mt. of Adirondack Group, Essex co. N. Y. 5,000 ft. high.
Dizful (dēz′fōōl) town, N W part of Khuzistan prov. Persia..... 30
Djokjokarta (jŏk-yō-kär′tä) state, S Java, 1,232 □ pop. 442. — its ✻ pop. 50.
Dmitrov (dmē-trŏv′) town, Moscow govt. on Volga riv. Russia..... 7
Dmitrovsk (dmē-trŏvsk′) town, Orel govt. on Nerusa riv. Russia..... 7
Dnieper (nē′pęr, *Russ. pron.* dnyĕp′ęr) riv. 1,230 m. long, S W Russia.
Dniester (nēs′tęr, *Russ. pron.* dnyĕs′tęr) riv. 700 m. long, Austria and Russia.
Doab (dō′ăb′) *i. e.* "two waters," regions between rivs. in India.
Dobbs Ferry (dŏbz-) vil. Westchester co. N. Y..... 2
Döbeln (dö′bĕln) town, Saxony, Germany, 35 m. S E of Leipsic..... 12
Döbling (döb′lĭng) suburb of Vienna, Austria; mineral waters..... 2
Doboy Island (dō′boi-) isl. in McIntosh co. Ga.
Dobrudja (dŏ-brōō′jä) dist. Roumania, W of Black Sea, 2,900 □..... 107
Dobschau (dŏb′shou) min. town, on Dobsina riv. Hungary, Austria-Hungary.. 6
Doce (dō′sā) *i. e.* "sweet," riv. 500 m. long, W Brazil, S. America.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj) co. N part of W. Va. 475 □ pop. 12, × West Union.
Dodge, co. S cen. Ga. 414 □ pop. 11, × Eastman. — co. S E Minn. 430 □ pop. 11, × Mantorville. — co. E Neb. 520 □ pop. 19, × Fremont. — co. S E cen. Wis. 900 □ pop. 45, × Juneau.
Dodge City, city, × of Ford co. Kan..... 2
Dodgeville (-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Iowa co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Dödiberg (dö′dē-bĕrg′) mt. Swiss Alps, near Glarus, 11,887 ft. high.
Dofrafield (dō′fra-fyĕld′). See Dovrefield.
Dogger Bank (dŏg′ęr-) sand bank in cen. North Sea; fishing grounds.
Dog Island, S coast Fla. — isl. in Serawatty Group, Malay Arch. Pac. ocean.
Dogliani (dōl-yä′nē) town, Cuneo prov. on Rea riv. Italy..... 5
Dokkum (dŏk′kŭm) town & port, Friesland, Netherlands..... 5
Dôle (dōl) town, dept. Jura, France, on Doubs riv. 30 m. S E of Dijon, pop. 13. — *or* **La Dôle**, mt. canton of Vaud, 16 m. N of Geneva, Swit. 5,509 ft. high.
Dolgoi (dŏl-gōi′) isl. Caspian Sea, lat. 45° N, lon. 51° 30′ E. — isl. of European Russia, Arctic Ocean. — isl. at mouth of Neva riv. Russia.
Dolina (dō-lē′nä) town, Galicia, Aust. pop. 8. — town, Küstenland, Aust. pop. 7.
Dollar-Law (dŏl′lar-la′) mt. Peebles co. Scotland, 2,840 ft. high.
Dollart (dŏl′lart) gulf of North Sea, 10 m. long, 7 m. wide, N E of Netherlands.
Dollova (dŏl′lŏ-vŏ′) vil. in the Banat, 21 m. E N E of Belgrade, Hungary..... 6
Dolnia Tuzla (dŏl′nē-ä tōōz′lä) dist. Bosnia, Austria, 3,471 □ pop. 314, ✻ Dolnia Tuzla, pop. 7.
Dolo (dō′lō) town, 13 m. W of Venice, Italy, on Brenta river..... 6
Dolores (dō-lō′rĕs) co. S W Col. 1,000 □ pop. 1, × Rico.
Dolores River, 250 m. long, San Juan Mts. Col. to Grand River, Ut.
Dome Mountain, peak of Rocky Mts. Col. 12,498 ft. high.
Domfront (dôn′frôn′) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France, on Varenne river..... 5
Dominica (dŏm′ę-nē′kạ) isl. Brit. W. Indies, 291 □ pop. 29, ✻ Roseau, pop. 5.
Dominican Republic *or* **Santo Domingo**, E part of isl. of Haiti, 18,756 □ pop. 610, ✻ Santo Domingo, pop. 25.
Domremy (dôn′rę-mē′) vil. dept. Vosges, France; native place of Joan of Arc.
Don, riv. York co. England, 55 m. long. — riv. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 62 m. long. — (*Fr. pron.* dŏn) riv. dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, 40 m. long. — *Tartar* Doona (dōō′na) *anc.* Ta′nais, riv. S E Russia, 1,325 m. long. — **Don, Region of the**, govt. Russia, 61,886 □ pop. 1,896, ✻ Rostof, pop. 61. 4
Donaldsonville (dŏn′ald-son-vĭl′) town, × of Ascension par. on Miss. riv. La. 3
Don Benito (dŏn bā-nē′tō) town, 57 m. E N E of Badajos, Spain..... 5
Doncaster (dŏn′kas-tęr) town, West Riding, York co. England..... 26
Donegal (dŏn-ę-gal′) tp. Butler co. Pa. pop. 2. — co. in Ulster, Ireland, 1,870 □ pop 185, × Lifford. 2
Donetz (dŏ-nĕts′) riv. S Russia, 400 m. long, flows into Don river.
Dongola (dŏn′gō-la) prov. Upper Nubia, N E Africa, 100,000 □ pop. 1,000, ✻ New Dongola, pop. 5. 7
Doniphan (dŏn′ĭ-fan) co. N E Kan. 378 □ pop. 14, × Troy.
Donley (dŏn′lĭ) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Clarendon.
Donna Ana (dŏn′na ăn′a) co. S E N. M. 8,992 □ pop. 9, × Mesilla.
Donnaöe (dŏn′nä-ö′ę) isl. of Norway, in Ranen-Fiord, 18 m. long, 6 m. wide.
Donner Lake (dŏn′nęr-) in gorge of Sierra Nevada mts. Nevada co. Cal.
Donnybrook (dŏn′ĭ-brōōk) vil. Dublin co. Ireland; famous for annual fairs... 2
Doobaunt (dōō′bạnt′) lake, Canada, lat. 62° N, lon. 98° W.
Dooish (dōō′ĭsh) mt. Donegal co. Ireland, 2,143 ft. high.
Dooly (dōō′lĭ) co. S W cen. Ga. 705 □ pop. 18, × Vienna. 3
Doon, riv. Ayr co. Scotland, 18 m. long; celebrated by Burns.
Door (dōr) co. S E Wis. 450 □ pop. 16, × Sturgeon Bay. 7
Dorak (dō′răk) town, prov. Khuzistan, Persia, 200 m. S W of Ispahan..... 6
Dorama (dō-rä′mä) town, Nejd, cen. Arabia; a caravan station..... 8
Dorcheat Bayou (dôr′chēt bī′ōō) 100 m. long, Ark. & La.
Dorchester (dôr′chęs-tęr) co. S E Md. 610 □ pop. 25, × Cambridge. — former town of Norfolk co. Mass. now part of Boston. — tp. Colleton co. S. C. pop. 3. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 912 □ pop. 19, × Sainte Henedine. — town, × of Dorset co. on Frome riv. England, pop. 8.
Dordogne (dôr-dōn′, *Fr. pron.* dôr′dôñ′) dept. S E France, 3,546 □ pop. 478, ✻ Périgueux. — riv. S W France, 220 m. long, flows into Garonne river.
Dordrecht. See Dort.
Doris (dō′rĭs) eparchy, Gr. in nome of Phthiotis & Phocis, pop. 20, ✻ Lidikori.
Dorking (dôr′kĭng) town, Surrey co. England, 29 m. S S W of London..... 10
Dornach (dôr′năk) vil. in Alsace, Germany..... 5
Dornbirn (dôrn′bĕrn) mfg. town, Vorarlberg, Austria..... 9
Dornoch Firth (dôr′nọk-) inlet of North Sea, N E coast of Scotland.
Dorogh (dō′rōg′) town, Haiduk dist. Hungary..... 8
Dorogobuzh (dō-rŏ-gō-bōōzh′) town, Smolensk govt. Russia..... 8
Dorogoi *or* **Dorohoi** (dō-rō-hō′ē) dist. & town, N Moldavia, Roumania, dist. 1,157 □ pop. 104, town pop. 7.
Dorosma (dō′rŏsh′mŏ) vil. Little Cumania dist. Hungary..... 11
Dorp (dôrp) mfg. town on Wipper riv. Prussia, Germany..... 12
Dorpat (dôr′pät) *or* **Dörpt** (dörpt) town, Livonia, Russia, on Embach river... 31
Dorr (dôr) tp. McHenry co. Ill..... 3
Dorre Island (dôr-) W Australia, 20 m. long from N to S.
Dorset (dôr′set) tp. & vil. Bennington co. Vt.; tp. pop. 2. — *or* **Dorsetshire** (-shĭr) co. England, 980 □ pop. 194, × Dorchester. 2
Dort (dôrt) *or* **Dordrecht** (dôrt′rĕkt) town, S. Holland, Netherlands..... 33
Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt) town, Westphalia, on Emster riv. Prussia..... 90
Dos Hermanas (dōs ăr-măn′ăs) town, Sevilla prov. Spain..... 5
Dotis (dō′tĭsh′) *or* **Totis** (tō′tĭsh′) town, Comorn co. Hungary..... 10
Douai (dōō′ă′) ft. mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, on Scarpe river..... 30
Douarnenez (dōō′är′nę-nā′) town & bay, dept. Finistère, France..... town 10
Doubs (dōō) *anc.* Du′bis, riv. E France, 263 m. long, flows into Saône riv.; first steam navigation was on this riv. — dept. E Fr. 2,018 □ pop. 303, ✻ Besançon.
Douce (dōos) mt. Wicklow co. Ireland, 2,392 ft. high.
Dougherty (dō′er-tĭ) co. S W Ga. 312 □ pop. 12, × Albany.
Douglas (dŭg′las) agr. co. N E Col. 840 □ pop. 3, × Castle Rock. — co. N W

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Ga. 178 □ pop. 8, × Douglasville. — agr. co. E Ill. 410 □ pop. 18, × Tuscola. — agr. co. E Kan. 469 □ pop. 24, × Lawrence. — agr. co. W Minn. 720 □ pop. 15, × Alexandria. — agr. co. S Mo. 792 □ pop. 14, × Ava. — agr. co. E Neb. 330 □ pop. 158, × Omaha. — agr. & min. co. W. Nev. 892 □ pop. 2, × Genoa. — agr. co. S W Ore. 4,875 □ pop. 12, × Roseburg. — co. S S. Dak. 450 □ pop. 5, × Grand View. — co. cen. Wash. 4,552 □ pop. 3, × Waterville. — lumber co. N W Wis. 1,336 □ pop. 13, × Superior. — tp. Effingham co. Ill. pop. 4. — town on Isle of Man, England, pop. 16.

Douglass, tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. ..... tp. 2

Doullens (dōō′lǒN′) ft. town, dept. Somme, France, on Authie river 5

Dour (dōōr) town, Hainaut, Belgium, 9 m. W S W of Mons 9

Dourga Strait (dōōr′gä-) near Torres Strait, S of Papua, 12 m. wide.

Douro (dōō′rō) *Sp.* Duero (dōō-ā′rō) riv. Sp. & Port. 400 m. long, to Atl. oc.

Dover (dō′vẽr) town, × of Kent co. and ✻ of Del. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. × of Piscataquis co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, × of Strafford co. N. H. pop. 13. — town, Morris co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Ocean co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Tuscarawas co. O. pop. 5. — tp. & bor. York co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — vil. × of Stewart co. Tenn.; battle of Fort Donelson, 1862. — spt. Kent co. England, pop. 33; one of the Cinque Ports.

Dover Strait. See Strait of Dover.

Dovrefield *or* **Dovre-Fjeld** (dō′vrẽ-fyĕld′) cen. mt. range of Norway, 8,390 ft.

Dowagiac (dọ-wā′jẽ-ăk) city, Cass co. on Dowagiac riv. Mich. 3

Dowkara Lake (dow-kä′rä) in delta of Amu-Daria riv. Turkestan, 400 □.

Dowlatábád (dow′la-tä′bäd′) town & remarkable fortress, Haidarábád, India.

Down *or* **Downshire** (down′shir) co. N Ir. 957 □ pop. 267, × Downpatrick.

Downers Grove (dow′nẽrz-) tp. & vil. Dupage co. Ill. ..... tp. 5

Downieville Butte (dow′nẽ-vĭl būt) mt. Sierra co. Cal. 8,800 ft. high.

Downingtown, bor. Chester co. Pa. .....

Downpatrick (down-păt′rĭk) bor. × of Down co. Ireland. .....

Doylestown (doilz′town) tp. & bor. × of Bucks co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 3.

Drachenfels (drä′kẽn-fĕls′) *i. e.* "Dragon's Rock," mt. on Rhine riv. Prussia.

Dracut (drā′kŭt) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. ..... tp. 2

Dragonera (drä-gō-nā′rä) Spanish isl. Mediterranean sea. — group of Grecian isls. off coast Acarnania. — group S of the Morea and E of Cerigo.

Dragoon Creek, Kan. 60 m. long, flows into Osage river.

Dragten (drä′gtẽn) town, Friesland prov. Netherlands. 5

Draguignan (drä′gẽn′yŏN′) town, dept. Var, France, 40 m. N E of Toulon. ... 9

Dramburg (dräm′bōōrg) town, Pomerania prov. on Drage riv. Prussia, Ger. .. 6

Drammen (dräm′mẽn) spt. cml. town on Drammen riv. S Norway. 21

Dranesville (drānz′vĭl) vil. Fairfax co. Va.; battle Dec. 20, 1861.

Drave (drāv) *Ger.* Drau (drow) riv. Austria-Hungary, 360 m. long, to Danube river.

Draytonsville (drā′tọnz-vĭl) tp. Union co. S. C. .....

Drenthe (drĕn′tẽ) prov. Netherlands, 1,030 □ pop. 132, chief town, Assen.

Dresden (drĕz′dẽn) vil. Muskingum co. O. pop. 1. — (*Ger. pron.* drās′dẽn) prov. of kingdom of Saxony, N Germany, 1,674 □ pop. 950. — city, ✻ of Saxony, Germany, pop. 290, on Elbe river.

Dreux (drʊ) town, dept. Eure-et-Loir, on Blaise riv. France 8

Drew, co. S E Ark. 802 □ pop. 17, × Monticello.

Driffield *or* **Great Driffield** (-drĭĭ′fēld) town, East Riding, York co. England 6

Drifton (drĭĭ′tọn) min. vil. Luzerne co. Pa. 1

Drin (drēn) *or* **Drino** (drē′nō) riv. 180 m. long, Bosnia, Austria, flows into Save riv. — riv. 110 m. long, Turkey in Europe, flows into Adriatic sea.

Drogheda (drŏ′Ḥẽ-dạ) spt. & bor. Meath & Louth cos. on Boyne riv. Ireland. . 12

Drohobicz (drō′hō-bĭch) town, E Galicia, Austria 18

Drôme (drōm) riv. of France, 60 m. long, flows into Rhone riv. — dept. S E France, 2,518 □ pop. 306, ✻ Valence.

Dromore (drō′mōr) city, Down co. Ireland; Jeremy Taylor buried here. 2

Dronero (drō-nā′rō) city, Cuneo prov. Italy 8

Drossen (drŏs′sẽn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, Germany 5

Droylsden (droilz′dẽn) town, Lancaster co. near Manchester, England 7

Drumclog (drŭm-klŏg′) hill, Lanark co. Scotland; battlefield in 1679.

Drumcondra (drŭm-kŏn′drạ) vil. Dublin co. Ireland 5

Drummond (drŭm′mọnd) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 622 □ pop. 14.

Drummond Island, one of Manitoulin Isls. Lake Huron, 20 m. long.

Drummond Lake, cen. Dismal Swamp, Va. 6 m. wide.

Druses (drōō′zĭz) race inhabiting chain of Lebanon, Syria.

Dryburgh Abbey (drĭ′bŭr-rō- *or* drĭ′bûrg-) ruin on Tweed riv. Scotland.

Dryden (drī′dẽn) tp. & vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. ..... tp. 4

Dry Point, tp. Shelby co. Ill. 2

Dry Tortugas (-tôr-tōō′gạs) 10 isls. Monroe co. Fla. entrance Gulf of Mexico.

Duanesburg (dū-ānz′bûrg) tp. & vil. Schenectady co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3

Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) city, Erath co. Tex. pop. 2. — co. in Leinster, Ireland, 354 □ pop. 429. — its × and ✻ of Ireland, an anc. city on Liffey riv. pop. 245, or, within met. police dist. 362; residence of British viceroy.

Dublin Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, Dublin co. Ireland, 7 m. long, 7 m. wide.

Dubnicza (dōōb′nĭt′sä) town on left bank Djerma riv. Bulgaria 6

Dubno (dōōb′nō) town in Volhynia, on Irwa riv. Russia 8

Dubois (dū-bois′) co. S W Ind. 410 □ pop. 20, × Jasper. — bor. Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 6.

Dubovka (dōō-bŏv′kä) town, Saratov govt. Russia, on Volga river 13

Dubozari (dōō-bō-zä′rē) town, Kherson govt. on Dniester riv. Russia 6

Dubrovna (dōō-brŏv′nä) town on Dnieper riv. Russia 7

Dubuque (dōō-būk′) agr. & min. co. E Io. 600 □ pop. 50, × Dubuque, pop. 30.

Duchouquet (dū′shōō-kĕt′) tp. Auglaize co. O. 6

Duck Creek, hundred, Kent co. Del. 4

Duck River, Tenn. 200 m. long, Coffee co. to Tennessee river.

Ducktown, vil. Polk co. Tenn.; copper mines.

Duddeston (dŭdz′tọn) tp. Warwick co. England, forms N E suburb Birmingham 46

Duddingston (dŭd′ĭngz-tọn) vil. Edinburgh co. Scotland 6

Duddon (dŭd′ọn) riv. N England, 8 m. long; celebrated by Wordsworth.

Dudley (dŭd′lĭ) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — bor. & mfg. town, Worcester co. England, town pop. 46.

Dudweiler (dōōt′wī-lẽr) *or* **Deutweiler** (doit′wī-lẽr) commune, Prussia. 10

Due West, tp. & town, Abbeville co. S. C. ..... tp. 3

Düffel (düf′fẽl) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium 5

Duffield (dŭf′fēld) par. & vil. Derby co. England, par. pop. 16, vil. pop. 7.

Duff's Islands, group in Pacific ocean, lat. 10° 23′ S, lon. 165° 49′ E.

Dugdemona (dŭg′dẽ-mō′nạ) riv. La. flows into Bayou Castor.

Duida (dwē′dä) mt. of Venezuela, S. America, 8,500 ft. high.

Duisburg (dōō′ĭs-bōōrg′) town, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. . 59

Duiveland (doi′vẽ-länt) *i. e.* "pigeon-land," isl. Neth. 8 m. long, 5 m. wide.

Duke of York Island, *native* Oatafu (ō-ä′tä-fōō′) coral isl. in S Pacific ocean.

Dukes (dūks) co. Mass. 124 □ pop. 4, × Edgartown.

Dukinfield (dū′kĭn-fēld) town, Cheshire, England 15

Dulce (dōōl′sā *or* dōōl′thā) lake, Guatemala, Cen. Am. 25 m. long, 10 m. wide. — riv. Tucuman prov. Argentine Republic, S. America.

Dulcigno (dōōl-chēn′yō) spt. town, Montenegro 5

Dülken (dül′kẽn) town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, 20 m. from Düsseldorf. ... 7

Duluth (dū-lōōth′) city, × of St. Louis co. Minn. on Lake Superior 33

Dulwich (dŭl′ĭj) town, Surrey co. England; a suburb of London 5

Dumangas (dōō-män′gäs) town, Panay isl. Philippine Islands 25

Dumbarton *or* **Dumbartonshire** (dŭm-bär′tọn-shir) *formerly* Lennox, co. Scotland, 264 □ pop. 95, ✻ Dumbarton, pop. 14.

Dumdum (dŭm′dŭm) town, Bengal, near Calcutta, British India. 5

Dumfries *or* **Dumfriesshire** (dŭm-frēs′shir) co. Scotland, 1,071 □ pop. 74, × Dumfries, pop. 17.

Dumoh (dŭm′ō) dist. Cen. Provinces, India, 2,799 □ pop. 270. — its ✻ pop. 8.

Dumraon (dōōm-rä′ŏn) town, Shahábád dist. Patna div. Bengal, British India. 17

Düna (dü′nä) *or* **Southern Dwina** (-dwē′nä) riv. N W Russia, 600 m. long.

Dünaburg (dü′nä-bōōrg) town on Düna riv. Vitebsk govt. Russia. 69

Dünamunde (dü′nä-mün′dẽ) fortress on isl. in Düna riv. Russia.

Dunbar (dŭn-bär′) tp. & bor. Fayette co. Pa. tp. pop. 11, bor. pop. 1. — town, Haddington co. Scotland, pop. 4; battle, Sep. 3, 1650.

Duncan Channel (dŭn′kạn-) inlet, Alexander Isls. Alas.

Duncan Island, Galapagos Group, Pac. oc. — isl. Paracels Group, China Sea.

Dundalk (dŭn-dạk′) town, Louth co. on Castletown riv. Ireland. 12

Dundalk Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany Points, Louth.

Dundas (dŭn-dăs′) co. E Ontario prov. Canada, 382 □ pop. 20, × Cornwall. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 8.

Dundee (dŭn-dē′) tp. Kane co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Monroe co. Mich. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — vil. Yates co. N. Y. pop. 1. — mfg. spt. town, Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 156. 3

Dundrum Bay (dŭn′drŭm-) Down co. Ireland, in Irish Sea.

Dundy (dŭn′dĭ) co. S W Neb. 912 □ pop. 4, × Benkleman.

Dunedin (dŭn-ēd′ĭn) spt. & ✻ of Otago prov. New Zealand. 46

Dunfermline (dŭn-fẽr′lĭn) town, Fife co. Scotland, 16 m. N W of Edinburgh. 17

Dungannon (dŭn-găn′ọn) town, Tyrone co. Ireland, 11 m. N W of Armagh. .. 5

Dungarvan (dŭn-gär′vạn) spt. Dungarvan Bay, Waterford co. Ireland. 6

Dungeness (dŭn-jẽ-nĕs′) ft. headland, S E extremity of Kent co. England.

Dunkard Creek (dŭnk′ạrd-) West Va. to Monongahela riv. Pa.

Dunkeld (dŭn-kĕl′) anc. town, Perth co. Scotland, on Tay river.

Dunkia *or* **Dankia** (dŭn′kẽ-ạ) mt. of Himalayas, 23,176 ft. high.

Dunkirk (dŭn′kĭrk) town, Jay co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 9. — vil. Hardin co. O. pop. 1. — *Fr.* Dunkerque (dŭn′kẽrk′) spt. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 39.

Dunklin (dŭnk′lĭn) co. S E Mo. 500 □ pop. 15, × Kennett. — tp. Greenville co. S. C. pop. 2. 5

Dunlap (dŭn′lạp) town, Harrison co. Io. on Boyer river 1

Dun-le-Roi (dŭn′-lẽ′-rwä′) town, dept. Cher, France, on Auron river. 4

Dunmore (dŭn′mōr′) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 3 m. N E of Scranton 8

Dunmore Town, on Harbor Isl. Bahamas; pineapple trade. 3

Dunn (dŭn) co. N W Wis. 860 □ pop. 23, × Menomonee.

Dunnet Head (dŭn′nẽt-) town, N extremity of Scotland and of Great Britain. 2

Dunnottar Castle (-nŏt′tạr-) Kincardine co. Scotland; Wallace took it in 1296.

Dunoon (dŭn′ōōn′) coast town, Argyll co. Scotland; favorite watering place. . 4

Dunsinane (dŭn′sĭn-ān′) hill, Perth co. Scotland, 1,114 ft. high; anc. fosse.

Dunstable (dŭn′stạ-bl) vil. & tp. Middlesex co. Mass. — mfg. town, Bedford co. England, pop. 5. 8

Dupage (dū pāj′) co. N E Ill. 340 □ pop. 23, × Wheaton.

Dupage Creek, Ill. 60 m. long, Dupage co. to Des Plaines river.

Duplin (dū′plĭn) co. N. C. 828 □ pop. 19, × Kenansville. 1

Duquoin (dū-kwoin′) city, Perry co. Ill. 4

Durance (dü′rŏns′) riv. 160 m. long, S E France, flows into Rhone river.

Durango (dōō-räng′gō) city, × of La Plata co. Col. pop. 3. — state, Mexico, 38,009 □ pop. 256. — its ✻ pop. 25. 12

Durazno (dōō-rädz′nō) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 5,525 □ pop. 24. — its ✻. 18

Durazzo (dōō-rät′sō) *or* **Duras** (dōō-räs′) ft. town, Albania, Turkey in Europe 9

Durban (dûr′băn′) *or* **Port Natal** (-nạ-tăl′) town, Natal, S E Africa. 2 26

Düren (dü′rẽn) town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, 17 m. E of Aachen. 8 22

Durham (dŭr′ŭm) co. N N. C. 292 □ pop. 18, × Durham. — tp. Greene co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Durham co. N. C. tp. pop. 10, city pop. 5. — co. Ontario, Canada, 642 □ pop. 32, × Port Hope. — co. England, 1,012 □ pop. 1,016. — its × pop. 15. 5 7

Dürkheim (dürk′hīm) town, on Isenach riv. Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. 6

Durlach (dōōr′läk) town on Pfinz riv. Baden, Germany. 7

Durrung (dŭr′ŭng′) *or* **Darrang** (där′räng′) dist. N Assam, India, 3,413 □ pop. 236, ✻ Tezpur.

Duspulla (dūs-pŭl′lạ) native state, Orissa, India, 568 □ pop. 34. — its ✻. 6

Düsseldorf (düs′sẽl-dōrf′) govt. Prussia, 2,113 □ pop. 1,973. — its ✻ pop. 145. 4

Dussera (dŭs′sẽ-rạ) ft. town, Gujarát prov. Bombay pres. British India. 2 6

Dutch East Indies are parts of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Timor, Banda, Amboyna, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Banka, Riau, the Moluccas, etc. 719,674 □ pop. 29,765, ✻ Batavia. 3

Dutchess (dŭch′ẽs) co. S E N. Y. 853 □ pop. 78, × Poughkeepsie.

Dutch Gap Canal, Henrico co. Va. 5 m. S of Richmond.

Dutch Guiana (-gẽ-ä′nä) Dutch colony, S. Am. 46,060 □ pop. 71, ✻ Paramaribo.

Dutchville (dŭch′vĭl) tp. Granville co. N. C. 6 2

Duval (dū-vōl′) co. N E Fla. 900 □ pop. 27, × Jacksonville. — co. S Tex. 1,750 □ pop. 8. 8

Dux (dōōks) town, Bohemia, Austria. 8

Duxbury (dŭks′bĕr-ĭ) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. 38 m. S E of Boston. .. tp. 2

Dwaraca (dwä-rä′kä) town, Kathiawar peninsula, India; temple of Krishna.

Dwight (dwīt) tp. & vil. Livingston co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. 7

Dwina (dwē′nạ) *Russ.* Dvina (dvē′nä) riv. Russia, 700 m. long, to White Sea. 6

Dyer, co. W Tenn. 495 □ pop. 20, × Dyersburg, pop. 1. 4

Dyersburg, city, × of Dyer co. Tenn. 2

Dysart (dī′zạrt) spt. town, Fife co. Scotland. 4 11

Dzialoszice (dzē-ä-lō-shĕt′sā) town, Kielce prov. Poland. 5

E

Eagle, co. cen. Col. 1,600 □ pop. 4, × Red Cliff. — tp. La Salle co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Boone co. Ind. ..... tp. 2

Eagle Grove, tp. & city, Wright co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.

Eaglehawk, bor. Bendigo co. Victoria, Australia 7

Eagle Pass, vil. × of Maverick co. on the Rio Grande, Tex. 2

Eaheinomauwe (ā-ä′hī-nō-mow′wē) most N of New Zealand isls.

Ealing (ē′lĭng) parish, Middlesex co. England 25

Earl (ẽrl) tp. La Salle co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 4.

Earlington, town, Hopkins co. Ky. 2

Early, co. S W Ga. 429 □ pop. 10, × Blakely.

Easley (ēz′lē) tp. & town, Pickens co. S. C. ..... tp. 3

East Aurora, vil. Erie co. 17 m. S E of Buffalo, N. Y. 2

East Baton Rouge (-băt′ọn rōōzh) par. S E La. 450 □ pop. 26, × Baton Rouge.

East Birmingham (-bĕr′mĭng-ụm) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 9

East Bloomfield, tp. & vil. Ontario co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Eastbourne (ēst′bŭrn) coast town, Sussex co. England; a watering place. 35

East Brady (-brā′dĭ) bor. Clarion co. on Allegheny riv. Pa. 1

East Bridgewater, tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
East Brunswick (-brŭnz′wĭk) tp. Middlesex co. N. J. ... 4
East Cambridge (-kām′brĭj) a part of Cambridge city, Middlesex co. Mass. ... 10
East Carroll (-kăr′ŏl) parish, N E La. 400 □ pop. 12, × Lake Providence.
East Chester (-chĕs′tẽr) tp. Westchester co. N. Y. ... 15
East Cleveland (-klēv′land) tp. & vil. Cuyahoga co. O. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 3.
East Cocalico (-kō-kăl′ĭ-kō) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. ... 3
East Deerfield, tp. Lake co. Ill. ... 3
East Donegal (-dŏn′ē-gal′) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. ... 3
East Earl (-ẽrl) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. ... 3
Easter Island *or* **Waihu** (wī′hōō′) S Pacific ocean; has remarkable gigantic statues of unknown origin; claimed by Chile.
Eastern Dwars *or* **Duars** (-dōō-ärz′) tract in Bengal, British India ... 37
Eastern Roumelia (-rōō-mē′lē-a) *or* **Southern Bulgaria** (-bōōl-gā′rĭ-a) tributary prov. Turkey in Europe, 13,500 □ pop. 960, ✻ and chief town Philippopolis; incorporated with Bulgaria in 1886.
East Feliciana (-fē-lĭs-ē-ā′na) par. E La. 485 □ pop. 18, × Clinton.
East Fishkill, tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. 60 m. N of New York city. ... 2
East Flanders (-flăn′dẽrz) prov. Belgium, 1,158 □ pop. 959, ✻ Ghent.
East Friesland (-frēz′land) dist. Hanover, Prussia, 1,200 □ pop. 218, ✻ Aurich.
East Galena (-gā-lē′na) tp. Jo Daviess co. Ill. ... 2
East Greenbush, tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 7 m. S S E of Albany. ... 2
East Greenwich (-grēn′wĭch) tp. & vil. × of Kent co. R. I. ... tp.
East Guthrie (-gŭth′rẽ) town, Logan co. Ok. ... 2
East Haddam (-hăd′am) tp. Middlesex co. Conn. on Connecticut river. ... 3
East Hamburg (-hăm′bûrg) tp. Erie co. 12 m. S S E of Buffalo, N. Y. ... 2
Easthampton (ēst-hămp′tŏn) tp. Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
East Hartford (-härt′fẽrd) tp. Hartford co. Conn. on Connecticut river ... 4
East Hempfield, tp. Lancaster co. 30 m. E of Harrisburg, Pa. ... 3
East Humboldt Mountains (-hŭm′bōlt-) range S part Elko co. Nev.
East Huntingdon (-hŭn′tĭng-dŏn) tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. ... 8
Eastlake, vil. Manistee co. Mich. ... 2
East Lampeter (-lăm′pe-tẽr) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. ... 3
Eastland, co. N cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 10, × Eastland.
East Las Vegas (-läs vā′gas) town, San Miguel co. N. M. ... 2
East Lincoln (-lĭnk′ŏn) tp. Logan co. Ill. ... 4
East Livermore, tp. & vil. Androscoggin co. Me. ... tp.
East Liverpool, city, Columbiana co. O. on Ohio river. ... 11
East London (-lŭn′dŏn) dist. Cape Colony, S Africa, 1,707 □. ... 15
East Lyme (-līm) tp. & vil. New London co. Conn. ... tp.
East Machias (-ma-chī′as) tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. ... tp.
East Main, N W part of Labrador pen. Canada. — *or* **Slade**, riv. 400 m. long, Labrador, Canada, flows into James Bay.
East Mauch Chunk (-mąk chŭnk′) bor. Carbon co. on Lehigh riv. Pa. ... 3
East Oakland, tp. Coles co. Ill. ... 2
Easton (ēst′ŏn) tp. & town, × of Talbot co. Md. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3. — tp. Bristol co. Mass. pop. 4. — tp. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 3. — city, × of Northampton co. on Delaware riv. Pa. pop. 14.
East Orange, tp. Essex co. 3 m. W N W of Newark, N. J. ... 13
East Palestine (-păl′ĕs-tīn′) vil. Columbiana co. O. ... 2
East Pennsborough (-pĕnz′bur-rō) tp. Cumberland co. Pa. ... 3
Eastport, tp. Washington co. on Moose Isl. Me. ... 5
East Portland, city, Multnomah co. on Willamette riv. Ore. ... 11
East Providence, tp. Providence co. R. I. ... 8
East Prussia (-prŭsh′ya) prov. N E Prussia, 14,275 □ pop. 1,959, ✻ Königsberg.
East Retford (-rĕt′fẽrd) bor. Notts co. England. ... 11
East Saint Louis (-lōō′ĭ *or* -lōō′ĭs) city, St. Clair co. Ill. on Mississippi river. ... 15
East Stroudsburgh (-strowdz′bûrg) bor. Monroe co. Pa. ... 2
East Syracuse (-sĭr′a-kūs) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. ... 2
East Tawas (-ta′was) vil. Iosco co. 52 m. N E of Bay City, Mich. ... 2
East Union, tp. Wayne co. 24 m. W of Canton, O. ... 2
East Waterloo (-wa′tẽr-lōō′) tp. Black Hawk co. Io. ... 5
East Windsor (-wĭn′zẽr) tp. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3. — tp. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 3.
Eaton (ē′tŏn) co. S W cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 32, × Charlotte. — tp. Madison co. on Chenango riv. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. × of Preble co. O. pop. 3.
Eaton Rapids, city, Eaton co. on Grand Riv. Mich. ... 2
Eatonton (ē′tŏn-tŏn) city, × of Putnam co. Ga. ... 2
Eatontown, tp. & vil. Monmouth co. 4 m. W of Long Branch, N. J. ... tp.
Eauclaire (ō′klâr′) agr. co. W Wis. 648 □ pop. 31, × Eauclaire, pop. 17. — riv. Wis. 120 m. long, Clark co. to Chippewa river.
Eaux Vives (ō vēv) vil. suburb of Geneva, Switzerland. ... 6
Eauze (ōz) town, dept. Gers, on Gelise riv. France. ... 5
Ebenezer, tp. York co. S. C. ... 3
Ebensburg (ē′bĕnz-bûrg) bor. × of Cambria co. 112 m. E of Pittsburg, Pa. ... 1
Eberbach (ā′bẽr-bäk′) vil. on Neckar riv. Baden, Germany. ... 5
Ebersbach (ā′bẽrs-bäk′) mfg. vil. Saxony, Prussia, Germany. ... 7
Ebingen (ā′bĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Württemberg, S Germany. ... 5
Eboli (ā′bō-lē) town, Salerno prov. Italy. ... 9
Ebro (ē′brō, *Span.* ā′brō) riv. 340 m. long, N E Spain, Santander to Medit. sea.
Echaconnee (ĕch′a-kŏn′ē) creek, flows into Ocmulgee riv. Ga.
Echo Cañon (-kän′yŭn) ravine, Summit co. Ut.
Echols (ĕk′ŏls) co. S Ga. 390 □ pop. 3, × Statenville.
Echuca (ē-chŭ′ka) town, Rodney co. Victoria, Australia ... 5
Ecija (ā′thē-hä) mfg. town, Sevilla prov. Spain ... 27
Eckartsberga (ĕk′ärts-bĕr′gä) town, Saxony, Prussia, Germany ... 5
Eckernförde (ĕk′ẽrn-för′dę) spt. Sleswick, Prussia, Germany ... 2
Eckley (ĕk′lĭ) vil. Luzerne co. 20 m. S of Wilkesbarre, Pa. ... 1
Ecorse (ē-kōrs′) tp. Wayne co. Mich. on Detroit river. ... 4
Ecuador (ĕk-wä-dōr′) republic, S. America, 118,630 □ pop. 1,272, ✻ Quito.
Edam (ā′dăm′) isl. N coast Java. — spt. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Eddy (ĕd′dy) co. cen. N. Dak. 648 □ pop. 1, × New Rockford.
Eddystone Island (ĕd′dĭ-stōn-) isl. E of Papua, in Pacific ocean.
Eddystone Rock, in English Channel; important lighthouse.
Ede *or* **Eede** (ā′dę) *or* **Eden** (ā′dẽn) commune, Gelderland, Netherlands. ... 10
Eden (ē′dẽn) tp. Alameda co. Cal. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Hancock co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — riv. England, 48 m. long, flows into Solway Firth. — riv. Fife co. Scotland, flows into Bay of St. Andrews. — riv. Scotland, 18 m. long, flows into Tweed river.
Edenkoben (ā′dẽn-kō′bẽn) town, 7 m. N of Landau, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany
Edenton (ē′dẽn-tŏn) tp. & town, × of Chowan co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2.
Eder (ā′dẽr) *or* **Edder** (ĕd′dẽr) riv. Germany, Rhenish Prussia, to Fulda river.
Edfu (ĕd′fōō′) vil. on Nile riv. Egypt, lat. 25 N°; ancient ruins.
Edgar (ĕd′gar) co. E Ill. 630 □ pop. 27, × Paris.
Edgecombe (ĕj′kum) co. N E cen. N. C. 520 □ pop. 24, × Tarboro.
Edgefield, co. S. C. 1,352 □ pop. 49, × Edgefield Courthouse, pop. 1.
Edgehill, ridge, 7 m. N W of Banbury, Warwick co. Eng.; battlefield in 1642.
Edgerton (ĕj′ẽr-tŏn) city, Rock co. Wis. ... 2
Edgewater, vil. Richmond co. on New York Bay, N. Y. ... 14
Edina (ę-dī′na) town, × of Knox co. Mo. on South Fabius river ... 1

Edinburg (ĕd′in-bûrg) town, Johnson co. Ind. 10 m. N of Columbus. ... 2
Edinburgh (ĕd′in-bŭr-rō) co. Scotland, 363 □ pop. 444. — its × and ✻ of Scotland, 1½ m. from Firth of Forth, pop. 265.
Edington (ĕd′ĭng-tŏn) vil. Wiltshire, England; Alfred's victory over Danes.
Edisto River (ĕd′ĭs-tō-) S. C. 100 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Edmondson (ĕd′mond-sŏn) co. S Ky. 348 □ pop. 8, × Brownsville.
Edmonton (ĕd′mon-tŏn) par. & vil. Middlesex co. Eng. suburb of London; par. ... 23
Edmunds (ĕd′mŭnds) co. N S. Dak. 1,155 □ pop. 4, × Ipswich.
Edur (ē′dûr′) Rajput state, Gujarát prov. Bombay pres. India. ... 10
Edwards (ĕd′wardz) co. S E Ill. 220 □ pop. 9, × Albion. — co. S W cen. Kan. 612 □ pop. 4, × Kingsley. — co. cen. Tex. 2,620 □ pop. 2, × Rock Springs. — riv. Ill. 75 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Edwardsdale, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. ... 3
Edwardsville (-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Madison co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4.
Eecloo (ā-klō′) *or* **Eccloo** (ĕk-klō′) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium. ... 10
Eem (ām) riv. Netherlands, Gelderland to Zuyder Zee.
Effingham (ĕf′ĭng-ăm) co. E Ga. 449 □ pop. 6, × Springfield. — co. S E Ill. 490 □ pop. 19, × Effingham, pop. 3.
Egba (ĕg′bä) kingdom, N of Slave Coast, W Af. 3,000 □ pop. 100, ✻ Abbeokuta.
Egeln (ā′gĕln) town, Saxony, Prussia, Germany, on Bode river. ... 5
Eger (ā′gẽr) town on Eger riv. W Bohemia, Austria, pop. 22.
Egerdir (ĕg′er-dēr′) lake & town, 15 m. N E of Isbarta, Asia Minor. ... town 6
Egga (ĕg′gä) *or* **Eggan** (ĕg′gän′) town, Nupe kingdom, on Niger riv. Africa. ... 35
Eggebi (ĕg′ge-bē′) town, Zeg-Zeg kingdom, W Africa, 80 m. S of Kano. ... 14
Egg Harbor, tp. & city, Atlantic co. N. J. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 1.
Egham (ĕg′am) par. & vil. Surrey co. England, on Thames river. ... par. 9
Egmont (ĕg′mŏnt) active volcano, New Zealand, 8,270 ft. high.
Egmont Bay, on coast of Prince Edward Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Egmont Island, isl. in Low Arch. S Pacific ocean. — largest of Queen Charlotte Isls. S Pacific ocean, 20 m. long, 10 m. broad.
Egmont *or* **Six Islands**, in Chagos Arch. Indian Ocean.
Egremont (ĕg′re-mŏnt) town, Cumberland co. England. ... 6
Egripo (ĕg′rĭ-pō′). See CHALCIS.
Egypt (ē′jĭpt) country, N E Africa, 400,000 □ pop. 6,817, ✻ Cairo.
Ehen (ē′hẽn) riv. Cumberland co. England, flows into Irish Sea.
Ehnheim (ān′hīm) town, 14 m. N of Schlettstadt, Alsace, Germany. ... 5
Ehningen (ā′nĭng-ẽn) town, Württemberg, S Germany. ... 5
Ehrenberg (ā′rẽn-bĕrg′) town, Bohemia, Austria. ... 5
Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rẽn-brīt′stīn) town & fortress, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. ... 3
Ehrenfeld (ā′rẽn-fĕlt′) town, suburb of Cologne, Prussia, Germany. ... 12
Eibenstock (ī′bẽn-stŏk′) town, Saxony, Prussia, Ger. 16 m. S E of Zwickau. ... 7
Eichstädt *or* **Aichstädt** (ĭk′stĕt) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Altmühl river. ... 8
Eider (ī′dẽr) riv. N Germany, 90 m. long, flows into North Sea.
Eiderstedt (ī′dẽr-stĕt′) circle, Prus. pop. 17, ✻ Tönning; a pen. in North Sea.
Eifel (ī′fel) range of hills in Rhenish Prussia, Germany. ... 3
Eiger (ī′gẽr) mt. Bernese Oberland, Alps, Switzerland, 13,045 ft. high. ... 2
Eight Brothers, group of isls. at mouth of Bab-el-Mandeb strait.
Eijerland *or* **Eierland** (ī′er-länd′) N part of Texel isl. Holland, North Sea.
Eildon Hills (ēl′dŏn-) three conical peaks, Roxburgh co. Scotland.
Eilenburg (ī′lĕn-bōōrg) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, 15 m. N E of Leipsic. ... 13
Eimbeck (īm′bĕk) town, Hanover, Prussia, Germany, on Ilm river. ... 11
Eimeo (ī′mē-ō) one of Society Isls. S Pacific ocean, 51 □. ... 2
Einsiedeln (in′sē′dęln) town, Schwitz canton, Switzerland. ... 1
Eisenach (ī′zen-äk) prin. Saxe-Weimar, Ger. 285 □ pop. 90. — its ✻ pop. 21. ... 8
Eisenberg (ī′zen-bĕrg) town, Saxe-Altenburg, cen. Germany. ... 6
Eisenburg (ī′zen-bōōrg) co. Hungary, 937 □. ... 331
Eisenstadt (ī′zen-stät′) free town, Hungary. ... 6
Eisleben (īs′lā-bẽn) town, 25 m. W of Halle, Saxony, Prussia, Germany. ... 24
Ejutla (ā-hōōt′lä) dept. Oaxaca state, Mexico, 7,840 □ pop. 94. — its ✻ pop. 7. ... 2
Ekaterinburg. See YEKATERINBURG.
Ekaterinodar. See YEKATERINODAR.
Ekaterinsolaf. See YEKATERINSOLAF.
Ekerö (ĕk′er-ö-ę) one of the Åland Isls. Gulf of Bothnia; belong to Finland.
El-Araish (ĕl-ä-rĭsh′) ft. spt. town, Marocco, on Atlantic ocean. ... 5
Elba (ĕl′bä) isl. Tuscany, Italy, in Mediterranean sea, 149 □. ... 22
El Bacharieh (ĕl bä-ka-rē′ye) oasis in Libyan Desert, Egypt.
El Balad (ĕl bä-läd′) anc. city, Arabia; extensive ruins.
Elbe (ĕlb, *Ger. pron.* ĕl′bę) riv. Germany, 550 m. long, flows into North Sea. ... 126
Elberfeld (ĕl′bẽr-fĕlt′) mfg. town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. ... 3
Elbert (ĕl′bẽrt) co. E Col. 1,880 □ pop. 2, × Kiowa. — co. N E Ga. 406 □ pop. 15, × Elberton, pop. 2.
Elbeuf (ĕl′bûf′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine river. ... 23
Elbing (ĕl′bĭng) ft. spt. on Elbing riv. West Prussia, Germany. ... 42
Elbow Lake, 9 m. long, N Becker co. Minn.
Elbridge (ĕl′brĭj) tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. 12 m. W of Syracuse. ... tp. 4
Elbruz (ĕl′brōōz′) highest of Caucasus mts. and of Europe, 18,526 ft. high. ... 1
Elburz (ĕl′bōōrz′) chain of mts. Persia, S of Caspian Sea, highest peak Demavend, 18,500 ft. ... 5
Elche (ĕl′chä) town, Spain, 13 m. S W of Alicante. ... 19
El Dakhel (ĕl dä′kęl) oasis, Egypt, 28 m. long, 15 m. wide. ... 7
Eldon (ĕl′dŏn) town, Wapello co. Io. ... 2
Eldora (ĕl-dō′ra) tp. & town, × of Hardin co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
El Dorado (ĕl dō-rä′dō) co. Cal. 1,790 □ pop. 9, × Placerville. — tp. & town, × of Union co. Ark. tp. pop. 3. — city, × of Butler co. Kan. pop. 3.
El Dorado Springs, city, Cedar co. Mo. ... 2
Eldred (ĕl′drĕd) tp. & bor. McKean co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 1.
Electric Peak, Rocky Mts. in Wyo. 10,992 ft. high.
Elek (ā′lĕk′) town, Arad co. Hungary. ... 6
Elephanta (ĕl′e-făn′ta) isl. Bombay Harbor, India; cave temples.
Elephant Bay, inlet, Atlantic ocean, S W Africa; anchorage.
Elephantiné (ĕl-e-făn′tē′nā) isl. Nile riv. Upper Egypt, opposite Assuan.
Elephant Island, populous isl. in Gambia riv. Senegambia, Africa.
Elets. See YELETS.
Eleusis (ę-lū′sĭs) ruins of anc. city, Greece, 12 m. N W of Athens.
Eleuthera Island (ę-lū′thẽr-ä-) one of Bahama Isls. 80 m. long, 10 m. wide. ... 5
Eleutheropolis (-ŏp′o-lĭs) anc. city, Palestine; extensive Roman ruins.
El Farafreh (ĕl fä-rä′frę) oasis in Libyan Desert, Africa.
Elfsborg (ĕlfs′bŏrg) prov. S W Sweden, 4,948 □ pop. 276, × Wenersborg.
Elgg (ĕlk) town, Zurich canton, Switzerland. ... 7
El Ghor (ĕl gōr′) the valley of the Dead Sea and lower Jordan, Palestine.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn) tp. & city, Kane co. Ill. tp. pop. 19, city pop. 18, on Fox Riv. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) co. W Ontario prov. Canada, 725 □ pop. 50, × St. Thomas. — *or* **Morayshire** (mŭr′rā-shir) co. Scotland, 482 □ pop. 43, × Elgin, pop. 8. ... 5
El Gran Chaco (ĕl grän chä′kō) region, Bolivia & Argentine Republic.
El Hayz (ĕl hāz *or* ĕl hĭz) oasis in Libyan Desert, Africa.
El Hedood (-hĕd-ōōd) prov. on S frontier Upper Egypt, formed 1888.
El Hejaz *or* **Hedjaz** (ĕl hĕj-āz′) region, Arabia, along N part of E coast of Red Sea, a vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, 96,500 □ pop. 3,500, ✻ Mecca.
Elis (ē′lĭs) eparchy N W Morea, Greece, pop. 51; ancient ruins.
Elizabeth, city, × of Union co. N. J. pop. 38. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 5. — tp. & bor. Allegheny co. Pa. tp. pop. 5, bor. pop. 2.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Elizabeth City, co. S E Va. 50 □ pop. 16, × Hampton. — tp. & town, × of Pasquotank co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 3.
Elizabethgrad. See YELIZAVETGRAD.
Elizabeth Island, in Pacific ocean, 5 m. long. — in Strait of Magellan. — one of Admiralty Isls. N Pacific ocean. — one of Marshall Isls. N Pacific ocean. — one of Society Isls. S Pacific ocean.
Elizabeth Islands, Buzzards Bay, Dukes co. Mass.
Elizabethpol. See YELIZAVETPOL.
Elizabethtown, tp. & city, × of Hardin co. Ky. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Bladen co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 1.
Elk, co. S E Kan. 651 □ pop. 12, × Howard. — co. N W cen. Pa. 760 □ pop. 22, × Ridgway. — tp. Vinton co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2.
El Kasr *or* **El Kasar** (ĕl käsr′) vil. ✻ of El-Dakhel oasis, Egypt.
Elk Creek, Ore. 40 m. long, flows into Umpqua riv. — in Tenn. flows into Wolf Riv. near Memphis.
Elk Fork, tp. Pettis co. Mo. 2
El Khargeh (ĕl kär′gĕ) *or* **The Great Oasis**, valley, Libyan Desert, Africa.
Elkhart (ĕlk′härt) co. N Ind. 470 □ pop. 39, × Goshen. — tp. & city, Elkhart co. Ind. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 11.
Elkhart River, 90 m. long, Noble co. Ind. to St. Joseph river.
Elkhorn, tp. Warren co. Mo. pop. 3. — vil. × of Walworth co. Wis. pop. 1.
Elkhorn Creek, Fayette co. Ky. N W to Kentucky river.
Elkhorn River, Neb. 200 m. long, flows into Platte river.
Elk Lick Springs, Pike co. Mo.; mineral waters.
Elk Mountain, S E Susquehanna co. Pa. 2,000 ft. high.
Elk Mountain *or* **Big Horn**, peak, Medicine Bow Range, Wyo.
Elk Mountains, range in Col.; Castle Peak, the highest, 14,115 ft.
Elko (ĕl′kō) co. N E Nev. 17,652 □ pop. 5, × Elko.
Elkton (ĕlk′tŏn) tp. & town, × of Todd co. Ky. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. & town, × of Cecil co. Md. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2.
Elland (ĕl′land) town, West Riding, York co. England 6
Ellenburg (ĕl′lĕn-bûrg) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. 3
Ellensburg, city, × of Kittitas co. Wash. 3
Ellenville (ĕl′lĕn-vĭl) vil. Ulster co. N. Y. 3
Ellesmere (ĕlz′mēr) town, Shropshire, England 6
Ellezelles (ĕll′zĕll′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 16 m. N E of Tournay 6
Ellichpur (ĕl′lĭch-pōor′) dist. Berär, cen. India, pop. 148. — its ✻ pop. 28.
Ellicott (ĕl′lĭ-kŏt) tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. 2
Ellicott City, town, × of Howard co. Md. 1
Ellington (ĕl′lĭng-tŏn) tp. & vil. Tolland co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Adams co. Ill. pop. 2.
Elliott (ĕl′lĭ-ŏt) co. N E Ky. 270 □ pop. 9, × Sandy Hook. — tp. San Joaquin co. Cal. pop. 2.
Ellis (ĕl′lĭs) co. W cen. Kan. 625 □ pop. 8, × Hays City. — co. N E cen. Tex. 950 □ pop. 32, × Waxahachie. — city, Ellis co. Kan. pop. 1.
Ellisburg (ĕl′lĭs-bûrg) tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. ..... tp. 4
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, 1 m. S W of New York city.
Ellore (ĕl′lōr′) town, Godavari dist. Madras presidency, British India 25
Ellsworth (ĕlz′wŏrth) co. cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 9. — its × pop. 2. — city, × of Hancock co. Me. pop. 5.
Elm, tp. Putnam co. Mo. 3
Elma (ĕl′mą) tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Elmali (ĕl-mä-lē′) town, S W Konia vilayet, Asia Minor 8
El Mebarrez (ĕl mę-bär′rĕz) town, Lahsa prov. Arabia 10
Elmina (ĕl-mē′nä) town, Gold Coast, W Africa 6
Elmira (ĕl-mī′rą) city, × of Chemung co. N. Y. on Chemung river 31
Elmore (ĕl′mōr) co. Ala. 652 □ pop. 22, × Wetumpka. — co. S Ida. 3,000 □ pop. 2, × Rocky Bar. — vil. Ottawa co. O. pop. 1.
Elmshorn (ĕlms′hŏrn) mfg. town, Holstein, Prussia 8
Elmwood, tp. & town, Peoria co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2. — tp. Saline co. Mo. pop. 2.
Elora *or* **Ellora** (ĕl-lō′rä) vil. Bengal, British India; remarkable cave temples.
El-Ouad (ĕl-ōō′ăd′) *or* **El Wad** (-wăd′) vil. Sahara, Algiers, Africa 8
El Paso (ĕl pä′sō) co. E cen. Col. 2,660 □ pop. 21, × Colorado Springs. — co. W Tex. 9,750 □ pop. 16, × El Paso, pop. 10. — city, Woodford co. Ill. pop. 1.
El Paso del Norte (-dĕl nōr′tä) valley, Rio Grande, Chihuahua, Mexico 5
El Rass (ĕl räs′) town, Nejd, Wahabee kingdom, Arabia 18
El Rosario (ĕl rō-sä′rē-ō) town, Sinaloa, Mexico 5
Elsass-Lothringen. See ALSACE-LORRAINE.
Elsinore (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′) town, Seeland isl. Denmark 11
El Siwah (ĕl sē′wä′) oasis, Libyan Desert, Africa; ✻ Siwah-el-Kebir, built of rock salt.
Elst (ĕlst) vil. Gelderland, Netherlands 5
Eltham (ĕlt′ăm) vil. & par. Kent co. England; suburb of London ..... par. 5
Elton (ĕl′tŏn′) salt lake, Russia, 70 m. E of Volga riv. 130 □.
Elvas (ĕl′väs) frontier city, Alemtejo, Portugal, on Guadiana river 10
Elwood (ĕl′wŏŏd) tp. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Madison co. Ind. pop. 2.
Ely (ē′lĭ) vil. Orange co. Vt. pop. 1. — isl. Cambridge co. England, pop. 64. — city in same, pop. 8.
Elyria (ē-lĭr′ē-ą) tp. & vil. × of Lorain co. O. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 6.
Emanuel (ē-măn′ū-ĕl) co. E cen. Ga. 1,028 □ pop. 15, × Swainsboro.
Emden *or* **Embden** (ĕm′dĕn) ft. spt. E. Friesland dist. Hanover, Prussia 14
Emerald Hill, town, Victoria, Australia; suburb of Melbourne 25
Emery (ĕm′ĕr-ў) co. E Ut. 5,723 □ pop. 5, × Castle Dale.
Emigrant Peak, volcanic mt. Mont. on Yellowstone riv. 10,629 ft. high.
Emilia (ā-mēl′ē-ä), *anc.* ÆMIL′IA, old dept. Italy, 7,921 □ 2,253
Eminence, town, Henry co. Ky. 1
Emlenton (ĕm′lĕn-tŏn) bor. Venango co. Pa. 1
Emmen (ĕm′mĕn) vil. & par. Drenthe prov. Netherlands ..... par. 5
Emmerich (ĕm′mĕr-ĭk) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia 9
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt) co. N Io. 408 □ pop. 4, × Estherville. — co. N Mich. 438 □ pop. 9, × Little Traverse.
Emmetsburg, tp. & city, Palo Alto co. Io. ..... city 2
Emmons (ĕm′mŏnz) co. S N. Dak. 1,584 □ pop. 2, × Williamsport.
Empire, tp. Stanislaus co. Cal. pop. 4. — tp. McLean co. Ill. pop. 2.
Empire City, vil. Cherokee co. Kan. 1
Empoli (ĕm′pō-lē) town, Tuscany, Italy 6
Emporia (ĕm-pō′rĭ-ą) city & tp. × of Lyon co. Kan. city pop. 8, tp. pop. 2.
Emporium, bor. × of Cameron co. Pa. 2
Ems (ĕms) town, Prussia, on Lahn riv. pop. 7; watering place. — riv. 160 m. long, N W Germany, flows into North Sea.
Enara (ā-nä′rä) lake, Lapland, Russia, 685 □, outlet into Arctic Ocean.
Encinal (ĕn-sę-näl′) past. co. S Tex. 1,700 □ 3
Encounter Bay, S Australia, at outlet of Murray river.
Enderby Land (ĕn′dęr-bĭ-) large isl. Antarctic Oc. lat. 67° 16′ S, lon. 49° 47′ E.
Endrőd (ĕn′drōd′) commune & vil. Békés co. Hungary ..... commune 9
Enfield (ĕn′fēld) tp. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 7. — tp. & vil. White co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Halifax co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 19.
Engadine *or* **Engadin** (ĕn′gä-dēn′) Alpine valley, Grisons, Swit. 45 m. long .. 10
Engano (ĕn-gä′nō) isl. near Sumatra, 30 m. circuit. — isl. N of Papua.

Engelberg (ĕng′ĕl-bĕrg) *i. e.* "hill of angels," valley & town, Alps, Unterwalden, Switzerland 2
Engineer Mountain, Col. 12,971 ft. high.
England (ĭn′glland) kingdom & div. of Great Britain, 50,867 □ pop. 27,483, ✻ London.
Englewood (ĕng′l-wŏŏd) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 5.
English Channel, 20 to 155 m. wide, separates England from France.
Engua-Guaçu (ĕn′gwä-gwä-sōō′) isl. São Paulo state, Brazil.
Enguera (ĕn-gwā′rä) town, Spain, 47 m. S W of Valencia 6
Enkhuysen (ĕnk′hoi′sęn) town, N. Holland, Netherlands 6
Ennis (ĕn′ĭs) city, Ellis co. Tex. pop. 2. — town, × of Clare co. Ireland, pop. 6.
Enniscorthy (ĕn′ĭs-kôr′thĭ) town, Wexford co. Ireland 6
Enniskillen (ĕn′ĭs-kĭl′lĕn) town, × of Fermanagh co. Ireland 6
Enos (ā′nōs) spt. town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe, on Ægean sea .. 7
Enosburg (ē′nŏs-bûrg) tp. & vil. Franklin co. Vt. ..... tp. 2
Enschede (ĕn-skā′dę) town, Overyssel, Netherlands 7
Enterprise, vil. × of Clarke co. Miss. 1
Entre-Douro-e-Minho. See MINHO.
Entre Rios (ĕn′trā rē-ōs) prov. Argentine Rep. 45,000 □ pop. 300, ✻ Paraná.
Epe (ā′pę) *or* **Eep** (āp) vil. Gelderland, Netherlands 8
Eperies (ā′pā′rē-ĕsh′) town, Upper Hungary, on branch of Theiss river 10
Epernay (ā′pĕr′nā′) town, dept. Marne, on Marne riv. France 16
Ephesus (ĕf′ę-sŭs) ruins of anc. city, Asia Minor, 35 m. S S E of Smyrna.
Ephraim (ē′frā-ĭm) tp. & city, San Pete co. Ut. ..... tp. 2
Ephrata (ĕf′rą-tä) tp. & vil. Lancaster co. Pa. ..... tp. 5
Ephratah (ĕf-rā′tą) tp. & vil. Fulton co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Epinal (ā′pē′näl′) town, ✻ of dept. Vosges, on Moselle riv. France 16
Epirus (ĕ-pī′rŭs) country of anc. Greece, now S part of Albania.
Eppan (ĕp′pän) vil. & par. Tyrol, Austria ..... par. 5
Epping (ĕp′ĭng) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H. ..... tp. 2
Epsom, town, Surrey co. England, 14 m. S W of London; race course near by. 7
Erath (ē′răth′) co. N cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 22, × Stephenville.
Ercsi (ĕr′chĕ′) vil. Stuhlweissenburg co. Hungary, on Danube river 6
Erebus, Mount (-ĕr′ę-bŭs) volcano, Antarctic Continent, 12,367 ft. high.
Eregli (ĕr′ęg-lē′) spt. Kastamuni vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Black Sea 5
Erfurt (ĕr′fōort) govt. Saxony prov. Prussia, 1,363 □ pop. 433. — its ✻ pop. 72.
Erie (ē′rĭ) co. W N. Y. 996 □ pop. 323, × Buffalo. — co. N O. 260 □ pop. 35, × Sandusky. — co. N W Pa. 770 □ pop. 86, × Erie, pop. 41; a lake port.
Erie, Lake, 240 m. long, 58 m. broad; one of the five great lakes drained by St. Lawrence river.
Erin (ē′rĭn) tp. Macomb co. Mich. 2
Eritrea (ĕ-rĭt′rē-ą) Italian colony on Red Sea, N E Africa, 52,000 □ pop. 300, ✻ Massaua, pop. 16.
Erivan (ĕr-ę-vän′) govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 10,745 □ pop. 677. — its ✻ pop. 15, a ft. town 115 m. S S W of Tiflis.
Erlangen (ĕr′läng-ĕn) *or* **Erlang** (ĕr′läng) town, Bavaria, Germany 18
Erlau (ĕr′lou) *or* **Eger** (ā′gār′) town, × of Heves co. Hungary, 67 m. N E of Budapest 21
Erne (ĕrn) riv. & two lakes, Ireland, 60 m. long; noted for scenery.
Ernsdorf (ĕrns′dŏrf) mfg. vil. Silesia prov. Prussia 5
Erris (ĕr′rĭs) maritime dist. N W Mayo co. Ireland; noted for scenery 18
Ersek-Ujvar (ĕr′shĕk′-ōō′ĕ-vär′) town, Hungary, on Neutra river 8
Ervin (ĕr′vĭn) tp. Howard co. Ind. 2
Erwin (ĕr′wĭn) tp. Steuben co. N. Y. 2
Erzberg (ĕrtz′bĕrg) iron min. dist. Styria; worked over 1,000 years.
Erzerum (ĕrz′rōom′) vilayet, Tur. in Asia, 29,614 □ pop. 646. — its ✻ pop. 60.
Erz-Gebirge (ĕrts′-gę-bēr′gę) mts. Germany, 120 m. long, highest point 4,500 ft.
Erzinjan (ĕr′zĭn-jĕn′) town, Erzerum vilayet, Turkey in Asia 30
Escambia (ĕs-kăm′bę-ą) co. S Ala. 972 □ pop. 9, × Pollard. — co. W Fla. 680 □ pop. 20, × Pensacola.
Escanaba (ĕs′kä-ną′bą) tp. & city, × of Delta co. Mich. ..... city 7
Eschwege (ĕsh′wā′gę) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Werra river 9
Eschweiler (ĕsh′wī-lęr) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia 16
Escurial (ĕs-kōō-rē-äl′) town, Madrid prov. Spain; famous palace 2
Esdraelon (ĕs-drą-ē′lŏn) plain, Palestine, valley of Kishon river.
Eski Baba (ĕs′kĭ bä′bä) town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe 8
Eski Saghra (-sä′grä). See STARA-ZAGORA.
Eskilstuna (ĕs-kĭl-stōō′nä) town, Sweden, 57 m. W of Stockholm 11
Esmeralda (ĕs-mă-räl′dä) min. co. W Nev. 8,540 □ pop. 2, × Aurora.
Esmeraldas (ĕs-mă-räl′däs) prov. N W Ecuador, S. America, 7,439 □ pop. 15. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Esneh (ĕs′nĕ′) former prov. Upper Egypt, including part of Nubia; merged, in 1888, in new prov. of EL HEDOOD. — town, pop. 7, left bank Nile; noted ruins.
Esopus (ē-sō′pŭs) tp. Ulster co. N. Y. 5
Espejo (ĕs-pā′hō) town, Spain, 25 m. S E of Cordova 6
Espirito Santo (ĕs-pē′rē-tō sän′tō) state, E Brazil, 17,312 □ pop. 122, ✻ Victoria.
Espiritu Santo (ĕs-pē′rē-tōō-) town, Cuba, pop. 7. — largest isl. of New Hebrides, S Pacific oc. — isl. Gulf of California, 13 m. long, 5 m. wide, 30 m. N of La Paz. — bay, E Yucatan, Cen. America.
Esquimalt (ĕs′kę-mălt) spt. Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
Esseg, Eszek, *or* **Esseck** (ĕs′sĕk) ft. town, Slavonia, Hungary, on Drave riv. 17
Essen (ĕs′sęn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 19 m. N N E of Düsseldorf 79
Essendon (ĕs′sęn-dŏn) town, Victoria, Australia 5
Essequibo (ĕs-sā-kē′bō) most W co. British Guiana, South America, pop. 35. — riv. British Guiana, 480 m. long.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks) co. N E Mass. 503 □ pop. 300, × Salem, Newburyport, & Lawrence. — co. N E N. J. 127 □ pop. 256, × Newark. — co. N E N. Y. 1,667 □ pop. 33, × Elizabethtown. — co. N E Vt. 730 □ pop. 10, × Guildhall. — co. E Va. 235 □ pop. 10, × Tappahannock. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Conn. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Chittenden co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — co. England, 1,542 □ pop. 785, × Chelmsford. — co. Ontario, Canada, 235 □ pop. 55, × Sandwich.
Essexville, vil. Bay co. Mich. 2
Esslingen (ĕs′lĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river 22
Essonnes (ĕs′sŏnn′) vil. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Essonnes river 6
Estaires (ĕs′târ′) town, dept. Nord, France, on Lys river 7
Estarac (ĕs′tä′răk′) old div. of France, now depts. GERS & HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.
Este (ĕs′tā) mfg. town, Lombardy, Italy, 17 m. S S W of Padua 11
Estella (ĕs-tĕl′yä) *anc.* AL′BA, town, Spain, 26 m. S W of Pamplona 6
Estepa (ĕs-tā′pä) *anc.* ASTA′PA, town, Spain, 54 m. E by S of Seville 9
Estepona (ĕs-tā-pō′nä) town, Spain, on Medit. sea, 41 m. S W of Malaga 10
Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ą) govt. Baltic Provs. Russia, 7,818 □ pop. 393, ✻ Revel.
Estill (ĕs′tĭl) co. E cen. Ky. 250 □ pop. 11, × Irvine.
Eston (ĕs′tŏn) vil. York co. England 6
Estremadura (ĕs-trā-mä-dōō′rä) old prov. Spain, now provs. BADAJOS & CÁCERES, 16,700 □ pop. 820. — prov. S W Portugal, 6,876 □ pop. 946, ✻ Lisbon.
Estremoz (ĕs-trā-mōz′) town, Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 23 m. N E of Evora ... 7
Etah (ē′tä) agr. dist. Agra, British India, 1,512 □ pop. 704. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Étampes (ā′tŏnp′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, 35 m. S W of Paris 8
Etawah (ĕt′ä′wä) dist. N. W. Provs. British India, 1,691 □. — its ✻ pop. 35.

Ethiopia (ē-thi-ō′pĭ-ą) the ancient name of the Abyssinian empire.
Etna (ĕt′ną) volcano, N E Sicily, Italy, near Catania, 9,652 ft. high.
Etna, tp. Hardin co. Io. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 4.
Etowah (ĕt′ō-wä) co. N E Ala. 510 □ pop. 22, × Gadsden.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rę-ä) anc. country, Italy, now TUSCANY & part of UMBRIA.
Ettlingen (ĕt′lĭng-ęn) town, Baden, Germany, 4½ m. S of Carlsruhe..... 6
Eu (ū) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, on Bresle river..... 5
Eubœa (ū-bē′ą) isl. Ægean sea, forming, with other islands, a nome of Greece, 2,216 □ pop. 103, ✻ Chalcis.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) tp. & vil. Cuyahoga co. O.....tp. 4
Eudora (ū-dō′rä) tp. & city, Douglas co. Kan.....tp. 2
Eufaula (ū-fą′lä) city, Barbour co. Ala. on Chattahoochee river..... 4
Eupatoria (ū-pä-tō′rē-ä) *or* **Koslov** (kŭs-lŏv′) spt. W coast Crimea, Russia.... 9
Eupen (oi′pĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 10 m. S S W of Aachen..... 15
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz) *Tur.* FRAT, riv. 1,780 m. long, Erzerum to Persian Gulf.
Eure (ur) dept. N W France, 2,300 □ pop. 349, ✻ Evreux.
Eure-et-Loir (ur′-ā′-lwär′) dept. N W France, 2,268 □ pop. 285, ✻ Chartres.
Eureka (ū-rē′ką) min. co. N Nev. 4,150 □ pop. 3. — its × pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Humboldt co. Cal. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 5. — vil. Woodford co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Greenwood co. Kan. city pop. 2. — town, Juab co. Ut. pop. 2.
Eureka Springs, city, × of Carroll co. Ark..... 4
Euripus (ū-rī′pŭs) shallow strait, 113 m. long, betw. Eubœa isl. & Greek Pen.
Europe (ū′rŭp) continent, 3,797,410 □ exclusive of Arctic isls. pop. 360,200.
Eurytania (ū-rē-tä-nē′ä) eparchy, N W Greece, pop. 33, ✻ Karpenisi.
Euskirchen (ois′keērk′ęn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 7
Eutaw (ū′tą) town, × of Greene co. Ala..... 1
Eutaw Springs, branch of Santee riv. S. C.; battlefield in 1781.
Evangelist Islands, group off Magellan Strait, W Patagonia, S. America.
Evans (ĕv′ąnz) tp. Erie co. N. Y..... 3
Evanston (ĕv′ąnz-tŏn) tp. & vil. Cook co. Ill. tp. pop. 13. — town, × of Uinta co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Evansville (ĕv′ąnz-vĭl) city, × of Vanderburg co. Ind. pop. 51. — vil. Rock co. Wis. pop. 2.
Evart (ĕv′ąrt) vil. Oceola co. Mich..... 1
Evelyn (ĕv′ę-lĭn) co. Victoria, Australia..... 7
Everest, Mount. See GAURISANKAR.
Everett (ĕv′ęr-ĕt) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 11. — bor. Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2.
Everghem (ā′vĕr-hĕm) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. N of Ghent..... 6
Everglades, lake & swamp region, Dade & Monroe cos. S Fla.
Evergreen, town, × of Conecuh co. Ala..... 2
Evesham (ēvz′ŭm *or* ēvz′hum) town, Worcester co. England, on Avon river..
Evora (ĕv′ō-rą) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,738 □ pop. 113. — city, pop. 13, ✻ of Alemtejo prov. 85 m. E S E of Lisbon.
Evreux (ĕv′ru′) city, ✻ of dept. Eure, France, on Iton river..... 16
Evron (ĕv′rŏN′) commune & town, dept. Mayenne, France.....town 5
Ewing (ū′ĭng) tp. Mercer co. N. J..... 2
Exaerde (ĕks-ăr′dę) commune, E. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 5
Excelsior Springs (ĕk-sĕl′sĭ-ŏr-) city, Clay co. Mo..... 2
Exeter (ĕks′ę-tęr) tp. & vil. a × of Rockingham co. N. H. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Berks co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Devon co. England, on Exe riv. 159 m. W S W of London, pop. 38.
Exmoor (ĕks′mōōr) hill dist. 30 □, Somerset & Devon cos. England.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth) spt. town, on Exe riv. Devon co. England..... 5
Exmouth Gulf, W coast Australia, 30 m. wide and 65 m. long.
Exuma, Great *and* **Little** (-ĕk-zōō′mä) two of Bahama Isls.; good harbors... 2
Eyafialla-Yokul (ī′ä-fĕ-äl′lä-yō′kōōl) volcano, Iceland.
Eyre Lake (âr-) S Australia, 4,000 □, lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S.

F

Fabbriano (fäb-brĕ-ä′nō) city, Ancona prov. Italy..... 8
Fabius (fā′bę-ŭs) tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y.....tp. 2
Fabrizia (fä-brĭd′zē-ä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy..... 6
Fadd (fŏd) vil. Tolna co. Hungary, on Danube river..... 5
Faemund (fā′mōōnd′) lake, Norway, 37 m. long, 85 m. S E of Trondhjem.
Faenza (fä-ĕn′zä) city, Ravenna prov. cen. Italy, 31 m. S W of Ravenna..... 37
Fahlun (fä′lōōn) mining town, ✻ of Kopparberg prov. cen. Sweden..... 7
Fai-Fo (fī′-fō) town, Kwang-Nan prov. Cochin China, Annam..... 15
Fairbury (fâr′ber-ĭ) town, Livingston co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Jefferson co. Neb. pop. 3.
Fairfax (fâr′făks) co. N E Va. 420 □ pop. 17, × Fairfax Courthouse. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Fairfield, co. S W Conn. 540 □ pop. 150, × Danbury & Bridgeport. — co. S cen. O. 474 □ pop. 34, × Lancaster. — co. N cen. S. C. 775 □ pop. 29, × Winnsboro. — tp. Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, × of Wayne co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Jefferson co. Io. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Somerset co. Me. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Lenawee co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Cumberland co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Butler co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Highland co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. Vt. pop. 2.
Fairhaven, tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — city, Whatcom co. Wash. pop. 4.
Fair Haven, tp. Rutland co. Vt..... 3
Fair Haven, East, bor. suburb of New Haven, New Haven co. Conn..... 2
Fairport, vil. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Lake co. O. pop. 1.
Fairview, tp. Jasper co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Jones co. Io. pop. 4. — tp. & bor. Butler co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Greenville co. S. C. pop. 3.
Faison (fā′sŏn) tp. Duplin co. N. C..... 2
Faizábád (fī-zä′bäd′) div. Oudh, British India, 7,305 □ pop. 3,683. — dist. in same, 1,649 □ pop. 1,437. — mfg. town, ✻ of div. and dist. 65 m. E of Lucknow, pop. 80. — town, ✻ of Badakhshan ter. Afghánistán.
Faizapur (fī′zä-pōōr′) town, Kandesh dist. Bombay pres. British India..... 8
Fak-Who-Mun (fäk′-wō-mōōn′) town, Leao-Tong prov. Manchuria..... 12
Falaba (fä-lä′bä) fortified town, ✻ of Sulimana, Senegambia, Africa..... 6
Falaise (fä′lâz′) town, dept. Calvados, France, 23 m. S S E of Caen..... 8
Falcon (fäl-kōn′-) **and Zulia** (-sōō′lĕ-ä) state, Venezuela, S. America, 36,212 □ pop. 205, ✻ Maracaibo.
Falkenstein (fäl′kęn-stīn′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany..... 5
Falkirk (fäl′kĕrk) town, Stirling co. Scotland, 24 m. W N W of Edinburgh... 13
Falkland Islands (fąk′ląnd-) group of 200 isls. S Atlantic ocean, 6,500 □ pop. 2, ✻ Stanley; belong to Great Britain.
Falkland Sound, 45 m. long, separates E & W Falkland islands.
Fall Creek, tp. Henry co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Madison co. Ind. pop. 3.
Fall River, co. S W S. Dak. 1,770 □ pop. 4, × Hot Springs. — mfg. city & port, Bristol co. Mass. at mouth of Taunton river..... 74
Falls, co. cen. Tex. 770 □ pop. 21, × Marlin. — tp. Hocking co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2.
Fallsburg (fąlz′bûrg) tp. Sullivan co. N. Y..... 3
Falls City, tp. & city, × of Richardson co. Neb. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Falmouth (făl′mŭth) tp. & vil. Barnstable co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — cml. town, Cornwall co. England, 14 m. N N E of Lizard Point, pop. 4.
Falster (fäl′stęr) isl. of Denmark, in Baltic sea; noted for fruit..... 28
Famagusta (fä-mä-gōōs′tä) spt. E Cyprus, Mediterranean sea..... 3
Fannet (făn′ęt) tp. Franklin co. Pa..... 2
Fannin (făn′ĭn) co. N Ga. 409 □ pop. 9, × Morgantown. — co. N E Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 39, × Bonham.
Fanning Island (făn′ĭng-) guano isl. Pacific ocean, 3° 53′ N, 158° 23′ W.
Fano (fä′nō) town, Marches, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. 21. — *or* **Fanno** (fän′-nō) one of Ionian Isls. 14 m. N W of Corfu.
Fanöe (fä′nö′ę) isl. Denmark, off W coast Jutland, 8 m. long.
Faraknagar (fär-äk-nä′gär) town, 14 m. S W of Delhi, N W India..... 11
Farallones (fă-răl-yō′nēs) isls. Cal. coast, W of San Francisco Bay.
Fareham (fâr′ąm) coast town, Hampshire, England..... 7
Fargo (fär′gō) city, × of Cass co. N. Dak..... 6
Faribault (fâr′ę-bō′) co. S Minn. 720 □ pop. 17, × Blue Earth City. — city, × of Rice co. Minn. pop. 7.
Faridkot (fä-rēd′kōt) native state, Punjab, N W India, 643 □..... 115
Farmer City, vil. De Witt co. Ill..... 1
Farmington (färm′ĭng-tŏn) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Fulton co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. × of Franklin co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Strafford co. N. H. pop. 3. — tp. Davie co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Jefferson co. Wis. pop. 2.
Farmville (-vĭl) tp. & vil. Pitt co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of Prince Edward co. Va. pop. 2.
Farnams Peak (fär′nąmz-) South Park Range, Col. 11,400 ft. high.
Farnborough (färn′bŭr-rō) vil. & par. Hampshire, England.....par. 3
Farne (färn), *or* **Fern, Islands,** 17 isls. off coast of Durham co. England.
Farnham (färn′ąm) town, Surrey co. England..... 11
Farnworth, tp. Lancaster co. England..... 21
Faro (fä′rō) dist. coextensive with ALGARVE prov. Portugal, 1,873 □ pop. 204. — its ✻, a spt. pop. 8.
Farö (fä′rö) isl. in Baltic sea, 10 m. long, 6 m. wide; belongs to Sweden.
Faröe (fä′rō *or* fä′rö-ę) group of Danish isls. in Atlantic ocean, 514 □..... 13
Far Rockaway, vil. Queens co. N. Y..... 2
Fars (färs) *or* **Farsistan** (fär′sĭs-tän′) prov. S W Per. pop. 1,700, ✻ Shiraz.
Farsan Islands (fär′sän′-) the two largest isls. E Red Sea, 31 and 18 m. long.
Farukhábád (fä-rōōk-ä′bäd′) dist. Agra div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,909 □ pop. 919, ✻ Futtigarh. — town in same, near Ganges riv. pop. 78.
Fasano (fä-sä′nō) city, Bari prov. Italy..... 15
Fashoda (fä-shō′dä) dist. on White Nile, Africa, pop. 300. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Fatezh, Fatesch, *or* **Fatej** (fä′tĕzh) town, Kursk govt Russia..... 6
Faucett (fą′sĕt) tp. Halifax co. N. C..... 2
Fauglia (fowl′yä) vil. Tuscany, Italy, 11 m. E of Leghorn..... 7
Faulk (fąk) co. N S. Dak. 1,010 □ pop. 4, × Faulkton.
Faulkner (fąk′ner) co. N cen. Ark. 623 □ pop. 18, × Conway.
Fauquier (fą′kēr′) co. N Va. 680 □ pop. 23, × Warrenton.
Favara (fä-vä′rä) town, Sicily, Italy; sulphur mines..... 15
Faversham (fāv′er-shąm) town, Kent co. England, 45 m. E S E of London.. 10
Fayal (fī-ąl′, *Port.* fī-äl′) isl. of Azores, Atlan. oc. pop. 26, chief town Horta.
Fayette (fā-ĕt′) co. N W Ala. 700 □ pop. 13, × Fayette Courthouse. — co. W Ga. 162 □ pop. 9, × Fayetteville. — co. S cen. Ill. 720 □ pop. 23, × Vandalia. — co. E S E Ind. 210 □ pop. 12, × Connersville. — co. N E Io. 720 □ pop. 23, × West Union. — co. N cen. Ky. 252 □ pop. 36, × Lexington. — co. S W O. 398 □ pop. 22, × Washington. — co. S W Pa. 830 □ pop. 80, × Uniontown. — co. S W Tenn. 630 □ pop. 29, × Somerville. — co. S E cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 31, × La Grange. — co. S part W. Va. 750 □ pop. 21, × Fayetteville. — tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Howard co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Seneca co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Juniata co. Pa. pop. 2.
Fayetteville (fā′ęt-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Ark. pop. 3. — town, × of Cumberland co. N. C. pop. 4. — vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, × of Lincoln co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Fayoum (fī-ōōm′) prov. Upper Egypt, 493 □ pop. 229, ✻ Medinet-el-Fayoum, pop. 26.
Fazocli (fä-zō′klē) country on Blue Nile, Africa, pop. 500, ✻ Mehemet Ali.
Feather River, Cal. 250 m. long, flows into Sacramento river.
Fécamp (fā′kŏN′) spt. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 27 m. E N E of Havre 12
Federal District, Mexico, 463 □ pop. 476. —Venezuela, S. America, 45 □ pop. 71. — Brazil, 538 □ pop. 407.
Felaniche (fā-lä-nēch′) mfg. town, Majorca isl. Spain..... 6
Feldberg (fĕlt′bĕrg) peak, Black Forest mts. Baden, Germany, 4,675 ft. high.
Felegyhaza (fā-lĕj′hä′zō′) town, Hungary, 66 m. S E of Budapest..... 30
Felsö-Bánya (fĕl′shö′-bän′yŏ′) min. town, Szathmar co. Hungary..... 6
Felsövisso (fĕl′shō-vĭs′sō) town, Marmaros co. Hungary..... 5
Feltre (fĕl′trā) town, Belluno prov. Italy, near Piave river..... 12
Femern (fā′mern) isl. Holstein, Prussia, in Baltic sea, 70 □ pop. 9, ✻ Burg.
Femme Osage (fĕm ō-zäzh′) tp. St. Charles co. Mo..... 2
Fenton (fĕn′tŏn) tp. & vil. Genesee co. Mich. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — mfg. town, Stafford co. England, pop. 10.
Fentress (fĕn′trĕs) co. N Tenn. 510 □ pop. 5, × Jamestown.
Ferdinandea (fĕr-dē-nän-dā′ä) a recent volcanic isl. of Medit. sea, 1831.
Ferentino (fā-rĕn-tē′nō) town, Latium dept. Italy, 6 m. N W of Frosinone.... 11
Ferghana (fĕr-gä′nä) govt. Russia in Asia, 35,654 □ pop. 776, ✻ Khokan.
Fergus (fĕr′gŭs) co. cen. Mont. 6,762 □ pop. 4, × Lewistown.
Fergus Falls (fĕr′gŭs-) tp. & city, × of Otter Tail co. Minn.....city 4
Fermanagh (fęr-măn′ą) co. Ulster, Ireland, 715 □ pop. 74, × Enniskillen.
Fermo (fĕr′mō) city, Marches, cen. Italy, 34 m. S E of Ancona..... 18
Fermoy (fĕr-moi′) town, Cork co. Ireland, on Blackwater river..... 6
Fernandina (fĕr-nän-dē′nä) city & port, × of Nassau co. Fla. pop. 3. — (*It. pron.* fĕr-nän-dē′nä) town, Potenza, Italy, pop. 6.
Fernando Noronha (fĕr-nän′dō nō-rōn′yä) isl. S Atl. oc.; belongs to Brazil.
Fernando Po (-pō′) isl. Bight of Biafra, W Africa, 771 □ pop. 25; Spanish.
Fernan Nuñez (fĕr-nän′ nōōn′yĕth) town, Spain, 11 m. S S E of Cordova... 6
Ferozábád (fē-rō′zä′bäd′) town, Agra div. N. W. Provs. India; interesting ruins 16
Ferozepoor (fē-rōz-pōōr′). See FIROZPUR.
Ferrandina (fĕr-rän-dē′nä) town, Potenza prov. Italy..... 7
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä) prov. N Italy, 1,010 □ pop. 246. — its ✻ pop. 29; a ft. city.
Ferriñafe (fĕr′rēn-yä′fā) town, Peru, S. America, 10 m. N of Lambayeque.... 8
Ferro (fĕr′rō) S W isl. of Canary Isls. 100 □ pop. 5, chief town Valverde.
Ferrol (fĕr-rōl′) spt. town and naval arsenal, Coruña prov. Spain..... 21
Fesa (fĕs′ä *or* fā′sä) town, Fars prov. Persia, 78 m. S E of Shiraz..... 18
Fez (fĕz) prov. Marocco, N W Africa. — city, pop. 150, a ✻ of Marocco.
Fezarah (fā-zä′rä) lake, Algeria, Africa, 30 m. long, 24 m. broad.
Fezzan (fĕz′zän′) kingdom, N Africa, S of Tripoli, pop. 26, ✻ Murzuk.
Fichtel-Berg (fĭĸ′tęl-bĕrg) mt. range, Bavaria, Germany, 3,450 ft. high.
Fidalgo (fē-däl′gō) harbor, S coast Alas. N E of Prince William Sound.
Fiesole (fyĕs′ō-lā) *or* **Fesole** (fĕs′ō-lā) town, Italy, 3 m. N E of Florence.... 13
Fife (fīf) co. Scot. bet. Firths of Tay & Forth, 494 □ pop. 187, × Cupar-Fife.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Figeac (fē′zhák′) town, dept. Lot, France, 40 m. N E of Cahors 7
Figline (fē-glē′nä) mfg. town, Tuscany, Italy, near Arno river 10
Figo (fē′gō′) *or* **Higo** (hē′gō′) prov. in Kiushiu isl. Japan 935
Figueras (fē-gā′räs) fortified frontier town, N Spain 11
Fiji Islands (ē′jē-) group in S Pacific, 7,740 □, 80 inhabited; a British colony, pop. 121, ✻ Suva.
Filadelfia (fē-lä-dĕl′fē-ä) town, Catanzaro prov. Italy 6
Fillmore, co. S E Minn. 864 □ pop. 26, ✕ Preston. — co. S E Neb. 576 □ pop. 16, ✕ Geneva. — tp. Allegan co. Mich. pop. 2.
Finale (fē-nä′lā) town, N Italy, near Po riv. 22 m. N E of Modena 13
Finchley (fĭnch′lĭ) par. & vil. Middlesex co. England ..... par. 11
Findlay (fĭnd′lā) coëxtensive tp. & city, ✕ of Hancock co. O. 19
Finistère (fĭn′ĭs-târ′) dept. N W France, 2,595 □ pop. 727, ✻ Quimper.
Finland (fĭn′land) grand duchy, N W Russ. 144,255 □ pop. 2,338, ✻ Helsingfors.
Finmark (fĭn′märk) amt (or prov.) Norway, 18,295 □ pop. 29, ✻ Hammerfest.
Finney (fĭn′nĭ) co. S W Kan. 864 □ pop. 3, ✕ Garden City.
Finsbury (fĭnz′bur-ĭ) borough, Middlesex co. England, N suburb of London 525
Finsteraarhorn (fĭn′ster-är′hōrn) highest of Bernese Alps, Swit. 14,026 ft.
Finsterwalde (fĭn′ster-wäl′de) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 7
Fiorenzuola (fē-ō-rĕn-zōō-ō′lä) town, Piacenza prov. N Italy 7
Firminy (fēr′mē′nē′) mfg. vil. dept. Loire, France 14
Firozpur (fē-rōz′pōōr) dist. Lahore div. Punjab, N W India, 2,692 □ pop. 549. — its ✻ pop. 51. — town, Alwar state, Rájputána, N W India, pop. 8.
Firth of Forth, Scotland, estuary of Forth riv. 50 m. long, 15 m. broad.
Fisciano (fē-shä′nō) vil. Salerno, prov. Italy 8
Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 3, ✕ Roby.
Fishers Peak, Las Animas co. Col. 9,460 ft.; highest of Raton Mts.
Fishing Creek, tp. Granville co. N. C. 3
Fishing River, tp. Clay co. Mo. 5
Fishkill (fĭsh′kĭl) tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. ..... tp. 12
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, *or* **Fishkill Landing**, vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. 4
Fitchburg (fĭch′bûrg) city, one of the ✕ of Worcester co. Mass. 22
Fitzroy (fĭts′roi) town, N E suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 23
Fiume (fē-ōō′mä) town & spt. Austria-Hungary, on Fiumara river 29
Fiume-Freddo (-frĕd′dō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy, near Mediterranean sea 5
Fives (fēv) vil. dept. Nord, France; suburb of Lille 6
Fizen (fē′zĕn′) *or* **Hizen** (hē′zĕn′) prov. W Kiushiu isl. Japan, pop. 1,074, ✻ Saga.
Flagg (flăg) tp. Ogle co. Ill. 2
Flamborough Head (flăm′bŭr-rō-) York co. England; vil. and lighthouse.
Flanders (flăn′dẹrz) a former dist. of Europe, now in Neth. Belg. and Fr.
Flannen Isles (flăn′nĕn-) group near Hebrides, Scotland; pastures.
Flatbush, tp. Kings co. N. Y. 4 m. S S E of Brooklyn 12
Flat Creek, tp. Barry co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Lancaster co. S. C. pop. 3.
Flathead Pass, Gallatin Range mts. Mont. 6,769 ft. high.
Flatlands, tp. & vil. Kings co. N. Y. ..... tp. 4
Flat Rock, tp. Kershaw co. S. C. 5
Flea Hill, tp. Cumberland co. N. C. 3
Fleming (flĕm′ĭng) co. N E Ky. 340 □ pop. 16, ✕ Flemingsburg.
Flemington (flĕm′ĭng-tọn) town, ✕ of Hunterdon co. N. J. 2
Flensburg (flĕns′bōōrg) spt. Sleswick, Prussia, on Flensburg Fiord 37
Flers (flâr) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France 12
Fleurus (flu′rüs′) vil. Hainaut, Belgium; battles, 1622, 1670, 1794, 1815 5
Flint, city, ✕ of Genesee co. Mich. pop. 10. — spt. ✕ of Flint co. Wales, pop. 5.
Flint *or* **Flintshire**, co. Wales, on Irish Sea, 253 □ pop. 77, ✕ Flint, pop. 5.
Flint River, Ga. 400 m. long, flows into Chattahoochee river.
Flitsch (flĭch) *or* **Pless** (plĕss) town, Tyrol, Austria 5
Flobecq (flō′bĕk′) mfg. vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium 5
Flodden (flŏd′dẹn) hill, Northumberland co. England; battlefield in 1513.
Flora (flō′rạ) city, Clay co. Ill. 2
Florence (flŏr′ẹns) co. N W S. C. 578 □ pop. 25, ✕ Florence. — co. N W Wis. 498 □ pop. 3, ✕ Florence. — city, ✕ of Lauderdale co. Ala. pop. 6. — vil. Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1. — tp. Williams co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & town, ✕ of Florence co. S. C. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3. — *It.* Firenze (fē-rĕnt′sä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 2,268 □ pop. 813, ✻ Florence, pop. 135, on Arno riv. 143 m. N W of Rome.
Flores (flō′rĕs) isl. Malay Arch. 200 m. long, 35 m. wide. — W isl. of Azores, pop. 6. — dept. Uruguay, S. America, 1,744 □ pop. 14, ✻ Trinidad. — isl. in estuary of Rio de la Plata, 22 m. E of Montevideo. — isl. 15 m. long, N Pacific ocean, off Vancouver Island.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dạ) S E state, U. S. A. mainly a pen. between Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, 58,680 □ pop. 391, ✻ Tallahassee. — tp. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 2. — dept. Uruguay, S. America, 4,673 □ pop. 29. — its ✻.
Florida Reefs *or* **Keys**, S W of Cape Florida, a chain 220 m. long.
Floridia (flō-rē′dē-ä) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy 8
Floridsdorf (flō′rĭts-dŏrf′) vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna 5
Floyd, co. N W Ga. 539 □ pop. 28, ✕ Rome. — co. S Ind. 140 □ pop. 29, ✕ New Albany. — co. N N E Io. 504 □ pop. 15, ✕ Charles City. — co. E Ky. 410 □ pop. 11, ✕ Prestonburg. — co. N W Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 1, ✕ Floydada. — co. S W part of Va. 444 □ pop. 14, ✕ Floyd Courthouse.
Floyds (floidz) tp. Newberry co. S. C. 3
Flushing, tp. & vil. Genesee co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Queens co. N. Y. tp. pop. 20, vil. pop. 8. — fortified spt. Zealand isl. Neth. pop. 9.
Fluvanna (flū-văn′ạ) co. cen. Va. 280 □ pop. 10, ✕ Palmyra.
Focsani (fōk-sä′nĕ) town, S Moldavia, Roumania 20
Fogaras (fō′gō′rōsh′) co. Transylvania, Hung. 720 □ pop. 87. — its ✕ pop. 5.
Foggia (fōd′jä) prov. Apulia, It. on Adriatic, 2,956 □ pop. 390. — its ✻ pop. 37.
Fogo (fō′gō) *or* **Fuego** (fwā′gō) isl. Cape Verde Isls. volcano, 9,159 ft. high.
Foix (fwä) town, dept. Ariège, France, foot of Pyrenees mts. 8
Fojano *or* **Foiano** (fō-yä′nō) town, Tuscany, Italy, 15 m. S S W of Arezzo 9
Fokien (fō′kē-ĕn′). See Fukien.
Földvar *or* **Duna Földvar** (dōō′nŏ′ föld′vär′) town, Tolna co. Hungary 12
Földvar Tisza (föld′vär′ tēs′sŏ′), vil. Heves co. Hungary, on Theiss river 7
Foleshill (fōlz′hĭl) vil. Warwick co. England 8
Folgefonden Fjeld (fōl′gẹ-fŏn′dẹn fyĕld′) mt. W Norway, 5,790 ft. high.
Foligno (fō-lēn′yō) town, Perugia prov. Umbria, cen. Italy 22
Folkestone (fōk′stọn) town, Kent co. England, 5 m. W S W of Dover 24
Foltischeni (fōl′tē-shä′nĕ) town, Moldavia, Roumania 10
Fond du Lac (fŏn′ dū lăk′) co. E Wis. 720 □ pop. 44. — city, its ✕ pop. 12.
Fondi (fŏn′dē) town, Caserta prov. Italy, on Lake Fondi 7
Fontainebleau (fŏN′tăn′blō′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France 12
Fontanellato (fŏn-tä-nĕl-lä′tō) commune, Italy, 7 m. W N W of Parma 6
Fontenay-le-Comte (fŏN′te-nā′-lẹ-kōNt′) town, dept. Vendée, France 9
Fonzaso (fŏn-dzä′sō) vil. N Italy, 22 m. W S W of Belluno 5
Foo-Choo (fōō′-chōō′), *or* **Foo-Chow** (fōō′-chow′). See Fuchau.
Foo-Shan (fōō′-shän′) city, See-Kiang isl. Kwangtung prov. China 200
Footscray (fōōts′krā) town, Victoria, Australia 6
Forbach (fôr′bäk) town, Lorraine, Germany, 38 m. E of Metz 6
Ford, co. E Ill. 490 □ pop. 17, ✕ Paxton. — co. S W Kan. 1,040 □ pop. 5, ✕ Dodge City.
Fordington (fôrd′ĭng-tọn) vil. Dorset co. England 4

Foreland, North, headland, Kent co. England. — **South**, headland, Kent co. near Dover, England.
Forenza (fō-rĕn′dzä) city, Potenza prov. Italy, in Apennine Mts. 6
Forest, co. N W Pa. 410 □ pop. 8, ✕ Tionesta. — co. N W Wis. 1,276 □ pop. 1, ✕ Crandon.
Forest Cantons, Switzerland: Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden.
Forest City, bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. 2
Forest States, native states, Bombay, W India, 1,544 □ 103
Forestville (fôr′ĕst-vĭl) vil. Hartford co. Conn. 1
Forfar (fôr′fạr) *or* **Forfarshire** (fôr′fạr-shir) *or* **Angus** (ăn′gŭs) co. Scot. 880 □ pop. 278. — its ✕ a mfg. town, pop. 13.
Forio (fō′rē-ō) town, W coast Ischia isl. Italy; mineral waters 7
Fork, tp. Anderson co. S. C. 2
Forli (fōr-lē′) prov. cen. Italy, 719 □ pop. 268. — its ✻, a fortified city, pop. 38.
Forlimpopoli (fōr-lĭm-pō′pō-lē) *anc.* Fo′rum Popil′ii, town, cen. Italy 5
Formentera (fōr-mĕn-tā′rä) one of Balearic Isls. Sp. Medit. sea, 13 m. long.
Formia (fôr′mē-ä) vil. & tp. Caserta prov. Italy 3
Formosa (fôr-mō′sä) isl. in China Sea, 13,340 □ pop. 3,000; belongs to Japan. — ter. N Argentine Republic, South America.
Forreston (fôr′ĕs-tọn) tp. & town, Ogle co. Ill. ..... tp. 2
Forst (fôrst) *or* **Forsta** (fôrs′tä) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 24
Forsyth (fôr′sĭth′) co. N Ga. 297 □ pop. 11, ✕ Cumming. — co. N W part N. C. 372 □ pop. 28, ✕ Winston.
Fort Ann, tp. Washington co. N. Y. 3
Fort Atkinson (-ăt′kĭn-sọn) city, Jefferson co. Wis. 2
Fort Bend, co. S E Tex. 880 □ pop. 11, ✕ Richmond.
Fort Benton (-bĕn′tọn) vil. ✕ of Choteau co. Mont. 2
Fort Collins, city, ✕ of Larimer co. Col. 2
Fort Covington (-kŭv′ĭng-tọn) tp. & vil. Franklin co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Fort Davis (-dā′vĭs) vil. ✕ of Jeff Davis co. Tex. 2
Fort-de-France (fôr-dẹ-frŏNs′) town, Martinique isl. French West Indies 13
Fort Dodge, city, ✕ of Webster co. Io. 5
Fort Edward, tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
Fort Fairfield, tp. & vil. Aroostook co. Me. ..... tp. 4
Fort Gratiot (-grăsh′e-ọt) tp. & city, St. Clair co. Mich. ..... city 3
Fort Hamilton, vil. Kings co. N. Y. 3
Fort Howard (-how′ạrd) city, Brown co. Wis. 5
Fort Leavenworth, vil. & military post, Leavenworth co. Kan.
Fort Lee, town, Bergen co. N. J. 2
Fort Madison (-măd′ĭ-sọn) city, ✕ of Lee co. Io. 1
Fort Mill, tp. & vil. York co. S. C. 8
Fort Moultrie (-mōō′trĭ) fort at entrance to Charleston Harbor, S. C. ..... tp. 3
Fortopus (fôr-tō′pŭs) town, Dalmatia, Austria 12
Fort Osage (-ōs′ăj) tp. Jackson co. Mo. 7
Fort Payne, city, ✕ of Dekalb co. Ala. 2
Fort Plain, vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. 3
Fort Scott, city, ✕ of Bourbon co. Kan. 4
Fort Smith, city, ✕ of Sebastian co. Ark. 12
Fort Sumter (-sŭm′tẹr) fort, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; siege, 1861. 11
Fort Ticonderoga (-tī-kŏn′dẹr-ō′gạ) Essex co. N. Y.; ruins of fort.
Fort Valley, town, Houston co. Ga. 2
Fort Wayne (-wān) city, ✕ of Allen co. Ind. on Maumee river 35
Fort Worth, city, ✕ of Tarrant co. Tex. 23
Fort Wrangel (-răng′gĕl) vil. & military post, Alas. Pacific ocean.
Fosdinovo (fŏs-dē-nō′vō) commune & vil. Italy, 7 m. N W of Carrara 6
Fossano (fŏs-sä′nō) town, Piedmont, Italy 17
Fossombrone (fŏs-sŏm-brō′nā) town, Marches, Italy, 10 m. E N E of Urbino 9
Foster, co. cen. N. Dak. 648 □ pop. 1, ✕ Carrington. — tp. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 8. — tp. McKean co. Pa. pop. 3.
Fostoria (fŏs-tō′rĭ-ạ) city, Seneca co. O. 7
Fotcha *or* **Fotsha** (fōt′shä) town, Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary 8
Fougères (fōō-zhâr′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 10
Fougerolles (fōō-zhẹ-rôll′) commune, dept. Haute-Saône, France 6
Fountain, co. W Ind. 390 □ pop. 20, ✕ Covington.
Fourchambault (fōōr′shŏN′bō′) vil. dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire river 6
Four Evangelists, isls. W of Patagonia; with 8 others the "12 Apostles."
Fourmies (fōōr′mē′) vil. dept. Nord, France 15
Fourni Islands (fōōr′nē′-) 20 islets in Grecian Archipelago; belong to Turkey.
Foveaux Strait (fō′vō′-) S New Zealand; contains many islets.
Fox, tp. Elk co. Pa. 3
Foxboro (fŏks′bŭr-rō) tp. Norfolk co. Mass. 3
Foxcroft (fŏks′krŏft) tp. & vil. Piscataquis co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Frackville (frăk′vĭl) borough Schuylkill co. Pa 3
Fraga (frä′gä) town, Spain, on Cinca riv.; noted for fruit 8
Frameries (frăm′ẹ-rē′) min. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 8
Framingham (frām′ĭng-ạm) tp. Middlesex co. Mass. 9
Framwellgate (frăm′ẹl-) N W suburb of Durham city, Eng. on Wear river 5
Francavilla (frän′kä-vĭl′lä) town, Lecce prov. Italy 20
France (fráns, *Fr. pron.* frŏNss) republic, W cen. Europe, 87 departments, 204,092 □ pop. 38,343, ✻ Paris, pop. 2,448.
Franche-Comté (frŏNsh′-kŏN′tā′) old prov. France, now depts. Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Jura. 3
Francofonte (frän-kō-fŏn′tā) town, Sicily, Italy, 25 m. W N W of Syracuse 5
Franconia (frăn-kō′nẹ-ạ) tp. Montgomery co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*Ger. pron.* fränkō′nē-ä) an old duchy, now grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, and kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria, Germany. 20
Franconia Mountains, W group of White Mts. Grafton co. N. H.
Franeker (frän′ĕk-ẹr) town, Friesland, Netherlands, 10 m. W of Leeuwarden. 8
Franekeradeel (frän′ĕk-ẹr-ä-dāl′) vil. Friesland, Netherlands. 6
Frankenberg (fränk′ẹn-bĕrg′) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany 7
Frankenhausen (-how′zẹn) town, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, N Germany 10
Frankenstein (fränk′ẹn-stīn′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia 5
Frankenthal (fränk′ĕn-täl′) town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany 8
Frankfort (frănk′fọrt) tp. & mfg. vil. Will co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Clinton co. Ind. pop. 6. — city, ✻ of Ky. and ✕ of Franklin co. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. 13
Frankfurt (fränk′fōōrt) govt. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 7,411 □ pop. 1,137, ✻ Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, pop. 56.
Frankfurt-am-Main (-äm-mīn′) cml. city on Main riv. S Prussia 180
Franklin (frănk′lĭn) agr. co. N W Ala. 620 □ pop. 11, ✕ Frankfort. — agr. & past. co. N W Ark. 672 □ pop. 20, ✕ Ozark. — co. N W Fla. 690 □ pop. 3, ✕ Apalachicola. — agr. co. N E Ga. 359 □ pop. 15, ✕ Carnesville. — agr. co. S Ill. 430 □ pop. 17, ✕ Benton. — agr. co. S E Ind. 400 □ pop. 18, ✕ Brookville. — agr. co. N Io. 576 □ pop. 13, ✕ Hampton. — past. & agr. co. E Kan. 576 □ pop. 20, ✕ Ottawa. — agr. co. N Ky. 200 □ pop. 21, ✕ Frankfort. — agr. parish N E La. 600 □ pop. 7, ✕ Winnsboro. — agr. co. W Me. 1,660 □ pop. 17, ✕ Farmington. — agr. co. N W Mass. 665 □ pop. 39, ✕ Greenfield. — agr. co. S W Miss. 556 □ pop. 10, ✕ Meadville. — min. & agr. co. E Mo. 866 □ pop. 28, ✕ Union. — past. co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 8, ✕ Bloomington. — past. & agr. co. N E N. Y. 1,783 □ pop. 38, ✕ Malone. — agr. co. N N. C. 480 □ pop. 21, ✕ Louisburg. — agr. co. cen. O. 524 □ pop. 124, ✕ Columbus. —

past. & agr. co. S Pa. 750 □ pop. 51, × Chambersburg. — agr. co. S Tenn. 570 □ pop. 19, × Winchester. — agr. co. N E Tex. 300 □ pop. 6, × Mount Vernon. — past. & agr. co. N Vt. 639 □ pop. 30, × St. Albans. — agr. co. S Va. 750 □ pop. 25, × Rocky Mount. — co. S W Wash. 1,244 □ pop. 1, × Pasco. — tp. & vil. Morgan co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Johnson co. Ind. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4. — tp. Linn co. Io. pop. 3. — town, × of Simpson co. Ky. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of St. Mary parish, La. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Norfolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Houghton co. Mich. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Howard co. Mo. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Merrimack co. N. H. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Somerset co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Franklin co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Portage co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Summit co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Warren co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3. — tp. Adams co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Greene co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Venango co. Pa. pop. 6. — town, × of Williamson co. Tenn. pop. 2.

Franklinton (frăŋk′lĭn-tŏn) tp. & vil. Franklin co. N. C. ..... tp. 4
Frankstadt (frăŋk′stät) town, Moravia, Austria 6
Franyova (frän-yō′vä) town, Torontal co. Hungary 7
Franz-Josef Land (fränts′-yō′zĕf-) land, N of Nova Zembla, Arctic Ocean.
Frascati (fräs-kä′tē) town, Italy, 12 m. S E of Rome 7
Fraserburgh (frā′zẹr-bŭr-rō) spt. Aberdeen co. Scotland 7
Fraser River (frā′zẹr-) 450 m. long, British Columbia, to Gulf of Georgia.
Fratta Maggiore (-mäd-jō′rā) town, Italy, 6 m. N of Naples 11
Fraustadt (frow′stät) mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia 7
Fredericia (frĕd′ẹ-rĭsh′ē-ä) spt. & mfg. town, Jutland, Denmark 10
Frederick (frĕd′ẹr-ĭk) min. & agr. co. N Md. 633 □ pop. 50. — its × pop. 8. — agr. co. N Va. 380 □ pop. 18, × Winchester.
Fredericksborg (frĕd′ẹr-ĭks-bŏrg′) suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark 16
Fredericksburg (-bûrg) town, × of Gillespie co. Tex. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Spottsylvania co. Va. 61 m. N of Richmond, pop. 5; battlefield in 1862.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tŏn) city & port of entry, ✻ of New Brunswick prov. Canada 7
Frederikshald (frĕd′ẹr-ĭks-häld′) cml. & mfg. town, Norway 12
Frederikstad (frĕd′ẹr-ĭk-städ′) ft. town, at mouth of Glommen riv. Norway .. 11
Fredonia (frẹ-dō′nĭ-ạ) city, × of Wilson co. Kan. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Freeborn, agr. co. S Minn. 720 □ pop. 18, × Albert Lea.
Freeburg (frē′bûrg) tp. & vil. St. Clair co. Ill. ..... tp. 2
Freehold, tp. & town, × of Monmouth co. N. J. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 3.
Freeland, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 2
Freemans Peak, mt. 10,600 ft. high, Col.
Freeport, city, × of Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 10. — tp. & cml. vil. Cumberland co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — vil. Queens co. N. Y. pop. 1. — bor. Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 2.
Freestone, agr. co. N E cen. Tex. 870 □ pop. 16, × Fairfield.
Freetown, town, ✻ of British colony of Sierra Leone, W Africa 30
Fregenal de la Sierra (frā-hā-näl′ dā lä sē-ĕr′rä) town, Badajos prov. Spain 7
Freiberg (frī′bĕrg) min. & mfg. town, Saxony, 20 m. S W of Dresden, Germany 29
Freiburg (frī′bōōrg) dist. grand duchy of Baden, Germany, 1,830 □ pop. 469. — its ✻ a mfg. city, pop. 49. — mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, 36 m. W S W of Breslau, pop. 8. — *or* **Freyburg**, agr. & past. canton, Switzerland, 644 □ pop. 119. — its ✻, a mfg. town, on Saane riv. pop. 12.
Freienwalde (frī′ẹn-wäl′dẹ) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 6
Freising (frī′zĭng) town, Upper Bavaria, S Germany 8
Freiwaldau (frī′wäl′dow) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria 6
Fremantle (frē′măn-tl) spt. town, Western Australia 7
Fremont (frē′mŏnt′) co. S cen. Col. 1,600 □ pop. 9, × Cañon City. — agr. co. S W Io. 500 □ pop. 17, × Sidney. — co. N Wyo. 12,000 □ pop. 2, × Lander. — cml. & mfg. town, × of Dodge co. Neb. pop. 7. — tp. Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Sandusky co. O. pop. 7.
Fremont Peak, 13,576 ft. high, Wind River Mts. Wyo.; perpetual snow.
French Bight of Benin Settlements, French colony, Guinea, W Africa, S of Dahomey, comprise Grand-Popo, Agoué, Kotonu, and Porto-Novo, 10,000 □ 100
French Broad River, 250 m. long, N. C. flows into Holston river.
French Cochin China, prov. acquired 1861, 23,000 □ pop. 1,991, ✻ Saïgon.
French Creek, Pa. 140 m. long, flows into Allegheny river.
French Gold Coast, French colony, Guinea, W Africa, between British Gold Coast & Liberia, 15,000 □ pop. 150, ✻ Grand-Bassam.
French Guiana (-gē-ä′nạ) French colony, S. Am. 46,850 □ pop. 30, ✻ Cayenne.
French India, consists of 5 towns, Karikal, Mahé, Pondichéry, Chandernagar, & Yanaon, with the adjoining territories, total area 197 □ 283
French Island, in Western Port Bay, off coast of Victoria, Australia, 110 □.
French Islands in Pacific ocean are the Marquesas, New Caledonia, Tahiti, & Gambier isls.
French Kongo, colony, W Africa, 220,000 □ pop. 2,500, chief town, Libreville.
French Shore, neutralized ter. on N E and W coasts Newfoundland 5
French Sudan, French ter. & protectorates, W Africa, on the upper Senegal & the upper and middle Niger rivs. 284,000 □ pop. 2,860, ✻ Kayes.
Frenchtown, tp. Monroe co. Mich. pop. 2. — bor. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 1.
Frenchville (frĕnch′vĭl) tp. & vil. Aroostook co. Me. ..... tp.
French West Indies are Guadeloupe, La Desirade, Les Saintes, Martinique, and part of St. Martin, 1,100 □ ..... joint pop. 341
Fresnes (frān) min. & mfg. town, dept. Nord, France 6
Fresno (frĕs′nō) past. co. cen. Cal. 8,010 □ pop. 32. — its × pop. 11.
Freudenstadt (froi′dẹn-stät′) mfg. town, Württemberg, Black Forest, Germany 5
Freudenthal (froi′dẹn-täl′) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria 8
Freystädtel (frī′stĕt′tẹl) town, Hungary, on Waga river 6
Fribourg (frē′bōōrg). See Freiburg.
Friedberg (frĕd′bĕrg) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 6
Friedeberg (frē′dẹ-bĕrg′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia; battlefield in 1745 3
Friedeck (frē′dĕk) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria-Hungary, on Ostrawitza river. 5
Friedland (frēt′länt) town, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, 68 m. N N E of Prague, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 5. — town, Königsberg govt. East Prussia, pop. 3; battlefield in 1807.
Friendly Islands. See Tonga Islands.
Friendship, tp. & vil. Allegany co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Friesland (frēz′land) prov. Netherlands, 1,282 □ pop. 336, ✻ Leeuwarden.
Frio (frē′ō) past. co. S Tex. 1,010 □ pop. 3, × Pearsall.
Frische Haff (frĭsh′ẹ häf) lagoon, 57 m. long, E Prus. opens into Baltic sea.
Frobisher Bay (frŏb′ĭsh-ẹr-) inlet, S E Baffin Land, British North America.
Frodsham (frŏd′shạm) town, Cheshire, England 6
Frome (frōm) mfg. bor. Somerset co. England, on Frome river 9
Frontenac (frŏn′tẹ-năk′) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 322 □ pop. 32, × Kingston.
Frontier (frŏn′tēr) co. S W Neb. 972 □ pop. 8, × Stockville.
Front Range, Rocky Mts. Col.; Mt. Evans, 14,330 ft. the highest.
Frosinone (frō-sē-nō′nā) town, Italy, on Cosa riv. 48 m. E S E of Rome 10
Frosolone (frō-sō-lō′nā) vil. Campobasso prov. Italy 6
Frostburg, tp. & town, Allegany co. Md. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 4.
Fryern Barnet (frī′ẹrn bär′nẹt) vil. Middlesex co. England 6
Fucecchio (fōō-chĕk′kē-ō) town & commune, on Arno riv. Italy ..... commune 11
Fuchau (fōō′chow) city, ✻ of Fukien prov. China; a treaty port 636

Fuente-Cantos (fwĕn′tā-kän′tōs) town, Spain, 48 m. S E of Badajos 6
Fuente-del-Maestre (fwĕn′tā-dĕl-mä-ĕs′trā) town, Badajos prov. Spain 6
Fuentes-de-Andalucia (fwĕn′tēs-dā-än-dä-lōō-thē′ä) town, Andalusia, Spain 7
Fuentes de la Campana (-lä käm-pä′nä) town, Sevilla prov. Spain 8
Fuerteventura (fwĕr′tā-vĕn-tōō′rä) one of Canary Isls. N Atlantic oc. 758 □ .. 11
Fukien (fōō′kē-ĕn′) *or* **Fokien** (fō′kē-ĕn′) prov. China, on China Sea, including Formosa isl. 53,480 □ pop. 25,791, ✻ Fuchau.
Fukui (fōō-kōō′ē) spt. W coast of Hondo isl. Japan, 70 m. N of Kioto 41
Fukuoka (fōō-kōō-ō′kä) city, Kiushiu isl. Japan 53
Fulda (fōōl′dä) riv. 90 m. long, Germany, flows into Werra riv. forming Weser riv. — mfg. town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Fulda riv. pop. 11.
Fulford (fōōl′fọrd) vil. York co. England 7
Fulham (fōōl′ạm) par. Middlesex co. England; suburb of London 43
Fulton (fōōl′tŏn) agr. co. N Ark. 649 □ pop. 11, × Salem. — agr. co. N W Ga. 166 □ pop. 85, × Atlanta. — agr. co. W Ill. 870 □ pop. 43, × Lewistown. — agr. co. N Ind. 380 □ pop. 17, × Rochester. — agr. co. S W Ky. 190 □ pop. 10, × Hickman. — agr. co. E N. Y. 567 □ pop. 38, × Johnstown. — agr. co. N W O. 402 □ pop. 22, × Wauseon. — agr. co. S Pa. 435 □ pop. 10, × McConnellsburg. — tp. & mfg. city, Whitesides co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. & town, Fulton co. Ky. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Callaway co. Mo. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 4. — mfg. vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Schoharie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Davie co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Rock co. Wis. tp. pop. 1.
Fulton House, station, Lancaster co. Pa.; birthplace of Robert Fulton.
Fumay (fü′mā′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river 5
Funchal (fōōn-shäl′) spt. ✻ of Madeira isl. N Atlantic oc.; a winter resort ... 20
Fünen (fü′nen) Danish isl. Baltic sea, 1,123 □ pop. 206, chief town Fünen.
Fünfhaus (fünf′hows) town, Lower Austria, 2 m. from Vienna 40
Fünfkirchen (fünf-kĕrk′ẹn) city, × of Baranya co. Hungary 34
Furca (fōōr′kä) mt. 14,037 ft. and pass 8,268 ft. high, Valais canton, Switzerland.
Füred (fü′rĕd′) town & commune, Hungary, on Theiss river ..... commune 7
Furidpur (fŭr′ĕd-pōōr′) *or* **Faridpur** (fär′ĕd-pōōr′) most W dist. Dacca div. Bengal, British India, 1,524 □ pop. 1,013. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Furnas (fûr′nạs) co. S Neb. 720 □ pop. 10, × Beaver City.
Furnes (fürn) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near North Sea 5
Furruckabad (fŭr′rŭk-ạ-bäd′). See Farukhábád.
Fürstenwalde (fürs′tẹn-wäl′dẹ) town, Brandenburg prov. Prus. on Spree riv. 11
Fürth (fürt) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, 5 m. N W of Nuremberg 43
Fusignano (fōō-sēn-yä′nō) vil. Emilia, It. on Senio riv. 30 m. S E of Ferrara 5
Fusiyama (fōō′zĭ-ä′mä) sacred mt. the highest mt. in Japan, 12,440 ft. high.
Futtak (fōōt′tŏk′) town, Hungary, on Danube river 5
Futtehpur (fŭt′tẹ-pōōr′) *or* **Fatehpur** (fä′tẹ-pōōr′) agr. dist. Allahábád div. N. W. Provs. British India, 1,383 □ pop. 664. — its ✻ pop. 20: battlefield in 1857.
Futtigarh (fŭt′tẹ-gŭr′) town, ✻ of Farukhábád dist. N. W. Provs. British India 10
Futwa (fŭt′wạ) mfg. & cml. town, Patna div. Bengal, India, on Ganges river 11
Füzes Gyarmath (fü′zĕsh′ dyŏr′mät′) town, Hungary, on Berettyo river 6
Fyvie (fī′vē) par. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 24 m. N N W of Aberdeen 5

G

Gablonz (gä′blōnts) mfg. & cml. town, on Neisse riv. Bohemia, Austria 9
Gabrova (gä-brō′vä) town, Bulgaria, on Jantra riv. 20 m. S W of Tirnova 5
Gabun (gä-bōōn′) riv. Lower Guinea, W Africa. — French colony thereon, now part of French Kongo.
Gadawara (gäd-ạ-wä′rä) town, Jabalpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India ... 9
Gadjatsch (gäd-yätch′) town, Poltava govt. Russia, on Psiol river 8
Gadsden (găd′zdẹn) agr. co. N Fla. 550 □ pop. 12, × Quincy. — vil. × of Etowah co. Ala. on Coosa riv. pop. 3.
Gadshill (găd′zhĭl) Kent co. England, 2½ m. N W of Rochester.
Gaeta (gä-ā′tä) city & ft. spt. Caserta prov. on Gaeta Gulf, Italy 14
Gaffney City (găf′nē-) town, Spartanburg co. S. C. 2
Gage (gāj) agr. co. S E Neb. 864 □ pop. 36, × Beatrice.
Gaillac (gä′yäk′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France, on Tarn riv. 13 m. W of Alby 8
Gaines (gānz) tp. & vil. Orleans co. N. Y. 6 m. S of Lake Ontario ..... tp. 2
Gainesville (gānz′vĭl) city, × of Alachua co. Fla. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Hall co. Ga. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — city, × of Cooke co. Tex. pop. 7.
Gainford, vil. & par. Durham co. England, on Tees river ..... par. 7
Gainsborough (gānz′bŭr-rō) cml. town, Lincoln co. England, on Trent river. 11
Gairloch (gār′lŏk) branch, 7 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Dumbarton co. Scot.
Gajssin (gä′ē-sĭn) town, Podolia, Russia, 20 m. E of Bratslav 10
Galapagos (gä-läp′ä-gōs) group of isls. on equator, Pacific ocean; belong to Ecuador, 2,400 □.
Galashiels (găl′ạ-shēlz′) mfg. town, Roxburgh & Selkirk cos. Scotland 16
Galata (gä′lä-tä) spt. suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on Golden Horn. 5
Galatina (gä-lä-tē′nä) town, Lecce prov. Italy 8
Galatone (gä-lä-tō′nä) mfg. town, Lecce prov. Italy, 17 m. S W of Lecce 6
Galatz (gä′läts) cml. city, Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube river 81
Galen (gā′lẹn) tp. Wayne co. N. Y. 3
Galena (gạ-lē′nạ) cml. & mfg. city, × of Jo Daviess co. Ill. pop. 6. — min. city, Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Jasper co. Mo. pop. 4.
Galena Mountain, peak, 13,290 ft. high, San Juan Mts. Col.
Galenstock (gä′lẹn-stŏk′) mt. 11,000 ft. high, Valais & Uri cantons, Swit.
Galesburg (gālz′bûrg) mfg. city, × of Knox co. Ill. 164 m. W S W of Chicago 15
Galicia (gạ-lĭsh′ĭ-ä) old kingdom, Spain, now provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, & Pontevedra, captain generalcy, 11,344 □ pop. 1,894. — prov. Austria, 30,307 □ pop. 6,608, ✻ Lemberg.
Galilee (găl′ĭ-lē′) prov. anc. Palestine, W of Jordan river.
Galion (gāl′ĭ-ọn) city, Crawford co. O. 58 m. N by E of Columbus 6
Galitch (gä′lĭch) town, Kostroma govt. Russia, on Lake Galitch 6
Gallarate (gäl-lä-rä′tä) mfg. town, Italy, 23 m. N W of Milan 8
Gallatin (găl′ạ-tĭn) agr. co. S E Ill. 349 □ pop. 15, × Shawneetown. — agr. co. N Ky. 130 □ pop. 5, × Warsaw. — agr. co. S Mont. 2,295 □ pop. 6, × Bozeman. — tp. Clay co. Mo. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Daviess co. Mo. pop. 1. — mfg. town, × of Sumner co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Gallatin Range, mts. Mont.; highest point Bridgers Peak, 9,000 ft.
Gallatin River, Mont. 170 m. long, Gallatin Range to Jefferson Fork.
Galle. See Point de Galle.
Gallia (găl′ĭ-ạ) agr. co. S O. 441 □ pop. 27, × Gallipolis.
Galliate (gäl-lē-ä′tä) commune & vil. Novara prov. Italy ..... commune 7
Gallipoli (gäl-lĭp′ō-lĭ) spt. & mfg. town, Adrianople vilayet, at entrance of Sea of Marmora, Turkey in Europe, pop. 20. — peninsula, 63 m. long, between Hellespont & Ægean sea. — ft. spt. & mfg. town, Lecce prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Gallipolis (găl′ĭ-pọ-lĭs′) tp. & mfg. city, × of Gallia co. O. on Ohio riv. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4.
Gallitzin (găl′ĭt-zĭn) tp. & bor. Cambria co. Pa. tp. pop. 1, bor. pop. 2.
Galloway (găl′lọ-wā) tp. Atlantic co. N. J. on Egg Harbor River 2
Galluzzo (gäl-lōōt′sō) commune & town, Florence prov. Italy ..... commune 14
Galofaro (gä-lō-fä′rō) *anc.* Charybdis, famous whirlpool near Cape Faro, It.
Galston (gạs′tọn) mfg. & min. town, Ayr co. Scotland, 4 m. E of Kilmarnock 5

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Galva (găl′va) tp. & town, Henry co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.
Galveston (găl′ves-tŏn) co. S E Tex. 640 □ pop. 31. — its × pop. 29.
Galveston Bay, Tex. inlet, 35 m. long, 20 m. broad, Gulf of Mexico.
Galway (gal′wā) tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — maritime co. Connaught, Ireland, 2,452 □ pop. 214. — its × pop. 15.
Galway Bay, W coast Ireland, 20 m. long, 18 m. broad.
Galwin (găl-wĕn′) town, S E Somali, E Africa, near the coast 9
Gambia (găm′bĭ-a) riv. 650 m. long, Senegambia, W Africa, flows into Atl. oc. at Bathurst. — Brit. cml. colony, W Africa, 2,700 □ pop. 50, ✻ Bathurst.
Gambolo (găm′bō-lō) vil. Italy, 18 m. S E of Novara 7
Gamrie (găm′rē) coast vil. & par. Banff co. Scotland ..... par. 6
Gandia (găn′dĭ-ā) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 40 m. S S E of Valencia 6
Gando (găn′dō) kingdom, Sudan, Africa, 98,500 □ pop. 6,000. — its ✻.
Ganges (găn′jēz) riv. 1,960 m. long, Himalaya Mts. to Bay of Bengal, India.
Gangi (găn′jē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy 13
Gangpur (găng′gōōr′) native state, Bengal, India, 2,484 □ pop. 74, ✻ Suadi.
Gangutri (găn′gōō-trē) 10,073 ft. above the sea, in Garhwal, N India, near source of Ganges riv. ; resort of pilgrims.
Ganjam (găn-jăm′) dist. Madras presidency, India, 8,813 □ pop. 1,520. — its ✻.
Gannat (găn′nă′) town, dept. Allier, France, on Andelot river 5
Gap (găp) town, ✻ of dept. Hautes-Alpes, France, on Luye river 11
Garakot (găr-a-kōt′) town, Jabalpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India 9
Gard (găr) min. & agr. dept. France, 2,253 □ pop. 419, ✻ Nimes.
Gardala (găr-dĭ′ă) cml. town, Sahara, Algeria, Africa, 300 m. S of Algiers ... 12
Gardelegen (găr′dę-lā′gen) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Milde river 7
Gardiner (găr′dĭ-nĕr) tp. & mfg. town, Kennebec co. Me. ..... tp. 5
Gardner (gărd′nĕr) tp. & mfg. vil. Worcester co. Mass. ..... tp. 8
Gardner's River, 150 m. long, prov. Brit. Columbia, Can. ; salmon fisheries.
Garessio (gă-rĕs′sē-ō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Tanaro river... 7
Garfield (găr′fēld) co. N W Col. 3,250 □ pop. 4, × Glenwood Springs. — co. S W Kan. 432 □ pop. 1, × Ravanna. — co. N Neb. 576 □ pop. 2, × Willow Springs. — co. S Ut. 1,364 □ pop. 2, × Panguitch. — co. S E Wash. 672 □ pop. 4, × Pomeroy.
Garland, agr. co. W Ark. 622 □, × Hot Springs 15
Garlasco (găr-lăs′kō) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, 23 m. S E of Novara 7
Garnett (găr′nĕt) mfg. city, × of Anderson co. Kan. 2
Garo Hills (gă′rō hĭlz′) dist. W Assam, British India, 3,390 □ 80
Garonne (gă′rŏnn′) riv. 384 m. long, Fr. Pyrenees mts. Sp. to Dordogne river.
Garrard (găr′ard) agr. co. E cen. Ky. 225 □ pop. 11, × Lancaster,
Garrett (găr′ĕt) co. N W Md. 680 □ pop. 14, × Oakland. — town, Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 3.
Garrobillas (găr-rō-bēl′yäs) town, Spain, 27 m. N N W of Cáceres 7
Garsten (găr′stĕn) town, Upper Austria 5
Garston (găr′stŏn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Mersey river 10
Garu (gă′rōō′) cml. vil. Tibet, 16,000 ft. high, near a source of Indus river.
Garvin (găr′vĭn) tp. Anderson co. S. C. 3
Garz (gärts) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Oder river 5
Gasconade (găs′kŏ-nād′) agr. co. E Mo. 510 □ pop. 12, × Hermann.
Gasconade River, 200 m. long, rises in S Mo. flows into Missouri river.
Gascony (găs′kŏ-nĭ) former prov. of S W France, ✻ Auch.
Gaspe (găs′pă′) pen. & dist. of Quebec, Canada, 375 m. of coast, pop. 27 ; valuable fishing grounds. — co. E Gaspe pen. 4,703 □ pop. 19, chief town, Percé.
Gastein (găs-tīn′) vil. & noted watering place, Salzburg, Austria.
Gaston (găs′tŏn) agr. co. N. C. 340 □ pop. 18, × Dallas. — tp. Northampton co. N. C. pop. 3.
Gates, co. N E part of N. C. 360 □ pop. 10, × Gatesville.
Gateshead, mfg. bor. Durham co. England, on right bank Tyne river 86
Gatineau (gă′tē′nō′) riv. 400 m. long, Quebec, Canada, flows into Ottawa river.
Gatshina (găt-shē′nă) mfg. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia 9
Gattinara (găt-tē-nä′rä) town, Novara prov. Italy, on Sesia river 5
Gaucin *or* **Gauzin** (gow-thēn′ *or* gow-sēn′) town, Andalusia, Spain 5
Gaudenzdorf (gow′dents-dŏrf′) vil. suburb of Vienna, Austria 12
Gauhati (gow-hä′tē) town, ✻ of Assam and of Kamrup dist. India 11
Gaurisankar (ga′rĭ-săn′kar) *or* **Mt. Everest**, highest known mt. in the world, in Himalaya Mts. India, lon. 86° 56′ E, 29,002 ft. high.
Gavi (gä′vē) ft. town, Alessandria prov. Italy, 5 m. S of Novi. 6
Gayá (gā-yä′) most S dist. Patna div. Behar prov. Bengal, British India, 4,713 □ pop. 1,950, ✻ Sahibganj. — town, Gayá dist. pop. 80 ; a famous place of pilgrimage.
Gay Head (gā′ hĕd′) prom. forming W extremity of Marthas Vineyard.
Gaza (gā′za). See GHUZZEH.
Géant (zhā′ŏn′) a summit of Pennine Alps, Savoy, Fr. 13,156 ft. high. — **Col du** (kōl dü-) 11,146 ft. high, pass between Courmayeur, It. and Chamouni, Fr.
Geary (gēr′ў) co. N E Kan. 407 □ (form. Davis co.) pop. 10, × Junction City.
Geauga (jē-a′ga) agr. & past. co. N E O. 400 □ pop. 13, × Chardon.
Gebweiler (gĕb′wī-lęr) mfg. town, Alsace, Germany, 14 m. S S W of Colmar ..
Geddes (gĕd′dęs) tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. 12
Gedeh (gā′dę) mt. Preanger prov. Java ; highest peak Pangerango, 9,868 ft.
Geelong (jē-lông′) cml. town, Grant co. Victoria, Australia 2
Geelong, West, town, Victoria, Australia 6
Geelvink Channel (gēl′vĭnk-) 60 m. long, 30 m. broad, W Australia.
Geestemünde (gās′tę-mün′dę) town & free port, Hanover prov. Prussia 10
Gefle (yĕv′lă) spt. town, ✻ of Gefleborg prov. Sweden 23
Gefleborg (yĕv-lă-bōōrg′) prov. W cen. Sweden, 7,418 □ pop. 207, ✻ Gefle.
Geish (gāsh) mt. 9,700 ft. high, Abyssinia, Africa, near sources Blue Nile riv.
Gelderland (hĕl′dęr-länt) prov. Netherlands, 1,965 □ pop. 516, ✻ Arnhem.
Geldern (gĕl′dęrn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river 6
Gelenau (gĕl′ęn-ow′) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 3 m. N E of Thum 5
Gelsenkirchen (gĕl′sęn-kĭr-ĸĕn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 28
Gemert (hā′mĕrt) vil. N. Brabant, Netherlands, 18 m. S E of Bois-le-Duc 5
Gemmi (gĕm′mĭ) mt. pass, 7,595 ft. high, Bernese Alps, Swit. 24 m. S of Thun.
Gemona (jā-mō′nä) town, Italy, near Tagliamento riv. 15 m. N N W of Udine 8
Genesee (jĕn′ę-sē′) agr. co. S E cen. Mich. 640 □ pop. 39, × Flint. — agr. co. W N. Y. 497 □ pop. 33, × Batavia. — riv. 200 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario, 7 m. N of Rochester.
Geneseo (jĕn′ę-sē′ō) tp. & mfg. city, Henry co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. & vil. × of Livingston co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Geneva (ję-nē′va) co. S E Ala. 640 □ pop. 11, × Geneva. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Kane co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. Jennings co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Fillmore co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Ontario co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Ashtabula co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Walworth co. Wis. pop. 1. — *Fr.* GENÈVE (zhę-nāv′) *Ger.* GENF (gănf) agr. & mfg. canton, Switzerland, 108 □ pop. 106. — its ✻ pop. 72, on Geneva Lake and Rhone river.
Genoa (jĕn′o-a) tp. & vil. Cayuga co. N Y. tp. pop. 2. — *It.* GENOVA (jĕn′ō-vä) prov. Liguria, Italy, 1,572 □ pop. 806. — its ✻ pop. 138, on Medit. sea.
Gentilly (zhŏn′tē-yē′) vil. dept. Seine, France ; a suburb of Paris 12
Gentry (jĕn′trĭ) agr. co. N W Mo. 450 □ pop. 19. × Albany.
Genzano (jĕn-zä′nō) town, Italy, 18 m. S E of Rome, on Appian Way, pop. 5. — town, Potenza prov. Italy, 18 m. N E of Potenza, pop. 5.
George (jōrj) tp. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Colleton co. S. C. pop. 2.
Georges Creek (jôr′jęz-) tp. Barnwell co. S. C. 2
Georgetown (jōrj′town) co. S E part of S. C. 742 □ pop. 21. — its × pop. 3, a port of entry. — tp. Georgetown co. pop. 5. — min. town, × of Clear Creek co. Col. pop. 2. — hundred & town, × of Sussex co. Del. hundred pop. 2, town pop. 1. — suburb of Washington, D. C. on Potomac riv. pop. 13. — tp. & vil. Vermilion co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Floyd co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Scott co. Ky. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3. — mfg. tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — vil. × of Brown co. O. pop. 1. — town, × of Williamson co. Tex. pop. 2. — city, × of Demerara co. and ✻ of British Guiana, pop. 53. — spt. chief town of Penang, Malay Pen. E India.
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-a) agr. & mfg. state, S U. S. A. 59,475 □ pop. 1,837, ✻ Atlanta. — agr. country, Asia, now Tiflis govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 17,223 □ pop. 819, ✻ Tiflis.
Georgian Bay, N E part Lake Huron, Canada, 110 m. long, 50 m. broad.
Georgia Pass, 11,487 ft. high, Col. in main range of Rocky Mountains.
Georgswalde (gā′ôrgs-wäl′dę) town, Bohemia, Austria, 64 m. N of Prague ... 8
Gera (gā′rä) mfg. town, chief town of Reuss-Schleitz, Ger. on White Elster riv. 40
Gerace (jā-rä′chä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy 5
Gérardmer (zhā′rärd′mār′) town, dept. Vosges, France ; a watering place 7
Gergal (hĕr-gäl′) town, Almeria prov. Spain 5
Gerki (gēr′kē) town, Sokoto, Sudan, W Africa 15
German (jēr′man) tp. Marshall co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Auglaize co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clark co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Fulton co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 3.
German East Africa, ter. E Africa, between Lake Tanganyika & Indian Oc. & N of the Rovuma riv. 354,000 □ pop. 2,500, ✻ Bagamoyo.
German Flats, tp. Herkimer co. N. Y. 7
German Southwest Africa, comprising Damaraland and Namaqualand, lying between Cape Colony and Angola, 322,000 □ pop. 200, ✻ Angra Pequeña.
Germantown, mfg. vil. Montgomery co. O. on Twin Creek, pop. 1. — suburb of Philadelphia, Pa.
Germany (jēr′ma-nĭ) empire, cen. Europe, E of France and W of Russia, comprising 26 states, 208,670 □ pop. 49,428, ✻ Berlin, pop. 1,579.
Germersheim (gĕr′mers-hīm′) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Rhine river 6
Gerona (hă-rō′nä) prov. Catalonia, Spain, 2,272 □ pop. 306. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Gerron (gĕr′rŏn) conspicuous headland, Antrim co. Ireland, on Irish Sea.
Gers (zhăr) dept. S W France, 2,425 □ pop. 261, ✻ Auch.
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg) bor. × of Adams co. Pa. ; battlefield in 1863 3
Gharbieh (gär-bē′yę) maritime prov. Lower Egypt, 2,340 □ pop. 929, ✻ Tanta.
Ghatal (gä′täl′) town, Hugli dist. Bengal, India, on Silai river 15
Ghats, The (-gäts) two mt. chains, bordering coasts of peninsula of India.
Ghazipur (gä-zē-pōōr′) dist. Benares div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,168 □ pop. 1,346. — its ✻ pop. 38.
Ghazni (gäz′nē′) cml. city, Afghánistán ; battlefield in 1839 and 1842 6
Gheel *or* **Geel** (gēl) commune & town, Antwerp prov. Belgium ..... commune 11
Ghent (gĕnt) tp. & mfg. vil. Columbia co. N. Y. tp. 3. — *Fr.* GAND (gŏN) cml. & mfg. ft. city, ✻ of E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 154.
Ghiustendil (gĭ-ōōs′tĕn-dēl′) town, Bulgaria, near Kara-Su river 8
Ghuzzeh (gŭz′zę) *anc.* GA′ZA, cml. coast town, Syria, Turkey in Asia 15
Giant's Causeway, remarkable basaltic formation, Antrim co. N coast Ir.
Giarre (jär′rā) town, Sicily, Italy, near Mt. Etna 17
Giaveno (jä-vā′nō) town, Turin prov. Italy, 17 m. W S W of Turin 10
Gibellina (jē-bĕl-lē′nä) vil. Sicily, Italy, 30 m. E S E of Trapani 6
Gibraltar (jĭ-brąl′tąr) town, & strongly ft. rock belonging to Gt. Brit. S Spain 26
Gibson (gĭb′sŏn) agr. co. S W Ind. 490 □ pop. 25, × Princeton. — agr. co. W Tenn. 615 □ pop. 36, × Trenton. — town, Ford co. Ill. pop. 2.
Gien (zhĕ-ŏN′) town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire riv. 37 m. E S E of Orleans 8
Giessbach (gēs′bäĸ) romantic cascade, on Lake Brienz, Bern canton, Swit.
Giessen (gēs′sęn) town, ✻ of Ober-Hessen prov. Hesse, Ger. on Lahn river ... 21
Gijon (hē-hōn′) cml. & mfg. ft. spt. Oviedo prov. Spain, on Bay of Biscay 7
Gila (hē′lä) riv. 650 m. long, N. M. to Colorado riv. Ariz. — co. cen. Ariz. 3,212 □ pop. 2, × Globe.
Gilbert Islands (gĭl′bęrt-) group of 15 isls. Mulgrave Arch. Pac. oc. 250 □ ... 52
Gilberton (gĭl′bęr-tŏn) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 4 m. from Mahanoy City 4
Gilberts Peak, 13,182 ft. high, Uintah Mts. N border Wasatch co. Ut.
Gilbertville (gĭl′bĕrt-vĭl) vil. Worcester co. Mass. on Ware river 1
Gilboa (gĭl′bō′a) tp. & vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Gildersleeve (gĭl′dęr-slēv) mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Conn. 2
Gilead (gĭl′ē-ad) tp. Morrow co. O. 3
Giles (jīlz) agr. co. cen. Tenn. 656 □ pop. 35, × Pulaski. — agr. co. S W part of Va. 446 □ pop. 9, × Pearisburg.
Gilford (gĭl′fŏrd) mfg. tp. Belknap co. N. H. on Lake Winnepesaukee 4
Gill (gĭl) tp. Sullivan co. Ind. 2
Gillespie (gĭl-lĕs′pē) co. W cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 7, × Fredericksburg.
Gilliam (gĭl′lĭ-am) co. N Ore. 1,700 □ pop. 4, × Condon.
Gillingham (gĭl′lĭng-am) par. Kent co. England 12
Gills Creek, tp. Lancaster co. S. C. 2
Gilly (zhē′yē′) min. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 4
Gilman (gĭl′man) city, Iroquois co. Ill. 81 m. S by W of Chicago 15
Gilmer (gĭl′męr) agr. co. N Ga. 452 □ pop. 9, × Ellijay. — agr. co. cen. West Va. 330 □ pop. 10, × Glenville. — tp. Guilford co. N. C. pop. 3.
Gilolo (hē-lō′lō) isl. under Dutch rule, on equator, Malay Arch. 6,500 □. 24
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn) min. co. N Col. 150 □ pop. 6, × Central City. 23
Gilroy (gĭl′roi) tp. & town, Santa Clara co. Cal. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.
Gimignano (jē-mēn-yä′nō) town, Tuscany, Italy, 20 m. S S W of Florence 8
Ginosa *or* **Genosa** (ję-nō′sä) town, Lecce prov. Italy 7
Gioja *or* **Gioia** (jō′yä) city, Bari prov. Italy, 38 m. N by W of Taranto 13
Giojosa (jō-yō′sä) town, Reggio di Calabria, Italy, pop. 5. — town, N coast of Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Giovenazzo (jō-vā-nät′sō) ft. spt. town, Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea 9
Gippsland (gĭps′lănd) S E part of Victoria, Australia, 13,398 □, chief town, Sale.
Girard (ję-rärd′) city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Crawford co. Kan. pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. bor. Erie co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. 8
Girardville (ję-rärd′vĭl) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 3 m. E of Ashland 4
Girgeh (jēēr′ję) *or* **Guerga** (gwär′gä) prov. Upper Egypt, 631 □ pop. 521. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Girgenti (jēr-jĕn′tē) prov. S W Sicily, 1,491 □ pop. 335. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Girifalco (jē-rē-fäl′kō) town, Catanzaro prov. Italy 5
Gironde (zhē′rŏNd′) estuary, 50 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivs. W France. — dept. S W France, 3,761 □ pop. 794, ✻ Bordeaux.
Girvan (gēr′van) spt. Ayr co. Scotland, at mouth of Girvan river 5
Gitschin *or* **Giczin** (gĭch′ĭn) town, Bohemia, Austria, 50 m. N E of Prague ... 7
Giugliano (jōōl-yä′nō) town, Italy, 6 m. N N W of Naples 12
Giulianova (jōō-lē-ä-nō′vä) town, Teramo prov. Italy, 25 m. N E of Pescara ... 5
Giurgevo (jōōr-jä′vō) town, Roumania, on Danube riv. 40 m. S of Bucharest .. 21
Giussano (jōōs-sä′nō) commune & vil. Milan prov. Italy ..... commune 5
Givet (zhē′vā′) town, Ardennes prov. France, on Meuse river 7
Givors (zhē′vōr′) mfg. town, dept. Rhône, Fr. on Rhone riv. 17 m. S of Lyons 11
Gizeh (gē′zę) prov. Upper Egypt, 370 □ pop. 283. — its ✻ near Cairo, pop. 11.
Glacier Peak (glăs′ē-ęr-) mt. 12,654 ft. high, Col.
Gladbach. See BERGISCH-GLADBACH and MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.

Gladstone (glăd′stŏn) co. Victoria, Australia — Pop. 20
Gladwin (glăd′wĭn) co. N cen. Mich. 540 □ pop. 4. — its ×.
Glamorgan *or* **Glamorganshire** (gla-môr′gan-shir) co. S Wales, 808 □ pop. 687, × Cardiff.
Glarus (glä′rōos) past. & mfg. canton, Swit. 267 □ pop. 34. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Glascock (glăs′kŏk) agr. co. E Ga. 90 □ pop. 4, × Gibson.
Glasgow (glăs′gō) mfg. town, × of Barren co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, Howard co. Mo. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 793, on Clyde riv.; famous for shipbuilding.
Glassboro (glăs′bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Gloucester co. N. J. — tp. 3
Glastonbury (glăs′gen-bĕr-ę) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. river. tp. pop. 3. — bor. & town, Somerset co. England, pop. 4; ruins of anc. abbey.
Glatz (glăts) mfg. ft. town, on Neisse riv. Silesia prov. Prussia — 13
Glauchau (glou′kou) mfg. town, on Mulde riv. Saxony kingdom, Germany — 23
Gleiwitz (glī′wĭts) mfg. town, on Klodnitz riv. Silesia prov. Prussia — 15
Glen, tp. & vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. 37 m. W N W of Albany — tp. 3
Glencoe (glĕn′kō) tp. & vil. × of McLeod co. Minn. vil. pop. 2. — valley in Argyll co. Scotland; scene of massacre in 1692.
Glendale (glĕn′dāl′) vil. Hamilton co. O. 15 m. N of Cincinnati — 1
Glenelg (glĕn-ĕlg′) riv. 200 m. long, Victoria, Australia.
Glengarry (glĕn-găr′ĭ) co. E Ontario, Canada, 462 □ pop. 22, × Cornwall.
Glenham (glĕn′am) vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. 62 m. N of New York city — 1
Glenlyon (glĕn-lī′on) vil. Luzerne co. Pa. — 2
Glenn Springs, tp. & vil. Spartanburg co. S. C.; resort for invalids — tp. 3
Glens Falls, vil. Warren co. N. Y. on Hudson river — 10
Glenville (glĕn′vĭl) tp. & vil. Schenectady co. N. Y. 25 m. N W of Albany. — tp. 3
Glenwood, tp. & city, × of Mills co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Glogau (glō′gow) mfg. ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 20. — town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Hotzenplotz riv. 23 m. S of Oppeln, pop. 5.
Glommen (glŏm′men) chief riv. Norway, 280 m. long, to Skager-Rack.
Glossop (glŏs′sop) mfg. town, Derby co. England, 12 m. E of Manchester — 22
Gloucester (glŏs′ter) agr. co. S W N. J. 326 □ pop. 29, × Woodbury. — co. E part of Va. 245 □ pop. 12, × Gloucester Courthouse. — cml. city & port of entry, Essex co. Mass. pop. 25. — mfg. city, Camden co. N. J. on Delaware riv. pop. 7. — tp. Camden co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Providence co. R. I. pop. 2. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, 1,684 □ pop. 25, × Bathurst. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Gloucester co. England, pop. 39. — *or* **Gloucestershire** (-shir) co. W England, 1,225 □ pop. 600, × Gloucester.
Gloversville (glŭv′erz-vĭl) mfg. city, Fulton co. N. Y. on Cayadutta Creek — 14
Glückstadt (glük′stät) cml. town, Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river — 6
Glukhov (gloo-kŏv′) cml. town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe — 11
Glynn (glĭn) co. S E Ga. 427 □ pop. 13, × Brunswick.
Gmünd (g'münt) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 29 m. E of Stuttgart — 17
Gmünden (g'mün′dĕn) town, Upper Austria; mineral waters — 7
Gnesen (g'nā′zen) mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 30 m. E N E of Posen — 13
Goa (gō′ä) ter. belonging to Portugal, on Malabar coast, India, 1,447 □ pop. 445, ✻ Panjim, or New Goa. — spt. Goa ter. pop. 4.
Goajira (gō-ä-hē′rä) ter. N W Venezuela, S. America, 3,608 □ pop. 37.
Goalpara (gō-äl-pä′rä) dist. Bengal, British India, 4,433 □ pop. 445. — its ✻.
Gobi (gō′bē′) desert region, cen. Asia, 1,200 m. long, 500 to 700 m. broad.
Goburdanga (gō′boor-dăn′gä) cml. town, Bengal, India, on Jamuna river — 7
Goch (gōĸ) town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia — 5
Godalming (gŏd′al-mĭng) mfg. town, Surrey co. England, on Wey river — 3
Godavari (gō-dä′vär-ē) riv. 700 m. long, British India, W. Ghats mts. to Bengal Bay. — dist. Madras presidency, India, 7,533 □ pop. 1,584, ✻ Rajahmundri.
Goding (gō′dĭng) town, Moravia, Austria — 7
Godna (gŏd′na) cml. town, Sarun dist. Bengal, British India, on Goggra river. — 13
Goentoer (goon′toor′) active volcano, 6,689 ft. high, Preanger prov. Java isl.
Goes (hōos) cml. ft. town, Zealand prov. Netherlands, on S. Beveland island — 6
Goethe (gwĕt-tē′) tp. Hampton co. S. C. — 3
Goffstown (gŏfs′town) tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H. — tp. 2
Gogebic (gō-gē′bĭk) co. N W Mich. 1,115 □ pop. 13, × Bessemer.
Goggra (gŏg′rä) riv. 400 to 500 m. long, India, flows into Ganges river.
Gogo (gō′gō) town, Ahmadábád dist. British India, W side Gulf of Cambay — 10
Goito (gō′ē-tō) vil. Italy, on Mincio riv. 8 m. N W of Mantua — 5
Gokak (gō-kăk′) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India — 13
Golborne (gōl′born) vil. Lancaster co. England — 9
Golcar (gōl′kęr) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England — 6
Golconda (gŏl-kŏn′da) vil. × of Pope co. Ill. on Ohio riv. pop. 1. — town, Nizam's dominions, India; formerly a famous diamond depot.
Goldap (gōld′äp) town, Gumbinnen govt. E. Prussia — 5
Goldberg (gōlt′bĕrg) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Katzbach river — 6
Gold Coast, British colony & protectorate, W Africa, 46,600 □ pop. 1,905, ✻ Akkra. — See also French Gold Coast.
Golden, mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Col. on Clear Creek, 16 m. W of Denver
Goldingen (gōl′dĭng-en) town, Courland, Russia, 72 m. W N W of Mitau — 5
Goldsboro, tp. & mfg. city, × of Wayne co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4.
Golek-Boghaz (gō′lĕk′-bō′gäz′) ft. pass, Bulghar-Tagh Mts. Turkey in Asia.
Goletta (gō-lĕt′tä) town, the port of Tunis, N Africa — 4
Goliad (gō′lĭ-ăd′) agr. & past. co. S Tex. 820 □ pop. 6. — its ×.
Gölnitz (göl′nĭts) min. & mfg. town, Zips co. Hungary — 5
Golnow (gōl′nŏv) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Ihna river — 9
Gombin (gŏm′bēn) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, 55 m. W of Warsaw — 5
Gombrun (gŏm-broon′) *or* **Benderabbas** (bĕn′dĕr-ăb′bäs) spt. Fars prov. Persia, on Strait of Ormaz — 5
Gomera (gō-mā′rä) one of Canary Isls. 23 m. long, 9 m. broad — 11
Gömör (gö′mör′-) **and Kis-Hont** (-kĭsh′-hŏnt′), min. co. Hungary, 1,583 □ — 173
Gomul (gō′mŭl′) important pass between India and Afghánistán.
Gonaïves, Les (lā gō′nä′ēv′) cml. town, Haiti, on Bay of Gonaïves — 18
Gonda (gŏn′da) dist. Faizábád div. Oudh, India, 2,683 □ pop. 1,168. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Gondal (gŏn-däl′) native state, Kathiawar pen. India, 699 □ pop. 137.
Gondar (gŏn′där) mfg. city, ✻ of Amhara, Abys. 21 m. N E of Lake Dembea — 5
Gondokoro (gŏn-dō-kō′rō) town, Upper Nile riv. lat. 5° N; trade in ivory.
Gonzaga (gŏn-zä′gä) town, Lombardy, Italy, 14 m. S of Mantua — 18
Gonzales (gŏn-zä′lĕz) agr. co. S Tex. 980 □ pop. 18. — its × pop. 2.
Goochland (goo′ch′land) co. cen. Va. 280 □ pop. 10, × Goochland Courthouse.
Goodhue (goo′d′hū) agr. co. S E Minn. 755 □ pop. 29, × Red Wing.
Goodland, city, × of Sherman co. Kan. pop. 1. — tp. Orangeburg co. S. C. pop. 3.
Goodson, tp. Washington co. Va. — 7
Goodwin Sands, shoals, 10 m. long, Dover Strait, S E coast of England.
Goole (goōl) cml. town, West Riding, York co. England, on Ouse river — 8
Goose Creek, tp. Union co. N. C. — 2
Goose Nest, tp. Martin co. N. C. — 2
Göppingen (göp′pĭng-en) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, on Fils river — 14
Gora-Bazar (gō′rä-bä-zär′) Mohammedan suburb of Berhampur, India — 5
Gorakhpur (gōr-ăk-poor′) dist. Benares div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 4,584 □ pop. 2,019. — its ✻ pop. 65.
Gorbals (gōr′bals) suburb of Glasgow city, Scotland, on Clyde river — 10
Gordon (gōr′don) agr. co. N W Ga. 351 □ pop. 13, × Calhoun.
Gorgonzola (gŏr-gŏn-zō′lä) vil. Milan prov. Italy; has a large trade in cheese. — 5
Gorham (gōr′am) tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Me. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Coos co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Fulton co. O. pop. 2. — Pop.
Gori (gō′rē *or* gō′rē′) town, Tiflis govt. Trans-Caucasia, on Kur river — 5
Gorica, Gross (grōs gōr′ĭ-kä) parish, Croatia, Hungary — 8
Gorihir (gōr′ĭ-hēr′) state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India, 76 □ pop. 8. — its ✻.
Gorin (gō-rēn′) riv. 230 m. long, Poland, Russia, flows into Pripets river.
Göritz (gö′rĭts) *or* **Göritz and Gradiska** (-grä-dēs′kä) dist. Küstenland, Austria, 1,130 □ pop. 220. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Gorkau (gŏr′kow) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria — 5
Gorki (gŏr′kē′) town, Mohilev govt. Russia, 30 m. S E of Orsha — 5
Gorkum *or* **Gorcum** (gŏr′kŭm) cml. town, S. Holland, Neth. on Meuse river — 9
Gorleston (gōr′les-ton) town, Suffolk co. England; seat of great fisheries — 5
Görlitz (gör′lĭts) cml. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river — 62
Goroguea (gō-rō-gā′ä) riv. 320 m. long, Brazil, flows into Parahiba river.
Gorton (gōr′ton) suburb of Manchester, Lancaster co. England — 22
Gosce (gōs′sā) vil. & parish, Croatia, Hungary — par. 7
Goshen (gō′shĕn) mfg. city, × of Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 6. — past. tp. & mfg. vil. × of Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3. — tp. Belmont co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Champaign co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Tuscarawas co. O. pop. 8.
Goslar (gōs′lär) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 27 m. S E of Hildesheim — 11
Gosper (gōs′per) co. S Neb. 468 □ pop. 5, × Daviesville.
Gosport (gōs′pōrt) mfg. town, Hampshire, England, 66 m. S W of London — 7
Gosselies (gōs′se-lē′) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 4 m. N of Charleroi — 7
Gostynin (gōs-tĕ-nēn′) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia — 6
Gotha, Duchy of (-gō′tä) Germany, 538 □ pop. 147. — its ✻ pop. 29.
Gothenburg (gōt′en-bûrg) spt. city, ✻ of Gothenburg & Bohus prov. S Sw — 105
Gothenburg and Bohus (-boo′hoos) prov. Sweden, E of the Skager-Rack, 1,952 □ pop. 298, ✻ Gothenburg.
Gothic Mountain, peak, 12,570 ft. high, Elk Mts. Col.
Gotland (gōt′land) agr. isl. Baltic sea, prov. Sw. 1,203 □ pop. 51, ✻ Wisby.
Gottesberg (gŏt′tes-bĕrg′) min. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia — 7
Göttingen (göt′tĭng-en) mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia; seat of a university — 24
Gouda (gow′dä) cml. & mfg. town, S. Holland prov. Neth. on Yssel riv. 11 m. N E of Rotterdam, pop. 19. — town, N. W. Provinces, Brit. India, pop. 14.
Goulburn (gōl′bŭrn) town, New S. Wales, Australia, 128 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 11. — riv. 230 m. long, Victoria, Australia, flows into Murray river.
Gouldsboro (goōldz′bo-ro) tp. & vil. Hancock co. Me. — tp. 2
Gourdon (goor′dōn′) town, dept. Lot, France — 5
Gouverneur (goov′er-noor′) tp. pop. 6, & vil. pop. 3, St. Lawrence co. N. Y.
Govan (gŏv′an) par. & burgh, suburb of Glasgow, Scotland — par. 116
Govanstown, vil. Baltimore co. Md. 5 m. N of Baltimore — 2
Gove (gōv) past. co. W Kan. 1,020 □ pop. 3, × Gove.
Governors Island, isl. at mouth of East River, New York Harbor.
Gowanda (gō′wăn′da) vil. Cattaraugus & Erie cos. N. Y. — 2
Gowdeysville (gow′dĭz-vĭl) tp. Union co. S. C. 9 m. from Gaffney's Station — 3
Gower (gow′er) peninsula, Bristol Channel, Glamorgan co. S Wales — 10
Goyanna (gō-yăn′nä) city, Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Goyanna river — 13
Goyaz (gō-yäz′) cen. state, Brazil, 288,546 □ pop. 212. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Gozzo (gŏt′sō) one of Maltese Isls. Medit. sea, 9 m. long, 4½ m. broad — 18
Graaf-Reinet (gräf-rī′nĕt) div. Cape Colony, S Africa, 4,567 □ pop. 9. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Grabow (grä′bŏv) town, N suburb of Stettin, Prussia, on Oder river — 10
Graciosa (grä-sē-ō′sä) one of Azores isls. pop. 12, chief town Santa Cruz.
Gradachatz (grä′dä-kätsˢ) cml. town, Bosnia, Austria, 42 m. N W of Zvornik. — 5
Gradishsk (grä-dĭshk′) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe — 8
Gradiska. See Göritz.
Gräfrath (grāf′rät) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 14 m. E of Düsseldorf — 6
Grafton (grăf′ton) past. co. N. H. 1,766 □ pop. 37, × Haverhill & Plymouth. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Walsh co. N. Dak. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — town. × of Taylor co. W. Va. pop. 3.
Gragnano (grän-yä′nō) city, Naples prov. Italy — 12
Graham (grā′am) co. S E Ariz. 6,152 □ pop. 6, × Solomonsville. — co. N W Kan. 900 □ pop. 5. — co. W N. C. 250 □ pop. 3, × Robbinsville. — tp. & vil. × of Alamance co. N. C. tp. pop. 2.
Graham Peak, *or* **Mount Graham**, 10,400 ft. high, S E Ariz.
Graham's Town, town, Cape Colony, S Africa — 10
Grain Coast, portion of Guinea, W of Ivory Coast, W Africa.
Grainger (grān′jer) agr. co. E Tenn. 294 □ pop. 13, × Rutledge.
Graivoron (grā-vō-rōn′) mfg. town, Kursk govt. Russia, 40 m. W of Bielgorod — 5
Grammichele (grăm-mē-kā′lā) town, Sicily, Italy, 30 m. S W of Catania — 10
Grammont (grăm′mŏnˢ′) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belg. on Dender river — 10
Grampians (grăm′pĭ-anz) mt. chain, divides Highlands & Lowlands, Scotland.
Gran (grän) riv. 130 m. long, N W Hungary, flows into Danube riv. opposite Gran. — co. Hungary, 432 □ pop. 67. — its × pop. 9.
Granada (grä-nä′dä) min. prov. Andalusia, Spain, 4,937 □ pop. 484. — its ✻ pop. 73. — mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Granada prov. Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 15.
Granby (grăn′bĭ) tp. & town, Newton co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Gran Canaria (grän kä-nä′rē-ä) one of cen. Canary Isls. 35 m. long, 758 □ — 69
Grand (grănd) co. N Col. 2,100 □ pop. 1, × Hot Sulphur Springs. — co. E Ut. 3,175 □ pop. 1, × Moab.
Grand Bahama (-ba-hä′ma) one of Bahama Isls. 70 m. long, 9 m. broad.
Grand Bank, shoal, E of Newfoundland, 275 m. wide from N to S.
Grand-Bourg (grŏN′-boor′) chief town, Marie-Galante Isl. French W. Indies — 7
Grand Cayman (grănd kī-măn′) largest of Cayman Isls. Brit. W. Indies, 17 m. long.
Grande Ronde (grănd′ rŏnd′) riv. 175 m. Blue Mts. Ore. to Snake River.
Grande-Terre (grŏnd′-tĕrr′) isl. Fr. W. Indies, 30 m. long, E of Guadeloupe.
Grand Forks (grănd-) co. E N. Dak. 1,404 □ pop. 18. — its × pop. 5.
Grand Haven, mfg. city, × of Ottawa co. Mich. on Lake Michigan — 5
Grand Island, city, × of Hall co. Neb. on Platte riv. 154 m. W by S of Omaha — 8
Grand Isle, agr. co. N W Vt. 80 □ pop. 4, × North Hero.
Grand Junction, tp. & city, × of Mesa co. Col. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Grand Ledge, mfg. vil. Eaton co. Mich. on Grand River — 2
Grand Manan (-man-ăn′) isl. 20 m. long, New Brunswick prov. Canada.
Grand Pass, tp. Saline co. Mo. — 2
Grand Rapids, mfg. & cml. city, × of Kent co. Mich. on Grand Riv. pop. 60. — tp. Kent co. Mich. pop. 8. — mfg. city, × of Wood co. Wis. pop. 2.
Grand River, 350 m. long, rises in Grand Lake, Col. flows into Green Riv. Ut. — 200 m. long, rises in W S. Dak. flows into Missouri riv. — 280 m. long, Mich. flows into Lake Michigan, at Grand Haven. — 300 m. long, formed by branches rising in S Io. flows into Missouri river near Brunswick. — 150 m. long, rises in W Mo. flows into Osage riv. — 150 m. long, Grey co. Ontario, Canada, to Lake Erie, 15 m. S E of Cayuga. — tp. Cass co. Mo. pop. 3.
Grand Traverse, agr. co. N W Mich. 485 □ pop. 13, × Traverse City.
Grand View, tp. & vil. Washington co. O. on Ohio river — tp. 2
Grane *or* **Gran** (grān) spt. Lahsa dist. Arabia, on Persian Gulf — 10
Grangemouth (grānj′muth) spt. Sterling co. Scotland, on Forth river — 5
Graniteville (grăn′ĭt-vĭl) town, Aiken co. S. C. 6 m. W of Aiken — 2
Granollers de Valls (grä-nōl-yārsˢ dā välsˢ) town, Barcelona prov. Spain — 5
Grant, agr. co. S cen. Ark. 617 □ pop. 8, × Sheridan. — agr. co. N E cen. Ind.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tn., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

420 □ pop. 31, × Marion. — co. S W Kan. 576 □ pop. 1, × Ulysses. — agr. co. N Ky. 280 □ pop. 13, × Williamstown. — agr. par. cen. La. 646 □ pop. 8, × Colfax. — co. W Minn. 576 □ pop. 7, × Elbow Lake. — min. & agr. co. N. M. 9,300 □ pop. 10, × Pinos Altos. — past. & agr. co. E Ore. 5,472 □ pop. 5, × Cañon City. — co. N E S. Dak. 690 □ pop. 7, × Millbank. — past. & agr. co. N E part of W. Va. 490 □ pop. 7, × Petersburg. — agr. co. S W Wis. 1,130 □ pop. 37, × Lancaster. — tp. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 4. — tp. Page co. Io. pop. 3. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 66.

Grantham (grăn't'ăm) bor. & cml. town, Lincoln co. England 17

Granville (grăn'vĭl) agr. co. N. C. 600 □ pop. 24, × Oxford. — mfg. tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Licking co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & hamlet, Milwaukee co. Wis. tp. pop. 2. — (grŏN'vĕl') ft. spt. & mfg. town, dept. Manche, Fr. at mouth of Bosq riv. pop. 12.

Grape Grove, tp. Ray co. Mo. 3

Graslitz (grăs'lĭts) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, 19 m. N N E of Eger 8

Grass, tp. & hamlet, Spencer co. Ind. 30 m. E of Evansville ..... tp.

Grassano (grăs-sä'nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 25 m. E of Potenza. 5

Grasse (grăss) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France 12

Grass Valley, tp. & min. town, Nevada co. Cal. 4 m. S W of Nevada ..... tp.

Gratiot (grăsh'ĭ-ŏt) agr. co. cen. Mich. 560 □ pop. 29, × Ithaca.

Gratis (grā'tĭs) tp. Preble co. O. 22 m. S W of Dayton 2

Grätz (grĕts) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Styria, Austria, on Mur river. 114

Graudenz (grou'dĕnts) ft. town, W. Prussia, Germany, on Vistula river 20

Gravelines (grăv'lēn') spt. dept. Nord, France 8

Graves (grāvz) agr. co. W Ky. 550 □ pop. 29, × Mayfield.

Gravesend (grāvz'ĕnd) tp. Kings co. N. Y. pop. 7. — town, Kent co. England, on right bank Thames riv. 20 m. E S E of London, pop. 24.

Gravina (grä-vē'nä) city, Bari prov. Italy, on Gravina river 14

Gray (grā) co. S W Kan. 864 □ pop. 2, × Cimarron. — tp. White co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3. — cml. & mfg. town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, on Saône riv. pop. 7.

Grayson (grā'sŭn) agr. co. W cen. Ky. 570 □ pop. 19, × Litchfield. — agr. co. N Tex. 960 □ pop. 53, × Sherman. — co. S W part of Va. 485 □ pop. 14, × Independence.

Grays Peak, Col. 14,341 ft. high, Rocky Mts. 50 m. W of Denver.

Grayville (grā'vĭl) city, White co. Ill. 2

Grazalema (grä-thä-lā'mä) town, Cadiz prov. Spain, 48 m. E N E of Cadiz 6

Greasley (grēz'lĭ) vil. Nottingham co. England 9

Great Barrington (-băr'ĭng-tŏn) tp. & mfg. vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3.

Great Bear Lake, 14,000 □, British North America.

Great Bend, city, × of Barton co. Kan. on Arkansas riv. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. 47 m. N of Scranton, pop. 1.

Great Britain (-brĭt'ăn) largest isl. in Europe, comprising countries of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, 88,603 □ pop. 33,034.

Great Cypress, tp. Barnwell co. S. C. 3

Great Falls, tp. & city, × of Cascade co. Mont. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4.

Great Fish River, Cape Colony, S Af. 230 m. long, flows into Indian Ocean.

Great Kanawha (-kạ-nạ'wạ) riv. 450 m. Blue Ridge mts. N. C. to Ohio river; called **New** riv. in N. C. & Va.

Great Marlow (-mär'lō) mfg. town, Buckingham co. Eng. on Thames river 7

Great Namaqua Land (-nä-mä'kwä-) the S part of German Southwest Africa 50

Great Neck, vil. Queens co. N. Y. 16 m. E N E of Brooklyn 1

Great Salt Lake, Ut. 90 m. long, 20 to 35 m. wide, greatest depth 60 ft.

Great Slave Lake, British North America, 300 m. long, 50 m. wide.

Great Slave River, 300 m. long, flows into Great Slave Lake, Brit. N. Am.

Greece (grēs) tp. & hamlet, Monroe co. 5 m. N W of Rochester, N. Y. tp. pop. 5. — kingdom, S Europe, 25,041 □ pop. 2,187, ✻ Athens.

Greeley (grē'lĭ) co. W Kan. 780 □ pop. 1, × Tribune. — co. cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 5, × Lamartine. — mfg. city, × of Weld co. Col. pop. 2.

Green, agr. co. S cen. Ky. 275 □ pop. 11, × Greensburg. — agr. co. S Wis. 576 □ pop. 23, × Monroe. — tp. Platte co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Clinton co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Hocking co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 4.

Green Bay, part of Lake Michigan, extends S W into Wis. 90 to 100 m. long, mean depth 500 ft. — cml. & mfg. city, × Brown co. Wis. pop. 9.

Greenbrier, agr. co. W. Va. 1,050 □ pop. 18, × Lewisburg.

Greenbrier River, 175 m. Alleghany Mts. W. Va. to Great Kanawha river.

Greenburg, tp. & vil. Westchester co. N. Y. ..... tp. 12

Greenbush, coëxtensive tp. & vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 7

Greencastle, city, × of Putnam co. Ind. pop. 4. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 2.

Green Creek, tp. Sandusky co. O. 4

Greene, agr. co. W Ala. 544 □ pop. 22, × Eutaw. — agr. co. N E Ark. 591 □ pop. 13, × Gainesville. — agr. co. N E cen. Ga. 361 □ pop. 17, × Greensboro. — agr. co. W Ill. 544 □ pop. 24, × Carrollton. — agr. co. S W Ind. 540 □ pop. 24, × Bloomfield. — agr. co. W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 16, × Jefferson. — co. S E Miss. 820 □ pop. 4, × Leakesville. — agr. co. S W Mo. 688 □ pop. 49, × Springfield. — agr. co. S E N. Y. 660 □ pop. 32, × Catskill. — agr. co. E cen. N. C. 310 □ pop. 10, × Snow Hill. — agr. co. S W O. 416 □ pop. 30, × Xenia. — agr. co. S W Pa. 640 □ pop. 29, × Waynesburg. — min. & agr. co. E Tenn. 580 □ pop. 27, × Greeneville. — agr. co. N cen. Va. 200 □ pop. 6, × Stanardsville. — tp. Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Indiana co. Pa. pop. 2.

Greenesville, co. S Va. 325 □ pop. 8, × Emporia.

Greeneville (grēn'vĭl) vil. × of Greene co. Tenn. 2

Greenfield, mfg. city, × of Hancock co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. vil. × of Franklin co. Mass. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2. — vil. Highland co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Milwaukee co. Wis. pop. 3.

Greenfield Center, tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Green Fork, tp. Randolph co. Ind. 2

Greenhorn (grēn'hôrn) riv. Col. E base Rocky Mts. to Arkansas river.

Green Island, vil. Albany co. N. Y. 4

Green Lake, co. cen. Wis. 360 □ pop. 15, × Dartford. — lake, Brit. Columbia.

Greenland (grēn'lạnd) isl. N E of North America, belongs to Denmark. — Danish colony, S W part of Greenland isl. 46,740 □ pop. 10, ✻ Godhaven and Godthaab.

Green Mountains, mt. range, Vt.; Mt. Mansfield, 4,430 ft. the highest.

Greenock (grēn'ŏk) spt. Renfrew co. Scotland, 22½ m. W N W of Glasgow 63

Greenport, vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. 95 m. E by N of Brooklyn 3

Green River, riv. Ill. 120 m. long, Lee co. to Rock Riv. — riv. Ky. 350 m. long, to Ohio riv. near Evansville, Ind. — riv. Wyo. & Ut. 750 m. long, Wind River Mts. to Grand River.

Greensboro, town, × of Hale co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Greene co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, × of Guilford co. N. C. pop. 3.

Greensburg, city, × of Decatur co. Ind. pop. 4. — bor. × of Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3.

Greenup (grēn'ŭp) N E co. Ky. 352 □ pop. 12. — tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Ill. tp. pop. 3.

Greenville (grēn'vĭl) co. S. C. 716 □ pop. 44, × Greenville. — tp. & city, × of Butler co. Ala. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — town, × of Bond co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, Montcalm co. Mich. pop. 3. — town, × of Washington co. Miss. pop. 7. — tp. & vil. Greene co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Pitt co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Darke co. O. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 5. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 4. — tp. & city, × of Greenville co. S. C. tp. pop. 11, city pop. 9. — tp. & town, × of Hunt co. Tex. tp. pop. 9, town pop. 4.

Greenvich (grēn'wĭch) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — (grĕn'ĭj) bor. Kent co. England, pop. 47, 3¾ m. E S E of London Bridge; observatory lat. 51° 23′ 38″ N, lon. 0° 0′ 0″.

Greenwood, co. S E Kan. 1,155 □ pop. 16, × Eureka. — town, × of Le Flore co. Miss. pop. 1. — tp. Moore co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Abbeville co. S. C. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 1.

Greer (grēr) co. S W Ok. × Mangum; claimed by Tex. 5

Gregg (grĕg) co. N E Tex. 260 □ pop. 9, × Longview. — tp. Aiken co. S. C. pop. 5.

Gregory Lake (grĕg'o-rĭ-) salt lake, S Australia, lat. 29° 20′ S, lon. 139° 50′ E.

Greifenberg (grī'fĕn-bĕrg') town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 6

Greifenhagen (grī'fĕn-hä-gĕn) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 7

Greifswald (grīfs'wäld) town, Pomerania prov. Prus. 18 m. S E of Stralsund 22

Greiz (grītz) town, cen. Germany, ✻ of Reuss-Greiz principality 20

Grenada (grĕn-ä'dạ) co. N cen. Miss. 430 □ pop. 15. — its × pop. 2. — (grĕn-ā'dạ) isl. British West Indies, 120 □ pop. 51.

Grenadines (grĕn-ạ-dēnz') group of isls. W. Indies, 86 □, lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N. 6

Grenelle (grẹ-nĕl') vil. suburb of Paris, France; artesian well, 1,794 ft. deep.

Grenoble (grẹ-nō'bl) cml. & mfg. city, dept. Isère, France, 75 m. S E of Lyons 60

Grenville (grĕn'vĭl) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 464 □ pop. 23, × Prescott. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 44.

Gretna (grĕt'nạ) town, × of Jefferson par. La. 3

Gretna Green, vil. Dumfries co. Scotland; famous for clandestine marriages.

Grey, co. Ontario prov. Can. on Georgian Bay, 1,799 □ pop. 76, × Owen Sound.

Greybeard (grā'bērd) mt. Buncombe co. N. C. 5,448 ft. high.

Grey Bull River, riv. Wyo. 100 m. long, flows N E into Big Horn river.

Greylock *or* **Saddle Mountain**, Berkshire co. Mass. highest mt. in state, 3,500 feet.

Gries (grē) mt. in Alps, between Piedmont and Valais, Switzerland.

Griffin, city, × of Spalding co. Ga. 5

Griffith Mountain, mt. Clear Creek co. Col. height 11,273 feet.

Griggs (grĭgz) co. E N. Dak. 720 □ pop. 3, × Cooperstown.

Griggsville, tp. & city, Pike co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1.

Grigoriopol (grĕ-gō-rĕ-ō'pōl) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Dniester river 7

Grimes (grīmz) co. E cen. Tex. 720 □ pop. 21, × Anderson.

Grimma (grĭm'mä) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 17 m. S E of Leipsic 6

Grimsby (grĭmz'bĭ) spt. Lincoln co. England, 15 m. S E of Hull 52

Grimsel (grĭm'sẹl) mt. Bernese Alps, Swit. 9,700 ft.; Grimsel pass 7,126 ft.

Grindelwald (grĭn'dẹl-wält') vil. Bern canton, Switzerland 3

Grinnell (grĭn'ĕl') tp. & city, Poweshiek co. Io. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.

Grinnell Land, Arctic Ocean, charted from 75° 24′ 21″ to 82° 30′ N lat.

Griqualand East (grĭ'kwạ-lănd-) dependency, Cape Colony, S Africa, 7,594 □ 153

Griqualand West, dist. Cape Colony, S Africa, 15,197 □; rich diamond mines 83

Grisons (grē'zôN') most E canton, Switzerland, 2,773 □ pop. 95, ✻ Chur.

Griswold (grĭz'wọld) tp. New London co. Conn. 3

Grivegnee (grē'vĕn'yā') vil. Belgium, suburb of Liége; iron works 6

Grizzly Peak, mt. Saguache Range, Col. 13,962 ft. high.

Grochow (grō-kŏv') vil. Poland, Russia in Europe; battle in Polish rev. 1831.

Grodek (grō'dĕk) town, E Galicia prov. Austria 10

Gröden (grö'dẹn) *or* **Gardena** (gär-dā'nä) remarkable valley, Tyrol, Austria.

Grodno (grŏd'nō) govt. Russia in Europe, 14,931 □ pop. 1,354. — its ✻ pop. 40.

Groix (grwä) small isl. dept. Morbihan, France, off W coast 5

Grongar Hill (grŏn'gạr-) hill, Carmarthen co. Wales; celebrated by Dyer.

Groningen (HrŌ'nĭng-Hẹn) prov. Netherlands, 790 □ pop. 275. — its ✻ pop. 56.

Grönsund (grön'sōond) channel between Baltic sea and Great Belt, Denmark.

Groote Eylandt (grō'tẹ ī'lănt) isl. in Carpentaria Gulf, N Australia.

Grosse Isle (grōs' ēl') isl. St. Lawrence riv. N. America; a quarantine station.

Grossenhain (grōs'sẹn-hīn') town, Saxony, Prussia, 19 m. N N W of Dresden. 9

Grosse Point (grōs point') tp. Wayne co. Mich. 6 m. N E of Detroit 3

Grossetête Bayou (grōs'tāt' bī'ōō) La. flows into Plaquemine Bayou.

Grosseto (grōs-sā'tō) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,707 □ pop. 121. — its ✻ pop. 4.

Gross Glockner (grōs glŏk'nẹr) mt. Tyrol, Noric Alps, 13,100 ft. high.

Gross Meseritsch (grōs mā'zẹr-ĭch) town, Moravia, Austria 6

Grosswardein (grōs-wär'dīn) city, Bihar co. Hung. 137 m. E S E of Budapest 38

Gros Ventre Creek (grō vĕnt'r-) riv. 100 m. long, Wyo.

Groton (grō'tŏn) tp. New London co. Conn. pop. 6. — tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1.

Grottaglie (grōt-täl'yā) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 13 m. E N E of Taranto 8

Grottaminarda (grōt'tä-mē-när'dä) town, Avellino prov. Italy 5

Grotte (grōt'tā) vil. Sicily, Italy, 11 m. N E of Girgenti 6

Grotteria (grŏt-tā-rē'ä) vil. Catanzaro prov. Italy 5

Groveland (grōv'lănd) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. ..... tp. 2

Grubieschow (grōō'bēs-kŏf) town, Lublin govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 8

Gruinard (grēn'ạrd) bay, N W coast Ross co. Scotland.

Grumo (grōō'mō) town, Bari prov. It. pop. 8. — town, Naples prov. It. pop. 5.

Grünberg (grün'bĕrg) town, Silesia prov. Prussia 13

Grundy (grŭn'dĭ) co. N E Ill. 440 □ pop. 21, × Morris. — co. N E cen. Io. 504 □ pop. 13, × Grundy Center, pop. 1. — co. N Mo. 460 □ pop. 18, × Trenton. — co. cen. Tenn. 410 □ pop. 6, × Altamont.

Grütli (grüt'lē) meadow, Uri canton, Switzerland; independence planned, 1307.

Guacara (gwä-kä'rä) town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America 9

Guachipe (gwä-chē'pā) riv. 190 m. long, Argentine Republic, South America.

Guadalajara (gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä) prov. New Castile, Spain, 4,870 □ pop. 201. — its ✻ pop. 8, on Henares riv. — mfg. city, ✻ of Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 95.

Guadalcanal (gwä-däl-kä-näl') town, Seville prov. Sp.; famous silver mines 5

Guadalcazar (gwä-däl-kä-sär') town, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; quicksilver 8

Guadalquivir (gwä-däl-kĕ-vēr') riv. S Spain, 280 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.

Guadalupe (gạ/dạ-lōōp', *Sp.* gwä-dä-lōō'pā) co. S cen. Tex. 710 □ pop. 15, × Seguin. — mt. range, New Castile, Spain, highest point 5,254 ft. — riv. Aragon, Spain, 70 m. long. — town, ✻ of Canelones dept. Uruguay, S. America.

Guadalupe Mountains, range, N. M. & Tex.

Guadalupe River, Tex. 300 m. long, flows into San Antonio river.

Guadalupe (gwä-dä-lōō'pā-) **and Calvo** (-käl'vō) town, Chihuahua, Mexico 6

Guadeloupe (gạ/dạ-lōōp', *Sp.* gwä-dā-lōō'pā) French W. India colony, 6 isls. 722 □ pop. 166, ✻ Basse Terre. — isl. of the above colony, 360 □ pop. 142.

Guadiana (gwä-dē-ä'nä) riv. Spain & Portugal, 450 m. long, to Medit. sea.

Guadix (gwä-dēth') city, Granada prov. Spain, 42 m. E N E of Granada 10

Guafo (gwä'fō) *or* **Huafo** (HwäfŏO) isl. Pac. ocean, off coast Chile, S. America.

Guahan (gwä-hän') *or* **Guam** (gwäm) largest of Ladrone Isls. ✻ Agaña; Spain 5

Gualaneco (gwī-ä-nā'kō) isl. group, W coast of Patagonia, South America.

Guainia (gwī'nē-ä) riv. Venezuela; with Cassiquiare riv. forms the Rio Negro.

Gualdo Tadino (gwäl'dō tä-dē'nō) town, Perugia prov. Italy 8

Gualeguachu (gwä'lā-gwä-chōō') cml. town, Argentine Republic, S. America. 10

Gualeguay (gwä-lā-gwī') town, Entre Rios prov. Argentine Republic, S. Am. 7

Guallillas (gwä-lēl'yäs) mt. pass, 14,750 ft. high, Peruvian Andes, S. America.

Guallatiri (gwäl-lä-tē'rē) mt. 21,960 ft. high, Andes, S. Am.; Peru & Bolivia.

Gualtieri (gwäl-tē-ā′rē) vil. Italy, on Po riv. 16 m. N of Reggio 6
Guamo (gwä′mō) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, S. America 9
Guana (gwä′nä) isls. W. Indies, near the Bahama Islands.
Guanabacoa (gwä-nä-bä-kō′ä) town, 5 m. E of Havana, Cuba; sea bathing ... 16
Guanacache (gwä-nä-kä′chā) lagoon, Argentine Republic, S. America.
Guanajay (gwä-nä-hī′) town, Cuba isl. Spanish West Indies 9
Guanajuato (gwä-nä-hwä′tō) state, Mexico, 11,370 □ pop. 1,007; rich in mines. — its ✻ pop. 52; 6,017 ft. above sea.
Guanaparo (gwä-nä-pä′rō) riv. Venezuela, S. America, 230 m. long.
Guanare (gwä-nä′rā) town, Zamora dept. Venezuela, South America 11
Guandacol (gwän-dä-kōl′) valley, Rioja prov. Argentine Republic, S. America.
Guano Islands (gwä′nō-) isls. frequented by sea fowl, S Pacific ocean; the best known are the Lobos, Chincha, and Iquique islands.
Guapai (gwä-pī′) riv. Bolivia, S. Am. 550 m. long; tributary of Mamore river.
Guapore (gwä-pō′rā) riv. 400 m. long, between Brazil & Bolivia.
Guaranda (gwä-rän′dä) town, ✻ of Bolivar prov. Ecuador, S. America 6
Guarapari (gwä-rä-pä-rē′) riv. Brazil; remarkable for scenery. — mt. chain, Espirito Santo prov. Brazil.
Guarda (gwär′dä) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 2,146 □ pop. 334. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Guardia-Grele (gwär′dē-ä-grā′lā) town, Chieti prov. Italy.....
Guarico (gwä-rē′kō) riv. Venezuela, South America, flows into branch of Apure riv. — cape on E end of island of Cuba.
Guascama Point (gwäs-kä′mä-) headland, Cauca state, Colombia, S. America.
Guastalla (gwäs-täl′lä) walled city, N Italy, 19 m. N E of Parma.....
Guatemala (gä-tē-mä′la, *Sp. pron.* gwä-tä-mä′lä) republic, Cen. America, 47,810 □ pop. 1,460. — its ✻ pop. 65; 4,961 ft. above sea.
Guatemala la Antigua (lä än-tē′gwä) city, 24 m. W S W of above.....
Guaviare (gwä-vē-ä′rē) riv. Colombia, S. Am. 450 m. to Orinoco river.
Guayacan (gwī-ä-kän′) vil. near Coquimbo, Chile; rich copper mines.
Guayama (gwī-ä′mä) town, Puerto Rico isl. Spanish West Indies .....
Guayape (gwī-ä′pā) riv. Honduras, Central America; gold washings.
Guayaquil (gwī-ä-kēl′) city, ✻ of Guayas prov. Ecuador, South America.....
Guayas (gwī′äs) prov. Ecuador, S. America, 11,504 □ pop. 98, ✻ Guayaquil.
Guaymas (gwī′mäs) spt. Sonora, Mexico, on Gulf of California.....
Guaytecas (gwī-tā′käs) bay & group of isls. W coast of Patagonia, S. America.
Gubbio (gōōb′bē-ō) *anc.* Igu′vium, city, Marches, cen. Italy.....
Guben (gōō′bẹn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia.....
Guda Butigori (gōō′dä bōō-tē-gō′rē) town, Bombay presidency, India.....
Guden (gōō′dẹn) riv. 80 m. long, Jutland prov. Denmark, flows into Cattegat.
Guduk (gōō-dōōk′) *anc.* Pylæ Caspiæ, mt. pass, N Persia.
Guelders. See Gelderland.
Guelph (gwĕlf) city, Wellington co. Ontario prov. Canada.....
Guérande (gā′rōnd′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France.....
Guerara (gā-rä′rä) cml. town, Wady Mzab oasis, Algeria, Africa.....
Guéret (gā′rā′) town, ✻ of dept. Creuse, France.....
Guernsey (gĕrn′zẹ) co. E O. 517 □ pop. 29, × Cambridge. — one of Channel isls. England, 51 m. S of Portland, 19 □ pop. 35.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō) state, Mexico, on Pacific ocean, 24,996 □ pop. 353, ✻ Chilpancingo.
Guglielmo (gōōl-yĕl′mō) mt. Lombardy, Italy, 6,300 ft. high, near Iseo Lake.
Guglionisi (gōōl-yō-nē′sē) town, Campobasso prov. Italy.....
Guguan (gōō-gwän′) one of Ladrone Isls. 200 m. N of Guahan.
Guiana *or* **Guyana** (gē-ä′nä) region, S. America, including British, French, Dutch, and Venezuelan Guiana.
Guienne (gē-ĕn′) old prov. S W France; formerly Aquitaine.
Guijar (gē-här′) *or* **Cuija** (kwē′hä) lake, Salvador, Cen. America; outlet to Pacific ocean.
Guilderland (gĭl′dẹr-lănd) tp. & vil. Albany co. N. Y.....tp.
Guildford (gĭl′fọrd) town, × of Surrey co. England, on Wey river.....
Guilford (gĭl′fọrd) co. N. C. 680 □ pop. 28, × Greensboro. — tp. & bor. New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 1. — tp. Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 3.
Guimaraens (gē-mä-rä′ẹns) town, Minho prov. Portugal.....
Guinea (gĭn′ē) country, W Africa, between lat. 10° 18′ N and 15° 45′ S.
Güines (gwē′nēs) town, island of Cuba, 45 m. S W of Havana.....
Guingamp (găn′gŏn) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France.....
Guiona (gē-ō′nä) highest mt. of Greece, near N frontier, 8,240 ft. high.
Guipuzcoa (gē-pōōth′kō-ä) Basque prov. Spain, 728 □ pop. 182, ✻ Tolosa.
Guisborough (gĭz′bŭr-rō) town, York co. England.....
Guise (gēz) town, dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river.....
Gujarát (gōōj-är-ät′) prov. Bombay presidency, India, 10,168 □ pop. 3,098. — its ✻ pop. 16. — native state, Bombay, India, 50,514 □ pop. 5,536.
Gujuru-walla (gōō-jōō-rōō-wäl′lä) dist. Punjab, India, 2,561 □ pop. 616. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Guldbrandsdal (gōōld′brändz-däl′) valley, Norway, 168 m. long.
Gulf, tp. & vil. Chatham co. N. C.....tp.
Gulf of Aden (-ä′dĕn) between N coast of Adel & S coast of Arabia.
Gulf of Ægina (-ē-jī′nä) on E coast of Greece, 50 m. long.
Gulf of Akabah (-ä′kä-bä) bounds Sinai pen. Arabia, on E.
Gulf of Almeria (-äl-mā-rē′ä) in Granada prov. Spain.
Gulf of Arcadia (-är-kā′dị-ạ) on W coast of Morea, Greece.
Gulf of Arta (-är′tạ) Ionian Sea, N of Greece; battle of Actium, B. C. 31.
Gulf of Avlona (-ăv-lō′nạ) inlet of Adriatic sea, near Otranto Strait.
Gulf of Boni (-bō′nē) 200 m. long, Celebes island.
Gulf of Bothnia (-bŏth′nĭ-ạ) between Sweden & Finland, 400 m. long.
Gulf of Cabes (-kä′bẹs) *anc.* Syr′tis Mi′nor, inlet Medit. sea, N E coast Af.
Gulf of California (-kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ạ) arm of Pac. oc. E of Cal. pen. 700 m. long.
Gulf of Cambay (-kăm′bā′) on W coast of India, 72 m. long.
Gulf of Campêche (-kăm-pāsh′) part of Gulf of Mexico.
Gulf of Cariaco (-kä-rē-ä′kō) on coast of Venezuela, S. Am. 40 m. long.
Gulf of Carpentaria (-kär-pĕn-tā′rẹ-ạ) on N coast of Australia, 350 m. long.
Gulf of Castellamare (-käs-tĕl′lä-mä′rā) Sicily, Italy, 16 m. W of Palermo.
Gulf of Catania (-kä-tä′nē-ä) on E coast of Sicily, Italy, 18 m. long.
Gulf of Cattaro *or* **Bocca di Cattaro** (bŏk′kä dē kät′tä-rō) the best harbor of Adriatic sea.
Gulf of Corcovado (-kôr-kō-vä′dō) between W coast of S. Am. & Chiloe island.
Gulf of Corinth (-kŏr′ĭnth) *or* **Lepanto** (-lĕ-păn′tō) N of Morea, Greece.
Gulf of Cos *or* **Kos** (-kōs) inlet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia.
Gulf of Cutch (-kŭch) on W coast of India, S of Cutch peninsula.
Gulf of Dantzic (-dănt′zĭk) inlet of Baltic sea, coast of Prussia.
Gulf of Darien (-dā′rĭ-ĕn′) coast of Colombia. E of Darien isthmus.
Gulf of Gaeta (-gä-ā′tä) on W coast of Italy, lat. 41° N, lon. 13° 40′ E.
Gulf of Gastuni (-gäs-tōō′nē) in Morea, Greece, opposite Zante island.
Gulf of Genoa (-jĕn′ō-ạ) bay, Medit. sea, W Italy, chief inlet Spezia Gulf.
Gulf of Georgia (-jôr′jĭ-ạ) between Vancouver Isl. and Brit. Columbia, Can.
Gulf of Guayaquil (-gwī-ä-kēl′) on coast of Ecuador, South America.
Gulf of Guinea (-gĭn′ē) on W coast of Africa, between 6° 20′ N and 1° S.
Gulf of Ismid (-ĭs′mēd′) 45 m. long, E end of Marmora Sea.
Gulf of Jijiginsk (-jē-jē-gĭnsk′) arm of Penjinsk Gulf, Okhotsk Sea.
Gulf of Kandalaska (-kän-dä-läs′kä) W part of White Sea, Russ. 130 m. long.
Gulf of Karkinit (-kär-kĭ-nĭt′) inlet of Black Sea, N W coast of Crimea.

Gulf of Kolokythia (-kō-lō-kĭ′-thē′ä) in S part of Morea, Greece.
Gulf of Koron (-kō′rōn) *or* **Kalamata** (-kä-lä-mä′tä) S coast Morea, Greece.
Gulf of Lagos (-lä′gōs) on coast of Turkey, 88 m. S W of Adrianople.
Gulf of Lamia (-lä-mē′ä) E coast of Greece; Pass of Thermopylæ on S shore.
Gulf of Leao-Tong (-lā-ä′ō-tŏng) inlet of Yellow Sea, China, 150 m. long.
Gulf of Manaar (-mä-när′) between Ceylon isl. and India.
Gulf of Manfredonia (-măn-frē-dō′nị-ạ) 15 m. long, Adriatic sea, S Italy.
Gulf of Maracaibo (-măr-ä-kī′bō) 75 m. long, on coast of Venezuela, S. Am.
Gulf of Martaban (-mär′tä-bän′) inlet, Bengal Bay, S E of Lower Burma.
Gulf of Mexico (-mĕk′sĭ-kō′) on S E coast of North America, 1,000 m. E to W, 800 m. N to S, 800,000 □.
Gulf of Milazzo (-mē-lät′sō) 16 m. long, on N side of Sicily, Italy.
Gulf of Nauplia (-nạ′plẹ-ạ) *or* **Argos** (-är′gŏs) E of the Morea, Greece.
Gulf of Obi (-ō′bē) estuary of Obi riv. Siberia, inlet of Arctic Ocean.
Gulf of Onega (-ō-nā′gä) 90 m. long, the S end of White Sea, Russia.
Gulf of Oristano (-ō-rĭs-tä′nō) W Sardinia isl. Italy, 10 m. long, 5 m. broad.
Gulf of Ormaz (-ôr′măz) name given to S E part of Persian Gulf.
Gulf of Orphano (-ôr′ä-nō) 20 m. long, Ægean sea, N W of Mt. Athos, Tur.
Gulf of Palæocastro (-pä-lē-ō-käs′trō) on E coast of Crete isl. Medit. sea.
Gulf of Palmas (-päl′mäs) on S W coast of Sardinia isl. Italy.
Gulf of Panama (-păn′ạ-mä′) 120 m. long, on S of Panama isth. Pacific ocean.
Gulf of Paria (-pä′rē-ä) between Venezuela, S. America, and Trinidad island.
Gulf of Patras (-pä-träs′) inlet of Ionian Sea, Greece, N W of the Morea.
Gulf of Patti (-pät′tē) bay of Sicily, Italy, W of Milazzo Point.
Gulf of Pe-chi-li (-pā′-chē-lē′) inlet, Yellow Sea, China, 150 m. long.
Gulf of Peñas (-pĕn′yäs) on W coast of Patagonia, South America.
Gulf of Penjinsk (-pĕn-jĭnsk′) on N E side Okhotsk Sea, Siberia, 150 m. long.
Gulf of Perekop (-pĕr′ẹ-kŏp′) inlet, Black Sea, N W side of the Crimea, Russia.
Gulf of Quarnero (-kwär-nā′rō) on Adriatic sea, between Istria and Hungary.
Gulf of Riga (-rē′gä) *or* **Livonia** (-lē-vō′nẹ-ä) Baltic sea, Russia, 100 m. long.
Gulf of St. Lawrence (-lạ′rẹns) inlet, Atl. oc. E part of British America.
Gulf of Salerno (-sä-lĕr′nō) on W coast of Italy; ruins of Pæstum.
Gulf of Salonika (-sä-lō-nē′kä) arm of Ægean sea, E of Thessaly, 70 m. long.
Gulf of Saros (-sä′rŏs) inlet of Ægean sea, N of Gallipoli peninsula.
Gulf of Sassari (-säs′sä-rē) N coast of Sardinia isl. Italy.
Gulf of Scala Nova (-skä′lä nō′vä) W Asia Minor, 45 m. long, Ægean sea.
Gulf of Siam (-sī′ăm′) inlet, China Sea, S of Siam, 500 m. long.
Gulf of Sidra (-sī′drạ) inlet, coast of Tripoli and Barca, N Africa.
Gulf of Smyrna (-smĕr′nạ) inlet of Ægean sea, 45 m. long.
Gulf of Squillace (-skwĭl-lä′chā) inlet, Ionian Sea, S of Italy.
Gulf of Suez (-sōō-ĕz′) W arm of Red Sea, 200 m. long.
Gulf of Symi (-sĕ′mē) inlet, S W coast Asia Minor, Symi isl. at entrance.
Gulf of Talanda (-tä-län′dä) between Negropont isl. and mainland of Greece.
Gulf of Taranto (-tä′rän-tō) inlet, Medit. sea, S E coast of Italy, 70 m. long.
Gulf of Tehuantepec (-tā-wän-tä-pĕk′) bay, Pacific oc. on coast of Mexico.
Gulf of the Lion, bay of Mediterranean sea, on S W coast of France.
Gulf of Tlemcen (-tlĕm-sĕn′) inlet of Medit. sea, coast of Algeria, Africa.
Gulf of Tonquin (-tŏn′kĕn′) inlet of China Sea, 300 m. long, 150 m. broad.
Gulf of Triest (-trē-ĕst′) head of Adriatic sea, Italy, E of Istria, 20 m. long.
Gulf of Triste (-trēs′tä) bay, on N coast of Venezuela, South America.
Gulf of Tunis (-tū′nĭs) Mediterranean sea, Tunis, Africa; ruins of Carthage.
Gulf of Venice. See Adriatic.
Gulf of Volo (-vō′lō) inlet, Ægean sea, Thessaly, Greece.
Gulf Stream, warm oceanic current, N Atlantic ocean, flows N E from Gulf of Mexico to N W Europe; makes the climate of N W Europe warmer.
Gulku (gōōl′kōō′) mt. range, 13,000 ft. high, S W of Ghazni, Afghánistán.
Gulledge (gŭl′ẹj) tp. Anson co. N. C..... 3
Gull Island, isl. E end Long Island Sound, N. Y.; fixed light. 4
Guma (gōō′mä) town, Chinese Turkestan, 90 m. N W of Khótan..... 14
Gumbinnen (gōōm-bĭn′nẹn) govt. E. Prus. 6,129 □ pop. 786. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Gumti (gōōm′tē) riv. 480 m. long, N. W. Provinces, India, flows into Ganges riv.
Gumurjina (gŭm-ōōr-jē′nä) town, Roumelia, Turkey in Europe..... 8
Gumush-Khana (gōō′mōōsh-kä′nä) min. town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia..... 10
Gunbower (gŭn′bow-ẹr) co. Victoria, Australia..... 6
Gunduck (gŭn′dŭk′) riv. India, 400 m. long, flows into Ganges riv. at Patna. 8
Gundwana (gŭnd-wä′nä) region of Deccan, India; named from the Gonds... 1,375
Gungoh (gŭn′gō) town, Saharanpur dist. N. W. Provinces, British India..... 11
Gun Key, coral ridge on Great Bahama Bank; revolving light. 7
Gunnison (gŭn′ĭ-sọn) co. W Col. 3,200 □ pop. 4. — its × pop. 1. — riv. Col. 200 m. long, flows through deep cañons into Grand River. 7
Gun Plains, tp. Allegan co. Mich..... 3
Gunpowder River, riv. Md. flows S and S E into Chesapeake Bay.
Güns (güns) free town, Eisenburg co. Hungary, on Güns river..... 7
Gun's Island, isl. Down co. Ulster, Ireland.
Guntur (gŭn′tōōr′) dist. Madras presidency, British India, 4,960 □..... 3 570
Gurage (gōō-rä′gä) country, S of Shoa, Abyssinia, Africa.
Gurdaspur (gōōr′däs-pōōr′) dist. Punjab, British India, 1,821 □ pop. 906. — its ✻.
Gurgaon (gōōr-gä′ŏn) town, Delhi div. Punjab, British India, 18 m. S W of Delhi 7
Gurha (gŭr′hä) town, Jabalpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India..... 20
Gurhwal (gŭr′wäl′) *or* **Tehri** (tĕh′rē′) native state, India, 4,180 □ pop. 150. — dist. Kumaon div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 5,500 □ pop. 310.
Gurin (gōō′rĕn) town, Adamawa, Sudan, Africa, 30 m. E of Yola..... 12
Gurk (gōōrk) two rivs. of Austria, branches of Drave and Save rivers.
Gurkfeld (gōōrk′fĕlt) town, Carniola prov. Austria, on Save river..... 5
Gutti (gōōt′tē) ft. town, Bellary dist. Madras pres. 50 m. E of Bellary..... 6
Gurnet Point (gûr′nĕt-) N side of Plymouth Har. Mass.; 2 fixed lights.
Gurupatuba (gōō-rōō-pä-tōō′bä) riv. Brazil, 240 m. long to Amazon river.
Gurupi (gōō-rōō-pē′) riv. Pará prov. Brazil, flows N into Atlantic oc. 400 m.
Güstrow (güs′trŏv) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany..... 15
Guta (gōō′tä) town, Comorn co. Hungary..... 6
Guthrie (gŭth′rẹ) co. S W cen. Ic. 576 □ pop. 17, × Guthrie Center, pop. 1. — town, × of Logan co. & ✻ of Ok. pop. 3.
Gut of Canso (-kăn′sō) passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton island.
Guttenberg (gŭt′ẹn-bẽrg) town, Clayton co. Io.; lead mines, pop. 1. — town Hudson co. N. J. pop. 2.
Guyan (gī′ạn) tp. Gallia co. O..... 2
Guyandotte (gī′ạn-dŏt′) riv. W. Va. 150 m. long, Wyoming co. to Ohio riv. — vil. Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Guysborough (gīz′bŭr-rō) co. N E Nova Scotia, 2,950 □ pop. 17. — its × pop. 2.
Guy's Cliff, Warwick co. Eng. on Avon riv.; hermitage of Guy of Warwick.
Gwalior (gwä′lĕ-ôr) *or* **Scindia's Dominions,** state, Cen. India, 33,119 □ pop. 1,754. — its ✻, a ft. city, pop. 50, 66 m. S of Agra.
Gwennap (gwĕn′năp) min. par. Cornwall co. England..... 6
Gwinnett (gwĭn′ĕt′) co. N Ga. 450 □ pop. 20, × Lawrenceville.
Gwydir (gwī′dir) riv. New S. Wales, 445 m. long, flows into Darling river.
Gwynedd (gwĭn′ẹd) tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 2
Gyangze (gẹ-ăng′zẽ) mfg. town, Tibet, cen. Asia, 100 m. S W of Lassa..... 9
Gyaros (jē′ạ-rŏs) mountainous isl. Grecian Arch. 5 m. long.
Gympie (gĭm′pē) town, Queensland, Australia, 100 m. N of Brisbane..... 8

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Gyoma (dyō′mŏ) vil. & commune, Békés co. Hungary.....commune 10
Gyöngyös (dyön′dyösh′) mfg. & cml. town, Heves co. Hungary..... 16
Gyula (dyōō′lŏ) town, Békés co. Hungary, 35 m. N N W of Arad..... 19
Gzhatsk (gzhätsk) town, Smolensk govt. Russ. in Europe, on Gzhatsk river.. 4

H

Haaksbergen (häks′bĕr′ʜĕn) vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands..... 5
Haan (hän) vil. Prussia, 9 m. E of Düsseldorf..... 5
Haarlem (här′lem) city, Netherlands, 14 m. W of Amsterdam; birthplace of Coster, one of the reputed inventors of movable printing types..... 52
Haarlem Lake, inlet of Zuyder Zee, 72 □; land reclaimed by draining.
Habelschwert (hä′bĕl-shwĕrt′) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia..... 5
Habersham (hăb′ẽr-shăm) co. N E Ga. 347 □ pop. 12, × Clarkesville.
Habsburg (häps′bōōrg) vil. Aargau, Swit.; orig. seat Aust. imperial family.
Hackensack (hăk′ĕn-săk′) town, × of Bergen co. N. J. pop. 6. — riv. N. J. flows into Newark Bay.
Hackettstown (hăk′ĕts-town) town, Warren co. N. J..... 2
Hackney, par. Middlesex co. England; suburb of London..... 17
Haddam (hăd′am) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Conn.....tp. 2
Haddington (hăd′ĭng-tŏn) co. Scotland, 271 □ pop. 37, × Haddington, pop. 4.
Haddon (hăd′dŏn) tp. Sullivan co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Camden co. N. J. pop. 3.
Haddonfield, bor. Camden co. N. J..... 3
Hadeln (hä′dĕln) dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 110 □, on Elbe river..... 17
Hadersleben (hä′dẽrs-lā′bĕn) spt. Prussia, on inlet of Little Belt..... 8
Hadház (hŏd′häz) one of Haiduk towns, Hungary..... 7
Hadley (hăd′lĭ) tp. & vil. Hampshire co. Mass.....tp. 2
Hadramaut (hä-drä-mät′) country, S E Arabia, part of Arabia Felix.
Haerlebeke (här′lę-bā′kę) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 5
Hagen (hä′gĕn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 35
Hagerstown (hā′gẽrz-town) city, × of Washington co. Md..... 10
Hagi (hä′gē) city, Japan..... 31
Hagia (hä′gē-ä) town, Thessaly, Greece, near Larissa..... 5
Hague, The (-hāg) city, the court ✻ of Netherlands, and ✻ of South Holland prov. 4 m. from North Sea..... 175
Haguenau (äg′nō′) *or* **Hagenau** (hä′gę-now′) town, Alsace prov. Germany... 15
Haidarábád (hī-da-rä′bäd′) *or* **The Nizam's Dominions**, native state, S India, 82,697 □ pop. 11,489. — its ✻, a ft. city, pop. 312. — dist. Sind, W India. — its ✻ and ✻ of Sind, on E bank of Indus, pop. 58.
Haiduk (hī′dōōk) dist. E cen. Hungary, 1,289 □..... 164
Hai-Fong (hī′-fŏng′) spt. Tonquin, Indo-China, on Tonquin riv.; French.
Hainan (hī′nän′) isl. Kwangtung prov. China, 12,000 □..... 1,000
Hainau (hī′now). See HAYNAU.
Hainaut (hā′nō′) frontier prov. Belgium, 1,437 □ pop. 1,069. — anc. prov. now in N E France & S W Belgium.
Hainichen (hī′nĭʜ-ĕn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 40 m. S E of Leipsic 7
Hairy Bear, peak of Black Mts. N. C. 6,610 ft. high.
Haiti (hā′tĭ, *Fr. pron.* ä′ē′tē′) isl. of West Indies, 29,827 □ pop. 1,800; W part is republic of Haiti, 11,072 □ pop.1,200, ✻Port-au-Prince; E part is republic of Santo Domingo.
Hajipur (hăj′ē-pōōr) town, Behar prov. Bengal, India, 5 m. N of Patna..... 22
Hakary *or* **Hakkari** (hä-kä′rē′) mt. dist. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia..... 250
Hakata (hä-kä′tä) city, Japan..... 13
Hakodate (hä-kō-dä′tē) spt. town, S W end Yesso isl. Japan..... 53
Hal (häl) town, on Senne riv. S. Brabant prov. Belgium..... 8
Hala (hä′lä) town, Sind prov. British India; on Indus river..... 6
Hala Mountains (hä′lä-) lofty range, Balúchistán, run S to Arabian Sea.
Halas (hŏ′lŏsh′) town, Hungary, 75 m. S S E of Budapest..... 15
Halberstadt (häl′bẽr-stät′) cml. & mfg. town, Magdeburg prov. Prussia..... 37
Haldimand (häl′dĭ-mand) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 357 □ pop. 16, × Cayuga.
Hale, co. W Ala. 732 □ pop. 28, × Greensboro. — co. N W Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 1, × Plainview.
Haleakala (hä′lā-ä′kä-lä′) mt. 10,032 ft. high, E Maui, Hawaiian Islands.
Half Dome, mt. Yosemite valley, Cal. 4,737 ft. above valley.
Half Moon, tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. 15 m. N of Albany..... 4
Half Moon Islands, group, Malay Arch. lat 9° N, lon. 115° 10′ E.
Halifax (häl′ę-făks) co. N. C. 680 □ pop. 29, × Halifax. — co. S Va. 820 □ pop. 34, × Banister. — tp. & town, Halifax co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — mfg. town, York co. England, pop. 83. — co. Nova Scotia, 2,097 □ pop. 71. — spt. city, ✻ of Nova Scotia, pop. 39; chief naval station of British North America.
Halifax Bay, N E coast Australia, lat. 19° S, lon. 147° E.
Hall (hal) co. N Ga. 497 □ pop. 18, × Gainesville. — co. cen. Neb. 552 □ pop. 17, × Grand Island. — co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1. — (*pron.* häl) town, Tyrol, Austria, pop. 5; salt mines. — town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 8.
Halland (häl′land) prov. S Sweden, 1,899 □ pop. 136, ✻ Halmstad.
Halle (häl′lę) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, 20 m. N W of Leipsic..... 101
Halligen (häl′lĕ-gĕn) group of isls. W coast of Sleswick, Prussia.
Hallingdal (häl′lĭng-däl′) valley, Norway, 80 m. N W of Christiania.
Halliwell (häl′ĭ-wĕl) town, Lancaster co. England..... 13
Hallowell (hŏl′ō-wĕl) city, Kennebec co. Me..... 3
Halluin (ál′lüi′ăN′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France..... 14
Halmstad (hälm′städ) spt. ✻ of Halland prov. S Sweden, on Cattegat..... 12
Halstead (hal′stĕd) mfg. town, Essex co. England..... 7
Halton (hal′tŏn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 372 □ pop. 22, × Milton.
Haltwhistle (halt′hwĭsl) town & par. Northumberland co. England.....par. 5
Ham (ŏN) vil. dept. Somme, France; Louis Napoleon was imprisoned here... 3
Hamadân (hä-mä-dän′) city, Hamadân prov. N W Persia; tomb of Avicenna. 30
Hamah (hä′mä) city, Syria, 110 m. N of Damascus..... 44
Hamakua (hä′mä-kōō′ä) agr. dist. N Hawaii isl.; sugar culture..... 2
Hamamatsu (hä-mä-mät-sōō′) town, Hondo (Nippon) isl. Japan..... 50
Hamar (hä-mär′) dist. Norway, 20,410 □ pop. 227, ✻ Hamar.
Hamblen (hăm′blęn) co. E Tenn. 150 □ pop. 11, × Morristown. — tp. Brown co. Ind. pop. 2.
Hamburg (hăm′bûrg) city, Fremont co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — bor. Berks co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*Ger. pron.* häm′bōōrg) free city & state, N Germany, 158 □ state pop. 623, a spt. on Elbe riv. city pop. 324.
Hamden (hăm′dĕn) tp. New Haven co. Conn..... 4
Hameln (hä′mĕln) mfg. & fishing town, Hanover prov. Prussia..... 11
Hamilton, co. N Fla. 576 □ pop. 9, × Jasper. — co. S Ill. 440 □ pop. 18, × McLeansboro. — co. cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 26, × Noblesville. — co. N cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 15, × Webster City. — co. S W Kan. 922 □ pop. 2, × Syracuse. — co. S E cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 14, × Aurora. — co. N. Y. 1,767 □ pop. 5, × Sageville. — co. S W O. 400 □ pop. 375, × Cincinnati. — co. E Tenn. 440 □ pop. 53, × Chattanooga. — co. N cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 9, × Hamilton. — tp. Butte co. Cal. pop. 2. — city, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. Sullivan co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. & town, Caldwell co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — tp. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Madison co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — city, × of Butler co. O. pop. 18. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Tioga co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Wentworth co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 49. — town, Lanark co. Scotland, 10¾ m. S E of Glasgow, pop. 14. — town, ✻ of Bermuda, pop. 8.
Hamilton Pass, mt. pass, main range of Rocky Mts. Col. 12,370 ft. high.
Hamirpur (häm′ĕr-pōōr′) dist. Allahábád div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,289 □ pop. 529. — its ✻ 35 m. S of Cawnpur.
Hamlin (hăm′lĭn) co. N E S. Dak. 545 □ pop. 5, × Castlewood. — tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Hamm (hăm) mfg. & cml. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 25
Hamme (häm′me) town & commune, E. Flanders prov. Belgium....commune 11
Hammerfest (hăm′mẽr-fĕst′) town, Norway; the most N town in Europe.... 1
Hammerõe (hăm′mẽr-ō′ę) pen. Norway, a govt. of Nordland.
Hammersmith, town & par. Middlesex co. England, suburb of London..par. 72
Hammond (hăm′ond) city, Lake co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Spencer co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Aiken co. S. C. pop. 3.
Hammonton (hăm′on-tŏn) coextensive tp. & town, Atlantic co. N. J..... 4
Hampden (hămp′dĕn) co. S W Mass. 634 □ pop. 136, × Springfield. — tp. & vil. Penobscot co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 7.
Hampshire (hămp′shĭr) co. W cen. Mass. 572 □ pop. 52, × Northampton. — co. N E W. Va. 550 □ pop. 11, × Romney. — *or* **Hants** (hănts) co. S England, 1,621 □ pop. 690, × Winchester.
Hampstead (hămp′stĕd) vil. Middlesex co. England, 4 m. N N W of London.. 45
Hampton, co. S. C. 1,141 □ pop. 21, × Hampton. — tp. & vil. Rock Island co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of Franklin co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Bay co. Mich. pop. 3. — coextensive tp. & town, × of Elizabeth city co. Va. pop. 3. — par. & tp. Middlesex co. England, 15 m. W S W of London, par. pop. 5; Hampton Court palace is near it.
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, near Fortress Monroe, Va.; sea fight of "Merrimac" and "Monitor," March 9, 1862.
Hamtramck (hăm′trămk) tp. Wayne co. Mich..... 4
Hamun (hä′mōōn′) morass, E Persia, 120 m. long, 15 to 20 m. wide.
Hana (hä′nä) agr. dist. Maui isl. Hawaiian isls.; sugar culture..... 3
Hanau (hä′now) town, Prussia, 86 m. S S W of Cassel..... 25
Hancock, co. N E cen. Ga. 474 □ pop. 17, × Sparta. — co. W Ill. 769 □ pop. 32, × Carthage. — co. E cen. Ind. 307 □ pop. 18, × Greenfield. — co. N Io. 576 □ pop. 8, × Concord. — co. Ky. 200 □ pop. 9, × Hawesville. — co. S E Me. 1,312 □ pop. 37, × Ellsworth. — co. S Miss. 549 □ pop. 8, × Bay St. Louis. — co. N W O. 522 □ pop. 43, × Findlay. — co. E Tenn. 260 □ pop. 10, × Sneedsville. — co. W. Va. 92 □ pop. 6, × Fairview. — tp. & vil. Houghton co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1.
Hand (hănd) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,435 □ pop. 7, × Miller.
Handies Peak (hăn′dĭz-) mt. Col. 13,977 ft. high.
Handsworth (hăndz′worth) tp. York co. England..... 7
Handy (hăn′dĭ) tp. Livingston co. Mich..... 2
Hang-Chow (häng′-chow′) city, ✻ of Chêhkiang prov. China..... 700
Han-Kiang (hän′-kĕ-äng′) riv. China, 600 m. long, flows into the Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Yang. — riv. Corea, 200 m. long, flows S into Pacific ocean.
Hankow (hän′kow′) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, on Yang-tse-Kiang river 800
Hanley (hăn′lĭ) town, Stafford co. England..... 55
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-bal) city, Marion co. Mo. pop. 13. — tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Hanoi (hä-nō′ē) city, ✻ of Tonquin, Indo-China, S E Asia..... 150
Hanover (hăn′ō-vẽr) co. E cen. Va. 450 □ pop. 17, × Hanover Courthouse. — tp. & city, Washington co. Kan. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Morris co. N. J. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 5. — tp. Ashland co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Columbiana co. O. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Lehigh co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 3. — bor. York co. Pa. pop. 4. — *Ger.* HANNOVER (hän-nō′vẽr) prov. Prussia, 14,858 □ pop. 2,280. — its ✻ pop. 165.
Hanse Towns (hăns-) *or* **Hanseatic League** (hăn′sē-ăt′ĭk lēg′), defensive confederacy, Middle Ages, principally of German cml. cities; Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen are still called Hanseatic cities.
Hansi (hăn′sē) town, Hissar dist. British India, 89 m. N W of Delhi..... 14
Hanson (hăn′son) prairie co. S E S. Dak. 435 □ pop. 4, × Rockport.
Hanthawadi (hăn′thą-wŏd′ĭ) prov. British Burma..... 428
Hants (hănts) co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, 1,175 □ pop. 22, × Windsor.
Hants, co. England. See HAMPSHIRE.
Hanwell (hăn′wĕl) vil. & par. Middlesex co. England.....par. 5
Haooran (hä-ōō-rän′) *or* **Hauran** (how′rän′) dist. Syria, E of Jordan river.
Hapai (hä′pī′) *or* **Galvez** (gäl′vĕz) group of isls. Tonga Arch. S Pacific ocean.
Hapur (hą′pōōr′) town, N. W. Provinces, British India..... 13
Hara (hä′rä) lake, Gobi desert, Turkestan, Chinese Empire.
Haralson (hăr′al-son) co. N W Ga. 269 □ pop. 11, × Buchanan.
Haramuk (hä′rä-mŭk′) mt. Himalaya Range, cen. Asia, 13,000 ft. high.
Harbor Grace (-grās′) town, Harbor Grace dist. Newfoundland island..... 7
Harborne (här′bôrn) town, Stafford co. England..... 32
Harburg (här′bōōrg) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 6 m. S of Hamburg..... 35
Hardanger-Fiord (här′dăng′ẽr-fyōrd′) inlet on W coast of Norway.
Hardanger-Fjeld (-fyĕld′) mt. ridge, Norway.
Hardeman (här′dę-man) co. W Tenn. 640 □ pop. 21, × Bolivar. — co. N Tex. 1,180 □ pop. 4, × Quanah.
Hardenberg (här′dęn-bĕrg′) town, Overyssel prov. Netherlands..... 7
Harderwick (här′dẽr-wĭk′) spt. Netherlands, on Zuyder Zee..... 7
Hardin (här′dĭn) co. S Ill. 194 □ pop. 7, × Elizabethtown. — co. N cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 19, × Eldora. — co. Ky. 580 □ pop. 21, × Elizabethtown. — co. N W O. 425 □ pop. 29, × Kenton. — co. S Tenn. 560 □ pop. 18, × Savannah. — co. S E Tex. 940 □ pop. 4, × Kountze.
Hardoi (här′dō-ē′) dist. Sitápur div. Oudh, British India, 2,286 □ pop. 931. — its ✻ 60 m. N W of Lucknow, pop. 6.
Hardwar (härd′wär) cml. town, Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India; a place of pilgrimage; the greatest fair in India held here.
Hardwick (härd′wĭk) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Caledonia co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Hardwicke Bay (härd′wĭk-) inlet of Spencer Gulf, S Australia.
Hardwicke Island, in Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, Canada.
Hardwicke Mountains *or* **Nundawas** (nŭn-da′wąz) E Australia.
Hardy, co. W. Va. 400 □ pop. 8, × Moorefield. — tp. Holmes co. O. pop. 3.
Hareid (hä′rīd) isl. Romsdal prov. Trondhjem dist. Norway.
Hare Island, isl. in St. Lawrence riv. N. America, 96 m. N E of Quebec.
Harford (här′fẽrd) co. N E Md. 422 □ pop. 29, × Belair.
Harlan (här′lan) co. S E Ky. 410 □ pop. 6, × Harlan. — co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 8, × Alma. — tp. & town, × of Shelby co. Io. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2.
Harleeville (här′lē-vĭl) tp. Marion co. S. C..... 4
Harlem (här′lĕm) formerly town, N. Y. now part of New York city.
Harlem River, narrow passage, around N end Manhattan Isl. N. Y.
Harlingen (här′lĭng-ęn) ft. town, Friesland prov. Netherlands..... 12
Harmony, tp. Posey co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Harnett (här′nĕt) co. cen. N. C. 560 □ pop. 14, × Lillington.
Harney (här′nĭ) co. S E Ore. 10,600 □ pop. 3, × Harney.
Harneys Peak (här′nĭz-) highest of Black Hills, W S. Dak. 7,403 ft.

Pop.

Haro (ä′rō) mfg. town, Logroño prov. Spain 6
Háromszék (hä′rōm′sĕk′) co. Transylvania prov. Hungary, 1,369 □ 126
Harper, co. S Kan. 810 □ pop. 13, × Anthony. — tp. & city, Harper co. Kan. city pop. 2. — spt. Liberia, W Africa, pop. 9.
Harpers Ferry, vil. Jefferson co. W. Va.; seized by John Brown, 1859.
Harpeth (här′pĕth) riv. cen. Tenn. 90 m. long, flows into Cumberland river.
Harpswell (härps′wĕl) tp. Cumberland co. Me. 2
Harrar (hä′rär) *or* **Harar** (hä′rär) dist. S E of Abyssinia, in Italian N E Africa, pop. 1,900. — its ✻ a cml. town, pop. 35.
Harrellsville (här′ĕlz-vĭl) tp. & town, Hertford co. N. C. ..... tp. 2
Harricanaw (här′ĭ-kăn′ą) riv. Canada, flows N W into James Bay.
Harrington (här′ĭng-tŏn) tp. Bergen co. N. J. 3
Harris (här′ĭs) co. W Ga. 423 □ pop. 17, × Hamilton. — co. E S E Tex. 1,800 □ pop. 37, × Houston. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 2.
Harrisburg (här′ĭs-bûrg) tp. & town, Saline co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — city, × of Dauphin co. Pa. & ✻ of state, pop. 39.
Harrison (här′ĭs-ŏn) co. S Ind. 470 □ pop. 21, × Corydon. — co. W Io. 605 □ pop. 21, × Logan. — co. N E Ky. 315 □ pop. 17, × Cynthiana. — co. S Miss. 990 □ pop. 12, × Mississippi City. — co. N Mo. 730 □ pop. 21, × Bethany. — co. E O. 405 □ pop. 21, × Cadiz. — co. N E Tex 880 □ pop. 27, × Marshall. — co. N part of W. Va. 464 □ pop. 22, × Clarksburg. — tp. & town, × of Boone co. Ark. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. Blackford co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Clay co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Harrison co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Knox co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Spencer co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Wells co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — city, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 8. — tp. Darke co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Hamilton co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Preble co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 5. — tp. Calumet co. Wis. pop. 2.
Harrison Bay, Alaska, coast of Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 30′ N.
Harrisonburg (här′ĭs-ŏn-bûrg) city, × of Rockingham co. Va. 3
Harrisonville (här′ĭs-ŏn-vĭl) town, × of Cass co. Mo. 2
Harrodsburg (här′ŏdz-bûrg) town, × of Mercer co. Ky. 3
Harrogate (här′ō-gāt) town, York co. England; a watering place 14
Harrow-on-the-Hill, town, Middlesex co. England; famous school 5
Hart, co. N E Ga. 381 □ pop. 11, × Hartwell. — co. W cen. Ky. 410 □ pop. 16, × Munfordville. — tp. Warrick co. Ind. pop. 2.
Harter (här′tẹr) tp. Clay co. Ill. 3
Hartford (härt′fẹrd) co. N Conn. 738 □ pop. 147, × Hartford. — its × & ✻ of Conn. a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 53. — tp. Hartford co. pop. 53. — tp. & vil. Van Buren co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & city, Washington co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 1.
Hartford City, town, × of Blackford co. Ind. 2
Hartland (härt′lạnd) tp. Niagara co. N. Y. 3
Hartlepool (härt′tl-pōōl′) spt. Durham co. England 22
Hartwell (härt′wĕl) vil. Hamilton co. O. 2
Hartwick (härt′wĭk) tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Harvard (här′vạrd) vil. McHenry co. Ill. 2
Harvey (här′vĭ) co. S cen. Kan. 540 □ pop. 18, × Newton.
Harwich (här′wĭch) tp. & vil. Barnstable co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — (*pron.* hăr′rĭj) spt. Essex co. England, pop. 8.
Harz *or* **Hartz** (härts) mt. system N W Ger. between Elbe & Weser rivers.
Harzburg (härts′bōōrg) dist. Brunswick duchy, N Germany 8
Haskell (hăs′kĕl) co. S W Kan. 576 □ pop. 1, × Santa Fé. — co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, × Haskell.
Hasli (häs′lē) dist. Bern canton, Switzerland 7
Haslingden (hăs′lĭng-dẹn) town, Lancaster co. England 18
Hasselt (hăs′sẹlt) town, Limbourg prov. Belgium 10
Hassloch (hăs′lŏx) vil. Rhenish Bavaria, Germany 5
Hastings (hās′tĭngz) tp. & city, × of Barry co. Mich. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 3. — city, × of Dakota co. Minn. pop. 4. — city, × of Adams co. Neb. pop. 14. — tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — bor. Sussex co. England, pop. 52; battle fought, 1066. — co. cen. Ontario prov. Canada, 2,337 □ pop. 59.
Hastings-on-Hudson, vil. Westchester co. N. Y. 1
Haswell (hăz′wĕl) tp. Durham co. England 6
Hatras (hä′träs′) town, Aligarh dist. N. W. Provinces, British India 33
Hattia (hät′tē-ä) isl. mouth of Ganges river 24
Hattingen (hät′tĭng-ẹn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 6
Hatzfeld (hätz′fĕlt) town, Torontal co. Hungary 7
Haubourdin (ō′bōōr′dăn′) town, dept. Nord, France 6
Haughville (hô′vĭl) town, Marion co. Ind. 2
Haute-Garonne (ōt′-gă′rŏnn′) dept. S France, 2,429 □ pop. 472. ✻ Toulouse.
Haute-Loire (ōt′-lwär′) dept. S E France, 1,916 □ pop. 317, ✻ Le Puy.
Haute-Marne (ōt′-märn′) dept. N E France, 2,402 □ pop. 244, ✻ Chaumont.
Hautes-Alpes (ōt′-zälp′) dept. S E France, 2,158 □ pop. 116, ✻ Gap.
Haute-Saône (ōt′-sōn′) dept. N E France, 2,062 □ pop. 281, ✻ Vesoul.
Haute-Savoie (ōt′-sä′vwä′) dept. E France, 1,667 □ pop. 268, ✻ Annecy.
Hautes-Pyrénées (ōt′-pē′rā′nā′) dept. S France, 1,749 □ pop. 226, ✻ Tarbes.
Haute-Vienne (ōt′-vĭ-ĕnn′) dept. W cen. Fr. 2,130 □ pop. 373, ✻ Limoges.
Hautmont (ō′mōN′) vil. dept. Nord, France 9
Haut-Rhin (ō′-răN′) dept. E France, 235 □ pop. 84, ✻ Belfort.
Havana (hą-văn′ą) tp. & city, × of Mason co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — vil. Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *Sp.* HABANA (hä-bä′nä) spt. & ✻ of Cuba isl. West Indies, on N coast, pop. 198.
Havelberg (hä′vẹl-bĕrg′) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 7
Havelland (hä′vĕl-länt) dist. W Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 1,002 □ 146
Haverford-West (hăv′ẹr-fẹrd-) spt. & bor. × of Pembroke co. S Wales 6
Haverhill (hā′vẹr-ĭl) city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 27. — tp. & vil. × of Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 3.
Haverstraw (hăv′ẹr-strą) tp. & vil. Rockland co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 5.
Havre (hä′vẹr) *or* **Le Havre** (lẽ′ äv′r) spt. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France 116
Havre de Grace (hăv′ẹr de grās) city, Harford co. Md. 3
Hawaii (hä-wī′ē) largest of Hawaiian Isls. 4,210 □ pop. 27, chief town Hilo.
Hawaiian Islands, *form.* SANDWICH ISLANDS, kingdom, N Pacific ocean, 15 isls. 2,400 m. W S W of San Francisco, 6,740 □ pop. 90; 8 isls. inhabited, ✻ Honolulu.
Hawarden (hä-wär′dẹn) *or* **Harden** (här′dẹn) par. Flint co. N Wales 7
Hawash (hä′wäsh′) riv. S Abyssinia, 500 m. long, flows into Lake Aussa.
Haw Creek (hą-) tp. Bartholomew co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Morgan co. Mo. pop. 2.
Hawick (hą′wĭk) town, Roxburgh co. Scotland 16
Hawiza (hä-wē′zä) town, Khuzistan prov. Persia 12
Hawke's Bay (hąks-) prov. 4,410 □ & bay, North Isl. New Zealand ..... prov. 28
Hawkins (hąk′ĭnz) co. E Tenn. 490 □ pop. 22, × Rogersville.
Hawkinsville (hąk′ĭnz-vĭl) town, × of Pulaski co. Ga. 2
Hawley (hą′lĭ) bor. Wayne co. Pa. 2
Hawthorn (hą′thôrn) town, Victoria, Australia 7
Hayange (ä′yōNzh′) vil. Lorraine prov. W Germany 5
Hayden Peak (hā′dẹn-) Uintah Mts. Ut. 13,000 ft. high.
Hayel (hä-yĕl′) town, Arabia, 250 m. N E of Medina 12
Hayes (hāz) co. S W Neb. 720 □ pop. 4, × Hayes Center.
Hayes Peninsula, pen. W Greenland, extends into Baffin's Bay.
Hayesville, tp. Franklin co. N. C. 2

Pop.

Haynau (hī′now) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 9 m. W N W of Liegnitz 6
Hays (hāz) co. S W cen. Tex. 680 □ pop. 11, × San Marcos.
Hayti. See HAITI.
Haywards (hā′wạrdz) town, Alameda co. Cal. 1
Haywood (hā′wo͝od) co. W part of N. C. 590 □ pop. 13, × Waynesville. — co. W Tenn. 570 □ pop. 24, × Brownsville.
Hazaribagh (hä′zä-rē-bą′) dist. Bengal, British India, 7,020 □ pop. 772. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Hazebrouck (äz′brōōk′) town, dept. Nord, France 11
Hazel (hā′zl) tp. Luzerne co. Pa. 12
Hazleton (hā′zl-tŏn) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 12
Hazlewood (hā′zl-wo͝od) tp. Chester co. S. C. 3
Headingly-with-Burley (hĕd′ĭng-lĭ-wĭth-bûr′lĭ) vil. York co. England 14
Healdsburg (hēldz′bûrg) city, Sonoma co. Cal. 1
Heard (hērd) co. W Ga. 290 □ pop. 10, × Franklin.
Hearne (hērn) vil. Robertson co. Tex. 2
Heath Town (hēth-) town, Stafford co. England 5
Heaton-Norris (hē′tŏn-nŏr′ĭs) tp. Lancaster co. England 16
Heavitree (hĕv′ĭ-trē) par. Devon co. England 5
Heber (hē′bẹr) city, × of Wasatch co. Ut. 2
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) *or* **Western Islands**, 160 isls. W of Scotland, 3,000 □. 115
Hebron (hē′brọn) tp. & town, × of Thayer co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2. — tp. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Marlboro co. S. C. pop. 3. — town, Palestine, 16 m. S S W of Jerusalem, pop. 8.
Heckmondwike (hĕk′mọnd-wīk) town, West Riding, York co. England 8
Hecla *or* **Hekla** (hĕk′lą) volcano, S W part of Iceland, 5,110 ft. high.
Hecla (hĕk′lą-) **and Griper Bay**, bay, Melville Isl. lat. 75° 40′ N, lon. 111° W.
Hector, tp. Schuyler co. N. Y. 4
Hedemarken (hā′dẹ-mär′kẹn) dist. Norway, 10,618 □ 119
Hedjaz (hĕj-äz′). See EL HEDJAZ.
Heerde (hār′dẹ) vil. Gelderland prov. Netherlands 5
Heerlen (hār′lẹn) town, Limburg prov. Netherlands 6
Heide (hī′dẹ) town, Holstein prov. Prussia 7
Heidelberg (hī′dl-bûrg) tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 2. — (hī′dẹl-bĕrg′) city, Baden, Germany, pop. 32; seat of an ancient university.
Heidenheim (hī′dẹn-hīm′) town, Württemberg, Germany 6
Heilbronn (hīl′brŏn′) town, Württemberg, Germany 30
Heiligenstadt (hī′lĭ-gẹn-stät′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — town, suburb of Vienna, Austria, pop. 5.
Heilsberg (hīls′bĕrg) town, East Prussia prov. Germany 6
Heider (hēl′dẹr) ft. town, North Holland prov. Netherlands 23
Helena (hĕl′ẹ-nạ) city, × of Phillips co. Ark. pop. 5. — city, ✻ of Mont. pop. 14.
Helensburgh (hēl′ẹnz-bŭr′rō) coast town, Dumbarton co. Scotland 8
Helgoland (hĕl′gō-länd′) isl. North Sea; belongs to Germany 2
Helicon (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn) famous mt. of Greece, 4,963 ft. high.
Hellendoorn (hĕl′lĕn-dōrn′) vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands 5
Hellers (hĕl′ẹrz) tp. Newberry co. S. C. 2
Hell Gate, narrow part of East River, opp. New York city, N. Y.
Hellin (ĕl-yēn′) mfg. town, Albacete prov. Spain 10
Hellovo (hĕl-lō′vō) mt. range on N frontier of Greece.
Helmet Peak, mt. S W Col. 12,042 ft. high.
Helmond (hĕl′mōnt) mfg. town, North Brabant prov. Netherlands 7
Helmstadt (hĕlm′stĕt) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany 7
Helmund (hĕl′mŭnd) riv. 650 m. long, Afghánistán, flows into Hamun Lake.
Helsingborg (hĕl′sĭng-bôrg′) ft. spt. Sweden, on Sound, opposite Elsinore 20
Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′) ft. spt. town, ✻ of Finland, Russia in Europe 66
Helt (hĕlt) tp. Vermilion co. Ind. 3
Helvellyn (hĕl′vĕl′lĭn) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,313 ft. high.
Helvetia (hĕl-vē′shę-ą) tp. Madison co. Ill. 3
Helvoetsluys (hĕl′vo͝ot-slois′) ft. spt. & arsenal, South Holland prov. Neth. 5
Hemel-Hempstead (hĕm′ẹl-hĕmp′stẹd) town, Hertford co. England 9
Hempfield (hĕmp′fēld) tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. 10
Hemphill (hĕmp′hĭl) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Canadian.
Hempstead (hĕmp′stĕd) co. S W Ark. 742 □ pop. 23, × Washington. — tp. & vil. Queens co. N. Y. tp. pop. 24, vil. pop. 5. — vil. × of Waller co. Tex. pop. 2.
Henderson (hĕn′dẹr-sọn) co. Ill. 380 □ pop. 10, × Oquawka. — co. W Ky. 472 □ pop. 30, × Henderson. — co. N. C. 360 □ pop. 13, × Hendersonville. — co. W Tenn. 530 □ pop. 16, × Lexington. — co. N E Tex. 960 □ pop. 12, × Athens. — city, × of Henderson co. Ky. pop. 9. — tp. & town, × of Vance co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 4. — town, × of Chester co. Tenn. pop. 1. — town, × of Rusk co. Tex. pop. 2.
Hendersonville (-vĭl) tp. & town, Henderson co. N. C. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Hendon (hĕn′dọn) vil. Middlesex co. England 11
Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks) co. W cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 21, × Danville.
Hengelo (hĕn′ę-lō) vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands ..... with par. 6
Hénin-Liétard (ā′năN′-lē′ā′tär′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France 7
Henley-on-Thames (hĕn′lĭ-ŏn-tĕmz′) town, Oxford co. Eng.; annual regatta 5
Hennepin (hĕn′ẹ-pĭn) co. E Minn. 580 □ pop. 185, × Minneapolis.
Hennersdorf-in-Seifen (hĕn′ners-dŏrf′-ĭn-sī′fẹn) town, Saxony, Germany .. 6
Henrico (hĕn-rī′kō) co. E cen. Va. 255 □ pop. 103, × Richmond.
Henrietta (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′tą) tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of Clay co. Tex. pop. 2.
Henry, co. S E Ala. 984 □ pop. 25, × Abbeville. — co. N W cen. Ga. 322 □ pop. 16, × McDonough. — co. N W Ill. 830 □ pop. 33, × Cambridge. — co. E Ind. 400 □ pop. 24, × New Castle. — co. S E Io. 432 □ pop. 19, × Mount Pleasant. — co. N Ky. 272 □ pop. 14, × Newcastle. — co. W Mo. 740 □ pop. 28, × Clinton. — co. N W O. 420 □ pop. 25, × Napoleon. — co. W Tenn. 580 □ pop. 21, × Paris. — co. S Va. 410 □ pop. 18, × Martinsville. — tp. & city, Marshall co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, mostly in city. — tp. Henry co. Ind. pop. 4.
Henzada (hĕn-zä′dä) dist. Lower Burma, 4,047 □ pop. 318. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Herát (hẹr-ät′) city, Afghánistán, 360 m. W of Kábul 30
Hérault (ā′rō′) dept. S France, 2,393 □ pop. 462, ✻ Montpellier.
Herculaneum (hẽr-kū-lā′nę-ŭm) city, near Naples, It.; buried by Vesuvius.
Hereford (hĕr′ę-fọrd) co. W England, 833 □ pop. 116, × Hereford, pop. 20.
Herencia (ā-rĕn′thĕ-ä′) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 7
Herenthals (hā′rẹn-tāls) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium 5
Herford (hĕr′fọrt) *or* **Hervorden** (hĕr′fōr-dẹn) town, Westphalia, Prussia 16
Heric (ā′rēk′) vil. & commune, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France ..... commune 5
Herisau (hā′rē-sou′) town, Appenzell canton, Switzerland 13
Herkimer (hĕr′kĭ-mẹr) co. N E cen. N. Y. 1,459 □ pop. 46. — its × pop. 3. — tp. Herkimer co. pop. 5.
Herman (hẽr′mạn) tp. Sheboygan co. Wis. 2
Hermann (hẽr′mạn) town, × of Gasconade co. Mo. 1
Hermannstadt (hẽr′män-stät′) co. Austria, 1,274 □ pop. 146, × Hermannstadt, pop. 19.
Hermon (hẽr′mọn) mt. Anti-Libanus range, Palestine, 11,000 ft. high.
Hermopolis (hẽr-mŏp′ọ-lĭs) *or* **Syra** (sē′rä) cml. city, Syra isl. Grecian Arch. 22
Hermosillo (hẽr-mō-sē′lyō) town, ✻ of Sonora state, Mexico 7
Hernando (hẽr-năn′dō) co. W Fla. 520 □ pop. 2, × Brooksville.
Hernösand (hẽr′nö-sänd′) spt. ✻ of Westernorrland prov. Sweden, on Hernö isl. 3
Hersfeld (hẽrs′fĕlt) *or* **Hirschfeld** (hẽrsh′fĕlt) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia .. 7

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Hersselt (hĕrs′sĕlt) vil. Belgium, 24 m. E S E of Antwerp — Pop. 5
Herstal (hĕrs′täl′) *or* **Héristal** (ā′rĭs-täl′) vil. Liége prov. Belgium — 9
Hertford (hĕrt′fȯrd) co. N. C. 324 □ pop. 14, × Winton. — (*pron.* här′fȯrd) *or* **Herts** (hĕrts) *or* **Hertfordshire** (här′fȯrd-shĭr) co. England, 633 □ pop. 220. — its × pop. 7.
Herzegovina (hĕrt′sę-gō-vē′nä) prov. Turkey, 3,529 □ pop. 188, ✻ Mostar. See Bosnia.
Hesperus Peak (hĕs′pẹr-ŭs-) mt. S W Col. 13,115 ft. high.
Hesse (hĕss) *Ger.* Hessen (hĕs′sĕn) state, Ger. 2,965 □ pop. 993, ✻ Darmstadt.
Hesse-Nassau (hĕss′-năs′sou) prov. Prussia, 6,055 □ pop. 1,664.
Heston (hĕs′tȯn) town, Middlesex co. England — 10
Hettstädt *or* **Hettstedt** (hĕt′stĕt) town, Saxony prov. Prussia — 8
Heves (hā′vĕsh′) town, Hung. pop. 6. — co. N W cen. Hung. 1,462 □ pop. 217.
Hexham (hĕks′ăm) town, Northumberland co. England — 6
Heyst-op-den-Berg (hist-ŏp′-dĕn-bĕrg′) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium — 6
Heytesbury (hāts′bẹr-ẹ) co. Victoria, Australia — 5
Heywood (hā′wo͝od) mfg. tp. Lancaster co. England — 23
Hiawatha (hī-ă-wä′thạ) tp. & city, × of Brown co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Hibernia (hī-bĕr′nĭ-ạ) Latin name of Ireland.
Hickman (hĭk′mạn) co. W Ky. 240 □ pop. 12, × Clinton. — co. cen. Tenn. 648 □ pop. 14, × Centerville. — town, × of Fulton co. Ky. pop. 2.
Hickory, co. S W cen. Mo. 415 □ pop. 9, × Hermitage. — tp. & town, Catawba co. N. C. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2. — tp. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 4.
Hickory Grove, tp. Warren co. Mo. — 2
Hicksville (hĭks′vĭl) vil. Queens co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Defiance co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Hidalgo (hē-däl′gō) co. S Tex. 2,970 □ pop. 7, × Hidalgo. — (*Sp. pron.* ē-däl′gō) state, Mexico, 8,917 □ pop. 506, ✻ Pachuca.
Higginsville (hĭg′ĭnz-vĭl′) vil. Lafayette co. Mo. — 2
High Bridge, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. — 2
Highgate, tp. Franklin co. Vt. pop. 2. — vil. Middlesex co. England, pop. 5.
Highland, co. S W O. 527 □ pop. 29, × Hillsboro. — co. Va. 389 □ pop. 5, × Monterey. — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Vermilion co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Iowa co. Wis. pop. 2.
Highland Falls, vil. Orange co. N. Y. — 2
Highland Park, city, Lake co. Ill. — 2
Highlands, city, Arapahoe co. Col. pop. 5. — hills, N. J. from Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. — N & W of Scotland, beyond Grampian Mts. — **of the Hudson** (-hŭd′sọn) a region on both sides of Hudson riv. N. Y.
High Point, tp. & vil. Guilford co. N. C. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Hightstown, bor. Mercer co. N. J. — 2
High Wycombe (hī′ wĭk′ọm) bor. Buckingham co. England — 13
Higuera la Real (ē-gā′rä lä rā-äl′) town, Badajos prov. Spain — 5
Hikone (hē-kō′nē) city, Japan — 28
Hildburghausen (hĭlt′bo͝org-how′zẹn) town, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany — 5
Hilden (hĭl′dẹn) town, Düsseldorf govt. Prussia — 7
Hildesheim (hĭl′dẹs-hīm′) town, Hanover prov. Prussia — 33
Hill, co. N cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 28, × Hillsboro.
Hillah (hĭl′lä) town, Turkey, S of Bagdad; on site of anc. Babylon — 10
Hill City, vil. Hamilton co. Tenn. — 2
Hill Districts, div. Assam, British India, 18,675 □ — 461
Hillingdon (hĭl′ĭng-dọn) vil. Middlesex co. England — 10
Hillsboro (hĭlz′bŭr-rō) co. W Fla. 1,280 □ pop. 15, × Tampa. — co. N. H. 844 □ pop. 93, × Manchester, Nashua, Amherst. — tp. & city, Montgomery co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Somerset co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Orange co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — vil. Highland co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Marion co. S. C. pop. 3. — city, × of Hill co. Tex. pop. 3.
Hillsdale (hĭlz′dāl) co. S Mich. 597 □ pop. 31. — its × pop. 4.
Hill States, native states, Punjab, N W India, 10,939 □ — 832
Hill Tiperah (-tĭp′ĕ-rä) state, Bengal, India, 3,867 □ pop. 74, ✻ Agartala.
Hilltown, tp. Bucks co. Pa. — 3
Hilo (hē′lō) spt. & chief town of Hawaii isl. N Pac. ocean; a growing place of exquisite beauty; fine harbor — 5
Hilton Head (hĭl′tọn-) tp. Beaufort co. S. C. — 2
Hilversum (hĭl′vẹr-sŭm′) town, Netherlands, near Amsterdam — 6
Himalaya Mountains (hĭm-ä′lạ-yạ-, *often. pron.* hĭm-ạ-lā′yä-) range, 1,500 m. long, between India and Tibet; highest mts. on the earth.
Himeji (hĭ-mā′jē) city, Japan — 26
Hinckley (hĭnk′lĭ) town, Leicester co. England — 8
Hindley (hĭnd′lĭ) tp. Lancaster co. England — 11
Hindmarsh (hĭnd′märsh) town, near Adelaide, S Australia — 7
Hindol (hĭn′dōl′) native state, India, 312 □ pop. 28, ✻ Hindol.
Hinds (hĭndz) co. S W cen. Miss. 870 □ pop. 39, × Jackson.
Hindu-Kush Mountains (hĭn′do͞o-ko͞osh-) mountain chain of cen. Asia, extending W from Himalayas.
Hindur (hĭn′do͞or′) *or* **Nalagarh** (nä′lạ-gär′) nat. state, Punjab, India, 256 □ — 50
Hindustan (hĭn′do-stän′) Persian name of India.
Hinganghat (hĭn′gän-gät′) cml. town, Nágpur div. Cen. Provs. Brit. India — 8
Hingham (hĭng′ăm) tp. Plymouth co. Mass. — 5
Hinka Lake (hĭn′kạ-) E Manchuria, 90 m. long, 35 m. wide.
Hinojosa del Duque (ē-nō-hō′sä dĕl do͞o-kā′) town, Cordova prov. Spain — 9
Hinsdale (hĭnz′dāl) co. S W Col. 1,400 □ pop. 1, × Lake City. — vil. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2.
Hinton (hĭn′tọn) town, × of Summers co. W. Va. — 3
Hiogo (hē-ō′gō) spt. Osaka Gulf, Hondo isl. Japan — 30
Hirosaki (hē-rō-sä′kē) city, Japan — 30
Hiroshima (hē′rō-shē′mä) city, S W coast, Hondo isl. Japan — 89
Hirschberg (hĕrsh′bĕrg) ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia — 14
Hirson (ēr′sȯN′) mfg. town, dept. Aisne, on Oise riv. France — 5
Hisooah (hĭs′o͞o-ạ) *or* **Hasua** (hŭs′wạ) town, Gayah dist. Bengal, India — 6
Hissar (hĭs′sär′) div. British India, 8,472 □ pop. 1,232. — dist. in same, 3,510 □ pop. 485. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Hit (hĭt) *anc.* Is, town, Bagdad prov. Turkey in Asia — 6
Hitchcock (hĭch′kŏk) co. S W Neb. 720 □ pop. 6, × Culbertson.
Hitchin (hĭch′ĭn) town, Hertford co. England — 8
Hitteren (hĭt′tĕr-ĕn) isl. S Trondhjem prov. Norway.
Hivaoa (hē′vä-ō′ä) the largest of Marquesas isls. S Pacific ocean — 7
Hoai-Ho (hō-ī′-hō′) riv. of China, flows E 400 m. into Hoang-Ho river.
Hoang-Ho (hȯ-äng′-hō′) riv. China, 2,700 m. long, flows into Pe-chi-li Gulf.
Hoang-Yan (hȯ-äng′-yän′) town, Chĕhkiang prov. China — 120
Hobart (hō′bärt) city, ✻ of Tasmania — 25
Hoboken (hō′bō-kẹn) city, Hudson co. N. J. opposite New York city — 44
Hochelaga (hŏk-ẹ-lä′gä) co. Quebec prov. Can. 76 □ pop. 81, × Longue Pointe.
Höchst (hœkst) town, Hesse state, Germany — 5
Hocking (hŏk′ĭng) co. S O. 408 □ pop. 23, × Logan. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2.
Hodgeman (hŏj′mạn) co. W cen. Kan. 864 □ pop. 2, × Jetmore.
Hod-Mezö-Vásárhely (hōd′-mā′zö-vä′sär-hāl′) city, Csongrád co. Hungary, 100 m. S E of Budapest — 55
Hoei-Ho (hō-ā′-hō′) riv. China, branch of the Hoang-Ho, 400 m. long.

Hoei-Tong (hō-ā′-tŏng′) city, Hainan isl. China — Pop. 45
Hoeksche-Waard (ho͞ok′sĸe-wärd′) isl. S. Holland prov. Netherlands — 22
Hof (hōf) mfg. town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany — 25
Hofhuf (hŏf′ho͞of′) town, ✻ of Lahsa, Arabia — 24
Hogolen Islands (hō′gō-lĕn-) group in Caroline Isls. N Pacific oc.; Spanish. — 5
Hohenelbe (hō′ĕn-ĕl′bẹ) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria — 5
Hohenlinden (hō′ẹn-lĭn′dẹn) vil. Bavaria; famous for French victory, 1800.
Hohenmauth (hō′ẹn-mowt′) town, Bohemia, Austria — 7
Hohenstein (hō′ẹn-stīn′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia — 6
Hohenzollern (hō′ẹn-tsōl′lẹrn) prov. Prussia, 441 □ pop. 66, ✻ Sigmaringen.
Hohokus (hō-hō′kŭs) tp. Bergen co. N. J. — 2
Höhscheid (hœ′shīt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia — 11
Hokah (hō′kä) riv. Minn. flows 150 m. E into Mississippi river.
Hokkaido (hŏk-kī′dō) *or* **Yesso.** See Yesso.
Holbeach (hōl′bēch) town, Lincoln co. England — 5
Holbeck (hōl′bĕk) suburb of Leeds city, York co. England — 17
Holbrook, tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. — tp. 2
Holden (hōl′dẹn) tp. Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, Johnson co. Mo. pop. 3.
Holdenhurst (hōl′dẹn-hûrst) vil. Hampshire co. England — 16
Holderness (hōl′dẹr-nĕs) dist. East Riding, York co. England, 168,399 acres — 26
Holdredge (hōl′drĕj) city, × of Phelps co. Neb. — 3
Holguin (hōl-gēn′) town, Cuba, 63 m. N N W of Santiago de Cuba — 35
Holics (hō′lĭch′) town, Hungary, near March river — 5
Holland (hŏl′lạnd) tp. & city, Ottawa co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 4. — tp. Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 3. — a kingdom; see Netherlands, North Holland, South Holland. — *or* **Preussisch Holland** (prois′sĭsh-) town, E. Prussia, 58 m. S W of Königsberg, pop. 5.
Holland, Parts of, dist. Lincoln co. England, 317,486 acres, pop. 81; contains Holland Fen, 8,835 acres, pop. 10.
Hollands-Diep (hŏl′lạnts-dēp′) chief arm of Waal riv. Netherlands.
Holley (hŏl′ĭ) vil. Orleans co. N. Y. 8 m. E of Albion — 1
Hollidaysburg (hŏl′ĭ-dāz-bûrg′) cml. & mfg. bor. × of Blair co. Pa. — 3
Hollingwood (hŏl′ĭng-wo͝od′) town, Lancaster co. England — 5
Hollister (hŏl′ĭs-tẹr) tp. & town, × of San Benito co. Cal. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Holliston (hŏl′ĭs-tọn) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. — 3
Holly (hŏl′ĭ) tp. & vil. Oakland co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Holly Springs, city, × of Marshall co. Miss. — 2
Holmes (hōmz) co. N W Fla. 535 □ pop. 4, × Cerro Gordo. — agr. co. W cen. Miss. 750 □ pop. 31, × Lexington. — agr. co. N E cen. O. 436 □ pop. 21, × Millersburg.
Holmforth (hōm′fȯrth) town, York co. England — 6
Holmon (hōl′mōn) isl. of Sweden, in Bothnia Gulf.
Holstein (hōl′stīn) once duchy of Den. now part of Sleswick-Holstein, Prussia.
Holston (hōl′stọn) riv. branch of Tennessee riv. 200 m. long, Va. & Tenn.
Holt (hōlt) agr. co. N W Mo. 462 □ pop. 15, × Oregon. — co. N Neb. 2,714 □ pop. 14, × O'Neill City. — isl. Pacific ocean, in Low Archipelago.
Holton (hōl′tọn) city, × of Jackson co. Kan. — 3
Holwan (hōl′wän′) *now* **Sar-Puli**, anc. city, Persia; the Calah of Genesis.
Holyhead (hŏl′ĭ-hĕd) spt. on Holyhead isl. Anglesea co. Wales — 10
Holy Island, pen. Northumberland co. England.
Holyoke (hōl′yōk) mfg. city, Hampden co. Mass. — 36
Holywell (hŏl′ĭ-wĕl) mfg. town & bor. Flint co. N Wales — 10
Holzminden (hōlts′mĭn-dẹn) cml. & mfg. town, Brunswick duchy, Germany — 7
Homburg (hŏm′bo͝org) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia; mineral springs; a famous gambling place until 1870. — 8
Homel (hō′mĕl′) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe — with Bielitza 13
Homer (hō′mẹr) tp. & vil. Cortland co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
Homerton (hō′mẹr-tọn) par. Middlesex co. England — 21
Homestead (hōm′stĕd) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. — 8
Homs (hōms) cml. & mfg. town, Syria, 86 m. N N E of Damascus — 35
Honan (hō′nän′) inland prov. China, 65,104 □ pop. 22,116, ✻ Kai-Fong. — noted temple of Buddha, on isl. near Canton, China.
Honawar (hŏn′ạ-wär′) spt. town, North Circars, Madras pres. British India — 12
Honda (hŏn′dạ, *Sp. pron.* ōn′dä) cml. town, Tolima state, Colombia, S. Am. — 5
Hondo (hŏn′dō) *or* **Nippon** (nĭp′ŏn′) largest isl. of Japan, 900 m. long, 87,485 □ — 30,772
Hondo Creek, riv. 100 m. long, Tex. flows into the Rio Frio.
Honduras (hŏn-do͞o′rạs) republic, Cen. Am. 43,000 □ pop. 396, ✻ Tegucigalpa.
Honea Path (hŭn′ẹ pȧth) tp. & town, Anderson co. S. C. — tp. 3
Honeoye Falls (hō-nẹ-oi′-) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 15 m. S of Rochester — 1
Honesdale (hōnz′dāl) mfg. bor. × of Wayne co. Pa. — 3
Honey Creek, tp. Crawford co. Ill. — 2
Honey Grove, city, Fannin co. Tex. — 2
Honey Lake, 20 m. long, Lassen co. Cal.
Honfleur (ôN′flŭr′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Calvados, France — 10
Hong-Kiang (hŏng′-kĭ-äng′) nav. riv. S China, 800 m. long, to China Sea.
Hongkong (-kŏng′) British isl. & colony, at entrance to Canton riv. China, 30 □ pop. 221, ✻ Victoria.
Honiton (hŏn′ĭ-tọn) town, Devon co. England; famous for lace — 3
Honley (hŏn′lĭ) mfg. town, York co. England — 5
Honolulu (hō′nō-lo͞o′lo͞o) cml. city, ✻ of Hawaii, on S W coast Oahu island — 28
Hont (hŏnt) min. co. N W Hungary, 1,017 □ pop. 116, chief town Schemnitz.
Hontenisse (hŏn′tẹ-nĕs′sẹ) vil. Zealand prov. Netherlands — 5
Hoo-Chou (ho͞o′-cho͞o′) cml. town, N part of Chĕhkiang prov. China — 60
Hood, agr. co. N Tex. 460 □ pop. 8, × Granbury. — **Mt.** Ore. 11,940 ft. high.
Hood Canal, nav. inlet, 44 m. long, 2 to 3 m. broad, Wash.
Hoogeveen (hō′gẹ-vān′) mfg. town, Drenthe prov. Netherlands — 12
Hoogezand (hō′gẹ-zänt′) vil. Groningen prov. Netherlands — 8
Hoogly *or* **Hooghly** (ho͞og′lĭ). See Hugli.
Hooksett (ho͞ok′sĕt) tp. & vil. Merrimack co. N. H. — tp. 2
Hoopeston (ho͞ops′tọn) city, Vermilion co. Ill. — 2
Hoorn (hōrn) spt. & mfg. town, N. Holland prov. Netherlands, on Zuyder Zee — 11
Hoosac Mountain (ho͞o′sạk-) range, Berkshire co. Mass. part of Green Mts.
Hoosac River, 90 m. long, Berkshire co. Mass. to Hudson river.
Hoo-Sheoo-Shan (ho͞o′-shē-ō͞o′-shän′) high mt. Shansi prov. China.
Hoosick (ho͞o′sĭk) tp. & vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. — tp. 8
Hoosick Falls, vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 27 m. N E of Troy — 7
Hope, town, Hempstead co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Bartholomew co. Ind. pop. 1. — tp. Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 3.
Hopewell, tp. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz) agr. co. W Ky. 550 □ pop. 24, × Madisonville. — agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 750 □ pop. 21, × Sulphur Springs.
Hopkinsville (hŏp′kĭnz-vĭl) city, × of Christian co. Ky. on Little River — 6
Hopkinton (hŏp′kĭn-tọn) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Merrimack co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Washington co. R. I. tp. pop. 3.
Hor (hōr) mt. in Arabia Petræa, E side of Arabah valley.
Horde (hōr′dẹ) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia — 12
Horeb (hō′rĕb) mt. in peninsula of Sinai, Arabia.
Horfield (hōr′fēld) vil. Gloucester co. England — 6
Horgen (hōr′gẹn) mfg. vil. Zurich canton, Switzerland — 5
Horicon (hōr′ĭ-kọn) vil. Dodge co. Wis. on Rock River — 1

Horitz (hōr′ĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Bistritz river 6
Horn–Afvan (hŏrn-äf′vän) lake, 50 m. long, 10 m. broad, Swedish Lapland.
Horncastle (hôrn′kăs′l) town, Lincoln co. England, on Bane river 5
Hornellsville (-ĕlz-vĭl) tp. & city, Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 11.
Hornhead (hôrn′hĕd) promontory, Donegal co. N coast Ireland.
Hornsey (hôrn′sę) town, Middlesex co. England; suburb of London 37
Hornu (hŏr′nü′) min. vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium 7
Horodenka (hō-rō-dĕn′kä) town, E part of Galicia prov. Austria 10
Horry (ŏr′ē′) the most E county of S. C. 980 □ pop. 19, × Conwayboro.
Horseheads (hôrs′hĕdz) tp. & vil. Chemung co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Hörselberg (hör′sęl-bĕrg′) mt. range, 1,540 ft. high, Germany.
Horsens (hŏr′sens) town, Jutland, Denmark, on the Horsens-Fiord 17
Horse Shoe Mountain, peak, 13,842 ft. high, Park Range, Col.
Horsforth (hôrs′fŏrth) tp. West Riding, York co. England 6
Horsham (hôrs′hăm) bor. Sussex co. England, on Adur river 10
Horta (hŏr′tä) spt. town, ✻ of Fayal isl. Azores isls. N Atlantic ocean 8
Horten (hŏr′tęn) town, Norway, on Christiania Gulf; chief naval port 6
Horton (hôr′tŏn) city, Brown co. Kan. pop. 3. — *or* **Great Horton**, town, West Riding, York co. England 41
Hoshiarpur (hŏsh′ĭ-är-pōor′) dist. Jálandhar div. Punjab, India, 2,086 □ pop. 939. — its ✻ 25 m. N E of Jálandhar, pop. 13.
Hoshangábád (hō-shäng-ä′bäd′) dist. Narbadá div. Cen. Provs. British India, 4,376 □ pop. 440. — its ✻ on Narbadá riv. pop. 13.
Hospett (hŏs′pĕt′) town, Bellary dist. Madras pres. British India 10
Hoste Island (ōs′tä-) 90 m. long, 50 m. broad, Tierra del Fuego, S. America.
Hotham (hŏ′thąm) town, Victoria, Australia; suburb of Melbourne 18
Hot Spring, co. S W cen. Ark. 626 □ pop. 12, × Rockport.
Hot Springs, city, × of Garland co. Ark. pop. 8; hot springs; a summer resort. — tp. Napa co. Cal. pop. 5. — vil. × of Fall River co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Hottentots (hŏt′tęn-tŏts) a native yellow race of South Africa ..... about 100
Houghton (hō′tŏn) co. N W Mich. 1,000 □ pop. 35. — its × on Portage Lake, pop. 2.
Houghton Lake, 10 m. long, 5 m. broad, Roscommon co. Mich.
Houghton–le–Spring (-lę-sprĭng) town, Durham co. England 6
Houlton (hōl′tŏn) tp. & vil. × of Aroostook co. Me. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1.
Houma (hōō′mą) town, × of Terrebonne par. La. 1
Hounsfield (hounz′fēld) tp. Jefferson co. N. Y. 3
Hounslow (hounz′lō) town, Middlesex co. England, on Hounslow Heath 8
Housatonic (hōō-są-tŏn′ĭk) vil. Berkshire co. Mass. 1
Housatonic River, 150 m. long, N Mass. to Long Island Sound.
House Creek, tp. Wake co. N. C. 2
Houssa (how′sä) ter. Sudan region, Central Africa; now the SOKOTO EMPIRE.
Houston (hūs′tŏn) co. S W cen. Ga. 570 □ pop. 22, × Perry. — co. S E Minn. 565 □ pop. 15, × Caledonia. — co. N W cen. Tenn. 210 □ pop. 5, × Erin. — co. E Tex. 1,200 □ pop. 19, × Crockett. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Harris co. Tex. pop. 28. — town, × of Halifax co. Va. pop. 1.
Houtzdale (howtz′dāl) min. bor. Clearfield co. Pa. 2
Hove (hōv) parish, suburb of Brighton, Sussex co. England 21
Howard (how′ărd) co. S W Ark. 629 □ pop. 14, × Center Point. — co. N cen. Ind. 300 □ pop. 26, × Kokomo. — agr. co. N Io. 480 □ pop. 11, × Cresco. — agr. co. cen. Md. 250 □ pop. 16, × Ellicott. — agr. co. N cen. Mo. 450 □ pop. 17, × Fayette. — co. E cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 9, × St. Paul. — co. N W Tex. 840 □ pop. 1, × Big Springs. — city, × of Elk co. Kan. pop. 1. — tp. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Howell (how′ĕl) co. S Mo. 920 □ pop. 19, × West Plains. — tp. & vil. × of Livingston co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 3.
Howrah (how′rä) mfg. town, Bengal, British India, on Hugli river 130
Höxter (hök′stęr) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Weser river 5
Hoxton (hŏks′tŏn) dist. & suburb of London, England 55
Hoy, isl. 14 m. long, 5 m. broad, Orkney isls. Scotland.
Hualalai (hōō-ä-lä-lī′) mt. Hawaii isl. Hawaiian Isls. 8,275 ft. high.
Huallaga (wäl-yä′gä) riv. 500 m. long, Peru, Andes mts. to Amazon river.
Huamantla (wä-mänt′lä) town, Mexico, near Puebla; battlefield in 1847.
Huancavelica (wän-kä-vä-lē′kä) dept. Peru, South America, 10,814 □ pop. 104. — its ✻, a min. town, pop. 8, in Andes mts. at elevation of 11,000 ft.
Huánuco (wä′nōō-kō) mountainous dept. Peru, pop. 79. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Huaraz (wä-räs′) town, ✻ of Ancachs dept. Peru, South America 5
Huari (wä-rē′) prov. & town, Ancachs dept. Peru, South America ..... town 5
Hubbard (hŭb′ărd) co. cen. Minn. 575 □ pop. 1, × Park Rapids. — tp. & vil. Trumbull co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Dodge co. Wis. pop. 2.
Hubli (hōō′blē) town, Bombay pres. British India, 300 m. S S W of Bombay ... 51
Hucknall (hŭk′nal) town, Nottingham co. England; Byron buried here 10
Huddersfield (hŭd′ęrz-fēld) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England 95
Hudson (hŭd′sŏn-), *or* **North, River**, N. Y. 350 m. long, to N. Y. Bay.
Hudson, co. N. J. 43 □ pop. 275, × Jersey City. — tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Lenawee co. Mich. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Columbia co. N. Y. pop. 10. — vil. Summit co. O. pop. 1. — city, × of St. Croix co. Wis. pop. 3.
Hudson Bay, 900 m. long, 600 m. broad, North America; an inland sea.
Hudson Strait, 400 m. long, N. Am.; connects Atl. ocean with Hudson Bay.
Hué (hōō-ā′) city, a ✻ of Annam kingdom, on Hué river 150
Huelva (wĕl′vä) min. prov. Andalusia div. Spain, 4,122 □ pop. 255. — its ✻ pop. 10, a maritime town on inlet of Atlantic ocean.
Huercal–Overa (wĕr-käl′-ō-vä′rä) mfg. town, Almeria prov. Spain 5
Huerfano (wĕr′fä-nō) past. co. S Col. 1,600 □ pop. 7, × Walsenburg.
Huerfano River, 100 m. long, Col.; Sierra Blanca mts. to Arkansas river.
Huesca (wĕs′kä) prov. in Aragon, Spain, 5,878 □ pop. 255. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Huescar (wĕs′kär) mfg. town, Granada prov. Spain 5
Hughes (hūz) co. cen. S. Dak. 756 □ pop. 5, × Pierre. — tp. Nodaway co. Mo. 38 m. N of St. Joseph, pop. 2.
Hughestown (hūz′town) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 1
Hugli (hōō′glē) branch of Ganges riv. 200 m. long. — dist. Bengal, India, 1,482 □ pop. 1,489. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Hulet (hū′ĕt) tp. Edgefield co. S. C. 2
Hukong (hōō-kŏng′) valley, N Burma, on Assam frontier.
Hull (hŭl) cml. & mfg. bor. East Riding, York co. England, pop. 200. — mfg. town, × of Ottawa co. Quebec prov. Canada, on Ottawa riv. pop. 11. — a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 9 m. S E of Boston; summer resort.
Hulme (hūm *or* hōm) town, Lancaster co. England; suburb of Manchester ... 75
Hüls (hüls) mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 17 m. N W of Düsseldorf 5
Hum (hōōm) tp. Croatia, Hungary 7
Humaitá (ōō-mä-ē-tä′) town, S W Paraguay, South America 5
Humber (hŭm′brę) estuary, formed by Ouse & Trent rivs. E coast of England.
Humboldt (hŭm′bōlt) past. co. N W Cal. 3,570 □ pop. 23, × Eureka. — agr. co. N W cen. Io. 432 □ pop. 10, × Dakota. — min. co. N W Nev. 16,580 □ pop. 3, × Winnemucca. — tp. & city, Allen co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Humboldt Bay, 16 m. long, ¾ to 5 m. broad, Humboldt co. Cal.
Humboldt Lake, 20 m. long, 8 to 10 m. broad, Humboldt co. Nev.
Humboldt River, 350 m. long, Nev. flows into Humboldt Lake.
Hummelstown (hŭm′ĕlz-town) mfg. bor. Dauphin co. Pa. 1

Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz) co. cen. Tenn. 420 □ pop. 12, × Waverly.
Humpoletz (hōōm′pō-lĕts′) town, Bohemia, Austria, 25 m. S of Czaslau 5
Hunan (hōō′nän′) fertile prov. cen. China, 74,320 □ pop. 21,003, ✻ Chang-Sha.
Hun–Chun (hōōn′-chōōn′) cml. town, Manchuria region, China 10
Hundsrück (hōōnts′rük) mt. region, bet. Moselle & Nahe rivs. W Germany.
Hungary (hŭn′gą-rĭ) kingdom, cen. Europe, E part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 125,039 □ pop. 17,336, ✻ Budapest.
Hunslet (hŭnz′lęt) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. Eng.; a suburb of Leeds 37
Hunt, past. & agr. co. N E Tex. 870 □ pop. 32, × Greenville.
Hunter (hŭn′tęr) tp. Laurens co. S. C. 5
Hunterdon (hŭn′tęr-dŏn) agr. co. N. J. 434 □ pop. 35, × Flemington.
Hunter River, 300 m. long, New South Wales, Australia.
Hunter's Island, large isl. N W Ontario, Canada, N E of St. Louis co. Minn.
Huntingburg (hŭnt′ĭng-bûrg) city, Dubois co. Ind. 3
Huntingdon (hŭnt′ĭng-dŏn) agr. co. S cen. Pa. 890 □ pop. 36. — its × on Juniata riv. pop. 6. — *or* **Huntingdonshire** (-shĭr) *or* **Hunts**, inland agr. co. England, 359 □ pop. 58. — its ×, a cml. bor. on Ouse riv. pop. 4. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 236 □ pop. 14. — its ×. 41
Huntington (hŭnt′ĭng-tŏn) agr. co. N E Ind. 380 □ pop. 28. — its ×, on Little riv. pop. 4. — tp. Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — tp. & city, Huntington co. Ind. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 7. — tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 3. — tp. Brown co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 2. — city, Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 10.
Huntington Bay, arm of Long Island Sound, N. Y.
Hunts Peak, mt. 12,446 ft. high, Col. in Sangre de Cristo Range.
Huntsville (hŭnts′vĭl) town, × of Madison co. Ala. pop. 8. — min. town, × of Randolph co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, × of Walker co. Tex. pop. 2. 18
Hunyad (hōōn′yäd′) co. S W Transylvania, Hungary, 2,666 □ 257
Hupeh (hōō′pä′) prov. cen. China, 70,450 □ pop. 33,365, ✻ Wuchang.
Hurley (hûr′lĭ) tp. Ulster co. N. Y. on Esopus Creek, pop. 2. — vil. Ashland co. Wis. pop. 2. 100
Huron (hū′rŏn) co. E Mich. 750 □ pop. 29, × Bad Axe. — past. & agr. co. N O. 480 □ pop. 32, × Norwalk. — tp. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Erie co. O. pop. 1. — city, × of Beadle co. S. Dak. pop. 3. — agr. co. W Ontario prov. Canada, 1,288 □ pop. 58, chief town Goderich.
Huron, Lake, third in size of the 5 great lakes of North America, 20,000 □.
Huron River, 90 m. long, Mich. flows into Lake Erie.
Hurricane, tp. Carroll co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Lincoln co. Mo. pop. 3.
Hurricane Mountain, peak, 3,763 ft. high, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 1
Hurripur (hŭr′rē-pōor′) town, ✻ of Huzara dist. Punjab, British India 5
Hush (hōōsh) town, Roumania, Europe, 47 m. S E of Yassy 19
Hush–Eon (hŭsh-ā-ŏn′) town, Kwangtung prov. Hainan isl. China 200
Husiatyn (hōōs-yä-tĕn′) town, E Galicia, Austria 5
Husum (hōō′sōōm) spt. & mfg. town, Prussia, 22 m. W of Sleswick 6
Huszth (hōōst) vil. Hungary, junction of Theiss & Nagy Ag rivers 6
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŏn) co. S E S. Dak. 795 □ pop. 10, × Olivet. — city, × of Reno co. Kan. on Arkansas riv. 33 m. W of Newton, pop. 9.
Huttany (hŭt′tą-nē′) *or* **Athni** (äth′nē) cml. town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India 12
Hutton (hŭt′tŏn) tp. & hamlet, Coles co. Ill. ..... tp. 2
Huy (hoi) mfg. & ft. town, Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river 12
Huzara (hŭz′ä-rä) dist. Punjab, British India, 2,835 □ pop. 367, ✻ Hurripur.
Huzareh (hŭz′ä-rę-) **and Eimauk** (-ā′mąk′-) **Country**, mountainous region, W Afghánistán, 80,000 □ 350
Hvalöe (hvä′lö′ę) isl. of Norway, 27 m. long, 14 m. broad, in Arctic Ocean.
Hven *or* **Hveen** (hvän) Danish isl. near Elsinore; Tycho Brahe lived here.
Hyattsville (hī′ąts-vĭl) town, Prince George co. Md. 2
Hydaspes (hī-dăs′pēs) anc. name of JHELAM riv. in India.
Hyde (hīd) co. N. C. 435 □ pop. 9, × Swan Quarter. — co. cen. S. Dak. 850 □ pop. 2, × Highmore. — min. & mfg. tp. Cheshire co. England, pop. 32.
Hyde Park, tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. × of Lamoille co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Hyderabad (hī′dęr-ä′bäd′). See HAIDARÁBÁD.
Hydra (hē′drą) isl. of Greece, on E coast of the Morea, 38 □ pop. 20. — city on N W shore of Hydra isl. pop. 7.
Hyères (ē′ār′) spt. & mfg. town, dept. Var, S France; a winter resort 14
Hyères Islands, group belonging to France, in Mediterranean sea, off Hyères.
Hymettus (hī-mĕt′ŭs) mt. range, Attica div. Greece; famed for its honey.
Hyrcania (hĕr-kā′nę-ą) anc. prov. Central Asia, S E of Caspian Sea.
Hyrum (hī′rum) tp. & hamlet, Cache co. Ut. 8 m. S of Logan ..... tp. 1

I

☞ For names in Eastern Europe and Asia beginning with **I** followed by a vowel, see **Y**; as, **Yakootsk** for **Iakoutsk**.

Ibadan (ē-bä′dän) large city, Yoruba state, Guinea, W Africa.
Ibagué (ē-bä′gā) town, ✻ of Tolima dept. Colombia, South America 12
Ibarra (ē-bär′rä) town, ✻ of Imbabura prov. Ecuador, South America 10
Iberia (ī-bē′rę-ą) agr. par. S La. 580 □ pop. 21, × New Iberia.
Iberian Peninsula, the S W part of Europe, comprising SPAIN and PORTUGAL.
Iberville (ī′bęr-vĭl) agr. par. S La. 650 □ pop. 22, × Plaquemine. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 188 □ pop. 12, × St. Athanase. 5
Ibiapaba (ē-bē-ä-pä′bä) mt. chain, Ceará state, Brazil, South America.
Ibicui (ē-bē-kwē′) riv. 400 m. long, South America; Brazil to Uruguay river.
Ibi Gamin (ē′bē gä′mēn) mt. 25,373 ft. high, Himalaya Mts. Asia, lon. 79° 38′ E. 5
Iça (ē′sä) maritime dept. Peru, S. America, 6,295 □ pop. 60. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Iceland (īs′ląnd) isl. N Atl. oc. 39,756 □ pop. 69, ✻ Reikiavik; Danish.
Ichang (ē′chăng′) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China 1 34
Ichawaynochaway Creek (ĭch′ą-wā-nŏch′ą-wā-) Ga. 100 m. to Flint river.
Icó (ē-kō′) dist. & town, Ceará state, Brazil, on Salgado river ..... joint pop. 2 7
Icy Strait, Alaska; joins Chatham Strait with Pacific ocean.
Ida (ī′dą) agr. co. W Io. 432 □ pop. 11, × Ida Grove. — famous mt. Asia Minor.
Ida Grove, town, × of Ida co. Io. 2
Idaho (ī′dą-hō) min. & past. state, N W U. S. A. 84,800 □ pop. 84, ✻ Boisé City. — co. Ida. 11,400 □ pop. 3, × Mount Idaho.
Idjeng (ĭd-jĕng′) active volcano, 10,170 ft. high, E end Java isl. Malay Arch.
Idle, mfg. tp. York co. England, near Bradford 13
Idro Lake (ē′drō-) 7 m. long, 1½ m. broad, N E Lombardy, Italy.
Idumæa (ĭd-ū-mē′ą) anc. country, Arabia, adjoining Palestine.
Ierne (ī-ĕr′nē) anc. name of IRELAND, from the Greek.
Iesi *or* **Jesi** (ē-ā′sē) mfg. town, in the Marches, Italy, on Esino river 19
If (ēf) islet, off S coast France, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône.
Ifni (ēf′nē) dist. W Marocco, near Cape Nun, Africa, 27 □; belongs to Spain ... 6
Igatimi (ē-gä-tē-mē′) riv. 200 m. long, South America, flows into Paraná river.
Iglau (ēg′lou) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria, on Iglawa river 24
Iglesias (ē-glā′sē-äs) town, W coast Sardinia isl. Italy 5
Iglo (ēg′lō′) free town, Zips co. Hungary, on Hernad river 8
Ignacio Islands (ĭg-nā′sĭ-ō-) group, Cal. Gulf, off coast of Sinaloa state, Mex.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Iguaçu (ē-ḡwä-sōō′) riv. Paraná state, Brazil, 800 m. long, flows into Paraná riv.
Igualada (ē-ḡwä-lä′ᵭä) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain 14
Iguape (ē-ḡwä′pä) riv. 150 m. long, Brazil, South America, flows into Atlantic ocean. — town & spt. São Paulo state, Brazil, on Iguape riv. town pop. 8.
Iguaraçu (ē-ḡwä-rä-sōō′) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, South America 5
Ik (ēk) riv. 200 m. long, Orenburg govt. Russia in Europe, flows into Kama riv.
Ikropa (ē-krō′pä) riv. 270 m. long, Madagascar, flows into Bembatuka Bay.
Île de France (ēl′ ᵭe frȯNs′) "Isle of France," old prov. in N France; its ✻ was Paris. — isl. in Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.
Île des Pins (ēl′ dā′ pĂn′) *or* **Kunie** (kū-nē′) French isl. Pac. oc. S E of New Caledonia, 58 □.
Îles d'Institut (ēl′ dĂN′stē′tü′) group of isls. N W coast of Australia.
Ilfracombe (il′fra-kōom) spt. town, Devon co. England 6
Ilhavo (ēl-yä′vō) town, Beira prov. Portugal, 4 m. S of Aveiro 8
Ili (ē′lē′) riv. Semirechensk govt. Russ. Turkestan, 300 m. long, to Lake Balkash.
Iliamna (ē-lē-äm′nä) active volcano, 12,066 ft. high, Alas. on Aliaska peninsula.
Iliamna Lake, Alas. 85 m. long, 24 m. broad.
Iliniça (ē-lē-nē′sä) peak, 17,380 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, South America.
Ilion (il′i-ŏn) mfg. vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. 4
Ilkeston (il′kes-tŏn) min. & mfg. town, Derby co. England 20
Ilkley (ilk′li) tp. West Riding, York co. England 5
Ill (ēl) riv. 100 m. long, Alsace prov. Germany, flows into Rhine river.
Iliana (il-lä′nä) bay, 70 m. long, 70 m. broad, Mindanao isl. Malay Arch.
Illapel (ēl-yä-pĕl′) town, Coquimbo prov. Chile, S. America, on Illapel river... 6
Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl′-ā′-vē′lĂn′) dept. N W Fr. 2,597 □ pop. 627, ✻ Rennes.
Illimani (ēl-yē-mä′nē) mt. Bolivian Andes, S. Am.; highest peak 21,149 ft.
Illinois (il-li-noi′ *or* -noiz′) state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,650 □ pop. 3,826, ✻ Springfield. 11
Illinois Bayou (-bī′ōō) 75 m. long, Pope co. Ark. flows into Arkansas river.
Illinois River, 350 m. long, Ill. flows into Mississippi river.
Illkirch-Grafenstaden (il′kēĕrK-grä′fen-stä′ᵭen) town, Alsace prov. Ger. .. 5
Illogan (il-lō′gan) min. par. Cornwall co. England 9
Illyria (il-lir′i-a) *anc.* ILLYR′ICUM, div. Austria, E of Italy, 10,937 □ 1,431
Ilmen (il-mĕn′) lake, 30 m. long, 24 m. broad, Novgorod govt. Russia.
Iloilo (ē′lō-ē′lō) prov. Panay isl. Philippine Isls. — its ✻, a cml. town, pop. 8.
Ilorin (ē-lō-rēn′) cml. city, Nupe state, W Africa, 50 m. S S W of Rabba 60
Imandra (ē-män′drä) lake, 60 m. long, Archangel govt. Russia in Europe.
Imbabura (ĭm-bä-bōō′rä) prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 68, ✻ Ibarra.
Imbros (ĭm′brŏs) isl. of Turkey, 19 m. long, 10 m. broad, Grecian Arch.
Imeritia (ē-mę-rĭsh′ē-a) agr. & mfg. region, Trans-Caucasia, Russia 220
Imlay (ĭm′lā) tp. Lapeer co. Mich. on Belle river 3
Imola (ē′mō-lä) mfg. town, Bologna prov. N Italy, on Santerno river 28
Inaba (ē-nä′bä) prov. Japan, W coast Hondo island 163
Inagua (ē-nä′ḡwä) isl. 50 m. long, 25 m. broad; largest of Bahama Islands.
Inchiquin (ĭn′chĭ-kwĭn) barony & isl. Clare co. Munster prov. Ireland..barony 12
Indapur (ĭn′da-pōōr) town, Puna dist. Bombay pres. British India 7
Indented Head, pen. Victoria, Australia, 100,000 acres.
Independence, agr. co. N E Ark. 736 □ pop. 22, × Batesville. — city, × of Buchanan co. Io. pop. 3. — city, × of Montgomery co. Kan. pop. 3. — city, × of Jackson co. Mo. pop. 6.
Index Peak, volcanic peak, 10,500 ft. high, Wyo. 1 m. N of Pilot Peak.
India (ĭn′dĭ-a) *or* **Hindustan** (hĭn′dōō-stän′) country, mostly under British rule, S Asia, S of Himalaya Mts. 1,587,104 □ 286,697
Indiana (ĭn′dĭ-ăn′a) state, U. S. A. bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv. 36,350 □ pop. 2,192, ✻ Indianapolis. — co. W cen. Pa. 830 □ pop. 42. — its × pop. 2.
Indianapolis (ĭn′dĭ-ăn-ăp′o-lĭs) cml. city, ✻ of Ind. and × of Marion co. 105
Indian Creek, tp. White co. Ill. 3
Indian Grove, tp. Livingston co. Ill. 3
Indian Lake, 7 m. long, E Hamilton co. N. Y.
Indian Ocean, one of the 5 great oceans; between Asia, Africa, and Australia.
Indianola (ĭn′dĭ-an-ō′la) city, × of Warren co. Io. 2
Indian Orchard, vil. Hampden co. Mass. on Chicopee river 2
Indian River, inlet, 100 m. long, E Fla. — hundred, Sussex co. Del. pop. 2.
Indian Territory, S of Kan. U. S. A. 31,400 □; held for Indian tribes 75
Indigirka (ĭn′dē-gēr′ka) riv. 750 m. long, Yakutsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia.
Indo-China (ĭn′dō-chī′na) *or* **Farther India**, the S E pen. of Asia; comprises ANNAM, UPPER and LOWER BURMA, CAMBODIA, FRENCH COCHIN CHINA, TONQUIN, LAOS, MALACCA, and SIAM; 880,000 □ 30,000
Indore (ĭn-dōr′) native state, Cen. India, 8,075 □ pop. 373. — its ✻ pop. 92.
Indre (ĂNᵭ′r) riv. 115 m. long, depts. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, France; flows into Loire riv. — agr. & mfg. dept. N W Fr. 2,624 □ pop. 293, ✻ Châteauroux.
Indre-et-Loire (ĂNᵭ′r′-ā′-lwär′) dept. N W Fr. 2,361 □ pop. 337, ✻ Tours.
Indus (ĭn′dŭs) riv. 2,000 m. long, S Asia, rises in Tibet, flows into Arabian Sea.
Inficionado (ēn-fē-sē-ō-nä′dō) vil. Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America.. 5
Ingbert (ĭng′bert) mfg. town, Palatinate govt. Bavaria, Germany 11
Ingelmunster (ĭn′ʜel-mōōn′ster) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium 6
Ingham (ĭng′am) agr. co. S Mich. 552 □ pop. 38, × Mason.
Ingoda (ĭn-gō′ᵭä) riv. 300 m. long, Siberia, Russ. in Asia, flows into Onon river.
Ingoldstadt (ĭng′gōl-stät) ft. town, Upper Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river 18
Ingria (ĭn′grē-a) region, St. Petersburg govt. Russia in Europe 18
Ingul (ĭn-ḡōōl′) riv. 150 m. long, Kherson govt. Russ. in Europe, to Bug river.
Ingulets (ĭn-ḡōō-lĕts′) riv. 220 m. long, Kherson govt. Russ. to Dnieper river.
Inhambane (ēn-yäm-bä′nā) spt. Lourenço Marques prov. Portuguese E. Africa 7
Inhambane River, 150 m. long, E Africa, flows into the sea at Inhambane.
Inkerman (ĭnk-er-măn′) vil. & spt. in Crimea, S Russia; battlefield in 1854.
Inn (ĭnn) riv. 250 m. long, cen. Europe, Engadine valley to Danube river.
Innsbruck (ĭns′prōōk) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Tyrol, Austria 23
Inowrazlaw (ē-nōv-rätsʼläv) town, Posen prov. Prussia 12
Insterburg (ĭn′ster-bōōrg) mfg. town, E. Prussia 22
Interlaken *or* **Interlachen** (ĭn′ter-läK′en) *i. e.* "between lakes," beautiful vil. between lakes Thun & Brienz, Switzerland; a summer resort 2
Introdacqua (ĭn-trō-däk′kwä) town, Aquila prov. Italy 5
Invercargill (ĭn′vęr-kär′gĭl) town, × of Southland co. New Zealand 5
Inverness *or* **Inverness-shire** (ĭn-vęr-nĕs′-shir) maritime & highland co. Scotland, 4,232 □ pop. 88. — its ×, also ✻ of the N Highlands, pop. 17. — agr. co. Cape Breton isl. 1,385 □ pop. 26, × Port Hood.
Inyo (ĭn′yō) co. S E Cal. 10,020 □ pop. 4, × Independence.
Inzersdorf (ĭnt′sęrs-dȯrf′) vil. Lower Austria, on Liesingbach river 8
Iola (i-ō′la) tp. & city, × of Allen co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Ioli (ē-ō′lē) town, Bombay pres. British India 18
Iona (ē-ō′na) isl. 2,000 acres, Hebrides isls. Argyll co. Scotland.
Ionia (ī-ō′nĭ-a) co. S W cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 33. — its × pop. 4.
Ionian Islands (ī-ō′nĭ-an-) group, Medit. sea, off W coast of Greece 1,092 □ 239
Ionian Sea, part of Mediterranean sea, between Greece & S Italy.
Iosco (ī-ŏs′kō) co. E Mich. 563 □ pop. 15, × Tawas City.
Iowa (ī′ō-wa) agr. & mfg. state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,025 □ pop. 1,912, ✻ Des Moines. — co. S E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Marengo. — co. S W Wis. 740 □ pop. 22, × Dodgeville. — tp. Doniphan co. Kan. pop. 3. — river 375 m. long, Io. flows into Mississippi river.
Iowa City, mfg. city, × of Johnson co. Io. on Iowa river 7
Iowa Falls, town, Hardin co. Io. 2

Ipswich (ĭps′wĭch) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — mfg. town, × of Suffolk co. England, on Orwell riv. pop. 57. — cml. & min. town, Queensland, Australia, 25 m. W of Brisbane, pop. 8.
Iquique (ē-kē′kā) spt. town, ✻ of Tarapacá ter. Chile, South America 15
Ira (ī′ra) tp. Cayuga co. N. Y. 2
Iraja (ē-rä′zhä) vil. Rio Janeiro state, Brazil, South America 5
Irak-Ajemi (ē′räk′-äj′ē-mē) prov. cen. Persia, Asia.
Iran (ē′răn′) the Persian name of PERSIA.
Irandal (ī′ran-dal′) town, Bombay pres. British India 11
Irawadi (ē-rä-wä′dĭ) riv. 1,200 m. long, S E Asia, Tibet to Indian Ocean. — div. Lower Burma, British India, 16,805 □ pop. 1,487, ✻ Bassein.
Iredell (ir′del) agr. co. N. C. 610 □ pop. 25, × Statesville.
Irek *or* **Erek** (ē′rĕk) town, Siwas vilayet, Asia Minor, 47 m. S E of Samsun 6
Ireland (ir′land) one of the British Islands, 32,583 □ pop. 4,705, ✻ Dublin.
Irghiz (ir-gēz′) riv. Turkestan, 300 m. long, flows into Aksakal Lake.
Irion (ir′ē-on) co. N W Tex. 970 □ pop. 1, × Sherwood.
Irish Sea, part of Atlantic ocean, bet. England & Ireland.
Irkut (ir′kōōt) riv. 220 m. long, Irkutsk govt. Siberia, flows into Angara river.
Irkutsk (ir-kōōtsk′) min. govt. E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 287,061 □ pop. 421. — its ✻ and ✻ of E Siberia, cml. city, on Angara riv. pop. 48.
Iron (ī′urn) co. N W Mich. 1,100 □ pop. 4, × Crystal Falls. — co. S E Mo. 550 □ pop. 9, × Ironton. — co. S Ut. 3,436 □ pop. 3, × Parowan. — tp. St. François co. Mo. pop. 2.
Iron Mountain, St. François co. Mo. 300 ft. high; chiefly good iron ore. — city, × of Dickinson co. Mich. pop. 9. — min. vil. St. François co. Mo. pop. 2.
Ironton (ī′urn-tŏn) mfg. city, × of Lawrence co. O. on Ohio river 11
Ironwood, tp. & city, Gogebic co. Mich. ..... city 8
Iroquois (ĭr-ō-kwoi′) co. E Ill. 1,120 □ pop. 35, × Watseka. — *or* **Six Nations**, name applied by the French to confederacy of six Am. Indian tribes.
Iroquois River, 120 m. long, Jasper co. Ind. flows into Kankakee river.
Irtish *or* **Irtysh** (ĭr′tĭsh) riv. 1,900 m. long, Asia, Altai mts. to Obi river.
Irun (ē-rōōn′) town, Guipuzcoa prov. Spain 7
Irvine (ĕr′vĭn) cml. & mfg. town, Ayr co. Scotland, on Firth of Clyde 9
Irvington (ĕr′vĭng-tŏn) vil. Essex co. N. J. pop. 2. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Irwell (ĕr′wĕl) riv. 40 m. long, Lancaster co. England, flows into Mersey river.
Irwin (ĕr′wĭn) co. S Ga. 601 □ pop. 6, × Irwinville. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 2.
Isabella (ĭz′a-bĕl′a) agr. co. cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 19, × Mount Pleasant. — (ē-sä-bĕl′yä) port, N coast Haiti; Columbus made first settlement here, 1493.
Isanti (ĭ′san-tē) agr. co. E Minn. 450 □ pop. 8, × Cambridge.
Isar (ē′zar) *or* **Iser** (ē′zer) riv. 165 m. long, Germany; Tyrol to Danube river.
Isaura (ĭ-sa′ra) anc. city, Asia Minor; its ruins are near Hajilar town.
Ischia (ĭs′kē-ä) isl. Italy, in Medit. sea, 26 □ pop. 25. — its chief town, pop. 6.
Ischitella (ĭs-kē-tĕl′lä) town, Foggia prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea 5
Ischl (ĭsh′l) town, Upper Austria, on Traun riv.; noted watering place 8
Iseghem (ē′se-ḡĕm) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium 8
Iser (ē′zer) river 60 m. long, Austria; from Bohemia to Elbe riv. — See ISAR.
Isère (ē′zār′) min. & mfg. dept. S E France, 3,201 □ pop. 572, ✻ Grenoble. — riv. 150 m. long, France; rises in Mt. Iseran, flows into Rhone river.
Iserlohn (ē′zer-lōn′) cml. & mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 22
Isernia (ē-sĕr′nē-ä) mfg. town, Campobasso prov. Italy 9
Iset (ē-sĕt′) riv. 250 m. long, Siberia, Russ. in Asia, Lake Isetskoe to Tobol river.
Ishim *or* **Ischim** (ĭsh′ĭm′) riv. 700 m. long, Tobolsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia, flows into Irtish riv. — town, Tobolsk govt. Siberia, on Ishim riv. pop. 6.
Ishpeming (ĭsh′pęm-ĭng) min. town, Marquette co. Mich. 11
Isis (ī′sĭs) riv. England, rises in Gloucestershire, and joins the Thame at Dorchester, Oxford co. forming the Thames riv.; the Isis is also called THAMES.
Iskelib (ĭs′kę-lēb) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor, near Kizil-Irmak riv. 9
Isker (ĭs′kęr) riv. 150 m. long, Bulgaria, Europe, Balkan Mts. to Danube river.
Isla de Leon (ēs′lä dā lā-ōn′) isl. 10 m. long, 2 m. broad, Cadiz prov. Spain, in Atlantic ocean. — mfg. spt. Cadiz prov. Spain, E Isla de Leon, pop. 18.
Isla del Rey (-dĕl rā′) largest of Pearl Isls. Panama Gulf, S. Am. 20 m. long.
Isla de Pinos (-dā pē′nōs) isl. S of Cuba, 600 □, belongs to Spain.
Isla Mayor (-mä-yōr′) isl. 17 m. long, Seville prov. Spain.
Island, agr. co. N W Wash. 220 □ pop. 2, × Coupville.
Island Creek, tp. Duplin co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Jefferson co. O. pop. 2.
Islandshire (ī′land-shir) part of Northumberland co. England 5
Islay (ī′lā) *or* **Isla** (ī′la) isl. 25 m. long, 17 m. broad, Inner Hebrides, Scotland 8
Isle Jésus (ēl′ zhä′züs′) isl. Quebec prov. Canada, 84 □ pop. 9, ✻ Sainte Rose.
Isle of Ely (īl ŏv ē′lē) dist. Cambridge co. England, 227,326 acres 64
Isle of Man, a British isl. in Irish Sea, 220 □ pop. 56, ✻ Castletown.
Isle of Pines. See ÎLE DES PINS & ISLA DE PINOS.
Isle of Portland, pen. 4½ m. long, English Channel, Dorset co. England 10
Isle of Purbeck (-pûr′bĕk) pen. dist. 10 m. long, Dorset co. England.
Isle of Thanet (-thăn′ĕt) isl. N E end of Kent co. England, 26,500 acres 30
Isle of Wight (-wīt) co. S E Va. 300 □ pop. 11, × Isle of Wight Courthouse. — isl. in English Channel, off S coast England, 146 □ pop. 79, ✻ Newport.
Isleworth (īl′wŭrth) vil. & par. Middlesex co. England ..... par. 13
Islington (ĭz′lĭng-tŏn) par. Middlesex co. England; suburb of London 283
Islip (is′lĭp) tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 1.
Ismail (ēs-mä-ēl′) fortified town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe 33
Ismailia (ēs′mä-ēl′yä) cml. town, on Timsah Lake, Suez Canal, Egypt 3
Ismid (ĭs-mēd′) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, E of Sea of Marmora, 4,296 □ pop. 247. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Isola (ē′sō-lä) mfg. town, Caserta prov. Italy 5
Isola della Scala (-ᵭĕl′lä skä′lä) town, Italy, on Tartaro river 5
Isola Grossa (-grōs′sä) Austrian isl. 27 m. long, 3 m. broad, in Adriatic sea... 12
Ispahân (ĭs-pa-hän′) mfg. city, Irak-Ajemi prov. former ✻ of Persia 60
Issaquena (ĭs′sa-kwē′na) co. W Miss. 370 □ pop. 12, × Mayerville.
Issaquena Creek, 150 m. long, Miss. flows into Yazoo & Mississippi river.
Isse-Fiord (ēs′sā-fyōrd′) inlet, 20 m. long, N coast Seeland isl. Denmark.
Issoire (ēs′swär′) town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, on Couze river 6
Issoudun (ē′sōō-dŭN′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Indre, France, on Théols river 15
Issy (ēs′sē′) vil. dept. Seine, France, near Seine river 7
Issyk-Kul (ĭs′sēk-kōōl) lake, Semiretchensk govt. Russia in Asia, 2,466 □.
Istalif (ĭs-ta-lēf′) mfg. town, Afghánistán, 22 m. N W of Kábul 10
Isthmus of Chiquimula (-chē-kē-mōō′lä) on Caribbean Sea, Guatemala.
Isthmus of Corinth (-kŏr′ĭnth) 20 m. long, joins the Morea to Attica, Greece.
Isthmus of Kraw (-kra) 70 m. broad, joins Malay Pen. with Indo-China.
Isthmus of Panama (-păn′a-mä′) *form.* ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, 300 m. long, 30 to 70 m. wide, joins Cen. & S. America, and separates Atl. fr. Pac. ocean.
Isthmus of Perekop (-pā-rē-kōp′) 20 m. long, Crimea to Russia in Europe.
Isthmus of Suez (-sōō-ĕz′) 72 m. broad, joins Africa to Asia; crossed by ship canal cut by De Lesseps, A. D. 1859–1869, 100 m. long.
Isthmus of Tehuantepec (-tā-wän-tā-pĕk′) Mexico, 130 m. wide, between Gulf of Mexico and Pacific ocean; connects North and Central America.
Istip (ĭs′tēp′) town, Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, on Bagranitza river 3
Istria (ĭs′trĭ-a) pen. Adriatic sea, a dist. of the Austrian Küstenland, 1,912 □ pop. 318, ✻ Pisino.
Italian East Africa, extends from Cape Kasar, 18° 2′ N. on Red Sea, to the

Juba riv. 0° 15′ S, and includes KASSALA, ABYSSINIA, DANAKIL, ADAL, SOMALI, etc. 602,000 □ pop. 6,300, ✻ Massaua.
Italian Peak (ĭ-tăl′yan-) in Elk Mts. Col. 13,350 ft. high.
Italy (ĭt′a-lĭ) kingdom, S Europe, 110,623 □ pop. 30,914, ✻ Rome.
Itaparica (ē-tä-pä-rē′kä) isl. 18 m. long, 6 m. broad, Brazil, in Bahia Bay.
Itapicuru (ē-tä-pē-kōō-rōō′) riv. 350 m. long, Bahia state, Brazil, S. America.
Itapicuru Grande (-grän′dā) riv. 410 m. long, Maranhão state, Brazil, S. Am.
Itaqueira (ē-tä-kā′e-rä) mt. range, in S E Matto-Grosso state, Brazil, S. Am.
Itasca (ĭ-tăs′ka) co. N Minn. 5,430 □ 1
Itasca Lake, Beltrami co. Minn. 8 m. long; source of Mississippi river.
Itata (ē-tä′tä) riv. 150 m. long, Concepcion prov. Chile, flows into Pac. ocean.
Itawamba (ĭt′a-wŏm′ba) co. N E Miss. 540 □ pop. 12, × Fulton.
Ithaca (ĭth′a-ka) tp. & vil. × of Gratiot co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Tompkins co. N. Y. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 11. — one of the Ionian Isls. Mediterranean sea, 44 □ pop. 10, chief town Vathi.
Ithome (ē-thō′mā) mt. 3,865 ft. high, Messenia, Greece.
Iturup (ē-tōō-rōōp′) the largest of Kurile Isls. N Pac. oc. 120 m. long; Japanese.
Itri (ē′trē) town, Caserta prov. Italy 6
Itu *or* **Ytu** (ē-tōō′) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America, on Tiete river .. 10
Itzehoe (ĭt′se-hō′e) mfg. town, Holstein, Prussia, on Stör river 10
Ivahi (ē-vä-hē′) riv. 250 m. long, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America.
Ivaki-Sima (ē-vä′kē-sē′mä) isl. of Japan, 15 m. long, Sea of Japan.
Ivanovo (ē-vä-nō′vō) town, Vladimir govt. Russ. in Europe, 66 m. N of Vladimir 33
Iviça (ē-vē′sä) one of Balearic Isls. Mediterranean sea, 22 m. long, 12 m. broad, pop. 11; Spanish. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Ivory Coast, coast region, Upper Guinea, Africa, W of Gold Coast.
Ivrea (ē-vrā′ä) town, Italy, on left bank Dora Baltea river 9
Ivry-sur-Seine (ēv′rē′-sür′-sān′) mfg. vil. dept. Seine, France, near Seine riv. 15
Ixcaquixtla (ēks-kä-kēks′tlä) town, Puebla state, Mexico 5
Ixelles (ēks′ĕll′) mfg. vil. Brabant prov. Belgium, 1 m. S of Brussels 19
Izard (ĭz′ard) co. N Ark. 547 □ pop. 13, × Melbourne.
Izhma (ēzh′mä) riv. 190 m. long, Russia in Europe, flows into Petchora river.
Izieux (ē′ze-ʊ′) vil. dept. Loire, France 6
Izioom (ĭz-ē-ōom′) town on Donets riv. Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe 13
Iznik (ĭz′nēk′) *anc.* NICÆA, vil. & ruined city, N W Asia Minor, 40 m. N E of Brusa; the "Nicene Creed" was framed here, A. D. 325.
Iztaccihuatl (ēs-täk-sē-hwät′l) extinct volcano, 15,705 ft. high, Mexico.
Izucar (ē-zōō′kär) town, Puebla state, Mexico 12

J

Jabalpur (jä-bäl′pōōr) div. Central Provinces, British India, 19,040 □ pop. 2,377. — its ✻ pop. 85
Jabary (hä-bä-rē′) *or* **Javari** (hä-vä-rē′) riv. 450 m. long, between Brazil and Peru, South America, flows into Marañon river.
Jabok (jăb′ŏk) riv. 45 m. long, Syria, flows into Jordan river.
Jabuah (jä-bōō′ä) native state, India. 1,348 □ pop. 132. — its ✻.
Jacarehi (zhä-kä-rā-hē′) town, Brazil, on Paraĥyba river 7
Jack, co. N Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 10, × Jacksboro.
Jacks, tp. Laurens co. S. C. .....
Jackson (jăk′son) agr. co. N E Ala. 1,144 □ pop. 28, × Stevenson. — co. N E Ark. 619 □ pop. 15, × Jacksonport. — agr. co. N Fla. 990 □ pop. 18, × Marianna. — co. N E Ga. 328 □ pop. 19, × Jefferson. — agr. & min. co. S Ill. 580 □ pop. 28, × Murphysboro. — agr. co. S Ind. 510 □ pop. 24, × Brownstown. — agr. co. E Io. 612 □ pop. 23, × Maquoketa. — past. & agr. co. N E Kan. 658 □ pop. 15, × Holton. — co. S E Ky. 305 □ pop. 8, × McKee. — agr. par. N La. 580 □ pop. 7, × Vernon. — agr. co. S Mich. 720 □ pop. 45, × Jackson, pop. 21. — co. S Minn. 720 □ pop. 9, × Jackson. — co. S E Miss. 1,072 □ pop. 11, × Scranton. — agr. co. W Mo. 630 □ pop. 161, × Independence. — co. N. C. 552 □ pop. 10, × Webster. — min. & agr. co. S O. 392 □ pop. 28, × Jackson, pop. 4. — min. co. S W Ore. 2,880 □ pop. 11, × Jacksonville. — agr. co. cen. Tenn. 280 □ pop. 13, × Gainesboro. — past. co. S Tex. 880 □ pop. 3, × Texana. — agr. co. W W. Va. 470 □ pop. 19, × Jackson Courthouse. — co. W Wis. 992 □ pop. 16, × Black River Falls. — vil. × of Amador co. Cal. pop. 2. — tp. Boone co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Brown co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Clay co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Greene co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Huntington co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Wayne co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Montgomery co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Miss. and × of Hinds co. pop. 6. — tp. Johnson co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. Mo. pop. 5. — tp. Shelby co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Sullivan co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Crawford co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Darke co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Franklin co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Hardin co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Pike co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 4. — cml. city, × of Madison co. Tenn. pop. 10.
Jacksons Lake, 8 m. long, W Wyo. surface 6,806 ft. above sea.
Jacksons River, 120 m. long, Va. flows into Cowpasture river.
Jacksonville (jăk′son-vĭl) tp. & town, × of Calhoun co. Ala. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — city, × of Duval co. Fla. pop. 17. — mfg. city, × of Morgan co. Ill. pop. 13.
Jacmel (zhäk′mĕl′) town, S coast Haiti, 30 m. S W of Port au Prince 6
Jacobábád (jä′kō-bä′bäd′) dist. Sind, Bombay, British India. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Jacobina (zhä-kō-bē′nä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, South America 10
Jacobstad (yä′kōb-stät′) town, Courland govt. Russ. in Europe, on Düna river 5
Jacques-Cartier (zhäk-kär′tē-ā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 90 □ pop. 14, × Point Claire.
Jacuhy (zhä-kōō-ē′) riv. 250 m. long, Brazil, S. America, to Lake of Patos.
Jaen (hä-ān′) prov. Andalusia, Spain, 5,184 □ pop. 438. — its ✻ pop. 26.
Jaffa (jăf′fa). See YAFA.
Jagannath (jä′gän-näth′) *or* **Puri** (pōō′rē) spt. town, Orissa div. S W Bengal pres. British India, 42 m. S of Cuttack; most famous place of pilgrimage in India; temple and image of Jagannath 23
Jägerndorf (yä′gern-dŏrf′) town, Silesia duchy, Austria 12
Jagua Bay, S coast of Cuba, 45 m. N W of Trinidad.
Jaguaribe (zhä-gwä-rē′bā) riv. 460 m. long, Brazil, Boa Vista Mts. to Atl. oc.
Jaipur (jī′pōōr) native state, Rájputána, India, 14,465 □ pop. 2,824. — its ✻ pop. 159. — native state, Cen. Provs. India. — its ✻, pop. 11; place of pilgrimage.
Jaisalmir (jī′säl-mēr′) native state, W Rájputána, 12,252 □ pop. 75. — its ✻ a ft. town, 138 m. W N W of Jodhpur, pop. 35.
Jakovo (yä-kō′vō) town, Albania, Turkey in Europe 18
Jálandhar (jä′lan-thär′) div. Punjab, British India, 18,816 □ pop. 4,208. — its ✻, pop. 66.
Jalapa (hä-lä′pä) mfg. city, ✻ of Vera Cruz state, Mexico 16
Jalisco (hä-lēs′kō) state, Mexico, 31,846 □ pop. 1,250, ✻ Guadalajara.
Jallor (jäl-lōr′) ft. town, Jodhpur, Rájputána, India, 65 m. S of Jodhpur 15
Jalemnitza (yä-lōm-nĭt′sä) riv. 140 m. long, Roumania, Europe.
Jaloun (jä-lown′) dist. Jhánsi div. British Bundelkhand, India, 1,553 □ pop. 404. — its ✻, 65 m. S W of Cawnpur, pop. 14.
Jamaica (ja-mā′ka) tp. & vil. one of the × of Queens co. N. Y. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 5. — agr. isl. British West Indies, 4,193 □ pop. 639, ✻ Kingston.
Jamboli (yäm′bŏ-lē) mfg. town, E Roumelia, 56 m. N of Adrianople 12
James (jāmz) co. E Tenn. 210 □ pop. 5, × Ooltewah.
James City, agr. co. S E Va. 140 □ pop. 6, × Williamsburg. — vil. Craven co. N. C. pop. 1.
James Island, 50 m. long, 20 m. broad, Galápagos Isls. Pacific ocean.
James Peak, mt. 13,283 ft. high, Col. 10 m. from Central City.
James River, 450 m. long, Va. formed by Jacksons & Cowpasture rivers.
James Bay, 300 m. long, 175 m. broad, S part Hudson Bay.
Jamestown, tp. Ottawa co. Mich. pop. 2. — mfg. town, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 16. — city, × of Stutsman co. N. Dak. pop. 2. — ruined vil. James City co. Va.; first English settlement in U. S. A. 1608.
Jampur (jăm′pōōr′) town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist. Punjab, British India 43
Janesville (jānz′vĭl) mfg. city, × of Rock co. Wis. on Rock River 11
Jangipur (jăŋ′gē-pōōr) town, Bengal, India, 17 m. N W of Murshidábád 11
Janina (yä-nē′nä) vilayet, W Turkey in Europe, 7,025 □ pop. 509. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Jankovácz (yŏn′kō′väts′) town, Bács co. Hungary 8
Janzé (zhŏN′zā′) vil. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 6 5
Japan (ja-păn′) *Japanese* NIPPON (nĭp-pŏn′) empire, isls. E of Japan Sea, Asia, 156,626 □ pop. 41,388, ✻ Tokyo.
Japan Sea, part of Pacific ocean, bet. Japan & Korea, Asia.
Japara (jä-pä′rä) Dutch residency, N coast Java, pop. 1,251. — its ✻.
Japura (hä-pōō′rä) riv. 1,300 m. long, S. America, Andes mts. to Amazon riv. 33
Jarlsberg (yärls′bĕrg-) **and Larvik** (-lär′vĭk) prov. Norway, 895 □ pop. 101, ✻ Larvik.
Jarnac (zhär′näk′) town, dept. Charente, France; battlefield in 1569 4
Jaromirz (yä′rō-mērts′) town, Bohemia, Austria 9 5
Jaroslaw (yä′rō-släv′) mfg. town, Galicia prov. Austria 15 12
Jarrow (jăr′rō) vil. & bor. Durham co. England, on Tyne river ..... bor. 5 34
Jarvis Island, Pacific ocean, guano isl. 1,000 acres; belongs to Great Britain. 19
Jasper (jăs′pĕr) agr. co. N cen. Ga. 380 □ pop. 14, × Monticello. — agr. co. S E Ill. 506 □ pop. 18, × Newton. — past. co. N W Ind. 570 □ pop. 11, × Rensselaer. — agr. co. S cen. Io. 720 □ pop. 25, × Newton. — co. S E cen. Miss. 720 □ pop. 15, × Paulding. — min. & agr. co. S W Mo. 672 □ pop. 50, × Carthage. — co. E Tex. 840 □ pop. 6, × Jasper. — town, × of Dubois co. Ind. pop. 1. — tp. Fayette co. O. pop. 2. 6 13
Jassy (yä′sē) cml. city, former ✻ of Moldavia, Roumania 90
Jastrow (yäs′trŏv) mfg. town, Marienwerder govt. W. Prussia prov. Germany 12 5
Jász-Apáthi (yäss′-ŏ′pŏ′tē′) agr. town, Jazygia dist. Hungary 8
Jász-Berény (-bā-rān′) cml. town, ✻ of Jazygia dist. Hungary 22
Jász-Ladany (-lŏ-dän′) vil. Hungary, 9 m. from Jász-Berény 7
Jauer (yow′er) cml. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river 11
Jauja (how′hä) riv. 406 m. long, Peru, South America, flows into Apurimac riv. — cml. town, Junin dept. Peru, South America, on Jauja river, pop. 15.
Jaunpur (jown′pōōr′) dist. Allahábád div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,556 □ pop. 1,026. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Jauru (zhou-rōō′) riv. 220 m. long, Brazil, S. Am. flows into Paraguay river.
Java (jä′va) isl. Malay Arch. E. Indies, 50,848 □ pop. 23,064, ✻ Batavia; Dutch.
Javana (jä-vä′nä) town, Japara residency, N coast of Java 10
Java Sea, part of Pacific ocean, N of Java, S of Borneo. 7
Javea (hä-vā′ä) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea 6
Jawahir (jä′wä-hēr′) peak, 25,670 ft. high, Himalaya Mts. Kumáun div. India. 3
Jaworow (ya-wō′rŏv) town, Galicia prov. Austria 9
Jazartes (jăs-är′tēz). See SYR-DARIA.
Jay, agr. co. E Ind. 396 □ pop. 23, × Portland. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Essex co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Jayanca (hī-än′kä) town, Lambayeque prov. Peru, South America 5
Jazygia (ja-zĭj′ĭ-a) dist. cen. Hungary, 1,389 □, ✻ Jász-Berény.
Jeannette (jen-nĕt′) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. 3
Jebel (jĕb′el) prov. Nejd, Arabia, pop. 162, ✻ Hayel.
Jebel-Akhdar (-äk′där′) prov. Oman kingdom, Arabia, on Gulf of Oman. — mt. in same, 6,000 ft. high.
Jebel-Serbal (-sĕr′bäl′) mt. 6,760 ft. high, Arabia Petræa.
Jebel-Sukur (-sōō′kōōr′) *or* **-Zugur** (-zōō′gōōr′) isl. 14 m. long, Red Sea.
Jeddo (yĕd′dŏ) *or* **Jedo**. See TOKYO.
Jeff Davis (jĕf′ dā′vĭs) co. W Tex. 2,390 □ pop. 1, × Fort Davis.
Jefferson (jĕf′fer-son) co. S cen. Ala. 1,092 □ pop. 89, × Birmingham. — agr. co. S E cen. Ark. 840 □ pop. 41, × Pine Bluff. — co. N cen. Col. 860 □ pop. 8, × Golden. — agr. co. N Fla. 600 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — co. E Ga. 640 □ pop. 17, × Louisville. — agr. co. S Ill. 580 □ pop. 23, × Mount Vernon. — agr. co. S E Ind. 370 □ pop. 25, × Madison. — min. & agr. co. S E Io. 432 □ pop. 15, × Fairfield. — agr. co. N E Kan. 568 □ pop. 17, × Oskaloosa. — agr. co. N Ky. 375 □ pop. 189, × Louisville. — agr. par. S E La. 390 □ pop. 13, × Carrollton. — co. S W Miss. 490 □ pop. 19, × Fayette. — agr. co. E Mo. 640 □ pop. 22, × Hillsboro. — min. co. S W Mont. 1,850 □ pop. 6, × Radersburg. — agr. co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 15, × Fairbury. — agr. & past. co. N part of N. Y. 1,147 □ pop. 69, × Watertown. — agr. & min. co. E O. 435 □ pop. 39, × Steubenville. — agr. co. W cen. Pa. 640 □ pop. 44, × Brookville. — min. & agr. co. E Tenn. 310 □ pop. 16, × Dandridge. — past. co. S E Tex. 960 □ pop. 6, × Beaumont. — co. W Wash. 1,688 □ pop. 8, × Port Townsend. — agr. co. W. Va. 280 □ pop. 16, × Charlestown. — agr. & past. co. S E Wis. 570 □ pop. 34, × Jefferson, pop. 2. — tp. Pike co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Switzerland co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Tipton co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Wayne co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Wells co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Clayton co. Io. pop. 2. — town, × of Greene co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Cole co. Mo. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 7. — tp. Linn co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Scotland co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. & town, × of Ashe co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Adams co. O. pop. 4. — vil. × of Ashtabula co. O. pop. 1. — tp. Fayette co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Jackson co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Madison co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Mercer co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 7. — tp. Preble co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Richland co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, × of Marion co. Tex. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Jefferson co. Wis. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 2. 2
Jefferson City, ✻ of Mo. and × of Cole co. on S bank Missouri river 7
Jefferson, Mount, peak of White Mts. N. H. 5,657 ft. high. — peak of Cascade Range, Ore. 10,200 ft. high.
Jefferson River, 140 m. long, Mont. flows into Madison river.
Jeffersonville (-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Clarke co. Ind. tp. pop. 15, city pop. 11.
Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz) tp. Florence co. S. C. 2
Jehanábád (je-hän-ä′bäd′) town, Bardwan dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 13. — town, Gaya dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 21.
Jelalábád (jĕl-ä-lä′bäd′) town, Afghánistán, 78 m. E N E of Kábul; siege 1841-1842. — city, ✻ of Seistan, W Afghánistán, pop. 10. — town, Shahjehanpur dist. Rohilkhand, India, pop. 6.
Jelania (yä-lä′nĕ-ä) cape, extreme N E of Nova Zembla.
Jemeppe (zhā-mĕp′) vil. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river 5
Jemmapes (zhā′măp′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium; battlefield in 1792 11
Jemtland (yĕmt′länt) min. prov. Sweden, 19,593 □ pop. 100, ✻ Ostersund.
Jena (jēn′a, *Ger.* yā′nä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach duchy, Germany, on Saale riv.; battlefield in 1806 8
Jenkins (jĕnk′ĭnz) tp. Luzerne co. Pa. 2

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Jenkintown (jĕn′kĭn-town), bor. Montgomery co. Pa. — Pop. 2
Jenna (jĕn′na) town, Yoruba, Upper Guinea, W Africa — 10
Jenne (jĕn′nę) cml. town, Sudan, Africa, Niger riv. 285 m. S W of Timbuktu — 8
Jennings (jĕn′ĭngz) co. S E Ind. 350 □ pop. 15, × Vernon. — tp. Crawford co. Ind. pop. 2.
Jerauld (jĕr′ŭld) co. cen. S. Dak. 550 □ pop. 4, × Wessington Springs.
Jerba (jĕr′ba) isl. 22 m. long, Cabes Gulf, Africa; belongs to Tunis — 30
Jeremie (zhā′rā′mē′) spt. town, Haiti, 125 m. W of Port au Prince — 5
Jerez de la Frontera (hā-rĕth′ dā lä frōn-tä′rä) town, Andalusia div. Spain, 16 m. N N E of Cadiz; noted for sherry wines — 62
Jerez de los Caballeros (-lōs kä-bäl-yä′rōs) mfg. city, Estremadura div. Spain, 40 m. S of Badajos, near Ardilla river — 8
Jericho (jĕr′ę-kō) anc. city, Palestine, N end Dead Sea; now Erha vil.
Jermyn (jĕr′mĭn) min. bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. — 3
Jersey (jĕr′zĭ) agr. co. S W Ill. 360 □ pop. 15, × Jerseyville. — tp. Jersey co. Ill. pop. 4. — one of English Channel Isls. 45 □ pop. 55, ✻ St. Helier.
Jersey City, mfg. city, × of Hudson co. N. J. on Hudson river — 163
Jersey Shore, bor. Lycoming co. Pa. — 2
Jerseyville (-vĭl) city, × of Jersey co. Ill. — 3
Jersitz (yĕr′sĭts) town, Posen prov. Prussia — 5
Jerusalem (ję-rū′sa-lĕm) tp. Yates co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vilayet, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 8,222 □ pop. 339. — its ✻ pop. 43.
Jervis Bay (jĕr′vĭs-) 9 m. long, New South Wales, Australia; fine harbor.
Jessamine (jĕs′a-mĭn) agr. co. cen. Ky. 162 □ pop. 11, × Nicholasville.
Jessur (jĕs′sōōr′) dist. Ganges delta, Bengal, India, 5,783 □ pop. 2,075. — its ✻, 67 m. N E of Calcutta, pop. 8.
Jethou (zhā′tōō′) one of English Channel Isls. 2½ m. E of Guernsey.
Jewell (jū′ęl) co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 19, × Jewell Center.
Jeypoor (jī-pōōr′). See Jaipur.
Jhajhur (jä′jûr′) native state, India. — its ✻, 35 m. W of Delhi, pop. 11.
Jhalawan (jä-lä-wän′) prov. Balúchistán, Asia, 16,000 □
Jhálawár (jä′lä′wär′) state, Rájputána region, India, 2,694 □ pop. 343, ✻ Jhalra Patan. — native state, Kathiawar, W India, 3,793 □ pop. 381.
Jhánsi (jän′sē) div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 4,983 □ pop. 1,081. — dist. Jhánsi div. 1,567 □ pop. 318. — their ✻ pop. 53.
Jhelam (jē′läm) riv. 350 m. long, Punjab, India, Kashmír to Chenab river. — dist. Ráwal-Pindi div. Punjab, India, 3,910 □ pop. 501. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Jhind (jēnd) native state, Punjab, India, 1,268 □ pop. 284. — its ✻, N W of Delhi.
Jiddah (jĭd′da) *or* **Jedda** (jĕd′da) cml. & spt. town, El Hejaz region, Arabia — 30
Jiga-Gounggar (jē′gä-gōōn′gär′) town, Tibet, Asia — 80
Jijona (hē-hō′nä) town, Alicante prov. Spain — 5
Jimena de la Frontera (hē-mā′nä dā lä frōn-tä′rä) town, Andalusia, Spain — 7
Jinjira (jĭn-jē′ra) native state, W coast India, 324 □ pop. 72. — its ✻.
Jitomir (jĭt-ō-mēr′) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe.
Joachim (jō′a-kĭm) tp. Jefferson co. Mo. — 5
Joachimsthal (yō′ak-kĭms′täl) min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria — 7
Jobie (jō′bē) isl. 100 m. long, 25 m. broad, Malay Archipelago.
Jodar (hō-där′) town, Spain, near Guadalquivir river — 5
Jo Daviess (jō dā′vĭs) agr. co. N W Ill. 663 □ pop. 25, × Galena.
Jodhpur (jōth′pōōr) native state, Rájputána, W India, 37,000 □ pop. 2,524. — its ✻ pop. 62.
Johanna (jō-hăn′a) isl. 26 m. long, Comoro Isls. E Africa — 20
Johannesburg (yō-hän′nĕs-bûrg) town, S S. African Rep. 35 m. S of Pretoria — 15
John Days River, 250 m. long, Ore. flows into Columbia river.
John Grays River, 120 m. long, rises in Wyo. flows into Snake River, Ida.
John O'Groat's House (-ō-grats′-) N E end of mainland of Scotland.
Johnsburg (jŏnz′bûrg) tp. Warren co. N. Y.
Johnson, co. N W Ark. 612 □ pop. 17, × Clarksville. — co. E Ga. 266 □ pop. 6, × Wrightsville. — co. S Ill. 340 □ pop. 15, × Vienna. — agr. co. cen. Ind. 320 □ pop. 20, × Franklin. — agr. co. S E Io. 575 □ pop. 23, × Iowa City. — past. & agr. co. E Kan. 480 □ pop. 17, × Olathe. — co. E Ky. 300 □ pop. 11, × Paintsville. — min. & agr. co. W Mo. 800 □ pop. 28, × Warrensburg. — agr. co. S E Neb. 396 □ pop. 10, × Tecumseh. — co. N E Tenn. 340 □ pop. 9, × Taylorsville. — agr. co. N cen. Tex. 720 □ pop. 22, × Cleburne. — co. N Wyo. 4,000 □ pop. 2, × Buffalo. — tp. Clinton co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Gibson co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Champaign co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Lamoille co. Vt. tp. pop. 1; here a natural bridge crosses Lamoille river.
Johnson City, Washington co. Tenn.
Johnston (jŏnz′tŏn) co. cen. N. C. 680 □ pop. 27, × Smithfield. — tp. Providence co. R. I. pop. 10. — mfg. town, Renfrew co. Scotland, pop. 9.
Johnston Strait, Brit. Columbia, Can. between mainland and Vancouver Isl.
Johnstown, tp. & vil. × of Fulton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 11, vil. pop. 8. — mfg. city, Cambria co. Pa. pop. 22, on Conemaugh river.
Johore (jō′hōr′) state, S part of Malay Pen. Asia; fine timber.
Joigny (zhwän′yĭ′) mfg. town, dept. Yonne, France — 6
Joliet (jō′lę-ĕt) tp. & city, × of Will co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 23.
Joliette (zhō′lę-ĕt′) co. W Quebec prov. Can. 2,670 □ pop. 23. — its chief town.
Jones (jōnz) co. cen. Ga. 386 □ pop. 13, × Clinton. — co. E Io. 576 □ pop. 20, × Anamosa. — co. S E Miss. 680 □ pop. 8, × Ellisville. — co. N. C. 430 □ pop. 7, × Trenton. — co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 4, × Anson.
Jonesboro (jōnz′bŭr-rō) tp. & town, × of Craighead co. Ark. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Clayton co. Ga. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Union co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Moore co. N. C. pop. 1.
Jonesport, tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. — tp.
Jonesville (-vĭl) vil. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 1. — tp. Union co. S. C. pop. 3.
Jönköping (yön′kö-pĭng) dist. S Sweden, 4,464 □ pop. 194. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Joplin (jŏp′lĭn) tp. & city, Jasper co. Mo. tp. pop. 10, city pop. 10.
Jordan (jôr′dan) riv. 120 m. long, Palestine, Anti-Libanus mts. to Dead Sea. — riv. Ut. 40 m. long, to Great Salt Lake. — vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Jorullo (hō-rōōl′yō) volcano, Michoacan state, Mexico, 4,265 ft. high.
Josephine (jō-zę-fēn′) co. S W Ore. 1,605 □ pop. 5, × Kerby.
Josse-Ten-Noode (yōss-tĕn-nō′dę) commune, Brabant prov. Belgium — 27
Jounsar (jown′sär′) dist. N India, 343 □, attached to Dehra Doon district — 25
Joux (zhōō) lake, Vaud canton, Switzerland, 7 m. long, 1 m. broad.
Jowaur (jō-wär′) *or* **Jawar** (ja-wär′) native state, W coast India, 300 □ — 37
Jowrah (jow′rä) native state, cen. India, 872 □ pop. 85. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Juab (jū′ab) co. cen. Ut. 3,828 □ pop. 6, × Nephi.
Juan de Fuca (hōō-än′ dā fōō′kä) strait bet. Pacific oc. and Gulf of Georgia.
Juan Fernandez (-fĕr-nän′dĕth) isl. S Pacific ocean, 400 m. W of Chile; "Robinson Crusoe's island;" Alexander Selkirk lived here 4 years.
Jubul (jōō′bŭl′) native hill state, N India, 288 □
Jubul-Kharib (-kä′rĭb) bay, E Africa, near Bab-el-Mandeb strait.
Jucar (hōō′kär) *anc.* Sucro, riv. 200 m. long, Spain, flows into Medit. sea.
Juchitan (hōō-chē-tän′) town, Oaxaca state, Mexico, North America — 5
Jugadri (jŭg′ä-drē′) town, Ambála dist. Punjab, British India — 12
Juggernaut (jŭg′ęr-nat′). See Jagannath.
Jujuy (hōō-hwē′) prov. N W part of Argentine Republic, South America, 27,000 □ pop. 90. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Jujuy River, Argentine Republic, S. America, flows 300 m. to Vermejo river.

Juleysur (jŭl′ę-sŭr′) town, Agra div. N. W. Provinces, British India — Pop. 13
Julgaum (jŭl′gaum′) town, Akola dist. Berár, British India; cotton market — 9
Jülich (yü′lĭk) town, Rhine Province, Prussia, 15 m. N E of Aix-la-Chapelle — 5
Julpigori (jŭl-pī-gō′rē) dist. Bengal, Brit. Ind. 2,906 □ pop. 419. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Jumalpur (jŭm-ăl-pōōr′) town, Monghyr dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 10. — town, Mymensingh dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 14.
Jumbosir (jŭm′bō-sēr′) town, Broach dist. Bombay pres. British India — 15
Jumet *or* **Jumetz** (zhü′mĕt′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium — 21
Jumilla (hōō-mēl′yä) town, Múrcia prov. Spain — 10
Jummu (jŭm-ōō′) native state, N India, pop. 861. — ft. town, its ✻, pop. 42.
Jumna (jŭm′nä) *or* **Jamna** (jäm′nä) riv. India, 680 m. long, Himalaya Mts. to Ganges river.
Jumnutri (jŭm-nōō′trē) peak, Himalayas, India, 21,155 ft. high, lon. 78° 20′ E.
Junagarh (jōō′na-gär′) state, Gujarát, India, 3,800 □ pop. 381. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Junction City, × of Geary co. Kan. — 5
Jundiahi (zhōōn-dē-ä′ē) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America — 5
Juneau (jū′nō′) co. cen. Wis. 800 □ pop. 17, × Mauston. — largest vil. in Alas. pop. 1.
Jung (jŭng) dist. Punjab, British India, 5,702 □ — 348
Jung-Buntzlau (yōōng-bōōnts′lou) town, Bohemia, Austria — 10
Jungfrau (yōōng′frou) mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 13,671 ft. high.
Junlata (jū′nĭ-ät′a) co. S cen. Pa. 410 □ pop. 17. — riv. Pa. 140 m. long.
Junin (hōō-nēn′) dept. cen. Peru, South America, pop. 210, ✻ Cerro de Pasco.
Junir (jōō′nēr′) town, Puna dist. Bombay pres. British India — 11
Jura (jū′rä, *Fr.* zhü′rä′) dept. E France, 1,928 □ pop. 273, ✻ Lons-le-Saunier. — picturesque mt. range bet. France and Switzerland, 6,588 ft. high.
Juruha (zhōō-rōō′ä) riv. W Brazil, S. Am. mts. of Peru to Amazon river.
Jushpur (jŭsh-pōōr′) native state, India, 1,947 □ pop. 67. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Jutay (zhōō-tī′) riv. S. Am. 700 m. long, N E Peru, flows into Amazon river.
Jüterbogk (yü-tęr-bōĸ′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia — 7
Jutland (jŭt′land) a pen. the only continental part of Denmark, 9,743 □ — 30 — 942

K

Kaaden (kä′dęn) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river — 6
Kaala (kä-ä′lä) highest mt. on Oahu isl. Hawaiian Isls. 4,060 feet.
Kaba (kō′bō′) vil. Haiduk dist. E cen. Hungary — 6
Kábul (kä′bŭl) prov. N E Afghánistán, 100 □. — city, ✻ of Afghánistán, on Kábul riv. pop. 60. — riv. tributary to Indus.
Kadiak (kăd-yăk′) isl. Pacific ocean, 40 m. S of, and belonging to, Alas.
Kadoe (kä′dōō′) prov. cen. Java isl. Malay Archipelago — 687
Kadom (kä-dōm′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, on Mouksha river — 7
Kadur (kä′dōōr′) dist. Mysore state, S India, 2,294 □ — 334
Kafar (kä′fär′) town, Jebel prov. Arabia — 9
Kaffa (käf′fä) *or* **Feodosia** (fā-ō-dō′sē-ä) town, Crimea, Russia, pop. 8. — *or* **Gomara** (gō′mä-rä) country E Africa; native place of coffee plant.
Kaffraria (käf-frā′rę-ä) region, S E Africa, 20,000 □. — 5
Kafiristan (kä′fē-rēs-tän′) country, S of Hindu-Kush Mts. Asia, 7,000 □.
Kagoshima (kä-gō-shē′mä) spt. town, S Kiushiu isl. Japan, on Kagoshima Bay — 57
Kagul (kä-gōōl′) lake, Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, 24 m. long, 9 m. broad. — dist. Bessarabia, Russia. — its chief town, 32 m. N of Galatz, pop. 5. — 20
Kahoolawe (kä′hō-ō-lä′vā) one of the Hawaiian Isls. 11 m. long, 8 m. wide. — 15
Kailas (kī′läs′) mts. Tibet, lat. 31° N, lon. 80° E; Olympus of the Hindus.
Kailur (kī-lōōr′) one of Sutlej Hill States, India, 448 □ — 60
Kaimganj (kīm′gänj′) town, India, 16 m. N W of Farukhábád — 9
Kainsk (kīnsk) town, Tomsk govt. Russia in Asia, on the Om river — 3 — 5
Kaira (kī′rä) dist. Gujarát, India, 11,561 □ pop. 580. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Kairwan (kīr′wän′) holy city, Africa, 80 m. S S E of Tunis; caravan trade.
Kaisarieh (kī-zar-ē′ę) city, Asia Minor, 160 m. E N E of Konia — 60
Kaiserin Augusta (kī′zęr-ĕn ow-gōōs′ta) riv. N part German New Guinea.
Kaiserslautern (kī′zęrs-lou′tęrn) town, Rhenish Bavaria, on Lauter river — 37
Kaiser Wilhelms Land (kī′zęr wĭl′hĕlms-) N part of S E New Guinea, 72,000 □ — 110
Kakorie (kä-kō′rē) town, Lucknow div. N. W. Provinces, British India — 8
Kaladgi (kä′lä-jē′) dist. S Bombay pres. British India, E of Belgaum, 4,942 □ pop. 741. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Kalah-Jik (kä′lä-jĭk) town, Asia Minor, 35 m. N E of Angora — 9
Kalaichi (kä-lī′chē) town, Dera Ismail Khan dist. Punjab, British India — 10
Kalamata (kä-lä-mä′tä) *or* **Calamata**, cml. spt. town, Messenia, Greece — 4 — 11
Kalamazoo (kăl′a-ma-zōō′) co. Mich. 576 □ pop. 39. — its ✻ pop. 18; seat of Kalamazoo College (Baptist). — tp. Kalamazoo co. Mich. pop. 2.
Kalamazoo River, 200 m. long, Hillsdale co. Mich. to Lake Michigan.
Kalantan (kä-län-tän′) state, Malay Pen. pop. 50. — its chief town.
Kalbe (käl′bę) mfg. town, Magdeburg dist. Saxony prov. Prussia — 8
Kalinga (kä-lĭn′gä) town, Bengal, British India, 40 m. N E of Calcutta — 16
Kalioubieh (kä′lē-ōō-bē′yę) prov. Lower Egypt, 352 □ pop. 271, ✻ Kalioub. — 6
Kalisz (kä′lĭsh) govt. Pol. Russ. in Europe, 4,392 □ pop. 837. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Kalk (kälk) E suburb of Deutz, Rhine Prov. Prussia — 8
Kalkandele (käl-kän-dā′lā) town, Monastir vilayet, Turkey in Europe — 20
Kalkaska (käl-käs′kä) co. N Mich. 580 □ pop. 5. — its × pop. 1.
Kallo *or* **Nagy Kallo** (nŏdj käl′lō′) town, Hung. 23 m. N N E of Debreczin — 6
Kalmar (käl′mär) div. Sweden, 4,438 □ pop. 233. — its ✻, a ft. city, pop. 12.
Kalocsa (kŏ′lōch′ŏ′) town, Pest co. Hungary — 16
Kalpi (käl′pē) ft. town, India, 45 m. S W of Cawnpur, on Jumna river — 22
Kaluga (kä-lōō′gä) govt. Russ. in Europe, 11,942 □ pop. 1,200. — its ✻ pop. 40. — 2
Kaluschin (kä-lōō-shēn′) town, Poland, Russia in Europe, 33 m. E of Warsaw — 5
Kalusz (kä′lōōsh) town, Galicia, Austria; salt works — 7
Kalwarya (käl-wä′rē-ä) town, Suwalki govt. Poland, Russia in Europe — 8
Kalyasin (käl-yäs′ĕn) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe — 8
Kama (kä′mä) riv. Russ. in Europe, 1,400 m. long, Viatka govt. to Volga river.
Kamchatka *or* **Kamtchatka** (kăm-chät′ka) pen. Primorskaya govt. Russia in Asia, about 140,000 □ pop. 6, ✻ Petropaulovski, on E coast.
Kamenetz-Podolsk (kä′mā-nĕtz′-pō-dōlsk′) town, ✻ of Podolia govt. Russia — 36
Kamerun (kä-mâ-rōōn′) German protectorate, W Africa, 130,000 □ pop. 2,600. — its ✻. — riv. Kamerun protectorate; cataract 90 m. from mouth.
Kamerun Mountains, W Africa; highest peak, 13,760 ft. — 37
Kamishin *or* **Kamischyn** (kä-mē-shēn′) town, Saratov govt. Russia — 16
Kamorta (kä-mōr′tä) one of the Nicobar Isls. Bay of Bengal, 16 m. long.
Kamouraska (kä-mōō-räs′ka) co. Quebec prov. Can. 1,018 □ pop. 20. — its ✻.
Kampen (käm′pęn) cml. town, Overyssel prov. Netherlands — 19
Kampot (käm′pōt′) spt. town, Cambodia, S E Asia — 3
Kampti (kämp′tē) cml. town, Nágpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India — 51
Kanabec (kăn′a-bĕk′) co. cen. Minn. 522 □ pop. 2, × Mora.
Kanawha (ka-na′wa) co. W. Va. 825 □ pop. 43, × Charleston.
Kanazawa (kä-nä-zä′wä) spt. W Hondo isl. Japan, 140 m. N N E of Kioto — 5 — 94
Kandavu (kän′dä-vōō′) most S W of Fiji Isls. S Pacific ocean — 10
Kandahár (kăn-dä-här′) town, S Afghánistán, 250 m. S W of Kábul — 50
Kandhar (kän-där′) town, Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India — 11
Kandia (kăn′dę-a) town, Meerut div. N. W. Provs. British India — 12
Kandiyohi (kăn-dę-yō′hę) agr. co. W cen. Minn. 860 □ pop. 14, × Willmar.

Kandy (kăn′dē) town, Ceylon isl. 75 m. N E of Colombo, pop. 20. — *or* **Jamu-Kandi** (jŭm′o͞o-) town, Murshidábád dist. Bengal, India, pop. 12. — 12
Kane (kān) co. N E Ill. 540 □ pop. 65, × Geneva. — co. S Ut. 4,172 □ pop. 2, × Toquerville. — bor. McKean co. Pa. pop. 3.
Kanem (kä′nĕm) state, N E Lake Chad, cen. Africa, 30,000 □ pop. 100, ✻ Njimi.
Kanev (kä-nĕv′) town, Russia in Europe, on Dnieper river — 7
Kangra (kän′grä) dist. Punjab, India, 8,762 □ pop. 744. — its ✻ pop. 46.
Kanisa *or* **Nagy Kanisa** (nŏdj kŏ′nē′shŏ′) town, Szalad co. Hungary — 12
Kankakee (kăn′kạ-kē′) co. E Ill. 680 □ pop. 29. — city, its × pop. 9. — tp. Kankakee co. pop. 9.
Kankakee River, 230 m. long, N Ind. to Illinois river.
Kankan (kän-kän′) town, ✻ of Sangara state, Senegambia, Africa — 6
Kanker (kän′kẹr) native state, Cen. Provs. India, 1,000 □ — 44
Kano (kä′nō′) town, ✻ of prov. in Sokoto, British Niger Territories, W Africa — 35
Kanoje (kä-nōj′) town, Farukhábád dist. British India, near Ganges river — 16
Kanosha Pass (kä-nō′shạ-) Kanosha Mts. Col. 10,200 ft. high.
Kansaki (kän-sä′kē) vil. Kiushiu isl. Japan — 5
Kansas (kăn′sạs) state, cen. U. S. A. 82,080 □ pop. 1,427, ✻ Topeka.
Kansas City, largest city in Kan. × of Wyandotte co. pop. 38. — city, Jackson co. Mo. pop. 120.
Kansas River, 300 m. long, rises in W Kan. flows into Missouri river.
Kansu (kän′so͞o) the N W prov. of China, 125,450 □ pop. 9,285, ✻ Lanchau.
Kapadoanj (kä-pä-dō-änj′) town, Bombay presidency, British India — 14
Kaposvar (käp′ŏsh′vär′) town, Hungary, 97 m. S W of Budapest — 10
Kapúrthala (kä-po͞or′thä-lä) native state, Punjab, N W India, 598 □ pop. 300. — its ✻.
Kapuvar (kŏ′po͞o′vär) town, Oedenburg co. Hungary — 6
Karáchi (kạ-rä′chē) *or* **Kurrachee** (kŭr′ạ-chē′) dist. Sind prov. British India, 14,091 □ pop. 424. — its ✻, a spt. on inlet of Indian Ocean, pop. 104.
Kara-Hissar (kä′rä′-hĭs-sär′) *i. e.* "black castle," town, Turkey in Asia — 8
Karakal (kä-rä-käl′) town, Roumania, 30 m. S E of Krajova — 6
Karakalpak (kä-rä-käl′päk) tribe, Mongol Turks, near Amu-Daria river — 50
Karakara (kä′rạ-kä′rạ) co. Victoria, Australia — 17
Karakash (kä-rä-käsh′) city, Chinese Turkestan, 240 m. E S E of Yarkand — 6
Karakorum (kä-rä-kō′rŭm) mt. pass, Chinese Turkestan, 18,600 ft. high.
Karakorum Mountains, range, Kashmir, Asia; highest is Dapsang, 28,278 ft.
Karakul (kä-rä-kōōl′) town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, on Zerafshan river — 30
Karaman (kä-rä-män′) town, Asia Minor, 63 m. S S E of Konia — 8
Karamania (kä-rä-mā′nę-ä) region, Asia Minor, lat. 37°-40° N, lon. 31°-37° E.
Karang-Assam (kä-räng′-äs-säm′) native state, Bali isl. Malay Arch. pop. 250. — its ✻.
Kara Sea (kä′rä-) in Arctic Ocean, S of Nova Zembla island.
Kara-Su-Bazar (kä′rä′-so͞o-bä-zär′) town, Taurida govt. Crimea, S Russia — 16
Karatchev (kä-rät-shĕv′) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe — 11
Karategin (kä-rä-tä-gēn′) country, N E part of Bokhara, cen. Asia, 8,500 □ — 100
Kardzag (kŏrd′zŏg′) town, Great Cumania, Hungary — 14
Karens (kä′rẽnz′) race living in mts. S & E Upper Burma & W Siam — 300
Karikal (kär′ē-käl′) French colony, 52 □, & spt. town, S E India — 35 — town
Karinja (kä-rĭn′ja) town, Amrawati dist. E. Berár, British India — 12
Karlsbad. See CARLSBAD.
Karlsburg (kärls′bo͞org) town, × of Alsó-Féher-Vár co. Transylvania, Hung. — 8
Karlskrona (kärls-krōō′na) town, ✻ of Blekinge prov. S Sweden, on 5 isls. in Baltic, pop. 21; station of Swedish navy.
Karlsruhe *or* **Carlsruhe** (kärlz′rōō, *Ger.* kärls′rōō′ę) dist. N Baden, Germany, 993 □ pop. 445. — its ✻ pop. 73.
Karlstadt (kärl′stät) town, Agram co. Croatia, Hungary — 6
Karnak *or* **El Karnak** (ĕl kär′näk) vil. near Luxor, Egypt; site of THEBES.
Karnátik (kär-nä′tĭk) prov. Bombay pres. British India, 14,860 □ — 2,857
Karnes (kärnz) co. S Tex. 730 □ pop. 4, × Helena.
Karond (kär′rŏnd′) native state, Cen. Provs. British India, 3,745 □ — 133
Karput (kär′pōōt) town, ✻ of Mamouret-ul-Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia — 30
Karquines (kär-kē′nęs) strait, 4 m. long, joins San Pablo & Suisun Bays, Cal.
Kars (kärs) govt. Russ. in Asia, 7,200 □ pop. 237. — its ✻, a ft. city, pop. 12.
Karturpore (kär-tŭr-pōr′) town, Jálandhar div. Punjab, British India — 17
Karur (kä′rōōr′) town, Madras pres. British India, 50 m. W N W of Tanjore — 9
Kasanlik (käz′ăn-lĭk′) town, E. Roumelia; trade in attar of roses — 10
Kasbek (käs′bĕk) mt. Caucasus range, 90 m. E S E of Elbruz, 16,546 ft. high.
Kaschau (käsh′ow᾽ *or* **Kassa** (kŏsh′shŏ) city, × of Aba-Uj-Vár co. Hungary — 29
Kashân (kä′shän′) town, Irak-Ajemi prov. Persia, 92 m. N of Ispahan — 30
Kashepur (käsh′ē-pōōr′) town, Moradábád dist. N. W. Provs. British India — 15
Kashgar (käsh′gär′) riv. E Turkestan, 500 m. long. — city, Chinese Turkestan, lat. 39° 25′ N, lon. 73° 57′ E, pop. 16.
Kashin (kä′shĭn) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, 73 m. N E of Tver — 8
Kashmír (käsh′mēr′) native state, N W India, 80,900 □ pop. 2,511, ✻ Srínagar.
Kasimov (kä-sē-mŏv′) cml. town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe; fur trade — 14
Kaskaskia (käs-käs′kĭ-ạ) riv. 300 m. long, Champaign co. Ill. to Miss. river.
Kasson (käs′sọn) vil. Dodge co. Minn. — 1
Kastamuni (käs′tä-mōō′nē) vilayet, N W Turkey in Asia, 19,300 □ pop. 1,009. — its ✻ pop. 33.
Katagum (kä-tä-go͞om′) town, Sokoto, British Niger Territories, W Africa — 8
Katahdin (kạ-tä′dĭn) mt. Piscataquis co. Me. 5,385 ft. high.
Katsena (kät-sē′na) town, ✻ of Kano prov. Sokoto, W Africa — 7
Kattowitz (kät′tŏ-wĭtz) town, Silesia prov. Prussia — 11
Kathiawar (käth′ē-ä-wär′) pen. Gujarát, W coast India, 21,100 □ — 2,313
Katunga (kä-tŭn′gä) town, Nupe, British Niger Territories, W Africa — 15
Katwyk-aan-Zee (kät′wĭk-än-zā) vil. Netherlands, 8 m. N W of Leyden — 5
Kauai (kow-ī′ē) agr. isl. Hawaiian Isls. 780 □; sugar culture — 6
Kaufbeuren (kowf′boi′rẹn) mfg. town, Swabia, Bavaria, Germany — 6
Kaufman (kạf′man) co. N E Tex. 800 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 1.
Kaukauna (kạ-kạ′na) tp. & city, Outagamie co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 5.
Kavaya (kä-vī′ä) town, Scutari vilayet, W Turkey in Europe — 10
Kaw (kạ) tp. Jackson co. Mo.; coextensive with Kansas City — 120
Kawardo (kä-wär′dō) native state, Cen. Provinces, British India, 887 □ — 75
Kaweah Peak (kạ-wē′ạ-) Sierra Nevada range, Cal. 14,000 ft. high.
Kayes (kāz) town, on the Senegal riv. W Africa, lat. 14° 30′ N, lon. 11° 30′ W; ✻ of the French Sudan.
Kaysville (kāz′vĭl) tp. & city, Davis co. Ut. territory — 1 — tp.
Kazamin (kä-zä-mēn′) town, Turkey in Asia, 8 m. N W of Bagdad — 12
Kazan (kä-zän′) govt. E Russia 24,601 □ pop. 2,141. — its ✻, ft. city, pop. 133.
Kazvin (käz′vēn′) *or* **Kasbin** (käz′bēn′) town, N Persia, 90 m. N W of Teheran — 46
Kealakeakua (kā-ä′lä-kā-ä-kōō′ä) bay, Hawaii; Capt. Cook was killed here.
Kearney (kär′nẹ) co. S Neb. 525 □ pop. 9, × Minden. — tp. Clay co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, × of Buffalo co. Neb. pop. 8.
Kearny, co. S W Kan. 864 □ pop. 2, × Lakin.
Kearsarge (kēr′särj) mt. Merrimack co. N. H. 2,943 ft. high. — mt. Carroll co. N. H. 3,251 ft. high.
Keating (kē′tĭng) tp. McKean co. Pa. — 3
Kecskemet (kĕch′kĕm′ăt′) mfg. & agr. town, Pest co. Hungary — 48
Kediri (kā-dē′rē′) prov. S coast, Java isl. pop. 677. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Kedron (kē′dron) brook, Palestine, E side of Jerusalem.
Keene (kēn) city, × of Cheshire co. N. H. — 7

Keerutpur (kē-rŭt-pōōr′) town, Bijnaur dist. N. W. Provs. British India — 10
Keeseville (kēz′vĭl) vil. Essex co. N. Y. on Au Sable river — 2
Keewatin (kē-wä′tĭn) dist. Canada, attached to Manitoba, 267,000 □ — 10
Kehl (kāl) town, Baden, Germany, on Rhine river, opp. Strasburg — 5
Keighley (kēth′lę) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England — 31
Keith (kēth) co. W Neb. 1,254 □ pop. 3, × Ogallala.
Kekri (kā′krē) town, Ajmere, Rájputána, India — 6
Kelat (kę-lät′). See KHELÁT.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) bor. Roxburgh co. Scotland; yearly cattle market, Aug. 5 — 5
Kelung (kē′lo͞ong′) treaty port, N Formosa isl. China — 79
Kemijoki (kä′mē-yō′kē) riv. 300 m. long, Lapland, Russia in Europe.
Kempen (kĕmp′ẹn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 6. — town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Kemper (kĕmp′ẹr) co. E Miss. 740 □ pop. 18, × Dekalb.
Kempten (kĕmp′tẹn) town, Suabia, Bavaria, 51 m. S S W of Augsburg — 16
Ken (kān), riv. Bundelkhand, Cen. India, 250 m. long, to Jamna river.
Kenansville (kē′nạns-vĭl) tp. & town, Duplin co. N. C. — tp. — 2
Kendal (kĕn′dạl) mfg. bor. Westmoreland co. England — 14
Kendall (kĕn′dạl) co. N E Ill. 330 □ pop. 12, × Yorkville. — co. S cen. Tex. 620 □ pop. 4, × Boerne. — bor. McKean co. Pa. pop. 2.
Kendallville (kĕn′dạl-vĭl) city, Noble co. Ind. — 3
Kendrapara (kĕn-drä-pä′rä) town, Cuttack dist. Orissa, S W Bengal, British India — 11
Keneh (kĕn′ĕ′) prov. Upper Egypt, 544 □ pop. 407. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Kennebec (kĕn′ẹ-bĕk′) riv. Me. 200 m. long. — co. S W cen. Me. 888 □ pop. 57, × Augusta.
Kennebunk (kĕn′ẹ-bŭnk′) tp. & vil. York co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Kennebunkport (kĕn′ẹ-bŭnk-pōrt′) tp. York co. Me. — 2
Kenosha (kę-nō′sha) co. S E Wis. 280 □ pop. 16. — its ×, a cml. city, pop. 7.
Kensington (kĕn′sĭng-tọn) town, Middlesex co. England, W suburb of London, pop. 163. — town, S Australia, pop. 10.
Kent (kĕnt) co. cen. Del. 630 □ pop. 33, × Dover. — co. N E Md. 315 □ pop. 17, × Chestertown. — co. W Mich. 860 □ pop. 110, × Grand Rapids. — co. R. I. 180 □ pop. 27, × East Greenwich. — vil. Portage co. O. pop. 4. — co. S E England, 1,555 □ pop. 1,142, × Maidstone. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, 1,720 □ pop. 24, × Richibucto. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 644 □ pop. 31, × Chatham.
Kentish-Town (kĕnt′ĭsh-) chapelry, Middlesex co. Eng. N suburb of London — 68
Kenton (kĕn′tọn) co. Ky. 152 □ pop. 54, × Covington. — hundred & town, Kent co. Del. hundred pop. 3. — city, × of Hardin co. O. pop. 6.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ) state, E cen. U. S. A. 40,400 □ pop. 1,859, ✻ Frankfort.
Kentucky River, 350 m. long, Cumberland Mts. to Ohio river.
Kenwyn (kĕn′wĭn) vil. Cornwall co. England — 9
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk) co. S E Io. 576 □ pop. 24, × Sigourney. — city, Lee co. Io. pop. 14.
Kerauli (kĕr′ow-lē′) state, Rájputána, India, 1,878 □ pop. 149. — town in same, pop. 26.
Kerensk (kā-rĕnsk′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe — 5
Kerguelen Land (kĕrg′ẹ-lęn-) isls. Indian Oc. 3,000 □ lat. 49° S, lon. 70° E.
Kerkuk (kĕr′kōōk′) town, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 155 m. N of Bagdad — 13
Kerkrade (kĕrk′rä-dę) vil. Limburg prov. Netherlands — 7
Kermân (kĕr-män′) prov. S E Persia, 65,000 □ pop. 600. — city, its ✻ pop. 40.
Kermanshah (kĕr′män′shä′) town, Ardilan prov. N W Persia — 32
Kern (kĕrn) co. S cen. Cal. 7,971 □ pop. 10, × Bakersfield.
Kern River, 200 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Tulare Lake, Cal.
Kerr (kĕr) co. S W cen. Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 4, × Kerrville.
Kerry (kĕr′rĭ) co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,853 □ pop. 179, × Tralee.
Kershaw (kĕr′shạ′) co. S. C. 775 □ pop. 22, × Camden.
Kertch (kĕrch) ft. town & port, Crimea, S Russia; Mithridates buried here — 22
Kessenich (kĕs′sę-nĭk′) vil. Limbourg prov. Belgium — 5
Kesteven, Parts of (-kĕs′tęv-ĕn) S W subdiv. Lincoln co. England — 106
Keswick (kĕz′ĭk) town, Cumberland co. England, on Greta river — 3
Keszthely (kĕst′hĕl′) town, Szalad co. Hungary — 5
Kettering (kĕt′tĕr-ĭng) town, England, 14 m. N N E of Northampton — 11
Kettur (kĕt′tōōr′) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India — 7
Keunjhar (kę-o͞on′jạr) native state, Orissa, India, 3,096 □ pop. 182. — its ✻.
Kew (kū) vil. Surrey co. England, 7 m. from London; botanical garden.
Kewanee (kę-wä′nę) tp. & town, Henry co. Ill. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 5.
Kewaunee (kę-wạ′nē) co. E Wis. 336 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 1.
Keweenaw (kē′wē-na) co. N upper pen. Mich. 350 □ pop. 3, × Eagle River.
Keyapaha (kē′ya-pä′hä) co. N Neb. 660 □ pop. 4, × Springview.
Keyport (kē′pôrt) town, Monmouth co. N. J. — 3
Keyser (kī′zẹr) tp. Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, × of Mineral co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Keytesville (kēts′vĭl) tp. & town, Chariton co. Mo. — tp. — 3
Key West (kē-) city, spt. & × of Monroe co. Fla. on isl. in Gulf of Mexico — 18
Kezdi-Vasárhely (kēz′dē′-vä′shär′hĕl′) town, Transylvania prov. Hungary — 5
Kezd-Szaaz (kĕzd-säz′) town, Transylvania prov. Hungary — 5
Khaibar Pass (kä′ē-bär-) into Afghánistán from India, 10 m. W of Peshawur.
Khairábád (kī′rä′bäd′) town, Sitápur div. Oudh, British India — 14
Khairpur (kīr′pōōr) native state, N W Bombay, W India, 6,109 □ pop. 132. — its ✻ near the Indus river.
Khalkas Country (käl′käs′-) N Mongolia, 47°-53° N, 90°-112° E, ✻ Urga.
Khamgaon (käm-gä-ōn′) town, Akola dist. W. Berár, India; cotton market — 9
Khandesh (kän′dāsh) dist. Bombay, British India, 9,311 □ pop. 778, ✻ Dhulia.
Khandiva (kän′dį-vä) town, Cen. Provinces, British India — 10
Khania (kä-nē′ạ) ft. spt. & cml. town, N coast Crete isl. Mediterranean sea — 15
Khanpur (kän′pōōr′) town, Bahâwalpur dominion, India — 20
Khappa (kä′pä) town, Nágpur dist. Cen. Provinces, British India — 8
Kharkov (kär-kŏf′) govt. Russia in Europe, 21,041 □ pop. 2,322. — its ✻, a cml. city, pop. 188.
Khartum (kär′to͞om′) town, Africa, former ✻ of Egyptian Sudan; siege 1885. — 70
Khasganj (käs-gänj′) town, Etah dist. India, 60 m. N E of Agra — 16
Khasia (kä′sē-ä) dist. Assam prov. British India, 6,157 □; jungle region — 142
Khatmandu (kät′män′do͞o′) town, ✻ of Nepál, India — 50
Khawak (kä-wäk′) most E pass Hindu-Kush Mts. 13,200 ft. high.
Khelát (kę-lät′) walled town, ✻ of Khelát prov. and of Balúchistán — 12
Kheri (kę-rē′) dist. N. W. Provs. Brit. India, 2,963 □ pop. 739. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Kherson (kĕr-sōn′) govt. Russia in Europe, 27,523 □ pop. 2,027. — its ✻ pop. 62.
Khiva (kē′vä) khanate, vassal state of Russia, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 22,320 □ pop. 700. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Khodavendigar (kō-dä-vĕn-dē-gär′). See BRUSA.
Khodjent (kŏ′jĕnt′) town, Syr Daria prov. Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia — 35
Khoi (koi) town, Azerbaijan prov. N Persia — 25
Khokan (kō′kän′) *or* **Kokand** (kō′känd′) town, ✻ of Ferghana govt. Russia in Asia — 54
Kholm (kōlm) town, Pskov govt. Russia in Europe, on Lovat river — 5
Khond-Mals (kŏnd-mälz′) dist. Orissa, India; home of the Khonds — 52
Khonsar (kōn′sär′) agr. & mfg. town, Irak-Ajemi prov. Persia — 12
Khorassan (kō′räs-sän′) prov. N E Persia — 2,000

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Khorramábád (kŏr-räm-ä′băd′) town, Irak-Ajemi prov. Persia 5
Khorsábád (kŏr′sä′băd′) vil. Turkey in Asia, near Mosul; ruins of Nineveh.
Khoten (kō′tĕn′) dist. Chinese Turkestan, Gobi Desert. — *or* **Ilchi** (ēl-chē′) its ✻ pop. 30; trade in leather, silk, and paper.
Khulsia (kŭl′sę-ä) state, on the Sirhind Plain, Punjab, India, 168 □ 62
Khulm (kōōlm) dist. Afghan Turkestan. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Khunawur Pass (kōōn′ą-wûr′-) in Himalaya Mts. 20,000 ft. high.
Khundpara (kŭnd-pä′rä) state, Orissa, India, 244 □ pop. 57. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Khunduz (kōōn-dōōz′) dist. Afghan Turkestan, 35°–38° N, 68°–72° E. — its ✻.
Khurja (kōōr′jä) town, Bulundshahar dist. N. W. Provinces, British India.... 27
Khuzistan (kōō-zĭs-tän′) *anc.* Susiana, agr. prov. S W Persia.
Khvalynsk (kvä-lĕnsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia, rt. bank of Volga river.. 11
Khyen Country (kī-ĕn′-) region, Indo-China, lat. 19°–24° N, lon. 93°–95° E.
Khyrábád (kēr-ä′băd′) town, Oudh, India, 100 m. W N W of Lucknow 16
Khyragarh (kī′rä-gär′) state, Cen. Provs. India, 940 □ pop. 122. — its ✻.
Kiakhta (kē-äk′tä) town, Transbaikalia govt. Siberia; Chinese trade 5
Kiangsi (kē-äng′sē) prov. S E China, 72,176 □ pop. 24,534, ✻ Nan-Chang.
Kiangsu (kē-äng′sōō′) prov. N E China, 44,500 □ pop. 20,905, ✻ Nanking.
Kiankari (kē-än′kä-rē′) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor, 55 m. S of Kastamuni 18
Kickapoo (kĭck′ą-pōō′) tp. Leavenworth co. Kan. on Missouri river 3
Kidder (kĭd′dęr) co. cen. N. Dak. 1,440 □ pop. 1, × Steele.
Kidderminster (kĭd′ęr-mĭn′stęr) mfg. town, Worcester co. England 25
Kiel (kēl) ft. spt. & navy yard, Holstein, Prussia, 53 m. N N E of Hamburg... 69
Kielce (kē-ĕlt′sä) govt. Poland, Russia, 3,897 □ pop. 692. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Kiev (kē-ĕf′) govt. Russ. in Eur. 19,691 □ pop. 3,072. — its ✻, ft. city, pop. 184.
Kikinda (kē-kĕn′dō′) town, Torontal co. Hungary 20
Kilauea (kē′lou-ä′ä) crater 3 m. long, on slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 4,040 ft. above sea, Hawaiian Isls.; greatest continually active volcano in the world.
Kildare (kĭl-där′) co. E Ireland, 654 □ pop. 70, × Naas.
Kilia (kē′lē-ä) *or* **Kilianova** (-ą-nō′vä) ft. town, Bessarabia, Russia in Europe. 6
Kilima-Njaro (kĭl′ē-män′jä-rō′) mt. E Africa, 3° 40′ S, 37° E, 18,715 ft. high.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ) co. S Ir. 796 □ pop. 87. — its × on Nore riv. pop. 12.
Killarney (kĭl-är′nĭ) town, Kerry co. Ireland, 44 m. W N W of Cork 7
Killiecrankie (kĭl′ĭ-crăn′kĭ) pass, Grampian Mts. Scotland; battlefield, 1689.
Killingly (kĭl′ĭng-lĭ) tp. & vil. Windham co. Conn. ..... tp. 7
Kilmarnock (kĭl-mär′nŏk) mfg. bor. Ayr co. Scotland, on Irvine river 28
Kilsyth (kĭl′sith′) bor. Stirling co. Scotland, 12½ m. N E of Glasgow 5
Kimball (kĭm′bal) co. W Neb. 923 □ pop. 1, × Kimball.
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr-lĭ) town, ✻ of West Griqualand, S Africa 29
Kimberworth (kĭm′bęr-wûrth) tp. York co. England; suburb of Rotherham. 14
Kimble (kĭm′bl) co. cen. Tex. 1,360 □ pop. 2, × Junction City.
Kimito (kē-mē′tō) vil. Åbo prov. Finland, on Kimito island 7
Kimpolung (kēm′pō-lōōng′) town, Roumania, 80 m. N W of Bucharest, pop. 8. — town, Bukowina duchy, Austria, pop. 5.
Kincardine (kĭn-kär′dĭn) co. Scotland, 385 □ pop. 36, × Stonehaven.
Kinderhook (kĭn′dęr-hōōk′) tp. & vil. Columbia co. N. Y. ..... tp. 4
King, co. W cen. Wash. 1,944 □ pop. 64, × Seattle.
King and Queen, co. E Va. 400 □ pop. 10, × King and Queen Courthouse.
King-Chow (kĭng′-chow′) city, Hupeh prov. China 600
Kingfisher, co. N W Ok. pop. 8, × Kingfisher.
King George, co. E part of Va. 190 □ pop. 7, × King George Courthouse.
King Island, isl. N W of Tasmania, Bass's Strait, 40 m. long.
King-ke-tao. See Seoul.
Kingman, co. S Kan. 864 □ pop. 12, × Kingman, pop. 2.
Kings, co. N. Y. 37 □ pop. 839, × Brooklyn. — tp. Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 3. — co. Leinster, Ireland, 772 □ pop. 65, × Tullamore. — co. New Brunswick, 1,565 □ pop. 23, × Hampton. — co. Nova Scotia, 812 □ pop. 22, × Kentville. — co. Prince Edward Island, 644 □ pop. 27, × Georgetown.
Kingsbury (kĭngz′bĕr-ę) co. W S. Dak. 870 □ pop. 9, × De Smet. — tp. Washington co. N. Y. 50 m. N of Albany 5
Kingsmill Islands. See Gilbert Islands.
Kings Mountain, tp. Cleveland co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 3.
King's Norton (-nôr′tun) vil. & par. Worcester co. England ..... par. 34
Kingston (kĭngz′tŏn) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 21. — tp. & bor. Luzerne co. Pa. tp. pop. 4, bor. pop. 2. — cml. city, × of Surrey co. & ✻ of Jamaica isl. West Indies, pop. 49, a spt. — cml. city, Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 19.
Kingston-on-Railway, town, Surrey co. England 8
Kingston-upon-Hull. See Hull.
Kingston-upon-Thames (-tĕmz) town, Surrey co. England 27
Kingstown (kĭngz′town) spt. on Dublin Bay, Ireland, pop. 19. — spt. ✻ of St. Vincent isl. British West Indies, pop. 5.
King-te-Tchiang (kĭng′-tā-chę-äng′) town, Kiangsi prov. China 500
King William, co. E part of Va. 270 □ pop. 10, × King William Courthouse.
King William's Town, town, Cape Colony, S Af. anc. ✻ of Brit. Kaffraria. 7
Kinmundy (kĭn′mŭn′dĭ) city, Marion co. Ill. 1
Kinney (kĭn′nē) co. S W Tex. 1,700 □ pop. 4, × Brackettville.
Kinross (kĭn′rŏs′) co. Scotland, 78 □ pop. 6. — its ×.
Kinsale (kĭn′sāl′) spt. town & watering place, Cork co. Ireland 7
Kinston (kĭn′stŏn) tp. & town, × of Lenoir co. N. C. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.
Kiölen *or* **Kjölen** (kyö′lęn *or* chö′lęn) mts. Sw. & Norway, highest 5,956 ft.
Kiong-Choo (kę-ŏng′-chōō′) city, & treaty port, China, ✻ of Hainan island .. 200
Kioo-Sioo (kē-ōō′-shē-ōō). See Kiushiu.
Kioto (kē-ō′tō) mfg. town & former ✻ of Japan, Hondo (Nippon) island 280
Kiowa (kī′ō-wą) co. S E Col. 1,800 □ pop. 1, × Sheridan Lake. — co. S Kan. 720 □ pop. 3, × Greensburg.
Kirby (kĕr′bĭ) tp. Northampton co. N. C. 3
Kirchberg (kēērĸ′bĕrg) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 5. — town, St. Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. 4.
Kirchheim (kēērĸ′hīm) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 16 m. S E of Stuttgart, pop. 6. — town, Göritz dist. Küstenland, Austria, pop. 6.
Kirghiz (kĭr′gēz′) people, cen. Asia; ter. lat. 44°–55° N, lon. 53°–82° E 2,000
Kirghiz Steppe (-stĕp) region, Russia in Asia, between Russian Turkestan & Siberia, 755,793 □ pop. 2,001; divided into govts. of Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.
Kirin (kĭr′ĭn) prov. Manchuria, 116,929 □ pop. 120, ✻ Kirin-Ula.
Kirkcaldy (kir-kal′dĭ *or* kir-ka′dĭ) cml. & mfg. town, Fife co. Scot. a spt.... 23
Kirkcudbright (kir-kōō′brē) co. S W Scotland 911 □ pop. 40. — its × pop. 3.
Kirkdale (kĕrk′dāl) N suburb of Liverpool, England 33
Kirkintilloch (kĕrk′ĭn-tĭl′ŏĸ) bor. Dumbarton co. Scotland 8
Kirk-Kilisseh (kēērk-kē-lēs′sę) town, Turkey in Europe 20
Kirkland (kĕrk′land) tp. Oneida co. N. Y. 5
Kirklin (kĕrk′lĭn) tp. & town, Clinton co. Ind. ..... tp. 2
Kirksville (kĕrks′vĭl) city, × of Adair co. Mo. 4
Kirkwall (kĕrk′wal) spt. Mainland isl. × of Orkney co. Scotland 3
Kirkwood (kĕrk′wōōd) vil. St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Belmont co. O. pop. 2.
Kirsanov (kēēr-sä-nŏv′) town, Russia in Europe, 44 m. E N E of Tambov.... 6
Kishenev (kĭsh′ę-nĕv′) town, ✻ of Bessarabia, Russ. in Europe, on Buik river 120
Kishengarh (kĭsh′ęn-gŭr′) state, Rájputána, India, 724 □ pop. 113. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Kishm (kĭshm) isl. S E Persian Gulf, 70 m. long, 12 m. broad, pop. 5. — its ✻.
Kishon (kĭsh′ŏn) riv. Palestine, Anti-Libanus mts. to Mediterranean sea.
Kishoreganj (kĭsh′ō-rę-gänj′) town, Mymensingh dist. Bengal, British India. 14
Kis-Körös (kĭsh-kö′rösh′) town, Hungary, 25 m. W of Felegyhaza 7
Kistna (kĭst′na) riv. S India, 600 m. long, W Ghats to Bengal Bay.
Kit Carson (kĭt kär′sŏn) co. cen. Col. 2,150 □ pop. 2, × Burlington.
Kit Carsons Peak (-kär′sonz-) mt. S Col. 14,100 ft. high.
Kitsap (kĭt′sap) co. W Wash. 392 □ pop. 5, × Port Madison.
Kittanning (kĭt-ăn′ĭng) bor. × of Armstrong co. Pa. 3
Kittatinny (kĭt′ą-tĭn′ĭ) *or* **Blue Mountain**, Pa. & N. J. 2,400 ft.
Kittery (kĭt′ęr-ĭ) tp. & vil. York co. Me.; U. S. navy yard ..... tp. 3
Kittitas (kĭt′ĭ-tăs) co. cen. Wash. 3,344 □ pop. 9, × Ellensburg.
Kittrell (kĭt′rel) tp. & town, Vance co. N. C. ..... tp. 3
Kittson (kĭt′sŏn) co. N W Minn. 2,245 □ pop. 5, × Hallock.
Kitzingen (kĭt′sĭng-ęn) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river 6
Kiukiang (kę-ōō′kę-äng′) city & treaty port, Kiangsi prov. China 53
Kiungchau (kę-ōōng′chow′) city & treaty port, ✻ of Hainan isl. China 40
Kiushiu (kyōō-shyōō′) S isl. Japanese empire, with Liukiu Isls. 16,840 □ 6,166
Ki-Yuen (kī-yōō-ĕn′) town, Mukden prov. Manchuria, Chinese Empire 35
Kizil-Irmak (kĭz′ĕl-ēēr-mäk′) riv. Asia Minor, 520 m. long, to Black Sea.
Kizil-Kum (kĭz′ĭl-kōōm) desert, Russian Turkestan, E of Aral Lake.
Kizliar (kĭz′lę-är′) ft. town, on Terek riv. Caucasus, Russia 9
Kladno (kläd′nō) town, Bohemia, Austria, 15 m. W N W of Prague 14
Klagenfurth (klä′gen-fōōrt′) city, ✻ of Carinthia, Austria 19
Klamath (klä′math) co. S Ore. 5,520 □ pop. 2, × Linkville.
Klamath Lake, Ore. & Cal. 44 m. long, 14 m. wide at N end.
Klamath River, 275 m. long, from Lower Klamath Lake, S Ore. through N Cal. to Pacific ocean.
Klattau (klät′tow) town, Bohemia, Austria, 68 m. S W of Prague 10
Klausenburg (klow′zen-bōōrg′) *or* **Kolozsvar** (kō′lōzh′vär′) co. Hungary, 1,940 □ pop. 202. — its ×, on Szamos riv. pop. 33.
Klickitat (klĭk′ę-tăt) co. S Wash. 2,176 □ pop. 5, × Goldendale.
Klin (klēn) town, Russia in Europe, 40 m. N N W of Moscow, on Sestra river. 7
Klintzy (klĭnt′sē) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 7
Klosterneuburg (klōs-ter-noi′bōōrg) mfg. town, Austria, near Vienna 7
Knaresborough (nârs′bŭr-rō) bor. York co. England, 16 m. W N W of York. 5
Knightsbridge (nits′brĭj) W suburb of London, Middlesex co. England 8
Knightstown (nits′town) town, Henry co. Ind. 2
Knott (nŏt) co. S W Ky. 365 □ pop. 5, × Hindman.
Knox (nŏks) co. N W Ill. 720 □ pop. 39, × Knoxville. — co. S W Ind. 510 □ pop. 28, × Vincennes. — co. S E Ky. 350 □ pop. 14, × Barboursville. — co. S Me. 328 □ pop. 31, × Rockland. — co. N E Mo. 510 □ pop. 14, × Edina. — co. N E Neb. 1,100 □ pop. 9, × Niobrara. — co. cen. O. 527 □ pop. 28, × Mount Vernon. — co. E Tenn. 520 □ pop. 60, × Knoxville. — co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Benjamin. — tp. Knox co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Pottawattamie co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Jefferson co. O. pop. 2.
Knoxville (-vĭl) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Marion co. Io. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 3. — tp. Ray co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Knox co. Tenn. pop. 23.
Kobbe (kŏb′bē) town, Darfur, Sudan, cen. Africa 6
Kobdo (kŏb′dō) prov. N W Mongolia, Chinese Empire. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Kobé (kō′bā) cml. city, S Hondo isl. Japan, on Hiogo Bay, 40 m. S W of Kioto 136
Kobrin (kō′brĕn) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe 8
Kobyliaki (kō-bēl-yä′kē) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe 13
Kochi (kō′chē) *or* **Kotsi** (kō′tsē) town, spt. S E Shikoku isl. Japan 32
Koei-Choo (kwā′-chōō′). See Kweichow.
Kofu (kō′fōō) town, Hondo isl. Japan, 100 m. W of Tokyo 31
Kohat (kō-hät′) dist. Punjab, Pesháwur div. 2,289 □ pop. 145. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Koh-i-Baba (kō′-ē-bä′bä) mt. range, Afghánistán, 17,640 ft. high.
Kokaboni (kō′kä-bō′nē) town, Bornu, Sudan, Africa, on Yeu river 5
Kokomo (kō′kō-mō) city, × of Howard co. Ind. 8
Koko-Nor (kō′kō-nôr′) lake, Chinese empire, E of Gobi Desert, 2,040 □.
Kokura (kō-kōō′rä) spt. Kiushiu isl. Japan, ✻ of Fizen province 16
Kolabah (kōl′ą-bä) dist. W India, S of city of Bombay, 1,482 □ 350
Koladan (kō′lä-dän′) riv. Arakan div. Lower Burma, 200 m. long.
Kolapur (kō′la-pōōr′) native state, W India, 2,778 □ pop. 803. — its ✻, 185 m. S S E of Bombay. — town, Amrawati dist. Berár, British India, pop. 6.
Kolding (kōl′dĭng) town, Jutland, Denmark 5
Kolíazin (kō-lē-ä-zēn′) town, Russia, on Volga riv. 80 m. E N E of Tver 7
Kolin *or* **Neu Kolin** (noi kō-lēn′) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river 12
Kolo (kō′lō) town, Kalisz govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, on isl. in Warta riv. pop. 8. — *or* **Kolko**, town, Lomza govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Kolomea (kō-lō-mā′ä) town, Galicia, Austria, on Pruth river 30
Kolomna (kō-lŏm′nä) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, on Moskva river. 19
Kolouri. See Salamis.
Kom (kōm) *or* **Kum** (kōōm), dist. Irak-Ajemi prov. Persia. — its ✻ pop. 25.
Komarno (kō-mär′nō) town, E Galicia, Austria 5
Komlos (kŏm′lŏsh′) town, Torontal co. Hungary, 30 m. W N W of Temesvar.. 5
Komotau (kō′mō-tou′) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria 10
Konda (kŏn′da) native state Cen. Provinces, British India, 174 □ 30
Kong Mountains, Africa, begin 200 m. S E of Sierra Leone, and stretch E.
Kongo (kŏng′gō) riv. cen. & W Africa, one of the largest in the world.
Kongo Free State, country, W Africa, under sovereignty of Leopold, King of the Belgians, 865,400 □ pop. 16,000, ✻ Boma.
Kongsberg (kŏngs′bĕrg) mfg. town, Norway, 45 m. W S W of Christiania 5
Kongun (kŏn′gōōn′) spt. town, Fars prov. Persia, on Persian Gulf 6
Konia (kō′nē-ä) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 35,373 □ pop. 1,088. — its ✻ pop. 25, *anc.* Ico'nium.
Königgratz (kö′nēg-rĕts) ft. town, Bohemia, Austria, 64 m. E N E of Prague. 8
Königinhof (kö′nēg-ĕn-hŏf′) town, Bohemia, Austria, 16 m. N of Königgrätz.. 7
Königsberg (kö′nĭgs-bĕrg′) govt. E. Prus. 8,151 □ pop. 1,172. — its ✻, a ft. city, on Pregel riv. pop. 162. — town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Königshütte (kö′nĭgs-hüt′tę) town, Silesia prov. Prussia; mines and baths... 37
Konin (kō′nĭn) town, Kalisz govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Konitz (kō′nĕts) *or* **Choynica** (koi-nēt′sä) town, Prussia 8
Könitz (kö′nĭts) vil. & par. Bern canton, Switzerland 6
Konkan (kŏn′kăn) prov. Bombay pres. British India, 13,639 □ 2,962
Konotop (kō-nō-tŏp′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 5
Koordistan. See Kurdistan.
Kootenai (kōōt′ę-nā) co. N W Ida. 5,600 □ pop. 4, × Rathdrum.
Kopal (kō′päl′) town, W Siberia, Russia in Asia 5
Köpenick (kö′pę-nĭk′) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 8 m. S E of Berlin.. 7
Kopparberg (kŏp-pär-bĕrg′) prov. cen. Sweden, 11,421 □ pop. 197, ✻ Fahlun.
Kopreinitz (kō′prī-nĭts′) town, Croatia, Hungary, 27 m. E S E of Warasdin... 6
Koprili (kō-prē′lē) town, Macedonia, Turkey in Europe 5
Korat (kō′rät′) state, Siam, Asia, pop. 60. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Kordofan (kôr-dō-fän′) country, E Sudan, Africa, 100,000 □ pop. 300; chief town El Obeid.
Korea (kō-rē′ą) kingdom, E Asia, under suzerainty of China, 84,424 □ pop. 10,529, ✻ Seoul, pop. 250. — native state, Chutiá-Nágpur, Bengal, British India, 1,631 □ pop. 21, ✻ Souhat.

Korean Archipelago, groups of isls. off W coast of Korea. Pop.
Korenicsa (kō-rā-nē′chä) two contiguous vils. Croatia, Hungary 5
Kornegal (kôr-nā-gäl′) dist. Ceylon isl. pop. 208. — its ✻.
Korneuburg (kôr′noi-bōorg) town, Lower Austria, 9 m. N N W of Vienna 4
Koron (kō′rŏn) ft. spt. Greece, on Gulf of Koron 3
Korop (kō-rŏp′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 5
Korotayak (kō-rō-tä-yäk′) town, Voronej govt. Russ. in Europe, on Don river 8
Korotcha (kō-rō′chä) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe 6
Kosciusko (kŏs′ĭ-ŭs′kō) co. N E Ind. 556 □ pop. 29, × Warsaw. — vil. × of Attala co. Miss. pop. 1.
Kosel (kō′zel) ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Oder river 5
Koselets (kō-sā-lĕts′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, on Oster river. 5
Koshkonong (kŏsh′kŏ-nŏng) tp. Jefferson co. Wis. 4
Koslov (kŏs-lŏv′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe 26
Kosmodemiansk (kŏs-mō-dĕm-yänsk′) town, Kazan govt. Russia in Europe .. 6
Kosseir (kŏs′sēr′) spt. town, Upper Egypt, on Red Sea 2
Kossova (kŏs-sō′vä) vilayet, Turkey in Europe, 9,264 □ pop. 588, ✻ Uskub.
Kossuth (kŏs-sōoth′) co. Io. 984 □ pop. 13, × Algona. — tp. Manitowoc co. Wis. pop. 2.
Kostroma (kŏs-trō′mą) govt. Russia in Europe, 32,702 □ pop. 1,354. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Kosy (kō′sē) town, N. W. Provinces, British India, 60 m. N W of Agra 11
Kotah (kō′tä) Rajput state, India, 3,797 □ pop. 526. — its ✻, a ft. town.
Köthen (kö′tęn) town, Anhalt duchy, cen. Germany 18
Kot-Kamalia (kōt-kä-mä′lę-ä) ft. town, Punjab prov. British India 6
Kotsi. See Kochi.
Kovel (kō-vĕl′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe 5
Kovno (kŏv′nō) govt. Russia in Europe, 15,692 □ pop. 1,533. — its ✻ pop. 51.
Kovrow (kŏv′rŏv) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe 5
Kozelsk (kō-zĕlsk′) town, Russia, 35 m. S S W of Kaluga, on Zhizdra river 7
Kragouyévatz (krä-gōō′yĕ-vätz) town, cen. Servia 11
Krajova (krä-yō′vä). See Crajova.
Krakau. See Cracow.
Kralingen (krä′lĭng-ęn) par. & vil. Netherlands, near Rotterdam 5
Kranidi (krä′nē′dē) town, Greece, 23 m. S E of Nauplia 7
Krasnistaw (kräs-nĭs′täv) town, Poland, Russia in Europe, on Wieprz river .. 5
Krasnoi-Yar (kräs-noi′-yär) town, Astrakhan govt. Russia in Europe 6
Krasnokutsk (kräs′nō-kōotsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe 6
Krasnoyarsk (kräs′nō-yärsk′) town, Siberia, Rus. in Asia, ✻ of Yeniseisk govt. 13
Krasso (krōsh′shō′) co. Hungary, 2,024 □ pop. 274, × Lugos.
Krawang (krä-wäng′) Dutch residency, Java, pop. 271, ✻ Poerwakarta.
Kremenetz (krä-mę-nĕts′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe 12
Krementchug (krĕm-ĕnt-shōōg′) mfg. town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe . 50
Kremnitz (krĕm′nĭts) mfg. & min. town, N Hungary 8
Krems (krĕms) town, Austria, on Danube riv. 38 m. N W of Vienna 11
Kremsir (krĕm′sēr) town, Moravia prov. Austria, on March river 11
Kreuznach (kroits′näk) town & watering place, Prussia, on Nahe river 15
Krishnagar (krĭsh-nä′gär) town, Bengal, British India, ✻ of Nuddea dist. 27
Krolevets (krō-lā-vĕts′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 8
Kronenberg (krō′nęn-bĕrg′) mfg. town, Prussia, 15 m. E of Düsseldorf 7
Kronoberg (krō′nō-bĕrg) prov. S Sweden, 3,841 □ pop 160, ✻ Wexio.
Kronstadt (krōn′stät) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 690 □ pop. 83. — *or* **Brasso** (brŏsh/shō′), its × pop. 31. See Cronstadt.
Krotoszyn (krō-tō-shēn′) mfg. & cml. town, Prussia, 54 m. S S E of Posen 8
Krouchevatz (krou′chä-vätz′) town, cen. Servia, on Morava river 7
Kroya (kroi′ä) town, Albania, Turkey in Europe, 45 m. S S E of Scutari 12
Krumau (krōō′mou) town, Bohemia, Austria, 14 m. S S W of Budweis 8
Kuba (kōō′bä) ft. town, Baku govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia 13
Kuban (kōō-bän′) govt. N. Caucasia, Rus. 36,439 □ pop. 1,287, ✻ Yekaterinodar.
Kuen-Lun (kwĕn′-lōōn′) mt. range, cen. Asia, N boundary of Tibet, 22,000 ft.
Kufo (kōō′fō) town, Sokoto, British Niger Ter. W Africa, 52 m. S W of Kano.
Kuilenburg (koi′lęn-bûrg) ft. town, Netherlands, on Leck river 6
Kuka (kōō′kä) city, ✻ of Bornu, Sudan, cen. Africa 55
Kula (kōō′lō′) vil. Bács co. Hungary 8
Kulfo (kōōl′fō) town, Nupe, British Niger Ter. W Africa, 100 m. N W of Bida 16
Kulja (kōōl′jä) dist. Chinese Turkestan, 27,389 □ pop. 130. — its ✻.
Kulm (kōōlm) walled town, W. Prussia prov. Germany, near Vistula river 10
Kulmbach (kōōlm′bäĸ) town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany 5
Kumamoto (kōō-mä-mō′tō) spt. W Kiushiu isl. Japan 53
Kumassi (kōō-mäs′sĭ) town, ✻ of Ashanti, Upper Guinea, W Africa 13
Kumáun (kōō′mä′ōōn) div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 12,438 □ pop. 1,184, ✻ Srinagar, pop. 2. — dist. of above div. 6,000 □ pop. 433, ✻ Almora.
Kumta (kōōm′tä) spt. town, Madras pres. Brit. India, 330 m. S S E of Bombay
Kunchinjunga (kōōn-chĭn′jōōn′gä) peak, Himalaya Mts. 28,156 ft. high.
Kunduz (kōōn-dōōz′) khanate, Afghan Turkestan, Asia. — its ✻ pop. 5. 10
Kungrad (kŭn′grăd) town, Khiva, Turkestan, Asia 10
Kungur (kōōn′gōōr′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe, 50 m. S E of Perm .. 11
Kun-Hegyes (kōōn′-hĕd′yĕsh′) town, Hungary, on Theiss river 7
Kun-Szent-Martony (kōōn-sĕnt-mär′tōñ′) town, Hungary 11
Kun-Szent-Miklos (-mĕ′klŏsh′) town, Hungary, 32 m. S E of Budapest 7
Kuopio (kōō-ō′pē-ō) prov. Finland, Russia, 16,499 □ pop. 285. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Kupiansk (kōō-pē-änsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe 6
Kur (kōōr) riv. 530 m. long, Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia, to Caspian Sea.
Kurdistan (kōōr-dĭs-tän′) region, W Asia, lat. 35°–39° N, lon. 38°–47° E, 500,000 □ pop. 3,000; chief towns, Arbil, Altun-Kupri, and Kerkuk.
Kurg *or* **Coorg** (kōōrg) hill prov. S W of Mysore, British India, 1,583 □ pop. 173, ✻ Merkara.
Kurile Islands (kōō′rĭl-) group 25 isls. N Pacific ocean, 3,070 □; Japanese.
Kurnaul (kŭr-nąl′) dist. Delhi div. Punjab prov. British India, 2,352 □ pop. 611. — its ✻ 78 m. N by W of Delhi, pop. 15.
Kurnul (kŭr-nōōl′) dist. Madras prov. India, 7,151 □ pop. 914. — its ✻.
Kurrachee (kŭr′ą-chē′). See Karáchi.
Kurrea (kŭr′ę-ą) town, Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. S E of Khoten 20
Kurshee (kŭr′shē) town, Bokhara, Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia 10
Kursk (kōōrsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,937 □ pop. 2,667. — its ✻, pop. 50.
Kusba (kŭs′bä) town, Purneah dist. Bengal, British India 8
Kushab (kŭsh′ăb′) town, Punjab prov. British India, on Indus river 9
Kushan (kōō′shän′) pass across the Hindu-Kush Mts. 15,000 ft. high.
Kuskoquim (kŭs′kō-kwĭm) second largest river of Alas.; about 550 m. long.
Küssnacht (küss′năĸt) vil. Schwyz canton, Swit.; legend of William Tell ... 3
Kussur (kŭs′sōōr′) town, Punjab prov. British India, 27 m. S S E of Lahore ... 15
Küstenland (küs′tęn-länt′) *or* **Coastland,** crown land, Austria, on Adriatic sea, 3,084 □ pop. 695, ✻ Triest.
Küstrin (küs-trēn′) ft. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Oder river 10
Kutais (kōō-tīs′) govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 14,084 □ pop. 955. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Kutaya (kōō-tī′yç) town, Brusa vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia 60
Kutno (kōōt′nō) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 6
Kuttenberg (kŭt′tęn-bĕrg′) min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria 13
Kuty (kōō′tē) town, Galicia, Austria 6
Kutztown (kōōts′town) bor. Berks co. Pa. 2

Kuznetz (kōōz′nĕts) town, Saratov gov. Russia in Europe ..... Pop. 14
Kwangsi (kwäng′sē′) prov. S China, 78,250 □ pop. 5,151, ✻ Kweilin.
Kwangtung (-tōōng′) prov. S E China, 79,456 □ pop. 29,706, ✻ Canton.
Kweichow (kwī′chow) prov. S W China, 64,554 □ pop. 7,669, ✻ Kweiyang.
Kyanghin (kī′än-gēn′) town, Pegu div. Lower Burma 3
Kyranuh (kī-rän′ŭ) town, Muzaffarnagar dist. N. W. Provs. British India 12
Kyritz (kē′rĭts) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 5
Kythul (kī′thŭl′) town & dist. Bengal, British India 15
Kyushu (kyōō-shōō′). See Kiushiu.

L

Laaland (lą′länd) isl. Denmark, in Baltic sea, 462 □ 63
Labi (lä′bē′) town, Futa-Jallon, Senegambia, W Africa 5
La Belle Alliance (lä′ bĕl′ äl′lę-ŏns′) farmhouse, field of Waterloo, Belgium.
Labes (lä′bĕs) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 6
Labette (lā-bĕt′) co. S E Kan. 649 □ pop. 28, × Oswego.
Labiau (lä′bę-ow′) mfg. town, Königsberg, E. Prussia prov. Germany 5
Labrador (lăb′ra-dôr′) pen. E coast British North America, 450,000 □ pop. 7. — N E part of Quebec prov. Canada, 56,000 □ pop. 4.
Labuan (lä-bōō-än′) isl. & British colony, off N W coast of Borneo isl. Malay Arch. 30 □ pop. 6, ✻ Victoria, pop. 2.
La Calle (lä käl′lä) spt. Algeria, N Africa, 300 m. E of Algiers 5
La Capesterre (lä′ kä′pĕs′tār′) town, Guadeloupe isl. West Indies 6
Laccadive Isles (lăk′a-dīv′-) group, Arabian Sea, lat. 10°–12° N, 80 □ 14
Lacedogna (lä-chā-dōn′yä) town, Avellino prov. Italy 6
La Chapelle Saint-Denis (lä′ shä′pĕl′ săn′-dę-nē′) suburb of Paris 32
La Charité (lä′ shä′rē-tā′) mfg. town, dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire river ... 5
Lackawanna (lăk′ą-wŏn′ą) co. N E Pa. 460 □ pop. 142, × Scranton. — tp. & vil. Lackawanna co. Pa. tp. pop. 8.
Laclede (lą-klēd′) co. S W cen. Mo. 740 □ pop. 15, × Lebanon.
Lacon (lā′kŏn) tp. & city, × of Marshall co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Laconia (lą-kō′nę-ą) tp. & vil. × of Belknap co. N. H. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 3. — (lä-kō′nę-ä) nome, S part of Morea, Greece, 1,679 □ pop. 127, ✻ Sparte.
Lac-qui-parle (läk′-kē′-pärl′) co. W Minn. 650 □ pop. 10. — its ×.
Lacrosse (lą krŏs′) co. W Wis. 450 □ pop. 39. — city, its × pop. 25.
La Cumbre (lä kōōm′brā) pass, Andes mts. Chile, 12,454 ft. high.
Ladakh (lä′dăĸ′) prov. Kashmir, Asia, 30,000 □ pop. 91; chief city Leh.
Ladany Körös (lŏ′dañ′ kö′rösh′) vil. Békés co. Hungary 6
Ladoga (lăd′ō-gą) lake, N W Russ. largest in Europe, 6,190 □, outlet, Neva riv.
Ladrones (lą-drōnz′, *Sp.* läd-rō′nĕs) 20 isls. in Pacific ocean, lat. 13°–21° N, lon. 144°–146° E, 420 □ pop. 10; Spanish; ✻ San Ignacio de Agaña, on Guahan isl. — group of islands in China Sea, opp. entrance to Canton River.
Laeken (lä′kĕn) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; a suburb of Brussels 25
La Estrada (lä ĕs-trä′dä) city, Spain 24
Lafayette (lā-fā-ĕt′) co. S W Ark. 497 □ pop. 8, × Lewisville. — co. Fla. 1,008 □ pop. 4, × New Troy. — par. S La. 264 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 2. — co. N Miss. 720 □ pop. 21, × Oxford. — co. W Mo. 622 □ pop. 30, × Lexington. — co. S W Wis. 630 □ pop. 20, × Darlington. — town, × of Chambers co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, × of Tippecanoe co. Ind. pop. 16. — tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
La Fère (lä′ fâr′) town, dept. Aisne, France; artillery school 5
La Ferté-Macé (lä′ fĕr′tā′-mä′sā′) town, dept. Orne, France 6
La Flèche (lä′ flăsh′) mfg. town, dept. Sarthe, France, on Loire river 7
Lafourche (lä′fōorsh′) par. S La. 1,020 □ pop. 22, × Thibodeaux. — bayou, La. 150 m. long; a nav. outlet Mississippi riv. into Gulf of Mexico.
Lages (lä′zhĕs) town, Santa Catharina prov. Brazil 5
Lagny (lȧn′yĕ′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, on Marne river 5
Lago di Como (lä′gō dē kō′mō) lake, Lombardy, Italy, 35 m. long, 3 m. wide. 20
Lago di Garda (lä′gō dē gär′dä) largest lake of N Italy, 35 m. long, 6 m. wide. 6
Lago di Lugano (lä′gō dē lōō-gä′nō) lake, N Italy, 16 m. long, 2 m. broad. 55
Lago Maggiore (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā) lake, N Italy, 40 m. long, 2 m. wide. 8
Lagonegro (lä′gō-nā′grō) mfg. town, Potenza, Italy 16
Lagoon, *or* **Ellice, Islands,** group in S Pacific, N of Fiji Isls.; British. 5
Lagoon of Tunis (-tū′nĭs) inlet of Tunis Gulf, N Africa, 12 m. long, 5 m. wide. 10
Lagos (lä′gōs) ft. spt. Algarve prov. Portugal, pop. 7. — town, Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 20. — British colony, on Slave Coast, West Africa, 1,071 □ pop. 100. — its ✻, 100 m. E of Whydah, pop. 60. 5
La Grande (lä′ grŏnd′) tp. & city, Union co. Ore. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3.
La Grande Chartreuse (-shär′trŭz′) famous monastery, dept. Isère, France, in the Alps, among high mountains. 10
La Grande Combe (-kōnb′) town, dept. Gard, France, on Gard river 12
Lagrange (lą-grānj′) co. N Ind. 384 □ pop. 16, × Lagrange. — city, × of Troup co. Ga. pop. 3. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Lagrange co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Cass co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, Lewis co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, × of Fayette co. Tex. pop. 2. 10
Lagro (lā′grō) tp. & town, Wabash co. Ind. ..... tp. 4
La Guayra (lä gwī′rä) spt. town, Venezuela, S. America, 10 m. N of Carácas. 7
Laguna de Terminos (lä-gōō′nä dā tĕr′mē-nōs) inlet, Mexico, N. America. 14
Lahadj (lä-häj′) town, Yemen, Arabia, 18 m. N W of Aden 6
Lahaina (lä-hī′nä) town & spt. of Maui, Hawaiian Isls.; sugar culture 5
Lahajan (lä-hä-jän′) town, Ghilan prov. Persia, 30 m. E of Reshd 3
Laharpore (lä-här-pōr′) town, Sitápur div. Oudh, British India 7
Lahnstein, Upper (-län′stīn) town, Prussia, 8 m. W of Nassau, on Rhine river 10
Lahore (lä-hōr′) div. Punjab, India, 8,961 □ pop. 4,576. — dist. of div. 3,659 □ pop. 790. — city, ✻ of dist. & div. lat. 31° 36′ N, lon. 74° 18′ E, pop. 177. 5
Lahr (lär) mfg. town, Baden, Germany, on Schutter river 11
Lahsa (läh′sä) fertile dist. E Arabia, pop. 160, ✻ Hofhuf.
Laibach (lī′bäĸ) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Carniola duchy, Austria 31
L'Aigle (lāgl) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France, on Rille river 5
Laishev (lī-shĕv′) town, Kazan govt. Russia in Europe 5
Lai-Yang (lī-yäng′) town, Shangtung prov. China; silk trade 50
Lake, co. N W Cal. 1,125 □ pop. 7, × Lakeport. — co. W cen. Col. 450 □ pop. 17, × Granite. — co. cen. Fla. 1,100 □ pop. 8, × Tavares. — co. N E Ill. 490 □ pop. 24, × Waukegan. — co. N W Ind. 500 □ pop. 24, × Crown Point. — co. lower pen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 7, × Baldwin. — co. N E Minn. 2,380 □ pop. 1, × Beaver Bay. — co. N E O. 240 □ pop. 18, × Painesville. — co. S Ore. 8,040 □ pop. 3, × Lakeview. — co. E S. Dak. 580 □ pop. 8, × Madison. — co. N W Tenn. 210 □ pop. 5, × Tiptonville. — tp. Logan co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Wood co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Milwaukee co. Wis. pop. 5.
Lake Charles, tp. & town, Calcasieu co. La. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3.
Lake City, town, × of Columbia co. Fla. pop. 2. — city, Wabasha co. Minn. pop. 2.
Lake Geneva, city, Walworth co. Wis. 2
Lake George, between Warren and Washington cos. N. Y. 36 m. long.
Lake Iseo (-ē-sā′ō) bet. Brescia and Bergamo, Italy, 15 m. long, 2½ m. broad.
Lake Landing, tp. Hyde co. N. C. 3
Lake Linden (-lĭn′dęn) vil. Houghton co. Mich. 2
Lake Maracaibo (-mä-rä-kī′bō) Venezuela, S. Am. 137 m. long, 75 m. broad.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Lake Memphremagog (-mĕm′frē-mā′gŏg) Vt. & Canada, 30 m. long.
Lake Nicaragua (-nē-kä-rä′gwä) in Central America, 90 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Lake Nipissing (-nĭp′ĭs-ĭng′) bet. Lake Huron & Ottawa riv. Canada.
Lake of Annecy (-ȧn′sē′) in Alps of Savoy, Fr. 22 m. S of Geneva, 9 m. long.
Lake of Constance (-kŏn′stans) in cen. Europe, 40 m. long, 200 □.
Lake of Geneva (-jē-nē′va) *or* **Lake Leman** (-lē′man) between Switzerland & France, 45 m. long, 1 to 9½ m. wide, 82 □; Rhone riv. flows through it.
Lake of Gennesareth (-jĕn-ĕs′a-rĕth) *now* **Tabariyeh** (täb′a-rē′a) Palestine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; Jordan riv. flows through it.
Lake of Lucerne (-lū-sĕrn′) cen. Switzerland, 24 m. long, ½ m. to 2 m. wide.
Lake of Neuchâtel (-nu′shä′tĕl′) W Switzerland, 24 m. long, 4 m. wide, 90 □.
Lake of Neusiedl (-noi′sēdl) W Hungary, 23 m. long, 7 m. broad.
Lake of Perugia (-pä-rōō′jä) *or* **Lake Thrasymene** (-thräs′ĭ-mē′nē) Italy, 10 m. W of Perugia; Romans defeated here by Hannibal.
Lake of Tamiagua (-tä-mē-ä′gwä) Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 60 m. long.
Lake of Tampico (-täm-pē′kō) Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 20 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Lake of the Four Cantons, Switzerland. See LAKE LUCERNE.
Lake of the Thousand Islands, upper part St. Lawrence riv. Canada.
Lake of the Woods, in Minn. and Keewatin dist. Canada, 250 m. in circuit.
Lake of Thun (-tōōn) Switzerland, on Aar riv. 10 m. long, 2 m. broad.
Lake of Uri (-ōō′rē) S E extremity of Lucerne Lake, Switzerland.
Lake of Valencia (-vä-lĕn′thē-ä) Venezuela, S. Am. 22 m. long, 6 m. broad.
Lake of Zurich (-tsu′rĭĸ) Zurich canton, Switzerland, 23 m. long.
Lake Onega (-ō-nä′gä) Olonetz govt. Russia in Europe, 140 m. long, 3,400 □.
Lake Peipus (-pā′ē-pōōs) N W Russia, 80 m. long, greatest width 32 m.
Lake Prairie (-prā′rĭ) tp. Marion co. Io. 4
Lake Saint Clair, between Mich. & Ontario prov. Canada, 30 m. long, 360 □.
Lakes of Killarney (-kĭl-är′nē) 3 beautiful lakes, Kerry co. S W Ireland.
Lake Van (-vän) salt lake, Turkey in Asia, lat. 38° 30′ N, lon. 43° E, 2,000 □.
Lakhimpur (läk′ĭm-pōōr′) dist. N E Assam, British India, 3,145 □ pop. 121.
Lak-Nagy (lŏk-nŏdj′) town, Csanad co. Hungary, on Maros riv.; cattle trade 10
Lalgunj (lāl′gŭnj′) cml. & mfg. town, Muzafferpur dist. Bengal, India. 12
La-Lin (lä′-lēn′) town, Kirin prov. Manchuria, Chinese empire. 20
Lalita-Patan (lä′lē′tä-pä-tän′) town, Nepál, India. 20
Lalitpur (läl′ēt-pōōr′) dist. Jhánsi div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,947 □ pop. 213. — its ✻ 65 m. S of Jhánsi, pop. 9.
La Mancha (lä män′chä) old prov. Spain, now part of Ciudad Real.
Lamar (la-mär′) co. N W Ala. 612 □ pop. 14, × Vernon. — co. N E Tex. 900 □ pop. 37, × Paris. — tp. & town, × of Barton co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 3.
Lamballe (lŏN′bäll′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France. 5
Lambayeque (läm-bī-ā′kā) dept. N W Peru, 17,939 □ pop. 86. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Lambertville (läm′bert-vĭl) city, Hunterdon co. N. J. 4
Lambeth (läm′bĕth) bor. Surrey co. England, S W quarter of London. 499
Lambton (läm′tŏn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 725 □ pop. 48, × Sarnia.
Lamego (lä-mā′gō) city, Beira prov. Portugal, 46 m. E of Oporto 9
Lamia (lä-mē′ä) town, Greece, Phthiotis & Phocis nome, on Volo Gulf. 5
Lammermoor Hills (läm′er-mōōr-) Scotland, from Edinburgh co. to North Sea.
Lamoille (la-moil′) co. N Vt. 450 □ pop. 13, × Hyde Park.
Lamoure (lä-mōōr′) co. S N. Dak. 1,152 □ pop. 3. — its ×.
Lamov, Nijni (nĭzh′nē′ lä-mŏv′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5. — **Verknii** (vĕrk′nē′ lä-mŏv′) town, Penza govt. near Nijni Lamov, pop. 8.
Lampasas (lăm-pā′sas) co. cen. Tex. 800 □ pop. 8, × Lampasas, pop. 2.
Lampedusa (lăm-pā-dōō′sä) isl. Italy, midway between Malta and Tunis.
Lampertheim (läm′pĕrt-hĭm′) town, Hesse, S Germany, on Rhine river. 5
Lampong (läm′pŏng′) town, bay, & Dutch settlement, S Sumatra, dist. 9,975 □ 124
Lamporecchio (läm-pō-rĕk′kę-ō) town, Florence prov. Italy. 8
Lamu (lä′mōō′) spt. British E Africa, on Lamu isl. Indian Oc. lat. 2° 14′ S. 5
Lanai (lä-nä′ē) one of the Hawaiian Isls. N. Pacific ocean, 150 □. 1
Lanark (lăn′ark) city, Carroll co. Ill. pop. 1. — *or* **Clydesdale,** co. Scotland, 889 □ pop. 1,046. — its × pop. 5. — co. E Ontario, 1,194 □ pop. 39, × Perth.
Lancaster (lănk′as-ter) co. S E Neb. 864 □ pop. 76, × Lincoln. — co. S E Pa. 965 □ pop. 149, × Lancaster. — co. S. C. 535 □ pop. 21, × Lancaster Courthouse, pop. 1. — co. E Va. 160 □ pop. 7, × Lancaster Courthouse. — vil. × of Garrard co. Ky. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Coos co. N. H. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — city, × of Fairfield co. O. pop. 8. — city, × of Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 32. — tp. & city, × of Grant co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — *or* **Lancashire** (-a-shir) co. & duchy, England, 1,888 □ pop. 3,927. — its × pop. 31, a spt.
Lancaster Sound, N. Am. connects Barrow Strait with Baffin's Bay, 74° N.
Lanciano (lăn-chä′nō) town, Chieti prov. Italy, 6 m. from Adriatic sea. 17
Landau (lăn′dow) ft. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, on Queich river. 11
Lander (lăn′der) co. N Nev. 5,296 □ pop. 2, × Austin.
Landerneau (lŏN′dĕr′nō′) spt. town, dept. Finistère, France. 9
Landes (lŏNd) dept. S W France, 3,599 □ pop. 298, ✻ Mont-de-Marsan.
Landis (lăn′dĭs) tp. Cumberland co. N. J. 4
Landsberg (länts′bĕrg) mfg. town, Bavaria, S Germany, on Lech riv. pop. 5. — town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, ✻ of a circle, on Warta riv. pop. 28.
Land's End, cape, Cornwall co. the most W land of England.
Landsford (lăndz′ford) tp. Chester co. S. C. 3
Landshut (länts′hōōt) mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Iser riv. pop. 19. — ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober riv. pop. 6.
Landskron (länts′krōn) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Sazawa river. 5
Landskrona (länds′krōō′nä) ft. spt. Malmö prov. S Sweden. 12
Lane (lān) co. W Kan. 720 □ pop. 2, × Dighton. — co. W Ore. 3,860 □ pop. 15, × Eugene City.
Lane Creek, tp. Union co. N. C. 3
Lanesboro (lānz′bûr-rō) tp. Anson co. N. C. 2
Langeland (läng′e-länd) isl. Denmark, 106 □ pop. 20, chief town Rudkjöbing.
Langemarch (lăn′ha-märk′) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium. 6
Langenberg (läng′en-bĕrg′) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia. 5
Langendreer (läng′en-drār) town, Westphalia, Prussia. ..... with commune 7
Langhirano (lăn-gē-rä′nō) vil. on Parma riv. Italy, 13 m. S of Parma 6
Langlade (läng′lād) co. N E Wis. 876 □ pop. 9, × Antigo.
Langnau (läng′now) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland. 6
Langres (lŏNgr) ft. town, dept. Haute-Marne, France, on mt. 1,460 ft. high. 9
Languedoc (lŏNg-dŏk′) old prov. S France, now forms 6 depts.
Lannion (lăn′nē-ôN′) cml. town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, on Guer river. 6
Lansdale (lănz′dāl) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 2
Lansdown (lănz′down) tract, Somerset co. England; noted breed of sheep.
Lansford (lănz′ford) bor. Carbon co. Pa. 4
Lansing (lăn′sĭng) tp. & city, Allamakee co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — city, Ingham co. pop. 13, ✻ of Mich. — tp. Tompkins co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Lansingburg (lăn′sĭng-bûrg) tp. & vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. tp. pop. 11, vil. pop. 11.
Lanzarote (lăn-thä-rō′tā) isl. Canary Isls. 300 □ pop. 16, Spanish, ✻ Arrecife.
Laoag (lou′äg′) spt. at N W end of Luzon isl. Philippine Islands. 37
Laon (lä′ôN′) city, ✻ of dept. Aisne, France, 86 m. N E of Paris. 12
Laos (lä′ōs) states, cen. Indo-China, pop. 2,000, subject to Siam; chief towns, Xieng Khong, Luang Prabang, Pon-sai, Chiengmai (Zimme), & Kemarat.

La Paz (lä päth′) dept. Bolivia, S. Am. 171,081 □ pop. 346. — its ✻ pop. 40. — ✻ of Lower California, Mexico, on La Paz Bay, pop. 6; pearl fisheries.
Lapeer (la-pēr′) co. S E Mich. 660 □ pop. 29. — its × pop. 3.
Laphun Xai (lä-fōōn′ zī′) town, Siam, ✻ of state in Laos, on Menam river ... 12
Lapland (lăp′land) region, Europe, 64°–71° N, 130,000 □ 32
La Plata (lä plä′tä) co. S W Col. 1,860 □ pop. 6, × Parrott. — spt. city, ✻ of Buenos Ayres prov. Argentine Republic, S. America, pop. 65; founded 1884.
La Plata River. See RIO DE LA PLATA.
La Pointe-à-Pitre (lä′ pwĂNt′-ä′-pēt′r). See POINTE-À-PITRE.
Laporte (la-pōrt′) co. N Ind. 540 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 7. — town, Black Hawk co. Io. pop. 1.
Lappmark (läp′märk) general name for N dists. of Sweden.
Laprairie (la-prā′rĭ) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 170 □ pop. 11, × Laprairie.
La Puebla Nueva del Mar (-nwā′vä dĕl mär) vil. Valencia, Spain 8
Lar (lär) town, Persia, ✻ of Laristan prov. 180 m. S E of Shiraz 12
Lara (lä′rä) state, N W Venezuela, S. Amer. 9,296 □ pop. 247, ✻ Barquisimeto.
La Rambla (lä răm′blä) town, Cordova prov. Spain. 6
Laramie (lăr′a-mē) co. E Wyo. 7,025 □ pop. 17, × Cheyenne. — city, × of Albany co. Wyo. pop. 6.
Laramie Mountains, range in Col. & Wyo.; highest peak 10,000 ft. high.
Laramie Plains, plateau, Albany & Carbon cos. Wyo. 3,000 □, 7,500 ft. high.
Laredo (la-rā′dō) city, × of Webb co. Tex. on Rio Grande. 11
Largs (lärgz) spt. Ayr co. Scotland; watering place; battle, 1263. 3
Lari (lä′rē) ft. town, Pisa prov. Italy, 14 m. S E of Pisa. 10
Larimer (lăr′ĭ-mer) co. N Col. 4,100 □ pop. 10, × Fort Collins.
Larino (lä-rē′nō) town, Campobasso prov. Italy 6
Larissa (lär-ĭs′sä) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 2,478 □ pop. 168. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Laristan (lär-ĭs-tän′) prov. Persia, 16,000 □, arid waste, pop. small, ✻ Lar.
Larkhall (lärk′hal) vil. Lanark co. Scotland. 7
Larkhana (lär′kä′nä) ft. town, Sind prov. British India; corn market. 11
Larnaka (lär′na-ka) town, S coast Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea. 8
Larne (lärn) spt. Antrim co. Ireland, on Lough Larne. 5
Larned (lär′ned) city, × of Pawnee co. Kan. 2
La Roccella (lä rŏt-chĕl′lä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy. 5
La Rochelle (lä′ rō-shĕl′) ft. spt. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France. 22
La Roche-sur-Yon (lä rŏsh′-sür′-yŏN′) town, France, ✻ of dept. Vendée. 9
La Roda (lä rō′dä) town, Albacete prov. Spain. 6
Larue (la-rū′) co. Ky. 260 □ pop. 9, × Hodgensville.
Lasalle (la-săl′) co. N cen. Ill. 1,152 □ pop. 81, × Ottawa. — co. S Tex. 1,460 □ pop. 2, × Cotulla. — tp. & city, Lasalle co. Ill. tp. pop. 12, city pop. 10.
Las Animas (läs ăn′ē-mäs) co. S E Col. 4,700 □ pop. 17, × Trinidad.
Las Palmas (läs päl′mäs) city, Gran Canaria isl. once ✻ of Canary Islands. 13
La Spezia (lä spĕd′zĕ-ä) spt. town and naval arsenal, Liguria prov. Italy. 27
Lassa *or* **H'Lassa** (hläs′sä) ✻ of Tibet, cen. Asia, 29° 30′ N, 91° 40′ E. 25
Lassen (lăs′sen) co. N E Cal. 4,890 □ pop. 4, × Susanville.
Lassens Peak, 10,577 ft. high, Sierra Nevada mts. Cal.
L'Assomption (läs′sôN′sĕ-ôN′) riv. 100 m. long, Quebec prov. Can. flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. W Quebec prov. Can. 248 □ pop. 14. — its × pop. 1.
Lasswade (läs′wād) mfg. vil. & par. Edinburgh co. Scotland. ..... par. 7
Lastra (läs′trä) mfg. vil. Tuscany div. Italy, on Arno river. 10
Las Vegas (läs′ vā′gäs) city, × of San Miguel co. N. M. 2
Latacunga (lä-tä-kōōn′gä) town, ✻ of Leon prov. Ecuador, South America. 16
Latah (lā′ta) co. N Ida. 1,080 □ pop. 9, × Moscow.
Latakia (lă′ta-kē′a) *anc.* LAODICE′A, a spt. town, Syria, on Mediterranean sea. 8
Latcha (lä′chä) lake, 22 m. long, 12 m. broad, Olonetz govt. Russia in Europe.
Laterza (lä-tĕrd′zä) vil. Lecce prov. Italy, 25 m. N W of Taranto. 5
La Teste-de-Buch (lä′ tĕst′-de-büsh′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Gironde, Fr. 5
Lathrop (lā′throp) tp. & town, Clinton co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Latiano (lä-tē-ä′nō) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 14 m. S of Brindisi. 6
Latisana (lä-tē-sä′nä) town, Italy, 23 m. S S W of Udine. 5
La Trappe (lä′ träp′) noted Benedictine convent, dept. Orne, France.
Latrobe (la-trōb′) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. 4
Lauban (lou′bän) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Queiss river. 11
Lauderdale (la′der-dāl) agr. co. N W Ala. 682 □ pop. 24, × Florence. — co. E Miss. 680 □ pop. 30, × Meridian. — co. W Tenn. 450 □ pop. 19, × Ripley.
Lauenburg (lou′en-bōōrg′) town, S E Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe riv. pop. 5. — mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Laun (loun) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river. 6
Launceston (länns′ton) cml. town, × of Cornwall co. Tasmania. 17
La Union (lä ōō-nĕ-ōn′) city, Murcia prov. Spain, 5 m. E of Cartagena. 22
Lauramie (la′ra-mē) tp. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 2
Laureana (lou-rā-ä′nä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy. 6
Laurel (la′rel) co. S E Ky. 450 □ pop. 12, × London. — town, Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — town, Prince Georges co. Md. pop. 2.
Laurel Hill, tp. & hamlet, Richmond co. N. C. ..... tp. 3
Laurens (la′renz) co. S cen. Ga. 761 □ pop. 14, × Dublin. — co. N W S. C. 680 □ pop. 32, × Laurens, pop. 2. — tp. Laurens co. S. C. pop. 6.
Laurentian Mountains (la-rĕn′shę-an-) 3,500 m. long, Ontario to Arctic Oc.
Laurenzana (lou-rĕn-zä′nä) town, Potenza prov. Italy. 7
Lauria (lou′rē-ä) mfg. town, Potenza prov. Italy. 11
Laurvig (lour′vĭg′) *or* **Larvik** (lär′vĭk) spt. ✻ of Jarlsberg & Larvik prov. S Norway. 11
Lausanne (lō′zänn′) mfg. city, ✻ of Vaud canton, Switzerland. 33
Lauven (lou′ven) riv. 200 m. long, Norway, rises in Mt. Harteigen.
Lavaca (la-văk′a) co. S Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 22, × Hallettsville.
Lavaca River, 110 m. long, Tex. flows into Lavaca Bay.
Lavagna (lä-vän′yä) town, Italy, on Gulf of Genoa; slate quarries. 7
Laval (lä′väl′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Mayenne, France, on Mayenne river. 30
Lavaur (lä′vōr′) *anc.* VA′RIUM, mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France. 5
Lavello (lä-vĕl′lō) town, Potenza prov. Italy. 6
La Villa (lä vĭl′a) vil. suburb of Jacksonville, Duval co. Fla. 2
Lavos (lä′vōs) town, Beira prov. Portugal, near mouth Mondego river. 6
La Voulte (lä′ vōōlt′) town, dept. Ardèche, France. 5
Lawrence (lar′ens) co. N Ala. 768 □ pop. 21, × Moulton. — co. N E Ark. 574 □ pop. 13, × Powhatan. — co. S E Ill. 360 □ pop. 15, × Lawrenceville. — co. S Ind. 452 □ pop. 20, × Bedford. — co. E Ky. 465 □ pop. 18, × Louisa. — co. S Miss. 630 □ pop. 12, × Monticello. — agr. co. S W Mo. 606 □ pop. 26, × Mount Vernon. — min. co. S O. 430 □ pop. 40, × Ironton. — min. & agr. co. W Pa. 370 □ pop. 38, × New Castle. — co. W S. Dak. 795 □ pop. 12, × Deadwood. — min. co. cen. Tenn. 676 □ pop. 12, × Lawrenceburg. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Douglas co. Kan. pop. 10. — mfg. city, a × of Essex co. Mass. pop. 45. — tp. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 1. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Washington co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 3.
Lawrenceburg (lar′ens-bûrg) city, × of Dearborn co. Ind. on Ohio riv. pop. 4. — town, × of Anderson co. Ky. pop. 1.
Lawton (la′ton) tp. Hampton co. S. C. 5
Leacock (lē′kŏk) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 2
Lead (lēd) city, Lawrence co. S. Dak. 3
Leadville (lĕd′vĭl) min. city, × of Lake co. Col. 0
Leaf River, 200 m. long, Miss. flows into Chickasawha river.

Pop.

Leake (lēk) co. cen. Miss. 560 □ pop. 15, × Carthage.
Leaksville (lēks′vĭl) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. C. on Dan river.....tp. 3
Leamington (lĕm′ĭng-tŏn) town & watering place, Warwick co. England..... 27
Leavenworth (lĕv′en-worth) co. N E Kan. 455 □ pop. 38. — its × pop. 20.
Lebanon (lĕb′a-nŭn) min. & agr. co. S E Pa. 360 □ pop. 48. — its × pop. 15. — tp. & vil. New London co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, St. Clair co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — city, × of Boone co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. & city, × of Marion co. Ky. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Laclede co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Meigs co. O. pop. 2. — vil. × of Warren co. O. pop. 3. — town, × of Wilson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — mt. chain, Syria, from Antioch to Sidon; highest point Jebel-Makmel, 12,000 ft. high. — vilayet of Turkey, in Syria, S W Asia, 2,200 □ pop. 245, ✻ Deir-el-Kamr.
Lebanon Springs, summer resort, Columbia co. N. Y.; mineral waters.
Lebbeke (lĕb-bā′kĕ) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 5
Lebedian (lĕb-ā-dē-ăn′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe..... 6
Lebedin (lĕb-ā-dēn′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe..... 12
Le Blanc (lę blŏN′) mfg. vil. dept. Indre, France, on Creuse river..... 5
Lebrija (lā-brē′hä) mfg. town, Sevilla prov. Spain; noted for its oil..... 10
Lebu (lā-bōō′) min. town, ✻ of Arauco prov. Chile..... 3
Le Buet (lę bü′ā′) one of the Alps, Savoy, France, 10,128 ft. high.
Lecce (lĕt′chā) prov. Apulia div. Italy, 3,293 □ pop. 614. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Lecco (lĕk′kō) mfg. town, Lombardy dept. Italy..... 7
Lech (lĕĸ) riv. 140 m. long, Tyrol & Bavaria, flows into Danube river.
Lechhausen (lĕĸ′how′zęn) mfg. vil. Bavaria, S Germany, on Lech river..... 7
Leclaire (lę-klâr′) tp. & town, Scott co. Io. on Mississippi river.....tp. 2
Le Creuzot (lę′ krʊ′zō′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France..... 26
Lectoure (lĕk′tōōr′) mfg. town, dept. Gers, France..... 6
Ledeberg (lā′dę-bĕrg′) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 5
Ledyard (lĕd′yard) tp. Cayuga co. N. Y..... 2
Lee, co. S E Ala. 610 □ pop. 29, × Opelika. — co. E Ark. 606 □ pop. 19, × Marianna. — co. S Fla. 4,000 □ pop. 1, × Myers. — co. S W Ga. 360 □ pop. 9, × Starkville. — agr. & past. co. N Ill. 740 □ pop. 26, × Dixon. — agr. & past. co. S E Io. 486 □ pop. 38, × Fort Madison. — co. E cen. Ky. 228 □ pop. 6, × Beattyville. — co. N E Miss. 470 □ pop. 20, × Tupelo. — co. cen. Tex. 640 □ pop. 12, × Giddings. — min. & agr. co. S W part of Va. 429 □ pop. 18, × Jonesville. — tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — par. Kent co. England, pop. 14.
Leechburg (lēch′bûrg) bor. Armstrong co. Pa..... 2
Leech Lake, 20 m. long, 15 m. broad, N Minn. 7 m. S of Lake Cass.
Leeds, mfg. bor. West Riding, York co. England, on Aire riv. pop. 368. — co. E Ontario prov. Canada, 900 □ pop. 35, × Brockville.
Leek, mfg. town, Stafford co. England, on Churnet riv. pop. 11. — *or* **De Leek** (dā lāk′) vil. & commune, Groningen prov. Netherlands, commune pop. 5.
Leelanaw (lē′lą-ną) co. N W Mich. 350 □ pop. 8, × Northport.
Lee Mills (lē-) tp. Washington co. N. C. 60 m. E of Tarboro..... 3
Leer (lār) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Leda river..... 10
Leesburg (lēz′bûrg) town, × of Loudoun co. Va..... 2
Leetonia (lē-tō′nę-a) vil. Columbiana co. O..... 3
Leeuwarden (lō′wär-dęn) cml. & mfg. town, Friesland prov. Netherlands..... 31
Leeward Islands (lē′ward-) part of West Indies, 701 □ pop. 130, ✻ St. John's.
Lefkosia (lĕf-kō-zē′ä) *or* **Nicosia** (nē-kō-zē′ä) mfg. city, ✻ of Cyprus island.. 13
Leflore (lę-flōr′) co. N W Miss. 660 □ pop. 17, × Greenwood.
Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn *or* lĕg-hôrn′) *It.* Livorno (lĕ-vōr′nō) prov. Tuscany dept. Italy, 126 □ pop. 124. — its ✻ pop. 79.
Legnago (lăn-yä′gō) town, Milan prov. Italy, on Olona river..... 7
Legnaja, Borgo di (bōr′gō dē lĕn-yī′ä) vil. Italy, W suburb of Florence.... 11
Legnano (lăn-yä′nō) mfg. town, Italy, 22 m. S E of Verona..... 13
Leh (lā) cml. town, ✻ of Ladakh prov. Kashmir, Asia, N of Himalaya Mts.... 12
Lehe (lā′hā) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser and Geeste rivers..... 9
Lehi (lē′hī) tp. & city, Utah co. Ut. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1.
Lehigh (lē′hī) riv. 120 m. long, Pa. flows into Delaware riv. — agr. & mfg. co. E Pa. 350 □ pop. 77, × Allentown. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 4.
Lehighton (lē′hī-tŏn) bor. Carbon co. Pa. on W shore Lehigh river..... 3
Lehri (lā′rē) town, Cutch Gundava, Balúchistán, Asia..... 6
Leia (lā′yä) cml. town, Dera Ismail Khan dist. Punjab, British India..... 15
Leicester (lĕs′tęr) tp. Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Buncombe co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — *or* **Leicestershire** (-shĭr) past. & agr. co. cen. England, 800 □ pop. 374. — its ×, a mfg. bor. on Soar riv. pop. 142.
Leichlingen (lĭx′lĭng-ęn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 6
Leigh (lē) par. & mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, par. pop. 34. — town Worcester co. England, pop. 5.
Leighton-Buzzard (lē′tŏn-bŭz′ard) town, Bedford co. England..... 6
Leinster (lĭn′stęr *or* lēn′stęr) prov. E Ireland, 7,622 □..... 1,196
Leinster, Mount, 2,610 ft. high, between Carlow and Wexford cos. Ireland.
Leipa (lī′pä) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 10
Leipnik (lip′nĭk) town, Moravia, Austria..... 5
Leipsic (lip′sĭk) *Ger.* Leipzig (lip′tsĭg) div. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 1,378 □ pop. 869. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 353.
Leiria (lā-rē′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 1,343 □ pop. 200. — its ✻.
Leisnig (lis′nĭg) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river..... 6
Leith (lēth) mfg. & cml. burgh & spt. Edinburgh co. Scot. on Firth of Forth.. 70
Leitmeritz (līt′mer-ĭts) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river..... 11
Leitomischl (lī′tō-mĭsh′l) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 7
Leitrim (lē′trĭm) co. Connaught prov. Ireland, 619 □ pop. 78, × Carrick on Shannon.
Leksha (lĕk′shä) lake, 24 m. long, Olonetz govt. Russia in Europe.
Lelundo (lā-lōōn′dō) riv. 200 m. long, Angola, Africa, flows into S Atlantic oc.
Le Maire (lę mâr′) strait, bet. Staten Isl. & Tierra del Fuego, South America.
Le Mans (lę mŏN′) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Sarthe, France..... 57
Lemars (lę-märz′) city, × of Plymouth co. Io. on Floyds river..... 4
Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrg) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Galicia prov. Austria..... 128
Lemgo (lĕm′gō) mfg. town, Lippe principality, Germany, on Bega river..... 5
Lemhi (lĕm′hī) min. co. Ida. 5,400 □ pop. 2, × Salmon City.
Lemmongan (lĕm-ŏn-găn′) volcano, 6,561 ft. high, Java island.
Lemon, tp. Butler co. O..... 10
Lemont (lę-mŏnt′) tp. & vil. Cook co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Lena (lē′na) mfg. town, Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 1. — riv. 2,550 m. long, Siberia, Russia in Asia, Irkutsk to Arctic Ocean.
Lenawee (lĕn′a-wē) agr. & past. co. S Mich. 720 □ pop. 48, × Adrian.
Lenczy (lĕnt′chē) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 6
Lendinara (lĕn-dę-nä′rä) ft. town, Italy, 9 m. W of Rovigo..... 7
Lengenfeld (lĕng′en-fĕlt′) mfg. town, Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany..... 5
Lennep (lĕn′nĕp) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Lennep river..... 8
Lennox (lĕn′ŏks) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 315 □ pop. 15, × Napanee.
Lenoir (lę-nōr′) co. S E part of N. C. 408 □ pop. 15, × Kingston.
Lenox (lĕn′ŏks) tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 13.
Lens (lŏN) min. & mfg. town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France..... 11
Lentini (lĕn-tē′nē) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy..... 11
Lenton (lĕn′tŏn) town, Nottingham co. England..... 9

Pop.

Leny (lĕn′ĭ) mt. pass, Perth co. Scotland, 2 m. W of Callander.
Leoben (lā-ō′bĕn) min. town, Styria prov. Austria, on Mur river..... 5
Leobschütz (lā′ŏp-shütz′) cml. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia..... 12
Leominster (lĕm′ĭn-stęr) tp. & mfg. vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 2. — (*pron.* lĕm′stęr) mfg. town, Hereford co. England, pop. 6.
Leon (lē′ŏn) agr. co. N Fla. 910 □ pop. 18, × Tallahassee. — agr. & past. co. cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 14, × Centerville. — town, × of Decatur co. Io. pop. 1. — (*Sp. pron.* lā-ōn′) formerly kingdom N W Spain, 15,242 □ pop. 964. — prov. N W Spain, 6,167 □ pop. 380. — its ✻ pop. 10. — prov. Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 110, ✻ Latacunga. — town, Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 25. — mfg. town, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 48. — lake, 35 m. long, Nicaragua, Cen. America.
Leonessa (lā-ō-nĕs′sä) town, Aquila prov. Italy, on Corno river..... 5
Leonforte (lā-ŏn-fôr′tā) cml. town, Sicily, Italy..... 12
Leonine City (lē′ō-nīn-) portion of Rome, Italy, N of Tiber river.
Leon River (lē′ŏn-) 250 m. long, Tex. flows into Lampasas Creek.
Leopoldau (lā-ō′pōl-dow) town, Lower Austria..... 8
Leopoldstadt (lā-ō′pōlt-stät′) suburb of Vienna, Austria, on isl. in Danube riv. 90
Leopoldville, station, Kongo Free State, W Africa, upper end Stanley Pool.
Lepanto, Strait of (-lę-păn′tō) in Corinth Gulf, Greece; naval battle in 1571.
Lepel (lā-pĕl′) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Lake Bereshta..... 5
Le Petit Quevilly (lę ptē′ kü′vē′yē′) vil. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France..... 6
Le Puy (lę pü′ē′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Haute-Loire, France..... 19
Le Ray (lę rā′) tp. Jefferson co. N. Y..... 3
Lercara di Freddi (lĕr-kä′rä dē frĕd′dē) town, Sicily, Italy; sulphur mines.. 9
Lerchenfeld (lĕrk′en-fĕlt′) vil. Lower Austria; suburb of Vienna..... 10
Lerici (lā′rē-chē) maritime town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Spezia Bay..... 6
Lerida (lĕr′ē-dä) prov. Catalonia, Spain, 4,775 □ pop. 285. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Lérins Isles (lā′rĂN′-) group, belonging to dept. Var, Fr. Mediterranean sea.
Lero (lā′rō) *anc.* Leros, Turkish isl. 6 m. long, in Ægean sea..... 6
Leroy (lę-roi′) city, McLean co. Ill. 15 m. S E of Bloomington, pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3.
Les Abîmes (lā′zà′bĕm′) commune & town, French colony of Guadeloupe, S W coast of Grande-Terre isl. West Indies.....commune 5
Les Causses (lā′ kōs′) dist. cen. France; wild gorges and cañons and subterranean rivers.
Les Cayes (-kā′) *or* **Aux Cayes** (ō′ kā′) spt. S W Haiti, ✻ of Dept. of the South 25
Lesghians (lĕs′gē-ąnz) a people subject to Russia in the E Caucasus.
Lesina (lĕs′ē-nä) isl. Dalmatia, Austria, in Adriatic sea, 40 m. long..... 13
Leskovatz (lĕs-kō-vätz′) town, S E Servia, 25 m. S of Nissa..... 12
Leslie (lĕs′lĭ) co. S E Ky. 420 □ pop. 4, × Hyden.
Les Sables (lā′ säb′l) cml. & spt. town, dept. Vendée, France, on Biscay Bay 9
Les Saintes (-săNt′) group of isls. French West Indies, 9 □..... 2
Lesser Slave Lake, N. W. Territories, Canada, 100 m. long, 30 m. broad.
Lessines (lĕs′sēn′) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Dender river..... 6
Lesueur (lę-sōōr′) agr. co. S Minn. 460 □ pop. 19, × Lesueur Center. — bor. Lesueur co. Minn. on E bank of Minnesota riv. pop. 2.
Letcher (lĕch′er) co. S E Ky. 310 □ pop. 7, × Whitesburg.
Leti (lā′tē) isl. 42 m. long, 20 m. broad, Roumania, in Danube river.
Letitshev (lā-tē-chĕv′) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, on Deraznia riv. 5
Lettere (lĕt-tā′rā) town, Naples prov. Italy, 3½ m. E of Castellamare..... 6
Letterkeny (lĕt′er-kĕn′ĭ) tp. Franklin co. Pa..... 2
Leutensdorf (loi′tęns-dôrf′) town, Bohemia, Austria..... 5
Leutschau (loit′shou) town, Hungary, 123 m. N E of Budapest..... 7
Leuze (lʊz) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Dender river..... 6
Leva (lā′vŏ′) town, Hungary, on Perecz river..... 6
Levadia (lā-vä-dē′a) N W div. Attica & Bœotia, Gr. pop. 367. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Levallois-Perret (lē-väl′wä′-pĕr′rā′) N suburb of Paris, France..... 40
Levant (lę-vănt′) name of E shores of Medit. sea, W Greece to W Egypt.
Levante (lā-vän′tā) div. E Genoa prov. Italy, 450 □, ✻ La Spezia.
Levanto (lā-vän′tō) town, Genoa prov. Italy, 18 m. N N W of La Spezia..... 5
Levanzo (lā-vänt′sō) isl. 4 m. long, off W coast of Sicily isl. Italy..... 6
Le Vauclin (lę vō′klăN) commune, Martinique isl. French West Indies..... 6
Levico (lĕv′ĭ-kō) town, Tyrol, Austria..... 6
Levis (lā′vē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 26. — its chief town, pop. 7.
Levy (lē′vĭ) co. cen. Fla. 1,104 □ pop. 7, × Bronson.
Lewes (lū′ęs) spt. town, Sussex co. Del. on Delaware Bay, pop. 2. — bor. Sussex co. England, on Ouse riv. 44 m. S E of London, pop. 11.
Lewes and Rehoboth (-rę-hō′bŏth) hundred, Sussex co. Del..... 3
Lewis (lū′ĭs) co. N E Ky. 450 □ pop. 15, × Vanceburg. — agr. & past. co. Mo. 510 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — agr. & past. co. N cen. N. Y. 1,294 □ pop. 30, × Lowville. — co. cen. Tenn. 280 □ pop. 3, × Newburg. — co. S W Wash. 2,308 □ pop. 11, × Claquato. — past. co. N cen. W. Va. 400 □ pop. 16, × Weston. — tp. Holt co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Brown co. O. pop. 3. — isl. 60 m. long, 30 m. broad, Outer Hebrides, off W coast Scot. chief town Stornoway.
Lewis and Clarke (-klärk) min. co. W cen. Mont. 2,600 □ pop. 19, × Helena.
Lewisburg (lū′ĭs-bûrg) bor. × of Union co. Pa. 63 m. N of Harrisburg..... 3
Lewisham (lū′ĭsh-ąm) par. & vil. Kent co. England.....par. 53
Lewiston (lū′ĭs-tŏn) cml. & mfg. city, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 22. — tp. & vil. Niagara co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Lewistown, tp. & town, × of Fulton co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — bor. × of Mifflin co. Pa. on Juniata riv. pop. 3.
Lewisville (lū′ĭs-vĭl) tp. Chester co. S. C..... 4
Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŏn) co. cen. S. C. 780 □ pop. 22, × Lexington Court-house. — tp. & town, McLean co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. Scott co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Johnson co. Kan. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Fayette co. Ky. pop. 22. — tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. port of entry, & vil. × of Sanilac co. Mich. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Lafayette co. Mo. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 5. — tp. & town, × of Davidson co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 9. — tp. Lexington co. S. C. pop. 2. — town, × of Rockbridge co. Va. on North riv. pop. 3.
Leyden (lī′dęn) mfg. city, S. Holland prov. Neth. 22 m. S W of Amsterdam.. 44
Leyland (lē′land) vil. Lancaster co. England..... 5
Leyte (lā′tā) isl. 130 m. long, 35 m. broad, Philippine Isls. Malay Arch..... 284
Leyton (lē′tŏn) town, Essex co. England, 5 m. N E of London..... 63
Lezignan (lā′zēn′yŏN′) town, dept. Aude, France..... 6
Liakhov (lē′ä-kŏv′) isl. Arctic Ocean, New Siberia group, N of Asia.
Liancourt (lē′ŏN′kōōr′) town, dept. Oise, France..... 5
Liau-Tong (lē-ow′-tŏng′). See Shêngking.
Liau-Tong Gulf, inlet, 150 m. long, 70 to 120 m. wide, Yellow Sea, Asia.
Liau-Yang (lē-ow′-yäng′) cml. city, Shêngking prov. Manchuria, China..... 80
Libau (lē′bou) cml. spt. town, Courland govt. Russia in Europe, on Baltic sea 11
Liberia (lī-bē′rĭ-a) free black rep. W Africa, 14,360 □ pop. 1,068, ✻ Monrovia.
Libertad (lē-bĕr-tăD′) dept. N W Peru, S. Am. 15,649 □ pop. 148, ✻ Trujillo.
Liberty, co. N Fla. 800 □ pop. 1, × Bristol. — co. S E Ga. 966 □ pop. 13, × Walthourville. — past. co. S E Tex. 1,170 □ pop. 4, × Liberty. — tp. Grant co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Tipton co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, × of Union co. Ind. pop. 1. — tp. Wabash co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Bollinger co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Clay co. Mo. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — tp. Marion co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Stoddard co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Yadkin co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Hardin co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Highland co. O. pop. 6. — tp. Seneca co.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

O. pop. 2. — tp. Trumbull co. O. pop. 4. — tp. McKean co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Pickens co. S. C. pop. 2.

Liberty Peak, 9,162 ft. high, Gallatin co. Mont.

Libourne (lē′bōōrn′) town & port, dept. Gironde, France, on Dordogne river. 15

Libya (lĭb′ē-ą) name given to AFRICA by ancient Greeks.

Libyan Desert (lĭb′ē-ąn-) 1,000 m. long, part of Sahara, Africa, W of Egypt.

Licheh (lē′chā) town, ✻ of the kingdom of Shoa, S E Abyssinia, N E Africa. 3

Lichfield (lĭch′fēld) mfg. city, Stafford co. England, pop. 8; famous cathedral.

Lichtenstein (lĭk′tęn-stīn′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 5

Lichtervelde (lĭk′tẽr-vĕl′dę) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium 6

Lick, tp. Jackson co. O. pop. 6. — (lĭk) mfg. town, E. Prussia, Germany, pop. 7.

Licking, co. cen. O. 685 □ pop. 43, × Newark. — tp. Blackford co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Crawford co. Ill. pop. 2.

Licking River, 220 m. long, Ky. flows into Ohio river.

Licodia (lē-kō′dē-ä) town, Catania prov. Italy 6

Liebau (lē′bou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 34 m. S S W of Liegnitz 5

Lieben (lē′bĕn) vil. Bohemia, Austria 10

Liebenstein (lē′bęn-stīn′) watering place, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

Liechtenstein (lē′k′tęn-stīn′) principality, W Austria, 61 □ pop. 10, ✻ Vaduz.

Liége (lē-āzh′) prov. Belgium, 1,117 □ pop. 762. — its ✻ pop. 150.

Liegnitz (lēg′nĭts) dist. Silesia prov. Prus. 5,254 □ pop. 1,047. — its ✻ pop. 47.

Lierre (lē-ār′) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium 15

Liévin (lyā′văn′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France 8

Liffey (lĭf′fĭ) riv. 50 m. long, Leinster prov. Ireland, flows into Dublin Bay.

Lifu (lē-fōō′) isl. 37 m. long, Loyalty Isls. Pacific ocean; French.

Ligny (lēn′yē′) vil. Namur prov. Belgium; battlefield in 1815. — town, dept. Meuse, France, pop. 5.

Ligonier (lĭg-ǫ-nēr′) town, Noble co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. tp. pop. 3.

Liguria (lē-gōō′rę-ä) old dept. Italy, 2,039 □ pop. 947, ✻ Genoa.

Lilesville (lĭlz′vĭl) tp. & town, Anson co. N. C. ..... tp. 3

Lille *or* **Lisle** (lēl) ft. & mfg. city, ✻ and chief town of dept. Nord, France ... 201

Lillebonne (lēl′bŏnn′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France 6

Lillers (lē′yā′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France 7

Lima (lī′mą) tp. & vil. Livingston co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — city, × of Allen co. O. pop. 16. — tp. Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 2. — (*pron.* lē′mä) dept. Peru, S. Am. pop. 227. — its ✻ and ✻ of Peru, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 104.

Limasol (lē′mä-sōl′) spt. Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea 7

Limbach (lĭm′bäk) mfg. vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany 6

Limbourg (lăn′bōōr′) min. mfg. & past. prov. Belg. 931 □ pop. 225, ✻ Hasselt.

Limburg (lĭm′bŭrH) min. mfg. & past. prov. Netherlands, 850 □ pop. 257, ✻ Maestricht. — (*pron.* lĭm′bōōrg) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Leine riv. pop. 6.

Limehouse, par. Middlesex co. England, on Thames riv.; suburb of London .. 32

Limerick (lĭm′ẽr-ĭk) tp. & vil. Montgomery co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — past. & agr. co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,064 □ pop. 159. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 37.

Limestone, co. N Ala. 596 □ pop. 21, × Athens. — past. co. N E cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 22, × Groesbeck. — tp. Peoria co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 6.

Limoeiro (lē-mō′ā-ē-rō) dist. & town, Pernambuco state, Brazil ..... dist. 10

Limoges (lē′mōzh′) mfg. & cml. city, dept. Haute-Vienne, France 73

Limousin (lē′mōō′zăn′) old prov. cen. France; now composes 2 departments.

Limoux (lē′mōō′) mfg. town, dept. Aude, France, on Aude river 6

Limpopo River (lĭm-pō′pō-) large riv. S E Africa, flows into Indian Ocean.

Linares (lē-nä′rĕs) min. town, Jaen prov. Spain, pop. 37. — prov. Chile, S. Am. 3,488 □ pop. 116. — its ✻ pop. 8. — town, Nuevo Leon state, Mexico, pop. 6.

Lincoln (lĭng′kŭn) co. S E Ark. 536 □ pop. 10, × Star City. — co. E Col. 2,600 □ pop. 1, × Hugo. — co. Ga. 309 □ pop. 6, × Lincolnton. — co. N cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 10. — its ×. — co. S cen. Ky. 328 □ pop. 16, × Stanford. — par. N W La. 485 □ pop. 15, × Vienna. — co. S Me. 520 □ pop. 22, × Wiscasset. — co. S W Minn. 500 □ pop. 6, × Marshfield. — co. S W Miss. 570 □ pop. 18, × Brookhaven. — agr. co. E Mo. 598 □ pop. 18, × Troy. — past. co. S Neb. 2,580 □ pop. 10, × North Platte. — min. co. S E Nev. 17,680 □ pop. 2, × Pioche. — co. S E N. M. 26,452 □ pop. 7. — its ×. — co. W part of N. C. 312 □ pop. 13, × Lincolnton. — agr. co. E S. Dak. 540 □ pop. 9, × Canton. — agr. & past co. S cen. Tenn. 540 □ pop. 27, × Fayetteville. — co. E Wash. 2,296 □ pop. 9, × Sprague. — co. S W part of W. Va. 460 □ pop. 11, × Hamlin. — co. N Wis. 700 □ pop. 12, × Jenny. — min. city, × of Logan co. Ill. pop. 7. — tp. Crawford co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, × of Lincoln co. Kan. pop. 1. — tp. Linn co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Penobscot co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Neb. and × of Lancaster co. pop. 55. — tp. Providence co. R. I. pop. 20. — *or* **Lincolnshire** (-shĭr) past. co. E coast of England, 2,762 □ pop. 473. — its ✻, *anc.* LIN′DUM, pop. 41. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 21, ✻ St. Catharines.

Lincolnton (lĭng′kŭn-tǫn) tp. & town, × of Lincoln co. N. C. ..... tp. 3

Lindau (lĭn′dow) cml. & ft. town, Bavaria, Germany, on isl. in Lake Constance

Linden (lĭn′dęn) suburb of the city of Hanover, Hanover prov. Prussia .....

Lindenau (lĭn′dęn-ow′) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 3 m. W of Leipsic 28

Lindsay (lĭn′zą) town, × of Victoria co. Ontario prov. Canada 5

Lingayen (lēn-gä-yĕn′) spt. town, W coast, Luzon isl. Philippine Islands 6

Lingeh (lĭn′gā′) spt. & cml. town, Laristan, N E shore of Persian Gulf, Asia .. 11

Lingen (lĭng′ęn) town, Hanover prov. Prussia 8

Lingga (lĭng′gä′) isl. 40 m. long, Malay Arch. E of Sumatra; Dutch. 6

Linguaglossa (lĭn′gwä-glŏs′sä) town, Sicily, Italy, 23 m. N of Catania 9

Linköping (lĭn′chö′pĭng) town, ✻ of Östergötland prov. S Sweden 13

Linlithgow (lĭn-lĭth′gō) a mfg. town, × of Linlithgow co. Scotland, pop. 4; 17 m. W of Edinburgh. — *or* **Linlithgowshire** (-shĭr) *or* **West Lothian** (-lō′thĭ-ąn) agr. & min. co. Scotland, 121 □ pop. 53.

Linn (lĭn) agr. & past. co. E Io. 720 □ pop. 45, × Marion. — agr. & past. co. E Kan. 637 □ pop. 17, × Mound City. — agr. & past. co. N Mo. 620 □ pop. 24, × Linneus. — agr. co. W Ore. 2,700 □ pop. 16, × Albany. — tp. Cedar co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 3.

Linosa (lē-nō′sä) *anc.* Æ*GU*′*SA*, isl. Mediterranean sea, 85 m. W of Malta island.

Linthwaite (lĭn′thwāt) mfg. town, York co. England, 4 m. S W of Huddersfield 5

Lin-Tsing (lĭn′-tsĭng′) populous city, Shangtung prov. China.

Linz (lĭnts) cml. & ft. city, ✻ of Upper Austria, on Danube river 48

Lipan Indians (lē-pän′-) warlike tribe, W Tex. & E Mexico.

Lipari (lĭp′ą-rē) *anc.* LIP′*ARA*, isl. 30 m. in circumference, Medit. sea, 25 m. N of Sicily. — its ✻ and ✻ of Lipari group, pop. 5, on E coast of Lipari island.

Lipari Islands, volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, Messina prov. Italy 22

Lipetsk (lē-pĕtsk′) mfg. town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe; mineral baths 14

Lipno (lĭp′nō) town, Plock prov. Poland, Russia in Europe, on Niemen river .. 5

Lipovetz (lē-pō-vĕts′) town, Kiev govt. Russia, 102 m. S W of Kiev 6

Lippa (lĭp′pō′) town, Temes co. Hungary, on Maros river 5

Lippe (lĭp′pę) riv. 110 m. long, Germany, flows into Rhine riv. — agr. & min. principality, N W Germany, 469 □ pop. 128, ✻ Detmold.

Lippstadt (lĭp′stät) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Lippe river 9

Lipscomb (lĭps′kŭm) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1. — its ×.

Liptau (lĭp′tou) co. Hungary, 868 □ pop. 79, × Szent Miklos.

Liria (lē′rē-ä) mfg. town, Valencia prov. Spain 9

Lisbon (lĭz′bǫn) tp. & vil. Androscoggin co. Me. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Darlington co. S. C. pop. 3. — *Port.* LISBOA (lēs-bō′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 2,882 □ pop. 519. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Portugal, & of Estremadura prov. on rt. bank Tagus riv. pop. 246.

Lisburn (lĭs′bŭrn) mfg. bor. Down & Antrim cos. Ireland, on Lagan river 11

Lisieux (lē′zī-ŭ′) mfg. town, dept. Calvados, France, on Touques river 16

Liskeard (lĭs-kärd′) bor. Cornwall co. England, on Looe river 4

Lisle (līl) tp. & vil. Broome co. N. Y. on Tioghnioga river ..... tp. 2

L'Islet (lē′lā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 795 □ pop. 14, × St. Jean Port Joli.

Lismore (lĭz-mōr′) isl. Argyll co. Scotland, at entrance of Loch Linnhe, 8,000 acres. — town, Waterford & Cork cos. Ire. pop. 2; baronial castle & cathedral.

Lissa (lĭs′sä) isl. of Dalmatia, in Adriatic sea, 33 m. S W of Spalato; naval battle 1866. — mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 42 m. S S W of Posen, pop. 12.

Lissone (lĭs-sō′nā) vil. Lombardy div. Italy 5

Lister (lĭs′tẽr-) **and Mandal** (-män′däl) prov. S Nor. 2,804 □ pop. 79, ✻ Christiansand.

Litchfield (lĭch′fēld) agr. co. N W Conn. 948 □ pop. 54. — its × pop. 1. — tp. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Hillsdale co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Meeker co. Minn. vil. pop. 2.

Litchurch (lĭt′chûrch) suburb, S E of Derby town, Derby co. England 11

Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ą) former grand duchy, now divided between Russia and Prussia.

Lititz (lĭt′ĭts) mfg. bor. Lancaster co. Pa. 27 m. S W of Reading 1

Little Arkansas River (-är′kąn-są′-) 125 m. long, Kan. flows into **Ark. river.**

Little Blue River, 200 m. long, Neb. flows into Big Blue River.

Little Creek, hundred, Kent co. Del. pop. 2. — hundred, Sussex co. Del. pop. 5.

Little Cumberland Islands (-kŭm′bẽr-lą̆nd-) in entrance to Satilla riv. Ga.

Little Egg Harbor Bay, 10 m. long, 4 m. broad, S E coast, N. J.

Little Falls, tp. & vil. × of Morrison co. Minn. vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 9.

Little Kanawha River (-ką-ną′wą-) 150 m. long, W. Va. flows into **Ohio riv.**

Little Miami River (-mī′ăm′ĭ-) 140 m. long, O. flows into Ohio river.

Little Missouri River (-mĭs-sōō′rĭ-) 150 m. long, Ark. flows into **Ouachita** riv. — 450 m. long, affluent of Missouri riv. rises in N E Wyo.

Little Nemaha River (-nĕm′ą-hą-) 90 m. long, Neb. flows into **Missouri river.**

Little Osage River (-ō′sāj′-) 90 m. long, rises in Kan. flows into **Osage river.**

Little Red River, 120 m. long, Ark. flows into White River.

Little River, N. C. 80 m. long, to Neuse riv. — co. S W Ark. 547 □ pop. 9, × Rocky Comfort. — tp. Orange co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Wake co. N. C. pop. 2.

Little Rock, city, ✻ of Ark. and × of Pulaski co. pop. 26. — tp. Kendall co. Ill. pop. 3.

Little Russia (-rŭsh′ą) the govts. of KHARKOV, KIEV, POLTAVA, and CHERNIGOV, Russia in Europe, 80,230 □ 10,299

Little Sioux River (-sōō-) 300 m. long, Io. flows into Missouri river.

Little Tennessee River (-tĕn′ęs-sē′-) 150 m. long, Ga. to Holston riv. Tenn.

Littleton (lĭt′′l-tǫn) tp. & vil. Grafton co. N. H. on Mink riv. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Halifax co. N. C. 76 m. N E of Raleigh, tp. pop. 3.

Little Traverse Bay, inlet of Lake Michigan, 10 m. long, Emmet co. Mich.

Little Wabash River (-wą′bŏsh-) 180 m. long, Ill. flows into Wabash river.

Lityn (lē′tĭn) town, Podolia govt. Russ. in Europe, 65 m. N E of Kamieniec .. 7

Liukiu Islands (lū′kū′-) N Pacific ocean, between Japan and Formosa, pop. 167, ✻ Suri; Japanese.

Live Oak, past. co. S Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 2, × Oakville.

Liverpool (lĭv′ẽr-pōōl) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 1. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 12. — cml. & mfg. bor. Lancaster co. England, on E shore Mersey estuary, pop. 518. — mt. range, E Australia.

Liverpool Cape, headland, entrance to Lancaster Sound, N Canada, on S shore. — headland, Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, S W of Cape Bathurst.

Liverpool Plains, elevated region, New South Wales, Australia, 16,638 □ 13

Liversedge (lĭv′ẽr-sĕj) mfg. town, York co. Eng. 6 m. N N E of Huddersfield. 11

Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stǫn) agr. & past. co. N E cen. Ill. 1,026 □ pop. 38, × Pontiac. — co. W Ky. 360 □ pop. 9, × Smithland. — agr. par. S E La. 620 □ pop. 6, × Port Vincent. — agr. co. S E cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 21, × Howell. — agr. co. N W Mo. 520 □ pop. 21, × Chillicothe. — agr. co. W N. Y. 644 □ pop. 38, × Geneseo. — city, × of Park co. Mont. pop. 3. — tp. Columbia co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Livni (lĭv′nē) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Sosna river 13

Livno (lĭv′nō) town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary 5

Livonia (lĭ-vō′nĭ-ą) tp. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 3. — govt. Russia, E of the Gulf of Livonia, 18,158 □ pop. 1,229, ✻ Riga.

Livorno (lē-vŏr′nō) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, It. pop. 6. — See LEGHORN.

Lixuri (lĭks-ōō′rē) cml. & spt. town, Cephalonia isl. Ionian Isls. ..... E

Lizard Point, headland, Cornwall co. England; extreme S point of Gt. Britain.

Ljusne (lĭ-ōōs′nā) riv. Sweden, 220 m. long, Ljusne Lake to Bothnia Gulf.

Llanbadarn-Fawr (lăn-bä′därn-vowr) par. Cardigan co. Wales 15

Llandaff (lăn-dăf′) city, Glamorgan co. Wales; fine cathedral 18

Llanelly (lä-nĕth′lĭ) cml., mfg., & spt. town, Carmarthen co. Wales 15

Llangollen (lăn-gŏth′lęn) town, Denbigh co. Wales 5

Llano (lä′nō) past. co. cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 7. — its ×.

Llano Estacado (-ĕs-tä-kä′dō) *or* **Staked Plain**, plateau, N W Tex. 40,000 □.

Llano River, Tex. 175 m. long, to Colorado river.

Llanos (lä′nōs) extensive past. plains, South America, chiefly in Venezuela.

Llanquihue (lăn-kē′wā) prov. Chile, S. Am. 7,823 □ pop. 72, ✻ Puerto Montt.

Llerena (lä-rā′nä) town, Badajos prov. Spain 6

Lloyd, tp. Ulster co. N. Y. 18 m. N of Newburg 3

Llumayor (lōō-mī-ōr′) mfg. town, Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea 9

Loa (lō′ä) riv. Antofagasta prov. N Chile, S. Am. 180 m. long, to Pacific ocean.

Loanda (lō-ăn′dä) prov. Portuguese colony of Angola, W Africa, ✻ St. Paul de Loanda. — isl. 18 m. long, off coast of Angola, W Africa.

Loango (lō-ăn′gō) country, S W French Kongo, W Africa. — its ✻, pop. 20.

Loangwa (lō-ăng′wą) large riv. Nyassaland, E Africa, to Zambezi river.

Löbau (lō′bou) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 12 m. E S E of Bautzen, pop. 6. — mfg. town, W. Prussia prov. Ger. 38 m. E S E of Marienwerder, pop. 5.

Lob Nor (lŏb nôr) shallow lake 100 m. long, Chinese Turkestan, Asia; no outlet.

Lobos (lō′bŏs) isl. Cal. Gulf, Mex. — isl. Gulf of Mexico, Vera Cruz state, **Mex.**

Locana (lō-kä′nä) town, Turin prov. Italy, 25 m. W of Ivrea 5

Lochaber (lŏK-ä′bẽr) mountainous dist. Inverness co. Scotland.

Loch Achray (lŏK ăk-rā′) beautiful lake, Perth co. Scotland.

Loch Archaig (-är-kāg′) lake, 17 m. long, Inverness co. Scotland.

Lochar Moss (lŏK′är mŏs) morass, 10 m. long, Dumfries co. Scotland.

Loch Awe (lŏK ą′) lake, 23 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.

Loch Broom, arm of the sea, between Ross and Cromarty cos. Scotland.

Loch Earn (-ẽrn′) lake, 19 m. in circuit, Perth co. Scotland.

Loch Eck (-ĕk′) lake, 7 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.

Lochee (lŏK′ē) mfg. vil. Forfar co. Scotland 11

Loch Eriboll (lŏK ĕr′ę-bŏl) arm of the sea, 10 m. long, Sutherland co. N Scot.

Loch Ericht (-ĕr′ĭKt) lake, 14 m. long, Perth and Inverness cos. Scotland.

Loches (lŏsh) town, dept. Indre-et-Loire, France 5

Loch Etive (lŏK ĕt′ĭv) inlet, 20 m. long, Firth of Lorne, Atl. co. Argyll co. Scot.

Loch Fyne (-fīn′) sea inlet, 40 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland; herrings. 9

Loch Katrine (-kăt′rĭn) beautiful lake, 10 m. long, Perth co. Scotland.

Loch Leven (-lĕv′ĕn) lake, 11 m. in circuit, Kinross co. Scotland. — arm of Loch Linnhe, Scotland, extends 12 m. between Argyll and Inverness cos.
Loch Linnhe (-lĭn′nē) sea inlet, 20 m. long, W coast of Scotland.
Loch Lomond (-lō′mond) lake, Stirling and Dumbarton cos. Scotland, 40 □.
Loch Long, branch, 20 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Loch Maree (-mä-rē′) lake, 20 m. long, Ross co. Scotland.
Lochnagar (-na-gär′) mt. 3,777 ft. high, Aberdeen co. Scotland.
Loch Ness (-nĕss′) lake, 23 m. long, Inverness co. Scotland.
Loch Rannoch (-răn′ọĸ) lake, 9 m. long, Perth co. Scotland.
Loch Ryan (-rī′ăn) bay, 10 m. long, S W Scotland; fine harbor.
Loch Shin (-shĭn′) lake, 17 m. long, Sutherland co. Scotland.
Loch Sunart (-sōō′nart) sea inlet, 22 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.
Loch Tay (-tā′) lake, 15 m. long, in Breadalbane, Scotland.
Loch Torridon (-tŏr′ĭ-dọn) sea inlet, 12 m. long, Ross co. Scotland.
Lockhart (lŏk′härt) tp. Pike co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, × of Caldwell co. Tex. pop. 1.
Lock Haven, mfg. city, × of Clinton co. Pa. 69 m. N E of Altoona 7
Lockland (lŏk′land) vil. Hamilton co. O. 12 m. N of Cincinnati 2
Lockport, tp. & vil. Will co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 4. — tp. & city, × of Niagara co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 16.
Lockwood (lŏk′wo͝od) town, West Riding, York co. England; medicinal waters 10
Locle (lôk′l) watch mfg. town, Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland 11
Locorotondo (lō-kō-rō-tōn′dō) town, Bari prov. Italy 7
Locust (lō′kŭst) tp. Columbia co. Pa. 2
Locust Creek, Wayne co. Io. 100 m. long, to Grand River.
Locust Valley, vil. Queens co. N. Y. 30 m. E N E of Brooklyn 1
Lodève (lô′dāv′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France 10
Lodge Pole Creek, Wyo. 150 m. long, to South Fork of Platte river.
Lodi (lō′dī) tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 5. — (*It. pron.* lō′dē) mfg. city, Lombardy, Italy, pop. 25; battlefield in 1796.
Lodz (lōdz) mfg. town, Piotrkow govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 125
Lofoden (lô-fō′dẹn) isls. N W coast of Norway; valuable fisheries.
Logan (lō′gan) co. W Ark. 642 □ pop. 21, × Paris. — co. N E Col. 1,830 □ pop. 3, × Sterling. — co. S Ida. 5,800 □ pop. 4, × Shoshone. — min. & agr. co. cen. Ill. 620 □ pop. 25, × Lincoln. — co. W Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 3. — agr. co. S Ky. 544 □ pop. 24, × Russellville. — co. N W Neb. 576 □ pop. 1, × Gandy. — co. S N. Dak. 1,008 □ pop. 1, × Napoleon. — agr. co. W cen. O. 448 □ pop. 27, × Bellefontaine. — co. N E Okla. pop. 13, × Guthrie. — co. S W part of W. Va. 675 □ pop. 11, × Logan Courthouse. — tp. Fountain co. Ind. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Hocking co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Blair co. Pa. pop. 8. — city, × of Cache co. Ut. pop. 5.
Logan Creek, N E Neb. 130 m. long, to Elkhorn river.
Logan Mountains, range in Queensland, Australia.
Logans Peak, 13,250 ft. high, Uintah Mts. N Ut.
Logansport (lō′gạnz-pōrt′) cml. city, × of Cass co. Ind. on Wabash river 13
Logon (lō′gōn′) ter. Bornu, cen. Africa, S of Lake Chad; ✻ Logon-Karnah, pop. 15.
Logroño (lō-grōn′yō) prov. Old Castile, Sp. 1,945 □ pop. 181. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Lohadugga (lō-hä-dōōg′gä) agr. dist. Chutiá-Nágpur prov. Bengal, British India, 12,044 □ pop. 1,237, ✻ Ranchi.
Lo-hui (lō′-hwē′) spt. town, E coast Hainan isl. China 90
Loir (lwär) riv. France, 150 m. long, Cernay Lagoon to Sarthe river.
Loire (lwär) largest riv. in France, 645 m. long, Gerbier-de-Jonc Mt. to Biscay Bay. — mfg. & min. dept. S E France, 1,838 □ pop. 616, ✻ Montbrison.
Loire-Inférieure (-ăn′fā′rē-ur′) dept. N W France, 2,654 □ pop. 645, ✻ Nantes.
Loiret (lwä′rā′) agr. & past. dept. N W France, 2,614 □ pop. 378, ✻ Orléans.
Loir-et-Cher (lwär′-ā′-shār′) dept. N W France, 2,452 □ pop. 280, ✻ Blois.
Loja (lō′hä) mfg. city, Granada prov. Spain, near Genil riv. pop. 16. — min. prov. S W Ecuador, South America, pop. 66. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Lojano (lō-yä′nō) town, Bologna prov. Italy 5
Lokeren (lō′kẹr-ẹn) mfg. & cml. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium 17
Lokhvitsa (lŏk-vĭt′sä) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, on Sula river ... 8
Lo-Kiang (lō-kĭ-äng′) riv. 300 m. long, Honan prov. China.
Lombardy (lŏm′bạr-dĭ) old dept. now 8 provs. N Italy, 9,075 □ 3,907
Lomblem (lŏm′blĕm′) isl. 40 m. long, 16 m. broad, Malay Archipelago.
Lombok (lŏm′bŏk′) agr. isl. Dutch E. Indies, 1,480 □ pop. 500, ✻ Mataram.
Lomellina (lō-mĕl-lē′nä) dist. Pavia prov. Italy, pop. 133, ✻ Mortara.
Lomza (lōm′zhä) govt. N E Poland, Russia, 4,667 □ pop. 609. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Lonaconing (lō′na-kō′nĭng) min. vil. Allegany co. Md. 4
Lonato (lō-nä′tō) town, Lombardy, Italy; battlefield in 1796 6
Londerzeel (lōN′dẹr-zāl′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium 5
London (lŭn′dŭn) city, × of Madison co. O. pop. 3. — anc. cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of England and of the British empire, on Thames riv. 118 □ pop. 4,211; "Greater London" of police returns, pop. 5,633; the City proper covers 668 acres, pop. 38. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Middlesex co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Thames riv. pop. 32.
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ) tp. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 3. — *or* **Derry**, co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 816 □ pop. 152. — its ×, a cml. & mfg. port, on Foyle riv. pop. 33.
London Grove, tp. Chester co. Pa. 3
Lone Cone, peak, 12,761 ft. high, La Plata Mts. S W Col. — mt. 11,200 ft. high, Park Range, Col.
Long Acre, tp. Beaufort co. N. C. 2
Long Benton (-bĕn′tọn) town, Northumberland co. England 19
Long Branch, town, Monmouth co. N. J.; seaside summer resort 7
Long Cane, tp. Abbeville co. S. C. 2
Longford (lŏng′fọrd) agr. co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 421 □ pop. 53. — its × pop. 4.
Long Island, isl. 110 m. long, 20 m. broad, S E N. Y. in Atlantic ocean. — isl. 70 m. long, Bahama Isls. — isl. 4 m. long, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand. — isl. in Placentia Bay, S coast of Newfoundland.
Long Island City, mfg. city, Queens co. N. Y. on East River 31
Long Island Sound, 110 m. long, between Conn. and N shore of Long Island.
Long Lake, 10 m. long, Cheboygan co. Mich. 6 m. S of Lake Huron. — 18 m. long, N E Hamilton co. N. Y. in Adirondack Mts.
Longmeadow, tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass. ..... tp. 2
Longmont (lŏng′mont) tp. & town, Boulder co. Col. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
Longobucco (lōn-gō-bōō′kō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy 5
Longos (lŏn′gŏs) pen. 40 m. long, Ægean sea, Salonika vilayet, Turkey in Europe.
Long Prairie River, Minn. 100 m. long, cen. Douglas co. to Crow Wing river.
Longs Peak, 14,271 ft. high, Rocky Mts. Col.
Long Swamp, tp. Berks co. Pa. 18 m. N E of Reading 3
Longton (lŏng′tọn) min. & mfg. town, Stafford co. England 34
Longview (lŏng′vū) town, × of Gregg co. Tex. 122 m. E of Dallas 2
Longwy (lôN′vē′) ft. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France 5
Lonigo (lō-nē′gō) vil. Vicenza prov. Italy, on Gua river 8
Lonoke (lōn′ōk) co. cen. Ark. 769 □ pop. 19. — its ×.
Lons-le-Saulnier (lôN′-lẹ-sōn′yā′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Jura, France 12
Lontar (lŏn-tär′) isl. 21 m. long, off W coast of Malay Peninsula.
Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala.; battlefield in 1863.
Looney (lōō′nī) tp. Polk co. Mo. 2

Loon-op-Zand (lōn-ŏp-zänt′) vil. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 6
Loop-Head, headland, Ireland, N shore of entrance of Shannon river.
Loos (lōs) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7. — (*pron.* lōōs) prov. Balúchistán, Asia, 5,200 □ pop. 60.
Loosascoona Creek (lōō′sạs-kōō′na-) Miss. 80 m. long, to Yalabusha river.
Looshtook (lōōsh′tōōk′) Indian name of St. John riv. New Brunswick, Canada.
Lora del Rio (lō′rä dĕl rē′ō) mfg. town, Sevilla prov. Spain 5
Lorain (lō-rān′) co. N O. 530 □ pop. 40, × Elyria. — vil. Lorain co. O. pop. 5.
Lorance (lōr′ạns) tp. Bollinger co. Mo. 3
Lorca (lōr′kä) mfg. town, Murcia prov. Spain, 42 m. S W of Murcia 58
Lorena (lō-rā′nä) dist. & town, São Paulo state, Brazil ..... dist. 6
Loreto (lō-rā′tō) town, Marches, Italy, pop. 8. — town, Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 6. — dept. N E Peru, S. America, 32,727 □ pop. 61, ✻ Moyobamba.
Lorient (lō′rē′ôN′) ft. spt. town, dept. Morbihan, France 42
Lorrach (lōr′räĸ) town, Baden, Germany, on Wiesen river 5
Lorraine (lōr′rān′) *Ger.* LOTHRINGEN (lōt′rĭng-ẹn) former dept. of E Fr. partly included since 1871 in Alsace-Lorraine prov. Ger. 2,431 □ pop. 510, ✻ Metz.
Los Alamos (lōs ä′lä-mōs) min. town, Sonora state, Mexico 10
Los Andes (-ăn′dēz) state, N W Venezuela, S. Am. 14,719 □ pop. 336, ✻ Merida.
Los Angeles (-ăn′ʜĕl-ĕs) min. & past. co. S Cal. 4,000 □ pop. 101. — its × pop. 50. — tp. Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 3. — town, Biobio prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 8.
Los Gatos (-gä′tōs) town, Santa Clara co. Cal. 2
Los Nietos (-nē-ā′tōs) tp. & vil. Los Angeles co. Cal. ..... tp. 2
Losoncz (lō′shŏnts′) town, Neograd co. Hungary 5
Los Santos (lōs săn′tōs) town, Badajos prov. Spain 5
Losser (lōs′sẹr) commune & vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands ..... commune 5
Lossini (lōs-sē′nē) isl. 19 m. long, Adriatic sea, Dalmatia, Austria.
Lossini Piccolo (-pĭk′kō-lō) vil. S end Lossini island 8
Lössnitz (lös′nĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 5
Lost Park Mountain, peak, 11,800 ft. high, Park Range, Col.
Lot (lōt) *anc.* OLʹTIS, riv. France, 266 m. long, Mt. Lozère to Garonne riv. — agr. & past. dept. S W France, 2,012 □ pop. 254; ✻ Cahors.
Lota *or* **Lota Baja** (lō′tä bä′ʜä) min. town, Concepcion prov. Chile 5
Lotbinière (lōt′bē′nē-âr′) co. E Quebec prov. Canada, 735 □ pop. 21. — its ×.
Lot-et-Garonne (lō-tă′-gä′rŏnn′) agr. dept. S W Fr. 2,067 □ pop. 295, ✻ Agen.
Lothians, The (-lō′thĭ-ạnz) division of Scotland, comprising three counties.
Lots Wife, rock, 300 ft. high, Pacific ocean, lat. 29° 50′ N, lon. 142° 23′ E.
Lötzen (lōt′sẹn) town, E. Prussia prov. Germany 5
Loudéac (lōō-dā′ăk′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France 6
Loudon (lou′dọn) co. E Tenn. 256 □ pop. 9. — its ×. — tp. Seneca co. O. pop. 1. — vil. Franklin co. Pa. 15 m. W by S of Chambersburg, pop. 1.
Loudonville (lou′dọn-vĭl) vil. Ashland co. O. 18 m. S E of Mansfield 1
Loudoun (lou′dọn) agr. co. N Va. 520 □ pop. 23, × Leesburg. — min. par. Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 6.
Loudun (lōō-dŭn′) town, dept. Vienne, France 5
Lougen (lou′gẹn) riv. Norway, 200 m. long, to Glommen river.
Lough Allen (lŏʜ-) lake, Leitrim co. Ireland; source of Shannon river.
Loughborough (lŭf′bŭr-ō) mfg. town, Leicester co. England 18
Lough Conn (lŏʜ kŏn′) lake, 10 m. long, Mayo co. Ireland.
Lough Corrib (-kŏr′ĭb) lake, 20 m. long, Galway co. Ireland.
Lough Derg (-dĕrg′) expansion of Shannon riv. 24 m. long, Ir. — lake, 9 m. in circuit, S E Donegal co. Ir.; contains noted islet, St. Patrick's Purgatory.
Lough Foyle (-foil′) arm of the sea, 18 m. long, N Ireland; estuary of Foyle riv.
Lough Mask (-mäsk′) lake, 8 m. long, Galway and Mayo cos. Ireland.
Lough Neagh (-nā′) lake, 17 m. long, S W Antrim co. Ireland.
Lough Strangford (-străng′fọrd) sea inlet, 15 m. long, Down co. Ireland.
Louisa (lōō-ē′za) agr. co. S E Io. 300 □ pop. 12, × Wapello. — co. cen. Va. 470 □ pop. 17, × Louisa Courthouse.
Louisburg (lōō′ĭs-bûrg) tp. & town, × of Franklin co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — spt. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada; formerly strongly fortified by France; captured by British and colonial troops in 1763.
Louisiade Archipelago (lōō-ē-zē-ăd′-) group of about 100 isls. S Pacific ocean.
Louisiana (lōō′ē-zē-ä′na) agr. & past. state, S U. S. A. 48,720 □ pop. 1,119, ✻ Baton Rouge. — mfg. city, Pike co. Mo. pop. 5.
Louis-Philippe Land (lōō′ē′-fĭl′ēp′-) N part of a region in Antarctic Ocean.
Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl *or* lōō′ĭ-vĭl) cml. & mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 161. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Stark co. O. pop. 1.
Loulé (lōō′lā) ft. town, Algarve, Portugal 14
Loup (lōōp) co. N Neb. 576 □ pop. 2, × Taylor.
Loup Fork, branch of Platte riv. 300 m. long, Neb. to Platte river.
Lourdes (lōōrd) town, dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France; place of pilgrimage ... 6
Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō mär-kĕs′) the S prov. of Portuguese E. Africa, extending from the Zambezi riv. S to Delagoa Bay, 150,000 □ pop. 750,000. — its ✻ a spt. on Delagoa Bay, pop. 6.
Lourical (lō-rē-käl′) town, Beira prov. Portugal 5
Louth (louth *or* louth) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 316 □ pop. 71. — town, Lincoln co. England, pop. 10.
Louvain (lōō′văN′) mfg. city, Brabant prov. Belgium 40
Louviers (lōō′vẹ-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Eure, France, on Eure river 11
Louza (lōō′zä) town, Beira prov. Portugal 5
Lovington (lŭv′ĭng-tọn) tp. & vil. Moultrie co. Ill. ..... tp. 2
Lowan (lō′ạn) town, Victoria, Australia 7
Low Archipelago. See PAUMOTU ISLANDS.
Lowell (lō′ĕl) tp. Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 3. — mfg. city, a × of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 78. — tp. & vil. Kent co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Dodge co. Wis. tp. pop. 2.
Löwenberg (lö′wẹn-bĕrg) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river 5
Lower, tp. Richland co. S. C. 11
Lower Alsace (-ăl′säs′) dist. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 1,866 □ pop. 622, ✻ Strasburg.
Lower Ammonoosuc (-ăm′ọn-ōō′sŭk) riv. N. H. 100 m. long, to Conn. river.
Lower Austria (-ạs′trĭ-a) prov. Austria, 7,654 □ pop. 2,662, ✻ Vienna.
Lower Chanceford (-chăns′fọrd) tp. York co. Pa. 3
Lower Coneto (-kō-nē′tō) tp. Edgecombe co. N. C. 3
Lower Fishing Creek, tp. Edgecombe co. N. C. 2
Lower Heidelberg (-hī′dẹl-bĕrg) tp. Berks co. Pa. 8 m. W of Reading 3
Lower Loutre (-lōō′tr) tp. Montgomery co. Mo. 3
Lower Macungie (-ma-kŭn′jē) tp. Lehigh co. Pa. 3
Lower Makefield (-māk′fēld) tp. Bucks co. Pa. 2
Lower Merion (-mĕr′ẹ-ọn) tp. S Montgomery co. Pa. 10
Lower Saint Clair, tp. Allegheny co. Pa. 4
Lower Saucon (-sạ′kọn) tp. Northampton co. Pa. 4
Lower Tarryall Peak (-tăr′ĭ-ạl-) mt. 11,200 ft. high, South Park, Col.
Lower Windsor (-wĭn′zọr) tp. York co. Pa. 3
Lowestoft (lou′ĕs-tŏft) ft. town & spt. Suffolk co. England; a fishing port; the most easterly point in England 23
Lowicz (lō′vĭch) town, Poland, Russia in Europe, on Bzura river 6
Lowndes (loundz) co. S cen. Ala. 720 □ pop. 32, × Hayneville. — agr. co. S Ga. 431 □ pop. 15, × Valdosta. — co. E Miss. 536 □ pop. 27, × Columbus.
Lowndesville (loundz′vĭl) tp. Abbeville co. S. C. 3
Lowville (lō′vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Lewis co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Loyalty Islands, group, Pacific ocean, E of New Caledonia, 756 □; French.. 13
Loyola (lō-yō′lä) convent, Biscay prov. Spain; Ignatius Loyola born near here.
Lozère (lō′zâr′) min. dept. S France 1,996 □ pop. 136, ✻ Mende. — mt. in Cevennes mts. dept. Lozère, 4,884 ft. high.
Luang Prabang (lōō′äng prä′bäng) state, N Laos, Siam, Indo-China. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Lübben (lüb′bẹn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 6
Lubec (lū′bĕk) tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Lübeck (lü′bĕk) cml. & mfg. city, N Germany, on Trave riv.; a free city with ter. of 115 □ pop. 76, city pop. 64. — principality, Oldenburg, N Germany, 209 □ pop. 35, ✻ Eutin.
Lublin (lōō′blĭn) govt. Poland, Russia, 6,499 □ pop. 980. — its ✻ pop. 48.
Lubny (lōōb′nĕ) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, 80 m. W N W of Pultava 5
Lucas (lū′kạs) agr. co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 15, × Chariton. — co. N W O. 430 □ pop. 102, × Toledo. — town, Lucas co. Io. pop. 1.
Lucca (lōōk′kä) prov. cen. Italy, 576 □ pop. 288. — its ✻, a mfg. city, pop. 20.
Luce (lūs) co. N Mich. 915 □ pop. 2, × Newberry. — tp. Spencer co. Ind. pop. 3.
Luce Bay, inlet, 16½ m. long, Irish Sea, Wigtown co. Scotland.
Lucena (lōō-thā′nä) mfg. city, Cordova prov. Andalusia, Spain..... 21
Lucera (lōō-chā′rä) town, Foggia prov. Italy..... 14
Lucerne (lōō-sĕrn′) canton, cen. Switzerland, 579 □ pop. 135. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Luckau (lōōk′kow) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 5
Luckenwalde (lōōk′ẹn-wäl′dẹ) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 14
Luckimpur (lŭk′ĭm-pōōr′) dist. Assam, British India, 3,145 □ pop. 121.
Lucknow (lŭk′now′) div. Oudh, N. W. Provs. British India, 4,505 □ pop. 2,852. — its ✻ pop. 273. — dist. Lucknow div. India, 977 □ pop. 778.
Luckput (lŭk′pŭt′) ft. town, Cutch, India, on Koree river..... 5
Luçon (lü′sôn′) mfg. town, dept. Vendée, France..... 6
Lüdenscheid (lü′dẹn-shīt′) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 11
Ludhiana (lōō′thē-ä′nä) dist. Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 1,368 □ pop. 250. — its ✻, a cml. & mfg. town, 110 m. E S E of Lahore, pop. 47.
Ludington (lŭd′ĭng-tọn) city, × of Mason co. Mich..... 8
Ludlow (lŭd′lō) town, Kenton co. Ky. on Ohio riv. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Windsor co. Vt. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — town, Shropshire, England, pop. 4.
Ludwigsburg (lōōd′wĭgs-bōōrg) mfg. city, Württemberg, Germany..... 17
Ludwigshafen (lōōd′wĭgs-hä′fẹn) cml. & ft. town, Bavaria, Germany..... 29
Ludwigslust (lōōd′wĭgs-lōōst) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. 5
Lugano (lōō-gä′nō) cml. & mfg. town, a ✻ of Ticino canton, Switzerland..... 5
Lugansk (lōō-gänsk′) min. town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe..... 10
Lugg (lŭg) riv. England & Wales, 50 m. long, Radnor co. to Wye river.
Lugo (lōō′gō) cml. town, Ravenna prov. Italy, pop. 27. — prov. Spain, 3,787 □ pop. 432. — its ✻, a mfg. city, on Minho riv. pop. 21.
Lugos (lōō-gōsh′) cml. town, × of Krasso co. Hungary..... 10
Luing (lū′ĭng) isl. 7½ m. long, Argyll co. W coast of Scotland.
Lukki Mountains (lŭk′kē′-) mt. range, Sind prov. India, joins Hala Mts.
Luleå (lōō′lē-ō) riv. N Sweden, 200 m. long, flows into Bothnia Gulf.
Luling (lū′lĭng) town, Caldwell co. Tex. on San Marcos river..... 2
Lullworth Cove (lŭl′wŏrth-) deep sea inlet, Dorset co. England.
Lumber River, N. C. 140 m. long, to Little Pedee river.
Lummi River (lŭm′mẹ-) riv. Wash. Cascade Range to Bellingham Bay.
Lumpkin (lŭmp′kĭn) co. N Ga. 267 □ pop. 7, × Dahlonega.
Lunawara (lōō′nä-wä′rạ) a native Rewa Kantha state, Gujarát, India, 389 □.
Luncarty (lŭn′kär-tĭ) vil. Perth co. Scotland; Danish defeat in A. D. 990.
Lund (lōond) city, Malmö prov. Sweden, 8 m. from the Sound..... 15
Lundenburg (lōōn′dẹn-bōōrg′) town, Moravia prov. Austria..... 5
Lundy Isle (lŭn′dĭ-) Devon co. England, 1½ □, entrance of Bristol Channel.
Lundy's Lane, near Drummondville, Ontario prov. Canada; battlefield, 1814.
Lüneburg (lü′nẹ-bōōrg) dist. Hanover, Prussia, 4,376 □ pop. 420.— its ✻ pop. 20.
Lunel (lü′nĕl′) cml. town, dept. Hérault, France, on right bank Vidourle river 6
Lunenburg (lōō′nẹn-bûrg) agr. co. S E Va. 429 □ pop. 11, × Lunenburg Courthouse. — agr. co. Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,115 □ pop. 31. — its ×.
Lunéville (lü′nā′vēl′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France... 18
Lung-Kiang (lōōng′-kĕ-äng) riv. China, 300 m. long, to Hong-Kiang river.
Lungro (lōōn′grō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy..... 6
Lungwitz, Upper (-lōōng′wĭts) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Chemnitz 5
Luni (lōō′nē) riv. Jodhpur, Rájputána, India, 320 m. long, to Ran of Cutch.
Luque (lōō′kā) town, Paraguay, South America..... 8
Luray (lū-rā′) tp. & vil. × of Page co. Va. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3; noted for large caverns.
Lurgan (lûr′gạn) mfg. town, Armagh co. Ireland..... 10
Luristan (lōō-rĭs-tän′) mountainous prov. W Persia, chief town Burujird.
Lusitania (lū-sĭ-tā′nĭ-ạ) the anc. name of Portugal.
Luton (lū′tọn) mfg. town, Bedford co. England, on Lea river..... 30
Lutsk (lōōtsk) town, W Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe..... 12
Luttabund (lŭt′ä-bŭnd′) pass, 6 m. long, Afghánistán, Asia, near Kábul.
Lüttringhausen (lüt′trĭng-how′zẹn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 10
Lutzen (lōōt′sẹn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia; battlefield in 1632 and 1813.... 3
Luxapatilla Creek (lŭks′ạ-pạ-tĭl′ạ-) Ala. 100 m. long, to Tombigbee river.
Luxembourg (lüks′ĕm-bûrg, *Dutch* lüks′ẹm-bŭrg′) grand duchy, E of Belgium, neutral ter. since 1867, 999 □ pop. 211. — its ✻, a cml. city, pop. 18.
Luxeuil (lüks′ụ̄l′) town, Vosges mts. dept. Haute-Saône, France; famous thermal springs and baths..... 4
Luxor (lŭks′ŏr) vil. on Nile riv. Upper Egypt; site of *anc.* Thebes.
Luzerne (lū-zĕrn′) min. agr. & past. co. N E Pa. 920 □ pop. 201, × Wilkesbarre. — tp. & vil. Warren co. N. Y. on Hudson riv. tp. pop. 2; a summer resort. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 2.
Luzon (lōō-zōn′, *Sp.* lōō-thōn′) the largest of the Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. 57,505 □ pop. 4,450, ✻ Manilla.
Luzzara (lōōt-sä′rä) commune & town, Parma, Italy.....commune 8
Lycoming (lī-kŏm′ĭng) co. N Pa. 1,195 □ pop. 71, × Williamsport.
Lykens (lī′kẹnz) min. bor. Dauphin co. Pa. foot of Bear Mt..... 2
Lyme (līm) tp. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Huron co. O. pop. 3.
Lym–Fiord (lüm′-fyōrd′) sea inlet, 100 m. long, Den.; Cattegat to North Sea.
Lymington (lĭm′ĭng-tọn) spt. town, Hampshire, England; seaside resort..... 5
Lymm (lĭm) vil. Cheshire, England..... 5
Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg) tp. Sumter co. S. C. pop. 3. — cml. & mfg. city, Campbell co. Va. on S shore James riv. pop. 20.
Lynch's Creek (lĭn′chĕz-) S. C. 150 m. long, flows into Great Pedee river.
Lyndon (lĭn′dọn) tp. & vil. Caledonia co. Vt.....tp. 3
Lynn (lĭn) mfg. city, spt. Essex co. Mass. pop. 56. — tp. Lehigh co. Pa. pop. 3.
Lynn–Regis (lĭn-rē′jĭs) *or* **King's Lynn**, town, Norfolk co. England..... 18
Lyon (lī′ọn) co. N Io. 600 □ pop. 9, × Rock Rapids. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Kan. 858 □ pop. 23, × Emporia. — agr. co. W Ky. 275 □ pop. 8, × Eddyville. — co. W S W Minn. 720 □ pop. 10, × Marshall. — co. W Nev. 1,264 □ pop. 2, × Dayton. — tp. Franklin co. Mo. pop. 3. — riv. Scot. 38 m. long, to Tay riv.
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais** (lē′ôn′nā′) anc. prov. France.
Lyons (lī′ọnz) tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — coextensive tp. & city, Clinton co. Io. pop. 6. — city, × of Rice co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Ionia co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. × of Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 4. — tp. Orangeburg co. S. C. pop. 3. — *Fr.* Lyon (lē′ôn′) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Rhône, France, pop. 416.
Lys (lēs) *Flemish* Leye (lī′ẹ) riv. France & Belgium, 100 m. long, to Scheldt riv.
Lysander (lī-săn′dẹr) tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y.....tp. 5
Lytham (lĭth′ạm) coast town, Lancaster co. England..... 5

M

Maad (mäd) town, Zemplin co. Hungary; celebrated vineyards..... 4
Maas, The New (-mäs) right arm of Merwede riv. Netherlands, to North Sea. — **The Old**, left arm Merwede riv. Netherlands, to the New Maas river.
Maaseyck (mä′sīk) mfg. town, Limbourg prov. Belgium..... 5
Maassluis (mäs′slois) fishing town, S. Holland prov. Netherlands; fine harbor. 4
Mabani (mä-bä′nē) town, Bornu, Africa, 70 m. S S W of Kuka..... 9
Macao (mä-kä′ō *or* mä-kow′) spt. town, Macao Isl. China, at S W entrance of Canton riv.; Portuguese colony, 5 □..... 67
Macassar (mạ-kăs′sạr) cml. & chief town, Celebes isl. Malay Arch. pop. 20. — Dutch dept. Celebes isl. — native state, Dutch dept. Macassar, Celebes isl. pop. 20. — **Strait of**, 70 to 240 m. broad, between Borneo and Celebes isls.
Maçayo (mä-sī′ō) cml. town, ✻ of Alagoas state, Brazil, South America..... 10
Maccaluba (mäk′ä-lōō′bä) mud volcano, Sicily, Italy; often active.
Macclesfield (măk′lz-fēld) mfg. town, Cheshire, England..... 36
MacComb (mạ-kŏm′) town, Pike co. Miss. pop. 2. — vil. Hancock co. O. pop. 1.
MacConnellsville (mạ-kŏn′ẹlz-vĭl) vil. × of Morgan co. O..... 2
MacCook (mạ-kōōk′) co. S E S. Dak. 580 □ pop. 6, × Salem. — city, Redwillow co. Neb. pop. 2.
MacCracken (mạ-krăk′ẹn) co. W Ky. 250 □ pop. 21, × Paducah.
MacCulloch (mạk-kŭl′ọk) co. W cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 3, × Brady.
MacDonald (mạk-dŏn′ạld) co. S W Mo. 580 □ pop. 11, × Pineville. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.
MacDonough (mạk-dŏn′ọ) agr. & past. co. W Ill. 580 □ pop. 27, × Macomb.
MacDonoughville (-vĭl) town, Jefferson co. La..... 2
MacDowell (mạk-dow′ĕl) past. co. W N. C. 476 □ pop. 11, × Marion. — co. S part of W. Va. 680 □ pop. 7, × Peerysville.
MacDuffie (mạk-dŭf′ĭ) co. N E Ga. 235 □ pop. 9, × Thomson.
Macedon (măs′ẹ-dọn) tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Macedonia (măs′ẹ-dō′nĭ-ạ) anc. & noted country, N of Greece, now mostly in Roumelia, Turkey in Europe.
Macerata (mä-chā-rä′tä) prov. Marches, It. 1,057 □ pop. 242. — its ✻ pop. 20.
MacGillicuddy Reeks (mạ-gĭ-lĭ-kŭd′ĭ rēks) highest mt. range of Ireland, in Kerry co.; Carran-Tual the highest, 3,414 ft.
MacGregor (mạk-grĕg′ọr) city, Clayton co. Io. on Mississippi river..... 1
Machala (mä-chä′lä) town, ✻ of Oro prov. Ecuador, South America..... 5
MacHenry (mạk-hĕn′rĭ) agr. co. N E Ill. 624 □ pop. 26, × Woodstock. — co. N N. Dak. 1,476 □ pop. 2, × Towner. —tp. & vil. MacHenry co. Ill. tp. pop. 3.
Machiana (mä-shē-ä′nä) isl. Brazil, South America, at mouth of Amazon river.
Machias (mạ-chī′ạs) tp. & port of entry, × of Washington co. Me.....tp. 2
MacIntosh (măk′ĭn-tŏsh) co. S E Ga. 419 □ pop. 6, × Darien. — co. S N. Dak. 1,008 □ pop. 3, × Ashley.
MacKean (mạ-kēn′) min. co. N Pa. 1,065 □ pop. 47, × Smethport.
MacKee Rocks, vil. Allegheny co. Pa..... 2
MacKeesport (mạ-kēz′pōrt) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 15 m. S E of Pittsburg.... 21
Mackenzie River, British N. Am. 900 m. long, Great Slave Lake to Arctic Oc.
Mackinac (măk′ĭ-nạ) co. Mich. 1,045 □ pop. 8. — its ×. 5
Mackinaw Creek (măk′ĭ-nạ-) riv. Ill. 100 m. long, McLean co. to Illinois river.
MacKinney (mạ-kĭn′ĭ) city, × of Collin co. Tex. 31 m. N of Dallas..... 2
MacLean (mạ-klān′) agr. & past. co. cen. Ill. 1,166 □ pop. 63, × Bloomington. — agr. co. W Ky. 256 □ pop. 10, × Calhoun. — co. cen. N. Dak. 702 □ pop. 1, × Washburn.
MacLeansboro (mạ-klānz′bŭr-rō) city, × of Hamilton co. Ill..... 1
MacLennan (mạ-klĕn′ạn) past. co. cen. Tex. 1,040 □ pop. 39, × Waco.
MacLeod (mạ-klowd′) agr. co. S cen. Minn. 504 □ pop. 17, × Glencoe.
MacMillans (mạk-mĭl′ạnz) tp. Florence co. S. C..... 2
MacMinn (mak-mĭn′) agr. co. E Tenn. 452 □ pop. 18, × Athens.
MacMinnville (-vĭl) city, × of Yamhill co. Ore. pop. 1. — town, × of Warren co. Tenn. 70 m. S E of Nashville, pop. 2.
MacMullen (mạk-mŭl′ẹn) co. S Tex. 1,200 □ pop. 1, × Tilden.
MacNairy (mạk-nâ′rē) agr. co. S W Tenn. 550 □ pop. 16, × Purdy.
Macomb (mạ-kōm′) agr. & past. co. S E Mich. 468 □ pop. 32, × Mount Clemens. — tp. & city, × of MacDonough co. Ill. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 4. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2.
Macon (mā′kụn) co. E Ala. 622 □ pop. 18, × Tuskegee. — agr. co. S W cen. Ga. 288 □ pop. 13, × Oglethorpe. — agr. co. cen. Ill. 580 □ pop. 38, × Decatur. — min. agr. & past. co. N Mo. 820 □ pop. 31. — its × pop. 3. — co. W part of N. C. 524 □ pop. 10, × Franklin. — agr. co. N cen. Tenn. 332 □ pop. 11, × Lafayette. — mfg. & cml. city, × of Bibb co. Ga. pop. 23. — town, × of Noxubee co. Miss. pop. 2.
Mâcon (mä′kôn′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Saône-et-Loire, France..... 20
Macon Bayou (mā′kọn bī′ōō) La. from near Miss. riv. 150 m. to Tensas river.
Mâconnais, Le (lẹ mä′kôn′nā′) former country & dist. E France, now included in dept. Saône-et-Loire.
Macoupin (mạ-kōō′pĭn) agr. & past. co. S W Ill. 864 □ pop. 40, × Carlinville.
Macoupin Creek, Ill. 90 m. long to Illinois river.
MacPherson (mạk-fĕr′sọn) agr. & past. co. cen. Kan. 900 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 3. — co. N S. Dak. 975 □ pop. 6, × Leola. — tp. & city, MacPherson co. Kan. city pop. 3.
Macquarie (mạ-kwŏr′ĭ) riv. New South Wales, Australia, 750 m. long, flows into Darling riv. — riv. Tasmania, flows into Lake River.
Macquarie Island, S W of New Zealand, S Pacific oc. 25 m. long, 4 m. broad.
Macquarie Lake, New South Wales, Australia.
Macquarie Range, mt. range, E part of New South Wales, Australia.
Macronisi (mä-krō-nē′sē) isl. 8 m. long, Grecian Archipelago.
Mactan (mäk-tän′) isl. Philippine Isls.; Magellan killed here, 1521.
Madagascar (măd′ạ-găs′kạr) isl. Indian Ocean, on E coast of Africa, 228,600 □ pop. 3,520, ✻ Tananarivo; French protectorate.
Madaras (mŏ′dŏ-rŏsh′) vil. Bács co. Hungary, 41 m. S W of Szegedin..... 5
Madarasz (mŏ′dŏ-räss′) town, Szabolcz co. Hung. 12 m. W S W of Szegedin.. 7
Madawaska River (măd′ạ-wäs′kạ-) Ontario, Can. 250 m. long, to Chats Lake.
Maddalena (mäd-dä-lā′nä) isl. off N E coast of Sardinia isl. Mediterranean sea.
Maddaloni (mäd-dä-lō′nē) city, Caserta prov. Italy, 15 m. N N E of Naples... 20
Madeira (mạ-dē′rạ, *Port.* mä-dā′ē-rä) Portuguese isl. 35 m. long, Atlantic ocean, off W coast of Marocco, 505 □ pop. 132, ✻ Funchal. — riv. Brazil, South America, 700 m. long, to Amazon river.
Madeira Islands, group, Madeira & 4 other isls. Atl. oc. off W coast Marocco.
Madeleine *or* **La Madeleine** (lä′ mäd′lān′) mfg. vil. dept. Nord, France..... 9
Madeley (mād′lĭ) min. & mfg. town, Shropshire, England..... 9
Madison (măd′ĭ-sọn) agr. co. N Ala. 796 □ pop. 38, × Huntsville. — agr. & past. co. N W Ark. 892 □ pop. 17, × Huntsville. — agr. & past. co. N Fla. 830 □ pop. 14, × Madison. — co. N E Ga. 300 □ pop. 11, × Danielsville. —

Pop.

min. & agr. co. S W Ill. 740 □ pop. 52, × Edwardsville. — agr. co. E cen. Ind. 450 □ pop. 36, × Anderson. — agr. & past. co. S W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 16, × Winterset. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Ky. 385 □ pop. 24, × Richmond. — agr. par. N E La. 664 □ pop. 14, × Delta. — agr. & past. co. cen. Miss. 720 □ pop. 27, × Canton. — min. & agr. co. S E Mo. 492 □ pop. 9, × Fredericktown. — min. co. S W Mont. 4,250 □ pop. 5, × Virginia City. — agr. co. N E Neb. 576 □ pop. 14, × Madison. — agr. co. cen. N. Y. 628 □ pop. 43, × Morrisville. — agr. co. W N. C. 480 □ pop. 18, × Marshall. — agr. & past. co. S W cen. O. 465 □ pop. 20, × London. — agr. & past. co. W Tenn. 520 □ pop. 30, × Jackson. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Tex. 450 □ pop. 9, × Madisonville. — agr. co. N Va. 290 □ pop. 10, × Madison Courthouse. — city, × of Morgan co. Ga. pop. 2. — tp. Jefferson co. Ind. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ind. pop. 9. — tp. Tipton co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Lee co. Io. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Somerset co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Johnson co. Mo. pop. 3. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Butler co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clark co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Highland co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Jackson co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Lake co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Richland co. O. pop. 15. — tp. Vinton co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Lake co. S. Dak. pop. 2. — mfg. city, ✻ of Wis. and × of Dane co. pop. 13.

Madison Pass, Rocky Mts. near frontier of Mont. & Ida. 6,911 ft. high.

Madison River, Mont. 230 m. Rocky Mts. to Jefferson Fork, Missouri river.

Madisonville (măd′ĭ-sŏn-vĭl) town, × of Hopkins co. Ky. 38 m. S of Henderson, pop. 2. — vil. Hamilton co. O. 14 m. N E of Cincinnati, pop. 2.

Madonian Mountains (mä-dō′nĭ-ăn-) range, Sicily, Italy.

Madras (mą-drăs′) cml. maritime city, ✻ of Madras pres. British India..... 450

Madras Presidency, one of the great administrative and political divs. of British India, 140,762 □ pop. 35,591, ✻ Madras, pop. 450.

Madre-de-Dios Archipelago (mä′drā-dā-dē′ōs-) group, Chile, lat. 50° 30′ S.

Madrid (măd′rĭd) tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (mą-drĭd′, *Sp. pron.* mä-ᴛʜrēd′) prov. New Castile, Spain, 2,997 □ pop. 685. — its ✻ and ✻ of Spain, a city on Manzanares riv. pop. 470.

Madridejos (mä-ᴛʜrē-dā′ʜōs) town, Toledo prov. Spain..... 7

Mad River, Cal. 100 m. long, Trinity co. to Pacific ocean. — riv. O. 100 m. long, Logan co. to Miami riv. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2.

Madura (mä-dōō′rä) isl. Malay Arch. N E of Java, 1,330 □ pop. 764; Dutch. — *anc.* Mᴏᴅᴜ′ʀᴀ, dist. S E Madras pres. British India, 9,502 □ pop. 2,267. — its ✻ pop. 87, a ft. city.

Mælar (mā′lär) lake, Sweden, extends 70 m. inland from Baltic sea, 451 □.

Maelström (mā′lᵴtrŭm *or* -strŭm) whirlpool or tide race, off N W coast Norway.

Maestricht (mäs′trĭkt) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Limburg prov. Netherlands; immense quarries..... 32

Mafra (mä′frä) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal, 18 m. N W of Lisbon..... 3

Magaguadavic (mă′gä-gwä-dä-vēk′) riv. New Brunswick prov. Canada, 100 m.

Magallanes (mä-gä-yä′nĕz) ter. Chile, South America, S of lat. 42° S, 75,292 □ pop. 3, ✻ Punta Arenas, pop. 1.

Magdala (măg′dä-lä) hill fort, Abyssinia, Africa; destroyed by British, 1868.

Magdalena (măg-dā-lā′nä) riv. Colombia, South America, 900 m. long, frontier of Ecuador to Caribbean Sea. — riv. Bolivia, South America, 500 m. long, Lake Ubahy to Guapore riv. — dept. Colombia, South America, 24,440 □ pop. 90, ✻ Santa Marta. — vil. Pico isl. Azores isls. N Atlantic ocean, pop. 3.

Magdalena Bay (măg-dą-lē′ną-) Lower California, Mexico.

Magdalen Islands (măg′dą-lĕn-) group, St. Lawrence Gulf, North America.

Magdeburg (mäg′dę-bōōrg′) govt. Saxony prov. Prussia, 4,445 □ pop. 1,071. — its ✻ and ✻ of Saxony prov., a cml. mfg. and ft. town, pop. 202.

Magelang (mä′gą-läng) town, ✻ of Kadoe prov. Java isl. Malay Archipelago. 34

Magellan, Strait of (-mą-jĕl′ąn) 300 m. long; separates South America from Tierra del Fuego isls.; discovered by Magalhaens, 1520.

Magenta (mä-jĕn′tä) town, Italy, 15 m. W of Milan; battlefield in 1859..... 6

Maghiana (mä-gē-ä′ną) town, Jung dist. Punjab, British India..... 11

Magione (mä-jō′nā) town, cen. Italy, 8 m. W N W of Perugia..... 6

Maglie (mäl′yā) city, Lecce prov. Italy, 19 m. E N E of Gallipoli..... 6

Magnolia (măg-nō′lĭ-ą) tp. & town, × of Columbia co. Ark. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. Duplin co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Abbeville co. S. C. pop. 3.

Magoffin (mą-gŏf′ĭn) agr. & past. co. E Ky. 300 □ pop. 9, × Salyersville.

Magog Lake (mă′gŏg-) 9 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada, on Magog river.

Mahanoy (mā-hą-noi′) tp. Schuylkill co. Pa..... 7

Mahanoy City, min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa..... 11

Mahanoy Mountain, ridge, Schuylkill & Northumberland cos. Pa.

Mahanadi (mä′hä-nä′dē) riv. Cen. Provs. India, 529 m. long, to Bengal Bay.

Mahaska (mą-hăs′ką) agr. co. S E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 29, × Oskaloosa.

Mahawelli-Ganga (mä-hä-wĕl′lē-gŭn′gä) chief river of Ceylon island.

Mahdera-Mariam (mä-dā′rä-mä′rē-ăm) town, Amhara, Abyssinia..... 4

Mahé (mä′hā′) isl. 17 m. long, Seychelles Isls. Indian Ocean, chief town, Port Victoria. — French town and dist. Malabar coast, India, 23 □ joint pop. 10.

Mahoning (mą-hō′nĭng) agr. & min. co. E O. 422 □ pop. 56, × Youngstown.

Mahoning River, O. 100 m. long, to Shenango river.

Mahopac (mą-hō′păk) vil. & summer resort, Putnam co. N. Y.

Mahra (mä′rä) region, S coast of Arabia, Asia..... 22

Mahratta States (mä-rät′ą-). See Mᴀʀᴀ́ᴛʜᴀ́.

Mährisch-Neustadt (mā′rĭsh-noi′stät) town, Moravia prov. Austria..... 5

Mährisch-Trübau (mā′rĭsh-trü′bou) town, Moravia prov. Austria..... 5

Maia (mī′ä) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 500 m. long to Aldan river.

Maida (mī′dä) town, Catanzaro prov. Italy..... 5

Maidenhead, bor. Berkshire, England, on Thames river..... 11

Maidens, group of rocks, E coast, Ireland, in Irish Sea.

Maidstone (mād′stŏn) cml. bor. × of Kent co. England..... 32

Maikop (mī′kŏp) town, Terek govt. N. Caucasia, Russia..... 28

Main (mān, *Ger. pron.* mĭn) riv. Germany, 280 m. long, to Rhine riv. — riv. Antrim co. Ireland, 30 m. long, flows into Lough Neagh.

Maine (mān) state, N E U. S. A. 33,040 □ pop. 661, ✻ Augusta. — tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *or* **Le Maine** (lę măn′) anc. prov. France; its ✻ was Le Mans.

Maine-et-Loire (mān′-ā′-lwär′) dept. N W France, 2,749 □ pop. 519, ✻ Angers.

Mainz (mĭnts) *or* **Mayence** (mā′ŏNs′) ft. city, ✻ of Rhein-Hessen prov. Hesse state, Germany, on Rhine river..... 73

Mairwarra (mār-wä′rą) dist. Ajmere prov. India, 641 □..... 86

Maisons-Alfort (mā′zŏN′zál′fōr′) vil. France, 4 m. S E of Paris..... 9

Maitland (māt′land) town, Northumberland co. New South Wales, Australia.. 10

Majikosima (mä-jē-kō-sē′mä) *or* **Sannan Islands** (sän′nän-) the southernmost group of the Liukiu isls. E of Formosa; Japanese.

Majorca (mą-jôr′ką, *It.* mä-yôr′kä) *Sp.* Mᴀʟʟᴏʀᴄᴀ (mäl-yôr′kä) isl. Balearic Group, Mediterranean sea, 1,420 □ pop. 209, ✻ Palma.

Majori (mä-yō′rē) maritime town, Salerno prov. Italy..... 5

Majsa (mī′shŏ) vil. Little Cumania dist. Hungary..... 10

Majunga (mä-jōōn′gä) spt. town, N W Madagascar isl. Indian Ocean..... 14

Makalla (mä-käl′lä) cml. spt. town, Hadramaut, S coast of Arabia..... 5

Makariev (mä-kä-rē-ĕv′) town, Kostroma govt. Russia in Europe..... 5

Makarska (mä-kärs′kä) spt. town, Dalmatia prov. Austria..... 9

Makee (mā′kē′) tp. Allamakee co. Io..... 3

Makó (mŏ′kō′) cml. town, Csanad co. Hungary, on Maros river..... 33

Pop.

Makov (mä-kŏv′) town, Lomza govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 5

Makrai (mä-krī′) native state, Cen. Provinces, British India, 215 □..... 14

Makung (mä-kŭng′) ft. town, China, on largest of Pong-hu Islands..... 12

Malabar (măl′ą-bär′) agr. dist. W Madras pres. India, 6,000 □ pop. 2,261, ✻ Calicut.

Malacca (mą-lăk′ą) British settlement, W coast Malay Pen. Asia, 660 □ pop. 91. — its ✻, a spt. town, pop. 15.

Malade River (mă-läd′-) riv. Ida. 125 m. long, Salmon River Mts. to Snake Riv. — riv. Ida. & Ut. 120 m. long, Oneida co. Ida. to Bear River.

Málaga (mäl′ą-gą, *Sp.* mä′lä-gä) maritime prov. Andalusia, Spain, 2,824 □ pop. 520. — its ✻, a cml. mfg. & spt. city, 65 m. E N E of Gibraltar, pop. 134. — lake, 12 m. long, Queen's co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada.

Malang (mä′läng′) dist. & town, Java isl. Malay Archipelago.....dist. 80

Malay Archipelago (mą-lā′-) the largest of isl. groups, S E of Asia, in Pacific & Indian oceans.

Malay Peninsula *or* **Malaya** (mą-lā′yä-) the extreme S end of mainland of Asia, 45,000 □..... 1,000

Malaysia (mą-lā′shĭ-ą) the islands of W Oceania inhabited by the Malay race.

Malchin (mäl-kēn′) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany..... 5

Malda *or* **Maldah** (mąl′dä) dist. E part of Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India, 1,807 □ pop. 676. — its ✻ a cml. town, pop. 5.

Maldeghem (mäl′dę-gĕm′) mfg. vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 8

Malden (mŏl′dęn) mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass..... 23

Malden Island, guano isl. 14 m. long, in S Pac. oc.; belongs to Great Britain.

Maldive Islands (măl′div-) coral isls. Indian Ocean, 300 m. S W of India, 115 □ 30

Mal-di-Ventre (mäl-dē-vĕn′trā) isl. 5 m. long, Medit. sea, W coast Sardinia.

Maldon (măl′dŏn) mfg. bor. Essex co. England, on Chelmer river..... 5

Maldonado (mäl-dō-nä′dō) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 1,584 □ pop. 15. — its ✻.

Máler Kotla (mäl′ĕr kŏt′lą) native state, Punjab, India, 162 □ pop. 76, ✻ Kotla.

Malesherbes (mäl′zârb′) town, dept. Loiret, France; fine château.

Malheur (măl′hĕr′) co. E Ore. 9,936 □ pop. 3, × Vale.

Mallard Creek (măl′ard-) tp. Mecklenburg co. N. C..... 2

Malleco (mäl-yā′kō) prov. Chile, S. Am. 38° S lat. 2,856 □ pop. 63, ✻ Angol.

Mallow (măl′ō) town, Cork co. Ireland; hot mineral spring..... 5

Malmaison (mäl′mā′zŏN′) château near Paris, France; once the residence of the Empress Josephine.

Malmedy (mäl′mę-dē) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Warge river..... 6

Malmesbury (mämz′bęr-ę) parliamentary bor. Wiltshire, England..... 3

Malmö (mäl′mö) spt. town, ✻ of Malmöhus prov. Sweden; on the Sound.... 49

Malmöhus (mäl′mö-hōōs) fertile prov. S W Sw. 1,847 □ pop. 369, ✻ Malmö.

Malo (mä′lō) town, Italy, on Torlo riv.; saltpeter works..... 5

Malo Archangelsk (mä′lō är-kän-gĕlsk′) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe 5

Maloi-Yaroslavitz (mä′loi-yä-rō-slä′vĭts) town, Kaluga govt. Russia..... 5

Malone (mą-lōn′) tp. & vil. × of Franklin co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 5.

Malpas (măl′pas) town, Cheshire, England..... 5

Malplaquet (mäl′plä′kā′) vil. dept. Nord, France; battlefield in 1709.

Malta (mąl′tą) *anc.* Mᴇʟ′ɪᴛᴀ, isl. Medit. sea, 95 □ pop. 166, ✻ Valetta; British.

Malton (mąl′tŏn) bor. & town, North Riding, York co. England.....bor. 8

Malvern (măl′vęrn) town, × of Hot Spring co. Ark. pop. 2. — *or* **Great Malvern** (-mą′vęrn) town, Worcester co. England; springs..... 10

Malvern Hill (măl′vĕrn-), elevated plateau near Richmond, Va.; battle, 1862.

Malvern Hills (mą′vęrn-) England; separate Worcester co. from Hereford co.

Malwa (mąl′wä) table-land & old prov. Cen. India.

Malwan (mäl′wän′) town & ft. isl. Ratnagiri dist. S Bombay, British India.. 13

Mamakating (măm-ą-kā′tĭng) tp. Sullivan co. N. Y..... 3

Mamers (mä′mär′) mfg. town, dept. Sarthe, France, 28 m. N N E of Le Mans 6

Mammola (mäm′mō-lä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy..... 8

Mammoth Cave, summer resort, Calaveras co. Cal.; cavern and underground lake. — great cavern, Edmondson co. Ky.; noted place of resort.

Mamore (mä-mō-rā′) riv. Bolivia, South America, 500 m. long, to Beni river.

Mamouret-ul-Aziz (mä-mōō′rĕt-ōōl-äz′ēz) a vilayet of Turkey, in Armenia, Turkey in Asia, 14,614 □ pop. 575, ✻ Karput.

Manabi (mä′nä-bē) prov. Ecuador, S. America, 5,761 □ pop. 64, ✻ Puerto Viejo.

Manacor (mä-nä-kōr′) Spain, mfg. & cml. town, Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea 10

Managua (mä-nä′gwä) town, ✻ of Nicaragua, Cen. America, on Lake Leon... 18

Manalapan (măn-ăl′ą-păn) tp. Monmouth co. N. J. 24 m. E of Trenton..... 2

Manameh (mä-nä′mä) spt. chief town of Bahrein Isls. Persian Gulf..... 8

Manáos (mä-nä′ōs) cml. town, ✻ of Amazonas state, Brazil, South America.. 5

Manasquan (măn-ăs′kwąn) town, Monmouth co. N. J..... 2

Manatee (măn′ą-tē′) past. co. S Fla. 1,240 □ pop. 3, × Braiden Town.

Manayunk (măn′ą-yŭnk′) mfg. suburb of Philadelphia, Pa..... 5

Manbhum (măn′bhōōm) dist. Chutiá-Nágpur div. Bengal, British India, 4,914 □ pop. 996, ✻ Purulia.

Mancha-Real (măn′chä-rā-äl′) mfg. town, Jaen prov. Spain..... 5

Manche (mŏNsh) mfg. agr. & past. dept. N W France, on English Channel, 2,289 □ pop. 514, ✻ Saint-Lô.

Manchester (măn′chęs-tęr) mfg. tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Dearborn co. Ind. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. × of Delaware co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & mfg. vil. Washtenaw co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — mfg. city, a × of Hillsboro co. N. H. pop. 44. — tp. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 4. — vil. Adams co. O. pop. 2. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Bennington co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. town, Chesterfield co. Va. pop. 9. — mfg. city, S E Lancaster co. England, on Irwell riv. pop. 505.

Manchuria (măn-chōō′rę-ą) div. Chinese Empire, E Asia, N of Korea & Yellow Sea, 362,310 □ pop. 7,500, ✻ Tsitsihar, or Zizichar.

Mandalay (măn′dä-lā) town, ✻ of Upper Burma, British India..... 188

Mandan (măn′dăn) city, × of Morton co. N. Dak..... 1

Mandavi (măn′dą-vē′) cml. ft. town, Cutch, India, N coast Gulf of Cutch..... 50

Mandingo (măn-dĭn′gō) bay, Caribbean Sea, N side Isthmus of Panama.

Mandingos (măn-dĭn′gōz) civilized tribes, Senegambia, W Africa.

Manduria (măn-dōō′rē-ä) town, Lecce prov. Italy..... 8

Manerbio (mä-nĕr′bē-ō) town, Italy, on Mella river..... 5

Manfredonia (măn-frā-dō′nę-ä) cml. ft. spt. town, Foggia prov. Italy..... 8

Mangalia (măn-gā-lē′ä) town, Dobrudja region, Roumania..... 5

Mangalur (măn-gą-lōōr′) spt. ✻ of S. Kanara dist. Madras pres. British India. 20

Mangaratiba (măn-gä-rä-tē′bä) coast town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, S. Am. 5

Mangola (măn-gō′lä) isl. 60 m. long, Xulla Isls. Malay Archipelago.

Mangueira (măn-gā′ē-rä) lake, 90 m. long, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.

Mangum (măn′gŭm) tp. Durham co. N. C..... 2

Manhattan (măn-hăt′an) tp. & city, × of Riley co. Kan.....city 3

Manhattan Beach, watering place, Kings co. N. Y. on Coney Isl. shore.

Manhattan Island, 14 m. long, N. Y.; most of New York city built on it.

Manheim (măn′hīm) tp. Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 3. — mfg. bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 2.

Manhu-Açu (măn-hōō′-ä-sōō′) riv. Brazil, 220 m. long, to Doce river.

Manicouagan (măn′-gwä′gąn) riv. Saguenay co. N E Quebec prov. Canada, 150 m. long.

Manihiki (mä-nē-hē′kē) group of islets, Pacific oc. W of Marquesas Isls. 50 □.

Manikganj (mä-nĭk-gänj′) cml. town, Dacca div. Bengal, British India..... 12

Manilla Bay (mą-nĭl′la-) landlocked sea, Luzon isl. Asia.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Manilla (mą-nĭl′lą) *Sp.* MANILA (mä-nē′lä) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Luzon isl. and of Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago ..... Pop. 270

Manipur (mŭn′ē-pōor) native state, S E of Assam, N E India, 8,000 □ pop. 221. — its ✻.

Manisa (mä-nē′sä) *anc.* MAGNE′SIA, mfg. town, Smyrna vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21 m. N E of Smyrna 40

Manistee (măn′ĭs-tē′) co. N W lower pen. Mich. 550 □ pop. 24. — its × pop. 13.

Manistee River, Mich. 150 m. long, Antrim co. to Lake Michigan.

Manistique (măn-ĭs-tēk′) tp. & vil. × of Schoolcraft co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 3.

Manitch (mä-nēch′) riv. Russia, 300 m. long, Chaki salt lakes to Don river.

Manitoba (măn-ĭ-tō-bä′) agr. & past. prov. Can. 64,066 □ pop. 154, ✻ Winnipeg.

Manitoba Lake, 110 m. long, Manitoba prov. Canada, S W of Lake Winnipeg.

Manitou (măn′ę-tōō) co. Mich. isls. in N part of Lake Michigan, 120 □ pop. 1, × St. James. — vil. & summer resort, El Paso co. Col. elevation 6,296 ft.

Manitoulin (măn′ę-tōō′lĭn) group of isls. along N shore of Lake Huron, North America; the largest, Great Manitoulin, 80 m. long, 20 m. broad.

Manitowoc (măn′ĭ-tō-wŏk′) agr. co. E Wis. 587 □ pop. 38. — its ×, pop. 8.

Manitowoc Rapids, tp. Manitowoc co. Wis. on Manitowoc river 2

Mankato (măn-kā′tō) city, × of Blue Earth co. Minn. on Minnesota river 9

Manlius (măn′lĭ-ŭs) tp. La Salle co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 5.

Manmoel (măn′mōl) min. hamlet, Monmouth co. England 15

Mannheim (măn′hīm) dist. N Baden, S Germany, 1,389 □ pop. 461. — its ✻ a cml. & mfg. town, on Rhine riv. pop. 79.

Manningham (măn′ĭng-ąm) N W suburb of Bradford, York co. England 20

Mannington (măn′ĭng-tǫn) tp. Salem co. N. J. 2

Manor (măn′ǫr) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 5 m. S W of Lancaster City 5

Manosque (mä′nŏsk′) mfg. town, dept. Basses-Alpes, France 6

Manresa (mąn-rā′sä) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain 15

Mansfield (măn′zfēld) mfg. tp. Tolland co. Conn. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Richland co. O. pop. 13. — min. bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Tioga co. Pa. pop. 2. — mfg. town & par. Nottingham co. Eng. near Sherwood Forest, par. pop. 16.

Mansfield Island, 70 m. long, Hudson Bay, British North America.

Mansourah (mąn-sōō′rä) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Dakahlieh prov. Egypt .. 27

Mantes-sur-Seine (mǫNt′-sür′-sān′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France 6

Manti (măn′tī) city, × of San Pete co. Ut. on San Pete river 2

Mantinea (măn-tē-nē′ą) vil. Arcadia, Morea, Greece; battle ground 363 B. C.

Mantiqueira (män-tē-kā′ʀä) mt. range, Brazil, S Minas-Geraes state.

Mantua (măn′tū-ą) *It.* MANTOVA (män′tō-vä) fertile prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,155 □ pop. 307. — its ✻, a mfg. ft. city, on isl. in Mincio riv. pop. 28.

Manville (măn′vĭl) vil. Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river 2

Manzanares (män-thä-nä′rĕs) mfg. town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 10

Manzanilla (män-sä-nēl′yä) headland, Isthmus of Panama, on coast of Caribbean Sea. — bay, N W coast, Haiti isl. — point, Venezuela, South America, on Caribbean Sea. — point, E coast Trinidad island.

Manzanillo (män-thä-nēl′yō) cml. town, & spt. S E coast of Cuba island 6

Mao (mä′ō) walled city, Kanem, Sudan, Africa, 40 m. N E of Lake Chad 4

Maple River, riv. Io. 120 m. long, flows into Little Sioux riv. — riv. Mich. 75 m. long, Shiawassee co. to Grand River.

Maple Valley, tp. Montcalm co. Mich. on Detroit River 2

Maplewood, vil. Middlesex co. Mass. 6 m. N N E of Boston 2

Maputa (mä-pōō′tä) large riv. S E Africa, from Swaziland to Delagoa Bay.

Maquoketa (mą-kō′kę-tą) tp. & city, × of Jackson co. Io. ..... city 3

Maquoketa River, riv. Io. 175 m. long, Fayette co. to Mississippi river.

Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī′bō) cml. city, ✻ of Falcon & Zulia state, Venezuela, S. Am. 34

Maracay (mä-rä-kī′) town, Aragua state, Venezuela, South America 6

Maragha (mä′rą-gä) city, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, 25 m. S E of Lake Urmia ... 20

Marais (mą′rā′) part of dept. Vendée, France; once partially covered by sea.

Marajo (mä-rä-zhō′) isl. 150 m. long, Atlantic ocean, off N coast Brazil 20

Maramec (măr′ą-mĕk) riv. Mo. 800 m. long, rises in Dent co. — tp. Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 3.

Maranhão (mä-rän-yä′ŏN) agricul. maritime state, N Brazil, South America, 177,566 □ pop. 488. — its ✻, a cml. city on Maranhão Isl. pop. 38.

Maranhão Island, 28 m. long, 20 m. broad, Brazil, South America 40

Marano (mä-rä′nō) town & commune, Cosenza prov. Italy ..... com. 7

Marans (mä′rŏN′) riv. port, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France 5

Marash (mä-räsh′) town, Turkey in Asia, 100 m. N N W of Aleppo 35

Maratea (mä-rä-tā′ä) town, Potenza prov. Italy 5

Maráthá (mä-rä′thä) group of native states, Bombay, India, 9,588 □ pop. 2,019. — a former confederacy of states in cen. India, 130,000 □; now GWALIOR, KOLAPUR, INDORE, DEWAR, DHAR, & SATTARA.

Marathon (măr′ą-thŏn) agr. co. N Wis. 1,584 □ pop. 30, × Wausau. — vil. Cortland co. N. Y. pop. 1. — plain, Attica, Greece; Miltiades defeated Persians, B. C. 490.

Maravaca (mä-rä-vä′kä) mt. 11,000 ft. high, Venezuela, South America.

Marbella (mär-bĕl′yä) town, Malaga prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea 6

Marblehead (mär′bl-hĕd′) cml. & mfg. tp. Essex co. Mass.; fisheries 8

Marbletown (mär′bl-town) tp. Ulster co. N. Y. 80 m. N of New York city 4

Marburg (mär′bōōrg) town, Styria prov. Austria, on Drave riv. pop. 18. — town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn riv. pop. 11.

Marcaria (mär-kä-rē′ä) town, Lombardy, Italy, on Oglio riv. 10 m. W of Mantua 8

Marceline (mär′sĕl-ēn′) tp. & town, Linn co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.

Marcellus (mär-sĕl′ŭs) tp. Cass co. Mich. 40 m. S W of Battle Creek 2

March (märk) riv. Austria, 180 m. long, to Danube riv. — (märch) par. & town, Cambridge co. England, par. pop. 6.

Marchena (mär-chā′nä) mfg. town, Sevilla prov. Spain; sulphur baths 14

Marches (mär′chĕz) *It.* MARCE (mär′chā) dept. It. 3,746 □ pop. 961, ✻ Ancona.

Marchiennes au Pont (mär′shē′ĕnn′zō′ pŏN′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium. 8

Marcianisi (mär-chä-nē′sē) town, Caserta prov. Italy 9

Marcinelle (mär′sē-nĕl′) vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 24 m. E of Mons 5

Marcq-en-Bareuil (märk′-ŏN′-bä′rŭl′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France 10

Marcy (mär′sĭ) tp. Boone co. Io. 6 m. S W of Montana 2

Mardin (mär-dēn′) ft. town, Diarbekr vilayet, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey 12

Mare Island, San Pablo Bay, Cal.; U. S. A. navy yard.

Maremma *or* **La Maremma** (lä mä-rĕm′mä) marshy region, W Italy.

Marengo (mą-rĕn′gō) agr. & past. co. W Ala. 960 □ pop. 33, × Demopolis. — tp. & vil. McHenry co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Iowa co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — (*pron.* mä-rĕn′gō) vil. Alessandria prov. Italy; battlefield in 1800.

Mareotis (măr-ę-ō′tĭs) lake, 30 m. long, 15 m. broad, N W Lower Egypt.

Margam (mär′găm) isl. Glamorgan co. S Wales 6

Margaretta (mär′gą-rĕt′ą) tp. Erie co. O. 2

Margarita (mär-gą-rē′tą) isl. 45 m. long, Caribbean Sea, pop. 15, ✻ Asuncion; belongs to Venezuela. — isl. 30 m. long, Pac. oc. on coast of Lower California.

Margate (mär′gāt) spt. town, Kent co. England; a watering place 18

Marghilan (mär′gē-lăn′) mfg. town, Ferghana govt. Russia in Asia 26

Maria (mä-rē′ä) town, Almeria prov. Spain 6

Maria Hilf (mä-rē′ä hĭlf) S W suburb of Vienna, Austria 66

Maria Island, isl. W coast Carpentaria Gulf, Australia. — isl. E of Tasmania.

Mariampol (mä-rē-ämˈpōl) town, Suwalki govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 4

Mariana (mä-rē-ä′nä) city, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America 8

Mariana Islands. See LADRONE ISLANDS.

Mariano (mä-rē-ä′nō) town, N Italy, 9 m. S S E of Como 5

Marias, Las Tres (läs trās mä-rē′ăs) 3 isls. Pacific oc. off W coast Mexico.

Marias River (mą-rī′ąz-) Mont. 300 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Missouri river.

Marica (mä-rē′kä) dist. & cml. town, Rio Janeiro state, Brazil ..... dist. 6

Maricopa (măr-ę-kō′pą) co. S cen. Ariz. 9,892 □ pop. 11, × Phœnix.

Marie-Galante (mä′rē′-gä′lŏNt′) isl. Fr. W. Indies, 60 □ pop. 13, ✻ Grand Bourg.

Marienberg (mä-rē′ĕn-bĕrg) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 5

Marienburg (mä-rē′ĕn-bōōrg′) mfg. town, W. Prus. prov. Prus. on Nogat river 10

Marienwerder (mä-rē′ĕn-wĕr′dęr) govt. W. Prussia prov. Prussia, 6,780 □ pop. 844. — its ✻ and ✻ of W. Prussia, on Little Nogat riv. pop. 8.

Maries (mā′rēs) co. S cen. Mo. 515 □ pop. 9, × Vienna.

Mariestad (mä-rē′ę-städ) town, ✻ of Scaraborg prov. S Sweden, on Lake Wener 2

Marietta (mā-rĭ-ĕt′ą) tp. & city, × of Cobb co. Ga. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Washington co. O. tp. pop. 10, city pop. 8. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 2.

Marigliano (mä-rēl-yä′nō) town, Caserta prov. Italy 5

Mariguana (mä-rē-gwä′nä) S isl. 25 m. long, Bahama Isls. W. Indies.

Mariinsk (mä-rē-ĭnsk′) town, Kazan govt. Russia in Europe 5

Marin (mä-rēn′) past. co. W Cal. 590 □ pop. 13, × San Rafael.

Marine City, city, St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river 3

Marineo (mä-rē-nā′ō) town, Sicily, Italy, 11 m. S E of Palermo 9

Marinette (măr-ĭ-nĕt′) co. N E Wis. 1,118 □ pop. 20. — its ×, a city, pop. 12.

Marino (mä-rē′nō) town, Italy, 13 m. S E of Rome, pop. 6.

Marion (mā′rę-un *or* măr′ę-un) co. N W Ala. 796 □ pop. 11, × Pikeville. — co. N Ark. 631 □ pop. 10, × Yellville. — agr. co. N cen. Fla. 1,600 □ pop. 21, × Ocala. — co. W Ga. 330 □ pop. 8, × Buena Vista. — co. S cen. Ill. 580 □ pop. 24, × Salem. — agr. past. & mfg. co. cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 141, × Indianapolis. — agr. & past. co. S cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 23, × Knoxville. — agr. & past. co. S E cen. Kan. 954 □ pop. 21. — its × pop. 2. — agr. & past. co. cen. Ky. 336 □ pop. 16, × Lebanon. — co. S Miss. 1,055 □ pop. 10, × Columbia. — agr. & past. co. N E Mo. 420 □ pop. 26, × Palmyra. — agr. & past. co. N W cen. O. 416 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 4. — agr. co. N W Ore. 830 □ pop. 23, × Salem. — co. E part of S. C. 1,024 □ pop. 30, × Marion Courthouse. — min. & agr. co. E Tenn. 500 □ pop. 15, × Jasper. — past. co. N E Tex. 420 □ pop. 11, × Jefferson. — agr. co. N part of W. Va. 314 □ pop. 21, × Fairmont. — town, × of Perry co. Ala. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Williamson co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1. — tp. Boone co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Decatur co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Grant co. Ind. pop. 9. — tp. Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. & city, × of Linn co. Io. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — tp. Jasper co. Mo. pop. 9. — tp. Monroe co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Polk co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of McDowell co. N. C tp. pop. 3. — tp. Allen co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Franklin co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Marion co. O. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 8. — tp. & town, × of Marion co. S. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Smyth co. Va. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 2.

Mariopol (mä-rē-ō′pol) town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe 9

Mariposa (mä-rĭ-pō′zą) min. co. cen. Cal. 1,570 □ pop. 4. — its ×.

Mariposa River, Cal. 120 m. long, Mariposa co. to San Joaquin river.

Maritime Alps, Italy, the Alps between Genoa Gulf and Monte Viso.

Maritza (mä-rĭt′sä) riv. East Roumelia & Turkey in Europe, 260 m. long.

Mark Creek, tp. Wake co. N. C. 2

Markirch (mär′kēerĸ) mfg. town, Alsace prov. W Germany 12

Marlboro (märl′bŭr-rō) agr. co. N E S. C. 530 □ pop. 23, × Bennettsville. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 14. — tp. & vil. Cheshire co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 4.

Marlborough (mąl′brŭh) prov. Middle Island, New Zealand, 4,753 □ pop. 13. — town, Wiltshire, England; Norman church, & grammar school; pop. 3.

Marlin (mär′lĭn) town, × of Falls co. Tex. 2

Marmande (mär′mŏnd′) mfg. town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France 6

Marmaros (mär′mŏ′rŏsh′) co. Hungary, 3,998 □ pop. 221, × Szigeth, pop. 11.

Marmora, Sea of (-mär′mǫ-rą) sea, 160 m. long, between Europe and Asia. — isl. in Sea of Marmora, pop. 4.

Marmot Peak (mär′mŏt-) 11,600 ft. high, Park Range, Col.

Marne (märn) riv. France, 210 m. long, flows into Seine river. — dept. N. E. France, 3,159 □ pop. 435, ✻ Châlons-sur-Marne.

Marocco (mä-rŏk′ō) *or* **Morocco** (mō-rŏk′ō) sultanate or empire, N W Africa, 260,000 □ pop. 8,000, ✻ Fez (the principal), Marocco, and Mequinez. — city, one of its ✻, pop. 45.

Maroni (mä-rō-nē′) riv. S. Am. 400 m. long, between Fr. and Dutch Guiana.

Maroon Mountain (mą-rōōn′-) peak, 14,003 ft. high, Elk Mts. Col.

Maros (mŏr′ŏsh′) riv. Transylvania prov. Hungary, 400 m. long, to Theiss riv. — (*pron.* mä′rōs) Dutch min. prov. Celebes isl. Malay Arch. pop. 120, ✻ Maros.

Maros-Torda (mŏr′ŏsh′-tôr′dŏ′) co. Transylvania prov. Hungary, 1,665 □ pop. 165, × Maros Vásárhely, pop. 13.

Marquesas Islands (măr-kā′säs- *or* mär-kwē′sąs-) group of 13 Polynesian isls. S Pacific ocean, 480 □; belong to France; 6 inhabited 6

Marquette (mär-kĕt′) min. co. Mich. 2,399 □ pop. 40. — its × pop. 9. — agr. co. S cen. Wis. 481 □ pop. 10, × Montello.

Marr (mär) tp. Posey co. Ind. on Ohio river 2

Marradi (mär-rä′dē) vil. Italy, 28 m. N E of Florence 8

Marsala (mär-sä′lä) cml. ft. spt. city, on W coast of Sicily, Italy 38

Marsciano (mär-shä′nō) commune & town, Umbria, Italy ..... commune 11

Marseilles (mär-sālz′) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 2. — *Fr.* MARSEILLE (mär′sāl′) cml. mfg. spt. city, ✻ of dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 404.

Marshall (mär′shal) co. N E Ala. 580 □ pop. 19, × Gunterville. — co. N cen. Ill. 400 □ pop. 14, × Lacon. — co. N Ind. 441 □ pop. 24, × Plymouth. — agr. & past. co. cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 26, × Marshall, pop. 9. — agr. & past. co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 24, × Marysville. — agr. co. W Ky. 330 □ pop. 11, × Benton. — co. Minn. 1,810 □ pop. 9, × Warren. — agr. & past. co. N Miss. 720 □ pop. 26, × Holly Springs. — co. N E S. Dak. 900 □ pop. 5, × Britton. — agr. co. cen. Tenn. 350 □ pop. 19, × Lewisburg. — agr. co. W. Va. 248 □ pop. 21, × Moundsville. — tp. & city, × of Clark co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — city, × of Calhoun co. Mich. pop. 4. — vil. × of Lyon co. Minn. pop. 1. — tp. & city, Saline co. Mo. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 4. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Madison co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — city, × of Harrison co. Tex. pop. 7.

Marshall Islands, group in Micronesia, N Pacific ocean, 150 □; German 10

Marshfield, tp. Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Coos co. Ore. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. Fond du Lac co. Wis. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Wood co. Wis. city pop. 3.

Marsico Nuovo (mär′sē-kō nwō′vō) city, Potenza prov. Italy 6

Marston Moor (mär′stǫn-) York co. England; royalists' defeat in 1644.

Martaban (mär′tą-băn′) spt. town, Lower Burma, India 6

Marthas Vineyard, isl. 21 m. long, Mass. in Atlantic oc. 4 m. S of mainland.

Martigues (mär′tēg′) mfg. town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France 6

Martin, agr. co. S W Ind. 340 □ pop. 14, × Shoals. — co. E Ky. 235 □ pop. 4, × Warfield. — agr. & past. co. S. Minn. 720 □ pop. 9, × Fairmont. — agr. co. N E cen. N. C. 570 □ pop. 15, × Williamston.

Martina (mär-tē′nä) town, Lecce prov. Italy; fine ducal palace 18

Martinengo (märt-tē-nĕn′gō) town, Bergamo prov. Italy 5
Martinez (mär′tē-nĕz′) town, × of Contra Costa co. Cal. 2
Martinique (mär′tĭ-nēk′) fertile isl. Fr. W. Indies, 380 □ pop. 176, ✻ St. Pierre.
Martinsburg (mär′tĭnz-bûrg) tp. Lewis co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, × of Berkeley co. W. Va. pop. 7.
Martins Ferry, mfg. city, Belmont co. O. 6
Martinsville (mär′tĭnz-vĭl) city, × of Morgan co. Ind. 3
Martirios (mär-tē′rē-ōs) vil. Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America 7
Martos (mär′tōs) mfg. town, Andalusia, Spain, 9 m. W S W of Jaen 11
Marvejols (mär′vę-zhōl′) mfg. town, dept. Lozère, France 6
Marwar. See JODHPUR.
Maryborough (mā′rę-bŭr-rō) chief town of March co. Queensland, Australia..
Maryhill (mā′rĭ-hĭl) mfg. bor. Lanark co. Scotland, on Kelvin river 9
Maryland (mĕr′ĭ-lạnd *or* mā′rĭ-lănd) a middle Atlantic state, U. S. A. 12,210 □ pop. 1,042, ✻ Annapolis. — tp. Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 2. 6
Marylebone (mā′rĭ-lę-bōn, *commonly pron.* mär′ę-bŭn) parliamentary bor. Middlesex co. England, N W portion of London 498
Maryport (mā′rĭ-pōrt) cml. town, Cumberland co. England, on Ellen river.. 7
Marysville (mā′rĭz-vĭl) city, × of Yuba co. Cal. on E shore Feather riv. pop. 4. — tp. & city, × of Marshall co. Kan. city pop. 2. — vil. × of Union co. O. pop. 3. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 1.
Maryville (mā′rĭ-vĭl) city, × of Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 4. — vil. × of Blount co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Masaruni (mä-sä-rōō′nē) riv. British Guiana, over 400 m. long.
Masaya (mä-sī′ä) town, Nicaragua Republic, Central America 16
Masbate (mäs-bä′tä) isl. 70 m. long, Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago.
Masborough (măz′bŭr-rō) suburb of Rotherham, York co. England 8
Mascali (mäs-kä′lē) cml. town, Sicily, Italy, foot of Mt. Etna; fisheries 5
Mascara (mäs′kä′rä′) town, Oran prov. Algeria, Africa 15
Mascarene Isles (măs-kạ-rēn′-) collective name of isls. of BOURBON, MAURITIUS, & RODRIGUES, in Indian Ocean.
Mascoutah (măs-kow′tạ) city, St. Clair co. Ill. 2
Maseru (măz′ĕr-ōō) town, ✻ of Basutoland, S Africa 1
Mashena (măsh-ē′nạ) walled town, N W part of Bornu, cen. Africa, lon. 10° E
Mashonaland (mạ-shō′nạ-lănd′) British ter. S of Zambezi riv. & W of Portuguese E. Africa, ✻ Fort Salisbury; administered by British S. Africa Co.
Maskat (mäs-kät′) city, S E Arabia, on Gulf of Oman, ✻ of Oman 60
Maskinongé (măs′kĕ-nŏn′jā) co. W part of Quebec prov. Canada, 3,200 □ pop. 15, × Rivière du Loup.
Mason (mā′sn) min. & agr. co. W cen. Ill. 560 □ pop. 16, × Havana. — agr. co. N E Ky. 225 □ pop. 21, × Maysville. — agr. co. W Mich. 500 □ pop. 16, × Ludington. — past. co. cen. Tex. 960 □ pop. 5. — its ×. — co. W Wash. 996 □ pop. 3, × Shelton. — min. & agr. co. W part of W. Va. 440 □ pop. 23, × Point Pleasant. — tp. & town, Effingham co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Cerro Gordo co. Io. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4. — city, × of Ingham co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Marion co. Mo. pop. 14. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 2. — vil. Mason co. W. Va. pop. 1.
Mason City, tp. & city, Mason co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — city, × of Cerro Gordo co. Io. on Lime Creek, pop. 4.
Massac (măs′ăk) agr. co. S Ill. 240 □ pop. 11, × Metropolis.
Massachusetts (măs′ạ-chū′sẹts) agr. past. & mfg. state, E U. S. A. 8,315 □ pop. 2,239, ✻ Boston.
Massa di Carrara (mäs′sä dē kär-rä′rä) city, Italy, 30 m. N W of Pisa 18
Massa and Carrara (-kär-rä′rä) agr. prov. N W Tuscany, Italy, 687 □ 178
Massafra (mäs-sä′frä) walled town, Lecce prov. Italy 10
Massa-Lombardo (mäs′sä-lōm-bär′dō) walled town, lt. 30 m. S S E of Ferrara 5
Massa-Lubrenze (-lōō-brĕnt′zā) town, Naples prov. Italy 8
Massa Maritima (-mä-rē′tē-mä) town, Grosseto prov. Italy 13
Massarosa (mäs′sä-rō′sä) town, Lucca prov. Italy 9
Massaua (mäs-sou′ä) Italian ter. N E Africa, W of Red Sea, 3,100 □ pop. 250,000. — its ✻ on an isl. in Red Sea, pop. 16.
Masse di Siena (mäs′sā dē sē-ā′nä) commune & town, Siena prov. Italy..com. 10
Massena (mäs′ę-nạ) tp. & vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Massera (mäs′ę-rä) isl. 40 m. long, S E coast of Arabia, Arabian Sea.
Massillon (măs′ĭl-ọn) cml. & mfg. city, Stark co. O. 10
Massowah (mäs′sō-wä). See MASSAUA.
Masulipatam (mä-sōō′lĭ-pạ-tăm′) dist. Madras pres. British India, 4,711 □ pop. 521. — its ✻, a mfg. & cml. town, 220 m. N N E of Madras, pop. 37.
Matabeleland (măt′ạ-bēl′lănd) kingdom, S E Africa, N of South African Republic, 100,000 □ pop. 200, chief towns, Inyati & Bulawayo.
Matagorda (măt′ạ-gôr′dạ) past. co. Tex. 1,150 □ pop. 4. — its ×.
Matagorda Bay, 50 m. long, at mouth of Colorado riv. Tex.
Matagorda Island, Tex. separates Espiritu Santo Bay from Gulf of Mexico.
Matale (mä-tä′lē) town, Ceylon isl. Indian Ocean, 15 m. N of Kandy 4
Matamoros (măt′ạ-mō′rọs) town, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Rio Grande riv. 20
Matanzas (mạ-tăn′zạs) cml. ft. spt. town, N W coast of Cuba island 88
Matapediac (măt′ä-pē-dē-äk′) lake, 16 m. long, & riv. Quebec prov. Canada.
Mataro (mä-tä-rō′) mfg. maritime city, Spain, 15½ m. N E of Barcelona 13
Matawan (măt′ạ-wŏn′) tp. & bor. Monmouth co. N. J. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 1.
Matelica (mä-tĕl′ē-kä) mfg. town, Marches, cen. Italy 7
Matera (mä-tā′rä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, on Gravina river 14
Mathews (măth′ūz) co. E Va. 100 □ pop. 8, × Mathews Courthouse.
Matina (mä-tē′nä) chief riv. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. flows into Caribbean Sea.
Matlock (măt′lọk) town & watering place, Derby co. England; hot springs...
Matotshkin Shar (mä-tŏch-kēn′ shär) strait, Arctic Oc.; divides Nova Zembla.
Matra (mä′trŏ′) mt. range, Hungary, between Theiss and Danube rivers.
Matsue (mät-sōō′ā) city, N coast of S part of Hondo isl. Japan 36
Matsumaye (mät-sōō-mä′yā) city, Japan, ✻ of Yesso isl. on S coast 50
Matsuyama (mät-sōō-yä′mä) city, W coast Shikoku isl. Japan 33
Mattapony (măt′ạ-pō-nĭ′) riv. Va. 125 m. long, to Pamunkey river.
Matteawan (măt′tę-ạ-wŏn′) mfg. vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Fishkill Creek....
Matterhorn (măt′tĕr-hôrn) *or* **Mont Cervin** (mŏN′sĕr′văN′) mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,771 ft. high.
Mattersdorf (măt′tẹrs-dôrf′) town, Oedenburg co. Hungary 5
Matto-Grosso (măt′tō-grōs′sō) min. state, Brazil, S. Am. 532,708 □ pop. 80, ✻ Cuyabá. — *or* **Villa Bella** (vēl′lä bĕl′lä) city, Matto-Grosso prov. pop. 15.
Mattoon (măt′ōōn′) tp. & city, Coles co. Ill. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 7.
Matura (mä′tōō-rä) dist. Ceylon isl. pop. 143. — its ✻, pop. 19.
Maturin (mä-tōō-rēn′) town, ✻ of Bermudez state, N E Venezuela, S. America 14
Mauban (mow-bän′) town, E coast of Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch... 5
Maubeuge (mō′bŭzh′) mfg. ft. town, dept. Nord, France 5
Mauch Chunk (mąk′ chŭnk′) tp. & bor. × of Carbon co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 4.
Maui (mou′ē) agr. isl. Hawaiian Isls. N Pacific ocean, 760 □ pop. 17, chief town Wailuku; sugar plantations.
Maule (mou′lā) riv. Chile, South America, 180 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean. — prov. Chile, South America, 2,930 □ pop. 128, ✻ Cauquénes.
Maulmain (mąl′mīn′) cml. town, ✻ of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, Asia... 58
Maumee (mą-mē′) vil. Lucas co. O. on Maumee river 2
Maumee River, Ind. & O. 180 m. long, flows into Lake Erie.
Mauna Kea (mou′nä kā′ä) mt. 13,805 ft. Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean.
Mauna Loa (mou′nä lō′ä) volcano, 13,600 ft. high, Hawaii isl. N Pac. ocean.
Mau-Nath Bhanjan (mą′-näth′ bhän′jän′) town, Azimgarh dist. British India 14
Maurice River (mą′rĭs-) tp. Cumberland co. N. J. on Delaware Bay 2
Mauritius (mą-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs) isl. Indian Ocean, British colony, 705 □ pop. 378, ✻ Port Louis.
Maury (mą′rē) agr. & past. co. cen. Tenn. 600 □ pop. 38, × Columbia.
Mauston (mąs′tọn) city, × of Juneau co. Wis. on Lemonweir river 1
Mauvaises Terres (mō-vāz′ tār′) barren region, S. Dak. & Neb.
Maverick (măv′ẹr-ĭk) past. co. S W Tex. 1,320 □ pop. 4, × Eagle Pass.
Maxatawney (măks′ạ-tą-nē) tp. & vil. Berks co. Pa. ..... tp. 2
Mayaguez (mī-ä-hwēs′) cml. spt. town, Puerto Rico isl. W. Indies 12
Mayen (mī′ẹn) mfg. walled town, Rhine Prov. Prussia 8
Mayence. See MAINZ.
Mayenne (mī′ĕnn′) riv. France, 125 m. long, dept. Orne to Loire riv. — dept. N W Fr. 1,996 □ pop. 332, ✻ Laval. — mfg. town, dept. Mayenne, Fr. pop. 9.
Mayesville (māz′vĭl) tp. Sumter co. S. C. 51 m. E of Columbia 3
Mayfield (mā′fēld) city, × of Graves co. Ky. 26 m. S of Paducah, pop. 3. — tp. Fulton co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Maynard (mā′nard) tp. Middlesex co. Mass. on Assabet river 3
Maynooth (mā′nōōth) town, Kildare co. Ireland; large convent and college.. 1
Mayo (mā′ō) tp. Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mī′ō) riv. Sonora state, Mexico, 130 m. long, flows into California Gulf. — isl. 15 m. long, Cape Verde Isls. Atl. ocean. — isl. Malay Arch. off N coast Celebes isl. — (*pron.* mā-ō′) maritime co. Connaught prov. Ireland, 2,126 □ pop. 218, × Castlebar.
Mayombe (mä-yŏm′bä) country on Atlantic coast, in S W French Kongo, W Africa. — spt. town in same, 46 m. N W of Loango.
Mayotte (mä′yŏt′) isl. Comoro isls. French colony, 149 □ pop. 12, ✻ Dzaoudzi.
Maypu (mī-pōō′) riv. Chile, South America, 130 m. long, Andes mts. to Pacific ocean. — volcano, 15,000 ft. high, Chile, South America, lat. 34° 12′ S.
Maysville (māz′vĭl) city, × of Mason co. Ky. on Ohio river 5
Mayville (mā′vĭl) vil. × of Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 1. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 2. — vil. Dodge co. Wis. pop. 1.
Maywood, vil. Cook co. Ill. on Des Plaines river 1
Mazamet (mä′zä′mā′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France 14
Mazanderan (mä-zän-dẹr-än′) prov. N Persia, Asia, S of Caspian Sea 150
Mazarron (mä-thär-rōn′) town, Murcia prov. Spain 7
Mazatenango (mä-zä-tä-nän′gō) *or* **Malatenango** (mä-lä-) town, Guatemala, Central America 12
Mazatlan (mä-sät-län′) spt. town, Sinaloa state, W Mexico 16
Mazzara (mät-sä′rä) town, Sicily, Italy, at mouth of Salemi river 12
Mazzarino (mät-sä-rē′nō) town, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy 12
Mead (mēd) tp. Crawford co. Pa. 3
Meade (mēd) co. S W Kan. 975 □ pop. 3. — its ×. — agr. co. Ky. 332 □ pop. 9, × Brandenburg. — co. W S. Dak. 1,405 □ pop. 5, × Sturgis.
Meadow, tp. Stokes co. N. C. 3
Meadville (mēd′vĭl) mfg. city, × of Crawford co. Pa. on French Creek 10
Meagher (mā′gẹr) min. co. Mont. 7,000 □ pop. 5, × White Sulphur Springs.
Meath (mēth) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 906 □ pop. 77, × Trim.
Meaux (mō) mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France 13
Mecca (mĕk′ạ) city, ✻ of El Hejaz, Arabia; the holy city of Mohammedans, containing the Kaaba, visited by more than 100,000 pilgrims annually 45
Mechanicsburg (mę-kăn′ĭks-bûrg) vil. Champaign co. O. pop. 1. — bor. Cumberland co. Pa. 10 m. E of Carlisle, pop. 4.
Mechanicsville (mę-kăn′ĭks-vĭl) vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. 3
Mechlin (mĕk′lĭn) *Fr.* MALINES (mä′lēn′) cml. city, Antwerp prov. Belgium.. 51
Mecklenburg (mĕk′lęn-bûrg) agr. co. N. C. 640 □ pop. 43, × Charlotte. — agr. co. S Va. 658 □ pop. 25, × Boydton.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mĕk′lęn-bōōrg′-shwā-rēn′) grand duchy, Germany, 5,135 □ pop. 578, ✻ Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (mĕk′lęn-bōōrg′-strā′lĭts) grand duchy, Germany, 1,131 □ pop. 98, ✻ Neu-Strelitz.
Mecosta (mę-kŏs′tạ) agr. co. W cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 20, × Big Rapids.
Mede (mā′dä) mfg. town, Pavia prov. Italy 6
Médéa (mā′dā′ä) ft. town, Algiers prov. Algeria, Africa, 40 m. S W of Algiers. 14
Medellin (mā-dĕl-yēn′) city, ✻ of Antioquia dept. Colombia 10 40
Medford (mĕd′fọrd) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass.; Tufts College here....tp. 11
Medgyes (mĕd′yĕsh′) town, Transylvania prov. Hungary 6
Media (mē′dĭ-ạ) bor. × of Delaware co. Pa. pop. 3. — anc. country, Asia, now in N & W Persia.
Medicina (mā-dē-chē′nä) town, Italy, 15 m. E of Bologna 11
Medicine Bow Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in Wyo. & Col.
Medicine Bow River, Wyo. 120 m. long, to North Fork of Platte river.
Medicine Creek, Mo. 100 m. long, Mercer co. to Grand River.
Medicine Lodge, tp. & city, × of Barber co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1.
Medicine River, Mont. 150 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Missouri river.
Medina (mę-dī′nạ) agr. & past. co. N O. 420 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 1. — past. co. S Tex. 1,270 □ pop. 6, × Castroville. — mfg. vil. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × of Medina co. O. vil. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mā-dē′nạ) city, Arabia, Asia, 248 m. N of Mecca, pop. 19; pilgrims' resort; here is Mohammed's tomb. — town, Senegambia, W Africa, 7 m. S E of Kayes, pop. 5. 13
Medina de Rio Seco (mā-dē′nä dā rē′ō sā′kō) town, Valladolid prov. Spain . 14
Medina-Sidonia (mā-dē′nä-sē-dō′nē-ä) city, Cadiz prov. Andalusia, Spain.... 5
Medinet-el-Fayoum (mę-dē′nĕt-ĕl-fī-ōōm′) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Fayoum prov. Egypt, on Bahr-Yusuf river 11
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tẹr-rā′nę-ạn-) inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa, 2,300 m. long, 1,200 m. broad, 1,149,300 □. 6
Medjidje (mĕd′jĕd′jā′) town, Dobrudja region, Roumania 26
Medvieditza (mĕd-vē-ä-dĭt′sä) riv. Russia in Europe, 330 m. long, to Don riv.
Medway (mĕd′wā) mfg. tp. Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 3. — riv. England, Surrey co. to Thames riv. — riv. Queen's co. Nova Scotia, Canada, 100 m. long. 36 50 33
Medynsk (mä-dĭnsk′) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe 4
Meeanee (mē-ä-nē′). See MIYANI.
Meeker (mēk′ẹr) agr. & past. co. cen. Minn. 630 □ pop. 15, × Litchfield.
Meerane (mā′rä′nę) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 5
Meerut (mē′rŭt) div. N. W. Provs. British India, 11,319 □ pop. 5,325. — dist. in div. 2,360 □ pop. 1,276. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 119. 22
Megantic (mę-găn′tĭk) lake, 16 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada. — co. E Quebec prov. 745 □ pop. 22, × Leeds Village.
Mehallet-el-Kebir (mä-häl′lĕt-ĕl-kä-bēr′) town, Gharbieh prov. Lower Egypt 28
Meherrin (mę-hĕr′ĭn-) riv. Va. 160 m. long, to Nottoway river.
Mehun (mę′ŭn′) mfg. town, dept. Cher, France 6
Meiderich (mī′dẹr-ĭk) vil. & commune, Rhine Prov. Prussia .....joint pop. 12
Meidling (mīd′lĭng) vil. Austria, S W suburb of Vienna 14
Meigs (mēgz) min. & agr. co. S O. 415 □ pop. 30, × Pomeroy. — agr. co. E Tenn. 200 □ pop. 7, × Decatur. — tp. Adams co. O. pop. 3.
Meiningen (mī′nĭng-ẹn) mfg. town, ✻ of Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany... 12
Meissen (mī′sẹn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe river 12
Mejmaa (mĕj′mä′) ft. & chief town of Sedeir prov. Nejd, Arabia, Asia 18
Meklong (mā-klŏng′) spt. town, Siam, Asia, 30 m. S W of Bangkok 10
Mekong (mā′kŏng′) *or* **Lan-tsan** (län′-tsän′) large riv. S E Asia, Tibet to China Sea; about 2,000 m. long.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Mekran (mĕk-rän′) region, S E Persia & S W Balúchistán, Asia, chief town Kej.
Mel (mĕl) town, Italy, on Piave riv. 9 m. S W of Belluno 6
Melbourne (mĕl′bûrn) cml. town, ✻ of Victoria, S E Australia 491
Melcombe-Regis (mĕl′kŭm-rē′jĭs) town, Dorset co. England 8
Meldal (mĕl′däl) vil. & par. Norway, 35 m. S W of Trondhjem ..... par.
Meldola (mĕl′dō-lä) vil. cen. Italy, 7 m. S of Forli 6
Meleda (mĕl′ä-dä) *anc.* MEL′ITA, isl. 23 m. long, Dalmatia, Austria.
Melegnano (mä-lĕn-yä′nō) cml. town, Italy, 10 m. S E of Milan 5
Melencze (mä′lĕnt′sä′) vil. Torontal co. Hungary 8
Melenki (mä-lĕn′kē) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe 5
Melfi (mĕl′fē) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 34 m. S of Foggia 12
Melikut (mä′lē′kōot) vil. & tp. Bács co. Hungary ..... tp.
Melilli (mĕl-ēl′lē) town, Sicily, Italy, 35 m. N W of Syracuse 5
Melitopol (mä-lē-tō′pōl) town, Crimea, Russia in Europe 6
Melrir (mĕl′rēr′) *or* **Melgig** (mĕl′gēg′) salt lake, 26 m. long, S E Algeria, Africa.
Melrose (mĕl-rōz′) tp. Adams co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 9. — bor. Roxburgh co. Scotland, pop. 23; noted ruins of abbey.
Meltham (mĕl′thăm) mfg. town, York co. England 5
Melton-Mowbray (mĕl′tŏn-mō′brē) town, Leicester co. England 6
Melun (mə-lŭn′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Seine-et-Marne, France 12
Melville Bay (mĕl′vĭl-) inlet, Greenland, near head of Baffin Bay.
Melville Island, one of the Georgian Isls. British N. Am. in Arctic Ocean.
Melville Peninsula, 250 m. long, N Canada, within Arctic circle.
Membrilla (mĕm-brēl′yä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 5
Memel (mä′mĕl) cml. & mfg. town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia; a spt. 20
Memmingen (mĕm′mĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany 8
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs) town, ✕ of Scotland co. Mo. pop. 2. — cml. city & port of entry, Shelby co. Tenn. pop. 64. — anc. city, Lower Egypt, on Nile riv. 10 m. S of Cairo.
Menádo (mə-nä′dō) Dutch residency, N E Celebes isl. Malay Arch. 26,000 □ pop. 365. — its ✻, a cml. spt. town, at N E end of isl. pop. 6.
Menai Strait (mĕn′ī-) 11 m. long, Wales; famous tubular bridge.
Menallen (mĕn-ăl′ĕn) tp. Adams co. Pa. 10 m. N of Gettysburg 2
Menam (mā-năm′) *or* **Meinam** (mā′ĕ-năm′) riv. Siam, S Asia, 500 m. long.
Menard (mə-närd′) agr. & past. co. W cen. Ill. 320 □ pop. 13, ✕ Petersburg. — past. co. W cen. Tex. 880 □ pop. 1, ✕ Menardville.
Menasha (mə-năsh′ə) mfg. city, Winnebago co. Wis. 5
Mende (mônd) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Lozère, France 7
Menden (mĕn′dĕn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 5
Mendenhalls (mĕn′dĕn-hălz) tp. Newberry co. S. C. 2
Mender (mĕn′dĕr) riv. Asia Minor, 60 m. long, Mt. Ida to Hellespont.
Mendip Hills (mĕn′dĭp-) range, 24 m. long, Somerset co. England.
Mendocino (mĕn-dō-sē′nō) agr. & past. co. N W Cal. 3,694 □ pop. 18, ✕ Ukiah. — tp. Sonoma co. Cal. pop. 3.
Mendon (mĕn′dŏn) tp. Clayton co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Mendota (mĕn-dō′tə) tp. & city, La Salle co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4.
Mendoza (mĕn-dō′thä) riv. Argentine Republic, South America, 200 m. long. — prov. Argentine Republic, South America, 54,000 □ pop. 160. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Menekaunee (mĕn-ē-kə′nē) vil. Marinette co. Wis. 3
Menes (mā′nĕsh′) vil. Árad co. Hungary 7
Menfi (mĕn′fē) town, Sicily, Italy, 8 m. N W of Sciacca 10
Menifee (mĕn′ĭ-fē) co. E Ky. 150 □ pop. 5, ✕ Frenchburg.
Menin (mə-năn′) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Lys river 10
Menominee (mə-nŏm′ĭ-nē) co. Mich. 1,362 □ pop. 34. — its ✕ pop. 11. — tp. Menominee co. Mich. pop. 2.
Menomonee (mə-nŏm′ə-nē) tp. Waukesha co. Wis. 2
Menomonee River, Wis. & Mich. 125 m. long, flows into Green Bay.
Menomonie, tp. & city, ✕ of Dunn co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 5.
Menoufieh (mĕn′ōō-fē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, Af. 639 □ pop. 646, ✻ Shibin.
Menselinsk (mĕn′zĕ-lĭnsk′) town, Orenburg govt. Russia in Europe 5
Menton (mŏn′tŏn′) *It.* MENTONE (mĕn-tō′nä) town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea; a famous health resort 11
Mentz (mĕnts) tp. Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city in Germany. See MAINZ.
Menzaleh (mĕn′zä′lē) lagoon, 50 m. long, Lower Egypt, S E of Damietta.
Meppel (mĕp′pĕl) town, Drenthe prov. Netherlands, on Havelter river 7
Mequinez *or* **Mekinez** (mĕk′ĭ-nĕz) city, Fez prov. a ✻ of Marocco, Africa 56
Mequon (mē′kwŏn) tp. Ozaukee co. Wis. 3
Meramec (mĕr′ə-mĕk) tp. St. Louis co. Mo. 4
Meran (mā′rän) town, Tyrol, Austria 5
Merapi (mä-rä′pē′) active volcano, W coast Sumatra isl. 9,700 ft. high.
Mercato-Sarraceno (mĕr-kä′tō-sär-rä-chā′nō) town, Forli prov. Italy 7
Merced (mĕr-sād′) past. co. cen. Cal. 2,270 □ pop. 8. — its ✕, pop. 2. — riv. Cal. Sierra Nevada, 160 m. long, to San Joaquin river.
Mercedes (mĕr-sā′dĕs) cml. town, Uruguay, South America, on Rio Negro 5
Mercer (mĕr′sĕr) agr. & past. co. N W Ill. 555 □ pop. 19, ✕ Aledo. — agr. co. cen. Ky. 250 □ pop. 15, ✕ Harrodsburg. — agr. & past. co. N Mo. 484 □ pop. 15, ✕ Princeton. — agr. co. cen. N. J. 225 □ pop. 80, ✕ Trenton. — agr. co. W O. 460 □ pop. 27, ✕ Celina. — min. & agr. co. W Pa. 660 □ pop. 56. — its ✕, pop. 2. — agr. co. S part of W. Va. 420 □ pop. 16, ✕ Princeton.
Merchtem (mĕrĸ′tĕm) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium 5
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth) tp. & vil. Belknap co. N. H. ..... tp.
Mergui (mĕr-gē′) town, Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, Asia 10
Mergui Islands, archipelago, off coast of Lower Burma, Asia.
Merida (mĕr′ĭ-dä) city, Badajos prov. Spain, pop. 6. — cml. city, ✻ of Yucatan state, Mexico, pop. 32. — mfg. town, ✻ of Los Andes state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 12.
Meriden (mĕr′ĭ-dĕn) tp. & city, New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 25, city pop. 22.
Meridian (mə-rĭd′ĕ-ən) mfg. vil. ✕ of Lauderdale co. Miss. 11
Merioneth *or* **Merionethshire** (mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth-shĭr) maritime past. & min. co. N Wales, 601 □ pop. 49, ✻ Dolgelly.
Meriwether (mĕr′ĭ-wĕth-ĕr) agr. co. W Ga. 552 □ pop. 21, ✕ Greenville. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3.
Merkara (mĕr-kä′rä) dist. Kurg prov. British India, 265 □ pop. 168. — its ✻ & ✻ of Kurg prov. British India, ft. town, 67 m. W of Seringapatam, pop. 8.
Meroë, Isle of (-mĕr′ō-ē) dist. 400 m. long, 200 m. broad, between Nile & Atbara rivs. Upper Nubia, Africa 3,500
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk) agr. co. E cen. Neb. 440 □ pop. 9, ✕ Central City.
Merrill (mĕr′ĭl) tp. & city, ✕ of Lincoln co. Wis. ..... city 7
Merrimac (mĕr′ĭ-măk) tp. Essex co. Mass. 3
Merrimack, agr. co. S cen. N. H. 909 □ pop. 49, ✕ Concord.
Merrimac River, N. H. 150 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Merscheid (mĕr′shīt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia 11
Merseburg (mĕr′zĕ-bōōrĸ′) govt. Saxony prov. Prussia, 3,941 □ pop. 1,076. — its chief town, on Saale riv. pop. 15.
Mersey (mĕr′zĭ) riv. England, 60 m. long, Derby co. to Irish Sea.
Merthyr-Tydfil (mĕr′thĕr-tĭd′fĭl) min. town, Glamorgan co. Wales 58
Merv (mĕrv) walled town, S E part of Trans-Caspian govt. Russia in Asia 5
Mesa (mĕ′sə) co. W Col. 3,000 □ pop. 4, ✕ Grand Junction.
Mesada Nevada (mā-sä′dä nā-vä′dä) mt. 19,356 ft. high, Andes mts. Bolivia.
Mesagne (mä-sän′yä) town, Lecce prov. Italy 9
Meseritz (mā′zĕ-rĭts′) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Obra river 5
Meshchovsk (mĕsh′kŏvsk′) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe 6
Meshed (mĕsh′ĕd′) *or* **Mashad** (mäsh′äd′) city, ✻ of Khorassan prov. Persia 60
Mesola (mā′sō-lä) town, Italy, 31 m. E N E of Ferrara 6
Mesopotamia (mĕs′ŏ-pō-tā′mĭ-ə) anc. country, Asia, 600 to 700 m. long, between Euphrates & Tigris rivers.
Messenia (mĕs-sē′nĭ-ə) nome, Morea, Greece, 1,221 □ pop. 183, ✻ Kalamata.
Messina (mĕs-sē′nä) prov. Sicily, Italy, 1,768 □ pop. 501. — its ✻, pop. 78.
Mestre (mĕs′trā) town, Italy, 5 m. N W of Venice 10
Meta (mā′tä) town, Naples prov. Italy, pop. 7. — riv. Colombia, South America, 500 m. long, flows into Orinoco river.
Metcalfe (mĕt′kăf) agr. co. S Ky. 410 □ pop. 10, ✕ Edmonton.
Methow River (mĕth′ow-) Wash. 120 m. long, flows into Columbia river.
Methuen (mə-thū′ĕn) tp. & mfg. vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1.
Metoe Bayou (mē′tō bī′ōō) 100 m. long, Lonoke co. Ark. to Arkansas river.
Metropolis (mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs) tp. & city, ✕ of Massac co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4.
Mettmann (mĕt′män) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Düssel river 7
Mettray (mĕt′trā′) vil. dept. Indre-et-Loire, France; famous reformatory 2
Metz (mĕts) ft. city, ✻ of Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany, 170 m. E of Paris 60
Metzingen (mĕt′sĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river 5
Meudon (mʊ′dōɴ′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, 5 m. W of Paris 6
Meulebeke (mʊ′lə-bā-kə) mfg. vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium 8
Meurthe-et-Moselle (mʊrt′-ā′-mō′zĕl′) dept. E France, 2,025 □ pop. 444, ✻ Nancy.
Meuse (muz) riv. 434 m. long, dept. Haute-Marne, France, to North Sea. — dept. France, 2,405 □ pop. 292, ✻ Bar-le-Duc.
Mewe (mā′wĕ) town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia 5
Mexia (mā-hē′ə) town, Limestone co. Tex. 2
Mexico (mĕks′ĭ-kō) city, ✕ of Audrain co. Mo. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — (*Sp. pron.* mā′hĕ-kō) republic, S part of N. America, 751,700 □ pop. 12,081. — state, in the same, 9,247 □ pop. 798, ✻ Toluca. — federal dist. 463 □ pop. 476. — city, ✻ of Mexico, pop. 330.
Meyersdale (mī′ĕrz-dāl) bor. Somerset co. Pa. 2
Mèze (māz) spt. town, dept. Hérault, France, 19 m. S W of Montpellier 7
Mezen (mĕz-ān′) riv. 450 m. long, Russ. in Europe, Vologda govt. to White Sea.
Mézières (mā′zĕ-ār′) ft. town, ✻ of dept. Ardennes, Fr. 47 m. N E of Reims. 5
Mezö Bereny (mā′zŏ bā′rĕñ′) vil. Békés co. Hungary 11
Mezö Kövezsd (-kö′vĕzhd′) town, Borsod co. Hungary 11
Mezö Túr (mā′zŏ′ tōōr′) town, Heves co. Hungary, 57 m. S W of Debreczin 24
Mezzojuso (mĕt-sō-yōō′sō) town, Sicily isl. Italy, 18 m. S E of Palermo 6
Mglin (m'glēn) town, N part of Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 8
Miago (mē-ä′gō) town, S coast Panay isl. Philippine Islands 30
Miajadas (mē-ä-hä′däs) town, Cáceres prov. Spain 5
Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ) co. N Ind. 360 □ pop. 26, ✕ Peru. — co. E Kan. 588 □ pop. 19, ✕ Paola. — co. W S W O. 396 □ pop. 40, ✕ Troy. — tp. Saline co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Greene co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Logan co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 6.
Miami *or* **Great Miami River**, 200 m. long, Hardin co. O. to Ohio river.
Miamisburg (mī-ăm′ĭz-bûrg) vil. Montgomery co. O. 3
Mianmir (mē′ăn-mēr′) town, Punjab, British India; suburb of Lahore 14
Miava (mē′ŏ′vŏ′) town, Neutra co. Hungary, on Miava riv.; hemp trade 10
Michigamme (mĭsh-ə-găm′ə) tp. & vil. Marquette co. Mich. tp. pop. 1, vil. pop. 1.
Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-gən) state, U. S. A. 58,915 □ pop. 2,094. — tp. Clinton co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. La Porte co. Ind. pop. 11.
Michigan City, city, La Porte co. Ind. on Lake Michigan 11
Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich. 335 m. long, 50 to 88 m. wide, 22,000 □.
Michoacán (mē-chō-ä-kän′) state, W Mexico, 22,874 □ pop. 784, ✻ Morelia.
Micronesia (mī-krō-nē′shĭ-ə) the LADRONE, CAROLINE, and other isls. of N W Pacific ocean 92
Middelburg (mĭd′dĕl-bûrg′) town, Zealand prov. Netherlands 16
Middle, tp. Cape May co. N. J. 2
Middleboro (mĭd′l-bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 4.
Middleburg (mĭd′l-bûrg) tp. & town, Casey co. Ky. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 5. — vil. Summit co. O. pop. 2.
Middlebury (-bĕr-ĭ) tp. & town, ✕ of Addison co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.
Middle Creek, tp. Wake co. N. C. 2
Middlefield, tp. Otsego co. N. Y. 2
Middle Park, plateau, 60 m. long, 30 to 40 m. wide, Grand co. Col.
Middleport, vil. Meigs co. O. 3
Middlesboro (mĭd′dlz-bŭr-rō) town, Bell co. Ky. pop. 3.
Middlesbrough (-b'rŭh) mfg. & cml. town, York co. England, pop. 76.
Middlesex (mĭd′l-sĕks) co. S Conn. 390 □ pop. 40, ✕ Middletown, & Haddam. — co. N E Mass. 827 □ pop. 431, ✕ Lowell, & Cambridge. — co. N. J. 310 □ pop. 62, ✕ New Brunswick. — co. E part of Va. 135 □ pop. 7, ✕ Saluda. — metropolitan co. England, 283 □ pop. 3,252. — co. W Ontario prov. Canada, 1,134 □ pop. 103, ✕ London.
Middleton (-tŏn) tp. Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 21.
Middletown, tp. & city, Middlesex co. Conn. tp. pop. 15, city pop. 9. — town, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 1. — tp. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 7. — tp. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 3. — city, Orange co. N. Y. pop. 12. — tp. Richmond co. N. Y. pop. 11. — city, Butler co. O. pop. 8. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 5. — tp. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 3.
Midhurst (mĭd′hûrst) town, Sussex co. England, 11 m. N N E of Chichester 7
Midland (mĭd′lənd) co. cen. Mich. 530 □ pop. 11. — its ✕, pop. 2. — co. W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1. — its ✕.
Midnapur (mĭd′nə-pōōr′) dist. Bardwan div. Bengal, British India, 5,082 □ pop. 2,541. — city, ✻ of Midnapur dist. pop. 31, 70 m. W of Calcutta.
Midway, tp. & town, Woodford co. Ky. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. & town, Barnwell co. S. C. tp. pop. 2.
Miedzyrzyc (mē-ĕd′zĕr′zĭts) town, Siedlce prov. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn) co. cen. Pa. 375 □ pop. 20, ✕ Lewistown. — tp. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 11.
Miguelturra (mē-gĕl′tōōr′rä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 5
Mikhailov (mē-kĭ-lŏv′) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe, on Pronia river. 5
Milam (mī′ləm) co. cen. Tex. 1,000 □ pop. 25, ✕ Cameron.
Milan (mĭ′lən) town, ✕ of Sullivan co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Erie co. O. tp. pop. 2. — city, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mĭl′ən *or* mĭ-lăn′) *It.* MILANO (mē-lä′nō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 961 □ pop. 1,223. — city, its ✻, 325 m. N N W of Rome, bet. Adda & Ticino rivs. pop. 296.
Milazzo (mē-lät′sō) ft. spt. town, N coast of Sicily, Italy, 18 m. W of Messina 12
Miletus (mī-lē′tŭs) ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor; birthplace of Thales.
Milford (mĭl′fŏrd) tp. & vil. New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — hundred & town, Kent co. Del. hundred pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 9. — tp. & vil. Oakland co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 3.
Milford-Haven, harbor, Pembroke co. S Wales, 15 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Milianah (mē-lē-ä′nä′) town, Algiers prov. Algeria, Africa, 58 m. S W of Algiers 7

Pop.

Militello (mē-lē-tĕl′lō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy 10
Milk River, 500 m. long, from N boundary of Mont. to Missouri river.
Mill, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. 8
Millard (mĭl′ard) co. W Ut. 6,712 □ pop. 4, × Fillmore.
Millau (mē′lō′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France, on Tarn river. 17
Millbank (mĭl′băŋk) city, × of Grant co. S. Dak. 1
Millbridge (mĭl′brĭj) tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Millbrook (mĭl′brŏŏk) vil. Hampshire, England 15
Millbury (mĭl′bẹr-ĭ) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. ..... tp. 4
Mill Creek, hundred, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 4. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 20. — tp. Erie co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 2.
Milledgeville (mĭl′ĕj-vĭl) city, × of Baldwin co. Ga. 3
Mille Lacs (mēl lăk′) co. E cen. Minn. 580 □ pop. 3, × Princeton.
Miller, co. S W Ark. 648 □ pop. 15, × Texarkana. — co. S W Ga. 240 □ pop. 4, × Colquitt. — co. S Mo. 590 □ pop. 14, × Tuscumbia. — tp. Gentry co. Mo. pop. 4.
Millersburg (mĭl′ẹrz-bûrg) vil. × of Holmes co. O. pop. 2. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 2.
Millersville (mĭl′ẹrz-vĭl) vil. Lancaster co. Pa. 1
Mills, co. S W Io. 448 □ pop. 15, × Glenwood. — co. cen. Tex. 640 □ pop. 5, × Goldthwaite.
Mill Shoals, tp. & vil. White co. Ill. ..... tp. 3
Millstadt (mĭl′stăt) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. 1
Millstone, tp. Monmouth co. N. J. 2
Millvale (mĭl′vāl) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 4
Millville (mĭl′vĭl) city, Cumberland co. N. J. 10
Milnrow (mĭl′rō) town, Lancaster co. England, 2 m. E S E of Rochdale. 6
Milo (mī′lō) tp. Yates co. N. Y. pop. 6. — (*pron.* mē′lō) eparchy, Cyclades nome, Greece, pop. 11. — isl. Cyclades nome, Greece, 65 □ pop. 4.
Milton (mĭl′tọn) co. N Ga. 110 □ pop. 6, × Alpharetta. — town, Sussex co. Del. pop. 1. — city, Santa Rosa co. Fla. pop. 1. — tp. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Strafford co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Caswell co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Jackson co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Wood co. O. pop. 2. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Chittenden co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — *or* **Royal Milton**, par. Kent co. England, pop. 15.
Miltsin (mĭlt-sēn′) mt. Atlas Range, Marocco, N Africa, 11,400 ft. high.
Milwaukee (mĭl-wą′kē) co. Wis. 232 □ pop. 236. — its × pop. 204. — tp. Milwaukee co. pop. 6.
Milwaukee River, 100 m. long, Fond du Lac co. Wis. to Lake Michigan.
Minahassa (mē′nä-häs′sä) dist. N E end of Celebes isl. pop. 106, ✻ Menado.
Minas (mē′näs) dept. Uruguay, South America, 4,844 □ pop. 20. — its ✻.
Minas-Geraes (mē′näs-zhä-rä′ēs) state, Brazil, South America, 222,160 □ pop. 3,019, ✻ Ouro Preto.
Minch (mĭnch) strait, 35 m. wide, between Lewis isl. in Hebrides, & Scotland.
Minchinhampton (mĭn′chĭn-hămp′tọn) mfg. town, Gloucester co. England. 5
Mincio (mĭn′chō) riv. Italy, 38 m. long, Lago di Garda to Po river.
Mindanáo (mēn-dä-nä′ō) isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. 36,000 □ pop. 733, principal towns Cota-baté, or Selangan, & Cagayan.
Minden (mĭn′dẹn) town, × of Webster par. La. pop. 1. — city, × of Kearney co. Neb. pop. 1. — tp. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 5. — govt. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,030 □ pop. 550. — its chief town, on Weser riv. pop. 20.
Mindoro (mēn-dō′rō) isl. Philippine Isls. 4,150 □ pop. 15, ✻ Calapan.
Mineo (mē-nā′ō) town, Sicily, Italy, 96 m. S W of Catania 9
Mineola (mĭn′ẹ-ō′la) town, Wood co. Tex. 1
Miner (mī′nẽr) co. E S. Dak. 580 □ pop. 5, × Howard.
Mineral, co. N E part of W. Va. 370 □ pop. 12, × Keyser.
Mineral Point, city, Iowa co. Wis. 3
Minerbio (mē-nẽr′bē-ō) town, Emilia prov. Italy 7
Miners Mills, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 2
Minersville (mī′nẽrz-vĭl) vil. Meigs co. O. on Ohio riv. pop. 1; coal mines. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 4; coal mines.
Minervino (mē-nẽr-vē′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy 13
Mines Bay (mē′nẹs-) E arm of Fundy Bay, Nova Scotia; tides 60 to 70 ft.
Mineville (mĭn′vĭl) vil. Essex co. N. Y.; iron mines 2
Mingan Islands (mĭn′gạn-) group of 29 isls. in St. Lawrence Gulf.
Mingo Junction (mĭn′gō-) vil. Jefferson co. O. 2
Mingrelia (mĭn-grē′lĭ-ạ) old prov. now in Kutais govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia, 4,116 □ 213
Minho (mēn′yō) riv. Spain & Portugal, 130 m. long, Galicia prov. to Atlantic ocean. — *or* **Entre-Douro-e-Minho**, prov. N Portugal, 2,807 □ pop. 941.
Minieh (mē′nē-yẹ) prov. Upper Egypt, 772 □ pop. 315. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Minneapolis (mĭn′ẹ-ăp′ọ-lĭs) city, × of Ottawa co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, × of Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 165. — tp. Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 3.
Minnehaha (mĭn′ẹ-hä′hä) co. E S. Dak. 790 □ pop. 22, × Sioux Falls.
Minnesota (mĭn′ẹ-sō′tạ) agr. state, N cen. part of U. S. A. in the upper Mississippi valley, 83,365 □ pop. 1,302, ✻ St. Paul.
Minnesota River, 425 m. long, Big Stone Lake, S. Dak. to Mississippi river.
Minni Wakan (mĭn′ẹ wä-kän′) *or* **Devil Lake**, salt lake, N. Dak. 40 m. long.
Minonk (mĭ-nŭnk′) tp. & city, Woodford co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Minorca (mĭ-nōr′ka) isl. Balearic Group, E of Majorca, Mediterranean sea, 335 □ pop. 37, ✻ Port Mahon; Spanish.
Minots Ledge (mī′nọts-) reef, Cohasset Bay, 16 m. E S E of Boston, Mass.
Minpuri (mĭn-pōō′rē) dist. Agra div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,696 □ pop. 766. — its ✻ pop. 21.
Minsk (mĭnsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 35,293 □ pop. 1,681. — its ✻ pop. 68.
Minster (mĭn′stẽr) vil. Auglaize co. O. 1
Mjösen (mē-ö′zẹn) largest lake in Norway, 55 m. long, 12 m. broad.
Miquelon (mē′kẹ-lôn′) two isls. S of Newfoundland, belonging to France.
Mira (mē′rä) town, Italy, 10 m. W of Venice, pop. 9. — town, Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
Mirabella (mē-rä-bĕl′lä) city, Avellino prov. Italy 6
Mirabello (mē-rä-bĕl′lō) vil. near Pavia, Italy; Francis I. captured here, 1525.
Miramichi (mĭr′ạ-mẹ-shē′) riv. 220 m. long, Carleton co. New Brunswick, Can.
Miranda (mē-răn′dä) state, N Venezuela, South America, 33,969 □ pop. 485, ✻ Calabozo.
Miranda do Corvo (-dō kōr′vō) town, Beira prov. Portugal 5
Miranda do Douro (-dōō′rō) town, Tras-os-Montes prov. Portugal 5
Mirandola (mē-rän′dō-lä) ft. town, Modena prov. N Italy 13
Mirano (mē-rä′nō) town, N Italy, 12 m. N E of Padua, on Musone river. 7
Mire (mēr) vil. dept. Indre-et-Loire, France; Charles Martel's victory, 731.
Mirecourt (mēr′kōōr′) mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France; musical instruments
Mirgorod (mēr′gō-rŏd′) town, Poltava govt. Russ. in Europe, on Khorol river 7
Mirim (mē-rēn′) lake, South America, between Brazil & Uruguay, 100 m. long.
Miropolie (mē-rō-pōl′yä) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, on Psiol river. 10
Mirpur (mēr′pōōr′) town, Sind, Bombay, British India, 45 m. S of Haidarábád 10
Mirta (mēr′tä) town, Jodhpur, Rájputána, India, 36 m. N W of Ajmere 30
Mirzápur (mēr′zä′pōōr) dist. Benares div. N. W. Provs. British India, 5,217 □ pop. 1,016. — its ✻, on Ganges riv.; mfg. town & cotton mart, pop. 83.
Miseno (mē-sā′nō) promontory, Naples prov. Italy; ruins of MISE'NUM.
Mishawaka (mĭsh′ạ-wą′kạ) town, St. Joseph co. Ind. 3

Pop.

Misiones (mē′sē-ō′nĕs) ter. N E Argentine Republic, South America, 23,932 □. 50
Miskolcz (mĭsh-kōlts′) town, Hungary, × of Borsod co.; wine trade 30
Misol (mē-sōl′) isl. 50 m. long, Malay Arch. N of Ceram; several villages.
Mispillion (mĭs′pĭl′ẹ-ọn) hundred, Kent co. Del. 5
Missaukee (mĭs-ạ′kē) co. N W Mich. 580 □ pop. 5, × Lake City.
Mission, tp. Neosho co. Kan. 2
Missisquoi (mĭs′ĭs-kwoi) co. Quebec prov. Can. 560 □ pop. 19, × Frelighsburg.
Mississippi (mĭs′ĭs-ĭp′ĭ) riv. U. S. A. 3,000 m. long, from Itasca Lake, 47° 10′ N, to Gulf of Mex. — state of U. S. A. 46,810 □ pop. 1,290, ✻ Jackson. — co. N E Ark. 803 □ pop. 12, × Osceola. — co. S E Mo. 430 □ pop. 10, × Charleston.
Missolonghi (mĭs′sō-lōn′gē) cml. town, Greece; Byron died here in 1824. 6
Missoula (mĭz-ōō′lạ) co. N W Mont. 18,550 □ pop. 14. — its × pop. 3.
Missouri (mĭs-ōō′rĭ) riv. U. S. A. 3,100 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Mississippi riv. — state, U. S. A. 69,415 □ pop. 2,679, ✻ Jefferson City. — tp. Boone co. Mo. pop. 3.
Missouri Valley, town, Harrison co. Io. 3
Mistassini (mĭs-täs-sē′nē) lake, 100 m. long, 10 m. wide, Canada; communicates by Rupert riv. with James Bay. — river, prov. Quebec, 150 m. long, flows into Lake St. Johns.
Misterbianco (mēs′tär-bē-än′kō) town, Sicily, Italy 6
Misti (mēs′tē) mt. 18,538 ft. high, N E of Arequipa, Peru, S. Am. — *or* **Huayna Putina** (hōō-ī′nä pōō-tē′nä) volcano, 17,454 ft. high, 90 m. S E of Arequipa.
Mistretta (mēs-trĕt′tä) town, Sicily, Italy, 68 m. W S W of Messina 11
Mitau *or* **Mittau** (mē′tou, mĭt′tou) town, ✻ of Courland govt. Russia 30
Mitcham (mĭch′ạm) vil. & par. Surrey co. England ..... joint pop. 9
Mitchell, co. S W Ga. 507 □ pop. 11, × Camilla. — co. N Io. 480 □ pop. 13, × Osage. — co. N Kan. 720 □ pop. 15, × Beloit. — co. N. C. 324 □ pop. 13, × Bakersville. — co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, × Colorado. — town, Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Davison co. S. Dak. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Mitchells Peak, one of Black Mts. in Yancey co. N. C. the highest peak of the Appalachians, 6,711 ft.
Mitla (mēt′lä) vil. 26 m. E of Oaxaca, Mexico; numerous ruins and tombs.
Mitrowicz (mĭt′rō-vĭtsʹ) town, E Slavonia, Hungary 6
Mittweida (mĭt′wĭ-dä) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 35 m. S E of Leipsic 9
Mitylene (mĭt-ē-lē′nē) *anc.* LES'BOS, isl. of Turkey, Ægean sea, 276 □ pop. 50.
Mixiana (mĭsh-ī-ä′nä) isl. Brazil, South America, at mouth of Amazon river.
Mixtecapan (mēks-tā-kä-pän′) table-land, Oaxaca, Mexico; 5,000 ft. high.
Miya (mē′yä) spt. town, Ovari Bay, Hondo isl. Japan 12
Miyani (mē′yä′nē′) vil. Sind, Bombay, British India, 5 m. N of Haidarábád; Napier's victory, 1843.
Mizhiritch (mē-jē-rĭch′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe 8
Mlawa (m'lä′vä) town, Plock govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 6
Moberly (mō′bẹr-lĭ) city, Randolph co. Mo. 8
Mobile (mō-bēl′) co. S W Ala. 1,234 □ pop. 52. — its ×, pop. 31, on Mobile River & Bay, a cml. city; cotton trade.
Mobile Bay, in S W Ala. 36 m. long, 8 to 18 m. wide.
Mobile River, Ala. 45 m. long, formed by Alabama & Tombigbee rivers.
Mobley (mōb′lĭ) tp. Edgefield co. S. C. 3
Mocha (mō′ka, *Arabic pron.* mō′kä) ft. spt. Arabia, on Red Sea; fine coffee. 7
Modena (mŏd′ā-nä) prov. Emilia, It. 966 □ pop. 286. — its ✻, ft. city, pop. 31.
Modern (mō′dẽrn) walled town, Presburg co. W Hungary 5
Modesto (mō-dĕs′tō) town, × of Stanislaus co. Cal. 2
Modica (mŏd′ē-kä) town, Sicily, Italy, 30 m. W S W of Syracuse 38
Modigliana (mō-dēl-yä′nä) town, Florence prov. Italy, on Marzeno river. 9
Mödling (möd′lĭng) town, Lower Austria, 8 m. S S W of Vienna 1
Modoc (mō′dok) co. N E Cal. 4,198 □ pop. 5, × Alturas.
Modos (mō′dŏsh′) vil. Torontal co. Hungary, on Theiss river 7
Modugno (mō-dōōn′yō) mfg. town, Bari prov. Italy 3
Modum (mō′dōōm) vil. Norway, on Drammen river 9
Moelan (mō′ẹ-lŏn′) vil. dept. Finistère, France 5
Möen (mö′ẹn) isl. Denmark, in Baltic sea, 87 □ pop. 15, chief town, Stege.
Moerbeke (mōōr′bā-kẹ) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 14 m. N E of Ghent. 5
Moffat Hills (mŏf′at-) mt. chain, Scot.; chief summit. Hartfell, 2,635 ft. high.
Mogador (mō-gạ′dōr′) ft. city & spt. Marocco, Africa, on Atlantic ocean 18
Mogi-Mirim (mō′zhē-mē-rēn′) town and dist. São Paulo state, Brazil. dist. 11
Mogliano Veneto (mōl-yä′nō vā-nā′tō) town, Treviso prov. Italy 6
Moguer (mō-gār′) town, Huelva prov. Spain; Columbus was aided here, 1484. 7
Mogul Empire (mō-gŭl′-) founded in India, 1526–1528, ✻ Delhi.
Mohacs (mō′hăch′) town, Baranya co. Hungary; great battles, 1526 & 1687. 12
Moharek (mō′hä-rĕk′) isl. in Persian Gulf, one of the Bahrein Isls. — town, ✻ of Bahrein Isls. pop. 8.
Mohave (mō-hä′vā) co. N W Ariz. 11,332 □ pop. 1, × Mineral Park.
Mohawk (mō′hąk) vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Mohawk River, 175 m. long, Lewis co. N. Y. to Hudson riv. at Cohoes.
Mohilev (mō-hē′lĕv) govt. Russia in Europe, 18,551 □ pop. 1,294. — its ✻ pop. 42, on Dnieper riv. — town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 18.
Mohundábád (mō′hŭnd-ä′bäd′) town, Agra div. N. W. Provs. British India. 9
Mohurbhunj (mō′rbŭnj′) native state, Orissa, India, 4,243 □ 259
Moira (mŏ-ī′rạ) tp. & vil. Franklin co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — (*pron.* moi′rạ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 23.
Moissac (mwäs′säk′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, on Tarn river 9
Mojacar (mō-HÄ-kär′) town, Almeria prov. Spain 5
Mojave Desert (mō-hä′vā-) arid basin, San Bernardino co. Cal.
Mokameh (mō-kä′mā) town, Patna div. Bengal, Brit. India, on Ganges river. 11
Mokhansk (mō-känsk′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe 9
Mokrin (mōk′rēn′) vil. Torontal co. Hungary 1
Mola *or* **Mola di Bari** (mō′lä dē bä′rē) spt. town, Bari prov. Italy 13
Mola di Gaeta (mō′lä dē gä-ā′tä) town, Caserta prov. Italy 10
Mold (mōld) bor. & town, × of Flint co. Wales ..... bor. 13
Moldau (mōl′dow) riv. Bohemia, Aust. Böhmerwald mts. 200 m. to Elbe river.
Moldavia (mōl-dā′vẹ-ạ) formerly a Danubian principality subject to Turkey, now part of Roumania, 18,000 □ pop. 2,000, chief town Jassy.
Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (mō′lōn′bāk′-sān′-zhōn′) suburb of Brussels, Belg. 51
Moleson (mōl′ẹ-sōn′) mt. Jura Alps, Switzerland, 6,588 ft. high.
Molfetta (mōl-fĕt′tä) spt. town, Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea 30
Moline (mō-lēn′) city, Rock Island co. Ill. 12
Molinella (mō-lē-nĕl′lä) town, Bologna prov. Italy; cheese and hemp mart. 11
Molino del Rey (mō-lē′nō dĕl rā′) buildings near Mexico city; battle, 1847.
Moliterno (mō-lē-tẽr′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 7
Moll (mōl) vil. Antwerp prov. Belgium ..... com. 6
Molokai (mō-lō-kī′) one of the Hawaiian Isls. 40 m. long, 169 □; leper colony. 2
Moluccas (mō-lŭk′kạz) *or* **Spice Islands**, lie between Celebes and Papua, Malay Arch.; produce nutmegs, cloves, and spices; Dutch, 42,420 □ 321
Mombasa (mōm-bäs′ạ) isl. & spt. town, ✻ of British E Africa, lat. 4° 03′ S. 6
Momence (mō-mĕns′) vil. Kankakee co. Ill. 2
Mompox (mōm-pŏx′) town, Bolivar dept. Colombia, South America 10
Monaco (mŏn′ä-kō) principality & city, 9 m. E N E of Nice, S E France, 8 □. 13
Monadnock (mŏ-năd′nŏk) mt. Cheshire co. N. H. 3,718 ft. high.
Monaghan (mŏn′ạ-hạn) co. Ulster, Ireland, 500 □ pop. 86, × Monaghan, pop. 4.
Mona Passage (mō′nä-) 80 m. wide, between Haiti and Puerto Rico, W. Indies.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Monastir (mŏn-ȧs-tēr′) spt. town, Tunis, N Africa, on Sidra Gulf, pop. 12. — vilayet, Turkey in Europe, 7,643 □ pop. 664. — *or* **Bitolia**, its ✻ pop. 45.
Monbelliard (môN′bĕl′lyȧr′) anc. dist. France, dept. Doubs.
Moncalieri (mōn-kä-lē-ä′rē) town, Piedmont, Italy, on Po riv. 4 m. S of Turin 10
Mönch (mönK) mt. Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland, 13,468 ft. high.
Monchique (mōn-shē′kä) town, Algarve prov. Portugal 5
Monck (mŭnk) co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Lake Erie, 373 □ 15
Moncton (mŭnk′tŏn) town, Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, Canada 9
Mondego (mōn-dā′gō) riv. Portugal, 130 m. long, Serra de Estrella mts. to Atlantic oc. — riv. Brazil, 180 m. long, Santa Marta Mts. to Paraguay River.
Mondovì (mōn-dō-vē′) mfg. town, Piedmont, Italy, 14 m. E S E of Cuneo. 17
Monett (mō-nĕt′) town, Barry co. Mo. 2
Monfalcone (mōn-fäl-kō′nā) ft. town, Küstenland prov. Aust. near Triest Gulf 5
Monfestino (mōn-fĕs-tē′nō) town & commune, Modena prov. Italy .com. 5
Monforte (mōn-fōr′tä) town, Lugo prov. Spain 5
Monghyr (mon-gēr′) dist. Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India, 3,922 □ pop. 1,813. — its ✻, on Ganges riv. pop. 57.
Mongibello (mōn-jē-bĕl′lō) local name of Mt. Etna, Sicily.
Mongolia (mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ) region, Chinese empire, lat. 37°–50° N, lon. 88°–125° E, estimated area 1,288,000 □ pop. 2,000; chief city Urga.
Monguagon (mŏn-gwä′gŏn) tp. Wayne co. Mich.
Monistrol (mōn′ēs′trōl′) town, dept. Haute-Loire, France
Moniteau (mŏn′I-tō′) co. cen. Mo. 420 □ pop. 16, × California.
Monk–Wearmouth (mŭnk-wēr′mŭth) tp. Durham co. Eng. on Wear river...
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth) co. N. J. 475 □ pop. 69, × Freehold. — tp. & city, × of Warren co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6. — *or* **Monmouthshire** (mŏn′-mŭth-shir) co. S England, 579 □ pop. 252. — its ×, on Wye riv. pop. 6.
Mono (mō′nō) co. E Cal. 3,384 □ pop. 2, × Bridgeport. — salt lake, Mono co. Cal.
Monona (mō-nō′nȧ) co. W Io. 684 □ pop. 15, × Onawa City.
Monongahela City (mō-nŏn-gą-hē′lą-) city, Washington co. Pa. 4
Monongahela River, 150 m. long, Marion co. W. Va. to Pittsburg, Pa.
Monongalia (mō-nŏn-gā′lĭ-ȧ) co. W. Va. 325 □ pop. 16, × Morgantown.
Mono Pass (mō′nō-) Sierra Nevada, Mono co. Cal. 10,765 ft. high.
Monopoli (mō-nō′pō-lē) spt. town, Bari prov. Italy, 27 m. E S E of Bari 21
Monor (mō′nōr′) town, Pest co. Hungary, 20 m. S E of Budapest 7
Monostorszeg (mō′nōs′tōr′sĕg′) town, Hungary, 41 m. S E of Fünfkirchen... 5
Monovar (mō-nō-vär′) town, Alicante prov. Spain, on Elda river 8
Monreale (mōn-rā-ä′lā) town, Sicily, Italy, 4 m. S W of Palermo 16
Monroe (mon-rō′) co. S W Ala. 990 □ pop. 19, × Monroeville. — co. E Ark. 696 □ pop. 15, × Clarendon. — co. S Fla. 692 □ pop. 19, × Key West. — co. W cen. Ga. 490 □ pop. 19, × Forsyth. — co. S W Ill. 380 □ pop. 13, × Waterloo. — co. S W Ind. 430 □ pop. 18, × Bloomington. — co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 14, × Albia. — co. S Ky. 272 □ pop. 11, × Tompkinsville. — co. S E Mich. 530 □ pop. 32, × Monroe. — co. N E Miss. 770 □ pop. 31, × Aberdeen. — co. N E Mo. 644 □ pop. 21, × Paris. — co. N. Y. 721 □ pop. 190, × Rochester. — co. O. 468 □ pop. 25, × Woodsfield. — co. E Pa. 625 □ pop. 20, × Stroudsburg. — co. E Tenn. 580 □ pop. 15, × Madisonville. — co. S E part of W. Va. 460 □ pop. 12, × Union. — co. W Wis. 900 □ pop. 23, × Sparta. — tp. Madison co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Pike co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Ouachita par. La. pop. 3. — city, × of Monroe co. Mich. pop. 5. — tp. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Union co. N. C. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2. — tp. Allen co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Miami co. O. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Green co. Wis. city pop. 4.
Monroe City, town, Monroe co. Mo. 2
Monroeville (mon-rō′vĭl) vil. Huron co. O. 1
Monrovia (mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ) spt. ✻ republic of Liberia, Africa, on Mesurado riv. 5
Mons (mōNs) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 26
Monsefú (mōn-sā-fōō′) mfg. town, Lambayeque dept. N Peru, South America 5
Monselice (mōn-sȧ-lē′chä) mfg. town, Italy, 13 m. S W of Padua 10
Monserrat (mŏn-sĕr-rät′) mt. Barcelona prov. Spain, 3,919 ft. high.
Monson (mŭn′sŏn) tp. Hampden co. Mass. 4
Monsummano (mōn′sōom-mä′nō) town, Lucca prov. Italy; hot springs. 7
Montagnana (mōn-tän-yä′nä) town, It. 23 m. S W of Padua, on Frassina river 9
Montague (mŏn′tą-gū) co. N Tex. 890 □ pop. 19, × Montague. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mass. tp. pop. 6. — vil. Muskegon co. Mich. pop. 2.
Montague Island, Alas. coast, Pacific ocean, 50 m. long, 8 m. broad.
Montajone (mōn-tä-yō′nä) town & commune, Florence prov. Italy .com. 11
Montalban (mŏn-tăl-băn′) town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America.. 7
Montalbano (mōn-tăl-bä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 6
Montalbodo (mōn-tăl-bō′dō) vil. Ancona prov. Italy 6
Montale (mōn-tä′lā) town & commune, Florence prov. Italy .com. 8
Montalto (mōn-täl′tō) town, Ascoli-Piceno prov. Italy, pop. 3; a bishop's see. — town, Cosenza prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Montana (mŏn-tă′nȧ) state, U. S. A. 45°–49° N, 146,080 □ pop. 132, ✻ Helena.
Montanaro (mōn-tä-nä′rō) town, Turin prov. Italy 5
Montanches (mōn-tän′chĕs) town, Cáceres prov. Estremadura, Spain 6
Montargis (môN′tär′zhē′) mfg. town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loing river.... 11
Montataire (môN′tä′tär′) vil. dept. Oise, France; iron, copper, & zinc works.. 6
Montauban (môN′tō′bôN′) town, ✻ of dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, pop. 28. — town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 3.
Montaud (môN′tō′) town, dept. Loire, France 6
Montauk Point (mŏn′tąk′-) E extremity of Long Island, N. Y.
Montbéliard (môN′bā′lyȧr′) mfg. town, dept. Doubs, France 9
Mont Blanc (môN′ blôN′) mt. of Savoy Alps, France, 15,810 ft. high.
Montblanch (mônt-blänk′) town, Tarragona prov. Catalonia, Spain 7
Montbrison (môN′brē′zôN′) town, ✻ of dept. Loire, France 6
Montcalm (mônt-kăm′) co. W Mich. 720 □ pop. 33, × Stanton. — tp. in same, pop. 2. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, 4,028 □ pop. 12, × Sainte Julienne.
Montceau–les–Mines (môN′sō′-lā′-mēn′) min. vil. dept. Saône-et-Loire, Fr.. 13
Mont Cenis (môN′ sę-nē′) peak & famous pass, 6,775 ft. high, French & Italian Alps; railway tunnel under Col de Fréjus.
Mont Cervin (môN′ sĕr′văN′). See Matterhorn.
Montchanin–les–Mines (môN′chä′năN′-lā′-mēn′) vil. dept. Saône-et-Loire, Fr. 5
Montclair (mŏnt′clâr′) tp. & vil. Essex co. N. J. tp. 9
Mont–de–Marsan (môN′-dę-mär′sôN′) town, ✻ of dept. Landes, Fr.; baths.. 11
Montdidier (-dē′dę-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Somme, France 5
Mont Dor (-dôr′) mt. group, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France; highest 6,188 ft.
Monte Alcino (mōn′tä ăl-chē′nō) city, Siena prov. Italy 9
Montebelluna (-bĕl-lōō′nä) market town, Italy, 13 m. W N W of Treviso.... 8
Montecarlo (-kär′lō) town, Tuscany, Italy, 30 m. W N W of Florence. 7
Monte Carlo (-kär′lō) town, Monaco prin.; gambling resort 4
Monte Casino (-kä-sē′nō) mt. & famous abbey, Caserta prov. Italy.
Montecastrilli (-käs-trēl′lē) commune, Umbria, Italy 5
Monte–Catini (-kä-tē′nē) vil. Tuscany, Italy; hot springs 6
Montecchio (mōn-tĕk′kē-ō) town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy 5
Montecchio Maggiore (-mäd-jō′rā) vil. 7 m. S W of Vicenza, Italy 7
Montechiaro (mōn′tä-kē-ä′rō) mfg. town, Lombardy, Italy; silks 8
Monte–Christo (mōn′tä-krēs′tō) isl. Mediterranean sea, Siena prov. Italy 3
Monte Corno (-kôr′nō) *or* **Monte Cavallo** (-kä-väl′lō) mt. peak of Apennines, 70 m. E N E of Rome, Italy, 9,519 ft. high.

Montecorvino Pugliano (mōn′tä-kôr-vē′nō pōōl-yä′nō) town, Salerno prov. Italy; mineral springs 5
Montecorvino Rovella (-rō-vĕl′lä) town, Salerno prov. Italy 7
Montefalco (-fäl′kō) town, Perugia prov. Italy 5
Montefiascone (-fē-äs-kō′nā) town, cen. Italy, 9 m. N N W of Viterbo 7
Montefiorino (-fē-ō-rē′nō) town, Modena prov. Italy 6
Monteforte (-fōr′tä) town, Italy, 14 m. E of Verona 5
Monte–Frio (-frē′ō) mfg. town, Granada prov. Spain 8
Monte–Giorgio (-jōr′jō) town, Marches, Italy, 20 m. S W of Fermo 5
Montego Bay (mŏn-tē′gō-) spt. town, N W coast of Jamaica isl. W. Indies... 5
Monteleone (mōn′tä-lä-ō′nä) town, Catanzaro prov. Italy 12
Montelepre (-lā′prā) town, Sicily, Italy, 13 m. W of Palermo 6
Montélimar (môN′tā′lē′mär′) agr. & mfg. city, dept. Drôme, France 10
Montella (mōn-tĕl′lä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy 8
Montellano (mōn-tĕl-yä′nō) town, Sevilla prov. Spain 5
Monte Maggiore (mōn′tä mäd-jō′rā) market town, Sicily, Italy 7
Montemurro (-mōōr′rō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 5
Montenegro (-nā′grō) independent principality, N W part of Balkan Pen. Europe, 3,630 □ pop. 200, ✻ Cettinjé.
Montepeloso (-pā-lō′sō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 6
Montepulciano (-pōōl-chä′nō) town, Siena prov. cen. Italy 13
Montereale (-rā-ā′lā) ft. town, Aquila prov. Italy 5
Montereau (môN′tę-rō′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France 7
Monterey (mŏn-tę-rā′) co. W Cal. 3,452 □ pop. 19, × Salinas. — city, Monterey co. Cal. pop. 2. — (*Sp. pron.* mōn-tā-rā′) city, ✻ of Nuevo Leon state, Mexico, pop. 42.
Monte Rosa (mōn′tä rō′sä) mt. Pennine Alps, Swit. & Italy, 15,208 ft. high.
Monte–Rosso (mōn′tä-rō′sō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy 7
Monte Rotondo (mōn′tä rō-tōn′dō) mt. Corsica isl. 8,763 ft. high.
Monte San Giovanni Campana (-sän jō-vän′nē käm-pä′nä) walled town, Rome prov. Italy 6
Monte San Giuliano (-sän jōōl-yä′nō) town, Trapani, Sicily, Italy 20
Montesano (mŏn′tē-sä′nō) town, × of Chehalis co. Wash. pop. 2. — (mōn′tä-sä′nō) town, Salerno prov. Italy 6
Monte San Savino (mōn′tä sän sä-vē′nō) town, Tuscany, Italy 7
Monte Sant' Angelo (-sänt ȧn′jä-lō) town, Foggia prov. Italy 17
Monte Santo (-sän′tō) town, Macerata prov. Italy 7
Monte–Sarchio (mōn′tä-sär′kē-ō) town, Avellino prov. Italy 7
Monte–Scaglioso (-skäl-yō′sō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 7
Montese (mōn-tā′sā) town, Modena prov. Italy 5
Montespertoli (mōn′tä-spăr-tō′lē) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy 9
Montevarchi (-vär′kē) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, on Arno river 10
Monte–Velino (-vä-lē′nō) mt. Aquila prov. cen. Italy, 8,174 ft. high.
Montevideo (mŏn′tē-vĭd′ē-ō) vil. × of Chippewa co. Minn. pop. 1. — (mōn′tä-vē′dä-ō) dept. Uruguay, South America, 256 □ pop. 222. — its ✻ & ✻ of Uruguay, a spt. city, pop. 175.
Monte–Viso (mōn′tä-vē′sō) mt. of the Alps, 40 m. S W of Turin, 12,585 ft. high.
Montezuma (mŏn′tę-zū′mą) co. S W Col. 2,640 □ pop. 2, × Cortez.
Mont Genèvre (môN zhę-nā′vr) mt. of the Alps, France & Italy, 11,614 ft. high; pass 6,560 ft. high, crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon.
Montgomery (mont-gŭm′ęr-ĭ) co. S E Ala. 772 □ pop. 56, × Montgomery. — co. W Ark. 834 □ pop. 8, × Mount Ida. — co. S E Ga. 763 □ pop. 9, × Mount Vernon. — co. S cen. Ill. 702 □ pop. 30, × Hillsboro. — co. W cen. Ind. 504 □ pop. 28, × Crawfordsville. — co. S W Io. 432 □ pop. 16, × Red Oak. — co. S S E Kan. 648 □ pop. 23, × Independence. — co. N E Ky. 200 □ pop. 12, × Mount Sterling. — co. Md. 508 □ pop. 27, × Rockville. — co. N cen. Miss. 395 □ pop. 14, × Winona. — co. E Mo. 546 □ pop. 17, × Danville. — co. N. Y. 396 □ pop. 46, × Fonda. — co. cen. N. C. 596 □ pop. 11, × Troy. — co. O. 480 □ pop. 101, × Dayton. — co. S E Pa. 480 □ pop. 123, × Norristown. — co. cen. Tenn. 540 □ pop. 30, × Clarksville. — co. E Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 12, × Montgomery. — co. S W part of Va. 422 □ pop. 18, × Christiansburg. — city, × of Montgomery co. Ala. and ✻ of state, pop. 22. — tp. Gibson co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Lesueur co. Minn. vil. pop. 1. — tp. Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Ashland co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Wood co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 3. — *or* **Montgomeryshire** (-shir) co. N Wales, 774 □ pop. 58. — its × pop. 1.
Montgomery City, town, Montgomery co. Mo. 2
Monticelli d' Ongina (mōn-tē-chĕl′lē dōn-jē′nä) town & commune, Piacenza prov. Italy, 14 m. E by N of Piacenza .com. 8
Monticello (mŏn-tē-sĕl′lō) town, × of Drew co. Ark. pop. 1. — town, × of Jefferson co. Fla. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Piatt co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — town, × of White co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Jones co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — vil. × of Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 1. — residence of Jefferson, 3 m. S E of Charlottesville, Va.
Montigny–sur–Sambre (môN′tēn′yē′-sür′-sôN′br) commune, Belgium 13
Montijo (mōn-tē′Hō) town, Spain, 16 m. E of Badajos, on Guadiana river 4
Montilla (mōn-tēl′yä) town, Cordova prov. Spain 13
Montivilliers (môN′tē′vē′yā′) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France 5
Montluçon (môN′lü′sôN′) mfg. town, dept. Allier, France, on Cher river 23
Montmagny (môN′măn′yē′) co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, 624 □ pop. 15, × St. Thomas.
Montmartre (môN′mär′tr) the N suburb of Paris, Fr.; great cemetery here.
Montmorency (mŏnt′mō-rĕn-sĭ) co. N E Mich. 580 □ pop. 1, × Hillman. — (môN′mō′rôN′sē′) vil. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 4; forest & Rousseau's Hermitage. — (*Eng. pron.* mŏnt′mō-rĕn′sĭ) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, Snow Lake to St. Lawrence riv.; noted falls, 250 ft. high. — co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, 2,183 □ pop. 12, × Château Richer.
Montmorillon (môN′mō′rē′yôN′) town, dept. Vienne, France 5
Montoir (môN′twär′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France 5
Montona (mŏn-tō′nä) town, Istria, Küstenland prov. Austria 5
Montoro (mōn-tō′rō) cml. & min. town, Andalusia prov. Spain 11
Montoro Inferiore (mōn-tō′rō ēn-fā-rē-ō′rā) town, Avellino prov. Italy 6
Montoro Superiore (-sōō-pā-rē-ō′rā) town, Avellino prov. Italy 5
Montour (mŏn-tōōr′) co. E cen. Pa. 130 □ pop. 16, × Danville.
Montpelier (mŏnt-pē′lĭ-ęr) tp. & vil. × of Washington co. & ✻ of Vt. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 4.
Montpellier (môN′pĕl′lyā′) city, ✻ of dept. Hérault, France 69
Mont Perdu (môN′ pĕr′dü′) summit of Pyrenees mts. in Sp. 10,950 ft. high.
Montreal (mŏnt′rę-ąl′) city & river port, chief city of Quebec prov. Canada... 217
Montredon (môN′trę-dôN′) town, dept. Tarn, France 5
Montreuil–sous–Bois (môN′trul′-sōō′-bwȧ′) town, dept. Seine, France 19
Montrose (mon-trōz′) co. W Col. 2,300 □ pop. 4. — its × pop. 1. — tp. & city, Lee co. Io. tp. pop. 2. — bor. × of Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 2. — spt. town, Forfar co. Scotland, 34 m. S W of Aberdeen, pop. 15.
Montrouge (môN′trōōzh′) vil. dept. Seine, France; S suburb of Paris 9
Mont–Saint–Jean (môN′-săN′-zhôN′) vil. E of field of Waterloo, Belgium.
Mont–Saint–Michel (môN′-săN′-mē′shĕl′) ft. rock, Cancale Bay, Normandy, France; remarkable ancient abbey & town on summit 1
Montserrat (mŏnt′sęr-răt′) isl. British W. Indies, 32 □ pop. 12, ✻ Plymouth.
Montville (mŏnt′vĭl) tp. & vil. New London co. Conn. tp. 2
Monza (mōn′zä) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 9 m. N N E of Milan 27

Monzon (mōn-thōn′) town, Huesca prov. Spain, on Cinea river 5
Moody (mōō′dĭ) co. E S. Dak. 500 □ pop. 6, × Flandreau.
Mooers (mōōrz) tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3
Mookden (mōōk′dĕn′). See MUKDEN.
Moola (mōō′lä). See MUGHLA.
Moons, tp. Newberry co. S. C. 2
Moor *or* **Mor** (mōr) town, Stuhlweissenburg co. Hungary; wine trade 9
Moore (mōr) co. cen. N. C. 924 □ pop. 20, × Carthage. — co. S Tenn. 170 □ pop. 6, × Lynchburg. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3.
Moorea (mōō′rā′ä) *or* **Eimeo** (ī′mē-ō) isl. one of the Society Isls. S Pacific ocean, 50 □ pop. 2, chief town Papetoai; French.
Moorestown (mōrz′town) vil. Burlington co. N. J. 2
Moorhead (mōr′hĕd) tp. & city, × of Clay co. Minn. ..... city 2
Moorslede (mōrs′lā-dę) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium 6
Moosehead Lake (mōōs′hĕd′-) Piscataquis co. Me. 36 m. long, 2–10 m. wide.
Moose Hillock *or* **Moosilauke** (mōōs′ĭ-lą′kę) mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,800 ft.
Moquegua (mō-kā′gwä) dept. S Peru, S. Am. 22,516 □ pop. 29. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Mora (mō′rą) co. N E part of N. M. 4,000 □ pop. 11, × Mora. — (*pron.* mō′rä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, 20 m. S E of Toledo, pop. 6.
Moradábád (mō-räd′ä′bäd′) dist. Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,272 □ pop. 1,122. — its ✻, 90 m. E by N of Delhi, pop. 73.
Morano (mō-rä′nō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy; silk, wool, and cotton trade ... 9
Morant (mō-rănt′) town, S E coast Jamaica isl. West Indies 7
Morat (mō′rät′) town, Freiburg canton, Switzerland; Swiss victory, 1476 2
Moratalla (mō-rä-täl′yä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, on branch of Segura river 9
Moravia (mō-rā′vĭ-ą) tp. & vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — prov. or crown land, N Austria, 8,583 □ pop. 2,277, ✻ Brünn.
Moray *or* **Morayshire**. See ELGIN.
Moray Firth (mŭr′ā-) indentation on N E coast, Scot. 75 m. long, 75 m. broad.
Morbihan (mōr′bē′ŏN′) dept. W France, 2,625 □ pop. 544, ✻ Vannes.
Morcone (mōr-kō′nā) walled town, Campobasso prov. Italy 7
Morea (mō-rē′ą) S pen. Greece, 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,263 □ 814
Moreau (mō′rō′) tp. Morgan co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Morehead (mōr′hĕd) tp. & town, × of Rowan co. Ky. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Carteret co. N. C. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. Guilford co. N. C. pop. 2.
Morehouse (mōr′hows) par. N La. 845 □ pop. 17, × Bastrop.
Morehra (mō′rę-rä) town, Agra div. N. W. Provinces, British India 10
Morelia (mō-rā′lę-ą) town, ✻ of Michoacan state, Mexico 30
Morella (mō-rĕl′yä) town, Castellon de la Plana prov. Valencia, Spain 6
Morelos (mō-rā′lōs) state, S Mexico, 2,773 □ pop. 142, ✻ Cuernavaca, pop. 9. — town, Nuevo Leon state, Mexico, pop. 9.
Morenci (mō-rĕn′sĭ) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. 1
Morez (mō′rā′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, France, on Bienne river 6
Morgan (môr′gan) co. N Ala. 686 □ pop. 24, × Decatur. — co. N E Col. 1,290 □ pop. 2, × Fort Morgan. — co. N cen. Ga. 322 □ pop. 16, × Madison. — co. W Ill. 580 □ pop. 33, × Jacksonville. — co. cen. Ind. 430 □ pop. 19, × Martinsville. — co. N E Ky. 288 □ pop. 11, × West Liberty. — co. cen. Mo. 638 □ pop. 12, × Versailles. — co. S E O. 400 □ pop. 19, × McConnellsville. — co. E Tenn. 448 □ pop. 8, × Wartburg. — co. N Ut. 725 □ pop. 2, × Morgan. — co. N E part of W. Va. 230 □ pop. 7, × Berkeley Springs. — tp. Mercer co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Morgan co. O. pop. 2.
Morgan City, city, St. Mary co. La. 2
Morganfield, tp. & town, × of Union co. Ky. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Morganton (môr′gan-tŏn) tp. & town, × of Burke co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2.
Morgarten (mŏr′gär′tęn) mt. Schwyz & Zug cantons, Swit.; battle, 1315.
Morgenstern (mŏr′gęn-stĕrn′) vil. Bohemia, Austria 5
Moriah (mō-rī′ą) tp. & vil. Essex co. N. Y. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 1.
Morioka (mō-rē-ō′kä) city, Rikushu prov. N Hondo isl. Japan, lat. 39° 40′ N.. 31
Morlacca (mōr-läk′kä) coast dist. of Croatia, Hungary.
Morlaix (môr′lâ′) cml. town, dept. Finistère, France 15
Morley (môr′lĭ) town, York co. England, 4 m. S S W of Leeds 19
Mormanno (mōr-män′nō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy 6
Morne-à-l'Eau (mōrn′-ä′-lō′) town & commune, French West Indies, on Grande-Terre Island ..... com. 5
Mornington (môrn′ĭng-tŏn) co. Victoria, Australia 11
Morocco (mō-rŏk′ō). See MAROCCO.
Moron (mō-rōn′) town, Andalusia prov. Spain 13
Morpeth (môr′pĕth) town, Northumberland co. England 5
Morrellville (mŏr-rĕl′vĭl) vil. Cambria co. Pa. 3
Morrilton (mŏr′ĭl-tŏn) city, × of Conway co. Ark. 2
Morris (mŏr′ĭs) co. E cen. Kan. 684 □ pop. 11, × Council Grove. — co. N. J. 470 □ pop. 54, × Morristown. — co. N E Tex. 260 □ pop. 7, × Dangerfield. — tp. & city, × of Grundy co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × of Stevens co. Minn. vil. pop. 1. — tp. Morris co. N. J. pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Morrisania (mŏr′ĭs-ā′nę-ą) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. now part of N. Y. city.
Morris Island, in entrance of Charleston Harbor, S. C.
Morrison (mŏr′ĭs-ŏn) co. cen. Minn. 970 □ pop. 13, × Little Falls. — city, × of Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 2.
Morristown (mŏr′ĭs-town) city, × of Morris co. N. J. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. vil. pop. 2. — town, × of Hamblen co. Tenn. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Lamoille co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Morro-Grande (mŏr′rō-grän′dā) vil. Minas-Geraes state, Brazil 5
Morrow (mŏr′rō) co. N cen. O. 432 □ pop. 18, × Mount Gilead. — co. N Ore. 2,020 □ pop. 4, × Heppner.
Mors (môrs) isl. in Lym-Fiord, N Jutland, Denmark, 23 m. long, 11 m. broad. 6
Morshansk (mōr-shänsk′) town, Tambov govt. Russ. in Europe, on Zna river. 16
Mortagne (môr′tăñ′) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France 5
Mortara (mōr-tä′rä) town, Pavia prov. Italy, on Arbogna river 7
Mortlake (môrt′lāk) par. Surrey co. England, 8 m. W S W of London 6
Morton (môr′tŏn) co. S W Kan. 729 □ pop. 1, × Richfield. — co. S N. Dak. 3,168 □ pop. 5, × Mandan.
Morvan (môr′vŏN′) old div. France, in the Nivernais, now depts. NIÈVRE, CÔTE D'OR, & SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE.
Morvi (môr′vē′) native state, Kathiawar pen. W India, 1,062 □ 91
Morven (môr′vęn) tp. Anson co. N. C. pop. 3. — mt. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 2,700 ft. high. — mt. Caithness co. Scotland, 3,000 ft. high.
Mosciana (mō-shä′nä) town, Teramo prov. Italy 6
Moscow (mŏs′kō) *Russ.* MOSKVA (mŏsk′vä) govt. Russia in Europe, 12,859 □ pop. 2,211. — its ✻, and formerly ✻ of Russia, on Moskva riv. pop. 753.
Mosdok (mŏs-dŏk′) ft. town, Terek govt. N. Caucasia, Russia 11
Moselle (mō′zĕl′) riv. 328 m. long, dept. Vosges, France, to Rhine river.
Moskva (mŏsk′vä) riv. 200 m. long, Smolensk govt. Russ. in Europe, to Oka riv.
Mosquito Territory (mos-kē′tō-) reservation, Mosquito Indians, E Nicaragua, Central America, lat. 11°–16° N, lon. 83° 10′–86° W; chief town, Blewfields.
Mossamedes (mŏs-sä′mā-dĕs) prov. Portuguese W Africa, between Benguela and the Cunene riv. pop. 25. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Mossley (mŏs′lĭ) town, Lancaster co. England 14
Moss Point, vil. Jackson co. Miss. 2
Mostaganem (mŏs-tä-gä-nĕm′) ft. town & spt. Oran prov. Algeria, Africa 14

Mostar (mŏs′tär′) walled city, Herzegovina Austria-Hungary, on Narenta river. 13
Mosul (mō′sŭl) vilayet, Mesopotamia, Turkey in Asia, 29,220 □ pop. 300. — its ✻, on Tigris riv. 220 m. N W of Bagdad, pop. 57; ruins of Nineveh near by.
Motherwell (mŭth′ęr-wĕl) min. town, Lanark co. Scotland 13
Motihari (mō′tē-hä′rē) town, Patna div. Bengal, British India 8
Motola (mō′tō-lä) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 16 m. N W of Taranto 6
Motril (mō-trēl′) cml. & mfg. city, Granada prov. Spain 13
Motta del Friuli (mōt′tä dĕl frē′ōō-lē) town, Italy, 20 m. N E of Treviso 6
Moule, Le (lę mōōl) town, Grande-Terre isl. French West Indies 10
Moulins (mōō′lăn′) town, ✻ of dept. Allier, France, on Allier river 21
Moultrie (mōō′trĭ) co. S E cen. Ill. 340 □ pop. 14, × Sullivan.
Moundsville (mowndz′vĭl) city, × of Marshall co. W. Va.; anc. mound, 75 ft. high 3
Mount Abraham (-ā′brą-ham′) mt. Franklin co. Me. 3,387 ft. high.
Mount Adams (-ăd′ąmz) peak of White Mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,759 ft. high. — peak of Cascade Range, Klikitat co. Wash. 9,570 ft. high.
Mount Æolus (-ē-ō′lŭs, *properly* ē′ō-lŭs) peak, S W Col. 14,054 ft. high.
Mount Airy (-âr′ĭ) tp. & town, Surry co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2.
Mount Antoro (-ăn′tō-rō) peak, Saguache Mts. Col. 14,245 ft. high.
Mount Arkansas (-är′kan-są) near cen. Col. 13,600 ft. high.
Mount Arrington (-ăr′ĭng-tŏn) peak, Coast Range mts. Ore.
Mount Auburn (-ą′burn) cemetery, in Cambridge & Watertown, Mass.
Mount Ayr (-âr′) town, × of Ringgold co. Io. 1
Mount Baker, peak, Cascade Range, Whatcom co. Wash. 10,500 ft. high.
Mount Balley (-băl′ĭ) mt. Shasta co. Cal. 6,357 ft. high. — mt. Trinity co. Cal. 7,647 ft. high.
Mount Blackmore (-blăk′mōr) peak, Gallatin co. Mont. 10,134 ft. high.
Mount Brewer (-brū′ęr) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 13,886 ft. high.
Mount Bross (-brŏs′) peak, in Middle Park, Col. 9,468 ft. high.
Mount Byers (-bī′ęrz) in Middle Park, Col. 12,778 ft. high.
Mount Canby (-kăn′bĭ) peak, San Juan Mts. Col. 13,274 ft. high.
Mount Carmel (-kär′mĕl) city, × of Wabash co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. & bor. Northumberland co. Pa. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 8. — in Palestine, see CARMEL.
Mount Carrigain (-kăr′ĭ-gān) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,678 ft. high.
Mount Carroll (-kăr′ŏl) tp. & city, × of Carroll co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Mount Clay, peak, White Mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,553 ft. high.
Mount Clemens (-klĕm′ęnz) vil. × of Macomb co. Mich. 5
Mount Clinton (-klĭn′tŏn) peak, Coos co. N. H. 4,320 ft. high. — peak, Adirondack Mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,937 ft. high.
Mount Clio (-klī′ō) tp. Sumter co. S. C. 3
Mount Coke (-kōk′) mt. W Tex. 12 m. from Fort Davis, 7,450 ft. high.
Mount Colden (-kōl′dęn) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,753 ft. high.
Mount Colvin (-kōl′vĭn) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,142 ft. high.
Mount Croghan (-krō′gan) tp. Chesterfield co. S. C. 2
Mount Daly (-dā′lĭ) mt. Elk Range, Col. 13,193 ft. high.
Mount Dana (-dā′ną) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 13,227 ft. high.
Mount Davidson (-dā′vĭd-sŏn) mt. Storey & Washoe cos. Nev.; silver mines.
Mount Delano (-dĕl′ą-nō) peak, Rocky Mts. Mont. 10,200 ft. high.
Mount Desert (-dę-zĕrt′ *or* dēz′ęrt) isl. coast of Me. 15 m. long, 12 m. wide, pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Me. tp. pop. 1.
Mount Diablo (-dē-ä′blō) peak, Coast Range, Cal. 3,876 ft. high.
Mount Doane (-dōn′) mt. in National Park, Wyo. 10,118 ft. high. 2
Mount Edgecumbe (-ĕj′kŭm) promontory, Cornwall co. England. — mt. North Island, New Zealand, 2,575 ft. high.
Mount Egmont (-ĕg′mont) volcano, North Isl. New Zealand, 8,840 ft. high.
Mount Emmons (-ĕm′ŏnz) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 3,824 ft. high.
Mount Enotah (-ē-nō′tä) mt. Towns co. Ga. 4,802 ft. high.
Mount Evans (-ĕv′ąnz) peak, Rocky Mts. Col. 14,330 ft. high.
Mount Everest. See GAURISANKAR.
Mount Flume (-flūm′) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,500 ft. high.
Mount Franklin (-frăn̆k′lĭn) peak, White Mts. Coos co. N. H. 4,904 ft. high.
Mount Gallatin (-găl′ą-tĭn) in National Park, Wyo. 10,000 ft. high.
Mount Gardiner (-gär′dĭn-ĕr) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 14,000 ft. high.
Mount Garfield (-gär′fēld) peak, Rocky Mts. Ida. & Mont. 9,704 ft. high.
Mount Gilead (-gĭl′ę-ad) tp. Montgomery co. N. C. pop. 2. — vil. × of Morrow co. O. pop. 1. — mt. Syria, 25 m. N N E of the Dead Sea.
Mount Goddard (-gŏd′ard) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 14,000 ft. high.
Mount Goodwin (-gōōd′wĭn) peak, Adirondack Mts. Essex co. N. Y.
Mount Guyot (-gē′ō′) peak, Rocky Mts. Col. 13,565 ft. high. — peak, Grafton co. N. H. — peak, Smoky Mts. N. C. & Tenn. 6,636 ft. high.
Mount Hamilton (-hăm′ĭl-tŏn) peak, Coast Range, Cal. 4,449 ft. high; Lick Observatory is on its top. — peak, Rocky Mts. Col. 13,800 ft. high.
Mount Hancock (-hăn′kŏk) peak, National Park, Rocky Mts. — mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,420 ft. high.
Mount Harvard (-här′vard) peak, Rocky Mts. Col. 14,383 ft. high.
Mount Hayden (-hā′dĕn) *or* **Grand Teton** (grŏnd tę-tŏn′) peak, Rocky Mts. Wyo. 13,858 ft. high.
Mount Hayes (-hāz′) peak, White Mts. Coos co. N. H.
Mount Haystack (-hā′stăk) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 5,006 ft. high.
Mount Hermon (-hĕr′mon) Anti-Libanus chain, Palestine, 11,000 ft. high.
Mount Hoffman (-hŏf′man) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 10,872 ft. high. — peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 3,727 ft. high.
Mount Holy Cross, peak, Saguache Range, Col. 14,176 ft. high.
Mount Holyoke (-hōl′yōk) Hampshire co. Mass. 830 ft. high.
Mount Hood, peak, Cascade Range, Ore. 11,934 ft. high.
Mount Hooker, peak, Rocky Mts. British Columbia, Canada, 15,700 ft. high.
Mount Hope Bay, N E arm of Narragansett Bay, R. I. & Mass. 6
Mount Hymettus (-hī-mĕt′ŭs) mt. in Attica, Greece, 2,680 ft. high. 16
Mount Independence, mt. Addison co. Vt. 2 m. S E of Fort Ticonderoga. 5
Mount Jackson (-jăk′sŏn) peak, White Mts. N. H. 4,100 ft. high. 7
Mount Jefferson (-jĕf′ęr-sŏn) peak, White Mts. N. H. 5,657 ft. high. 6
Mount Joy, tp. & bor. Lancaster co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 2.
Mount Kendall (-kĕn′dąl) mt. San Juan Range, Col. 13,380 ft. high.
Mount Kineo (-kĭn′ē-ō) promontory, E shore of Moosehead Lake, Me.
Mount King, peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 14,000 ft. high.
Mount Kinsman, peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,200 ft. high. 91
Mount Kosciusko (-kŏs-ē-ŭs′kō) mt. New South Wales, 7,285 ft. high.
Mount Lafayette (-lä-fā-yĕt′) peak, White Mts. N. H. 5,250 ft. high.
Mount Leidy (-lī′dē) peak, Rocky Mts. Wyo. 11,300 ft. high. 6
Mount Liberty, peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,500 ft. high.
Mount Lillies (-lĭl′ĭz) mt. Col. lat. 40° 17′ N, lon. 105° 30′ W, 11,433 ft. high.
Mount Lincoln (-lĭn̆k′ŭn) Park Range, Rocky Mts. Col. 14,297 ft. high. 11
Mount Lindesay (-lĭn′zē) mt. E Australia, 5,700 ft. high.
Mount Lyell (-lī′ĕl) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 13,217 ft. high.
Mount MacClellan (-mą-klĕl′ąn) Front Range, Col. 13,423 ft. high.
Mount MacIntyre (-măk′ĭn-tīr) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 5,201 ft. high.
Mount Madison (-măd′ĭ-sŏn) peak, White Mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,415 ft. high.
Mount Mansfield (-mănz′fēld) highest of Green Mts. Vt. 4,430 ft. high.
Mount Maravaca (-mä-rä-vä′kä) in Venezuela, South America, 10,500 ft. high. 14
Mount Marcellina (-mär′sĕl′ĭ-nä) peak, Gunnison co. Col. 11,324 ft. high. 2
Mount Marcy (-mär′sĭ) Adirondack Mts. highest peak in N. Y. 5,467 ft. high. 14

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Mount Massive (-măs′sĭv) peak, Saguache Range, Col. 14,368 ft. high.
Mount Mellimoyu (-měl′ē-mō-yōō′) mt. Andes, Chile, lat. 44° S, 7,870 ft. high.
Mount Mitchell (-mĭch′ĕl) peak, Darling Downs, E Australia, 4,100 ft. high.
Mount Monroe (-mŭn-rō′) peak, White Mts. N. H. 5,349 ft. high.
Mount Moran (mō-răn′) peak, Rocky Mts. Wyo. 12,809 ft. high.
Mount Moriah (-mō-rī′ä) peak, White Mts. N. H. 4,653 ft. high.
Mount Morris (-mŏr′ĭs) tp. & vil. Livingston co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Mount of Olives, hill, ½ m. E of Jerusalem, Palestine, 2,724 ft. high.
Mount Olive, vil. Macoupin co. Ill. 2
Mount Oliver (-ŏl′ĭv-ẹr) vil. Allegheny co. Pa. 2
Mount Olympus (-ō-lĭm′pŭs) mt. Jefferson co. Wash. 8,138 ft. high.
Mount Ornuo (-ôr′nū-ō) peak, N Col. 12,185 ft. high.
Mount Osceola (-ŏs/ẹ-ō′lą) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,400 ft. high.
Mount Oso (-ō′sō) mt. S W Col. 13,640 ft. high.
Mount Othrys (-ŏth′rĭs) mt. chain, N Greece, 4,500–5,700 ft. high.
Mount Ouray (-ōō′rā′) S peak of Saguache Range, Col. 14,043 ft. high.
Mount Parry (-păr′ĭ) mt. Front Range, Col. 13,133 ft. high.
Mount Peale (-pēl′) peak, W Col. 12,980 ft. high.
Mount Pisgah (-pĭz′gą) mt. Front Range, Col. 9,343 ft. high.
Mount Pitt (-pĭt′) conical peak, Cascade Range, Ore. 10,500 ft. high.
Mount Pleasant, tp. Whitesides co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Henry co. Io. pop. 4. — city, × of Isabella co. Mich. pop. 3. — tp. Bates co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 6. — tp. Adams co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. tp. pop. 8, bor. pop. 4. — town, × of Berkeley co. S. C. pop. 1. — city, San Pete co. Ut. pop. 2. — tp. Racine co. Wis. pop. 2.
Mount Powell (-pow′ęl) peak, Park Range, Col. 1,398 ft. high.
Mount Princeton (-prĭns′tọn) peak, Saguache Range, Col. 14,199 ft. high.
Mount Pulaski (-pū-lăs′kĭ) tp. & vil. Logan co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Mount Putnam (-pŭt′nam) mt. Oneida co. Ida. 8,854 ft. high.
Mount Rainier (-rā′nēr) peak, Cascade Range, Wash. 14,444 ft. high.
Mount Redfield (-rĕd′fēld) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,688 ft. high.
Mount Ripley (-rĭp′lĭ) peak, Coast Range, Cal. 7,500 ft. high.
Mount Rito Alto (-rē′tō ăl′tō) mt. Sangre de Cristo Mts. Col. 12,989 ft. high.
Mount Royal, mt. & city park of Montreal, Canada, 750 ft. above river.
Mount Saint Elias (-ẹ-lī′ąs) volcanic mt. Alas. & British Columbia, 19,352 ft. high. — mt. Laconia, Morea, Greece, 7,829 ft. high. — mt. Eubœa isl. Greece, 4,607 ft. high. — mt. Milo isl. Greece, 2,480 ft. high. — mt. Paros isl. Ægean sea. — mt. Santa Maura isl. Greece, 3,000 ft. high.
Mount San Bernardino (-săn bĕr-när-dē′nō) mt. S Cal. 8,500 ft. high.
Mount San Francisco (-săn frăn-sĭs′kō) Yavapai co. Ariz. 12,052 ft. high.
Mount Santanoni (-săn′tą-nō′nē) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,644 ft. high.
Mount's Bay, inlet of Atlantic ocean, Cornwall co. England.
Mount Seward (-sū′ard) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 5,000 ft. high.
Mount Shasta (-shăs′tą) volcanic peak, Siskiyou co. N Cal. 14,440 ft. high.
Mount Shavano (-shä-vä′nō) peak, Saguache Range, Col. 14,000 ft. high.
Mount Skylight (-skī′līt) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,967 ft. high.
Mount Sneffels (-snĕf′ẹlz) peak, Col. 38° N, 107° 47′ 21″ W, 14,158 ft. high.
Mount Sterling (-stẽr′lĭng) tp. & town, × of Brown co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — city, × of Montgomery co. Ky. pop. 4.
Mount Tabor (-tā′bor) mt. 8 m. E of Nazareth, Palestine, 1,000 ft. above plain.
Mount Talanda (-tă-län′dä) mt. in Bœotia, Greece.
Mount Tmolus (-tmō′lŭs) mt. range, Turkey in Asia, 20 m. S E of Smyrna.
Mount Tom (-tŏm′) mt. Hampden & Hampshire cos. Mass. 1,214 ft. high.
Mount Tomasaki (-tō-mä-sä′kē) peak, W Col. 12,489 ft. high.
Mount Tremont (-trẹ-mŏnt′) peak, Carroll co. N. H. 3,393 ft. high.
Mount Tyndall (-tĭn′dąl) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 14,386 ft. high.
Mount Vernon (-vẽr′nọn) tp. & city, × of Jefferson co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — city, × of Posey co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. & city, × of Lawrence co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 11. — city, × of Knox co. O. pop. 6. — home of Washington, on Potomac riv. 15 m. below Washington, D. C.
Mount Waas (-wäs′) peak, Sierra La Sal, Col. 12,586 ft. high.
Mount Washington (-wŏsh′ĭng-tŏn) highest of White Mts. N. H. 6,288 ft. high. — vil. Baltimore co. Md. pop. 1.
Mount Williams (-wĭl′yąmz) peak, Col. 39° 51′ N, 106° W, 11,413 ft. high.
Mount Wilson (-wĭl′sọn) peak, S W Col. 14,280 ft. high.
Moura (mōō′rä, *Port.* mō-ōō′rä) walled town, Algarve prov. Portugal 5
Mouscron (mōōs′krōn) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium 7
Mouse, *or* **Souris** (sōō′rē), **River**, 500 m. long, N. W. Ter. Canada, & N. Dak. to Assiniboine river.
Mowanuh (mō-wä′nŭ) town, Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India 7
Mowdhar (mou′där′) town, Allahábád div. N. W. Provinces, British India... 6
Mower (mou′er) co. S E Minn. 675 □ pop. 18, × Austin.
Moyobamba (mō-yō-bäm′bä) town, ✻ of Loreto dept. Peru, S. Am. on Mayo riv. 7
Mozambique (mō-zam-bēk′) N prov. of Portuguese E Africa, extending from Zambezi riv. N to Cape Delgado, 150,000 □ pop. 750,000. — its ✻ on an isl. in Mozambique Channel, pop. 9.
Mozambique Channel, 1,000 m. long, separates Madagascar from E Africa.
Mozuffernagar (mọz-ŭf′ẹr-nä′gär) dist. Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,659 □ pop. 690. — its ✻, 70 m. N N E of Delhi, pop. 10.
Mozufferpur (mọz-ŭf′ẹr-pōōr′) dist. Behar, Bengal, British India, 2,823 ▣ pop. 2,188. — its ✻, a cml. town, 35 m. N N E of Patna, on Little Gunduk riv. pop. 9.
Msta (m′stä′) riv. Russia in Europe, 250 m. long, to Lake Ilmen.
Mstislavl (m′stĭs-lävl′) cml. town, Mohilev govt. Russ. in Europe, on Sozh riv. 6
Mubarakpur (mōō′bär-äk-pōōr′) town, Meerut div. N. W. Provs. Brit. India.. 12
Much Wenlock (mŭch wĕn′lŏk) min. town, Shropshire, England 9
Muckross (mŭk′rŏs) pen. Kerry co. Munster, Ireland; ruins of abbey.
Mudamati River (mōō′dä-mä′tē-) a chief stream of the Ganges delta, India; 100 m. long.
Mudurlu (mōō-dōōr′lōō) town, S W part of Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor... 5
Muggia (mōōd′jä) town, Istria, Austria..... 7
Mughla (mōōg′lä) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 55 m. S E of Aidin.... 10
Muhalitch (mŭ-hä-lēch′) cml. town, Brusa vilayet, N W Turkey in Asia, 37 m. W of Brusa..... 11
Mühlbach (mül′bäκ) mfg. town, Transylvania prov. Hungary..... 6
Muhlenberg (mū′lẹn-bẽrg) co. W Ky. 484 □ pop. 18, × Greenville.
Mühlhausen (mül′how′zen) mfg. town, Erfurt govt. Saxony prov. Prussia ... 28
Muhutwar (mū′hŭt-wär′) town, Benares div. N. W. Provs. British India..... 8
Mullrea (mŭl′rā′) mt. range, Mayo co. Ireland; highest point 2,688 ft.
Mukden (mōōk′dĕn′) walled cml. city, ✻ of Shêngking prov. Manchuria, Chinese Empire, 380 m. N E of Peking..... 140
Mukurdapuram (mŭk′ur-dą-pōōr-ăm′) dist. Cochin state, S W India, 418 □.. 115
Mula (mōō′lä) mfg. town, Murcia prov. Spain; warm mineral baths 6
Mulahacen (mōō-lä-ä-thĕn′) highest mt. of Spain, 11,658 ft. in Granada.
Mulberry Fork *or* **River**, Ala. Blount co. 130 m. to Black Warrior river.
Mulchen (mōōl-chĕn′) town, Biobio prov. Chile, South America 5
Mulde (mōōl′dẹ) riv. Saxony, Prussia, & Anhalt, 130 m. long, to Elbe river.
Mulgrave Archipelago (mŭl′grāv-) in Micronesia, equatorial Pacific ocean.
Mülhausen (mül′how′zen) cml. & mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany 77
Mülheim–am–Rhein (mül′hĭm-ăm-rin′) mfg. & cml. town, Cologne govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river 31
Mülheim–am–Ruhr (mül′hĭm-ăm-rōōr′) mfg. & cml. town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia 28
Mulkapur (mŭl′ką-pōōr′) town, Berar prov. British India, 65 m. W of Akola. 8
Mull (mŭl) isl. 30 m. long, 25 m. broad, Hebrides isls. W coast Scotland..... 5
Mull, Sound of, channel, between Mull isl. and Morven dist. Scotland.
Mullingar (mŭl′ĭn-gär′) town, × of Westmeath co. Ireland 5
Mull of Galloway (-găl′ō-wā) headland, extreme S end of Scotland.
Mulroy Bay (mŭl′roi-) inlet, 12 m. long, Atlantic ocean, N coast of Ireland.
Mülsen Sankt Jacob (mül′sẹn sănkt yä′kŏb) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany 5
Múltán (mōōl′tän′) div. Punjab, British India, 20,156 □ pop. 1,475. — dist. in same, 5,927 □ pop. 472. — ft. cml. city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 75.
Multnomah (mŭlt-nō′mä) agr. co. N W Ore. 440 □ pop. 75, × Portland.
Muluya (mōō-lōō′yä) riv. N E Marocco, Africa. 350 m. long, to Medit. sea.
München–Gladbach (mün′kẹn-gläd′bäκ) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia.... 50
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ) city, × of Delaware co. Ind. 11
Muncy (mŭn′sĭ) tp. & bor. Lycoming co. Pa. on Muncy Creek.....bor. 1
Münden (mün′dẹn) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia 5
Mundi (mŭn′dē) state, India, S W slope Himalaya Mts. 1,000 □..... 134
Mundlah (mŭnd′lä) *or* **Mandla** (mänd′lä) dist. Jabalpur div. Cen. Provs. British India, 4,719 □ pop. 213. — its ✻ 55 m. S E of Jabalpur, pop. 4.
Muneepoor (mŭn′ẹ-pōōr′). See MANIPUR.
Müngersdorf (müng′ẹrs-dŏrf′) commune & vil. Germany, near Cologne..com. 6
Munglour (mŭng-lōōr′) town, Meerut div. N. W. Provs. British India..... 10
Munich (mū′nĭk) *Ger.* MÜNCHEN (mün′kĕn) city, ✻ of Bavaria & of Upper Bavaria prov. Germany, on Isar river..... 351
Munkács (mōōn′kăch′) mfg. town, Hungary, on Latorcza river..... 10
Munster (mŭn′stẹr) prov. S Ireland, 9,481 □ pop. 1,169. — (*Ger. pron.* mōōn′-stẹr) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany, pop. 5.
Münster (mün′stẹr) min. govt. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,800 □ pop. 536. — its ✻ and ✻ of Westphalia prov. a cml. & mfg. town, on Aa riv. p p. 49.
Münsterberg (mün′stẹr-bĕrg) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prus. on Ohlau river.. 6
Mur (mōōr) riv. Austria, 230 m. long, Salzburg to Drave river.
Murashkino (mōō-räsh-kē′nō) town, Nijni-Novgorod govt. Russia in Europe.. 8
Múrcia (mûr′shĭ-ą, *Sp. pron.* mōōr′thē-ä) prov. S E Spain, 4,478 □ pop. 491. — its ✻, on Segura riv. pop. 99.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frēs-bŭr-rō) tp. Hertford co. N. C. pop. 2. — city, × of Rutherford co. Tenn. 30 m. S E of Nashville, pop. 4.
Murghab (mōōr-gäb′) riv. N E Afghánistán to desert in Trans-Caspian prov. Russia in Asia, 450 m.
Muro (mōō′rō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 19 m. N W of Potenza..... 8
Murom (mōō-rōm′) town, S W part of Vladimir govt. Russia, on Oka river.... 5
Murphy (mûr′fĭ) tp. & town, × of Cherokee co. N. C.....tp. 3
Murphysboro (mûr′fĭz-bŭr-rō) tp. & city, × of Jackson co. Ill. on Big Muddy river, tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4.
Murray (mŭr′rā) co. N Ga. 410 □ pop. 8, × Spring Place. — agr. co. S W Minn. 720 □ pop. 7, × Currie. — tp. Alameda co. Cal. pop. 6. — tp. & town, × of Calloway co. Ky. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 3. — chief riv. Australia, flows into Encounter Bay.
Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ụm-bĭd′jē) riv. S E Australia, 1,350 m. long, to Murray riv. — dist. New South Wales, Australia, 12,000,000 acres, pop. 25.
Murshidábád (mōōr′shē-dă′bäd′) dist. Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 2,462 □ pop. 1,000. — its ✻ pop. 46; 115 m. N of Calcutta.
Murviedro (mōōr-vē-ā′drō) ft. town, Valencia prov. Spain, on Canales river.. 7
Murzuk (mōōr′zōōk′) *anc.* GARAMA, cml. town, ✻ of Fezzan, N Africa..... 4
Muscat (mŭs-kăt′). See MASKAT.
Muscatine (mŭs′ką-tēn′) agr. co. S E Io. 435 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 11.
Muscle River, Mo. 100 m. long, Sullivan co. to Chariton river.
Muscle Shell River, Mont. 300 m. long, Belt Mts. to Missouri river.
Muscogee (mŭs-kō′gē) co. W Ga. 244 □ pop. 28, × Columbus.
Mush (mōōsh) town, Bitlis vilayet, Armenia, Turkey in Asia, W of Lake Van. 6
Muskegon (mŭs-kē′gọn) agr. co. W Mich. 520 □ pop. 40. — its × pop. 23.
Muskegon River, Mich. 200 m. long, Houghton Lake to Lake Michigan.
Muskerry (mŭs-kĕr′rĭ) dist. Cork co. Ireland, 311,000 acres..... 55
Muskingum (mŭs-kĭn′gŭm) riv. O. 120 m. long, flows into Ohio riv. — agr. co. S E O. 651 □ pop. 51, × Zanesville.
Muskoka (mŭs-kō′ką) lake, N Simcoe co. Ontario prov. Can.; summer resort.
Muskoka and Parry Sound, dist. N Ontario prov. Can. pop. 27, ✻ Fairholm.
Musselburgh (mŭs′sẹl-bŭr-rō) spt. town, Edinburgh co. Scotland..... 8
Mussomelli (mŭs-sō-mĕl′lē) town, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy..... 9
Mustapha (mŭs′tä-fä) town, Algiers dept. Algeria, Africa; suburb of Algiers.. 18
Muta Nzige (mōō′tä n′zē-gā) *or* **Albert Edward**, large lake, cen. Africa.
Muttra (mŭt′rą) *or* **Mathura** (mäth′ōō-rä) dist. Agra div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 1,612 □ pop. 88. — its ✻ pop. 60, 35 m. N W of Agra.
Muzaffargarh (mōō-zäf′fär-gär′) dist. Múltán div. Punjab, British India, 2,954 □ pop. 296. — its ✻ 30 m. S W of Múltán, pop. 5.
Myanoung (mẹ-ä-nowng′) town, Pegu div. Lower Burma, British India..... 6
Mycenæ (mī-sē′nē) ruined city, Greece, anc. ✻ of Argos kingdom.
Myconos (mī′kō-nŏs) isl. Cyclades, Ægean sea, 45 □..... 3
Myerstown (mī′ẹrz-town) vil. Lebanon co. Pa. 21 m. W of Reading..... 2
Myhee Caunta (mī′hē kąn′tą) *or* **Mahi–Kantha** (mä′hē-kän′thä) native state, Gujarát, India, 4,000 □..... 447
Mymensingh (mī′mĕn-sĭng′) dist. Dacca div. Bengal, British India, 6,318 □ pop. 2,350. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Mysernun (mī′sẽr-nōōn′) *or* **Tirakh Mir** (tē-räκ′ mēr′), peak, Hindu Kush Mts. Chitral, N W India, 24,611 ft. high.
Myslowitz (mĭs′lō-wĭts′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia..... 7
Mysore (mī-sōr′) native state, S India, 27,406 □ pop. 4,914, ✻ Mysore, pop. 74.
Mystic River, vil. New London co. Conn. on W bank of Mystic river..... 2
Mzczonow (mshä-zō′nŏv) town, Poland, Russ. in Europe, 30 m. S W of Warsaw 5
Mzensk (m′tsĕnsk) cml. town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Mzena river... 14

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Nábha (nä′bä) native state, Punjab, British India, 936 □ pop. 283. — its ✻.
Nabulus (nä-bōō′lōōs′) *anc.* SHE′CHEM, town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia..... 8
Naches River (nā′chĕs-) Wash. 100 m. long, Cascade Range to Yakima river.
Nacogdoches (năk′ọ-dō′chĕz) agr. co. E Tex. 960 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 1.
Nadiya (nä′dē-yä) dist. Ganges delta, Bengal, British India, 3,414 □ pop. 1,813, ✻ Krishnagar. — town, attached to dist. pop. 9; seat of learning, 54 m. N by W of Calcutta.
Nadudvar (nŏ′dōōd′vär′) town, Hungary, 21 m. W S W of Debreczin..... 1
Nadworna (näd-wŏr′nä) town, E Galicia, Austria..... 7
Naga Hills (nä′gä-) dist. Assam prov. British India, 4,900 □..... 69
Nagar (nä′gär) div. N W Mysore, S India, 10,562 □ pop. 1,364. — its ✻.
Nagara River (nä-gä′rä-) riv. in Banjermassin, Borneo isl. 100 m. long.
Nagasaki (nä-gą-sä′kĭ) spt. & cml. city, Japan, on S W of Kiushiu island.... 55
Naginah (nä′gē-nä′) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provs. British India..... 20
Nagoya (nä-goi′ä) mfg. city, Japan, on Owari Bay, S Hondo island..... 163
Nágpur (näg′pōōr′) div. Cen. Provs. British India, 24,127 □ pop. 2,982. — dist.

Pop.

Nágpur div. 3,734 □ pop. 639. — mfg. city, ✻ of Nágpur div. & dist. and of Cen. Provs. British India, pop. 118.
Nagur (nä-gōōr′) ft. & mfg. town, Jodhpur, Rájputána, India..... 40
Nagy Abony (nŏdj ŏ′bŏn̄y′) town, W Hungary..... 10
Nagy Banya (-bŏn′yŏ′) min. town, E Hungary..... 9
Nagy Beeskerek (-bāch′kă-rĕk′) town, Torontal co. Hungary..... 20
Nagy Enyed (-ĕn′yĕd′) town, Transylvania, Hungary, on Maros river..... 5
Nagy Karoly (-kă′rō-lī′) town, Szathmar co. Hungary..... 13
Nagy Kata (-kŏ′tŏ′) town, Pest co. Hungary..... 5
Nagy Körös (-kö′rösh′) cml. town, Pest co. Hungary..... 25
Nagy Leta (-lā′tŏ′) vil. Bihar co. Hungary..... 5
Nahant (nạ-hănt′) summer resort, Essex co. Mass. in Massachusetts Bay.
Nahrawan (nä-rä-wän′) anc. canal, Assyria & Babylonia, 450 m. long.
Nahunta (nạ-hŭn′tạ) tp. Wayne co. N. C..... 3
Naihati (nī′hä′tē) town, Bengal, British India, 30 m. N of Calcutta..... 24
Nairai (nī′rī) isl. Fiji Isls. S Pacific ocean; noted for mats, baskets, etc.
Nairn *or* **Nairnshire** (nârn′shĭr) co. Scotland, 197 □ pop. 10. — its ✕ on Nairn riv. 15 m. N E of Inverness, pop. 4.
Najibábád (nä′jē-bä′bäd′) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provs. British India.. 17
Nakel (nä′kel) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Netze riv. 18 m. W of Bromberg 6
Nakhchivan (näk′shē-vän) *anc.* Arx′ata, town, Erivan govt. Caucasus, Russ. pop. 9. — mfg. & cml. town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.
Namangan (nä′män-gän′) town, Ferghana govt. Russia in Asia..... 31
Namaqualand (nä-mä′kwä-) Hottentot country, the S part of German S W Africa, 150,000 □ pop. 100, ✻ Angra Pequeña.
Namekagon River (nā-mę-kā′gŏn-) riv. Wis. 100 m. long, to St. Croix river.
Namslau (näms′lou) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Weida river..... 6
Namur (nā′mûr, *Fr.* nȧ′mür′) min. prov. Belgium, Europe, 1,414 □ pop. 341. — its ✻, a ft. mfg. city, 36 m. S E of Brussels, pop. 30.
Nan (nän) town, Laos, Indo-China..... 60
Nanas (nŏ′nŏsh′) town, Haiduk dist. Hungary..... 13
Nanay (nä-nī′) riv. Ecuador, South America, to Amazon riv.; nav. 160 m.
Nance (nănz) co. N cen. Neb. 436 □ pop. 6, ✕ Fullerton.
Nanche (nän′chā′) cml. town, Chêhkiang prov. China..... 200
Nancy (năn′sĭ, *Fr. pron.* nôN′sē′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, on left bank of Meurthe river..... 87
Nanga Parbat (nän′gä pär-bät′) peak, Himalaya Mts. N W Kashmír, 26,629 ft. high.
Nankin (năn-kĭn′ *or* năn′kĭn) tp. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 3. — (*pron.* nän′kĭn′) *or* **Nanking** (nän-kĭng′) cml. city, ✻ of Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 150.
Nankauri (nän-kow′rē) isl. 25 m. in circuit, Nicobar Isls. Bay of Bengal.
Nan-Ling (nän′-lĭng) mt. chain, cen. China, 400 m. long.
Nanooti (nä-nōō′tē) isl. 19 m. long, Bishop's Isls. group, S Pacific ocean.
Nanpara (nän-pä′rä) town, Faizábád div. Oudh prov. British India..... 7
Nansemond (năn′sę-mond) co. S E Va. 400 □ pop. 20, ✕ Suffolk.
Nantasket Beach (năn-tăs′kĕt-) summer resort, 10 m. S E of Boston, Mass.
Nanterre (nôN′târ′) town, dept. Seine, France..... 5
Nantes (nănts, *Fr. pron.* nôNt). mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire riv. 245 m. W S W of Paris..... 123
Nanticoke (năn′tĭ-kōk) hundred, Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. in the Wyoming Valley, pop. 10.
Nantucket (năn-tŭk′ĕt) co. S E Mass. 65 □ pop. 3. — its ✕ pop. 3. — isl. 15 m. long, Atlantic ocean, Nantucket co. Mass.
Nantucket Shoals, S E of Nantucket isl. N Atlantic ocean; area, 45 by 50 m.
Nantwich (nănt′ĭch) mfg. town, Cheshire, England..... 7
Napa (nä′pä) agr. co. W Cal. 850 □ pop. 16. — its ✕, a mfg. city, pop. 4. — tp. Napa co. Cal. pop. 7. — *or* **Nafa** (nä′fä) city, chief port of Liukiu Isls. Japan, pop. 40.
Naperville (nā′pęr-vĭl) tp. & city, Dupage co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Napier (nā′pĭ-ęr) tp. Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, North Isl. New Zealand, S side Hawke Bay, pop. 8.
Napierville (nā′pĭ-ęr-vĭl) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 152 □ pop. 10. — its ✕.
Naples (nā′plz) tp. & vil. Ontario co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — *It.* Napoli (nä′pō-lē) prov. S W Italy, 412 □ pop. 1,094. — its ✻, a city on N side of Bay of Naples, pop. 463. — *or* **The Two Sicilies**, former kingdom consisting of S Italy and isl. of Sicily. — **Bay of**, inlet, 22 m. long, of Mediterranean sea, on S W. coast of Italy.
Napo (nä′pō) riv. Ecuador, S. Am. 800 m. long, Cotopaxi to Amazon river.
Napoleon (nạ-pō′lę-ŏn) tp. & vil. ✕ of Henry co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
Nara (nä′rä) town, Japan, on Hondo isl. 25 m. N E of Kioto..... 23
Narainganj (nä′rän-gänj′) cml. town, Dacca div. Bengal, British India..... 11
Naran (nạ-răn′) town, W coast Donegal co. Ireland, on Gweebarra Bay.
Narbadá (när′bä-dä′) riv. India, 620 m. long, Cen. Provinces to Gulf of Cambay, Bombay. — div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 18,321 □ pop. 1,879.
Narbonne (när′bŏn′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Aude, France..... 28
Nardo (när′dō) mfg. town, Lecce prov. Italy..... 10
Narenta (nä-rĕn′tä) riv. Herzegovina, 140 m. long, to Narenta Channel.
Narew (nä′rĕv) riv. of Russia & Poland, 200 m. long, to Bug river.
Narni (när′nē) town, Perugia prov. Italy, 45 m. N E of Rome..... 10
Naro (nä′rō) cml. town, Sicily, Italy, on Naro riv. 12 m. S E of Girgenti..... 10
Narragansett Bay (năr′ạ-găn′sęt-) sea inlet, 28 m. long, R. I.
Narragansett Pier, vil. Washington co. R. I.; fashionable bathing place.
Narrows, The, strait between Long Island & Staten Island, N. Y.
Narsinghpur (när′sĭng-pōōr′) dist. Narbadá div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 1,916 □ pop. 339. — its ✻ pop. 8. — native state, Orissa, Bengal, India, 199 □ pop. 25. — its ✻.
Narva (när′vä) ft. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia, on Narova river..... 6
Naseby (nāz′bĭ) par. Northampton co. England; battlefield in 1645.
Nash, co. N E cen. N. C. 548 □ pop. 21, ✕ Nashville.
Nashua (năsh′ū-ạ) town, Chickasaw co. Io. on Cedar riv. pop. 1. — mfg. city, a ✕ of Hillsboro co. N. H. on Merrimac riv. pop. 19.
Nashville (năsh′vĭl) city, ✕ of Washington co. Ill. pop. 2. — cml. city, ✻ of Tenn. and ✕ of Davidson co. pop. 76.
Nasielsk (nä′sĕ-ĕlsk′) town, Poland, Russia in Europe; battlefield in 1806.
Nasik (nä′sĭk) dist. Bombay pres. British India, 8,140 □ pop. 734. — its ✻ on Godavari riv. 95 m. N E of Bombay, pop. 22.
Nasirábád (nä′sĕ-rä′bäd′) town, Ajmere, Rájputána, British India..... 17
Nassau (năs′ạ) co. N E Fla. 640 □ pop. 8, ✕ Fernandina. — tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Bahama Isls. pop. 5, on New Providence island.
Nassau Sound, on E coast of Fla. at S end of Amelia Island.
Natal (nä-tăl′) British colony, S E coast Africa, 21,150 □ pop. 544, ✻ Pietermaritzburg. — town, ✻ of Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, S. Am. pop. 10.
Natchez (năch′ęz) city, ✕ of Adams co. Miss..... 10
Natchitoches (năk′ę-tŏsh′ *or* năch′ĭ-tŏch′ęs) agr. par. N W La. 1,285 □ pop. 26. — its ✕ on Cane riv. pop. 2.
Natick (nā′tĭk) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass..... tp. 9
National Military Home, vil. Montgomery co. O.; soldiers' home..... 4
Natrona (nạ-trō′nạ) co. cen. Wyo. 5,475 □ pop. 1. — mfg. vil. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Natron Lakes of Egypt (nā′tron-) in Natron Valley, Libyan Desert.
Nattur (nät′tōōr′) town, Rajshahi div. Bengal, British India..... 10

Pop.

Natunas (nä-tōō′näs) isl. groups, N W coast Borneo isl. Malay Archipelago.
Natural Bridge, vil. Rockbridge co. Va.; natural bridge over Cedar Creek.
Nauen (now′ęn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 7
Naugard (now′gärt) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia..... 5
Naugatuck (nạ′gạ-tŭk) tp. & mfg. vil. New Haven co. Conn..... tp. 6
Naumburg (nowm′bōōrg) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia..... 16
Nauplia (nạ′plĭ-ạ) ft. spt. town, ✻ of Argolis & Corinth nome, Greece..... 9
Naushon (nạ-shŏn′) isl. 7½ m. long, Elizabeth Isls. Dukes co. Mass.
Nava del Rey (nä′vä dĕl rā) town, Valladolid prov. Spain..... 6
Navajo Indians (nä′vä-hō-) tribe in N. M. & Ariz..... 12
Navarino (nä-vä-rē′nō) ft. spt. town, S W Morea, Greece; naval battle in 1827.
Navarra (nä-vär′rä) past. prov. N Spain, 6,046 □ pop. 304, ✻ Pamplona.
Navarro (nạ-văr′rō) past. co. N E cen. Tex. 1,020 □ pop. 26, ✕ Corsicana.
Navasota (năv′ạ-sō′tạ) city, Grimes co. Tex. 70 m. N W. of Houston..... 3
Navasota River, Tex. 170 m. long, Limestone co. to Brazos river.
Navesink Hills, N. J. See Highlands.
Nawabganj (nä-wäb-gänj′) town, Oudh, British India, pop. 6, 38 m. N E of Lucknow. — town, Bengal, British India, 13 m. N of Calcutta, pop. 14.
Naxos (näk′sŏs) isl. 19 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, ✻ Naxia.
Nayagarh (nä′yạ-gärh′) fertile native state, Orissa, Bengal, India, 588 □ pop. 83. — its ✻.
Nazareth (năz′ạ-rĕth) town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, 17 m. S E of Acre, pop. 5. — (*pron.* nâ′zä′rĕt′) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Naze, The (-nāz′ę) cape, forming S end of Norway, on North Sea. — (*pron.* -nāz) headland forming E end of Suffolk co. England.
Neath (nēth) min. & mfg. town, Glamorgan co. Wales, on Neath river..... 11
Nebraska (nę-brăs′kạ) agr. state, cen. U. S. A. 77,510 □ pop. 1,059, ✻ Lincoln.
Nebraska City, ✕ of Otoe co. Neb. on W bank Missouri river..... 11
Necedah (nę-sē′dạ) vil. Juneau co. Wis. on Yellow River..... 2
Neches River (nĕch′ĕz-) Tex. 350 m. long, Van Zandt co. to Sabine Lake.
Nechow (nā′chow′) town, Chêhkiang prov. China, W of Ningpo..... 60
Neckar (nĕk′ar) riv. Germany, 210 m. long, Baden frontiers to Rhine riv. — a circle of Württemberg, S W Germany, 1,284 □ pop. 665, ✻ Stuttgart.
Nedenes (nā′dę-nās′) prov. S Norway, 3,608 □ pop. 81, ✻ Arendal.
Nederweert (nā′dęr-wārt′) commune & vil. Limburg prov. Neth..... com. 5
Nedjed (nĕd′jĕd). See Nejd. 87
Nedrigailov (nä-drē-gī-lōv′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe..... 5
Needham (nēd′ham) tp. Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. S W of Boston..... 3
Needles, The, three pointed rocks, English Channel, W of Isle of Wight.
Neenah (nē′nạ) city, Winnebago co. Wis. on S bank of Fox river..... 5
Neerwinden (nār′wĭn′dęn) vil. Liége prov. Belgium; battlefield 1693 & 1793.
Negapatam (nĕg′ạ-pạ-tăm′) mfg. spt. town, Tanjore prov. S E part of Madras pres. British India, 168 m. S of Madras, pop. 59.
Negaunee (nĕg-ạ′nē) min. & mfg. city, Marquette co. Mich..... 6
Negombo (nę-gŏm′bō) coast town, W Ceylon, Indian Ocean..... 9
Negotina (nā-gō-tē′nä) town, Servia principality, Europe, near Danube river.. 5
Negri Sembilan (nā′grē sĕm-bē-län′) native state, Malay Pen. Asia, 2,000 □.. 42
Negros (nā′grōs) isl. 3,780 □, one of Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago..... 113
Neimtour (nā-towr′) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 20 m. E of Bijnaur..... 9
Neilgherry (nēl′gĕr′ē). See Nilgiri.
Neillsville (nēlz′vĭl) city, ✕ of Clark co. Wis. on Black River..... 2
Neisse (nī′sę) riv. Germany, 115 m. long, flows into Oder riv. — riv. Silesia prov. Prussia, 98 m. long, flows into Oder riv. — mfg. ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse riv. pop. 22. 7
Neithrop (nī′throp) hamlet, Oxford co. England; suburb of Banbury..... 6
Nejd (nĕjd) Wahabi country, E cen. Arabia, Asia, ✻ Riad.
Nellore (nĕl′ōr′) dist. E Madras, Brit. India, 12,000 □ pop. 847. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Nelson (nĕl′sọn) agr. & past. co. cen. Ky. 380 □ pop. 16, ✕ Bardstown. — co. N E N. Dak. 1,008 □ pop. 4, ✕ Lakota. — agr. co. cen. Va. 375 □ pop. 15, ✕ Lovingston. — tp. Kent co. Mich. pop. 2. — bor. Lancaster co. England, pop. 23. — prov. on N end of Middle Isl. New Zealand, 10,269 □ pop. 35. — its chief town, pop. 7.
Nelson Channel, 60 m. broad, between N W Tasmania & King Island.
Nelsonville (nĕl′sọn-vĭl) min. vil. Athens co. O. on Hocking river..... 5
Nemaha (nē′ma-ha′) riv. Neb. 150 m. long, Lancaster co. to Missouri riv. — agr. & past. co. N E Kan. 720 □ pop. 19, ✕ Seneca. — agr. co. S E Neb. 391 □ pop. 13, ✕ Brownville.
Nenagh (nā′nạ) town, Tipperary co. Ireland, near Nenagh river..... 5
Nen-da (nĕn′-dä′) sacred mt. E Tibet, lat. 29° 40′ N, lon. 100° E, 20,500 ft. high.
Neodesha (nē′ō-dę-shä′) tp. & city, Wilson co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. 11
Neoga (nę-ō′gạ) tp. & vil. Cumberland co. Ill. 45 m. S E of Decatur..... tp. 3
Neograd (nā′ō-grät′) co. N W Hung. 1,685 □ pop. 198, ✕ Balassa-Gyarmath.
Neosho (nē-ō′shō) agr. & past. co. S E Kan. 576 □ pop. 19, ✕ Erie. — tp. & city, ✕ of Newton co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 2. 28
Neosho River, Kan. 450 m. long, Morris co. to Arkansas river. 10
Nepál (nă-päl′) independent kingdom in N India, S of Tibet, 54,000 □ pop. 2,000, ✻ Khatmandu.
Nephi (nē′fī) city, ✕ of Juab co. Ut.; salt springs..... 2
Nephin (nĕf′ĭn) mt. 2,646 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland. 10
Nephinbeg (nĕf′ĭn-bēg) mt. 2,065 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland.
Neptune (nĕp′tūn) tp. Monmouth co. N. J..... 8
Nérac (nā′räk′) mfg. town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, on Bayse river..... 5
Nerbudda (nĕr-bŭd′ạ). See Narbadá.
Nercha (nĕr′chä) riv. Siberia, Asia, 250 m. long, Irkutsk to Shilka river.
Neriad (nĕr-ę-äd′) town, Ahmadábád dist. Bombay pres. British India..... 26
Nerja *or* **Nerxa** (nĕr′Hä) town, Málaga prov. Spain..... 6 5
Nervi (nĕr′vē) mfg. & cml. town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Gulf of Genoa; a spt.. 5
Neshoba (nę-shō′bạ) agr. & past. co. E Miss. 560 □ pop. 11, ✕ Philadelphia.
Nesquehoning (nĕs′kwē-hō′nĭng) vil. Carbon co. Pa..... 2
Ness (nĕs) past. co. W cen. Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 5, ✕ Ness City.
Nesvizh (nĕs-vĭzh′) town, Minsk govt. Russ. in Europe, 58 m. S W of Minsk.. 6
Netherlands (nĕth′ęr-landz) *Dutch* Nederland (nā′dęr-länt′) *also called* **Holland** (hŏl′and) kingdom, W Europe, 12,648 □ pop. 4,733; cml. ✻ Amsterdam; court ✻ The Hague.
Netley (nĕt′lĭ) vil. Hampshire, England; abbey ruins & military hospital.
Netze (nĕt′sę) riv. N part of Posen prov. Prussia, 140 m. long, to Warta river.
Neubau (noi′bou) W suburb, Vienna, Austria..... 76
Neu-Brandenburg (noi-brän′dęn-bōōrg′) town, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Ger.... 7
Neuburg (noi′bōōrg′) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river..... 8
Neuchâtel (nu′shä′tĕl′) mfg. & past. canton, N W Switzerland, 312 □ pop. 108. — its ✻, a cml. town, on N W shore Lake Neuchâtel, pop. 16.
Neuenburg (noi′ęn-bōōrg′) town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula river... 5
Neufchâtel-en-Bray (nu′shä′tĕl′-ŏn′-brā′) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France; famed for its cheese..... 4
Neuhaldensleben (noi-häl′dĕns-lā-bęn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia..... 6
Neuhaus (noi′hows) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 9
Neuilly-sur-Seine (nu′yē′-sür′-sān′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France..... 25
Neumarkt (noi′märkt) town, W Galicia prov. Austria, pop. 12. — mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 5.
Neumünster (noi′mün′stęr) mfg. town, Sleswick-Holstein prov. Prussia..... 5

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Pop.

Neunkirchen (noin′kēēr′ĸɛn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11. — town, Lower Austria, 10 m. S W of Wiener-Neustadt, pop. 7.
Neupaka (noi′pä′kä) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 5
Neuquen (nä-ōō′kĕn) ter. W Argentine Rep. South America.
Neurode (noi′rō′dę) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia; coal mines..... 7
Neu-Ruppin (noi-rōōp-pēn′) cml. & mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia... 12
Neusalz (noi′sälts) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Oder river..... 6
Neusatz (noi′säts) ft. town, Bács co. Hungary, on Danube river..... 25
Neuse (nūs) riv. of N. C. 300 m. long, Orange co. to Pamlico Sound.
Néu-Shehr (nā-ōō′-shĕr′) town, Turkey in Asia, 120 m. N E of Konia..... 15
Neusohl (noi′zōl) mfg. & cml. town, × of Sohl co. Hungary..... 12
Neuss (nois) ft. mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 4 m. S W of Düsseldorf..... 23
Neustadt (noi′stät) town, Moravia prov. Austria, pop. 5. — town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Oppeln govt. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 14. — town, suburb of Magdeburg, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 27. — town, Bavaria, S Germany, 22 m. S W of Ratisbon, pop. 14. — See WIENER-NEUSTADT.
Neustadt-an-der-Orla (-ŏr′lä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany... 5
Neustadt-Eberswalde (-ā′bęrs-wäl′dę) mfg. town, Brandenburg, Prussia.... 7
Neustadtl-an-der-Waag (noi′stätl-än-dĕr-wäg′) town, Neutra co. Hungary 5
Neustettin (noi′stĕt-tēn′) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia..... 9
Neu-Strelitz (noi-strā′lĭts) town, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany..... 9
Neutitschein (noi′tĭt-shīn′) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria..... 9
Neutra (noi′trä) town, Hungary, on Neutra river..... 9
Neu-Treptow (noi-trĕp′tou) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia..... 7
Neu-Ulm (noi-ōōlm′) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river..... 5
Neuwied (noi′wēt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river..... 10
Neva (nā′vä) riv. of Russia, 40 m. long, Ladoga Lake to Finland Gulf. — *or* **Nelva** (nā′vä) riv. of Russia, 300 m. long, Ural Mts. to Tura river.
Nevada (nę-vä′dą) state, U. S. A. W of Ut. 110,700 □ pop. 46, ✻ Carson City. — co. S W Ark. 616 □ pop. 15, × Prescott. — co. Cal. 1,000 □ pop. 17, × Nevada City. — tp. Nevada co. Cal. pop. 4. — tp. & town, Story co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2. — city, × of Vernon co. Mo. pop. 7.
Nevada City, city, × of Nevada co. Cal..... 3
Nevel (nā-vĕl′) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, 54 m. N of Vitebsk..... 6
Nevers (nę-vâr′) city, ✻ of dept. Nièvre, France; famous cathedral..... 24
Neversink (nĕv′ęr-sĭnk) tp. & hamlet, Sullivan co. N. Y. on Neversink riv. tp.
Neviano-degli-Arduini (nā-vē-ä′nō-dāl′yē-är-dōō-ē′nē) commune & vil. Italy, 16 m. S of Parma..... com. 5
Nevis (nĕv′ĭs) isl. Leeward Isls. Br. W. Indies, 50 □ pop. 12, ✻ Charlestown.
New Albany (-al′bą-nĭ) tp. & city, × of Floyd co. Ind. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 21.
Newark (nū′ark) town, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 1. — city, × of Essex co. N. J. pop. 182, on Passaic riv. — vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 4. — city, × of Licking co. O. pop. 14, on Licking riv. — *or* **Newark-upon-Trent**, town & parliamentary bor. Nottingham co. England, pop. 14.
Newark Valley, tp. & vil. Tioga co. N. Y..... tp. 2
Newaygo (nę-wā′gō) co. W Mich. 860 □ pop. 20. — its × pop. 1.
New Baltimore (-bal′tĭ-mōr) tp. & vil. Greene co. N. Y..... tp. 2
New Bedford (-bĕd′fęrd) mfg. spt. city, a × of Bristol co. Mass..... 41
New Berlin (-bĕr′lĭn) tp. & vil. Chenango co. N. Y..... tp. 2
Newbern (nū′bĕrn) city, × of Craven co. N. C. on Neuse river.....
Newberry (nū′bĕr-rỹ) co. N W cen. S. C. 600 □ pop. 26, × Newberry, pop. 3. — vil. × of Luce co. Mich. pop. 1. — tp. Miami co. O. pop. 5. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Newberry co. S. C. pop. 5.
New Braunfels (-brown′fĭĕlz) city, × of Comal co. Tex..... 2
New Bremen (-brē′męn) tp. & vil. Lewis co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — vil. Auglaize co. O. pop. 1.
New Brighton (-brī′tọn) vil. Richmond co. N. Y. pop. 16; on Staten Island. — mfg. bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 6.
New Britain (-brĭt′n) tp. & mfg. city, Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 19, city pop. 17. — isl. Pacific ocean, lat. 5° S, lon. 150° E.
New Brunswick (-brŭnz′wĭk) city, × of Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 19, on Raritan riv.; seat of Rutgers College. — prov. Canada, North America, 28,100 □ pop. 321, ✻ Fredericton.
Newburg, town, Warrick co. Ind. on Ohio riv. pop. 1. — tp. & city, a × of Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 23; on Hudson river.
Newbury (nū′bęr-ĭ) tp. & vil. Orange co. Vt. tp. pop. 2. — town, Berks co. England, pop. 11.
Newburyport (nū′bęr-ĭ-pōrt′) mfg. city, a × of Essex co. Mass..... 14
New Caledonia (-kăl′ę-dō′nĭ-ą) isl. S Pacific ocean, 6,000 □ pop. 63, ✻ Nouméa; a French penal colony.
New Canaan (-kā′nąn) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn..... tp. 3
New Castile (-käs-tēl′) old prov. Spain, now provs. of MADRID, TOLEDO, CIUDAD REAL, CUENCA, and GUADALAJARA.
Newcastle, co. N Del. 430 □ pop. 97, × Wilmington. — hundred & city, Newcastle co. Del. hun. pop. 6, city pop. 4. — town, × of Henry co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Westchester co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Pa. pop. 12; on Shenango river. — town, Weston co. Wyo. pop. 2. — town, New S. Wales, Australia; a spt. on Hunter river, pop. 13.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (-līm) mfg. town, Stafford co. England..... 18
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (-tīn) city, × of Northumberland co. England..... 186
Newchwang (nū-chwäng′) treaty port, Shêngking prov. Manchuria..... 60
New Cumberland (-kŭm′bĕr-lạnd) town, × of Hancock co. W. Va..... 2
New Decatur (-dē-kā′tųr) town, Morgan co. Ala..... 4
New Dongola (-dŏn′gō-lą) town, Nubia, Africa, on Nile riv. lat. 19° 11′ N.... 5
New Durham (-dûr′ąm) tp. & hamlet, La Porte co. Ind..... 2
New England, states of MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, & CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.
Newfane, tp. Niagara co. N. Y..... 3
Newfield, tp. & vil. Tompkins co. N. Y..... tp. 2
Newfoundland (nū′fọnd-lạnd′) isl. Brit. N. Am. 42,200 □ pop. 193, ✻ St. John's.
New Guinea (-gĭn′ē) the largest isl. on the globe, Malay Arch. N of Australia, 311,215 □ pop. 800: the part W of lon. 141° E is Dutch; the N E part (*or* KAISER WILHELM'S LAND) is German; the S E part is British.
New Hampshire (-hămp′shĭr) one of the New England states, U. S. A. 9,305 □ pop. 377, ✻ Concord.
New Hampton (-hămp′tọn) tp. & town, × of Chickasaw co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.
New Hanover (-hăn′o-vęr) co. S part of N. C. 90 □ pop. 24, × Wilmington. — tp. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 2. — isl. S Pacific ocean.
New Harmony, town, Posey co. Ind.; Owen's socialists, 1825..... 1
New Hartford (-härt′fọrd) tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4.
New Haven, co. S W Conn. 619 □ pop. 209. — its × and the chief city of Conn. pop. 81; a spt. on New Haven Bay.
New Hebrides, isls. in S Pacific ocean, lat. 17° S, lon. 169° E; natives Papuan.
New Holland (-hŏl′ąnd) vil. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 1. — a former name of AUSTRALIA.
New Holstein (-hŏl′stīn) tp. & vil. Calumet co. Wis..... tp. 2
New Hope, tp. Chatham co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Perquimans co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Wayne co. N. C. pop. 2. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 1.
New Iberia (-ī-bē′rĭ-ą) town, × of Iberia par. La..... 3

Pop.

Newington (nū′ĭng-tọn) par. Surrey co. England, pop. 108. — vil. York co. England, pop. 10.
New Jersey (-jĕr′zĭ) state, U. S. A. 7,815 □ pop. 1,445, ✻ Trenton.
New Kent (-kĕnt′) co. E part of Va. 210 □ pop. 6, × New Kent Courthouse.
New Lanark (-lăn′ark) vil. Lanark co. Scotland; Robert Owen's socialism...
New Lebanon (-lĕb′ą-nọn) tp. & vil. Columbia co. N. Y..... tp. 2
New Lisbon (-lĭz′bọn) vil. × of Columbiana co. O..... 2
New London (-lŭn′dọn) co. S E Conn. 687 □ pop. 77. — city, one of the × of New London co. pop. 14; a spt. on Thames riv. The other × is NORWICH. — tp. & vil. Huron co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — city, Waupaca co. Wis. pop. 2.
New Madrid (-măd′rĭd) co. S E Mo. 620 □ pop. 9. — tp. & city, its ×, tp. pop. 5, city pop. 1.
Newman (nū′mąn) tp. & vil. Douglas co. Ill..... tp. 2
New Manor (-măn′ọr) vil. Lancaster co. Pa..... 1
Newmarket (nū-mär′kĕt) town, Suffolk & Cambridge cos. England; races.. 1
New Market (nū′ mär′kĕt) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H..... tp. 3
New Mexico (-mĕk′sĭ-kō) S W ter. U. S. A. 122,580 □ pop. 154, ✻ Santa Fé.
New Milford (-mĭl′fọrd) tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Newnan (nū′nąn) city, × of Coweta co. Ga..... 3
New Orkney (-ôr′nę) isl. group, S Atlantic ocean, S E of Cape Horn; chief isls. POMONA & MELVILLE, lat. 61° S, lon. 40° W.
New Orleans (-ôr′lę-ąnz) cml. city, × of Orleans par. a riv. port on Miss. riv. 100 m. above delta; chief cotton market of the U. S. A..... 242
New Philadelphia (-fĭl′ą-dĕl′fĭ-ą) city, × of Tuscarawas co. O..... 4
New Point Comfort (-kŭm′fọrt) Chesapeake Bay, N of Mobjack Bay.
Newport (nū′pōrt) co. S E R. I. 100 □ pop. 29. — its × and one of two ✻ of R. I.; a spt. watering place, pop. 19. — town, Jackson co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Campbell co. Ky. pop. 25. — tp. & vil. × of Sullivan co. N. H. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Washington co. O. tp. pop. 2. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Orleans co. Vt. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Warwick co. Va. pop. 5. — town, ✻ of Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, pop. 10. — town, Monmouth co. England, pop. 55. — town, Shropshire, England, on Strine riv. pop. 3.
Newport News, point near mouth of James riv. Va. N of Hampton Roads. — town, × of Warwick co. Va. pop. 4.
Newport-Pagnell (nū′pōrt-păg′nęl) town, Buckingham co. England..... 4
New Providence, isl. Bahama Group, British West Indies, ✻ Nassau.
New Richmond (-rĭch′mọnd) vil. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — city, St. Croix co. Wis. pop. 1.
New Rochelle (-rō-shĕl′) tp. & vil. Westchester co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 8.
Newry (nū′rĭ) bor. & town, Down & Armagh cos. Ireland..... bor. 15
New Salem (-sā′lęm) tp. Union co. N. C..... 3
New Scotland (-skŏt′lạnd) tp. & hamlet, Albany co. N. Y..... tp. 3
New Siberia (-sī-bē′rĭ-ą) isl. group, Arctic Ocean, Yakutsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia; chief isls. KOTELNOI, FADIEVSKOI, NEW SIBERIA, LIAKHOV.
New South Wales (-wālz) British colony, Australia, 310,700 □ pop. 1,134, ✻ and chief port, Sydney; other towns, Broken Hill, Newcastle, Goulburn.
Newstead (nū′stĕd) tp. Erie co. N. Y..... 4
Newstead Abbey, Nottingham co. England; family residence of Byron.
New Straitsville (-strāts′vĭl) vil. Perry co. O..... 3
Newton (nū′tọn) co. N W Ark. 838 □ pop. 10, × Jasper. — co. N cen. Ga. 260 □ pop. 14, × Covington. — co. N W Ind. 400 □ pop. 9, × Kentland. — co. E Miss. 576 □ pop. 17, × Newton. — co. S W Mo. 648 □ pop. 22, × Neosho. — co. E Tex. 970 □ pop. 5, × Newton. — city, × of Jasper co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Jasper co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Harvey co. Kan. city pop. 6. — city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 24. — town, × of Sussex co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Catawba co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. Miami co. O. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Muskingum co. O. tp. pop. 2.
Newton-Heath (nū′tọn-hēth) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England..... 18
Newton-in-Mackerfield (-măk′ęr-fēld) market town, Lancaster co. England 11
Newton-Stewart (-stū′ąrt) town, Wigtown co. Scotland, on Cree river..... 3
Newton-upon-Ayr (-âr) mfg. & shipbuilding town, Ayr co. Scotland..... 5
Newtown (nū′town) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Queens co. N. Y. pop. 18. — tp. & bor. Bucks co. Pa. bor. pop. 1. — flannel mfg. town, Montgomery co. Wales, pop. 4. — S suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, pop. 7.
Newtownards (nū′t'n-ärdz′) spt. town, Down co. Ireland, 10 m. E of Belfast 9
New Trier (-trī′ęr) tp. Cook co. Ill. on Lake Michigan..... 4
New Ulm (-ŭlm′) city, × of Brown co. Minn..... 4
New Utrecht (-ū′trĕkt) tp. & vil. Kings co. N. Y..... tp. 9
Newville (nū′vĭl) bor. Cumberland co. Pa..... 2
New Westminster (-wĕst′mĭn-stęr) town, former ✻ of Brit. Columbia, Can. 7
New Windsor (-wĭn′zọr) tp. & vil. Orange co. N. Y..... tp. 3
New Wine, tp. Dubuque co. Io..... 3
New Year's Islands, group, lat. 54° 41′ S, lon. 64° 28′ W, S Atlantic ocean.
New York (nū yôrk′) one of Middle Atl. states, U. S. A. 49,170 □ pop. 5,998, ✻ Albany, first cml. & mfg. & most populous state in the Union. — co. N. Y. coextensive with N. Y. city, 40 □ pop. 1,515. — city, cml. center of N. Y. state & of the U. S. & largest city of W hemisphere, lat. 40° 42′ 43″ N, lon. 74° 0′ 3″ W, pop. 1,515.
New York Mills, vil. Oneida co. N. Y..... 3
New Zealand (-zē′lạnd) group of isls. (NORTH, SOUTH *or* MIDDLE, *and* STEWART) 1,000 m. long, S Pac. oc. 104,471 □ pop. 668, ✻ Wellington; British.
Nezhin (nĕzh′ēn) *or* **Nejin** (nā-zhēn′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 44
Nez Perces (nā pĕr′sā′) co. N W Ida. 1,610 □ pop. 3, × Lewiston.
Ngami (n'gä′mē) lake, S Africa, 60 m. long, lat. 20°–21° S, lon. 22°–23° 30′ E.
Nganhwei (n'gän′hwī′) prov. E China, 48,461 □ pop. 20,596, ✻ Ngan-king.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ą-rą) riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario prov. Canada, 35 m. long, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; Falls of Niagara, 158 ft. high on Can. side, 167 ft. on Am. — co. W N. Y. 504 □ pop. 62, × Lockport. — tp. Niagara co. pop. 11.
Niagara Falls, vil. Niagara co. N. Y..... 6
Nias *or* **Pulo-Nias** (pōō′lō nē′äs′) isl. Malay Arch. W of Sumatra, ✻ Gunung.
Niaumelsakas (nē-ow-mĕl-sä′käs) fall, 300 ft. high, Luleå riv. Sweden.
Nibbiano (nēb-bē-ä′nō) vil. 8 m. S of Piacenza, Italy..... commune 4
Nicaragua (nē-kä-rä′gwä) republic, Central America, 49,500 □ pop. 313, ✻ Managua. — town in same, pop. 8, on Nicaragua Lake.
Nicaria (nē-kä-rē′ä) Turkish isl. Ægean sea, 80 □; named from the Icarus myth 7
Nicastro (nē-käs′trō) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy..... 13
Nice (nēs) spt. city, ✻ of dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea; famous for mildness of climate; a health resort..... 88
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-ląs) co. N E Ky. 190 □ pop. 11, × Carlisle. — co. W. Va. 720 □ pop. 9, × Nicholas Courthouse.
Nicholasville (nĭk′ō-ląs-vĭl) town, × of Jessamine co. Ky..... 2
Nickerson (nĭk′ĕr-sọn) city, Reno co. Kan..... 2
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō-bär′-) group, Bay of Bengal, 634 □ pop. 7; British.
Nicolet (nĭk′ō′lā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 595 □ pop. 28, × Becancour.
Nicollet (nĭk′o-lĕt) co. S Minn. 455 □ pop. 13, × St. Peter.
Nicopolis (nē-kŏp′ō-lĭs) town, Bulgaria, on Danube river..... 16
Nicosia (nē-kō-sē′ä) city, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15. — See LEFKOSIA.
Nicotera (nē-kō-tā′rä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy..... 6
Nicoya (nē-kō′yä) bay, Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America. — pen. bet. bay & Pacific ocean. — town, pop. 3, on W shore of bay.

Pop.

Nicuman (nē-kōō-män′) riv. Amur region, Siberia, 220 m. to Amur river.
Niederbronn (nē′der-brŏnn′) town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany..... 5
Nieder Selters (nē′der sĕl′ters) vil. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prus.; mineral waters 2
Nieder Wesel (nē′der wā′zel) ft. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river.. 19
Niemen (nē′men, *Pol.* nyĕm′en) riv. 450 m. long, Poland to E. Prussia; takes name of **Memel** riv. near end.
Niemes (nē-ā′mĕs) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 5
Nienburg (nēn′bŏŏrg) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser river..... 6
Nierstein (nēr′stīn) town, Rhein-Hessen prov. Hesse state, Germany..... 3
Nieuwe-Diep (nyü′wĕ-dēp) vil. N. Holland prov. Netherlands..... 3
Nieuwpoort (nyüw′pōrt) ft. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 4
Nieuwveld (nyüw′vĕlt) mt. range, Cape Colony, S Africa, 10,000 ft. high.
Nièvre (nē-āvr′) dept. cen. France, 2,632 □ pop. 344, ✻ Nevers.
Nigdeh (nĭg′de) town, E part of Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, on plain 50 m. long
Niger (nī′jer) *or* **Quorra** (kwŏr′ra) *upper part called* **Joliba** (jŏl′ī-ba) riv. W Africa, 3,500 m. long, N of Kong Mts. to Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinea.
Niger Territories. See BRITISH NIGER TERRITORIES.
Niigata (nē-ē-gä′tä) spt. W Hondo isl. Japan, 150 m. N N W of Tokyo..... 46
Niihau (nē′ē-how′) one of the Hawaiian Isls. 97 □..... 2
Nijar *or* **Nijar-y-Huebro** (nē-härʹ-ē-hwā′brō) town, Almeria prov. Spain.... 6
Nijmegen (nē-mā′gĕn) *or* **Nimeguen** (nĭm-ā′gĕn) ft. town, Gelderland prov. Netherlands, on Waal riv.; famous treaty, 1678..... 33
Nijni Novgorod (nĭj′nē nŏv′gō-rŏd) govt. Russia in Europe, 19,797 □ pop. 1,537. — its ✻ pop. 67; annual fairs.
Nijnitaghilsk (nĭj′nē-tä-gĭlsk′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe..... 40
Nijni Udinsk (nĭj′nē ōō-dĭnsk′) town, Irkutsk govt. Siberia..... 3
Nikolai (nĭk′ō-lī′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 58 m. S E of Oppeln..... 6
Nikolaiev (nē-kō-lī′ĕf′) ft. naval station, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe.... 67
Nikolaitsk (nē-kō-lä′ĭtsk) town and naval station, Primorskaya govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 5. — town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe, on Irgis riv. pop. 7.
Nikolaistad (nē-kō-lī′städ) spt. town, Vasa govt. Finland, Russia in Europe.. 8
Nikolsburg (nē′kŏlz-bŏŏrg′) town, Moravia prov. Austria..... 6
Nikopol (nē-kō′pōl) town, Russia in Europe, 67 m. S S W of Yekaterinoslav.. 7
Niksar (nĭk′sär′) town, Trebizond vilayet, Asia Minor, 63 m. S E of Samsun.. 5
Niksic (nĭk′sĭk) vil. cen. Montenegro, S E Europe..... 3
Nile (nīl) riv. E Af. 4,100 m. long, Victoria Nyanza Lake, 1° 15′ S, to Medit. sea, 31° 35′ N; delta 120 m. wide, bet. W mouth at Rosetta and E mouth at Damietta; rises June to Sept. 20, falls till Jan.; mean rise at Cairo, 40 ft.
Niles (nīlz) tp. & vil. Cook co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Berrien co. Mich. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 4. — city, Trumbull co. O. pop. 4.
Nilung (nē′lōōng) vil. W Tibet, N of Garhwal state, India, 11,127 ft. above sea.
Nilgiri (nĭl-gē′rĭ) native state, Orissa prov. Bengal, India, 278 □ pop. 34. — its ✻. — dist. S W part of Madras, British India, 750 □ pop. 50, ✻ Utakamand.
Nilgiri Hills, mts. Nilgiri dist. Madras, British India; highest point, 9,941 ft.
Nimar (nē′mär′) dist. Narbadá div. Cen. Provs. British India, 3,340 □ pop. 211, chief town Burhanpur.
Nimburg (nĭm′bŏŏrg) town, Bohemia, Austria..... 5
Nimes *or* **Nismes** (nēm) town, ✻ of dept. Gard, France; rich in Roman remains, amphitheater, 437 ft. by 332, temple (Maison-Carrée), bath, & aqueduct 72
Nimfi (nĭm′fē) town, Smyrna vilayet, W Turkey in Asia; monument by Sesostris, described by Herodotus.
Nimishillen (nĭm′ĭ-shĭl′lĕn) tp. & vil. Stark co. O.....tp.
Nimy-Maisières (nē′mē′-mā′zĕ-ār′) vil. Belgium, on Haine river..... 3
Nine Mile Prairie, tp. Callaway co. Mo..... 1
Ninety Six, tp. & vil. Abbeville co. S. C.....tp. 4
Nineveh (nĭn′ē-vē) anc. city, ✻ of Assyria; ruins at Kouyunjik, Khorsábád, & Nimrud, on Tigris riv. Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia.
Ningpo (nĭng′pō′) city & treaty port, Chêhkiang prov. China..... 250
Ninguta (nĭn-gōō′tä) town, S E Manchuria, Asia, 150 m. N W of Vladivostok. 15
Ninove (nē-nō′vĕ) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Dender river..... 6
Nio (nē′ō) *anc.* Ios, isl. Ægean sea, Naxos eparchy, Cyclades nome, 20 □..... 4
Niobrara River (nī′ō-brä′ra-) 450 m. long, E Wyo. to Missouri riv. lon. 98° W.
Niort (nē-ōr′) town, ✻ of dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, on Sèvre-Niortaise river 21
Nipani (nĭp′ä-nē′) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India..... 9
Niphon (nĭf′ŏn′) *or* **Nippon** (nĭp-ŏn′) isl. See HONDO. *Nippon* is properly the name of the empire of JAPAN.
Nipigon (nĭp′ĭ-gŏn) lake, Ontario prov. Can. N of Lake Superior, coast line 580 m.
Nipple Top (nĭp′l-) peak, Adirondack Mts. N. Y. 4,684 ft. high.
Nirgua (nēr′gwä) town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America..... 8
Niscemi (nēs-chā′mē) town, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy..... 11
Nishapur (nĭsh′a-pōōr′) city, Khorassan prov. Persia, 40 m. W by S of Mashad; birthplace of Omar Khayyám.
Nishnabatona River (nĭsh′na-băt′o-na-) 220 m. long, Carroll co. Io. to Mo.
Nisita (nē′sē-tä) isl. S E of Pozzuoli, Naples Bay, Italy; villa of Brutus..... 2
Nissa (nĭs′sä) *or* **Nisch** (nēsh) ft. city, S E Servia, on Nissava river..... 20
Nistelrode (nĭs′tĕl-rō′de) vil. North Brabant prov. Netherlands..... 2
Nith (nĭth) riv. Scotland, 60 m. long, Ayr co. to Solway Firth.
Niti-Ghat (nē′tē-gät) pass, Himalaya Mts. 16,814 ft. high.
Nitinat (nĭt′ē-năt′) *or* **Berkeley Sound** (bĕrk′lĭ-) inlet of Pacific ocean on W coast of Vancouver Isl. British Columbia, Canada.
Nivelles (nē′vĕll′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium..... 9
Nivernais (nē′vĕr′nā′) old prov. France, now depts. NIÈVRE and CHER. — **Canal of**, 45 m. long, connects Loire river with Seine & Yonne rivers.
Nixdorf *or* **Gross Nixdorf** (grōs nĭks′dŏrf) vil. Bohemia, Austria..... 6
Niza (nē′zä) town, Alemtejo prov. Portugal, near Tagus river..... 3
Nizam's Dominions (nĭ′zămz-). See HAIDARÁBÁD.
Nizniow (nĭz′nē-ŏv′) vil. Galicia prov. Austria, on Dniester river..... 3
Nizza-Monferrato (nēt′sä-mōn-fĕr-rä′tō) town, Alessandria prov. Italy..... 6
Noakhali (nō′äk-hä′lē) dist. Chittagong div. S E Bengal, British India, 1,852 □ pop. 961. — *or* **Sudharam** (sōōd′hä-räm′) its ✻ pop. 5.
Noale (nō-ä′lā) mfg. town, Padua prov. Italy, 14 m. N E of Padua..... 4
Noble (nō′bl) co. N E Ind. 420 □ pop. 23, × Albion. — co. S E O. 415 □ pop. 21, × Caldwell. — tp. Wabash co. Ind. pop. 9.
Nobles (nō′blz) co. S W Minn. 720 □ pop. 4, × Worthington.
Noblesville (nō′blz-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Hamilton co. Ind. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3.
Nocera dei Pagani (nō-chā′rä dā′ē pä-gä′nē) town, Salerno prov. Italy..... 15
Noceto (nō-chā′tō) town & commune, Italy, 6 m. W of Parma.....com.
Noci (nō′chē) town, Bari prov. Italy; wine, oil, and silk trade..... 6
Nodaway (nŏd′a-wā) co. N W Mo. 848 □ pop. 31, × Maryville. — tp. Page co. Io. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Andrew co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 2.
Nodaway River, Io. & Mo. 200 m. long, Cass co. Io. to Missouri river.
Noeux (nō′ʊ′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 14 m. N of Arras..... 4
Nogaisk (nō-gīsk′) town, Taurida govt. Russ. in Europe; pop. Nogais Tartars 3
Nogent (nō′zhŏN′) town, dept. Haute-Marne, France; cutlery..... 3
Nogent-le-Rotrou (-le-rō′trōō′) town, dept. Eure-et-Loir, France..... 8
Nogent-sur-Marne (-sür′-märn′) vil. dept. Seine, France..... 9
Nogent-sur-Seine (-sür′-sān′) town, dept. Aube, France; ruins of PARACLET 3
Nohcacab (nō-kä-käb′) vil. Yucatan, Mexico; near remains of anc. city..... 6
Noirmoutiers (nwär′mōō′tē-ā′) isl. in dept. Vendée, France. — its ✻ pop. 6.

Pop

Noja (nō′yä) town, Bari prov. Italy, pop. 8. — town, Potenza prov. It. pop. 2.
Nokomis (nō-kō′mĭs) tp. & town, Montgomery co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.
Nola (nō′lä) city, Caserta prov. Italy, 14 m. E N E of Naples..... 11
Nolan (nō′lan) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, × Sweet Water.
Nombre-de-Dios (nōm′brā-dā-dē′ōs) town, Durango state, Mexico..... 7
Nomo (nō′mō) headland, S side of Nagasaki Bay, Kiushiu isl. Japan.
Nona (nō′nä) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria, on Nona river..... 6
Nonantola (nō-nän′tō-lä) town, 9 m. N E of Modena, Italy.....com. 6
None (nō′nā) vil. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy..... 3
Nonni (nŏn′nē) *or* **Naun** (nown) riv. Manchuria, 500 m. long, Khingan Mts. to Sungari river.
Nontron (nŏn′trŏn′) mfg. town, dept. Dordogne, France..... 4
Nootka Sound (nōōt′ka-) harbor W coast Vancouver Isl. British Columbia, Can.
Norborne (nôr′born) vil. Carroll co. Mo..... 1
Nord (nōr) agr. & mfg. dept. N France, 2,193 □ pop. 1,736, ✻ Lille, chief towns Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkirk, Hazebrouck, and Valenciennes.
Norden (nôr′den) town, Hanover prov. Prussia..... 7
Nordhausen (nôrt-how′zen) ft. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Zorge river... 27
Nordheim (nôrt′hīm) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Ruhme river..... 6
Nordland (nôrd′länd) prov. Norway, 14,655 □ pop. 132, chief town, Bodöe.
Nördlingen (nört′lĭng-en) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Goldbach river..... 7
Nordre Bergenhuus (nôr′drā bĕr′gen-hōōs′) prov. S W Norway, 7,145 □.... 88
Nordre Trondhjem (-trŏnd′yĕm) prov. Norway, 8,762 □ pop. 81, ✻ Levanger.
Nore, The (-nōr) estuary, Thames riv. England, E of Sheerness.
Norfolk (nôr′fok) co. E Mass. 494 □ pop. 119, × Dedham. — co. S E Va. 476 □ pop. 77, × Norfolk. — tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Madison co. Neb. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Norfolk co. Va. pop. 35. — co. England, 2,119 □ pop. 456, × Norwich. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 635 □ pop. 37, × Simcoe.
Norfolk Island, Pac. oc. 29° S, 168° 10′ E; Pitcairn Islanders' second home.
Norfolk Plains, dist. N coast of Tasmania isl. 2,250 □..... 4
Norfolk Sound, coast of Alas. N. America; Sitka Isl. and town are here.
Noric Alps (nōr′ĭk-) stretch from lon. 12° 15′ E to Vienna, Austria.
Normal (nôr′mal) tp. & city, McLean co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 3.
Norman (nôr′man) co. N W Minn. 1,440 □ pop. 11, × Ada.
Normandy (nôr′man-dĭ) anc. prov. France, 10,534 □, now divided into depts. SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, EURE, CALVADOS, MANCHE, & ORNE.
Norman Isles (nôr′man-) the Channel Isls. English Channel.
Norrbotten (nôr′bŏt-ten) largest prov. Sweden, 40,563 □ pop. 105, ✻ Luleå.
Norridgewock (nŏr′rĭj-wŏk) tp. & vil. Somerset co. Me.....tp. 2
Norris (nŏr′ĭs) tp. Edgefield co. S. C..... 3
Norristown (nŏr′ĭs-town) bor. × of Montgomery co. Pa..... 20
Norrköping (nŏr′kö-pĭng) mfg. town & spt. ✻ of Östergötland prov. Sweden 33
Norrland (nôr′land-) **and Lapland** (-lăp′land) div. Sweden, 99,046 □ pop. 744; comprises GEFLEBORG, WESTERNORRLAND, JEMTLAND, WESTERBOTTEN, & NORRBOTTEN.
Nort (nōr) min. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France..... 5
North, tp. Lake co. Ind..... 10
North Abington (-ăb′ĭng-ton) vil. Plymouth co. Mass..... 2
North Adams (-ăd′ams) tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 20, vil. pop. 14.
Northallerton (nôrth-ăl′er-ton) bor. York co. England; battle in 1138..... 4
Northam (nôr′thăm) town, Devon co. England.....par. 4
North Amherst (-ăm′hĕrst) vil. Lorain co. O..... 2
Northampton (nôrth-ămp′ton) co. N. C. 568 □ pop. 21, × Jackson. — co. E Pa. 380 □ pop. 84, × Easton. — co. S E Va. 290 □ pop. 10, × Eastville. — city, × of Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 15. — tp. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Fulton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Northampton co. England, pop. 61. — *or* **Northamptonshire** (-shir) co. cen. England, 984 □ pop. 302.
North Andover (-ăn′dŏ-ver) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass.....tp. 4
North Arcot (-är′kot) dist. Madras, Brit. India, 15,146 □ pop. 2,008, ✻ Chittur.
North Attleboro (-ăt′tl-bŭr′rō) tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 4.
North Australia (-as-trā′lĭ-a) region, Australia, N of 26° S, E of 129° E.
North Baltimore (-bal′tĭ-mor *or* -mōr) vil. Wood co. O..... 3
North Bergen (-bĕr′gen) tp. Hudson co. N. J..... 6
North Berwick (-bĕr′wĭk) tp. & vil. York co. Me.....tp. 2
Northboro (nôrth′bo-ro) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass.....tp. 2
North Brabant (-brā-bänt′) prov. Neth. 1,980 □ pop. 514, ✻ Bois-le-Duc.
Northbridge (nôrth′brĭj) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass.....tp. 5
North Brookfield (-brŏŏk′fēld) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
North Canaan (-kā′nan) tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn.....tp. 2
North Carolina (-kăr-ō-lī′na) S Atlantic state, U. S. A. 490 m. long, 185 m. broad, 52,250 □ pop. 1,618, ✻ Raleigh.
North Codorus (-kō-dō′rŭs) tp. York co. Pa..... 3
North Dakota (-da-kō′ta) state N W U. S. A. 70,795 □, pop. 183, ✻ Bismarck.
North Dansville (-dănz′vĭl) tp. Livingston co. N. Y..... 4
North Danville (-dăn′vĭl) town, Pittsylvania co. Va..... 4
Northeast, tp. & town, Cecil co. Md. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Erie co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 2.
Northern Bengal (-bĕn-gal′) prov. Bengal pres. N E India, 17,372 □..... 8,004
Northern Circars (-sĕr-kärz′) former prov. British India, 15°–20° N, on W side Bengal Bay, 17,000 □..... 2,096
North Fayette (-fā-yĕt′) tp. Allegheny co. Pa..... 3
Northfield, tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Rice co. Minn. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. — tp. Richmond co. N. Y. pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Washington co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. England, pop. 7.
Northfleet, par. Kent co. England, on Thames riv.; shipbuilding..... 9
North Fork of the Platte River, 800 m. long, Col. Wyo. & Neb.
North Greenbush, tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y..... 5
North Haven (-hā′vĕn) tp. & vil. New Haven co. Conn.....tp. 2
North Hempstead (-hĕmp′stĕd) tp. Queens co. N. Y..... 8
North Holland (-hŏl′land) prov. Netherlands, 1,070 □ pop. 844; chief towns, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Alkmaar, Zaandam, & Hoorn.
North Huntington (-hŭnt′ĭng-ton) tp. Westmoreland co. Pa..... 7
North Island, most N of the three principal isls. New Zealand, 44,467 □..... 282
North Kingston (-kĭngz′ton) tp. Washington co. R. I..... 4
North Knoxville (-nŏks′vĭl) town, Knox co. Tenn..... 2
North Lebanon (-lĕb′a-non) tp. Lebanon co. Pa..... 4
North Manchester (-măn′ches-ter) town, Wabash co. Ind..... 2
North Manheim (-măn′hīm) tp. Schuylkill co. Pa..... 2
North Murderkill (-mŭr′der-kĭl) hundred, Kent co. Del..... 4
North Muskegon (-mŭs-kē′gon) vil. Muskegon co. Mich..... 2
Northop (nôrth′op) vil. Flint co. Wales..... 5
North Park, elevated tract, Grand co. Col. 50 m. E to W, 1,500 □.
North Plainfield, tp. Somerset co. N. J..... 4
North Platte (-plăt) city, × of Lincoln co. Neb..... 3
Northport (nôrth′port) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y..... 2
North Providence (-prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) tp. Providence co. R. I..... 2
North Riding, div. of York co. England, 2,128 □..... 368

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

North Scituate (-sĭt′ū-āt) vil. Plymouth co. Mass. — Pop. 1
North Sea, arm of Atlantic ocean, between the European continent on S & E & Great Britain on W, 700 m. long; greatest breadth, 420 m.
North Smithfield, tp. Providence co. R. I. — 3
North Suburban Town, N suburb of Calcutta, Bengal, British India — 27
North Tarrytown (-tăr′ĭ-town) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. — 3
North Tonawanda (-tŏn′ạ-wạn′dạ) vil. Niagara co. N. Y. — 5
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bẹr-lạnd) co. E cen. Pa. 463 □ pop. 75, × Sunbury. — co. E Va. 180 □ pop. 8, × Heathsville. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 3. — co. N England, 2,016 □ pop. 506, chief towns Newcastle, Tynemouth, & N. Shields. — co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, 4,760 □ pop. 26, × Newcastle. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 745 □ pop. 37, × Cobourg.
Northumberland Islands, off E coast of Australia, 21° 30′ S, 150° E.
Northumberland Strait, in Canada, bet. Prince Edward Isl. & mainland.
North Union, tp. Fayette co. Pa. — 5
North Vernon (-vẽr′non) city, Jennings co. Ind. — 2
North Versailles (-vẽr-sālz′) tp. Allegheny co. Pa. — 3
Northville (-vĭl) vil. Wayne co. Mich. — 2
Northwest Fork, hundred, Sussex co. Del. — 3
North-West Passage, around N. Am.; connects N Atl. & N Pac. oceans.
North-West Provinces, lieut.-governorship, British India, between Bengal & the Punjab, 81,858 □ pop. 34,278, ✻ Allahábád.
North-West Territories, ter. Dominion of Canada, once HUDSON BAY TERRITORY, bounded W by Alas. & Brit. Columbia, N by Arctic Ocean, E by Keewatin, S by Brit. Columbia, Athabasca, & Saskatchewan, 1,250,000 □ pop. 30.
North Whitehall (-hwīt′hạl) tp. Lehigh co. Pa. — 3
Northwood, vil. Isle of Wight, England — 8
North Yakima (-yăk′ĭ-mä) city, × of Yakima co. Wash. — 2
Norton (nôr′tọn) co. N N W Kan. 900 □ pop. 11, × Norton, pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Summit co. O. pop. 2.
Norton on the Moors, vil. Stafford co. England — 9
Norton Sound, inlet, 200 m. long, W Alas. lat. 63°–65° N, lon. 162°–166° 30′ W.
Norwalk (nôr′wạk) tp. & bor. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 18, bor. pop. 6. — tp. & city, × of Huron co. O. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 7.
Norway (nôr′wā) tp. & vil. Oxford co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — country, N W Europe, 1,080 m. long, 20 to 275 m. wide, 124,441 □ pop. 1,989,✻ Christiania.
Norwell (nôr′wẹl) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Norwich (nôr′wĭch) tp. & city, one of two × of New London co. Conn. tp. pop. 23, city pop. 16. — tp. & vil. × of Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 5. — (*pron.* nôr′rĭj) mfg. city, × of Norfolk co. England, pop. 101.
Norwood (nôr′wo͝od) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 1. — **Upper, South,** *and* **Lower,** 3 vils. Surrey co. England: Upper pop. 8; South pop. 6; Lower pop. 9.
Nossi-Bé (nŏs′sē′-bā′) isl. N W of Madagascar, 113 □ pop. 8, ✻ Helleville; Fr.
Noto (nō′tō) city, Sicily, Italy, 16 m. S W of Syracuse — 17
Notre Dame Bay (nō′tr dām′-) on N E coast of Newfoundland, Brit. Am.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-ạm) tp. & hamlet, Wells co. Ind. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Nottingham co. England, on Leen riv. pop. 212. — *or* **Nottinghamshire** (-shir) cen. co. England, 825 □ pop. 446.
Notting-Hill (nŏt′ĭng-hĭl) suburban hamlet of London, England.
Nottoway (nŏt′ō-wā) co. S Va. 281 □ pop. 12, × Nottoway Courthouse.
Nottoway River, 175 m. long, Nottoway co. Va. to Chowan riv. N. C.
Nouméa (no͞o′mā′ä′) town, ✻ of French isl. of New Caledonia, S Pacific ocean — 4
Nouzon (no͞o′zŏn′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river — 7
Novala-Ushitsa (nō-vĭ′ä-o͞o-shĭt′zä) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe... — 5
Novara (nō-vä′rä) prov. Piedmont, Italy, 2,533 □ pop. 726. — its ✻ pop. 31.
Nova Scotia (nō′vạ skō′shĭ-ạ) *formerly* ACA′DIA, a prov. of Dominion of Canada, 350 m. long, greatest width 120 m. 20,550 □ pop. 451, ✻ Halifax.
Novawetz (nō′vä-wĕts′) town, a suburb of Potsdam, Brandenburg prov. Prus.
Nova Zembla (nō′vạ zĕm′blạ) *Russ.* NOVAYA ZEMLYA (nŏ-vī′ạ zĕm′lĕ-ạ) two isls. Arctic Ocean, Archangel govt. Russia.
Novelda (nō-vĕl′dä) town, Alicante prov. Spain — 8
Novellara (nō-vĕl-lä′rä) town, N Italy, 16 m. N W of Modena — 7
Noventa (nō-vĕn′tä) vil. Vicenza prov. Italy — 5
Novgorod (nŏv′gŏ′rŏd) govt. Russia in Europe, lat. 57°–61° N, lon. 30°–40° E, 47,236 □ pop. 1,213. — its ✻, a cml. city, pop. 17.
Novgorod–Severskoie (-sā-vĕr-skō′yā) town, Chernigov govt. Russia — 7
Novgrad–Volynski (nŏv′grät′-vō-lĭn′skē) town, Volhynia govt. Russia — 9
Novi (nō′vē) cml. town, Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 12. — town, Modena prov. Italy, pop. 6. — city, Croatia, Hungary, pop. 8; a coast town.
Novi–Bazar (nō′vē-bä′zär′) town, ✻ of Rascia dist. Bosnia, Austria-Hungary — 15
Novidvor (nō′vē-dvōr) town, Poland, Russ. in Europe, 16 m. N W of Warsaw. — 5
Novigrad (nŏ-vē-gräd′) spt. town, Dalmatia, Austria, on Morlacca Strait — 3
Novo–Alexandrovsk (nō′vŏ-ä-lĕk′sän-drŏvsk′) town, Kovno govt. Russia... — 5
Novo–Bayazet (nō′vŏ-bä-yä-zĕt′) town, Erivan govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia. — 5
Novo–Cherkask (nō′vŏ-chĕr-käsk′) town, ✻ of Don Cossacks govt. Russia... — 37
Novo–Georgievsk (nō′vŏ-gā-ôr′gẹ-ĕvsk′) town, Kherson govt. Russia..... — 8
Novogrodek (nō′vŏ-grō-dĕk′) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe..... — 7
Novoi–Usen (nō-voi′-o͞o′sĕn) town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe..... — 8
Novokhopersk (nō′vŏ-kō-pĕrsk′) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe..... — 5
Novomirgorod (nō′vŏ-mēer-gŏ-rŏd′) ft. town, Kherson govt. Russ. in Europe — 5
Novomoskovsk (nō′vŏ-mŏs-kŏvsk′) ft. town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia.... — 10
Novoradomsk (nō′vŏ-rä-dŏmsk′) town, Piotrkow govt. S W Poland, Russia... — 5
Novosibkov (nō′vŏ-sēb′kŏv) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe..... — 9
Nowanagar (nō-wä-nä-gär′) native state, Kathiawar pen. India, 3,393 □ pop. 291. — its ✻, a cml. town, on Cutch Gulf, pop. 35.
Nowgong (now′gŏng′) dist. Assam prov. India, 3,648 □ pop. 256, ✻ Nowgong.
Nozubee (nōk′sū-bē) co. E Miss. 668 □ pop. 27, × Macon.
Noyon (nŏ′yôN′) town, dept. Oise, France, 67 m. N N E of Paris — 6
Nubia (nū′bĭ-ạ) country, E Africa, S of Egypt, 100,792 □ — 400
Nuble (no͞o′blä) prov. Chile, South America, 3,556 □ pop. 157, ✻ Chillan.
Nuckolls (nŭk′ọls) co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 11, × Nelson.
Nueces (nwā′sĕs) riv. S Tex. 400 m. long, Mt. Bonito to Gulf of Mexico. — co. S Tex. 2,430 □ pop. 8, × Corpus Christi.
Nueva Ecija (nwā′vä ā′thĕ-hä) prov. E coast of Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. pop. 23, ✻ Bongabong.
Nueva Vizcaya (nwā′vä vēth-kī′ä) prov. Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. — 22
Nuevo Leon (nwā′vō lā-ōn′) state, Mexico, North America, 23,592 □ pop. 236, ✻ Monterey.
Nukahiva (no͞o′kä-hē′vä) isl. S Pac. oc. largest of the Marquesas isls. 165 □ .. — 3
Nukha (no͞o′khä) town, Yelisavetpol govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia — 26
Numidia (nū-mĭd′ẹ-ạ) anc. country, N Africa; nearly the modern ALGERIA.
Nun (no͞on) an outlet of Niger riv. W Af. into Atlantic oc. 4° 21′ N, 6° 5′ E.
Nunda (nŭn-dā′) tp. & vil. Livingston co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Nundgaon (nŭnd′gä′ōn) native state, Cen. Provs. British India, 884 □ — 148
Nundial (nŭn-dē-ăl′) town, Karnul dist. Madras, India, 35 m. S E of Karnul.. — 9
Nundidrug (nŭn′dĭ-dro͞og′) div. N E Mysore, S India, 9,097 □ — 2,080
Nuneaton (nŭn′ē-tọn) town, Warwick co. England — 8
Nunez (no͞o′nĕz′) riv. W Af. 200 m. long, cen. Senegambia to Atlantic ocean.
Nuoro (no͞o-ō′rō) town, Sardinia isl. Italy, 78 m. N N E of Cagliari — 5

Nuremberg (nū′rĕm-bẽrg) *Ger.* NÜRNBERG (nürn′bĕrg) city, Bavaria, Germany, on Pegnitz riv. 95 m. N of Munich — Pop. 142
Nurpur (nûr′pûr′) town, Jálandhar div. Punjab, British India — 8
Nürtingen (nür′tĭng-ẹn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river — 5
Nutbush, tp. Warren co. N. C. — 2
Nyack (nī′ăk) vil. Rockland co. N. Y. — 4
Nyamtz (nē-ämts′) town, Roumania, 62 m. N N W of Jassy; annual fairs.... — 10
Nyanugga (nī′ä-no͞og′gä) town, Ajmere, Rájputána, Br. India; cotton mart.. — 8
Nyanza. See ALBERT NYANZA, & VICTORIA NYANZA.
Nyassa (nĕ-äs′sä) lake, S E Af. 350 m. long, 38 wide; outlet into Zambezi riv.
Nyassaland, Br. ter. W of Lake Nyassa; administered by African Lakes Co.
Nyborg (nü′bŏrg) ft. town, Denmark, on Fünen isl.; shipbuilding docks..... — 5
Nye (nī) co. S Nev. 16,908 □ pop. 1, × Belmont.
Nyir Bathor (nẽr bŏ′tŏr′) town, Szabolcz co. Hungary — 6
Nyireghyháza (nẽ′rĕdj′hä′zŏ′) town, Szabolcz co. Hungary — 27
Nyköping (nü′kö′pĭng) *also* **Södermanland** (sö′dẹr-män-länd′) prov. Sweden, 2,631 □ pop. 155. — its ✻, a spt. & mfg. town, pop. 5.
Nyland (nē′länd) prov. Finland, Russia, 4,586 □ pop. 237, ✻ Helsingfors.

O

Oahu (ō-ä′hō͞o) fertile & beautiful isl. one of Hawaiian Isls. N Pacific ocean, 649 □ pop. 31, ✻ Honolulu.
Oak Cliff, vil. Dallas co. Tex. — 2
Oak Creek, tp. & vil. Milwaukee co. Wis. — tp. 2
Oakdale, vil. Worcester co. Mass. — 1
Oak Grove, tp. Wake co. N. C. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Dodge co. Wis. tp. pop. 2.
Oak Hill, tp. Granville co. N. C. — 2
Oakland (ōk′land) co. S E Mich. 900 □ pop. 41, × Pontiac. — tp. & city, × of Alameda co. Cal. tp. pop. 12, city pop. 49. — town, Gibson co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & town, × of Garrett co. Md. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — 9
Oakmont (ōk′mont) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. — 2
Oak Park, vil. Cook co. Ill. on Des Plaines river — 5
Oakwood, tp. Vermilion co. Ill. — 3
Oamaru (ō-äm′ä-rō͞o′) town, on E coast of Middle Isl. New Zealand — 6
Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä) Pac. state, S Mexico, 35,382 □ pop. 769. — its ✻ pop. 28.
Obeid (ō-bād′) chief town of Kordofan, Sudan, N E Africa — 13
Ober–Diesbach (ō′bẹr-dēz′bäK) vil. Switzerland, 11 m. S E of Bern — par. 6
Ober–Elsass (ō′bẹr-säs′) dist. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 1,370 □ pop. 472, ✻ Mülhausen.
Oberhausen (ō′bẹr-how′zẹn) min. & mfg. town, Prussia — 25
Ober–Hessen (ō′bẹr-hĕs′sẹn) N E prov. Hesse state, Germany, 1,270 □ pop. 266, ✻ Giessen.
Oberland (ō′bẹr-länt′) mt. region, Switzerland, including Bern canton, S of Thun Lake, and parts of Unterwalden & Uri cantons.
Oberlin (ō′bẹr-lĭn) vil. Lorain co. O.; seat of Oberlin College — 4
Oberpfalz (ō′bẹr-pfälts′) dist. E Bavaria, Ger. 3,729 □ pop. 537, ✻ Ratisbon.
Oberrad (ō′bẹr-rät′) vil. Prussia, ter. of Frankfort-on-the-Main — 5
O Bessenova (ō bĕsh′shä-nō′vŏ′) market town, Torontal co. Hungary — 7
Obi (ō′bē) riv. Siberia, Russia, 2,000 m. long, Little Altai Mts. to Obi Gulf.
Obidos (ō-bē′dōs) town, Pará state, Brazil, South America, on Amazon river.. — 5
Obion (ō′bẹ-ọn) co. W Tenn. 540 □ pop. 27, × Troy.
Obok (ō′bŏk′) French colony, head of Gulf of Aden, N E Africa, 7,700 □. — 70
Oboyan (ō-bō-yän′) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe — 7
O'Brien (ō-brī′ẹn) co. N W Io. 576 □ pop. 13, × Primghar.
Obva (ŏb′vä) *or* **Obvinsk** (ŏb-vĭnsk′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe..... — 6
Ocala (ō-kä′lạ) city, × of Marion co. Fla. — 3
Ocaña (ō-kän′yä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, pop. 5. — town, Magdalena dept. Colombia, South America, pop. 5.
Occoneechee (ŏk′ō-nē′chē) tp. Northampton co. N. C. — 2
Ocean, co. S E part of N. J. 578 □ pop. 16, × Toms River. — tp. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 10.
Oceana (ō′shẹ-ä′nạ) co. W Mich. 540 □ pop. 16, × Hart.
Ocean Grove, town, Monmouth co. N. J. — 3
Oceania (ō-shẽ-ä′nĭ-ạ) *or* **Oceanica** (ō-shẽ-ăn′ē-kạ) 5th main geographical div. of the globe, comprising the isls. in MALAYSIA, AUSTRALASIA, & POLYNESIA.
Ochakov *or* **Otchakov** (ŏch′ạ-kŏf′) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe... — 5
Ochil Hills (ō′kĭl-) mts. Perth co. Scotland; highest peak, 2,300 ft.
Ocmulgee River (ŏk-mŭl′gē-) 280 m. long, Newton co. Ga. to Altamaha river.
Oconee (ō-kō′nē) co. N Ga. 168 □ pop. 8, × Watkinsville. — co. S. C. 620 □ pop. 19, × Walhalla.
Oconomowoc (ō-kŏn′ō-mō-wŏk) city, Waukesha co. Wis. — 3
Oconto (ō-kŏn′tō) co. N E Wis. 1,127 □ pop. 15, × Oconto. — tp. & city, Oconto co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 5.
Ocracoke Inlet (ō′krạ-kōk-) into Pamlico Sound, N. C. from Atlantic ocean.
Ocumare (ō-kō͞o-mä′rā) town, Bolivar state, Venezuela, South America — 7
Odawara (ō-dä-wä′rä) bay, Hondo isl. Japan, entrance to Tokyo city. — town, on E coast of Hondo isl. Japan, 40 m. S W of Tokyo, pop. 20.
Odell (ō′dĕl′) tp. & vil. Livingston co. Ill. — tp. 2
Odenburg (ō′dẹn-bo͞org) co. W. Hungary. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. town, 37 m. S S E of Vienna, pop. 27.
Odenkirchen (ō′dẹn-kēērK′ẹn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river — 9
Odense (ō′dẹn-sẹ) spt. town, ✻ of Fünen isl. Denmark — 30
Odenwald (ō′dẹn-wält′) mt. region, Hesse, Ger. between Neckar & Main rivs.
Oder (ō′dẹr) riv. Germany, 510 m. long, Carpathian Mts. to Baltic sea.
Oderzo (ō-dĕrt′sō) town, Treviso prov. Italy — 6
Odessa (ō-dĕs′sạ) spt. & grain market, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe..... — 314
Odeypoor (ō-dā-po͞or′). See UDAIPUR.
Odin (ō′dĭn) tp. & vil. Marion co. Ill. — tp. 2
Odoiev (ō-dō-yĕv′) ft. town, Tula govt. Russia, on Upa riv. 40 m. S W of Tula. — 8
Oedelem (ō′dẹ-lĕm′) par. & vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium — par. 5
Oederan (ō′dẹ-rän′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 32 m. N E of Zwickau — 5
Oeiras (ō-ā′ẹ-räs) city, ✻ of Piauhy state, Brazil — 5
Oels (ōls) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 16 m. E N E of Breslau — 10
Oelsnitz (ōls′nĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elster river.... — 5
Oesel (ō′sẹl) isl. Livonia, Russia in Europe, 1,200 □, in Baltic sea — 46
Œta (ē′tạ) mt. chain, Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece; highest points 7,061 ft.
Ofanto (ō-fän′tō) riv. Italy, 75 m. long, Avellino prov. to Adriatic sea.
Offa's Dyke (ŏf′ạz-) remains of intrenchment, Wye to Dee rivs. England.
Offenbach (ŏf′ẹn-bäK′) mfg. town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse state, Germany.. — 35
Offenburg (ŏf′ẹn-bo͞org′) town, Baden, Germany, on Kinzig river — 5
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn) tp. & hamlet, Lenawee co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 3. — city, × of Weber co. Ut. pop. 15.
Ogden Peak, mt. Wahsatch Range, near Ogden, Ut. 9,638 ft. high.
Ogdensburg (ŏg′dĕnz-bûrg) city, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. — 12
Ogeechee (ō-gē′chē) riv. Ga. 260 m. long, Greene co. to Atlantic ocean.
Ogemaw (ō-gē′mạ) co. N E Mich. 570 □ pop. 6, × West Branch.
Ogle (ō′gl) co. N Ill. 780 □ pop. 29, × Oregon.

Pop.

Oglethorpe (ō′gl-thôrp) co. N E Ga. 528 □ pop. 17, × Lexington.
Oglio (ōl′yō) riv. Italy, 130 m. long, Rhætian Alps to Po river.
Ogové (ō′gō′vā′) large riv. in French Kongo, W Africa.
O'Hara (ō-hā′ra) tp. Allegheny co. Pa. 3
O'Higgins (ō-hĭg′gĭnz) prov. Chile, lat. 34° S, 2,524 □ pop. 93, ✻ Rancagua.
Ohio (ō-hī′ō) riv. Miss. valley, 1,000 m. long, from Pittsburg, Pa. to Miss. riv. — N E cen. state of U. S. A. 41,060 □ pop. 3,672. — co. S E Ind. 90 □ pop. 5, × Rising Sun. — co. Ky. 610 □ pop. 23, × Hartford. — co. W. Va. 120 □ pop. 42, × Wheeling. — tp. Spencer co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. Warrick co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 3.
Ohlau (ō′lou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 17 m. S E of Breslau 8
Ohomura (ō-hō-mōō′rä) town, Kiushiu isl. Japan 20
Ohoopee (ō-hōō′pē) riv. Ga. 130 m. long, Washington co. to Altamaha river.
Ohrdruf (ōr′drōōf) ft. town, Saxe-Coburg duchy, Germany 5
Oil City, city, Venango co. Pa. 11
Oil Creek, 50 m. long, Crawford co. Pa. to Allegheny river.
Oise (wâz) riv. France, 158 m. long, from Chimay, Belgium, & Rocroy, France, to Seine riv. — dept. France, 2,261 □ pop. 402, ✻ Beauvais.
Oita Mitsu (oits mĭt-sōō′) *or* **Biwa** (bē-wä′) lake, Hondo isl. Japan, N E of Kioto, 70 m. long, 21 m. wide.
Oka (ō′kä) riv. Russia in Europe, 650 m. long, Orel govt. to Volga riv. — riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 500 m. long, Ergik-Targak-Taigan Mts. to Angara riv.
Okamundel (ō-kä-mŭn′dĕl) dist. W Kathiawar pen. India, 334 □ 13
Okanagan River (ō-kăn′ə-gan-) 300 m. long, from Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada, to Columbia river.
Okanogan (ō-kăn′o-gan) co. N E Wash. 7,258 □ pop. 1, × Conconully.
Okayama (ō-kä-yä′mä) spt. S W Hondo isl. Japan, 90 m. W S W of Kioto 48
Okechobee (ō-kē-chō′bē) lake, S Fla. 40 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Okefinokee Swamp (ō-kē-fĭ-nō′kē-) in S Ga. & N Fla.
Okhota (ŏ-kō′tä) riv. Siberia, 200 m. long. Stanovoi Mts. to Okhotsk Sea.
Okhotsk, Sea of (-ŏ-kŏtsk′) inlet of Pacific ocean, between Kamchatka & Eastern Siberia, lat. 51–60° N, lon. 137–155° E.
Oklahoma (ōk-lä-hō′ma) ter. U. S. Am. 39,030 □ pop. 62, ✻ Guthrie, pop. 3. — co. E Ok. pop. 12, × Oklahoma. — town, × of Oklahoma co. Ok. pop. 4.
Okna (ōk′nä) town, N W Roumania, 100 m. N W of Bucharest
Okolona (ō-kō-lō′na) town, Chickasaw co. Miss.
Oktibbeha (ŏk-tĭb′bē-ha) co. N E cen. Miss. 460 □ pop. 18, × Starkville.
Öland (ö′länt) isl. S E Sweden, 608 □ pop. 33, ✻ Borgholm; alum mine.
Olathe (ō-lā′thē) city, × of Johnson co. Kan.
Old Baldy (-bal′dĭ) mt. Madison co. Mont. 9,711 ft. high.
Oldbury (ōld′ber-ĭ) town, Worcester co. England, 5 m. N W of Birmingham 16
Old Castile (-kăs-tēl′) old prov. cen. Spain, 25,408 □ pop. 1,657.
Oldebroek (ōl′de-brōōk′) vil. Gelderland prov. Netherlands
Oldenburg (ōl′den-bûrg, *Ger.* ōl′den-bōōrg′) grand duchy, Germany, composed of Oldenburg, 2,076 □, Lübeck, 209 □, & Birkenfeld, 194 □; total, 2,479 □ pop. 355. — its ✻, a mfg. & cml. city, on Hunte riv. pop. 23.
Oldham (ōld′ham) co. N Ky. 170 □ pop. 7, × La Grange. — (ōld′ăm) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 131.
Oldland (ōld′land) town, Gloucester co. England
Olds (ōldz) tp. Greene co. N. C.
Old Store, tp. Chesterfield co. S. C. tp.
Oldtown, tp. & vil. Penobscot co. Me.
Olean (ō′lē-ăn′) tp. & vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. tp. pop. 12, vil. pop. 7.
Oleggio (ō-lĕd′jō) town, Novara prov. Italy, 10 m. N of Novara
Olekma (ō-lĕk′mä) riv. Siberia, 400 m. long, Yablonoi Mts. to Lena river.
Olenek (ō-lā-nĕk′) riv. Siberia, 800 m. long, Yakutsk govt. to Arctic Ocean.
Oléron (ō′lā′rôN′) isl. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, 20 m. long, 5 m. wide 17
Oley (ō′lī) tp. Berks co. Pa. 2
Olgopol (ōl-gō′pōl) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe 6
Olhão (ōl-yowN′) town & par. S part of Portugal, 4 m. E of Faro 7
Olinda (ō-lēn′dä) coast town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, South America 8
Oliva (ō-lē′vä) town, Alicante prov. Spain, 6 m. from Mediterranean sea 6
Olive (ōl′ĭv) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Meigs co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Noble co. O. pop. 3.
Olivenza (ō-lē-vĕn′thä) ft. town, Badajos prov. Spain, on Guadiana river 8
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd) co. S E Minn. 648 □ pop. 19, × Rochester.
Olmütz (ōl′mütz) mfg. city, Moravia prov. Austria, on March river 20
Olney (ōl′nĭ) city, × of Richland co. Ill. 4
Olonetz (ō-lō-nĕts′) govt. Russia in Europe, 57,439 □ pop. 342, ✻ Petrozavodsk. — town, Olonetz govt. Russ. pop. 2; Peter the Great built his first dock here.
Oloron (ō′lō′rôN′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France 9
Olot (ō-lōt′) mfg. town, Gerona prov. Spain, on Fluvia river 10
Olvera (ōl-vā′rä) town, Cadiz prov. Spain, 67 m. N E of Cadiz 7
Olviopol (ōl-vē-ō′pōl) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, on Bug river 5
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-a) city, × of Thurston co. and ✻ of Washington 5
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs) mt. range, Thessaly, 9,745 ft.; home of the Greek gods.
Olyphant (ōl′ĭ-fant) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 4
Om (ōm) riv. 400 m. long, Siberia, Russ. in Asia, Tomsk govt. to Irtish river.
Omaha (ō′ma-ha′) city, × of Douglas co. Neb. 140
Oman (ō-män′) country, S E Arabia, 82,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✻ Maskat.
Omenak–Fiord (ō′mĕn-äk-fyōrd′) *or* **Jacob's Bight**, point of iceberg distribution, lat. 70° 40′ N, W coast of Greenland.
Omro (ŏm′rō) tp. & vil. Winnebago co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Omsk (ŏmsk) ft. town, Akmolinsk govt. Russ. in Asia, on Irtish & Om rivers 38
Onalaska (ō′nă-lăs′ka) tp. & city, Lacrosse co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 2.
Onarga (ō-när′ga) tp. & vil. Iroquois co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Oñate (ōn-yä′tä) mfg. town, Guipuzcoa prov. Spain
Onda (ōn′dä) town, Castellon de la Plana prov. Spain
O'Neal (ō-nēl′) tp. San Joaquin co. Cal. pop. 3. — tp. Greenville co. S. C. pop. 3.
Onega (ō-nē′ga, *Russ.* ō-nā′gä) riv. 250 m. long, Russia in Europe, Latcha Lake to Onega Gulf, White Sea.
Oneglia (ō-nāl′yä) town, Italy, on Genoa Gulf, 41 m. E N E of Nice
Oneida (ō-nī′da) co. S E Ida. 2,700 □ pop. 7, × Malad City. — co. cen. N. Y. 1,196 □ pop. 123, × Utica, & Rome. — co. N Wis. 2,036 □ pop. 5, × Rhinelander. — tp. Eaton co. Mich. pop. 3. — vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 6.
Oneida Community, vil. Madison & Oneida cos. N. Y.; inhabited by a community, formerly followers of J. H. Noyes.
Oneida Lake, cen. N. Y. 12 m. N E of Syracuse, 20 m. long, 6 m. wide.
Oneonta (ō-nē-ŏn′ta) tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 6.
Ongole (ŏn′gōl′) *or* **Angolu** (än′gō-lōō′) town, India, 170 m. N of Madras 30
Onondaga (ŏn′on-da′ga) co. cen. N. Y. 824 □ pop. 146, × Syracuse. — tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5.
Onondaga Lake, Onondaga co. N. Y. 5 m. long, 1 m. wide; water saline.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō) co. N. C. 640 □ pop. 10, × Jacksonville.
Onslow Bay (ŏnz′lō-) coast of N. C. bet. Fear & Lookout Capes, 80 m. wide.
Onstwedde (ōnst′wĕd′de) commune, Groningen prov. Netherlands 6
Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō) co. W cen. N. Y. 674 □ pop. 48, × Canandaigua. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — lake between U. S. & Canada, 190 m. long, 55 m. wide, 6,500 □. — prov. Canada, 219,650 □ pop. 2,114, ✻ Toronto. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 860 □ pop. 59, × Whitby.

Pop.

Onteniente (ōn-tā-nē-ĕn′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain, on Clariano river 10
Ontonagon (ŏn′tō-năg′ŏn) co. Michigan, 1,342 □ pop. 4, × Ontonagon.
Oofa (ōō′fä). See Ufa.
Oojein (ōō-jān′). See Ujjain.
Oostacker (ōs′täk′kẹr) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium 7
Oostcamp (ōst′kămp′) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 3 m. S of Bruges 5
Oosterhout (ōs′tẹr-howt′) mfg. town, N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 9
Opatow (ō-pä′tōv) town, Poland, Russ. in Europe, on branch of Vistula river 5
Opelika (ŏp′e-lī′ka) city, × of Lee co. Ala. 4
Opelousas (ŏp′e-lōō′sas) town, × of St. Landry par. La. 2
Openshaw (ŏp′ẹn-shạ) town, suburb of Manchester, England 11
Ophir (ō′fẽr) tp. Butte co. Cal. pop. 2. — anc. country, rich in gold.
Ophir, Mount, mt. Malay Pen. 5,693 ft. high. — mt. Sumatra, 13,800 ft.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tō) *Port.* Porto (pôr′tō) dist. Entre Minho-e-Douro prov. Portugal, 882 □ pop. 467. — its ✻ pop. 106.
Oppeln (ŏp′pĕln) govt. Silesia, Prussia, 5,103 □ pop. 1,577. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Oppslo (ŏp′slō) town, suburb of Christiania, Norway 7
Oquirrh Mountains (ō′kwẹr-) range, S of Great Salt Lake, Ut.
Oran (ō-răn′) dept. Algeria, Africa, 44,616 □ pop. 942. — its ✻ pop. 68; French.
Orange (ŏr′ənj) co. S Cal. 740 □ pop. 14, × Santa Ana. — co. Fla. 1,566 □ pop. 13, × Orlando. — co. S Ind. 400 □ pop. 15, × Paoli. — co. N. Y. 791 □ pop. 98, × Goshen & Newburg. — co. cen. N. C. 380 □ pop. 15, × Hillsboro. — co. E Tex. 390 □ pop. 5, × Orange. — co. E Vt. 659 □ pop. 20, × Chelsea. — co. N cen. Va. 360 □ pop. 13, × Orange Courthouse. — tp. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 5. — tp. Noble co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Mass. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — city, Essex co. N. J. pop. 19. — tp. Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Orangeburg co. S. C. pop. 8. — city, × of Orange co. Tex. pop. 3. — dist. S E France, now in dept. Vaucluse. — (*Fr. pron.* ô′rôNzh′) town, dept. Vaucluse, S France, pop. 10; important Roman antiquities; gave title to Dutch Princes of Orange. 13
Orangeburg (ŏr′ənj-bûrg) co. S S. C. 1,400 □ pop. 49, × Orangeburg, pop. 3.
Orange Free State, republic, S Africa, 41,484 □ pop. 208, ✻ Bloemfontein.
Orangetown (ŏr′ənj-town) tp. Rockland co. N. Y. 10
Oranienburg (ō-rä′nẹ-ẹn-bōōrg′) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe 5
Orbey (ōr′bā′) mfg. town, Alsace, Germany, 14 m. W N W of Colmar 5
Orbitello (ōr-bē-tĕl′lō) fortified town, S Tuscany, Italy 6
Orchomenus (ôr-kŏm′ẹ-nŭs) ruined city in Greece, 7 m. N E of Livadia.
Ord (ôrd) tp. & vil. × of Valley co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Örebro (ö′rē-brō) prov. Sweden, 3,521 □ pop. 183. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Oregon (ŏr′ẹ-gŏn) Pacific state of U. S. A. 96,030 □ pop. 314, ✻ Salem. — co. S Mo. 780 □ pop. 10, × Alton. — tp. & city, × of Ogle co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. Lucas co. O. pop. 3.
Oregon City, tp. & city, × of Clackamas co. Ore. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3. 5
Orekhov (ō-rā-kŏv′) town, Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, on Konskaia river. 6
Orel (ō-rĕl′) govt. Russia in Europe, 18,042 □ pop. 2,021. — its ✻ pop. 78.
Orenburg (ō′ren-bōōrg′) govt. Russia in Asia & Europe, 73,816 □ pop. 1,289. — its ✻ pop. 63.
Orense (ō-rĕn′sä) prov. Spain, 2,739 □ pop. 405. — its ✻, on Miño riv. pop. 13.
Orgãos, Serra Dos (sĕr′rä dōs ôr-gã′ōNs) mts. S Brazil, 3,800 ft. high.
Orgiev (ôr-gē-ĕv′) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe 6
Oria (ō′rē-ä) town, Lecce prov. Italy, pop. 7. — town, Almeria prov. Spain, pop. 7. 5
Oriente (ō-rē-ĕn′tā) prov. E Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 80, ✻ Santa Rosa de Otas.
Orihuela (ō-rē-wā′lä) city, Alicante prov. Spain 21
Orinoco (ō-rĭ-nō′kō) riv. S. Am. 1,600 m. long, mts. of Guiana to Atlantic oc.
Orissa (ō-rĭs′sä) div. Bengal, British India, 8,122 □ pop. 3,865, ✻ Cuttack.
Oristano (ō-rĭs-tä′nō) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy 6
Orizaba (ō-rē-thä′bä) volcanic peak, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 17,380 ft. high. — town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 25 m. S of the mt. pop. 20. 2
Orkhon (ôr′kŏn′) riv. N Mongolia, 380 m. long, Khangai Mts. to Selenga river.
Orkney (ôrk′nē-) **and Shetland** (-shĕt′land) isl. co. Scotland, 957 □ pop. 59; × Kirkwall & Lerwick.
Orkney Islands (ôrk′nē-) arch. N of Scotland, 375 □ pop. 30, × Kirkwall.
Orlando (ôr-lăn′dō) city, × of Orange co. Fla. 3
Orléannais (ôr′lā′ăn′nā′) old prov. France, with ✻ Orléans, now depts. of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, & Loir-et-Cher. 8
Orleans (ôr′lẹ-anz) par. S E La. 187 □ pop. 242, × New Orleans. — co. N. Y. 399 □ pop. 31, × Albion. — co N Vt. 728 □ pop. 22, × Irasburg. — tp. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2. 20 4
Orléans (ôr′lā′ôNz′) city, ✻ of dept. Loiret, France 64
Ormsby (ôrmz′bĭ) co. W Nev. 144 □ pop. 5, × Carson City.
Ormskirk (ôrmz′kĭrk) mfg. & min. town, Lancaster co. England 10 7
Ormus (ôr′mŭs) isl. Persian Gulf, lat. 27° 5′ N, lon. 56° 29′ E; once a rich spt. 7
Ormus, Strait of, bet. Persian Gulf & Arabian Sea, 150 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Ornans (ôr′nôN′) town & beautiful valley, dept. Doubs, France 5 3
Orne (ôrn) dept. N W France, 2,354 □ pop. 354, ✻ Alençon.
Oro (ôr′ō) prov. S W Ecuador, pop. 33, ✻ Machalo. 4
Orono (ō′rō-nō) tp. & vil. Penobscot co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Orontes (ō-rŏn′tēz) riv. N Syria, 240 m. long, Anti-Libanus mts. to Medit. sea. 140
Oroshaza (ō′rŏsh′hä′zŏ′) vil. Békés co. Hungary 18
Orotava (ō-rō-tä′vä) town, Teneriffe isl. Canary Isls. 8
Oroville (ō′rō-vĭl) town, × of Butte co. Cal. 2
Orrery (ŏr′ẹ-rĭ-) **and Kilmore** (-kĭl-mōr′) barony, Cork co. Munster, Ireland 16
Orrville (ôr′vĭl) vil. Wayne co. O. 38 2
Orsara (ōr-sä′rä) town, Avellino prov. Italy 5
Orsha (ōr′shä) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe, on Dnieper river 5
Orsk (ōrsk) town, Orenburg govt. Russia in Asia, on Ural river 5 6
Orsova (ōr′sō′vŏ′) town, Servia, on isl. Danube riv. 4 m. above "Iron Gates" 5 3
Orta (ōr′tä) town, Foggia prov. Italy 5
Orte (ōr′tā) town, Italy, 15 m. E of Viterbo, on Tiber river 4
Ortelsburg (ōr′tĕlz-bōōrg′) town & commune, E. Prussia com. 4
Orthez (ōr′tā′) cml. & mfg. town, Basses-Pyrénées, France 7
Ortiz (ōr-tēth′) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, South America 8
Ortler *or* **Ortler–Spitze** (ōrt′lẹr-spĭt′sẹ) mt. 12,852 ft. high, Rhætian Alps, Tyrol; the highest mt. in Austria. 8
Ortona (ōr-tō′nä) town, Chieti prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea 9
Oruba (ō-rōō′bä) isl. off coast Venezuela, Dutch Antilles, 69 □ 8
Oruro (ō-rōō′rō) dept. Bolivia, South America, 21,331 □ pop. 111. — its ✻, and ✻ of Bolivia till 1893, pop. 10.
Orvieto (ōr-vē-ā′tō) city, Perugia prov. Italy; famous cathedral 14
Orwell (ōr′wĕl) tp. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Addison co. Vt. tp. pop. 1. 30
Orzi–Novi (ōrd′zē-nō′vē) vil. Brescia prov. Italy, near Oglio river 5
Osage (ō-sāj′) co. E Kan. 720 □ pop. 25, × Lyndon. — co. E cen. Mo. 586 □ pop. 13, × Linn. — tp. & city, × of Mitchell co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — city, Osage co. Kan. pop. 3.
Osage Mission, city, Neosho co. Kan. 6 1
Osage River, 500 m. long, Wabaunsee co. Kan. to Missouri river.
Osaka (ō′zä-kä) spt. & mfg. city, S W Hondo isl. Japan, 20 m. S W of Kioto 476
Osawatomie (ōs′a-wŏt′o-mē) tp. & city, Miami co. Kan. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.
Osborne (ŏz′burn) co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 12. — its × pop. 1.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Oscarshamn (ŏs′kärz-hämn′) town, Kalmar prov. Sweden ..... Pop. 5
Osceola (ŏs-ē-ō′lą) co. S Fla. 1,758 □ pop. 3, × Kissimmee. — co. N W Io. 408 □ pop. 6, × Sibley. — co. N W cen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 15, × Hersey.
Osceola City, coextensive tp. & city, × of Clarke co. Io..... 2
Osceola Mills, bor. Clearfield co. Pa. 2
Oschatz (ō′shäts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 31 m. E S E of Leipsic .. 6
Oschersleben (ōsh′ĕrs-lā′bĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Bode river 8
Oscoda (ŏs-kō′dą) co. N E Mich. 580 □ pop. 2, × Mio. — tp. & vil. Iosco co. Mich. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 4.
Oshkosh (ŏsh′kŏsh′) city, × of Winnebago co. Wis..... 23
Oshmiany (ŏsh-myä′nĕ) town, Vilna govt. Russia in Europe..... 5
Oshmuneyn (ŏsh-mōō-nān′) *or* **Eshmoom** (ĕsh′mōōm′) vil. Egypt, on the Nile riv. 27° 46′ N ; site of HERMOP′OLIS MAG′NA..... 7
Osilo (ō-sē′lō) vil. Sardinia isl. Italy, 6 m. E of Sassari 5
Osimo (ōs′ē-mō) town, Ancona prov. Italy, near Musone river 5
Oskaloosa (ŏs′ką-lōō′są) tp. & city, × of Mahaska co. Io. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 7. — tp. & city, × of Jefferson co. Kan. tp. pop. 2.
Oskol (ŏs-kōl′) riv. Russia in Europe, 210 m. long, Kursk govt. to Donetz riv.
Osman-Bazar (ŏs-män′-bä-zär′) town, Bulgaria, 32 m. W of Shumla..... 5
Osmanjik (ŏs-män-jēk′) town, Turkey in Asia, on Kizil-Irmak river..... 5
Osnabrück (ŏs′ną-brük′) dist. Hanover, Prussia, 2,396 □ pop. 300. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Osnaburg (ŏz′ną-bûrg) tp. & vil. Stark co. O. tp. pop. 2.
Ospino (ōs-pē′nō) town, Zamora state, Venezuela, South America..... 6
Ossa (ŏs′sä) mt. Thessaly, Greece, opposite to Mt. Olympus.
Ossett-with-Gawthorpe (ŏs′ĕt-wĭth-gą′thôrp) town, York co. England 11
Ossining (ŏs′ĭn-ĭng) tp. Westchester co. N. Y. 10
Ossipee (ŏs′ĭ-pē′) tp. & vil. × of Carroll co. N. H.....tp. 2
Ostashkov (ŏs-täsh-kŏv′) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Seliger Lake 11
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′) spt. & watering place, W. Flanders prov. Belgium 25
Oster (ŏs′tęr) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe..... 5
Östergötland (ös-tęr-göt′länt) *form.* LINKÖPING, prov. S E Sweden, 4,243 □ pop. 267, ✻ Norrköping.
Osterode (ŏs′tę-rō′dę) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 6. — town, E. Prussia prov. Germany, pop. 6.
Ostia (ŏs′tĭ-ä) vil. mouth of Tiber riv. Italy ; anc. port of Rome.
Ostiaks (ŏs′tĭ-ăks′) people of S Siberia, between Irtish & Yenisei rivers.
Ostiglia (ōs-tēl′yä) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po river..... 6
Ostrasia (ŏs-trā′shę-ą) *or* **Austrasia** (ąs-trā′shę-ą) the most E div. of Charlemagne's empire when broken up ; Meuse riv. to Böhmerwald mts.
Ostrog (ŏs-trŏg′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe 8
Ostrogoisk (ŏs-trō-gŏisk′) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe..... 10
Ostrok (ŏs-trŏk′) convent & stronghold, Montenegro, 22 m. N E of Cattaro.
Ostrolenka (ŏs-trō-lĕn′kä) town, Lomja govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 6
Ostroviec (ŏs′trō-vĕtz′) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Ostrow (ŏs′trōv) town, Lomja govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 6
Ostrowo (ŏs-trō′vō) town, Prussia, 67 m. S E of Posen..... 9
Ostuni (ōs-tōō′nē) town, Lecce prov. Italy..... 16
Osuna (ō-sōō′nä) town, Sevilla prov. Spain..... 18
Oswaldtwistle (ŏs′wald-twĭs′l) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England 10
Oswegatchie (ŏs-wę-găch′ĭ) tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 2
Oswegatchie River, N. Y. 130 m. long, Herkimer co. to St. Lawrence river.
Oswego (ŏs-wē′gō) co. N. Y. 962 □ pop. 72, × Oswego, pop. 22. — tp. Oswego co. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Labette co. Kan. city pop. 3.
Oswego Falls, vil. Oswego co. N. Y.....
Oswestry (ŏz′ęs-trē) town, Shropshire, England 8
Otago (ō-tä′gō) prov. Middle Isl. New Zealand, 25,487 □ pop. 153, ✻ Dunedin.
Otago Bay, bay on S E side of Middle Isl. New Zealand.
Otavalo (ō-tä-vä′lō) town, Ecuador, S. Am. ; ruined by earthquake, 1868 8
Otea (ō-tā′ä) *or* **Great Barrier Island,** on N E coast N. Isl. New Zealand.
Otero (ō-tā′rō) co. S E Col. 2,050 □ pop. 4, × La Junta.
Otisco (ō-tĭs′kō) tp. & hamlet, Ionia co. Mich.....tp. 3
Otley (ŏt′lĭ) town, West Riding, York co. England..... 7
Otoe (ō′tō) co. S E Neb. 609 □ pop. 25, × Nebraska City.
Otricoli (ō-trē′kō-lē) vil. Umbria, Italy ; remains of *anc.* OCRIC′ULUM..... 28
Otsego (ŏt-sē′gō) lake, Otsego co. N Y. 9 m. long, 1½ m. wide.— co. N Mich. 540 □ pop. 4. — co. S E cen. N. Y. 956 □ pop. 51, × Cooperstown. — tp. & vil. Allegan co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 5.
Ottaiano (ŏt-tä-yä′nō) town, 12 m. E of Naples, Italy..... 6
Ottakring (ŏt′tä-kring′) town, Lower Austria, W suburb of Vienna..... 7
Ottawa (ŏt′tą-wą) co. N Kan. 720 □ pop. 13, × Minneapolis. — co. W Mich. 570 □ pop. 35, × Grand Haven. — co. N O. 311 □ pop. 22, × Port Clinton. — city, × of La Salle co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, × of Franklin co. Kan. pop. 6. — tp. Allen co. O. pop. 16. — tp. & vil. × of Putnam co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — riv. Canada, 700 m. to St. Lawrence riv. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 5,705 □ pop. 64, × Hull. — city, × of Carleton co. and ✻ of Dominion of Canada, pop. 44.
Ottensen (ŏt′tęn-sęn) town, Sleswick-Holstein, Prussia ; suburb of Hamburg . 37
Ottertail, co. W Minn. 2,200 □ pop. 34, × Fergus Falls.
Ottertail Lake, in Ottertail co. Minn. 12 m. long ; outlet, Red River of North.
Ottery Saint Mary (ŏt′ęr-ĭ-) town & par. Devon co. England, on Otter river 4
Otto (ŏt′tō) tp. McKean co. Pa..... 2
Ottomacs (ŏt′tō-mäks′) tribe of Indians in W Venezuela, South America.
Ottone (ŏt-tō′nā) town, Genoa prov. Italy, near Trebbia river..... 4
Ottumwa (ŏt-tŭm′wą) city, × of Wapella co. Io..... 14
Ottweiler (ŏt′wī-lęr) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 33 m. S E of Trèves..... 5
Ouachita (wŏsh′ĭ-tą′) co. S Ark. 732 □ pop. 17, × Camden. — par. N La. 644 □ pop. 18, × Monroe.
Ouachita River, 550 m. long, W Ark. to Red River near mouth.
Ouargla *or* **Wargla** (wär′glä) town, Ouargla Oasis, Algerian Sahara, Africa..
Ouche (ōōsh) riv. 50 m. long, dept. Côte-d'Or, Fr. — anc. dist. Normandy, Fr.
Oudh (owd) former kingdom, India, now united to N. W. Provinces, 24,246 □ pop. 12,653. — its former ✻, pop. 10, now suburb of Faizábád.
Ougrée (ōō′grā′) vil. & commune, Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river..com. 6
Oullins (ōōl′lăn′) mfg. vil. dept. Rhône, France 8
Ouray (ōō-rā′) co. S W Col. 450 □ pop. 7. — its × pop. 3.
Ourcq (ōōrk) riv. dept. Aisne, France, 30 m. long ; part of Paris water supply.
Ouro Preto (ōō′rō prā′tō) city, ✻ of Minas-Geraes state, Brazil..... 22
Ouse (ōōz) riv. Sussex co. Eng. — riv. York co. Eng. 60 m. long, North Riding to Humber riv. — *or* **Great Ouse,** riv. 160 m. long, Northampton co. to Wash.
Outagamie (ōō′tą-găm-ĭ) co. N E cen. Wis. 640 □ pop. 39, × Appleton.
Ovada (ō-vä′dä) town, Alessandria prov. Italy, on Orbe river..... 7
Ovalle (ō-väl′yä) town, Coquimbo prov. Chile, South America..... 4
Ovar (ō-vär′) town, Beira prov. Portugal, on Ovar river..... 10
Over (ō′vęr) town, Cheshire, England..... 7
Over Darwen (ō′vęr där′węn) town, Lancaster co. England..... 21
Overton (ō′vęr-tŏn) co. cen. Tenn. 360 □ pop. 12, × Livingston.
Overyssche (ō′vęr-ēsh′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium, on Yssche river..... 5
Overyssel (ō-vęr-ĭs′sęl) prov. Netherlands, 1,291 □ pop. 297, ✻ Zwolle.
Ovid (ōv′ĭd) tp. & vil. Clinton co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. a × of Seneca co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4.

Ovidiopol (ō-vē-dĕ-ō′pōl) ft. naval station, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe... Pop. 5
Oviedo (ō-vĕ-ā′dō) prov. Asturias, Spain, 4,091 □ pop. 595. — its ✻, a city on Nalon & Nora rivs. 57 m. E of Portuguese frontier, pop. 43.
Ovrutch (ō-vrōōch′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, on Marinna river 5
Owatonna (ō-wą-tŏn′ą) tp. & city, × of Steele co. Minn.....city 4
Owego (ō-wē′gō) tp. & vil. Tioga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 6.
Owen (ō′ęn) co. S W cen. Ind. 390 □ pop. 15, × Spencer. — co. N Ky. 312 □ pop. 18, × Owenton.
Owensboro (ō′ęnz-bŭr-rō) city, × of Daviess co. Ky..... 10
Owens Lake, saline lake, Inyo co. Cal. 18 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Owens River, Cal. 175 m. long, Mono co. to Owens Lake.
Owen Stanley *or* **Mt. Victoria,** mountain, Br. New Guinea, 13,121 ft. high.
Owosso (ō-wŏs′ō) tp. & city, Shiawassee co. Mich. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 7.
Owsley (owz′lē) co. S E Ky. 176 □ pop. 6, × Booneville.
Owyhee (ō-wī′hē) co. S W Ida. 7,800 □ pop. 2, × Silver City.
Owyhee River, 350 m. long, N Nev. to Snake River.
Oxford (ŏks′fęrd) co. W Me. 1,892 □ pop. 31, × Paris. — tp. & town, Calhoun co. Ala. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Oxford co. Me. tp. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — city, × of Lafayette co. Miss. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Warren co. N. J. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & town, × of Granville co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Butler co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 2. — *or* **Oxfordshire,** co. cen. England, 756 □ pop. 186. — its ×, seat of Oxford university, pop. 46. — co. S Ontario prov. Canada, 602 □ pop. 49, × Woodstock.
Oxonia (ŏk-sō′nĭ-ą) anc. name of OXFORD, England.
Oyarzun (ō-yär-thōōn′) town, Guipuzcoa prov. Spain..... 4
Oyster Bay, tp. & vil. Queens co. N. Y. tp. pop. 12, vil. pop. 1.
Oystermouth, bathing place, Glamorgan co. Wales, Swansea Bay.....par. 4
Ozark (ō-zärk′) co. Mo. 780 □ pop. 10, × Gainesville. — precinct & vil. × of Dale co. Ala. prec. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Webster co. Mo. pop. 3.
Ozark Mountains, in Ark., Mo., & Ind. Ter. & bet. Ark. & Mo. rivers.
Ozaukee (ō-zą′kē) co. E Wis. 232 □ pop. 15, × Ozaukee.
Ozieri (ōd-zĕ-ā′rē) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy..... 7
Ozora (ō′zō′rŏ′) vil. Tolna co. Hungary..... 4
Ozorkow (ō-zŏr′kōv) town, Poland, Russ. in Europe, 76 m. W S W of Warsaw 6

P

Paarl (pärl) town, Cape Colony, S Africa, 18 m. N E of Cape Town..... 8
Pabianice (pä-bĕ-ä-nē′zä) town, Petrikau govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 6
Pabna (päb′ną) dist. Bengal, Brit. India, 1,838 □ pop. 1,212. — its ✻, pop. 16.
Paceco (pä-chā′kō) town, Trapani prov. Sicily isl. Italy 4
Pacentro (pä-chĕn′trō) town, Aquila prov. Italy..... 4
Pachacama (pä-chä-kä-mä′) vil. dept. Lima, Peru ; ruins of anc. temple.
Pacheco (pä-chā′kō) town, Múrcia prov. Spain..... 5
Pachino (pä-kē′nō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily isl. Italy..... 6
Pachitea (pä-chē-tā′ä) riv. Peru, S. Am. 200 m. long, Andes mts. to Ucayale riv.
Pachuca (pä-chōō′kä) town, ✻ of Hidalgo state, Mexico..... 25
Pacific (pą-sĭf′ĭk) co. S W Wash. 896 □ pop. 4, × Oysterville. — tp. Humboldt co. Cal. pop. 3. — vil. Franklin co. Mo. pop. 1.
Pacific Ocean, extends from Arctic to Antarctic circle, 133° of lat. & from W Am. to Australia, Malay Arch. & E Asia, 160° of lon. 70,000,000 □.
Pactolus (păk-tō′lŭs) tp. & vil. Pitt co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — *now* **Baguli** (bä′-gōō-lē′) anc. riv. Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor ; said to have golden sands.
Padang (pä-däng′) town, W coast Sumatra isl. Malay Archipelago..... 10
Paddington (păd′ĭng-tŏn) par. Middlesex co. England, suburb of London, pop. 107. — suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 11.
Paderborn (pä′dęr-bōrn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia..... 15
Padiham (păd′ĭ-ham) town, Lancaster co. England..... 7
Padinalknad (pä′dĭ-näl′knäd) dist. Kurg prov. British India, 472 □..... 28
Padron (pä-drōn′) town, Coruña prov. Spain ; place of pilgrimage..... 5
Padua (păd′ū-ą) *It.* PADOVA (pä′dō-vä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 755 □ pop. 431. — its ✻, a fortified city, 22 m. W of Venice, on Bacchiglione riv. pop. 47.
Paducah (pą-dū′ką) city, × of McCracken co. Ky. on Ohio river..... 13
Padula (pä-dōō′lä) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy..... 8
Paduli (pä-dōō′lē) town, Benevento prov. Campania, Italy 4
Paejaene (pā-yā′nę) lake, Nyland prov. Finland, Russia, 90 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Paesana (pä-ā-sä′nä) town, Italy, 13 m. W N W of Saluzzo.....com. 6
Pæstum (pēs′tŭm). See PESTO.
Pagani (pä-gä′nē) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy..... 12
Paganico (pä-gä′nē-kō) town, Aquila prov. Italy..... 5
Page, co. S W Io. 528 □ pop. 21, × Clarinda. — co. N Va. 288 □ pop. 13, × Luray.
Pago (pä′gō) isl. Dalmatia prov. Aust. in Adriatic sea, pop. 5. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Pagosa Peak (pä-gō′sä-) Saguache Mts. Col. 12,674 ft. high.
Pagsanjan (päg-sän-jän′) town, Luzon isl. Philippine Group, Malay Arch..... 15
Pahang (pä-hăng′) native state, Malay Pen. 10,000 □ pop. 53. — its ✻.
Painesville (pānz′vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Lake co. O. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 5.
Paint, tp. Fayette co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Highland co. O. tp. pop. 2. 4
Paisley (pāz′lĭ) town, Renfrew co. Scotland..... 2
Paita (pä-ē′tä) spt. town, Piura dept. Peru, S. Am. ; best harbor on coast... 66
Pakhoi (päk-hō′ĕ) treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on Gulf of Tonquin.. 5
Pakracz (päk′rätz′) town, Slavonia, Hungary..... 25
Paks (pŏksh) town, Tolna co. Hungary, on Danube river..... 6
Palafurgel (pä-lä-fōōr-hĕl′) town, Gerona prov. Spain..... 11
Palagonia (pä-lä-gō′nē-ä) town, Sicily isl. Italy, 20 m. S W of Catania 5
Palaja (pä-lä′yä) town & commune, Pisa prov. Italy.....com. 5
Palakonda (pä-lä-kŏn′dą) town, Vizagapatam dist. N E Madras pres. Br. India 10
Palamau (păl′ą-mou′) region, Chotiá Nágpur div. Bengal, Brit. India, 4,260 □ pop. 367. — its ✻. 9
Palanka, Neu, Deutsch, *and* **Alt** (noi-pŏ′lăn′kŏ, doitch-, ält-) three contiguous vils. Bács co. S Hungary, on Danube river.....joint pop. 8
Palanpur (päl′an-pōōr′) British agency over 11 native states, Gujarát, India, 4,800 □ pop. 503. — native state, pop. 216. — its ✻ pop. 17. 6
Palatinate *or* **Pfalz, Lower** *and* **Upper** (-pą-lăt′ĭ-nāt, -pfälts) old div. of Ger. now divided among BAVARIA, RHINE PROV. Prussia, BADEN, & HESSE. 8
Palatine (păl′ą-tīn) tp. & vil. Cook co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 3. 7
Palatka (pą-lăt′ką) city, × of Putnam co. Fla..... 3
Palawan (pä-lä-wän′) isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. 260 m. long, 30 m. broad. 7
Palazzo (pä-lät′sō) town, Potenza prov. Italy..... 4
Palazzo-Adriano (-ä-drē-ä′nō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy..... 10
Palazzuolo (pä-lät-sōō-ō′lō) town, Syracuse prov. Italy 7
Palembang (pä′lĕm-bäng′) Dutch prov. S coast Sumatra isl. 61,152 □ pop. 655. — its ✻, town on Palembang riv. pop. 25. 21
Palena (pä-lā′nä) town, Chieti prov. Italy, 21 m. S S W of Lanciano..... 5
Palencia (pä-lān′thē-ä) prov. in Old Castile, Spain, 3,126 □ pop. 189. — its ✻ pop. 13, a city on Carrion river. 4
Palenque (pä-lĕn′kā) vil. Chiapas state, Mexico ; famous ruins, 7 m. S W of it.

Palermo (pą-lĕr′mō, *It.* pä-lĕr′mō) *anc.* Panor′mus, prov. N Sicily, Italy, 1,964 □ pop. 783. — its ✻ and ✻ of Sicily, a ft. city, pop. 206. — Pop.

Palestine (păl′ĕs-tīn) city, × of Anderson co. Tex. pop. 6. — country, S W part of Syria, Turkey in Asia, length 193 m. breadth 75 m. 11,000 □.

Palestrina (pä-lĕs-trē′nä) city, cen. Italy, 22 m. E S E of Rome 6

Palghat (päl′gät′) ft. town, Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India 31

Pali (pä′lē) cml. town, Jodhpur dominion, Rájputána, India 50

Paliano (pä-lē-ä′nō) ft. town, cen. Italy, 7 m. N W of Anagni 5

Palisade (păl′ĭ-sād′) tp. Bergen co. N. J. 3

Palisades, a high range of trap rock, 18 m. long, on W bank of Hudson riv. in N. Y. & N. J.

Palk's Strait (pąks-) bet. Ceylon isl. & India, 10° N, 80° E, 40 m. wide.

Pal Lahada (päl lä-hä′dä) native state, Orissa, India, 452 □ pop. 15. — its ✻.

Pallamcotta (päl′yäm-kŏt′tä) town, Tinnevelli dist. S Madras, British India.. 18

Pallanza (päl-län′zä) town, Piedmont, Italy, on Lago Maggiore 4

Pallice (păl′ĕs) hamlet, Longford co. Ireland; Goldsmith born here.

Palma (päl′mä) town, Caserta prov. It. pop. 7. — town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, It. pop. 13. — town, Huelva prov. Sp. pop. 4. — ft. town, ✻ of Majorca isl. & of Baleares prov. Sp. pop. 61. — *or* **San Miguel de Palma** (sän mē-gāl′ dā päl′mä) isl. Canary Group, 333 □ pop. 33, ✻ Santa Cruz de la Palma.

Palma del Rio (päl′mä dĕl rē′ō) town, Cordova prov. Spain 5

Palma Nuova (päl′mä nwō′vä) ft. town, Italy, 12 m. S S E of Udine 4

Palmella (päl-mĕl′lä) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal 6

Palmer (pä′mer) tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 2.

Palmi (päl′mē) city, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy 10

Palmyra (păl-mī′rą) tp. Douglas co. Kan. pop. 3. — city, × of Marion co. Mo. pop. 3. — town, Burlington co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Halifax co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — *anc.* Tad′mor, ruined city, Syrian desert, 120 m. N E of Damascus.

Palo (pä′lō) town, Avellino prov. Italy, pop. 3. — city, Bari prov. Italy, pop. 11.

Palo Alto (pä′lō äl′tō) co. N Io. 576 □ pop. 9, × Emmettsburg. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 1. — battlefield, Cameron co. Tex. May, 1846.

Palombara (pä-lōm-bä′rä) town, cen. Italy, 8 m. N of Tivoli 4

Palo Pinto (pä′lō pĭn′tō) co. N Tex. 960 □ pop. 8, × Palo Pinto.

Palos (pä′lōs) spt. Huelva prov. Spain; Columbus set sail for America, 1492.. 1

Palota (pä′lō′tŏ′) town, Veszprim co. Hungary 6

Palu (pä′lōō′) town, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 55 m. N of Diarbekr 5

Pamiers (pą′mę-ā′) town, dept. Ariége, France, on Ariége river 12

Pamir (pä-mēr′) tableland, cen. Asia, 15,000 ft. high; called by the natives, Bam-i-duneah, "Roof of the world."

Pamlico (păm′lĭ-kō) co. N. C. 460 □ pop. 7, × Bayboro.

Pamlico Sound, passage, 75 m. long, 20 m. wide, bet. N. C. & coast islands.

Pampa (păm′pä) ter. cen. Argentine Rep. S. Am. 191,842 □ pop. 40, ✻ Acha.

Pampanga (päm-pän′gä) prov. Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. 2,700 □ pop. 177, ✻ Bacolor.

Pampas (päm′päs) plains, S Argentine Republic, South America, 600,000 □... 1,000

Pampas del Sacramento (päm′päs dĕl sä-krä-mĕn′tō) plains, N E Peru, South America, 60,000 □.

Pamplona (päm-plō′nä) ft. town, ✻ of Navarre prov. Spain, on Agra river... 27

Pamunkey (pą-mŭnk′ĭ) riv. Va. 80 m. long, to York river.

Pana (pā′ną) tp. & city, Christian co. Ill. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5.

Panama (păn-ą-mä′) dept. Colombia, 31,571 □ pop. 285. — its ✻ pop. 30, a spt. on Panama Gulf. See Isthmus of Panama.

Panaria (pä-nä-rē′ä) isl. Lipari Group, Mediterranean sea, 7 m. in circuit.

Panaro (pä-nä′rō) riv. Italy, 75 m. long, Cimone Mt. to Po river.

Panay (pä-nī′) isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. 4,560 □ pop. 567, ✻ Ilo-ilo.

Panderma (pän-dĕr′mä) town, Turkey in Asia, on Marmora Sea 5

Pandharpur (pän′thär-pōōr′) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, British India.... 10

Pangasinan (pän-gä-sī-nän′) prov. Luzon isl. Philippine Group, Malay Arch.. 432

Pangong (pän′gŏng′) two salt lakes, Kashmír & Tíbet, 100 m. long, 3 to 4 m. wide, 14,000 ft. above the sea.

Panipat (păn′ĭ-păt′) town, Punjab, British India, 55 m. N N W of Delhi 23

Panjim (pän-zhĕn′) *or* **New Goa** (-gō′ä) ✻ of Port. India, 5 m. W of Goa.... 24

Pannanich (păn′ą-nĭk′) vil. & watering place, Aberdeen co. Scotland.

Pannonia (păn-nō′nĭ-ą) anc. name of Hungary.

Panola (pan-ō′lą) co. N W Miss. 680 □ pop. 27, × Sardis. — co. E Tex. 800 □ pop. 14, × Carthage.

Panscova (păn′chō-vŏ′) town, in the Banat, Hungary 17

Pantanau (pän′tä-now) town, Pegu div. Lower Burma, British India 6

Pantellaria (pän-tĕl-lä-rē′ä) isl. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 58 □ 6

Panticosa (pän-tē-kō′sä) medicinal baths, Huesca prov. Spain.

Pantin (pŏN′tăN′) town, dept. Seine, France, 3½ m. N E of Paris 18

Panwell (pän′wĕl) town, Tanna dist. Bombay pres. British India 11

Pão d'Assucar (pown dăs-sōō′kär) rock, 600 ft. high, Rio Janeiro Bay, S. Am.

Paola (pä-ō′lą) tp. & city, × of Miami co. Kan. city pop. 3. — (*It. pron.* pä′-ō-lä) city, Cosenza prov. Italy, 13 m. W N W of Cosenza, pop. 7.

Paoli (pā-ō′lē) tp. & vil. × of Orange co. Ind. 3

Papa (pä′pŏ′) town, Veszprim co. Hungary, on branch of Marczal river 15

Papasquiero (pä-päs-kē-ā′rō) town, Durango state, Mexico, North America.. 6

Papéiti (pä-pā-ē′tē) *or* **Papeete** (pä-pē′tē) ✻ of Tahiti, Society Isls. S Pac. oc. 3

Papenburg (pä′pen-bōōrg′) cml. town, Hanover prov. Prussia 7

Paps of Jura (-jōō′rą) three mts. Jura isl. Hebrides, Scot.; highest, 2,420 ft.

Papua (păp′ōō-ą *or* pä′pōō-ä). See New Guinea.

Pará (pä-rä′) arm of Amazon riv. South America, 200 m. long, 12 to 40 m. wide. — state, Brazil, S. America, 443,653 □ pop. 407. — *or* **Belem,** its ✻ pop. 65.

Parabiago (pä-rä-bē-ä′gō) market town, Lombardy, Italy 4

Paracels (pä-rä-sĕlz′) islets and reefs, China Sea, 150 m. E of Annam.

Parachin (pä-rä-chēn′) town, cen. Servia, on Morava river 5

Paraclet (pä′rä′klā′) hamlet, dept. Aube, France; Héloïse's convent.

Paradas (pä-rä′Dăs) town, Sevilla prov. Spain, 25 m. E S E of Seville 5

Paradise (păr′ą-dīs) tp. & vil. Lancaster co. Pa. ..... tp. 3

Paragould (păr′ą-gōōld) town, × of Greene co. Ark. 2

Paraguana (pä-rä-gwä′nä) pen. Falcon & Zulia state, Venezuela, South America, 1,600 □.

Paraguay (pä-rä-gwī′ *or* pä′rä-gwā) riv. South America, 1,600 m. long, Matto Grosso state, Brazil, to Paraná riv. — republic, South America, bet. Paraná & Paraguay rivs. 88,807 □ pop. 600, ✻ Asuncion.

Parahyba (pä-rä-ē′bä) riv. South America, 270 m. long, Parahyba state, Brazil to Atlantic ocean. — state, N E Brazil, South America, 28,854 □ pop. 497. — its ✻ pop. 40, on Parahyba river.

Parahyba do Sul (pä-rä-ē′bä dō sōōl) riv. South America, 500 m. long, São Paulo state, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean.

Parahitinga (pä-rä-ē-tĭn′gä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America.

Paramaribo (păr′ą-măr′ĭ-bō) ✻ of Dutch Guiana, S. Am. on Surinam river... 29

Paramo de Assuay (pä′rä-mō dā äs-swī′) mt. pass, Ecuador, 15,528 ft. high.

Paramythia (pä-rä-mē-thē′ä) *or* **Aidonat** (ä-ē′dō-nät′) town, Janina vilayet, W Turkey in Europe, 21 m. S W of Janina 5

Paraná (pä-rä-nä′) riv. South America, 2,000 m. long, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, 22° 30′ S, to La Plata riv. — state, S Brazil, S. America, 85,453 □ pop. 188, ✻ Curitiba. — town, ✻ of Entre Rios prov. Argentine Republic, pop. 18.

Paranagua (pä-rä-nä′gwä) town, Paraná state, Brazil, South America 7

Paranahyba (pä-rä-nä-ē′bä) riv. 750 m. long, between Maranhão & Piauhy states, Brazil, South America. — riv. 500 m. long, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America, S W to Paraná river.

Parangla (pä-rän′glä) mt. pass, Himalaya Range, 19,132 ft. high, lon. 78° E.

Parapara (pä-rä-pa′rä) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, South America 8

Parati (pä-rä-tē′) spt. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America 10

Paray-le-Monial (pă′rā′-lę-mō′nę-äl′) town, Saône-et-Loire, France; a place of pilgrimage 3

Parchim (pärk′ĭm) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, Germany 8

Pardubitz (pär′dōō-bĭts′) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river 10

Paredes de Nava (pä-rā′dās dā nä′vä) town, Palencia prov. Spain 5

Parenzo (pä-rĕn′zō) town, W coast of Istria, Austria 7

Parga (pär′gä) ft. maritime town, Janina vilayet, W Turkey in Europe 4

Parima, Sierra (sē-ĕr′rä pä-rē′mä) mts. Venezuela, S. Am.; highest 10,000 ft.

Parinacota (pä-rē-nä-kō′tä) mt. Bolivia, South America, 22,030 ft. high.

Paris (păr′ĭs) tp. & city, × of Edgar co. Ill. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5. — city, × of Bourbon co. Ky. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × of Oxford co. Me. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Kent co. Mich. pop. 3. — town, × of Monroe co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Stark co. O. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Union co. O. pop. 4. — city, × of Henry co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, × of Lamar co. Tex. pop. 8. — (*Fr. pron.* pä′rē′) ft. city, riv. port, & ✻ of France, on Seine riv. 111 m. from the sea, pop. 2,448; observatory in lat. 48° 50′ 12″ N, lon. 2° 20′ 22½″ E.

Parishville (păr′ĭsh-vĭl) tp. & vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Parisii (pą-rĭz′ĭ-ī) an anc. name of Paris, France.

Park, co. cen. Col. 2,100 □ pop. 4, × Fair Play. — co. S Mont. 5,558 □ pop. 7, × Livingston.

Park City, city, Summit co. Ut. 3

Parke (pärk) co. W Ind. 440 □ pop. 20, × Rockville.

Parker (pär′ker) co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 22, × Weatherford. — city, Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 1. — tp. Butler co. Pa. pop. 2.

Parkersburg (pär′kęrz-bûrg) city, × of Wood co. W. Va. 8

Parkesburg (pärks′bûrg) bor. Chester co. Pa. 2

Park Range, part of Rocky Mts. in Col.; highest, Lincoln, 14,297 ft. high.

Park View Mountain, peak of Rocky Mts. Col. 12,433 ft. high.

Parma (pär′mą) tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — (*It. pron.* pär′mä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 1,251 □ pop. 271. — its ✻, city on Parma riv. pop. 44.

Parmagudi (pär-mä-gōō′dē) town, India, 21 m. W N W of Madura 6

Parnassus (pär-năs′ŭs) *or* **Liakhura** (lē-ä-kōō′rä) mt. Greece, 8,068 ft. high; the Castalian Fountain & Corycian Cave are here.

Parnell (pär′nĕl′) suburb, Auckland, North Isl. New Zealand 9

Parnes (pär′nĕz) *or* **Nozea** (nō-zē′ä) mt. Gr. 16 m. N of Athens, 4,640 ft. high.

Parola (pä-rō′lä) town, Khandesh div. Bombay pres. British India 12

Paropamisan Mountains (păr′ō-păm′ĭ-săn′-) Afghánistán & E Persia, 350 m. long, touch Hindu-Kush Range on E, & Elburz Mts. on W.

Paros (pā′rŏs) isl. Ægean sea, 100 □; produces finest marble 6

Parral (pär-räl′) town, Linares prov. Chile, South America 5

Parramatta (păr′ą-măt′ą) town, New South Wales, Aust. 13 m. N W of Sydney 12

Parras (pär′räs) town, Durango state, Mexico; noted wines & brandies 8

Parsons (-sonz) city, Labette co. Kan. pop. 7. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 2.

Partabgarh (pär′täb-gär′) dist. Rái Bareli div. Oudh, British India, 1,458 □ pop. 784. — its ✻, 90 m. S E of Lucknow, pop. 12. — ft. town, Udaipur state, Rájputána, India, 75 m. E S E of Udaipur, pop. 5.

Partanna (pär-tän′nä) town & commune, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy ..... com. 12

Partinico (pär-tē-nē′kō) mfg. & cml. city, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy 21

Parthenay (pär′tę-nā′) mfg. town, dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, on Thouet riv. 6

Parthenope (pär-thĕn′ō-pē) anc. name of Naples, Italy.

Partick (pär′tĭk) bor. Glasgow, Lanark co. Scotland; iron shipbuilding 8

Pasadena (păs′ą-dē′ną) tp. & city, Los Angeles co. Cal. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 5.

Pascagoula (păs′ką-gōō′lą) riv. Miss. 85 m. long, Greene co. to Gulf of Mex.

Pascagoula Bay, mouth of Pascagoula riv. Miss. in Gulf of Mexico.

Pasco (păs′kŏ) co. cen. Fla. 800 □ pop. 4, × Dade City.

Pascoag (păs-kōg′) vil. Providence co. R. I. 1

Pascuaro (päs-kwä′rō) town, Michoacan state, Mexico, on Pascuaro Lake 6

Pas-de-Calais (pä-dę-kà′lā′) dept. N E France, 2,551 □ pop. 874, ✻ Arras; chief towns, Béthune, Boulogne, Saint-Pol, Montreuil, & Saint-Omer.

Pasewalk (pä′zę-wälk′) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Ucker river 5

Pasig (pä′sēg′) town, Luzon isl. Philippine Group, Malay Arch. E of Manilla.. 16

Pasquotank (păs′kwŏ-tăngk′) co. N. C. 200 □ pop. 11, × Elizabeth City.

Passaconaway (păs′ą-kŏn′ą-wă) highest of Sandwich Mts. N. H. 4,200 ft.

Passaic (păs-sā′ĭk) riv. N. J. 100 m. long, Morris co. to Newark riv. — co. N. J. 197 □ pop. 105, × Patterson. — city, Passaic co. N. J. pop. 13.

Passamaquoddy Bay (păs′ą-mą-kwŏd′ĭ-) inlet, Bay of Fundy, between Me. & New Brunswick, at mouth of St. Croix river.

Passarowitz (päs-sä′rō-wĭts′). See Pozarévatz.

Passau (päs′sou) ft. town, Bavaria, Inn & Danube rivs.; treaty, 1552 17

Pass Christian, town, Harrison co. Miss. 2

Passy (päs′sē′) town, dept. Seine, W suburb of Paris, France 18

Pastaza (päs-tä′thä) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 400 m. long, to Amazon river.

Pasto (päs′tō) town, dept. Cauca, Colombia, South America 7

Pasuruan (pä′sōō-rōō-än′) prov. E end Java isl. 2,720 □ pop. 642. — its ✻.

Paszto (päss′tō) town, Heves co. Hungary, on Zagyva river 5

Patagonia (păt′ą-gō′nĭ-ą) former name of a region at S end of South America, 38° 54′ S to 53° S, 400,000 □; now divided bet. Chile & Argentine Republic. 32

Patak Nagy Saros (pŏ′tŏk′ nŏdj shŏ′rŏsh′) town, Hungary, on Bodrog river 4

Patan (pä-tän′) town, Baroda state, Gujarát, Bombay, India, 65 m. N N W of Ahmadábád 32

Patapsco (pą-tăps′kō) riv. Md. 80 m. long, Carroll co. to Chesapeake Bay.

Patchogue (păt-chōg′) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. 3

Pater (pā′ter) *or* **Pembroke Dock** (pĕm′brōk-) town, Pembroke co. S Wales, Great Britain, on Milford Haven; arsenal & dockyard 14

Paterno (pä-tĕr′nō) city, Sicily, Italy, at base of Mt. Etna; hot springs 15

Paterson (păt′er-son) mfg. city, × of Passaic co. N. J. 73

Patiála (pä-tē-ä′lä) native state, S E Punjab, India, 5,951 □ pop. 1,539. — its ✻ pop. 56.

Patmo (păt′mō) *or* **Patmos** (păt′mŏs) isl. W of Asia Minor, pop. 4; scene of St. John's exile. — its ✻.

Patna (păt′ną) div. Bengal, British India, 23,732 □ pop. 13,123. — dist. of div. 2,101 □ pop. 1,560. — ✻ of dist. & div. and of Behar prov. pop. 168. — native state, E part of Cen. Provinces, India, 2,399 □ pop. 25. — its ✻.

Patodi (pä-tō′dē) native state, India, on Sirhind plain, Punjab, 50 □ 21

Patoka (pą-tō′ką) tp. Gibson co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. Pike co. Ind. pop. 2.

Patras (pä-träs′) ft. spt. town, ✻ of Achaia & Elis, in Morea, Greece 34

Patri (pä′trē′) town, Ahmadábád dist. Bombay, British India, on Ran of Cutch 9

Patria (pä-trē′ä) lake, 13 m. N W of Naples; tomb of Scipio near by.

Patrick (păt′rĭk) co. S Va. 521 □ pop. 14, × Patrick Courthouse.

Patschkau (pächk′kow) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river 5

Patti (pät′tē) city, Sicily, Italy, on Patti Gulf, 17 m. S W of Milazzo 8

Patton (păt′n) tp. Ford co. Ill. 4

Pâturages (pä′tü′rązh′) min. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 9

Patzizia (pät-thē′thē-ä) town, Guatemala, Central America 8

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Patzum (pät-thōōm′) town, Guatemala, Cen. Am. 40 m. W N W of Guatemala — Pop. 5
Pau (pō) town, ✻ of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France; Henry IV. born here.... 32
Paulding (pạl′dĭng) co. N W Ga. 340 □ pop. 12, × Dallas. — co. N W O. 414 □ pop. 26, × Paulding, pop. 2.
Paumotu (pow-mō′tōō) *i. e.* "all islands," *or* **Low Archipelago**, S Pac. oc.. 9
Pausa (pow′sä) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 24 m. W S W of Zwickau.. 4
Pavia (pä-vē′ä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,284 □ pop. 492. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Pavlograd (päv′lŏ-grädʹ) town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe..... 7
Pavlov (päv′lōvʹ) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, 38 m. E of Moscow.. 5
Pavlovsk (päv′lŏvskʹ) ft. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 3. — town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe, on Don riv. pop. 5.
Pawlet (pạ′lĕt) tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt.....tp. 2
Pawling (pạ′lĭng) tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y.....tp. 2
Pawnee (pạ′nē′) co. S W cen. Kan. 756 □ pop. 5, × Larned. — co. S E Neb. 432 □ pop. 10, × Pawnee City.
Pawnee City, tp. & vil. × of Pawnee co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Pawpaw (pạ′pạ′) tp. Wabash co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Van Buren co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Pawtucket (pạ-tŭk′ĕt) city, Providence co. R. I..... 28
Paxo (päk′sō) one of Ionian Isls. Greece, 10 □ pop. 5, ✻ Gayo *or* Gaïu.
Paxton (päks′tŏn) city, × of Ford co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 2.
Payne (pān) co. N E Ok. pop. 7, × Stillwater.
Paysandú (pī-sän-dōōʹ) dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. 5,115 □ pop. 25. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Payson (pā′sŏn) tp. & vil. Adams co. Ill. tp. pop. 33. — city, Utah co. Ut. pop. 2.
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ) tp. & city, Marion co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 10.
Peach Bottom, tp. & hamlet, York co. Pa.....tp. 2
Peak *or* **High Peak**, dist. Derby co. England; has curious caves.
Peaks of Otter (-ŏt′ẽr) two summits, Blue Ridge mts. Va. 4,000 ft. high.
Pea Ridge, hamlet, Benton co. Ark.; battlefield, 1862.
Pearl Islands, Panama Bay, Colombia, 60 m. S E of Panama.
Pearl Lagoon, inlet of Caribbean Sea, Nicaragua, Central America.
Pearl River, Miss. 400 m. long, Winston co. to Gulf of Mexico. — riv. & lagoon near Honolulu, Hawaiian Isls. — co. S Miss. 666 □ pop. 3, × Poplarville.
Pease (pēz) tp. Belmont co. O..... 13
Pecatonica (pĕk′ạ-tŏn′ĭ-kạ) tp. & vil. Winnebago co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Peccioli (pĕt′chō-lē) town & commune, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy...commune 6
Pe-chi-li, Pe-Chee-Lee *or* **Pe-tschi-li** (pā′-chē′-lē′). See Chili.
Peckham (pĕk′ạm) vil. Surrey co. England; a suburb of London..... 42
Pecos (pā′kōs) co. W Tex. 6,700 □ pop. 1, × Fort Stockton.
Peddapur (pĕd′ạ-pōōr′) town, Godavari dist. Madras presidency, British India 9
Pedee (pē′dē′) tp. Georgetown co. S. C..... 4
Pedee River, N. C. & S. C. 415 m. long; called in N. C. the **Yadkin**; rises in Blue Ridge mts. flows into Winyaw Bay, S. C.
Peebles (pē′blz) *or* **Peeblesshire** (pē′bl-shĭr) *or* **Tweeddale** (twēd′dāl) co. Scotland, 356 □ pop. 15. — its ×, on Tweed riv. pop. 3.
Peekskill (pēks′kĭl) vil. Westchester co. N. Y..... 10
Peel (pēl) spt. town, Isle of Man, Irish Sea, pop. 4. — co. Ontario prov. Can. 269 □ pop. 15, × Brampton. — (*Dutch pron.* pāl) marsh, 60 □ N. Brabant & Limburg provs. Netherlands.
Peel River, New South Wales, 600 m. long, lat. 31° 40′ S to Darling river.
Peepee (pē′pē′) tp. Pike co. O..... 3
Peeples (pē′plz) tp. Hampton co. S. C..... 5
Pegau (pā′gow) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 14 m. S S W of Leipsic.... 4
Pego (pā′gō) town, Alicante prov. Spain, 38 m. N E of Alicante..... 6
Pegu (pē-gōō′) div. Lower Burma, 9,299 □ pop. 1,441, ✻ Rangun. — town, Lower Burma, on Pegu riv. 58 m. N E of Rangun, pop. 4.
Pei-Ho (pā′-hō′) riv. N China, Great Wall to Pe-chi-li Gulf.
Peilau (pī′lou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 33 m. S S W of Breslau..... 7
Peine (pī′nẹ) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 17 m. N E of Hildesheim..... 5
Peint (pānt) native state, Bombay, India, 960 □ pop. 47. — its ✻ 90 m. N N E of Bombay.
Pekalongan (pā-kä-lōn′gän) dist. Java isl. pop. 505. — its ✻ a spt. on N coast.
Pekel-Aa, Nieuwe *and* **Oude** (-pā′kẹl-ä, nyü′wē-, ow′dẹ-) two vils. Netherlands, on Aa riv. 21 m. S E of Groningen.....joint pop. 10
Pekin (pē′kĭn) tp. & city, × of Tazewell co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6.
Peking (pē′kĭng′) city, ✻ of Chili prov. & of China & Chinese Empire, 50 m. S of Great Wall, lat. of observatory 39° 54′ 13″ N, lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E..... 1,000
Pelago (pā′lä-gō) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy..... 9
Pelestrina (pā-lĕs-trē′nä) isl. Venice, Italy, 7½ m. long. — town on isl. pop. 7.
Pelew Islands (pē-lū′-) group of 20 isls. in W Micronesia; Spanish.
Pelham (pĕl′ạm) tp. & vil. Westchester co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Caswell co. N. C. tp. pop. 2.
Peling (pā′lĭng′) isl. E coast Celebes isl. Malay Arch. 50 m. long, 20 m. broad.
Pe-Ling Mountains (pē′-lĭng′-) range in N W China.
Pella (pĕl′ạ) city, Marion co. Io. pop. 2. — (*pron.* pĕl′lä) ruins near Yenidje, Salonika vilayet, Turkey in Europe; birthplace of Alexander the Great.
Pellegrino (pĕl-lā-grē′nō) town & commune, Parma prov. Italy.....com. 5
Pellew Islands (pĕl′lū-) group, S W part of Carpentaria Gulf, Australia.
Pelusiac Branch (pẹ-lū′sĭ-ăk-) anc. arm of Nile riv.; now filled up.
Pelusium (pẹ-lū′sĭ-ŭm) ruined city, Egypt, at mouth of Nile river.
Pelvoux (pĕl′vōō′) mt. in depts. Hautes-Alpes & Isère, France, 13,442 ft. high.
Pelzer (pĕl′zẽr) town, Anderson co. S. C..... 2
Pemba (pĕm′bä) isl. N of Zanzibar isl. E Africa, 360 □; British protectorate.. 40
Pemberton (pĕm′bẽr-tŏn) tp. & bor. Burlington co. N. J.....tp. 3
Pembina (pĕm′bē-nạ) co. N E N. Dak. 1,120 □ pop. 14, × Pembina.
Pembroke (pĕm′brōk) tp. & vil. Washington co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Merrimack co. N. H. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Genesee co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — (*pron.* pĕm′brōōk) *or* **Pembrokeshire** (pĕm′brōōk-shĭr) co. S Wales, Great Britain, 611 □ pop. 89. — its × pop. 15, a spt. town.
Pemiscot (pĕm′ĭs-kŏt) co. S E Mo. 480 □ pop. 6, × Gayoso.
Penafiel (pā-nä-fē-ĕl′) town, Minho prov. Portugal, 19 m. E N E of Oporto... 4
Penang (pē-năngʹ) British isl. Malacca Strait, 107 □. — div. of Straits Settlements, Malay Pen. 619 □ pop. 233, ✻ Georgetown.
Pen Argyl (pĕn är′gĭl) bor. Northampton co. Pa..... 2
Pencader (pĕn-kā′dẽr) hundred, Newcastle co. Del..... 2
Pender (pĕn′dẽr) co. E part of N. C. 800 □ pop. 13, × South Washington.
Pendleton (pĕn′dl-tŏn) co. N Ky. 310 □ pop. 16, × Falmouth. — co. W. Va. 650 □ pop. 9, × Franklin. — town, × of Umatilla co. Ore. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Anderson co. S. C. tp. pop. 3. — mfg. & min. town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 25.
Penedo (pā-nā′dō) city, Alagoas state, Brazil, S. Am. on São Francisco river.. 9
Penfield (pĕn′fēld) tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Penig (pā′nĭg) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river..... 5
Peninsula, The, name applied to Spain & Portugal together. — a district in the S E of Va.; battlefields during the civil war.
Penn (pĕn) tp. St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. Guthrie co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. tp. pop. 4.
Pennar (pĕn-närʹ) *or* **Tirunkojilur** (tē-rōōn-kō′yĕ-lōōrʹ) riv. India, 270 m. long, Mysore to Bengal Bay.
Pennington (pĕn′ĭng-tọn) co. W S. Dak. 1,521 □ pop. 7, × Rapid City. — Pop.
Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ạ) one of Middle states, U. S. A. 45,215 □ pop. 5,258, ✻ Harrisburg; coal & iron mines & oil wells.
Penn Yan (pĕn yănʹ) vil. × of Yates co. N. Y..... 4
Peno (pē′nō) tp. Pike co. Mo..... 2
Penobscot (pẹ-nŏb′scọt) riv. Me. 300 m. long, Somerset co. to Penobscot Bay. — co. Me. 3,332 □ pop. 73, × Bangor. — tp. Hancock co. Me. pop. 1.
Penobscot Bay, Me.; inlet of Atlantic ocean, 35 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Penrith (pĕn′rĭth *or* pē′rĭth) town, Cumberland co. England..... 9
Pensacola (pĕn′sạ-kō′lạ) spt. & navy yard, × of Escambia co. Fla..... 12
Pensacola Bay, inlet Gulf of Mexico, Santa Rosa co. Fla.
Pentelicus (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŭs) mt. Attica, Greece, 3,640 ft. high; fine marble.
Pentland Firth (pĕnt′land-) separates Orkney Isls. from Scotland.
Pentland Hills, in Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh cos. Scotland.
Pentwater (pĕnt′wạ-tẽr) tp. & vil. Oceana co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Penza (pĕn′zä) govt. E Russia, 14,997 □ pop. 1,523; fertile soil & vast forests; chief towns, Penza, Mokshansk, Nijni-Lomov, & Saransk. — its ✻ pop. 46.
Penzance (pĕn-zānsʹ) spt. Cornwall co. & most W town of England..... 12
Penzing (pĕnt′sĭng) vil. Lower Austria, W suburb of Vienna, on Wien river.. 13
Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ạ) co. N W cen. Ill. 615 □ pop. 70. — its ×, on Ill. riv. pop. 41.
Pepin (pē′pĭn) co. W Wis. 244 □ pop. 7, × Durand.
Pepin Lake, expansion of Miss. riv. in Wis. & Minn. 28 m. long, 3 m. wide.
Pepperell (pĕp′pẽr-ẹl) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Pequannock (pē-kwăn′ŏk) tp. Morris co. N. J..... 3
Pera (pā′rä) Frank suburb of Constantinople, Tur. in Europe, N of Golden Horn.
Perak (pā-räk′) state, W coast Malay Pen. 7,950 □ pop. 213, ✻ Kwala Kangsa.
Perche (pẽrsh) tp. Boone co. Mo. pop. 2. — (*Fr. pron.* pẽrsh) anc. div. of Maine prov. France, now depts. Orne, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure.
Perekop (pā-rā-kŏpʹ) town, Taurida govt. Russia, on Perekop Isthmus..... 4
Pereslavl (pār-ĕs-lävlʹ) town, Poltava govt. Russ. in Europe, near Dnieper riv. 9
Pereslavl-Zalieski (pār-ĕs-lävlʹ-zä-lē-ĕs′kē) town, Vladimir govt. Russia.... 7
Pergola (pẽr′gō-lä) town, Marches, Italy, on Cesano river..... 9
Périgord (pā′rē-gōrʹ) old div. Guienne prov. France; its ✻ was Périgueux.
Périgueux (pā′rē′gūʹ) town, ✻ of dept. Dordogne, France, on Isle river..... 31
Perim (pā-rēmʹ) British isl. 5 m. long, Bab-el-Mandeb strait, Red Sea, 5 □.... 2
Perinton (pẽr′ĭn-tọn) tp. Monroe co. N. Y..... 4
Perkins (pẽr′kĭnz) co. S W Neb. 882 □ pop. 4, × Grant.
Perleberg (pẽr′lā-bẽrgʹ) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 8
Perm (pẽrm) govt. Russia in Europe, lying partly in Asia, 128,211 □ pop. 2,714. — its ✻, on Kama riv. pop. 39.
Pernambuco (pẽr-năm-boōʹkō) state, E Brazil, 49,625 □ pop. 1,111. — *or* **Recife** (rā-sē′fā) its ✻ pop. 190.
Pernau (pẽr′now) ft. spt. town, Livonia govt. Russ. in Europe, on Pernau river 7
Peronne (pā′rônnʹ) town, dept. Somme, France, on Somme river..... 5
Pérouse Islands (pā-rōōzʹ-) group, Pacific ocean, 10° S, 165°–170° E; La Pérouse lost here, 1790.
Perpignan (pẽr′pēn′yŏnʹ) town, ✻ of dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France..... 34
Perquimans (pẽr-kwĭm′ạnz) co. N. C. 240 □ pop. 9, × Hertford.
Perry (pẽr′ĭ) co. W cen. Ala. 774 □ pop. 29, × Marion. — co. W cen. Ark. 560 □ pop. 6, × Perryville. — co. S Ill. 440 □ pop. 18, × Pinckneyville. — co. S Ind. 380 □ pop. 18, × Cannelton. — co. S E Ky. 448 □ pop. 6, × Hazard. — co. S E Miss. 1,116 □ pop. 6, × Augusta. — co. E S E Mo. 436 □ pop. 13, × Perryville. — co. S E cen. O. 402 □ pop. 31, × New Lexington. — co. S cen. Pa. 550 □ pop. 26, × New Bloomfield. — co. cen. Tenn. 420 □ pop. 8, × Linden. — tp. & town, Pike co. Ill. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Noble co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, Dallas co. Io. pop. 3. — tp. St. François co. Mo. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Brown co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 7. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 12. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2.
Perrysburg (pẽr′ĭz-bûrg) tp. & vil. Wood co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Persepolis (pẽr-sĕp′ō-lĭs) anc. ✻ of Persia; important ruins near Istakr, Fars prov. 40 m. N E of Shiraz.
Persia (pẽr′shĭ-ạ) kingdom, S W Asia, 628,000 □ pop. 7,654, ✻ Teheran.
Persian Gulf, arm of Arabian Sea, bet. Arabia & Persia, 550 m. by 220 m.
Person (pẽr′sọn) co. N. C. 420 □ pop. 15, × Roxboro.
Perth (pẽrth) city, × of Perth co. Scot. on Tay riv. pop. 31. — city, × of Perth co. Australia, and ✻ of W. Australia, pop. 10. — *or* **Perthshire** (pẽrth′shĭr) co. cen. Scot. 2,588 □ pop. 126; chief towns, Perth, Crieff, & Dumblane.
Perth Amboy (pẽrth ăm′boi′) coextensive tp. & city, Middlesex co. N. J..... 10
Pertuis (pẽr′twē′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, near Durance river..... 6
Peru (pẹ-rōōʹ) tp. & city, La Salle co. Ill. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 6. — tp. & city, × of Miami co. Ind. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 7. — tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — (*Sp. pron.* pā-rōōʹ) republic, W coast of South America, 463,747 □ pop. 2,622, ✻ Lima.
Perugia (pā-rōō′jä) prov. cen. Italy, coextensive with the old dept. of Umbria, 3,719 □ pop. 593. — its ✻ pop. (with commune) 50.
Peruwels (pā′rü-wĕlsʹ) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 16 m. W N W of Mons. 8
Pesaro (pā′sä-rō) ft. town, Italy, ✻ of Pesaro & Urbino province..... 13
Pesaro and Urbino (-ōōr-bē′nō) prov. Marches, It. 1,144 □ pop. 232, ✻ Pesaro.
Pescara (pĕs-kä′rä) commune & ft. town, Chieti prov. Italy.....com. 5
Peschiera (pĕs-kē-ā′rä) ft. town, Italy, 21 m. N N W of Mantua, on Mincio river 2
Pescia (pĕsh′ä) town & commune, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy.....com. 13
Pescina (pā-shē′nä) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi dept. Italy..... 5
Pesco Pagano (pĕs′kō pā-gä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy..... 4
Peshâwur (pā-shou′ẽr) div. Punjab, British India, comprising Peshâwur, Kohat, & Hazara dists. 8,171 □ pop. 1,421. — dist. of div. 2,497 □ pop. 523. — ft. town, and ✻ of dist. & div. 12 m. E of Khaibar Pass, pop. 84.
Peshtigo (pĕsh′tĭ-gō) tp. & vil. Marinette co. Wis. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 2.
Pesto (pĕs′tō) site of *anc.* Pæs′tum; ruined Greek temples on Salerno Gulf, It.
Petaluma (pĕt-ạ-lōō′mạ) tp. & city, Sonoma co. Cal. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 4.
Petch (pĕch) *or* **Ipek** (ē-pāk′) town, Kossova vilayet, Turkey in Europe..... 12
Petchora (pĕt-chō′rä) riv. Russia, 900 m. long, Ural Mts. to Arctic Ocean.
Peten (pā-tĕn′) lake, 65 m. round, Guatemala state, Central America.
Peterboro (pē′tẽr-bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H.....tp. 3
Peterborough, city, Northampton co. England. pop. 25; fine cathedral. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 2,485 □ pop. 38. — its ×, on Otonabee riv. pop. 10.
Peterhead (pā′tẽr-hĕd) bor. & fishing town, Aberdeen co. Scot.; a spt...bor. 11
Peterhof (pē′tẽr-hōfʹ) town, Russia in Europe, on Finland Gulf..... 7
Peters (pā′tẽrz) tp. Franklin co. Pa..... 3
Petersburg (pē′tẽrz-bûrg) city, × of Menard co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Pike co. Ind. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, Dinwiddie co. Va. pop. 23.
Petersfield (pē′tẽrz-fēld) town & parliamentary bor. Hampshire, Eng.....bor. 6
Peterswaldau (pā′tẽrs-wäl′dow) town, Silesia prov. Prussia..... 7
Peter the Great Bay, inlet of Japan Sea, Manchuria, 30 m. long.
Peterwardein (pā′tẽr-wär′dīn) ✻ of Slavonia prov. Hungary; a ft. city, on Danube riv.; Peter the Hermit here marshaled the first Crusade..... 7
Petit Bourg (pẹ-tē′ bōōr′) town, Guadeloupe isl. French W. Indies..... 4
Petit-Canal (pẹ-tē′-kä-näl′) town, Guadeloupe isl. French W. Indies..... 6
Petoskey (pẹ-tŏs′kē) vil. Emmett co. Mich..... 3
Petra (pē′trä) ruined city, Arabia Petræa, lat. 30° 15′ N, lon. 35° 35′ E.

Petralia Soprana (pā-trä′lē-ä sō-prä′nä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy... 5
Petralia Sotana (-sō-tä′nä) town near above... 6
Petrinia (pā-trē′nē-ä) town, Croatia, Hungary, on Kulpa river... 4
Petrolia (pē-trō′lę-ą) bor. Butler co. Pa... 1
Petropaulovsk (pā-trō-pow-lōvsk′) town, Akmolinsk govt. Siberia... 9
Petropaulovski (pā-trō-pow-lōv′skē) town, ✻ of Kamchatka, Russia in Asia.
Petrovacz (pā′trō′väts′) vil. Bács co. Hungary, 17 m. E S E of Bács... 7
Petrovitch (pā′trō-wĭch′) town, Roumelia, Tur. in Europe, near Radowitz riv. 6
Petrovoszelo (pā′trō′vŏs/sā′lō′) vil. Hungary, 4 m. from Obecse... 7
Petrovsk (pā-trōvsk′) town, Daghestan govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, on Caspian Sea, pop. 4. — town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 11.
Petrozavodsk (pā-trō-zä-vŏdsk′) town, Olonetz govt. Russia, on Onega Lake.. 11
Pettis (pĕt′ĭs) co. Mo. 668 □ pop. 31, × Sedalia. — tp. Platte co. Mo. pop. 2.
Petuna (pā-tōō′nä) town, Manchuria, on Sungari river... 30
Petzka (pĕts′kä) town, Arad co. Hungary, 51 m. E S E of Szegedin... 14
Peveragno (pā-vā-rän′yō) town, Piedmont, Italy, 5 m. S E of Cuneo... 7
Pewaukee (pē-wą′kē) tp. & vil. Waukesha co. Wis... 3 tp.
Pézenas (pāz′nä) mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France, near Hérault river... 8
Pfalz. See PALATINATE.
Pforzheim (pfŏrts′hīm) chief mfg. town of Baden, Ger. 16 m. S E of Karlsruhe 30
Pfullingen (pfŏŏl′lĭng-gn) town, Württemberg, Germany... 5
Pfungstadt (pfŏŏng′stät) market town, Starkenberg prov. Hesse, Germany... 4
Phaltan (fäl-tän′) *or* **Fulton** (fōōl-tōn′) native state, Satara dist. Bombay, India, 397 □ pop. 59. — its ✻.
Pharos (fā′rŏs) pen. Lower Egypt, once an isl. with anc. lighthouse; now site of ALEXANDRIA.
Phelps (fĕlps) co. S E cen. Mo. 640 □ pop. 13, × Rolla. — co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Ontario co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1.
Phenix (fē′nĭks) city, Lee co. Ala. pop. 4. — city, × of Maricopa co. & ✻ of Ariz. pop. 3. — vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 1. — vil. Kent co. R. I. pop. 1.
Phenixville (fē′nĭks-vĭl) bor. Chester co. Pa.; large iron works... 9
Phigalia (fē-gā-lē′yä) ruined city, Messenia govt. Morea, Greece.
Philadelphia (fĭl′ą-dĕl′fĭ-ą) co. E Pa. 130 □ pop. 1,047. — chief mfg. city of Pa. coextensive with co. pop. 1,047.
Philæ (fī′lē) isl. Nile riv. 24° N; many ancient temples & monuments.
Philippeville (fē′lēp′vēl′) ft. town, dept. Constantine, Algeria, Africa... 22
Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī) ruined town, Turkey in Europe; battles, B. C. 42.
Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭp-ĭn-) Spanish colonies, Malay Arch. 1,200 isls.; 114,326 □ pop. 7,000, ✻ Manilla; the chief are, LUZON, MINDANÁO, SAMAR, PANAY, PALÁWAN, NEGROS, LEYTE, MINDÓRO, & ZEBU.
Philippopolis (fĭl-ĭp-ŏp′ō-lĭs) town, ✻ of E. Roumelia, Turkey in Europe.... 33
Philipsburg (fĭl′ĭps-bûrg) bor. Center co. Pa... 3
Phillack (fĭl′ąk) town, Cornwall co. England... 4
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps) co. E Ark. 650 □ pop. 25, × Helena. — co. N E Col. 570 □ pop. 3, × Holyoke. — co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 14, × Phillipsburg. — tp. White co. Ill. pop. 3.
Phillipsburg (fĭl′ĭps-bûrg) tp. & city, × of Phillips co. Kan. tp. pop. 2. — town, Deerlodge co. Mont. pop. 1. — city, Warren co. N. J. pop. 9. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1.
Phillipstown, tp. Franklin co. Me. pop. 1. — tp. Putnam co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Philmont (fĭl′mŏnt) vil. Columbia co. N. Y...
Phthiotis (thī-ō′tĭs) eparchy, Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece, pop. 40, ✻ Lamia. 2
Phthiotis (thī-ō′tĭs-) **and Phocis** (-fō′sĭs) nome, N E Greece, 2,044 □ pop. 136, ✻ Lamia.
Phulowdi (fōō-lou′dē) *or* **Phalodi** (fä-lō′dē) ft. town, Rájputána, India, 75 m. N W of Jodhpur... 15
Phylæ (fī′lē) ruins of anc. fortress, 13 m. N N W of Athens, Greece.
Piacenza (pē-ä-chänt′sä) prov. Emilia div. N Italy, 965 □ pop. 229. — its ✻ pop. 35, a ft. city, 36 m. W N W of Parma.
Piana dei Greci (pē-ä′nä dā′ē grā′chē) town, Sicily, Italy... 8
Pianella (pē-ä-nĕl′lä) town, Teramo prov. Italy... with environs 5
Piano di Sorrento (pē-ä′nō dē sōr-rĕn′tō) commune on Naples Bay, Italy.... 8
Pianoro (pē-ä-nō′rō) town, Bologna prov. cen. Italy... 6
Pianosa (pē-ä-nō′sä) isl. 3½ m. long, Mediterranean sea, near Elba island.
Pianura (pē-ä-nōō′rä) town, Naples prov. Italy, 4 m. W of Naples... 4
Piasina (pē-ä-sē′nä) lake, 80 m. by 35 m. Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia. — riv. 250 m. long, Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, Piasina Lake to Arctic Ocean.
Piatigorsk (pē-ä′tē-gŏrsk′) town, Stavropol govt. Northern Caucasia, Russia.. 6
Piatra (pē-ä′trä) town, Moldavia, Roumania, 64 m. W S W of Jassy... 20
Piatt (pī′ąt) co. E cen. Ill. 440 □ pop. 17, × Monticello.
Piauhy (pē-ow-ē′) state, N E Brazil, 116,218 □ pop. 267, ✻ Therezina.
Piave (pē-ä′vä) riv. Italy, 125 m. long, Alps near Lientz to Adriatic sea.
Piazza (pē-ät′sä) city, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy... 20
Piazzola (pē-ät′sō-lä) mkt. town, Padua prov. It.; palace of Contarini family. 4
Picardy (pĭk′ąr-dĭ) old prov. of N France, on English Channel; now divided among depts. AISNE, SOMME, OISE, PAS-DE-CALAIS, & YONNE.
Picerno (pē-chĕr′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 8 m. W of Potenza... 5
Pichincha (pē-chēn′chä) volcano, 11 m. W N W of Quito, Ecuador, S. America, 15,924 ft. high. — prov. Ecuador, South America, 9,035 □ pop. 205, ✻ Quito.
Pickaway (pĭk′ą-wā) co. S cen. O. 501 □ pop. 27, × Circleville.
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz) co. W Ala. 934 □ pop. 22, × Carrollton. — co. N Ga. 276 □ pop. 8, × Jasper. — co. S. C. 464 □ pop. 16, × Pickens Courthouse. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 4.
Pickett (pĭk′ĕt) co. N Tenn. 240 □ pop. 5, × Byrdstown.
Pic Nethou (pēk ne-tōō′) *and* **Maladetta** (mä-lä-dĕt′tä) highest peaks of Pyrenees mts. 11,168 ft.
Pico (pē′kō) isl. Azores group, N Atlantic ocean, 254 □, peak 7,613 ft. high.... 30
Pictou (pĭk-tōō′) co. Nova Scotia prov. Can. 1,125 □ pop. 35. — its × pop. 3.
Piedimonte (pē-ā-dē-mōn′tā) town, Sicily, Italy, pop. 5. — town, Caserta prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt) town, Greenville co. S. C. pop. 2. — vil. Mineral co. W. Va. pop. 2. — old dept. N W Italy, 11,332 □ pop. 3,235; now 4 provs.: ALESSANDRIA, CUNEO, NOVARA, & TURIN; chief town Turin.
Piekar *or* **Deutsch-Piekar** (doich-pē′kär) town, Silesia prov. Prussia... 6
Pierce (pērs *or* pĕrs) co. S E Ga. 555 □ pop. 6, × Blackshear. — co. N E Neb. 576 □ pop. 5, × Pierce. — co. N N. Dak. 864 □ pop. 1, × Rugby. — co. W cen. Wash. 1,376 □ pop. 51, × Steilacoom City. — co. W Wis. 570 □ pop. 20, × Ellsworth. — tp. & city, Lawrence co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.
Piermont (pēr′mŏnt) vil. Rockland co. N. Y... 1
Pierre (pēr) city, ✻ of S. Dak. E bank Missouri river... 3
Pierre Pertuis (pē-ār′ pĕr′twē′) natural tunnel, 40 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, in Jura mts. Switzerland, 19 m. N W of Bern.
Pierrepont (pēr′pŏnt) tp. & hamlet, St. Lawrence co. N. Y... tp. 2
Pietermaritzburg (pē′ter-mâr′ĭts-bûrg) town, ✻ of Natal, S Africa... 18
Pietole (pē-ā′tō-lā) vil. Lombardy, It. 2 m. S E of Mantua; birthplace of Virgil.
Pietra Galla (pē-ā′trä gäl′lä) town, Potenza prov. Italy... 6
Pietraperzia (pē-ā′trä-pĕrd′zē-ä) town, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy... 10
Pietrasanta (pē-ā′trä-sän′tä) town & commune, Pisa prov. Italy... com. 13
Pike (pīk) co. S E Ala. 710 □ pop. 24, × Troy. — co. S W Ark. 620 □ pop. 9, × Murfreesboro. — co. W Ga. 262 □ pop. 16, × Zebulon. — co. W Ill. 795 □ pop. 31, × Pittsfield. — co. S W Ind. 310 □ pop. 19, × Petersburg. — co. E Ky. 780 □ pop. 17, × Piketon. — co. S Miss. 720 □ pop. 21, × Magnolia. — co. E Mo. 620 □ pop. 26, × Bowling Green. — co. O. 436 □ pop. 17, × Waverly. — co. N E Pa. 620 □ pop. 9, × Milford. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Perry co. O. pop. 3.
Pikes Peak, mt. in Rocky Mts. Col. 14,147 ft. high; a signal station.
Pikeville (pīk′vĭl) tp. & hamlet, Wayne co. N. C... tp. 2
Pilão Arcado (pē-lown′ är-kä′dō) town, Bahia state, Brazil, South America.. 5
Pilares, Cabo de los (kä′bō dā lōs pē-lä′rĕs) N W point, Tierra del Fuego.
Pilate (pē′lät′) mt. Cevennes range, depts. Rhône & Loire, France, 3,517 ft.
Pilatus (pē-lä′tōos) mt. 6,965 ft. high, Switzerland, near Lucerne.
Pilcomayo (pĭl-kō-mī′ō) riv. Bolivia & between Argentine Republic & Paraguay, 1,000 m. long, to Paraguay river.
Piles Grove (pīlz-) tp. Salem co. N. J... 3
Pilibhit (pĭl-ē-bēt′) cml. town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India 30
Pillau (pĭl′lou) town, at entrance of the Frische Haff, E. Prussia prov. Ger... 3
Pilot Knob, vil. Iron co. Mo.; hill of solid iron ore... 1
Pilot Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Plumas co. Cal. 7,605 ft. high. — mt. N Wyo. 10,500 ft. high.
Pilsen (pĭl′sęn) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, 52 m. S W of Prague... 51
Pima (pē′mą) co. S Ariz. 10,596 □ pop. 13, × Tucson.
Pimlico (pĭm′lĭ-kō) S W suburb of London, England.
Pinal (pē-näl′) co. S Ariz. 5,300 □ pop. 4, × Florence.
Pinaleno Mountains (pē-nä-lā′nō-) range, Ariz.; Mt. Graham, 10,400 ft. high.
Pinckney (pĭnk′nĭ) tp. Union co. S. C... 3
Pinczow (pĭn′chŏv) town, Kielce prov. Poland, Russia in Europe... 5
Pindamonhangaba (pēn-dä-mōn-än-gä′bä) dist. & town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America, on Parahyba river... dist. 6
Pind Dadun Khan (pĭnd dä′dŭn′ kän) town, Punjab, British India; salt mines 16
Pindi Gheb (pĭn-dē gĕb′) town, Ráwal Pindi div. Punjab, British India... 8
Pindus (pĭn′dŭs) mt. chain, Albania & Thessaly, Turkey in Europe & Greece; highest point Mt. Mezzovo, in Albania, 8,950 ft.
Pine, co. E Minn. 1,400 □ pop. 4, × Pine City.
Pine Bluff, city, × of Jefferson co. Ark... 10
Pinega (pē-nä′gä) riv. 290 m. long, Archangel govt. Russia.
Pine Grove, tp. & bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 1. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3. 22
Pine River, tp. Gratiot co. Mich... 3
Pinerolo (pē-nä-rō′lō) mfg. town, Italy, 21 m. S W of Turin... 11
Piney Grove (pī′nĭ-) tp. Sampson co. N. C... 2
Pinsk (pĭnsk) town, Minsk govt. Russ. in Europe, on Pripets riv.; leather trade 18
Pintada Peak (pĭn-tä′dä-) one of San Juan Mts. Col. 13,176 ft. high.
Piotrkow (pē-ōtr′kŏw) govt. Russian Poland, 4,729 □ pop. 1,091. — its ✻ pop. 17. 4
Piove di Sacco (pē-ō′vā dē säk′kō) town, Padua prov. Venetia, Italy... 8
Pipe Creek, tp. Madison co. Ind... 5
Piperno (pē-pĕr′nō) town, Frosinone prov. Italy, on Amaseno river... 5
Pipestone, co. S W Minn. 460 □ pop. 5, × Pipestone, pop. 1.
Piqua (pĭk′wa) city, Miami co. O. on Miami river... 9
Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs) town, Attica, Greece, 5 m. from Athens, and its spt... 34
Pirano (pē-rä′nō) spt. town, Istria, Küstenland prov. Aust. 13 m. S W of Triest 11
Piriatin (pē′rē-ä-tēn′) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, on Udai river.... 2 5
Pirmasens *or* **Pirmasenz** (pēēr′mä-sĕnts′) town, Bavaria, Germany... 21
Pirna (pēēr′nä) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe riv. 11 m. S E of Dresden... 11
Pirot (pē′rōt) town, S W Servia... 10
Pir Panjal (pēr′ pän-jäl′) mts. S W Kashmir, India, 40 m. long; highest 15,000 ft. — pass 12,000 ft. high, S W end of above mts. 15
Pisa (pē′zä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,180 □ pop. 300. — its ✻ pop. 38, on Arno riv.; famous leaning tower, cathedral, & baptistery.
Piscataquis (pĭs-kăt′ą-kwĭs) co. N cen. Me. 3,772 □ pop. 16, × Dover.
Piscataway (pĭs-kăt′ą-wā) tp. Middlesex co. N. J... 3
Pisek (pē′sĕk) town, Bohemia, Austria, 53 m. S by W of Prague... 11
Pisgah (pĭz′gą) mt. Palestine, N E of N end of the Dead Sea. 8
Pisino (pē-sē′nō) town, ✻ of Istria, Küstenland prov. Austria... 3
Pissevache (pēs′vâsh′) beautiful fall, 200 ft. high, Valais canton, Switzerland.
Pisticci (pēs-tē′chē) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 19 m. S of Matera... 4 8
Pistoja (pēs-tō′yä) commune & walled town, Florence prov. Italy... commune 54
Pisuerga (pē-swĕr′gä) riv. Spain, 140 m. long, Cantabrian Mts. to Douro river.
Pit (pĭt) riv. Siberia, 240 m. long, Yeniseisk govt. 60° N, to Yenisei river.
Pitcairn Island (pĭt-kârn′-) S Pac. oc.; first home of the "Bounty" refugees. 20
Piteå (pĭt′ē-ō) riv. N Sweden, 180 m. long, Pieska Lake to Bothnia Gulf.
Pitesti (pē-tĕs′tĕ) *or* **Pitesci** (pē-tĕs′chē) town, Roumania, 65 m. N W of Bucharest... 7
Pithiviers (pē′tē′vē-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Loiret, France, 25 m. N E of Orleans 20 5
Pitic (pē-tēk′) town, Sonora state, Mexico, North America... 4 5
Pitkin (pĭt′kĭn) co. W Col. 950 □ pop. 9, × Aspen. — vil. Gunnison co. Col. pop. 2.
Pitt (pĭt) co. E part of N. C. 658 □ pop. 26, × Greenville.
Pitthem (pĭt′ĕm) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 15 m. S E of Bruges... 5
Pitt's Archipelago (pĭts-) off coast of British Columbia, Pac. oc. 52°–54° N.
Pittsburg (pĭts′bûrg) city, Crawford co. Kan. pop. 7. — mfg. city, × of Allegheny co. Pa.; iron works, pop. 239. — town, × of Camp co. Tex. pop. 1.
Pittsburg Landing, Hardin co. Tenn.; battle of Shiloh, 1862.
Pittsfield (pĭts′fēld) tp. & town, × of Pike co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Somerset co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — town, × of Berkshire co Mass. pop. 17. — tp. & vil. Merrimack co. N. H. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Pittsford (pĭts′fȯrd) tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Pittston (pĭts′tŏn) tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me. tp. pop. 1. — tp. & bor. Luzerne co. Pa. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 10. 30
Pittstown (pĭts′town) tp. & vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y... tp. 4
Pittsylvania (pĭt-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ą) co. S Va. 914 □ pop. 60, × Chatham.
Piura (pē-ōō′rä) dept. N W Peru, S. Amer. 13,931 □ pop. 135. — its ✻, pop. 12.
Piute (pī-ūt′) co. Ut. 3,695 □ pop. 3, × Junction.
Pizzo (pēt′sō) city, Catanzaro prov. Italy, on Santa Eufemia Gulf... 8
Placentia Bay (plą-sĕn′shĭ-ą-) on S coast Newfoundland isl. 75 m. by 60 m.
Placer (plä′sęr) co. Cal. 1,492 □ pop. 15, × Auburn.
Placerville (-vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Eldorado co. Cal. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Plain (plān) vil. Madison co. O. pop. 1. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 2.
Plainfield (plān′fēld) tp. & vil. Windham co. Conn. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1. — city, Union co. N. J. pop. 11. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3.
Plainpalais (plăn′pä′lā′) S suburb of Geneva, Switzerland... 7
Plains (plānz) tp. & vil. Luzerne co. Pa... tp. 5
Plains of Abraham, table-land, Quebec prov. Canada; battlefield in 1759.
Plainville (plān′vĭl) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.
Plainwell (plān′węl) vil. Allegan co. Mich... 1
Plaistow (plās′tō) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H. tp. pop. 1. — E suburb of London, England, pop. 23.
Plano (plā′nō) city, Kendall co. Ill... 2
Plaquemine (plăk′mēn′) vil. × of Iberville par. La... 3
Plaquemines (plăk′mēn′) par. La. 930 □ pop. 13, × Point à la Hache.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Plasencia (plä-sĕn′thē-ä) city, Cáceres prov. Spain, on Gerte river..... 7
Plaski *or* **Plaschki** (pläsh′kē) vil. Croatia, Hungary..... 5
Plassey *or* **Plassi** (plăs′ĭ) former vil. Nadiya dist. Bengal, British India, 83 m. N of Calcutta; Clive's victory in 1757. Place swept away by Hugli river.
Platæa (plă-tē′a) ruined city, Bœotia, Greece; Persian defeat, B. C. 479.
Platte *or* **Little Platte** (plăt) riv. 300 m. long, S Io. to Missouri riv. — co. W N W Mo. 410 □ pop. 16, × Platte City. — co. E Neb. 682 □ pop. 15, × Columbus. — tp. Andrew co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Clay co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Clinton co. Mo. pop. 1.
Plattekill (plăt′kĭl) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y.....tp. 2
Platte Mountain, peak of Front Range, Col. 9,343 ft. high.
Platte, *or* **Nebraska, River** (nę-brăs′ka-) 1,250 m. long, Rocky Mts. Col. to Missouri river.
Platteville (plăt′vĭl) tp. & vil. Grant co. Wis. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
Plattsburg (plăts′bûrg) city, × of Clinton co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Clinton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 7.
Plattsmouth (plăts′mouth) city, × of Cass co. Neb. on Missouri river..... 8
Plauen (plow′ĕn) town, Zwickau circle, Saxony kingdom, Germany..... 47
Pleasant, tp. Johnson co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Steuben co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Switzerland co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Wabash co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Brown co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Hardin co. O. pop. 1. — tp. Putnam co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Van Wert co. O. pop. 7.
Pleasant Grove, city, Utah co. Ut..... 2
Pleasant Hill, tp. & city, Cass co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Lancaster co. S. C. tp. pop. 4.
Pleasants (plĕz′ants) co. W. Va. 150 □ pop. 8, × St. Marys.
Plerin (plę′răn′) vil. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France..... 6
Plescheievo (plĕs′chā-yā′vō) small lake, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe; beginning of Russian navy, 1691, by Peter the Great.
Pleschen (plĕsh′ĕn) *Pol.* Pleszew (plĕsh′ĕv) town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia... 6
Plessé (plăs′sā′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France..... 5
Plevna (plĕv′nä) town, Bulgaria; famous siege, 1877..... 14
Pleyben (plā′bŏn′) town, dept. Finistère, France..... 5
Plinlimmon (plĭn-lĭm′ŏn) mt. in Wales, 2,463 ft. high.
Plock (plŏtsk) govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, 4,200 □ pop. 601. — its ✻, a city, 58 m. W N W of Warsaw, on Vistula riv. pop. 19.
Ploëmeur (plō′ā′mur′) town, dept. Morbihan, France..... 11
Ploërmel (plō′ĕr′mĕl′) town, dept. Morbihan, France..... 6
Ploësti (plō-ĕs′tē) town, Roumania, 45 m. N of Bucharest..... 33
Ploeuc (plŭk) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France..... 5
Plonsk (plōnsk) town, Plock govt. Poland, Russ. in Europe, on Plonna river. 6
Plouay (plōō′ā′) vil. dept. Morbihan, France, 11 m. N of Lorient..... 5
Plougastel-Daoulas (plōō′gās′tĕll′-dā′ōō′lä′) vil. dept. Finistère, France..... 7
Plouguerneau (plōō′gär′nō′) vil. dept. Finistère, France..... 6
Plouhinec (plōō′ē′nĕk′) vil. dept. Morbihan, France..... 5
Plouigneau (plōō′ēn′yō′) vil. dept. Finistère, France..... 5
Plumas (plū′mas) co. N E Cal. 2,720 □ pop. 5, × Quincy.
Plumb Island, isl. 3 m. long, E end of Long Island Sound, N. Y.
Plumstead (plŭm′stĕd) tp. Bucks co. Pa..... 3
Pluvigner (plü′vĕn′yā′) town, dept. Morbihan, France..... 5
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) co. N W Io. 818 □ pop. 20, × Lemars. — co. S E Mass. 671 □ pop. 93, × Plymouth. — tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — city, × of Marshall co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Plymouth co. Mass.; the oldest town in New England, tp. pop. 7. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. Mich. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. × of Grafton co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. × of Washington co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Richland Co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & bor. Luzerne co. Pa. tp. pop. 8, bor. pop. 9. — tp. & city, Sheboygan co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 2. — spt. town & naval station, Devon co. England, on Plymouth Sound, pop. 84.
Plymouth Sound, inlet, English Channel, Devon & Cornwall cos. England.
Pnompenh (p'nŏm-pĕn′) one of the chief towns of Cambodia, Indo-China..... 20
Po (pō) riv. N Italy, 340 m. long, Monte Viso to Adriatic sea.
Pobjanitze (pŏb-yä-nēt′sä) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe.... 5
Pocahontas (pō′ka-hŏn′tas) co. N W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 10, × Pocahontas Center. — co. W. Va. 765 □ pop. 7, × Huntersville. — town, Tazewell co. Va. pop. 3.
Pocomoke (pō′kọ-mōk) town, Worcester co. Md..... 2
Podgoritza (pŏd-gō-rĭt′sä) town, Montenegro, 38 m. N of Scutari..... 6
Podgorze (pŏd-gŏr′zā) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Vistula riv. S of Cracow 8
Po di Primaro (pō dē prē-mä′rō) riv. Italy, 120 m. long, to Adriatic sea.
Podolia (pō-dō′lĭ-a) govt. Russia in Europe, 16,224 □ pop. 2,424, ✻ Kaminietz.
Podolsk (pō-dōlsk′) town, Russia in Europe, 20 m. S S W of Moscow..... 11
Poggio (pŏd′jō) vil. & commune, Mantua prov. Italy.....com. 5
Pohono (pō-hō′nō) *or* **Bridal Veil Fall,** cataract, 900 ft. Yosemite Valley, Cal.
Poiares (pō-ē-ä′rēs) town, Coimbra dist. Beira prov. Portugal..... 5
Poinsett (poin′sĕt) co. N E Ark. 720 □ pop. 4, × Harrisburg.
Point de Galle (point′ de gäl′) spt. S W coast Ceylon isl. Indian Ocean..... 34
Pointe à Pitre (pwĂNt′ ä pētr′) spt. chief town of Guadeloupe isl. French W. Indies.....
Pointe aux Vaches (-ō′ vāsh′) headland, St. Lawrence riv. Canada.
Pointe Coupée (-kōō-pē′) par. La. 580 □ pop. 20. — its ×.
Pointe de Monts (-dę mŏN′) headland, St. Lawrence riv. Canada.
Point Gallinas (point gäl-yē′näs) northernmost point of South America.
Point Judith (-jū′dĭth) the W side of entrance to Narragansett Bay, R. I.
Point Lobos (-lō′bōs) S side of Golden Gate, San Francisco, Cal.
Point Muzerall (-mŭz′er-ąl) headland, Portage riv. New Brunswick, Canada.
Point of Air *or* **Ayr,** at mouth of Dee riv. Flint co. Wales.
Point of Ayr *or* **Ayre,** N point, Isle of Man, Irish Sea, England.
Point Pele (-pē′lē), *or* **South Foreland,** headland, Canada, Lake Erie.
Point Pleasant, town, × of Mason co. W. Va. pop. 2. — headland, Quinte Bay, Prince Edward co. Ontario prov. Canada.
Poirino (pō-ē-rē′nō) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 14 m. S E of Turin... 6
Poissy (pwȧs′sē′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France..... 6
Poitiers *or* **Poictiers** (pwȧ′tĭ-ā′) town, ✻ of dept. Vienne, France, on Clain riv. pop. 37; battlefield in 1356.
Poitou (pwȧ′tōō′) former prov. France, now divided among depts. Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Indre-et-Loire, & Charente; ✻ Fontenay.
Pokaran (pō′kä-rän′) *or* **Pokhurn** (pōk-hōōrn′) walled town, Jodhpur state, Rájputána, India, 80 m. N W of Jodhpur..... 15
Pola (pō′lä) spt. & arsenal, Istria, Küstenland prov. Austria..... 39
Poland (pō′land) tp. & hamlet, Androscoggin co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Mahoning co. O. tp. pop. 3. — *Pol.* Polska (pōl′skä) kingdom & prov. Russia in Europe, 49,157 □ pop. 8,386, ✻ Warsaw.
Polar Regions, zones within Arctic & Antarctic circles; nearest approach to North Pole, lat. 83° 24′, by Lockwood & Brennard; to South Pole, lat. 78° 10′, by Ross.
Polgar (pōl′gŏr′) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary..... 8
Policastro (pō-lē-käs′trō) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, on Policastro Gulf, pop. 7. — town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria div. Italy, pop. 6.
Polignano (pō-lēn-yä′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea..... 9
Poligny (pō′lēn′yē′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, Fr. 14 m. N E of Lons-le-Saulnier 5
Polillo (pō-lēl′yō) one of Philippine Isls. E of Luzon. — vil. on its W side.
Polistina (pō-lēs-tē′nä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy..... 10
Polizzi (pō-lēt′sē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy..... 7
Polk (pōk) co. W Ark. 935 □ pop. 9, × Dallas. — co. Fla. 2,060 □ pop. 8, × Bartow. — co. N W Ga. 330 □ pop. 15, × Cedar Town. — co. S cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 65, × Des Moines. — co. N W Minn. 3,030 □ pop. 30, × Crookston. — co. S W cen. Mo. 640 □ pop. 20, × Bolivar. — co. E cen. Neb. 439 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. N. C. 276 □ pop. 6, × Columbus. — co. N W Ore. 615 □ pop. 8, × Dallas. — co. E Tenn. 400 □ pop. 8, × Benton. — co. E Tex. 1,200 □ pop. 10, × Livingston. — co. N W Wis. 955 □ pop. 13, × Osceola Mills. — tp. Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 7. — tp. Sullivan co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Crawford co. O. pop. 7. — tp. Washington co. Wis. pop. 2.
Polkton (pōk′tŏn) tp. Ottawa co. Mich..... 3
Polla (pōl′lä) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, on Tanagro river..... 5
Pollenza (pōl-lĕnd′zä) town & commune, Macerata prov. It. com. pop. 5. — (*Span. pron.* pōl-yĕn′thä) spt. town, Majorca isl. Sp. pop. 6, on Pollenza Bay.
Pollockshaws (pŏl′lŏk-shạz′) mfg. town, Renfrew co. Scotland..... 9
Polna (pōl′nä) town, Bohemia, Austria..... 5
Polo (pō′lō) city, Ogle co. Ill..... 2
Polotzk (pō-lōtsk′) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Düna river..... 12
Poltava (pōl-tä′va) *also* **Pultowa,** govt. Russia in Europe, 19,265 □ pop. 2,795. — its ✻, 70 m. W S W of Kharkov, pop. 42; battlefield in 1709.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-a) isls. of cen. Pacific ocean, bet. 30° N and 47° S; a subdivision of Oceanica; Hawaiian Isls. the largest; mostly small islands... 128
Pomarape (pō-mä-rä′pä) peak, Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Am. 21,700 ft. high.
Pomarico (pō-mä′rē-kō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 11 m. S S E of Matera.... 5
Pomerance (pō-mā-rän′chä) vil. & commune, Pisa prov. Italy.....com. 7
Pomerania (pŏm′ę-rā′nĭ-ą), *Ger.* Pommern (pōm′mĕrn) province N Prussia, 11,623 □ pop. 1,521, ✻ Stettin.
Pomeroy (pŏm′ę-roi) city, × of Meigs co. O..... 5
Pomfret (pŏm′frĕt) tp. & vil. Windham co. Conn. tp. pop. 1. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 5.
Pomigliano d' Arco (pō-mēl-yä′nō där′kō) town, Naples prov. Italy..... 10
Pomona (pō-mō′na) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 4. — *or* **Mainland,** largest of Orkney Isls. 150 □ pop. 17; chief towns, Kirkwall & Stromness.
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē) anc. city, Italy, 15 m. S E of Naples; buried A. D. 79.
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ) tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Pompton (pŏmp′tọn) tp. & vil. Passaic co. N. J.....tp. 2
Ponani (pō-nä′nē) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India..... 11
Ponape (pō′nä-pā′) *or* **Ascension Island,** one of Caroline Isls. N Pacific oc... 5
Ponce (pōn′thā) town, ✻ of Ponce prov. Puerto Rico isl. W. Indies..... 38
Poncho Pass (pŏn′chō-) Snowy Range, Rocky Mts. Col. 8,600 ft. high.
Pondicherry (pŏn′dĭ-shĕr′ĭ) *Fr.* Pondichéry (pôn′dē′shā′rē′) ter. 112 □ & spt. town, ✻ of Fr. E. Indies, 83 m. S S W of Madras; ter. pop. 173, town pop. 41.
Pondoland (pŏn′dō-lănd) country, E coast of S Africa, under control of Cape Colony, 4,300 □ pop. 200, ✻ St. John's.
Poneviezh (pō-nā-vē-ĕzh′) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe..... 7
Pong-hu (pŏng-hōō′) *or* **Pescadores** (pĕs-kä-dō′rēs) isl. group between Formosa isl. & Fukien prov. China, pop. 80; chief town, Makung.
Pons (pŏN′) town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, on Seugne river..... 5
Ponta Delgada (pōn′tä dĕl-gä′dä) dist. São Miguel isl. Azores Isls. pop. 112. — town, largest in the Azores, on São Miguel isl. pop. 18.
Pont-à-Mousson (pŏNt′-ä′-mōōs′sŏN′) town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France 11
Pontarlier (pŏN′tär′lę-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Doubs, France..... 6
Pontassieve (pōn-täs-sē-ā′vä) town & commune, It. 12 m. E of Florence.com. 10
Pont-Audemer (pŏnt′-ō′dę-mār′) mfg. town, dept. Eure, France..... 6
Pontchartrain, Lake (-pŏnt′chạr-trān′) 6 m. N of New Orleans, La. 40 m. long, 25 m. wide; connected with Lake Borgne & Gulf of Mexico.
Ponte (pōn′tā) town, Italy, 25 m. N of Turin, on Orca river..... 6
Pontecorvo (pōn-tā-kōr′vō) town, Salerno prov. Italy..... 11
Pontedera (pōn-tā-dā′rä) mfg. town, Pisa prov. Italy, on Arno river..... 11
Pontefract (pŏm′frĕt) town, York co. Eng. on Aire riv. pop. 10; ruined castle.
Ponte Lagoscuro (pōn′tā lä-gōs-kōō′rō) free port, Italy, 4 m. N of Ferrara.. 6
Ponte Landolfo (-län-dōl′fō) town, Campobasso prov. Italy..... 5
Pontevedra (pōn-tā-vā′drä) prov. N W Spain, 1,739 □ pop. 443. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Pontevico (pōn-tā-vē′kō) town, Italy, 19 m. S S W of Brescia..... 6
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk) tp. & city, × of Livingston co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Oakland co. Mich. city pop. 6. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 22, × Bryson.
Pontianak (pōn-tē-ä-näk′) dist. & town, ✻ of Dutch W Borneo isl.....dist. 19
Ponticelli (pōn-tē-chĕl′lē) vil. Naples prov. Italy..... 7
Pontine Marshes (pŏn′tĭn-) S part of Roman Campagna, 25 m. long, from Cisterna to Terracina; fertile, but pestilential.
Pontivy (pŏN′tē′vē′) mfg. & min. town, dept. Morbihan, France, on Blavet riv. 8
Pont-l'Abbé (pŏN′-läb′bā′) town, dept. Finistère, France..... 5
Pontoise (pŏN′twäz′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Oise river..... 7
Pontotoc (pŏn′tō-tŏk′) co. N Miss. 530 □ pop. 15, × Pontotoc.
Pontremoli (pōn-trĕm′ō-lē) town, Massa & Carrara prov. Italy..... 13
Pontypool (pŏn′tĭ-pōōl) town, Monmouth co. England; coal & iron works... 15
Poole (pōōl) spt. & par. bor. Dorset co. England, on Poole Harbor..... 15
Poona (pōō′nä). See Puna.
Popayan (pō-pī-ăn′) city, ✻ of Cauca dept. Colombia, South America..... 10
Pope (pōp) co. N W cen. Ark. 795 □ pop. 19, × Dover. — co. S Ill. 360 □ pop. 14, × Golconda. — co. W cen. Minn. 720 □ pop. 10, × Glenwood.
Poperinghe (pŏp′ĕr′ĭngʒ′) *or* **Poperingen** (pŏp′ęr-ĭn′gĕn) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 6 m. W S W of Ypres..... 11
Poplar (pŏp′lar) suburban par. of London, England, 4 m. E S E of St. Paul's.. 55
Poplar Bluff (-blŭf′) tp. & city, × of Butler co. Mo. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 2.
Popo *or* **Great Popo** (-pō′pō) town, Guinea, Africa, 15 m. W of Whydah..... 5
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kăt-ä-pā′tl) active volcano, Mexico, 17,784 ft. high.
Popoli (pŏp′ō-lē) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi div. Italy, on Pescara river..... 7
Popovec (pō-pō-vĕts′) town, Croatia, Hungary..... 6
Poppi (pŏp′pē) town, Florence prov. Italy, on Arno river..... 5
Porbandar (pōr′bän-där′) spt. & chief cml. town, W Kathiawar pen. India... 15
Porco (pōr′kō) mts. in Andes mts. Bolivia, South America; 16,000 ft. high.
Porcuna (pōr-kōō′nä) town, Jaen prov. Spain, 21 m. W N W of Jaen..... 5
Pordenone (pōr-dā-nō′nā) town, Italy, 28 m. W S W of Udine..... 8
Pordic (pōr′dĭk′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France..... 5
Porotchie (pō-rĕch′yä) town, Smolensk govt. Russia, 40 m. N N W of Smolensk 5
Poros (pō′rŏs) isl. Greece, 7 m. S of Ægina island..... 6
Porrentrui (pō′rŏN′trwē′) town, Bern canton, Switzerland..... 5
Portachuelo de Tucto (pōr-tä-chōō-ā′lō dā tōōk′tō) pass, Andes mts. N Peru, South America, between Tarma & Lima, 15,760 ft. high.
Portadown (pōrt′ą-down′) town, Armagh co. Ireland, on Bann river..... 8
Portage (pōrt′ąj) co. N part of O. 480 □ pop. 28, × Ravenna. — co. Wis. 792 □ pop. 25, × Stevens Point. — tp. St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 23. — tp. Houghton co. Mich. pop. 4. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Summit co. O. pop. 3. — city, × of Columbia co. Wis. pop. 5.
Portage des Sioux (pōr′täzh′ dā′ sōō′) tp. & vil. St. Charles co. Mo.. ... tp. 2
Portage Island (pōrt′ąj-) isl. in Miramichi Bay, New Brunswick, Canada.

Portage Lake, lake, Mich. 10 m. N W of Ann Arbor, 7 m. long; outlet, Huron riv. — lake, Houghton co. Mich. 50 □; ship canal to Lake Superior.
Portalegre (pōr-tä-lā′grā) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,484 □ pop. 105. — its ✻, 49 m. N N E of Evcra, pcp. 7.
Port au Prince (pōrt′ ō′ prăns′) chief spt. & ✻ of Haiti Rep. West Indies... 60
Port Blair (-blār) spt. South Andaman isl. ✻ of Andaman Isls. Bay of Bengal 16
Port Byron (-bī′rŏn) vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. 1
Port Carbon (-kär′bŏn) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 2
Port Chester (-chĕs′tẹr) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. 5
Port Clinton (-klĭn′tŏn) vil. × of Ottawa co. O. 2
Port Darwin (-där′wĭn) harbor & town, N. Australia, S of Melville isl...town 10
Port de Paix (-dē pā′) spt. N Haiti Rep. Haiti isl. W. Indies 10
Port Deposit, town, Cecil co. Md. 2
Port Desire. See PUERTO DESEADO.
Portel, Le (lẹ pōr′tĕl′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, 2½ m. from Boulogne 5
Port Elizabeth (pōrt ē-lĭz′a-bĕth) spt. town, Cape Colony, S Af. on Algoa Bay 23
Porter (pōr′tẹr) co. N W Ind. 410 □ pop. 18, × Valparaiso. — tp. Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Scioto co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 3.
Port Ewen (-ū′ẹn) vil. Ulster co. N. Y. 1
Port Gibson (-gĭb′sŏn) town, × of Claiborne co. Miss. 2
Port Glasgow (-glăs′gō) spt. & mfg. town, Renfrew co. Scot. on Clyde river. 13
Port Henry (-hĕn′rĭ) vil. Essex co. N. Y. 2
Port Hope, town & port, × of Durham co. Ontario prov. Canada 5
Port Huron (-hū′rŏn) city, × of St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river 14
Portici (pōr′tē-chē) town, Italy, on Naples Bay, 4 m. S E of Naples 12
Portillo (pōr-tēl′yō) pass, Andes mts. Chile, S. Am. 30° 40′ S, 14,365 ft. high.
Port Jackson (pōrt jăk′sŏn) inlet, Cumberland co. New South Wales, Australia; a fine harbor; on S side is Sydney.
Port Jefferson (-jĕf′fẹr-sŏn) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. 2
Port Jervis (-jẽr′vĭs) vil. Orange co. N. Y. 9
Portland (pōrt′land) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Conn. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3. — city, × of Jay co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Cumberland co. Me. pop. 36; a spt. on Casco Bay. — tp. & vil. Ionia co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, riv. port, & × of Multnomah co. Ore. pop. 46. — town & par. St. John co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 15.
Portland Channel, W coast N. Am. bet. Alas. & Brit. Am. 55° N, 130° W.
Port Louis (pōrt lōō′ĭs) ✻ of Mauritius isl. Indian Ocean 60
Port Mahon (-mä-hōn′) *Sp.* PUERTO MAHON (pwĕr′tō mä-hōn′) ft. town, ✻ of Minorca isl. Balearic Group, Mediterranean sea 13
Port Maria (-ma-rī′a) spt. N coast, Jamaica isl. British West Indies 7
Port Moresby (-mōrz′bĭ) spt. ✻ of British New Guinea 1
Portneuf (pōrt′nŭf′, *Fr. pron.* pōr′nŭ′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 7,255 □ pop. 25, × Cap Santé.
Port Nicholson (-nĭk′ọl-sọn) harbor North Isl. New Zealand, on Cook Strait.
Porto (pōr′tō). See OPORTO.
Porto Alegre (pōr′tō ä-lā′grā) city, ✻ of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil 45
Portobello (pōr′tō-bĕl′ō) spt. town, Edinburgh co. Scotland 7
Porto Calvo (-käl′vō) *formerly* BOM-SUCCESSO (bŏn-sōōk-sâs′sō), town Alagoas state, Brazil, 50 m. N E of Alagoas 8
Porto Empedocle (pōr′tō ĕm-pād′ō-klĕ) town, Sicily, Italy; port of Girgenti. 5
Porto Feliz (-fā-lēs′) town, Brazil, 50 m. W N W of São Paulo 10
Porto Ferrajo (-fĕr-rä′yō) chief town, Elba isl. Italy 6
Port of Spain, town, ✻ of Trinidad isl. British West Indies 34
Portogruaro (pōr′tō-grōō-ä′rō) town, Venice prov. Italy 9
Portole (pōr′tō-lā) town, Istria prov. Austria, 19 m. S by E of Triest 5
Porto Maggiore (pōr′tō mäd-jō′rā) town & commune, Ferrara prov. It...com. 15
Porto Maurizio (-mou-rēd′zē-ō) prov. Liguria dept. Italy, 467 □ pop. 140. — its ✻, a town on Mediterranean sea, pop. 7.
Porto Novo (-nō′vō) spt. S. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. Ind. pop. 7. — town, French Bight of Benin Settlements, Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W Africa, pop. 20.
Porto Praya (-prī′ä) town, Santiago isl. Cape Verde Isls. Atlantic ocean. 13
Porto Recanati (-rā-kä-nä′tē) spt. Macerata prov. Italy 6
Porto Rico (-rē′kō). See PUERTO RICO.
Porto Tolle (-tōl′lā) town, Rovigo prov. Italy, on Po river 5
Port Perry (pōrt pĕr′rĭ) vil. Allegheny co. Pa. 1
Port Phillip (-fĭl′ĭp) bay, Victoria, Australia, 35 m. by 35 m.
Port Richmond (-rĭch′mond) vil. Staten Isl. Richmond co. N. Y. 6
Port Royal (-roi′al) ft. town & dockyard, S E coast of Jamaica, West Indies. 15
Port Royal Island, 80 □ Beaufort co. S. C.; contains Beaufort town.
Port Royal Sound, Beaufort co. S. C. between St. Helena & Hilton Head isls.
Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd′) prov. Lower Egypt, at N end of Suez Canal, 5 □ pop. 21. — its ✻ on Mediterranean sea, pop. 17.
Portsea (pōrt′sē) isl. & ft. town, Hampshire, England; contains Portsmouth dockyard ...isl. 120
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth) spt. city, a × of Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 10; U. S. navy yard in harbor. — city, × of Scioto co. O. pop. 12. — tp. & vil. Newport co. R. I. tp. pop. 2. — spt. city, × of Norfolk co. Va. pop. 13; U. S. navy yard. — spt. town, Hampshire, England, 74 m. S W of London, pop. 159; chief naval station of England.
Portsmouth Harbor, in Eng. Channel, 4 m. by 6; entrance, 220 yds. wide.
Port Townshend (-townz′hĕnd) tp. & city, × of Jefferson co. Wash. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5.
Portugal (pōr′tū-gal, *Port.* pōr-tōō-gäl′) kingdom, W part of Iberian Pen. 34,038 □ pop. 4,708, ✻ Lisbon.
Portuguese East Africa, *form.* MOZAMBIQUE, a free state, created Sept. 30, 1891, S E Africa, bet. Rovuma riv. & Delagoa Bay, divided into 2 provs.: MOZAMBIQUE, N of Zambezi riv., & LOURENÇO MARQUES, S of that riv.; 310,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✻ Mozambique & Lourenço Marques alternately.
Portuguese Guinea, Port. ter. Gambia, W Africa, 11,600 □ pop. 150, ✻ Bissão.
Portville (pōrt′vĭl) tp. & vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. ...tp. 2
Port Washington, tp. & city, × of Ozaukee co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Posen (pō′zẹn) *Pol.* POZNAN (pōz′nän) prov. Prussia, 11,178 □ pop. 1,752. — its ✻, a ft. city on Warta riv. pop. 70, ✻ of anc. Poland.
Posey (pō′zĕ) co. S W Ind. 398 □ pop. 22, × Mount Vernon. — tp. Clay co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Switzerland co. Ind. pop. 2.
Posilipo (pō-sē-lē′pō) hill, W of Naples, Italy; pierced by the "Grotto," a tunnel 2,316 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, 89 ft. high.
Possiet Bay (pŏs′sĭ-ĕt′-) inlet, Russia in Asia, near Korean boundary.
Pössneck (pös′nĕk) town, Saxe-Meiningen state, Germany
Potchinki (pō-chĭn′kē) *or* **Poczinka** (pō-chĭn′kä) town, Nijni-Novgorod govt. Russia, 120 m. S S E of Nijni-Novgorod 8
Potenza (pō-tĕn′zä) prov. coextensive with the old dept. of BASILICATA, Italy, 4,122 □ pop. 539. — its ✻ pop. 19, a ft. town, on E slope of Apennine Mts.
Potenza Picena (pō-tĕn′zä pē-chā′nä) town & commune, Macerata, It...com. 7
Potomac (pō-tō′mak) riv. W. Va., Md., & Va. 550 m. long, Alleghany Mts. to Chesapeake Bay.
Potosi (pō-tō′sĭ) tp. Linn co. Kan. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Grant co. Wis. tp. pop. 2. — (*Sp. pron.* pō-tō-sē′) dept. Bolivia, South America, 52,084 □ pop. 238. — its ✻, on N slope of Cerro de Potosi, elevation 13,330 ft. pop. 12.
Potosi, Cerro de (thĕr′rō dā pō-tō-sē′) mt. Bolivia, S. Am. 16,152 ft. high.
Potsdam (pōts′dăm) tp. & vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. tp. pop. 9, vil. pop. 4. — (*Ger. pron.* pōts′däm) govt. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 7,969 □ pop. 1,405. — its ✻, on Nuthe & Havel rivs. 17 m. S W of Berlin, pop. 54.
Pottawatomie (pŏt′ta-wŏt′o-mĭ) co. N E Kan. 848 □ pop. 18, × Louisville.
Pottawattamie (pŏt′ta-wŏt′a-mĭ) co. Io. 900 □ pop. 47, × Council Bluffs.
Potter (pŏt′tẹr) co. N Pa. 1,070 □ pop. 23, × Coudersport. — co. cen. S. Dak. 900 □ pop. 3, × Gettysburg. — co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Amarillo. — tp. Center co. Pa. pop. 2.
Potteries, The, towns & vils. Stafford co. England, where china & earthenware are made: STOKE-UPON-TRENT, HANLEY, SHELTON, LONGTON, & BURSLEM 131
Pottsgrove (pŏts′grōv) tp. Montgomery co. Pa. 2
Pottstown (pŏts′town) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 13
Pottsville (pŏts′vĭl) min. & mfg. bor. × of Schuylkill co. Pa. 14
Poughkeepsie (pọ-kĭp′sĭ) tp. & city, × of Dutchess co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 22.
Poultney (pōlt′nē) tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Poungde (powng-dā′) town, Pegu div. Lower Burma, 40 m. S E of Prome 5
Poviglio (pō-vēl′yō) town, Italy, 13 m. E N E of Parma 6
Povoa de Varzim (pō-vō′ä dā vär-zēn′) town, Douro prov. Portugal 10
Powell (pow′ẹl) co. E cen. Ky. 144 □ pop. 5, × Stanton. 1
Poweshiek (pow-ẹ-shēk′) co. S E cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Montezuma.
Powhatan (pow′ha-tăn′) co. S cen. Va. 255 □ pop. 7, × Scottsville. 13
Pownal (pow′nal) tp. & vil. Bennington co. Vt. ...tp. 2
Po-yang (pō′-yäng′) lake, N Kiangsi prov. China, 80 m. long, 40 m. wide.
Pozarévatz (pō-zär′ā-vätz) town, N Servia, 13 m. S E of Semendria 11
Pozoblanco (pō-thō-blän′kō) town, Cordova prov. Spain 12
Pozsony (pŏzh′ō′nē′). See PRESSBURG.
Pozzuoli (pŏt-sōō-ō′lē) town, Italy, 7 m. S W of Naples, on Pozzuoli Gulf 7
Praevali (prä-ē-vä′lē) vil. Carinthia prov. Austria 16
Praga (prä′gä) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 6
Prague (prāg) *Ger.* PRAG (prägg) city, ✻ of Bohemia, Austria, on Moldau riv. 160 m. N N W of Vienna 2
Prairie (prā′rē) co. E cen. Ark. 658 □ pop. 11, × Des Arc. — tp. Shelby co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. White co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Howard co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Jackson co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Randolph co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Schuyler co. Mo. pop. 2. 9
Prairie du Chien (-dū shēn′) city, × of Crawford co. Wis. on Miss. river 184
Pratas (prä′täs) cluster of shoals & islets, China Sea, 260 m. S W of Formosa. 3
Prato (prä′tō) town, Florence prov. Italy; fine cathedral 60
Prato Vecchio (-vĕk′kē-ō) walled vil. on Arno riv. Italy 13
Pratt (prăt) agr. co. S Kan. 720 □ pop. 8. — its × pop. 1. 5
Pratt Mines (-mīnz) town, Jefferson co. Ala. 7
Prattsburg (prăts′bûrg) tp. & vil. Steuben co. N. Y. ...tp. 1
Preanger (prā′äng′gẹr) Dutch residency, S W part of Java isl. Malay Arch. 2
Preble (prĕb′l) co. S W O. 432 □ pop. 23, × Eaton. 2
Précheur (prā′shur′) coast town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies 1,248
Preez (prā′ĕts) town, Sleswick-Holstein prov. Prussia 5
Prentiss, co. N E Miss. 415 □ pop. 14, × Booneville. 5
Prenzlau (prĕnts′lou) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 17
Prepairis Isles (prĕp′a-rĭs′-) group in Bay of Bengal, N E of Andaman Isls. 8
Prerau (prā′rou) town, Moravia prov. Austria 11
Pré-Saint-Gervais (prā′-săn′-zhẽr′vā′) suburb of Paris, France 6
Prescot (prĕs′kọt) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England 6
Prescott (prĕs′kọt) city, × of Yavapai co. Ariz. pop. 2. — town, × of Nevada co. Ark. pop. 1. 34
Presidio (prā-sē′dē-ō) co. W Tex. 3,470 □ pop. 2, × Fort Davis. 9
Presque Isle (prĕsk ēl) co. N E Mich. 715 □ pop. 5, × Rogers City. — tp. & vil. Aroostook co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. 5
Pressburg (prĕs′bōōrg) *or* **Pozsony** (pŏzh′ō′nē′) co. N W Hungary. — its × pop. 52, on Danube riv. 34 m. E S E of Vienna, former ✻ of Hungary. 15
Preston (prĕs′tọn) co. N part of W. Va. 709 □ pop. 20, × Kingwood. — tp. New London co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, Lancaster co. England; a riv. port, pop. 108. — vil. Sussex co. England, pop. 9. 13
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch) vil. Lancaster co. England 6
Preto (prē′tō) riv. 150 m. long, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America. 9
Pretoria (prē-tōr′ē-a) town, ✻ of the South African Republic 5
Prevesa (prā′vā-sä) ft. town, Janina vilayet, Turkey in Europe 1
Pribilof Islands (prē-bē-lŏv′) group, Bering Sea, Alas.; fur-seal grounds. 8
Price (prīs) co. N Wis. 1,160 □ pop. 5, × Phillips. 15
Priego (prē-ā′gō) town, Cordova prov. Spain 13
Priluki (prē-lōō′kē) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe 11
Primero (prē-mā′rō) riv. 130 m. long, Argentine Republic, South America.
Primorskaya (prē-mŏrsk-ä′yä) *or* **Maritime Province**, govt. Amur region, E part of Russia in Asia, 715,982 □ pop. 103, ✻ Nikolaievsk. 6
Prince (prĭns) co. W Prince Edward Isl. Can. 737 □ pop. 36, × Summerside. 15
Prince Edward (-ĕd′ward) co. S part of Va. 348 □ pop. 15, × Farmville. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 374 □ pop. 19, × Picton.
Prince Edward Island, prov. Dominion of Canada; an isl. in St. Lawrence Gulf, 2,134 □ pop. 109, ✻ Charlottetown.
Prince George (-jôrj) co. S Md. 480 □ pop. 26, × Upper Marlboro. — co. S E part of Va. 268 □ pop. 8, × Prince George Courthouse.
Princenhage (prĭn′sẹn-hä′gẹ) commune, N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 6
Prince of Wales Island (-wālz′-) isl. off S Alas. chief town Klawak. — isl. in Strait of Sunda, Malay Archipelago.
Prince Regent Inlet, British North America, joins Boothia Gulf on S.
Prince Regent River, Australia, flows into Indian Ocean.
Prince Rupert Bay (-rōō′pẹrt-) on Dominica isl. British W. Indies.
Prince's Island, ft. isl. in Gulf of Guinea, 10 m. long, 58 □; Portuguese. 3
Princes' Islands, nine isls. E part of Sea of Marmora, near Asia Minor.
Princess Anne (-ăn′) co. S E Va. 270 □ pop. 10, × Princess Anne Courthouse.
Princess Charlotte Bay (-shär′lọt-) on E coast of Australia. 2
Princess Royal Harbor, bay on King George's Sound, W. Australia.
Princess Royal Islands, in Pac. oc. N of Vancouver Isl. British Columbia.
Princeton (prĭns′tọn) tp. & city, × of Bureau co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — city, × of Gibson co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, × of Caldwell co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, × of Mercer co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. & bor. Mercer co. N. J. tp. pop. 4, bor. pop. 3; seat of College of New Jersey (popularly called Princeton college) & theological seminary. — tp. & vil. Green Lake co. Wis. tp. pop. 2.
Prince William (-wĭl′yam) co. N E Va. 357 □ pop. 10, × Brentsville.
Prince William Island, one of the Fiji Group, S Pacific ocean. 5
Pripet (prĭp′ĕt) riv. Minsk govt. Russ. in Europe, flows into Dnieper river.
Prisrend (prĭs-rĕnd′) town, N part of Monastir vilayet, Turkey in Europe 8
Pristina (prĭs-tē′nä) ft. town, Kossova vilayet, Turkey in Europe 25
Pritzwalk (prĭts′wälk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 9
Privas (prē′väs′) town, ✻ of dept. Ardèche, France 6
Prizzi (prĭt′sē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy 8
Procida (prō′chē-dä) isl. in Bay of Naples, Italy 9
Proctor (prŏk′tọr) tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. ...tp. 14
Prodano (prō-dä′nō) one of the Ionian Isls. W coast of Greece. 2
Prolog (prō′lōg′) mt. range, Dinaric Alps, Dalmatia & Herzegovina, Aust-Hung.
Prome (prōm) prov. Pegu div. Lower Burma, 2,887 □ pop. 322. — its ✻ pop. 29, on Irawadi river.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Proskurov (prŏs-kōō-rōv′) town, Podolia govt. Russ. in Europe, on Bug river. 8
Prosna (prŏsh′nä) riv. Europe, bet. Poland & Silesia; 100 m. to Warta river.
Prossnitz (prŏs′nĭts) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria 18
Provence (prō′vŏNs′) old prov. in S E France, now forms depts. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, & the E part of Vaucluse.
Providence, co. N R. I. 440 □ pop. 255. — city, its ×, and one of the ✻ of R. I. pop. 132, a spt. on Narragansett Bay. — tp. Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Sumter co. S. C. tp. pop. 2. — isl. in Indian Oc. 9° 10′ S, 51° 5′ E. — a small lake, Brit. Am. 113° W.
Provincetown, tp. & vil. Barnstable co. Mass.; end of Cape Cod tp. 5
Province Wellesley (-wĕlz′lē) British prov. part of Penang settlement, Malay Pen. 270 □ 71
Provins (prō′vĂN′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France 8
Proviso (prō-vī′zō) tp. Cook co. Ill. 10 m. W of Chicago 6
Provo (prō′vō) city, × of Utah co. Ut. 5
Prowers (prō′ẽrz) co. S E Col. 1,650 □ pop. 2, × Lamar.
Prussia, kingdom, N Germany, 134,537 □ pop. 29,957, ✻ Berlin. — **East** *and* **West**. See East Prussia, West Prussia.
Pruth (prōōth, *Ger.* prōōt) riv. 360 m. long, E Europe, rises in Carpathian Mts. and flows into Danube river.
Przemysl (pzhĕm′ĭsl) town, cen. Galicia prov. Austria 36
Przhedborz (pzhĕd′bŏrsh) town, Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Przibram (pzhē′bräm) town, Bohemia, Austria 9
Psilorati, Mount (-psē-lō-rä′tē) highest mt. of Crete isl. 7,674 ft.
Psiol (psē-ōl′) riv. S cen. Russia in Europe, 300 m. long, to Dnieper river.
Pskov (pskŏv) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,069 □ pop. 965. — its ✻ pop. 18, near Lake Pskov. — lake, 22 m. long, S arm of Lake Peipus.
Ptarmigan Peak (tär′mĭ-gan-) mt. Williams Range, Grand co. Col. 12,200 ft. high.
Ptchaisko (pchäls′kō) lake, 35 m. long, Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia. — riv. flowing 150 m. N from same into Arctic Ocean.
Ptitch (ptĭch) riv. 200 m. long, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe.
Pu-ching-hien (pōō′-chĭng′-hē-ĕn′) town, Fukien prov. China 10
Pudukottai (pōō-dōō-kō′tī) native state, Madras pres. India, 1,380 □ pop. 317. — its ✻ pop. 13, 30 m. S of Tanjore.
Puebla (pwĕb′lä) state, Mexico, N. Am. 12,204 □ pop. 833. — its ✻ pop. 79.
Pueblo (pwĕb′lō) co. S E cen. Col. 2,400 □ pop. 31. — its ×, a city, pop. 25.
Puente de Genil (pwĕn′tä dā hā-nēl′) mfg. town, Cordova prov. Spain 6
Puerto del Padre (pwĕr′tō dĕl pä′drā) har. on N E side of Cuba island.
Puerto de Santa Maria (-dā sän′tä mä-rē′ä) mfg. & cml. city, Cadiz prov. Spain, on Guadalete riv. near Bay of Cadiz. 22
Puerto Deseado (-dā′sā-ä′dō) *form.* Port Desire, bay, Santa Cruz ter. Argentine Rep. South America, at mouth of Deseado river.
Puerto Montt (-mŏnt) town, ✻ of Llanquihue prov. Chile 3
Puerto Plata (-plä′tä) chief port, Santo Domingo rep. Haiti isl. W. Indies 15
Puerto Principe (-prēn′sē-pā) inland town, Cuba island 47
Puerto Rico (-rē′kō) Spanish W. India isl. E of Haiti isl., 3,550 □ pop. 807, ✻ San Juan, pop. 23.
Puertoviejo (-vē-ā′hō) town, ✻ of Manabi prov. Ecuador, South America.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt-) a nav. inland sea, Wash.
Pulaski (pū-lās′kī) co. cen. Ark. 883 □ pop. 47, × Little Rock. — co. S cen. Ga. 435 □ pop. 17, × Hawkinsville. — co. S Ill. × Mound City, 190 □ pop. 11. — co. N W Ind. 430 □ pop. 11. — co. S E cen. Ky. 870 □ pop. 26, × Somerset. — co. S cen. Mo. 520 □ pop. 9, × Waynesville. — co. S W part of Va. 345 □ pop. 13, × Newbern. — vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Williams co. O. tp. pop. 5. — town, × of Giles co. Tenn. pop. 2. — town, Pulaski co. Va. pop. 2.
Pulpanabharam (pōōl-pä′nä-bä-räm′) dist. Travancore state, S India, 648 □ pop. 350.
Pultney (pŭlt′nĭ) tp. Belmont co. O. 13
Pultusk (pōōl′tōōsk) town, Plock prov. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Pulwul (pŭl′wŭl′) town, Delhi div. Punjab, British India 12
Puna (pōō′nä) dist. S E part of Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean. — isl. 30 m. long, & vil. off W coast of Ecuador, South America. — *or* **Poona**, dist. Bombay pres. British India, 4,280 □ pop. 792. — its ✻ 75 m. S E of Bombay, pop. 160.
Punakhá (pōō-nä-khä′) town, ✻ of Bhután, India.
Punganur (pŭn′gą-nōōr′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras pres. British India 9
Pungh (pŭnj) rajahship, S W Kashmír, India, 1,600 □ pop. 78, ✻ Pungh.
Punjab (pōōn-jäb′) prov. forming N W part of British India, 111,016 □ pop. 20,807, ✻ Lahore.
Punna (pŭn′nä) tributary state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India, 648 □ pop. 68. — its ✻; diamond mines.
Puno (pōō′nō) dept. S Peru, South America, 39,743 □ pop. 257; silver mines. — its ✻ pop. 6, on W shore of Lake Titicaca.
Punta Arenas (pōōn′tä ä-rā′näs) Chilian convict settlement, Magellan Straits, South America. — chief town of the colony, pop. 1.
Punt Prithi Nidhi (pŭnt prĭth′ē nĭth′ē) one of the Satara states, Bombay, India, 213 □ pop. 68.
Punxsutawney (pŭnk′sō-tą′nĭ) bor. Jefferson co. Pa. 3
Puracé (pōō-rä′sā) volcanic mt. Colombia, South America, 17,064 ft. high. — vil. partly destroyed by the volcano, 1827.
Purgatory Peak, mt. Sangre de Cristo Range, Col. 13,719 ft. high.
Purgatory River, rises near above, flows 170 m. to Arkansas river.
Puri (pōō′rē′) dist. S W Orissa div. Bengal, British India, 2,472 □ pop. 770, ✻ Puri *or* Jagannath.
Purmerend (pûr′mę-rĕnt′) town, N. Holland prov. Netherlands 5
Purneah *or* **Purniah** (pûr′nę-ą) dist. Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India, 4,957 □ pop. 1,715. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Purus (pōō′rōōs′) nav. riv. 1,400 m. long, South America, Peru to Amazon riv.
Purwa (pōōr′wä) town, Oudh, British India, 35 m. S W of Lucknow 11
Püspok-Ladany (püs′pŏk-lŏ′dänĭ) town, Haiduk co. Hungary 8
Puteaux (pü′tō′) vil. dept. Seine, France, on Seine river 16
Putignano (pōō-tēn-yä′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy 10
Put-in-Bay, vil. Ottawa co. O. on Lake Erie; Perry's victory near it, 1813.
Putivl (pōō-tĕvl′) town, S W Kursk govt. Russia in Europe 10
Putlam (pŭt′lam) vil. W Ceylon, on Putlam Lagoon 5
Putnam (pŭt′nam) co. N E Fla. 776 □ pop. 11, × Palatka. — co. N cen. Ga. 335 □ pop. 15, × Etonton. — co. N cen. Ill. 170 □ pop. 5, × Hennepin. — co. W cen. Ind. 490 □ pop. 22, × Greencastle. — co. N Mo. 542 □ pop. 15, × Unionville. — co. S E part of N. Y. 241 □ pop. 15, × Carmel. — co. N W. O. 480 □ pop. 30, × Ottawa. — co. cen. Tenn. 430 □ pop. 14, × Cookville. — co. W part of W. Va. 350 □ pop. 14, × Winfield. — tp. & vil. Windham co. Conn. tp. pop. 7.
Putney (pŭt′nĭ) vil. Surrey co. England; suburb of London 13
Putumayo (pōō-tōō-mī′ō) riv. Ecuador, S. Am. 700 m. long, to Amazon river.
Puyallup (pū-ăl′ŭp) tp. & town, Pierce co. Wash. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
Puy-de-Dôme (pü′ē′-dę-dōm′) dept. S E cen. France, 3,070 □ pop. 564, ✻ Clermont Ferrand. — mt. in same, 4,806 ft. high.
Puylaurens (pü′ē′lō′rĔN′) town, dept. Tarn, France 5
Pymatuning (pī′ma-tū′nĭng) tp. Mercer co. Pa. 2
Pyramid Lake, lake, Washoe co. Nev. 33 m. long, 12 m. wide, 4,000 ft. high.
Pyramid Peak, peak, Elk Mts. S part of Pitkin co. Col. 13,885 ft. high.
Pyramids, The, anc. monuments near Cairo, Egypt, on W side of Nile river.
Pyrenees (pĭr′ę-nēz) mt. chain, 270 m. long, between Spain & France; highest point, Pic Nethou, 11,168 ft.
Pyrénées-Orientales (pē′rā′nā′zō′rē′ŏN′tȧl′) past. & mfg. dept. S France, 1,592 □ pop. 210, ✻ Perpignan.
Pyrgos (pēēr′gōs) town, ✻ of Elis eparchy, N W part of Morea, Greece 13
Pyritz (pē′rĭts) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, 24 m. S E of Stettin 8
Pyrmont (pēēr′mŏnt) town, ✻ of Pyrmont principality, Ger.; mineral springs.
Pyroxene Peak (pĭr′ŏk-sēn-) peak, Madison co. Mont. 9,000 ft. high.

Q

Quakertown (kwā′kẽr-town′) mfg. bor. Bucks co. Pa. 2
Quampanissa (kwäm-pä-nĭs′sä) town, Dahomey, W Af. 110 m. N of Abomey 12
Quanah (kwą-nä′) town, × of Hardeman co. Tex. 1
Quandary Peak (kwŏn′dą-rĭ-) mt. Park Range, Col. 14,269 ft. high.
Quaregnon (kȧ′rĕn′yŏN′) vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium 10
Quarry Bank (kwŏr′ĭ-) town, Stafford co. England, 3 m. S S E of Dudley 6
Quarto (kwär′tō) riv. Argentine Republic, South America, 280 m. long. — town, Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. 6.
Quathlamba (kwät-läm′bä) mts. Natal, S Africa, 10,000 ft. high.
Quatre Bras (kȧtr′ brȧ′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; battlefield in 1815.
Quebec (kwę-bĕk′) prov. Canada, 227,500 □ pop. 1,489. — its ✻ pop. 70. — co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, 2,598 □ pop. 20, × Charlesbourg.
Queda *or* **Keda** (kā′dä) state, W Malay Pen. Asia, 4,500 □ pop. 21. — its ✻.
Quedlinburg (kwĕd′lĭn-bōōrg′) town, ✻ of Aschersleben circle, Saxony, Prussia 21
Queen Anne, agr. co. E Md. 352 □ pop. 18, × Centerville.
Queen Charlotte's Islands, group, N Pac. ocean, N of Vancouver Island.
Queen Charlotte Sound, Br. Columbia, Can. bet. mainland & Vancouver Isl.
Queens, agr. & past. co. S E part of N. Y. 250 □ pop. 128, × Jamaica. — co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, 1,500 □ pop. 12, × Gagetown. — co. S W Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,066 □ pop. 11. — co. cen. Prince Edward Island, Canada, 772 □ pop. 46, × Charlottetown. 10
Queensbury (kwēnz′bẽr-ĭ) tp. Warren co. N. Y. 4 m. N of Glen Falls 12
Queen's County, min. co. Leinster, Ireland, 664 □ pop. 65, × Maryborough.
Queensland, British colony, N E Australia, 668,497 □ pop. 394, ✻ Brisbane.
Queenstown, spt. town, Cork co. Ireland, S side Great Isl. Cork Harbor, pop. 10. — town, Cape Colony, pop. 4.
Queiss (kwīs) riv. Silesia prov. Prussia, 65 m. long, flows into Bober river.
Quelpaert (kwĕl′pärt′) isl. 45 m. long, entrance Yellow Sea, 60 m. S of Korea.
Quequay (kā-kwī′) riv. Uruguay, South Am. 100 m. long, to Uruguay river.
Querétaro (kā-rā′tä-rō) min. mfg. & agr. state, Mexico, 3,556 □ pop. 203. — its ✻, a mfg. town, 110 m. N W of Mexico, pop. 36.
Querfurt (kwĕr′fōōrt) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Quern river 5
Quesada (kā-sä′dä) town, Jaen prov. Spain 5
Quesnoy-sur-Deule (kĕs/nwȧ′-sür′-dŭl′) town, dept. Nord, France 5
Quetta (kwĕt′tä) dist. & town, N E Baluchistán; in British occupation..town 27
Quezaltenango (kā-säl-tā-nän′gō) mfg. & cml. city, Guatemala, Cen. America. 24
Quiberon (kē′brŏN′) pen. 7 m. long, dept. Morbihan, Brittany, France.
Quibo (kē′bō) *or* **Coiba** (kō-ē′bä) isl. 20 m. long, off S coast of Panama dept. Colombia, Pacific ocean.
Quibor (kē′vōr′) town, Lara state, Venezuela, S. Am. 40 m. S W of Barquisimeto 8
Quillota (kēl-yō′tä) town, Valparaiso prov. Chile, South America 9
Quilon (kwē′lŏn′) spt. town, Travancore state, Madras pres. India 20
Quimper (kĂN′pẽr′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Finistère, France, on Odet riv. 14
Quimperle (kĂN′pẽr′lā′) town, Finistère, France 7
Quinaiutt Lake (kwē′nĭ-ŭt′-) lake, Jefferson co. Wash. 10 m. long.
Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ) mfg. city, × of Adams co. Ill. pop. 31. — tp. Adams co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 17. — tp. & vil. Branch co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 3. 13
Quindaro (kwĭn-dā′rō) tp. Wyandotte co. Kan. on Missouri river 2
Quindiu (kēn-dē-ōō′) part of E Cordillera of Andes mts. Colombia, S. America.
Quinebaug River (kwĭn′ę-bąg′-) riv. Mass. & Conn. 90 m. long.
Quintanar de la Orden (kēn-tä-när′ dā lä ōr′dĕn) town, Toledo prov. Spain 7
Quirpon (kēēr′pŏN′) isl. off N end Newfoundland, British North America.
Quitman (kwĭt′man) agr. co. Ga. 168 □ pop. 4, × Georgetown. — agr. co. N W Miss. 400 □ pop. 3, × Belen. — town, × of Brooks co. Ga. pop. 2.
Quito (kē′tō) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Pinchincha prov. & of Ecuador, South America, 9,600 ft. above sea 80
Quitta (kē′tä) *or* **Kwitta** (kwĭt′ą) British fort & spt. town, Upper Guinea, Africa, near E end Gold Coast. 5
Quixeramobim (kē′shā-rä-mō′bēm) town, cen. Ceará state, Brazil, S. America 5
Quizama (kē-zä′mä) *or* **Kissama** (kĭs-sä′mą) dist. Angola, S W Africa, S of Coanza riv.; chief town, Demba; Portuguese.

R

Raab (räb) riv. Hungary, 180 m. long, Styria to Danube riv. — cml. town, Hungary, on Raab riv. 67 m. W N W of Budapest, pop. 23.
Raalte (räl′tę) town, Overyssel prov. Netherlands, 11 m. S S E of Zwolle 6
Raat (rät) town, Jhánsi div. N. W. Provs. India, 76 m. S W of Cawnpur 18
Rabat (rä-bät′) mfg. & cml. town, Marocco, Africa 30
Rabbit Ears, mt. Park Range, Col. 10,719 ft. high.
Rabinal (rä-bē-näl′) town, Guatemala, Cen. America, 50 m. E of Solola 7
Rabnábád (räb-nä′bäd′) sandy isl. 16 m. long, Ganges delta, Bengal Bay, India. 8
Rabun (rā′bun) co. N E Ga. 464 □ pop. 6, × Clayton. 16
Racalmuto (rä-käl-mōō′tō) cml. town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 10
Racconigi (räk-kō-nē′jē) mfg. town, Italy, on Maira riv. 19 m. S of Turin 10
Raccoon Creek (räk′ōōn′-) stream, Ind. 70 m. long, Boone co. to Wabash river. — stream, O. 90 m. long, flows into Ohio river. 10
Raccoon River, riv. Io. 170 m. long, Buena Vista co. to Des Moines river. 5
Race of Alderney (-ȧl′dẽr-nĭ) strait with rapid & dangerous tides, between Alderney isl. and Cape La Hague, France.
Racine (rą-sēn′) agr. & past. co. S E Wis. 340 □ pop. 36. — its × pop. 21.
Racket, *or* **Raquette**, **Lake** (răk′ĕt-) 14 m. long, in Adirondack Mts. N. Y.
Racket River, riv. N. Y. 140 m. long, Hamilton co. to St. Lawrence river.
Racz-Keve (räts-kā′vā′) isl. 28 m. long, Hungary, in Danube riv. — town, Pest co. Hungary, on Racz-Keve isl. pop. 6.
Radack Chain (rā′dăk-) isl. chain, N Pacific ocean, part of Marshall Islands.
Radautz (rä′dowts) town, Bukowina duchy, Austria 11
Radeberg (rä′dę-bĕrg′) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Röder river 6
Radevormwald (rä′dę-fōrm-wälď′) mfg. town, Düsseldorf govt. Prussia 9
Radford (răd′fẽrd) town, Montgomery co. Va. 2
Radhunpur (răd′hŭn-pōōr′) *or* **Rhadanpur** (răd′an-pōōr′) native state, Palanpur agency, Gujarát, India, 800 □ pop. 92. — its ✻ 90 m. N W of Ahmadábád, pop. 14.

Radicena (rä-dē-chā′nä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy 5
Radnor *or* **Radnorshire** (răd′nor-shir) past. co. S Wales, Great Britain, 432 □ pop. 22, × New Radnor.
Radokala (rä-dō-kä′lä) isl. group, N Pacific ocean, in Marshall Islands.
Radom (rä′dōm) prov. Russian Poland, 4,769 □ pop. 782. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Radomysl (rä′dō-mĭs′l) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, on Teterev river.. 6
Ráfsund (rē′sōond) lake, 24 m. long, Jemtland prov. Sweden.
Rafting Creek, tp. Sumter co. S. C. 3
Ragged Mountains, range, Grafton & Merrimack cos. N. H. 2,000 ft. high.
Ragusa (rä-gōō′sä) mfg. & cml. spt. city, Dalmatia prov. Austria, on Adriatic sea, pop. 11. — mfg. & cml. town, Sicily, Italy, on Ragusa riv. pop. 24.
Rahad (rä-häd′) riv. Abyssinia & Nubia, Africa, 260 m. long, to Blue Nile riv.
Rahn (rän) tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. 3
Rahun (rä-hōōn′) town, Punjab, British India, 13 m. N E of Ludhianah..... 14
Rahway (rȧ′wȧ) mfg. city, Union co. N. J. on Rahway river..... 7
Raiatea (rī-ä-tä′ä) beautiful isl. Society Isls. S Pacific ocean, 64 □..... 2
Rái Bareli (rä′ē bä-rä′lē) div. Oudh, British India, 4,881 □ pop. 3,022. — dist. in same, 1,752 □ pop. 989. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 12.
Raigarh (rī′gär′) native state, Cen. Provinces, India, 1,486 □ pop. 63. — its ✻.
Raikot (rī-kōt′) town, Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 25 m. S W of Ludhianah 9
Rains (rānz) co. N E Tex. 270 □ pop. 4, × Emory.
Rainy Lake, N. Am. 160 m. W of Lake Superior, between Can. & U. S. A.
Rainy River, riv. N. Am. 100 m. long, Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods.
Raipur (rī′pōōr′) dist. Chhatisgarh div. Cen. Provs. British India, 11,885 □ pop. 1,093. — its ✻, 174 m. E of Nágpur, pop. 17.
Raira-Khol (rī′ra-khōl′) native state, Cen. Provinces, India, 833 □..... 13
Raisin River (rā′zn-) riv. Mich. 140 m. long, Hillsdale co. to Lake Erie.
Raisinville (rā′zn-vĭl) tp. Monroe co. Mich. on Raisin river..... 2
Raismes (rām) min. town, dept. Nord, France..... 5
Rajamahendri (rä-jä-mä-hĕn′drē) town, ✻ of Godavari dist. Madras, Br. India 20
Rajapur (räj′a-pōōr′) town, Ratnagiri dist. Bombay pres. British India..... 5
Rajecz (rä′yĕts′) town, Trentschin co. Hungary..... 6
Rajgarh (räj′gȧr′) town, Alwar state, Rájputána, India, 25 m. S of Alwar.... 10
Rajkot (räj-kōt′) state, Gujarát, Bombay, India, 269 □ pop. 37. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Rajpipla (räj-pē′plä′) one of the Rewa Kantha states, Gujarát, India, 1,231 □ pop. 120. — its ✻, 55 m. S S E Baroda.
Rájputána (räj′pōō-tä′nä) region, N W India, occupied by native states, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Udaipur, Kotah, Alwar, etc. 129,750 □..... 12,300
Rajshahi (räj-shä′hē) div. N E Bengal, British India, 19,256 □..... 8,053
Rakipushi (rä′kē-pōō′shē) peak, Mustagh Range, Gilgit, N W Kashmír, India, 25,550 ft. high.
Rakka (räk′kä) town, Zor vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 110 m. E by S of Aleppo... 8
Rakus Tal (rä′kōos täl′) *or* **Rhavan** (rä′vän) sacred lake, 20 m. long, S W Tibet, Asia.
Ralding (räl′dĭng) mt. Himalaya Mts. on Sutlej river, India, 21,411 ft. high.
Raleigh (rȧ′lȧ) co. S part of W. Va. 570 □ pop. 10, × Raleigh Courthouse. — tp. & city, ✻ of N. C. & × of Wake co. tp. pop. 17, city pop. 13.
Ralls (rȧlz) agr. & past. co. Mo. 490 □ pop. 12, × New London.
Rama (rä′mä) town, Palestine, Tur. in Asia; supposed site of *anc.* Arimathe'a.
Ramapo (răm′a-pō′) tp. & vil. Rockland co. N. Y. on Ramapo river .....tp. 6
Rambervillers (rôN′bĕr′vē′yā′) town, dept. Vosges, France, on Mortagne river 5
Rambouillet (rôN′bōō′yā′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France 5
Ramea Islands (răm′ē-a-) group, S of Newfoundland, Brit. North America.
Rame Head (rām-) headland, Cornwall co. England, W side Plymouth Sound.
Rameswaram (rä-mĕs′wä-räm) isl. Gulf of Manar, off S end of India.....
Ramgarh (räm-gŭr′) town, Alwar state, Rájputána, India, pop. 5. — town, Jaipur state, Rájputána, India, pop. 11.
Ramghat (räm′gȧt′) pass, over W. Ghats, Belgaum dist. Bombay, S India.
Ramganga (räm-gäng′a) riv. N W Provs. India, 250 m. long, to Ganges river.
Ram Head, headland, New S. Wales, Australia, 30 m. S W of Cape Howe.
Ramillies (rä′mē′yē′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; battlefield, 1706.
Ramnad (räm-näd′) *or* **Ramnathpuram** (räm′năth-pōōr′ăm) town, Madura dist. Madras, British India..... 15
Ramnagar (räm-nä′gär) town, India, on Ganges riv. opposite Benares..... 12
Ramne (räm′nē) mt. Himalaya Mts. N Kumaon prov. India, 22,768 ft. high.
Rámpur (räm′pōor) town, India, 60 m. N by W of Meerut, pop. 8. — native state, N. W. Provinces, India, 945 □ pop. 542. — its ✻ pop. 74.
Ramri (räm-rē′) isl. 50 m. long, Arakan div. Lower Burma. — dist. Arakan div. 4,309 □ pop. 144, ✻ Kyuk Phyu.
Ramsey (răm′zĭ) agr. & past. co. E Minn. 162 □ pop. 140, × St. Paul. — co. N N. Dak. 936 □ pop. 4, × Devils Lake.
Ramsgate (rămz′gāt) town, Kent co. England, on E coast of Isle of Thanet.. 25
Ram's Islands, group, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, North America.
Ram Teak, town, Cen. Provs. British India, 24 m. N E of Nágpur..... 8
Ranaghat (rän-a-gȧt′) town, Nadiya dist. Bengal, British India..... 9
Rancagua (rän-kä′gwä) town, ✻ of O'Higgins prov. Chile, South America.... 6
Rance (rôNs) riv. France, 50 m. long, to English Channel at St. Malo.
Ranchi (rän′chē′) town, Chutiá Nágpur div. Bengal, British India..... 12
Randazzo (rän-dät′sō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy..... 7
Randers (rän′derz) mfg. town, Jutland, Denmark..... 17
Randleman (răn′dl-man) town, Randolph co. N. C. 2
Randolph (răn′dŏlf) agr. co. E Ala. 599 □ pop. 17, × Wedowee. — agr. & past. co. N E Ark. 662 □ pop. 14, × Pocahontas. — agr. co. S W Ga. 449 □ pop. 15, × Cuthbert. — agr. & past. co. S W Ill. 560 □ pop. 25, × Chester. — agr. & past. co. E Ind. 460 □ pop. 28, × Winchester. — agr. & past. co. N cen. Mo. 470 □ pop. 25, × Huntsville. — agr. & past. co. W cen. part of N. C. 750 □ pop. 25, × Ashboro. — co. E part of W. Va. 1,175 □ pop. 12, × Beverly. — tp. Ohio co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 4. — tp. Morris co. N. J. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Orange co. Vt. pop. 3.
Ranenborg (rä′nĕn-bōrg′) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe..... 5
Rangeley Lakes (rānj′lĭ-) chain of lakes, W Me.
Rangpur (räng′pōor) *or* **Rungpur** (rōōng′pōor) dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal, British India, 3,412 □ pop. 2,150. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Rangun (rän-gōōn′) maritime dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, 5,691 □ pop. 431. — its ✻ & ✻ of Lower Burma, pop. 181, a riv. port.
Raniganj (rä′nē-gänj′) min. town, Bardwan div. Bengal, British India, pop. 20. — town, Purneah dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 6.
Rankin (răŋk′ĭn) agr. & past. co. S cen. Miss. 755 □ pop. 18, × Brandon.
Ransom (răn′sŏm) co. S E N. Dak. 864 □ pop. 5, × Lisbon.
Rantoul (răn-tōōl′) tp. & vil. Champaign co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Calumet co. Wis. pop. 2.
Rapallo (rä-päl′lō) cml. & spt. town, Genoa prov. Italy 5
Rapho (rā′fō) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 4
Rapid (răp′ĭd) city, × of Pennington co. S. Dak. 2
Rapidan (răp′ĭd-ăn′) riv. Va. Blue Ridge to Rappahannock river.
Rapides (răp-ēd′) agr. & past. par. cen. La. 1,495 □ pop. 28, × Alexandria.
Rapids, tp. Linn co. Io. 19
Rappahannock (răp′a-hăn′ok) riv. Va. 125 m. long, Blue Ridge to Chesapeake Bay. — agr. & past. co. N Va. 270 □ pop. 9, × Washington.
Rappoltsweiler (räp′pōls-wī′lẹr) mfg. town, Alsace prov. W Germany..... 6

Rapti (räp′tē) *or* **Rabti** (räb′tē) riv. India, 370 m. long, Nepál to Gagra river.
Raratonga (rä′rä-tōn′gä) beautiful isl. 30 m. in circuit, Cook Isls. S Pac. oc... 4
Raritan (răr′ĭt-an) tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 4. — tp. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 5. — mfg. bor. Somerset co. N. J. pop. 3. — small riv. N. J.
Raritan Bay, sea inlet, between S W Staten Isl. & Middlesex co. N. J.
Rasay Island (rä′sä-) 12 m. long, Inner Hebrides, Scot. 1 m. N E of Skye.
Ras-Benas (räs-bē-näs′) headland, W side Red Sea, N E of Berenice ruins.
Ras-el-Abiad (räs-ĕl-ä′bē-äd′) promontory, Palestine, 7 m. S S W of Tyre.
Rasgrad (räs′grȧd′) town, Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe..... 12
Rassein (räs-sān′) lake, 25 m. long, Dobrudja dist. Roumania.
Rassova (räs-sō′vä) town, Roumania, on Danube river..... 8
Rastatt (räs′tät) mfg. ft. town, Baden, Germany, near right bank Rhine river 12
Rastenburg (räs′tẹn-bōōrg′) mfg. town, E. Prussia prov. Germany..... 5
Rastrick (răs′trĭk) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England..... 5
Rathenow (rä′tẹn-ō′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 11
Rathfarnham (răth-fär′năm) par. & vil. Dublin co. Ireland.....par. 7
Rathlin (răth-lĭn′) isl. off N coast Ireland, Antrim co. in the North Channel.
Rathmines (răth′mĭnz-) mfg. town, Dublin co. Ireland..... 4
Ratibor (rä′tē-bōr′) mfg. town, Oppeln govt. Silesia prov. Prussia..... 21
Ratingen (rä′tĭng-ẹn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 5
Ratisbon (răt′ĭz-bŏn) *Ger.* Regensburg (rā′gẹns-bōōrg′) mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Germany, on right bank Danube river..... 38
Rat Islands, group, part of Aleutian Isls. N Pacific ocean.
Ratnagiri (rät′nä-gē′rē) dist. Bombay pres. British India, 3,789 □ pop. 1,019. — its ✻ on Malabar coast, 140 m. S of Bombay, pop. 11.
Raton Mountains (rä-tōn′-) S Col. & N E N. M.; Fisher's Peak, 9,460 ft. the highest.
Rattray Head (răt′rā-) dangerous headland, Aberdeen co. Scotland.
Ratzeburg (rät′se-bōōrg′) principality, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, 144 □ 16
Raudnitz (rowd′nĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river..... 6
Ravanusa (rä-vä-nōō′sä) cml. town, Sicily, Italy..... 8
Ravenna (ra-vĕn′a) tp. & vil. × of Portage co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3. — (*It. pron.* rä-vän′nä) prov. N E Italy, 742 □ pop. 223. — its ✻ pop. 61.
Ravensburg (rä′vẹns-bōōrg′) mfg. & cml. town, Württemberg, S Germany.. 12
Ravenswood (rā′vẹnz-wōōd) suburb of Long Island City, Queens co. N. Y.... 2
Ravi (rä′vē′) *anc.* Hydras'tes, riv. Punjab, India, 370 m. to Chenab river.
Rawa (rä′vä) town, Galicia prov. Austria, 32 m. N N W of Lemberg, pop. 5. — town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russ. on Rawka riv. pop. 6; 45 m. S W of Warsaw.
Rawal Pindi (rä′wäl pĭn′dē) div. Punjab, British India, 20,766 □ pop. 4,518. — dist. Rawal Pindi div. 6,218 □ pop. 720. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 73.
Rawitsch (rä′vĭtch) mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 55 m. S of Posen..... 12
Rawlins (rȧ′lĭnz) co. N W Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 7, × Atwood. — city, × of Carbon co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Rawtenstall (ra′tĕn-stal′) bor. Lancashire co. England..... 30
Ray, agr. & past. co. N W Mo. 584 □ pop. 24, × Richmond. — tp. Franklin co. Ind. pop. 2.
Raystown (rāz′town-) **Branch of the Juniata** (-jū′nĭ-ăt′a) riv. Pa. 120 m. long, Allegheny Mts. to Juniata river.
Ré (rā) isl. 18 m. long, off coast of Charente-Inférieure dept. France.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng) tp. & mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4. — tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 2. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Perry co. O. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Berks co. Pa. pop. 59. — mfg. & cml. bor. × of Berkshire, England, on Kennet riv. pop. 60.
Readington (rĕd′ĭng-tŏn) tp. Hunterdon co. N. J.....
Realejo (rā-ä-lā′hō) cml. spt. town, N W coast of Nicaragua, Central America
Recanati (rā-kä-nä′tē) town, Macerata prov. Italy; a place of pilgrimage....
Recco (rĕk′kō) cml. town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Mediterranean sea.....
Recherche Archipelago (rẹ-shärsh′-) off S coast of Western Australia.
Recife (rā-sē′fā). See Pernambuco.
Recklinghausen (rĕk′lĭng-how′zẹn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia.... 5
Recoaro (rā-kō-ä′rō) vil. Italy, 19 m. N W of Vicenza; chalybeate springs..... 6
Reculet (rẹ-kū′lā′) highest point of Jura mts. in dept. Ain, France. 15
Red Bank, vil. Gloucester co. N. J.; battlefield in 1777. — town, Monmouth co. N. J. on Shrewsbury riv. pop. 4. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2. 12
Red Bluff, tp. & city, × of Tehama co. Cal. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. Marlboro co. S. C. pop. 3.
Red Cedar Lake, lake, 6 m. long, N E Barron co. Wis.
Red Cedar River, riv. Wis. 125 m. long, flows into Chippewa river.
Red Cloud, tp. & city, × of Webster co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Red Deer, riv. Saskatchewan & Assiniboia dists. Canada, 500 m. long, Rocky Mts. to S. Saskatchewan riv. — riv. S E Saskatchewan dist. Canada, 180 m. long, to Lake Winnipegosis. 25
Redding (rĕd′ĭng) city, × of Shasta co. Cal.....
Redditch (rĕd′ĭch) mfg. vil. Worcester co. Eng. 12 m. S S W of Birmingham. 8
Red Hill, tp. Marlboro co. S. C. 3
Red Hook, tp. & vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. near Hudson river.....tp. 4
Red Jacket, vil. Houghton co. Mich. 3
Red Lake, lake, 35 m. long, N Beltrami co. Minn.
Red Lake River, Minn. 100 m. long, Red Lake to Red River of the North.
Redlands (rĕd′landz) tp. pop. 2, & town pop. 2, San Bernardino co. Cal.
Red Lion, hundred, Newcastle co. Del..... 2
Red Mountain, range, National Park, N W Wyo. S W of Yellowstone Lake.
Rednitz (rĕd′nĭts) riv. Bavaria, Germany, 50 m. long, flows into Pegnitz river.
Red Oak, tp. & mfg. city, × of Montgomery co. Io. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3.
Redon (rẹ-dōn′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, on Vilaine riv. 7
Red Peak, mt. 12,382 ft. high, Park Range, Col.
Red River, riv. 1,600 m. long, S W U. S. A. Staked Plains to Miss. riv. — riv. Ky. 70 m. long, Wolfe co. to Kentucky riv. — agr. par. N W La. 386 □ pop. 11, × Coushatta. — agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 1,060 □ pop. 21, × Clarks.
Red River of the North, 650 m. long, Elbow Lake, Minn. to Winnipeg Lake.
Redruth (rĕd′rŭth) town, Cornwall co. England..... 9
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, between Arabia & Egypt, connects with Arabian Sea by Bab-el-Mandeb strait.
Red Willow, co. S W Neb. 720 □ pop. 9, × Indianola.
Red Wing, mfg. & cml. city, × of Goodhue co. Minn. on Mississippi river... 6
Redwood (rĕd′wōōd) agr. & past. co. S W Minn. 870 □ pop. 9, × Redwood Falls. — tp. Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 3.
Redwood City, town, × of San Mateo co. Cal. 29 m. S of San Francisco..... 2
Reed, vil. Osceola co. Mich. on Hersey Creek 2
Reeders (rē′derz) tp. Newberry co. S. C. 2
Reedsburg (rēdz′bûrg) tp. & city, Sauk co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 2.
Reelfoot Lake (rēl′fōōt-) lake, 60 □ Fulton co. Ky. — lake, 18 m. long, Obion & Lake cos. Tenn.
Reeves, co. W Tex. 2,390 □ pop. 1, × Pecos. — tp. Marion co. S. C. pop. 3.
Refugio (rā-fōō′jō-ō) past. co. S Tex. 760 □ pop. 1. — its ×.
Regalbuto (rā-gäl-bōō′tō) town, Sicily, Italy, 25 m. W N W of Catania..... 9
Regello (rā-jĕl′lō) vil. Italy, 18 m. E S E of Florence..... 10
Regen (rā′gẹn) riv. Bavaria, Ger. 68 m. long, Böhmerwald mts. to Danube riv.
Regensburg. See Ratisbon.
Regent's Sword, pen. Shêngking prov. Manchuria, bet. Society & Korea bays.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Reggio (rȧd′jō) mfg. spt. city, ✻ of Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 24. — mfg. cml. ft. city, ✻ of Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 51.
Reggio di Calabria (rȧd′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä) prov. Calabria, S Italy, 1,515 □ pop. 391, ✻ Reggio.
Reggiolo (rȧd-jō′lō) vil. Italy, 6 m. E of Guastalla 6
Reggio nell' Emilia (rȧd′jō nĕl-lā-mē′lē-ä) prov. Emilia div. Italy, 877 □ pop. 249, ✻ Reggio.
Regla (rĕg′lä) ft. suburb, Havana, Cuba; principal seat of Havana slave trade 7
Rehoboth (rē-hō′bŏth) tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass. ..... tp. 2
Reichenau (rī′kĕn-ow′) isl. 3 m. long, Baden, Germany, in the Untersee. — town, Bohemia, Austria, 19 m. E S E of Königgrätz, pop. 7. — mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 5. — vil. Lower Austria, pop. 5.
Reichenbach (rī′kĕn-bäk′) riv. Bern canton, Switzerland, to Aar riv. — town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 7. — town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 21.
Reichenberg (rī′kĕn-bĕrg′) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Neisse river.... 31
Reidsville (rēdz′vĭl) town, Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 5.
Reigate (rī′gĕt) bor. Surrey co. England, 21 m. S S W of London 23
Reikiavik (rī′kĭ-a-vĭk) town, ✻ of Iceland, near S W coast 1
Reims *or* **Rheims** (rēmz, *Fr. pron.* rĀNs) mfg. & cml. city, dept. Marne, France; famous for wines & for a magnificent cathedral 104
Rembáng (rĕm′bäng′) Dutch residency, N Java isl. pop. 986. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Remedios *or* **San Juan de los Remedios** (sän hōō-än′ dā lōs rā-mā′dē-ōs) town, Cuba isl. Spanish West Indies, 180 m. E by S of Havana 7
Remiremont (rę-mēr′mōN′) mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France 7
Remouchamps (rę′mōō′shōN′) vil. Belgium; grotto, famed for fossils.
Rems (rĕms) riv. Württemberg, Germany, 50 m. long, flows into Neckar river.
Remscheid (rĕm′shīt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia 40
Renaix (rę-nā′) mfg. & cml. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium 12
Rende (rȧn′dę) town, Cosenza prov. Italy, 6 m. N W of Cosenza 5
Rendsburg (rĕndz′bōōrg) town, Sleswick-Holstein, Prus. on isl. in Eider river 13
Renfrew *or* **Renfrewshire** (rĕn′frū-shir) mfg. & min. maritime co. Scotland, 251 □ pop. 291. — its ✻ pop. 5. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 17,040 □ pop. 47, × Pembroke.
Rengo (rȧn′gō) town, Colchagua prov. Chile, South America 7
Reni (rā′nē) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe 8
Renkum (rĕn′kŭm) commune & vil. Gelderland, Netherlands ..... com. 5
Rennel Island (rĕn′ęl-) in S Pacific ocean, S of Solomon Islands.
Rennes (rĕnn) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 69
Reno (rē′nō) co. S Kan. 1,260 □ pop. 27, × Hutchinson. — tp. Leavenworth co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, × of Washoe co. Nev. pop. 4. — (*It. pron.* rā′nō) riv. Italy, 75 m. long, Apennine Mts. to Po di Primaro river.
Renovo (rę-nō′vō) bor. Clinton co. Pa.; summer resort 4
Rensselaer (rĕn′sę-lęr) co. E N. Y. 643 □ pop. 125, × Troy. — town, × of Jasper co. Ind. pop. 1.
Rensselaerville (rĕn′sę-lęr-vĭl) tp. Albany co. N. Y. 2
Renville (rĕn′vĭl) agr. co. S W cen. Minn. 900 □ pop. 17, × Beaver Falls.
Republic, agr. & past. co. N Kan. 720 □ pop. 19, × Belleville.
Republican River, Col. Kan. & Neb. 550 m. long, E Col. to Kansas river.
Repulse Bay, N Canada, S W of Melville Pen. — bay, E Queensland, Australia.
Requeña (rā-kān′yä) town, Valencia prov. Spain 8
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dā lä päl′mä) Cameron co. Tex.; battle, 1846.
Resht (rĕsht) cml. town, Ghilan prov. Persia, Asia, near Caspian Sea 41
Resina (rā-sē′nä) town, Naples prov. Italy; built over ruins of Herculaneum. 12
Resinar (rā-sē-när′) town, Hermannstadt co. Transylvania, Hungary 6
Resolution Island, isl. 40 m. long, Hudson Strait, British North America. — one of Paumotu Isls. S Pacific ocean.
Restigouche (rĕs′tĭ-gōōsh′) riv. New Brunswick prov. Canada, 225 m. long. — co. N New Brunswick prov. Canada, 2,889 □ pop. 8, × Dalhousie.
Retchnoi (rĕch-noi′) cape, E Siberia, Russia in Asia, at mouth of Anadir river.
Retford, East (rĕt′fȯrd) town, Nottingham co. England 10
Rethel (rę-tĕl′) mfg. town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Aisne river 7
Réunion (rē-ūn′yun) isl. Mascarene Group, Indian Ocean, 420 m. E of Madagascar, 764 □ pop. 166, ✻ Saint-Denis; a French colony.
Reus (rā′ōōs) mfg. town, Tarragona prov. Spain 27
Reuss (rois) riv. Switzerland, 30 m. long, to Lake of Lucerne.
Reuss-Greiz (roiss-grītz′) principality, Germany, 122 □ pop. 63, ✻ Greiz.
Reuss-Schleiz (roiss-shlītz′) principality, Ger. 319 □ pop. 120, ✻ Gera.
Reutlingen (roit′lĭng-ęn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, on Eschatz riv. 18
Revel (rĕv′ęl) *or* **Reval** (rĕv′ȧl) cml. ft. town, ✻ of Esthonia govt. Russia.... 51
Revello (rā-vĕl′lō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy 5
Revere (rę-vēr′) tp. Suffolk co. Mass. on Massachusetts Bay 6
Revillagigedo (rā-vēl′yä-hē-hā′dō) isl. 50 m. long, & channel, Alas.
Rewa (rā′wä) state, E part of Cen. India, 10,310 □ pop. 1,360. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Rewa Kantha (rā′wä kän′thä) native states, Gujarát, Bombay, India, 4,593 □ 506
Reynolds (rĕn′ọlz) agr. co. S E Mo. 830 □ pop. 7, × Centerville.
Reynoldsville (rĕn′ọlz-vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pa. 50 m. N N W of Altoona... 3
Rezé (rę-zā′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France 7
Rezende (rā-zĕn′dā) town, Brazil, South America, 92 m. W N W of Rio Janeiro 5
Rezhitsa (rā-zhĭt′sä) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe 9
Rhea (rā) agr. co. E Tenn. 360 □ pop. 13, × Washington.
Rhein-Hessen (rīn′-hĕs′sęn) prov. W Hesse, Ger. 531 □ pop. 308, ✻ Mainz.
Rheinthal (rīn′tȧl) dist. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, divided into **Ober-Rheinthal**, pop. 16, and **Unter-Rheinthal**, pop. 13.
Rheydt (rīt) mfg. town, Cologne govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river.... 27
Rhin (rĭn) riv. N W Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 60 m. long, to Havel river.
Rhine (rīn) *Ger.* RHEIN (rīn) riv. Europe, 960 m. long, Switzerland, to North Sea.
Rhinebeck (rīn′bĕk) tp. & mfg. vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Rhinelander (rīn′lăn-dẽr) vil. × of Oneida co. Wis. 3
Rhine Province *or* **Rhenish Prussia**, *Ger.* RHEINLAND (rīn′lănt) prov. W part of Prussia, 10,418 □ pop. 4,710, ✻ Cologne.
Rhinns (rĭnz) pen. 28 m. long, Wigtown co. S W coast Scotland.
Rhodda (rŏd′dä) isl. Nile riv. Egypt, near Cairo; has ancient nilometer.
Rhode Island (rōd īland) a New England state, U. S. A. 1,250 □ pop. 346, ✻ Providence, & Newport.
Rhodes (rōdz) isl. of Turkey in Asia, in Medit. sea, off S W coast of Anatolia, 420 □ pop. 35. — its ✻ pop. 20, a spt.; here was the famous brazen Colossus.
Rhone (rōn) *Fr.* RHÔNE (rōn) riv. of France & Switzerland, 550 m. long, rises in Alps, flows into Gulf of Lyons; nav. 360 m.
Rhône (rōn) min. agr. & mfg. dept. S E France, 1,077 □ pop. 807, ✻ Lyons.
Rhyndacus (rĭn′da-kŭs) riv. Asia Minor, 150 m. long, to Sea of Marmora.
Rhyolite Peak (rī′ō-līt-) mt. Front Range, Col. 10,400 ft. high.
Riantek (rē′ŏN′tĕk′) vil. in dept. Morbihan, France 5
Riau (rē′ow) *or* **Rio** (rē′ō) isl. S E of Singapore; Dutch.
Riau-Lingga Archipelago (rē′ow-lĭng′gä-) isl. prov. Dutch East Indies, E & S of Malay Pen. 17,325 □ pop. 95, ✻ Riau.
Riazan (rē-ä-zän′) mfg. & agr. govt. Russia in Europe, 16,255 □ pop. 1,843. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Ribera (rē-bā′rä) town, Sicily, Italy, on Calata Bellota river 7
Ribnitz (rĭb′nĭts) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, N Germany 5
Rib River, riv. Marathon co. Wis. 70 m. long, flows into Wisconsin river.

Riccarton (rĭk′ar-tọn) par. & vil. Ayr co. Scotland, on Irvine river ..... par. 6
Riccia (rēt′chä) town, Campobasso prov. Italy 8
Rice, agr. co. cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 14, × Lyons. — agr. & past. co. S E Minn. 505 □ pop. 24, × Faribault.
Rice Lake, city, Barron co. Wis. pop. 2. — lake, 25 m. long, Northumberland co. Ontario prov. Canada.
Rich, agr. co. N Ut. 980 □ pop. 2, × Randolph.
Richardson (rĭch′ard-sọn) agr. co. S E Neb. 545 □ pop. 18, × Falls City.
Richard Toll (rē′shär′ tōl′) French town, Senegambia, Africa, on Senegal river 8
Richelieu (rē-shę-lōō′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 190 □ pop. 21, × Sorel. — *or* **St. John**, riv. Quebec prov. Canada, Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence river.
Richfield (rĭch′fēld) tp. Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 3. — city, × of Sevier co. Ut. pop. 2.
Richfield Springs, vil. summer resort, Otsego co. N. Y.; medicinal springs.. 2
Richford (rĭch′fȯrd) tp. & vil. Franklin co. Vt. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Rich Hill, city, Bates co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. Greene co. Pa. pop. 3.
Richland (rĭch′land) agr. co. S E Ill. 361 □ pop. 15, × Olney. — agr. par. N E La. 575 □ pop. 10, × Rayville. — co. S E N. Dak. 1,440 □ pop. 10, × Wahpeton. — agr. & past. co. N cen. O. 487 □ pop. 38, × Mansfield. — agr. co. cen. S. C. 608 □ pop. 37, × Columbia. — agr. & past. co. S W Wis. 570 □ pop. 19, × Richland Center. — tp. Greene co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Jay co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Labette co. Kan. pop. 1. — tp. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Beaufort co. N. C. pop. 4. — tp. Allen co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Belmont co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Clinton co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Clarion co. Pa. pop. 2.
Richland Center, city, × of Richland co. Wis. on Pine River 2
Richland Grove, tp. Mercer co. Ill. 2
Richlands, tp. Onslow co. N. C. 3
Richmond (rĭch′mọnd) agr. co. E Ga. 329 □ pop. 45, × Augusta. — agr. co. S part of N. Y. on Staten Island, 61 □ pop. 52. — its ×. — agr. co. S part of N. C. 789 □ pop. 24, × Rockingham. — co. E part of Va. 210 □ pop. 7, × Warsaw. — mfg. city, × of Wayne co. Ind. pop. 17. — town, × of Madison co. Ky. pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Sagadahoc co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Macomb co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Osceola co. Mich. pop. 3. — tp. Howard co. Mo. pop. 4. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Ray co. Mo. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 3. — tp. Berks co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. Washington co. R. I. pop. 2. — vil. Cache co. Ut. pop. 1. — mfg. & cml. city, port of entry, ✻ of Va. & × of Henrico co. pop. 81. — town, Surrey co. England, pop. 23. — town, North Riding, York co. England, pop. 4. — town, N coast Jamaica isl. pop. 7. — co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, 622 □ pop. 14, × Arichat. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 556 □ pop. 11, × Richmond. — div. Cape Colony, S Africa, pop. 6.
Richmond Bay, sea inlet, 10 m. long, N side Prince Edward Island, Canada.
Richmondville (rĭch′mọnd-vĭl) tp. & vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. 2
Rich Square, tp. & town, Northampton co. N. C. ..... tp. 4
Richwood, mfg. vil. Union co. O. 1
Richwoods, tp. Miller co. Mo. 3
Rickmansworth (rĭk′mạnz-wĕrth) mfg. town, Hampshire, England 6
Ridderkerk (rĭd′dẽr-kĕrk′) commune & vil. S. Holland prov. Neth. ..... com. 6
Rideau Lake (rē′dō′-) lake, 24 m. long, Leeds co. Ontario prov. Canada.
Ridge (rĭj) tp. Williamsburg co. S. C. 2
Ridgefield (rĭj′fēld) tp. & mfg. vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 5. — tp. Huron co. O. pop. 2.
Ridgeway (rĭj′wā) tp. Osage co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 6.
Ridgway (rĭj′wā) cml. bor. × of Elk co. Pa. on Clarion River 2
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ) tp. Delaware co. Pa. 3
Ridott (rī-dŏt′) tp. Stephenson co. Ill. 2
Riesa (rē′zä) town, Dresden circle, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe river. 6
Riesen-Gebirge (rē′zęn-gę-bēr′gę) mt. range, between Bohemia kingdom in Austria, & Silesia prov. in Prussia.
Riesi (rē-ā′zē) town, Sicily, Italy, 14 m. S. of Caltanisetta 12
Rieti (rē-ā′tē) *anc.* REA′TE, town, Umbria, Italy, on Velino river 14
Rifle River, riv. Mich. 70 m. long, flows into Saginaw Bay.
Riga (rī′gä) tp. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* rē′gä) mfg. city & cml. port, ✻ of Livonia, Rus. on Düna riv. pop. 196. 7
Rigi (rē′gē) mt. 5,905 ft. high, between Lucerne Lake & Zug Lake, Switzerland.
Rignano (rēn-yä′nō) vil. Florence prov. Italy, on Arno river 5
Riley (rī′lĭ) agr. & past. co. N E cen. Kan. 612 □ pop. 13, × Manhattan. — tp. St. Clair co. Mich. pop. 2.
Rimac (rē-mäk′) riv. Peru, South America, 75 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.
Rima Szombath (rē′mä sŏm′bŏt′) town, Hungary, on Rima river 5
Rimini (rē′mē-nē) *anc.* ARIM′INUM, mfg. & cml. city, Italy, on Adriatic sea... 10
Rimnik (rĭm′nĭk′) town, Wallachia, Roumania, 100 m. N W of Bucharest.... 6
Rimnik Sarat (-sä-rät′) town, Wallachia, Roumania, 80 m. N E of Bucharest. 7
Rimouski (rē′mōōs′kē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 4,931 □ pop. 33. — its ×.
Rinde (rĭnd) riv. British India, 166 m. long, Agra div. to Jamna river.
Ringgold (rĭng′gōld) agr. & past. co. S Io. 545 □ pop. 14, × Mount Ayr.
Ringkiöbing-Fiord (rĭng′kyö′bĭng-fyōrd′) lagoon, 28 m. long, Denmark.
Rio Arriba (rē′ō är-rē′bä) co. N W N. M. 7,150 □ pop. 12, × Plaza del Alcalde.
Riobamba (rē-ō-bäm′bä) town, ✻ of Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, S. America.. 18
Rio Blanco (rē′ō blän′kō) co. N W Col. 3,600 □ pop. 1, × Meeker.
Rio Branco (-brän′kō) riv. N Brazil, South America, 700 m. long, to Rio Negro.
Rio Chico (-chē′kō) spt. Bolivar state, Venezuela, South America 5
Rio das Mortes (-dȧs mōr′tĕs) riv. Brazil, S. America, 500 m. long, to Araguay riv. — riv. Brazil, S. America, 120 m. long, Minas-Geraes state, to Rio Grande.
Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dȧ zhä-nā′ē-rō) agr. state, S W Brazil, S. Am. 26,634 □ pop. 1,164. — *or* **Rio Janeiro**, *or* **Rio**, a cml. spt. city, pop. 800, ✻ of Brazil.
Rio de la Plata (-lä plä′tä) riv. S. Am. 2,500 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Rio de San Juan (-sän hōō-än′) riv. Col. N. M. & Ut. 350 m. long.
Rio Grande (-grän′dā) riv. Senegambia, W Africa, Futa-Jallon to Atlantic oc. — *or* **Rio del Norte** (-dĕl nōr′tā) riv. North America, 1,800 m. long, S W Col. to Gulf of Mexico. — riv. Brazil, South America, 600 m. long, Serra da Mantiqueira to Paranahyba riv. — riv. Brazil, S. America, 250 m. long, to São Francisco riv. — riv. Mexico, N. America, 400 m. long, to Pacific ocean. — riv. Mosquito ter. Nicaragua, Cen. America, 200 m. long, to Caribbean Sea. — min. & past. co. S Col. 1,260 □ pop. 3, × Del Norte. — city, × of Starr co. Tex. pop. 2. 3
Rio Grande do Norte (-dō nōr′tā) agr. & past. state, N E Brazil, South America, 22,195 □ pop. 309, ✻ Natal.
Rio Grande do Sul (-dō sōōl′) min. & past. state, S Brazil, South America, 91,335 □ pop. 644, ✻ Porto Alegre, pop. 45.
Rio Grande Pyramid, mt. San Juan Range, Col. 13,773 ft. high.
Rio Hacha (-ä′chä) riv. Colombia, South America, 120 m. to Caribbean Sea.
Rioja (rē-ō′zhä) prov. N W Argentine Republic, South America, 31,500 □ pop. 100. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Riom (rē′ōN′) mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France 5 10
Rio Negro (rē′ō nā′grō) riv. South America, 700 m. long, Chilian Andes to Atlantic ocean. — riv. South America, 1,200 m. long, Colombia to Amazon riv.; named **Guainia** (gwī′nĕ-ä) in Venezuela. — riv. Uruguay, South America, 250 m. long, to Uruguay river. — ter. cen. Argentine Republic, South America. — dept. Uruguay, South America, 3,269 □ pop. 20, ✻ Independencia.
Rionero (rē-ō-nā′rō) cml. town, Potenza prov. Italy, 5 m. S of Melfi 12
Rio Pardo (rē′ō pär′dō) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, South America 10
Rios (rē′ōs) prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 33, ✻ Babahoyo, pop. 5.

	Pop.
Rio Salado (rē′ō sä-lä′dō) riv. Argentine Republic, S. Am. 400 m. to Plata estuary. — riv. Argentine Republic, 1,000 m. long, Andes mts. to Rio de la Plata. — riv. Argentine Republic, 800 m. long, to swamps in Pampa ter.; called **Desaguadero** (dās-ä′gä-dā′rō′) in its upper course.	
Rio Seco, Mesina de (mā-sē′nä dā rē′ō sā′kō) town, Valladolid prov. Spain	5
Rio Tinto (-tēn′tō) riv. Spain, 60 m. long, Aracena to Huelva Bay. — riv. Nicaragua, Cen. America, 120 m. long. — town, Minho prov. Portugal, pop. 5.	
Rio Virgen (-vēr′ʜĕn) riv. 200 m. long, S W Ut. to Colorado river.	
Ripa Candida (rē′pä kän′dē-dä) town, Potenza prov. Italy	5
Ripatransone (rē′pä-trän-sō′nā) town, Marches, Italy, 45 m. S S E of Ancona.	6
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ) agr. co. S E Ind. 450 □ pop. 19, × Versailles. — co. S Mo. 640 □ pop. 8, × Doniphan. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Brown co. O. pop. 2. — mfg. & min. town, Derby co. England, pop. 6.	
Ripon (rĭp′ŏn) tp. & city, Fond du Lac co. Wis. tp. pop. 1, city pop. 3. — mfg. city, West Riding, York co. England, pop. 8. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 12.	
Riposto (rē-pōs′tō) town, Sicily, Italy, 10 m. S W of Taormina	8
Rising Sun, mfg. city, × of Ohio co. Ind. on Ohio river	2
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ) co. N W part of W. Va. 512 □ pop. 17, × Harrisville.	
Rito Alto (rē′tō äl′tō) mt. Sangre de Cristo Range, Col. 12,876 ft. high.	
Riu-Kiu Islands. See Liukiu Islands.	
Riva (rē′vä) town, Tyrol, Austria, at N end of Lago di Garda	6
Rivarolo (rē-vä-rō′lō) commune & town, Italy, 3 m. N N W of Genoa	7
Rive de Gier (rēv′ dę zhĕ′ā′) mfg. town, dept. Loire, France	17
Rivera (rē-vā′rä) dept. Uruguay, South America, 3,790 □ pop. 13. — its ✻.	
River Bend, tp. Gaston co. N. C.	3
River Falls, tp. & vil. Pierce & St. Croix cos. Wis. tp. pop. 1, vil. pop. 2.	
Riverhead, tp. & mfg. vil. × of Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.	
Riverside, city, San Bernardino co. Cal. pop. 5. — town, Burlington co. N. J. pop. 1. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2.	
Rives-altes (rēv′zält′) mfg. town, dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France	7
Rivière Pilote (rē′vē′ār′ pē′lōt′) town, S coast, Martinique isl. Fr. W. Indies	5
Rivières du Sud (rē′vē′ār′ dü süd′) French colony & protectorate, W Africa, lat. 10° N, pop. of colony proper, 48, ✻ Konakri, on Tombo island.	
Rivoli (rē′vō-lē) mfg. town, Italy, 8 m. W of Turin	6
Riwari (rē-wä-rē′) town, in native state, S E Punjab, India, 50 m. S W of Delhi	25
Rizah (rē′zä) town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia	30
Rjev (rzhĕv). See Rshev.	
Roane (rōn) min. agr. & past. co. E Tenn. 450 □ pop. 17, × Kingston. — agr. & past. co. W part of W. Va. 470 □ pop. 15, × Spencer.	
Roanne (rō-ănn′) mfg. town, dept. Loire, France, on Loire river	31
Roanoke (rō′a-nōk′) agr. & past. co. Va. 321 □ pop. 30, × Salem. — tp. Northampton co. N. C. pop. 3. — city, Roanoke co. Va. pop. 16.	
Roanoke River, Va. & N. C. 230 m. long, Va. to Albemarle Sound.	
Roapoa. See Adams Island.	
Roark (rō′ärk′) tp. Gasconade co. Mo.	3
Roath (rō′ăth′) par. Glamorgan co. Wales	23
Robert, Le (lę rō′bār′) town, E coast of Martinique isl. French W. Indies	6
Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts) co. N E S. Dak. 1,100 □ pop. 2, × Wilmot. — tp. Hampton co. S. C. pop. 3.	
Robertson, agr. co. N E Ky. 210 □ pop. 5, × Mount Olivet. — agr. co. cen. Tenn. 536 □ pop. 20, × Springfield. — past. co. E cen. Tex. 850 □ pop. 27, × Calvert.	
Robeson (rō′bę-sŏn) co. S part of N. C. 1,040 □ pop. 31, × Lumberton. — tp. Berks co. Pa. 6 m. S of Reading, pop. 2.	
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŏn) tp. & city, × of Crawford co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1.	
Rocca Bianca (rōk′kä bē-än′kä) commune & town, Italy	com.
Rocca d' Aspide (-däs′pē-dā) town, Salerno prov. Italy	5
Rocca Monfini (-mōn-fē′nē) town, Italy, 23 m. N W of Caserta	5
Rocca Secca (-sĕk′kä) town, Italy, 12 m. S of Sora	5
Rocca Strada (-strä′dä) town, Italy, 17 m. N N E of Grosseto	8
Roccella, La (lä rōt-chĕl′lä) coast town, Italy, 9 m. N E of Gerace	5
Rocha (rō-chä′) dept. Uruguay, South America, 4,280 □ pop. 21. — its ✻.	
Rochdale (rŏch′dal) mfg. town & bor. Lancaster co. England	bor. 71
Rochefort (rōsh′fôr′) ft. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France	33
Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, Ogle co. Ill. 75 m. W of Chicago	2
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tęr) tp. & mfg. town, × of Fulton co. Ind. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Olmsted co. Minn. pop. 5. — tp. Andrew co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Strafford co. N. H. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 6. — mfg. city, × of Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 134; a port of entry. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 4. — city, Kent co. England, pop. 26.	
Rochlitz (rōk′lĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river	5
Rochlitz, Ober (ō′bęr rōk′lĭts) vil. Bohemia, Austria	8
Rock, agr. co. S W Minn. 470 □ pop. 7, × Luverne. — co. W Neb. 856 □ pop. 3, × Bassett. — agr. & past. co. S Wis. 720 □ pop. 43, × Janesville. — tp. Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 3.	
Rockaway (rŏk′a-wā′) tp. & vil. Morris co. N. J. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 1. — vil. & watering place, Queens co. N. Y. on Atlantic ocean, 18 m. from Brooklyn, pop. 2.	
Rockbridge, agr. & past. co. W cen. Va. 750 □ pop. 23, × Lexington.	
Rockcastle, co. S E cen. Ky. 280 □ pop. 10, × Mount Vernon.	
Rock Creek, tp. Carroll co. Ill.	2
Rockdale, co. N cen. Ga. 126 □ pop. 7, × Conyers. — city, Milam co. Tex. pop. 2.	
Rock Falls, city, Whiteside co. Ill.	2
Rockford, mfg. city, × of Winnebago co. Ill. pop. 24. — tp. & town, Floyd co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.	
Rockhampton (rŏk-hămp′tŏn) town, Queensland, Australia, on Fitzroy river	12
Rock Hill, town, York co. S. C.	3
Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng-hăm) agr. & past. co. S E N. H. 709 □ pop. 50, × Exeter & Portsmouth. — agr. co. N N. C. 608 □ pop. 25, × Wentworth. — agr. & past. co. N W part of Va. 883 □ pop. 31, × Harrisonburg. — tp. & vil. × of Richmond co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Windham co. Vt. pop. 5.	
Rock Island, min. agr. & past. co. N W Ill. 440 □ pop. 42. — its × pop. 14.	
Rockland, past. co. S E part of N. Y. 200 □ pop. 35, × Clarkstown. — city, × of Knox co. Me. pop. 8. — tp. & mfg. vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 3.	
Rockport, town, × of Spencer co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Essex co. Mass. pop. 4. — tp. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 3.	
Rock River, riv. Washington co. Wis. to Mississippi riv. Ill. 375 m. long.	
Rock Run, tp. Stephenson co. Ill.	2
Rock Springs, town, Sweetwater co. Wyo.	3
Rockville (rŏk′vĭl) mfg. city, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 8. — city, × of Parke co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & town, × of Montgomery co. Md. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 2.	
Rockville Center, vil. Queens co. N. Y.	2
Rockwall, co. N E Tex. 150 □ pop. 6. — its ×.	
Rockwood, town, Roane co. Tenn. near Tennessee river	2
Rocky Fork, tp. Boone co. Mo.	3
Rocky Mountains, the chief mt. range of N. Am. extending on the W from Mex. to the Arctic Oc. and covering about ¼ of the U. S. A.	
Rodez (rō′dā′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Aveyron, France	15
Rodi (rō′dē) town, Foggia prov. Italy, N coast Garganian Promontory	5
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ) co. Victoria, Australia	18
Rodosto (rō-dŏs′tō) anc. ft. spt. town, Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmora	20
Rodrigues (rō′drēg′) isl. Indian Ocean, 330 m. E of Mauritius, 42 □; British	2
Roermond (rōor-mōnt′) mfg. town, Limburg prov. Neth. on Meuse river	9
Roeskilde (rōs′kĕl′dę) town, Denmark, on Seeland island	5
Rogasen (rō′gä-zęn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Welna riv. 24 m. N of Posen	5
Rogatchev (rō-gä-chĕv′) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe	7
Rogers Park (rōj′ĕrz pärk) vil. Cook co. Ill.	2
Rogliano (rōl-yä′nō) town, Calabria, Italy, 9 m. S of Cosenza	5
Rogue River (rōg-) riv. Ore. 220 m. long, Cascade Range to Pacific ocean.	
Rohatyn (rō-hä′tĭn) town, E part of Galicia prov. Austria	5
Rohilkhand (rō-hĭl-khänd′) div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 10,884 □	5,346
Rohri (rō′rē) *or* **Lohri** (lō′rē) town, Sind, Bombay pres. British India	9
Rohtak (rō′täk′) dist. Hissar div. Punjab, British India, 1,811 □ pop. 537. — its ✻ pop. 14.	
Rokelle (rō′kĕl′) riv. Africa, 250 m. long, Senegambia to Atlantic ocean.	
Rolette (rō-lĕt′) co. N N. Dak. 936 □ pop. 2, × Saint Johns.	
Rolla (rŏl′a) tp. & city, × of Phelps co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.	
Rollinsford (rŏl′lĭnz-fȯrd) tp. Strafford co. N. H.	2
Roman (rō′măn) dist. cen. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 86. — its ✻, 36 m. S W of Jassy, pop. 11.	
Romanati (rō-män-ä′tē) dist. S W Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 129, ✻ Karakal.	
Romano (rō-mä′nō) town, Italy, 13 m. S S E of Bergamo	5
Romanov (rō-mä-nōv′) town, Yaroslav govt. Russia, on Volga river	6
Romans (rō′mŏn′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Drôme, France, on Isère river	14
Rome (rōm) city, × of Floyd co. Ga. pop. 7. — mfg. city, Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 15. — tp. Athens co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 3. — *It.* Roma (rō′mä) prov. W cen. Italy, coextensive with the old dept. of Latium, 4,601 □ pop. 978. — city, the ✻ of Italy, on Tiber riv. pop. 451.	
Romen (rō-mĕn′) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, on Sula river	6
Romeo (rō′mę-ō) mfg. vil. Macomb co. Mich.	2
Römerstadt (rö′mer-stät′) mfg. town, Moravia, Austria, 24 m. N of Olmutz	5
Romford (rŭm′fȯrd) town, Essex co. England	9
Romilly-sur-Seine (rō′mēl′yē′-sür′-sān′) mfg. town, dept. Aube, France	5
Romorantin (rō′mō′rŏN′tăN′) mfg. town, dept. Loir-et-Cher, France	8
Romsdal (rōmz′däl) dist. S W Norway, 5,785 □ pop. 128, ✻ Molde.	
Romulus (rŏm′ū-lŭs) tp. Seneca co. N. Y.	3
Ronciglione (rōn-chēl-yō′nā) mfg. town, Italy, on Vico Lake	5
Roncq (rōnk) vil. dept. Nord, France, 7 m. N of Lille	6
Ronda (rōn′dä) cml. city, Málaga prov. Spain, 42 m. N by E of Gibraltar	16
Rönne (rön′ne) mfg. spt. town, Denmark, W coast Bornholm island	5
Ronneburg (rŏn′ne-bōōrg′) mfg. town, Saxe-Altenburg duchy, N Germany	7
Ronsdorf (rōns′dōrf) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia	10
Roodhouse (rōōd′hous) tp. & city, Greene co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 2.	
Rooks, co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 8, × Stockton.	
Root, tp. Montgomery co. N. Y.	2
Ros (rōs) riv. Russia in Europe, 160 m. long, Kiev govt. to Dnieper river.	
Rosalie Peak (rōz′a-lĭ-) mt. Front Range, Col. 14,340 ft. high.	
Rosa Morada (rō′zä mō-rä′dä) town, Sinaloa state, Mexico	5
Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō) mfg. & cml. town, Santa Fé prov. Argentine Rep. S. Am.	55
Rosario de Cucuta (-dā kōō-kōō′tä) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, S. America	6
Roscoff (rōs′kŏf′) town, dept. Finistère, France	5
Roscommon (rōs-kŏm′ŏn) co. N Mich. 580 □ pop. 2. — its ×. — co. Connaught prov. Ireland, 949 □ pop. 114. — its ×.	
Rose, tp. Wayne co. N. Y. 5 m. N of Clyde	2
Roseau (rō′zō′) spt. ✻ of Dominica isl. British W. Indies	5
Roseburg (rōz′bûrg) city, × of Douglas co. Ore.	1
Rosedale (-dāl) city, Wyandotte co. Kan.	2
Rosenau (rō′zęn-ow′) mfg. town, Hungary, on Sajo river	6
Rosendael (rō′zęn-dä-ēl) town, dept. Nord, France	6
Rosendale (rō′zęn-dāl) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 2.	
Rosenheim (rō′zęn-hīm′) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Inn river	10
Roseto (rō-sā′tō) town, Foggia prov. Italy, 11 m. W of Troja	6
Rosetta (rō-zĕt′a) prov. Lower Egypt, 24 □ pop. 19. — its ✻ pop. 17.	
Rosignano (rō-sēn-yä′nō) commune & vil. Tuscany, Italy	com. 6
Rosita (rō-zē′ta) min. town, × of Custer co. Col.	1
Roslavi (rŏs′lä-vē) town, Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe	8
Roslyn (rŏz′lĭn) vil. Queens co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, Kittitas co. Wash. pop. 1.	
Rosolini (rō-sō-lē′nē) town, Sicily, Italy, 8 m. S W of Noto	6
Rosra (rŏs′rä) town, Behar, Bengal, British India, 55 m. N E of Patna	9
Ross (rŏs) agr. & past. co. S O. 658 □ pop. 39, × Chillicothe. — tp. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Hereford co. England, pop. 5. — **New**, cml. bor. Wexford co. Ireland, on Barrow riv. pop. 7.	
Ross and Cromarty (-krŏm′ar-tĭ) past co. N Scot. 3,194 □ pop. 78, × Dingwall.	
Rossano (rŏs-sä′nō) city, Cosenza prov. Italy, near Taranto Gulf	14
Rossiena (rŏs-sē-ā′nä) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, on Dubissa river	11
Rosswein (rŏs′wīn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river	7
Rostock (rŏs′tŏk) mfg. & cml. city, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, Germany	44
Rostov (rŏs-tŏv′) cml. town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russia, on Don riv. pop. 61. — mfg. & cml. town, Yaroslav govt. Russ. in Europe, on Lake Nero, pop. 10.	
Rostraver (rŏs-trā′vęr) tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.	4
Roswell (rŏz′wĕl) town, Cobb co. Ga. on Chattahoochee river	1
Rota (rō′tä) town, Cadiz prov. Spain, 6 m. N N W of Cadiz	8
Rothenburg-an-der-Tauber (rō′tęn-bōōrg′-ăn-dĕr-tou′bęr) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Tauber riv. 31 m. S S E of Würzburg	5
Rotherham (rŏth′ęr-ăm) mfg. & cml. town, West Riding, York co. England	42
Rotherhithe (rŏth′ęr-hĭth) par. Surrey co. England; a suburb of London	36
Rothesay (rŏth′sā) mfg. bor. × of Bute co. Scotland; fisheries	8
Rothwell (rŏth′wĕl) vil. York co. England	5
Rottenburg (rŏt′tęn-bōōrg) mfg. town, Württemberg, Ger. on Neckar river	6
Rotterdam (rŏt′ęr-dăm′) tp. Schenectady co. N. Y. pop. 3. — (*Dutch pron.* rŏt′tĕr-däm′) mfg. & cml. city, S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 209.	
Rotti (rŏt′tē) isl. 50 m. long, Malay Arch. Indian Ocean, S W of Timor.	
Rottweil (rŏt′wĭl) cml. town, Württemberg kingdom, Germany	5
Roubaix (rōō′bā′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Nord, France	115
Rouen (rōō′ŏN′) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine riv.; famous cathedral; Joan of Arc burned here by the English in 1431	112
Roulers (rōō-lā′) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belg. 13 m. N W of Courtrai.	21
Roumania (rōō-mā′nĭ-a) kingdom, E Europe, 48,307 □ pop. 5,376, ✻ Bucharest.	
Rouphia (rōō-fē′ä) *anc.* Alphe′us, riv. W Morea, Gr. 100 m. long, to Ionian Sea.	
Rouse Point (rouz′-) vil. Clinton co. N. Y.	2
Routt (rowt) co. N W Col. 6,000 □ pop. 2, × Hahn Peak.	
Rouville (rōō′vēl′) co. Quebec, Can. 238 □ pop. 16, × Sainte Marie de Monnoir.	
Roux (rōō) commune & vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium	com. 5
Roveredo (rō-vā-rā′dō) mfg. town, Tyrol, Austria, on Lens river	9
Rovezzano (rō-vĕt-sä′nō) commune, Italy, 3 m. E of Florence	7
Rovigno (rō-vēn′yō) cml. spt. town, W coast of Istria, Küstenland, Austria	10
Rovigo (rō-vē′gō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 651 □ pop. 235. — its ✻ pop. 8.	
Rovuma (rō-vōō′mä) riv. 400 m. long, bet. German & Portuguese E. Africa.	
Rowan (rō-ăn′) past. co. N E Ky. 320 □ pop. 6, × Morehead. — agr. co. W cen. part of N. C. 458 □ pop. 24, × Salisbury.	

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Rowandiz (row-än′dĭz) ft. town, Kurdistan, Turkey, 80 m. E by N of Mosul.. 9
Rowno (rō-v′nō) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe..... 6
Roxburgh *or* **Roxburghshire** (rŏks′bŭr-ō-shir) co. Scotland, 669 □ pop. 54, × Jedburgh.
Roxbury (rŏks′bẹr-ĭ) a portion of the city of Boston, Suffolk co. Mass. pop. 67. — tp. Morris co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Royalton (roi′ạl-tọn) tp. Niagara co. N. Y. 26 m. N E of Buffalo..... 5
Royan (rō′yŏN′) town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France; bathing & fisheries 5
Roy Bareilly (roi bä-rā′lē). See RÁI BARELI.
Royersford (roi′ẽrz-fọrd) bor. Montgomery co. Pa..... 2
Rshev (rshĕv) *or* **Rjev** (rzhĕv) town, Tver govt. Russia, 74 m. S W of Tver... 36
Ruabon (rū-ä′bọn) min. par. & town, Denbigh co. Wales, Great Britain...par. 15
Ruatan (rōō-ä-tän′) isl. 30 m. long, Bay Isls. Honduras, Central America.
Rubicon (rū′bĭ-kọn) riv. cen. Italy, 20 m. long, Tuscany to Adriatic sea; famous on account of the crossing by Cæsar.
Rudauli (rōō-dow′lē) town, Faizábád div. Oudh, British India..... 11
Rudgeley (rŭj′lē) par. & town, Stafford co. England, on Trent river.....town 7
Rudolf Lake (rōō′dōlf-) lake, British E. Africa, 180 m. long, 25 m. wide.
Rudolstadt (rōō′dōl-stät) mfg. town, ✻ of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany 11
Rueil (rü′ĕl′) vil. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 8; here is Malmaison château.
Ruffin (rŭf′fĭn) *form.* OREGONVILLE, tp. Rockingham co. N. C..... 4
Rufisque (rü′fẽsk′) French maritime town, W Africa, 10 m. E of Cape Verde 5
Rugby (rŭg′bĭ) town, Warwick co. England, near Avon riv.; famous school.. 10
Rügen (rü′gẹn) isl. Pomerania, Prussia, Baltic sea, 361 □ pop. 41, ✻ Bergen.
Rügenwalde (rü′gẹn-wäl′dẹ) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prus. on Wipper riv. 5
Ruhr (rōōr) riv. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 130 m. long, to Rhine river.
Ruhrort (rōōr′ōrt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 16 m. N of Düsseldorf.... 9
Ruma (rōō′mä) town, E part of Slavonia, Hungary, 35 LI. W N W of Belgrade 8
Rumbeke (rŭm′bā-kẹ) com. & vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium.....com. 6
Rumburg (rōōm′bōōrg) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria..... 10
Rummelsburg (rōōm′mẹls-bōōrg′) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia..... 5
Rum River, riv. Minn. 150 m. long, Lake Mille Lacs to Mississippi river.
Runcorn (rŭn′kọrn) cml. town, Cheshire, England, 13 m. N E of Chester..... 15
Rungpoor (rŭng′pōōr′). See RANGPUR.
Runnels (rŭn′ẹlz) co. cen. Tex. 910 □ pop. 3, × Ballinger.
Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ-mēd) meadow, S bank Thames riv. Surrey co. England, W of Egham; "Magna Charta" granted here, A. D. 1215.
Rupar (rōō′pär′) town, Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 50 m. N N W of Ambala
Rupert River, Canada, 300 m. long, from Lake Mistassini to James Bay.
Rupununy (rŭp-ōō-nōō′nē) riv. Br. Guiana, S. Am. 250 m. long, to Essequibo riv.
Rurki (rōōr′kē) *or* **Rarki** (rär′kē) town, Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, Br. India 16
Rush, agr. & past. co. S E cen. Ind. 414 □ pop. 19, × Rushville. — co. W cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 5, × Lacrosse. — tp. Buchanan co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Champaign co. O. pop. 2.
Rush Creek, tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Logan co. O. pop. 2.
Rushford, tp. Winnebago co. Wis..... 2
Rushville (rŭsh′vĭl) tp. & mfg. town, × of Schuyler co. Ill. tp. pop. 1, town pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Rush co. Ind. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3.
Rusk, agr. co. E Tex. 930 □ pop. 19, × Henderson. — town, × of Cherokee co. Tex. pop. 1.
Ruska Poyana (rōōs′kŏ′ pō′yä′nŏ′) highest point of Carpathian Mts. S E Hungary, 9,909 ft. high.
Russell (rŭs′ẹl) agr. & past. co. E Ala. 670 □ pop. 24, × Seale. — co. cen. Kan. 900 □ pop. 7. — tp. × Ky. 260 □ pop. 8, × Jamestown. — co. S W part of Va. 453 □ pop. 16, × Lebanon. — tp. Russell co. Kan. pop. 1. — tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Russellville (rŭs′ẹl-vĭl) town, Pope co. Ark. pop. 1. — town, × of Logan co. Ky. pop. 2.
Russia (rŭsh′ạ) tp. Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Lorain co. O. pop. 5. — *Russ.* ROSSIYA (rŏs-sē′yä) empire, N E Europe & N & N E Asia, the largest empire in the world, except the British; 8,663,918 □ pop. 126,347, coast line, 25,000 m. ✻ Saint Petersburg.
Russian River (rŭsh′ạn-) Cal. 125 m. long, Coast Range to Pacific ocean.
Rustchuk (rōōst-chōōk′) cml. & ft. city, Bulgaria, on Danube river..... 27
Rute (rōō′tā) agr. & mfg. town, Córdoba prov. Spain..... 8
Ruthenians (rū-thē′nĭ-ạnz) Slavic race, in Poland, Hungary, Bukowina, & Galicia.
Rutherford (rŭth′ẽr-fọrd) agr. co. W part of N. C. 498 □ pop. 19, × Rutherfordton. — agr. & past. co. cen. Tenn. 580 □ pop. 35, × Murfreesboro. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2.
Rutherglen (rŭth′ẽr-glĕn′ *or* rŭg′lẹn) mfg. bor. Lanark co. Scotland..... 11
Rutigliano (rōō-tēl-yä′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy..... 7
Rutland (rŭt′lạnd) past. co. W Vt. 903 □ pop. 45. — its × pop. 8. — tp. Meigs co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 12. — *or* **Rutlandshire** (rŭt′lạnd-shir) co. S E England, 148 □ pop. 21. × Oakham.
Rutshurra (rōōt-shōōr′rạ) riv. cen. Africa, flows into S end of Muta Nzige lake; one of the ultimate sources of the Nile river.
Ruvo (rōō′vō) town, Bari prov. Italy, 21 m. W of Bari..... 15
Ruwenzori (rōō-wĕn-zō′rē) snow-covered mt. S W of Lake Victoria Nyanza, cen. Africa; discovered 1889.
Ruysselede (rois′sĕl-lā′dẹ) com. & town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium....com. 7
Rybinsk (rĭ-bĭnsk′) mfg. & cml. town, Yaroslav govt. Russia, on Volga river 15
Ryde (rīd) town, England, N coast Isle of Wight; a watering place..... 11
Rye (rī) tp. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 9. — bor. Sussex co. England, pop. 4.
Rye Beach, vil. Rockingham co. N. H.; a direct cable from Gt. Brit. here.
Rylsk (rĭlsk) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, on Seim river..... 3
Ryswick (rĭz′wĭk, *Dutch* rĭs′wĭk) vil. S. Holland prov. Netherlands; "Peace of Ryswick" concluded here, 1697..... 3
Rzeszow (zhĕsh′ŏv) mfg. town, Galicia, Austria, 90 m. E of Cracow..... 11

S

Saale (sä′lẹ) riv. Bavaria, Germany, & Upper Austria, 70 m. long, flows into Salzach riv. — *anc.* SA′LA, riv. Bavaria, Germany, 70 m. long, to Main riv. — riv. N E Bavaria, Germany, 212 m. long, Fichtel-Gebirge to Elbe river.
Saalfeld (sä′lfĕlt) mfg. town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany, on Saale river 7
Saane (sä′nẹ) riv. Switzerland, 65 m. long, flows into Aar river.
Saar (sär) *Fr.* SARRE (sär) riv. Germany, 120 m. long, Lorraine to Moselle riv.
Saarbrück (sär′brük) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river..... 10
Saargemünd (sär′gẹ-münt′) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany..... 13
Saar-Louis (sär-lōō′ĭs) ft. mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river.... 8
Saatz (sätz) cml. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river..... 10
Saba (sä′bä) isl. Dutch West Indies, 18 m. N W of St. Eustatius, 5 □..... 3
Sabadell (sä-bä-dĕl′) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain, on Llobregat river... 5
Sabara (sä-bä′rä) city, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am. on Rio das Velhas.. 5
Sabarmati (sä′bär-mä′tē) riv. India, 200 m. long, Rájputána to Cambay Gulf.
Sabbionetta (säb-bē-ō-nĕt′tä) town, Lombardy, Italy, 18 m. S W of Mantua.. 7
Sabine (sạ-bēn′) par. W La. 1,010 □ pop. 9, × Manny. — co. E Tex. 580 □ pop. 5, × Hemphill.
Sabine Lake, 20 m. long, between La. & Tex. 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine River, La. & Tex. 500 m. long, flows into Gulf of Mexico.
Sabioncello (sä-bē-ŏn-chĕl′lō) pen. 43 m. long, Dalmatia prov. Austria.
Sablé (sä′blā′) town, dept. Sarthe, France, on Sarthe river..... 6
Sable Island (sā′bl-) Nova Scotia, Can. N Atl. oc. 90 m. S E of Canso Cape.
Sabor (sä-bōr′) riv. Spain, 75 m. long, Leon prov. to Douro river.
Sac (sak) riv. Mo. 120 m. long, flows into Osage riv. — agr. co. N W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 15, × Sac, pop. 1.
Sacatecoluca (sä-kä′tā-kō-lōō′kä) town, Salvador, Central America..... 5
Sacket's Harbor (săk′ẹts-) bay, E end Lake Ontario, N. Y.; naval battle 1813.
Saco (sạ′kō) mfg. city & port of entry, × of York co. Me. on left bank Saco riv. 6
Saco River, riv. N. H. & Me. 175 m. long, White Mts. to N Atlantic ocean.
Sacramento (săk-rạ-mĕn′tō) riv. Cal. 500 m. long, Goose Lake to Suisun Bay. — agr. & past. co. N cen. Cal. 1,010 □ pop. 40. — its × & ✻ of Cal. a mfg. & cml. city & port of entry, pop. 26.
Sacui (sä-kōō-ē′) riv. Brazil, S. America, 250 m. long, flows into Doce river.
Saddleback Mountain, peak, Franklin co. Me. 4,000 ft. high.
Saddle Mountain, peak, Adirondack Mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,536 ft. high.
Sadhaura (säd-how′rạ) town, Ambala div. Punjab, British India..... 11
Sado (sä′dō) isl. Japan, off W coast of Hondo isl. 720 □; gold & silver mines 103
Sadowa (sä-dō′wä) vil. Bohemia prov. Austria; battlefield in 1866.
Safed (sä-fĕd′) *anc.* JA′PHA, town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, 26 m. E of Acre.. 5
Saffron-Walden (săf′rọn-wạl′dẹn) town, Essex co. England..... 6
Safi (sä′fē) ft. spt. town, Marocco, Africa, on Atlantic ocean..... 12
Saga (sä′gä) town, ✻ of Fizen prov. Kiushiu isl. Japan..... 30
Sagadahoc (săg′ạ-dạ-hŏk′) co. S Me. 260 □ pop. 19, × Bath.
Sagan (sä′gän) mfg. & cml. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river..... 11
Sagar (sä′gär) dist. Jabalpur div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 4,005 □ pop. 528. — its ✻ pop. 46. — isl. at mouth of Hugli riv. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 10.
Saghalin (sä-gä-lēn′). See SAKHALIN.
Sag Harbor, mfg. vil. & port of entry, Suffolk co. N. Y. on Gardiners Bay... 2
Saginaw (săg′ĭ-nạ) co. lower pen. Mich. 816 □ pop. 82. — its × pop. 46.
Saginaw Bay, bay, 60 m. long, on Lake Huron, lower pen. Mich.
Saguache (sạ-wăch′) agr. & past. co. S Col. 3,240 □ pop. 3. — its ×.
Saguache Range *or* **Sierra Madre** (sē-ĕr′rä mä′drā) mts. Rocky Mts. Col.
Sagua la Grande (sä′gwä lä grän′dā) town, Cuba isl. Spanish W. Indies..... 10
Saguenay (săg′ẹ-nā′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 100 m. long, flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. N E Quebec prov. Canada, 12,815 □ pop. 5, × Tadousac. 9
Sahama (sä-hä′mä) mt. Andes mts. Peru, South America, 22,350 ft. high.
Sahara (sä-hä′rạ) region of oases & deserts, N Africa, 2,000,000 □..... 2,500
Saháranpur (sä-hä′rän-pōōr′) dist. Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,217 □ pop. 884. — its ✻ pop. 63. 16
Sahaswan (sä′häs-wän′) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provs. British India... 17
Sahibganj (sä′hēb-gänj) town, Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India..... 10
Saida (sī′dä) *anc.* SI′DON, maritime town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, on Medit. sea 5
Saïgon (sä′ē-gŏn) cml. city, ✻ of French Cochin China..... 81
Saima Lake (sī′mä-) lake, 45 m. long, Viborg & St. Michei provs. Finland, Russ.
Saint-Affrique (săNt′-ăf′rēk′) mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France..... 8
Saint Agnes (sĕnt ăg′nēz) town, Cornwall co. England, on Bristol Channel.. 5
Saint Albans (sānt ạl′bạnz) tp. & town, × of Franklin co. Vt. tp. pop. 8, town pop. 6. — *anc.* VERULA′MIUM, city, Hertford co. England, pop. 13; famous abbey & cathedral; battles 1455 & 1461.
Saint Alban's Head, headland, coast of Dorset co. England.
Saint-Amand (săNt′-ä′mŏN′) mfg. town, dept. Cher, France, pop. 8. — mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, on Scarpe riv. pop. 11.
Saint Andrew (sānt ăn′drōō) tp. Berkeley co. S. C..... 6
Saint Andrews (-ăn′drōōz) spt. city, Fife co. Scotland, 30 m. N N E of Edinburgh, pop. 6; seat of St. Andrews University. — cml. spt. town, × of Charlotte co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 8.
Saint-Antonin (săNt′-ŏN′tŏ′năN′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.. 5
Saint Augustine (sānt ạ′gŭs-tēn′) city, port of entry, × of St. John co. Fla.. 5
Saint Austell (sĕnt ạs′tẹl) min. & cml. bor. Cornwall co. England..... 11
Saint Bartholomew (sānt bär-thŏl′ō-mū) French isl. W. Indies, 35 □..... 3
Saint Bénoit (săN bā-nwä′) town, N E coast, Réunion Isl. Indian Ocean..... 20
Saint Bernard (sānt bẽr′nạrd) agr. par. S E La. 680 □ pop. 4. — its ×. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2. — (săN′ bĕr′năr′) mt. pass, Swiss Alps, between Piedmont & Valais; famous for its monastery. 8
Saint-Brieuc (săN′-brē′ʊ′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France... 18
Saint Catharines (sānt kăth′ă-rĭnz) mfg. & cml. town, × of Lincoln co. Ontario prov. Canada..... 10
Saint-Chamond (săN′-shä′mŏN′) mfg. town, dept. Loire, France..... 14
Saint Charles, agr. par. S E La. 288 □ pop. 8. — its ×. — agr. & past. co. E Mo. 520 □ pop. 23. — its × pop. 6. — tp. & city, Kane co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — tp. Floyd co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Winona co. Minn. pop. 1. — tp. St. Charles co. Mo. pop. 9. 7
Saint Christopher (sānt krĭs′tō-fẽr) *or* **Saint Kitt's** (sānt kĭts′) isl. 23 m. long, Leeward Group, British W. Indies, 65 □ pop. 24, ✻ Basterre.
Saint Clair (-klâr′) riv. between Mich. & Ontario prov. Can. 44 m. long to Lake St. Clair. — co. N E Ala. 648 □ pop. 17, × Ashville. — min. & agr. co. S W Ill. 680 □ pop. 67, × Belleville. — agr. co. E Mich. 705 □ pop. 52, × Port Huron. — agr. & past. co. W S W Mo. 690 □ pop. 17, × Osceola. — tp. & city, St. Clair co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 4. 15
Saint Clairsville (-vĭl) vil. × of Belmont co. O. 11 m. N W of Bellaire..... 1
Saint-Claude (săN′-klōd′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, France..... 8
Saint Cloud (sānt klowd′) mfg. city, × of Stearns co. Minn..... 8
Saint-Cloud (săN′-klōō′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France; once residence of French kings..... 4
Saint Croix (sānt kroi′) riv. Wis. 200 m. long, Douglas co. to Mississippi riv. — agr. & past. co. W Wis. 730 □ pop. 23, × Hudson. — riv. between Me. & New Brunswick prov. Canada, 75 m. long, Grand Lake to Passamaquoddy Bay. — isl. Virgin Isls. W. Indies, 74 □ pop. 18, ✻ Christiansted; Danish. 8
Saint-Denis (săN′-dnē′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 51; burial place of French kings. — cml. town, ✻ of Réunion Isl. Indian Ocean, pop. 36.
Saint-Didier-la-Séauve (-dē′dẹ-ā′-lä′-sā′ōv′) vil. dept. Haute-Loire, France 5
Saint-Dié (-dẹ-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France, on Meurthe river..... 15
Saint Dizier (-dē′zẹ-ā′) mfg. town, dept. Haute-Marne, Fr. on Marne river... 13
Sainte Anne (săNt′ ănn′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 120 m. long, to St. Lawrence. — commune & vil. on S coast of Grande-Terre isl. Guadeloupe colony, French W. Indies.....com. 7
Sainte-Baume (-bōm′) mt. dept. Var, S E France, 2,850 ft. high.
Sainte-Croix (-krwä′) mfg. vil. Vaud canton, Switzerland..... 5
Sainte-Foy (-fwä′) mfg. town, dept. Gironde, France..... 6
Sainte Genevieve (sānt jĕn′ẹ-vēv′) agr. co. Mo. 450 □ pop. 10. — its × pop. 2. — tp. Ste. Genevieve co. Mo. pop. 4. 10
Saint Elmo (sānt ĕl′mō) vil. Hamilton co. Tenn..... 3
Sainte-Marie (săNt′-mā′rē′) French isl. E coast Madagascar isl. Indian Oc. 64 □ pop. 8. — its ✻. — town, N E Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 6. 5
Sainte-Menehould (-mĕn′ōō′) mfg. town, dept. Marne, France..... 5
Sainte-Rose (-rōz′) town, N coast Guadeloupe isl. French W. Indies..... 7
Saintes (săNt) mfg. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France..... 16
Saint-Étienne (-ā′tĕ-ĕnn′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Loire, France..... 133

Saint Eustatius (sānt ū-stā′shē-ŭs) isl. Dutch W. Indies, 7 □ 2
Saint Felix (-fē′lĭks) cape on S coast of Madagascar island.
Saint Ferdinand (-fĕr′dĭ-nand) tp. St. Louis co. Mo. 8
Saint-Flour (sĂN′-flo͝or′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Cantal, France 6
Saint Francis (sānt frăn′sĭs) agr. co. E Ark. 612 □ pop. 14, × Forrest City. — lake, 28 m. long, Canada, 35 m. S W of Montreal. — headland, Cape Colony, Africa, W of St. Francis Bay.
Saint Francis Islands, group, off S coast of Australia, Nuyts Archipelago.
Saint-Francis River, Mo. 450 m. long, St. François co. to Mississippi river. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 100 m. long, Lake St. Francis to St. Lawrence riv.
Saint François (sānt frăn′sĭs) min. & agr. co. S E Mo. 410 □ pop. 17, × Farmington. — tp. St. François co. Mo. pop. 3.
Saint-François (sĂN′-frän′swä′) town, S E coast of Grande-Terre isl. French W. Indies, pop. c. — commune, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 8.
Saint Gall (-gôl′) mfg. agr. & past. canton, N E Switzerland, 779 □ pop. 228. — its ✻, a mfg. town on left bank of Steinach riv. pop. 27.
Saint-Gaudens (-gō′dŏN′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Haute-Garonne, France .. 6
Saint George (sānt jôrj′) tp. Knox co. Me. pop. 2. — vil. × of Washington co. Ut. pop. 1. — town, ✻ of Grenada isl. W. Indies, pop. 5; good harbor.
Saint Georges (sānt jôr′jĭz) hundred, Newcastle co. Del. 5
Saint George's Channel, portion Atlantic ocean bet. S W England & Ireland.
Saint Georges Island, 22 m. long, off coast of Fla. in Gulf of Mexico.
Saint-Germain (sĂN′-zhĕr′mĂN′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France; château. 18
Saint Giles (sĕnt jīlz′) dist. in the cen. of London, England ... 36
Saint-Gilles (sĂN′-zhēl′) town, Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 42. — cml. & mfg. town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 6.
Saint Gothard (sĂN′ gō′tär′) mt. range, Alps, Switzerland.
Saint Helena (sĕnt hę-lē′na) par. E La. 420 □ pop. 8, × Greensburg. — town, Napa co. Cal. pop. 2. — tp. Beaufort co. S. C. pop. 7. — Brit. isl. S Atlantic ocean, 47 □ pop. 4, ✻ Jamestown; Napoleon's place of exile, 1816–1821.
Saint Helena Island, 13 m. long, Beaufort co. S. C. 4
Saint Helens (sĕnt hĕl′ęnz) min. & mfg. town, Lancaster co. England 71
Saint Helens, Mount, volcanic peak, Cascade Range, Wash. 12,000 ft. high.
Saint Heliers (sĕnt hĕl′yĕrz) cml. town, ✻ of Jersey isl. English Channel 30
Saint Hermogenes (sĕnt her-mōj′ę-nēz) isl. off coast Alas. N E of Kadiak.
Saint Hyacinthe (sĕnt hī′a-sĭnth; *Fr. pron.* sĂNt′ ē′ä′sĂNt′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 263 □ pop. 21. — its × a mfg. city, on Yamaska riv. pop. 7.
Saint Ignace (sĕnt ĭg-nās′) tp. & city, Mackinac co. Mich. ..... city 3
Saint Imier (sĂNt′ ē′mē-ā′) commune & vil. Bern canton, Switzerland ... com. 5
Saint Ives (sĕnt īvz′) cml. bor. N coast Cornwall co. England 6
Saint James, agr. par. S E La. 300 □ pop. 16, × Convent.
Saint James, Goose Creek, tp. Berkeley co. S. C. 13
Saint James, Santee, tp. Berkeley co. S. C. 3
Saint Jean Baptiste de Montreal (sĂN′ zhŏN′ bap′tēst′ dę mŏN′trā-ôl′) vil. Hochelaga co. Quebec prov. Canada 6
Saint-Jean-d'Angély (sĂN-zhŏN′-dŏN′zhā-lē′) mfg. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, on Boutonne river 7
Saint-Joachim (sĂN′-zhō′ä′kĂN′) vil. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France 5
Saint John (sānt jŏn′) co. N Fla. 990 □ pop. 9, × St. Augustine. — tp. Harrison co. Io. pop. 4. — tp. Hertford co. N. C. pop. 4. — isl. Danish W. Indies, E N E of St. Thomas, 21 □ pop. 1, ✻ Crux Bay. — cml. maritime co. New Brunswick prov. Can. 585 □ pop. 50. — its ×, a cml. spt. city, at mouth of St. John riv. pop. 39.
Saint John, Berkeley (-bĕrk′lĭ) tp. Berkeley co. S. C. 9
Saint John, Colleton (-kŏl′tŭn) tp. Berkeley co. S. C. 12
Saint John River, New Brunswick prov. Canada, 450 m. long, N Me. U. S. A. to Bay of Fundy.
Saint John's, cml. mfg. spt. city, ✻ of Newfoundland, North America, pop. 29. — city, ✻ of Antigua isl. Leeward Isls. British W. Indies, pop. 10.
Saint Johns, vil. × of Clinton co. Mich. pop. 3. — co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, 175 □ pop. 12. — its × pop. 3.
Saint Johnsbury, tp. & mfg. vil. × of Caledonia co. Vt. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 4.
Saint Johns River, riv. Fla. 350 m. long, Brevard to Atlantic ocean.
Saint Johnsville (-vĭl) tp. & vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Saint John the Baptist, par. S E La. 195 □ pop. 11, × Bonnet Carré.
Saint Joseph, agr. & past. co. N Ind. 470 □ pop. 42, × South Bend. — agr. co. S Mich. 504 □ pop. 25, × Centerville. — tp. & mfg. vil. Berrien co. Mich. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Buchanan co. Mo. pop. 52. — tp. Williams co. O. pop. 2. — isl. 15 m. long, Ontario prov. Canada.
Saint Joseph River, riv. U. S. A. 120 m. long, Mich. to St. Marys river. — riv. U. S. A. 250 m. long, Mich. to Lake Michigan.
Saint Josephs Bay, arm, 25 m. long, of Gulf of Mexico, Calhoun co. Fla.
Saint Josse (-zhŏs) town, Belgium, E suburb of Brussels 30
Saint-Julien-en-Jarret (sĂN′-zhü′lĕ-zĂN′-zhŏN′-zhär′rā′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Loire, France, on Gier river 6
Saint-Junien (sĂN′-zhü′nĕ′ĂN′) mfg. town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France 8
Saint Kilda (sĕnt kĭl′da) one of Hebrides isls. Scotland, 4,000 acres. — S suburb of Melbourne, Australia, pop. 12.
Saint Landry (sānt lăn′drĭ) agr. par. S W La. 1,700 □ pop. 40, × Opelousas.
Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salanque (sĂN′-lŏ′rŏN′-dę-lä′-sä′lŏNk′) town, dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France 5
Saint Lawrence (sānt la′rens) past. co. N part of N. Y. 2,926 □ pop. 85, × Canton. — isl. 80 m. long, Âlas. — riv. North America, 750 m. long, Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint-Léonard (sĂN′-lā′ō′när′) town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France 6
Saint Leonard's (sĕnt lĕn′ardz) town, Sussex co. England; a watering place .. 7
Saint Leonard's Forest, forest, Sussex co. England; 10,000 acres.
Saint-Lo (sĂN′-lō′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Manche, France, on Vire river 10
Saint Louis (sānt lōō′ĭs *or* -lōō′ĭ) co. N E Minn. 5,860 □ pop. 45, × Duluth. — agr. mfg. & past. co. E Mo. 492 □ pop. 36. — its ×, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 452. — vil. Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 2. — isl. S W Magellan Strait, South America. — (*Fr. pron.* sĂN′ lōō′ē′) French isl. Senegambia, W Africa, at mouth of Senegal riv. — town, on St. Louis isl. ✻ of French colony of Senegal, W Africa, pop. 20.
Saint Louis City, co. E Mo. coextensive with St. Louis city, 48 □ 452
Saint Louis River (sānt lōō′ĭs-) riv. Minn. 220 m. long, to Lake Superior.
Saint Lucia (-lōō-sē′a) isl. British W. Indies, 245 □ pop. 42, ✻ Castries.
Saint-Maixent (sĂN′-mĂk′sŏN′) mfg. town, dept. Deux-Sèvres, France 5
Saint-Malo (-mä′lō′) cml. ft. spt. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 11
Saint-Mandé (-mŏN′dā′) vil. dept. Seine, France, near Paris 9
Saint Martin (sĂN′ mär′tĂN′) agr. & past. par. S La. 620 □ pop. 15, × St. Martinville. — isl. W. Indies, belongs to Dutch & French, 30 □ pop. 6.
Saint Martinville (sānt mär′tĭn-vĭl) vil. × of St. Martin par. La. 2
Saint Mary, agr. par. S La. 640 □ pop. 22, × Franklin. — agr. co. S Md. 360 □ pop. 16, × Leonardtown. — tp. & city, Pottawatomie co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — tp. Wake co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Auglaize co. O. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3. — bor. Elk co. Pa. pop. 2. — isl. 7 m. long, Azores isls. Atlantic ocean, off W coast of Africa 8
Saint Mary's Loch (-lŏĸ) lake, 15 m. long, Selkirk co. Scotland.
Saint Marys River, riv. Fla. & Ga. 175 m. long, Okefinokee Swamp to Atlantic ocean. — riv. O. & Ind. 110 m. long, to St. Joseph river.

Saint Marys Strait, riv. 60 m. long, Lake Superior to Lake Huron.
Saint Matthew (-măth′ū) isl. 18 m. long, off S Tenasserim div. Lower Burma.
Saint-Maur (sĂN′-mōr′) com. & vil. dept. Seine, Fr. com. pop. 8, vil. pop. 3.
Saint-Maurice (-mō′rēs′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 6. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 400 m. long, flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, 7,300 □ pop. 12, × Three Rivers.
Saint Michael (sānt mī′kęl) tp. & town, Talbot co. Md. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1. — tp. Madison co. Mo. pop. 3. — isl. Azores isls. Atlantic ocean, 350 □ pop. 105. — See SAINT MICHEL.
Saint Michael's Bay, bay, E coast of Labrador, North America.
Saint Michael's Mount, lofty rock, Mount's Bay, Cornwall co. England.
Saint Michel (sānt mī′kęl) prov. S E Finland, Russia, 8,819 □ pop. 178. — its ✻ pop. 1.
Saint-Mihiel (sĂN′-mē′ē-ĕl′) mfg. town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river 6
Saint-Nazaire (-nä′zâr′) spt. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France 31
Saint-Nectaire (-nĕk′târ′) town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, Fr.; mineral springs.
Saint Nicholas (sānt nĭk′ō-las) isl. Cape Verde Isls. W coast Africa, 115 □ .. 6
Saint Nicholas Point, N W end Java isl. on Strait of Sunda.
Saint-Nicolas (sĂN′-nē′kō′lä′) cml. & mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium. 28
Saint-Nicolas-du-Port (-dü′-pôr′) town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. 5
Saint Ninians (sĕnt nĭn′ę-anz) min. & mfg. par. Stirling co. Scotland 10
Saint-Omer (sĂN′tō′mār′) ft. mfg. town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France 22
Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine (sĂN′twŏN′-sür′-sān′) mfg. vil. Fr. 4 m. N of Paris .. 18
Saint Pancras (sĕnt păn′kras) par. part of London, England 221
Saint Paris (sānt păr′ĭs) vil. Champaign co. O. 11 m. W of Urbana 1
Saint Paul (sānt pal) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Minn. and × of Ramsey co. pop. 133, a port on Mississippi riv. — tp. & city, × of Howard co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — riv. Liberia, Africa, 300 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean. — islet, S part Indian Ocean. — isl. Low Arch. S Pacific ocean. — (*Fr. pron.* sĂN′ pôl′) town, Réunion isl. Mascarene Group, Indian Ocean, pop. 25.
Saint Paul de Loanda (sānt pal dę lō-ăn′dä) cml. city, ✻ of Portuguese ter. of Angola, W Africa 12
Saint Peter, city, × of Nicollet co. Minn. pop. 4. — lake, 35 m. long, St. Lawrence riv. Can. — isl. Natunas Group, Malay Arch. near coast of Borneo isl.
Saint-Peter-le-Port (-lę-pōr) town, ✻ of Guernsey isl. English Channel 16
Saint Petersburg (sānt pē′tęrz-bûrg) govt. Russia in Europe, 20,760 □ pop. 1,680. — *Russ.* PETERBURG (pā′tĕr-bo͝orgʼ) city, its ✻, & ✻ of Russian empire, on Neva riv. pop. 1,035.
Saint-Pierre (sĂN′-pē′ār′) isl. Bienne Lake, Bern canton, Switzerland; Rousseau's home in 1765. — isl. North America, off S coast of Newfoundland, part of French colony, 12 □ pop. 5. — cml. town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 20; Empress Josephine born here, 1763. — isl. Indian Ocean, 240 m. N E of Madagascar isl. — town, Réunion isl. Indian Ocean, 34 m. S of Saint-Denis, pop. 28.
Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron (-dō′lā′rŏN′) town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France 5
Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais (-lā′-kä′lā′) suburb of Calais, dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. 33
Saint-Pol-de-Léon (sĂN′-pōl′-dę-lā′ŏN′) town, dept. Finistère, Fr.; cathedral 7
Saint-Pons (sĂN′-pŏN′) mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France 6
Saint-Pourçain (sĂN′-pōor′sĂN′) town, dept. Allier, Fr. 18 m. S of Moulins .. 5
Saint-Quay (sĂN′-kā′) commune & vil. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France .... com. 3
Saint-Quentin (sĂN′-kŏN′tĂN′) mfg. town, dept. Aisne, Fr. on Somme river .. 48
Saint-Remy (sĂN′-rę-mē′) mfg. town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 6. — commune & town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, com. pop. 6.
Saint Sebastian (sän sę-băst′yan) cml. ft. city, Guipuzcoa prov. Spain 29
Saint-Servan (sĂN′-sĕr′vŏN′) cml. spt. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France 13
Saint-Sever (sĂN′-sę-vār′) cml. town, dept. Landes, France, on Adour river. 5
Saint Stephen (sānt stē′vn) tp. Berkeley co. S. C. 4
Saint Tammany (sānt tăm′a-nĭ) par. S E La. 915 □ pop. 10, × Covington.
Saint Thomas, tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Elgin co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 10. — isl. 17 m. long, Virgin Isls. W. Indies, 23 □ pop. 14, ✻ Charlotte Amalie; Danish. — *Port.* SÃO THOME (sown tō-mā′) isl. Gulf of Guinea, W Africa, 359 □ pop. 18, ✻ Chaves; Portuguese.
Saint-Trond (sĂN′-trôn′) mfg. town, Limbourg prov. Belgium 12
Saint-Vaast (sĂN′-väst′) vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 9 m. E of Mons 6
Saint Vincent (sĕnt vĭn′sent) agr. isl. British W. Indies, 132 □ pop. 42, ✻ Kingstown. — isl. Cape Verde Isls. Atlantic ocean, 70 □.
Saint Vincent Gulf, bay, S. Australia, lon. 138° E, 90 m. long.
Saint-Yrieix (sĂNt′-ē′rē-ā′) town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France 8
Saka (sä′kä) town, Abyssinia, Africa, on Gibbe riv. lat. 8° 9′ N, lon. 37° E 12
Sakai (sä′kä-ĭ) spt. city, S part of Hondo isl. Japan, 10 m. S of Osaka 48
Sakaria (sä-kä-rē′ä) riv. N W Asia Minor, 230 m. long, to Black Sea.
Sakatal (sä-kä-täl′) dist. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 1,620 □ pop. 57. — its ✻.
Sakhalin (sä-khä-lēn′) isl. Sea of Okhotsk, Asiatic Russia, a Russian govt. 29,336 □ pop. 15, ✻ Myge.
Sakmara (säk-mä′rä) riv. Russia, 350 m. long, Ural Mts. to Ural river.
Sal (säl) riv. Russia, 250 m. long, to Don riv. — riv. Peru, South America, 130 m. long, to Jauja riv. — isl. 20 m. long, Cape Verde Isls. Atlantic ocean.
Sala (sä′lä) town, Salerno prov. Italy, pop. 8. — town, Westmanland prov. Sweden, pop. 5.
Salado Bay (sä-lä′dō-) bay, Coquimbo prov. Chile, S. America, S of Copiapó.
Salado de Tarifa (-dā tä-rē′fä) riv. Cadiz prov. Spain; battlefield in 1340.
Salaheih (sä-lä-hē′ę) town, Lower Egypt, Africa, 37 m. N E of Belbeys 6
Salama (sä-lä′mä) town, Guatemala, Central America 5
Salamanca (săl-a-măn′ka) tp. & vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — (*Sp. pron.* sä-lä-män′kä) prov. Leon, Spain, 4,940 □ pop. 314. — its ✻, a mfg. city on Tormes riv. pop. 22. — town, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 15.
Salamis (săl′a-mĭs) *or* **Kolouri** (kō-lōō′rē) isl. Ægina Gulf, Greece, 30 □; famous naval battle, B. C. 480 3
Salamonie River (săl-a-mō′nĭ-) Ind. 90 m. long, Jay co. to Wabash river.
Salandrella (sä-län-drĕl′lä) riv. Italy, 50 m. long, flows into Taranto Gulf.
Salat (sä′lä) riv. France, 62 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Garonne river.
Salawati (sä-lä-wä′tē) isl. 35 m. long, Malay Arch. off W end Papua island.
Salayer (sä-lī′er) *or* **Selâyar** (sā-lä′yär) isl. group, Malay Arch. off S coast of Celebes island 90
Salayer Island, isl. in Salayer Group, Malay Arch. 30 m. long, 8 m. broad.
Salayer, Strait of, 13 m. broad, bet. Salayer & Celebes isls. Malay Arch.
Saldanha Bay (säl-dän′yä-) bay, 15 m. long, W coast of Cape Colony, Africa.
Sale (sä′lā′) town, Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 6. — (*pron.* sä′lę) spt. town, Marocco, Africa, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 10.
Salem (sā′lem) agr. co. S W N. J. 340 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 6. — tp. & city, × of Marion co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — town, × of Washington co. Ind. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, port of entry, a × of Essex co. Mass. pop. 31. — city, × of Dent co. Mo. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. a × of Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — city, Forsyth co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Champaign co. O. pop. 2. — tp. & city, Columbiana co. O. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 6. — tp. Monroe co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Ottawa co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Tuscarawas co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2. — mfg. city, ✻ of Ore. & × of Marion co. pop. 5. — tp. & town, × of Roanoke co. Va. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 3. — dist. Madras pres. British India, 7,384 □ pop. 1,963. — its ✻ pop. 68.

Salembria (sä-lĕm-brē′ä) *or* **Salambria** (sä-läm-brē′ä) *anc.* PENE′US, riv. Thessaly, Greece, 110 m. long, to Gulf of Salonika.
Salemi (sä-lā′mē) town, Sicily, Italy, 15 m. N E of Mazzara ..... Pop. 14
Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō) prov. Campania, Italy, 2,126 □ pop. 565. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Salford (sal′fȯrd) bor. Lancaster co. England 198
Salgado (säl-gä′dō) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America 5
Salian (säl-yän′) town, Baku govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, on Kur river 9
Salida (säl′ĭ-dą) city, Chaffee co. Col. 3
Salies (sä′lĕ′) town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France 5
Salina (są-lē′ną) city, × of Saline co. Kan. pop. 6. — tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 3. — (*pron.* sä-lē′nä) isl. 5 m. in circuit, Lipari Isls. Mediterranean sea.
Salinas (są-lē′nas) town, × of Monterey co. Cal. on Salinas river 2
Saline (są-lēn′) agr. co. cen. Ark. 622 □ pop. 11, × Benton. — agr. co. S Ill. 380 □ pop. 19, × Harrisburg. — agr. & past. co. cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 17, × Salina. — agr. & past. co. N W cen. Mo. 760 □ pop. 34, × Marshall. — agr. & past. co. S E Neb. 576 □ pop. 20, × Pleasant Hill. — tp. Miller co. Mo. pop. 3.
Saline River, riv. Ark. 200 m. long, Saline co. to Ouachita riv. — riv. Kan. 200 m. long, to Smoky Hill River.
Salineville (są-lēn′vĭl) min. vil. Columbiana co. O. 2
Salins (sȧ′lăN′) ft. town, dept. Jura, France, on Furieuse riv.; watering place 6
Salisbury (sąlz′bẹr-ĭ) tp. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, × of Wicomico co. Md. pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Chariton co. Mo. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Rowan co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 4. — tp. Meigs co. O. pop. 10. — tp. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 4. — tp. Lehigh co. Pa. pop. 4. — city, × of Wiltshire, England, on Avon riv. pop. 16.
Salisbury Beach, vil. & summer resort, Essex co. Mass. on Atlantic ocean.
Salisbury Plain, extensive tract in Wiltshire, England.
Salmon River, riv. Ida. 450 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Snake River.
Salo (sä′lō′) town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, on W side of Lago di Garda 5
Salon (sä′lȯN′) *anc.* SA′LO, town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France 8
Salona (sä-lō′nä) *or* **Amphissa** (ăm-fĭs′ä) town, Greece, at foot of Mt. Parnassus 6
Salonika (sä-lō-nē′kä) vilayet, cen. Turkey in Europe, 13,684 □ pop. 990. — its ✻, a spt. pop. 60.
Salop (sā′lop) co. England. See SHROPSHIRE.
Salpi (säl′pē) lake, 10 m. long, Foggia prov. Italy.
Salsette (säl-sĕt′) isl. 18 m. long, N of Bombay isl. British India 12
Salso (säl′sō) riv. Sicily, It. 70 m. long, Madonian Mts. to Mediterranean sea.
Salso Maggiore (-mäd-jō′rā) commune, Italy, 20 m. W by S of Parma 6
Salta (säl′tä) most N prov. of Argentine Republic, South America, 45,000 □ pop. 200. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Saltcoats (sąlt′kōts) mfg. spt. town, Ayr co. Scotland, on Bay of Ayr 5
Salt Creek, tp. Jackson co. Ind. 2
Saltens-Elf (säl′tens-ĕlf′) riv. Norway, 70 m. long, flows into Arctic Ocean.
Saltholm (sält′hōlm) isl. 5 m. long, Denmark, in the Sound.
Saltillo (säl-tēl′yō) town, Coahuila state, Mexico, on Tigre river 23
Salt Key, *or* **Cay Sal** (kī′ säl′), **Bank**, shoal, 62 m. long, between Grand Bank of Bahama & Cuba isl. W. Indies.
Salt Lake, agr. & min. co. N Ut. 784 □ pop. 58, × Salt Lake City.
Salt Lake City, city, ✻ of Ut. & × of Salt Lake co. near Jordan river 45
Salt Lick, tp. Perry co. O. 5
Salto (säl′tō) dept. N Uruguay, S. America, 4,863 □ pop. 32. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Salt Pond, tp. Saline co. Mo. 3
Salt Range, mts. 200 m. long, N E frontier Afghánistán to Jhelam riv. Asia.
Salt River, riv. Mo. 200 m. long, flows into Mississippi riv. — tp. Audrain co. Mo. pop. 8. — tp. Shelby co. Mo. pop. 3.
Salt Spring, tp. Randolph co. Mo. 4
Saluda River (sä-lōō′dä-) riv. S. C. 200 m. long, Blue Ridge to Broad River.
Salur (säl′ūr′) town, Vizagapatam dist. N E Madras pres. British India 11
Saluzzo (sä-lōōt′sō) mfg. town, Cuneo prov. N Italy, 17 m. N W of Cuneo 10
Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′) rep. Central America, 7,225 □ pop. 780, ✻ San Salvador, pop. 20.
Salwen (säl′wĕn′) *or* **Saluen** (sä′lōō-ĕn′) long riv. W Tibet to Martaban Gulf, Burma. — dist. N Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 4,646 □ pop. 30.
Salzach (sälts′äkʀ′) riv. Austria, 130 m. long, Alps mts. to Inn river.
Salzbrunn (sälts′brōōnn), **New**, **Lower**, & **Upper**, three vils. Silesia prov. Prussia ..... joint pop. 7
Salzburg (sälts′bōōrg) duchy, Austria, 2,767 □ pop. 174. — its ✻, a mfg. city, on Salzach riv. pop. 28.
Salzkammergut (sälts-käm′mẹr-gōōt) dist. Styria & Upper Austria, 336 □ pop. 17, ✻ Gmunden.
Salzwedel (sälts-wā′dęl) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Jetze river 9
Samakov (sä-mä-kōv′) town, Bulgaria, 30 m. S S E of Sofia 7
Samana (sä-mä-nä′) pen. 32 m. long, N E coast of Santo Domingo, Haiti isl.
Samana Bay, 43 m. long, Santo Domingo, Haiti isl. W. Indies; fine harbor.
Samanco (sä-män′kō) bay, 6 m. long, on coast of Peru, South America.
Samar (sä-mär′) isl. Philippine Isls. 4,696 □ pop. 118, ✻ Catbalongan.
Samara (sä-mä-rä′) riv. Russia in Europe, 150 m. long, flows into Dnieper riv. — riv. Russia in Europe, 280 m. long, flows into Volga riv. — govt. Russia in Europe, 58,321 □ pop. 2,614. — its ✻ pop. 75.
Samarang (sä-mä-räng′) Dutch residency, Java isl. pop. 1,597. — its ✻ pop. 69.
Samaria (są-mā′rĭ-ą) anc. kingdom or prov. Palestine, between Jordan riv. & Mediterranean sea. — its ✻, the holy city of the Samaritans.
Samarkand (säm′ar-känd′) govt. Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia, 26,627 □ pop. 680. — its ✻ pop. 33.
Sambas (säm′bäs′) riv. Borneo isl. Malay Arch. 100 m. long, Sambas state to Strait of Carimata. — state, in Dutch residency of Pontianak, W coast of Borneo isl. — town, Borneo isl. near Sambas riv. pop. 10.
Sambiase (säm-bĭ-ä′sā) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy 7
Sambor (säm′bōr) mfg. town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Dniester river 14
Sambre (sȯN′br) riv. Fr. & Belg.; French dept. Aisne, 100 m. to Meuse river.
Sambuca (säm-bōō′kä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 9
Sambucca (säm-bōōk′kä) vil. Tuscany, cen. Italy 6
Samoa, *or* **Navigator's**, **Islands** (sä-mō′ä-) Polynesian group, S Pacific ocean, 1,076 □ pop. 36, ✻ Apia.
Samoleds (säm′oi-ĕdz′) nomadic tribes on shores of Arctic Ocean, Russia.
Samos (sā′mŏs) isl. off W coast of Asia Minor, 181 □ pop. 45, ✻ Vathi.
Samothraki (sä′mō-thrä′kē) *anc.* SAMOTHRACE′, Turkish isl. Ægean sea, 30 □ 2
Samozero (sä′mō-zā′rō) lake, 20 m. long, Olonetz govt. Russia in Europe.
Sampeyre (säm-pā′rā) town, Piedmont, Italy 6
Sampson (sămp′sŏn) co. S E cen. N. C. 996 □ pop. 25, × Clinton.
Samsö (säms′ö′) Danish isl. 15 m. long, in the Great Belt, Europe 5
San (sän) riv. Galicia prov. Austria, 250 m. long, Carpathian Mts. to Vistula riv. — riv. Styria prov. Austria, 50 m. long, to Save river.
Sana *or* **Sanaa** (sä-nä′) anc. ft. & cml. city, ✻ of Yemen, Arabia, Asia 150
San Andrés del Palomar (sän än-drās′ dĕl pä-lō-mär′) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, 5 m. N E of Barcelona 8
San Angelo (-än′jĕ-lō) town, Tom Green co. Tex. 3
San Antonio (-än-tō′nĭ-ō) city, × of Bexar co. Tex. 38
San Antonio River, riv. Tex. 175 m. long, flows into Espiritu Santo Bay.
San Augustine (-ą′gŭs-tēn′) agr. & past. co. E Tex. 560 □ pop. 7. — its ×.
San Benedetto del Tronto (-bā-nā-dĕt′tō dĕl trōn′tō) town, Ascoli-Piceno prov. Italy 6
San Benedetto Po (-pō) town, Mantua prov. Italy, on Po river 10
San Benito (-bā-nē′tō) co. W Cal. 1,000 □ pop. 6, × Hollister.
San Bernardino (-bĕr-när-dē′nō) co. S E Cal. 21,000 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 4.
San Bernardo (-bĕr-när′dō) group of islets, N coast, Colombia, South America.
San Biase (-bē-ä′sā) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy 6
San Bonifacio (-bō-nē-fä′chō) town, Verona prov. Italy 6
Sanborn (săn′bọrn) co. cen. S. Dak. 580 □ pop. 5, × Woonsocket.
San Buenaventura (sän bwä′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä) city, × of Ventura co. Cal. on Pacific ocean 2
San Carlos (-kär′lŏs) town, Nuble prov. Chile, South America, pop. 5. — town, N part of Zamora state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 8.
San Cataldo (-kä-täl′dō) town, Sicily, Italy, 5 m. W S W of Caltanisetta 13
San Clemente (-klā-mĕn′tā) isl. Pacific ocean, off coast of Cal.
San Colombano (-kō-lōm-bä′nō) town, Italy, on Lambro river 6
San Cristobal (-krēs-tō′bäl) mfg. town, ✻ of Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 11. — lake, 10 m. long, Mexico, 12 m. N N E of Mexico city. — town, S W part of Los Andes state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 12.
San Cristoval de la Laguna (-dā lä lä-gōō′nä) town, on N coast of Tenerife isl. Canary Isls. Atlantic ocean, off W coast of Africa 5
Sanda (săn′dą) isl. 12 m. long, Orkney Isls. Scotland.
Sandalwood Island (săn′dąl-wo͝od′-) populous isl. 120 m. long, Malay Arch.
San Daniele (sän dä-nē-ä′lā) town, Italy, on Tagliamento river 5
Sandbach (sănd′băch) mfg. town, Cheshire, England, near Wheelock river 5
Sand Creek, tp. Decatur co. Ind. 2
Sandec, **Neu** (noi sän′dĕts) town, Galicia prov. Austria, 49 m. S E of Cracow. 11
Sandersville (săn′dẹrz-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Ga. 2
Sandford Lake (sănd′ford-) 10 m. long, Essex co. N. Y.
Sandhurst (sănd′hurst) vil. Berkshire, England; royal military & staff colleges. — old name for Bendigo, Australia. See BENDIGO.
San Diego (sän dē-ā′gō) agr. & past. co. S Cal. 14,548 □ pop. 35. — its × pop. 16. — town, × of Duval co. Tex. 55 m. W of Corpus Christi, pop. 2.
Sandip (sän′dēp′) *or* **Sundip** (sōōn′dēp′) isl. at E mouth of Ganges riv. Bay of Bengal, British India 87
Sandlake, tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 10 m. E of Albany 3
Sandomier (sän-dō-mĕr′) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
San Dona (sän dō′nä) town, N Italy, 18 m. N E of Venice, on Piave river 6
Sandoway (sän′dō-wī′) dist. Arakan, Lower Burma, 3,667 □ pop. 64. — its ✻.
Sandoz Knob (sän′dōz-) peak, Black Mts. Yancey co. N. C. 6,619 ft. high.
Sandridge (sănd′rĭj) S suburb, Melbourne, Australia 9
Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ) agr. & past. co. N O. 418 □ pop. 31, × Fremont. — cml. city, port of entry, and × of Erie co. O. pop. 18.
Sandusky Bay, bay, 15 m. long, O. part of Lake Erie bet. Erie & Ottawa cos.
Sandusky River, riv. O. 150 m. long, Richland co. to Sandusky Bay.
Sandwich (sănd′wĭch) mfg. city, Dekalb co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. vil. Barnstable co. Mass. tp. pop 2, vil. pop. 1.
Sandwich Dome, mt. Carroll & Grafton cos. N. H. 4,000 ft. high.
Sandwich Islands. See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Sandy, tp. Clearfield co. Pa. 2
Sandy Creek, tp. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Franklin co. N. C. pop. 2.— tp. Warren co. N. C. pop. 1.
Sandy Hill, mfg. vil. Washington co. N. Y. on Hudson river 3
Sandy Hook, pen. 6 m. long, Monmouth co. N. J. 16 m. S of New York city.
Sandy Ridge, tp. Union co. N. C. 3
Sandy River, riv. W. Va. & Ky.; W Fork & Tug Fork, 160 m. to Ohio river.
San Estanislao (sän ĕs-tän′ĭs-lä′ō) town, cen. Paraguay, South America 8
San Fele (-fä′lā) commune & town, Potenza prov. Italy ..... com. 9
San Felice (-fä-lē′chā) commune & vil. N Italy ..... com. 8
San Felice a Cancello (-ä kän-chĕl′lō) town, Caserta prov. Italy 7
San Felipe (-fä-lē′pā) town, Lara state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 7. — town, ✻ of Aconcagua prov. Chile, South America, pop. 12.
San Felipe de Jativa (-hä′tē-vä) mfg. city, Valencia prov. Spain 13
San Feliu de Guixols (-fä-lē-o͞o′ dā gē-hōls′) town, Gerona prov. Spain 7
San Fernando (-fĕr-nän′dō) town, ✻ of Colchagua prov. Chile, South America, pop. 7. — town, Bolivar state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 6.
Sanford (săn′fȯrd) city, Orange co. Fla. pop. 2. — tp. York co. Me. pop. 4. — tp. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 3.
San Francisco (sän frăn-sĭs′kō) cml. city & co. 50 □, on W shore of San Francisco Bay, Cal.; fine harbor 299
San Francisco Bay, bay, 55 m. long, coast of Cal.
San Francisco de Tisnador (sän frän-sēs′kō dā tēs-nä-dōr′) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, South America, 20 m. S W of Ortiz 10
San Francisco Mountain (sän frän-sĭs′kō-) peak, Ariz. 12,561 ft. high.
San Fratello (sän frä-tĕl′lō) town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy 8
Sanfront (sän-frȯnt′) vil. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy 5
San Gabriel (sän gä-brē-ĕl′) isl. South America, in La Plata estuary. — isl. Admiralty Isls. S Pacific ocean.
Sangamner (sän-gŭm′när) town, Ahmednagar dist. Bombay, British India 10
Sangamon (săn′gą-mŏn) min. & past. co. cen. Ill. 860 □ pop. 61, × Springfield.
Sangamon River, Ill. 240 m. long, Gibson to Illinois river.
Sangar (sän-gär′) strait joining N Pacific ocean to Sea of Japan.
Sangay (sän-gī′) volcanic mt. Andes mts. Ecuador, S. America, 17,120 ft. high.
Sangerfield (săn′gẹr-fēld) tp. Oneida co. N. Y. 3
Sangerhausen (säng′ẹr-how′zẹn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 9
San German (sän jẽr-män′) town, S W part of Puerto Rico isl. W. Indies 30
San Germano (-jĕr-mä′nō) town, Caserta prov. Italy 11
San Gil (-hēl′) mfg. & cml. town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, South America 6
San Ginesio (-jē-nä′sē-ō) town, Italy, 15 m. S S W of Macerata 6
San Giorgio (-jŏr′jō) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy 5
San Giovanni a Teduccio (-jō-vän′nē ä tä-dōō′chē-ō) vil. Naples prov. Italy 11
San Giovanni in Fiore (-ĭn fē-ō′rā) town, Italy, 25 m. E of Cosenza 9
San Giovanni in Persiceto (-pẽr-sē-chā′tō) town, Emilia prov. Italy 5
San Giovanni Rotondo (-rō-tōn′dō) town, Italy, 19 m. E N E of Foggia 7
Sangir (sän-gēr′) isl. 30 m. long, Malay Arch. Pacific ocean, N of Celebes.
San Giuseppe Jato (sän jōō-sēp′pā jä′tō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy 5
San Giustino (-jōōs-tē′nō) town, Umbria, Italy 5
Sango (sän′gō) riv. Madagascar isl. 160 m. long, to Mozambique Channel.
San Gorgonio, Mount (-sän gôr-gō′nĭ-ō) mt. Coast Range, Cal. 7,000 ft. high.
Sangpo (säng-pō′) name of the upper part of Brahmaputra riv. in Tibet.
Sangre de Cristo (sän′grā dā krēs′tō) mt. range, Col.; highest point, Blanca Peak, 14,464 ft.
San Gregorio (sän grā-gō′rē-ō) town, Salerno prov. Italy 5
Sanilac (săn′ĭ-lăk) agr. co. E Mich. 960 □ pop. 33, × Lexington. — tp. Sanilac co. Mich. pop. 2.
San Jacinto (sän ją-sĭn′tō) agr. & past. co. S E Tex. 640 □ pop. 7, × Cold Spring.
San Javier de Loncomilla (-hä′vē-ār′ dā lōn-kō-mēl′yä) town, Linares prov. Chile, South America 5

San Joaquin (săn hō-ä-kēn′) riv. Cal. 400 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Sacramento riv. — agr. & past. co. Cal. 1,380 □ pop. 29, × Stockton.
San Jorge (-hŏr′hā) riv. Colombia, South America, 180 m. long, to Cauca riv.
San José (-hō-sā′) tp. & mfg. city, × of Santa Clara co. Cal. tp. pop. 27, city pop. 18. — one of Pearl Isls. Gulf of Panama. — isl. 25 m. long, Gulf of California. — town, ✻ of Costa Rica, Central America, pop. 39. — dept. Uruguay, South America, 2,687 □ pop. 24. — its ✻ pop. 5.
San José de Buenavista (-dā bwā-nä-vēs′tä) town, Panay isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago 7
San José del Parral (-dĕl pär-räl′) town, Durango state, Mexico 5
San Juan (-hōō-än′) min. co. S W Col. 500 □ pop. 2, × Silverton. — co. N W N. M. 6,008 □ pop. 2, × Aztec. — co. N W Wash. 600 □ pop. 2, × Friday Harbor. — tp. Monterey co. Cal. pop. 3. — riv. Bolivia, South America, 300 m. long, flows into Pilcomayo riv. — riv. Mexico, 150 m. long, flows into Rio Grande. — riv. Nicaragua, Central America, 100 m. long, Lake Nicaragua to Caribbean Sea. — riv. Colombia, South America, 150 m. long, to Pacific ocean. — prov. Argentine Republic, South America, 29,700 □ pop. 125. — its ✻ pop. 15. — spt. town, N coast of Puerto Rico isl. West Indies, pop. 23.
San Juan Bautista (-bou-tēs′tä) town, ✻ of Tabasco state, Mexico 8
San Juan del Rio (-dĕl rē′ō) min. town, Queretaro state, Mexico 10
San Juan Mountains, Col. range of Rocky Mts.; Mt. Sneffels the highest, 14,280 ft.
Sankt Beatenberg (sänkt bā-ä′tẹn-bĕrg′) mt. & vil. Bern canton, Switzerland.
Sankt Georgen (-gā-ôr′gẹn) town, Croatia, Hungary, 18 m. N E of Bellovar .. 5
Sankt Johann (-yō-hänn′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river 7
Sankt-Pölten (-pöl′tẹn) mfg. town, Lower Austria, 35 m. W of Vienna 10
Sankt Tönys (-tö′nĭs) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. N W of Düsseldorf .. 6
San Lazzaro (săn läd′zä-rō) commune, Italy, 1 m. N E of Placentia, pop. 7. — islet, in lagoons of Venice, Italy; famous Armenian monastery.
San Leandro (-lā-ăn′drō) vil. Alameda co. Cal. 2
San Lorenzo (-lō-rĕn′thō) riv. Argentine Rep. South America, 120 m. long.
San Lucar de Barrameda (-lōō′kär dā bär-rä-mā′dä) city & spt. Cadiz prov. Spain, on Guadalquivir river 20
San Luis (-lōō-ēs′) min. & past. prvo. cen. Argentine Republic, South America, 18,000 □ pop. 100. — its ✻ 428 m. W N W of Buenos Ayres, pop. 8.
San Luis Obispo (-ō-bēs′pō) min. agr. & past. co. S W Cal. 3,404 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 3. — tp. San Luis Obispo co. pop. 3.
San Luis Park, vast region in S cen. Col. & Taos co. N. M. 8,400 □.
San Luis Potosi (-pō-tō-sē′) agr. past. mfg. & min. state, Mexico, 25,316 □ pop. 516. — its ✻, a cml. city, pop. 63.
San Marcello Pistojese (-mär-chĕl′lō pēs-tō-yā′sā) commune & town, Florence prov. Italy, 18 m. N of Pistoja ..... com. 5
San Marco in Lamis (-mär′kō ēn lä′mēs) town, Foggia prov. Italy 15
San Marcos (-mär′kŏs) town, × of Hays co. Tex. on San Marcos river 2
San Marino (-mä-rē′nō) rep. & town, Marches, Italy, 22 □ ..... joint pop. 8
San Martin (-mär-tēn′) riv. Spain, 70 m. long, flows into Ebro riv. — ter. attached to Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, South America, pop. 4.
San Mateo (-mä-tā′ō) agr. & past. co. W Cal. 460 □ pop. 10, × Redwood City. — mt. pass, 15,760 ft. above sea level, South America, lat. 11° 48′ S.
San Mauro Castelverde (-mou′rō käs-tĕl-vâr′dā) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy 5
San Miguel (-mē-gĕl′) co. S W Col. 1,300 □ pop. 3. — its ×. — past co. N E N. M. 13,246 □ pop. 24, × Las Vegas. — gulf, Colombia, South America, on E side of Panama Bay. — town, Salvador, Cen. Am. pop. 8. — volcano, 5,000 ft. high, Salvador, Cen. Am. — town, Philippine Isls. Pacific ocean, pop. 35.
San Miguel el Grande (-ĕl gr̃än′dā) cml. town, Guanajuato state, Mexico .. 10
San Nicandro (-nē-kän′drō) town, Bari prov. Italy, pop. 5. — town, Gargano Pen. Foggia prov. Italy, 25 m. N of Foggia, pop. 8.
San Nicolas (-nĕ′kō-läs) isl. 30 m. long, Cape Verde Isls. Atlantic ocean 6
Sanok (sä′nōk) town, Galicia prov. Austria, 38 m. S W of Jaroslaw 5
San Pablo Bay (săn pä′blō-) N portion of San Francisco Bay, Cal.
San Patricio (-pä-trēs′ē-ō) past. co. S Tex. 630 □ pop. 1. — its ×.
San Pedro (-pē′drō) bay & inlet, Cal. 105 m. S E of Santa Barbara. — town, Paraguay, South America, pop. 12.
Sanpete (săn-pēt′) agr. co. Ut. 1,784 □ pop. 13, × Manti.
San Pier d' Arena (săn pē-är′ dä-rā′nä) mfg. town, Genoa prov. Italy 13
San Pietro (-pē-ā′trō) isl. 7 m. long, off S W coast Sardinia isl. Mediterranean sea. — town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
San Pietro in Casale (-ēn kä-sä′lā) commune, Bologna prov. Italy 8
San Rafael (-rä-fä-ĕl′) tp. & town, × of Marin co. Cal. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 3.
San Remo (-rā′mō) vil. Porto Maurizio prov. N W Italy, on Mediterranean sea 8
San Roque (-rō′kā) city, Cadiz prov. Andalusia, Spain 7
San Saba (-sä′bä) past. co. cen. Tex. 1,180 □ pop. 7. — its ×.
San Saba River, riv. Tex. 150 m. long, Menard co. to Colorado river.
San Salvador (-säl′vä-dōr′) name given by Columbus to one of Bahama Isls.; first land seen by him in New World. — town, ✻ of Portuguese Kongo, N Angola, W Africa, pop. 10. — See SALVADOR.
San Salvatore (-säl-vä-tō′rā) town, Italy, 7 m. N N W of Alessandria 5
Sansandig (săn′săn′dĭg′) cml. town, Bambarra state, W Africa 35
San Sebastian de los Reyes (săn sā-bäs-tē-än′ dā lōs rā′ēs) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, South America, 50 m. S S W of Caracas 8
San Secondo Parmese (-sā-kōn′dō pär-mā′sā) town, Parma prov. Italy 5
San Severo (-sā-vā′rō) town, Foggia prov. Italy 17
Santa Ana (săn′tä ä′nä) tp. & city, Los Angeles co. Cal. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4. — town, N W part of Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 9.
Santa Anna (săn′tạ ăn′ạ) tp. Dewitt co. Ill. 2
Santa Barbara (săn′tạ bär′bạ-rạ) min. agr. & past. co. S W Cal. 2,380 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 6. — strait, Pacific ocean, bet. Cal. & Santa Cruz isl. — (*pron.* săn′tä bär′bä-rä) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am. pop. 5.
Santa Barbara Islands (săn′tạ bär′bạ-rạ-) chain off S coast of Cal.
Santa Catarina (săn′tä kä-tä-rē′nä) town, Calabria, Italy 6
Santa Catharina (-kä-tä-rē′nä) ft. isl. 30 m. long, Brazil, South America, pop. 12. — agr. state, S Brazil, S. America, 27,436 □ pop. 236, ✻ Desterro, pop. 5.
Santa Clara (-klä′rä) min. agr. & past. co. W Cal. 1,380 □ pop. 48, × San José. — tp. & town, Santa Clara co. Cal. tp. pop. 7, town pop. 3.
Santa Cruz (-krōōs′) min. & agr. co. W Cal. 425 □ pop. 19. — its × pop. 6. — *or* **Saint Croix** (sẹnt kroi′) town, W coast, Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. pop. 6. — ter. S Argentine Republic, South America.
Santa Cruz de la Sierra (-dā lä sē-ĕr′rä) min. & agr. dept. E Bolivia, South America, 126,305 □ pop. 97. — its ✻, 200 m. E N E of Chuquisaca, pop. 10.
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe (-tĕn′ẹ-rĭf′) cml. & spt. city, ✻ of Canary Isls. on N E coast Teneriffe isl. Atlantic ocean 14
Santa Eufemia (-ä-ōō-fā′mē-ä) commune, Catanzaro prov. Italy 8
Santa Fé (-fā′) min. co. N cen. N. M. 2,292 □ pop. 14. — its × and ✻ of N. M. pop. 6. — prov. Argentine Republic, South America, 18,000 □ pop. 240. — its ✻ pop. 15. — isl. 50 m. long, in above province.
Santa Fiora (-fē-ō′rä) town, Grosseto prov. Italy 6
Sant' Agata di Puglia (sänt ä′gä-tä dē pōōl′yä) town, Foggia prov. Italy .. 5
Sant' Agostino (-ä-gŏs-tē′nō) town, Ferrara prov. Italy 8
Santal Pergunnahs (sän-täl′ pẹr-gŭn′ạz) dist. Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India, 5,488 □ pop. 1,259, ✻ Dumka.
Santa Lucia (sän′tä lōō-chē′ä) town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5. — (*pron.* -lōō-sē′ä) riv. Uruguay, South America, 100 m. long.
Santa Lussurgui (-lōos-sōōr′gwē) vil. Sardinia isl. Mediterranean sea 5
Santa Luzia (-lōō-sē′ä) dist. & vil. Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am. .. dist. 6
Santa Margarita (-mär-gä-rē′tä) isl. 25 m. long, off W coast of S part of Lower Cal. — town, Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
Santa Margarita Ligure (-lē-gōō′rā) mfg. town, Genoa prov. Italy 7
Santa Maria di Capua (-mä-rē′ä dē kä′pōō-ä) town, Caserta prov. Italy 10
Santa Marta (-mär′tä) spt. town, ✻ of Magdalena dept. Colombia, S. Am. .. 6
Santa Maura (-mou′rä) isl. Ionian Isls. Greece, 180 □ pop. 21, ✻ Amaxichi.
Santa Monica (-mŏ-nē′kạ) tp. & city, Los Angeles co. Cal. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Sant' Anastasia (sänt ä-näs-tä′shē-ä) town, Naples prov. Italy 5
Santander (săn-tän-dār′) prov. N W Spain, 2,113 □ pop. 243. — its ✻ pop. 42. — dept. Colombia, South America, 16,409 □ pop. 556, ✻ Bucamaranga.
Sant' Angelo di Brolo (sänt än′jä-lō dē brō′lō) town, Sicily, Italy 5
Sant' Angelo Lodigiano (-lō-dē-jä′nō) town, Milan prov. Italy 7
Santa Ninfa (săn′tä nēn′fä) town, Sicily, Italy, 55 m. S W of Palermo 6
Sant' Antimo (sänt än-tē′mō) town, Italy, 7 m. N of Naples 8
Santarem (săn-tä-rĕn′) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 2,651 □ pop. 228. — its ✻ pop. 8. — cml. town, Pará state, Brazil, South America, pop. 5.
Santa Rita (săn′tä rē′tä) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America .. 6
Santa Rosa (-rō′zä) co. N W Fla. 1,296 □ pop. 8, × Milton. — tp. & city, × of Sonoma co. Cal. tp. pop. 9, city pop. 5. — tp. San Luis Obispo co. Cal. pop. 1. — town, Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 4; silver mines.
Santee (săn′tē′) tp. Georgetown co. S. C. 3
Santee River, S. C. 150 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Sant' Eramo in Colle (sänt ā-rä′mō ēn kōl′lā) town, Bari prov. Italy 10
Sant' Eufemia (-ä-ōō-fā′mē-ä) vil. Calabria, Italy 6
Santiago (săn-tē-ä′gō) riv. Ecuador, S. Am. 180 m. long, to Amazon riv. — isl. Cape Verde Isls. Atl. oc. 35 m. long, pop. 32, chief town, Porto Praya. — prov. Chile, lat. 34° S, 5,223 □ pop. 379. — its ✻ & ✻ of Chile, pop. 282.
Santiago Atitlan (-ä-tēt-län′) town, Guatemala, Central America 20
Santiago de Chile (-dā chē′lā) cml. city, ✻ of Chile, South America 282
Santiago de Compostela (-kŏm-pŏs-tā′lä) city, Coruña prov. Spain 24
Santiago de Cuba (-kōō′bä) cml. maritime city, ✻ of E div. of Cuba isl. 71
Santiago de las Vegas (-läs vā′gäs) town, Cuba isl. 15 m. S of Havana 7
Santiago del Estero (-dĕl ĕs-tā′rō) prov. N Argentine Republic, South America, 31,500 □ pop. 160, ✻ Santiago, pop. 10.
Santiago de los Caballeros (-dā lōs kä-bäl-yā′rōs) town, Santo Domingo rep. Haiti isl. 103 m. E of Cape Haitien 12
Santipur (săn′tẹ-pōōr′) mfg. town, Bengal, British India, 60 m. N of Calcutta 29
Santo Antonio (săn′tō ăn-tō′nē-ō) N isl. of Cape Verde Isls. 240 □ pop. 15, ✻ Santiago.
Santo Antonio de Sa (săn′tō än-tō′nē-ō dā sä) *or* **Macacu** (mä-kä-kōō′) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America, on Macacu river 7
Santo Antonio dos Guarulhos (-dōs gwä-rōōl′yōs) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America, on Parahyba river 6
Santo Domingo (-dō-mēn′gō) *or* **The Dominican Republic** (-dō-mĭn′ĭ-kạn-) E part of Haiti isl. W. Indies, 18,755 □ pop. 610. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Sant Oedenrode (sänt ō′dẹn-rō′dẹ) vil. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 5
Santo Espiritu (săn′tō ĕs-pē′rē-tōō) town, cen. Cuba island 33
Santorini (săn-tō-rē′nē) *or* **Thera** (thā′rä) *or* **Calliste** (käl-lēs′tā) isl. Ægean sea, 41 □ pop. 13, ✻ Thera.
Santos (săn′tōs) spt. town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America, pop. 7. — **Los** (lōs-) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Santo Stefano Quisquina (săn′tō stĕf′ä-nō kwēs-kwē′nä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 5
Santuc (săn′tŭk′) tp. & hamlet, Union co. S. C. ..... tp. 3
Sanvic (sŏn′vĕk′) vil. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France; a suburb of Havre 5
San Vicente (săn vē-thĕn′tā) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 7. — town, Salvador rep. Central America, pop. 11.
San Vito (-vē′tō) town, Udine prov. Italy, 20 m. S S W of Udine 8
San Vito del Normanni (-dā′ĕ nōr-män′nē) town, Lecce prov. Italy 5
São-Bartholomeu-de-Messines (sowN-bär-tōl′ō-mā-ōō-dā-mĕs-sē′nĕs) town, Algarve prov. Portugal 5
São Bernardo (-bĕr-när′dō) city, Ceará state, Brazil, South America 6
São Francisco (-frän-sēs′kō) riv. Brazil, South America, 1,680 m. long, Minas-Geraes state to Atlantic ocean. — riv. 100 m. long, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean. — isl. 20 m. long, Santa Catharina state, Brazil.
São João del Rei (-zhō-owN′ dĕl rā′ē) city, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil 5
São João do Principe (-dō prēn′sē-pā) town, Ceará state, Brazil, S. Am. pop. 10. — *or* **Marcos** (mär′kōs) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 6.
São Jorge (-zhōr′zhā) *or* **Saint George**, one of Azores isls. Atlantic ocean .. 18
São José *or* **José** (-zhō-zā′) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America, pop. 12. — town, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. 5.
São Leopoldo (-ä-ō-pōl′dō) dist. & town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, South America ..... dist. 16
Saône (sōn) riv. France, 310 m. long, dept. Vosges to Rhone riv. at Lyons.
Saône-et-Loire (-ā′-lwär′) dept. E France, 3,302 □ pop. 620, ✻ Mâcon.
São Paulo (sowN pow′lō) state, Brazil, South America, 112,330 □ pop. 1,386. — its ✻ 220 m. W S W of Rio de Janeiro, pop. 35.
Sapelo Island (sạ-pē′lō-) isl. off coast of McIntosh co. Ga. 12 m. long.
Sarabat (sä-rä-bät′) *or* **Kedous** (kẹ-dōōs′) riv. Turkey in Asia, 180 m. long, to Smyrna Gulf.
Saragossa (sä-rä-gŏs′ä) *Sp.* ZARAGOZA (thä-rä-gō′thä) prov. Aragon, Spain, 6,607 □ pop. 414. — its ✻ and ✻ of Aragon, on Ebro riv. pop. 92.
Saraisk *or* **Zaraisk** (zä-risk′) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe 5
Saraitarin (sä-rä′ē-tä-rēn′) town, N. W. Provinces, British India 12
Sarajevo (sä-rä-yā′vō) town, ✻ of Bosnia, Aust.-Hung. 122 m. S W of Belgrade 26
Saranac (săr′ạ-năk) two lakes, Adirondack Mts. Franklin co. N. Y.; the larger is 8 m. long, 2 m. wide. — tp. & vil. Clinton co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Saranac River, riv. N. Y. 100 m. long, Franklin co. to Lake Champlain.
Sarangarh (sä-rän-gär′) state, Cen. Provinces, British India, 540 □ 37
Saransk (sä-ränsk′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe 13
Sarapul (sä-rä-pōōl′) town, Viatka govt. Russia in Europe 8
Saratoga (săr-ạ-tō′gạ) co. E part of N. Y. 800 □ pop. 58, × Ballston. — tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Saratoga Lake, lake, Saratoga co. N. Y. 7 m. by 2 m.; outlet is Fish Creek.
Saratoga Springs, tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 13, vil. pop. 12.
Saratov (sä-rä-tŏf′) govt. Russia in Eur. 32,624 □ pop. 2,311. — its ✻ pop. 123.
Sarawak (sä-rä-wäk′) British ter. N W Borneo isl. Malay Arch. 45,000 □ pop. 300, ✻ Kuching.
Sarawan (sä-rä-wän′) prov. Balúchistán, Asia, 15,000 □. — its ✻ pop. 50.
Sarda (sär′dä) *or* **Gagra** (gä′grä) *or* **Gogari** (gō-gär′ē) riv. N. W. Provinces & Oudh, British India, 450 m. to Ganges riv. 30 m. above Patna.
Sardhana (sär-dä′nạ) town, N. W. Provinces, British India 13
Sardinia (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ạ) *It.* SARDEGNA (sär-dän′yä) isl. Mediterranean sea, 152 m. long, 66 m. wide. — former dept. (Sardinia isl. & smaller isls.) of Italy, 9,399 □ pop. 727, ✻ Cagliari; now divided into CAGLIARI & SASSARI provinces.
Sardis (sär′dĭs) ruined city, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, 50 m. N E of Smyrna.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Sargana Taluk (sär-gän′ä tä-lōōk′) state, Khandesh dist. Bombay pres. British India, 360 □ ..... Pop. 8

Sargasso Sea (särˈgăsˈō-) part of Atl. oc. 25° N, 30° W.; masses of seaweed.

Sargent (särˈjənt) co. S E N. Dak. 864 □ pop. 5, × Forman.

Sari (sä-rēˈ) ft. town, ✻ of Mazanderan prov. Persia, near Caspian Sea 35

Sark (särk) *or* **Sercq** (särk) British isl. English Channel, 2 □.

Sarkad (shärˈkŏd′) town, Bihar co. Hungary, 35 m. S W of Grosswardein 8

Sarlat (särˈlä′) town, dept. Dordogne, France, on Sarlat river 6

Sarmatia (särˈmāˈshĭ-ą) anc. name of Poland & S Russia.

Sarmiento (särˈmē-ĕnˈtō) mt. in Tierra del Fuego, S. America, 6,910 ft. high.

Sarno (särˈnō) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 13 m. N W of Salerno; battle, A. D. 553 12

Saronno *or* **Sarronno** (sär-rōnˈnō) cotton mfg. town, Lombardy, Italy 5

Saros (shäˈrōshˈ) co. Hungary, 1,463 □ pop. 175, ✻ Eperies.

Sarpa (särˈpä) riv. Russia in Europe, 200 m. long, Astrakhan govt. to Volga riv.

Sarpy (särˈpĭ) co. E Neb. 230 □ pop. 7, × Bellevue.

Sarteano (sär-tā-äˈnō) town, Siena prov. Italy 5

Sartena (sär-tāˈnä) town, Corsica isl. France, 23 m. S S E of Ajaccio 6

Sarthe (särt) riv. France, 145 m. long, dept. Orne to Mayenne riv. — dept. France, 2,396 □ pop. 430, ✻ Le Mans.

Sarun (sä-rūnˈ) dist. Patna div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,654 □ pop. 2,064, ✻ Chaprá.

Sarzana (särd-zäˈnä) town, Genoa prov. Italy, near Magra river 5

Saskatchewan (săs-kăchˈe-wąnˈ) riv. Canada, 1,732 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Hudson Bay. — dist. N W Canada, 107,092 □ pop. 11, ✻ Battleford.

Sassano (säs-säˈnō) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 3 m. S E of Diano 5

Sassari (säsˈsä-rē) prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, 4,142 □ pop. 279. — its ✻, a walled city, pop. 32.

Sasseram (säsˈęr-ämˈ) town, Shahábád dist. Patna div. Bengal, British India 15

Sassoferrato (säs-sō-fĕr-räˈtō) town, Marches, Italy 8

Sata (säˈtä) main stream of the Indus riv. at Delta in Sind, N W India.

Satalge (sä-täl′gā) town, Thessaly, Greece; battle of Pharsalia, B. c. 48.

Satara (sä-täˈrä) dist. Bombay pres. British India, 5,398 □ pop. 1,116. — its ✻, 58 m. S S E of Puna, pop. 24.

Satilla (są-tĭlˈą) riv. Ga. 220 m. long, Irwin co. to Atlantic ocean.

Satoralja Ujhely (säˈtō-rōlˈyŏ′ ōōˈĕ-hĕlˈ) market town, Zemplin co. Hungary 10

Satpur (sätˈpōōrˈ) pass, Himalaya Mts. 35° N, 75° 24′ E, 12,000 ft. high.

Satpura Mountains (sät-pōōˈrä-) range, India, 21° 30′ N, 74°–78° E.

Satur (są-tōōrˈ) town, Tinnevelli dist. Madras pres. British India 7

Saugatuck (sąˈgą-tŭkˈ) tp. & vil. Allegan co. Mich. ..... tp. 2

Saugerties (sąˈgęr-tēz′) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. tp. pop. 10, vil. pop. 4.

Saugus (sąˈgŭs) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1.

Sauk (sąk) co. S W cen. Wis. 837 □ pop. 31, × Baraboo.

Sauk Center, tp. & city, Stearns co. Minn. ..... city 2

Sauk River, riv. Minn. 120 m. long, Osakis Lake to Mississippi river.

Sault Sainte Marie (sōōˈ sĕnt mā′rĭ) tp. & city, Chippewa co. Mich. ..... city 6

Saumur (sōˈmürˈ) town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, on Loire river 14

Saumurois (sōˈmü′rwäˈ) old dist. France, now divided among depts. Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, & Vienne; chief town, Saumur.

Saunders (sąnˈdęrz) co. E Neb. 740 □ pop. 22, × Wahoo.

Saunte *or* **Santh** (sąnt) native state, Bombay pres. British India, 356 □ pop. 50.

Sava (säˈvä) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 5 m. W of Manduria 5

Savage Island *or* **Niue** (nē-ōōˈä) isl. Pacific ocean, 19° S, 169° W. 5

Savaii (sä-vīˈē) largest of Samoan Isls. Pacific ocean, 50 m. long, 30 m. wide.. 13

Savanna (są-vănˈą) tp. & city, Carroll co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 3.

Savannah, riv. 450 m. long, S line of N. C. to Atlantic ocean. — city, × of Chatham co. Ga. & 2d cotton port of U. S. A. pop. 43. — town, × of Andrew co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, × of Hardin co. Tenn. pop. 1.

Save (säv) *Ger.* Sau (sou) riv. Austria, 550 m. long, Carniola to Danube river. — (*pron.* sàv) riv. France, 65 m. long, dept. Haute-Garonne to Garonne river.

Savigliano (sä-vēl-yäˈnō) town, Piedmont, Italy, 9 m. E of Saluzzo 9

Savignano (sä-vēn-yäˈnō) town, Forli prov. Italy, 8 m. S E of Cesena 5

Savona (sä-vōˈnä) spt. town, Genoa prov. Italy, 25 m. S W of Genoa 27

Savou *or* **Savu** (sä-vōōˈ) isl. Pacific ocean, 10° 32′ S, 121° 35′ E 35

Savoy, Duchy of (-są-voiˈ) formerly a div. of Sardinian kingdom, ceded to France, 1860. — *Fr.* La Savoie (lȧ′ sȧ′vwȧ′) its S part, a French dept. 2,224 □ pop. 263, ✻ Chambéry.

Sawiet-Mulai-Idris (sä-vētˈ-mōōˈlā-ēˈdrēs) town, Marocco, N Africa 7

Sawtelles Peak (sąˈtĕlz′-) Rocky Mts. Mont. 44° 32′ N; 10,600 ft. high.

Sawuntwari (sä-wŭntˈ-wäˈrē) native state, S W India, 900 □ 153

Sawyer (sąˈyĕr) co. N W Wis. 1,368 □ pop. 2, × Hayward.

Saxe-Altenburg (săksˈälˈtęn-bûrg) *Ger.* Sachsen-Altenburg (säkˈsęn-älˈtęn-bōōrgˈ) duchy cen. Germany, 511 □ pop. 171, ✻ Altenburg.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (-kōˈbûrg-gōˈtä) *Ger.* Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha (säkˈsęn-kōˈbōōrg-gōˈtä) duchy, Germany, 755 □ pop. 207, ✻ Coburg, & Gotha.

Saxe-Meiningen (-mīˈnĭng-ęn) *Ger.* Sachsen-Meiningen-Hildburghausen (-mīˈnĭng-ęn-hĭltˈbōōrg-howˈzęn) duchy, Ger. 953 □ pop. 224, ✻ Meiningen.

Saxe-Weimar (-wīˈmąr) *Ger.* Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach (-wīˈmär-ĭˈzęn-äk) grand duchy, cen. Germany, 1,388 □ pop. 326, ✻ Weimar.

Saxonland (săkˈsŏn-lănd) *Ger.* Sachsenland (säkˈsęn-länt′) S part of Transylvania, Hungary, 3,243 □ pop. 382; chief town, Kronstadt.

Saxon Switzerland (săkˈsŏn swĭtˈzęr-lănd) mt. region in E part of Saxony kingdom, Germany.

Saxony (săkˈsŏ-nĭ) *Ger.* Sachsen (säkˈsęn) old div. of N Germany, between Baltic & North seas, on the N, & Bohemia & Bavaria on the S. — **Kingdom of**, Germany, 5,787 □ pop. 3,503, ✻ Dresden. — *or* **Prussian Saxony**, prov. Prussia, 9,746 □ pop. 2,580, ✻ Magdeburg.

Say (sā) town, Gando, Sudan, W cen. Africa, on Niger river 8

Sayville (sāˈvĭl) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y.; on Great South Bay 2

Scaer (skäˈărˈ) market town, dept. Finistère, France 5

Scafati (skä-fäˈtē) town, Salerno prov. Italy, on Sarno river 8

Scafell (skąˈfĕl) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,229 ft. high.

Scala Nova (skäˈlä nōˈvä) town, Turkey in Asia, 40 m. S of Smyrna 20

Scalpa Flow (skălˈpą-) sea basin, Orkney Isls. Scot. 15 m. long, 8 m. wide.

Scandiano (skän-dē-äˈnō) town & commune, Emilia, Italy ..... com.

Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nāˈvĭ-ą) anc. name of the country of the Norsemen, Sweden, Norway, & Denmark.

Scansano (skän-säˈnō) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy 5

Scarba (skärˈbä) isl. N of Jura, Hebrides group, Scotland, 9 □, 1,500 ft. high.

Scarboro (skärˈbŭr-rō) tp. Cumberland co. Me. 2

Scarborough (skärˈbrŏ *or* skärˈbŭr-rō) spt. town, York co. England 34

Scarborough Islands, group, Pacific ocean, 21° 40′ N, 151° 35′ E.

Scardona (skär-dōˈnä) *Ger.* Scradin (skrä-dēnˈ) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria 9

Scarpanto (skärˈpän-tō) Turkish isl. Medit. sea, 28 m. S W of Rhodes, 240 □.

Scarpe (skärp) riv. France, 25 m. long, dept. Pas-de-Calais to Scheldt river.

Scarperia (skär-pä-rēˈä) town, Florence prov. Italy, 16 m. N E of Florence... 6

Schabats (shäˈbätsˈ) town, N W Servia, on Save riv. 56 m. W of Belgrade.... 11

Schaerbeek (skärˈbāk) town, suburb of Brussels, Belgium 54

Schaffhausen (shäf-howˈzęn) N canton, Switzerland, 114 □ pop. 38. — its ✻, on Rhine riv. pop. 12. — **Falls of**, celebrated falls near the above, 100 ft. high.

Schaghticoke (skătˈĭ-kōōkˈ) tp. & vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.

Schässburg (shĕsˈbōōrg) cml. town, Saxonland, Transylvania prov. Hungary.. 8

Schaumburg-Lippe (shoumˈbōōrg-lĭpˈpę) principality, Germany, 131 □ pop. 39, ✻ Bückeburg. Pop.

Schavli (shävˈlē) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe 16

Scheideck (shīˈdĕk) mt. Bern canton, Switzerland, 6,473 ft. high.

Scheldt (skĕlt) *Dutch* Schelde (skĕlˈdę) *Fr.* Escaut (ĕs′kōˈ) riv. France, Belgium, & Netherlands; from dept. Aisne, France, 200 m. to North Sea.

Schemnitz (shĕmˈnĭts) *Hung.* Selmecz Bánya (shĕlˈmĕtsˈ bānˈyŏˈ) min. town, Houth co. Hungary 14

Schenectady (skę-nĕkˈtą-dē) co. N. Y. 200 □ pop. 30. — city, its × pop. 20.

Scheveningen (skāˈvęn-ĭnˈęn) watering place, S. Holland prov. Netherlands 6

Schiedam (skēˈdämˈ) mfg. town, S. Holland prov. Netherlands; famed for gin 25

Schiedam Islands, group, Flores Sea, Malay Arch. 90 m. N of Flores.

Schiehallion (shēˈhălˈyŭn). See Sheechaillin.

Schievelbein (shēˈfęl-bīnˈ) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Rega river.... 5

Schiltigheim (shĭlˈtĭg-hīmˈ) vil. Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany 6

Schio (skēˈō) town, Vicenza prov. Italy, 15 m. N W of Vicenza 6

Schklov (shklŏv) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe 12

Schlan (shlän) *Bohemian* Slany (släˈnē) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria 8

Schlawe (shlāˈwę) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Wipper river 6

Schleiz (shlīts) town, Reuss-Schleiz principality, Germany 5

Schleswig (shlēsˈwĭg) tp. Manitowoc co. Wis. pop. 2. — See Sleswick.

Schlettstadt (shlĕtˈstät) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany 9

Schley (shlī) co. W S W Ga. 163 □ pop. 5, × Ellaville.

Schlüsselburg (shlüsˈsęl-bōōrgˈ) town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia in Europe 8

Schmalkaiden (shmälˈkälˈdęn) town, Prussia, 11 m. N of Meiningen; Protestant League formed, 1530 6

Schmölln (shmöln) town, Saxe-Altenburg duchy, Germany 5

Schneeberg (shnāˈbĕrg) mfg. & min. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 8

Schneidemühl (shnīˈdę-mülˈ) mfg. town, Prussia, on Küddow river 12

Schodack (skō-dăkˈ) tp. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 4

Schoharie (skō-härˈĭ) co. N. Y. 647 □ pop. 29, × Schoharie. — its × pop. 1. — tp. Schoharie co. pop. 3.

Schömberg (shömˈbĕrg) *or* **Schönberg** (shönˈbĕrg) town, Moravia, Austria.. 9

Schönbrunn (shönˈbrōōn) imperial palace, 1¼ m. S W of Vienna, Austria. 10

Schönebeck (shöˈnę-bĕkˈ) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia 12

Schöneberg (shöˈnę-bĕrgˈ) S W suburb of Berlin, Prussia 7

Schönefeld (shöˈnę-fĕltˈ) vil. & commune, Saxony kingdom, Ger. ..... commune 7

Schönheide (shönˈhī-dę) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany 2

Schöningen (shöˈnĭng-ęn) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany 5

Schönlinde (shönˈlĭn-dę) mfg. town, N part of Bohemia, Austria 7

Schoolcraft (skōōlˈkräft) co. Mich. 1,216 □ pop. 6, × Onota. — tp. Houghton co. Mich. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Kalamazoo co. Mich. tp. pop. 2.

Schoterland (skōˈtęr-länt) tp. Friesland prov. Netherlands 11

Schouwen (skowˈwęn) most N isl. Zealand prov. Netherlands, 75 □.

Schreckhorn (shrĕkˈhôrn) mt. Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 13,492 ft. high.

Schrimm (shrĭm) *Polish* Szrem (shrĕm) town, Prussia, 22 m. S S E of Posen.. 6

Schroeppel (skrōōˈpęl) tp. Oswego co. N. Y. 3

Schroon Lake (skrōōn-) lake, Essex & Warren cos. N. Y. 10 m. long.

Schroon Mountain (skrōōn-) mt. Essex co. N. Y. 3,200 ft. high.

Schuja (shōōˈyä) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe 8

Schultz (shōōlts) tp. Aiken co. S. C. 2

Schütt, Great (-shŭt) isl. Danube riv. bet. Pressburg & Comorn, Hungary, 848 □. — **Little**, isl. near Raab, Hungary, 196 □.

Schuttenhofen (shōōtˈęn-hōˈfęn) town, Bohemia, Austria 6

Schuyler (skīˈlęr) co. W Ill. 430 □ pop. 16, × Rushville. — co. N Mo. 336 □ pop. 11, × Lancaster. — tp. & city, × of Colfax co. Neb. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — co. N. Y. 335 □ pop. 17, × Watkins.

Schuylerville (skīˈlęr-vĭl) vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. 1

Schuylkill (skōōlˈkĭl) co. E cen. Pa. 816 □ pop. 154, × Pottsville.

Schuylkill Haven, bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 3

Schuylkill River, Pa. 130 m. long, N E of Pottsville to Delaware river.

Schwabach (shwäˈbäk) mfg. town, Bavaria, Ger. 9 m. S S W of Nuremberg.. 7

Schwalm (shwälm) riv. Germany, 60 m. long, Hesse to Eder river.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (shwärtsˈbōōrg-rōōˈdōl-stätˈ) principality, Germany, 363 □ pop. 86, ✻ Rudolstadt.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (-sōnˈdęrs-how-zęnˈ) principality, Germany, 333 □ pop. 76, ✻ Sondershausen, & Arnstadt.

Schwatz (shwäts) mfg. & min. town, Tyrol, Austria, on Inn river 5

Schwedt (shwĕt) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Oder river 10

Schweidnitz (shwītˈnĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 31 m. S W of Breslau... 25

Schweinfurt (shwīnˈfōōrt) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river 12

Schwelm (shwĕlm) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 12

Schwerin (shwĕ-rēnˈ) town, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 34. — town, Prussia, 60 m. W N W of Posen, pop. 7.

Schwerte (shwĕrˈtę) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river 6

Schwetz (shwĕts) *Polish* Swiecia (swĕ-ĕtˈsĕ-ä) town, Prussia, on Vistula river 6

Schwiebus (shwēˈbōōs) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Schwemme river 8

Schwyz (shwīts) 1 of 4 forest cantons, Swit. 351 □ pop. 50. — its ✻ pop. 6.

Schyll (shēl) riv. 150 m. long, Transylvania prov. Hungary, to Danube river.

Sciacca (shäkˈkä) spt. town & corn depot, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 21

Scicli (shēkˈlē) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy 10

Sciglio (shēlˈyō) *anc.* Scyl'la, headland, Messina Strait, Sicily, Italy.

Scilly Islands (sĭlˈĭ-) 140 isls. Cornwall co. England, 8 □ pop. 2, ✻ Hughtown.

Scio (sīˈō) tp. & hamlet, Washtenaw co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — (sīˈō *or* shēˈō) *Gr.* Khio (hēˈō) Tur. isl. on W coast of Anatolia, 508 □ pop. 60. — its ✻ pop. 25; massacre, 1822.

Scioto (sī-ōˈtō) riv. O. 300 m. long, Hardin co. to Ohio riv. — co. S O. 613 □ pop. 35, × Portsmouth. — tp. Pickaway co. O. pop. 2.

Scipio (sĭpˈĭ-ō) tp. & vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Scituate (sĭtˈū-āt) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Providence co. R. I. pop. 3.

Scombi (skŏmˈbē) riv. 130 m. long, Turkey in Europe, Albania to Adriatic sea.

Scone (skōōn) par. Perth co. Scotland; ancient kings of Scotland crowned here 2

Scordia (skōrˈdēˈä) town, Sicily, Italy, 17 m. S W of Catania 6

Scotland (skŏtˈland) co. N E Mo. 440 □ pop. 13, × Memphis. — N div. of Great Britain, 29,785 □ pop. 4,026, ✻ Edinburgh.

Scott (skŏt) co. W Ark. 930 □ pop. 13, × Waldron. — co. W Ill. 250 □ pop. 10, × Winchester. — co. S Ind. 190 □ pop. 8, × Scottsburg. — co. E Io. 440 □ pop. 43, × Davenport. — co. W Kan. 720 □ pop. 1. — its ×. — co. N Ky. 272 □ pop. 17, × Georgetown. — co. S E cen. Minn. 355 □ pop. 14, × Shakopee. — co. S cen. Miss. 600 □ pop. 12, × Forest. — co. S E Mo. 434 □ pop. 11, × Commerce. — co. E Tenn. 620 □ pop. 10, × Huntsville. — co. S W part of Va. 528 □ pop. 22, × Estillville. — tp. Bourbon co. Kan. pop. 3.

Scottdale (skŏtˈdāl) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. 3

Scotts Bluff, co. W Neb. 756 □ pop. 2, × Gering.

Scranton (skrănˈtŏn) tp. & city, Osage co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — town, × of Jackson co. Miss. pop. 1. — city, × of Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 75; coal & iron.

Screven (skrĭvˈęn) co. E Ga. 786 □ pop. 14, × Sylvania.

Scriba (skrīˈbą) tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2

Scuffletown (skŭfˈl-town) tp. Laurens co. S. C. 2

Sculcoats (skŭl′kōts) suburb of Hull, York co. England 45
Scullabogue (skŏol-ə-bōg′) vil. near New Ross, Wexford co. Ireland; massacre, 1798.
Scuppernong (skŭp′er-nŏng′) tp. Washington co. N. C. 2
Scurry (skŭr′ĭ) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Snyder.
Scutari (skōō′tä-rē) *anc.* Chrysop′olis, town, Turkey in Asia, opposite to, & suburb of, Constantinople, pop. 60. — vilayet, W Turkey in Europe, N pt. of Albania, 4,516 □ pop. 203. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Scythia (sĭth′ĭ-ə-) anc. name of N parts of Europe & Asia.
Seaboard (sē′bōrd) tp. & town, Northampton co. N. C. ..... tp. 2
Seabrook (sē′brōōk) tp. & vil. Rockingham co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Seaford (sē′fȯrd) hundred & town, Sussex co. Del. hundred pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Seal Islands *or* **Lobos Islands** (lō′bōs-) 3 guano isls. 6° S, 81° W; Peruvian.
Sealkote (sē-äl′kōt′) dist. Punjab, British India, 1,955 □ pop. 1,005. — its ✻, 65 m. E N E of Lahore, pop. 25.
Searcy (sĕr′sĭ) co. N Ark. 768 □ pop. 10, × Marshall. — town, × of White co. Ark. pop. 1.
Searsport (sērz′pōrt) tp. & vil. Waldo co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Seattle (sē-ăt′l) city, × of King co. Wash. 43
Sebago Lake (sē-bā′gō-) lake, Cumberland co. Me. 96 □.
Sebastian (sē-băst′yan) co. W Ark. 600 □ pop. 33, × Greenwood.
Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.
Sebenico (sā-bā′nē-kō) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria, 42 m. S E of Zara 18
Sebnitz (sēb′nĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 24 m. E S E of Dresden .. 5
Sebsar (sĕb′sär′) *or* **Subzawur** (sōōb-zä-wûr′) ft. town, W Afghánistán, 70 m. S of Herát 5
Sebustieh (sä′bŭs′tē-ĕ) *anc.* Sama′ria, vil. Palestine, 6 m. N W of Nabulus.
Secchia (sĕk′kē-ä) riv. Italy, 70 m. long, Apennine Mts. to Po river.
Sechshaus (sĕks′hows) vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna, on Weir river 12
Se-Chuen (sä′-chōō′ĕn′). See Szechuen.
Seclin (sę-klăn′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France 5
Secondigliano (sā-kōn-dēl-yä′nō) town, Napoli prov. Italy 6
Sedalia (sē-dā′lĭ-ə) city, × of Pettis co. Mo. 14
Sedan (sę-dŏn′) mfg. town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse riv.; battles, 1870 20
Sedgemoor (sĕj′mōōr) tract, Somerset co. England; Monmouth's defeat, 1685.
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk) co. N E Col. 650 □ pop. 1, × Julesburg. — co. S Kan. 1,008 □ pop. 44, × Wichita.
Seeland (sē′land) *Danish* Sjælland (syĕl′länd) largest isl. of Denmark, 2,840 □ pop. 638, ✻ Copenhagen.
Seez (sā) town, dept. Orne, France, 13 m. N N E of Alençon 5
Sefid Kuh (sä-fēd′ kōō′) *or* **Safed Koh** (sä-fēd′ kō) mt. range, N W Afghánistán. — mt. range, E Afghánistán, S E of Kábul, highest point, 14,200 ft.
Segeberg (sā′gę-bĕrg′) town, Sleswick-Holstein prov. Prussia, on Trave river .. 5
Sego (sē′gō) lake, Olonetz govt. Russia in Europe, 400 □.
Segorbe (sā-gōr′bā) city, Castellon de la Plana prov. Spain 7
Segovia (sā-gō′vē-ä) prov. Spain, 2,714 □ pop. 154. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Segre (sā′grā) riv. Catalonia, Spain, 150 m. long, Pyrenees Mts. to Ebro river.
Segu (sā′gōō) country, on upper Niger riv. Fr. Sudan; ✻ Segu-Sikoro, pop. 30.
Seguin (sa-gēn′) vil. × of Guadalupe co. Tex. 2
Segura (sā-gōō′rä) riv. Spain, 180 m. long, Segura Mts. to Mediterranean sea. — mt. range, Andalusia, Spain, 150 m. long.
Seifenberg (sī′fęn-bĕrg′) peak, Riesen-Gebirge range, Prussia, 4,476 ft. high.
Seifhennersdorf (sif-hĕn′ners-dȯrf′) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany 6
Seiland (sī′länd) isl. off N W coast of Norway, 400 □.
Seim (sīm) *or* **Sem** (sĕm) riv. 300 m. long, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe.
Seine (sān) riv. France, 497 m. long, Tasselot Mt. dept. Côte-d'Or, to English Channel. — dept. France, 184 □ pop. 3,142, ✻ Paris.
Seine-et-Marne (sān′-ā′-märn′) dept. N E France, 2,215 □ pop. 357, ✻ Melun.
Seine-et-Oise (sān′-ā′-wäz′) dept. N France, 2,164 □ pop. 629, ✻ Versailles.
Seine-Inférieure (sān′-ăN′fā′rē-ur′) dept. France, 2,330 □ pop. 840, ✻ Rouen.
Seistan (sās′tän′) region, S W Afghánistán & E Persia 50
Selangan (sä′län′gän′) *or* **Cota-bató** (kō′tä-bä-tō′) town, ✻ of Mindanao isl. Philippine Isls. Malay Archipelago 10
Selángor (sä-läng′gôr) native state, under British protection, W Malay Pen. 3,000 □ pop. 81. — its ✻.
Selby (sĕl′bĭ) town, York co. England, on Ouse river 6
Selenga (sä-lĕn′gä) riv. cen. Asia, 500 m. long, Tangnu Mts. to Lake Baikal.
Selkirk *or* **Selkirkshire** (sĕl′kirk-shir) co. Scotland, 260 □ pop. 27, × Selkirk, pop. 6, on Ettrick river.
Selles-sur-Cher (sĕl′-sür′-shār′) town, dept. Loir-et-Cher, France 5
Selma (sĕl′mą) city, × of Dallas co. Ala. pop. 8. — town, Fresno co. Cal. pop. 1.
Selmast (sĕl′mäst) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia 8
Selva (sĕl′vä) town, Tarragona prov. Spain 5
Semendria (sĕ-mĕn′drē-ä). See Smederevo.
Seminara (sĕm′ē-nä′rä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, 20 m. N E of Messina; battles 1495, 1503 3
Semipalatinsk (sā-mē-pä-lä-tĭnsk′) govt. Kirghiz Steppe, Russia in Asia, 184,631 □ pop. 577. — its ✻, a fortified town, on Irtish riv. pop. 10.
Semirechensk (sā-mē-rā-chĕnsk′) govt. Turkestan, Russia in Asia, 152,280 □ pop. 672, ✻ Vyernyi.
Semliansk (sĕm-lē-ănsk′) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe 6
Semliki (sĕm′lē-kē′) *or* **Red River,** riv. cen. Africa, 100 m. long, connects Muta Nzige & Albert Nyanza lakes.
Semlin *or* **Zemlin** (sĕm-lēn′) ft. cml. town, Slavonia, Hungary, on Danube riv. 5
Semoy *or* **Semois** (sę-mwä′) riv. Belg. & Fr. 100 m. long, to Meuse river.
Sempach (sĕm′päk) town, Lucerne canton, Swit.; Winkelried's death, 1386 .. 1
Sena (sē′nä) dist. Portuguese E. Africa. — town in same, on Zambezi riv. pop. 5.
Sendai (sĕn-dī′) spt. city, N E coast Hondo isl. Japan, on Sendai Bay 90
Seneca (sĕn′ę-ką) co. cen. N. Y. 346 □ pop. 28, × Ovid & Waterloo. — co. O. 544 □ pop. 41, × Tiffin. — city, × of Nemaha co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 3. — tp. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Oconee co. S. C. tp. pop. 4.
Seneca Falls, tp. & vil. Seneca co. N. Y. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 6.
Seneca Indians, tribe of the Iroquois Indians, W N. Y. 3
Seneca Lake, Yates & Seneca cos. N. Y. 36 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Seneffe (sę-nĕf′) vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 16 m. N E of Mons 5
Senegal (sĕn′ę-gąl′) *Fr.* Sénégal (sā′nā′gäl′) riv. 1,000 m. long, from Futa-Jallon dist. Senegambia, W Africa, to Atlantic ocean. — French colony, W Africa, 51,000 □ pop. 250, ✻ St. Louis.
Senegambia (sĕn′ę-găm′bĭ-ə) region, W Africa, 8°–17° N, 4°–17° 30′ W 12,000
Seniavine Islands (sā-nē-ä-vēn′-) part of Caroline Group, Pacific ocean 5
Senise (sä-nē′sä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 29 m. E of Lagonegro 5
Senjen (sĕn′yĕn) isl. off N W coast of Norway, 69° 20′ N, 17° 10′ E, 1,350 □..
Senkov (sĕn-kōv′) town, Poltava govt. Russia, 42 m. N N W of Poltava 9
Senlis (sȯN′lĭs′ *or* sȯN′lē′) town, dept. Oise, France, on Nonette river 7
Sennar *or* **Sennaar** (sĕn′när′) dist. N E Africa, on Blue Nile riv. 60,000 □ pop. 1,000. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Senonois *or* **Senonais** (sę-nō′nā′) old dist. France, now depts. Yonne & Aube.
Sens (sȯN) city, dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne riv. 61 m. S S E of Paris 14

Sentis *or* **Hoch-Sentis** (hōĸ-sĕn′tĭs) mt. Appenzell, Swit. 8,232 ft. high. Pop.
Seoni (sē-ō′nē) dist. Jabalpur div. Cen. Provs. British India, 3,123 □ pop. 230. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Seoul (sä-ōōl′) *or* **King-ke-tao** (kĭng-kē-tä′ō) city, ✻ of Korea 250
Sepsi-Szent-György (shĕp′shē′-sĕnt-dyörd) vil. Transylvania, Hungary 5
Sept-Isles (sĕt′-ēl′) group of isls. Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France.
Sequatchie (sē-kwăch′ē) co. E Tenn. 252 □ pop. 3, × Dunlap.
Sequatchie River, riv. Tenn. 60 m. long, Bledsoe co. to Tennessee river.
Sequillo (sä-kēl′yō) riv. Spain, 80 m. long, Leon prov. to Valderaduey river.
Seraing (sę-răN′) min. & mfg. town, Belgium, on Meuse river 34
Serakhs (sä-räks′) *or* **Sarakhs** (sä-räks′) ft. town, Transcaspiana, Russia in Asia, 90 m. S W of Merv 10
Serdovsk (sĕr′dȯvsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, on Serdova river. 10
Sered (sĕr′ĕd *or* sä′rĕt) riv. Galicia prov. Austria, 120 m. to Dniester river.
Seregno (sā-rĕn′yō) town, Milano prov. Italy, 13 m. N of Milan 6
Serena (sā-rā′nä) town, ✻ of Coquimbo prov. Chile 17
Seres (sĕr′ĕs) town, Macedonia, Turkey in Europe, 45 m. N E of Salonika 30
Sereth (sä′rĕt′) riv. Bukowina & Roumania, 270 m. long, to Danube riv. — town, Bukowina prov. Austria, pop. 7.
Serghievsk (sĕr-gē-ĕvsk′) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe 31
Sergipe (sär-zhē′pä) state, Brazil, South America, 7,370 □ pop. 263, ✻ Aracajú.
Seride (sä-rē′dō) riv. Brazil, S. Am. 120 m. long, Parahyba to Piranhas river.
Serinagur (sĕr′ĭ-ną-gûr′). See Srínagar. 18
Seringapatam (sĕr-ĭn′gą-pą-tăm′) town, Mysore state, S India 13
Seringham (sĕr-ĭn′gŭm) town, 2 m. N of Trichinopoli, Madras pres. Br. India 11
Serino (sä-rē′nō) town & commune, Avellino prov. Italy ..... com. 5
Sermide (sär-mē′dā) vil. & commune, Mantua prov. Italy, on Po river .... com. 7
Serohi (sę-rō′wē) native state, Bengal pres. India, 3,200 □ pop. 55. — its ✻. 6
Seron (sā-rōn′) town, Almeria prov. Spain, 34 m. N of Almeria; iron mines. 6
Serpa (sĕr′pä) town, Alemtejo prov. Portugal, near Guadiana river 6
Serpukhov (sĕr-pōō-kŏv′) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe 17
Serpur (sĕr′pōōr′) town, Dacca div. Bengal, British India 8
Serra Capriola (sär′rä kä-prē-ō′lä) town, Foggia prov. Italy 5
Serra di Falco (-dē fäl′kō) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 6
Serra do Estrella (-dō ĕs-trĕl′lä) mt. range, Beira prov. Portugal, 75 m. long.
Serravalle (sär-rä-väl′ā) cml. town, Treviso prov. Italy, pop. 6. — town & commune, Florence prov. Italy, com. pop. 6.
Serravezza (sär-rä-vĕt′sä) town & commune, Lucca prov. Italy ..... com. 8
Servia (sĕr′vĭ-ə) *Slavonic* Srbiya (s′r-bē′yä) kingdom, S E Europe, 19,050 □ pop. 2,256, ✻ Belgrade. — vilayet, N W Turkey in Europe, 2,895 □ pop. 100, ✻ Novi-Bazar.
Sesia (sā′sē-ä) riv. N Italy, 86 m. long, Monte Rosa to Po river.
Sessa (sĕs′sä) city, Caserta prov. Italy, 17 m. N W of Capua 5
Sestri a Ponente (sĕs′trē ä pō-nĕn′tā) coast town, Genoa prov. Italy 6
Sesvete (sĕs-vā′tā) tp. Croatia, Hungary 7
Sétif (sā-tēf′) town, Constantine dept. Algeria, Africa 8
Setubal (sā-tōō′bäl) spt. Estremadura prov. Portugal, on Setubal Bay 12
Sevastopol (sĕv′as-tō′pol, *Russ.* sĕ-väs-tō′pōl) town & spt. Crimea, Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 34; siege in 1855. 15
Sevellan (sä′vĕl-län) mt. Azerbaijan prov. Persia, 13,000 ft. high. 2
Seven Islands, group, Alas. coast, 56° 10′ N. — group near Banca isl. Malay Arch. — group off N W coast of Celebes isl. Malay Arch. — group on N coast of Lapland, 68° 46′ N. — group, St. Lawrence Gulf, Quebec prov. Canada.
Sevenoaks (sĕv′ęn-ōks′) town, Kent co. England, 22 m. S E of London 8
Seventy-First, tp. Cumberland co. N. C. 4
Severn (sĕv′ern) riv. England, 210 m. long, N Wales to Bristol Channel.
Sevier (sę-vēr′) co. S W Ark. 547 □ pop. 10, × Lockesburg. — co. E Tenn. 560 □ pop. 19, × Sevierville. — co. Ut. 1,872 □ pop. 6, × Richfield.
Sevier Lake, salt lake, Millard co. Ut. 150 □; has no outlet.
Sevier River, Ut. 200 m. long, Iron co. to Sevier Lake.
Seville (sĕv′ĭl *or* sę-vĭl′) *Sp.* Sevilla (sā-vēl′yä) prov. Andalusia, Spain, 5,295 □ pop. 544. — its ✻ pop. 143, on Guadalquivir river.
Sèvres (sāvr) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France; famous porcelain factory 7
Sewalik Mountains (sē-wä′lĭk-) mt. range, Punjab & N W Provs. India.
Seward (sū′ard) co. S W Kan. 648 □ pop. 2, × Springfield. — co. S E Neb. 576 □ pop. 16, × Seward. — its ×, a city, pop. 2.
Sewickley (sę-wĭk′lę) tp. & bor. Allegheny co. Pa. bor. pop. 3. — tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 4.
Seychelles (sā′shĕl′) isls. Indian Ocean; British; a dependency of Mauritius. 11
Seymour (sē′mer) tp. & vil. New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — city, Jackson co. Ind. pop. 5.
Seyne (sān) shipbuilding & fishing town, dept. Var, France 12
Sézanne (sā-zänn′) mfg. town, dept. Marne, France 5
Sezza (sĕt′sä) *or* **Sezze** (sĕt′sā) town, Italy, 20 m. S E of Velletri 7
Sfax (sfäks) spt. town, Tunis, N Africa, on Cabes Gulf 6
Sgjersht (sgē-ĕrsht′) town, Warsaw prov. Poland, Russia in Europe 13
Shackelford (shăk′ęl-fȯrd) co. N W cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 2, × Albany.
Shadrinsk (shä-drēnsk′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia 6
Shadwell (shăd′wĕl) par. Middlesex co. England and E suburb of London 8
Shahábád (shä′hä′bäd′) dist. Patna div. Bengal, British India, 4,385 □ pop. 1,724, ✻ Arrah. — town, Ambala dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 12. — town, Sitápur div. Oudh, British India, pop. 19.
Sháhjahánpur (shä′jä-han′pōōr) dist. Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,982 □ pop. 950. — its ✻ pop. 78.
Shahnur (shä′nōōr′) *or* **Savanur** (shä′v-ą-nōōr′) native state, Berár, cen. India, 69 □ pop. 17. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Shahpur (shä′pōōr′) dist. Ráwal Pindi div. Punjab, British India, 4,699 □ pop. 369. — its ✻, on Jhelam river.
Shahpura (shä-pōō′rä) native state, Rájputána, India, 400 □ pop. 52. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Shaikpura (shāk′pōō′rä) town, Bhágalpur div. Bengal, British India 12
Shakopee (shăk′ō-pē) city, × of Scott co. Minn. 2
Shammar Mountains (shăm′mär′-) range, Shammar, N Arabia, 9,000 ft. high.
Shamokin (shą-mō′kĭn) tp. & bor. Northumberland co. Pa. tp. pop. 1, bor. pop. 14.
Shandaken (shăn-dā′kĕn) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3
Shanghai (shăng′hä′ī) spt. city, Kiangsu prov. China 380
Shang-I-Yuen (shäng′-ē-yōō′ĕn′) town, Chêhkiang prov. China 100
Shangtung (shäng′tōōng′) prov. N E China, 65,104 □ pop. 36,248, ✻ Tsi-nan.
Shannon (shăn′on) co. S Mo. 960 □ pop. 9, × Eminence. — riv. Ireland, 224 m. long, Cuilcagh Mt. Cavan co. to Atlantic ocean.
Shansi (shän-sē′) prov. N China, 56,268 □ pop. 12,211, chief city, Tai-yuen.
Shao-Chu (shä′ō-chōō′) city, Kwangtung prov. S E China, 120 m. N of Canton 50
Shapur (shä-pōōr′) anc. city, Fars prov. Persia; famous ruins.
Sharkey (shär′kę) co. W Miss. 425 □ pop. 8, × Rolling Fork.
Sharon (shâr′on) tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Schoharie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Richland co. O. pop. 3. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 7.
Sharp (shärp) co. N Ark. 570 □ pop. 10, × Evening Shade.
Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 5.
Sharpsville (shärps′vĭl) bor. Mercer co. Pa. 2

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Shasta (shăs′tą) co. N Cal. 3,960 □ pop. 12, × Shasta.
Shat-el-Arab (shät-ĕl-ä′răb) Euphrates & Tigris rivs. united, 120 m. to Persian Gulf.
Shatsk (shätsk) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe 7
Shawangunk (shŏn′gŭm) tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. ..... tp. 2
Shawangunk Mountains, range in Orange, Sullivan, & Ulster cos. N. Y.
Shawano (shą-wą′nō) co. N E Wis. 1,152 □ pop. 19, × Shawano.
Shawnee (shą′nē′) co. N E Kan. 558 □ pop. 49, × Topeka. — tp. & vil. Johnson co. Kan. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Wyandotte co. Kan. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Cape Girardeau co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — vil. Perry co. O. pop. 3.
Shawneetown (shą′nē′town) city, × of Gallatin co. Ill. 2
Shawswick (shąz′wĭk) tp. Lawrence co. Ind. 6
Sheboygan (shę-boi′gan) co. E Wis. 515 □ pop. 42. — its ×, a city, pop. 16.
Sheboygan Falls, tp. & vil. Sheboygan co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Sheechaillin (shē-kāl′lĭn) mt. Perth co. Scotland, 3,860 ft. high; Maskelyne's observations, 1774.
Sheerness (shēr-nĕs′) spt. town & govt. dockyard, Kent co. England 14
Sheffield (shĕf′fēld) tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — city, Colbert co. Ala. pop. 3. — mfg. town, York co. England, pop. 324; cutlery.
Shefford (shĕf′ord) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 555 □ pop. 23, × Waterloo.
Shehri-Sebz (shā′rē-sĕbz′) town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, 40 m. S of Samarkand.
Shekhoábád (shā-kō′ä′bäd′) town, Agra div. N. W. Provs. British India 10
Sheksna (shĕks′nä) riv. Russ. 150 m. long, Bielo-Ozero Lake to Volga river.
Shelbina (shĕl-bī′na) town, Shelby co. Mo. 2
Shelburne (shĕl′bûrn) co. S W Nova Scotia, Can. 945 □ pop. 15, × Shelburne.
Shelby (shĕl′bĭ) co. N cen. Ala. 772 □ pop. 21, × Columbiana. — co. S cen. Ill. 776 □ pop. 31, × Shelbyville. — co. S E cen. Ind. 400 □ pop. 25, × Shelbyville. — co. W Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Harlan. — co. N Ky. 405 □ pop. 17, × Shelbyville. — co. N E Mo. 514 □ pop. 16, × Shelbyville. — co. W O. 420 □ pop. 25, × Sidney. — co. S W Tenn. 728 □ pop. 113, × Memphis. — co. E Tex. 800 □ pop. 14, × Center. — tp. Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2. — vil. Richland co. O. pop. 2.
Shelbyville (shĕl′bĭ-vĭl) city, × of Shelby co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Shelby co. Ind. pop. 5. — vil. × of Shelby co. Ky. pop. 3. — vil. × of Bedford co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Sheldon (shĕl′dọn) tp. & hamlet, Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Beaufort co. S. C. pop. 6.
Shelif *or* **Chelif** (shĕl′lēf′) riv. Algeria, 250 m. long, Mt. Atlas to Medit. sea.
Shelikof (shā′lē-kŏf) **Strait**, *or* **Alaska Sound** (ą-lăs′ką sound′) strait between Kadiak isl. and mainland, Alas.
Shelton (shĕl′tọn) bor. Fairfield co. Conn. 2
Shemakha (shā-mä′kä) mfg. town, Baku govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia 29
Shenandoah (shĕn′ăn-dō′a) riv. Va. 200 m. long, Port Republic to Potomac riv. — co. N Va. 495 □ pop. 20, × Woodstock. — vil. Page co. Io. pop. 2. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 16.
Shenango (shē-năn′gō) riv. Pa. 100 m. long, Crawford co. to Mahoning riv. — tp. Lawrence co. Pa. 2
Shendy (shĕn′dą′) town, Nubia, on Nile riv. 90 m. N N E of Khartum 6
Shengking (shăng-kĭng′) *or* **Liau-Tong** (lē-ow′-tŏng′) prov. S Manchuria, Chinese Empire, 37,269 □ pop. 2,187, ✻ Mukden.
Shensi (shĕn-sē′) prov. N China, 67,400 □ pop. 8,432, chief city Si-ngan.
Sheopur *or* **Sheopur Khas** (shē-ō-pōor′ käs) town near Benares, India 9
Shepherdstown (shĕp′ẹrdz-town) vil. Jefferson co. W. Va. 2
Shepton-Mallet (shĕp′ọn-măl′ẹt) town, Somerset co. England 5
Sherborne (shĕr′born) town, Dorset co. England, on Ivel river 6
Sherbrooke (shĕr′brŏŏk) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, 220 □ pop. 16. — its × pop. 10.
Sherburne (shĕr′bûrn) co. E cen. Minn. 424 □ pop. 6, × Elk River. — tp. & vil. Chenango co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dąn) co. N W Kan. 900 □ pop. 4. — co. N W Neb. 2,180 □ pop. 9, × Rushville. — co. N Wyo. 2,775 □ pop. 2. — its ×. — tp. Crawford co. Kan. pop. 3.
Sheridan, Mount, peak, Rocky Mts. in National Park, Wyo. 10,420 ft. high.
Sherman (shĕr′mąn) co. N W Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 5, × Goodland. — co. cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 6, × Loup City. — co. N Ore. 510 □ pop. 2, × Wasco. — city, × of Grayson co. Tex. pop. 7.
Sherman, Mount, peak, Blue Mts. Grant co. Ore. 11,000 ft. high.
Sheskiyev (shĕs-kę-yĕv′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, on Kalma riv. 5
Shetland Islands (shĕt′land-) arch. 102 isls. Scot. 582 □, chief isl. Mainland 29
Shettlestone (shĕt′l-stōn) N E suburb, Glasgow, Lanark co. Scotland 8
Shevagurry (shē′vą-gŭr′ĭ) town, Tinnevelli dist. Madras pres. British India .. 14
Sheyenne (shī′ĕn′) riv. N. Dak. 300 m. long, to Red River of the North.
Shiawassee (shī′ą-wąs′ē) riv. Mich. 100 m. long, Oakland co. to Flint riv. — co. E cen. Mich. 528 □ pop. 31, × Corunna.
Shickshock Mountains (shĭk′shŏk-) Gaspé Pen. Quebec prov. Canada.
Shields, North (-shēldz) spt. & mfg. town, Northumberland co. England 7
Shields, South, spt. & shipbuilding town, Durham co. England 78
Shigatze (shē-gät′zā) town, ✻ of W. Tibet, 140 m. W by S of Lassa; residence of the Bogdo-Lama.
Shikarpur (shĭk′ar-pōor′) dist. N Sind, Bombay, British India, 8,813 □ pop. 776. — its ✻, a cml. town, pop. 38. — town, Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India, pop. 11.
Shikoku (shē-kō′kōō) isl. Japan, E of Kiushiu isl. 7,031 □ 2,863
Shiloh (shī′lō) tp. Sumter co. S. C. 2
Shimoga (shē-mō′gä) dist. Nagar div. N W Mysore, S India, 3,797 □ pop. 499. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Shipka Pass (shĭp′ka-) pass in Balkan Mts. Bulgaria, 4,324 ft. above sea; battles, 1877.
Shipley (shĭp′lĭ) town, York co. England, 3 m. N N W of Bradford 15
Shippensburg (shĭp′ẹnz-bûrg) bor. Cumberland co. Pa. 2
Shiraz (shē′räz) city, ✻ of Fars prov. & former ✻ of Persia 32
Shiré (shē′rā) riv. Africa, from S end of Nyassa Lake, 300 m. to Zambezi riv.
Shirgati (shĕr′gä′tē) town, S part of Patna div. Bengal pres. British India 7
Shirkot (shĕr′kŏt) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provs. British India 13
Shirwa (shĕr′wą) lake, S E Af. 1,200 □, 30 m. S E of Lake Nyassa; no outlet.
Shizuoka (shē′zōō-ō′kä) town, S E coast Hondo isl. Japan, on Saruga Bay 38
Shoa (shō′ä) kingdom, S E Abyssinia, Africa, ✻ Licheh; Italian protectorate.
Shoal (shōl) tp. Clinton co. Mo. 4
Shoeburyness (shōō′bẹr-ĭ-nĕs) cape, Essex co. England; artillery range.
Sholápur (shō-lä′pōor) dist. Deccan div. Bombay pres. British India, 3,925 □ pop. 816. — its ✻ a ft. town, pop. 61.
Shoreditch (shōr′dĭch) part of London, N of the old City 127
Shoshone (shō-shō′nē) co. N Ida. 4,400 □ pop. 5, × Murray.
Shoshone Falls, Snake Riv. Ida.; 200 ft. high.
Shoshong (shō-shŏng′) town, N E part of Bechuanaland, S Africa 30
Shreveport (shrēv′pōrt) city, × of Caddo par. La. 12
Shrewsbury (shrūz′bẽr-ĭ) tp. & vil. Monmouth co. N. J. tp. pop. 8. — tp. & vil. York co. Pa. tp. pop. 2. — (shrūz′bẹr-ĭ *or* shrōz′bẹr-ĭ) town, × of Shropshire, England, 38 m. S of Chester, on Severn riv. pop. 27.
Shropshire (shrŏp′shir) *or* **Salop** (sā′lọp) min. & past. inland co. England, 1,320 □ pop. 236, × Shrewsbury.

Shtshigri (shchĭg′rē) *or* **Tchigri** (chēg′rē) town, Kursk govt. Russ. in Europe 5
Shugshut (shōōg′shōōt). See SUGUD.
Shullsburg (shŭlz′bûrg) tp. & vil. Lafayette co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Shumalari (shŭm′ą-lä′rē) *or* **Chamalari** (chäm′ä-lä′rē) peak, Himalaya Mts. 23,944 ft. high, lat. 27° 50′ N, lon. 89° 13′ E.
Shumla (shōōm′lä) ft. town, Balkan Mts. Bulgaria 23
Shumshábád (shōōm-shä′bäd′) *or* **Shamsábád** (shăm-säbäd′) town, N. W. Provs. British India 9
Shusha (shōō′shä) town, Yelizavetpol govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia ... 27
Shuster (shōōs′tẹr) city, Khuzistan prov. Persia, on Karun riv. pop. 27.
Shutal Pass (shōō′täl′-) Hindu-Kush Mts. 15,500 ft. high.
Shwedung (shwā-dōōng′) town, Prome dist. Lower Burma 12
Shwegyin (shwā-gyĕn′) dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 5,567 □ pop. 129. — its ✻, on Sittang riv. pop. 7.
Sialkot (sē-äl′kŏt) dist. Amritsar div. Punjab, British India, 1,955 □ pop. 1,005. — its ✻ pop. 55.
Siam (sī-ăm′ *or* sē-äm′) country, S E Asia, 220,000 □ pop. 10,000, ✻ Bangkok.
Siatista (sē′ä-tēs′tä) *or* **Shatista** (shä′tēs′tä) town, S Monastir vilayet, Turkey 8
Siberia (sī-bē′rĭ-ą) country of N Russia in Asia, bet. Ural Mts. and Pacific ocean, 4,833,496 □ pop. 4,485: W ✻ Tobolsk; E ✻ Irkutsk.
Sibley (sĭb′lĭ) co. cen. Minn. 588 □ pop. 15, × Henderson.
Sibsagar (sēb-sä′gär) dist. N E Assam, British India, 2,413 □ pop. 297. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Sicily (sĭs′ĭ-lĭ) largest isl. Mediterranean sea, 11,289 □ pop. 3,285, ✻ Palermo; with other isls. a former dept. of Italy; divided into seven provs.; massacre, known as the Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
Siculiana (sē-kōōl-yä′nä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy 6
Sidhpur (sĭd′pōor′) town, Baroda state, Bombay, India, 25 m. E N E of Patan 14
Sidibel-Abbès (sē′dē-bĕl-äb′bās′) town, Oran dept. Algeria, Africa 22
Sidney (sĭd′nĭ) tp. & town, × of Fremont co. Io. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — vil. × of Shelby co. O. pop. 5.
Sidon (sī′dọn). See SAIDA.
Siebengebirge (sē′bęn-gę-bēērg′ę) hills, Rhine Prov. Prussia, of which the Drachenfels is one; Löwenberg, the highest, is 1,500 ft. above sea level.
Siedlce (sēdl′sę) govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, 5,535 □ pop. 672. — its ✻ pop. 10; battle, 1831.
Siegberg (sēg′bĕrg) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. S E of Cologne 6
Siegen (sē′gẹn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 15
Siena (sē-ā′nä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,465 □ pop. 207. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Sieradz (syä′räds) town, Kalisz govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 7
Sierning (sēr′nĭng) town, Upper Austria, 6 m. W of Steyer 6
Sierpc (syĕrps) town, N W Poland, Russia in Europe, 21 m. N of Plock 7
Sierra (sē-ĕr′ra) co. N E Cal. 900 □ pop. 5, × Downieville. — co. S W N. M. 3,116 □ pop. 4, × Hillsboro.
Sierra Blanca (-blăn′ka) range, Rocky Mts. Col.; highest, 14,464 ft.
Sierra de la Vinda (sē-ĕr′rä dā lä vēn′dä) mts. Peru; passes, 15,000 ft. high.
Sierra del Monte Diablo (sē-ĕr′ra dĕl mŏn′tā dē-ä′blō). See COAST RANGE. 2
Sierra de San Juan (sē-ĕr′ra dā sän hōō-än′) range, N. M. & Ut. 150 m. long. 6
Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ra lē-ō′nē) British colony, Senegambia, W Africa, 15,000 □ pop. 300, ✻ Freetown.
Sierra Madre (sē-ĕr′ra mä′drā) range of Rocky Mts. Col. — (*Sp. pron.* sē-ĕr′rä mä′drā) principal mt. chain of Mexico.
Sierra Nevada (-nē-vä′dą) mt. chain, Cal. 500 m. long, highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,898 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* sē-ĕr′rä nā-vä′dä) mts. Spain; Mulhacen, 11,658 ft. the highest.
Sievsk (sē-ĕvsk′) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Sievsk river 9
Signa (sēn′yä) vil. 8 m. W of Florence, Italy, on Arno river 6
Signak (sĭg′năk′) ft. town, Tiflis govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia in Asia 10
Sigourney (sĭg′ŭr-nĭ) tp. & city, Keokuk co. Io. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Siguenza (sē-gĕn′thä) town, Guadalajara prov. Spain 5
Sihun (sē-hōōn′) *or* **Seihan** (sī-hän′) *anc.* SA′RUS, riv. Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, 130 m. long, to Gulf of Iskanderun.
Sikandarábád (sē-kän-dä-rä′bäd′) town, Nizam's dominions, S India, pop. 34. — town, Meerut div. N. W. Provinces, British India, pop. 18.
Sikhs (sēks) nation, Punjab, N W India; now ruled by England.
Sikkim (sĭk′ĭm) trib. state, Bengal, India, 1,550 □ pop. 80, ✻ Tumlong.
Silchester (sĭl′chęs-tẹr) vil. Hants co. England; remains of Roman city, CALLEVA ATREBA′TUM.
Silesia (sĭ-lē′shĭ-ą) *Ger.* SCHLESIEN (shlā′zē-ẹn) prov. S E Prussia, 15,562 □ pop. 4,224, ✻ Breslau. — prov. or crown land, Austria, 1,987 □ pop. 606, ✻ Troppau.
Silistria (sĭ-lĭs′trĭ-ą) ft. city, Bulgaria, on Danube riv.; sieges 1829, 1854 11
Silliman, Mount (-sĭl′ĭ-mąn) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 11,623 ft. high.
Silver Bow, co. S W Mont. 915 □ pop. 24, × Butte City.
Silver City, vil. Grant co. N. M. 2
Silver Creek, vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. Greene co. O. pop. 2.
Silver Spring, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 2
Silverton (sĭl′vẹr-tọn) tp. Aiken co. S. C. 2
Silves (sēl′vĕs) town, Algarve prov. Portugal 5
Simancas (sē-män′käs) town, Valladolid, Spain; archives of Castile 1
Simbirsk (sĭm-bērsk′) govt. Russia, 19,110 □ pop. 1,580. — its ✻ pop. 39.
Simcoe (sĭm′kō) lake, Ontario prov. Canada, 500 □. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 1,665 □ pop. 85, × Barrie.
Simferopol (sĭm-fĕr-ō′pŏl) town, ✻ of Taurida govt. Russia in Europe 37
Simla (sĭm′la) dist. Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 18 □ pop. 34. — its ✻ pop. 7; a sanitarium.
Simmering (sĭm′mę-rĭng) town, Lower Austria, S E suburb of Vienna 20
Simonoseki (sē′mō-nō-sā′kē) spt. town, at S W point of Hondo isl. Japan 70
Simon's Town (sī′mọnz-) town & naval arsenal, Simon's Bay, Cape Col. S Af. 6
Simplon (sĭm′plŏn, *Fr.* săN′plōN′) mt. & pass, Swit.; Napoleon's famous road.
Simpson (sĭmp′sọn) co. Ky. 320 □ pop. 11, × Franklin. — co. S cen. Miss. 580 □ pop. 10, × Westville.
Simpsons Creek, tp. Horry co. S. C. 3
Simsbury (sĭmz′bẹr-ĭ) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. ..... tp. 2
Sin *or* **Sin-le-Noble** (săN′-lę-nōbl′) town, dept. Nord, France 6
Sinai (sī′nā *or* sī′nā-ī) pen. bet. Suez & Akabah Gulfs, N end of Red Sea.
Sinai, Mount, *now* **Jebel-Moosa**, Arabia Petræa, 8,593 ft. high.
Sinaloa (sĭn-ą-lō′ä) state, Mexico, 33,671 □ pop. 224, × Culiacon, pop. 8. — town, Sinaloa state, Mexico, pop. 10.
Sind (sĭnd) riv. India, 220 m. long, Seronge to Jamna river. — prov. N W Bombay pres. British India, 48,326 □ pop. 2,869, ✻ Haidarábád.
Sinder (sĭn′dẹr) town, N W part of Bornu, cen. Africa 15
Si-ngan (sē′n′găn′) populous city, ✻ of Shensi prov. N China, on Hwei-ho riv.
Singapore (sĭn′gą-pōr′) British isl. S of Malay Pen. 206 □ pop. 183. — its ✻ & ✻ of Straits Settlements, pop. 139.
Singbhum (sĭng′bōōm′) dist. S W Bengal, India, 4,503 □ pop. 415, ✻ Chaibassa.
Sing-Sing (sĭng′-sĭng′) vil. Westchester co. N. Y.; state prison 9
Sinigaglia (sē-nē-gäl′yä) spt. town, Ancona prov. Italy 11
Sinj (sē-nē′) *or* **Sign** (sēn) ft. town, Dalmatia prov. Austria 3
Sinope (sĭn-ō′pē) *Tur.* SINOUB (sē-nōōb′) spt. Turkey in Asia, on Black Sea ... 8
Sion (sī′ŏn) *or* **Zion** (zī′ŏn) mt. Palestine, Turkey in Asia, site of Jerusalem.

Sioux (sōō) co. N W Io. 768 □ pop. 18, × Orange City. — co. N W Neb. 2,046 □ pop. 2, × Harrison.
Sioux City, tp. & city, × of Woodbury co. Io. tp. pop. 38, city pop. 38.
Sioux Falls, city, × of Minnehaha co. S. Dak. 10
Sirampur (sēr′ăm-pōōr′) town, Bengal, British India, 13 m. N of Calcutta.... 13
Sirguja (sēr-gōō′jă) native state, W Bengal, Ind. 6,103 □ pop. 316. — its ✻.
Sirhind (sēr-hĕnd′) div. India, bet. Jamna & Sutlej rivs. 8,199 □ pop. 2,199.
Siri-pul (sē′rē-pōōl′) town, Afghánistán, 45 m. S W of Balkh 18
Sirmur (sēr′mōōr′) Sikh state, N E part of Punjab, British India, 1,096 □ pop. 90, ✻ Nahun.
Sirpur (sēr′pōōr′) town, Kandesh dist. Bombay, British India 7
Sirsa (sēr′să) town, ✻ of Bhattiana dist. Hissar div. Punjab, British India 11
Siskiyou (sĭs′kĭ-yōō) co. N Cal. 5,680 □ pop. 12, × Yreka.
Sissa (sēs′să) town & commune, 4 m. N W of Parma, Italy ..... com. 5
Sistova (sēs-tō′vă) *or* **Svistov** (svēs′tŏv) town, Bulgaria 12
Sitápur (sē′tă′pōōr) div. N Oudh, British India, 7,555 □ pop. 3,096. — dist. of div. 2,250 □ pop. 930. — town, ✻ of dist. & div. pop. 6.
Sitka (sĭt′kă) spt. town, ✻ of Alas. on W coast of Baranof Island 1
Sittingbourne (sĭt′ĭng-bōrn) town, Kent co. England 8
Siuchau (sē-ōō/chow′) *or* **Suchau** (sōō/chow′) city, N W Kiangsu prov. China 1,000
Siut (sē-ōōt′) town on Nile riv. ✻ of Assiout prov. Upper Egypt 32
Siwas (sē/wăs′) vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 32,308 □ pop. 996. — its ✻ pop. 48.
Siwistan (sē-wĭs-tän′) hill country, formerly S E part of Afghánistán, now attached to British India.
Six Pound, tp. Warren co. N. C. 2
Skager Rack (skăg′er răk) arm of North Sea, S of Norway, 150 m. long.
Skagit (skăg′ĭt) co. N Wash. 1,916 □ pop. 9, × Mount Vernon.
Skagit River, British Columbia, 200 m. Cascade Mts. to Puget Sound.
Skala (skä′lă) tp. E Galicia prov. Austria 6
Skalat (skä′lät) tp. E Galicia prov. Austria 5
Skalitz (skä′lĭts) town, Neutra co. Hungary 5
Skaneateles (skăn-ē-ăt′lēz) tp. & vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 2. — lake, Onondaga and Cayuga cos. N. Y. 45 □.
Skaptar Jökull (skäp′tär yō-kōōl′) volcanic mts. S E Iceland.
Skaraborg (skä′rä-bôrg′) prov. S Sweden, 3,307 □ pop. 247, ✻ Mariestad.
Skelligs (skĕl′ĭgz) three isls. Kerry co. Ireland ; Great Skellig, 710 ft. high.
Skiddaw (skĭd′ă) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,022 ft. high.
Skierniewice (skyĕr-nē-wē̆t′sā) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Skipton (skĭp′tŏn) town, York co. England 9
Skopelos (skō-pā′lŏs) one of the N. Sporades isls. Ægean sea, Greece ; belongs to the nome of Eubœa, 32 □ 9
Skowhegan (skow-hē′gan) tp. & vil. Somerset co. Me. ..... tp. 5
Skunk River, riv. Io. 275 m. long, Hamilton co. to Mississippi river.
Skvira (skvē′rä) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe 8
Skye (skī) isl. Inner Hebrides, Inverness co. Scotland, 547 □ 17
Slagelse (slä′gel-se) town, Seeland isl. Denmark 5
Slater (slā′ter) vil. Saline co. Mo. 2
Slatington (slā′tĭng-tŏn) bor. Lehigh co. Pa. 3
Slatoust (slä-tōōst′) mfg. town, Ufa govt. Russia, in Ural Mts. 20
Slave Coast, coast of Guinea, W Africa, bet. Lagos & Volta rivers.
Slaviansk (släv′yänsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe 10
Slavonia (sla-vō′nĭ-a) the E part of the united kingdom of Croatia & Slavonia, a part of Hungary, 3,656 □ pop. 381, ✻ Esseg.
Sleswick (slĕs′wĭk) *Ger.* Schleswig (shlās′wĕg) spt. town, Baltic sea, Prussia 15
Sleswick-Holstein (-hōl′stīn) *Ger.* Schleswig-Holstein (shlās′wĕg-hōl′stīn) prov. Prussia, 7,273 □ pop. 1,217, ✻ Kiel.
Sley *or* **Schlei, The** (-shlī) arm of Baltic sea, E coast of Sleswick-Holstein.
Sleydinge (slī′dĭn/ng) mfg. vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium 5
Sliedrecht (slē′drĕkt) vil. S. Holland prov. Netherlands 7
Sligo (slī′gō) co. Ireland, 721 □ pop. 98. — spt. its ×, on Sligo Bay, pop. 11.
Slivno (slēv′nō) *or* **Sliven** (slē′vän) town, East Roumelia, 65 m. N by E of Adrianople 21
Slobodskoi (slŏb-ŏds-koi′) town, Viatka govt. Russia in Europe 7
Slochteren (slŏx′ter-en) tp. Groningen prov. Netherlands 8
Slonim (slō′nĕm) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe 12
Slough (slou) vil. Buckingham co. England 5
Sluis *or* **Sluys** (slois) commune & town, Zealand, Netherlands ; naval battle in 1340 ..... com. 10
Slutsk (slōōtsk) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, 63 m. S of Minsk 9
Smaalenene (sma-lā-nā′nā) prov. Norway, 1,599 □ pop. 120, ✻ Frederikshald.
Smederevo (smĕ̆r′dă-rā′vō) *or* **Semendria** (sē-mĕn′drē-ä) town, Servia, on Danube river 7
Smeinogorsk (zmā-nŏ-gŏrsk′) min. town, Tomsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia 15
Smichów (smĕ-kōf′) vil. Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague 25
Smilde (smĕl′dę) tp. Drenthe prov. Netherlands 6
Smith, co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 16, × Smith Center. — co. S cen. Miss. 630 □ pop. 11, × Raleigh. — co. middle Tenn. 368 □ pop. 18, × Carthage. — co. N E Tex. 930 □ pop. 28, × Tyler.
Smithfield, tp. & vil. × of Johnson co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Providence co. R. I. tp. pop. 3.
Smith Sound, N extremity of Baffin Bay ; surveyed 1854.
Smithtown (smĭth′town) tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3
Smithville (smĭth′vĭl) tp. Brunswick co. N. C. 2
Smoky Hill River, Kan. 400 m. long, E Col. to Solomon river.
Smoky Mountains, Great, range, N. C. & Tenn. ; highest is Clingmans Peak, 6,660 ft. Wayne co. N. C.
Smolensk (smō-lĕnsk′) govt. Russia in Europe, 21,638 □ pop. 1,339. — its ✻ pop. 34 ; battles in 1812.
Smyrna (smĕr′na) vil. Kent co. Del. pop. 2. — *Tur.* Izmir (ĭz-mēr′) *or* **Aidin** (ī-dēn′) vilayet, W Turkey in Asia, on the Ægean sea, 17,370 □ pop. 1,391. — its ✻ a spt. pop. 187.
Smyth (smĭth) co. S W part of Va. 450 □ pop. 13, × Marion.
Snake River, 1,050 m. long, W Wyo. to Columbia riv. — riv. Minn. 150 m. long, Aitkin co. to St. Croix riv. — riv. Neb. 100 m. long, to Niobrara river.
Sneek (snāk) town, W part of Friesland prov. Netherlands 9
Sniatyn (snē-ä′tēn) town, Galicia prov. Austria 11
Snohomish (snō-hō′mĭsh) co. N W Wash. 1,720 □ pop. 9. — its ×, city, pop. 2.
Snowdon (snō′dŏn) highest mt. Wales, Carnarvon co. 3,571 ft. high.
Snow Hill, town, × of Worcester co. Md. 1
Snow Mass Mountain, Elk Range, Col. 13,970 ft. high.
Snyder (snī′der) co. E cen. Pa. 325 □ pop. 18, × Middleburg.
Sochaczew (sō-kä′chĕv) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 5
Society Hill, tp. & vil. Darlington co. S. C. ..... tp. 3
Society Islands, S Pacific ocean, 462 □ pop. 13, ✻ Papeete ; chief isl. Tahiti ; French.
Socorro (sō-kŏr′rŏ) co. N. M. 15,476 □ pop. 10. — its ×, a city on Rio Grande, pop. 2. — (*Sp. pron.* sō-kōr′rō) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, South America, pop. 12.
Söderhamn (sö′der-hämn) town, Gefleborg prov. Sweden ; govt. armory 10
Södermanland (sö′der-män-länt′) agr. prov. S E Sweden, 2,631 □ pop. 155, ✻ Nyköping.
Sodus (sō′dŭs) tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 1.
Soepa (sōō′pä) native state, on Boni Gulf, Celebes isl. Malay Archipelago 18
Soerabaya *or* **Surabáya** (sōō′rä-bī′ä) Dutch residency, N E part of Java isl. Malay Arch. pop. 1,597. — its ✻ a spt. on Madura Strait, pop. 133.
Soerakarta *or* **Surakarta** (sōō-rä-kär′tä) Dutch residency, cen. Java isl. pop. 883. — its ✻, a ft. city, on Solo riv. pop. 10.
Soest (söst) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, 13 m. N N E of Arnsberg .. 14
Sofia (sō-fē′ä) city, ✻ of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe 42
Sogirma (sō-gēr′mä) town, Gando kingdom, Sudan, cen. Africa 9
Sogliano (sōl-yä′nō) town & commune, Forli, Italy ..... com. 6
Sohagpur (sō′hăg-pōōr′) town, Baghelkhand agency, Cen. India, 90 m. E by N of Jabalpur 8
Sohar (sō′här′) spt. town, Oman, S E Arabia, 120 m. N W of Maskat 9
Sohl (sōl) co. Hungary, 1,052 □ pop. 98, ✻ Neusohl.
Sohrau (sō′rou) *Silesian* Zyory (sē-ō′rē) town, Silesia prov. Prussia 5
Soissons (swäs′sôn′) anc. ft. town, dept. Aisne, France, on Aisne river 11
Sokal (sō′käl) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Bug river 7
Sokoto (sō-kō-tō′) empire, E Niger region, Sudan, Africa, 121,000 □ pop. 9,800, ✻ Wurno, on Gandi riv. pop. 15 ; attached by treaty to the ter. of British Royal Niger Co. — town in N W part of same, pop. 20.
Sokotra (sō-kō′trä *or* sōk′ō-trä) isl. Indian Ocean, S of Arabia, 1,382 □ pop. 10, ✻ Tamarida ; British.
Solana (sō-lä′nä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 7
Solano (sō-lä′nō) co. Cal. 960 □ pop. 21, × Suisun City.
Soldin (sōl-dēn′) walled town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 6
Solebay (sōl′bā). See Southwold.
Solebury (sōl′ber-ĭ) tp. Bucks co. Pa. 2
Solent, The (-sō′lent) sea bet. Isle of Wight & Eng. 18 m. long, 3 m. wide.
Solesmes (sō′lām′) town, dept. Nord, France, on Selle river 6
Soleure (sō′lur′) *Ger.* Solothurn (sō′lō-tōōrn′) canton, Switzerland, 302 □ pop. 86. — its ✻, on Aar riv. pop. 7.
Solferino (sōl′fer-ē′nō) vil. Lombardy, Italy, 20 m. N N W of Mantua ; battle in 1859.
Solihull (sŏl-ĭ-hŭl′) town & par. Warwick co. England ..... par. 5
Solingen (sō′lĭng-en) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia ; famous for cutlery 37
Soller (sōl-yär′) town, N W coast, Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea ; Spanish ... 7
Solo (sō′lō) *or* **Sambaya** (säm-bī′ä) largest riv. Java isl. 356 m. to Java Sea.
Sologne (sō′lŏn′) anc. dist. France, now depts. Loir-et-Cher & Loiret.
Solola (sō-lō′lä) town, Guatemala state, Central America 5
Solomon (sŏl′ō-mon), *or* **Salomon** (săl′ō-mon), **Islands**, group, E of New Guinea, S Pac. oc. 12,000 □ pop. 110 ; N W part, German ; S E part, British.
Solt (sōlt) *Ger.* Solth (sōlt) town, Pest co. Hungary 6
Solway Firth (sŏl′wā-) inlet, Irish Sea, between Eng. & Scot. 38 m. long.
Somali (sō-mä′lē) ter. between equator & Gulf of Aden, part of Italian East Africa, 250,000 □ pop. 1,000.
Sombrerete (sōm-brā-rā′tā) min. town, Zacatecas state, Mexico 12
Somergem (sōm′er-gĕm′) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium 6
Somers (sŭm′erz) tp. Preble co. O. 2
Somerset (sŭm′er-sĕt) co. N W Me. 3,664 □ pop. 33, × Norridgewock. — co. S E Md. 365 □ pop. 24, × Princess Anne. — co. N cen. N. J. 303 □ pop. 28, × Somerville. — co. S Pa. 1,106 □ pop. 37, × Somerset. — tp. & vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Niagara co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Pulaski co. Ky. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 3. — tp. & bor. × of Somerset co. Pa. tp. pop. 3, bor. pop. 2. — *or* **Somersetshire** (sŭm′er-sĕt-shir) co. England, 1,640 □ pop. 484, × Bath.
Somersworth (sŭm′erz-worth) tp. Strafford co. N. H. 6
Somervell (sŭm′er-vĕl) co. N Tex. 200 □ pop. 3, × Glen Rose.
Somerville (sŭm′er-vĭl) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 40 ; suburb of Boston. — bor. × of Somerset co. N. J. pop. 4.
Somme (sŏmm) riv. France, 117 m. long, St. Quentin to English Channel. — dept. N W France, 2,379 □ pop. 546, ✻ Amiens.
Sommerda (sōm-mĕr′dä) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 13 m. N N E of Erfurt. 5
Sommerfeld (sōm′mĕr-fĕlt) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 11
Somonauk (sōm′o-nak) tp. & vil. Dekalb co. Ill. ..... tp. 4
Sönderborg (sön′der-bōrg) town, S W coast Alsen isl. Prussia 6
Sondershausen (sōn′derz-how′zen) a ✻ of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Ger. 7
Söndre Bergenhuus (sön′drā bĕr′gen-hōōs′) prov. Norway, 6,024 □ pop. 128, ✻ Bergen.
Söndre Trondhjem (-trŏnd′yĕm) prov. Nor. 7,188 □ pop. 124, ✻ Trondhjem.
Sondrio (sōn′drē-ō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,261 □ pop. 130, ✻ Sondrio.
Sone (sōn) riv. India, 440 m. long, Berár dist. to Ganges river.
Song-ka (sŏng′-kä′) riv. Yunnan prov. China, to Gulf of Tonquin, 600 m. long.
Sonipat (sō′ne-pät′) town, Delhi div. Punjab, Br. India, 27 m. N N W of Delhi 12
Sonneberg (sōn′ne-bĕrg′) town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany 11
Sonnenburg (sön′nen-bōōrg′) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 6
Sonoma (sō-nō′ma) co. W Cal. 1,548 □ pop. 33, × Santa Rosa. — tp. & vil. Sonoma co. Cal. on Sonoma Creek, tp. pop. 3.
Sonora (sō-nō′ra) city, × of Tuolumne co. Cal. pop. 1. — state, Mex. 76,900 □ pop. 135, ✻ Hermosillo. — town, Sonora state, Mex. on Sonora riv. pop. 8.
Sonora Pass, Sierra Nevada, Alpine co. Cal. 10,000 ft. high.
Sonpur (sōn′pōōr′) *or* **Sohanpur** (sō′hän-pōōr′) state, E part of Cen. Provinces, India, 906 □ pop. 131. — its ✻.
Sonsonate (sōn-sō-nä′tā) town, Salvador, Central America 10
Sora (sō′rä) city, Caserta prov. Italy 5
Soragna (sō-rän′yä) town, 18 m. N W of Parma, Italy 5
Soran (sō′rän′) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India 11
Sorano (sō-rä′nō) vil. & commune, Italy, 5 m. N E of Pitigliano ..... com. 6
Sorau (sō′rou) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 13
Sorel (sō-rĕl′) town, ✻ of Richelieu co. Quebec prov. Canada 7
Soresina (sō-rā-sē′nä) town, Italy, 14 m. N W of Cremona 7
Sória (sō′rē-ä) prov. Spain, 3,836 □ pop. 151. — its ✻ on Douro riv. pop. 6.
Soriano (sō-rē-ä′nō) town, Italy, pop. 5. — dept. Uruguay, South America, 3,560 □ pop. 27, ✻ Mercedes.
Soroka (sō-rō′kä) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe 8
Soroksar (sō′rōk′sär′) town, Pest co. Hungary 8
Sorrento (sōr-rĕn′tō) coast town, Italy, S side of Naples Bay 20
Sorso (sōr′sō) town, N W part of Sardinia isl. 6 m. N of Sassari 6
Sortino (sōr-tē′nō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy 8
Sosnitsa (sŏs-nēt′sä) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 6
Sotteville-les-Rouen (sōt′vēl′-lā′-rōō′ŏn′) vil. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France 13
Souch Bulak (sōōch′ bōō-läk′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, S of Lake Urmia 6
Soudan (sōō′dän′). See Supan.
Soulanges (sōō′lŏnzh′) co. Quebec prov. Can. 138 □ pop. 10, × Coteau Landing.
Soure (sō′rā) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal 6
South African Republic, *or* **The Transvaal** (-trăns-väl′), rep. E part of S Africa, 113,642 □ pop. about 680, ✻ Pretoria.
South Amboy (-ăm-boy′) tp. & bor. Middlesex co. N. J. ..... tp. 4
South America. See America.
Southampton (sŭth-hămp′ton) co. S E Va. 567 □ pop. 20, × Jerusalem. — tp. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8. — spt. town, Hampshire, England, pop. 65.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ×, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

South Arcot (-är′kŏt) dist. Madras, Br. India, 4,873 □ pop. 1,974, ✻ Gudalur. — **South Australia** (-ȧs-trā′lĭ-ȧ) Br. col. Australia, 903,690 □ pop. 315, ✻ Adelaide. — **South Bend**, city, × of St. Joseph co. Ind. 22 — **South Berwick** (-bĕr′wĭk) tp. & vil. York co. Me. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — **South Bethlehem** (-bĕth′lę-hem) bor. Northampton co. Pa. 5 — **Southboro** (south′bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. 2 — **South Brabant** (-bra-bănt′) prov. Belgium, 1,268 □ pop. 1,128, ✻ Brussels. — **Southbridge** (south′brĭj) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. 8 — **South Brunswick** (-brŭnz′wĭk) tp. Middlesex co. N. J. 2 — **South Carolina** (-kăr-ō-lī′na) state, U. S. A. 30,570 □ pop. 1,151, ✻ Columbia. — **South Chester** (-chĕs′tęr) bor. Delaware co. Pa. 7 — **South Dakota** (-dȧ-kō′tȧ) state, N W U. S. A. 77,650 □ pop. 329, ✻ Pierre. — **Southeast**, tp. Putnam co. N. Y. 4 — **South Easton** (-ēst′on) bor. Northampton co. Pa. 7 — **Southfield** (south′fēld) tp. Richmond co. N. Y. 7 — **South Georgia** (-jôr′jē-ȧ) isl. S Atlantic ocean, E of Tierra del Fuego, 1,000 □. — **South Hadley** (-hăd′lĭ) tp. & vil. Hampshire co. Mass. tp. 4 — **South Haven** (-hā′vęn) tp. & vil. Van Buren co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — **South Holland** (-hŏl′and) prov. Netherlands, 1,166 □ pop. 967, ✻ The Hague. — **South Huntingdon** (-hŭnt′ĭng-dọn) tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. 4 — **Southington** (south′ĭng-tọn) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. tp. 6 — **South, *or* Middle, Island**, cen. & largest isl. of New Zealand, 520 m. long, 58,525 □ pop. 345, chief towns, Dunedin & Christchurch. — **South Kanara** (-kä-nä′rä) dist. Madras, Br. Ind. 3,902 □ pop. 918, ✻ Mangalur. — **South Kingston** (-kĭngz′tọn) tp. Washington co. R. I. 6 — **South Lebanon** (-lĕb′ȧ-nọn) tp. Lebanon co. Pa. 3 — **South Louisville** (-lōō′ĭs-vĭl *or* -lōō′ĭ-vĭl) vil. Jefferson co. Ky. 2 — **South Middleton** (-mĭd′l-tọn) tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 3 — **South Milford** (-mĭl′fȯrd) town, Sussex co. Del. 1 — **South Mills**, tp. & vil. Camden co. N. C. tp. 2 — **South Moline** (-mō-lēn′) tp. Rock Island co. Ill. 2 — **South Murderkill** (-mûr′dęr-kĭl) tp. Kent co. Del. 5 — **Southold** (south′ōld) tp. & vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. tp. 7 — **South Omaha** (-ō′mȧ-hȧ′) city, Douglas co. Neb. 8 — **South Orange**, bor. Essex co. N. J. 3 — **South Park**, table-land, S of Middle Park, Col. 45 m. long, 1,200 □. — **South Point**, tp. Gaston co. N. C. — **Southport** (south′pōrt) tp. Chemung co. N. Y. pop. 4. — *form.* SMITHVILLE, city, × of Brunswick co. N. C. pop. 1. — town, Lancaster co. England, on Irish Sea, pop. 43. — **South Saint Paul** (-sānt pal) city, Dakota co. Minn. 2 — **South Shetland** (-shĕt′land) arch. 600 m. S of Cape Horn, S Atlantic ocean. — **South Stockton** (-stŏk′tọn) town, York co. England, on Tees river — **Southwark** (sŭth′erk) bor. Surrey co. England; cml. quarter of London. — **South Weald** (-wēld) par. Essex co. England 8 — **Southwell** (south′węl) anc. Saxon town, Nottingham co. England; fine cathedral; Charles I. surrendered to the Scotch near here, 1646 2 — **South Whitehall** (-hwīt′hal) tp. Lehigh co. Pa. 2 — **South Williamsport** (-wĭl′yamz-pōrt) bor. Lycoming co. Pa. 3 — **Southwold Bay**, bay, coast Sussex co. England; naval battles 1665, 1672. — **Sovicille** (sō-vē-chēl′lā) vil. & commune, Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy com. 7 — **Sowerby** (sou′ęr-bę) town, York co. England 6 — **Sowerby Bridge**, town, West Riding, York co. England 7 — **Spa** (spą, *Fr. & Flemish* spä) watering place, Liége prov. Belgium 5 — **Spain** (spān) *Sp.* ESPAÑA (ĕs-pän′yä) kingdom, S W Europe, 197,670 □ pop. 17,566, ✻ Madrid. — **Spalato** (spä-lä′tō) *or* **Spalatro** (spä-lä′trō) *anc.* SPALA′TUM & SALO′NA, spt. city, Dalmatia prov. Austria; Diocletian died here, A. D. 313 21 — **Spalding** (spal′dĭng) co. Ga. 189 □ pop. 13, × Griffin. — town, Lincoln co. England, on Welland riv. pop. 9. — **Spandau** (spän′dow) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 45 — **Spanish Fork** (spăn′ĭsh-) city, Utah co. Ut. 2 — **Spanish Town**, town, Jamaica isl. W. Indies, on Cobre river 6 — **Sparrows Point** (spăr′rōz point) vil. Baltimore co. Md. 3 — **Sparta** (spär′tȧ) city, Randolph co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Kent co. Mich. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Sussex co. N. J. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Monroe co. Wis. city pop. 3. — anc. city, Greece; ruins near Mistra, Morea. — **Spartanburg** (spär′tạn-bûrg) co. S. C. 949 □ pop. 55, × Spartanburg. — tp. & city, Spartanburg co. S. C. tp. pop. 14, city pop. 8. — **Spask** (späsk) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5. — town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5. — **Spencer** (spĕn′ser) co. Ind. 390 □ pop. 22, × Rockport. — co. Ky. 200 □ pop. 7, × Taylorsville. — vil. × of Owen co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 9. — tp. & vil. Tioga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Clay co. Iowa, pop. 2. — **Speyer** (spīr) *often written* **Spires**, city, ✻ of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany 18 — **Spezzia** (spät′sē-ä) isl. Argolis & Corinth nome, Greece, in Nauplia Gulf, 26 □ 10 — **Spiceland** (spīs′land) tp. & vil. Henry co. Ind. tp. 2 — **Spilimbergo** (spē-lēm-bĕr′gō) town, Udine prov. Italy 5 — **Spinazzola** (spē-nät′sō-lä) town, Bari prov. Italy 10 — **Spink** (spĭnk) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,505 □ pop. 1, × Redfield. — **Spital** (spĭt′ȧl) town, Carinthia prov. Austria, on Drave river 6 — **Spitalfields** (spĭt′ȧl-fēldz) dist. of E London, England; silk workers. 21 — **Spithead** (spĭt′hĕd) roadstead, S of Eng. bet. Portsea isl. & Isle of Wight. — **Spitzbergen** (spĭts-bĕrg′ęn) group of isls. in Arctic Ocean, 80° N; Russian. — **Splügen Pass** (splü′gęn-) in Alps, bet. Switzerland & Italy, 6,939 ft. high. — **Spokane** (spō-kăn′) co. E Wash. 1,680 □ pop. 37, × Spokane. — city, Spokane co. Wash. pop. 20. — **Spoleto** (spō-lā′tō) city, Perugia prov. Italy 7 — **Spottsylvania** (spŏt-sĭl-vā′nę-ȧ) co. N E Va. 400 □ pop. 14, × Spottsylvania Courthouse; battles, 10-12 May, 1864. — **Spree** (sprā) riv. Germany, 220 m. long, Saxony kingdom to Havel river. — **Spremberg** (sprĕm′bĕrg) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 11 — **Spring City**, bor. Chester co. Pa. 2 — **Springfield** (sprĭng′fēld) city, × of Sangamon co. & ✻ of Ill. pop. 25. — city, × of Hampden co. Mass. pop. 44. — city, × of Greene co. Mo. pop. 22. — tp. & city, × of Clark co. O. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 32. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 11. — tp. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Windsor co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — **Spring Lake**, tp. & vil. Ottawa co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — **Spring Valley**, city, Bureau co. Ill. pop. 4. — tp. Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Fillmore co. Minn. vil. pop. 1. — **Springville** (sprĭng′vĭl) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Utah co. Ut. pop. 3. — **Springwater** (sprĭng′wą-tęr) tp. & vil. Livingston co. N. Y. tp. 2 — **Springwells** (sprĭng′wĕlz) tp. Wayne co. Mich. 8 — **Sprottau** (sprōt′tou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river 7 — **Srinagar** (srē′nä-gär′) dist. Kashmir, India, 2,550 □ pop. 133. — its ✻ & ✻ of Kashmir, pop. 120. — **Stade** (stä′dę) govt. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,620 □ pop. 338. — its ✻ pop. 10. — **Staden** (stä′dęn) tp. W. Flanders prov. Belgium 5 — **Staffa** (stăf′ȧ) isl. Hebrides, Scotland; Fingal's cave, 227 ft. long, 66 ft. high. — **Stafford** (stăf′ord) co. Kan. 792 □ pop. 9, × St. John. — co. Va. 245 □ pop. 7, × Stafford Courthouse. — tp. Tolland co. Conn. pop. 5. — *or* **Staffordshire** (stăf′ford-shir) co. England, 1,169 □ pop. 1,083. — its ✻ pop. 20. — **Stafford Springs**, bor. Tolland co. Conn. 2 — **Stagno Grande** (stän′yō grän′dā) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria; salt works. 5 — **Staines** (stānz) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river 5 — **Stalimni** (stä-lēm′nē) Turkish isl. Ægean sea, 160 □ pop. 8, ✻ Lemnos. — **Stalybridge** (stā′lĭ-brĭj) town & par. Cheshire, England; cotton mfg. town 27 — **Stamford** (stăm′ford) tp. & bor. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 16. — bor. Lincoln co. England, pop. 8. — **Stamford Bridge**, vil. York co. England, 8 m. E N E of York; Harold's victory, 1066. — **Stanberry** (stăn′bęr-ĭ) city, Gentry co. Mo. 2 — **Standish** (stăn′dĭsh) tp. Cumberland co. Me. 2 — **Stanford** (stăn′ford) vil. × of Lincoln co. Ky. pop. 1. — tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 2. — **Stanimaka** (stän′ē-mä′kä) town, E. Roumelia, Turkey, near Philippopolis 12 — **Stanislau** (stän′ĭs-lou′) town, Galicia prov. Austria 22 — **Stanislaus** (stăn-ĭs-lou′) co. Cal. 1,486 □ pop. 10, × Modesto. — **Stanley** (stăn′lę) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,155 □ pop. 1, × Fort Pierre. — tp. York co. England, pop. 10. — town, ✻ of Falkland Isls. S Atlantic ocean. — **Stanley Falls**, seven cataracts of the upper Kongo riv. on the equator. — **Stanley Pool**, expansion of Kongo riv. lat. 4° S; 80 □. — **Stanly**, co. cen. N. C. 390 □ pop. 12, × Albemarle. — **Stanovoi Mountains** (stä-nō-voi′-) chain, 3,000 m. long, E Siberia. — **Stansfield** (stănz′fēld) town, York co. England 6 — **Stanstead** (stăn′stĕd) co. S E Quebec prov. Can. 408 □ pop. 18, × Stanstead. 3 — **Stanton** (stăn′tọn) co. S W Kan. 672 □ pop. 1, × Johnson. — co. Neb. 432 □ pop. 5, × Stanton. — city, × of Montcalm co. Mich. pop. 1. 2 — **Staphorst** (stäp′hŏrst) vil. & par. Overyssel prov. Netherlands par. 1 — **Stapleton** (stā′pl-tọn) vil. Gloucester co. England 5 — **Staraia–Russa** (stä-rī′ä-rōōs′sä) town, S W Novgorod govt. Russia in Europe 2 — **Stara–Zagora** (stä′rä-zä′gō-rä) *or* **Eski–Saghra** (ĕs′kē-sä′grä) town, cen. E. Roumelia, Turkey, 49 m. E N E of Phillippopolis 11 — **Staritza** (stä-rēt′sä) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river 16 — **Stark** (stärk) co. N W Ill. 290 □ pop. 10, × Toulon. — co. S W N. Dak. 1,310 □ pop. 2, × Dickinson. — co. O. 560 □ pop. 84, × Canton. — **Starke** (stärk) co. N W Ind. 300 □ pop. 7, × Knox. — **Starkenburg** (stär′kęn-bōōrg′) prov. Hesse state, Germany, 1,165 □ pop. 420, ✻ Darmstadt. 5 — **Starkey** (stärk′ę) tp. & vil. Yates co. N. Y. tp. 3 — **Starkville** (stärk′vĭl) vil. × of Oktibbeha co. Miss. 2 — **Starodub** (stä-rō-dōōb′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe 12 — **Staroi Bykhov** (stä-roi′ bē-kōv′) town, Mohilev govt. Russia in Europe 5 — **Staroi Oskol** (stä-roi′ ŏs-kōl′) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe 11 — **Starr** (stär) co. S Tex. 2,570 □ pop. 10, × Rio Grande City. — **Stassfurt** (stäs′fōōrt) min. town, Saxony prov. Prussia 12 — **Staszow** (stä′shōv) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia in Europe 6 — **Staten Island** (stăt′ęn-) isl. Richmond co. N. Y. 61 □ pop. 52, × Richmond. — **Statesburg** (stāts′bûrg) tp. & hamlet, Sumter co. S. C. tp. 3 — **Statesville** (stāts′vĭl) tp. & city, Iredell co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 2. — **Staunton** (stạn′tọn) tp. & vil. Macoupin co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 2. — city, × of Augusta co. Va. pop. 7. — **Stavanger** (stä-vän′gęr) dist. Norway, 3,531 □ pop. 117. — its ✻, spt. pop. 24. — **Staveley** (stāv′lĭ) min. town, Derby co. England 8 — **Stavropol** (stäv-rō′pōl) govt. N. Caucasia, Russia, 23,397 □ pop. 668. — its ✻ pop. 37. — **Stawell** (stā′wĕl) bor. Victoria, Australia 7 — **Stearns** (stērnz) co. cen. Minn. 1,334 □ pop. 35, × St. Cloud. — **Steele** (stēl) co. S E Minn. 430 □ pop. 13, × Owatonna. — co. E N. Dak. 720 □ pop. 4, × Sherbrooke. — (*pron.* stā′lę) *or* **Steyle** (stī′lę) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7. — **Steelton** (stēl′tọn) bor. Dauphin co. Pa. 9 — **Steenbergen** (stān′bĕrg-ęn) town, N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 6 — **Steenkerque** (stān′kĕrk′) vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 15 m. N N E of Mons; battle, 1692. — **Steierdorf** (stī′er-dŏrf) town, Krasso-Szoremy co. Hungary 9 — **Stekene** (stā′kā-ne) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium 6 — **Stellenbosch** (stĕl′lęn-bŏsĸ′) div. Cape Colony, S Af. 457 □ pop. 11. — its ✻. — **Stelvio, Pass of** (-stĕl′vē-ō) Tyrol, Austria, Bormio to Glurns, 9,100 ft. high. — **Stendal** (stĕn′däl) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Uchte river 14 — **Stephens** (stē′vęnz) co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 5, × Breckinridge. — **Stephenson** (stē′vęn-sọn) co. N Ill. 560 □ pop. 31, × Freeport. — **Stepney** (stĕp′nę) par. & suburb of London, Middlesex co. England 99 — **Sterling** (stĕr′lĭng) tp. & city, Whiteside co. Ill. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Rice co. Kan. vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — **Sterlitamak** (stĕr-lē-tä-mäk′) town, Ufa govt. Russia in Europe 8 — **Sternberg** (stĕrn′bĕrg) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria 14 — **Stettin** (stĕt-tēn′) govt. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 4,662 □ pop. 749. — anc. spt. & mfg. city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 116. — **Steuben** (stū′bęn *or* stū-bĕn′) co. N E Ind. 330 □ pop. 14, × Angola. — co. N. Y. 1,490 □ pop. 81, × Bath. — **Steubenville** (stū′bęn-vĭl) city, × of Jefferson co. O. 13 — **Stevens** (stē′vęnz) co. S W Kan. 728 □ pop. 1, × Hugoton. — co. W Minn. 576 □ pop. 5, × Morris. — co. Wash. 6,194 □ pop. 4, × Fort Colville. — **Stevens Point**, city, × of Portage co. Wis. 8 — **Stewart** (stū′art) co. W Ga. 450 □ pop. 16, × Lumpkin. — co. cen. Tenn. 500 □ pop. 12, × Dover. — **Stewart Island**, isl. S of Middle Isl. New Zealand, 665 □. — **Stewartsville** (stū′arts-vĭl) tp. Richmond co. N. C. 5 — **Steyer** *or* **Steyr** (stī′er) mfg. town, Upper Austria prov. Austria 22 — **Stigliano** (stēl-yä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 5 — **Stillwater** (stĭl′wą-tęr) city, × of Washington co. Minn. pop. 11. — tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4. — **Stirling** (stĕr′lĭng) bor. × of Sterling co. Scot. on Forth riv. pop. 16; battle, 1297. — *or* **Stirlingshire** (stĕr′lĭng-shir) co. Scot. 461 □ pop. 126, × Stirling. — **Stockach** (stŏk′ȧĸ) town, S E Baden, Germany, 15 m. N W of Constance; battles, 1799, 1800 2 — **Stockbridge** (stŏk′brĭj) tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Madison co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Calumet co. Wis. tp. pop. 2. — **Stockerau** (stŏk′er-ow′) town, Lower Austria, on arm of Danube river 7 — **Stockholm** (stŏk′hōlm) tp. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 3. — prov. S E Sweden, 2,995 □ pop. of rural district 153. — its ✻ & ✻ of Sweden, pop. 254. — **Stockport** (stŏk′pōrt) mfg. bor. & town, Chester & Lancaster cos. England, bor. pop. 76, town pop. 70. — **Stockton** (stŏk′tọn) city, × of San Joaquin co. Cal. pop. 14. — tp. Camden co. N. J. pop. 6. — **Stockton–on–Tees** (-tēz) mfg. cml. spt. town, Durham co. Eng. on Tees river 50 — **Stoddard** (stŏd′ard) agr. co. S E Mo. 840 □ pop. 17, × Bloomfield. — **Stoke, East** (-stōk) vil. Nottingham co. England, near Newark; battle, 1487.

Stoke Pogis (stōk pō′jĭs) par. Bucks co. England; supposed scene of Gray's "Elegy" ..... Pop. 2
Stokes (stōks) agr. co. N part of N. C. 510 □ pop. 17, × Danbury.
Stoke-upon-Trent (-trĕnt) bor. & town, Stafford co. England ..... bor. 24
Stolberg (stōl′bĕrg) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 7 m. E of Aachen, pop. 11. — mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Zwickau dist. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Stolp (stōlp) mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia, on Stolpe river 24
Stolpe (stōl′pe) riv. 60 m. long, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, to Baltic Sea.
Stone, agr. co. N Ark. 619 □ pop. 7, × Mountain View. — min. & agr. co. S W Mo. 516 □ pop. 7, × Galena. — mfg. town, Stafford co. England, pop. 13.
Stoneboro (stōn′bŭr-rō) min. bor. Mercer co. Pa. 14 m. N E of Mercer 1
Stoneham (stōn′am) tp. & mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. ..... tp. 6
Stonehenge (stōn′hĕnj) megalithic remains, Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England; supposed to be those of a Druids' temple.
Stonehouse, parish, Devon co. England; suburb of Plymouth 15
Stonewall (stōn′wal) co. N W Tex. 900 □ pop. 1, × Rayner.
Stonington (stōn′ĭng-tŏn) tp. bor. & spt. New London co. Conn. tp. pop. 7.
Stony Creek, vil. Wentworth co. Ontario, Can. on Lake Ontario; battle 1813.
Stony Point, tp. & vil. Rockland co. N. Y. on Hudson river ..... tp. 5
Storey (stō′rĭ) min. co. W Nev. 270 □ pop. 9, × Virginia City.
Storm Lake, vil. × of Buena Vista co. Io. 53 m. W of Fort Dodge 2
Stormont (stôr′mont) co. Ontario prov. Canada, 290 □ pop. 12, × Cornwall.
Storöe (stō′rö′e) isl. 15 m. long, Norway, 30 m. S of Bergen.
Stor-Uman (stōr-ōō′măn) lake, 25 m. long, Westerbotten prov. Sweden.
Story (stō′rĭ) min. agr. & past. co. cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Nevada.
Stötterits (stöt′tẹ-rĭts′) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 2 m. S E of Leipsic 5
Stoughton (stō′tŏn) tp. & mfg. vil. Norfolk co. Mass. 18½ m. S of Boston, tp. pop. 5. — city, Dane co. Wis. pop. 2.
Stourbridge (stûr′brĭj) mfg. town, Worcester co. England, on Stour river 8
Stow (stō) tp. & mfg. vil. Lamoille co. Vt.; summer resort ..... tp. 2
Stradella (strä-dĕl′lä) mfg. town, Pavia prov. Italy, 11 m. S E of Pavia 6
Straelen (strā′lẹn) mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 27 m. N W of Düsseldorf 6
Strafford (străf′ord) agr. & mfg. co. S E N. H. 376 □ pop. 38, × Dover.
Strait of Belle Isle (-bĕl ĭl′) between Labrador & Newfoundland.
Strait of Bonifacio (-bō-nẽ-fä′chō) between Corsica & Sardinia islands.
Strait of Dover (-dō′vẹr) 22 m. wide, between England & France.
Strait of Gibraltar (-jĭ-bral′tar) 15 m. wide, between Spain & Africa; joins Mediterranean sea to Atlantic ocean.
Strait of Korea (-kō-rē′a) narrow sea joining Sea of Japan to Yellow Sea.
Strait of Mackinac (-măk′ĭ-nạ) 4 m. wide, Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.
Strait of Malacca (-ma-lăk′a) 520 m. long, bet. Malay Pen. & Sumatra island.
Strait of Messina (-mĕs-sē′nä) 20 m. long, bet. Sicily isl. & Italy.
Strait of Otranto (-ō-trän′tō) 80 m. long; joins Adriatic sea to Medit. sea.
Strait of Sunda (-sŭn′da) 90 m. broad, between Java & Sumatra islands.
Straits Settlements, Malay Pen. 1,472 □ pop. 507, ✻ Singapore; Brit. colony.
Strakonitz (strä′kō-nĭts′) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Wotawa river 6
Stralsund (sträl′sōont) govt. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 1,549 □ pop. 208. — ft. town in same, pop. 28; sieges, 1628, 1678, 1715, & 1807.
Stranraer (stran-rar′) cml. spt. town, Wigtown co. Scotland 6
Strasburg (străz′bûrg) tp. & bor. Lancaster co. Pa. tp. pop. 2, bor. pop. 1. — *Ger.* STRASSBURG (sträs′bōōrg) mfg. cml. ft. city, ✻ of Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany, pop. 124. — mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Strasnitz (sträs′nĭts) town, Moravia prov. Austria, on March river 5
Stratford (străt′ford) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — town & port of entry, × of Perth co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Avon riv. pop. 10.
Stratford, Langthorne (lăng′thôrn-) town, Essex co. Eng.; suburb of London 16
Stratford-le-Bow (-lẹ-bō′) town, Middlesex co. England; suburb of London. 37
Stratford-upon-Avon (-ā′vọn) town, Warwick co. England, on N bank Avon riv.; Shakespeare was born & buried here 8
Strathmore (străth′mōr′) lowland dist. Scotland, S of Grampian Hills.
Strath Spey (străth spā′) dist. & valley, 70 m. long, Inverness, Elgin, and Banff cos. Scotland.
Stratton (străt′ọn) vil. N E Cornwall co. England; battle, 1643 2
Straubing (strou′bĭng) cml. town, Bavaria, Germany, near Danube river 14
Strausberg (strous′bĕrg) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 7
Streator (strē′tor) min. vil. La Salle co. Ill. on Vermilion river 11
Strehlen (strā′lẹn) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Ohlau river 7
Striegau (strē′gow) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 33 m. W S W of Breslau 11
Stromboli (strŏm′bō-lē) isl. 12 m. in circuit, Lipari Isls. Mediterranean sea 1
Stronsa (strŏn′sä) isl. 7½ m. long, Orkney Isls. Scotland 1
Strood (strōod) town, Kent co. England, on Medway river 6
Stroud (stroud) mfg. town, Gloucester co. England 11
Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) bor. × of Monroe co. Pa. on Brodheads Creek 2
Stry (strē) riv. Galicia prov. Austria, 110 m. long, Carpathian Mts. to Dniester riv. — ft. town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Stry riv. pop. 13.
Stuart (stū′art) vil. Adair & Guthrie cos. Io. 40 m. W of Des Moines 2
Stuhlweissenburg (stōōl-wĭ′sẹn-bōōrg′) agr. co. S W Hungary, 1,605 □ pop. 196. — its ✻, a mfg. & cml. town, 16 m. N E of Lake Balatony, pop. 28.
Stump Sound, tp. Onslow co. N. C. 2
Stura (stōō′rä) riv. Cuneo prov. N W Italy, 70 m. long, to Tanaro river.
Sturbridge (stûr′brĭj) mfg. tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. ..... tp. 2
Sturgeon Bay, tp. & city, × of Door co. Wis. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Sturgis (stûr′jĭs) tp. & mfg. vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Sturt Mountain (stûrt-) the summit of Gawler Range, South Australia.
Stutsman (stŭts′man) co. N. Dak. 2,304 □ pop. 5, × Jamestown.
Stuttgart (stōōt′gärt) mfg. city, ✻ of Württemberg, Ger. on Nesenbach river 140
Stuyvesant (stī′vẹs-ant) tp. Columbia co. N. Y. on Hudson river 2
Styr (stēr) riv. Galicia, Austria, & Volhynia, Russia, 200 m. long, to Pripet riv.
Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ä) prov. Austria, 8,670 □ pop. 1,283, ✻ Grätz.
Suabia (swā′bĭ-a) *anc.* SUE′VIA, dist. S W Bavaria, S Germany, 3,791 □ pop. 668, ✻ Augsburg.
Suakin (swä′kĭn) *or* **Sawakin** (sä-wä′kĭn) spt. Nubia, Africa, on Red Sea, lat. 19° 6′ N; in British occupation 8
Subiaco (sōō-bē-ä′kō) town, cen. Italy, on Teverno riv. 31 m. E of Rome 7
Subtiava (sōōb-tē-ä′vä) town, Nicaragua, Cen. Am. about 100 m. from Pac. oc. 5
Sucarnoochee Creek (sŭk-ar-nōō′chē-) riv. Miss. 100 m. long, to Tombigbee riv.
Suchona (sōō-kō′nä) riv. S W Vologda govt. Russia, 250 m. long, to Dwina river.
Süchteln (sük′tĕln) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 19 m. W N W of Düsseldorf.
Sucre (sōō′krẹ) *form.* CHUQUISACA, city, ✻ of Chuquisaca dept. Bolivia, South America; seat of govt. of Bolivia after 1893 24
Suczawa (sōō-chä′wä) riv. Austria, 100 m. long, Bukowina to Sereth riv. — town, Bukowina duchy, Austria, near Suczawa river, pop. 10.
Suda (sōō′dä) riv. Russ. in Europe, 140 m. long, Olonetz govt. to Sheksna river.
Sudan (sōō′dän′) region, cen. Africa, S of Sahara & Libyan deserts, about 2,000,000 □ 50,000
Sudbury (sŭd′bẹr-ĭ) mfg. town, Suffolk co. England, on Stour river 7
Sueca (swā′kä) town, Spain, on Jucar riv. 20 m. S E of Valencia 9
Suez (sōō-ĕz′) prov. Egypt, at N end of Red Sea, 5 □ pop. 11. — its ✻, a spt. at S end of canal, pop. 11.

Suffield (sŭf′ēld) tp. & mfg. vil. Hartford co. Conn. 16 m. N of Hartford .. tp. Pop. 3
Suffolk (sŭf′ok) co. E Mass. 45 □ pop. 485, × Boston. — agr. co. S E N. Y. 720 □ pop. 62, × Riverhead. — vil. × of Nansemond co. Va. pop. 3. — agr. & past. co. England, 1,475 □ pop. 369, × Ipswich.
Sugar Creek, Ill. 65 m. long, McLean co. to Salt Creek. — *or* **Rock River,** Ind. 100 m. long, Clinton co. to Wabash riv. — riv. Ind. 85 m. long, Henry co. to E Fork of White Riv. — tp. Clinton co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Boone co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Hancock co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Vigo co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Randolph co. Mo. pop. 9. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Wayne co. O. pop. 2.
Sugar Notch, min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 5 m. S W of Wilkesbarre 3
Sugar River, Wis. 70 m. long, Dane co. flows into Pecatonica river.
Sugud (sōō′gōōd) *or* **Sögüd** (sö′güd) town, Brusa vilayet, N W Asia Minor 7
Suhl (sōōl) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 30 m. S W of Erfurt 10
Suir (shōōr) riv. Ireland, 100 m. long, Devil's Bit Mts. to Waterford Harbor.
Suisun Bay (sōō′ē-sōōn′-) 12 m. long, Contra Costa & Solano cos. Cal.
Sujar (sōō-här′) riv. Estremadura, Spain, 100 m. long to Guadiana river.
Suket (sōō-kāt′) a Sutlej hill state, attached to Punjab prov. Brit. India, 420 □ 45
Sukhum Kale (sōō-kōōm′ kä-lä′) ft. spt. Abkasia, N W part of Kutais govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia 2
Sukkur (sŭk′ûr′) town, Sind, Bombay pres. British India, on Indus river 13
Sukyt (sōō-kĭt′) native Sutlej state, Punjab prov. India, pop. 44. — its ✻.
Suleimania (sōō-lā-mä-nē′ä) town, Mosul vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia. 5
Sulen Islands (sōō′lẹn-) group off coast of Nordre Bergenhuus prov. Norway.
Suliman Mountains (sōō-lē-män′-) mt. range, bet. Afghánistán & Punjab, India; highest peak, Takht-i-Suliman ("throne of Solomon") 11,301 ft. high.
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-vạn) co. W Ind. 440 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 2. — agr. & past. co. N Mo. 656 □ pop. 19, × Milan. — agr. & past. co. N. H. 547 □ pop. 17, × Newport. — agr. & past. co. S E part of N. Y. 911 □ pop. 31, × Monticello. — co. N Pa. 446 □ pop. 12, × Laporte. — agr. co. E Tenn. 410 □ pop. 21, × Blountsville. — tp. & city, × of Moultrie co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 1. — tp. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 4. — tp. Laurens co. S. C. pop. 2.
Sully (sŭl′ĭ) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,050 □ pop. 2, × Onida.
Sulmona (sōōl-mō′nä) mfg. town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi, Italy 13
Sulphur Fork of Red River, N E Tex. 200 m. long, flows into Red River.
Sulphur Springs, mfg. vil. × of Hopkins co. Tex. 85 m. E N E of Dallas 3
Sultan Mountain, peak of San Juan Mts. Col. 13,366 ft. high.
Sultanpur (sŭl′tan-pōōr′) dist. Rái Bareli div. Oudh, British India, 1,701 □ ... 1,000
Sulu Islands (sōō′lōō′-) between Borneo & Mindanao isls. Malay Arch. 950 □ pop. 75, ✻ Sulu, pop. 6; Spanish.
Sulz (sōōlts) town, Upper Alsace dist. Germany, 15 m. S S W of Colmar 5
Sulzbach (sōōlts′bäĸ) town, Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, Ger. on Vils river 6
Sumatra (sōō-mä′trä) isl. Sunda Isls. Malay Arch. 177,000 □; Dutch 3,000
Sumbawa (sŭm-ba′wạ) isl. Sunda Isls. Malay Arch. 5,362 □.
Sumbulpur (sōōm-bōōl-pōōr′) *or* **Sambalpur** (säm-bäl-pōōr′) agr. dist. Chhatisgarh div. Cen. Provinces, British India, 4,407 □ pop. 274. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Sumegh (shōō′mĕg′) co. S W Hungary, 2,512 □ pop. 289, ✻ Kaposvar. — town, Szalad co. Hungary, 17 m. N N E of Keszthely, pop. 5.
Sumiswald (sōō′mĭs-wält) town, Bern co. Switzerland 5
Summers, co. S part of W. Va. 400 □ pop. 13, × Hinton.
Summerville (-vĭl) town, Berkeley & Colleton cos. S. C. 2
Summit (sŭm′ĭt) min. co. N W Col. 690 □ pop. 2, × Breckenridge. — min. agr. & past. co. N E O. 391 □ pop. 54, × Akron. — min. agr. & past. co. N. Ut. 3,062 □ pop. 8, × Coalville. — mfg. vil. Pike co. Miss. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Union co. N. J. tp. pop. 4.
Summit Peak, in San Juan Mts. Col.; 13,323 ft. high.
Sumner (sŭm′nẹr) past. co. S Kan. 1,188 □ pop. 30, × Wellington. — agr. & past. co. N cen. Tenn. 536 □ pop. 24, × Gallatin. — city, Lawrence co. Ill. pop. 1.
Sumter (sŭm′tẹr) agr. & past. co. W Ala. 970 □ pop. 30, × Livingston. — agr. & past. co. cen. Fla. 600 □ pop. 5, × Leesburg. — agr. co. S W Ga. 515 □ pop. 22, × Americus. — co. E cen. S. C. 870 □ pop. 44, × Sumter, pop. 4. — tp. Sumter co. S. C. pop. 7. — tp. Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 3.
Sumy (sōō′mĕ) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, 83 m. N W of Kharkov 14
Sunbury (sŭn′bẹr-ĭ) bor. × of Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 6. — co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, 1,200 □ pop. 6, × Oromocto.
Suncook (sŭn′kōōk) vil. Merrimack co. N. H. on Merrimac river 3
Sunda Isles (sŭn′da-) chain in Malay Arch. separate Java Sea from Indian Oc. 28,500
Sunday River, riv. Cape Colony, S Africa, 200 m. long, to Algoa Bay.
Sunderbunds (sōōn′dẹr-bŭnz) dist. Bengal, British India, delta of Ganges & Brahmaputra rivs. 6,500 □.
Sunderland (sŭn′dẹr-land) bor. & cml. spt. town, Durham co. England 131
Sundila (sŭn′dē′la) town, Sitápur div. Oudh, Br. India, 35 m. N W of Lucknow 16
Sundsvall (sōōnds′väll) spt. town, Westernorrland prov. Sweden 13
Sundur (sŭn-dōōr′) native state, Bellary dist. Madras pres. India, 140 □ 15
Sunflower, agr. co. N W Miss. 720 □ pop. 9, × Johnsonville.
Sunflower River, riv. Miss. 200 m. long, Coahoma co. to Yazoo river.
Sungei Ujong (sōōn-gā′ē ōō-jŏng′) native state, W Malay Pen. 660 □ pop. 24; British protectorate. — its ✻.
Sunkernacovil (sŭnk′ẹr-năk′ō-vĭl) town, Madras pres. British India 12
Sunk Island, tract, 6,914 acres, estuary Humber riv. Eng.; formerly an islet.
Supaiwasi (sōō-pī-wä′sē) peak of Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Am.; 20,260 ft. high.
Superior, city, Nuckolls co. Neb. pop. 2. — city, × of Douglas co. Wis. pop. 12.
Superior, Lake, U. S. A. & Canada, 400 m. long, 635 ft. above sea, 32,000 □.
Surat (sōō-rät′) dist. Bombay, British India, 1,578 □ pop. 493. — its ✻ pop. 108.
Suresnes (sü′rän′) vil. dept. Seine, France, W of Paris 7
Surinam (sōō-rĭ-näm′) riv. Dutch Guiana, South America, 300 m. long, to Atlantic ocean. — See DUTCH GUIANA.
Surrey (sŭr′ĭ) agr. co. S England, 758 □ pop. 1,731, × Guilford.
Surrikolo (sōōr-rē-kō′lō) town, N W Bornu, cen. Africa, 170 m. W of Kuka .. 10
Surry (sŭr′ĭ) co. N W part of N. C. 490 □ pop. 19, × Dobson. — agr. co. S E part of Va. 298 □ pop. 8, × Surry Courthouse.
Sus (sōōs) S W prov. Marocco, 28,686 □ pop. 700; chief town, Agadir.
Susa (sōō′sä) town, Piedmont, Italy, 37 m. W of Turin, on Dora Ripaira riv. pop. 5. — spt. town, N E Tunis, N Africa, on Hammamet Bay, pop. 10.
Susdal (sōōs′däl′) *or* **Suzdal** (sōōz′däl′) ft. town, Vladimir govt. Russia, 22 m. N of Vladimir 7
Suspension Bridge, vil. & port of entry, Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river. 4
Susquehanna (sŭs′kwẹ-hăn′a) past. co. N E Pa. 850 □ pop. 40, × Montrose. — tp. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 4. — bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 4.
Susquehanna River, riv. Pa. (formed by junction of North Branch, 350 m. long, & West Branch, 250 m. long) 150 m. long, to Chesapeake Bay.
Sussex (sŭs′ĕks) agr. co. S Del. 900 □ pop. 39, × Georgetown. — co. N part of N. J. 525 □ pop. 22, × Newton. — co. S E Va. 420 □ pop. 11, × Sussex Courthouse. — agr. & past. co. S England, on English Channel, 1,458 □ pop. 550, × Chichester.
Sutherland (sŭth′ẹr-land) past. co. N Scotland, 2,105 □ pop. 22, × Dornoch.
Sutlej (sŭt′lĕj) riv. Asia, 1,000 m. long, Tibet to Chenab riv. Punjab, India.
Sutter (sŭt′ẹr) agr. co. N cen. Cal. 590 □ pop. 5, × Yuba City.
Sutter Creek, min. town, Amador co. Cal. on Sutter Creek 1
Sutton (sŭt′ọn) tp. Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Clay co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. Meigs co. O. pop. 4.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Sutton-Coldfield, bor. & mfg. town, Warwick co. England ..... bor. 9
Suva (sōō′vä′) spt. town, ✻ of Fiji Isls. on S coast of Viti Levu island.
Suwalki (sōō-wäl′kē) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,846 □ pop. 657. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Suwannee (sū-wą′nē) co. N Fla. 640 □ pop. 11, ✕ Live Oak.
Suwannee River, Ga. & Fla. Okefinokee Swamp to Gulf of Mexico.
Sveaborg *or* **Sweaborg** (swā′ä-bōʀg) strongly ft. town, Finland, Russia, on 7 isls. in Gulf of Finland, 3 m. S E of Helsingfors; "the Gilbraltar of the North;" bombardment 1855.
Svendborg (svĕnd′bŏrg) cml. town, Denmark, S coast of Fünen island 6
Svenigorodka (svā-nē-gō-rŏd′kä) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe 10
Svlaga (svē-ä′gä) riv. Russia in Europe, 200 m. long, flows into Volga river.
Svieciany (svē-ĕt-sē-ä′nē) town, Vilna govt. Russia in Europe 6
Svir (svēr) riv. Olonetz govt. Russ. 130 m. long, Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga.
Swabia (swā′bĭ-ą). See SUABIA.
Swain (swān) co. W part of N. C. 425 □ pop. 7, ✕ Charleston.
Swale (swāl) riv. York co. Eng. 70 m. long, near Westmoreland co. to Ure riv.
Swampscott (swŏmp′skŏt) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass.; a watering place...tp. 3
Swan (swän) riv. Punjab, British India, Himalaya Mts. 120 m. to Indus river. — (*pron.* swŏn) riv. W Australia, flows into Indian Ocean.
Swansea (swŏn′sē) spt. town, Glamorgan co. Wales, on Towy river 90
Swanton (swŏn′tŏn) tp. & vil. Franklin co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Swanzey (swŏn′zĭ) tp. & vil. Cheshire co. N. H. ..... tp. 2
Swatara (swą-tä′rą) tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 3
Swatow (swä′tou′) mfg. cml. town, treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China 32
Swaziland (swä′zē-lănd′) country, S E of Transvaal, S Africa, 6,370 □ 61
Sweden (swē′dĕn) tp. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 5. — country, N Europe, part of kingdom of Sweden & Norway, 173,966 □ pop. 4,824, ✻ Stockholm.
Swedesboro (swēdz′bŭr-rō) town, Gloucester co. N. J. 2
Sweetwater, min. co. Wyo. 10,230 □ pop. 5, ✕ Green River.
Sweetwater River, Wyo. Wind River Mts. 175 m. to N Fork of Platte river.
Swevezeele (swā′vę-zā′lę) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 10 m. S of Bruges 5
Swift, past. co. W Minn. 653 □ pop. 10, ✕ Benson.
Swift Creek, riv. N. C. 70 m. long, flows into Tar riv. — tp. Edgecombe co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Pitt co. N. C. pop. 3.
Swilly, Lough (lŏн swĭl′ĭ) inlet of Atl. oc. 25 m. long, Donegal co. Ireland.
Swindon (swĭn′dŏn) town, Wiltshire, England 20
Swinemünde (swē′nę-mün′dę) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 8
Swinton (swĭn′tŏn) town, West Riding, York co. England 5
Switzerland (swĭt′zẹr-land) agr. co. S E Ind. 230 □ pop. 13, ✕ Vevay. — federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,980 □ pop. 2,987, ✻ Bern.
Syambazar (sĭ′ăm-bä-zär′) town, Bardwan div. Bengal, British India 20
Sybaris (sĭb′ăr-ĭs) anc. city, S Italy, destroyed B. C. 510; noted for luxury; TERRANOVA DI SIBARI, Cosenza prov. is near its site.
Sycamore (sĭk′ą-mōr) tp. & mfg. city, ✕ of Dekalb co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3. — tp. Hamilton co. O. pop. 7.
Sydenham (sĭd′ẹn-ąm) town, Kent co. England 11
Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) cml. city, ✻ of New South Wales, Australia 386
Sylhet (sĭl-hĕt′) dist. Assam, Brit. India, 5,383 □ pop. 1,720. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Sylva (sĭl′vä) riv. Russia, 300 m. long, Perm govt. to Tchusovaya river.
Sylvan (sĭl′vạn) tp. Washtenaw co. Mich. 2
Symi (sē′mē) *anc.* SY′ME, isl. 6 m. long, off S W coast Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, at entrance of Gulf of Symi, pop. 7. — its ✻, on N E coast.
Syra (sē′rä) *anc.* SY′ROS, isl. Cyclades group, Grecian Arch. 55 □ pop. 30. — *or* **Hermopolis** (hẽr-mŏp′ō-lĭs) its ✻, a cml. town on E shore, pop. 22.
Syracuse (sĭr′ą-kūs′) cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 88. — min. & mfg. vil. Meigs co. O. pop. 2. — *It.* SIRACUSA (sē-rä-kōō′sä) prov. Sicily, Italy, 1,427 □ pop. 390. — its ✻ pop. 24.
Syr-Daria (sēr-där′ĭ-ä) *form.* JAXARTES (jăks-är′tēz) riv. Russian Turkestan, 1,450 m. long, to Aral Sea. — govt. Turkestan, Russia in Asia, 194,853 □ pop. 1,214, ✻ Tashkent.
Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ą) div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Mediterranean sea, 115,144 □ pop. 2,677. — vilayet in same, 24,009 □ pop. 604, ✻ Damascus.
Syrmien (sēēr′mē-ĕn) co. E Slavonia, Hungary, pop. 123, ✕ Vukovar.
Syzran (sĭz-rän′) mfg. town, Simbirsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Syzran river 21
Szabadszallas (sŏ′bŏd′säl′läsh′) vil. Cumania dist. Hungary 6
Szabolcs (sŏ′bŏlch′) co. Hungary, 1,890 □ pop. 221, ✕ Nagy Kallo.
Szalad (sŏ′lŏd′) co. Hungary, 1,969 □ pop. 333, ✕ Szala-Egerszeg.
Szamos (sŏ′mŏsh′) riv. Transylvania & Hungary, 200 m. long, to Theiss river.
Szamos-Ujvar (-ōō′ĕ-vär′) town, Inner Szolnok co. Transylvania, Hungary .. 5
Szarvas (sŏr′vŏsh′) town, Békés co. Hungary, on Körös river 24
Szas-Regen (säs-rä′gĕn′) town, Thorad co. Transylvania, Hungary 6
Szatmar (sŏt′mär′) co. Hungary, 2,258 □ pop. 309, ✕ Szatmar-Nemeti.
Szatmar-Nemeti (-nā′mĕtch′) cml. town ✕ of Szatmar co. Hungary 21
Szechuen (zā′chōō′ĕn′) prov. W China, 166,800 □ pop. 67,713, ✻ Chingtu.
Szegedin (sĕg′ĕd′ĕn′) mfg. & cml. town, ✕ of Csongrad co. Hungary 87
Szeghalom (sĕg′ŏ′lōm′) vil. Békés co. Hungary, 105 m. E S E of Budapest .. 8
Szegvár (sĕg-vär′) vil. Csongrad co. Hungary, 85 m. S S E of Budapest 6
Szekszard (sĕk′sŏrd′) town, Tolna co. Hungary, 30 m. N E of Fünfkirchen .. 12
Szentes (sĕn′tĕsh′) town, Csongrad co. Hungary, near Theiss river 31
Szent Mihaly (sĕnt mē-hăl′) cml. vil. Hungary, 12 m. from Tokay 6
Szent Miklos, Nagy (nŏdj sĕnt mē′klŏsh′) town, Torontal co. Hungary 10
Szent Miklos Torok (-tō′rök′) town, Heves co. Hungary 10
Szigeth (sē′gĕt′) town, ✕ of Marmaros co. Hungary, on Theiss river 9
Szigetvar (sē′gĕt′vär′) vil. Sümegh co. Hungary, 21 m. W of Fünfkirchen 5
Szivacz (sē′väts′) united vils. Bács co. Hungary, 14 m. E S E of Zombor 7
Szoboszlo (sŏ′bŏs′slŏ′) town, Haiduk dist. Hungary 11
Szolnok (sŏl′nŏk′) town, Heves co. Hungary, on Theiss river 18
Sztanicsics (stä′nē′chĭch′) town, Bács co. Hungary, 11 m. N N E of Zombor. 6

T

Tabasco (tä-bäs′kō) riv. Mexico, 250 m. long, to Gulf of Mexico. — state, Mexico, 10,072 □ pop. 105, ✻ San Juan Bautista.
Tabernas (tä-bĕr′näs) town, Almeria prov. Spain 5
Tabernas de Valldigna (-dā väl-dēg′nä) town, Spain, 22 m. from Valencia .. 6
Tablat (tä′blät) tp. St. Gall canton, Switzerland 6
Table Bay, 6 m. broad, Cape Colony, S W coast Africa, inlet of Atl. ocean.
Table Mountain, 30 m. long, Tuolumne co. Cal. — mt. 3,816 ft. high, Cape Colony, S Africa, S of Cape Town.
Tabor (tä′bōr) mfg. town, ✻ of a circle, Bohemia, Austria, on Luschnitz river 7
Tabriz (tä-brēz′) cml. city, ✻ of Azerbaijan prov. N W Persia, Asia 180
Tacna (täk′nä) most N prov. of Chile, South America, 8,685 □ pop. 31. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Tacoma (tä-kō′mä) city, ✕ of Pierce co. Wash. on E shore of Puget Sound ... 36
Taconic (tä-kŏn′ĭk) mt. ridge, Mass. & Vt.; Equinox Mt. 3,872 ft. the highest.
Tacora (tä-kō′rä) mt. W Cordillera, Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Am. 18,890 ft. high.
Tacuarembo (tä′kōō-ä-rĕm′bō′) dept. Uruguay, South America, 8,074 □ pop. 30, ✻ San Fructuoso.
Tacunga (tä-kōōn′gä) town, Ecuador, South America, 55 m. S of Quito 10
Tafalla (tä-fäl′yä) town, Navarre prov. Spain, 22 m. S of Pamplona 5
Tafilet (täf′ĭ-lĕt′) oasis, S Marocco, Africa; chief town Abuam.
Taft (täft) mfg. town, Yezd prov. Persia, 14 m. S W of Yezd; carpets 6
Tagal (tä-häl′) Dutch residency, Java isl. Malay Arch. pop. 892. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Taganrog (tăg′ạn-rŏg′) cml. spt. town, Yekaterinoslav govt. Russ. in Europe. 56
Tagharma (tä-ghär′mą) *or* **Mustagh-ata** (mōōs′tăg′ä-tä′) mt. W part of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 38° 25′ N, lon. 75° 20′ E, height 25,794 ft.
Tagliamento (täl-yä-mĕn′tō) riv. Italy, 100 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea.
Tagodast (tä-gō-däst′) town, Marocco, Africa, 98 m. N E of Marocco 7
Tagus (tā′gŭs) riv. Spain & Portugal, 540 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Tahiti (tä-hē′tē) isl. Society Isls. S Pacific ocean, 412 □ pop. 11, ✻ Papeete.
Tahoe (tä-hō′) lake, 20 m. long, Cal. E base of Sierra Nevada.
Taiwan (tī-wŏn′) town, ✻ of Formosa isl. China; a treaty port 135
Takamatsu (tä-kä-mät′sōō′) city, spt. N coast of Sikoku isl. Japan 32
Takaoka (tä-kä-ō′kä′) city, Hondo isl. Japan, 175 m. W N W of Tokyo 24
Takata (tä-kä′tä′) city, Hondo isl. Japan, 130 m. N W of Tokyo 27
Takow (tä-kow′) city, treaty port, S W Formosa isl. China 100
Talavera de la Reyna (tä-lä-vā′rä dā lä rā′ē-nä) city, Toledo prov. Spain; battle, 1809 9
Talbot (tạl′bŏt) agr. co. W Ga. 360 □ pop. 13, ✕ Talbotton. — agr. co. E Md. 285 □ pop. 20, ✕ Easton.
Talbotton (tạl′bŏt-ŏn′) town, ✕ of Talbot co. Ga. 36 m. E N E of Columbus .. 1
Talca (täl′kä) prov. Chile, South America, 3,678 □ pop. 141. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Talchir (täl′kēr′) native state, Bengal pres. Brit. Ind. 399 □ pop. 38. — its ✻. 32
Taliabo (tä-lē-ä′bō) isl. 100 m. long, Xulla Isls. Malay Archipelago. 61
Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-vẹr) agr. co. N E cen. Ga. 168 □ pop. 7, ✕ Crawfordsville.
Talikot (tä-lē-kōt′) town, Kaladgi dist. Bombay pres. British India 7
Talladega (tăl′la-dē′gą) co. N E cen. Ala. 784 □ pop. 29. — its ✕ pop. 2. 2
Tallahassee (tăl′ą-hăs′ē) city, ✻ of Fla. and ✕ of Leon co. 3
Tallahatchie (tăl′ą-hăch′ē) co. N W Miss. 635 □ pop. 14, ✕ Charleston.
Tallahatchie River, riv. Miss. 240 m. long, flows into Yalabusha river. 5
Tallapoosa (tăl′ą-pōō′są) agr. & past. co. E Ala. 795 □ pop. 25, ✕ Dadeville. — tp. & city, Haralson co. Ga. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Tallapoosa River, riv. Ala. & Ga. 250 m. long, Ga. to Coosa river.
Tallassee (tăl′ląs-ē′) tp. & town, Elmore co. Ala. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.
Tally Ho (tăl′ĭ hō) tp. Granville co. N. C. 3
Tama (tā′mą) co. E cen. Io. 720 □ pop. 22, ✕ Toledo. — tp. & town, Tama co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 2.
Tamandua (tä-män′dōō-ä) town, Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America .. 8
Tamaqua (tą-mą′kwą) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. on Tamaqua river 6
Tamatave (tä-mä-tä′vä) chief port of Madagascar isl. on E coast 10
Tamaulipas (tä-mou-lē′päs) min. agr. & past. state, N E Mexico, 32,128 □ pop. 161, ✻ Ciudad Victoria.
Tambov (tăm-bŏf′) mfg. agr. & past. govt. Russia, 25,710 □ pop. 2,730. — its ✻, a cml. & mfg. town, on Zna riv. pop. 36.
Tamil (tä-mēl′) race inhabiting S India, Asia 14,500
Tamise (tä-mēz′) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belg. on left bank Scheldt riv. 8
Tamluk (tăm′lōōk′) *or* **Tumluk** (tōōm′lōōk′) anc. town, Bengal, British India, 35 m. S W of Calcutta 6
Tammerfors (tăm′mẹr-fŏrs′) town, Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, Russia 20
Tampa (tăm′pą) city, ✕ of Hillsboro co. Fla. 6
Tampico (tăm-pē′kō) riv. Mexico, 200 m. long, flows into Gulf of Mexico. — spt. town, S E end of Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico 10
Tamsui (tăm′swē′) city, treaty port, N coast of Formosa isl. China 100
Tamworth (tăm′worth) mfg. bor. Stafford co. England 7
Tana (tä′nä) riv. Brit. E. Africa, flows into Formosa Bay, nav. 300 m. to Baza.
Tana-Elf (tä′nä-ĕlf) riv. N Europe, 180 m. long, flows into Tana-Fiord.
Tananah (tăn-ä-nä′) riv. Alas. 250 m. long, flows into Yukon river.
Tananarivo (tä-nä′nä-rē-vō′) *or* **Antanánarivo** (än′-) cml. town, ✻ of Madagascar island 100
Tanaro (tä-nä′rō) *anc.* TAN′ARUS, riv. N Italy, 125 m. long, Alps to Po river.
Tanda *or* **Tandah** (tän′dä) town, Faizábád div. Oudh, British India 17
Tanega-sima (tä-nä′gä-sē′mä) isl. 25 m. long, Japan, S of Kiushiu island.
Taney (tą′nē) agr. co. S Mo. 660 □ pop. 8, ✕ Forsyth.
Tanganyika (tän-gän-yē′kä) lake, 480 m. long, cen. Africa.
Tangermünde (täng′ẹr-mün′dę) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe riv. 5
Tangier (tăn-jēr′) spt. town, Marocco, Africa, S E of Cape Spartel 20
Tangipahoa (tăn′jĭ-pą-hō′) agr. co. S E La. 780 □ pop. 13, ✕ Amite City.
Tanjore (tăn-jōr′) dist. Madras, Br. India, 3,654 □ pop. 1,974. — its ✻ pop. 54.
Tanna (tăn′nä) isl. 18 m. long, New Hebrides isls. S Pacific ocean pop. 10.
Tanta (tän′tä) town, ✻ of Gharbieh prov. Egypt, Africa 34
Tantalam (tăn′tä-läm′) isl. 65 m. long, off N E coast of Malay Pen. Asia.
Taos (tä′ŏs) min. co. N W part of N. M. 2,300 □ pop. 10. — its ✕.
Tapajos (tä-pä′zhŏs) riv. Brazil, South America, 500 m. long, to Amazon river.
Tappan Bay *or* **Tappan Sea** (tăp′ạn-) *Dutch* TAPPAN ZEE (-zā) 12 m. long, expansion of Hudson riv. N. Y.
Tappantown, vil. Rockland co. N. Y.; Major André executed here, 1780.
Taquari (tä-kwä-rē′) riv. Brazil, South America, 400 m. long, to Paraguay riv.
Tara (tä′rą) par. Meath co. Ireland; here was an ancient seat of Irish monarchs. — mfg. town, Tobolsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia, on Irtish riv. pop. 5.
Taranaki (tä-rą-nä′kē) dist. W part of North Island, New Zealand, 3,308 □ pop. 22, ✻ New Plymouth.
Tarancon (tä-rän-kōn′) town, Cuenca prov. Spain 5
Taranto (tä′rän-tō) mfg. cml. ft. spt. city, Lecce prov. Italy 25
Tarapacá (tä-rä-pä-kä′) ter. N Chile, S. America, 19,300 □ pop. 47, ✻ Iquique.
Tarapoto (tä-rä-pō′tō) town, Peru, South America, 70 m. S S E of Moyobamba 5
Tarare (tä′rär′) mfg. town, dept. Rhône, France 13
Tarascon (tä′rȧs′kŏn′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France ... 10
Tarashcha (tä-räsh′chä) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, 60 m. S of Kiev. 9
Tarazona (tä-rä-thō′nä) mfg. town, Saragossa prov. Spain 8
Tarbes (tärb) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on Adour river 23
Tarboro (tär′bŭr-rō) tp. & town, ✕ of Edgecombe co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2
Tarentum (tą-rĕn′tŭm) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Allegheny river 5
Tarifa (tä-rē′fä) mfg. cml. spt. town, Sevilla prov. S Spain 6
Tarija (tä-rē′hä) agr. dept. Bolivia, S. Am. 34,599 □ pop. 63. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Tarkio (tär′kē-ō) tp. & vil. Atchison co. Mo. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Tarkio River, riv. Montgomery co. Io. 140 m. to Missouri riv. Mo.
Tarma (tär′mä) min. town, Junin dept. Peru, South America 6
Tarn (tärn) riv. France, 220 m. long, Mt. Lozère to Garonne riv. — min. mfg. agr. & past. dept. S W France, 2,217 □ pop. 347, ✻ Albi.
Tarn-et-Garonne (tärn′-ā′-gä′rŏnn′) dept. S W France, 1,436 □ pop. 207, ✻ Montauban.
Tarnopol (tär-nō′pŏl) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Sered river 26
Tarnow (tär′nŏv) mfg. town, N W Galicia prov. Austria, on Biala river 28
Tarnowitz (tär′nŏ-wĭts′) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia 8
Tarragona (tär-rä-gō′nä) prov. Catalonia, Sp. 2,451 □ pop. 349. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Tarrant (tăr′ạnt) agr. & past. co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 41, ✕ Fort Worth.
Tarrasa (tär-rä′sä) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain 5
Tar River, riv. N. C. 220 m. long, Granville co. to Pamlico Sound.
Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-town) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river 3

	Pop.
Tarsus (tär′sŭs) cml. town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, 18 m. W S W of Adana	7
Tartary (tär′tạ-rĭ) region, Asia & Europe, Sea of Japan to Dnieper river.	
Tarudant (tär-o͞o-dänt′) town, Sus prov. Marocco, Af. 125 m. S W of Marocco	21
Tasa (tä′sä) *or* **Tesa** (tā′sä) town, N E Marocco, Africa, 65 m. E of Fez	11
Tasco (täs′kō) town, Mexico state, Mexico; silver mines	5
Tashkent (täsh′kĕnt′) ft. city, ✻ of Syr-Daria prov. Russia in Asia	121
Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ạ) isl. S Pacific ocean, S of Australia, 26,215 □ pop. 147, ✻ Hobart; British.	
Tasman's Peninsula (tăz′mạnz-) 24 m. long, Pembroke co. S E Tasmania.	
Tatar-Bazardjik (tä′tär′-bä′zär-jĕk′) town, E. Roumelia, Turkey in Europe	16
Tate (tāt) co. N W Miss. 390 □ pop. 19, × Senatobia. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 3.	
Ta-tsien-lu (tä′-tsēn′-lo͞o′) cml. ft. city, W part of Szechuen prov. China	500
Tatta (tät′tä) anc. mfg. town, Sind, Bombay pres. British India, pop. 20. — town, Marocco, Africa, 200 m. S of Marocco, on Drah riv. pop. 10.	
Tattnall (tăt′nạl) agr. & past. co. S E Ga. 1,123 □ pop. 10, × Reidsville.	
Taubate (tou-bä′tä) dist. & town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America	10
Taunton (tän′tọn) mfg. city, × of Bristol co. Mass. pop. 25. — (*pron.* tän′tọn) mfg. bor. Somerset co. Eng. on Tone riv. pop. 18; the "bloody assize," 1685.	
Taupo Lake (tạ′pō-) lake, 30 m. long, cen. North Isl. New Zealand.	
Taurida (tạ-rĭ-dạ) govt. Russia in Europe, 24,539 □ pop. 1,097, ✻ Simferopol.	
Taurus (tạ′rŭs) mt. chain, 400 m. long, Turkey in Asia.	
Tauss (tows) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, 17 m. W of Klattau	7
Tavastehus (tä-väs′tā-ho͞os) govt. S W Finland, Russia in Europe, 8,334 □ pop. 254. — its ✻ pop. 4.	
Tavira (tä-vē′rä) cml. town, Algarve prov. Portugal, on Atlantic ocean	11
Tavistock (tăv′ĭs-tọk) agr. bor. Devon co. England, on Tavy river	7
Tavoi (tä′voi′) dist. Tenasserim, Lower Burma, 7,200 □ pop. 85. — its ✻ pop. 14.	
Tawas (tạ′wạs) tp. & vil. × of Iosco co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2.	
Tay (tā) riv. Scotland, 160 m. long, flows into Firth of Forth.	
Taylor (tā′lọr) co. N Fla. 1,079 □ pop. 2, × Perry. — co. W cen. Ga. 356 □ pop. 9, × Butler. — agr. co. S W Io. 540 □ pop. 16, × Bedford. — agr. co. S Ky. 270 □ pop. 9, × Campbellsville. — co. N W cen. Tex. 900 □ pop. 7. — agr. co. N part of W. Va. 177 □ pop. 12, × Pruntytown. — co. N Wis. 990 □ pop. 7, × Medford. — tp. Blair co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Williamson co. Tex. pop. 3.	
Taylorville (tā′lọr-vĭl) tp. & city, × of Christian co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.	
Tazewell (tăz′wĕl) min. agr. & past. co. N cen. Ill. 650 □ pop. 30, × Pekin. — min. agr. & past co. S W part of Va. 536 □ pop. 20, × Jeffersonville.	
Tchirpan (chēr′pän) town, E. Roumelia, Turkey, 30 m. E of Philippopolis	11
Teano (tā-ä′nō) cml. town, Caserta prov. Italy, 13 m. N W of Capua	5
Teche, Bayou (bī′o͞o tĕsh) nav. stream, La. 180 m. to Atchafalaya Bayou.	
Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sẹ) tp. & vil. Lenawee co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — city, × of Johnson co. Neb. pop. 2.	
Tedsi (tĕd′sē) town, Sus prov. Marocco, Africa, 110 m. S W of Marocco	14
Tedzen (tĕd-zĕn′) riv. Khorassan prov. Persia, 250 m. long; lost in the desert.	
Tees (tēz) riv. bet. Durham & York cos. England, 90 m. long, to North Sea.	
Teffe (tĕf′fā) riv. Brazil, South America, 500 m. long, flows into Amazon river.	
Tefsa (tĕf′sä) town, ✻ of Tedla prov. Marocco, Africa	11
Tegucigalpa (tā-go͞o-sē-gäl′pä) town, ✻ of Honduras, Central America	13
Tehama (tē-hä′mạ) agr. & past. co. N Cal. 2,988 □ pop. 10, × Red Bluff.	
Tehari (tä-hä′rē) *or* **Tehri** (tä′rē) dist. Jhánsi div. N. W. Provinces, British India, 2,160 □ pop. 192. — its ✻.	
Teherân (tẹ-hrän′) city, ✻ of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi province	210
Tehuacan (tā-wä-kän′) town, Puebla state, Mexico	12
Tehuantepec (tā-wän-tā-pĕk′) town, Mexico, a port on Tehuantepec river	10
Teify (tī′vē) riv. N Wales, 70 m. long, Cardigan co. to Cardigan Bay.	
Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth) town, Devon co. England, on Teign river	7
Tekamah (tē-kā′mä) tp. & town, × of Burt co. Neb. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.	
Telav (tā-läv′) town, Tiflis govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 35 m. N E of Tiflis	7
Telescope Peak, mt. Cal. near W edge of Death Valley, 10,938 ft. high.	
Telfair (tĕl′fâr) co. S cen. Ga. 491 □ pop. 5, × Jacksonville.	
Tell City, min. vil. Perry co. Ind. on Ohio river	2
Tellicheri (tĕl′ĭ-chĕr′ĭ) cml. ft. spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, British India.	21
Telsh (tĕlsh) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, 150 m. N W of Vilna	8
Teltsch (tĕlch) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria, 17 m. S S W of Iglau	5
Telugus (tĕl′o͞o-go͞oz′) race of people inhabiting S India, Asia	15,500
Temascaltepec (tā-mäs-käl-tā-pĕk′) town, Mexico state, Mexico	5
Tembuland (tĕm′bo͞o-lănd) ter. E coast, S Africa, dependency of Cape Colony, 4,122 □	180
Temerin (tā′mā′rēn′) town, Bács co. Hungary	8
Temes (tĕm′ĕsh′) riv. S E Hungary, Carpathian Mts. 180 m. to Danube river.	
Temescal (tĕ-mĕs′kạl) town, Alameda co. Cal.	2
Temesvar (tĕm′ĕsh-vär′) co. Hungary. — its ✻, a cml. mfg. ft. city, pop. 40.	
Temirkhanshura (tā-mēr′kän-sho͞o′rä) town, Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia	5
Temiscouata (tĕm′ĭs-ko͞o-ä′tä) lake, 22 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada. — co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, 1,770 □ pop. 26, ✻ Isle Verte, pop. 1.	
Temnikov (tĕm-nĕ-kŏv′) town, Tambov govt. Russ. in Europe, on Moksha riv.	7
Tempelburg (tĕm′pẹl-bo͞org) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia	5
Tempio (tĕm′pĕ-ō) town, Sardinia isl. Italy	5
Temple (tĕm′pl) city, Bell co. Tex.	4
Templeton (tĕm′pl-tọn) tp. & mfg. vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp.	3
Temruk (tĕm-ro͞ok′) ft. town, Russia in Europe, on S side of Sea of Azof	7
Tenafly (tĕn′af-lē) town, Bergen co. N. J. 1 m. W of Hudson river	1
Tenasserim (tĕn-ăs′ẹr-ĭm) riv. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 220 m. long, to Indian Ocean. — div. Lower Burma, 46,590 □ pop. 972, ✻ Maulmain.	
Tenby (tĕn′bĭ) spt. town, Pembroke co. Wales, on W side of Carmarthen Bay	5
Tendra (tĕn′drä) isl. Russia, 33 m. long, Black Sea, 40 m. E of Odessa.	
Tenedos (tĕn′ẹ-dŏs) isl. 5 m. long, off W coast of Anatolia, Turkey in Asia.	
Tenerife (tĕn′ẹr-ĭf′) one of Canary Isls. 1,000 □ pop. 94, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife; earthquake, 1704.	
Ténès (tā′nāz) maritime town, Algeria, Africa, 120 m. E N E of Oran	7
Tengri-Nor (tĕn′grē′-nōr) *or* **Namcho** (näm′chō′) lake, 80 m. long, Tibet, Asia, lat. 30° 40′ N, lon. 90° 30′ E, 15,190 ft. above sea level.	
Tenkasi (tĕn-kä′sē) town, Madras, British India, 30 m. N W of Tinnevelli	11
Ten Mile Peak, mt. Col. 11,800 ft. high.	
Tennessee (tĕn′nẹs-sē′) state, S E cen. U. S. A. 42,050 □ pop. 1,768, ✻ Nashville.	
Tennessee Pass, Col. 10,418 ft. above sea level; over chief range Rocky Mts.	
Tennessee River, riv. U. S. A. 800 m. long, formed by junction in Tenn. of Clinch & Holston rivs. flows into Ohio river.	
Tenriu (tĕn′rĭ-o͞o′) riv. Hondo isl. Japan, 100 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.	
Tensas (tĕn′sạs) agr. par. N E La. 610 □ pop. 17, × St. Joseph.	
Tensas River, riv. La. 240 m. long, flows into Ouachita river.	
Tensift (tĕn′sĭft′) riv. Marocco, Af. 190 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.	
Teocalli Mountain (tē-ō-kăl′ē-) peak, Elk Range, Col. 13,113 ft. high.	
Tepic (tā-pēk′) ter. W Mexico, N. Am. 11,275 □ pop. 131. — its ✻ pop. 14.	
Teramo (tā′rä-mō) prov. Abruzzi dept. It. 1,284 □ pop. 263. — its ✻ pop. 10.	
Terceira (tĕr-sā′ē-rä) isl. 20 m. long, Azores isls. Atl. oc. pop. 47, ✻ Angra.	
Terek (tā-rĕk′) riv. Caucasus, Russia, 350 m. long, flows into Caspian Sea. — govt. of Russia, N. Caucasia, 26,822 □ pop. 719, ✻ Vladikavkas.	
Tergovist (tĕr-gō-vēst′) town, Roumania, Europe, on Jalomnitza river	5
Terlizzi (tĕr-lĭt′sē) town, Bari prov. Italy, 17 m. S E of Barletta	20
Termini (tĕr′mē-nē) spt. town, on N coast of Sicily isl. Italy	23
Ternate (tẹr-nāt′) isl. 10 m. in circuit, Malay Arch. E of Celebes isl. pop. 94. — residency, Dutch East Indies, comprising Ternate isl. E coast of Celebes isl. & W part of Papua, etc. 174,909 □ pop. 479. — its ✻, on E coast of Ternate isl. pop. 9.	
Terni (tĕr′nē) mfg. town, Perugia prov. Italy, near Nera river	9
Terracina (tĕr′rä-chē′nä) spt. town, Italy, at S end of Pontine marshes	5
Terranova (tĕr′rä-nō′vä) cml. spt. town, on S coast of Sicily isl. Italy	15
Terranuova (tĕr′rä-nwō′vä) town, Florence prov. Italy, 22 m. S E of Florence	7
Terrebonne (tĕr′bŏn′) agr. par. S E La. 1,800 □ pop. 20, × Houma. — co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, 545 □ pop. 23, × St. Jérôme.	
Terre Haute (tĕr′ẹ hōt) cml. & mfg. city, × of Vigo co. Ind. on Wabash river	30
Terrell (tĕr′ẹl) agr. co. S W Ga. 320 □ pop. 15, × Dawson. — cml. city, Kaufman co. Tex. 32 m. E of Dallas, pop. 3.	
Terschelling (tẹr-skĕl′lĭng) isl. 16 m. long, North Sea, Friesland prov. Neth.	3
Teruel (tā-ro͞o-ĕl′) prov. Aragon, Spain, 5,491 □ pop. 242. — its ✻ pop. 10.	
Teschen (tĕsh′ẹn) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Austria, on Olsa river	13
Tesouras (tā-sō′räs) riv. Brazil, S. Am. Tesouras Mts. 200 m. to Araguay riv.	
Tessaua (tĕs-sou′ä) dist. N of Sokoto, Sudan, cen. Africa. — its ✻ pop. 12.	
Tete (tā′tā) town, Lourenço-Marques prov. Port. E. Africa, on Zambezi river.	5
Teterev (tä-tä-rĕv′) riv. Volhynia & Kiev govts. Russia, 150 m. long, to Dnieper river.	
Teterow (tā′tẹ-rō′w′) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, Germany	5
Teton Range (tẹ-tŏn′-) Ida. branch of Rocky Mts.; Mt. Hayden, 13,858 ft. the highest.	
Teton River, riv. Mont. 160 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Missouri river.	
Tetschen (tĕt′shẹn) town, Bohemia, Austria, on right bank of Elbe river	6
Tettenhall (tĕt′ẹn-hạl′) vil. Stafford co. England	5
Tetuan (tĕt′o͞o-ăn′) mfg. town & dist. N part of Marocco, Africa, 27 □ pop. 16; Spanish.	
Teuffen (toif′fẹn) town, Appenzell canton, Switzerland, 4 m. N of Appenzell.	5
Teverone (tā-vä-rō′nä) *anc.* **Anio,** riv. cen. Italy, 55 m. long, to Tiber river.	
Teviot (tĭv′ĭ-ọt) riv. Scotland, 34 m. long, flows into Tweed river.	
Teviotdale (tĭv′ĭ-ọt-dāl) dist. Roxburgh co. Scotland.	
Tewkesbury (tūks′bẹr-ĭ) mfg. bor. Gloucester co. England, on Avon river	5
Tewksbury (tūks′bẹr-ĭ) tp. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 3. — tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 2.	
Texarcana (tĕks-är-kăn′ạ) city, × of Miller co. Ark. & in Bowie co. Tex.	6
Texas (tĕks′ạs) agr. & past. state, S W U. S. A. 265,780 □ pop. 2,236, ✻ Austin. — co. S Mo. 1,145 □ pop. 19, × Houston. — tp. Wayne co. Pa. pop. 4.	
Texel (tĕks′ĕl) agr. & past. isl. 13 m. long, Netherlands, in North Sea	6
Teyde, Peak of (-tā′dā) mt. Tenerife isl. Canary Isls. 12,188 ft. high.	
Tezcuco (tĕs-ko͞o′kō) lake, 15 m. long, Mexico state, Mexico. — mfg. & cml. town on Lake Tezcuco, pop. 6.	
Thaba-Ncho (tä′bä-n′chō′) town, Orange Free State, S Africa, 68 m. E of Bloemfontein	11
Thames (thāmz) riv. Conn. flows into Long Island Sound. — (*pron.* tĕmz) riv. England, 215 m. long, to North Sea. — riv. Ontario prov. Canada, 160 m. long, to Lake St. Clair. — town, Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 5.	
Thana (thä′nä) dist. Bombay, British India, 4,052 □ pop. 874. — its ✻ pop. 12.	
Thann (tänn) mfg. town, Alsace prov. Germany, on Thur river	8
Thar (thär-) **and Parkar** (-pär′kär) dist. E Sind, Bombay, British India, 12,729 □ pop. 181, ✻ Umarkot.	
Tharawadi (thär′ạ-wŏd′ĭ) prov. Pegu div. Lower Burma, Asia	278
Thaso (thä′sō) isl. of Turkey in Europe, in Ægean sea, 138 □	7
Thayer (thâr) agr. & past. co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 13, × Hebron.	
Thayetmayo (thä′yĕt-mī′ō) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, Asia, 2,397 □ pop. 170. — its ✻, on Irawadi riv. pop. 8.	
Thebes (thēbz) anc. ruined city, Upper Egypt, on Nile riv.; remains of Luxor palace. — town, Bœotia, Greece, pop. 5.	
The Buttes (-būts) curious group of mts. 30 m. in circuit, Sutter co. Cal.	
Theiss (tīs) riv. Hungary, 500 m. long, Carpathian Mts. to Danube river.	
Théodule Pass (tā′ō′dül′-) 10,000 ft. above sea level, Alps, bet. Piedmont, Italy, & Swiss canton of Valais.	
Thera (thā′rä) eparchy, Cyclades nome, Greece, pop. 22. — town, ✻ of Santorini isl. Greece, pop. 5.	
Theresa (tẹ-rē′sạ) tp. & vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. Dodge co. Wis. pop. 2.	
Theresienstadt (tä-rä′zē-ẹn-stät) town, Bohemia prov. Austria, pop. 7.	
Theresiopel (tä-rä′zē-ō-pĕl′) mfg. & cml. town, Hungary, 25 m. S E of Segedin	73
Theresiopolis (tä-rä′zē-ōp′ō-lĭs) town, Temesvar co. Hungary	5
Thermia (thĕr-mē′ä) isl. Syra eparchy, Cyclades nome, Greece, 48 □	6
Thermopylæ (thẹr-mŏp′ĕ-lē) famous pass, Greece, 9 m. S S E of Lamia; battlefield in 480 B. C.	
Thessaly (thĕs′ạ-lĭ) dist. N E Greece, comprising nomes of Arta, Larissa, & Trikala, 5,073 □ pop. 344, chief town, Larissa.	
Thian-Shan (tē′ăn′-shän) lofty mt. chain, Chinese Turkestan, Asia.	
Thibet (tĭ-bĕt′ *or* tĭb′ĕt). See Tibet.	
Thibodeaux (tĕb′ō-dō′) town, × of Lafourche par. La. on Bayou Lafourche	2
Thiel (tēl) mfg. town, Gelderland prov. Netherlands, on Waal river	8
Thielt (tēlt) mfg. & cml. town, W. Flanders prov. Belg. 15 m. S E of Bruges.	10
Thiers (tē-ār′) mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, on Durolle river	15
Thionville. See Diedenhofen.	
Thirsk (thĕrsk) mfg. town, North Riding, York co. England	6
Thirty-Nine Mile Mountain, mt. Park co. cen. Col. 11,000 ft. high.	
Thogji-Chumo (thŏg′jē-chōō′mō) salt lake, W Himalaya Mts. S E Kashmir, India, 60 m. S E of Leh; 15,500 ft. above sea level.	5
Thok-Jalung (tŏk-yä-lo͞ong′) gold field, Tibet, Asia; 16,330 ft. above sea level.	
Thomas (tŏm′ạs) agr. co. S Ga. 784 □ pop. 26, × Thomasville. — co. N W Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 6, × Colby.	
Thomaston (tŏm′ạs-tọn) tp. & mfg. vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Upson co. Ga. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Knox co. Me. tp. pop. 3.	7
Thomasville (tŏm′ạs-vĭl) tp. & town, × of Thomas co. Ga. tp. pop. 9, town pop. 6. — tp. Davidson co. N. C. pop. 3.	
Thompson (tŏmp′sọn) mfg. tp. Windham co. Conn. pop. 6. — tp. Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Robeson co. N. C. pop. 4.	
Thompsonville (-vĭl) mfg. vil. Hartford co. Conn. 8½ m. S of Springfield	5
Thonegwa (thŏn-ĕg′wạ) dist. Irawadi div. Lower Burma, Asia	284
Thonon (tō′nŏn′) town, dept. Haute-Savoie, France, on Lake Geneva	5
Thorda (tōr′dä) town, × of a co. Transylvania prov. Hungary; salt mines	9
Thorn (tōrn) cml. & mfg. town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula river	27
Thornapple River (thōrn′ăp′l-) Mich. 100 m. long, Eaton co. to Grand River.	
Thornhill (thōrn′fl) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. Eng. on Calder river	8
Thornton (thōrn′tọn) tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 5. — town, Lancaster co. England, pop. 8.	
Thorntown (thôrn′town) town, Boone co. Ind. on Sugar Creek	2
Thourout (to͞o′ro͞o) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belg. 11 m. S W of Bruges.	8
Thousand Islands, in St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario prov. Canada.	
Thrace (thrās) anc. country, now S E part of Turkey in Europe.	
Three Mile Bay, vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. 17 m. W N W of Watertown	1

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Three Rivers, vil. Hampden co. Mass. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 3. — cml. city, × of St. Maurice co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 8.
Throgs Neck (thrŏgz-) cape, Westchester co. N. Y. in Long Island Sound.
Thun (tōōn) town, Bern canton, Switzerland 4
Thunder Bay, 12 m. long, Mich. runs into Alpena co. from Lake Huron. — bay, N W Lake Superior, Ontario prov. Canada. — dist. N W Ontario prov. Canada, ✻ Port Arthur.
Thunder Cape, bold headland, S E of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, Canada.
Thunnesar (thŭn′ĕs-är) town, Ambala div. Punjab, British India 8
Thur (tōōr) riv. Switzerland, 70 m. long, flows into Rhine river.
Thurgau (tōōr′gow) agr. canton, N E Swit. 381 □ pop. 105, ✻ Frauenfeld.
Thuringian Forest (thū-rĭn′jĭ-ăn-) mt. range, cen. Germany.
Thurles (thûrlz) town, Tipperary co. Ireland, on Suir river 5
Thurrock, Grays (-thŭr′ŏk) vil. Essex co. England 5
Thurston (thûrs′tŏn) co. N E Neb. 398 □ pop. 3, × Pender. — agr. & past. co. W Wash. 768 □ pop. 10, × Olympia.
Thurzofalva (tōōr′zō′fŏl′vŏ′) vil. Trentschin co. Hungary 7
Thurzovka (tōōr′zŏv′kä′) vil. Pressburg co. Hungary 6
Tibbu (tĭb′bōō′) country, Sahara, cen. Africa, 20° N, 20° E, S E of Fezzan.
Tiber (tī′bẽr) *It.* Tevere (tā′vā-rā) *anc.* Ti′beris, riv. cen. Italy, 185 m. long, Tuscan Apennines to Mediterranean sea.
Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′ *or* tĭb′ĕt) country, S W part of Chinese Empire, 651,500 □ pop. 6,000, ✻ Lassa or Lhassa.
Tiburon (tē-bōō-rōn′) isl. 30 m. long, Gulf of California ; pearl bank.
Ticao (tē-kä′ō) isl. 28 m. long, Philippine Isls. off S E end Luzon isl. Malay Arch.
Tichfield (tĭch′fēld) par. & town, Hampshire, England ..... par. 5
Ticino (tē-chē′nō) riv. Switzerland, & Piedmont, Italy, 125 m. long, to Po riv. — *or* **Tessin** (tĕs′săn′) agr. & past. canton, S Switzerland, 1,088 □ pop. 127.
Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn′dẽr-ō′gą) tp. & vil. Essex co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 2.
Tidioute (tĭd-ĭ-ōōt′) bor. Warren co. Pa. on Allegheny river 1
Tidor (tē-dōr′) Dutch isl. 18 m. in circuit, Malay Arch. W of Gilolo island.
Tiene (tē-ā′nā) mfg. town, Italy, 12 m. N N W of Vicenza 5
Tien-tsin (tē-ĕn′-tsēn) cml. city & treaty port, Chili prov. China 950
Tierra del Fuego (tē-ĕr′rä dĕl fwā′gō) group of isls. S end South America ; belongs partly to Chile, & partly to Argentine Republic.
Tiete (tē-ā′tā) riv. Brazil, South America, 500 m. long, flows into Paraná river.
Tiffin (tĭf′ĭn) tp. Adams co. O. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Seneca co. O. pop. 11.
Tiflis (tĭf-lēs′) govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 17,223 □ pop. 819. — its ✻ & ✻ of Trans-Caucasia, on Kur riv. pop. 104.
Tigaria (tē-gä′rē-ä) native state, Orissa, Bengal, India, 46 □ pop. 16. — its ✻.
Tiger River, riv. S. C. 100 m. long, Greenville co. to Broad River.
Tigré (tē′grā) kingdom, N Abyssinia, N E Africa ; ✻ Adua, pop. 3.
Tigre (tē′grā) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 350 m. long, flows into Amazon river.
Tigris (tī′grĭs) riv. Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m. long, flows into Euphrates river.
Tikari (tĭk′ä-rē) town, Gayá dist. Patna div. Bengal, British India 8
Tikhvin (tĭk′vēn′) town, Novgorod govt. Russia, on Tikhvinka river 6
Tikotzin (tē-kŏt′zēn′) town, Lomza govt. N E Poland, Russia, 29 m. E of Lomza 5
Tilburg (tĭl′bûrc) mfg. town, N. Brabant prov. Netherlands 34
Tilhar (tĭl′här) town, Rohilkhand div. N. W. Provinces, British India 15
Tillamook (tĭl′ą-mōōk) co. N W Ore. 1,525 □ pop. 3. — its ×.
Tilli (tĭl′ĭ) town, Gando, Sudan, cen. Africa 6
Tiloi (tĭ-loi′) town, Rái Bareli div. Oudh, British India, 55 m. S E of Lucknow 10
Tilsit (tĭl′sĭt) mfg. & cml. town, E. Prus. on Niemen riv. ; treaty signed, 1807 25
Tilton (tĭl′tŏn) tp. & vil. Belknap co. N. H. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Tim (tēm) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 250 m. long, flows into Obi river.
Timbo (tĕm-bō′) town, ✻ of Futa-Jallon, Senegambia, W Africa.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bōōk′tōō) cml. town, Sudan, cen. Africa, near Niger river 13
Timor (tē-mōr′) isl. 300 m. long, Malay Arch. S of Banda Sea 1,578
Timor Laut (-lout) 2 isls. joint length 100 m. Malay Arch. E of Timor island.
Tinaco (tē-nä′kō) town, N E part of Zamora state, Venezuela, South America 6
Tineo (tē-nē-ō′) city, Oviedo prov. N W Spain 21
Tinicum (tĭn′ĭ-kŭm) tp. Bucks co. Pa. 2
Tinnevelli (tĭn-nę-vĕl′lĭ) maritime dist. Madras pres. British India, 5,176 □ pop. 1,750. — town, Tinnevelli dist. pop. 20.
Tino (tē′nō) *anc.* Te′nos, isl. 18 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea 11
Tintern Abbey (tĭn′tẽrn-) famous ruin, Monmouth co. England.
Tioga (tī-ō′gą) agr. co. S part of N. Y. 498 □ pop. 30, × Owego. — min. & past. co. N Pa. 1,120 □ pop. 52, × Wellsboro. — tp. Tioga co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Tioomen (tē-ōō-mĕn′) mfg. & cml. town, Toboisk govt. Siberia, Russ. in Asia 16
Tipara (tē-pär′ą) *or* **Tipperah** (tĭp′pē-rä) dist. Chittagong div. Bengal, British India, 2,624 □ pop. 1,522, ✻ Tipara or Comillah.
Tippah (tĭp′ą) agr. co. N Miss. 490 □ pop. 13, × Ripley.
Tippecanoe (tĭp′ę-ką-nōō′) agr. & past. co. W N W Ind. 500 □ pop. 35, × Lafayette. — tp. Tippecanoe co. Ind. pop. 2. — vil. Miami co. O. pop. 1.
Tippecanoe River, riv. Ind. 200 m. long, Noble co. to Wabash river.
Tipperary (tĭp-ẽr-ā′rĭ) min. agr. & past. co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,659 □ pop. 173. — its ✻ 25 m. S E of Limerick, pop. 7.
Tipton (tĭp′tŏn) agr. & past. co. N cen. Ind. 260 □ pop. 18. — its × pop. 3. — agr. co. W Tenn. 404 □ pop. 24, × Covington. — town, × of Cedar co. Io. pop. 2. — town, Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 1. — min. & mfg. town, Stafford co. England, pop. 29.
Tirakh-Mir. See Mysernun.
Tirana (tē-rä′nä) town, Scutari vilayet, Albania, Turkey in Europe 10
Tirano (tē-rä′nō) town, Sondrio prov. N Italy, on Adda riv. ; resort of pilgrims 3
Tiraspol (tē-räs′pōl) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe 23
Tirlemont (tēẽrl′mŏn′) cml. & mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium 12
Tirnova (tēẽr′nō-vä) town, the ancient ✻ of Bulgaria, Europe, on Jantra riv. 11
Tishomingo (tĭsh′ọ-mĭn′gō) agr. co. N E Miss. 435 □ pop. 9, × Iuka.
Titicaca Lake (tĭt-ē-kä′kä-) bet. S Peru & Bolivia, South America, 4,000 □.
Titlis (tĭt′lĭs) mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 10,627 ft. high.
Tito (tē′tō) town, Potenza prov. Italy 5
Titus (tī′tŭs) agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 400 □ pop. 8, × Mount Pleasant.
Titusville (tī′tŭs-vĭl) mfg. city, Crawford co. Pa. on Oil Creek 8
Tiverton (tĭv′ẽr-tŏn) tp. Newport co. R. I. pop. 3. — bor. Devon co. England, pop. 11.
Tivoli (tĭv′ō-lĭ) vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 1. — (*pron.* tē′vō-lē) *anc.* Ti′bur, town, Italy, 18 m. E N E of Rome, pop. 8.
Tixtla (tēks′tlä) town, Guerrero state, Mexico 7
Tizzana (tĭt-sä′nä) cml. town, Florence prov. Italy 8
Tlaxcala (tläʜ′kä′lä) state, Mexico, 1,595 □ pop. 138. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Tlemçen (tlĕm-sĕn′) cml. & mfg. town, Oran prov. Algeria, Africa 28
Tlumacz (tlōō-mäks′) town, E part of Galicia prov. Austria 5
Tobago (tō-bā′gō) isl. British W. Indies, 114 □ pop. 21, ✻ Scarborough.
Tobarra (tō-bär′rä) town, Albacete prov. Spain 6
Tobin (tō′bĭn) tp. Perry co. Ind. 2
Tobol (tō-bōl′) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 500 m. long, Ural Mts. to Irtish riv.
Tobolsk (tō-bŏlsk′) agr. min. & cml. govt. W Siberia, Russia in Asia, 539,659 □ pop. 1,313. — its ✻ & ✻ of W Siberia, on Irtish & Tobol rivs. pop. 20.
Tocantins (tō-kăn-tēns′) riv. Brazil, South America, 1,000 m. long, flows into Para river.
Toccoa (tŏk′ō-ą) tp. & town, Habersham co. Ga. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1.

Tocuyo (tō-kōō′yō) riv. Venezuela, S. America, 200 m. long, E of Trujillo to Caribbean Sea. — mfg. town, Lara state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 15.
Todd (tŏd) agr. co. S W Ky. 360 □ pop. 17, × Elkton. — agr. co. cen. Minn. 972 □ pop. 6, × Long Prairie.
Todmorden (tŏd′mŏr-dĕn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England 12
Togo (tō′gō) town, Togoland, on Lake Togo 5
Togoland (tō′gō-lănd) German ter. Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W Africa, 16,000 □ pop. 650, ✻ Little Popo.
Toisnot (tōs′nŏt) tp. Wilson co. N. C. 2
Tok (tŏk) riv. E part of Samara govt. Russia, 120 m. long, to Samara river.
Tokat (tō-kät′) mfg. city, Siwas vilayet, Asia Minor, 58 m. N N W of Siwas ... 35
Tokay (tō-kā′) town, Zemplin co. Hungary, on Theiss riv. ; famous wines 4
Tokushima (tō-kōō-shē′mä) city, spt. N E coast of Sikoku isl. Japan 61
Tokyo (tō′kē-ō) city, ✻ of Japanese empire, on E coast of Hondo island 1,410
Tokyo Bay, bay, E coast of Hondo isl. Japan, lat. 35° 30′ N, 35 m. long.
Toledo (tō-lē′dō) town, × of Tama co. Io. pop. 2. — mfg. cml. city, port of entry, × of Lucas co. O. pop. 81. — (*Sp. pron.* tō-lā′Dō) prov. New Castile, Spain, 5,586 □ pop. 360. — *anc.* Tole′tum, its ✻, on Tagus riv. pop. 21.
Tolentino (tō-lĕn-tē′nō) town, It. 11 m. S W of Macerata ; battlefield in 1815.
Tolima (tō-lē′mä) volcano, Colombia, South America, 18,270 ft. high. — dept. Colombia, South America, 18,069 □ pop. 305, ✻ Ibagué.
Tolland (tŏl′and) agr. co. N N E Conn. 403 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 1.
Tolmein (tōl′mīn) town, Göritz & Gradiska dist. Austria 6
Tolna (tōl′nŏ′) co. S Hung. 1,400 □ pop. 221. — its ×, on Danube riv. pop. 8.
Tolosa (tō-lō′są) mfg. town, ✻ of Guipuzcoa prov. Spain ; battle, 1212 5
Tolten (tōl-tĕn′) riv. Chile, S. Am. 100 m. long, Lake Villarica to Pacific oc.
Toluca (tō-lōō′kä) town, ✻ of Mexico state, Mexico 15
Tom (tŏm) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 400 m. long, flows into Obi river.
Tomah (tō′ma) tp. & city, Monroe co. Wis. ..... city 2
Tomahawk (tŏm′ą-hąk′) vil. Lincoln co. Wis. 1 2
Tomaszow (tō-mä′shōw) mfg. town, Petrikau govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 7. — town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Tombigbee River (tŏm-bĭg′bē-) 500 m. long, N E Miss. to Alabama river.
Tombstone (tōōmb′stōn) city, × of Cochise co. Ariz. 2
Tome (tō′mā) town, Concepcion prov. Chile, South America. 5
Tom Green, co. W Tex. 2,940 □ pop. 5, × San Angelo.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz) co. S W N. Y. 494 □ pop. 33, × Ithaca. — tp. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Tomsk (tŏmsk) govt. W Siberia, Russia in Asia, 331,159 □ pop. 1,300. — its ✻, a cml. city, on Tom riv. pop. 37.
Toms River (tŏmz-) town, × of Ocean co. N. J. on Toms river 1
Tonawanda (tŏn′ą-wŏn′dą) tp. & vil. Erie co. N. Y. tp. pop. 8, vil. pop. 7.
Tonawanda Creek, riv. N. Y. 75 m. long, N Wyoming co. to Niagara river.
Tonga (tŏn′gą-), *or* **Friendly, Islands,** group, S Pacific ocean, 374 □ pop. 20, ✻ Nukualofa.
Tongaland (tŏn′gą-lănd′) ter. N of Zululand, E coast of S Africa, 5,320 □ pop. 37 ; British protectorate, ✻ Eshowe, in Zululand.
Tongatábu (tŏng′ą-tä′bōō) isl. Tonga Isls. S Pacific ocean, 50 m. in circuit ... 10
Tongres (tŏnGr) mfg. & cml. town, Limbourg prov. Belgium, on Jaar river .. 7
Tongue River (tŭng-) riv. 200 m. long, N Wyo. to Yellowstone River.
Tonk (tŏnk) native state, Rájputána, India, 2,509 □ pop. 379. — its ✻ pop. 41.
Tonneins (tŏn′năN′) mfg. town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, on Garonne riv. 8
Tonnerre (tŏn′nār′) mfg. town, dept. Yonne, France, on Armançon river 6
Tonquin (tŏn-kĕn′) *or* **Tongking** (tŏng′kĭng′) agr. mfg. & min. ter. Indo-China, annexed to France in 1884 ; 34,740 □ pop. 9,000, ✻ Hanoï.
Tooele (tōō-ēl′ĕ) co. W Ut. 6,240 □ pop. 4. — its ×.
Toowoomba (tōō-wōōm′bä) town, Queensland, Australia 5
Topeka (tō-pē′ką) tp. & city, ✻ of Kan. & × of Shawnee co. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 31.
Töplitz (töp′lĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria ; a watering place ; treaties, 1813 ... 10
Topolya (tŏ′pŏl′yŏ) vil. Bács co. Hungary, 8 m. N of Hegyes 10
Torch Lake, lake, 18 m. long, Antrim co. Mich.
Torgau (tōr′gow) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river ; battle, 1760 10
Toritto (tō-rĕt′tō) town, Bari prov. Italy, 13 m. S W of Bari 6
Tormes (tōr′mĕs) riv. Spain, 150 m. long, flows into Douro river.
Torna (tōr′nŏ′) co. Hungary, 229 □ pop. 23. — its ×.
Torneå (tōr′nĕ-ō) riv. bet. Sweden & Russia, 230 m. long, to Gulf of Bothnia.
Toro (tō′rō) mfg. town, Zamora prov. Spain, on Douro river 8
Torok Becse (tŏ′rök′ bä′chä) town, Torontal co. Hungary, on Theiss river ... 6
Torontal (tō′rŏn-tăl′) co. Hungary, 3,650 □ pop. 546 ; chief town Pancsova.
Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō) vil. Jefferson co. O. pop. 3. — cml. city, × of York co. Ont. & ✻ of Ontario prov. Canada, on Lake Ontario 181
Toropetz (tō′rō-pĕts′) town, Pskov govt. Russia in Europe, on Toropa river ... 5
Torquay (tôr-kē′) town, Devon co. Eng. 18½ m. S of Exeter ; watering place .. 25
Torre Annunziata (-än-nōōn-tsē-ä′tä) mfg. town, Naples prov. Italy 20
Torre del Greco (tōr′rā dĕl grā′kō) town, Italy, S W foot of Mt. Vesuvius ... 22
Torre Don Jimeno (-dŏn Hē-mā′nō) mfg. town, Guadalquivir prov. Spain 6
Torrejoncillo (tōr′rā-hōn-thēl′yō) mfg. town, Cáceres prov. Spain 6
Torre Maggiore (tōr′rā mäd-jō′rā) town, Foggia prov. Italy 7
Torrente (tōr-rĕn′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 6 m. N W of Valencia 6
Torres Novas (tōr′rās nō′väs) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal 7
Torres Strait, strait between Papua & Australia ; 100 m. wide.
Torres Vedras (tōr′rās vā′drās) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal 4
Torrevieja (tōr-rā-vē-ā′hä) spt. town, Alicante prov. Valencia, Spain 7
Torrington (tŏr′ĭng-tŏn) mfg. tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 1.
Torrox (tōr-rōʜ′) town, Málaga prov. Spain, on Torrox river 5
Tortona (tōr-tō′nä) mfg. & cml. town, Piedmont, Italy 7
Tortosa (tōr-tō′sä) cml. & mfg. town, Tarragona prov. Spain 25
Törtsvar (törts′vär′) vil. Transylvania prov. Hung. 20 m. S W of Kronstadt .. 9
Torzhok (tōr-zhōk′) mfg. town, Tver govt. Russ. in Europe, on Tvertsa river. 16
Totana (tō-tä′nä) mfg. town, Múrcia, Spain, 10 m. N E of Lorca 9
Tot-Komlos (tŏt-kŏm-lōsh′) town, Békés co. Hungary 8
Totonicapan (tō-tō-nē-kä-păn′) mfg. town, Guatemala, Central America 18
Tottenham (tŏt′tęn-ąm) town, Middlesex co. England 71
Tottenville (tŏt′tęn-vĭl) vil. Staten Isl. Richmond co. N. Y. 3
Tottori (tŏt-tō′rē) spt. town, N coast of S W part of Hondo isl. Japan 40
Tougourt *or* **Tuggurt** (tōō-gōort′) town, Sahara, Algeria, Africa 6
Toul (tōōl) ft. mfg. town, dept. Meurthe, France, on Moselle riv. ; siege, 1870 10
Toulon (tōō′lŏn) tp. & town, × of Stark co. Ill. tp. pop. 3. — (*Fr. pron.* tōō′-lôN′) ft. spt. city, dept. Var, France, 30 m. S E of Marseilles, pop. 78 ; naval station.
Toulouse (tōō′lōōz′) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Haute-Garonne, France 150
Tourcoing (tōōr′kwăN′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France 65
Tourlaville (tōōr′lä′vēl′) mfg. vil. dept. Manche, France 6
Tournay *or* **Tournai** (tōōr′nā′) cml. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium 35
Tournon (tōōr′nôN′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Ardèche, France, on Rhone river 5
Tournus (tōōr′nüs′) mfg. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Saône river. 6
Tours (tōōr) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Indre-et-Loire, France 60
Tovarnik (tō-vär-nēk′) town, Syrmia co. Slavonia, Hungary 7
Towanda (tō-wän′dą) bor. × of Bradford co. Pa. on Susquehanna river 4

Tower (tou′ẽr) city, St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2.
Tower Hamlets, bor. Middlesex co. England; part of metropolitan London; the Tower of London is at its S W extremity 439
Tow Law (tō lą′) town, Durham co. England, 10 m. W of Durham 5
Town Creek, tp. Brunswick co. N. C. 8 m. S W of Wilmington 3
Towner (tou′nẽr) co. N N. Dak. 1,044 □ pop. 1, × Cando.
Towns, agr. & past. co. N Ga. 180 □ pop. 4, × Hiawassee.
Townsend (townz′end) mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. 2
Townsville (townz′vĭl) spt. town, N E Queensland, Australia, pop. 9.
Towson (tou′sǫn) town, × of Baltimore co. Md. 1
Towton (tou′tǫn) tp. York co. Eng. 2½ m. S of Tadcaster; battle, 1461.
Toxteth Park (tŏks′tĕth-) town, Lancaster co. Eng.; a suburb of Liverpool .. 92
Toyama (tō-yä′mä′) spt. city, W coast of Hondo isl. Japan 58
Tracy (trā′sĭ) vil. Lyon co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Grundy co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Traer (trâr) town, Tama co. Io. 25 m. W of Vinton 1
Traill (trāl) co. E N. Dak. 864 □ pop. 10, × Caledonia.
Tralee (tra-lē′) cml. spt. town, × of Kerry co. Ireland, on Lee river. 10
Tramonti (trä-mŏn′tē) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 7 m. W of Salerno. 5
Trani (trä′nē) cml. spt. town, Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea 25
Tranmere (trăn′mẽr) town, Cheshire, England; S suburb of Birkenhead. 16
Tranquebar (trăn′kwe-bär′) mfg. spt. town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Brit. India 25
Transbaikalia (trăns′bī-kä′lĭ-ą) govt. E. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 236,868 □ pop. 545, ✻ Chita.
Trans-Caspian Territories (trăns-kăs′pĭ-an-) dist. Russia in Asia, 214,237 □ 301
Trans-Caucasia (trăns′-ka-kā′shĭ-ą) the portion of the Caucasus, Russia, which lies S of the Caucasus mts. 95,799 □ pop. 4,785, ✻ Tiflis.
Transkei (-kē′) ter. E coast, S Africa, dependency of Cape Colony, 2,552 □ ...
Transleithania (-lī-tä′nē-ą) part of Austria-Hungary, E of Leytha riv. (Hungary proper, Transylvania, Croatia & Slavonia, & Fiume).
Transvaal (trăns-väl′). See South African Republic.
Transylvania (trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ą) co. W N. C. 335 □ pop. 6, × Brevard. — prov. S E Hungary, pop. 2,000.
Trapani (trä′pä-nē) prov. Sicily isl. Italy, 1,214 □ pop. 339. — its ✻ pop. 32.
Tras-os-Montes (träs-ôs-mŏn′tĕs) agr. past. & mfg. prov. Portugal, 2,293 □ pop. 397, ✻ Bragança.
Trau (trow) spt. town, Dalmatia prov. Austria, on islet in Adriatic sea 14
Trautenau (trow′tę-now′) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria 11
Travancore (trăv′an-kōr′) state, S India, 6,730 □ pop. 2,558, ✻ Trivandrum.
Traverse (trăv′ẽrs) co. W Minn. 552 □ pop. 5. — tp. & vil. Grand Traverse co. Mich. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4.
Travis (trăv′ĭs) agr. & past. co. cen. Tex. 1,040 □ pop. 37, × Austin.
Travnik (träv′nēk′) town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, 45 m. N W of Sarajevo .. 6
Treasury Mountain, mt. Elk Range, Col. 13,200 ft. high.
Trebigne (trā-bēn′yä) ft. town, Herzegovina prov. Austria-Hungary 10
Trebitsch (trā′bĕch) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria, on Iglawa river 8
Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd′) vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 12,082 □ pop. 1,048. — its ✻ a spt. pop. 45.
Trebnitz (trĕb′nĭts) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 15 m. N N E of Breslau. 5
Trecate (trā-kä′tā) mfg. town, Italy, near Ticino river 5
Trecenta (trā-chän′tä) town, Rovigo prov. Italy 5
Tredegar (trĕd′ę-gär) min. & mfg. town, Monmouth co. England. 12
Trego (trē′gō) co. W cen. Kan. 900 □ pop. 3, × Wakeeney.
Treinta y Tres (trā-ēn′tä ē trĕs′) dept. Uruguay, South America, 3,686 □ pop. 18. — its ✻.
Treja (trā′yä) commune & town, cen. Italy, 8 m. W of Macerata ..... com.
Tréiazé (trâ′lá′zâ′) vil. dept. Maine-et-Loire, France 6
Trembowla (trĕm-bŏw′lä) town, Galicia prov. Austria 6
Tremont (trę-mŏnt′) tp. Hancock co. Me. pop. 2. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2.
Trempealeau (trĕm′pa-lō) agr. co. W Wis. 732 □ pop. 19, × Galesville.
Trenchara Peak (trĕn-chä′rä-) mt. Sangre de Cristo Range, S Col. 13,546 ft. high.
Trent (trĕnt) riv. England, 140 m. long, Stafford co. to Ouse riv. — riv. Ontario prov. Canada, 100 m. long, Trent Lake to Bay of Quinte. — *or* **Trient** (trē-ĕnt′) *anc.* Triden′tum, mfg. city, Tyrol, Austria, pop. 22; council, 1545–1563.
Trentham (trĕnt′bam) vil. Stafford co. England 8
Trenton (trĕn′tǫn) town, Clinton co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Grundy co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 5. — mfg. city, ✻ of N. J. & × of Mercer co. pop. 57. — tp. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 3. — city, × of Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Trentschin (trĕnt-shēn′) co. N W Hungary, 1,784 □ pop. 249. — its ×.
Treuen (troi′ęn) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 9 m. E N E of Plauen. 5
Treuenbrietzen (troi′ęn-brēt′sęn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 5
Treves (trēvz) govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 2,773 □ pop. 712. — its ✻ pop. 36.
Trevethin-with-Pontypool (trē′vę-thĭn-, -pŏnt′ĭ-pōol′) par. Monmouth co. England 20
Treviglio (trā-vēl′yō) cml. town, Bergamo prov. Lombardy, N Italy 9
Treviso (trā-vē′sō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 941 □ pop. 398. — its ✻ pop. 28.
Trevi-Trebia (trā′vē-trā′bē-ä) town, Perugia prov. Italy, 10 m. N of Spoleto.
Trevorton (trĕv′or-tǫn) vil. Northumberland co. Pa. 2
Triangle, tp. Broome co. N. Y. 7
Tricarico (trē-kä′rē-kō) mfg. town, Potenza prov. Italy 7
Trichindur (trĭch′ĭn-dōor′) town, Tinnevelli dist. Madras pres. British India.
Trichinopoli (trĭch-ĭn-ŏp′ǫ-lĭ) dist. Madras pres. British India, 3,515 □ pop. 1,200. — its ✻, a cml. & mfg. town, on Kaveri riv. pop. 91.
Trichonia (trē-kō-nē′ä) eparchy, Acarnania & Ætolia nome, Greece 15
Tricolum (trĭk′ǫ-lŭm) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India... 8
Triest (trē-ĕst′) *It.* Trieste (trē-ĕs′tâ) dist. Küstenland prov. Aust. on Adriatic sea, 26 □. — cml. spt. city, Triest dist. ✻ of Küstenland prov. Aust. pop. 158.
Trifail (trē′fāl) town, Styria prov. Austria 8
Trigg, agr. co. W Ky. 425 □ pop. 14, × Cadiz.
Triggiano (trĕd-jä′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea 7
Trikala (trē-kä′lä) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 2,200 □ pop. 143. — its ✻ pop. 15. — a former name of Thessaly.
Trikeri (trē′kā-rē) spt. Larissa nome, E Thessaly, Greece, at entrance of Gulf of Volo 5
Trimble (trĭm′bl) agr. co. N Ky. 155 □ pop. 7, × Bedford.
Trincomali (trĭn′kǫ-ma-lē′) spt. town, N E coast of Ceylon island 11
Tring (trĭng) town, Hertford co. England, 32 m. N W of London 5
Tringanu (trĭn-gä′nōō) maritime state, Malay Pen. on Gulf of Siam, pop. 30. — town, Tringanu state, Malay Pen. pop. 20.
Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ-dăd′) cml. city, × of Las Animas co. Col. pop. 6. — isl. British W. Indies, 1,754 □ pop. 208, ✻ Port-of-Spain. — town, ✻ of Beni dept. Bolivia, South America, pop. 5.
Trinité, La (là′ trē′nē′tâ′) town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies 6
Trinity (trĭn′ę-tĭ) min. co. N W Cal. 3,000 □ pop. 4, × Weaverville. — agr. & past. co. E Tex. 710 □ pop. 8. — its ×.
Trinity River, riv. Cal. 130 m. long, Coast Range to Klamath riv. — riv. Tex. 500 m. long, flows into Galveston Bay.
Trino (trē′nō) cml. town, Piedmont, Italy, near Po river 8
Trinomali (trĭn′ǫ-ma-lē′) town, S. Arcot dist. Madras, British India 9
Tripatur (trĭp′a-tōor′) town, Madura dist. Madras, British India 13
Tripetti (trĭp′ĕt-ĭ) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, British India 10
Triphylia (trē-fē′lē-ä) eparchy, Messenia nome, Greece 26
Tripoli (trĭp′ǫ-lĭ) country, N Africa, a vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, 344,000 □ pop. 800. — its ✻ pop. 25. — cml. spt. town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 30.
Tripolis (trē-pō′lĭs) *or* **Tripolitza** (trē-pō-lĭt′zä) town, ✻ of Arcadia nome, Morea, Greece 11
Tristan da Cunha (trĭs-tăn′ dä kōon′yä) isl. group, Atlantic ocean, lat. 37° 6′ S, lon. 12° W, 45 □; British. 2
Trivandrum (trē-vän′drōom) spt. ✻ of Travancore dist. S Madras, Br. India. 1
Trivellur (trē-vä-lōor′) town, Madras pres. British India; 47 m. W of Madras 9
Trivento (trē-vĕn′tō) mfg. town, Campobasso prov. Italy, on Trigno river 5
Troia (trō′yä) mfg. town, Foggia prov. Italy, 15 m. S W of Foggia 6
Troina (trō-ē′nä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy 8
Troitsk (troitsk) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, on Moksha river 1
Troitzkossavsk (troits-kŏs-ävsk′) town, Transbaikalia govt. Russia in Asia... 5
Tromsö (trŏm′sö) prov. Norway, 10,132 □ pop. 65. — its ✻ pop. 6. 10
Trondhjem (trŏnd′yĕm) ft. spt. town, ✻ of Söndre Trondhjem prov. Norway. 5
Trondhjem-Fiord (-fyŏrd′) Norway, extends inland 80 m. from Atlantic ocean. 25
Tropea (trō-pā′ä) mfg. & cml. town, Calabria, Italy 16
Troppau (trŏp′pow) ft. mfg. town, ✻ of Silesia duchy, Austria 25
Troublesome Peak, mt. Middle Park Range, Col. 11,500 ft. high.
Troup (trōop) agr. co. W Ga. 493 □ pop. 21, × La Grange.
Troupsburg (trōops′bûrg) tp. Steuben co. N. Y. 2
Trousdale (trows′dāl) agr. & past. co. Tenn. 166 □ pop. 6, × Hartsville.
Trouville (trōō′vĕl′) spt. town, dept. Calvados, France; a bathing place 6
Trowbridge (trō′brĭj) mfg. town, Wiltshire, England 154
Troy (troi) mfg. city, × of Pike co. Ala. pop. 3. — tp. Fountain co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Perry co. Ind. pop. 7. — tp. Monroe co. Io. pop. 4. — mfg. & cml. city, × of Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 61. — cml. vil. × of Miami co. O. pop. 4. — mfg. bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 1. — tp. Orleans co. Vt. pop. 2. — anc. ruined city, Bigha vilayet, N W Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles.
Troyes (trwä) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Aube, France, on Seine river 50
Trübau (trü′bou) town, E part of Bohemia, Austria, 90 m. E by S of Prague .. 5
Trubchevsk (trōob′chĕvsk′) cml. town, S W part of Orel govt. Russia 5
Truckee (trŭk-ē′) town, Nevada co. Cal. on Truckee river 1
Truckee River, riv. Cal. & Nev. 125 m. long, Placer co. to Pyramid Lake.
Trujillo *or* **Truxillo** (trōō-hēl′yō) mfg. city, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. 5. — spt. town, ✻ of Libertad dept. N Peru, South America, pop. 8. — **town,** N E part of Los Andes state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 3.
Trumansburg (trū′manz-bûrg) mfg. vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. 1
Trumbull (trŭm′bul) agr. & min. co. N E O. 625 □ pop. 42, × Warren.
Truro (trū′rō) cml. spt. town, Cornwall co. England 11
Tsaritsyn (tsä-rĕt-sēn′) ft. town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga riv. 10
Tschemkend (chĕm-kĕnd′) town, Syr-Daria govt. Russia in Asia 8
Tsitsihar (tsĕt′sē-här′) *or* **Zizichar** (zē-zē-kär′) town, ✻ of Manchuria, on Nonni river.
Tsong-ngan (tsŏng′-gän′) cml. town, Fukien prov. China 5
Tsu (tsōō) city, spt. on Owari Bay, S E Hondo isl. Japan 5
Tsuruga (tsōō-rōō′gä) town, W coast Hondo isl. Japan, 50 m. N N E of Kioto 12
Tubbergen (tōōb-bĕr′gęn) vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands 6
Tübingen (tü′bĭng-ęn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany 8
Tucker (tŭk′ẽr) agr. co. N E part of W. Va. 500 □ pop. 6, × St. George.
Tuckerton (tŭk′ẽr-tǫn) vil. & port of entry, Burlington co. N. J. 7
Tucson (tū-sŏn′) cml. town, × of Pima co. Ariz. 9
Tucuman (tōō-kōō-män′) prov. Argentine Republic, South America, 13,500 □ pop. 210. — its ✻ pop. 25. 6
Tudela (tōō-pā′lä) mfg. city, Navarre prov. Spain, on Ebro river 6
Tuk-cham (tōōk-shäm′) *or* **Tek-cham** (tāk-shäm′) spt. cml. city, N W coast Formosa isl. China 9
Tula (tōō′lä) riv. Mexico, 200 m. long, flows into Tampico riv. — town, S W part of Tamaulipas state, Mexico, pop. 5. — town, S W part of Hidalgo state, Mexico; anc. ✻ of the Toltecs. — govt. cen. Russia in Europe, 11,954 □ pop. 1,446. — its ✻ a mfg. town, on Ufa riv. 105 m. S of Moscow, pop. 64. 50
Tulancingo (tōō-län′sĕn-yō) town, S part of Hidalgo state, Mexico 6
Tulare (tōō-lä′rē) agr. & past. co. S cen. Cal. 5,592 □ pop. 25, × Visalia. — tp. & city, Tulare co. Cal. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3. — lake, Tulare co. Cal. 650 □; no visible outlet. 8
Tulcan (tōōl′kän′) town, ✻ of Carchi prov. Ecuador, South America 4
Tulcha (tōōl′chä) *or* **Tulcea** (tōōl′sä-ä′) town, Dobrudja, Roumania, on Danube 5
Tule River (tōō′lē-) tp. Tulare co. Cal. 5
Tullahoma (tŭl′a-hō′mä) vil. Coffee co. Tenn.; summer resort 6
Tullamore (tŭl′a-mōr′) town, × of King's co. Ireland 2
Tulle (tül) town, ✻ of dept. Corrèze, France, on Corrèze river 5
Tullins (tül′lăN′) mfg. town, dept. Isère, France, 18 m. N W of Grenoble 16
Tulpehocken (tŭl′pe-hŏk′en) tp. Berks co. Pa. 20 m. W N W of Reading 5
Tumbadra (tōōm-bäd′rä) riv. S India, 390 m. long, Mysore to Kistna river. 2
Tumen (tōō-mĕn′) riv. N E Korea, 200 m. long to Japan Sea.
Tumkur (tōōm′kōōr′) dist. Nandidrug div. Mysore, S India, 3,603 □ pop. 632. — its ✻ pop. 11. 5
Tunbridge (tŭn′brĭj) mfg. town, Kent co. England, on Medway river 7
Tunbridge Wells, town, Kent co. England; mineral springs 7
Tuncha (tŭn′chä′) cml. town, Nganhwei prov. China 28
Tung-kiang (tōōng′-kĭ-äng′) *or* **Tong-long** (tŏng′-lŏng′) riv. Kwangtung prov. China, 250 m. long, to Canton river. 150
Tung-ting-hu (tōong′tĭng′hōō′) shallow lake or swamp, N E Hunan prov. China, 1,800 □. 15
Tungu (tōon-gōō′) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, 6,354 □ pop. 129. — its ✻ pop. 11. 8
Tungurahua (tōōn-gōō-rā′Hwä) volcano, Ecuador, South America, 16,579 ft. high. — prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 103, ✻ Ambato. 7
Tunica (tū′nĭ-ka) agr. co. N W Miss. 450 □ pop. 12, × Austin.
Tunis (tū′nĭs) country, Barbary States, N Af. 44,800 □ pop. 1,500; French protectorate. — its ✻, a cml. & mfg. spt. town, at mouth of Mejerda riv. pop. 135. 5
Tunja (tōōn′hä) mfg. cml. town, ✻ of Boyacá dept. Colombia, South America. 8
Tunkhannock (tŭnk-han′ŭk) bor. × of Wyoming co. Pa. 1
Tunstall (tŭn′stal) town, Stafford co. England 14
Tuolumne (twŏl′ŭm-nē) agr. & min. co. cen. Cal. 2,048 □ pop. 6, × Sonora. — riv. Cal. 175 m. long, from Sierra Nevada to San Joaquin river. 5
Tupelo (tū′pe-lō) town, × of Lee co. Miss. on Old Town Creek 1
Tupungato (tōō-pōon-gä′tō) mt. Chilian Andes, lat. 33° 20′ S; 20,264 ft. high.
Tura (tōō′rä) riv. Perm govt. & W Siberia, Russia, 300 m. long to Tobol river.
Turek (tōō′rĕk) town, Kalisz govt. Poland, Russia 6
Turfan (tōōr′fän′) town, Chinese Turkestan, cen. Asia, lat. 43° N, lon. 89° 10′ E. — active volcano, N of town.
Turgai (tōōr-gī′) govt. Kirghiz Steppe, Russia in Asia, 176,219 □ pop. 365. — its ✻.
Turi (tōō′rē) town, Bari prov. Italy, 18 m. S S E of Bari 6
Turin (tū′rĭn) *It.* Torino (tō-rē′nō) prov. Piedmont, N W Italy, 4,068 □ pop. 1,085. — its ✻ & ✻ of Piedmont, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 230.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tn., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Pop.

Turkestan *or* **Túrkistán** (tōōr′kĭs-tän′) region, cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara, & Afghanistan, about 1,000,000 □ pop. 7,500. — **Russian**, 409,414 □ pop. 3,342, chief town Tashkent. — **Chinese**, *or* **East**, 431,800 □ pop. 580, ✻ Kashgar. — town, Syr-Daria govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 5.
Turkevi (tōōr-kā′vē′) town, Great Cumania, Hungary, on Berettyo river..... 11
Turkey (tûr′kĭ) *or* **Ottoman Empire** (ŏt′ō-măn-) in Europe, Africa, and Asia, 1,147,578 □ pop. 27,695, ✻ Constantinople.
Turks Islands, S E of Bahama Isls. Br. W. Indies, 169 □ pop. 5, ✻ Grand Turk.
Turlak (tōōr′läk) town, Bessarabia, Russia in Europe..... 9
Turman (tûr′măn) tp. Sullivan co. Ind..... 2
Turna (tōōr′nä) town, Roumania, Europe, near Danube river..... 5
Turner, co. S E S. Dak. 615 □ pop. 10, × Swan Lake. — vil. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 2.
Turners Falls, mfg. vil. Franklin co. Mass. on Connecticut river..... 5
Turnhout (tûrn′howt) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium..... 13
Turquino (tōōr-kē′nō) highest mt. point, Cuba isl. 8,000 ft. high.
Turtle Creek, tp. Warren co. O..... 6
Turtukai (tōōr′tōō-kī′) *or* **Tutrakan** (tōō′trä-kän′) ft. town, N E Bulgaria, on Danube riv. 30 m. W S W of Silistria..... 6
Turyassu (tōō-rē-äs-sōō′) riv. Maranhão state, Brazil, S. America, 350 m. long.
Turzovka (tōōr-zŏv′kä) town, Trentschin co. Hungary..... 7
Tuscaloosa (tŭs′kạ-lōō′sạ) agr. past. & min. co. N W cen. Ala. 1,346 □ pop. 30. — its ×, on Black Warrior riv. pop. 4.
Tuscany (tŭs′kạ-nĭ) former dept. Italy, 9,287 □..... 2,274
Tuscarawas (tŭs′kạ-rạ′wạs) agr. past. & min. co. E O. 539 □ pop. 47, × New Philadelphia. — tp. Coshocton co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 3.
Tuscarawas River, O. 125 m. long, with Mohican riv. forms Muskingum riv.
Tuscarora (tŭs′kạ-rō′rạ) vil. Elko co. Nev..... 1
Tuscola (tŭs′kọ-lạ) agr. & past. co. E Mich. 830 □ pop. 33, × Caro. — tp. & city, × of Douglas co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Tuscumbia (tŭs-kŭm′bĭ-ạ) city, × of Colbert co. Ala..... 2
Tuskegee (tŭs-kē′gē) town, × of Macon co. Ala. 48 m. W of Columbus, Ga... 2
Tustern (tōōs′tērn) isl. 12 m. long, off coast of Romsdal prov. Norway.
Tuticorin (tūt′ĭ-kŏr′ĭn) *or* **Tuttukudi** (tōōt-tōō-kōō′dē) spt. town, Tinnevelli dist. S Madras, British India, 65 m. N E of Cape Comorin..... 11
Tutova (tōō′tō′vä) dist. S E Wallachia, Roumania, Europe, pop. 85, ✻ Berlat.
Tuttlingen (tŭt′lĭng-ẹn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, on Danube river 10
Tuxpan (tōōs-pän′) town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 145 m. N W of Vera Cruz. 6
Tuxtla (tōōkst′lä) cml. town, Chiapa state, Mexico..... 5
Tver (tvĕr) mfg. govt. Russia in Europe, 25,225 □ pop. 1,782. — its ✻ pop. 39.
Tweed, riv. England & Scotland, 95 m. long, Peebles co. Scot. to North Sea.
Tweeddale (twēd′dāl) popular name of Peebles co. Scotland.
Tweedmouth (twēd′mŭth) town, Northumberland co. England, on Tweed riv. 5
Twenty-Four Pergunnahs (-pẹr-gŭn′äz) dist. Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 2,788 □ pop. 2,558, ✻ Calcutta.
Twerton (twĕr′tọn) vil. Somerset co. England..... 5
Twickenham (twĭk′ẹn-ạm) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river... 12
Twiggs, agr. co. cen. Ga. 376 □ pop. 8, × Jeffersonville.
Twillingate (twĭl′ĭn-gāt′) *or* **Toulinguet** (tōō′lĭn-gwĕt′) spt. town, ✻ of Fogo dist. N E Newfoundland isl..... 4
Twin, tp. Darke co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 2.
Two Mountains, co. Quebec prov. Can. 258 □ pop. 16, × Sainte Scholastique.
Two Rivers, mfg. city, Manitowoc co. Wis. on Lake Michigan..... 3
Tyaskin (tī′ăs-kĭn) vil. Wicomico co. Md. on Nanticoke river..... 2
Tygarts Valley River (tī′gärtz-) riv. N E part of W. Va. 140 m. long.
Tyghee Pass (tī′gē-) pass, 7,063 ft. above sea level, Rocky Mts. 4 m. E of Henry Lake, Ida.
Tyler (tī′lẹr) agr. & past. co. E Tex. 930 □ pop. 11, × Woodville. — agr. past. & min. co. N part of W. Va. 330 □ pop. 12, × Middlebourne. — town, × of Smith co. Tex. pop. 7.
Tynemouth (tīn′mŭth) bor. Northumberland co. England, on Tyne river.... 46
Typinsan (tī-pĭn-sän′) isl. 20 m. long, Sannan Isls. E of Formosa isl. China.
Tyre (tīr) a famous maritime city of antiquity, ✻ of Phœnicia; Sur, a spt. town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 28 m. N N E of Acre, is on its site.
Tyrnau (tēr′now) mfg. town, Pressburg co. W Hungary..... 10
Tyrol (tĭr′ọl-) **and Vorarlberg** (-fōr-ärl′bĕrg) prov. Austria, 11,324 □ pop. 929, ✻ Innspruck.
Tyrone (tĭ-rōn′) tp. Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 5. — mfg. & min. co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 1,260 □ pop. 171, × Omagh.
Tyrrel (tĭr′ẹl) co. E part of N. C. 380 □ pop. 4, × Columbia.
Tyrrhene Sea (tĭr′ēn-) part of Mediterranean sea, S W of Italy.
Tysmienica (tĭs-myĕn-ēt′sä) cml. town, Galicia prov. Austria..... 7
Tzintzoutzan (tsĭn-tsōō-tsän′) town, Michoacan state, Mexico..... 7

U

Uanapu (wä-nä-pōō′) riv. Brazil, S. America, 400 m. long, to Pará river.
Uatuma (wä-tōō-mä′) riv. Brazil, S. America, 350 m. long, to Amazon river.
Ubatuba (ōō-bä-tōō′bä) dist. & town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. Am. joint pop. 6
Ubeda (ōō-bā′dä) cml. & mfg. town, Jaen prov. Spain..... 18
Ubrique (ōō-brē′kā) mfg. town, Cadiz prov. Spain..... 5
Ubsa Nor (ōōb′sä nôr) lake, Kobdo div. N W Mongolia, Chinese Empire, 75 m. long, 25 m. wide.
Ucayale (ōō-kī-ä′lā) riv. Peru, S. America, 500 m. long, to Tunguragua river.
Uccle (ükl) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium, 2 m. S of Brussels..... 8
Uch (ōōch) town, Bahâwalpur state, Punjab, India, on Sutlej river..... 20
Udaipur (ōō′dī-pōōr′) native state, Rájputána, India, 12,670 □ pop. 1,832. — its ✻ pop. 38. — native state, Chutiá Nágpur div. Bengal, India, 1,051 □ pop. 28. — its ✻.
Uddevalla (ōōd′dẹ-väl′lä) mfg. town, Gothenburg & Bohus prov. S W Sweden 6
Uden (ü′dẹn) commune & vil. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands..... com.
Udine (ōō′dē-nā) prov. Venetia dept. Italy, 2,515 □ pop. 521. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Udong (ōō′dŏng) town, Cambodia, Indo-China, Asia..... 12
Udvarhely (ōōd′vär′hĕl′) co. Transylvania, Hung. 1,314 □ pop. 105. — its ×.
Ufa (ōō′fä) riv. Russia in Europe, 400 m. long, Ural Mts. to Belaia riv. — govt. Russia in Europe, 47,112 □ pop. 2,018. — its ✻, 200 m. N of Orenburg, pop. 21.
Uganda (ū-gän′dạ) country, cen. Africa, N W of Lake Victoria Nyanza, pop. 2,000, ✻ Mengo.
Uglitch (ōōg′lēch) town, Yaroslav govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river..... 13
Ugocs (ōō′gŏch′) co. N E Hungary, 460 □ pop. 67, × Nagy-Szölös.
Uhrichsville (ū′rĭks-vĭl) city, Tuscarawas co. O. on Stillwater Creek..... 4
Uinta (ū-ĭn′tạ) co. E Ut. 5,834 □ pop. 2, × Ashley. — min. co. W Wyo. 14,830 □ pop. 7, × Evanston.
Uitenhage (oi′tẹn-hạ′gẹ) div. Cape Colony, S Africa, 8,960 □ pop. 18. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Ujarad (ōō′ē-ä′räd) town, Temes co. Hungary..... 5
Ujfalu (ōō′ē-fä′lōō) town, Torontal co. Hungary..... 7
Ujfejerto (ōō′ē-fē-yĕr′tō) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary..... 7
Ujhely-Satoralja (ōō′ē-hĕl′-sä′tō′rŏl′yŏ′) town, Zemplin co. Hungary..... 7

Pop.

Ujiji (ōō-jē′jē) country, Africa, on N E shore Lake Tanganyika, pop. 36. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Ujjain (ōō-jān′) city, former ✻ of Gwalior state, India..... 100
Ujszállás, Kis (kĭs ōō′ē-säl′läs′) town, Pest-Ofen co. Hungary..... 12
Ujverbasz (ōō′ē-vĕr′bäs′) town, Bacs-Bodrog co. Hungary..... 5
Ukiah (ū-kī′ä) tp. & city, × of Mendocino co. Cal. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2.
Uleåborg (ōō′lē-ō-bôrg′) govt. N Finland, Russia in Europe, 63,971 □ pop. 241. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Ulldecona (ōōl-dā-kō′nä) town, Tarragona prov. Spain..... 5
Ulm (ōōlm) mfg. & cml. town, Württemberg, Ger. on left bank Danube river. 36
Ulster (ŭl′stẹr) agr. & past. co. S E part of N. Y. 1,157 □ pop. 87, × Kingston. — tp. Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 3. — mfg. prov. N Ireland, 8,613 □ pop. 1,618.
Ulverstone (ŭl′vẹr-stōn) min. mfg. & cml. town, Lancaster co. England..... 10
Ulysses (ū-lĭs′ēz) tp. Tompkins co. N. Y..... 3
Uman (ōō′män′) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, 115 m. S of Kiev..... 15
Umatilla (ū-mạ-tĭl′ạ) agr. & past. co. N E Ore. 2,885 □ pop. 13, × Pendleton.
Umballah (ŭm-bäl′lạ). See Ambála.
Umbria (ōōm′brē′ä′) old dept. Italy, now Perugia prov. 3,719 □ pop. 593, ✻ Perugia.
Umeå (ōō′mē-ō) riv. Sweden, 250 m. long, flows into Gulf of Bothnia.
Umon (ōō-mōn′) town, E part of lower Niger region, Africa, on Cross river... 5
Unadilla (ū-nạ-dĭl′ạ) tp. & vil. Otsego co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.
Unalaska (ōō-nä-läs′kạ) isl. Aleutian Isls. Alas. 75 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Unao (ōō′nä-ō) dist. Lucknow div. Oudh, British India, 1,736 □ pop. 945. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Unghvar (ōōng′vär) cml. town, × of Ungh co. Hungary, on Ungh river..... 11
Unicoi (ū′nẹ-koi) co. E Tenn. 196 □ pop. 5, × Vanderbilt.
Unimak (ōō-nĭ-mäk′) isl. Fox Group, Alas.; 3 volcanoes, highest, 8,955 ft.
Union, agr. & past. co. S Ark. 1,138 □ pop. 15, × El Dorado. — co. N Ga. 325 □ pop. 8, × Blairsville. — min. & agr. co. S Ill. 400 □ pop. 22, × Jonesboro. — co. E Ind. 170 □ pop. 7, × Liberty. — agr. co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 17, × Afton. — min. agr. & past. co. W Ky. 380 □ pop. 18, × Morganfield. — agr. & past. par. N La. 905 □ pop. 17, × Farmersville. — agr. co. N Miss. 424 □ pop. 16, × New Albany. — agr. & past. co. N E part of N. J. 102 □ pop. 72, × Elizabeth. — agr. co. S part of N. C. 640 □ pop. 21, × Monroe. — agr. & past. co. W cen. O. 427 □ pop. 23, × Marysville. — min. agr. & past. co. N E Ore. 3,035 □ pop. 12, × Lagrande. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Pa. 315 □ pop. 18, × Lewisburg. — min. agr. & past. co. N part of S. C. 660 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 2. — agr. & past. co. S E S. Dak. 430 □ pop. 9, × Elk Point. — agr. co. E Tenn. 220 □ pop. 11, × Maynardville. — tp. Cumberland co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Montgomery co. Ind. pop. 11. — mfg. town, Randolph co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. White co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Dallas co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Hardin co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Union co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Branch co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Daviess co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. × of Franklin co. Mo. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Holt co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Lewis co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Putnam co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Hudson co. N. J. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 11. — tp. Union co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Brown co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Butler co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Clinton co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Fayette co. O. pop. 8. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Madison co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Miami co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Ross co. O. pop. 3. — bor. Erie co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Union co. S. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 2. — tp. Rock co. Wis. pop. 2.
Union City, mfg. vil. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 1. — vil. Branch co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Darke co. O. pop. 1. — vil. Obion co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Union Springs, town, × of Bullock co. Ala. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Uniontown, tp. & town, Union co. Ky. tp. pop. 3, town pop. 1. — bor. × of Fayette co. Pa. pop. 6.
United States of America, The, federal republic of 45 states, 5 territories, and District of Columbia, N. Am. 3,556,290 □ pop. 63,006, ✻ Washington.
Unity, tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 5.
Unley (ŭn′lē) town, S. Australia..... 5
Unna (ōōn′nä) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, 19 m. N W of Arnsberg, pop. 8. — riv. Bosnia, 110 m. long, flows into Save river.
Unterwalden, Upper (-ōōn′tẹr-wäl′dẹn) past. canton, cen. Switzerland, 183 □ pop. 15, ✻ Sarnen; **Lower**, past. canton, cen. Swit. 112 □ pop. 13, ✻ Stanz.
Upland (ŭp′land) bor. Delaware co. Pa. near Chester Creek..... 2
Upolu (ōō′pō-lōō′) one of the Samoan Isls. S Pacific ocean, 350 □..... 17
Upper, tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 14. — tp. Richland co. S. C. pop. 3.
Upper Alloways Creek (-ăl′ō-wāz-) tp. Salem co. N. J..... 2
Upper Alton (-ạl′tọn) city, Madison co. Ill. 1½ m. N E of Alton..... 2
Upper Austria (-ạs′trĭ-ạ) prov. Austria, 4,631 □ pop. 786, ✻ Linz.
Upper Darby (-där′bĭ) tp. Delaware co. Pa..... 5
Upper Dublin (-dŭb′lĭn) tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 2
Upper Fishing Creek, tp. Edgecombe co. N. C..... 2
Upper Freehold, tp. Monmouth co. N. J..... 3
Upper Grand Valley Butte (-būt) mt. S part of Larimer co. Col. 12,513 ft. high.
Upper Hanover (-hăn′ō-vẹr) tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 2
Upper Hesse (-hĕss) prov. Hesse, Germany, 1,269 □ pop. 266, ✻ Giessen. 6
Upper Iowa River (-ī′ō-wạ-) riv. Io. & Minn. 150 m. long, Minn. to Miss. riv. 18
Upper Leacock (-lē′kŏk) tp. Lancaster co. Pa..... 5
Upper Loutre (-lōō′tẹr) tp. Montgomery co. Mo..... 2
Upper Macungie (-mạ-kŭn′jē) tp. Lehigh co. Pa..... 3
Upper Merion (-mĕr′yọn) tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 3
Upper Milford (-mĭl′fọrd) tp. Lehigh co. Pa..... 3
Upper Mount Bethel (-bĕth′ẹl) tp. Northampton co. Pa..... 2
Upper Penns Neck (-pĕnz-) tp. Salem co. N. J..... 2
Upper Pittsgrove (-pĭts′grōv) tp. Salem co. N. J..... 2
Upper Providence, tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 4
Upper Salford (-säl′fọrd) tp. Montgomery co. Pa..... 2
Upper Sandusky (-săn-dŭs′kĭ) vil. × of Wyandot co. O. on Sandusky river.. 4
Upper Saucon (-sạ′kọn) tp. Lehigh co. Pa..... 3
Upper Tarryall Peak (-tăr′ĭ-ạl-) mt. Park co. Col. 11,650 ft. high.
Upper Tyrone (-tī-rōn′) tp. Fayette co. Pa..... 5
Upsala (ŭp-sä′lä) min. prov. Sweden, 2,053 □ pop. 121. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Upshur (ŭp′shụr) agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 520 □ pop. 13, × Gilmer. — agr. & past. co. N E cen. part of W. Va. 350 □ pop. 13, × Buckhannon.
Upson (ŭp′sọn) agr. co. W cen. Ga. 321 □ pop. 12, × Thomaston.
Upton (ŭp′tọn) tp. Worcester co. Mass..... 2
Upton-cum-Chalvey (ŭp′tọn-kŭm-chăl′vē) vil. Buckingham co. England.... 7
Urach (ōōr′äk) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Erms river..... 3
Ural (ū′răl) riv. Russia, bet. Europe & Asia, 1,000 m. long, to Caspian Sea.
Ural Mountains, Russia, extend from Arctic Ocean to Orenburg.
Uralsk (ōō-rälsk′) govt. Kirghiz Steppe, Russia in Asia, 139,168 □ pop. 560. — its ✻ pop. 26.
Ura-tube (ōō′rä-tōō′bā) town, Samarkand govt. Russian Turkestan, Asia..... 10
Urbana (ûr-băn′ạ) tp. & mfg. city, × of Champaign co. Ill. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 4. — tp. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & mfg. city, × of Champaign co. O. tp. pop. 8, city pop. 7.

Urbino (o͝or-bē′nō) city, ✻ of Pesaro & Urbino prov. Marches, cen. Italy..... 5
Ures (o͝o′rĕs) town, Sonora state, Mexico, on Sonora river..... 7
Uria (o͝or′ĭä) ft. town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 115 m. N E of Aleppo..... 30
Urlahr (o͝or′fär) mfg. town, Upper Austria, on Danube river..... 7
Urgenj (o͝or′gĕnj) town, Khiva khanate, Turkestan, Asia..... 3
Url (o͝o′rĭ) past. canton, E Switzerland, 415 □ pop. 17, ✻ Altorf.
Urmia (o͝or′mē-ä) *or* **Urumiah** (o͝o-rō͞o-mē′ä) lake & ft. town, Azerbaijan prov. N W Persia.....town 10
Urucaia (o͝o-rō͞o-kī′ä) riv. Brazil, S. Am. 200 m. long, to São Francisco river.
Uruguay (o͝o-rō͞o-gwī′ *or* o͝o′rō͞o-gwā) riv. S. Am. 800 m. long, Brazil to Paraná riv.—republic, South America, S of Brazil, 72,110 □ pop. 787, ✻ Montevideo.
Usbegs (o͝os′bĕgz′) the principal race in Turkestan, cen. Asia.
Ushak (o͝o-shäk′) mfg. town, Turkey in Asia, 138 m. E by N of Smyrna..... 25
Ushant (ŭsh′ant) isl. 4½ m. long, dept. Finistère, France, off coast of Brittany.
Usk, riv. Wales & England, 60 m. long, flows into estuary of Severn river.
Uskub (o͝os′ko͝ob) *or* **Uskup** (o͝os′ko͝op) town, Kossova vilayet, Turkey, 100 m. N W of Salonika..... 20
Ussel (ŭs′sĕl′) town, dept. Corrèze, France, on Sarsomme river..... 5
Uster (o͝os′tĕr) par. & vil. Zurich canton, Switzerland, 9 m. S E of Zurich.... 6
Ustiug Weliki (o͝os-tē-o͝og′ wä′lē-kē) town, Vologda govt. Russia in Europe.. 8
Ustiuzhna (o͝os-tē-o͝ozh′nä) town, Novgorod govt. Russia in Europe..... 7
Usumasinta (o͝o-so͝o-mä-sĭn′tä) riv. Guatemala & Mexico, 400 m. long.
Utah (ū′tä *or* ū′tȧ) state, U. S. A. 84,970 □ pop. 208, ✻ Salt Lake City.—agr. & past. co. N cen. Ut. 1,986 □ pop. 23, × Provo City.—*or* **Ute Indians**, tribe of American Indians, living in Ut. & Col.
Utah Lake, lake, Utah co. Ut. 10 m. E of Oquirrh Mts. 130 □.
Utakamand (o͝o′tä-kä-mänd′) town, ✻ of Nilgiri dist. Madras pres. Brit. India 10
Ute Peak (ūt-) mt. Williams Range, Col. 11,968 ft. high.—mt. S W Col. 9,884 ft. high.
Utica (ū′tĭ-kȧ) mfg. city, × of Oneida co. N. Y. on Mohawk river..... 44
Utiel (o͝o-tē-ā̆l′) mfg. town, Valencia prov. Spain, 45 m. W of Valencia..... 6
Utrecht (ū′trĕkt) prov. Netherlands, 534 □ pop. 224.—its ✻ pop. 86.
Utrera (o͝o-trā′rä) mfg. town, Sevilla prov. Spain, 16 m. S S E of Seville..... 13
Utsunomiya (o͝ot-so͝o-nō-mē′yä) town, cen. Hondo isl. Japan, 60 m. N of Tokyo 31
Uttoxeter (ŭks′ę-tęr) town, Stafford co. England, on Dove river..... 5
Uvalde (ū-väl′dē) past. co. S W Tex. 1,420 □ pop. 4.—its × pop. 1.
Uxbridge (ŭks′brĭj′) mfg. tp. Worcester co. Mass. on Blackstone riv. pop. 3.—town, Middlesex co. England, 12 m. W of London, pop. 7.
Uzdin (o͝ots′dĕn) town, Torontal co. Hungary..... 6
Uzès (ü′zĕs′) mfg. town, dept. Gard, France, on Auzon river..... 5
Uzitzé (o͝o-zĕt′zā) *or* **Ushitza** (o͝o-shĕt′zä) ft. town, W Servia..... 7

V

Vaagen, East *and* **West** (-vä′gĕn) two isls. each 30 m. long, Lofoden Isls. off N W coast of Norway..... 4
Vaal (väl) riv. S Africa, Quathlamba Mts. to Orange river.
Vaga (vä′gä) riv. Russia in Europe, 250 m. long, flows into Dwina river.
Vagai (vä′gī) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 150 m. long, flows into Irtish river.
Vaigats *or* **Waigatz** (wī′gäts′) isl. 60 m. long, Russia, off N E coast Archangel govt. Arctic Ocean.
Vakh (väk) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 350 m. long, flows into Obi river.
Valais (vȧ′lā′) past. canton, S E Switzerland, 2,027 □ pop. 102, ✻ Sion.
Valdagno (väl-dän′yō) town, Vicenza prov. Italy, on Agno river..... 6
Val-d'Ajol (vȧl′-dȧ′zhôl′) vil. dept. Vosges, France..... 8
Valdepeñas (väl-dā-pān′yäs) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, on Jabalon river 11
Valdes (väl′dĕs) city, Oviedo prov. Spain, 10 m. E of Oviedo..... 22
Valdivia (väl-dē′vē-ä) riv. Chile, South America, 120 m. long, to Pacific ocean.—prov. S Chile, South America, 8,315 □ pop. 70.—its ✻ pop. 6.
Valdobbiadene (väl-dŏb′bē-ä-dā′nā) vil. Treviso prov. Italy..... 5
Valdosta (vȧl-dŏs′tȧ) town, × of Lowndes co. Ga..... 3
Valeggio (vä-lĕd′jō) vil. Verona prov. Italy, on Mincio riv. 15 m. S W of Verona 5
Valence (vȧ′lŏnss′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Drôme, France, on Rhone river... 23
Valencia (vȧ-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ) co. N. M. 8,900 □ pop. 14, × Los Lunas.—(*Sp. pron.* vä-lān′thē-ä) captain-generalcy, E coast Spain, 8,896 □ pop. 1,459.—prov. Spain, 4,352 □ pop. 734.—their ✻ pop. 171.—cml. city, ✻ of Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 39.
Valencia de Alcantara (vä-lān′thē-ä dā äl-kän′tä-rä) mfg. ft. town, Cáceres prov. Spain..... 5
Valenciennes (vȧ′lŏN′sē-ĕnn′) mfg. cml. min. ft. town, dept. Nord, France... 28
Valentia (vä-lĕn′shĭ-ä) isl. 7 m. long, Kerry co. W coast of Ireland.—town, at S E end of Valentia isl.; the extreme W port of Europe.
Valenza (vä-lănt′zä) mfg. town, Piedmont, Italy, on Po river..... 7
Valetta (vä-lĕt′tä) spt. city, ✻ of Malta isl. Mediterranean sea, on N E coast. 164
Valguarnera (väl-gwär-nā′rä) town, Caltanisetta prov. Sicily, Italy..... 10
Valki (väl′kē) town, Kharkov govt. Russ. in Europe, 27 m. W S W of Kharkov 8
Valladolid (väl-yä-dō-lēd′) prov. Spain, 3,043 □ pop. 267.—its ✻ pop. 62; Christopher Columbus died here, 1506.
Valle (vȧl′ĭ) tp. Jefferson co. Mo..... 6
Valle de Ujo (väl′yä dā o͝o′hō) mfg. town, Castellon de la Plana prov. Spain. 7
Valledulmo (väl-lā-do͝ol′mō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy..... 7
Vallejo (väl-yā′hō) tp. & cml. city, Solano co. Cal. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6.
Vallelunga (väl-lā-lo͝on′gä) town, Sicily, Italy, 18 m. N W of Caltanisetta.
Vallet (vȧ′lā′) towr., dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, 13 m. E S E of Nantes... 5
Valley, co. cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 7, × Ord.
Valley Falls, city, Jefferson co. Kan. pop. 1.—vil. Providence co. R. I. pop. 2.
Valley Forge, vil. Chester co. Pa.; Washington's army wintered here, 1777.
Valley of Jehoshaphat (-jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt) mt. gorge, N E of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Valls (väls) mfg. town, Tarragona prov. Spain..... 13
Valognes (vȧ′lōñ′) mfg. town, dept. Manche, France, on Merderet river..... 6
Valparaiso (väl-pä-rī′sō) mfg. city, × of Porter co. Ind. pop. 5.—prov. Chile, South America, 1,637 □ pop. 219.—its ✻ pop. 105.
Valtos (väl-tōs′) eparchy, Acarnania & Ætolia nome, Greece..... 13
Valuiki (vä-lo͞o-ē′kē) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe, on Oskol river.... 6
Valverde (väl-vȧr′dā) co. S W Tex. 2,880 □ pop. 3, × Del Rio.—town, ✻ of Ferro isl. Canary Isls. Atlantic ocean..... 5
Valverde del Camino (väl-vȧr′dā dĕl kä-mē′nō) town, Huelva prov. Spain... 5
Van (vän) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 15,440 □ pop. 376.—its ✻, on Lake Van, pop. 30.
Vana (vä′nä) highest mt. S Wales, Brecon co. 2,862 ft. high.
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn) agr. co. N cen. Ark. 998 □ pop. 9, × Clinton.—agr. & past. co. S E Io. 480 □ pop. 16, × Keosauqua.—agr. & past. co. S W Mich. 630 □ pop. 31, × Pawpaw.—agr. co. E cen. Tenn. 322 □ pop. 3, × Spencer.—city, × of Crawford co. Ark. pop. 2.—tp. Brown co. Ind. pop. 2.—tp. Clay co. Ind. pop. 5.—tp. Fountain co. Ind. pop. 2.—tp. & vil. Jackson co. Io. tp. pop. 1.—tp. Jackson co. Mo. pop. 2.—tp. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 3.—tp. Montgomery co. O. pop. 3.—tp. Putnam co. O. pop. 3.
Vance (văns) co. N N. C. 342 □ pop. 18, × Henderson.
Vanceburg (vănss′bĕrg) vil. × of Lewis co. Ky. on Ohio river..... 1
Vancouver (văn-kō͞o′vęr) city, × of Clarke co. Wash. pop. 4.—British isl. off W coast of British Columbia, Canada, 15,937 □ pop. 23.—city, British Columbia, terminus of Canadian Pacific Ry. pop. 14.
Vandalia (văn-dā′lĭ-ȧ) tp. & city, × of Fayette co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.
Vanderburg (văn′dĕr-bĕrg) min. agr. & past. co. S W Ind. 230 □ pop. 60, × Evansville.
Van Diemen's Gulf (văn dē′mĕnz-) bay, 100 m. long, N W Australia.
Van Diemen's Land, former name of Tasmania.
Vanikoro (vä-nē-kō′rō) isl. 30 m. in circuit, Santa Cruz group, S Pacific ocean 10
Vannes (vän) mfg. & cml. spt. town, ✻ of dept. Morbihan, France..... 19
Vanua-Levu (vä-nō͞o′ä-lā′vo͞o) isl. of Fiji Group, S Pacific ocean, 2,432 □.
Vanves (vŏNv) vil. dept. Seine, France, 1 m. S of Paris..... 12
Van Wert (văn wĕrt′) agr. & past. co. O. 405 □ pop. 30.—its × pop. 6.
Van Zandt (văn zănt′) agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 840 □ pop. 16, × Canton.
Var (vär) riv. France & Italy, 60 m. long, Alps to Mediterranean sea.—cml. & mfg. dept. France, 2,349 □ pop. 288, ✻ Draguignan.
Varanger-Fiord (vä′rän′gĕr-fyōrd′) inlet, Arctic Oc. bet. Russia & Norway.
Vardar (vär′där′) riv. Macedonia, Turkey, 170 m. long, to Salonika Gulf.
Varennes (vą-rĕnz′) tp. Anderson co. S. C..... 2
Varese (vä-rā′sā) mfg. town, Lombardy, N Italy, pop. 5.—commune & town, Genoa prov. Italy, com. pop. 8.
Varna (vär′nä) cml. ft. spt. town, Bulgaria, Europe, on S W shore Black Sea.. 25
Vasa (vä′sä) govt. Finland, Russia in Europe, 16,084 □ pop. 411, ✻ Nikolaistad, *or* Vasa, pop. 8.
Vashka (väsh′kä) riv. Russ. in Europe, 200 m. long, Vologda govt. to Mezen riv.
Vasilkov (vä-sēl-kōv′) town, Kiev govt. Russ. in Europe, 18 m. S S W of Kiev 17
Vaskut (väsh′ko͞ot′) vil. Bács co. Hungary, 4 m. from Baja..... 5
Vasquez Peak (văs′kwā-) mt. Grand co. N Col. 12,700 ft. high.
Vassalboro (văs′ȧl-bŭr′ō) mfg. tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me.....tp. 3
Vassar (văs′sar) tp. & vil. Tuscola co. Mich. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Vasto (väs′tō) mfg. town, Chieti prov. Italy..... 10
Vatna (vät′nä-), *or* **Klofa, Jökull** (klō′fä yō-kœl′) volcanic mt. region, Iceland.
Vaucluse (vō′klüz′) dept. S E France, 1,370 □ pop. 235, ✻ Avignon.
Vaud (vō) agr. & past. canton, W Switzerland, 1,244 □ pop. 248, ✻ Lausanne.
Vaudreuil (vō-drul′) co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, 182 □ pop. 11.—its ×.
Vavau (vä-vä′o͞o) isl. 10 m. long, Tonga Isls. S Pacific ocean.
Vazabarris (vä-zä-bär-rēs′) riv. Brazil, S. Am. 300 m. long to Atlantic ocean.
Vecchiano (vĕk-kē-ä′nō) town, Pisa prov. Italy, 12 m. N of Pisa..... 6
Vedelago (vā-dĕl′ä-gō) vil. Treviso prov. Italy, 14 m. W of Treviso..... 6
Veendam (vān′dăm) com. & vil. Netherlands, 15 m. S E of Groningen....com. 10
Vegen (vā′gĕn) isl. 30 m. in circuit, Nordland prov. Norway, 15 m. off coast.
Veglia (vĕl′yä) isl. 23 m. long, Küstenland prov. Austria, in Adriatic sea, pop. 7.—its ✻ pop. 2, a spt.
Velle (vĭ′lę) town, S E part of Jutland, Denmark, on Veile Fiord & river..... 5
Veile Fiord (vĭ′lę fyōrd′) inlet, 15 m. long, E coast of S Jutland, Denmark.
Vejer de la Frontera (vā-hȧr′ dā lä frŏn-tā′rä) town, Cadiz prov. Spain..... 8
Velbert (vĕl-bĕrt′) mfg. town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia..... 7
Velez (vā′lĕs) town, Santander dept. Colombia, S. Am. 43 m. N by W of Tunja 8
Velez Málaga (vā′lĕth mä′lä-gä) town, Málaga prov. Spain, on Velez river.., 24
Velez Rubio (-rōō′bē-ō) mfg. town, Almeria prov. Spain..... 5
Veliki-Luki (vä′lē-kē-lo͞o′kē) mfg. town, S E pt. Pskov govt. Russia in Europe 6
Velizh (vä-lēzh′) cml. town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Düna river... 8
Velletri (vĕl-lā′trē) town, Italy, 21 m. S E of Rome..... 14
Vellore (vĕl′lōr′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, 88 m. W by S of Madras 50
Venado (vā-nä′dō) town, San Luis Potosi state, Mexico..... 8
Venado Peak, mt. Sangre de Cristo Range, Col. 12,800 ft. high.
Venango (vē-năn′gō) co. N W Pa. 655 □ pop. 47, × Franklin.
Vendée (vŏN′dā′) dept. W France, 2,588 □ pop. 442, ✻ La Roche-sur-Yon.
Vendôme (vŏN′dōm′) mfg. town, dept. Loir-et-Cher, France..... 9
Venetia (vē-nē′shē-ä) old dept. Italy, 9,059 □ pop. 2,985, ✻ Venice.
Venezuela (vĕn′ę-zwē′lą) rep. N part S. Am. 495,013 □ pop. 2,324, ✻ Carácas.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs) tp. Seneca co. O. pop. 2.—*It.* Venezia (vā-nĕd′zē-ä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 849 □ pop. 375.—its ✻, & ✻ of Venetia, a ft. cml. & mfg. city, on the Adriatic coast, pop. 129.
Ventnor (vĕnt′nor) town, S Isle of Wight, Hants co. England; watering place.
Ventura (vĕn-to͞o′rä) co. S Cal. 1,682 □ pop. 10, × San Buenaventura.
Vera (vā′rä) town, Almeria prov. Spain, near Mediterranean sea..... 8
Vera Cruz (vā′rä krōōs) state, Mexico, 29,201 □ pop. 621, ✻ Jalapa.—spt. town in same, its former ✻ pop. 24.
Veragua (vā-rä′gwä) town, Panama dept. Colombia, South America..... 5
Verbicaro (vĕr-bē-kä′rō) town, Cosenza prov. Italy..... 5
Vercelli (vĕr-chĕl′lē) *anc.* Vercel′læ, city, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy.... 20
Verchères (vĕr′shâr′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, 78 □ pop. 12, × Verchères.
Verden (fĕr′dĕn) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Aller river..... 8
Verdier (vęr-dēr′) tp. Colleton co. S. C..... 5
Verdun (vĕr′dŭn′) ft. mfg. town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river..... 10
Vereya *or* **Vereja** (vā-rā′yä) town, Moscow govt. Russia, 62 m. W of Moscow 6
Vergennes (vĕr-jĕnz′) city, Addison co. Vt..... 2
Veria, *or* **Kara Veria** (kä′rä vę-rē′ä) town, Salonika vilayet, Turkey..... 8
Verkhni Uralsk (vĕrk′ñē o͞o-rälsk′) ft. town, Orenburg prov. Russia..... 6
Vermilion (vęr-mĭl′yŭn) co. E Ill. 926 □ pop. 50, × Danville.—co. W Ind. 270 □ pop. 13, × Newport.—par. S La. 1,230 □ pop. 14, × Abbeville.—tp. Vermilion co. Ind. pop. 2.—tp. Ashland co. O. pop. 2.—tp. & city, × of Clay co. S. Dak. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1.
Vermont (vęr-mŏnt′) state, U. S. A. 9,565 □ pop. 332, ✻ Montpelier.—tp. & vil. Fulton co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
Vermontville (vęr-mŏnt′vĭl) tp. & vil. Eaton co. Mich.....tp. 2
Vernon (vĕr′nŏn) par. W La. 1,540 □ pop. 6, × Leesville.—co. W Mo. 850 □ pop. 32, × Nevada.—co. S W Wis. 800 □ pop. 25, × Viroqua.—tp. & vil. Tolland co. Conn. tp. pop. 9.—tp. Hancock co. Ind. pop. 2.—tp. & vil. Shiawassee co. Mich. tp. pop. 2.—tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.—town, × of Wilbarger co. Tex. pop. 3.—(*Fr. pron.* vĕr′nôN′) town, dept. Eure, France, pop. 8.
Vernon Springs, tp. Howard co. Io..... 3
Verocz (vā′rōts′) *Ger.* Werowitz (wā′rō-wĭts′) town, Slavonia, Hungary..... 6
Verolengo (vā-rō-lĕn′gō) town & commune, Piedmont, Italy.....com. 6
Verona (vę-rō′nȧ) tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5.—bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 1.—(*pron.* vā-rō′nä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,061 □ pop. 420.—its ✻, a ft. city, pop. 61; Roman amphitheatre.
Verplanck (vĕr′plănk) vil. Westchester co. N. Y..... 2
Versailles (vęr-sālz′) tp. & town, × of Woodford co. Ky. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3.—town, × of Morgan co. Mo. pop. 1.—vil. Darke co. O. pop. 1.—(vĕr′sâ′ *or* vĕr′sâ′ĕ̄) city, ✻ of dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 52.
Versecz, *Ger.* Werschetz (wĕr′shĕts′) ft. town, Banat, Hungary..... 22
Verviers (vĕr′vē-ā′) mfg. town, Liége prov. Belgium..... 50
Vesoul (vę-zo͞ol′) town, ✻ of dept. Haute-Saône, France..... 10
Vestal (vĕs′tal) tp. & vil. Broome co. N. Y.....tp. 2
Vesuvius (vĕ-sū′vĭ-ŭs) *It.* Vesuvio (vā-sōō′vē-ō) volcano, E of Naples Bay, S Italy, 3,948 ft. high.
Veszprim (vĕs′prĭm′) co. S W Hung. pop. 201.—its ×, on Sed river, pop. 12.
Veteran (vĕt′ęr-ąn) tp. Chemung co. N. Y..... 2

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Vevay (vę-vā′) vil. × of Switzerland co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Vaud canton, Switzerland, on Geneva Lake, pop. 8.
Vezir–Kopri (vā-zēr′-kō′prē) town, N W part of Siwas vilayet, Asia Minor... 5
Viadana (vē-ä-dä′nä) town, Mantua prov. Italy, on Po river... 5
Vianna do Castello (vē-än′nä dō cäs-tĕl′ō) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 867 □ pop. 212. — its ⁂, a walled, ft. & cml. spt. town, pop. 9.
Viareggio (vē-ä-rĕd′jō) spt. town, Lucca prov. Italy... 9
Viatka *or* **Wjatka** (vē-ät′kä) govt. Russia in Europe, 59,117 □ pop. 2,914. — its ⁂, a city on Viatka riv. pop. 21.
Viazma (vē-äz′mä) town, Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe, on Viazma river.. 12
Viborg (vē′bōrg) town, Viborg prov. Denmark, pop. 6. — *Finnish* Wüpuri (wü-pōō′rē) govt. Finland, Russia, 16,627 □ pop. 341. — its ⁂ pop. 20.
Vicenza (vē-chĕnt′zä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,016 □ pop. 429. — its ⁂ pop. 28.
Vich (vēk) mfg. city, Barcelona prov. Spain... 14
Vichy (vē′shē′) town, dept. Allier, France, pop. 9; famous mineral springs.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg) city, × of Warren co. Miss. on Mississippi river... 13
Vico (vē′kō) town, Foggia prov. Italy, on Monte Gargano... 8
Vico Equense (vē′kō ā-kwĕn′sā) town & commune, Naples prov. Italy.. com. 11
Vicomarino (vē′kō-mä-rē′nō) vil. & commune, Piacenza prov. Italy ....com. 5
Victor (vĭk′tọr) tp. & vil. Ontario co. N. Y.....tp. 3
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rē-ą) co. S Tex. 850 □ pop. 9. — its × pop. 3. — British colony in S E Australia, 87,884 □ pop. 1,140, ⁂ Melbourne. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, 3,490 □ pop. 18, × Grand Falls. — co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, 1,200 □ pop. 11, × Baddeck. — co. cen. Ontario prov. Canada, 1,305 □ pop. 30, × Lindsay. — spt. city, ⁂ of Hongkong colony, China, pop. 221. — spt. city, ⁂ of Brit. Columbia, Canada, pop. 17. — (*Span. pron.* vēk-tō′rē-ä) town, ⁂ of Tamaulipas state, Mexico, pop. 8. — town, Entre Rios prov. Argentine Republic, pop. 5. — spt. town, ⁂ of Espirito Santo state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Victoria Land, in Antarctic Continent, 70°–79° S; discovered in 1841.
Victoria Nyanza (nī-ăn′zą) lake, E Africa, lat. 2° 25′ S–0° 20′ N, lon. 31° 35′–34° 40′ E, 890 m. in circumference; a source of White Nile river.
Vienna (vī-ĕn′ą) tp. Genesee co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — (*pron.* vē-ĕn′ą) *Ger.* Wien (wēn) city, ⁂ of Austria-Hungary, pop. 1,365.
Vienne (vē-ĕnn′) riv. France, 220 m. long, dept. Corrèze to Loire riv. — dept. N W France, 2,691 □ pop. 344, ⁂ Poitiers. — town, dept. Isère, Fr. pop. 27.
Viennois (vē-ĕn′nwä′) anc. dist. France, now included in depts. Drôme & Isère.
Vierlande (fēr′län′de) ter. S E of Hamburg, Germany... 10
Viersen (fēr′sęn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river... 22
Vierzon (vē′ĕr′zōn′) mfg. town, dept. Cher, France, on Yèvre river... 9
Viesti (vē-ĕs′tē) town, Foggia prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea... 7
Vigevano (vē-jā′vä-nō) town, Pavia prov. Italy, on Mora river... 14
Viggianello (vēd-jä-nĕl′lō) town, Potenza prov. Italy... 5
Viggiano (vēd-jä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy... 5
Vignola (vēn-yō′lä) town, Potenza prov. Italy... 6
Vigo (vē′gō *or* vī′gō) co. W Ind. 410 □ pop. 50, × Terre Haute. — tp. Knox co. Ind. pop. 3. — (*pron.* vē′gō) spt. town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 8.
Vilagos (vē′lō′gōsh′) town, Arad co. Hungary... 6
Vilaine (vē′lān′) riv. France, 130 m. long, dept. Mayenne to Atlantic ocean.
Vilkomir (vĭl′kō-mēr′) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, on Svitsa river.. 11
Villa–Cañas (vēl′yä-kän′yäs) town, Toledo prov. Spain... 5
Villa–Carillo (-kä-rēl′yō) town, Jaen prov. Spain, 42 m. N E of Jaen... 6
Villach (vĭl′läĸ′) *Illyrian* Belak (bā′läk) cml. town, Carinthia prov. Austria 5
Villa–Cidro (vēl′lä-chē′drō) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy... 5
Villa Clara (vēl′yä klä′rä) town, Cuba isl. West Indies... 11
Villa del Fuerte (-dĕl fwĕr′tā) town, Sinaloa state, Mexico... 5
Villafranca de los Barros (-frän′kä dā lōs bär′rōs) town, Badajos prov. Spain 8
Villafranca de Panades (-pä-nä′ᴅĕs) town, Tarragona prov. Spain... 6
Villafranca de Xira (vēl′lä-frän′kä dā shē′rä) cml. town, Estremadura prov. Portugal... 5
Villajoyosa (vēl′yä-ʜō-yō′sä) town, Alicante prov. Spain... 8
Villalon (-lōn′) town, Valladolid prov. Spain... 5
Villanova de Portimão (vēl-lä-nō′vä dā pōr-tē-mowN′) town, Faro dist. Port. 6
Villanova de Souza (-sō′zä) town, Parahyba state, Brazil, South America... 5
Villanueva de Cordova (-yä-nwā′vä dā kōr′dō-bä) town, Cordova prov. Sp.. 6
Villanueva de la Serena (-lä sā-rā′nä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain.... 10
Villanueva de los Infantes (-lōs ēn-fän′tĕs) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain 6
Villa Pilar (-pē′lär) town, S W part of Paraguay, South America... 14
Villareal (vēl′lä-rā-äl′) town, Tras-os-Montes prov. Portugal... 5
Villa Real (vēl′yä rā-äl′) town, Castellon de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. 9. — (*pron.* vēl′lä-) dist. Tras-os-Montes prov. Port. 1,718 □ pop. 225. — its ⁂ pop. 5.
Villa Rica (vēl′yä rē′kä) town, S cen. Paraguay, South America... 12
Villa Rosa (vēl′lä rō′sä) town, 12 m. N E of Caltanisetta, Sicily, Italy... 6
Villarrobleda (vēl-yär-rō-blā′dä) town, Cuenca prov. Spain... 7
Villarrubia de los Ojos de Guadiana (vēl-yär-rōō′ʙē-ä dā lōs ō′ʜōs dā gwä-dē-ä′nä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain... 6
Villaviciosa de Odon (vēl-yä-vē-thē-ō′sä dā ō-ᴅōn′) town, Guadalajara prov. Spain, 53 m. N E of Madrid... 20
Villa Viçosa (vēl′lä vē-sō′sä) town, Ceará state, Brazil, South America... 5
Villefranche de Rouergue (vēl′frŏnsh′ dę rōō′ärg′) town, dept. Aveyron, Fr. 8
Villefranche–sur–Saône (-sür′-sōn′) town, dept. Rhône, France... 12
Villena (vēl-yā′nä) town, Alicante prov. Spain... 8
Villeneuve–sur–Lot (vēl′nuv′-sür′-lō′) mfg. town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, Fr. 10
Villers–Bretonneux (vē′yā′-brę-tŏn′nu′) mfg. town, dept. Somme, France... 5
Villeurbanne (vēl′lür′bänn′) vil. dept. Isère, France... 6
Villingen (fĭl′lĭng-ęn) mfg. town, S Baden, Germany, 28 m. E N E of Freiburg 6
Villisca (vĭl-lĭs′ką) town, Montgomery co. Io... 2
Vilna *or* **Wilna** (vĭl′nä) govt. Russia, 16,421 □ pop. 1,305. — its ⁂ pop. 103.
Vilvoorden (vĭl-vōr′dęn) town, Brabant prov. Belgium... 7
Vinalhaven (vī′nąl-hā′vęn) tp. Knox co. Me... 3
Vinaroz (vē-nä-rōth′) cml. town, Castellon de la Plana prov. Spain... 10
Vincennes (vĭn-sĕnz′) tp. & city, × of Knox co. Ind. tp. pop. 11, city pop. 9. — (*Fr. pron.* văN′sĕnn′) town & castle, dept. Seine, France, pop. 21.
Vindhya Mountains (vĭnd′yä-) chain, cen. India, Gujarát to Bengal.
Vineland (vīn′land) bor. Cumberland co. N. J... 4
Vingurla (vĭn-gōōr′la) spt. town, Bombay, British India, 30 m. N N W of Goa 15
Vinnitsa *or* **Winnica** (vĭn-nēt′sä) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe... 19
Vinton (vĭn′tọn) co. O. 402 □ pop. 16, × McArthur. — city, × of Benton co. Io. pop. 3. — town, Roanoke co. Va. pop. 1.
Violet (vī′ō-lęt) tp. Fairfield co. O... 2
Viramgam (vēr′ăm-gäm′) town, Gujarát, Bombay, 40 m. W of Ahmadábád... 20
Virden (vēr′dęn) city, Macoupin co. Ill... 2
Vire (vēr) min. & mfg. town, dept. Calvados, France... 7
Virginia (vęr-jĭn′ĭ-ą) state, U. S. A. 42,450 □ pop. 1,656, ⁂ Richmond. — city, × of Cass co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Storey co. Nev. pop. 9.
Virginia Mountain, mt. Douglas co. cen. Col. 10,600 ft. high.
Virgin Islands, group, Leeward Isls. Brit. W. Ind. 58 □ pop. 5, ⁂ Roadtown.
Viroqua (vī-rō′kwą) tp. & city, × of Vernon co. Wis. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1.
Visalia (vī-sā′lę-ą) tp. & city, × of Tulare co. Cal. tp. pop. 4, city pop. 3.
Vishni Volotchok (vĭsh′nē vō-lō-chōk′) town, N part of Tver govt. Russia... 17
Viso del Alcor (vē′sō dĕl äl-kōr′) town, Sevilla prov. Spain... 5
Vistorio (vēs-tō′rē-ō) vil. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy... 6
Vistula (vĭs′tū-lą riv. Europe, 530 m. long, Carpathian Mts. to Baltic sea.
Vitebsk *or* **Witepsk** (vē-tĕbsk′) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,440 □ pop. 1,276. — its ⁂ pop. 55.
Viterbo (vē-tĕr′bō) city, cen. Italy, 42 m. N N W of Rome... 21
Viti Levu (vē′tē lā′vōō) largest of the Fiji Isls. 4,112 □, ⁂ Suva, on S coast.
Vitoria (vē-tō′rē-ä) town, ⁂ of Alava prov. Spain; battle, 1813... 28
Vitré (vē′trā′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France... 8
Vitry–le–François (vē′trē′-l-frŏN′swŏ′) ft. town, dept. Marne, France... 8
Vittoria (vēt-tō′rē-ä) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy... 22
Viu (vē-ōō′) vil. Piedmont, Italy, 20 m. N W of Turin... 7
Vivarais (vē′vä′rā′) anc. dist. of France, now depts. Ardèche & Haute-Loire.
Vizagapatam (vē-zä′gą-pą-tăm′) dist. N E part of Madras pres. British India, 18,344 □ pop. 2,159. — its ⁂, a spt. pop. 32.
Vizayanagaram (vē′zä-yä-nä′gą-räm′) town, Madras pres. British India, 25 m. N E of Vizagapatam... 20
Vizeu (vē′thā-ōō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 1,920 □ pop. 387. — its ⁂ pop. 6.
Vizzini (vĕt-sē′nē) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy... 15
Vlaardingen (vlär′dĭng-ęn) town, S. Holland prov. Netherlands... 9
Vladikavkas (vlä′dē-käv-käs′) town, ⁂ of Terek govt. N. Caucasia, Russia... 34
Vladimir (vlä-dē′mēr) govt. Russia, 18,864 □ pop. 1,403. — its ⁂ pop. 16. — town, Volhynia govt. Russia, pop. 5.
Vladivostok (vlä-dē-vōs-tōk′) ft. naval spt. of Russia, on Sea of Japan... 10
Voghera (vō-gā′rä) town, Pavia prov. Italy, on Staffora river... 11
Voiron (vwä′rôN′) mfg. town, dept. Isère, France... 8
Volga (vōl′gä) riv. Russia in Europe, 2,500 m. long, Seliger Lake to Caspian Sea; largest river of Europe.
Volhynia (vōl-hĭn′ĭ-ą) govt. Russia in Europe, 27,743 □ pop. 2,265, ⁂ Jitomir.
Volkovisk (vōl-kō-vĭsk′) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe... 6
Volney (vōl′nĭ) tp. & hamlet, Oswego co. N. Y.....tp. 7
Volo (vō′lō) town, Larissa nome, Thessaly, Greece, on Gulf of Volo... 11
Vologda *or* **Wologda** (vō-lōg′dä) govt. Russia in Europe, 155,498 □ pop. 1,240. — its ⁂, a cml. city, on Vologda riv. pop. 17.
Volsk (vōlsk) town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river... 37
Voltchansk (vōl-chänsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe... 9
Volterra (vōl-tĕr′rä) town, Pisa prov. Italy, 32 m. S E of Pisa... 5
Voltri (vōl′trē) town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Genoa Gulf... 6
Volusia (vō-lū′sĕ-ą) co. E Fla. 1,288 □ pop. 8, × Enterprise.
Vorarlberg (fōr-ärl′bĕrg) dist. W of Tyrol, Aust. 1,008 □ pop. 116, ⁂ Bregenz.
Voronej *or* **Voronezh** (vō-rō-nĕzh′) govt. Russia in Europe, 25,443 □ pop. 2,589. — its ⁂, a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 56.
Vorst (fōrst) vil. Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia... 6
Vosges (vōzh) *Ger.* Vogesen (fō′gę-zęn) mts. France & Germany; highest, 4,690 ft. — dept. France, 2,266 □ pop. 410, ⁂ Epinal.
Voskresensk (vōs-krā-sĕnsk′) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe... 6
Vosnesensk (vōs-nā-sĕnsk′) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Bug river... 9
Vostitsa (vōs-tēt′sä) *or* **Aigion** (ī′gĕ-ŏn) spt. town, Achaia & Elis nome, Greece 5
Votka (vōt′kä) mfg. town, Viatka govt. Russia in Europe... 6
Vrania (vrä′nĕ-ä) town, S part of Servia, Balkan Pen. S E Europe... 11
Vratza (vrät′zä) town, Bulgaria, Turkey, 45 m. N N E of Sofia... 11
Vryburg (vrī′bûrg) town, ⁂ of British Bechuanaland, S Africa.
Vukovar (vōō′kō-vär′) town, ⁂ of Syrmia co. Slavonia, Hungary... 7
Vulcano (vōōl-kä′nō) the most S of the Lipari Isls. Mediterranean sea.
Vuna (vōō′nä) *or* **Taviuni** (tä′vē-ōō′nē) isl. Fiji Isls. S Pacific ocean... 7
Vyernyi (vyĕr′nyĕ′) *or* **Wjernoje** (vyĕr-nō′yę) town, ⁂ of Semirechensk govt. Russian Turkestan, 50 m. N of Issyk-Kul lake... 22

W

Wabash (wą′bash) co. S E Ill. 220 □ pop. 12, × Mount Carmel. — co. N E cen. Ind. 430 □ pop. 27, × Wabash, pop. 5. — tp. Clark co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Wabash co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Tippecanoe co. Ind. pop. 3.
Wabasha (wä′bą-shą′) co. S E Minn. 540 □ pop. 17. — its ×, a city, pop. 2.
Wabaunsee (wą-bąn′sē) co. N E cen. Kan. 804 □ pop. 12, × Alma.
Waccamaw (wăk′ą-mą) tp. Georgetown co. S. C... 4
Wachusett Mountain (wą-chū′sęt-) Worcester co. Mass. 2,018 ft. high.
Waco (wā′kō) city, × of McLennan co. Tex... 14
Wadai (wä′dī) sultanate, W of Darfur, Africa, the most powerful state in cen. Sudan, 172,000 □ pop. 2,600, ⁂ Abeshr (*or* Abesheh).
Wade (wād) tp. Jasper co. Ill... 4
Wadelai (wä-dē-lī′) ⁂ of Equatoria, Af. on Nile riv. N of Albert Nyanza Lake.
Wadena (wä-dē′nä) co. N cen. Minn. 540 □ pop. 4, × Wadena.
Wädenschwyl (wä′dęn-shwĭl′) vil. & par. Zurich canton, Switzerland...par. 6
Wadesboro (wādz′bŭr-rō) tp. & town, × of Anson co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1.
Wadsworth (wŏdz′wŏrth) tp. & vil. Medina co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Wadwan (wäd′wän′) town, Gujarát, Bombay, India, 60 m. W S W of Ahmadábád 17
Waereghem (wä′rę-gĕm) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium... 7
Waerschoot (wär′skōt′) vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium... 5
Waesmunster (wäs′mün′stĕr) town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium... 5
Wagener (wā′gner) tp. Oconee co. S. C... 3
Wageningen (wä′gęn-ĭng-ęn) town, Gelderland prov. Netherlands... 6
Wagram (wä′grăm) vil. Lower Austria, 11 m. N E of Vienna; battlefield, 1809.
Wahkiakum (wä-kē-äk′ụm) co. Wash. 244 □ pop. 3, × Shamokawa.
Wahleren (wä′lā-rẹn) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland... 5
Wahoo (wä-hōō′) vil. × of Saunders co. Neb... 2
Wahpeton (wą′pē-tọn) city, × of Richland co. N. Dak... 2
Währing (wā′rĭng) N W suburb of Vienna, Lower Austria... 16
Waikato (wī-kä′tō) riv. North Isl. New Zealand, 250 m. long.
Wailuku (wī-lōō′kōō) dist. & town, Maui isl. Hawaiian Isls.; sugar culture... 5
Wain (wīn) riv. Nágpur div. Cen. Provs. Brit. India, 230 m. long to Warda riv.
Waiping (wī′pĭng′) walled town, Chêhkiang prov. China... 150
Waitzen (wīt′sęn) *Hung.* Vacz (vāts) town, Pest co. Hung. on Danube river.. 13
Wakamatsu (wä-kä-mät′sōō) town, N cen. part of Hondo isl. Japan... 21
Wakarusa (wą-ką-rōō′są) tp. Douglas co. Kan... 3
Wakayama (wä-kä-yä′mä) city, spt. S Hondo isl. Japan, 35 m. S W of Osaka.. 57
Wake (wāk) co. cen. N. C. 940 □ pop. 49, × Raleigh.
Wakefield (wāk′fēld) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 7. — tp. Carrol co. N. H. pop. 2. — mfg. & cml. town, York co. England, pop. 33; battle, 1460.
Wake Forest (wāk fŏr′ĕst) tp. Wake co. N. C... 3
Wakulla (wä-kŭl′ą) co. N Fla. 540 □ pop. 3, × Crawfordville.
Walcheren (wäl′kẹr-ẹn) isl. Zealand prov. Netherlands, 11 m. long, 10 m. wide, pop. 40, chief town Middelburg.
Wald (wält) mfg. town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 8. — vil. & par. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Waldeck (wäl′dĕk) principality, Germany, 433 □ pop. 57, ⁂ Arolsen, pop. 3.
Walden (wôl′dęn) vil. Orange co. N. Y... 2
Waldenburg (wäl′dęn-bōōrg′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 11. — town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde riv. pop. 5.

Waldenses (wŏl-dĕn′sĕz) people inhabiting a dist. 200 □ W Piedmont, Italy.
Waldheim (wält′hīm) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany 7
Waldo (wŏl′dō) co. S Me. 705 □ pop. 28, × Belfast.
Waldoboro (wŏl′dō-bŭr-rō) tp. & vil. Lincoln co. Me. ..... tp. 4
Waldstätter, Die Vier (dē fēr wält′stĕt′ter) name applied to URI, SCHWYZ, UNTERWALDEN, & LUCERNE cantons, Switzerland.
Wales (wālz) principality, S W part of Great Britain, W of England, 7,442 □.. 1,519
Walfish Bay (wŏl′fĭsh-) dist. W coast, S Africa, dependency of Cape Colony, 430 □ 1
Walker (wą′kẽr) co. N W Ala. 824 □ pop. 16, × Jasper. — co. N W Ga. 404 □ pop. 13, × Lafayette. — co. Tex. 740 □ pop. 13, × Huntsville. — tp. Mouiteau co. Mo. pop. 5.
Walkerville, town, Silverbow co. Mont. 2
Wall (wąl) tp. Monmouth co. N. J. 5
Wallace (wŏl′ąs) co. W Kan. 900 □ pop. 2. — its ×.
Wallachia (wŏl-lā′kĭ-ą) principality, E Europe, 31,000 □ pop. 4,000, ✻ Bucharest; forms with Moldavia & the Dobrudja the kingdom of Roumania.
Wallawalla (wŏl-ą-wŏl′ą) co. Wash. 1,296 □ pop. 12. — its ×, a city, pop. 5.
Waller (wŏl′ẽr) co. S E Tex. 500 □ pop. 11, × Hampstead.
Wallingford (wŏl′lĭng-fŏrd) tp. & bor. New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 7, bor. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Wallis Islands (wŏl′lĭs-) isl. group, N E of Fiji Isls. S Pac. oc. 60 □; French 4
Wallkill (wąl′kĭl) tp. Orange co. N. Y. 3
Wallowa (wŏl′ō-wą) co. N E Ore. 2,890 □ pop. 4, × Enterprise.
Wallsend (wąl′sĕnd) par. & vil. Northumberland co. Eng.; coal mines ... par. 14
Walnut (wŏl′nŭt) tp. & vil. Marshall co. Ind. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Fairfield co. O. pop. 2.
Walnut Grove, tp. Granville co. N. C. 2
Walpole (wŏl′pōl) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Cheshire co. N. H. tp. pop. 2.
Walsall (wŏl′sąl) bor. town, & par. Stafford co. England, on Tame river .town 72
Walsh (wŏlsh) co. N E N. Dak. 1,584 □ pop. 17, × Grafton.
Walterboro, vil. × of Colleton co. S. C. 1
Waltham (wŏl′thăm) city, Middlesex co. Mass. 19
Walton (wŏl′tŏn) co. N W Fla. 1,360 □ pop. 5, × Euchee Anna. — co. N cen. Ga. 389 □ pop. 17, × Monroe. — tp. & vil. Delaware co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 2.
Walton-le-Dale (-lê-dāl) cotton mfg. tp. Lancaster co. England 8
Walton-on-the-Hill, town & par. Lancaster co. England ..... par. 151
Walton-upon-Thames, par. Surrey co. England, 17 m. W S W of London.. 7
Walworth (wŏl′worth) co. N S. Dak. 740 □ pop. 2, × Bangor. — co. S Wis. 570 □ pop. 28, × Elkhorn. — tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Wandsbeck (wänts′bĕk) town, Sleswick-Holstein prov. Prussia 21
Wandsworth (wŏnz′wŭrth) mfg. town, Surrey co. England, on Wandle river. 28
Wanstead (wăn′stĕd) par. & town, Essex co. England ..... par. 9
Wapakoneta (wä-pa-kŏn-ĕt′ą) vil. × of Auglaize co. O. 4
Wapello (wą-pĕl′lō) co. S E Io. 432 □ pop. 30, × Ottumwa.
Wappinger (wŏp′pĭn-jer) tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. 5
Wappinger Falls, vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. 2
Warasdin (wä′ras-dēn′) *Hung.* VARASD (vŏ′rŏshd′) ft. town, Croatia, Hungary 11
Ward (wąrd) co. N N. Dak. 1,512 □ pop. 2, × Minot. — tp. Hocking co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3.
Ware (wâr) co. S Ga. 893 □ pop. 9, × Waycross. — tp. & vil. Hampshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 7. — market town, Hertford co. England, pop. 5.
Wareham (wâr′hąm) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. ..... tp. 3
Waren (wä′rĕn) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin state, Germany 6
Warendorf (wä′rĕn-dōrf) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 5
Wargla *or* **Ouargla** (wär′glä) ft. town, Algerian Sahara, Africa 14
Warminster (wąr′mĭn-stẽr) market town, Wiltshire, England 6
Warren (wŏr′ĕn) co. N E Ga. 264 □ pop. 11, × Warrenton. — co. N W Ill. 540 □ pop. 21, × Monmouth. — co. W Ind. 360 □ pop. 11, × Williamsport. — co. S cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Indianola. — co. S Ky. 530 □ pop. 30, × Bowling Green. — co. W Miss. 590 □ pop. 33, × Vicksburg. — co. E Mo. 435 □ pop. 10, × Warrenton. — co. N. J. 360 □ pop. 37, × Belvidere. — co. N. Y. 940 □ pop. 28, × Caldwell. — co. N. C. 454 □ pop. 19, × Warrenton. — co. O. 428 □ pop. 25, × Lebanon. — co. N W Pa. 855 □ pop. 38, × Warren. — co. cen. Tenn. 446 □ pop. 14, × McMinnville. — co. N Va. 234 □ pop. 8, × Front Royal. — tp. & vil. Knox co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 5. — tp. & hamlet, Macomb co. Mich. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & hamlet, Marion co. Mo. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Trumbull co. O. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6. — bor. × of Warren co. Pa. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Bristol co. R. I. tp. pop. 4.
Warrensburg (wŏr′ĕnz-bûrg) tp. & city, Johnson co. Mo. tp. pop. 6, city pop. 5.
Warrenton (wŏr′ĕn-tŏn) vil. × of Warren co. Ga. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. × of Warren co. N. C. tp. pop. 4. — vil. × of Fauquier co. Va. pop. 1.
Warrick (wŏr′ĭk) co. S W Ind. 390 □ pop. 21, × Booneville.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng-tŏn) town, Escambia co. Fla. pop. 1. — mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 53.
Warrnambool (wąr′năm-bōōl′) spt. Victoria, Australia 5
Warsaw (wąr′są) vil. Hancock co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. × of Wyoming co. N. Y. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 3. — *Polish* WARSZAWA (vär-shä′vä) govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, 5,623 □ pop. 1,465. — its ✻ pop. 465.
Warwick (wąr′wĭk) co. S E Va. 165 □ pop. 7, × Warwick Courthouse. — tp. & vil. Orange co. N. Y. tp. pop. 6, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Kent co. R. I. pop. 18. — (*pron.* wŏr′ĭk) *or* **Warwickshire** (wŏr′ĭk-shĭr) co. cen. England, 885 □ pop. 805. — its ×, a bor. on Avon riv. pop. 12.
Wasatch (wą′săch) co. N E Ut. 3,444 □ pop. 5, × Heber.
Wasatch Range, mts. Ut. 11,500 ft. high.
Wasco (wäs′kō) co. Ore. 3,315 □ pop. 9, × Dallas.
Waseca (wä-sē′ką) co. S Minn. 430 □ pop. 13. — city, its × pop. 2.
Wash (wŏsh) estuary, 20 m. long, 15 m. wide, Norfolk & Lincoln cos. England.
Washburn (wŏsh′bûrn) co. N W Wis. 864 □ pop. 3, × Shell Lake. — city, Bayfield co. Wis. pop. 3.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŏn) state, U. S. A. 69,180 □ pop. 349, ✻ Olympia. — co. S W Ala. 1,050 □ pop. 8, × St. Stephens. — co. N W Ark. 927 □ pop. 32, × Fayetteville. — co. N E Col. 1,080 □ pop. 2, × Akron. — co. N W Fla. 1,340 □ pop. 6, × Vernon. — co. E cen. Ga. 688 □ pop. 25, × Sandersville. — co. W Ida. 2,700 □ pop. 4, × Weiser. — co. S Ill. 540 □ pop. 19, × Nashville. — co. S Ind. 500 □ pop. 19, × Salem. — co. S E Io. 576 □ pop. 18, × Washington. — co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 23. — its × pop. 2. — co. cen. Ky. 300 □ pop. 14, × Springfield. — par. E La. 660 □ pop. 7, × Franklinton. — co. S E Me. 2,452 □ pop. 44, × Machias. — co. N Md. 435 □ pop. 40, × Hagerstown. — co. E Minn. 400 □ pop. 26, × Stillwater. — co. W Miss. 880 □ pop. 40, × Greenville. — co. E S E Mo. 780 □ pop. 13, × Potosi. — co. E Neb. 381 □ pop. 12, × Blair. — co. N. Y. 861 □ pop. 46, × Salem & Sandy Hill. — co. N. C. 360 □ pop. 10, × Plymouth. — co. O. 635 □ pop. 42, × Marietta. — co. N W Ore. 645 □ pop. 12, × Hillsboro. — co. S W Pa. 890 □ pop. 71, × Washington. — co. R. I. 340 □ pop. 24, × Kingston. — co. E Tenn. 344 □ pop. 20, × Jonesboro. — co. S E cen. Tex. 600 □ pop. 29, × Brenham. — co. S W Ut. 2,446 □ pop. 4, × St. George. — co. N cen. Vt. 703 □ pop. 30, × Montpelier. — co. S Va. 622 □ pop. 29, × Abingdon. — co. S E Wis. 430 □ pop. 23, × West Bend. — tp. Alameda co. Cal. pop. 6. — city, D. C. ✻ of U. S. A. pop. 230. — tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — vil. × of Wilkes co. Ga. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Tazewell co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1. — tp. Adams co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Brown co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & city, × of Daviess co. Ind. tp. pop. 10, city pop. 6. — tp. Decatur co. Ind. pop. 6. — tp. Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Morgan co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Owen co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Pike co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Randolph co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Washington co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Wayne co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Buchanan co. Io. pop. 5. — tp. Keokuk co. Io. pop. 5. — tp. Story co. Io. pop. 2. — tp. Warren co. Io. pop. 2. — city, × of Washington co. Io. pop. 3. — town, St. Landry par. La. pop. 1. — tp. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 2. — tp. Dekalb co. Mo. pop. 2. — coextensive tp. & town, Franklin co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Johnson co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Mercer co. Mo. pop. 2. — tp. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 3. — tp. Morris co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & bor. Warren co. N. J. tp. pop. 4, bor. pop. 3. — tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Beaufort co. N. C. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 4. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Columbiana co. O. pop. 3. — city, × of Fayette co. O. pop. 6. — tp. Lucas co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Preble co. O. pop. 5. — tp. Sandusky co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Stark co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Van Wert co. O. pop. 4. — tp. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 3. — tp. Lehigh co. Pa. pop. 3. — bor. × of Washington co. Pa. pop. 7. — par. Durham co. England, pop. 7.
Washington Heights, vil. Cook co. Ill. 2
Washoe (wŏsh′ō) co. W Nev. 5,620 □ pop. 6, × Reno.
Washtenaw (wŏsh′tē-ną) co. S E Mich. 720 □ pop. 42, × Ann Arbor.
Waslui *or* **Vaslui** (vąs-lōō′ē) town, Moldavia, Roumania, 40 m. S S E of Jassy 5
Wasmes (wăm) min. & mfg. vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 6 m. S W of Mons.. 8
Watauga (wä-tą′gą) co. N. C. 392 □ pop. 11, × Boone.
Waterbury (wŏt′ẽr-bĕr-ĭ) tp. & city, New Haven co. Conn. tp. pop. 33, city pop. 29. — tp. & vil. Washington co. Vt. tp. pop. 2.
Wateree (wŏt′ẽr-ē′) tp. Kershaw co. S. C. 6
Waterford (wŏt′ẽr-fŏrd) tp. & hamlet, New London co. Conn. tp. pop. 3. — tp. Camden co. N. J. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Washington co. O. pop. 2. — co. Munster, Ireland, 721 □ pop. 98. — its ×, a spt. city, on Suir riv. pop. 22.
Waterloo (wą′tẽr-lōō′) city, × of Monroe co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 1. — tp. & city, × of Blackhawk co. Io. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 7. — tp. & vil. a × of Seneca co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — tp. & town, Laurens co. S. C. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Jefferson co. Wis. tp. pop. 2. — (*Dutch pron.* wä′tẽr-lō′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium, 9 m. S S E of Brussels; battlefield, 1815. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 530 □ pop. 50, × Berlin.
Watertown (wą′tẽr-town) tp. & vil. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 7. — city, × of Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 15. — city, × of Codington co. S. Dak. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Jefferson & Dodge cos. Wis. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 9.
Water Valley, town, Yalabusha co. Miss. 3
Waterville (wą′tẽr-vĭl) city, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 7. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Lucas co. O. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Pepin co. Wis. pop. 1.
Watervliet (wą′tẽr-vlēt′) tp. Albany co. N. Y. 25
Watkins (wŏt′kĭnz) vil. × of Schuyler co. N. Y. 3
Watling Island (wŏt′lĭng-) one of Bahama Group, British W. Indies; said to be the first landfall of Columbus.
Watling Street, Roman highway in Britain; Dover to Wales & Scotland.
Watonwan (wä′tŏn-wŏn) co. S Minn. 430 □ pop. 8, × St. James.
Watseka (wŏt-sē′kä) city, × of Iroquois co. Ill. 2
Watsontown, bor. Northumberland co. Pa. 2
Watsonville, city, Santa Cruz co. Cal. 2
Wattenscheidt (wät′tĕn-shīt′) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia 5
Wattwyl (wät′wĭl) par. & vil. St. Gall canton, Switzerland ..... par. 5
Waukegan (wą-kē′gan) tp. & city, × of Lake co. Ill. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 5.
Waukesha (wą′kĕ-shą) co. S E Wis. 576 □ pop. 33. — tp. & vil. × of Waukesha co. Wis. tp. pop. 7, vil. pop. 6.
Waukon (wą-kŏn′) town, × of Allamakee co. Io. 2
Waupaca (wą-pä′kä) co. E cen. Wis. 756 □ pop. 27. — city, its × pop. 2.
Waupun (wą-pŭn′) city, Dodge & Fond du Lac cos. Wis. 3
Wausau (wą′są) city, × of Marathon co. Wis. 9
Wauseon (wą′sē-ŏn) vil. × of Fulton co. O. 2
Waushara (wą-shä′rą) co. cen. Wis. 645 □ pop. 14, × Wautoma.
Wauwatosa (wą-wą-tō′są) tp. & vil. Milwaukee co. Wis. ..... tp. 11
Waverly (wā′vẽr-lĭ) tp. & city, Morgan co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 1. — coextensive tp. & city, × of Bremer co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Tioga co. N. Y. pop. 4. — vil. × of Pike co. O. pop. 2.
Wavre (wävr) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, 15 m. S E of Brussels 6
Wawarsing (wą-wär′sĭng) tp. Ulster co. N. Y. 8
Waxahachie (wăk′są-hăch′ē) town, × of Ellis co. Tex. 3
Waycross (wā′ crŏs′) tp. & town, × of Ware co. Ga. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 3.
Wayland (wā′land) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Steuben co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.
Wayne (wān) co. S E Ga. 721 □ pop. 7, × Waynesville. — co. S Ill. 720 □ pop. 24, × Fairfield. — co. E Ind. 380 □ pop. 38, × Richmond. — co. S Io. 525 □ pop. 16, × Corydon. — co. S Ky. 590 □ pop. 13, × Monticello. — co. S E Mich. 565 □ pop. 257, × Detroit. — co. E S E Miss. 775 □ pop. 10, × Waynesboro. — co. S E Mo. 800 □ pop. 12, × Greenville. — co. N E Neb. 444 □ pop. 6. — its × pop. 1. — co. N. Y. 621 □ pop. 50, × Lyons. — co. E cen. N. C. 615 □ pop. 26, × Goldsboro. — co. N E cen. O. 540 □ pop. 39, × Wooster. — co. N E Pa. 738 □ pop. 31, × Honesdale. — co. cen. Tenn. 720 □ pop. 11, × Waynesboro. — co. S W part of W. Va. 445 □ pop. 19, × Wayne Courthouse. — tp. Allen co. Ind. pop. 4. — tp. Henry co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Jay co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Marion co. Ind. pop. 8. — tp. Randolph co. Ind. pop. 5. — tp. Wayne co. Ind. pop. 20. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 1. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Darke co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Warren co. O. pop. 2.
Waynesboro (wānz′bŭr-rō) vil. × of Burke co. Ga. pop. 2. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 4.
Waynesburg (wānz′bûrg) bor. × of Greene co. Pa. 2
Waynesfield (wānz′fēld) tp. Lucas co. O. 2
Waynesville (wānz′vĭl) tp. & town, × of Haywood co. N. C. ..... tp. 3
Wazemmes (vä′zĕmm′) town, dept. Nord, France; suburb of Lille 18
Wea (wē′ą) tp. & ham. Miami co. Kan. ..... tp. 2
Weakley (wēk′lę) co. N W Tenn. 620 □ pop. 29, × Dresden.
Weald, The (-wēld) a wooded dist. of Kent, Surrey, & Sussex cos. England.
Wear (wēr) riv. England, 67 m. long, W Durham co. to North Sea.
Weare (wēr), tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H. ..... tp. 2
Weatherford (wĕth′ẽr-fŏrd) city, × of Parker co. Tex. 3
Weatherly (wĕth′ẽr-lĭ) bor. Carbon co. Pa. 3
Weathersfield (wĕth′ẽrz-fēld) tp. Trumbull co. O. 7
Webb (wĕb) co. S Tex. 1,680 □ pop. 17, × Laredo.
Webb City, Jasper co. Mo. 5
Weber (wē′bẽr) co. N Ut. 650 □ pop. 23, × Ogden.
Webster (wĕb′stẽr) co. S W Ga. 225 □ pop. 6, × Preston. — co. N W cen. Io. 720 □ pop. 22, × Fort Dodge. — co. W Ky. 340 □ pop. 17, × Dixon. — par. N W La. 609 □ pop. 12, × Minden. — co. cen. Miss. 430 □ pop. 12,

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

× Walthall. — co. S W cen. Mo. 630 □ pop. 15, × Marshfield. — co. S Neb. 576 □ pop. 11, × Red Cloud. — co. E cen. W. Va. 415 □ pop. 5, × Webster Courthouse. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 7. — tp. & vil. Monroe co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3.

Webster City, × of Hamilton co. Io. — 3
Webster Groves, vil. St. Louis co. Mo. — 2
Weddingen (wĕd′dĭng-ĕn) three contiguous vils. Saxony prov. Prussia — 7
Wednesbury (wĕnz′ber-ĭ) mfg. town, Stafford co. England — 25
Wednesfield (wĕnz′fēld) town, Stafford co. England — 11
Weedsport (wēds′pōrt) vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. — 2
Weeping Water (wēp′ĭng wȧ′tẹr) tp. pop. 2, & city pop. 1, Cass co. Neb.
Weerdt (wārt) town, Limburg prov. Netherlands — 7
Weerselo (wār′sẹ-lō′) town, Overyssel prov. Netherlands — 5
Wehlau *or* **Welau** (wā′lou) mfg. town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia — 5
Wei (wā′ē) city, Shangtung prov. China, 20 m. S of Gulf of Pe-chi-li — 100
Weichselburg (wīk′sẹl-bōōrg′) town, Carniola, Austria, 16 m. S E of Laibach, pop. 4; ruined castle on adjacent height.
Weida (wī′dä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar grand duchy, Germany — 5
Weimar (wī′mär) city, ✻ of Saxe-Weimar grand duchy, Germany — 25
Weinheim (wīn′hīm) town, Mannheim dist. N Baden, Germany — 7
Weipert (wī′pẹrt) town, Bohemia, Austria, 66 m. W N W of Prague — 5
Weir (wēr) city, Cherokee co. Kan. — 2
Weissenburg (wī′sẹn-bōōrg′) ft. town, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 5. — ft. town, N part of Alsace, Germany, pop. 6. — 24
Weissenfels (wīs′sẹn-fĕls) walled town, Saxony prov. Prussia
Weisskirchen (wīs′keĕrĸ′ẹn) town, Temes co. Hungary, pop. 10. — town, Moravia, Austria, 22 m. E S E of Olmütz, pop. 7.
Weissstein (wīs′stīn) vil. Breslau govt. Silesia prov. Prussia — 5
Weld (wĕld) co. N E Col. 4,075 □ pop. 12, × Evans.
Weldon (wĕl′dọn) tp. & town, Halifax co. N. C. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 1.
Welland (wĕl′ȧnd) riv. Northampton co. England, 70 m. long, to the Wash. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 356 □ pop. 25, × Welland.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. — 4
Wellesley Islands, group, Carpentaria Gulf, N. Australia.
Wellingborough (wĕl′ĭng-bŭr-rō) town & par. Northampton co. England — 14
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tọn) city, × of Sumner co. Kan. pop. 4. — tp. & vil. Lorain co. O. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — min. & mfg. town, Shropshire, England, pop. 14. — town, Somerset co. England, pop. 6. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 1,278 □ pop. 72, × Guelph. — dist. New S. Wales, Australia, 16,695 □ pop. 15, chief towns, Orange & Wellington. — prov. North Isl. New Zealand, 11,003 □ pop. 98. — its ✻, & ✻ of New Zealand, pop. 33. — isl. off W coast of Chile, South America, lat. 49° S, 138 m. long, 35 m. wide.
Wellington Lake, Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, 120 □.
Wells (wĕlz) co. cen. N. Dak. 1,296 □ pop. 1, × Sykeston. — co. E Ind. 357 □ pop. 22, × Bluffton. — tp. & vil. York co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — vil. Faribault co, Minn. pop. 1. — city, Somerset co. England, pop. 5.
Wellsboro (wĕlz′bŭr-rō) bor. × of Tioga co. Pa. — 3
Wellsburg (wĕlz′bŭrg) coextensive tp. & city, × of Brooke co. W. Va. — 2
Wellston (wĕlz′tọn) city, Jackson co. O. — 4
Wellsville (wĕlz′vĭl) tp. & vil. Allegany co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 3. — city, Columbiana co. O. pop. 5.
Wels (wĕls) mfg. & cml. town, Upper Austria, 16 m. S W of Linz — 9
Welshpool (wĕlsh′pōōl) town, Montgomery co. N Wales — 6
Wemyss (wēms) par. Fife co. Scotland, on Firth of Forth — 6
Wênchow (wĕn′chow) city, treaty port, Chêhkiang prov. China — 80
Wendron (wĕnd′rọn) vil. Cornwall co. England — 5
Wener (wā′nẹr) *or* **Wenner** (wĕn′nẹr) lake, S W Sweden, 2,120 □.
Wenersborg (wā′nẹrs-bōrg) town, ✻ of Elfsborg prov. Sweden — 5
Wenlock (wĕn′lŏk) bor. Shropshire, England — 16
Wentworth (wĕnt′wọrth) tp. & vil. × of Rockingham co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, 454 □ pop. 79, × Hamilton.
Werdau (wĕr′dow) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Pleisse river — 12
Werden (wĕr′dẹn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river — 7
Werder (wĕr′dẹr) town, Potsdam govt. Brandenburg prov. Prussia — 5
Werl (wĕrl) town, Arnsberg govt. Westphalia prov. Prussia — 5
Wermland (wĕrm′länt) prov. S W Sweden, 7,346 □ pop. 253, ✻ Carlstad.
Wernigerode (wĕr′nẹ-gẹ-rō′dẹ) walled town, Saxony prov. Prussia — 8
Werra (wĕr′rä) riv. Germany, 150 m. long, Thuringian Forest to Weser river.
Werwick *or* **Werwicq** (wĕr′wĭk) town, S part W. Flanders prov. Belgium — 7
Wesel (wā′zẹl) anc. ft. & mfg. town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine prov. Prussia — 21
Weser (wā′zẹr) riv. Germany, 250 m. long, Minden to North Sea.
Wessan (wĕs′sän) *or* **Wezzan** (wĕz′zän) town, N Marocco, Africa — 12
Wessel Islands (wĕs′sẹl-) group, N W of Carpentaria Gulf, Australia.
Wesson (wĕs′sọn) town, Copiah co. Miss. — 3
West (wĕst) tp. Columbiana co. O. — 2
West Baton Rouge (-băt′ŭn rōōzh′) par. La. 210 □ pop. 8, × Port Allen.
West Bay City, Bay co. Mich. — 13
West Bend, tp. & city, × of Washington co. Wis. — 1
West Bethlehem (-bĕth′lẹ-hẹm) bor. Lehigh co. Pa. — 3
Westboro (wĕst′bo-rọ) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. — 5
West Boylston (-boilz′tọn) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. — 3
West Branch (-brănch) tp. & vil. × of Ogemaw co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.
West Bridgewater (-brĭj′wŏt-ẹr) tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. — 2
West Bromwich (-brŭm′ĭj) min. bor. Stafford co. England — 59
Westbrook (wĕst′brōōk) tp. & city, Cumberland co. Me. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 3.
West Brookfield (-brōōk′fēld) tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. — 2
West Carroll (-kăr′ọl) par. N E La. 380 □ pop. 4, × Floyd.
Westchester (wĕst′chĕs-tẹr) co. N. Y. 463 □ pop. 147, × White Plains. — tp. Westchester co. N. Y. tp. pop. 10.
West Chester, vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 4. — bor. × of Chester co. Pa. pop. 8.
West Cleveland (-klēv′land) vil. Cuyahoga co. O. — 4
West Conshohocken (-kŏn′shō-hŏk′ẹn) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. — 2
West Covington (-kŭv′ĭng-tọn) town, Kenton co. Ky. — 2
West Dover (-dō′vẹr) hundred, Kent co. Del. — 2
West Duluth (-dōō-lōōth′) vil. St. Louis co. Minn. — 3
West Earl (-ĕrl′) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. — 2
West End (-ĕnd) city, Fulton co. Ga. — 1
Westerås *or* **Vesterås** (wĕs′tẹr-ōs′) town, ✻ of Westmanland prov. Sweden. — 6
Westerbotten (wĕs′tẹr-bŏt′tẹn) prov. N Sweden, 21,942 □ pop. 123, ✻ Umeå.
Westerlo (wĕst′ẹr-lō) tp. Albany co. N. Y. — 2
Westerly (wĕs′tẹr-lĭ) tp. & vil. Washington co. R. I. — 7
Western, tp. Oneida co. N. Y. — 2
Western Australia (-ȧs-trā′lĭ-ȧ) British colony, Australia, W of 129° E lon. 1,480 m. long, 1,000 m. broad, 1,060,000 □ pop. 53, ✻ Perth.
Westernorrland (wĕs′tẹr-nôr′länt) prov. E cen. Sweden, 9,530 □ pop. 209, ✻ Hernösand.
Western Port, vil. Alleghany co. Md. pop. 2. — inlet, Victoria, Australia, 20 m. long by 20 m. broad, 12 m. S E of Port Phillip.
Westervik (wĕs′tẹr-vĭk′) spt. town, Kalmar prov. Sweden — 6
Westerville (wĕst′ẹr-vĭl) vil. Franklin co. O. — 1
West Fairview (-fâr′vū) vh. Cumberland co. Pa. — 1
West Feliciana (-fē-lĭs′ē-ăn′ȧ) par. La. 365 □ pop. 15, × St. Francisville.
Westfield (wĕst′fēld) tp. Hampden co. Mass. pop. 10. — tp. & vil. Union co. N. J. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2. — tp. Richmond co. N. Y. pop. 8. — tp. & bor. Tioga co. Pa. tp. pop. 1, bor. pop. 1.
West Flanders (-flăn′dẹrz) prov. Belgium, 1,249 □ pop. 747, ✻ Bruges.
Westford (wĕst′fọrd) tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. — tp. 2
West Friesland (-frēs′länt) anc. dist. N. Holland prov. Netherlands.
West Ham (-hăm′) bor. Essex co. England; suburb of London — 205
West Hartford (-härt′fọrd) tp. & vil. Hartford co. Conn. — 2
West Hartlepool (-härt′tl-pōōl′) bor. Durham co. England — 42
West Hempfield (-hĕmp′fēld) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. — 4
West Hoboken (-hō-bō′kẹn) tp. & vil. Hudson co. N. J. — tp. 12
West Indiana (-ĭn′dĭ-ăn′ȧ) bor. Indiana co. Pa. — 2
West Indianapolis (-ĭn′dĭ-ăn-ăp′ọ-lĭs) town, Marion co. Ind. — 4
West Indies (-ĭn′dēz) *or* **Antilles** (ŏn′tēl′) isls. in Atlantic ocean, bet. Cape Florida & Paria Gulf, South America; three divs.: GREATER ANTILLES, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; LESSER ANTILLES, including the WINDWARD ISLANDS (bet. Puerto Rico & Paria Gulf) & the LEEWARD ISLANDS (along Venezuela coast); total area, 90,000 □. — 5,302
West Isles, fishing isls. Charlotte co. New Brunswick prov. Canada.
West Knoxville (-nŏx′vĭl) coextensive tp. & town, Knox co. Tenn. — 2
West Lafayette (-lăf-ă-ĕt′) town, Tippecanoe co. Ind. — 1
West Lampeter (-lăm′pẹ-tẹr) tp. Lancaster co. Pa. — 2
Westland (wĕst′land) prov. W part of Middle Isl. New Zealand, 4,641 □ pop. 16, ✻ Hokitika.
West Liberty, city, Muscatine co. Io. pop. 1. — tp. & town, × of Morgan co. Ky. tp. pop. 2.
West Lincoln (-lĭnk′ọn) tp. Logan co. Ill. — 4
West Mahanoy (-mā-hạ-noi′) tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. — 5
West Manchester (-măn′chẹs-tẹr) tp. York co. Pa. — 2
Westmanland (wĕst′män-länd) prov. Sweden, 2,623 □ pop. 137, ✻ Westerås. — 4
Westmeath (wĕst′mēth) co. Leinster, Ireland, 708 □ pop. 65, × Mullingar.
West Milford (-mĭl′fọrd) tp. & hamlet, Passaic co. N. J. — tp. 14
Westminster (wĕst′mĭn-stẹr) tp. & town, × of Carroll co. Md. tp. pop. 6, town pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Windham co. Vt. tp. pop. 1. — city, Middlesex co. England, part of London, pop. 37. — 2
Westmoreland (wĕst-mōr′land) co. S W Pa. 1,035 □ pop. 113, × Greensburg. — co. E part of Va. 170 □ pop. 8, × Montross. — tp. & vil. Oneida co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — co. S E New Brunswick prov. Can. 1,285 □ pop. 41, × Dorchester.
Westmorland *or* **Westmoreland** (wĕst′mọr-land) co. N W England, 783 □ pop. 66, × Appleby.
West Newbury (nū′bur-ȳ) tp. & vil. Essex co. Mass. — tp. 2
West Newcastle (-nū′kăs-′l) bor. Lawrence co. Penn. — 2
West Newton (-nū′tọn) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. — 2
Weston (wĕst′ọn) co. N E Wyo. 4,830 □ pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Platte co. Mo. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Wood co. O. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of Lewis co. W. Va. pop. 2. — 3
Westons Pass, in Park Range Mts. Col. 11,676 ft. above sea level.
Weston-Super-Mare (wĕst′ọn-sụ′pẹr-mā′rẹ) watering place, Somerset co. England — 10
West Orange (-ŏr′ȧnj) tp. & vil. Essex co. N. J. — tp. 4
West Penn (-pĕn′) tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. — 2
West Pennsboro (-pĕnz′bŭr-rō) tp. Cumberland co. Pa. — 2
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* WESTPHALEN (wĕst-fä′lẹn) prov. Prussia, 7,798 □ pop. 2,429, ✻ Münster. — 5
West Pittston (-pĭts′tọn) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 10 m. S W of Scranton — 4
West Plains (-plānz) city, × of Howell co. Mo. — 2
West Point, tp. & city, Troup co. Ga. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — tp. Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Clay co. Miss. pop. 3. — coextensive tp. & town, × of Cuming co. Neb. pop. 2. — tp. & town, King William co. Va. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2.
Westport (wĕst′pōrt) tp. & mfg. vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 4. — tp. & mfg. vil. Bristol co. Mass. tp. pop. 3.
West Prussia (-prŭsh′ȧ) prov. N E Prus. 9,846 □ pop. 1,434, ✻ Marienwerder.
Westra (wĕst′rȧ) isl. 9 m. long, Orkney Isls. Scotland.
West Randolph (-răn′dŏlf) mfg. vil. Orange co. Vt. — 2
West Roseland (-rōz′land) vil. Cook co. Ill. — 1
West Rutland (-rŭt′land) tp. & vil. Rutland co. Vt. — tp. 4
West Saint Paul (-sānt pal′) city, Dakota co. Minn. — 2
West Salem (-sā′lẹm) tp. Mercer co. Pa. 12 m. N of Sharon — 2
West Seneca (-sĕn′ẹ-kạ) tp. Erie co. N. Y. near Buffalo — 3
West Springfield (-sprĭng′fēld) mfg. tp. Hampden co. Mass. — 5
West Troy, mfg. vil. Albany co. N. Y.; national arsenal — 13
West Turin (-tū′rĭn) tp. Lewis co. N. Y. — 2
West Union (-ūn′yŭn) coextensive tp. & city, × of Fayette co. Io. — 2
West Virginia (-vẹr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ) state, E cen. U. S. A. 24,780 □ pop. 763, ✻ Charleston; once a part of the state of Virginia.
Westwood (wĕst′wōōd) vil. Hamilton co. O. — 1
Wethersfield (wĕth′ẹrz-fēld) tp. & mfg. vil. Hartford co. Conn. — tp. 2
Wetter (wĕt′tẹr) lake, 80 m. long, Sweden, 25 m. S E of Lake Wener. — (*pron.* wĕt′tẹr) isl. 60 m. long, Malay Arch. 30 m. N of Timor.
Wetteren (wĕt′tẹ-rẹn) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Scheldt river — 9
Wetterhorn (wĕt′tẹr-hôrn′) peak of Alps, Switzerland, 12,162 ft. high.
Wettin (wĕt-tēn′) town, Prussian Saxony, Germany — 3
Wetzel (wĕt′zẹl) co. N part of W. Va. 550 □ pop. 17, × New Martinsville.
Wetzlar (wĕts′lär) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Lahn river — 7
Wexford (wĕks′fọrd) agr. co. N W lower pen. Mich. 580 □ pop. 11, × Sherman. — maritime co. S Leinster prov. Ireland, 901 □ pop. 112. — its × pop. 12.
Weymouth (wā′mŭth) mfg. tp. Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. S S E of Boston — 11
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (-mĕl′kŭm rē′jĭs) spt. bor. Dorset co. Eng. — 14
Whale Peak, mt. main range of Rocky Mts. Col. 13,104 ft. high.
Whalley (hwôl′ĭ) par. Chester, York, & Lancaster cos. England — 193
Wharton (hwar′tọn) co. S E Tex. 1,100 □ pop. 8. — its × pop. 1.
What Cheer (hwŏt chēr′) city, Keokuk co. Io. — 3
Whatcom (hwŏt′kọm) past. co. N W Wash. 2,468 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 4. — tp. Whatcom co. Wash. pop. 5.
Wheatfield (hwēt′fēld) tp. Niagara co. N. Y. — 9
Wheatland (hwēt′land) tp. Monroe co. N. Y. — 2
Wheaton (hwēt′ọn) vil. × of Dupage co. Ill. 25 m. W of Chicago — 2
Wheeler (hwēl′ẹr) co. N Neb. 576 □ pop. 2, × Buffalo.
Wheeling (hwēl′ĭng) tp. & town, Cook co. Ill. 24 m. N N W of Chicago, tp. pop. 3. — mfg. cml. city & port of entry, × of Ohio co. W. Va. pop. 35.
Whickham (hwĭk′ȧm) vil. Durham co. England — 8
Whidby Island (hwĭd′bĭ-) isl. 40 m. long, Wash. N part of Puget Sound.
Whippingham (hwĭp′ĭng-ham) vil. Isle of Wight, England — 5
Whistler (hwĭs′lẹr) tp. & vil. Mobile co. Ala. 5 m. N W of Mobile — tp. 2
Whitaker (hwĭt′ȧ-kẹr) tp. Nash co. N. C. — 3
Whitby (hwĭt′bĭ) spt. town, North Riding, York co. England, on Esk river — 15
White, agr. & past. co. N E cen. Ark. 1,137 □ pop. 23, × Searcy. — co. N Ga.

170 □ pop. 6, × Mount Yonah. — agr. & past. co. S E Ill. 500 □ pop. 25, × Carmi. — agr. & past. co. N W Ind. 500 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — agr. & past. co. cen. Tenn. 390 □ pop. 12, × Sparta. — tp. Benton co. Mo. pop. 3.

White Bay, inlet of Atlantic ocean, 60 m. long, on N coast of Newfoundland.

Whitechapel (wĭch′ĭ-pl) par. Middlesex co. England, E suburb of London.... 37

White Bear Lake, lake, 25 m. in circuit, & vil. Ramsey co. Minn.....vil. 1

White Clay Creek, hundred, Newcastle co. Del..... 3

White Creek, tp. Washington co. N. Y..... 3

White Deer, tp. Union co. Pa..... 2

Whiteface Peak, mt. Middle Park, Col. 11,493 ft. high.

Whitefield (hwīt′fēld) tp. & vil. Lincoln co. Me. tp. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Coos co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — town, Lancaster co. Eng. 3 m. S of Bury, pop. 10.

Whiteford (hwīt′fȯrd) tp. Monroe co. Mich..... 2

Whitehall (hwīt′hąl) tp. & city, Greene co. Ill. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Muskegon co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Washington co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — tp. Lehigh co. Pa. pop. 6.

Whitehaven (hwīt-hā′vn) mfg. cml. spt. town, Cumberland co. England..... 13

White Haven, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. on Lehigh river..... 2

White Marsh, mfg. tp. Montgomery co. Pa. 11 m. N by W of Philadelphia... 4

White Mountains, N. H.; highest peak Mount Washington, 6,288 ft. high.

White Oak, tp. Bladen co. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. Wake co. N. C. pop. 2.

White Pigeon, tp. & vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. on White Pigeon Creek.....tp. 2

White Pine, min. co. E Nev. 9,892 □ pop. 2, × Hamilton.

White Plains, tp. & vil. × of Westchester co. N. Y. tp. pop. 5, vil. pop. 4. — tp. Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 3.

White River, riv. Ark. 800 m. long, flows into Mississippi riv. — riv. Ind. formed by junction of East Fork, 270 m. long, & West Fork, 300 m. long, flows into Wabash riv. — riv. Neb. & S. Dak. 330 m. long, W Neb. to Missouri riv. — tp. Gibson co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Johnson co. Ind. pop. 2. — tp. Randolph co. Ind. pop. 6.

White Rock Mountain, peak, Elk Mts. Col. 13,357 ft. high.

Whitesboro (hwīts′bŭr-rō) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Grayson co. Tex. pop. 1.

White Sea, gulf bet. Lapland & Archangel govt. Russia in Europe, 45,000 □.

Whiteside (hwīt′sīd) agr. & past. co. N W Ill. 700 □ pop. 31, × Morrison.

Whitestone (hwīt′stōn) vil. Queens co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound..... 3

Whitestown (hwīts′town) tp. Oneida co. N. Y..... 6

White Sulphur, tp. Greenbrier co. W. Va.; summer resort; mineral springs 2

Whiteville (hwīt′vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Columbus co. N. C.....tp. 3

Whitewater, tp. & mfg. city, Walworth co. Wis.....city 4

Whitewater Creek, riv. Kan. 125 m. long, flows into Arkansas river.

Whitewater River, riv. Ind. 120 m. long, flows into Miami river.

Whitfield (hwĭt′fēld) agr. co. N Ga. 285 □ pop. 13, × Dalton.

Whiting (hwīt′ĭng) town, Lake co. Ind..... 1

Whitley (hwĭt′lĭ) agr. & past. co. N E Ind. 330 □ pop. 18, × Columbia. — agr. co. S E Ky. 580 □ pop. 18, × Williamsburg.

Whitman (hwĭt′mąn) co. S E Wash. 2,124 □ pop. 19, × Colfax. — tp. & vil. Plymouth co. Mass. tp. pop. 4.

Whitney, Mount (-hwĭt′nĭ) mt. Sierra Nevada Mts. Cal. 14,898 ft. high.

Whitstable (hwĭt′stą-bl) maritime town, Kent co. England..... 5

Whittington (hwĭt′ĭng-tǫn) par. Derby co. England, 2 m. N of Chesterfield.. 7

Whittlesey (hwĭt′l-sĭ) town, Cambridge co. England, Isle of Ely..... 6

Whitwick (hwĭt′wĭk) town, Leicester co. England..... 4

Whitworth (hwĭt′worth) vil. Durham co. England..... 6

Whydah (hwĭd′ą) spt. town, Dahomey, Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W Africa 30

Wiccacanee (wĭk′ą-ką-nē′) tp. Northampton co. N. C..... 3

Wichita (wĭch′ĭ-tą) co. W Kan. 720 □ pop. 2, × Leoti. — co. N Tex. 600 □ pop. 5, × Wichita Falls. — tp. & city, × of Sedgwick co. Kan. city pop. 24.

Wichita Falls, town, Wichita co. Tex..... 2

Wichita River, riv. Tex. 225 m. long, flows into Red River.

Wicklow (wĭk′lō) min. & past. co. Leinster, Ir. 781 □ pop. 62. — its × pop. 3.

Wickrath (wĕk′rät) mfg. town, Prussia, on Niers riv. S W of Düsseldorf..... 5

Wicomico (wĭ-kŏm′ĭ-kō) agr. co. S E Md. 369 □ pop. 20, × Salisbury.

Wiconisco (wĭk′ǫ-nĭs′kō) min. tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 1 m. N of Lykens..... 2

Widin (wĭd′ĭn) *or* **Vidin** (vĭd′ĭn) ft. town, Bulgaria, Turkey, on Danube river 15

Widnes (wĭd′nĕs) tp. & mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Mersey riv..tp. 25

Wieliczka (wē-lĭch′ką) min. town, Galicia prov. Aust. 18 m. W of Bochnia.. 6

Wiener-Neustadt (wē′ner-noi′stät) mfg. town, Lower Austria prov. Austria 25

Wienerwald (wē′ner-wält′) mt. range, Austrian part of the Noric Alps.

Wieprz (wyĕprzh) riv. Poland, Russ. in Europe, 150 m. long, to Vistula river.

Wierden (wēr′dĕn) commune & vil. Overyssel prov. Netherlands.....com. 6

Wiesbaden (wēs-bä′dĕn) govt. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, 2,165 □ pop. 843. — its ✻, a watering place, pop. 65.

Wigan (wĭg′ąn) mfg. town, Lancaster co. England, on Douglas river..... 55

Wigtown *or* **Wigtownshire** (wĭg′tǫn-shĭr) agr. & past. co. S W Scotland, 490 □ pop. 36, × Wigtown, pop. 2, on Wigtown Bay.

Wigtown Bay, 15 m. long, Irish Sea, Kirkcudbright & Wigtown cos. Scotland.

Wilbarger (wĭl-bär′gĕr) co. N Tex. 940 □ pop. 7, × Vernon.

Wilber (wĭl′bĕr) tp. & vil. × of Saline co. Kan. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1.

Wilbraham (wĭl′brą-hăm) tp. & vil. Hampden co. Mass.....tp.

Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks) agr. co. S W cen. Ala. 940 □ pop. 31, × Camden. — agr. co. S cen. Ga. 563 □ pop. 8, × Abbeville. — tp. Hancock co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. Elk co. Pa. pop. 1.

Wild Cat, tp. Tipton co. Ind.....

Wilderness, post office, Orange co. Va.; battlefield in 1864.

Wildervank (wĭl′dĕr-vänk) commune & vil. Groningen prov. Neth.....com.

Wild Rice River, Minn. 120 m. long, Rice Lake to Red River of the North.

Wilhelmsburg (wĭl′helms-bo͝org) isl. Prussia, Ger. in the Elbe, opp. Hamburg 4

Wilhelmshaven (wĭl′helms-hä′vĕn) ft. spt. Prussia, on Jade Bay, Oldenburg 10

Wilkes (wĭlks) agr. past. & min. co. N E Ga. 464 □ pop. 18, × Washington. — agr. & past. co. N W part of N. C. 680 □ pop. 23, × Wilkesboro.

Wilkesbarre (wĭlks′băr-ĭ) tp. & min. & mfg. city, × of Luzerne co. Pa. 18 m. S W of Scranton, tp. pop. 3, city pop. 38.

Wilkesboro (wĭlks′bŭr-rō) tp. & town, × of Wilkes co. N. C.....tp. 2

Wilkin (wĭl′kĭn) agr. co. W Minn. 725 □ pop. 4, × Breckenridge.

Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz) tp. Allegheny co. Pa..... 2

Wilkinsburg (wĭl′kĭnz-bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pa..... 5

Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sǫn) agr. co. cen. Ga. 417 □ pop. 11, × Irwinton. — agr. & past. co. S W Miss. 592 □ pop. 18, × Woodville.

Wilkowiszki (wĭl-kō-wĭsh′kē) town, Suwalki prov. Poland, Russia in Europe 7

Will, min. agr. & past. co. N E Ill. 850 □ pop. 62, × Joliet.

Willamette (wĭl-ă′mĕt) riv. Ore. 300 m. long, flows into Columbia river.

Willemstad (wĭl′lem-städ′) town, ✻ of Curaçoa isl. Dutch West Indies..... 7

Willenhall (wĭl′ĕn-hąl) town, Stafford co. Eng. 3 m. E of Wolverhampton... 12

Willesden (wĭl′ĕs-dĕn) town, Middlesex co. England..... 61

William, Mount, the highest summit of Graham Land, Antarctic Ocean. — highest peak Grampian Mts. Victoria, Australia, 3,827 ft. high.

Williams (wĭl′yąmz) riv. Ariz. 250 m. long; flows into Colorado riv. at Aubrey. — agr. & past. co. N W O. 415 □ pop. 25, × Bryan. — tp. Benton co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. Chatham co. N. C. pop. 3. — tp. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3.

Williamsbridge (wĭl′yąmz-brĭj) vil. Westchester co. N. Y..... 2

Williamsburg (wĭl′yąmz-bûrg) co. E part of S. C. 948 □ pop. 28, × Kingstree. — town, × of Whitley co. Ky. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 2. — tp. Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 6. — tp. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — city, × of James City co. Va. pop. 2. — vil. Milwaukee co. Wis. pop. 3.

Williamson (wĭl′yąm-sǫn) min. agr. & past. co. S Ill. 440 □ pop. 22, × Marion. — agr. & past. co. cen. Tenn. 550 □ pop. 26, × Franklin. — past. co. cen. Tex. 1,070 □ pop. 26, × Georgetown. — tp. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Richmond co. N. C. pop. 3.

Williamsport (wĭl′yąmz-pōrt) city, × of Warren co. Ind. pop. 1. — tp. & town, Washington co. Md. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — city, × of Lycoming co. Pa. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 27.

Williamston (-tǫn) tp. & vil. Ingham co. Mich. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — tp. & town, × of Martin co. N. C. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Anderson co. S. C. tp. pop. 7.

Williamstown (-town) tp. & vil. × of Grant co. Ky. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Berkshire co. Mass. tp. pop. 4, vil. pop. 1. — min. bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 2. — bor. & spt. Bourke co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 9.

Willimantic (wĭl′ĭ-măn′tĭk) mfg. bor. Windham co. Conn..... 9

Willington (wĭl′lĭng-tǫn) tp. Durham co. England, pop. 4. — tp. Northumberland co. England, pop. 5.

Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tǫn) tp. & town, Barnwell co. S. C.....tp. 3

Willmar (wĭl′mär) tp. & vil. × of Kandiyohi co. Minn.....vil. 2

Willoughby (wĭl′ō-bĭ) tp. & vil. Lake co. O. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1.

Willow Fork, tp. Moniteau co. Mo..... 2

Willow Springs, tp. & city, Howell co. Mo. tp. pop. 3, city pop. 2.

Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng-tǫn) cml. mfg. city & port of entry, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 61. — tp. & city, Will co. Ill. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 2. — tp. Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 4. — coextensive tp. & city, port of entry, & × of New Hanover co. N. C. pop. 20. — city, × of Clinton co. O. pop. 3.

Wilmington Island, 5 m. long, Chatham co. Ga. at mouth of Savannah river.

Wilna (wĭl′na) tp. Jefferson co. N. Y..... 5

Wilson (wĭl′sǫn) min. agr. & past. co. S E Kan. 576 □ pop. 15, × Fredonia. — agr. co. E cen. part of N. C. 355 □ pop. 19. — its × pop. 2. — agr. & past. co. cen. Tenn. 536 □ pop. 27, × Lebanon. — agr. & past. co. S cen. Tex. 940 □ pop. 11, × Floresville. — tp. Audrain co. Mo. pop. 3. — tp. & vil. Niagara co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & town, Wilson co. N. C. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2.

Wilson's Promontory, Victoria, 3,000 ft. high; most S point of Australia.

Wilton (wĭl′tǫn) tp. & vil. Fairfield co. Conn. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & town, Muscatine co. Io. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Franklin co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Hillsboro co. N. H. tp. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 2; carpets.

Wilts *or* **Wiltshire** (wĭlt′shĭr) co. S England, 1,354 □ pop. 265, × Salisbury.

Wimbledon (wĭm′bl-dǫn) town, Surrey co. England..... 16

Wimborne-Minster (wĭm′bûrn-mĭn′stĕr) town, Dorset co. England..... 5

Wimmera (wĭm-ĕ′ra) dist. S W Victoria, Australia, S of Murray riv. pop. 25. — riv. W part of Wimmera dist. 135 m. long, flows into Albacutya Lake.

Winamac (wĭn′ą-măk) town, × of Pulaski co. Ind..... 1

Winchendon (wĭn′chĕn-dǫn) mfg. tp. & vil. Worcester co. Mass.....tp. 4

Winchester (wĭn′chĕs-tĕr) tp. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 6. — city, × of Scott co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Randolph co. Ind. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Clark co. Ky. tp. pop. 4, town pop. 5. — tp. & mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 3. — mfg. vil. × of Franklin co. Tenn. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Frederick co. Va. pop. 5. — city, × of Hampshire, England, pop. 19.

Windermere (wĭn′dĕr-mēr) par. & town, Westmorland co. Eng. par. pop. 5. — lake, 14 m. long, between Lancaster & Westmorland cos. England.

Windham (wĭnd′ąm) mfg. & past. co. N E Conn. 520 □ pop. 45, × Brooklyn. — past. co. S E Vt. 765 □ pop. 27, × Fayetteville. — tp. Windham co. Conn. pop. 10. — mfg. tp. Cumberland co. Me. 10 m. N W of Portland, pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Greene co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2.

Windhill (wĭnd-hĭl′) town, York co. England, 3 m. N of Bradford..... 7

Windle (wĭn′dl) tp. Lancaster co. England..... 5 19

Wind River Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. Wyo.; highest point Fremonts Peak, 13,576 ft. high.

Windsor (wĭn′zor) min. & past. co. E Vt. 900 □ pop. 32, × Woodstock. — mfg. tp. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3. — tp. & city, Henry co. Mo. tp. pop. 2, city pop. 1. — tp. & vil. Broome co. N. Y. tp. pop. 3. — tp. & town, × of Bertie co. N. C. tp. pop. 5. — tp. Lawrence co. O. pop. 2. — tp. Morgan co. O. pop. 2. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. Windsor co. Vt. tp. pop. 2, vil. pop. 1. — city, Essex co. Ontario, Canada, on Detroit riv. pop. 10. — bor. & town, Berks co. England, on rt. bank Thames riv. bor. pop. 12.

Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berks, Eng.; chief residence of British sovereigns.

Windsor Locks, tp. & mfg. vil. Hartford co. Conn. on Connecticut river..tp. 3

Windsor Terrace, vil. Kings co. N. Y..... 2

Windward Islands, E portion Lesser Antilles, W. Indies, bet. Puerto Rico isl. & Paria Gulf..... 285

Winfield (wĭn′fēld) tp. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Cowley co. Kan. pop. 5.

Winlaton (wĭn-lā′tǫn) vil. Durham co. England..... 8

Winn (wĭn) agr. & past. par. N W cen. La. 960 □ pop. 7, × Winfield. 2

Winnebago (wĭn′ĕ-bā′gō) agr. & past. co. N Ill. 552 □ pop. 40, × Rockford. — agr. co. N Io. 408 □ pop. 7, × Forest City. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Wis. 460 □ pop. 50, × Oshkosh. — tp. & vil. Faribault co. Minn. vil. pop. 1.

Winnebago Lake, lake, 30 m. long, Wis. bet. Winnebago & Calumet cos. 2

Winnemucca (wĭn′ĕ-mŭk′ą) town, × of Humboldt co. Nev..... 1

Winnemucca Lake, lake, 28 m. long, Roop co. Nev. 7

Winnepesaukee *or* **Winnipisiogee** (wĭn′ĕ-pe-są′kĕ) lake, 22 m. long, N. H.

Winneshiek (wĭn′ĕ-shĕk) agr. & past. co. N E Io. 696 □ pop. 23, × Decorah.

Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ-pĕg) lake, 240 m. long, Brit. N. Am. — riv. 250 m. long, Brit. N. America. — city, ✻ of Manitoba prov. & × of Selkirk co. Canada, pop. 26.

Winnipegosis (wĭn′ĭ-pe-gō′sĭs) lake, 125 m. long, British North America.

Winnsboro (wĭnz′bŭr-rō) city, × of Fairfield co. S. C.....city 2

Winona (wĭ-nō′na) agr. & past. co. S E Minn. 630 □ pop. 34. — its ×, a city, pop. 18. — tp. & town, × of Montgomery co. Miss. tp. pop. 5, town pop. 2.

Winooski (wĭ-nōōs′kĭ) vil. Chittenden co. Vt. on Winooski river..... 4

Winooski River, riv. Vt. 100 m. long, Caledonia co. to Lake Champlain.

Winschoten (wĭn′skō-tĕn) town, Groningen prov. Netherlands..... 6

Winsen (wĭn′sĕn) town, Hanover, Prussia, on the Luhe..... 4

Winslow (wĭnz′lō) tp. & vil. Kennebec co. Me. tp. pop. 2. — tp. Camden co. N. J. pop. 2.

Winsted (wĭn′stĕd) mfg. bor. Litchfield co. Conn. 20 m. N of Waterbury..... 5

Winston (wĭn′stǫn) co. N Ala. 630 □ pop. 7, × Houston. — agr. co. E cen. Miss. 640 □ pop. 12. — tp. & city, × of Forsyth co. N. C. tp. pop. 11, city pop. 8.

Winterport (wĭn′tĕr-pōrt) tp. Waldo co. Me. on W bank of Penobscot river.. 2

Winterset (wĭn′tĕr-sĕt) city, × of Madison co. Io. near Middle River..... 2

Winterswyk (wĭn′tĕrs-wĭk′) vil. Gelderland prov. Netherlands..... 7

Winterthur (wĕn′tĕr-to͞or′) mfg. town, Zurich canton, Switzerland..... 9

Winthrop (wĭn′thrǫp) tp. Kennebec co. Me. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Suffolk co. Mass. tp. pop. 3.

Winton (wĭn′tǫn) tp. & town, × of Hertford co. N. C. tp. pop. 3. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 2.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.

Winyaw Bay (wĭn′yą-) estuary of Pedee, Black, & Waccamaw rivs. S. C.
Wiota (wī-ō′tą) tp. & vil. Lafayette co. Wis. ..... tp. 2
Wipperfürth (wĕp′pęr-fürt′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Wipper river 5
Wirt (wĕrt) min. & agr. co. W part of W. Va. 290 □ pop. 9, × Elizabeth.
Wisbeach (wĭs′bēch) cml. & mfg. town & riv. port, Cambridge co. England .. 9
Wisby (wĭz′bĭ) mfg. cml. spt. town, ✻ of Gotland isl. Sweden 6
Wiscasset (wĭs-kăs′sęt) tp. & vil. Lincoln co. Me. ..... tp. 2
Wischau (wĕsh′ow) town, Moravia prov. Austria, on Hanna river 5
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn) state, N U. S. A. 56,040 □ pop. 1,687, ✻ Madison. — riv. Wis. 600 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Wise (wīz) past. co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 24, × Decatur. — agr. co. S W part of Va. 385 □ pop. 9, × Wise Courthouse. — tp. Edgefield co. S. C. pop. 3.
Wishaw (wĭsh′ą) town, Lanark co. Scotland, 5 m. N W of Carluke 13
Wisłok (wĕs′lŏk) riv. Galicia prov. Austria, Carpathian Mts. 112 m. to San riv.
Wisłoka (wĕs-lō′kä) riv. Galicia prov. Austria, 100 m. long, to Vistula river.
Wismar (wĕs′mär) mfg. ft. spt. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Germany .. 17
Witham (wĭth′ąm) riv. Lincoln co. Eng. from Rutland co. 80 m. to the Wash.
Witten (wĕt′tęn) min. & mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river. 26
Wittenberg (wĕt′tęn-bĕrg′) mfg. ft. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river 14
Wittenberge (wĕt′tęn-bĕr′gę) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 10
Wittingau (wĕt′tĕn-gow′) town, Bohemia, Austria 6
Wittstock (wĕt′stŏk) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Dosse river .. 7
Witudan Lake (wē-tū′dąn-) lake, 5 m. long, S Kandiyohi co. Minn.
Władisławow (wlä′dĭs-lä′wŏw) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russ. in Europe 9
Włoclawek (wlŏts-lä′wĕk) town, Poland, Russia in Europe, on Vistula river .. 21
Włodawa (wlŏ-dä′wä) town, Siedlce prov. Poland, Russia in Europe 6
Woburn (wōō′bûrn) city, Middlesex co. Mass. 13
Wodnian (wŏd′nĕ-än′) ft. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Blanitz river 5
Woking (wō′kĭng) par. Surrey co. England, 6 m. N N E of Guilford 9
Wolborough (wŏl′bŭr′rō) par. Devon co. England 8
Wolcott (wōōl′kŏt) tp. & vil. Wayne co. N. Y. ..... tp. 3
Woldenberg (wŏl′dęn-bĕrg′) walled town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia. 5
Wolfboro (wōōlf′bŭr-rō) tp. vil. & summer resort, Carroll co. N. H. ..... tp. 3
Wolf Creek, riv. Io. 70 m. long, flows into Cedar River.
Wolfe (wōōlf) co. E Ky. 190 □ pop. 7, × Campton. — co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 9, × Dudswell.
Wolfe Island, 18 m. long, entrance St. Lawrence riv. N E end Lake Ontario.
Wolfenbüttel (wōl′fęn-büt′tęl) mfg. & cml. town, Brunswick duchy, Ger. 14
Wolf River, riv. 100 m. long, Benton co. Miss. to Mississippi riv. Tenn. — riv. Wis. 200 m. long, Oconto co. to Fox riv. — tp. Doniphan co. Kan. pop. 2.
Wolgast (wōl′gäst) mfg. & cml. spt. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia 8
Wollin (wōl-lēn′) mfg. spt. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 6. — isl. 20 m. long, Prussia, N side of Great Haff.
Wolsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ąm) mfg. town, Durham co. England 8
Wolverhampton (wōōl′vęr-hămp′tŏn) mfg. town, Stafford co. England 83
Wombwell (wōom′bĕl) town, York co. England, 4 m. E S E of Barnsley 8
Wood, agr. & past. co. N W O. 623 □ pop. 44, × Bowling Green. — agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 700 □ pop. 14, × Quitman. — co. W part of W. Va. 375 □ pop. 29, × Parkersburg. — co. cen. Wis. 828 □ pop. 18, × Grand Rapids.
Woodbridge (wōōd′brĭj) tp. & mfg. vil. Middlesex co. N. J. tp. pop. 5. — cml. town & riv. port, Suffolk co. England, on Deben riv. pop. 5.
Woodbury (wōōd′ber-ĭ) agr. & past. co. W Io. 800 □ pop. 56, × Sioux City. — mfg. tp. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Gloucester co. N. J. on Woodbury Creek, pop. 4. — tp. Blair co. Pa. pop. 2.
Woodford (wōōd′fŏrd) agr. & past. co. N cen. Ill. 540 □ pop. 21, × Metamora. — agr. co. N cen. Ky. 247 □ pop. 12, × Versailles. — vil. & par. Essex co. England, joint pop. 7.
Woodland (wōōd′ląnd) tp. & city, × of Yolo co. Cal. tp. pop. 5, city pop. 3.
Woodlawn (wōōd′ląn) town, Jefferson co. Ala. 2
Wood River, tp. Madison co. Ill. 4
Woodruff (wōōd′rŭf) agr. co. N E cen. Ark. 577 □ pop. 14, × Augusta.
Woodsdale (wōōds′dāl) tp. & hamlet, Person co. N. C. ..... tp. 2
Woodsfield (wōōdz′fēld) vil. × of Monroe co. O. 1
Woodson (wōōd′sŏn) agr. & past. co. S E Kan. 504 □ pop. 9, × Yates Center.
Woodstock (wōōd′stŏk) tp. Windham co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of McHenry co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. & vil. Ulster co. N. Y. tp. pop. 2. — tp. & mfg. vil. × of Windsor co. Vt. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 1. — vil. × of Shenandoah co. Va. pop. 1. — bor. Oxford co. England, pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. town & port of entry, × of Oxford co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 9. — town, × of Carleton co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 2.
Woodstown (wōōdz′town) bor. Salem co. N. J. 2
Woodville (wōōd′vĭl) tp. Bertie co. N. C. 2
Woodward (wōōd′wąrd) tp. Clearfield co. Pa. 6
Wooldale (wōōl′dāl) mfg. town, West Riding, York co. England 5
Woolton (wōōl′tŏn) town, Lancaster co. England 5
Woolwich (wōōl′ĭj) town, Kent co. England, on Thames riv.; arsenal 37
Woonsocket (wōon′sŏk′ęt) mfg. city, Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river 21
Wooster (wōos′tęr) tp. & mfg. city, × of Wayne co. O. tp. pop. 7, city pop. 6.
Worcester (wōos′tęr) co. S E Md. 475 □ pop. 20, × Snow Hill. — mfg. & past. co. cen. Mass. 1,551 □ pop. 281, × Worcester & Fitchburg. — mfg. city, a × of Worcester co. Mass. pop. 85. — tp. Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 3. — *or* **Worcestershire** (-shĭr) mfg. agr. & past. co. England, 738 □ pop. 414. — its ×, a mfg. city, on left bank Severn riv. 25 m. S W of Birmingham, pop. 43.
Workington (wûrk′ĭng-tŏn) spt. town, Cumberland co. England 24
Worksop (wûrk′sŏp) town, Nottingham co. England, on Ryton river 12
Wormditt (wôrm′dĕt) mfg. town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Drewenz river. 5
Worms (wôrms) cml. city, Rhein-Hessen prov. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river; Luther appeared before the Diet here, in 1521 26
Worringen (wŏr′rĭng-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river 5
Worsbrough (wûrz′bŭr-rō) town, York co. England 8
Worsley (wûrz′lĭ) min. tp. Lancaster co. England, 6 m. S S E of Bolton 21
Worth (wûrth) agr. co. S W Ga. 750 □ pop. 10, × Isabella. — agr. co. N Io. 408 □ pop. 9, × Northwood. — agr. co. N Mo. 270 □ pop. 9, × Grant City. — tp. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. Boone co. Ind. pop. 1.
Worthing (wûr′thĭng) maritime town, Sussex co. Eng. on English Channel ...
Worthington (wûr′thĭng-tŏn) town, Greene co. Ind. mouth of Eel riv. pop. 1. — tp. & vil. × of Nobles co. Minn. vil. pop. 1. — tp. Richland co. O. pop. 2.
Wortley (wûrt′lĭ) mfg. tp. West Riding, York co. England 24
Wotton (wŏt′tŏn) tp. & vil. Wolfe co. Quebec prov. Canada ..... tp. 2
Wrangel Land, *or* **Wrangels Island**, isl. in Arctic Ocean, N W of Alaska.
Wrekin (rĕk′ĭn) hill, Shropshire, England, 1,320 ft. high.
Wrentham (rĕn′thąm) tp. & vil. Norfolk co. Mass. ..... tp. 3
Wrexham (rĕks′ąm) mfg. & cml. bor. Denbigh co. N Wales 13
Wrietzein (wrēt′sęn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia 7
Wright (rīt) agr. co. N cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 12, × Clarion. — agr. co. cen. Minn. 684 □ pop. 24, × Buffalo. — agr. & past. co. S Mo. 700 □ pop. 14, × Hartville. — tp. Morgan co. Ill. pop. 2. — tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 2.
Wrightstown (rīts′town) tp. & vil. Brown co. Wis. on Fox River ..... tp. 2
Wrightsville (rīts′vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Johnson co. Ga. tp. pop. 1. — mfg. bor. York co. Pa. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 2.
Wrockwardine (rŏk′wąr-dīn) vil. Shropshire, England 5

Wuchang (wōō-chăng′) cml. city, E part of Hupeh prov. China 800
Wuhu (wōō-hōō′) city, treaty port, Nganhwei prov. China 80
Wu-Kiang (wōō′-kĕ-äng′) riv. Kweichow & Szechuen provs. China, 500 m. long, to Yang-tse-Kiang river.
Wülfrath (wülf′rät) mfg. town, Düsseldorf govt. Rhine Prov. Prussia 6
Wun (wōōn) dist. Berár, cen. British India 73
Wunzen (wōōn′zęn) active volcano, Kiushiu isl. Japan, 4,110 ft. high.
Wurdah (wûr′dą) riv. Brit. India, 300 m. long, flows into Godavari river.
Wurno (wûr′nō) town, ✻ of Sokoto, cen. Af. 17 m. N E of Sokoto, on Gandi riv. 15
Württemberg (würt′tĕm-bĕrg) kingdom, Ger. 7,528 □ pop. 2,037, ✻ Stuttgart.
Würzburg (würts′bōōrg) ft. town, ✻ of Lower Franconia dist. Bavaria, Ger. .. 61
Wurzen (wōōrt′sęn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river .. 7
Wyaconda River (wī-ą-kŏn′dą-) riv. Io. & Mo. 100 m. long, to Mississippi riv.
Wyandot (wī′ąn-dŏt′) agr. & past. co. N O. 404 □ pop. 22, × Upper Sandusky.
Wyandotte (wī′ąn-dŏt′) agr. co. E N E Kan. 160 □ pop. 54, × Kansas City. — tp. Wyandotte co. Kan. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Wayne co. Mich. pop. 4.
Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf) par. North Riding, York co. England; Wyclif the reformer believed to have been born here in 1325.
Wye (wī) riv. Eng. & Wales, 130 m. long, Plinlimmon mt. to Severn estuary.
Wymondham (wĭnd′ąm) mfg. town, Norfolk co. England 5
Wymore (wī′mōr) tp. & vil. Gage co. Neb. tp. pop. 3, vil. pop. 2.
Wyngene (wĭn′ĦĕA-nę) mfg. vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium 7
Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng) min. & past. state, U. S. A. 97,890 □ pop. 61, ✻ Cheyenne. — agr. & past. co. W N. Y. 606 □ pop. 31, × Warsaw. — agr. & past. co. N E Pa. 396 □ pop. 16, × Tunkhannock. — agr. co. S part of W. Va. 660 □ pop. 6, × Oceana. — min. town, Stark co. Ill. pop. 1. — tp. Kent co. Mich. pop. 3. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 1. — min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 2.
Wyoming Valley, 30 m. long, Luzerne co. Pa.; fine scenery.
Wythe (wīth) min. & agr. co. S W part of Va. 496 □ pop. 18, × Wytheville.
Wytheville (wīth′vĭl) mfg. town, × of Wythe co. Va. 3

X

Xamiltepec *or* **Jamiltepec** (Ħä-mēl-tä-pĕk′) town, S W Oaxaca state, Mexico 4
Xanthus (zăn′thŭs) anc. city, ruins 20 m. S E of Makri, S part of Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.
Xenia (zē′nĭ-ą) tp. & mfg. city, × of Greene co. O. tp. pop. 10, city pop. 7.
Xeres. See JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.
Xingu (shĕn-gōō′) riv. Brazil, S. Am. 1,300 m. long, flows into Amazon river.
Xirochorion (zĭr-ō-kō′rē-ŏn) eparchy, N Eubœa isl. Greece, pop. 10. — its ✻.
Xucar. See JUCAR.
Xulla (zōōl′lä), *or* **Sula** (sōō′lä), **Islands**, group, Malay Arch. E of Celebes isl.

Y

Yablonoi Mountains (yä-blō-noi′-) mt. chain bet. Siberia & Manchuria, Asia.
Yadkin (yăd′kĭn) agr. co. N W N. C. 320 □ pop. 14, × Yadkinville. — tp. Stokes co. N. C. pop. 3.
Yadkin River, riv. N. C. 300 m. long, Blue Ridge to Pedee river.
Yafa (yä′fä) *anc.* JOPPA, cml. town, Palestine, on Mediterranean sea 25
Yakima (yăk′ĭ-mä) agr. & past. co. cen. Wash. 5,760 □ pop. 4, × North Yakima.
Yakima River, riv. Wash. 250 m. long, Cascade Range to Columbia river.
Yakoba (yăk-ō′bą) mfg. & cml. city, S E part of Sokoto, Sudan, cen. Africa .. 50
Yakuno Sima (yä-kōō′nō sē′mä) isl. 20 m. long, Japan, S of Kiushiu isl.
Yakutsk (yä-kōōtsk′) min. & past. prov. E Siberia, Russ. in Asia, 1,533,397 □ pop. 256. — its ✻, a cml. town, on Lena riv. pop. 5. ..... 2 4
Yalobusha (yăl′o-bōōsh′ą) agr. co. N Miss. 472 □ pop. 17, × Coffeeville.
Ya-lu-kiang (yä-lōō-kĭ-äng′) *or* **Am-nok-kang** (äm-nŏk-käng′) riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea, E Asia, 300 m. long, to Korea Bay. 2 1
Ya-lung (yä-lōong′) riv. E Tibet & Chinese prov. of Szechuen, 600 m. long.
Yamagata (yä-mä-gä′tä) city, N part of Hondo isl. Japan, 23 m. W of Sendai. 24
Yamaska (yä-mäs′kä) co. Quebec prov. Can. pop. 16, × St. François du Lac.
Yamdok-cho (yäm-dŏk′-chō) *or* **Palti** (päl′tē) lake, Tibet, 30 m. S W of Lassa, 13,796 ft. above sea.
Yamhill (yăm′hĭl) agr. & past. co. N W Ore. 640 □ pop. 11, × Lafayette.
Yampa River (yăm′pą-) riv. Col. 200 m. long, Rocky Mts. to Green River.
Yana (yä′nä) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, Yakutsk govt. 600 m. to Arctic Oc. 2
Yanaon (yä′nä′ŏN′) French dist. Coromandel coast, E India, 14 □. 2 5
Yancey (yăn′sĭ) agr. co. W part of N. C. 298 □ pop. 9, × Burnsville.
Yanceyville (yăn′sĭ-vĭl) tp. & vil. × of Caswell co. N. C. ..... tp. 5 2
Yang-tse-Kiang (yäng′-tsĕ-kĭ-äng′) riv. China, 3,000 m. long, to N Pac. oc.
Yanitza (yä-nēt′sä) *or* **Yenidze** (yä-nĭd′zä) town, Salonika vilayet, Turkey ... 37 6
Yankton (yănk′tŏn) agr. & past. co. S E S. Dak. 515 □ pop. 10. — its × pop. 4. 21
Yankton Reservation, Charles Mix co. S. Dak.; for Yankton Sioux Indians.
Yanteles (yän-tā′lĕs) peak, Andes mts. Chile, lat. 43° 30′ S.; 8,030 ft. high.
Yaqui (yä-kē′) riv. Mexico, 400 m. long, flows into California Gulf.
Yardley (yärd′lĭ) town, Worcester co. England 10
Yarkand (yär′kănd′) mfg. & cml. city, Chinese Turkestan, Asia 200
Yarkand, *or* **Zarafshan** (zär-äf-shän′), riv. Chinese Turkestan, 400 m. long.
Yarmouth (yär′mŭth) tp. Cumberland co. Me. pop. 2. — tp. Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — **Great**, cml. spt. town, Norfolk & Suffolk co. England, pop. 49. — co. W Nova Scotia, Canada, 752 □ pop. 22. — its × pop. 4.
Yaroslav (yä-rō-slävʹ) govt. cen. Russ. 13,751 □ pop. 1,127. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Yarra-Yarra (yä′rä-yä′rä) riv. Victoria, Australia, 100 m. long, to Port Phillip.
Yarrow (yăr′rō) parish, Selkirk co. Scotland; contains Ettrick Forest.
Yates (yāts) agr. & past. co. W. cen. part of N. Y. 342 □ pop. 21, × Penn Yan. — tp. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Yates Center, city, × of Woodson co. Kan. 1
Yauri (yow′rē) state, on Niger riv. W of Sokoto, W Africa.
Yavapai (yäv′ą-pī) min. co. Ariz. 29,236 □ pop. 9, × Prescott.
Yazoo (yă-zōō′) agr. co. W cen. Miss. 1,020 □ pop. 36, × Yazoo City. 17
Yazoo City, city, × of Yazoo co. Miss. on E shore of Yazoo river 3
Yazoo River, riv. Miss. 280 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Ybicuy (ē-bē-kwē′) riv. Uruguay, S. America, 200 m. long, to Paraguay river. 24
Yeadon (yē′dŏn) mfg. town, York co. England, 6 m. N E of Leeds 2 7
Yecla (yā′klä) cml. town, Murcia prov. Spain, on Jumilla river 9
Yefremov (yĕf′rä-mŏv′) town, Tula govt. Russia in Europe 8
Yegorlizk (yä-gôr-lĭskʹ) town, Stavropol govt. N. Caucasia, Russia 3 5
Yegoryevsk (yä-gôr-yĕvskʹ) town, Riazan govt. Russia in Europe 13 6
Yeia (yā′yä) riv. Russia in Europe, 140 m. long, to N E part of Sea of Azof. 7
Yeisk (yā′ĭsk) cml. spt. Kuban govt. N. Caucasia, Russia 26
Yekaterinburg (yä-kä-tä-rēn′bōōrg) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia 34
Yekaterinodar (yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-därʹ) town, ✻ of Kuban govt. Caucasus, Russ. 40
Yekaterinoslaf (yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-slävʹ) govt. S Russia in Europe, 26,148 □ pop. 1,874. — its ✻, a ft. town, near Dnieper riv. pop. 47. 2
Yelabuga (yä-lä-bōō′gä) town, Viatka govt. Russia in Europe, on Kama river 5
Yelagui (yä-lä-gōō′ē) riv. Siberia, Russ. in Asia, 200 m. long, to Yenisei river.

Yelatom (yā-lä-tŏm′) mfg. & cml. town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe..... 7
Yelets (yā-lĕts′) mfg. & cml. town, Orel govt. Russ. in Europe, on Sosna river 36
Yelizavetgrad (yā-lē-sä-vĕt-g̃räd′) ft. town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe. 58
Yelizavetpol (yā-lē-sä-vĕt-pōl′) govt. Trans-Caucasia, Russia, 17,041 □ pop. 753. — its ✻, a ft. town, 90 m. S E of Tiflis, Asia, pop. 20.
Yell, agr. & past. co. W Ark. 936 □ pop. 18, × Danville. — isl. 17 m. long, Shetland Isls. Scotland.
Yellow Creek, tp. Columbiana co. O..... 6
Yellow Knife, riv. Brit. North America, 130 m. long, to Great Slave Lake.
Yellow Medicine, co. S W Minn. 612 □ pop. 10, × Granite Falls.
Yellow Medicine River, riv. Minn. 100 m. long, flows into Minnesota river.
Yellow Sea, inlet, 620 m. long, Pacific ocean, on N E coast of China.
Yellow Springs, tp. Des Moines co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Greene co. O. pop. 1.
Yellowstone (yĕl′ō-stōn′) co. S Mont. 3,105 □ pop. 2, × Billings.
Yellowstone Lake, lake, 20 m. long, Wyo. at N E base of Rocky Mts.
Yellowstone Mountains, Mont. ; highest point Emigrant Peak, 10,629 ft.
Yellowstone National Park, Mont. & Wyo. a tract of land 60 m. long, 55 m. wide, 3,356 □ lat. 44° 8′ 16″ to 45° 1′ 51″ N, lon. 109° 59′ 55″ to 111° 6′ 7″ W ; by act of Congress, 1872, reserved from sale, and "set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."
Yellowstone River, riv. Mont. & Wyo. 1,100 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri river.
Yemassee (yĕm′ą-sē′) tp. Beaufort co. S. C..... 4
Yemen (yĕm′ĕn) vilayet of Turkey, S W Arabia, 77,200 □ pop. 2,500, ✻ Sana.
Yenangyung (yĕn′äng-yo͞ong′) town, Upper Burma, 120 m. S W. of Ava..... 8
Yeni-Bazar (yĕn′ē-bä-zär′) town, Bulgaria, Europe..... 8
Yenikale (yĕn′ē-kä′lā) strait, 20 m. long, connects Sea of Azof with Black Sea.
Yenisei (yĕn′ē-sā′ē) riv. Siberia, Russ. in Asia, 2,500 m. long, to Arctic Ocean.
Yeniseisk (yĕn′ē-sā′ĭsk) govt. E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 987,186 □ pop. 459, ✻ Krasnoyarsk. — cml. city, Russia in Asia, on Yenisei riv. pop. 7.
Yeotmal (yōt′mäl) dist. Berár, cen. British India..... 108
Yeovil (yō′vĭl) town, Somerset co. England, on Ivel river 11
Yeroslan (yā-rō-slän′) riv. Russia, 180 m. long, flows into Volga river.
Yeshil-Irmak (yĕsh′ĭl-Ir′mäk) *anc. Iris*, riv. Siwas vilayet, Asia Minor, 200 m. long, to Black Sea.
Yesso (yĕs′sō) *or* **Hokkaidô** (hŏk-kī-dō′) isl. 36,299 □, Japan, N of Hondo isl. 270
Yewndoun (yūn′do͞on′) town, Lower Burma, Asia, on Irawadi river..... 10
Yezd (yĕzd) prov. cen. Persia, Asia. — its ✻, a mfg. city, pop. 40.
Ying-Tszu (yĭng′-tzo͞o′) town, Manchuria, China, on Liaou river..... 10
Yockeney River (yŏk′ĕn-ĭ-) riv. Miss. 100 m. long, to Tallahatchee river.
Yokohama (yō-kō-hä′mä) cml. city, on E coast of Hondo isl. Japan..... 122
Yola (yō′lä) town, ✻ of Adamawa kingdom, cen. Africa, on Benue river..... 12
Yolo (yō′lō) agr. & past. co. N cen. Cal. 972 □ pop. 13, × Woodland.
Yonezawa (yŏn′ĕz-ä′wä) city, N part of Hondo isl. Japan, 40 m. S W of Sendai 28
Yonkers (yŏnk′ĕrz) city, Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river..... 32
Yonne (yŏnn) riv. France, 155 m. long, E dept. Nièvre to Seine riv. — agr. past. min. & mfg. dept. N E France, 2,868 □ pop. 345, ✻ Auxerre.
York (yŏrk) mfg. & past. co. S W Me. 920 □ pop. 63, × Alfred. — agr. & past. co. S E cen. Neb. 576 □ pop. 17. — its × pop. 3. — agr. past. & min. co. S Pa. 910 □ pop. 99. — its × pop. 21. — agr. & past. co. N part of S. C. 750 □ pop. 39, × Yorkville. — co. S E part of Va. 75 □ pop. 8, × Yorktown. — tp. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 3. — tp. York co. Me. pop. 2. — tp. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 3. — tp. Athens co. O. pop. 9. — tp. Fulton co. O. pop. 3. — tp. Sandusky co. O. pop. 2. — tp. York co. Pa. pop. 2. — *or* **Yorkshire** (yŏrk′shĭr) mfg. min. agr. & past. co. N part of England, 6,067 □ pop. 3,209. — its × pop. 67. — co. S W New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 31. — co. cen. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 241, × Toronto.
Yorke Peninsula (yŏrk-) 100 m. long, S. Australia, Spencer Gulf.
Yorktown, tp. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, × of York co. Va. ; here Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in 1781. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 5.
Yorkville (yŏrk′vĭl) town, × of York co. S. C. 85 m. N of Columbia..... 2
Yoruba (yō-ro͞o′bä) country attached to British colony of Lagos, Slave Coast, W Africa, 19,000 □ pop. 3,000, ✻ Ibadan.
Yosemite Fall (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē-) fall, Yosemite Valley, Cal. 2,550 ft. high.
Yosemite Valley, Mariposa co. Cal. 8 m. long ; remarkable scenery ; a national park.
Youghal (yąl) cml. spt. town, Cork co. Munster prov. Ireland..... 5
Youghiogheny River (yŏ′hō-gā′nĭ) riv. W. Va. Md., & Pa. 150 m. long, flows into Monongahela river.
Young (yŭng) past. co. N Tex. 900 □ pop. 5, × Graham.
Youngs (yŭngz) tp. Laurens co. S. C..... 3
Youngstown (yŭngz′town) tp. & city, × of Mahoning co. O. tp. pop. 35, city pop. 33.
Yount (yŭnt) tp. & town, Napa co. Cal.....town 2
Ypres (ē′pr) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Yperlée river..... 17
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sĭ-lăn′tĭ) city, Washtenaw co. Mich. on Huron river..... 6
Yreka (wĭ-rē′ką) tp. & town, × of Siskiyou co. Cal. tp. pop. 2, town pop. 1.
Ysleta (ēs-lā′tä) town, El Paso co. Tex. on Rio Grande..... 2
Yssche (ĭs′kę) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium, 10 m. S E of Brussels..... 5
Yssingeaux (ēs′săN′zhō′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Haute-Loire, France..... 8
Ystad (ĭs′tăd) mfg. spt. town, Malmöhus prov. S Sweden, on Baltic sea..... 6
Ystradyfodwg (ē-străd′ĭ-fō-do͞og′) min. town, Glamorgan co. S Wales..... 88
Yuba (yo͞o′bä) min. agr. & past. co. N Cal. 714 □ pop. 10, × Marysville.
Yucatan (yo͞o′kä-tän′) state, Mexico, 35,203 □ pop. 330, ✻ Merida.
Yudoma (yo͞o-dō′mä) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 170 m. long to Maia river.
Yuen-Hwa (yo͞o-ĕn′-hwä′) cml. town, Chêhkiang prov. China..... 100
Yuen-Kiang (-kē-äng′) riv. China, 400 m. long, to Lake Tung-Ting-Hu.
Yug (yo͞og) riv. Vologda govt. Russia, 220 m. long, to Suchona river.
Yugan (yo͞o-gän′) riv. Russia in Asia, 228 m. long, Tobolsk govt. to Obi river.
Yukon (yo͞o′kŏn) riv. Alas. 2,000 m. long, British America, to N Pacific ocean.
Yuma (yo͞o′mä) min. co. S W Ariz. 10,136 □ pop. 3. — a city, its × pop. 2. — co. N E Col. 1,180 □ pop. 3. — its ×.
Yunnan (yŭn-năn′) min. prov. S W China, 107,969 □ pop. 11,722. — its ✻.
Yuriev-Polskoi (yo͞o-rē-ĕv′-pŏl-skoi) town, Vladimir govt. Russia..... 5
Yuruari (yo͞o-ro͞o-ä′rē) ter. Venezuela, S. Amer. 81,123 □ pop. 21, ✻ Guacipati.
Yurung-Kash River (yo͞o-rŭng′-käsh-) riv. Chinese Turkestan, 250 m. long, to Yarkand & Aksu rivers.
Yverdun (ē′vĕr′dŭN′) town, Vaud canton, Switzerland..... 5
Yvetot (ēv′tō′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 20 m. N W of Rouen... 8

Z

Zaab (zäb) riv. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 200 m. long, to Tigris river.
Zaandam (zän′dăm′) town, N. Holland prov. Netherlands, on Zaan river..... 12
Zabakano (zä-bä-kä′nō) town, W Africa, 250 m. N by E of Abomey..... 9
Zabern (tsä′bĕrn) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine prov. Germany, on Zorn river.. 6
Zaborze (tsä-bôrt′sę) commune & town, Oppeln govt. Silesia prov. Prussia.... 6
Zacapa (sä-kä′pä) town, Guatemala, Cen. America, near Motagua river..... 8
Zacatecas (zäk-ą-tā′kąs) state, Mexico, 24,757 □ pop. 466. — its ✻ pop. 60.
Zadonsk (zä-dŏnsk′) town, Voronej govt. Russia in Europe, on Don river..... 9
Zafaranboli (zä-fä-rän′bō′lē) town, W cen. Kastamuni vilayet, N Asia Minor.. 15
Zafra (thä′frä) mfg. town, Badajoz prov. Spain..... 8
Zagarolo (dzä-gä-rō′lō) town, Rome prov. Italy..... 5
Zagazig (zä′gä-zēg′) cml. town, Charkieh prov. Egypt, 40 m. N N E of Cairo.. 19
Zahleh (zä′lē) town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 35 m. N W of Damascus..... 10
Zaidpur (zād-pōor′) town, Oudh, British India..... 11
Zaisan (zī-zän′) lake, 80 m. long, Dzungaria, N W Chinese Empire.
Zala-Exerszeg (zŏ′lä-ĕks-ĕrs′zĕg′) town, Szalad co. Hungary..... 6
Zaleszczyki Miatso (zä-lĕsh-chĭk′ē mē′ät-sō′) town, E Galicia prov. Austria 6
Zalun (zä′lo͞on′) town, Lower Burma, British India, on Irawadi river..... 5
Zalose (zä′lōsh′ā) mfg. town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Sered river..... 6
Zambales (säm-bä′lĕs) prov. Luzon isl. Philippine Isls. pop. 37, ✻ Iba.
Zambezi (zăm-bā′zę) riv. E Africa, 1,800 m. long, flows into Indian Ocean.
Zambezia (zăm-bē′zē-ą) British ter. S Africa, bounded N by Kongo Free State, S by Bechuanaland & Transvaal, E by Nyassaland & Portuguese E. Africa, & W by Portuguese W. Africa & German S. W. Africa, 450,000 □, divided by Zambezi riv. into N. & S. Zambezia ; governed by British S. Africa Co..... 950
Zamora (thä-mō′rä) prov. Leon, Spain, 4,135 □ pop. 270. — its ✻ pop. 12. — state, N W Venezuela, South America, 25,212 □ pop. 249, ✻ Guanare.
Zamosz (zä′mŏsh) ft. town, Lublin govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 7
Zanesville (zānz′vĭl) mfg. city, × of Muskingum co. O..... 21
Zanskar (zänz′kär′) riv. middle Tibet, Asia, 140 m. long, to Indus river.
Zante (zän′tā) isl. Ionian Isls. a nome of Greece, 277 □ pop. 44. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Zanzibar (zän′zĭ-bär′) sultanate, E Africa. — isl. part of sultanate, British protectorate, 625 □ pop. 125. — its ✻ pop. 100.
Zapata (sä-pä′tä) past. co. S Tex. 1,370 □ pop. 4, × Carrizo.
Zapotla (thä-pōt′lä) cml. town, Jalisco state, Mexico..... 20
Zara (zä′rä) mfg. city, ✻ of Dalmatia prov. Austria, 170 m. S E of Venice.... 25
Zarafshan (zär-äf-shän′) ter. S part of Samarkand govt. Russian Turkestan. — See YARKAND.
Zarand (zō′rŏnd′) co. S E Hungary, 501 □..... 63
Zara-Vecchia (zä′rä-vĕk′kē-ä) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria..... 6
Zarew (zä-rĕ′w′) town, Astrakhan govt. Russia in Europe..... 8
Zaria (zä′rē′ą) *or* **Saria** (sä′rē′ą) country, Sokoto, Africa. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Zarskoe Selo (zärs′kō-ă sä′lō) mfg. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia..... 14
Zaruma (zä-ro͞o′mä) town, Ecuador, South America, on Tumbez river..... 6
Zaslav (zäs-läv′) mfg. town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, on Gorin river. 7
Zavalla (zą-văl′ą) co. S Tex. 1,200 □ pop. 1, × Batesville.
Zawoja (zä-wō′yä) town, Wadowice circle, Galicia prov. Austria..... 5
Zbarasz (zbä′räsh) town, Galicia prov. Austria, on Ikva river..... 7
Zea (zē′ä) isl. 13 m. long, Cyclades Isls. Ægean sea, pop. 14. — its ✻.
Zealand (zē′land) *Dutch* ZEELAND (zā′länt) prov. S Netherlands, 690 □ pop. 201, ✻ Middelburg.
Zebid (zę-bēd′) ft. town, Yemen vilayet, Arabia, Asia, on Zebid river..... 7
Zebu (zē-bo͞o′) prov. Philippine Isls. Malay Arch. pop. 389. — isl. Philippine Isls. pop. 320.
Zeeland (zē′land) tp. & vil. Ottawa co. Mich. near Black River.....tp. 3
Zeilah (zā′lä) British prov. on Gulf of Aden, E Africa. — its ✻ a spt.
Zeist (zīst) par. & mfg. vil. Utrecht prov. Netherlands.....joint pop. 6
Zeitz (tsīts) mfg. town, Merseburg govt. Saxony prov. Prussia..... 22
Zelaya (sä-lä′yä) town, Guanajuato state, Mexico..... 10
Zele (zā′lę) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium..... 12
Zemplin (zĕm′plēn′) co. N E Hungary, 2,392 □ pop. 293, ✻ Ujhely-Sataralja.
Zenjan (zĕn-jän′) cml. town, N W part of Irak-Ajemi prov. Persia, Asia..... 15
Zenta (sĕn′tō′) town, Bács co. Hungary, on Theiss riv. ; battlefield in 1696... 26
Zerbst (tsĕrpst) mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany..... 16
Zeulenroda (tsoi′lęn-rō′dą) mfg. town, Reuss-Greiz principality, Germany... 6
Zevenbergen (zā′vęn-bĕr′gęn) vil. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands..... 6
Zevio (dzā′vē-ō) town, Italy, on Adige riv. 7 m. S E of Verona..... 6
Zezere (zā-zā′rā) riv. Portugal, 100 m. long, flows into Tagus river.
Zhitomeer (zhĭt-ō-mēr′). See JITOMIR.
Zhizdra (zhĭs′drä) mfg. town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe..... 12
Ziegenhals (tsē′gĕn-häls′) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Biela river... 6
Zielenzig (tsē′lęn-tsĭg′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 8
Zierikzee (zē′rĭk′zā′) ft. town, Zealand prov. Netherlands..... 6
Zilgia (zĭl′gē-ą) town, Chinese Turkestan, Asia, 45 m. W of Khotan..... 8
Zinder (zĭn′dęr) *or* **Sinder** (sĭn′dęr) prov. Bornu, cen. Africa. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Zips (zĭpsh) co. Hungary, pop. 145, × Leutschau.
Zittau (tsĭt′tou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mandau river.... 25
Zizichar (zē-zē-kär′). See TSITSIHAR.
Zizkov (tsĭts′kŏv) town, Bohemia, Austria..... 12
Zjechanow (zhĕʀ′ä-nŏw) city, Plock govt. Poland, Russia in Europe..... 5
Zlarin (zlä′rĭn) town, Dalmatia prov. Austria..... 5
Zlatar (zlät′är) vil. Croatia, Hungary..... 13
Zlatoust (zlä-to͞ost′). See SLATOUST.
Zloczow (zhlō′chŏw) mfg. town, Galicia prov. Austria..... 5
Zna (tsnä) riv. Russia in Europe, 200 m. long, flows into Moksha river.
Znaim (znīm) mfg. town, Moravia prov. Austria, on Thaya river..... 12
Zolkiew (zōl′kē-ĕv) mfg. town, Galicia prov. Austria, 16 m. N of Lemberg... 7
Zolochev (zō-lō-chĕv′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, on Uda river.. 6
Zolotonosha (zō-lō-tō-nō′shä) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe..... 8
Zombor (zŏm′bŏr) cml. & mfg. town, × of Bács co. Hungary..... 26
Zor (zōr) vilayet, N E Syria, Turkey in Asia, 38,600 □ pop. 100, ✻ Deir.
Zsablya (säb′lē-ä) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary..... 5
Zsambek (säm′bĕk′) town, Pest co. Hungary, 15 m. W N W of Pest..... 5
Zschoppau (tshŏp′pow) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany..... 9
Zuckmantel (tso͞ok′män′tęl) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Austria..... 5
Zufferwall (zŭf′ęr-wąl) town, Amritsar div. Punjab, British India..... 9
Zug (zo͞og) agr. past. & mfg. canton, cen. Swit. 92 □ pop. 23. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Züllchow (tsül′ĸŏw) town, Prussia, near Stettin..... 5
Zullichau (tsül′lē-kow′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia..... 8
Zululand (zo͞o′lo͞o-länd) British protectorate, S E Africa, 8,900 □ pop. 143, ✻ Eshowe.
Zurich (tsü′rĭĸ) mfg. canton, N Swit. 666 □ pop. 337. — its ✻ pop. 90.
Zuruma (so͞o-ro͞o′mä) town, Azuay dept. Ecuador, South America..... 6
Zutphen (zŭt′fęn) mfg. town & fortress, Gelderland prov. Netherlands..... 15
Zuyder Zee (zoi′dęr zā) gulf, Netherlands, 45 m. long ; formerly a lake, it was united to the North Sea by inundation, 1282.
Zvornik (zvŏr′nĭk) ft. town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, on Drin river..... 8
Zwartkops (zwärt′kŏps′) riv. Cape Colony, S Af. 100 m. to Little Doorn river.
Zweibrücken (tswī-brük′kęn) mfg. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany..... 11
Zwellendam (zwĕl′lĕn-dăm) div. S Cape Colony, S Africa, 7,616 □ pop. 10. — its ✻, 110 m. E of Cape Town.
Zwickau (tswĭk′kow) dist. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 1,783 □ pop. 1,310. — its ✻, a mfg. town, pop. 44. — mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Zwittau (tswĭt′tou) cml. & mfg. town, Olmütz circle, Moravia prov. Austria. 8
Zwolle (zwōl′lę) mfg. & cml. ft. town, ✻ of Overyssel prov. Netherlands..... 27

□ means square miles; ✻, capital ; ×, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 1919.
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long ;* ă, ĕ, ŏ, *less prolonged ;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short ;* ą, ę, į, ǫ, ų, *obscure ;* fär, låst, fąll, câre; tĕrm ; fo͞od, fo͝ot, fûrl ; ô *as in* fôr ; oi *as in* oil ; ow *as in* cow ; ä, ö, ü, ʊ, ee (see p. 1719) ; ch *as in* chin ; g̃ *as in* g̃et ; n̨ *as in* linger, link ; ng *as in* sing ; th *as in* thin ; th *as in* thine ; l̃, m̃, s̃, w̃, B, D, G, H, K, N (see p. 1719).

A

PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

TEN THOUSAND NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY PERSONS.

WITH

THEIR NATIONALITY, THEIR STATION, THEIR PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, AND THE DATES OF THEIR BIRTH AND DEATH.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY LOOMIS J. CAMPBELL.

THE design of this work of biographical reference is to furnish rapid answers to the questions most frequently asked concerning any one of the distinguished or notable persons herein mentioned; namely, What is the correct spelling and pronunciation of his name? What was he? Where did he live? When did he live?

Where two or more members of a family are mentioned, the relationship is stated in italics immediately after the Christian name (as *Son*, *Father*, etc., as the case may be). An assumed name, a sobriquet, or an original name not so well known, is generally printed in italics. The italic words in brackets indicate something noteworthy with which the person has had to do, as a book, a painting, an invention, a discovery, a doctrine, or the like. In many instances what is thus inclosed serves to identify the person clearly.

The following explanations will be readily understood.

The mark of interrogation indicates an approximate or a doubtful date.

fl. means flourished *or* lived.

Where two or more persons having the same name are mentioned, the pronunciation is given with the name of the first individual only.

The dates ***before the Christian era*** *are denoted by* B. C.

A.

Born. Died.

Aa, van der (vän der ä), Abraham Jacob. Dutch biographer.....1792—1857.
Aagaard (aw′gord), Niels Lauridsen. Danish scholar and writer.....1612—1657.
Aagesen (aw′ge̤h-sen), Svend. Earliest Danish historian.....1130 ——.
Aali Pasha (ä′lee pä-shä′). Turkish statesman.....1815—1871.
Aarestrup (aw′re̤-stro͞op), Carl Ludvig Emil. Danish poet.....1800—1856.
Aarifi Pasha (ä-ree′fee pä-shä′). Turkish statesman. Prime minister 1830 ——.
Aarsens, van (vän är′sence), Frans. Dutch diplomatist.....1572—1641.
Aartsbergen (ärts′bĕrg-e̤n), Alexander van der Capellen. Dutch statesman and author.....1580—1656.
Aasen (aw′sen), Ivar Andreas. Norwegian philologist.....1813 ——.
Aba (ŏb′ŏh′), Samuel. King of Hungary.....—— 1044.
Abad (ä-bäd′) **I.**, Abu Amru Ibn Habed. First Moorish king of Seville, and founder of the Abadite dynasty.....—— 1042.
Abamonti (ä-bä-mon′tee) Giuseppe. Neapolitan statesman.....1759—1818.
Abancourt, d' (dä′bŏN-koor′), Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville. Minister of war of Louis XVI. of France.....1758—1792.
Abano, di (de ä-bä′no), Pietro. Italian astrologer and physician.....1250—1315.
Abarca (ä-bar′kä), Joaquin, Don. Spanish prelate and Carlist.....1780—1844.
Abascal (ä-bäs-käl′), José Fernando. Spanish viceroy of Peru.....1743—1821.
Abauzit (ä′bō′ze′), Firmin. French philosopher and writer.....1679—1767.
Abba Arika. See ASHE.
Abbad (äb′bäd′). See ABAD.
Abbadie (ä′bä′de′), Jacques. French Protestant theologian.....1654?-1727.
Abbadie, d' (dä′bä′de′), Antoine Thomson. French voyager.....1810 ——.
Abbadie, d', Armand Michel. *Brother of preceding.* French voyager..1815—1893.
Abbas (äb-bäs′) **I.** *The Great.* Shah (king) of Persia.....1571—1629.
Abbas Mirza (äb′bäs′ mēr′zä). Shah (king) of Persia.....1785?-1833.
Abbassides (ab-bäs′ĭdz). The most famous dynasty of caliphs at Damascus and Bagdad. (749—1258.)
Abbate, dell' (dĕl′läb-bä′tā), Niccolò. Italian fresco painter.....1512—1571.
Abbatucci (ä′bä′tü′se′; *It. pron.* äb-bä-toot′chee), Jacques Pierre Charles. French diplomatist.....1791—1857.
Abbe (ăb′bē), Cleveland. American meteorologist.....1838 ——.
Abbeville, d' (dăb′vēl′), Claude, Père. Capuchin historian.....1614—1632.
Abbey (ăb′bĭ), Edwin Austin. American artist.....1852 ——.
Abbon (ä′bŏN′) **of Fleury.** Abbot of Fleury. French monk and savant 945—1004.
Abbot (ăb′ŏt), Benjamin. American teacher.....1762—1849.
Abbot, Ezra. American biblical scholar.....1819—1884.
Abbot, Samuel. Founder of the theol. seminary at Andover, Mass.....1732—1812.
Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan. American law writer.....1830—1890.
Abbott, Charles Conrad. American naturalist.....1843 ——.
Abbott, Edwin Abbott. English theologian and author.....1838 ——.
Abbott, Evelyn. English classical scholar.....1843 ——.
Abbott, Jacob. American author. [*Rollo Books.*].....1803—1879.
Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. American historian.....1805—1877.
Abbott, Lyman. American clergyman, author, and editor.....1835 ——.
Abbt (äpt), Thomas. German writer and professor of mathematics....1738—1766.
Abd (äbd) (Arabic, *servant*), an initial word in Semitic proper names.
Abdallah-Ibn-Yasin (äbd′b′n-yä-seen′). *Fakih.* Founder of the empire of the Almoravides.....—— 1059.
Abd-el-Aziz (äbd′e̤l-ä-zeez′) **II.** *Written also* **Abdelaziz** *and* **Abdul-Aziz** (*Sp. pron.* äb-dä-lä-theeth′). Moorish viceroy of Spain.....—— 716?
Abd-el-Kadir (äbd′e̤l-kä′dĭr) *or* **Abdul-Kadir.** Emir of Algeria....1807?-1883.
Abd-er-Rahman Khan (äbd′er-räH′män kän). Ameer of Afghanistan.1830 ——.
Abdul-Aziz (äb′do͞ol-ä-zeez′). Sultan of Turkey.....1830—1876.
Abdul-Hamid (äb′do͞ol-hä′mĭd) **II.** Sultan of Turkey.....1842 ——.
Abdul-Kadir (äb′do͞ol-kä′dĭr). See ABD-EL-KADIR.
Abdullah. See ABDALLAH.

Born. Died.

Abdul Mejid (äb′do͞ol-me̤-jeed′). Sultan of Turkey.....1823—1861.
Abdy (ăb′dĭ), John Thomas. English lawyer.....1822 ——.
A'Becket (a-bek′et), Arthur William. *Son of Gilbert A. A'Becket.* English dramatist.....1844 ——.
A'Becket, Gilbert Abbot. English comic writer.....1811—1856.
A Becket. See BECKET, Thomas à.
Abeille (ä′bā′y′ *or* ä′bā′y′), J. French military surgeon.....1809 ——.
Abeken (ä′be̤-ke̤n), Bernhard Rudolf. German philologist.....1780—1866.
Abel (ä′be̤l), Carl. German philologist.....1827 ——.
Abel (ä′bĕl′), Charles. French archæologist.....1824 ——.
Abel (ā′be̤l), Frederic Augustus, Sir. English chemist.....1827 ——.
Abel (ä′bĕl), Niels Henrik. Norwegian mathematician.....1802—1829.
Abélard *or* **Abailard** (ăb′e-lard; *Fr. pron.* ä′bā′lar′), Pierre. French scholastic philosopher and logician.....1079—1142.
Abencerrage (ą-bĕn′se-rāj; *Sp. pron.* ä-bĕn-thā-rä′Hā), *pl.* ABENCERRAGES (ą-bĕn′se-rāj-ēs). A famous Moorish family of Granada.....fl. 15th c.
Aben-Ezra (ä′bĕn-ĕz′rą), Abraham. *The Wise.* Jewish commentator.1119?-1174?
Abercrombie (ăb′er-krŭm-bĭ), James. British general in America.....1706—1781.
Aberdeen (ăb-er-deen′), George Hamilton Gordon, fourth earl of. British statesman.....1784—1860.
Aberdeen, John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh earl of. *Son of preceding.* British statesman.....1847 ——.
Abernethy (ăb′er-ne-thĭ), John. English surgeon.....1764—1831.
Abert (ā′bĕrt), John James, Colonel. American military engineer.....1787—1863.
Abich (ä′bĭH), Wilhelm Hermann. German-Russian naturalist.....1806—1886.
Abicht (ä′bĭHt), Carl Ernst. German classical philologist.....1831 ——.
Abildgaard (ä′bĭld-gord), Nicolai Abraham. Danish painter.....1743—1809.
Abildgaard, Peter Christian. Danish naturalist and physician.....1740—1801.
Abinger (ăb′in-jer), James Scarlett, Lord. English judge.....1769—1844.
Abington (ăb′ing-tŏn), Frances, Mrs. *Fanny Barton.* English actress.1737—1815.
Aboo *or* **Abou** (Arabic, *father*). For names beginning thus, see ABU.
About (ä′boo′), Edmond François Valentin. French writer.....1828—1885.
Abrabanel (ä-BRä′bä-nĕl), Isaac. Portuguese Jewish author.....1437—1508.
Abraham-a-Sancta-Clara (ā′brą-hąm-ä-sänk′tä-klä′rä). *Ulrich von Megerle.* Roman Catholic preacher of Vienna.....1644—1709.
Abramof (ä′bräm-of), Jacob Vasilievitch. Russian political writer.....1858 ——.
Abrantes, d' (dä-brän′tĕs), José, Don. Portuguese statesman.....1784—1827
Abrantès, d', Andoche Junot, Duc. French general. See JUNOT.
Abresch (ä′brĕsh), Friedrich Ludwig. German classical scholar.....1699—1782.
Abrial (ä′bre-äl′), Joseph André. French statesman.....1750—1828.
Absalon (äb′sä-lon), *or* **Axel** (äk′se̤l). Icelandic archbishop of Lund..1128—1201.
Abt (äpt), Franz. German musical composer.....1819—1885.
Abu-Abdillah-Mohammed (ä′boo-äb-dil′ąh-mo-hăm′e̤d). Founder of the sect and dynasty of the Almohades.....1087?-1130.
Abu-Bekr, Abou-Bekr, *or* **Abubekr** (ä′boo-bĕk′r). First caliph of Mecca. Successor of Mohammed.....573?- 634.
Abu-Hayyan (ä′boo-hī-yăn′). *Athir-ed-Din.* Arabian author.....1256—1344.
Abu-l-Abbas-Abdallah (ä′bool-äb-bäs′-äb-däl′ąh). *As-Seffah.* First caliph of the Abbassides.....720?- 754.
Abulfaraj (ä′bool-fä′räj), *or* **Abulfaragius** (ą-bul-fą-rā′jĭ-us), Mar Gregorius. *Bar-Hebræus.* Armenian bishop and historian.....1226—1286.
Abu-l-Fazl, *or* **Aboulfazl** (ä′bool-fä-zl. In India, it is pronounced almost ŭb′ool-fŭz′l). Vizier of the emperor Akbar and historian....—— 1608?
Abu-l-Feda, *or* **Aboulfeda** (ä′bool-fĕd′ä), Ismaïl-Ibn-Ali. Arabian warrior and author.....1273?-1331.
Abu-l-Kasim (ä′bool-kä′sim). (*Lat.* **Albuca'sis.**) Arabian surgical writer of Cordova. [*Al-Tasriff.*].....—— 1110?
Accolti (äk-kol′tee), Benedetto. Florentine lawyer and historian.....1415—1466.
Accum (ăk′kŭm, *or* äk′o͞om), Friedrich Christian. German chemist....1769—1838.
Acerbi (ä-chĕr′bee), Giuseppe. Italian writer.....1773—1846.

	Born.	Died.
Acevedo (ä-thā-vā′ᴅo), Felix Alvarez. Spanish insurgent leader	—	1820.
Achard (ä′shär′), Amédée Louis Eugène. French journalist	1814—	1875.
Achard, Franz Karl. German chemist	1753—	1821.
Achenbach (ä′ĸen-bäĸ), Andreas. Ger. landscape and marine painter	1815	—.
Achiardi, d' (dä-ke-är′dee), Antonio. Italian naturalist	1839	—.
Achillini (ä-kēl-lee′nee), Alessandro. Italian philosopher and phys.	1463—	1512.
Achmet (äĸ′met). See Ahmed.		
Ackermann (äk′ėr-män), Johann Christian Gottlieb. German medical writer and classical scholar	1756—	1801.
Ackermann, Louise Victorine, born Choquêt (shō′kā′). French poetess	1813—	1891.
Acland (äk′land), John Dyke. British commander of the grenadiers at the battle of Stillwater	—	1778.
Aconz Köver (ä′konts kö′ver), Stefan. Armenian writer	1740—	1824.
Aconzio (ä-kōn′ze-o), Jacopo. (*Lat.* **Jacobus Acontius.**) Italian writer. [*Stratagems of Satan.*]	1500?—	1565?
Acosta, de (dā ä-kōs′tä) José. Spanish missionary and author	1539?—	1600.
Acqua, dell' (dĕl-läk′kwä), Cesare. Italian painter	1821	—.
Acrelius (a-kree′li-us; *Sw.* ä-krĭĭ′le-ōōs), Israel. Historian of Swedish colonies in America	1714—	1800.
Acuña, de (dā ä-kōōn′yä), Cristóbal. Spanish Jesuit and missionary	1597—	1676?
Adair (a-dār′), John. American general and politician	1759—	1840.
Adam (ä′dăm), Albrecht. German painter	1786—	1862.
Adam (ä′dŏn′), Edmond, Mme. *Juliette Lamber.* French writer. Editor of the "Nouvelle Revue"	1836	—.
Adam, Eugen. German military painter	1817—	1880.
Adam, Lucien. French philologist	1833	—.
Adami (ä-dä′mee), Friedrich. *Paul Frohberg.* German novelist	1816	—.
Adams (ăd′amz), Abigail. Amer. writer, wife of Pres. John Adams	1744—	1818.
Adams, Charles Baker. American naturalist	1814—	1853.
Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* Amer. lawyer and diplomat	1807—	1886.
Adams, Charles Kendall. American educator and author	1835	—.
Adams, Hannah. American authoress	1755—	1832.
Adams, John. Lawyer and second president of the United States	1735—	1826.
Adams, John Couch. English astronomer	1816—	1892.
Adams, John Quincy. *Son of John.* Sixth president of the U. S.	1767—	1848.
Adams, Samuel. American Revolutionary patriot and statesman	1722—	1803.
Adams, William Henry Davenport. English book compiler	1829—	1891.
Adams, William Taylor. *Oliver Optic.* American story writer	1822	—.
Adamson (ăd′am-sŏn), Patrick. Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland	1537—	1592.
Adanson (ä′dŏN′sŏN′), Michel. French naturalist	1727—	1806.
Addison (ăd′i-sŏn) Joseph. English poet and essayist. [*Spectator.*]	1672—	1719.
Adelaide (ăd′ėh-lād). Queen of England. Consort of William IV.	1792—	1849.
Adelbert (ăd′ėl-bert) *or* **Adalbert**, Saint. Apostle of the Prussians. Bishop of Prague, and martyr	—	997.
Adeler (ä′dėl-ėr), Cort Sivertsen. Danish high admiral	1622—	1675.
Adelgreif (ä′dėl-grīf), Johann Albrecht. German fanatic	—	1636?
Adelmann von Adelmannsfelden (ä′dėl-män fon ä′dėl-mänz-fĕl′dėn), Alfred, Count. German novelist	1848—	1887.
Adelon (ăd′lōn′), Nicolas Philibert. French physician and writer	1782—	1852.
Adelung (ä′dėh-lōōng), Johann Christoph. German philologist	1732—	1806.
Ademollo (ä-dā-mol′lo), Alessandro. Italian historian and statesman	1826	—.
Adet (ä′dā′), Pierre Auguste. French envoy and chemist	1763—	1832.
Adh-dhahebi (ăd-dā′hĕh-bee). Arabian historian	1275—	1348?
Adler (ăd′lėr), Jakob George Christian. Danish orientalist	1756—	1834.
Adler, Georg J. Amer. prof. and author of German and English Dict.	1821—	1868.
Adlerbeth (ăd′lėr-bĕt), Gudmund Göran. Swedish poet	1751—	1818.
Adlerfeld (ăd′lėr-fĕlt), Gustav. Swedish historian and diplomatist	1671—	1709.
Adlersfeld, von (fon ăd′lėrz-fĕlt), Eufemia. Countess Ballestrem. German novelist	1854	—.
Adolphus (a-dōl′fus) **I.** Count of Holstein	—	1128.
Adolphus II. *Son of Adolphus I.* Warrior	1128—	1164.
Adolphus of Nassau. German emperor	1252—	1298.
Adorni (ä-dor′nee), Caterina Fieschi. Italian poetess	1447?—	1510.
Adrain (a-drān′), Robert. Irish professor of mathematics in America	1775—	1843?
Adrets, des (dā′zä′drā′), Francis de Beaumont, Baron. Hug. leader	1512?—	1585.
Adrian (ā′drĭ-an). Emperor of Rome. See Hadrian.		
Adrian I. Pope	—	795.
Adrian IV. Nicholas Breakspeare. Pope	—	1159.
Adrian VI. Pope	1459—	1523.
Adriani (ä-dre-ä′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian historian	1513—	1579.
Adriano (ä-dre-ä′no). *The Friar.* Spanish painter	—	1630.
Aduarte (ä-ᴅoo-ar′tā, *or* ăᴅ-wär′tā), Diego. Spanish historian	1570?—	1637.
Ægidi (ā-gee′dee), Ludwig Karl. German statesman and jurist	1825	—.
Æpinus (ē-pī′nus), Franz Ulrich Theodor. German electrician	1724—	1802.
Aertsen (ärt′sėn) *or* **Aartsen**, Pieter. *Pietro-Longo.* Dutch painter	1519—	1573?
Æschines (ĕs′kĭ-neez). Athenian orator	B. C. 389—	314.
Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lus). Greek tragic poet	B. C. 525—	456.
Æsop (ē′sop). Greek fabulist	fl. B. C. 560.	
Æsopus (ē-sō′pus), Clodius. Roman tragedian	fl. B. C. 1st c.	
Aëtius (a-ē′shĭ-us). Roman general	396?—	454.
Affo (äf′o), Ireneo. Italian antiquarian and historian	1741—	1800?
Affre (äf′r), Denis Auguste. Archbishop of Paris	1793—	1848.
Africanus (af-rĭ-kā′nus), Sextus Julius. Christian historian	—	232.
Afzelius (äf-zē′lĭ-us; *Sw. pron.* äf-tsĬĬ′le-ōōs), Adam. Swed. botanist	1750—	1836.
Agar (ä′gär′), Jean Antoine Michel, Comte de Mosbourg. Fr. financier	1771—	1844.
Agardh (ä′gärd), Karl Adolf. Swedish botanist	1785—	1859.
Agassiz (ăg′a-see *or* a-gäs′ĭz; *Fr. pron.* ä′gä′se′), Alexander. *Son of L. J. R. A.* Naturalist	1835	—.
Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist and teacher in America	1807—	1873.
Agathocles (a-găth′o-kleez). Tyrant of Syracuse	B. C. 360?—	289.
Agesilaus (a-jĕs-ĭ-lā′us) **II.** King of Sparta	B. C. 444?—	360.
Agier (ä′zhe-ā′), Pierre Jean. French judge	1748—	1823.
Agnelli (än-yĕl′lee), Jacopo. Italian Jesuit and writer	1701—	1798.
Agnello (än-yĕl′lo), Andrea. Abbot and historian of Ravenna	fl. 9th c.	
Agnesi (än-yā′see), Maria Gaetana. Italian mathematician	1718—	1799.
Agnew (ăg′nū), Cornelius Rea. American surgeon	1830—	1888.
Agnolo, d' (dän′yo-lo), Baccio. Florentine engineer and architect	1460—	1543.
Agostino da Montefeltro (ä-gos-tee′no dä mon-tā-fĕl′tro). *Padre.* Eloquent Italian preacher	1839	—.
Agoult, d' (dä-goo′), Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Countess. *Daniel Stern.* French authoress	1805—	1876.
Agresti (ä-grĕs′tee), Alberto. Italian author	1844	—.
Agricola (a-grĭk′o-la), Cnæius Julius. Roman general	37—	93.
Agricola, Johann. *Schnitter.* Antinomian divine of Saxony	1492—	1566.
Agricola, Rudolfus. *Roelof Huisman.* Dutch scholar	1442—	1485.
Agrippa (ä-grĭp′ä), Heinrich Cornelius. German physician, theologian, and writer	1487—	1535.
Agrippa (a-grĭp′a), Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman	B. C. 63—	12.
Agrippina (a-grip-pī′na) **II.** Mother of the emperor Nero	15?—	60.
Aguado (ä-gwä′ᴅo), Alexandre Marie. Spanish financier in Paris	1784—	1842.
Aguesseau, d' (dä′gă′sō′), Henri François. Chancellor of France	1668—	1751.
Aguilar (ä-gē-lar′), Grace. English Jewish authoress	1816—	1847.
Aguilera (ä-gē-lā′rä), Ventura Ruiz. Spanish poet	1820—	1881.
Aguilo y Fuster (ä′gē-lō e foo-stär′), Mariano. Spanish bibliographer and philologist	1825	—.
Ahlefeld, von (fon ä′lė-fĕlt), Charlotte Elisabeth Sophie Luise Wilhelmine. German novelist	1781—	1849.
Ahlquist (äl′kwĭst), August Engelbert. Finnish philologer	1826	—.
Ahlwardt (äl′värt), Theodor Wilhelm. German orientalist	1828	—.
Ahmed (äĸ′mėd, *or* **Achmet** (äĸ′met), **III.** Ottoman emperor	1673—	1739.
Ahn (än), Johann Franz. German grammarian	1796—	1865.
Ahrens (ä′rĕns), Heinrich. German jurist and author	1808—	1874.
Aicard (ā′kär′), Jean. French poet	1848	—.
Aide (ā′e/dā′), Hamilton. English poet and novelist	1830	—.
Aignan (ăn′yŏN′), Étienne. French republican and writer	1773—	1824.
Aiguebère (ăg′bĕr′), Jean Dumas. French dramatist	1692—	1755.
Aiguillon, d' (dä′gē′yŏN′), Armand de Vignerot-Duplessis-Richelieu, Duc. Prime minister of France	1720—	1782?
Aikin (ā′kin), Dr. John. English biographer and miscellaneous writer	1747—	1822.
Ailly, d' (dāl′ye′ *or* dä′ye′), Pierre. French cardinal	1350—	1425?
Aimard (ā′mär′), Gustave. French novelist	1818—	1883.
Ainmiller (īn′mil-er), Maximilian Emanuel. German painter	1807—	1870.
Ainslie (ānz′lĭ), Hew. Scottish poet in America	1792—	1878.
Ainsworth (ānz′wurth), Robert. English author of Latin dictionary	1660—	1743.
Ainsworth, William Harrison. English novelist	1805—	1882.
Airy (âr′ĭ), George Biddell. English astronomer	1801—	1892.
Aiton (ā′tŏn), William. Scottish botanist	1731—	1793.
Akbar (äk′bėr; *Hindoo pron.* ŭk′bėr. Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable.) Emperor of Hindostan	1542—	1605.
Akenside (ā′kėn-sīd), Mark. English poet	1721—	1770.
Akerblad (a′kėr-blād), Johan David. Swedish orientalist and antiquary	1760—	1819.
Akers (ā′kĕrz), Benjamin Paul. American sculptor	1825—	1861.
Alacoque (ä′lä′kok′), Marguerite Marie. French nun and visionary	1647—	1690.
Aladdin (a-lăd′in). (*Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din**, ä-lä′ėd-deen′.) Son of Osman I. Organizer of the Janizaries	fl. 1370.	
Alain de Lille (ä′lăN′dėh lēl′). *The Universal Doctor.* French theol.	1114—	1203?
Alamanni. See Alemanni.		
Alarcon, de (dā ä-lär-kōn′, Hernando. Spanish explorer of the coast of California	fl. 1540.	
Alarcon, de, Pedro Antonio. Spanish author	1833—	1891.
Alarcon y Mendoza, de (dā ä-lär-kōn′ e men-dō′thä), Don Juan Ruiz. Spanish Mexican poet	1580 ?—	1639.
Alard (ä′lart′), Francis. Flemish Protestant theologian	—	1578.
Alaric (ăl′a-rĭk). (*Lat.* **Alari′cus.**) Cong. of Rome. King of Visigoths.	382—	410.
A Lasco *or* **Alasco** (ä-läs′ko), John. *Jan Lascki.* Polish Protestant reformer	1499—	1560.
Alava, d' (dä′lä-vä), Miguel Ricardo. Spanish general and statesman	1771—	1843.
Alba. See Alva.		
Alban, Saint (sānt awl′băn). First Christian martyr of Great Britain	—	285?
Albani (äl-bä′nee), Francesco. Italian painter	1578—	1660.
Albani, Marie Emma Lajeunesse. Opera singer	1851	—.
Albans, Saint (sānt awl′bąnz), John of. English physician, theologian, and philosopher	—	1253.
Albany (awl′ba-nĭ) Louisa, Countess of. Wife of the Young Pretender	1753—	1824.
Albemarle (ăl′be-marl), Arnold van Keppel, Earl of. Dutch courtier	1669—	1718.
Alber (äl′bėr), Erasmus. German Protestant preacher and poet	—	1553?
Albergati Capacelli, d' (däl-bĕr-gä′tee kä-pä-chĕl′lee), Francesco. Italian dramatist	1728—	1804.
Alberoni (äl-bā-ro′nee), Giulio. Prime minister of Spain	1664—	1752.
Albers (äl′bėrs), Johann Friedrich Hermann. German physician	1805—	1867.
Albert (äl′bert), Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria	1819—	1861.
Albert. Archbishop of Magdeburg	1489—	1545.
Albert. Archduke of Austria, and governor of the Netherlands	1559—	1621.
Albert. First duke of Prussia	1490—	1568.
Albert. King of Saxony	1828	—.
Albert, d' (dăl′bĕr′), Charles, Duc de Luynes. Constable of France	1578—	1621.
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Eldest son of Queen Victoria	1841	—.
Albert I. *The Bear.* Margrave of Brandenburg. Founder of the house of Brandenburg	1106?—	1170.
Albert III. *The Achilles* and *The Ulysses.* Margrave of Brandenburg	1414—	1486.
Alberti (äl-bĕr′tee), Johannes. Dutch theologian and scholar	1698—	1762.
Alberti, Leon Battista. Italian architect, and writer on art	1404—	1472?
Alberti, Salomon. German physician and anatomist	1540—	1600.
Alberti, Sophie, born Moedinger. German authoress	1826	—.
Albertini, von (fon äl-bĕr-tee′nee), Johann Baptist. German Moravian bishop	1769—	1831.
Albertinus (äl-bėr-tī′nus), Ægidius. German satirist	1560—	1620.
Albertoni (äl-bĕr-tō′nee), Pietro. Italian physiologist	1849	—.
Alber′tus Mag′nus. *Albert von Bollstädt.* Bav. philos. and schoolman	1193?—	1280.
Albicini (äl-be-chee′nee), Cesare, Count. Italian author and jurist	1825	—
Albicus (ăl-bī′kus), Sigismund. Physician, and archbishop of Prague	1347—	1427.
Albini (äl-bee′nee), Franz Joseph. German diplomatist	1748—	1816.
Albini, Giuseppe. Italian physiologist	1830	—.
Albinus (äl-bee′nōōs), Bernhard Siegfried. Ger. anat. and physician	1697?—	1770.
Albitte (äl′bĕt′), Antoine Louis. French Jacobin	—	1812.
Albizzi (äl-bĕt′see), Bartolommeo. Tuscan writer	—	1401.
Alboin (äl′boin), King of the Lombards	—	573.
Alboni (äl-bo′nee), Marietta. Now Countess Pepoli. Italian singer	1824—	1894.
Albornoz, de (dā äl-bor-noth′), Gil Alvarez Carillo. Archbishop of Toledo. Cardinal and statesman	1300—	1367.
Albrecht (äl′brĕĸt). Friedrich Rudolph. Aust. archduke and general	1817—	1895.
Albrecht, Wilhelm. German agriculturist	1786—	1848.
Albret, d' (däl′brā′), Jeanne. Queen of Navarre	1528—	1572.
Albrici (äl-bree′chee), Vincenzo. Italian composer and organist	fl. 1670.	
Albrizzi (äl-brĕt′see), Isabella Teotochi, Countess of. Italian authoress	1770—	1836.
Albucasis (äl-bū-ka′sis). See Abu-l-Kasim.		
Albumazar (äl-boo-mä′zar). Arabian astronomer	805?—	885.
Albuquerque, de (dā äl′bu-kerk), Alfonso. (*Portuguese* **Affonso d' Alboquerque,** däl-bo-kĕr′kā.) Portuguese conqueror in India	1453—	1515.
Alcæus (ăl-see′us). Greek lyric poet	B. C. 620—	580.
Alcaforado (äl-kä-fo-rädz′), Marianna. Portuguese nun. [*Letters to De Chamilly.*]	fl. 1662?	
Alciati (äl-chä′tee), Andrea. Italian jurist and scholar	1492—	1550.
Alcibiades (ăl-sĭ-bī′a-deez). Famous Athenian	B. C. 450—	404.
Alcman (ălk′man). Lyric poet of Sparta	fl. B. C. 670?	
Alcock (awl′kok), Rutherford, Sir. English diplomatist	1809	—.
Alcott (awl′kot), Amos Bronson. American teacher and philosopher	1799—	1888.
Alcott, Louisa May. *Daughter of A. B.* American authoress	1833—	1888.
Alcott, William Andrews. American physician and educationist	1798—	1859.
Alcuin, *or* **Alcwin** (ăl′kwin). (*Lat.* **Alcui′nus**, *Flaccus Albinus.*) English theologian	735—	804.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short;* ą, ę, į, ǫ, *obscure* (see remark, p. 1719); fär, fąll; thêre, tĕrm; fôr, fōod, fo͝ot; fûrl; ow as in *cow;* ch as in *chin;*

Born. Died.

Aldegrever (äl′dẹh-grā-vẹr) *or* **Aldegraef** (äl′dẹh-grĕf), Heinrich. German painter and engraver.....1502—1558?

Alden (awl′dẹn), John. One of the pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass.1599—1687.

Alden, Joseph. American educationist.....1807—1885.

Alderete, de (dā äl-dā-rā′tā), Bernardo Josè. Span. linguist and author.1560?-1616.

Aldini (äl-dee′nee), Giovanni. Italian natural philosopher.....1762—1834.

Aldobrandini (äl-do-brän-dee′nee), Silvestro. Italian jurist.....1499—1558.

Aldrich (awl′drĭch, *or* awl′drĭj), Henry. English theol. and logician...1647—1710.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. American poet and miscellaneous writer.....1836 ——.

Aldridge (awl′drij), Ira. American mulatto actor.....1810?-1867.

Aldringer (äl′drĭng-ẹr) *or* **Altringer**, Johann. Aust. field marshal....—— 1634.

Aldrovandi (äl-dro-vän′dee) *or* **Aldrovandus** (äl-dro-vän′dus), Ulysse. Italian naturalist.....1522?-1607.

Aldrovandini (äl-dro-vän-dee′nee), Pompeo Agostino. Italian painter..1677—1736.

Aldus Manutius (äl′dŭs mạ-nū′shĭ-ŭs). See MANUTIUS.

Alcandro (ä-lä-än′dro), Girolamo. Italian scholar and professor.....1480—1542.

Aleandro, Girolamo. *The Younger.* Italian poet and antiquary.....1574—1629.

Aleardi (ä-lā-är′dee), **Aleardo**, Count Gaëtano. Ital. poet and patriot..1812—1878.

Alecsandri (ä′lĕk-sän′dree), Vassili *or* Basile. Roumanian poet.....1821 ——.

Alègre d' (dä′lägr′), Yves, Marquis. Marshal of France.....1653–1733.

Aleman (äl′e-mạn; *Fr. pron.* äl′mŏN′), Louis. French cardinal and statesman.....1390—1452.

Aleman (ä-lä-män′), Mateo. Spanish writer.....fl. 16th c.

Alemanni (ä′lā-män′nee) *or* **Alamanni** (ä-lä-män′nee), Luigi. Italian poet.....1495—1556.

Alembert, d' (dä′lŏN′bĕr′), Jean le Rond. French mathematician.....1717—1783.

Alençon (ä-lĕn′sọn; *Fr. pron.* ä′lŏN′sôN′), François, Duke of Berri and Anjou. Suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England.....1554—1584.

Alesius (a-lē′shĭ-us) *or* **Alesse** (ä-les′), Alexander. Scotch Lutheran divine.....1500—1565.

Alessi (ä-lĕs′see), Galeazzo. Italian architect.....1500—1572.

Alexander I., Pavlovitch. Emperor of Russia.....1777—1825.

Alexander II., Nicolaevitch. Emperor of Russia.....1818—1881.

Alexander VI., Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia. Pope.....1430—1503.

Alexander, Archibald. American divine and author.....1772—1851.

Alexander, James Waddell. *Son of Archibald.* Amer. divine and author.1804—1859.

Alexander, John Henry. American scientist.....1812—1867.

Alexander, Joseph Addison. *Son of Archibald.* American theologian and orientalist.....1809—1860.

Alexander, Stephen. American astronomer.....1806—1883.

Alexander, William, Sir, Earl of Stirling. Scottish poet.....1580?-1640.

Alexander, William, Lord Stirling. Major general in the American Revolutionary army.....1726—1783.

Alexander the Great. King of Macedon.....B. C. 356— 323.

Alexander Severus. Roman emperor.....222— 235.

Alexander Trallianus (trăl-ĭ-ā′nus). Greek medical writer.....fl. 6th c.

Alexis (al-ĕks′is) **I.** *Comnenus.* Emperor of the East.....1048?-1118.

Alexis, Michaelovitch. Czar of Russia. Father of Peter the Great....1629—1676.

Alexis (ä′lĕk′se′), Paul. French writer.....1847 ——.

Alexis (ä-lĕks′is), Petrovitch. Prince of Russia. Son of Peter the Great.1690—1718.

Aleyn (äl′in), Charles. English historical poet.....—— 1640.

Alfani (äl-fä′nee), Orazio di Paris. Italian painter.....1510?-1583.

Alfarabius (äl-fa-rā′bĭ-us). Latin name of an Arabian philosopher.....—— 950.

Alfieri (äl-fe-ā′ree), Carlo, Marquis de Magliano. Italian statesman....1827 ——.

Alfieri, Vittorio, Count. Italian poet.....1749—1803.

Alfonso (äl-fŏn′so) **I.** Founder of the Portuguese monarchy.....1094—1185.

Alfonso I. of Castile. *The Brave.*.....1030—1109.

Alfonso VIII. of Castile. *The Noble.*.....1155—1214.

Alfonso X. *The Wise.* King of Leon and Castile.....1226—1284.

Alford (awl′ford), Henry. *Dean Alford.* English poet and divine.....1810—1871.

Alfred the Great (äl′fred). King of the West Saxons.....849?- 901.

Algardi (äl-gar′dee), Alessandro. Italian sculptor and architect.....1602—1654.

Algarotti (äl-gä-rot′tee), Francesco, Count. Ital. critic and philosopher.1712—1764.

Alger (äl′jẹr; but some families of this name pronounce it awl′gẹr), William Rounseville. American clergyman and author.....1823 ——.

Alghisi (äl-gēe′see), Francesco. Italian musical composer.....1666—1733.

Alhakem (äl-hä′kem) **II.** Sultan and caliph of Cordova.....913— 976.

Alhakem-Ibn-Atta (äl-hä′kem-Ib′n-ät′ä). *Al-Mokenna.* Ar. prophet.—— 780?

Alhazan (äl-hä′zan). Arabian philosopher and mathematician.....—— 1038.

Alibert (ä′le′bĕr′), Jean Louis. French physician.....1766—1837.

Ali-Bey (ä′lee-bā) *or* **Ali-Beg.** Mameluke chief.....1728—1773.

Alibrandi (ä-le-brän′dee), Girolamo. Sicilian painter.....1470—1524.

Alighieri (ä-le-gē-ā′ree). See DANTE.

Ali-Ibn-Abu-Talib (ä′lee-Ĭb′n-ä′boo-tä′lib). *The Lion of God.* Son-in-law of Mohammed. Fourth Arabian caliph.....602?- 661.

Ali Pasha (ä′lee pä-shä′). *Abanian.* Pasha of Janina.....1741—1820.

Alison (äl′ĭ-sọn), Archibald, Sir. Scottish historian and essayist.....1792—1867.

Alison, Archibald, Rev. Scotch divine and author.....1757—1839.

Alison, William Pulteney. *Brother of Sir Archibald.* Scottish physiol.1790—1859.

Ali-Weli-Zade (ä′lee-wĕl′ee-zä′dẹh). See ALI PASHA.

Al Kader Billah (äl kä′dẹr bĭl′lä). Caliph of Bagdad.....947?-1031?

Alkmer, van (vän älk-mär′), Hinrik. German poet. [*Reynard the Fox.*] fl. 1498.

Allacci (äl-lät′chee) *or* **Allatius** (al-lā′shĭ-ŭs), Leone. Lib. of Vatican 1586—1669.

Allainval, d' (däl′lăN′väl′), Léonor Jean-Christine Soulas. French dramatic poet.....1700?-1753.

Allais (ä′lā′), Paul. French engraver.....1837 ——.

Allamand (ä′lä′môN′), Jean Nicolas Sébastien. French naturalist.....1713—1787.

Allan (äl′an), David. Scotch historical painter.....1744—1796.

Allan, John. American Revolutionary patriot.....1746—1805.

Allan, William, Sir. Scotch historical painter.....1782—1850.

Allard (ä′lär′), Jean François. French general.....1785—1839.

Allegri (äl-lā′gree), Gregorio. Italian musician and composer.....1580?-1652.

Allegri. See CORREGGIO, DA.

Alleine (äl′en), Joseph. English divine. [*Alarm to the Unconverted.*]..1634—1668.

Allemand (äl′mŏN′), Louis Hector. French landscape painter.....1809—1886.

Allen (äl′en), Alexander Viets Griswold. American clergyman and author 1841 ——.

Allen, Charles Grant. English naturalist.....1848 ——.

Allen, Colonel Ethan. American officer in the Revolutionary war.....1737—1789.

Allen, Ira. *Brother of Ethan.* One of the founders of Vermont.....1751—1814.

Allen, William. American biographer and miscellaneous writer.....1784—1868.

Allen, William Henry. American naval officer.....1784—1813.

Allen, Alan, *or* **Alleyn** (äl′ĕn), William. English cardinal.....1532—1594.

Allerton (äl′er-tọn), Isaac. Plymouth pilgrim.....1583?-1659.

Alletz (ä′lăss′), Pierre Édouard. French writer.....1798—1850.

Alleyn (äl′en), Edward. English actor and philanthropist.....1566—1626.

Allibone (äl′ĭ-bōn), Samuel Austin. American writer. [*Critical Dictionary of English Literature.*].....1816—1889.

Allier (ä′le-ā′), Achille. French engineer and antiquary.....1807?-1836.

Allingham (äl′ing-ham), Helen Paterson. English water-color painter.1848 ——.

Allingham, William. Irish poet.....1828—1889.

Alloni (äl-le-o′nee), Carlo. Italian physician and botanist.....1725—1804.

Born. Died.

Allix (ä′lēks′), Pierre. French Protestant theologian.....1641—1717.

Allongé (ä′lôN′zhā′), Auguste. French landscape painter.....1833 ——.

Allori (äl-lo′ree), Alessandro. Italian painter.....1535—1607.

Allori, Cristofano. *Son of Alessandro.* Italian painter.....1577—1621.

Allou (ä′lōō′), Édouard. French lawyer.....1820—1889.

Allouez (ä′loo′ā′), Claude Jean. French Jesuit missionary in America. 1620—1690.

Allston (awl′stọn), Washington. American painter.....1779—1843.

Almagro, de (dē äl-mä′gro), Diego. Companion of Pizarro in Peru....1463?-1538.

Al-Mamun *or* **Al-Mamoun** (äl-mä-moon′), Aben Abbas Abdallah. Caliph of Bagdad. Philosopher and astronomer..... 786— 833.

Al-Mansur *or* **Al-Mansour** (äl-män-soor′), *or* **Abu-Amir-Mohammed** (ä′boo-ä′mir-mo-hăm′ed). Regent of Cordova..... 939—1002.

Al-Mansur *or* **Al-Mansour**, Abújafar Abdallah. Arabian caliph. Founder of Bagdad..... 712?- 775.

Alma-Tadema (äl′mä-tä-dā′mä), Lourenz (*Eng.* Laurence). Belgian painter in England.....1836 ——.

Almeida, de (dā äl-mā′e-dä), Brites. Portuguese Joan of Arc.....fl. 1386.

Almeida, de, Nicolão Tolentino. Portuguese satirical poet.....1745—1811.

Almeida-Garrett (äl-mā′e-dä-gär-rĕt′), João Baptisto Leitão, de. Portuguese poet.....1799—1854.

Almici (äl-mee′chee), Camillo. Italian writer.....1714—1779.

Almodovar (äl-mo-dō′var), Don Ildefonso Dias de Ribera, Duke of. Spanish diplomatist and writer.....—— 1794.

Almohades (äl′mo-hădz). A celebrated Mohammedan dynasty (1145—1269).

Almonde, van (vän äl-mŏn′dẹh), Philippus. Dutch admiral.....1646—1711.

Almonte (äl-mōn′tā), Juan Nepomuceno. Mex. general and statesman .1804—1869.

Almoravides (äl-mŏ′ra-vĭdz). A Moslem dynasty (1041 ?-1145).

Almquist (älm′kwist), Karl Jonas Ludvig. Swedish poet and novelist.1793—1866.

Alnwick (ăn′nĭk), William of, Bishop of Norwich and of Lincoln.....—— 1449.

Alofsen (ä′lof-sẹn), Solomon. Dutch writer in America.....1808—1876.

Alompra (ä-lom′prä). Founder of the present dynasty of Burmah....1710?-1760.

Alp-Arslan (älp-ar-slän′). Seljukian sultan of Persia.....1030?-1072.

Alphand (äl′fôN′), Jean Charles Adolphe. French engineer.....1817—1891.

Alphonso (äl-fŏn′zo). See ALFONSO.

Alpin (äl′pin), Prospero. (*Lat.* **Alpi′nus.**) Italian botan. and physician.1553?-1617.

Alquié de Rieupeyroux (äl′ke-ä′ dẹh reuh′pā′roo′). *Louise d'Alq.* French authoress.....1848 ——.

Alquier (äl′ke-ā′), Charles Jean Marie. French diplomatist.....1752—1826.

Alsop (awl′sọp), Richard. American poet and journalist.....1761—1815.

Alströmer *or* **Alstroemer** (äl′strō-mẹr), Jonas. Swedish benefactor...1685—1761.

Altaroche (äl′tä′rosh′), Marie Michel. French writer.....1811—1884.

Altdorfer (ält′dor-fẹr), Albrecht. German painter and engraver.....1480—1538.

Alten, von (fon äl′tẹn), Karl August, Graf. Hanoverian general.....1764—1840.

Altenstein, von (fon äl′tẹn-stīn), Karl Stein, Baron. Pruss. statesman 1770—1840.

Althammer (ält′hăm-ẹr) *or* **Althamer**, Andreas. German divine.....1498—1564.

Althen (äl′tŏN′), Ehan. Persian introducer of the madder plant into France.....1711—1774.

Althorp (äl′thorp), John Charles. Viscount and Earl Spencer. English statesman.....1782—1845.

Alting (äl′ting), Jacob. German theologian and Hebraist.....1618—1676.

Altissimo (äl-tēs′e-mo). Italian poet and improvvisatore.....fl. 1514.

Alva (äl′vä) *or* **Alba** (äl′bä), Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Spanish general in the Netherlands.....1508—1582.

Alvarado, de (dā äl-vä-rä′Do), Alonzo. Spanish conqueror in Mexico.—— 1553.

Alvarado, de, Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortez.....—— 1541.

Alvarez (äl′vä-rĕz), Francisco. Port. priest, and writer on Abyssinia... after 1540.

Alvarez (äl′vä-rĕth), Juan. Mexican general and president.....1790—1870.

Alviano (äl-ve-ä′no), Bartolommeo. Venetian general.....1455—1515.

Alvinczy, von (fon äl-vin′tse), Joseph, Baron. Austrian general.....1735—1810.

Alvisi (äl-vee′see), Giuseppe. Italian statesman.....1825 ——.

Alxinger (älks′ing-ẹr), Johann Baptist. German poet.....1755—1797.

Alzog (ält′sōg), Johann Baptist. German Catholic church historian....1808—1878.

Amadeo (ä-mä-dā′o) *or* **Amadei** (ä-mä-dā′ee), Giovanni Antonio. (*Lat.* **Amade′us**). Italian sculptor.....1400?-1474?

Amadeus (am-a-dē′us), *Ital.* **Amadeo** (ä-mä-dā′o), Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta. King of Spain, 1870–1873.....1845—1890.

Amalie (ä-mä′le-ẹh), *or* **Amelia**, Anna. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar.....1739—1807.

Amalteo (ä-mäl-tā′o), Girolamo. Italian physician and poet.....1506—1574.

Amar (ä′mär′), Jean Pierre André. French demagogue.....1750—1816.

Amari (ä-mä′ree), Michele. Italian historian and politician.....1806—1889.

Amasis (a-mā′sis). King of Egypt.....fl. B. C. 525?

Amati (ä-mä′tee), Girolamo. Italian antiquary.....1768—1834.

Amato (ä-mä′to), João Rodriguez. *Amatus Lusitanus.* Portuguese physician and anatomist.....1511—1568.

Amato, d' (dä-mä′to), Giovanni Antonio. *Il Vecchio.* Neapolitan painter.....1475—1555.

Amaury (ä′mō′ree′), *or* **Amal'ric, I.** King of Jerusalem.....1136?-1173.

Amaury-Duval (ä′mō′ree′-dü′val′), Eugène Emmanuel. *Amaury* Pineau *Duval.* French painter.....1808—1885.

Amboise, d' (dŏN′bwäz′), George. French cardinal and prime minister 1460—1510.

Ambrose (am′brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father.....340?- 397.

Ameilhon (ä′mä′lôN′), Hubert Pascal. French antiquary.....1730—1811.

Amelot de la Houssaye (äm′lo′ dẹh lä oo′sā′), Abraham Nicolas. French writer.....1634—1706.

Amelunghi (ä-mä-loon′gee), Girolamo. Italian burlesque poet.....1547? ——.

Amerbach (ä′mẹr-bäĸ), Bonifacius. German scholar.....1495—1562.

Amerigo (ä-mä-ree′go). See VESPUCCI.

Amerling (ä′mẹr-lĭng), Friedrich. Austrian painter.....1803—1887.

Améro (ä′mä′ro′), Constant. French novelist.....1832 ——.

Amersfoordt (ä′mẹrs-fōrt), Jacob. Dutch orientalist.....1786—1825.

Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and statesman.....1758—1808.

Ames, Mary Clemmer. *Mrs. Hudson.* American author.....1839—1884.

Amherst (ăm′ẹrst), Jeffrey, Baron. British field marshal.....1717—1797.

Amici (ä-mee′chee), Giovanni Battista. Ital. optician and astronomer..1786—1863.

Amicis, de (dā ä-mee′chees), Edmondo. Italian traveler and writer...1846 ——.

Amidas (ăm′ĭ-dạs), Philip. English navigator.....1550—1618.

Amiel (ä′me-el′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss poet.....1821—1881.

Amigoni (ä-me-gō′nee), Jacopo. Venetian historical painter.....1675—1752.

Amiot, *or* **Amyot** (ä′me-o′), Joseph Marie. French Jesuit missionary..1718—1794.

Amling (äm′lĭng), Karl Gustav. German designer and engraver.....1651—1703.

Amman (äm′an), Jost, of Zurich. Swiss engraver and painter.....1539—1591.

Ammanati (äm-ä-nä′tee), Bartolommeo. Florentine arch. and sculp...1511—1592.

Ammen (ăm′en), Daniel. American rear admiral.....1820 ——.

Ammia′nus, Marcelli′nus. Roman historian.....—— 395.

Ammirato (äm-e-rä′to), Scipione. Italian historian.....1531—1601.

Ammon von (fon äm′on), Christoph Friedrich. Ger. Prot. theologian.1766—1849.

Ammonius (am-mō′nĭ-us). *Lithotomus.* Alexandrian surgeon.....fl. B. C. 3d c.

Amontons (ä′mŏN′tôN′), Guillaume. Fr. mathematician and inventor.1663—1705.

Amoretti (ä-mo-rĕt′tee), Carlo. Italian naturalist and geographer.....1741—1816.

Ampère (ôN′pĕr′), André Marie. Fr. electrician and scientific writer..1775—1836.

Ampère, Jean Jacques. *Son of preceding.* French literary critic.....1806—1864.

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Ampthill (ămt′hĭl), Odo William Leopold Russell, Baron. English diplomatist.....1829—1884.
Ampudia (ăm-pōō′de-ä), Pedro de. Mexican general.....fl. 1840.
Amsdorf, von (fon ăms′dorf), Nikolaus. German Lutheran reformer..1483—1561.
Amurath (ă-moo-rŏth′), *or* **Murad** (moo′răd), **IV.** *The Turkish Nero.* Ottoman sultan.....1610—1640.
Amyot (ă-me-o′), Jacques. French savant, and bishop of Auxerre.....1513—1593.
Amyraut (ä′me′rō′), Moses. French Protestant theologian.....1596—1664.
Anacreon (a-năk′re-ŏn). Greek lyric poet.....B. C. 563?- 478.
Anasco, de (dā ăn-yäs′ko), Juan. Companion of De Soto in Florida...fl. 1540.
Anaxagoras (an-aks-ăg′o-ras). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 500— 426.
Anaximander (an-aks-ĭ-măn′der). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 610— 547.
Ancelot (ŏNss′lo′), Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe. French dramatic writer.....1794—1854.
Ancillon (ŏN′se′yŏN′), Johann Peter Friedrich. Prussian historian....1767—1837.
Ancona, d' (dän-ko′nä), Alessandro. Italian author.....1835 ——.
Ancre, d' (dŏN′kr), Concino de' Concini, Marquis. Marshal of France—— 1617.
Andersen (än′der-sen), Hans Christian. Dan. novelist and story-writer 1805—1875.
Anderson (ăn′der-son), Alexander. First wood engraver in America..1775—1870.
Anderson (ăn′der-son), Johann. German publicist.....1674—1743.
Anderson (ăn′der-son), Mary. American actress.....1859 ——.
Anderson, Robert. American general. Defender of Fort Sumter.....1805—1871.
Andersson (än′der-son), Carl Johan. Swedish explorer.....1827—1867.
Andrada, de (dā ăn-drä′dä), Antonio. Portuguese Jesuit missionary...1580—1633.
Andrada e Sylva, d' (dän-drä′dä ā sĕl′vä), Bonifacio Jozé. Statesman of Brazil.....1765—1838.
Andræ (än′drā), Carl Christopher Georg. Danish statesman and mathematician.....1812—1893.
Andral (ŏN′dräl′), Gabriel. French physician and writer.....1797—1853.
Andrássy (on′drä-she), Gyula, Count. Hungarian statesman.....1823—1890.
André (ăn′drā *or* ăn′drĭ), John, Major. English spy.....1751—1780.
Andreæ (än-drā′ē), Jacob. German Lutheran theologian.....1528—1590.
Andreani (än-drā-ä′nee), Andrea. *Il Mantuano.* Italian engraver....1540—1623.
Andreini (än-drā-ee′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet and dramatist.....1568?-1652.
Andréossi, d' (dŏN′drā′o′se′), Antoine François, Count. French officer and diplomatist.....1761—1828.
Andrés (an-drĕs′), Juan. Spanish Jesuit writer.....1740—1817.
Andrew (ăn′droo), John Albion. Amer. statesman. Gov. of Mass.....1818—1867.
Andrews (ăn′drooz), Ethan Allen. American philologist. [*Latin-English Lexicon.*].....1787—1853.
Andrews, Stephen Pearl. Author and antislavery leader.....1812—1886.
Andrieux (ŏN′dre′uh′), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. French author.....1759—1833.
Andrieux, Louis. French lawyer and statesman.....1840 ——.
Andronicus (an-dro-nī′kus) **I.** *Comnenus.* Emperor of the East.....1110?-1185.
Andros (an′dros), Edmund, Sir. Eng. colonial governor in America....1637—1714.
Androuet du Cerceau (ŏN′drōō′ē′ dü sĕr′sō′), Jacques. Fr. architect.1515—1584.
Anel (ä′nel′), Dominique. French oculist and surgeon.....1678—1728.
Angeli (än′jā-lee), Filippo. Italian landscape painter.....1600—1646?
Angelico (än-jĕl′e-ko), Fra Giovanni. *Guido di Pietro.* Dominican painter.....1387—1455.
Angelio da Barga (än-jā′le-o dä bär′gä), Pietro. Italian poet.....1517—1596.
Angell (ān′jel), Joseph Kinnicut. American legist.....1794—1857.
Angelucci (än-jä-loot′chee), Angelo. Italian author.....1820 ——.
Angely (ŏNzh′le′), Louis. German dramatist.....1788?-1835.
Anghiera, de (dā än-gē-ā′rä), Pietro Martire. *Peter Martyr.* Italian statesman and historian.....1455—1526.
Angiulli (än-jool′lee), Andrea. Italian philosopher.....1837 ——.
Anglesey (ăng′gl-sē), Henry William Paget, Marquis of. British field marshal.....1768—1854.
Anglin (ăng′glĭn), Timothy Warren. Canadian statesman.....1822 ——.
Angoulême, d' (dŏN′goo′lâm′), Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess. Daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.....1778—1851.
Anhalt-Bernburg (än′hält bĕrn′bōōrg), Christian I., Prince of. German statesman and warrior.....1568—1630.
Anicet-Bourgeois (ä′nē′sā′-boorzh′wä′), Auguste. Fr. dram. author..1806—1871.
Anjou (*Eng.* ăn′joo; *Fr. pron.* ŏN′zhoo′), Duke or Count of. Famous noble house of France.
Anna Comnena (ăn′a kom-nee′na), daughter of Alexis I., emperor of Constantinople. Princess and Byzantine historian.....1083—1148.
Anne (ăn). Queen of England.....1665—1714.
Anne Boleyn. See BOLEYN, ANNE.
Annesley (ănz′lĭ), Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. English statesman.....1614—1686.
Anquetil-Duperron (ŏNk′tēl′-dü′pâr′rŏN′), Abraham Hyacinthe. Fr. orientalist.....1731—1805.
Ansaldi (än-säl′dee), Casto Innocenzio. Ital. theologian and antiquary 1710—1779.
Anscarius (an-skā′rĭ-us). *The Apostle of the North.* Missionary to Scandinavia.....801?- 864.
Anselm (ăn′sĕlm) *or* **Anselmo** (an-sĕl′mo), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1033?-1109.
Anselme (ŏN′sĕlm′), Antoine. French preacher and poet.....1652—1737.
Anselme, *or* **Ansel** (ŏN′sĕl′), of Laon. Theologian and teacher.....1050?-1117.
Anselmo (än-sĕl′mo), Saint. Bishop of Lucca.....1036?-1086.
Anson (ăn′son), George, Lord. English navigator.....1697—1762.
Anspach (ăn′spăk), Frederick Rinehart. Lutheran clergyman and writer.....1815—1867.
Ansted (ăn′sted), David Thomas. English geologist.....1814—1880.
Anster (an′ster), John. Irish poet.....1793—1867.
An'struther (*popularly* ăn′ster), John, Sir. Chief justice of **Bengal**...1753—1811.
Antar (ăn′tar) *or* **Antarah** (ăn′tä-rä). Arabian chief and poet.....fl. 500?
Anthon (ăn′thon), Charles. American classical scholar.....1797—1867.
Anthony (ăn′to-nĭ), Saint. Egyptian founder of monachism.....251— 356?
Anthony, Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk.....1195—1231.
Anthony, Susan Brownell. Woman's-suffrage advocate.....1820 ——.
Antigonus (an-tĭg′o-nus). *Cyclops.* Gen. of Alexander the Great B. C. 382— 301.
Antiochus (an-tī′o-kus). *The Great.* King of Syria.....B. C. 237— 187.
Antiochus. *Epiphanes.* King of Syria.....B. C. 200?- 164?
Antipater (an-tĭp′a-ter). Regent of Macedonia.....B. C. — 319.
Antiphon (ăn′tĭ-fon). Athenian orator.....B. C. 480— 411.
Antisthenes (an-tĭs′the-neez). Greek Cynic philosopher.....fl. B. C. 400?
Antoine (ŏN′twän′), Jacques Denis. French artist.....1733—1801.
Antona-Traversi (än-tō′nä-trä-vär′see), Camillo. Italian author.....1857 ——.
Antonelli (än-to-nĕl′lee), Giacomo. Italian cardinal.....1806—1876.
Antonello da Messina (än-to-nĕl′lo dä mĕs-see′nä), Antonio. Italian painter.....1444?-1493?
Antoninus (an-to-nī′nus), Marcus Aurelius. Roman emperor and philosopher.....121— 180.
Antoninus Pius (an-to-nī′nus pī′us). Roman emperor.....86— 161.
Antonio de Sedilla (än-tō′ne-o dā sā-dēl′yä), called *Père Antoine.* Spanish priest in New Orleans.....1730?-1829.

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Antonio (än-tō′ne-o), Nicolao. Spanish bibliographer and critic.....1617—1684.
Antonius (an tō′nĭ-us), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman general...B. C. 83— 30.
Anville, d' (dŏN′vĕl′), Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. French geographer 1697—1782.
Anwari (än′wä-ree). Persian lyric poet.....—— 1200?
Anzengruber (än′tsen-groo′ber), Ludwig. Austrian dramatist.....1839—1889.
Apácsai-Tsére (op′ä-chi-chā′rā) *or* **Apatzai** (op′ät-sī), Jan. Hungarian scholar.....1621—1659.
Apelles (a-pĕl′eez). Famous Greek painter.....fl. B. C. 330.
Apian (ä′pe-än), Peter. German mathematician and astronomer.....1495—1552.
Apicius (a-pĭsh′ĭ-us), Marcus Gabius. Roman epicure.....14— 37.
Apollinaris (a-pŏl-ĭ-nā′ris). *The Younger.* Bishop of Laodicea.....fl. 362.
Apollinaris Sido'nius (sī-dō′nĭ-us), Caius Sollius, Saint. Roman patrician, bishop, and poet.....431? 489.
Apollodorus (a-pŏl-o-dō′rus). *The Shadower.* Athenian painter.....B. C. 440.
Apollonius Tyanæus (ăp-ol-lō′nĭ-us tĭ-a-nē′us). Pythagorean philosopher.....fl. 1st c.
Appiani (äp-pe-ä′nee), Andrea. Italian painter.....1754—1817.
Applegath (ăp′l-gath), Augustus. English inventor of vertical printing press.....1788—1871.
Appleton (ăp′l-ton), Charles Edward Cutts Birchall. English journalist. Founder of Academy.....1841—1879.
Appleton, Daniel. Founder of publishing house of D. Appleton & Co...1785—1849
Appleton, Samuel. American merchant and philanthropist.....1766—1853.
Appleton, Thomas Gold. American author and dilettant.....1812—1884.
Aprosio (ä-pro′se-o), Angelico. Italian writer and monk.....1607—1681.
Apuleius (ap-u-lee′yus). Roman satirist and philosopher.....fl. 130?
Aquila (ăk′wĭ-la). *Ponticus.* Greek-Jewish proselyte. Translator of the Old Testament.....fl. 117— 138?
Aquila (ä′kwe-lä), Caspar. *Adler.* German Protestant theologian.....1488—1560.
Aquinas (a-kwī′nas), Saint Thomas. *The Angelic Doctor.* Italian scholastic teacher.....1224?-1274?
Arabi, *or* **Araby, Pasha** (ä-rä′bee pä-shä′). *Ahmed-El-Arabi.* Egyptian revolutionary leader.....1839 ——.
Arago (ăr′a-go, ä′rä′gō′, *or* ä-rä′go), Dominique François Jean. French astronomer and physicist.....1786—1853.
Aram (ā′ram), Eugene. English scholar. Executed for murder.....1704—1759.
Aranda (ä-rän′dä), Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, Don, Count of. Spanish diplomatist and statesman.....1719—1798.
Arany (ŏr′ŏñ), János. Hungarian poet.....1817—1882.
Araujo de Azevedo (ä-row′zho dā ä-zā-vā′do), Antonio. Portuguese statesman.....1754—1817.
Arbogast *or* **Arbogaste** (är′bo′gäst′) Louis François Antoine. French mathematician.....1759—1803.
Arbogast *or* **Arbogastes** (är-bo-găs′teez). Roman general.....—— 394.
Arbois, d', de Jubainville (där′bwä′ deh zhü′bĂN′vĕl′), Marie Henri. French archæologist.....1827 ——.
Arbuthnot (är′bŭth-not), John. British author and physician.....1667—1735.
Arc, Jeanne d' (zhän därk′). See JOAN OF ARC.....1411?-1431.
Archdale (arch′dāl), John. Governor of North Carolina.....fl. 1695.
Archenholz (är′ken-holts), Johann Wilhelm. German writer.....1743—1812.
Archilochus (är-kil′o-kus). Grecian lyric poet of Paros.....B. C. 714?- 676.
Archimedes (är-kĭ-mē′deez). Greek mathematician.....B. C. 287?- 212.
Arco, del (dĕl är′ko), Alonzo. Spanish painter.....1625—1700.
Arçon, d' (där′sŏN′), Jean Claude Éléonore le Michaud. Fr. engineer..1733—1800.
Arditi (är-dee′tee), Luigi. Italian musical composer.....1820 ——.
Ardshir Babegan (ärd-sheer′ bä′beh-gän). King of Persia.....—— 260?
Arend (ä′rĕnt), Johannes Pieter. Dutch historian.....1796—1855.
Areschoug (ä′re-shoog), Johan Edvard A. Swedish botanist.....1811 ——.
Areson (ä′reh-son), Jon. Icelandic poet and R. C. bishop.....1484—1550.
Aretin, von (fon ä-reh-teen′), Johann Christoph Anton Maria, Baron. German writer.....1772—1824.
Aretino (ä-rĕt′ō′no), Pietro. Italian satirist.....1492—1557.
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō), Tommaso. Italian cardinal and statesman.....1756—1835.
Argall (är′gal), Samuel, Sir. Deputy governor of Virginia.....1572—1626.
Argand (är′gand′; *Fr. pron.* är′gŏN′), Aimé. Swiss physician and chemist. Inventor of the Argand lamp.....1755—1803.
Argelander (är′geh-län-der), Friedrich Wilhelm August. Prus. astron.1799—1875.
Argens, d' (där′zhŏN′), Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis. French soldier and writer.....1704—1771.
Argensola, de (dā ar-hĕn-so′lä), Lupercio-Leonardo. Span. lyric poet..1563?-1613.
Argenson, d' (där′zhŏN′sŏN′), Marc Antoine. *René de Paulmy.* Fr. author.....1722—1787.
Argout, d' (där′goo′), Antoine M. A., Count. French financier.....1782—1858.
Argüelles (är-gwĕl′yĕs), Augustin. Spanish minister of state.....1775—1844.
Arguello (är-gwĕl′yō), Luis Antonio. Governor of California.....1784—1830.
Argyll *or* **Argyle** (är-gīl′), Archibald Campbell, eighth earl and first marquis of. (See CAMPBELL.) Partisan of Cromwell. Beheaded...1598—1661.
Argyll *or* **Argyle**, Archibald Campbell, ninth earl of. Confederate of Monmouth. Beheaded.....1620?-1685.
Argyll *or* **Argyle**, George John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of. British statesman and author.....1823 ——.
Ariosto (ä-re-os′to), Ludovico. Famous Italian poet.....1474—1533.
Arista (ä-rĕs′tä), Mariano. Mexican general and president.....1802—1855.
Aristarchus (ăr-is-tär′kus), of Samothrace. Greek gram. and critic..died B. C. 150?
Aristides (ăr-is-tī′deez). *The Just.* Athenian statesman and general B. C.—— 468?
Aristippus (ăr-is-tĭp′us). Greek philosopher.....B. C.—— 380?
Aristophanes (ăr-is-tŏf′a-neez). Comic poet of Greece.....B. C. 444?- 380?
Aristotle (ăr′is-tot-l). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 384— 322.
Arius (a-rī′us, *commonly* ā′rĭ-us). Greek patriarch of Alexandria, and founder of Arianism.....280?- 336.
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Richard, Sir. Inventor of spinning jenny.....1732—1792.
Arlotto (ar-lot′to), Mainardi. *Il Piovano.* Italian burlesque poet.....1395—1483.
Armagnac, d' (där′măn′yäk′), Bernard, Count. Constable of France...1352?-1418.
Armand (är′mŏN′), Charles, Count. Assumed name of *Armand Tuffin,* marquis de la Rouarie. French soldier in the American Revolution 1756—1793.
Armand-Dumaresq (är′mŏN′-dü′mä′rĕsk′), Charles Édouard. French military painter.....1826—1895.
Armengaud (är′mŏN′gō′), Jacques Eugène. French engineer.....1810—1891.
Armfelt (arm′fĕlt), Gustaf Mauritz. Swedish lieut. gen. and courtier.. 1757—1814.
Arminius (ar-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), Jacobus. *Jacob Harmen.* Dutch theologian.1560—1609.
Armitage (är′mĭ-tej), Edward. English painter.....1817—1896.
Armstead (ärm′sted), Henry Hugh. English sculptor.....1828 ——.
Armstrong (ärm′strong), John. British poet and physician.....1709?-1779.
Armstrong, John. Officer in the American Revolution, statesman, and writer. Author of "Newburg Letters".....1758—1843.
Armstrong, Wm. George, Sir. English inventor. [*Armstrong gun.*]...1810 ——.
Arnaldus de Villa Nova (ar-năl′dus deh vĕl′ä no′vä). French physician, theologian, astrologer, and alchemist.....1235?-1314.
Arnason (är′nä-son), Jon. Icelandic author.....1819—1888.
Arnaud (är′nō′), Henri. Pastor and leader of the Waldenses.....1641—1721.
Arnauld (är′nō′), Angélique. French nun and writer.....1624—1684.

Arnauld (ärʹnōʹ), Antoine. *The Great.* French philosopher ..... 1612—1694.
Arnault (ärʹnōʹ), Vincent Antoine. French author ..... 1766—1834.
Arnd (arnt), Johann. German Lutheran theologian and writer ..... 1555—1621.
Arndt (arnt), Ernst Moritz. German poet ..... 1769—1860.
Arne (arn), Thomas Augustine. English musician and composer ..... 1710—1778.
Arngrimsson (ärnʹgrim-son), Eystein. Icelandic poet. [*Lily.*] ..... —— 1361?
Arnim (arʹnĭm), Elisabeth *or* Bettina. German authoress ..... 1785—1859.
Arnim, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count. Prussian diplomatist ..... 1824—1881.
Arnim, von (fon arʹnĭm), Hans Georg von Arnim-Boytzenburg. German diplomatist and general ..... 1581—1641.
Arnim, von, Ludwig Joachim. German poet ..... 1781—1831.
Arnobius (ar-nōʹbĭ-us), Afer. Rhetorician of Numidia ..... fl. 290?
Arnold (ärʹnold) of Brescia, *or* **Arnaldo** (ar-nälʹdo). Italian reformer. —— 1155.
Arnold, Arthur. English social reformer ..... 1833 ——.
Arnold, Benedict. American general in the Revolution, and traitor ..... 1741—1801.
Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet. [*Light of Asia.*] ..... 1832 ——
Arnold, John. English horologer and inventor ..... 1736—1799.
Arnold, Matthew. *Son of Thos. Arnold.* English poet and essayist ..... 1822—1888.
Arnold, Samuel Greene. Rhode Island historian ..... 1821—1881.
Arnold, Thomas (of Rugby). English teacher and historian ..... 1795—1842.
Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. English editor of school classics ..... 1800—1853.
Arnold von Winkelried (arʹnold von wingkʹĕl-reed; *Ger. pron.* arʹnolt fon winkʹel-reet). Swiss patriot ..... —— 1386?
Arnott (arʹnŏt), Neil. Scottish physician and natural philosopher ..... 1788?-1874.
Arnoul (arʹnooʹ). Bishop of Lisieux and writer ..... —— 1182.
Arnould (arʹnooʹ), Ambrose Marie. Fr. political economist and author ..... 1750—1812.
Arnould-Plessy (ärʹnooʹ-plāʹseeʹ). Called *Jeanne Sylvanie Plessy.* French actress ..... 1819 ——.
Aromatari, degli (dālʹyee ä-ro-mä-täʹree), Giuseppe. Italian physician and naturalist ..... 1586?-1660.
Arouët (ä'rōō-āʹ). See VOLTAIRE.
Arpad (ärʹpăd). Founder of the Hungarian monarchy ..... 869— 907.
Arreboe (arʹeh-boʹeh), Anders Christensen. Danish poet ..... 1587—1637.
Arrhenius (ăr-reeʹnĭ-us), Clas, *or* Claudius. Swedish historian ..... 1627—1695.
Arrian (ărʹĭ-an), Flavius. Greek historian ..... 146— 170.
Arriaza (ärʹre-äʹthä), Juan Bautista. Spanish poet ..... 1770—1837.
Arrivabene (är-ree-vä-bāʹnā), Giovanni, Count. Italian patriot and exile ..... 1787—1881.
Arrom (ärʹrom), Cecilia Francisca Josefa, born Boehl de Faber (böl deh fäʹber). *Fernan Cabellero.* Spanish novelist ..... 1797—1877.
Arrowsmith (ărʹo-smith), Aaron. English geographer ..... 1750—1823.
Arrowsmith, John. English Puritan divine ..... 1602—1659.
Arsaces (arʹsa-seez, *or* ar-sāʹseez). Founder of the kingdom of Parthia. d. B. C. 250?
Arsinoë (ar-sĭnʹo-e). Daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt ..... B. C. 316?
Artaud (arʹtōʹ). Nicolas Louis. French writer and Greek scholar ..... 1794—1861.
Artaxerxes (ärʹtaks-ĕrksʹeez) **I.** *Longimʹanus.* King of Persia ..... B. C. —— 425.
Artaxerxes II. *Mnemon.* King of Persia ..... B. C. —— 362.
Artedi (ar-täʹdee), Peter. Swedish naturalist ..... 1705—1735.
Artemisia (ärʹte-mĭshʹĭ-ä). Queen of Halicarnassus ..... fl. B. C. 480.
Artemisia. Consort of Mausolus, Prince of Caria ..... fl. B. C. 350?
Arteveld, van (vän ärʹta-velt), *or* **Artevelde** (ärʹta-vĕl-deh), Jacques *or* Jacmart, *Eng.* Jacob. *Brewer of Ghent.* Popular leader of Ghent ..... 1300?-1345.
Arteveld, van, Philip. *Son of preceding.* Chief of the insurrection in Flanders ..... 1340—1382.
Arthur (ärʹthur). British king, and hero of the Round Table ..... fl. 5th or 6th c.
Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first President of the United States ..... 1830—1886.
Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story-writer ..... 1809—1885.
Artigas (ar-teeʹgäs), José. Dictator of Uruguay ..... 1755—1851.
Arundel (ărʹun-del), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1353—1413.
Arvieux, d' (dărʹveʹuhʹ), Laurent, Chevalier. French orientalist ..... 1635—1702.
Aryabhatta (ărʹya-batʹa) *or* **Aryabahr** (ărʹya-bärʹ). Hindoo mathematician and astronomer. Earliest known algebraist ..... fl. 5th c.
Asbjörnsen (äs-byörnʹsen), Peter Christian. Norwegian author ..... 1812—1885.
Asbury (ăsʹbĕr-ĭ), Francis. First Methodist bishop in America ..... 1745—1816.
Ascham (ăsʹkam), Roger. Instructor of Queen Elizabeth ..... 1515—1568.
Asclepiades (as-kle-pīʹa-deez), Bithyʹnus. Greek physician ..... B. C. —— 124?
Aselli (ä-selʹlee) *or* **Asellio** (ä-selʹle-o), Gasparo. Italian anatomist ..... 1580?-1626.
Asfandiyar (äs-foon-dee-yärʹ). Persian hero. See ISFANDIYAR.
Asgill (ăsʹgil), Charles, Sir. English general ..... 1762—1823.
Ashburner (ăshʹburn-er), Charles Albert. American geologist ..... 1854—1889.
Ashburnham (ăshʹburn-am), John. English Royalist ..... 1603—1671.
Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord. Eng. financier and diplomatist ..... 1774—1848.
Ashe (ăsh), John. American Revolutionary patriot ..... 1721—1781.
Ashe, Thomas. English poet ..... 1836—1889.
Ash'e, Ash'i, *or* **As'ser**, Rab. Jewish savant. Author or compiler of the Gemara of the Babylonian Talmud ..... 353— 427.
Ashmole (ăshʹmōl), Elias. English antiquary ..... 1617—1692.
Ashmun (ăshʹmun), Jehudi. American philanthropist ..... 1794—1828.
Ashpitel (ăshʹpit-el), Arthur. English architect and archæologist ..... 1807—1869.
Asinari (ä-se-näʹree), Federigo. Count of Camerano. Italian poet ..... 1527—1576.
Askew, Ascough (ăsʹkū), *or* **Ayscough** (āsʹkū), Anne. English Lutheran martyr ..... 1521—1546.
Asoka (a-soʹka). King of Magadha, India ..... B. C. 223.
Aspasia (as-pāʹshĭ-ä) of Miletus. Mistress of Pericles ..... B. C. 470?—410?
Asper (äsʹper), Hans. Swiss painter ..... 1499—1571.
Aspertini (äs-pĕr-tee'nee), Amico. Bolognese painter ..... 1474—1552.
Asquini (äs-kwee'nee), Fabiano, Count. Italian rural economist ..... 1726—1818.
Assarotti (äs-sä-rotʹtee), Ottavio Giovanni Battista. Italian priest, and teacher of the deaf and dumb ..... 1753—1829.
Assas, d' (däʹsäʹ), Nicolas, Chevalier. Fr. captain of regt. of Auvergne. —— 1760?
Assemani (äs-sa-mäʹnee), Giuseppe Simone. Syrian orientalist ..... 1687—1768.
Assen (äsʹsen), Cornelis Jacobus. Dutch legist ..... 1788—1859.
Asser (äsʹer), John. English bishop. Biographer of Alfred the Great. —— 909.
Assheton (ăshʹtun), William. English divine ..... 1641—1711.
Assollant (äʹsoʹlôNʹ), Jean Baptiste. French novelist ..... 1827—1886.
Ast (äst), Georg Anton Friedrich. German scholar and teacher ..... 1776—1841.
Astbury (ăstʹbĕr-ĭ), John, of Shelton. English potter ..... 1688?-1743.
Astell (ăsʹtel), Mary. English authoress ..... 1668—1731.
Astle (ăsʹl), Thomas. English antiquary ..... 1735—1803.
Astley (ăstʹlĭ), Jacob, Sir, Lord. English Royalist general ..... 1579—1652.
Astor (ăsʹtor), John Jacob. American capitalist. Founder of the Astor Library in New York ..... 1763—1848.
Astor, William Backhouse. *Son of John Jacob.* American capitalist ..... 1792—1875.
Astruc (äs'trükʹ), Jean. French medical writer and teacher ..... 1684—1766.
Atahualpa (ä-tä-hwälʹpä) *or* **Atabalipa** (ä-tä-bä-lēʹpä). Last Inca king of Peru ..... —— 1533.
Athanasius (ăth-a-nāʹshĭ-us), Saint. Greek father of the church ..... 296?- 373.
Athelstan *or* **Æthelstan** (ĕthʹel-stăn). King of England ..... 895?- 940.
Athenagoras (ath-e-năgʹo-ras). Greek philosopher ..... fl. 168.
Athénas (äʹtāʹnäs'), Pierre Louis. French rural economist ..... 1752—1829.
Atkinson (ătʹkin-son), Edward. American writer on political economy. 1827 ——.
Atkinson, Joseph Beavington. English art critic ..... 1822—1886.
Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. English landscape painter and traveler ..... 1799—1861.
Atlee (ătʹlee), Washington Samuel. American surgeon and writer ..... 1808—1878.
Atondo y Antillon (ä-tonʹdo e än-tēl-yŏnʹ), Don Isidoro. Spanish admiral, and explorer of Lower California ..... fl. 1683.
Attâr-Ferid-ed-Din (ät-tawrʹ-fĕh-reedʹ-ed-deenʹ). Persian poet ..... 1119—1202.
Atterbom (ätʹer-bom), Peter Daniel Amadeus. Swedish poet ..... 1790—1855.
Atterbury (ătʹer-ber-ĭ), Francis. Bishop of Rochester ..... 1662—1732.
Atticus (ătʹĭ-kus), Titus Pomponius. Roman philosopher ..... B. C. 109— 32.
Attila (ătʹĭl-a). *The Scourge of God.* King of the Huns ..... —— 454.
Attucks (ătʹtuks), Crispus. Mulatto leader killed in the Boston massacre ..... —— 1770.
Attwood (ătʹwo͝od), George. English mathematician ..... 1746—1807.
Auber (oʹbêrʹ), Charles Auguste, Abbé. French poet and archæologist. 1804—1892.
Auber, Daniel François Esprit. French musician and composer ..... 1782—1871.
Aubert (oʹbêrʹ), Jean Louis, Abbé. French poet, critic, and fabulist ..... 1731—1814.
Aubert du Bayet (oʹbêrʹ dü bāʹyāʹ), Jean Baptiste Annibal. French general ..... 1759—1797.
Aubertin (oʹbĕrʹtăNʹ), Charles. French professor and author ..... 1825 ——.
Aubery (oʹbreʹ), Antoine. French historical writer ..... 1616—1695.
Aubignac (oʹbēn'yäkʹ), François Hédelin, Abbé. French dramatist ..... 1604—1676.
Aubigné, d' (dōʹbēn'yāʹ), Théodore Agrippa. French historian and satiric poet ..... 1550—1630.
Aublet (oʹblāʹ), Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée. French botanist ..... 1720—1778.
Aubrey (awʹbrĭ), John. English topographer and antiquary ..... 1626—1697.
Aubry (oʹbreʹ), Claude Charles, Count de la Boucharderie. Fr. general. 1773—1813.
Aubry-Lecompte (oʹbreʹleh-kŏNtʹ), Hyacinthe Louis Victor Jean Baptiste. French engraver ..... 1797—1858.
Aubusson, d' (dōʹbüʹsôNʹ), Pierre. French warrior and statesman ..... 1423—1503.
Auchmuty (ŏkʹmu-tĭ), Samuel. American divine and Loyalist ..... 1722—1777.
Auchmuty, Samuel, Sir. *Son of preceding.* British general ..... 1756—1822.
Auckland (awkʹland), George Eden, Earl of. Gov. general of India ..... 1784—1849.
Audebert (ōdʹbêrʹ), Jean Baptiste. French naturalist and engraver ..... 1759—1800.
Audenaerde, van (vän ow-dehʹnärʹdeh), Robert. Flemish painter and engraver ..... 1663—1743.
Audiffredi (ow-dĕfʹ-frāʹdee), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer ..... 1714—1794.
Audiffret, d' (dōʹdeʹfrāʹ), Charles Louis Gaston, Marquis. French financier and senator ..... 1787—1878.
Audiffret-Pasquier d' (dōʹdeʹfrāʹ-päs/keʹäʹ), Edmé Armand Gaston, duke. French politician ..... 1823 ——.
Audiguier, d' (dōʹdeʹgeʹäʹ), Vital, Sieur de la Ménor. French poet ..... 1569?-1624.
Audley (awdʹlĭ), Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England ..... 1488—1544.
Audouin (oʹdo͞oʹăNʹ), Jean Victor. French entomologist ..... 1797—1841.
Audran (oʹdrŏNʹ), Gérard. French historical engraver ..... 1640—1703.
Audrein (oʹdrĂNʹ), Yves Marie. French ecclesiastic and politician ..... 1750?-1800.
Audsley (awdzʹlĭ), George Aschdown. English architect ..... 1838 ——.
Audubon (awʹdu-bon), John James. American ornithologist ..... 1780—1851.
Auenbrugger von Auenbrug (owʹen-bro͞ogʹer fon owʹen-bro͞og), Leopold. Physician at Vienna, and inventor of percussion ..... 1722—1809.
Auer (owʹer), Anton. Bavarian porcelain painter ..... 1777—1814.
Auerbach (owʹer-bäk), Berthold. German Jewish novelist ..... 1812—1882.
Auersperg (ŏwʹer-spĕrg), Adolph William Daniel, Prince. Austrian statesman ..... 1821—1885.
Auersperg, von (fon owʹer-spĕrg), Anton Alexander, Count. *Anastasius Grün.* German poet ..... 1806—1876.
Auffenberg, von (fon owfʹen-bĕrg), Joseph, Baron. German dramatic poet ..... 1798—1857.
Aufrecht (owʹfrĕĸt), Theodor. German orientalist ..... 1821 ——.
Auger (oʹzhäʹ), Athanase, Abbé. French political and classical writer. 1734—1792.
Auger, Hippolyte Nicolas Just. French novelist ..... 1797—1881.
Augereau (ōzhʹrōʹ), Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione. Marshal of France ..... 1757—1816.
Augier (oʹzhe-äʹ), Guillaume Victor Émile. French dramatist and poet. 1820—1889.
Auguis (oʹgēsʹ), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French revolutionist ..... 1742—1810.
Augurelli (ow-goo-rĕlʹlee), Giovanni Aurelio. Italian Latin poet ..... 1454?-1537.
Augusti (ow-go͞osʹtee), Christian Johann Wilhelm. German theologian. 1771—1841.
Augustin (oʹgüsʹtĂNʹ), Jean Baptiste Jacques. Fr. miniature painter ..... 1759—1832.
Augustine *or* **Austin**, Saint. Apostle of the English ..... —— 607?
Augustine, Saint (sānt awʹgus-tĭn). Numidian bishop of Hippo ..... 354— 430.
Augustinus (-tīʹnus), Antonius. Archb. of Tarragona. Spanish jurist. 1516?-1586.
Augustus Cæsar (awʹgūs'tus seeʹzar). First Roman emperor ..... B. C. 63—A. D. 14.
Augustus I., Frederick. Elector of Saxony, and king of Poland ..... 1670—1733.
Aulich (owʹlik), Ludvik. Hungarian general ..... 1792—1849.
Aulnaye, de l' (deh lōʹnāʹ), François Henri Stanislas. French writer ..... 1739—1830.
Aulnoy (oʹnwäʹ), Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville, Countess of. French authoress. [*Fairy Tales.*] ..... 1650?-1705.
Aumale, d' (dōʹmälʹ), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. A chief of the League. 1554—1631.
Aumale, d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French general. Son of King Louis Philippe ..... 1822 ——.
Aumont, d' (dōʹmŏNʹ), Jean. French general and marshal ..... 1522—1595.
Aurangzeb, Aurungzebe, *or* **Aurungzeb** (ōʹrŭng-zebʹ *or* -zābʹ). Emperor of Hindostan. *Alamgir I.* ..... 1619—1707.
Aurelian (aw-reʹlĭ-an), Claudius Domitius. Roman emperor ..... 212?- 275.
Aurelio (ow-räʹle-o), Giovanni Muzio. Italian Latin poet ..... fl. 1520.
Aure'lius Antoni'nus, Marcus. See ANTONINUS, M. Aurelius.
Aurelle de Paladines, d' (dōʹrĕlʹ deh päʹläʹdeenʹ), Claude Michel Louis. French general ..... 1804—1877.
Aurispa (ow-rĕsʹpä), Giovanni. Italian writer and scholar ..... 1369—1459.
Aurivillius (aw-rĭ-vĭlʹĭ-us), Carl. Swedish orientalist ..... 1717—1786.
Ausonius (aw-sōʹnĭ-us), Decimus Magnus. Latin poet and teacher ..... 310?- 392.
Austen (awsʹten), Jane, Miss. English novelist ..... 1775—1817.
Austin (awsʹtin), Alfred. English poet and critic ..... 1835 ——.
Austin, Sarah, born Taylor. English writer and translator ..... 1793—1867.
Austin, Stephen F. Founder of the first colony of Texas ..... 1790?-1836.
Autenrieth, von (fon owʹten-reet), Johann Hermann Ferdinand. German physician and medical writer ..... 1772—1835.
Autran (oʹtrŏNʹ), Joseph. French poet ..... 1813—1877.
Auvergne, d' (dōʹvêrñʹ), Pierre. French troubadour ..... —— 1215?
Auvray (oʹvrāʹ), Félix. French painter ..... 1800—1833.
Auzout (oʹzooʹ), Adrien. French mathematician ..... 1630—1691.
Auzoux (oʹzooʹ), Thomas Louis Jérome. French physician and inventor. 1797—1880.
Avalos, d' (däʹvälʹōs), Ferdinando, Marquis of Pescara. Neapolitan general ..... 1489?-1525.
Avanzi, d' (däʹvänʹzee), Jacopo di Paolo. Italian painter ..... fl. 1376.
Avanzini (ä-vän-zeeʹnee), Giuseppe. Ital. mathematician and physicist. 1753—1827.
Avaux, d' (däʹvōʹ), Claude de Mesmes, Count. French diplomatist ..... 1595?-1650.
Aveiro (ä-väʹe-ro), José de Mascarenhas, Don, Duke of. Portuguese conspirator ..... 1708—1759.
Avellaneda (ä-vĕl-yäʹnāʹdä), Nicolas. President of Argentine Republic. 1836—1885.
Avellaneda, de (däʹ ä-vĕl-yäʹnāʹdä), Gertrudis Gomez. Spanish poetess. 1816—1873.

Born. Died.

Avelloni (ä-vel-lo′nee), **Francesco.** Italian dramatist ..... 1756—1837.
Avempace (ä-vem-pä′thä). (Ibn As-Saigh Ibn Bajja.) Spanish Arabian philosopher ..... ——1138-9.
Aventi′nus, Johannes. Real name *Johann Turmair.* Bavarian historian ..... 1477—1534.
Avenzoar (äv′en-zō′ar), *Ar.* **Ibn Zohr** (Ib′n zōhr). Arabian physician 1075?-1162.
Averani (ä-vä-rä′nee), Benedetto. Florentine classical scholar ..... 1645—1707.
Averroës (a-vĕr′o-ēz). *Ibn Roshd.* Arabian philosopher and physician 1120—1198.
Avezac, d' (dăv′zăk′), Marie Armand Pascal. French geographer ..... 1800—1875.
Avicenna (av-e-sĕn′a), *Ar.* **Ibn Sina** (Ib′n sē′nä). Mohammedan physician and philosopher ..... 980—1037?
Avila, de (dā ä′ve-lä), Gil Gonzalez. Spanish divine and historian ..... 1578—1658.
Aviler (ä′ve′lā′), Augustin Charles. French architect ..... 1652—1700.
Avitus (a-vī′tus), Saint. Archbishop of Vienne, France. Latin poet .. —— 525.
Avrigny, d' (dä′vrēn′ye′), Charles Joseph Lœillard. French poet ..... 1760—1823.
Avrigny, d', Hyacinthe Robillard. French historian ..... 1675—1719.
Avril (ä′vrēl′), Jean Jacques. French engraver ..... 1744—1832.
Axon (ăks′on), William Edward Armytage. Engiish author ..... 1846 ——.
Ayala, de (dā ä-yä′lä), Balthasar. Flemish jurist ..... 1548?-1584.
Ayala, de, Juan Bautista. Explorer of San Francisco Bay ..... fl. 1775?
Ayala, de, Pedro Lopez. Spanish historian and poet ..... 1332—1407.
Ayeshah (ā′e-sha, *or* ī′e-shä). Favorite wife of Mohammed ..... 611— 678.
Aylesbury (ālz′ber-ĭ), Thomas, Sir. English patron of learning ..... 1576—1657.
Aylett (ā′lĕt), Robert. English religious poet ..... 1583—1655?
Aylon, de (dā īl-yōn′), Lucas Vásquez. Companion of Cortez ..... —— 1526.
Aylmer (āl′mer), John. Tutor to Lady Jane Grey ..... 1521—1594.
Aymar (ā-mär′), Jacques. French impostor ..... 1662—1715?
Ayolas, de (dā ä-yo′läs) *or* **d' Ayolas** (dä-yō′läs), Juan. Spanish adventurer ..... —— 1538.
Ayrault (ā′rō′), Pierre. French jurist ..... 1536—1604.
Ayrer (ī′rer) *or* **Eyer** (ī′er), Jacob. German dramatic poet ..... —— 1605.
Ayscough (ās′kū), Samuel, Rev. English antiquary and writer ..... 1745—1804.
Ayscue (ās′kū) *or* **Ayscough,** George, Sir. English admiral ..... fl. 1646—1671.
Aytoun (ā′toon), William Edmondstoune. Scottish professor and poet. 1813—1865.
Aytta (it′tä), Wigle van, Van Swichem. Dutch jurist and statesman ... 1507—1577.
Ayub Khan (ī′yōob′ kän). Governor of Herat ..... 1849? ——.
Ayuso (ä-yōō′so), Francisco Garcia. Spanish philologist ..... 1835 ——.
Azaïs (ä′zä′ēs′), Pierre Hyacinthe. French philosopher ..... 1766—1845.
Azanza, de (dā ä-thän′thä), José Miguel. Spanish statesman ..... 1746—1826.
Azara, de (dā ä-thä′rä), Felix, Don. Spanish naturalist ..... 1746—1811.
Azeglio, d' (däd-zāl′yo), Massimo Taparelli, Marquis. Italian statesman and author ..... 1798—1866.
Azevedo, de (dā ä-zā-vā′do), Ignazio. Portuguese missionary ..... 1527—1570.
Azo, Azzo (ät′zo), *or* **Azoli′nus,** Portius. Italian jurist ..... —— 1225.
Azuni (äd-zoo′nee), Domenico Alberto. Sardinian jurist and antiquary. 1749—1827.
Azzarkal (äz-är-kāl′). Arabian mathematician and astronomer ..... fl. 1000?
Azzoguidi (ät-tso-gwee′dee), Germano. Italian physician and author ... 1740—1814.

B.

Baader, von (fon bä′der), Franz Xaver. Ger. philosopher and mystic .. 1765—1841.
Baan (bän), **van,** Jan. Dutch portrait painter ..... 1633—1702.
Baba-Ali (bä′bä-ä′lee). Dey of Algiers ..... —— 1718.
Babbage (băb′ij), Charles. English mathematician ..... 1791—1871.
Babek (bä′bĕk). *Al Khorremi.* Persian impostor ..... —— 837.
Baber *or* **Babur** (bä′ber), Zahir ed-Din Mohammed. Founder of the Mogul Empire in India ..... 1483—1530.
Babeuf (bä′bœf′), François Noël. French revolutionist ..... 1764—1797.
Babinet (bä′be′nā′), Jacques. French natural philosopher ..... 1794—1872.
Babington (băb′ing-ton), William. British chemist and naturalist ..... 1756—1833.
Babo, von (fon bä′bo), Franz Marius. German dramatist ..... 1756—1822.
Baccio della Porta (bät′cho dĕl′lä por′tä). *Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco.* Italian painter ..... 1469—1517.
Bacciochi (bät-cho′kee), Felice Pasquale. Consort of Napoleon's sister, Marie Elisa ..... 1762—1841.
Bach (bäĸ), Johann Christoph. German composer and organist ..... 1643—1703.
Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. *Son of J. S.* Ger. musical composer 1732—1795.
Bach, Johann Sebastian. Famous German composer and musician ..... 1685—1750.
Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. *Son of J. S.* German musical composer. 1714—1788.
Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. *Son of J. S.* German organist ..... 1710—1784.
Bache (bāch), Alexander Dallas. American philosopher ..... 1806—1867.
Bachelet (bäsh′lā′), Jean Louis Théodore. French historian ..... 1820 ——.
Bachman (bäk′man), John. American naturalist ..... 1790—1874.
Baciccio, Il (ēl bä-cheet′cho). Real name *Giovanni Battista Gaulli.* Genoese painter ..... 1639—1709.
Back (bäk), George, Sir. English arctic navigator ..... 1796—1878.
Backer, van (văn bäk′er), Jakob. *Jacob of Palermo.* Dutch painter .. 1530—1591?
Backhuysen (bäk-hoi′zen), Ludolf. See BAKHUISEN.
Bäckström (bĕk′ström), Per Johan Edvard. Swedish poet ..... 1841 ——.
Bacon (bā′kon), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. English philosopher and statesman ..... 1561—1626.
Bacon, Leonard. American Congregational divine and historian ..... 1802—1881.
Bacon, Nathaniel. Virginian patriot ..... 1642?-1676.
Bacon, Nicholas, Sir. English statesman and lord keeper ..... 1509—1579.
Bacon, Roger, Friar. *The Admirable Doctor.* English philosopher .... 1214?-1294.
Baconthorp (bā′kon-thorp), John. *The Resolute Doctor.* Eng. monk .. —— 1346.
Badalocchio (bä-dä-lok′ke-o). *Sisto Rosa.* Italian painter ..... 1581—1647.
Baden (bä′den), Jakob. Danish philologist ..... 1734—1804.
Badius (bä′de-us), Jodocus *or* Josse. Flemish printer and poet ..... 1462—1535.
Baerle, van (văn bär′leh), *or* **Barlaeus** (bär-lē′us), Gaspard. Dutch theologian and Latin poet ..... 1584—1648.
Baert, de (deh bä′ĕr′), Alexandre Balthasar François de Paule, Baron. French senator and author ..... 1750—1825.
Baez (bä′ess), Buenaventura. President of the Dominican Republic .... 1820?-1884.
Baffin (băf′in), William. English navigator ..... 1584?-1622.
Bagehot (băj′ot), Walter. English essayist and journalist ..... 1826—1877.
Baggesen (bäg′eh-sĕn), Jens Immanuel. Danish poet ..... 1764—1826.
Baglione (bäl-yō′nä), Giovanni. Italian painter ..... 1575?-1650?
Baglivi (bäl-yee′vee), Giorgio. Italian physician and medical writer ... 1669—1707.
Bagnacavallo, Il (eel bän-yä-kä-väl′lo), Bartolommeo. Real name *Bartolommeo Ramenghi.* Bolognese painter ..... 1486—1542.
Bagnoli (bän-yo′lee), Giulio Cesare. Italian dramatic poet ..... —— 1630?
Bagration (ba-grā′shŭn, *or* bä-grä-te-ōn′), Peter Ivanovitch, Prince. Russian general ..... 1762—1812.
Bagshaw (băg′shaw), Edward. English lawyer and political writer .... 1604—1662.
Bähr *or* **Baehr** (bār), Johann Christian Felix. German scholar ..... 1798—1872.
Bahrdt (bärt), Karl Friedrich. German theologian ..... 1741—1792.
Baier (bī′er), Johann Jacob. German physician and naturalist ..... 1677—1735.
Baïf, de (deh bä′ēf′), Jean Antoine. French poet ..... 1532—1589.

Born. Died.

Bailey (bā′lĭ), Gamaliel. American journalist ..... 1807—1859.
Bailey, Jacob Whitman. American microscopist ..... 1811—1857.
Bailey, Nathan. English schoolmaster and lexicographer ..... —— 1742.
Bailey, Philip James. English poet and lawyer ..... 1816 ——.
Bailey, Theodorus. American rear admiral ..... 1805—1877.
Baillie (bā′le), Joanna. Scottish poetess ..... 1762—1851.
Baillie, Matthew. *Brother of Joanna.* Scot. physician and anatomist .. 1761—1823.
Baillon (bä′yŏn′), Ernest Henri. French naturalist ..... 1827 ——.
Baillot (bä′yo′), Pierre Marie François de Sales. French violinist ..... 1771—1842.
Baillou, de (deh bä′yoo′), Guillaume. French medical writer ..... 1538—1616.
Bailly (bā′lĭ′; *Fr. pron.* bä′ye′), Antoine Nicolas. French architect ... 1810—1892.
Bailly, Jean Sylvain. French astronomer ..... 1736—1793.
Baily (bā′lĭ), Edward Hodges. English sculptor ..... 1788—1867.
Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish metaphysician and author ..... 1818—1877.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. American commodore ..... 1774—1833.
Baini (bä-ee′nee), Giuseppe. Italian musician ..... 1775—1844.
Baird (bārd), David, Sir. Scottish general ..... 1757—1829.
Baird, Spencer Fullerton. American naturalist. Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution ..... 1823—1887.
Baius (bā′yus) *or* **De Bay** (deh bā), Michel. Flemish theologian ..... 1513—1589.
Bajazet (băj-a-zĕt′). See BAYAZID.
Bajol (bä′zhō′l′), Jean Marie. French explorer ..... 1849 ——.
Baker (bā′ker), Edward Dickinson. American soldier and senator ..... 1811—1861.
Baker, Samuel White, Sir. English explorer in Africa ..... 1821—1893.
Bakhuisen *or* **Backhuysen** (bäk-hoi′zen), Ludolf. Dutch painter .... 1631—1709.
Balabanof (bä′lä-bä-nŏf′), Marko. Bulgarian author and statesman .... 1837 ——.
Balard (bä′lär′), Antoine Jérôme. Fr. chemist. Discoverer of bromine. 1802—1876.
Balban-Ghayás-uddin (bäl-bän′-gī′äs-ud-deen′). King of Delhi ..... 1206?-1286.
Balbastre (bäl′bästr′), Claude Louis. French organist ..... 1729—1799.
Balbi (bäl′bee), Adriano. Italian geographer ..... 1782—1848.
Balbo (bäl′bo), Cesare. Italian writer and statesman ..... 1789—1853.
Balboa, de (dā bäl-bō′ä), Vasco Nuñez. Spanish adventurer ..... 1475—1517.
Balbuena (bäl-bwā′nä), Bernardo. Spanish poet ..... 1568—1627.
Balchen (bawl′chen), John, Sir. English admiral ..... 1669-70—1744.
Baldaya (bäl-dä′yä *or* bäl-dī′ä), Alfonso Gonçales. Portuguese explorer. fl. 1434.
Balde (bäl′deh), Jakob. German Latin poet ..... 1603—1668.
Baldi (bäl′dee), Bernardino. Italian mathematician and philologist .... 1553—1617.
Baldinger (bäl′ding-er), Ernst Gottfried. German medical writer ..... 1738—1804.
Baldini (bäl-dee′nee), Baccio. Italian engraver ..... fl. 1460—1485.
Baldinucci (bäl-de-noot′chee), Filippo. Florentine artist and writer ... 1624—1696.
Baldovini (bäl-do-vee′nee), Francesco. Italian poet ..... 1635—1716.
Balducci (bäl-doot′chee), Francesco. Sicilian poet ..... 1596?-1642.
Baldung (bäl′dŏŏng), Hans. *Grün.* German painter and engraver .... 1470—1550.
Baldwin (bawld′win) **I.** King of Jerusalem, and brother of Godefroy de Bouillon ..... 1058—1118.
Bale (bāl), John. Bishop of Ossory. British author ..... 1495—1563.
Baléchou (bä′lā′shoo′), Jean Joseph Nicolas. French engraver ..... 1719—1764.
Balen, van (văn bä′len), Hendrik. Flemish painter ..... 1560—1632.
Bales (bālz), Peter. English caligrapher ..... 1547—1610.
Balestra (bä-lĕs′trä), Antonio. Veronese painter ..... 1666—1740.
Balfe (bălf), Michael William. Irish musician and composer ..... 1808—1870.
Balfour (băl′foor *or* băl′fur), Alexander. Scottish author ..... 1767—1829.
Balfour, Clara Lucas. English authoress ..... 1808—1878.
Balfour, James, Sir. Scottish judge ..... —— 1583.
Balfour, John Hutton. British botanist and physician ..... 1808—1884.
Baliol, de (de bā′le-ol *or* băl′yol), *or* **de Balliol** (de băl′ĭ-ol), John. King of Scotland ..... 1249—1315.
Baliol, de, Edward. *Son of John.* King of Scotland ..... —— 1363.
Ball (bawl), Robert Stawell, Sir. English scientific author ..... 1840 ——.
Ball, Thomas. American sculptor ..... 1819 ——.
Ballanche (bä′lŏnsh′), Pierre Simon. French philosopher and writer .. 1776—1847.
Ballantine (băl′an-tīn), William. English lawyer ..... 1812—1887.
Ballantyne (băl′an-tīn), James. Scottish printer and journalist ..... 1772—1833.
Ballou (băl-loo′), Hosea. American Universalist preacher and author ... 1771—1852.
Ballou, Hosea. *Grand-nephew of preceding.* American Universalist clergyman. First president of Tufts College, Massachusetts ..... 1796—1861
Ballue (bä′lü′), Auguste Éléonore Arthur. Fr. statesman and author .. 1835—1894.
Balmés (bäl′mĕs), Jaime Luciano. Spanish polit., theol., and philos .... 1810—1848.
Balsamo (bäl-sä′mo), Paolo. Italian agriculturist and writer ..... 1763—1818.
Baltard (bäl′tar′), Louis Pierre. French architect and engraver ..... 1765—1846.
Balthasar (bäl′tä-zar), Theodor. German. Reputed inventor of the solar microscope ..... fl. 1710.
Balue, de la (deh lä bä′lü′), Jean. French cardinal and intriguer ..... 1421—1491.
Baluze (bä′lüz′), Étienne. French historian ..... 1630—1718.
Balzac, de (deh bäl′zäk′; *Anglicized* băl′zak), Honoré. Fr. novelist ... 1799—1850.
Bamberger (bäm′bĕrg-er), Ludwig. German writer ..... 1823 ——.
Bamboccio (bäm-bŏt′cho). See LAAR, Pieter van ..... 1613—1673.
Bancroft (băng′kroft), George. American historian ..... 1800—1891.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe. American historian ..... 1832 ——.
Bandel, von (fon bän′del), Joseph Ernst. German sculptor ..... 1800—1876.
Bandello (bän-dĕl′lo), Matteo. Italian novelist ..... 1480—1562.
Bandinelli (bän-de-nĕl′lee), Baccio. Italian sculptor ..... 1487—1559.
Bandini (bän-dee′nee), Angelo Maria. Italian antiq. and bibliogr ..... 1726—1800.
Bandtkie (bänt′kyĕ), George Samuel. Polish historian ..... 1768—1835.
Banér (bä′nĕr′) *or* **Banier,** Johan Gustafsson. Swedish field marshal .. 1595—1641.
Banim (bā′nim), John. Irish novelist ..... 1798—1842.
Banks (băngks), Joseph, Sir. English naturalist ..... 1743—1820.
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss, General. American representative in Congress, Governor of Massachusetts ..... 1816—1894
Banneker (băn′e-ker), Benjamin. American negro mathematician ..... 1731—1806.
Banquo (băng′kwo). Scottish thane. Accomplice of Macbeth ..... —— 1066.
Banting (băn′ting), William. London merchant. Published scheme for curing corpulence ..... 1797—1878.
Banville, de (deh bŏn′vēl′), Théodore Faullain. French poet and writer ..... 1823—1891.
Bär, von (fon bĕr), *or* **Baer,** Ernst. German-Russian naturalist ..... 1792—1876.
Barach (bä′räk), Moritz. *Doctor Märzroth.* Austrian author ..... 1818 ——.
Baraguey d'Hilliers (bä′rä′gā′ dēl′yā′), Achille. Marshal of France .. 1795—1878.
Barante (bä′rŏnt′), Amable Guillaume Prosper, Baron de Brugière. French statesman ..... 1783—1866.
Baratier (bä′rä′te-ā′, *or* bä′rä′tyā′), Johann Philipp. French-German precocious youth ..... 1721—1740.
Baratynski (bä-rä-tin′skee), Ergenij Abramovitch. Russian poet ..... 1800—1844.
Barbacena (bar-bä-sā′nä), Feisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of. Brazilian soldier and statesman ..... 1772—1841.
Barbançois, de (deh bar′bŏn′swä′), Charles Hélion, Marquis. French nobleman and agriculturist ..... 1760—1822.
Barbarassa (bär′ba-räs′a), Khair-uddin. Corsair king of Algiers ..... 1466?-1547.
Barbarassa, Arak. *Brother of preceding.* Corsair king of Algiers .... 1474?-1518.
Barbaroux (bär′bä′roo′), Charles Jean Marie. French representative .. 1767—1794.
Barbauld (bär′bawld), Anna Letitia. English writer ..... 1743—1825.

Barbazan, de (dẹh bar′bä′zŏN′), Armand Guilhem, Sire. Fr. general. —— 1432.
Barbé-Marbois (bär′bā′-mär′bwä′). See MARBOIS. 1745—1837.
Barber (bär′bẹr), Francis. American officer in the Revolutionary war. 1751—1783.
Barber, John Warner. American historian. 1798—1885.
Barberini (bär-ba-ree′nee), Francesco. Italian poet. 1264—1348.
Barberini, Francesco. Italian cardinal. Founder of Barberini library. 1597—1679.
Barbet de Jouy (bär′bā′ dẹh zhoo-ee′), Joseph Henri. French archæologist. 1812 ——.
Barbeu-Dubourg (bär′bu͞h′-dü′boor′), Jacques. French naturalist. 1709—1779.
Barbey d'Aurevilly (bär′bā′ dō′rẹ-ve′ye′), Jules. French littérateur. 1808—1889.
Barbeyrac (bär′bā′răk′), Jean. French historian and jurist. 1674—1744.
Barbiano (bar-be-ä′no), Alberico, Count. Italian commander. —— 1409.
Barbier (bär′be-ā′ *or* bärb′yā′), Antoine Alexandre. Fr. bibliographer. 1765—1825.
Barbier, Olivier Alexandre. French bibliographer. 1806 ——.
Barbier de Meynard (-dẹh mā′när′), Casimir Adrian. French orientalist 1827 ——.
Barbiere, del (dĕl bar-be-ā′rā), Domenico. *The Florentine.* Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver. 1506?-1563?
Barbosa (bar-bo′sä), Ayres or Arius. Portuguese philologist and poet. 1460—1530.
Barbosa Machado (bar-bo′sä mä-shä′do), Diego. Port. historian. 1682—1770.
Barbour (bär′bur), James. American statesman. 1775—1842.
Barbour, John. Scottish poet and historian. 1316?-1395.
Barbour, Philip Pendleton. American lawyer and judge. 1783—1841.
Barchou de Penhoen (bär′shoo′ dẹh p'no′ŏN′), Auguste Théodore Hilaire, Baron. French author. 1801—1855.
Barclay (bär′klĭ), Alex. British author. Transl. of "Ship of Fools." 1475?-1552.
Barclay (bär′klā′), Jean. French writer. [*Argênis.*] 1582—1621.
Barclay (bär′klĭ), Robert. Scottish Quaker writer. 1648—1690.
Barclay de Tolly (bär′klā′ dẹh to′le′), Michael, Prince. *Michajl Bogdanovitch.* Russian field marshal. 1761—1818.
Bard (bärd), Samuel. American physician and writer. 1742—1821.
Bardesanes (bär-de-sā′neez). (*Eng.* **Bardaisan,** bär′dā-sän′.) Syrian Gnostic. 155— 200.
Bardi (bär′dee), Girolamo. Italian physician and philosopher. 1603—1670.
Bardin (bär′dăN′), Étienne Alexandre, Baron. French general. 1774—1840.
Bardoux (bär′doo′), Agénor. French author. 1829 ——.
Barebone, Praise God. English fanatic and leather dealer. 1596?-1680.
Barent (bä′rent) *or* **Barentz** (bä′rents), Willem. Dutch navigator. —— 1597.
Barère de Vieuzac (bä′rêr′ dẹh ve′uh′zäk′), Bertrand. French revolutionist. 1755—1841.
Baretti (bä-rĕt′tee), Giuseppe Marcantonio. Italian writer in London. 1716—1789.
Bargagli (bär-gäl′yee), Scipione. Tuscan writer. —— 1612.
Bargès (bär′zhĕs′), Jean Joseph Léandre, Abbé. French orientalist. 1810 ——.
Barham (bär′ạm), Richard Harris. *Thomas Ingoldsby.* English divine and humorist. 1788—1845.
Baring (bā′ring), Francis, Sir. English capitalist and banker. 1740—1810.
Baring-Gould (bā′ring-goold′), Sabine. English author. 1834 ——.
Baritzin (bä-reet′seen), Georges. Roumanian littérateur. 1812 ——.
Barjaud (bär′zhō′), Jean Baptiste Benoît. French writer and soldier. 1785—1813.
Barkah Khân (bar′kä kän), chief of the Kharizmians. —— 1246.
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. American poet and patriot. 1754—1812.
Barlow, Peter. English mathematician. 1776—1862.
Barlow, Thomas Oldham. English painter. 1824—1889.
Barmecides (bär′me-sīdz). *Singular,* **Barmecide** (bär′me-sīd). Famous Persian family noted for its tragic fate about 802.
Barnard (bär′nạrd), Anne, Lady. Scottish poetess. [*Auld Robin Gray.*] 1750—1825.
Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. Amer. educationist. 1809—1889.
Barnard, Henry. American educationist. 1811 ——.
Barnard, John Gross. American soldier. 1815—1882.
Barnave (bär′näv′), Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie. Fr. revolutionist. 1761—1793.
Barnes (bärnz), Albert. Amer. divine. [*Notes on the New Testament.*] 1798—1870.
Barneveldt (bär-neh′vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Dutch statesman. 1547—1619.
Barney (bär′nĭ), Joshua. American commodore. 1759—1818.
Barnum (bär′num), Phineas Taylor. American showman. 1810—1891.
Barocci (bä-rot′chee), Federigo Fiori. Italian painter. 1528—1612.
Baroccio (bä-rot′cho) *or* **Barozzio** (bä-rot′se-o), Giacomo. Called *da Vignola.* Italian architect. 1508—1573.
Baroche (bä′rosh′), Pierre Jules. French statesman. 1802—1870.
Baron (bä′rŏN′), Michel. Called *Boyron.* French actor and dramatic writer. 1653—1729.
Baronio (bä-ro′ne-o), Cesare. Italian cardinal and writer. 1538—1607.
Barracand (bär′ä′kŏN′), Léon Henri. *Léon Grandet.* French poet and novelist. 1844 ——.
Barragan (bär-rä-gän′), Miguel. Mexican general and president. 1789—1835.
Barral (bä′rāl′), Léon. French explorer. 1848—1886.
Barran (bä′rŏN′), Théophile. French sculptor. 1848 ——.
Barras, de (dẹh bä′rä′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count. French revolutionist. 1755—1829.
Barre, de la (dẹh lä bär), Jean François le Fèvre, Chevalier. French victim of religious intolerance. 1747—1766.
Barré (bä′rā′), Colonel Isaac. British officer. Opposed the Stamp Act. 1726—1802.
Barrelier (bär′reh-lyā′), Jacques. French botanist. 1606—1673.
Barreto (bär-rā′to), Francisco. Portuguese missionary and Jesuit. 1613—1663.
Barrett (bär′ẹt), John. Irish classical scholar. 1753—1821.
Barrett, Lawrence. American actor. 1838—1891.
Barrett, Wilson. English actor. 1846 ——.
Barrili (bär-ree′lee), Anton Giulio. Italian writer. 1836 ——.
Barrington (bär′ing-tọn), Jonah, Sir. Irish lawyer and author. 1760—1834.
Barrios (bär′re-ōs), Justo Rufino. Central American statesman. 1835—1885.
Barron (bär′ọn), James. American commodore. 1769—1851.
Barros, de (dā bär′ōs), João. *The Portuguese Livy.* Port. historian. 1496—1570.
Barrot (bä′ro′), Camille Hyacinthe Odillon. French statesman. 1791—1873.
Barrow (bär′ō), Isaac. English theologian and mathematician. 1630—1677.
Barrow, John, Sir. English traveler and geographer. 1764—1848.
Barrundia (bär-roon′de-ä), José Francisco. Statesman of Honduras. 1779—1854.
Barry (bär′ĭ), Charles, Sir. English architect. 1795—1860.
Barry, David, Sir. Irish physician and physiologist. 1780—1835.
Barry, James. Irish historical painter. 1741—1806.
Barry, du (dü bä′re′), Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, Comtesse. Mistress of Louis XV. of France. 1746—1793.
Bartas, du (dü bär′tä′), Guillaume de Salluste. French poet. 1544—1590.
Barth (bärt), Heinrich. German explorer. 1821—1865.
Barthélemy (bar′tā′lme′), Auguste Marseille. French satiric poet. 1796—1867.
Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire (-săN′te′lâr′), Jules. French savant. 1805—1895.
Barthez *or* **Barthès** (bär′tĕss′), Paul Joseph. French medical writer. 1734—1806.
Bartholdi (bär′tol′de′), Frédéric Auguste. French sculptor. 1834 ——.
Bartholin (bär′to-lin) *or* **Bartholinus** (bar-to-lee′nŏs), Thomas. Danish medical writer. 1616—1680.
Bartlett (bärt′let), John Russell. American writer. [*Dictionary of Americanisms.*] 1805—1886.
Bartlett, Josiah, Dr. American patriot. [*Signer of Declaration of Independence.*] 1729—1795.

Born. Died.

Bartlett (bärt′let), Samuel Colcord. American educator. President of Dartmouth College. 1817 ——.
Bartlett, William Henry. English artist, traveler, and writer. 1809—1854.
Bartlett, William Holms Chambers. American scientific writer. 1809—1893.
Bartoli (bär′to-lee), Adolfo. Italian author. 1833—1894.
Bartoli, Daniello. Italian Jesuit and writer. 1608—1685.
Bartoli, pseud. of *Pietro Santi. Perugio.* Italian engraver and painter 1635—1700.
Bartolini (bar-to-lee′nee), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor. 1777?-1850.
Bartolocci (bar-to-lot′chee), Giulio. Italian scholar and ecclesiastic. 1613—1687.
Bartolozzi (bar-to-lot′see), Francesco. Italian engraver. 1727—1815.
Barton (bär′tọn), Benjamin Smith. American naturalist. 1766—1815.
Barton, Bernard. *The Quaker Poet.* English poet. 1784—1849.
Barton, Clara. American philanthropist. 1830? ——.
Barton, Elizabeth. *Holy Maid of Kent.* English fanatic. 1506?-1534.
Bartram (bär′trạm), John. American botanist. 1701—1777.
Bartsch, von (fon bartsh), Johann Adam Bernhard. Austrian engraver. [*Le peintre-graveur.*] 1757—1821.
Barye (bä′rē′), Antoine Louis. French sculptor. 1795—1875.
Baschet (bä′shā′), Armand. French historian. 1829—1886.
Baschi (bäs′kee) *or* **Bassi.** Italian monk. Founder of the order of Capuchins. 1500?-1552.
Basedow (bä′zẹh-do), Johann Bernhard. German educationist. 1723—1790.
Bashkirtseff (bäsh-keert′sĕf), Marie. Russian painter. 1860—1884.
Basil (bā′sil) *or* **Basil'ius,** St. *The Great.* Bishop of Cæsarea. 329— 379.
Basiliscus (bas-ĭ-lĭs′kus). Emperor of the East. —— 477.
Baskerville (băs′kẹr-vĭl), John. English letter founder and printer. 1706—1775.
Basnage de Beauval (bä′näzh′ dẹh bo′väl′), Jacques. French ecclesiastical writer and historian. 1653—1722.
Bassano, Il (ēl bäs-sä′no). Real name *Jacopo da Ponte.* Italian painter 1510—1592.
Bassanville, de (dẹh bä′sŏN′vĕl′), Anaïs Lebrun, Countess. French authoress. 1805—1884.
Bassi (bäs′see), Laura Maria Caterina. Italian authoress, and professor of philosophy. 1711—1778.
Bassompierre, de (dẹh bä′sŏN′pe-ēr′), François, Baron. Marshal of France, courtier, and writer of memoirs. 1579—1646.
Bast (bäst), Friedrich Jakob. German scholar and diplomatist. 1772—1811.
Bastian (bäst′yan), Henry Charlton. English physiologist. 1837 ——.
Bastian (bäs′te-ăn), Philipp Wilhelm Adolf. German ethnologist. 1826 ——.
Bastiat (bäs′te′ä′), Frédéric. French political economist. 1801—1850.
Bastien-Lepage (bäs′te-ŏN′-lẹh-päzh′), Jules. French painter. 1848—1884.
Bateman (bāt′mạn), Kate Josephine. American actress. 1842 ——.
Bates (bāts), Arlo. American writer. 1850 ——.
Bates, Edward. American statesman. 1793—1869.
Bates, Henry Walter. English naturalist. 1825—1892.
Bates, Joshua. American financier in London and philanthropist. 1788—1864.
Báthori (bä′to-ree), Stephen. King of Poland. 1533—1586.
Bathurst (băth′urst), Allen, first earl. English statesman. 1684—1775.
Bathurst, Ralph. English poet, philosopher, and theologian. 1620—1704.
Batoni (bä-to′nee), Pompeo Girolamo. Italian painter. 1708—1786.
Batteux (bä′tuh′), Charles. French critic. 1713—1780.
Batthyányi (bŏt′yän-yee), Lajos, Count. Hungarian statesman. 1806—1849.
Baudelocque (bōd′lok′), Jean Louis. French surgeon. 1746—1810.
Baudin des Ardennes (bō′dăN′ dā′zär′dĕn′), Chas. Fr. vice admiral. 1784—1842.
Baudrillart (bō′drē′yär′), Henri Joseph Léon. French economist. 1821—1892.
Baudry (bō′dre′), Paul Jacques Aimé. French painter. 1828—1886.
Bauer (bow′ẹr), Bruno. German theologian and Biblical critic. 1809—1882.
Bauer, Ferdinand Lukas. German botanical painter. 1760—1826.
Bauer, Georg Lorenz. German orientalist and theologian. 1755—1806.
Bauhin (bō′ăN′), Gaspard. French anatomist and naturalist. 1560—1624.
Bauhin, Jean. French botanist and physician. 1541—1613.
Baumé (bō′mā′), Antoine. French chemist. 1728—1804.
Baume, de la (dẹh lä bōm), Nicolas Auguste. Marshal of France. 1645—1716.
Baumgarten (bowm′gär-tẹn), Hermann. German historian. 1825—1893.
Baumgärtner (bowm′gärt-nẹr), Karl Heinrich. German physiologist. 1798—1886.
Baur (bowr), Ferdinand Christian. German protestant theologian. Professor at Tübingen. Founder of the Tübingen school of theology. 1792—1860.
Bausset, de (dẹh bō′sā′), Louis François. French cardinal and writer. 1748—1824.
Bautain (bō′tăN′), Louis Eugène Marie. Fr. theologian and philosopher. 1796—1867.
Baxter (băks′tẹr), Richard. English nonconformist divine. 1615—1691.
Bayard (bī′ạrd), James Asheton. American statesman. 1767—1815.
Bayard, de (dẹh bā′ạrd ; *Fr. pron.* dẹh bä′yär′), Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier. French warrior. 1473—1524.
Bayazid (bä-yä-zeed′), *or* **Bajazet** (bă-jạ-zet′), **I.** *Ilderîm.* Sultan of the Ottomans. 1347—1402.
Bayer (bä-yār′), Francisco Perez. Spanish antiquary. 1711—1794.
Bayer (bī′ẹr), Gottlieb Siegfried. German orientalist. 1694—1738.
Bayeux (bā′yuh′), George. French jurist and writer. 1752—1792.
Bayle (bāl), Gaspard Laurent. French physician. 1774—1816.
Bayle, Pierre. French philosopher and critic. 1647—1706.
Bayley (bā′lĭ), John, Sir. English judge. [*Laws of Bills of Exchange.*] 1763—1841.
Bayly (bā′lĭ), Thomas Haynes. English poet. 1797—1839.
Bayne (bān), Peter. Scotch writer. 1830 ——.
Baynes (bānz), Thomas Spencer. English writer. 1823 ——.
Bazaine (bä′zān′), François Achille. French general. 1811—1888.
Bazard (bä′zär′), Amand. French socialist. 1791—1832.
Bazhenof (bä′zhä-nov), Vasili Ivanovitch. Russian architect. 1737—1799.
Bazin (bä′zăN′), Antoine Pierre Louis. French philologist. 1799—1863.
Beaconsfield (bĕk′unz-feeld), Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of. 1805—1881.
Beale (beel), Lionel Smith. English medical writer. 1828 ——.
Beaton (bē′tun ; *Scottish pron.* bā′tọn) *or* **Bethune,** David. Cardinal and primate of Scotland. 1494—1546.
Beatrice Portinari (bē′a-trēs por-te-nä′ree ; *It. pron.* bä-ä-tree′chä). Florentine lady immortalized by Dante. 1266—1290.
Beattie (bee′tĭ ; *Scottish pron.* bā′tĭ), James. Scotch poet and writer. 1735—1803.
Beauchamp, de (dẹh bee′chạm), Richard, Earl of Warwick. English general. 1382—1439.
Beauchamp, de, Richard English prelate. Bishop of Salisbury. 1430?-1481.
Beauchamps (bō′shŏN′), Joseph. French astronomer. 1752—1801.
Beauclerk (bō′klark), Topham. Eng. scholar. Friend of Dr. Johnson. 1739—1780.
Beaucourt, de (dẹh bō′koor′), Gaston Louis Emmanuel Du Fresne, Marquis. French historian. 1833 ——.
Beaufort (bū′fort), English cardinal. Bishop of Winchester. 1370?-1447.
Beauharnais, de (dẹh bō′är′nā′), Alexandre, Vicomte. First husband of Josephine, who married Napoleon Bonaparte. 1760—1794.
Beauharnais, de, Eugène. *Son of Alex. and Josephine.* Viceroy of Italy 1781—1824.
Beauharnais, de, Hortense Eugénie. *Daughter of Alexandre and Josephine.* Wife of Louis Bonaparte, and mother of Louis Napoleon. 1783—1837.
Beaumanoir, de (dẹh bō′mä′nwär′), Philippe. French jurist. 1226?-1295.
Beaumarchais, de (dẹh bō′mär′shā′), Pierre Augustin Caron. French dramatic writer. 1732—1799.
Beaumelle, de la (dẹh lä bō′mĕl′), Laurent Angliviel. French writer. 1727—1773.

Beaumont (bō′mŏnt ; *formerly* bū′mŏnt), Basil. English rear admiral. 1669—1703.
Beaumont, Francis. English dramatic poet. Colleague of Fletcher. . . 1586—1615.
Beaumont de la Bonnière, de (dẽh bō′mŏN′ dẽh lȧ bo′nyêr′), Gustave Auguste. French publicist and writer. . . . . 1802—1866.
Beauplan, de (dẽh bō′plŏN′), Guillaume le Vasseur. French geogr. . . . —— 1670?
Beauregard (bō′rgär′), Charles Victor. *Woirgard.* French general. . . 1764—1810.
Beauregard (bō′rẽh-gard′ ; *Fr. pron.* bō′rẽh-gär′ *or* bōr′gär′), Pierre Gustave Toutant. American Confederate general. . . . . 1818—1893.
Beausobre, de (dẽh bō′zobr′), Isaac. French Protestant theologian. . . . 1659—1738.
Beautemps-Beaupré (bō′tŏN′-bō′prȧ′), Charles François. French hydrographer. . . . . 1766—1854.
Beauvais (bō′vȧ′), Charles Théodore. French general and writer. . . . . 1772—1830.
Beauvau, de (dẽh bō′vō′), Charles Juste. Marshal of France. . . . . 1720—1793.
Beauveni (bō′vẽh-ne′), Charles Joseph. French landscape painter. . . . . 1839 ——.
Beccafumi (bĕk-kä-foo′mee), Domenico. Italian painter and sculptor. . 1484—1549.
Beccari (bĕk′kä-ree), Giacomo Bartolommeo. Ital. physician and writer 1682—1766.
Beccari, Odvardo. Italian naturalist. . . . . 1848 ——.
Beccaria, di (de bĕk-kä-ree′a), Cesare Bonesana, Marquis. Italian philosopher and political writer. . . . . 1738—1794.
Becerra (bā-thĕr′rä), Gaspard. Spanish painter and sculptor. . . . . 1520—1570.
Becerra y Bermudez (e bĕr-moo′ĕth), Manuel. Spanish statesman. . . 1823 ——.
Becher (bĕk′er), Johann Joachim. German chemist. . . . . 1635—1685.
Bechstein (bĕk′stīn), Johann Matthäus. German ornithologist. . . . . 1757—1822.
Beck (bĕk), Christian Daniel. German philologist and writer. . . . . 1757—1832.
Beck, John Brodhead. *Brother of T. R.* American physician. . . . . 1794—1851.
Beck, Theodoric Romeyn. American physician and author. . . . . 1791—1855.
Becker (bĕk′er), Christiane Louise Amalie. German actress. . . . . 1778—1797.
Becker, Rudolf Zacharias. German tale writer. . . . . 1753—1813.
Becket (bĕk′et), Thomas à. Archbishop of Canterbury. . . . . 1117—1170.
Beckford (bĕk′ford), William. English author. . . . . 1759—1844.
Becq de Fouquières (bĕk dẽh foo′ke-âr′), Louis Aimé Victor. French writer. . . . . 1831 ——.
Becquerel (bĕk′rĕl′), Alexandre Edmond. French physicist. . . . . 1820—1891.
Becquerel, Antoine César. *Father of Alexandre.* French electrician. . 1788—1878.
Beddoes (bĕd′ōz), Thomas. English physician and chemist. . . . . 1760—1808.
Bede (beed) *or* **Bæda** (bē′dą). *The Venerable.* English monk and ecclesiastical historian. . . . . 672?– 735.
Bedell (be-dĕl′), Gregory Townsend. American divine. . . . . 1793—1834.
Bedford (bĕd′ford), John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of France. . . . 1390?–1435.
Beecher (beech′er), Catherine Esther. *Sister of Henry Ward.* Amer. authoress. . . . . 1800—1878.
Beecher, Henry Ward. American pulpit orator and lecturer. . . . . 1813—1887
Beecher, Lyman. *Father of Henry Ward.* American preacher and theologian. . . . . 1775—1863.
Beechey (bee′chĭ), Frederick Wm. English navigator and naturalist. . 1796—1856.
Beek (bāk), David. Dutch portrait painter. . . . . 1621—1656.
Beer, de (dȧ bār), Taco Hajo. Dutch author. . . . . 1830 ——.
Beethoven, van (vän bā′tō-vẽn), Ludwig. Prussian musical composer. 1770—1827.
Bégon (bā′gôN′), Michel. French antiquary. . . . . 1638—1710.
Behaim (bā′hīm) *or* **Behem** (bā′hĕm), Martin. German navigator, astronomer, and geographer. . . . . 1459?–1506.
Behan (bā′ăn), Hans Sebald. German painter and engraver. . . . . 1500—1550.
Behn (bĕn), Aphra, Mrs. English dramatist, novelist, and poet. . . . . 1640—1689.
Behnes (bānz), William. English sculptor. . . . . 1800?–1864.
Behr (bār), Wilhelm Josef. German publicist. . . . . 1775—1851.
Behrens (bā′rens), Bertha. *Wilhelmine Heinburg.* German novelist. . 1850 ——.
Behring (beer′ing ; *Danish pron.* bā′ring), Vitus. Danish navigator. . . 1680—1741.
Beke (bēk), Charles Tilstone. English traveler and author. . . . . 1800—1874.
Bekker (bĕk′er), Elizabeth. Dutch novelist and poetess. . . . . 1738—1804.
Bekker, Immanuel. German philologist and author. . . . . 1785—1871.
Belcher (bĕl′cher), Edward, Sir. English naval officer and explorer. . . . 1799—1877.
Belcher, Jonathan. American colonial governor. . . . . 1681—1757.
Belgiojoso (bel-jo-yō′so), Christina Trivulzio, Princess of. Italian patriot and writer. . . . . 1808—1871.
Belidor, de (dẽh bā-le-dôr′), Bernard Forest. Fr. engineer and writer. 1693—1761.
Belin de Fontenay (bẽh-lăN dẽh fôNt′nā′). French painter. . . . . 1654—1715.
Belisarius (bei-ĭ-sā′rĭ-us). Roman general. . . . . 505?– 565.
Beljame (bĕl′zhăm′), Alexandre. French writer. . . . . 1842 ——.
Belknap (bĕl′năp), Jeremy. American historian and clergyman. . . . . 1744—1798.
Bell, Alexander Graham. Scot. inventor in Am. [*Bell Telephone.*]. . . . 1847 ——.
Bell, Andrew. Scottish educationist. . . . . 1753—1832.
Bell, Charles, Sir. British anatomist and physiologist. . . . . 1774—1842.
Bell, John. American statesman. . . . . 1797—1869.
Bell, John, of Edinburgh. Surgical writer. . . . . 1763—1820.
Bell, Robert. British journalist and miscellaneous writer. . . . . 1800—1867.
Bell, Thomas. English naturalist. . . . . 1792—1880.
Bella, della (dĕl′lä bĕl′lä), Stefano. Italian etcher in copper. . . . . 1610—1664.
Bellamont (bĕl′ą-mont), Richard Coote, Earl of. English governor of New York and Massachusetts. . . . . 1636—1701.
Bellamy (bĕl′ą-mĭ), Edward. American author. [*Looking Backward.*]. 1850 ——.
Bellamy, George Anne, Mrs. English actress and writer. . . . . 1731?–1788.
Bellamy (bĕl′ă-mi), Jacobus. Dutch poet. . . . . 1757—1786.
Bellamy (bĕl′ą-mĭ), Joseph. American divine and writer. . . . . 1719—1790.
Bellarmino (bĕl-lar-mee′no), Roberto. Ital. card. and controversialist. 1542—1621.
Bellay, du (dü bĕl′ā′), Joachim. *The French Ovid.* French poet. . . . 1524—1560.
Bellenden (bel′en-den), William. Scottish Ciceronian scholar. . . . . 1550?–1633?
Belliard (bā′le′ār′), Augustin Daniel, Count. Fr. general and dipl. . . . 1769—1832.
Bellingham (bel′ing-ham), Richard. Colonial governor of Mass. . . . . 1592—1672.
Bellini (bel-lee′nee), Giovanni. Venetian painter. . . . . 1426?–1516.
Bellini, Vincenzo. Sicilian musical composer. . . . . 1802—1835.
Bellman (bĕl′măn), Carl Michael. Swedish poet. . . . . 1740—1795.
Bellot (bĕl-o′), Joseph René. French arctic navigator. . . . . 1826—1853.
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), Henry Whitney. American Unitarian divine. . . . . 1814—1882.
Belon (bẽh-lôN′ *or* blôN), Pierre. French naturalist and traveler. . . . 1517?–1594.
Belot (bẽh-lo′ *or* blo), Adolphe. French dramatist and novelist. . . . . 1829—1890.
Belsham (bĕl′sham), Thomas. English Unitarian divine and writer. . . . 1750—1829.
Belvedere (bĕl-vă-dā′rā), Andrea. Italian painter. . . . . 1646—1732.
Belzoni (bĕl-zo′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian traveler and explorer. . 1778?–1823.
Bem (bĕm), Józef. Polish general and Turkish pasha. . . . . 1795—1850.
Bembo (bĕm′bo), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer. . . . . 1470—1547.
Benbow (bĕn′bō), John. English admiral. . . . . 1650—1702.
Bendemann (bĕn′dẽh-măn), Eduard. Prussian painter. . . . . 1811—1889.
Benedek, von (fon ba′neh-dĕk), Ludwig. Austrian general. . . . . 1804—1881.
Benedetti (bā-nā-dĕt′tee), Giovanni Battista. Italian mathematician. . . —— 1590.
Benedetti, Vincent. French diplomatist. . . . . 1817 ——
Benedict (bĕn′e-dikt) **XIV.** Cardinal Prospero Lambertini. Pope. . . . 1675—1758.
Benedict, Julius, Sir. German composer in England. . . . . 1804—1885.
Benedict, Saint. Italian founder of the Benedictine order. . . . . 480— 543.
Beneke (bā′neh-keh), Friedrich Eduard. German philosopher. . . . . 1798—1854.
Benezet (bĕn′e-zĕt′), Anthony. French philanthropist. . . . . 1713—1784.
Benfey (bĕn′fī), Theodor. German linguist and orientalist. . . . . 1809—1881.

Benger (bĕng′ger), Elizabeth Ogilvy, Miss. English authoress. . . . . 1778—1827.
Benham (bĕn′ąm), William. English clergyman and author. . . . . 1831 ——.
Beniowsky (bĕn-yov′skee), Moritz August, Count. Hung. adventurer. . 1741—1786.
Benivieni (bā-ne-ve-ā′nee), Geronimo. Florentine poet. . . . . 1453?–1542.
Benjamin (bĕn′ja-min), Park. American poet and journalist. . . . . 1809—1864.
Bennett (bĕn′et), James Gordon. Founder of the "New York Herald". 1795—1872.
Bennett, Wm. Sterndale, Sir. English pianist and composer. . . . . 1816—1875.
Benningsen (bĕn′ing-sẽn), Levin August Theophil, Count. Russ. gen. 1745—1826.
Benoît (bẽh-nwä′), Peter Léopold Léonard. Belgian musical composer. 1834 ——.
Benoît, René. French theologian. . . . . 1521—1608.
Benserade, de (dẽh bŏNs′räd′), Isaac. French court poet. . . . . 1612—1691.
Benson (bĕn′son), Joseph. English Methodist divine and author. . . . . 1748—1821.
Bentham (bĕn′tąm *or* bĕn′thąm), Jeremy. English political and jurisprudential writer. . . . . 1748—1832.
Bentinck, William. Dutch statesman. First earl of Portland. . . . . 1649—1709.
Bentinck (bĕn′tĭngk), William George Frederick Cavendish, Lord. English statesman. . . . . 1802—1848.
Bentivoglio (bĕn-te-vōl′yo), Cornelio. Italian cardinal and art patron. . 1668—1732.
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Richard. English critic and classical scholar. . . . . 1662—1742.
Benton (bĕn′ton), Thomas Hart. American statesman. . . . . 1782—1858.
Bentzon (bĕnt′son), Th. Real name *Marie Thérèse Blanc.* French author. . . . . 1840 ——.
Benvenuti (bĕn-vă-noo′tee), Carlo. Italian math. and philosopher. . . . 1716—1789.
Benvenuti, Pietro. Italian painter. . . . . 1769—1844.
Benzel (bĕnt′sel), Erik. Archbp. of Upsal. Swedish scholar and author. 1675—1743.
Benzoni (bĕn-zo′nee), Geronimo. Italian voyager. . . . . 1519? ——.
Béranger, de (dẽh bā′rôN′zhā′), Pierre Jean. French lyric poet. . . . . 1780—1857.
Bérard (bā′rar′), Auguste. French surgeon. . . . . 1802—1846.
Bérard, Auguste Simon Louis. French statesman. . . . . 1783—1859.
Bérard, Pierre Honoré. French surgeon. . . . . 1797—1858.
Berchem *or* **Berghem** (bĕr′kem), Nicolaas Pietersz. *Van Harlaem.* Dutch landscape painter. . . . . 1620—1683.
Berchoux (bĕr′shoo′), Joseph. French poet. . . . . 1765—1839.
Berendt (bā′rĕnt), Karl Hermann. German explorer in Cen. America. . 1817—1878.
Berengario (bā-rĕn-gä′re-o), Giacomo. (*Lat.* **Berenga′rius.**) *Carpensis.* Italian surgeon and anatomist. . . . . 1475?–1550.
Bérenger de Tours (bā′rôN′zhā′ dẽh toor′). French ecclesiastic. . . . . 998—1088.
Berenice (bĕr-e-nī′se) *or* **Berni′ce** (*Eng.* bĕr′nĭs). Jewish queen. . . . . 28?–aft. 70.
Beresford (bĕr′es-ford), William Carr, Viscount. British general. . . . . 1768—1854.
Beresford, William Charles Delapoer, Lord. English naval officer. . . . . 1846 ——.
Berg (bĕrg), Christen Paulsen. Danish statesman. . . . . 1829—1891.
Bergamasco (bĕr-gä-mäs′ko). See CASTELLO, Giovanni Battista.
Bergasse (bĕr′gäss′), Nicolas. French jurist and writer. . . . . 1750—1832.
Berge, vom (fom bĕr′gẽh), Joachim. German diplomatist. . . . . 1526—1602.
Berger (bĕr′zhā′), Jean Jacques. French senator. . . . . 1790—1859.
Berger (bĕrg′er), Ludwig. German musical composer. . . . . 1777—1839.
Bergerac, de (dẽh bĕrzh′rāk′), Savinien Cyrano. French dramatist and novelist, and notorious duelist. . . . . 1619—1655.
Bergerat (bĕrzh′rā′), Auguste Émile. French littérateur. . . . . 1845 ——.
Bergh (bĕrg), Henry. American philanthropist. Founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. . . . . 1823—1888.
Berghaus (bĕrg′howss), Heinrich. German geographer. . . . . 1797—1884.
Bergman (bĕrg′măn), Torbern Olof. Swedish chemist and naturalist. . 1735—1784.
Bergonroth (bĕr′gon-rōt), Gustav Adolf. Prussian-English historian. . 1813—1869.
Bergsöe (bĕrg′sö), Jörgen Vilhelm. Danish naturalist and novelist. . . . 1835 ——.
Bériot, de (dẽh bā′re′o′), Charles Auguste. Belgian violinist. . . . . 1802—1870.
Berkeley (bĕrk′lĭ, *in Eng.* bärk′lĭ), George. Irish metaphysician. . . . 1684—1753.
Berkeley, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia. . . . . 1610?–1677.
Berlichingen, von (fon bĕr′lĭĸ-ing-ẽn), Gottfried *or* Götz. *The Iron Hand.* German warrior. . . . . 1480—1562.
Berlinghieri (bĕr-lẽn-gẽ-ā′ree), Andrea Vacca. Italian surgeon. . . . . 1772—1826.
Berlioz (bĕr-le-ōz′), Hector. French musical composer. . . . . 1803—1869.
Bernadotte (bĕr-na-dŏt′ *or* bŏr′nä′dŏt′), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Karl XIV. Johan, King of Sweden and Norway. . . . . 1764—1844.
Bernard (bĕr′närd), Claude. French physiologist. . . . . 1813—1878.
Bernard, Saint (sānt bĕr′nard *or* bĕr-närd′ ; *Fr. pron.* sĂN bĕr′närd′). *Bernard de Clairvaux.* French ecclesiastic. . . . . 1091—1153.
Bernard (bĕr′nard), Francis, Sir. Governor of Massachusetts. . . . . 1712?–1779.
Bernardes (bĕr-närd′ĕs), Diego. Portuguese poet. . . . . 1540?–1596.
Bernard de Menthon (bĕr′närd′ dẽh mŏN′tôN′), Saint. Founder of the hospices, Great and Little Saint Bernard. . . . . 923—1008.
Bernardo del Carpio (bĕr-närd′do del kär′pe-o). Spanish soldier. . . . . fl. 9th c.
Bernhard (bĕrn′hart). Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Protestant general. . . . 1604—1639.
Bernhard (bĕrn′hart), Karl. Pseud. of *St.-Aubain.* Danish novelist. . 1800?–1865.
Bernhardi (bĕrn-har′dee), August Ferdinand. Ger. philologist. . . . . 1770—1820.
Bernhardt (bĕrn′härt ; *Fr. pron.* bĕrn′härt′), Rosine Bernhardt. Called *Sarah Bernhardt. Madame Damala.* French actress. . . . . 1844 ——.
Berni (bĕr′nee) *or* **Bernia** (bĕr′ne-ä), Francesco. Ital. burlesque poet. 1490?–1536
Bernier (bĕr′ne-ā′), François. French traveler and physician. . . . . 1630?–1688.
Bernini (bĕr-nee′nee), Giovanni Lorenzo. *The Cavalier Bernini.* Italian painter, sculptor, and architect. . . . . 1598—1680.
Bernoulli (bĕr-nool′yee *or* bĕr′nool-ye′), Daniel. *Son of Johann.* Swiss mathematician and physicist. . . . . 1700—1782.
Bernoulli, Jacob. Swiss mathematician. . . . . 1654—1705.
Bernoulli, Johann. *Brother of Jacob.* Swiss mathematician. . . . . 1667—1748.
Bernstein (bĕrn′stīn), Georg Heinrich. German orientalist. . . . . 1787—1860.
Bernstorff, von (fon bĕrn′storf), Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count. German statesman in Denmark. . . . . 1712—1772.
Beroaldo (bā-ro-äl′do), Filippo. *The Elder.* Ital. scholar and writer. . 1453—1505.
Berquin (bĕr′kăN′), Arnaud. *L'Ami des Enfants.* French writer. . . . . 1749—1791.
Berrien (bĕr′ĭ-en), John McPherson. American lawyer and statesman. . 1781—1856.
Berry *or* **Berri, de** (dẽh bĕr′ĭ ; *Fr. pron.* bā′re′), Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchesse. Daughter of Ferdinand I., K. of the Two Sicilies. 1798—1870.
Berryer (bĕr′e-yā′), Antoine Pierre. French political orator and leader. 1790—1868.
Bersezio (bĕr-sät′se-o), Victor. Italian author. . . . . 1830 ——.
Bert (bĕr), Paul. French physiologist. . . . . 1833—1886.
Bertaut (bĕr′tō′), Jean. French bishop of Séez, and poet. . . . . 1552—1611.
Berthelot (bĕrt′lo′), Pierre Marcellin. French chemist. . . . . 1827 ——.
Berthet (bĕr′tā′), Élie Bertrand. French novelist. . . . . 1815—1891.
Berthier (bĕr′te-ā′), Louis Alexandre. Prince of Wagram and Neufchâtel. Marshal of France. . . . . 1753—1815.
Berthollet, de (dẽh bĕr′to′lā′), Claude Louis, Count. French chemist. . 1748—1822.
Berthoud (bĕr′too′), Ferdinand. Swiss inventor of marine clocks. . . . . 1727—1807.
Bertin (bĕr′tăN′), Louis François. French journalist. . . . . 1766—1841.
Bertini (bĕr-tee′nee), Henri. English and French composer and pianist. 1798—1876.
Bertrand (bĕr′trŏN′), Joseph Louis François. French mathematician. . 1822 ——.
Bertrand, de (dẽh bĕr′trŏN′), Henri Gratien, Comte. French general. . . 1773—1844.
Bertuch (bĕr′tōōĸ), Friedrich Justin. German bookseller and author. . . 1747—1822.
Bérulle (bā′rül′), Pierre. French cardinal, and founder of the Carmelite order in France. . . . . 1575—1629.
Berwick (bĕr′ĭk), James Fitz-James, Duke of. Marshal of France. . . . . 1670—1734.

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Berzelius (bẽr-zee′lĭ-us; *Sw. pron.* bĕr-zĭĭ′le-o͞os), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist.....1779—1848.
Besant (be-sănt′), Walter. English author.....1838 ——.
Bescherelle (bĕsh′rĕl′), Louis Nicolas. Fr. grammarian and lexicogr...1828—1883.
Beskow (bĕs′kov), Bernard. Swedish dramatist.....1796—1868.
Besnard (bĕs′när′), Paul Albert. French painter.....1849 ——.
Bessarion (bĕs-sā′rĭ-on), Johannes, *or* **Basil** (bā′sĭl). Greek cardinal, and patriarch of Constantinople.....1395?-1472.
Bessel (bĕs′el), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian astronomer.....1784—1846.
Bessemer (bĕs′e-mer), Henry, Sir. English engineer and inventor. [*Bessemer steel.*].....1813 ——.
Bessières (bā′se-ĕr′), Jean Baptiste. French marshal.....1768—1813.
Besson (bĕ′sŏn′), Jacques. French mathematician and inventor.....fl. 1569.
Bestuzhef (bĕs-too′zhĕf), Alex. Alexandrovitch. Russian novelist.....1795—1837.
Bestuzhef-Riumin (bĕs-too′zhĕf-roo-meen′), Alexis Petrovitch, Count. Russian diplomatist.....1693—1766.
Betham (bĕth′am), William, Sir. English antiquary and genealogist...1779—1853.
Béthencourt, de (deh bā′tŏn′koor′), Jean, Seigneur. French conqueror of the Canary Isles.....—— 1425.
Bethune (beh-thoon′), George Washington. Amer. clergyman and poet 1805—1862.
Betterton (bĕt′er-ton), Thomas. English actor.....1635?-1710.
Beudant (buh′dŏn′), François Sulpice. French physicist.....1787—1852.
Beurnonville, de (deh bur′nŏn′vēl′), Pierre de Ruel, Marquis. French marshal and statesman.....1752—1821.
Beust, von (fon boist), Friedrich Ferdinand, Count. Ger. statesman..1809—1886.
Beveridge (bĕv′er-ij), William. English prelate and orientalist.....1637—1708.
Bewick (bū′ik), Thomas. English artist and wood engraver.....1753—1828.
Beyle (bāl), Marie Henri. *Stendhal.* French writer.....1783—1842.
Beza (bee′za) Théodore. (*Fr.* **de Bèze**, deh bāz.) French reformer and Calvinistic theologian.....1519—1605.
Biagioli (be-ä-jo′lee), Nicolò Giosafatte. Italian littérateur in Paris....1768—1830.
Bianchi (be-än′kee), Giovanni Battista. Italian anatomist and writer..1681—1761.
Bianchi, Nicomède. Italian historian.....1818—1876.
Bianchini (be-än-kee′nee), Francesco. Italian philos. and mathem.....1662—1729.
Bianconi (be-än-ko′nee), Charles. Inventor of the Irish car system...1786—1875.
Biard (b′yar), François Auguste. French painter.....1800—1882.
Biart (b′yär), Lucien. French naturalist and author.....1828 ——.
Bibbiena (bē-bē-ā′nä). Real name *Bernardo da Tarlatti.* Italian cardinal and author.....1470—1520.
Bichat (be′shä′), Marie François Xavier. Fr. physiol. and anatomist...1771—1802.
Bickersteth (bĭk′er-steth), Edward. English theological writer.....1786—1850.
Biddle (bĭd′l), John. *The Father of English Unitarians.* Eng. theol...1615—1662.
Biddle, Nicholas. American financier. President of the U. S. bank....1786—1844.
Biddle, Nicholas. American naval commander.....1750—1778.
Biedermann (bee′der-män), Friedrich Karl. German historian and statesman.....1812 ——.
Biela, von (fon bee′lä), Wilhelm, Baron. German astronomer.....1782—1856.
Bielski (be-el′skee), Martin. Polish historian.....1495—1575.
Bienville, de (deh bē′ăn′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur. Colonial governor of Louisiana, and founder of New Orleans.....1680—1768.
Bierstadt (beer′stät), Albert. American landscape painter.....1830 ——.
Bigelow (bĭg′e-lō), Erastus Brigham. American inventor.....1814—1879.
Bigelow, Jacob. American physician, botanist, and writer.....1787—1879.
Bigelow, John. American editor and author.....1817 ——.
Bignon (bēn′yŏn′), Louis Pierre Édouard. Fr. historian and statesman.1771—1841.
Bigot (be′go′), Charles Jules. French author.....1844 ——.
Biheron (be′rŏn′ *or* be′eh-rŏn′), Marie Catherine. French anatomist....1719—1786.
Bilderdijk *or* **Bilderdyk** (bĭl′dẽr-dĭk), Willem. Dutch poet.....1756—1831.
Bilfinger (bĭl′fing-ẽr), Georg Bernhard. German philosopher and mathematician.....1693—1750.
Bilguer (bĕl-gĕr′), Johann Ulric. Swiss surgeon and author.....1720—1796.
Billaud-Varenne (be′yō′-vä′rĕn′), Jacques Nicolas. French Jacobin..1756—1819.
Billault (be′yō′), Auguste Adolphe Marie. French statesman.....1805—1863.
Bille (bĭl′eh), Steen Andersen. Danish rear admiral.....1797—1882.
Binet (be′nā′), Jacques Philippe Marie. French math. and astronomer.1786—1856.
Binney (bĭn′ĭ), Amos. American naturalist.....1803—1847.
Binney, Horace. American lawyer and statesman.....1780—1875.
Biörn, *or* **Bjørn, Jonsson** (be-ôrn′ *or* b′yörn yons′son). Icelandic historian.....1574—1656.
Biot (be-o′ *or* b′yo′), Jean Baptiste. French mathematician and philos..1774—1862.
Birague, de (deh bē-räg), René, Cardinal. French statesman.....1507?-1583.
Birch (bûrch), Samuel. English Egyptologist.....1813—1885.
Birch, Thomas. English historian and biographer.....1705—1766.
Bird (bûrd), Golding. English physician and physicist.....1814—1854.
Birdwood (bûrd′wo͝od), George Christopher Molesworth, Sir. English writer on India.....1832 ——.
Birkbeck (bûrk′bĕk), George. English physician and philanthropist...1776—1841.
Birney (bûr′nĭ), James Gillespie. American antislavery politician.....1792—1857.
Biron, de (deh be′rŏn′), Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun. French military commander.....1747—1793.
Bischoff (bĭsh′of), Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. German anat. and physiologist.....1807—1882.
Bishop (bĭsh′op), Henry Rowley, Sir. English musical composer.....1786—1855.
Bismarck-Schönhausen, von (fon bĭz′märk-shön-how′zen), Carl Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. German statesman.....1815 ——.
Björnson (be-yörn′son), Björnstjerne. Norwegian author.....1832 ——.
Black (blăk), Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist.....1810—1883.
Black, Joseph. Scottish chemist and anatomist.....1728—1799.
Black, William. English novelist.....1841 ——.
Black Hawk. *Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak.* American Indian chief.....1767—1838.
Blackie (blăk′ĭ), John Stuart. Scottish author.....1809—1895.
Blackmore (blăk′mōr), Richard, Sir. English physician and poet.....1650?-1729.
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. English novelist.....1825 ——.
Blackstone (blăk′ston), William, Sir. English jurist.....1723—1780.
Blackwell (blăk′wel), Elizabeth. First woman in the United States who received the degree of M. D.....1821 ——.
Blackwood (blăk′wo͝od), William. Scottish pub. [*Blackwood's Mag.*].1776—1834.
Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. American statesman.....1830—1893.
Blainville, de (deh blăn′vēl′), Henri Marie Ducrotay. French zoölogist and physician.....1777—1850.
Blair (blâr), Hugh. Scottish divine and professor of rhetoric.....1718—1800.
Blake (blāk), Robert. British admiral.....1599—1657.
Blake, William. English artist and poet.....1757—1827.
Blakey (blā′kĭ), Robert. English metaphysician.....1795—1878.
Blanc (blŏn), Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles. *Brother of Jean Joseph Louis.* French art critic.....1813—1882.
Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis. French author and politician.....1812—1882.
Blanchard (blŏn′shär′), François. French aëronaut.....1753—1809.
Blanchard (blănch′ard), Samuel Laman. English journalist and writer.1804—1845.
Blanchard, Thomas. American inventor.....1788—1864.
Blanqui (blŏn′ke′), Jérôme Adolphe. French political economist.....1798—1854.

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Blanqui, Louis Auguste. *Brother of the preceding.* French socialistic revolutionist.....1805—1880.
Blennerhassett (blen-ẽr-hăs′et), Harman. Associate of Aaron Burr...1764?-1831.
Blessington (blĕs′ing-ton), Marguerite, born Power, Countess of. Irish woman of letters.....1789—1849.
Blicher (blĭk′er), Steen Steensen. Danish poet.....1782—1848.
Bligh (blī), William. English navigator.....1754—1817.
Blind (blīnt), Karl. German political agitator.....1820 ——.
Blizard (blĭz′ard), William, Sir. English anatomist and surgeon.....1743—1835.
Block (blok), Johanna Kaerten. Dutch female artist.....1650—1715.
Bloemaert (bloo′märt), Abraham. Dutch painter.....1564?-1647.
Bloemen, van (văn bloo′mẽn), Jan Frans. [*Orizonte.*] Belgian painter.1662—1748?
Blom (blom), Karl Magnus. Swedish naturalist and physician.....1737—1815.
Blomfield (blŭm′feeld), Charles James. Bishop of London.....1786—1857.
Blondel (blŏn′dĕl′), François. French architect and military engineer..1617—1686.
Bloomfield (bloom′feeld), Robert. English poet.....1766—1823.
Blouët (bloo′ā′), Paul. *Max O'Rell.* French writer.....1848 ——.
Blücher, von (fon bloo′kẽr; *Ger. pron.* blü′kẽr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal.....1742—1819.
Bluhme *or* **Blume** (bloo′mẽh), Friedrich. German jurist.....1797—1874.
Blum (blo͞om), Robert. German journalist and agitator.....1804—1848.
Blumauer (bloo′mow-ẽr), Alois. German poet.....1755—1798.
Blumenbach (bloo′mẽn-bäk), Johann Friedrich. German naturalist and physiologist.....1752—1840.
Blumenthal, von (fon bloo′mẽn-täl), Leonard. Prussian army officer..1810—1892.
Blunt (blŭnt), Edmund March. American nautical writer.....1770—1862.
Bluntschli (bloontsh′lee), Johann Kasper. German jurist.....1808—1881.
Boabdil (bo-äb-dēl′). *Abú Abdillah. El Chico.* Last Moorish king of Granada.....—— 1536?
Boaden (bō′dẽn), James. English writer.....1762—1839.
Boadicea (bo-ad-ĭ-sē′a). British queen.....—— 62.
Boardman (bōrd′man), George Dana. American missionary.....1801—1831.
Bobadilla, de (dā bo-bä-deel′yä), Francesco. Spanish political administrator. Sent Columbus in chains to Spain.....—— 1502.
Boborikine (bō-bō-ree-kee′nā), Peter. Russian novelist.....1836 ——.
Boccaccio (bok-kät′cho), Giovanni; *in French and old English,* **Boccace** (bo-käss′). Italian novelist.....1313—1375.
Boccage, du (dü bŏ′käzh′), Marie Anne Le Page. French poetess.....1710—1802.
Boccalini (bok-kä-lee′nee), Trajano. Italian satirist.....1556—1613.
Bochart (bo′shär′), Samuel. French scholar and Protestant theologian.1599—1667.
Böckh (bök), August. German philanthropist and antiquary.....1785—1867.
Bode (bo′dẽh), Johann Ehlert. German astronomer.....1747—1826.
Bodenstedt (bo′dẽn-stet), Friedrich Martin. German author.....1819—1892.
Bodin (bo′dăn′), Jean. French political writer.....1530—1596.
Bodley (bŏd′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. Founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford.1544—1612.
Bodmer (bŏd′mẽr), Johann Jakob. Swiss journalist.....1698—1783.
Bodoni (bo-do′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian printer and scholar.....1740—1813.
Boece *or* **Boeis** (boiss). See BOETHIUS.
Boehm (böm), Joseph Edgar. Austrian sculptor.....1834—1890.
Boerhaave (bōr′hăv; *Dutch pron.* boor′hä-vẽh), Herman. Dutch physician and philosopher.....1668—1738.
Boethius (bo-ee′thĭ-us) *or* **Boece** (bo′ăss′), Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus. Roman philosopher and statesman.....470?- 525?
Boethius (bo-ee′thĭ-us) *or* **Boece** (boiss), Hector. Scottish historian...1465?-1536.
Boëtie, de la (deh lä bo′ā′te′), Étienne. French writer.....1530—1563.
Bogardus (bo-gär′dus), James. American inventor.....1800—1874.
Bogdanovitch (bog-dä-no′vich), Ippolit Fedorovitch. Russ. lyric poet.1743—1803.
Bohemond (bō′he-mŏnd) **I.**, Marc. (*Lat.* **Bohemun′dus.**) Prince of Antioch. Norman crusader.....1060?-1111.
Bohlen, von (fon bo′lẽn), Peter. German orientalist.....1796—1840.
Böhm (böm), Theobald. Bavarian flutist.....1794—1881.
Böhme (bö′mẽh) *or* **Böhm** (böm), Jakob. Ger. mystic and visionary..1575—1624.
Bohn (bōn), Henry George. London publisher.....1796—1884.
Böhtlingk (böt′lingk), Otto. German-Russian orientalist. [*Sanskrit German Dictionary.*].....1815 ——.
Boiardo *or* **Bojardo** (bo-yär′do), Matteo Maria, Count of Scandiano. Italian poet.....1434?-1494.
Boieldieu (bo′yĕl′de-ŭh′), Adrien François. French composer.....1775—1834.
Boileau-Despréaux (bwä′lō′-dā′prā′ō′), Nicolas. French poet, satirist, and critic.....1636—1711.
Boisrobert, de (deh bwä′ro′bĕr′), François le Metel. French writer and wit. One of the first members of the French Academy.....1592—1662.
Boissard (bwä′sär′), **Jean Jacques.** French antiquary and poet.....1528—1602.
Boisserée (bwäs′rā′), Sulpice. Prussian architect and antiquary.....1783—1854.
Boissier (bwä′se-ā′), Marie Louis Gaston. French writer.....1823 ——.
Boissieu, de (deh bwä′se′ŭh′), Jean Jacques. French engraver.....1736—1810.
Boissonade (bwä′so′năd′), Jean François. French philologist.....1774—1857.
Boiste (bwäst), Pierre Claude Victoire. French lexicographer.....1765—1824.
Boivin (bwä′văn′), Marie Anne Victoire Gillain. French physician and authoress.....1773—1841.
Boker (bō′kẽr), George Henry. American poet.....1823—1890.
Boleyn (bo͝ol′in), Anne. Wife of Henry VIII. of England.....1507—1536.
Bolingbroke (bŏl′ing-brōōk; *formerly* bo͝ol′ing-brōōk), Henry Saint John, Viscount. English statesman and political writer.....1678—1751.
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vạr; *Sp. pron.* bo-lee′vär), Simon. Liberator of Bolivia.1783—1830.
Bolognini (bo-lŏn-yee′nee), Giov. Battista. *The Elder.* Ital. painter..1611—1688.
Bolton (bōl′tọn), Robert. English Puritan divine and author.....1572—1631.
Bombelli (bom-bel′lee), Rafaello. Italian mathematician.....1530 ——.
Bonaparte (bo′na-pärt′; *It. pron.* bo-nä-pär′tä), Napoleon. Napoleon I. Emperor of the French.....1769—1821.
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent. *Son of Lucien.* Prince of Canino and Musignano. American ornithologist.....1803—1857.
Bonaparte, Jerome. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Westphalia.....1784—1860.
Bonaparte, Joseph. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Naples and Spain.1768—1844.
Bonaparte, Louis. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Holland.....1778—1846.
Bonaparte, Lucien. *Brother of Napoleon I.* Prince of Canino.....1775—1840.
Bonaparte, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. *Prince Napoleon. Son of Jerome.*.....1822—1891.
Bonaparte, Napoleon II., *or* Napoleon François Charles Joseph. *Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa.*.....1811—1832.
Bonaparte, Napoleon III., *or* Charles Louis Napoleon, *known as* **Louis Napoleon.** *Son of Louis.* Emperor of the French.....1808—1873.
Bonaventura (bo-nä-vĕn-too′rä), Saint. *The Seraphic Doctor.* Italian scholastic theologian.....1221—1274.
Bonchamp, de (deh bŏn′shŏn′), Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis. French general.....1759—1793.
Bond (bŏnd), Edward Augustus. English librarian. British Museum..1815 ——.
Bond, George Phillips. *Son of William Cranch.* American astronomer.1826—1865.
Bond, William Cranch. American astronomer.....1789—1859.
Bon de Saint-Hilaire (bŏn deh săn′te′lâr′), François Xavier. French scholar and writer.....1678—1761.

Bondi (bŏn′dee), Clemente. Italian poet. 1742—1821.
Bonheur (bŏ′nur′), Rosalie, Mlle. Called *Rosa.* Fr. painter of animals. 1822 ——.
Boniface, Winfrid, Saint. *The Apostle of Germany.* 680?- 755.
Boniface (bŏn′e-fāss; *Fr. pron.* bo′ne′fāss′) **I.** Pope. —— 422.
Boniface VIII. Cardinal Benedetto Gaetani. Pope. 1228—1303.
Bonnat (bo-nä′), Léon Joseph Florentin. French painter. 1833 ——.
Bonnechose, de (deh bon′shōz′), François Paul Emile Boisnormand. French historian and miscellaneous writer. 1801—1875.
Bonner (bŏn′er), Edmund. Bishop of London. Persecutor. 1500?–1569.
Bonnet (bo′nā′), Charles. Swiss naturalist and philosopher. 1720—1793.
Bonneval, de (deh bon′väl′), Claude Alexandre, Comte. French adventurer. 1675—1747.
Bonneville (bŏn′vil), Benjamin L. E. American soldier and traveler. 1795?-1878.
Bonnivard, de (deh bo′ne′vär′), François. *Prisoner of Chillon.* 1496—1570.
Bonnycastle (bŏn′ĭ-kas′l), John. English mathematician. 1750?-1821.
Bononcini (bo-non-chee′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer. 1670?–aft.1752.
Bonpland (bŏn′plŏn′), Aimé. French botanist and traveler. 1773—1858.
Bonstetten, de (deh bŏn′stĕt-en), Karl Victor. Swiss author. 1745—1832.
Bonvicino (bon-ve-chee′no), Alessandro. *Il Moretto da Brescia.* Italian painter. 1498?-1555?
Boone (boon), Daniel. American explorer and colonizer. 1735—1820.
Boorde (bōrd), Andrew. *Merry-Andrew.* English physician. 1490?-1549.
Booth (booth), Edwin. *Son of Junius Brutus.* American actor. 1833—1893.
Booth, John Wilkes. *Son of Junius Brutus.* Assassin. 1839–1865.
Booth, Junius Brutus. English tragedian. 1796—1852.
Bopp (bŏp), Franz. German philologist. [*Vergleichende Grammatik.*]. 1791—1867.
Borda (bor′dä′), Jean Charles. French mathematician and astronomer. 1733—1799.
Borden (bôr′den), Simeon. American civil engineer. 1798—1856.
Bordeu, de (deh bor′duh′), Théophile. French medical writer. 1722—1776.
Bordone (bor-do′nā), Paride. Italian painter. 1500—1570.
Borelli (bo-rĕl′lee), Giovanno Alfonso. Italian philos. and mathem. 1608—1679.
Borghese (bor-gā′sā), Maria Pauline Bonaparte, Princess. 1780—1825.
Borghesi (bor-gā′see), Bartolommeo, Count. Italian numismatist. 1787—1860.
Borgi (bor′jee), Giovanni. Italian founder of ragged schools. 1732—1802.
Borgia (bor′jä), Cesare. Italian cardinal and military leader. 1457?-1507.
Borgia, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare.* Duchess of Ferrara. —— 1520.
Borgognone (bor-gôn-yō′nā). Called *Ambrogio da Fossano.* Italian painter. 1450?-1524?
Born, von (fon born), Ignaz. German-Hungarian min. and philol. 1742—1791.
Börne (bör′neh), Ludwig. German political writer. 1786—1837.
Borri (bŏr′ree), Giuseppe Francesco. Italian impostor and empiric. 1627—1695.
Borromeo (bor-ro-mā′o), Carlo, Saint. Italian cardinal. 1538—1584.
Borrow (bŏr′o), George. English writer and traveler. 1803—1881.
Boru (bo-roo′). See Brian Boroihme.
Bory de Saint Vincent (bo-re′ deh săn văn′sŏn′), Jean Baptiste Georges Marie. French naturalist and geographer. 1780—1846.
Bosc (bosk), Louis Augustin Guillaume. French naturalist. 1759—1828.
Boscan Almogaver (bōs-kän′ äl-mo-gä-vêr′), Juan. Reformer of Spanish poetry. 1504?-1543?
Boscawen (bos′ka-wen), Edward. English admiral. 1711—1761.
Bosch (bosk) *or* **Bos** (bos), **Hieronymus van Aeken.** Called *Jerom. Le Joyeux.* Dutch painter. 1450?-1518.
Boscovich (bos′ko-vich), Ruggiero Giuseppe. Italian physicist. 1711—1787.
Bosio (bo′se-o), François Joseph, Baron. Italian sculptor. 1769—1845.
Bosquet (bos′kā′), Pierre Joseph François. Marshal of France. 1810—1861.
Bosquillon (bos′ke′yŏn′), Édouard François Marie. French physician and scholar. 1744—1816.
Bosscha (bos′kä), Herman. Dutch philologist and poet. 1755—1819.
Bossi (bos′see), Giuseppe. Italian painter and poet. 1777—1815.
Bossuet (bo′sü-ā′, *almost* bos′swā′), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux, and pulpit orator. 1627—1704.
Bossut (bo′sü′), Charles. French mathematician. 1730—1814.
Boswell (bŏz′wel), James. Biographer of Dr. Johnson. 1740—1795.
Bosworth (bŏz′worth), Joseph. English philologist and clergyman. 1789—1876.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl), James Hepburn, Earl of. Husband of Mary of Scotland. 1536?-1576.
Botta (bot′tä), Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo. Italian historian. 1766—1837.
Botta, Paolo Emilio. French archæologist. 1805?-1870.
Botta, Vincenzo. Italian author. 1818—1894.
Bottalla (bot-täl′lä), Paolo. Jesuit writer. 1823 ——.
Bottari (bot-tä′ree), Giovanni Gaetano. Florentine scholar. 1689—1775.
Bottcher (böt′ger), Johann Friedrich. Inventor of Dresden china. 1682—1719.
Botticelli (bot-te-chĕl′lee), Sandro. *Alessandro Filipepi.* Ital. painter. 1447—1510.
Böttiger (böt′e-ger), **Karl** August. German archæologist. 1760—1835.
Böttiger, Karl Wilhelm. Swedish poet. 1807—1878.
Botts, John Minor. American politician. 1802—1869.
Bouchardon (boo′shar′dŏn′), Edme. French sculptor. 1698—1762.
Boucher (bow′cher), Jonathan. English political writer and philologist. 1738—1804.
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (boo′shā′ deh krâv′kur′ deh pārt′), Jacques. French archæologist. 1788—1868.
Boucicault (boo′se′kō′), Dion. Irish dramatist and actor. 1822—1890.
Boudinot (boo′de-not), Elias. American patriot and philanthropist. 1740—1821.
Bouflers, de (deh boo′flĕr′), Louis François, Duc. Marshal of France. 1644—1711.
Bougainville, de (deh boo′găn′vĕl′) Louis Antoine. French navigator and geographical discoverer. 1729—1814.
Bouguer (boo′gā′), Pierre. French mathematician. 1698—1758.
Bouguereau (boog′rō′), Guillaume Adolphe. French painter. 1825 ——.
Bouillé, de (deh boo′yā′), François Claude Amour, Marquis. French general and writer. 1739—1800.
Bouillon *or* **Bouillon.** See Godefroy de Bouillon.
Bouillon, de (deh boo′yŏn′), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc. French marshal. 1555—1623.
Boulanger (boo′lŏn′zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. French general. 1837—1891.
Boullogne (boo′lŏn′), Bon. French painter. 1649—1717.
Boulton (bōl′ton), Matthew. English engineer. 1728—1809.
Bouquet de la Grye (boo′kā′ deh lä grē′), Jean Jacques Anatole. French hydrographic engineer. 1827 ——.
Bourbaki (boor-bä′ke), Charles Denis Soter. French general. 1816 ——.
Bourbon (boor′bon; *Fr. pron.* boor′bŏn′). A French ducal and royal family.
Bourbon, de (deh boor′bŏn′), Charles, Duc. *Constable Bourbon.* French general. 1490—1527.
Bourdaloue (boor′dä′loo′), Louis. French preacher. 1632—1704.
Bourdon (boor′dŏn′), Sébastien. French painter. 1616—1671.
Bourgeois (bŭr-jois′), Peter Francis, Sir. English painter. 1756—1811.
Bourguet (boor′gā′), Louis. French antiquary and naturalist. 1678—1742.
Bourignon (boo′rēn′yŏn′), Antoinette. Flemish fanatic. 1616—1680.
Bourinot (boo′re-not), John George. Canadian author. 1837 ——.
Bourmont, de (deh boor′mŏn′), Louis Auguste Victor. Comte de Ghaisne. Marshal of France. 1773—1846.
Bourne (boorn), Hugh. English founder of the Primitive Methodists. 1772—1852.
Bourrienne, de (deh boo′re-ĕn′), Louis Antoine Fauvelet. French diplomatist and biographer. 1769—1834.
Boussingault (boo′săn′go′), Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné. French chemist. 1802 ——.
Bouterwek (boo′ter-wĕk), Friedrich. German philosopher and critic. 1766—1828.
Boutwell (bowt′wel), George Sewall. American politician. 1818 ——.
Bouvart (boo′var′), Alexis. French astronomer. 1767—1843.
Bouvier (boo′vyā′), André Marie Joseph. French physician. 1746—1827.
Bouvier (boo-veer′), John. American jurist and writer. 1787—1851.
Bovadilla (bo-vä-deel′yä). See Bobadilla, de.
Bowdich (bow′dich), Thomas Edward. English traveler in Africa. 1791—1824.
Bowditch, Nathaniel. American mathematician. 1773—1838.
Bowdoin (bō′d'n), James. American statesman. 1727—1790.
Bowen (bō′en), Francis. American professor and author. 1811—1890.
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. American journalist. 1826—1878.
Bowles, William Lisle. English poet. 1762—1850.
Bowring (bow′ring), John, Sir. English statesman and linguist. 1792—1872.
Bowyer (bō′yer), William. English printer and scholar. 1699—1777.
Boxhorn (boks′horn), Marcus Zuerius. Dutch historian and critic. 1612—1653.
Boyce (bois), William. English composer and organist. 1710—1779.
Boydell (boi′del), John. Lord mayor of London. Art publisher. 1719—1804.
Boyer (bwä′yā′), Jean Pierre. Mulatto general, and president of Hayti. 1776—1850.
Boyesen (boi′e-sen), Hjalmar Hjorth. Norwegian author in America. 1848—1895.
Boyle (boil), Robert. Irish chemist and philosopher. 1626—1691.
Boylston (boil′ston), Nicholas. Benefactor of Harvard College. 1716—1771.
Boylston, Zabdiel. American physician. 1680—1766.
Bozzaris *or* **Botzaris** (bot′sä-ris; *popularly called* boz-zăr′is), Marcos. Greek patriot. 1790?-1823.
Brabourne (brā′burn), Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, Lord. English writer and politician. 1829—1893.
Bracciolini (brät-cho-lee′nee), Francesco. *Dell' Api.* Italian poet. 1566—1646.
Braddock (brăd′ok), Edward. British general in America. 1695?-1755.
Braddon (brăd′on), Mary Elizabeth. English novelist. 1837 ——.
Bradford (brăd′ford), William. Second governor of Plymouth colony. 1589—1657.
Bradford, William. First printer in Pennsylvania. 1663—1752.
Bradlaugh (brăd′law), Charles. English agitator. 1833—1891.
Bradley (brăd′lĭ), Edward. *Cuthbert Bede.* English author. 1827—1889.
Bradley, James. English astronomer. 1693—1762.
Bradshaw (brăd′shaw), John. English judge. 1602—1659.
Bradstreet (brăd′street), Anne. New England poetess. 1612—1672.
Bradstreet, John. American major general. 1711—1774.
Bradstreet, Simon. Colonial governor of Massachusetts. 1603—1697.
Bradwardine (brăd′war-deen), Thomas. *The Profound Doctor.* Archbishop of Canterbury. 1290?-1349.
Braga (brä′gä), Teofilo. Portuguese author. 1843 ——.
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. American Confederate general. 1817—1876.
Brahe (brā *or* brä; *Danish pron.* brä′ĕ), Tycho. Danish astronomer. 1546—1601.
Brahms (bräms), Johannes. German musical composer. 1833 ——.
Brainerd (brā′nerd), David. American missionary to the Indians. 1718—1747.
Bramah (brā′ma), Joseph. English inventor of Bramah press. 1748—1814.
Bramante d' Urbino (brä-män′tā door-bee′no), Donato Lazzari. Italian architect, painter, poet, and musician. 1444—1514.
Brande (brănd), William Thomas. English chemist. 1788—1866.
Brandes (brän′dĕs), Georg Maurice Cohen. Danish author. 1842 ——.
Brandis (brän′dis), Christian August. Ger. historian of Greek philos. 1790—1867.
Brant (brănt), Joseph. *Thayendanegea.* Mohawk chief. 1742?-1807.
Brantome (brŏN′tōm′), Pierre de Bourdeilles. French historian. 1534—1614.
Brascassat (brä′cä′sä′), Jacques Raymond. French painter. 1805—1867.
Brasseur de Bourbourg (brä′sur′ deh boor′boor′), Charles Étienne. French-American archæologist. 1814—1874.
Brassey (brăs′ĭ), Thomas, Baron. English civil engineer. 1805—1870.
Braun (brown), August Emil. German archæologist and writer. 1809—1856.
Brauwer (brow′er) *or* **Brouwer,** Adrian. Dutch painter. 1608—1640.
Bravais (brä′vā′), Auguste. French natural philosopher. 1811—1863.
Bravo (brä′vo), Nicolas. Mexican general. 1790—1854.
Bravo-Murillo (brä′vo-moo-reel′yo), Don Juan. Spanish statesman. 1803—1873.
Bray (brā), Thomas. English clergyman and philanthropist. 1656—1730.
Bréal (brā′äl′), Michel Jules Alfred. French philologist. 1832 ——.
Breckinridge (brĕk′en-rĭj), John Cabell. American politician. 1821—1875.
Brederode, van (văn brā′de-ro′deh), Hendrik, Count. Dutch patriot. 1531—1568.
Bredow (brā′do), Gottfried Gabriel. German historian. 1773—1814.
Bréguet (brā′gā′), Abraham Louis. Swiss watchmaker. 1747—1823.
Breislak (brīs′läk), Scipione. Italian geologist. 1748—1826.
Breithaupt (brīt′howpt), Johann Fried. Aug. German mineralogist. 1791—1873.
Breitinger (brīt′ing-er), Johann Jakob. Swiss Protestant theologian and writer. 1701—1774.
Breitkopf (brīt′kopf), Johann Gottlob Immanuel. German printer. 1719—1794.
Bremer (bree′mer; *Sw. pron.* brĭ′mer), Fredrika. Swedish novelist. 1801?-1865.
Brentano (bren-tä′no), Clemens. German novelist and dramatist. 1778—1842.
Breton de los Herreros (brā-tōn′ dā lōs ĕr-rā′rōs), Manuel. Spanish poet and dramatist. 1796—1875.
Bretonneau (breh′to′nō′), Pierre. Fr. physician and medical writer. 1771—1862.
Bretschneider (brĕt′shnī-der), Karl Gottlieb. German theologian. 1776—1848.
Breughel (bruh′gel), Jan. *Velvet Breughel.* Flemish painter. 1568—1625.
Brewster (broos′ter), David, Sir. Scottish physicist. 1781—1868.
Brewster, William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father. 1560?-1644.
Brian Boroihme (brī′an bo-roim′), *or* **Brian Boru** (bo-roo′). King of Ireland. 926—1014.
Bridget (brĭj′et), Saint. Patroness of Ireland. 453— 523.
Bridgewater (brĭj′wa-ter), Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of. [*Bridgewater Treatises.*] 1756—1829.
Bridgman (brĭj′man), Laura. American blind deaf mute. 1829—1889.
Briggs (brĭgz), Henry. English mathematician. [*Logarithmic Tables.*]. 1561—1630.
Bright (brīt), John. English orator and statesman. 1811—1889.
Bright, Richard. English physician. [*Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.*]. 1789—1858.
Brindley (brĭnd′lĭ), James. English canal engineer. 1716—1772.
Brinvilliers, de (deh brăN′vēl′yā′), Marie Marguerite d'Aubray, Marchioness. French poisoner, executed. 1632—1676.
Brisson (bre′sŏn′), Barnabé. French lawyer and philologist. 1531—1591.
Brisson, Mathurin Jacques. French naturalist. 1723—1806.
Brissot de Warville (bre′so′ deh vär′vēl′), Jean Pierre. French revolutionist; originator of the Girondists. 1754—1793.
Bristed (brĭs′ted), Charles Astor. *Carl Benson.* American author. 1820—1874.
Britton (brĭt′on), John. English antiquary. 1771—1857.
Brizzi (brĕt′see), Francesco. Italian painter. 1574—1625.
Brocchi (brok′kee), Giovanni Battista. Italian naturalist. 1772—1826.
Brock (brŏk), Isaac, Sir. British major general. 1769—1812.
Brockhaus (brŏk′hows), Friedrich Arnold. German publisher. 1772—1823.
Brocklesby (brŏk′lz-bĭ), Richard. English physician and writer. 1722—1797.
Broderick (bro′de-rik), David Colbreth. American senator. 1820—1859.
Brodhead (brŏd′hed), John Romeyn. American historian. 1814—1873.

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Brodie (brō′dĭ), Benjamin Collins, Sir. English surgeon....1783—1862.
Brodrick (brŏd′rik), George Charles. English writer and barrister....1831 ——.
Brofferio (brof-fā′re-o), Angelo. Italian politician, advocate, and poet.1802—1866.
Broglie, de (dẹh brō′y′), Achille Léonce Victor Charles, Duc. (*Ital.* **Broglia**, brōl′yä.) French statesman....1785—1870.
Broglie, de, Jacques Victor Albert. French political leader and writer.1821 ——.
Brogny (brōn′yee), Giovanni Allarmet, Cardinal. Italian prelate....1342—1426.
Brøndsted (brön′stĕd), Peter Oluf. Danish archæologist....1781—1842.
Brongniart (brŏɴ′ñe-är′), Adolphe Théodore. *Son of Alexandre.* French botanist and scientific writer....1801—1876.
Brongniart, Alexandre. French chemist and mineralogist....1770—1847.
Brontë (brŏn′te), Charlotte. *Currer Bell.* English novelist....1816—1855.
Brooke (brōōk), Stopford Augustus. English clergyman and author....1832 ——.
Brooks (brōōks), Charles Timothy. American author....1813—1883.
Brooks, James. American journalist. Estab. the "New York Express"1810—1873.
Brooks, Phillips. American clergyman....1835—1893.
Brosses, de (dẹh bross), Charles. French antiquary and writer....1709—1777.
Brougham (broo′ạm), Henry (Peter), Lord. Baron Brougham and Vaux (vawks). British statesman and author....1778—1868.
Brougham, John. American actor....1810—1880.
Broughton (brow′tọn), William Robert. English navigator....1762—1821.
Broussais (broo′sā′), François Joseph Victor. French physician....1772—1838.
Broussonnet (broo′so′nā′), Pierre Marie Auguste. French physician and naturalist....1761—1807.
Brown, Charles Brockden. American novelist....1771—1810.
Brown, Ford Madox. English painter....1821—1893.
Brown, Goold. American grammarian....1791—1857.
Brown, Jacob. American major general....1775—1828.
Brown, John, Captain, of Ossawattomie....1800—1859.
Brown, Oliver Madox. English author and painter....1855—1874.
Brown *or* **Browne,** Robert. English Puritan theologian. Founder of the sect of Brownists....1550?–1633.
Browne (brown), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward.* American humorist.1834—1867.
Browne, Hablot Knight. *Phiz.* English artist....1815—1882.
Browne, Thomas, Sir. English physician and author....1605—1682.
Brownell (brown′el), Thomas Church. First president of Trinity College, Hartford....1779—1865.
Browning (brown′ing), Elizabeth Barrett. English poetess....1809—1861.
Browning, Robert. *Husband of the preceding.* English poet....1812—1889.
Brownlow (brown′lō), William Gannaway. *Parson Brownlow.* American politician....1805—1877.
Brown-Séquard (-sā′kar′), Charles Édouard. French physiologist....1818—1894.
Brownson (brown′sọn *or* brun′sọn), Orestes Augustus. American writer and theologian....1803—1876.
Bruce (broos), James. Scottish African traveler....1730—1794.
Bruce, Robert. King of Scots....1274—1329.
Brucker (brōōk′er), Johann Jakob. German historian and divine....1696—1770.
Brueys d'Aigailliers (brü′ā′ dā′gā′lyā′), François Paul. Fr. admiral..1753—1798.
Brugnatelli (broon-yä-tĕl′lee), Luigi Vincenzo. Italian chemist and natural philosopher....1761—1818.
Brummel (brŭm′ẹl), George Bryan. *Beau Brummel.* English fop...1778—1840.
Brumoy (brü′mwä′), Pierre. French writer....1688—1742.
Brun (brōōn), Friedrike Sophie Christiane. German authoress....1765—1835.
Brunacci (broo-nät′chee), Vincenzo. Ital. mathematician and writer..1768—1818.
Brunck (brōōnk), Richard François Philippe. French critic....1729—1803.
Brune (brün), Guillaume Marie Anne. French general....1763—1815.
Brunehaut (brün′ho′) *or* **Brunhilde** (brü′nĕld′). Consort of Sigebert of Austrasia.... 534?—613.
Brunel (bru-nĕl′), Isambard Kingdom. *Son of Sir Marc Isambard.* English engineer....1806—1859.
Brunel, Marc Isambard, Sir. Engineer of the Thames tunnel....1769—1849.
Brunelleschi (broo-nĕl-lĕs′kee), Filippo. Florentine architect....1377—1444.
Brunet (brü′nā′), Jacques Charles. French bibliographer....1780—1867.
Brunings (brü′nings), Christian. Dutch hydraulic engineer....1736—1805.
Bruno (broo′no), Saint. Founder of the order of Carthusians....1040?–1101.
Bruno (broo′no), Giordano. Italian antichristian writer....1550—1600.
Brunof (broo′nof), Arnos Filip, Baron. Russian diplomatist....1796—1875.
Brunswick-Lüneburg (brŭns′wik lü′ne-burg), Karl William Ferdinand, Duke of. Russian general against the French Republicans...1735—1806.
Brunton (brŭn′tọn), Mary Balfour. British novelist....1778—1818.
Brutus (broo′tus), Lucius Junius. Roman patriot....fl. B. C. 501.
Brutus, Marcus Junius. One of the assassins of Cæsar....B. C. 85—B. C. 42.
Bruyère, de la (dẹh lä brü-e′yĕr′), Jean. French author and moralist.1646?–1696.
Bruyn, de (dẹh broin), Kornelis. Dutch traveler and painter....1652—1726?
Bruys, de (dẹh brü-e′), Pierre. French fanatic, burned at the stake...—— 1147.
Bryant (brī′ạnt), William Cullen. American poet and journalist....1794—1878.
Bryce (brīs), James. English political and historical writer....1838 ——.
Brydges (brĭj′ĕz), Samuel Egerton, Sir. English writer....1762—1837.
Brymner (brĭm′nẹr), Douglas. Canadian archivist....1823 ——.
Buache (bü′äsh′), Philippe. French geographer....1700—1773.
Bube (boo′bẹh), Adolph. German poet....1802—1873.
Bubna Littîz (boob′nä lit′ĭts), Ferdinand, Count of. Austrian general.1768?–1825.
Bucer (boo′tsẹr), Martin. *Kuhhorn.* German reformer....1491—1551.
Buch, von (fon bōōĸ), Leopold. Prussian geologist....1774—1853.
Buchanan (bŭk-an′ạn), George. Scottish historian and poet....1506—1582.
Buchanan, James. Fifteenth president of the United States....1791—1868.
Buchanan, Robert. Scottish poet....1841 ——.
Buchez (bü′shā′), Philippe Joseph Benjamin. Fr. philosophical writer..1796—1865.
Büchner (bük′nẹr), Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. Ger. philosopher.1824 ——.
Buckingham (bŭk′ing-ạm), George Villiers, first duke of. Lord high admiral of England....1592—1628.
Buckingham, George Villiers, second duke of. *Son of the preceding.* English courtier....1627—1687.
Buckingham, James Silk. English traveler and author....1786—1855.
Buckland (bŭk′land), Cyrus. American machinist and inventor....1799 ——.
Buckland, William. Dean of Westminster. Geologist....1784—1856.
Buckle (bŭk′l), Henry Thomas. [*History of Civilization in England.*].1821—1862.
Buckley (bŭk′lĭ), Arabella Burton. *Mrs. Fisher.* English writer....1840 ——.
Buckminster (bŭk′min-stẹr), Joseph Stevens. American Unitarian preacher and scholar....1784—1812.
Bucquoi (bü′kwä′), Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count. Austrian general....1571—1621.
Budé (bü′dā′), Guillaume. (*Lat.* **Budæ'us.**) French scholar....1467—1540.
Buell (bū′el), Don Carlos. American general....1818 ——.
Buffier (bü′fe-ā′), Claude. French theologian and author....1661—1737.
Buffon, de (dẹh bŭf′ọn; *Fr. pron.* dẹh bü′fôɴ′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist....1707—1788.
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü′zhō′ dẹh lä pē′kon′re′), Thomas Robert, Duc d'Isly. French marshal....1784—1849.
Bugenhagen (boo′gen-hä′gen), Johann. *Pomeranus.* Ger. reformer..1485—1558.
Bugge (boog′gẹh), Thomas. Danish astronomer....1740?–1815.

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Buhle (boo′lẹh), Johann Gottlieb. German philosopher....1763—1821.
Bulgarin (bōōl-gä′rin), Thaddeus. Russian novelist and essayist....1789—1859.
Bull (bōōl), Ole (o′lẹh) Bornemann. Norwegian violinist....1810—1880.
Bullant (bü′lôɴ′), Jean. French architect....1520?–1578.
Buller (bōōl′ẹr), Charles, Right Hon. English statesman....1806—1848.
Bullinger (bōōl′ing-ẹr), Heinrich. Swiss reformer....1504—1575.
Bullions (bōōl′yunz), Peter. Amer. editor of classical schoolbooks....1791—1864.
Bülow, von (fon bü′lo), Friedrich Wilhelm. Count of Dennewitz. Prussian general....1755—1816.
Bülow, von, Hans Guido. German pianist and composer....1830—1894.
Bulthaupt (bōōlt′howpt), Heinrich Alfred. German author....1849 ——.
Bulwer (bōōl′wẹr), William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer. English author and diplomatist....1801—1872.
Bulwer-Lytton (bōōl′wẹr-lĭt′ọn), Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron Lytton. British novelist....1803—1873.
Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, Baron Lytton. *Owen Meredith. Son of Edward George Earle Lytton.* English poet....1831—1891.
Bunsen (bōōn′sen), Robert Wilhelm. *Cousin of following.* Ger. chem.1811 ——.
Bunsen, von (fon bōōn′sẹn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. *Chevalier.* Prussian scholar and ambassador....1791—1860.
Bunyan (bŭn′yạn), John. English preacher. [*Pilgrim's Progress.*]...1628—1688.
Buonafede (boo-o′nä-fā′dā), Appiano. Italian writer....1716—1793.
Buonamici (boo-o′nä-mee′chee), Castruccio. Italian writer....1710—1761.
Buonarroti (boo-o′när-rot′ee), Michael Angelo. See MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI.
Burckhardt (bûrk′hart; *Ger. pron.* bōōrk′härt), Jacob. Swiss historical writer....1818 ——.
Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. Swiss traveler in the East....1784—1817.
Burden (bûr′dẹn), Henry. Scottish mechanician in America....1791—1871.
Burdett (bur-dĕt′), Francis, Sir. English politician....1770—1844.
Burdett-Coutts (bur-dĕt′-koots′), Angela Georgina, Baroness. *Daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.* English philanthropist....1814 ——.
Bürger (bür′gẹr), Gottfried August. German poet. [*Lenore.*]..... .1748—1794.
Burges (bûr′jĕs), Tristam. American orator and jurist....1770—1853.
Burgess (bûr′jĕs), James. English mathematician....1832 ——.
Burghley (bûr′lĭ). See BURLEIGH.
Burgkmair (bōōrĸ′mīr), Hans. German painter and engraver....1473—1559.
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. English general and dramatic writer.....1722—1792.
Burgundy (bûr′gun-dĭ), Louis, Duke of. Father of Louis XV. of France.1682—1712.
Buridan (bûr′ĭ-dạn; *Fr. pron.* bü′re′dôɴ′), Jean. French schoolman..1315?–1358.
Burigny, de (dẹh bü′rẽn′ye′), Jean Lévesque. French author....1692—1785.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. English statesman and orator....1729 or 1730—1797.
Burke, John Bernard, Sir. English genealogist....1815—1892.
Burlamaqui (bür′lä′mä′ke′), Jean Jacques. Swiss jurist....1694—1748.
Burleigh (bûr′lĭ) *or* **Burghley,** Wm. Cecil, Lord. Eng. statesman...1520—1598.
Burlingame (bûr′ling-gām), Anson. American diplomatist....1822—1870.
Burmann (bûr′män), Pieter. Dutch philologist....1668—1741.
Burmeister (bōōr′mīs-tẹr), Karl Hermann Conrad. German naturalist..1807—1892.
Burnaby (bûr′nạ-bĭ), Frederick Gustavus. English traveler....1842—1885.
Burnand (bûr′nạnd), Francis Cowley. English dramatist. Editor of London "Punch"....1837 ——.
Burne-Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Edward. English artist....1833 ——.
Burnes (bûrnz), Alexander, Sir. British traveler in India....1805—1841.
Burnet (bûr′net), Gilbert. Bishop of Salisbury....1643—1715.
Burnett (bur-nĕt′), Frances Hodgson. American author....1849 ——.
Burnouf (bür′noof′), Eugène. French orientalist....1801—1852.
Burns (bûrnz). Robert. Scottish poet....1759—1796.
Burnside (bûrn′sīd), Ambrose Everett. American general....1824—1881.
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Third vice president of the United States....1756—1836.
Burritt (bŭr′it), Elihu. *The Learned Blacksmith.* American reformer and linguist....1810—1879.
Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. American author....1837 ——.
Burton (bûr′tọn), Richard Francis, Sir. British traveler....1821—1890.
Burton, Robert. English philos. and author. [*Anat. of Melancholy.*]...1577—1640.
Burton, Williams Evans. English actor....1804—1860.
Busbecq (bŭs′bĕk), Augier Ghislen. Flemish traveler and antiquary...1522—1592.
Busby (bŭz′bĭ), Richard, Dr. Master of Westminster school....1606—1695.
Busch (bōōsh), Julius Hermann Moritz. German author....1821 ——.
Büsching (büsh′ing), Anton Friedrich. Ger. geographer and theologian..1724—1793.
Buschmann (bōōsh′män), Johann Karl Eduard. German philologist...1805 ——.
Busenbaum (boo′zen-bowm), Hermann. German author....1600—1668.
Bush (bōōsh), George. American Swedenborgian divine and author...1796—1859.
Bushnell (bōōsh′nel), Horace. Amer. Cong. divine and author....1802—1876.
Bustamante (boos-tä-män′tä), Anastasio. Mexican gen. and pres.....1780—1853.
Bute (būt), John Stuart, third earl of. English statesman....1713—1792.
Butler (bŭt′lẹr), Benjamin Franklin. American lawyer and politician..1818—1893.
Butler, John. Tory leader in the Revolutionary war....—— 1794.
Butler, Joseph. English theologian. [*Analogy of Religion, etc.*].....1692—1752.
Butler, Samuel. English poet. [*Hudibras.*]....1612—1680.
Butler, William Allen. Am. lawyer and poet. [*Nothing to Wear.*]....1825 ——.
Butler, William Francis. Irish general and author....1838 ——.
Buttmann (bōōt′män), Philipp Karl. German philologist....1764—1829.
Büttner (büt′nẹr), Christian Wilhelm. Ger. naturalist and philologist..1716—1801.
Button (bŭt′ọn), Thomas, Sir. English navigator....—— 1634.
Buturlin (boo-toor-leen′), Dmitri Petrovitch. Russian historian.....1790—1850.
Buxton (bŭks′tọn), Thomas Fowell, Sir. British philanthropist.....1786—1845.
Buxtorf (bōōks′torf), Johann. *Baptist I.* Ger. Hebraist. Prof. at Basel..1564—1629.
Buxtorf, Johann. *Baptist II. Son of Johann.* Ger. Heb. Prof. at Basel.1599—1664.
Buys (bois), Paulus. Dutch statesman....1531—1594.
Buzot (bü′zō′), François Léonard Nicolas. French politician....1760—1793.
Byles (bīlz), Mather. American clergyman and wit....1707—1788.
Byng (bĭng), John. English admiral....1704—1757.
Bynkershoek, van (văn bĭn′kẹrs-hōōk), Kornelis. Dutch jurist.....1673—1743.
Byrgius (bĕr′jĭ-us), Justus, *or* **Burgi** (bür′gee), Jobst. Swiss mathem.1552—1633.
Byron (bī′rọn), George Gordon, Lord. English poet....1788—1824.
Byron, Henry James. English dramatist....1834—1884.
Byström (bü′ström), Johan Nils. Swedish sculptor....1783—1848.
Bzowski (bzhŏv′skee) *or* **Bzo'vius,** Abraham. Polish theologian.....1567—1637.

C.

Caballero (kä-bäl-yā′ro), Fernan. Pseudonym of the Spanish novelist, Cecilia Böhl de Faber....1797—1877.
Cabanis (kä′bä′nēss′), Pierre Jean George. French physician, philosopher, and politician....1757—1808.
Cabarrus (kä′bä′rüss′), François. French financier in Spain....1752—1810.
Cabet (kä′bā′), Étienne. French communist....1788—1856.
Cabeza de Vaca (kä-bā′sä dā vä′kä). *Alvar Nuñez*....1507—1559.
Cable (kā′b'l), George Washington. American novelist....1844 ——.

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Cabot (kăb′ŏt), George. President of the Hartford Convention.....1751—1823.
Cabot (kăb′ŏt), John. (*It.* **Giovanni Caboto**, jo-văn′ee gä-bŏt′o.) Venetian in England. Discoverer of the North American continent in 1497.—— 1498?
Cabot, Sebastian. *Son of John.* English navigator.....1474?-1557?
Cabral, de (dā kä-brăl′), Pedro Alvarez. Portuguese navigator.....—— 1526?
Cabrera, Don (kä-brā′rä), Ramon, Count de Morella. Spanish general.1806—1877.
Caccia (kät′chä), Guglielmo. *Il Moncalvo.* Italian painter.....1568—1625.
Cacciatore (kät-chä-tō′rā), Gaetano. Italian astronomer.....1814—1889.
Cadalso, de (dā kä-päl′so), José. Spanish poet and satirist.....1741—1782.
Cadamosto, da (dä kä-dä-mos′to), Alvise *or* Luigi. Italian navigator...1432?-1480?
Cade (kād), John. *Jack Cade.* British rebel.....—— 1450.
Cadet de Gassicourt (kā′dā′ dẹh gä′se′koor′), Charles Louis. French pharmacist and author.....1769—1821.
Cadet de Vaux (kā′dā′ dẹh vō′), Antoine Alexis François. French chemist.....1743—1828.
Cadillac (kā′deel′yăk′), Antoine de la Mothe. French explorer, and founder of Detroit in America.....1657?-1730.
Cadogan (kạ-dō′gạn), William, first earl. English general.....1675—1726.
Cadol (kā′dŏl′), Victor Édouard. French dramatist.....1831 ——.
Cadoudal (kā′doo′dăl′), Georges. French Royalist.....1777?-1804.
Cadwalader (kad-wŏl′ạ-dẹr), John. Amer. Revolutionary general.....1742—1786.
Cædmon (kĕd′mon *or* kăd′-). *Father of English song.* Anglo-Saxon poet fl. 670.
Cælius Aurelianus (see′lĭ-us aw-re-lĭ-ā′nus). Greek physician.....fl. 5th c.
Cæsar (see′zạr), Caius Julius. Roman general and dictator.....B. C. 100— 44.
Caffarelli (kä-fä-rel′lee) *or* **Gaffarelli**. Called *Gaëtano Majorano.* Italian soprano singer.....1708?-1783.
Caffarelli du Falga (kä-fä-rĕl′lee dü fäl′gä′), Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien. French general.....1756—1799.
Cagliari (käl′yä-ree), Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* Italian painter.....1530?-1588.
Cagliostro, di (de käl-yos′tro), Giuseppe Balsamo, Count. Sicilian impostor.....1743—1795.
Cagnola (kän-yo′lä), Luigi, Marquis. Italian architect.....1762—1833.
Cagnoli (kän-yo′lee), Antonio. Italian astronomer and philosopher....1743—1816.
Cahours (kä′oor′), Auguste André Thomas. French chemist.....1813 ——.
Caillé (kā′yā′) *or* **Caillié** (kā′e′yā′), René. French traveler in Africa...1799—1838.
Caillet (kā′yā′), Guillaume. *Jacques Bonhomme.* Fr. insurgent leader.—— 1359.
Cailliaud (kā′yō′), Frédéric. French traveler.....1787—1868.
Caillot (kā′yo′), Joseph. French actor.....1732—1816.
Caird (kārd), James, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and politician.....1816—1892.
Cairnes (kārnz), John Elliot. English political economist.....1823—1875.
Cairns (kārnz), Hugh McCalmont. *Lord Cairns.* Irish lawyer and orator.1819—1885.
Cairoli (kī-rō′lee), Benedetto. Italian statesman.....1826—1889.
Caius (keez), John. English physician and author.....1510—1573.
Caix de Saint Aymour, de (dẹh kăks′ dẹh săn′ tā′moor′), Amédée, Vicomte. French traveler and author.....1843 ——.
Cajetanus (kā-jẹ-tạn, *Ital.* **Cajetano** (kä-yā-tä′no), Thomas de Vio. Italian cardinal and theologian.....1470—1534.
Calamy (kăl′ạ-mĭ), Edmund. English divine.....1600—1666.
Calcker, van (văn käl′kẽr), Jan Stephanus. Flemish painter.....1499?-1546.
Caldara (käl-dä′rä), Polidoro. *Caravaggio.* Italian painter.....1492?-1543.
Caldecott (kawl′dẹ-kọt), Randolph. English artist and humorist.....1846—1886.
Calderino (käl-dā-ree′no), Domizio. Italian philosopher and scholar...1447?-1477.
Calderon (käl′dā′rŏn′), Philip Hermogenes. French artist.....1833 ——.
Calderon de la Barca (käl′dẹr-on ; *Sp. pron.* käl-dā-rōn′ dā lä bar′kä), Pedro. Spanish dramatist.....1600—1681.
Caldwell (kawld′wel), Joseph. American scholar. President of University of North Carolina.....1773—1835.
Calef (kā′lef), Robert. Boston merchant. Opposer of witchcraft persecutions.....—— 1723?
Calepino (kä-lā-pee′no), Ambrogio. Italian lexicographer.....1435—1511.
Calhoun (kăl-hoon′), John Caldwell. American statesman.....1782—1850.
Caligula (ka-lĭg′u-lạ), Caius Cæsar. Roman emperor.....12— 41.
Calixtus (kä-lĭks′tōōs), Georgius. German Lutheran divine.....1586—1656.
Calkoen van Beeck (käl′koon văn bāk), Jan Frederik. Dutch astron.1772—1811.
Callcott (kawl′kut), Augustus Wall, Sir. English landscape painter.....1779—1844.
Callcott, John Wall. *Brother of Sir Augustus.* Eng. musical composer..1766—1821.
Calleja (käl-yā′hä), Don Félix del Rey. Spanish general.....1750—1821?
Callet (kä′lā′), Jean François. French mathematician.....1744—1798.
Callières, de (dẹh kä′le-ēr′), François. French statesman and writer...1645—1717.
Callimachus (kal-lĭm′ạ-kus). Greek poet and grammarian.....B. C. 240?
Callot (kä′lo′), Jacques. French artist and engraver.....1592—1635.
Cal′met (*Fr. pron.* käl′mā′), Augustin. French monk. [*Historical and Critical Dictionary of the Bible.*].....1672—1757.
Calogera (kä-lo-jā′rä) *or* **Calogiera** (kä-lo-je-ā′rä), Angelo. Italian scholar.....1699—1768.
Calomarde (kä-lo-mär′dā), Francisco Tadeo. Spanish statesman.....1775?-1842.
Calonne, de (dẹh kä′lon′), Charles Alexandre. French statesman.....1734—1802.
Calprenède, de la (dẹh lä käl′prẹh-nād′), Gauthier de Costes, Seigneur. French novelist.....1612?-1663.
Calvart *or* **Calvaert** (käl′vart′ ; *Fr. pron.* käl′vār′), Denis. *Il Fiammingo.* Flemish painter.....1544?-1619.
Calverley (kăl′vẹr-lĭ), Charles Stuart. English writer.....1833—1884.
Calvert (kăl′vẹrt), George, Sir. First Lord Baltimore. Founder of Maryland.....1580?-1632.
Calvert, Leonard. First governor of Maryland.....1606?-1647.
Calvi (käl′vee), Lazzaro. Genoese painter.....1502—1587.
Calvin (kăl′vin ; *Fr. pron.* käl′văn′), John. French Protestant reformer at Geneva.....1509—1564.
Camargo (kä-mar′go), Marie Anne Cuppi. Dancer of Brussels.....1710—1770.
Cambacérès, de (dẹh kŏn′bä′sā′rĕs′), Jean Jacques Régis. French statesman.....1753—1824.
Cambiaso (kăm-be-ä′so), Luca. Italian fresco painter.....1527—1585.
Cambini (käm-bee′nee), Giuseppe. Italian composer.....1746—1832.
Cambon (kŏn′bŏn′), Joseph. French revolutionist.....1757—1820.
Cambronne, de (dẹh kŏn′bron′), Pierre Jacques Étienne. Baron. French general.....1770—1842.
Cambyses (kam-bī′sēz). King of the Medes and Persians.....B. C. 500.
Camden (kăm′den), Charles Pratt, first earl of. Lord chancellor of England.....1714—1794.
Camden, William. English antiquary.....1551—1623.
Camerarius (kä-mä-rä′re-ōōs), Joachim. German philologist.....1500—1574.
Cameron (kăm′ẹr-ọn), Donald. *The Gentle Lochiel.* Scottish chieftain.1695?-1748.
Cameron, John Alexander. English journalist.....1843—1887.
Cameron, Simon. American politician.....1799—1889.
Cameron, Verney Lovett. English traveler and African explorer.....1844—1894.
Caminha, de (dā kä-meen′yä), Pedro Vaz. Portuguese explorer.....fl. 1500.
Camoëns (kăm′o-ĕns), Luis. (*Port.* **De Camões**, dā kä-moĭNS′.) Portuguese poet. [*Lusiad.*].....1524—1579.
Campan (kŏn′pŏn′), Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest, Madame. French educationist.....1752—1822.
Campanella (käm-pä-nĕl′lä), Tommaso. Italian philosopher.....1568—1639.

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Campbell (kăm′ẹl *or* kăm′bẹl), Alexander. Founder of the Campbellites.1788—1866.
Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyll. Scot. covenanter. See **Argyll**.
Campbell, Colin, Lord Clyde. British field marshal.....1792—1863.
Campbell, John, Baron. British jurist and lord chancellor.....1779—1861.
Campbell, Thomas. British poet.....1777—1844.
Campe (käm′peh), Joachim Heinrich. Ger. writer and philanthropist..1746—1818.
Campeggio (käm-pĕd′jo), Lorenzo. Italian cardinal.....1474—1539.
Camper (käm′pẹr), Pieter. Dutch anatomist and naturalist.....1722—1789.
Camphausen (kämp′how′zẹn), Ludolf. Prussian statesman.....1803—1890.
Camphausen, Wilhelm. German painter.....1818—1885.
Camphuysen (kämp′hoi-zẹn), Dirk Rafelszoon. Dutch landscape paint..1586—1627.
Campi (käm′pee), Giulio. Italian historical painter.....1500?-1572.
Campomanes (kăm-po-mā′nĕs), Pedro Rodriguez, Count. Spanish statesman and political economist.....1723—1802.
Campos (käm′pōs), Martinez. Spanish general.....1830 ——.
Camuccini (kä-moot-chee′nee), Vincenzo. Roman painter.....1775?-1844.
Camus (kä′müss′), Armand Gaston. French politician.....1740—1804.
Camus, le (lẹh kä′müss′), Antoine. French physician.....1722—1772.
Canal (kä-năl′) *or* **Canaletto** (kä-nä-lĕt′to), Antonio. Italian painter..1697—1768.
Canani (kä-nä′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian anatomist.....1515—1579.
Canby (kan′bĭ), Edward Richard Sprigg. American general.....1819—1873.
Cancellieri (kän-chĕl′le-ā′ree), Francesco Girolamo. Italian scholar...1751—1826.
Cancrin (kän-kreen′), Georg, Count. Russian statesman.....1774?-1845.
Candlish (kănd′lish), Robert Smith. Scottish preacher.....1806—1873.
Candolle, de (dẹh kŏN′dol′), Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de. Swiss botanist.....1806—1893.
Candolle, de, Augustin Pyramus. *Father of Alphonse.* Swiss botanist.1778—1841.
Canello (kä-nĕl′lō), Ugo Angelo. Italian philologist.....1848—1883.
Canestrini (kä-nĕs-tree′nee), Giovanni. Italian naturalist.....1835 ——.
Canga-Argüelles (käng′gä-ar-gwĕl′yĕs), José. Spanish statesman....1770—1843.
Canini (kä-nee′nee), Marc Antonio. Italian philologist.....1822 ——.
Canisius (kä-nee′se-us), Petrus. *De Hondt.* Dutch Jesuit and theologian.1524—1597.
Canning (kăn′ing), Charles John, Earl. English statesman.....1812—1862.
Canning, George. *Father of the preceding.* English statesman.....1770—1827.
Cano (kä′no), Alonzo. *El Racionero.* Spanish painter.....1601—1667.
Cano, del (del kä′no), Juan Sebastian. Spanish navigator. First circumnavigator of the world.....—— 1526.
Canonica, della (del′lä kä-non′e-kä), Luigi. Italian architect.....1742—1834.
Canonicus (ka-nŏn′ĭ-kus). Narragansett chief.....1565?-1647.
Canova (kä-no′vä), Antonio. Italian sculptor.....1757—1822.
Canrobert (kŏN′ro′bêr′), François Certain. French marshal.....1809—1895.
Canstein (kän′stin), Karl Hildebrand, Baron. German philanthropist, and promoter of Biblical knowledge.....1667—1719.
Cantacuzenus (kan-tạ-kū-ze′nus), John. Emperor of Constantinople, and historian.....—— 1411?
Cantarini, von (fon kän-tä-ree′nee), Simone. Italian painter.....1612—1648.
Cantemir *or* **Kantemir** (kăn′tẹh-meer), Antiochus, Prince. *Son of Demetrius.* Russian ambassador and poet.....1708?-1744.
Cantemir, Demetrius. Russian historian and orientalist.....1673—1723.
Canter (kăn′ter), Willem. Dutch critic and philologist.....1542—1575.
Canterzani (kän-tĕr-dzä′nee), Sebastiano. Italian mathematician.....1734—1819.
Cantor (kän′tor), Moriz. German historian and mathematician.....1829 ——.
Cantu (kän-too′), Cesare. Italian historian.....1805—1895.
Canute (kạ-nūt′), **Cnut**, *or* **Knut** (knoot). King of Eng. and Denmark. 995?-1035.
Canz (känts), Israel Gottlieb. German philosopher.....1690—1753.
Capefigue (käp′feeg′), Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond. Fr. historian..1802—1872.
Capel (kap′ĕl), Arthur. Earl of Essex. Lord lieutenant of Ireland....1631—1683.
Capel, Thomas John, Monsignore. English Catholic prelate.....1836 ——.
Capell (kạ-pĕl′), Edward. English commentator on Shakespeare.....1713—1781.
Capellini (kä-pel-lee′nee), Giovanni. Italian naturalist.....1833 ——.
Capello (kä-pĕl′lo), Bianca. Grand duchess of Tuscany, and wife of Francis de' Medici.....1548?-1587.
Capet (kā′pĕt ; *Fr. pron.* kā′pā′), Hugh. King of France.....940?- 996.
Capistrano, da (dä kä-pēs-trä′no), Giovanni. Italian monk, preacher, and writer.....1385—1456.
Capito (kä′pe-to), Wolfgang Fabricius. German reformer and scholar.1472—1541.
Capmany, de (dā käp-mā′nee), Antonio. Spanish philol. and hist.....1742—1813.
Capo d' Istria (kä′po dis′tre-ä) *or* **Capodistrias** (kä-po-dis′tre-äs), John Antony, Count. President of Greece.....1776—1831.
Cappel (kä′pĕl′), Louis. *The Younger.* French theologian.....1585—1658.
Cappellari (käp-pĕl-lä′ree), Gennaro Antonio. Italian writer.....1655—1702.
Cappello (käp-pel′lo), Bernardo. Italian poet.....1510?-1565.
Capperonnier (käp′ro′ne-ā′), Claude. French linguist and critic.....1671—1744.
Capponi (käp-po′nee), Alessandro Gregorio, Marquis. Italian scholar and antiquary.....1683—1746.
Caprara (kä-prä′rä), Giovanni Battista. Italian cardinal.....1733—1810.
Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi, von (fon kä-pree′vee dā kä-prä′rä dā mon-tā-koo′koo-lee), Georg Leo. Chancellor of the German Empire. [*Bismarck's successor.*].....1831 ——.
Caracalla (kar-ạ-kăl′lạ), Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. *Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome.....188— 217.
Caraccioli (kä-rät′cho-lee), Francesco, Prince. Neapolitan admiral....1748—1799.
Caractacus (kạ-răk′tạ-kŭs). Ancient British chief.....fl. 50.
Carafa (kä-rä′fä), Carlo. Italian poet.....1851 ——.
Caraffa *or* **Carafa** (kä-rä′fä), Michele Enrico. Neapolitan composer..1787—1872.
Caraglio (kä-räl′yo), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian engraver.....1510?-1570?
Cara-Mustafa (kä-rä-mōōs′tä-fä). Grand vizier of Turkey.....1634—1683.
Caraud (kä′rō′), Joseph. French painter.....1821 ——.
Caravaggio, da (dä kä-rä-väd′jo), Michel Angelo Amerighi. Italian painter.....1569—1609.
Cardano (kar-dä′no), Geronimo *or* Girolamo. (*Eng.* **Jerome Cardan**.) Italian physician and mathematician.....1501—1576.
Cardigan (kär′dĭ-gan), James Thomas Brudenell, Earl of. Brit. general.1797—1868.
Cardonne (kar′don′), Denis Dominique. French orientalist.....1720—1783.
Carducci (kar-doot′chee) *or* **Carducho** (kar-doot′cho), Bartolommeo. Florentine painter in Spain.....1560—1608.
Carducci, Vincenzo. *Brother of preceding.* Italian painter in Spain..1568—1638.
Cardwell (kārd′wĕl), Edward, Viscount. English hist. and antiquarian.1813—1886.
Carême (kä′rām′, *almost* kä′rĕm′), Marie Antoine. French cook.....1784—1833.
Carew (ka-roo′), Benjamin Hallowell, Sir. British admiral.....1760—1834.
Carew, Thomas. English poet and courtier.....1598?-1639?
Carey (kā′rĭ), Henry Charles. American political economist.....1793—1879.
Carey, Mathew. *Father of Henry C.* Am. publisher and author.....1760—1839.
Carissimi (kä-rĭs′se-mee), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian composer.....1582?-1673?
Carlén (kär-lān′, *almost* kar-lĭĭn′), Emilia Flygare. Swedish novelist..1807—1892.
Carleson (kär′lĕ-son), Eduard. Swedish diplomatist.....1704—1767.
Carleton (kärl′tọn), Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester. British general.....1724—1808.
Carleton, Will. American poet.....1845 ——.
Carleton, William. Irish novelist.....1794—1869.
Carli *or* **Carli-Rubbi** (kär′lee-rōōb′bee), Gian Rinaldo, Count. Italian antiquary and historian.....1720—1795.

Carlisle (kar-līl′), **Anthony, Sir.** English surgeon and physiologist.....1768—1840.
Carlisle, Earl of. See G. W. F. Howard.
Carlos (kar′lŏs), Don. Infante of Spain, and pretender to the crown...1788—1855.
Carlos, Don, Duke of Madrid. (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael.) Claimant of the Spanish throne.....1848 ——.
Carlowitz, de (deh kar′lo-wits′), Aloyse Christine, Baronne. French authoress.....1797—1863.
Carlstadt (kärl′stät), Andreas Rudolph. German reformer.....1483?-1541.
Carlyle (kar-līl′), Thomas. British essayist and historian.....1795—1881.
Carmagnola, di (de kar-män-yo′lä), Francesco Bussone, Count. Italian general.....1390?-1432.
Carmeli (kar-mā′lee), Michel Angelo. Italian monk and scholar.....1706—1766.
Carmignani (kar-mēn-yä′nee), Giovanni Alessandro. Italian jurist.....1768—1847.
Carminati (kar-me-nä′tee), Bassiano. Italian physician.....1750—1830.
Carmontelle (kar′mŏn′tĕl′). French dramatic writer.....1717—1806.
Carmouche (kar′moosh′), Pierre Frédéric Adolphe. French dramatist.1797—1868.
Carnarvon (kär-när′vŭn), Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth earl of. English statesman.....1831—1890.
Carneades (kär-nee′a-deez). Greek orator and philosopher.....B. C. 214— 126.
Carnochan (kär′nok-an), John Murray. American surgeon.....1817—1887.
Carnot (kar′no′), Hippolyte Lazare. French politician and writer.....1801—1888.
Carnot, Marie François Sadi. President of France.....1837—1894.
Caro (kä′ro), Annibale. Italian poet.....1507—1566.
Caro (kä′ro′), Edme Marie. French philosopher.....1826 ——.
Caro (kä′ro), Miguel Antonio. Colombian author.....1843 ——.
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. Queen of England. Wife of Geo. IV....1768—1821.
Carolus-Duran (kăr′o-lŭs-dü′rŏn′). Real name *Charles Auguste Émile Durand.* French painter.....1837 ——.
Caron (kä′rŏn′), François. French director general in India.....—— 1674.
Caron, René Édouard. Canadian statesman.....1800—1876.
Carpani (kar-pä′nee), Giuseppe. Italian dramatic poet.....1752—1825.
Carpenter (kär′pen-tẽr), Lant. English divine and writer.....1780—1840.
Carpenter, William Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* English physiologist.1813—1885.
Carpentier (kar′pŏn′te-ā′), Pierre. French antiquary and author.....1697—1767.
Carpi, da (dä kar′pee), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect.....1501—1556.
Carpi, da, Ugo. Italian engraver. Reputed inventor of *clair-obscur*..1450?-1520?
Carpini (kar-pee′nee), Giovanni di Peano. Italian traveler in Tartary..1220? ——.
Carpzov (karp′tsof), Benedict. German jurist and author.....1595—1666.
Carr (kär), Joseph William Comyns. English art critic.....1849 ——.
Carracci (kär-rät′chee), Annibale. Bolognese painter.....1560—1609.
Carracci, Ludovico. Founder of the Bolognese school of painting.....1555—1619.
Carranza y Miranda, de (dā kär-rän′thä e me-rän′dä), Bartolomé. Archbishop of Toledo, and writer.....1503—1576.
Carrara, da (dä kär-rä′rä), Jacopo. Lord of Padua.....—— 1324.
Carré (kā′rā′), Michel. French author.....1819—1872.
Carrel (kā′rĕl′), Nicolas Armand. French political writer.....1800—1836.
Carreño de Miranda (kar-rān′yo dā me-rän′dä), Don Juan. Spanish historical painter.....1614—1685.
Carrera (kär-rā′rä), Rafael. President of Guatemala.....1814—1865.
Carrère (kä′rêr′), Joseph Barthélemi François. French physician.....1740—1802.
Carrier (kä′re-ā′), Jean Baptiste. French demagogue.....1756—1794.
Carrière (kä′re-ĕr′), Eugène Anatole. French painter.....1849 ——.
Carriere (kär′e-ĕr), Moritz. German philosophical writer.....1817—1895.
Carroll (kăr′ul), Charles. American patriot. Last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1737—1832.
Carron (kä′rŏn′), Gui Toussaint Julien. French priest and writer.....1760—1821.
Carrucci (kär-root′chee), Jacopo. See Pontormo, da.
Carson (kär′son), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* American frontiersman..1809—1868.
Carstairs (kär′stârz) *or* **Carstares,** William, Rev. Scottish divine....1649—1715.
Carstens (kar′stens), Asmus Jakob. Danish historical painter.....1754—1798.
Cartailhac (kär′tā′yăk′), Émile. French scientist.....1845 ——.
Cartellier (kar′tā′lyā′), Pierre. French sculptor.....1757—1831.
Carter (kär′tẽr), Elizabeth, Miss. English poet and translator.....1717—1806.
Carter, John. English artist. [*Rat Catcher and his Dogs.*].....1815—1850.
Carteret (kär′tẽr-et), John, Earl Granville. English statesman.....1690—1763.
Cartheuser (kart′hoi-zẽr), Johann Friedrich. German physician.....1704—1777.
Cartier (kar′tyā′), George Étienne, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1814—1873.
Cartier, Jacques. French navigator and explorer.....1491—1557.
Cartouche (kar′toosh′), Louis Dominique. French bandit.....1693—1721.
Cartwright (kärt′rit), Edmund. English inventor and writer.....1743—1823.
Cartwright, John. *Brother of Edmund.* English political reformer..1740—1824.
Cartwright, Peter. American Methodist preacher.....1785—1872.
Carus (kā′rŏŏs), Victor. German zoölogist.....1823 ——.
Carvajal, de (dā kar-vä-häl′), Francisco. Spanish soldier in Peru.....1464?-1548.
Carvalho d'Acosta (kar-väl′yo dä-kos′tä), Antonio. Port. geographer.1650—1715.
Carver (kär′vẽr), John. First governor of Plymouth colony.....1590?-1621.
Carver, Jonathan. American traveler.....1732—1780.
Cary (kā′rĭ), Alice. American poetess.....1820—1871.
Cary, Henry Francis, Rev. English poet. Translator of Dante.....1772—1844.
Cary, Phœbe. *Sister of Alice.* American poetess.....1824—1871.
Casa, della (del′lä kä′sä), Giovanni. Italian poet.....1503—1556.
Casablanca (kä′sä-be-än′kä), Louis. French naval officer.....1755?-1798.
Casanova de Seingalt (kä′sä-no′vä deh sīn′gält), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian adventurer.....1725—1798.
Casas, de las (dā läs kä′säs), Bartolomé. Spanish missionary.....1474—1566.
Casaubon (ka-saw′bon ; *Fr. pron.* kä′zō′bŏn′), Isaac. (*Lat.* **Casaubo′nus.**) French critic and commentator.....1559—1614.
Casellius (kä-zā′le-ŏŏs), Johannes. German philologist and writer.....1533—1613.
Caseneuve, de (deh kāz′nuv′), Pierre. French philologist.....1591—1652.
Cases (kāz). See Las Cases, de, Comte.
Casgrain (käs′grăn′), Henri R., Abbé. French-Canadian author.....1831 ——.
Casimir (käs′e-meer) **I.** *The Pacific.* King of Poland.....—— 1058.
Casimir III. *The Great.* King of Poland.....1309—1370.
Casimir-Périer. See Périer.
Casorati (kä-so-rä′tee), Felice. Italian mathematician.....1835 ——.
Caspari (käs-pä′ree), Carl Paul. German theologian.....1814—1892.
Casper (käs′pẽr), Johann Ludwig. German physician.....1796—1864.
Cass (käs), Lewis. American statesman.....1782—1866.
Cassagnac, de (deh kä′sän′yäk′). Called *Adolphe Bernard Granier.* French publicist and journalist.....1808—1880.
Cassagnac, de, Paul. *Son of the preceding.* French journalist.....1843 ——.
Cassas (kä′säs′), Louis François. French painter and architect.....1756—1827.
Cassel (käs′el), Johann Philipp. German philologist.....1707—1783.
Cassin (käs′in), John. American ornithologist.....1813—1869.
Cassini (käs-see′nee ; *Fr. pron.* kä′se′ne′), César François. Called *Cassini de Thury. Son of Jacques.* French astron. and topographer..1714—1784.
Cassini, Giovanni Domenico. Italian astronomer at the observatory of Paris.....1625—1712.
Cassini, Jacques. *Son of Giovanni Domenico.* French astronomer....1677—1756.
Cassius (käs′e-ŏŏs), Andreas. German chemist. [*Purple of Cassius.*].—— 1673.

Cassius Longinus (kăsh′e-us *lon*-jī′nus), Caius. Roman patriot..... B. C. 42.
Castagno, del (dĕl käs-tän′yo), Andrea. Florentine historical painter.1390—1457.
Castalion (käs′tä′le-ŏn′), *properly* **Chatillon** (shä′te′yŏn′), Sébastien. French Protestant theologian.....1515—1563.
Castaños y Aragorri, de (dā käs-tän′yŏs e ä-rä-gŏr′ree), Francisco Xavier, Duke of Baylen. Spanish general.....1756—1852.
Castel (käs′tĕl′), Louis Bertrand. French mathematician.....1688—1757.
Castelar y Rissoli (käs-tä-lar′ e rēs-sō′lĭ), Emilio. Spanish statesman.1832 ——.
Castell (käs′tel), Edmund. English orientalist.....1606—1685.
Castellan (käs′tĕl′ŏn′), Antoine Louis. French painter and architect..1772—1838.
Castellane, de (deh käs′tĕl′län′), Esprit Victor Élisabeth Boniface, Count. Marshal of France.....1788—1862.
Castelli (käs-tĕl′lee), Ignaz Friedrich. German dramatist.....1781—1862.
Castello (käs-tel′lo), Giovanni Battista. *Il Bergamasco.* Italian painter.1509—1579?
Castelnau de la Mauvissière, de (deh käs′tĕl′nō′ deh lä mō′vē′se-ĕr′), Michel. French diplomatist.....1520?-1592.
Castelvetro (käs-tĕl-vā′tro), Ludovico. Italian critic.....1505—1571.
Casti (käs′tee), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.....1721—1803.
Castiglione (käs-teel-yo′nā), Baldassare. Italian statesman and poet..1478—1529.
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count. Italian linguist and antiquary.....1784—1848.
Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. *Il Grechetto.* Italian painter.....1616—1670.
Castilho, de (dā käs-teel′yo), Antonio Feliciano. Portuguese poet.....1800—1875.
Castilla (käs-teel′yä), Ramon, Don. President of Peru.....1797—1867.
Castille (käs′te′y′ *or* käs′tĕl′), Charles Hippolyte. French writer.....1820—1886.
Castillo, del (dĕl käs-teel′yo), Bernal Diaz (dee′äth). Spanish officer with Cortez in Mexico.....fl. 1520.
Castlereagh (käs′l-rā′), Robert Stewart, Viscount. Second Marquis of Londonderry. British statesman.....1769—1822.
Castrén (käs-trān′), Matthias Alexander. Finnish philologist.....1813—1852.
Castro, de (dā käs′tro), Guillem. Spanish dramatist.....1569—1631.
Castro, de, Inés. Wife of the crown prince Dom Pedro of Portugal. Assassinated.....1320?-1355.
Castro, de, João. Portuguese general and navigator.....1500—1548.
Castro, de, Vaca. Spanish magistrate, governor of Peru.....—— 1558.
Castruccio-Castracani degli Antelminelli (käs-troot′cho-käs-trä-kä′-nee dĕl′yee än-tĕl-me-nĕl′lee). Italian soldier and poet.....1281—1328.
Catalan (kä′tä′lŏn′), Eugène Charles. Belgian mathematician.....1814—1894.
Catalani (kä-tä-lä′nee), Angelica. Italian vocalist.....1782—1849.
Catel (kä′tĕl′), Charles Simon. French musical composer.....1773—1830.
Catesby (kāts′bĭ), Mark. English naturalist.....1679—1750.
Cathcart (kăth′kart), George, Sir. English general.....1794—1854.
Cathcart, William Schaw, first earl of. English diplomatist.....1755—1843.
Cathelineau (kä′teh′le-nō′), Jacques. Vendean general.....1759—1793.
Catherine, Saint, of Alexandria.....—— 307.
Catherine (kăth′ẽr-ĭn), *or* **Katharine,** of Aragon. Queen of England. Wife of Henry VIII.....1485—1536.
Catherine I. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great.....1684—1727.
Catherine II. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III.....1729—1796.
Catherine de' Medici (dā mā′de-chee). Queen of Henry II. of France.1519—1589.
Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn), Lucius Sergius. Roman conspirator.....B. C. 108?- 62.
Catinat de la Fauconnerie, de (deh kä′te′nä′ deh lä fō′kŏn′re′), Nicolas. French general.....1637—1712.
Catineau-Laroche (kä′te′nō′-lä′rosh′), Pierre Marie Sébastien. French civil officer and writer.....1772—1828.
Catlin (kăt′lĭn), George. American artist and traveler. [*Indians.*]....1796—1872.
Cato (kā′to), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder.* Roman patriot.....B. C. 234— 149.
Cato, Marcus Porcius. *The Younger.* Roman philos. and patriot..B. C. 95— 46.
Cats (käts), Jakob. Dutch statesman and poet.....1577—1660.
Cattaneo (kät-tä′nā-o), Carlo. Italian political economist.....1815?-1869.
Cattermole (kăt′er-mōl), George. English painter.....1800—1868.
Catullus (ka-tŭl′us), Caius Valerius. Roman poet.....B. C. 94— 54.
Catulus (kăt′u-lus), Quintus Lutatius. Roman general and scholar..B. C. — 87.
Cauchon (kō′shŏn′), Pierre. Bishop of Beauvais. Judge of Joan d'Arc.—— 1443.
Cauchy (kō′she′), Augustin Louis. French mathematician and poet....1789—1857.
Caulaincourt, de (deh kō′lăn′koor′), Armand Augustin Louis. French officer and diplomatist.....1772—1827.
Caumont, de (deh kō′mŏn′), Arcisse. French antiquary.....1802—1873.
Caus *or* **Caux, de** (deh kō), Salomon. French engineer.....1576?-1626.
Caussin de Perceval (kō′săn′ deh pĕrs′väl′), Armand Pierre. French orientalist.....1795—1872.
Cavaignac (kä′vän′yäk′), Éléonore Louis Godefroy. French journalist.1801—1841.
Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste. *Father of É. L. G.* French revolutionist..1762—1829.
Cavaignac, Louis Eugène. *Brother of É. L. G.* French general.....1802—1857.
Cavalcanti (kä-väl-kän′tee), Bartolommeo. Italian scholar.....1503—1562.
Cavalcaselle (kä-väl-kä-sĕl′lä), Giovanni Battiste. Italian art historian.1820 ——.
Cavalier (kä′vä′lyā′), Jean. Leader of the Camisards.....1679?-1740.
Cavalli (kä-väl′lee), Pietro Francesco. Italian composer.....1599?-1676.
Cavallieri (kä-väl-le-ā′ree), Bonaventura. Italian mathematician.....1598—1647.
Cavallo (kä-väl′lo), Tiberio. Italian natural philosopher in London....1749—1809.
Cavallucci (kä-väl-loot′chee), Camillo Jacopo. Italian art critic.....1827 ——.
Cavanilles (kä-vä-neel′yĕs), Antonio José. Spanish priest and botanist.1745—1804.
Cave (kāv), Edward. Printer. Founded "The Gentleman's Magazine".1691—1754.
Cavedone (kä-vā-dō′nā), Jacopo. Italian painter.....1577—1660.
Cavelier (kāv′le-ā′), Pierre Jules. French sculptor.....1814—1894.
Cavendish, Henry. English chemist and natural philosopher.....1731—1810.
Cavendish *or* **Can'dish,** Thomas. English navigator.....1555?-1592.
Caventou (kä′vŏn′too′), Joseph Bienaimé. French chemist.....1795—1877.
Cavour, di (de kä′voor′), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman.....1810—1861.
Caxton (kăks′ton), William. Earliest English printer.....1422?-1492.
Cayley (kā′lĭ), Arthur. English mathematician.....1821—1895.
Cayley, George, Sir. English philosopher.....1773—1857.
Caylus, de (deh kā′lüss′), Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières, Count. French antiquary and writer.....1692—1765.
Caylus, de, Marthe Marguerite de Vilette de Murçay, Marquise. French woman of fashion.....1673—1729.
Cazalès, de (deh kä′zä′lĕss′), Jacques Antoine Marie. French politician.1758—1805.
Cean-Bermudez (thā-än′-bār-moo′dĕth), Juan Augustin. Spanish writer on art.....1749—1829.
Cecchetti (chĕk-kĕt′tee), Bartolommeo. Italian historian.....1838 ——.
Cecchi (chĕk′kee), Giovanni Maria. Italian comic poet and lawyer.....1517—1587.
Cecco d' Ascoli (chĕk′ko däs′ko-lee). *Francesco Stabili.* Italian physician, astrologer, mechanician, and poet.....1257—1327.
Cecconi (chĕk-ko′nee), Giovanni. Italian military writer.....1833 ——.
Cech *or* **Czech** (chĕk), Svatophik. Bohemian author and poet.....1846 ——.
Cecil (sĕs′il *or* sĭs′il), William. See Burleigh, Wm. Cecil, Lord.
Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury. English statesman.....1563?-1612.
Cecilia (se-sĭl′ĭ-ä), Saint. Roman martyr, and patroness of music. [*St. Cecilia's Day,* Nov. 22.].....d. 229?
Ceillier (sâl′yā′), Rémi. French theologian.....1688—1761.
Celakovski (chä-lä-kov′skee), Frantisek Ladislav. Bohemian poet....1799—1852.
Celesia (chā-lā′see-ä), Emanuele. Italian historian.....1821 ——.

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Céleste *or* **Céleste-Elliott** (sā′lĕst′-ĕl′ĭ-ŏt), Marie. English-French dancer and actress.....1815? 1882.
Celestine (sĕl′ĭs-tĭn) **I.** Pope. Successor to Boniface I.....— 432.
Celestine V., Saint. *Pietro da Murrone* or *Morone.* Pope.....1215—1296.
Cellarius (sĕl-lā′re-ŏos), Christoph. German critic and geographer....1638—1707.
Cellini (chĕl-lee′nee), Benvenuto. Italian artist in metal.....1500—1571.
Celsius (sĕl′se-ŭs *or* sĕl′she-ŭs), Anders. Swedish astronomer.....1701—1744.
Celsius, Olaus. Swedish botanist and orientalist.....1670—1756.
Celsus (sĕl′sus). Roman philosopher. Antichristian writer.....fl. 2d c.
Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. Roman medical writer.....fl. 1st c.
Celtes (tsĕl′tĕs), Conrad. German poet laureate.....1459—1508.
Cenci (chĕn′chee), Beatrice (bā-ā-tree′chā). *La Belle Parricide.* Roman girl, famous for her beauty and tragic fate.....1583?-1599.
Centlivre (sent-lĭv′er), Susanna, Mrs. English dramatic writer.....1667?-1723.
Cerceau, du (dü sĕr′sō′), Jean Antoine. Fr. Jesuit, poet, and historian.1670—1730.
Cerda, de la (dā lä thĕr′dä), Juan Luis. Spanish Jesuit and critic....1562?-1643.
Cerinthus (se-rĭn′thus). Syrian heresiarch. Founder of Cerinthians..fl. 1st c.
Cerisier (seh′re′ze-ā′), Antoine Marie. French historian.....1749—1828.
Certon (sĕr′tŏn′), Salomon. French poet.....1550?-1610.
Cervantes Saavedra, de (dā sĕr-văn′tĕz sä-vĕd′ra; *Sp. pron.* thĕr-vän′-tĕs sä-ä-vā′drä), Miguel. Spanish novelist. [*Don Quixote.*].....1547—1616.
Cervolle *or* **Cervole, de** (dĕh sĕr-vol′), Arnaud. *The Archpriest.* French freebooter.....1300?-1366.
Cesalpino (chā-säl-pee′no), Andrea. (*Lat.* **Cæsalpi′nus.**) Italian physician, physiologist, and botanist.....1519—1603.
Cesare, di (de chā′sä-rā), Giuseppe, Cavaliere. Neapolitan historian...1783—1856.
Cesari (chā-sä′ree), Giuseppe. *Cavaliero d' Arpino.* Italian historical painter.....1568?-1640.
Cesarini (chā-sä-ree′nee), Virginio. Italian poet.....1595—1624.
Cesarotti (chā-sä-rŏt′tee), Melchiore. Italian poet.....1730—1808.
Cesi (chā′see), Federigo, Prince. Italian naturalist.....1585—1630.
Cesnola, di (de chĕs-no′lä), Luigi Palma, Count. Italian archæologist..1832 ——.
Céspedes, de (dā thās′pā-dĕs *or* dā sās′pā-dĕs), Carlos Manuel. President of the revolutionary republic of Cuba.....1819—1874.
Cetewayo, Cetywayo, *or* **Ketchwayo** (kā-chwā′yō). Zulu king.....— 1884.
Ceva (chā′vä), Tommaso. Italian Jesuit, poet, and mathematician.....1648—1737.
Cevallos (thā-väl′yŏs), Pedro. Spanish diplomatist.....1764—1838.
Chabannes, de (dĕh shä′bän′), Antoine, Comte de Dammartin. Fr. gen.1411—1488.
Chabanon, de (dĕh shä′bä′nŏn′), Michel Paul Guy. French writer....1730—1792.
Chabas (shä′bä′), François Joseph. French archæologist.....1817—1882.
Chabert, de (dĕh shä′bĕr′), Joseph Bernard, Marquis. French navigator, astronomer, and geographer.....1723—1805.
Chabot (shä′bo′), François. French revolutionist.....1759—1794.
Chabot, de (dĕh shä′bo′), Philippe, Comte de Charny. Admiral of France.....1480?-1543.
Chabrier (shä′bre-ā′), Alexis Emmanuel. French musical composer....1842 ——.
Chabrillan, de (dĕh shä′bre′yŏn′), Céleste Vénard, Countess. *Mogador.* French circus rider and authoress.....1824 ——.
Chabrol de Volvic (shä′brol′ dĕh vol′vĕk′), Gilbert Joseph Gaspard, Count. French civil officer, politician, and writer.....1773—1843.
Chacon (chā-kŏn′), Pedro. Spanish priest and writer.....1525—1581.
Chadbourne (chăd′burn), Paul Ansel. American educationist.....1823—1883.
Chadwick (chăd′wik), Edwin, Sir. English social economist.....1800—1890.
Chaigneau (shăn′yō′), Jean Ferdinand. French painter and engraver..1830 ——.
Chaillu, du (dü shä′yü′), Paul Belloni. French-American traveler.....1835 ——.
Chaix d'Est-Ange (shā′ dĕs′tŏnzh′), Gustave Louis Adolphe Victor Charles. French advocate.....1800—1876.
Chalgrin (shäl′grăn′), Jean François Thérèse. French architect.....1739—1811.
Challemel-Lacour (shäl′mĕl′-lä′koor′), Paul Armand. Fr. statesman..1827—1896.
Challoner (chăl′lon-er), Richard. English Roman Catholic divine and author.....1691—1781.
Chalmers (chăl′merz; *Scot. pron.* chaw′merz), Alexander. British editor. [*General Biographical Dictionary.*].....1759—1834.
Chalmers, George. British historian and biographer.....1742—1825.
Chalmers, Thomas. Scottish divine.....1780—1847.
Chamberlain (chām′ber-lin), Joseph. English statesman.....1836 ——.
Chamberlin (chām′ber-lin), Thomas Crowder. American geologist.....1843 ——.
Chambers (chām′berz), Robert. Scottish writer and publisher.....1802—1871.
Chambers, William. *Brother of Robert.* Scottish editor.....1800—1883.
Chambon de Montaux (shŏn′bŏn′ dĕh mŏn′tō′), Nicolas. Fr. phys...1748—1826.
Chambord, de (dĕh shŏn′bor′), Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné, de Bourbon d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux, Comte. Head of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty.....1820—1883.
Chambray, de (dĕh shŏn′brā′), Georges Marquis. French historian...1783—1848.
Chamfort *or* **Champfort** (shŏn′for′), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. French poet and littérateur.....1741—1794.
Chamier (shä′me-ā′), Daniel. French Protestant theologian.....1570?-1621.
Chamillard (shä′mē′yär′), Michel. Marquis de Cany-Courcelles. French minister of state.....1651—1721.
Chamilly, de (dĕh shä′me′ye′), Noël Bouton, Marquis. Fr. general....1636—1715.
Chamisso, von (fon shä′mis′o), Adelbert. German lyric poet.....1781—1838.
Chamousset, de (dĕh shä′moo′sā′), Claude Humbert Piarron, Chevalier. French philanthropist.....1717—1773.
Champagny, de (dĕh shŏn′păn′ye′), Jean Baptiste Nompère, Duc de Cadore. French statesman.....1756—1834.
Champaigne, de (dĕh shŏn′păñ′), Philippe. Flemish painter in Paris..1602—1674.
Champe (champ), John. American Revolutionary soldier.....1752?-1798?
Champeaux, de (dĕh shŏn′pō′), Guillaume. Bishop of Châlons.....— 1121.
Champfleury (shŏn′flŭh′re′). Real name *Jules Fleury.* Fr. author...1821—1889.
Champier (shŏn′pe-ā′), Symphorien. French physician.....1472—1533.
Champion (chăm′pĭ-on), Anthony. English writer.....1724?-1801.
Championnet (shŏn′pe′o′nā′), Jean Étienne. French general.....1762—1800.
Champlain, de (shăm′plān′; *Fr. pron.* dĕh shŏn′plăn′), Samuel. French explorer, and founder and governor of Canada.....1567—1635.
Champmeslé (shŏn′mā′lā′), Marie Desmares. French actress.....1644—1698.
Champollion (sham-pol′e-on; *Fr. pron.* shŏn′pol′yŏn′), Jean François. *Brother of Jean Jacques C.-F.* French Egyptologist.....1790—1832.
Champollion-Figeac (shŏn′pol′yŏn′-fe′zhäk′), Jean Jacques. French archæologist.....1778—1867.
Chandos (chăn′dos), John. English military commander.....— 1369.
Changarnier (shŏn′gär′ne-ā′), Nicolas Anne Théodule. Fr. general...1793—1877.
Channing (chăn′ing), William Ellery. American divine and writer....1780—1842.
Chantal, de (dĕh shŏn′täl′), Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Baroness. French devotee.....1572—1641.
Chantrey (chăn′trĭ), Francis, Sir. English sculptor.....1781—1842.
Chanzy (shŏn′zee′), Antoine Eugène Alfred. French general.....1823—1883.
Chapelain (shäp′lăn′), Jean. French poet and critic.....1595—1674.
Chapelle (shä′pĕl′), Claude Emmanuel Luillier. French poet.....1626—1686.
Chapin (chā′pin), Edwin Hubbell. Amer. Universalist divine and orator.1814—1880.
Chapman (chăp′man), George. English dramatic poet.....1557—1634.
Chapone (sha-pōn′), Hester, Mrs. English authoress.....1727—1801.

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Chappe (shăp), Claude. French inventor of a telegraph.....1763—1805.
Chaptal (shăp′tăl′), Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloupe. French chemist and statesman.....1756—1832.
Chapu (shä′pü′), Henri Michel Antoine. French sculptor.....1833—1891.
Charas (shä′räs′), Moïse. French chemist and pharmacist.....1618—1698.
Charcot (shär′ko′), Jean Martin. French neurologist.....1825—1893.
Chardin (shär′dăn′), Jean, Sir. French merchant and traveler.....1643—1713.
Chardon de la Rochette (shär′dŏn′ dĕh lä ro′shĕt′), Simon. French philologist and Hellenist.....1753—1814.
Charette de la Contrie (shä′rĕt′ dĕh lä kŏn′tre′), François Athanase. Vendean royalist.....1763—1796.
Charlemagne (shar′le-mān; *Fr. pron.* shärl′mäñ′), **Charles the Great** *or* **Charles I.** Emperor of the West, and king of France..... 742— 814.
Charles I. *Charles Stuart.* King of England. Executed.....1600—1649.
Charles II. King of England.....1630—1685.
Charles I. King of France. See CHARLEMAGNE.
Charles II. *The Bald.* King of France..... 823— 877.
Charles IV. *The Fair.* King of France.....1294—1328.
Charles V. *The Wise.* King of France.....1337—1380.
Charles VI. *The Mad or the Beloved.* King of France.....1368—1422.
Charles VII. *The Victorious.* King of France.....1403—1461.
Charles IX. King of France.....1550—1574.
Charles X. King of France.....1757—1836.
Charles I. *or* **Charlemagne.** Emperor of Germany, and king of France. See CHARLEMAGNE.
Charles II. See CHARLES II. of France.
Charles III. *The Fat.* Emperor of Germany..... 832?- 888.
Charles IV. Emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia.....1316—1378.
Charles V. Emperor of Germany, and king of Spain as Charles I.....1500—1558.
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany.....1685—1740.
Charles VII. *Karl Albrecht.* Emperor of Germany.....1697—1745.
Charles of Anjou. King of Naples and Sicily.....1220?-1285.
Charles I. Karl Eitel Friedrich, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. King of Roumania.....1839 ——.
Charles Albert. Carlo Alberto Amadeo. King of Sardinia.....1798—1849.
Charles I. King of Spain. Charles V. of Germany.....1500—1558.
Charles II. King of Spain.....1661—1700.
Charles III. King of Spain.....1716—1788.
Charles IV. King of Spain.....1748—1819.
Charles Emanuel I. *The Great.* Duke of Savoy.....1562—1630.
Charles IX. King of Sweden.....1550—1611.
Charles X. *Gustavus.* King of Sweden.....1622—1660.
Charles XII. King of Sweden.....1682—1718.
Charles XIII. King of Sweden.....1748—1818.
Charles XIV. See BERNADOTTE.
Charles XV. *Karl Ludwig Eugen.* King of Sweden and Norway....1826—1872.
Charles, *or* **Karl,** Ludwig Johann Joseph. Archduke of Austria. Commander.....1771—1847.
Charles the Bold. Duke of Burgundy.....1433—1477.
Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir **Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* English prince.....1720—1788.
Charles (charlz), Elizabeth Rundle, Mrs. English authoress.....1826? ——.
Charles (shärl), Jacques Alexandre César. French electrician.....1746—1823.
Charles Martel (*Fr. pron.* shärl mär′tĕl′). Duke of Austrasia. Grandfather of Charlemagne.....690?- 741.
Charlet (shär′lā′), Nicolas Toussaint. French painter and engraver....1792—1845.
Charleton (charl′ton), Walter. English physician and author.....1619—1707.
Charlevoix, de (dĕh shär′lĕh-vwä′ *or* shärl′vwä′), Pierre François Xavier. Jesuit missionary in America.....1682—1761.
Charlotte (shär′lot), Ex-Empress of Mexico. Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Leopoldine. Wife of Maximilian.....1840 ——.
Charnay (shär′nā′), Claude Joseph Désiré. French traveler.....1828 ——.
Charnock (char′nok), Richard Stephen. English author and scientist.1820 ——.
Charnock, Stephen. English divine and author.....1628—1680.
Charost, de (dĕh shä′ro′), Armand Joseph de Béthune, Duke. French philanthropist.....1728—1800.
Charpentier (shar′pŏn′te-ā′), François. French author.....1620—1702.
Charras (shä′rä′), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. French military writer....1810—1865.
Charrière, de (dĕh shä′re-ĕr′), Isabelle Agnète de Saint-Hyacinthe. French novelist.....1741—1806.
Charron (shä′rŏn′), Pierre. French philosopher.....1541—1603.
Chartier (shär′te-ā′), Alain. French poet.....1385?-1449?
Charton (shär′tŏn′), Édouard. French journalist.....1807—1891.
Chartres, de (dĕh shärtr), Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, Duc. French prince. Grandson of Louis Philippe.....1840 ——.
Chase (chās), Salmon Portland. American statesman.....1808—1873.
Chasles (shäl), Michel. French geometer.....1793—1880.
Chasles, Victor Euphémion Philarète. French journalist.....1799—1873.
Chassepot (shäs′po′), Antoine Alphonse. French inventor.....1833 ——.
Chasteler, du (dü shät′lā′), Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis. Austrian general.....1763—1825.
Chastelet, du. See DU CHASTELET.
Chastellux, de (dĕh shä′tä′lüks′), François Jean, Marquis. French officer and writer.....1734—1788.
Chateaubriand, de (dĕh shä′tō′bre′ŏn′), François Auguste, Viscount. French author.....1768—1848.
Chatel *or* **Chastel** (chä′tĕl′), Jean. French fanatic.....1575—1594.
Chatham (chăt′am), William Pitt, first earl of. See PITT, William.
Chatillon (shä′tē′yŏn′), Auguste de. French painter and sculptor....1813—1881.
Chatterton (chăt′er-ton), Thomas. English boy poet.....1752—1770.
Chaucer (chaw′ser), Geoffrey. Father of English poetry.....1340?-1400.
Chaudet (shō′dā′), Antoine Denis. French sculptor and painter.....1763—1810.
Chaudon (shō′dŏn′), Dom Louis Maïeul. French historical writer.....1737—1817.
Chaulieu, de (ueh shōl′yuh′), Guillaume Amfrye. French lyric poet...1639—1720.
Chaulnes, de (dĕh shōn), Michel Ferdinand, Duc. French naturalist.1714—1769.
Chaumette (shō-mĕt′), Pierre Gaspard. French revolutionist.....1763—1794.
Chaumonot (shō′mo′no′), Pierre Marie Joseph. French Jesuit and missionary in Canada.....1611—1693.
Chauncey (chăn′sĭ *or* chawn′sĭ), Isaac. American naval officer.....1772—1840.
Chaussard (shō′sar′), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French writer.....1766—1823.
Chaussée, de la (dĕh lä shō′sā′), Pierre Claude Nivelle. French dramatic author.....1692—1754.
Chaussier (shō′se-ā′), François. French physician and anatomist.....1749—1828.
Chauveau (shō′vō′), Pierre, Joseph Olivier. Canadian statesman.....1820 ——.
Chauveau-Lagarde (shō′vō′-lä′gard′), Claude François. French advocate.....1765—1841.
Chauvelin, de (dĕh shōv′lăn′), François Bernard. French politician...1766—1832.
Chauvenet (shō′veh-nā′), William. American mathematician.....1820—1870.
Chauvin (shō′văn′), Étienne. French Protestant refugee.....1640?-1725.
Chavée (shä′vā′), Honoré Joseph. Belgian philologist.....1815—1877.
Chazal (shä′zäl′), Antoine. French artist.....1793—1854.

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Chazelles, de (dẹh shä′zĕl′), Jean Mathieu. French hydrographer.....1657—1710.
Cheeshhahteaumuck (chee-shä-to-mŭk′), Caleb. The only Indian yet graduated from Harvard College.....1646—1666.
Cheever (chee′vẹr), Ezekiel. American teacher.....1614—1708.
Cheever, George Barrell. American clergyman.....1807—1890.
Cheke (cheek), John, Sir. English statesman and scholar.....1514—1557.
Chelmsford (chĕlmz′fẹrd), Frederick Thesiger, Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1794—1878.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nits), Martin. German Protestant divine.....1522—1586.
Chemnitzer (kem′nits-ẹr), Ivan Ivanovitch. Russian fabulist.....1744—1784.
Chênedollé, de (dẹh shĕn/do′lä′), Charles Julien Pioult. French poet..1769—1833.
Chenevix (chĕn′e-viks), Richard. Irish writer.....1774—1830.
Chénier, de (dẹh shā′ne-ā′), André Marie. *Son of Louis.* French poet..1762—1794.
Chénier, de, Louis. *Father of preceding.* French historian.....1723—1796.
Chénier, de, Marie Joseph. *Son of Louis.* French dramatist.....1764—1811.
Chenot (shẹh-no′), Claude Bernard Adrien. French engineer.....1803—1855.
Cherbuliez (shĕr′bü′le-ā′), Victor. French author.....1829 ——.
Cherest (shā′rā′), Aimé. French historian.....1826—1885.
Chéri (shā′rē′), Rose Marie Cizos. French actress.....1824—1862.
Chérif-Pasha (shā′rēf′-pä-shä′), Egyptian statesman.....1819—1887.
Chéron (shā′rŏN′), Élisabeth Sophie. Fr. poetess, writer, and painter..1648—1711.
Cherubini (kā-roo-bee′nee), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. Italian musical composer.....1760—1842.
Cherville (shĕr′vēl′), Gaspard Georges Pecou, Marquis de. Fr. writer..1821 ——.
Chervin (shĕr′vĂN′), Nicolas. French physician.....1783—1843.
Chéry (shā′re′), Philippe. French historical painter.....1759—1838.
Chesebro' (cheez′bro), Caroline. American authoress.....1828?–1873.
Cheselden (chĕs′ẹl-dẹn), William. English surgeon and writer.....1688—1752.
Chesney (chĕs′nĭ), Charles Cornwallis. English military critic.....1826—1876.
Chesney, Francis Rawdon. British explorer in the East.....1789—1872.
Chesterfield (chĕs′tẹr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of. [*Letters.*].....1694—1773.
Chevalier (shẹh-vä′le-ā′), Michel. French economist.....1806—1879.
Cheverus (shĕv′ẹ-rŭs; *Fr. pron.* shẹh-vrüss′), Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre. French cardinal and philanthropist.....1768—1836.
Cheves (cheevz), Langdon. American statesman.....1776—1857.
Chevreul (shẹ-vrŭl′), Michel Eugène. French chemist.....1786—1889.
Chevreuse, de (dẹh shẹh-vrŭz′), Marie de Rohan Montbazon, Duchesse. French beauty and intriguer.....1600—1679.
Cheyne (chān *or* chīn), George. Scottish physician and mathematician.1671—1743.
Cheyne, Thomas Kelly. English clergyman and Biblical critic.....1841 ——.
Chézy, de (dẹh shā′ze′), Antoine Léonard. French orientalist.....1773—1832.
Chézy, von (fon shā′ze′), Wilhelmine C. Helmine, born Klenke. *Wife of Antoine.* German authoress.....1783—1856.
Chiabrera (ke-ä-brā′rä), Gabriello. Italian lyric poet.....1552—1637.
Chiaramonti (ke-ä-rä-mŏn′tee), Scipione. Italian astronomer.....1565—1652.
Chiari (ke-ä′ree), Giuseppe. Italian historical painter.....1654—1727.
Chichele (chĭch′e-le), Henry. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury.1362?–1443.
Chickering (chĭk′ẹr-ing), Jonas. American pianoforte manufacturer...1797—1853.
Chifflet (shĕ′flĭ′), Jean Jacques. French physician and writer.....1588—1660.
Child (child), Francis James. American scholar of Anglo-Saxon and Early English.....1825—1896.
Child, Lydia Maria, born Francis. Amer. philanthropist and authoress.1802—1880.
Childebert (chĭl′de-bert; *Fr. pron.* shēl′dẹh-bêr′) **I.** King of the Franks. 496— 558.
Childebrand (chĭl′de-brand; *Fr. pron.* shēl′dẹh-brŏN′). Prince of the Franks, and companion of Charles Martel in the crusade against the Saracens. His existence is questioned by some historians.....fl. 737?
Childeric (chĭl′dẹr-ik; *Fr. Childéric,* shēl′dā′rēk′) **I.** King of the Franks..... 436?– 481.
Children (chĭl′drẹn), John George. English chemist and electrician...1777—1852.
Chillingworth (chĭl′ing-worth), William. English theologian.....1602?–1644.
Chilperich (chĭl′pẹr-ik; *Fr. Chilpéric,* shēl′pā′rēk′) **I.** King of the Franks..... 539— 584.
Chimay, de (dẹh she′mā′), Jean Marie Ignace Thérèse, Princess, born Cabarrus. Wife of Tallien. French beauty and leader of fashion..1770?–1835.
Chincholle (shĂN′shŏl′), Charles Henry Hippolyte. French writer and journalist.....1845 ——.
Chinchon (chēn-chōn′), Ana de Osorio, Countess of. Wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru. Introduced Peruvian bark into Spain.....1599 ——.
Chipman (chĭp′mạn), Nathaniel. American jurist.....1752—1843.
Chirac (she′räk′), Pierre. French physician.....1650—1732.
Chischkof (shĭsh-kof′). See SHISHKOFF.
Chisholm (chĭz′ọm), Caroline, born Jones. Eng. philanthropist.....1808—1877.
Chitty (chĭt′ĭ), Joseph. English jurist.....1776—1841.
Chladni (klăd′nee), Ernst Florens Friedrich. German physicist.....1756—1827.
Chlopicki (klo-pits′kee), Józef. Polish general and dictator.....1772—1854.
Chmielnicki (kmyel-nyits′kee), Bogdan. Cossack chief.....1593—1657.
Choate (chōt), Rufus. American advocate and jurist.....1799—1859.
Chodowiecki (ko-do-ve-ets′kee), Daniel Nikolaus. German artist.....1726—1801.
Chodzko (kodz′ko), Jakób Leonard. Polish historian.....1800—1871.
Choiseul, de (dẹh shwä′zŭl′), Étienne, François, Duc. Fr. statesman..1719—1785.
Choiseul-Gouffier (shwä-zŭl′goo′fe-ā′), Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste, Count. French traveler and author.....1752—1817.
Choisy, de (dẹh shwä′ze′), François Timoléon, Abbé. French author..1644—1724.
Chopin (sho′pĂn′), Frédéric François. Pol. pianist and mus. composer.1810—1849.
Choris (ko′ris), Ludvik. Russian painter.....1795—1828.
Chorley (chôr′lĭ), Henry Fothergill. English musician.....1808—1872.
Choron (sho′rôn′), Alexander Étienne. French writer on music.....1772—1834.
Chouan (shoo′ŏN′), Jean. Real name *Cottereau.* Chief of the French Royalist insurgents.....1757—1794.
Chouet (shoo′ā′), Jean Robert. Professor of philosophy in Geneva.....1642—1731.
Chouquet (shoo′kā′), Adolphe Gustave. French poet and musician....1819—1886.
Chouteau (shoo′tō′), Auguste (born 1739, died 1829), and Pierre (born 1749, died 1849), *brothers.* Founders of the city of St. Louis, Mo.
Chrétien *or* **Chrestien** (krā′te-ĂN′), Florent. French poet and writer..1542—1596.
Chrétien, *or* **Chrestien, de Troyes** (krā′te-ĂN′ dẹh trwä′). Fr. poet..1150?–1200?
Christ (krīst), Wilhelm von. German philologist.....1831 ——.
Christian (krĭs′tyạn), *or* **Christiern** (krĭs′te-ẽrn), **I.** King of Denmark (1448—1481).....1426—1481.
Christian, *or* **Christiern, II.** King of Denmark (1513—1523). *Nero of the North.*.....1481—1559.
Christian, *or* **Christiern, IV.** King of Denmark (1588—1648).....1577—1648.
Christian, *or* **Christiern, VII.** King of Denmark (1766—1808).....1749—1808.
Christian, *or* **Christiern, VIII.** King of Denmark (1839—1848).....1786—1848.
Christian, *or* **Christiern, IX.** King of Denmark.....1818 ——.
Christina (kris-tee′nä). Q. of Sweden. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus.1626—1689.
Christine de Pisan (krẽs′teen′ dẹh pe′zŏN′). Italian poetess in France.1363?–1431?
Christison (krĭs′tĭ-sọn), Robert, Baronet. Scottish physician.....1797?–1882.
Christmas (krĭs′mạs), afterwards **Noel-Fearn** (no′ẹl-fẽrn), Henry. English clergyman and writer.....1811—1868.
Christophe (krẽs′tof′), Henri. Negro king of Hayti.....1767—1820.

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Christopoulous (kris-top′ŏŏ-los), Athanasios. Greek poet.....1772—1847.
Chrysoloras (kris-o-lo′rạs), Manuel. Reviver of Greek in Italy.....1355?–1415.
Chrysostom (krĭs′os-tọm *or* kris-os′tọm), John. Greek father of the church. Born at Antioch in Syria..... 347— 407.
Chubb, Thomas. English theological writer.....1679—1747.
Church (chûrch), Benjamin. American officer in King Philip's war....1639—1718.
Church, Frederic Edwin. American landscape painter.....1826 ——.
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl), Charles. English poet and satirist.....1731—1764.
Churchill, John. See MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.
Churchill, Randolph Spencer, Lord. English statesman.....1849 –1895.
Churruca y Elorza, de (dä choor-roo′kä e ä-lōr′thä), Cosme Damian. Spanish admiral.....1761—1805.
Cialdini (chäl-dee′nee), Enrico. Italian general.....1810—1861.
Ciampini (chăm-pee′nee), Giovanni Giustino. Italian antiq. and hist..1633—1698.
Cibber (sĭb′ẹr), Colley. English dramatic author and actor.....1671—1757.
Cibrario (che-brä′re-o), Luigi. Italian historian and jurist.....1802—1870.
Cicero (sĭs′e-ro), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator.....B. C. 106—B. C. 43.
Cicogna (che-kōn′yä), Emmanuel Antoine. Italian writer.....1789—1868.
Cicognara, da (dä che-kōn-yä′rä), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer on art. [*History of Modern Sculpture.*].....1767—1734.
Cid (sĭd; *Sp. pron.* thēd) *or* **Cid Campeador** (thēd käm-pä-ä-dōr′), i. e., *Lord Champion.* Real name *Ruy* or *Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar.* A famous Castilian hero.....1044?–1099.
Cienfuegos, de (dā the-ĕn′fwā′gōs), Nicasio Alvarez. Spanish poet....1764—1809.
Cignani (chēn-yä′nee), Carlo, Count. Italian painter.....1628—1719.
Cignaroli (chēn-yä-ro′lee), Giovanni Bettino. Italian painter.....1706—1770.
Cigoli, da (dä chee′go-lee), *or* **Civoli** (chee′vo-lee). Called *Ludovico Cardi.* Florentine painter.....1559—1613.
Cimabue (che-mä-boo′ā), Giovanni. *Father of Modern Painting.* Florentine painter.....1240?–1302?
Cimarosa (che-mä-ro′sä), Domenico. Neapolitan musical composer....1749—1801.
Cimon (sī′mọn). Athenian commander.....B. C. 510— 449.
Cincinnato (chēn-chēn-nä′to), Romolo. Florentine painter.....1502—1600.
Cincinnatus (sin-sin-nā′tus), Lucius Quintius. Roman dictator....B. C. 520?– 439?
Cino da Pistoja (chē′no dä pēs-to′yä), Guitoncino Guittone. Italian jurist and poet.....1270—1337?
Cinq Mars, de (dẹh săṅk′ mars′), Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis. French conspirator.....1620—1642.
Cipolla (che-pōl′lä), Carlo. Italian historian.....1854 ——.
Cipriani (che-pre-ä′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter.....1727?–1785.
Cirillo (che-rēl′lo), Domenico. Italian botanist and physician.....1734—1799.
Cissey, de (dẹh se′sā′), Ernest Louis Octave Courtot. French soldier and politician; minister of war.....1810—1882.
Cittadini (chēt-tä-dee′nee), Pierfrancesco. *Il Milanese.* Ital. painter.1613?–1681.
Civiale (se′ve-āl′), Jean. French physician and writer.....1792—1867.
Civilis (sĭ-vī′lis), Claudius. Leader of the Batavi.....fl. 70.
Civitali (che-ve-tä′lee), Matteo. Italian sculptor and architect.....1435—1501?
Claiborne (klā′born), William. Early Virginia colonist.....1589?–1676?
Clairaut (klā′rō′), Alexis Claude. French mathematician.....1713—1765.
Clairon (klā′rôn′), Claire Josèphe Hippolyte de Latude. French actress.1723—1803.
Clairville (klêr′vēl′), Louis François Nicolaie. French dramatic writer.1811—1879.
Clajus (klä′yōos), Johann. *Clai* or *Klaj.* German clergyman.....1535—1592.
Clapisson (klä′pē′sôn′), Louis. French composer.....1809—1866.
Clapperton (klăp′ẹr-tọn), Hugh, Captain. Scottish traveler in Africa..1788—1827.
Clarac, de (dẹh klä′rāk′), Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste, Count. French archæologist.....1777—1847.
Clare (klār), John. Northamptonshire peasant and poet.....1793—1864.
Clarendon (klăr′en-dọn), Edward Hyde, first earl of. Lord chancellor of England, and historian.....1608—1674.
Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of. English statesman.....1800—1870.
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, second earl of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland...1638—1709.
Clarétie (klä′rẹ-te′), Jules. Real name *Arsène Amand.* French author.1840 ——.
Claridge (klăr′ij), Richard. English Quaker minister and author.....1649—1723.
Clark (klärk), Alvan. American optician.....1804—1887.
Clark, George Rogers. American general and frontiersman.....1752—1818.
Clark, James, Sir. Scottish physician.....1788—1870.
Clark, Lewis Gaylord. Am. writer. Editor of the "Knickerbocker"..1810—1873.
Clark, William. General, explorer, and governor of Louisiana Territory.1770—1838.
Clark, Willis Gaylord. *Brother of Lewis Gaylord.* American journalist.1810—1841.
Clarke (klärk), Adam. British Methodist clergyman and commentator.1762?–1832.
Clarke, Edward Daniel. English traveler and mineralogist.....1769—1822.
Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume, Duc de Feltre. Marshal of France..1765—1818.
Clarke, Henry Hyde. Eng. philologist and engineer. [*Dictionary.*]...1815—1895.
Clarke, James Freeman. American writer, and Unitarian minister.....1810—1888.
Clarke, John. One of the founders of Rhode Island.....1609—1676.
Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden. English authoress.....1809 ——.
Clarkson (klärk′sọn), Thomas. English slavery abolitionist.....1760—1846.
Claude (klawd; *Fr. pron.* klōd), Jean. French Protestant.....1619—1687.
Claude, Jean Maxime. French painter.....1824 ——.
Claude Lorrain (klawd, *or* klōd, lor-rĂN′) *or* **Claude de Lorraine** (-dẹh lor-rān′). Real name *Claude Gellée.* French painter in Italy.....1600—1682.
Claudian (klaw′dĭ-an), Claudius. Last of the Latin classic poets.....365?– 408?
Claudius (klaw′dĭ-us) **I.** *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero.* Emperor of Rome.....B. C. 10—A. D. 54.
Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius. *Gothicus.* Emperor of Rome.....214— 270.
Claudius (klow′de-ōōs), Matthias. German poet. [*Rhine-wine Song.*].1740—1815.
Clausel (klō′zĕl′), Bertrand, Count. French general.....1772—1842.
Clausen (klow′zẹn), Henrik Nicolai. Danish divine and statesman....1793—1877.
Clausewitz, von (fon klow′zeh-vĭts), Karl. Prussian general.....1780—1831.
Claverhouse (klāv′ẹr-ŭs), Lord. See GRAHAM, JOHN.
Clavier (klā′ve-ā′), Étienne. French judge and writer.....1762—1817.
Clavière (klā′ve-ēr′), Étienne. Swiss statesman, and financier in France 1735—1793.
Clavigero (klä-ve-hā′ro), Francisco Javier. Mexican historian.....1731—1787.
Clavijo y Fajardo (klä-vē′ho e fä-har′do), José. Spanish writer.....1730?–1806.
Clavius (klā′ve-ŏŏs), Christoph. German mathematician.....1537—1612.
Clay (klā), Henry. American orator and statesman.....1777—1852.
Clayton (klā′tọn), John Middleton. American statesman.....1796—1856.
Cleanthes (kle-an′theez). Greek stoic philosopher.....B. C. 300?– 220?
Clearchus (kle-är′kus). Lacedæmonian general.....B. C. 400?
Cleaveland (klēv′land), Parker. American mineralogist.....1780—1858.
Cleef, van (vän klāf), Jan. Flemish painter.....1646—1716.
Cleef *or* **Cleve, van** (vän klāf), Josse. *The Fool.* Flemish painter....1510?–1554?
Clem'ens (klĕm′ẹnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* American humorist.....1835 ——.
Clement (klĕm′ẹnt) **I.** *or* **Cle'mens Roma'nus.** Bishop of Rome..... 30?– 102.
Clement IV. Guido Fulcodi. Pope.....—— 1268.
Clement V. Bertrand Garcias de Goth. Pope.....1264?–1314.
Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici. Pope.....1480?–1534.
Clement VIII. Ippolito Aldobrandini. Pope.....1536—1605.
Clement XI. Giovanni Francesco Albani. Pope.....1649—1721.

Clement XIV. Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli. Pope. (According to Oettinger, his real name was *Johann Gottfried Lange.*) ..1702—1774.
Clément (klā′mŏN′), François. French Benedictine author.....1714—1793.
Clement of Alexandria. Titus Flavius Clemens. Christian father and writer.....150?– 220?
Clementi (klā-men′tee), Muzio. Italian musical composer.....1752—1832.
Cleobulus (kle-o-bu′lus). One of the seven sages of Greece.....fl. 6th c. B. C.
Cleomedes (kle-o-me′deez). Greek astronomer.....fl. 2d (?) c. A. D.
Cleomenes (kle-om′e-neez) **III.** Spartan king and reformer..... B. C. 220.
Cleopatra (kle-o-pā′tra). Queen of Egypt.....B. C. 69— 30.
Clerc (klâr), Nicolas Gabriel. Properly *Leclerc.* French physician and historian.....1726—1798.
Clerfayt *or* **Clairfait, de** (dẹh klĕr′fā′), François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count. Austrian general.....1733—1798.
Clermont-Tonnerre, de (dẹh klĕr′môN′ to′nĕr′), Stanislas, Comte. French political writer.....1747—1792.
Clésinger (klā′zăN′zhā′), Jean Baptiste Aug. *Stello.* French sculptor.1821—1883.
Cleveland (klēv′lạnd), Charles Dexter. American author and scholar..1802—1869.
Cleveland, Stephen Grover. Twenty-second president of the U. S.....1837 ——.
Climacus (klī′ma-kus), Joannes. *Scholasticus.* Monk and author..... 525?– 606?
Clinton (klĭn′tọn), De Witt. American statesman.....1769—1828.
Clinton, George. *Bro. of James.* Am. statesman, and vice pres. U. S..1739—1812.
Clinton, Henry, Sir. English general in America.....1738—1795.
Clinton, Henry Fynes. English writer. [*Chronology of Rome.*].....1781—1852.
Clinton, James. *Father of De Witt.* American brigadier general.....1736—1812.
Clive (klīv), Robert, first lord. British general and statesman.....1725—1774.
Cloots (klōts), Johann Baptist, Baron. *Anacharsis Cloots.* Baron de Val-de-Grâce. Prussian-French revolutionist.....1755—1794.
Cloquet (klo′kā′), Jules Germain, Baron. French surgeon.....1790—1882.
Clotaire (klo′têr′) **I.** *Son of Clovis.* King of France..... 497— 561.
Clotilda (klo-tĭl′da) *or* **Clotilde** (klo′tēld′), Saint. *Wife of Clovis*.... 476?– 545.
Cloud, Saint (*Fr. pron.* săN kloo′), *or* **Clo′doald.** *Grandson of Clovis*..—— 560.
Clouet (kloo′ā′), Jean François. French chemist and metallurgist.....1751—1801.
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. English poet.....1819—1861.
Clovis (klō′vis) **I.** Founder of the Frankish monarchy..... 465?– 511.
Clowes (klowz), William. English printer.....1779—1847.
Clugny de Nuis (klün′ye′ dẹh nü-e′), Jean Étienne Bernard. French comptroller general of finances.....1729—1776.
Cluseret (klü′zẹh-rā′), Gustave Paul. French brigadier general in America, and revolutionist in France and Switzerland.....1823 ——.
Cluver (kloo′vẹr), Philipp. (*Lat.* **Cluve′rius.**) *Klüwer.* Ger. geog..1580—1623.
Cobb, Howell. American politician.....1815—1868.
Cobbe (kŏb), Frances Power. English rationalistic writer.....1822 ——.
Cobbett (kŏb′ẹt), William. English political writer.....1762—1835.
Cobden (kŏb′dẹn), Richard. English politician and economist.....1804—1865.
Cobham (kŏb′ạm), John Oldcastle, Lord. English martyr. Chief of Lollards.....1360?-1417.
Coccejus (kok-tsā′yōōs), Johannes. *Cock.* Dutch Heb. Commentator.1603—1669.
Cocchi (kok′kee), Antonio. Italian physician.....1695—1758.
Coccia (kot′chä), Carlo. Italian musical composer.....1782—1873.
Cochet (ko′shā′), Jean Benoît Désiré, Abbé. French archæologist.....1812—1875.
Cochetti (ko-kĕt′tee), Carlo. Italian author.....1817 ——.
Cochin (ko′shăN′), Charles Nicolas. French engraver and writer.....1715—1790.
Cochin, Denys. French lawyer and writer.....1851 ——.
Cochran (kŏk′rạn), William. Scottish artist.....1738—1785.
Cochrane (kŏk′rạn). See DUNDONALD.
Cockburn (ko′burn), Alexander James Edmund, Sir. English jurist...1802—1880.
Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Scottish jurist.....1779—1854.
Cocker (kŏk′ẹr), Edward. English arithmetician.....1631—1675.
Cockerell (kŏk′ẹr-ẹl), Charles Robert. English architect.....1788—1863.
Codazzi (ko-dät′see), Agostino. Italian geographer in Venezuela.....1792—1859?
Coddington (kŏd′ing-tọn), William. Founder of Rhode Island.....1601—1678.
Codemo-Gerstenbrand (ko-dā′mo-gĕr′sten-bränt), Luigia. Ital. writer.1828 ——.
Codrington (kŏd′ring-tọn), Edward, Sir. English vice admiral.....1770—1851.
Coehoorn, van (van koo′hōrn), Menno, Baron. Dutch engineer.....1641—1704.
Coello (ko-ā̆l′yo), Claudio. Spanish painter.....1621—1693.
Cœur de Lion (kur de lī′ọn; *Fr. pron.* kụr dẹ lē′ôN′). See RICHARD I.
Coffin (ko′făN′), Charles. French poet.....1673—1749.
Coffin (kŏf′in), Charles Carleton. *Carleton.* Am. journalist and author.1821—1896.
Coffin, Isaac, Sir. English admiral.....1759—1839.
Coghetti (ko-gĕt′tee), Francesco. Italian painter.....1804 ——.
Cogniard (kon′ye-ar′), Théodore. French playwright.....1806—1872.
Cogolniceano (ko-gol-nich-ā̆-ā′no), Michail. Roumanian historian.....1806 ——.
Cogswell (kogz′wel), Joseph Green. American bibliographer and teacher.1786—1871.
Coignet (kwän′yā′), Clarisse Gauthier. French writer.....1823 ——.
Coigny, de (dẹh kwän′ye′), Antoine François de Franquetot, Duc. French marshal.....1670—1759.
Coiter (koi′tẹr), Volcher. Dutch pathologic anatomist.....1534—1600?
Cokayne (ko-kān′), Aston, Sir. English Royalist and doggerel poet....1608—1684.
Coke (kōōk *or* kōk), Edward, Sir. Lord chief justice of England.....1552—1634.
Coke, Thomas. First bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....1747—1814.
Colbert (kol′bêr′), Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. Fr. financier..1619—1683.
Colburn (kōl′burn), Warren. American arithmetician.....1793—1833.
Colburn. Zerah. American mathematical prodigy.....1804—1840.
Colby (kōl′bĭ), Thomas Frederick. Eng. engineer and ordnance surv...1784—1852.
Colden (kōl′dẹn), Cadwallader. Am. physician, politician, and botanist.1688—1776.
Cole (kōl), Thomas. English-American painter.....1801—1848.
Colebrooke (kōl′brōōk), Henry Thomas. English orientalist.....1765—1837.
Colenso (ko-lẽn′so), John William. Eng. bishop of Natal, and writer...1814—1883.
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), Hartley. *Son of S. T.* English writer and poet...1796—1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. English metaphysician and poet.....1772—1834.
Colet (kōl′ẹt), John. English clergyman, and dean of St. Paul's.....1466—1519.
Colet (ko′lā′), Louise, born Révoil. French poetess and novelist.....1810—1876.
Colfax (kōl′faks), Schuyler. Am. journalist, vice president U. S.....1823—1885.
Coligni, de, *or* **Coligny, de** (dẹh ko′len′ye′ *or* dẹh ko-leen′ye), Gaspard. French admiral. Leader of the Huguenots.....1527?-1572.
Colin *or* **Colyns** (ko′lăN′), Alexander. Belgian sculptor.....1526—1612.
Colins (ko′lăN′), Jean Guillaume César Alexandre Hippolyte, Baron de. French philosopher.....1783—1859.
Collé (ko′lā′), Charles. French poet and song writer.....1709—1783.
Colle, dal (däl kol′lā), Raffaellino. Italian painter.....1490?-1530.
Collet (ko′lā′), Philibert. French writer.....1643—1718.
Colletet (kol′tā′), Guillaume. French poet.....1598—1659.
Collett (kŏl′lẹt), Camilla. Norwegian author.....1813 ——.
Collier (kŏl′yẹr), George, Sir. British admiral.....1738—1795.
Collier, Jeremy. English theologian and writer.....1650—1726.
Collier, John Payne. English antiquary and author.....1789—1883.
Collin, von (fon kol-leen′), Heinrich Joseph. German poet.....1772—1811.
Collingwood (kŏl′ing-wood), Cuthbert, Lord. English admiral.....1750—1810.
Collini (kol-lee′nee), Cosimo Alessandro. Italian scholar.....1727—1806.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), Anthony. English author and freethinker.....1676—1729.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), William. English poet.....1721—1759.
Collins, William Wilkie. English novelist.....1824—1889.
Collinson (kŏl′in-sọn), Peter. English botanist.....1693?-1768.
Collombet (ko′lôN′bā′), François Zenon. French author.....1808—1853.
Collot (ko′lo′), Germain. French lithotomist.....fl. 1480.
Collot d'Herbois (ko′lo′ dĕr′bwä′), Jean Marie. Fr. revolutionist....1750—1796.
Collyer (kŏl′yẹr), Robert. English clergyman and author in America..1823 ——.
Colman (kōl′mạn), George. *The Elder.* English comic dramatist.....1732—1794.
Colman, George. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Eng. dramatist...1762—1836.
Colombo (ko-lom′bo), Realdo. Italian anatomist.....—— 1577.
Colombo, *Span.* **Colon.** See COLUMBUS.
Colonna (ko-lon′nä), Vittoria. *Marchioness of Pescara.* Italian poetess.1490—1547.
Colquhoun (ko-hoon′), Archibald Ross. British explorer.....1848 ——.
Colquhoun, Patrick. Scottish writer on social science.....1745—1820.
Colt (kōlt), Samuel. American inventor. [*Revolver.*].....1814—1862.
Colton (kōl′tọn), Walter. American clergyman and writer.....1797—1851.
Columba (ko-lŭm′ba), Saint. *Colum-kille. The Apostle of Caledonia.* Christianized Scotland.....521— 597.
Columbanus (ko-lum-bā′nus), Saint. Irish monk.....543?– 615.
Columbus (ko-lŭm′bus), Christopher. (*Ital.* **Cristof′oro Colom′bo**; *Span.* **Cristoval Colon,** ko-lōn′.) Genoese discoverer of America..1445?-1506.
Columel′la, Lucius Junius Moderatus. Roman agricultural writer.....fl. 1st c.
Columna (ko-lŭm′na), Fabius. (*Ital.* **Fabeo Colonna.**) Ital. botanist.1567—1650.
Colvin (kŏl′vin), Sidney. English author.....1845 ——.
Combalot (kôN′bä′lō′), Théodore. French priest.....1798—1873.
Combe (koom *or* kōm), Andrew. Scottish physiologist.....1797—1847.
Combe, George. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish phrenologist.....1788—1858.
Combes (kôNb), Édouard. French traveler and writer.....1812—1872.
Comenius (ko-mā′nee-ōōs), Johann Amos. *Komensky.* Moravian bishop and educationist. Wrote the first pictorial schoolbook.....1592—1670.
Comines, de (dẹh ko′meen′), Philippe. French historian.....1445—1509.
Commandino (kom-män-dee′no), Federigo. Italian mathematician.....1509—1575.
Commerson (ko′mĕr′sôN′), Philibert. French botanist.....1727—1773.
Commodus (kom′o-dus), Lucius Ælius Aurelius. Roman emperor..... 161— 192.
Comnenus (kom-ne′nus). Famous Byzantine family (1050 ? to 1460 ?).
Comonfort (ko′mon-fort), Ygnacio. President of Mexico.....1812—1863.
Compagnoni (kom-pän-yo′nee), Giuseppe. Italian author.....1754—1834.
Comparetti (kom-pä-rĕt′tee), Domenico. Italian philologist.....1835 ——.
Comstock (kŭm′stok), John Lee. American author of schoolbooks.....1789—1858.
Comte (kôNt), Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier. French philosopher. [*Positivism.*].....1798—1857.
Conant (ko′nant), Roger. Early settler in Massachusetts.....1593—1679.
Conant, Thomas Jefferson. American Biblical scholar.....1802—1891.
Concha y de Irigoyen, de la (dā lä kon′chä e dā ee-ree-go′yen), José Gutiérrez, Marquis of Havana. Spanish general and statesman.....1809 ——.
Concina (kon-chee′nä), Daniele. Venetian theologian.....1686—1756.
Condamine, de la (dẹh lä kôN′dä′mēn′), Charles Marie. French traveler, geographer, scientist, and writer.....1701—1774.
Condé (kon′dā), José Antonio. Spanish orientalist.....1765?-1820.
Condé, de (dẹh kôN′dā′), Henry I. de Bourbon, Prince.....1552—1588.
Condé, de, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince. French general.....1530—1569.
Condé, de, Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé.* French general.....1621—1686.
Condillac, de (dẹh kôN′de′yäk′), Étienne Bonnot. Fr. metaphysician..1714—1780.
Condorcet, de (dẹh kôN′dor′sā′), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis. French metaphysician.....1743—1794.
Confucius (kon-fū′she-ŭs), *Chinese* **Kung-fu′-tse** (kōōng-fōō′tsĕh); *i. e.*, Reverend Master Kung. Chinese philosopher..... B. C. 551— 479.
Congleton (kŏng′gl-tọn), Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord. Brit. politician.1776—1842.
Congreve (kŏng′grēv), William. English dramatic poet.....1670—1729.
Congreve, William, Sir. English engineer. [*Congreve rocket.*].....1772—1828.
Conkling (kŏngk′lĭng), Roscoe. American lawyer and senator.....1829—1888.
Conneau (ko′nō′), Henri. French physician.....1803—1877.
Conolly (kŏn′ol-ĭ), John. English physician.....1794—1866.
Conrad, *or* **Konrad** (kŏn′rạd; *Ger. pron.* kon′rät), **I.** Duke of Franconia, and king of Germany.....—— 917.
Conrad II. King of Germany, and Emperor of the Romans.....—— 1039.
Conrad III. King of Germany.....1093—1152.
Conring (kon′ring), Hermann. Ger. jurist, antiquary, and philosopher.1606—1681.
Consalvi (kon-sāl′vee), Ercole, Cardinal. Roman statesman.....1757—1824.
Conscience (kôN′se′dā′rôN′), Hendrik. Flemish novelist.....1812—1883.
Considérant (kôN′se′dā′rôN′), Victor Prosper. French socialist.....1808—1893.
Constable (kŭn′sta-b'l), Archibald. Scottish publisher.....1774—1827.
Constable, John. English landscape painter.....1776—1837.
Constans (kôN′stôN′), Jean Antoine Ernest. French politician.....1833 ——.
Constans (kon′stanz) **I.,** Flavius Julius. Emperor of Rome..... 320?– 350.
Constant de Rebecque (kôN′stôN′ dẹh rẹh-bĕk′), Henri Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant.* French orator, statesman, and writer.....1767—1830.
Constantine (kŏn′stạn-tīn) **I.** *The Great.* Emperor of Rome..... 272— 337.
Contarini (kon-tä-ree′nee), Andrea. Doge of Venice.....1300?-1382.
Conté (kôN′tā′), Nicolas Jacques. French painter and mechanician.....1755—1805.
Conti (kon′tee), Antonio Schinella, Abbé. Italian poet and philosopher.1677—1749.
Contreras, de (dā kon-trā′ras), Hieronimo. Span. poet and historian..fl. 1600?
Contucci (kon-toot′chee), Andrea. *Sansovino.* Italian sculptor.....1460—1529.
Conway (kŏn′wā), Moncure Daniel. American author.....1832 ——.
Conway, Thomas, Count de. Irish general in the American Revolutionary army. [*Conway cabal.*].....1733—1800?
Conybeare (kŭn′ī-bêr), William Daniel, Dean of Llandaff. Eng. geol..1787—1857.
Conybeare, William John, Rev. *Son of the preceding.* English author. [*Life of St. Paul.*].....1815—1857.
Cook (kōōk), Eliza. English poetess.....1817—1889.
Cook, James, Captain. English navigator.....1728—1779.
Cooke (kōōk), George Frederick. English actor.....1756—1812.
Cooke, John Esten. American novelist.....1830—1886.
Cooke, Josiah Parsons. American scientist.....1827—1894.
Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt. English botanist.....1825 ——.
Coombe (koom), William. English writer. [*Dr. Syntax.*].....1741—1823.
Cooper (koop′er), Anthony Ashley. See SHAFTESBURY.
Cooper, Astley Paston, Sir. English surgeon.....1768—1841.
Cooper, James Fenimore. American novelist.....1789—1851.
Cooper, Peter. Amer. philanthropist. Founder of Cooper Institute....1791—1883.
Cooper, Samuel. American clergyman and patriot.....1725—1783.
Cooper, Thomas. English-American scientist and politician.....1759—1840.
Cooper, Thomas Sidney. English animal painter.....1803—1882?
Coote (koot), Eyre, Sir. British general. Commander in India.....1726—1782.
Cope (kōp), Charles West. English historical painter.....1811—1890.
Cope, Edward Drinker. American naturalist and anatomist.....1840 ——.
Copeland (kōp′lạnd), Ralph. Anglo-German astronomer and explorer..1837 ——.
Copernicus (kō-pĕr′nĭ-kŭs), Nikolaus. (*Polish* **Kopernik,** ko-pĕr′nik.) Polish or Prussian astronomer.....1473—1543.
Copland (kŏp′lạnd), James. English physician.....1791—1870.

Copley (kŏp′lĭ), John Singleton. American historical painter.....1737—1815.
Coppée (kop′pā′), François Édouard Joachim. French poet.....1842 ——.
Coquelin (kok′lăN′), Benoît Constant. French actor.....1841 ——.
Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre Honoré. French actor.....1848 ——.
Coquerel (kok′rĕl′), Athanase Laurent Charles. Fr. Protestant divine.1795—1868.
Coray (ko′rā′), Adamantios. Modern Greek author.....1748—1833.
Corbet (kôr′bet), Richard. English poet.....1582—1635.
Corbineau (kor′be′nō′), Jean Baptiste Juvenal, Count. French general.1776—1848.
Corbould (kor′bōld), Henry. English artist.....1787—1844.
Corbould, Edward Henry. *Son of Henry.* Eng. water-color painter..1815 ——.
Corday d'Armans, de (dẹh kor′dā′ dăr′mŏN′), Mariane Charlotte. French heroine; assassinator of Marat.....1768—1793.
Cordier (kor′de-ā′), Henri Joseph Charles. French sculptor.....1827 ——.
Cordier, Pierre Louis Antoine. French mineralogist and geologist.....1777—1861.
Cordova, de (dā kor′do-vä), Fernando Hernandez. Spanish captain general of Cuba.....1792—1883.
Cordova, de, Francisco Hernandez. Spanish discoverer of Yucatan.....—— 1518.
Corelli (ko-rĕl′lee), Arcangelo. Italian violinist.....1653—1713.
Corenzio (ko-rĕn′ze-o), Belisario. Greek painter at Naples.....1588?-1643.
Coriolano (ko-re-o-lä′no), Bartolommeo, Cavaliere. Italian engraver...1599—1654.
Coriolanus (ko-rĭ-o-lā′nus), Caius (*or* Cneius) Marcius. Roman hero..aft. B. C. 489.
Cormenin, de (dẹh korm′năN′), Louis Marie de la Haie, Vicomte. French jurist and writer.....1788—1868.
Cornaro (kor-nä′ro), Ludovico. Venetian medical writer.....1467?-1566.
Cornbury (korn′bẹr-ĭ), Edward Hyde, Lord. Governor of New York..—— 1723.
Corneille (kor′nāl′; *Fr. pron.* kor′nāl′ *or* kor′nāy′), Pierre. French dramatic poet.....1606—1684.
Corneille, Thomas. *Brother of Pierre.* French dramatist.....1625—1709.
Cornelia (kor-nē′lĭ-a). Roman matron. Wife of Gracchus.....fl. 2d c. B. C.
Cornelisz (kor-nā′lĭs), Cornelis. Dutch painter.....1562—1637.
Cornelius Nepos (kor-nē′lĭ-ŭs nē′pŏs). See Nepos.
Cornelius, von (fon kor-nā′le-ōōs), Peter. German painter.....1783—1867.
Cornet, de (dẹh kor′nā′), Mathieu Augustin, Count. Fr. statesman....1750—1832.
Cornhert *or* **Coornhert** (kōrn′hĕrt), Diederik. Dutch author.....1522—1590.
Corniani (kor-ne-ä′nee), Giovanni Battista, Count. Italian author.....1742—1813.
Cornu (kor′nü′), Sébastien Melchior. French painter.....1804—1870.
Cornwallis (korn-wŏl′ĭs), Charles, first marquis and second earl. *Lord Cornwallis.* British general.....1738—1805.
Corona (ko-ro′nä), Leonardo. Italian historical painter.....1561—1605.
Coronado, de (dā ko-ro-nä′do), Francisco Vasquez. Spanish explorer of New Mexico.....1510?-1542.
Coronelli (ko-ro-nĕl′lee), Marco Vincenzo. Italian geographer.....1650?-1718.
Corot (ko′ro′), Jean Baptiste Camille. French landscape painter.....1796—1875.
Corrado (kor-rä′do), Sebastiano. Italian scholar.....—— 1556.
Correa de Serra (kor-rā′ä dā sĕr′rä), José Francisco. Portuguese botanist and diplomat.....1750—1823.
Correa Garção (kor-rā′ä gar-sowN′), Pedro Antonio Joaquino. Portuguese lyric poet.....1724—1772.
Correggio, da (dä kor-rĕd′jo), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter.....1494—1534.
Corsini (kor-see′nee), Odoardo. Italian philosopher and antiquary.....1702—1765.
Cortereal (kor-tā-rā-äl′), Gaspar. Portuguese navigator.....1450?-1501?
Cortes *or* **Cortez** (kôr′tẹz), *Span.* **Cortés** (kor-tās′), Hernando *or* Hernan. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.....1485—1547?
Corticelli (kor-te-chel′lee), Salvadore. Italian grammarian.....1690—1758.
Cortona, da (dä kor-to′nä). Called *Pietro Berrettini.* Italian painter.1596—1669.
Cortot (kor′to′), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.....1787—1843.
Corvisart-Desmarets (kor′ve′zär′-dā′mä′rā′), Jean Nicolas, Baron. French medical writer.....1755—1821.
Corwin (kor′win), Thomas. American orator and statesman.....1794—1865.
Coryate (kŏr′ĭ-at), Thomas. English traveler and writer.....1577?-1617.
Cosme (kōm), Jean Baseilhac. French lithotomist.....1703—1781.
Cosnac, de (dẹh kos′näk′), Daniel. French prelate; archbishop of Aix.1630?-1708.
Cossali (kos-sä′lee), Pietro. Italian mathematician.....1748—1815.
Cossé, de (dẹh ko′sā′), Charles, Comte de Brissac. French marshal....1505—1563.
Cossigny de Palma (ko′sēn′ye′ dẹh päl′mä′), Joseph François Charpentier. French naturalist.....1730—1809.
Costa (kos′tä), Paolo. Italian author.....1771—1836.
Costa-Cabral, da (dä kos′tä kä-brăl′), Antonio Bernardo, Duke of Thomar. Portuguese statesman.....1803 ——.
Costanzo, di (de kos-tän′zo), Angelo. Neapolitan poet and historian...1507—1591.
Coste (kost), Jean Jacques Marie Cyprien Victor. French naturalist...1807—1873.
Costé (kos′tā′), Jean François. French physician and medical writer..1741—1819.
Costello (kŏs-tĕl′o), Dudley. British novelist.....1803—1865.
Coster *or* **Koster** (kos′tẹr), Laurens Janszoon. Dutch mechanic.....1370?-1440.
Coster, Samuel. Dutch dramatist.....1580? ——.
Coster (kos′tā′), Joseph François. French financier.....1730—1813.
Cotelier (kot′le-ā′), Jean Baptiste. French professor of Greek.....1629—1686.
Cotes (kōts), Roger. English mathematician and astronomer.....1682—1716.
Cotta (kot′ä), Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf. Ger. publisher 1764—1832.
Cotta, von (fon kot′ä), Bernhard. German geologist.....1808—1879.
Cottin (ko′tăN′), Sophie Ristaud. French novelist.....1773—1807.
Cotton (kŏt′n), John. Puritan minister in Boston.....1585—1652.
Cotton (ko′tôN′), Pierre. French Jesuit; confessor to Henry IV.....1564—1626.
Cotugno (ko-toon′yo), Domenico. Italian anatomist.....1736—1822.
Coucy, de (dẹh koo′se′), Robert. French architect.....—— 1311.
Couder (koo′dā′), Louis Charles Auguste. French historical painter...1790—1873.
Coues (kowz), Elliott. American naturalist.....1842 ——.
Coulanges, de (dẹh koo′lôNzh′), Philippe Emanuel, Marquis. French song writer.....1632—1716.
Coulomb, de (dẹh koo′lôN′), Charles Auguste. French philosopher....1736—1806.
Courbet (koor′bā′), Gustave. French painter.....1819—1877.
Courcelles, de (dẹh koor′sĕl′), Étienne. Arminian divine and critic....1586—1659.
Courier de Méré (koo′re-ā′ dẹh mā′rā′), Paul Louis. Fr. polit. writer.1772?-1825.
Cournot (koor′no′), Antoine Augustin. French mathematician.....1801—1877.
Court de Gébelin (koor′ dẹh zhăb′lăN′), Antoine. French author....1728—1784.
Courtenay (kûrt′nā), John. Irish politician and writer.....1741—1816.
Courtois (koor′twä′), Jacques. *Il Borgognone.* French painter in Italy.1621—1676.
Courvoisier (koor′vwä′ze-ā′), Jean Joseph Antoine. French politician.1775—1835.
Cousin (koo′zăN′), Jean. French painter.....1500?-1589?
Cousin, Victor. French metaphysician and philosopher.....1792—1867.
Cousin-Montauban (koo′zăN′-môN′tō′bôN′). See Palikao, Count de.
Coustou (koos′too′), Guillaume. French sculptor.....1678—1746.
Coustou, Nicolas. *Brother of Guillaume.* French sculptor.....1658—1733.
Couthon (koo′tôN′), Georges. French revolutionist.....1756—1794.
Couto, de (dā kō′to), Diogo *or* Diego. Portuguese historian.....1542—1616.
Coutts (koots). See Burdett-Coutts.
Couture (koo′tür′), Thomas. French painter.....1815—1879.
Coverdale (kŭv′ẹr-dāl), Miles. Eng. divine. Translator of the Bible..1488—1568.
Covilhão *or* **Covilham, da** (dä kov-ĕl-yowN′), João Peres. Portuguese explorer.....1450? ——.
Cowley (kow′lĭ; *formerly pron.* koo′lĭ), Abraham. English poet.....1618—1667.

Cowper (kow′pẹr *or* koo′pẹr), William. *Grand-nephew of Lord Chancellor Cowper.* English poet.....1731—1800.
Cowper, William. English anatomist. [*Cowper's glands.*].....1666—1709.
Cowper, William, Earl. Lord high chancellor of England.....—— 1723.
Cox (kŏks), Samuel Hanson. American divine.....1793—1881.
Cox, Samuel Sullivan. American politician.....1824—1889.
Coxe (kŏks), Arthur Cleveland. American P. E. bishop and poet.....1818—1896.
Coxe, William. English historian and writer of travels.....1747—1828.
Cozzie *or* **Coxcie** (kok′see), Michael. Flemish painter.....1499—1592.
Coypel (kwä′pĕl′), Antoine. French painter.....1661—1722.
Coysevox (kwäz′voks′), Antoine. Spanish sculptor in France.....1640—1720.
Cozzens (kŭz′ẹnz), Frederick Swartwout. American author.....1818—1869.
Crabb (krăb), George. English philologist. [*English Synonyms.*].....1778—1851.
Crabbe (krăb), George. English poet.....1754—1832.
Craig (krāg), John. Scottish reformer.....1512?-1600.
Craig, Thomas, Sir. Scottish lawyer and antiquary.....1538—1608.
Craik (krāk), Dinah Maria Mulock. English authoress.....1826—1887.
Craik, George Lillie. English professor and author.....1799—1866.
Cramer (krä′mẹr), Johann Andreas. German theologian and poet.....1723—1788.
Cranach *or* **Kranach, von** (fon kran′ăk *or* krä′năk), Lucas. German painter and engraver.....1472—1553.
Cranch (krănch), Christopher Pearse. American artist and poet.....1813—1892.
Cranch, William. *Father of Christopher P.* American jurist.....1769—1855.
Crane (krān), Walter. English painter.....1845 ——.
Cranmer (krăn′mẹr), Thomas. Eng. reformer, Archbishop of Canterbury.1489—1556.
Cranz (kränts), David. German historian, and Moravian missionary....1723—1777.
Crashaw (krash′aw), Richard. English poet.....1613?-1649.
Crawford (kraw′ford), Francis Marion. American novelist.....1845 ——.
Crawford, Thomas. American sculptor.....1813—1857.
Crawford, William Harris. American statesman.....1772—1834.
Crayer, de (dẹh krī′yẹr, *Fr. pron.* krä′yā′), Gaspard. Flemish painter..1582—1669.
Creasy (krē′sĭ), Edward Shepherd, Sir. English historian.....1812—1878.
Crébillon, de (dẹh krā′bē′yôN′), Prosper Jolyot. French dramatist.....1674—1762.
Credi, di (de krā′dee), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....1459?-1537.
Creighton (krā′tọn), Robert. Eng. clergyman. Comp. of sacred music.1639?-1734.
Crelle (krĕl′ẹh), August Leopold. German mathematician and architect.1780—1855.
Crémieux (krā′me-uh′), Isaac Adolphe Moïse. Jewish-French politician and advocate.....1796—1880.
Cremonini (krā-mo-nee′nee), Cesare. Italian Aristotelian philosopher..1550?—1631.
Créqui, de (dẹh krā′ke′), François de Bonne, Duc de Lesdiguières. Marshal of France.....1624?-1687.
Crescentini (krā-shĕn-tee′nee), Girolamo. Italian singer.....1769—1846.
Crescimbeni (krā-shēm-bā′nee), Giovanni Maria. Italian poet and critic.1663—1728.
Crespi (krĕs′pee), Giuseppe Maria. *Il Spagnuolo.* Bolognese painter..1665—1747.
Creuzé de Lesser (krŭh′zā′ dẹh lā′sā′), Auguste François, Baron. Fr. dramatist and poet.....1771—1839.
Creuzer (kroit′sẹr), Georg Friedrich. German antiquary and philologist.1771—1858.
Crèvecœur, de (dẹh krāv′kŭr′), Jean Hector Saint-John. French writer on America.....1735—1813.
Crichton (krī′tọn), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* A Scottish prodigy of learning and accomplishments.....1560—1585?
Crillon, de (dẹh kre′yôN′), Louis des Balbes de Berton. French general.1541—1615.
Crispi (krees′pee), Francesco. Italian statesman.....1819 ——.
Crittenden (krĭt′en-dẹn), John Jordan. American statesman.....1787—1863.
Crockett (krŏk′et), David. American backwoodsman.....1786—1836.
Crœsus (kree′sus). King of Lydia.....fl. B. C. 560.
Croghan (krō′gan), George. Inspector general of the U. S. army.....1791—1849.
Croker (krō′ker), John Wilson. British statesman and author.....1780—1857.
Croker, Thomas Crofton. Irish author.....1798—1854.
Croly (krō′lĭ), George. Irish author. [*Salathiel.*].....1780—1860.
Cromwell (krŭm′wel *or* krŏm′wel), Oliver. Lord protector of the English commonwealth.....1599—1658.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. English statesman.....1485?-1540.
Cromwell, Richard. *Son of Oliver Cromwell.*.....1626—1712.
Crook (krōōk), George. American major general.....1828—1890.
Crookes (krōōks), William. English scientist.....1832 ——.
Cropsey (krop′se), Jasper Francis. American artist.....1823 ——.
Crosby (kroz′bĭ), Alpheus. American educationist. [*Greek Grammar.*].1810—1874.
Crosby, Howard. American clergyman, Greek scholar and author.....1826—1891.
Crosse (kros), Andrew. English electrician.....1784—1855.
Cruden (kroo′dẹn), Alexander. Scottish author of the Concordance to the Bible.....1701—1770.
Cruger (kroo′gẹr), John. Colonial mayor of New York city.....1710—1792.
Cruikshank (krōōk′shank), George. English humorous artist.....1792—1878.
Crusenstolpe (kroo′zẹn-stōl-pẹh), Magnus Jacob. Swedish author.....1795—1865.
Crusius (kroo′ze-ōōs), Christian August. German theologian.....1715—1775.
Cruz, da (dä krooz), Agostinho. Portuguese poet and monk.....1540—1619.
Cruz, de la (dā lä krooth), Juan. Spanish Carmelite friar and writer..1542—1591.
Cruz, de la (dā lä kroos), Juana Inés. Mexican poetess.....1651—1695.
Csokonai (cho′ko-naw-ee), Vitéz Mihály. Hungarian poet.....1773—1805.
Csoma de Koros (cho′maw dẹh kō′rōsh), Sándor. Hungarian scholar and traveler.....1798—1842.
Cubitt (kū′bit), William, Sir. English civil engineer.....1785—1861.
Cudworth (kŭd′wẹrth), Ralph. Eng. Arminian divine and philosopher.1617—1688.
Cujas (kü′zhäs′), Jacques. (*Lat.* **Cujacius**, ku-jā′shĭ-ŭs.) Fr. jurist....1522—1592.
Cullen (kŭl′ẹn), Paul. Irish cardinal. Archbishop of Dublin.....1803—1878.
Culpepper (kŭl′pĕp-ẹr) *or* **Colepeper**, Thomas, Lord. Gov. of Virginia..—— 1719.
Cumberland (kŭm′bẹr-land), Richard. English moral philosopher.....1631—1718.
Cumberland, Richard. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Eng. dramatist.1732—1811.
Cumming (kŭm′ing), Roualeyn George Gordon. *Lion hunter.* Scottish traveler in Africa.....1820—1866.
Cummins (kŭm′inz), Maria Susanna. American novelist.....1827—1866.
Cunard (ku-närd′), Samuel, Baronet. Founder of line of steamers.....1787—1865.
Cunningham (kŭn′ing-am), Allan. Scottish author and critic.....1784—1842.
Curci (koor′chee), Carlo Maria. Italian ecclesiastic.....1810—1891.
Curran (kŭr′an), John Philpot. Irish orator and statesman.....1750—1817.
Currie (kŭr′ĭ), James. Scottish physician and scholar.....1756—1805.
Curtis (kûr′tis), Benjamin Robbins. American jurist.....1809—1874.
Curtis, George William. American author.....1824—1892.
Curtius (koor′tse-ōōs), Ernst. German archæologist and historian.....1814 ——.
Curtius, Georg. *Brother of Ernst.* German philologist.....1820—1885.
Curtius (kûr′she-us), Marcus. Legendary Roman hero.....fl. B. C. 4th c.
Cushing (kŏŏsh′ing), Caleb. American politician, orator, and jurist....1800—1879.
Cushman (kŏŏsh′man), Charlotte Saunders. American actress.....1816—1876.
Cushman, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony.....1580?-1625.
Cust (kŭst), Edward, Sir. English military historian.....1794—1878.
Custer (kŭs′tẹr), George Armstrong. American general.....1839—1876.
Custine, de (dẹh küs′tēn′), Adam Philippe, Count. French general.....1740—1793.
Cuthbert (kŭth′bẹrt), Saint. English monk. Bishop of Lindisfarne....—— 687
Cuvier (kü′ve-ā′), Georges Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist.....1769—1832.

Cuvier (kü′ve-ā′), Frédéric. *Brother of preceding.* French naturalist. 1773—1838.
Cuyp *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Aelbert. Dutch painter. 1605—1691.
Cyprian (sĭp′rĭ-an), Saint. Latin father; bishop of Carthage. 200?– 258.
Cyril (sĭr′ĭl), Saint. Bishop of Jerusalem. 315?– 386.
Cyril, Saint. Bishop of Alexandria. 376?– 444.
Cyrus (sī′rus). *The Elder* or *The Great.* King of Persia. B. C. 530.
Cyrus. *The Younger.* Led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother Artaxerxes II. B. C. 401.
Czaikovski (chī-kov′skee), Michal. Polish novelist. 1808 ——.
Czartoryski (chär-to-ris′kee), Adam Jerzy, Prince. Polish statesman. 1780—1861.
Czech (chĕk). See CECH.
Czermak (chĕr′mäk), Johann Nepomuk. Bohemian physiologist. 1828—1873.
Czerny (chĕr′ne), Karl. Austrian composer. 1791—1857.
Czèrny, George. *Kara George.* Servian leader. 1770?–1817.
Czuczor (tsoo′tsor′), Jerzy. Hungarian writer. 1800—1866.

D.

Dablon (dä′blôn′), Claude. French Jesuit missionary in America. 1628—1700.
Daboll (dā′bŏl), Nathan. American teacher and mathematician. 1750?–1818.
Dacier (dä′se-ā′), André. French scholar. 1651—1722.
Dacier, Anne Tanneguy-Lefèvre. *Mme. Dacier. Wife of André.* French Greek scholar. 1654—1720.
Da Costa (dä kŏs′tä), Izaak. Dutch poet. 1798—1860.
Dael, van (vän dāl), Jan Frans. Belgian painter. 1764—1840.
Daendels (dän′dels), Herman Willem. Dutch general. 1762—1818.
Da Gama, Vasco. See GAMA, DA.
D'Agincourt (dä′zhăn′koor′), Jean Baptiste Louis George Seroux. French archæologist. 1730—1814.
Dagnan–Bouveret (dän′yŏn′-boo′veh-rā′), Pascal Adolphe Jean. French painter. 1852 ——.
Dagobert (dăg′o-bĕrt; *Fr. pron.* dä′go′bĕr′) **I.** King of the Franks. 600?– 638.
Daguerre (dä′gĕr′), Louis Jacques Mandé. French inventor. [*Daguerreotype.*] 1787—1851.
D'Aguesseau *or* **Daguesseau** (dä′gā′sō′). See AGUESSEAU, D'.
Dahl (dāl), Johan Kristen Clausen. Norwegian landscape painter. 1788—1857.
Dahl, Vladimir Ivanovitch. *Kosak Luganski.* Russian novelist. 1801—1872.
Dahlberg (dāl′bĕrg), Eric. Swedish engineer and general. 1625—1703.
Dahlbom (dāl′bŏm), Anders Gustaf. Swedish entomologist. 1806—1859.
Dahlgren (dāl′gren), Karl Johan. Swedish poet and novelist. 1792—1844.
Dahlgren (dāl′grĕn), John Adolph. American rear admiral. 1809—1870.
Dahlmann (dāl′män), Friedrich Christoph. German historian. 1785—1860.
Dahn (dän), Felix. German author. 1834 ——.
Dalayrac (dä′lā′rāk′), Nicolas. French musical composer. 1753—1809.
Dalberg, von (fon dāl′bĕrg), Karl Theodor Anton Maria. Arch-chancellor of the German empire, and author. 1744—1817.
D'Albertis (dāl-bâr′tees), Luigi M. Italian geographer. 1841 ——.
Dale (dāl), Richard. American commodore. 1756—1826.
Dale, Robert William. English Independent minister. 1829—1895.
Dale, Thomas, Sir. English colonial governor of Virginia. —— 1619.
Dalechamps (dāl′shŏn′), Jacques. French physician and botanist. 1513—1588.
Dalgarno (dăl-gar′no), George, of Aberdeen. British philologist. 1626?–1687.
Dalhousie (dăl-hoo′zĭ), James Andrew Broun Ramsay, first Marquis of. British statesman; governor general of India. 1812—1860.
Dalin, von (fon dä′lin), Olof. Swedish historian and poet. 1708—1763.
Dall (dăl), Caroline Wells. American author. 1822 ——.
Dallas (dăl′as), Alexander James. American statesman. 1759—1817.
Dallas, George Mifflin. *Son of preceding.* Vice president of the U. S. 1792—1864.
Dall' Ongaro (dăl ŏn′gä-ro), Francesco. Italian poet. 1808—1873.
Dalrymple (dăl′rim-pl), David, Lord Hailes. *Great-grandson of first Viscount Stair.* Scottish judge and historian. 1726—1792.
Dalrymple, James, first Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist. 1619—1695.
Dalton (dawl′ton), John Call. American physiologist. 1825—1889.
Daly (dā′lĭ), Augustin. American dramatist. 1838 ——.
Dalzel (dā-ĕl′), Andrew. Professor of Greek in Edinburgh university. 1742—1806.
Damas (dä′mä′), François Étienne. French general. 1764—1828.
Damascene (dam-a-seen′), John. *John of Damascus. Chrysorrhoas* (gold-pouring). Christian Saint. Governor of Damascus. 700?– 759?
Damiani (dä-me-ä′nee), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer. 988?–1072.
D'Amico (dä-mee′ko), Carlos A. Argentine Republic statesman. 1844 ——.
Damiens (dä′me-ăn′ *or* dā′mĭ-enz), Robert François. French regicide. 1714—1757.
Damiron (dä′mē′rŏn′), Jean Philibert. French eclectic philosopher. 1794—1862.
Damjanics (dăm-yä′nĭch), János. Hungarian general. 1804—1849.
Dampier (dăm′peer), William. English navigator. 1652—1715.
Dampierre, de (deh dŏn′pe-ĕr′), Auguste Henri Mari Picot, Marquis. French general. 1756—1793.
Damrosch (dăm′rosh), Leopold. Prussian musician. 1832—1885.
Dana (dā′na), Charles Anderson. American journalist and author. 1819 ——.
Dana, Francis. American jurist. 1743—1811.
Dana, James Dwight. American geologist and mineralogist. 1813—1895.
Dana, Richard Henry. American poet and essayist. 1787—1879.
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. American lawyer and author. 1815—1882.
Danby, Francis. British landscape painter. 1793—1861.
Dancourt (dŏn′koor′), Florent Carton. French dramatic poet. 1661—1725.
Dandini (dän-dee′nee), Pietro. Italian painter. 1646?–1712.
Dandolo (dän′do-lo), Enrico. Blind doge of Venice. 1106—1205.
Dane (dān), Nathan. American jurist and statesman. 1752—1835.
Danenhower (dā′nen-how-er), John Wilson. Arctic explorer. 1849—1887.
Danican (dä′ne′kŏn′), François André. *Philidor.* French composer and chess player. 1726—1795.
Daniel (dä′ne-ĕl′), Gabriel. French Jesuit and author. 1649—1728.
Daniel (dä′ne-el), Hermann Adalbert. Ger. theologian and geographer. 1812—1871.
Daniel (dăn′yel), Samuel. English poet. 1562—1619.
Daniele (dä-ne-ā′lā), Francesco. Neapolitan antiquary. 1740—1812.
Danilevski (dä-ne-lĕv′skee), Grigori Petrovitch. Russian novelist. 1829 ——.
Dannecker (dän′ĕk-er), Johann Heinrich. German sculptor. 1758—1841.
Dansse *or* **D'Ansse** (dŏnss). See VILLOISON, DE.
Dantan (dŏn′tŏn′), Jean Pierre. French sculptor. 1800—1869.
Dante (*contracted from* **Durante**) (dăn′te; *Ital. pron.* dän′tā) **degli Alighieri** (dāl′yee ä-lē-ge-ā′ree). Italian poet. 1265—1321.
Danton (dăn′ton; *Fr. pron.* dŏn′tŏn′), Geo. Jacques. Fr. revolutionist. 1759—1794.
D'Anville (dŏn′vēl′). See ANVILLE, D'.
Danz (dänts), Johann Andreas. German orientalist at Jena. 1654—1727.
Daran (dä′rŏn′), Jacques. French surgeon. [*Bougie.*] 1701—1784.
D'Arblay (dar′blā), Madame. *Frances Burney.* English novelist. 1752—1840.
Darboy (dar′bwā′), Georges. Archbishop of Paris. 1813—1871.
Darc *or* **D'Arc.** See JOAN OF ARC.
Darcet (dar′sā′), Jean. French physician and chemist. 1725?–1801.
Darius Hystaspis (da-rī′us his-tăs′pis) **I.** King of Persia. B. C. 485.
Darjes (där′yĕs), Joachim Georg. German philosopher and jurist. 1714—1791.
Darley (där′lĭ), Felix Octavius Carr. American artist. 1822—1888.
Darling (där′ling), Grace Horsley, of Farne Islands. English heroine. 1815—1842.
Darmesteter (därm′stā′tā′), Arsène. French philologist. 1846—1889.
Darmesteter, James. French orientalist. 1849—1894.
Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stuart, Lord. Husband of Mary, Q. of Scots. 1541—1567.
Daroud Pasha (dä-rood′ pä-shä′). Ottoman statesman. 1816 ——.
Dartmouth (därt′muth), George Legge, first Lord. English admiral. 1648—1691.
Daru (dä′rü′), Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno. Fr. statesman and writer. 1767—1829.
Darwin (där′win), Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* English naturalist. 1809—1882.
Darwin, Erasmus. English physiologist and poet. 1731—1802.
Dasent (dā′sent), George Webbe, Sir. Eng., Norse, and Icel. scholar. 1820—1896.
Dashkov (däsh′kov), Yekaterina Romanovna. Russian princess. 1744—1810.
Dathe (dä′tĕh), Johann August. German orientalist and theologian. 1731—1791.
Dati (dä′tee), Carlo Roberto. Italian philologist. 1619—1679.
Daub (dowp), Karl. German theologian and professor. 1763—1836.
Daubeny (dō′bĭ′nĭ *or* daw′be-nĭ), Charles Giles Bridle. English physicist and chemist. 1795—1867.
D'Aubigné (dō′bēn′yā′). See AUBIGNÉ, D', and MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.
Daubigny (dō′bēn′ye′), Charles François. French painter. 1817—1878.
Daudet (dō′dā′), Alphonse. French author and journalist. 1840 ——.
Daudin (dō′dăn′), François Marie. French naturalist. 1774?–1804.
Daumer (dow′mer), Georg Friedrich. German speculative philosopher. 1800—1875.
Daumesnil (dō′mā′nēl′), Pierre. French general. 1777—1832.
Daun, von (fon down), Leop. Jos. Maria, Count. Aust. field marshal. 1705—1766.
Davenant (dăv′en-ant), William, Sir. English dramatist. 1606—1668.
Davenport (dăv′en-pōrt), Edward Loomis. American actor. 1814—1877.
Davenport, John. Puritan divine at New Haven, Conn. 1597—1670.
David (dā′vĕd′), Félicien César. French musical composer. 1810—1876.
David, Jacques Louis. French painter. 1748—1825.
David, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers.* French sculptor. 1789—1856.
David (dā′vid) *or* **Dewi** (dĕ′wee), Saint. Patron of Wales. —— 601.
Davidson (dā′vid-son), George. English astronomer. 1825 ——.
Davidson, Lucretia Maria. American poetess. 1808—1825.
Davidson, Margaret Miller. *Sister of preceding.* American poetess. 1823—1838.
Daviel (dä′ve′ĕl′), Jacques. French oculist. 1696—1762.
Davies (dā′vēz), Charles. American mathematician. 1798—1876.
Davila (dä′ve-lä), Enrico Caterino. Italian historian. 1576—1631.
Davila, Gil Gonzalez. Spanish author. 1570—1658.
Davillier (dä′vēl′yā′), Jean Charles, Baron. French art historian. 1823—1883.
Davis (dā′vis), David. American jurist. 1815—1886.
Davis, Jefferson. President of the "Confederate States of America". 1808—1889.
Davis, John. *Honest John Davis.* American statesman. 1787—1854.
Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. American diplomatist. 1822 ——.
Davis, *properly* **Davys,** John. English navigator. [*Davis Strait.*] 1550?–1605.
Davis, Noah. American jurist. 1818 ——.
Davison (dā′ve-son), Bogumil. Polish actor. 1818—1872.
Davitt (dăv′ĭt), Michael. Irish patriot. 1846 ——.
Davout (dä′voo′), Louis Nicolas, Duke of Auerstädt and Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France. 1770—1823.
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. English chemist. 1778—1829.
Dawes (dawz), Henry Laurens. American statesman. 1816 ——.
Dawkins (daw′kinz), William Boyd. English geologist. 1838 ——.
Dawson (daw′son), Henry Barton. English historian. 1821 ——.
Dawson, John William, Sir. Canadian geologist and naturalist. 1820 ——.
Day (dā), Jeremiah. Amer. mathematician. President of Yale College. 1773—1867.
Day, Thomas. English philan. and author. [*Sandford and Merton.*] 1748—1789.
Daye, Stephen. First printer in New England. 1611—1668.
Dayton (dā′ton), William Lewis. American statesman. 1807—1864.
Daza (dä′thä), Hilarión. Bolivian statesman. 1840 ——.
Deak (dā′ăk), Ferencz. Hungarian statesman and orator. 1803—1876.
De Amicis (dā ä-mee′chees), Edmondo. Italian author. 1846 ——.
Deane (deen), Silas. American diplomatist. 1737—1789.
Dearborn (deer′burn), Henry. American general. 1751—1829.
De Bow (de bō′), James Dunwoody Brownson. American statistician. 1820—1867.
Decamps (deh-kŏn′), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter. 1803—1860.
Decatur (de-kā′tur), Stephen. American naval officer. 1751—1808.
Decatur, Stephen, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American commodore. 1779—1820.
Decazes (deh-käz′), Élie, Duke. French statesman. 1780—1860.
Decembrio (dā-chĕm′bre-o), Pietro Candido. Italian writer. 1399—1477.
De Coster (deh kos′tā′), Charles Théodore Henri. Belgian author. 1827—1879.
Dee (dee), John. English astrologer. 1527—1608.
Deffant, du (dü dā′fŏn′), Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise. 1697—1780.
De Foe *or* **Defoe** (de fō′), Daniel. English author. [*Robinson Crusoe.*] 1661?–1731.
De Forest (deh fōr′est), John William. American author. 1826 ——.
De Grey and Ripon (rĭp′on), George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl. Marquis of Ripon. See RIPON.
De Gubernatis (dā goo-bĕr-nä′tees), Angelo, Count. Italian editor. 1840 ——.
De Haas (deh hās), Maurice Frederick Hendrick. Dutch painter in Am. 1832—1895.
De Heem (deh hām), Jan Davidez. Dutch painter of fruit, flowers, etc. 1600?–1674.
Del Vecchi (dā′ee vĕk′kee), Giovanni. Italian painter. 1536—1614.
Dejazet (deh-zhä′zĕ′), Marie Virginie. French actress. 1797—1875.
Dejoux (deh-zhoo′), Claude. French sculptor. 1732—1816.
De Kalb (de kălb′), Johann, Baron. German general in America. 1721—1780.
De Kay (de kā′), James Ellsworth. American naturalist. 1792—1851.
Deken (dā′ken), Agatha. Dutch authoress. 1741—1804.
Dekker (dĕk′er), Jeremias. Dutch poet. 1609—1666.
Dekker *or* **Decker,** Thomas. English dramatist. 1570?–1640.
De la Beche (deh lä bāsh), Henry Thomas, Sir. English geologist. 1796—1855.
Delacroix (deh-lä′krwä′), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. French painter. 1798—1863.
Delahaye (d'lä′hā′), Ernest. French painter. 1855 ——.
Delalande (d'lä′lŏnd′), Pierre Antoine. French naturalist and traveler. 1787—1823.
Delambre (deh-lŏn′br), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French astronomer. 1749—1822.
Delano (del′a-no), Amasa, Captain. American traveler. 1763—1823.
Delaplanche (d'lä′plänsh′), Eugène. French sculptor. 1836—1891.
De la Ramé (deh lä rä-mā′), Louisa. *Ouida.* English novelist. 1840 ——.
Delaroche (d'lä′rosh′), Paul *or* Hippolyte. French historical painter. 1792—1856.
Delattre (deh-lätr′), Alfred Louis. French archæologist. 1850 ——.
Delaunay (deh-lō′nā′), Charles Eugène. French astronomer. 1816—1872.
Delavigne (d'lä′vēñ′), Jean François Casimir. French poet. 1793—1843.
Delaware (dĕl′a-wâr), Thomas West, Lord. Governor of Virginia. 1577—1618.
Delbrück (del′brük), Martin Friedrich Rudolf. German statesman. 1817 ——.
Delescluze (deh-lā′klüz′), Louis Charles. French revolutionist. 1809—1871.
Delfico (del′fe-ko), Melchior. Neapolitan political economist. 1744—1835.
Delille (deh-leel′), Jacques. French poet. 1738—1813.
Deliniers–Bremont (deh-lēn′yĕr′-breh-mŏn′), Jacques Antoine Marie. Viceroy of Buenos Ayres. 1756—1810.
Delisle (deh-leel′; *often Anglicized* de-lĭl′), Guillaume. Fr. geographer. 1675—1725.
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. French astronomer. 1688—1768.
Delitzsch (dā′lich), Adolf Franz. German theologian. 1813 1890.
Del Lungo (del loong′go), Isidore. Italian critic and author. 1841 ——.

Delmas (dĕl′mäs′), Antoine Guillaume. French general. Born. 1768—1813.
Delolme (dẹh-lôlm′), Jean Louis. Swiss political writer. 1740—1806.
De Long (de long′), George Washington. American explorer. 1844—1881.
Delorme (dẹh-lorm′), Louis René. Pseud. *Saint-Juirs.* French author. 1848 ——.
Delorme, Philibert. French architect. 1518?–1577.
Delpech (dĕl′pesh′), Jacques Mathieu. French surgeon and writer. 1777—1832.
Deluc (dẹh-lük′), Jean André. Genevese physicist. 1727—1817.
Delvincourt (dĕl′văN′koor′), Claude Étienne. French jurist. 1762—1831.
Delyannis (del-yän′nis), Theodor. Greek statesman. 1826 ——.
Dembinski (dem-bĕn′skee), Henryk. Polish general. 1791—1864.
Demetrius Phalereus (de-mē′trĭ-us fa-lee′rŭs *or* fa-lee′re-ŭs). Attic orator. B. C. 345?– 282
Demetrius Poliorcetes (-po-le-or′se-teez). King of Macedonia. B. C. 338— 284
Demetz (dẹh-mâs′), Frédéric Auguste. French philanthropist. 1796—1873.
Demidov (dĕm′e-dof), Nikolai, Count. Russian counselor and scholar. 1773—1828.
De Mille (dẹh mĭl), James. Canadian author. 1837—1880.
Demme (dĕm′ẹh), Hermann Christ. Gottfried. *Karl Stille.* Ger. novelist 1760—1822.
Demmin (dem-meen′), August Friedrich. German art critic. 1823 ——.
Democ'ritus. *The Laughing Philosopher.* Greek philosopher. B. C. 470?– 362?
Demoivre (dẹh-mwăvr′), Abraham. French mathematician. 1667—1754.
De Morgan (dẹh mor′gan), Augustus. English mathematician. 1806—1871.
Demosthenes (de-mos′the-neez). Athenian orator. B. C. 384?– 322.
Denham (dĕn′am), John, Sir. English poet. 1615—1669.
Denina (dā-nee′nä), Giacomo Maria Carlo. Italian historian. 1731—1813.
Denis *or* **Denys** (dẹh′ne′), Saint. First bishop of Paris. Patron saint of the French. —— ——.
Denman (dĕn′man), Thomas, Lord. Lord chief justice of England. 1779—1854.
D'Ennery (dĕn′re′), Adolphe Philippe. French dramatic writer. 1811 ——.
Dennis (dĕn′iss), John. English writer. 1657—1734.
Denon (dẹh-nôn′), Dominique Vivant, Baron. French archæologist. 1747—1825.
Denonville (dẹh-nôN′vĕl′), Jacques René de Brésay, Marquis de. French governor of Canada. —— 1710.
Déparcieux (dā′pär′se-uh′), Antoine. French mathematician. 1703—1768.
Deperthes (dẹh-pârt′), Jean Baptiste. French writer on art. 1761—1833.
Depew (de-pū′), Chauncey Mitchell. American lawyer and orator. 1834 ——.
Depping (dĕp′ing), Guillaume. French librarian. 1829 ——.
Depretis (dā-prā′tees), Agostino. Italian statesman. 1811—1887.
De Quincey (de kwĭn′sĭ), Thomas. English author. 1785—1859.
Derby (dĕr′bĭ *or* dar′bĭ), Edward Geoffrey Smith-Stanley, fourteenth earl of. Prime minister of England. 1799—1869.
Derham (dĕr′am), William. English philosopher and divine. 1657—1735.
Dermody (dĕr′mọ-dĭ), Thomas. Irish poet. 1775—1802.
Déroulède (dā′roo′lăd′), Paul. French poet. 1846 ——.
Dervish Pasha (dĕr′vish pä-shä′), Turkish general and diplomatist. 1817 ——.
Derzhavin (dĕr-zhä′vin), Gavriil Romanovitch. R. poet and statesman. 1743—1816.
De Sacy. See SACY, DE.
Desaguliers (dā′zä′gü′le-ā′), John Theophilus. Fr. physicist in Eng. 1683—1744.
Désaugiers (dā′zō′zhe-ā′), Marc Antoine Madeleine. Fr. song writer. 1772—1827.
Desault (dẹh-zō′), Pierre Joseph. French writer on surgery. 1744—1795.
Desayx de Veygoux (dẹh-sā′ dẹh vā′goo′), Louis Charles Antoine. Called *Desaix.* French general. 1768—1800.
Desbarres (dā-bär′), Joseph Frederick Wallet. English hydrographer. 1722—1824.
Desbrosses (dā′bros′), Jean. French painter. 1835 ——.
Desca (dā′kä′), Edmond. French sculptor. 1855 ——.
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. French philosopher. 1596—1650.
Deschamps (dā′shôN′), Louis Henri. French painter. 1846 ——.
Deschanel (dā′shä′nĕl′), Émile Aug. Etienne Martin. Fr. littérateur. 1819 ——.
Desfontaines (dā′fôN′tān′), René Louiche. Fr. botanist and traveler. 1750—1833.
Deshoulières (dā′zoo′le-ār′), Madame Antoinette. French poetess. 1634?–1694.
Desjardins (dā′zhär′dăN′), Ernest. French historian. 1823—1886.
Desmarres (dā′mar′), Louis Auguste. French oculist. 1810—1882.
De Smet (de smĕt), Peter John. Am. Jesuit missionary to the Indians. 1801—1872.
Desmoulins (dā′moo′lăN′), Benoît Camille. French revolutionist. 1761—1794.
Desnoiresterres (dā′nwär′tĕr′), Gustave Le Brisoys. French author. 1817—1892.
Desnoyers (dā′nwä′yā′), Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron. French engraver. 1779—1857.
Desor (dẹh-zor′), Édouard. Swiss naturalist. 1811—1882.
De Soto (dā so′to), Fernando. Spanish explorer. Discoverer of the Mississippi River. 1496?–1542.
Desprez (dā′prā′), Louis. French littérateur. 1861—1885.
Dessaix (dā′sā′), Joseph Marie. *L'Intrépide.* French soldier. 1764—1834.
Dessalines (dā′sā′leen′), Jean Jacques. Negro emperor of Hayti. 1760—1806.
Dessolles (dā′sol′), Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis. Fr. general. 1767—1828.
D'Estaing. See ESTAING, D'.
Destouches (dā′toosh′), Philippe Néricault. French dramatist. 1680—1754.
Destutt de Tracy (dā′stüt′ dẹh trā′se′), Antoine Louis Claude, Count de Tracy. French philosopher. 1754—1836.
Deubler (doi′blẹr), Konrad. *The peasant philosopher.* Austrian philosopher. 1814—1883.
Deutsch (doich), Immanuel Oscar Menahem. Jewish Hebraist in Ger. 1829—1873.
Devens (dĕv′ẹnz), Charles. American general, jurist, and orator. 1820—1891.
De Vere (de veer′), Aubrey Thomas. English poet and political writer. 1814 ——.
Devereux (dĕv′ẹ-roo). See ESSEX, Earl of.
Deville (dẹh-vĕl′). See SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE.
Devillez (dẹh-vē′yā′), Louis Henri. Belgian sculptor. 1855 ——.
Devonshire (dĕv′ọn-shĭr), Georgiana Cavendish, Duch. of. Eng. beauty. 1757—1806.
Devrient (dĕv′rē′ĂN′), Daniel Ludwig. *Uncle of G. E.* German actor. 1784—1832.
Devrient, Gustav Emil. German actor. 1803—1872.
De Wette (dẹh wĕt′ẹh), Wilhelm Martin Leberecht. Ger. theologian. 1780—1843.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), Chester. American naturalist. 1784—1867.
Dewey, Orville. American clergyman. 1794—1882.
De Witt (dẹh wit′), Jan. Eminent Dutch statesman. 1625—1668.
Dewsbury (dūz′bĕr-ĭ), Wm. Eng. preacher of the Society of Friends. 1621?–1688.
Dexter (dĕks′tẹr), Samuel. American statesman. 1761—1816.
Dexter, Timothy. *Lord Timothy.* Eccentric American. 1743—1806.
Dhuleep Singh (doo-leep′ sĭng). The Maharajah. Indian Prince. 1838—1893.
Dias, (dee′äs) Antonio Gonçalves (gôN-säl′vĕs). Brazilian poet. 1824—1864.
Dias, Bartholomeu. Port. navigator. Disc. Cape of Good Hope. —— 1500.
Diaz, Porfirio. President of Mexico. 1830 ——.
Diaz del Castillo (dee′äth dĕl käs-teel′yo). Brenal. See CASTILLO, DEL.
Dias Vieira (dee′äs ve-ā′e-rä), João Pedro. Brazilian statesman. 1820—1870.
Dibdin (dĭb′dĭn), Charles. English naval song writer. 1745—1814.
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. *Nephew of Charles.* English bibliographer. 1775—1848.
Dick (dĭk), Thomas. Scottish author. [*Christian Philosopher.*] 1772—1857.
Dickens (dĭk′ẹnz), Charles. English novelist. 1812—1870.
Dickinson (dĭk′in-sọn), Anna Elizabeth. American lecturer. 1842 ——.
Dickinson, Daniel Stevens. American jurist and statesman. 1800—1866.
Dickinson, John. American political writer. 1732—1808.
Dicquemare (dĕk′mär′), Jacques François. French naturalist. 1733—1789.
Diderot (de′dro′), Denis. French philosopher and writer. 1713—1784.
Didot (de′do′), Ambroise Firmin. French printer and publisher. 1790—1876.
Didot, Firmin. French publisher and typographer. 1764—1836.
Didron (de′drôN′), Adolph Napoléon. French archæologist. 1806—1867.
Diebitsch Sabalkanski (dee′bich sä-bäl-kän′skee), Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. Russian field marshal. 1785—1830.
Diefenbach (dee′fẹn-bäk), Lorenz. German author. 1806—1883.
Diemen, van (văn dee′mẹn), Anthony. Dutch gov. in the East Indies. He sent out an exped. under Tasman, who disc. Van Diemen's Land. 1595—1645.
Dieskau (dees′kow), Ludwig August. German-French general in Amer. 1701—1767.
Diesterweg (dees′tẹr-wĕg), Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm. Ger. educator. 1790—1866.
Dieterici (de-tẹh-ree′tsee), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. Ger. statistician. 1790—1859.
Dietrich (dee′trik), Christian Wilhelm Ernst. German painter. 1712—1774.
Dietrichson (dee′trĭk-sọn), Lorentz Henrik Segelcke. Norwegian litterateur and poet. 1834 ——.
Diez (deets), Friedrich Christian. German philologist. 1794—1876.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ), Kenelm, Sir. English philosopher. 1603—1665.
Digges (dĭgz), Thomas. English astronomer and mathematician. —— 1595.
Dilke (dĭlk), Charles Wentworth, Baronet. Eng. editor and author. 1843 ——.
Dillenius (dĭl-lā′ne-ŏŏs), Johann Jakob. German botanist. 1687—1747.
Dillman (dĭl′män), Christian Friedrich August. German orientalist. 1823—1894.
Dillon (dĭl′ọn), John. Irish political leader. 1851 ——.
Dindorf (dĭn′dorf), Karl Wilhelm. German philologist. 1802—1883.
Dingelstedt, von (fon dĭng′ẹl-stĕt), Franz. German author. 1814—1881.
Dini (dee′nee), Ulisse. Italian mathematician. 1845 ——.
Diniz (de-neez′) *or* **Denis** (dĕn′iss). King of Portugal. 1261—1325.
Diniz da Cruz (de-neez′ dä krooz), Antonio. *Antonio Diniz Cruz e Silva.* Portuguese poet. 1731—1799?
Dinter (dĭn′ter), Christian Friedrich. German educationist. 1760—1831.
Dinwiddie (din-wĭd′ĭ), Robert. Lieutenant governor of Virginia. 1692—1770.
Diocletian (dī-o-kle′shăn). Roman emperor. 245— 313.
Diodati (de-o-dä′tee), Giovanni. Swiss theologian. 1576—1649.
Diodorus (dī-o-do′rus) *or* **Diodo'rus Sic'ulus.** Roman historian. fl. 1st c. B. C.
Diogenes (dī-oj′e-neez). Greek Cynic philosopher. B. C. 414?– 324?
Dion (dī′on) of Syracuse. Statesman and patriot. B. C. 408?– 353.
Dion Cassius Coccelanus (dī′on kăsh′ĭ-us kŏk-se-yā′nus). Bithynian historian of Rome. 155 ——.
Dionis du Séjour (de′o′nĕs′ dü sā′zhoor′), Achille Pierre. French astronomer. 1734—1794.
Dionysius (dī-o-nish′ĭ-us). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse. B. C. 431?– 367.
Dionysius of Halicarnas′sus. Greek historian. B. C. 54?– 7?
Dionysius Exiguus (eks-ĭg′u-us). An abbot at Rome. Reputed founder of the Christian era as now established. —— 545.
Diophantus (dī-o-fan′tus), of Alexandria. Greek algebraist. 246?– 330?
Dioscorides (dī-os-kor′ĭ-deez) **Peda'nius.** Greek medical writer. fl. 2d c. ?
Dippel (dĭp′ẹl), Johann Konrad. German rationalist. 1673—1734.
Disraeli (diz-rā′lee *or* diz-ree′le), Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. Prime minister of England, and author. 1804—1881.
Disraeli, Isaac. *Father of Benjamin.* English miscellaneous writer. 1766—1848.
Ditters von Dittersdorf (dĭt′ẹrs fon dĭt′ẹrs-dorf), Karl. German musical composer. 1739—1799.
Ditton (dĭt′ọn), Humphrey. English mathematician. 1675—1715.
Dix (dĭks), Dorothea Lynde. American philanthropist. 1802—1887.
Dix, John Adams. American general and statesman. 1798—1879.
Dix, Morgan. *Son of J. A.* American clergyman. 1827 ——.
Dixon (dĭks′ọn), William Hepworth. English author. 1821—1879.
Dmitrief (dmee′tre-ĕf), Ivan Ivanovitch. Russian poet. 1760—1837.
Doane (dōn), George Washington. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. 1799—1859.
Dobell (do-bĕl′), Sydney Thompson. *Sydney Yendys.* English poet. 1824—1874.
Döbereiner (dö′bẹh-rī-nẹr), Johann Wolfgang. German chemist. 1780—1849.
Döbrentei (dö′brĕn-tā-ee), Gábor. Hungarian author. 1786—1851.
Dobrizhoffer (dō′brits-hŏf′ẹr), Martin. Jesuit missionary in S. Amer. 1717—1791.
Dobrowski *or* **Dobrovsky** (do-brŏv′skee), Jozef. Slavic philologist. 1753—1829.
Dobson (dŏb′sọn), Henry Austin. English poet. 1840 ——.
Doczy (dōt′see), Ludvik. Hungarian author. 1846 ——.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj), Philip. English dissenting divine. 1702—1751.
Döderlein (dö′dẹr-līn), Johann Christoph. Ger. theologian and critic. 1746—1792.
Dodge (dŏj), Mary Abigail. *Gail Hamilton.* American authoress. 1830—1896.
Dodge, Mary Mapes. American author. 1838 ——.
Dodington (dŏd′ing-tọn), Geo. Bubb, Baron Melcombe. Eng. politician. 1691—1762.
Dodonæus (dŏd-o-nee′us), Rembertus. Dutch botanist and physician. 1517—1585.
Dodsley (dŏdz′lĭ), Robert. English poet and bookseller. 1703—1764.
Dohm, von (fon dōm), Christian Wilhelm. Ger. diplomatist and author. 1751—1820.
Dohrn (dōrn), Anton. German naturalist. 1840 ——.
Dolbear (dōl′bĕr), Amos Emerson. American physicist and inventor. 1837 ——.
Dolci (dol′chee), Carlo *or* Carlino. Tuscan painter. 1616—1686.
Dolet (do′lā′), Étienne. French scholar. 1509—1546.
Dolgorouki (dol′go-roo′kee), Catherine. Russian princess. 1850 ——.
Dolgoruki (dol′go-roo′kee), Vassili Vladimirovitch. Rus. field marshal. 1667—1746.
Döllinger (döl′ing-ẹr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. Ger. Old Catholic theol. 1799—1890.
Dollond (dŏl′ọnd), George. English mathematical instrument maker. 1774—1852.
Dollond, John. Eng. optician. Inventor of the achromatic telescope. 1706—1761.
Dolomieu, de (dẹh do′lo′me-uh′), Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancrède Gratet. French geologist and mineralogist. 1750—1802.
Domat (dō′mä′), Jean. French jurist and writer. 1625—1696.
Dombrowski (dom-brov′skee), Jan Henryk Jindrich Jan. Pol. general. 1755—1818.
Domenech (do′mẹ-nĕk′), Emmanuel Henry Dieudonné. French author. 1825—1886.
Domenichi (do-men′e-kee), Luigi. Italian writer and translator. 1500?–1564.
Domenichino (do-men-e-kee′no). Real name *Domenico Zampieri.* Bolognese painter. 1581—1641.
Domenico (do-mĕn′e-ko), Alexis. *Il Greco.* See THEOTOCOPULI.
Domett (dŏm′et), Alfred. English author and politician. 1811 ——
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nik), Saint, *or* **Domingo de Guzman** (do-mĕng′go dā gōōth-män′). Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans. 1170—1221.
Domitian (do-mish′ĭ-an *or* do-mish′an). Roman emperor. 51?– 96.
Donaldson (dŏn′ăld-sọn), John William. English classical philologist. 1811—1861.
Donatello (do-nä-tĕl′lo) *or* **Donato** (do-nä′to). Italian sculptor. 1383—1466.
Donati (do-nä′tee), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer. 1826—1873.
Donati, Vitaliano. Italian naturalist. 1717—1763.
Donatus (do-nā′tus), Bishop of Casæ Nigræ. Founder of the Donatists. fl. 305.
Donders (don′dẹrs), Frans Cornelis. Dutch oculist. 1818—1889.
Doni (do′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian antiquary. 1592—1647.
Doniol (do′ne-ol′), Jean Henri Antoine. French historian. 1818 ——.
Donizetti (do-ne-dzet′tee), Gaetano. Italian musical composer. 1798—1848.
Donne (don), John. English divine and poet. 1573—1631.
Donnelly (dŏn′el-lĭ), Ignatius. American author. 1831 ——.
Donoso-Cortés (do-no′so-kor-tās′), Juan Francisco Maria de la Salud, Marquis de Valdegamas. Spanish statesman. 1809—1854.
Donovan (dŏn′o-vạn), Edward. English naturalist. 1798—1837.
Doo (dōō), George Thomas. English engraver. 1800—1886.
Dora d'Istria (dō′rä dĭs′tre-ä). Pseudonym of the Princess *Helen Ghika* (Princess Koltzov-Masalska). Wallachian authoress. 1829—1888.
Dorat (do′rä′), Claude Joseph. French poet. 1734—1780.

	Born.	Died.
Dorchain (dor′shăn′), Auguste. French poet and dramatist	1857	—.
Doré (do′rā′), Paul Gustave. French artist	1833	1883.
Doria (do′re-ä), Andrea. Genoese admiral and statesman	1468	1560.
Doria, Giacomo, Marquis. Italian naturalist	1840	—.
Dorigny (do′rēn′ye′), Nicolas, Sir. French engraver	1658	1746.
Dorléans (dor′lā′ŏn′), Pierre Joseph. French Jesuit and historian	1644	1698.
Dorner (dor′ner), Isaak August. German theologian	1809	1884.
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. American politician. [*Dorr rebellion.*]	1805	1854.
Dorset (dôr′set), Charles Sackville, sixth earl of. English wit and poet	1637	1706.
Dorset, Thomas Sackville, first earl of. English statesman and author	1527	1608.
Dorsey (dôr′sĭ), James Owen. American ethnologist	1848	—.
Dorsey, John Syng. American surgeon and physician	1783	1818.
Dou *or* **Dow** (dow), Gerard. Dutch painter	1613	1675.
Douay (doo′ā′), Félix Charles. French general	1816	1879.
Douce (dowss), Francis. English antiquary	1757	1834.
Doucet (doo′sā′), Henry Lucien. French painter	1856	—.
Douglas (dŭg′lass), Archibald. *Bell-the-Cat.* Great earl of Angus. Scottish nobleman	1449?-	1514.
Douglas, Gawin *or* Gavin. *Son of Arch. Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish poet	1474?-	1522.
Douglas, Stephen Arnold. American politician	1813	1861.
Douglass, Frederick. American orator; formerly a slave	1817	1895.
Dousa (dow′sä) *or* **Van der Does** (vän der doos), Jan. Dutch statesman, historian, and poet	1545	1604.
Dove (dō′veh), Heinrich Wilhelm. German physicist	1803	1879.
Dow (dow), Lorenzo. American preacher	1777	1834.
Dow, Neal. American temperance reformer	1804	—.
Dowden (dow′den), Edward. Irish writer	1843	—.
Downing (down′ing), Andrew Jackson. American landscape gardener	1815	1852.
Dowse (dowss), Thomas. American book collector	1772	1856.
Doyen (dwä′yŏn′), Gabriel François. French historical painter	1726	1806.
Doyle (doil), Francis Hastings Charles. English writer	1810	1888.
Doyle, John. Irish caricaturist	1789	1868.
Doyle, Richard. English artist	1824	1883.
Dozy (do-zī′), Reinhart Pieter Anna. Dutch orientalist	1820	1883.
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. English navigator	1540?-	1596.
Drake (drä′keh), Friedrich. German sculptor	1805	1882.
Drake (drāk), Joseph Rodman. American poet. [*The Culprit Fay.*]	1795	1820.
Drake, Samuel Gardner. American antiquarian and historian	1798	1875.
Draper (drā′per), Henry. American physiologist and chemist	1837	1882.
Draper, John Christopher. *Brother of Henry.* American physiologist and chemist	1835	1885.
Draper, John William. *Father of Henry and John C.* American chemist and physiologist	1811	1882.
Drapeyron (drä′pā′rŏn′), Ludovic. French historian and geographer	1839	—.
Drayton (drā′tŏn), Michael. English poet	1563	1631.
Drayton, William Henry. American statesman	1742	1779.
Dreilincourt (dreh-lăn′koor′), Charles. French Protestant minister	1595	1669.
Drevet (dreh-vā′), Pierre. French engraver	1663	1738.
Dreyschock (drī′shok), Alexander. Bohemian composer	1818	1869.
Dreyse, von (fon drī′zeh), Johann Nikolaus. German mechanician. Inventor of the needle gun	1787	1867.
Driver (drīv′ĕr), Samuel Rolles. English clergyman and Biblical scholar	1846	—.
Driz (drēz), François Xavier Joseph. French author and moralist	1773	1850.
Drobisch (drō′bish), Gustav Theodor. German poet	1811	—.
Drouais (droo′ä′), Jean Germain. French painter	1763	1788.
Drouot (droo′o′), Antoine, Count. French general of artillery	1774	1847.
Drouyn de Lhuys (droo′ăn′ deh lwee′), Édouard. French diplomatist	1805	1881.
Droysen (droi′zen), Johann Gustav. German historian	1808	1884.
Droz (drōz), Antoine Gustave. French author	1832	1895.
Drummond (drŭm′ond, Gordon, Sir. British general in America	1772	1854.
Drummond, Thomas. Scottish engineer, and administrator in Ireland. [*Drummond light.*]	1797	1840.
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. Scottish poet	1585	1649.
Drumont (drü′mŏn′), Édouard Adolphe. French author	1844	—.
Drury (droo′rĭ), Dru. English naturalist	1725	1803.
Drusus (droo′sus), Claudius Nero. *Drusus Senior.* Roman general	B. C. 38	9.
Dryander (dre-ăn′der), Jonas. Swedish naturalist	1748	1810.
Dryden (drī′den), John. English poet	1631	1701.
Duane (du-ān′), William. American editor and politician	1760	1835.
Duane, William John. *Son of William.* Lawyer. Secretary of the United States treasury	1780	1865.
Dubarry (dü′bä′re′), Armand. French journalist	1836	—.
Dübner (düb′ner), Johann Friedrich. German philologist	1802	1867.
Dubois (dü′bwä′) *or* **de la Boë** (deh lä bo′ä′), Franz. (*Lat.* **Franciscus Sylvius.**) Dutch physician and writer	1624	1672.
Dubois, Guillaume, Cardinal. French statesman	1656	1723.
Du Boisgobey (dü bwä′go′bā′), Fortuné Hippolyte Aug. Fr. writer	1824	1891.
Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä′rā′mŏn′), Emil. German physiologist	1818	—.
Dubos (dü′bo′), Jean Baptiste. French historian and writer on art	1670	1742.
Dubs (doops), Jakob. Swiss statesman	1822	1879.
Dubufe (dü′büf′), Claude Marie. French painter	1789	1864.
Dubufe, Guillaume. French painter	1853	—.
Dubufe, Louis Édouard. *Son of Guillaume.* French painter	1820	1883.
Dubuisson (dü′bwe′sŏn′), François René André. French naturalist	1763	1836.
Du Camp (dü kŏn′), Maxime. French author	1822	1894.
Du Cange (dü kănj′; *Fr. pron.* dü′kŏnzh′), Charles du Fresne. French historian and philologist	1610	1688.
Ducarel (du-ka-rĕl′), André Coltée. French antiquary in England	1714	1785.
Duccio di Buoninsegna (doot′cho de boo-ō-nēn-sān′yä). Ital. painter.	1260?-	1339?
Du Chaillu (dü shä′yü′), Paul Belloni. Franco-American traveler and author	1835	—.
Du Chastelet *or* **Châtelet** (dü shät′lā′), Gabrielle Émilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise. French authoress	1706	1749.
Duché (dü-shā′), Jacob. Chaplain of the first Continental Congress	1737	1798.
Duchesne (dü′shān′), André. French geographer and historiographer	1584	1640.
Ducis (dü′sēs′), Jean François. French dramatic poet	1733	1816.
Duckworth (dŭk′wurth), John Thomas, Baronet. British admiral	1748	1817.
Duclos (dü′klo′), Charles Pineau. French biographer	1704	1772.
Ducornet (dü′kor′nā′), Louis César Joseph. French painter	1806	1855.
Ducos (dü′ko′), Roger. French politician and lawyer	1754	1816.
Ducrot (dü′kro′), Auguste Alexandre. French general	1817	1882.
Dudevant (düd′vŏn′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, Madame, born Dupin. *George Sand.* French novelist	1804	1876.
Duditch (doo-dĭch′) *or* **Dudith** (doo-deet′), Ondrej. Hungarian divine and writer	1533	1589.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), Benjamin Winslow. American surgeon	1785	1870.
Dudley, Charles Edward. American senator. His widow founded the Dudley observatory	1780	1841.
Dudley, Joseph. Governor of Massachusetts	1647	1720.
Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth of Eng.	1531?-	1588.
Duemichen (dü′me-ĸen), Johann. German orientalist	1833	1894.
Duer (du′er), John. American jurist and writer	1782	1858.
Duer, William Alexander. *Brother of John.* Amer. jurist and writer	1780	1858.
Duez (düz′), Ernest Ange. French painter	1843	—.
Dufaure (dü′fōr′), Jules Armand Stanislas. French statesman	1798	1881.
Du Fay (dü fā′), Charles François de Cisternay. French electrician	1698	1739.
Duff, Alexander. Scottish missionary in India	1806	1878.
Dufferin (dŭf′er-in), Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of, English statesman. Governor general of Canada	1826	—.
Dufour (dü′foor′), Guillaume Henri. Swiss general	1787	1875.
Dufour, Valentin Charles. French archæologist	1826	—.
Dufrénoy (dü′frā′nwä′), Adelaïde, born Gillette-Billet. French poetess	1765	1825.
Dufresny (dü′frā′ne′), Charles Rivière. French dramatist	1648	1724.
Dugdale (dŭg′dal), William, Sir. English antiquary	1605	1686.
Dughet (dü′gā′), Gaspard. *Le Guaspre.* Fr. lands. painter at Rome	1614	1675.
Duguay-Trouin (dü′gā′-troo′ăn′), René. French admiral	1673	1736.
Du Guesclin (dü gā′klăn′), Bertrand. Constable of France	1320?-	1380.
Duhamel (dü′ä′mĕl′), Jean Baptiste. French natural philosopher	1624	1706.
Duhamel, Jean Marie Constant. French mathematician	1797	1872.
Dühring (dü′ring), Eugen Carl. German philosopher	1833	—.
Dujardin (dü′zhar′dăn′), Félix. French naturalist	1801	1860.
Du Jardin, Karel. Dutch painter	1625?-	1678.
Dulaure (dü′lōr′), Jacques Antoine. French historian	1755	1835.
Dullaert (dŭl′ärt), Heinman. Dutch painter	1636	1684.
Duller (dōōl′er), Eduard. German historian and poet	1809	1853.
Dumanoir (dü′mä′nwär′), Philippe François Pinel. French dramatist	1806	1865.
Dumarsais (dü′mar′sā′), César Chesneau. French grammarian	1676	1756.
Dumas (dü′mä′), Alexandre. French novelist and dramatist	1802	1870.
Dumas, Alexandre. *Son of preceding.* French dramatist and novelist	1824	1895.
Du Maurier (dü mō′re-ā′), Georges Louis Palmella Busson. French artist in England. [*London Punch.*]	1834	1896.
Dumeril (dü′mā′rēl′), André Marie Constant. French naturalist	1774	1860.
Dumesnil (dü′mā′nēl′), Marie Françoise. French actress	1711	1803?
Dümichen (dü′me-ĸen), Johannes. German Egyptologist	1833	—.
Dümmler (düm′ler), Ernst Ludwig. German historian	1830	—.
Dumont (dü′mŏn′), Augustin Alexandre. French sculptor	1801	1884.
Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. Swiss scholar and sec. of Bentham	1759	1829.
Dumont d'Urville (-dür′vēl′), Jules Sébastien César. Fr. navigator	1790	1842?
Dumoulin (dü′moo′lăn′), Charles. French jurist	1500	1566.
Dumouriez (dü′moo′re-ā′), Charles François. French general	1739	1823.
Dunbar (dun-bar′), William. Scottish poet	1465?-	1530?
Duncan (dŭnk′an) **I.** King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth	——	1040.
Duncan, Adam, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. British admiral	1731	1804.
Duncker (dōōn′ker), Maximilian Wolfgang. German historian	1811	1886.
Dundas (dŭn-dăss′), Henry, Viscount Melville. British statesman	1742	1811.
Dundee (dun-dee′), Viscount. See GRAHAM, John.		
Dundonald (dun-dŏn′ald), Thomas Cochrane, tenth earl of. *Lord Cochrane.* English admiral	1775	1860.
Dunglison (dŭng′glĭ-son), Robley. Amer. phys. and medical writer	1798	1869.
Dunkin (dŭnk′in), Edward. English astronomer	1821	—.
Dunmore (dŭn′mōr), John Murray, fourth earl. Governor of Virginia	1732	1809.
Dunning (dŭn′ing), John, first Baron Ashburton. English lawyer	1731	1783.
Dunois, de (deh dü′nwä′), Jean, Count. *The Bastard of Orleans.* French commander, and one of the national heroes of France	1402	1468.
Duns Scotus (dŭnz sko′tŭs), Joannes. *The Subtle Doctor.* Scottish scholastic theologian	1265?-	1308.
Dunstan (dŭn′stan), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury	924	988.
Dunster (dŭn′ster), Henry. First president of Harvard College	——	1659.
Düntzer (dünt′ser), Johann Heinrich Josef. German philologist	1813	—.
Dupanloup (dü′pŏn′loo′), Félix Antoine Philibert. French prelate	1802	1878.
Duperré (dü′pā′rā′), Victor Guy, Baron. French admiral	1775	1846.
Duperrey (dü′pā′rā′), Louis Isidore. French hydrographer	1786	1865.
Duperron (dü′pā′rŏn′), Jacques Davy. French cardinal	1556	1618.
Dupetit-Thouars (dü′pte′-too′ar′), Louis Marie Aubert. Fr. botanist	1758	1831.
Dupin (dü′păn′), Jean Henri. French dramatic author	1791	1887.
Dupleix (dü′plā′), Joseph François, Marquis. French governor in India	1697	1764.
Duplessis (dü′plā′se′), Georges Gratet. French art historian	1834	—.
Duplessis, Joseph Siffrein. French painter	1725	1802.
Du Plessis Mornay. See MORNAY.		
Duployé (dü′plwä′yā′), Émile. French stenog. [*Duployé method.*]	1833	—.
Duponceau (du-pŏn′sō′; *Fr. pron.* dü′pŏn′sō′), Peter Stephen, originally Pierre Étienne. American lawyer and scholar	1760	1844.
Dupont (du-pŏnt′), Samuel Francis. American rear admiral	1803	1865.
Du Pont de Nemours (dü′pŏn′ deh neh-moor′), Pierre Samuel. *Grandfather of Samuel Francis Dupont.* French political economist	1739	1817.
Duprez (dü′prā′), Gilbert Louis. French vocalist	1806	1896.
Dupuis (dü′pwe′), Charles François. French philosopher	1742	1809.
Dupuytren (dü′pwe′trŏn′), Guillaume, Baron. French anatomist	1777	1835.
Duquesne (dü′kān′), Abraham. French naval commander	1610	1688.
Duquesne de Menneville (-deh mĕn′e-vēl′), Marquis. Governor of New France	18th century.	
Duquesnoy (dü′kā′nwä′), François. Flemish sculptor	1594	1646.
Duran (doo-rän′), Don Agustin. Spanish author	1789	1862.
Durand (dü′rŏn′), Alice Marie Céleste. (*Henri Gréville.*) Fr. authoress	1842	—.
Durand (du-rănd′), Asher Brown. American painter and engraver	1796	1886.
Durand, Cyrus. American engraver	1787	1868.
Durand (dü′rŏn′), Jean Nicolas Louis. French architect	1760	1834.
Durant (du-rănt′), Henry Fowle. Founder of Wellesley College	1822	1881.
Durante (doo-rän′tā), Francesco. Italian composer of sacred music	1693	1755.
Dürer (dü′rer), Albrecht *or* Albert. German painter and engraver	1471	1528.
Duret (dü′rā′), Francisque. French sculptor	1804	1865.
D'Urfey (dûr′fĭ), Thomas. English poet and dramatist	1653	1723.
Düringsfeld, von (fon dü′rings-felt), Ida. German authoress	1815	1876.
Duroc (dü′rok′), Gérard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli. French general	1772	1813.
Duruy (dü′rü-e′), Jean Victor. Fr. historian and minister of education	1811	1894.
Dushinski (doo-shĕn′skee), Henry François. Polish historian	1817	—.
Du Sommerard (dü som′rär′), Alexandre. French archæologist	1779	1842.
Dussek (dōōs′ĕk), Jan Ladislav. Bohemian musical composer	1761	1812.
Dustin (dŭs′tin), Hannah. American heroine	1660	—.
Dutrochet (dü′tro′shā′), René Joachim Henri. French physiologist	1776	1847.
Duvair (dü′vār′), Guillaume. French moralist and writer	1556	1621.
Duval (dü′väl′), Alexandre Vincent Pineu. French dramatist	1767	1842.
Duvaucel (dü′vō′sĕl′), Alfred. French naturalist	1792	1824.
Duvergier de Hauranne (dü′vĕr′zhe-ā′ deh ō′rän′), Jean. French Jansenist theologian	1581	1643.
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. French statesman and writer	1798	1881.
Duveyrier (dü′vā′re-ā′), Honoré Nicolas Marie, Baron. French author	1753	1839.
Duvoisin (dü′vwä′zăn′), Jean Baptiste. French theologian	1744	1813.
Duyckinck (dī′kingk), Evert Augustus. American writer. In conjunction with his brother, *George Long Duyckinck,* he prepared the "Cyclopedia of American Literature"	1816	1878.

Duyse, van (vän doi′zẹh), Prudens. Flemish poet ..... 1804—1859.
Dvorak (dvo-räk′), Pan Antonin. Bohemian musician ..... 1841 ——.
Dvorsky (dvōr′skee), Frans. Bohemian historian ..... 1839 ——.
Dwight (dwīt), John Sullivan. American musical critic ..... 1813—1893.
Dwight, Timothy. American divine. President of Yale College ..... 1752—1817.
Dwight, Timothy. *Grandson of preceding.* American educationist. President of Yale University ..... 1828 ——.
Dyce (dīce), Alexander. Scottish editor and scholar. [*Shakespeare.*] .. 1798—1869.
Dyce, William. Scotch historical painter ..... 1806—1864.
Dyck, *or* **Dijk, van** (vän dīk′), Philip. Dutch painter ..... 1680—1752.
Dyer (dī′er), George. English scholar and author ..... 1755—1841.
Dyer (dī′er) *or* **Dyar** (dī′ar), Mary. A Quaker martyr, hanged on Boston Common ..... —— 1660.
Dyer, William Turner Thistleton. English botanist ..... 1843 ——.
Dymond (dī′mond), Jonathan. English Quaker writer and moralist .... 1796—1828.

E.

Eachard (ēch′ard), John. English divine ..... 1636?-1697.
Eadmer (ēd′mẹr) *or* **Edmer.** English monk and historian ..... —— 1124.
Eads (eedz), James Buchanan. American engineer ..... 1820—1887.
Earle (ērl), Pliny. American inventor ..... 1762—1832.
Earlom (ērl′om), Richard. English engraver ..... 1743?-1822.
Early (ērl′ī), Jubal Anderson. Confederate general ..... 1816—1894.
Eastlake (eest′lāk), Charles Locke, Sir. English painter and art critic. 1793—1865.
Eaton (ee′tọn), Amos. American naturalist ..... 1776—1842.
Eaton, William. American soldier. Consul at Tunis ..... 1764—1811.
Ebeling (ā′bẹl-ing), Adolf. German writer and journalist ..... 1827 ——.
Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. German geographer and historian ..... 1741—1817.
Ebelmen (ā′bĕl′mŏN′), Jacques Joseph. French chemist ..... 1814—1852.
Eber (ā′bẹr), Paul. German Protestant divine and Hebraist ..... 1511 ——.
Eberhard (ā′bẹr-härt *or* ĕb′ẹr-härt), Johann August. German philosopher and writer ..... 1739—1809.
Ebers (ā′bẹrs), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist and novelist ..... 1837 ——.
Ebert (ā′bẹrt), Friedrich Adolf. German bibliographer ..... 1791—1834.
Eblé (ĕb′lā′), Jean Baptiste. French general ..... 1758—1812.
Ebner von Eschenbach (ĕb′nẹr fon esh′ẹn-bäĸ), Marie, Baroness, born Countess Dubsky. Austrian novelist ..... 1830 ——.
Ecchellensis (ek-el-len′sis), Abraham. Maronite orientalist ..... —— 1664.
Echenique (ā-chā-nee′kā), José Rufino. Peruvian soldier ..... 1808—1879.
Eckermann (ĕk′er-män), Johann Peter. German author ..... 1792—1854.
Eckersberg (ĕk′ers-bẹrg), Christoffer Vilhelm. Danish painter ..... 1783—1853.
Eckford (ĕk′fọrd), Henry. American shipbuilder ..... 1775—1832.
Eckhart (ĕk′härt), Meister (master). Father of German mysticism .... 1260?-1327.
Eckhart, von (fon ĕk′härt), *or* **Eccard** (ĕk′kärt), Johann Georg. German historian ..... 1664—1730.
Eckhel (ĕk′hel), Joseph Hilarius. Austrian numismatist ..... 1737—1798.
Eckhof (ĕk′hof), Hans Konrad Dietrich. *The German Roscius.* German actor ..... 1720—1778.
Eckstein (ĕk′stīn), Ernst. German novelist and humorist ..... 1845 ——.
Edelinck (ā′dẹh-līnk), Gerard. Flemish engraver in France ..... 1640—1707.
Eden, Richard. English writer on travels ..... 1521?-1576.
Edes (ēdz), Benjamin. American journalist and patriot ..... 1732—1803.
Edes, Henry Herbert. American antiquarian ..... 1849 ——.
Edgeworth (ĕj′worth), Maria. English novelist ..... 1767—1849.
Edhem Pasha (ed-hem′ pä-shä′). Turkish statesman ..... 1823—1893.
Edison (ĕd′ī-sọn), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor ... 1847 ——.
Edmund, *or* **Eadmund** (ĕd′mund), **II.** *Ironside.* King of the Anglo-Saxons ..... 981?-1016.
Edmund, Saint, *or* **Edmund Rich.** Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1170?-1240.
Edmunds (ĕd′mundz), George Franklin. Am. lawyer and statesman ... 1828 ——.
Edrisi (ed-ree′zee) *or* **Idrisi.** Arabian geographer ..... 1090—1164?
Edward (ĕd′wạrd). *The Martyr.* King of the Anglo-Saxons ..... 963?- 978?
Edward, *or* **Eadward, III.** *The Confessor.* King of the Anglo-Saxons. 1004?-1066.
Edward I. *Longshanks.* King of England ..... 1239—1307.
Edward II. King of England. Lost the battle of Bannockburn ..... 1284—1327.
Edward III. King of England. Gained the battle of Crécy, 1346 ..... 1312—1377.
Edward IV. King of England. [*War of the Roses.*] ..... 1442—1483.
Edward V. King of England. Supposed to have been murdered in the Tower ..... 1470—1483.
Edward VI. King of England. Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. 1537—1553.
Edward. *The Black Prince.* Prince of Wales ..... 1330—1376.
Edward, Thomas. English naturalist ..... 1814 ——.
Edwardes (ĕd′wạrdz), Herbert Benjamin, Sir. English general in India. 1819—1868.
Edwards (ĕd′wạrdz), Alphonse Milne. French naturalist ..... 1835 ——.
Edwards, Amelia Blandford. English novelist and Egyptologist ..... 1831—1892.
Edwards, George. English ornithologist ..... 1694—1773.
Edwards, Henri Milne. See MILNE-EDWARDS.
Edwards, Jonathan. American divine and metaphysician ..... 1703—1758.
Edwards, Jonathan. *Son of preceding.* Am. theol. and metaphysician. 1745—1801.
Edwards, Matilda Barbara Betham. English novelist ..... 1836 ——.
Edwin. King of Northumbria ..... 585?- 633.
Eeckhout, van den (vän dẹn āk′howt), Gerbrand. Dutch painter ..... 1621—1674.
Eekhoud (āk′hout), Georges. Belgian poet and novelist ..... 1854 ——.
Effen, van (vän ĕf′ẹn), Justus. Dutch writer ..... 1684—1735.
Egbert (ĕg′bẹrt). *The Great.* King of West Saxons ..... 775?- 839.
Egede (ĕg′ẹh-dẹh), Hans. Danish missionary to Greenland ..... 1686—1758.
Egerton (ĕj′ẹr-tọn), Francis Leveson Gower, Earl of Ellesmere. English statesman and author ..... 1800—1857.
Egerton, Thomas, Baron of Ellesmere. Lord chancellor of England ... 1540?-1617.
Eggleston (ĕg′′lz-tọn), Edward. American author ..... 1837 ——.
Eginhard (ĕg′in-hard) *or* **Einhart** (īn′hart). German secretary, and biographer of Charlemagne ..... 771?- 844.
Egleston (ĕg′′lz-tọn), Thomas. American mining engineer ..... 1832 ——.
Egmont (ĕg′mŏn′), Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier and statesman. 1522—1568.
Egnazio (ĕn-yät′se-o). *Giovanni Battista Cipelli.* Venetian orator .... 1473?-1553.
Ehrenberg (ā′rẹn-bẹrg′), Christian Gottfried. German naturalist .... 1795—1876.
Ehrensvard (ā′rẹn-svĕrd), Karl August, Count of. Swed. field marshal. 1710—1772.
Ehret (ā′rĕt), Georg Dionysius. German painter of plants ..... 1710—1770.
Eichberg (īk′bẹrg), Julius. German-American musician ..... 1824—1893.
Eichendorf, von (fon ī′ĸẹn-dorf′), Joseph Karl Benedict, Baron. German poet, novelist, and dramatist ..... 1788—1857.
Eichhorn (īĸ′horn), Johann Gottfried. German Biblical critic ..... 1752—1827.
Eichwald (īĸ′wält), Karl Eduard. Russian naturalist ..... 1795—1876.
Eidlitz (īd′lits), Leopold. Bohemian architect ..... 1823 ——.
Eiffel (ĕf′fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave. Fr. engineer. [*The Eiffel Tower.*] . 1832 ——.
Eimmart (īm′art), Georg Christoph. German astronomer ..... 1638—1705.
Eisenhart (ī′zẹn-härt′), Johann Friedrich. German jurist ..... 1720—1783.
Eldon (ĕl′dọn), John Scott, Earl of. Lord chancellor of England ..... 1751—1838.

Elgin (ĕl′gin), James Bruce, Earl of. British statesman. Governor general of Canada ..... 1811—1863.
Elgin, Thomas Bruce, Earl of. *Father of James Bruce.* British diplomatist. [*Elgin marbles.*] ..... 1766—1841.
Elias Levita (e-lī′as le-vi′tä). Properly *Eliah ben Ascher ha Levi.* Jewish Hebraist in Germany ..... 1472—1549.
Élie de Beaumont (ā′le′ dẹh bō′mŏN′), Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce. French geologist ..... 1798—1874.
Eliot (ĕl′ī-ọt), Charles William. American educator. Pres. of Harvard University ..... 1834 ——.
Eliot, George, *pseud.* True name *Mary Ann Evans* (*Lewes*) (*Cross*). English authoress ..... 1819—1880.
Eliot, John, Sir. English statesman and orator ..... 1592—1632.
Eliot, John. *Apostle of the Indians.* American clergyman ..... 1604—1690.
Eliott, George Augustus, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. Brit. general. 1717—1790.
Elisabeth (e-lĭz′a-beth), Pauline Ottilie Luise, born Princesse de Wied. Queen of Roumania ..... 1843 ——.
Elizabeth. Queen of England ..... 1533—1603.
Elizabeth-Petrovna (-pä-trov′nä). Empress of Russia ..... 1709—1762.
Ellenborough (ĕl′en-bur-ŭh), Edward Law, Lord. Chief justice of Eng. 1750—1818.
Ellery (ĕl′ẹr-ī), William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. . 1727—1820.
Ellet (ĕl′et), Charles, Jr. American engineer ..... 1810—1862.
Ellicott (ĕl′ī-kọt), Andrew. American astronomer ..... 1754—1820.
Ellicott, Charles John. English bishop and author ..... 1819 ——.
Elliotson (ĕl′ī-ọt-sọn), John. English physician and writer ..... 1791—1868.
Elliott (ĕl′ī-ọt), Charles Loring. American artist ..... 1812—1868.
Elliott, Ebenezer. *Corn-Law Rhymer.* English poet ..... 1781—1849.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan. American commodore ..... 1782—1845.
Ellis (ĕl′is), Alexander John. English philologist ..... 1814—1890.
Ellis, George. English miscellaneous writer ..... 1753—1815.
Ellis, George Edward. American clergyman and historian ..... 1814—1894.
Ellis, Sarah Stickney, Mrs. English authoress ..... 1812—1872.
Ellsworth (ĕlz′worth), Oliver. American jurist and statesman ..... 1745—1807.
Ellwood (ĕl′wo͝od), Thomas. English Quaker writer. Reader to Milton. 1639—1713.
Elmes (ĕlmz), Harvey Lonsdale. English architect ..... 1813—1847.
Elmsley (ĕlmz′lĭ), Peter. English critic and classical scholar ..... 1773—1825.
Elphinston (ĕl′fin-stọn), James. Scottish grammarian ..... 1721—1809.
Elphinstone, Mountstuart. English statesman and historian ..... 1779—1859.
Elsheimer (ĕlss′hī-mẹr), Adam. *Il Tedesco.* German painter ..... 1574—1620.
Elssler (ĕlss′lẹr), Fanny. Viennese dancer ..... 1810—1884.
Ely (ē′lĭ), Richard Theodore. American political economist ..... 1854 ——.
Elyot (ĕl′ī-ọt), Thomas, Sir. English diplomatist and lexicographer .... 1490? 1546.
Elze (ĕlt′seh), Carl Friedrich. German poet and Shakespearean scholar. 1821 ——.
Elzevir (ĕl′zẹh-vir), Bonaventure (born 1583, died 1652?), *son,* and Abraham (born 1592, died 1652), *grandson, of Louis.* Dutch printers at Leyden, of exquisite editions of the classics.
Elzevir, Louis. (*Dutch* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier,** ĕl′zẹh-veer.) Dutch printer at Leyden ..... 1540?-1617.
Emanuel (em-an′u-el). (*Port.* **Manoël,** mä-no-ĕl′.) *The Great, or the Happy.* King of Portugal ..... 1469—1521.
Embury (ĕm′bẹr-ī), Philip. First Methodist minister in America ..... 1729—1775.
Émeric-David (ā′mŏ′rĕk′-dä′vĕd′), Toussaint Bernard. Fr. archæologist. 1755—1839.
Emerson (ĕm′ẹr-sọn), George Barrell. American educationist ..... 1797—1881.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo. American essayist and philosopher ..... 1803—1882.
Emilio (ā-mee′le-o), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Pau'lus Æmil'ius.**) Ital. historian. 1460?-1529.
Emmerton (ĕm′ẹr-tọn), James Arthur. American genealogist ..... 1834 ——.
Emmet (ĕm′et), Robert. Irish insurrectionist ..... 1778—1803.
Emmons (ĕm′ọnz), Samuel Franklin. American geologist ..... 1841 ——.
Empedocles (em-pĕd′o-kleez). Greek philosopher ..... fl. B. C. 444?
Énambuc, d' (dā′nŏN′bük′), Pierre Vandrosques, Diel d'. Founder of French colonies in the West Indies ..... 1585—1636.
Encke (ĕnk′eh), Johann Franz. German astronomer ..... 1791—1865.
Endicott (ĕn′dī-kọt), John. Colonial governor of Massachusetts ..... 1588?-1665.
Endlicher (ĕnt′lĭĸ-ẹr), Stephan Ladislaus. Hungarian botanist ..... 1804—1849.
Enfantin (ŏN′fŏN′tăN′), Barthélemy Prosper. French socialist ..... 1796—1864.
Enfield (ĕn′feeld), William. English clergyman and scholar ..... 1741—1797.
Engelbrechtsen (ĕng′el-brĕĸt-sẹn), Cornelis. Dutch painter ..... 1468—1533.
Enghien, d' (dŏN′găN′), Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duc. French prince. Executed by order of Napoleon I. ..... 1772—1804.
English (ĭng′glish), Thomas Dunn. American author. [*Ben Bolt.*] ... 1819 ——.
Enneking (ĕn′ek-ing), John Joseph. American artist ..... 1841 ——.
Ennius (ĕn′ī-ŭs), Quintus. Roman poet ..... B. C. 239?- 169.
Entrecasteaux, d' (dŏNtr′käs′tō′), Antoine Joseph Raymond Bruni, French admiral and explorer ..... 1737—1793.
Enzina *or* **Encina, de la** (dā lä ĕn-thee′nä), Juan. Spanish poet ..... 1446?-1516?
Éon de Beaumont, d' (dā′ŏN′ dẹh bō′mŏN′), Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée. *Chevalier d'Éon.* French diplomatist. 1728—1810.
Eötvös (ā′ö-vösh), Jósef, Baron. Hungarian statesman and writer ..... 1813—1871.
Epaminondas (e-pam-ĭ-nŏn′dạs). Theban statesman and general .. B. C. 418?- 362.
Épée, de l' (dẹh lā′pā′), Charles Michel. French philanthropist ..... 1712—1789.
Epictetus (ep-ĭk-tē′tus). Roman Stoic philosopher ..... 60— 120?
Epicurus (ep-ĭ-kū′rus). Greek philosopher. [*Epicurean school.*] . B. C. 342— 270.
Epimenides (ep-ĭ-mĕn′ĭ-deez). Cretan poet and philosopher ..... fl. B. C. 600?
Epinay, d' (dā′pe′nā′), Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live. French authoress ..... 1725—1783.
Episcopius (ep-is-ko′pĭ-us), Simon. *Bischop.* Dutch theologian ..... 1583—1643.
Érard (ā′rar′), Sébastien. French manufacturer of musical instruments. 1752—1831.
Erasmus (e-răz′mŭs), Desiderius. Dutch scholar ..... 1467—1536.
Eratosthenes (ĕr-a-tŏs′the-neez). Greek geometer and astronomer. B. C. 276— 196.
Ercilla y Zuñiga, de (dā ĕr-theel′yä e thoon′ye-gä), Alonzo. Spanish poet. [*La Araucana.*] ..... 1533—1595.
Erckmann-Chatrian (ĕrk′män-shā′tre′ŏN′) Émile Erckmann (b. 1822), Alexandre Chatrian (b. 1826, d. 1890). French literary collaborators.
Erdmann (ērt′män), Johann Eduard. German philosopher ..... 1805—1892.
Erdmann, Otto Linné. German chemist ..... 1804—1869.
Eric (ēr′ĭk). *The Red.* Scandinavian navigator, reputed discoverer of America, and colonizer of Greenland ..... fl. 1000.
Eric XIV. King of Sweden. *Son of Gustavus Vasa* ..... 1533—1577.
Ericeira (ā-re-sā′e-rä). See XAVIER DE MENEZES, Francisco.
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sọn), John. Swedish engineer and inventor in America. 1803—1889.
Erigena (e-rĭj′e-na), Joannes Scotus. Irish-Scotch philosopher ..... —— 875.
Erlach, d' (dĕr′läk′), Jean Louis. Swiss general. Marshal of France. . 1595—1650.
Erman (ēr′män), Georg Adolph. German physicist ..... 1806—1877.
Ernesti (ĕr-nĕs′tee), Johann August. Ger. theologian and philologist . . 1707—1781.
Ernst (ĕrnst), Heinrich Wilhelm. German musician ..... 1814—1865.
Ernst August (ĕrnst ow′gōost). King of Hanover ..... 1771—1851.
Erpe'nius *or* **Erpen, van** (vän ĕr′pẹn), Thomas. Dutch orientalist. . . . 1584—1624.
Errard (ā′rar′), Charles. French painter and architect ..... 1606—1689.
Ersch (ĕrsh), Johann Samuel. German cyclopedist ..... 1766—1828.
Erskine (ēr′skin), Ebenezer. Scottish theologian ..... 1680—1754.
Erskine, Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England ..... 1750—1823.

Erxleben (ĕrks′lā-bẹn), Johann Christian Polycarp. Ger. naturalist....1744—1777.
Escalante, d' (des-kä-län′tā), Juan. Officer under Cortes in Mexico...—— 1519.
Eschenbach, von (fon esh′ẹn-bäĸ), Wolfram. German minnesinger...—— 1216?
Eschenmayer, von (fon esh′ẹn-mī′ẹr), Adam Karl August. German philosopher, metaphysician, and mystic.....1768—1852.
Escobar y Mendoza (es-ko-bär′e mĕn-do′thä), Antonio. Spanish casuist and Jesuit.....1589—1669.
Escobedo (es-ko-bā′do), Mariano. Mexican soldier.....1828 ——.
Escoiquiz (es-ko-e-keeth′), Don Juan. Spanish statesman.....1762—1820.
Escosura, de la (dä lä-es-ko-soo′rä), Don Patricio. Spanish politician and author.....1807—1878.
Escott (es′kọt), Thomas Hay Sweet. English writer and editor.....1844 ——.
Esmenard (ĕs′mẹh-när′), Joseph Alphonse. French poet.....1769—1811.
Espagne, d' (des′päñ′), Jean. French Protestant theologian.....1591—1659.
España, de (dā ĕs-pän′yä), Don Carlos José Enrique, Count. Sp. gen..1775—1839.
Espartero (es-par-ta′ro), Joaquin Baldomero. Duke de la Vittoria. Spanish general and statesman.....1793—1879.
Espejo, de (dā es-pā′ʜo), Antonio. Spanish traveler. Discoverer of New Mexico.....fl. 1583.
Espinasse, de l' (dẹh les′pe′näss′), *or* **Lespinasse, de**, Julie Jeanne Éléonore. French lady, remarkable for social accomplishments....1732—1776.
Espinel (es-pe-nĕl′), Vincente. Spanish poet and novelist.....1544—1634.
Espinosa, de (dā es-pe-no′sä), Don Diego. Spanish cardinal.....1502—1572.
Esprémesnil, d' (dā′prā′mā′nēl′), Jean Jacques Duval. Fr. politician..1746—1794.
Espronceda, de (dā ĕs-pron-thā′dä), José. Spanish poet.....1810—1842.
Esquirol (ĕs′ke′rol′), Jean Étienne Dominique. French physician.....1772—1840.
Esquiros (es′ke′rōss′), Henri Alphonse. French writer.....1814—1876.
Ess, van (vän ĕs), Leander. Originally *Johann Heinrich*. German Roman Catholic theologian.....1772—1847.
Essen (ĕs′ẹn), Hans Henrik, Count. Swedish field marshal.....1755—1824.
Essex (ĕs′sĕks), Robert Devereux, second earl of. Earl marshal of England. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Executed.....1567—1601.
Essex, Robert Devereux, third earl of. Parliamentary general.....1591—1646.
Essex, Walter Devereux, first earl of. English statesman and general..1541?-1576.
Estaing, d' (dĕs′tăN′), Charles Hector, Count. French admiral.....1729—1794.
Este (ĕs′tā). A princely house of Italy, famous from the 10th century.
Este, Alberto Azzo II. Italian prince (b. 996, d. 1097), who married Kunigunde, a princess of the Bav. house of Guelph. Their son, Guelph IV., is the ancestor of the royal line of Brunswick and Hanover.
Este, d' (dĕs′tā), Azzo V., Marquis. Founder of the Estes of Ferrara..—— 1192.
Esterházy (ĕs-tẹr-hä′ze). (*Hung.* **Eszterházy.**) Noble family of Hungary, distinguished for wealth. First mentioned in 1238.
Esterházy de Gálantha (ĕs′tẹr-hä′ze dā gä-län′tä), Paul (Pavel). Governor general of Hungary.....1635—1713.
Estienne (ā′tyĕn′). See Étienne.
Estrades, d' (dĕs′träd′), Godefroi, Comte. Fr. general and statesman..1607—1686.
Estrées, d' (dĕs′trā′), Victor Marie, Duc. French admiral.....1660—1737.
Étampes, d' (dā′tôNp′), Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess. Mistress of Francis I. of France.....1508—1576.
Étex (ā′tĕks′), Antoine. French sculptor and architectural designer...1808—1888.
Ethelbald *or* **Æthelbald** (ĕth′ẹl-bald). King of Wessex.....—— 860.
Ethelbert (ĕth′ẹl-bẹrt), **Æthelberht**, *or* **Ædilberct**. King of Kent... 552?- 616.
Ethelbert. King of the West Saxons.....—— 866.
Ethelred (ĕth′ẹl-rĕd), *or* **Æthelred, I.** King of the West Saxons.....—— 871.
Ethelred II. *The Unready.* King of England.....968—1016.
Ethelwulf (ĕth′ẹl-wo͝olf), **Æthelwulf**, *or* **Athulf.** King of the West Saxons.....—— 858.
Etherege (ĕth′ẹr-ẹj) *or* **Etheridge,** George, Sir. Eng. comic author..1635?-1691.
Étienne (ā′ty-ĕn′), Charles Guillaume. French writer.....1777—1845.
Étienne *or* **Estienne,** Henry. Head of a remarkable French family of printers and scholars.....1460?-1520.
Étienne *or* **Estienne,** Henry. *Son of preceding.* French printer and author.....1528—1598.
Étienne *or* **Estienne,** Robert. *Brother of preceding.* French printer and scholar.....1503—1559.
Ettmüller (ĕt′mül′ẹr), Ernst Moritz Ludwig. German philologist.....1802—1877.
Etty (ĕt′ĭ), William. English painter.....1787—1849.
Euclid (yoo′klid) of Alexandria. (*Lat.* **Eucli′des.**) Greek geometrician fl. B. C. 300.
Euclid of Megara. Greek philosopher.....B. C. 440? ——
Eudocia (yoo-do′shĭ-ạ). Roman empress.....394?- 461?
Eudoxus (yoo-dŏks′ŭs) of Cnidus (nī′dus). Greek astronomer.....B. C. 409?- 356?
Eugene (yoo-jeen′), Prince, of Savoy. (*Fr.* **Eugène,** ʊh′zhān′; François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan.) Austrian general.....1663—1736.
Eugénie (ʊh′zhā′ne′), *or* **Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzman.** Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon III.....1826 ——.
Eugenius (yoo-je′nĭ-us) **IV.,** Gabriele Condolmieri. Pope.....1383—1447.
Euler (yoo′lẹr; *Ger. pron.* oi′lẹr), Leonhard. Swiss mathematician....1707—1783.
Euripides (yoo-rĭp′ĭ-deez). Athenian tragic poet.....B. C. 480— 406.
Eusebius (yoo-see′bĭ-ŭs), Pam′phili. Bishop of Cæsarea. Eccles. hist.. 260?- 339?
Eustachi (ā-oos-tä′kee), *or* **Eustachio** (ā-oos-tä′ke-o), Bartolommeo. (*Lat.* **Eustachius.**) Italian anatomist. [*Eustachian tube.*].....1510—1574.
Eustis (yoos′tiss), William. American physician and statesman.....1753—1825.
Eutropius (yoo-tro′pĭ-ŭs), *or* **Flavius Eutropius.** Roman historian..fl. 364.
Eutyches (yoo′tĭ-keez). Greek heresiarch.....375?- 454?
Evald *or* **Ewald** (a′vāld), Johannes. Danish poet.....1743—1781.
Evans (ĕv′ạnz), Anthony Walton White. American civil engineer.....1817—1886.
Evans, De Lacy, Sir. British general.....1787—1870.
Evans, Frederick John Owen. English hydrographer.....1815—1885.
Evans, John. English antiquary.....1823 ——.
Evans, Oliver. American engineer and inventor.....1755—1819.
Evans, Thomas. Prominent minister of the Society of Friends.....1798—1868.
Evarts (ĕv′ạrts), William Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman..1818 ——.
Evelyn (ĕv′ẹ-lĭn), John. English Royalist and author.....1620—1706.
Everdingen, van (vän ĕv′ẹr-ding-ẹn), Allart. Dutch painter.....1612—1675.
Everett (ĕv′ẹr-ẹt), Alexander Hill. American diplomatist and author..1792—1847.
Everett, Edward. *Brother of Alex.* American orator and statesman...1794—1865.
Everts (ev′ẹrts), William Wallace. Am. Baptist divine and writer.....1814 ——.
Évremond (ā′vr′môN′). See Saint-Evremond.
Ewald, von (fon ā′vält), Georg Heinrich August. German Hebraist and Biblical critic.....1803—1875.
Ewell (yoo′ẹl), Richard Stoddert. Confederate lieutenant general.....1817—1872.
Ewing (yoo′ing), Greville. Scottish divine and lexicographer.....1767—1841.
Ewing, Juliana Horatia Orr. English writer.....1842—1885.
Ewing, Thomas. American statesman.....1789—1871.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth), Edward Pellew, Viscount. English admiral.....1757—1833.
Expilly, d' (dĕks′pe′le′), Jean Joseph, Abbé. French geographer.....1719—1793.
Eyck, van (vän īk), Hubert. *Brother of Jan.* Flemish painter.....1366—1426.
Eyck, van, Jan. *Jan van Brugge.* Flemish painter.....1390?-1440.
Eykens *or* **Eyckens** (ī′kẹns), Pieter. *The Elder.* Flemish painter...1599—1649.
Eyre (âr), Edward John. Eng. explorer in Australia. Gov. of Jamaica..1815 ——.
Eytelwein (ī′tẹl-wīn), Johann Albrecht. Prussian engineer and writer.1764—1848.

F.

Faber (fā′bẹr), George Stanley. English divine and author.....1773—1854.
Faber (fä′bẹr), Johannes Augustanus. *The Hammer of Heretics.* German divine.....1460?-1531?
Fabert (fä′bĕr′), Abraham. French general.....1599—1662.
Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator* (delayer). Roman general. Opponent of Hannibal..... B. C. 203?
Fabre (fäbr), Marie Jacques Joseph Victorin. French orator and poet..1785—1831.
Fabre d'Églantine (-dā′glôN′tēn′), Philippe François Nazaire. French dramatic author and revolutionist.....1755—1794.
Fabretti (fä-bret′tee), Raffaello. Italian antiquary.....1618—1700.
Fabriano, da (dä fä-bre-ä′no), Gentile. Italian painter.....1370—1450.
Fabricius. *Caius Fabricius Luscinus.* Rom. gen. and statesman.....fl. B. C. 280.
Fabricius (fä-brit′se-o͞os), Johann Albrecht. Ger. critic and bibliogr...1668—1736.
Fabricius, Johann Christian. Danish entomologist.....1748—1808.
Fabrizio (fä-breet′se-o), Girolamo. (*Lat.* **Fabricius.**) Ital. anatomist.1537—1619.
Fabroni (fä-bro′nee), Angelo. Italian biographer.....1732—1803.
Fabyan *or* **Fabian** (fā′bĭ-ăn), Robert. English chronicler.....1450?-1513.
Facciolati (fät-cho-lä′tee) *or* **Facciolato** (fät-cho-lä′to), Giacomo. Italian philologist.....1682?-1769.
Faed (fād), Thomas. Scottish artist.....1826 ——.
Fagel (fä′ḥel), Gaspar. Dutch counselor of state.....1629—1688.
Fagius (fā′ge-o͞os), Paul. *Bücher.* German reformer.....1504—1549.
Faguet (fä′gā′), Émile. French author.....1847 ——.
Fahlkrantz (fäl′kränts), Karl Johann. Swedish landscape painter.....1774—1861.
Fahrenheit (fä′rẹn-hīt), Gabriel Dominik. Ger. physicist. [*Thermometer.*].....1686—1736.
Faidherbe (fā′dĕrb′), Louis Léon César. French general.....1818—1889.
Faillon (fä′yôN′), Michel Étienne. French author.....1799—1870.
Fairbairn (fâr′bârn), William, Sir. Scottish civil engineer.....1789—1874.
Fairfax (fâr′faks), Edward. English poet and translator.....1580?-1635.
Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. English Parliamentary general.....1612—1671.
Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. Brit. nobleman in Va. Friend of Washington.1692—1782.
Faithfull (fāth′fụl), Emily. English lecturer and authoress.....1835—1895.
Faithorne (fā′thorn), William. English painter and engraver.....1616—1691.
Fajardo *or* **Faxardo.** See Saavedra y Fajardo, Diego.
Fakhr-uddin Muhammad Razi (fäĸr-o͞o-deen′ mo-hăm′ạd rä′zee), Imam. Mussulman doctor.....1150—1210.
Falconer (fawk′nẹr *or* faw′kẹn-ẹr), Hugh. Scottish palæontologist....1808—1865.
Falconer, William. Scottish poet and lexicographer.....1732—1769.
Falconet (fäl′ko′nā′), Étienne Maurice. French sculptor.....1716—1791.
Falcucci (fäl-koot′chee), Niccolò. Italian physician and writer.....1350?-1411.
Falieri (fä-le-ā′ree), Marino. Doge of Venice.....1278?-1355.
Falk (fälk), Paul Ludwig Adalbert. German statesman. [*Falk laws.*].1827 ——.
Falkland (fawk′land), Lucius Cary, Viscount. Eng. secretary of state.1610—1643.
Falkner (fawk′nẹr), Thomas. Eng. Jesuit missionary to Paraguay.....1707—1784.
Fallmerayer (fäl′mẹh-rī-ẹr), Philipp Jakob. German author.....1790—1861.
Falloppio (fäl-lop′pe-o), Gabriello. (*Lat.* **Fallo′pius.**) Ital. anatomist.1523—1562.
Falloux, de (dẹh fä′loo′), Frédéric Alfred Pierre, Viscount. Fr. author.1811—1886.
Famin (fä′măN′), Stanislas Marie César. French publicist.....1799—1853.
Fancourt (fan′kōrt), Samuel. English dissenting minister, and projector of circulating libraries.....1678—1768.
Faneuil (făn′el, *or commonly* fŭn′ẹl), Peter. American merchant. Founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston.....1700—1743.
Fanfani (fän-fä′nee), Pietro. Italian philologist.....1815—1879.
Fannière (fä′ne-ĕr′), François Auguste. French engraver and carver..1818 ——.
Fannière, François Joseph. *Brother of preceding.* French engraver and carver.....1822 ——.
Fanning (făn′ing), John Thomas. American civil engineer.....1837 ——.
Fanshawe (fan′shaw), Richard, Sir. English statesman and poet.....1608—1666.
Fantuzzi (fän-toot′see), Giovanni, of Bologna. Italian biographer.....fl. 1780.
Faraday (făr′ạ-dā), Michael. English chemist and naturalist.....1791—1867.
Farel (fä′rĕl′), Guillaume. French reformer.....1489—1565.
Faria-y-Sousa, de (dā fä-ree′ä-e-sō′zä), Manoel. Portuguese historian and poet in Madrid.....1590—1649.
Faribault (fä′re-bō′), George Bartholomew. Canadian antiquarian.....1789—1866.
Farinacci (fä-re-nät′chee) *or* **Farinaccio** (fä-re-nät′cho), Prospero. Italian jurist.....1554—1613.
Farinato (fä-re-nä′to), Paolo. Italian painter.....1525—1606.
Farinelli (fä-re-nel′lee), Carlo. *Carlo Broschi.* Neapolitan singer.....1705—1782.
Farini (fä-ree′nee), Carlo Luigi. Italian statesman and writer.....1812—1866.
Farlow (fär′lō), William Gilson. American botanist.....1844 ——.
Farnaby (far′na-bĭ), Thomas. English schoolmaster and author.....1575?-1647.
Farnese (far-neez′; *Ital. pron.* far-nā′sā), Alessandro. Duke of Parma. Italian general in the service of Spain.....1546—1592.
Farochon (fä′ro′shôN′), Jean Baptiste Eugène. French artist.....1807—1871.
Farquhar (far′kwär *or* far′ker), George. Irish comic dramatist.....1678—1707.
Farragut (făr′ạ-gŭt), David Glasgow. American admiral.....1801—1870.
Farrar (făr′ạr), Frederick William. English clergyman and author.....1831 ——.
Farrar, John. American mathematician.....1779—1853.
Farwharson (far′hwur-sọn), Scottish mathematician in Russia.....—— 1739.
Fasquelle (fäs-kĕl′), Jean Louis. Author of Amer. French textbooks..1808—1862.
Fatima (fä′te-mä). Only daughter of Mohammed.....606?- 632.
Fatio de Duiller (fä′te-o dẹh dwe′yā), Nicolas. Swiss geometer.....1664—1753.
Fauche (fōsh), Hippolyte. French Sanskrit scholar.....1797—1869.
Faucher (fō′shā′), Léon. French political economist.....1803—1854.
Faucit (faw′sit), Helen. *Lady Theodore Martin.* English actress.....1816 ——.
Faugère (fō′zhĕr′), Armand Prosper. French littérateur.....1810—1888.
Faujas de Saint Fond (fō′zhä′ dẹh săN′ fôN′), Barthélemy. French geologist and traveler.....1741—1819.
Fauques, de (dẹh fōk), Marianne Agnès. French novelist.....1720—1778?
Fauriel (fō′re-el′), Claude Charles. French critic and historian.....1772—1844.
Faust (fowst) *or* **Faus′tus,** Johann, Dr. German necromancer.....fl. 16th c.
Faust (fowst) *or* **Fust** (fo͞ost), Johann. German goldsmith. Partner of Gutenberg, and one of the inventors of printing.....—— 1466.
Fauveau, de (dẹh fō′vō′), Félicie, Mlle. French female sculptor.....1803 ——.
Favart (fä′vär′), Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceray. French actress..1727—1772.
Favre (fävr), Claude Gabriel Jules. French advocate and politician....1809—1880.
Fawcett (faw′set), Edgar. American author.....1847 ——.
Fawcett, Henry. English political economist and author.....1833—1884.
Fawkes (fawks), Guy. English conspirator. [*Gunpowder Plot.*].....1570—1606.
Fay (fā), Theodore Sedgwick. American author.....1807 ——.
Faye (fā), Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans. French astronomer.....1814 ——.
Fayolle (fä′yol′), François Joseph Marie. French poet and musician...1774—1852.
Fazy (fä′ze′), Jean Jacques. Swiss statesman and economist.....1796—1878.
Fea (fā′ä), Carlo. Italian antiquary and writer.....1753—1834.
Fearne (fērn), Charles. English jurist.....1742—1794.
Featherstonhaugh (fĕth′ẹr-stọn-haw), George William. American traveler and geologist.....1780—1866.

Fechner (fĕĸ′ner), Gustav Theodor. German naturalist. 1801—1887.
Fechter (fĕsh′ter), Charles Albert. French and English actor. 1823—1879.
Feckenham, de (de fĕk′en-ăm), John. Eng. Rom. Cath. theologian. 1518?–1585.
Federici (fā-dā-ree′chee), Camillo. Real name *Giovanni Battista Camillo Federico Viassoli.* Italian dramatist. 1749—1802.
Fedor (fĕd′or). See Feodor.
Fée (fā), Antoine Laurent Apollinaire. French naturalist. 1789—1874.
Feitama (fī-tä′mä), Sibrand. Dutch poet and littérateur. 1694—1758.
Feith (fīt), Rhijnvis. Dutch dramatic poet. 1753—1824.
Féletz, de (deh fā′lăs′), Charles Marie Dorimond, Abbé. Fr. critic. 1767—1850.
Félibien des Avaux (fā′le′be-ăN′ dā zä′vō′), André. French architect and writer. 1619—1695.
Felice (fā-lee′chā), Fortunato Bartolommeo. Italian author. 1723—1789.
Félix (fā′lees′), Célestin Joseph. French preacher and controversialist. 1810—1891.
Fellenberg, von (fon fĕl′en-bĕrg′), Philippe Emanuel. Swiss industrial educationist. 1771—1844.
Fellows (fĕl′ōz), Charles, Sir. English archæologist and traveler. 1799—1860.
Felton (fĕl′ton), Cornelius Conway. Amer. author, and prof. of Greek. 1807—1862.
Feltre, de (deh fĕl′tr), Duc. See Clarke, H. J. G.
Fénelon (fā′neh-lōN′ *or* făn′lōN′), François de Salignac de La Mothe (*or* Lamotte), Archb. of Cambray. Fr. prelate and author. [*Télémaque.*] 1651—1715.
Fenton (fĕn′ton), Edward. English navigator. 1550?–1603.
Fenton, Elijah. English poet. 1683—1730.
Fenwick (fĕn′wik), George. Proprietor of part of Connecticut. 1603?–1657.
Fenwick, John, Sir. English conspirator. 1645?–1697.
Feodor (fā′ō-dōr) **I.**, Ivanovitch. Czar of Russia. 1557—1598.
Feodor III., Alexievitch. Czar of Russia. Half-brother of Peter the Great. 1661—1682.
Ferdinand (fĕr′dĭ-nănd; *Ger. pron.* fĕr′de-nänt) **I.** *Sp.* **Fernando** (fĕr-năn′do). Emperor of Germany. 1503—1564.
Ferdinand II. Emp. of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia. 1578—1637.
Ferdinand II. King of the Two Sicilies. *Bomba.* 1810—1859.
Ferdinand I. *The Great.* King of Castile, Leon, and Galicia. 1000?–1065.
Ferdinand V. of Castile; **II.** of Aragon; **III.** of Naples; **II.** of Sicily. *The Catholic.* Founder of the Spanish monarchy. 1452—1516.
Ferguson (fĕr′gu-son), Adam. Scottish philosopher. 1723—1816.
Ferguson, James. Scottish mechanician and astronomer. 1710—1776.
Ferguson, Patrick, Major. British officer in America. 1744—1780.
Ferguson, Samuel. Celtic antiquary. 1810—1886.
Fergusson (fĕr′gus-son), James. Scottish architect. 1808—1886.
Ferishtah (fĕr′ish-tä). Properly *Mohammed Kásim.* Persian historian. 1570?–1623?
Ferland (fĕr′lōN′), Jean Anton Baptiste. Canadian historian. 1805—1865.
Fermat, de (deh fĕr′mä′), Pierre. French geometrician and poet. 1601—1665.
Fernandez (fĕr-nän′dĕz), Diniz. Portuguese navigator. fl. 1446?
Fernandez (fer-năn′dĕz; *Sp. pron.* fĕr-nän′dĕth), Juan. Spanish navigator and discoverer. 1526–1576.
Fernel (fer-nĕl′), Jean. (*Lat.* **Fernelius.**) *The Modern Galen.* French physician and writer. 1497—1558.
Fernkorn (fĕrn′korn), Anton Dominik. German sculptor. 1813—1878.
Ferracino (fĕr-rä-chee′no), Bartolommeo. Italian mechanician. 1692—1777.
Ferrand (fā′rŏN′), Antoine François Claude, Count. French author. 1751—1825.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä), Francesco. Italian political economist. 1810 —.
Ferrari (fĕr-rä′ree), Luigi. Italian sculptor. 1810—1894.
Ferreira (fĕr-rā′e-rä), Antonio. Portuguese poet. 1528—1569.
Ferreras, de (dā fĕr-rā′räs), Juan. Spanish historian. 1652—1735.
Ferrier (fĕr′ĭ-er), David. English professor of medicine. 1843 —.
Ferrier, James Frederick. Scottish metaphysician. 1808—1864.
Ferrière, de (deh fā′re-ĕr′), Claude. French jurist. 1639—1714.
Ferry (fā′ree′), Jules François Camille. French politician. 1832—1893.
Fersen, von (fon fĕr′zen), Axel, Count. Swedish field marshal. 1755—1810.
Fessenden (fĕs′en-den), Thomas Green. American author. 1771—1837.
Fessenden, William Pitt. American statesman. 1806—1869.
Fessler (fĕs′ler), Ignác Aurelius. Hungarian author. 1756—1839.
Feti (fā′tee), Domenico. *Il Mantuano.* Italian painter. 1589—1624.
Fétis (fā′teess′), François Joseph. Belgian composer. 1784—1871.
Feuerbach (foi′er-bäk), Ludwig Andreas. German philosopher. 1804—1872.
Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm. *Father of Ludwig A.* Ger. jurist. 1775—1833.
Feuillet (fuh′yā′), Octave. French author. 1821—1890.
Feyjoó y Montenegro (fā-e-ho-o′ e mon-tā-nā′gro), Benito Jerónimo. Spanish critic and moralist. 1676—1764.
Féval (fā′väl′), Paul Henri Corentin. French novelist. 1817—1887.
Feydeau (fā′dō′), Ernest Aimé. French author. [*Fanny.*] 1821—1873.
Fichte (fiĸ′teh), Immanuel Hermann. German philosopher. 1797—1879.
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. *Father of I. H.* German metaphysician. 1762—1814.
Ficino (fe-chee′no), Marsilio. Italian Platonic philosopher. 1433—1499.
Fick (fĭk), Adolf. German physiologist. 1829 —.
Fick, August. German philologist. 1833 —.
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. American merchant, and organizer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. 1819—1892.
Field, David Dudley. *Brother of Cyrus W.* American jurist. 1805—1894.
Fielding (fēld′ing), Antony Vandyke Copley. English landscape painter. 1787—1855.
Fielding, Henry. English novelist. 1707—1754.
Fields (feeldz), James Thomas. American publisher and author. 1817—1881.
Fiennes (fe-enz′), William, Lord Say and Sele. English statesman. 1582—1662.
Fieschi (fe-ĕs′kee), Joseph Marie. Corsican conspirator. 1790—1836.
Fiesco (fe-ĕs′ko), Giovanni Luigi, Ct. of Lavagna. Genoese conspirator. 1523?–1547.
Fiesole, da (dä fe-ā′so-lā), Frate Giovanni Angelico. *Fra Angelico* or *Beato Angelico.* Italian painter. 1387—1455.
Fiévée (fe-ā′vā′), Joseph. French littérateur. 1767—1839.
Figueras y Moracas (fē-gā′räs e mo-rä′käs), Estanislao. Spanish statesman. 1819—1882.
Figueroa, de (dā fe′gā-ro′ä), Francisco. *The Divine.* Spanish poet. 1540—1620.
Figuier (fe-gē-ā′), Guillaume Louis. French author. 1819—1894.
Filangieri (fe-län-je-ā′ree), Gaëtano. Italian publicist. 1752—1788.
Filelfo (fe-lĕl′fo), Francesco. Italian philologist and poet. 1398—1483.
Filicaja, da (dä fe-le-kä′yä), Vincenzo. Florentine poet. 1642—1707.
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr), Millard. Thirteenth president of the United States. 1800—1874.
Filon (fe′lōN′), Pierre Marie Augustin. French author. 1841 —.
Filson (fĭl′son), John. American explorer. 1747—1788.
Finch, Heneage, first earl of Nottingham. English statesman. 1621—1682.
Fine (feen), Oronce. French mathematician and mechanician. 1494—1555.
Fingal (fĭng′gal). Correctly *Fin Mac Cumhel.* Legendary prince of Morven in ancient Caledonia. — 283?
Fink (fĭnk), Albert. German civil engineer in America. 1827 —.
Finlay (fĭn′lĭ), George. Scottish historian of Greece. 1799—1875.
Finn, Henry J. American actor. 1785?–1840.
Finney (fĭn′ĭ), Charles Grandison. American preacher. President of Oberlin College. 1792—1875.
Finsch (fĭnsh), Friedrich Hermann Otto. German naturalist. 1839 —.
Fiorelli (fe-o-rĕl′lee), Giuseppe. Neapolitan archæologist. 1823 —.
Fiorentino (fe-o-rĕn-tee′no), Pier-Angelo. Italian author. 1806—1864.
Fiorillo (fe-o-rĕl′lo), Johann Dominik. German painter and art writer. 1748—1821.
Firdausi Tusi (feer-dow′see too′see). Commonly **Firdusi** (feer-doo′see). Poetical name of Abú-l-Kásim Hasan-ibn-Sharaf Sháh. Persian poet. 940?–1020.
Firenzuola (fe-rĕn-zoo-o′lä), Agnolo. Italian poet. 1493—1545.
Firmin (fĕr′min), Thomas. English philanthropist. 1632—1697.
Fischart (fish′ärt), Johann. *Mentzer.* German satirist. 1545?–1589.
Fischer (fĭsh′er), Kuno (Ernst Kuno Berthold). German philosopher. 1824 —.
Fischer von Erlachen (fish′er fon ĕr′läĸ-en), Johann Bernhard, Baron. German architect. [*Schönbrunn Palace.*] 1650—1724.
Fischer von Waldheim (fish′er fon wält′hīm), Gotthelf. Russ. nat. 1771—1853.
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. American statesman, and secretary of state. 1808—1893.
Fisher (fĭsh′er), George Park. American theologian and historian. 1827 —.
Fisher, John. English bishop. 1459—1535.
Fisk (fĭsk), Wilbur. American educator. First president of Wesleyan University. 1792—1839.
Fiske (fĭsk), John. American philosopher and historian. 1842 —.
Fitch (fĭch), John. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*] 1743—1798.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ald), Edward, Lord. Irish revolutionist. 1763—1798.
Fitzgerald, Edward. English poet and translator. 1809—1883.
Fitzgerald, Percy Hethrington. Irish writer. 1834 —.
Fitzherbert (fĭts-hĕr′bert), Anthony, Sir. English jurist. 1470—1538.
Fitzherbert, Maria Anne. Wife of George IV. of England. 1756—1837.
Fitzroy (fĭts-roi′), Robert. English vice admiral and meteorologist. 1805—1865.
Fizeau (fe′zō′), Hippolyte Louis. French physicist. 1819 —.
Flacius Illyricus (flā′shĭ-ŭs ĭl-lĭr′ĭ-kus), Matthias. *Matthias Flach-Francowitz.* German Protestant theologian (born in Istria). 1520—1575.
Flacourt, de (deh flä′koor′), Étienne. Fr. commander at Madagascar. 1607—1660.
Flagg (flăg), Edmund. American author. 1815 —.
Flagg, Wilson. American naturalist. 1805—1884.
Flahaut de la Billarderie (flä′ō′ deh lä be′yärd′ree′), Auguste Charles Joseph, Count. French statesman and general. 1785—1870.
Flaminio (flä-mee′ne-o), Marcantonio. Italian Latin poet. 1498—1550.
Flammarion (flä′mä′re′ôN′), Camille. French astronomer. 1842 —.
Flamsteed (flām′steed), John. First English astronomer royal. 1646—1719.
Flandin (flôN′dăN′), Eugène Napoléon. Fr. painter and archæologist. 1809—1876.
Flandrin (flôN′drăN′), Jean Hippolyte. French historical painter. 1809—1864.
Flaubert (flo′bĕr′), Gustav. French novelist. 1821—1880.
Flavel (flāv′el), John. English Nonconformist divine and author. 1630?–1691.
Flaxman (flăks′man), John. English sculptor. 1755—1826.
Fléchier (flā′she′ā′), Esprit. French pulpit orator. 1632—1710.
Fleet (fleet), Thomas. English printer. 1685—1758.
Fleetwood (fleet′wo͝od), Charles. English Parliamentary general. —— 1692.
Fleischer (flī′sher), Heinrich Leberecht. German orientalist. 1801—1888.
Fleming (flĕm′ing), John. Scottish naturalist. 1785—1857.
Fleming, Paul. German poet. 1609—1640.
Fletcher (flech′er), Andrew. *Fletcher of Saltoun.* Scottish author. 1655—1716.
Fletcher, John. Eng. dramatic author and poet. Colleague of Beaumont. 1579—1625.
Fletcher, John William. Originally *Fléchière, de la, Jean Guillaume.* Swiss divine in England. 1729—1785.
Fleurieu, de (deh flu͝h′re-u͝h′), Charles Pierre Claret, Count. French navigator, hydrographer, and statesman. 1738—1810.
Fleury (flu͝h′re′) Claude, Abbé. French author. 1640—1723.
Fleury, de (deh flu͝h′re′), Antoine, Hercule, Cardinal. Fr. statesman. 1653—1743.
Fliedner (fleed′ner), Theodor. German philanthropist. 1800—1864.
Flint, Austin. American physician and medical writer. 1812—1886.
Flint, Austin, Jr. *Son of preceding.* Am. physician and medical writer. 1836 —.
Flood (flŭd), Henry. Irish orator and writer. 1732—1791.
Florez (flō′rĕth), Francisco Henriquez. Spanish monk and historian. 1701—1773.
Florian, de (deh flo′re-ôN′), Jean Pierre Claris. French author. 1755—1794.
Florida-Blanca (flo-ree′dä-blän′kä), José Moñino, Count of. Spanish statesman and political economist. 1729—1808.
Florio (flo′rĭ-o), John. *The Resolute.* English grammarian. 1553?–1625.
Floris (flo′ris), Corneille. Real name *De Vriendt.* Flemish painter. 1518—1575.
Flotow, von (fon flo′to), Friedrich Ferdinand Adolf, Count. German musical composer. 1812—1883.
Flourens (flo͞o′rôN′), Marie Jean Pierre. French physiologist. 1794—1867.
Flügel (flü′gel), Gustav Leberecht. German orientalist. 1802—1870.
Flügel, Johann Gottfried. German lexicographer. 1788—1855.
Fogarasy (fo′gŏh-rōsh-e), János. Hungarian lexicographer and jurist. 1801—1878.
Fogelberg (fo′gel-bĕrg), Bengt Erland. Swedish sculptor. 1786—1854.
Foggini (fod-jee′nee), Pietro Francesco. Italian archæologist; chief librarian of the Vatican. 1713—1783.
Foglietta (fôl-yĕt′tä), Uberto. Italian historian. 1518—1581.
Folard, de (deh fo′lar′), Jean Charles. French tactician and warrior. 1669—1752.
Foley (fō′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. English admiral. 1757—1833.
Follen (fŏl′en), Charles Theodore Christian. Ger. scholar in America. 1795—1840?
Folz *or* **Volz** (folts), Hans. German poet and Protestant reformer. 1470?–1490?
Fonblanque (fŏn-blănk′), Albany William. English journalist. 1793—1872.
Fonblanque, John de Grenier. English lawyer. 1760—1837.
Fonfrède (fôN′frĕd′), Jean Baptiste Boyer. French politician. 1766—1793.
Fonseca, da (dä fon-sā′kä), Deodoro, General. Provisional president of the republic of Brazil. 1827—1892.
Fonseca, de (dā fon-sā′kä), Eleonore Pimentel, Marchioness. Neapolitan heroine and martyr. 1768—1799.
Fontaine (fôN′tăn′), Alexis. French geometer. 1705?–1771.
Fontaine, Jean de la. See La Fontaine.
Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard. French architect. 1762—1853.
Fontana (fon-tä′nä), Domenico. Italian architect. 1540?–1614.
Fontana, Felice. Italian philosopher and naturalist. 1730—1805.
Fontane (fôN′tän′), Marius. French historian. 1838 —.
Fontanes, de (deh fôN′tän′), Louis, Marquis. French author. 1757—1821.
Fontanini (fon-tä-nee′nee), Giusto. Italian antiquary and critic. 1666—1736.
Fontenay, de (deh fôNt′nā′), Jean Baptiste Belin. See Belin.
Fontenelle, de (deh fôNt′nĕl′), Bernard le Bovier. French writer. 1657—1757.
Foote (fo͝ot), Andrew Hull. American rear admiral. 1806—1863.
Foote, Henry Stuart. American politician. 1804—1880.
Foote, Samuel. English comedian. 1720—1777.
Forbes (forbz), Edward. English naturalist. 1815—1854.
Forbes, James David. Scottish physicist. 1809—1868.
Forbes, John, Sir. British physician and medical writer. 1787—1861.
Forbes-Robertson (forbz-rŏb′ert-son), John. Scotch art critic and journalist. 1822 —.
Forbin, de (deh for′băN′), Claude. French admiral. 1656—1733.
Forbonnais, de (deh for′bo′nā′), François Véron. French financier. 1722—1800.
Force (fōrss), Peter. American journalist and historical compiler. 1790—1868.
Forcellini (for-chĕl-lee′nee), Egidio. Italian lexicographer. 1688—1768.
Forchhammer (forĸ′häm-er), Johann Georg. Dan. geol. and chemist. 1794—1865.
Ford (fōrd), John. English dramatist. 1586—1639?
Fordyce (for-dīs′), David. Scottish philosopher. 1711—1751.
Foresti (fo-rĕs′tee), E. Felice. Prof. of Italian in Columbia College. 1793—1858.

Forey (fo′rā′), **Élie Frédéric.** Marshal of France.....1804—1872.
Forman (for′măn), Harry Buxton. English author.....1842 ——.
Formes (for′mess), Karl Johann. German vocalist in America.....1816 ——.
Forneron (for′nẹh-rôN′), Henri. French historian.....1834 ——.
Forney (fôr′nĭ), John Weiss. American journalist.....1817—1881.
Forrest (fŏr′est), Edwin. American actor.....1806—1872.
Förster (fŏr′stẹr), Ernst Joachim. German painter and writer on art..1800—1885.
Forster (fors′tẹr), Johann Georg Adam. *Son of Johann Reinhold.* German naturalist and writer.....1754—1794.
Forster, Johann Reinhold. German naturalist and traveler.....1729—1798.
Forster, John. English biographer and critic.....1812—1876.
Forster, William Edward. English statesman.....1818—1886.
Forsyth (for-sĭth′), John. American statesman and secretary of state..1780—1841.
Forteguerri (for-tā-gwĕr′ree), Niccolò. Italian bishop and poet.....1674—1735.
Fortescue (fôr′tẹs-ku), John, Sir. English judge and writer on law....1394?—1476?
Fortoul (for′tool′), Hippolyte Nicolas Honoré. French writer.....1811—1856.
Fortune (fôrt′yo͞on), Robert. Scottish botanist.....1813—1880.
Fortuny y Carbo (for-too′nee e kär-bō′), Mariano. Spanish painter....1841—1874.
Fosbroke (fos′brŏo̅k), Thomas Dudley. English antiquary.....1770—1842.
Foscari (fos′kä-ree), Francesco. Doge of Venice.....1372?—1457.
Foscarini (fos-kä-ree′nee), Marco Antonio. It. statesman and author..1696—1763.
Foschini (fos-kee′nee), Antonio. Italian architect.....1741—1803.
Foscolo (fos′ko-lo), Nicolò Ugo. Italian poet and miscellaneous writer.1777—1827.
Fossombroni (fos-som-bro′nee), Vittorio, Count. Italian statesman and engineer.....1754—1844.
Foster (fŏs′tẹr), Birket. English artist.....1812 ——.
Foster, John. English essayist and moralist.....1770—1843.
Foster, John Wells. American geologist.....1815—1873.
Foster, Stephen Collins. American ballad composer.....1826—1864.
Fothergill (fŏth′ẹr-gĭl), John. English physician and writer.....1712—1780.
Foucauld (foo′kō′), Léon. French natural philosopher.....1819—1868.
Fouché (foo′shā′), Joseph, Duke of Otranto. French minister of police 1763—1820.
Foucher (foo′shā′), Victor Adrien. French jurist and writer.....1802—1866.
Foulis (fow′lis), Robert (b. 1707, d. 1776), and Andrew (b. 1712, d. 1775). *Brothers.* Scottish printers in partnership.
Foulon (foo′lôN′), Joseph François. French financier and politician....1715—1789.
Foulques de Neuilly (fook dẹh nuh′ye′), French priest and orator..—— 1201.
Fouqué (foo′kā′), Heinrich August, Baron de la Motte. Pruss. general.1698—1774.
Fouqué, de Lamotte. German author. See LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ, DE....1777—1843.
Fouquet (foo′kā′), Jean. French painter.....1415?—1483.
Fouquet, Nicolas, Marquis de Belle-Isle. French financier.....1615—1680.
Fouquier-Tinville (foo′ke-ă′-tăN′vĕl′), Antoine Quentin. French revolutionist and public prosecutor.....1747—1795.
Fourcroy, de (dẹh foor′krwä′), Antoine François, Count. Fr. chemist .1755—1809.
Fourier (foo′re-ẹr ; *Fr. pron.* foo′re-ā′), François Charles Marie. French socialist. [*Fourierism.*].....1772—1837.
Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. French savant.....1768—1830.
Fournel (foor′nĕl′), François Victor. French author.....1829—1894.
Fourneyron (foor′nā′rôN′), Benoît. French inventor. [*The turbine.*]..1802—1867.
Fournier (foor′ne-ā′), Édouard. French littérateur.....1819—1880.
Fowler (fow′lẹr), Orson Squire. American phrenologist.....1809—1887.
Fowler, William Chauncey. American educator and author.....1793—1881.
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. English statesman and orator.....1749—1806.
Fox, George. English founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers....1624—1691.
Foxe (fŏks) *or* **Fox,** John. English martyrologist. [*Foxe's Book of Martyrs.*].....1516—1587.
Foy (fwä), Maximilien Sébastien. French general.....1775—1825.
Fracastoro (frä-käs-to′ro), Girolamo. Italian astron., poet, and phys...1483—1553.
Fraccaroli (frăk-kä-ro′lee), Innocenzo. Italian sculptor.....1803—1882.
Fraknói (frăk′nō-ee), Vilmos. Hungarian historian.....1843 ——.
France (frŏNs), Anatole François Thibault. Called *Anatole.* Fr. author.1844 ——.
Francesca, della (del′lä frän-chĕs′kä), Piero. Correctly *Pietro di Benedetto.* Italian painter.....1416?-1492.
Franceschini (frän-chĕs-kee′nee), Marcantonio. Italian painter.....1648—1729.
Franchi (frän′kee), Ausonio. Real name *Cristoforo Bonavino.* Italian philosopher.....1820 ——.
Francia (frän′se-ä *or* frän′the-ä), José Gaspar Rodriguez. *Dr. Francia.* Dictator of Paraguay.....1757—1840.
Francia, Il (ēl frän′chä), Francesco. *Francesco di Marco Raibolini.* Italian painter.....1450—1517.
Francis, Saint, *or* **Francis of Assisi** (as-se′zee). Italian friar. Founder of the order of Franciscans.....1182—1226.
Francis, John Wakefield. American physician and writer.....1789—1861.
Francis, Philip, Sir. British statesman and writer. [*Junius?*].....1740—1818.
Francis (fran′sis), *Fr.* **François** (frŏN′swä′), **I.** King of France.....1494—1547.
Francis, *Ger.* **Franz** (fränts), **II.** Emperor of Germany (**I.** of Austria).1768—1835.
Francis II., Maria Leopoldo. King of the Two Sicilies.....1836—1894.
Francis Joseph I. *Grandson of Francis II.* Emperor of Austria. King of Hungary and king of Bohemia.....1830 ——.
Francis de Paula (*Eng. pron.* de paw′lä ; *Ital.* dā pow′lä) *or* **Paulo,** Saint. Ital. Franciscan monk. Founder of the order *Fratres Minimi.*1416—1507.
Francis de Sales (*Fr. pron.* dẹh sälz′ ; *Eng. pron.* de sālz), Saint. French Roman Catholic prelate, orator, and writer. Bishop of Geneva.....1567—1622.
Franck (frŏNk), Adolphe. French philosopher.....1809—1893.
Francke (frän′kẹh), August Hermann. Ger. divine and philanthropist.1663—1727.
Franco (fran′ko) *or* **Francon** (frŏN′kôN′). German writer on music.... aft. 1083.
Francœur (frŏN′kur′), Louis Benjamin. French geometer.....1773—1849.
François de Neufchâteau (frŏN′swä′ dẹh nuh′shä′tō′), Nicolas Louis, Comte. French writer and politician.....1750—1828.
Francowitz (frän′ko-wĭts). See FLACIUS ILLYRICUS.
Francucci (frän-koot′chee), Innocenzio. *Innocenzio da Imola.* Bolognese painter.....1494?-1550.
Frankl (fränk′l), Ludwig August. German Jewish poet.....1810—1894.
Franklin, Alfred Louis Auguste. French historian.....1830 ——.
Franklin (frăngk′lin), Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman.1706—1790.
Franklin, John, Sir. English arctic explorer.....1786—1847.
Franklin, William Buel. American general.....1823 ——.
Franklin, William Temple. *Son of Benjamin.* Gov. of New Jersey...1729—1813.
Franscini (frän-shee′nee), Stefano. Swiss statesman.....1796—1857.
Franz (fränts), Robert. German composer.....1815—1892.
Franzén (fränt-sĭn′), Frans Michael. Swedish poet.....1772—1847.
Franzos (fränt′sōs), Karl Émil. German author.....1848 ——.
Fraser (frā′zẹr), Alexander Campbell. Scottish metaphysician.....1819 ——.
Fraser, James Baillie. Scottish traveler and author.....1783—1856.
Fraser, Simon. British general in the American Revolution.....—— 1777.
Frauenlob (frow′ẹn-lōp). Real name *Heinrich von Meissen.* Ger. poet.—— 1318.
Frauenstädt (frow′ẹn-stet), Christian Martin Julius. Ger. philosopher.1813—1879.
Fraunhofer, von (fon frown′ho-fẹr), Joseph. Bavarian optician.....1787—1826.
Frayssinous (frā′se-noo′), Denis Luc. French prelate and statesman..1765—1841.
Fréchette (frā′shĕt′), Louis Honoré. Canadian poet and politician.....1839 ——.
Frédégonde (frā′dā-gôNd′). Wife of Chilpéric I., of France.....545?- 597.

Frederick (frĕd′ẹr-Ik), *Ger.* **Friedrich** (freed′rĭĸ), **I.** *Barbarossa.* Emperor of Germany.....1123—1190.
Frederick II. Emperor of Germany, and king of Naples and Sicily....1194—1250.
Frederick I. First king of Prussia.....1657—1713.
Frederick II. *Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia.....1712—1786.
Frederick IV. Emperor of Germany, and king of Prussia.....1831—1888.
Frederick Charles Nicholas. Prince of Prussia and general.....1828—1885.
Frederick William. *The Great Elector.* Elector of Brandenburg, and founder of the Prussian monarchy.....1620—1688.
Frederick William I. *Father of Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia.1688—1740.
Frederick William II. *Nephew of Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia.....1744—1797.
Frederick William III. King of Prussia. Founder of the Zollverein.1770—1840.
Frederick William IV. King of Prussia.....1795—1861.
Freeman (free′man), Edward Augustus. English historian.....1823—1892.
Fregoso (frā-go′sō), Federigo. Genoese cardinal.....1480?-1541.
Freiligrath (frī′le-grät), Ferdinand. German poet.....1810—1876.
Freind (frĕnd), John. English physician and politician.....1675—1728.
Frelinghuysen (free′ling-hī-zẹn), Frederick Theodore. *Nephew of Theodore.* American statesman.....1817—1885.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore. American statesman.....1787—1861.
Frémiet (frā′me-ā′), Emmanuel. French sculptor.....1824 ——.
Fremont (fre-mŏnt′), John Charles. American explorer and general...1813—1890.
Frémy (frā′me′), Edmond. French chemist.....1814—1894.
Freneau (fre-nō′), Philip. American poet and journalist.....1752—1832.
Frenzel (frĕnt′sẹl), Karl Wilhelm. German novelist.....1827 ——.
Frère (frâr), Charles Théodore. French painter.....1815—1888.
Frere (freer), Henry Bartle, Baronet. English Indian administrator....1815—1884.
Frere, John Hookham. English diplomatist and author.....1769—1846.
Fréret (frā′rā′), Nicolas. French antiquary and historical critic.....1688—1749.
Fréron (frā′rôN′), Élie Catherine. French critic.....1719—1776.
Féron, Louis Stanislas. *Son of preceding.* French revolutionist....1765—1802.
Frescobaldi (frĕs-ko-bäl′dee), Girolamo. Ital. organist and composer..1591—1650.
Fresenius (frā-zā′ne-o͞os), Karl Remigius. German chemist.....1818 ——.
Fresnel (frā′nĕl′), Augustin Jean. French optician and geometer.....1788—1827.
Freudweiler (froit′wī-lẹr), Henri. Swiss historical painter.....1755—1795.
Freund (froint), Wilhelm. German lexicographer.....1806—1894.
Frey (frī), Johann Jakob. Swiss engraver.....1681—1770.
Freycinet, de (dẹh frā′se′nā′), Charles Louis de Saulces. Fr. statesman.1828 ——.
Freycinet, de, Louis Claude Desaulses. French navigator.....1779—1842.
Freytag (frī′täg), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German orientalist.....1788—1861.
Freytag, Gustav. German author. [*Soll und Haben.*].....1816—1895.
Friedemann (free′dẹh-män), Friedrich Traugott. German teacher....1793—1853.
Friedland (freet′lant), Valentin. See TROTZENDORFF.
Friedländer (freet′lĕn-dẹr), Michael. German writer.....1833 ——.
Friedrich (freed′rĭĸ), Johann. German Roman Catholic theologian....1836 ——.
Fries (freess), Elias Magnus. Swedish botanist and orator.....1794—1878.
Fries, Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher.....1773—1843.
Fries, Jean. (*Lat.* **Fri′sius.**) Swiss philologist.....1505—1565.
Frisch (frĭsh), Johann Leonhard. German philologist and naturalist...1666—1743.
Frischlin (frĭsh-leen′), Nicodemus. German philologist and poet.....1547—1590.
Frisi (free′see), Paolo. Italian mathematician.....1728—1784.
Frith (frĭth), William Powell. English genre painter.....1819 ——.
Fröbel. See FROEBEL.
Froben (fro′bẹn), Johann. (*Lat.* **Frobe′nius.**) German printer.....1460—1527.
Frobisher (frŏb′ish-ẹr), Sir Martin. English navigator.....1535?-1594.
Froebel (fro′bẹl), Friedrich Wilhelm August. German educationist. [*Kindergarten system.*].....1782—1852.
Froebel, Julius. *Nephew of preceding.* Ger. traveler and politician...1806—1893.
Froila (fro′e-lä *or* froi′la) **I.** King of Spain.....722— 768.
Froissart (frois′ärt ; *Fr.* frwä′sär′), Jehan *or* Jean. Fr. chronicler....1337—1410?
Froment (fro′mŏN′), Jacques Victor Eugène. *Froment-Delormel.* French painter.....1820 ——.
Fromentin (fro′mŏN′tăN′), Eugène. French painter.....1820—1876.
Frontenac, de (fron′te-nak ; *Fr. pron.* dẹh frôN′tẹh-näk′), Louis de Buade, Count. French governor of Canada.....1620—1698.
Frothingham (froth′ing-ăm), Nathaniel Langdon. Amer. clergyman..1793—1870.
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. *Son of N. L.* American clergyman..1822—1895.
Froude (frood), James Anthony. English historian.....1818—1894.
Froude, William. English mathematician.....1810—1879.
Fry (frī), Elizabeth, born Gurney. English philanthropist.....1780—1845.
Fryxell (frŭks′ĕl), Anders. Swedish historian.....1795—1881.
Fuad Pasha (foo′ăd pä-shä′), Mehemel. Turkish statesman.....1814—1869.
Fuca, de (da foo′kä), Juan. *Apostolos Valerianos.* Greek navigator..—— 1632?
Fuchs, von (fon fo͞oks), Johann Nepomuk. German mineralogist.....1774—1856.
Fuchs, von, *or* **Fuchsius,** Leonhard, German botanist.....1501—1566.
Fuentes, de (dā fwĕn′tĕs), Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo (dā-thā-vā′DO), Count. Spanish statesman and general.....1560—1643.
Fugger (fo͞og′ẹr). A rich family of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th cents.
Fulke (fo͞olk), William. English divine and author.....1538—1589.
Fuller (fo͞ol′ẹr), Andrew. English Baptist divine.....1754—1815.
Fuller, George. American artist.....1822—1884.
Fuller, Melvin Weston. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court.....1833 ——.
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Countess d'Ossoli. American authoress.....1810—1850.
Fuller, Thomas. English preacher and author.....1608—1661.
Fulton (fo͞ol′tọn), Robert. American engineer and inventor.....1765—1815.
Furness (fûr′ness), William Henry. American religious writer.....1802—1896.
Furnivall (fûr′nĭ-val), Frederick James. English writer.....1825 ——.
Fürst (fürst), Julius. German orientalist.....1805—1873.
Fürstenberg *or* **Fuerstenberg** (fûr′stẹn-bĕrg), Franz Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron. German statesman.....1729—1810.
Füseli (fū′ze-lĭ), *Ger. Swiss* **Füssli** (füss′lee), **John Henry.** Swiss painter in England.....1741—1825.
Füssli *or* **Fuessli** (füs′lee), Johann Rudolf. Swiss artist.....1709—1793.
Fustel de Coulanges (füs′tĕl′ dẹh koo′lôNzh′), Numa Denis. Fr. hist..1830—1889.
Fyt (fīt), Jan. Flemish painter.....1609—1661.

G.

Gabbiani (gäb-be-ä′nee), Antonio Domenico. Ital. painter and engraver.1652—1726.
Gabelentz, von der (fon dẹr gä′bẹh-lĕnts), Hans Konon. German politician, philologist, and linguist.....1807—1874.
Gabler (gä′blẹr), Johann Philipp. German theologian.....1753—1826.
Gaboriau (gä′bo′re-ō′), Émile. French novelist.....1835—1873.
Gabourd (gä′boor′), Amédée. French historian.....1805?-1867.
Gabriel (gä′bre-el′), Jacques Ange. French engineer and architect....1710?-1782.
Gabrielli (gä-bre-el′lee), Catarina. Italian singer.....1730—1796.
Gachard (gä′shär′), Louis Prosper. French architect and writer .....1800—1885.
Gacon (gä′kôN′), François. French poet and satirist.....1667—1725.

Gaddi (gäd′dee), Angelo. Italian painter. 1333?–1396.
Gaddi, Taddeo. *Father of Angelo.* Florentine painter. 1300?–1366.
Gade (gä′dĕh), Niels Wilhelm. Danish composer. 1817—1890.
Gadsden (gădz′dĕn), Christopher. American statesman. 1724—1805.
Gadsden, James. *Grandson of C.* Am. statesman. [*Gadsden purchase.*] 1788—1858.
Gaffarel (gä′fä′rĕl′), Paul. French historian. [*Brazil.*] 1843 ——.
Gaffarelli (gäf′fä′rĕl′lee), Gaetano Majorano. See CAFFARELLI.
Gagarin (gä-gä′rin), Ivan. Russian Jesuit and author. 1814 ——.
Gage (gāj), Thomas. British general in America. 1721—1787.
Gagern, von (fon gä′gĕrn), Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron. German statesman and author. 1799—1880.
Gagnier (gän′ye-ā′), Jean. Hebrew and Arabic professor at Oxford. 1670?–1740.
Gagnon (găn′yon), Lucian. Canadian patriot —— 1842.
Gahn (gän), Johann Gottlieb. Swedish mineralogist. 1745—1818.
Gail (gāl *or* gäy′), Jean Baptiste. French Hellenist and author. 1755—1829.
Gaillard (gä′yar′), Gabriel Henri. French historian. 1726—1806.
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general. 1777—1849.
Gaines, Myra Clark. *Wife of Edmund P.* American heiress. 1805?–1885.
Gainsborough (gānz′b′ro), Thomas. English painter. 1727—1788.
Gairdner (gārd′nĕr), James. English historical editor. 1828 ——.
Gaj (gī), Ljudevit. Croatian author and journalist. 1809—1872.
Galba (găl′bą), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor. B. C. 3—A. D. 69.
Galen (gā′lĕn), Claudius. Roman physician and medical author. 130— 200.
Galen, von (fon gä′lĕn), Christoph Bernhard. German prelate. 1600—1678.
Gale′rius, Caius Valerius Maximianus. Roman emperor. —— 311.
Galhegos, de (dā gäl-yā′gŏs), Manoel. Portuguese poet. 1597—1665.
Galiani (gä-le-ä′nee), Ferdinando. Italian political economist. 1728—1786.
Galiano (gä-le-ä′no), Antonio Alcala. Spanish writer and orator. 1789—1865.
Galien (gä′le-ăn′), Joseph. French physician and philosopher. 1699—1782.
Galignani (gä-lĕn-yä′nee), Jean Antoine. English journalist in Paris, born of Italian parents. [*Galignani's Messenger.*] 1796—1873.
Galignani, William. *Brother of J. A. and associate journalist.* 1798—1882.
Galilei (gä-le-lā′ee), Gallileo. Commonly known by his Christian name *Galileo* (găl-ĭ-lee′o; *Ital.* gä-le-lā′o). Italian astronomer. 1564—1642.
Galimard (gä′le/mar′), Nicolas Auguste. French painter. 1813—1880.
Galin (gä′lăn′), Pierre. French musician. 1786—1822.
Gall (gawl; *Ger. pron.* gäll), Franz Joseph. German physician. Founder of phrenology. 1758—1828.
Galland (gä′lŏn′), Antoine. French antiquary and orientalist. 1646—1715.
Galland, Pierre Victor. French painter. 1822—1892.
Gallatin (găl′ą-tĭn), Albert. American statesman. 1761—1849.
Gallaudet (găl-aw-dĕt′), Thomas Hopkins. Amer. clergyman. Founder of the first institution in Amer. for instruction of the deaf and dumb 1787—1851.
Galle (gäl′eh), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer. 1812 ——.
Gallegos (gäl-yā′gŏs), Fernando. Spanish painter. 1475—1550.
Gallenga (gä-lĕn′gä), Antonio Carlo Napoleone. Italian writer. 1810 ——.
Gallieni (gä′le/nee′), Joseph Simon. Fr. officer and explorer. [*Soudan.*] 1849 ——.
Gallie′nus, Publius Licinius Egnatius. Roman emperor. 235?– 268.
Gallitzin (gä-lĕt′zĕn), Mikhail Mikhailovitch, Prince. Russ. general. 1675—1730.
Gallois (gäl′wä′), Jean. French critic and journalist. 1632—1707.
Gallus (găl′us), Caius Sulpicius. Roman astronomer. fl. B. C. 166.
Galt (gawlt), Alexander Tilloch, Sir. Canadian statesman. 1817—1893.
Galt, John. Scottish author. 1779—1839.
Galton (gawl′tŏn), Francis. English writer on hereditary science. 1822 ——.
Galuppi (gä-loop′pee), Baldassare. *Buranello.* Italian musician. 1706—1785.
Galvani (gäl-vä′nee), Aloisio *or* Luigi. Ital. discoverer of galvanism. 1737—1798.
Galvão (gäl-vowN′), Antonio. Portuguese traveler and historian. 1503?–1557.
Galvez, de (dā gäl′vĕth), Bernardo, Count. Spanish gov. of Louisiana. 1755—1786.
Galvez de Montalvo (gäl′vĕth dā mon-täl′vo), Luis. Spanish poet. 1549—1610.
Gama, da (dä gä′mä), Vasco. Portuguese navigator. 1450?–1524.
Gamaches (gä′mäsh), Étienne Simon. French philol. and math. 1672—1756.
Gambara (gäm-bä′ra), Veronica. Italian poetess. 1485—1550.
Gambart (gŏN′bär′), Jean Félix Adolphe. French astronomer. 1800—1836.
Gambetta (gäm-bĕt′ą; *Fr. pron.* gŏN′bĕh′tä′), Léon. Fr. statesman. 1838—1882.
Gambier (găm′beer), James, Baron. British admiral and diplomatist. 1756—1833.
Gammell (găm′el), William. American author and educator. 1812 ——.
Gandolfi (gän-dol′fee), Gaetano. Italian painter and engraver. 1734—1802.
Gannal (gä′näl′), Jean Nicolas. French chemist. 1791—1852.
Gans (gänss), Eduard. German jurist. 1798—1839.
Gansevoort (găn′se-vōrt), Peter. American officer in the Revol. war. 1749—1812.
Ganteaume (gŏN′tōm′), Honoré Joseph, Count. French admiral. 1755—1818.
Garat (gä′rä′), Dominique Joseph. French author and politician. 1749—1833.
Garavaglia (gä-rä-väl′yä), Giovita. Italian engraver. 1790—1835.
Garay (gŏr′oi), János. Hungarian poet. 1812—1853.
Garay, de (dā gä-rī′), Juan. Sp. general. Founder of Buenos Ayres. 1541—1584.
Garcia (gar′se-ą; *Span. pron.* gar-thee′ä), Manuel del Pópulo Vicente. Spanish composer and vocalist. 1775—1832.
Garcia Mascarenhas (gar-see′ä mäs-kär-rĕn′yäs), Braz *or* Blaise. Portuguese poet and warrior. 1596—1656.
Garcilaso *or* **Garcias Laso de la Vega** (gar-the-lä′so *or* gar-thee′ä lä′so dā lä vä′gä). *The Spanish Petrarch.* Spanish poet. 1503—1536.
Garcilaso *or* **Garcias Laso de la Vega,** Sebastian. Spanish soldier. 1495—1559.
Garcilaso de la Vega. *The Inca.* Peruvian hist. of Spanish descent. 1537—1616.
Garcin de Tassy (gar′săN′ dĕh tä′se′), Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu. French orientalist. 1794—1878.
Gardiner (gärd′nĕr), John Sylvester John. Eng. clergyman in America. 1765—1830.
Gardiner, Lion, Sir. American military engineer. 1599—1663.
Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. English historian. 1829 ——.
Garfield (gär′feeld), James Abram. Twentieth president of the U. S. 1831—1881.
Garibaldi (gär-ĭ-bäl′dĭ; *Ital.* gä-re-bäl′dee), Giuseppe. Ital. patriot. 1807—1882.
Garissoles (gä′re/sol′), Antoine. French Protestant divine and poet. 1587—1651.
Garnett (gär′net), Richard. English bibliographer. 1835 ——.
Garnier (gar′ne-ā′), Adolphe. French philosopher. 1801—1864.
Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. French architect. 1825 ——.
Garnier, Jules Arsène. French painter. 1847—1889.
Garnier-Pages (-pä′zhäs′), Louis Antoine. French politician. 1803—1878.
Garofalo (gä-ro-fä′lo). Real name *Benvenuto Tisio.* Italian painter. 1481—1559.
Garrick (găr′ĭk), David. English actor, poet, and dramatist. 1717—1779.
Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŏn), William Lloyd. American abolitionist. 1805—1879.
Garschine (gärs-cheen′), Wsewolod-Mikhailovitch. Russian novelist. 1855—1888.
Garth (garth), Samuel, Sir. English physician and poet. 1661—1719.
Garucci (gä-root′chee), Raffaello. Italian archæologist. 1812—1885.
Garve (gar′vĕh), Christian. German philosopher and translator. 1742—1798.
Garzi (gard′zee), Luigi. Italian painter. 1638—1721.
Garzoni (gar-zo′nee), Tommaso. Italian jurist. 1549—1589.
Gascoigne (gas-koin′), George. English poet. 1525?–1577.
Gascoigne, William. English inventor of the micrometer. 1612—1644.
Gascoigne, William, Sir. English judge. 1350?–1419.
Gaskell (găs′kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, born Stevenson. Eng. author. 1810—1865.
Gasparin, de (dĕh gäs′pä′răN′), Adrien Étienne Pierre, Count. French agricultural writer and politician. 1783—1862.
Gasparin, de (dĕh gäs′pä′răN′), Agenor Étienne, Count. *Son of A. É. P.* French publicist. 1810—1871.
Gasparini (gäs-pä-ree′nee), Francesco. Italian musical composer. 1665—1707.
Gasparino (gäs-pä-ree′no), Barzizzio. Italian philologist and author. 1370—1431.
Gasquet (gäs′kā′), Amédée. French historian. 1852 ——.
Gass (gäs), Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Joachim. German theologian. 1813—1889.
Gassendi (gäs-sĕn′dee; *Fr.* gä′sŏN′de′), Pierre. French philosopher. 1592—1655.
Gassion, de (dĕh gä′se′ôN′), Jean. Marshal of France. 1609—1647.
Gast (gäst), John. Irish historian and divine. 1715—1788.
Gataker (găt′a-ker), Thomas. English divine and critic. 1574—1654.
Gates (gāts), Horatio. American major general. 1728—1806.
Gates, Thomas, Sir. Governor of Virginia. fl. 1609—1619.
Gatling (găt′ling), Richard Jordan. American inventor. 1818 ——.
Gatteaux (gä′tō′), Jacques Édouard. French sculptor and engraver. 1788—1881.
Gatti (gät′tee), Bernardino. *Il Sojaro.* Italian painter. 1495—1575.
Gau (gow *or* gō), Franz Christian. German architect. 1790—1853.
Gaucher (gō′shā′), Charles Étienne. French writer on art. 1740—1804.
Gauden (gaw′dĕn), John. English bishop and political writer. 1605—1662.
Gaudenzi (gow-dĕn′zee), Pellegrino. Italian poet. 1749—1784.
Gaudenzio (gow-dĕn′ze-o), Paganini. Italian Hellenist. 1596—1649.
Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō′de′shō′-bō′prā′), Charles. French botanist. 1780—1854.
Gaudin (gō′dăN′), Martin Michel Charles. Duke of Gaeta. French financier and minister of finance. 1756—1844.
Gaultier (gō′te-ā′), Aloysius Édouard Camille, Abbé. Fr. educator. 1745—1818.
Gaultier (gowl′teer), properly **Galter** (gäl′tęr), Leonhard. German engraver in France. 1561? ——.
Gaume (gōm), Jean Joseph. French author. 1802—1879.
Gauss (gowss), Karl Friedrich. German mathematician. [*Heliotrope.*] 1777—1855.
Gautama (gaw′tą-mą) *or* **Gotama** (gō′tą-mą). Indian philosopher. The legendary founder of Buddhism. B. C. 624?– 543?
Gautier (gō′te-ā′), Jean François Eugène. Fr. violinist and composer. 1822—1878.
Gautier, Théophile. French poet, novelist, and critic. 1808—1872.
Gavarni (gä′var′ne′). Real name *Guillaume Paul Chevalier Sulpice.* French caricaturist. 1801—1866.
Gavazzi (gä-vät′see), Alessandro. Italian priest and politician. 1809—1889.
Gaveston (găv′es-tŏn), Piers, Earl of Cornwall. Favorite of Edward II. of England. —— 1312.
Gay (gā), John. English poet and dramatist. 1685—1732.
Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie, Madame. French novelist. 1776—1852.
Gayangos y Arce, de (dā gī-äng′gŏs e är′thā), Pascual. Spanish historian and orientalist. 1809 ——.
Gayarré (gī′ä′rā′), Charles Étienne Arthur. American historian. 1805—1895.
Gay-Lussac (gā′-lü′säk′), Joseph Louis. French chemist. 1778—1850.
Gaza (gä′zä), Theodore. Greek reviver of Greek literature. 1398—1478.
Geary (gā′rĭ *or* gee′rĭ), John White. American general and politician. 1819—1873.
Geber (gā′bęr), Abu-Musa Ja′far al-Sufi. Arabian chemist. fl. 8th c.
Ged (gĕd), William. Scottish inventor of stereotyping. 1690—1749.
Geddes (gĕd′ĕs), Alexander. Scottish Roman Catholic Biblical critic. 1737—1802.
Geefs (gāfs), Guillaume. Belgian sculptor. 1806—1860.
Geel (нal) *or* **Gell** (gĕl), Jakob. Dutch writer and critic. 1789—1862.
Geer, von (fon yār), Karl, Baron. Swedish naturalist. 1720—1778.
Geffcken (gĕf′kęn), Friedrich Heinrich. German writer. 1830—1896.
Geffrard (zhā′frār′), Fabre. President of Hayti. 1806—1879.
Geibel (gī′bęl), Franz Emmanuel. German poet. 1815—1884.
Geiger (gī′gęr), Abraham. German rabbi and Biblical critic. 1810—1874.
Geijer (yī′ęr), Eric Gustaf. Swedish historian and poet. 1783—1847.
Geikie (gee′kĭ), Archibald. Scotch geologist. 1835 ——.
Geikie, Cunningham. English clergyman and author. 1826 ——.
Geissler (gīs′lęr), Heinrich. German mechanic and physician. 1814 ——.
Gell (jĕl), William, Sir. English archæologist and traveler. 1777—1836.
Gellert (gĕl′ęrt), Christian Fürchtegott. German poet and moralist. 1715—1769.
Gelli (jĕl′lee), Giovanni Battista. Italian writer. 1498—1563.
Gemistus (je-mis′tus), George. *Pletho.* Greek Platonic philosopher. fl. 1430.
Gendrin (zhŏN′drăN′), August Nicolas. French physician. 1796—1890.
Genest *or* **Genet** (zheh-nā′), Edmond Charles. French diplomatist who became an American citizen. 1766—1834.
Genevieve (jĕn′ę-veev′), *Fr.* **Geneviève** (zhen/ve/āv′), Saint. Patron saint of Paris. 422?– 512.
Genga (jĕn′gä), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect. 1476—1551.
Genghis Khan *or* **Jenghis Khan** (jĕn′gĭs kän). Asiatic conqueror. 1154—1227.
Génin (zha/năN′), François. French philologist. 1803—1856.
Genlis, de (dĕh zhŏN/lēs′), Félicité Stéphanie Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Countess. French novelist. 1746—1830.
Genoude (zheh/nood′), Antoine Eugène. French journalist and hist. 1792—1849.
Genovesi (jā-no-vā′zee), Antonio. Ital. metaphys. and pol. economist. 1712—1769.
Genseric (jĕn′sęr-ĭk). King of the Vandals. A famous conqueror. 406?– 477.
Gensonné (zhŏN′so/nā′), Armand. French advocate and politician. 1758—1793.
Genth (gĕnt), Friedrich August. German chemist. 1820—1893.
Gentil (zhŏN′tē′ *or* zhŏN′te′y′), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French writer. 1726—1799.
Gentz, von (fon gĕnts), Friedrich. German publicist. 1764—1832.
Geoffrin (zho/frăN′), **Marie** Thérèse Rodet. French social leader. 1699—1777.
Geoffroy (jĕf′rĭ) of Monmouth. English chronicler. 1100?–1154.
Geoffroy (zho/frwä′), **Jean.** French painter. 1853 ——.
Geoffroy, Louis Julien, Abbé. French littérateur and critic. 1743—1814.
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zho/frwä′ săN′te/lêr′), Étienne. Fr. zoölogist. 1772—1844.
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. *Son of Étienne.* French zoölogist. 1805—1861.
George (jorj), Saint. Patron saint of England. —— 303?
George, Henry. American political economist. 1839 ——.
George I., Lewis. King of Great Britain. 1660—1727.
George II., Augustus. King of Great Britain. 1683—1760.
George III., William Frederick. King of Great Britain. 1738—1820.
George IV., Augustus Frederick. King of Great Britain. 1762—1830.
George Podiebrad (pōd-yā′brăd). King of Bohemia. 1420—1471.
Geramb, de (dĕh zheh-rŏN′), Ferdinand, Baron. French Trappist. 1772—1848.
Gerando, de (dĕh zheh-rŏN′do′), Joseph Marie. French philosopher. 1772—1842.
Gerard (jĕ-rard′), Alexander. Scottish divine and writer. 1728—1795.
Gérard (zhā′rar′), Cécile Jules Basile. *The Lion Killer.* French officer. 1817—1864.
Gérard, Étienne Maurice, Count. Marshal of France. 1773—1855.
Gérard, François Pascal Simon, Baron. French painter. 1770—1837.
Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore. *Grandville.* French caricaturist. 1803—1847.
Gérard-Thom (zhā′rar′-tŏn′) *or* **Tenque** (-tŏnk). Founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. 1040?–1121.
Gerber (gĕr′bęr), Ernst Ludwig. German organist, and writer on music. 1746—1819.
Gerbert (gĕr′bęrt), Martin, Baron von Hornau. Ger. writer on music. 1720—1793.
Gerdil (zhĕr′dĭl′), Hyacinthe Sigismond. Savoyard philosopher. 1718—1802.
Gerdy (zhĕr′de′), Pierre Nicolas. French physiologist. 1797—1856.
Gerhard (gĕr′hart), Eduard. German archæologist. 1795—1867.
Gerhardt (zhā′rar′ *or* gĕr′hart), Charles Frédéric. French chemist. 1816—1856.
Gerhardt (gĕr′hart), Paulus. German poet and Lutheran preacher. 1607—1676.
Géricault (zhā′re-kō′), Jean Louis Théodore André. French painter. 1791—1824.
Gerlach, von (fon gĕr′läk), Karl Friedrich Otto. German theologian. 1801—1849.

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Gerlache, de (dẹh zhĕr′läsh′), Étienne Constantin, Baron. Belgian historian and statesman.....1785—1871.
Germain (zhĕr′măn′), Saint, of Auxerre. (*Lat.* **Germa′nus.**) Fr. theol. 380?- 448.
Germanicus (jẽr-măn′ĭ-kus), Cæsar. Roman general.....B. C. 16-A. D. 19.
Gérôme (zhā′rōm′), Jean Léon. French painter.....1824 ——.
Geronimo (je-rŏn′ĭ-mō). Chief of the Chiricahuas. Apache tribe.....fl. 1886.
Gerry (gĕr′ĭ), Elbridge. Fifth vice president of the United States.....1744—1814.
Gerson, de (dẹh zhĕr′sôn′), Jean Charlier. French theologian.....1363—1429.
Gerstacker (gĕr′stĕk-ẹr), Friedrich. German traveler and writer.....1816—1872.
Gerster (gĕr′stẹr), Etelka. Hungarian opera singer.....1857 ——.
Gervinus (gĕr-vee′nōōs), Georg Gottfried. Ger. historian and politician 1805—1871.
Gesenius (gẹ-see′nĭ-ŭs; *Ger. pron.* gā-zā′ne-ōōs), Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm. German orientalist.....1786—1842.
Gesner, von (fon gẽs′nẹr), Konrad. Swiss naturalist.....1516—1565.
Gessler (gẽs′lẹr). Austrian bailiff killed by William Tell.....—— 1307?
Gessner (gẽs′nẹr), Salomon. Swiss poet and painter.....1730—1788.
Gevaert (nā-vä′ĕrt), François Auguste. Belgian composer.....1828 ——.
Gfrörer (gfrö′rẹr), August Friedrich. German historian.....1803—1861.
Ghazan Khan (gä′zän′ kän). Mongol sovereign of Persia.....1270?-1304.
Gherardesca (gā′rar-dĕs′kä), Ugolino della. Italian partisan leader doomed to starvation in the Gualandi tower.....—— 1289.
Ghiberti (gẽe-bĕr′tee), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor.....1378—1455?
Ghirlandaio (gẽr-län-dä′yo). Called *Domenico Curradi* or *Bigordi.* Florentine painter.....1449—1494.
Giacomelli (jä-ko-mĕl′lee), Hector. French painter and engraver.....1822 ——.
Giambelli (jäm-bĕl′lee) *or* **Gianibelli** (jä-ne-bel′lee), Federigo. Italian military engineer and pyrotechnist.....fl. 1585.
Giannone (jän-no′nā), Pietro. Italian historian.....1676—1748.
Giannotti (jän-not′tee), Donato. Italian historian.....1494—1563.
Giardini (jär-dee′nee), Felice. Italian violinist and composer.....1716—1796.
Gibbon (gĭb′ŏn), Edward. English historian.....1737—1794.
Gibbons (gĭb′ŏnz), Grinling. English sculptor, and carver in wood....1648—1720.
Gibbons, James. American cardinal.....1834 ——.
Gibbs (gĭbz), Josiah Willard. American philologist.....1790—1861.
Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott. American chemist.....1822 ——.
Gibert de Montreuil (zhe′bĕr′ dẹh mōN′truh′y′). French troubadour. fl. 12th c.
Gibson (gĭb′sŏn), John. English sculptor.....1790—1866.
Gibson, William Hamilton. American artist and author.....1850—1896.
Giddings (gĭd′ĭngz), Joshua Reed. American statesman.....1795—1864.
Gidel (zhē′dĕl′), Charles Antoine. French writer.....1827 ——.
Giers (geers), Nicolai Carlovitch de. Russian statesman.....1820—1895.
Giesebrecht, von (fon gẽe′zẹh-brɛʀt), Friedrich Wilhelm Benjamin. German historian.....1814—1889.
Gieseler (gẽe′zẹh-lẹr), Johann Karl Ludwig. Ger. eccl. historian.....1792—1854.
Gifford (gĭf′ŏrd), Sandford Robinson. American painter.....1823—1880.
Gifford, William. English journalist and critic. [*Quarterly Review.*].1756—1826.
Gignoux (zhēn′yoo′), François Régis. French painter.....1816—1882.
Gigoux (zhe′goo′), Jean François. French painter.....1806—1894.
Gilbert (gĭl′bẹrt), Humphrey, Sir. English navigator.....1539?-1584.
Gilbert, John, Sir. English painter.....1817 ——.
Gilbert, John Thomas. Irish historian.....1829 ——.
Gilbert (zhĕl′bĕr′), Nicolas Joseph Laurent. French satiric poet.....1751—1780.
Gilbert (gĭl′bẹrt), William Schwenck. English dramatic author.....1836 ——.
Gilchrist (gĭl′krĭst), John Borthwick. Scottish orientalist.....1759—1841.
Gilder (gĭl′dẹr), Richard Watson. American poet and editor.....1844 ——.
Gilder, William Henry. American explorer.....1838 ——.
Gildersleeve (gĭl′dẹr-sleev), Basil Lanneau. Am. scholar and author..1831 ——.
Giles (jīlz), Chauncey. American New Church clergyman.....1813—1893.
Giles, William Branch. American statesman.....1762—1830.
Gilfillan (gĭl-fĭl′ăn), Robert. Scottish poet.....1798—1850.
Gill (gĭl), John. English theologian and author.....1697—1771.
Gilles (zhĕl), Pierre. French naturalist, traveler, and writer.....1490—1555.
Gillespie (gĭl-lĕs′pĭ), William Mitchell. American civil engineer.....1816—1868.
Gillies (gĭl′ĭz), John. Scottish historian.....1747—1836.
Gillmore (gĭl′mōr), Quincy Adams. American soldier.....1825—1888.
Gillott (gĭl′ŏt), Joseph. English manufacturer of steel pens.....1799—1873.
Gillray (gĭl′rā), James. English engraver and caricaturist.....1757—1815.
Gilman (gĭl′măn), Arthur. American author.....1837 ——.
Gilman, Daniel Coit. Am. educator. Pres. Johns Hopkins University.1831 ——.
Gilmor (gĭl′môr), Harry. American soldier and author.....1838—1883.
Gilmore (gĭl′mōr), James Roberts. *Edmund Kirk.* American author.1823 ——.
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn), Bernard. *Apostle of the North.* English reformer....1517—1583.
Gilpin, William. English critic and biographer.....1724—1804.
Gil y Zarate (heel e thä-rä′tā), Antonio, Don. Spanish dramatist....1793—1863.
Gindely (gĭn′dẹh-le), Anton. Austrian historian.....1829—1892.
Ginguené (zhăN′gẹh-nā′), Pierre Louis. French historian.....1748—1816.
Ginisty (zhē′nēs′te′), Paul. French novelist.....1855 ——.
Ginkel, van (vän gĭn′kẹl), Godard, Earl of Athlone. Dutch general...1630?-1705.
Gioberti (jo-bĕr′tee), Vincenzo. Italian philosopher and statesman....1801—1852.
Giocondo (jo-kon′do), Fra Giovanni. Italian architect and antiquary...1445?-1525?
Giordano (jor-dä′no), Luca. Neapolitan painter.....1632—1705.
Giorgione (jor-jo′nā). Called *Giorgio Barbarelli.* Italian painter.....1476?-1511.
Giotto (jŏt′to). Called *Giotto di Bondone* (jŏt′to de bon-do′nā). Florentine painter and architect.....1276—1336.
Giovanetti (jo-vä-nĕt′tee), Giacomo. Italian jurist and economist.....1787—1849.
Giovanni (jo-vän′nee), Vincenzo di. Italian philosopher and philologist 1832 ——.
Giovio (jo′ve-o), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Paulus Jo′vius.**) Ital. Latin historian.1483—1552.
Giraldus Cambrensis (jĭ-răl′dus kăm-brĕn′sĭs). Called *Gérald de Barri* (zhā′räl′ dẹh bä′re′). English historian.....1147—1236?
Girard (zhe′rar′), Gabriel. French philologist.....1678?-1748.
Girard, Pierre Simon. French engineer and scientific writer.....1765—1836.
Girard (jẹ-rard′), Stephen. Amer. banker. Founder of Girard College.1750—1831.
Girardin (zhe′rar′dăN′), Jean Pierre Louis. French chemist.....1803—1884.
Girardin, Marc. Called *Saint-Marc Girardin.* French journalist.....1801—1873.
Girardin, de (dẹh zhe′rar′dăN′), Delphine Gay, Mme. *Wife of Émile de Girardin.* French authoress.....1804—1855.
Girardin, de, Émile. French journalist.....1806—1881.
Girardon (zhe′rar′dôN′), François. French sculptor.....1628—1715.
Giraud (zhe′rō′), Charles Joseph Barthélemy. French jurist.....1802—1882.
Girodet-Trioson (zhe′ro′dā′-tre′o′zôN′), Anne Louis. French painter..1767—1824.
Gislason (gĭs′lä-son), Conrad. Icelandic philologist.....1808 ——.
Giudici (joo′de-chee), Paolo Emiliani. Italian author.....1819—1872.
Giuliani (joo-lee-ä′nee), Giambattista. Italian writer.....1818—1883.
Giulio Romano (joo′le-o ro-mä′no) *or* **Giulio Pippi** (joo′le-o pip′pee). Called *Giulio dei Giannuzzi.* Italian painter.....1492—1546.
Giusti (joos′tee), Giuseppe. Italian satirical poet.....1809—1850.
Giustiniani (joos-tin-e-ä′nee), Agostino Pantaleone. Genoese philol....1470—1536.
Gjellerup (gyĕl′ẹh-roop′), Carl Adolf. Danish writer.....1857 ——.
Gladden (glăd′ẹn), Washington. American clergyman.....1836 ——.
Gladstone (glăd′stŏn), William Ewart. English statesman.....1809 ——.
Glaire (glâr), Jean Baptiste. French orientalist.....1798—1879.

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Glaisher (glā′shẹr), James. English astronomer.....1809 ——.
Glanvill (glăn′vĭl), Joseph. English philosopher.....1636—1680.
Glass (glăs), Salomon. German theologian and Hebraist.....1593—1656.
Glauber (glow′bẹr), Johann Rudolf. Ger. chemist. [*Glauber's salts.*].1604—1668.
Gleichen, von (fon glī′ĸẹn), Friedrich Wilhelm. Called *Russworm.* German naturalist.....1717—1783.
Gleig (glĕg), George Robert. Scottish divine and author.....1796—1888.
Gleim (glīm), Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. German poet.....1719—1803.
Glendower *or* **Glendwr** (glen′dōōr), Owen. Welsh chieftain.....1359?-1416?
Gliddon (glĭd′ŏn), George Robins. American Egyptologist.....1809—1857.
Glinka (glĭnk′ä), Feodor Nikolaevitch. Russian writer.....1788—1880.
Glisson (glĭs′′n), Francis. English physician and anatomist.....1597—1677.
Glover (glŭv′ẹr), Richard. English poet and dramatist.....1712—1785.
Glück (glük, *almost* glĭk), Christian Friedrich. German jurist.....1755—1831.
Gluck, von (fon glook), Christoph Wilibald. German composer.....1714—1787.
Gmelin (gmā′lin), Johann Friedrich. *Neph. of J. G.* Ger. naturalist..1748—1804.
Gmelin, Johann Georg. German naturalist.....1709—1755.
Gmelin, Leopold. *Son of J. F.* German chemist.....1788—1853.
Gneisenau, von (fon gnī′zẹh-now′), August Wilhelm Antonius Neidhardt, Count. Prussian field marshal.....1760—1831.
Gneist (gnīst), Rudolph Friedrich Hermann Heinrich. German publicist and political writer.....1816—1895.
Gobelin (gob′ẹh-lin; *Fr. pron.* gob′lăN′), Gilles and Jehan (d. 1476). *Brothers.* French dyers.....fl. 1450.
Gobineau (go′be′nō′), Joseph Arthur, Count. Fr. writer and dip.....1816—1882.
Goblet d'Alviella (go′blā′ däl′ve-ĕl′ä), Eugène, Count d'Alviella. Belgian publicist.....1846 ——.
Godefroi (god′frwä′), Denis. *The Elder.* French jurist.....1549—1621.
Godefroy de Bouillion (god′frwä′ dẹh bōō′yôN′). French hero of the first crusade.....1058?-1100.
Godet (go′dā′), Frédéric L. Swiss divine and author.....1812 ——.
Godfrey (god′frĭ), Thomas. American mathematician. [*Quadrant.*]...1704—1749.
Godfrey of Bouillon. See GODEFROY DE BOUILLION.
Godin (go′dăN′), Louis. French astronomer.....1704—1760.
Godiva (go-dī′va). *Lady Godiva.* Wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester. Romantic English heroine.....fl. 11th c.
Godkin (god′kin), Edwin Lawrence. Irish-American journalist. [*The Nation.*].....1831 ——.
Godolphin (go-dŏl′fĭn), Sidney, Earl of. English statesman.....1630?-1712.
Godoy, de (dā go-Do′e), Don Manuel, Duke of Alcudia. *The Prince of Peace.* Spanish courtier.....1767—1851.
Godunoff (go-doo-nof′), Boris Feodorovitch. Czar of Russia.....1552—1605.
Godwin (god′win), Earl of Wessex. English statesman.....—— 1053.
Godwin, Parke. American journalist.....1816 ——.
Godwin, William. English novelist. [*Caleb Williams.*].....1757—1836.
Goedeke (gö′dẹh-kẹh), Karl. German author.....1814—1887.
Goethe, *or* **Göthe, von** (fon gö′tẹh), Johann Wolfgang. German author.1749—1832.
Goffe (gof), William. English Puritan and regicide.....1605?-1679.
Gogol (go′gol), Nikolai Vassilievitch. Russian writer.....1808?-1852.
Gohier (go′e-ā′), Louis Jérôme. French politician and author.....1746—1830.
Goldoni (gol-do′nee), Carlo. Italian dramatic and comic author.....1707—1793.
Goldsborough (gōldz′b′ro), Louis Malesherbes. Amer. rear admiral...1805—1877.
Goldschmidt (gōlt′shmit), Hermann. German painter and astronomer.1802—1866.
Goldschmidt, Mme. Swedish vocalist. See LIND, Jenny.
Goldsmith (gōld′smith), Oliver. Irish poet, historian, and novelist....1728—1774.
Goldstücker (gōlt′stük-ẹr), Theodor. German Sanskrit scholar.....1821—1872.
Golius (go′le-ŭs), Jakob. Dutch orientalist.....1596—1667.
Golovnin (go-lov-neen′), Vasili Mikhailovitch. Russian navigator.....1776—1832.
Goltzius (golt′se-ŭs), Hendrik. Dutch painter and engraver.....1558—1617.
Gomar (go′mar), François. Flemish Calvinistic theologian.....1563—1641.
Gombauld, de (dẹh gôN′bō′), Jean Ogier. French poet and wit.....1567—1666.
Gomez (go′mess), Esteban. Portuguese explorer.....1478?-1530?
Gomez (go′mĕth), Sebastiano. Spanish painter.....1646—1682.
Gomot (go′mo′), Pierre Eugène Hippolyte. French politician.....1837 ——.
Goncourt, de (dẹh gôN′koor′), Edmond L. Antoine Huot. Fr. writer..1822—1896.
Gondi, de (dẹh gon′dee), Philippe Emanuel. French general.....1581?-1662.
Gondola (gon′do-lä), Giovanni di Francesco. Illyrian poet.....1588—1638.
Gongora y Argote, de (dā gon′go-rä e är-go′tä), Luis. Spanish poet..1561—1627.
Gonsalvo de Cordova (gon-säl′vo dā kor′do-vä) *or* **Gonzalo** (gon-thä′-lo) **de Cordova,** Hernandez. *The Great Captain.* Span. warrior..1443?-1515.
Gonse (gôNs), Louis. French art critic.....1846 ——.
Gontcharof (gont-chä-rof′), Ivan Alexandrovitch. Russian novelist....1813—1891.
Gonzaga, de (dā gon-zä′gä), Thomaz Antonio Costa. Brazilian poet....1744—1807.
Gonzaga, di (de gon-zä′gä), Giovanni Francesco. First Marquis of Mantua.....1394—1444.
Gonzalez de Berceo (gon-thä′lĕth dā bĕr-thā′o), Juan. Span. poet...1198?-1268?
Gonzalo (gon-thä′lo). See GONSALVO DE CORDOVA.
Good (gōod), John Mason. English physician and author.....1764—1827.
Goodale (gōod′āl), George Lincoln. American botanist.....1839 ——.
Goodall (gōod′al), Frederick. English painter.....1822 ——.
Goode (gōod), George Brown. American ichthyologist.....1851—1896.
Goodrich (gōod′rich), Chauncey Allen. Amer. divine and lexicographer.1790—1860.
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. *Peter Parley.* American author.....1793—1860.
Goodwin (gōod′win), William Watson. American classical scholar.....1831 ——.
Goodyear (gōod′yur), Charles. Amer. inventor. [*Vulcanized rubber.*]..1800—1860.
Gopcevic (gop′chä-vich), Spiridion. Austrian writer.....1855 ——.
Göppert (göp′ẹrt), Heinrich Robert. German botanist.....1800—1884.
Gordon (gôr′dŏn), Charles George. English soldier. *Chinese Gordon*..1833—1885.
Gordon, George. English political agitator.....1750—1793.
Gordon, George Henry. American soldier.....1825—1886.
Gordon, Lucy, Lady Duff. English translator and writer.....1821—1869.
Gordon, William. English clergyman and historian.....1729—1807.
Gordon-Cumming (gôr′dŏn-kŭm′ing), Constance Frederica, Lady. Scottish traveler and writer.....1837 ——.
Gore (gōr), Catherine Grace. English novelist.....1799—1861.
Görgei *or* **Görgey** (gör′gẹh-e), Arthur. Hungarian general.....1818 ——.
Gorges (gôr′jĕz), Ferdinando, Sir. English lord proprietary of Maine..1565?-1647.
Gorgias (gôr′jĭ-ăs), Greek rhetorician and sophist.....B. C. 487?- 380?
Gori (go′ree), Antonio Francesco. Italian antiquary.....1691—1757.
Görres (gör′ẹs), Johann Joseph. German publicist and author.....1776—1848.
Gorringe (gor′inj), Henry Honeychurch. American naval officer.....1841—1885.
Gortchakof (gôrt-chä-kof′), Alexander Mikhailovitch, Prince. Russian statesman and diplomatist.....1798—1883.
Gortchakof, Mikhail, Prince. *Brother of A. M.* Russian commander..1795—1861.
Gorton (gôr′tŏn), Samuel. Pioneer settler in Rhode Island.....1600?-1677.
Görtz (görts), Georg Henrik, Baron. Swedish statesman.....—— 1719.
Göschel (gö′shẹl), Karl Friedrich. German jurist and author.....1784—1861.
Goschen (go′shẹn), George Joachim. English statesman.....1831 ——.
Gosnold (gos′nōld), Bartholomew. English voyager to America.....—— 1607.
Gosse (gŏss), Edmund William. English poet and critic.....1849 ——.
Gosse, Philip Henry. English naturalist.....1810—1888.

Gosselin (goss′laN′), Pascal François Joseph. French geographer. 1751—1830.
Got (go), François Jules Edmond. French comedian. 1822 ——.
Göthe (gō′tĕh). See GOETHE.
Gottschalk (got′shälk), Louis Moreau. American pianist and composer 1829—1869.
Gottschall, von (fon got′shäl), Karl Rudolph. Ger. poet and novelist. 1823 ——.
Gottsched (got′shet), Johann Christoph. German author and critic. 1700—1766.
Gough (gof), Hugh, Viscount. British field marshal. 1779—1869.
Gough, John Bartholomew. American lecturer on temperance. 1817—1886.
Goujon (goo′zhôN′), Jean. French sculptor and architect. 1515?-1572.
Gould (gōold), Augustus Addison. American naturalist. 1805—1866.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. American educator and merchant. 1787—1859.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, Jr. *Son of B. A.* American astronomer. 1824—1896.
Gould, Hannah Flagg. American poetess. 1789—1865.
Gould, Jay. American capitalist. 1836—1892.
Gould, John. English ornithologist. 1804—1881.
Gounod (goo′nō′), Charles Félix. French musical composer. 1818—1893.
Gourgaud (goor′gō′), Gaspard, Baron. French general. 1783—1852.
Gourgues, de (dẽh goorg), Dominique. French soldier. Leader of expedition against the Spaniards in Florida. 1530—1593.
Gourko (goor′ko), Nicolai Vasilievitch, Count. Polish-Russian general 1828 ——.
Gournay, de (dẽh goor′nā′), Marie le Jars. Fr. writer and editress. 1566—1645.
Gousset (goo′sā′), Thomas Marie Joseph. French cardinal. 1792—1866.
Gouvea, de (dā gō-vā′ä), Antonio. Portuguese jurist and philosopher. 1505—1566.
Gouvion Saint-Cyr (goo′ve-ôN′ sĂN′-sēr′), Laurent. Marshal of France. 1764—1830.
Govinda Singh (go-vĭn′dạ sĭng). Chief of the Sikhs. 1661—1708.
Gower (gow′er *and* gōr), John. English poet. 1330—1408.
Gowrie (gow′rĭ), John Ruthven, Earl of. Scottish nobleman. [*Gowrie conspiracy.*] 1577—1600.
Gozlan (goz′lôN′), Léon. French dramatist. 1803—1866.
Gozzadini (got-sä-dee′nee), Giovanni, Count. Ital. hist. and archæologist 1810—1887.
Gozzi (got′see), Carlo, Count. Italian dramatist and novelist. 1722—1806.
Gozzoli (got′so-lee), Benozzo. Florentine painter. 1420—1497.
Graaf, van (vän gräf), Regnier. Dutch physician and physiologist. 1641—1673.
Grabbe (grä′bẽh), Christian Dietrich. German dramatic poet. 1801—1836.
Gråberg von Hemso (grō′bĕrg-), Jakob. Swedish geographer. 1776—1847.
Gracchus (grak′us), Caius Sempronius. Roman statesman. B. C. 160?- 121.
Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. *Brother of C. S.* Rom. statesman. B. C. 168?- 133?
Gradenigo (grä-dä-nee′go), Pietro. Doge of Venice. 1250—1311.
Græme (grām), John. Scottish poet. 1748—1772.
Grævius (gree′vĭ-ŭs), *Ger.* **Gravius** (grā′ve-ōos), Johann Georg. *Gräfe.* German classical scholar. 1622—1703.
Gräfe, von (fon grā′fẽh), Albrecht. *Son of J. G.* German oculist. 1828—1870.
Gräfe, von, Karl Ferdinand. German surgeon. 1787—1840.
Graham (grā′ạm), George. English mechanician and watchmaker. 1675—1751.
Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. British soldier, persecutor of the Scotch Covenanters. 1644—1689.
Graham, Sylvester. American vegetarian advocate. [*Graham bread.*] 1794—1851.
Graham, Thomas. Scottish chemist. 1805—1869.
Graham, William Alexander. American statesman. 1804—1875.
Grahame (grā′ạm), James. Scottish historian. [*History of the U. S.*] 1790—1842.
Gram (grām), Jens *or* Hans. Danish philologist. 1685—1748.
Gramont, de (dẽh grä′môN′), Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke. French diplomatist. 1819—1881.
Gramont, de, Philibert, Comte. French courtier. 1621—1707.
Granada, de (dā grä-nä′dä), Fray Luis. Spanish pulpit orator. 1504—1588.
Granby (grăn′bĭ), John Manners, Marquis of. English general. 1721—1770.
Grand-Carteret (grôN′-kär′tẽh-rā′), Jean. French littérateur. 1850 ——.
Grandi (grän′dee), Guido. Italian mathematician. 1671—1742.
Grandmougin (grôN′-moo′zhĂN′), Charles Jean. French poet. 1850 ——.
Grandpré, de (dẽh grôN′-prā′), Louis Marie Joseph Ohier, Count. French navigator. 1761—1846.
Granet (grä′nā′), François Marius. French painter. 1775—1849.
Granger (grān′jẽr), Gideon. American statesman. 1767—1822.
Granier de Cassagnac (grä′ne-ā′ dẽh kä′sän′yäk′), Bernard Adolphe. French journalist and historical writer. 1808—1880.
Granier de Cassagnac, Paul Adolphe Marie Prosper. French journalist and politician. 1843 ——.
Grant, Alexander, Sir. British scholar. 1826—1864.
Grant, Anne. Scottish author. 1755—1838.
Grant, Francis, Sir. Scottish artist. 1804—1878.
Grant, James. Scottish novelist. 1822—1888.
Grant, James Augustus. Scotch traveler. 1827—1892.
Grant, James Hope, Sir. *Brother of Sir Francis.* British general. 1808—1875.
Grant, Robert Edmund. Scottish physiologist and zoölogist. 1793—1874.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson, General. Eighteenth president of the U. S. 1822—1885.
Granvelle, de (de grăn′vĕl ; *Fr. pron.* dẽh grôN′vĕl′), Antoine Perrenot, Cardinal. Spanish statesman. 1517—1586.
Granville (grăn′vil), George, Baron Lansdowne. English author and politician. 1667—1735.
Granville, Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl. English statesman. 1815—1891.
Granville, John Carteret, Earl. English statesman. 1690—1763.
Grasse-Tilly, de (dẽh grăs′-te′ye′), François Joseph Paul, Comte. *Count de Grasse.* French admiral. 1723—1788.
Grassman (gräs′män), Hermann Günther. German math. and linguist. 1809—1877.
Gratry (grä′tre′), Auguste Joseph Alphonse, Abbé. French theologian. 1805—1872.
Grattan (grăt′ạn), Henry. Irish orator and statesman. 1750—1820.
Graumann (grow′män), Johann Philipp. German financier. 1690—1762.
Graun (grown), Karl Heinrich. German musical composer. 1701—1759.
Graux (grō), Georges Édouard. French statesman. 1843 ——.
Gravelot (grăv′lo′), Hubert François Bourguignon. French engraver. 1699—1773.
Graves, Thomas, Lord. British admiral. 1725—1802.
Gravesande, van 's (vän sgrä′vẽh-zän-dẽh), Willem Jakob. Dutch philosopher and mathematician. 1688—1742.
Gravier (grăv′e-ā′), Jacques. French missionary in America. —— 1708.
Gray (grā), Asa. American botanist. 1810—1888.
Gray, George Robert. *Brother of J. E.* English ornithologist. 1808—1872.
Gray, John Edward. English naturalist. 1800—1875.
Gray, Robert, Captain. American discoverer of the Columbia River. 1755—1806.
Gray, Thomas. English poet. [*Elegy.*] 1716—1771.
Graziani (grät-se-ä′nee), Antonio Francesco. Italian vocalist. 1829 ——.
Greatrakes (grāt′rākz), Valentine. Irish empiric. 1628—1700?
Greaves (greevz), John. English orientalist and mathematician. 1602—1652.
Greeley (gree′lĭ), Horace. Founder of the "New York Tribune". 1811—1872.
Greely (gree′lĭ), Adolphus Washington. Am. soldier and Arctic explorer. 1844 ——.
Green (green), John Richard. English historian. 1837—1883.
Green, Samuel Abbott. American physician and antiquarian. 1830 ——.
Green, Seth. American fish culturist. 1817—1889.
Green, Thomas Hill. English philosophical writer. 1836—1882.
Green, William Henry. American divine and Hebraist. 1825 ——.
Greene (green), George Washington. *Grandson of Gen. Nathanael.* Amer. author. 1811—1883.
Greene (green), Nathanael. American Revolutionary major general. 1742—1786.
Greene, Robert. English dramatist. 1560?-1592.
Greenleaf (green′leef), Benjamin. Amer. author of math. textbooks. 1786—1864.
Greenleaf, Simon. American jurist. [*Law of Evidence.*] 1783—1853.
Greenough (green′o), Horatio. American sculptor. 1805—1852.
Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. American sculptor. 1819 ——.
Greg (grĕg), Percy. English author. 1836—1890.
Greg, William Rathbone. English essayist. 1809—1881.
Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. Greek Father of the church. 332— 395?
Gregory of Tours, Saint. Early French historian. 538— 594.
Gregory, David. *Nephew of James.* Scottish mathematician. 1661—1708.
Gregory, James. Scottish geom. Inventor of reflecting telescopes. 1638—1675.
Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. English mathematician and philosopher. 1774—1841.
Gregory (grĕg′o-rĭ) **I.**, Saint. *The Great.* Pope. 542— 604.
Gregory VII. *Hildebrand, Saint.* Pope. 1020—1085.
Gregory XIII. Ugo Buoncompagni. Pope. 1502—1585.
Gregory XVI. Bartolommeo Alberto Capellari. Pope. 1765—1846.
Gregory Nazian′zen, Saint. Bishop of Constantinople. 328— 389?
Gregory Thaumatur′gus, Saint. Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea. 210?- 270?
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl), George. English statesman. [*Stamp act.*] 1712—1770.
Grenville, Richard, Sir. English naval officer. 1540—1591.
Gresham (grĕsh′ạm), Thomas, Sir. English merchant and diplomatist. 1519—1579.
Gresset (grā′sā′), Jean Baptiste Louis. French poet and dramatist. 1709—1777.
Greswell (grĕs′wel), Edward. English theological author. 1797—1869.
Grétry (grā′tre′), André Ernest Modeste. French musical composer. 1741—1813.
Greuze (gruz), Jean Baptiste. French painter. 1725—1805
Greville (grĕv′il), Fulke, Lord Brooke. Eng. poet and philosopher. 1554—1628.
Grévy (grā′ve′), François Jules Pole. President of the Fr. Republic. 1807—1891.
Grey (grā), Charles, Earl. Prime minister of England. 1764—1845.
Grey, Henry George, Earl. *Son of Charles, Earl Grey.* Eng. statesman. 1802—1894.
Grey, Jane, Lady. Noble and gifted English lady. Beheaded. 1537—1554.
Gribeauval, de (dẽh gre′bō′väl′), Jean Baptiste Vaquette. 1715—1789.
Gribojedof (gre-bo-yā′dof), Alexander Sergievitch. Russ. dramatist. 1795—1829.
Gridley (grĭd′lĭ), Richard. American major general. 1711—1796.
Grieg (greeg), Edvard. Norwegian composer. 1843 ——.
Griesbach (grees′bäk), Johann Jakob. German Biblical critic. 1745—1812.
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn), Gerald. Irish novelist and poet. 1803—1840.
Griffis (grĭf′ĭs), William Elliot. American clergyman and writer. 1843 ——.
Griffiths (grĭf′ĭths), John Willis. American naval architect. 1809—1882.
Grigsby (grĭgz′bĭ), Hugh Blair. American historical scholar. 1806—1881.
Grijalva, de (dā gre-häl′vä), Juan. Spanish explorer in Mexico. —— 1527.
Grillparzer (grĭl′pär-tsẽr), Franz. German dramatist. 1791—1872.
Grimaldi (gre-mäl′dee), Giovanni Francesco. *Il Bolognese.* It. painter. 1606—1680.
Grimké (grim′ke), Thomas Smith. Amer. scholar and philanthropist. 1786—1834.
Grimm (grĭm), Friedrich Melchior, Baron. German writer. 1723—1807.
Grimm, Jakob Ludwig Karl. Ger. philol. and jurist. [*Fairy tales.*] 1785—1863.
Grimm, Wilhelm Karl. *Brother of J. L. K.* German philologist. 1786—1859.
Grimshaw (grĭm′shaw), William. American author of schoolbooks. 1782—1852.
Grisebach (gree′zẽh-bäk), August Heinrich Rudolf. German botanist. 1814—1879.
Griselda (gre-zĕl′dä) *or* **Griselidis** (gre-zĕl′ē-dis). *Patient Griselda.* Legendary Italian heroine. fl. 1100?
Grisi (gree′see), Giulia. Italian opera singer. 1810—1869.
Griswold (grĭz′wuld), Rufus Wilmot. American author. 1815—1857.
Grocyn (gro′sin), William. Professor of Greek at Oxford, England. 1442—1519.
Gronovius (gro-no′vĭ-ŭs) *or* **Gronov** (gro′nŏv), Jakob. Ger. philologist. 1645—1716.
Gronovius *or* **Gronov**, Johann Friedrich. *Father of preceding* German critic and antiquary. 1611—1671.
Groot (grōt), Gerhard. *Gerard the Great.* Founder of the "Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life". 1340—1384.
Gros (gro), Antoine Jean, Baron. French painter. 1771—1835.
Gross (grōs), Samuel David. American surgeon. 1805—1884.
Grosse (gro′sẽh), Julius Waldemar. German author. 1828 ——.
Grosseteste (grōs′test) *or* **Greathead**, Robert. British theologian. 1175?-1253.
Grossi (grōs′ee), Tommaso. Lombard poet and novelist. 1791—1853.
Grote (grōt), George. English historian. [*History of Greece.*] 1794—1871.
Grotefend (gro′tẽh-fĕnt), Georg Friedrich. German archæologist. 1775—1853.
Grotius (gro′shĭ-ŭs) *or* **De Groot** (dẽh grōt), Hugo. Dutch jurist. 1583—1645.
Grouchy, de (dẽh groo′she′), Emmanuel, Marquis. French general. 1766—1847.
Grousset (groo′sā′), Paschal. *Philippe Daryl.* Fr. journalist and nov. 1844 ——.
Grove (grōv), Wm. Robert, Sir. Eng. physicist. [*Correlation of forces.*] 1811—1896.
Grow (grō), Galusha Aaron. American statesman. 1824 ——.
Gruber (groo′bẽr), Johann Gottfried. German scholar and cyclopedist. 1774—1851.
Grundtvig (grōont′vĭg), Nicolai Frederik Severin. Danish author. 1783—1872.
Grundy (grŭn′dĭ), Felix. American statesman and jurist. 1777—1840.
Gruner (groo′nẽr), Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig. German engraver. 1801—1882.
Gruter (grü′tẽr) *or* **Gruytère** (grü-e′tẽr′), Jan. Flemish antiquary. 1560—1627.
Gruyer (grwē′yā′), François Anatole. French art critic. 1823 ——.
Grynæus (gre-nā′ōos), Simon. German Hellenist and theologian. 1493—1541.
Gryphius (gree′fe-ōos), Andreas. German poet. 1616—1664.
Guadet (gä′dā′), Marguérite Élie. French orator and leading Girondist. 1758—1794.
Guarini (gwä-ree′nee), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet. 1537—1612.
Guarini da Verona (-dä vä-rō′nä). Reviver of classical learning. 1370—1460.
Guarneri (gwär-nā′ree), Giuseppe Antonio. Violin maker. 1683—1745.
Gubernatis, de (dā goo-bĕr-nä′tees), Angelo. Italian author. 1840 ——.
Gudin (gü′dăN′), Jean Antoine Théodore. French marine painter. 1802—1880.
Guelph (gwelf) *or* **Welf**, *Ital.* **Guelfo** (gwel′fo). Noble German family, originally Italian, and traced to the 9th century.
Guéneau de Montbéliard (gā′nō′ dẽh môN′bā′le-ar′), Philibert. French naturalist and economist. 1720—1785.
Guénée (gā′nā′), Antoine. French ecclesiastic and writer. 1717—1803.
Guerard (gā′rar′). Real name *Benjamin Edme Charles.* French archæologist. 1797—1854.
Guerard, Charles Henri. French painter and engraver. 1846 ——.
Guercino (gwĕr-chee′no), Giovanni Francesco Barbieri. Ital. painter. 1591—1666.
Guericke (gā′rik-ẽh), Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand. German theologian. 1803—1878.
Guericke, von (fon gā′rik-ẽh), Otto. Ger. physicist. [*Air pump.*] 1602—1686.
Guérin (gā′răN′), Alphonse François Marie. French surgeon. 1817—1895.
Guérin, Honoré Victor. French archæologist. 1821 ——.
Guérin, Jean Baptiste Paulin. French painter. 1783—1855.
Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, Baron. French painter. 1774—1833.
Guérin, de (dẽh gā′răN′), Eugénie. French authoress. 1805—1848.
Guérin, de, Georges Maurice. *Brother of Eugénie.* French poet. 1810—1839.
Guernsey (gẽrn′zĭ), Alfred Hudson. American editor. 1825 ——.
Guerrazzi (gwĕr-rät′see), Francesco Domenico. Italian author. 1805—1873.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′ro), Vicente. Mulatto president of Mexico. 1783?-1831.
Guesclin (gā′klăN′). See DU GUESCLIN.
Guess (gĕss), George, *or* **Se-quo′-yah.** Cherokee half-breed. Inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. 1770?-1843.
Guettard (gā′tar′), Jean Étienne. French botanist and mineralogist. 1715—1786.
Guglielmi (gool-yel′mee), Pietro. Italian musician and composer. 1727—1804.
Guglielmini (gool-yĕl-mee′nee), Domenico. Italian mathematician. 1655—1710.

Guhl (gool), Ernst Carl. German art historian ... 1819—1862.
Guibert, de (dẹh gē′bêr′), Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Comte. French author and soldier ... 1743—1790.
Guicciardini (gwĕt-char-dee′nee), Francesco. Italian historian ... 1482—1540.
Guiccioli (gwĕt-chō′lee), Teresa Gamba, Countess. Later, Marquise de Boissy. Friend of Byron ... 1801—1873.
Guidi (gwee′dee), Carlo Alessandro. Italian lyric poet ... 1650—1712.
Guido (gwee′do), Guerra. Italian military captain ... fl. 1254.
Guido delle Colonne (gwee′do dĕl′lă ko-lon′nă). Sicilian historian ... fl. 13th c.
Guido Reni (gwee′do rā′nee). Italian painter ... 1575—1642.
Guiffrey (gē′frā′), Georges Maurice. French writer and politician ... 1827—1887.
Guignes, de (dẹh gēeñ), Joseph. French orientalist ... 1721—1800.
Guigniaut (gēn′ye-ō′), Joseph Daniel. French scholar and antiquary ... 1794—1876.
Guillard (gē′yar′), Nicolas François. French lyric poet ... 1752—1814.
Guillaume (gē′yōm′). *Frère Guillaume.* French painter on glass ... 1475—1537.
Guillaumet (gē′yō′mā′), Gustave Achille. French painter ... 1840—1887.
Guillemeau (gē′yeh-mō′), Jacques. French surgeon ... 1520?-1613.
Guillemet (gē′yeh-mā′), Jean Baptiste Antoine. French artist ... 1842 ——.
Guillemin (gē′yeh-măN *or* gē′l′măN′), Amadée Victor. French scientist ... 1826—1893.
Guillon (gē′yōN′), Marie Nicolas Silvestre, Abbé. French author ... 1760—1847.
Guillotin (gē′yo′tăN′), Joseph Ignace. Fr. physician. [*The guillotine.*] ... 1738—1814.
Guilmeth (gēl′mĕt′), Alexandre Auguste. French archæologist ... 1807 ——.
Guinand (gē′nōN′), Pierre Louis. Swiss optician ... 1748—1824.
Guiraud (gē′rō′), Pierre Marie Thérèse Alex., Baron. Fr. dramatist ... 1788—1847.
Guiscard (gēs′kar′), Robert. Norman conq. First duke of Calabria ... 1015?-1085.
Guischard (gē′shar′), Karl Gottlieb. German author ... 1724—1775.
Guise, de (dẹh gweez), Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine. Fr. statesman ... 1524—1574.
Guise, de, François de Lorraine, Duc. French general and statesman ... 1519—1563.
Guise, de, Henri I. de Lorraine, Duc. *Le Balafré* (the gashed). French general and statesman ... 1550—1588.
Guise, de, Henri II. de Lorraine, Duc. Generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents ... 1614—1664.
Guizot (gē′zo′ *or* gwe′zo′), François Pierre Guillaume. French historian and statesman ... 1787—1874.
Gummere (gŭm′ẹr-ĭ), John. American mathematician ... 1784—1845.
Günderode, von (fon gün′dẹh-ro-dẹh), Karoline. German poetess ... 1780—1806.
Gunter (gŭn′tẹr), Edmund. English mathematician and astronomer ... 1581—1626.
Günther (gün′tẹr), Anton. German philosopher ... 1785?-1863.
Gurney (gûr′nĭ), Goldworthy, Sir. English inventor ... 1793—1875.
Gurowski (goo-rov′skee), Adam, Count. Polish patriot and author ... 1805—1866.
Gustavus (gus-tā′vus), *Sw.* **Gustaf** (gōōs′tăf′) **I.** Commonly called *Gustavus Vasa* (vä′sa). King of Sweden ... 1496—1560.
Gustavus Adolphus *or* **Gustavus II.** King of Sweden ... 1594—1632.
Gustavus III. King of Sweden ... 1746—1792.
Gustavus IV., Adolphus. *Son of Gustavus III.* King of Sweden ... 1778—1837.
Gutenberg (goo′tẹn-bĕrg), Johann *or* Henne. *Henne Gänsfleisch.* German reputed inventor of printing ... 1400?-1468.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ), Samuel. American chemist and inventor ... 1782—1848.
Guthrie, Thomas. Scottish divine and philanthropist ... 1803—1873.
Guthrie, William. Scottish historian ... 1708—1770.
Guts-muths (gōōts′-mōōts), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Founder of the German system of gymnastics (*Turnwesen*) ... 1759—1839.
Gutzkow (gōōts′ko), Karl Ferdinand. German novelist ... 1811—1878.
Gützlaff (gŭts′läf), Karl. Prussian missionary and Chinese scholar ... 1803—1851.
Guy (gī), Thomas. English philanthropist. [*Guy's Hospital.*] ... 1643—1724.
Guyon (gī′ọn ; *Fr. pron.* gē′yōN′), Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte, Madame. French mystic and authoress ... 1648—1717.
Guyot (gē′o′), Arnold Henry. Swiss naturalist and geogr. in America ... 1807—1884.
Guyton de Morveau (gwe′tôN′ dẹh mor′vō′), Louis Bernard. French chemist and scientific writer ... 1737—1816.
Guzmán-Blanco (gooth-măn′blän′ko), Antonio. Pres. of Venezuela ... 1830 ——.
Guzman, de (dā gooth-măn′), Alfonso Perez. *The Good.* Spanish commander ... 1258—1309.
Gwilt (gwilt), Joseph. English architect ... 1784—1863.
Gwynn *or* **Gwinn**, Eleanor. Called *Nell.* Mistress of Chas. II. of Eng. ... 1650—1687.
Gyöngyösy (dyön′dyö-shē), Istvan. Hungarian poet ... 1620—1704.
Gyrowetz (gē′ro-vets), Adalbert. Bohemian composer ... 1763—1849.
Gyulai (dyoo′lī, *almost* joo′lī), Franz, Count. Hungarian general ... 1798—1868.

H.

Haase (hä′zẹh), Friedrich Gottlob Heinrich Christian. German philol. ... 1808—1867.
Häberlin (hā′bẹr-lĭn), Franz Dominicus. German historian ... 1720—1787.
Habert (ä′bêr′), Pierre Joseph, Baron. French general ... 1773—1825.
Habicht (hä′bĭkt), Christian Maximilian. German orientalist ... 1775—1839.
Hachette (ä′shĕt′), Jean Nicolas Pierre. French mathematician ... 1769—1834.
Hackert (häk′ẹrt), Jacob Philipp. German painter ... 1737—1807.
Hackett (hăk′ẹt), Horatio Balch. American Biblical scholar ... 1808—1875.
Hackett, James Henry. American actor ... 1800—1871.
Hackländer (häk′lĕn-dẹr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German author ... 1816—1877.
Haden (hā′dẹn), Francis Seymour. English surgeon and etcher ... 1818 ——.
Hading (hä′dăN′), Jeanne Alfrédine Tréfouret. Called *Jane.* French actress ... 1859 ——.
Hadji Khalfa (hăj′ee käl′fa). Real name *Mustapha Ben Abdallah. Katib Tchelebi* (noble secretary). Turkish historian ... —— 1658.
Hadley (hăd′lĭ), James. American philologist, and professor of Greek ... 1821—1872.
Hadley, John. English astronomer. [*Hadley's sextant.*] ... —— 1744.
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ạn) *or* **Adrian**. Roman emperor ... 76— 138.
Haeckel (hĕk′ẹl), Ernst Heinrich. German naturalist ... 1834 ——.
Hafiz (hä′fiz), Kwaja. Real name *Shums-uddin Muhammad.* Per. poet. —— 1389.
Hagedorn, von (fon hä′gẹh-dorn), Friedrich. German poet ... 1708—1754.
Hagen (hä′gẹn), Ernst August. German writer on art ... 1797—1880.
Hagen, Hermann August. German entomologist ... 1817—1893.
Hagen, von der (fon dẹr hä′gẹn), Friedrich Heinrich. Ger. philologist ... 1780—1856.
Hagenbach (hä′gẹn-bäk), Karl Rudolf. German historian ... 1801—1874.
Hager (hā′gẹr), Albert David. American geologist ... 1817 ——.
Haggard (hăg′ẹrd), Henry Rider. English novelist ... 1856 ——.
Haghe (hāg), Louis. Belgian painter and lithographer in England ... 1803—1885.
Hague (hāg), Arnold. American geologist ... 1840 ——.
Hahn (hän), August. German theologian ... 1792—1863.
Hahn, Philipp Matthäus. German mechanician and inventor ... 1730—1790.
Hähnel (hā′nẹl), Ernst Julius. German sculptor ... 1811 ——.
Hahnemann (hä′nẹh-măn), Samuel Christian Friedrich. German physician. Founder of the homeopathic system ... 1755—1843.
Hahn-Hahn, von (fon hän′hän), Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustava, Countess. German authoress ... 1805—1880.
Haidinger (hī′dĭng-ẹr), Wilhelm. German geologist and mineralogist ... 1795—1871.
Hakluyt (hăk′loot), Richard. English historian and geographer ... 1553—1616.
Halbig (häl′big), Johann. German sculptor ... 1814—1882.
Haldeman (hôl′dẹ-măn), Samuel Stehman. Amer. natur. and philol. ... 1812—1880.
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. American clergyman and author ... 1822 ——.
Hale, Horatio. American ethnologist ... 1817 ——.
Hale, John Parker. American statesman ... 1806—1873.
Hale, Matthew, Sir. English jurist and writer ... 1609—1676.
Hale, Nathan, Captain. American patriot. Executed as a spy ... 1755—1776.
Hale, Sarah Josepha, born Buell. American authoress ... 1788—1879.
Hales (hālz), John. *The Ever-Memorable.* English divine and critic ... 1584—1656.
Hales, Stephen. English natural philosopher ... 1677—1761.
Halévy (ä′lā′ve′), Jacques François Fromental Élie. French composer ... 1799—1862.
Halévy, Ludovic. French dramatist ... 1834 ——.
Halford (hăl′fọrd), Henry Vaughan, Sir. Eng. physician and Latinist ... 1766—1844.
Haliburton (hăl′ĭ-bûr-tọn), Thomas Chandler. *Sam Slick.* Nova Scotian humorist and historian ... 1796—1865.
Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks), Charles Montagu, Earl of. English statesman ... 1661—1715.
Halifax, George Saville, Marquis of. English statesman ... 1630—1695.
Hall (hawl), Basil. Scottish traveler and author ... 1788—1844.
Hall, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer ... 1821—1871.
Hall, Fitzedward. American philologist in England ... 1825 ——.
Hall, Hiland. American jurist and historian ... 1795—1855.
Hall, James. American author and judge ... 1793—1868.
Hall, James. American geologist ... 1811 ——.
Hall, John. Irish clergyman in America ... 1806 ——.
Hall, Joseph. English bishop and author ... 1574—1656.
Hall, Marshall. English physician ... 1790—1857.
Hall, Newman. English dissenting minister and author ... 1816 ——.
Hall, Robert. English Baptist divine ... 1764—1831.
Hall, Samuel Carter. Irish author ... 1800—1889.
Hall, S. C., Mrs. *Anna Maria Fielding.* Irish authoress ... 1805—1881.
Hallam (hăl′ạm), Arthur Henry. Essayist and poet ... 1811—1833.
Hallam, Henry. *Father of Arthur H.* English historian and critic ... 1777—1859.
Halleck (hăl′ẹk), Fitz-Greene. American poet ... 1790—1867.
Halleck, Henry Wager. American general and military writer ... 1815—1872.
Haller, von (fon häl′ẹr), Albrecht. Swiss physiologist ... 1708—1777.
Halley (hăl′ĭ), Edmund. English astronomer and mathematician ... 1656—1742.
Halliwell-Phillipps (hăl′ĭ-wel-fĭl′ips), James Orchard. English antiquary and philologist ... 1820—1889.
Halloweli (hăl′o-wel), Richard Price. American merchant ... 1835 ——.
Halpine (häl′pīn), Charles Graham. *Miles O'Reilly.* Irish-American journalist and poet ... 1829—1868.
Hals (häls), Frans. Dutch painter ... 1580 or 1581—1666.
Halstead (hawl′stẹd), Murat. American journalist ... 1829 ——.
Hamaker (hä′mä-kẹr), Hendrik Arens. Dutch orientalist ... 1789—1835.
Hamann (hä′män), Johann Georg. German philosopher ... 1730—1788.
Hamberger (häm′bĕrg-ẹr), Georg Eberhard. German physician ... 1697—1755.
Hamerling (hä′mẹr-lĭng), Robert. German novelist ... 1830 ——.
Hamerton (hăm′ẹr-tọn), Philip Gilbert. English author ... 1834—1894.
Hamilcar Barca (ha-mĭl′kar bar′ka). Carthaginian general. Father of Hannibal ... B. C. 229.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tọn), Alexander. American lawyer and statesman ... 1757—1804.
Hamilton, Anthony, Count. French courtier, born in Ireland. [*Grammont's Memoirs.*] ... 1646?-1720.
Hamilton, Frank Hastings. American surgeon ... 1813—1886.
Hamilton, William, Sir. British antiquary ... 1730—1803.
Hamilton, William, Sir. Scottish philosopher and metaphysician ... 1788—1856.
Hamilton, William Rowan, Sir. Irish astronomer and geometer ... 1805—1865.
Hamley (hăm′lĭ), Edward Bruce, Sir. English military writer ... 1824—1893.
Hamlin (hăm′lin), Hannibal. American statesman ... 1809—1891.
Hammerich (hăm′ẹh-rĭk), Frederik Peder Adolf. Danish poet, historian, and theologian ... 1809—1877.
Hammer-Purgstall, von (fon häm′ẹr-pōōrg′stäl), Joseph, Baron. German orientalist and historian ... 1774—1856.
Hammond (hăm′ọnd), William Alexander. American physician ... 1828 ——.
Hamon (ä′môN′), Jean Louis. French painter ... 1821—1874.
Hampden (hămp′dẹn), John. English statesman ... 1594—1643.
Hampden, Renn Dickson. English bishop and moral philosopher ... 1793—1868.
Hampton, Wade. American general ... 1754—1835.
Hampton, Wade. *Grandson of preceding.* Confederate lieutenant general and United States senator ... 1818 ——.
Hancock (hăn′kok), John. American statesman ... 1737—1793.
Hancock, Winfield Scott. American general ... 1824—1886.
Handel (hăn′dẹl), *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′dẹl), Georg Friedrich. German musical composer ... 1685—1759.
Hanel (hā′nẹl), Gustav Friedrich. German jurist ... 1792—1878.
Hanka (hän′kä), Václeslav. Bohemian philologist ... 1791—1861.
Hanke (hän′kẹh), Henriette. *Arndt.* German novelist ... 1784—1862.
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-bal). Carthaginian general ... B. C. 248— 183.
Hansard (hăn′sard), Luke. English parliamentary printer ... 1752—1828.
Hansemann (hän′zẹh-män), David Justus Ludwig. Prussian statesman and financier ... 1790—1864.
Hansen (hän′sẹn), Peter Andreas. German astronomer ... 1795—1874.
Hansteen (hän′stān), Christoffer. Norwegian astronomer ... 1784—1873.
Hanway (hăn′wā), Jonas. English philanthropist and author ... 1712—1786.
Harbaugh (här′baw), Henry. American clergyman ... 1817—1867.
Harcourt, d' (där′koor′), Henri, Duc. Fr. general and diplomatist ... 1654—1718.
Harcourt (här′kōrt), Simon, first Visc. Harcourt, Eng. lord chancellor ... 1660—1727.
Harcourt, William George Granville Venable Vernon, Sir. English Liberal statesman ... 1827 ——.
Hardee (här′dee), William Joseph. Confederate general. [*Tactics.*] ... 1818—1873.
Hardenberg, von (fon har′dẹn-bĕrg), Friedrich. *Novalis.* Ger. author ... 1772—1801.
Hardenberg, von, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman ... 1750—1822.
Hardicanute (här′dĭ-ka-nūt′). King of England and Denmark ... 1017?-1042.
Harding (härd′ing), Chester. American portrait painter ... 1792—1866.
Harding, James Duffield. English painter, and writer on art ... 1798—1863.
Hardinge (här′ding), Henry, Viscount. English general ... 1785—1856.
Hardouin (ar′dwăN′), Jean. French Jesuit and writer ... 1646—1729.
Hardwicke (härd′wik), Philip Yorke, first earl. English jurist ... 1690—1764.
Hardy (härd′ĭ), Arthur Sherburne. American novelist ... 1847 ——.
Hardy, Thomas. English novelist ... 1840 ——.
Hare (hâr), Augustus John Cuthbert. *Nephew of J. C.* Eng. author ... 1834 ——.
Hare, Julius Charles. English clergyman and author ... 1795—1855.
Hare, Robert. American physicist ... 1781—1858.
Haren, van (văn hä′rẹn), Willem. Dutch poet ... 1710—1768.
Hargraves (har′grāvz), Edmund Hammond. English discoverer of gold in Australia ... 1816—1891.
Hargreaves (har′greevz), James. Eng. inventor of the spinning jenny —— 1778.
Haring (hā′ring), Wilhelm. *Willibald Alexis.* German novelist ... 1798—1871.
Harirl (hä-ree′ree), Abu Mohammed Kasem ben Ali. Arabian poet ... 1054—1122.
Harkness (härk′nes), Albert. Amer. educator. [*Latin Grammar.*] ... 1822 ——.
Harless (har′lĕss), Gottlieb Christoph Adolf. Ger. Protestant theol. ... 1806—1862.
Harley (har′lĭ), Robert, Earl of Oxford. English statesman ... 1661—1724.

Harlez, de (dẹh ärʹlāʹ), Charles. Belgian orientalist ..... 1832 —.
Harmar (härʹmạr), Josiah. American general ..... 1753—1813.
Harney (härʹnĭ), William Selby. American general ..... 1800—1889.
Harold (hărʹọld) **I.** *Harefoot.* King of the Anglo-Saxons ..... —— 1040.
Harold II. Last Saxon king of England ..... 1021?-1066.
Haroun-al-Raschid. See Harun-al-Rashid.
Harper (härʹpẹr), James. American printer and publisher ..... 1795—1869.
Harper, Robert Goodloe. American lawyer and statesman ..... 1765—1825.
Harper, William Rainey. American Hebraist and educator ..... 1856 —.
Harrington (hărʹing-tọn), James. English political writer. [*Oceana.*] ..... 1611—1677.
Harriott (hărʹĭ-ut), Thomas. English mathematician and astronomer ..... 1560—1621.
Harris (hărʹiss), Caleb Fiske. American book collector ..... 1818—1881.
Harris, James, of Salisbury. English philologist. [*Hermes.*] ..... 1709—1780.
Harris, Joel Chandler. American author. [*Uncle Remus.*] ..... 1848 —.
Harris, Thaddeus William. American entomologist ..... 1795—1856.
Harris, Thomas Lake. American reformer ..... 1823 —.
Harris, William Snow, Sir. English physicist and inventor ..... 1792—1867.
Harris, William Torrey. American educationist ..... 1835 —.
Harrison (hărʹĭ-sọn), Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Indep. ..... 1740?-1791.
Harrison, Benjamin. *Great-grandson of B., and grandson of W. H.* Twenty-third president of the United States ..... 1833 —.
Harrison, Frederic. English positivist and writer ..... 1831 —.
Harrison, James Albert. American philologist ..... 1848 —.
Harrison, John. English mechanician. Inventor of the chronometer for ascertaining longitude ..... 1693—1776.
Harrison, William Henry, General. *Son of B.* Ninth president of the United States ..... 1773—1841.
Harrisse (hărʹees′), Henry. French-American writer ..... 1830 —.
Harsha (härʹshạ), David Addison. American author ..... 1827 —.
Hart (härt), Charles Henry. American author ..... 1847 —.
Hart, James McDougal. American painter, born in Scotland ..... 1828 —.
Hart, Joel T. American sculptor ..... 1810—1877.
Hart, John Seely. American educationist ..... 1810—1877.
Hart, William. *Brother of J. McD.* American landscape painter ..... 1823—1894.
Harte (härt), Francis Bret. American author ..... 1839 —.
Harting (härʹting), James Edmund. English naturalist ..... 1841 —.
Hartington (härʹting-tọn), Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of. English Liberal ..... 1833 —.
Hartley (härtʹlĭ), Charles Augustus, Sir. English engineer ..... 1825 —.
Hartley, David. English physician and philosopher ..... 1705—1757.
Hartmann (härtʹmän), Alfred. Swiss author ..... 1814 —.
Hartmann, Moritz. German poet ..... 1821—1872.
Hartmann, von (fon härtʹmän), Eduard Karl Robert. Ger. philos. ..... 1842 —.
Hartshorne (härtsʹhorn), Joseph. American physician and surgeon ..... 1779—1850.
Hartsoecker (härtʹsoo-kẹr), Niklaas. Dutch philosopher and optician ..... 1656—1725.
Harun-al-Rashid (hä-roonʹäl-räshʹid *or* -rä-sheedʹ). *Aaron the Just.* Caliph of Bagdad ..... 765— 809.
Harvard (härʹvạrd), John. Founder of Harvard College ..... 1607—1638.
Harvey (härʹvĭ), George, Sir. Scottish painter ..... 1806—1876.
Harvey, William. English anatomist and physician. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood ..... 1578—1658.
Hase (häʹzẹh), Karl August. German theologian ..... 1800—1890.
Hasenclever (häʹzẹn-klāʹvẹr), Peter. Ger. manufacturer and writer ..... 1716—1793.
Hasse (häsʹẹh), Karl Ewald. German physiologist ..... 1810 —.
Hasselquist (häsʹẹl-kwist), Fredrik. Swedish naturalist ..... 1722—1752.
Hassler (häsʹlẹr), Ferdinand Rudolph. Swiss surveyor in America ..... 1770—1843.
Hasting (hāsʹting) *or* **Hastings.** Scandinavian viking, or sea rover ..... 812? —.
Hastings (hāsʹtingz), Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of. English military commander. Governor general of India ..... 1754—1828.
Hastings, Warren. English statesman, and governor general of India ..... 1732—1818.
Haswell (hăzʹwel), Charles Haynes. American civil engineer ..... 1809 —.
Hatton (hătʹọn), Joseph. English journalist ..... 1839 —.
Hauch, von (fon howĸ), Johannes Carsten. Danish poet ..... 1790—1872.
Hauck (howk), Minnie. German-American singer ..... 1852 —.
Hauff (howf), Wilhelm. German novelist ..... 1802—1827.
Haug (howg), Martin. German orientalist ..... 1827—1876.
Haughton (hawʹtọn), William. English dramatist ..... fl. 1600?
Hauksbee *or* **Hawksbee** (hawksʹbee), Francis. English physicist ..... 1650?-1732?
Haupt (howpt), Moritz. German philologist and writer ..... 1808—1874.
Haupt, Paul. German educator in America ..... 1858 —.
Hauptmann (howptʹmän), Moritz. German musical composer ..... 1792—1868.
Hauréau (ōʹrā-ōʹ), Jean Barthélemy. French author ..... 1812 —.
Hauser (howʹzẹr), Kaspar. Mysterious Nuremberg foundling ..... 1812?-1833.
Hausser (hoisʹgẹr), Ludwig. German historian ..... 1818—1867.
Haussmann (ōssʹmänʹ), Georges Eugène, Baron. French administrator. Improver of Paris ..... 1809—1891.
Haussonville, d' (dōʹsôɴ′vêlʹ), Gabriel Paul Othenin de Cléron, Comte. French writer ..... 1843 ——.
Hautefeuille, de (dẹh ōtʹfuĭʹ *or* ōtʹfʊhʹyʼ), Jean. Fr. mechanician ..... 1647—1724.
Hautpoul, d' (dōʹpoolʹ), Alphonse Henri, Marquis. French general ..... 1789—1865.
Haüy (äʹweʹ), René Just, Abbé. French mineralogist ..... 1743—1822.
Havard (äʹvärʹ), Henry. French art critic ..... 1838 —.
Havelock (hăvʹẹh-lŏk), Henry, Sir. British general ..... 1795—1857.
Haven (hāʹvn), Joseph. American clergyman and philosopher ..... 1816—1874.
Haven, Samuel Forster. American archæologist ..... 1806—1881.
Havet (äʹväʹ), Ernest Auguste Eugène. French littérateur ..... 1813—1889.
Haweis (hoys), Hugh Reginald. English clergyman and author ..... 1838 —.
Hawkesworth (hawksʹwurth), John. English miscellaneous writer ..... 1715?-1773.
Hawkins (hawkʹinz), John, Sir. English rear admiral ..... 1532—1595.
Hawks (hawks), Francis Lister. American clergyman ..... 1798—1866.
Hawley (hawʹlĭ), Joseph Roswell. Amer. jour., soldier, and senator ..... 1826 —.
Hawthorne (hawʹthorn), Julian. *Son of N.* American novelist ..... 1846 —.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. American author ..... 1804—1864.
Hay (hā), John. American author ..... 1838 —.
Hay, John Charles Dalrymple, Sir. English naval officer ..... 1821 —.
Hayden (hāʹdn), Ferdinand Vandeveer. Am. geologist and explorer ..... 1829—1887.
Haydn (hāʹdn; *Ger. pron.* hīʹdn), Joseph. German musical composer ..... 1732—1809.
Haydon (hāʹdọn), Benjamin Robert. English painter ..... 1786—1846.
Hayes (hāz), Augustus Allen. American chemist ..... 1806—1882.
Hayes, Isaac Israel. American explorer ..... 1832—1881.
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Lawyer, soldier, and nineteenth president of the United States ..... 1822—1893.
Hayne (hān), Isaac. American Revolutionary officer ..... 1745—1781.
Hayne, Paul Hamilton. American poet ..... 1830—1886.
Hayne, Robert Young. American statesman and orator ..... 1791—1839.
Hazard (hăzʹạrd), Rowland Gibson. American author ..... 1801—1888.
Hazen (hāʹzẹn), William Babcock. Amer. soldier, chief of signal service ..... 1830—1887.
Hazlitt (hăzʹlit), William. English critic and miscellaneous writer ..... 1778—1830.
Hazlitt, William Carew. English writer ..... 1834—1893.
Head (hĕd), Edmund Walker, Baronet. Governor general of Canada ..... 1805—1868.
Head, Francis Bond, Sir. English author. Lieut. governor of U. Canada ..... 1793—1875.

Headley (hĕdʹlĭ), Joel Tyler. American historical writer ..... 1814 ——.
Healy (heeʹlĭ), George Peter Alexander. American painter ..... 1813—1894.
Heard (hērd), Franklin Fiske. American lawyer and author ..... 1825 ——.
Hearne (hērn), Samuel. English traveler in British America ..... 1745—1792.
Heath (hēth), William. American Revolutionary general ..... 1737—1814.
Hebbel (hĕbʹẹl), Christian Friedrich. German dramatist ..... 1813—1863.
Hebel (hāʹbẹl), Johann Peter. German poet ..... 1760—1826.
Heber (hēʹbẹr) Reginald. English bishop of Calcutta, and poet ..... 1783—1826.
Hébert (āʹbêrʹ), Jaques René. *Père Duchesne.* French demagogue ..... 1757—1794.
Hecker (hĕkʹẹr), Isaac Thomas. American R. C. clergyman. Founder of the Paulists ..... 1819—1889.
Heckewelder (hĕkʹẹh-wĕl-dẹr), John Gottlieb Ernestus. Moravian missionary in America ..... 1743—1823.
Hecquet (āʹkāʹ), Philippe. French physician and author ..... 1661—1737.
Hederich (hāʹdẹh-rĭĸ), Benjamin. Ger. philologist and lexicographer ..... 1675—1748.
Hedge (hĕj), Frederick Henry. American divine and author ..... 1805—1891.
Hedlinger (hĕtʹling-ẹr), Johann Karl. Swiss die cutter ..... 1691—1771.
Hedwig (hĕdʹwig), Johann. German botanist ..... 1730—1799.
Heem, van (vän hām), Jan David. See De Heem.
Heemskerk, van (vän hāmzʹkĕrk), Jacob. Dutch admiral ..... 1550—1607.
Heer (hār), Oswald. Swiss naturalist ..... 1809—1883.
Heeren (hāʹrẹn), Arnold Hermann Ludwig. German historian ..... 1760—1842.
Hefele, von (fon hāʹfẹh-lẹh), Karl Josef. German theologian ..... 1809—1893.
Hefner-Alteneck (hĕfʹnẹr-älʹtẹh-nĕk), Jacob Heinrich von. German writer on art ..... 1811 ——.
Hegel (hāʹgẹl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German philosopher ..... 1770—1831.
Heiberg (hīʹbĕrg), Johann Ludwig. Danish poet and dramatist ..... 1791—1860.
Heiberg, Peder Andreas. Danish dramatist and poet ..... 1758—1841.
Heidegger (hīʹdẹk-ẹr), Karl Wilhelm, *or* **Baron von Heideck** (fon hīʹdẹk). German general and artist ..... 1788—1861.
Heine (hīʹnẹh), Heinrich. German poet and miscellaneous writer ..... 1799?-1856.
Heineccius (hī-nĕkʹtse-ōōs), Johann Gottlieb. Ger. lawyer and author ..... 1681—1741.
Heinecken (hīʹnĕk-ẹn), Christian Heinrich. German infant prodigy ..... 1721—1725.
Heinse (hinʹsẹh), Johann Jakob Wilhelm. German writer on art ..... 1749—1803.
Heinsius (hīnʹse-ŭs), Antonius. Grand pensionary of Holland ..... 1640—1720.
Heinsius, Daniel. Dutch poet and philologist ..... 1582—1655.
Heinsius, Niklaas. *Son of D. Swan of Holland.* Dutch Latin poet ..... 1620—1681.
Heintzelman (hīntʹsẹl-män), Samuel Peter. American general ..... 1805—1880.
Helbig (hĕlʹbiɢ), Wolfgang. German archæologist ..... 1839 ——.
Heil (hĕl), Maximilian. Hungarian astronomer ..... 1720—1792.
Heller (hĕlʹẹr), Joseph. German writer on art ..... 1789—1849.
Heller, Stephan. German composer ..... 1813 ——.
Hellwald, von (fon hĕlʹwält), Frederic Antoine Heller. Aust. geog. ..... 1842—1892.
Helmers (hĕlʹmẹrss), Jan Frederik. Dutch poet ..... 1767—1813.
Helmholtz (hĕlmʹholts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. German physicist, anatomist, and physiologist. [*Ophthalmoscope.*] ..... 1821—1894.
Helmont, van (vän hĕlʹmont), Jan Baptista. Flemish physician and chemist ..... 1577—1644.
Helmont, van, Segers Jacobus. Flemish historical painter ..... 1683—1726.
Héloïse (āʹlō-eezʹ). Abbess of the Paraclete, and friend of Abélard ..... 1101—1164.
Helper (hĕlpʹẹr), Hinton Rowan. American author ..... 1829 ——.
Helps (helps), Arthur, Sir. English historian and essayist ..... 1813—1875.
Helst, van der. See Van der Helst.
Helvetius (hĕl-veeʹshĭ-ŭs; *Fr. pron.* ĕl′vāʹse-üssʹ), Claude Adrien. French philosopher and author ..... 1715—1771.
Hemans (hĕmʹạnz), Felicia Dorothea, born Browne. English poetess ..... 1793—1835.
Hemsterhuys (hĕmʹstẹr-hois), Frans. *Son of T.* Dutch philosopher ..... 1722—1709.
Hemsterhuys, Tiberius. Dutch philologist ..... 1685—1766.
Hénault (āʹnōʹ), Charles Jean François. French historian and poet ..... 1685—1770.
Henderson (hĕnʹdẹr-sọn), Thomas. Scottish astronomer ..... 1798—1844.
Hendricks (hĕnʹdrĭks), Thomas Andrews. Am. lawyer. Vice pres. of U. S. ..... 1819—1885.
Hengist (hĕngʹgĭst). Jutish chief. Founder of the kingdom of Kent ..... —— 488.
Hengstenberg (hĕngʹstẹn-bĕrgʹ), Ernst Wilhelm. Ger. Prot. theologian ..... 1802—1869.
Henke (hĕnʹkẹh), Heinrich Philipp Konrad. German theologian ..... 1752—1809.
Henle (hĕnʹlẹh), Friedrich Gustav Karl. German physiologist ..... 1809—1885.
Henley (hĕnʹlĭ), John. *Orator Henley.* English preacher ..... 1692—1756.
Hennepin (hĕnʹẹ-pĭn; *Fr. pron.* enʹpĂNʹ), Louis. Flemish missionary, and explorer of the Upper Mississippi ..... b. 1640?- aft. 1701.
Hennequin (ĕnʹkĂNʹ), Alfred Néoclès. French dramatic author ..... 1842—1887.
Henner (ĕnʹāʹ), Jean Jacques. French painter ..... 1832 ——.
Henrici (hĕnʹrĭtʹsee), Olaus. German mathematician ..... 1840 ——.
Henrietta Maria (hĕnʹrĭ-ĕtʹạ maʹrĭʹạ). Queen of England ..... 1609—1669.
Henrion de Pansey (ôɴʹre-ôɴʹ dẹh pôɴʹsāʹ), Pierre Paul Nicolas. French jurist and author ..... 1742—1829.
Henriquel-Dupont (ôɴʹre′kĕlʹ-dü′pôɴʹ), Louis Pierre. Fr. engraver ..... 1797—1892.
Henriquez (ĕn-reeʹketh), Crisostomo. Spanish author ..... 1594—1632.
Henry (hĕnʹrĭ) **I.** *Beauclerc.* King of England ..... 1068—1135.
Henry II. King of England. First of the Plantagenet line ..... 1133—1189.
Henry III. *Of Winchester.* King of England. Waged war with the barons ..... 1207—1272.
Henry IV. *Bolingbroke.* King of England. First of the Lancastrian dynasty ..... 1366—1413.
Henry V. *Of Monmouth.* King of England ..... 1388—1422.
Henry VI. *Of Windsor.* King of England. [*War of the Roses.*] ..... 1421—1471.
Henry VII. King of England. Founder of the Tudor line ..... 1456—1509.
Henry VIII. King of England. [*English Reformation.*] ..... 1491—1547.
Henry (hĕnʹrĭ), *Fr.* **Henri** (ôɴʹreʹ), **I.** King of France ..... 1011?-1060.
Henry II. King of France. Married Catherine de' Medici ..... 1519—1559.
Henry III. *Henri de Valois.* King of France ..... 1551—1589.
Henry IV. *Le Grand.* King of France and of Navarre. First French king of the house of Bourbon. Assassinated ..... 1553—1610.
Henry, *Ger.* **Heinrich** (hīnʹrĭĸ), **I.** *The Fowler.* Emperor of Germany 876— 936.
Henry II., Saint. *The Lame.* Emperor of Germany. Founded monasteries and schools ..... 973—1024.
Henry III. *The Black,* or *The Bearded.* Emperor of Germany ..... 1017—1056.
Henry IV. Emperor of Germany. Contended against Pope Gregory VII. ..... 1050—1106.
Henry V. *The Young.* Emperor of Germany. Last emperor of the Salic line ..... 1081—1125.
Henry VI. *The Cruel.* Emperor of Germany ..... 1165—1197.
Henry the Lion. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria ..... 1129—1195.
Henry the Navigator. Portuguese prince. Promoter of navigation ..... 1394—1460.
Henry, Joseph. Amer. physicist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution ..... 1797—1878.
Henry, Matthew. English divine and commentator ..... 1672—1714.
Henry, Patrick. American statesman and orator ..... 1736—1799.
Henselt (hĕnʹsẹlt), Adolf. German pianist ..... 1814 ——.
Henslow (hĕnzʹlō), John Stevens. English botanist ..... 1796—1861.
Henson (hĕnʹsọn), Josiah. American negro clergyman. Original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" ..... 1787—1881.
Henty (hĕnʹtĭ), George Alfred. English journalist and author ..... 1832 ——.
Hentz (hĕnts), Caroline Lee, born Whiting. American authoress ..... 1800—1856.
Heraclitus (hĕr-ạ-klīʹtus). *The Naturalist.* Greek philosopher ..... fl. B. C. 500.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

	Born.	Died.
Herapath (hĕr′a-pȧth), William. English chemist	1796	1868.
Hérault de Séchelles (ā′rō′ dẹh sā′shĕl′), Marie Jean. French revolutionist. Guillotined	1760	1794.
Herbart (hĕr′bart), Johann Friedrich. German philosopher	1776	1841.
Herbelot, d' (dĕr′blo′), Barthélemy. French orientalist	1625	1695.
Herbert (hĕr′bẹrt), Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Eng. author	1581	1648.
Herbert, George. English poet	1593	1632.
Herbert, Henry William. *Frank Forester.* American author	1807	1858.
Herbert, Sidney, Baron. English statesman	1810	1861.
Herder, von (fon hĕr′dẹr), Johann Gottfried. German philosopher, preacher, and writer	1744	1803.
Heredia (ā-rā-dee′ä), José Maria. Cuban poet	1803	1839.
Hergenröther (hĕr′gẹn-rö′tẹr), Josef. German ecclesiastical historian	1822	1890.
Héricault, d' (dā′ re-kō′), Charles Joseph de Ricault. Called *Charles.* French writer	1823	——.
Heriot (hĕr′i-ọt), George. Scottish philanthropist. [*Heriot's hospital.*]	1563	1624.
Herkimer (hĕr′kĭ-mẹr), Nicholas. American general	1715?	1777.
Herkomer (hĕr′ko-mẹr), Hubert. German artist in England	1849	——.
Hermann *or* **Herman** (hĕr′mȧn). (*Lat.* **Armin'ius.**) Ger. hero.	B. C. 16	A. D. 21.
Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. German philologist and critic	1772	1848.
Hermelin (hĕr-mẹ-leen′), Samuel Gustavus. Swedish mineralogist	1744	1820.
Hermes (hĕr′mẹs), Georg. German theologian. [*Hermesianism.*]	1775	1831.
Hermocrates (hẹr-mŏk′ra-teez), Syracusan statesman and general	B. C.	406?
Hernandez (ĕr-nän′dĕth), Francisco. Spanish physician and naturalist	fl. 16th c.	
Herod (hĕr′ọd). *The Great.* King of the Jews	B. C. 60	A. D. 2.
Herodian (he-rō′di-ạn). Greek writer on Roman history	fl. 3d c.	
Herodotus (he-rŏd′o-tus). *Father of History.* Greek historian	B. C. 484?	420?
Hérold (hā′rold), Louis Joseph Ferdinand. French opera composer	1791	1833.
Heron (hee′ron) *or* **Hero** (hee′ro). Greek mathematician and mechanician. [*Hero's fountain.*]	fl. B. C.	3d c.
Herophilus (he-rŏf′ĭ-lus). Greek anatomist	fl. B. C.	280?
Herrera, de (dā ĕr-rā′rä), Fernando. *The Divine.* Spanish poet	1534	1597.
Herrera, de, Francisco. *The Elder.* Spanish painter	1576	1656.
Herrera, de, José Joaquin. President of Mexico	1792	1854.
Herrera y Tordesillas, de (-e tor-dā-sēl′yäs), Antonio. Span. hist.	1549	1625.
Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Robert. English poet	1591	1674.
Herring (hĕr′ing), John Frederick. English painter	1795	1865.
Herschel (hĕr′shẹl), Caroline Lucretia. *Sister of Sir Wm.* Astronomer	1750	1848.
Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm.* Astronomer and philosopher	1792	1871.
Herschel, William, Sir. German astronomer in England	1738	1822.
Hertz (hĕrts), Hendrik. Danish poet	1798	1870.
Hertzen *or* **Herzen** (hĕrt′sẹn), Alexander. Rus. revolutionary author.	1812	1870.
Hervé (ĕr′vā′), Aimé Marie Edouard. French journalist	1835	——.
Hervey (hĕr′vĭ), James. English divine. [*Meditations.*]	1713	1758.
Herwegh (hĕr′wẹg), Georg. German lyric poet	1817	1875.
Héry, de (dẹh ā′re′), Thierry. French surgeon	1505?	1599.
Herz (hĕrts), Heinrich. German pianist and composer in France	1806	1888.
Hesiod (hee′sĭ-ọd). Greek epic poet	fl. B. C.	800?
Hess (hĕss), Johann Jakob. Swiss Protestant theologian	1741	1828.
Hess, von (fon hĕss), Heinrich Hermann Joseph, Baron. Aust. gen.	1788	1870.
Hess, von, Heinrich Maria. German historical painter	1798	1863.
Hess, von, Peter. *Brother of H. M.* German painter of battle pieces.	1792	1871.
Heuglin, von (fon hoig′lin), Theodor, Baron. German traveler	1824	1876.
Heusde (hus′dẹh), Philippus Willem. Dutch author	1778	1839.
Heusinger (hoi′zing-ẹr), Jakob Friedrich. German philologist	1719	1778.
Heuzey (u′zā′), Léon. French archæologist	1831	——.
Hevelius (he-vee′le-ŭs; *Ger. pron.* hā-vā′le-ōōs) *or* **Hewel** (hā′vẹl) *or* **Hewelcke** (hā-wĕl′kẹh), Johannes. Polish astronomer	1611	1687.
Hewes (hūz), Joseph. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1730	1779.
Hewitt (hū′it), Abram Stevens. American manufacturer and statesman	1822	——.
Hewson (hū′sọn), William. English anatomist	1739	1774.
Heyden, van der (vän dẹr hī′dẹn), Jan. Dutch painter	1637	1712.
Heylli (ā′le′), Antoine Edm. Poinsot. Called *Georges d'.* Fr. littérateur.	1833	——.
Heyne (hī′nẹh), Christian Gottlob. German philologist	1729	1812.
Heyse (hī′zẹh), Paul Johann Ludwig. *Son of K. W. L.* Ger. author.	1830	——.
Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. German philologist	1797	1855.
Heywood (hā′wōōd), Thomas. English actor and dramatist	——	1650?
Hickes (hĭks), George. English philologist and author	1642	1715.
Hickok (hĭk′ŏk), Laurens Perseus. American metaphysician	1798	1888.
Hicks (hĭks), Elias. American preacher of the Society of Friends	1748	1830.
Hidalgo y Costilla (e-däl′go e kos-teel′yä), Miguel. Mexican rev.	1753	1811.
Hieronymus. See JEROME.		
Higginson (hĭg′in-sọn), Francis. English divine in America	1588	1630.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. American author	1823	——.
Hilarion (hi-lā′rĭ-ọn), Saint. Founder of monastic life in Palestine	292?	371.
Hilary (hĭl′a-rĭ) *or* **Hilarius** (hi-lā′rĭ-us), Saint. Bishop of Arles	400?	449.
Hilary *or* **Hilarius,** Saint. Italian writer and bishop of Poitiers	300?	367.
Hildebrand (hĭl′de-brand), Saint. See GREGORY VII.		
Hildebrandt (hĭl′dẹh-brănt), Ferdinand Theodor. German painter	1804	1874.
Hildreth (hĭl′drẹth), Richard. American historian	1807	1865.
Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. Confederate general	1825	1865.
Hill, Octavia. English social reformer	1838	——.
Hill, Rowland, Rev. English Methodist preacher	1744	1833.
Hill, Rowland, Sir. English author of cheap-postage system	1795	1879.
Hill, Thomas. Amer. clergyman. President of Harvard University	1818	1891.
Hillard (hĭl′ard), George Stillman. Amer. lawyer, orator, and author	1808	1879.
Hiller, von (fon hĭl′ẹr), Ferdinand. German composer	1811	1885.
Hillern, von (fon hĭl′ẹrn), Wilhelmine. German novelist	1836	——.
Hillhouse (hĭl′howss), James Abraham. American poet	1789	1841.
Hilliard (hĭl′yard), Henry Washington. American lawyer	1808	——.
Hilton (hĭl′tọn), William. English historical painter	1786	1839.
Himmel (hĭm′ẹl), Friedrich Heinrich. German composer	1765	1814.
Hincks (hĭnks), Francis, Sir. Canadian statesman	1807	1885.
Hincmar (hĭnk′mar). French prelate. Archbishop of Rheims	806?	882.
Hind (hīnd), John Russell. English astronomer	1823	——.
Hipparchus (hĭp-par′kus). Bithynian founder of scientific astron.	fl. B. C.	150?
Hippeau (e′pō′), Célestin. French author and educationist	1803	1883.
Hippeau, Edmond Gabriel. French educationist	1849	——.
Hippel, von (fon hĭp′ẹl), Theodor Gottlieb. German author	1741	1796.
Hippocrates (hĭp-pŏk′ra-teez). *Father of Medicine.* Gr. phys.	B. C. 468	367?
Hippolytus (hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tus), Saint. Greek bishop and martyr	A. D.	230?
Hitchcock (hĭch′kok), Charles Henry. American geologist	1836	——.
Hitchcock, Edward. Amer. geologist. Pres. of Amherst College	1793	1864.
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. American clergyman, author, educator	1817	1887.
Hittorff (hĭt′orf), Jacques Ignace. French architect	1792	1867.
Hitzig (hĭt′sig), Ferdinand. German Biblical critic	1807	1875.
Hoadley (hōd′lĭ), Benjamin. English prelate	1671	1761.
Hoar (hōr), Ebenezer Rockwood. American jurist	1816	1895.
Hoar, George Frisbie. *Brother of E. R.* American lawyer and senator.	1826	——.
Hobart (hō′bart), John Henry. Amer. Protestant Episcopal bishop	1775	1830.
Hobbes (hŏbz), Thomas. English philosopher	1588	1679.
Hobhouse (hŏb′howss), John Cam, Lord Broughton. English author.	1786	1869.
Hoche (ŏsh), Lazare. French general	1768	1797.
Hodge (hŏj), Charles. American theologian and professor	1797	1878.
Hodgkinson (hŏj′kin-sọn), Eaton. English physicist	1789	1861.
Hoe (hō), Richard March. Amer. inventor. [*Hoe's Lightning-Press.*]	1812	1886.
Hoecke, van den (vän dẹn hook), Jan. Flemish painter	1611	1651
Hoefer (hö′fẹr), Jean Chrétien Ferdinand. German writer in France. Editor Didot's Biographie Universelle	1811	1878.
Hoet (hoot), Gerard. Dutch historical painter	1648	1733.
Hoeven, van der (vän dẹr hoo′vẹn), Jan. Dutch naturalist	1801	1868.
Hofer (ho′fẹr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot	1767	1810.
Hoffbauer (hof′bow-ẹr), Joseph Hubert Isidore. French painter and architect	1839	——.
Hoffman (hŏf′man), Charles Fenno. American author	1806	1884.
Hoffmann (hof′mȧn), Ernst Theodor Wilhelm. *Amadeus.* German author and musician	1776	1822.
Hoffmann, Friedrich. German physician. [*Hoffmann's Anodyne.*]	1660	1742.
Hoffmann von Fallersleben (fon fäl′ẹrss-lā-bẹn), August Heinrich. German poet	1798	1874.
Hofland (hŏf′land), Barbara, born Wreaks. English authoress	1770	1844.
Hofmann (hŏf′mȧn), August Wilhelm. German chemist	1818	1892.
Hogarth (ho′garth), William. English painter and engraver	1697	1764.
Hogg (hŏg), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* Scottish poet	1772	1835.
Hohenlohe (ho′en-lo-ẹh). A princely family of Germany.		
Hohenlohe-Schillings, von (fon ho′en-lo-ẹh-shĭl′ings), Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince. Bavarian statesman	1819	——.
Hohenstaufen (ho′en-stow′fẹn). A princely family of Germany.		
Hohenzollern (ho′en-tsol-ẽrn). A princely family of Germany.		
Holbach, von *or* **d'** (fon hol′bäĸ′; *Fr. pron.* dōl′bäĸ′), Paul Henri Thyry (*or* Paul Heinrich Dietrich), Baron. French philosopher	1723	1789.
Holbein (hol′bīn), Hans. *The Younger.* German painter	1497?	1543.
Holberg, von (fon hol′bẽrg), Ludvig, Baron. Danish hist. and dram.	1684	1754.
Holbrook (hōl′brŏŏk), John Edwards. American naturalist	1794	1871.
Holcroft (hōl′krŏft), Thomas. English dramatist and translator	1745	1809.
Holden (hōld′ẹn), Edward Singleton. American astronomer	1846	——.
Holinshed *or* **Hollynshed** (hŏl′inz-hĕd), Raphael. Eng. chronicler	——	1580?
Holl (hŏl), Frank. English artist	1845	——.
Holland (hŏl′ạnd), Henry, Sir. English physician	1788	1873.
Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron. English statesman	1773	1840.
Holland, Josiah Gilbert. *Timothy Titcomb.* American author	1819	1881.
Hollar (hol′ar), Václav. Bohemian engraver	1607	1677.
Holley (hŏl′ĭ), Alexander Lyman. American metallurgist	1832	1882.
Holley, Myron. American reformer	1779	1841.
Hollis (hŏl′iss), Thomas. English benefactor of Harvard University	1659	1731.
Hollister (hŏl′is-tẹr), Gideon Hiram. American author	1817	1881.
Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Amer. physician, poet, and essayist.	1809	1894.
Holst (holst), Hans Peder. Danish poet	1811	1893.
Holst, von, Hermann Edouard. Russian-German historian. [*Constitutional History of the United States.*]	1841	——.
Holstenius (hol-stee′nĭ-us; *Ger. pron.* hol-stā′ne-ōōs) *or* **Holste** (hol′-steh), Lucas. German scholar, and librarian of the Vatican	1596	1661.
Holt (hōlt), John, Sir. Lord chief justice of England	1642	1709.
Holt, Joseph. American statesman	1807	1894.
Hölty *or* **Hoelty** (hö′lte), Ludwig Heinrich Christoph. German poet.	1748	1776.
Holtzendorff, von (fon holts′ẹn-dorf), Franz. German jurisconsult	1829	——.
Holub (hō′loop), Émile. German traveler	1847	——.
Holyoake (hōl′yōk), George Jacob. English reformer	1817	——.
Holyoke (hōl′yōk), Edward Augustus. Amer. phys. and centenarian.	1728	1829.
Homann (ho′mȧn), Johann Baptist. Ger. geogr. and map engraver	1663?	1724.
Homberg (hom′bẽrg), Wilhelm. German chemist and physician	1652	1715.
Home, Daniel Dunglas. British Spiritualist	1835	1886.
Home, Everard, Sir. Scottish surgeon	1756	1832.
Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Scottish philosopher and jurist	1696	1782.
Home *or* **Hume,** John. Scottish dramatist	1724?	1808.
Homer (hō′mẹr). Epic poet of Greece	fl. about 1000?	B. C.
Homer, Winslow. American artist	1836	——.
Honegger (ho′nẹg-ẹr), Johann Jakob. German historian, and writer on art	1825	——.
Honorius (ho-no′rĭ-us), Flavius. Roman emperor of the West	384	423.
Honorius I. Pope	——	638.
Hontheim, von (fon hont′hīm), Johann Nicolaus. German jurist	1701	1790.
Hood (hōōd), Robin. Legendary English outlaw	fl. 12th c.	?
Hood, Samuel, Viscount. English admiral	1735	1816.
Hood, Thomas. English poet, wit, and miscellaneous writer	1798	1845.
Hooft *or* **Hoofft** (hōft), Pieter Cornelis. Dutch poet and historian	1581	1647.
Hoogvliet (hōg′vleet), Arnold. Dutch poet	1687	1763.
Hook (hŏŏk), Theodore Edward. English author	1788	1841.
Hooke (hŏŏk), Robert. English mathematician and inventor	1635	1703.
Hooker (hŏŏk′ẹr), Joseph. American general	1814	1879.
Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm. J.* English botanist	1817	——.
Hooker, Richard. Eng. divine. [*The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.*]	1554	1600.
Hooker, Thomas, Rev. One of the founders of the colony of Connecticut	1586	1647.
Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. English botanist	1785	1865.
Hooker, Worthington. American physician and author	1806	1867.
Hoole (hōōl), John. English translator and dramatist	1727	1803.
Hooper (hŏŏp′ẹr), John. English reformer and martyr	1495	1555.
Hope (hōp), Thomas. English writer, and patron of the fine arts	1774	1835.
Hope, Thomas Charles. Scottish chemist. [*Strontites.*]	1766	1844.
Hopkins (hŏp′kinz), Edward. Governor of the colony of Connecticut	1600	1657.
Hopkins, Esek. First commodore of the American navy	1718	1802.
Hopkins, Johns. American philanthropist	1795	1873.
Hopkins, Mark. Amer. scholar and divine. Pres. of Williams College.	1802	1887.
Hopkins, Samuel. Founder of the Hopkinsian school of theology	1721	1803.
Hopkins, Stephen. Amer. statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Independ.	1707	1785.
Hopkinson (hŏp′kin-sọn), Francis. American author, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. [*The Battle of the Kegs.*]	1737	1791.
Hopkinson, Joseph. *Son of F.* Am. jurist and author. [*Hail Columbia.*]	1770	1842.
Hopper (hŏp′ẹr), Isaac Tatem. American Quaker philanthropist	1771	1852.
Hoppin (hŏp′ĭn), Augustus. American artist	1828	——.
Horace (hor′ĕs) *or* **Quin'tus Hora'tius Flac'cus.** Latin poet	B. C. 65	8.
Hormayr, von (fon hor′mīr), Joseph, Baron. Tyrolese-German politician and historian	1781	1848.
Horn (hôrn), Gustaf, Count. Swedish general	1614?	1666.
Horne (hôrn), Richard Hengist, properly Henry. English author	1803	1884.
Horne, Thomas Hartwell. English divine and author	1780	1862.
Horner (hôr′nẹr), Francis. British statesman	1778	1817.
Horne Tooke (hôrn tōōk). See TOOKE, John Horne.		
Horrox *or* **Horrocks** (hor′ọks), Jeremiah. English astronomer	1620?	1641.
Horsford (hôrs′fọrd), Eben Norton. Amer. chemist and educationist	1818	1893.
Horsley (hôrs′lĭ), Samuel. English prelate and author	1733	1806.

Born. Died.

Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais (or′tŏNss′ ŭh′zhā′ne′ dẹh bō′ar′-nā′). Wife of Louis Bonaparte, and queen of Holland.....1783—1837.
Horváth (hor′vät), Mikhail. Hungarian historian.....1809—1878.
Hosack (hos′ak), David. American physician and author.....1769—1835.
Hosmer (hŏz′mẹr), Harriet Goodhue. American sculptor.....1830 ——.
Hospitalier (os′pē′tä′lyā′), Édouard. French electrician.....1852 ——.
Hotman (ot′mŏN′), François. French jurist and publicist.....1524—1589.
Hottinger (hot′ing-ẹr), Johann Heinrich. Swiss orientalist and theol...1620—1667.
Houdin (oo′dăN′), Robert. French conjurer.....1805—1871.
Houdon (oo′dôN′), Jean Antoine. French sculptor.....1740—1828.
Houel (oo′ĕl′), Jules. French mathematician.....1823 ——.
Hough (hŭf), Franklin Benjamin. American historical writer.....1822—1885.
Houghton (ho′tọn), Douglas. American naturalist.....1809—1845.
Houghton, Henry Oscar. American publisher. [*Riverside Press.*]....1823—1895.
Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord. English author.....1809—1885.
House (howss), Edward Howard. Am. journalist, traveler, and author.1836 ——.
Houssaye (oo′sā′), Arsène. French author.....1815—1896.
Houston (hū′stọn), Sam. President of Texas and American general....1793—1863.
Houtman (howt′măn), Cornelis. Dutch statesman and navigator.....1548?-1602?
Hoveden, de (de hŭv′dẹn *or* hōv′dẹn), Roger. English historian....fl. 1170—1200.
Howard (how′ard), Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham. English admiral.....1536—1624.
Howard, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. English statesman and author.....1802—1864.
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. English poet.....1516—1547.
Howard, John. English philanthropist.....1726—1790.
Howard, John Eager. American Revolutionary soldier and statesman.1752—1827.
Howard, Oliver Otis. American general.....1830 ——.
Howard, Thomas, third duke of Norfolk. Eng. statesman and general 1473?-1554.
Howard, Thos., fourth duke of Norfolk. Friend of Mary, Q. of Scots...—— 1572.
Howe (how), Elias. American inventor of the sewing machine.....1819—1867.
Howe, John. English clergyman, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell.....1630—1705.
Howe, Julia Ward. *Wife of S. G.* American poetess and reformer...1819 ——.
Howe, Richard, Earl. *Brother of Sir Wm.* British admiral.....1725—1799.
Howe, Samuel Gridley. American philanthropist.....1801—1876.
Howe, William, Viscount. English general in America.....1729- 1814.
Howell (how′ẹl), James. British author.....1595?-1666.
Howells (how′ẹlz), William Dean. American author.....1837 ——.
Howitt (how′it), Mary, born Botham. *Wife of Wm.* Eng. authoress..1798—1888.
Howitt, William. English author.....1795—1879.
Hoyle (hoil), Edmund. English writer on games.....1672—1769.
Hrotsvitha (hrots′vee-tä). German nun and Latin poetess.....fl. 10th c.
Hubbard (hŭb′ard), William. American clergyman and historian.....1621—1704.
Huber (hoo′bẹr; *Fr. pron.* ü′bẽr′), François. Swiss naturalist.....1750—1831.
Huber (hoo′bẹr), Johann Nepomuk. German theologian.....1830 ——.
Huber, Johann Rodolphe. *The Tintoretto of Switzerland.* Swiss painter 1668—1748.
Hubert (ü′bẽr′), Mathieu. French preacher.....1640—1717.
Hübner (hüb′nẹr), Joseph Alexander, Count. Austrian diplomatist.....1811—1892.
Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. German painter of genre pictures.....1814—1879.
Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. German painter.....1806—1882.
Huc (ük), Évariste Régis, Abbé. French missionary to China.....1813—1860.
Hudson (hŭd′sọn), Henry. English navigator and explorer.....—— 1611.
Hudson, Henry Norman. American essayist; Shakespearean scholar..1814—1886.
Huerta, de la (dẹh lä wĕr′tä), Vincente Garcia. Span. poet and critic..1729—1797.
Huet (ü′ā′), Pierre Daniel, Bishop of Avranches. French scholar.....1630—1721.
Hufeland (hoo′fẹh-länt), Christoph Wilhelm. German physician .....1762—1836.
Hügel, von (fon hü′gẹl), Karl Alex. Anselm. Ger. trav. and naturalist 1796—1870.
Huger (yoo-jee′), Isaac. American Revolutionary general.....1742—1797.
Huggins (hŭg′inz), William. English astronomer.....1824 ——.
Hughes (hūz), John. American Roman Catholic archbishop.....1797—1864.
Hughes, John. English poet and essayist.....1677—1720.
Hughes, Robert Ball. American sculptor.....1806—1868.
Hughes, Thomas. English author. [*Tom Brown's School Days.*].....1823—1896.
Hugo (hoo′go), Gustav Wilhelm. German jurist.....1764—1844.
Hugo (ü′go′), Victor Marie, Vicomte. Fr. poet and romance writer....1802—1885.
Hulin *or* **Hullin** (ü′lăN′), Pierre Augustin, Comte. French general...1758—1841.
Hull (hŭl), Edward. English director of geological survey of Ireland ..1829 ——.
Hull, Isaac. American commodore.....1773—1843.
Hull, William. American general in the war of 1812.....1753—1825.
Hullah (hŭl′ä), John Pyke. English musical composer.....1813—1884.
Humayun *or* **Houmayoun** (hoo′mä′yoon′). Emperor of Hindostan...1508—1556.
Humbert (ŭn′bẽr′), Joseph Amable. French general.....1755—1823.
Humbert (hŭm′bẹrt) **I.** (*It.* **Umberto**, oom-bẽr′tō.) King of Italy....1844 ——.
Humboldt, von (von hŭm′bōlt; *Ger. pron.* fon hoom′bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist.....1769—1859.
Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, Baron. *Brother of F. H. A.* German philologist and statesman.....1767—1835.
Hume (hūm), David. Scottish historian and philosopher.....1711—1776.
Hume, Joseph. English politician.....1777—1855.
Hummel (hōōm′ẹl), Johann Nepomuk. German pianist and composer..1778—1837.
Humphrey (hŭm′frĭ), Heman. Amer. clerg. Pres. of Amherst College.1779—1861.
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz), Andrew Atkinson. American soldier.....1810—1883.
Humphreys, David. American soldier and poet.....1752—1818.
Hunfalvy (hoon′fol-ve), Pál. Hungarian philologist.....1810—1891.
Hunt (hunt), James Henry Leigh. English poet and essayist.....1784—1859.
Hunt, Robert. English scientist.....1807—1887.
Hunt, Thomas Sterry. American chemist and geologist.....1826—1892.
Hunt, William Henry. English painter in water colors.....1790—1864.
Hunt, William Holman. English painter.....1827 ——.
Hunt, William Morris. American painter.....1824—1879.
Hunter (hŭn′tẹr), John. Scotch anatomist and surgeon.....1728—1794.
Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. American statesman.....1809—1887.
Hunter, William. *Brother of John.* Scottish anatomist and physician.1718—1783.
Huntingdon (hŭn′ting-dọn), Selina, Countess of. Patron of the English Calvinistic Methodists.....1707—1791.
Huntington (hŭn′ting-tọn), Collis Potter. American railroad builder..1821 ——.
Huntington, Daniel. American painter.....1816 ——.
Huntington, Frederic Dan. Amer. Protestant Episcopal bishop.....1819 ——.
Huntington, Samuel. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1731—1796.
Hunyadi (hoon′yod-e), János. Hungarian general.....1400?-1456.
Huppazoli (hoop-pä-dzo′le), Francesco. Ital. traveler and centenarian.1587—1702.
Hurd (hurd), Richard. English prelate and author.....1720—1808.
Hurtado de Mendoza (oor-tä′dō dā mĕn-dō′thä), Andres. Marquis of Canete. Viceroy of Peru.....1500—1561.
Huskisson (hŭs′kis-ọn), William. English statesman and financier....1770—1830.
Huss (hŭss, *Ger. pron.* hōōss), John. Properly *Hus von Hussineiz*, Johannes. Bohemian religious reformer.....1373—1415.
Hussein *or* **Houssein Pasha** (hōō-sīn′ pä-shä′). Last dey of Algiers.1773?-1838.
Husson (ü′sôN′), François. French architect and writer.....1828 ——.
Hutcheson (hŭch′ẹ-sọn), Francis. Irish metaphysician in Scotland....1694—1747.
Hutchinson (hŭch′in-sọn), Anne. American religious enthusiast.....1590?-1643.

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Hutchinson (hŭch′in-sọn), John. English philosopher. Founder of Hutchinsonianism.....1674—1737.
Hutchinson, Lucy, Lady. English authoress.....1620—1659.
Hutchinson, Thomas. Governor of the province of Massachusetts.....1711—1780.
Hutten, von (fon hōōt′ẹn), Ulrich. German poet and theologian.....1488—1525.
Hutton (hŭt′ọn), Charles. English mathematician.....1737—1823.
Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Thomas Henry. English naturalist.....1825—1895.
Huygens *or* **Huyghens** (hī′gẹnz, *Dutch pron.* hoi′ʜẹnz), Christian. Dutch natural philosopher.....1629—1695.
Huysum, van (văn hoi′sŭm), Jan. Dutch painter.....1682—1749.
Hyacinthe (e′ä′săNt′), Père. See Loyson, Charles.
Hyatt (hī′at), Alpheus. American naturalist.....1838 ——.
Hyde (hīd), Thomas. English divine and orientalist.....1636—1703.
Hyder Ali (hī′dẹr ′ʌlee). Sultan of Mysore.....1728—1782.
Hypatia (hī-pā′shĭ-ä), of Alexandria. Mathemat. and Neoplatonist.....370?- 415.
Hyrtl (heertl), Johann. Austrian anatomist.....1811—1894.

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Iberville, d' (de′bẽr′veel′), Pierre le Moyne, Sieur. Canadian officer. Founder of Louisiana.....1661—1706.
Ibn Khaldun *or* **Khaldoun** (Ib′n ĸäl-dōōn′). Arabian historian.....1332—1406.
Ibn Roshd (ĭb′n rōsh′d). See Averroës.
Ibn Sina (ĭb′n sē′nä). See Avicenna.
Ibn Zohr. See Avenzoar.
Ibrahim Bey (ib-rä-heem′ bā). Mameluke chief.....1736—1817.
Ibsen (ib′sẹn), Henrik. Norwegian poet and dramatist.....1828 ——.
Icazbalceta (e-käs-bäl-sä′tä), Joaquim Garcia. Mexican author.....1825—1894.
Iddesleigh (ĭd′es-lĭ), Stafford Hen. Northcote, Earl of. Eng. statesman 1818—1887.
Ideler (ee′dẹh-lẹr), Christian Ludwig. Prussian astronomer.....1766—1846.
Iffland (If′länt), August Wilhelm. German dramatist.....1759—1814.
Iglesias (e-glā′se-äs), José Maria. Mexican statesman.....1823 ——.
Ignatieff (ig-nä′te-ĕf), Nicolai Paulovitch. Rus. diplomatist and soldier.1832 ——.
Ignatius (ig-nā′shĭ-us), Saint. *Theophorus.* Bishop of Antioch.....— 107?
Ignatius, Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople.....798— 878.
'Imad-al-Katib (e-mäd′-äl-kä′tib) *or* **Imad-uddin** (-ud-deen′-) **-al-Katib**, Mohammed. Persian historian and poet.....1125—1201.
Imbert de Saint-Amand (ăN′bẽr′ dẹh săN′tä′mōN′), Arthur Léon, Baron. French memoirist.....1834 ——.
Imeretinski (im-ä-rä-tĭn′ske), Alexander Constantinovitch. Prince Bagration-Imeretinski. Russian general.....1837 ——.
Inchbald (ĭnch′bawld). Elizabeth, born Simpson. English novelist...1753—1821.
Infante (een-fän′tä), José Miguel. Chilian statesman.....1778—1844.
Ingelow (ĭn′je-lo), Jean. English poetess.....1820 ——.
Ingemann (ĭng′eh-măn), Bernhard Severin. Danish poet and author...1789—1862.
Ingersoll (ĭng′ẹr-sŭl), Charles Jared. Amer. politician and author...1782—1862.
Ingersoll, Jared. *Father of C. J.* American jurist.....1749—1822.
Ingersoll, Robert Green. American lawyer and agnostic.....1833 ——.
Inghirami (in-ge-rä′mee), Tommaso. *Fedra.* Ital. scholar and orator.1470—1516.
Ingleby (ĭng′gl-bĭ), Clement Mansfield. English author.....1823—1886.
Inglis (ing′glis), John Eardley Wilmot, Sir. English major general....1814—1862.
Ingraham (ĭng′gra-am), Joseph Holt. American divine and author....1809—1866.
Ingram (ĭng′gram), John H. English writer.....1849 ——.
Ingres (ăNgr), Auguste Jean Dominique. French painter.....1780—1867.
Ingulphus (in-gul′fus) *or* **Ingulf**. Eng. monk. Abbot of Croyland...1030?-1109.
Inhambupe (een-häm-boo′pā), Antonio Luiz Pereira da Cunha, Marquis of. Brazilian statesman.....1760—1837.
Injalbert (ăN′zhäl′bẽr′), Jean Antoine. French sculptor.....1845 ——.
Inman (ĭn′man), Henry. American painter.....1801—1846.
Innes (ĭn′ẹs), Cosmo. Scottish antiquarian writer.....1799—1874.
Inness (ĭn′ẹs), George. American landscape painter.....1825—1894.
Innocent (ĭn′o-sent) **II.** Gregorio de' Papi, *or* Papareschi. Pope.....1090?-1143.
Innocent III. Giovanni Lotario Conti. Pope.....1161?-1216.
Innocent XI. Benedetto Odescalchi. Pope..... .....1611—1689.
Iredell (ir′dẹl), James. American jurist.....1750—1799.
Irenæus (ĭr-e-nee′us), St. Greek bishop of Lyons. [*Adversus Hæreses.*]. 130?- 202?
Irene (*L.* ī-ree′ne ; *E.* ī-reen′). Empress of Constantinople.....752?- 803.
Ireton (ir′tọn), Henry. Son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. Eng. general..1610—1651.
Iriarte (e-re-ar′tä), Ignacio. Spanish painter.....1620—1685.
Iriarte, de (dā e-re-ar′tä), Juan. Spanish scholar.....1702—1771.
Iriarte, de, Tomas. *Nephew of Juan.* Spanish poet.....1750—1791.
Irminger (ĭr′ming-ẹr), Carl Ludwig Christian. Danish admiral.....1802—1888.
Irving (ẽr′ving), Edward. Scottish preacher.....1792—1834.
Irving, Henry. Real name *John Henry Brodribb.* English actor.....1838 ——.
Irving, Roland Duer. American geologist.....1847 ——.
Irving, Washington. American author.....1783—1859.
Isabella (iz′a-bĕl′a), *Sp.* **Isabel** (e-sä-bĕl′) **I.** *The Catholic.* Qu. of Castile and Leon. Wife of Ferdinand of Aragon. Patron of Columbus..1451—1504.
Isabella II. *Maria Isabel Luisa.* Ex-queen of Spain.....1830 ——.
Isabelle (*Fr. pron.* e′zä′bĕl′) of France. Qu. of Eng. Wife of Edw. II..1290—1358.
Isabey (e′zä′bā′), Eugène Louis Gabriel. French painter.....1804—1886.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste. French rainiature painter.....1767—1855.
Isambert (e′zôN′bẽr′), François André. French politician and jurist...1792—1857.
Isfandiyar (ĭss-fän-de-yär′). Persian hero.....fl. 6th c. B. C.
Isidore (ĭz′ĭ-dōr) *or* **Isidorus**, Saint. Spanish scholar. Bp. of Seville.. 570?- 636.
Isla, de (dā ees′lä), José Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and satirist.....1703—1781.
Ismail Pasha (ĭs-ma-eel′ pä-shä′), *or* **Ismail I.** Khedive of Egypt...1830—1895.
Isocrates (ī-sŏk′ra-teez). Athenian orator.....B. C. 436— 338.
Isturiz, de (dā ēs-too-rēth′), Francisco Xavier. Spanish statesman.....1790—1871.
Itard (e′tar′), Jean Étienne Marie Gaspard. French surgeon.....1775—1838.
Ittenbach (ĭt′en-bäĸ), Franz. German painter.....1813—1879.
Iturbide, de (dā e-toor-be′dā), Augustin. Emperor of Mexico.....1783—1824.
Ivan (e-vän′) **III.**, Vasilievitch. Czar of Russia.....1438—1505.
Ivan IV., Vasilievitch. *The Terrible.* Czar of Russia.....1529—1584.
Ivison (ī′vi-sọn), Henry. Scottish publisher in America.....1808—1884.
Ivory (ī′vọ-rĭ), James. Scottish mathematician.....1765—1842.
Ixtlilxochitl (Ikst-lēl-ĸo′cheetl), Fernando de Alva. Mexican historian.1570—1649.
Izard (Iz′ard), Ralph. American statesman.....1742—1804.

J.

Jablonski (yä-blōn′skee), Daniel Ernst. Prussian Protestant theologian.1660—1741.
Jablonski, Paul Ernst. *Son of D. E.* Prus. theol. and Egyptologist..1693—1757.
Jackson (jăk′sọn), Andrew, General. Seventh president of the U. S...1767—1845.
Jackson, Charles Thomas. American physicist.....1805—1880.
Jackson, Helen Maria (Hunt), born Fiske. American poet and novelist.1831—1885.
Jackson, James. Amer. physician, and professor in Harvard College...1777—1867.

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Jackson (jăk′sŏn), Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Confederate general....1824—1863.
Jacobi (ya-ko′bee), Friedrich Heinrich. German metaphysician....1743—1819.
Jacobi, Johann Georg. *Brother of F. H.* German poet....1740—1814.
Jacobi, von, Moritz Hermann. German physicist. One of the inventors of electrotyping....1801—1875.
Jacobs (yä′kŭps), Friedrich. German author....1764—1847.
Jacoby (yä-ko′be), Johann. German publicist....1805—1877.
Jacotot (zhä′ko′to′), Jean Joseph. French educationist....1770—1840.
Jacquand (zhä′kŏn′), Claudius. French painter....1805—1878.
Jacquard (zhä′kar′), Joseph Marie. French inventor. [*Jacquard loom.*]....1752—1834.
Jacquemart (zhäk′mar′), Albert. French author....1808—1875.
Jacquemart, Jules. French artist....1837—1880.
Jacquemont (zhäk′mŏn′), Victor. French naturalist....1801—1832.
Jacquet (zhä′kă′), Jules. French engraver....1841 ——.
Jacquin, von (fon zhä′kăn′), Nicolas Joseph. Austrian botanist....1727—1817.
Jaell (yä′ĕl), Alfred. German pianist and composer....1832—1882.
Jahn (yän), Friedrich Ludwig. German patriot....1778—1852.
Jahn, Johann. German orientalist and theologian....1750—1816.
Jahn, Otto. German philologist....1813—1869.
Jahr (yär), Georges Henri Gottlieb. Ger.-French homeopathic phys....1801—1875.
Jakob, von (fon yä′kup), Ludwig Heinrich. German author....1759—1827.
Jalabert (zhä′lä′bêr′), Charles François. French painter....1819 ——.
Jamblichus (jăm′bli-kus). Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher....fl. 325?
James I. King of Scotland. Assassinated....1394?-1437.
James II. King of Scotland. Stabbed William, eighth earl of Douglas....1430—1460.
James III. King of Scotland. Warred with his malcontent nobles....1452—1488.
James IV. King of Scotland. Fell at Flodden....1472—1515.
James V. King of Scotland. Father of Mary, Queen of Scots....1512—1542.
James I. King of England. (VI. of Scotland.)....1566—1625.
James II. King of England. (VII. of Scotland.)....1633—1701.
James, George Payne Rainsford. English novelist....1801—1860.
James, Henry. American theologian....1811—1882.
James, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American novelist....1843 ——.
James, Henry, Sir. English engineer and inventor. [*Photozincography.*]....1803—1877.
James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George. *The Pretender.* Son of James II. of England....1688—1765.
Jameson (jā′mę-sŏn), Anna, born Murphy. Irish authoress....1797—1860.
Jameson, Robert. Scottish naturalist....1774—1854.
Jami (jä′mee). Núr-uddín' Abdur Rahmán. Persian poet....1414—1492.
Jamieson (jā′mĭ-sŏn), John. Scottish clergyman and lexicographer....1759—1838.
Janauschek (yä′now-shek), Fanny. *Franziska Magdáline.* Bohemian tragic actress....1829 ——.
Janet (zhä′nā′), Paul. French author....1823 ——.
Janin (zhä′năn′), Jules Célestin. French physicist....1818—1886.
Janin, Jules Gabriel. French dramatic critic....1804—1874.
Janney (jăn′ĭ), Samuel Macpherson. Am. Quaker preacher and author....1801—1880.
Jansen (jăn′sęn ; *Dutch pron.* yän′sen) *or* **Janse′nius**, Cornelis. Dutch theologian. [*Jansenists.*]....1585—1638.
Jansen, Olaüs. Danish naturalist....1714—1778.
Janson (zhŏn′sŏn′), Nicolas. French printer. Inventor of Roman type.——....1481?
Janssens (yäns′ęns), Abraham. Flemish historical painter....1575—1632.
Januarius (jan-ū-ā′rĭ-us), Saint. Patron saint of Naples....272— 305.
Janvier (zhŏn′ve-ā′), Aristide. French watchmaker and inventor....1751—1835.
Japix (yä′piks), Gysbert. Frisian poet....1603—1666.
Jardins, des (dā zhar′dăn′), Marie Catherine Hortense. Fr. authoress....1640—1683.
Jarves (jar′veez), James Jackson. American art critic....1818—1888.
Jasmin (zhäs′măn′), Jacques. *Barber poet of Agen.* Fr. Provençal poet....1798—1864.
Jasper (jăs′pęr), William. *Sergeant Jasper.* Brave Am. soldier....1750—1779.
Jaubert (zhō′bêr′), Pierre Amédée Emilien Probe. French orientalist....1779—1847.
Jaucourt, de (dęh zhō′koor′), Louis, Chevalier. French philosopher....1704—1779.
Jay (jā), John. First chief justice of the United States....1745—1829.
Jay, John. *Son of William.* American diplomatist....1817—1894.
Jay, William. *Son of first John.* American jurist and philanthropist....1789—1858.
Jayadeva (jī′a-dā′va), Hindoo poet....fl. 12th c.
Jeaffreson (jĕf′er-sŏn), John Cordy. English author....1831 ——.
Jeanne d'Albret (zhăn dăl′brā′), *or* **Joan** (jōn). Queen of Navarre....1528—1572.
Jeanne d'Arc (zhăn dark). See JOAN OF ARC.
Jean Paul (zhŏn powl *or* jeen pawl). See RICHTER.
Jeanron (zhŏn′rŏn′), Philippe Auguste. French painter....1809—1877.
Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse. British classical scholar....1841 ——.
Jefferson (jĕf′er-sŏn), Joseph. American actor....1804—1842.
Jefferson, Joseph. American actor....1829 ——.
Jefferson, Thomas. Author of the Declaration of Independence. Third president of the United States....1743—1826.
Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis. Scottish lawyer, critic, and essayist. Editor of the "Edinburgh Review"....1773—1850.
Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz), George, Lord. Infamous English judge....1640?-1689.
Jeffries (jĕf′rĭz), John. American physician and aëronaut....1745—1819.
Jellachich (yĕl′ä-chich), Joseph. *Baron Jellačić de Buzim.* Commander-in-chief of the Croats....1801—1859.
Jenghis Khan. See GENGHIS KHAN.
Jenkin (jĕnk′in), Henry Charles Fleeming. Eng. engineer and elect....1833—1885.
Jenkins (jĕnk′inz), Thornton Alexander. American rear admiral....1811—1893.
Jenner (jĕn′er), Edward. Eng. physician. Discoverer of vaccination....1749—1823.
Jenner, William, Sir. English physician and pathological anatomist....1815 ——.
Jensen (yĕn′sęn), Jan Arnold Diedrich. Danish mariner and explorer.1849 ——.
Jenyns (jĕn′inz), Soame. English author....1705—1787.
Jerome (je-rōm′ *or* jĕr′ŏm), Saint, *or* **Hieron′ymus**, Sophronius Eusebius. Latin father of the church....340?- 420.
Jerome of Prague. Bohemian religious reformer....1378?-1416.
Jerrold (jĕr′old), Douglas William. English humorist and author....1803—1857.
Jerrold, William Blanchard. *Son of Douglas Wm.* English author....1826—1884.
Jervis (jĕr′vis), John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral....1734—1823.
Jervis, John Bloomfield. American engineer....1795—1885.
Jessopp (jĕs′ŏp), Augustus. English clergyman and author....1824 ——.
Jesup (jĕs′up), Thomas Sidney. American major general....1788—1860.
Jevons (jĕv′ŏnz), William Stanley. English professor of logic, philosophy, etc....1835—1882.
Jewell (joo′ęl), John, Bp. of Salisbury. [*Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.*]....1522—1571.
Jewett, Sarah Orne. American author....1849 ——.
Jewsbury (jooz′bęr-ĭ), Mary Jane. *Mrs. Fletcher.* English writer....1800—1833.
Joachim (yo′a-kim), Joseph. German violinist....1831 ——.
Joan of Arc (jo-ăn′ ov ark *or* jōn-), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhăn dark). *La Pucelle d'Orléans*, or *The Maid of Orleans.* French heroine....1412—1431.
Joanna (jo-ăn′a) **I.** Queen of Naples....1327—1382.
Jobert (zho′bêr′), Antoine Joseph. *Jobert de Lamballe.* Fr. surgeon....1802?-1867.
Jodelle (zho′dĕl′), Étienne, Sieur de Lymodin. French dramatist....1532—1573.
Jogues (zhōg), Isaac. French Jesuit missionary in America....1607—1646.
Johannes Secun′dus (jo-hăn′ēz), Jan Nicolai Everaerts. Dutch poet....1511—1536.
John (yŏn), Eugénie. Pseudonym, *E. Marlitt.* German novelist....1825—1887.

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John (jŏn) **I.**, Saint. Pope....470?- 526.
John VIII. Pope....820?- 882.
John X. Giovanni Cenci. Pope....884?- 928.
John XII. Ottaviano Conti. Pope....937?- 964.
John XXII. Jacques d'Euse. Pope....1244?-1334.
John XXIII. Baltassare Cossa. Pope....1360?-1419.
John. King of England. [*Magna Charta.*]....1166—1216.
John II., *Fr.* **Jean** (zhŏn). *Le Bon*, or *The Good.* King of France....1319—1364.
John II., *or* **Casimir V.** King of Poland....1609—1672.
John III., *or* **Sobieski**. *John Sobieski.* King of Poland....1624?-1696.
John. King of Saxony....1801—1873.
John. *Johann Baptist Joseph.* Archduke of Austria....1782—1859.
John I., *Port.* **João** (zho-owN′). *The Great.* King of Portugal....1357—1433.
John. Duke of Burgundy. *Jean sans peur*, or *John the Fearless.* Assassinated....1371—1419.
John (jŏn) **of Austria**, Don. Spanish general....1547?-1578.
John of Gaunt (-gânt), Duke of Lancaster. Son of Edw. III. of Eng....1340—1399.
John of Leyden. *Johann Boccold*, or *Bockelson.* Dutch fanatic....1510?-1536.
John of Salisbury. *Johannes Parvus.* English scholastic philos....1120?-1180.
Johnson (jŏn′sŏn), Andrew. Seventeenth president of the United States....1808—1875.
Johnson, Eastman. American painter....1824 ——.
Johnson, John, Sir. *Son of Sir W.* American Loyalist general in the Revolutionary war....1742—1830.
Johnson, Reverdy. American lawyer and statesman....1796—1876.
Johnson, Richard Mentor, Colonel. Ninth vice president of the U. S....1781—1850.
Johnson, Samuel. English lexicographer and miscellaneous writer....1709—1784.
Johnson, William, Sir. Irish general and colonist in America....1715—1774.
Johnston (jŏn′stŏn), Albert Sidney. Confederate general....1803—1862.
Johnston, Alexander. American historical writer....1849—1889.
Johnston, Alexander Keith. Scottish geographer....1804—1871.
Johnston, James Finley Weir. Scottish chemist and agriculturist....1796—1855.
Johnston, Joseph Eccleston. Confederate general....1807—1891.
Joinville, de (dęh zhwăN′vĕl′), François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince. Son of King Louis Philippe....1818 ——.
Joinville, de, Jean, Sire. French chronicler....1224—1319.
Jokai (yō′koi), Maurus (*or* Mór). Hungarian novelist....1825 ——.
Joliet (zho′le-ā′), Louis. French explorer of the Mississippi....1645—1700.
Joly (zho′le′), Marie Élisabeth. French actress....1762—1796.
Jomard (zho′mar′), Edmé François. French geographer and archæol....1777—1862.
Jomelli (yo-mĕl′lee), Nicolò. Italian composer....1714—1774.
Jomini (zho′me′nee′), Antoine Henri, Baron. Fr. writer on art of war....1779—1869.
Jonckbloet (yŏnk′bloot), Gustav Josef Andrews. Dutch author....1817 ——.
Jones (jōnz), Inigo. English architect....1572—1652.
Jones, Jacob. American naval officer....1768—1850.
Jones, John Paul. American naval officer, born in Scotland....1747—1792.
Jones, Owen. British architect....1809—1874.
Jones, Thomas Rymer. English comparative anatomist....1810?-1880.
Jones, William, Sir. English orientalist....1746—1794.
Jonson (jŏn′sŏn), Ben. English dramatist....1574?-1637.
Jordaens (yor′dăns), Jakob. Flemish painter....1593—1678.
Jordan (jôr′dan), Dorothea *or* Dora. *Dorothy Bland.* Irish actress....1762?-1816.
Jordan (yor′dăn), Wilhelm. German poet....1819 ——.
Jörg (yörg), Joseph Edmund. Bavarian author and politician....1819 ——.
Jorgenson (*Dan. pron.* yor′gęn-son), Jorgen. Danish adventurer....1779—1830?
Jorrin (hŏr′reen′), José Silverio. Cuban author....1816 ——.
Joseph (jō′zef) **II.** Emperor of Germany....1741—1790.
Josephine (jo′ze-feen), *Fr.* **Joséphine** (zho′zā′feen′). *Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie.* Empress of France. Wife of Napoleon I.1763—1814.
Josephus (jo-see′fus), Flavius. Jewish historian....37?- 100?
Jósika (yō′she-kōh), Miklos, Baron. Hungarian novelist....1796—1865.
Jost (yōst), Isaak Markus. German historian of the Israelites....1793—1860.
Joubert (zhoo′bêr′), Barthélemy Catherine. French general....1769—1799.
Joubert, Joseph. French essayist....1754—1824.
Jouffroy (zhoo′frwä′), Théodore Simon. French eclectic philosopher....1796—1842.
Jouffroy d'Arbans, de (dęh zhoo′frwä′ dar′bŏN′), Claude François, Marquis. French mechanician. [*Steam navigation.*]....1751—1832.
Joule (jool), James Prescott. English natural philosopher....1818—1889.
Jourdan (zhoor′dŏN′), Antoine Jacques Louis. French physician....1788—1859.
Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, Comte. Marshal of France....1762—1833.
Jouvencel, de (dęh zhoo′vŏN′sĕl′), Paul. French author and politician1818 ——.
Jouy, de (dęh zhoo-ee′), Victor Joseph Étienne. French author....1764—1846.
Jovanovitch (yo-vä-nō′vich), Vladimir. Serbian politician and author.1833 ——.
Jovellanos, de (dā HO-vĕl-yä′nŏs), Gaspar Melchior. Spanish poet....1744—1811.
Jovian (jō′vĭ-an) *or* **Jovia′nus**, Flavius Claudius. Roman emperor.... 331— 364.
Jowett (jow′ĕt), Benjamin. English Greek scholar and professor....1817—1893.
Juanes (hoo-ä′nĕs), Juan Bautista de, *or* **Joannes** (HO-ä′nĕs). Real name *Vicente Juan Maki.* Spanish painter....1523—1579.
Juan y Santacilla (HOO-än′ e sän-tä-theel′yä), Jorge. *Don Jorge Juan.* Spanish explorer....1712—1774.
Juarez (HOO-ä′rĕs), Benito Pablo. President of Mexico....1806—1872.
Ju′dah Hal′levi. *The Levite. Abul Hassan.* Span. rabbi. [*Kuzari.*]....1080? ——.
Judson (jŭd′sŏn), Adoniram. American Baptist missionary....1788—1850.
Judson, Edward Z. C. *Ned Buntline.* American naval and military officer and story-writer....1822—1886.
Judson, Emily, born Chubbuck. *Fanny Forester. Wife of Adoniram.* American authoress....1817—1854.
Jugurtha (jū-gûr′thą). Numidian king....B. C. 159?- 104.
Jukes (jūks), Joseph Beete. English geologist....1811—1869.
Julian (jūl′yan). *Flavius Claudius Julia′nus. The Apostate.* Roman emperor....331— 363
Julien (zhü′le-ăN′), Pierre. French sculptor....1731—1804.
Julien, Stanislas. French orientalist....1799—1873.
Julius (jūl′yus) **II.** Giuliano della Rovere. Pope....1441—1513.
Jullien (zhü′lyăN′), Louis Antoine. French musician....1812—1860.
Jumonville, de (dęh zhü′mŏn′vĕl′), Coulon. French officer in Canada.1725?-1753.
Juneau (zhü′nō′), Laurent Solomon. American pioneer in Wisconsin....1793—1856.
Jung (yōōng), Joachim. German philosopher and botanist....1587—1657.
Junghuhn (yōōng′hōōn), Franz Wilhelm. German naturalist....1812—1864.
Jungmann (yōōng′măn), Josef Jakob. Bohemian philologist....1773—1847.
Jung-Stilling (yōōng-stil′ing) *or* **Jung**, Johann Heinrich. Ger. mystic1740—1817.
Junius (jūn′yus). The *nom de plume* of an English political writer (1769-1772), thought by many to be Sir Philip Francis.
Junius, Franciscus. *François du Jon.* French Protestant theologian.1545—1602.
Junius, Franciscus. *Son of preceding.* German-English philologist....1589—1677.
Junius, de (dęh yoo′ne-us), Adriaan. Dutch physician and philologist.1511—1575.
Junot (zhü′no′), Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France....1771—1813.
Jurien de la Gravière (zhü′re-ăN dęh lä grä′ve-êr′), Jean Pierre Edmond. French vice admiral and writer....1812—1892.
Jurieu (zhü′re-ūh′), Pierre. French Protestant divine....1637—1713.
Jusserand (zhüs′ęh-rŏN′), Jean Jules. French author....1855 ——.
Jussieu (zhü′se-ūh′), Adrien. *Son of A. L.* French botanist....1797—1853.

Jussieu (zhü/se-ʊh′), Antoine Laurent. French botanist. Born. 1748—1836.
Jussieu, Bernard. *Uncle of A. L.* French botanist. 1699—1776.
Jussieu, Laurent Pierre. *Cousin of Adrien.* French botanist. 1792—1866.
Juste (zhüst), Théodore. Belgian historian. 1818—1888.
Justi (yōōs′tee), Karl Wilhelm. German theologian and author. 1767—1846.
Justin (jus′tin) *or* **Justi′nus**. Latin historian. fl. 3d or 4th c.
Justin I. *or* **Justinus**, Flavius Anicius. *The Elder.* Byzantine emp.. 450— 527.
Justin II. *The Younger. Nephew of Justinian I.* Byzantine emp...— 578.
Justin Martyr. *Justinus Flavius.* Church father in Palestine. 105?– 167.
Justin′ian I., *or* **Justinia′nus**, Flavius Anicius. *The Great. Nephew of Justin I.* Byzantine emperor. 483— 565.
Ju′venal *or* **Juvena′lis**, Decimus Junius. Roman satirical poet. 38— 120.
Juxon (juks′ʊn), William. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury 1582—1663.

K.

Kaalund (kä′loond), Hans Vilhelm. Danish poet. 1818 —.
Kaas (käs), Nikolaus. Danish statesman and regent. 1535—1594.
Ka′b *or* **Kaa′b** (käb), ibn-Zahir. Arabian poet. after 631.
Kaczkowski (käch-kōv′skee), Sigismond. Polish novelist. 1826 —.
Kalakaua (kä-la-kow′a), David. King of the Hawaiian Islands. 1838—1891.
Kalidasa (kä-le-dä′sä) Kâlî Dás. *The Shakespeare of India.* Hindoo poet. fl. B. C. 50?
Kalkbrenner (kälk′bren-er), Friedrich. Ger. pianist and composer. 1788—1849.
Kalm (kälm), Peter. Swedish naturalist, and traveler in America. 1716—1779.
Kamehameha (kä-meh-hä′meh-hä) **IV.** King of the Hawaiian Islands. 1834—1863.
Kames (kāmz), Henry Home, Lord. Scottish judge and writer. 1696—1782.
Kampen, van (vän kämp′en), Nikolaas Godfried. Dutch historian. 1776—1839.
Kampfer (kĕmp′fer), Engelbrecht. German botanist and traveler. 1651—1716.
Kanaris (kä′nä-ris), Constantine. Greek naval hero and statesman. 1790—1877.
Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. American arctic explorer. 1820—1857.
Kane, Robert John, Sir. Irish chemist. 1810—1890.
Kant (känt), Immanuel. German metaphysician. 1724—1804.
Kantemir (kän′teh-meer). See CANTEMIR.
Kapnist (käp′nist), Wassili Wassiljewitsch. Russian poet. 1756—1825.
Karajitch (kä′rä-jich), Vuk Stefanovitch. Servian scholar. 1787—1864.
Karamzin (kä-räm-zeen′ *or* kä-räm-zin′) *or* **Karamsin**, Nikolai Mikhailovitch. Russian historian. 1765—1826.
Karavelof (kä-rä-vā′lof), Petko. Bulgarian politician. 1840 —.
Karr (kar), Jean Baptiste Alphonse. French novelist. 1808—1890.
Karsch (karsh), Anna Luise. *The German Sappho.* German poetess. 1722—1791.
Karsten (kar′sten), Karl Johann Bernhard. Prussian mineralogist. 1782—1853.
Kasson (kās′son), John Adams. American lawyer and statesman. 1822 —.
Kästner (kĕst′ner), Abraham Gotthelf. German math. and poet. 1719—1800.
Kate, Ten (tĕn kä′teh), Jan Jakob Louis. Dutch poet and translator. 1819 —.
Kater (kā′ter), Henry. English mathematician. 1777—1835.
Katkof (kät-kof′), Mikhail Nikiphrovitch. Russian politician. 1820 —.
Katona (kŏt′o-nŏh), István. Hungarian historian. 1732—1811.
Kauffmann (kowf′män), Maria Angelica. Swiss painter. 1741—1807.
Kaulbach, von (fon kowl′bäĸ), Wilhelm. German painter. 1805—1874.
Kaunitz, von (fon kow′nits), Wenzel Anton, Prince. Austrian diplom. 1711—1794.
Kavanagh (kav′a-näh), Julia. Irish authoress. 1824—1877.
Kaye (kā), John William, Sir. English historian. 1814—1876.
Kazinczy (kŏz′in-tse), Ferencz. Hungarian author. 1759—1831.
Kean (keen), Charles John. *Son of Edmund.* English actor. 1811—1868.
Kean, Edmund. English tragedian. 1787?–1833.
Kean, Ellen. Stage and maiden name *Tree. Wife of C. J.* English actress. 1805—1880.
Keane (keen), John, first baron. British general. 1781—1844.
Kearny (kar′nĭ), Lawrence. American commodore. 1789—1868.
Kearny, Philip. *Nephew of S. W.* American major general. 1815—1862.
Kearny, Stephen Watts. American brigadier general. 1794—1848.
Keary (kēr′ĭ), Annie. Irish novelist. 1825—1879.
Keats (keets), John. English poet. 1795—1821.
Keble (kee′b′l), John. English divine and poet. [*The Christian Year.*] 1792—1866.
Keen (keen), Gregory Barnard. American clergyman and author. 1844 —.
Keene (keen), Laura. American actress. 1820—1873.
Keightley (kīt′lĭ), Thomas. British author. 1789—1872.
Keill (keel), John. Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher. 1671—1721.
Keim (kīm), Theodor. German theologian. 1825—1878.
Keiser (kī′zer), Reinhard. German musical composer. 1673—1739.
Keith (keeth), Alexander. Scottish author. 1791—1880.
Keith, George, earl marischal of Scotland, and Prussian diplomatist. 1685—1778.
Keith, George Keith-Elphinstone, Viscount. British admiral. 1746—1823.
Keith, James. *Brother of George.* Prussian field marshal. 1696—1758.
Keller (kel′er), Gerard. Dutch journalist and novelist. 1829 —.
Keller, von, Joseph. German engraver. 1811—1873.
Kellermann, de (kĕl′er-man ; *Fr. pron.* deh kā′lĕr′män′), Franz Christian, Duke of Valmy. Marshal of France. 1735—1820.
Kelley (kĕl′ĭ), William Darrah. American congressman. 1814—1889.
Kellogg (kĕl′og), Clara Louisa. American singer. 1842 —.
Kemble (kĕm′b′l), Charles. *Brother of J. P.* English actor. 1775—1854.
Kemble, Frances Anne. *Fanny Kemble. Dau. of C.* Eng. actress. 1811—1893.
Kemble, John Mitchell. *Son of C.* English Anglo-Saxon scholar. 1807—1857.
Kemble, John Philip. English tragedian. Brother of Mrs. Siddons. 1757—1823.
Kempelen, von (fon kĕm′peh-lĕn), Wolfgang, Baron. Hungarian mechanician. [*Automaton chess player.*] 1734—1804.
Kempis, à (ä kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. German abbot of Mt. St. Agnes, and missal writer. [*De Imitatione Christi.*] 1379—1471.
Ken (kĕn), Thomas. English prelate. Bishop of Bath and Wells. 1637—1710.
Kendal (kĕn′dal), Margaret. Stage and maiden name *Madge Robertson.* English actress. 1848 —.
Kendall (kĕn′dal), Amos. American journalist and politician. 1789—1869.
Kendrick (kĕn′drik), Asahel Clark. American scholar and author. 1809—1895.
Kennan (kĕn′an), George. American traveler and author. 1845 —.
Kennedy (kĕn′e-dĭ), Benjamin Hall. English classical scholar. 1804—1889.
Kennedy, John Pendleton. American statesman and author. 1795—1870.
Kennicott (kĕn′ĭ-kot), Benjamin. English Biblical critic. 1718—1783.
Kenrick (kĕn′rik), Francis Patrick. American Roman Cath. prelate. 1797—1863.
Kensett (kĕn′set), John Frederick. American artist. 1816—1872.
Kent (kĕnt), Edward Augustus, Duke of. Father of Queen Victoria. 1767—1820.
Kent, James. American jurist. [*Kent's Commentaries.*] 1763—1847.
Kent, William. Founder of the English style of landscape gardening. 1684—1748.
Kenton (kĕn′ton), Simon, General. American pioneer. 1755—1836.
Kenyon (kĕn′yon), Lloyd, Lord. British jurist. 1732—1802.
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk). *The Watchful Fox.* Chief of the Sacs and Foxes. 1780—1848.
Kepler (kep′ler), Johann. German astronomer. 1571—1631.
Keppel (kep′el), Augustus, Viscount. English admiral. 1725—1786.
Ker (kĕr), John. British bibliographer. 1740—1804.
Kératry, de (deh kā′rä′tre′), Auguste Hilarion. French author. Born. 1769—1859.
Kératry, de, Émile, Comte. French soldier and politician. 1832 —.
Kerguélen–Trémarec, de (deh kĕr′gā′lŏN′-trā′mä′rĕk′), Yves Joseph. French navigator. 1745—1797.
Kerner (kĕr′ner), Andreas Justinus. German lyric poet. 1786—1862.
Kerviler (kĕr′vē′lā′), René Pocard. Fr. archæol. and bibliographer. 1842 —.
Kervyn de Lettenhove (ker-vĭn′ *or* kĕr-văN′ deh lĕt′ten-ho′veh), Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin. Belgian statesman and historian. 1817—1891.
Kessels (kĕs′els), Matthias. Dutch sculptor. 1781—1836.
Ketteler, von (fon kĕt′el-er), Wilhelm Emmanuel, Bart. Ger. prelate. 1811—1877.
Key (kee), Francis Scott. American poet. [*Star-spangled Banner.*] 1780—1843.
Key, Thomas Hewitt. English philologist. 1799—1875.
Keyser, de (deh kī′zer), Nicaise. Belgian painter. 1813—1887.
Khusro (ĸoos′ro′) **I.**, Malik. Sassanide king of Persia. — 579.
Khusro II., Parwîz. King of Persia. — 628.
Kidd (kĭd), William. *Captain Kidd.* Scotch navigator and reputed American pirate. 1650?–1701.
Kielland (kyēl′land), Alexander L. Norwegian author. 1849 —.
Kielmeyer, von (fon keel′mī-er), Karl Friedrich. Ger. naturalist. 1765—1844.
Kien Lung *or* **Kien Loung** (ke-en′ lōōng). Emperor of China. 1710—1799.
Kiepert (kee′pĕrt), Heinrich. German geographer. 1818 —.
Kilian (kee′le-än), Lukas. German engraver. 1579—1637.
Killigrew (kĭl′e-groo), Anne. English poetess and artist. 1660—1685.
Kilpatrick (kĭl-păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. American general. 1836—1881.
Kimball (kĭm′bal), Harriet McEwen. American poet. 1834 —.
Kimball, Richard Burleigh. American author. 1816—1892.
Kimberly (kĭm′ber-lĭ), John Wodehouse, Earl of. English statesman. 1826 —.
Kimchi (kĭm′kee) *or* **Kimhi**, David. French Hebrew scholar. — 1240.
Kind (kĭnt), Johann Friedrich. German writer. [*Der Freischütz.*] 1768—1843.
King (kĭng), Clarence. American geologist. 1842 —.
King, Peter. English jurist and lord chancellor. 1669—1734.
King, Rufus. American statesman. 1755—1827.
King, Thomas Starr. American divine and author. 1824—1863.
King, William Rufus. Vice president of the United States. 1786—1853.
Kinglake (kĭng′lāk), Alexander William. English author. 1811—1891.
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles, Rev. English author. 1819—1875.
Kingsley, James Luce. American Latin scholar. 1778—1852.
Kingston (kĭngz′ton), Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of. Eng. beauty. 1720—1788.
Kingston, William Henry Giles. English writer for boys. 1814—1880.
Kinkel (kĭnk′el), Johann Gottfried. German author. 1815—1882.
Kip (kĭp), William Ingraham. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. 1811—1893.
Kippis (kĭp′iss), Andrew. English dissenting minister and biographer. 1725—1795.
Kirby (kĕr′bĭ), William. English entomologist. 1759—1850.
Kircher (kĭr′ker), Athanasius. German Egyptologist and philosopher. 1602—1680.
Kirchmaier (kĭrĸ′mī-er), Georg Kasper. German chemist. 1635—1700.
Kirchoff (kĭrĸ′hof), Gustav Robert. German physicist. 1824—1887.
Kirchoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. German philologist. 1826 —.
Kirk (kĭrk), Edward Norris. American clergyman and author. 1802—1874.
Kirkaldy (ker-kaw′dĭ), William, Sir. Scottish soldier. Hanged. 1518—1570.
Kirke (kĭrk), David, Sir. English colonial adventurer. 1596—1656.
Kirkland (kĭrk′land), Caroline Matilda, born Stansbury. Amer. author. 1801—1864.
Kirkland, John Thornton. President of Harvard College. 1770—1840.
Kirkland, Samuel. American clergyman. Founder of Hamilton College, and missionary to the Indians. 1741—1808.
Kirkwood (kĭrk′wōōd), Daniel. American mathematician. 1814—1895.
Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan. Governor of Iowa. U. S. senator. 1813—1894.
Kirsten (kĕr′sten), Peter. German physician and orientalist. 1577—1640.
Kirwan (kĕr′wan), Richard. Irish chemist and geologist. 1750—1812.
Kisfaludy (kish′fŏh-loo′dĭ), Károly. Hungarian dramatist. 1790—1831.
Kisfaludy, Sándor. *Brother of Károly.* Hungarian poet. 1772—1844.
Kiss (kĭss), August. Prussian sculptor. 1802—1865.
Kitchin (kĭch′in), George William. Eng. divine. Dean of Winchester. 1827 —.
Kitchiner (kĭch′in-er), Wm. Eng. physician. [*The Cook's Oracle.*] 1777?–1827.
Kitto (kĭt′o), John. English Biblical writer. 1804—1854.
Klaczko (klăch′ko), Julian. Polish poet and writer. 1826 —.
Klapka (klŏp′kŏh), György. Hungarian general. 1820—1892.
Klaproth (klăp′rōt), Martin Heinrich. Ger. physician and chemist. 1743—1817.
Klaproth, von (fon klăp′rōt), Heinrich Julius. *Son of preceding.* German orientalist. 1783—1835.
Kléber (kle′ber *or* klā′bĕr′), Jean Baptiste. French general. 1753—1800.
Klein (klīn), Jakob Theodor. German naturalist. 1685—1759.
Kleist, von (fon klīst), Ewald Christian. German poet. 1715—1759.
Kleist, von, Heinrich. German poet and novelist. 1776—1811.
Klengel (klĕng′el), Johann Christian. German painter. 1751—1824.
Klenze, von (fon klen′tseh), Leo. German architect. 1784—1864.
Klingenstierna (kling′en-shĕr-nä), Samuel. Swedish mathematician. 1698?–1765.
Klinger, von (fon klĭng′er), Friedrich Maximilian. German dramatist, novelist, and soldier. [*Sturm und Drang.*] 1753—1831.
Klopstock (klop′stok), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet. 1724—1803.
Klotz (klots), Christian Adolph. German scholar and critic. 1738—1771.
Klüber (klü′ber), Josef Ludwig. German jurist and politician. 1762—1837.
Kmety (kmā′tee), George. Hungarian and Turkish general. 1810—1865.
Knapp (knäp), Georg Christian. German theologian. 1753—1825.
Knapp (năp), Jacob. *Elder Knapp.* American Baptist revivalist. 1799—1874.
Knapp (knäp), Ludwig Friedrich. German chemist. 1814 —.
Knebel, von (fon knā′bel), Karl Ludwig. German author. 1744—1834.
Kneeland (nee′land), Samuel. American physician and naturalist. 1821 —.
Kneller (nĕl′er), Godfrey, Sir. German portrait painter in England. 1646—1723.
Knight (nīt), Charles. English editor and author. 1791—1873.
Knight, Richard Payne. English antiquary. 1750—1824.
Knight, Thomas Andrew. *Brother of R. P.* Eng. vegetable physiologist. 1759—1838.
Knipperdolling (knip′er-dol-ing), Bernhard. German fanatic. — 1536.
Knortz (knorts), Karl. Prussian author. 1841 —.
Knott (nŏt), James Proctor. Amer. Congressman. Governor of Ky. 1830 —.
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. Irish dramatist. 1784—1862.
Knox (nŏks), Henry. American Revolutionary general. 1750—1806.
Knox, John. Scottish religious reformer. 1505—1572.
Knut (knoot). See CANUTE.
Knyphausen, von (fon knip′how-zen), William, Baron. Ger. general. 1716—1800.
Kobell, von (fon ko′bĕl), Franz. German mineralogist. 1803 —.
Koch (kōĸ), Karl Heinrich Emanuel. German naturalist. 1809—1879.
Kock, de (deh kok), Charles Paul. French novelist and dramatist. 1794—1871.
Kock, de, Henri. *Son of Charles Paul.* French novelist. 1821—1892.
Koekkoek (kōōk′kōōk), Barend Cornelis. Dutch landscape painter. 1803—1862.
Kohl (kōl), Johann Georg. German author. 1808—1878.
Köhler *or* **Koehler** (kö′ler), Johann David. German writer. 1684—1755.
Kolbe (kol′beh), Adolf Wilhelm Hermann. German chemist. 1818—1884.
Kölcsey (köl′chā-e), Ferencz. Hungarian poet, orator, and critic. 1790—1838.
Kollar (kol′ar), Jan. Hungarian poet and scholar. 1793—1852.
Kölliker (köl′e-ker), Rudolf Albert. German physiologist. 1817 —.
Komarof (ko-mä′rof), Alexandre Vissarionovitch. Russian general. 1832 —.

Born. Died.

König (kö′nĭg), **Friedrich.** German inventor of steam printing press..1775—1833.
Königsmark, von (fon kö′nigs-mark), Maria Aurora, Countess. Mother of Marshal Saxe.....1668?-1728.
Kopernik (ko-pĕr′nik). See COPERNICUS.
Köppen (köp′en), Friedrich. German philosopher.....1775—1858.
Körner (kör′ner), Karl Theodor. German poet.....1791—1813.
Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-us′ko), Thaddeus. (*Pol.* **Kosciuszko,** kŏsh-choo′sko, Tadeusz.) Polish patriot.....?.....1746—1817.
Kosegarten (kō′zeh-gar-ten), Johann Gottfried Ludwig. German orientalist.....1792—1862.
Kossuth (kosh′ōōt), Louis (*Hung.* Lajos). Hung. statesm. and patriot.1806—1894.
Koster (kŏs′ter), Lourens Janszoon. See COSTER.
Kotzebue, von (fon kot′seh-boo), August Friedrich Ferdinand. German dramatist.....1761—1819.
Kotzebue, von, Otto. *Son of preceding.* Russian navigator.....1787—1846.
Koublai Khan. See KUBLAI-KHAN.
Krafft-Ebing, de (deh kräft-ā′bing), Richard, Baron. Ger. physician..1840 ——.
Kranach, von (fon krä′näk). See CRANACH, VON.
Krapotkin (krä-pot′kin), Peter Alexeievitch, Prince. Russian anarchist.1842 ——.
Krasicki (krä-shit′skee), Ignacy. Polish prelate and writer.....1735—1801.
Krasinski (krä-shin′skee), Waleryan, Count. Polish author.....1780—1855.
Kraszewski (krä-shĕv′skee), Józef Ignacy. Polish author.....1812—1887.
Kraus (krowss), Christian Jacob. German economist.....1753—1807.
Krause (krow′zeh), Karl Christian Friedrich. German philosopher....1781—1832.
Krauth (krawth), Charles Porterfield. American divine and author....1823—1883.
Kreutzer (kroit′ser), Rudolph. German violinist and composer.....1766—1831.
Krüdener, de (deh krü′deh-ner), Julie de Vietinghoff, Baroness. Russian mystic.....1764—1824.
Krug (krōōg), Wilhelm Traugott. German philosopher.....1770—1842.
Krummacher (krōōm′ä-ker), Friedrich Adolf. Ger. fabulist and theol..1768—1845.
Krummacher, Friedrich Wilhelm. *Son of F. A.* German author.....1796—1868.
Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. *Brother of F. A.* German preacher.1774—1837.
Krünitz (krü′nits), Johann Georg. German encyclopedist.....1728—1796.
Krupp (krōōp), Alfred. German manufacturer of steel guns, etc.....1810—1887.
Krusenstern, von (fon kroo′zen-stĕrn), Adam Johann. Russian navigator. [*Reise um die Welt.*].....1770—1846.
Kryloff *or* **Krilloff** (kre-lof′), Ivan Andrievitch. Russian fabulist.....1768—1844.
Kublai-Khan (koo′bli-kän′). Founder of the Mongol dynasty of China —— 1296.
Kuenen (kü′nen), Abraham. Dutch professor, and writer on the Bible.1828—1891.
Kugler (kōōg′ler), Franz Theodor. German writer on art.....1808—1858.
Kuhn (kōōn), Adalbert. German philologist.....1812—1881.
Kühne (kü′neh), Ferdinand Gustav. German novelist.....1806 ——.
Kühner (kü′ner), Raphael. German philologist.....1802—1878.
Kullak (kōōl′läk), Theodor. German musician.....1818—1882.
Kung (koong), Prince. *Kung-Chien-Wang.* Chinese statesman.....1835 ——.
Kunth (koont), Karl Sigismund. German botanist.....1788—1850.
Kurz (koorts), Heinrich. German author, born in Paris.....1805—1873.
Kutuzoff (koo-too′zof), Mikhaïl. *Prince of Smolenskoi.* Russian gen..1745—1813.
Kützing (küt′sing), Friedrich Traugott. German naturalist.....1807 ——.
Kuyp (koip). See CUYP.
Kyrle (kīrl), John. *The Man of Ross.* English philanthropist.....1664—1754.

L.

Laar, van (vän lär), Pieter. *Il Bamboccio.* Dutch painter.....1582—1642.
Labadie, de (deh lä-bä′de′), Jean. French mystic. [*Labadists.*].....1610—1674.
Labat (lä-bä′), Jean Baptiste. French missionary.....1663—1738.
Labé (lä-bā′), Louise. *La belle Cordière.* French poetess.....1526—1566.
La Bédollière, de (deh lä bā′dol′yĕr′), Émile Gigault. French author.1812—1883.
Labedoyère, de (deh lä-beh-dwä′yĕr′), Charles Angélique François Huchet, Count. French general.....1786—1815.
Labiche (lä-bēsh′), Eugène Marin. French dramatic author.....1815—1889.
La Billardière, *or* Labillardière, de (deh lä-be′yar-de-ĕr′), Jacques Julien Houton. French naturalist.....1755—1834.
Lablache (lä-bläsh′), Luigi. Italian singer.....1794—1858.
Laborde, de (deh lä-bord′), Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count. *Father of L. E. S. J.* French politician and author.....1774—1842.
Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count. French art writer....1807—1869.
Labouchère (lä-boo-shĕr′), Henry. Baron Taunton. Eng. statesman..1798—1869.
Labouchère, Henry. *Nephew of preced.* Eng. radical, jour., and M. P.1831 ——.
Laboulaye (lä-boo-lā′), Édouard René Lefebvre. French jurist, publicist, and historical writer.....1811—1883.
Labourdonnais, *or* **La Bourdonnaie, de** (deh lä boor-don-nā′), Bertrand François Mahé. French naval officer.....1699—1753?
Labrouste (lä-broost′), Pierre François Henri. French architect.....1801—1875.
La Bruyère. See BRUYÈRE, DE LA, Jean.
La Caille, de (deh lä kä′y′), Nicolas Louis. French astronomer.....1713—1762.
Lacépède, de (deh lä-sā-pād′), Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Count. French naturalist and statesman.....1756—1825.
La Cerda (lä thĕr′dä). Famous Spanish family (1269—1425).
La Chaise d'Aix, *or* **Lachaise d'Aix, de** (deh lä shāz dāks), François, Père. *Père Lachaise.* French Jesuit.....1624—1709.
Lachmann (läk′män), **Karl.** German critic and philologist.....1793—1851.
Lachner (läk′ner), Franz. German musical composer.....1804—1890.
Laclos, de (deh lä-klo′), Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos. French revolutionist and author.....1741—1809.
Lacordaire (lä-kor-dĕr′), Jean Baptiste Henri. Fr. divine and orator...1802—1861.
Lacretelle, de (deh lä-kreh-tĕl′), Jean Charles Dominique. Fr. hist....1766—1855.
Lacretelle, de, Pierre Louis. *Brother of preced.* Fr. jurist and writer 1751—1824.
Lacroix (lä-krwä′), Paul. *P. L. Jacob Bibliophile.* French author....1806—1884.
Lacroix, Sylvestre François. French mathematician.....1765—1843.
Lacruz, de (dā lä-krooth′), Juaña Iñez. Mexican poetess.....1651—1695.
Lactantius (lak-tan′shĭ-us), Lucius Cœlius Firmianus. *The Christian Cicero.* A father of the Latin church, born in Africa.....260?- 325?
Ladislas (lăd′is-las), *or* **Ladislaus** (lăd′is-lawss), **II.** King of Poland..1350?-1434.
Ladvocat (läd′vo′kä′), Jean Baptiste. French Hebraist and writer.....1709—1765.
Laemlein (lĕm′lăn′), Alexandre. Bavarian-French painter.....1813 ——.
Laennec (lä′nek′), René. *Théodore Hyacinthe.* French physician, inventor of the stethoscope, and discoverer of auscultation.....1781—1826.
La Farge (lä farzh′), Marie Cappelle. Supposed French poisoner.....1816—1852.
La Farina (lä fä-ree′nä), Giuseppe. Italian historian.....1815—1863.
Lafayette, de, *or* **La Fayette, de** (deh lä′fā′yĕt′), Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. general in Amer. Revolution....1757—1834.
Laffitte (lä′fēt′), Jacques. French banker and politician.....1767—1844.
Lafitau (lä′fe′to′), Joseph François. French Jesuit missionary.....1670—1740.
Lafitte (lä-fīt′), Jean. French corsair of the Gulf of Mexico.....1780?-1826.
La Fontaine, de (deh lä fŏn′tān′; *Fr. pron.* lä′fŏn′tān′), Jean. French fabulist and poet.....1621—1695.
Lafosse, de (deh lä′foss′), Charles. French historical painter.....1636—1716.

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La Fuente *or* **Lafuente** (lä fwĕn′tā), Modesto. Spanish historian.....1806 ——.
Lagrange, de (deh lä′grŏnzh′), Joseph Louis, Comte. French geometer and astronomer. [*Mécanique Analytique.*].....1736—1813.
La Grange, de, Joseph de Chancel. *La Grange-Chancel.* Fr. poet...1677?-1758.
La Harpe, de (deh lä ärp), Jean François. Fr. dramatist and critic....1739—1803.
Lahire, de (deh lä′ēr′), Philippe. French geometer.....1640—1719.
La Hontan, de (deh lä ŏn′tŏn′), Armand Louis de Delondarce, Baron de la Hontan et Herlèche. French explorer in America.....1667—1715.
Lainé (lā′nā′), Joseph Henri Joachim, Vicomte. Fr. statesman and orator.1767—1835.
Laing (lāng), Alexander Gordon. Scottish traveler in Africa.....1794—1826.
Laing, Malcolm. Scottish historian.....1762—1818.
Laisant (lā′sŏn′), Charles Anne. French politician.....1841 ——.
Lajetchnikoff (lä-yech′nĕ-kof), Ivan Ivanovitch. Russian novelist....—— 1850?
Lake (lāk), Gerard, Viscount. British general in India.....1744—1808.
Lalande, de (deh lä′lŏnd′), Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais. Fr. astronomer..1732—1807.
Lallemand (läl′mŏn′), Charles François Antoine, Baron. Fr. general..1774—1839.
Lallemand, Claude François. French physician and surgeon.....1790—1854.
Lallemant (läl′mŏn′), Jérôme. French Jesuit missionary in Canada...1593—1673.
Lally (läl′ĭ *or* lä′le′), Thomas Arthur, Count, Baron of Tollendal in Ireland. French general in India.....1702—1766.
Lally-Tollendal, de (deh lä′le′-to′lŏn′däl′), Trophime Gérard, Marquis. *Son of Thomas Arthur Lally.* French politician.....1751—1830.
Lamar (lä′mär′), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. American lawyer, United States senator, justice United States Supreme Court.....1825—1893.
Lamarck, de (deh lä′mark′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French naturalist.....1744—1829.
Lamarmora, di (de lä-mar′mo-rä), Alfonso, Marquis. Italian general..1804—1878.
Lamarque (lä′mark′), Maximilien, Count. Fr. general and politician..1770—1832.
Lamartine, de (deh lä′mar′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis. French author, politician, and orator.....1790—1869.
Lamb (lăm), Charles. English essayist and humorist.....1775—1834.
Lamb, Martha Joanna Reade Nash. American historian.....1829—1893.
Lamballe, de (deh lŏn′bäl′), Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princess. Murdered in the French revolution.....1749—1792.
Lambarde (lăm′bard), William. English author.....1536—1601.
Lamber (lŏn′bā′), Juliette. See ADAM, Edmond, Mme.
Lambert (lăm′bert), Daniel. English giant who weighed 739 pounds....1769—1809.
Lambert (lôn′bĕr′), François. French religious reformer.....1487—1530.
Lambert (läm′bert), Johann Heinrich. German physicist.....1728—1777.
Lambert (lăm′bert), John, Sir. British general.....1772—1847.
Lambert, John. English Parliamentary general.....1620—1692.
Lambert (lŏn′bĕr′), Léon Albert. French actor.....1847 ——.
Lamennais, de (deh lä′mĕn′nā′), Hugues Félicité Robert, Abbé. French religious and political writer.....1782—1854.
Lameth, de (deh lä′mā′), Alexandre Théodor Victor, Count. French revolutionist.....1760—1829.
La Mettrie, de (deh lä mā′tre′), Julien Offray. French philosopher...1709—1751.
Lamoignon, de (deh lä′mwän′yŏn′), Chrétien François. Fr. statesman.1644—1709.
Lamoricière, de (deh lä′mo′re′se-ĕr′), Christophe Louis Léon Juchault. French general.....1806—1865.
La Motte-Fouqué, de (deh lä mot′-foo′kā′), Friedrich Heinrich Karl, Baron. German poet and novelist. [*Undine.*].....1777—1843
Lamouroux (lä′moo′roo′), Jean Vincent Félix. French naturalist.....1779—1825.
Lampadius (läm-pä′de-ōōs), Wilhelm August. German metallurgist...1772—1842.
Lancaster (lăngk′as-ter), James, Sir. English navigator.....1559?—1620.
Lancaster, Joseph. English educationist.....1775—1838.
Lance (lănss), George. English painter.....1802—1864.
Lancelot (lŏnss′lo′), Dom Claude. French grammarian.....1616?-1695.
Lancisi (lăn-chee′see), Giovanni Maria. Italian scholar and physician..1654—1720.
Landen (lăn′den), John. English mathematician. [*Residual Analysis.*].1719—1790.
Lander (lăn′der), Richard. English traveler in Africa.....1804—1834.
Landi (lăn′dee), Giulio, Conte. Italian comic writer.....1500—1580.
Landini (lăn-dee′nee) *or* **Landino,** Christoforo. Italian savant.....1424—1504.
Landon (lăn′don), Letitia Elizabeth. *L. E. L.* English poetess.....1804—1838.
Landor (lăn′der), Walter Savage. English author.....1775—1864.
Landseer (lănd′seer), Edwin Henry, Sir. English animal painter.....1802—1873.
Lane (lān), Edward William. English orientalist. [*Arabic lexicon.*]...1801—1876.
Lane, Ralph, Sir. Colonial governor of Virginia.....1530—1604.
Lanfranc (lăn′frank), Archbishop of Canterbury. Writer on theology..1005?-1089.
Lanfrey (lŏn′frā′), Pierre. French historian.....1828—1877.
Lang (lăng), Andrew. English poet, story-writer, and essayist.....1844 ——.
Langbein (läng′bīn), August Friedrich Ernst. German author.....1757—1835.
Langdon (lăng′don), John. American statesman.....1739—1819.
Lange (läng′eh), Johann Peter. German theologian.....1802—1884.
Langhorne (lăng′horn), John. English poet and translator.....1735—1779.
Langland (läng′land) *or* **Langley** (läng′lā), William. English monk. [*Vision of Piers Plowman.*].....fl. 14th c.
Langley (lăng′lĭ), Samuel Pierpont. American astronomer.....1834 ——.
Langlois (lŏn′glwä′), Victor. French orientalist.....1829—1869.
Langton (lăng′ton), Stephen. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury...1166—1228.
Langtry (lăng′trĭ), Lillie. English actress.....1852 ——.
Languet (lŏn′gā′), Hubert. French political writer.....1518—1581.
Lanier (lăn′ĭ-er), Sidney. American poet.....1842—1881.
Lanjuinais (lŏn′zhwe′nā′), Jean Denis, Count. French statesman.....1753—1827.
Lankester (lank′es-ter), Edwin. English physician and naturalist.....1814—1874.
Lankester, Edwin Ray. *Son of Edwin.* English zoölogist.....1847 ——.
Lanman (lăn′man), Charles. American journalist and author.....1819—1895.
Lannes (lăn *or* län), Jean, Duke of Montebello. Marshal of France....1769—1809.
La Noue, de (deh lä noo′), François. *Bras de Fer.* French soldier....1531—1591.
Lansdowne (lănz′down), Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third marquis of. *Son of William Petty.* English statesman.....1780—1863.
Lansdowne, William Petty, first marquis of, and Earl of Shelburne. British statesman.....1737—1805.
Lantier, de (deh lŏn′te-ā′), Étienne François. French author.....1734—1826.
Lanza (län′zä), Giovanni. Italian statesman.....1815—1882.
Lanzi (län′zee), Luigi. Italian antiquary and writer on art.....1732—1810.
Lao-tse (lä′o-tseh′) *or* **Lao-Tseu** (lä′o′tsuh′). Chinese philosopher... B. C. 565?
La Pérouse, de (deh lä pā′rooz′), Jean François de Galaup, Count. French navigator. Perished by shipwreck.....1741—1788.
Lapham (lăp′am), Increase Allen. American physicist and naturalist..1811—1875.
Laplace, de (deh lä′pläss′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer and mathematician. [*Mécanique Céleste.*].....1749—1827.
Lappenberg (läp′en-bĕrg), Johann Martin. German historian.....1794—1865.
Laprade, de (deh lä′präd′), Pierre Marin Victor Richard. Fr. writer..1812—1883.
Larcom (lär′kom), Lucy. American poet.....1826—1893.
Lardner (lärd′ner), Dionysius. British scientific writer.....1793—1859.
La Rive, de (deh lä reev′), Charles Gaspard. Swiss chemist.....1770—1834.
La Rochefoucauld, de (deh lä rosh′foo′kō′), François, Duc, Prince of Marsillac. French writer and moralist.....1613—1680.
La Rochefoucauld Liancourt, de (deh lä rosh′foo′kō′ le′ŏn′koor′), François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc. French philanthropist.....1747—1827.

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La Rochejaquelein, de (dẹh lä rosh′zhäk′lăN′), Henri du Verger, Count. French Vendean chief.....1772—1794.
Larousse (lä′roos′), Pierre Athanase. French grammarian, lexicographer, etc.....1817—1875.
La Salle (lä säl′), Jean Baptiste. French priest. Founder of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools".....1651—1719.
La Salle, de (dẹh lä säl′), Robert Cavelier, Sieur. French explorer....1643—1687.
Lasca, Il (ēl läs′kä). Called *Antonio Francesco Grazzini.* Italian poet and dramatist. Founder of the Florentine Academy.....1503—1583.
Lascaris (las′ka-ris), Andreas Johannes. *Rhyndacenus.* Greek philol..1445?-1535.
Las Casas, de, Bartolomé. See CASAS, DE LAS.
Las Cases, de (dẹh läs käz), Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Comte. French writer. [*Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène.*].....1766—1842.
Lascki (läs′kee), Jan. (*Eng.* **John Alasco.**) Polish Protestant theologian 1499—1560.
Lasker (läs′ker), Eduard. Prussian statesman.....1829—1884.
Lassalle (lä′säl′), Ferdinand. German socialist, of Jewish parentage..1825—1864.
Lassen (läs′ẹn), Christian. Norwegian orientalist.....1800—1876.
Lasso, di (de läs′o), Orlando, *or* **Lassus,** Orlandus. Belgian composer.1520—1594.
Latané (lä′tä′nā′), James Allen. American Reformed Episcopal bishop.1831 ——.
Latham (lā′thạm), John. English ornithologist.....1740—1837.
Latham, Robert Gordon. Eng. philologist, ethnologist, and physician.1812—1888.
Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mẹr), Hugh. English reformer and martyr.....1472?-1555.
Latour d'Auvergne, de (dẹh lä′toor′ do′vârñ′), Théophile Malo Corret. French soldier. "The first grenadier of France".....fl. 1562. d. after 1586.
Laugier (lo′zhe-ā′), Auguste Ernest Paul. French astronomer.....1812—1872.
Launitz, van der (vän dẹr lŏw′nits), Nikolaus Karl Eduard Schmidt. German sculptor.....1795—1869.
Laurence (law′rẹns), French. English poet and lawyer.....1757—1809.
Laurens (law′rẹns), Henry. American statesman.....1724—1792.
Laurens, John. *Son of H.* American officer in the Revolutionary war 1756—1782.
Lauriston, de (dẹh lo′rēs′tŏN′), Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, Marquis. *Grandnephew of John Law.* Marshal of France.....1768—1828.
Lauzun, de (dẹh lō′zŭN′), Antonin Nompar de Caumont, Duc. French adventurer.....1633—1723.
Lavalette, de (dẹh lä′vä′lĕt′), Antoine Marie Chamans, Count. French military officer and postmaster general.....1769—1830.
Laval-Montmorency (lä′väl′-mŏN′mo′rŏN′se′), François Xavier de. First Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec.....1623—1708.
Lavater (lä-fä′tẽr *or* lä′vä′tẽr′), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physiognomist.1741—1801.
Laveleye, de (dẹh läv′lā′), Émile Louis Victor. Belgian economist....1822—1892.
Lavoisier (lä′vwä′ze-ā′), Antoine Laurent. French chemist.....1743—1794.
Law, John, of Lauriston. Scot. financier in France. [*Law's Bubble.*].1671—1729.
Law, William. English divine, mystic, and writer.....1686—1761.
Lawrance (law′rạnss), John. American jurist and statesman.....1750—1810.
Lawrence (law′rẹnss), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....—— 258.
Lawrence, Abbott. American merchant and philanthropist.....1792—1855.
Lawrence, Amos. *Brother of A.* Amer. merchant and philanthropist..1786—1852.
Lawrence, James. American naval captain.....1781—1813.
Lawrence, John Laird Mair. Baron. Governor general of India.....1811—1879.
Lawrence, Thomas, Sir. English portrait painter.....1769—1830.
Lawrence, William Beach. American jurist.....1800—1881.
Lawson (law′sọn), Cecil. English artist.....1851—1882.
Layard (lā′ạrd), Austen Henry. English orientalist and archæologist..1817—1894.
Lazarus (laz′a-rus), Emma. American poet of Jewish origin.....1849—1887.
Lazarus (lät′sä-roos), Moritz. German philosopher.....1824 ——.
Lazzarini (lät-sä-ree′nee), Giovanni Andrea. Ital. painter and writer..1710—1801?
Lea (lee), Henry Charles. American author.....1825 ——.
Lea, Isaac. American naturalist.....1792—1886.
Leach (leech), William Elford. English naturalist.....1790—1836.
Leake (leek), William Martin. English traveler and archæologist.....1777—1860.
Leathes (leeths), Stanley. English theologian.....1830 ——.
Leavitt (lĕv′it), Joshua. American journalist and reformer.....1794—1873.
Lebas (lẹh-bä′), Philippe François. Partisan of Robespierre.....1765—1794.
Lebeau (lẹh-bō′), Charles. French historian and poet.....1701—1778.
Lebœuf (lẹh-bŭf′), Edmond. French general.....1809—1888.
Lebon (lẹh-bŏN′), Joseph. French revolutionist.....1765—1795.
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Lebrun (lẹh-brŭN′), Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and writer.....1739—1824.
Lebrun, Marie Louise Élisabeth, Mme., born Vigée. French painter...1755—1842.
Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. French poet and dramatist.....1785—1873.
Lebrun, Ponce Dénis Ecouchard. *Lebrun Pindare.* French lyric poet.1729—1807.
Lecky (lĕk′ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. British author.....1838 ——.
Le Clerc (lẹh klẽr′), Jean. Swiss Protestant theologian.....1657—1736.
Lecocq (lẹh-kok′), Charles. French musician.....1832 ——.
Le Conte (le kont), John. American physicist.....1818—1891.
Le Conte, John Lawrence. American entomologist.....1825—1883.
Le Conte, Joseph. American physician and geologist.....1823 ——.
Leconte de Lisle (lẹh-kŏNt′ dẹh lēl′), Charles Marie. French poet....1820—1894.
Lecoq (lẹh-kok′), Henri. French naturalist.....1802—1871.
Lecouvreur (lẹh-koo′vrur′), Adrienne. French actress.....1692—1730.
Ledebour, von (fon lā′dẹh-boor), Karl Friedrich. German botanist...1785—1851.
Ledru-Rollin (lẹh-drü′-ro′lăN′), Alexandre Auguste. French socialist.1808—1874.
Ledyard (lĕj′ạrd), John. American traveler.....1751—1789.
Lee (lee), Ann. *Mother Ann.* Founder of the Shakers in America.....1736—1784.
Lee, Arthur. *Brother of R. H., and F. L.* American diplomatist.....1740—1792.
Lee, Charles. American major general born in England.....1731—1782.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence....1734—1797.
Lee, Harriet. English novelist.....1756—1851.
Lee, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Amer. general, and gov. of Virginia.1756—1818.
Lee, Nathaniel. English dramatist.....1655?-1692.
Lee, Richard Henry. American orator, statesman, and patriot.....1732—1794.
Lee, Robert Edward. *Son of Gen. Henry.* Amer. Confederate gen....1807—1870.
Lee, Samuel. English orientalist.....1783—1852.
Leech, John. English artist and caricaturist.....1817—1864.
Leeuwenhoek, van (vän lŭh′wẹn-hook). Dutch naturalist.....1632—1723.
Lefebvre (lẹh-fâvr′), François Joseph, Duke of Dantzic. Marshal of Fr..1755—1820.
Lefebvre-Desnouettes (lẹh-fâvr′-dā′noo′ĕt′), Charles, Count. Fr. gen..1773—1822.
Lefevre (le-fee′vẽr), George John Shaw. English statesman and writer.1832 ——.
Lefèvre d'Étaples (lẹh-fâvr′ dā′täpl′), Jacques. Fr. theol. and scholar.1455—1537.
Le Flo (lẹh flo′), Adolphe Charles Emmanuel. French general.....1804—1887.

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Lefort (lẹh-for′), François. Swiss-Russian general.....1656—1699.
Lefuel (lẹh-fü′ĕl′), Hector Martin. French architect.....1810—1881.
Legaré (lẹh-gree′), Hugh Swinton. American statesman and scholar...1789—1843.
Legendre (lẹh-zhŏNdr′), Adrien Marie. French geometer.....1752—1833.
Legge (lĕg), William, second earl of Dartmouth. [*Dartmouth College.*]1731—1801.
Leggett (lĕg′ẹt), William. American author.....1802—1839.
Legouvé (lẹh-goo′vā′), Ernest Wilfrid. French dramatist.....1807 ——.
Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. French poet.....1764—1812.
Legrand (lẹh-grŏN′), Jacques Guillaume. French architect.....1744—1807.
Legrand du Saulle (lẹh-grŏN′ dü sōl′), Henri. French physician.....1830—1886.
Legros (lẹh-gro′), Alphonse. French artist.....1837 ——.
Lehmann (lā′män), Johann Gottlob. German mineralogist.....—— 1767.
Leibnitz, von (fon līp′nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron. German philosopher and mathematician.....1646—1716.
Leicester (lĕs′tẹr), Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth.1531?-1588.
Leichhardt (līẹ′hart), Ludwig. German explorer in Australia.....1813—1848.
Leidy (lī′dĭ), Joseph. American naturalist and physiologist.....1823—1891.
Leigh (lee), Edward, Sir. English theologian, critic, and philologist...1602—1671.
Leighton (lā′tọn), Frederick, Lord. English painter.....1830—1896.
Leisler (līs′lẹr), Jacob. Insurrectionist governor of New York, 1689-91.—— 1691.
Lejeune (le-jün′), Henry. English painter.....1820 ——.
Lejeune (lẹh-zhun′), Louis François, Baron. Fr. general and painter..1776—1848.
Lekain (lẹh-kăn′), Henri Louis Cain. French tragic actor.....1728—1778.
Leland (lee′lạnd), Charles Godfrey. American author.....1824 ——.
Leland (lĕl′ạnd), John. English antiquary and linguist.....1506?-1552.
Lelewel (lĕl-ĕv′ẹl), Joachim. Polish historian.....1786—1861.
Lely (lee′lĭ), Peter, Sir. *Pieter van der Faes.* Dutch portrait painter in England.....1618—1680.
Lemaire (lẹh-mâr′), Nicolas Éloi. French classical scholar.....1767—1832.
Lemaistre (lẹh-mâtr′), Antoine. French advocate and writer.....1608—1658.
Lemaître (lẹh-mâtr′), Frédéric. French actor.....1798?-1876.
Lemercier (lẹh-mẽr′se-ā′), Louis Jean Népomucène. Fr. dramatist....1771—1840.
Lémery (lā′mẹh-re′), Nicolas. French chemist. [*Cours de chimie.*]...1645—1715.
Le Moine (le moin′), James MacPherson. Canadian author.....1825 ——.
Lemoine (lẹh mwän′), Jean Émile. French publicist.....1815—1892.
Lemon (lĕm′ọn), Mark. English journalist and humorist. [*Punch.*]..1809—1870.
Le Monnier (lẹh mo′ne-ā′), Pierre Charles. French astronomer.....1715—1799.
Le Moyne (lẹh mwän′). Canadian family distinguished as American colonizers. Fl. 17th and 18th c. See BIENVILLE, DE, *and* IBERVILLE, D'.
Lemoyne, François. French historical painter.....1688—1737.
Le Moyne, Sanvolle. First colonial governor of Louisiana.....1671?-1701.
Lempriere (lem-preer′) *or* **Lemprière** (lem′pre-ẽr′), John. English scholar. [*Classical Dictionary.*].....1765?-1821.
Lenau (lā′now), Nikolaus. *Niembsch von Strehlenau.* German poet...1802—1850.
L'Enclos, de (dẹh lŏN′klo′), Ninon. Fascinating French lady.....1616—1705.
Lenfant (lŏN′fŏN′), Jacques. French Protestant divine and historian...1661—1728.
Lennep, van (vän lĕn′ẹp), Jacobus. Dutch novelist.....1802—1868.
Lennox (lĕn′ọks), Charlotte, born Ramsay. American novelist.....1720—1804.
Lenoir (lẹh-nwär′), Marie Alexandre. French archæologist.....1761—1839.
Lenormant (lẹh-nor′mŏN′), Charles. Fr. archæologist and historian....1802—1859.
Lenormant, François. *Son of Charles.* French archæologist.....1837—1883.
Lenôtre (lẹh′nōtr′), André. French architect and garden designer.....1614—1700.
Lenox (lĕn′ọks), James. American philanthropist. [*Lenox Library.*]..1800—1880.
Leo (lē′o) **I.,** Saint. *The Great.* Pope..... 390?- 461.
Leo III., Saint. Pope..... 750?- 816.
Leo IV. Pope. Defended Rome against the Saracens..... 800?- 855.
Leo X. Giovanni de' Medici. Pope.....1475—1521.
Leo XIII. Vincenzo Gioachimo Pecci (vĭn-chĕn′zo jo-ä-kee′mo pĕt′chee). Pope.....1810 ——.
Leo I. *Flavius. The Thracian.* Byzantine emperor..... 400?- 474.
Leo III. *Flavius. The Isaurian.* Byzantine emperor..... 680?- 741.
Leo V. *Flavius. The Armenian.* Byzantine emperor.....—— 820.
Leo (lā′o), Heinrich. German historian.....1799—1878.
Leo, Lionardo. Italian musical composer.....1694—1742.
Leo Africa'nus. Originally Al-Hassan Ibn Mohammed. Moorish trav.1485?-1552.
Leonardo da Pisa (lā-o-när′do dä pē′zä) *or* **Leonardo Bonacci** (-bo-nät′chee). Italian mathematician.....1170 ——.
Leonardo da Vinci (lā-o-när′do dä vin′chee). See VINCI.
Leon, de (dā lā-ōn′), Luis Ponce. *Fray Luis de Leon.* Sp. lyric poet..1528—1591.
Leonhard, von (fon lā′ọn-hart), Karl Cäsar. German geologist.....1779—1862.
Leoni (lā-o′nee), Leone. Italian sculptor, and engraver of medals.....—— 1592.
Leonidas (le-on′ĭ-dạs). Heroic king of Sparta..... B. C. 480.
Leonowens (le-o-now′ẹnz), Anna Harriette Crawford, born Crawford. English author in America.....1834 ——.
Leopardi (lā-o-par′dee), Giacomo, Count. Italian poet.....1798—1837.
Leopold (lee′o-pōld) **I.** *The Great.* Emperor of Germany.....1640—1705.
Leopold II. Emperor of Germany.....1747—1792.
Leopold I. *Georges Chrétien Frédéric.* King of the Belgians.....1790—1865.
Leopold II. *Louis Philippe Marie Victor.* King of the Belgians.....1835 ——.
Leopold II. Grand duke of Tuscany, and archduke of Austria.....1797—1870.
Leopold I. Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. Prussian general, and inventor of modern military tactics.....1676—1747.
Leopold (lā′o-pold), Karl Gustaf. Swedish poet.....1756—1829.
Lepaute (lẹh-pōt′), Jean André. French horologist.....1709—1789.
Le Pays, de (dẹh lẹh pā′e′), René, Sieur Plessis-Villeneuve. Fr. poet..1636—1690.
Lepsius (lĕp′se-ōōs), Karl Richard. Ger. philologist and Egyptologist..1810—1884.
Lerdo de Tejada (lĕr′Do dā tā-hä′Dä), Sebastian. President of Mexico..1827 ——.
Lermontoff (lĕr′mon-tof), Mikhail Ivanovitch. Russian poet.....1812—1841.
Leroux (lẹh-roo′), Pierre. French socialist and writer.....1798—1871.
Leroy (lẹh-rwä′), Julien. French horologist and author.....1686—1759.
Leroy, Julien David. *Son of Julien.* French architect.....1728—1803.
Le Sage (lẹh säzh′), Alain René. French novelist. [*Gil Blas.*].....1668—1747.
Lescot (les′ko′), Pierre. French architect. [*Louvre.*].....1510—1572.
Lescure, de (dẹh lā′kür′), Louis Marie, Marquis. Fr. Vendean chief...1766—1793.
Lesdiguières, de (dẹh lā′de′ge-ẽr′), François de Bonne, Duke. Fr. gen. 1543—1626.
Lesley (lĕs′lĭ), John Peter. American geologist.....1819 ——.
Leslie (lĕz′lĭ), Alexander, Earl of Leven. Scottish general.....1590—1661.
Leslie, Charles Robert. English historical painter.....1794—1859.
Leslie (lĕs′lĭ), Frank. English publisher in America.....1821—1880.
Lespinasse *or* **L'Espinasse, de** (dẹh les′pe′näss′). See ESPINASSE, DE L'.
Lesquereux (lā′kẹh-ruh′), Leo. Swiss paleontologist.....1806 ——.
Lesseps, de (dẹh lā′sĕp′, *Eng.* -lĕs′ĕps), Ferdinand, Viscount. French diplomatist, and engineer of the Suez canal.....1805—1894.
Lessing (lĕs′ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim. German author.....1729—1781.
Lessing, Karl Friedrich. *Grandnephew of G. E.* German painter....1808—1880.
L'Estrange (lĕs-trānj′), Roger, Sir. English political writer.....1616—1704.
Lesueur (lẹh-sü′ur′), Eustache. French painter.....1616—1655.
Le Sueur, Jean François. French musical composer.....1760—1837.
Letronne (lẹh-tron′), Antoine Jean. French archæologist and critic....1787—1848.
Leuckart (loi′kart), Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolph. German zoölogist.1823 ——.
Leusden (lus′dẹn), Jan. Dutch orientalist.....1624—1699.

Born. Died.

Leutsch, von (fon loich′), Ernest Ludwig. German classical scholar...1808—1887.
Leutze (loit′seh), Emanuel. American historical painter.....1816—1868.
Lévêque (lā′vāk′), Jean Charles. French philosopher.....1818 ——.
Lever (lē′vęr), Charles James. Irish novelist.....1806—1872.
Leverett (lĕv′ęr-ęt), Frederick Percival. Am. scholar. [*Latin Lexicon.*].1803—1836.
Leverett, John, Sir. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....1616—1679.
Leverrier (leh-vā′re-ā′; *Eng. pron.* le-vĕr′i-ęr), Urbain Jean Joseph. French astronomer.....1811—1877.
Lévesque (lā′vāk′), Pierre Charles. French historian and translator..1736—1812.
Levi (lee′vi), Leone. British writer on commercial law.....1821 ——.
Lévis, de (deh lā′ve′), François, Duc. Marshal of France.....1720—1788.
Levizac, de (deh leh-ve′zäk′), Jean Pons Victor Lecoutz, Abbé. French grammarian.....—— 1813.
Lévy (lā-ve′), Émile. French painter.....1826—1890.
Lewald (lā′wält), Fanny, born Stahr. German novelist.....1811—1889.
Lewald, Johann Karl August. German author.....1792—1871.
Lewes (lū′ĭs), George Henry. English philosophical writer.....1817—1878.
Lewes, Mary Ann Evans. *George Eliot. Wife of G. H.*; afterwards *Mrs. Cross.* English novelist.....1819—1880.
Lewis (lū′ĭs), George Cornewall, Sir. English statesman and writer...1806—1863.
Lewis, Ida. *Mrs. W. H. Wilson.* American heroine.....1841 ——.
Lewis, Matthew Gregory. *Monk Lewis.* Eng. novelist and dramatist.1775—1818.
Lewis, Meriwether. American explorer in the Northwest.....1774—1809.
Lewis, Morgan. American general and jurist.....1754—1844.
Lewis, Tayler. American scholar and author.....1802—1877.
Lewis, *or* **Ludwig** (lood′wĭg), **I.**, Karl August. See LOUIS I.
Leyden (lī′dęn), John. Scottish poet and orientalist.....1775—1811.
Leyden, van (vän lī′dęn), Lucas. Real name *Lucas Jacobsz.* Dutch painter.....1494—1533.
Leys (lis *or* lā), Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian painter.....1814—1869.
Lhomond (lo′mŏn′), Charles François. Fr. educator. [*Viri Romæ.*]..1727—1794.
L'hôpital (lō′pe′täl′), Michel. Chancellor of France.....1504—1573.
L'Hôpital, de (deh lō′pe′täl′), Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de Saint-Mesme. French geometrician.....1661—1704.
Libelt (lee′bĕlt), Karól. Polish political and philosophic writer.....1806—1877.
Liberi (lee′bā-ree). Pietro, Cavaliere. *Libertino.* Italian painter.....1605—1687.
Liberius (lī-bē′rĭ-us), Saint. Pope.....300?— 366.
Libri-Carrucci (lee′bre-kär-root′chee), Guillaume Brutus Icile Timoléon, Count. Italian-French mathematician.....1803—1869.
Lichtenberg (lĭĸ′tęn-bĕrg), Georg Christoph. German physicist.....1742—1799.
Lichtenstein (lĭĸ′tęn-stīn), Martin Heinrich Karl. Ger. naturalist....1780—1857.
Lichtwer (lĭĸt′wĕr), Magnus Gottfried. German poet and fabulist....1719—1783.
Lick (lĭk), James. American philanthropist.....1796—1876.
Liddell (lĭd′ęl), Duncan. Scottish physician and mathematician.....1561—1613.
Liddell, Henry George. English scholar. [*Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.*].....1811 ——.
Liddon (lĭd′ŏn), Henry Parry. English clergyman.....1829—1890.
Lieber (lee′bęr), Francis. American publicist, born in Prussia.....1800—1872.
Liebig, von (fon lee′big), Justus, Baron. German chemist.....1803—1873.
Liebknecht (leep′knĕĸt), Wilhelm Philipp Martin. German socialist...1826 ——.
Lieven (lee′vęn), Dorothea, born von Benkendorff, Princess of. Russian diplomatist.....1784—1857.
Lightfoot (līt′fo͝ot), John. English theologian and Hebraist.....1602—1675.
Ligne, de (deh leeñ′), Karl Joseph, Prince. Austrian gen. and author..1735—1814.
Ligonier (lig-o-neer′), John, Earl. English field marshal.....1678—1770.
Liguori, da (dä le-goo-ō′ree *or* le-gwō′ree), Alfonso Maria, St. Italian bishop, and founder of the order of Redemptorists.....1696—1787.
Lilburne (lĭl′burn), John. English political agitator.....1618—1657.
Lilly (lĭl′ĭ) *or* **Lyly**, John. English dramatist.....1553?-1600?
Lilly, William. English astrologer.....1602—1681.
Lilly, William Samuel. Philosophical and historical writer.....1840 ——.
Lily (lĭl′ĭ) *or* **Lilly**, William. Eng. schoolmaster. [*Lily's Grammar.*].1468—1523.
Limborch, van (vän lim′borĸ), Philippus. Dutch theologian.....1633—1712.
Lincoln (lĭŋk′ŏn), Abraham. Sixteenth president of the United States.1809—1865.
Lincoln, Benjamin. American Revolutionary general.....1733—1810.
Lincoln, Levi. American lawyer and statesman.....1749—1820.
Lincoln, Levi. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and statesman....1782—1868.
Lind (lĭnd), Jenny. *Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt.* Swedish vocalist.....1821—1887.
Lindau (lin′dow), Paul. German author.....1839 ——.
Linde (lin′dęh), Samuel Bogumil. Polish lexicographer.....1771—1847.
Lindenau, von (fon lin′dęh-now), Bernhard August. Ger. astronomer.1779—1854.
Lindley (lĭnd′lĭ), John. English botanist.....1799—1865.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. Scottish poet.....1490—1555?
Ling (lĭng), Peter Henrik. Swedish founder of curative gymnastics...1776—1839.
Lingard (lĭŋ′gard), John. English historian.....1771—1851.
Lingelbach (lĭŋg′ęl-bäĸ), Jan. Flemish painter.....1625—1687.
Linguet (lăN′gā′), Simon Nicolas Henri. French advocate and writer..1736—1794.
Linnæus (lin-nee′ŭs), Carolus. (*Swed.* **Linné, von,** fon lin′ā, Carl.) Swedish botanist.....1707—1778.
Linnell (lĭn′ęl), John. English painter.....1792—1882.
Linton (lĭn′tŏn), William James. Eng. engraver and author in America.1812 ——.
Lippi (lĕp′pee), Fra Filippo. Italian painter.....1400—1469.
Lippincott (lĭp′in-kŏt), Joshua Ballinger. American publisher.....1816—1886.
Lippincott, Sara Jane, born Clarke. *Grace Greenwood.* Am. authoress.1823 ——.
Lipsius (lĭp′se-o͝os), Justus. Flemish critic and philologist.....1547—1606.
Liscov (lĭs′kof), Christian Ludwig. German satiric author.....1701—1760.
Lisle, de (deh leel′), Guillaume. See DELISLE.
List (lĭst), Friedrich. German political economist.....1789—1846.
Lista-y-Aragon (lēs′tä-e-ä-rä-gōn′), Don Alberto. Spanish mathematician, poet, and political writer.....1775—1848.
Lister (lĭs′tęr), Joseph, Sir. English surgeon.....1827 ——.
Lister, Martin. English naturalist and physician.....1638—1711.
Liszt (lĭst), Franz. *Abbé Liszt.* Hungarian pianist and composer.....1811—1886.
Lithgow (lith′go), William. Scottish traveler.....1583—1640.
Litta (leet′tä), Pompeo, Count. Italian historian.....1781—1852.
Littledale (lĭt′l-dāl), Richard Frederick. Eng. divine and writer.....1833—1890.
Littleton (lĭt′l-tŏn), Edward, Lord. English judge and statesman.....1589—1645.
Littleton *or* **Lyttelton**, Thomas, Sir. English jurist. [*Tenures.*].....1420?-1487.
Littré (le′trā′), Maximilien Paul Émile. French philologist.....1801—1881.
Littrow, von (fon lit′ro), Joseph Johann. German astronomer.....1781—1840.
Littrow, Karl Ludwig. *Son of J. J.* German astronomer and author.1811—1877.
Livermore (lĭv′ęr-mōr), Mary Ashton, born Rice. American reformer.1821 — .
Liverpool (lĭv′er-pool), Charles Jenkinson, first earl of. Brit. statesman.1727—1808.
Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, second earl of. *Son of Charles J.* British statesman.....1770—1828.
Livingston (lĭv′ing-stŏn), Edward. American statesman and jurist....1764—1836.
Livingston, Philip. American statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Indep.1716—1778.
Livingston, Robert R. *Brother of Edward.* American statesman....1746—1813.
Livingstone (lĭv′ing-stŏn), David. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1817—1873.
Livy (liv′ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Roman historian.....B. C. 59—A. D. 18.
Llewellyn (loo-ĕl′in) **I.** Prince of Wales.....1190?-1240.

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Llorente (lyo-rĕn′tā), Juan Antonio. Spanish historian.....1756—1823.
Lloyd (loid), Henry. British officer, and writer on tactics.....1729—1783.
Lobau, de (deh lo′bō′), Georges Mouton, Comte. Marshal of France...1770—1838.
Lobeck (lo′bĕk), Christian August. German philologist and antiquary..1781—1860.
Lobeira, de (dā lo-bā′e-rä), Vasco. Port. author. [*Amadis de Gaul.*]..1360?-1403.
Lobel (lo′bĕl′), Mathieu. Flemish botanist.....1538—1616.
Lobo (lo′bo), Francisco Rodriguez. Portuguese poet.....—— 1652.
Locke (lŏk), David Ross. *Petroleum V. Nasby.* American satirist.....1833—1888.
Locke, John. English philosopher and theologian.....1632—1704.
Locker (lŏk′ęr), Frederick. English author.....1821 ——.
Lockhart (lŏk′art), John Gibson. Scottish writer and critic.....1794—1854.
Lockyer (lŏk′yęr), Joseph Norman. English astronomer.....1836 ——.
Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. American author.....1850 ——
Lodge, Thomas. English poet.....1556—1625.
Logan (lō′gan), Benjamin. Early pioneer of Kentucky.....1752—1802.
Logan, James. Author, and secretary of William Penn, in Pennsylvania.1674—1751.
Logan, John. Scottish author.....1748—1788.
Logan. *Tah-gah-jute.* American Indian chief.....1725?-1780.
Logan, John Alexander. American general and statesman.....1826—1886.
Logan, William Edmond, Sir. Canadian geologist.....1798—1875.
Löher, von (fon lö′ęr), Franz. German historian.....1818 ——.
Lola Montez (lō′la mon′teez). Maria Dolores Porris Gilbert. Countess of Landsfeld. Adventuress.....1820?-1861.
Lomazzo (lo-mät′so), Giovanni Paolo. Ital. painter and writer on art..1538—1600.
Lombard (lŏN-bär′), Peter. (*Lat.* **Lombar′dus Pe′trus.**) Ital. theologian.1100—1164.
Lombardi (lom-bar′dee), Alfonso. Italian sculptor.....1487—1536.
Loménie, de (deh lo′mā′ne′), Louis Léonard. French author.....1818—1878.
Lomonosoff (lom-o-no′sof), Mikhail. Russian poet and grammarian....1711—1765.
Londonderry (lŏn-dŏn-dĕr′rĭ), Charles William Stewart Vane, Marquis of. British general.....1778—1854.
Long, Edwin. English artist.....1839—1891.
Long, George. English classical scholar.....1800—1879.
Long, John Davis. Governor of Mass. and representative in Congress..1838 ——.
Long, Roger. English astronomer. [*Uranium.*].....1680—1770.
Long, Stephen Harriman. American engineer.....1784—1864.
Longet (lŏN′zhā′), François Achille. French physician.....1811—1871.
Longfellow (long′fĕl-o), Henry Wadsworth. American poet.....1807—1882.
Longhi (lon′gee), Giuseppe. Italian engraver.....1766—1831.
Longinus (lŏn-jī′nus), Dionysius Cassius. Greek philos. and critic.....210— 273.
Longland (long′land), William. See LANGLAND.
Longomontanus (lŏn′gō-mŏn-tā′nus), Christiern Severin. Danish astronomer.....1562—1647.
Longpérier, de (deh lŏN′pā′re-ā′), Adrien. French archæologist.....1816—1882.
Longstreet (long′street), James. Confederate lieutenant general.....1821 ——.
Longueil, de (deh lŏN′guh′y′ *or* -gul′), Christophe. Fr. Latin scholar..1490—1522.
Longueville, de (deh lŏNg′vĕl′), Anne Geneviève de Bourbon Condé, Duchess. French political agitator.....1619—1679.
Longworth (long′wurth), Nicholas. American horticulturist.....1782—1863.
Lönnrot *or* **Loennrot** (lön′rot), Elias. Finnish philologist.....1802—1884.
Loo, van (vŏN lo′). See VANLOO.
Loomis (loo′miss), Elias. American physicist and mathematician.....1811—1889.
Lope de Vega Carpio (lo′pā dā vā′gä kar′pe-o). See VEGA CARPIO, DE.
Lopez (lo′pĕs), Carlos Antonio. President of Paraguay.....1790—1862.
Lopez, Francisco Solano. *Son of preceding.* President of Paraguay...1827—1870.
Lorinser (lo′rin-sęr), Karl Ignaz. German physician.....1796—1853.
Lorm (lôrm), Hieronymus. *Henri Landesman.* German author.....1821 ——.
Lorne (lôrn), John George Edward Henry Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of. Governor general of Canada.....1845 ——.
Lorrain (lor-răN′), Claude. *Claude Gelée.* See CLAUDE LORRAIN.
Lorraine (lor-rān′ *or* lo′rān′). See GUISE, DE.
Lorraine, de, Charles. *Cardinal de Lorraine.* French statesman.....1525—1574.
Lossing (lŏs′ing), Benson John. American historian and engraver.....1813—1891.
Lothaire (lo-thêr′; *Fr. pron.* lo′têr′) **I.** Emperor of the West..... 795— 855.
Lothaire II., *or* **III.** *The Saxon.* Emperor of Germany.....1075—1137.
Lotich (lo′tĭĸ), Peter. *Secundus.* German poet.....1528—1560.
Lotze (lot′seh), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher.....1817—1881.
Loudon (low′dŏn), Gideon Ernst, Baron. Austrian field marshal.....1716—1790.
Loudon, John Claudius. Scottish horticulturist and botanist.....1783—1843.
Loudoun (low′dŏn), John Campbell, fourth earl of. Brit. gen. in Amer..1705—1782.
Lough (lŭf), John Graham. English sculptor.....1806—1876.
Louis (loo′iss; *Fr. pron.* loo′e′) **I.** *Le Débonnaire*, or *The Pious. Son of Charlemagne.* Emperor of the West, and King of France..... 778— 840.
Louis VI. *Le Gros* or *The Fat.* King of France.....1078—1137.
Louis IX. *or* **Saint Louis.** King of France.....1215—1270.
Louis XI. King of France. *Son of Charles VII.* Established post offices in France.....1423—1483.
Louis XII. King of France. War with the Republic of Venice.....1462—1515.
Louis XIII. King of France. Had Richelieu for prime minister.....1601—1643.
Louis XIV. King of France. *Le Grand*, or *The Great.* ["*L'état c'est moi.*"].....1638—1715.
Louis XV. King of France. Lost Canada and other colonies.....1710—1774.
Louis XVI. King of France. Guillotined.....1754—1793.
Louis XVII. King of France. Dauphin. *Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.*.....1785—1795.
Louis XVIII. *Louis Stanislas Xavier.* King of France. *Monsieur.*.1755—1824.
Louis I. *Karl August Ludwig.* King of Bavaria.....1786—1868.
Louis IV. *The Bavarian.* Emperor of Germany.....1286?-1347.
Louis Napoleon. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon III.
Louis Philippe (loo′e′ fe′leep′). King of the French.....1773—1850.
Louis (loo′e′), Antoine. French surgeon.....1723—1792.
Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. French physician.....1787—1872.
L'Ouverture (loo′vĕr′tür′). See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
Louvet de Couvray (loo′vā′ deh koo′vrā′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. revol...1766—1797.
Louvois, de (deh loo′vwä′), François Michel Letellier, Marquis. French statesman, and minister of state.....1639—1691.
Lovat (luv′at), Simon Fraser. Lord. Scottish Jacobite conspirator....1667?-1747.
Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish. Amer. abolitionist, murdered by a mob.1802—1837.
Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. English poet.....1618—1658.
Lover (lŭv′ęr), Samuel. Irish author.....1797—1868.
Low (lō), Seth. American merchant. President of Columbia College..1850 ——.
Lowe (lō), Hudson, Sir. British general. Governor of St. Helena.....1769—1844.
Löwe (lö′węh), Johann Karl Gottfried. German composer.....1796—1869.
Löwe (lö′węh), Ludwig. German divine and traveler.....1809 ——.
Lowe, Robert. Viscount Sherbrooke. English statesman.....1811—1892.
Löwe, Sophie. German singer.....1811—1866.
Lowell (lō′ęl), James Russell. American poet.....1819—1891.
Lowell, John. Founder of the Lowell Institute, Boston.....1799—1836.
Löwenthal (lö′wen-tāl), John Jacob. Hungarian-American chess player.1810—1876.
Lower (low′ęr), Richard. English anatomist.....1631—1691.
Lowndes (lowndz), Rawlins. American lawyer and statesman.....1722—1800.
Lowndes, William Jones. American statesman.....1782—1822.

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Loyola, de (dā loi-ō'lą; *Sp. pron.* lo-yo'lä), Saint Ignatius. Spanish founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).....1491—1556.
Loyson (lwä'zōN'), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* French pulpit orator....1827 ——.
Lozier (lo'zher), Clarence Sophia. American physician.....1812—1888.
Lubbock (lŭb'ok), John William, Bart. English astronomer.....1803—1865.
Lubbock, John, Sir. *Son of preceding.* English archæologist.....1834 ——.
Lübke (lüp'ke), Wilhelm. German historian of art.....1826—1893.
Lu'can (lū'kan). *Marcus Annæus Lucanus.* Roman poet..... 39— 65.
Lucas (lü'kä'), Charles Jean Marie. French reformer.....1802—1874.
Lucas (lū'kas), John. English painter.....1807—1874.
Lucca (look'ä; *Eng. pron.* lŭk'ä), Pauline. German vocalist.....1842 ——.
Luce (lūs), Stephen Bleecker. American rear admiral.....1827 ——.
Lucian (lū'shan). Greek satirical author..... 120?- 200?
Lucilius (lu-sĭl'ĭ-us), Caius. Latin satiric poet.....B. C. 149—B. C. 103.
Lücke (lük'ę), Gottfried Christian Friedrich. German theologian.....1792—1855.
Lucretia (lu-kree'shĭ-ą). Roman woman, illustrious for her virtue..... B. C. 510.
Lucretius (lu-kree'shĭ-us). *Titus Lucretius Carus.* Roman poet. B. C. 95—B. C. 52.
Lucullus (lu-kul'us), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul and gen...B. C. 110—B. C. 57.
Ludlow (lŭd'lō), Edmund. English Commonwealth leader.....1617?-1692.
Ludlow, Fitz Hugh. American author.....1836—1870.
Ludwig (lood'wig), Christian Gottlieb. German botanist.....1709—1773.
Ludwig, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German physiologist.....1816—1895.
Lufft (lōōft), Hans. *The Bible Printer.* German printer.....1495—1584.
Luini (loo-ee'nee) *or* **Lovini** (lo-vee'nee), Bernardino. Italian painter. aft. 1530.
Luitprand (loo'it-prand). Lombard historian..... 920?- 972.
Lukin (lū'kin), Lionel. English inventor of the lifeboat.....1742—1834.
Lulli *or* **Lully** (lü'le'), Jean Baptiste. Italian French composer.....1675—1701.
Lully (lŭl'ĭ), Raymond. *The Enlightened Doctor.* Spanish philosopher 1235—1315.
Lundy (lŭn'dĭ), Benjamin. American abolitionist.....1789—1839.
Lushington (lŭsh'ing-tọn), Stephen. Eng. politician and abolitionist...1782—1873.
Luther (lū'ther; *Ger. pron.* loo'ter), Martin. Leader of the German Reformation.....1483—1546.
Lütke (lüt'ke), Fedor Petrovitch. Russian traveler.....1797—1882.
Luxembourg, de (dęh lüks'ŏN'boor'), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Duc. Marshal of France.....1628—1695.
Luynes, de (dęh lü'een'), Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albret, Duc. French archæologist.....1802—1867.
Luzan (loo-thän'), Ignacio. Spanish poet and critic.....1702—1754.
Luzerne, de la (dęh lä lü'zărn'), Anne César. French diplomatist.....1741—1791.
Lycurgus (lī-kûr'gus). Spartan lawgiver.....B. C. 9th c. ?
Lydgate (lĭd'gāt), John. English poet.....1370?-1451?
Lyell (lī'ęl), Charles, Sir. British geologist.....1797—1875.
Lynch (lĭnch), Thomas, Jr. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.1749—1779.
Lyndhurst (lĭnd'hûrst), John Singleton Copley, Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1772—1863.
Lyon (lī'ọn), Mary. American educator. Founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College).....1797—1849.
Lyon, Nathaniel. American general.....1818—1861.
Lyons (lī'ọnz), Edmund, Baron. British admiral.....1790—1858.
Lysander (lī-san'der). Spartan statesman and general..... B. C. 395.
Lysias (lis'ĭ-ąs). Athenian orator.....B. C. 458— 378.
Lysimachus (lī-sĭm'ą-kus). Greek general, and king of Thrace....B. C. 360?- 282.
Lysons (lī'sọns), Daniel, Sir. English general.....1816 ——.
Lyttelton (lĭt't'l-tọn), George, Baron. English statesman and author..1709—1773.
Lytton (lĭt'ọn), Lord. See BULWER-LYTTON.

M.

Mabillon (mä'be'yŏN'), Jean. French Benedictine and author.....1632—1707.
Mably, de (dęh mä'ble'), Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé. French publicist.....1709—1785.
Mabuse, de (dęh mä'büz'), Jan. Real name *Jan Gossart.* Flem. painter.1470?-1532.
Macadam (mąk-ăd'ąm), John Loudon. Scottish improver of roads.....1756—1836.
Mac-Ardell (mąk-ar'dęl), James. English mezzotint engraver.....1729?-1765.
McArthur (mąk-är'thur), Duncan. Amer. soldier, and governor of Ohio.1772—1839.
Macartney (mą-kart'ni), George, Earl of. Irish diplomatist.....1737—1806.
Macaulay (mą-kaw'lĭ), Catherine, born Sawbridge. English authoress.1733—1791.
Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Baron Macaulay of Rothley. English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman.....1800—1859.
Mac-Auley (mą-kaw'lĭ), Catherine E. Irish philanthropist. Founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy.....1787—1841.
Macbeth (mąk-bĕth'). King of Scotland.....—— 1057.
MacCarthy (mąk-kär'thĭ), Denis Florence. Irish poet and translator..1817—1882.
McCarthy, Justin. English journalist, author, and M. P.....1830 ——.
MacCheyne (mąk-shān'), Robert Murray. Scottish divine.....1813—1843.
Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vĕl'lee). See MACHIAVELLI.
McClellan (mąk-klĕl'ąn), George Brinton. American general.....1826—1885.
McClintock (mą-klin'tọk), Francis Leopold, Sir. Irish arctic explorer..1819 ——.
McClintock, John. American Methodist clergyman and author.....1814—1870.
McCloskey (mą-klŏs'kĭ), John. First American cardinal.....1810—1885.
McClure (mą-klūr'), Robert John Le Mesurier, Sir. Br. arctic navigator 1807—1873.
McCormick (mą-kôr'mĭk), Cyrus Hall. Am. reaping-machine inventor.1809—1884.
McCormick, Richard Cunningham. American author.....1832 ——.
McCosh (mą-kŏsh'), James. Scotch-American metaphysician. Ex-President of College of New Jersey (Princeton College).....1811—1894.
McCrary (mąk-krā'rĭ), George Washington. Am. judge, and rep. in Cong.1835 ——.
McCrea (mą-krā'), Jane. American woman killed by Indians.....1753—1777.
MacCrie (mą-kree'), Thomas. Scottish divine and theological historian.1772—1835.
McCulloch (mą-kŭl'ọh), John Ramsay. Scottish political economist...1789—1864.
MacDonald (mąk-dŏn'ąld), Flora. Scottish heroine.....1722—1790.
MacDonald, George. Scottish author.....1824 ——.
MacDonald (mäk'do'näl'), Jacques Étienne Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarante. Marshal of France.....1765—1840.
MacDonald, John Alexander, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1815—1891.
McDonald, Joseph Ewing. American lawyer. U. S. senator.....1819—1891.
Macdonough (mąk-dŏn'ọh), Thomas. American commodore.....1783—1825.
McDougall (mąk-doo'gal), Alexander. American general.....1731—1786.
McDowell (mąk-dow'ęl), Irvin. American general.....1818—1885.
McDuffie (mąk-dŭf'ĭ), George. American senator. Gov. of S. C.....1788?-1851.
Macedo, de (dā mä-sā'do), Jozé Agostinho. Portuguese poet.....1770?-1831.
Macfarren (mąk-fär'ęn), George Alexander. English composer.....1813—1887.
MacGahan (mąk-gä'han), Januarius Aloysius. American journalist....1844—1878.
McGee (mą-gēe'), Thomas D'Arcy. Irish-American journalist.....1825—1868.
MacGeoghegan (mąk-gēe'gan), James. Irish historian..... 1702—1764.
Macgillivray (mąk-gĭl'ĭ-vrā), William. Scot. ornithologist and author.1796—1852.
McGlynn (mą-glĭn'), Edward. Am. clergyman and labor agitator.....1837 ——.
Macgregor (mą-grĕg'or), John. British statistician.....1797—1857.
Machiavelli (mäk-e-ä-vĕl'lee), Niccolò. Flor. statesman and pol. writer 1469—1527.
MacIlvaine (mąk-jĭl-vān'), Chas. Pettit. Amer. Prot. Episcopal bishop.1799—1873.
Mackay (mą-kī' *or* mą-kā'), Charles. Scottish poet.....1814—1889.

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McKean (mą-keen'), Thomas. American patriot and jurist.....1734—1817.
Mackenzie (mą-kĕn'zĭ), Alexander, Sir. Scot. explorer in N. America..1755?-1820.
Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. American naval officer and author.....1803—1848.
Mackenzie, Morell, Sir. English physician.....1837—1892.
Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. British and American journalist.....1809—1880.
Mackenzie, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents.....1795—1861.
McKim (mą-kim'), Charles Follen. American architect.....1847 ——.
McKinley (mą-kĭn'lĭ), William. Twenty-fifth president of the U. S...1843 ——.
Mackintosh (măk'in-tosh), James, Sir. British statesman and historian.1765—1832.
MacLane (mąk-lān'), Louis. American statesman.....1786—1857.
Maclaurin (mąk-law'rin), Colin. Scottish mathematician.....1698—1746.
MacLean (mąk-lān'), John. American jurist and statesman.....1785—1861.
McLean, Sarah Pratt. American author.....1858 ——.
Macleod (mąk-lowd'), Norman. Scottish clergyman and author.....1812—1872.
Maclise (mąk-leess'), Daniel. Irish historical painter.....1806—1870.
Maclure (mąk-lūr'), William. Scottish geologist in America.....1763—1840.
MacMahon (mäk'mä'ŏN'), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Duc de Magenta. President of the French republic.....1808—1893.
McMaster (mąk-măs'tĕr), John Bach. American historian.....1852 ——.
MacNab (mąk-nab'), Allan Napier, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1798—1862.
Macneill (mąk-neel'), Hector. Scottish poet.....1746—1818.
Macomb (mą-koom' *or* mą-kōm'), Alexander. American general.....1782—1841.
Macon (mā'kọn), Nathaniel. American statesman.....1757—1837.
McPherson (mąk-fĕr'sọn), Edward. American journalist and politician.1830—1895.
Macpherson, James. Scottish poet.....1736—1796.
Mac-Pherson, James Birdseye. American general.....1828—1864.
Macready (mąk-ree'dĭ), William Charles. English tragedian.....1793—1873.
Madden (măd'ęn), Frederick, Sir. English antiquary.....1801—1873.
Madison (măd'ĭ-sọn), James. Fourth president of the United States...1751—1836.
Mädler (mĕd'ler), Johann Heinrich. German astronomer.....1794—1874.
Madoc (măd'ok) *or* **Madog** Legendary Welsh prince and navigator...—— 1170.
Madoz y Ibanez (mä-dōth' e e-bä-nāth'), Pascual. Spanish politician and author.....1806—1870.
Madvig (mäd'vig), Johann Nikolai. Danish statesman and philologist.1804—1886.
Mæcenas (me-see'nas), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman, and patron of letters.....B. C. 70 ?-B. C. 8.
Maerlant, van (vän mär'länt), Jakob. Flemish poet.....1235?-1300.
Maes (mās), Nicolaas. Dutch painter.....1632—1693.
Maffei (mäf-fā'ee), Francesco Scipione, Marquis. Italian author.....1675—1755.
Maffitt (maf'it), John Newland. American revivalist.....1795—1850.
Magalhaens, de (dā mä-gäl-yä'ens), Domingo José Gonçalves. Brazilian poet.....1811 ——.
Magellan (mą-jĕl'ąn; *Sp. pron.* mä-hĕl-yän'), Fernando. (*Port.* **Magalhaens,** mä-gäl-yä'ens.) Portuguese navigator.....1470—1521.
Magendie (mä'zhŏN'dee'), François. French physiologist.....1783—1855.
Maggi (mäd'jee), Carlo Maria. Italian poet.....1630—1699.
Magini (mä-jee'nee), Giovanni Paolo. Italian violin maker.....fl. 1600.
Maginn (mą-ginn'), William. *Morgan Odoherty.* Irish author.....1794—1842.
Magliabecchi (mäl-lyä-bĕk'kee), Antonio. Ital. bibliogr. and scholar..1633—1714.
Magnan (män'yŏN'), Bernard Pierre. Marshal of France.....1791—1865.
Magnus (mäg'nōōs), Heinrich Gustav. German chemist.....1802—1870.
Magnusson (mäg'nōōs'on) *or* **Magnusen,** Finn. Icelandic archæol...1781—1847.
Magruder (mą-grū'der), John Bankhead. United States officer and Confederate major general.....1810—1871.
Maguire (mą-gwir'), John Francis. Irish author.....1815?-1872.
Magyar (mŏd'yor), László. Hungarian traveler in Africa.....1817—1864.
Mahaffy (mą-hăf'fĭ), John Pentland. British divine and author.....1839 ——.
Mahan (mą-hăn'), Asa. American clergyman and author.....1800 ——.
Mahmoud *or* **Mahmud** (mä-mōōd'). Sultan of Ghuzni. Mohammedan conqueror in India..... 967—1030.
Mahmoud, *or* **Mahmud, II.** Sultan of Delhi.....1246—1266.
Mahmoud, *or* **Mahmud, I.** Sultan of Turkey.....1696—1754.
Mahmoud, *or* **Mahmud, II.** Sultan of Turkey.....1785—1839.
Mahn (män), Karl August Friedrich. German philologist.....1802 ——.
Mahomet (mą-hŏm'et, mā'ho-met, *or* mä'ho-met). See MOHAMMED.
Mahon (mą-hŏn'), Lord. See STANHOPE, Philip Henry.
Mahony (mą-hō'nĭ), Francis. *Father Prout.* Irish journalist.....1804—1866.
Mai (mä'e, *almost* mī), Angelo, Cardinal. Italian librarian and scholar.1781—1854.
Mailáth (mī'lät'), János Nepomuk, Count. Hungarian historian.....1786—1855.
Maimonides (mī-mon'e-deez), Moses, *or* **Moses ben Maimon** (mī'mon). Spanish Jewish rabbi, philosopher, and writer.....1135—1204.
Maine (mān), Henry James Sumner, Sir. English historical jurist.....1822—1888.
Maine de Biran (mān dęh be-rŏN'), Marie François Pierre Gonthier. French metaphysician.....1766—1824.
Maintenon, de (dęh măN'tęh-nōN'), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort to Louis XIV.....1635—1719.
Maisonneuve (mā'zŏN'nuv'), Jules Germain François. Fr. surgeon....1810 ——.
Maistre, de (dęh mātr), Joseph Marie, Count. Italian statesman.....1754—1821.
Maistre, de, Xavier, Count. *Brother of J. M.* French novelist.....1763—1852.
Maitland (māt'land), Richard, Sir, of Lethington. Scottish poet.....1496—1586.
Maittaire (mā'tĕr'), Michel. French philologist and bibliographer.....1668—1747.
Makart (mä-kärt'), Hans. Austrian painter.....1840—1884.
Malan (mä'lŏN'), Solomon Cæsar. English clergyman and linguist.....1812—1894.
Malcolm (măl'kọm) **III.** *Canmore.* King of Scotland.....1057—1093.
Malcolm, John, Sir. British general and historian.....1769—1833.
Malcom (măl'kọm), Howard. American Baptist divine and author.....1799—1879.
Malebranche, de (dęh mäl'brŏnsh'), Nicolas. French philosopher.....1638—1715.
Malesherbes, de (dęh mäl'zĕrb'), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. French statesman. Guillotined.....1721—1794.
Malherbe, de (dęh mäl'ĕrb'), François. French poet.....1555—1628.
Malibran (mä'le'brŏn'; *Anglicized,* măl'ĭ-brăn), Maria Felicià, born Garcia. French singer and actress.....1808—1836.
Mallet (mä'lâ'), Charles Auguste. French philosopher.....1807—1875.
Mallet (măl'et) *or* **Malloch** (măl'ok), David. Scottish poet.....1705?-1765.
Mallock (măl'ok), William Hurrell. English author.....1849 ——.
Malmesbury (mämz'ber-ĭ), James Howard Harris, third earl of. English statesman.....1807—1889.
Malmesbury, William of. English historian.....1095—1143.
Malone (mą-lōn'), Edmond. Irish Shakespearean scholar.....1741—1812.
Malot (mä'lō'), Hector Henri. French author.....1830 ——.
Malphighi (mäl-pee'gee), Marcello. Italian anatomist.....1628—1694.
Malte-Brun (mawl-te-brŭn'; *Fr. pron.* mält'-brŭn'), Conrad. *Malthe Conrad Bruun.* Danish geographer.....1775—1826.
Malthus (măl'thŭs), Thomas Robert. English political economist.....1766—1834.
Malus (mä'lüss'), Étienne Louis. French engineer and physicist.....1775—1812.
Mamiani (mä-me-ä'nee), della Rovere Terenzio, Count. Ital. philos....1799—1885.
Manchester (măn'chĕs-ter), Edward Montagu, Earl of. Eng. statesman.1602—1671.
Mancini (män-chee'nee), Hortensia, Duchess of Mazarin. Ital. beauty..1646—1699.
Mancini, Pasquale Stanislaus. Italian statesman.....1817 ——.
Manco Capac (măn'ko ką-păk'). First inca of Peru.....—— 1107?
Mandeville (măn'dę-vil), John, Sir. English traveler.....1300?-1372.

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Manes (mā′neez) *or* **Mani** (mā′nī) *or* **Manichæ'us**. Founder of the sect of Manichæans ..... 240?– 274?
Manetho (măn′e-tho). Egyptian historian ..... fl. B. C. 263.
Manetti (mä-nĕt′tee), Gianozzo. Florentine orator and scholar ..... 1396—1459.
Manfred (măn′fred). (*Ital.* **Manfredi**, män-frā′dee.) Prince of Tarentum, and king of the Two Sicilies ..... 1234—1266.
Manfredi (măn-frā′dee), Eustachio. Italian geometer and astronomer ..... 1674—1739.
Manin (mä-neen′), Danielo. Italian patriot and statesman ..... 1804—1857.
Manley (măn′lĭ), Mary de la Riviere. English authoress ..... 1672—1724.
Manly (măn′lĭ), John. American naval commander ..... 1734—1793.
Mann (măn), Horace. American educationist ..... 1796—1859.
Manning (măn′ing), Daniel. Amer. banker. Secretary of the treasury. 1831—1887.
Manning, Henry Edward. English cardinal and author ..... 1808—1892.
Manoël (mä-no-ĕl′). See EMANUEL.
Manoël de Nescimento (dā näs-se-men′to), Francisco. Port. poet ..... 1734—1819.
Mansart *or* **Mansard** (mŏn′sar′), François. Fr. arch. [*Mansard roof.*] ..... 1598—1662.
Mansart *or* **Mansard**, Jules Hardouin. *Nephew of F.* Fr. architect. ..... 1645—1708.
Mansfeld, von (fon mäns′fĕlt), Peter Ernst, Count. German general ..... 1580?–1626.
Mansfield (mănz′feeld), Wm. Murray, Earl of. Ld. chief justice of Eng. ..... 1705—1793.
Mansur, Al (äl măn-soor′). See AL-MANSUR.
Mantegazza (măn′tā-gät′sä), Paolo. Italian anthropologist ..... 1831 ——.
Mantegna (män-tän′yä), Andrea. Italian painter ..... 1431—1517.
Manteil (măn′tel), Gideon Algernon. English geologist and writer ..... 1790—1852.
Manteuffel (măn′toi-fel), Karl Rochus Edwin, Baron. Pr. field marshal. 1809—1885.
Manuel (mä′nü′ĕl′), Jacques Antoine. French politician and orator ..... 1775—1827.
Manuel I. *Comne′nus.* Byzantine emperor ..... 1120—1180.
Manuel II. *Palæol′ogus.* Byzantine emperor ..... 1350—1425.
Manutius (ma-nu′shĭ-ŭs), Aldus. (*Ital.* **Manuzio**, mä-noot′se-o.) *The Elder.* Italian printer. Inventor of the type called *Italic* ..... 1449?–1515.
Manzoni (män-dzo′nee), Alessandro, Count. Italian writer ..... 1784—1883.
Map *or* **Mapes**, Walter *or* Calenius. Welsh scholar and satirist ..... —— 1210?
Maquet (mä′kă′), Auguste. Fr. novelist. Lit. partner of Alex. Dumas. 1813—1887.
Mar, John Erskine, eleventh earl of. *Bobbing John.* Scottish Jacobite. 1675—1732.
Marat (mä′rä′), Jean Paul. French revolutionist ..... 1743—1793.
Maratti (mä-rät′tee), Carlo. *Carluccio delle Madonne.* Italian painter. 1625—1713.
Marbeau (mär′bo′), Jean Baptiste François. French philanthropist ..... 1798—1875.
Marbois de Barbé (mär′bwä′ dĕh bär′bă′), François. French statesman 1735—1837.
Marceau (mär′sō′), François Séverin des Graviers. French general ..... 1769—1796.
Marcel (mär′sel′), Jean Joseph. French orientalist ..... 1776—1854.
Marcello (mär-chĕl′lo), Benedetto. Italian musical composer ..... 1686—1739.
Marcel'lus, Marcus Claudius. Rom. consul and conq. of Syracuse .. B. C. 268 ?– 208.
March (märch), Francis Andrew. American philologist ..... 1825 ——.
Marchand (mar′shŏn′), Étienne. French navigator ..... 1755—1793.
Marchesi (mar-kā′see), Pompeo. Italian sculptor ..... 1789—1858.
Marchetti (mar-kĕt′tee), Filippo. Italian composer ..... 1831 ——.
Marco Polo (mar′ko po′lo). See POLO, MARCO.
Marcou (mar′kōō′), Jules. French-American geologist ..... 1824 ——.
Marcus Aurelius (mär′kŭs aw-ree′lĭ-ŭs). See ANTONINUS.
Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. American statesman ..... 1786—1857.
Mardochée Abi Sérur (mar′do′shā′ ä′bee′ sā′rür′). Rabbi and traveler. Native of Morocco ..... 1830 ——.
Maréchal (mä′rā′shäl′), Charles Laurent. French painter ..... 1802 ——.
Marenco (mä-rĕn′ko), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer ..... 1831 ——.
Maret (mä′rā′), Henri Louis Charles. French theologian ..... 1805—1884.
Maret, Hugues Bernard, Duke of Bassano. French statesman ..... 1763—1839.
Marey (mä′rā′), Étienne Jules. French physiologist ..... 1830 ——.
Margaret (mär′ga-rĕt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England ..... 1420—1482.
Margaret of Austria. Regent of the Netherlands ..... 1480—1530.
Margaret of Denmark. *The Semiramis of the North.* Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden ..... 1353—1412.
Margaret of Navarre. *Margaret of Angoulême.* Queen of Navarre, and author ..... 1492—1549.
Margaret of Scotland. Queen and patron saint ..... 1046—1093.
Margaret of Valois. Queen of France ..... 1552—1615.
Marggraf (marg′gräf), Andreas Sigismund. German chemist ..... 1709—1782.
Margry (mär′grē′), Pierre. French historian ..... 1818—1894.
Marheineke (mar-hī′neh-keh), Philipp Konrad. German theologian ..... 1780—1846.
Maria Christina (mä-ree′ä krĭs-tee′nä). Queen dowager of Spain ..... 1806—1878.
Maria II. da Gloria (mä-ree′ä dä glo′re-ä). Queen of Portugal ..... 1819—1853.
Maria Theresa (ma-rī′a te-ree′sä). (*Ger.* **Maria Theresia**, mä-ree′ä tā-rā′ze-ä.) Empress of Germany, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia 1717—1780.
Mariana (mä-re-ä′nä), Juan de. Spanish historian ..... 1537—1624.
Marie (mä-rē′), Charles François Maximilien. French geometrician ..... 1819 ——.
Marie Amélie de Bourbon (mä′re′ ä′mā′le′ dĕh bōōr′bŏn′). Wife of Louis Philippe ..... 1782—1866.
Marie Antoinette (mä′re′ ŏn′twä′nĕt′), Josèphe Jeanne de Lorraine. Wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed ..... 1755—1793.
Marie de Médicis (mä-ree′ dĕh mā′de′sēss′). Queen of France ..... 1573—1642.
Marie Louisa (mä-ree′ loo-ee′za). Empress of France ..... 1791—1847.
Mariette (mä′re′ĕt′), Auguste Édouard. French Egyptologist ..... 1821—1881.
Marini (mä-ree′nee) *or* **Marino** (-no), Giambattista. Italian poet ..... 1569—1625.
Marinoni (mä-re-no′nee), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian mathematician ..... 1676—1755.
Mario (mä′re-o), Giuseppe, Marchese di Candia. Italian singer ..... 1810—1883.
Marion (măr′e-on), Francis. American Revolutionary general ..... 1732—1795.
Mariotte (mä′re-ŏt′), Edme. French physicist. [*Mariotte's law.*] ..... 1620?–1684.
Marius (mā′rĭ-us), Caius. Roman general and consul ..... B. C. 157— 86.
Marivaux, de (dĕh mä′re′vō′), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. Fr. author. 1688—1763.
Markham (märk′ăm), Clements Robert. English geographer ..... 1830 ——.
Marlborough (mawl′b'ro), John Churchill, Duke of. English general ..... 1650—1722.
Marlitt (mar-leet′). See JOHN, Eugénie.
Marlowe (mär′lo), Christopher *or* Kit. English dramatist ..... 1564—1593.
Marmier (mar′me-ā′), Xavier. French author ..... 1809—1892.
Marmont, de (dĕh mar′mŏn′), Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse, Duke of Ragusa. Marshal of France ..... 1774—1852.
Marmontel (mär′mŏn′tĕl′), Jean François. French author ..... 1723—1799.
Marnix, van (vän mär′neeks′), Philip. See SAINTE-ALDEGONDE, DE.
Marochetti (mä-ro-kĕt′tee), Carlo, Baron. Sardinian sculptor ..... 1805—1868.
Marot (mä′ro′), Adolphe Gaston. French dramatic author ..... 1837 ——.
Marot, Clément. French poet ..... 1495—1544.
Marquette (mär′kĕt′), Jacques. French explorer of the Mississippi ..... 1637—1675.
Marquez (mar-kāss′), Leonardo. Mexican general ..... 1820? ——.
Marracci (mär-rät′chee), Ludovico. Ital. orientalist. Ed. of the Koran. 1612—1700.
Marrast (mä′räs′), Armand. French statesman and journalist ..... 1801—1852.
Marryat (măr′rĭ-at), Frederick. English naval officer and novelist ..... 1792—1848.
Marschall, von (fon mär′shäl), Friedrich Wilhelm. German clergyman in America ..... 1721—1802.
Marsden (märz′dĕn), William. British orientalist ..... 1754—1836.
Marsh (märsh), George Perkins. American philologist and diplomatist. 1801—1882.
Marsh, James. American theologian and scholar ..... 1794—1842.
Marsh, Othniel Charles. American naturalist ..... 1831 ——.
Marshall (märʹshal), Humphrey. American politician ..... 1812—1872.

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Marshall (märʹshal), John. American jurist and statesman ..... 1755—1835.
Marshall, William Calder. Scottish sculptor ..... 1813—1894.
Marshman (märsh′man), Joshua. Eng. missionary and Chinese scholar. 1768—1837.
Marsigli (mär-see′lyee), Luigi Ferdinando, Count. Italian naturalist .. 1658—1730.
Marston (mär′ston), John. English poet ..... 1575—1634.
Marston, Philip Bourke. English poet, novelist, and essayist ..... 1850 ——.
Marston, Westland. English poet and dramatist ..... 1819—1890.
Martens (mar′tens), Thierry *or* Dietrich. Flemish printer ..... 1450?–1534.
Martha (mär′tä′), Benjamin Constant. French writer ..... 1820—1895.
Martial (mar′shĭ-al), *or* **Mar'cus Vale'rius Martia'lis**. Latin poet ... 43— 104?
Martignac, de (dĕh mar′tēn′yäk′), Jean Baptiste Silvère Gaye. French statesman ..... 1776—1832.
Martin (mär′tăn′), Bon Louis Henri. French historian ..... 1810—1883.
Martin, Félix. French Jesuit in Canada. Founded St. Mary's College. 1804 ——.
Martin, François Xavier. French jurist and historian in America ..... 1764—1846.
Martin (mär′tin), John. English painter ..... 1789—1854.
Martin, Luther. American lawyer ..... 1748—1826.
Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), Harriet. English authoress ..... 1802—1876.
Martineau, James. *Brother of Harriet.* Unitarian divine and author. 1805 ——.
Martinez Campos (mar-tee′nĕth käm′pōss), Arsenio. Spanish general and statesman ..... 1834—1891.
Martinez de la Rosa (mar-tee′nĕth dā lä ro′sä), Francisco. Spanish statesman, orator, and poet ..... 1789—1862.
Martini (mar-tee′nee), Giambattista. Italian musical composer ..... 1706—1784.
Martini, Johann Paul Ægidus. *Il Tedesco.* German musical composer. 1741—1816.
Martini, Vicente. Spanish musical composer ..... 1754—1810.
Martius, von (fon märt′se-ōōs), Karl Friedrich Philipp. Ger. botanist. 1794—1868.
Marvell (mär′vel), Andrew. *The British Aristides.* English author. 1621—1678.
Marx (märks), Karl. German socialist, and journalist in England ..... 1818—1883.
Mary (mā′rĭ) **I.** *Bloody Queen Mary.* Queen of England ..... 1516—1558.
Mary II. Wife of William III. of England ..... 1662—1695.
Mary de' Medici. See MARIE DE MÉDICIS.
Mary Stuart (-stū′art). Queen of Scots. Beheaded ..... 1542—1587.
Masaccio (mä-sät′cho). Real name *Tommaso Guidi.* Ital. painter .... 1402—1428?
Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-ĕl′lo). Contraction of *Tommaso Aniello.* Neapolitan insurgent chief ..... 1623—1647.
Mascagni (mäs-kän′yee), Paolo. Italian anatomist ..... 1752—1815.
Mascaron, de (dĕh mäs′kä′rŏn′), Jules. French preacher and author. 1634—1703.
Masham (mash′am), Abigail Hill. Favorite of Queen Anne ..... 1686—1734.
Masinissa (măs′ĭ-nĭs′sa) *or* **Massinis'sa**. King of Numidia ..... B. C. 240?– 148.
Maskelyne (măs′kĕ-līn), Nevil. Eng. astron. [*Nautical Almanac.*] ... 1732—1811.
Mas-Latrie, de (dĕh mä′lä′trē′), Jacques Marie Joseph Louis. French historian and archæologist ..... 1815 ——.
Mason (mā′son), Francis. American missionary to Calcutta ..... 1799—1874.
Mason, George. American statesman ..... 1725—1792.
Mason, James Murray. American statesman ..... 1798—1871.
Mason, Jeremiah. American lawyer and statesman ..... 1768—1848.
Mason, John, Captain. Founder of New Hampshire ..... 1586—1635.
Mason, John, Captain. Conqueror of the Pequots ..... 1600—1672.
Mason, John Mitchell. American divine and orator ..... 1770—1829.
Mason, John Young. American statesman ..... 1799—1859.
Mason, Lowell. American musical composer ..... 1792—1872.
Maspero (mäs′pā′rō′), Gaston Camille Charles. French Egyptologist .. 1846 ——.
Massarani (mäs-sä-rä′nee), Tullo. Italian writer ..... 1826 ——.
Massasoit (măs′sa-soit′). Sachem of the Wampanoags. Father of King Philip ..... 1580?–1660.
Masséna (mä′sā′nä′), André, Prince d'Essling. Marshal of Napoleon I. 1758—1817.
Massenet (mä′seh′nā′), Jules Émile Frédéric. French musician ..... 1842 ——.
Massey (măs′ĭ), Gerald. English poet ..... 1828 ——.
Massillon (măs′sĭl-lŏn *or* mä′se′yŏn′), Jean Baptiste. French pulpit orator ..... 1663—1742.
Massinger (măs′in-jer), Philip. English dramatist ..... 1583—1640.
Masson (mä′sŏn′), Antoine. French engraver ..... 1636—1700.
Masson (măs′on), David. Scottish critic and scholar ..... 1822 ——.
Massys (mäs′sīs′) *or* **Matsys** (mät′sīs′) *or* **Metsys** (mĕt′sīs′), Quentin. Flemish painter ..... 1466—1530.
Masudi (mä-soo′dee), Abul-Hasan Ali ben Husein ben Ali. Arab hist ... 890?– 956.
Matejko (mä-tā′e-ko), Jean Aloys. Polish painter ..... 1838—1893.
Mather (măth′er), Cotton. American theologian and writer ..... 1663—1728.
Mather, Increase. *Father of Cotton.* American divine. President of Harvard College ..... 1639—1723.
Mathers (măth′ĕrz), Helen Buckingham. English novelist ..... 1852 ——.
Mathew (măth′ū), Theobald. *Father Mathew.* "The apostle of temperance." Irish priest ..... 1790—1856.
Mathews (măth′ūz), Charles. English comedian ..... 1776—1835.
Mathews, Charles James. English actor ..... 1803—1878.
Mathews, William. American author ..... 1818 ——.
Matsys (mät′sīs′) *or* **Metsys** (mĕt′sīs′), Quentin. See MASSYS.
Matteis, de (dā mät-tā′eess) *or* **Mattei** (mät-tā′ee), Paolo. *Paoluccio.* Italian painter ..... 1662—1728.
Matter (mä′tĕr′), Jacques. French philosopher and historian ..... 1791—1864.
Matteucci (mät-tā′oot-chee), Carlo. Ital. author. [*Electro-physiology.*] 1811—1868.
Matthew Paris *or* **Matthew of Paris**. English historian ..... 1195—1259.
Matthews (măth′ūz), Brander. American author ..... 1852 ——.
Matthews, Stanley. American senator, judge Supreme Court U. S. .... 1824—1889.
Matthias (mät-tee′as ; *Anglicized* mat-thī′as). Emperor of Germany. 1557—1619.
Mätzner (mĕts′ner), Eduard Adolf Ferdinand. Ger. philol. and gram .. 1805 ——.
Maturin (măt′yoo-rin), Charles Robert. Irish preacher and novelist ... 1782—1824.
Maudsley (mawdz′lĭ), Henry. English physiologist ..... 1835 ——.
Mauduit (mō′dwee′), Israel. English political writer ..... 1708—1787.
Maunder (mawn′der), Samuel. English compiler ..... 1785—1849.
Maupassant, de (dĕh mō′pä′sŏn′), Henri René Albert Guy. Fr. nov ... 1850—1893.
Maupertuis, de (dĕh mō′pĕr′twe′), Pierre Louis Moreau. Fr. astron ... 1698—1759.
Maurepas, de (dĕh mōr′pä′), Jean Fréd. Phélippeaux, Count. Fr. statesm. 1701—1781.
Maurer, von (fon mow′rer), Georg Ludwig. German jurist ..... 1790—1872.
Maurice (maw′rĭss). (*Ger.* **Mo'ritz**, mō′rĕts.) Elector of Saxony. German general ..... 1521—1553.
Maurice of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Dutch warrior ..... 1567—1625.
Maurice (mō′reess′), Antoine. French theologian and orientalist ..... 1677—1756.
Maurice (maw′rĭss), John Fredk. Denison. Eng. clergyman and author. 1805—1872.
Mauricius (maw-rish′ĭ-us), Flavius Tiberius. Byzantine emperor ..... 539?– 602.
Maury (mō′re′), Jean Siffrein. French cardinal and orator ..... 1746—1817.
Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. French archæologist ..... 1817—1892.
Maury (maw′rĭ), Matthew Fontaine. American hydrographer ..... 1806—1873.
Mavrocordatos (mäv-ro-kor-dä′tos), Alexander. Greek statesman .... 1791—1865.
Maximilian (maks-ĭ-mĭl′yan) **I.** Emperor of Germany ..... 1459—1519.
Maximilian. *Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph.* Archduke of Austria, and emperor of Mexico. Executed in Mexico ..... 1832—1867.
Maxwell (maks′wel), James Clerk. English physicist ..... 1831—1879.
Maxwell, William Stirling, Sir. See STIRLING-MAXWELL.
May (mā), Samuel Joseph. American clergyman and abolitionist ..... 1797—1871.

May (mā), Thomas Erskine. Baron Farnborough. English historian..1815—1886.
Mayenne, de (dẹh mä′yĕn′), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. Fr. general...1554—1611.
Mayer (mā′ẹr), Alfred Marshall. American physicist.....1836 ——.
Mayer (mī′ẹr), Johann Tobias. Ger. astronomer and mathematician...1723—1762.
Mayer, Julius Robert. German physicist.....1814—1878.
Mayer, Karl. German musician.....1790—1862.
Mayhew (mā′hū), Henry. English author and journalist.....1812—1887.
Mayhew, Jonathan. American clergyman and controversialist.....1720—1766.
Mayhew, Thomas. First minister of Martha's Vineyard.....1621—1657.
Mayne (mān), Richard, Sir. First English commissioner of police.....1796—1868.
Maynwaring (mān′ạ-ring), Arthur. Eng. political and misc. writer..1668—1712.
Mayo (mā′o), Amory Dwight. American divine and educationist.....1823 ——.
Mazade, de (dẹh mä′zäd′), Charles. French writer.....1821—1893.
Mazarin (măz-ạ-reen′; *Fr. pron.* mä′zä′răN′), *It.* **Mazarini** (mäd-zä-ree′-nee), Jules *or* Giulio, Cardinal. Prime minister of Louis XIV.....1602—1661.
Mazeppa (mä-zĕp′ä), Ivan Stephanovitch. Hetman of the Cossacks....1644—1709.
Mazerolle (mä′zeh-rol′), Alexis Joseph. French painter.....1826—1889.
Mazzini (mät-see′nee), Giuseppe. Italian patriot and revolutionist....1808—1872.
Mazzuola (mät-soo-o′lä) *or* **Mazzola** (mät-so′lä), Girolamo Francesco Maria. *Il Parmigiano* (pär-me-jä′no). Italian painter.....1504—1540.
Mc. See under Mac.
Meade (meed), George Gordon. American general.....1815—1872.
Meagher (mā′hẹr), Thomas Francis. Irish rev. and Am. general.....1823—1867.
Méchain (mā′shăN′), Pierre François André. French astronomer.....1744—1804.
Mechitar (mĕk′e-tar), Peter. Armenian reformer.....1676—1749.
Medhurst (mĕd′hụrst), Walter Henry. English missionary and Chinese scholar.....1796—1857.
Medici, de' (dā mĕd′e-chee *or* mā′de-chee), Alessandro, first duke of Florence. Assassinated.....1510—1537.
Medici, de', Cosmo. *The Great.* First grand duke of Tuscany.....1519—1574.
Medici, de', Cosmo I. *The Elder.* Chief of the Florentine Republic..1389—1464.
Medici, de', Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Prince of Florence. Poet, scholar, and patron of art and literature.....1448—1492.
Médicis, de (dẹh mā′de′sēs′). See Catherine de' Medici.
Meding (mā′dĭng), Oskar. *Gregor Samarov.* German novelist.....1829 ——.
Meeks (meeks), Eugene. American artist.....1843 ——.
Mehemet Ali (mā′hẹh-met ä′lee), **Muham'mad 'Ali,** *or* **Moham'med Ali.** Pasha or viceroy of Egypt.....1769—1849.
Méhul (mā′ül′), Étienne Henri. French composer. [*Joseph.*].....1763—1817.
Meigs (mēgz), Montgomery Cunningham. American general.....1816—1892.
Meigs, Return Jonathan. American Revolutionary officer.....1734—1823.
Meilhac (mā′läk′), Henri. French dramatic author.....1831 ——.
Meinhold (mīn′holt), Johannes Wilhelm. German divine and writer...1797—1851.
Meissner (mīss′nẹr), Alfred. German poet. [*Ziska.*].....1822—1885.
Meissonier (mā′so′ne-ā′), Jean Louis Ernest. French painter.....1811—1891.
Mejía (mā-Hee′ä), Tomas. Mexican soldier. Executed.....1815—1867.
Melanchthon (mẹ-lăNk′thọn; *Ger.* mẹh-lănk′tŏn), *less correctly* **Melancthon,** Philipp. German Lutheran reformer.....1497—1560.
Melbourne (mĕl′bụrn), William Lamb, second viscount. Eng. statesman 1779—1848.
Melchthal, von der (fon dĕr mĕlk′tăl), Arnold. Legend. Swiss patriot. fl. 1307.
Melendez y Valdez (mā-lĕn′dĕth e väl′dĕth), Juan Antonio. Sp. poet.1754—1817.
Meletius (me-lee′shĭ-us), Saint. Bishop of Antioch.....310?– 380.
Meli (mā′lee), Giovanni. Sicilian poet.....1740—1815.
Melikoff (mĕl′i-kof), Loris. Russian general.....1824 ——.
Mellan (mā′lŏN′), Claude. French designer and engraver.....1598—1688.
Mellin (mel-leen′), Gustaf Henrik. Swedish historical novelist.....1813—1876.
Melloni (mĕl-lo′nee), Macedonio. Italian physicist.....1801—1854.
Melmoth (mĕl′moth), William. English writer and classical translator.1710—1799.
Melo, de (dā mā′lo), Francisco Manoël. Port. author (wrote in Span.).1611—1666.
Melville (mĕl′vil), Andrew. Scottish religious reformer.....1545—1622.
Melville, George Wallace. American engineer.....1841 ——.
Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount. See Dundas, Henry.
Melville, Herman. American traveler and novelist.....1819—1891.
Memling (mem′lĭnk), **Mem'ling,** *or* **Hem'ling,** Hans. Flemish painter 1430?–1492?
Memminger (mĕm′in-jẹr), Charles Gustavus. German-Amer. politician 1803 ——.
Ménage (mā′näzh′), Gilles. French scholar, critic, and writer.....1613—1692.
Ménard (mā′när′), René. French painter and writer.....1827—1887.
Mencius (men′shĭ-us) *or* **Meng-tse** (mĕng′-tsŭh′). Chinese philos....fl. B. C. 400.
Mendaña de Neyra (mĕn-dän′yä dā nā′e-rä), Alvaro. Span. navig...1541—1596.
Mendelssohn (mĕn′dẹls-sōn), Moses. German philosopher.....1729—1786.
Mendelssohn–Bartholdy (mĕn′dẹls-sōn-bar-tol′dee), Jacob Ludwig Felix. *Grandson of Moses.* German musical composer.....1809—1847.
Mendès (mŏN′dā′), Catulle. French poet and novelist.....1843 ——.
Mendoza, de (dā men-dō′zạ; *Sp. pron.* dā mĕn-dō′thä), Diego Hurtado. Spanish author and diplomatist.....1503—1575.
Mendoza, de, Iñigo Lopez, Marquis de Santillana. Spanish poet.....1398—1458.
Menendez de Aviles (mā-nĕn′deth dā ä-vee′lĕs), Pedro. Spanish admiral, and colonizer of Florida.....1519—1574.
Menendez–Pelayo (mā-nĕn′deth-pā-lä′yo), Marcelino. Spanish writer and politician.....1857 ——.
Mengs (mĕngs), Anton Rafael. German painter and writer.....1728—1779.
Meng–Tse (mĕng′-tsŭh′). See Mencius.
Menno Symons (mĕn′no sī′mọns). *Menno Simonis.* Dutch religious reformer.....1492—1561.
Menshikoff (mĕn′shẹ-kŏf′), Alex. Danilovitch, Prince. Russ. statesman 1670?–1729.
Menshikoff, Alexander Sergeievitch, Prince. *Great-grandson of A. D.* Russian general.....1789—1869.
Menzel (mĕn′tsẹl), Adolf Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. historical painter..1815 ——.
Menzel, Karl Adolf. German historian.....1784—1855.
Menzel, Wolfgang. German author and critic.....1798—1873.
Mercadante (mẽr-kä-dän′tā), Saverio. Italian composer.....1796—1870.
Mercator (mẹr-kā′tọr *or* mẽr-kä′tor), Geraard. Flemish geographer...1512—1594.
Mercer (mẽr′sẹr), Hugh. American Revolutionary general.....1720?–1777.
Mercier (mẽr′se-ā′), Louis Sébastien. French poet and critic.....1740—1814.
Meredith (mẽr′ẹ-dith), George. English novelist and poet.....1828 ——.
Meredith, Owen. See Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert.
Meredith, William Morris. American lawyer and politician.....1799—1873.
Mérian (mā′re-än), Maria Sibylla. Swiss artist and naturalist.....1647—1717.
Mérimée (mā′re′mā′), Prosper. French novelist and historian.....1803—1870.
Merivale (mẽr′ĭ-vāl), Charles. English historian.....1808—1893.
Merle d'Aubigné (mẽrl dō′bēn′yā′), Jean Henri. Swiss historian.....1794—1872.
Merlin (mẽr′lin). *Merlin Ambrosius.* British seer and magician.....fl. 450?
Merlin de Douai (mẽr′lĂn′ dẹh doo′ā′), Phil. Antoine, Ct. Fr. jurist..1754—1838.
Merrick (mẽr′ik), James. English poet. [*The Chameleon.*].....1720—1769.
Merritt (mẽr′it), Anna Lea. American artist.....1844 ——.
Mersliakof (mẽr′sli-ä-kŏf′), Alexis Théodoritch. Russian writer.....1778—1830.
Méry (mā′re′), Joseph. French author.....1798—1865.
Mesmer (mĕs′mer), Friedrich Anton. Ger. originator of mesmerism...1734—1815.
Messier (mā′se-ā′), Charles. French astronomer.....1730—1817.
Metastasio (mā-täs-tä′se-o *or* met′ạ-stä′se-o), Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura. By adoption *Melastasio;* orig. *Trapassi.* Ital. poet.1698—1782.

Metternich, von (fon mĕt′ẹr-nik), Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman.....1773—1859.
Metzu (met′zü) *or* **Metsu** (met′sü), Gabriel. Dutch genre painter.....1615—1658.
Meulen, van der (vän dẹr mụh′lẹn). See Van der Meulen.
Meusel (moi′zẹl), Johann Georg. German bibliographer and historian.1743—1820.
Meyer (mī′ẹr), Hans Heinrich. German writer on art.....1760—1832.
Meyer, Johann Georg. *Meyer von Bremen.* German painter.....1813—1886.
Meyer, Karl Heinrich Leo. German philologist.....1830 ——.
Meyer, Rudolf Hermann. German writer.....1839 ——.
Meyer, von (fon mī′ẹr), Georg Hermann. German anat. and physiol...1815 ——.
Meyerbeer (mī′ẹr-bār′), Giacomo. *Jakob Meyer Beer.* Ger. composer 1791—1864.
Meyerheim (mī′ẹr-hīm), Eduard Friedrich. German painter.....1808—1879.
Mézeray, de (dẹh mā̆z′rā′), François Eudes. French historian.....1610—1683.
Mezzofanti (mĕt′so-fän′tee), Giuseppe Gaspardo. Italian linguist.....1774—1849.
Miantonomo (mī-ăn-to-no′mo). Sachem of the Narragansetts.....—— 1643.
Michael Angelo Buonarroti (mī′ka-el ăn′jä-lo boo-o′när-rŏt′ee). (*Ital.* **Michaelangelo,** me-kĕl-ăn′jä-lo.) Italian painter and sculptor....1475—1564.
Michaelis (me-kä-ā′lis), Johann David. German Biblical critic.....1717—1791.
Michaud (me′shō′), Joseph François. French historian and journalist..1767—1839.
Michaux (me′shō′), André. French botanist and traveler.....1746—1802.
Michel (me′shĕl′), Clémence Louise. French revolutionist.....1833 ——.
Michel, Francisque Xavier. French archæologist.....1809—1887.
Michelet (mē′sh′lā′), Jules. French historian and miscellaneous writer 1798—1874.
Michelet (mē′shẹh-lā′), Karl Ludwig. German philosopher and author 1801—1894.
Micheli (me-kā′lee), Piero Antonio. Italian botanist.....1679—1737.
Michelis (me-kā′lis), Friedrich. German theologian.....1815 ——.
Mickiewicz (mĭts-kyā′vĭch), Adam. Polish poet.....1798—1855.
Mickle (mĭk′l), William Julius. Scottish poet and translator.....1735—1788.
Middleton (mĭd′l-tọn), Arthur. Signer of the Decl. of Independence..1742—1787.
Middleton, Conyers. English theologian and controversialist.....1683—1750.
Middleton, Thomas. English dramatist.....1570?–1627.
Midhat Pasha (me-d'hät′ pä-shä′). Turkish statesman.....1822—1884.
Miel (meel), Jan. *Giovanni della Vite.* Flemish painter.....1599—1664.
Mieris, van (vän mee′ris), Frans. *The Elder.* Dutch painter.....1635—1681.
Mieroslavski (myĕh-ro-slăv′skee), Ludwik. Polish revolutionist.....1814—1878.
Mifflin (mĭf′lin), Thomas. American patriot and general.....1744—1800.
Migne (meeñ), Jacques Paul, Abbé. French editor.....1800—1875.
Mignet (mēn′yā′), François Auguste Marie. French historian.....1796—1884.
Miguel (me-gĕl′), Dom Maria Evaristo. Portuguese prince.....1802—1866.
Miklosich, von (fon mik′lo-sik), Franz. Slavic philologist and author.1813—1891.
Miklouho–Maclay, de (dẹh mik-lōō′ho-mạ-klī′), Nicolai. Russ. trav..1847 ——.
Mila y Fontanals (mee′lä e fôn-tä-näls′), Manuels. Spanish writer....1818—1884.
Milan (mē′län) **I.** King of Servia.....1854 ——.
Milburn (mĭl′burn), William Henry. *The Blind Preacher.* Am. divine.1823 ——.
Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. American general.....1839 ——.
Milizia (me-lēt′se-ä), Francesco. Italian architect.....1725—1798.
Mill (mĭl), James. British philosopher and political economist.....1773—1836.
Mill, John Stuart. *Son of James.* Eng. philos. and political economist.1806—1873.
Millais (mĭl-lā′), John Everett, Sir. English painter.....1829—1896.
Millar (mĭl′ạr), John. Scottish jurist and author.....1735—1801.
Miller (mĭl′ẹr), Hugh. Scottish geologist and writer.....1802—1856.
Miller, Joaquin (wä-kēn′). Real name *Cincinnatus Hiner Miller.* American poet.....1341 ——.
Miller, Joseph. English comedian.....1684?–1738.
Miller, Samuel. American Presbyterian clergyman.....1769—1850.
Miller, William. American prophet of the Millerites.....1782—1849.
Miller, William Allen. English chemist.....1817—1870.
Miller, William Hallowes. English physicist and mineralogist.....1801—1880.
Millet (mē′yā′), Aimé. French sculptor.....1819—1891.
Millet (mĭl′let), Francis Davis. American artist.....1846 ——.
Millet (mē′yā′), Jean François. French painter.....1819?–1875.
Millin (me′ăN′), Aubin Louis. French archæologist.....1759—1818.
Mills (mĭlz), Clark. American sculptor.....1815—1883.
Milman (mĭl′mạn), Henry Hart. English poet and historian.....1791—1868.
Milmore (mĭl′mōr), Martin. Irish-American sculptor.....1844—1883.
Milne–Edwards (mĭln-; *Fr.* mēl-nā′doo-ar′), Henri. Fr. naturalist..1800—1885.
Milner (mĭl′nẹr), Isaac. English scholar and author.....1750—1820.
Milner, Joseph. *Brother of Isaac.* English church historian.....1744—1797.
Milnes (mĭlnz), Richard Monckton. See Houghton, Lord.
Miltiades (mil-tī′ạ-deez). Athenian general and statesman.....fl. B. C. 500?
Milton (mĭl′tọn), John. English poet.....1608—1674.
Mind (mĭnt), Gottfried. *The Raphael of Cats.* Swiss painter.....1768—1814.
Miner (mīn′ẽr), Alonzo Ames. Am. divine and temperance reformer...1814 ——.
Minghetti (mēn-gĕt′tee), Marco. Italian statesman.....1818—1886.
Minié (me′ne-ā′ *or* mĭn′e), Claude Étienne. Fr. inventor. [*Minie rifle.*] 1810—1879.
Minuit (min′u-it) *or* **Minnewit** (mĭn′nẹ-wĭt), Peter. First governor of New Netherland (New York).....1580?–1641.
Mirabeau, de (dẹh me′rä′bō′; *Anglicized,* mĭr′ạ-bō), Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count. French orator and revolutionist.....1749—1791.
Miramon (me-rä-mōn′), Miguel. Mexican general.....1832—1867.
Miranda (me-rän′dä), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist.....1756—1816.
Mirandola (me-rän′do-lä), Giovanni Pico della, Count. Ital. scholar...1463—1494.
Mirecourt, de (dẹh mēr′kōōr′), Eugène. Real name *Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot.* French writer.....1812—1880.
Mistral (mēs′träl′), Frédéric. Provençal poet.....1830 ——.
Mitchel (mĭch′ẹl), John. Irish revolutionist.....1815—1875.
Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. American astronomer and general.....1809—1862.
Mitchell, Donald Grant. *Ik Marvel.* American author.....1822 ——.
Mitchell, Margaret Julia. American actress.....1832 ——.
Mitchell, Maria, Miss. American astronomer.....1818—1889.
Mitchell, Silas Weir. American physician and physiologist.....1829 ——.
Mitchill (mĭch′ĭl), Samuel Latham. Amer. physician and naturalist...1764—1831.
Mitford (mĭt′fọrd), Mary Russell. English authoress.....1786—1855.
Mitford, William. English historian.....1787—1827.
Mithridates (mĭth′rĭ-dā′teez) **VI.** *The Great.* King of Pontus...B. C. 135?– 63.
Mittermaier (mĭt′ẹr-mī-ẹr), Karl Joseph Anton. German jurist.....1787—1867.
Mivart (mĭv′art), Saint George. English naturalist.....1827 ——.
Möbius (mō′be-ōōs), August Ferdinand. German mathematician.....1790—1868.
Mocquard (mo′kar′), Constant. Private secretary of Louis Napoleon..1791—1864.
Modjeska (mod-jĕs′kạ), Helena. Polish actress.....1843? ——.
Mogila (mo-gee′lä), Peter. Russian author. [*Confession of Faith.*]...1597?–1646.
Mohammed (mo-hăm′ẹd), **Mahomet** (ma-hŏm′et), *or* **Muhammad** (moo-hăm′mäd). Arabian prophet. Founder of the Mohammedan religion. 571— 632.
Mohammed II. *The Great* or *The Victorious.* Turkish sultan.....1430—1481.
Mohammed IV. Turkish sultan.....1642—1693.
Mohammed Ali (ä′lee). See Mehemet Ali.
Mohammed, ibn (Ib′n), Ali Es-Senoussi. Founder of the Mussulman brotherhood.....1792—1882.
Mohammed, Kasim. See Ferishtah.
Mohl, von (fon mōl), Hugo. German botanist.....1805—1872.
Mohl, von, Julius. *Brother of Hugo.* German orientalist.....1800—1876.

Mohl, von (fon mōl), Moritz. German politician. 1802—1888.
Möhler (mö′lęr), Johann Adam. German theologian. [*Symbolik.*] 1796—1838.
Mohs (mōs), Friedrich. German mineralogist. 1773—1839.
Moigno (mwän′yo′), François Napoléon Marie. Fr. math. and scientist 1804—1884.
Moir (moir), David Macbeth. Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. 1798—1851.
Moivre, de (dęh mwävr), Abraham. French mathematician. 1667—1754.
Mokanna (mo-kän′na), Al-Hakem-ibn-Atta. *The veiled.* Moslem impostor. —— 780?
Molay, de (dęh mo′lā′), Jacques. Last grand master of the Knights Templars. —— 1314.
Molbech (mol′bĕk), Christian. Danish author. 1783—1857.
Molé (mo′lā′), Louis Mathieu, Count. French statesman. 1781—1855.
Moleschott (mo′leh-shot), Jacob. German physiologist. 1822—1893.
Molière (mo′le-ēr′). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* Fr. dramatist. 1622—1673.
Molina (mo-lee′nä), **Luis.** Spanish Jesuit and theologian. 1535—1601.
Molinari, de (dęh mo-le-nä′ree), Gustave. Belgian economist. 1819 ——.
Molinos, de (dā mo-lee′nōs), Miguel. Spanish mystic. [*Quietists.*] 1627—1696.
Molmenti (mōl-mĕn′tee), Pompeo Gherardo. Italian writer. 1851 ——.
Moltke, von (fon mōlt′kęh), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field marshal. 1800—1891.
Molyn (mo′lin), Peter. See TEMPESTA.
Molyneux (mol′i-nooks), William. Irish mathematician. 1656—1698.
Mombert (mom′bĕrt), Jacob Isidor. German author. 1829 ——.
Mommsen (mom′sęn), Christian Matthias Theodor. German historian. 1817—1892.
Monboddo (mon-bod′o), James Burnet, Lord. Scottish jurist. 1714—1799.
Monckhoven, von (fon monk′ho-vęn), Désiré. Belgian savant. 1831—1882.
Monckton (munk′tŏn), Robert. British general in America. 1726—1782.
Moncreiff (mon-krēē′), Henry Wellwood, Sir. Scottish divine. 1750—1827.
Monge (mōnzh), Gaspard, Comte de Péluse. French geometer. 1746—1818.
Monk (munk), George, Duke of Albemarle. English general. 1608—1670.
Monmouth (mon′muth), James Stuart, Duke of. English rebel. 1649—1685.
Monnard (mo′nar′), Charles. Swiss author. 1790—1865.
Monnier (mo′ne′ā′), Marc. French littérateur. 1829—1885.
Monnoyer (mo′nwä′yā′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. fruit and flower painter. 1635—1699.
Monro (mun-rō′), Alexander. *Primus.* Eminent British anatomist. 1697—1767.
Monroe (mun-rō′), James. Fifth president of the United States. 1758—1831.
Mons, van (vän mōns), Jean Baptiste. Belgian chemist and horticult. 1765—1842.
Monselet (mōn′sęh-lā′), Charles. French novelist. 1825—1888.
Monstrelet, de (dęh mōn′stręh-lā′), Enguerrand. French chronicler. 1390?-1453.
Montagu (mon′ta-gū), Basil. English lawyer. Ed. of Bacon's works. 1770—1851.
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX, Charles Montagu, Earl of.
Montagu, Elizabeth, born Robinson. English authoress. 1720—1800.
Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady. English authoress. [*Letters.*] 1689—1762.
Montaiglon, de (dęh mōn′tā′lŏn′), Anatole de Courde. French bibliographer and paleographer. 1824 ——.
Montaigne, de (dęh mōn′tān′; *Anglicized,* mon-tān′), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist. 1533—1592.
Montalembert, de (dęh mōn′tä′lŏn′bēr′), Charles Forbes, Comte. French statesman, orator, and political writer. 1810—1870.
Montalembert, de, Marc René, Marquis. *Grandfather of preceding.* French military engineer. 1714—1800.
Montcalm Gozon de Saint-Véran, de (mŏnt-käm′; *Fr. pron.* dęh mōn′kälm′ go′zōn′ dęh săn′vā′rŏn′), Louis Joseph, Marq. Fr. gen. 1712—1759.
Montecuccoli, de (dā mon-tā-koo′ko-lee), Raimund, Count. Austrian general and tactician. 1609—1680.
Montefiore (mon-te-fe-o′rę), Moses, Sir. English Jewish philanthropist. 1784—1885.
Montégut (mōn′tā′gü′), Émile. French littérateur. 1826 ——.
Montemayor, de (dā mon′tā-mä-yōr′), Jorge. Port. poet and novelist. 1520—1561.
Montépin, de (dęh mōn′tā′păn′), Xavier, Count. Fr. nov. and dram. 1826 ——.
Montes (mŏn′tĕs), Lola. See LOLA MONTEZ
Montespan, de (mŏn′tĕs-păn′; *Fr. pron.* dęh mōn′tĕs′pŏn′), Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV. 1641—1707.
Montesquieu, de (mŏn′tĕs-kū′; *Fr. pron.* dęh mōn′tĕs′kęh-uh′), Charles de Secondat, Baron. French jurist and philosopher. 1689—1755.
Monteverde (mon-tā-vĕr′dā), Claudio. Italian composer. 1568—1649.
Montezuma (mon-te-zoo′ma) **II.** Last Aztec emperor of Mexico. 1466—1520.
Montfaucon, de (dęh mōn′fō′kōn′), Bernard. Fr. critic and antiquary. 1655—1741.
Montfort, de (de mŏnt′fort; *Fr.* dęh mōn′for′), Simon. Fr. crusader. 1150?-1218.
Montfort, de, Simon, Earl of Leicester. *Son of preceding.* Chief of the English barons in the time of Henry III. 1206?-1265.
Montgolfier (mŏnt-gol′fĭ-ęr; *Fr. pron.* mōn′gol′fe-ā′), Jacques Étienne. French scientist. 1745—1799.
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. *Brother of preceding.* Inventor of the air balloon. 1740—1810.
Montgomery (mont-gŭm′ęr-ĭ), James. Scottish poet and journalist. 1771—1854.
Montgomery, Richard. American general. Fell at Quebec. 1736—1775.
Montgomery, Robert. English poet. 1807—1855.
Montholon, de (dęh mōn′to′lŏn′), Charles Tristan, Marquis. French general. 1782—1853.
Monti (mon′tee), Vincenzo. Italian poet. 1754—1827
Montmorency, de (mŏnt′mo-rĕn′sĭ; *Fr. pron.* dęh mōn′mŏ′rŏn′se′), Anne, first duc. Constable of France. 1492—1567.
Montmorency, de, Henri II., last duc. *Grandson of preceding.* Marshal of France. Executed. 1595—1632.
Montpensier, de (dęh mōn′pŏn′se-ā′), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchesse. *Mademoiselle.* French princess. 1627—1693
Montpensier, de, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French prince. Youngest son of King Louis Philippe. 1824—1890.
Montrose (mont-rōz′), James Grahame, Marquis of. Scottish Royalist. 1612—1650.
Monts, de (dęh mōn′), Pierre du Guast, Sieur. Fr. colonizer of Acadia 1560?-1611.
Montucla (mōn′tü′klä′), Jean Étienne. French mathematician. 1725—1799.
Montyon *or* **Monthyon, de** (dęh mōn′te-ōn′), Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget, Baron. French philanthropist. 1733—1820.
Moody (moo′dĭ), Dwight Lyman. American evangelist. 1837 ——.
Moore (mōr *or* moor), Clement Clarke. American professor and poet. 1779—1863.
Moore, George. English philanthropist. 1806—1876.
Moore, John. Scotch physician and author. 1729—1802.
Moore, John, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Scotch general. 1761—1809.
Moore, Thomas. Irish poet. 1779—1852.
Morales, de (dā mo-rä′lĕs), Luis. *El Divino.* Spanish painter. 1509—1586.
Moran (mo-răn′), Thomas. American artist. 1837 ——.
Morand (mo′rŏn′), Sauveur François. French surgeon. 1697—1773.
Morandi-Manzolini (mo-rän′dee-män-zo-lee′nee), Anna. Italian anatomist and modeler. 1716—1774.
Morata (mo-rä′tä), Olympia Fulvia. Italian authoress. 1526—1555.
Moratin, de (dā mo-rä-teen′), Leandro Fernandez. Spanish dramatist. 1760—1828.
Moray (mŭr′ĭ), Earl of. See MURRAY, James Stuart, Earl of.
Morazan (mo-rä-sän′), Francisco. Last president of the republic of Central America. 1799—1842.
Mordaunt (môr′dant), Charles. See PETERBOROUGH, Earl of.
More (mōr), Hannah. English authoress. 1745—1833.
More, Henry. English philosopher. 1614—1687.
More, Thomas, Sir. English philosopher and statesman. Executed. 1478—1535.
Moreau (mo′rō′), Jean Victor. French general. 1763—1813.
Morel (mo′rĕl′), Frédéric. *The Younger.* Fr. printer and Greek scholar 1558—1630.
Morell (mo-rĕl′), Thomas. English philologist. 1703—1784.
Morellet (mo′rĕl′lā′), André, Abbé. French political economist. 1727—1819.
Morelos (mo-rā′lōs), José Maria. Mexican revolutionist. 1780—1815.
Moréri (mo′rā′re′), Louis. Fr. compiler of "Grand Dict. Historique". 1643—1680.
Moreto y Cavaña (mo-rā′to e kä-vän′yä), Agustin. Spanish dramatist 1618—1669.
Moretto da Brescia, Il (ēl mo-rĕt′to dä bresh′yä). See BONVICINO.
Morgagni (mor-gän′yee), Giovanni Battista. Ital. patholog. anatomist. 1682—1771.
Morgan (môr′gan), Daniel. American Revolutionary general. 1736—1802.
Morgan, Edwin Dennison. American merchant. Gov. of New York. 1811—1883.
Morgan, George Washington. American soldier, and rep. in Cong. 1820—1893.
Morgan, James Appleton. American author. 1850 ——.
Morgan, Lewis Henry. American anthropologist. 1818—1881.
Morgan, Sydney, Lady, born Owenson. Irish authoress. 1783?-1859.
Morgan, William. American mechanic. Freemason. Abducted. 1775—1826.
Morghen (mor′gĕn), Raffaelle. Italian engraver. 1758—1833.
Morhof (mor′hof), Daniel Georg. German author. [*Polyhistor.*] 1639—1691.
Mörike (mö′re-kęh), Eduard. German poet. 1804—1875.
Morin (mo′răn′), Frédéric. French author. 1823 ——.
Morison (mŏr′ĭ-sŏn), James Cotter. English author. 1831—1888.
Morland (môr′land), George. English painter. 1763—1804.
Morland, Samuel, Sir. English mechanician and inventor. 1625—1695.
Morley (môr′lĭ), Henry. English author, and prof. of Eng. literature. 1822—1894.
Morley, John. English writer and statesman. 1838 ——.
Morley, Thomas. English composer. [*Oriana.*] 1557—1604?
Mornay, de (dęh mor′nā′), Philippe, Seigneur du Plessis. *Duplessis-Mornay* (dü′plā′se′-mor′nā′). French Protestant chief. 1549—1623.
Morny, de (dęh mor′ne′), Chas. Auguste Louis Jos., Duc. Fr. statesm. 1811—1865.
Morris (mŏr′ĭs), Charles. American commodore. 1784—1856.
Morris, Clara. American actress. 1846 ——.
Morris, George P. American poet and journalist. 1802—1864.
Morris, Gouverneur. American statesman. 1752—1816.
Morris, Lewis. *Half-brother of Gouverneur.* Signer of the Declaration of Independence. 1726—1798.
Morris, Lewis. English poet. 1834 ——.
Morris, Richard. English philologist. 1833—1894.
Morris, Robert. American statesman and financier. Signer of Declaration of Independence. 1734—1806.
Morris, William. English poet. 1834—1896.
Morrison (mŏr′ĭ-sŏn), Robert. English missionary and orientalist. 1782—1834.
Morrison, William Ralls. American congressman. 1825 ——.
Morse (môrss), Edward Sylvester. American naturalist. 1838 ——.
Morse, Jedidiah. *Father of S. F. B.* American geographer. 1761—1826.
Morse, John Torrey. American lawyer and author. 1840 ——.
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Amer. artist and inventor. [*Telegraph.*] 1791—1872.
Mortier (mor′te-ā′), Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of Treviso. Marshal of France. 1768—1835.
Mortillet, de (dęh mor′te′yā′), Gabriel. Fr. archæol. and politician. 1821 ——.
Mortimer (môr′tĭ-mĕr), Roger, Earl of March. Favorite of Isabella, queen consort of Edward II. of England. 1284?-1330.
Morton (môr′tŏn), James Douglas, Earl of. Regent of Scotland. 1530—1581.
Morton, John. English prelate and statesman. 1420?-1500.
Morton, Levi Parsons. American banker. Vice President U. S. 1824 ——.
Morton, Nathaniel. American historian. [*New England's Memoriall.*] 1613—1685.
Morton, Oliver Perry. American statesman. 1823—1877.
Morton, Samuel George. American naturalist and ethnologist. 1799—1851.
Morton, Thomas. English dramatist. 1764—1838.
Morton, William Thomas Green. American dentist and physician. Discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic. 1819—1868.
Mosbourg, Comte de (kŏnt dęh mōs′bōōrg′). See AGAR, J. A. M.
Mosby (mōz′bĭ), John Singleton. Confederate colonel. 1833 ——.
Moscheles (mosh′ęh-lĕs), Ignaz. German pianist and composer. 1794—1870.
Moseley (mōz′lĭ), Henry. English scientific writer. 1801—1872.
Mosenthal, von (fon mo′zęn-tāl), Salomon Hermann. Ger. dramatist. 1821—1877.
Moser (mō′zęr), George Michael. Swiss-English enameler. 1704—1783.
Mosheim, von (fon mōs′hīm), Johann Lorenz. German eccles. hist. 1694?-1755.
Motherwell (muth′ęr-wĕl), William. Scottish poet and journalist. 1797—1835.
Motley (mŏt′lĭ), John Lothrop. American historian. 1814—1877.
Mott (mŏt), Lucretia, born Coffin. American social reformer. 1793—1880.
Mott, Valentine. American surgeon. 1785—1865.
Moulton (mōl′tŏn), Louise Chandler, born Chandler. American poet. 1835 ——.
Moultrie (moo′trĭ *or* mool′trĭ), William. Am. Revolutionary general. 1731—1805.
Mounet-Sully (mōō′nā′-sü′lee′), Jean. French actor. 1841 ——.
Mounier (moo′ne-ā′), Jean Joseph. French statesman. 1758—1806.
Mowatt (mow′at), Anna Cora, born Ogden. *Mrs. Ritchie.* American actress and author. 1819—1870.
Mozart (mo-zart′; *Ger. pron.* mo′tsart), Wolfgang Amadeus. Commonly called *Wolfgang.* German musical composer. 1756—1791.
Mücke (mük′ęh), Heinrich Karl Anton. German painter. 1806—1891.
Mudge (mŭj), John. English optician and mechanician. 1721—1793.
Mudie (mū′dĭ; *Scot.* moo′dĭ), Robert. Scottish naturalist and author. 1777—1842.
Muggleton (mŭg′′l-tŏn), Ludowick. Eng. fanatic. [*Muggletonians.*] 1609—1698.
Muhammad. See MOHAMMED.
Mühlbach (mül′bäk), Luise. *Mrs. Theodor Mundt.* German novelist. 1814—1873.
Mühlenberg (mu′lęn-bęrg), Henry Melchior. Founder of the German Lutheran church in America. 1711—1781.
Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel. American general. 1746—1807.
Muhlenberg, William Augustus. *Great-grandson of H. M.* American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and poet. 1796—1877.
Muir (mūr), John. Scottish author. 1810—1882.
Muir, William, Sir. Arabic scholar. 1819 ——.
Mukhtar-Pasha (muk′tar′-pä-shä′), Ghazi Ahmed. Turkish general and diplomatist. 1837 ——.
Mulder (mŭl′der), Gerard Andreas. Dutch doctor and physiological chemist. [*Protein.*] 1802—1847.
Mulford (mŭl′ford), Elisha. American clergyman and author. 1833—1885.
Mulgrave (mŭl′grāv), Constantine John Phipps, Lord. English arctic navigator. 1744—1792.
Mulhall (mŭl′hawl), Michael G. English author. 1836 ——.
Müller (mü′lĕr′), Charles Louis. *Müller de Paris.* French painter. 1815—1892.
Müller (mü′lęr), Friedrich. German comparative philologist. 1834 ——.
Müller, Friedrich Max. German-English Sanskrit scholar. 1823 ——.
Müller, George. English philanthropist, born in Prussia. 1805 ——.
Müller, Gerhard Friedrich. Russian historian. 1705—1783.
Müller, Johann. German physiologist and anatomist. 1801—1858.
Müller, Karl Ottfried. German archæologist. 1797—1840.
Müller, Otto Frederik. Danish naturalist. 1730—1784.
Müller, Sophie. German tragic actress. 1803—1830.

Müller (mü′lẹr), **Wilhelm.** *Father of F. Max.* German lyric poet....1794—1827.
Müller, von (fon mü′lẹr), **Johannes.** Swiss historian.....1752—1809.
Müller von Königswinter (mü′lẹr fon kö′nĭgs-wĭn′tẹr), **Wolfgang.** German poet.....1816—1873.
Mullinger (mŭl′lĭng-gẽr), **James Bass.** Eng. auth. and lect. on history.1834 ——.
Mulock (mū′lok), **Dinah Maria.** *Mrs. Craik.* English authoress.....1826 ——.
Mulready (mŭl′red-ĭ), **William.** British painter.....1786—1863.
Munch (mōōnĸ), **Peder Andreas.** Norwegian historian.....1810—1863.
Münchhausen, von (fon münĸ′how-zẹn), *Eng.* **Munchausen** (mŭn-chaw′sẹn), **Hieronymus Karl Friedrich, Baron.** German soldier and romancist.....1720—1797.
Mundt (mōōnt), **Theodor.** German author.....1808—1861.
Munger (mŭng′gẽr), **Theodore Thornton.** Am. clergyman and author..1830 ——.
Munkacsy (mōōn-käch′ē), **Mikhail.** Hungarian painter.....1844 ——.
Munro (mŭn-rō′), **Hugh Andrew Johnstone.** Latin scholar. [*Horace Lucretius.*].....1819 ——.
Müntz (münts), **Eugène.** French art historian.....1845 ——.
Murad. See AMURATH.
Murat (*Fr.* mü′rä′), **Joachim.** Marshal of France, and king of Naples.1771—1815.
Muratori (moo-rä-tō′ree), **Ludovico Antonio.** Italian archæologist.....1672—1750.
Muravieff Karski (moo-rä-vyĕf′ kär′skee), **Nikolai Nicholaievitch.** Russian general.....1794—1866.
Murchison (mûr′kĭ-sọn), **Roderick Impey, Sir.** British geologist. ....1792—1871.
Murdoch (mûr′dọk), **James Edward.** American actor and elocutionist.1811—1893.
Murdock (mûr′dọk), **William.** Scottish patriot in America.....1720—1775.
Murillo (*Sp. pron.* moo-ree′lyo), **Bartolomé Estéban.** Spanish painter..1617—1682.
Murner (mōōr′nẹr), **Thomas.** German satirist.....1475—1537.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), **Alexander.** Scottish philologist.....1775—1813.
Murray, James Augustus Henry. English philologist and lexicographer1837 ——.
Murray *or* **Moray,** James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland.....1531?-1570.
Murray, John. Founder of Universalism in America.....1741—1815.
Murray, Lindley. American grammarian.....1745—1826.
Murray, William Henry Harrison. American clergyman.....1840 ——.
Musäus (moo-zā′ōōs), **Johann Karl August.** German writer.....1735—1787.
Muspratt (mŭs′prạt), **James Sheridan.** Irish chemist and physician...1821—1871.
Musschenbroek, van (vän mŭs′ĸẹn-brōōk), **Pieter.** Dutch math.....1692—1761.
Musset, de (dẹh mü′sā′), **Louis Charles Alfred.** French poet .....1810—1857.
Mussey (mŭz′ĭ), **Reuben Dimond.** American surgeon .....1780—1866.
Mustafa *or* **Mustapha** (mōōs′tạ-fä) **I.** Sultan of Turkey.....1591—1623.
Muziano (moot-se-ä′no), **Girolamo.** Italian painter.....1528—1592.
Mytens (mī′tẹns), **Daniel.** *The Elder.* Dutch painter in England.....1590—1656?

N.

Nachtigal (näĸ′te-gäl′), **Gustav.** German traveler in Africa.....1834—1885.
Nadaillac, de (dẹh nä′dā′yäk′), **Jean François Albert du Pouget, Marquis.** French archæologist.....1818 ——.
Nadir Shah (nä′dẹr shäh) *or* **Nádir Kuli Khán** (nä′dẹr kōō′lee ĸän). King of Persia.....1687—1747.
Nägeli, von (nā′gẹ-lee), **Karl Wilhelm.** German botanist.....1817—1891.
Nairne (nārn), **Carolina Oliphant, Baroness.** Scottish poetess.....1766—1845.
Nana Sahib (nä′nä sä′hib). *Dhundoo Punt.* Leader of Sepoy mutiny.1821—1859?
Nansen (nän′sẹn), **Fridtjof.** Norwegian naturalist and explorer.....1861 ——.
Nanteuil (nôN′tụ-ē′ *or* nôN′tụh′y′), **Robert.** Fr. painter and engraver..1623—1678.
Napier (nā′pe-ẹr), **Charles, Sir.** *Cousin of Sir C. J.* British admiral..1786—1860.
Napier, Charles James, Sir. *Brother of Sir W. F. P.* British general.1782—1853.
Napier, John, Laird of Merchiston. Scottish inventor of logarithms...1550—1617.
Napier, Robert. Scottish engineer and shipbuilder.....1791—1876.
Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. British general and author.....1785—1860.
Napier of Mag'dala, Robert Cornelis Napier, Baron. British general.1810—1890.
Napoleon (nạ-pō′le-ọn ; *Fr. pron.* nä′po′lā′ôN′) **Bonaparte.** See BONAPARTE, Napoleon.
Napoleon III. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. *Louis Napoleon.* Emperor of the French.....1808—1873.
Naquet (nä′kā′), **Alfred Joseph.** French chemist and politician.....1834 ——.
Nares (nârz), **George Strong, Sir.** English mariner and explorer.....1831 ——.
Nares, Robert. English critic and theologian.....1753—1829.
Narjoux (när′zhoo′), **Félix.** French architect.....1835—1891.
Naruszevitch (nä-roo-shĕh′vich), **Adam Stanislaw.** *The Polish Tacitus.* Polish historian and poet.....1733—1796.
Narvaez, de (dā nar-vä′ĕth), **Pamfilo.** Spanish warrior in America....1470?-1529.
Narvaez, de, Ramon Maria, Duke of Valencia. Spanish statesman....1800—1868.
Nasby (nāz′bĭ), **Petroleum V.** See LOCKE, David Ross.
Nash (năsh), **Richard.** *Beau Nash.* English fop and gambler.....1674—1761.
Nash, Thomas. English dramatist.....1564—1600.
Nasmyth (nā′smĭth), **Alexander.** Scottish painter... .....1758—1840.
Nasmyth, James. *Son of Alexander.* British inventor.....1808—1890.
Nasr-ed-Din (näs′r-ed-deen′). Shah of Persia.....1829—1896.
Nast (năst), **Thomas.** American artist caricaturist, born in Bavaria....1840 ——.
Naudet (nō′dā′), **Joseph.** French scholar and historian.....1786—1878.
Naumann (now′män), **Johann Gottlieb.** German composer.....1741—1801.
Navarrete, de (dā nä-vär-rā′tā), **Martin Fernandez.** Spanish historian.1765–1844.
Navez (nä′vā′), **François Joseph.** Belgian painter.....1787—1869.
Naville (nä′vēl′), **Jules Ernest.** Swiss philosopher.....1816 ——.
Neal (neel), **Daniel.** English historian.....1678—1743.
Neal, John. American poet and miscellaneous writer.....1793—1876.
Neal, Joseph Clay. American humorist.....1807—1847.
Neale (neel), **John Mason.** English divine and author.....1818—1866.
Neander (ne-an′dẹr : *Ger. pron.* nā-än′dẹr), **August.** German eccl. hist. 1789—1850.
Nebrissensis (nĕb′ris-sĕn′sis), **Antonius.** Real name *Elia. Antonio de Lebrixa* or *Lebrija* (sometimes *Nebrija*). Spanish scholar.....1444—1522.
Nebuchadnezzar (neb-u-kad-nĕz′ạr). Chaldean king of Babylon..B. C.—— 561.
Necker (nĕk′ẹr ; *Fr. pron.* nĕk′kẽr′), **Jacques.** French financier and statesman, born in Geneva. Father of Mme. de Staël.....1732—1804.
Neer, van der, Aert *or* Aernout. See VAN DER NEER.
Negrelli, von (fon nā-grĕl′lee), **Aloys.** Austrian engineer.....1799—1858.
Neill (neel), **Edward Duffield.** American clergyman and historian.....1823—1893.
Neilson (neel′sọn), **Lilian Adelaide.** English actress.....1850—1880.
Nekrassoff (nek-rä′sof), **Nicolai Alexandrovitch.** Russ. poet and nihilist 1821—1877.
Nélaton (nā′lä′tôN′), **Auguste.** French surgeon.....1807—1873.
Nelson (nĕl′sọn), **Horatio, Viscount Nelson of the Nile.** Eng. admiral..1758—1805.
Nelson, Thomas. American statesman.....1738—1789.
Nemours, de (dẹh nẹh-moor′), **Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duc.** French prince. Son of King Louis Philippe.....1814—1896.
Nepos (nee′pŏss), **Cornelius.** Roman historian and biographer ..fl. tem. Augustus.
Neri, de' (dā nā′ree), **Filippo, Saint.** (*Anglicized* **St. Philip Neri.**) Italian founder of the society, "Priests of the Oratory".....1515—1595.
Nero (nee′ro), **Lucius Domitius.** Roman emperor ..... 37— 68.
Neruda (nā-roo′dä), **Jean.** Bohemian writer.....1834 ——.

Nerva (nẽr′vạ), **Marcus Cocceius.** Roman emperor..... 37— 98.
Nesselrode, von (fon nĕs′ẹl-rō′dẹh), **Karl Robert, Ct.** Russ. diplom...1780—1862.
Nestorius (nĕs-to′rĭ-us). Syrian bishop.....—— 440?
Netscher (net′shẹr), **Kaspar.** German painter.....1639—1684.
Nettleship (nĕt′tẹl-shĭp), **Henry.** English classical scholar.....1839—1893.
Neuhof (noi′hof), **Theodor Stephan, Baron.** German adventurer.....1686—1756.
Neukomm, von (fon noi′kom), **Sigismund, Chevalier.** Ger. composer..1778—1858.
Neumann (noi′män), **Karl Friedrich.** German orientalist.....1793?—1870.
Neumann, Karl Gottfried. German mathematician.....1842 ——.
Neuville, de (dẹh nu′vēl′), **Alphonse Marie.** French painter.....1836—1885.
Nevada (ne-vä′dạ). Real name *Emma Wixom.* American singer.....1860 ——.
Nève (nāv), **Félix Jean Baptiste Joseph.** Belgian orientalist.....1816—1893.
Nevin (nĕv′in), **John Williamson.** Amer. theol. [*Mercersburg system.*].1803—1886.
Newberry (nū′bĕr-ĭ), **John Strong.** American geologist.....1822—1892
Newcastle (nū′kạs′l), **Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of.** Eng. statesm.1693—1768.
Newcastle, William Cavendish, Duke of. English general.....1592—1676.
Newcastle *or* **Newcastle-under-Lyme,** Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, Duke of. English statesman.....1811—1864.
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), **Simon.** American astronomer .....1835 ——.
Newcomen (nū-kŏm′ẹn), **Thomas.** English mechanician, and one of the inventors of the steam engine.....fl. 1700.
Newman (nū′man), **Francis William.** English theologian and author..1805 ——.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. *Bro. of F. W.* Eng. theol. and author 1801—1890.
Newport (nū′pōrt), **Christopher.** Commander of the first expedition for the settlement of Virginia in 1606.....1565?-aft. 1610.
Newton (nū′tọn), **Charles Thomas.** English archæologist.....1816—1894.
Newton, Hubert Anson. American mathematician and astronomer....1830—1896.
Newton, Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician.....1642—1727.
Newton, John. American military engineer.....1823—1895.
Ney (nā), **Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, and marshal of France.....1769—1815.
Nicander (nī-kăn′dẹr ; *Sw. pron.* ne-kän′dẹr), **Karl August.** Swedish poet. Executed.....1799—1839.
Niccoli (nĕk′ko-lee), **Niccolò.** Florentine restorer of learning.....1363—1437.
Niccolini (nĕk-ko-lee′nee), **Giovanni Battista.** Italian poet.....1785—1861.
Niccolo da Pisa (nĕk′ko-lo dä pee′sä). Italian sculptor and architect..1206—1277.
Nicéron (ne′sā′rôN′), **Jean Pierre.** French biographer.....1685—1738.
Nichol (nĭk′ọl), **John.** English author.....1833—1894.
Nicholas (nĭk′o-lạs) **I.** *Nikolai Pavlovitch.* Emperor of Russia.....1796—1855.
Nicholas I. *The Great, and Saint.* Pope..... 800?- 867.
Nicholas V. Tommaso Parentucelli *or* Tommaso da Sarzana. Pope...1398—1455.
Nicholas, Saint. Bishop of Myra. Guardian of children.....—— 340?
Nichols (nĭk′ọlz), **John.** Eng. ed. and publ. [*Gentleman's Magazine.*].1745—1826.
Nichols, John Gough. *Grandson of John.* English antiquary.....1806—1873.
Nichols, William Ripley. American chemist.....1847—1886.
Nicholson (nĭk′ọl-sọn), **Henry Alleyne.** English scientist.....1844 ——.
Nicolai (nee′ko-lī), **Christoph Friedrich.** German author.....1733—1811.
Nicolai, Karl Otto Ehrenfried. German composer.....1810—1849.
Nicolas (nĭk′o-lạs), **Nicholas Harris, Sir.** English antiquary.....1799—1848.
Nicole (ne′kôl′), **Pierre.** French novelist.....1625—1695.
Nicollet (ne′ko′lā′), **Jean Nicolas.** French astronomer and geologist...1786—1843.
Nicolls (nĭk′ọlz), **Richard, Col.** First Eng. governor of New York.....1624—1672.
Nicot (ne′ko′), **Jean.** French scholar. Introduced tobacco into France 1530—1600.
Niebuhr (nee′boor), **Barthold Georg.** German historian and philologist 1776—1831.
Niebuhr, Karsten. *Father of B. G.* German traveler in Arabia.....1733—1815.
Niel (ne-ĕl′), **Adolphe.** Marshal of France, and minister of war.....1802—1869.
Niemcewicz (nyem-tsĕh′vĭch), **Julian Ursin.** Polish author.....1757—1841.
Niemeyer (nee′mī-ẹr), **August Hermann.** German religious and educational writer.....1754—1828.
Niepce (ne-ĕps′), **Joseph Nicéphore.** French chemist. One of the inventors of photography.....1765—1833.
Niepce de Saint-Victor (ne-ĕps′ dẹh săN′vĕk′tor′), **Claude Félix Abel.** *Nephew of J. N.* French chemist. Inventor of photog. on glass...1805—1870.
Nieuwentyt (nü′vẹn-tīt), **Bernardus.** Dutch philosopher.....1654—1718.
Nightingale (nīt′ịn-gāl), **Florence.** English philanthropist.....1820 ——.
Nikitine (ne-ke-teen′), **Barbe Gendre.** Russian author.....1842—1884.
Niles (nīlz), **Hezekiah.** American journalist. [*Niles's Register.*].....1777—1839.
Nilsson (nĭl′sọn), **Christine.** *Mme. Rouzaud.* Swedish singer.....1843 ——.
Nilsson, Sven. Swedish naturalist.....1787—1883.
Ninon de L'Enclos (ne′nôN′ dẹh lôN′klo′). See L'ENCLOS, DE.
Nippold (nĭp′pōlt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Franz.** German historian.....1838 ——.
Nisard (ne′zar′), **Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré.** French author.....1806—1888.
Nitzsch (nĭtsh), **Gregor Wilhelm.** German philologist and author.....1790—1861.
Nitzsch, Karl Ludwig. *Father of G. W.* German theologian.....1751—1831.
Noailles, de (dẹh no′ä′ *or* no′ä′y′), **Adrien Maurice, Duc.** Marshal of France and statesman.....1678—1766.
Noailles, de, Louis Marie, Viscount. *Grandson of preceding.* French statesman.....1756—1804.
Nodier (no′de-ā′), **Charles.** French poet and littérateur.....1783?-1844.
Noel (nō′ẹl), **Baptist Wriothesley.** English dissenting divine.....1798—1873.
Noel-Fearn. See CHRISTMAS, HENRY.
Noël (no′ĕl′), **François Joseph Michel.** French grammarian.....1755?-1841.
Noire (nwä′rā′), **Louis.** German philosopher.....1829—1889.
Nöldeke (nöl′dẹh-kẹh), **Theodor.** German orientalist.....1836 ——.
Nollekens (nŏl′e-kẹnz), **Joseph.** English sculptor.....1737—1823.
Nollet (no′lā′), **Jean Antoine, Abbé.** French natural philosopher.....1700—1770.
Noodt (nōt), **Geraert.** Dutch jurist, and professor of law.....1647—1725.
Noor-ed-Deen (noor-ĕd-deen′) *or* **Noureddin.** (Nur-uddin Mahmud, Malik-ul'-Adil.) Sultan of Syria and Egypt.....1117—1173.
Noort, van (vän nōrt′), **Adam.** Flemish painter.....1557—1641.
Nordau (nor′dow′), **Max Simon.** Austrian author.....1849 ——.
Nordenskjöld (nor′dẹn-shöld), **Adolf Erik.** Swedish arctic explorer...1832 ——.
Nordhoff (nord′hof), **Charles.** American author.....1830 ——.
Normanby (nor′mạn-bĭ), **Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of.** English statesman.....1797—1863.
Norris (nŏr′ris), **John.** English Platonist and author.....1657—1711.
North, Christopher. See WILSON, John.
North, Francis, Baron Guilford. English jurist.....1637—1685.
North, Frederick, second earl of Guilford and eighth baron North. *Lord North. Great-grandson of Francis.* English statesman.....1732—1792.
Northcote (north′kōt), **James.** English painter and author.....1746—1831.
Northcote, Stafford Henry, Sir. English statesman.....1818—1887.
Northumberland (nor-thum′bẹr-lạnd), **Algernon Percy, fourth duke of.** English peer and vice admiral.....1792—1865.
Northumberland, Henry Percy, first earl of. Father of Hotspur.....—— 1408
Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of. Beheaded.....1502—1553.
Norton (nôr′tọn), **Andrews.** American theologian and scholar.....1786—1852.
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, born Sheridan. English authoress...1808—1877.
Norton, Charles Eliot. American art historian.....1827 ——.
Nostradamus (nŏs-trạ-dā′mus), *Fr.* **Notredame, de** (dẹh notr′dăm′), Michel. French astrologer.....1503—1566.

Born. Died.

Nott (nŏt), Eliphalet. American divine. President of Union College..1773—1866.
Nottingham (nŏt′ing-ăm), Heneage Finch, first earl of. English lawyer and statesman. Lord chancellor of England.....1621—1682.
Noue, de la (dẹh lä noo), François. *Bras de Fer.* French commander 1531—1591.
Noureddin (noor-ed-deen′). See NOOR-ED-DEEN.
Nourisson (noo′rē′sôN′), Jean Felix. French philosopher.....1825 ——.
Novakovitch (no-vä-ko′vich), Stefan. Servian author and politician..1842 ——.
Novalis (no-vä′lĭs). See HARDENBERG, VON.
Novatian (no-vā′shĭ-ăn). Priest at Rome. [*Novatians.*].....fl. 3d c.
Novella (no-vĕl′lä). Learned and beautiful Italian lady.....1312—1366.
Novello (no-vĕl′o), Vincent. English composer and organist.....1781—1861.
Novikoff (nov′e-kof), Nikolai Ivanovitch. Russian author.....1744—1818.
Noyes (noiss), George Rapall. American Biblical scholar.....1798—1868.
Noyes, John Humphrey. American communist at Oneida, N. Y.....1811—1886.
Nubar Pasha (noo′bar pä′shä′). Egyptian statesman.....1825 ——.
Nugent (nū′jẹnt), George Grenville, Lord. Eng. statesman and author 1788—1850.
Nuitter (nwe′tā′), Charles Louis Étienne. *Truinet.* French dramatist.1828 ——.
Nuñez (noon′yĕth), Alvar. *Cabeça de Vaca.* Spanish explorer.....1507—1559.
Nunez (noo′nĕz), Pedro. (*Lat.* **No′nius.**) Portuguese mathematician..1492—1577.
Nunez (noo′nĕs), Rafael. President of Colombia.....1825—1894.
Nuñez de Guzman, Hernando. *Pincianus.* Spanish scholar, and promoter of Greek learning.....1488—1553.
Nunez y Arce (noo′nĕth e ar′thā), Gaspar. Spanish poet.....1834 ——.
Nuttall (nŭt′ạl), Thomas. English-American naturalist.....1786—1859.
Nyerup (nü′ẹr-o͞op), Nasmus. Danish historian and antiquary.....1759—1829.

O.

Oates (o͞ts), Titus. Contriver of the sham "Popish plot".....1649—1705.
Ober (o͞′bẹr), Frederic Albion. American author.....1849 ——.
Oberlin (o͞′bẹr-lin; *Ger. pron.* o͞′bĕr-leen; *Fr. pron.* o′bĕr′lăN′), Jean Frédéric. French-German philanthropist.....1740—1826.
Obrenovitch (o-brĕh-nō′vich), Milosch. Prince and soldier of Servia..1780—1860.
O'Brien (o-brī′ẹn), William. Irish political leader.....1852 ——.
O'Brien, William Smith. Irish patriot and political agitator.....1803—1864.
O'Callaghan (o-kăl′ạ-han), Edmund Bailey. Irish historian in America 1797—1880.
Occam *or* **Ockham** (ŏk′ạm), William of. *The Invincible Doctor.* English scholastic philosopher.....1280?-1349?
O'Connell (o-kŏn′nẹl), Daniel. Irish orator and political agitator.....1775—1847.
O'Connor (o-kŏn′ẹr), Feargus Edward. Irish Chartist.....1794—1855.
O'Conor (o-kŏn′ẹr), Charles. American lawyer.....1804—1884.
Octa'via. Sister of the emp. Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony. B. C. 70?—B. C. 11.
O'Curry (o-kŭr′ĭ), Eugene. Irish antiquarian.....1796—1862.
Odenheimer (o͞′dẹn-hī′mẹr), William Henry. Am. Prot. Episc. bishop.1817—1879.
Odescalchi (o-dĕs-käl′kee), Marc Antonio. Philanthropist of Rome....1620?-1670.
Odoacer (o-do-ā′sẹr). King of Italy. Executed.....—— 493.
O'Donnell (o-dŏn′ẹl), Leopold, Count of Lucena, and Duke of Tetuan. (*Span.* **O'Donel**, Leopoldo.) Marshal of Spain.....1818—1867.
O'Donovan (o-dŏn′o-vạn), John. Irish archæologist.....1809—1861.
Œcolampadius (ĕk′o-lăm-pā′dĭ-us) *or* **Oekolampad** (ö-ko-läm-pät′), Johannes. *Hausschein.* German reformer.....1482—1531.
Oeder (ö′dẹr), Georg Ludwig. German botanist. [*Flora Danica.*]....1728—1791.
Oehlenschläger (ö′lẹn-shlā-gẹr), Adam Gottlob. Danish poet.....1778—1850.
Oersted (ör′stĕd), Anders Sandöe. Danish jurist and statesman.....1778—1860.
Oersted, Hans Christian. *Brother of A. S.* Danish electro-magnetist .1777—1851.
Oeser (ö′zẹr), Adam Friedrich. German painter and modeler.....1717—1799.
Oetinger (ö′ting-ẹr), Friedrich Christoph. German theologian.....1702—1782.
Oettinger (öt′ting-ẹr), Eduard Maria. Ger. novelist and bibliographer.1808—1872.
Offenbach (of′ẹn-bäk), Jacques. French composer of comic operas....1819—1880.
Ofterdingen, von (fon of′tẹr-ding′ẹn), Heinrich. German minstrel....fl. 1200?
Oggiono, d' (dŏd-jŏ′nŏ), Marco. Italian painter.....1470?-1549.
Ogilby (ō′g′l-bĭ), John. Scottish poet and geographer.....1600—1676.
Ogilvie (ō′g′l-vĭ), John. Scottish poet.....1733—1813.
Ogilvie, John. Scottish lexicographer.....1797—1867.
Oglesby (ō′g′lz-bĭ), Richard James. Am. senator; gov. of Illinois.....1824 ——.
Oglethorpe (ō′g′l-thorp), James Edward. British general. Founder of the colony of Georgia.....1696—1785.
Öhlmüller (öl′mü-lẹr), Daniel Joseph. German architect.....1791—1839.
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon. German electrician. [*Ohm's law.*].....1789—1854.
Ohnet (o′nā′), Georges. French novelist and dramatist.....1848 ——.
Ojeda, de (dā o-HĀ′DÄ), Alonzo. Spanish adventurer with Columbus....1465—1515.
O'Keeffe (o-keef′), John. Irish dramatist.....1747—1833.
Oken (o′kẹn), Lorenz. German naturalist.....1779—1851.
Olaf (o′läf) *or* **Olaus** (o-lā′us), Saint. Viking and king of Norway..... 995—1030.
Olbers (ol′berss), Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus. German astronomer...1758—1840.
Oldcastle (ōld′kas′l), John, Lord Cobham. Eng. reformer and martyr..1360?-1417.
Oldenburg (ōld′ẹn-bo͞org), Henry. *Grubendol.* Ger. writer in England.1615?-1678.
Oldham (ōld′ạm), John. *The English Juvenal.* English satirical poet.1653—1683.
Oldmixon (ōld′mĭks-ọn), John. English historian.....1673—1742.
Oldys (ōl′dis *or* ōldz), William. English antiquary and bibliographer...1696—1761.
Olearius (o′lā-ā′re-o͞os) *or* **Ölschläger** (öl′shlā-gẹr), Adam. German traveler and orientalist.....1599?-1671.
Olier (o′le-ā′), Jean Jacques. Founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice...1608—1657.
Olin (ō′lĭn), Stephen. American Methodist divine.....1797—1851.
Oliphant (ŏl′ĭ-fạnt), Laurence. English traveler and author.....1829—1888.
Oliphant, Margaret, born Wilson. English novelist.....1818 ——.
Olivarez (o-le-vä′rĕth), Gasparo de Guzman, third count of, and Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda. Spanish statesman.....1587—1645.
Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vẹr), Andrew. Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.....1706—1774.
Oliver, Grace Atkinson. American author.....1856 ——.
Olivet, d' (do′le′vā′), Joseph Thoulier, Abbé. Fr. author and critic....1682—1768.
Olivier (o′le′ve-ā′), Guillaume Antoine. French entomologist.....1756—1814.
Ollendorff (ŏl′ẹn-dorf), Henri Godefroy. Ger. educator and grammarian.1803—1865.
Ollivier (o′le′ve-ā′), Olivier Émile. French advocate and politician....1825 ——.
Olmsted (um′sted), Denison. American natural philosopher.....1791—1859.
Olmsted, Frederick Law. American landscape gardener.....1822 ——.
Olney (ōl′nĭ), Jesse. American geographer.....1798—1872.
Olozaga (ol-o-thä′gä), Don Salustiano. Spanish statesman.....1803—1873.
Olshausen (ols′how-zẹn), Hermann. German Protestant theologian....1796—1839.
Olshausen, Justus. German orientalist.....1800—1882.
Omar (ō′mẹr) **I.** [*Abu-Hafssah-Ibn-Al-Khattab.*] Second caliph. Captor of Jerusalem. Assassinated.....582— 644.
Omar Khayyám (ō′mẹr khī-yäm′), Persian poet. [*Rubáiyát.*].....—— 1123.
Omar Pasha (ō′mẹr pä′shä′). *Michael Lattas.* Austrian-Turkish gen...1805?-1871.
O'Meara (o-mā′rạ), Barry Edward. Irish surgeon in St. Helena.....1786—1836.
Oncken (on′kẹn), Wilhelm. German author.....1838 ——.
O'Neill (o-neel′), Eliza Becher, Lady. Irish actress.....1791—1872.
Onslow (onz′lō), Arthur. Speaker of the British House of Commons thirty-three years.....1691—1768.

Born. Died.

Oort, van (văn ōrt), Adam. See NOORT, VAN, Adam.
Oost, van (văn ōst), Jacob. *The Elder.* Flemish painter.....1600—1671.
Opie (ō′pe), Amelia, born Alderson. English authoress.....1769—1853.
Opie, John. *Husband of Amelia.* English historical painter.....1761—1807.
Opitz (ō′pits), Martin. *Opitz von Boberfeld.* German poet.....1597—1639.
Oppelt (op′pẹlt), Gustave Louis. Belgian author.....1817 ——.
Oppert (op′ẹrt; *Fr. pron* o′pẽr′), Jules. German orientalist in Paris...1825 ——.
Opzoomer (ŏp′zo-mẹr), Carolus Wilhelmus. Dutch philosopher.....1821—1892.
Orange (ŏr′ạnj), William, Prince of. *William of Nassau. The Silent.* Founder of the Dutch republic. Assassinated.....1533—1584.
Orbigny, d' (dor′bẽn′ye′), Alcide Dessalines. French naturalist.....1802—1857.
Orcagna (or-kän′yä). Real name *Andrea di Cione.* Italian artist.....1308?-1368?
Orchardson (ôr′chẽrd-sọn), William Quiller. Scottish painter.....1835 ——.
O'Reilly (o-rī′lĭ), John Boyle. Irish-American journalist and poet.....1844—1890.
O'Reilly, Miles. See HALPINE, Charles G.
Orellana (o-rāl-yä′nä), Francisco. Span. discoverer of the Amazon river.1500—1545.
Orelli (o-rĕl′ee), Johann Kaspar. Swiss philologist.....1787—1849.
Orense (o-rĕn′sā), José Maria de Albaida, Marquis. Spanish statesman.1802? ——.
Ortila (or-fee′lä), Mateo José Bonaventura. French chemist.....1787—1853.
Oriani (o-re-ä′nee), Barnaba. Italian astronomer.....1752—1832.
Oribasius (or-ĭ-bā′shĭ-us). Greek physician and medical writer..... 325— 400.
Origen (ŏr′ĭ-jẹn). (*Lat.* **Origines Adamantios.**) Christian writer of Alexandria.....186— 253.
Orléans, d' (dor′lā′ŏN′), Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duc. Eldest son and heir of King Louis Philippe.....1810—1842.
Orléans, d', Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duc. Son of Henry IV.....1608—1660.
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc. *Philippe Égalité.* Guillotined.1747—1793.
Orléans, d', Philippe II., Duc. Regent of France.....1674—1723.
Orleans (or′le-ạnz), The Maid of. See JOAN OF ARC.
Orloff (or-lof′), Alexei, Count. Russian admiral.....1737—1808.
Orloff, Alexei, Count. *Nephew of Alexei.* Russ. general and diplomatist.1786—1861.
Orloff, Nicolai, Prince. Russian diplomatist.....1827—1885.
Orme (orm), Robert. English historian in India.....1728—1801.
Ormond (or′mond), James Butler, first duke of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland.....1610—1688.
Orozco y Berra (o-ros′ko e bĕr′rä), Manuel. Mexican historian.....1816—1881.
Orsay, d' (dor-sā′), Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, Count. Properly *Gillion Gaspard Alfred.* French gallant.....1801—1852.
Orsini (or-see′nee). Famous Italian family in the Middle Ages.
Orsini, Felice. Italian who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III.....1819—1858.
Örsted *or* **Oersted** (ör′stĕd). See OERSTED.
Ortelius (or-tee′le-us) *or* **Oertel** (ör′tel), Abraham. Ger. geographer..1527—1598.
Orton (ôr′tọn), James. American naturalist.....1830—1877.
Osborn (ŏz′burn), Sherard. British admiral.....1822—1875.
Oscar (os′kạr) **II.** King of Sweden and Norway.....1829 ——.
Osceola (os-se-ō′lạ). (*Ind.* **As-se-he-ho′lar.**) Chief of the Seminoles.1804—1838.
Osgood (ŏz′go͝od), Emma Aline. American singer.....1852 ——.
Osgood, Frances Sargent, born Locke. American poetess.....1811—1850.
O'Shaughnessy (o-shaw′nẹ-sĭ), Arthur William Edgar. British poet and naturalist.....1844—1881.
O'Shaughnessy, William Brooke, Sir. Irish electrician.....1809—1889.
O'Shea (o-shā′), John Augustus. Irish soldier and author.....1840 ——.
Osiander (o-ze-än′dẹr), Andreas. *Hosemann.* Ger. Protestant reformer.1498—1552.
Osman-Digma (ŏs-măn′-dĭg′mạ). Soudan adventurer.....1832 ——.
Ossian (ŏsh′ạn). Mythical Celtic bard.....fl. 2d or 3d c.?
Ossoli (ŏs′o-lee), Countess. See FULLER, Sarah Margaret.
Ossory (ŏs′o-rĭ), James Butler, Earl of. English commander.....1634—1680.
Ostade, van (văn os′tä-dẹh), Adriaen Janszoon. Flemish painter.....1610—1685.
Osterwald (os′tẹr-wält′), Jean Frédéric. Swiss Protestant divine.....1663—1747.
Ostrovski (os-trov′skee), Alexander Nicolaievitch. Russian dramatist..1825—1886.
Osuna (o-soo′nä), Pedro Tellez y Giron, Duke of. Viceroy of Naples...1575—1624.
Oswald (ŏs′wält), Felix Leopold. Belgian-American writer.....1845 ——.
Otfrid (ot′frĕt). German monk and metrical writer.....fl. 9th c.
Othman (ŏth-măn′) *or* **Osman** (ŏs-măn′). *The Conqueror.* Founder of the Ottoman empire.....1259—1326.
Othman Ibn Affan (ŏth-măn′ Ib′n ăf′făn′). The third Moham. caliph..574— 656.
Otho (ō′tho), Marcus Salvius. Roman emperor..... 32— 69.
Otho I. *The Great.* Emperor of Germany..... 912— 973.
Otho I. *Otto Friedrich Ludwig.* King of Greece.....1815—1867.
Otis (ō′tis), James. American orator and patriot.....1725—1783.
Otterbein (ŏt′ẹr-bīn), Philip William. German-American founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....1726—1813.
Ottley (ŏt′lĭ), William Young. English writer on fine arts.....1771—1836.
Otway (ŏt′wā), Thomas. English dramatic poet.....1652—1685.
Oudiné (oo′de′nā′), Eugène André. French sculptor and engraver.....1810—1887.
Oudinot (oo′de/no′), Nicolas Charles, Duc de Reggio. French marshal.1767—1847.
Oudry (oo′dre′), Jean Baptiste. French animal painter.....1686—1765.
Ouseley (ooz′lĭ), Frederick Arthur Gore, Sir. Eng. clerg. and musician.1825—1889.
Ousely, William, Viscount Claramont. British orientalist.....1767—1842.
Outram (oo′trạm), James, Sir. English general in India.....1803—1863.
Ovando (o-vän′do), Nicolas. Spanish governor of Hispaniola.....1460—1518.
Overall (o′vẹr-awl), William Henry. English librarian and author.....1829—1888.
Overbeck (ō′vẹr-bĕk), Friedrich. German painter.....1789—1869.
Overbury (ō′vẹr-bẹr-ĭ), Thomas, Sir. English poet and philosopher. Poisoned by the Earl of Somerset.....1581—1613.
Overweg (ō′vẹr-wāg), Adolf. German traveler in Africa.....1822—1852.
Ovid (ŏv′id). *Publ'lius Ovid'ius Na'so.* Roman poet.....B. C. 43—A. D. 17.
Oviedo y Valdés, de (dā o-ve-ā′DO e väl-dĕs′), Gonzalo Fernandez. Spanish chronicler.....1478—1557.
Owen (ō′ẹn), Richard, Sir. English anatomist and zoölogist.....1804—1892.
Owen, Robert. British social reformer.....1771—1858.
Owen, Robert Dale. *Son of Robert.* American author.....1800—1877.
Oxenstiern (ŏks′ẹn-steern′), *Sw.* **Oxenstjerna** (ŏks′ẹn-stĕr′nä), Axel, Count. Swedish statesman.....1583—1654.
Ozanam (o′zä′nŏN′), Antoine Frédéric. French scholar and author....1813—1853.

P.

Pacchioni (päk-kyo′nee), Antonio. Italian anatomist. [*Glandulæ Pacchioni.*].....1665—1726.
Pacheco (pä-chā′ko), Francisco. Spanish painter, and writer on art...1571—1654.
Pachomius (pă-kō′me-us), Saint. Egyptian founder of the first organized monastic community.....292— 348.
Pacini (pä-chee′nee), Giovanni. Sicilian musical composer.....1796—1867.
Pacinotti (pä-che-nŏt′tee), Antonio. Italian physician.....1841 ——.
Pacioli (pä-cho′lee), Luca. *Luca di Borgo.* Italian mathematician...1450?-1510?
Packard (păk′ạrd), Alpheus Spring. American naturalist.....1839 ——.
Packer (păk′ẹr), Asa. American capitalist.....1806—1879.
Paddock (păd′ọk), Benjamin Henry. Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop.....1828—1891.

Padilla (pä-ᴅeel′yä), Juan Lopez. Spanish patriot ..... Born. 1490?–1522. Died.
Paer (pä-ĕr′), Ferdinando. Italian musical composer ..... 1771—1839.
Paez (pä-ĕth′), Francisco. Spanish Jesuit missionary in Africa ..... 1564—1622?
Paez, José Antonio. Venezuelan revolutionary commander ..... 1780—1873.
Pagan, de (ᴅẽh pä′gŏn′), Blaise François, Count. Fr. mil. engineer ..... 1604—1665.
Paganini (pä-gä-nee′nee), Nicolò. Italian violinist ..... 1784—1840.
Page (pāj), William. American painter ..... 1811—1885.
Paget (pāj′ĕt), Augustus Berkeley, Sir. English diplomatist ..... 1823 ——.
Paget, James, Sir. English surgeon and physiologist ..... 1814 ——.
Pailleron (pä′yeh-rôn′), Édouard. French dramatist ..... 1834 ——.
Paillet (pä′yā′), Alphonse Gabriel Victor. French advocate ..... 1796—1855.
Pain (pān), Olivier. French publicist ..... 1845 ——.
Paine (pān), John Knowles. American musician ..... 1839 ——.
Paine, Martyn. American physician and medical writer ..... 1794—1877.
Paine, Robert Treat. Amer. lawyer. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. ..... 1731—1814.
Paine, Robert Treat, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American author ..... 1773—1811.
Paine, Thomas. American political and deistical writer, born in England. [*Rights of Man. Age of Reason.*] ..... 1737—1809.
Paine, Timothy Otis. American New Church clergyman and author ..... 1824 ——.
Paisiello (pī-ze-ĕl′lo), Giovanni. Italian musical composer ..... 1741—1816.
Paixhans (pāks′ąnz; *Fr. pron.* pā′zŏn′), Henri Joseph. French general and inventor. [*Paixhans guns.*] ..... 1783—1854.
Pajou (pä′zhoo′), Augustin. French sculptor ..... 1730—1809.
Pakenham (pāk′ẹn-ąm), Edward Michael, Sir. British general killed at New Orleans ..... 1778—1815.
Palacky (pä-läts′kee), Frantisek. Bohemian historian ..... 1798—1876.
Palafox (päl′ą-foks), *Sp.* **Palafox y Melzi** (pä-lä-fôн′ e mĕl′the), José, Duke of Saragossa. Spanish patriot ..... 1780—1847.
Palestrina, da (dä pä-lĕs-tree′nä), Giov. Pietro Aloisio. Ital. composer. 1524—1594.
Paley (pā′lĭ), Frederick Apthorp. English classical scholar ..... 1815—1888.
Paley, William. English theologian and moralist ..... 1743—1805.
Palfrey (pawl′frĭ), John Gorham. American divine and historian. [*History of New England.*] ..... 1796—1881.
Palgrave (pawl′grāv), Francis, Sir. *Cohen.* English historian ..... 1788—1861.
Palgrave, Francis Turner. *Son of Francis.* English art critic ..... 1824 ——.
Palgrave, William Gifford. English author ..... 1826—1888.
Palikao, de (ᴅẽh pä′le′kä′o′), Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban, Count. French general ..... 1796—1878.
Palisot, de (ᴅẽh pä′le′zo′), Ambroise Marie François Joseph Beauvois. French naturalist ..... 1752—1820.
Palissy (pä′le′se′), Bernard. French potter and enameler ..... 1510?–1590.
Palladio (päl-lä′ᴅe-o), Andrea. Italian architect ..... 1518—1580.
Pallavicino (päl-lä-ve-chee′no), Pietro Sforza. Italian historian ..... 1607—1667.
Palleske (pä-lĕs′kẽh), Émile. German actor and poet ..... 1823—1880.
Palliser (päl′is-ẽr), William, Sir. British inventor ..... 1830—1882.
Palma (päl′mä), Jacopo. *Il Vecchio* (The Elder). Italian painter ..... 1480—1528.
Palma, Jacopo. *The Younger. Grand-nephew of Jacopo.* Ital. painter. 1544—1628.
Palmblad (pälm′blȧd), Vilhelm Fredrik. Swedish author ..... 1788—1852.
Palmer (päm′ẽr), Edward Henry. English Egyptologist ..... 1840—1882.
Palmer, Erastus Dow. American sculptor ..... 1817 ——.
Palmer, John. Projector of mail coaches in England ..... 1742—1818.
Palmer, Ray. American divine and hymnologist ..... 1808—1887.
Palmerston (päm′ẽr-stọn), Henry John Temple, third viscount. Prime minister of England ..... 1784—1865.
Palomino de Velasco (pä-lo-mee′no ᴅā vā-läs′ko) *or* **Palomino de Castro y Velasco**, Acislo Antonio. Spanish painter ..... 1653—1726.
Paludan-Müller (pä′lo͞o-ᴅän-mül′ẽr), Friedrich. Danish poet ..... 1809—1877.
Pamphilus (pam′fĭ-lus), Saint. Syrian Christian martyr ..... 240?– 309.
Panas (pä′nąs), Panaghiotis. Greek poet and publicist ..... 1833 ——.
Panckoucke (pŏn′kōōk′), Charles Joseph. French editor ..... 1736—1799.
Panini (pä-nee′nce). Sanskrit philologist and grammarian ..... fl. 4th c. ? B. C.
Panizzi (pä-neet′see), Antony, Sir. Ital. librarian of the British Museum 1797—1879.
Paoli, di (ᴅe pow′lee), Pasquale. Corsican patriot ..... 1726—1807.
Pape-Carpantier (pąp′-kär′pŏn′te-ā′), Marie. Fr. pedagogue and writer 1815—1878.
Papillon (pä′pe′yŏn′), Fernand. French physiologist ..... 1847—1873.
Papin (pąp′in; *Fr.* pä′păn′), Denis. Fr. physicist. [*Papin's digester.*] ..... 1647—1714.
Papineau (pä′pe′nō′), Louis Joseph. Canadian politician ..... 1789—1871.
Paponot (pä′po′no′), Félix Nicolas Gilbert. French architect ..... 1835 ——.
Pappenheim, von (fon päp′ẹn-hīm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. German general ..... 1594—1632.
Paracelsus (pąr′ą-sĕl′sus), Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus. Real name, *Philipp Theophrast von Hohenheim.* Swiss alchemist and physician ..... 1493—1541.
Pardee (pär′ᴅe), Ario. Am. engineer. Benefactor of Lafayette College. 1810 ——.
Pardo (pär′ᴅo), Manuel. President of Peru ..... 1834—1878.
Pardoe (pär′ᴅo), Julia. English authoress ..... 1806—1862.
Paré (pä′rā′; *Anglicized* pär′e), Ambroise. *The Father of Fr. surgery.* 1509—1590.
Paredes y Arrillaga (pä-rā′ᴅĕs e är-ĕl-yä′gä), Mariano, General. President of Mexico ..... 1797—1849.
Pareja, de (ᴅā pä-rā′hä), Juan. Spanish artist ..... 1606—1670.
Parepa-Rosa (pą-rĕp′ą-rō′za). See Rosa, Euphrosyne Parepa.
Paris (pä′re′), Alexis Paulin. French author ..... 1800—1881.
Paris, Gaston Bruno Paulin. French scholar ..... 1839 ——.
Paris (pär′is), John Ayrton. English physician and chemist ..... 1785—1856.
Paris, de (ᴅẽh pä′re′), Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Comte. French prince. Grandson of King Louis Philippe, and head of the Orléans family ... 1838—1894.
Park, Edwards Amasa. American theologian ..... 1808 ——.
Park, Mungo. Scottish explorer in Africa ..... 1771—1806.
Parke (pärk), John Grubb. American soldier ..... 1827 ——.
Parker (pär′kẽr), Hyde, Sir. British admiral ..... 1739—1807.
Parker, Joel. American jurist ..... 1795—1875.
Parker, Matthew. Archbishop of Canterbury. [*Bishops' Bible.*] ..... 1504—1575.
Parker, Peter, Sir. British admiral ..... 1716—1811.
Parker, Theodore. American theologian and scholar ..... 1810—1860.
Parker, William, Sir. English admiral and statesman ..... 1781—1866.
Parkman (pärk′mąn), Francis. American historian ..... 1823—1893.
Parmentier (pär′mŏn′te-ā′), Jehan. Fr. navigator. Explorer of Ind. sea. 1494—1530.
Parmigiano, Il (ēl par-me-jä′no). See Mazzuola.
Parnell (pär′nęl), Charles Stewart. Irish statesman ..... 1846—1891.
Parnell, Thomas. British poet ..... 1679—1718.
Parny, de (ᴅeh par′ne′), Évariste Désiré de Forges, Chevalier. Fr. poet. 1753—1814.
Parr, Samuel. English critic and scholar ..... 1747—1825.
Parr, Thomas. *Old Parr.* English centenarian ..... 1483—1635.
Parrhasius (par-rā′shĭ-us). Greek painter ..... fl. B. C. 400.
Parrish (pär′ish), Joseph. American physician and medical writer ..... 1779—1840.
Parrott (pär′ọt), Robert Parker. American inventor. [*Parrott guns.*] ..... 1804—1877.
Parry (pär′ĭ), William Edward, Sir. English arctic navigator ..... 1790—1855.
Parsons (pär′sọnz), Robert. English Jesuit theologian (by conversion) ..... 1546—1610.
Parsons, Theophilus. American jurist ..... 1750—1813.
Parsons, Theophilus. *Son of preceding.* American jurist and writer. 1797—1882.
Parsons, Thomas William. American poet ..... 1819—1892.

Parton (pär′tọn), James. American biographer ..... Born. 1822—1891. Died.
Parton, Sara Payson Willis. *Fanny Fern. Wife of Jas.* Am. authoress. 1811—1872.
Paruta (pä-roo′tä), Paolo. Italian historian ..... 1540—1598.
Pascal (pąs′kąl; *Fr. pron.* päs′käl′), Blaise. Fr. philos. and math. ..... 1623—1662.
Pascal, Jean Antoine Hippolyte Ernest. French administrator ..... 1828—1888.
Pasdeloup (pä′ᴅeh-loo′), Jules Étienne. French musician ..... 1819—1887.
Paskevitch (päs-kĕh′vĭch), Ivan Feodorovitch, Prince of Warsaw. Russian general ..... 1782—1856.
Pasquier (päs′ke-ā′), Étienne. French advocate and historian ..... 1529—1615.
Pasquier, de (ᴅeh päs′ke-ā′), Étienne Denis, Duc. French statesman. 1767—1862.
Pass *or* **Passe, van de** (vän ᴅeh päss), Crispin. Dutch designer and engraver ..... 1560?–1635?
Passaglia (päs-säl′yä), Carlo. Italian theologian ..... 1812 ——.
Passavant (pä′sä′vŏn′), Johann David. German art historian ..... 1787—1861.
Passow (päs′o), Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich. German philologist ... 1786—1833.
Pasteur (päs′tur′), Louis. French chemist ..... 1822—1895.
Pater (pā′tẽr), Walter Horatio. English writer and critic ..... 1839—1894.
Paterson (păt′ẽr-sọn), William. Founder of the Bank of England ..... 1658—1719.
Patkul (pät′kōōl), Johann Reinhold. Livonian patriot ..... 1668?–1707.
Patmore (păt′mōr), Coventry Kearsey Dighton. English poet ..... 1823—1896.
Paton (păt′ọn), Joseph Noel, Sir. British painter ..... 1821 ——.
Patrick (pat′rĭk), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland ..... 373— 463.
Patti (păt′ee), Adelina Maria Clorinda, Marquise de Caux. Operatic singer, born in Madrid ..... 1843 ——.
Pattison (păt′ĭ-sọn), Dorothy Wyndlow. *Sister Dora.* English nurse. 1832—1878.
Pattison, Mark. English author ..... 1813—1884.
Patton (păt′ọn), Francis Landly. American educator ..... 1843 ——.
Patton, Jacob Harris. American author ..... 1812 ——.
Paul (pawl), Saint. *Saul.* Apostle of the Gentiles ..... 10?– 65?
Paul I., Petrovitch. Emperor of Russia. Assassinated ..... 1754—1801.
Paul III. Alessandro Farnese. Pope ..... 1468—1549.
Paul IV. Giovanni Pietro Caraffa. Pope ..... 1476—1559.
Paul V. Camillo Borghese. Pope ..... 1552—1621.
Paul, Vincent de (văn′sŏn′ ᴅeh pōl′). See Vincent de Paul.
Paul Veronese (vä-ro-nā′zä). See Cagliari, Paolo.
Paula, Saint Francis of. See Francis de Paula.
Paulding (pawl′ding), Hiram. *Son of John.* American rear admiral .. 1797—1878.
Paulding, James Kirke. American author and politician ..... 1779—1860.
Paulding, John. One of the captors of Major André ..... 1758—1818.
Pauli (pow′lee), Georg Reinhold. German historian ..... 1823—1882.
Paulus (pow′lo͞os), Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob. German theologian .... 1761—1851.
Paulus (paw′lus), Lucius Æmilius. *Macedonicus.* Roman general. B. C. 228— 160.
Pausanius (paw-sā′nĭ-us). Greek traveler ..... fl. 2d c.
Pauthier (pō′te-ā′), Jean Pierre Guillaume. French Chinese scholar ... 1801—1873.
Pauw, van (vän pow), Cornelis. Dutch scholar ..... 1739—1799.
Pauwels (pow′ęls), Ferdinand. Belgian painter ..... 1830 ——.
Paxton (păks′tọn), Joseph, Sir. English architect and horticulturist ... 1801—1865.
Payen (pā′yŏn′), Anselme. French chemist ..... 1795—1871.
Payer (pī′ẽr), Julius. Austrian explorer ..... 1842—1883.
Payn (pān), James. English novelist ..... 1830 ——.
Payne (pān), John Howard. Amer. dramatist. [*Home, Sweet Home.*] ... 1792—1852.
Peabody (pee′bọᴅ-ĭ), Andrew Preston. Amer. theologian and author. .. 1811—1893.
Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer. American teacher and philanthropist .... 1804—1894.
Peabody, George. American banker in London and philanthropist .... 1795—1869.
Peacock (pee′kọk), Thomas Love. English poet and novelist ..... 1785—1866.
Peale (peel), Charles Wilson. American painter and naturalist ..... 1741—1827.
Peale, Rembrandt. *Son of Charles W.* American painter ..... 1778—1860.
Pearce (peerss), Zachary. English bishop and commentator ..... 1690—1774.
Pearson (peer′sọn), John. Bishop of Chester. English theologian ..... 1613—1686.
Pecci (pĕt′chee), Gioachimo (jo-ä-kee′mo). Pope Leo XIII. ..... 1810 ——.
Peck (pĕk), John Mason. American Baptist divine and author ..... 1789—1858.
Pedro (pee′ᴅro *or* pā′ᴅro) (ᴅe Alcántara) **I.** of Brazil, and IV. of Portugal. 1798—1834.
Pedro (pee′ᴅro *or* pā′ᴅro) (ᴅe Alcántara) **II.** *Son of preceding.* Last emperor of Brazil. Deposed 1889 ..... 1825—1891.
Pecquet (pă′kā′), Jean. French anatomist and discoverer ..... 1622—1674.
Peel (peel), Robert, Baronet. English cotton manufacturer ..... 1750 –1830.
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* English statesman ..... 1788—1850.
Peel, Robert, Baronet. *Son of preceding Sir Robert.* English statesman 1822—1895.
Peele (peel), George. English dramatist ..... 1558?–1597?
Peirce (peerss *or* pûrse), Benjamin. American mathematician ..... 1809—1880.
Pelagius (pe-lā′jĭ-us). Founder of Pelagianism ..... fl. 400.
Pelham (pĕl′ąm), Henry, Sir. English statesman ..... 1695?–1754.
Pelissier (pā′le′se-ā′), Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff. French marshal, and governor general of Algeria ..... 1794—1864.
Pelletan (pĕl′tŏn′), Pierre Clément Eugène. French author ..... 1813—1884.
Pelletier (pĕl′te-ā′), Bertrand. French chemist ..... 1761—1797.
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph. *Son of Bertrand.* Fr. chemist. [*Quinine.*] ... 1788—1842.
Pellico (pĕl′lee-ko), Silvio. Italian writer and patriot ..... 1788—1854.
Pellissier (pā′le′se-ā′), Pierre Augustin. French professor and writer. 1819—1894.
Pelopidas (pe-lŏp′ĭ-ᴅąs). Theban general ..... B. C. —— 364.
Pelouze (pẽh-looz′), Théophile Jules. French chemist ..... 1807—1867.
Pendleton (pĕn′ᴅ′l-tọn), Edmund. American statesman ..... 1721—1803.
Penn, William. English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania ..... 1644—1718.
Pennant (pĕn′ąnt), Thomas. English naturalist and antiquary ..... 1726—1798.
Pennell (pĕn′ęl), Henry Cholmondely. English scientist and author ... 1837 ——.
Pepin (pĕp′in; *Fr.* peh-păn′). *Le Bref* (The Short). King of the Franks. 714?– 768.
Pepperell (pĕp′ẽr-il), William, Sir. American general ..... 1696—1759.
Pepusch (pē′pōōsh), Johann Christoph. German composer ..... 1667—1752.
Pepys (pēp′is *or* pēps), Samuel. Eng. sec. to the admiralty. [*Diary.*] ... 1632—1703.
Perceval (pẽr′se-vąl), Spencer. Prime minister of Eng. Assassinated .. 1762—1812.
Percier (pẽr′se-ā′), Charles. French architect ..... 1764—1838.
Percival (pẽr′sĭ-vąl), James Gates. American poet and geologist ..... 1795—1856.
Percy (pẽr′sĭ), Henry, Sir. *Hotspur.* Slain at Shrewsbury ..... 1364—1403.
Percy, Thomas. Eng. bishop. [*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry.*] .... 1729—1811
Pereira (pẽr-ā′rą), Jonathan. English physician. [*Materia Medica.*] .. 1804—1853.
Pereire (peh-rãr′), Jacob Émile (b. 1800—d. 1875) and Isaac (b. 1806—d. 1880). Fr. financiers, brothers; founders of the Crédit Mobilier.
Perez (pā′rĕth), Antonio. Spanish statesman ..... 1539—1611.
Perez (pā′rĕs), José Joaquin. President of Chili ..... 1801 ——.
Perez Galdos (pā′rĕth gäl′dōs), Benito. Spanish novelist ..... 1845 ——.
Pergolesi (pẽr-go-lā′see), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer ..... 1710—1736.
Pericles (pẽr′ĭ-kleez). Athenian statesman ..... B. C. 495?– 429.
Périer (pā′re-ā′), Casimir. French financier and statesman ..... 1777—1832.
Périer *or* **Casimir-Périer** (kä′ze′mẽr′-pā′re-ā′), Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent. *Son of preceding.* French statesman ..... 1811—1876.
Périer (pā′re-ā′), Paul Pierre Jean. *Casimir.* French politician ..... 1847 ——.
Perkins (pẽr′kinz), Charles Callahan. American art critic ..... 1823—1886.
Perkins, Elisha. American physician. [*Metallic tractors.*] ..... 1741—1799.
Perkins, George Roberts. American mathematician ..... 1812—1876.
Perkins, Jacob. American mechanician and inventor ..... 1766—1849.
Perkins, Justin. American missionary in Persia ..... 1805—1869.

Born. Died.

Pérouse, La. See La Pérouse, de.
Perrault (pă′rō′), Charles. French author....1628—1703.
Perrault, Claude. *Brother of Charles.* French architect....1613—1688.
Perrens (pă′rŏn′), François Tommy. French historian....1822 ——.
Perrin (pă′răn′), Pierre. Reputed the first writer of French operas....1620—1680.
Perrone (pĕr-ro′nā), Giovanni. Italian theologian....1794—1876.
Perronet (pă′ro′nā′), Jean Rodolphe. French civil engineer....1708—1794.
Perrot (pă′ro′), Georges. French archæologist....1832 ——.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ), Matthew Calbraith. *Brother of Oliver Hazard.* American commodore....1794—1858.
Perry, Oliver Hazard. American commodore....1785—1819.
Persigny, de (per-seen′yĭ ; *Fr. pron.* dẹh pĕr′se′nye′), Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duc. French minister of state....1808—1872.
Persius Flaccus (pĕr′shĭ-us flăk′us), Aulus. Roman satirical poet.... 34— 62.
Perthes (pĕr′tĕs), Friedrich Christoph. German publisher....1772—1843.
Perty (pĕr′te), Joseph Anton Maximilian. German naturalist....1804—1884.
Perugino, Il (ēl pă-roo-jee′no). True name *Pietro Vannucci* (văn-noot′-chee). Italian painter....1446—1523.
Peruzzi (pă-root′see), Baldassare da Siena. Italian architect....1480—1536.
Peschel (pā′shel), Oskar Ferdinand. German geographer....1826—1875.
Pestalozzi (pĕs-tä-lōt′see), Johann Heinrich. Swiss educationist....1746—1827.
Petau (pẹh-to′ *or* p'tō), Denis. (*Lat.* **Peta′vius.**) French chronologist.1583—1651.
Pe′ter I., Alexeievitch. *The Great.* Czar of Russia....1672—1725.
Peter the Hermit. Preacher of the first crusade....1050?—1115.
Peter Mar′tyr *or* **Vermigli** (vĕr-mee′lyee), Pietro. Italian theologian.1500—1562.
Peterborough (pee′tẹr-bur-o), Charles Mordaunt, Earl of. Brit. gen...1662—1735.
Petermann (pā′tẹr-măn), August Heinrich. German geographer....1822—1878.
Petermann, Julius Heinrich. German orientalist....1806—1876.
Peters (pā′tẹrss), Christian Friedrich August. German astronomer....1806—1880.
Peters (pee′tẹrz), Christian Henry Frederick. Ger.-Am. astronomer...1813—1890.
Peters, Hugh. English preacher and politician....1599—1660.
Peters (pā′tẹrss), Wilhelm Karl Hartwig. Ger. naturalist and traveler.1815—1883.
Peters, Wilhelm Karl Ludwig. German zoölogist....1815—1884.
Petersen (pā′tẹr-sẹn), Niels Matthias. Danish philologist and historian 1791—1862.
Petigru (pĕt′ĭ-groo), James Louis. American lawyer....1789—1863.
Pétion (pā′te-ŏN′), Alexandre. First president of the Republic of Hayti 1770—1818.
Pétion de Villeneuve (pā′te-ŏN′ dẹh vēl′nuv′), Jérôme. Fr. rev.....1753—1794.
Petit (pẹh-tee′ *or* p'tee′), Jean Louis. French surgeon....1674—1750.
Petitot (pẹh′te′to′ *or* p'te′to′), Jean. Genevese enamel painter....1607—1691.
Petőfi (pĕh′tö-fee), Sándor. Hungarian patriot and lyric poet....1822—1849?
Petrarch (pee′trark). (*Ital.* **Petrarca** (pā-trar′kä), Francesco.) Ital. poet 1304—1374.
Petri (pā′tree), Bernhard. German agricultural writer....1767—1854.
Petrie (pee′tree), George. Irish archæologist....1789—1866.
Petrie, W. M. Flinders. English Egyptologist....1853 ——.
Pettie (pĕt′ĭ), John. Scotch painter....1839—1893.
Petty (pĕt′ĭ), William, Sir. English political economist....1623—1687.
Peucer (poi′tsẹr), Kaspar. German physician and mathematician.....1525—1602.
Peurbach (poir′bäk), Johann. German astronomer....1423—1461.
Peutinger (poi′ting-ẹr), Konrad. German antiquarian author. *Tabula Peutingeriana*....1465—1547.
Peyer (pī′ẹr), Johann Konrad. Swiss anatomist. [*Peyer's glands.*]...1653—1712.
Peyronnet, de (dẹh pă′ro′nā′), Charles Ignace, Comte. Fr. statesman.1778—1854.
Pfaff (pfăf), Christoph Matthäus. German Protestant theologian.....1686—1760.
Pfeiffer (pfīf′ẹr), Ida, Madame. German traveler....1797—1858.
Phelps (fĕlps), Almira Hart Lincoln. American teacher....1793—1884.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. American authoress. [*The Sunny Side.*]...1815—1852.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. *Mrs. Herbert D. Ward. Daughter of preceding.* American authoress. [*The Gates Ajar.*]....1844 ——.
Phelps, John Wolcott. American soldier....1813—1885.
Phidias (fĭd′ĭ-ăs). Famous Greek sculptor....B. C. 500?– 432?
Philarete (fe-lä-rĕt′), Basil Drozdoff. Russian prelate....1782—1867.
Philip (fĭl′ip). *King Philip. Pometacom.* Indian chief of New England. Sachem of Pokanoket. [*King Philip's War.*]....—— 1676.
Philip Neri, Saint. See Nebi, de.
Philip II. King of Macodon....B. C. 382— 336.
Philip II. *or* **Philip Augustus,** *French form* **Philippe** (fe′leep′). King of France....1165—1223.
Philip IV. *The Fair.* King of France....1268—1314.
Philip VI., of Valois. King of France....1293—1350.
Philip II. King of Spain....1527—1598.
Philip IV. King of Spain....1605—1665.
Philip V. First of the House of Bourbon. King of Spain....1683—1746.
Philip the Bold. Duke of Burgundy....1342—1404.
Philip the Good. Duke of Burgundy....1396—1467.
Philippoteaux (fe′le′po′tō′), Félix Emmanuel Henri. French painter..1815 ——.
Philippoteaux, Paul. French painter....1846 ——.
Philippovich (fe-le′po-vĕk), Joseph, Baron de Philippsberg. Austrian general....1818—1889.
Philips (fĭl′ips), Ambrose. English poet and dramatist....1671—1749.
Phillimore (fĭl′ĭ-mōr), John George. English jurist....1809—1865.
Phillimore, Robert Joseph, Baronet. *Brother of J. G.* English jurist.1810—1885.
Phillips (fĭl′ips), Adelaide. American singer, born in England....1833—1882.
Phillips, John. American merchant and philanthropist. Founder of Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire....1719—1795.
Phillips, John. British geologist....1800—1874.
Phillips, Lawrence Barnett. English horologist and painter....1842 ——.
Phillips, Samuel, Jr. *Nephew of J. Phillips of Exeter.* American statesman. Organized Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts 1751—1802.
Phillips, Wendell. American orator and reformer....1811—1884.
Phillips, William. English mineralogist and geologist....1773—1828.
Philopœmen (fil-o-pee′men). Greek general and statesman....B. C. 252?– 183.
Phips *or* **Phipps** (fĭps), William, Sir. Governor of Massachusetts.....1651—1695.
Phocion (fō′shĭ-ọn). Athenian statesman and general....B. C. 402— 317.
Photius (fō′shĭ-us). Patriarch of Constantinople. [*Greek schism.*].... 816— 891.
Physick (fĭz′ik), Philip Syng. American physician and surgeon.....1768—1837.
Platt (pī′at), John James. American poet....1835 ——.
Piazzi (pe-ät′see), Giuseppe. Italian astronomer....1746—1826.
Pic (pēk), Ulysse. French journalist....1820 ——.
Picard, Jean. French astronomer....1620—1682.
Picard (pe′kar′), Jean Germain. French author....1836 ——.
Picard, Louis François. French dramatist....1769—1828.
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest. French statesman....1821—1877.
Piccini *or* **Piccinni** (pēt-chee′nee), Nicolò. Neapolitan composer.....1728—1800.
Piccolomini (pĭk-ko-lo′me-nee), Alessandro. Ital. prelate and philos...1508—1578.
Piccolomini, Ottavio. Austrian general of Italian origin....1599—1656.
Pichegru (pēsh′grü′), Charles. French general....1761—1804.
Pichler (pĭĸ′lẹr), Aloys. German author....1833—1874.
Pichler, von (fon pĭĸ′lẹr), Karoline, born von Greiner. Ger. novelist..1769—1843.
Pickens (pĭk′ẹnz), Andrew. American Revolutionary general....1739—1817.
Pickering (pĭk′er-ing), John. *Son of Timothy.* Amer. philologist and jurist. [*Greek and English Lexicon. Vocabulary of Americanisms.*] 1777—1846.

Born. Died.

Pickering (pĭk′ẹr-ing), Timothy. American Revolutionary statesman..1745—1829.
Pickersgill (pĭk′ẹrz-gĭl), Frederick Richard. Eng. historical painter..1820 ——.
Pico della Mirandola (pee′ko dĕl′lä me-rän′do-lä). See Mirandola.
Picot (pe′ko′), Auguste Émile. French philologist and bibliographer...1844 ——.
Picot, Michel Joseph Pierre. French writer....1770—1841.
Pictet (pĕk′tă′), François Jules. Swiss naturalist....1792—1872.
Pictou (pik-too′), James Allanson, Sir. Eng. archæologist and philologist.1806—1888.
Pierce (peerss *or* pûrss), Edward Lillie. American author....1829 ——.
Pierce, Franklin. Fourteenth president of the United States....1804—1869.
Pierer (pee′rẹr), Heinrich August. German publisher....1794—1850.
Pierpont (peer′pont), John. American poet....1785—1866.
Pierron (pe-ă′rŏn′), Pierre Alexis. French Hellenist....1814—1878.
Pierson (peer′sọn), Abraham. Amer. divine. First pres. of Yale College 1641—1707.
Pigault-Lebrun (pe′gō′-leh-brŭn′), Charles Antoine Guillaume. Originally *Pigault de l'Épinoy* (dẹh lă′pe′nwä′). French novelist....1753—1835.
Pignotti (pēn-yot′tee), Lorenzo. Italian poet and historian....1739—1812.
Pijnaker (pī′nä-kẹr) *or* **Pynaker,** Adam. Dutch landscape painter....1621—1673.
Pike (pīk), Albert. American poet....1809—1891.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. American brigadier general and explorer..1779—1813.
Pilâtre de Rozier (pe′lätr′ dẹh ro′ze-ă′), Jean François. Fr. aeronaut.1756—1785.
Pillans (pĭl′anz), James. Prof. at Edinburgh Univ. Educationist.....1778—1864.
Pilling (pĭl′ing), James Constantine. American philologist....1846—1895.
Pillsbury (pĭlz′bẹr-ĭ), Parker. American reformer....1809 ——.
Piloty, von (fon pee′lo-te), Karl Theodor. German painter....1826—1886.
Pilpay (pĭl′pī) *or* **Bidpay** (bĭd′pī). Hindoo fabulist....unknown.
Pinart (pe′nar′), Louis Alphonse. French linguist and explorer.....1852 ——.
Pinckney (pĭnk′nĭ), Charles. American statesman....1758—1824.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. Amer. Revol. officer and statesman...1746—1825.
Pinckney, Thomas. *Brother of C. C.* Amer. gen. and diplomatist....1750—1828.
Pindar (pĭn′dạr). Greek lyric poet....B. C. 522— 442.
Pindemonte (pin-dā-mon′tā), Ippolito. Italian poet....1753—1828.
Pinel (pe′nĕl′), Philippe. French physician for the insane....1745—1826.
Pinelli (pe-nĕl′lee), Bartolommeo. Painter and etcher at Rome.....1790—1835.
Pinelli, Luigi Pompeo. Italian poet....1840 ——.
Pingré (păN′grā′), Alexandre Gui. French astronomer....1711—1796.
Pinkerton (pĭnk′ẹr-tọn), John. Scottish author....1758—1826.
Pinkney (pĭnk′nĭ), William. Amer. lawyer, orator, and diplomatist...1764—1822.
Pinto (peen′to), Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa. Italian geographical writer and soldier....1846 ——.
Pinto, Fernão Mendez. Portuguese author of travels....1509—1582.
Pinzon (pēn-thōn′), Martin Alonso. Spanish navigator with Columbus. 1441—1493.
Pinzon, Vicente Yañez. Spanish navigator with Columbus. Discovered Brazil and Yucatan....1460?–1524?
Piombo del (dĕl pe-om′bo), Sebastiano. Called *Luciano.* Italian painter....1485—1547.
Piozzi (pe-ot′see *or* pe-ōz′ĭ), Mrs. Maiden name *Hester Lynch Salusbury. Mrs. Thrale.* English authoress. Friend of Dr. Johnson...1739—1821.
Piranesi (pe-rä-nā′see), Giambattista. Italian engraver....1720—1778.
Piron (pe′rŏN′), Alexis. French dramatist and poet....1689—1773.
Pisano (pe-sä′no), Nicola. Italian sculptor....1226—1273.
Pisistratus (pi-sĭs′tra-tus). Athenian ruler or tyrant....B. C. 612— 527.
Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn), Major John. Eng. officer killed at Bunker Hill....1740?–1775.
Pithou (pe′too′), Pierre. French jurist and author....1539—1596.
Pitman (pĭt′mạn), Benn. Eng. phonog. and educationist in America..1822 ——.
Pitman, Isaac, Sir, *Bro. of Benn.* English inventor of phonography...1813—1897.
Pitra (pe′trä′), Jean Baptiste. French cardinal and monk....1812—1889.
Pitt, William, first earl of Chatham. *The Great Commoner.* English statesman....1708—1778.
Pitt, William. *Son of preceding.* English statesman and orator.....1759—1806.
Pius (pī′us), *Ital.* **Pio** (pee′o), **I.** Saint. Pope....90?– 157.
Pius II. Eneo Sylvio Piccolomini....1405—1464.
Pius IV. Gianangelo de' Medici....1499—1565.
Pius V., Saint. Michele Ghislieri....1504—1572.
Pius VI. Gianangelo Braschi....1717—1799.
Pius VII. Gregorio Barnaba Luigi Chiaramonti....1742—1823.
Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti....1792—1878.
Pi y Margall (pee e mär′gäl), Francisco. Spanish politician....1824 ——.
Pizarro (pe-zär′ro ; *Span.* pe-thär′ro), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru..1496—1541.
Pizzi (peet′see *or* pĭt′see), Italo. Italian orientalist....1849 ——.
Planché (plŏn-shā′), James Robinson. English dramatist....1796—1880.
Planche (plŏnsh), Jean Baptiste Gustave. French critic....1808—1857.
Planck (plänk), Gottlieb Jakob. German theologian....1751—1833.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj′e-net). A dynasty of English kings founded by Henry II. (1154), and ending with Richard III. (1485).
Platel (plä′tĕl′), Félix, Baron. French writer....1833—1888.
Plato (plā′to). Greek philosopher....B. C. 429— 347.
Platoff (plä′tof), Matvei Ivanovitch, Count. Hetman of the Cossacks..1757—1818.
Plautus (plaw′tus), Marcus Accius *or* Attius. Roman dramatist...B. C. 254— 184.
Playfair (plā′fâr), John. Scottish mathematician and physicist.....1748—1819.
Playfair, Lyon, Sir. English chemist....1819 ——.
Pleasonton (plĕz′ọn-tọn), Alfred. American general....1824 ——.
Pleasonton, Augustus James. American soldier....1808—1894.
Pleyel (plī′el), Ignaz. German musical composer....1757—1831.
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ) (*or* Ca′ius Plin′ius Secun′dus). *The Elder.* Roman naturalist and author....23— 79.
Pliny (*or* Ca′ius Plin′ius Cæcil′ius Secun′dus). *The Younger. Nephew of preceding.* Latin author and orator....62?– 110.
Plotinus (plo-tī′nus). An Egyptian Neoplatonic philosopher.....206?– 270?
Plowden (plow′dẹn), Edmund. English judge and law writer.....1518?–1585.
Pluche (plüsh), Noël Antoine, Abbe. French naturalist and author....1688—1761.
Plucker (plöö′kẹr), Jules. German mathematician and physician.....1801—1868.
Plumier (plü′me-ă′), Charles. French botanist....1646—1706.
Plumptre (plŭmp′tre), Edward Hayes. English clergyman and professor.1821—1891.
Plutarch (plu′tark). Greek biographer and moralist.....50— 120?
Pocahontas (po-ka-hŏn′tas). Daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan..1595?–1617.
Poccetti (pot-chĕt′tee). Called *Bernardino Barbatelli.* Ital. painter..1542?–1612.
Pocock (pō′kok), Edward. English Arabic and Hebrew scholar.....1604—1691.
Podiebrad (pod-yĕh′brăd), George. See George Podiebrad.
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. American poet....1809—1849.
Poerio (po-ā′re-o), Carlo, Baron. Neapolitan statesman....1803—1867.
Poggendorff (pog′en-dorf), Johann Christian. Ger. natural philos.....1796—1877.
Poggio Bracciolini (poj′o brät-cho-lee′nee), Giovanni Francesco. Italian philologist, scholar, and historian....1380—1459.
Poindexter (poin′dĕks-tẹr), George. American lawyer and politician...1779—1853.
Poinsett (poin′set), Joel Roberts. American statesman....1779—1851.
Poirson (pwar′sŏN′), Auguste Simon Jean Chrysostome. Fr. historian.1795—1871.
Poisson (pwä′sŏn′), Siméon Denis. French mathematician....1781—1840.
Poissonnier Desperrières (pwä′so′ne-ă′ dā′pā′rē′âr′), Pierre Isaac. French chemist and physician....1720—1798.
Poitevin (pwät′văN′), Auguste. French sculptor....1818—1873.
Poitevin, Prosper. French writer and lexicographer....1810—1884.

Pole (pōl), **Reginald.** English cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury. Born. 1500—1558. Died.
Polejaev (po-le-yä′ev), Alexander Petrovitch. Russian poet. 1810—1838.
Polevoi (po-lĕh-voi′), Nikolai Alexievitch. Russian author. 1796—1846.
Poli (po′lee), Giuseppe Saverio. Italian naturalist and physiologist. 1746—1825.
Polignac, de (dẹh po′lēn′yăk′), Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince. French minister of Charles X. 1780—1847.
Polignac, de, Melchior. French cardinal and diplomatist. 1661—1742.
Politian (po-lĭsh′ĭ-an), Angelus, *or* **Poliziano** (po-lē-tse-ä′no), Angelo. Italian classical scholar and poet. [*Orfeo.*] 1454—1494.
Polk (pōk), James Knox. Eleventh president of the United States. 1795—1849.
Polk, Leonidas. Bishop and Confederate general. 1806—1864.
Polko (pōl′ko), Elise. German author. 1823 ——.
Pölnitz, von (fon pöl′nĭts), Karl Ludwig, Baron. Ger. memoirist. 1692—1775.
Pollock (pŏl′ọk), Frederick. English writer on jurisprudence. 1845—1889.
Pollock, George, Sir. British field marshal. 1786—1872.
Pollock, Walter Herries. English historical writer. 1850 ——.
Pollok (pŏl′ọk), Robert. Scottish poet. [*The Course of Time.*] 1798—1827.
Polo (pō′lo), Marco. Venetian traveler. 1236?–1324?
Polybius (po-lĭb′ĭ-us). Greek historian. B. C. 210— 128.
Polycarp (pol′ĭ-karp), Saint. Bishop of Smyrna and martyr. 80?– 166.
Polycletus (pol-ĭ-klee′tus). Greek sculptor and architect. fl. 430 B. C.
Polygnotus (pol-ig-no′tus). *The Homer of painting.* Greek painter. B.C. 480?–430?
Pombal, de (dă pom-bäl′), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melho, Marquis. *The Portuguese Richelieu.* Portuguese statesman. 1699—1782.
Pompadour, de (dẹh pôN′pä′door′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness. Mistress of Louis XV. 1721—1764.
Pompei (pom-pā′ee), Girolamo. Italian Hellenist and translator. 1731—1788.
Pom′pey. *Cneius Pompeius Magnus. The Great.* Roman gen. B. C. 106— 48.
Pomroy (pŭm′roi), Rebecca Rossignol. American nurse in the war of the Rebellion. 1817—1884.
Ponce (pōn′thā), Pedro. Spanish Benedictine. First teacher of deaf mutes. 1520—1584.
Ponce de Leon (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′; *Anglicized* pōnss de lee′ọn), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida. 1460—1521.
Ponce de Leon, Luis. See LEON, DE.
Poncelet (pôNss′lā′), Jean Victor. French mathematician and engineer 1788—1867.
Pond, Enoch. American theologian and author. 1791—1882.
Pond, John. English astronomer royal. 1767—1836.
Poniatowski (po-ne-ä-tôv′skee), Józef Antoni. *Nephew of Stanislas Augustus.* Polish prince, and marshal of France. 1762—1813.
Poniatowski, Stanislas Augustus. See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS.
Pons (pôN), Jean Louis. French astronomer. 1761—1831.
Ponsard (pôN′sar′), François. French dramatic poet. 1814—1867.
Ponson du Terrail, de (dẹh pôN′sôN′ dü tĕr′rä′y′), Pierre Alexis, Viscount. French novelist. 1829—1871.
Pontano (pon-tä′no), Giov. Gioviano. Italian statesman and author. 1426—1503.
Pontchartrain, de (dẹh pôN′shar′trăN′), Louis Phélypeaux, Comte. French minister of state. 1643—1727.
Ponte da (dä pōn′tă), Giovanni. Ital. architect. [*Bridge of the Rialto.*] 1512—1597.
Pontiac (pōn′tĭ-ak). Chief of the Ottawa Indians. 1720?–1769.
Pontmartin, de (dẹh pôN′mĕr′tăN′), Armand Augustin Joseph Marie. French critic and writer. 1811—1890.
Pontoppidan (pon-top′ĭ-dan), Erik. Danish historian and antiquary. 1698—1764.
Pontormo, da (dä pon-tor′mo). *Jacopo Carrucci.* Florentine painter. 1494—1558.
Poole (pōōl), John. English dramatist. 1787?–1872.
Poole, Paul Falconer. English historical painter. 1810—1879.
Poole, Reginald Stuart. English numismatist and Egyptologist. 1832—1895.
Poole, Stanley Lane. English numismatist. 1854 ——.
Poole, William Frederick. American librarian. 1821—1894.
Poore (pōōr), Benjamin Perley. American journalist. 1820—1887.
Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet. 1688—1744.
Pope, Franklin Leonard. American electrical engineer. 1840 ——.
Pope, John. American naval officer. 1798—1876.
Pope, John. American general. 1822—1892.
Popham (pŏp′ạm), John, Sir. English judge. 1531—1607.
Pöppig (pöp′ĭg), Eduard Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist. 1798—1868.
Pordenone, Il (ēl por-dā-no′nā), *or* **Licinio** (le-chee′ne-o), Giovanni Antonio. *Regillo.* Italian painter. 1483—1539.
Porphyry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ). Greek philosopher and antichristian writer. 234— 304.
Porpora (por′po-rä), Nicolò. Italian composer. 1688—1767.
Porson (pôr′sọn), Richard. English Greek scholar and critic. 1759—1808.
Porta, della (dĕl′lä por′tä), Giacomo. Italian architect and sculptor. 1535—1600.
Porta, della, Giambattista. Italian physicist. [*Camera obscura.*] 1538—1615.
Portaels (por′tälss), Jean François. Belgian painter. 1818—1895.
Portal (por′täl′), Antoine, Baron. French anatomist and physician. 1742—1832.
Portalis (por′tä′lēss′), Jean Étienne Marie. Fr. jurist and statesman. 1745—1807.
Portalis, Joseph Marie, Count. *Son of J. E. M.* French statesman. 1778—1858.
Porter (pōr′tẹr), David. American commodore. 1780—1843.
Porter, David Dixon. *Son of David.* American admiral. 1814—1891.
Porter, Fitz John. *Nephew of David.* American general. 1822 ——.
Porter, Jane. English novelist. [*Thaddeus of Warsaw.*] 1776—1850.
Porter, Noah. American metaphysician. President of Yale College. 1811—1892.
Porter, Thomas Conrad. American botanist. 1822 ——.
Porus (pō′rus). King of India. B. C.—— 317.
Posada, de (dă pō-sä′dä), Herrera José. Spanish politician. 1815—1885.
Posidonius (pos-ĭ-dō′nĭ-us). Greek Stoic philosopher. B. C. 136— 51?
Postel (pos′tĕl′), Guillaume. French orientalist and visionary. 1510—1581.
Potemkin (po-tĕm′kĭn; *Russ. pron.* pŏt-yŏm′kin), Gregori Alexandrovitch, Prince. Russian field marshal, and favorite of Catherine II. 1736—1791.
Potocki (po-tots′kee), Stanislas Kostka, Count. Polish statesman. 1757—1821.
Pott (pot), August Friedrich. German philologist. 1802—1887.
Pott, Percival. English surgical writer. 1713—1788.
Potter (pot′ẹr), Alonzo. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. 1800—1865.
Potter, Cipriani. English composer and pianist. 1792—1871.
Potter, Hazard Arnold. American physician and surgeon. 1810—1869.
Potter, Henry Codman. *Son of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop. 1835 ——.
Potter, Horatio. *Brother of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop. 1802—1887.
Potter, de, Louis Joseph Antoine. Belgian revolutionist. 1786—1859.
Potter, Paulus. Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes. 1625—1654.
Pouchet (poo′shā′), Félix Archimède. Fr. naturalist and physiologist. 1800—1872.
Pougin (poo′zhăN′), Arthur François Auguste Paraisse-Pougin. French art critic. 1834 ——.
Pouillet (poo′yā′), Claude Servais Matthias. French physicist. 1791—1868.
Poujoulat (poo′zhoo′lä′), Jean Joseph François. French historian. 1808—1880.
Pounds, John. English philanthropist. Founder of ragged schools. 1766—1839.
Pourtales, de (dẹh poor′tä′lā′), Louis François. Swiss nat. in America. 1824—1880.
Poussin (poo′săN′), Nicolas. French historical painter. 1594—1665.
Powell (pow′ẹl), Baden. English philosopher and geometrician. 1796—1860.
Powell, John Wesley. American geologist and ethnologist. 1834 ——.
Power (pow′ẹr), Tyrone. Irish actor. 1795—1841.
Powers (pow′ẹrz), Hiram. American sculptor. 1805—1873.

Powhatan (pow-ha-tăn′). Indian sachem in Virginia. Born. 1550?–1618. Died.
Pownall (pow′nạl), Thomas. Eng. antiquary and colonial governor. 1720—1805.
Poyn′ings, Edward, Sir. Author of "Poynings' Law" in Ireland. —— 1512.
Poynter (poin′tẹr), Edward John. English artist. 1836 ——.
Pozzo di Borgo (pot′so de bor′go), Carlo Andrea, Count. Russian diplomatist, born in Corsica. 1764—1842.
Pradier (prä′de-ā′), Jean Jacques. French sculptor. 1792—1852.
Prado (prä′do), Mariano Ignacio. President of Peru. 1826 ——.
Pradt, de (dẹh prät), Dominique Dufour, Abbé. French diplomatist and political writer. 1759—1837.
Praed (prād), Winthrop Macworth. English lawyer and poet. 1802—1839.
Pram (präm), Christian Henriksen. Danish poet. [*Stärkodder.*] 1756—1822.
Praslin, de (dẹh prä′lăN′), César Gabriel, Count de Choiseul (shwä′zŭl′), Duc. French statesman. 1712—1785.
Prati (prä′tee), Giovanni. Italian lyric poet. 1815—1884.
Pratt (prăt), Enoch. American philanthropist. 1808—1896.
Praxiteles (praks-ĭt′e-leez). Greek sculptor. [*Cnidian Venus.*] fl. 360 B. C.
Preble (prĕb′l), Edward. American commodore. 1761—1807.
Preble, George Henry. American naval officer. 1816—1885.
Prentice (prĕn′tiss), George Denison. American journalist and poet. 1802—1870.
Prentiss, Sergeant Smith. American lawyer and orator. 1808—1850.
Prescott (prĕs′kọt), George Bartlett. American electrician. 1830—1894.
Prescott, William, Colonel. American Revolutionary officer. 1726—1795.
Prescott, William Hickling. *Grandson of Wm.* American historian. 1796—1859.
Pressensé, de (dẹh prā′sôN′sā′), Edmond Déhoult. French Protestant theologian and author. 1824—1891.
Preston (prĕs′tọn), Harriet Waters. American author. 1843 ——.
Prestwich (prĕst′wich), Joseph. English geologist. 1812—1896.
Preti (prā′tee), Mattia. *Il Calabrese.* Italian painter. 1613—1699.
Preuss (proiss), Johann David Erdmann. German historian. 1785—1868.
Prevost (preh-vō′), George, Sir. English general. 1767—1816.
Prévost (prā′vo′), Louis Constant. French geologist. 1787—1856.
Prévost, Pierre. Swiss natural philosopher. 1751—1839.
Prévost d'Exiles (prā′vo′ dĕg′zeel′), Antoine François. *Abbé Prévost.* French author. [*Manon Lescaut.*] 1697—1763.
Prévost-Paradol (prā′vo′ pä′rä′dol′), Lucien Anatole. French orator, journalist, and diplomatist. 1829—1870.
Price, Bonamy. English economist. 1807 ——.
Price, Richard. British divine and writer on finance. 1723—1791.
Price, Sterling. American Confederate general. 1809—1867.
Prichard (prich′ạrd), James Cowles. Eng. ethnologist and physiol. 1786—1848.
Prideaux (prĭd′ō), Humphrey. English divine and historian. 1648—1724.
Priessnitz (preess′nĭts), Vincenz. Ger. originator of the water cure. 1790—1851.
Priestley (preest′lĭ), Joseph. English chemist and physicist. 1733—1804.
Prim (preem), Juan, Count of Reus, and Marquis de los Castillejos. Spanish general and statesman. 1814—1870.
Primaticcio (pre-mä-teet′cho), Francesco. Italian painter. 1504—1570.
Prime (prīm), Nathaniel Scudder. American clergyman. 1785—1856.
Prime, Samuel Irenæus. *Brother of N. S.* American divine and editor. [*New York Observer.*] 1812—1885.
Prime, William Cowper. *Brother of N. S.* American journalist. [*New York Journal of Commerce.*] 1825 ——.
Prince (prĭnss), Thomas. American divine and historian. 1687—1758.
Pringle (prĭng′gl), Thomas. Scottish poet. 1789—1834.
Prior (prī′ọr), Matthew. English poet. 1664—1721.
Priscian (prĭsh′ĭ-an). Roman grammarian. fl. 500 ?
Privat-Deschanel (pre′vä′-dā′shä′nĕl′), Augustine. French physician and mathematician. 1821—1883.
Prjevalski (przhă-väl′skee), Nicolai Nichaïlovitch. Russian officer and explorer. 1839—1888.
Procaccini (pro-kät-chee′nee), Giulio Cesare. Bolognese painter. 1548—1626.
Procida, di (de pro′che-dä), Giovanni. Sicilian conspirator. 1225—1302?
Proclus (pro′klus). Greek Neoplatonic philosopher. 412— 485.
Procop (pro′kop), Andrew. *The Great.* Leader of the Hussites. —— 1434.
Procopius (pro-ko′pĭ-us). Byzantine historian. 500— 565.
Procter (prŏk′tẹr), Adelaide Anne. *Daughter of Bryan Waller.* English poetess. 1825—1864.
Procter, Bryan Waller. *Barry Cornwall.* English poet. 1787—1874.
Proctor (prŏk′tọr), Richard Anthony. English astronomer. 1837—1888.
Prony, de (dẹh pro′ne′), Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, Baron. French engineer and mathematician. 1755—1839.
Propertius (pro-pēr′shĭ-us), Sextus Aurelius. Roman poet. B. C. 52–aft. B. C. 12.
Protagoras (pro-tăg′o-ras). Greek philosopher and sophist. B. C. 480?– 411?
Proth (prōt), Mario. French publicist. 1832 ——.
Protogenes (pro-tŏj′e-neez). Painter of Rhodes. B. C. 360— 300.
Protonotari (prō-to-no-tä′ree), Francesco. Italian economist and author. 1836 ——.
Proudhon (proo′dôN′), Jean Baptiste Victor. French jurist. 1758—1838.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph. French socialist. 1809—1865.
Prout (prowt), Father. See MAHONY, Francis.
Prout, Samuel. English painter in water colors. 1783—1852.
Prudhomme (prü′dôm′), Sully. See SULLY-PRUDHOMME.
Prud'hon (prü′dôn′), Pierre Paul. *The French Correggio.* Fr. painter. 1758—1823.
Prynne (prĭn), William. Eng. Puritan political writer and antiquary. 1600—1669.
Ptolemy (tŏl′e-mĭ) **I.** *Soter* (savior). King of Egypt, and founder of the Græco-Egyptian dynasty. B. C. 367?– 285.
Ptolemy II. *Philadelphus. Son of preceding.* King of Egypt. B. C. 309— 247.
Ptolemy, Claudius. Greek-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and geometer at Alexandria. [*Ptolemaic system.*] fl. 2d c.
Pückler-Muskau, von (fon pük′lẹr-mōōs′kow), Hermann Ludwig Heinrich, Prince. German traveler and author. 1785—1871.
Puget (pü′zhā′), Pierre. French sculptor. 1622—1694.
Pughe (pū), William Owen. Welsh philologist and antiquary. 1759—1835.
Pugin (pū′ĭin), Augustin Welby Northmore. English architect. 1812—1852.
Pujol (pü′zhol′), Alexandre Denis Abel de. Called *Abel de Pujol,* Alexandre Denis. French painter. 1787—1861.
Pulaski (pū-lăs′kee; *Pol. pron.* poo-läs′kee), Casimir, Count. (*Pol.* **Kazimierz Pulawski.**) Pol. patriot. Killed at siege of Savannah. 1748—1779.
Pulci (pool′chee), Luigi. Florentine poet. [*Morgante Maggiore.*] 1431—1487?
Pulitzer (pū′lĭt-sẹr), Joseph. Hungarian journalist in America. 1847 ——.
Pullman (pōōl′mạn), George Mortimer. American inventor. 1831 ——.
Pulszky (pool′skee), Ferencz Aurel. Hungarian patriot and author. 1814 ——.
Pulteney (pŭlt′nĭ), William, Earl of Bath. English statesman. 1682—1764.
Pultock (pōōl′tŏk), Robert. English author. [*Peter Wilkins.*] fl. 1750.
Pumpelly (pŭm-pĕl′ĭ), Raphael. American geologist. 1837 ——.
Purcell (pûr′sĕl), Henry. English musical composer. 1658—1695.
Purchas (pûr′chạs), Samuel. English compiler of travels. 1578—1628?
Purver (pŭr′vẹr), Anthony. English scholar and Biblical translator. 1702?–1777.
Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. English clergyman. [*Puseyism.*] 1800—1882.
Pushkin (poosh′kin), Alexander Sergeievitch. Russian poet. 1799—1837.
Putlitz, Gustav Heinrich Gans, Edler Herr von und zu. Called *Gans zu Putlitz* (gänss tsoo poot′lits). German poet. 1821—1890.

Putnam (pŭt′nam), George Palmer. American publisher ..... Born. 1814—1872. Died.
Putnam, Israel. American Revolutionary general ..... 1718—1790.
Putnam, Rufus. *Cousin of I.* Amer. gen., and pioneer settler of Ohio .. 1738—1824.
Puttkamer, de (deh pōōt′kä-mer), Robert Victor. German statesman. 1828 ——.
Puymaigre, de (deh pü-e′māgr′), Théodore Joseph Boudet, Count. French author ..... 1816 ——.
Pyat (pe′ä″), Félix. French political agitator and dramatist ..... 1810—1889.
Pye (pī), John. English engraver. Father of the modern school ..... 1782—1874.
Pyle (pīl), Howard. American artist and author ..... 1853 ——.
Pym (pim), John. English patriot and orator ..... 1582—1643.
Pynaker (pī′nä-ker), Adam. See PIJNAKER.
Pynchon (pĭn′chun), William. English theologian. One of the founders of Springfield, Mass. ..... 1590—1662.
Pypin (pee′pin), Alexandrovitch Nikolaievitch. Russian author ..... 1833 ——.
Pyrrho (pĭr′o). Greek philosopher and skeptic ..... B. C. 376— 288.
Pyrrhus (pĭr′us). King of Epirus ..... B. C. 318?- 272.
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′o-ras). Greek philosopher ..... B. C. 580?- 500?

Q.

Quackenbos (kwăk′en-bŏs′), George Payn. American educationist .... 1826—1881.
Quain (kwān), Jones. English anatomist, born in Ireland ..... 1795—1851.
Quain, Richard. English physician ..... 1816—1887.
Quantin (kŏN′tăN′), Albert Marie Jérôme. French publisher ..... 1850 ——.
Quarles (kwārlz), Francis. English poet ..... 1592—1644.
Quatrefages de Bréau, de (deh kätr′făzh′ deh brā′ō′), Jean Louis Armand. French naturalist and ethnologist ..... 1810—1892.
Quatremère de Quincy (kätr′mĕr′ deh kăN′se′), Antoine Chrysostome. French art critic and archæologist ..... 1755—1849.
Queiros, de (dā kā′e-rŏs), Pedro Fernandez. Portuguese navigator .... 1560?–1614.
Quekett (kwĕk′et), John Thomas. English microscopist and naturalist. 1815—1861.
Quérard (kā′rar′), Joseph Marie. French bibliographer ..... 1797—1865.
Querini (kwā-ree′nee), Angelo Maria, Cardinal. Italian scholar ..... 1680—1755.
Quesada (kā-sä′dä), Manuel. Gen.-in-chief of the Cuban patriot forces. 1830—1886.
Quesnay (kā′nā′), François. French economist ..... 1694—1774.
Quesnay de Beaurepaire (kā′nā′ deh bō′reh-pĕr′), Jules. French magistrate and author ..... 1837 ——.
Quesnel (kā′nĕl′), Pasquier. French Jansenist. [*Réflexions morales.*] . 1634—1719.
Quetelet (kā′tlā′), Lambert Adolphe Jacques. Belgian statistician .... 1796—1874.
Quevedo y Villegas, de (dā kā-vā′do e vēl-yā′gäss), Francisco Gomez. Spanish author ..... 1580—1645.
Quicherat (kēsh′rä′), Joseph Jules Étienne. French archæologist ..... 1814 ——.
Quicherat, Louis. French lexicographer. [*Latin-French Dictionary.*] . 1799—1882.
Quin (kwĭn), James. English actor ..... 1693—1766.
Quinault (ke′nō′), Philippe. French dramatic poet ..... 1635—1688.
Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ), Josiah, Jr. American patriot and orator ..... 1744—1775.
Quincy, Josiah. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and scholar .. 1772—1864.
Quinet (ke′nā′), Edgar. French philosopher and author ..... 1803—1875.
Quintana (kēn-tä′nä), Manuel José. Spanish poet and patriot ..... 1772—1857.
Quintard (kwĭn-tärd′), Charles Todd. American Prot. Epis. bishop ... 1824 ——.
Quintilian (kwin-tĭl′ĭ-an). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician and critic ..... 42?- 118?
Quin′tus Curtius (kûr′shĭ-us) **Rufus.** Roman historian ..... fl. 2d c.
Quiroga (ke-ro′gä), José. Spanish Jesuit and explorer ..... 1707—1784.
Quitman (kwĭt′man), John Anthony. American general and politician. 1799—1858.
Quost (kost), Ernest. French painter ..... 1843 ——.

R.

Raabe (rä′beh), Wilhelm. German author ..... 1831 ——.
Rabanus (*or* **Hrabanus**) **Maurus** (rä-bä′nōōs mow′rōōs). Ger. theol. . 776?- 856.
Rabelais (rä′blā′), François. Fr. physician, philosopher, and satirist . . 1495—1553.
Rabusson (rä′bü′sôN′), Henri. French novelist ..... 1850 ——.
Rachel (rä′shel′). *Élisabeth Rachel Félix.* French tragic actress ..... 1821—1858.
Rachel (rä′kel), Joachim. German satirical poet ..... 1618—1669.
Racine (rä′seen′) Jean. French dramatic poet ..... 1639—1699.
Racine, Louis. *Son of Jean.* French poet ..... 1692—1763.
Racinet (rä′se-nā′), Albert Charles Auguste. French designer ..... 1825—1893.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf), Ann. English novelist. [*Mysteries of Udolpho.*] . 1764— 1823.
Radcliffe, John. Eng. phys. Founder of Radcliffe Library at Oxford . 1650—1715.
Radde (räd′deh), Gustave Ferdinand Richard. Ger. traveler and nat. . 1831 ——.
Radetzky (rä-dĕts′kee), Joseph, Count. Austrian general ..... 1764—1858.
Radowitz, von (fon rä′do-wits), Joseph Maria. Prussian statesman . . 1797—1853.
Rae (rā), John. Scotch explorer ..... 1813—1893.
Raeburn (rā′burn), Henry, Sir. Scottish portrait painter ..... 1756—1823.
Raffaelle (räf-fä-ĕl′lä). See RAPHAEL.
Raffles (răf′f′lz), Thomas Stamford, Sir. Eng. naturalist and statesman . 1781—1826.
Rafinesque (rä′fe′nĕsk′), Constantine Samuel. French botanist in America ..... 1784—1842.
Rafn (räfn), Carl Christian. Danish archæologist ..... 1795—1864.
Raglan (răg′lan), Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron. Eng. general . 1788—1855.
Ragnar *or* **Ragnar Lodbrok** (räg′nar lōd′brōk), *or* **Regner.** Scandinavian sea king or freebooter ..... fl. 9th c.
Ragozin (rä-go′zin), Zénaïde Alexeïevna. Russian author ..... 1835 ——.
Rahbek (rä′bĕk), Knud Lyne. Danish author and critic ..... 1760—1830.
Raikes (rāks), Robert. English founder of Sunday schools ..... 1735—1811.
Raimondi (rī-mon′dee), Marc' Antonio. Italian engraver ..... 1488?–1534.
Rajna (rī′nä), Pio. Italian author ..... —— ——.
Rákoczy (rä′ko-tsee), Franz Leopold. Prince of Transylvania. Patriot . 1676—1735.
Raleigh *or* **Ralegh** (raw′lĭ), Walter, Sir. English navigator, statesman, and courtier ..... 1552—1618.
Ralston (rawl′ston), William Ralston Shedden. English writer on Russian literature ..... 1828—1889.
Rambouillet, de (deh rŏN′boo′yā′), Catherine de Vivonne, Marquise. French leader of society ..... 1588—1665.
Ramé (rä′mā′), Alfred François. French archæologist ..... 1826 ——.
Rameau (rä′mō′), Jean Philippe. French musician and composer ..... 1683—1764.
Ramée (rä′mā′), Daniel. French architect ..... 1806 ——.
Ramirez (rä-mee′rĕs), Ignacio. Called *El Migromante.* Mexican philosopher ..... 1818—1879.
Ram′mohun Roy, Rajah. Hindoo theologian and reformer. Founder of the Brahmo-somaj ..... 1780—1833.
Ramorino (rä-mo-ree′no), Girolamo, *or* **Remorino** (rā-mo-ree′no), Giovanni Pietro. Sardinian general ..... 1792—1849.
Ramsay, Allan. Scottish poet. [*The Gentle Shepherd.*] ..... 1685—1758.
Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Alexander. American senator, secretary of war, and governor of Minnesota ..... 1815 ——.
Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Andrew Crombie. British geologist ..... Born. 1814—1891. Died.
Ramsay, David. American physician and historian ..... 1749—1815.
Ramus (rä′mōōs), Peter, *or* **Pierre de la Ramée** (pe′ĕr′ deh lä rä′mā′). French philosopher and scholar ..... 1515—1572.
Ramusio (rä-moo′se-o), Giambattista. Italian writer. [*Raccolta di Navigazione e Viaggi.*] ..... 1485—1557.
Ranavalo (rä-nä-vä′lo), Manjaka III. Queen of Madagascar ..... 1862 ——.
Rancé, de (deh rŏN′sā′), Armand Jean le Bouthillier. Monk and reformer of the monastery of La Trappe ..... 1626—1700.
Rand (rănd), Edward Sprague. American floriculturist ..... 1834 ——.
Rand, Silas Tertius. Canadian clergyman ..... 1810 ——.
Randall (răn′dal), Samuel Jackson. American congressman ..... 1828—1890.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf), Edmund Jennings. *Nephew of Peyton.* American statesman ..... 1753—1813.
Randolph, John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman ..... 1773—1833.
Randolph, Peyton. President of the first American congress ..... 1721—1775.
Rangabé (răn′gä-be), Alexander Rizos. Greek writer and diplomatist . . 1810—1892.
Ranke, von (fon răn′keh), Leopold. Ger. hist. [*History of the Popes.*] 1795—1886.
Ransom (răn′som), Thomas Edward Greenfield. American general .... 1834—1864.
Rantoul (răn′tool), Robert, Jr. American statesman ..... 1805—1852.
Raoul-Rochette (rowl′-ro′shĕt′). See ROCHETTE.
Raphael (răf′a-el), *Ital.* **Raffaelle** (räf-fä-ĕl′lä) **Sanzio** (sän′ze-o), *or* **Santi d' Urbino** (sän′tee door-bee′no). Italian painter ..... 1483—1520.
Rapin (rä′păN′), René. French Jesuit Latin poet ..... 1621—1687.
Rapin, de (deh rä′păN′), Paul, Sieur de Thoyras. French historian .... 1661—1725.
Rapp (räp), Johann George. German founder of the sect of Harmonists 1757—1847.
Rapp, Jean, Count. French general ..... 1772—1821.
Rask (räsk), Rasmus Christian. Danish orientalist and philologist .... 1787—1832.
Rasle, Râle, *or* **Rasles** (räl), Sébastien. French Jesuit missionary to the Abenaki Indians; killed at Norridgewock ..... 1658—1724.
Raspail (räs′pāl′ *or* räs′pä′y′), François Vincent. French chemist and revolutionist ..... 1794—1878.
Raspe (räsp′eh), Gustav Karl Heinrich. German educationist and classicist ..... 1811—1887.
Rattazzi (rät-tät′see), Marie Studolmine Wyse. Princesse of Solnas. French author ..... 1833 ——.
Rattazzi, Urbano. Italian statesman ..... 1808—1873.
Rau (row), Charles. German archæologist in America ..... 1826—1887.
Rauch (rowk), Frederick Augustus. German theologian in America ... 1806—1841.
Raumer, von (fon row′mer), Friedrich. German historian ..... 1781—1873.
Ravaillac (rä′väl′yäk′ *or* rä′vä′yäk′), François. French regicide. Stabbed King Henry IV. to the heart, May 14, 1610 ..... 1578—1610.
Ravignan, de (deh rä′vēn′yŏN′), Gustave François Xavier Delacroix. French Jesuit and pulpit orator ..... 1795—1858.
Rawdon-Hastings (raw′don-hās′tingz), Francis, Marquis of Hastings. British general ..... 1754—1826.
Rawle (rawl), Francis. English colonist in America ..... 1660—1727.
Rawle, William Henry. American lawyer ..... 1823 ——.
Rawlins (raw′linz), John Aaron. American soldier ..... 1831—1869.
Rawlinson (raw′lin-son), George. *Brother of Sir Henry Creswicke.* English orientalist and historian ..... 1815 ——.
Rawlinson, Henry Creswicke, Sir. English soldier and diplomatist ... 1810—1895.
Ray *or* **Wray** (rā), John. English naturalist ..... 1628—1705.
Rayet (rā′yā′), Olivier. French archæologist ..... 1847—1887.
Raymond (rā′mond) **IV.** *Raymond de St. Gilles.* Count of Toulouse. Crusader ..... 1045?–1105.
Raymond VI. Count of Toulouse. Defender of the Albigenses ..... 1156—1222.
Raymond, Henry Jarvis. American journalist ..... 1820—1869.
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington. American mining engineer ..... 1840 ——.
Raynal (rā′näl′), Guillaume Thomas François, Abbé. French historian . 1713—1796.
Raynouard (rā′noo-ar′), François Juste Marie. French miscel. writer . 1761—1836.
Read (reed), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1733—1798.
Read, John Meredith. Amer. diplomatist. *G't-grandson of preceding* . 1837 ——.
Read, Nathan. American inventor ..... 1759—1849.
Read, Thomas Buchanan. American poet and artist ..... 1822—1872.
Reade (reed), Charles. English novelist ..... 1814—1884.
Réaumur, de (deh rā′ō′mür′), René Antoine Ferchault. French natural philosopher and inventor. [*Thermometer.*] ..... 1683—1757.
Reber (rā′ber), Franz. German writer on art ..... 1834 ——.
Récamier (rā′kä′me-ā′), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde, Madame, born Bernard. Accomplished French lady ..... 1777—1849.
Reclus (reh-klü′), Élie Michel. French geographer ..... 1827 ——.
Reclus, Jean Jacques Élisée. French geographer ..... 1830 ——.
Redfield (rĕd′feld), Isaac Fletcher. American jurist ..... 1804—1876.
Redgrave (rĕd′grāv), Richard. English artist ..... 1804—1888.
Redi (rā′dee), Francesco. Italian poet and naturalist ..... 1626—1697.
Red Jack′et *or* **Sa-go-ye-wat′ha.** Chief of the Senecas ..... 1751—1830.
Reed, Edward James, Sir. English naval engineer ..... 1830 ——.
Reed, Henry. American scholar and author ..... 1808—1854.
Reed, Joseph. American patriot and statesman ..... 1741—1785.
Reed, Thomas Brackett. American lawyer and congressman ..... 1839 ——.
Rees (reess), Abraham. English cyclopædist ..... 1743—1825.
Reeve (reev), Henry. English writer and journalist ..... 1813—1895.
Reeves (reevz), Sims. English oratorio tenor singer ..... 1821 ——.
Régamey (rā′gä′mā′), Félix. French artist ..... 1844 ——.
Regiomontanus (re′jĭ-o-mon-tā′nus). *Johann Müller.* German astronomer and mathematician ..... 1436—1476.
Regis, de (deh rā′zhĕss′), Jean Baptiste. French geographer ..... 1665?–1737.
Regnard (rāñ′yar′), Jean François. French comic poet ..... 1655—1709.
Regnault (reh-nō′), Alexandre Georges Henri. French painter ..... 1843—1871.
Regnier (rāñ′ye-ā′), Jacques Auguste Adolphe. French philologist .... 1804—1884.
Regnier, Mathurin. French poet ..... 1573—1613.
Reg′ulus, Marcus Atillius. Roman general ..... B. C. 250?
Reichenbach (rī′ken-bäk′), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. German naturalist. [*Flora Germanica.*] ..... 1793—1879.
Reichenbach, von, Karl, Baron. German chemist ..... 1788—1869.
Reichstadt (rīk′stät), Duke of. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon II.
Reid (reed), Mayne, Captain. American novelist, born in Ireland ..... 1818—1883.
Reid, Samuel Chester. Amer. naval officer. Designer of the U. S. flag 1783—1861.
Reid, Thomas. Scottish mental philosopher ..... 1710—1796.
Reid, Thomas Wemyss. English author ..... 1842 ——.
Reid, Whitelaw. American journalist ..... 1837 ——.
Reid, William, Sir. British meteorologist ..... 1791—1858.
Reifferscheid (rīf′fer-shīt′), Karl Wilhelm August. German philologist 1835—1887.
Reil (rīl), Johann Christian. German anatomist ..... 1759—1813.
Reimarus (rī-mä′rōōs), Hermann Samuel. German scholar. [*Wolfenbüttel Fragments.*] ..... 1694—1768.
Reinach (rī′năk), Salomon. French philologist ..... 1858 ——.
Reinesius (rī-nā′ze-ōōs), Thomas. German physician and philologist . . 1587—1667.
Reinhart (rīn′härt), Charles Stanley. American artist ..... 1844—1896.
Reinhold (rīn′hōlt), Karl Leonhard. German philosopher ..... 1758—1825.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long;* â, ê, ô, *less prolonged;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short;* ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, *obscure* (see remark, p. 1719); fär, fạll; thêre, tĕrm; fôr, fōōd, fo͝ot; fûr; ow as in *cow;* ch as in *chin;*

Reiske (rīs′kĕh), Johann Jakob. German Arabic scholar. 1716—1774.
Reissiger (rī′se-ger), Karl Gottlieb. German composer. [*David.*] 1798—1859.
Rembrandt van Rijn *or* **Ryn** (rĕm′brănt; *Dutch pron.* rĕm′brănt vän rin), Rembrandt Harmensz V. R. Dutch painter. 1607—1669.
Remington (rĕm′ing-ton), Philo. American inventor of rifle. 1816—1889.
Rémusat (rā′mü′zä′), Jean Pierre Abel. French orientalist. 1788—1832.
Rémusat, de (dẹh rā′mü′zä′), François Marie Charles, Count. French philosopher and statesman. 1797—1875.
Remusat, de, Paul Louis Étienne. French author and politician. 1831 ——.
Remy *or* **Remi** (*Fr. pron.* rẹh-me′), Saint. (*Lat.* **Remigius**, re-mĭj′ĭ-us.) *The Apostle of the Franks.* Bishop of Rheims. 437— 533.
Renan (rẹh-nŏN′; *Anglicized* ree′nan), Joseph Ernest. French orientalist, author, and critic. [*Vie de Jésus.*] 1823—1892.
Rendel (rĕn′dẹl), James Meadows. English engineer. 1800—1856.
René (rẹh-nā′) **of Anjou.** *The Good.* Titular king of Sicily. 1409—1480.
Rennell (rĕn′ẹl), James. English geographer. 1742—1830.
Rennie (rĕn′ĭ), John. British engineer and architect. 1761—1821.
Renouf (re-noof′), Peter Le Page. English oriental scholar. 1824 ——.
Renwick (rĕn′wĭk), James. American physicist. 1790—1863.
Résal (rā′zäl′), Amé Henri. French engineer. 1828 ——.
Reshid Pasha (rẹh-sheed′ pä-shä′), Mustapha Mehemed. Turkish statesman. 1802—1858.
Rethel (rā′tẹl), Alfred. German historical painter. 1816—1859.
Retz, de (rets; *Fr. pron.* dẹh râss), Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal. French prelate and intriguer. 1614—1679.
Retzius (rĕt′se-o͝os), Anders Johan. Swedish botanist and chemist. 1742—1821.
Retzsch (retsh), Friedrich August Moritz. Ger. painter and designer. 1779—1857.
Reuchlin (roix′lĭn), Johann. Ger. philol., Hellenist, and Hebraist. 1455—1522.
Reumont, von (fon roi′mont), Alfred. German writer. 1808—1887.
Reuss (roiss), Édouard. French Protestant theologian. 1804—1891.
Reuter (roi′tẹr), Heinrich Ludwig Christian Fritz. Ger. poet and nov. 1810—1874.
Reuter, Paul Julius, Baron. German-English founder of Reuter's telegraphic agency. 1815 ——.
Revere (re-veer′), Paul. American engraver and patriot. 1735—1818.
Réville (rā′vĕl′), Albert. French theologian. 1826 ——.
Revillout (rẹh-ve′yoo′). French Egyptologist. 1845 ——.
Rey (rā), Jean. French manufacturer and writer. 1773—1849.
Reybaud (rā′bō′), Marie Roch Louis. French author. 1799—1879.
Reynaud (rā′nō′), Antoine André Louis, Baron. Fr. mathematician. 1777—1844.
Reynolds (rĕn′ọlz), John Fulton. American general. 1820—1863.
Reynolds, Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter. 1723—1792.
Rhazes (rā′zēs) *or* **Rasis** (rā′sĭs). Arabian physician. 852?– 932?
Ribault *or* **Ribaut** (re′bō′), Jean. French navigator, killed by Spaniards in Florida. 1520?-1565.
Ribera (re-bā′rä), José. *Il Spagnoletto.* Spanish painter. 1588—1656.
Ribot (re′bō′), Théodule. French philosopher. 1839—1891.
Ricardo (re-kar′do), David. English political economist. 1772—1823.
Ricasoli (re-kä′so-lee), Bettino, Baron. Italian statesman. 1809—1880.
Ricci (rĕt′chee), Scipione, Bishop of Pistoja. Italian reformer. 1741—1810.
Riccio, del (dĕl rĕt′cho), Domenico. *Brusasorci.* Italian painter. 1494—1567.
Riccioli (rĕt-cho′lee), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer. 1598—1671.
Rich, Claudius James. English orientalist and traveler. 1787—1821.
Rich, Edmund, Saint. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury. 1190?–1242.
Richard (rĭch′ard) **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* King of England. 1157—1199.
Richard II. King of England. [*Wat Tyler's rebellion.*] 1366—1400.
Richard III. Last king of England of the Plantagenet line. 1452—1485.
Richard of Cirencester (sis′e-tẹr). English monk and historian. —— 1401.
Richards (rĭch′ardz), William Buell, Sir. Canadian jurist. 1815—1889.
Richardson (rĭch′ard-son), Benjamin Ward. Eng. phys. and scientist. 1828 ——.
Richardson, Charles. English lexicographer. 1775—1865.
Richardson, Charles Francis. American author. 1851 ——.
Richardson, Henry Hobson. American architect. 1838—1886.
Richardson, John, Sir. Scottish naturalist. 1787—1865.
Richardson, Samuel. English novelist. 1689—1761.
Richebourg (rĕsh′boor′), Émile. French author. 1833 ——.
Richelieu (rĕsh′ẹh-loo), **de** (*Fr. pron.* dẹh rĕsh′le-uh′), Armand Jean Duplessis, cardinal and duke. French statesman. 1585—1642.
Richmond (rĭch′mond), Charles Lennox, Duke of. British general. 1735—1806.
Richmond, Legh. Eng. divine and author. [*Dairyman's Daughter.*] 1772—1827.
Richter (rĭk′tẹr), Eugen. German politician. 1838 ——.
Richter, Hans. German musician. 1843 ——.
Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* German author. 1763—1825.
Rickman (rĭk′man), Thomas. English architect and writer. 1776—1841.
Ricord (re′kor′), Philippe. French physician. 1800—1889.
Riddle (rĭd′l), Albert Gallatin. American lawyer. 1816 ——.
Riddle, George. American elocutionist. 1853 ——.
Rideing (rīd′ing), William Henry. English author. 1853 ——.
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. English bishop, reformer, and martyr. 1500?-1555.
Ridpath (rĭd′path), John Clark. American historian. 1840 ——.
Riedesel, von (fon ree′dẹh-zel), Friedrich Adolph, Baron. German general in America in the British service. 1738—1800.
Rienzi (re-en′zee) *or* **Rienzo** (re-en′zo), Niccolò Gabrini. *Cola di Rienzi.* Roman orator and tribune. 1313—1354.
Rigaud (re′gō′), Hyacinthe François Honorat. French portrait painter. 1659—1743.
Riggs (rĭgz), George Washington. American banker. 1813—1881.
Righetti (re-gĕt′tee), Carlo. Italian publicist and dramatic author. 1830 ——.
Riley (rī′lĭ), Charles Valentine. English-American entomologist. 1843—1895.
Rimmer (rĭm′ẹr), William. English artist in America. 1816—1879.
Rincon, del (del rẹn-kōn′), Antonio. Spanish painter. 1446—1500.
Rinehart (rīn′hart), William Henry. American sculptor. 1825—1874.
Rink (rĭnk), Henrik Johan. Danish naturalist. 1819—1893.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), Eleazar Wheelock. American major general. 1782—1839.
Ripley, George. American journalist and miscellaneous writer. 1802—1880.
Ripon (rĭp′ọn), Frederick John Robinson, first earl of. Eng. statesman. 1782—1859.
Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl de Grey and Marquis of. *Son of preceding.* English statesman. 1827 ——.
Ristori (rēs-to′ree), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress. 1821 ——.
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ), Anna Isabella. English author. 1837 ——.
Ritchie, Thomas. American journalist. 1778—1854.
Ritson (rĭt′sọn), Joseph. English antiquary. 1752—1803.
Rittenhouse (rĭt′t'n-howss), David. Amer. astron. and mathematician. 1732—1796.
Ritter (rĭt′ẹr), Frédéric Louis. French-American musician and author. 1834—1891.
Ritter, August Heinrich. Ger. philosopher. [*Geschichte der Philos.*] 1791—1869.
Ritter, Karl. German geographer. 1779—1859.
Rives (reevz), William Cabell. American statesman. 1793—1868.
Rizzio (rĭt′se-o) *or* **Riccio** (rĕt′cho), David. Italian musician. Favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots. 1540?-1566.
Robbia, della (del′lä rob′be-ä), Luca. Florentine sculptor. Inventor of enameled terra-cotta. 1388?-1463.
Robert (rŏb′ẹrt) **I.** *Robert Bruce.* King of Scotland. 1274—1329.
Robert II. King of Scotland. First of the house of Stuart. 1316—1390.
Robert of Gloucester (-glŏs′tẹr). Early English writer. fl. 1280.
Roberts (rŏb′ẹrtz), William Milnor. American civil engineer. 1810—1881.
Robertson (rŏb′ẹrt-sọn), Frederick William. Eng. preacher and lecturer. 1816—1853.
Robertson, James. American pioneer in Tennessee. 1742—1814.
Robertson, James Cragie. British clergyman and ecclesiastical hist. 1813—1882.
Robertson, Thomas William. English dramatic writer. 1829—1871.
Robertson, William. Scottish historian. 1721—1793.
Roberval (ro′bĕr′väl′), Jean François de la Rogue, Sieur de. French nobleman who attempted to colonize Canada. 1500?-1547.
Robespierre, de (ro′bẹs-peer′; *Fr. pron.* dẹh ro′bẹs-pe-êr′), Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. 1758—1794.
Robin (ro′băn′), Charles Philippe. French anatomist and microscopist. 1821—1885.
Robin Hood (rŏb′in ho͝od). Legendary English outlaw. fl. 12th c.?
Robins (rŏb′inz), Benjamin. Eng. math. Founder of science of gunnery. 1707—1751.
Robinson (rŏb′in-sọn), Edward. American philologist and Biblical critic. 1794—1863.
Robinson, Henry Crabb. English lawyer and author. 1775—1867.
Robinson, Horatio Nelson. American mathematician and educator. 1806—1867.
Robinson, John. English Puritan divine and author. 1575—1625.
Robinson, Philip Stewart. *Phil. Robinson.* English journalist. 1849 ——.
Robinson, William Stevens. *Warrington.* American journalist. 1818—1876.
Robison (rŏb′ĭ-sọn), John. Scottish natural philosopher. 1739—1805.
Rob Roy. *Robert Macgregor* (*Campbell*). Scottish freebooter. 1660?–1738?
Roby (rō′bĭ), Henry John. English educationist. 1830 ——.
Rochambeau, de (dẹh ro′shŏn′bō′), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. General in America in 1780. Marshal of France. 1725—1807.
Roche (rosh), Regina Maria. Eng. novelist. [*The Children of the Abbey.*] 1764—1845.
Rochefort–Luçay, de (dẹh rosh′for′-lü′sā′), Victor Henri. Fr. jour. 1831 ——.
Rochefoucauld (rosh′foo′kō′). See La Rochefoucauld, de.
Rochejaquelein (rosh′zhăk′lăn′). See La Rochejaquelein, de.
Rochester (rŏch′ẹs-tẹr), John Wilmot, second earl of. Eng. courtier. 1647?–1680.
Rochette (ro′shĕt′), Désiré Raoul. Called *Raoul-Rochette* (rowl′ro′-shĕt′). French archæologist. 1789—1854.
Rockingham (rŏk′ing-ạm), Charles Watson Wentworth, second marquis of. Prime minister of England. 1730—1782.
Roderic (rŏd′ẹr-ĭk). Last king of the Visigoths of Spain. —— 711.
Rodgers (rŏj′ẹrz), Christopher Raymond Perry. *Son of first G. W.* American rear admiral. 1819—1892.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Brother of first John.* Am. commodore. 1787—1832.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Son of preced.* Commander, U. S. navy. 1822—1863.
Rodgers, John. American commodore. 1771—1838.
Rodgers, John. *Son of preceding.* American rear admiral. 1812—1882.
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar Augustus. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. 1728—1784.
Rodney, George Brydges, Lord. British admiral. 1718—1792.
Rodriguez (ro-dree′gĕth), Alfonso. Spanish religious author. 1526—1617.
Roe (rō), Edward Payson. American novelist. 1838—1888.
Roebling (rō′bling), John Augustus. German-American civil engineer, and bridge builder. 1806—1869.
Roebling, Washington Augustus. *Son of J. A.* Am. civil engineer. [*Brooklyn bridge.*] 1837 ——.
Roebuck (rō′bŭk), John Arthur. British politician. 1801—1879.
Roger (rŏj′ẹr) **II.** First king of Sicily. 1097—1154.
Rogers (rŏj′ẹrz), Henry. English author. 1807—1877.
Rogers, Henry Darwin. *Brother of W. B.* American geologist. 1808—1866.
Rogers, James Blythe. *Brother of W. B.* American chemist. 1802—1852.
Rogers, John. American sculptor. 1829 ——.
Rogers, John. English divine and martyr, burned at Smithfield. 1500?–1555.
Rogers, Randolph. American sculptor. 1825—1892.
Rogers, Samuel. English poet. 1763—1855.
Rogers, William Barton. *Brother of J. B. and H. D.* American physicist and geologist. 1804—1882.
Roget (ro′zhă′), Peter Mark. English physiologist and author. 1779—1869.
Rohan, de (dẹh ro′ŏn′), Louis René Édouard, Prince. Fr. cardinal. 1734—1803.
Rohlfs (rōlfs), Gerhard. German traveler. 1832—1896.
Roland de la Platière (ro-lŏn′ dẹh lä plä′tyêr′), Jean Marie. French Girondist minister of state. 1734—1793.
Roland (rō′land; *Fr. pron.* ro′lŏn′), Madame Marie (*or* Manon) Jeanne Phlipon. *Wife of preceding.* French Girondist. Guillotined. 1754—1793.
Rolfe (rōlf), William James. American Shakespearean editor. 1827 ——.
Rollin (rŏl′ĭn; *Fr. pron.* ro′lăn′), Charles. French historian. 1661—1741.
Rol'lo *or* **Hrolf.** Norwegian viking. First duke of Normandy. 860?– 932.
Romanes (ro-mā′nēs), George John. English psychologist and zoölogist. 1848—1894.
Romanoff (ro-mä′nof), Mikhail Feodorovitch. First czar of the reigning dynasty of Russia. 1596—1645.
Römer (rö′mẹr), Olaus. Danish astronomer. 1644—1710.
Romero (ro-mā′ro), Matias. Mexican statesman. 1837 ——.
Romeyn (ro′mĭn), Theodoric. Called *Dirck.* American theologian. 1744—1804.
Romilly (rŏm′il-ĭ), Samuel, Sir. English lawyer and statesman. 1757—1818.
Romney (rom′nĭ), George. English painter. 1734—1802.
Ronge (rong′ẹh), Johannes. German Catholic reformer. 1813 ——.
Ronsard, de (dẹh rŏn′sar′), Pierre. French poet. 1524—1585.
Rooke (rōōk), George, Sir. British admiral. 1650—1709.
Roon, von (fon rōn′), Albrecht Theodor Emil Graf. German general. 1803—1879.
Roosevelt (rōōs′vẽlt), Theodore. American author. 1858 ——.
Root (rōōt), George Frederick. American musical composer. 1820—1895.
Ropes (rōps), John Codman. American author. 1836 ——.
Rosa (rō′zä), Euphrosyne Parep'a. English singer, born in Edinburgh. 1837—1874.
Rosa (ro′sä), Salvator (säl-vä′tor). Italian painter. 1615—1673.
Rosas, de (dā ro′säs), Juan Manuel. Argentine dictator. 1793—1877.
Röscher (rösh′ẹr), Wilhelm. German economist. 1817—1894.
Roscoe, Henry Enfield (rŏs′ko), Sir. English scientific writer. 1833 ——.
Roscoe, William. English historian. 1753—1831.
Roscommon (ros-kŏm′ọn), Wentworth Dillon, Earl of. English poet. 1633?–1684.
Rose (rōz), George. *Arthur Sketchley.* English author. 1817—1882.
Rose (ro′zẹh), Gustav. German mineralogist and crystallographer. 1798—1873.
Rose, Heinrich. *Brother of Gustav.* German chemist. 1795—1864.
Rose (rōz), Henry John. English author. [*Rose's Biogr. Dict.*] 1801—1873.
Rose, Hugh James. *Brother of H. J.* English divine and author. 1795—1838.
Rosebery (rōz′bẹr-ĭ), Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of. British statesman. 1847 ——.
Rosecrans (rō′ze-krănss), William Starke. American general. 1819 ——.
Rosellini (ro-šel-lee′nee), Ippolito. Italian Egyptologist. 1800—1843.
Rosen (ro′zẹn), Friedrich August. German orientalist. 1805—1837.
Rosenkranz (ro′zẹn-kränts), Johann Karl Friedrich. Ger. philosopher. 1805—1879.
Rosenmüller (ro′zẹn-mü′lẹr), Ernst Friedrich Karl. Ger. orientalist. 1768—1835.
Rosini (ro-šee′nee), Giovanni. Italian author. 1776—1855.
Rosmini–Serbati (ros-mee′nee sẽr-bä′tee), Antonio. Ital. philosopher. 1797—1855.
Rosny, de (dẹh rō′nē′), Léon. French orientalist. 1837 ——.
Ross (rŏss), James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John.* British arctic navi. 1800—1862.
Ross, John, Sir. British arctic navigator. 1777—1856.
Ross, John, *or* **Koo'wes–koo'we.** Head chief of the Cherokees. 1790—1866.

Ross, Robert. English major general in America. Sacked Washington. Born. 1770—1814.
Ross-Church, Florence, born Marryat. English author. 1837 ——.
Rosse (ross), William Parsons, third earl of. English astronomer. 1800—1867.
Rossetti (ros-sĕt′tee), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.* Italian poetess. 1830—1894.
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. English painter and poet. 1828—1882.
Rossetti, William Michael. Italian critic and writer. 1829 ——.
Rossi (ros′see), Ernesto. Italian actor. 1829—1896.
Rossi, Pellegrino, Count. Italian statesman. Assassinated. 1787—1848.
Rossini (ros-see′nee), Gioachimo Antonio. Italian composer. 1792—1868.
Rost (rŏst), Reinhold. English orientalist. 1822 ——.
Rostoptchin (ros-top-cheen′), Feodor, Count. Russian general. 1765—1826.
Rotch (rŏch), Arthur. American architect. 1850 ——.
Roth, von (fon rōt), Rudolf. German orientalist. 1821 ——.
Rothermel (rŏth′er-mĕl), Peter Frederick. American painter. 1817 ——.
Rothschild (rŏs′chīld; *Ger. pron.* rōt′shlt), Lionel, Baron de R. *Son of Nathan Mayer.* English banker and M. P. 1808—1879.
Rothschild, Mayer Anselm. Jewish banker at Frankfort. Founder of the house of Rothschild. 1743—1812.
Rothschild, Nathan Mayer. *Son of M. A.* Financier in London. 1777—1836.
Rothschild, de, Nathaniel Mayer, first Lord Rothschild. Eng. banker. 1840 ——.
Rotteck, von (fon rot′ĕk), Karl. German historian and statesman. 1775—1840.
Rouarie de la (dẹh lä rōō′ä′re′), Marquis. See ARMAND, Charles, Count.
Roubiliac (roo′be′le-äk′), Louis François. French sculptor. 1695—1762.
Rouget de l'Isle (roo′zhä′ dẹh lēl′), Claude Joseph. French poet and musician. [*Marseillaise*, 1792.] 1760—1836.
Rouher (roo′ĕr′), Eugène. French politician. 1814—1884.
Rousseau (roo′sō′), Jean Baptiste. French lyric poet. 1670—1741.
Rousseau, Jean Jacques. French philos. and writer, born in Geneva. 1712—1778.
Rousseau, Pierre Étienne Théodore. French landscape painter. 1812—1867.
Rousset (roo′sä′), Camille Félix Michel. French historian. 1821—1892.
Roustam *or* **Roustem** (roos′tẹm) *or* **Rustum**. Persian hero. fl. B. C. 600?
Routh (rowth), Edward John. English scientist. 1831 ——.
Roux (roo), Joseph Philibert. French surgeon and pathologist. 1780—1854.
Rowan (ro′an), Stephen Clagg. American rear admiral. 1808 ——.
Rowe (rō), Nicholas. English dramatist. 1673—1718.
Rowley (row′lĭ), William. English dramatist. fl. 17th c.
Royce (rois), Josiah. American author. 1855 ——.
Royer-Collard (rwä/yā′-ko/lar′), Pierre Paul. French philosopher and statesman. 1763—1845.
Rubens (roo′bẹnz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter. 1577—1640.
Rubinstein (roo′bin-stīn), Anton Grigorievich. Rus. comp. and pianist. 1829—1894.
Rückert (rük′ert, *almost* rĭk′ert), Friedrich. Ger. orientalist and poet. 1788—1866.
Ru'dolph, *or* **Ru'dolf, I.** of Hapsburg. Emperor of Germany. Founder of the Austrian empire. 1218—1291.
Rudolphi (roo-dōl′fee), Karl Asmund. Swedish physiologist. 1771—1832.
Ruffini (roof-fee′nee), Giovanni Domenico. *Lorenzo Benoni.* Ital. pat. 1807—1881.
Ruge (roo′gẹh), Arnold. German publicist and journalist. 1802—1880.
Ruhnken (roon′kẹn), David. German philologist. 1723—1798.
Ruisch *or* **Ruysch** (roisk), Frederic. Dutch anatomist. 1638—1731.
Rumford (rŭm′fọrd), Benj. Thompson, Count. Amer. natural philos. 1753—1814.
Rumsey (rŭm′zĭ), James. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*] 1743—1792.
Runjeet' Singh (sĭng). Maharajah and founder of Sikh empire. 1780—1839.
Rupert (roo′pẹrt), Prince. *Prince Robert of Bavaria.* German warrior. 1619—1682.
Rurik (roo′rik). A Scandinavian prince. Founder of the Russian empire. —— 879.
Ruschenberger (roo′shẹn-bĕrg′er), William S. W. Amer. naturalist. 1807 ——.
Rush, Benjamin. American physician. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. 1745—1813.
Rush, James. *Son of Dr. Benjamin.* American physician and philanthropist. [*Philosophy of the Human Voice.*] 1786—1869.
Rush, Richard. *Son of Dr. Benj.* Amer. statesman and diplomatist. 1780—1859.
Ruskin (rŭs′kin), John. English writer on art, especially painting. 1819 ——.
Russell (rŭs′ẹl), John, Earl. *Lord John Russell.* English statesman. 1792—1878.
Russell, William. Scottish historian. 1741—1793.
Russell, William Howard. British journalist. 1821 ——.
Russell, William, Lord. English patriot. Beheaded. [*Rye House plot.*] 1639—1683.
Russell, William. American educationist and elocutionist. 1798—1873.
Rutgers (rŭt′gerz), Henry, Colonel. Amer. patriot and philanthropist. 1745—1830.
Rutherford (rŭth′er-fọrd), Daniel. Scottish physician. [*Nitrogen.*] 1749—1819.
Rutledge (rŭt′lĕj), Edward. Amer. jurist. Signer of Decl. of Indep. 1749—1800.
Rutledge, John. *Brother of Edward.* American statesman and jurist. 1739—1800.
Ruysdael (roiss′dăl), Jacob. Dutch landscape and marine painter. 1630?—1681.
Ruyter, de (dẹh rī′tẹr; *Dutch pron.* dẹh roi′tẹr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral. 1607—1679.
Ryan (rī′an), Abram Joseph. Irish-American poet. 1839—1886.
Rydberg (rid′bĕrg), Abraham Victor. Swedish author. 1829—1895.
Ryder (rī′dẽr), William Henry. American clergyman. 1822—1888.
Ryerson (rī′er-sọn), Adolphus Egerton. Canadian educationist. 1803—1882.
Ryle (rīl), John Charles. English bishop and writer. 1816 ——.
Rymer (rī′mẹr), **Thomas.** English antiquary. [*Rymer's Fœdera.*] 1639?—1713.

S.

Saadi (sä′dee). See SA'DI.
Saadia *or* **Saadiah** (sä′de-ä) **Ben Joseph Saadias-Gaon.** Jewish writer, born in Egypt. 892— 942.
Saavedra y Fajardo *or* **Faxardo** (sä-ä-vā′drä e fä-HAR′DO), Diego. Spanish diplomatist and author. 1584—1648.
Sabellius (sa-bĕl′ĭ-us). African bishop and antitrinitarian. fl. 250?
Sabin (sā′bĭn), Joseph. English bibliophile in America. 1821—1881.
Sabine (sā′bīn), Edward, Sir. British physicist. 1788—1883.
Sacchini (säk-kee′nee), Antonio Maria Gasparo. Italian composer. 1735?—1786.
Sacher-Masoch, von (fon sä′kẹr-mä′sok), Leop. Ritter. Aust. author. 1836—1895.
Sacheverell (sa-shĕv′er-ẹl), Henry. English divine and politician. 1672?—1724.
Sachs (säks), Hans. German cobbler and poet. 1494—1576.
Sackville (săk′vil), George, first viscount. *Lord George Germain.* English general and statesman. 1716—1785.
Sackville. See DORSET, Earl of.
Sacy, de (dẹh sä′se′), Antoine Isaac Sylvestre, Baron. Fr. orientalist. 1758—1838.
Sacy, de, Samuel Ustazade Sylvestre. *Son of preced.* Fr. polit. writer. 1801—1879.
Sa'di (sä′dee), Shaikh Maslah-uddin Sa'di-al-Shirazi. Persian poet. 1175?—1292.
Sadlier (sad-leer′), Mary Anne, born Madden. American authoress. 1820 ——.
Sadoleto (sä-do-lā′to), Jacopo. Italian cardinal and author. 1477—1547.
Sa'd-uddin (säd-ōōd-deen′), Muhammad Effendi. Turkish historian. 1536—1599.
Safford (săf′ord), Truman Henry. Am. mathematician and astronomer. 1836 ——.
Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), Praxedes Mateo. Spanish statesman. 1827 ——.
Saint Anthony. See ANTHONY, Saint.
Saint-Arnaud, de (dẹh săn′tar′nō′), Arnaud Jacques Achille Leroy. French marshal. 1801—1855.
Saint-Aubin, de (dẹh săn′tō′băn′), Augustin. French engraver. 1736—1807.
Saint Castin, de (dẹh săn kä′stăn′), Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron. French colonist. Born. 1650—1712.
Saint Clair (sānt′ klĕr′), Arthur. American general. 1734—1818.
Saint-Cyr (săn′sēr′). See GOUVION SAINT-CYR.
Sainte-Aldegonde, de (dẹh săn′tăl′dẹh-gôNd′), Philip van Marnix, Baron. Flemish statesman and writer. 1548—1598.
Sainte-Beuve (sānt′-buv′), Charles Augustin. French literary critic. 1805—1869.
Sainte-Claire-Deville (săNt′-klēr′-dẹh-vēl′), Charles. French geol. 1814—1876.
Sainte-Claire-Deville, Henri Étienne. *Brother of C.* Fr. chemist. 1818—1881.
Sainte-Croix, de (dẹh săNt′-krwä′), Guillaume Emanuel Joseph, Baron. French antiquary and scholar. 1746—1809.
Saint-Évremond, de (dẹh săn-tāvr′môN′), Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis, Seigneur. French courtier, wit, and littérateur. 1613—1703.
Saint Gaudens (sānt gaw′dẹnz), Augustus. Irish sculptor in America. 1848 ——.
Saint-Germain, de (dẹh săn-zhĕr′măN′), Count. Adventurer in Paris. 1730?—1784.
Saint-Hilaire (săn′te/lêr′). See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, and BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.
Saint-Hilaire, de (dẹh săn′te/lêr′), Auguste, Marq. de Queux. Fr. writer. 1837—1889.
Saint-Hilaire, de, Augustin François César Prouvençal. Fr. botanist. 1799—1853.
Saintine (săN′tēN′), pseudonym of **Joseph Xavier Boniface** (bo′ne′-fäss′). French author. [*Picciola.*] 1797—1865.
Saint John (sānt′jŏn *or* sĭn′jẹn), Bayle. *Son of J. A.* Eng. author. 1822—1859.
Saint John, James Augustus. English traveler and author. 1801—1875.
Saint-John, Percy Bolingbroke. English author. 1821 ——.
Saint-Just, de (dẹh săN′-zhüst′), Louis Antoine. French revolutionist. 1767—1794.
Saint-Lambert, de (dẹh săN′-lŏN′bĕr′), Jean Chas. Fr., Marq. Fr. poet. 1716—1803.
St.-Leger (sānt-lĕj′er *or* sĭl′jin-jẹr), Barry, Col. Brit. officer in Amer. 1737—1789.
Saint Leonards (sānt-lĕn′ardz), Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron. English jurist and statesman. 1781—1875.
Saint-Martin (săN′-mar-tăN′), Antoine Jean. French orientalist. 1791—1832.
Saint-Martin, de (dẹh săN′-mar′tăN′), Louis Claude, Marquis. *Unknown Philosopher.* French metaphysician. 1743—1803.
Saint-Pierre, de (dẹh săN′-pe-êr′), Charles Irénée Castel, Abbé. French political economist and moralist. 1658—1743.
Saint-Pierre, de, Jacques Henri Bernardin. French author. [*Paul et Virginie.*] 1737—1814.
Saint-Priest, de (dẹh săN′-pre′ĕst′), Alexis Guignard, Count. French historian and diplomatist. 1805—1851.
Saint-Réal, de (dẹh săN′-rā′äl′), César Vichard, Abbé. Savoyard hist. 1639—1692.
Saint-Saens (săN′-sôN′), Charles Camille. French musician. 1835 ——.
Saint-Simon, de (sānt-sī′mọn; *Fr.* dẹh săN′-se′môN′), Claude Henri, Count. French socialist. [*St. Simonism.*] 1760—1825.
Saint-Simon, de, Louis de Rouvroi, Duc. French memoirist. 1675—1755.
Saint-Victor, de (dẹh săN′-vĕk′tor′), Paul. French author. 1821 ——.
Saisset (sā′sā′), Émile Edmond. French philosophical writer. 1814—1863.
Sala (sā′la), George Augustus Henry. English littérateur. 1828—1895.
Saladin (săl′a-dĭn). (*Arab.* **Sala'h-uddin Yusaf**, sā′lăh-ōōd-deen′ yōō′-saf). Sultan of Egypt and Syria. Opposer of the crusaders. 1137—1194?
Saldanha Oliveira e Daun (sāl-dăn′yä ō-le-vā′e-rä ā down), João Carlos, Duke of. Portuguese statesman and marshal. 1791—1876.
Sale (sāl), George. English orientalist. 1680—1736.
Salieri (sä-le-ā′ree), Antonio. Italian musical composer. 1750—1825.
Salisbury (sawlz′bẹr-ĭ), Edward Elbridge. American philologist. 1814 ——.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third marquis and eighth earl of. English statesman. 1830 ——.
Sallust (săl′lŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Roman historian. B. C. 86— 35.
Salmasius (săl-mā′shĭ-ŭs), Claudius. *Claude de Saumaise.* Fr. schol. 1588—1653.
Salmon (sā′mọn), George. English divine and mathematical writer. 1819 ——.
Salomon (sä′lo-mon), Johann Peter German violinist and composer. 1745—1815.
Salt (sawlt), Henry. English antiquary and consul in Egypt. 1785—1827.
Saltonstall (sawl′tọn-stawl), Richard, Sir. Puritan in Mass. colony. 1586—1658?
Salvador (săl′vä′dor′), Joseph. French historian. 1796—1873.
Salvator Rosa. See ROSA, Salvator.
Salviati (säl-ve-ä′tee), Francesco Rossi. *Cecco Rossi.* Italian painter. 1510—1563.
Salvini (säl-vee′nee), Tommaso. Italian actor. 1829? ——.
Samoset (săm′o-set). First Indian who visited the Pilgrims, in 1621.
Samuels (săm′ŭ-ẹlz), Edward Augustus. American naturalist. 1836 ——.
Sanborn (săn′bọrn), Franklin Benjamin. American journalist. 1831 ——.
Sancroft (săng′kroft), William. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury. 1616—1693.
Sanctis, de (dā sänk′tees), Francesco. Italian author. 1818—1883.
Sand (sänt), Karl Ludwig. German student and political fanatic. Assassinator of the dramatist Kotzebue. Executed. 1795—1820.
Sand (sand *or* sŏnd), George. See DUDEVANT.
Sandeau (sôN/dō′), Léonard Sylvain Jules. French novelist. 1811—1883.
Sandoval, de (dā sän-do/väl), Prudencio. Spanish historian. 1560—1621.
Sands (săndz), Robert Charles. American author and journalist. 1799—1832.
Sandys (săn′dĭs), Edwin. English theologian. Archbishop of York. 1519—1588.
Sandys, George. *Son of Edwin.* English poet. 1577—1643.
San Gallo, da (dä sän-gäl′lo). Real name *Antonio Picconi.* It. architect. 1482—1546.
Sanger (săng′ẽr), George Partridge. American lawyer. 1819—1890.
Sangster (săng′stẽr), Margaret Elizabeth. American author. 1838 ——.
Sankey (săŋk′ĭ), Ira David. American evangelist. 1840 ——.
San Martin, de (dā sän mär-teen′), José. South American leader. 1778—1850.
San Micheli (sän me-kā′lee), Michele. Italian architect. 1484—1559.
San Miguel, de (dā sän me-gēl′), Evariste, Duke. Spanish general. 1785—1862.
Sannazaro (sän-nä-dza′ro), Jacopo. Neapolitan poet. 1458—1530.
Sanson (sôN′-sôN′), Nicolas. French geographer. 1600—1667.
Sansovino (sän-so-vee′no). Real name *Jacopo Tatti.* Ital. architect. 1479—1570.
Santa Anna *or* **Aña, de** (dā sän-tä än′ä *or* sän′tä än′yä), Antonio Lopez, General. President of Mexico. 1795—1876.
Santerre (sôN′tẽr′), Antoine Joseph. French revolutionist. 1752—1809.
Santillana, de (dā sän-tēl-yä′nä), Marquis. See MENDOZA, DE.
Sappho (săf′o). Greek lyric poetess. fl. B. C. 600?
Sarcey (sär′sā′), Francisque. French critic. 1828 ——.
Sardanapalus (sar-da-na-pa′lus). King of Assyria. fl. B. C. 900?
Sardou (sar′doo′), Victorien. French dramatist. 1831 ——.
Sargent (sär′jent), Charles Sprague. American arboriculturist. 1841 ——.
Sargent, Lucius Manlius. American writer of tales. 1786—1867.
Sargent, Winthrop. American author. 1825—1870.
Saripolos (sä-re′po-los), Nicolas Jean. Greek politician. 1817—1887.
Sarmiento (sär-mē-ĕn′tō), Domingo Faustino. Pres. of Argent. Rep. 1811—1888.
Sarpi (sar′pee), Paolo. *Fra Paolo.* Italian philosopher and historian. 1552—1623.
Sars (särss), Michael. Norwegian zoölogist. 1805—1869.
Sartain (sar-tān′), John. American engraver, born in London. 1808 ——.
Sarto, del (dĕl sar′to), Andrea. *Andrea d' Agnolo.* Flor. painter. 1487—1531.
Sarzec, de (dẹh sär′zăk′), Gustave Charles Ernest Chocquin. French diplomatist and explorer. 1836 ——.
Sathas (sä′thäs), Constantin. Greek writer. 1841 ——.
Saulcy, de (dẹh sō′see′), Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart. Fr. archæol. 1807—1880.
Saunders (sän′dẹrz), Frederick. English author. 1807 ——.
Saunderson (sän′dẹr-sọn), Nicholas. English mathematician. 1682—1739.

Saurin (saw′rĭn ; *Fr.* sō′răN′), Jacques. French Protestant preacher...1677—1730.
Saussure, de (dẹh so′sür′), Henri. Swiss naturalist.....1829 ——.
Saussure, de, Horace Benédict. Swiss naturalist.....1740—1799.
Sauveur (sō′vur′), Joseph. Fr. mathematician. [*Musical Acoustics.*].1653—1716.
Savage (săv′ĭj), James. American antiquary.....1784—1873.
Savage, Richard. English poet.....1698—1743.
Savary (sä′vä′re′), Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo. French general and diplomatist.....1774—1833.
Savary, Jacques. French financier. [*Le parfait Négociant.*].....1622—1690.
Savigny, von (fon sä′vēn′ye′), Friedrich Karl. German jurist.....1779—1861.
Savile (săv′il), Henry, Sir. English mathematician and class. scholar..1549—1622.
Savonarola (sä-vo-nä-ro′lä), Girolamo Marco Francesco Matteo. Italian religious reformer.....1452—1498.
Saxe (saks), Hermann Maurice, Count of. Marshal of France.....1696—1750.
Saxe, John Godfrey. American humorous poet.....1816—1887.
Saxton (săks′tọn), Joseph. American inventor.....1799—1873.
Say (sā), Jean Baptiste. French political economist.....1769—1832.
Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. *Son of preceding.* French statesman.....1826—1896.
Say (sā), Thomas. American naturalist.....1787—1834.
Sayce (sāss), Archibald Henry. English divine and philologist.....1846 ——.
Scævola (sĕv′o-la), Caius Mucius. Legendary Roman hero.....fl. B. C. 6th c.
Scaliger (skăl′ĭ-jẹr), Joseph Justus. French philologist and chronol...1540—1609.
Scaliger, Julius Cæsar. *Father of J. J.* Ital. Latin poet and philologist.1484—1558.
Scanderbeg (skăn′dẽr-bĕg). (*Turkish* **Iskander Beg** *or* **Bey.**) Real name *George Castriota.* Albanian chief.....1404?-1466.
Scarlatti (skär-lät′tee), Alessandro. Neapolitan composer.....1659—1725.
Scarpa (skär′pä), Antonio. Italian anatomist.....1747—1832.
Scarron (skä′rōN′), Paul. French comic writer.....1610—1660.
Scartazzini (skär-tät-se′nee), Giovanni Andrea. Swiss writer.....1837 ——.
Schaaf (shäf), Carl. German orientalist and lexicographer.....1646—1729.
Schadow (shä′do), Johann Gottfried. German sculptor.....1764—1850.
Schadow-Godenhaus, von (fon shä′do-go′dẹn-howss), Friedrich Wilhelm. *Son of Johann Gottfried.* German painter.....1789—1862.
Schaff (shäf), Philip. Swiss theologian and author in America.....1819—1893.
Schamyl (shăm′ĭl) *or* **Shamyl.** Prophet warrior of the Caucasus.....1796—1871.
Scheele (shā′lẹh ; *E.* sheel), Carl Wilhelm. Ger. chemist in Sweden...1742—1786.
Scheffel (shĕf′fẹl), Joseph Victor. German poet and novelist.....1826—1886.
Scheffer (shĕf′ẽr ; *Fr. pron.* shĕfr), Ary. Dutch painter in Paris.....1795—1858.
Scheiner (shī′nẽr), Christoph. German mathematician. [*Pantograph.*].1575—1650.
Schele de Vere (sheel dẹh veer), Maximilian. Ger.-American author.1820 ——.
Scheller (shĕl′ẽr), Immanuel, Johann Gerhard. German lexicographer.1735—1803.
Schelling, von (fon shĕl′ing), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos...1775—1854.
Schenck (skĕnk), Robert Cumming. American statesman.....1809—1890.
Schenkel (shĕnk′ẹl), Daniel. German-Swiss theologian.....1813—1885.
Scherer (shẹh-rẽr′), Edward Henri Adolphe. French critic.....1815—1889.
Scherzer, von (fon shĕrt′sẽr), Karl, Chevalier. German traveler.....1821 ——.
Schiller, von (fon shĭl′ẽr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Ger. poet....1759—1805.
Schlagintweit-Sakuenluenski (shlä′gĭn-twĭt-sä-kōō-ĕn-lōō-ĕn′skee), Hermann (b. 1826—d. 1882), Adolf (b. 1829—d. 1857), and Robert (b. 1837). German travelers.
Schlegel, von (fon shlā′gẽl), August Wilhelm. Ger. critic and philol...1767—1845.
Schlegel, von, Karl Wil. Friedr. *Br. of A. W.* Ger. philos.and critic.1772—1829.
Schleicher (shlī′kẽr), August. German comparative philologist.....1821—1868.
Schleiden (shlī′dẹn), Matthias Jakob. German botanist.....1804—1881.
Schleiermacher (shlī′ẽr-mä′kẽr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian, philosopher, and orator.....1768—1834.
Schliemann (shlee′män), Heinrich. German archæologist.....1822—1890.
Schlosser (shlos′ẽr), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....1776—1861.
Schlözer, von (fon shlöt′sẽr), August Ludwig. German historian.....1735—1809.
Schmidt (shmĭt), Heinrich Julian. German author.....1818—1886.
Schmidt, Wilhelm Adolf. German historian.....1812—1887.
Schmitz (shmĭts), Leonhard. German philologist in Edinburgh.....1807—1890.
Schneider (shnī′dẽr), Johann Gottlob. Ger. philol. and lexicographer..1750—1822.
Schnorr von Karolsfeld (shnor fon kä′rōlss-fẽlt), Julius Veit Hans. German fresco painter.....1794—1872.
Schoelcher (shöl′kẽr *or* sho′ĕl′shăr′), Victor. Fr. pol. and writer.....1804—1893.
Schöfer (shöf′ẽr), Arnold. German historian.....1819—1883.
Schöffer (shöf′ẽr), Peter. German printer. Partner of Faust.....1430?-1502.
Schofield (skō′fẽeld), John McAllister. American general.....1831 ——.
Scholten (skol′tẹn), Johannes Hendrik. Dutch theologian.....1811 ——.
Schömann (shö′măn), Georg Friedrich. Ger. phil. and archæologist...1793—1879.
Schomberg, de (*Fr. pron.* dẹh shôN′bẽr′), Henri, Comte de Nanteuil. Marshal of France and diplomatist.....1575—1632.
Schomberg (shom′bẽrg ; *Ger. pron.* shom′bĕrg), Friedrich Hermann, Duke of. English general, born in Heidelberg.....1616—1689.
Schomburgk (shom′bŭrk), Robert Hermann, Sir. Ger.-Eng. traveler..1804—1865.
Schön (shön). See SCHONGAUER.
Schongauer (shon′gow-ẽr), Martin. Ger. painter.....betw. 1445 and 1450—1488.
Schönbein (shön′bin), Christian Friedrich. German chemist. [*Ozone and gun cotton.*].....1799—1868.
Schoolcraft (skool′krăft), Henry Rowe. Am. trav. and ethnologist....1793—1864.
Schopenhauer (sho′pen-how′ẽr), Arthur. German philosopher.....1788—1860.
Schöpflin (shöp′fleen), Johann Daniel. German historian.....1694—1771.
Schott (shŏt), Charles Anthony. German civil engineer in America....1826 ——.
Schouler (skōō′lẽr), James. American lawyer and historian.....1839 ——.
Schouvaloff (shoo-vä′lof). See SHOUVALOFF.
Schrader (shrä′dẽr), Eberhard. German Assyriologist.....1836 ——.
Schrevelius (skre-vee′lĭ-ŭs) *or* **Schrevel** (skrā′vẹl), Cornelius. Dutch philologist. [*Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum et Latino-Græcum.*].1608—1664.
Schröder (shrö′dẽr), Friedrich Ulrich Ludwig. German tragedian.....1744—1816.
Schröter (shrö′tẽr), Christoph Gottlieb. Ger. inventor of the pianoforte.1699—1782.
Schubert (shoo′bert ; *Ger. pron.* shoo′bĕrt), Franz Peter. Ger. composer.1797—1828.
Schulte, von (fon shōōl′tẹh), Johann Friedrich. German theologian...1827 ——.
Schultens (skŭl′tẹns), Albrecht. Dutch Hebraist and Bibl. com.....1686—1750.
Schulze (shōōl′tsẹh), Ernst Konrad Friedrich. German poet.....1789—1817.
Schulze-Delitsch (shōōl′tsẹh-dā′lĭch), Hermann. German economist.1801—1883.
Schumacher (shoo′mä-kẽr), Heinrich Christian. Danish astronomer...1780—1850.
Schumann (shoo′măn), Robert. German musical composer.....1810—1856.
Schurz (shōōrts), Carl. German-American statesman and orator.....1829 ——.
Schuyler (skī′lẽr), Eugene. American author and diplomatist.....1840—1890.
Schuyler, Philip John. American general and statesman.....1733—1804.
Schwab (shwäp), Gustav. German poet.....1792—1850.
Schwanthaler (shwän′tä-lẽr), Ludwig Michael. German sculptor.....1802—1848.
Schwartz (shwärts), Marie Sophie, born Birath. Swedish novelist.....1819 ——.
Schwarz (shwärts), Berthold. *Konstantin Ancklitzen.* German monk and alchemist. Reputed inventor of gunpowder.....fl. 14th c.
Schwarzenberg, von (fon shwärt′sẹn-bẽrg ; *Ger. pron.* swär′tsẹn-bĕrg), Karl Philipp, Prince. Austrian field marshal.....1771—1820.
Schwatka (shwŏt′ka), Frederick. American explorer.....1849—1892.
Schwegler (shwĕg′lẽr), Albert Friedrich Karl Franz. Ger. historian..1819—1857.
Schweigger (shwī′gẽr), Johann Salomon Christoph. Ger. physicist....1779—1857.
Schweinfurth (shwīn′fōōrt), Georg August. German traveler.....1836 ——.
Schweinitz, von (fon shwī′nits), Lewis David. American botanist....1780—1834.
Schwenckfeld, von (fon shwĕnk′felt), Kasper. Silesian religious ref..1490—1561.
Schwerin, von (fon shwĕ-reen′), Kurt Christoph, Count. Prus. soldier.1684—1757.
Scina (she-nä′), Domenico. Sicilian mathematician and physicist.....1765—1837.
Scioppius (stse-ŏp′e-ōōs), Caspar. German classical scholar.....1576—1649.
Scipio Africanus Major (sĭp′ĭ-o ăf-rē-kā′nus mā′jọr), Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Invaded Africa and defeated Hannibal...B. C. 235— 184.
Scipio Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor, Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Captured and destroyed Carthage.....B. C. 185— 129.
Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ), William. English navigator.....1760—1829.
Scoresby, William. *Son of preceding.* English arctic explorer.....1789—1857.
Scott (skŏt), Thomas Alexander. American railroad manager.....1824—1881.
Scott, Walter, Sir. Scottish novelist and poet.....1771—1832.
Scott, William Bell. Scottish poet, painter, and writer.....1811—1890.
Scott, Winfield. American lieutenant general.....1786—1866.
Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. French dramatist.....1791—1861.
Scribner (skrib′nẽr), Charles. American publisher.....1821—1871.
Scrivener (skrĭv′nẽr), Frederick Henry Ambrose. Eng. Biblical critic.1813—1891.
Scudder (skŭd′ẽr), Horace Elisha. American author.....1838 ——.
Scudder, John. American missionary at Ceylon and Madras.....1793—1855.
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. American naturalist.....1837 ——.
Scudéry, de (dẹh skü′dā′re′), Mlle. Madeleine. French authoress.....1607—1701.
Sears (seerz), Barnas. American Baptist clergyman and scholar.....1802—1880.
Sears, Edmund Hamilton. American clergyman.....1810—1876.
Seaton (see′tọn), Wm. Winston. Am. jour. [*National Intelligencer.*]..1785—1866.
Sebastian (se-bast′yan), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....255?- 288.
Sebastian, Dom. King of Portugal. Warrior.....1554—1578.
Sébillot (sā′bē′yō′), Paul. French painter and writer.....1846 ——.
Secchi (sĕk′kee), Pietro Angelo. Italian astronomer.....1818—1878.
Seckendorf, von (fon sĕk′ẹn-dorf), Friedrich Heinrich, Count. *Nephew of Veit Ludwig.* German commander.....1673—1763.
Seckendorf, von, Veit Ludwig. German scholar.....1626—1692.
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), Catherine Maria. *Daughter of T.* Amer. author...1789—1867.
Sedgwick, John. American general.....1813—1864.
Sedgwick, Theodore. American jurist and statesman.....1746—1813.
Seebeck (sā′bĕk), Thomas Johann. Ger. phys. [*Thermo-electric pile.*].1770—1831.
Seeley (see′lĭ), John Robert. English author. [*Ecce Homo.*].....1834—1895.
Seelye (see′lĭ), Julius Hawley. Am. divine. Pres. Amherst College...1824—1895.
Séguier (sā′gē-ā′), Pierre. French statesman and patron of learning...1588—1672.
Ségur, de (dẹh sā′gür′), Louis Philippe, Comte. French historian.....1753—1830.
Ségur, de, Philippe Paul, Comte. *Son of L. P.* French historian.....1780—1873.
Selden (sĕl′dẹn), John. English statesman and political writer.....1584—1654.
Seleucus (se-lū′kus) **I.** *Nicator.* First king of Syria.....B. C. 354— 281.
Selim (see′lĭm *or* sẹh-leem′) **III.** Sultan of Turkey.....1761—1808.
Selkirk (sĕl′kẽrk), Alexander. Scot. sailor. Left on Juan Fernandez..1676—1723.
Sellar (sĕl′ar), William Young. English Greek and Latin scholar.....1825—1890.
Selwyn (sĕl′win), George Augustus. English bishop and author.....1809—1878.
Semiramis (se-mĭr′a-mis). Queen of Assyria.....fl. B. C. 1200?
Semler (šĕm′lẽr), Johann Salomo. German theologian.....1725—1791.
Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Confederate naval officer.....1809—1877.
Seneca (sĕn′e-ka), Lucius Annæus. Roman Stoic philosopher.....B. C. 3?–A. D. 65.
Senefelder (sā′nẹh-fĕl′dẽr), Aloys. German inventor of lithography...1771—1834.
Senior (seen′yur), Nassau William. English political economist.....1790—1864.
Sennacherib (sĕn-năk′e-rib). King of Assyria.....d. B. C. 702.
Sepulveda, de (dā sā-pool′vā-dā), Juan Ginez. Spanish historian.....1490—1573.
Se-quo-yah. See GUESS, George.
Sergeant (sär′jẹnt), John. American jurist and statesman.....1779—1852.
Sergeant, Thomas. American jurist.....1782—1860.
Serrano y Dominguez (sĕr-rä′no e DO-meen′gĕth), Francisco, Duke de la Torre. Spanish statesman.....1810—1885.
Serres (sêr), Étienne Renaud Augustin. French physiologist.....1787—1868.
Serret (sā′rā′), Joseph Alfred. French mathematician.....1819—1885.
Sertorius (sẹr-tō′rĭ-us), Quintus. Roman general.....B. C. 121?- 72.
Servetus (sẹr-vee′tus), Michael. (*Span.* **Miguel Servedo,** -sĕr-vā′DO.) Spanish theologian and author. Burned at the stake.....1509—1553.
Sesostris (se-sŏs′trĭs). *Rameses* (răm′ẹ-seez). King of Egypt.....fl. B. C. 2300?
Sestini (sĕs-tee′nee), Domenico. Italian antiquary.....1750—1832.
Severus (se-vee′rus), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor.....146— 211.
Sevier (se-veer′), John. American pioneer.....1745—1815.
Sévigné, de (dẹh sā′vēn′yā′), Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer.....1626—1696.
Sewall (sū′al), Samuel. American jurist.....1652—1730.
Seward (sū′ard), Anna. *The Swan of Lichfield.* English authoress..1747—1809.
Seward, William Henry. American statesman.....1801—1872.
Seydlitz, von (fon šīd′lits), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prus. gen. of cavalry.1721—1773.
Seyffarth (sī′färt), Gustav. German archæologist and clerg. in Am....1796—1885.
Seymour (see′mur), Horatio. American lawyer and politician.....1810—1886.
Sforza (sfort′sä), Francesco. *Son of Giacomuzzo Attendolo.* Duke of Milan. Italian warrior.....1401—1466.
Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo. Italian warrior and condottiere.....1369—1424.
Sforza, Ludovico Maria. *Il Moro. Son of F.* Duke of Milan.....1451—1508.
Shaftesbury (shâfts′bẹr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of. English statesman.....1621—1683.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of. *Grandson of preceding.* English philanthropist, author, and freethinker.....1671—1713.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh earl of. Eng. philan...1801—1885.
Shairp (shârp), John Campbell. *Principal Shairp.* English writer...1819—1885.
Shakespeare, Shakspeare, *or* **Shakspere** (shāks′peer), William. English poet and dramatist.....1564—1616.
Shaler (shā′lẽr), Nathaniel Southgate. American geologist.....1841 ——.
Shamyl (shăm′ĭl). See SCHAMYL.
Sharp (shärp), Granville. English philanthropist and abolitionist.....1734—1813.
Shaw (shaw), Henry W. *Josh Billings.* American humorist.....1818—1885.
Shaw, Lemuel. American jurist.....1781—1861.
Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader in Shays' rebellion.....1747—1825.
Shea (shā), John Dawson Gilmary. American historian.....1824—1892.
Shedd (shĕd), William Greenough Thayer. American theologian.....1820—1894.
Shee (shee), Martin Archer, Sir. Irish painter.....1769—1850.
Sheil (sheel), Richard Lalor. Irish statesman and orator.....1791—1851.
Shelburne (shĕl′burn), Earl of. See LANDSDOWNE, William Petty.
Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). English poet.....1792—1822.
Shenstone (shĕn′stōn), William. English pastoral poet.....1714—1763.
Shepard (shĕp′ard), Charles Upham. American physicist.....1804—1886.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dan), Philip Henry. American general.....1831—1888.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler. Irish dramatist and politician.....1751—1816.
Sherif Pasha (she-rēf′ pä-shä′). Egyptian statesman.....1819 ——.
Sherlock (shĕr′lok), William. English theologian and author.....1641—1707.
Sherman (shĕr′man), John. *Brother of W. T.* American statesman..1823 ——.
Sherman, Roger. American statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Indep..1721—1793.
Sherman, William Tecumseh. American general.....1820—1891.

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Sherwood (shĕr′wo͝od), Mary Martha, born Butt. English authoress..1775—1851.
Shirley (shĕr′lĭ), James. English dramatist.....1594?-1666.
Shirley, William. British gen. and colonial governor of Massachusetts.1693—1771.
Shishkoff (shĭsh′kof), **Schischkoff**, *or* **Chischkof**, Alexander Semenovitch. Russian author and statesman.....1754—1841.
Shouvaloff (shoo-vä′lof), Peter Andreievitch, Count. Russ. diplomatist.1828—1880.
Shovel (shŭv′ĕl), Cloudesley, Sir. English admiral.....1650—1707.
Shrewsbury (shrooz′bĕr-ĭ), Charles Talbot, Duke of. Eng. statesman.1660—1718.
Shubrick (shū′brĭk), William Branford. American rear admiral.....1790—1874.
Shufeldt (shū′fĕlt), Robert Wilson. American naval officer.....1822—1895.
Shums-uddin Muhammad. See HAFIZ.
Sibley (sĭb′lĭ), John Langdon. Librarian Harvard University.....1804—1885.
Sicard (se′kar′), Roch Ambroise Cucurron. Fr. teacher of deaf mutes.1742—1822.
Sickingen, von (fon sĭk′ĭng-ĕn), Franz. German general and Lutheran reformer.....1481—1523.
Sickles (sĭk′lz), Daniel Edgar. American general and politician.....1823 ——.
Siddons (sĭd′onz), Sarah, born Kemble. English tragic actress.....1755—1831.
Sidney (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. English republican patriot.....1622?-1683.
Sidney *or* **Sydney**, Philip, Sir. English statesman and poet.....1554—1586.
Sido′nius Apollina′ris. See APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS.
Siebold, von (fon sēe′bolt), Philipp Franz. German naturalist.....1796—1866.
Siegen, von (fon sēe′gĕn), Ludwig. Ger. artist. [*Mezzotint engraving.*].1610?-1690?
Siegfried (seeg′freed; *Ger. pron.* sēeg′freet). Semifabulous hero of Norse legends and of the Niebelungen-Lied.....unknown.
Siemens (see′mĕnz; *Ger.* sēe′mĕnss), Ernst Werner. German inventor.1816—1892.
Siemens, Karl Wilhelm. *Brother of preced.* Ger. inventor in London.1823—1883.
Sieyès (se-yäs′), Emmanuel Joseph, Comte. *Abbé Sieyès.* Fr. rev.....1748—1836.
Sigel (see′gĕl), Franz. German general in America.....1824 ——.
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd; *Ger.* zee′gĭs-moont). Emperor of Germany..1368—1437.
Sigourney (sĭg′ur-nĭ), Lydia Howard Huntley, Mrs. Am. authoress..1791—1865.
Sikes (sīks), William Wirt. American author.....1836—1883.
Silhouette, de (dĕh se′loo′ĕt′), Étienne. Fr. financier. [*Silhouettes.*]..1709—1767.
Silliman (sĭl′ĭ-măn), Benjamin. American physicist.....1779—1864.
Silliman, Benjamin, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American physicist.....1816—1885.
Silvestre, de (dĕh sēl′vĕstr′), Augustin François, Baron. Fr. rural econ.1762—1851.
Simeon Stylites (sĭm′e-on stī-lī′teez). Syr. ascetic. [*Pillar of Stylites.*] 390?- 459.
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. American novelist.....1806—1870.
Simon (se′mŏN′), Jules. *Jules François Suisse-Simon.* Fr. philos....1814—1896.
Simonides (sī-mŏn′ĭ-deez) of Ceos. Greek lyric poet.....B. C. 556?- 467.
Simpson (sĭmp′sŏn), James, Sir. English general in the Crimea.....1791—1868.
Simpson, James Young, Sir. Scottish physician.....1811—1870.
Simpson, Matthew. Amer. bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church..1811—1884.
Simpson, Thomas. English mathematician.....1710—1761.
Simrock (sĭm′rok), Karl. German poet.....1802—1876.
Sims (sĭmz), George Robert. English dramatist.....1847 ——.
Sims, James Marion. American surgeon.....1813—1883.
Simson (sĭm′sŏn), Robert. Scottish mathematician.....1687—1768.
Sinclair (sĭn′klâr), Catherine. *Daughter of Sir J.* Scottish authoress.1800—1864.
Sinclair, John, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and statistician.....1754—1835.
Sismondi, de (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ; *Fr. pron.* dĕh sēs′mŏn′de′), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian and political economist.....1773—1842.
Sixtus (sĭks′tŭs) **IV.** Francesco d' Abescola della Rovere. Pope....1414—1484.
Sixtus V. Felice Perretti. Pope.....1521—1590.
Skeat (skeet), Walter William. English philologist.....1835 ——.
Skelton (skĕl′tŏn), John. English poet.....1460?-1529.
Skene (skeen), Philip, Colonel. British officer in America.....1725—1810.
Skobeleff (sko′bĕ-lĕf), Mikhail Dimitrivitch. Russian soldier.....1843—1882.
Slafter (slăf′ter), Edmund Farwell. American author.....1816 ——.
Slaughter (slaw′tĕr), Philip. American clergyman.....1808 ——.
Sleidan (slī′dăn), Johann. (*Lat.* **Sleidanus.**) German historian.....1506—1556.
Slidell (slī-dĕl′), John. American lawyer and Confederate politician...1793—1871.
Sloane (slōn), Hans, Sir. British physician and naturalist.....1660—1752.
Slocum (slō′kŭm), Henry Wadsworth. American general.....1827—1894.
Smart (smärt), Benjamin Humphrey. English lexicographer.....1787?-1872.
Smeaton (smee′tŏn), John. Eng. civil engineer. [*Eddystone Lighthouse.*] 1724—1792.
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel. Scottish author.....1816 ——.
Smirke (smĕrk), Robert, Sir. English architect.....1780—1867.
Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scottish political economist.....1723—1790.
Smith, Albert. English novelist and humorist.....1816—1860.
Smith, Alexander. Scottish poet.....1830—1867.
Smith, George. English orientalist.....1840—1876.
Smith, George Barnett. English writer.....1841 ——.
Smith, Gerrit. American philanthropist.....1797—1874.
Smith, Goldwin. English professor of modern history, and author.....1823 ——.
Smith, Horace. English miscellaneous writer.....1779—1849.
Smith, James. *Brother of Horace.* English miscellaneous writer.....1775—1839.
Smith, John, Captain. English adventurer. Founder of Virginia.....1579—1632.
Smith, John Lawrence. American mineralogist and chemist.....1818—1883.
Smith, Joseph. Founder of the sect of Mormons.....1805—1844.
Smith, Samuel Francis. American divine and poet. [*America.*].....1808—1895.
Smith, Seba. *Major Jack Downing.* American author.....1792—1868.
Smith, Sydney, Rev. English divine, essayist, and wit.....1771—1845.
Smith, William. English classical scholar.....1813—1893.
Smith, William. *The Father of English geology.* English geologist...1769—1839.
Smith, William Robertson. Scottish Biblical scholar.....1846—1894.
Smith, William Sidney, Sir. English admiral.....1764—1840.
Smithson (smĭth′sŏn), James Lewis Macie. English physicist. Founder of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.....1754—1829.
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George. British novelist.....1721—1771.
Smyth (smĭth), Egbert Coffin. American clergyman.....1829 ——.
Smyth (smith), Newman. *Brother of Egbert C.* Am. clergyman.....1843 ——.
Snell, Willebrord. Dutch mathematician. [*Law of refraction of light.*].1591—1626.
Snorre Sturluson (snor′ă stoor′lōō-sŏn). Icelandic poet and historian.1178—1241.
Snyders *or* **Sneyders** (snī′dĕrs), Franz. Flemish painter.....1579—1657.
Soane (sōn), John, Sir. English architect.....1752—1836.
Sobieski (so-be-ĕs′kee). See JOHN III. (King of Poland).
Socinus (so-sī′nŭs), Faustus. (*Ital.* **Sozzini**, sôt-see′nee, Fausto.) Italian religious reformer. [*Socinianism.*].....1540?-1604.
Socrates (sŏk′ra-teez). Athenian philosopher.....B. C. 470?- 399.
Solander (so′lan-dĕr), Daniel Charles. Swedish naturalist.....1736—1782.
Solís y Rivadeneyra, de (dā so-leess′ e re-vä-dā-nā′e-rä), Antonio. Spanish historian and dramatist.....1610—1686.
Solon (sō′lon). Athenian sage and lawgiver.....B. C. 638?- 558?
Solyman (sŏl′ĭ-man) *or* **Sulaiman** (soo-lā-măn′). *The Magnificent.* Ottoman sultan.....1494?-1566.
Somerby (sŭm′ĕr-bĭ), Horatio Gates. American genealogist.....1805—1872.
Somers (sŭm′ĕrz), John, Lord. English statesman and lawyer.....1650—1716.
Somerset (sŭm′ĕr-set), Edward Seymour, Duke of. English statesman.1500?-1552.
Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl), Mary, Mrs. Scot. astronomer and physicist..1789—1872.
Sömmering *or* **Soemmering, von** (fon sŏm′mĕr-ĭng), Samuel Thomas. German anatomist and physiologist.....1755—1830.

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Sonnini de Manoncourt (so′ne′ne′ dĕh mä′nŏN′koor′), Charles Nicolas Sigisbert. French naturalist.....1750?-1812.
Sontag (sŏn′tăg *or* son′täg), Henriette, Countess Rossi. Ger. vocalist..1806—1854.
Sophocles (sŏf′o-kleez). Greek tragic poet.....B. C. 495?- 406?
Sothern (suth′ĕrn), Edward Askew. American actor.....1830—1881.
Soubise, de (dĕh soo′beez′), Benj. de Rohan, Seigneur. Huguenot soldier.1585—1642.
Soulé (soo′lā′), Pierre. American politician, born in France.....1802—1870.
Soulouque (soo′look′), Faustin Élie. *Faustin I.* Emperor of Hayti...1782—1867.
Soult (soolt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France.1769—1851.
South (sowth), Robert. English divine and author.....1633—1716.
Southampton (suth-amp′tŏn), Henry Wriothesley, third earl of. English statesman.....1573—1624.
Southcott (sowth′kŏt), Joanna. English religious fanatic.....1750—1814.
Southey (sowth′ĭ *or* suth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet and miscel. writer....1774—1843.
Southgate (sowth′gāt), Horatio. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop....1812—1894.
Southworth (south′wŭrth), Emma D. E., born Nevitte. Amer. novelist 1819—1894.
Souvestre (soo′vĕstr′), Emile. French author.....1808—1854.
Sower (sō′ĕr), Christopher. German printer in America.....1693—1758.
Sowerby (sow′ĕr-bĭ), James. English artist and naturalist.....1757—1822.
Soyer (soi′ĕr *or* swä′yā′), Alexis. French cook.....1800?-1858.
Spada (spä′dä), Lionello. Italian painter.....1576—1622.
Spagnoletto (spä-nyo-lĕt′to). *José Ribera.* Spanish painter.....1588—1656.
Spalding (spawl′ding), Lyman. American physician. [*Pharmacopœia of the United States.*].....1775—1821.
Spalding, Martin John. American Roman Catholic prelate.....1810—1872.
Spalding, Solomon. Author of the "Book of Mormon".....1761—1816.
Spallanzani (späl-län-dzä′nee), Lazaro. Italian anatomist.....1729—1799.
Spangenberg (späng′ĕn-bĕrg), August Gottlieb. Prussian founder of the Moravian Church in America.....1704—1792.
Sparks (spärks), Jared. American historian and biographer.....1789—1866.
Speke (speek), John Hanning. English explorer of Africa.....1827—1864.
Spelman (spĕl′man), Henry, Sir. English historian and antiquary.....1562—1641.
Spencer (spĕn′sĕr), Herbert. English philosopher.....1820 ——.
Spencer, John Canfield. American statesman.....1788—1855.
Spencer, Platt Rogers. American founder of business colleges. [*Spencerian system of penmanship.*].....1800—1864.
Spener (spā′nĕr), Philipp Jakob. German theologian. [*Pietists.*].....1635—1705.
Spenser (spĕn′sĕr), Edmund. English poet. [*Faërie Queene.*].....1552?-1599.
Spiegel (spee′gĕl), Friedrich. German orientalist.....1820 ——.
Spielhagen (speel′hä-gĕn), Friedrich. German novelist.....1829 ——.
Spiess (speess), Heinrich. German painter.....1831—1875.
Spinner (spĭn′ĕr), Francis Elias. American financier.....1802—1891.
Spinoza (spe-no′zä), Baruch *or* Benedict. Dutch philosopher.....1632—1677.
Spitzka (spĭts′kä), Edward Charles. American physician.....1852 ——.
Spofford (spŏf′urd), Ainsworth Rand. Am. librarian (Cong. library).....1825 ——.
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth, born Prescott. Amer. authoress.....1835 ——.
Spohr (spōr), Ludwig. German musical composer.....1784—1859.
Spontini (spon-tee′nee), Gasparo Luigi Pacifico. Italian composer.....1774—1851.
Sprague (sprāg), Charles. American poet.....1791—1875.
Sprague, William. Governor of Rhode Island.....1830 ——.
Sprague, William Buell. American divine and author.....1795—1876.
Sprat (sprăt), Thomas. English prelate and writer.....1636—1713.
Sprenger (sprĕng′ĕr), Aloys. Swiss orientalist.....1813—1893.
Spring (sprĭng), Gardiner. American clergyman and author.....1785—1873.
Spurgeon (spŭr′jun), Charles Haddon. English Baptist preacher.....1834—1892.
Spurzheim (spoorts′hīm), Johann Gaspar. Ger. physician and phren..1776—1832.
Squier (skwīr), Ephraim George. American archæologist.....1821—1888.
Staël-Holstein, de (stäl-hōl′stīn; *Fr. pron.* dĕh stä′ĕl′-ol′stăn′), Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne. *Madame de Staël*, born *Necker.* French authoress, and leader in society.....1766—1817.
Staempfli *or* **Stämpfli** (stĕmp′flee), Jakob. Swiss statesman.....1820—1879.
Stafford (stăf′urd), William Howard, Visc. Eng. statesman. Beheaded 1612—1680.
Stahl (stäl), George Ernst. German chemist. [*Phlogiston theory.*]...1660—1734.
Stainer (stīn′ĕr), John. English musician.....1840—1889.
Stallo (stăl′lo), John Bernhard. Ger. lawyer and phil. in America.....1823 ——.
Standish (stănd′ĭsh), Miles, Capt. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass..1584?-1656.
Stanfield (stăn′feeld), William Clarkson. English marine painter.....1793—1867.
Stanford (stăn′fŏrd), Leland. American railroad builder. Governor of California. Founder of University in California.....1824—1893.
Stanhope (stăn′ŏp), Charles, third earl. English inventor.....1753—1816.
Stanhope, Hester Lucy, Lady. *Daugh. of Chas.* Eccentric Eng. woman.1776—1839.
Stanhope, James, first earl. English general and statesman.....1673—1721.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth earl. *Lord Mahon. Grandson of Charles.* English statesman and historian.....1805—1875.
Stanislas Augustus (stan′ĭs-lăs-). *Poniatowski.* King of Poland....1732—1798.
Stanislas I. *Leszczynski* (lĕsh-chĭn′skee). King of Poland.....1677—1766.
Stanley. See DERBY.
Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Arthur Penrhyn. *Dean Stanley.* English clergyman. Dean of Westminster, and author.....1815—1881.
Stanley, Henry Morton. Original name *John Rowlands.* American explorer of Africa.....1840 ——.
Stanton (stăn′tŏn), Edwin McMasters. American statesman.....1814—1869.
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. American reformer.....1815 ——.
Stanwix (stăn′wĭks), John. British general in America.....1690—1765.
Staples (stā′p′lz), William Read. American jurist and historian.....1798—1868.
Stark (stärk), John. American Revolutionary general.....1728—1822.
Staunton (stăn′tŏn), Howard. English editor of Shakespeare.....1810—1874.
Stedman (stĕd′măn), Edmund Clarence. American poet and essayist..1833 ——.
Steele (steel), Joel Dorman. American educator.....1836—1886.
Steele, Richard, Sir. English essayist.....1671?-1729.
Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter.....1626—1679.
Steenwyk, van (văn stān′wĭk), Hendrik. *The Elder.* Flemish painter.1550—1604.
Steevens (stee′vĕnz), George. English editor. [*Shakespeare.*].....1736—1800.
Steffens (stĕf′ĕnss), Heinrich. Norwegian philosopher.....1773—1845.
Stein (stīn), Lorenz. German jurist and political economist.....1815—1890.
Stein, von (fon stīn), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prus. statesman.1757—1831.
Steno (stā′no), Nicolas. Danish anatomist. [*Steno's duct.*].....1638—1687.
Stephen (stee′vĕn). King of England. Last of the Anglo-Norman line 1105—1154.
Stephen I., Saint. King of Hungary..... 979?-1038.
Stephen Báthori (-bā′to-ree). King of Poland.....1532—1586.
Stephen, James Fitzjames, Sir. English politician.....1829—1894.
Stephen, Leslie. English writer.....1832 ——.
Stephens (stee′vĕnz) *or* **Stephanus** (stĕf′a-nus). French family of printers. See ÉTIENNE.
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. American statesman.....1812—1883.
Stephens, Ann Sophia, born Winterbotham. American authoress.....1813—1886.
Stephens, John Lloyd. American traveler and author.....1805—1852.
Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŏn), George. English engineer. [*Locomotive.*].1781—1848.
Stephenson, Robert. *Son of G.* English engineer. [*Tubular bridge.*].1803—1859.
Sterling (stĕr′ling), John. British critic and essayist.....1806—1844.
Sterne (stĕrn), Laurence. English divine and humorous writer.....1713—1768.

Steuben (stū′bĕn; *Ger. pron.* stoi′bĕn), Frederick William, Baron. Prussian-American general ..... 1730—1794.
Stevens (stee′vĕnz), Abel. American author ..... 1815 ——.
Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. American bibliographer ..... 1833 ——.
Stevens, Edwin Augustus. *Brother of R. L.* American inventor ..... 1795—1868.
Stevens, Isaac Ingalls. American general ..... 1818—1862.
Stevens, Robert Livingston. American inventor ..... 1787—1856.
Stevens, Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist ..... 1792—1868.
Stevenson (stee′vĕn-sŏn), Robert. Scottish engineer of lighthouses .... 1770—1850.
Stevenson, Robert Louis. Scotch author ..... 1850—1894.
Stewart (stū′ărt), Alexander Turney. American merchant ..... 1803—1876.
Stewart, Balfour. British physicist ..... 1828 ——.
Stewart, Charles. American rear admiral ..... 1778—1869.
Stewart, Dugald. Scottish metaphysician ..... 1753—1828.
Stiles (stīlz), Ezra. American theologian. President of Yale College .. 1727—1795.
Stiles, Henry Reed. American physician and author ..... 1832 ——.
Stillé (stĭl′e), Alfred. American physician and medical writer ..... 1813 ——.
Stillé, Charles Janeway. American historian ..... 1819 ——.
Stil′lingfleet, Edward. English theologian, and bishop of Worcester .. 1635—1699.
Stimpson (stĭm′sŏn), William. American naturalist ..... 1832—1872.
Stimson (stĭm′sŏn), Frederic Jesup. American author ..... 1855 ——.
Stirling (stĕr′lĭng), James Hutchinson. Scotch critic ..... 1820 ——.
Stirling–Maxwell (stĕr′ling-măks′wĕl), William, Sir. Scottish author 1818—1878.
Stockton (stŏk′tŏn), Francis Richard. American story-writer ..... 1834 ——.
Stockton, Richard. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1730—1781.
Stockton, Robert Field. *Grandson of R.* American commodore ..... 1795—1866.
Stoddard (stŏd′ărd), Richard Henry. American poet ..... 1825 ——.
Stokes (stōks), George Gabriel. British math. [*Refrangibility of light.*] 1819 ——.
Stolberg, von (fon stol′bĕrg), Friedrich Leopold, Count. Ger. poet .... 1750—1819.
Stone (stōn), Lucy. American advocate of woman's rights ..... 1818—1893.
Stone, William Leete. American journalist and biographer ..... 1792—1844.
Stone, William Leete, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American author ..... 1835 ——.
Storch, von (fon storĸ), Heinrich Friedrich. Russian polit. economist. 1766—1835.
Storer (stor′ĕr), David Humphreys. American physician and author .. 1804—1891.
Storer, Horatio Robinson. *Son of D. H.* American surgeon ..... 1830 ——.
Storm (storm), Theodor Woldsen. German poet ..... 1817—1888.
Stormonth, James. Scotch philologist and lexicographer ..... 1825—1882.
Storrs (stōrz), Richard Salter. American clergyman ..... 1821 ——.
Story (stō′rĭ), Joseph. American jurist ..... 1779—1845.
Story, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph.* American sculptor and poet. 1819—1895.
Stowe (stō), Calvin Ellis. American clergyman and author ..... 1802—1886.
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, born Beecher. *Wife of C. E.* American authoress. [*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*] ..... 1811—1896.
Stowell (stō′ĕl), William Scott, Baron. English judge ..... 1745—1836.
Strabo (strā′bo). Greek geographer ..... B. C. 66?–A. D. 24?
Stradella (strä-dĕl′lä), Alessandro. Italian musical composer ..... 1646—1678.
Stradivarius (străd-ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs) *or* **Stradivari** (strä-dee-vä′ree), Antonio. Italian violin maker of Cremona ..... 1670—1728.
Stratford (străt′urd), Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. English statesman. 1593—1641.
Strange (strānj), Robert, Sir. Scottish engraver ..... 1721—1792.
Stratford de Redcliffe (străt′furd de rĕd′klĭf), Stratford Canning, Viscount. *Sir Stratford Canning.* English diplomatist ..... 1786—1880.
Strauss (strowss), David Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian... 1808—1874.
Strauss, Edward. *Son of Johann.* Viennese musical composer ..... 1835 ——.
Strauss, Johann. Viennese musical composer ..... 1804—1849.
Strauss, Johann. *Son of preced.* Viennese musial composer ..... 1825 ——.
Strauss, Joseph. *Son of first Johann.* Viennese musical composer .... 1827—1870.
Street (street), Alfred Billings. American poet ..... 1811—1881.
Street, George Edmund. English architect ..... 1824—1881.
Strickland (strĭk′land), Agnes. English historical writer ..... 1796—1874.
Stringham (strĭng′ăm), Silas Horton. American rear admiral ..... 1798—1876.
Strong (strong), James. American scholar and author ..... 1822—1894.
Strother (strŏth′ĕr), David Hunter. *Porte Crayon.* American artist and humorous writer ..... 1816—1888.
Strozzi (strot′see), Filippo. Florentine statesman ..... 1488—1538.
Struensee, von (fon stroo′ĕn-zā), Johann Friedrich, Ct. Dan. statesman. 1737—1772.
Strutt (strŭt), Joseph. English antiquary and engraver ..... 1742—1802.
Struve (stroo′vĕh), Otto Wilhelm. *Son of F. G. W.* Russian astron... 1819 ——.
Struve, von (fon stroo′vĕh), Friedrich Georg Wilhelm. Ger. astron... 1793—1864.
Strype (strīp), John. English clergyman and biographer ..... 1643—1737.
Stuart (stū′ărt), Arabella *or* **Arbella**. Cousin to James I. of England.. 1575?—1615.
Stuart, Charles Edward. See CHARLES EDWARD STUART.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles. American painter ..... 1755—1828.
Stuart, James Ewell Brown. Confederate general ..... 1833—1864.
Stuart, James Francis Edward. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART.
Stuart, Moses. American theologian and philologist ..... 1780—1852.
Stubbs (stŭbz), William. English divine and historian ..... 1825 ——.
Stukeley (stūk′lĭ), William. English antiquary ..... 1687—1765.
Sturgeon (stŭr′jun), William. English electrician and inventor ..... 1783—1850.
Sturm (stōōrm *or* stürm), Jacques Charles François. Swiss mathematician. [*Sturm's theorem.*] ..... 1803—1855.
Sturm, Johann. *The German Cicero.* German classical scholar ..... 1507—1589.
Sturt (stûrt), Charles, Sir. English explorer of New South Wales ..... 1796—1869.
Stuyvesant (stī′vĕ-sant), Petrus. Last Dutch governor of New Netherland (New York) ..... 1602—1682.
Suarez (swä′rĕth), José Bernardo. Chilian author ..... 1822 ——.
Suchet (sü′shā′), Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera. Marshal of France. 1770—1826.
Suckling (sŭk′lĭng), John, Sir. English poet and courtier ..... 1609—1642?
Sue (sü; *Fr. pron.* sü), Marie Joseph Eugène. French novelist ..... 1801—1857.
Suetonius (swe-tō′ni-ŭs), **Tranquil′lus**, Caius. Roman historian ..... 72?– 140?
Suhm (soom), Peder Frederik. Danish historian ..... 1728—1798.
Sulla (sŭl′a) *or* **Sylla**, Lucius Cornelius (Felix). Roman dictator.. B. C. 138— 78.
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-văn), Arthur Seymour, Sir. English composer ..... 1842 ——.
Sullivan, James. American statesman ..... 1744—1808.
Sullivan, John. *Brother of James.* American Revolutionary general. 1740—1795.
Sullivant (sŭl′ĭ-vant), William Starling. American botanist ..... 1803—1873.
Sully (sŭl′ĭ; *Fr. pron.* sü′le′), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny and Duc de. French statesman ..... 1560—1641.
Sully (sŭl′ĭ), Thomas. American painter, born in England ..... 1783—1872.
Sully–Prudhomme (sü′le′-prü′dom′), René François Armand. Fr. poet 1839 ——.
Sumarokoff (soo-mä-ro′kof), Alexei. Russian dramatist ..... 1727—1777.
Summerfield (sŭm′mĕr-fēld), John. American pulpit orator ..... 1798—1825.
Sumner (sŭm′nĕr), Charles. American statesman and orator ..... 1811—1874.
Sumner, Edwin Vose. American general ..... 1797—1863.
Sumner, William Graham. American political economist ..... 1840 ——.
Sumter (sŭm′tĕr), Thomas. American Revolutionary general ..... 1734—1832.
Sunderland (sŭn′dĕr-land), Charles Spencer, third earl of. *Son of Robert.* English statesman ..... 1675—1722.
Sunderland, Le Roy. American author ..... 1802—1885.
Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second earl of. English statesman ..... 1642—1702.
Surajah Dowlah (soo-rä′jä dow′lä). Hindoo prince. [*Black Hole.*].. —— 1757.
Surrey (sŭr′ĭ), Henry Howard, Earl of. English poet ..... 1516?-1547.
Sutherland (sŭth′ĕr-land), George Granville Leveson Gower, Duke of. British peer, enormously rich ..... 1758—1833.
Sutro (soo′trō), Adolph Heinrich Joseph. Ger. mining engineer in Am.. 1830 ——.
Suvaroff (soo-vä′rof), *properly* **Suvoroff** (soo-vo′rof), Alexei Vasilievitch, Count, and Prince Italiski. Russian field marshal ..... 1729—1800.
Swain (swān), Charles. English poet ..... 1803—1874.
Swainson (swān′sŏn), William. English naturalist ..... 1789—1855.
Swedenborg (swee′dĕn-borg), Emanuel. Originally *Swedberg.* Swedish philosopher and theosophist ..... 1688—1772.
Swetchine *or* **Svetchin** (svĕch′een′), Anne Sophie. Fr. authoress.... 1782—1857.
Sweyn (swān). King of Denmark, and father of Canute the Great.... —— 1014?
Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's. British author ..... 1667—1745.
Swinburne (swĭn′burn), Algernon Charles. English poet ..... 1837 ——.
Swinton (swĭn′tŏn), William. Scottish author in America ..... 1833—1892.
Sybel, von (fon zee′bĕl), Heinrich. German historian ..... 1817—1895.
Sydenham (sĭd′ĕn-ăm), Thomas. English physician ..... 1625—1689.
Sydney (sĭd′nĭ), Philip, Sir. See SIDNEY.
Syme (sīm), James. Scottish surgeon. [*Syme's operation.*] ..... 1799—1870.
Symonds (sĭm′ondz), John Addington. English author ..... 1840—1893.
Széchenyi (sā′ĸeh-nyee), István Stephan, Count. Hung. statesman ... 1792—1860.

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Tacitus (tăs′ĭ-tus), Caius Cornelius. Roman historian ..... 55?–after 117?
Tagliacozzi (täl-yä-kot′see). See TALIACOTIUS.
Taglioni (täl-yo′nee), Maria, Ctss. des Voisins. Swedish opera dancer.. 1804—1884.
Taillandier (tä′yŏN′de-ā′), René Gaspard Ernest. Fr. philos. and critic. 1817—1879.
Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. French author ..... 1828—1893.
Tait (tāt), Archibald Campbell. Archbp. of Canterbury and author.... 1811—1882.
Tait, Peter Guthrie. British mathematician ..... 1831 ——.
Talbot (tawl′bot), William Henry Fox. Eng. discov. of photography.. 1800—1877.
Talfourd (tawl′furd), Thomas Noon, Sir. English tragic poet. [*Ion.*].. 1795—1854.
Taliacotius (tăl′ĭ-ă-ko′shĭ-us) *or* **Tagliacozzi** (täl-yä-kot′see), Gasparo. Italian surgeon. [*Taliacotian operation.*] ..... 1546—1599.
Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-vĕr), Benjamin. American Revolutionary officer ..... 1750—1821.
Talleyrand–Périgord, de (täl′lĭ-rănd′; *Fr. pron.* dĕh tä′lā′rŏN′-pā′re′-gor′), Charles Maurice, Prince of. French statesman ..... 1754—1838.
Talmadge (tăl′mĭj), James. American jurist and statesman ..... 1778—1853.
Talma (tăl′ma *or* täl′mä′), François Joseph. French tragedian ..... 1763—1826.
Tamburini (tăm-boo-ree′nee), Pietro. Italian theologian ..... 1737—1827.
Tamerlane (tăm′ĕr-lān′). *Amir Taimur.* Asiatic conqueror ..... 1336—1405.
Tancred (tăn′krĕd). Norman leader in the first crusade ..... 1080?–1112.
Taney (taw′nĭ), Roger Brooke. American jurist ..... 1777—1864.
Tappan (tăp′an), Arthur. American merchant and philanthropist ..... 1786—1865.
Tappan, Henry Philip. American divine and writer ..... 1805—1881.
Tarbox (tär′bŏks), Increase Niles. American clergyman and author.... 1815—1888.
Tarleton (tärl′tŏn), Bannastre. English officer in America ..... 1754—1833.
Tarnowski (tar-nŏv′skee), Jan Amos. Polish general ..... 1478—1561.
Tarquin (tar′kwin) **the Proud**, *or* **Lucius Tarquinius Superbus**. Seventh and last king of Rome ..... B. C. —— 495?
Tartaglia (tar-täl′yä), Nicolò. Italian math. [*Cubic Equations.*].... 1504—1559.
Taschereau (täsh′rō′), Jules Antoine. French biogr. and editor ..... 1801—1874.
Tasman (täs′măn), Abel Janssen. Dutch navigator ..... 1600?–1659.
Tasso (täs′o; *Ital. pron.* täs′so), Torquato. Italian poet ..... 1544—1595.
Tassoni (täs-so′nee), Alessandro. Italian poet and critic ..... 1565—1635.
Tate (tāt), Nahum. British poet. [*Psalms.*] ..... 1652—1715.
Tauchnitz (towĸ′nĭts), Christian Bernhard, Baron. *Nephew of K. C. T.* German publisher in Leipsic. [*Tauchnitz editions.*] ..... 1816 ——.
Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. German publisher ..... 1761—1836.
Tauler (tow′lĕr), Johann. German mystic ..... 1290—1361.
Tavernier (tä′vĕr′ne-ā′), Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne. Fr. traveler 1605—1689.
Taylor (tā′lor), Bayard. American traveler and author ..... 1825—1878.
Taylor, Brook. English mathematician. [*Taylor's Theorem.*] ..... 1685—1731.
Taylor, Henry, Sir. English poet and dramatist ..... 1800—1886.
Taylor, Isaac. English author and divine. Canon of York ..... 1829 ——.
Taylor, Isaac, Jr. English theologian and philosophical writer ..... 1787—1865.
Taylor, Jane. *Sister of Isaac, Jr.* English authoress ..... 1783—1824.
Taylor, Jeremy. English bishop and author ..... 1613—1667.
Taylor, John. *The Water Poët.* English poet ..... 1580—1654.
Taylor, Thomas. *The Platonist.* English scholar ..... 1758—1835.
Taylor, Tom. English dramatist ..... 1817—1880.
Taylor, Zachary, General. Twelfth president of the United States.... 1784—1850.
Tecumseh (tĕ-kŭm′sĕh) *or* **Tecumtha**. A chief of the Shawnee Indians. Killed in the battle of the Thames ..... 1768?-1813.
Tefft (tĕft), Benjamin Franklin. American clergyman ..... 1813—1885.
Tegnér (tĕg-nĕr′), Esaias. Swedish poet ..... 1782—1846.
Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth), John Shore, Lord. Eng. gov. gen. of India... 1751—1834.
Telford (tĕl′ford), Thomas. Scottish engineer ..... 1757—1834.
Tell (tel), Wilhelm. Legendary Swiss hero ..... fl. 1307.
Tellez (tel-yĕth′), Gabriel. *Tirso de Molina.* Spanish dramatist ..... 1570?–1648.
Tempesta (tĕm-pĕs′tä), *or* **Peter Molyn** (mo′lĭn). *Pietro Mulier.* Dutch storm painter ..... 1637—1701.
Temple (tem′p'l), William, Sir. English statesman ..... 1628—1699.
Temple, William Grenville. American naval officer ..... 1824—1894.
Tenerani (tā-nā-rä′nee), Pietro. Italian sculptor ..... 1789—1869.
Teniers (tĕn′yerz), David. *The Younger.* Flemish artist ..... 1610—1694.
Tennant (tĕn′ant), William. Scottish poet and philologist ..... 1785—1848.
Tennemann (tĕn′nĕ-măn), Wilhelm Gottlieb. Ger. hist. of philosophy. 1761—1819.
Tenniel (tĕn-neel′), John. English artist ..... 1820 ——.
Tennent (tĕn′ent), James Emerson, Sir. British author ..... 1794—1869.
Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ-sŏn), Alfred. English poet laureate ..... 1809—1892.
Terburg (tĕr′burg), Gerard. Flemish painter ..... 1608—1681.
Terence (tĕr′ĕnss). *Publius Terentius Afer.* Roman comic poet.. B. C. 193?- 155.
Terhune (tĕr-hūn′), Mary Virginia, born Hawes. *Marion Harland.* American authoress ..... 1830? ——.
Ternaux (tĕr′nō′), Henri. *Ternaux-Campans.* French author ..... 1807—1864.
Terpander (tĕr-păn′dĕr). Greek musician. [*Seven-stringed lyre.*].... fl. B. C. 680?
Terry (tĕr′ĭ), Alfred Howe. American general ..... 1827—1890.
Terry, Ellen Alice. English actress ..... 1848 ——.
Tertullian (tĕr-tŭl′ĭ-an). *Quintus Septimius Florens. Tertullianus.* An early Latin father of the church ..... 150?–bet. 220 and 240.
Tetzel (tĕt′sĕl), Johann. German monk. Vender of indulgences ..... 1460?–1519.
Teuffel (toi′fĕl), Wilhelm Sigismund. German philologist ..... 1820—1878.
Tewfik Pasha (tū′fik pä-shä′). *Mohammed Tewfik.* Khedive of Egypt. 1852—1892.
Thacher (thăch′ĕr), James. American physician and author ..... 1754—1844.
Thackeray (thăk′ĕ-rĭ), Anne Isabella. *Mrs. Richmond Ritchie. Daughter of W. M. Thackeray.* English novelist ..... 1838 ——.
Thackeray, William Makepeace. English novelist ..... 1811—1863.

Thalberg (tăl′bĕrg), Sigismond. Swiss pianist ..... 1812—1871.
Thales (thā′leez). Greek sage and philosopher ..... B. C. 636?- 548?
Thaxter (thăks′tẹr), Celia. American poet ..... 1836—1894.
Theiner (tī′nẹr), Augustin. Ger. Catholic divine and church historian. 1804—1874.
Thelwall (thĕl′wạl), John. English writer and elocutionist ..... 1764—1834.
Themistocles (the-mĭs′tọ-kleez). Athenian general and statesman. B. C. 514?- 449?
Theobald (thee′o-bawld *or* tĭb′bạld), Lewis. English playwriter ..... 1688—1744.
Theocritus (the-ŏk′rĭ-tus). Greek pastoral poet ..... fl. 270?
Theodora (the-ọ-dō′rạ). Empress of the East. Wife of Justinian ..... —— 548.
Theodore (thee′o-dōr). King of Abyssinia ..... 1818?-1868.
Theodoret (the-ŏd′o-rẹt). Syrian theologian and ecclesiastical historian 387?- 457?
Theodoric (the-ŏd′o-rik). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths ..... 455?- 526.
Theodorus (the-o-do′rus) of Cyre′ne. Greek philosopher ..... fl. 310 B. C.
Theodosius (the-o-dō′shĭ-us) **I.**, Flavius. *The Great.* Roman emperor 346?- 395.
Theophrastus (the-o-frăs′tus). Greek philosopher ..... B. C. 372?- 287?
Theotocopuli (tā-o-to-ko-poo′lee) *or* **Teossopolo** (tā-os-so-pō′lo), Dominico. *Alexis Dominico. Il Greco.* Painter in Venice and Spain. 1548?-1625.
Theresa *or* **Teresa** (tẹ-ree′sạ *or* tā-rā′sä), Saint. Spanish Carmelite nun and mystic writer. [*Barefooted Carmelites.*] ..... 1515—1582.
Théroigne de Méricourt (tā′rwäñ′ dẹh mā′re′koor′). *Anne Joséphe Terwagne.* French revolutionist ..... 1762—1817.
Thesiger (thĕs′ĭ-jẹr). See CHELMSFORD, Baron.
Theuriet (tʉh′re-ā′), Andre. French poet ..... 1833 ——.
Thévenot (tā′v′no′), Nicolas Melchisedech. *Uncle of J.* Fr. orientalist 1620?-1692.
Thévenot, de (dẹh tā′v′no′), Jean. French traveler and author ..... 1633—1667.
Thibaudeau (te′bō′dō′), Antoine Claire, Count. French revolutionist. 1765—1854.
Thibaut (te′bō′), *or* **Theobald** (thee′o-bawld), IV. or VI. as Count of Champagne, and I. as King of Navarre. French troubadour ..... 1201—1253.
Thibaut, Anton Friedrich Justus. German jurist ..... 1772—1840.
Thierry (te-ā′re′), Amédée Simon Dominique. French historian ..... 1797—1872.
Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. *Brother of A. S. D.* Fr. historian 1795—1856.
Thiers (te-ēr′), Louis Adolphe. French statesman and historian ..... 1797—1877.
Thiersch (teersh), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philologist ..... 1784—1860.
Thirlwall (thĕrl′wạl), Connop. English bishop and historian ..... 1797—1875.
Tholuck (to′lōōk), Friedrich August Gottreu. German theologian ..... 1799—1877.
Thom (tŏm), James. Scottish sculptor ..... 1799—1850.
Thomas (to′mä′), Antoine Léonard. French writer ..... 1732—1785.
Thomas (tŏm′ạs), Cyrus. American ethnologist ..... 1825 ——.
Thomas, George Henry. American major general ..... 1816—1870.
Thomas, Isaiah. American printer and journalist ..... 1749—1831.
Thomas, Theodore. German-American musician ..... 1835 ——.
Thomas, John. American Revolutionary general ..... 1725—1776.
Thomas, Joseph. American physician and biographer ..... 1811 ——.
Thomas, Robert Baily. Am. editor. [*Old Farmer's Almanack.*] ..... 1766—1846.
Thomasius (to-mä′ze-ōōs), Christian. German philosopher ..... 1655—1728.
Thompson (tŏm′sọn), Daniel Pierce. American novelist ..... 1793—1868.
Thompson, Edward Maunde. English editor and librarian ..... 1840 ——.
Thompson, Elizabeth. American philanthropist ..... 1821 ——.
Thompson, Elizabeth Southerdon. *Mrs. W. F. Butler.* Eng. painter. 1835? ——.
Thompson, Joseph Parrish. American divine and author ..... 1819—1879.
Thompson, Launt. American sculptor, born in Ireland ..... 1833—1894.
Thompson, Maurice. American author ..... 1844 ——.
Thoms (tŏmz), William John. English antiquary. [*Notes and Queries.*] 1803—1885.
Thomson (tŏm′sọn), Charles. American patriot, born in Ireland ..... 1729—1824.
Thomson, James. Scottish poet. [*The Seasons.*] ..... 1700—1748.
Thomson, James. English poet ..... 1834—1882.
Thomson, Mortimer. *Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.* Am. humorist. 1832—1875.
Thomson, Thomas. Scottish chemist ..... 1773—1852.
Thomson, William, Sir. British physicist and mathematician ..... 1824 ——.
Thoreau (tho′rō), Henry David. American author and philosopher .... 1817—1862.
Thornbury (thôrn′bur-ĭ), George Walter. English author ..... 1828—1876.
Thornhill (thôrn′hil), James, Sir. English painter ..... 1676—1734.
Thornton (thôrn′tọn), Edward, Sir English diplomatist ..... 1819 ——.
Thorpe (thôrp), Benjamin. English philologist ..... 1808?-1870.
Thorwaldsen (tor′wawld-sẹn *or* tor′väl-zẹn), Albert Bertel. Dan. sculp. 1770—1844.
Thou, de (dẹh too), Jacques Auguste. French statesman and historian 1553—1617.
Thouvenel (toov′nel′), Édouard Antoine. French diplomatist ..... 1818—1866.
Thrasybulus (thras-ĭ-bū′lus). Greek patriot and military leader ..... B. C. 390.
Thring (thrĭng), Edward. English divine and educationist ..... 1821 ——.
Throgmorton (thrŏg′mor-tọn), Nicholas, Sir. English statesman ..... 1513—1571.
Thucydides (thu-sĭd′ĭ-deez). Athenian historian ..... B. C. 471?- 400?
Thulden, van (vän tʉl′dẹn), Theodoor. Dutch painter ..... 1607—1676.
Thunberg (toon′bĕrg), Carl Peter. Swedish botanist ..... 1743—1828.
Thurloe (thûr′lō), John. English statesman ..... 1616—1668.
Thurlow (thûr′lō), Edward, Lord. Lord chancellor of England ..... 1732—1806.
Thurman (thûr′mạn), Allen Granbery. American statesman ..... 1813—1895.
Thurston (thûrs′tọn), Robert Henry. American mechanical engineer. 1839 ——.
Tibaldi (tee-bäl′dee), Pellegrino. *Pellegrino Pellegrini.* Italian artist 1527—1598?
Tiberius (tī-bee′rĭ-us). *Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar* Rom. emp. B. C. 42—A. D. 37.
Tickell (tĭk′ẹl), Thomas. English poet and essayist ..... 1686—1740.
Ticknor (tĭk′nọr), George. Amer. author. [*Hist. of Spanish Lit.*] ..... 1791—1871.
Tieck (teek), Ludwig. German poet and novelist ..... 1773—1853.
Tiedemann (tee′dẹh-män), Dietrich. German historian of philosophy. 1748—1803.
Tiedge (teed′gẹh), Christoph August. German poet ..... 1752—1841.
Tighe (tī), Mary, born Blachford. Irish poetess ..... 1772—1810.
Tilden (tĭl′dẹn), Samuel Jones. American lawyer and statesman ..... 1814—1886.
Tilghman (tĭl′mạn), William. American jurist ..... 1756—1827.
Tillemont, de (dẹh tē′yeh-môN′), Louis Sébastien le Nain. Fr. hist. ..... 1637—1698.
Tillotson (tĭl′ọt-sọn), John. Eng. theol. Archbishop of Canterbury. 1630—1694.
Tilly, von (fon tĭl′lĭ ; *Fr. pron.* te′ye′), Johann Tserclaes, Count. German general in the Thirty Years' War ..... 1559—1632.
Timbs (tĭmz), John. English journalist and compiler ..... 1801—1875.
Timoleon (tī-mō′le-ọn). Greek statesman and general ..... B. C. 400?- 337.
Timour *or* **Timur** (tī-moor′). See TAMERLANE.
Timrod (tĭm′rọd), Henry. American poet ..... 1829—1867.
Tindal (tĭn′dạl), Matthew. English theological writer ..... 1656—1733.
Tintoretto, Il (ēl tin-to-rĕt′to). Real name *Giacomo Robosti* (ro-boos′-tee). Italian painter ..... 1519—1594.
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-oo′ sä′hĭb). Sultan of Mysore, India ..... 1740—1799.
Tiraboschi (te-rä-bos′kee), Girolamo. Italian Jesuit and author ..... 1731—1794.
Tischbein (tĭsh′bīn), Johann Heinrich Wilhelm. *The Younger.* German historical painter ..... 1751—1829.
Tischendorf, von (fon tish′en-dorf), Lobegott Friedrich Constantin. German philologist and Biblical paleographist and critic ..... 1815—1874.
Tissot (te′so′), Pierre François. French journalist and politician ..... 1768—1854.
Tisza (tee′sŏh), Koloman. Hungarian statesman ..... 1830 ——.
Titian (tĭsh′ạn) *or* **Tiziano Vecellio** (tēt-se-ä′no vā-chĕl′le-o). Venetian painter ..... 1477—1576.
Titiens *or* **Titjens** (teet′yenss), Therese. German vocalist ..... 1834—1877.
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Tobin (tō′bin), John. English dramatist. [*The Honeymoon.*] ..... 1770—1804.
Tocqueville, de (dẹh tŏk′vĭl ; *Fr. pron.* tok′vĕl′), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. French statesman and polit. writer. [*Democracy in America.*] 1805—1859.
Todd (tŏd), Henry John. English archdeacon, biographer, and editor .. 1763—1845.
Todd, James Henthorn. Irish archæologist ..... 1805—1869.
Todd, John. American clergyman and author ..... 1800—1873.
Todd, Robert Bentley. British physiologist and anatomist ..... 1809—1860.
Todhunter (tŏd′hŭn-tẹr), Isaac. English mathematician ..... 1820—1884.
Todleben (tōt′lā-bẹn), Franz Eduard. Russian military engineer ..... 1818—1884.
Toebbe (töb′ẹh), Augustus Mary. Ger. Rom. Cath. bishop in America. 1829—1884.
Toledo, de (dā to-lā′Do), Pedro, Marquis of Villafranca. Spanish statesman, and viceroy of Naples ..... 1484—1553.
Tollens (tō′lẹns), Hendrik. Dutch poet ..... 1780—1856.
Tolstoi (tol′stoi), Leo Nikolaiëvitch, Count. Rus. nov. and socialist .... 1829 ——.
Tommaseo (tom-mä-sā′o), Nicolò. Italian statesman and scholar ..... 1802—1874.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kinz), Daniel D. Amer. statesman. Vice pres. U. S. 1774—1825.
Tone (tōn), Theobald Wolfe. Irish revolutionist. [*United Irishmen.*] 1763—1798.
Toner (tō′nẹr), Joseph Meredith. American physician ..... 1825 ——.
Tonna (tŏn′ạ), Charlotte Elizabeth, born Browne. *Charlotte Elizabeth.* English authoress ..... 1790—1846.
Tonti (tŏn′tee), Lorenzo. Italian banker in France. [*Tontines.*] ..... fl. 1653.
Tonty *or* **Tonti, de** (dā tŏn′tee). *Chevalier Henry.* Ital. explorer ... ab. 1650—1704.
Tooke (tōōk), John Horne. English politician and philologist ..... 1736—1812.
Toole (tōōl), John Lawrence. English comedian ..... 1830 ——.
Toombs (tōōmz), Robert. American politician and Confed. general .... 1810—1885.
Töpffer (töp′fẽr), Rodolphe. Swiss novelist ..... 1799—1846.
Tordenskjold (tor′dẹn-ske-ôld), Peder Wessel. Danish admiral ..... 1691—1720.
Torelli (to-rĕl′lee), Giuseppe. Italian mathematician ..... 1721—1781.
Toreño, de (dā to-rān′yo), Don José Maria Queypo de Llano Ruiz y de Saravia, Count. Spanish statesman and historian ..... 1786—1843.
Torfæus *or* **Tormo′dus** (Thormodr). Icelandic schol. and antiquary .. 1636—1719.
Torquemada, de (dā tor-kā-mä′dä), Juan. Span. theol. and cardinal .. 1388—1468.
Torquemada, de, Tomas. Spanish inquisitor general ..... 1420—1498.
Torre, della (dĕl′lä tor′rā), Giovanni Maria. Italian physicist ..... 1712—1782.
Torrey (tŏr′ĭ), John. American botanist and chemist ..... 1796—1873.
Torricelli (tor-re-chĕl′lee), Evangelista. Ital. physicist. [*Barometer.*] 1608—1647.
Torrigiano (tor-re-jä′no), Pietro. Italian sculptor ..... 1472—1522.
Torstenson (tor′stẹn-son), Lennart, Count of Ortala. Swedish gen .... 1603—1651.
Totila (tōt′ĭ-lạ), *properly* **Baduila** (bä′doo-ee′lạ). King of the Ostrogoths in Italy. Captured Rome in 546 ..... —— 552.
Tourgée (toor-zhā′), Albion Winegar. American lawyer and novelist ... 1838 ——.
Tournefort, de (dẹh toor′nẹh-for′), Joseph Pitton. French botanist .. 1656—1708.
Toussaint L'Ouverture (too′sĂN′ loo′vĕr′tür′), François Dominique. Haytian negro general and liberator ..... 1745—1803.
Townsend (town′zẹnd), Virginia Frances. American author ..... 1836 ——.
Townshend (town′zẹnd), Charles, second viscount. Eng. statesman ... 1676—1738.
Townshend, Charles. *Grandson of Charles.* English statesman ..... 1725—1767.
Trajan (trā′jạn). *Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus.* Roman emperor ... 53— 117.
Trall (trawl), Russell Thacher. American hydropathist ..... 1812—1877.
Treadwell (trĕd′wẹl), Daniel. American inventor ..... 1791—1872.
Tredgold (trĕd′gōld), Thomas. English civil engineer ..... 1788—1839.
Tregelles (tre-gĕlz′), Samuel Prideaux. English Biblical scholar ..... 1813—1875.
Trelawny (tre-law′nĭ), Edward John. English author ..... 1792—1881.
Trench (trĕnch), Richard Chenevix, Archbp. of Dublin. British author 1807—1886.
Trenck, von der (fon dĕr trĕnk), Franz, Baron. Austrian general ..... 1711—1749.
Trenck, von der, Friedrich, Baron. *Cousin of Franz.* Prussian officer imprisoned by Frederick the Great. [*Memoirs.*] ..... 1726—1794.
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Trevelyan (tre-vĕl′yạn), George Otto, Sir. English biographer ..... 1838 ——.
Trevithick (trĕv′ĭ-thĭk), Richard. English engineer and inventor ..... 1771—1833.
Trevor (tree′vọr), John, Sir. English statesman and diplomatist ..... 1626—1672.
Tribolo, di (de tree′bo-lo). Real name *Niccolò Pericoli.* Ital. sculptor 1500?-1550.
Tricoupis (tre-koo′pis), Spiridon. Greek historian and diplomatist .... 1791—1873.
Tristram (trĭs′trạm), Henry Baker. English divine and author ..... 1822 ——.
Trithen (tree′tẹn), Frederick Henry. Swiss philologist ..... 1820—1854.
Trochu (tro′shü′), Louis Jules. French general ..... 1815—1896.
Trollope (trŏl′up), Anthony. *Son of Frances.* English novelist ..... 1815—1882.
Trollope, Frances, born Milton. English authoress ..... 1780?-1863.
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. *Son of Frances.* English writer ..... 1810—1892.
Tromp, van (vän trŏmp), Cornelis. Dutch admiral ..... 1629—1691.
Troost (trōst), Gerard. Dutch chemist and geologist in America ..... 1776—1850.
Troplong (tro′lôN′), Raymond Théodore. French jurist ..... 1795—1869.
Trotzendorff (trŏt′sẹn-dorf), Valentin Friedland. Properly *Valentin Friedland* (freet′lănt). German educator ..... 1490—1556.
Trousseau (troo′sō′), Armand. French physician ..... 1802—1867.
Trowbridge (trō′brĭj), John Townsend. American novelist and poet ... 1827 ——.
Troyon (trwä′yôN′), Constant. French animal and landscape painter ... 1813—1865.
Trumbull (trŭm′bul), Benjamin. American divine and historian ..... 1735—1820.
Trumbull, James Hammond. American philologist ..... 1821 ——.
Trumbull, John. American painter ..... 1756—1843.
Trumbull, John. American satirical poet ..... 1750—1831.
Trumbull, Jonathan. American Revolutionary statesman ..... 1740—1809.
Truxtun (trŭks′tọn), Thomas. American commodore ..... 1755—1822.
Tryon (trī′ọn), George Washington. American conchologist ..... 1838—1888.
Tryon, William. British colonial governor in America ..... 1725—1788.
Tschirnhausen, von (fon tshĭrn′how-zẹn), Ehrenfried Walter, Count. German mathematician and philosopher ..... 1651—1708.
Tschudi (tshoo′dee), Ægidius, *or* Gilles. Father of Swiss history ..... 1505—1571.
Tseng (tsĕng), Chitchze. Chinese statesman and author ..... 1834—1890.
Tucker (tŭk′ẹr), Abraham. *E. Search.* English metaphysician ..... 1705—1774.
Tucker, St. George. American jurist and poet ..... 1752—1828.
Tuckerman (tŭk′ẹr-mạn), Henry Theod. Am. essayist and art critic .. 1813—1871.
Tudor (tū′dọr), William. American author ..... 1779—1830.
Tulloch (tŭl′ọk), John. Scottish theologian and author ..... 1823—1886.
Tunstall (tŭn′stạl), Cuthbert. English bishop and statesman ..... 1474—1559.
Tuomey (too′mĭ), Michael. American geologist ..... 1808—1857.
Tupper (tŭp′pẹr), Charles, Sir. Canadian statesman ..... 1821 ——.
Tupper, Martin Farquhar. English author. [*Proverbial Philosophy.*] 1810—1889.
Turenne, de (dẹh tū-rĕn′ : *Fr. pron.* dẹh tü′rĕn′), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte. Marshal of France ..... 1611—1675.
Turgeneff (toor-gĕn′ef), Alexei. Russian historian ..... 1784—1845.
Turgeneff, Ivan Sergyevitch. Russian novelist ..... 1818—1883.
Turgot (tür′go′), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. Fr. financier 1727—1781.
Turner (tûrn′ẹr), Edward. British chemist ..... 1797—1837.
Turner, Joseph Mallord William. English landscape painter ..... 1774—1851.
Turner, Samuel Hulbeart. American Biblical critic ..... 1790—1861.
Turner, Sharon. English historian ..... 1768—1847.
Turner, William Wadden. American philologist ..... 1810—1859.
Turretini (toor-rā-tee′nee) *or* **Turretin** (*Fr. pron.* tü′rẽh′tĂN′), François. *Father of Jean Alphonse.* Swiss theologian ..... 1623—1687.
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Tusser (tŭs′sẹr), Thomas. English poet ..... 1515?-1580?

Tuttle (tŭt′t'l), Charles Wesley. American astronomer .....1829—1881.
Twesten (tvĕs′tęn), Karl. German statesman and author.....1820—1870.
Twiggs (twĭgz), David Emanuel. American general.....1790—1862.
Twiss (twĭss), Travers, Sir. English jurist.....1810 ——.
Tychsen (tük′sęn ; *almost* tĭk′sęn), Olaus Gerhard. German orientalist.1734—1815.
Tyler (tī′lęr), John. Tenth president of the United States.....1790—1862.
Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. President of William and Mary College.....1853 ——.
Tyler, Moses Coit. American educator and author.....1835 ——.
Tyler, Wat. English rebel.....— 1381.
Tyler, William Seymour. American linguist.....1810 ——.
Tylor (tī′lor), Edward Burnett. English anthropologist.....1832 ——.
Tyndale (tĭn′dal) *or* **Tindal**, William. English reformer and martyr...1484—1536.
Tyndall (tĭn′dal), John. British physicist.....1820—1893.
Tyng (tĭng), Stephen Higginson. American clergyman and author....1800—1885.
Tyrwhitt (tĕr′ĭt), Thomas. English philologist and antiquary.....1730—1786.
Tyson (tī′sŏn), Edward. English physician and anatomist.....1649—1708.
Tytler (tīt′lęr), Alexander Fraser. Scottish jurist and historian.....1747—1813.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser. *Son of A. F.* Scot. hist. [*History of Scotland.*]1791—1849.
Tzschirner (tshĭr′nęr), Heinrich Gottlieb. German theologian.....1778—1828.

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Udall (yōō′dal), Nicholas. English teacher and dramatist.....1506—1556.
Ueberweg (ü′bęr-veg), Friedrich. German philos. [*Hist. of Philos.*]..1826—1871.
Uffenbach, von (fon ŏŏ′fen-bäk′), Zacharias Conrad. German scholar.1683—1735.
Uhland (oo′länt), Johann Ludwig. German lyric poet.....1787—1862.
Ujfalvy (oo′ee-folv′), Károly Eugenius. Hungarian orientalist and author.1842 ——.
Ulfilas, Ulphilas (ŭl′fĭ-las), *or* **Wulfila**. Bishop of the Goths. [*Mesogothic Bible, earliest known specimen of the Teutonic language.*]... 311?- 381.
Ullmann (ool′măn), Karl Heinrich. German theologian.....1796—1865.
Ulloa, de (dā ool-yō′ä), Antonio. Spanish math. and naval officer.....1716—1795.
Ulloa, de, Francisco. Spanish discoverer of California.....fl. 1540.
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Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ-an). *Domitius Ulpianus.* Roman jurist.....— 228.
Ulrici (ōōl-ree′tsee), Hermann. German philosopher and critic.....1806—1884.
Umberto, King. See HUMBERT.
Uncas (ŭn′kas). Sachem of the Mohegans in Connecticut.....1588—1682.
Unger (ōōng′ęr), Franz. Austrian paleontologist.....1800—1870.
Upham (ŭp′am), Charles Wentworth. American author.....1802—1875.
Upham, Thomas Cogswell. American metaphysician.....1799—1872.
Upjohn (ŭp′jŏn), Richard. English-American architect.....1802—1878.
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Urban V. Guillaume de Grimoard. Pope.....1309—1370.
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Ure (yoor), Andrew. Scottish chemist.....1778—1857.
Urquhart (ûr′kwurt), David. Scottish writer and politician.....1805—1877.
Urquiza, de (dā oor-kee′sä), Juste José. Argentine gen. and statesman 1800—1870.
Ursinus (ûr-sī′nus), Fulvius. Italian classical scholar and antiquary...1529—1600.
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Vacherot (väsh′ro′), Étienne. French philosopher.....1809 ——.
Vaillant, Le (lęh vä′yŏn′), François. Fr. ornithologist and traveler...1754—1824.
Valckenaer (väl′kęh-när), Lodewijk Casper. Dutch philol. and critic..1715—1785.
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Valdivia, de (dā väl-dee′ve-ä), Pedro, Don. Span. conqueror of Chili..1510?-1559.
Valenciennes (vä-lŏn′se-ĕn′), Pierre Henri. Fr. landscape painter.....1750—1819.
Valentin (vä-lęn-teen′), Gabriel Gustav. German physiologist.....1808—1883.
Valentine (väl′ęn-tīn), Saint. Ecclesiastical martyr at Rome.....— 270.
Valentin'ian, *or* **Valentinia'nus, I.** Flavius. Roman emperor..... 321— 375.
Vale'rian. *Publius Lucinius Valerianus.* Roman emperor.....— 260.
Valette, de la (dęh lä vä′lĕt′), Jean Parisot. Grand master of the Knights of Malta.....1494—1568.
Valla (väl′lä), Lorenzo. Italian philologist.....1407—1457.
Vallandigham (va-lăn′dĭ-gam), Clement Laird. American politician...1820—1871.
Vallière, de la (dęh lä vä′le-ĕr′), Françoise Louise de la Baume Le Blanc, Duchess. Favorite of Louis XIV. of France.....1644—1710.
Vallisneri (väl-lēs-nā′ree), Antonio. Italian naturalist.....1661—1730.
Valois, de (dęh väl′wä′), Charles. French antiquary. [*Valesiana.*]...1671—1747.
Valpy (väl′pĭ), Richard. English classical scholar.....1754—1836.
Vámbéry (väm′bā-re), Arminius. Hungarian traveler and orientalist. .1832 ——.
Vanbrugh (văn-broo′), John, Sir. English dramatist.....1666?-1726.
Van Brunt (văn brŭnt), Henry. American architect.....1832 ——.
Van Buren (văn bū′ręn), Martin. Eighth president of the U. S.....1782—1862.
Vancouver (văn-koo′vęr), George. English navigator.....1758?-1798.
Vandamme (vŏN′dăm′), Dominique, Count. French general.....1770—1830.
Vanderbilt (văn′dęr-bĭlt), Cornelius. American capitalist.....1794—1877.
Van der Goes (văn dęr ĸoos), Hugo. Flemish painter.....1405?-1482.
Van der Helst (-hĕlst), Bartholomeus. Dutch portrait painter.....1611?-1670.
Vanderlyn (văn′dęr-lĭn), John. American painter.....1776—1852.
Van der Meer (văn dęr mār), Jan. *The Elder.* Dutch painter.....1628—1691.
Van der Meer, Jan. *The Younger. Son of preced.* Dutch painter...1656—1705.
Van der Meulen (văn dęr muh′lęn), Adam Frans. Flemish painter...1632—1690.
Van der Neer (văn dęr nār), Aert *or* Aernout. Dutch painter.....1603—1677.
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Vandervelde, Willem. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch marine painter.....1633—1707.
Vanderwerff (văn′dęr-wĕrf), Adriaan. Dutch painter.....1659—1722.
Vandyke *or* **Van Dyck** (văn-dĭk′), Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter, for some years in England, where he died.....1599—1641.
Vane (vān), Henry, Sir. English republican statesman.....1612—1662.
Van Erpen (văn ĕr′pęn), Thomas. See ERPENIUS.
Van Eyck (văn īk′). See EYCK, VAN.
Van Helmont (văn hĕl′mont). See HELMONT, VAN.
Vanini (vä-nee′nee), Lucilio. Italian philosopher.....1584—1619.
Vanloo (vŏN′lo′), Charles André. *Carle Vanloo.* French painter.....1705—1765.
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. *Brother of Charles André.* French painter....1684—1745.
Van Mons (văn mŏNss). See MONS, VAN.
Vanni (văn′nee), Cavaliere Francesco. Italian painter.....1565?-1609.
Vannucci (văn-noot′chee), Pietro. See PERUGINO, IL.
Van Oosterzee (văn ōs′tęr-zā), Jan Jacob. Dutch theologian.....1807 ——.
Van Ostade (văn os′tä-dęh). See OSTADE, VAN.
Van Rensselaer (văn rens′sę-lęr), Solomon. American general.....1774—1852.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen. *The Patroon.* American statesman.....1765—1839.
Van Schendel (văn skĕn′dęl), Petrus. Belgian painter.....1806—1870.
Vanvitelli (vän-ve-tĕl′lee), Luigi. Italian architect.....1700—1773.
Van Wart (văn wawrt), Isaac. One of the captors of André.....1760—1828.
Varchi (var′kee), Benedetto. Italian historian and poet.....1502—1565.
Varen (vä′ręn) *or* **Varenius** (vä-rā′ne-us), Bernhard. Dutch geog.....1610—1660.
Vargas (var′gäs), José Maria. Spanish physician. Pres. of Venezuela..1786—1854.
Vargas, de (dā var′gäs), Luis. Spanish painter.....1502—1568.
Varnhagen, de (dā var-nä-zhĕn′), Francisco Adolpho. Braz. author...1816 ——.
Varnhagen, von Ense (färn′lä-gęn ŏn ĕn′sęh), Karl August. German biographical and miscellaneous writer.....1785—1858.
Varoli (vä-rō′lee), Costanzo. Italian anatomist. [*Pons Varolii.*].....1543?-1575.
Varro (văr′ro), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer.....B. C. 116— 28.
Vasari (vä-sä′ree), Giorgio. Italian biographer of artists.....1512—1574.
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Vasquez de Coronado (väs′kĕth dā ko-ro-nä′do). See CORONADO, DE.
Vassar (văs′ęr), Matthew. American philanthropist. [*Vassar College.*]1792—1868.
Vater (fä′tęr), Johann Severin. German philologist and theologian....1771—1826.
Vattel, de (dęh văt-tĕl′), Emmeric. Swiss publicist. [*Law of Nations.*].1714—1767.
Vauban, de (dęh vō′bŏN′), Sébastien Leprestre, Marquis. French military engineer and marshal.....1633—1707.
Vaucanson, de (dęh vō′kŏN′sŏN′), Jacques. Fr. mech. [*Automata.*].1700—1782.
Vaudreuil, de (dęh vō′druĭ′ *or* vō′dru′y′), Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis. French governor general of Canada.....1640—1725.
Vaudreuil, de (dęh vō′druĭ′ *or* vō′dru′y′), Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis. *Son of preceding.* Last French governor of Canada.....1698—1765.
Vaugelas, de (dęh vōzh′lä′), Claude Favre. French grammarian.....1585—1650.
Vaughan (vawn *or* vaw′an), Chas. John Dean of Llandaff. Eng. author 1816 ——.
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Vaughan, John, Sir. British general in America.....1738—1795.
Vaughan, Robert. Eng. divine, hist., and ed. Brit. "Quarterly Review"1795—1868.
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Vauquelin (vo′klăn′), Louis Nicolas. French chemist. [*Chromium.*].1763—1829.
Vaux (vawks), Roberts. American philanthropist.....1786—1836.
Vaux, de (dęh vō), Noël de Jourda. Marshal of France.....1705—1788.
Vecchi, del (dā′ee vĕk′kee), Giovanni. See DEI VECCHI.
Vedder (vĕd′ęr), Elihu. American artist.....1836 ——.
Vega (vā′gä), Garcilaso de la. See GARCILASO DE LA VEGA.
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Vehse (fā′zęh), Karl Eduard. German historian.....1802—1870.
Veit (fīt), Philipp. German painter.....1793—1877.
Veitch (veech), John. Scottish metaphysician.....1829—1894.
Velasquez (vā-läs′kĕth), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. Spanish painter.1599—1660.
Velpeau (vĕl′pō′), Alfred Armand Louis Marie. French surgeon.....1795—1867.
Venable (vĕn′a-b'l), William Henry. American author.....1836 ——.
Vendôme, de (dęh vŏN′dōm′), Louis Joseph, Duc. French general....1654—1712.
Venedey (fā′neh-dī), Jakob. German politician and author.....1805—1871.
Veneziano (vā-nĕt′se-ä′no), Agostino. Real name *Agostino de' Musi.* Italian engraver.....1490?-1540?
Ventura de Raulica (ven-too′rä dā row′le-kä), Gioacchino. *Father Ventura.* Italian pulpit orator.....1802—1861.
Verboeckhoven (vĕr-bōōk′ho-vęn), Eugène Joseph. Belgian painter..1798—1881.
Verdi (vār′dee), Giuseppe. Italian musical composer.....1814 ——.
Vere, de (de veer), Aubrey, Sir. Irish poet.....1788—1846.
Vere, de, Edward, seventeenth earl of Oxford. Eng. poet and courtier.1540?-1604.
Vere, de, Thomas. *Son of Sir Aubrey.* Eng. poet and miscel. writer..1814 ——.
Vereschagin (vā-rā-shä-geen′), Vassili. Russian painter.....1842 ——.
Vergennes, de (dęh vĕr′zhĕn′), Charles Gravier, Count. Fr. statesman.1717—1787.
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Vergil, Polydore. Italian historian in England.....1470?-1555.
Vergniaud (vĕr′nye-ō′), Pierre Victorin. French revolutionist.....1759—1793.
Vermigli (vĕr-mee′lyee), Pietro. See PETER MARTYR.
Verne (vĕrn), Jules. French author.....1828 ——.
Vernet (vĕr′nā′), Antoine Charles Horace. *Carle Vernet. Son of C. J.* French painter. [*The Battle of Marengo.*].....1758—1836.
Vernet, Claude Joseph. *Joseph Vernet.* French marine painter.....1714—1789.
Vernet, Émile Jean Horace. *Horace Vernet. Son of A. C. H.* French painter of military subjects.....1789—1863.
Vernon (vĕr′non), Edward. English admiral.....1689—1757.
Véron (vā′rŏN′), Louis Désiré. French journalist.....1798—1867.
Veronese (vā-ro-nā′zā), Paul. See CAGLIARI, Paolo.
Verplanck (vęr-plănk′), Gulian Crommelin. American author.....1786—1870.
Verrazano (vĕr-rä-tsä′no), **Verrazzano,** *or* **Verrazani** (vĕr-rä-tsä′nee), Giovanni. Florentine navigator.....1470—1527.
Verreau (vā′rō′), Hospice-Anthelme, Jean Baptiste. Canadian educator 1828 ——.
Verri (vĕr′ree), Pietro. Italian political economist.....1728—1797.
Verstegan (vęr-stee′gan), Richard. English antiquary.....— 1635?
Vertot, de (dęh vĕr′to′), René Aubert. French historian.....1655—1735.
Vertue (vĕr′tū), George. English engraver.....1684—1756.
Vespasian (vęs-pā′zhĭ-an). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor..... 9— 79.
Vespucci (vĕs-poot′chee), Amerigo. (*Lat.* **Amer'icus Vespu'cius.**) Italian navigator from whom America is named.....1451—1512.
Vestris (vĕs′trĭss), Lucia Elizabeth, born Bartolozzi. *Mrs. Matthews.* English actress.....1797—1854.
Veuillot (vuh′yo′), Louis. French journalist and author.....1813—1883.
Vezin (fāt′sin), Hermann. German actor.....1829 ——.
Vicente (ve-sĕn′tā), Gil. Portuguese dramatist.....1470?-1536?
Vico (vee′ko), Giovanni Battista. Italian philosopher.....1668—1743.
Vicq d'Azyr (vĕk dä′zĕr′), Félix. French anatomist.....1748—1795.
Vic'tor Amade'us II. Duke of Savoy, and king of Sardinia.....1666—1732.
Vic'tor Emman'uel I. King of Sardinia.....1759—1824.
Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia, and first king of Italy.....1820—1878.
Victor (vĕk′tor′), Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno. Marshal of France.1764—1841.
Victoria (vik-tō′rĭ-a). *Victo'ria Alexandri'na.* Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and empress of India.....1819 ——.
Vicuña (vee-koon′yä), Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna. Chilian historian.1831—1886.
Vida (vee′dä), Marco Girolamo. Italian Latin poet.....1485?-1566.
Vidocq (ve′dok′), Eugène François. French convict and detective.....1775—1857.
Viel-Castel, de (dęh ve′lĭ′-käs′tĕl′), Louis, Comte. Fr. statesman....1800 ——.
Vielé (vee′lā), Egbert Ludovickus. American engineer.....1825 ——.
Vien (ve-ăn′), Joseph Marie. French historical painter.....1716—1809.
Viennet (ve-ĕn′nā′), Jean Pons Guillaume. Fr. politician and author..1777—1868.
Vieta (ve-ā′ta), Francis. (*Fr.* **Viète,** ve′ät′, François.) French math..1540—1603.
Vieuxtemps (vyuh′tŏN′), Henri. Belgian violinist.....1819—1881.
Vigfusson (vĭg′fŏŏs-sǫn), Gudbrand. Icelandic writer.....1830—1889.

Vignola, da (dä veen′yo-lä), Giacomo Barozzio. Italian architect. 1508?–1573.
Vigny, de (dẹh vẽn′yeʹ), Alfred Victor, Comte. Fr. poet and novelist. 1799—1863.
Villani (vêl-lä′nee), Giovanni. Italian historian. 1280?–1348.
Villanueva, de (dä vêl′yä-nwä′vä), Joaquin Lorenzo. Sp. statesman. 1757—1837.
Villard (vĭl′ard), Henry. German financier in America. 1835 ——.
Villari (vêl-lä′ree), Pasquale. Italian historian. 1827 ——.
Villars, de (dẹh vĭl′ạrz *or* veʹyarʹ), Claude Louis Hector, Duc. Marshal of France. 1653—1734.
Villegas, de (dẹh vêl-yä′gäs), Estéban Manuel. Spanish lyric poet. 1596—1669.
Villehardouin, de (dẹh vêl′ar′doo-ăNʹ), Geoffroy. French historian. 1165?–1213?
Villèle, de (dẹh veʹlâlʹ), Jean Baptiste Guillaume Marie Séraphin Joseph, Count. French statesman, and minister of finance. 1773—1854.
Villemain (vêl′măNʹ), Abel François. Fr. historian and educationist. 1790—1870.
Villena, de (dä vêl-yä′nä), Enrique de Aragon, Don, Marquis. Spanish scholar. 1384?–1434.
Villeneuve, de (dẹh vêl′nuvʹ), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral. 1763—1806.
Villeroi, de (dẹh vêlʹrwäʹ), Frçs. de Neufville, Duc. Marshal of France. 1644—1730.
Villers, de (dẹh veʹyāʹ), Charles François Dominique. French philos. 1764—1815.
Villiers (vĭl′yẹrz), Charles Pelham. English politician. 1802 ——.
Villiers, George. See **Buckingham,** Duke of.
Villoison, de (dẹh vêl′wä′zôNʹ), Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse. French Greek scholar. 1750—1805.
Vince (vĭnss), Samuel. English mathematician and astronomer. —— 1821.
Vincennes, de (*Eng. pron.* vĭn-sĕnzʹ; *Fr. pron.* dẹh văNʹsĕNʹ), Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur. Canadian founder of Vincennes, Indiana. 1688—1736.
Vincent (vĭn′sẹnt), Charles Edward Howard. Eng. pol. and author. 1849 ——.
Vincent, John Heyl. Am. Methodist Episcopal bishop. [*Chautauqua.*] 1832 ——.
Vincent, William. English classical scholar. 1739—1815.
Vincent de Paul (văNʹsôNʹ dẹh pōlʹ), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer. Founder of the "Sisters of Charity." 1576—1660.
Vinci, da (dä vĭn′chee), Leonardo. Florentine painter. [*Last Supper.*] 1452—1519.
Vincke, von (fon fĭŋk′ẹh), Ernst Friedrich George. Prussian orator. 1811—1875.
Vinet (veʹnāʹ), Alexandre Rodolphe. Swiss theologian and author. 1797—1847.
Viollet-Leduc (vyolʹlāʹ-lẹh-dükʹ), Eugène Emmanuel. Fr. architect. 1814—1879.
Viotti (ve-otʹtee), Giovanni Battista. Italian violinist. 1753—1824.
Virchow (vĕr′chow *or* feĕr′ĸo), Rudolf. German pathologist. 1821 ——.
Viret (veʹrâʹ), Pierre. Swiss Protestant reformer. 1511—1571.
Virgil (vĕr′jil) *Publius Virgilius* (or *Vergilius*) *Maro.* Roman poet. B. C. 70— 19.
Vischer (fĭsh′ẹr), Friedrich Theodor. German author. 1807—1887.
Vischer, Peter. German sculptor and founder. 1460?–1529.
Visconti (vĕs-kon′tee), Ennio Quirino Italian archæologist. 1751—1818.
Visconti, Matteo **I.** *The Great.* Lord of Milan. 1250—1322.
Vitellius (vĭ-tĕl′ĭ-us), Aulus. Emperor of Rome. 15— 69.
Vittorino da Feltre (vĕt-to-reeʹno dä fĕlʹtrā). Italian educationist. 1379—1447.
Vives (veeʹvĕs), Juan Luis. Spanish scholar and writer. 1462—1540.
Viviani (ve-ve-ä′nee), Vincenzo. Italian mathematician. 1622—1708.
Vizcaino (vĕs-kä-eeʹno), Sebastian. Spanish navigator. 1550?–1615.
Vladimir *or* **Wladimir** (vlăd′ẹ-mẽr; *Russ. pron.* vlä-deeʹmir). *The Great.* Grand duke of Russia. —— 1015.
Vogel (foʹgẹl), Eduard. German traveler in Africa. 1829—1856.
Vogt (fōst), Karl. German naturalist and physiologist. 1817—1895.
Vogüé, de (dẹh voʹgüʹāʹ), Charles Jean Melchior, Count. Fr. archæol. 1829 ——.
Voigt (foiɴt), Johannes. German historian. 1786—1863.
Voiture (vwä′türʹ), Vincent. French poet. 1598—1648.
Volkmann (folk′män), Alfred Wilhelm. German physiologist. 1801—1877.
Volney, de (dẹh vōlʹnĭʹ; *Fr. pron.* volʹnāʹ), Constantin François de Chassebœuf, Count. French author and infidel. 1757—1820.
Volta (volʹtä), Alessandro, Count. Italian physicist. [*Voltaic pile.*] 1745—1827.
Voltaire, de (dẹh vol-têrʹ), François Marie Arouet. French author. 1694—1778.
Volterra, da (dä vol-tĕrʹrä), Daniele. *Ricciarelli.* Italian painter. 1509—1566?
Vondel, van den (vän den vonʹdẹl), Joost. Dutch poet. 1587—1679.
Vörösmarty (vöʹrösh-martʹyʹ), Mihály. Hungarian poet. [*Szózat.*] 1800—1855.
Vorstius (forʹste-ōos), Conrad. (*Ger.* **Vorst** (forst), Konrad.) German Protestant divine and controversial writer. 1569—1622.
Voss (foss), Johann Heinrich. German poet and philologist. 1751—1826.
Vossius (vōshʹĭ-us) *or* **Voss** (fos), Gerard Jan. German-Dutch philol. 1577—1649.
Vulpius (foolʹpĭ-ōos), Christian August. German writer. [*Rinaldo Rinaldini.*] 1762—1827.

W.

Waagen (wä′gẹn), Gustav Friedrich. German art critic. 1794—1868.
Wace (wāss), Henry. English divine. 1836 ——.
Wace (wās), Master Robert. Anglo-Norman poet. 1112?–1184?
Wachter (wäĸ′tẹr), Johann Georg. German scholar and archæologist. 1673—1757.
Wächter, von (fon wĕk′tẹr), Karl Georg. German jurist. 1797—1880.
Waddington (wŏdʹing-tọn; *Fr. pron.* vädăNʹtôNʹ), William Henri. French archæologist and statesman, of English descent. 1826—1894.
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. American senator. 1800—1878.
Wadsworth (wŏdz′wurth), James. American philanthropist. 1768—1844.
Wagner (wäg′nẹr *or* wäĸ′nẹr), Moritz Friedrich. Ger. trav. and nat. 1813 ——.
Wagner, Richard (orig. Wilhelm Richard). German musical composer. 1813—1883.
Waite (wāt), Morrison Remich. Chief justice of the United States. 1816—1888.
Wakefield (wāk′feeld), Gilbert. English philologist and critic. 1756—1801.
Wakley (wăk′lĭ), Thomas. Eng. phys. Founded "London Lancet". 1795—1862.
Walch (wälĸ), Christian Wilhelm Franz. Ger. ecclesiastical hist. 1726—1784.
Waldemar (wōl′de-mạr *or* wäl′dẹh-mär), *or* **Valdemar, I.** *The Great.* King of Denmark. 1131—1182.
Waldseemüller (wält′zā-mül-ẹr), Martin. German geographer. 1470?–aft. 1522.
Waldstein (wäld′stĭn), Charles. American archæologist. 1856 ——.
Walewski (vä-lĕv′skee), Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, Count and Duke. French statesman, born in Poland. 1810—1868.
Walker (waw′kẹr), Amasa. American political economist. 1799—1875.
Walker, Francis Amasa. *Son of A.* Am. educator and polit. economist. 1840—1897.
Walker, James. American clergyman. Pres. of Harvard College. 1794—1874.
Walker, John. English lexicographer. 1732—1807.
Walker, Robert John. American statesman. 1801—1869.
Walker, Sears Cook. American mathematician. 1805—1853.
Wallace (wŏl′iss), Alfred Russel. English naturalist. 1822 ——.
Wallace, Horace Binney. American author. 1817—1856.
Wallace, Lewis. American soldier and author. [*Ben-Hur.*] 1827 ——.
Wallace, William, Sir. Scottish hero and patriot. 1270?–1305.
Wallace, William Vincent. Irish musical composer. 1815—1865.
Wallack (wŏl′ạk), James William. English-American actor. 1794—1864.
Wallack, John Lester. American actor. 1819—1888.
Wallenstein, von (fon wŏl′ẹn-stīn; *Ger. pron.* väl′ẹn-stīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Count. Austrian general. Assassinated. 1583—1634.
Waller (wŏl′ẹr), Edmund. English poet. 1605—1687.
Waller (wŏl′ẹr), William, Sir. English Parliamentary general. 1597—1668.
Walling (wŏl′ing), Henry Francis. American cartographer. 1825—1888.
Wallis (wŏl′iss), John. English mathematician. 1616—1703.
Wallon (vä′lôNʹ), Henri Alexandre. French author. 1812 ——.
Walmesley (wŏmz′lĭ), Charles. Eng. Benedictine monk and scholar. 1721—1797.
Walpole (wŏl′pōl), Horace, fourth earl of Orford. *Son of Sir Robert.* English author and wit. 1717—1797.
Walpole, Robert, Earl of Orford. English statesman. 1676—1745.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio. English politician. 1806 ——.
Walsh (wŏlsh), Robert. American author and journalist. 1784—1859.
Walsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ạm), Francis, Sir. English statesman. 1536—1590.
Walter (wäl′tẹr), Johann Gottlieb. German physician and anatomist. 1735?–1818.
Walter (wạl′tẹr), John. Founder of the "London Times". 1739—1812.
Walter, Thomas Ustick. American architect. 1804—1887.
Walther von der Vogelweide (wăl′tẹr fon dẹr fō′gẹl-wī′dẹh). German minnesinger. 1170?–1228?
Walton (wạl′tọn), George. Signer of the Decl. of Independence. 1740—1804.
Walton, Izaak. English writer. [*The Complete Angler.*] 1593—1683
Walworth (wŏl′wurth), Reuben Hyde. American jurist. 1788—1867.
Warbeck (wạr′bĕk), Perkin. Pretender to the crown of Eng. Hanged. —— 1497.
Warburton (wạr′bŭr-tọn), Eliot Bartholomew George. Irish author. 1810—1852.
Warburton, Wm. English prelate; bishop of Gloucester and author. 1698—1779.
Ward (wạrd), Adolphus Wm. English writer on history and literature. 1837 ——.
Ward, Artemas. American Revolutionary general. 1727—1800.
Ward, Artemus (pseudonym). See **Browne,** Charles Farrar.
Ward, Edward Matthew. English painter. 1816—1879.
Ward, John Quincy Adams. American sculptor. 1830 ——.
Ward, Mary Augusta, born Arnold. *Wife of T. H.* English author. [*Robert Elsmere.*] 1851 ——.
Ward, Thomas Humphry. English writer on art and literature. 1845 ——.
Ward, William George. English theologian. 1812—1882.
Ward, William Hayes. American Assyriologist. 1835 ——.
Ware (wâr), Henry. American clergyman and professor of divinity. 1764—1845.
Ware, Henry, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American clergyman. 1794—1843.
Ware, William. *Brother of Henry, Jr.* Am. author. [*Zenobia.*] 1797—1852.
Ware, William Robert. American architect. 1832 ——.
Waring (wâ′rĭng), Edward. English mathematician. 1736—1798.
Warner (wạr′nẹr), Charles Dudley. American author. 1829 ——.
Warner, Susan. *Elizabeth Wetherell.* Am. author. [*Wide, Wide World.*] 1819—1885.
Warner, Seth, Colonel. American Revolutionary officer. 1743—1784.
Warren (wŏr′ẹn), Gouverneur Kemble. American general. 1830—1882.
Warren, John. *Brother of General Joseph.* American physician. 1753—1815.
Warren, John Borlase, Sir. English admiral. 1754—1822.
Warren, John Collins. *Son of Dr. John.* Amer. phys. and anatomist. 1778—1856.
Warren, Joseph, Gen. Amer. phys. and patriot. Killed at Bunker Hill. 1741—1775.
Warren, Peter, Sir. British admiral. 1703—1752.
Warren, Samuel. English author. [*Ten Thousand a Year.*] 1807—1877.
Warren, William, Jr. American comedian. 1812—1888.
Warren, William Fairfield. American educationist. 1833 ——.
Warrington (wŏr′ing-tọn), Lewis. American naval officer. 1782—1851.
Warton (wạr′tọn), Joseph. English poet and critic. 1722—1800.
Warton, Thomas. *Brother of Joseph.* Eng. poet laureate and critic. 1728—1790.
Warwick (wŏr′ik), John Dudley, Earl of, and Duke of Northumberland. Father of Lord Guilford Dudley. Beheaded. 1502—1553.
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of. *The King-maker.* Eng. warrior. 1420?–1471.
Washburn (wŏshʹburn), Elihu Benjamin. American statesman. 1816—1887.
Washington (wŏshʹing-tọn), George, Gen. First president of the U. S. 1732—1799.
Waterlo *or* **Waterloo** (waw-tẹr-lōoʹ; *Dutch pron.* wä-tẹr-lōʹ), Anthonie. Dutch painter and engraver. 1609 or 1610—after 1676.
Waters (waw′tẹrz), Henry Fitz-Gilbert. American genealogist. 1833 ——.
Waterton (waw′tẹr-tọn), Charles. English naturalist and traveler. 1782—1865.
Watson (wŏtʹsọn), James Craig. American astronomer. 1838—1880
Watson, John Fanning. American author. 1779—1860.
Watson, Richard. English prelate; bishop of Llandaff, and author. 1737—1816.
Watt (wŏt), James. Scottish inventor. 1736—1819.
Watteau (vät′tōʹ), Antoine. French painter. 1684—1721.
Watterson (wŏtʹẹr-sọn), Henry. American journalist. 1840 ——.
Watts (wŏtz), George Frederick. English painter. 1820 ——.
Watts, Isaac. English dissenting minister and poet. [*Watts's Hymns.*] 1674—1748.
Waugh (waw), Edwin. English writer. 1818—1890.
Wauters (wow′tẹrs), Émile. Belgian painter. 1846 ——.
Wayland (wā′lạnd), Francis. American divine and moral philosopher. 1796—1865.
Wayne (wān), Anthony. American Revolutionary general. 1745—1796.
Webb (wĕb), Alexander Stewart. *Son of J. W.* American general. 1835 ——.
Webb, James Watson. American journalist. 1802—1884.
Weber (wĕbʹẹr; *Ger.* wā′bẹr), Albrecht Friedrich. Ger. Sanskrit scholar. 1825 ——.
Weber, August. German landscape painter. 1817 ——.
Weber, Georg. German historian. 1808—1888.
Weber, von (fon wā′bẹr), Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst, Baron. German musical composer. 1786—1826.
Webster (wĕbʹstẹr), Augusta. English poet. 1840—1894.
Webster, Daniel. American statesman and orator. 1782—1852.
Webster, John. English dramatist. fl. 17th c.
Webster, Noah. American lexicographer. 1758—1843.
Wedderburn (wĕdʹẹr-burn), Alexander, Baron Loughborough, and earl of Rosslyn. British jurist and statesman. 1733—1805.
Wedgewood (wĕjʹwo͝odʹ), Josiah. English potter. 1730—1795.
Weed, Thurlow. American journalist. 1797—1882.
Weeninx (wā′nĭŋks), Jan Baptist. *The Old.* Dutch painter. 1621—1660.
Weil (wīl), Gustav. German orientalist. 1808—1889.
Weilen (wīʹlẹn), Joseph. Real name *Weil.* German poet. 1830—1889.
Weir (weer), Harrison William. Eng. artist, and writer on nat. history. 1824 ——.
Weir, Robert Walter. American painter. 1803—1889.
Weisbach (wīssʹbäĸ), Julius. German mathematician. 1806—1871.
Weishaupt (wīssʹhowpt), Adam. German professor of canon law, and founder of the order of the "Illuminati," a humanitarian society. 1748—1830.
Welcker (wĕlʹkẹr), Friedrich Gottlieb. German archæologist. 1784—1868.
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon. Secretary of the Navy, U. S. 1802—1878.
Wellesley (wĕlzʹlĭ), Richard Colley, Marquis. *Brother of the Duke of Wellington.* British statesman, and governor general of India. 1760—1842.
Wellhausen (wĕlʹhow-zẹn), Julius. German Biblical critic. 1844 ——.
Welling (wĕlʹĭng), James Clarke. American educator. 1825—1894.
Wellington (wĕlʹling-tọn), Arthur Wellesley, first duke of. Brit. general. 1769—1852.
Wells (wĕlz), David Ames. American economist. 1828 ——.
Wells, Horace. American dentist. [*Anæsthesia.*] 1815—1848.
Wells, Samuel Roberts. American phrenologist. 1820—1875.
Wemyss (weemz), Francis Wemyss Charteris, Earl of. Eng. politician. 1818 ——.
Wenceslaus (wĕn′ses-lawss) *or* **Wenzel** (wĕn′tsel). Emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia. 1361—1419.
Wentworth (wĕnt′wurth), Benning. Governor of New Hampshire. 1696—1770.
Wentworth, John. American journalist. 1815—1888.

Wentworth (wĕnt′wurth), John, Sir. *Nephew of Benning.* Gov. of New Hampshire ..... Born. 1737 Died. 1820.
Werder, von (fon wĕr′dĕr), August. German general ..... 1808—1887.
Wergeland (wĕr′gĕ-länd), Henrik Arnold. Norwegian poet ..... 1808—1845.
Werner (wĕr′nĕr *or* wĕr′nẽr), Abraham Gottlob. German geologist and mineralogist. [*Neptunian theory.*] ..... 1750—1817.
Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias. German dramatist ..... 1768—1823.
Wesley (wĕss′lĭ), Charles. *Brother of John.* English Methodist preacher and hymn writer ..... 1708—1788.
Wesley, John. English founder of Methodism ..... 1703—1791.
West, Benjamin. American painter in England ..... 1738—1820.
Westall (wĕst′ąl), Richard. English painter in water colors ..... 1765—1836.
Westcott (wĕst′kọt), Brooke Foss. English professor of divinity ..... 1825 ——.
Weston (wĕs′tọn), Edward. English electrician ..... 1850 ——.
Westwood (west′wo͝od), John Obadiah. English entomologist ..... 1805—1893.
Wharton (hwôr′tọn), Francis. American theologian and jurist ..... 1820—1889.
Wharton, Henry. English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer ..... 1664—1695.
Wharton, Philip, Duke of. *Son of Thomas.* English orator and poet. 1698—1731.
Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of. English statesman ..... 1640?-1715.
Wharton, Thomas. English anatomist. [*Wharton's duct.*] ..... 1610?-1673.
Whately (hwāt′lĭ), Richard. Archbishop of Dublin and author ..... 1787—1863.
Wheatley (hweet′lĭ), Phillis. Amer. negro poetess, born in Africa .... 1753—1784.
Wheaton (hwee′tọn), Henry. American publicist and diplomatist ..... 1785—1848.
Wheatstone (hweet′stọn), Charles, Sir. English physicist ..... 1802—1875.
Wheeler (hweel′ẽr), William Adolphus. American lexicographer ..... 1833—1874.
Wheeler, William Almon. Nineteenth vice president of the U. S. ..... 1819—1887.
Wheelock (hwee′lŏk), Eleazar. American clergyman. Founder and first president of Dartmouth College ..... 1711—1779.
Wheelright (hweel′rĭt), John. American clergyman, born in England. Founder of Exeter, New Hampshire ..... 1592—1679.
Whewell (hū′el), William. English philosopher and scholar ..... 1794—1866.
Whipple (hwĭp′l), Abraham. American naval officer ..... 1733—1819.
Whipple, Edwin Percy. American essayist and critic ..... 1819—1886.
Whipple, Henry Benjamin. American Protestant Episcopal bishop .... 1822 ——.
Whistler (hwĭss′lẽr), James Abbott MacNeill. Am. artist in England. 1834 ——.
Whiston (hwĭs′tọn), William. English divine and mathematician ..... 1667—1752.
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. Amer. scholar. Pres. of Cornell Univ. 1832 ——.
White, Henry Kirke. *Kirke White.* English poet, born in Spain ..... 1785—1806.
White, Joseph Blanco. English author, born in Spain ..... 1775—1841.
White, Richard Grant. American author ..... 1821—1885.
Whitefield (hwĭt′feeld), George. Eng. Method. preacher and revivalist 1714—1770.
Whitehead (hwĭt′hĕd), William. English poet ..... 1715—1785.
Whitehead, William Adee. American historian ..... 1810—1884.
Whitelocke (hwĭt′lŏk), Bulstrode. English statesman ..... 1605—1676.
Whitfield (hwĭt′feeld), Robert Parr. American paleontologist ..... 1828 ——.
Whitgift (hwĭt′gift), John. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury. 1530—1604.
Whitman (hwĭt′mạn), Walt. American poet ..... 1819—1892.
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Adeline Dutton, born Train. American authoress. 1824 ——.
Whitney, Eli. American inventor. [*Cotton gin.*] ..... 1765—1825.
Whitney, Josiah Dwight. *Brother of W. D.* American geologist ..... 1819—1896.
Whitney, William Dwight. American comparative philologist ..... 1827—1894.
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf. American poet ..... 1807—1892.
Whittington (hwĭt′ing-tọn), Richard, Sir. Lord mayor of London .. fl. 1393—1419.
Whymper (hwĭm′pẽr), Edward. English traveler and artist ..... 1840 ——.
Whyte-Melville (hwīt′-mĕl′vĭl), George John. English novelist ..... 1821—1878.
Wickersham (wĭk′ẽr-shạm), James Pyle. American educator ..... 1825—1891.
Wickliffe. See WYCLIF.
Wieland (wee′länd ; *Ger. pron.* wee′länt), Christoph Martin. Ger. poet. 1733—1813.
Wiertz (veerts), Antoine Joseph. Belgian painter ..... 1806—1865.
Wieselgren (wee′zẽl-grĕn), Peter. Swedish philanthropist and author. 1800—1877.
Wight (wīt), Orlando Williams. American author and translator ..... 1824—1888.
Wilberforce (wĭl′bẽr-fōrss), Wm. Eng. philanthropist and statesman .. 1759—1833.
Wil′brord *or* **Wil′librod**, Saint. Apostle of the Frisians ..... 657?- 738.
Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks), Ella Wheeler. American authoress ..... 1845? ——.
Wilder (wĭld′ẽr), Burt Green. American naturalist ..... 1841 ——.
Wil′fred *or* **Wil′frid**, Saint. Anglo-Saxon prelate ; bishop of York .... 634?- 709.
Wilhelmj (wĭl-hĕl′me), Aug. Emil Dan. Friedr. Victor. Ger. violinist. 1845 ——.
Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. American rear admiral ..... 1798—1877.
Wilkes, John, English political agitator ..... 1727—1797.
Wilkie (wĭl′kĭ), David, Sir. Scottish painter ..... 1785—1841.
Wilkins (wĭl′kinz), Charles, Sir. English Sanskrit scholar ..... 1749—1836.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kin-sọn), James. American general ..... 1757—1825.
Wilkinson, James John Garth. English physician and author ..... 1812 ——.
Wilkinson, Jemima. American religious impostor ..... 1753—1819.
Wilkinson, John Gardner, Sir. English Egyptologist ..... 1797—1875.
Wilkinson, William Cleaver. American clergyman ..... 1833 ——.
Willan (wĭl′ạn), Robert. English physician ..... 1757—1812.
Willard (wĭl′ẽrd), Emma, born Hart. American educationist ..... 1787—1870.
Willard, Frances Elizabeth. American temperance reformer ..... 1839 ——.
Wille (wĭl′ẽh), Johann Georg. German engraver ..... 1715—1808.
Willems (wĭl′ems), Jan Frans. Flemish philologist and historian ..... 1793—1846.
William (wĭl′yạm) **I.** *Conqueror.* King of England ..... 1027—1087.
William II. *William Rufus.* King of England ..... 1056—1100.
William III. *William Henry of Nassau.* Prince of Orange, and king of England ..... 1650—1702.
William IV. Uncle of Queen Victoria ..... 1765—1837.
William I. *Frederik Wilhelm.* King of the Netherlands ..... 1772—1843.
William II. *Wilhelm Frederik Georg Lodewijk.* King of the Netherl'ds 1792—1849.
William III. *Wilhelm Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk.* King of Holland ..... 1817—1890.
William I. *Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig.* King of Prussia, and emperor of Germany ..... 1797—1888.
William of Nassau. See ORANGE, William, Prince of.
William of Wykeham. See WYKEHAM.
Williams (wĭl′yạmz), Eleazar. American clergyman. Claimed to be the son of Louis XVI. of France and Marie Antoinette ..... 1787—1858.
Williams, Ephraim, Col. Founder of Williams College, Mass. ..... 1715—1755.
Williams, John. *The Redeemed Captive.* American divine ..... 1644—1729.
Williams, John. *The Apostle of Polynesia.* English missionary ..... 1796—1839.
Williams, Monier. English Sanskrit scholar ..... 1819 ——.
Williams, Roger. Eng. minister, born in Wales. Founder of R. Island 1599—1683.
Williams, Rowland. English clergyman and author ..... 1817—1870.
Williams, Samuel Wells. American Chinese scholar ..... 1812—1884.
Williams, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1731—1811.
Williamson (wĭl′yạm-sọn), Hugh. American physician and scholar ... 1735—1819.
Willis (wĭl′ĭss), Nathaniel Parker. American poet and journalist ..... 1806—1867.
Willis, Thomas. English physician. [*Anatomy of the Brain.*] ..... 1622—1675.
Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tọn), Samuel. American philanthropist ..... 1795—1874.
Willoughby (wĭl′ọ-bĭ), Hugh, Sir. English arctic navigator ..... —— 1554.
Wilmot (wĭl′mọt), David. American statesman. [*Wilmot proviso*]... 1814—1868.
Wilson (wĭl′sọn), Alexander. Scottish ornithologist in America ..... 1766—1813.

Wilson (wĭl′sọn), Augusta J. Evans. American novelist ..... Born. 1835 Died. ——.
Wilson, George. Scottish chemist and physician ..... 1818—1859.
Wilson, Henry. Original name *Jeremiah Jones Colbath.* Eighteenth vice president of the United States ..... 1812—1875.
Wilson, Horace Hayman. English orientalist ..... 1786—1860.
Wilson, James. Amer. jurist. Signer of the Decl. of Independence .... 1742—1798.
Wilson, James Grant. Scotch soldier and editor in America ..... 1832 ——.
Wilson, John. *Christopher North.* Scottish author ..... 1785—1854.
Wilson, John. Scottish-American printer and author. [*Punctuation.*] 1802—1868.
Wilson, Richard. English painter ..... 1714—1782.
Wilson, William Dexter. American scholar and author ..... 1816 ——.
Wimpffen, de (dẽh vănp′făn′ ; *Ger. pron.* wĭmp′fẽn), Emmanuel Félix. French general of German descent ..... 1811—1884.
Winchell (wĭn′chẽl), Alexander. American geologist ..... 1824—1891.
Winckelmann (wĭnk′ẽl-män), Johann Joachim. Ger. archæologist ... 1717—1768.
Windham (wĭnd′ạm), William. English orator and statesman ..... 1750—1810.
Windhorst (wĭnd′hôrst), Ludwig. German statesman ..... 1812—1891.
Windom (wĭn′dọm), William. Amer. senator. Sec'y of the Treas. .. 1827—1891.
Winebrenner (wīn′brĕn-ẽr), John. Am. clerg. [*Winebrennerians.*] .. 1797—1860.
Winer (wee′nẽr), George Benedict. German theologian and orientalist. 1789—1858.
Winkelried (wĭnk′ẽl-reet). See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.
Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Governor of Plymouth colony ..... 1595—1655.
Winslow, Forbes Benignus. English physician ..... 1810—1874.
Winslow, Hubbard. American clergyman and author ..... 1799—1864.
Winslow, John Ancrum. American rear admiral ..... 1811—1873.
Winslow, Miron. *Brother of Hubbard.* American missionary ..... 1789—1864.
Winsor (wĭn′zọr), Justin. American librarian and historian ..... 1831 ——.
Winthrop (wĭn′thrọp), John. Governor of Massachusetts colony ..... 1588—1649.
Winthrop, John. *Son of preceding.* Governor of Connecticut colony .. 1606—1676.
Winthrop, Robert Charles. American statesman and orator ..... 1809—1894.
Winthrop, Theodore. American author ..... 1828—1861.
Wirt (wẽrt), William. American lawyer and author ..... 1772—1834.
Wiseman (wīz′mạn), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. English cardinal and author ..... 1802—1865.
Wishart (wĭsh′ạrt), George. *The Martyr.* Scottish religious reformer 1500?-1546.
Wither (wĭth′ẽr), George. English poet. [*Abuses Stript and Whipt.*]. 1588—1667.
Witherspoon (wĭth′ẽr-spoon), John. American divine, statesman, and author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1722—1794.
Withrow (wĭth′rō), William Henry. Canadian author ..... 1839 ——.
Wittekind (wĭt′tẽ-kĭnd) *or* **Wittikind**. *The Great.* Saxon warrior .. —— 807.
Witzleben, von (fon wĭts′lā-bẽn), Karl August Friedrich. *Von Tromlitz.* German novelist ..... 1773—1839.
Wladimir. See VLADIMIR.
Wöhler (wö′lẽr), Friedrich. German chemist ..... 1809—1882.
Wolcott (wo͝ol′kọt), John. *Peter Pindar.* English satiric poet ..... 1738—1819.
Wolcott, Oliver. Gov. of Connecticut. Signer of the Decl. of Indep... 1726—1797.
Wolcott, Oliver. *Son of preceding.* American statesman ..... 1760—1833.
Wolf (wôlf), Friedrich August. German classical scholar and critic .... 1759—1824.
Wolfe (wo͝olf), Catharine Lorillard. American philanthropist ..... 1828—1887.
Wolfe, Charles. Irish poet. [*Burial of Sir John Moore.*] ..... 1791—1823.
Wolfe, James. English general killed at Quebec ..... 1727—1759.
Wolff (wôlf), Albert. German sculptor ..... 1814—1892.
Wolff, Emil. German sculptor ..... 1802—1879.
Wolff (wo͝olf), Joseph. English missionary ..... 1795—1862.
Wolff (wôlf), Wilhelm. *Thierwolff.* German sculptor ..... 1816 ——.
Wollaston (wo͝ol′as-tọn), William Hyde. Eng. naturalist and philos.... 1766—1828.
Wollstonecraft (wo͝ol′stọn-krâft), Mary. *Mrs. Godwin.* Eng. author. 1759—1797.
Wolseley (wo͝olz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph, Sir. British general ..... 1833 ——.
Wolsey (wo͝ol′zĭ), Thomas. English cardinal and minister of state .... 1471—1530.
Wolzogen, von (fon wol-tsō′gẽn), Karoline, born von Lengefeld. German authoress ..... 1763—1847.
Wood (wo͝od), Ellen. *Mrs. Henry Wood.* English novelist ..... 1820—1887.
Wood, George Bacon. American physician and medical writer ..... 1797—1879.
Wood, John George. English naturalist ..... 1827—1889.
Wood, Robert. *Palmyra Wood.* British archæologist ..... 1716—1771.
Woods (wo͝odz), Leonard. American clergyman and author ..... 1774—1854.
Woods, Leonard, Jr. *Son of preceding.* American scholar. President of Bowdoin College ..... 1807—1878.
Woodbury (wo͝od′bẽr-ĭ), Levi. American jurist and statesman ..... 1789—1851.
Woodworth (wo͝od′wurth), Samuel. Am. poet. [*Old Oaken Bucket.*]. 1785—1842.
Wool (wo͝ol), John Ellis. American general ..... 1784—1869.
Woollett (wo͝ol′ẹt), William. English engraver ..... 1735—1785.
Woolman (wo͝ol′mạn), John. American Quaker preacher ..... 1720—1772.
Woolner (wo͝ol′nẽr), Thomas. English sculptor ..... 1825—1892.
Woolsey (wo͝ol′sĭ), Theodore Dwight. American clergyman and author. President of Yale College ..... 1801—1889.
Woolson (wo͝ol′sọn), Constance Fennimore. American author ..... 1848—1894.
Wooster (wo͝os′tẽr), David. American Revolutionary general ..... 1710—1777.
Worcester (wo͝os′tẽr), Edward Somerset, Marquis of. English inventor 1601—1667.
Worcester, John. American New Church clergyman ..... 1834 ——.
Worcester, Joseph Emerson. American lexicographer ..... 1784—1865.
Worcester, Noah. American clergyman. [*Massachusetts Peace Society.*] 1758—1837.
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wurth), William. English poet ..... 1770—1850.
Wormeley (wûrm′lĭ), Katharine Prescott, Mrs. American translator of Balzac, born in England ..... 1832 ——.
Woronicz (vo-ro′nĭch), John Paul. Polish pulpit orator and poet ..... 1756—1829.
Worth (wûrth), William Jenkins. American general ..... 1794—1849.
Worthen (wûrth′ẽn), Amos Henry. American geologist ..... 1813—1888.
Wotton (wŏt′ọn), Henry, Sir. English diplomatist and author ..... 1568—1639.
Wouverman (wow′vẽr-män), Philip. Dutch painter ..... 1614—1668.
Wrangel, von (fon vräng′ẽl), Karl Gustaf, Count. Swedish high admiral, grand marshal, and generalissimo ..... 1613—1676.
Wrangell, von (fon vräng′ẽl), Ferdinand Petrovitch, Baron. Russian explorer, and governor of Russian America ..... 1796?-1870.
Wratislaw (răt′ĭs-law), Albert Henry. English writer and divine ..... 1821 ——.
Wraxall (răks′ạl), Charles Lascelles. *Grandson of W.* Eng. author.. 1828—1865.
Wraxall, Nathaniel William, Baronet. English author ..... 1751—1831.
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. English architect ..... 1632—1723.
Wright (rīt), Frances. *Mme. D'Arusmont.* Scottish reformer ..... 1795—1853.
Wright, Silas. American statesman ..... 1795—1847.
Wright, Thomas. English antiquary, born in Wales ..... 1810—1877.
Wright, William. British orientalist, born in India ..... 1830—1889.
Wrisberg (wrĭss′bĕrg), Heinrich August. German anatomist ..... 1739—1808.
Wrottesley (rŏts′lĭ), John, Baron. English astronomer ..... 1798—1867.
Wurmser (wo͝orm′zẽr), Dagobert Sigismund. Austrian general ..... 1724—1797.
Wurtz (vürts), Charles Adolphe. French chemist ..... 1817—1884.
Wuttke (wo͝ot′kẽh), Heinrich. German historian ..... 1818—1876.
Wyatt (wī′ạt), James. English architect ..... 1743—1813.
Wyatt, Matthew Digby, Sir. English architect ..... 1820—1877.
Wyatt, Richard James. English sculptor ..... 1795—1850.
Wyatt, Thomas, Sir. English courtier, statesman, and poet ..... 1503—1542.

Wycherley (wĭch′ẹr-lĭ), William. English dramatist ..... 1640?–1715.
Wycliff, Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf), *or* **Wickliffe**, John de. English reformer, and translator of the Bible ..... 1324?–1384.
Wykeham (wĭk′ạm), *also written* **Wickham**, William of. Bishop of Winchester. Lord high chancellor of England ..... 1324—1404.
Wyman (wī′mạn), Jeffries. American comparative anatomist ..... 1814—1874.
Wyndham (wĭnd′ạm), William, Sir. English statesman ..... 1687—1740.
Wynne (wĭn), James. American physician ..... 1814—1871.
Wyss (wĭss), Johann Rudolf. Swiss author. [*Swiss Family Robinson.*] 1781—1830.
Wythe (with), George. American jurist. Signer of Dec. of Independ. 1726—1806.
Wyttenbach (wĭt′ẹn-bäĸ), Daniel. Swiss philologist ..... 1746—1820.

X.

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẹr ; *Sp. pron.* hä-ve-ẽr′), St. Francis *Francisco de Xavier. The Apostle of the Indies.* Spanish Jesuit and missionary ..... 1506—1552.
Xavier de Menezes (shä-ve-ẽr dā mā-nā′zes), Francisco. Count of Ericeira. Portuguese general and author ..... 1673—1743.
Xenocrates (ze-nŏk′rạ-teez). Greek philosopher ..... B. C. 396— 314.
Xenophanes (ze-nŏf′ạ-neez). Greek philosopher and poet ..... B. C. 628?– 520?
Xenophon (zĕn′o-fọn). Athenian historian and general ..... B. C. 445?– 355?
Xeres, de (dā hā-rĕth′), Francisco. Spanish historian with Pizarro ..... 1504?–1570?
Xerxes (zẽrks′eez). *Xerxes the Great.* King of Persia ..... B. C.—— 465.
Ximenes de Cisneros (zĭ-mee′nĕz ; *Sp. pron.* he-mā′nĕs dā thẽs-nā′-rŏs), Francisco. *Cardinal Ximenes.* Span. prelate and statesman. 1437—1517.
Ximenes de Quesada (-dā kā-sä′dä), Gonzalo. Spanish explorer ..... 1495?–1546.

Y.

Yale (yāl), Elihu. Patron of Yale College ..... 1649—1721.
Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. American politician ..... 1814—1863.
Yarrell (yăr′ẹl), William. British naturalist ..... 1784—1856.
Yates (yāts), Edmund Hodgson. English novelist ..... 1831—1894.
Yates, William. English missionary at Serampore ..... 1792—1845.
Yeames (yeemz), William Frederick. English artist ..... 1835 ——.
Yeardley (yeerd′lĭ), George, Sir. Governor of Virginia ..... 1580—1627.
Yonge (yŭng), Charles Duke. English philologist and author ..... 1812—1891.
Yonge, Charlotte Mary. English novelist ..... 1823 ——.
York (yôrk), Edmund Plantagenet, first duke of. Founder of house of York ..... 1341—1402.
Youatt (yoo′ạt), William. English veterinary surgeon ..... 1777—1847.
Youmans (yoo′mạnz), Edward Livingston. American chemist ..... 1821—1887.
Young (yŭng), Arthur. English agriculturist ..... 1741—1820.
Young, Brigham. Leader and high priest of the Mormons ..... 1801—1877.
Young, Charles Augustus. American astronomer ..... 1834 ——.
Young, Edward. English poet. [*Night Thoughts.*] ..... 1684—1765.
Young, Thomas. English physicist ..... 1773—1829.
Ypsilanti (ĭp-se-län′te) *or* **Ypsilan′tis**, Alexander, Prince. Greek revolutionary patriot ..... 1792—1828.
Ypsilanti, Demetrius. *Bro. of A.* Roumanian mil. commander ..... 1793—1832.
Yriarte (e-re-ar′tā). See IRIARTE.
Ysabeau (e′zä′bō′), Alexander Clément. French army officer and author 1820—1889.
Yule (yool), Henry, Sir. English army officer and author ..... 1820—1889.
Yves (eev), Saint, *or* **Yves-Hélori** (eev-ā′lo′re′). French monk, jurist, and patron of lawyers ..... 1253—1303.

Z.

Zabarella (dzä-bä-rĕl′lä), Francesco. *The Cardinal of Florence.* Italian theologian and author ..... 1339—1417.
Zach, von (fon tsäĸ), Franz Yaver, Baron. German astronomer ..... 1754—1832.
Zahn (tsän), Johann Karl Wilhelm. German architect and painter ..... 1800—1871.
Zaluski (zä-loos′kee), Jozef Andrzej. Pol. bib. [*Zaluski Library.*] ..... 1702—1774.
Zamacois (thä′mä-ko′ees), Eduardo. Spanish painter ..... 1842—1871.
Zamojski *or* **Zamoyski** (zä-moi′skee), Andrzej, Ct. Pol. statesman ..... 1716—1792.
Zamojski, Jan. Polish statesman and general ..... 1541—1605.
Zampieri (dzäm-pe-ā′ree). See DOMENICHINO.
Zanchi (dzän′kee), Girolamo. Italian religious reformer ..... 1516—1590.
Zarate, de (dā thä-rä′tā), Agostin. Spanish hist. [*Conquest of Peru.*] 1493—1560?
Zarco (zar′ko), João Gonzalez. Portuguese navigator ..... fl. 1419.
Zea (thā′ä), Don Francisco Antonio. South American statesman ..... 1770—1822.
Zeisberger (zīs′bĕrg-ẹr ; *Ger. pron.* tsis′bĕrg-ẹr), David. Morav. mis. 1721—1808.
Zeller (tsĕl′ẹr), Eduard. German theologian and philosopher ..... 1814 ——.
Zelter (tsĕl′tẹr), Karl Friedrich. German musical composer ..... 1758—1832.
Zeno (zee′no). Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school ..... B. C. 358?– 260?
Zeno of Elea. Greek philosopher. [*Dialectics.*] ..... B. C. 490? ——.
Zeno. *The Isaurian.* Emperor of the East ..... 426?– 491.
Zeno (dzā′no), Apostolo. Italian poet ..... 1668—1750.
Zeno, Carlo. *Brother of Nicolò and Antonio.* Grand admiral of Venice 1334?–1418.
Zeno, Nicolò (b. 1340?—d. 1391?), and Antonio (b. 1336?—d. 1405?). Venetian navigators, brothers.
Zenobia (ze-nō′bĭ-ạ), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra ..... —aft. 274.
Zetterstedt (zĕt′tẹr-stĕt), Johan Wilhelm. Swedish naturalist ..... 1785—1874.
Zeuxis (zūks′iss). Greek painter. [*Helen.*] ..... B. C. 464?– 396.
Ziegler (tseeg′lẹr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German actor and dramatist. 1758—1827.
Ziethen, von (fon tsee′tẹn), Hans Joachim. Prussian general ..... 1699—1786.
Zimmermann (tsĭm′ẹr-măn), Albert. German painter ..... 1809 ——.
Zimmermann, von, Clemens. German painter ..... 1788—1869.
Zimmermann, von (zĭm′ẹr-mạn ; *Ger. pron.* fon tsĭm′ẹr-măn), Johann Georg. Swiss physician and philosopher ..... 1728—1795.
Zimmern (tsĭm′mẹrn), Helen. German-English authoress ..... 1846 ——.
Zinzendorf, von (zĭn′zẹn-dorf ; *Ger. pron.* fon tsĭn′tsẹn-dorf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect ..... 1700—1760.
Ziska (zĭs′kạ) *or* **Zizka**, Jan. Bohemian gen. and leader of Hussites ..... 1380?–1424.
Zobeidah (zo-bā′dạh *or* zo-bī′dạh). *Zubeida Khatun.* Wife of Haroun-al-Raschid ..... 765?– 831.
Zoëga (zo-ā′gä), Georg. Danish archæologist. [*Obelisks.*] ..... 1755—1809.
Zola (zō′lạ *or* zo′lä′), Emile. French novelist ..... 1840 ——.
Zollikofer (tsol′e-ko′fẹr), Georg Joachim. Swiss pulpit orator ..... 1730—1788.
Zoroaster (zo-ro-ăs′tẹr) *or* **Zarathustra** (zạ-rạ-thoos′trạ). Founder of the ancient Persian religion ..... unknown.
Zschokke (tshŏk′eh), Johann Heinrich Daniel. German author ..... 1771—1848.
Zuccarelli (dzook-kä-rĕl′lee), Francesco. Italian landscape painter ..... 1702—1788.
Zuccaro (dzook′kä-ro), **Zucchero** (dzook′kā-ro), *or* **Sucarus** (sū′kạ-rus), Federigo. Italian painter ..... 1543?–1609.
Zukertort (tsōōk′ẹr-tort′), J. H. German-Russian chess player ..... 1842—1888.
Zumpt (tsōōmpt), August Wilhelm. *Nephew of K. T.* Ger. Latinist. 1815—1877.
Zumpt, Karl Timotheus. German philologist. [*Latin Grammar.*] ..... 1792—1849.
Zúñiga (thoon′ye-gä). See ERCILLA Y ZÚÑIGA.
Zurbaran (thoor-bä-rän′), Francisco. Spanish painter of Seville ..... 1598—1662.
Zurita (thoo-ree′tä), Gerónimo. Spanish historian ..... 1512—1580.
Zwinger (tsvĭng′ẹr), Theodore. *The Elder.* Swiss physician ..... 1533—1588.
Zwingli (*Ger. pron.* tsvĭng′lee), Ulric *or* Huldreich. (*Lat.* **Zuin′glius.**) Swiss reformer and patriot ..... 1484—1531

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

REMARKS AND RULES.

THE pronunciation of the *Greek* and *Latin* proper names which occur in the Scriptures is governed, in general, by the same rules that determine the pronunciation of other Greek and Latin names. (See p. 1882.) These rules, so far as they relate to syllabication and the sound of the vowels, are also generally observed in the pronunciation of the proper names derived from the *Hebrew;* but the true *accentuation* of these names can not now be ascertained with certainty, the original pronunciation of the Hebrew language having long been lost. The Masoretic vowel system and accents, which are commonly used in our Hebrew Bibles, were developed by Jewish scholars at some time during the period from the sixth to the eleventh century after Christ. But these differ so much from ordinary English pronunciation that usually more regard has been paid to the corresponding Greek forms in the Septuagint; and in a multitude of cases, where the Greek word differs essentially from both the Hebrew and the English, reference has been made to analogy, general custom, euphony, the usage of the poets, and the authority of orthoëpists. Many now follow the Masoretic pronunciation of Scripture names more than was formerly customary; and it often seems best to give two modes of pronunciation.

The course pursued in the following Table has been to give first that mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, and to subjoin, as an alternative mode, whatever other pronunciation seems to deserve the next place. The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. (See the Key below; also *Guide to Pron.*, § 1.) The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation; but the few which follow — being short, and easy to remember — may perhaps be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

RULES.

1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the cases specified below. See GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION, pp. lxii, etc., especially with reference to *a* in open syllables unaccented (§§ 48, 65, 66), *æ* and *œ* (§§ 76, 82), as in *A-bī′ȧ*, *Hăg′gă-ī*, *Cæ′sar* (sē′-), *Cæs′ȧ-rē′ȧ* (sĕs′-), etc.

2. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable by itself, or with the preceding consonant, has its long sound; as, *A-bĭsh′a-ī*, *Ab′dī*, *Hăg′gă-ī*, *Ed′re-ī*, *Thŏm′o-ī*.

3. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, *Hu′shai*, *Sī′nai;* and sometimes in two; as, *Sham′mȧ-ī*, *Bar-zil′lă-ī*. When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like *ai* in *aid;* as, *Hū′shāi*, *Sī′nāi*. Some speakers choose to give them the diphthongal sound *äĭ*, or *ī;* but the practice, as Smart observes, is far from being common or established.

4. The vowels *ei*, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like *ei* in *seize;* as, *Cēi′lan*. When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the *i* is generally sounded like consonant *y;* as, *Sa-mē′ius* (sa-mē′yus).

5. The vowels *ia*, following an accented vowel, are pronounced in one syllable, the *i* taking the sound of consonant *y;* as, *Ban-na′ia* (ban-nā′ya), *I-sā′iah* (ī-zā′ya), *Je-dē′iah* (je-dē′ya). In other cases, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the accent is on the *i;* as, *Săr′ā-ī′a*, *Bĕr′ā-ī′ah*.

6. The letter *g* has its hard sound before *e* and *i*, as in the English words *get*, *give;* as, *Gethsemane*, *Gilead*. *Bethphage*, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the *g* being sounded soft, like *j*, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing words derived from the Greek.

7. *Ch* is pronounced like *k;* as, *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*. *Cherub* (kē′rub), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *chĕr′ub*, one of an order of angels.

8. Gentile names ending in *-ite* (sing.) and *-ites* (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in *-itess*, are English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives; as, *Am′mon-īte*, *Is′ra-el-ītes*, *Ca′naan-ī′tess*. The same is true of gentile adjectives ending in *-itish;* as, *Mō′ab-ī′tish*, *Mĭd′i-an-ī′tish*. Gentile names in *-ene* and *-ine*, with their plurals, are also Anglicized, both in spelling and pronunciation, except *Măg′da-lē′ne*, which is thus pronounced as a classical word; but this name is often pronounced as an English word of three syllables, *Mag′da-len*.

I. — NAMES FROM THE COMMON ENGLISH VERSION.

A.

A′a-lar
Aâr′on (âr′on, ā′ron)
Aâr′on-ites (-its)
Ab′a-cūc
A-băg′thȧ
Ab′a-nȧ *or* A-bā′nȧ
Ab′a-rĭm, A-bā′rim
Ab′a-rŏn
Ab′bȧ
Ab′dȧ
Ab′de-el
Ab′dī
Ab-dī′as
Ab′di-el
Ab′don
A-bĕd′-ne-gō′ *or* A-bĕd′ne-gō
A′bel
A′bel-bĕth-mā′a-ehah
A′bel-mā′im
A′bel-me-hō′lah
A′bel-mĭz′ra-ĭm *or* A′bel-miz-rā′im
A′bel-shĭt′tim
A′bez
A′bī
A-bī′ȧ
A-bī′ah
A′bī-ā′bon
A-bī′a-săph *or* A′bi-ā′saph
A-bī′a-thar
A′bib
A-bī′dȧ *and* A-bī′dah
Ab′i-dăn *or* A-bī′dan
A′bi-el *or* A-bī′el
A′bī-ē′zer
A′bī-ēz′rīte
Ab′i-gāil *or* -gĕl
Ăb′i-hā′il
A-bī′hu
A-bī′hud
A-bī′jah *or* A-bī′jam
Ab′i-lē′ne
A-bĭm′e-el
A-bĭn′a-dăb
Ab′i-ner
A-bĭn′o-ăm, Ab′i-nō′-am
A-bī′ram
A-bī′ron
Ab′i-sē′ī
Ab′i-shăg, A-bī′shag
A-bĭsh′a-ī, A-bī′shāi
A-bĭsh′a-lŏm
A-bĭsh′ū-ă *or* Ab′i-shū′ȧ
A-bi′shur, Ab′i-shur
Ab′i-sŭm
Ab′i-tăl, A-bī′tal
Ab′i-tŭb, A-bī′tub
A-bī′ud
Ab′ner
A′bra-ham
A′bram
Ab′sa-lom
Ab′sa-lŏn
A-bū′bus
Ac′a-tăn
Ac′cad
Ac′ca-rŏn
Ac′e-dȧ
Ac′e-os
Ac′ez
A-çĕl′da-mȧ
A-ehā′iȧ (ā-kā′yȧ *or* a-kā′yȧ)
A-eha′i-eŭs
A-ehan
A′ehar
A′ehăz
Aeh′bôr
A′ehĭ-ăeh′a-rŭs
A-chī′as
A′ehim
A′ehi-ôr
A′ehish
Aeh′i-tŏb, A-ehī′tob
Aeh′me-thȧ
A′ehor
Aeh′sȧ *or* Aeh′sah
Aeh′shaph
Aeh′zib
Ad′o-rā′im
A-dō′rȧ
A-dō′ram
A-drăm′e-lĕeh *or* A-drăm′me-lĕeh
Ad′ra-mŷt′ti-ŭm (-mit′tĭ-ŭm)
A′dri-ȧ
A′dri-el
A-dū′el *or* Ad′ū-el
A-dŭl′lam
A-dŭl′lam-ite
A-dŭm′mim
A′e-dī′as
Æ′ne-as, *Acts* ix. 33, 34.
Æ′nŏn
Ag′a-bȧ
Ag′a-bŭs
A′găg
A′gag-ite
A′gar
Ag′a-rēnes′ *or* A′gar-ēnes′
Ag′e-ē *or* A′gee
Ag-gē′us
A-grĭp′pȧ
A′gur
A′hăb
A-hăr′ah, A′ha-rah
A-här′hel
A-hăs′a-ī, A′ha-sāi
A-hăs′ba-ī *or* -bāi
A-hăs′u-ē′rus
A-hā′vȧ *or* A′hȧ-vȧ
A′hăz
A′ha-zī′ah
Ah′ban
A′her
A′hī
A-hī′ah
A-hī′am
A-hī′an
A′hī-ē′zer
A-hī′hud
A-hī′jah
A-hī′kam
A-hī′lud
A-hĭm′a-ăz
A-hī′man
A-hĭm′e-lĕeh
A-hī′moth
A-hĭn′a-dăb
A-hĭn′o-ăm *or* A′hi-nō′am
A-hī′o
A-hī′rȧ
A-hī′ram
A-hī′ram-ītes
A-hĭs′a-măeh
A-hĭsh′a-här
A-hī′shar
A-hĭth′o-phĕl
A-hī′tub
Ah′lăb
Ah′lāi
A-hō′ah
A-hō′hite
A-hō′lah
A-hō′li-ăb
A-hŏl′i-bah, A-hō′li-
A-hŏl′i-bā′mah *or* A′ho-lī′a-mah
A-hū′ma-ī *or* -māi
A-hū′zam
A-hŭz′zath
Ā′ī
A-ī′ah, A′iah (ā′yȧ)
A-ī′ath *or* A′iath (-yath)
A-ī′ja, Ā-ī′jȧ
Āi′jȧ-lŏn *or* Āij′a-lŏn (ăj′ȧ-)
Āi′je-leth, Shā′har Āij′e-lĕth (ăj′ē-)
A′in
A-ī′rus
A′jah
Āj′a-lŏn
A′kăn
Ăk′kub
Ăk′ra-bat-tī′ne
A-krăb′bim
A-lā′meth, Āl′ā-mĕth
A-lăm′me-lĕeh
Āl′a-mŏth *or* A-lā′moth
Āl′çi-mŭs
Āl′e-mȧ
Āl′e-mĕth, A-lē′meth
Āl′ex-ăn′der (ăl′egz-ăn′der)
Āl′ex-ăn′dri-a, *Lat.* Āl′ex-an-drī′a
Āl′ex-ăn′dri-ans
A-lī′ah
A-lī′an
Āl′lom
Āl′lon
Āl′lon-băeh′uth *or* Āl′lon-bā′ehuth
Al-mō′dăd, Āl′mo-
Āl′mon
Āl′mon-dĭb′la-thā′im
A-hŏl′i-bah, A-hō′li-
Āl′na-thăn, Āl-nā′-
Ā′lŏth
Āl′phȧ
Al-phæ′us *or* Al-phē′us
Āl′ta-nē′us
Al-tăs′ehith
Ā′lush
Āl′vah
Āl′van
Ā′măd
A-măd′a-thȧ *or* Ăm′a-dā′thȧ
A-măd′a-thŭs *or* Ăm-a-dā′thus
Ā′mal
Ăm′a-lĕk
Ăm′a-lek-īte
Ā′mam
Ā′man
Ăm′a-nȧ *or* A-mā′nȧ
Ăm′a-rī′ah
Ăm′a-rī′as
Ăm′a-sȧ
A-măs′a-ī, Ăm′a-sāi
A-măsh′a-ī *or* Ăm′a-shāi
Ăm′a-sī′ah
Ăm′a-thăs
Ăm′a-thē′is
Ăm′a-thĭs
Ăm′a-zī′ah
A-mĕd′a-thȧ *or* Ăm′e-dā′thȧ
Ā′mĕn′
Ā′mī
A-mĭn′a-dăb
A-mĭt′tāi
A-mĭz′a-băd
Ăm′mah
Am-mĕd′a-thȧ *or* Ăm′me-dā′thȧ
Ăm′mī
Ăm′mi-doi *or* Am-mid′i-oi
Ăm′mi-el
Am-mī′hud, Ăm′mi-
Am-mĭn′a-dăb
Am-mĭn′a-dĭb
Ăm′mi-shăd′dai *or* Ăm′mi-shăd′dāi
Am-mĭz′a-băd
Ăm′mon
Ăm′mon-ite
Ăm′mon-i′tess
Ăm′non
Ā′mok
Ā′mon
Ăm′o-rīte
Ā′mos
Ā′mŏz
Am-phĭp′o-lĭs
Ăm′pli-ăs
Ăm′ram
Ăm′ram-ites
Ăm′ra-phĕl
Ăm′zī
Ā′năb
Ăn′a-el
Ā′nah
Ăn′a-hā′rath
Ăn′a-ī′ah *or* A-na′iah (-yȧ)
Ā′năk
Ăn′a-kĭm *or* -kĭms
Ăn′a-mĭm
A-năm′me-lĕeh
Ā′nan
A-nā′nī
Ăn′a-nī′ah
Ăn′a-nī′as
A-năn′i-el
Ā′nath
Ăn′a-thŏth
Ăn′drew (ăn′dru)
Ăn′dro-nī′eus
Ā′nem *or* Ā′nen
Ā′ner
Ăn′e-thŏth′ite
Ăn′e-tŏth′ite
Ā′ni-ăm
Ā′nim
Ăn′nȧ
Ăn′na-ăs
Ăn′nas
An-nū′us *or* Ăn′nu-ŭs
Ā′nos
Ăn′tĭ-chrīst
Ăn′tĭ-lĭb′a-nŭs
Ăn′ti-ŏeh
Ăn′ti-o-chī′ȧ
Ăn′ti-ō′ehi-ans
An-tī′o-chŭs

An-tī′o-ehŭs
Ăn′ti-păs
An-tĭp′a-ter
An-tĭp′a-trĭs
An-tō′ni-ȧ
Ăn′to-thī′jah
Ăn′toth-ĭte
Ā′nub
Ā′nus
A-pā′me *or* Ăp′a-me
A-pĕl′lēs
A-phăr′sa-eh-ītes
A-phăr′sath-ehītes
A-phăr′sītes
Ā′phek
A-phē′kah
A-phĕr′e-mȧ
A-phĕr′rȧ
A-phī′ah
Ā′phik
Ăph′rah
Ăph′sēs
Ăp′ol-lō′nī-ȧ
Ăp′ol-lō′ni-ŭs
Ăp′ol-lŏph′a-nēs
A-pŏl′los
A-pŏl′ly-ŏn (*or* a-pŏl′yŏn)
Ăp′pa-ĭm
Ăp′phi-ȧ (ăf′fi-ȧ)
Ăp′phus (ăf′fus)
Ăp′pi-ī Fō′rum
Aq′ui-lȧ (ăk′wĭ-lȧ)
Ar
Ā′rȧ
Ā′rab (*a city*)
Ăr′a-bah, *Heb.* Ā-rä′bäh
Ăr′a-bat-thā′ne (ăr′a-bath-thā′ne)
Ăr′a-bat-tĭ′ne
A-rā′bi-ȧ
A-rā′bi-an
Ā′răd
Ăr′e-dŭs
Ā′rah
Ā′ram
Ā′ram-ī′tess
Ā′ram-nā′ha-rā′im
Ā′ram-zō′bah
Ā′ran
Ăr′a-răt
Ăr′a-răth
A-rā′thēs
A-rau′nah
Ăr′bȧ *or* Ăr′bah
Ăr′bath-ĭte
Ar-băt′tis
Ar-bē′lȧ (*in Palestine*)
Ăr′bīte
Ar-bō′na-ī *or* -nāi
Ăr′che-lā′us
Ăr′che-vītes
Ăr′ehī
Ar-ehĭp′pus
Ăr′ehīte
Are-tū′rus
Ărd
Ăr′dăth
Ărd′ites
Ăr′don
A-rē′lī
A-rē′lītes
Ăr′e-ŏp′a-gīte *or* Ā′re-ŏp′a-gīte
Ăr′e-ŏp′a-gŭs *or* Ā′re-ŏ′rēs
Ăr′e-tăs (*Gr.* Ἀρέτας)
A-rē′us
Ăr′gŏb
Ā′ri-a-rā′thēs
A-rĭd′a-ī *or* Ā-rī′dāi
A-rĭd′a-thȧ *or* Ăr′i-dā′thȧ
A-rī′eh *or* Ā′ri-eh
Ā′ri-el *or* A-rī′el
Ăr′i-ma-thæ′ȧ *or* Ăr′i-ma-thē′ȧ
A′ri-ŏ-eh
A-rĭs′a-ī *or* A-rī′sāi
Ăr′is-tär′ehus
Ăr′is-to-bū′lus
Ărk′īte
Ăr′ma-gĕd′don
Ar-mē′ni-ȧ
Ar-mō′nī
Ăr′nȧ
Ăr′nan
Ăr′non
Ā′rŏd
Ăr′o-dī *or* A-rō′dī
Ā′rod-ītes
Ăr′o-er *or* A-rō′er
Ăr′o-er-īte, A-rō′er-īte
Ā′rom
Ăr′păd *or* Ăr′phăd
Ar-phăx′ad
Ăr′sa-çēs
Ăr′sa-rĕth
Ăr′tax-ĕrx′ēs (ăr′tăg-zĕrk′sēz)
Ăr′te-mas
Ăr′ţ-bŏth
A-rţ′mah
Ăr′văd
Ăr′vad-īte
Ăr′zȧ
Ā′sȧ
Ăs′a-dī′as
Ā′sȧ-el *or* Ăs′a-el
Ā′sȧ-hĕl *or* Ăs′a-hĕl
Ăs′a-hī′ah
A-sā′iah (-yȧ) *or* Ăs′a-ī′ah
Ăs′a-nȧ
Ā′saph
A-sā′rā-el, A-săr′a-el
A-sā′rĕ-el, A-săr′e-el
Ăs′a-rē′lah
As-băz′a-rĕth
Ăs′ea-lŏn
A-sē′as
A-sĕb′e-bī′ȧ
Ăs′e-bī′ȧ
Ăs′e-năth, A-sē′nath
Ā′ser *or* Ăs′er
A-sē′rer, Ăs′e-rer
Ăsh, *Job* ix. 9, *margin.*
Ā′shan
Ăsh′be-ȧ, Ash-bē′ȧ
Ăsh′bel
Ăsh′bel-ītes
Ăsh′ehe-năz
Ăsh′dŏd
Ăsh′dod-ītes
Ăsh′doth-ītes
Ăsh′doth-pĭţ′gah
Ăsh′er
A-shē′rah, *Deut.* xvi. 21 *sq.*, *Rev. Ver.*
A-shē′rim (*pl.*) *Ex.* xxxiv. 13, *Rev. Ver.*
Ăsh′er-ītes
Ăsh′i-mȧ, A-shī′mȧ
Ăsh′ke-lŏn
Ăsh′ke-năz
Ăsh′nah
Ăsh′pe-năz
Ăsh′ri-el
Ăsh′ta-rŏth
Ăsh′te-mōh
Ăsh′te-rath-īte
Ăsh′te-rŏth Kär′na-ĭm *or* Kär-nā′im
Ăsh′to-rĕth *or* Ash-tō′reth
Ăsh′ur
Ăsh′ur-ītes
Ăsh′văth
Ā′si-ȧ (ā′shĭ-ȧ)
Ăs′i-bī′as
Ā′si-el
Ăs′i-phȧ
Ăs′ke-lŏn
Ăs′ma-dāi (*Milton*)
Ăs′ma-vĕth
Ăs′mo-dē′us
Ăs′mo-nē′anş (*Josephus*)
Ăs′nah
As-năp′per
A-sō′ehis (*Josephus*)
Ā′som
Ăs′pa-thȧ, As-pā′thȧ
Ăs′phar
As-phăr′a-sŭs
Ăs′ri-el
Ăs′ri-el-ītes
Ăs′sa-bī′as
Ăs-săl′i-mŏth
Ăs′sa-nī′as
Ăs′sa-rē′moth
Ăs′shur (ăsh′ur)
As-shu′rim
Ăs′si-dē′anş
Ăs′sir
Ăs′sŏs
Ăs′su-ē′rus
Ăs′sur
As-sŷr′i-ȧ
Ăs-sŷr′i-an
Ăs′ta-rŏth
Ăs′tăth
As-tȳ′a-gēs
A-sŭp′pim
A-sŷn′e-ri-tŭs
Ā′tăd
Ăt′a-rah
A-tär′ga-tĭs
Ăt′a-rŏth
Ăt′a-rŏth-ā′dar
Ăt′a-rŏth-ăd′dar
Ā′ter
A-ter′e-zī′as
Ā′thăeh
A-thā′iah (-yȧ) *or* Ăth′a-ī′ah
Ăth′a-lī′ah
Ăth′a-rī′as
A-thē′ni-anş
Ăth′e-nō′bi-ŭs
Ăth′enş
Ăth′lāi
Ăt′t-phȧ
Ăt′rŏth
Ăt′tāi
Ăt′ta-lī′ȧ
Ăt′ta-lŭs
Aţ-thăr′a-tēs (ath-thăr′a-tēz)
Au′ģi-ȧ
Au-gŭs′tus
Au-rā′nus
Au-tē′as
Ā′vȧ
Ăv′a-răn
Ăv′a-rŏn
Ā′ven
Ā′vim
Ā′vimş
Ā′vites
Ā′vith
Ăz′a-el *or* Ā′za-el
Ăz′a-ē′lus
Ā′zah
Ā′zal
Ăz′a-lī′ah
Ăz′a-nī′ah
Ą-zā′phi-ŏn
Ăz′a-rȧ
Ă-zăr′a-el *or* A-zā′ra-el
Ă-zăr′e-el *or* A-zā′re-el
Ăz′a-rī′ah
Ăz′a-rī′as
Ā′zăz
Ă-zā′zel
Ăz′a-zī′ah
Az-băz′a-rĕth
Ăz′buk
Ă-zē′kah
Ā′zel
Ā′zem
Az′e-phū′rith
A-zē′tas
Ăz′găd
Ă-zī′ȧ
Ă-zī′e-ī
Ā′zi-el
Ă-zī′zȧ
Ăz′ma-vĕth, Az-mā′-
Ăz′mon
Ăz′noth-tā′bor
Ā′zôr
Ă-zō′tus
Ăz′ri-el
Ăz′ri-el-kăn., Az-rī′-
Ă-zū′bah
Ā′zur
Ăz′u-răn, Ă-zū′ran
Ăz′zah
Ăz′zan
Ăz′zur

B.

Bā′al
Bā′al-ah
Bā′al-ăth
Bā′al-ăth-bē′er
Bā′al-bē′rith
Bā′al-ē
Bā′al-găd
Bā′al-hā′mon
Bā′al-hā′nan
Bā′al-hā′zor
Bā′al-hĕr′mon
Bā′al-ī
Bā′al-ĭm
Bā′a-lĭs
Bā′al-mē′on
Bā′al-pē′or
Bā′al-pĕr′a-zĭm *or* Bā′al-pe-rā′zim
Bā′al-shăl′i-shȧ
Bā′al-tā′mar
Bā′al-zē′bub
Bā′al-zē′phon
Bā′a-nȧ
Bā′a-nah
Bā′a-nī′as
Bā′a-rȧ
Bā′a-sē′iah (-yȧ)
Bā′a-shȧ
Bā′a-sī′ah
Bā′bel
Bā′bī
Băb′y-lon
Băb′y-lō′ni-anş
Băb′y-lō′nish
Bā′ca
Băe′chi-dēş
Bae-chū′rus
Băe′chus
Ba-çē′nor
Băeh′rites
Bā′go
Bā-gō′as
Băg′o-ī
Ba-hā′rum-īte *or* Bā′ha-rū′mite
Ba-hū′mus
Ba-hū′rim
Bā′jith
Bak-băk′kar
Băk′buk
Băk′bu-ki′ah
Bā′laam (bā′lam) *or* Bā′la-am
Bā′lae
Băl′a-dăn
Bā′lah
Bā′lak
Băl′a-mō
Ba lăs′a-mŭs
Bal-nū′us
Bal-thā′sar
Bā′mah
Bā′moth
Bā′moth-bā′al
Băn
Băn′a-ī′as *or* Ba-nā′ias (-yas)
Bā′nī
Bā′nid
Ban-nā′iȧ (-yȧ)
Băn′nus
Băn′u-as
Bär-ăb′bas
Bär′a-ehēl
Bär′a-ehī′ah
Bär′a-ehī′as
Bā′rak
Bar-hū′mīte
Ba-rī′ah
Bär′-jē′şus
Bär′-jō′nȧ
Bär′kŏs
Bär′na-bas
Ba-rō′dis
Bär′sa-bas
Bär′ta-ĕus
Bar-thŏl′o-mew
Bär′ti-mæ′us *or* Bär′ti-mē′us
Bā′ru-eh
Bär-zĕl′a-ī *or* Bär′ze-lāi
Bär-zĭl′la-ī *or* -lāi
Bās′a-lŏth
Bās′ea-mȧ
Bā′shan
Bā′shan-hā′voth-jā′ir
Băsh′e-măth
Bās′i-lĭs
Bās′lith
Bās′math
Bās′sȧ
Bās′ta-ī *or* Bas′tāi
Băth′-răb′bim
Băth′-shē′bȧ *or* Băth′she-bȧ
Băth′-shu′ȧ
Băth′-zăeh-a-rī′as
Băv′a-ī *or* Bā′vāi
Băz′lith
Băz′luth
Bē′a-lī′ah
Bē′a-lŏth
Bē′an
Bĕb′a-ī *or* Bē′bāi
Bē′eher
Be-ehō′rath
Bĕe′ti-lĕth
Bē′dăd
Bĕd′a-ī′ah
Bē′dan
Be-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Bē′e-lī′a-dȧ
Be-ĕl′sa-rŭs
Bē′el-tĕth′mus
Be-ĕl′ze-bŭb *or* Be-ĕl′ze-bŭl
Bē′er
Be-ē′rȧ *or* Bē′er-ȧ
Be-ē′rah *or* Bē′er-ah
Bē′er-ē′lim
Be-ē′rī *or* Bē′er-ī
Bē′er-la-hāi′-roi
Be-ē′roth, Bē′er-oth
Be-ē′roth-ites, Bē′er-
Bē′er-shē′bȧ *or* Be-ēr′she-bȧ
Be-ĕsh′te-rah
Bē′he-mŏth *or* Be-hē′moth
Bē′kah
Bĕl
Bē′lȧ *or* Bē′lah
Bē′la-ites
Bēl′e-mŭs
Bē′li-al
Bēl′ma-ĭm
Bēl′men
Bel-shăz′zar
Bēl′te-shăz′zar
Bĕn
Be-nā′iah (-yȧ)
Bĕn′-ăm′mi
Bĕn′-dē′kar
Bĕn′e-bē′rak, Bē′ne-
Bĕn′e-jā′a-kăn *or* Bē′ne-jā′a-kăn
Bĕn′-hā′dad, Bĕn′hă-
Bĕn′-hā′il
Bĕn′-hā′nan
Bĕn′-hûr
Bĕn′i-nū *or* Be-nī′nu
Bĕn′ja-mĭn
Bĕn′ja-mīte
Ben-nū′ī *or* Bĕn′nu-ī
Bē′no
Bĕn′-ō′nī
Bĕn′-zō′heth
Bē′on
Bē′or
Bē′rȧ
Bĕr′a-ehah
Bĕr′a-ehī′ah
Bē′rah
Bĕr′a-ī′ah *or* Be-ra′iah (-yȧ)
Bē′re-ȧ (*Gr.* Βερέα), 1 *Macc.* ix. 4.
Be-rē′ȧ (*Gr.* Βεροῖα), 2 *Macc.* xiii. 4; *Acts* xvii. 10, 13, *and* xx. 4.
Bĕr′e-ehī′ah
Bē′red
Bē′rī
Be-rī′ah
Be-rī′ites
Bē′rites
Bē′rith
Ber-nī′çe (*E.* bĕr′nĭs)
Be-rō′da-eh-băl′a-dăn
Be-rœ′ȧ (bē-rē′ȧ)
Bē′roth
Be-rō′thah
Bĕr′o-thāi *or* Be-rō′thāi
Bē′roth-ite
Ber-rē′tho
Ber-zē′lus
Bē′sāi
Bĕs′o-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Bē′sôr
Bē′tah
Bĕt′a-nē
Bē′ten
Bĕth′-ăb′a-rȧ *or* Bĕth′-ȧ-bā′rȧ
Bĕth′-ā′nath, -ȧ-năth
Bĕth′-ā′noth, -ȧ-noth
Bĕth′a-ny
Bĕth′-ăr′a-bah
Bĕth′-ā′ram
Bĕth′-är′bel
Bĕth′-ā′ven
Bĕth′-ăz′ma-vĕth, Bĕth′-ăz-mā′veth
Bĕth′-bā′al-mē′on
Bĕth′-bā′rah
Bĕth′-bā′sī
Bĕth′-bĭr′e-ī
Bĕth′-eär
Bĕth′-dā′gon
Bĕth′-dĭb′la-thā′im
Bĕth′-ē′den
Bĕth′-ĕl *or* Bĕth′el
Bĕth′-ĕl-īte
Bĕth′-ē′mek
Bē′ther
Be-thĕş′dȧ
Bĕth′-ē′zel
Bĕth′-gā′der
Bĕth′-gā′mul
Bĕth′-hăe′çe-rĕm
Bĕth′-hā′ran
Bĕth′-hŏg′lȧ *and* Bĕth′-hŏg′lah
Bĕth′-hō′ron
Bĕth′-jĕsh′i-mŏth *or* Bĕth′-jĕs′i-mŏth
Bĕth′-lĕb′a-ŏth
Bĕth′le-hem
Bĕth′-le-hem Eph′ra-tah
Bĕth′-le-hem-ite
Bĕth′-le-hem-jū′dah
Bĕth-lō′mon
Bĕth′-mā′a-ehah
Bĕth′-mär′ea-bŏth
Bĕth′-mē′on
Bĕth′-nĭm′rah
Bĕth-ō′ron
Bĕth′-pā′let
Bĕth′-rā′phā
Bĕth′-rē′hob
Bĕth′-sā′i-dȧ
Bĕth′-sā′mos *or* Bĕth′-sā-mŏs
Bĕth′san
Bĕth′shan
Bĕth′-shē′an
Bĕth′-shĕ′mesh *or* Bĕth′-shĕ-mĕsh
Bĕth′-shē′mīte *or* Bĕth′-shē-mīte
Bĕth′-shĭt′tah
Bĕth′-sū′rȧ
Bĕth′-tăp′pu-ah *or* Bĕth′-tap-pū′ah
Be-thū′el
Bē′thul *or* Bĕth′ul
Bĕth′u-lī′ȧ *or* Be-thū′li-ȧ
Bĕth′-zûr
Be-tō′li-ŭs
Bĕt′o-măs′them *or* Bĕt′o-mĕs′tham
Bĕt′o-nĭm
Beū′lah *or* Be-ū′lah
Bē′zāi
Be-zăl′e-el, Bez′ȧ-lēl
Bē′zek
Bē′zer
Bē′zeth
Bī′a-tăs
Bĭ′eh′rī
Bĭd′kar
Bĭg′thȧ
Bĭg′than
Bĭg′tha-nȧ
Bĭg′va-ī *or* Bĭg′vāi
Bĭk′ath-ā′ven, *Amos* i. 5, *margin.*
Bĭl′dăd
Bĭl′e-ăm
Bĭl′gah
Bĭl′ga-ī *or* Bĭl′gāi
Bĭl′ha *or* Bĭl′hah
Bĭl′han
Bĭl′shan
Bĭm′hal
Bĭn′e-ȧ
Bin-nū′ī *or* Bĭn′nu-ī
Bĭr′shȧ
Bĭr′za-vĭth
Bish′lam
Bĭ-thī′ah
Bĭth′ron
Bĭ-thŷn′i-ȧ
Biz-jŏth′jah
Bĭz′thȧ
Blăs′tus
Bŏ′a-ner′gēş
Bŏ′az *or* Bŏ′oz
Bŏe′eas
Bŏeh′e-rų
Bŏ′ehim
Bŏ′hăn
Bŏ′rith
Bŏs′eath
Bŏ′sor
Bŏs′o-rȧ
Bŏs′rah
Bŏ′zez
Bŏz′kath
Bŏz′rah
Būk′kī
Buk-kī′ah
Būl
Bū′nah
Bŭn′nī
Būz
Bū′zī
Büz′īte

C.

Căb′bon
Că′bul
Căd′dis
Că′dēş
Că′dēş-bär′ne
Că′desh
Căd′mi-el
Cæ′sar (sē-)
Cæs′a-rē′ȧ (sēs-)
Cæs′a-rē′ȧ Phĭ-lĭp′pī
Că′ia-phas (-ya-fas)
Căin
Ca-ī′nan *or* Căi′nan
Că′lah
Căl′a-mŏl′a-lŭs
Căl′eŏl
Cal-dē′ȧ
Cal-dē′anş
Căl′dees *or* Cal-dees′
Că′leb
Că′leb-ĕph′ra-tah *or* Că′leb-e-phrā′tah
Căl′i-tăs
Cal-lĭs′the-nēş
Căl′neh *or* Căl′no
Căl′phī
Căl′va-ry
Că′mon
Că′nȧ
Că′naan (kā′nan *or* kā′na-an)
Că′naan-īte
Că′naan-ī′tess
Că′naan-ī′tish
Căn′da-çē *or* Can-dā′cē (*E.* can′dăs)
Căn′neh
Ca-pĕr′na-ŭm
Căph′ar-să′la-mȧ
Ca-phĕn′a-thȧ
Ca-phī′rȧ
Căph′tho-rĭm
Căph′tôr
Căph′to-rīm
Căph′to-rīms
Căp′pa-dō′ci-ȧ (-dō′-shĭ-ȧ)
Căr′a-bā′şi-on
Căr′eas
Căr′eha-mĭs
Căr′ehe-mĭsh
Ca-rē′ah
Că′ri-ȧ
Car-mā′ni-anş
Căr′me
Căr′mel
Căr′mel-īte
Căr′mel-ī′tess
Căr′mī
Căr′mītes
Căr′na-ĭm *or* Căr-nā′im
Căr′ni-ŏn
Căr′pha-săl′a-mȧ
Căr′pus
Căr′she-nȧ *or* Căr-shē′nȧ
Ca-sĭph′i-ȧ
Căs′leu
Căs′lu-hĭm
Căs′phon *or* Căs′phôr
Căs′pis
Căs′tor
Ca-thū′ȧ
Çē′dron
Çē′dar
Çē′sar
Çĕs′a-rē′ȧ
Çĕs′a-rē′ȧ Phĭ-lĭp′pī
Çĕs′il, *Job* ix. 9, *margin.*
Çē′tăb
Chā′bris
Chā′di-ăs
Chæ′re-ăs
Chăl′eŏl
Chal-dē′ȧ
Chal-dē′an
Chal′dees *or* Chal-dees′
Chā′naan (kā′nan *or* kā′na-an)
Chā′naan-īte
Chăn′nu-nē′us
Chā′noch, *Gen.* iv. 17, *margin.*
Chăr′a-ăth′a-lar
Chăr′a-eă
Chăr′a-shĭm *or* -sĭm
Chăr′eha-mĭs
Chăr′ehe-mĭsh
Chăr′eus
Chā′re-ă
Chär′mis
Chăr′ran
Chās′e-bă
Chā′vah, *Gen.* iii. 20, *margin.*
Chē′bar
Chĕd′or-lā′o-mer *or* Chĕd′or-lâ-ō′mer
Chē′lal
Chĕl′ci-as (-shĭ-as)
Chĕl′li-anş
Chĕl′lŭh
Chĕl′lus
Chē′lŏd
Chē′lub
Che-lū′bāi
Chĕm′a-rĭm *or* Chĕm′a-rīmş
Chē′mōsh
Che-nā′a-nah
Chĕn′a-nī *or* Che-nā′nī
Chĕn′a-nī′ah
Chē′phar-ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Che-phī′rah
Chē′ran
Chē′re-as
Chēr′e-thĭm *or* Chĕr′e-thīmş
Chĕr′e-thītes
Chē′rith
Chē′rub (*a city*)
Chĕs′a-lŏn
Chē′sed
Chē′sil
Che-sŭl′loth
Chĕth′i-ĭm *or* Che-thī′im
Chĕt′ti-ĭm *or* Chet-tī′im
Chē′zib
Chī′don
Chĭl′e-ăb
Chĭl′i-on *or* Chĭ-lī′on
Chĭl′măd
Chĭm′hăm
Chĭn′ne-rĕth
Chĭn′ne-rŏth
Chī′os
Chĭs′leū
Chĭs′lon
Chĭs′loth-tā′bor
Chĭt′tim
Chī′un
Chlō′e
Chō′bȧ
Chō′bāi, Chŏb′a-ī
Cho-rā′shan
Cho-rā′zin
Chŏs′a-mē′us
Cho-zē′bȧ
Christ
Chrĭs′tian (-chan)
Chŭb
Chŭn
Chū′shan-rĭsh′a-thā′im
Chū′sī
Chū′zȧ
Çĭ-lĭ′ci-ȧ (-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ)
Çĭ′mah, *Job* ix. 9, *margin.*
Çĭn′ne-rĕth
Çĭn′ne-rŏth
Çĭr′a-mā, Çĭ-rā′mȧ
Çĭs
Çĭ′sāi
Çĭt′imş
Clau′dȧ
Clau′di-ȧ
Clau′di-ŭs
Clĕm′ent
Clē′o-păs
Clē′o-pā′trȧ
Clō′e (*see* Chloe).
Clō′pas
Cnī′dus (nī′dus)
Cœl′o-sȳr′i-ȧ (sĕl′o-) *or* Cœ′lo- (sē′lo-)
Cō′lȧ
Col-hō′zeh
Cō′li-ŭs
Co-lŏs′se *or* -sæ
Co-lŏs′si-anş (ko-lŏsh′ĭ-anz *or* ko-lōsh′anz)
Cŏn′a-nī′ah
Co-nī′ah
Cŏn′o-nī′ah
Cō′os
Côr′be
Cō′re
Cŏr′inth
Co-rĭn′thi-anş
Co-rĭn′thus
Cor-nē′li-ŭs (*E.* kôr-nēl′yŭs)
Cŏs
Cō′sam
Cou′thȧ (kou′thȧ)
Cŏz
Cŏz′bī
Crā′tēş
Crĕs′çenş
Crē′tanş
Crēte
Crētes *or* Crē′ti-anş (-shĭ-anz *or* -shanz)
Crĭs′pus
Cŭsh
Cū′shan
Cū′shan-rĭsh′a-thā′im
Cū′shī
Cŭsh′ite
Cŭth
Cū′thah *or* Cŭth′ah
Cŷ′a-mŏn
Cŷp′ri-anş
Cŷ′prus
Cŷr′a-mā, Cĭ-rā′mȧ
Cŷ-rē′ne
Cŷ-rē′ni-an
Cŷ-rē′ni-ŭs
Cŷ′rus

D

Dăb′a-rēh
Dăb′ba-shĕth
Dăb′e-răth
Dā′bri-ȧ
Da-cō′bī
Dad-dē′us *or* Sad-
Dā′gon
Dāi′săn
Dăl′a-ī′ah *or* Da-lā′iah (-yȧ)
Dā′leth *or* Dā′leth, *Ps.* cxix.

Dă′ma-nū′thà
Dal-mā′ti-à (-mā′-shĭ-à)
Dăl′phon
Dăn′a-rĭs
Dăn′a-sçēneş′
Da-măs′eus
Dăm′me-sek, 2 *Kings* xvi. 9, *margin*
Dăm′mim, 1 *Sam.* xvii. 1, *margin*
Dăn
Dăn′i-el *or* Dăn′iel (-yel)
Dăn′ites
Dăn′-jă′an
Dăn′nah
Dăph′ne (dăf′nē)
Dā′rà
Dăr′dà
Da-rī′us
Dăr′kon
Dă′than
Dăth′e-mà
Dā′vid
Dē′bir
Dĕb′o-rà *or* Dĕb′o-rah
De-ĕăp′o-lĭs
Dē′dan
Dĕd′a-nĭm *or* De-da′nim
De-hā′vites
Dē′kar
Dĕl′a-ĭ′ah *or* De-lā′iah (-yà)
De-lī′lah *or* Dĕl′i-lah
Dē′lus
Dē′mas
De-mē′tri-ŭs
Dĕm′o-phŏn
Dĕr′be
Dĕs′ŝau *or* Dĕs′ā-ŭ
De-ū′el *or* Deū′el
Deū′ter-ŏn′o-my
Dī-ā′nà *or* Dī-ăn′à
DÎb′la-Îm *or* Dib-lā′Îm
DÎb′lath
DÎb′la-thā′im
Dĭ′bon
Dī′bon Găd
DÎb′rī
DÎd′y-mŭs
DĬk′lah
Dĭl′e-ăn
DÎm′nah
Dī′mon
Di-mō′nah
Dī′nah
Dī′na-ītes
DÎn′ha-bah *or* Din-hā′bah
Dī′o-nȳ′si-ŭs (dī′o-nĭsh′Ĭ-ŭs)
Dī′os-co-rĭn′thi-ŭs
Di-ŏt′re-phēş (-fēz)
Dī′shan
Dī′shŏn
DÎz′a-hăb
Dō′eus
Dō′dāi *or* Dŏd′a-ĭ
Dŏd′a-nĭm *or* Do-dā′nĭm
Dŏd′a-vah *or* Do-dā′vah
Dō′do
Dō′eg
Dŏph′kah
Dôr
Dō′rà
Dōr′eas
Do-rȳm′e-nēş
Do-sĭth′e-ŭs
Dō′thà-Îm *or* Dō′than
Dru-sĭl′là
Dū′mah
Dū′rà

E.

Ē′a-nēş
Ē′bal
Ē′bed
Ē′bed–mē′le-ch
Eb′en–ē′zer *or* Eb′en-ē′zer
Ē′ber
E-bī′a-săph
E-brō′nah
E-cā′nus
Ec-băt′a-nà *or* Ec-bă′ta-ne
Ec-clē′si-ăs′tēş
Ec-clē′si-ăs′ti-cŭs
Ĕd
Ē′dar
Ed-dī′as
Ē′den
Ē′der
Ē′dēş
Ĕd′nà
Ē′dom
Ē′dom-ite
Ĕd′re-ī
Ĕg′lah
Ĕg′la-Îm *or* Eg-lā′im
Ĕg′lon
Ē′gȳpt
E-gȳp′tian (-shan)
Ē′hī
Ē′hud
Ē′ker
Ĕk′re-bĕl
Ĕk′ron
Ĕk′ron-ītes
Ē′là
Ēl′a-dah
Ē′lah
Ē′lam
Ē′lam-ītes
Ēl′a-sah
Ē′lath *or* Ē′loth
Ēl′–bĕth′–el
Ēl′ci-à (ĕl′shĭ-à)
Ēl′da-ah *or* El-dā′ah
Ĕl′dăd
Ē′le-ăd
Ē′le-ā′leh
E-lē′a-sà
E-lē′a-sah
Ē′le-ā′zar *or* E-lē′a-zar
Ē′le-a-zū′rus
Ēl′–E-lō′he–Ĭs′ra-el
Ē′leph
E-leū′the-rŭs
E-leū′za-ī *or* E-lū′zāi
El-hā′nan
Ē′li
E-lī′ab
E-lī′a-dà
E-lī′a-dah
E-lī′a-dās
E-lī′a-dŭn
E-lī′ah
E-lī′ah-bà
E-lī′a-kĭm
E-lī′a-lī
E-lī′am
E-lī′a-o-nī′as
E-lī′as
E-lī′a-săph
E-lī′a-shĭb *or* E-lī′a-sĭb
E-lī′a-sĭs
E-lī′a-thà *or* E-lī′a-thah
E-lī′dad
Ē′li-el
Ē′li-ē′na-ī *or* -nāi
Ē′li-ē′zer
E-lī′ha-bà *or* E-lī′ah-bà
Ēl′i-ho-ē′na-ī *or* Ēl′i-ho-ē′nāi
Ēl′i-hō′reph
E-lī′hu *or* Ēl′i-hū
E-lī′jah
Ēl′i-kà *or* Ē′lim
E-lī′o-ē′na-ī *or* -nāi
Ē′li-ō′nas
Ēl′i-phăl *or* E-lī′-E-lī′ph′a-lăt
E-lī′ph′a-lēh
E-lī′ph′a-lĕt
Ēl′i-phăz *or* E-lī′phaz
E-lī′ph′e-lēh
E-lī′ph′e-lĕt
E-lĭş′a-bĕth
Ēl′i-sæ′us *or* Ēl′i-sē′us
E-lī′shà
E-lī′shah
E-lĭsh′a-mà *or* E-lĭsh′a-mah
E-lĭsh′a-phăt
E-lĭsh′e-bà
Ēl′i-shų′à *or* E-lish′u-à
E-lĭs′i-mŭs
E-lī′u
E-lī′ud
E-lĭz′a-phăn
Ēl′i-zē′us
E-lī′zur
Ēl′ka-nah *or* El-kā′nah
Ĕl′kosh-ite
Ēl′la-sar
El-mō′dam
Ēl′na-ăm
Ēl′na-thăn *or* El-nā′than
E-lo′him *or* Ēl′o-hĭm
E-lō′ī
Ē′lon
Ē′lon–bĕth–hā′năn
Ē′lon-ītes
Ē′loth *or* Ē′lath
Ēl′pa-ăl *or* Ēl-pā′al
Ēl′pa-lĕt
Ēl′–pā′ran
Ēl′te-kē
Ēl′te-kŏn
El-tō′lad *or* Ēl′to-lăd
Ē′lul
E-lū′za-ī *or* -zāi
Ēl′y-mā′is
Ēl′y-măs
Ēl′y-mē′ans
Ēl′za-băd
Ēl′za-phăn
Ē′mim *or* Ē′mims
Em-măn′u-el
Em-mā′us *or* Ĕm′ma-ŭs
Ĕm′mer
Ĕm′môr
E-nā′jim, *Gen.* xxxviii. 21, *margin*
Ē′nam
Ē′nan
E-năs′i-bŭs
Ĕn′–dôr *or* Ĕn′dor
Ē′ne-as (*see* Æneas)
Ĕn′–ĕg′la-Îm *or* Ĕn′–eg-lā′im
Ĕn′e-mĕs′sar
E-nē′ni-ŭs
En-găd′dī
Ĕn′–găn′nim
Ĕn′–gē′dī *or* Ĕn′ge-dī
Ĕn′–hăd′dah
Ĕn′–hăk′ko-re
Ĕn′–hā′zor
Ĕn′–mĭsh′pat
Ē′no-ch
Ē′non
Ē′nos
Ē′nosh
Ĕn′–rĭm′mon
Ĕn′–rō′gel
Ĕn′–shē′mesh
Ĕn′–tăp′pu-ah
Ĕp′a-phrăs
E-păph′ro-dī′tus
E-pĕn′e-tŭs *or* Ĕp′e-nē′tus
Ē′phah
Ē′phāi
Ē′pher
Ē′phes–dăm′mim
E-phē′sian (-fē′zhan)
Ĕph′e-sŭs
Ĕph′lal
Ē′phod, *Num.* xxxiv. 23
Ĕph′pha-thà
Ē′phra-Îm
Ē′phra-im-īte
Ē′phra-Ĭn
Ĕph′ra-tah, E-phrā′-Ĕph′rath *or* Ē′phrath
Ĕph′rath-īte *or* Ē′phrath-īte
Ē′phron
Ĕp′i-eu-rē′ang *or* Ĕp′i-eū′re-ang
E-pĭph′a-nēş
Ĕp′i-phi
Ĕr
Ē′ran
Ē′ran-ītes
E-răs′tus
Ē′re-ch
Ē′rī
Ē′rites
E-şā′ias (e-zā′yas)
Ē′sar-hăd′don
Ē′şau
Ē′şāy
Ēs′dra-ē′lom *or* Es-drā′e-lom
Ēs′dra-ē′lon *or* Es-drā′e-lon
Ēs′dras *or* Ēş′dras
Es-drē′lom
Es-drē′lon
Ēs′e-bŏn
E-sē′bri-ăs *or* Ēs′e-brī′as
Ē′sek
Ēsh′–bā′al
Ēsh′ban
Ēsh′eŏl
Ē′she-ăn
Ē′shek
Ēsh′ka-lon-ītes
Ēsh′ta-ŏl
Ēsh′ta-ul-ītes *or* Ēsh′tau-lītes
Ēsh′te-mō′à *or* Ēsh-tĕm′o-à
Ēsh′te-mōh
Ēsh′ton
Ēs′lī
E-sō′rà
Ēs′ril
Ēs′rom
Ēst′ha-ŏl
Ēs′ther (ĕs′ter)
Ē′tam
Ē′tham
Ē′than
Ēth′a-nĭm
Ēth′bā′al
Ē′ther
Ē′thi-ō′pi-à
Ē′thi-ō′pi-an
Ēth′mà
Ēth′nan
Ēth′nī
Eū–bū′lus
Eū–ĕr′ge-tēş
Eū′me-nēş
Eū′na-tăn
Eū′nĭçe, *L.* Eū–nī′çe
Eū–ō′di-as
Eū′pa-tor
Eū–phrā′tēş
Eū–pŏl′e-mŭs
Eū–rŏe′ly-dŏn
Eū′ty-chŭs
Ē′ve
Ē′vī
Ē′vil–me-rō′da-ch
Ĕx′o-dŭs
Ē′zar
Ēz′bāi *or* Ĕz′ba-ī
Ēz′bŏn
Ēz′e-chī′as
Ēz′e-çī′as
Ēz′e-kī′as
E-zē′ki-el
Ē′zel
Ē′zem
Ē′zer
Ēz′e-rī′as
E-zī′as
Ē′zi-on–gā′ber
Ē′zi-on–gē′ber
Ēz′nīte
Ēz′rà
Ēz′ra-hīte
Ēz′rī
Ēz′ron *or* Nĕz′ron

F.

Fē′lix
Fēs′tus
Fôr′tu-nā′tus

G.

Gā′al
Gā′ash
Gā′bà
Găb′ă-el *or* Gā′bā-el
Găb′a-thà
Găb′bāi *or* Găb′ba-ī
Găb′ba-thà
Gab′dēş
Gā′bri-as
Gā′bri-el
Găd
Găd′a-rà
Găd′a-rēneş′
Găd′dī
Găd′di-el
Gā′dī
Găd′ite
Gā′hăm
Gā′här
Gā′ius (gā′yus)
Găl′a-ăd *or* GÎl′e-ad
Gā′lăl
Ga-lā′ti-à (-lā′shĭ-à)
Ga-lā′tians (-shanz)
Găl′e-ēd
Găl′ga-là
Găl′i-læ′an *or* Găl′i-lē′an
Găl′i-lee
Găl′im
Găl′li-o
Găm′a-el
Ga-mā′li-el
Găm′ma-dĭm *or* Gam′ma-dĭmş
Gā′mul
Gär
Gā′reb
Găr′i-zĭm
Gär′mite
Găsh′mu
Gā′tam
Găth
Găth′–hē′pher
Găth′–rĭm′mon
Gā′zà
Ga-zā′rà *or* Găz′a-rà
Gā′zath-ītes
Gā′zer
Ga-zē′rà
Gā′zez
Gā′zītes
Găz′zam
Gē′bà
Gē′bal
Gē′ber
Gē′bim
Gĕd′a-lī′ah
Gĕd′dur
Gĕd′e-on
Gē′der
Ge-dē′rah *or* Gĕd′e-rah
Gĕd′e-rath-ite
Gē′der-ite *or* Gĕd′e-rīte
Ge-dē′roth *or* Gĕd′e-roth
Gĕd′e-ro-thā′im
Gē′dôr
Ge-hā′zī
Ge-hĕn′nà
Gĕl′i-lŏth
Ge-măl′lī
Gĕm′a-rī′ah
Ge-nĕs′a-rĕth
Gen-nē′us
Gĕn′tīle
Ge-nū′bath
Gē′on
Gē′rà
Gē′rah
Gē′răr
Gēr′ge-sēneş′
Gēr′ge-sītes
Gēr′i-zĭm
Ger-rhē′ni-ans (-rē′-)
Gēr′shom
Gēr′shon
Gēr′shon-ite
Gēr′son
Gēr′zītes
Gē′sem
Gē′sham
Gē′shem
Gē′shur
Gĕsh′u-rī
Gĕsh′u-rites
Gē′ther
Geth-sĕm′a-ne
Ge-ū′el *or* Geū′el
Gē′zer
Gĕz′rītes
Gī′ah
GÎb′bar
GÎb′be-thŏn
GÎb′e-à
GÎb′e-ah
GÎb′e-ăth
GÎb′e-ath-ite
GÎb′e-on
GÎb′e-on-ite
GÎb′lītes
Gid-dăl′tī
GÎd′del
GÎd′e-on
GÎd′e-ō′nī
GÎl′dŏm
GÎl′hŏn
GÎl′a-lāi
Gil-bō′á *or* GÎl′bo-á
GÎl′e-ad
GÎl′e-ad-ite
GÎl′găl
GÎl′loh
GÎl′lo-nīte
GÎm′mel *or* GÎm′el, *Ps.* cxix.
GÎm′zo
GÎn′nath
GÎn′ne-thō
GÎn′ne-thŏn
GÎr′ga-shīte *or* GÎr′ga-sīte
GÎs′pa
GÎt′tah-hē′pher
GÎt′ta-Îm *or* GÎt-tā′im
GÎt′tīte
GÎt′tith
GÎz′zo-nīte
GÎz′rītes *or* Gĕz′rites
Gō′ăth
Gŏb
Gŏg
Gō′lan
Gŏl′go-thà
Go-lī′ath
Go′mer
Go-mŏr′rah *or* Go-mŏr′rhà
Gôr′gi-ăs
Gor-tȳ′nà
Gō′shen
Gŏth′o-lī′as
Go-thō′ni-el *or* Go-thŏn′i-el
Gō′zan
Grā′bà
Grē′ci-à (grē′shĭ-à)
Grē′cian
Greeçe
Greek
Greek′ish
Gūd′go-dah *or* Gud-gō′dah
Gū′nī
Gū′nītes
Gûr
Gûr′–bā′al

H.

Hā′a-hăsh′ta-rī
Ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Ha-bā′iah (-bā′yà)
Ha-băk′kuk *or* Hăb′ak-kŭk
Hăb′a-zi-nī′ah
Hăb′ba-cŭe
Hā′bôr
Hă-eh′a-lī′ah
Hă-eh′i-lah
Hă-eh′mo-nī
Hă-eh′mo-nite
Hā′dăd
Hăd′ad-ē′zer
Hā′dad–rĭm′mon
Hā′dar
Hăd′ar-ē′zer
Hăd′a-shah *or* Ha-dā′shah
Ha-dăs′sah
Ha-dăt′tah
Hā′did
Hăd′lāi *or* Hăd′la-ī
Ha-dō′ram
Hā′dra-ch
Hā′găb
Hăg′a-bà *or* Hăg′a-bah
Hā′gar
Hā′gar-ēneş′
Hā′gar-ite
Hā′ger-ite
Hăg′ga-ī *or* -gāi
Hăg′ge-rī
Hăg′gī
Hag-gī′ah
Hăg′gītes
Hăg′gĭth
Hā′gi-à
Hā′ī
Hăk′ka-tăn
Hăk′kŏz
Ha-kū′phà
Hā′lah
Hā′lăk
Hăl′hul
Hā′lī
Hăl′i-car-năs′sus
Hal-lō′esh
Hal-lō′hesh
Ha-lō′hesh
Hām
Hā′man
Hā′math *or* Hē′math
Hā′math-ite
Hā′math–zō′bah
Hăm′i-tăl
Hăm′mah–lē′koth
Hăm′math
Ham-mĕd′a-thà
Hăm′me-lĕch
Ham-mŏl′e-kĕth
Hăm′mon
Hăm′moth-dôr
Hăm′o-nah *or* Ha-mō′nah
Hā′mon-gŏg
Hā′mor
Hā′moth
Ha-mū′el *or* Hăm′u-el
Hā′mul
Hā′mul-ītes
Ha-mū′tal
Ha-năm′e-el *or* Hăn′a-meel
Hā′nan
Ha-năn′e-el *or* Hăn′a-neel
Ha-nā′nī *or* Hăn′a-nī
Hăn′a-nī-ah
Hā′nēş
Hăn′i-el
Hăn′nah
Hăn′na-thŏn
Hăn′ni-el
Hā′no-eh
Hā′no-eh-ītes
Hā′nun
Hăph′a-rā′im *or* Haph-rā′im
Hā′rà
Hăr′a-dah
Hā′ran
Hā′ra-rīte
Har-bō′nà *or* Har-bō′nah
Hā′reph
Hā′reth
Här-hā′iah (-yà) *or* Här′ha-ī′ah
Här′has
Här′hur
Hā′rim
Hā′riph
Här′ne-pher
Hā′rod
Hā′rod-ite
Hăr′o-ĕh *or* Ha-rō′eh
Hā′ro-rīte
Ha-rō′shĕth
Här′shà
Hā′rum
Ha-rų′maph
Hăr′ų-phīte *or* Ha-rų′phīte
Hā′ruz
Hăs′a-dī′ah
Hăs′e-nū′ah
Hăsh′a-bī′ah
Ha-shăb′nah
Hăsh′ab-nī′ah
Hash-băd′a-nà
Hā′shem
Hash-mō′nah
Hā′shub
Ha-shų′bah
Hā′shum
Ha-shų′phà
Hăs′rah
Hăs′se-nā′ah
Hăs′shub (hăsh′ub)
Ha-sū′phà
Hā′tă-ch
Hā′thăth
Hăt′i-phà *or* Ha-tī′phà
Hăt′i-tà *or* Ha-tī′tà
Hat-tā′a-vah
Hăt′ti-ĕŏn
Hăt′til
Hăt′tush
Hau′ran
Hăv′i-lah, Ha-vī′lah
Hā′voth–jā′ir
Hăz′a-el *or* Hā′za-el
Ha-zā′iah (-zā′yà)
Hā′zar–ăd′dar
Hā′zar–ē′nan
Hā′zar–găd′dah
Hā′zar–hăt′ti-ĕŏn
Hā′zar–mā′veth
Hā′zar–shų′al
Hā′zar–sū′sah
Hā′zar–sū′sim
Hăz′a-zŏn–tā′mar
Hăz′e-lel–pō′nī
Ha-zē′rim
Ha-zē′roth
Hăz′e-zŏn–tā′mar
Hā′zi-el
Hā′zo
Hā′zôr
Hā′zôr Ha-dăt′tah
Hăz′u-bah
Hăz′zu-rĭm
Hē, *Ps.* cxix.
Hē′ber
Hē′ber-ites
Hē′brew (-brų)
Hē′brew-ess
Hē′bron
Hē′bron-ites
Hē′gāi *or* Hĕg′a-ī
Hē′ge
Hē′lah
Hē′lam
Hĕl′bah
Hĕl′bŏn
Hel-chī′ah *or* Hel-chī′as
Hĕl′dāi *or* Hĕl′da-ī
Hē′leb
Hē′led
Hē′lek
Hē′lek-ites
Hē′lem
Hē′leph
Hē′lez
Hē′lī
He-lī′as
Hē′li-o-dō′rus
Hĕl′kāi *or* Hĕl′ka-ī
Hĕl′kath
Hĕl′kath-hăz′zu-rĭm
Hel-kī′as
Hē′lon
Hē′mam *or* Hō′mam
Hē′man
Hē′math
Hĕm′dan
Hĕn
Hē′nà
Hĕn′a-dăd
Hē′no-ch
Hē′pher
Hē′pher-ites
Hĕph′zĭ–bäh
Hĕr′eu-lēş
Hē′rēş
Hē′resh
Hĕr′mas
Hĕr′mēş
Her-mō′ğe-nēş
Hĕr′mon
Hĕr′mon-ites
Hĕr′od
He-rō′di-anş
He-rō′di-as
He-rō′di-ŏn
Hē′sed
Hĕsh′bŏn
Hĕsh′mŏn
Hĕs′rŏn *or* Hĕz′rŏn
Hĕs′ron-ites
Hĕth
Hĕth′lŏn
Hăz′e-kī
Hĕz′e-kī′ah
Hē′zi-ŏn
Hē′zir
Hĕz′ra-ī *or* Hĕz′rāi
Hĕz′ro
Hĕz′ron
Hĕz′ron-ites
HÎd′dāi *or* HÎd′da-ī
HÎd′de-kĕl
Hi′el
Hĭ′e-răp′o-lĭs
Hī-ĕr′e-el
Hī-ĕr′e-mŏth
Hī-ĕr′i-ē′lus
Hī-ĕr′mas
Hĭ′e-rŏn′y-mŭs
Hĭ′e-ry′sa-lĕm
Hig-gā′ion (-gā′yon)
Hĭ′len
Hil-kī′ah
HÎl′lel
HÎn′nom
Hĭ′rah
Hĭ′ram
HÎr-ē-ā′nus
HÎt′tite
Hĭ′vīte
Hiz-kī′ah
Hiz-kī′jah
Hō′bà *or* Hō′bah
Hō′băb
Ho-bā′iah (-bā′yà)
Hŏd
Ho-dā′iah (-yà) *or* Hŏd′a-ĭ′ah
Hŏd′a-vĭ′ah
Hō′desh
Ho-dē′vah
Ho-dī′ah
Ho-dī′jah
Hŏg′lah
Hō′ham
Hōl′o-fēr′nēş
Hō′lon
Hō′mam *or* Hē′mam
Hŏph′nī
Hŏph′rà
Hôr
Hō′ram
Hō′reb
Hō′rem
Hôr′–ha-ğĭd′găd
Hō′rī
Hō′rim *or* Hō′rims
Hō′rīte
Hôr′mah
Hŏr′o-nā′im
Hŏr′o-nīte *or* Hō′ron-ite
Hō′sà *or* Hō′sah
Hō′sāi *or* Hō′zāi
Ho-şē′à
Ho-shā′iah (-yà) *or* Hŏsh′a-ĭ′ah
Hŏsh′a-mà
Ho-shē′à
Hō′tham
Hō′than
Hō′thĭr
Hŭk′kok
Hū′kok
Hŭl
Hŭl′dah
Hŭm′tah
Hū′pham
Hū′pham-ītes
Hŭp′pah
Hŭp′pim
Hûr
Hū′rāi *or* Hū′ra-ī
Hū′ram *or* Hĭ′ram
Hū′rī
Hū′shah

Hū′shāi *or* Hū′sha-ī
Hū′sham
Hū′shath-ītes
Hū′shim
Hŭz
Hū′zoth
Hŭz′zab
Hȳ-dăs′pēs
Hȳ′me-næ′us *or* Hȳ′me-nē′us

I.

Ĭb′har
Ĭb′le-ăm
Ib-nē′iah (-nē′yȧ)
Ib-nī′jah
Ĭb′rī
Ĭb′zăn
Ĭch′a-bod
I-ē-ni-ŭm
Ĭd′a-lah *or* Ĭ-dā′lah
Ĭd′băsh
Ĭd′do
Ĭd′u-el
Ĭd′u-mæ′ȧ *or* Ĭd′u-me′ȧ
Ĭd′u-mæ′ang *or* Ĭd′u-mē′ang
Ĭ′gal
Ĭg′da-lī′ah
Ĭ′gē-al *or* Ĭg′e-ăl
Ĭ′im
Ĭ′je-ăb′a-rim *or* Ĭ′je-ăb′a-rĭm
Ĭ′jon
Ĭk′kesh
Ĭ′lāi
Il-lȳr′i-ĕŭm
Ĭm′lȧ *or* Ĭm′lah
Ĭm′mah
Im-măn′u-el
Ĭm′mer
Ĭm′nȧ
Ĭm′nah
Ĭm′rah
Ĭm′rī
Ĭn′di-ȧ (Ĭn′dĭ-ȧ *or* ĭnd′yȧ)
Ĭn′di-an (Ĭn′dĭ-an *or* ĭnd′yan)
Ĭph′e-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Ĭr
Ĭ′rȧ
Ĭ′răd
Ĭ′ram
Ir-ha-hē′res
Ĭ′rī
I-rī′jah
Ĭr′-nā′hăsh
Ĭ′ron
Ĭr′pe-el
Ĭr′-shē′mesh
Ĭ′rų
Ĭ′saac (ī′zak)
Ĭ-sā′iah (ĭ-zā′yȧ *or* ĭ-zā′yȧ)
Ĭs′eah
Is-ĕăr′i-ot
Ĭs′da-el
Ĭsh′bah
Ĭsh′băk
Ĭsh′bi-bē′nob
Ĭsh′-bō′sheth *or* Ĭsh′bo-sheth
Ĭsh′ī *or* Ĭ′shī
I-shī′ah
I-shī′jah
Ĭsh′mȧ
Ĭsh′ma-el
Ĭsh′ma-el-ite
Ĭsh-mā′iah (-yȧ) *or* Ĭsh′ma-ī′ah
Ĭsh′me-el-ite
Ĭsh′me-rāi
Ĭ′shŏd
Ĭsh′păn
Ĭsh′tŏb
Ĭsh′u-ah
Ĭsh′u-āi
Ĭsh′u-ī
Ĭs′ma-ehī′ah
Ĭs′ma-el
Is-mā′iah (-yȧ) *or* Ĭs′ma-ī′ah
Ĭs′pah
Ĭs′ra-el
Ĭs′ra-el-ite
Ĭs′ra-el-i′tish
Ĭs′sa-char
Is-shī′ah
Ĭs′tal-cū′rus
Ĭs′u-ah
Ĭs′u-ī
Ĭ-tăl′ian (-yan)
Ĭt′a-ly
Ĭ′thāi *or* Ĭth′a-ī
Ĭth′a-măr
Ĭth′i-el
Ĭth′mah
Ĭth′nan
Ĭth′rȧ
Ĭth′ran
Ĭth′re-ăm
Ĭth′rite
Ĭt′tah-kā′zin
Ĭt′tāi *or* Ĭt′ta-ī
Ĭt′u-ræ′ȧ *or* -rē′ȧ
Ĭ′vah
Ĭz′e-hăr
Ĭz′e-har-ites
Ĭz′hăr
Ĭz′hăr-ites
Ĭz′ra-hī′ah
Ĭz′ra-hīte
Ĭz′re-el
Ĭz′rī

J.

Jā′a-kăn
Jā′a-kō′bah *or* Ja-ăk′o-bah
Ja-ā′lȧ *or* Ja-ā′lah
Ja-ā′lam
Jā′a-nāi *or* Ja-ā′nāi
Jā′a-re-ŏr′e-ğim *or* Ja-ăr′e-ŏr′e-ğĭm
Jā′a-sau
Ja-ā′si-el
Ja-ăz′a-nī′ah
Jā′a-zer *or* Ja-ā′zer
Jā′a-zī′ah
Jā-ā′zi-el
Jā′bal
Jăb′bok
Jā′besh
Jā′besh-ğĭl′e-ad
Jā′bez
Jā′bin
Jăb′ne-el *or* -neel
Jăb′neh
Jā′ehan
Jā′ehin
Jā′ehin-ites
Jā′eob
Ja-cū′bus
Jā′dȧ
Jā′dau *or* Ja-dā′u
Jad-dū′ȧ *or* Jăd′du-ȧ
Jā′dŏn
Jā′el
Jā′gur
Jāh
Ja-hăl′e-lēl
Jā′hath
Jā′hăz
Jā′ha-zȧ *or* Ja-hā′zȧ
Jā′ha-zah *or* Ja-hā′zah
Jā′ha-zī′ah
Ja-hā′zi-el
Jäh′dāi *or* Jäh′da-ī
Jäh′di-el
Jäh′do
Jäh′le-el
Jäh′le-el-ites
Jäh′māi *or* Jäh′ma-ī
Jäh′zah
Jäh′ze-el
Jäh′ze-el-ites
Jäh′ze-rah
Jäh′zi-el
Jā′ĭr
Jā′ir-ite
Jā′i-rŭs (*Gr.* Ἰαΐρος), *Esther* xi. 2.
Ja-ī′rus (*Gr.* Ἰάειρος), *New Test.*
Jā′kan
Jā′keh
Jā′kim
Jā′lon
Jăm′brēş
Jăm′brī
Jā′meş
Jā′min
Jā′min-ites
Jăm′le-eh
Jăm′ni-ȧ *or* Jam-nī′ȧ
Jăm′nites
Jăn′nȧ
Jăn′nēş
Ja-nō′ah
Ja-no′hah
Jā′num
Jā′pheth
Ja-phī′ȧ
Jăph′let
Jăph′le-tī *or* Japh-lē′tī
Jā′pho
Jā′rah
Jā′reb
Jā′red
Jăr′e-sī′ah
Jär′hȧ
Jā′rib
Jär′i-mŏth
Jär′muth
Ja-rō′ah
Jā′sa-el *or* Jăs′a-el
Jā′shen
Jā′sher
Ja-shō′be-ăm
Jā′shub *or* Jăsh′ub
Jăsh′u-bi-lē′hem
Jā′shub-ites *or* Jăsh′ub-ites
Jā′si-el
Jā′son
Ja-sū′bus
Jā′tal
Jăth′ni-el
Jăt′tĭr
Jā′van
Jā′zar
Jā′zer
Jā′zi-el
Jā′ziz
Jē′a-rĭm
Je-ăt′e-rāi
Je-bĕr′e-ehī′ah
Jē′bus
Jĕb′u-sī *or* Je-bū′sī
Jĕb′u-site
Jĕe′a-mī′ah
Jĕeh′o-lī′ah *or* Jĕe′o-lī′ah
Jĕeh′o-nī′as
Jĕe′o-nī′ah
Jĕe′o-nī′as
Je-dă′iah (-yȧ)
Jĕd′du
Je-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Je-dē′us
Je-dī′a-el
Je-dī′dah *or* Jĕd′i-dăh
Jĕd′i-dī′ah
Jē′di-el
Je-dū′thun *or* Jĕd′u-thŭn
Je-ē′lī
Je-ē′lus
Je-ē′zer
Je-ē′zer-ites
Jē′gar-sā′ha-dū′thȧ
Je-hā′le-el
Jē′ha-lē′le-el *or* Je-hăl′e-lēl
Jē′hath
Jē′hez-ki′ah
Jē′hŏth-a-dah
Jē′ho-ăd′dan
Je-hō′a-hăz
Je-hō′ash
Jē′ho-hā′nan *or* Je-hō′ha-năn
Je-hoi′a-ehĭn
Je-hoi′a-dȧ
Je-hoi′a-kĭm
Je-hoi′a-rīb
Je-hŏn′a-dăb
Je-hŏn′a-than
Je-hō′ram
Jē′ho-shăb′e-ăth
Je-hŏsh′a-phăt
Je-hŏsh′e-bȧ
Je-hŏsh′u-ȧ
Je-hŏsh′u-ah
Jē′hu
Je-hŭb′bah
Je-hū′cal *or* Jē′hu-cal
Jē′hud
Je-hū′dī
Jē′hu-dī′jah
Jē′hush
Je-ī′el
Je-kăb′ze-el
Jĕk′a-mē′am
Jĕk′a-mī′ah
Je-kū′thi-el
Je-mī′mȧ *or* Jĕm′i-mȧ
Jĕm′na-ăn
Jĕm′u-el *or* Je-mū′el
Jĕph′thæ (jĕf′the) *or* Jĕph′tha-ē
Jĕph′thah
Je-phŭn′ne *or* -neh
Jē′rah
Je-răh′me-el
Je-răh′me-el-ites
Jĕr′e-chŭs
Jē′red
Jĕr′e-māi
Jĕr′e-mī′ah *or* Jĕr′e-mī′as
Jĕr′e-mŏth
Jĕr′e-my
Je-rī′ah
Jĕr′i-bāi
Jĕr′i-ehō
Jē′ri-el
Je-rī′jah
Jĕr′i-mŏth
Jē′ri-ŏth
Jĕr′o-bō′am
Je-rō′ham *or* Jĕr′o-hăm
Je-rŭb′ba-ăl *or* Jer′ub-bā′al
Je-rŭb′be-shĕth *or* Je-rŭb′e-shĕth
Jĕr′u-el *or* Je-rų′el
Je-rų′sa-lĕm
Je-rų′shȧ *or* -shah
Je-sā′iah (-yȧ)
Je-shā′iah (-yȧ)
Jĕsh′a-nah
Jĕsh-a-rē′lah *or* Je-shăr′e-lah
Je-shĕb′e-ăb *or* Je-shē′be-ab
Jē′sher
Jĕsh′i-mŏn *or* Je-shī′mon
Je-shī′shāi *or* Je-shĭsh′a-ī
Jĕsh′o-hā′iah (-yȧ) *or* Jĕsh′o-ha-ī′ah
Jĕsh′u-ȧ *or* -ah
Jĕsh′u-rŭn *or* Je-shū′run
Je-sī′ah
Je-sĭm′i-el
Jĕs′se
Jĕs′su-e
Jē′su
Jĕs′u-ī
Jĕs′u-ites
Jĕs′u-rŭn *or* Je-sū′-
Jē′gus
Jē′ther
Jē′theth
Jĕth′lah
Jē′thro *or* Jĕth′ro
Jē′tur
Jē′u-ĕl *or* Jeū′el
Jē′ush
Jē′uz
Jew (jū *or* jų)
Jew′ess
Jew′ish
Jew′ry
Jĕz′a-nī′ah
Jĕz′e-bĕl
Je-zē′lus
Jē′zer
Jē′zer-ites
Je-zī′ah
Jē′zi-el
Jez-lī′ah
Je-zō′ar *or* Jĕz′o-ar
Jĕz′ra-hī′ah
Jĕz′re-el
Jē′zre-el-ite
Jē′zre-el-ī′tess
Jĭb′sam
Jĭd′laph
Jĭm′nȧ *or* -nah
Jĭm′nites
Jĭph′tah
Jĭph′thah-ĕl
Jō′ab
Jō′a-ehăz
Jō′a-ehĭm
Jō′a-çĭm
Jō′a-dā′nus
Jō′ah
Jō′a-hăz
Jō′a-kĭm
Jo-ā′nan
Jo-ăn′nȧ
Jo-ăn′nan
Jō′a-rīb
Jō′ăsh
Jō′a-thăm
Jō′a-zăb′dus
Jōb
Jō′băb
Jō-eh′e-bĕd
Jŏd, *Ps.* cxix.
Jō′dȧ
Jō′ed
Jō′el
Jo-ē′lah
Jo-ē′zer
Jŏg′be-hăh
Jŏg′lī
Jō′hȧ
Jo-hā′nan
Jo-hăn′nēş
Jōhn (jŏn)
Joi′a-dȧ
Joi′a-kĭm
Joi′a-rīb
Jŏk′de-ăm
Jō′kim
Jŏk′me-ăm
Jŏk′ne-ăm
Jŏk′shan
Jŏk′tan
Jŏk′the-el
Jō′nȧ
Jŏn′a-dăb
Jō′nah
Jō′nan
Jō′nas
Jŏn′a-than
Jŏn′a-thăs
Jō′nath-ē′lem-re-ehō′kim
Jŏp′pȧ *or* Jŏp′pe
Jō′rah *or* Jō′rȧ
Jō′rāi *or* Jō′ra-ī
Jō′ram
Jōr′dan
Jōr′i-băs
Jōr′i-būs
Jō′rim
Jōr′ko-ăm
Jŏs′a-băd
Jŏs′a-phăt
Jŏs′a-phi′as
Jō′se
Jŏs′e-dĕe
Jŏs′e-dĕ′eh
Jō′seph
Jo-sē′phus
Jō′ses
Jŏsh′a-băd
Jō′shah
Jŏsh′a-phăt
Jŏsh′a-vī′ah
Josh′be-kā′shăh *or* Josh-bĕk′a-shăh
Jŏsh′u-ȧ
Jo-sī′ah
Jo-sī′as
Jŏs′i-bī′ah
Jŏs′i-phī′ah
Jŏt′bah
Jŏt′bath *or* Jŏt′ba-thah
Jō′tham
Jŏz′a-băd
Jŏz′a-ehar
Jŏz′a-dăk
Jū′bal
Jū′eal
Jū′dȧ
Ju-dæ′ȧ *or* Ju-dē′ȧ
Jū′dah
Jū′das
Jūde
Jū′dith
Jū′el
Jū′li-ȧ *or* Jūl′ia (-yȧ)
Jū′li-ŭs *or* Jūl′ius (-yŭs)
Jū′ni-ȧ *or* Jūn′ia (-yȧ)
Jūn′i-as *or* Jūn′ias (-yas)
Jū′pi-ter
Jū′shăb-hē′sed
Jūs′tus
Jŭt′tah

K.

Kăb′ze-el
Kā′dĕş
Kā′desh
Kā′desh-bär′ne-ȧ
Kăd′mi-el
Kăd′mon-ites
Kăl′lāi *or* Kăl′la-ī
Kā′nah
Ka-rē′ah
Kär′ka-ȧ
Kär′kôr
Kär′na-ĭm *or* Kär-nā′im
Kär′tah
Kär′tan
Kăt′tath
Kē′dar
Kĕd′e-mah
Kĕd′e-mŏth
Kē′desh
Kē′desh Năph′ta-lī
Ke-hĕl′a-thah
Kēi′lah *or* Keī′lah
Ke-lā′iah (-yȧ)
Kĕl′i-tȧ
Kĕm′u-el *or* Ke-mū′el
Kē′nan
Kē′nath
Kē′năz
Kē′nez-ite *or* Kĕn′ez-ite
Kē′nite *or* Kĕn′īte
Kĕn′iz-zites
Kĕr′en-hăp′pu-eh *or* Kē′ren-hăp′pu-eh
Kē′ri-ŏth
Kē′ros
Ke-tū′rah
Ke-zī′ȧ
Kē′ziz
Kĭb′roth-hat-tā′a-vah
Kĭb′za-ĭm *or* Kib-zā′im
Kĭd′ron
Ki′nah
Kīr
Kīr′-hăr′a-sĕth
Kīr′-hăr′e-sĕth
Kīr′-hā′resh
Kir-hē′res
Kīr′i-ăth
Kīr′i-a-thā′im
Kīr′i-ăth′i-ā′ri-ŭs
Kīr′i-ŏth
Kīr′jath
Kīr′ja-thā′im
Kīr′jath-är′bȧ
Kīr′jath-ā′rim
Kīr′jath-bā′al
Kīr′jath-hū′zoth
Kīr′jath-jē′a-rĭm
Kīr′jath-săn′nah
Kīr′jath-sē′pher
Kĭsh
Kĭsh′ī
Kĭsh′i-ŏn
Ki′shon
Ki′son
Kĭth′lish
Kĭt′ron
Kĭt′tim
Kō′a
Kō′hath
Kō′hath-ites
Ko-la′iah (-yȧ) *or* Kōl-a-ī′ah
Kō′rah
Ko′rah-ite
Ko′rath-ites
Ko′re
Kôr′hite
Kŏz
Ku-shā′iah

L.

Lā′a-dah
Lā′a-dăn
Lā′ban
Läb′a-nȧ
Läç′e-de-mō′ni-ang
Lā′ehish
La-cū′nus
Lā′dan
Lā′el
Lā′hăd
La-hāi′-roi
Läh′mam
Läh′mī
Lā′ish
Lā′kum
Lā′me-eh
Lā′med, *Ps.* cxix.
La-ŏd′i-çē′ȧ
La-ŏd′i-çē′ang
Lăp′i-dŏth
La-sē′ȧ *or* La-sæ′ȧ
Lā′shȧ
La-shā′ron *or* La-shâr′on
Läs′the-nēş
Lăt′in
Läz′a-rŭs
Lē′ah
Le-ăn′noth
Lĕf′a-nȧ *or* -nah
Lĕb′a-non
Lĕb′a-ŏth
Leb-bæ′us *or* Leb-bē′us
Le-bō′nah
Lē′ehah
Lē′ha-bĭm *or* Le-hā′bim
Lē′hī
Lĕm′u-el
Lē′shem
Lĕt′tus
Le-tū′shim
Le-ŭm′mim
Lē′vī
Lē′vis
Lē′vīte
Le-vĭt′i-eal
Le-vĭt′i-eŭs
Lĭb′a-nŭs
Lĭb′er-tĭnes
Lĭb′nah
Lĭb′nī
Lĭb′nītes
Lĭb′y-ȧ
Lĭb′y-ans
Lĭk′hī
Li′nus
Lō′-ăm′mī *or* Lo-ăm′mī
Lŏd
Lō′-dē′bar *or* Lō′de-bär
Lō′is
Lō′-rų′ha-mah *or* Lō′ru-hā′mah
Lŏt
Lō′tan
Lŏth′a-sū′bus
Lō′zon
Lū′bim *or* Lū′bimş
Lū′eas
Lū′çi-fer
Lū′ci-ŭs (lū′shĭ-ŭs *or* lū′shŭs)
Lŭd
Lū′dim
Lū′hith
Lūke
Lŭz
Lȳ-çæ′a-ō′ni-ȧ
Lȳ′ci-ȧ (lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ)
Lȳd′dȧ
Lȳd′i-ȧ
Lȳd′i-ans
Lȳ-sā′ni-as
Lȳ′si-as (lĭsh′ĭ-as *or* lĭs′i-as)
Lȳ-sĭm′a-chŭs
Lȳs′trȧ

M.

Mā′a-eah
Mā′a-ehah
Ma-ăch′a-thī
Ma-ăch′a-thīte
Ma-ăd′āi *or* Mā′a-dāi
Mā′a-dī′ah
Ma-ā′i *or* Mā′āi
Ma-ăl′eh-a-ră̆b′bim *or* Mā′a-leh-
Mā′a-nī
Mā′a-răth
Mā′a-sē′iah (-yȧ)
Ma-ăs′i-āi
Mā′a-sī′as
Mā′ath
Mā′ăz
Mā′a-zī′ah
Măb′da-ī *or* -dāi
Măe′a-lŏn
Măe′ea-bæ′us
Măe′ea-bē′us
Măç′e-dō′ni-a
Măeh′ba-nāi
Măeh′be-nah *or* Ma-eh-bē′nah
Mā′ehī
Mā′ehir
Mā′ehir-ites
Măeh′mas
Măeh′na-dē′bāi *or* Ma-eh-năd′e-bāi
Ma-eh-pē′lah
Mā′eron
Măd′a-ī *or* Mā′dāi
Ma-dī′a-bŭn
Ma-dī′ah
Mā′di-an
Mad-măn′nah
Măd′men
Mad-mē′nah
Mā′don
Ma-ē′lus
Măg′bish
Măg′da-lȧ
Măg′da-lē′ne, *E.* Măg′da-lēne
Măg′di-el
Mā′ged
Ma-ğĭd′do
Mā′ğog
Mā′gor-mĭs′sa-bīb
Măg′pi-ăsh
Ma-hā′lah *or* Mā′ha-lah
Ma-hā′la-lē′el *or* Ma-hăl′a-leel
Mā′ha-lath
Ma-hā′le-el
Mā′ha-lī
Mā′ha-nā′im
Mā′ha-neh-dăn
Ma-hăr′a-ī *or* Mā′ha-rāi
Mā′hath
Mā′ha-vīte
Ma-hā′zi-ŏth
Mā′her-shăl′al-hăsh′-băz *or* -shā′lal-
Mäh′lah
Mäh′lī
Mäh′lītes
Mäh′lon
Mā′hŏl
Mai-ăn′e-ăs *or* -ā′ne-
Mā′kăz
Mā′ked
Mak-hē′loth
Mak-kē′dah
Măk′tesh
Măl′a-ehī
Măl′a-chȳ
Măl′eham
Mal-chī′ah
Măl′chi-el
Măl′chi-el-ites
Mal-chī′jah
Mal-chī′ram
Măl′chi-shų′ȧ *or* Mal-chĭsh′u-ȧ
Măl′ehus
Ma-lē′le-el *or* Măl′e-leel
Măl′los
Măl′lo-thī
Măl′lu-eh
Ma-mā′ias (-yas)
Măm′mon
Mam-nī′ta-nāi′ans
Măm′re
Ma-mū′ehus
Măn′a-ĕn *or* Ma-nā′en
Măn′a-hăth
Ma-nā′heth-ites
Măn′as-sē′as
Ma-năs′seh
Ma-năs′sēş
Ma-năs′sites
Mā′neh
Mā′nī
Măn′li-ŭs
Ma-nō′ah
Mā′o-eh
Mā′on
Mā′on-ites
Mā′rȧ
Mā′rah
Măr′a-lah
Măr′a-năth′ȧ
Mär′eus
Mär′do-ehē′us
Ma-rē′shȧ *or* -shah
Măr′i-mŏth
Măr′i-sȧ
Märk
Mär′moth
Mā′roth
Mär′se-nȧ
Märş′ Hĭll
Mär′thȧ
Mā′ry
Măs′a-lŏth
Măs′ehil
Măsh
Mā′shal
Ma-sī′as
Măs′man
Măs′phȧ
Măs′re-kah *or* Mas-rē′kan
Măs′sȧ
Măs′sah
Mas-sī′as
Măth′a-nī′as
Ma-thū′sa-lȧ
Mā′tred
Mā′trī
Măt′tan
Măt′ta-nah
Măt′ta-nī′ah
Măt′ta-thȧ
Măt′ta-thah
Măt′ta-thī′as
Măt′te-nā′ī *or* -nāi
Măt′than
Măt′tha-nī′as
Măt′that
Mat-thē′las
Măt′thew (măth′-thu)
Mat-thī′as (măth-thī′as *or* măt-)
Măt′ti-thī′ah
Măz′i-tī′as
Măz′za-rŏth
Mē′ah
Me-ā′nī
Me-ā′rah
Me-bŭn′nāi
Me-ehē′rath-ite *or* Mē-eh′e-rath-ite
Mēd′a-bȧ
Mē′dăd
Mē′dan
Mĕd′e-bȧ
Mēde
Mē′di-ȧ
Mē′di-an
Me-ē′dȧ
Me-ğĭd′do *or* -don
Me-hĕt′a-beel
Me-hĕt′a-bēl
Me-hī′dȧ
Mē′hir
Me-hō′lah
Me-hō′lath-ite *or* Me-hōl′ath-ite
Me-hū′ja-el
Me-hū′man
Me-hū′nim *or* Me-hū′nimş

Mē′-jär′kon
Me-kō′nah *or* Mĕk′o-nah
Mĕl′a-tī′ah
Mĕl′ehī
Mel-ehī′ah
Mel-ehī′as
Mĕl′ehi-el
Mel-ehīs′e-dĕc *or* Mel-ehīz′e-dĕk
Mĕl-ehi-shu′ä *or* Mel-ehīsh′u-ä
Mē′le-ä
Mē′lech
Mĕl′i-cū
Mĕl′i-tä
Mĕl′zar
Mĕm, *Ps.* cxix.
Mĕm′mi-ŭs
Mĕm′phis
Me-mū′can
Mĕn′a-hĕm
Mē′nan
Mē′ne
Mĕn′e-lā′us
Me-nĕs′theŭs *or* Me-nĕs′the-us
Me-ŏn′e-nĭm
Me-ŏn′o-thāi
Mĕph′a-ăth
Me-phīb′o-shĕth
Mē′răb
Me-rā′iah (-yä) *or* Mĕr′a-ī′ah
Me-rā′ioth (-yoth)
Mē′ran
Me-rā′rī *or* Mĕr′a-rī
Me-rā′rītes *or* Mĕr′a-rites
Mĕr′a-thā′im
Mer-cū′ri-ŭs *or* Mĕr′cu-ry
Mē′red
Mĕr′e-mŏth
Mē′rēs
Mĕr′i-bah
Mĕr′i-bah Kā′desh
Mĕr′ib-bā′al
Me-rō′da-ch *or* Mĕr′o-da-ch
Me-rō′da-ch-băl′a-dăn
Mē′rom
Me-rŏn′o-thite *or* Me-rō′no-thite
Mē′rŏz
Mē′ruth
Mē′se-ch
Mē′shä
Mē′sha-ch
Mē′she-ch
Me-shĕl′e-mī′ah
Me-shĕz′a-beel *or* Me-shĕz′a-bĕl
Me-shīl′le-mĭth
Me-shīl′le-mŏth
Me-shō′băb
Me-shūl′lam
Me-shūl′le-mĕth
Me-sō′ba-ite *or* Mēs′o-bā′ite
Mēs′o-po-tā′mi-ä
Mes-sī′ah *or* Mes-sī′as
Me-tē′rus
Mē′theg-ăm′mah
Mĕth′o-ăr
Me-thū′sa-el
Me-thū′se-lah
Me-ū′nim
Mēz′a-hăb
Mī′a-mĭn
Mīb′här
Mīb′sam
Mīb′zär
Mī′eah
Mi-cā′iah (-yä)
Mī′cha
Mī′cha-el *or* Mī′chael (-kel)
Mī′chah
Mi-chā′iah (-yä)
Mī′chal
Mi-chē′as
Mī′ch*a*s *or* Mī′ch*a*sh
Mī′ch*a*s-thah
Mī′ch*a*s-rī
Mī′ch*a*s-tam
Mīd′din
Mīd′i-an
Mīd′i-an-īte
Mīd′i-an-ī′tish
Mīg′dal-ĕl
Mīg′dal-găd
Mīg′dol
Mīg′ron
Mī′j*a*-mĭn
Mīk′loth
Mik-nē′iah (-yä)
Mĭl′a-lā′ī *or* -lāi
Mĭl′eah
Mĭl′eom
Mi-lē′tus *or* -tum
Mĭl′lo
Mĭn′i-a-mĭn *or* Mi-nī′a-mĭn
Mĭn′nī
Mĭn′nith
Mĭph′kăd
Mĭr′i-am
Mĭr′mä
Mĭs′a-el *or* Mī′sa-el
Mĭs′găb
Mĭsh′a-el *or* Mī′sha-el
Mī′shal
Mī′sham
Mī′she-al *or* Mĭsh′e-al
Mĭsh′mä
Mish-măn′nah
Mĭsh′ra-ītes
Mĭs′par
Mĭs′pe-reth
Mĭs′re-phŏth-mā′im
Mĭs′sa-bīb
Mĭth′cah
Mĭth′nīte
Mĭth′re-dăth
Mĭth′ri-dā′tēs
Mĭt′y-lē′ne
Mī′zar
Mĭz′pah
Mĭz′par
Mĭz′peh
Mĭz′ra-ĭm *or* Miz-rā′im
Mĭz′zah
Mnā′son (nā′son)
Mō′ab
Mō′ab-īte
Mō′ab-ī′tess
Mō′ab-ī′tish
Mō′a-dī′ah
Mō′ch*a*d-nĕz′zar
Mō′din
Mō′eth
Mō̆l′a-dah *or* Mō′la-dah
Mō′le-ch
Mō′lī
Mō′lid
Mō′lŏ-ch
Mŏm′dis
Mŏ′o-sī′as
Mō′ras-thīte *or* Mŏr′as-thīte
Mŏr′de-cāi
Mō′reh
Mŏr′esh-eth-găth
Mo-rī′ah
Mō′ri-ans (*Common Prayer*)
Mo-sē′rä
Mo-sē′roth
Mō′ses
Mo-sŏl′lam
Mo-sŏl′la-mŏn
Mō′zä
Mō′zah
Mŭp′pim
Mū′shī
Mū′shītes
Muth-lăb′ben
Mŷn′dus
Mŷ′rä
Mŷ′si-ä (mĭsh′ī-ä *or* mĭzh′ī-ä)

N.

Nā′am
Nā′a-mah
Nā′a-măn
Nā′a-ma-thīte
Nā′a-mītes
Nā′a-rah
Nā′a-rāi
Nā′a-răn
Nā′a-răth
Na-ăsh′on *or* Nā′a-shŏn
Na-ăs′son
Nā′a-thŭs
Nā′bal
Năb-a-rī′as
Năb′a-thē′anȝ
Nā′bath-ītes
Nā′bŏth
Năb′u-ch*a*d-nĕz′zar
Nā′ch*o*r
Nā′ch*o*r-ites
Nā′ch*o*r
Nā′ch*o*r-ite
Nā′ch*o*r-ah
Nā′ch*o*r-ites
Nā′ch*o*r-ah *or* Nō′e
Nŏb
Nō′bah
Nŏd
Nō′dăb
Nō′e-bä *or* No-ē′bä
Nō′gah
Nō′hah
Nŏm′a-dēs
Nŏn *or* Nŭn
Nŏph (nŏf)
Nō′phah
Nu-mē′ni-ŭs
Nŭn, *Ps.* cxix.
Nym′phas

O.

Ō′ba-dī′ah *or* Ŏb′a-dī′ah
Ō′bal
Ob-dī′ä
Ō′bed
Ō′bed-ē′dom
Ō′beth
Ō′bil
Ō′both
O-ch*i*′el *or* Ō′ch*i*-el
Ŏç′i-dē′lus
O-çi′nä *or* Ŏç′i-nä
Ō-c*e*′ran
Ō′ded
O-dŏl′lam
Ŏd′o-när′kēȝ
Ōg
Ō′hăd
Ō′hel
Ōl′a-mŭs
Ōl′i-vĕt
Ōl′o-fĕr′nēȝ
O-lym′pas
O-lym′pi-ŭs
Ōm′a-ē′rus
Ō′mar
O-mē′gä *or* Ō′me-gä
Ŏm′rī
Ŏn
Ō′nam
Ō′nan
O-nĕs′i-mŭs
Ŏn′e-sĭph′o-rŭs
O-nī′a-rēȝ *or* Ō′ni-ā′reȝ
O-nī′as
Ō′no
Ō′nus
Ō′phel
Ō′phir
Ŏph′nī
Ŏph′rah
Ō′reb
Ō′ren
O-rī′on
Ōr′nan
Ōr′pah
Ōr′tho-sī′as *or* Ōr-thō′si-as
O-şā′ias (o-zā′yas)
O-şē′ä
O-şē′as
Ō′şee *or* O-şē′e
O-shē′ä *or* Ō′she-ä
Ŏth′nī
Ŏth′ni-el
Ŏth′o-nī′as
Ŏx
Ō′zem
O-zī′as
Ō′zī-el
Ōz′nī
Ōz′nītes
O-zō′rä

P.

Pā′a-rāi
Pā′dan
Pā′dan-ā′ram
Pā′don
Pā′ĝi-el
Pā′hath-mō′hab
Pā′ī *or* Pā′u
Pā′lal
Pāl′es-tī′nä
Pāl′es-tīne
Pāl′lu
Pāl′lu-ītes
Pāl′tī
Pāl′ti-el
Pāl′tīte
Pam-phŷl′i-ä
Păn′năg
Pā′phos
Păr′a-dīse
Pā′rah
Pā′ran
Pär′bar
Par-măsh′tä
Pär′me-năs
Pär′nă-ch
Pā′rŏsh
Par-shăn′da-thä *or* Pär′shan-dā′thä
Pär′thi-anȝ
Pa-ry′ah *or* Păr′y-ah
Par-vā′ĭm *or* Pär′va-im
Pā′sa-ch
Păs′-dăm′mim
Pa-sē′ah
Păsh′ur *or* Pā′shur
Păt′a-rä
Pa-thē′us
Păth′ros
Path-ry′sim
Păt′mos
Păt′ro-băs
Pa-trō′clus *or* Păt′ro-clus
Pā′u *or* Pā′ī
Pa̤ul
Pa̤u′lus
Pē, *Ps.* cxix.
Pĕd′a-hĕl
Pe-dāh′zur *or* Pĕd′ah-zûr
Pe-dā′iah (-yä) *or* Pĕl′a-ī′ah
Pĕl′a-lī′ah
Pĕl′a-tī′ah
Pē′leg
Pē′let
Pē′leth
Pĕl′e-thītes *or* Pē′leth-ītes
Pe-lī′as
Pĕl′o-nīte
Pe-nī′el
Pe-nī′nah
Pen-tăp′o-lĭs
Pe-nū′el
Pē′or
Pĕr′a-zĭm
Pē′resh
Pē′rez
Pē′rez-ŭz′zä *and* Pē′rez-ŭz′zah
Pĕr′gä
Pĕr′ga-mŏs
Pe-rī′dä
Pĕr′iz-zīte
Pĕr′me-năs
Per-sĕp′o-lĭs
Pĕr′seŭs *or* -se-us
Pĕr′si-ä (-shī̆ä *or* -shä)
Pĕr′si-an (-shan)
Pĕr′sis
Pe-ry′dä
Pē′ter
Pĕth′a-hī′ah
Pē′thôr
Pe-thū′el
Pe-ŭl′thāi
Phā′ath Mō′ab
Phăl′e-rĕth
Phā′ĭ-sur
Phal-dā′ius (-yus)
Pha-lē′as
Phā′le-c
Phā′leg
Phăl′lu
Phăl′tī
Phăl′ti-el
Pha-nū′el *or* Phăn′u-el
Phăr′a-çĭm
Phā′raōh (fā′ro *or* fā′ra-o)
Phā′raōh-hŏph′rä
Phā′raōh-nē′choh
Phăr′a-thō′nī
Phā′rēȝ
Phā′rez
Pha-rī′rä
Phăr′i-see
Phā′rŏsh
Phär′par
Phär′zītes
Pha-sē′ah *or* Phā′se-ah
Pha-sē′lis
Phăs′i-rŏn
Phăs′sa-rŏn
Phē′be *or* Phœ′be
Phe-nī′çe *or* Phē′niçe
Phe-nĭ′ci-ä (-nĭsh′ĭ-)
Phĕr′e-sītes
Phĕr′e-zīte
Phī-bē′seth *or* Phīb′e-sĕth
Phĭ′chol
Phĭl′a-dĕl′phi-a (*classical pron.* Phĭl′a-del-phī′ä)
Phi-lär′chēȝ
Phī-lē′mon
Phī-lē′tus
Phĭl′ip
Phĭ-lĭp′pī
Phĭ-lĭp′pi-anȝ
Phĭ-lĭs′ti-ä (-lĭs′tĭ-ä *or* -lĭst′yä)
Phĭ-lĭs′tim
Phĭ-lĭs′tĭne
Phĭ-lŏl′o-gŭs
Phĭl′o-mē′tor
Phĭn′e-as
Phĭn′e-ēs
Phĭn′e-has
Phī′son
Phlē′gon
Phœ′be, *etc.* (*see* Phebe, *etc.*).
Phō′ros
Phrўg′i-ä
Phrўg′i-an
Phŭd *or* Phŭt
Phū′rah
Phū′rim
Phŭt *or* Pŭt
Phū′vah
Phў-gĕl′lus
Phў′son
Pī-bē′seth *or* Pīb′e-sĕth
Pī′-ha-hī′roth
Pī′late
Pĭl′dăsh
Pĭl′e-hä
Pi-lē′ser
Pil-nē′ser
Pĭl′tāi
Pī′non
Pī′rä
Pī′ram
Pīr′a-thŏn
Pīr′a-thon-īte
Pīs′gah
Pi-sĭd′i-ä
Pī′son
Pīs′pah
Pī′thom
Pī′thon
Plē′ia-dēs (-ya-deez)
Pŏch′e-rĕth
Pŏl′lux
Pŏn′ti-us Pī′late (pŏn′shĭ-us)
Pŏn′tus
Pŏr′a-thä *or* Po-rā′thä
Pôr′ci-us (-shĭ-us)
Pŏs′i-dō′ni-us
Pŏt′i-phar
Po-tĭph′e-rah *or* Pŏt′i-phē′rah
Prĭs′cä
Pris-çĭl′lä
Prŏch′o-rŭs
Ptŏl′e-mā′is (tŏl′-)
Ptŏl′e-mee (tŏl′-)
Ptŏl′e-mē′us (tŏl′-)
Pū′ä *or* Pū′ah
Pŭb′li-ŭs
Pū′denȝ
Pū′hites
Pŭl
Pū′nites
Pū′non
Pûr
Pū′rim
Pŭt *or* Phŭt
Pu-tē′o-lī
Pū′ti-el

Q.

Quăr′tus
Quĭn′tus
Mĕm′mi-ŭs

R.

Rā′a-mah
Rā′a-mī′ah
Ra-ăm′sēȝ
Răb′bah *or* Răb′bath
Răb′bī
Răb′bith
Răb-bō′nī
Răb′măg
Răb′sa-çēȝ
Răb′sa-rīs *or* Rab-sā′ris
Răb′sha-kēh *or* Rab-shā′keh
Rā′eä
Rā′ehä
Rā′ehăb
Rā′ehăl
Rā′chel
Răd′dāi *or* Răd′da-ī
Rā′gau
Rā′ĝēȝ
Ra-gū′el *or* Răg′u-el
Rā′hăb
Rā′hăm
Rā′hel *or* Rā′chel
Rā′kem
Răk′kath
Răk′kon
Răm
Rā′mä *or* Rā′mah
Rā′math
Rā′math-ā′im *or* Răm′a-thā′im
Răm′a-thĕm
Rā′math-īte
Rā′math-lē′hī
Rā′math-mĭz′peh
Răm′e-sēȝ *or* Ra-mē′seȝ
Ra-mī′ah
Rā′moth
Rā′moth-ĝīl′e-ad
Rā′phä
Rā′pha-el *or* Răph′a-el
Răph′a-ĭm *or* Ra-phā′im
Rā′phon
Rā′phu
Răs′sēȝ
Ra-thū′mus *or* Răth′u-mŭs
Rā′zis
Re-ā′ia (-ā′yä) *or* Rē′a-ī′ä
Re-ā′iah (-yä) *or* Rē′a-ī′ah
Rē′bä
Re-bĕ′eä *or* Re-bĕk′ah
Rē′ehăb
Rē′ehab-ītes *or* Rē′ch*a*b-ītes
Rē′ehah
Rē′el-ā′iah (-yä)
Re-ĕl′i-ŭs *or* -ē′li-
Rē′e-sā′ias (-yas) *or* Ree-sā′ias (-yas)
Rē′ĝem
Rē′ĝem-mē′le-ch
Rē′ha-bī′ah
Rē′hŏb
Rē′ho-bŏ′am
Re-hō′both
Rē′hu
Rē′hum
Rē′ī
Rē′kem
Rĕm′a-lī′ah
Rē′meth
Rĕm′mon
Rĕm′mon-mĕth′o-ăr *or* -me-thō′ar
Rĕm′phan
Rē′pha-el *or* Rĕph′a-el
Rē′phah
Re-phā′iah (-yä) *or* Rĕph′a-ī′ah
Rĕph′a-ĭm *or* Re-phā′im
Rĕph′a-īmȝ
Rĕph′i-dĭm
Rē′sen
Rē′sheph
Rē′u *or* Reu
Reu̇′ben
Reu̇′ben-ītes
Reu̇′el *or* Re-ū′el
Reu̇′mah
Rē′zeph
Re-zī′ä
Rē′zin
Rē′zon
Rhē′ĝi-ŭm (re′-)
Rhē′sä (rē′-)
Rhō′dä (rō′-)
Rhōdeȝ (rōdz)
Rhŏd′o-cŭs (rŏd′-)
Rhō′dus (rō′-)
Rī′bāi
Rĭb′lah
Rĭm′mon
Rĭm′mon-pā′rēz
Rĭn′nah
Rĭ′phăth
Rĭs′sah
Rĭth′mah
Rĭz′pah
Ro-bō′am *o*
Rŏb′o-ăm
Rŏd′a-nĭm
Rō′ĝe-lim *or* Ro-ĝē′lim
Rō̆h′gah
Rō′i-mŭs
Ro-măm′tĭ-ē′zer
Rō′man
Rōme (*obs.* Rǫme)
Rō̆sh
Rų′fus
Ru-hā′mah *or* Rų′ha-mah
Rų′mah
Rųth

S.

Sa-băch′tha-nī *or* Sā′ba-ch-thā′nī
Săb′a-ŏth *or* Sa-bā′oth
Sā′băt
Săb′a-tē′as
Săb′a-tē′us
Săb′a-tŭs
Săb′ban
Săb′ba-thē′us
Sab-bē′us
Săb′dī
Sa-bē′anȝ
Sā′bī
Sā′bi-ē
Săb′tä *or* Săb′tah
Săb′te-ch*a* *or* Săb′te-ch*a*h
Sā′ear
Săd′a-mī′as
Sā′das
Sad-dē′us
Săd′du-c*e*
Săd′du-çeeȝ
Sā′dŏe
Sā′ha-dū′thä
Sā′lä *or* Sā′lah
Săl′a-mīs
Săl′a-săd′a-ī
Sa-lā′thi-el
Săl′ch*a* *or* Săl′ch*a*h
Sā′lem
Sā′lim
Săl′lāi *or* Săl′la-ī
Săl′lu
Săl′lum
Sal-lū′mus
Săl′mä *or* Săl′mah
Săl′man-ā′sar
Săl′mon
Sal-mō′ne
Sā′lom
Sa-lōme′; *Gr. & L.* Sa-lō′me
Sa′lu
Sā′lum
Săm′a-el
Sa-mā′ias (-yas)
Sa-mā′ri-ä ; *L.* Săm′a-rī′ä
Sa-măr′i-tan
Săm′a-tūs
Sa-mē′ius (-yus)
Săm′gar-nē′bo
Sā′mī
Sā′mis
Săm′lah
Săm′mus
Sā′mos
Săm′o-thrā′ci-ä (-thrā′shī-ä)
Sămp′sa-meȝ
Săm′son
Săm′u-el
Săn′a-bās′sar
Săn′a-bās′sa-rŭs
Săn′a-sĭb
San-băl′lat
San-săn′nah
Săph
Sā′phat
Săph′a-tī′as
Sā′pheth
Sā′phīr *or* Săph′ir
Sap-phī′rä (saf-fī′-)
Sā′rä, *also* Sā′rah *and* Sā′rāi
Săr′a-bī′as
Sa-rā′ia (-yä) *or* Săr′a-ī′ä
Sa-rā′iah (-yä) *or* Săr′a-ī′ah
Sa-rā′ias (-yas)
Săr′a-mĕl
Sā′raph
Sar-chĕd′o-nŭs
Sar-dē′us
Sär′dis
Sär′dītes
Sa-rē′ä *or* Sā′re-ä
Sa-rĕp′tä
Sär′gon
Sā′rid
Sā′ron
Sa-rō′thĭ-e *or* -thĭe

Sär'se-chim *or* Sar-sē'chim
Sā'ruch
Sā'tan
Săth'ra-bū'za-nēs *or* Săth'ra-bu-zā'nēs
Saul
Săv'a-răn
Sa-vi'as *or* Sā'vi-ăs
Sçē'vȧ (sē'vȧ)
Sçÿth'i-an (sĭth'-)
Sçÿ-thŏp'o-lĭs (sĭ-)
Sçÿth'o-pŏl'i-tans (sĭth'-)
Sē'bȧ
Sē'băt
Sĕe'a-cah
Sĕch'e-nī'as
Sē'-chu
Se-cūn'dus
Sĕd'e-çī'as
Sē'gub
Sē'ir
Sē'i-răth *or* Se-ī'răth
Sē'lȧ
Sē'lah
Sē'la-ham-măh'le-kŏth *or* Sē'la-hăm'mah-lē'koth
Sē'led
Sĕl'e-mī'ȧ *or* Sĕl'e-mī'as
Se-leū'ci-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ); *L.* Sĕl'eu-çī'a
Se-leū'cus
Sĕm
Sĕm'a-chī'ah
Se-mā'iah (-yȧ) *or* Sĕm'a-ī'ah
Sĕm'e-ī
Se-mĕl'li-ŭs
Sē'mis
Se-nā'ah *or* Sĕn'a-ah
Sē'neh
Sē'nir
Sen-năch'e-rĭb *or* Sĕn'na-chē'rib
Se-nū'ah *or* Sĕn'u-ah
Se-ō'rim
Sē'phar
Sĕph'a-răd
Sĕph'ar-vā'im
Sē'phar-vites *or* Se-phär'vites
Se-phē'lȧ
Sē'rah
Se-rā'iah (-yȧ) *or* Sĕr'a-ī'ah
Sē'red
Sē'r'gi-ŭs
Sē'ron
Sē'rug
Sē'sis
Sĕs'thel
Sĕth
Sē'thur
Shā'al-ăb'bin
Sha-ăl'bim
Sha-ăl'bo-nīte
Shā'aph
Shā'a-rā'im
Sha-ăsh'găz
Shăb'be-thāi *or* Shab-bĕth'a-ī
Sha-ehī'ȧ *or* Shăch'i-ȧ
Shăd'dāi *or* Shăd'da-ī
Shā'drach
Shā'ge
Shā'ha-rā'im
Sha-hăz'i-mah
Sha-hăz'i-măth
Shā'lem
Shā'lim
Shăl'i-shȧ
Shăl'le-chĕth
Shăl'lum
Shăl'lun
Shăl'māi *or* -ma-ī
Shăl'man
Shăl'ma-nē'ger
Shā'mȧ
Shăm'a-rī'ah
Shā'med
Shā'mer
Shăm'gar
Shăm'huth
Shā'mir
Shăm'mȧ
Shăm'mah
Shăm'māi *or* -ma-ī
Shăm'moth
Sham-mū'ȧ *or* -ah
Shăm'she-rāi *or* Shăm'she-rā'ī
Shā'pham
Shā'phan
Shā'phat
Shā'pher
Shā'rāi *or* Shăr'a-ī
Sha-rā'im *or* Shăr'a-ĭm
Shā'rar
Sha-rē'zer
Shâr'on
Shâr'on-īte
Sha-ru'hen
Shā'shāi *or* Shăsh'a-ī
Shā'shăk
Shā'ul *or* Shaul
Shā'ul-ītes *or* Shaul'ītes
Shā'veh
Shā'veh-kĭr'i-a-thā'im
Shăv'shȧ
Shē'al
She-ăl'ti-el
Shē'a-rī'ah
Shē'ar-jā'shub
Shē'ba
Shē'bah
Shē'bam
Shĕb'a-nī'ah
Shĕb'a-rĭm
Shē'ber
Shĕb'nȧ
Shĕb'u-el
Shĕe'a-nī'ah *and* Shĕch'a-nī'ah
Shē'chem
Shē'chem-ītes
Shĕd'e-ur
Shē'ha-rī'ah
Shē'lah
Shē'lan-ītes
Shĕl'e-mī'ah
Shē'leph
Shē'lesh
Shĕl'o-mī *or* She-lō'mī
Shĕl'o-mĭth *or* She-lō'mĭth
Shĕl'o-mŏth *or* She-lō'mŏth
She-lū'mi-el
Shĕm
Shē'mȧ
She-mā'iah (-yȧ) *or* Shĕm'a-ī'ah
Shĕm'a-ah
She-mā'iah (-yȧ) *or* Shĕm'a-ī'ah
Shĕm'a-rī'ah
Shem-ē'ber *or* Shĕm'e-ber
Shē'mer
She-mī'dȧ *or* -dah
She-mī'da-ītes
Shĕm'i-nĭth
She-mĭr'a-mŏ
Shĕm'u-el *or* She-mū'el
Shĕn
She-nā'zar
Shē'nir
Shē'pham
Shĕph'a-thī'ah
Shĕph'a-tī'ah
Shē'phī *or* Shē'pho
She-phū'phan
Shē'rah
Shēr'e-bī'ah
Shē'resh
She-rē'zer
Shē'shăch
Shē'shāi
Shē'shan
Shesh-băz'zar
Shĕth
Shē'thar
Shē'thar-bŏz'nāi *or* Shē'thar-bŏz'na-ī
Shē'vȧ
Shĭb'bo-lĕth
Shĭb'mah
Shĭb-rā'im *or* Shĭb'ra-ĭm
Shĭ'chem
Shĭ'cy-on (sĭsh'ĭ-on)
Shĭd'dim
Shi'de
Shi'don *or* Zi'don
Shi-dō'ni-ans
Shĭg'i-ō'noth *or* Shi-gī'o-nŏth
Shĭ'hon
Shĭ'hôr
Shī'hôr
Shī'hôr-lĭb'nath
Shĭl'hī
Shĭl'him
Shĭl'lem
Shĭl'lem-ites
Shĭl'lo
Shi-lō'ah
Shī'loh
Shi-lō'nī
Shī'lo-nīte *or* Shi-lō'nīte
Shĭl'shah
Shĭm'e-ȧ
Shĭm'e-ah
Shĭm'e-ăm
Shĭm'e-ăth
Shĭm'e-ath-ītes
Shĭm'e-ī
Shĭm'e-on
Shĭm'hī
Shĭm'ī *or* Shĭ'mī
Shĭm'ites
Shĭm'mȧ
Shi'mon
Shĭm'rath
Shĭm'rī
Shĭm'rith
Shĭm'rom
Shĭm'ron
Shĭm'ron-ites
Shĭm'ron-mē'ron
Shĭm'shāi *or* -sha-ī
Shĭ'năb
Shī'nar
Shi'on
Shi'phī *or* Shĭph'ī
Shĭ'ph'mīte
Shĭph'rah
Shĭph'tan
Shī'shȧ
Shi'shăk
Shĭt'rāi *or* -ra-ī
Shĭt'tim
Shī'zȧ
Shō'ȧ
Shō'ah
Shō'băb
Shō'băch
Shō'bāi *or* Shō'ba-ī
Shō'bal
Shō'bek
Shō'bī
Shō'eho, Shō'ehoh, *or* Shō'eo
Shō'hăm
Shō'mer
Shō'phăch
Shō'phan
Sho-shăn'nim
Sho-shăn'nim-ē'duth
Shu'ȧ
Shu'ah
Shu'al
Shu'ba-el (-bâ-ĕl *or* -bĕl)
Shu'ham
Shu'ham-ites
Shu'hīte
Shu'lam-ite
Shu'math-ites
Shu'nam-mīte
Shu'nem
Shu'ni
Shu'nites
Shu'pham
Shu'pham-ites
Shŭp'pim
Shûr
Shu'shan
Shu'shan-ē'duth
Shu'thal-hites
Shu'the-lah
Sī'ȧ
Si'a-hȧ
Si'bȧ
Sĭb'be-eāi *or* Sĭb'be-ehāi
Sĭb'bo-lĕth
Sĭb'mah
Sib-rā'im *or* Sĭb'ra-ĭm
Si'chem
Sĭ'cy-on (sĭsh'ĭ-on)
Sĭd'dim
Si'de
Si'don *or* Zi'don
Si-dō'ni-ans
Sĭg'i-ō'noth *or* Sī-gī'o-nŏth
Sī'hon
Sī'hôr
Sī'las
Sĭl'lȧ
Sĭ-lō'ah *or* Sĭl'o-ah
Si-lō'am *or* Sĭl'o-ăm
Sĭ-lō'e *or* Sĭl'o-e
Sil-vā'nus
Si'mal-eū'e
Sĭm'e-on
Sĭm'e-on-ites
Si'mon
Sĭm'rī
Sĭn
Si'nȧ
Si'nāi *or* Sī'naī *or* Si'nȧ-ī
Si'nim
Si'nite *or* Sĭn'ĭte
Si'on *or* Zi'on
Si'ph'moth
Sĭp'pāi
Si'ra-eh
Si'rah
Sĭr'i-ŏn
Sĭs'a-māi *or* Sī-săm'a-ī
Sĭs'e-rȧ
Sĭ-sĭn'nēs
Sĭt'nah
Si'van
Smyr'nȧ (smĭr'nȧ)
Sō
Sō'eho, Sō'ehoh, *or* Sō'eoh
Sō'dī
Sŏd'om
Sŏd'o-mȧ
Sŏd'om-ites
Sŏd'om-ī'tish
Sŏl'o-mon
Sŏp'a-ter
Sŏph'e-rĕth
Sŏph'o-nī'as
Sō'rek
So-sĭp'a-ter
Sŏs'the-nēs
Sŏs'tra-tŭs
Sō'tāi *or* Sō'ta-ī
Spāin
Spär'tȧ
Stā'chys (-kis)
Stĕph'a-năs
Stē'phen (stē'vn)
Stō'ics
Sū'ah
Sū'bȧ
Sū'bāi *or* Sū'ba-ī
Sŭ-e'eoth
Sŭ-e'eoth-bē'noth
Sū'chath-ites
Sŭd
Sū'di-ăs
Sŭk'ki-im *or* -ims
Sûr
Sū'sȧ
Sū'san-ehītes
Su-săn'nȧ
Sū'si
Sȳ'ehar
Sȳ'ehem
Sȳ'ehem-ite
Sȳ-ē'lus
Sȳ-ē'ne
Sȳn'ti-ehē
Sȳr'a-eūse
Sȳr'i-ȧ
Sȳr'i-ăe
Sȳr'i-a-mā'a-ehah
Sȳr'i-an
Sȳr'i-ŏn
Sȳ'ro-phe-nī'cian (-nĭsh'an)

T.

Tā'a-năch
Tā'a-nath-shī'loh
Tăb'a-ŏth
Tăb'ba-ŏth
Tăb'bath
Tā'be-al
Tā'be-el
Ta-bĕl'li-ŭs
Tăb'e-rah
Tăb'i-thȧ
Tā'bôr
Tăb'ri-mŏn
Tăch'mo-nīte
Tăd'môr
Tā'hăn
Tā'han-ītes
Ta-hăp'a-nēs
Tā'hăth
Täh'pan-hēs
Täh'pe-nēs
Tah-rē'ȧ *or* Täh're-ȧ
Täh'tim-hŏd'shī
Ta-lī'tha-eū'mī *or* Tăl'i-thȧ-eū'mī
Tăl'māi
Tăl'mon
Tăl'sas
Tā'mah
Tā'mar
Tăm'muz
Tā'năch
Tăn'hu-mĕth
Tā'nis
Tā'phath
Tăph'nēs
Tā'phon
Tăp'pu-ah *or* Tap-pū'ah
Tā'rah
Tär'a-lah
Ta-rē'a *or* Tā're-ȧ
Tär'pel-ītes
Tär'shis
Tär'shish
Tär'sus
Tär'tăk
Tär'tan
Tăt'nāi *or* -na-ī
Tē'bah
Tĕb'a-lī'ah
Tē'beth
Te-hăph'ne-hēs
Te-hĭn'nah
Tē'kel
Te-kō'ȧ *and* Te-kō'ah
Te-kō'ite
Tĕl'-ā'bib
Tē'lah
Te-lā'im *or* Tĕl'a-ĭm
Te-lăs'sar
Tē'lem
Tĕl'-hăr're-shȧ *or* Tĕl'-här'sȧ
Tĕl'-mē'lȧ *or* Tĕl'-mē'lah
Tē'mȧ
Tē'man
Tĕm'a-nī *or* Tē'ma-ni
Tē'man-ite
Tĕm'e-ni *or* Tē'me-Tē'rah
Tēr'a-phĭm
Tē'resh
Tēr'ti-us (-shĭ-us)
Ter-tŭl'lus
Tē'tȧ
Thad-dæ'us
Thad-dē'us *or* Thăd'de-ŭs
Thā'hăsh
Thā'mah
Thā'mar
Thăm'na-thȧ
Thā'rȧ
Thär'rȧ
Thär'shish
Thär'sus
Thăs'sī
Thē'bez
The-ē'e
The-lā'sar
The-lĕr'sas
Thē'man
The-ŏ-e'a-nŭs *or* Thē'o-eā'nus
The-ŏd'o-tŭs
The-ŏph'i-lŭs
Thē'ras
Thĕr'me-lĕth
Thĕs'sa-lō'ni-ans
Thĕs'sa-lo-nī'cȧ
Theū'das
Thĭm'na-thah
Thĭs'be
Thŏm'as (tŏm'as)
Thŏm'o-ī
Thrā'ci-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ)
Thra-sē'as
Thŭm'mim
Thŷ'a-tī'rȧ
Ti-bē'ri-as
Ti-bē'ri-ŭs
Tĭb'hath
Tĭb'nī
Tī'dal
Tĭg'lath-pĭ-lē'ser
Tī'gris
Tĭk'vah
Tĭk'vath
Tĭl'gath-pil-nē'ser
Tī'lon
Tī-mæ'us *or* Tī-mē'us
Tĭm'nȧ
Tĭm'nah
Tĭm'nath
Tĭm'na-thah
Tĭm'nath-hē'rēs
Tĭm'nath-sē'rah
Tĭm'nite
Tī'mon
Tĭ-mō'the-ŭs
Tĭm'o-thy
Tĭph'sah
Tī'rās
Tī'rath-ītes
Tĭr'ha-kah
Tĭr'ha-nah
Tĭr'i-ȧ
Tĭr-shā'thȧ *or* Tĭr'sha-thȧ
Tĭr'zah
Tĭsh'bite
Tī'tanş
Tī'tus
Tī'zite
Tō'ah
Tŏb
Tŏb'-ăd'o-nī'jah
To-bī'ah
To-bī'as
Tō'bĭe
To-bī'el *or* Tō'bi-el
To-bī'jah
Tō'bit
Tō'ehen
To-gär'mah
Tō'hu
Tō'ī
Tō'lȧ
Tō'lăd
Tō'la-ītes
Tŏl'ba-nēs
Tō'phel
Tō'phet *and* Tō'pheth
Tō'u
Trăch'o-nī'tis
Trĭp'o-lĭs
Trō'ăs
Tro-gȳl'li-ŭm
Trŏph'i-mŭs
Trȳ-phē'nȧ
Trȳ'phon
Tȳ-phō'sȧ
Tū'bal
Tū'bal-eāin *or* Tū'bal-eā'in
Tū'bi-ē'nī
Tȳ-eh'i-ŏs
Tȳ-răn'nus
Tȳre
Tȳr'i-ans
Tȳ'rus

U.

Ū'eal
Ū'el
Ūk'naz
Ū'lāi *or* Ū'la-ī
Ū'lam
Ūl'lȧ
Ūm'mah
Ūn'nī
U-phăr'sin
Ū'phăz
Ûr
Ûr'bāne (*an old spelling of* Ûr'ban)
Ū'rī
U-rī'ah
U-rī'as
Ū'ri-el *or* U-rī'el
U-rī'jah
Ū'rim
Ū'tȧ
Ū'thāi *or* Ū'tha-ī
Ū'thī
Ūz
Ū'zāi *or* Ū'za-ī
Ū'zal
Ūz'zȧ
Ūz'zah
Ŭz'zen-shē'rah
Ŭz'zī
Uz-zī'ȧ
Uz-zī'ah
Uz-zī'el *or* Ŭz'zi-el
Uz-zī'el-ites

V.

Va-jĕz'a-thȧ *or* Văj'e-zā'tha
Va-nī'ah
Văsh'nī
Văsh'tī
Vau, *Ps.* cxix.
Vŏph'sī

X.

Xăn'thi-eŭs (zăn'-)

Z.

Zā'a-nā'im
Zā'a-năn
Zā'a-năn'nim
Zā'a-văn
Zā'băd
Zăb'a-dæ'ans *or* Zăb'a-dē'ans
Zăb'a-dā'ias (-yas)
Zăb'a-dē'ans
Zăb'bāi
Zăb'bud
Zab-dē'us
Zăb'dī
Zăb'di-el
Zā'bud
Zăb'u-lon
Zăe'eāi *or* Zăe'ea-ī
Zae-ehæ'us *or* Zae-ehē'us
Zăe'ehur
Zăe'eur
Zăeh'a-rī'ah
Zăeh'a-rī'as
Zăeh'a-ry
Zā'eher
Zā'dok
Zā'hăm
Zā'in, *Ps.* cxix.
Zā'ir
Zā'laph
Zăl'mon
Zal-mō'nah
Zal-mūn'nȧ
Zăm'bis
Zăm'brī
Zā'moth
Zam-zŭm'mim *or* Zam-zŭm'mims
Za-nō'ah
Zăph'nath-pā'a-nē'ah
Zā'phon
Zā'rȧ *or* Zā'rah
Zăr'a-çēs
Za-rā'ias (-yas) *or* Zăr'a-ī'as
Zā're-ah
Zā're-ath-ītes
Zā'red
Zăr'e-phăth
Zăr'e-tăn
Zā'reth-shā'har
Zär'hītes
Zär'ta-nah
Zär'than
Zăth'o-ē
Za-thū'ī
Zăt'thu
Zăt'tu
Zā'van
Zā'zȧ
Zĕb'a-dī'ah
Zē'bah
Ze-bā'im
Zĕb'e-dee
Ze-bī'nȧ
Ze-boi'im
Ze-bō'im
Ze-bū'dah
Zē'bul
Zĕb'u-lon-ītes
Zĕb'u-lūn
Zĕb'u-lun-ite
Zĕch'a-rī'ah
Zē'dăd
Zĕd'e-chī'as
Zĕd'e-kī'ah
Zeeb *or* Zē'eb
Zē'lah
Zē'lek
Ze-lō'phe-hăd
Ze-lō'tēs
Zĕl'zah
Zĕm'a-rā'im
Zĕm'a-rite
Ze-mī'ra
Zē'nan
Zē'nas
Zĕph'a-nī'ah
Zē'phath
Zĕph'a-thah
Zē'phī *or* Zē'pho
Zē'phon
Zē'phon-ītes *or* Zĕph'on-ītes
Zĕr
Zē'rah
Zĕr'a-hī'ah
Ze-rā'iah (-yȧ) *or* Zĕr'a-ī'ah
Zē'red
Zĕr'e-dȧ
Ze-rĕd'a-thah
Zĕr'e-răth
Zē'resh
Zē'reth
Zē'rī
Zē'rŏr
Ze-rụ'ah
Ze-rŭb'ba-bĕl
Zĕr'u-ī'ah *or* Ze-rụ'iah (-yȧ)
Zē'tham
Zē'than
Zē'thar
Zī'ȧ
Zī'bȧ
Zĭb'e-on
Zĭb'i-ȧ
Zĭb'i-ah
Zī'eh'rī
Zĭd'dim
Zid-kī'jah
Zī'don *or* Sī'don
Zĭ-dō'ni-ans
Zĭf
Zī'fȧ
Zĭk'lăg
Zĭl'lah
Zĭl'pah
Zĭl'thāi
Zĭm'mah
Zĭm'răn
Zĭm'rī
Zĭn
Zī'nȧ
Zī'on *or* Sī'on
Zī'or
Zĭph
Zī'phah
Zĭph'im *or* Zĭph'ims
Zĭph'i-on
Zĭph'ites
Zĭph'ron *or* Zī'phron
Zĭp'por
Zip-pō'rah *or* Zĭp'po-rah
Zĭth'rī
Zĭz
Zī'zȧ
Zī'zah
Zō'an
Zō'ar
Zō'bȧ *or* Zō'bah
Zo-bē'bah
Zō'har
Zō'he-lĕth
Zō'heth
Zō'phah
Zō'phāi
Zō'phar
Zō'phim
Zō'rah
Zō'rath-ītes
Zō're-ah
Zō'rites
Zo-rŏb'a-bĕl
Zū'ar
Zŭph
Zûr
Zū'ri-ĕl
Zū'ri-shăd'dāi *or* Zū'ri-shăd'da-ī
Zū'zim *or* Zū'zims

II. — NAMES FROM THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC VERSION.

THE Roman Catholic translation of the Latin Vulgate into English, commonly called the Douay Bible, was originally published by the English colleges at Douay and Rheims — the Old Testament in two volumes at Douay in 1609 and 1610, the New Testament in one volume at Rheims in 1582. In regard to the orthography of proper names, it differs in about 2150 instances from the Common English Version of the Scriptures (translated "out of the original tongues," and first published at London in 1611). The following list contains a selection of some 1200 of these variations, being all that present any difficulty of pronunciation.

There is no uniform or established usage among Catholic scholars in regard to the pronunciation of the proper names in the Douay Bible; and, such being the fact, it is evident that an authoritative standard is to be sought only in an appeal to general principles. Some of the names are pure Greek and Latin, and must, therefore, be pronounced in accordance with the commonly received rules which determine our pronunciation of other words from those languages. Frequently, however, the translators have Anglicized the names to a greater or less degree; and, in cases of this kind, either the acknowledged analogies and tendencies of the English language, or the corresponding names in the Common Version — where the difference is not too great — may be taken as guides to the correct accentuation. In many names of this class, the proper place of the accent is determined by the quantity of the penultimate vowel in Greek. In other instances, we have the recorded decisions or opinions of good prosodists or orthoëpists, as Labbe, Walker, Müller, etc. Such, in general, are the principles on which the pronunciation given below has been determined, — principles essentially the same as those adopted by Walker in his "Key," and carried out also in the former part of this Vocabulary. Great care has been taken to apply them with consistency and exactness; and it is hoped that the value of the result will prove to be not greatly disproportioned to the time and labor expended.

A.

A-ăs′ba-ī
Ăb′a-răn
Ab-dĕn′e-lĕ-eh
Ab-dĕn′a-gō
Ăb′e-lå
Ā′bel-me-hū′lå *or* Ā′bel-me-ū′lå
A-bĕl′sa-tĭm
Ā′ben-bō′en
Ăb′e-săn
A-bĕs′sa-lŏm
Ăb′ga-thå
A-bī′am
Ăb′i-găb′a-ŏn
Ăb′i-hā′iel (-yel)
Ăb′i-lī′nå
A-bĭn′o-ăm
Ăb′i-săg
A-bĭs′a-ī
A-bĭs′u-ē
Ăb′i-sur
Ăb′i-tŏb
A-bī′u
A-bō′bus
Ă-e′ea-ĭn
Ă-eh′a-zĭb
A-ehī′å
A-ehĭm′a-ăs
A-ehī′man
A-ehĭm′e-lĕ-eh
A-ehī′moth
A-ehĭn′o-ăm
A-ehĭs′a-mĕ-eh
A-ehĭt′o-phĕl
Ă-eh′o-bôr
Ă-eh′zi-bå
Ă-e′ra-ba-thā′ne
Ăd′a-då
Ăd′a-ī′å
Ăd′a-ī′as
Ăd′a-lī
Ăd′a-ma
Ăd′a-rē′zer
Ad′a-zer
Ā′de-ŏd′a-tus
A-dī′a-då
A-dī′as
Ăd′o-nāi
Ăd′o-nī′å
Ăd′o-nī′as
A-dŏn′ĭ-bē′ze-e
A-dō′nis
A-dŏn′ĭ-sē′de-e
A-dū′ram
Ā′gar-ens
Ā′gar-ītes
Ag′gī
Ā′ha-lăb
A-hăr′å
A-hăr′e-hĕl
A-hăs′tha-rī
A-hā′zī
A-hī′å
A-hī′a-lŏn
A-hī′as
A-hī′eam
A-hī′ŏn
A-hĭs′a-har
A-hī′sar
A-hī′ud
A-hō′e
Ā′iå (-yå)
Ā′ia-lon (-ya-)
Ā′i-lå
Ā′i-lăth
Āl′a-măth
Āl′i-ma
A-lo′hēs
Ăm′a-ăd
A-măd′a-thī
Ăm′a-lĕ-eh
Ăm′a-thī
Ăm′i-tăl
Ăm′ma-ŭs
Ăm′mi-hĕl
Ăm′mi-săd′da-ī
Ăm-mī′ud
Ăm′mo-nī
Ăm′o-nå
Ăm′or-rhē′an (-rē′-)
Ăm′or-rhīte (-rīt)
Ăm′o-så
Ăm′pli-ā′tus
Ăn′a-ī′å
A-năm′e-lĕ-eh
Ăn′a-nī′å
Ăn′a-tho-thī′å
Ăn′a-thoth-īte
A-nī′å
Ăp′a-mē′å
Ăph′a-rå
Ăph′ar-săth′a-çītes
A-phē′e-å
A-phī′å
Ā′phuth-ītes
Ăp′pha-ĭm (ăf′fa-)
Ăp′pi-å
Ār′a-ăs
Ā′re-e-ŏn
Ā′re-ē
A-reu′nå
A-rī′e
Ā′ri-el-ītes
Ār′is-to-bō′lus
Ā-rī′us
Ār′o-rīte
Ar-phăs′a-ehītes
Ās′a-å
Ās′a-ī′å
Ās′a-lel-phū′ni
A-săr′a-mĕl
Ās′a-rē′lå
Ās′a-thon-thā′mar
Ās′bel-ītes
Ās′ea-lon-ītes
Ās′çe-năs *or* Ăs′çe-nĕz
Ās′e-bā′im
A-sē′doth
Ās′e-mō′nå
Ās′e-nå
Ā-sĕn′a-phar
Ās′e-nĕth
Ās′ī-må
Ā′si-on-gā′ber
As-lī′å
Ās′na-å
Ās′phe-nĕz
Ās′re-el
Ās′se-dĭm
As-sū′rim
Ās′ta-rŏth-eär′na-ĭm
Ăs′tra-roth-īte
Ăst′ha-rŏth
Āt′a-rå
Āth′a-ī′as
Āth′a-lāi
Āth′a-lī′å
Āth′a-lī′as
Āth′a-nāi
A-thēr′sa-thå
Āth′ma-thå
Au-sī′tis
Āz′a-hĕl
Āz′a-nī′as
Āz′a-not-thā′bor
Ā-zăr′i-eăm
Ā′zau
Āz′ba-ī
A-zē′eå *or* -ehå
A-zī′am
Āz′re-el
A-zū′bå

B.

Bā′a-lå
Bā′a-lăm
Bā′al-bē′rith
Bā′al-hā′sor
Bā′a-lī′å
Bā′al-ī′a-då
Bā′al-mā′on
Bā′al-phăr′a-sĭm
Bā′al-sāl′i-så
Bā′al-thā′mar
Bā′a-sà
Băb′y-lō′ni-å
Băe′ba-car
Băd′a-çer
Ba-dā′ias (ba-dā′yas)
Băg′a-thå
Băg′a-than
Băl′a-ăn
Băl′a-ăth
Băl′a-năn
Băn′a-å
Ba-nā′iå (-yå)
Ba-nē′å
Ba-nē′as
Băn′i-nū
Ban-nū′ī
Băr′a-ehī′å
Băr′a-ī′å
Băr′a-så
Ba-rī′å
Băr′-jē′su
Bär′sa-ĭth
Ba-sā′iå (-yå)
Băs′e-măth
Ba-thū′el
Băz′a-thå
Băz′i-ō′thi-å
Bĕe′be-çī′å
Bē′eher-ītes
Bē′el-mē′on
Be-ĕl′phe-gôr
Be-ĕl′se-phŏn
Be-gō′a-ī
Be-gū′a-ī
Be-gū′i
Bĕl′ga-i
Bĕn′a-bĭn′a-dăb
Ben-ā′dad
Ben-dē′ear
Bē′ne-jā′a-ean
Ben-gā′ber
Ben-hē′sed
Ben-nō′i
Bĕr′a-eha
Be-rī′å
Be-rō′mī
Be-rō′thå
Ber-sā′be-ē
Ber-zĕl′la-i
Bĕs′e-eăth
Bĕs′e-lăm
Be-sē′le-el
Bĕs′o-di′å
Beth-ă-e′a-răm *or* Beth-ă-eh′a-răm
Beth-ă-e′a-rĕm
Be-thā′ni-å
Bĕth′a-nīte
Bĕth′-Ar′a-bå
Beth-ā′ran
Beth-bē′rå
Bĕth Bĕr′a-ī
Beth-ē′me-e
Be-thī′å
Bĕth′i-ĕs′i-mŏth
Beth-phā′lĕth
Beth-phē′sēs
Bĕth′pho-gōr
Beth-sā′be-ē
Beth-sā′mēs
Bĕth′sa-mīte
Bĕth′si-mŏth
Beth-thăph′u-å
Beth-zăeh′a-răm
Beth-zē′eha
Be-zē′le-el
Bŏe′çi-ā′u
Bŏs′pho-rŭs
Brī′e-ītes

C.

Eăb′se-el
Eăd′e-mŏth
Eā′i-phăs
Eā′ius (-yus)
Eāl′a-nō
Eāl′i-tà
Ea-lū′bī
Ea-mū′el
Eăn′a-nē′us
Ea-phā′rà
Ea-phār′na-ŭm
Ea-phĕt′e-thà
Eär′ea-å
Ea-rē′e
Eär′e-hĭm
Eā′ri-ăth
Eā′ri-ath-ā′im
Eā′ri-ăth′i-ā′rim
Eā′ri-ŏth
Ear-mē′lus
Eās′a-lŏth
Eās′lu-ĭm
Eās′si-å (kăsh′ĭ-å)
Eĕd′i-mŏth
Eĕd′mi-hĕl
Eĕd′mon-ites
Ee-ĕl′a-thå
Eēi′lå
Eēl′a-ī
Ee-lā′iå (se-lā′yå)
Eēl′e-sŷr′i-å
Eēl′i-tà
Eēn′e-rĕth
Eēn′e-rŏth
Eē′niz-ītes
Ee-phī′rà
Eēr′e-thī
Eēr′e-thītes
Eēs′e-leth-thā′bor
Eē′si-on
Ee-tē′ans
Ee-tū′rà
Ehāl′a-nē
Ehām′a-ăl
Ehăm′a-ăm
Eha-nā′a-na
Ehā′naan-ĭt′ess (kā′nan- *or* kā′na-an-)
Ehān′a-nå
Ehān′a-nē′us
Ehān′a-nī
Ehār′ea-mīs
Ehar-sā′nå
Ehās′e-lŏn
Ehās′lu-ĭm
Ehās′phi-å
Ehē′le-ăb
Ehē′li-ā′u
Ehe-lī′on
Ehŏd′or-lā′ho-mŏr
Ehol-hō′zà
Ehō′ne-nī′as
Ehor-rē′ans
Ehū′sāi
Ehū′san Răs′a-thā′im
Çĭb′sa-ĭm
Çi-nē′ans
Eo-lī′as
Eōr′nu-stĭb′i-ī (*not* Cornustibij)
Eo-rō′zāin
Eū′thà
Ey-rē′nus

D.

Dăb′e-rĕth
Dăl′a-ī′å
Dăl′a-ī′as
Dăl′i-là
Dăth′e-măn
Dĕb′ba-sĕth
Dĕb′bo-rà
Dē′be-lā′im
Dĕb′e-rà
Dĕb′la-thå
Dĕb′la-thā′im
Dĕl′a-ī′å
Dĕl′a-i-ā′u
Dē′le-an
Dĕn′a-bå
Dī′ēs
Dī-ē′vītes
Dĭ-mō′nå
Dī′nītes
Dī-ŏs′eo-rŭs
Dŏd′a-u
Do-rŷm′i-nŭs
Dō′tha-ĭn
Dū′di-å

E.

Ĕ-e′çe-tăn
E-chā′iå (e-kā′yå)
Ĕd′e-mà
Ĕd′ra-ī
E-ġē′us
Ĕl′a-dà
Ĕl′a-sà
Ĕl′ea-nà
Ĕl′çes-ītes
El-chā′nan
Ĕ′le-ā′le
Ĕl′e-hā′nan
E-lī′å
E-lī′a-bå
E-lī′a-çĭm *or* E-lī′a-chĭm
E-lī′a-sŭb
Ĕl′i-eà
E-lī′o-dà
E-lī′ph′a-lū
E-lī′ph′e-lĕth
E-lī′sà
E-lĭs′a-mà
E-lĭs′a-phăn
E-lĭs′a-phăt
Ĕl′i-sū′å
E-lī′sur
Ĕl′me-lĕ-eh
El-mō′dăd
Ĕl′na-ĭm
Ĕl′pha-ăl
Ĕl′te-eŏn
Ĕl′the-çē
Ĕl′the-eē
El-thō′lăd
Ĕl′ze-băd
Ĕm′o-nà
Ĕn′a-çĭm *and* Ĕn′a-çĭmg
Ĕn′a-dăd
E-nā′im
En-hā′sor
En-sē′mes
Ĕph′a-ăl
Eph-phē′tà
Ĕph′ra-tà
Ē′phre-e
Ē′ri-ŏeh
Ĕs′a-ăn
Ĕs′bā-al
Ĕs′e-băn
Ĕs′e-lī′as
Ĕs′pha-thà
Ĕs′ri-el
Ĕs′ta-ŏl
Ĕs′te-mō
Ĕs′tha-mō
Ĕs′tha-ol-ītes
Ĕth′a-ī
Ē′the-el
Ē′the-ī
Eū′ro-ăq′ui-lō
E-vĕr′ġe-tēs
Ex-tĕr′mi-năns
E-zē′ehi-el
Ē′zi-el
Ez′ri-eăm
Ez′ri-el
Ez′ri-hĕl

G.

Găb′a-å
Găb′a-ăth
Găb′a-ō
Găb′a-ŏn
Găb′a-on-ītes
Găb′a-thŏn
Gā′be-ē
Găb′e-lŭs
Ga-dē′roth
Găl′a-lāi
Găm′a-rī′as
Găz′a-bar
Gĕb′ba-ī
Gĕb′be-thŏn
Gĕd′di-el
Gĕd′e-lī′as
Ge-dē′rà
Gel-bō′e
Ge-nē′sar
Gĕr′a-rà
Gĕr′a-sēns
Gĕr′ġe-zīte
Ger-rē′ni-ans
Gĕs′su-rī
Gĕth′a-ĭm
Geth-hē′pher
Geth-sĕm′a-nī
Ge-zē′ron
Gī-dē′roth
Gī-ē′zī
Gnī′dus (nī′dus)
Gō′a-thà
Gŏd′o-lī′å
Gŏd′o-lī′as

H.

Hăb′a-eŭe
Hā′bi-å
Hăb′sa-nī′as
Ha-çĕl′da-mà
Ha-chăm′o-nī
Hăeh′e-lā′ī
Hăeh′i-lå
Ha-eu′phà
Hăd′a-ī′å
Hā′dri-el
Hag-gī′å
Hăl′a-å
Hăn′a-nī′å
Hăn′a-thŏn
Hăph′si-bå
Här′na-pher
Ha-rō′dī
Ha-rō′maph
Ha-rō′seth
Ha-sā′ba *or* Hăs′a-bå
Hăs′a-bī′å
Hăs′a-bī′as
Hăs′a-dī′as
Ha-săd′i-băs
Hā′sar-sū′al
Hā′sar-sū′sim
Has-băd′a-nà
Hăs′e-bī′å
Hăs′e-bī′as
Hăs′eb-nī′å
Hăs′e-bo-nī′å
Ha-sē′rim
Ha-sē′roth
Hā′ser-sū′al
Hā′ser-sū′sà
Hăs′se-mŏn
Ha-zī′å
He-brō′nà
He-brū′ni
Hĕd′da-ī
Hel-çī′å
Hel-çī′as
Hē′li-ŏp′o-lĭs
Hĕl′mon-dĕb′la-thā′im
Her-mō′ni-ĭm
Hĕs′e-bŏn
Hes-mō′nà
Hĕs′ra-ī
Hĕth′a-lŏn
Hĕv′i-là
Hĕv′i-lăth
He-zē′ehi-el
Hĕz′e-çī
Hĕz′e-çī′å
Hĕz′e-çī′as
Hir-sē′mēs
Ho-bī′å
Hŏl′da-ī
Hō′si-el
Hŏs′pi-tā′lis
Hŏz′a-ī
Hu-eū′eå
Hū′sa-thī
Hū′sa-thīte
Hū′sa-tī
Hy′a-dēs

I.

Ī-e′a-mī′å
Ī-eu′thi-el
Ī-dā′iå (-yå)
Ī-dā′ias (-yas)
Īd′i-dà
Īd′i-thŭn
Īg′a-ăl
Ī-hē′lom
Ī-hē′lon
Īs′a-ar
Īs′a-ar-ītes
Ī′sāi
Ī-sā′iå (-yå)
Ī-sā′ias (-yas)
Īs′a-rī
Īs′ba-ăb
Is-bō′seth
Īs′ma-el-ītes
Īs′ma-hĕl
Īs′mi-el
Īs′re-ē′lå
Īs′te-mō
Īs′u-ha-ī′å
Ĭt′u-rē′ans
Īz′ra-hī′å

J.

Jā′a-sī′å
Ja′bél
Jab-nī′å
Jăeh′a-năn
Ja-eō′bà
Ja-dā′iå (-yå)
Jăd′a-sŏn
Ja-dī′as
Jăd′i-hĕl
Ja-hăd′da-ī
Ja-hā′lå
Jā′he-lĕl
Ja-hī′el
Ja-lā′le-ĕl
Ja-lē′le-ĕl
Ja-mū′el
Jā′nāi
Ja-nō′e
Ja-phī′e
Jăr′a-mŏth
Jăr′e-phĕl
Jā′sub
Ja-thăn′a-el
Je-ăb′a-rĭm
Jĕb′a-ar
Jĕb′a-har
Jĕb′a-nī′å
Jĕb′la-ăm
Jĕb′na-el
Jĕb′ne-el
Jĕç′e-mī′å
Jĕeh′e-lī′å
Jĕe′ma-ăm
Jĕe′ma-ăn
Jĕe′o-năm
Jĕe′te-hĕl
Je-dā′iå (-yå)
Je-dā′lå
Jed-dō′å
Jed-dū′å
Jĕd′e-bŏs
Je-dē′ī
Jĕġ′a-ăl
Jĕġ′ba-å
Jĕġ′e-de-lī′as
Jē′he-dē′iå (-yå)
Je-hē′zi-el
Je-hī′as
Je-hū′el
Jĕm′a-ī
Jĕm′i-nī
Jeph-dā′iå (-yå)
Jĕph′le-tī
Jĕph′o-nē
Jĕph′ta-hĕl
Jĕr′a-å
Je-rā′me-el
Jĕr′ea-ăm
Jĕr′e-mī′as
Je-rī′å
Je-rī′as
Jē′ri-ā′u
Jĕr′i-mŭth
Jĕr′māi
Je-rŏb′a-ăl
Jer-sī′å
Je-rų′så
Jĕs′a-ar-ītes
Je-sā′iå (-yå)
Je-săm′a-rī
Jĕs′a-nå
Jĕs′ba-ăm
Jĕs′bi-hē′nob
Jĕs′bo-ăm
Je-sē′ias (-yas)
Jĕs′e-må
Je-sē′sī
Je-sī′å
Je-sī′as
Jē′si-el
Jē′si-el-ītes

Jĕs′ma-ehī′as
Jĕs′ma-ī′as
Jĕs′su-å
Jĕs′su-ī
Jĕs′su-ītes
Jĕs′u-å
Jĕs′u-e
Jĕt′e-bå
Je-tĕb′a-thå
Jĕth′e-lå
Jĕth′ra-ĕm
Jē′thrāi
Jĕth′ra-hĕm
Jĕz′a-băd
Jĕz′a-bĕl
Jĕz′a-thå
Je-zī′å
Jez-lī′å
Jĕz′o-nī′as
Jĕz′ra-el
Jĕz′ra-hĕl
Jĕz′ra-hel-īte
Jĕz′ra-hel-īt′ess
Jĕz′ra-ī′å
Jō′a-ehĭn
Jō′a-då
Jō′a-dăn
Jō′a-hå
Jō′a-hē
Jō′a-thăm
Jŏb′a-nī′å
Jō-eh′a-bĕd
Jo-dā′iå (-yå)
Jo-ē′lå
Jŏs′a-bå
Jŏs′a-bī′å
Jŏs′a-bĕth
Jō′sab-hē′sed
Jŏs′a-ehar
Jŏs′a-ī′å
Jos-phī′å
Jŏs′u-e
Jŏz′a-bĕd
Jū′ea-dăm
Ju-dā′iå (-yå)
Jū′ni-ăs

L.

Lā′a-bĭm
Lā′a-då
Lăb′a-năth
La-ehī′as
Lā′he-lå
Lā′i-så
Lămp′sa-eŭs
La-mū′el
La-ŏd′i-çī′å
La-ō′mim
La-tū′sim
Le-bō′nå
Lē′e-dăn
Lē′he-măn
Lĭth′o-strō′tos
Lŏd′a-bar
Lo-ō′mim

M.

Mâ′a-eh̊å
Ma-ăeh′a-tī
Mā′a-lå
Ma-ā′rå
Ma-ăs′āi
Mā′a-sī′å
Mā′a-zī′å
Ma-ā′zi-ā′u
Ma-çē′då
Ma-çē′loth
Măç′e-nī′as
Măeh′a-bees
Măeh′a-bē′ŭs
Măeh′a-thī
Măeh′a-tī
Maeh-bē′nå
Măeh′me-thăth
Măd′a-bå
Ma-dī′å
Mad-mē′nå
Mā′e-lĕth
Măg′a-lå
Măg′da-lēl
Măg′da-lŭm
Măg′e-dăn
Mā′ha-lŏn
Mā′he-lĕth
Ma-hī′då
Ma-hū′mīte
Mā′i-măn
Măl′a-ehī′as
Măl′a-lā′i
Ma-lā′le-el
Măl′a-sar
Ma-mū′ehan
Măn′a-hăt
Măn′a-hĕm
Ma-nā′im
Ma-năs′se
Ma-nū′e
Ma-ŏn′a-thī
Ma-ō′zim
Măr′a-ī
Măr′a-ī′å
Ma-rā′ioth (-yoth)
Mär′do-ehāi
Mär′do-ehī′å
Ma-rē′så
Mā′ri-am
Măr′i-mŭth
Mär′sa-nå
Măs′e-phå
Ma-sĕr′e-phŏt *or* Ma-sĕr′e-phŏth
Măs′er-ites
Măs′ma-nå
Ma-sō′bi-å
Măs′re-eå
Măth′a-nå
Măth′a-nā′ī
Măth′a-nā′ias (-yas)
Măth′a-nī′å
Ma-thā′ni-ā′u
Măth′a-thå
Măth′a-thī′as
Ma-thū′sa-el
Ma-thū′sa-lē
Ma-ū′man
Ma-vī′a-el
Měeh′na-dē′bāi
Měd′a-bå
Měd′e-mē′nå
Me-ĕt′a-bĕl
Měg′phi-ăs
Me-hū′sim
Mel-ehī′å
Měl′ehi-el-ītes
Mel-ehī′ram
Měl′lo-thī
Me-lō′thus
Mel-tī′as
Měr′a-lå
Me-rō′me
Me-rŏn′a-thīte
Me-sĕl′e-mī′å
Me-sĕz′e-bĕl
Me-sĭz′a-bĕl
Měs′pha-răth
Měs′ra-ăb
Měs′ra-ĭm
Mes-săl′e-měth
Měs′su-lăm
Me-tăb′e-ēl
Měz′a-ăb
Mĭb′a-har
Mi-ehā′iå (-yå)
Mī-ehē′å
Mĭl′i-ehō
Mĭ-phĭb′o-sĕth
Mĭs′a-ăm
Mnĕs′theūs (nĕs′-)
Mō′a-dī′å
Mo-bŏn′nāi
Mŏeh′o-nå
Mŏeh′o-rī
Mō′ho-lå
Mō′ho-lī
Mŏl′a-då
Mŏl′a-thī
Mŏl′a-thīte
Mo-rī′å
Mo-sā′băb
Mo-sŏl′la-mī′å
Mo-sŏl′la-mŏth

N.

Nā′a-lŏl
Nā′a-må
Nā′a-rå
Na-ăr′a-thå
Nā′a-rī′å
Na-bā′joth
Năb′u-thē′ans
Năd′a-bī′å
Nā′ha-bī
Na-mū′el
Na-mū′el-ītes
Na-sī′å
Năth′a-nī′å
Năth′i-nē′ans
Nā′thin-ītes
Nĕb′a-hăz
Nĕeh′a-ō
Ne-eō′då
Nē′he-mī′å
Nē′hi-ĕl
Nĕm′rŏd
Nĕph′ta-lī
Nĕph′ta-lītes
Nĕph′tha-lī′å
Neph-tō′å
Nĕph′tu-ĭm
Nĕr′e-ĝēl
Neph-thū′a-tī
Ne-tōph′a-tī
Ne-tū′phå
Nĭe′o-lā′ītes
Nĭn′i-ve
Nĭn′i-vītes
No-ăd′a-ī′å
Nō′a-dī′as
Nō′e-må
Nō′e-măn
Nō′e-man-ītes
Nō′e-mī

O.

Ō′ba-dī′å, *or* Ōb′a-dī′å
Ob-dī′as
Ō′bed-ē′dom
Ō′be-dī′å *or* Ōb′e-dī′å
Ō-eh′o-zăth
Ō-eh′o-zī′as
Ō′da-ī′å
O-dā′rēs
O-dī′å
O-dō′iå (-yå)
Ōd′o-vī′å
Ō′du-ī′å
Ō′ho-lāi
Ō′ho-lī
O-lĭm′pi-ăs
Ōm′rāi
O-ō′li-ăb
O-ōl′i-bå
Ō′o-lĭb′a-må
Ōph′e-rå
Ōr′o-nā′im
Ō′the-ī
Ōth′o-lī′å
O-thō′ni-el
Ōz′a-zī′u
Ō′zen-sā′rå
O-zī′å
O-zī′al *or* O-zī′el
Ō′zi-ā′u
O-zī′el-ītes
Ōz′ri-el

P.

Pal-mī′rå
Păr′a-elēte
Păr′a-li-pŏm′e-nŏn
Păr′as-çē′ve
Pe-lū′si-ŭm (pe-lū′zhĭ-ŭm)
Phā′çe-ē
Phā′ce-ī′å
Pha-dā′iå (fa-dā′yå)
Phăl′a-ī′å
Phā′le-å
Phăl′lu-ites
Phăl′o-nīte
Phal-tī′as
Phā′rāi
Phā′ra-ō
Phăr′a-thŏn
Phăr′a-thon-ite
Pha-rī′då
Phar-săn′da-thå
Pha-rų′då
Phăr′ų-e
Pha-sē′å
Phās′e-rŏn
Phăt′a-ī′å
Phăth′a-hī′å
Pha-tū′el
Pha-tū′rēs
Phā′u
Phĕd′a-el
Phē′gi-el
Phē′le-ī′å
Phēl′e-lī′å
Phēl′e-thī
Phēl′e-thītes
Phē′lon-īte
Phel-tī′å
Phel-tī′as
Phĕs′do-mĭm
Phē′te-ī′å
Phe-truų′sim
Phī′ha-hī′roth
Phi-lĭs′thi-ĭm
Phŏeh′e-rĕth
Phŏl′la-thī
Phŏr′a-thå
Phū′ti-el
Pri-ā′pus
Pro-băt′i-eå
Ptŏl′e-mē′ans (tŏl′-)
Ptŏl′e-my (tŏl′e-my)
Pū′ti-phar
Pu-tĭ′ph̊a-rē
Pyg-mē′ans

R.

Rā′a-ī′å
Rā′a-mī′as
Rā′ha-bī′å
Rā′he-lā′iå (-lā′yå)
Ra-hū′el
Ra-ī′å
Răm′a-thå
Răm′a-thā′im-sō′-phim
Ra-mĕs′se
Răph′a-ī′å
Răph′a-ĭms
Răph′i-dĭm
Ra-sī′as
Rĕb′la-thå
Rē′e-må
Re-ī′å
Rē′me-ī′å
Rem-mō′no
Rĕm′mon-phā′rēs
Re-sī′å
Rhō′de
Rō′a-gå
Ro-gŏm′me-lĕeh
Rō′ho-bī′å
Rō′me-lī′å
Ro-mĕm′thi-ē′zer

S.

Sa-ăn′a-nĭm
Sā′a-phăn
Sā′a-rĭm
Sa-bā′im
Săb′a-må
Săb′a-nī′å
Săb′a-rĭm
Sa-băt′a-eh̊å
Săb′a-thå
Sa-băth′a-eh̊å
Sa-băth′a-ī
Sā′be-ē
Săeh′a-eh̊å
Săl′a-bō′nī
Săl′a-bō′nīte
Săl′a-ī
Sa-lā′mi-el
Săl′a-mī′nå
Săl′a-thī
Săl′e-bĭm
Săl′e-eh̊å
Sa-lē′moth
Săl′i-så
Săl′ma-nå
Sal-mī′as
Sal-mō′nå
Săl′o-mī
Sa-lō′mith
Săl′o-mon
Sa-lū′mith
Săl′u-så
Săm′a-å
Săm′a-eh̊ī′as
Săm′a-ī′å
Săm′a-oth
Săm′a-rā′im
Săm′a-răth *or* Săm′a-rĕth
Săm′a-rī′å, 1 *Par.* xii. 5; (*Common Version* Shem′a-rī′ah).
Săm′a-rī′as
Săm′a-rīte
Sa-mī′å
Săm′ma-å
Săm′ma-ī
Sam-mū′å
Săm′sa-rī
Sa-mū′å
Săph′a-thī′å
Săph′a-tī′å
Săr′a-å
Sa-rā′im
Să′ra-ītes
Sa-rā′sar
Săr′a-thā′sar
Sa-rā′thī
Sa-rē′as
Săr′e-bī′å
Săr′e-bī′as
Săr′e-då
Sa-rĕd′a-thå
Sa-rī′å
Să′ri-ŏn
Sa-rō′hen
Să′ro-nīte
Sar-sā′ehim
Säir′tha-nå
Sa-rų′å
Sar-vī′å
Sas-săb′a-sar
Saul′ites
Să′u-rå
Sçē′no-pē′ġi-å
Sē′be-nī′å
Sē′be-nī′as
Sē′be-ŏn
Se-bĕth′a-ī
Se-bī′å
Seb-nī′å
Se-bō′im
Sĕ-eh′e-nī′as
Sē′ehi-å
Se-ehrō′nå
Sĕd′a-då
Sē′de-ī
Sĕd′e-ûr
Se-ĕl′a-då
Se-hĕs′i-må
Sē′ī-rå
Sĕl′a-hī
Sē′la-ītes
Sĕl′e-bĭn
Sĕl′e-mi-ā′u
Se-lē′mith
Sĕl′e-thāi
Sĕl′la-ī
Sĕl′ma-ī
Se-lō′mith
Sĕm′a-ăth
Sĕm′a-ī′å
Sĕm′a-rĭth
Sĕm′a-thites
Sĕm′e-ber
Sĕm′e-gär′na-bū
Sē′me-ī′å
Sē′me-ī′as
Sĕm′e-rī′å
Sĕm′e-rŏn
Se-mī′då
Se-mī′da-ītes
Se-mĭr′a-mŏth
Sĕm′la-ī
Sĕn′a-å
Sĕn′na-ăb
Sĕn′na-ar
Sĕn′ne-ser
Sĕn′u-å
Sĕph′a-ăth
Sĕph′a-må
Sĕph′a-mŏth
Sĕph′a-tå
Sĕph′a-tī′å
Sĕph′a-tī′as
Sē′phe-ī
Sē′phi-ŏn
Se-phō′rå
Sĕp′tha-ī
Se-phū′phan
Sĕr′e-bī′å
Se-rē′ser
Sē′saī
Sĕt′ra-ī
Sī′a-å
Sĭç′e-lĕg
Si-lō′ni
Si-lō′nite
Sĭm′e-rŏn
Sĭm′ma-å
Sĭs′a-ī
Si-săm′o-ī
Sĭs′a-rå
Sŏb′a-ī
Sŏb′bo-eh̊āj *or* Sŏb′o-eh̊āi
So-bō′bå
Sō′eh̊oth-bē′noth
Sō′ho-rī′å
Sŏm′o-rī′as
Sō′phāi
So-phē′ret
Sthär′bu-zăn′a-ī
Sū′a-å
Sū′ba-el
Sū′bu-el
Sū′ri-el
Sū′ri-săd′da-ī
Sū′sa-găz
Su-săn′e-ehītes
Sū′tha-lå
Sū′tha-la-ītes
Sȳ′ra-cū′så

T.

Tā′be-ē
Tăb′e-li′as
Tăb′re-mŭn
Tăph′u-å
Tĕb′bath
Thā′be-el
Thăe′a-sĭn
Thăm′na-tå
Thăm′nath-ite
Thăm′nath-sā′re
Thăn′e-hū′meth
Thăph′u-å
Thär′a-å
Thär′a-eå
Thär′a-nå
Thär′e-lå
Thar-sē′as
Tha-thăn′a-ī
The-eū′å
The-eū′ath
The-eū′e
The-eū′ītes
Thĕg′lath-pha-lā′sar
Thĕl′gath-phal-nā′-sar
Thĕm′a-nī
Thĕm′a-nīte
Thē′o-dās
Thē′o-dō′ti-ŭs (-shĭ-ŭs)
Thĕr′a-eå
Thĕr′pha-lītes
Thĭr′i-å
Tho-băd′a-nī′as
Thōl′māi
Thōl′o-māi
Thō′sa-ite
Thō′u
To-bī′å
Trŏg′lo-dȳtes
Tū′bi-ā′nites

U.

Ū′rāi
Ur-bā′nus
U-rī′å

V.

Va-gā′o
Va-nī′å
Văs′se-nī

Z.

Zăb′a-dī′å
Zab-dī′as
Za-bī′nå
Zăeh′a-ī
Zăeh′a-rī′å
Za-ehē′us
Za-mī′rå
Za-nō′å
Za-nō′e
Zăr′a-hī
Zăr′a-hī′å
Zăr′a-hī′as
Zā′rāi
Zēb′e-dē′ī
Zēb′e-dī′å
Zē′be-ē
Ze-bī′då
Ze-phrō′nå
Ze-thū′å
Zō′om

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long;* å, ê, î, ô, û, *less prolonged;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short;* câre, făr, låst, fall, what; thêre, vẹil, tẽrm; pīque, fĭrm; dȯne, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot; fûrl, rụde, pu͝sh; ç *as* s; çh *as* sh; e, eh, *as* k; ġ *as* j; ē *as in* ē̲get; s *as* z; x *as* gz; n̲ *as in* li̲nger, li̲nk; th *as in* thine.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE.

In the edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published in 1847, Walker's Key was, with very slight omissions, made the basis of the Table of Classical Proper Names, and with it were incorporated such additional names as were furnished by Carr and Trollope, with a few from Freund's Latin Lexicon and Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie. No attempt was made to verify the accentuation. So far, indeed, as the pronunciation of the names was concerned, it was proposed to the editor to do little more than correct the errors of syllabication.

But in the present edition a very different work has been undertaken. Walker's Key has, indeed, in a sense, been taken as a basis; but it has been used with great freedom. Not a word now remains in the Table on Walker's authority alone. Nor does the pronunciation of any word in the Table rest on his sole authority, except in two or three instances; and then the fact is stated in the margin. The substance of the Vocabulary has also been greatly changed, several thousand words having been struck out, and a still greater number introduced. In accordance with the wishes of the publishers, however, the limits of the former Table have been essentially maintained in this edition, which contains about fourteen thousand names.

Of the words omitted, a majority are such as could not easily be mispronounced. To this class belong, first, all monosyllables; next, all dissyllables in which the penultimate vowel is followed by two consonants which are not a mute and a liquid. Words of rare occurrence and of little authority have given place to words more frequently met with, the pronunciation of which could be given with greater confidence. There is also a considerable class of fictitious names found in the poets, which should scarcely be included in any dictionary, because their form and pronunciation are both determined by the verse in which they are found. Words judged to be of this class have been omitted with some freedom. But, in general, the practice has been to admit words of well-ascertained pronunciation, according to the principles given below, and to exclude such as are doubtful; for the sole value of the Table depends on its trustworthiness as a guide to correct pronunciation. Of the names added, all have three or more syllables, and all are such as might possibly be mispronounced even by a person acquainted with the general rules of pronunciation. Thus, no word has been added in which the penult is long by position, or contains a diphthong.

But the attention of the editor has been chiefly directed to the accentuation of the Vocabulary. This is, of course, the fundamental and the ruling point, and he has devoted unstinted labor to it. There is no word in the Table which he has not examined with conscientious carefulness. Not that he has investigated the nature of each penultimate vowel by tracing its history, or by looking up for himself the authority of the poets. That would have been more than enough work for a lifetime. But the Greek language, with its distinct long and short vowels, and its diphthongs represented by single vowels in Latin, is a ready helper in a multitude of cases, and other cases are no less indubitably settled by the rule of position. Neuter plurals in *-ia*, from adjectives in *-is*, have also been admitted without further question. But rules to which there are exceptions have not been permitted to settle any case. There remained therefore a multitude of words which required investigation. In respect to every one of these, the editor has collated the best authorities, and has given the results. Now, it is not to be denied that these authorities have, in some cases, doubtless, been themselves governed by the general rules of pronunciation. But even if this be true, we have at least the concurrent judgment of eminent scholars who have made the subject a study, that these are cases in which the general rules may apply.

The authorities to which reference is made are divided into two groups. The first group consists of Passow, Freund, Klotz, Pape, and Facciolati; the second of Walker, Smith, Pauly, Carr, Labbe, Liddell & Scott, Bischoff & Möller, Forbiger, Schelller, Müller, and Frijlink.

The Table is so printed as to indicate sufficiently, by the omission of marginal references, and by those which are inserted, the basis of each pronunciation.

1. Words concerning whose pronunciation there can not be any question are printed without any marginal note. Such words, for instance, are *Terp-sich'o-re*, of which the Greek form has omicron in the penult; *Tha-lī'a*, which in Greek has the diphthong ει in the penult; *The-mis'ta*, whose penult is long by position; and *The'mis*, a dissyllable.

2. Those words also stand without any marginal note whose pronunciation has the authority of any two of the names contained in the first group of authors given above, or the authority of any one of the first group together with one or more of the second group.

If, however, the authorities are divided, then, as a general thing, the two pronunciations are given, and the authority for each is indicated by marginal notes. But sometimes, when the authority for one pronunciation is sufficient according to the foregoing rule, and that for the other deficient, the latter authority only is indicated.

3. All the remaining words in the Vocabulary have the authority for their pronunciation given by marginal initials.

Could more time have been taken for investigation, this third class of names could doubtless have been still further diminished. Scholars will probably discover some words in it whose Greek equivalents have been simply overlooked by the editor, or which for other reasons might have been left without references. But in some cases the authorities have been cited only because the editor desired to adhere to the simplicity of his plan, and to be able to say that he had adhered to it in all strictness.

In conclusion, it may be said that a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Classical Names can not be quite satisfactory without descriptive definitions. The number of instances in which words of the same form refer to different persons or places is so great as to make it somewhat doubtful, in a given case, whether or not the word in the Table is the one which is looked for.

T. A. T.

New Haven, Conn., 1864.

LIST OF WORKS

REFERRED TO IN THE VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Handwörterbuch der Griechischen Sprache begründet, von Franz Passow. Neu bearbeitet und zeitgemäss umgestaltet, von Dr. V. C. F. Rost, Dr. F. Palm, Dr. O. Kreussler, Prof. K. Keil, Dir. F. Peter, und Dr. G. E. Benseler. Leipzig, 1841–57.

Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, nach historisch-genetischen Principien bearbeitet, von Dr. Wilhelm Freund. Leipzig, 1834–45.

Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache. Herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Klotz. Braunschweig, 1853–57.

Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen, nebst einer Uebersicht über die Bildung der Personennamen. Von Dr. W. Pape. Braunschweig, 1842.

Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et cura Jacobi Facciolati, opera et studio Ægidii Forcellini alumni Seminarii Patavini luculubratum. Secundum tertiam editionem, cujus curam gessit Josephus Furlanetto, alumnus ejusdem seminarii, correctum et auctum labore variorum. Editio in Germania prima. Schneebergæ, 1831–35.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by William Smith, LL. D. Second edition, enlarged and improved. Boston and London, 1849.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, edited by William Smith, LL. D. Boston and London, 1849.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, edited by William Smith, LL. D. Boston, 1854.

Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft. Von August Pauly. Stuttgart, 1839–52.

The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names, established by citations from the Greek and Latin Poets, etc. By Thomas Swinburne Carr. London, 1842.

Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices. Opera et studio Philippi Labbe, etc. Ab Edvardo Leedes olim recogniti et aucti; et nunc iterum summa cum cura recensiti. Londini, 1821.

A Greek-English Lexicon, based on the German work of Franz Passow. By Henry George Liddell, M. A., and Robert Scott, M. A. With corrections and additions, and the insertion of the Proper Names occurring in the principal Greek authors, by Henry Drisler, M. A. New York, 1850.

Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren und neuen Geographie. Von F. H. T. Bischoff und J. H. Möller. Gotha, 1829.

Handbuch der alten Geographie aus den Quellen bearbeitet. Von Albert Forbiger. Leipzig, 1842–48.

Imman. J. G. Scheller's ausführliches und möglichst vollständiges lateinisch-deutsches Lexicon. Dritte von neuem verbesserte und sehr vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, 1804.

A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names. By John Walker. With an explanation, etc., by the Rev. W. Trollope, M. A., London.

Allgemeines Wörterbuch der Aussprache ausländischer Eigennamen, von August Müller. Dritte gänzlich umgearbeitete und sehr vermehrte Auflage. Dresden und Leipzig, 1849.

Woordenboek voor de spelling en uitspraak van vreemde eigennamen. A. Müller's allgemeines Wörterbuch voor het Nederlandsche publiek bewerkt door H. Feijlink. Tweede Uitgave. Amsterdam, 1858.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

It will be perceived by a glance at the following Table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting anything here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants.

The notation of vowel-sounds which is used in other parts of the Dictionary has been omitted here, because the two principal marks employed in it, namely, the long and the short [¯ ˘], have universally obtained a very different significance, when applied to Greek and Latin words, from what they have in English, being used in the former languages to indicate *quantity* only, while in English they are simple signs of *quality*. As Greek and Latin words which are long in quantity, are, in thousands of instances, short in quality, and those which are short in quantity are as frequently long in quality, it could hardly fail to produce confusion, if the signs of quantity were used, in a classical vocabulary, to indicate the quality of the vowels. In a few classes of cases, marks have been applied to certain consonants, in order to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; as, for example, to *c* and *g*, when they have their soft sounds (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*, but are separated from the vowel by the division of the word into syllables, as in *Aç'e-le*, *Ag'i-dæ*, etc. For the most part, however, the aim has been to dispense with diacritical marks, and to rely on the rules for pronunciation, and on occasional references to these rules, for such assistance with respect to pronunciation as is not supplied by the accentuation and syllabication.

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct, that in words of two syllables, the penult be accented; that in words of more than two syllables, the penult be accented if it is long in quantity, but if it is not long, that the antepenult be accented. The place of the secondary accent has in all doubtful cases been determined by considerations of euphony alone. The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules for pronunciation which are given below have been derived, in the main, from Walker. Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*, in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A* ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *father* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound; as, *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases, *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scoff'er*, *mus'ter*.

Exception. — *E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

Rules for the Consonants.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as, *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cœ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil-ti'a-des*, etc. So also in the termination *-tion*; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*. For its sounds as *ks* and *gz*, see Guide to Pron. §§ 270, 271; as *ksh*, see Rule 10, above.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, etc.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, etc. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, etc.

Remark 1. The termination *-eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *-εύς*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope; is defended by Labbe and Carr; and may be conceded to the exigencies of poetry. The other syllabication by which *-eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given, and should be followed in pronunciation in all ordinary cases.

2. With regard to words which occur so frequently in English use that they may be said to have become Anglicized, it should be stated that the Table aims only to give the classical pronunciation. Every one must judge for himself whether or not it will seem like affectation or pedantry, in any given case, to be classically correct.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

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THE abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *Lid.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Liddell & Scott*, *Bischoff & Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*, *Walker*, *Müller*, and *Frijlink*. The titles of the works referred to are given on page 1882. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation, and Remarks, also on page 1882. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.

A′ba *and* A′bæ
Ab′a-cæ′na
Ab′a-cæ-ni′ni
A-baç′e-na
Ab′a-ce′ne; *but see Pe.*
A-bæ′us
A-bag′a-rus, *C. L.*
A-bal′la-ba, *M. For. S.*
Ab′a-lus, *C. Py. M.*
A-ban′teg, 6
A-ban′ti-a, 10
Ab′an-ti′a-deg, 6
A-ban′ti-as, 10
A-ban′ti-das, *Py. S.*
A-ban′tis
Ab′ar-ba′re-a
Ab′a-ri, *C. W.*
A-bar′i-mon, *C. W.*
Ab′a-ri′mon, *B. M.*
Ab′a-ris
A′bas
Ab′a-sa, *C.*
Ab′a-se′ni
Ab′a-si′tis
A-bas′sus
Ab′a-tos
Ab′bo-ras, *Sch. B.*
Ab′da-lon′i-mus, *S. C.*
Ab′da-lon′y-mus
Ab-de′ra
Ab′de-ri′teg, 6, *and* Ab′de-ri′ta
Ab-de′rus
Ab′do-lon′y-mus
A′be-a′tæ
A-bel′la
Ab′el-la′ni
Ab′el-li′num
Ab′el-li′nus
A-bel′li-o
A-be′lus
A′be-o′na
A-ber′ci-us, 10, *S.*
A-bes′sa-lo′mus
Ab′ga-rus
A′bi-a
A′bi-a′nus, *S.*
A-bi′da
A′bi-i
Ab′i-la
Ab′i-le′ne
Ab′i-le′ni
A-bis′a-res, 6
Ab′i-son′teg, 6
A-ble′rus
A-ble′teg, 6
A-bli′tæ
Ab′no-ba
Ab′o-bri′ca
Ab′o-bri′ga
Ab′o-di′a-cum
A-bœc′ri-tus
Ab′o-la′ni
Ab′o-le′tus
Ab′o-lus, *M. B.*
A-bon′i-tei′chos
A-bo′ra
Ab′o-ra′ca
Ab′o-ras, *C.*
A-bo′ras, *Sch. B. M.*
Ab′o-rig′i-neg, 6
A-bor′ras
Ab′o-tis
Ab′ra-da′tas, *Py. W.*
Ab-rad′a-tas, *M.*
Ab′ra-da′teg, 6, *C. W.*
A-bra′ha-mus, *C.*
Ab′ret-te′ne
Ab′ret-te′ni
A-broc′o-mas
A-broc′o-meg, 6
Ab′ro-di-æ′tus
A′bron
A-bron′y-chus, *C. S. W.*
A-bro′ta
Ab′ro-ta, *W. C. M. Fr.*
Ab′ro-te-le′a
A-brot′e-leg, 6
A-brot′o-num
A-bru′po-lis
A′brus
Ab-sa′rus, *K.*
Ab′sa-rus, *B. M.*
Ab-sim′a-rus, *S. M.*
Ab′so-rus
Ab-syr′ti-deg, 6
Ab-syr′tus
Ab′u-di′a-cum
Ab′u-la, *C. L.*
Ab′u-li′teg, 6, *Py. S. W.*
A′bus
Ab′u-se′na, *or* A-bu′se-na, *Py.*
Ab′u-si′na, *S.*
Ab′y-de′ni
Ab′y-de′nus
Ab′y-doc′o-meg, 6
A-by′dus
Ab′y-la
Ab′ys-si′ni, *L. W.*
Ab′zo-æ
Ac′a-be′ne
Ac′a-cal′lis
Ac′a-ce′si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ac′a-ce′teg, 6
A-ca′ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ac′a-cus
Ac′a-de′mi-a *
Ac′a-de′mus
Ac′a-de′ra, *S.*
Ac′a-di′ra, *S.*
A-cæn′i-tus, *C.*
Ac′a-lan′drus
A-cal′le
Ac′a-mar′chis
Ac′a-mas
A-camp′sis
A-can′tha
A-can′thi-ne, *C.*
A-can′thus
A-ca′num
Ac′ar-na′neg, 6
Ac′ar-na′ni-a
A-cas′ta
A-cas′tus
Ac′a-ton
Ac′ba-rus
Ac-ca′li-a
Ac′ci-a, 10
Ac′ci-e′nus, *K.*
Ac-ci′si
Ac′ci-us, 10
Ac′cu-a
Ac′de-i, *K.*
A′ce
Aç′e-le
Aç′e-lum
A-ceph′a-li
A-cer′a-tus, *C. S.*
A-cer′bas
A-cer′ræ
Aç′er-sec′o-meg, 6
A′ceg, 6
Aç′e-sam′e-næ
Aç′e-sam′e-nus
Aç′e-sas
A-ce′si-a, 10
Aç′e-si′neg, 6
Aç′e-si′nus
A-ce′si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Aç′e-so
Aç′e-son
A-ces′ta
A-ces′teg, 6
Aç′es-ti′nus
A-ces′to-do′rus
Aç′es-tor′i-deg, 6, *S. Py.*
A-ces′to-rus
A-ce′teg, 6, *C. M. L.*
A-chæ′a
A-chæ′i
A-chæm′e-neg, 6
A-ch′æ-men′i-deg, 6
A-chæ′us
A-cha′i-a (a-ka′ya)
A-cha′is
A-ch′a-ra
A-ch′a-ren′seg, 6
A-char′næ
A-cha′teg, 6
A-ch′e-lo-i′a-deg, 6
A-ch′e-lo′i-as
A-ch′e-lo′i-deg, 6
A-ch′e-lo′is
A-ch′e-lo′ri-um
A-ch′e-lo′us
A-ch′e-men′i-deg, 6
A-che′ras, *C.*
A-cher′dus
A-ch′e-ri′ni
A-ch′e-ro
A-ch′e-ron
A-ch′e-ron′ti-a, 10
A-ch′e-ron-ti′ni
A-ch′e-ros
A-ch′e-runs
A-ch′e-ru′si-a, 10
A-ch′e-ru′sis
A-che′tus
A-chi′las
A-chil′las
A-ch′il-le′a
A-ch′il-le′is
A-chil′leg, 6
A-ch′il-le′um
A-chil′le-us, *Rem.* 1
A-chil′leus
A-ch′il-li′deg, 6
A-chi′vi
A-ch′la-dæ′us
A-ch′o-la, *C.*
A-cho′re-us, *Rem.* 1
A-cho′reus
A-cho′rus, *L. C.*
A-ch′ra-di′na
Aç′i-cho′ri-us
Aç′i-da′li-a
Aç′i-di′nus
Aç′i-don, *M. Py.*
A-cil′i-a
Aç′i-li-se′ne
A-cil′i-us
A-cil′la
Aç′in-dy′nus, *and* A-cin′dy-nus, *C.*
A′cis
Ac-mon′i-deg, 6
Aç′œ-me′tæ
A-cœn′o-no-ë′tus
A-cœ′teg, 6
Ac′o-ly′ti, *C. L.*
Ac′o-næ
Ac′o-ne
A-con′teg, 6
A-con′ti-us, 10
A-con′ti-zom′e-nus
Ac′on-tob′o-li
Ac′o-ris
Ac′o-rus, *C. W.*
A′cra
A′cræ
A-cræ′a
A-cræ′phi-a
Ac′ra-gas
Ac′ra-toph′o-rus
Ac′ra-top′o-teg, 6
A-cra′tus
A′cri-æ, *S. W.*
A′cri-a′teg, 6
Ac′ri-doph′a-gi
A-cris′i-o′ne
A-cris′i-o-ne′us
A-cris′i-o-ni′a-deg, 6
A-cris′i-us
A-cri′tas
Ac′ro-a′thon, *L. W.*
A-cro′a-thon, *K. C.*
Ac′ro-ce-rau′ni-a
Ac′ro-ce-rau′ni-um
A-croc′o-mæ
Ac′ro-co-rin′thus
A′cron
A-cron′o-ma
A-crop′o-lis
Ac′ro-re′a
Ac′ro-re′i
Ac′ro-ri′teg, 6
Ac′ro-ta
A-crot′a-tus, *Py. L.*
Ac′ro-tho′i
Ac′ro-tho′on
Ac′ro-tho′um
Ac-tæ′a
Ac-tæ′on
Ac-tæ′us
Ac′ti-a, 10
Ac-ti′a-cus
Ac′ti-as, 10
Ac′ti-sa′neg, 6, *M. Fr.*
Ac-tis′a-neg, *S.*
Ac′ti-um, 10
Ac′ti-us, 10
Ac-tor′i-deg, 6
Ac′to-ris
A-cu′le-o
A-cu′me-nus
A-cu′num
A-cu′phis
A-cu′si-las
A-cu′si-la′us
A-cy′rus
Aç′y-tus
A-cy′tus, *K.*
A′da
Ad′a-da, *M. B.*
A-dæ′us
Ad′a-man-tæ′a
Ad′a-man-ti′a, 10, *or* Ad′a-man-te′a, *S.*
Ad′a-mas
Ad′a-mas′tus
A-da′mus
Ad′a-na, *M. S.*
A-da′na, *B.*
A-dap′e-ra, *Py.*
Ad′du-a
A′de-a
A′de-as
A′de-o′na
A-deph′a-gus
Ad-her′bal
A′di-ab′a-ræ, *K.*
A-di′a-bas, *K.*
A′di-a-be′ne
A′di-a-be′ni
A′di-a-ben′i-cus
A′di-an′te
A′di-at′o-mus
A′di-at′o-rix
A′di-e′nus, *Py.*
Ad′i-man′tus
Ad-me′te
Ad-me′to
Ad-me′tus, *C.*
Ad′o-as
A-do′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
A-do′neus
A-do′ni-a
A-do′nis
A-do′re-us
Ad′ra-mi′tæ
Ad′ra-myt-te′os *or* Ad′ra-myt-te′on
Ad′ra-myt-te′um *or* Ad′ra-myt-ti′um
Ad′ra-myt′ti-um, *W. C. M.*
Ad′ra-na, *the Oder*, A-dra′na, *B. M. W.*
A-dra′ne, *a city.*
A-dra′num
A-dra′nus
A-dras′ta
Ad′ras-ti′a
Ad′ras-ti′i Cam′pi
Ad′ras-ti′ne
A-dras′tus
A-dre′ne
A′dri-a
A′dri-an-op′o-lis
A′dri-a′nus
A′dri-at′i-cum
Ad′ri-me′tum
Ad′u-at′i-ci *or* Ad′u-at′u-ci
Ad′u-at′u-ca
A-du′la
A-du′las
A-du′lis
Ad′u-li′ton
Ad′u-ni-ca′teg, 6
Ad′vo-lans
Ad′yr-ma-ch′i-dæ
Æ′a
Æ′a-ce′a
Æ′a-ceg, 6, *S. M.*
Æ-aç′i-deg, 6
Æ′a-ci′um
Æ′a-cus
Æ′æ
Æ-æ′a
Æ′a-me′ne
Æ′an-te′a
Æ′an-te′um
Æ-an′ti-deg, 6, *W. S.*
Æ-an′tis
Æ-an′to-do′rus
Æ′as
Æ-be′lus
Æ-bu′dæ
Æ-bu′ra
Æ-ca′ni, *K.*
Æc-mag′o-ras
Æc′u-la′num
Æ-de′si-a, 10
Æ-de′si-us, 10
Æ-dic′u-la
Æ-di′leg, 6
Æ-di′lis
Æd′i-lus, *C. L. W.*
A-ë′don, *genitive* A-ëd′o-nis
A′ë-do′nis, *an island.*
Æd′u-i
Æ-el′lo, *or* A-ël′lo
Æ-e′ta, Æ-e′tas *or* Æ-e′teg, 6
Æ-e′ti-as, 10
Æ′e-ti′ne
Æ-e′tis
Æ′ga
Æ′gæ
Æ-gæ′æ
Æ-gæ′on
Æ-gæ′um
Æ-gæ′us
Æ-ga′le-os
Æ-ga′le-um
Æ′gan *or* Æ′ga
Æ-ga′teg, 6
Æ′ge-æ
Æ′ge-a′teg, 6, *K.*
Æ-ge′le-on
Æ-ge′li
Æ-ge′ri-a
Æ-ges′ta
Æ′ge-us, *Rem.* 1
Æ′geus
Æ-gi′a-le
Æ′gi-a-le′a
Æ′gi-a′le-us
Æ′gi-a-li′a
Æ-gi′a-lus
Æ-gic′o-reg, 6
Æg′i-da
Æ-gi′deg, 6
Æg′i-la, *C. Py. S. M.*
Æg′i-li′a, *an island.*
Æ-gil′i-a, *a demus in Attica, S.*
Æg′i-lips
Æ-gim′i-us
Æ-gim′o-rus
Æ-gim′u-rus
Æ-gi′na
Æg′i-ne′ta
Æg′i-ne′teg, 6
Æ-gi′o-chus
Æg′i-pan
Æg′i-pa′neg, 6
Æ-gi′ra
Æ-gir′o-es′sa
Æg′i-ru′sa
Æ′gis
Æ-gis′thus
Æ′gi-um
Æg′le
Æg-le′is
Æg′leg, 6
Æg-le′teg, 6
Æ-gob′o-lus
Æ-goç′e-ros
Æg′o-mi′a
Æ′gon
Æ-go′ne
Æg′o-ne′a
Æ-go′neg, 6
Æ-goph′a-gus
Æ′gos Pot′a-mi *or* Pot′a-mos
Æ-gos′the-na
Æ-gos′the-ni′a
Æg′u-a
Æ′gus
Æ-gu′sa
Æ-gyp′sus
Æ-gyp′ta
Æ-gyp′ti-i, 10
Æ-gyp′ti-um, 10
Æ-gyp′tus
Æ-la′na
Æ′li-a
Æ′li-a′nus
Æ′li-us
A-ël′lo
A-ël′lo-pus
Æ-lu′rus
Æ-mil′i-a
Æm′i-li-a′nus
Æ-mil′i-us
Æm′o-dæ
Æ′mon *or* Æ′mus
Æm′o-na, *Pw. M. Pe.*
Æ-mo′na, *Py. C. For.*
Æ-mo′ni-a
Æ-mon′i-deg, 6
Æm′o-nis
Æn′a-re
Æ-na′ri-a
Æ-ne′a *or* Æ-ni′a, *a city in Macedonia.*
Æ-ne′a-dæ
Æ-ne′a-deg, 6
Æ-ne′as, *of Troy.*
Æ′ne-as, *of Corinth, Metapontus, etc.*
Æ′ne-a′teg, 6
Æ-ne′is
Æ′ne-o-bar′bus
Æ-nes′i-de′mus
Æ-ne′tus
Æ′ne-us, *Rem.* 1, *or* Æ′neus
Æ′ni-a, *a city of the Perrhæbi, C. W. M.*
Æ′ni-a′neg, 6
Æ-ni′dæ
Æ-ni′deg, 6
Æn′i-cus
Æn′o-bar′bus
Æ-no′na
Æ′o-leg, 6
Æ-o′li-a
Æ-o′li-æ
Æ-ol′i-deg, 6
Æ′o-lis
Æ′o-lus
Æ-o′ra
Æ-pe′a
Æ′pi-o-re′tus
Æp′o-lus
Æ′py
Æp′y-tus
Æ-qua′na
Æ′qui
Æ-quic′o-li
Æ-quic′u-li
Æq′ui-cus
Æq′ui-me′li-um
A-ër′o-pe
Ær′o-pus, *a mountain, C.*
A-ër′o-pus
Æs′a-cus
Æ-sa′ge-a
Æ-sa′pus
Æ′sar *or* Æ-sa′rus, *also* Æs′a-rus, *C. B.*
Æs-chil′i-deg, 6, *S.*
Æs′chi-neg, 6
Æs′chre-as
Æs′chre-is
Æs′chri-on, *W. S.*
Æs′chy-li′deg, 6, *W.*
Æs-chyl′i-deg, *S.*
Æs′chy-lus
Æs′cu-la′pi-us
Æ-se′pus
Æ-ser′ni-a
Æs′i-ca
Æ-si′nas
Æ-son′i-deg, 6
Æs′o-pe′us
Æ-so′pus
Æs′u-la
Æs′u-læ
Æ′sy-e′teg, 6
Æ-sy′me
Æs′ym-ne′tæ
Æs′ym-ne′teg, 6
Æ-sym′nus
Æth′a-le
Æ-tha′li-a, *also* Æth′a-li′a *or* Æth′a-le′a
Æ-thal′i-deg, 6
Æ-tha′li-on
Æ-thi′ceg, 6
Æth′i-ces, *Py.*
Æth′i-cus
Æ-thi′on
Æ-thi′o-pe
Æ-thi′o-peg, 6
Æ′thi-o′pi-a
Æ-thi′o-pis
Æ′thi-ops
A-ëth′li-us
Æ′thon
Æ′thra
Æ-thu′sa
Æ′ti-a, 10
A-ë′ti-on, 10
A-ë′ti-us, 10, *L. C. S.*
Æ-to′la
Æ-to′li
Æ-to′li-a
Æ-to′lis
Æ-to′lus
A′ër-im′e-neg, 6
Æx-o′ne *or* Æx′o-ne′is
Æx′o-ni′a
A′fer
A-fra′ni-a
A-fra′ni-us
Af′ri-ca
Af′ri-ca′nus
Af′ri-ce-ro′neg, 6
Af′ri-cum
Af′ri-cus
A-gac′ly-tus
Ag′ac-tu′ri, *K.*
Ag′a-las′ses, 6
Ag′a-me, *C.*
Ag′a-me′de
Ag′a-me′deg, 6
Ag′a-mem′non
Ag′a-mem-non′i-deg, 6
Ag′a-mem-no′ni-us
Ag′a-mes′tor
Ag′a-me′tor
Ag′a-mos
Ag′a-mus
Ag′a-ni′ce
Ag′a-nip′pe
Ag′a-nip-pe′us
A-gan′za-ga, *K. W.*

* Passow, referring to Buttmann, says that the penult should always be accented.

Ag'a-pe
Ag'a-pe'nor
Ag'a-pe'tus
A'gar
Ag'a-re'ni
Ag'a-ris'ta
Ag'a-sic'le-a
A-gas'i-cleg, 6, *Py. W.*
A-ga'so
A-gas'sa
A-gas'the-neg, 6
A-gas'tró-phus
Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag'a-tha-ġe'tus
Ag'a-thar'chi-das
Ag'a-thar'chi-deg, 6
Ag'a-thar'chus
Ag'a-them'e-ris
Ag'a-them'e-rus
Ag'a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as *and* Ag'a-thi'as
Ag'a-thi Dæm'o-nis
Ag'a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag'a-tho-bu'lus
Ag'a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cleg, 6
Ag'a-tho-do'rus
Ag'a-thom'o-rus
Ag'a-thon
Ag'a-tho-ni'ce
Ag'a-tho-ni'cus
Ag'a-tho-ny'mus, *W.* Ag'a-thon'y-mus, *C.*
A-gath'o-pus
Ag'a-thos'the-neg, 6
Ag'a-thyr'na *or* Ag'a-thyr'sus
Ag'a-thyr'num
Ag'a-thyr'si
A-gau'num
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
Ag-bat'a-na, *C.*
Ag-des'tis
Ag̃'e-la'das
Ag̃'e-la'deg, 6, *K.*
Ag̃'e-las'tus
Ag̃'e-la'us
Ag̃'e-le
Ag̃'e-le'a
Ag̃'e-leg, 6
Ag̃'e-li'a *or* Ag̃'e-le'is
Ag̃'e-lo-chi'a
A-ġel'o-cum, *K.*
Ag̃'e-los
A ġen'di-cum
A-ġe'nor
Ag̃'e-nor'i-deg, 6
A-ġep'o-lis
Ag̃'e-ro'na
Ag̃'e-san'der
A-ġe'si-as, 10, *Pw. W.*
A-ġes'i-da'mus
A-ġes'i-la'us
Ag̃'e-sim'bro-tus
A-ġes'i-na'teg, 6
Ag̃'e-sip'o-lis
Ag̃'e-sis'tra-ta, *L. S. W.*
Ag̃'e-sis'tra-tus
A-ġe'tas
A-ġe'tor
A-ġe'tus
Ag-ġe'nus, 8
Ag-gram'meg, 6
A-ġi'a-dæ
A'ġi-as
Ag̃'i-dæ
Ag̃'i-don, *K.*
A'ġis
Ag-la'i-a (ag-la'ya)
Ag'la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-peg, 6
Ag'la-o-phæ'na
Ag'la-o-phe'me
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag'la-o-pho'nus
Ag'la-o'pis
Ag'la-os'the-neg, 6
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us, *K. Py. S.* Ag'la-us, *C. L. M.*
Ag-na'li-a
Ag'no-cleg, 6
Ag'no-de'mus
Ag-nod'i-ce, *Pe. Sch. S. W.* Ag'no-di'ce, *K.*
Ag'no-do'rus
Ag'no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-deg, 6
Ag-noph'i-lus
Ag-nos'the-neg, 6
Ag-nos'tra-tus
Ag-no'teg, 6
Ag-noth'e-mis
Ag-no'the-os
Ag-noth'e-tæ
Ag'o-læ'us
Ag'o-na'li-a
A-go'ne-as
A-go'neg, 6
A-go'ni-a
A-go'nis, *title of a work of Alexis, and name of a courtesan.*
A-go'nis, *early name of the Quirinal, Fac.*
Ag'o-nis, *a servant at Eryx, W.*
A-go'nis, *the same, C.*
A-go'ni-us
A-go'nus
Ag'o-ra
Ag'o-rac'ri-tus
Ag'o-ræ'a
Ag'o-ræ'sus
Ag'o-ræ'us
Ag'o-ra'nax, *Pas.*
Ag'o-ra'nis, *Py. W.*
Ag'o-ran'o-mi
Ag'o-re'sus
A'gra
A'ġræ
A-græ'a
A-ġræ'i
Ag'ra-gan-ti'nus
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'le
A-grau'li-a, *S. W.*
A-grau'lis
A-grau'los
A-grau'lus
A-grau'o-ni'tæ, *K. W.*
A'gre
A'gri-a'neg, 6
A'gri-an'o-me, *K.*
A-gric'o-la
Ag'ri-ġen'tum
A-grin'i-um
A-gri'o-dos
A'gri-o'ni-a
A-gri'o-pas
A-gri'o-pe
A'gri-oph'a-ġi
A-grip'pa
Ag'rip-pe'um, *L. C.*
Ag'rip-pi'na
A'gri-us
Ag'ro-las
A-gro'le-on
A'gron
A-gros'pi
A-grot'e-ra
A-ġy'i-e-us, *Rem.* 1 A-ġy'ieus
A-ġyl'la
Ag̃'yl-læ'us
A-ġyl'le-us, *Rem.* 1 A-ġyl'leus
A-ġyr'i-um
A-ġyr'teg, 6
A-ha'la
A-hen'o-bar'bus
A'i-do'ne-us, *Rem.* 1 A'i-do'neus *or* A-id'o-neus
A-i'la
A'i-us (a'yus) Lo-cu'ti-us, 10
A'jax
Al'a-ban'da
Al'a-ban'di *or* Al'a-ban-den'seg, 6
Al'a-ban'di-cus
Al'a-bis
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
A-læ'sus
A-læ'us
Al'a-la, *Pw.*
Al'al-com'e-næ
Al'al-com'e-neg, 6
A-lal'co-me'ne-us, *Rem.* 1 Al'al-com'e-neus
A-lal'co-me-ni'um
A-lal'co-mi-ne'is
Al'a-ma'ni *or* Al'a-man'ni
A-la'ni
Al'a-ri'cus
A-las'tor
A-las'to-reg, 6
Al'as-tor'i-deg, 6, *S.*
A-lau'dæ
Al'a-zon, *W.* A-la'zon, *Pw. C.*
Al'a-zo'neg, 6
Al-ba'ni *or* Al-ben'seg, 6
Al-ba'ni-a
Al-ba'nus
Al'bi-a
Al'bi-a'num, *K.*
Al-bi'ci Al'bi-ci, *K.*
Al'bi-gau'num
Al-bi'ni
Al'bi-no-va'nus
Al-bin'te-me'li-um
Al-bin'ti-mil'i-um
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
Al'bi-o'na
Al-bi'o-neg, 6, *C.*
Al'bi-us
Al'bu-cil'la
Al'bu-la
Al-bu'na
Al-bu'ne-a
Al-bur'nus
Al-cæn'e-tus
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-neg, 6
Al-can'der
Al-can'dre
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-ë
Al-cath'o-us
Al'ce
Al-ce'nor
Al-ces'te *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al'ce-us, *Rem.* 1 Al'ceus
Al'ci-bi'a-deg, 6
Al-ci'dæ
Al-cid'a-mas
Al'ci-da-me'a
Al'ci-da'mus, *Pe.*
Al-ci'deg, 6
Al-cid'i-ce, *Py. S. W.*
Al-cid'o-cus
Al-cim'a-chus
Al-cim'e-de
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-neg, 6
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-ë
Al-cin'o-us
Al-ci'o-pus
Al'ci-phron, *C. W.*
Al-cip'pe
Al-cip'pus
Al-cis'the-ne
Al-cis'the-neg, 6
Al-cith'o-ë
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-me'na
Al-com'e-næ
Al'co-ne
Al'cu-me'na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al'cy-o'ne-us, *Rem.* 1 Al-cy'o-neus
Al-des'cus
A'le-a
A-le'bas
A-le'bi-on, *Py. W.*
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-le'i-us (a-le'yus) Cam'pus
Al'e-man'ni *and* Al'e-ma'ni
A-le'mon
Al'e-mo'na
Al'e-mon'i-deg, 6
A'le-on, *W.*
A-le'ri-a
A-le'ris, *C.*
A-le'sa
A-le'si-a, 10, *F. W.*
A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'thes, 6, *Virg.*
Al'e-thi'a, *one of the eons of Valentinus.*
A-le'tis
Al'e-tri'nas
A-let'ri-na'teg, 6
A-let'ri-nen'seg, 6
A-le'tri-um
A-leu'a-dæ, *Pw. C. S.* Al'eu-a'dæ, *W.*
A'le-us
A'lex
Al'ex-am'e-neg, 6
Al'ex-am'e-nus
Al'ex-an'der
Al'ex-an'dra
A-lex'an-dre'um
Al'ex-an'dri-a, *a woman.*
A-lex'an-dri'a, *a city, Rem.* 2, *Eng.* Al'ex-an'dri-a
Al'ex-an'dri-deg, 6, *L. W.*
A-lex'an-dri'na
A-lex'an-drop'o-lis
Al'ex-a'nor
Al'ex-ar'chus
A-lex'as
A-lex'i-a, *Fr. W.*
Al'ex-i'a-reg, 6, *Py.*
Al'ex-ic'a-cus
A-lex'i-da, *Py. S.*
A-lex'i-de'mus
A-lex'i-ni'cus
Al'ex-i'nus
A-iex'i-on, *S. W.*
Al'ex-ip'pus
Al'ex-ir'ho-ë
A-lex'is
A-lex'o
A-lex'on
Al'fa-ter'na
Al'fa-ter'ni
Al-fe'nus
Al'ġi-dum
Al'ġi-dus
Al-go'num
A'li-ac'mon
A'li-ar'tus
A'li-e'nus
A-li'fæ
A'li-i
Al'i-læ'i
Al'i-men'tus
A-lim'e-nus, *C.*
A-li'phæ
Al'i-pha'nus
Al'i-phe'ra
Al'i-phe'rus
Al'ir-ro'thi-us
Al'i-son'ti-a, 10, *C.*
A-li'sum
Al'la-ba *or* Al'la-va, *K.*
Al'li-a
Al'li-e'ni
Al'li-e'nus
Al-li'fæ *or* Al-li'phæ
Al'li-fa'nus
Al-lob'ro-ġeg, 6
Al-log'e-neg, 6
Al-lot'ri-ġeg, 6 *For. W.*
Al-lu'ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
Al-ma'na
Al-me'ne
Al-mo'peg, 6
Al'my-ro'de
A-lo'a
A-lo'as
A-lo'e-us, *Rem.* 1 A-lo'eus
Al'o-i'dæ
Al'o-i'deg, 6
A-lo'is
A-lo'ne *or* A-lo'na
A-lo'ni
A-lo'nis
Al'o-pe
A-lop'e-ca
A-lop'e-cæ
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop'e-con-ne'sus *and* -co-ne'sus
A-lop'e-cus
A-lo'pex
A-lo'pi-us, *Py. W.*
A-lo'ris
Al'o-ri'tæ
A-lo'rus
A'los
Al-pe'nus
Al'peg, 6
Al-pe'sa
Al-phe'a
Al'phe-æ'a, *Py., or* Al'phi-æ'a, *Pw.*
Al-phe'i-as (al-fe'yas)
Al-phe'nor
Al-phe'nus
Al'phe-si-bœ'a
Al'phe-si-bœ'us
Al-phe'us
Al'phi-o'sa
Al'phi-us, *C. S.*
Al-pi'nus
Al-po'nus
Al'si-um, 10
Al-ta'num
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-neg, 6
Al-them'e-neg, 6
Al-the'pus
Al-ti'na
Al-ti'nas
Al-ti'num
A-lun'ti-um, 10
A-lu'tas, *For.*
Al-vo'na
A'ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
Al'y-bas
Al'y-cæ'a
A-ly'mon, *K. C. F.* Al'y-mon, *W.*
A-lyn'o-mus
Al'y-pe'tus
A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al'yx-oth'o-ë, *L. W.*
Al'y-ze'a
Am'a-cli'deg, 6
A-mad'o-ci
A-mad'o-cus
A-mal'lo-bri'ga
Am'al-thæ'a
Am'al-the'a *or* Am'al-thi'a
Am'al-the'um
A-man'i-cæ
A-man'ti-a, 10
Am'an-ti'ni *or* Am'an-te'ni
A-ma'num
A-ma'nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
Am'a-ryl'lis
Am'a-ryn'ce-us, 10, *Rem.* 1 Am'a-ryn'ceus
Am'a-ryn-ci'deg, 6
Am'a-ryn'thi-a
Am'a-ryn'thus
A'mas
Am'a-se'a *or* Am'a-si'a
Am'a-se'nus
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tri-a'ni
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am'a-the'a
Am'a-thus
Am'a-thu'si-a, 10
A-max'an-ti'a, 10
A-max'i-tis, *L.*
Am'ax-o'bi-i
Am'a-ze'neg, 6, *L. W.*
A-ma'zon, *Rem.* 2, *Eng.* Am'a-zon
A-maz'o-neg, 6
Am'a-zo'ni-a
Am'a-zon'i-cus
Am'a-zon'i-deg, 6
A-maz'o-nis
Am'a-zo'ni-us
Am-bar'i
Am'bar-va'leg Hos'ti-æ, 6
Am'bar-va'li-a
Am'be-nus, *C. W.*
Am'bi-a'ni
Am'bi-a-ti'nus, *K. S.* Am'bi-at'i-nus, *Fac.*
Am'bi-bar'e-ti *and* Am'bi-ba-re'ti, *C.*
Am-bi'cus
Am'bi-ga'tus, *L. W.*
Am-bi'o-rix
Am-biv'i-us
Am'bla-da, *S. W.* Am-bla'da, *B.*
Am-bra'ci-a, 10
Am-bra'ci-as, 10
Am'bra-ci-o'ta, 10 *and* -ci-o'teg, 6
Am-bra'ci-us, 10
Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'neg, 6
Am-bro'si-a, 10
Am-bro'si-us, 10
Am-bry'on, *W.* Am'bry-on, *S.*
Am-brys'sus
Am-bry'sus
Am'bu-ba'jæ
Am'e-leg, 6
Am'e-na'nus
Am'e-no'phis, *C. L.*
A-me'ri-a
Am'e-ri'nus
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
A'mi-a'nus, *C.*
A-mic'tas
A-mi'da, *W.* Am'i-da, *Py. S. B.*
A-mil'car
Am'i-los, *Py. W.*
Am'i-se'na
Am'i-se'ni
A-mi'sum *or* A-mi'sus
Am'i-sus, *S. M.*
Am'i-ter-ni'ni
Am'i-ter'num
Am'i-tha'on *or* Am'y-tha'on
Am'i-ti'num, *K.*
Am'mi-a'nus
Am'mo-ehos'tos
Am-mo'des, 6
Am-mo'ni-as, *For.*
Am-mo'nis
Am'mo-ni'um
Am-næ'us
Am'ni-as, *S. W.*
Am-ni'sus
Am-ni'teg, 6, *C.*
A-mœ'be-as
A-mœ'be-us, *Rem.* 1 A-mœ'beus
A-mœ'me
Am'o-me'tus
Am'om-phar'e-tus
Am'o-pa'on, *Pw.*
A'mor
Am'o-ræ'us
A-mor'ġeg, 6
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-li'nus
Am'pe-lis
Am'pe-los
Am'pe-lu'si-a, 10, *S. W.*
Am-phe'a
Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
Am-phi'a-ra-e'um *and* -re'um
Am-phi'a-ra-i'deg, 6
Am'phi-a-ra'us
Am'phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-teg, 6
Am-phic'ty-on, *Pw. Fr.*
Am'phic-ty'o-neg, 6
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phid'o-li
Am'phi-dro'mi-a, *S. W.*
Am-phi'e-teg, 6
Am'phi-ġe-ni'a
Am'phi-lo'chi-a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus, *S. W.*
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-leg, 6
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros, *Pw. W.*
Am-phir'e-tus
Am-phi'ro, *Pe.* Amph'i-ro, *Pw.*
Am'phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis'sus
Am-phis'the-neg, 6
Am'phis-ti'deg, 6
Am'phis'tra-tus
Am-phith'e-a
Am'phi-the-a'trum
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-ë
Am'phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit'ry-o-ni'a-deg, 6
Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
Am'py-cus
Amp'sa-ga, *W.* Amp-sa'ga, *K. Py.*
Am-pyç'i-deg, 6
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
A-my'clæ Am'y-clæ, *C. L.*
Am'y-clæ'us
A-my'clas, *K. W.*
Am'y-cli'deg, 6
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am'y-mo'ne
Am'y-nom'a-chus
A-myn'tas
Am'yn-ti'a-deg, 6
A-myn'ti-a'nus, 10
A-myn'tor
Am'yn-tor'i-deg, 6
Am'y-ri'cus Cam'pus, *S.*
Am'y-ris
Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am'y-tha'on
Am'y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis, *S. W.*
A-my'zon, *S.*
A-nab'a-sis
An'a-bu'ra
An'a-cæ'a
An'a-ce'i-a (an'a-se'ya)
An'a-ces *or* A-nac'teg, 6
An'a-char'sis
An'a-ci'um *or* An'a-cle'tus
An'a-cle'tus
An'a-cre-on, *Rem.* 2
A-nac'to-rum
An'a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'ni-a
An'ag-ni'num
An'a-i'tis
A-na'ni-us, *S.* An'a-pau-om'e-ne
An'a-pau-om'e-nos
An'a-phe
An'a-phlys'tus
A-na'pis
A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
An'a-ri'a-cæ
A-nar'teg, 6
A'nas
An'a-sim'bro-tus
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sa-rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax
An'ax-ag'o-ras
A-nax'ag-o-re'us
An'ax-am'dri-das, *Py.*
An'ax-an'der
An'ax-an'dri-deg, 6
An'ax-ar'chus
An'ax-ar'e-te
An'ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as, 10
An'ax-ib'i-a
An'ax-ic'ra-teg, 6
A-nax'i-da'mus
A-nax'i-la'us
An'ax-il'i-deg, 6, *S. W.*
A-nax'i-man'der
An'ax-im'e-neg, 6
An'ax-ip'o-lis
An'ax-ip'pus
An'ax-ir'rho-ë
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An'a-zar-be'ni
An-cæ'us
An-cal'i-teg, *K. For.* An'ca-li'teg, 6, *W.*
An-ca'ri-us
An-cha'ri-a
An-cha'ri-us
An-cha'teg, 6
An-chem'o-lus
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la *or* An-chi'a-le
An'chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chim'o-lus
An-chin'o-ë
An-chi'sa
An-chi'seg, 6
An-chis'i-a, 10, *S. W.*
An'chi-si'a-deg, 6
An'cho-æ
An'cho-ë
An-chom'e-nus
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
An-cy'ron, *C.*
An-dav'a-tæ
An-da'ni-a, *L. S. W.*
An'da-ræ, *K.*
An'da-tis
An'de-ga'vi An-deg'a-vi *or* An-dec'a-vi, *For.*
An-de'ra
An-der'i-tum, *K. Py.* An'de-ri'tum, *S.*
An-di'ra
An-doç'i-deg, 6
An-dræ'mon
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An'dre-as
An'dre-us, *Rem.* 1 An'dreus
An'dri-a
An-dri'a-ca
An-dri'cus, *Fr. Fac.* An'dri-cus, *L. K.*
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An'dro-bu'lus
An'dro-cle'a
An'dro-cleg, 6
An'dro-cli'deg, 6
An'dro-clus
An'dro-cy'deg, 6
An-drod'a-mas
An-dro'dus
An-droġ'e-neg, 6
An-dro'ġe-os
An-dro'ġe-us
An-droġ'y-næ
An-droġ'y-nus
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'e-da
An-drom'e-deg, 6, *a Lacedemonian.*
An'dro-me'deg, 6, *an Æginetan.*
An-drom'e-neg, 6
An'dro-ni'cus
An-droph'a-ġi
An'dro-pom'pus
An-dros'the-neg, 6
An-dro'ti-on
An'e-lon'tis
An'e-mo
An'e-mo-li'a
An'e-mo-ri'a *and* An'e-mo-re'a
An'e-mo'sa
An'e-mo'tis
An'e-res'teg, 6
A-ne'tor, *C.*
An'ga-ri
An'ga-ris, *K.*
An'ġe-a, *K.* An-ġe'a, *Py. S.*
An'ġe-le
An-ġe'li-a, *Py. W.*
An-ġe'li-on, *Py. W.*
An'ġe-lus
An'ġe-ro'na
An-ġi'teg, 6
An-ġit'i-a, 10
An-ġit'u-la
An'ġli-a, *L.* An-gli'a, *W.*
An'gui-fer
An-guit'i-a, 10
An'gu-lum
An'i-ce'tus
A-nic'i-a, 10, *S. W.*
A-nic'i-us, 10, *S. W.*
A'ni-e-nic'o-la
A'ni-e'nus
A-ni'gros
An'i-ne'tum
A'ni-o
An'is-tor'ġis
An'i-sus
An'i-tor'ġis
A'ni-us
An-na'lis
An'ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An'ni-ce-ri'i
An-nic'e-ris
An'ni-cho'ri
An'ni-us Scap'u-la
An-no'na
A-no'gon
A-no'lus
An'o-nus
An'o-pæ'a
An-tæ'a
An'tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
An-te'a
An-te'i-us (-te'yus)
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An'te-nor'i-deg, 6
An'te-ros
An'te-rus
An-the'a
An'the-as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-li'a
An'the-mis
An'the-mus
An'the-mu'sa
An'the-mu'si-a, 10, *S. W.*
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
An'thes-pho'ri-a
An'thes-te'ri-a, *S. W.*
An'the-us
An-thi'a
An'thi-næ
An'thi-um, *Fac. W.*
An-tho'reg, 6, *Virg.*
An-throp'o-mor-phi'tæ
An'thro-poph'a-ġi
An-thyl'la
An-ti'a
An'ti-a'na
An'ti-a-ni'ra, 10
An'ti-as, 10
An'ti-bac-chi'us
An-tib'ro-te
An-tic'a-nis
An-tic'a-to
An-ti-ch'tho-neg, 5
An'ti-ci-no'lis
An'ti-cle'a
An'ti-cli'deg, 6
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-teg, 6
An-tiç'y-ra
An'ti-do'rus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tiġ'e-neg, 6
An'ti-ġe-ni'deg, 6
An'ti-ġen'i-des *or* An'ti-ġen'i-das, *a musician, K. L. W.*
An'ti-ġe-ni'das, *C.*

An′tig-no′tus
An-tig′o-na
An-tig′o-ne
An′ti-go-ne′a
An′ti-go-ni′a
An-tig′o-nis
An-tig′o-nus
An-til′e-on
An′ti-lib′a-nus
An-til′o-chus
An′ti-ma-ch′i-deg, 6
An-tim′a-chus
An-tim′e-neg, 6
An-tin′o-ë
An′ti-no-ë′a
An′ti-no-i′a
An′ti-nop′o-lis
An-tin′o-us
An-ti′o-ches, 6
An′ti-o-chi′a
An-ti′o-chis
An-ti′o-chus
An′ti-o-de′mis
An-ti′o-pa
An-ti′o-pe
An′ti-o′rus, *C. L. W.*
An-tip′a-ros
An-tip′a-ter
An′ti-pa′tri-a, *Fr. W.*
An′ti-pa-tri′a, *C.*
An-tip′a-tris, *L. C. W.*
An-tiph′a-neg, 6
An′ti-phas
An-tiph′a-tes, 6
An′ti-phe′mus
An-tiph′i-lus
An′ti-phon
An-tiph′o-nus
An′ti-phus
An-tip′o-deg, 6
An′ti-pœ′nus
An-tip′o-lis
An′ti-qua′ri-a
An-tir′rhi-um
An-tir′rho-dos
An-tis′sa
An-tis′the-neg, 6
An-tith′e-us
An′ti-um, 10
An-tod′i-ce
An-to′ni-a
An-to′ni-i
An′to-ni′na
An′to-ni′nus
An-to′ni-op′o-lis
An′to-ni′o-po-li′tæ
An-to′ni-us
An-to′res, 6
An-tor′i-deg, 6
An′tun-na′cum
A-nu′bis
Anx-a′num
Anx′an-ti′ni
Anx′ur
Anx′u-rus
An′y-ta, *Py. S. W.*
An′y-tus
An′zi-te′ne *or* An′zi-te′ne
A-ob′ri-ca, *Fac., or* A-ob′ri-ga, *Fac.*
A-œ′de
A′on
A′o-neg, 6
A-o′ni-a
A-on′i-deg, 6
A-o′ra
A′o-ris
A-or′nos *or* A-or′nus
A-or′si
A-o′rus
A-os′pho-rus
A-o′us
A-pæ′sus
A-pa′ma *or* A-pa′me, *L. W. M.*
Ap′a-ma *or* Ap′a-me, *S.*
Ap′a-me′a *or* Ap′a-mi′a
Ap′a-me′i
Ap′a-me′ne
A-par′ni
Ap′a-te
Ap′a-tu′ri-a
Ap′a-tu′ros
Ap′a-tu′rum *or* Ap′a-tu′ron
A-pe′li-o′teg, 6
A-pel′la
A-pel′les, 6
Ap′el-le′us
A-pel′li-con, *S. W.*
A-pen′ni-nic′o-la
A-pen′ni-nig′e-na
Ap′en-ni′nus *or* Ap′pen-ni′nus
A′per
Ap′e-ran-ti′a, *a town.*
Ap′e-ran′ti-a, *a district in Ætolia, S.*
Ap′e-ro′pi-a, *Py. S. W.*
Ap′e-sas
Aph′a-ce, *Py. L. C. S.*
A-phæ′a
A′phar
A-pha′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Aph′a-reus
A′phas
A-phel′las
Aph′e-sas
Aph′e-tæ
A-phe′tor
A-phi′das
A-phid′na
Aph-ne′is
Aph-ne′um
Aph-ni′tis
Aph′o-be′tus
Aph′o-bus
A-phri′ces, 6
Aph′ro-dis′e-us, 10, *C. L.*
Aph′ro-dis′i-a, 10
Aph′ro-dis′i-as, 10
Aph′ro-dis′i-um, 10
Aph′ro-di′te *or* Aph′ro-di′ta
Aph′ro-di-top′o-lis
Aph′ro-ge-ni′a
A-phy′tis, *Pe. W.*
Aph′y-tis, *Py. S. M.*
A′pi-a
Ap′i-ca′ta, *S. W.*
A-pic′i-us, 10
A-pid′a-nus
A-pid′o-neg, 6
A′pi-en-na′tes, 6
Ap′i-na *or* Ap′i-næ
A-pi′o-læ
A′pi-on
A′pis
Ap′i-sa′on
Ap′i-ta′mi, *K.*
A-pit′i-us, 10
Ap′o-cle′ti
A-poc′o-pa
Ap′o-do′ti *or* A-pod′o-ti
A-pol′li-nar
A-pol′li-na′reg, 6
A-pol′li-na′ris
Ap′ol-lin′e-us
A-pol′li-nop′o-lis
A-pol′lo
Ap′ol-loc′ra-teg, 6
A-pol′lo-do′rus
Ap′ol-lod′o-tus
Ap′ol-lo′ni-a
Ap′ol-lo′ni-a′tes *or* Ap′ol-lo′ni-a′tis
Ap′ol-lon′i-deg, 6
Ap′ol-lo′nis
Ap′ol-lo-ni′um
Ap′ol-lo′ni-us
Ap′ol-loph′a-neg, 6
Ap′ol-loth′e-mis
A-po′ni-a′na
Ap′o-nus
Ap′o-the-o′sis
Ap-pi′a-deg, 6
Ap′pi-a′nus
Ap′pi-as
Ap′pi-a Vi′a
Ap′pi-i Fo′rum
Ap′pi-us
Ap′pu-la
Ap′pu-le′i-us (-yus)
A′pri-eg, 6
A-pri′lis
A-pro′ni-a′nus
Ap′si-neg, 6
Ap′so-rus *or* Ap-so′rus
Ap′te-ra
Ap′te-ros
Ap′u-a′ni
Ap′u-le′i-a (-le′ya)
Ap′u-le′i-us (-yus)
A-pu′li-a
A-pu′lum
Ap′u-lus
A-qua′ri-us
Aq′ui-la
Aq′ui-le′i-a (-le′ya)
A-quil′i-a′nus *or* A-quil′li-a′nus
A-quil′i-us
A-quil′li-a
A-quil′li-us
Aq′ui-lo
Aq′ui-lo′ni-a
A-qui′nas
A-qui′num
Aq′ui-ta′ni
Aq′ui-ta′ni-a
Aq′ui-tan′i-cus
Ar′a-bar′e-heg, 6
Ar′a-beg, 6
A-ra′bi-a
A-rab′i-cus
Ar′a-bis
Ar′a-bri′ca *or* Ar′a-bri′ga
Ar′a-bus
A-rac′ca *or* A-rec′ca
Ar′a-ce′li, *Py. S.*
A-ra-ch′ne
Ar′a-ch-ne′a
Ar′a-cho′si-a, 10
Ar′a-cho′si-i, 10
Ar′a-cho′tæ *or* Ar′a-cho′ti
Ar′a-cil′lum
Ar′a-cyn′thus
Ar′a-dus
A′ræ
Ar′æ-thyr′e-a
Ar′a-phi′a
A′rar
Ar′a-re′ne
Ar′a-ris
A-ra′tus
A-rau′ri-ci *or* A-rau′ri-ca
A-ra′vus, *C.*
Ar′ax-a′teg, 6, *K.*
Ar′ax-e′ne
Ar′ax-e′nus
A-rax′eg, 6
Ar′ba-ces, 6
Ar′ba-lo, *K.*
Ar-be′la
Ar′be-la, *or* Ar′be-le, *in Sicily.*
Ar′be-læ
Ar′be-li′tis
Ar-be′lus
Ar-bo′na, *L.*
Ar-bus′cu-la
Ar′ca-deg, 6
Ar-ca′di-a
Ar-ca′di-us
Ar-ca′num
Ar-ce′o-phon
Ar-ces′i-las
Ar-ces′i-la′us
Ar-ce′si-us, 10
Ar-chæ′a
Ar′-chæ-op′o-lis
Ar-chag′a-thus
Ar-chan′der
Ar-chan′dros
Ar′che-bu′lus
Ar-ched′a-mas, *Pe.*
Ar-ched′i-cus
Ar-cheg′e-teg, 6
Ar′-che-la′is
Ar′-che-la′us
Ar-chem′a-chus
Ar-chem′o-rus
Ar-che′nor
Ar-chep′o-lis
Ar′-chep-tol′e-mus
Ar-chep′to-lis
Ar-ches′tra-tus
Ar′-che-ti′mus
Ar′-chi-as
Ar′-chi-da-mi′a, *Rem.* 2
Ar′-chi-da′mis
Ar′-chi-da′mus
Ar′-chi-de′mus
Ar′-chi-gal′lus
Ar-chig′e-neg, 6
Ar-chil′a-chi′tæ
Ar-chil′o-chus
Ar′-chi-me′deg, 6
Ar′-chi-me′lus
Ar-chi′nus
Ar′-chi-nus, *Py.*
Ar′-chi-pel′a-gus
Ar-chip′o-lis
Ar-chip′pe
Ar-chip′pus
Ar-chit′e-les, 6
Ar-chi′tis
Ar-chon′teg, 6
Ar-chy′tas
Ar-cit′e-neng
Ar′co-bri′ca *or* Ar′co-bri′ga
Ar′con-ne′sus
Arc-ti′nus, *S.*
Arc′ton-ne′sus
Arc-toph′y-lax
Arc-to′us
Arc-tu′rus
Ar′da-lus, *L. S.*
Ar′de-a
Ar′de-as
Ar′de-a′tes, 6
Ar′de-ric′a
Ar′di-æ′us
Ar′di-ces, 6
Ar′do-ne
Ar-do′ne-æ, *Fac.*
Ar′du-en′na
A′re
A-re′a
A-re′as
A′re-a′tæ
A-re′gon
A-reg′o-nis
A′re-ith′o-us
Ar′e-las
Ar′e-la′tum
Ar′e-mor′i-ca
A-re′na
Ar′e-na′cum, *F. M. Fr. K. Py.*
A-ren′a-cum, *For. W.*
A-re′næ
A-re′ne
A-re′o-pa-gi′tæ
A′re-op′a-gus
A′re-op′o-lis
A-re′os
Ar′e-sas
Ar′es-tha′nas, *Py.*
A-res′tor
Ar′es-tor′i-deg, 6
Ar′e-ta
Ar′e-ta′deg, 6, *Py.*
Ar′e-tæ′us
Ar′e-ta′on
Ar′e-taph′i-la
Ar′e-tas
A-re′te
Ar′e-te
Ar′e-teg, 6
Ar′e-thon
Ar′e-thu′sa
Ar′e-ti′ni
A-re′tus
A′re-us, *Rem.* 1
A′reus
A-rev′a-ci
Ar-gæ′us
Ar′ga-lus, *Py. S. W.*
Ar′gan-tho′na
Ar′gan-tho′ni-us
Ar-gan′tho-ni′um, *C.*
Ar′gan-tom′a-gus
Ar-ge′a
Ar-ge′i
Ar′ge-le
Ar-gen′num
Ar′gen-nu′sa
Ar′gen-ta′num
Ar′gen-ti′nus
Ar′gen-ti′o-lum
Ar-gen′to-ra′tum
Ar′geg, 6
Ar-ges′tra-tus
Ar-ge′us, *Rem.* 1
Ar′ge-us *or* Ar′geus
Ar-gi′a
Ar′gi-le′tum
Ar′gi-lus, *Py.*
Ar-gi′nus, *C.*
Ar′gi-nu′sæ
Ar-gi′o-pe
Ar′gi-phon′teg, 6
Ar′gip-pæ′i
Ar-gith′e-a
Ar′gi-us, *son of Ægyptus, Py.*
Ar-gi′us, *an artist, Py.*
Ar-gi′va
Ar-gi′vi
Ar-gi′vus
Ar-go′da
Ar′go-las
Ar-gol′i-cus
Ar′go-lis
Ar′go-nau′tæ
Ar-go′us
Ar-gu′ra
Ar′gu-ra, *Py.*
Ar-gyn′nus
Ar′gy-ra, *Py.*
Ar′gy-ras′pi-deg, 6
Ar′gy-re
Ar-gyr′i-pa, *K. F. Fr. Fac. M.*
Ar′gy-ri′pa, *L.*
Ar′gy-rop′o-lis
A′ri-a *and* A-ri′a
A-ri′a-ca, *Py. For.*
A′ri-ad′ne
A′ri-æ′us
A′ri-al-du′num
A′ri-am′neg, 6
A′ri-a′na
A′ri-a′ni
A′ri-an′tas
A′ri-ar′a-the′a
A′ri-a-ra′theg, 6
A′ri-ar′a-thi′a
A-ri′as
Ar′i-bæ′us
A-ric′i-a, 10
Ar′i-ci′na
Ar′i-co′ni-um
Ar′i-dæ′us
Ar′i-de′lus
A-rid′i-ceg, 6, *Py.*
Ar′i-do′lis
A′ri-e-na′teg, 6
A′ri-eg, 6
Ar′i-gæ′um
Ar′ig-no′te
Ar′ig-no′tus
A-ri′i *and* A′ri-i
Ar′i-ma
Ar′i-mas′pi
Ar′i-ma′zeg, 6, *S.*
Ar′i-mi
A-rim′i-num
Ar′im-phæ′i
Ar′i-neg, 6, *C.*
A-ri′o-bar-za′neg, 6, *Fr. Fac. S. L.*
A′ri-o-bar′za-neg, *K. Py.*
A′ri-ol′i-ca
A′ri-o-man′deg, 6
A′ri-o-mar′dus
A-ri′on
A′ri-o-vis′tus
Ar′i-pi′theg, 6
A′ris
A-ris′ba
Ar′is-tæn′e-tus
Ar′is-tæ′nus
Ar′is-tæ′um
Ar′is-tæ′us
Ar′is-tag′o-ra
Ar′is-tag′o-ras
Ar′is-tan′der
Ar′is-tan′dros
Ar′is-tar′che
A-ris′tar-chi′um
Ar′is-tar′chus
A-ris′te-as
Ar′is-te′nus
A-ris′te-ræ
A-ris′te-us, *Rem.* 1
A-ris′teus
A-ris′thus
Ar′is-ti′deg, 6
Ar′is-til′lus
Ar′is-ti′nus
Ar′is-tip′pus
A-ris′ti-us
A-ris′to
A-ris′to-bu′la
A-ris′to-bu′lus
A-ris′to-cle′a
A-ris′to-cleg, 6
A-ris′to-cli′das
A-ris′to-cli′deg, 6
A-ris′to-cli′tus
Ar′is-toc′ra-teg, 6, *S.*
Ar′is-to′cre-on
Ar′is-toc′ri-tus
A-ris′to-da′ma
A-ris′to-de′me
Ar′is-to-de′mus
Ar′is-tod′i-cus, *Py. S.*
A-ris′to-do′rus
Ar′is-tog′e-neg, 6
A-ris′to-gi′ton
A-ris′to-la
A-ris′to-la′us
Ar′is-tol′o-chus
Ar′is-tom′a-che
Ar′is-tom′a-chus
A-ris′to-me′deg, 6
Ar′is-tom′e-don
Ar′is-tom′e-neg, 6
A-ris′ton
A-ris′to-nau′tæ
A-ris′to-ni′cus
Ar′is-ton′i-das
Ar′is-ton′i-deg, 6
Ar′is-ton′o-ë
Ar′is-ton′o-mus
Ar′is-ton′o-us
A-ris′to-nus
Ar′is-toph′a-neg, 6
Ar′is-toph′i-li
A-ris′to-phon
A-ris′to-phy′li, *C. Py.*
Ar′is-tot′e-leg, 6
Ar′is-toth′e-mis
A-ris′to-ti′mus
Ar′is-tox′e-nus
A-ris′tus
Ar′is-tyl′lus
A-ri′us *or* A′ri-as, *a river, C.*
A-ri′us *or* A′ri-us, *the heretic, Fr.*
A-ri′us *or* Ar′ri-us, *Fac.*
A-ri′us, *Pe. C.*
Ar′le-sas
Ar′me-ne
Ar′me-no-chal′y-beg, 6
Ar-me′ni-a
Ar′men-ta′ri-us
Ar′me-nus
Ar′mi-lus′tri-um
Ar-min′i-us
Ar′mo-ni′a-cus
Ar-mor′i-cæ
Ar-mor′i-ci
Ar-mos′a-ta, *K. F. C. S.*
Ar′mo-sa′ta, *M. Fr.*
Ar-mox′e-nus
Ar-mo′ze-i, *For.*
Ar′mo-zon
Ar′ni-en′sis
Ar-no′bi-us
Ar′o-a
Ar′o-cel′e-ta′ni
Ar′o-ë
Ar′o-ma *or* A-ro′ma, *C.*
A-rom′a-ta, *C. Py. S.*
Ar′o-tæ
Ar′o-te′reg, 6
A-rot′re-bæ
Ar-pa′ni
Ar-pi′nas
Ar-pi′num
Ar′qui-tus, *C.*
Ar′ra-bo
Ar′ra-bo′na
Ar′ra-chi′on, *L. C.*
Ar-ra′chi-on, *S.*
Ar-ræ′i
Ar-re′chi
Ar′rha-bæ′us
Ar-rhe′ci
Ar-rhe′ne
Ar′rhen-te′a
Ar-rhe′tus
Ar′ri-a
Ar-ri′a-ca
Ar′ri-a′nus, *Py. S.*
Ar′ri-dæ′us
Ar′ri-us
Ar-rot′re-bæ
Ar-run′ti-us, 10
Ar′sa-ceg, 6, *F. Fac. M. L. C. K.*
Ar-sa′ceg, *Py. S.*
Ar-sa′ci-a, 10, *Py. S.*
Ar-sac′i-dæ
Ar′sa-ga-li′tæ
Ar-sam′e-neg, 6
Ar-sam′e-teg, 6
Ar′sa-mo-sa′ta, *Py. K. M. Fr.*
Ar′sa-mos′a-ta, *C.*
Ar-sa′ni-as
Ar-se′na
Ar-se′ne
Ar-se′sa
Ar′si-a, 10
Ar′si-dæ′us
Ar-sin′o-ë
Ar-sin′o-ë′um
Ar-sin′o-i′teg, 6
Ar-si′teg, 6
Ar′ta-ba
Ar′ta-ba′nus
Ar′ta-ba-za′neg, 6, *S.*
Ar′ta-ba′zus, *Py. L. S.*
Ar′ta-bri *or* Ar′ta-bri′tæ
Ar′ta-cæ′on
Ar′ta-ca′na, *Py.*
Ar′ta-ce
Ar′ta-ce′ne
Ar′ta-chæ′eg, 6
Ar′ta-chæ′us
Ar-ta′ci-a *or* Ar-ta′ci-e, 10
Ar′ta-co-a′na
Ar-tæ′i
Ar′ta-ë′zus
Ar′ta-ge′ra *and* Ar′ta-ge′ræ
Ar′ta-ge′ras
Ar′ta-ger′ses, 6
Ar′ta-gi-cer′ta
Ar-tal′bi-um
Ar-ta′nus, *L.*
Ar′ta-o′zus
Ar′ta-pa′nus, *L. C.*
Ar′ta-pher′neg, 6
Ar-taph′re-neg, 6
Ar-ta′tus
Ar′ta-vas′deg, 6
Ar-tax′a *or* Ar-tax′i-as, 10
S. Py. L.
Ar-tax′a-reg, 6, *W.*
Ar′tax-as′a-ta, *C.*
Ar-tax′a-ta
Ar′tax-erx′eg, 6
Ar′ta-yc′teg, 6
Ar′ta-yn′ta
Ar′ta-yn′teg, 6
Ar′te-mag′o-ras
Ar′te-mas
Ar-tem′ba-reg, 6, *S.*
Ar′te-mi-do′ra
Ar′te-mi-do′rus
Ar′te-mis
Ar′te-mis′i-a, 10
Ar′te-mis′i-um, 10
Ar′te-mi′ta, *Py.*
Ar′te-mo
Ar′te-mo′cle-a
Ar′te-mon
Ar-te′na
Ar-the′don
Ar-tib′o-les, 6
Ar-tig′u-la, *For.*
Ar′to-bri′ga
Ar-to′ces, 6
Ar-to-ch′meg, 6
Ar-to′na *or* Ör-to′na
Ar-ton′teg, 6
Ar-to′ri-us
Ar′to-tro′gus
Ar′to-ty-ri′tæ
Ar′tym-ne′sus
Ar-tyn′i-a, *Fac.*
Ar-tyn′teg, 6
Ar′tys-to′ne
A-ru′ci *or* A-ruc′ci
A-ru′dis
Ar′u-le′nus, *S.*
A′runs
A-run′ti-us, 10
Ar′u-pi′nas
Ar′u-pi′num
A-ru′pi-um
A-ru′sa-ceg, 6
A-ru′si-a′nus, 10
Ar′u-si′ni
Ar-va′les, 6
Ar-ver′ni
Ar-vi′na
Ar-vir′a-gus, *L. C.*
A′ry-an′deg, 6
Ar′y-bas, *Py.*
Ar′yp-tæ′us
A-ryx′a-ta *or* Arx′a-ta
Ar′za-ne′ne *or* Ar′za-ne′na
As′a-bo, *Py.*
As′a-chæ, *Py.*
A-sæ′us
A-sa′na, *Pw.*
A-san′der
As′ba-mæ′us
As′be-tus
As′bo-lus
As-bo′tus
As-bys′tæ
As-by′te, *C.*
As-cal′a-phus
As′ca-lon *or* As′ca-lo
As-ca′ni-a
As-ca′ni-us
As-ca′pha, *Py.*
As′ca-rus, *Py. S.*
As′-che-tus
As-che′um
As′ci-bur′gi-um
As-ci′tæ
As′cle-pi′a-deg, 6
As-cle′pi-e′a *or* As-cle′pi-i′a
As-cle′pi-o-do′rus
As-cle′pi-od′o-tus
As-cle′pi-us
As′cle-ta′ri-o
As′cod-ro-gi′tæ
As-co′ni-us
As′cu-a
As′cu-lum
As′dru-bal
A′se-a
A-sel′li-o
A-se′ni
A′si-a (a′shi-a)
A-si′a-deg, 6, *Pw.*
A′si-ag′e-neg, 6, 10
A′si-a-gen′e-tes, 6, 10
A′si-ag′e-nus, 10
A′si-at′i-cus, 10
A′si-a-tog′e-neg, 6, 10
A-si′do, *K.*
As′i-do, *S.*
A-sig′e-neg, 6
A-si′las, *C.*
A-si′lus, *C.*
As′i-na
As′i-na′ri-a
As′i-na′ri-us
As′i-na′rus
As′i-ne, *Fr. K. Py. C. Pe.*
A-si′ne, *Fac.*
A-si′neg, 6
A-sin′i-us
A′sis
As′i-si-na′tes, 6
A′si-us, 10
As-na′us, *Py. W.*
As′o-chæ′us
A-so′che
A-so′chis
A-so′phis, *C.*
A-so′pi-a
As′o-pi′a-deg, 6
A-so′pis
A-sop′o-do′rus
A-sop′o-la′us
A-so′pus
As′pa-bo′ta
As′pa-la-thi′a
As-pam′i-threg, 6
As′pa-ra′gi-um
As-pa′si-a, 10
As-pa′si-us, 10
As-pas′teg, 6
As′pa-the′sis
As′pa-thi′neg, 6, *W.*
As-path′i-neg, *S.*
As′pa-thi′sis
As-pen′dus
As′phal-ti′teg, 6
As-ple′don
As′po-na
As′por-de′ne
As′por-de′nus
As′po-re′ne
As′po-re′nus
As′sa-bi′nus, *W.*
As-sab′i-nus, *Fac.*
As′sa-ce′ni *and* As′sa-ca′ni
As-sag′e-teg, 6
As-sar′a-cus
As-se′ra
As′se-ra′tæ
As′se-ri′ni
As′se-si-a′teg, 6, 10
As-se′sus
As-so′rus
As′su-e′rus, *L. C.*
As-su′ræ
As-syr′i-a
As′ta-be′ne
As′ta-be′ni
As-tab′o-ras *or* As-tab′o-reg, 6
As′ta-ce′ni
As′ta-ces, 6
As-taç′i-deg, 6
As′ta-cus
As′ta-ge′ni
As′ta-pa
As′ta-pus
As-tar′te
As-tas′o-bas
As′te-as
As-tel′e-be
As-tel′e-phas *or* As-tel′e-phus
As-te′nas
As-te′ri-a
As-te′ri-on
As′te-ris
As-te′ri-us
As′te-ro′di-a
As′te-ro-pæ′us
As-ter′o-pe *or* As′te-ro-pe′a
As′te-ro′pus
As′ti-ca *or* As′ti-ce
As-ti′us
As′to-mi
As-tos′a-bas, *K.*
As-tox′e-nus
As-træ′a
As-træ′us
As′tra-gon *or* As′tra-gos
As′tra-gus
As′tre-us, *Rem.* 1
As′treus
As′tu-ra
As′tu-reg, 6, *C. S.*
As-tu′ri-ca
As-tu′ri-cus
As-tus′a-peg, 6
As-ty′a-ge
As-ty′a-geg, 6
As-ty′a-lus, *Py. W.*
As-ty′a-nax
As′ty-cra-te′a *or* As′ty-cra-ti′a
As-tyc′re-on
As-tyd′a-mas, *Py. S. L.*
As′ty-da-mi′a
As′ty-lus
As-ty′lus, *Pe.*
As′ty-me′deg, 6
As′ty-me-du′sa
As-tyn′o-me
As-tyn′o-mi
As-tyn′o-mus
As-tyn′o-us
As-ty′o-che *or* As′ty-o-chi′a
As-ty′o-chus
As′ty-pa-læ′a
As-typh′i-lus
As-typ′u-lus, *Pw.*
As′ty-ra, *K. Py. S.*
As′ty-ron
As-ty′ron, *W.*
As′y-chis, *S. W.*
A-syn′cri-tus
A-tab′u-lus
A-tab′y-ris
A-tæ′a
At′a-lan′ta
At′a-lan-ti′a-deg, 6
At′a-ly′da, *C.*
At′a-ran′teg, 6
At′ar-be′chis
A-tar′ga-tis
A-tar′ne-a, *Fac.*
At′ar-ne′a, *K.*
A′tax
A′te
A-te′i-us (a-te′yus)
At′e-li′as
A-tel′la
At′el-la′na
A-te′ne
At′e-nod′o-tus *or* Ath′e-nod′o-tus
A-ter′ga-tis

Ath'a-ma'nes, 6
Ath'a-man-ti'a-des, 6
Ath'a-mas
A-tha'na
Ath'a-na'si-us, 10
A-than'a-tus
A-tha'ne-a'tis
A-tha'nis, *Pe.*
A-than'o-do'rus
A-thar'rha-bi'tes, 6
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath'e-næ'a
Ath'e-næ'um
Ath'e-næ'us
Ath'e-nag'o-ras
Ath'e-na'is, *K. L. Py.*
A-then'a-is, *Fac.*
A-the'ne
A-the'ni-o *or* A-the'ni-on
A-the'nis
A-the'no
A-then'o-cles, 6
A-then'o-do'rus
Ath'e-nog'e-nes, 6
Ath'e-nop'o-lis
A'the-os
Ath'e-ri-a'nus
Ath'e-sis
Ath'mo-ne
Ath'mo-num
A'thos
A-tho'us
Ath'ri-bis, *Py. S.*
Ath-rul'la
A-thym'bra
Ath'y-ras, *C.*
A'ti-a, 10
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
At'i-me'tus
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
A'ti-us, 10
At'lan-te'a, *or* At'lan-ti'a
At-lan'tes, 6
At'lan-ti'a-des, 6
At-lan'ti-des, 6
At'lan-tig'e-na
At-li'tes, 6
At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces, 6
At'ra-mi'tæ
At'ra-myt'ti-um, *W.* -myt-ti'um, *Pe.*
At'ra-pus
At'ra-ti'nus
A'trax
At're-ba'tes, 6, *L. C. W.*
A-treb'a-tes, *F. K. For. Py. S. M.*
A-tre'ne
A-tre'ni
A'tre-us, *Rem.* 1
A'treus
A-tri'da
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des, 6
At'ro-me'tus
At'ro-mus
A-tro'ni-us
At'ro-pa-te'ne
At'ro-pa-te'ni
A-trop'a-tes, 6, *K.*
At'ro-pa'ti-a, 10
A-trop'a-tus, *C.*
At'ro-pos
At-tac'o-ræ, *L. C.*
At'ta-co'ri
At'ta-li'a *or* At'ta-le'a
At'ta-li-a'nus, *Pe*
At'ta-lis
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
At'te-a
At-teg'u-a
At-te'i-us (-te'yus)
At-te'ne
At'ti-ca
At-tic'u-la
At'ti-cus
At'ti-di-a'tes, 6
At-til'i-us
At'ti-na'tes, 6
At'ti-us
At'u-bi
A-tu'ris
At'u-rus
Au-æ'nus
Au-cha'tæ
Au-che'tæ
Au'che-tæ, *Py.*
Au-de'na
Au-de'ra
Au-fe'i-a (-fe'ya)
Au'fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'fi-le'na, *K.*
Au'ga
Au'ga-rus, *S. W.*
Au'ge
Au-ge'a
Au-ge'æ
Au'ge-as
Au-gi'as *or* Au-ge'as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus, *K. W.*
Au'gu-res, 6
Au-gus'ta
Au'gus-ta'les, 6, *and* Au'gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-tam'ni-ca, *K.*
Au'gus-ti'nus
Au'gus-tob'o-na
Au-gus'to-bri'ga
Au-gus'to-du'num
Au-gus'to-du'rum
Au'gus-tom'a-gus
Au-gus'to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-le'rus
Au-les'tes, 6
Au-le'tes, 6
Au'lis
Au'lo-cre'ne
Au'lon
Au-los'the-nes, 6
Au'lus
Au'phi-de'na
Au'ras
Au-re'li-a
Au-re'li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci
Au-run'cu-le'i-us (-le'yus)
Aus-ehi'sæ
Aus'ci
Au'ser
Au'son
Au'so-nes, 6
Au-so'ni-a
Au-son'i-dæ
Au'so-ni'tis
Au-so'ni-us
Au'spi-ces, 6
Au'sta-ge'na, *C.*
Aus-te'si-on, 10, *S. Py.*
Aus-tra'ni-a
Au'ta-ri-a'tæ, *Pe. Pw. For. S.*
Au'ta-ri'a-tæ, *K. Py.*
Au-te'i
Au-te'si-o-do'rum, 10
Au'tho-cus
Au'to-bu'lus
Au-toc'a-nes, 6, *C.*
Au-to-eh'tho-nes, 6
Au'to-cles, 6
Au'to-cle'tus
Au-toc'ra-tes, 6 *Py. S. W.*
Au'to-la'us
Au-tol'e-mus, *C.*
Au-to'le-on
Au-tol'o-les, 6
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au'to-me'des, 6
Au-tom'e-don
Au'to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes, 6
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-ë
Au-ton'o-ma
Au-ton'o-mus
Au-ton'o-us
Au'to-phon
Au-toph'o-nus
Au-tos'the-nes, 6
Au'to-tha'is
Au-tri'cum, *C. L.*
Au'tri-cum, *Py. For. M.*
Au-trig'o-nes, 6
Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a, 10
Aux'i-mon *or* Aux'i-mum
Av'a-ri'cum, *C. L. W.*
A-var'i-cum, *M. F. K. Py. For.*
A-var'i-cus, *C.*
A-vel'la
Av'en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus, *or* A-ver'na
A'vi-e'nus
A-vi'o-la
A-vi'tus
Ax'e-nus *and* Ax-i'nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on, *C. L. W.* Ax'i-on, 10, *K. Py.*
Ax'i-o-ni'cus, 10
Ax'i-op'o-lis
Ax'i-o'tæ
Ax'i-o'the-a
Ax'i-us, 10
Ax'o-na
Ax-o'nes, *a people.*
Ax'o-nes, *tablets.*
A-zam'o-ra
A'zan
Az'a-næ'a *and* A-za'ne-a
A-ze'nas
A-zi'des, 6
A-zi'lis
A'zi-o'tæ
A-zi'ris, *Pe. W.*
A-zo'ne
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus
A-zu'ri-ta'num

B.

Ba-ban'o-mum
Bab'i-lus, *S. W.*
Bab'y-lon
Bab'y-lo'ni-a
Bab'y-lo'ni-i
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-cæ'na
Bac'a-li'tis
Ba-ca'tæ, *Pe.* Bac'a-tæ, *Py.*
Bac-çæ'i
Bac-cha'nal
Bac'cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes, 6
Bac-che'is
Bac-che'us *or* Bac-chi'us
Bac-chi'a, *a place in Albania.*
Bac-chi'a-dæ
Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des, *C. L. S.*
Bac-chi'um, *a temple; also, a place in Lesbos.*
Bac-chi'us, *a metrical foot; also, a man's name.*
Bac'chi-us, *a Roman gladiator.*
Bac-chyl'i-des, 6, *C. Py. S. W.*
Bac'cu-a'tæ *or* Ba'cu-a'tæ
Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
Bac'o-rus, *C.*
Bac'tri-a'na *or* Bac'tri-a'num
Bac'tri-a'ni
Ba-cun'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ba-cu'ri
Bad'i-cho'ra, *L. C.*
Bad'u-hen'næ *or* Bad'u-en-næ Lu'cus
Bæ'bi-us
Bæc'u-la, *F. K. Py. S.*
Bæt'e-ra
Bæ-tho'ron
Bæt'i-ca
Bæ-tig'e-na
Bæt'o-rix
Bæt'u-lo
Bæ-tu'ri-a
Bag'a-da'o-nes, 6
Ba-ge'sus, *C.*
Ba-gi'a
Ba-gis'ta-na, *C.*
Ba-gis'ta-nes, *S. W.*
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-da'res, 6
Ba-goph'a-nes, 6
Ba-go'us
Bag'ra-da *and* Bag'ra-das
Bai'æ (ba'ye)
Baj'o-çæ
Ba'la
Bal'a-crus, *Py. S.*
Bal'a-næ'a *or* Bal'a-ne'a
Bal'a-ri, *K. Py.*
Bal'a-rus, *C.*
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal-bu'ra
Bal-ce'a *or* Bal-ci'a
Ba'le-a'res, 6
Ba-le'tus
Ba-lim'e-ris
Bal'is-be'ga
Ba-lis'ta
Bal-lon'o-ti
Ba-lo'mum
Bal-ven'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Bal'y-ra, *C. Py.*
Bam-bo'tus
Bam-by'ce, *L. C.* Bam'by-ce, *K.*
Bam'o-ni'tis
Ba-mu'ræ, *C.*
Ban'a-sa
Ban'do-be'ne
Ban-du'si-a, 10
Ba'ni-a'ræ
Ba'ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti-a, 10
Ban-ti'ni
Ban'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Baph'y-rus
Ba-qua'tes, 6
Bar'a-ce
Bar'a-do, *C.*
Bar'a-thrum
Bar-ba'na
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bes'o-las
Bar-bes'u-la *and* Bar-bes'o-la
Bar-bos'the-nes, 6
Bar'bu-la
Bar-cæ'i
Bar-ca'ni
Bar'ce
Bar'ce-tis
Bar'ci-no
Bar-dæ'i
Bar-da'nes, 6, *L. C.*
Bar'de-ra'te
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a, *a city.*
Ba're-a, *a man.*
Ba-re'ne
Ba'res, 6
Bar'e-ta
Bar-ge'ni
Bar'go-se *or* Bar'go-sa
Bar-gu'si-i, 10
Bar'gy-la
Bar'gy-le'tæ
Bar'gy-li-e'tæ
Bar'gy-lus
Ba-ri'ne
Ba-ri'nus
Bar'i-sas, *C.*
Ba-ris'ses, 6
Ba'ri-um
Bar-næ'us
Bar-pa'na
Bar'za-en'tes, 6
Bas'a-bo-ca'tes, 6
Ba-se'ra
Bas'i-le'a *or* Bas'i-li'a, *name of a city* (*Basel*), *a goddess, and an island.*
Ba-sil'i-a (*Basel*), *S.*
Bas'i-li'dæ
Bas'i-li'des, 6
Bas'i-li'i
Ba-sil'i-o-pot'a-mus
Bas'i-lis
Bas'i-li'us, *a river.*
Bas'i-li'us (*St. Basil*), *Py. L.*
Ba-sil'i-us *and* Bas'i-li'us (*St. Basil*), *S.*
Ba-sil'i-us (*St. Basil*), *Fr.*
Bas'i-li'us, *a Roman name, For.*
Bas'i-lus (*also St. Basil*)
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us, *Rem.* 1
Bas'sa-reus
Bas-sar'i-des, 6
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'si-a'nus, 10
Bas-tar'næ *and* Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ter-bi'ni
Bas'te-ta'ni
Bas'ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
Ba'ta
Bat'a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi *and* Ba-ta'vus. [*The penult is made short in Lucan* i. 431.]
Ba-ta'vi-a
Ba-ta'vo-du'rum
Ba'thos
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-thyn'i-as
Ba-ti'a *or* Ba-te'a
Ba'ti-e'a *or* Ba'ti-i'a, 10
Ba-ti'ni
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat'ra-eho'my-o-ma'chi-a. [*Klotz accents the penult.*]
Bat'ra-chus
Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des, 6
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li
Ba'vi-us
Bav'o-ta
Baz'a-i'ra, *K.*
Be-a'trix
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ces *and* Be-bry'ces, 6
Be-bryc'i-a, 10
Be-chi'res, 6
Be-chi'ri
Be-chri'a-cum
Bel'a-tes, 6, *C. Py.*
Bel-bi'na
Bel'bi-na'tes, 6
Bel'e-mi'na, *Pe. S.*
Be-lem'i-na, *Py.*
Bel'e-na
Bel'e-nus
Bel'e-phan'tes, 6
Bel'e-sys
Bel'ge
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Be'li-as
Be-li'des, 6, *sing.* (*male desc. of Belus*).
Be'lis, *pl.* Bel'i-des (*female desc. of Belus*).
Bel'i-sa'na, *Fac.*
Bel'i-sa'ri-us, *S. W.*
Bel-lag'i-nes, *L. C.*
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel'le-rus
Bel'li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel'lo-na'ri-i
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel'mi-na'tis
Be'lon
Bel'phe-gor
Be-lu'num
Be'lus
Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
Ben'di-di'a
Ben'di-di'um
Ben'di-do'ra
Ben'di-do'rus
Ben'e-ven'tum
Ben'the-sic'y-me, *W.* Ben'the-si-cy'me, *Pe. M.*
Be'o-des, 6
Ber'cor-ca'tes, 6
Ber'e-cyn'ti-a, 10
Ber'e-cyn-ti'a-des, 6
Ber'e-cyn'tus
Be-rel'i-des, 6
Ber'e-ni'ce
Ber'e-ni'cis
Ber-ge'po-lis
Ber'gi-ne, *C.*
Ber'gis-ta'ni
Ber'go-mum
Be'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-a
Ber'o-ë
Be-rœ'a
Be-ro'nes, 6
Ber'o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
Ber'y-tus, *see Fac.* Be-ry'tus, *Fr. K. Pw. L.*
Bes'bi-cus
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'ti-a, 10
Bes'yn-ge'ti
Be-tar'mo-neg, 6
Be-tho'ron
Be'tis
Be-tri'a-cum
Bi-a'nor
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'li-na, *Pw. M. W.*
Bi'blis
Bi'blus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'ro-ci, *Pw. Fr.*
Bi-bro'ci, *M.*
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces, 6
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
Bi-e'nor
Bi-e'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Bi-ger'ri-o'nes, 6
Bil'bi-lis
Bil-læ'us
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'do-es, 6
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
Bi-o'tes, 6
Bi-o'the-a
Bi'o-tus
Bip'e-dim'u-i
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes, 6
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'to-nes, 6
Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
Bis-to'nis, *Virg. Cir.* 165
Bi'thus
Bi-thy'ni
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bi'ton
Bit'u-i'tus
Bi-tu'ri-ges, 6
Bit'u-rix
Bi-zo'ne
Biz'y-a, 10
Bla-ë'na
Blæ'sus
Blan-de'no, *Fac.*
Blan-do'na, *Py. B.*
Blan-du'si-a, 10
Blas'to-phœ-ni'ces
Blem'my-es, 6
Ble'my-æ
Ble'my-i
Bleph'a-ro
Blu'ci-um, 10, *S. W.*
Bo-ad'i-ce'a
Bo-a'gri-us
Bob'o-ne'a
Boc'a-ris
Boc'eho-ris
Bod'in-com'a-gum
Bo'di-on'ti-ci
Bo-do'ne
Bo-do'tri-a
Bo-du'ag-na'tus, *S. W.*
Bo-du'ni, *S. W.*
Bœ'a
Bœ'æ
Bœ'be
Bœ-be'is
Bo'ë-dro'mi-a, *C. S.*
Bœ'o-tar'chæ
Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a, 10
Bœ-o'tis
Bœ-o'tus
Bo'ë-thi'a
Bo-ë'thi-us
Bo-ë'thus
Bœ'us
Bo'ges, 6
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo-he'mum, *K.*
Bo'i-i
Bo'i-o-he'mum, *K.*
Boj'o-rix
Bo'la
Bol-be'ne
Bol'bi-ti'num
Bol'bu-læ
Bol'i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bo'mi-en'ses, 6
Bo-mil'car
Bom'o-ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-o'des, 6
Bo'o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes, 6
Bor-ca'ni
Bo're-as
Bo're-as'mi *or* Bo're-as'mus
Bo-ri'nus, *C.*
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the-nes, 6
Bor'ys-then'i-dæ
Bo-rys'the-nis
Bo-rys'the-ni'tæ
Bos'pho-rus
Bos'po-rus
Bos-tre'nus
Bo-tro'dus
Bot'ti-æ'a
Bot'ti-æ'is
Bo'vi-a'num
Bo-vil'la *and* Bo-vil'læ
Brac'a-ra
Brac'a-ri
Bra-ca'ti
Brac-ca'ti
Bra-eh-ma'næ
Bra-eh-ma'nes, 6
Bra-cho'des, 6
Brag'o-du'rum, *For. Py.*
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran'no-du'num
Bran-nov'i-ces, 6
Bras'i-das
Bras'i-de'a *or* Bras'i-di'a
Bras'i-las, *Pw. W.*
Brau'ro
Brau'ron
Breg'men-te'ni
Bren-te'si-a, 10
Bren-ton'i-cum
Breu'ci
Breu'ni
Bri-a're-us, *Rem.* 1
Bri'a-reus
Bri-e'tes, 6
Bri-gan'tes, 6
Brig'an-ti'nus
Bri-gan'ti-um, 10
Brig'i-a'ni
Bri-les'sus
Bri'mo
Brin'i-a'tes, 6
Bri'sa
Bri-sæ'us
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses, 6
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit'o-ma'ris, *S.*
Brit'o-mar'tis
Bri-tom'a-rus, *M.*
Brit'o-neg, *or* Bri-to'nes, 6
Bri'u-li'tæ
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a, 10
Bri'zo
Bro-gil'a-rus
Brom'e-rus
Bro'mi-us
Bron-ti'nus *or* Bro-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bru-ehi'on
Bruc'te-ri
Brun'du-lus
Brun-du'si-um, 10
Bru-tid'i-us, *S. W.*
Bru'ti-i, 10, *or* Brut'ti-i
Brut-ta'tes, 8
Brut'ti-a'ni
Bru'tu-lus, *S. W.*
Bru'tus
Bry-a'ni-um
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges, 6
Bry'gi
Brys'e-æ Bry-se'æ *or* Bry-si'æ
Bu'ba-ce'ne, *K. W.*
Bu'ba-sis
Bu-bas'sus
Bu-bas'tis
Bu'bas-ti'tes, 6
Bu'be-ta'ni
Bu'bon
Bu-bo'na
Bu-cæ'a
Bu-ca'ni
Bu-car'te-rus
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu'ce-pha-li'a
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lop'o-lis
Bu'co-lus
Bu-da'li-a
Bu-de'a *or* Bu-di'a
Bu-de'um *or* Bu-di'um
Bu-de'us *or* Bu-di'us
Bu-di'ni
Bu-do'ris
Bu-do'rum
Bu'do-rum
Bu-do'rus
Bu'dro-æ
Bu'ge-lus
Bu'ge-nes, 6
Bu-lag'o-ras
Bu'lis
Bul-la'ti-us, 10, *C. S.*
Bul-li'o-nes, 6
Bul'li-o'nes, *K.*
Bu-ma'dus *or* Bu-mo'dus
Bu-næ'a
Bu-ni'ma
Bu'no-me'a
Bu'no-mi'a
Bu'no-mus
Bu'nus
Bu-on'o-mæ
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu'pho-nas
Bu-pra'si-um, 10
Bu'ra
Bu-ra'i-cus, *S. W.*
Bur-dig'a-la
Bur-gun'di-o'nes, 6
Bu'ris
Bur'ri-e'nus
Bur'si-o, 10
Bu'sæ
Bu'se-lus
Bu-si'ris
Bu'si-ri'tes, 6
Bu'ta
Bu'te-li'nus
Bu'te-o
Bu'tes, 6
Bu-the'rus
Bu'tho-ë
Bu'tho-a
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-thro'tus
Bu'to-a, *K.*
Bu'to-nes, 6
Bu-tor'i-des, 6
Bu'tos
Bu'tri-um
Bu-tro'tus
Bu'tu-a
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
Bu-ze'res, 6
Bu-ze'ri
Bu'zy-ges, *K. Pw. C.* Bu-zy'ges, *Fr. W.*
Byb'li-as, *Fac.*
By'blis
Byl'a-zo'ra
Byl-li'o-nes, 6
Bys-sa'tis
By-za'ci-um, 10
Byz'an-ti'a-cus
By-zan'ti-um, 10
By'zas
By-ze'res, 6
By'zes, 6
By-zo'ni

C.

Ca-an'thus
Cab'a-des, 6, *L. W.*
Ca-bal'a-ca
Cab'a-les, 6
Ca-ba'lis, *Pw. C.*
Cab'al-li'nus
Ca-bar'ni
Ca-bar'nis
Cab'a-si'tes, 6
Ca-bas'sus
Ca-be'les, 6
Ca-be'sus
Ca-bil'li-o
Cab'il-lo'num
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a, *Py. W.*
Ca-bi'ris
Ca-bi'rus
Ca-bu'ra, *Py. W.*
Cab'y-le, *K. Py.* Ca-by'le, *S.*
Cab'y-le'tæ
Ca'ca
Ca-eh'a-les, 6, *Py. W.*
Caç'i-da'ri
Cac'o-mne'mon, 14
Ca'cus
Ca-cyp'a-ris, *Py. W.*
Caç'y-ri'ni
Cad'a-ra
Ca-de'na
Ca-dle'nus
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad-mi'i *or* Cad-me'i
Cad-mi'lus
Cad'mi-o'ne
Cad'mi-o'nes, 6
Cad-mog'e-nes, 6
Ca'dra
Cad're-ma
Ca-dru'si
Ca-du'ce-us, 10
Cad'u-e'ni
Ca-dur'ci
Ca-du'si, *C.*
Ca-du'si-i, 10
Cæ'ci-as, 10
Cæ-ci'i-a
Cæ-cil'i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i
Cæ-ei'na
Cæ-cil'i-us

Cæ-ci′nus
Cæc′u-bum
Cæc′u-bus
Cæc′u-lus
Cæd′i-ci
Cæ-dic′i-us, 10
Cæd′i-cus, *C. Py.*
Cæl′es-ti′ni
Cæ′li-a
Cæ-lic′u-lus
Cæ-li′o-lus
Cæ′li-us
Cæ′næ
Cæ′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Cæneus
Cæn′i-ci
Cæ-ni′deg, 6
Cæ-ni′na
Cæ′nis
Cæn′o-phru′ri-um, *For.*
Cæ-nop′o-lis
Cæ′pi-o
Cæ-ra′tus
Cæ′re
Cæ′re-a
Cæ-re′ta
Cæ-re′teg, 6
Cær′i-teg, 6
Cæ-sa′ni
Cæ′sar
Cæs′a-re′a
Cæs′a-re′um
Cæ-sa′re-us, *adj.*
Cæ-sa′ri-o
Cæs′a-ro-bri′ga, *For. Py.*
Cæs′a-ro-du′num
Cæs′a-rom′a-gus
Cæ-se′na
Cæ′si-a, 10
Cæ′si-us, 10
Cæ′so
Cæ-so′ni-a
Cæs′o-ni′nus
Cæs′u-le′nus
Cæt′o-brix, *S. W.*
Cæ′yx
Ca-ga′co
Ca′i-a (ka′ya)
Ca′i-ci′nus
Ca-i′cus
Ca′i-e′ta
Ca′i-phas, *C.*
Ca′i-us (ka′yus)
Cal′a-ber
Ca-la′bri-a
Cal′a-deg, 6, *K.*
Cal′a-gu′ris
Cal′a-gur′ri-ta′ni
Cal′a-is
Cal′a-mis, *Py.*
Cal′a-mi′teg, 6
Ca-lam′o-drus
Cal′a-mos
Ca-la′nus *K. Pw. L. M. C.*
Cal′a-nus, *S. Py.*
Cal′a-ris
Ca-la′rus, *C.*
Cal′a-teg, 6, *K.*
Cal′a-tha′na, *Py. S. W.*
Cal′a-thi′ni
Cal′a-thi′no, *Pw.*
Cal′a-thu′sa
Ca-la′ti-a, 10
Cal′au-re′a *and* Cal′au-ri′a
Ca-lau′ri-a
Ca-la′vi-us, *S. W.*
Cal-ca′gus, *W.*
Cal-de′ne
Ca′le
Ca-led′o-neg, 6
Cal′e-do′ni-a
Ca-le′la
Ca-len′tum
Ca-le′num
Ca-le′nus
Ca-le′rus
Ca′leg, 6
Cal′e-ti
Ca-le′tor
Ca′li-ad′ne
Ca′li-an′de
Cal′i-cœ′ni
Ca-lid′i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-lig′u-la
Ca-li′nus
Cal′i-pus, *M. Fr.*
Cal-læs′chrus
Cal-la′i-ci
Cal′la-te′bus
Cal-la′tis
Cal′le-as
Cal-le′nus
Cal-li′a-deg, 6
Cal′li-a-ni′ra
Cal-li′a-rus
Cal′li-as, *Py. S. W.*
Cal-lib′i-us
Cal-lib′re-tus
Cal′li-se′rus
Cal-lich′e-rum
Cal′li-cleg, 6
Cal′li-co-lo′na
Cal-lic′o-on
Cal′li-cra-te′a
Cal-lic′ra-teg, 6
Cal′li-crat′i-das
Cal-lic′u-la
Cal′li-dam′a-teg, *C.*
Cal-li′deg, 6
Cal-lid′i-us, *S. W.*
Cal′li-do′ra
Cal-lid′ro-mus
Cal-li′e-na
Cal-li′e-teg, 6
Cal-lig′e-neg, 6
Cal′li-ge-ni′a
Cal′li-ge′tus
Cal′li-gi′ton
Cal′li-gi′tus
Cal′lig-no′tus
Cal-lim′a-chus
Cal-lim′bro-tus
Cal′li-me′deg, 6
Cal-lim′e-don
Cal′li-me′lus
Cal-lim′e-neg, 6
Cal′li-ni′cum
Cal′li-ni′cus
Cal-li′nus
Cal′li-o-do′rus, *C.*
Cal-li′o-pe
Cal′li-o-pe′a
Cal′li-pa-ti′ra
Cal′li-pha-i′a
Cal-liph′a-neg, 6
Cal′li-phon
Cal-lip′i-dæ
Cal-lip′i-deg, 6
Cal-lip′o-lis
Cal′li-py′gis
Cal-lir′ho-ë
Cal′lis-tag′o-ras
Cal-lis′te
Cal-lis′the-neg, 6
Cal′lis-ti′a
Cal-lis′to
Cal′lis-tom′a-chus, *Pw.*
Cal-lis′to-ni′ce, *Pe.*
Cal-lis′to-ni′cus
Cal-lis′tra-tus
Cal-lit′e-leg, 6
Cal′li-the′ra
Cal-lith′o-ë
Cal-lit′ro-pe
Cal-lix′e-na
Cal-lix′e-nus
Cal′lo-ni′tis
Cal′o-cæ′rus
Ca′lor
Ca-loth′e-tus
Cal′pe-tus, *C.*
Cal-pur′ni-a
Cal-pur′ni-us
Cal′u-co′neg, 6
Ca-lu′cu-la
Cal′u-sid′i-us, *S. W.*
Cal-ve′na
Cal′vi-a, *S. W.*
Cal-vi′na
Cal-vi′nus
Cal-vis′i-us, 10, *S. W.*
Cal′y-be
Cal′y-bi′ta
Cal′y-cad′nus
Cal′y-ce
Ca-lyd′na
Cal′y-don
Cal′y-do′nis
Cal′y-do′ni-us
Ca-lym′ne
Ca-lyn′da
Ca-lyp′so
Cam′a-lo-du′num
Cam′a-ra′cum
Cam′a-re′ni
Cam′a-ri′na *or* Cam′a-ri′ne
Cam′a-ri′num
Cam′a-ri′tæ
Cam′a-tul′li-ci
Cam′ba-de′ne
Cam-bal′i-dus
Cam-bau′leg, 6
Cam′bo-du′num
Cam-bo′num, *S. Py.*
Cam-bu′ni, *For. Py.*
Cam-bu′ni-i
Cam-bu′sis, *K.*
Cam-by′lus
Cam′by-se′ne
Cam-by′ses, 6
Ca-me′na
Ca-me′ni-a
Cam′e-ra, *C. W.*
Cam′e-ri′ni
Cam′e-ri′num
Cam′e-ri′nus
Ca-mer′teg, 6
Cam′e-seg, 6
Ca-mi′cus
Cam′i-cus, *Py. K.*
Ca-mil′la
Ca-mil′læ
Ca-mil′li
Ca-mil′lus
Ca-mi′ro
Ca-mi′rus *and* Ca-mi′ra
Ca-mis′sa-reg, 6
Cam′is-sa′reg, *W.*
Ca-mœ′næ
Cam-pa′ni-a
Cam-pa′nus
Cam-pas′pe
Cam′pe-sus, *C.*
Cam′po-du′num
Cam-po′ni
Cam′py-lus, *Pw.*
Cam′u-lo-du′num
Ca-mu′ni
Ca′na
Can′a-ce
Can′a-ehe, *Pw. W.*
Can′a-ehus
Ca′næ
Ca-na′ri-a
Ca-na′ri-i
Can′a-tha
Can′da-ce
Can-da′on, *Pw.*
Can′da-ri
Can-da′vi-a
Can-dau′leg, 6
Can-di′o-ni
Ca′nens
Ca-neph′o-ri
Ca-ne′thus
Ca-nic′u-la
Ca-nic′u-la′reg, 6
Ca-nid′i-a
Ca-nid′i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-nin′e-fa′teg, 6
Ca-nin′i-us
Ca′ni-us, *S. W.*
Can-no′nus
Ca-no′bus
Ca-nop′i-cum
Can′o-pi′tæ
Ca-no′pus
Can′ta-ber
Can′ta-bras
Can′ta-bri
Can-ta′bri-a
Can′tha-ra
Can′tha-rol′e-thron
Can′tha-rus
Can-the′la
Can′ti-um, 10
Can′u-le′i-a (-le′ya)
Can′u-le′i-us (-le′yus)
Ca-nu′si-um, 10
Ca-pa′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Capa′neus
Ca-pel′la
Ca-pe′na
Ca-pe′nas
Ca-pe′ni
Ca′per
Cap′e-tus
Ca-pha′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Ca-pha′reus
Ca-phe′ris
Ca-phi′ra
Ca-phis′o-do′rus
Ca′phy-æ
Ca-pis′sa
Cap′i-to
Cap′i-to-li′nus
Cap′i-to′li-um
Ca-pit′u-lum
Cap′o-ri
Ca-po′teg, 6
Cap-pad′o-ceg, 6
Cap′pa-do′ci-a, 10
Cap′pa-dox
Ca-pra′ri-a
Ca′pre-æ
Cap′ri-cor′nus
Ca-prip′e-deg, 6, *pl.*
Cap′ro-ti′na
Ca′prus
Cap′u-a
Ca′pys
Car′a-cal′la
Car′a-ca′teg, 6
Ca-rac′ta-cus
Car′a-lis
Car′a-ma′lus *or* Car′a-mal′lus
Ca-ram′bis
Car′a-ni′tis
Ca-ran′to-nus
Ca-ra′nus, *K. Pe. Pw. Py.*
Car′a-nus, *M. C. L. W.*
Ca-rau′si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Car-bo′neg, 6
Car′bu-la
Car-che′don
Car′ci-ni′teg, 6
Car′ci-ni′tis
Car′ci-nus
Car′da-ces, 6
Car′da-me′ne
Car′da-mi′ne
Car-dam′y-le
Car′de-a
Car-de′sis
Car-de′sus
Car′di-a, *Py. S.*
Car′du-æ, *C.*
Car-du′chi
Car-dy′tus, *C.*
Car′e-cleg, 6
Ca-re′ne
Car′e-ni′tis
Ca′re-o′tis
Ca′reg, 6
Car′e-sa
Car′e-se′ne
Ca-re′sus
Ca′ri-a
Ca-ril′la
Ca-ri′na
Ca-ri′næ
Ca-ri′nus
Ca-ri′on, *C.*
Ca-ris′cus
Car-ma′na
Car-ma′ni
Car-man′i-deg, 6
Car′ma-ni′tæ
Car-ma′nor, *S. Py.*
Car-me′lus
Car-men′ta *and* Car-men′tis
Car′men-ta′leg, 6
Car′men-ta′lis
Car-mi′o-ne
Car′ne-a, *a goddess.*
Car-ne′a-deg, 6
Car-ne′i-a (-ne′ya) *or* Car-ni′a *or* Car-ne′a
Car-ne′us
Car′no-neg, 6, *a festival.*
Car-nu′i
Car-nu′teg, 6
Ca-rop′o-lis
Car′os-ce′pi
Car′pa-si′a
Car′pa-thus
Car-pe′i-a (-pe′ya)
Car-pi′a
Car′po-do′rus
Car-poph′o-ra
Car-poph′o-rus
Car-rho′tus
Car-ri′nas
Car-ru′ca
Car-se′o-li
Car′su-læ
Car-tæ′a
Car′ta-re, *C.*
Car-te′i-a (-te′ya)
Car′te-nus
Car′te-ron
Car′te-rus
Car-thæ′a
Car′tha-gin′i-en′seg
Car-tha′go
Car′tha-lo, *Py. S.*
Car′ti-ni′cus, *Pe.*
Ca-ru′ra
Ca′rus
Ca-ru′sa
Car-vil′i-us, *S. W.*
Ca′ry-æ
Ca′ry-a′teg, 6
Ca′ry-at′i-deg, 6, *pl.*
Ca′ry-a′tis
Ca-ry′o-neg, 6
Car′ys-te′us, *adj.*
Ca-rys′ti-us, 10, *adj.*
Ca-ryx′tus
Ca-sa′le, *C. L.*
Cas-cel′li-us, *S. W.*
Cas′i-li-na′teg, 6
Cas′i-li′num
Cas′i-na
Ca-si′num
Ca′si-o′tis
Ca′si-us, 10
Cas′me-na
Cas′me-næ
Cas-mil′la
Cas-pe′ri-a
Cas′pi-a′na
Cas′pi-i
Cas-pi′ra
Cas-pi′ri
Cas-pi′rus
Cas′pi-um
Cas′san-da′ne, *S. W.*
Cas-san′der
Cas-san′dra
Cas′san-dre′a
Cas′san-dri′a
Cas′sa-ni′tæ
Cas′sa-no′rus
Cas′si-a, 10
Cas′si-e-pe′a, 10
Cas′si-o-do′rus, 10
Cas′si-o-pæ′i, 10
Cas-si′o-pe *or* Cas′si-o-pe′a, 10
Cas-siph′o-ne
Cas-sip′o-lis
Cas′si-ter′i-deg, 6
Cas′si-us, 10
Cas′si-ve-lau′nus
Cas-so′pe
Cas-so′tis
Cas-tab′a-la
Cas-ta′li-a *or* Cas-ta′li-us Fons
Cas′ta-lis
Cas′ta-næ′a
Cas′tha-næ′a
Cas′the-neg, 6
Cas′ti-a-ni′ra
Cas-to′lus
Cas′to-reg, 6, *pl.*
Cas′tri-cus, *C.*
Cas′tu-lo
Cas-u-en′til-la′ni
Cat′a-ba′neg, 6
Cat′a-ba′ni
Cat′a-be′ni
Cat′a-ce-cau′me-ne
Cat′a-ce-cau′me-ni′teg, 6
Cat′a-clo′theg, 6
Cat′a-du′pa
Cat′a-du′pi
Cat′a-lau′ni
Cat′a-li
Cat′a-ma′tus
Cat′a-na
Ca-ta′o-neg, 6
Cat′a-o′ni-a
Cat′ar-rhac′teg, 6
Cat′a-ze′ti
Cat′e-na′teg, 6
Ca-thæ′a
Ca′ti-e′nus
Cat′i-li′na
Ca-til′i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-til′li
Ca-til′lus *or* Cat′i-lus
Cat′i-na
Ca′ti-us, 10
Ca′to
Cat′o-bri′ga, *For. Py. S.*
Ca′treus
Cat-tu′za
Cat-tu′zi
Cat′u-li-a′na
Ca-tul′lus
Cat′u-lus
Ca-tu′ri-ges, 6
Cau′ca-sig′e-na
Cau′ca-sus
Cau′ci
Cau′con
Cau′co-ne′a *or* Cau′co-ni′a
Cau-co′neg, 6
Cau-di′ni
Cau′di-um
Cau-lo′ni-a
Cau′me-nus
Cau′ni-i
Cau′ni-us
Cau′nus
Cau′ros
Cau′rus
Cav′a-reg, 6
Cav′a-ril′lus
Cav′a-ri′nus, *S. W.*
Ca′vi-i, *S. W.*
Ca-y′ci *or* Chau′ci
Ca-ys′ter *or* Ca-ys′trus
Caz′e-ca
Ce′a
Ce′a-deg, 6, *Pw. W.*
Ce′ba
Ceb′a-li′nus
Ce′beg, 6
Ce′bren
Ce-bre′ne
Ce-bre′ni-a, *Sch. W.*
Ce-bre′nis
Ce-bri′o-neg, 6
Ce′brus
Ce-ch′e-næ′i
Ce-ci′deg, 6
Ce-cil′i-us
Ce-ci′na
Ce-cin′na
Ce-cro′pi-a
Ce-crop′i-dæ
Cec′ro-pis
Ce′crops
Cec′ry-pha-le′a
Ce-cryph′a-los
Cec′ry-pheg, 6, *Pw.*
Ce′dre-æ *or* Ce-dre′æ *or* Ce-dri′æ
Ce′dre-a′tis
Ce-dri′æ
Ce-drop′o-lis
Ce-dro′sis
Ce-glu′sa
Ce′i
Cel′a-don
Cel′a-do′ne
Cel′a-dus
Ce-læ′næ
Ce-læ′ne-us
Cel′æ-ni′teg, 6
Ce-læ′no
Ce-læ′nus
Cel-cæ′a
Ce′le-æ
Ce′le-as
Ce-le′i-a (-le′ya)
Cel′e-la′teg, 6
Ce-len′de-ris
Ce-len′na
Cel′en-thi′a
Ce-len′tor
Ce′ler
Cel′e-reg, 6
Cel′e-trum
Ce′le-us
Cel′e-ze′ne
Cel′i-ne′on
Cel′o-næ
Ce-lo′neg, 6
Cel-si′nus
Cel′tæ
Cel′ti-ber
Cel′ti-be′reg, 6
Cel′ti-be′ri
Cel′ti-ca
Cel′ti-ci
Cel-tos′cy-thæ
Ce-lu′sa
Ce′ma
Cem′me-ne
Cem′me-nus
Cem-me′nus, *Py.*
Cem′o-rus
Cen′a-bum
Ce-næ′um
Ce-næ′us
Cen′chra-mis
Cen-chre′a *or* Cen-chri′a
Cen′chre-æ
Cen-chri′is
Cen-chre′us *or* Cen-chri′us
Cen′i-mag′ni
Ce-ni′na
Ce-ni′neg, 6, *C.*
Cen′o-ma′ni
Ce′non
Cen-so′reg, 6
Cen′so-ri′nus
Cen-tau′ra
Cen-tau′ri
Cen-tau′ro-ma′chi-a
Cen-tau′rus
Cen-tim′a-nus
Cen′to-bri′ca *or* Cen′to-bri′ga
Cen′to-reg, 6
Cen-tor′i-pa *or* Cen-tor′i-pæ
Cen-tri′teg, 6
Cen-tro′neg, 6
Cen-tum′vi-ri
Cen-tu′ri-a
Cen-tu′ri-pa *or* Cen-tu′ri-pæ
Cen-tu′ri-pe
Cen-tu′ri-pi′ni
Ce′os
Ceph′a-læ
Ceph′a-las, *Pw. W.*
Ceph′a-le
Ce-phal′len
Ceph′al-le′neg, 6
Ceph′al-le′ni, *C.*
Ceph′al-le′ni-a
Ce-phal′le-ni′tæ
Ceph′a-lo *or* Ceph′a-lon
Ceph′a-lœ′dis *and* Ceph′a-lœ′di-um, *S. W.*
Ceph′a-lot′o-mi
Ceph′a-lus
Ce-phe′is
Ce-phe′neg, 6
Ce′phe-us, *Rem.* 1
Ce′pheus
Ce-phis′i-a, 10
Ceph′i-si′a-deg, 6
Ce-phi′so, *Pw.*
Ce-phis′o-de′mus
Ce-phis′o-deg, 6
Ce-phis′o-do′ra
Ce-phis′o-do′rus
Ceph′i-sod′o-tus
Ce-phis′o-phon
Ce-phi′sus *or* Ce-phis′sus
Ce′phren
Ce′pi-a′na, *Py.*
Cep′i-deg, 6
Ce-ram′bus
Cer′a-mi′cus
Ce-ra′mi-um, *Fac. W.*
Cer′a-mus
Ce′ras
Cer′a-sus
Ce-ra′tus
Ce-rau′ni-a
Ce-rau′ni-i
Ce-rau′no-bo′li-a
Ce-rau′nus
Cer′ba-lus
Cer-be′ri-on
Cer′be-rus
Cer′ca-phus
Cer′ca-so′ra
Cer′ca-so′rum
Cer-cas′o-rum, *Fac.*
Cer′ca-so′rus
Cer-ce′is
Cer-ces′teg, 6
Cer′ce-tæ
Cer-ce′te-us
Cer′ci-das, *Py. S.*
Cer-ci′na *or* Cer-cin′na
Cer′ci-ni′tis
Cer-cin′i-um
Cer′cin-ni′tis
Cer-ci′nus
Cer-ci′tæ
Cer′ci-us, 10
Cer′co-las
Cer-co′pe
Cer-co′peg, 6
Cer-cu′se-ra
Cer′cy-on
Cer-cy′ra
Cer′di-ci-a′teg, 6
Cer-do′us
Cer-dyl′i-um, *S. W.*
Ce′re-a′li-a
Ce′re-a′lis
Ce′re-a-ti′ni
Ce′reg, 6
Ce-res′sus
Cer′e-tæ
Ce-re′teg, 6, *C.*
Ce′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Ce′reus
Ce′ri-a′lis
Ce-ril′li
Ce-rin′thus
Cer′i-teg, 6
Cer′ma-lus
Ce′ron
Ce-ro′neg, 6
Ce-ros′sus
Ce-ro′sus
Cer′re-ta′ni
Cer′so-blep′teg, 6
Cer′ti-ma, *Py. W.*
Cer-to′ni-um, *S. W.*
Cer-to′nus
Ce-ry′ceg, 6
Cer′y-ce′um
Cer′y-ne′a
Cer′y-ni′teg, 6
Ce-sel′li-us, *S. W.*
Ces′se-ro
Ces-tri′na
Ces-tri′nus
Cet′a-ri′ni
Ce-te′i
Ce-te′us, *a river.*
Ce′te-us, *a man.*
Ce-the′gus
Ce′ti-us, 10, *For. S. W.*
Ce′to
Ce′us
Ceu-tro′neg, 6
Ce′yx
Chab′a-la
Cha-be′ris
Cha-be′rus
Cha′beg, 6
Cha-bo′ra
Cha-bo′ras
Cha′bre-as
Cha′bri-a, *K. W.*
Cha′bri-as
Cha-dis′i-a, 10
Chad′ra-mo-ti′tæ
Chæ-di′ni
Chæ′re-a
Chæ′re-as
Chær′e-bu′lus
Chær′e-cla
Chær′e-cleg, 6
Chær′e-cli′deg, 6
Chær′e-de′mus
Chæ-rem′e-neg, 6
Chæ-re′mon
Chæ-rem′o-ni-a′nus
Chæ-re′nus
Chær′e-phon
Chær′e-ti′mus
Chæ-rig′e-neg, 6
Chæ-rim′e-neg, 6
Chæ-rip′pus
Chæ′ro
Chær′o-las
Chær′o-ne′a
Cha-læ′i
Cha-le′um
Chal′ce′a
Chal-ce′a
Chal-ce′don
Chal′ce-do′ni-a
Chal-ced′o-nis
Chal-cen′te-rus
Chal′ce-ri′tis
Chal-ce′tis
Chal-cet′o-reg, 6
Chal′ci-de′ne
Chal′ci-den′seg, 6
Chal-cid′e-us
Chal-cid′i-ce
Chal-cid′i-cus
Chal-ci′nus
Chal′ci-cœ′cus
Chal-ci′o-pe
Chal-ci′tis
Chal-co′don
Chal-cos′the-neg, 6
Chal-dæ′a
Chal-dæ′i
Cha′le-as
Cha-les′tra
Cha-le′sus
Chal′e-tos, *C.*
Cha-le′um
Chal′i-ni′tis
Chal′o-ni′tæ
Chal′o-ni′tis
Cha-lu′sus
Chal′ta-pi′tis
Chal′y-beg, 6
Chal′y-bon, *Py. W.*
Chal′y-bo-ni′tis
Cha′lybs
Cha-mæ′le-on
Cham′a-ne′ne
Cha-ma′vi
Chan′a-ni′tis
Chan-dox′e-nus
Cha′on
Cha′o-neg, 6
Cha-o′ni-a
Cha′o-nis
Cha′o-ni′tis
Cha′os
Char′a-ce′ne
Char′a-ce′ni
Char′ac-mo′ba
Char′a-co′ma
Char′a-co-ne′teg, 6
Char′a-dra, *For. W.*
Charadra, *Py. M. For.*
Char′a-dros
Cha-ra′drus, *Py. W. M.*
Charadrus, *For. K.*
Cha′rax
Cha-rax′us
Cha′reg, 6
Cha-ric′e-nus
Char′i-cle′a
Char′i-cles, 6, *S. W.*
Char′i-cli′deg, 6
Char′i-clo
Char′i-da′mus
Char′i-de′mus
Cha-rig′e-neg, 6
Char′i-la′us *and* Charil′lus
Cha-rim′e-neg, 6
Cha-ri′nus
Cha′ri-om′e-rus
Char′i-phe′mus
Cha′ris
Cha-ris′i-a, 10
Cha-ris′i-us, 10
Cha-ris′the-neg, 6
Char′i-teg, 6
Char′i-ton, *Py. C. W.*
Cha-rix′e-na
Cha-rix′e-nus
Char′ma-das, *S. W.*
Charmadas, *K. Py.*
Char′mi-deg, 6
Char-mi′nus
Char-mi′o-ne
Char′mo-thas
Char-ni′deg, 6
Cha-ro′a-deg, 6, *Py. S.*
Cha′ron
Cha-ron′das
Char′o-ne′um *or* Charo′ni-um
Cha-ro′ne-us
Char′o-pe
Char′o-pe′a
Char′o-pi′na
Char′o-pi′nus
Cha′rops *and* Char′o-peg, 6
Char′o-pus
Char-te′ris
Char′to-dras
Cha-ru′deg, 6
Cha-ryb′dis
Chas′co-bu′ceg, 6
Chas′u-a′ri
Cha-te′ni
Chat′ra-mis, *C.*
Chat′ra-mo′tæ
Chat′ra-mo-ti′tæ
Chat′ra-mo-ti′tis
Chat-te′ni

Ehau'bi *and* Ehau'ci
Ehav'o-neg, 6
Eha-y'ci
Eha-ze'ne
Ehe'læ
Ehe-li'don, *Pw. Pe. K. Fac.*
Ehel'i-don, *Py. S.*
Ehel'i-do'ni-æ
Ehel'i-do'nis
Ehe-lo'ne
Ehel'o-ni'tis
Ehel'o-noph'a-ġi
Ehel'y-do're-a
Ehe'næ
Ehe'ne-as
Ehe'ops
Ehe'r-se-as
Ehe'r-sid'a-mas
Ehe'rsi-phron
Ehe'r-so-ne'sus *or* Ehe'r-ro-ne'sus
Ehe-rus'ci
Ehes'i-nus, *Py. S. For.*
Ehi-a'ni
Ehil'e-us
Ehil'i-ar'ehus
Ehil'i-us
Ehil-let'o-ehus
Ehi'lo
Ehi-lo'nis
Ehi-mæ'ra
Ehi-mæ're-us
Ehim'a-rus
Ehim'e-ra
Ehi-me'ri-um
Ehi-na'se-as
Ehin-de'ni
Ehi-oġ'e-neg, 6
Ehi-om'a-ra, *W.*
Ehi'o-ma'ra, *S.*
Ehi'o-ne
Ehi-on'i-deg, 6
Ehi'o-nis
Ehi'os
Ehi-ris'o-phus
Ehi-rod'a-mas
Ehi'ron
Ehi-ro'nis
Ehi-ros'o-phus
Ehi-to'ne
Ehlæ'ne-as
Ehlo'ë
Ehlo're-us, *Rem.* 1
Ehlo'reus
Ehlo'ris
Ehlo'rus
Eho-a'ni
Eho'a-re'ne
Eho-as'peg, 6
Eho-a'træ, *Fac.*
Ehœr'a-deg, 6
Ehœ're-æ
Ehœr'i-lus
Ehol-li'dæ
Ehol'o-be-te'ne
Ehol'o-ë
Ehol'o-ġi
Ehol'on-ti'ehus
Ehol'o-ti-ehi'tæ
Eho-lu'a
Ehom'a-ri
Ehon'e-teg, *a river.*
Eho-ne'teg, 6, *an inhabitant of Chonæ.*
Eho-nu'phis
Eho-ras'mi-i
Eho-re'ġis
Eho-re'ne
Ehor'e-nu'sæ
Eho'ri-e'neg, 6
Ehor'o-cleg, 6
Eho-rœ'bus
Ehor'o-mi-thre'ne
Ehor'o-ne
Ehor'o-ni'cus
Ehor'se-us
Ehor-ze'ne
Ehos'ro-eg, 6
Ehre'meg, 6
Ehrem'e-teg, 6
Ehrem'y-lus
Ehres'ti-na, *Pw.*
Ehres'to-de'mus
Ehris'to-do'rus
Ehris-toph'o-rus
Ehris-top'o-lis
Ehro'mi-a, *W.*
Ehru-mi'a, *Py.*
Ehro'mis
Ehro'mi-us
Ehro'ni-us
Ehro'nos
Ehry'sa
Ehry-sag'o-ras
Ehry-sam'pe-lus
Ehry-san'tas
Ehry-san'this
Ehry-sa'or
Ehrys'a-or, *C.*
Ehry-sa'o-ras
Ehrys'a-o're-um, *Pe.*
Ehrys'a-o-re'um, *Pw.*
Ehrys'a-o're-us, *Rem.* 1
Ehry'sa-reus
Ehry-sa'o-ris
Ehry'sas
Ehry-sas'pi-deg, 6
Ehry'se
Ehry-se'is
Ehry-ser'mus
Ehrys'e-ros
Ehry'seg, 6
Ehrys'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ehry'seus
Ehry-sip'pe
Ehrys'ip-pe'i, *followers of Chrysippus.*
Ehry-sip'pe-i, *inhabitants of Chrysippe.*
Ehry-sip'pus
Ehry'sis
Ehrys'o-as'pi-deg, 6
Ehrys'o-ceph'a-lus
Ehry-soç'e-ras
Ehry-soç'e-ros
Ehrys'o-ehir
Ehry-soġ'e-neg, 6
Ehrys'o-ġe-ni'a
Ehry-sog'o-ne
Ehry-sog'o-nus
Ehrys'o-la'us, *Pw.*
Ehrys'o-lo'ras
Ehry-son'o-ë
Ehrys'o-po-le'a
Ehry-sop'o-lis
Ehry-sor'o-as
Ehry-sor'rho-as
Ehry-sos'the-neg, 6
Ehry-sos'to-mus
Ehry-soth'e-mis
Ehtho'ni-a, 14
Ehtho'ni-us, 14
Ehthon'o-phy'le, 14
Ehu-du'ca
Ei'a-ġi'si
Ei-a'ni
Eib'a-læ
Eib'a-lis
Eib-de'li
Eib'e-as
Ei-bil'i-ta'ni
Ei-bo'tus
Eib'y-ra
Eib'y-ra'tæ
Eiç'e-ro
Eic'o-neg, 6
Ei-cu'ta
Eiç'y-ne'thus
Eil'bi-a'ni
Ei-le'ni
Eil'i-ceg, 6
Ei-lic'i-a, 10
Ei'lix
Eil'le-us
Eil'ni-us
Ei'lo
Eim'bri
Eim'bri-cus
Eim'e-tra
Eim'i-nus
Eim'me-ri
Eim-me'ri-i
Eim'me-ris
Eim-me'ri-um
Eim'me-rus
Ei-mo'lis
Ei-mo'lus
Ei'mon
Ein'a-don, *Py. S.*
Ein'æ-dop'o-lis
Ei-næ'thon
Ein'a-ra
Ei-nar'a-das
Ein'ei-a, 10
Ein'ein-na'tus
Ein-ei'o-lus
Ein'ei-us, 10
Ein'e-as
Ei-ne'si-as, 10, *S. W.*
Ein-ġet'o-rix
Ein'gu-la'ni
Ein'gu-lum
Ei-nith'i-i, *Fac. W.*
Ein'na-mus
Ein'ni-a'na, *Py.*
Ei-no'lis
Einx'i-a, *Fac. W.*
Ei'nyps *and* Ein'y-phus, *Sch. S.*
Ein'y-ras
Ein'y-ri'a
Ei-pe'rus, *C.*
Eir'cæ-i'tæ
Eir-cæ'um
Eir-ce'i-i (-se'yi)
Eir-cen'ses Lu'di, 6
Eir'ei-us, 10
Ei'ris
Eir'o-a'das, *Pw.*
Eir-ra'dæ
Eis'al-pi'na
Eis'a-mus
Eis-se'is
Eis'se-us, *Rem.* 1
Eis'seus
Eis'si-a, 10, *Sch. S.*
Eis'si-das, *S.*
Eis'so-es'sa
Eis-su'sa
Eis-the'ne
Eis'to-bo'ci
Ei-thæ'ron
Eith'a-ris'ta
Ei-the'las
Eith'e-ron, *Sch. C.*
Ei-the'rus
Eit'i-e'i, 10
Eit'i-um, 10
Ei'us
Eiv'i-ca
Ei-vi'lis
Ela'a-me'tis
Ela'de-us
Ela'nis
Ela'ni-us
Ela-ra'nus, *C.*
Ela're-o'tæ
Ela're-o'tis
Ela'rus *or* Ela'ros
Elas-tid'i-um, *Sch. S.*
Elau'di-a
Elau'di-æ A'quæ
Elau'di-a'nus
Elau'di-op'o-lis
Elau'di-op'o-li-ta'ni
Elau'di-us
Elau-sam'e-nus
Elau'sus
Elav'i-ger
Ela-zom'e-næ
Ele-æn'e-te
Ele-æn'e-tus
Ele-æ'nis
Ele-ær'e-ta, *C.*
Ele-ag'o-ras
Ele-an'der
Ele-an'dri-das, *Py. W.*
Ele-an'theg, 6
Ele-ar'ehus
Ele-ar'e-tus
Ele-ar'i-das, *Py. S.*
Ele-e'a *or* Ele-i'a
Ele-em'po-rus
Ele'menș
Ele'o
Ele'o-bis
Ele-o-bœ'a
Ele'o-bu'la
Ele'ob-u-li'na
Ele'o-bu'lus
Ele'o-eha
Ele-o-eh'a-reg, 6
Ele'o-eha-ri'a
Ele'o-ehus
Ele-oc'ri-tus
Ele'o-dæ'us
Ele'o-da'mus
Ele'o-de'mus
Ele'o-do'ra
Ele'o-do'rus
Ele'o-dox'a
Ele-œ'tas
Ele-oġ'e-neg, 6
Ele'o-la
Ele'o-las
Ele'o-la'us
Ele-om'a-ehus
Ele'o-man'tis
Ele-om'bro-tus
Ele'o-me'de
Ele'o-me'deg, 6
Ele-om'e-don
Ele'o-me'lus
Ele-om'e-neg, 6
Ele'on
Ele-o'næ
Ele-o'ne
Ele-o'neg, 6
Ele'o-ni'ca
Ele'o-ni'cus
Ele-o'nis
Ele-on'nis
Ele-on'o-ë
Ele-o'nus
Ele-on'y-mus
Ele'o-pas
Ele-op'a-ter
Ele-op'a-tra, *Pw. K. M. Py. C. Fr.*
Ele'o-pa'tra, *F.* *This is the accepted English pronunciation.*
Ele'o-pa-tre'um
Ele-op'a-tris
Ele'o-phan'tus
Ele-oph'i-le
Ele'o-phis, *K.*
Ele'o-phon
Ele'o-phron
Ele'o-pom'pus
Ele'op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-ra
Cle-os'the-neg, 6
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ot'e-leg, 6
Cle'o-ti'mus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri
Cles'i-deg, 6
Cle'ta
Clet'a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
Clid'i-cus
Clig'e-neg, 6
Cli'max
Cli-me'deg, 6
Cli-nag'o-ras
Cli-nar'e-te
Cli-ni'a-deg, 6
Clin'i-as, *K. W.*
Cli-nom'a-ehus
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-oph'o-rus
Cli-sid'i-ce, *Pw.*
Clis'i-the'ra
Clis'o-bra
Clis'o-phus
Clis'the-neg, 6
Cli'tæ
Cli-tag'o-ra
Cli-tag'o-rus
Cli-tar'ehus
Cli'te
Clit'e-leg, 6
Cli-ter'ni-a, *Sch. S.*
Clit'o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-ehus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-um
Cli-tos'the-neg, 6
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
Clo-a'ca
Clo'a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Clo-do'neg, 6
Cloe'li-a
Cloe'li-us
Clo'nas
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho
Clu'a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us, 10
Clu'pe-a
Clu-si'ni
Clu-si'o-lum, *K. W.*
Clu-si'um, 10
Clu'si-us, 10
Clu'vi-a
Clym'e-ne
Clym'e-ne'i-deg, 6
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus, *Py. W.*
Clyt'em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-e, 10
Clyt'i-us, 10
Clyt'o-do'ra
Clyt'o-me'deg, 6
Clyt'o-ne'us
Cly-tos'the-neg, 6
Cly'tus
Cnac'a-lus, 14, *L. C. S.*
Cna'ce-a'tis, 14
Cna'ġe-us, 14, *Rem.* 1
Cna'ġeus, 14
Cnid'i-a, 14
Cni'dus, 14
Cnis'o-zo'mus, 14
Cnœ-thid'e-us, 14
Cno'pus, 14
Cnos'si-a, 14, 10
Cno'sus, 14
Co'a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ *and* Co-a'træ
Có-bre'næ
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us (-se'yus)
Co'cles, 6
Coc'li-teg, 6
Co-cy'tus
Co-da'ni
Co-da'nus
Cod'o-man'nus
Cod'ro-me'ne
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us
Cœc'o-a
Cœ-e'is
Cœ'læ
Cœ'le
Cœl'e-ri'ni
Cœl'e-syr'i-a *and* Cœl'o-syr'i-a
Cœ-le'tæ
Cœ'li-a
Cœ'li-o-bri'ga, *For.*
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœ'o-ġe-ni'a
Cœr'a-nus
Co'ës, 6
Cœs'y-ra
Cœ'us
Co'ġæ-o'num
Cog'i-du'nus, *W.*
Col'a-ce'a *or* Col'a-ci'a
Col'a-con'y-mus
Col'a-co-phor'o-clei'deg, 6
Co-læ'nis
Co-læ'nus
Co-lan'co-rum
Col'a-pi-a'ni
Col'a-pis
Co-lax'eg, 6
Col-ehe'is
Col-ehin'i-um
Co-len'da
Co-li'a-cum
Col'i-ci
Col-la'ti-a, 10
Col'la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Col-lo'deg, 6
Col'o-bi
Col'o-ë
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo're
Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nis
Co-lo'nos
Co-lo'nus
Col'o-pe'na
Col'o-phon
Col'o-si-me'os
Co-los'sæ
Co-los'se-ros
Co-los'sus
Co-lo'teg, 6
Co-lo'tis
Col-pu'sa
Col-the'ne
Col'u-bra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col'u-mel'la
Co-lum'næ Her'culis
Co-lu'rus
Co-lu'thus
Col-lyt'tus
Com'a-ci'na
Com'a-ġe'ne
Com'a-ġe'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni
Com'a-ri
Co-ma'ta
Co-ma'tas
Com'ba-bus
Com'be
Com-bre'a
Co-me'dæ
Co-me'on
Co-me'teg, 6
Com'i-se'ne
Com'ma-ġe'ne
Com'ma-ġe'nus
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com-pa'se-us
Com'pi-ta'leg, 6
Com'pi-ta'li-a
Com-plu'tum
Co'mum
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni
Con-che'a
Con-col'e-rus
Con-cor'di-a
Con-da'te
Con'di-vic'num
Con'do-eha'teg, 6
Con-dru'si
Con-dyl'e-a
Con'dy-li'tis
Co'ne
Con'ġe-dus
Con-ġe'dus, *C. L. M.*
Co-ni'a-ci, *Py. W.*
Co'ni-i
Con'im-bri'ca
Co'ni-op'o-lis
Co-nis'ci
Con'ni-das, *Py.*
Co'non
Co-no'pe
Con'o-pe'um
Co-no'pe-um
Con-sen'teg, 6
Con-sen'ti-a, 10
Con'si-li'num
Con-stan'ti-a, 10
Con'stan-ti'a, *a city.*
Con'stan-ti'na
Con-stan'ti-nop'o-lis
Con'stan-ti'nus
Con'su-a-ne'teg, 6
Con'su-a-ra'ni
Con'ta-des'dus
Con'to-po-ri'a
Con've-næ
Co'on
Co'os
Co'pæ
Cop'a-is, *Fac. C. L.*
Co-pa'is, *K. M. Fr.*
Co'pe-us
Co-phæ'us
Co'phas
Co'pi-a
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us, *S. W.*
Co'pre-us, *Rem.* 1
Co'preus
Cop-ti'teg, 6
Co'ra
Cor'a-ce'si-um, 10, *Sch. W.*
Cor'a-co'deg, 6
Cor'a-con-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ, *C. W.*
Co-ral'li
Co-ra'ni
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i
Cor'be-us
Cor'bu-lo
Cor'co-ba
Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'cy-ra, *Avienus.*
Cor'du-ba
Cor'du-e'ne *or* Cor'du-e'na
Cor'du-e'ni
Cor-dy'la
Co're
Co're-æ
Co-re'sa
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus, *a priest.*
Co-re'sus
Cor'e-thon
Co-re'tus
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a, *Minerva.*
Co-ri'a, *a festival.*
Cor'i-cæ
Co-rin'e-a
Co-rin'i-um, *Sch.*
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co'ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Co'ri-ol'la
Cor'ma-sa
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor'ni-fic'i-us, 10
Cor'ni-ġer
Cor-nu'tus
Co-rœ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor'o-ne'a *or* Cor'o-ni'a
Co-ro're-us, *Rem.* 1
Co-ro'neus
Cor'o-ni'deg, 6
Co-ro'nis
Cor-ron'ta
Co-ro'nus
Co-ro're *and* Cor'o-pe
Cor-se'a *or* Cor-si'a
Cor'se-æ
Cor'si-ca
Cor-so'te
Cor-to'na
Cor'un-ca'ni-us
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor'y-ban'teg, 6
Cor'y-bas
Cor'y-ce'on
Co-ryc'i-a, 10
Co-ryç'i-deg, 6
Co-ryc'i-us, 10
Cor'y-cus
Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-le'nus
Cor'y-le'um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na, *K. W.*
Co-ry'na, *Py.*
Cor'y-ne'teg, 6
Cor'y-phas
Cor'y-pha'si-um, 10
Cor'y-phe
Cor'y-thus
Co'sa
Co'sæ
Co-sa'num
Cos-co'ni-us, *S. W.*
Co-sin'gas
Cos-sæ'a
Cos-sæ'i
Cos-su'ti-a'nus, 10
Cos-su'ti-i, 10, *S. W.*
Cos-sy'ra
Cos'to-bo'ci
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes *or* Cot'teg, 6
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a Coth'o-ne'a, *K.*
Co'ti-a-e'um, 10
Cot'i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Co-to'nis
Cot'ti-æ
Co'ty-a-i'on, Co'ty-a-i'um *or* Co'ty-a-ë'um
Co'ty-e'um
Co-tyl'i-us, *S. W.*
Co'ty-o'ra
Co'ty-o'rus
Co'tys
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
Cram-bu'tis
Cran'a-ë, *Py. C.*
Cra-næ'i
Cran'a-i
Cran'a-os
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
Cra-ne'a *or* Cra-ni'a
Cra-ne'um *or* Cra-ni'um
Cra'ni-i
Cra'non
Crap'a-thus
Cras'pe-di'teg, 6
Cras'si-peg, 6
Cras-sit'i-us, 10
Cras'ti-nus
Cra-tæ'is
Cra-tæm'e-neg, 6
Cra'te-as
Cra'ter
Crat'e-ri'a *or* Crat'e-re'a
Crat'e-rus
Cra'teg, 6
Cra-teș'i-cle'a
Crat'e-sil'o-ehus
Crat'e-sip'o-lis
Crat'e-sip'pi-das, *S. W.*
Cra-teu'as
Cra'this
Crat'i-das
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Cra-tis'the-neg, 6
Cra-tis'to-lus
Crat'is-tot'e-leg, 6
Cra-tu'sa
Crat'y-lus
Crau'bis
Crem'e-ra
Crem'my-on
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us, 10
Cre'my-on, *C.*
Cre-na'cus, *C.*
Cre'on
Cre-o'neg, 6, *For.*
Cre'on-ti'a-deg, 6
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cre'o-phy'lus
Cre'o-po'lus
Creph'a-ġe-ne'tus
Cres'cen-ti'na
Cres'i-las, *Sm. Py.*
Cre'si-us *or* Cres'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Cres-phon'teg, 6
Cres-to'ne
Cres-to'neg, 6
Cre'ta
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te, *English* Crete
Cre'te-a
Cre'teg, 6
Cre'te-us, *Rem.* 1
Cre'teus
Cre'the-is, *daughter of Cretheus.*
Cre-the'is, *mother of Homer.*
Cre'the-us, *Rem.* 1
Cre'theus
Cre-thi'deg, 6
Cre'thon
Cret'i-cus
Cret'i-næ'um
Cre-top'o-lis
Cre-u'sa
Creu'sis
Cri'a-sus, *Pw. W.*
Cri-mi'sus
Cri-nag'o-ras
Cri-nip'pus
Cri-ni'sus
Cri'no
Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Cri-tal'la
Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
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Cri'to
Crit'o-bu'lus
Crit'o-de'mus
Crit'og-na'tus, *Py. W.*
Crit'o-la'us
Cri'u-me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Cro-by'zi, *Py. Sch.*
Croc'a-la, *plural.*
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ
Croç'e-la
Croc'o-di'lon
Croc'o-di-lop'o-lis
Croc'o-di'lus
Cro'cus
Croç'y-le'a
Cro-du'num
Croe'sus
Cro'mi
Crom'my-on *or* Cro'my-on
Crom'my-o-ne'sus
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a
Cron'i-deg, 6
Cro'ni-us, *Sch. S.*
Cro'phi
Cros-sæ'a
Crot'a-le, *C.*
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na
Cro'to-ni-a'tæ
Cro'to-ni-a'tis
Cro'to-pi'a-deg, 6
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
Cro'tus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus'tu-me'ri-a *or* Crus'tu-me'ri-um
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Cte-sil'o-ehus, 14
Cte-sio'-ehus, 14
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Cu'cu-fas, *L. C.*
Cu'la-ro
Cu'lu-pe'ne
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Cu-pen'cus
Cu-phag'o-ras
Cu-pi'do
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Cu-raph'ro-di'te
Cur-cu'li-o
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Cu'ri-a
Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10
Cu'ri-o
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Cu-ri'o-so-li'teg, 6
Cu'ri-um, *Sch. W.*
Cu'ri-us
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Cur'ti-us, 10
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Cy'a-ne

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Cy-a′ne-e
Cy-a′ne-us
Cy′a-nip′pus
Cy-a′tis
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Cy-be′be
Cyb′e-la
Cyb′e-le
Cyb′e-le′a
Cyb′e-lig′e-neg, 6
Cyb′e-lum
Cyb′e-lus
Cyb′da-sus, *Pw.*
Cyb′i-ra
Cy-bis′tra
Cy-bo′tus
Cy-eh′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Cy′ehreus
Cyc′la-deg, 6
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Cy′clo-pæ-di′a
Cy-clo′peg, 6
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Cy-de′nor
Cyd′i-as, *S. Sch.*
Cy-dim′a-ehe
Cy-dim′a-ehus
Cyd′i-mus
Cy-dip′pe
Cyd′nos *or* Cyd′nus
Cy′don
Cyd′o-ne′a
Cy-do′neg, 6
Cy-do′ni-a
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Cyd′ra-ra, *S. W.*
Cy-dra′ra, *Py.*
Cy-dre′lus
Cyd′ro-cleg, 6
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Cy′li-pe′nus
Cyl′la-rus
Cyl-le′ne
Cyl′le-ne′us
Cy′lon
Cy′ma *or* Cym′mæ
Cym′a-to-le′ge
Cy′me
Cy-me′lus, *C.*
Cym′i-nus
Cy′mo
Cy-mod′o-ce
Cym′o-do-ce′a
Cym′o-po-li′a
Cy-moth′o-ë
Cy-mo′thus
Cyn′æ-gi′rus
Cy-na′ne, *S. W.*
Cy-na′peg, 6
Cyn′a-ra
Cyn′a-re′tus
Cy-nax′a
Cyn′e-as
Cy-neg′e-tæ
Cyn′e-gi′rus
Cyn′e-te′a
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Cyn′i-ci
Cy-nis′ca
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Cyn′o-ceph′a-læ
Cyn′o-ceph′a-li
Cyn′o-phon′tis
Cy-nop′o-lis
Cyn′o-po-li′teg, 6
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Cy′nos *or* Cy′nus
Cyn′o-sar′ges, 6
Cyn′os-se′ma
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Cyn′thi-a
Cyn′thi-us
Cy-nu′ri-a, *S. For.*
Cyp′a-ris′sa *or* Cyp′a-ris′si-a, *S. W.*
Cyp′a-ris′sus
Cyph′a-ra, *Pw. W.*
Cyp′ri-a′nus
Cyp′ri-num
Cyp′ro-ge-ni′a
Cy-prog′e-neg, 6
Cy-proth′e-mis
Cy′prus *or* Cy′pros
Cyp′se-la
Cyp-sel′i-deg, 6.
Cyp′se-lus
Cy-rau′nis
Cy′re
Cy-re′næ
Cyr′e-na′i-ca
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Cy-re′ne
Cy-res′eha-ta, *Py. C.*
Cy-ri′a-deg, 6, *S. W.*
Cy-ril′lus
Cy′ro-pæ-di′a
Cy-rop′o-lis
Cyr-rhes′ti-ca
Cyr′si-lus
Cyr-to′na
Cy′rus
Cy′ta
Cy-tæ′is
Cy-the′ra
Cyth′e-re′a
Cyth′e-re′is
Cy-the′ris
Cy-the′ri-us
Cy-the′ron
Cy-the′rus
Cy-tin′i-um, *S. W.*
Cyt′is-so′rus
Cy-to′ra
Cy-to′ris
Cy-to′rum
Cy-to′rus
Cyz′i-ce′ni
Cyz′i-cum
Cyz′i-cus

D.

Da′æ *or* Da′hæ
Da′ci
Da′ci-a, 10
Dac′i-cus
Da′ci-us, 10
Dac′ty-li
Dad′a-ceg, 6
Dad′i-cæ, *Py. W*
Da-du′ehus
Dæd′a-la
Dæd′a-le′a
Dæ-da′li-on
Dæ-da′li-um
Dæd′a-lus
Dæ-moc′ra-teg, 6
Dæ′mon
Dæm′o-neg, 6
Dæ-mo′ne-us
Dæm′o-num
Dæ-sit′i-a′tæ, 10
Dag′a-si′ra
Dag′o-na
Da-gu′sa
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Da-i′ra
Da-i′tus
Dal′ma-tæ
Dal-ma′ti-a, 10
Dal-mat′i-cus
Dal′mi-um, *Sch. W*
Dam′a-ge′tus
Da-mag′o-ras
Dam′a-lis
Dam′a-li′teg, 6
Dam′a-ni-ta′ni
Da-mar′e-te
Da-mar′e-tus
Da-mar′me-neg, 6
Da-mar′me-nus
Da′mas
Dam′as-ce′na
Dam′as-ce′ne
Dam′as-ce′nus
Da-mas′ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
Da-mas′cus
Dam′a-se′nor
Da-ma′si-a, 10, *Sch. S.*
Dam′a-sic′thon
Dam′a-sip′pus
Dam′a-sis′tra-tus
Dam′a-si-thy′mus
Dam′a-si′ton, *C.*
Da-mas′teg, 6
Dam′a-sus, *S. W.*
Da-me′a
Da′me-as
Da′me-on
Dam′e-sas
Da′mi-o
Da-mip′pus
Da′mis
Dam-nag′o-ras
Dam′na-me′ne-us
Dam′ne-us
Dam′ni-i
Da-mo′cle-a
Dam′o-cleg, 6
Dam′o-cli′das
Dam′o-cra-te′a
Da-moc′ra-teg, 6
Da-mo′cre-on
Da-moc′ri-tus
Da-mog′e-ron, *Py. S.*
Da-mom′e-leg, 6
Da′mon
Dam′o-ni′cus
Dam′o-phan′tus
Da-moph′i-la
Da-moph′i-lus
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Da-mos′the-neg, 6
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Da-mot′e-leg, 6
Dam′o-ti′mus
Da-mox′e-na
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Da′na
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Dan′a-i
Da-na′i-dæ
Da-na′i-deg, 6
Dan′a-la, *Py. S.*
Dan′a-us
Dan′da-ri
Dan-dar′i-dæ, *Py. Sch.*
Da-noc′ra-teg, 6
Dan′the-le′tæ
Da-nu′bi-us *or* Da-nu′vi-us
Da′o-ehus
Da′o-na
Da′o-neg, 6
Daph-næ′us
Daph-nag′o-ras
Daph′ne
Daph′ne-pho′ri-a, *S. W.*
Daph-neph′o-rus
Daph-nu′sa
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Dar′an-ta′si-a, 10
Dar′a-ti′tæ
Dar′da-ni
Dar-da′ni-a
Dar-da′ni-a′tæ
Dar-dan′i-deg, 6
Dar′da-nis
Dar′da-nus
Da′reg, 6
Da-re′us *or* Da-ri′us
Da-ri′cus
Da′ri-og′e-neg, 6
Da-ri′tæ
Da-ri′tis
Das-cu′sa
Das′cy-le′um
Das′cy-li′tis
Da′se-a
Da′si-us, 10
Das′sa-re′tæ *or* Das′sa-ri′tæ
Das′sa-re′ni
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Dau′lis
Dau′ni
Dau′ni-a
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Dau′ri-seg, 6, *S. W.*
Deb′o-rus
Dec′a-du′ehi
De-cap′o-lis
De-ceb′a-lus, *Py. S.*
Deç′e-le′a
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Deç′e-lus
De-cem′vi-ri
De-ce′ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
De′ci-a′nus, 10
De-cid′i-us
De′ci-e′tæ, 10
De′ci-e′tum, 10
Deç′i-mus
De′ci-us, 10
Dec′u-ma
Dec′u-ma′teg, 6
De-cu′ri-o
De-i′a-ni′ra
De-ic′o-ön
De-ic′ra-teg, 6
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De-il′e-on
De-il′o-ehus
De-im′a-ehus
De-in′o-me
De-i′o-ceg, 6
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De′i-o′le-on
De′i-o′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
De-i′o-neus
De′i-on′i-deg, 6
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De-i′o-pi′teg, 6
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De-ip′y-lus
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De-is′o-us
Dej′a-ni′ra
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De′li-us
Del-min′i-um
De′los
Del-phic′o-la
Del′phi-cus
Del-phin′i-um, *S. C. W.*
Del-phu′sa
Del-to′ton
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De-ma′deg, 6, *Fr. K. Py. Pw.*
De-mæn′e-te
De-mæn′e-tus
De-mag′o-ras
Dem′a-ra′ta, *K. W.*
Dem′a-ra′tus
De-mar′ehus
De-mar′e-te
Dem′a-ris′te
De-mar′me-nus
De′me-a
De-me′ter
De-me′tri-a, *S. W.*
De-me′tri-as
De-me′tris
De-me′tri-um
De-me′tri-us
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De-mo-eh′a-reg, 6
Dem′o-cleg, 6
Dem′o-cli′deg, 6
Dem′o-cli′tus
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De-moc′o-ön
De-moc′o-pus
De-moc′ra-teg, 6
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De-mod′i-ce
De-mod′o-ce
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Dem′o-nas′sa
De-mo′nax
Dem′o-ni′ca
Dem′o-ni′cus
Dem′o-phan′tus
De-moph′i-lus
Dem′o-phon
De-moph′o-ön
De-mop′o-lis
Dem′op-tol′e-mus
De-mos′the-neg, 6
De-mos′the-nis
De-mos′tra-tus
De-mot′e-leg, 6
De-mu′ehus
Dem′y-lus
Den-ta′tus
De-od′a-tus, *L. C.*
De-o′is
Der′bi-ceg, 6, *Py. W.*
Der-bi′ceg, 6, *K. Fac. L.*
Der-ce′bi-i, *C.*
Der′ce-to *or* Der′ce-tis
Der-cyl′i-deg, 6
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Der′cy-nus, *S. W.*
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Der-to′na
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De′su-da′ba
Deu-cal′i-deg, 6
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Deu′do-rix
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Dev′o-na
Dex-am′e-ne
Dex-am′e-nus
Dex-ip′pus
Dex-ith′e-a
Di′a
Di′a-be′tæ
Di-ac′o-pe′na
Di′a-cre′a
Di′a-cris
Di′a-du-me′ni-a′nus
Di′a-du′me-nus
Di-æ′us
Di′a-gon, *Py. W.*
Di-ag′o-ras
Di-a′lis
Di-al′lus
Di-a-mas′ti-go′sis
Di-a′na *or* Di-an′a
Di′a-nas′sa
Di-a′ni-um
Di-aph′a-neg, 6
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Dib′u-ta′deg, 6
Di-cæ′a
Di-cæ′ar-ehi′a
Di-cæ′o-cleg, 6
Diç′æ-og′e-neg, 6
Diç′æ-op′o-lis
Diç′æ-ot′e-leg, 6
Di-cæ′us
Di-car′ehis
Di′ce
Diç′e-ar′ehus
Dic-tam′num
Dic-ta′tor
Dic-tyn′na
Did′i-us
Di′do
Did′o-te
Did′y-mæ
Did′y-mæ′us
Did′y-ma′on
Did′y-me
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Di-en′e-ceg, 6
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Di-ge′na
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Di′i
Di′i-po-li′a
Dij′o-vis
Di-ma′lus
Di-mas′tus
Di-nar′ehus
Din′dy-ma
Din′dy-me′ne
Din′dy-mus
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Din′i-as
Di-no-eh′a-reg, 6, *K. W.*
Di-noc′ra-teg, 6
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Di-nol′o-ehus
Di-nom′a-ehe
Di-nom′a-ehus
Di-nom′e-neg, 6
Di′non
Di-nos′the-neg, 6
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Di′o-cæs′a-re′a
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Di-o′cle-a, *a city.*
Di′o-cleg, 6
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Di′o-do-me′nus
Di′o-do′rus
Di-od′o-tus
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Di-o-ge′ni-a′nus
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Di′o-me′a
Di′o-me′de
Di-om′e-de′a
Di-om′e-de′æ
Di′o-me′deg, 6
Di-om′e-don
Di-om′e-neg, 6
Di′o-mus
Di′on
Di′o-næ′a
Di-o′ne
Di′o-ni′cus
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Di′o-nys′i-deg, 6, *Py. W.*
Di′o-ny-si′o-cleg, 6
Di′o-nys′i-o-do′rus
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Di′o-nys′i-us, 10
Di′o-ny′sus
Di′o-pe
Di-oph′a-neg, 6
Di′o-phan′tus
Di′o-phon
Di′o-pi′theg, 6
Di-op′i-thu′sa
Di′o-ple′theg, 6
Di-op′o-lis
Di-o′reg, 6
Di′os-cor′i-deg, 6, *Py. S.*
Di-os′co-rum
Di-os′co-rus
Di′os-cu′ri
Di-os′hi-e-ri′tæ
Di-os′pa-ge
Di-os′po-lis
Di′o-ti′ma
Di′o-ti′mus
Di-ot′re-pheg, 6
Di′ox-ip′pe
Di′ox-ip′pus
Di-pæ′a
Diph′i-lus
Diph′re-on
Di-pœ′na
Di-pœ′nus
Dip′o-lis
Dip′y-lon
Di′ræ
Dir′ce
Dir-cen′na
Dis-ehe′lus
Dis-cor′di-a
Dis′co-rum
Dis′o-ræ
Dith′y-ram′bus
Dit′i-o′neg, 6
Di′um
Div′i-a′na
Div′i-ti′a-cus
Div′o-du′rum
Div′o-na, *Py. C. L. S.*
Di-vo′na, *K. Sch. F. M.*
Di-yl′lus
Di-ze′rus
Do-be′reg, 6
Do-be′rus
Doç′i-me′um
Doç′i-mus
Do′cle-a
Do′cle-a′teg, 6
Do-do′na
Dod′o-næ′us
Do-do′ne
Do-don′i-deg, 6
Do-do′nis
Dol′a-bel′la
Dol′i-ehe
Dol′i-ehe′ne
Dol′i-ehe′ni
Dol′i-ehos
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Do′li-us
Dol′o-me′ne
Do′lon
Do-lon′ci
Dol′o-ni′a
Dol′o-peg, 6
Do-lo′pi-a
Dol′o-pi′on
Do′lops
Dom′a-ni′tis
Dom′i-du′ca
Dom′i-du′cus
Do-mit′i-a, 10
Do-mit′i-a′nus, 10
Do′mi-til′la
Do-mit′i-op′o-lis
Do-mit′i-us, 10
Dom-not′i-nus
Do-na′tus
Do-nu′ca, *Fac. W.*
Do-nu′sa
Do-ny′sa
Do-rac′ta
Dor-ce′a
Dor′ce-us, *Rem.* 1 Dor′ceus
Do′reg, 6
Dor′i-cus
Do′ri-en′seg, 6
Do′ri-e′um
Do-ri′e-us, *Rem.* 1 Do′ri-eus
Do′ri-on
Do′ris
Do-ris′cus
Do′ri-um
Do-ros′to-lum
Do-ros′to-rum
Do-ro′the-a
Do-ro′the-us
Do′rus
Do-ryc′le-us
Dor′y-cli′das
Dor′y-cli′i
Dor′y-læ′um
Dor′y-las
Dor′y-la′us
Do-rym′e-neg, 6
Do-ryph′o-ri
Do-rys′sus
Do-si′a-das, *Py. W.*
Do-si′a-deg, 6
Do-sith′e-us
Do′son
Dos-se′nus, *S. W.*
Dot′a-das, *L. W.*
Do′to
Do′tus
Dox-an′der
Drac′a-non, *Py. W.*
Dra′ceg, 6
Dra′co
Dra-con′ti-deg, 6, *Py. W.*
Drac′o-num *or* Drac′o-non
Dra-ho′nus, *C. S.*
Dran-ge′ne
Dran′gi-a′na
Dran′gi-a′ni
Drep′a-na *or* Drep′a-num
Drim′a-cus, *S.*
Drim′y-lus
Dri′nus
Dri-od′o-neg, 6
Dro′i
Dro-ma-eh′e-tus
Dro′me-as
Dro′me-us, *Rem.* 1 Dro′meus
Drom′o-cli′deg, 6
Drop′i-ci, *Sch. S. W.*
Dru-en′ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
Dru′i-dæ
Dru′i-deg, 6
Dru-sil′la
Dru′so
Dru′sus
Dry′a-deg, 6, *Fac. W.*
Dry′an-ti′a-deg, 6
Dry′an-ti′deg, 6
Dry-mæ′a
Dry′mo
Dry-mo′deg, 6
Dry-mu′sa
Dry-næm′e-tum
Dry-nem′e-tus
Dry′o-pe
Dry′o-peg, 6
Dry′o-pis
Dry-op′o-lis
Dry′ops
Dryp′e-tis *and* Dry-pe′tis
Dry-u′sa
Du′bis
Du′bris
Du-ce′ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Du-il′li-a
Du-il′li-us
Dul′ĝi-bi′ni
Du-li′eh′i-um
Du-lop′o-lis
Dum′no-rix
Du-ra′ni-us
Du′ra-nus, *C.*
Du′ri-us, *S. W.*
Du′ro-cor′to-rum
Du-ro′ni-a
Du-um′vi-ri
Dy-ar′da-neg, 6, *Py.*
Dy′mæ
Dy-mæ′i
Dy′mas
Dy′me *or* Dy′mæ
Dy-nam′e-ne
Dy-nas′te
Dy-ra′ehi-um
Dy′ras
Dy-ras′peg, 6
Dy′ris
Dy-sau′leg, 6
Dys-cel′a-dos
Dys′ci-ne′tus
Dy-so′rum
Dy-so′rus
Dys-pon′ti-um, 10

E.

E-a′nus
E-ar′i-nus *or* E-ar′i-nos
E′a-sis, *B.*
Eb′e-sus
Eb′o-da
E′bon
Eb′o-ra
Eb′o-ra′cum, *Py. Fac. L. For. B. Sch. or* E-bor′a-cum
Eb′ro-du′num
E-bu′dæ, *Py.*
E-bu′ra
E-bu′ris
Eb′u-ro-du′num
Eb′u-ro′neg, 6
Eb′u-ro-vi′ceg, 6
Eb′u-sus
E-bu′sus
Ec-bat′a-na, *S. W.*
Ec′e-lo
Ec-de′lus
Ec-de′mus
Ec-do′rus
E-ceb′o-lus
Ec′e-ehir′i-a
Ec′e-tra
E-che′æ
E-eh′e-bu′lus
E-eh′e-cle′a
E-eh′e-cleg, 6
E-eh′e-clus
E-ehec′ra-teg, 6
E-eh′e-cra-ti′a
E-eh′e-dæ
E-eh′e-da-mi′a, *Py. C. For.*
E-eh′e-do′rus
E-eh′e-las
E-eh′e-lus
E-ehem′bro-tus
E-ehem′e-neg, 6
E-ehe′mon
E-eh′e-mus
E-eh′e-ne′us
E-eh′e-phron
E-ehep′o-lis
E-eh′e-po′lus
E-ehes′the-nes, 6
E-ehes′tra-tus
E-eh′e-tla
E-eh′e-tra
E-eh′e-tus
E-ehid′na
E-eh′i-do′rus
E-ehin′a-deg, 6
E-ehi′næ
E-ehi′nus *or* E-ehi′nos
E-eh′i-nus′sa
E-ehi′on
E-eh′i-on′i-deg, 6
E-eh′i-o′ni-us
E′eho, *Rem.* 2 *Eng.* E-eh′o
Ec′no-mos
Ec-po′lus
Ec-te′neg, 6
Ed′e-con
Ed′e-na′teg, 6
Ed′e-nus
E-des′sa
E-de′ta
Ed′e-ta′ni
E-dis′sa
E′don
E-do′neg, 6, *Thracians.*
E-do′ni
E-do′nis
Ed′o-nis, *Sil. Lucan.*
E-do′nus
E-du′sa
E-ë′ti-on, 10
E-ë′ti-o-ne′a, 10
E-ga′le-os, *C.*
Eg′e-cleg, 6
E-ge′le-os
E-gel′o-chus
E-gem′a-ehus
E-ge′ri-a
E-ges′ta
E-ge′ta
Eg-na′ti-a, 10
Ug-na′ti-us, 10
Eg′re-mus
E-i′on, *Fac.*
E-i′o-ne
E-i′o-neg, 6
E′i-o′ne-us, *Rem.* 1 E-i′o-neus
Ei-son′o-mus
E-læ′a
E-læ′us
E′læ-u′sa
E-læ′u-ti′ehus
El′a-gab′a-lus
E-la′is
El′a-i′teg, 6, *S. W.*
El′a-mi′tæ
El′a-phe-bo′li-a, *S. W.*
El′a-phi-æ′a
El′a-phi′teg, 6
El′a-phi′tis
El′a-pho-ne′sus
El′a-phu′sa
El′a-te′a
El′a-tos
El′a-tus
El′a-ver, *K. For.*
E-la′ver, *M. Fr. L. Py. B.*
E′le-a
E′le-a′teg, 6
E-lec′tra
E-lec′træ
E-lec′tri-deg, 6
E-lec′try-on
E-lec′try-o′ne
El′e-de′mus
El′e-ĝi′a
E-le′i
E-le′le-us, *Rem.* 1 El′e-leus
E-le′mon
E′le-on
El′e-phan′ti-ne, *C.* El′e-phan-ti′ne, *Sch. K. Py. Fr. M.*
El′e-phan′tis
El′e-phan-tom′a-ehi
El′e-phan-toph′a-ĝi
E′e-phan′to-the′ræ
El′e-phas
El′e-phe′nor
El′eu-ehi′a
E′le-us
El′e-u′sa
El′eu-sin′i-a
El′eu-si′nus
E-leu′sis
E-leu′si-um, 10
E-leu′ther
E-leu′the-ræ
El′eu-the′ri-a
E-leu′the-ris
E-leu′ther-o-cil′i-ces, 6
E-leu′the-rol′a-co′neg, 6
E-leu′the-rop′o-lis
E-leu′the-rus
E-leu′tho
E′li-as
El′i-cæ, *Pw.*
El′i-ca′on
E-lic′i-us, 10
El′i-me′a
E-lim′i-o′tis

E'lis
E-li'sa
E-lis'sa
El-lo'pi-a
E-lo'ne
El'o-ri'ni
E-lo'rum
E-lo'rus
El-pe'nor
El'pi-ni'ce
El'u-sa, *in Gaul.*
E-lu'sa, *in Palestine.*
El-vi'na
El'y-ces, 6, *C. W.*
El'y-ma'is
El'y-mi, *For. W.*
El'y-mus, *C. W.*
El'y-rus, *S. W.*
E-lys'i-um, 10
E-man'i-ci
E-ma'thi-a
Em'a-this
Em'ba-tum, *Py. W.*
Em-bol'i-ma, *Py. Sch. S.*
E-mer'e-peg, 6
E-mer'i-ta
Em'e-sa
E-mis'sa
Em'me-neg, 6
E-mo'da
E-mo'di
E-mo'dus
Em-ped'o-cleg, 6
Em'pe-don
Em'pe-dus
Em'po-dus
Em-po'ri-a
Em-po'ri-æ
Em'pre-pon
Em'pu-lum
Em-pu'sa
E-næs'i-mus, *C.*
E-na're-a
E-na're-eg, 6
En'a-reph'o-rus
E-nar'e-te
En-cel'a-dus
En'che-le
Eu-che'le-æ
En-che'le-us, *Rem.* 1
En'che-leus
En-de'is
En'de-ra
En-de'rum
En-dym'i-on
En'e-ti
En-gen'i-tor
En-gon'a-sis
En'gy-um, *For.*
En-gy'um, *W.*
E-nic'e-us
E'ni-e'neg, 6
E-ni'o-chus
E'ni-o'pe-us, *Rem.* 1
E-ni'o-peus
E-nip'e-us, *Rem.* 1
E-ni'peus
E-ni'po
E-nis'pe
En'ne-ap'o-lis
En'ni-a, *S. W.*
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En'no-si-gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nops
En'o-sic'thon
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
En'to-chus
E'ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-ne
E-op'o-rus
E'o-ri'tæ
E'os
E-o'us
E-pæn'e-tus
Ep'a-ge-ri'tæ
Ep'a-mi'non
E-pam'i-non'das
Ep'an-te'ri-i
E-paph'ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
Ep'e-ti'ni
E-pe'us
E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-træ
Eph'i-al'teg, 6
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep'i-cas'te
Ep'i-cer'deg, 6
Ep'i-cha-ri'nus
E-pich'a-ris
E'pi-char'mus
Ep'i-cle'rus
Ep'i-cli'das
E-pic'ne-mid'i-i
Ep'i-co'mus
E-pic'ra-teg, 6
Ep'i-cre'ne
Ep'ic-te'sis
Ep'ic-te'ta
Ep'ic-te'tus
Ep'i-cu-re'i
Ep'i-cu'rus
Ep'i-cy'deg, 6
Ep'i-cy-di'deg, 6
Ep'i-dam'nus
Ep'i-daph'ne
Ep'i-dau'ri-a
Ep'i-dau'rus
E-pid'i-us
Ep'i-do'tæ
E-pid'o-tus
E-pid'ro-mus
E-pi'e-ri'deg, 6
E-pig'e-neg, 6
Ep'i-ge'theg, 6
E-pig'o-na
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
E-pi'i
Ep'i-la'is
E-pil'e-on
Ep'i-le'theg, 6
E-pil'y-cus, *Pw. Lid.*
E'pi-ly'cus, *S.*
E-pim'a-chus
Ep'i-me'deg, 6
E-pim'e-neg, 6
Ep'i-men'i-deg, 6
Ep'i-me'the-us, *Rem.* 1
Ep'i-me'theus
Ep'i-me'this
Ep'i-ni'cus
E-pi'o-ne
Ep'i-pe-do'sa
Ep'i-pha-ne'a
E-piph'a-neg, 6
Ep'i-pha-ni'a
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
E-pis'the-neg, 6
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'e-leg, 6
Ep'i-te-li'a
Ep'i-the'ras
Ep'i-ti-me'deg, 6
Ep'i-ti'mus
E-pit're-pheg, 6
E'pi-um
E-pi'um
E-pix'e-nus
Ep'o-chus
Ep'o-na
E-pon'y-mus
E-po'pe
E-po'peus, *Rem.* 1
E-po'peus
Ep'o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-deg, 6
Eq'ua-jus'ta
E-quir'i-a
Eq'ui-teg, 6
E-ræ'a
Er'a-si-cle'a
Er'a-si'nus
Er'a-sip'pus
Er'a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-six'e-nus
E-ras'to-cleg, 6
Er'a-to
Er'a-to-cli'deg, 6
Er'a-tos'the-neg, 6
Er'a-tos'tra-tus
Er'a-tus, *Py. Fac.*
Er-bes'sus
Er-chi'a
Er'e-bin-tho'le-on
Er'e-bus
Er'ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us, *Rem.* 1
E-rech'theus
Er'ech-thi'dæ
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
Er'e-ne'a
Er'e-sus *or* E-res'sus
E-ret'me-us, *Rem.* 1
E-ret'meus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum, *Py. W.*
Er'eu-tha'li-on, *S. W.*
Er-gam'e-neg, 6
Er'ga-ne
Er-gi'nus
Er'go-cleg, 6
Er-got'e-leg, 6
Er'i-bœ'a
Er'i-bo'teg, 6
Er'i-ca'teg, 6
Er'i-ce'a
Er'i-ce'teg, 6
E-rich'tho
Er'ich-tho'ni-us
Er'i-cin'i-um, *S. W.*
Er'i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
Er'ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-ne'i-us (-ne'yus)
E-rig'o-nus, *a man.*
Er'i-go'nus, *a river.*
Er'i-gy'i-us (-ji'yus), *S.*
Er'i-me'de
E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'nys
E'ri-o'pis
E-riph'a-nis, *Py. S. W.*
Er'i-phi'a
Er'i-phy'le
E'ris
Er'i-sich'thon
Er'is-the-ni'a
Er'i-ti'mus
E-ro'chus
E-rog'e-neg, 6
E-rom'e-ne
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E'ro-ti-a'nus, 10
Erx'i-as, *S. W.*
E'ry-a'lus
Er'y-ci'na
Er'y-ci'ni
Er'y-man'this
Er'y-man'thus
Er'y-mas, *Lid. S.*
E-rym'næ
E-rym'ne-us, *Rem.* 1
E-rym'neus
Er'ys-the'a
Er'y-the'a *or* Er'y-thi'a
Er'y-the'is
Er'y-thi'ni
E-ryth'ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras, *K. W.*
E-ryth'ros
E'ryx
Er'yx-im'a-chus
E-ryx'o
Es-cha'ti-o'tæ, 10
E-so'pis
Es-quil'i-æ
Es/qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-neg, 6
Es-se'ni
Es'su-i
Es'ti-æ'a
Es-ti'æ-o'tis
Es'ti-o'neus, 6
Es'u-la, *Fac. W.*
E-taz'e-ta
E-te'a
E-te'o-cleg, 6
E-te'o-clus
E-te'o-clym'e-ne
E'te-o-cre'teg, 6
E'te-o'lus
E'te-o'ne-us, *Rem.* 1
E'te-o'neus
E-te'o-ni'cus
E'te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ, 10
E-the'lus, *C.*
E-the'mon
Eth'o-cleg, 6
E-thon'o-ë
E'tis
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
E-tym'o-cleg, 6
Eu'a-ge'tus
Eu-ag'o-ras
Eu-ag'o-re
Eu-an'ge-lus
Eu-bi'o-tus
Eu'bi-us, *Pw. S.*
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bœ'i-cus
Eu'bo-is
Eu'bo-lus
Eu'bo-tas
Eu-bo'te
Eu-bo'teg, 6
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'le-us, *Rem.* 1
Eu-bu'leus
Eu-bu'li-deg, 6
Eu-bu'lus
Eu'car-pe'ni
Eu-che'nor
Eu-cle'tus
Eu-cli'a
Eu-cli'deg, 6
Eu'clus
Euc-na'mus
Eu'cra-teg, 6
Eu-crat'i-deg, 6
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das, *S. W.*
Eu'da-mo-cle'tus
Eu'da-mus *or* Eu-da'mus
Eu-de'lus
Eu-de'mus
Eu'di-cus
Eu-do'ci-a, 10, *S. W.*
Eu-doç'i-mus
Eu-do'nus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-do'so
Eu-dox'i-a, *S. W.*
Eu-dox'us
Eu'dro-mus
Eu'el-ge'a
Eu-el'pi-deg, 6
Eu-em'e-rus
Eu-e'nor
Eu-e'nus
Eu'e-peg, 6
Eu-eph'e-nus
Eu-e'reg, 6
Eu-er'ge-tæ
Eu'e-ri'deg, 6
Eu-e'ris
Eu-es'pe-ris, *C.*
Eu-es'pe-ri'tæ
Eu'e-teg, 6
Eu-e'the
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu'ge-neg, 6
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-um, *Fac. W.*
Eu-ge'nis-us
Eu'ge-on
Eu-gi'a
Eu-gi'ton
Eu-hem'e-rus
Eu-hyd'ri-um
Eu-lim'e-ne
Eu'lo-gus
Eu'ma-chus
Eu-mæ'us
Eu-mag'o-ras
Eu-ma'ras, *C. Lid.*
Eu-me'deg, 6
Eu-me'lis
Eu-me'lus
Eu'me-neg, 6
Eu'me-ni'a
Eu-men'i-deg, 6
Eu-me'teg, 6
Eu-mi'de
Eu-mi'deg, 6
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mu'sas
Eu-na'pi-us, *S. W.*
Eu'ne-meg, 6
Eu-ne'us, *son of Jason.*
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-ni'cus
Eu-ni'dæ
Eu'no-a
Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
Eu'no-us
Eu-nu'chus
Eu'nus
Eu'o-dus
Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pal'a-mos
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-li'nus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu'pa-to'ri-a
Eu'pe-lus
Eu'pha-es, 6
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phe'no
Eu-phe'teg, 6
Eu'phi-le'tus
Eu'phor-be'ni
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phræn'e-tus
Eu'phræ-nu'sa
Eu-phrag'o-ras
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'teg, 6
Eu'phron
Eu-phroc'y-ne, *Lid. S.*
Eu-pi'theg, 6
Eu-plœ'a
Eu-pol'e-mus
Eu'po-li'deg, 6
Eu'po-lis
Eu-pom'pus
Eu'pre-peg, 6
Eu'pro-so'pon
Eu-re'is
Eu-rip'i-deg, 6
Eu-ri'pus
Eu'ro-aq'ui-lo
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'me
Eu-ro'mus
Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu'ro-pæ'us
Eu-ro'pas
Eu'ro-pe'a
Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-teg, 6
Eu-ryb'i-a, *Py. S. W.*
Eu'ry-bi'a-deg, 6, *Py. S.*
Eu'ry-bo'tas
Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu'ry-cle'a *or* Eu'ry-cli'a
Eu'ry-cli'das
Eu'ry-cli'deg, 6
Eu'ry-co'mis
Eu-ryc'o-on
Eu-ryc'ra-teg, 6, *S. Py.*
Eu'ry-cy'de
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu'ry-dam'i-das
Eu'ry-de'mus
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu'ryd-i-ce'a
Eu'ry-e'lus
Eu'ry-ga-ni'a
Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu'ry-le-o'nis
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-ryl'o-phe
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-de, *wife of Glaucus.*
Eu'ry-me'de, *daughter of Œneus.*
Eu'rym'e-don
Eu'ry-me-du'sa
Eu-rym'e-næ
Eu-rym'e-neg, 6
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu'ryp-tol'e-mus
Eu-ryp'y-le, *Lid. W.*
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-neg, 6
Eu-rys'the-us, *Rem.* 1
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
Eu'ry-ti'mus
Eu-ryt'i-on, 10
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
Eu'se-beg, 6
Eu-se'bi-a, *a woman.*
Eu'se-bi'a, *a city.*
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-se'ne
Eu-so'rus
Eu-sta'thi-us, *S. W.*
Eus'the-neg, 6
Eus'tro-phus
Eu-tæ'a
Eu'te-leg, 6
Eu-tel'i-das, *Py. S.*
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-the'mon
Eu-the'næ
Eu-the'nus
Eu-the'rus
Eu-thyb'o-lus
Eu'thy-cli'deg, 6
Eu-thyc'ra-teg, 6
Eu'thy-de'mus
Eu-thyd'o-mus
Eu-thyg'e-neg, 6
Eu-thym'e-neg, 6
Eu-thy'mus
Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu'thy-phe'mus
Eu'thyr-rhe'mon
Eu-ti'ches, 6
Eu-trap'e-lus
Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches, 6
Eu-ty-ch'i-deg, 6
Eu-ty'-cho-bu'lus
Eu'ty-chus, *C.*
Eux'en'i-das
Eux'e-non
Eux'e-nus
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
Eux-ip'pe
Eux-ith'e-us
Eux-yn'the-tus
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-goń, *C. L.*
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E'van
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev'an-gor'i-deg, 6
E-van'theg, 6
E-var'chus
E'vas
E-vel'thon
E-vem'e-rus
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
E-veph'e-nus
E-ve'reg, 6
E-ver'ge-tæ
Ev'es-per'i-deg, 6
E-vip'pe
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us, *S. W.*
Ex-æn'e-tus
Ex-æ'threg, 6
Ex'o-le
Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-qui'i-æ

F.

Fa-ba'ri-a
Fab'a-ris
Fa-ba'tus
Fa'bi-a
Fa'bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab'ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us, 10
Fab'u-li'nus
Fa-bul'lus
Fac'e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal'e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fa'meş, 6
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
Fas-cel'li-na, *Fac. C.*
Fau'la
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a, *Fac. W.*
Fau'ni
Fau-nig'e-na
Fau'nus
Faus'ta
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Faus'tus
Fa-ven'ti-a, 10
Fa-ve'ri-a, *Fac. W.*
Fa-vo'ni-us
Fav'o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe'ci-a'leş, 6, 10
Fe-liç'i-tas
Fel'si-na
Fen'es-tel'la
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer'en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
Fes'cen-ni'nus
Fi-bre'nus
Fi'cu-le-a'teg, 6
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na *or* Fi-de'næ
Fid'e-na'teg, 6
Fi-den'ti-a, 10
Fid'en-ti'nus
Fi'deş, 6
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Fla-cil'la
Flam'i-neg, 6
Fla-min'i-a
Flam'i-ni'nus
Fla-min'i-us
Fla'vi-a
Fla'vi-a'num
Fla-vi'na
Fla'vi-o-bri'ga
Fla'vi-op'o-lis
Fla'vi-us
Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
Flo-ren'ti-a, 10
Flor'en-ti'ni
Flo'ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu'men-ta'na
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'i-a (-te'ya)
Fon-te'i-us (-te'yus)
For'en-ta'ni
For'mi-æ
For'mi-a'ni
For'mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For'tu-na'tus
For'u-li
Fo'rum
Fre-ge'la
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dæ, *Py.*
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i, 10
Fron-ti'nus
Fru si-na'teg, 6
Fru'si-no
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us
Fu-ga'li-a
Ful'fu-læ
Ful'gi-na'teg, 6
Ful'go-ra
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fu'si-a, 10
Fu'si-us, 10

G.

Gab'a-la
Gab'a-leş, 6, *S. M.*
Gab'a-li
Gab'a-li-ta'ni
Gab'a-on
Gab'a-o-ni'tæ
Ga-be'ni
Ga'bi-e'ne
Ga'bi-e'nus, *Py. W.*
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bi'ni
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin'i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga-bi'nus
Ga-bre'ta
Gad'a-ra
Ga'deş, 6
Gad'i-lo-ni'tis
Ga-di'ra
Gad'i-ta'nus
Gæ-o'nas
Gæ-sa'tæ *or* Gæ-sa'ti
Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Gæ-ze'tæ
Gal'ac-toph'a-gi
Ga-læ'sus
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta
Gal'a-tæ
Gal'a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a, 10
Gal'ax-au'ra
Ga-le'ne
Ga-le'nus
Ga'le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal'e-teg, 6
Gal'i-læ'a
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-a'ni
Gal'li-ca'nus
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-e'nus
Gal-li'na
Gal'li-na'ri-a
Gal'li-o
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal-li'ta
Gal'li-us
Gal'lo-græ'ci-a, 10
Gal'lo-his-pa'ni
Gal-lo'ni-us
Gam-bre'um
Ga-me'li-a
Gan'da-ri'tæ
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan-gar'i-deg, 6
Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan'y-me'de, *Rem.* 2
Gan'y-mede
Gan'y-me'deg, 6
Gaph'a-ra
Gar'a-ma
Gar'a-man'teg, 6
Gar'a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
Gar-gar'i-dæ, *C. Py*
Gar'ga-rus
Gar-get'tus
Gar-gil'i-us
Ga-ri'teg, 6
Gar-ma'neş, 6
Gar'ma-tho'ne
Gar'sy-e'ris
Ga-rum'na
Gas'tro-do're
Ga'the-æ
Ga'the'a-tas, *For. W.*
Ga-the-a'tas, *Py. M. Fr.*
Gau'ga-me'la
Gau'lus
Gau-ra'nus
Gau'rus
Gaz'a-ce'ne
Ga-ze'lum
Ga'zi-u'ra
Ga-zo'rus
Ge-ben'na
Ged'ra-ni'tæ
Ge-dro'si
Ge'dro'si-a, 10, *S. W.*
Ge'li-du'ni
Ge'la
Ge-la'ni
Ge-la'nor
Gel'bu-da
Ge'le-as
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-a'nus
Gel'li-as, *S. W.*
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo *or* Ge'lon
Ge-lo'i
Ge-lo'ni
Ge-lo'nos
Ge'los
Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus, *C. L.*
Ge-mi'nus, *an astronomer.*
Gen'a-bum
Ge-nau'ni
Gen'e-se
Ge-ne'teg, 6
Gen'e-tor
Ge-ne'va, *W. L. Fr. K. Sch. M.*
Gen'e-va, *For.*
Ge'ni-us
Gen'o-a
Ge-nod'o-chus
Ge-no'ni
Gen'ti-us, 10
Gen'u-a
Gen'u-si'ni
Gen'u-sus
Gen'y-sus, *C.*
Ge-om'o-ri
Ge-or'gi-ca
Ge-phy'ra
Geph'y-ræ'i
Ge-phy'reş, 6, *C.*
Geph'y-ro'te
Gep'i-dæ, *C. Py.*
Ge-ræs'tus
Ger'a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a, *Fac. W.*
Ger'a-ni'dæ
Ge-ran'thræ
Ger'a-sa, *C. Py.*
Ge-re'a
Ge're-a'tis
Ge-re'na
Ger'ge-se'ni
Ger-gi'tha, *Pe.*
Ger-gi'theş, 6
Ger-gi'thos
Ger-go'vi-a
Ge-ri'sa
Ger'ma-lus
Ger-ma'ni
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'ni-i, *a Persian people, S.*
Ger-ma'nus
Ger'on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ge-ros'tra-tus
Ge'ry-on *and* Ge-ry'o-neş, 6
Ge-sith'o-us, *C.*
Ges'o-ri'a-cum
Ges'so-ri'a-cum
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'teş, 6
Gi-gar'ta
Gi-go'nus
Gin-da'neş, 6
Gin'da-re'ni
Glan'do-me'rum, *L. C.*
Gla'nis
Gla'num

Glaph'y-ra, *Py. C.*
Glaph'y-rus, *C. W.*
Glau'ce
Glau'ci-a, 10
Glau'ci-des, 6
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau'cŏn-ne'sus
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Glin-dit'i-o'neş, 6, 10
Glyç'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gly'con
Gna-thon'i-ci, 14
Gni'dus, 14
Gnos'si-a, 10, 14
Go'a-re'ne
Gob'o-li'tis
Gog'a-re'ne
Gom'o-li'tæ
Gom'o-ra
Go-na'tas, *C. L. W.*
Gon'o-es'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor'di-a'nus
Gor'di-e'um
Gor'di-u-co'me
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
Gor'di-u-ti'ĕhus
Gor'ga-deş, 6
Gor-ge'nus
Gor'ġi-as
Gor'ġip-pi'a
Gor-go'le-on
Gor'go-na
Gor'go-neş, 6
Gor-gon'i-fer
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-go'pas
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-nus
Gor-go'pis
Gor'go-sas
Gor-gos'the-neş, 6
Gor-ty'na *and* Gor-ty'ne
Gor-tyn'i-a
Go'thi
Go-thi'ni
Go-tho'neş, 6
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci
Græ'ci-a, 10
Græ-ci'nus
Græ-cos'ta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i-us (-yus)
Gra-ju'ġe-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra-te'æ
Gra'ti-æ, 10
Gra'ti-a-nop'o-lis, 10
Gra'ti-a'nus, 10
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra-tid'i-us
Gra'ti-us, 10
Gra-vis'çæ
Gro-ne'a
Grun-di'leş, 6
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us, *Apollo.*
Gryn'e-us, *a centaur.*
Gry'neus, *Rem.* 1
Gry-ni'um
Gut-to'neş, 6
Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus *and* -ros
Gy'as
Gy'ġe
Gyl'a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a, 10
Gym-na'si-um, 10
Gym-ne'si-æ, 10
Gym-ne'teş, 6
Gym'no-pæ-di'a
Gym-nos'o-phis'tæ
Gy-næc'o-cra-tu'me-ni
Gy-næc'o-thœ'nas
Gyr-to'na
Gyth'e-a'teş, 6
Gy-the'um

H.

Hab'i-tus
Ha'dra-ni'tæ
Ha-dra'num
Ha'dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha'dri-a'nus
Ha'dri-at'i-cum
Had'ru-me-ti'ni
Had'ru-me'tum
Had'y-le'us *or* Had'y-li'us
Hæ-bu'deş, 6
Hæ-me'ra
Hæm'i-mon-ta'ni
Hæ'mon
Hæm'o-neş, 6
Hæ-mo'ni-a
Hæ-mon'i-deş, 6, *K.*
Hæ-mos'tra-tus
Hæ'mus
Ha'ġeş, 6
Hag-nag'o-ra
Hag'no-cleş, 6
Hag'no-de'mus
Hag-nod'i-ce
Hag'no-do'rus
Hag'no-ni'a
Hag-nos'the-neş, 6
Hag-noth'e-mis
Hag-no'the-us
Hal'æ-si'ni
Ha-læ'sus *and* Ha-le'sus
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-le'is
Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'sus
Ha'li-ac'mon
Ha'li-æ'e-tus
Ha'li-ar'tus
Hal'i-car-nas'sus
Ha-li'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ha'li-eus
Ha'li-me'de
Hal'i-so-de'mus
Hal'i-ther'seş, 6
Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us, *Fac. W.*
Ha'li-u'sa
Hal'i-zo'neş, 6
Hal-mo'nes, 6
Hal'my-des'sus
Hal'my-ris
Ha-lo'a
Ha-loc'ra-teş, 6
Ha-lo'ne
Hal'on-ne'sus
Ha'lus
Ha'ly-at'teş, 6
Hal'y-cus, *For. Py.*
Ha'lys
Ham'a-dry'a-deş, 6
Ha-ma'dry-as
Ham'ar-to'lus, *C. L. Py.*
Ha-max'an-te'a
Ha-max'i-tus
Ham'ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'la
Han'ni-bal
Har-ma'te-us
Har'ma-tot'ro-phi
Har'men-o-pu'lus, *L. C. Py.*
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mos'y-ni, *C.*
Har-moth'o-ë
Har'mo-zon
Har-paġ'i-deş, 6, *C.*
Har'pa-gus, *Py. C. W.*
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har'pa-ly-ce'a
Har-pal'y-cus, *K. W.*
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har'po-cras, *K.*
Har-poc'ra-teş, 6
Har-py'i-a (-ya)
Har py'i-æ (-ye)
Ha-ru'deş, 6
Ha-rus'pex
Has-by'te, *C.*
Has'dru-bal
Ha-te'ri-us, *S. W.*
He-au'ton-ti'mo-ru'me-nos
Heb'do-me
He'be
Heb'ri-nus, *C. L.*
He-brom'a-gus, *Py.*
He'brus
He-bu'deş, *C.*
Hec'a-le
Hec'a-le'ne
Hec'a-me'de
Hec'a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec'a-to
Hec'a-to-do'rus
Hec'a-tom'po-lis
Hec'a-tom'py-los
Hec'a-ton-ne'si
Hec-te'næ
Hec'u-ba
Heç'y-ra
Hed'o-ne
Hed'u-eş, 6, *C.*
Hed'u-i
Hed'y-lus, *C.*
He-dym'e-leş, 6
He-ġel'o-ehus
He-ge'mon *and* Heġ'e-mon
He-ġep'o-lis
He-ġes'a-ra'tus
Heġ'e-si'a-nax
He-ġe'si-as
He-ġes'i-bu'lus
He-ġes'i-de'mus
Heġ'e-sil'o-ehus
Heġ'e-sin'o-us
Heġ'e-si'nus
Heġ'e-sip'o-lis
Heġ'e-sip'pus
Heġ'e-sip'y-le, *Py. W.*
Heġ'e-sis'tra-tus
He-ġe'so
He-ġes'tra-tus
He-ġe'tor
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-ni'us, *an island.*
Hel'e-nop'o-lis
Hel'e-nus
He'le-on
He-ler'ni Lu'cus
He-li'a-deş, 6
Hel'i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel'i-co-ni'a-deş, 6
Hel'i-co'nis
He-li'i, *Arabians.*
Hel'i-mus, *C.*
He'li-o-do'rus
He'li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li'o-ga-ba'lus, *C. L.*
He-li'o-pe
He'li-op'o-lis
He-li'o-po-li'tæ
He'li-o-pol'i-ta'ni
He'li-os
He-lis'son
He-lix'us
Hel-lam'e-ne
Hel-lan'i-cus, *Fac. C. L.*
Hel'la-ni'cus, *of Lesbos, Pe. Py. K. S.*
Hel'la-noc'ra-teş, 6
Hel-le'neş, 6
Hel'le-nop'o-lis
Hel'les-pon'tus
Hel-lom'e-non
Hel'lo-peş, 6
Hel-lo'tis
He-lo're-us
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ *and* He-lo'teş, 6
He-lu'ri
Hel-ve'ti-a, 10
Hel-ve'ti-i, 10
Hel-ve'tum, *C.*
Hel'vi-a
Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
Hel-vil'lum
Hel'vi-us
Hel'y-mus, *C. W.*
Hem'a-si'ni
Hem'e-ros'co-pe'um
Hem'e-ros'co-pi'um
He-miç'y-neş, 6
He-mith'e-a
He-mith'e-on
He-mo'dus
He-mo'na
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-ehe
He-ni'o-ehi
He'ni-o-ehi'a
He-ni'o-ehus
Heph'æs-te'um
He-phæs'ti-a, 5, *a town.*
Heph'æs-ti'a, *a festival.*
Heph'æs-ti'a-deş, 6
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on, 10
He-phæs'to-do'rus
Heph'æs-top'o-lis
Hep'ta-co-me'tæ
Hep'ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
He'ra
Her'a-cle'a
Her'a-cle'is
He-ra'cle-o-do'rus
He-ra'cle-on
He-ra'cle-o'teş, 6
Her'a-cleş, 6
Her'a-cle'tus
Her'a-cle'um
Her'a-cli'a
Her'a-cli'dæ
Her'a-cli'deş, 6
Her'a-cli'tus
Her'a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
He-rat'e-mis
Her-ba'num
Her-bes'sus
Her-be'sus, *C.*
Her'bi-ta
Her-ce'us
Her'cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-la-ne'um, *K.*
Her'cu-leş, 6
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cu'ni-a'teş, 6
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
Her'do-ne'a, *Fac.*
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us, *S. W.*
He're-a
He-re'a, *C.*
He-ren'ni-us
He-ril'lus
Her'i-lus
Her'ma-ehus
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-mag'o-ras
Her-man'di-ca
Her'ma-nu'bis
Her-maph'i-lus
Her-maph'ro-di'tus
Her'ma-the'na
Her-me'is
Her'me-ros
Her'me-rus
Her'me-si'a-nax
Her'me-sil'o-ehus
Her-mi'as
Her'mi-as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'nus
Her-mi'o-ne
Her'mi-o-ne'a
Her-mi'o-neş, 6, *C.*
Her'mi-o'neş, *Fac. K. Py. Sch.*
Her'mi-o'ne-us
Her'mi-on'i-cus
Si'nus
Her-mi'o-nis
Her'mi-o-ni'tis
Her-mip'pus
Her'mo-cap'e-li'tæ
Her-mo'ch'a-reş, 6
Her'mo-cleş, 6
Her'mo-cli'deş, 6
Her'mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-teş, 6
Her-mo'cra-ti'a
Her-mo'cre-on
Her'mo-de'mus
Her'mo-do'rus
Her-mod'o-tus
Her-moġ'e-neş, 6
Her'mo-la'us
Her-mol'o-ehus
Her-mo'nax
Her-mon'do-ri
Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo'the-us
Her'mo-ti'mus
Her-mo'tum
Her'mun-du'ri, *Pe. S.*
Her-mun'du-ri, *K. Fac. For. F.*
Her'ni-ci
He'ro
He-ro'deş, 6
He-ro'di-a'nus
He-rod'i-cus, *Lid. S.*
Her'o-di'um
Her'o-do'rus
He-rod'o-tus
He-ro'eş, 6
He-roġ'e-neş, 6
He-ro'i-deş, 6
He-rom'e-neş, 6
He'ron
Her'o-öp'o-lis
He-roph'i-la
He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'o-dus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her-sil'i-a
Her'u-li
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
He-si'o-neş, 6
Hes'pe-ra
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-deş, 6
Hes'pe-ris
Hes'pe-ri'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes-se'ni
Hes'ti-a
Hes-ti'a, *in Homer.*
Hes'ti-æ'a
Hes'ti-æ-o'tis
Hes'ti-o-do'rus
Hes'ti-o'neş, 6
He'sus
He-sy'eh'i-us
Het'œ-mo'eh'o-rus
He-tœm'o-cleş, 5, 6
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Heu're-tus
Hex-ap'o-lis
Hex-ap'y-lon
Hi-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-be'rus
Hiç'e-ta'on
Hiç'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra, *an island.*
Hi-e'ra, *a person, C.*
Hi'e-ra-co'me
Hi'e-rac'o-me'tæ
Hi'e-ram'e-neş, 6
Hi'e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rap'o-li'tæ
Hi'e-ras'y-ca-mi'nos
Hi'e-rax
Hi'e-reş, 6
Hi'e-ri
Hi-er'i-ehus
Hi'e-ro
Hi'e-ro-çæs'a-re'a
Hi'e-ro-ce'pi-a
Hi'e-ro-ce'pis
Hi'e-ro-ce'cyx
Hi'e-ro-cle'a
Hi-er'o-cleş, 6
Hi'e-ro-cli'deş, 6
Hi'e-ro-du'li
Hi'e-rom-ne'me
Hi'e-rom-ne'mon
Hi'e-rom-nem'o-neş, 6
Hi'e-ro-ne'sos
Hi'e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi'e-ron'i-ca Lex
Hi'er-o-ni'ceş, 6
Hi'e-ron'y-mus
Hi'e-roph'i-lus, *Py. S.*
Hi-er'o-phon
Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma
Hil'a-i'ra
Hi-la'ri-a
Hil'a-ri'nus
Hi-la'ri-o
Hi-la'ri-us
Hi'man-top'o-deş, 6
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Him'e-rus
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-paph'e-sis
Hip-par'ehus
Hip-par'e-te
Hip'pa-ri'nus
Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip-pe'a
Hip'pe-us, *Rem.* 1
Hip'peus
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po-bo-te'a
Hip-pob'o-teş, 6
Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip'po-cen-tau'ri
Hip-po'cle-as
Hip-po'cle-eş, 6
Hip'po-cli'deş, 6
Hip'po-clus
Hip'po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-ön
Hip'po-co-ro'na
Hip'po-co-rys'teş, 6
Hip-poc'ra-teş, 6
Hip'po-cra-ti'a
Hip'po-cre'ne
Hip'po-crĕne, *Poet.*
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-pod'a-me
Hip'po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'o-ce
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-ehus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip'po-ly-te'um
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-ehus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip'pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-neş, 6
Hip'po-mol'ġi
Hip'po-myr-me'ceş, 6
Hip-po'na
Hip-po'nax
Hip'po-ne'sus
Hip'po-ni-a'teş, 6
Hip'po-ni'cus
Hip-pon'o-ë
Hip-pon'o-me
Hip-pon'o-us
Hip-poph'a-ġi
Hip-pop'o-deş, 6
Hip-pos'the-neş, 6
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-deş, 6
Hip'po-tæ
Hip'po-tas *or* Hip'po-teş, 6
Hip-poth'o-ë
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth'o-on'tis
Hip-poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on, 10, *Pw. W.*
Hip'po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pox'e-nus
Hip-pu'ris
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-a Lex, 10
Hir'ti-us, 10
His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His'pel-la'teş, 6, *K.*
His-pel'lum
His-pul'la
His'ti-æ'a
His-ti'æ-o'tis
His'ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Ho-dœd'o-cus, 5
Hol-mo'neş, 6
Ho'me-re'um
Ho-mer'i-dæ, *C. Pe.*
Hom'e-ri'tæ
Ho-mer'o-mas-ti'ġeş, 6
Ho-mer'o-mas'tix
Hom'e-ron'i-deş, 6
Ho-me'rus
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'li-um
Hom'o-lo'i-deş, 6
Hom'o-lo'is
Ho-mon'a-den'seş, 6
Ho'nor
Hon'o-ri'a-deş, 6
Hon'o-ri'nus
Ho-no'ri-us
Ho-ple'teş, 6
Ho'ra
Ho'ræ
Hor'a-pol'lo
Ho-ra'ti-a, 10
Ho-ra'ti-us, 10
Hor'ta-lus
Hor-ta'num
Hor-ten'si-a, 10
Hor-ten'si-us, 10
Ho'rus
Hos-til'i-a
Hos'ti-li'na
Hos-til'i-us
Hy'a-cin'thi-a
Hy'a-cin'thus
Hy'a-deş, 6
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-le
Hy'a-me'a
Hy'am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'teş, 6
Hy-an'tis
Hy'a-pe'a
Hy'ar-bi'ta, *C.*
Hy'a-ro'tis
Hy'as
Hyb'e-la
Hy'bla *and* Hy'ble
Hyb're-as
Hyb'ri-da
Hyc'ca-ra, *For. Py.*
Hy'da *and* Hy'de
Hyd'a-ra, *Py. W.*
Hy-dar'neş, 6
Hy-das'peş, 6
Hy'dra
Hyd'ra-o'teş, 6
Hyd're-a
Hy-dre'la
Hy-dro'eh'o-us
Hy'drus
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
Hy-ġe'a
Hy-ġe'i-a (-je'ya)
Hy-ġi'a
Hyġ'i-e'mon
Hy-ġi'nus
Hy'la
Hy-lac'tor
Hy-læ'i
Hy-læ'us
Hy'las
Hy-la'tæ
Hy'lax
Hy'le
Hyl'i-ca, *For. Py. S.*
Hyl'i-cus, *Py. S.*
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-ġi
Hym'a-ne
Hy-ma'ni, *K.*
Hym'e-eş, 6
Hy'men
Hym'e-næ'us
Hy-met'tus
Hy-o'pe
Hy-pac'a-ris
Hy-pæ'pa
Hyp'æ-pe'ni
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp'a-sis
Hyp'a-ta
Hyp'a-to-do'rus
Hyp'a-ton
Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nus
Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hy-per'bo-lus
Hyp'er-bo're-i *and* Hy-per'bo-re'i
Hyp'e-re
Hyp'e-re'is
Hyp'e-re'nor
Hyp'e-re'si-a, 10, *S. W.*
Hyp'e-ri'a *and* Hyp'e-re'a
Hyp'e-ri'deş, 6, *or* Hy-per'i-deş
Hyp'e-ri'on
Hy-pe'ri-on
Hy'per-i'o-nis
Hy-per'me-neş, 6
Hyp'erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-ehe
Hy-per'o-ehus
Hy-phæ'us
Hyph'an-te'on
Hy-pi'ron
Hyp'i-us
Hy-pob'a-rus
Hyp'o-the'bæ
Hyp'o-the'çæ
Hyp-se'a, *C. W.*
Hyp-se'is
Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'lis
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp'se-us, *Rem.* 1
Hyp'seus
Hyp'si-cra-te'a, *L. C. W.*
Hyp-sic'ra-teş, 6
Hyp'si-po-li'a
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
Hyr'i-e
Hy-ri'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Hyr'i-eus
Hy-ri'ni
Hyr-mi'na
Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr-ne'tho
Hyr-taç'i-deş, 6
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-æ, 10
Hys-tas'peş, 6

I.

I'a
I-ac'ehus
I-a'der
I-ad'e-ra
I-ad'er-ti'ni
I-al'e-mus
I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-ehus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-am'pho-ri'na
I'a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-a'on, *C.*
I-a'o-neş, 6
I'a-pet'i-deş, 6
I-ap'e-ti-on'i-deş, 6
I-ap'e-tus
I'a-pid'i-a
I-a'pis
I-ap'o-deş, 6
I'a-py'ġeş, 6
I-ap'y-ġeş
I'a-pyġ'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I'ar-bi'ta
I-ar'ehas
I-ar'da-nis
I-as'i-deş, 6
I-a'si-on
I'a-sis
I-a'si-us, 10
I-a'son *or* I-a'so
I'a-sus, *C. W.*
I-a'sus, *K.*
I'ax-am'a-tæ
I-ax'ar-teş, 6
I-az'y-ġeş, 6
I-be'ra
I-be're, 6
I-be're, 6
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
Ib'e-ri'na
I-be'rus
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'di-us
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-o'ne
I-ca'ri-o'tis
Ic'a-ris
I-ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Iç'e-los
Iç'e-lus
I-ce'ni, *Fac. W.*
Iç'e-tas
I-cet'i-das
Ich-nob'a-teş, 6
Ich-nu'sa
Ich'thy-oph'a-ġi
I-ci'li-us
I-co'ni-um
Ic-ti'nus
Ic'u-lis'ma
I'da
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
I-da'li-a
I-da'li-e
Id'a-lis
I'das
Id'e-a, *a town.*
I-de'a, *daughter of Danaus.*
Id'e-es'sa
I-de'ra, *C.*
I'dex
Id'i-o'teş, 6
I-dis'ta-vi'sus
I-dœb'e-da, 5
I-dom'e-næ
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom'e-ne'us
I-do'the-a
I-dri'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Id'ri-eus, *S.*
I-du'be-da
I-du'me *and* Id'u-me'a
I-dy'i-a (-ya)
I-e'tæ
I'e-tæ
Ig-ne'teş, 6
Ig'u-vi-na'teş, 6
Ig'u-vi'ni
I-gu'vi-um
Il'a-i'ra
Il'e-a'teş, 6, *C.*
I-ler'da
Il'er-ġe'teş, 6: *see C. and For.*
I-ler'ġe-teş, *K. Fac.*
Il'i-a
I-li'a-cus
I-li'a-deş, 6
Il'i-as
Il'i-en'seş, 6
Il'i-i
Il'i-on
I-li'o-ne *or* I-li'o-na
Il'i-o'ne-us, *Rem.* 1
I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
Il'i-thy'i-a (-ya)
Il'i-um *or* Il'i-on
Il-lib'a-nus, *C.*
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la, *C. L. W.*
Il'li-tur'ġis
Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cum
Il'ly-ris
Il-lyr'i-us
I-lor'ci-ta'ni
I-lo'tæ
Il'ur-ġe'a
I'lus
Il-va'teş, 6
I-lyr'ġis
I-ma-ch'a-ra
Im'a-us
I-ma'us, *K.*
Im'ba-rus
Im-bras'i-deş, 6
Im'bra-sus
Im'bri-a
Im-briv'i-um
Im'bros
Im'i-tys
Im'o-la, *C.*
In'a-chi
I-na'chi-a
I-na-ch'i-dæ

I-nach'i-deş, 6
In'a-chi-o'ne
In'a-chis
I-na'chi-um
In'a-chus
In'al-pi'ni
I-nar'i-me
In'ci-ta'tus
In'di-a
In-dib'i-lis, *S. W.*
In-diġ'e-teş, *gods*, 6
In-di-ġe'teş, *a people.*
In-doġ'e-neş, 6
In-dol'e-teş, 6
In-doph'o-nus
In-du'ci-om'a-rus, 10
In-ġæv'o-neş, 6, *K. C. M. Fr. F.*
In'ġæ-vo'nes, *Py. Sch. For.*
In-ne'sa
I'no
I-no'a
I-no'pus
I-no'us
In'su-breş, 6
In'ta-pher'neş, 6
In'ter-am'na
In'ter-ca'ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
In'u-us
I'o
I'o-bac-chi'a
I-ob'a-teş, 6
I'o-beş, 6
I'o-la-i'a, *a festival.*
I'o-las *or* I'o-la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le
I-o'li
I-o'lum
I'on
I-o'ne, *Antioch.*
I'o-ne, *a Nereid.*
I-o'neş, 6
I-o'ni-a
I'o-pe
I'o-phon
I-o'pis
I'os
Iph'i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-as
Iph'i-cli'deş, 6
Iph'i-clus *or* Iph'i-cleş, 6
-phic'ra-teş, 6
Iph'i-ġe-ni'a
I-phil'o-che
I-phim'e-de
Iph'i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph'i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-ë
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on, *Pw. W.*
Iph'i-tus
Iph-thi'me
Ip-se'a, *C. W.*
I'ra
I-ra'is
Ir'a-phi-o'teş, 6
Ir'a-sa, *Pw.*
Ir'e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'nis
Ir'e-nop'o-lis
Ir'i-a'teş, 6
I'ris
Ir-pi'ni
I'rus
I-sa'cus, *C.*
I-sæ'a
I-sæ'us
I-sag'o-ras
I-san'der
I-sa'nor
Is'a-ra
I-sar'chus
Is'a-ri
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is-chag'o-ras
Is-chen'o-us
Is'che-nus
Is-chep'o-lis
Is'cho-la'us
Is-chom'a-che
Is-chom'a-chus
Is-chop'o-lis
I-se'pus
I-se'um
I-si'a-ai
I-si'a-ous
Is'i-as, 10
Is'i-do'ra
Is'i-do'rus
I-sid'o-te
I-sid'o-tus
I-sig'o-nus
I'sis
Is'ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus *and* Is'ma-ra
Is-me'ne
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-deş, 6
Is-me'nus, *son of Apollo.*
Is'me-nus, *a Chian.*
Is'o-cleş, 6
I-soc'ra-teş, 6
Is'o-de'mus
I-sol'o-chus
I-son'o-mus
Is-se'don
Is-sed'o-neş, 6
Is-tæv'o-neş, 5, 6, *Fac. F. C.*
Is'tæ-vo'neş, *Py. Sch. For.*
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Is'ti-æ-o'tis
Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is'tri-a'ni
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
It'a-li
I-ta'li-a
I-tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lis
It'a-lus
It'e-a
Ith'a-ca
Ith'a-ce'si-æ, 10
I-thæm'e-neş, 5, 6
I-thaġ'e-neş, 6
I-thob'a-lus
Ith'o-mæ'a
I-tho'me
Ith'o-me'tas
Ith'o-me'teş, 6
I-tho'ne
Ith'u-re'i, *L. C.*
Ith'y-phal'lus
I-to'ne
I-to'nus
It'o-rum
It'u-ræ'a
It'y-lus
It'y-ræ'i
I'tys
I'u-li'a-cum, *C*
I-u'lis
I-u'lus
Ix-i'on
Ix-i'o-neş, 6
Ix'i-on'i-deş, 6

J.

Jab'o-le'nus *or* Jav'o-le'nus
Ja-co'bus
Jad'e-ra
Jad'er-ti'ni
Ja-nic'u-lum
Ja-no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-deş, 6
Jap'e-tus
Ja'son
Jaz'y-ġeş, 6
Jo-cas'ta
Jor-da'neş, 6
Jor'da-neş, *C.*
Jor-nan'deş, 6
Jo-se'phus
Jo'vi-a'nus
Jo-vi'nus
Jo'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gan'teş, 6
Ju-ga'ri-us
Ju'ga-ti'nus
Ju'gu-læ
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li'a-cum, *K.*
Ju-li'a-deş, 6
Ju'li-a'nus
Ju'li-i
Ju'li-ob'o-na, *For. S.*
Ju'li-o-bri'ga
Ju'li-om'a-gus
Ju'li-op'o-lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li-us
Ju'ni-a
Ju'no
Ju'no-na'li-a
Ju-no'neş, 6
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju'no-nic'o-la
Ju'no-niġ'e-na
Ju'pi-ter
Ju'ra
Jus-ti'na
Jus-tin'i-a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju've-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na

L.

La-är'chus
Lab'a-rus, *C.*
Lab'da-ce
Lab-daċ'i-deş, 6
Lab'da-cus
La'be-a'tæ
La'be-a'teş, 6
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La-bi'cum
La-bi'cus
La'bi-e'nus
Lab'o-ri'ni
La-bo'tas, *a man.*
Lab'o-tas, *a river.*
La-bra'de-us
La-bran'de-us
La'bron
La-by'cas, *C.*
Lab'y-rin'thus
La-cæ'na
Laç'e-dæ'mon
Laç'e-dæ-mon'i-cus, *C.*
Laç'e-dæ-mo'ni-i *or* Laç'e-dæm'o-neş
Laç'e-de-mo'ni-us
Laç'e-ri'a
Laç'e-ta'ni
Laç'e-ta'ni-a
La-ce'ter
La'ches, 6
La-ch'es-sis
La-ci'a-deş, 6
Laç'i-bi
La-cin'i-en'sis
La-cin'i-um
La'co
Lac'o-bri'ga
La-co'neş, 6, *pl.*
La-co'ni-a *and* La-con'i-ca
La-co'nis
Lac'ra-teş, 6
Lac-tan'ti-us, 10
Lac'tu-ci'nus
Laç'y-deş, 6, *F. K.*
La-cy'deş, *Pe. Py. Lid.*
Laç'y-don, *K.*
La'das
La'de
Lad'o-ce'a
La'don
La-e'a
Læ-a'na, *Fac.*
Læ'laps
Læ'li-a
Læ'li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
Læ'nas
Læ'pa Mag'na
La-er'teş, 6
La'er-ti'a-deş, 6
La-er'ti-us, 10
Læs-try'gon, 5
Læs-tryg'o-neş, 5, 6
Læ'ta
Læ-to'ri-a Lex
Læ'tus
Læ'vi
Læ-vi'nus
La-ga'ri-a, *Sch. S. W.*
La'ġi-a
Laġ'i-ni'a, *in Bithynia.*
La'gus
La-gu'sa
La-i'a-deş, 6
La'is
La'i-us (-yus)
Lal'a-ġe
Lal'e-ta'ni-a
La-li'sus, *Fac.*
Lam'a-chus
Lam-be'ca, *C. L.*
Lam-bra'ni, *K. W.*
Lam-bri'ca, *a town.*
La-me'a
Lam'e-don
Lam'e-ti'ni
La-me'tus
La'mi-a
La'mi-æ
Lam-pe'a
Lam-pe'do, *C. L.*
Lam'pe-ti'a, *a city.*
Lam'pe-to
Lam-pi'a
Lam-pi'ti-e, 10
Lam'po-ne'a *or* Lam'po-ni'a
Lam-po'ni-a, *Fac.*
Lam-prid'i-us Æ'li-us
Lam'pro-cleş, 6
Lamp'sa-cum *and* Lamp'sa-cus (-cos)
La'mus
Lam'y-rus
La-nas'sa
Lan-ce'a
Lan'ci-a, 10
Lan-ġi'a
Lan'go-bar'di
La-ni'ce
Lan'u-vi'ni
La-nu'vi-um
La-oc'o-ön
La-oc'o-ö'sa
La-od'a-mas
La-od'a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce
La-od'i-ce'a
La-od'i-ce'ne
La-od'o-cus
La-og'o-nus
La-og'o-ras
La-og'o-re
La-om'a-che
La'o-me'deş, 6
La'o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-om'e-don-ti'a-dæ
La-om'e-don-ti'a-deş, 6
La-om'e-neş, 6
La'o-ni'ce
La-on'o-me
La'o-phon
La-oth'o-ë
La-oth'o-eş, 6
Lap'a-thus, *K.*
La-pe'thus
La'phri-a, *Fac. W.*
La-phys'ti-um, *S. W.*
Lap'i-ci'ni
La-pid'e-i
La-pid'e-us
Lap'i-thæ
Lap'i-thæ'um
La'pri-us
La'ra *or* La-ran'da
La-ren'ti-a, 10
La'reş, 6
La-ri'na
La-ri'nas
Lar'i-na'teş, 6
Lar'i-ne, *Py.*
La-ri'num
Lar'i-num, *For.*
La-ris'sa
Lar'is-se'nus
La-ris'sus
Lar'i-sus, *For.*
La'ri-us
Lar'o-lum
La-ro'ni-a
Lar-tid'i-us
Lar'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Lar'to-læ-e'tæ
La-rym'na
Las'si-a, 10
Las'the-neş, 6
Las'the-ni'a
La'sus
Lat'e-ra, *Fac.*
Lat'e-ra'nus
La-te'ri-um
Lath'y-rus
La'ti-a'lis, 10
La'ti-a'ris, 10
La-ti'næ
La-ti'ni
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um, 10
La-to'bi-us, *Fac. W.*
Lat'o-bri'ġi *or* La-tob'ri-ġi
La-to'i-a (-ya)
La-to'i-deş, 6
La-to'is
La-to'mi-æ
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
Lat'o-re'a
Lat'o-ri'ci, *Fac.*
La-tor'i-ci, *For.*
La-to'us
La-tu'mi-æ
Lau'da-mi'a
Lau'go-na
Lau'ra
Lau-re'a-cum, *Py. W.*
Lau're-as
Lau'ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren'teş, 6
Lau-ren'ti-a, 10
Lau'ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us, 10
Lau-ren'tum
Lau-re'o-lus
Lau'ron
La'us
Laus Pom-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)
Lau'sus
La-ver'na
La-ver'ni-um
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um *or* La-vi'num
Laz'a-rus, *C.*
Le-æ'na
Le-an'der
Le'a-ni'ra
Le'a-ni'tæ
Le-ar'chus
Leb'a-di'a *or* Leb'a-de'a
Leb'e-dus *or* Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos *and* Le-byn'thos
Le-chæ'um
Le'da
Le-dæ'a
Le'dus
Le'i-tus
Lel'e-ġe'is
Lel'e-ġeş, 6
Le'lex
Le-man'nus
Le-ma'nus
Lem'o-vi'ceş, 6
Le-mov'i-ceş, *For.*
Le-mo'vi-i
Lem'u-reş, 6
Le-nu'ri-a
Le-næ'us
Len'tu-lus
Le'o
Le-ob'o-teş, 6, *or* Le'o-bo'teş
Le'o-ca'di-a
Le'o-ce'deş, 6
Le-o-ch'es-reş, 6
Le'o-co'ri-on
Le-oc'ra-teş, 6
Le-od'o-cus
Le-og'o-ras
Le-og'o-rus
Le-o'i-deş, 6
Le'on
Le-o'na
Le-on'i-da, *C.*
Le-on'i-das
Le-on'i-deş, 6
Le'on-na'tus
Le'on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um, 10
Le-on'to-ceph'a-le
Le-on'to-ceph'a-lus
Le'on-tom'e-neş, 6
Le'on-top'o-lis
Le-on'to-po-li'teş, 6
Le'o-phron *and* Le-o'phron
Le-op're-peş, 6
Le'os
Le-os'the-neş, 6
Le-os'tra-tus
Le'o-ty-ch'i-deş, 6
Le-phyr'i-um
Lep'i-da
Lep'i-dus
Le-pon'ti-i, 10
Le'pre-a
Le'pre-os
Le'pre-on *or* Le'pre-um
Lep'ti-neş, 6
Le-ri'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
Les'bo-cleş, 6
Les-bo'nax
Les'bo-ni'cus
Les-tryg'o-neş, 6
Les'u-ra, *C.*
Le-su'ra, *K. F. Fac.*
Le-thæ'us
Le'the
Le-toġ'e-neş, 6
Le'tre-us, *Rem.* 1
Le'treus
Le-tri'ni
Le'tus
Leu'ca
Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ni
Leu'cas
Leu-cas'pis
Leu-ca'ta *or* Leu-ca'te
Leu-ca'teş, 6
Leu'ce
Leu'ce-as
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip-pi'deş, 6
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-coc'o-mas
Leu'co-ġæ'i
Leu-col'i-thi
Leu-col'la
Leu-col'o-phas
Leu-col'o-pbus
Leu'con
Leu-co'ne
Leu-co'neş, 6
Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-ë
Leu-con'o-tus
Leu-cop'e-tra
Leu'co-phry'na *or* Leu'co-phry'ne
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu'cos
Leu-co'si-a, 10
Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu'co-syr'i-i
Leu-co'the-a
Leu-coth'o-ë
Leuc'tra
Leu'cus
Leu'cy-a'ni-as, 10, *Py. W.*
Le-va'ci
Le-va'na
Le-vi'teş, 6
Le-vo'ni
Lex'i-a'næ
Lex-iph'a-neş, 6
Lex-o'bi-i
Lex-o'vi-i
Li-ag'o-re
Li-ba'ni-us, *S. W.*
Lib'a-nus
Lib'en-ti'na
Li'ber
Lib'e-ra
Lib'e-ra'li-a
Lib'e-ri'ni, *Fac.*
Li-ber'tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-deş, 6
Li-be'thrum
Lib'i-ci
Lib'i-sos'o-na, *K.*
Lib'i-ti'na
Li'bo
Li'bon
Li-bon'o-tus
Lib'o-phœ-ni'ceş, 6
Lib'o-ra
Li-bur'na
Li-bur'ni-a
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-ci
Lib'y-cum Ma're
Lib'y-phœ-ni'ceş, 6
Li'bys
Li-bys'sa
Lib'ys-ti'nus
Li-ca'teş, 6
Li-ch'a-deş, 6
Li'chas
Li'ches, 6
Li-cin'i-a
Liç'i-ni-a'ni
Liç'i-ni-a'nus
Li-cin'i-us
Liç'i-nus
Li-e'bris
Li-ga'ri-us
Li-ge'a
Li'ger
Lig'u-reş, 6
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig'u-ri'nus
Li'gus
Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
Li-læ'a
Lil'y-bæ'um *or* -on
Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a *or* Li-mæ'as
Lim'e-ne'tis, *M.*
Li-me'ni-a, *S. W.*
Lim'e-no'tis
Li-men'te-rus
Lim'en-ti'nus
Li-me'ra
Lim-na'tis
Lim-neġ'e-neş, 6
Lim-ne'teş, 6
Lim-ni'a-deş, 6, *C.*
Lim'no-re'a
Li'mon
Li-mo'ne
Lim'o-ni'a-deş, 6
Li-mo'num Lim'o-num, *For. S.*
Lim'y-ra
Lin-ca'si-i, 10
Lin'ca-si'i, *Py.*
Lin'di-a
Lin'di-us
Lin'go-neş, 6
Lin'go-nus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Lip'a-ra
Lip'a-re
Lip'a-ris
Lip'a-rus, *Fac.*
Li-pheph'i-le
Lip'i-ri-ta'ni
Lip'o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a, 10
Li-ri'nus
Li-ri'o-ne
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Lis'i-næ, *K.*
Lit'a-brum
Li-ta'na
Lit'er-ni'num
Li-ter'num
Li'thrus
Li-tom'a-chus
Li-tu'bi-um
Lit'y-er'sas
Lit'y-er'seş, 6
Liv'i-a
Liv'i-as
Li-vil'la
Liv'i-op'o-lis
Liv'i-us
Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'cha
Loc'o-zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lo-cu'ti-us, 10
Lo-ġi'um
Lo-goth'e-teş, 6
Lol'li-a
Lol'li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon'ci-um, 10, *Fac.*
Lon-din'i-um, *S. Fac. Sch. For.*
Lon-di'num
Lon'do-bris
Lon-ga'tis
Lon-ġim'a-nus
Lon-ġi'nus
Lon'go-bar'di
Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon'gu-la'ni
Lon-gun'ti-ca
Lon-gu'rus
Lop'a-du'sa
Lor'a-ci'na
Lo'ri-um, *Fac.*
Lo'tis *or* Lo'tos
Lo-to'a
Lo-toph'a-ġi
Lot'o-pha-ġi'tis
Lo'vi-a, *Fac.*
Lox'i-as (lŏk'shĭ-)
Lu'a
Lu'ca
Lu'ca-gus, *C. W.*
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us (-yus)
Lu-ce'ni
Lu'ce-reş, 6
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu'ce-ri'ni
Lu-ce'ti-a, 10
Lu-ce'ti-us, 10
Lu'ci-a, 10, *C. L. W.*
Lu'ci-a'nus, 10
Lu'ci-dus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cif'e-ra
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
Lu-ci'o-lus, *C.*
Lu'ci-por
Lu'ci-us, 10
Lu-cre'ti-a, 10
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us, 10
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us, 10
Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lu'cus
Lu'di-us
Lug-du'num
Lu'i-i, *Fac.*
Lum-ber'i-ta'ni
Lu'na
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal
Lu'per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-a *or* Lu'pi-a
Lu'po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu'si-ta'ni
Lu'si-ta'ni-a
Lu'si-ta'nus
Lu-so'neş, 6
Lu-ta'ti-us, 10
Lu-te'ti-a, 10
Lu'te-va'ni
Lu-to'ri-us, *S. W.*
Lux'i-a (lŭk'shĭ-a)
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc'a-bet'tus
Lyc'a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cag'o-ras
Ly-cam'beş, 6
Lyc'a-me'deş, 6
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'o-neş, 6
Lyc'a-o'ni-a
Ly-ca'o-nis
Lyc'a-re'tus
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce
Lyç'e-as
Ly-ceġ'e-neş, 6
Ly'ceş, 6
Ly-ce'um *or* Ly-ci'um
Ly-ce'us
Ly-ch'ni-deş, 6, *K. F. Fac.*
Ly-ch'ni-dus, *K. F. Fac.*
Lyc'i-a, 10
Lyç'i-das
Lyç'i-de
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-ci'nus
Ly-cis'cus
Ly-ci'us *and* Lyc'i-us, 10
Lyc'o-a
Ly-co'le-on
Lyc'o-me'deş, 6
Ly-co'mus
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne
Ly-co'pas
Ly-co'pe
Ly-co'peş, 6
Ly-co'pe-us, *Rem.* 1
Ly-co'peus
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Lyc'o-re'a
Lyc'o-re'us *or* Lyc'o-ri'us
Ly-co're-us, *Rem.* 1
Ly-co'reus
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Ly-cos'the-ne
Lyc'o-su'ra
Ly-co'tas
Lyc'o-ze'a
Lyc'ur-ġi'deş, 6
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis, *S. W.*
Lyg'da-mus
Lyġ'i-i
Lyg'o-des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly'max
Lym'i-re: *see C.*
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'teş, 6
Lyn-ces'ti-us, 10
Lyn'ceus *or* Lyn'ce-us, *Rem.*
Lyn-ci'dæ
Lyn-ci'deş, 6
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a *or* Lyr-ci'a
Lyr-ce'us
Lyr-ci'us
Lyr'i-ce, *C.*
Lyr-ne'sis
Lyr-nes'sus *or* Lyr-ne'sus
Lyr'o-pe, *C. L.*
Ly-sag'o-ras
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as, *W. L.*
Ly'se
Ly-si'a-deş, 6
Lys'i-a-nas'sa, 10
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as, 10
Lys'i-cleş, 6, *Py. W.*
Lys'i-cli'a
Lys'i-cli'deş, 6
Ly-sic'ra-teş, 6
Ly-sid'i-ce, *L. Sch. S.*
Ly-sid'i-cus
Ly-sim'a-che
Ly-sim'a-chi'a
Lys'i-ma'chi-a
Lys'i-ma-ch'i-deş, 6, *S. Py.*

Ly-sim′a-chus
Lys′i-me-li′a
Ly-sim′e-neg, 6
Ly-sin′o-ë
Ly-sin′o-mus
Ly-sip′pe
Ly-sip′pus
Ly′sis
Ly-sis′tra-te
Ly-sis′tra-tus
Lys′i-thi′deg, 6
Ly-sith′o-us
Ly′so
Lys′tra
Lys-tre′ni, *Fac.*
Ly-tæ′a
Lyx-e′a

M.

Ma′çæ
Ma′car
Mac′a-re′is
Ma-ca′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Mac′a-reus
Ma-ca′ri-a
Mac′a-ris, *W. Fac.*
Mac′a-ron
Ma-car′ta-tus, *C. L.*
Ma-ca′tus
Ma-ced′nus
Maç′e-do
Ma-çed′o-neg, 6
Maç′e-do′ni-a
Maç′e-don′i-cus
Ma-cel′la
Ma′cer
Maç′e-ri′nus
Ma-ce′ris
Maç′e-ta
Maç′e-tæ
Maç′e-teg, 6
Ma-ce′ti-a, 10
Ma-chæ′ra
Ma-chæ′re-us
Ma-chæ′reus
Ma-chæ′rus
Ma-chaġ′e-ni
Ma-chan′i-das
Ma-cha′on
Ma-cha′o-neg, 6
Ma-ch′a-reg, 6, *K.*
Ma-cha′tus, *Pe.*
Ma-ch′i-mus
Mac′o-ni′tæ, *M.*
Ma′cra
Ma′cri-a′nus
Ma-cri′nus
Mac′ri-tus, *L. C.*
Ma′cro
Ma-cro′bi-i
Ma-cro′bi-us
Mac′ro-chir
Ma-cro′neg, 6
Mac′ron-ti′chus
Mac′ro-po-go′neg, 6
Mac′ry-ne′a
Mac′u-la
Mac′u-re′bi
Ma-cyn′i-a
Mad′a-rus
Mad′a-teg, 6, *S.*
Ma-dau′ra
Ma-de′na
Mad′e-tas
Mad′e-thu′ba-dus, *Py.*
Ma-di′a-ni′tæ
Ma′di-e′ni
Mad′u-a-te′ni
Mad′y-tus
Mæ-an′der
Mæ-an′dri-a
Mæ′an-drop′o-lis
Mæ-ce′nas
Mæ′di
Mæ′li-us
Mæn′a-deg, 6
Mæn′a-la
Mæn′a-lus *or* -los
Mæ′ni-us
Mæn′o-ba, 5
Mæn′o-bo′ra
Mæ-nom′e-na
Mæ′non
Mæ′o-neg, 6
Mæ-e′ni-a
Mæ-on′i-dæ
Mæ-on′i-deg, 6
Mæ′o-nis
Mæ-o′tæ
Mæ-ot′i-ci
Mæ-ot′i-deg, 6
Mæ-o′tis Pa′lus
Mæ-so′li
Mæt′o-na
Mæ′vi-a
Mæ′vi-us
Mag′a-ba
Mag′a-lo′na, *Fac.*
Ma′gas
Mag′da-la, *K.*
Mag′do-lum
Mag-do′lus
Mag′do-lus
Ma-ġel′li
Maġ′el-li′ni
Maġ′e-tæ, *C.*
Ma′ġi-a
Mag-nen′ti-us, 10
Mag-ne′si-a, 10
Mag-ne′teg, 6
Mag-nop′o-lis
Ma′go
Ma′gon
Mag′on-ti′a-cum
Ma-gra′da, *For.*
Ma′gus
Ma-har′bal
Ma′i-a (ma′ya)
Ma-jes′ta
Ma-jor′ca
Ma-ju′ġe-na
Ma-la′ca, *K.*
Ma-la′ċha, *K.*
Ma-læ-o′teg, 6
Mal′ċhi-on
Mal-du′num, *For.*
Ma-le′a *or* Ma′le-a
Ma′le-a′tis, *For.*
Ma-le′ba
Mal′e-las
Ma-le′ne
Ma-le′os
Mal′e-ven′tum
Ma-li′a-cus
Mal-le′o-lus
Mal′li-us
Mal-lo′rus
Mal-lo′teg, 6
Mal′o-tha
Mal-tec′o-ræ, *K.*
Mal-thi′nus
Mal-va′na
Mam′er-ci′nus
Ma-mer′cus
Ma-mer′sa
Mam′er-ti′na
Mam′er-ti′ni
Mam′er-ti′nus
Ma-mil′i-a Lex
Ma-mil′i-i
Ma-mil′i-us
Mam-mæ′a
Mam-mo′na
Mam-mo′nas
Ma-mu′da, *Fac.*
Ma-mu′ri-us
Ma-mur′ra
Ma-nas′ta-bal, *S. W.*
Ma-na′teg, 6
Man-ci′nus
Man-da′neg, 6, *C. W.*
Man-da′re-i, *Fac.*
Man-de′la
Man-do′cre-on
Man-do′ni-us
Man′dra-bu′lus
Man-droc′le-es, 6
Man′dro-cleg, 6
Man′dro-cli′das
Man′dro-do′rus
Man-drop′o-lis
Man-du′bi-i
Man′du-es′se-dum, *Fac.*
Man-du′ri-a
Man′e-ros
Ma′neg, 6
Man′e-tho
Ma′ni-a
Ma-nil′i-a
Ma-nil′i-us
Man′i-mi, *W. For.*
Ma′ni-us
Man′li-a Lex
Man′li-a′num
Man′li-us
Man′ne-os
Man′o-do′rus
Man-sue′tus
Man-te′um
Man-thyr′e-a
Man′ti-a′ni, 10
Man′ti-ce, *K.*
Man′ti-ne′a
Man-tin′e-us
Man-tith′e-us
Man′tu-a
Man′tu-a′nus
Mar′a-can′da
Mar′a-ni′tæ
Mar′a-the′nus
Mar′a-thon
Mar′a-tho′nis
Mar′a-thos
Mar′a-thus
Mar-cel′la
Mar′cel-le′a *or* Mar′cel-li′a
Mar′cel-li′nus
Mar-cel′lus
Mar′ci-a, 10
Mar′ci-a′na, 10
Mar′ci-a-nop′o-lis, 10
Mar′ci-a′nus, 10
Mar-cil′i-us, *S.*
Mar′ci-on, 10
Mar′ci-o-ni′ta, 10
Mar′ci-us, 10
Mar′co-da′va, *For.*
Mar′co-du′rum
Mar-com′a-gus, *For.*
Mar-com′a-ni *and* Mar′co-man′ni
Mar′co-ma′ni-a
Mar′do-neg, 6
Mar-do′ni-us
Ma′re-a
Ma′re-o′ta
Ma′re-o′tis
Mar′ga-ris
Mar′ga-ri′ta
Mar′ġi-a′na *or* Mar′ġi-a′ne
Mar′ġi-du′num, *For.*
Mar-ġin′i-a, *Fac. W.*
Mar-ġi′teg, 6
Ma-ri′a *and* Ma′ri-a, *Mary.*
Ma′ri-a Lex
Ma′ri-am′mi-ta′ni
Ma′ri-am′ne
Ma′ri-an-dy′ni
Ma′ri-a′ni
Ma′ri-a′nus
Ma-ri′ca
Ma-ri′cus, *a Boian, Fac.*
Mar′i-du′num, *For.*
Ma-riġ′e-ri
Ma-ri′nus
Ma′ri-o′nis, *For.*
Ma′ris
Ma-rit′i-ma
Ma′ri-us
Mar′ma-ren′seg, 6
Mar-mar′i-ca
Mar-mar′i-dæ
Mar-ma′ri-on
Mar′ma-ris
Mar′mo-li′tis
Ma′ro
Mar′o-bod′u-us
Mar′o-bu′dum, *For.*
Mar′o-bu′dus
Ma′ron
Mar′o-ne′a *and* Mar′o-ni′a
Mar′o-ni′tæ
Mar-pe′si-a, 10
Mar-pes′sa
Mar-pe′sus
Mar-ri′ta Lex
Mar-ru′bi-i
Mar′ru-ci′ni
Mar-ru′vi-um *or* Mar-ru′bi-um
Mar′sa-ci
Mar-sig′ni
Mars′pi-ter
Mar′sy-as, 10
Mar′ti-a′lis, 10
Mar′ti-a′nus, 10
Mar-tiġ′e-na
Mar-ti′na
Mar-ti′nus
Mar′ti-us, 10
Mar′ty-rop′o-lis
Ma-rul′lus
Mas-ce′zel, *C.*
Mas′cli-on, *C.*
Mas′ga-ba
Mas′i-ġi′ton, *C. L.*
Mas′i-nis′sa
Mas′sæ-syl′i-i
Mas′sa-ga, *Py. W.*
Mas-sa′ga, *K.*
Mas-saġ′e-tæ
Mas′si-cus
Mas-sil′i-a
Mas′sil-i-ta′ni
Mas-si′ra, *K.*
Mas-sy′li
Mas-syl′i-i
Mas-tram′e-la
Ma-su′ri-us
Mat′a-la, *For.*
Ma-te′o-la, *For*
Ma-thi′on, *C.*
Ma′tho
Ma′ti-a′ni, 10
Ma′ti-e′ni, 10
Ma-til′i-ca
Mat′i-lo, *For.*
Ma-ti′nus
Ma-tis′co
Ma-tra′li-a
Ma′tre-as
Mat′ro-na, *the Marne.*
Ma-tro′na
Mat′ro-na′li-a
Mat-ti′a-ci
Mat-ti′a-cum, *For.*
Mat′ti-um, *For.*
Ma-tu′ce-tæ
Ma-tu′ra
Ma-tu′ta
Mat′u-ti′nus
Mau′ri
Mau′ri-cus
Mau-ri′cus
Mau′ri-ta′ni-a
Mau′rus
Mau-ru′si-a, 10
Mau-ru′si-i, 10
Mau′so-le′um
Mau-so′li
Mau-so′lus
Ma′vors
Ma-vor′ti-a, 10
Max-en′ti-us, 10
Max-e′ræ
Max-e′ras
Max′i-lu′a
Max′im-i-a-nop′o-lis
Max′im-i-a′nus
Max′i-mi′na
Max′i-mi′nus
Max′i-mus
Maz′a-ca
Maz′a-ceġ, 6
Ma-zæ′us
Ma-za′ra, *For.*
Ma-ze′neg, 6
Me′a-rus, *For.*
Me-cis′te-us, *Rem.* 1
Me-cis′teus
Me-co′ne
Me-co′nis
Med′a-ma, *For.*
Me-de′a
Me′de-on
Med′e-ri′a-cum, *For.*
Med′es-i-cas′te
Me′di-a
Med′i-cus
Me′di-o-la′num
Me-di′o-lum
Me′di-o-mat′ri-ci
Med′i-tri′na
Me-do′a-cus
Med′o-bri′ga
Med′o-cus
Me′don
Me-don′ti-dæ
Me-do′reg, 6, *C.*
Med′u-a′na
Me-du′a-na, *For.*
Med′u-li
Me-du′li
Me-dul′li-a
Med′ul-li′na
Med′ul-li′nus
Me′dus
Me-du′sa
Meg′a-by′zi
Meg′a-by′zus
Meg′a-cleg, 6, *Py. S.*
Me′ga-cli′deg, 6
Me-ga′cre-on
Me-ġæ′ra
Meg′a-le
Me-ga′le-as
Meg′a-le′si-a, 10
Me-ga′li-a
Meg′a-loph′a-neg, 6
Meg′a-lop′o-lis
Meg′a-lot′e-leg, 6
Meg′a-me′de
Meg′a-me-di′deg, 6
Meg′a-ni′ra
Meg′a-pen′theg, 6
Me-gap′o-la
Meg′a-ra
Me-ga′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Meg′a-reus
Meg′a-ris
Me-gar′sus
Me-gas′the-neg, 6
Meg′a-ti′ċhus
Meg′a-ti′mus
Me-ġen′e-tus
Me′ġes, 6
Me-ġil′la
Me-ġis′ta
Me-ġis′ti-as, *S. Py.*
Me-ġis′to-cleg, 6
Me-ġis′to-do′rus
Meġ′is-ton′o-us
Me′i-du′num, *For.*
Me′la
Me-læ′næ
Me-læ′ne-æ
Mel′am-pe′a
Me-lam′po-deg, 6
Me-lam′pus
Mel′am-py′gus
Mel′an-ċhe′teg, 6
Mel′an-ċhlæ′ni
Me-lan′ċhrus
Me-lan′co-mas
Mel′a-ne
Mel′a-ne′is
Me-la′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Mel′a-neus
Mel′an-ġi′a
Me-la′ni-a, *S. C.*
Mel′a-nip′pe
Mel′a-nip-pe′um
Mel′a-nip′pi-deg, 6, *S. Py.*
Mel′a-nip′pus
Mel′a-no′pus
Mel′a-nos′y-ri, *C. W.*
Me-lan′the-mus
Me-lan′the-us, *Rem.* 1
Me-lan′theus
Me-lan′thi-us
Me-lan′tho
Me-lan′thus
Me′las
Me′le-a′ġer, *K. F. S. Sch.*
Me-le′a-ġer, *C. Fac.*
Me′le-ag′ri-deg, 6
Mel′e-de′mus
Me′leg, 6
Mel′e-sag′o-ras
Mel′e-san′der
Mel′e-siġ′e-neg, 6
Mel′e-te
Me-le′tus
Me′li-a
Me-lib′o-cus, *For. C.*
Mel′i-bœ′a
Mel′i-bœ′us
Mel′i-cer′ta *and* Mel′i-cer′teg, 6
Mel′i-chus: *see C.*
Me′li-e
Mel′i-gu′nis
Me-li′na
Mel′i-noph′a-ġi
Me′li-o-do′num, *For.*
Mel′i-se: *see C.*
Me-lis′sa
Me-lis′se-us, *Rem.* 1
Me-lis′seus
Me-lis′sus
Mel′i-ta *or* Mel′i-te
Mel′i-te′a
Mel′i-te′na
Mel′i-te′ne
Mel′i-to, *C. S.*
Mel′i-to′deg, 6
Me′li-us
Mel′ix-an′drus
Me-lob′o-sis
Mel′o-du′num
Me′lon
Me′los
Mel-pe′a
Mel-pi′a
Mel-pom′e-ne
Me′ma-ce′ni
Mem-bre′sa
Mem′i-ni, *For.*
Mem′mi-a
Mem-mi′a-deg, 6
Mem′mi-us
Mem′no-neg, 6
Mem-non′i-deg, 6
Mem′no-ni′um
Mem-phi′teg, 6
Mem-phi′tis
Me′na
Me-nal′cas
Me-nal′ci-das, *S. Py. W.*
Men′a-lip′pe
Men′a-lip′pus
Me-nan′der
Men′a-pi: *see C.*
Me-na′pi-i
Me-nap′o-lis
Me′nas
Men-de′la
Men′e-cles, 6
Men′e-cli′des, 6
Men′e-co′lus
Me-nec′ra-teg, 6
Men′e-de′mus
Men′e-la-i′a
Men′e-la′is
Men′e-la′i-us (-yus)
Men′e-la′us
Me-ne′ni-us
Men′e-phron
Me′neg, 6
Me-nes′the-us, *Rem.* 1
Me-nes′theus
Me-nes′thi-us, *S. W.*
Me-nex′e-na
Me-nex′e-nus
Me-nip′pa
Me-nip′pi-deg, 6
Py. W.
Me-nip′pus
Me′ni-us
Men′o-ba, *For.*
Men′o-do′rus
Me-nod′o-tus
Me-nœ′ce-us, *Rem.* 1
Me-nœ′ceus
Me-nœ′teg, 6
Men′œ-ti′a-deg, 6
Me-noġ′e-neg, 6
Me′non
Me-noph′i-lus
Men′os-ga′da, *For.*
Me-noth′a-rus
Men-te′is
Men-ton′o-mon
Men′to-reg, 6
Me-phi′tis
Mer-ca′tor
Mer′ce-di′nus
Mer′cu-ri′e-lus
Mer-cu′ri-us
Mer′ġen-ti′ni
Mer′i-bri′ga, *For.*
Mer′i-na′teg, 6
Me-ri′o-neg, 6
Mer′me-ros *or* -rus
Merm′na-dæ, *S. W.*
Mer′mo-das
Mer′o-bri′ca, *K.*
Mer′o-ë
Mer′o-pe
Mer′o-peg, 6
Mer′o-pis
Me′rops
Mer′u-la
Mer′u-li′nus
Me′rus
Mes′a-ba-te′ne
Me-sa′pi-a
Me-sem′bri-a
Me-se′ne
Mes′o-a
Me-sob′o-a
Me-so′ġis
Mes-o-ġi′tis
Mes′o-la
Mes′o-me′deg, 6
Mes′o-po-ta′mi-a
Mes-sab′a-tæ
Mes′sa-be-te′ne
Mes-sa′la
Mes′sa-li′na
Mes′sa-li′nus
Mes-sa′na
Mes-sa′pe-æ
Mes-sa′pi-a
Mes-sa′pus
Mes-se′is
Mes-se′ne *or* Mes-se′na
Mes-se′ni-a
Mes′so-a
Mes-so′ġis
Met′a-bus
Met′a-du′sa
Me-taġ′e-neg, 6
Met′a-gon
Met′a-go-ni′tis
Met′a-go′ni-um
Met′al-li′nus, *For.*
Me-tam′e-los
Met′a-mor-pho′seg, 6
Met′a-ni′ra
Met′a-pi′num
Met′a-pon-ti′ni
Met′a-pon′tum
Met′a-pon′tus
Me-tau′rus
Me-te′lis
Me-tel′la
Me-tel′li
Met′e-re′a
Me-tha′na
Meth′a-na, *C. L.*
Me-thar′ma
Me-thi′on
Me-tho′ne
Meth′o-ra
Me-thyd′ri-um
Me-thym′na
Me′ti-a-du′sa, 10
Me-til′i-a Lex
Me-til′i-i
Me-til′i-us
Me-ti′na
Me-ti′o-ċhe
Me-ti′o-ċhus
Me′ti-o-se′dum, 10, *Py.*
Me′tis
Me-tis′cus
Me-ti′ta
Me′ti-us, 10
Me-tœ′ci-a, 10
Me′ton
Me-to′pe
Me-to′pus
Met′o-reg, 6
Met′ra-ġyr′te
Me′tras
Me-tro′a
Me-tro′bi-us
Met′ro-cleg, 6
Met′ro-cli′deg, 6
Met′ro-do′ra
Met′ro-do′rus
Me-trod′o-tus
Me-troph′a-neg, 6
Met′ro-phon
Me-trop′o-lis
Met′ro-po-li′tæ
Me-tro′um
Me-tu′lum
Mev′a-na′teg, 6
Me-va′ni-a
Mev′a-ni′o-la
Me′vi-us, *W. C.*
Me-zen′ti-us, 10
Mi′a-co′rus
Mi-e-çi′a-deg, 6
Mic′co-tro′gus
Mi-ce′læ, *C.*
Mi-cip′sa
Miç′i-te, *C.*
Miç′y-thus
Mid′a-i′on *or* Mid′a-e′um
Mi-da′mus
Mi′das
Mid′e-a, *mother of Licymnius.*
Mi-de′a, *mother of Antiochus.*
Mid′i-as
Mi′e-za
Mi-la′ni-on
Mil-co′rus
Mi-le′si-a, 10
Mi-le′si-i, 10
Mi-le′si-us, 10
Mi-le′tis
Mil′e-top′o-lis
Mi-le′tus
Mi-le′vi, *K.*
Mi-le′vum, *K.*
Mil′i-chus: *see C. K. S.*
Mil′i-o′ni-a
Mi-liz′i-ġe′ris
Mi′lo
Mi-lo′ni-us
Mil-ti′a-deg, 6
Mil′vi-us
Mil′y-as
Mi-mal′lo-neg, 6
Mi′mas
Mim-ne′dus
Mim-ner′mus
Mim-nom′a-chus
Min-ci′a-deg, 6
Min′ci-us, 10
Min′da-rus
Mi-ner′va
Min′er-va′li-a
Min′er-vi′na
Mi-ner′vi-um
Min′i-o
Min-næ′i
Mi-no′a
Mi-no′i-deg, 6
Mi-no′is
Mi′nos
Min′o-tau′rus
Min-tur′næ
Mi-nu′ci-a, 10
Mi-nu′ci-us, 10
Min′y-æ
Min′y-as
Min′y-e′is
Min′y-e′i-as (-yas)
Min′y-e′i-deg, 6
Min′y-e′us
Mir′a-ceg, 6, *C. W.*
Mir′e-um
Mir′o-bri′ga
Mi-sag′e-neg, 6
Mis′ar-ġyr′i-deg, 6
Mis′ce-ra
Mis′e-na′teg, 6
Mi-se′num
Mi-se′nus
Mi-se′tus
Mis-ġe′teg, 6
Mis-gom′e-næ
Mis′u-la′ni
Mith′ra-da′teg, 6
Mi′thras
Mith′ri-da′teg, 6
Mi-thri′neg, 6
Mith′ro-bar-za′neg, 6, *S. W.*
Mit′y-le′næ
Mit′y-le′ne
Mi′tys
Mi-zæ′i
Mna-sag′o-ras, 14
Mna-sal′cas, 14
Mna′se-as, 14
Mnas′i-ġi′ton, 14
Mna-sil′o-chus, 14
Mna-sip′pus, 14
Mna-sith′e-us, 14
Mnas′i-ti′mus, 14
Mna′son, 14
Mna-sy′lus, 14
Mne-mi′um, 14
Mne′mon, 14
Mne-mon′i-deg, 6, 14
Mne-mos′y-ne, 14
Mne-sar′chus, 14
Mne-sar′e-te, 14
Mnes′i-bu′lus, 14
Mnes′i-cli′deg, 6, 14
Mnes′i-da′mus *or* Mnes′i-de′mus, 14
Mne-siġ′e-neg, 6, 14
Mna-sil′e-os, 14
Mne-sil′o-chus, 14
Mne-sim′a-che, 14
Mne-sim′a-chus, 14
Mnes′ip-tol′e-mus
Mnes′is-tra-te′i, 14
Mne-sith′e-us, 14
Mnes′i-thi′deg, 6, 14
Mnes′the-us, 14, *Rem.* 1
Mnes′theus
Mne′vis, 14
Mo-aġ′e-teg, 6
Mo′a-pher′neg, 6
Mo-chu′ra
Mo-cor′e-tæ
Mo-cri′tæ
Mod′es-ti′nus
Mo-des′tus
Mo-di′a-cus, *K.*
Mod′o-nus
Mœ′nus
Mœ′ra
Mœ-raġ′e-neg, 6
Mœ-raġ′e-teg, 6
Mœ-raġ′o-ras
Mœ′re-as
Mœ′ris
Mœr′o-cleg, 6
Mœ′si-a, 10
Mo′gon-ti′a-cum
Mo-gun′ti-a, 10, *C.*
Moi′ra
Moi′ræ
Mo-li′a
Mo-li′on
Mol′i-bo′deg, 6
Mo-li′o-ne
Mol-lic′u-lus
Mo′lo
Mol′o-is
Mo-lor′chus
Mo-los′si
Mo-los′si-a, 10, *or* Mo-los′sis
Mo-los′sus
Mol-pa′di-a, *S. W.*
Mol-pag′o-reg, 6
Mo′lus
Mol′y-cre′um
Mo-ly′rus
Mo-mem′phis
Mo′mus
Mo′na
Mo-næ′seg, 6
Mon′a-lus, *For.*
Mo-ne′ta
Mon′i-ma
Mon′i-mus
Mon′o-dac′ty-lus
Mon′o-dus
Mo-nœ′cus
Mo-no′le-us, *Py. W.*
Mo-nos′ce-li
Mon-ta′nus
Mon-ti′nus
Mon′ty-chus, *C. S. Py.*
Mo′phis
Mop′si-a′ni, 10, *or* Mop′si-i
Mop′si-um, 10
Mop-so′pi-a
Mop′so-pus
Mop′su-cre′ne
Mop′su-es′ti-a, 10, *C. S.*
Mor-ġen′ti-a, 10
Mor′ġen-ti′ni
Mor-ġe′teg, 6
Mor′i-me′ne
Mor′i-ni
Mo-ri′ni, *For.*
Mor′i-se′ni
Mor′i-tas′gus
Mo′ri-us
Mor′phe-us, *Rem.* 1
Mor′pheus
Mo-ru′ni
Mo′sa
Mos-che′ni
Mos′ċhi-on, *C. W.*
Mos′ċho-pu′lus, *C.*
Mo-sel′la
Mo′seg
Mos-te′ni
Mo-sy-ch′lus
Mo-sy′ni
Mos′y-nœ′ci
Moth′e-ra-tor′deg, 6
Mo-tho′ne
Mo′ti-e′ni, 10
Mo-tu′ca
Mo′ty-a, *S. L. M.*
Mo′y-seg, 6, *C.*
Mo-y′seg, *F. K.*
Mu′ċhi-re′sis
Mu′ci-a′nus, 10
Mu′ci-us, 10
Mu-cu′ni
Mu′ġil-la′nus
Mu′ġi-lo′neg, 6
Mul′ci-ber
Mul′vi-us
Mum′mi-us
Mu-na′ti-us, 10
Mu′ni-tus, *Pw.*, *or* Mu-ni′tus
Mu-ny-ch′i-a
Mu-ræ′na
Mur′bo-ġi, *For.*
Mur′ci-a, 10
Mur-gan′ti-a, 10

Mur′ģen-ti′ni
Mu′ri-du′num
Mur-ra′nus
Mur′ti-a, 10
Mu′sa
Mu′sæ
Mu-sæ′us
Mu-sag′e-teg, 6
Mu-sag′o-ræ
Mu-se′a
Mu-se′um
Mu′si-ca′ni
Mu-so′ni-us
Mus-te′la
Mu′ta
Mu′thul
Mu′ti-a, 10
Mu′ti-la
Mu′ti-lum
Mu′ti-na
Mu′ti-neş, 6, *S.*
Mu-ti′ni
Mu-ti′nus
Mu′ti-us, 10
Mu-tu′nus
Mu-tus′ca
Mu′ty-ce
Mu-zu′ris
Myc′a-le
Myc′a-les′sos *and* Myc′a-le′sus
My-ce′næ
My-ce′ne
My-cen′i-ca
My-ce′nis
Myç′e-ri′nus *and* Myç′e-ri′na
My′con
My-co′ni-i
Myc′o-nus *and* My-co′nus
My′don
My-ec′pho-ris
My-e′nus
Myg′a-le: *see C.*
Myg′do-neş, 6
Myg-do′ni-a
Myg-don′i-deş, 6
Myg′do-nis
Myg′do-nus
Myg-do′nus
My-i′a-grus
My′la *or* My′las
My-las′sa *and* My-la′sa
My′le
My-lit′ta
Myn′do-neş, 6
My′neş, 6
My′o-neş, 6
My′o-ne′sus
My-o′ni-a, *W. S.*
My′ra
Myr-ci′nus
Myr′ģe-tæ
My-ri′ce
My-ri′na
My-ri′nus, *Fac.*
Myr′i-nus, *F. C.*
Myr′i-on′y-ma
Myr-le′a
Myr-meç′i-deş, 6
Myr-me′ci-um, 10, *C. S.*
Myr-mid′o-ne
Myr-mid′o-neş, 6
Myr′o-cleş, 6
My′ron
My′ro-ni-a′nus
My-ron′i-deş, 5, *S. C. Py.*
My-ro′nus
Myr′rhi-nus
Myr-si′lus *or* Myr′si-lus
Myr′si-nus, *Py. Lid. W.*
Myr′ta-le
Myr′ti-lus
Myr-to′um Ma′re
Myr-tun′ti-um, 10, *S. W.*
Myr-tu′sa
Mys-çel′lus
Mys′ce-lus
Mys-ce′lus
Mys′i-a, 10
Mys′o-ma-ced′o-neş
My′son
My-thop′o-lis
Myt′i-le′ne
My′us

N.

Nab′ar-za′neş, 6, *L. C. S.*
Nab′a-ṫhæ′a
Nab′a-ṫiaeş, 6
Na′bi-a′ni
Na′bis
Nab′o-co-dros′o-rus
Nac′o-le
Nac′o-le′a
Nac′o-li′a *or* Na-co′li-a
Nac′o-ne *or* Na-co′ne
Næ′ni-a
Na-ë′ra
Næ′vi-a
Næ′vi-us
Na-ģe′ri
Na-han′ar-va′ll *or* Na′har-va′li *Fac. K.*
Na-har′va-li, *W. M.*
Na-i′a-deş, 6
Na′i-as (-yas)
Na′ïs
Na-is′sus
Nam-ne′teş, 6, *or* Nan-ne′teş
Nan′tu-a′teş, 6
Na-pæ′æ
Nap′a-ris, *F.*
Na-pe′gus
Naph′i-lus, *Py.*
Na-pi′tæ
Nar-bo′na
Nar′bo-nen′sis
Nar-cæ′us
Nar-cis′sus
Na-ris′ci
Nar′ni-a
Na-ro′na
Nar-ra′ga, *K.*
Nar-the′cis
Nar′the-cu′sa
Na-ryç′i-a, 10
Na-ryç′i-um, 10
Nas′a-mon
Nas′a-mo′neş, 6
Nas′ci-o, 10
Na-si′ca
Na′sid-i-e′nus
Na-sid′i-us
Na′si-um, 10
Na′so
Na′so-ti-a′ni, 10
Nas′si-ci
Na′sus
Na-ta′li-a
Na-ta′lis
Nau-bol′i-deş, 6
Nau′bo-lis
Nau′bo-lus
Nau′cleş, 6
Nau-cli′das
Nau-cli′deş, 6
Nau′cra-teş, 6
Nau′cra-tis
Nau′cra-tu′sa
Nau-cy′deş, 6
Nau′lo-cha
Nau′lo-chum
Nau′lo-chus
Nau′ma-chus
Nau′me-don
Nau-pac′tus *or* Nau-pac′tum
Nau-pid′a-me
Nau′pli-a, *Sch. S. W.*
Nau-pli′a-deş, 6
Nau′pli-us
Nau-por′tus
Nau′ra
Nau-sic′a-ä
Nau-sic′a-ë
Nau-sic′ra-teş, 6
Nau′si-cy′deş, 6
Nau-sim′a-che
Nau-sim′a-chus
Nau-sim′e-don
Nau-sim′e-neş, 6
Nau′si-ni′cus
Nau-sin′o-us
Nau-siph′a-neş, 6
Nau-siph′i-lus
Nau-sith′o-ë
Nau-sith′o-us
Naus′tro-phus
Nau′te-leş, 6
Nau′teş, 6
Nau′ti-us, 10
Na′va
Na′vi-us
Nax′os
Ne-æ′ra
Ne-æ′thus
Ne-al′ceş, 6
Ne′an-dri′a
Ne-a′nis
Ne-an′theş, 6
Ne-ap′a-phos
Ne-ap′o-lis
Ne-a-pol′i-ta′ni
Ne-ar′chus
Ne′bi-o-du′num
Ne-bro′deş, 6
Ne-broph′o-ne
Ne-broph′o-nos
Ne-crop′o-lis
Nec-tan′a-bis
Nec′ta-ne′bus, *K. F.*
Nec-tan′e-bus, *Fac. S. Py.*
Nec′ti-be′reş, 6
Ned′i-na′teş, 6
Neg′re-tus
Ne′is
Ne-i′tæ
Ne′le-us, *Rem.* 1
Ne′leus
Ne-li′deş, 6
Ne′lo
Ne-mæ′a *and* Ne′me-a, *games.*
Ne′me-a, *town and river.*
Nem′e-sa
Nem′e-se′nus
Ne′me-si-a′nus, 10
Nem′e-sis
Ne-me′si-us, 10
Nem′es-tri′nus
Nem′e-teş, 6, *and* Ne-me′teş
Nem′i-si′a-ci
Nem′o-ra′li-a
Ne-mos′sus
Ne′o-bu′le
Ne′o-cæs-a-re′a
Ne′o-ċho′rus
Ne′o-cleş, 6
Ne′o-cli′deş, 6
Ne-oģ′e-neş, 6
Ne-om′a-gus, *C.*
Ne′o-me′deş, 6
Ne′o-me′ni-a
Ne′o-me′ris
Ne′on
Ne′on-ti′ċhos
Ne′on-ti′ċhus
Ne′o-phron
Ne′op-tol′e-mus
Ne-ot′e-leş, 6
Ne-o′the-us
Ne′pe
Nep′e-ta *or* Nep′e-te
Nep′e-tus
Ne-pha′li-a
Neph′e-le
Neph′e-le′is
Neph′e-lis
Neph′e-ris
Ne′phus
Ne-phu′sa
Ne-pi′a
Ne′pos
Ne′po-ti-a′nus, 10
Ne′pu-na′li-a
Nep′tu-ni′ne
Nep-tu′nus
Ne-pu′nis
Ne-re′i-deş, 6
Ne-re′ïs *or* Ne′re-ïs
Ne′re-ti′ni
Ne-re′tum
Ne′re-us, *Rem.* 1
Ne′reus
Ne′ri-e′ne
Ne-ri′ne
Ne′ri-o
Ner′i-tos *or* -tus
Ne′ri-us
Ne′ro
Ne-ro′ni-a
Ne-rop′o-lis
Ner′to-bri′ga, *Py. For.*
Ner′u-la′ni
Ner′u-lum, *Py. For.*
Ner′vi-i
Ne-sæ′e
Ne-sim′a-ċhus
Ne′si-o′tæ, 10
Ne′si-o′teş, 6, 10
Ne′si-o′tis, 10
Ne′sis
Ne-so′pe
Nes′pe-tos
Nes-so′nis
Nes′te-a-du′sa
Nes′to-cleş, 6
Nes′to-ras
Nes-tor′i-deş, 6
Nes-to′ri-us
Ne-ti′ni
Ne′tum
Ne-ver′i-ta
Ni-cæ′a *or* Ni-ce′a
Ni-cæn′e-tus
Ni-cag′o-ra
Ni-cag′o-ras
Ni-can′der
Ni-ca′nor
Ni-car′ċhus
Ni-car′e-te
Ni-car′e-tus
Nic′a-sip′o-lis
Ni-ca′sis
Ni-ca′tor
Ni-cat′o-ris
Ni′ce
Niç′e-as
Ni-ce′nus
Ni-ceph′o-ris
Niç′e-pho′ri-um
Niç′e-pho′ri-us
Ni-ceph′o-rus
Ni′cer
Ni-cer′a-tus
Niç′e-ros
Ni-ce′so
Ni-ce′tas *or* Ni-ce′teş, 6
Niç′e-te′ri-a
Niç′i-as, 10
Ni-cip′pe
Ni-cip′pus
Ni′co
Nic′o-bu′la
Nic′o-bu′lus
Ni-coċh′a-neş, 6
Nic′o-ċhar′i-te, *Pw.*
Nic′o-cleş, 6
Ni-coc′ra-teş, 6
Ni-co′cre-on
Nic′o-da′mus
Ni-cod′a-mus, *Pw.*
Nic′o-de′mus
Ni-cod′i-ce, *Pw.*
Ni-cod′i-cus, *Pw.*
Nic′o-do′rus
Ni-cod′ro-mus
Nic′o-la′das
Nic′o-la′us
Ni-co′le-a
Ni-co′le-os
Ni-col′o-ċhus
Ni-com′a-ċha, *Pw. W.*
Ni-com′a-ċhus
Nic′o-me′deş, 6
Nic′o-me′di-a *or* Nic′o-me-de′a
Nic′o-me′di-a
Ni-com′e-neş, 6
Ni′con
Ni-con′o-ë
Ni-coph′a-neş, 6
Ni-coph′e-leş, 6
Nic′o-phe′mus
Nic′o-phon
Nic′o-phron
Ni-cop′o-lis
Nic′o-pol′i-ta′ni
Ni-cos′tra-te
Ni-cos′tra-tus
Nic′o-te-le′a
Ni-cot′e-leş, 6
Ni-co′the-us
Ni-coth′o-ë
Nic′o-ti′mus, *Pw.*
Ni′ģer
Ni-ģid′i-us
Ni-gre′teş, 6
Ni-gri′nus
Ni-gri′tæ
Nil′a-co′me
Nil′e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ni′leus
Ni-lic′o-la
Ni-liģ′e-na
Ni-lop′o-lis
Ni-lo′tis
Ni-lox′e-nus
Ni′lus
Nin′i-ve *and* Nin′e-ve
Nin′i-vi′tæ
Nin′o-ë
Ni′nus
Nin′y-as
Ni′o-be
Ni-phæ′us
Ni-pha′teş, 6
Ni′phe
Nir′e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ni′reus
Ni′sa
Ni-sæ′a
Ni-se′i-a (-ya)
Ni-se′is
Nis′i-be′ni
Nis′i-bis
Ni-so′pe
Ni′sus
Ni-sy′rus
Ni-te′tis
Nit′i-ob′ri-ģeş, 6, 10, *C.*
Nit′i-o-bri′ģeş, *K. F. Py.*
Ni-to′cris
Nit′ri-a
Ni-va′ri-a
Ni-vom′a-gus, *K.*
No′a
No-bil′i-or
Noc′ti-lu′ca
No-di′nus
No-ë′mon
No-ë′tus
No′la
No-la′ni
Nom′a-deş, 6
No′mas
Nom′en-ta′nus
No-men′tum
No-mi′on
No′mi-us
No-moph′y-lax
No-moth′e-tæ
Non′a-cri′na
Non′a-cris, *C.*
No-na′cris, *W. K. P.*
No′næ
No′ni-us
Non′no-sus
No′ra
No′rax
Nor-ba′nus
No-re-e′a
No-riç′i-i, 10, *C.*
Nor′i-cum
Nor-thip′pus
Nor′ti-a, 10
Nos′o-co-mi′um
Nos′o-ra
Nos′ti-mus
No-thoc′ra-teş, 6, *Pw.*
No′ti-um, 10
No′tus
No-va′tus
Nov′em-pa′ģi
Nov′em-pop′u-lis
No-vem′si-leş, 6, *or* No-vem′si-deş
No-ve′si-um, 10
No′vi-a
No′vi-o-du′num
No′vi-om′a-gum *or* No′vi-om′a-gus
No′vi-us
Nov′o-co′mum
No-vom′a-gus, *C.*
Nu′bæ
Nu-ce′ri-a
Nu′ce-ri′ni
Nu-ith′o-neş, 6, *K. F. Fac.*
Nu′ma
Nu-ma′na
Nu-man′ti-a, 10
Nu′man-ti′nus
Nu-ma′nus
Nu-me′ni-us, *W. S.*
Nu-me′ri-a
Nu′me-ri-a′nus
Nu-me′ri-us
Nu-mic′i-us, 10
Nu-mi′cus
Nu′mi-da
Nu′mi-dæ
Nu-mid′i-a
Nu-mid′i-us, *S. W.*
Nu-mis′i-us, 10
Nu′mis-tra′ni
Nu-mis′tro
Nu′mi-tor
Nu′mi-to′ri-us
Nun′di-na
Nu′ro-li
Nur′si-a, 10
Nur-si′ni
Nyc-te′is
Nyc-te′li-a
Nyc-te′li-us
Nyc′te-us, *Rem.* 1
Nyc′teus
Nyc-tim′e-ne
Nyc′ti-mus, *C. W.*
Nyg-be′ni
Nyg′be-ni′tæ
Nyg-dos′o-ra
Nym-bæ′um
Nym′phæ
Nym-phæ′um
Nym-phæ′us
Nym-pha′is
Nym′phe-ros
Nym′phi-cus
Nym-phid′i-us
Nym′pho-cleş, 6
Nym′pho-do′rus
Nym-phod′o-tus
Nyp′si-us, 10, *W. S.*
Ny′sa
Ny-sæ′us
Ny-sa′is
Ny-se′i-deş, 6
Ny-se′is
Ny-se′um
Nys′e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ny′seus
Ny-si′a-deş, 6
Nys′i-as, 10
Ny-siģ′e-na

O.

O′a-nus, *For. Py.*
O-a′ri-on
O-ar′seş, 6
O′a-rus, *For. Py.*
O′a-seş, 6
O′a-sis
O-a′sis, *Py.*
O-ax′eş, 6
O-ax′us
O-bid′i-a-ce′ni
Ob′o-ca, *For.*
Ob′o-da
Ob′o-das
Ob′ri-ma
Ob′ri-mo
Ob′se-quens
Ob-sid′i-us
O-bu′cu-la
Ob′ul-tro′ni-us, *W. S.*
O-ca′le-a *or* Oc′a-le′a
O′ca-le′a, *a woman.*
Oc-ca′si-o, 10
Oc′ci-a, 10
O-ce′a
O′ce-a-ne′o-lus
O′ce-an′i-deş, 6, *and* O′ce-a-nit′i-deş
O′ce-a-ni′ne
O′ce-a-ni′tis
O-ce′a-nus
O-ce′lis
O-cel′la
Oç′el-li′na
Oç′e-lum
O′ċha
O-ċha′ni
O-ċha′ri-us
O-ċh′i-mus
O-ċh′ro-na
O′ċhus
O-ċh′y-ro′ma
O-co′lum
O′cre-a
O-cre′si-a, 10
O-cric′o-la
Oc′ric-u-la′ni
O-cric′u-lum
O-cris′i-a
Oc-ta′vi-a
Oc′ta-vi-a′nus
Oc-ta′vi-us
Oc-to′ber
Oc′to-ģe′sa
Oc-tol′o-phum *and* Oc-tol′o-phus
O-cy′a-le
O-cy′a-lus
O-cyd′ro-me
O-cyd′ro-mus
O-cyp′e-te
O-cyp′o-de
O-cyp′o-te
O-cyr′rho-ë *or* O-cyr′ho-ë
O-cyth′o-us
Od′e-na′tus, *W. S.*
O-des′sus
O-de′um
O′di-a, *Fac.*
Od′i-ce
O-di′teş, 6
O-do′a-cer, *C.* Od′o-a′cer, *W. S. M.*
O-do′ca
Od′o-man′teş, 6, *or* Od′o-man′ti
Od′o-neş, 6
Od′ry-sæ
Od′ys-se′a
Od′ys-se′um
O-dys′se-us, *Rem.* 1
O-dys′seus
Œ′a
Œ′a-grus, *F. C. K. Py*
Œ-a′grus, *Lid. Pe. K*
Œ-an′thæ
Œ′an-the′a
Œ′an-thi′a
Œ′a-so *or* Œ-as′so
Œ′ax
Œ-ba′li-a
Œ-bal′i-deş, 6
Œb′a-lus, 5
Œ-ba′reş, 6, *Pw.*
Œ-bo′tas
Œ-c′e-teş, 5, 6
Œ-cha′li-a
Œ′cle-us, *Rem.* 1
Œ′cleus
Œ-cli′deş, 6
Œc′u-me′ni-us, 5, *W. S.*
Œ-dip′o-deş, 6
Œd′i-po′di-a, 5
Œ-dip′o-di-on′i-des
Œd′i-pus, 5
Œ′me
Œ-nan′theş, 6
Œ′ne
Œ-ne′is
Œ′ne-on
Œ′ne-o′ne
Œ′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Œ′neus
Œ′ni′deş, 6
Œn′o-a′tis, 5
Œn′o-ë, 5
Œ-nom′a-tus, *Pw. F. S. Lid. Fac.*
Œn′o-ma′us, 5, *K.*
Œ-no′na, *Py. C.*
Œ-no′nas
Œ-no′ne
Œ-no′pi-a
Œ-nop′i-deş, 6, *Pe. S.*
Œ-no′pi-on
Œ-no′tri
Œ-no′tri-a
Œ-not′ro-pæ
Œ-no′trus
Œ-nu′sa
Œ-o′nus
O-ër′o-ë
Œ′ta
Œ-teş′i, *Fac.*
Œt′y-lus, 5
O-fel′la
O-fil′i-us
Oģ′e-mus
Oģ′e-nos
O-go′a
O-gul′ni-us
Oģ′y-ģeş, 6
O-ģyģ′i-a
O-ģyģ′i-dæ
Oģ′y-ris
O-ic′le-eş, 6
O-il′e-us, *Rem.* 1
O-i′leus
O-i-li′a-deş, 6, *Fac.*
O′i-li′deş, 6
Ol′a-bi, *Fac.*
Ol′a-ne
Ol-be′lus
Ol′bi-a
Ol′bi-us, *Fac. W.*
Ol′ca-deş, 6
Ol′cin-i-a′teş, 6
Ol-cin′i-um, *For.*
O-le′a-ros, *or* O-le′a-rus
O′len
O-len′i-deş, 6
Ol′e-nos
Ol′e-num
Ol′e-nus
Ol′e-rus
Ol-gas′sus
O-li′a-ros *or* O-li′a-rus
Ol′i-ģyr′tus
Ol′i-si′po O-lis′i-po, *For.*
Ol′i-sip′po *and* Ol′y-sip′po
O-liv′u-la, *For.*
O-li′zon, *C. Py.* Ol′i-zon, *For.*
Ol′li-us
Ol′mi-æ, *S. W*
Ol-mi′us
Ol-mo′neş, 6
Ol′o-crus, *For.*
Ol′o-lys
Ol′o-phyx′us
Ol′o-rus
O-los′so-neş, 6
O-lu′rus
Ol′ym-pe′ne
Ol′ym-pe′ni
O-lym′pi-a
O-lym-pi′a-deş, 6
O-lym′pi-as
O-lym′pi-e′um
O-lym′pi-o-do′rus
O-lym′pi-o-ni′ceş, 6
O-lym′pi-os′the-neş
O-lym′pi-us
O-lym′pus
Ol′ym-pu′sa
O-lyn′thus
O-ma′di-us, *S.*
O-ma′na
O-ma′ni
Om′bri-os
Om-bro′neş, 6
Om′o-le
Om′o-pha′ģi-a
Om′pha-ce
Om′pha-le
Om′pha-lus
O-næ′um
O-na′gos
On′a-sic′ra-teş, 6, *Pw.*
On′a-sim′bro-tus
On′a-si-me′deş, 6
On′a-siph′o-ris
O-na′tas
On-ce′um
On′-ċhes-mi′teş, 6
On-ċhes′tus
On′-ċho-ë
O′ne-a′tæ
O-ne′i-mon′teş, 6
O-ne′sas
On′e-sic′ri-tus
O-nes′i-do′ra
On′e-siģ′e-neş, 6
O-nes′i-ma
O-nes′i-mus
On′e-siph′o-rus
On′e-sip′pus
O-ne′sis
O-ne′teş, 6
O-ne′tor
O-ne′um
O-ni′rus
O-nis′i-a, 16
O-ni′teş, 6
O-ni′um
On′o-ba
On′o-bri-sa′teş, 6
On′o-ċho′nus
On′o-gla
On′o-mac′ri-tus
On′o-ma-de′mus
On′o-mar′ċhus
On′o-mas′tus
On′o-san′der
O-nu′phis
On′u-phi′teş, 6
O-ny′theş, 6, *C.*
O-pa′li-a
O-pel′i-cus, *C.*
O-phe′as
Oph′e-las
O-phel′lo-cli′das
O-phel′teş, 6
O′phi-as
O′phi-en′seş, 6
O′phi-o′deş, 6
O′phi-oģ′e-neş, 6
O-phi′on
O-phi′o-neş, 6
O′phi-o′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
O-phi′o-neus
O′phi-on′i-deş, 6
O′phis
O-phi′tæ
Oph′i-te′a
O-phi′teş, 6
O′phi-u′ċhus
O′phi-us
O′phi-u′sa
O-phlo′neş, 6
Oph′ry-ne′um
Op′i-ci
O-piģ′e-na
O-pil′i-us
O-pi′ma Spo′li-a
O-pim′i-a′nus
O-pim′i-us
O′pis
Op′i-ter
Op′i-ter-ģi′ni
O-pi′teş, 6, *Pw. W.*
Op-le′teş, 6
Op-li′teş, 6
Op′o-is
O-po′ra
Op′pi-a
Op′pi-an′i-cus, *S.*
Op′pi-a′nus
Op-pid′i-us, *S. W.*
Op′pi-us
Op-ta′tus, *S. W.*
Op′ti-mus
O-pun′ti-i, 10
O′pus
O′ra
O-ra′ni, *Fac.*
O-ra′ta
Or′a-tu′ræ
Or-be′lus
Or′bi-a′na, *S.*
Or-bil′i-us
Or′bi-ta′na
Or′bi-ta′ni-um
Or-bo′na
Or′ca-deş, 6
Or′ce-lis
Or′ċha-mus
Or-ċhe′ni
Or′ċhis-te′ne
Or′ċhi-us
Or-ċhom′e-num
Or-ċhom′e-nus
Or-des′sus
Or-de′sus
Or′do-vi′ceş, *C.*
Or-dov′i-ceş, 6, *For. K.*
O-re′a-deş, 6
O-re′as
O-re′i
O′re-os, *a city.*
O-re′os, *Bacchus.*
Or′e-sit′ro-phos
O-res′tæ
Or′es-te′a
O-res′teş, 6
Or′es-te′um
Or′es-ti′dæ
Or′es-til′la
Or′es-ti′nus
Or′e-tæ
Or′e-ta′ni
O-re′tum
O′re-um *and* O′re-us, *a city.*
Or′ga *or* Or′gas
Or′ga-na
Or-ģes′sum
Or-ģet′o-rix, *S. Py.*
Or′ģi-a
Or-gom′e-ne
O-ri′as
Or′i-ba′si-us, 10
O-rib′a-sus

Or/i-ci/ni
Or/i-cos
Or/i-cum *or* Or/i-cus
O/ri-ens
O-rig/e-neg, 6
O-ri/go
O-ri/ne
O-ri/nus, *Fac. W.*
O/ri-ob/a-teg, 6
O-ri/on
Or/i-sul/la Liv/i-a
O-ri/tæ
Or/i-ta/ni, *K.*
Or/i-ta/num, *K.*
O-ri/teg, 6
Or/i-thy/i-a (-ya)
Or/i-thy/os *or* Or/i-thy/on
O-ri/tis
O/ri-un/dus
O-ri/us
Or/me-nis
Or/me-nus
Or/ne-a
Or/ne-æ *and* Or-ne/æ
Or/ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Or/neus, *a man.*
Or-ne/us, *a centaur.*
Or-ni/thon
Or/ni-tus
Or-nyt/i-on, 10, *S. W.*
Or/o-an/da
Or/o-a/tis
Or/o-ba
O-ro/bi-æ, *S. W.*
O-ro/bi-i, *S. W.*
Or/o-bis
O-ro/deg, 6
O-rœ/teg, 6
O-rom/e-don
O-ron/tas
O-ron/teg, 6
Or/o-pher/neg, 6
O-ro/pus
Or/o-sa
O-ro/si-us, 10
O-ros/pe-da
Or/phe-us, *Rem.* 1
Or/pheus
Or/phi-tus
Or-rym/e-nus
Or/se-as
Or-sed/i-ce
Or-se/is
Or-sic/ra-teg, 6
Or-sil/o-ehe
Or-sil/o-ehus
Or-sim/e-neg, 6
Or-sin/o-ë
Or-sin/o-me
Or-sip/pus
Or-thæ/a
Or-thag/o-ras
Or/tha-go-re/a
Or/the
Or/thi-a *and* Or-thi/a
Or/tho-bu/lus
Or/tho-cleg, 6
Or/tho-la/us, *Pw.*
Or-thom/e-neg, 6
Or-thop/o-lis
Or-tho/si-a, 10
Or-tho/sis
Or/tho-ti/mus
Or/thrus
Or-to/na
Or-tyg/i-a *or* -e
O/rus
Orx/u-læ
O/ryx
Os-ehoph/o-ri
Os/-eho-pho/ri-a, *S. W.*
Os/dro-e/ne
Os/dro-e/ni
Os/dro-eg, 6
O-se/ri-a/teg, 6
O/si
O-si/ris
O-sis/mi-i, *Sch. W.*
Os/o-go
Os/pha-gus
Os/rho-e/ne
Os/si-pag/i-na
Os-son/o-ba
Os-ta/neg, 6, *Fac.*
Os/te-o/deg, 6
Os/ti-a, 10
Os/ti-o/neg, 6
Os-to/ri-us, *S. W.*
Os/tra-ci/ne
Os-tra/ni
Os-trog/o-thi
Ot/a-cil/i-us
O-ta/neg, 6
O-te/ne
Ot/e-si/ni
O/tho
O-thro/nus
O-thry/a-deg, 6
Oth/ry-o/ne-us, *Rem.* 1
O-thry/o-neus
O/thrys
O-thrys/i-us, 10
O-tre/re *and* O-tre/ra
O/tre-us, *Rem.* 1
O/treus
O-træ/a
O-try/ne, *Pw.*
Ot/ryn-ti/deg, 6
O/tus
O/tys
O-vid/i-us
O-vil/a-ba, *For.*
O-vin/i-a Lex
O-vin/i-us
Ox-ar/teg, 6
Ox/a-threg, 6
Ox-i/æ
Ox/i-mum
Ox-u/bi-i
Ox/us
Ox/y-ar/teg, 6
Ox/y-lus
Ox/y-ne/a
Ox-yn/teg, 6
Ox/y-o/pum
Ox-yp/o-rus
Ox-yr/rho-ë
Ox/y-ryn-ehi/tæ
Ox/y-ryn/ehus
Ox-yth/e-mis
O-ze/ne
Oz/o-a
Oz/o-la
Oz/o-læ *or* Oz/o-li
Oz/o-lis
O-zom/e-ne
O-zo/nus

P.

Pa-ca/ti-a/nus, 10, *S. W.*
Pac/a-ti/nus, *Fac.*
Pa-cat/u-la
Pa-e/ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
Pa/eheg, 6
Pa-eh/næ-mu/nis
Pa-ehym/e-reg, 6
Pa-ehy/num *and* Pa-ehy/nus, -nos
Pag/i-di-a/nus
Pag/i-lus
Pa-co/ni-us
Pac/o-rus
Pa-co/rus, *an Egyptian king.*
Pac-to/lis
Pac-to/lus
Pac/tu-me/i-us (-me/yus)
Pac/ty-a
Pac/ty-e
Pa-cu/vi-us
Pa-dæ/i
Pad/i-na/teg, 6
Pad/u-a
Pa/dus
Pa-du/sa
Pæ/an
Pæ-dar/e-tus, *C.*
Pæd/a-re/tus, 5, *Pw. Pe.*
Pæ-dop/i-deg, 6, *Fac.*
Pæd/o-the/ra, 5
Pæ-e/on
Pæg/ni-um, 5
Pæn/u-la, 5
Pæ/on
Pæ/o-neg, 6
Pæ-o/ni-a
Pæ-on/i-deg, 6
Pæ/o-nis
Pæ/o-plæ
Pæ/os
Pæ-se/ni
Pæ/sos
Pæs-ta/ni
Pæs/tum, 5
Pæ-su/la
Pæ-ti/nus
Pæ/tus Cæ-cin/na
Pag/a-sæ *or* Pag/a-sa
Pag/a-sus
Pag/i-da *or* Pag/i-das
Pa/græ
Pa/gus
Pa-læ/a
Pa/læ-ap/o-lis
Pa-læb/y-blus, 5
Pa-læ/mon
Pa-læp/a-phos, 5
Pa-læph/ar-sa/lus, 5
Pa-læph/a-tus, 5
Pa-læp/o-lis, 5
Pa-læs/te, 5
Pal/æs-ti/na
Pal/æs-ti/ni
Pa-læt/y-rus, 5
Pal/a-me/deg, 6
Pal/a-ti/nus
Pa-la/ti-um, 10
Pa-le/a
Pa/leg, 6
Pal-fur/ni
Pa-lib/o-thra
Pa-li/ce
Pa-li/ci
Pa-lil/i-a
Pa-li/lis
Pa-lim/bo-thra
Pa-lin/dro-mos
Pal/i-nu/rus
Pa/li-u/rus
Pal-lac/o-pas
Pal/la-deg, 6
Pal-la/di-um
Pal-la/di-us
Pal/lan-te/um
Pal-lan/ti-as, 10
Pal-lan/ti-um, 10, *S.*
Pal-lat/i-deg, 6
Pal-le/ne
Pal-le/nis
Pal/li-a, *Fac.*
Pal-loc/o-pas
Pal-ma/ri-a
Pal-my/ra
Pal/my-re/na
Pal/my-re/ni
Pal/my-re/nus
Pal/o-da
Pal/o-is
Pal/pe-tus, *C.*
Pa-lu/da
Pal/um-bi/num
Pam-bo/tis
Pam/e-neg, 6
Pa-mi/sus
Pam/i-sus, *For.*
Pam/me-neg, 6
Pam-mer/o-pe
Pam/pha-gi
Pam/pha-gus
Pam/phi-le
Pam/phi-lus
Pam-phy/le, *Pe.*
Pam-phy/li
Pam-phyl/i-a
Pam-phy/lis
Pam-phy/lus
Pan/a-ce/a
Pan/a-cra
Pa-næ/nus
Pa-næ/ti-us, 10
Pan/æ-to/li-um
Pan/æ-to/lus
Pa-nar/e-tus
Pan-ath/e-næ/a
Pan-ehæ/a
Pan-eha/i-a (-ya)
Pan/ehe-a, *C. W.*
Pan/ehe-ni/tis
Pan/cle-on
Pan-cra/ti-um, 10
Pan/cre-on
Pan/da-na
Pan-da/re-os
Pan/da-rus
Pan/da-ta/ri-a
Pan-de/mus
Pan-di/a
Pan-di/on
Pan-di/o-nis
Pan/do-ehi/um
Pan/do-cus
Pan-do/ra
Pan-do/si-a, 10
Pan/dro-sos
Pa/ne-as
Pa-neg/o-rus
Pa-neg/y-ris
Pan/e-lus
Pan/e-mus, *month.*
Pa-ne/mus, *man, C. K.*
Pan/e-ros
Pa-ne/um
Pan-gæ/us
Pan/hel-le/neg, 6
Pan/i-ge/ris
Pa/ni-o/neg, 6
Pa/ni-o/ni-um
Pan/no-na
Pan-no/ni-a
Pan/ny-ehis
Pan/om-phæ/us
Pan/o-pe *or* -pe/a
Pa-no/pe-æ
Pan/o-pe/is
Pa-no/pe-us, *Rem.* 1
Pan/o-peus
Pa-no/pi-on
Pan/o-pis
Pa-nop/o-lis
Pa-nop/teg, 6
Pa/nor-mi-ta/ni
Pa-nor/mus
Pa-no/ti
Pan/ta-cle/a
Pan-tæn/e-tus, 5
Pan-tag/a-thus
Pan-ta/ği-a
Pan/tag-no/tus
Pan-ta/le-on
Pan-tau/ehus
Pan/te-us, *Rem.* 1
Pan/teus
Pan-the/a
Pan/the-on *or* Pan-the/on
Pan-the/ra
Pan-the/ras
Pan-the/rus
Pan-tho/i-deg, 6
Pan-tho/is
Pan/tho-us
Pan/ti-ca
Pan/ti-ca-pæ/um
Pan-tic/a-peg, 6
Pan-til/i-us, *L. W.*
Pan/to-cles, 6
Pan-tol/a-bus
Pan/to-ni/cus
Pa-ny/a-sis
Pa-pæ/us
Pa-pha/ges, 6
Pa/phi-a *or* Pa/phi-e
Pa/phi-i
Paph/la-gon
Paph-lag/o-neg, 6
Paph/la-go/ni-a
Pa/phos *or* Pa/phus
Pa/pi-as
Pap/i-lus
Pa-pin/i-a/nus
Pa-pin/i-us
Pa-pi/nus
Pa-pir/i-a
Pa-pir/i-us
Pa-pre/mis
Par/a-bys/ton
Par/a-ca-re/sus
Par/a-ehe-lo/is
Par/a-ehel/o-i/tæ
Par/a-cle/tus
Par/a-da
Par/a-di/sus
Pa-ræt/a-çæ, 5
Pa-ræt/a-ce/ne, 5
Pa-ræt/a-ce/ni, 5
Par/æ-to/ni-i
Par/æ-to/ni-um
Par/a-ge-ni/tæ
Par/a-li
Par/a-li-pom/e-na
Par/a-lus
Pa-ram/o-ne
Pa-ram/o-nus
Par/a-pi-o/tæ
Par/a-po-ta/mi-a, *C. L. Sch.*
Par/a-so/pi-a
Par/cæ
Par/do-cas
Pa-re/a
Par/e-dri
Pa-reg/o-rus
Pa-re/li-us
Pa-rem/bo-le
Pa/ren-ta/li-a
Pa-re/nus
Par/e-ta-ce/ni
Pa/ri-a/ni
Pa/ris *or* Par/is
Pa-ris/a-deg, 6, *S. W.*
Pa-ris/i-i, 10
Pa/ri-um
Par/me-nas
Par-men/i-deg, 6
Par-me/ni-o, *C. S.*
Par/me-nis
Par/me-no
Par/me-non
Par-nas/sus *or* -sos
Par-na/sus *or* -sos
Par/neg, 6
Par-nes/sus
Pa/ron
Par/o-pa-mis/a-dæ, *K.*
Par/o-pam/i-sus, *C. Py. K. Pw.*
Par/o-pa-mi/sus, *Fac. Pe.*
Par/o-pi/ni
Pa-ro/pus
Par/o-re/a *or* -ri/a
Pa/ros
Par/pa-rus, *K.*
Par/pho-rus
Par/ra-du/num
Par-rha/si-a, 10
Par/rha-si/ni
Par/rha-sis
Par-rha/si-us, 10
Par/stry-mo/ni-a
Par-tha/on
Par/tha-on/i-deg, 6
Par-the/ni
Par-the/ni-a
Par-the/ni-æ *and* Par-the/ni-i
Par-the/ni-as
Par-the/ni-um
Par-the/ni-us
Par/the-non
Par/then-o-pæ/us
Par-then/o-pe
Par/the-nop/o-lis
Par/the-nos
Par/thi-a
Par/thi-e/ne
Par-thi/ni
Par-thi/nus
Par/thy-e/ne
Par/tu-la
Pa-ry/a-dræ
Pa-ry/a-dreg, 6
Pa-rys/a-tis: *see Pw.*
Pa-sar/ga-dæ
Pa/se-as
Pas/i-cles, *Py. W.*
Pa-sic/ra-teg, 6
Pas/i-me/lus
Pas/i-pe/da
Pa-siph/a-ë
Pa-siph/i-le
Pa-sit/e-leg, 6
Pa-sith/e-a
Pa-sith/e-mis
Pa-sith/o-ë
Pa-sit/i-gris
Pas/sa-ron *or* -ro
Pas/se-ri/nus
Pas/si-e/nus
Pas/sus
Pat/a-ge
Pat/a-le *or* Pat/a-la
Pat/a-le/ne
Pat/a-ra
Pat/a-ra/ni
Pa-ta/re-us, *Rem.* 1
Pat/a-reus
Pat/a-vi/nus
Pa-ta/vi-um
Pat/e-la/na
Pa-ter/cu-lus
Pa-thu/sa
Pa-tis/eho-ris
Pat/i-zi/theg, 6
Pa/træ
Pa/tro
Pa-tro/bi-us
Pat/ro-cle/a
Pa-tro/cles *or* Pat/ro-cleg, 6
Pat/ro-cli/deg, 6
Pa-tro/clus
Pa/tron
Pa-tro/us
Pat/ta-le/ne
Pa-tul/ci-us, 10
Pau/la
Pau-li/na
Pau-li/nus
Pau/lus
Pau-sa/ni-as
Pau/si-as, 10, *W. S. C.*
Pau/si-li/pon
Pau/su-la/ni
Pa-ven/ti-a, 10
Pa/vor
Pax/os
Pe-dæ/us
Pe-da/li-e
Pe-da/ni
Pe-da/ni-us
Ped/a-sa
Ped/a-sum *and* Ped/a-sus
Pe/di-a/nus
Pe/di-as, *S. W.*
Pe/di-a/ti-a, 10
Pe/di-e/a
Pe/di-us
Pe/do
Pe/dum
Pe/gæ
Pe-gas/i-deg, 6
Peg/a-sis
Peg/a-sus
Pe-gu/sa
Pe-lag/o-neg, 6
Pe-lar/ge
Pe-las/gi
Pe-las/gi-a
Pe-las/gi-o/tis
Pe-las/gus
Pel/a-teg, 6
Pel/e-cas
Pe-le/ces, 6
Pel/e-gon
Pe-len/do-neg, 6
Pel/e-thro/ni-a
Pel/e-thro/ni-i
Pe/le-us, *Rem.* 1
Pe/leus
Pe-li/a-deg, 6
Pe/li-as
Pe-li/deg, 6
Pe-lig/ni
Pe-lig/nus
Pel/i-næ/i
Pel/i-næ/um
Pe/li-on, *mountain.*
Pe-li/on, *son of Peleus.*
Pe/li-um, *S. W.*
Pel-la/na
Pel-len/do-neg, 6
Pel-le/ne
Pel-lo/ni-a
Pe-lo/deg, 6
Pel/o-pe
Pel/o-pe/a *or* Pel/o-pi/a
Pe-lop/i-dæ
Pe-lop/i-das
Pel/o-pon-ne/sus
Pe/lops
Pe/lor
Pe-lo/ras
Pe-lo/ri-a
Pe-lo/ris
Pe-lo/rum *or* Pe-lo/rus, -ros
Pel-te/ni
Pel/tu-i-na/teg, 6, *K.*
Pel/tu-i/num
Pe-lu/si-o/ta, 10, *or* Pe-lu/si-o/teg, 6
Pe-lu/si-um, 10
Pem/pe-lus
Pem-phre/do
Pe-na/teg, 6
Pe-ne/i-a (-ne/ya)
Pe-ne/is
Pe-ne/le-us
Pe-nel/o-pe
Pe-nes/ti-a, 10
Pe-nes/ti-ca
Pe-ne/tus
Pe-ne/us
Pen-ni/nus *or* Pe-ni/nus
Pen/o-do/rus
Pen-tap/o-lis
Pen-tap/y-la
Pen/te-dac/ty-lus
Pen/te-le
Pen-tel/i-cus
Pen-the/lus
Pen/the-si-le/a
Pen/the-us, *Rem.* 1
Pen/theus
Pen-thi/deg, 6
Pen/thi-lus
Pen/thy-lus
Pep/a-re/thos
Pe-phre/do
Pe-pu/za
Pep/u-zi/tæ
Pe-ræ/a
Per-co/pe
Per-co/si-a, 10
Per-co/si-us, 10
Per-co/te
Per-dic/cas
Per/e-gri/nus
Pe-ren/na
Pe-ren/nis
Pe/re-us, *Rem.* 1
Pe/reus
Per/ga
Per/ga-ma
Per/ga-me/na *or* Per/ga-mi/na
Per/ga-mis
Per/ga-mum
Per/ga-mus *or* -mos
Per/ga-se
Per/ge
Per/i-an/der
Per/i-bœ/a
Per/i-bo/mi-us
Per/i-cle/a
Per/i-cles, 6
Per/i-cli/deg, 6
Per/i-cli/tus
Per/i-clym/e-ne
Per/i-clym/e-nus
Pe-ric/ly-tus
Per/ic-ti/o-ne
Per/ic-ty/o-ne
Per/i-di/a, *C. L.*
Per/i-e-ge/teg, 6
Per/i-e/reg, 6
Pe-rig/e-neg, 6
Per/i-gu/ne
Per/i-la/us
Pe-ril/la
Pe-ril/lus
Per/i-me/de
Per/i-me/deg, 6
Per/i-me/la *or* -le
Per/i-mel/i-deg, 6
Per/i-mu/la
Per/i-ni/ce
Pe-rin/thus
Per/i-pa-tet/i-ci
Pe-rip/a-tus
Per/i-phas
Per/i-phe/mus
Per/i-phe/teg, 6
Per/i-pho-re/tus
Per/ir-rhe-u/sa
Pe-ris/te-ra
Pe-ris/te-re
Per/is-ter/i-deg, 6
Pe-ris/te-ris
Pe-ris/the-neg, 6
Pe-rit/a-nus, *L. W.*
Per-mes/sus *or* Per-me/sus
Per-non/i-deg, 6
Pe/ro
Per/o-ë
Per/pe-re/na
Per/pe-re/ni
Per-per/na *or* Per-pen/na
Per/pe-rus
Per-ran/theg, 6
Per-rhæ/bi-a
Per-sæ/us
Per-se/a
Per-se/is
Per-seph/o-ne
Per-sep/o-lis
Per/seg, 6
Per/se-us, *Rem.* 1
Per/seus
Per/si-a, 10
Per-sin/o-us
Per-si/nus
Per/si-us, 10
Per/ti-nax
Pe-ru/si-a, 10
Per/u-si/ni
Per/u-si/num
Pes-cen/ni-us
Pes/si-nus
Pet/a-le, *C. L.*
Pe-ta/li-æ, *S.*
Pet/a-lus
Pe-te/li-a
Pet/e-li/ni
Pe/te-on
Pe/te-os
Pe-til/i-a
Pe-til/i-us
Pe-ti/na
Pe-to/bi-o
Pet/o-si/ris
Pe-to/vi-o
Pe/tra
Pe-træ/a
Pe-tre/i-us (-yus)
Pet/ri-chus
Pe-tri/ni
Pe-tri/num
Pet/ro-eo/ri-i
Pe-tro/ni-a
Pe-tro/ni-us
Pet/ta-lus
Peu/ce
Peu/ce-la
Peu-ces/teg, 6
Peu-ce/ti-a, 10
Peu-ce/ti-i, 10
Peu-ci/ni
Peu/co-la-i/tis
Pex/o-do/rus
Phæ/a
Phæ-a/ceg, 6
Phæ-a/ci-a, 10
Phæ-a/cis
Phæ/ax
Phæd/i-mus, 5
Phæ/don
Phæ/dra
Phæ/dri-a
Phæ-dri/a-deg, 6
Phæ/dri-as
Phæd/ro-mus, 5
Phæ/drus
Phæ-nag/o-re
Phæ-nar/e-te
Phæ/ne-as
Phæn/e-cleg, 6
Phæn/o-cleg, 6
Phæ-nom/e-ne
Phæ-mon/e-nus
Phæ-nu/sa
Phæ-sa/na, *Pe.*
Pha/ë-thon
Pha/ë-thon/ti-as, 10
Pha/ë-thu/sa
Pha/ë-ton-ti/a-deg, 6
Pha-ği/ta
Pha/i-nus, *Fac.*
Pha-i/nus, *an Athenian astronomer.*
Phal/a-cri/na
Pha-læ/cus
Pha-læ/si-æ, 10, *S.*
Pha-lan/thus
Pha-la/ra, *C.*
Phal/a-ra
Pha-le/ra, *K.*
Phal/a-ris
Pha/le-as
Phal/e-mus
Pha-le/re-us, *Rem.* 1
Pha-le/reus
Pha-le/ri-on
Pha-le/ron *or* Pha-le/rum
Pha-le/rus, *one of the Lapithæ: see Pw.*
Phal/e-rus, *a companion of Jason, Fac. K.*
Phal/e-si/na
Phal/li-ca
Pha-lo/re
Phal/o-re/a *or* Phal/o-ri/a, *Pw.*
Pha-lo/ri-a, *C. S.*
Pha/me-as
Pham/e-no/phis
Pham/e-nus
Pha-na/ceg, 6
Pha-næ/us
Pha-nag/o-ra
Pha-nag/o-ras
Phan/a-ræ/a
Pha/nas
Pha/neg, 6
Pha/ni-um
Phan/o-cleg, 6
Phan/o-cli/deg, 6
Pha-noc/ri-tus
Phan/o-de/mus
Pha-nod/i-cus
Pha-nom/a-ehus
Phan/o-phon
Pha-nos/the-neg, 6
Pha-nos/tra-te
Pha-nos/tra-tus
Phan/o-te *and* Phan/o-te/a
Pha-no/te-us, *Rem.* 1
Phan/o-teus
Pha-no/the-a
Pha-noth/e-mis
Pha-no/the-us
Phan/o-tis
Phan-ta/si-a, 10, *S. W.*
Phan/ta-sos
Pha/nus
Pha/on
Pha/ra
Pha/ræ
Pha/ra-o
Pha/rax
Phar/bæ-thi/teg, 6
Phar-be/lus
Phar-ce/don
Pha/ris
Pha-ri/tæ
Phar/na-cu/sa
Phar/na-ba/zus, *W. S.*
Phar-na/ce-a, 10, *or* Phar/na-ci/a, *Sch. Fac.*
Phar-na/ci-a, 10 *C. Sch.*
Phar/na-ceg, 6
Phar-nas/peg, 6
Phar-nu/ehus
Pha/ros
Phar-sa/li-a
Phar-sa/lus *or* Phar-sa/los
Pha/rus
Pha-ru/si-i, 10
Phas/a-ë/lis
Pha-se/lis
Phas/e-li/tæ
Pha/si-a/na, 10
Pha/si-as, 10
Pha/sis
Phat/u-ri/teg, 6
Phau/da
Pha-yl/lus
Phe/a
Phe-ge/a
Phe/ge-us, *Rem.* 1
Phe/geus
Phel/lo-ë
Phel-lop/o-deg, 6
Phel-lu/sa
Phe/mi-us
Phe-mon/o-ë
Phen/e-be/this
Phe-ne/us, *a man.*
Phe/ne-us *and* Phe/ne-um, *a lake and a city.*
Phe/ræ
Phe-ræ/us
Phe-rau/las
Phe/re-cleg, 6
Phe/re-clus
Phe-rec/ra-teg, 6
Pher/e-cy/a-dæ
Pher/e-cy/deg, 6
Pher/en-da/teg, 6, *Pe. W.*
Pher/e-ni/ce
Pher/e-ni/cus
Phe/reg, 6
Pher/e-ti/ma
Pher/i-num
Phe/ron
Pher-seph/o-ne
Phe-ru/sa
Phi/a-le
Phi-a/li-a
Phi/a-lus, *S. W.*
Phi-ce/on
Phid/i-as
Phid/i-le, *C. W.*
Phi-dip/pi-des, 6
Phi-dit/i-a, 10
Phi-do/las
Phid/o-la/us
Phi-do/le-os
Phi/don
Phi-dos/tra-tus
Phid/y-le
Phig/a-le/a *and* Phi-ga/le-a
Phi-ga/le-i
Phi/la

Phil'a-del-phe'ni
Phil'a-del-phi'a, *Eng.* Phil'a-del'phi-a
Phil'a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læn'e-te
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
Phil'a-le'theg, 6
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-la'nor
Phi-lar'cus
Phi-lar'e-tus
Phi-lar'gy-rus
Phil'e-a
Phil'e-as
Phi-le'bus
Phi-lem'e-nus
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'nor
Phil'e-ros
Phi-le'si-us, 10
Phil'e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'te
Phi-le'tis
Phi-le'tor
Phi-le'tus
Phi-lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phil'ip-pe'i
Phil'ip-pe'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-deg, 6
Phil'ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
Phil'is-ti'deg, 6
Phi-lis'ti-o, 10
Phi-lis'ti-on, 10
Phi-lis'tus
Phi'lo
Phil'o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phi-lo'cle-on
Phil'o-cles, 6
Phil'o-cli'deg, 6
Phil'o-com'mo-dus
Phil'o-co'mus
Phi-loc'ra-teg, 6
Phil'oc-te'mon
Phil'oc-te'teg, 6
Phil'o-cy'prus
Phil'o-da-me'a *or* Phil'o-da-mi'a
Phil'o-da'mus
Phil'o-de'mus
Phil'o-do-re'tus
Phil'o-du'lus
Phil-log'e-neg, 6
Phil'o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che *and* Phi-lom'a-chus
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil'o-me'de
Phil'o-me'deg, 6
Phil'o-me-du'sa
Phil'o-me'la
Phil'o-me-li'deg, 6
Phil'o-me'lus
Phi-lom'e-neg, 6
Phil'o-me'tor
Phil'o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phil'o-ni'cus
Phi-lon'i-deg, 6
Phi-lo'nis
Phi-lon'o-ë
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil'o-phron
Phil'o-pœ'men
Phi-lop'o-nus
Phil'o-po'rus
Phil'o-ro'mus, *C. L.*
Phi-los'ca-phus
Phil'o-son
Phil'o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
Phil'o-the'rus
Phi-lo'the-us
Phil'o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-ne
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phi-lu'me-ne
Phi-lu'me-nus
Phi-lu'sa
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-re'is
Phil'y-res, 6
Phi-lyr'i-deg, 6
Phi-ne'um
Phin'e-us, *Rem.* 1 Phi'neus
Phi-ni'deg, 6
Phi-nop'o-lis
Phin'ti-a, 10
Phin'ti-as, 10, *W. S.*
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gon
Phle'gra, *F. W.*
Phle'gy-æ
Phle'gy-as
Phle'gy-e'is
Phli'as
Phli-a'si-i, 10
Phli'us
Phlyg'o-ne
Pho-be'tor
Pho'bos
Pho-çæ'a
Phoc'a-is
Pho'ce-æ
Pho-cen'seg, 6
Pho'ce-us, *Rem.* 1 Pho'ceus
Pho'ci-on, 10
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-deg, 6, *S. Py.*
Phœ'be
Phœ-be'um
Phœb'i-das, *Py. S.*
Phœ-big'e-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ-ni'ce *or* Phœ-nic'i-a, 10
Phœ-ni'ceg, 6
Phœ-nic'i-as, 10
Phœ-niç'i-deg, 6, *W. S.*
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn'i-cu'sa, 5
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
Phœ'te-um
Pho'i-ci
Phol'o-ë
Pho'lus
Pho-mo'this
Phon'o-len'i-deg, 6
Phor'ci-deg, 6
Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Pho-ro'ne-us, *Rem.* 1 Pho-ro'neus
Phor'o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Phos'pho rus
Pho'tin-i-a'ni
Pho-ti'nus
Phox'us
Phra-a'teg, 6
Phra-das'me-neg, 6
Phra-gan'dæ
Phra-ha'teg, 6
Phra-or'teg, 6
Phras'i-cli'deg, 6
Phras'i-de'mus
Phra-sid'o-tus
Phras'i-me'de
Phras'i-mus, *Py. W.*
Phrat'a-pher'neg, 6
Phrat'i-gu'ne
Phric'o-de'mus
Phri-co'nis
Phric'o-ni'tis
Phrix'us
Phro-ne'sis
Phron'i-ma, *W. Py.*
Phru'gun-di'o-neg, 6
Phru'ri
Phry'ğeg, 6
Phryğ'i-a
Phryğ'i-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-chus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
Phryx-on'i-deg, 6
Phryx'us
Phthen'o-teg, 6, 14
Phthi'a, 14
Phthi-o'teg, 6, 14
Phthi-o'tis, 14
Phthi-roph'a-ği, 14
Phun-du'si
Phy'a
Phy-a'ceg, 6
Phy'cus
Phyğ'e-la
Phyl'a-ce
Phyl'a-ce'is
Phyl'a-ce'um
Phy-laç'i-deg, 6
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phy-le'is
Phyl'e-us, *Rem.* 1 Phy'leus
Phy-li'deg, 6
Phyl'i-ra, *C. W.*
Phyl-le'is
Phyl'lis
Phyl'li-us
Phyl-lod'o-ce
Phy-lom'a-che
Phy-lom'a-chus
Phy-lon'o-me
Phyr-ci'nus
Phy-ri'teg, 6
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'co-a
Phys'e-me'de
Phys'i-og-no'mon
Phy-te'um
Phy'ton
Pi'a-læ, *Fac.*
Pi-a'li-a, *W. S.*
Pi'a-sus, *W. Pw.*
Pi-ca'nus
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a, 10
Piç'en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi'cra
Pic-ta'va
Pic-ta'vi
Pic'ti
Pic'to-neg, 6
Pi'cus
Pid'o-cus
Pi-do'rus
Pi-dy'teg, 6
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi'e-reg, 6
Pi-e'ri-a, *a country.*
Pi'e-ri'a *or* Pi'e-re'a, *a nymph.*
Pi-er'i-deg, 6
Pi'e-ris
Pi'e-rus
Pi'e-tas
Pi'greg, 6
Pi-la'tus
Pi-le'sus, *C.*
Pi-li'tus
Pi-lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim-ple'a
Pim-ple'i-deg, 6
Pim-pli'a-deg, 6
Pin'a-cus
Pi-na'ri-us
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus, *Py. L.*
Pin'de-nis'sus
Pi-ne'tus
Pi'o-ne
Pi'o-nis
Pi-ræ'e-us, *Rem.* 1 Pi-ræ'eus
Pi-ræ'us
Pi-re'ne
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-ro'mis
Pir'o-us
Pi-rus'tæ
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'teg, 6
Pi-sa'tis
Pi-sau'rum
Pi-sau'rus
Pis-ce'næ, *K.*
Pi-se'nor
Pis'e-us, *Rem.* 1 Pi'seus
Pis'i-as, 10, *S. W.*
Pis'i-cli'deg, 6
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pis'i-na'teg, 6
Pi-sir'o-dus *or* Pis-ir'rho-dus
Pi'sis
Pis'is-trat'i-dæ
Pis'is-trat'i-deg, 6
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi-sit'e-leg, 6
Pi'so
Pi-so'neg, 6
Pis-su'ri
Pis-suth'neg, 6
Pis'u-e'tæ
Pi'sus
Pit'a-ne
Pi-thag'o-ras
Pi-thag'o-reg, 6
Pi-the'con Col'pos
Pith'e-cu'sa *or* -sæ
Pi-the'nor
Pi-thi'nus
Pi'tho
Pith'o-la'üs
Pi-tho'le-on, *C. L.*
Pi-thom'e-ne
Pi'thon
Pi-thu'sa
Pit'ta-cus
Pit-the'is
Pit'the-us, *Rem.* 1 Pit'theus
Pit-thi'dæ
Pit'u-la'ni, *Fac. W*
Pit'y-a, *Pw.*
Pit'y-as'sus
Pit'y-i'a
Pit'y-o'deg, 6
Pit'y-o-ne'sus
Pit'y-us, *W. Pw.*
Pit'y-u'sa
Pit'y-u'sæ
Pla-cen'ti-a, 10
Plaç'en-ti'ni
Pla'ci-a, 10
Pla-cid'e-i-a'nus
Pla-cid'i-a, *W. S.*
Pla-cid'i-us, *W. S.*
Plæ-to'ri-a
Plæ-to'ri-us
Pla-na'si-a, 10
Plan-ci'na
Pla-tæ'a *or* Pla-tæ'æ
Plat'a-mo'deg, 6
Plat'a-nus, *S. C.*
Pla-te'a *or* Pla'te-a
Pla-te'is
Pla'to
Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti-a Lex, 10
Plau'ti-a'nus, 10
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us, 10
Plau'tus
Pla'vis
Pleb'is-ci'tum
Ple'i-a-des (ple'ya-) *or* Ple-i'a-des, 6
Ple-i'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Plem-næ'us
Ple-sir'rho-us
Pleu-mox'i-i (plu-mok'shĭ-i)
Pleu-ra'tus
Pleu'ron
Plex-au're
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us
Plin-thi'ne, *W. Pe.* Plin'thi-ne, *C.*
Plis-tæn'e-tus
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'the-neg, 6
Plis-then'i-deg, 6
Plis-ti'nus, *Pw. W.*
Plis-to'a-nax *or* Plis-to'nax
Plis'to-las
Plis'to-ni'ceg, 6
Plis'to-ni'cus
Plis-tox'e-nus
Plo'tæ
Plo-the'a
Plot'i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us, 10
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'to
Plu-to'ni-a
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-a'li-a
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a, *W. S.*
Pneb'e-bis, 14
Pniğ'e-us, 14, *Rem.* 1 Pni'geus
Pny-tag'o-ras, 14
Po-blil'i-a
Pod'a-le'a *or* Pod'a-li'a
Po-da'li-a
Pod'a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po-dar'ceg, 6
Po-da'reg, 6, *W. C.*
Po-dar'ğe
Po-dar'gus
Po-das'i-mus
Pœ'as
Pœç'i-le, 5
Pœm'a-ne'ni, 5
Pœm'a-ne'nus, 5
Pœm'e-nis, 5
Pœ'ni
Pœn'u-lus, 5
Pœ'on
Pœ'us
Po'gon
Po-go'nus
Po'la
Pol'e-moc'ra-teg, 6
Pol'e-mon
Pol'e-mo'ni-um
Pol'e-mu'sa
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
Po'li-e'um
Po-li'o-chus
Po'li-or-ce'teg, 6
Po-lis'ma
Pol'i-te'a
Po-li'teg, 6
Pol'i-to'ri-um
Po'li-u'chus *or* -chos
Pol-len'ti-a, 10
Pol'li-o
Pol'lus-ti'ni
Pol-lu'ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
Po'lus
Po-lus'ca
Po'ly-æ-mon'i-deg, 6
Po'ly-æ'nus
Po'ly-a'nor
Po'ly-a-ra'tus
Po'ly-ar'chus
Pol'y-a-re'tus
Pol'y-be
Pol'y-be'teg : *see C.*
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol'y-bœ'a
Pol'y-car'pus
Pol'y-cas'te
Po-ly-ch'a-reg, 6, *S. W.*
Pol'y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles, 6
Pol'y-cle'tus
Pol'y-cli'tus
Pol'y-cra-te'a
Po-lyc'ra-teg, 6
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Pol'yc-te'tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol'y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol'y-dam'na
Pol'y-dec'teg, 6
Pol'y-deu-ce'a
Pol'y-do'ra
Pol'y-do'rus
Pol'y-ği'ton : *see C.*
Pol'yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Pol'y-hym'ni-a *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po'ly-i'deg, 6
Po-ly'i-dus, *K. Pw. Fac.* Po'ly-i'dus
Pol'y-la'us
Pol'y-ma-ch æ'ro-plağ'i-deg, 6
Po-lym'a-chus
Pol'y-me'de
Pol'y-me'deg, 6
Po-lym'e-don
Pol'y-me'la
Pol'y-me'reg, 6
Pol'ym-nes'tor
Pol'ym-nes'tus
Pol'y-ni'ceg, 6
Pol'y-ni'cus
Po-lyn'o-ë
Po-lyn'o-me
Pol'y-nus
Pol'y-pe'mon
Pol'y-per'chon
Pol'y-phe'mus
Pol'y-phe'teg, 6
Pol'y-phi'deg, 6
Pol'y-phon'teg, 6
Pol'y-pi'thes, 6
Pol'y-po-du'sa
Pol'y-pœ'teg, 6
Po-lyp'o-rus
Po-lyp're-pon
Pol'y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'the-neg, 6
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol'y-te-ch'nus
Po-ly'teg, 6 : *see C.*
Pol'y-ti-me'tus
Pol'y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol'y-ze'lus
Po-me'ti-a *or* Po-me'ti-i, 10
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)
Pom'pe-i-a'nus (-pe-ya'nus)
Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi)
Pom'pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)
Pom'pe-lon
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom'po-ni-a'na
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom'po-si-a'nus, 10, *W. S.*
Pomp-ti'næ
Pomp-ti'nus
Pon'ti-a, 10
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'næ
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us, 10
Pon-tom'e-don
Pon'to-me-du'sa
Pon-ton'o-us
Pon'to-po-ri'a
Pon'tus
Po-pil'i-us
Pop-lic'o-la
Pop'li-fu'gi-a
Pop-pæ'a
Pop-pæ'us
Pop'u-lo'ni-a
Por'ci-a, 10
Por'ci-us, 10
Por'do-se-le'ne
Por'o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'e-on
Por'phy-reg, 6
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'o-ğene'tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na *or* Por'se-na
Por'tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
Po-sid'e-a
Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'deg, 6
Pos'i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos'i-do'ni-a
Pos'i-do'ni-us
Pos-thu'mi-a
Pos-thu'mi-us
Pos'thu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Post-vo'ta
Po-tam'i-deg, 6
Pot'a-mi'tis
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot'i-ca
Pot'i-dæ'a
Pot'i-da'ni-a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-i, 10
Po-ti'tus
Pot-ni'a-deg, 6
Pot'ni-æ
Pot'u-a
Prac'ti-us, 10, *S. Sch.*
Præ-nes'te
Præn'es-ti'ni, 5
Præ'sus
Præ'tor
Præ'tu-ti-a'nus, 10
Pra'si-æ, 10
Pra'si-a'na, 10
Pras'i-nus
Pra-tæm'e-neg, 5, 6
Prat'i-nas, *W. S.*
Pra-ti'te
Prat'o-cle'a
Prat'o-la'us, *Pw.*
Pra-tom'o-lus
Prat'o-ni'cus
Prax-ag'o-ra
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax-ag'o-ris
Prax'i-as (prak'shĭ-as), *W. S.*
Prax'i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax-il'e-os
Prax-il'la
Prax-in'o-a
Prax-i'nus
Prax-iph'a-neg, 6
Prax'is
Prax-it'e-leg, 6
Prax-ith'e-a
Pre'ci-a'ni, 10
Pre'li-us
Pre-pu'sa
Preu'ğe-neg, 6
Prex-as'peg, 6
Pri'a-me'is
Pri-am'i-deg, 6
Pri'a-mus
Pri'a-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri-e'ne-us
Prim'i-pi'lus
Pri'o-la
Pri'o-las
Pri'on
Pri-on'o-tus, *Py. For.* Pri'o-no'tus, *Sch.*
Pris'ci-a'na, 10
Pris'ci-a'nus, 10
Pris-cil'la
Pris-ci'nus
Priv'er-na'teg, 6
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, *M.*
Pro'cas
Pro-ch'o-rus
Pro-ch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us, *W. Fac.*
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro-cle'a
Pro'cles, 6
Pro-cli'deg, 6
Proc'on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'teg, 6
Proc'u-la
Proc'u-le'i-us (-yus)
Proc'u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro-cu'sæ
Pro'cy-on (-shĭ-on)
Prod'i-cus
Prod'ro-mus
Pro'ë-dri
Pro-ër'na
Prœt'i-deg, 5, 6
Pro-la'us
Prol'o-chus
Prom'a-chus
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom'e-ne'a
Prom'e-neg, 6
Prom'e-rus
Pro-me'the-us, *Rem.* 1
Pro-me'theus
Prom'e-thi'a
Pro-me'this *and* Prom'e-thi'deg, 6
Pro-me'thus
Pro'me-us, *Rem.* 1 Pro'meus
Prom'o-na
Prom'u-lus, *W. C.*
Pro-nap'i-deg, 6, *S. Py.*
Pro'nax
Pro-ne'sus
Pron'o-ë
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us, 10
Prop'o-das
Pro-pœt'i-deg, 5, 6
Pro-pon'tis
Pros'do-cas
Pros'e-le'ni
Pro-se'neg, 6
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pro-so'pis
Pro-so'pon
Pros'o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro'te-as
Pro-tes'i-la-om'e-di'a
Pro-tes'i-la'us
Pro'te-us, *Rem.* 1 Pro'teus
Pro'the-on
Proth'o-ë'nor
Proth'o-us
Prot'i-de'mus
Pro'to
Prot'o-ğe-ne'a
Pro-toğ'e-neg, 6
Prot'o-ğe-ni'a
Prot'o-me-di'a
Prot'o-me-du'sa
Prot'ry-ğæ'a, *C.*
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us, 10
Pru'sa
Pru-si'a-deg, 6
Pru'si-as, 10
Prym-ne'si-a, 10, *Py. C.*
Prym-ne'sus
Pryt'a-neg, 6
Pryt'a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the, 14
Psam'a-the'a, 14
Psam-met'i-chus, 14, *C. L.* Psam'me-ti'chus, 14, *K.*
Psa'phis, 14
Pse-bo'a, 14
Pse'cas, 14
Pse-ne'rus, 14
Pseu'do-ce'lis, 14
Pseu'do-lus, 14
Pseu-dop'y-læ, 14
Pseu-dos'to-ma, 14
Pseu'du-lus, 14
Psit'ta-ce'ne, 14
Psit'ta-ce'ni, 14
Pso'phis, 14
Psy'che, 14
Psy'cho-man-te'um
Psy'chrus, 14
Psyt'ta-li'a, 14 Psyt'ta-le'a
Ptar'e-nus, 14
Pte'le-a, 14
Pte'le-on, 14
Pte'le-os, 14
Pte'le-um, 14
Pter'e-las, 14
Pter'e-la'us, 14
Pte'ri-a, 14, *S. W.*
Pte'ri-on, 14, *C. L.*
Pte-roph'o-rus, 14
Ptœ'o-do'rus, 14
Ptol'e-der'ma, 14
Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14
Ptol'e-ma-ë'um, 14
Ptol'e-mæ'us, 14
Ptol'e-ma'is, 14
Pto-lem'o-cra-te'a, 14
Ptol'i-cus, 14
Pto'us, 14
Pty-ch'i-a, 14
Pub-lic'i-a, 10
Pub-lic'i-us, 10
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-por
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'ca
Pul'cher
Pul-che'ri-a, *S. W.*
Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-e'nus, *S. W.*
Pu-pin'i-a
Pu'pi-us
Pu'si-o, 10
Pu'te-o-la'ni
Pu-te'o-li
Py'a-nep'si-a, 10, *W. S.*
Pyğ'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-deg, 6
Py'læ
Py-læm'a-chus, 5
Py-læm'e-neg, 5, 6
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'ğe
Py-lar'teg, 6
Py'las
Py-le'ne
Py-le'nor
Pyl'e-us
Py'lo
Py-loğ'e-neg, 6
Py-lo'ra
Py'los *or* Py'lus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræ'ch'meg, 5, 6
Py-ram'i-deg, 6
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr'a-sus
Py-re'i-cus : *see C. and S.*
Pyr'e-næ'i
Pyr'e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Py-re'tus, *a centaur.*
Pyr'e-tus, *a river.*
Pyr'go-pol'i-ni'ceg, 6
Pyr-got'e-leg, 6
Py'ri-phleğ'e-thon
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
Py-ro'deg, 6
Pyr'o-ğe'ri, *C.* Py-roğ'e-ri, *Py. For. Fac.*
Pyr'o-is
Py-rom'a-chus
Pyr'po-le
Pyr-rhe'um
Pyr'rhi-a
Pyr'rhi-as, *S. Sch.*
Pyr'rhi-chus
Pyr'rhi-dæ, *Sch. W.* Pyr-rhi'dæ, *Fac.*
Pyr'ri-cha
Py-thæn'e-tus, 5
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth'a-go-re'i
Py-than'ğe-lus
Pyth'a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'theg, 6
Pyth'e-us, *Rem.* 1 Py'theus
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
Pyth'i-o-ni'ce
Pyth'i-o-ni'ceg, 6
Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Pyth'o-cles, 6
Pyth'o-cli'deg, 6
Pyth'o-de'lus
Pyth'o-de'mus
Pyth'o-do'ris
Pyth'o-do'rus
Py-thod'o-tus
Py-thoğ'e-neg, 6
Pyth'o-la'us
Py'thon
Py-tho'nax

Py-tho′neş, 6
Pyth′o-ni′ce
Pyth′o-ni′cus
Pyth′o-nis′sa
Py-thoph′a-neş, 6
Py-thop′o-lis
Py-thos′tra-tus
Pyt′na
Pyt′ta-lus
Pyx-i′ra-teş, 6
Pyx-i′teş, 6

Q.

Qua′di
Qua′di-a′teş, 6
Qua-dra′ta
Qua-dra′tus
Quad′ri-frons, 6, *or* Quad′ri-ceps
Quad′ri-ga′ri-us
Qua′ri-a′teş, 6
Quar-que′ni, *K.*
Quat′u-or′sig-na′ni
Quer-quet′u-la, *For.*
Qui-e′tus
Quinc′ti-a′nus, 10
Quinc-til′i-a
Quinc′ti-us, 10
Quin-qua′tri-a
Quin-qua′trus
Quin′ti-a, 10
Quin-til′i-a
Quin′til-i-a′nus
Quin-ti′lis
Quin-til′i-us
Quin-til′la
Quin-til′lus
Quin′ti-o, 10, *Fac.*
Quin′ti-por
Quin′ti-us, 10
Qui-ri′na
Quir′i-na′li-a
Quir′i-na′lis
Qui-ri′nus
Qui-ri′teş, 6

R.

Ra′bir-i-a′nus
Ra-bir′i-us
Ra-cil′i-a
Ra-cil′i-us
Ræ′ti
Ræ′ti-a, 10
Ra-mi′seş, 6, *C. W.*
Raph′a-na
Ra-pha′ne-æ
Ras′e-næ, *For.*
Ra-tu′me-na: *see F.*
Rau′cu-lus
Rau′ra-ci
Ra-ven′na
Rav′en-na′teş, 6
Re-a′te
Re′a-ti′ni
Reb′i-lus
Rec-ti′na
Re-dic′u-lus
Red′o-neş, 6
Re-ġil′la
Reġ′il-la′nus
Re-ġil′lus
Re-ġi′na
Re-ġi′num, *Fac. W.*
Re-ġi′nus
Reg′u-lus
Re′mi
Re′mig-i-a′na, 10
Rem′mi-us
Rem′o-ra
Re-mo′ri-a
Rem′u-lus
Re-mu′ri-a
Re′mus
Res′ti-tu′ta
Res′ti-tu′tus
Re′sus
Re-ta′vi
Re′u-dig′ni
Rha-ce′lus
Rha-co′ceş, 6
Rha-co′teş, 6
Rha-co′tis
Rhad′a-man′thus
Rhad′a-mas
Rhad′a-me′i
Rhad′i-ne
Rhæs′e-na, 5
Rhæ′ti
Rhæ′ti-a, 10
Rha-ġe′a
Rha-me′lus: *see C.*
Rham′i-da′va, *For.*
Rham-nen′seş, 6
Rham-nu′si-a, 10
Rham-nu′sis
Rha′nis
Rhaph′a-na, *K.*
Rhaph′a-ne
Rha-pha′ne-æ
Rha-phe′a
Rhap-so′di
Rha′ros
Rhas-cu′po-lis: *see C.*
Rha-to′teş, 6
Rha-to′us
Rhe′a
Rhe′bas *or* Rhe′bus
Rhed′o-neş, 6
Rhe-ġi′ni
Rhe′ġi-um
Rhe′mi
Rhe′ne
Rhe-ne′a
Rhe′ni
Rhe′nus
Rhes-cu′po-ris
Rhe′sus
Rhe-te′nor
Rhet′i-co
Rhe-toġ′e-neş, 6
Rhex-e′nor
Rhex-ib′i-us, *Pw. W.*
Rhi-a′nus
Rhid′a-gus
Rhin′o-co-lu′ra
Rhin′o-co-ru′ra
Rhi′on
Rhi-o′ne
Rhi-phæ′i
Rhi-phæ′us
Rhi′um
Rho-be′a
Rhod′a-lus: *see C.*
Rhod′a-nus
Rho′de
Rho-di′a, *a daughter of Oceanus.*
Rho′di-a Lex
Rho′di-i
Rho′di-op′o-lis
Rhod′o-gu′ne
Rhod′o-pe
Rho-do′pis
Rho′dus
Rhœ′bus
Rhœ′cus
Rhœ-te′um
Rhœ′tus
Rhog′o-nis
Rhos′pho-du′sa
Rho′sus
Rhox-a′ne *or* Rox-a′ne
Rhox′o-la′ni
Rhu-te′ni *and* Ru-the′ni, *C. W.*
Rhyn′da-cus
Rhy′pæ
Rhyt′i-um, 10, *S. Sch.*
Ri-ci′a-cum, *For.*
Riç′i-mer, *C. S.*
Riġ′e-be′lus
Rig′o-du′lum, *K.*
Rig′o-du′num
Ri-gom′a-gus
Rin′ġi-be′ri
Ri-o′ne
Ri-phæ′i
Ri′pheus, *Rem.* 1
Rix′a-mæ, *C.*
Rob′i-ga′li-a
Ro-bi′go *or* Ro-bi′gus
Ro′ma
Ro-ma′ni
Ro-ma′nus
Ro-mil′i-us
Rom′u-la
Ro-mu′li-dæ
Rom′u-lus
Ro′mus
Ros′ci-us, 10
Ros′co-pus
Ro′se-a, 10
Ros′u-la
Ro-tom′a-ġi
Ro-tom′a-gus
Rox-a′na, *Eng.* Rox-an′a
Rox′o-la′ni
Ru-bel′li-us, *S. W.*
Ru′bi
Ru′bi-con *and* Ru′bi-co
Ru-bi′go
Ru′bra Sax′a
Ru-bre′nus, *S. C.*
Ru′bri-us
Ru′bus-ti′ni
Ruç′i-na′teş, 6
Ru′di-æ
Ru-di′ni
Ru-fil′lus
Ru-fi′nus
Ru′fi-us
Ru′fræ
Ru′fus
Ru′ġi-i
Ru′mi-na, *C.* Ru-mi′na, *K. Fac. F. Py. Sch.*
Ru-mi′nus, *F. Fac. Sch.*
Run-ci′na
Ru-pil′i-us
Rus′ci-no
Ru-sel′læ
Ru′sel-la′ni
Ru-si′na
Rus′pi-na, *K. W.* Rus-pi′na, *Py.*
Rus-pi′num
Rus′ti-cus, *S. Py.*
Ru-te′ni
Ru-the′ni
Ru′ti-cle′i
Ru′ti-la
Ru-til′i-us
Ru′ti-lus
Ru′tu-ba
Ru′tu-li
Ru′tu-pæ
Ru-tu′pi-æ, *S. Sch.*
Ru′tu-pi′nus

S.

Sa′ba
Sab′a-di′bæ
Sa′bæ
Sa-bæ′i
Sab′a-ġe′na
Sa-bar′ba-reg, 6, *Fac.*
Sa-ba′te
Sab′a-ti′ni
Sab′a-ti′nus
Sa-ba′zi-a, 10
Sa-ba′zi-us
Sa-bel′la
Sa-bel′li
Sa-bel′lus
Sa-bid′i-us
Sa-bi′na
Sa-bi′ni
Sa-bin′i-a′nus
Sa-bi′nus
Sa-bi′ra
Sa′bis
Sa-bo′ci
Sa-bo′reg, 6
Sab′o-ta
Sab′ra-ta
Sa-bri′na, *Fac. W.*
Sab′u-ra
Sa′bus
Sac′a-das, *S. W.*
Sa′çæ
Sac′a-pe′ne
Sac′as-sa′ni
Sac′as-se′ne
Sac′as-te′ne
Sac-che′ni
Sac-cop′o-deş, 6
Sa′cer
Sa-ch′a-li′tæ
Sa-ch′a-li′teş, 6, *L. Sch.*
Sac′o-le
Sa-co′ni
Sac′o-ra
Sa-cra′ni
Sa-crat′i-vir, *C. W.*
Sa-cra′tor
Sac′ro-ne
Sa-dac′o-ra
Sad′a-ġe′na
Sad′a-leş, 6, *C. W.*
Sad′o-cus
Sa′dy-at′teş, 6
Sæ-de′ne
Sæġ′i-me′rus, 5
Sæt′a-bis, 5
Sag′a-las′sus
Sag′a-na
Sag′a-ris
Sag′a-ri′tis
Sa-ġit′ta
Sag′un-ti′nus
Sa-gun′tum *or* Sa-gun′tus
Sa′is
Sa-i′tæ
Sa′la
Sal′a-ce′ni
Sa-la′ci-a, 10
Sa-læm′e-neş, 6
Sal′a-ġi′sa
Sal′am-bi′na
Sal′am-bo-re′a
Sal′a-mi′na
Sal′a-min′i-i
Sal′a-mi′nus
Sal′a-mis
Sa-la′pi-a *or* Sa-la′pi-æ
Sal′a-pi′ni
Sal′a-pi-ta′ni
Sa-las′si
Sa-le′i-us (-le′yus)
Sa-le′ni
Sal′en-ti′ni
Sa-ler′num
Sal-ga′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Sal′ga-neus
Sa′li-a, *W. Fac.*
Sa′li-a′ris
Sa′li-i
Sa-li′næ
Sal′i-na′tor
Sa′li-us
Sal-lus′ti-us, 10
Sal′ma-cis
Sal-me′ni
Sal-mo′ne
Sal-mo′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Sal-mo′neus
Sal-mo′nis
Sal′my-des′sus
Sa′lo
Sal′o-ë
Sa-lo′me
Sal′o-mon
Sa′lon
Sa-lo′na *or* Sa-lo′næ
Sal′o-ne′a
Sal′o-ni′na
Sal′o-ni′nus
Sa-lo′ni-us, *S. W.*
Sal-pi′nas
Sal′ti-e′tæ, 10
Sal′tu-a′reg, 6
Sal′vi-a
Sal′vid-i-e′nus, *S. W.*
Sal′vi-us
Sa′ly-eş, 6, *C. Py.*
Sa-mag′o-ras
Sa-ma′ri-a, *F. S.* Sam′a-ri′a
Sam′a-ri′ta
Sam-be′the
Sa′me
Sa′me-as
Sa-me′ni
Sa′mi-a
Sa′mi-us
Sam-ni′tæ
Sam-ni′teş, 6, *Eng.* Sam′nites
Sam′ni-um
Sam′o-las
Sa-mo′nas
Sa-mo′ni-um, *S. Sch.*
Sa′mos *or* Sa′mus
Sa-mos′a-ta
Sam′o-thra′ce *or* Sam′o-thra′ci-a, 10, *E.* Sam′o-thrace′
Sam′o-thra′ceş, 6
Sam′o-thrax
Samp-si′ra
Sa′na
Sa-na′teş, 6
San′ch-o-ni′a-thon *or* San′cho-ni-a′thon, *Sch.*
San′da-le′on
San′da-li-o′tis
San-di′on, *L. W.*
San-do′ceş, 6
San′dro-cot′tus
Sa-ne′a *or* Sa-ni′a
San-ga′ri-us
San′i-de′a *or* San′i-di′a
San′i-se′ne
San′ni-o
San-qua′lis
San′to-neş, 6
San′to-ni
Sa-o′ce
Sa′o-cis
Sa-oc′o-ras
Sa′on
Sa′on-ne′sus
Sa-o′teş, 6
Sa-o′tis
Sa-pæ′i *or* Sa-phæ′i
Sa-pe′i, *Fac.*
Saph′a-rus: *see C.*
Sap′i-re′ne
Sa-pi′reş, 6
Sa′por
Sa-po′reş, 6
Sap′pho (saf′fo)
Sap-pin′i-a
Sar′a-ce′ne
Sar′a-ce′ni
Sar′a-me′ne
Sa-ran′ġeş, 6
Sar′a-pe′um
Sa-ra′pis
Sa-ra′vus, *S.: see C.* Sar′a-vus, *Py. For.*
Sar′da-na-pa′lus
Sar-de′ne *or* Sar′de-ne
Sar′de-on
Sar′di-a′teş, 5
Sar-din′i-a
Sar′do-neş, 6
Sar′ga-rau-se′n
Sa′ri-u′sa
Sar′ma-tæ
Sar-ma′ti-a, 10
Sar′ma-tis
Sar-men′tus
Sar′mi-a, *Fac.*
Sar-ne′us
Sa′ron
Sa-ron′i-cus Si′nus
Sa-ro′nis
Sar-pe′don
Sar′ped-o-ne′um
Sar′ra-na′teş, 6
Sar-ra′nus
Sar-ras′teş, 6
Sar′si-na
Sar′si-na′teş, 6
Sar-su′ra
Sar′u-e′na
Sar′u-ne′teş, 6, *For. S.*
Sa′son
Sas′o-neş, 6
Sas-pi′reş, 6, *or* -ri
Sas′si-na
Sas′su-la
Sas′su-mi′ni, *Fac.*
Sa′tan *or* Sat′a-nas
Sa-tas′peş, 6
Sat′i-bar-za′neş, 6, *W. S.*
Sa-tic′u-la *and* Sa-tic′u-lus
Sat-ni′o-is
Sa-tra′i-dæ
Sat′ra-pe′a
Sat′ra-pe′ni
Sat′ra-pi′a
Sat′ri-ca′ni
Sat′ri-cum
Sat′ri-cus
Sat′u-as, *Pw.*
Sat′u-ra
Sat′u-re′i-us (-yus), *S. W.*
Sa-tu′ri-o
Sat′ur-na′li-a
Sa-tur′ni-a
Sat′ur-niġ′e-na
Sat′ur-ni′nus
Sa-tur′ni-us
Sa-tur′nus
Sat′y-ri
Sat′y-ron
Sat′y-rus
Sau-fe′i-us (-fe′yus)
Sau-ni′tæ
Sau-rom′a-tæ
Sau′rus
Sav-e′ra
Sa′vo *or* Sa-vo′na
Sa′vus
Sax′o-neş, 6
Sçæ′a
Sçæ′va
Sçæv′o-la
Sca′i-da′va, *For. Py. S.*
Scal′a-bis, *For. Py. S.*
Sca-man′der
Sca-man′dri-a
Scam′an-drod′i-ce
Scam′o-tas
Scan-de′a *or* Scan-di′a
Scan′di-na′vi-a
Scan-til′la
Scan-tin′i-a
Scan-tin′i-us
Scap-tes′u-la *or* Scap-ten′su-la
Scap′ti-a, 10
Scap′u-la
Scar-do′na
Scar-phe′a *or* Scar-phi′a
Scau′rus
Sçed′a-sus, *W. Pw.*
Sçel′a-ti′ti
Sçel′e-ra′tus
Sçe-ni′tæ
Sche′di-a, *S. W.*
Sche′di-us, *S. W.*
Sche′ri-a, *S. W.*
Sche-ri′ni
Schœ-ne′is
Schœ′ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Schœ′neus
Schœ-ni′tas
Schœ′nus
Sçi-ap′o-deş, 6
Sçi′a-thos
Sçi′dros
Sçi-lu′rus
Sçin-gom′a-gus, *S. For.*
Sçi′nis
Sçi-o′ne
Sçi-pi′a-dæ
Sçi-pi′a-deş, 6
Sçip′i-o
Sçi′ra
Sçi′ras
Sçi-ri′tæ
Sçi-ri′tis
Sçi′ron
Sçi-ron′i-deş, 6
Sçi′rus
Sco-li′tas
Sco-lop′o-is
Scol′o-ti
Sco′lus
Scom-bra′si-a, 10, *S. For.*
Sco′pas
Sco′pe-li-a′nus
Scop′e-li′nus
Scop′e-los
Sco′pi-us, *Fac.*
Scop′o-lu′ra
Scor-dis′ci *and* Scor-dis′çæ
Scor′o-dom′a-chi
Sco′ti, *sing.* Sco′tus
Sco-ti′nus
Scot′o-di′ne
Sco-tu′sa
Sco-tus′sa
Scri-bo′ni-a
Scri′bo-ni-a′nus
Scri-bo′ni-us
Sçy-di′seş, 6
Sçyl′a-ce
Sçyl′a-ce′um
Sçy′lax
Sçyl-læ′um
Sçyl′le-ros, *Fac.*
Sçyl′li-as, *L. W.*
Sçym′ni-a′nus, *Fac.*
Sçy′ras
Sçy-re′is
Sçy-ri′a-deş, 6
Sçyr′i-as
Sçy-ri′tæ
Sçyr′o-cleş, 6
Sçy′ros
Sçy-tal′o-sa-ġit′ti-pel′li-ġer
Sçy′thæ
Sçy-the′ni
Sçy′theş, 6, *or* Sçy′tha
Sçyth′i-a
Sçyth′i-deş, 6
Sçy-thi′ni
Sçy-thi′nus
Sçyth′o-me′treş, 6
Sçy′thon
Sçy-thop′o-lis
Sçyth′o-po-li′tæ
Se-bas′te
Seb′as-te′a *or* Seb′as-ti′a
Seb′as-te′ni
Seb′as-top′o-lis
Seb′e-da
Seb′en-du′num
Seb′en-ny′tus, *L. C.*
Se-be′this
Se-be′thus
Se-be′tos: *see C.*
Se-bi′nus, *S. Py.*
Se-bo′sus
Seç′e-la
Sed′e-ta′ni
Sed′i-bo′ni-a′teş, 6
Se-diġ′i-tus
Se-du′ni
Se-du′si-i, 10
Se-ġes′ta
Se-ġes′teş, 6
Se-ġes′ti-ca
Se-ġe′ti-a, 10
Se-ġi′da, *K.*
Seg′o-bri′ga
Seg′o-du′num
Se-gon′ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
Seg′on-ti′a-ci
Se-gon′ti-um, 10, *S. Sch.*
Se-go′vi-a
Se′gu-si-a′ni, 10
Seg′u-si′ni
Se-gu′si-o, 10, *S. W.*
Se′i-sa-eh-thi′a
Se′i-us (se′yus)
Se-ja′nus
Sel-do′mus
Se-lem′nus
Se-le′ne
Sel′eu-ce′ni
Sel′eu-ci′a *or* Sel′eu-ce′a, *E.* Se-leu′ci-a, 10
Se-leu′cis
Se′leu-co-be′lus
Se-leu′cus
Se-lim′nus
Se-li′nus
Sel′i-nus, *For.*
Se′li-us, *C. S.*
Sel-la′si-a, 10
Sel-le′is
Sel-le′tæ
Se-lu′rus
Se-lym′bri-a
Sem′ber-ri′tæ
Sem′bo-bi′tis
Sem′e-la
Sem′e-le
Se-mel′li-ta′ni
Sem′en-ti′nus
Se-mid′e-i
Sem′i-ġæ-tu′li
Sem′i-ġer-ma′ni
Sem′i-gun′tus
Se-mir′a-mis
Sem′no-neg, 6, *also* Sem-no′neg, *Strabo*
Sem-no′the-i
Se-mo′neg, 6
Se-mo′ni-a
Sem-pro′ni-a
Sem-pro′ni-us
Se-mu′ri-um, *Fac. W.*
Se′na
Sen′e-ca
Se-ne′ci-o, 10
Se′ni-a, *W. Sch.*
Sen-na′teş, 6
Sen′o-neş, 6, *and* Se-no′neş
Sen′ti-na′teş, 6
Sen-ti′num
Sen-ti′nus
Sen′ti-us, 10
Sep′a-ri, *K.*
Se-pe′a
Se′pi-as
Se-pla′si-a, 10
Sep-tem′pe-da
Sep-tem′tri-o
Sep′ti-ma′ni-a
Sep-tim′i-us
Sep′ti-mon′ti-um, 10
Sep′ti-mus
Seq′ua-na
Seq′ua-ni
Se-ra′nus
Ser′a-pe′um
Se-ra′pi-o *and* Se-ra′pi-on
Se-ra′pis
Ser′a-pi′um
Ser-bo′nis
Se-re′na
Ser′e-na′tor
Se′re-ni-a′nus, *S. W.*
Se-re′nus
Se′reş, 6
Ser-ġes′tus
Ser′ġi-a
Ser′ġi-us
Se-ri′phus
Ser-ra′nus
Ser-re′teş, 6
Ser-re′um *or* Ser-rhi′um
Ser-ri′um *or* Ser-rhi′um
Ser-rop′o-lis
Ser-to′ri-us
Ser-væ′us
Ser′vi-a′nus
Ser-vil′i-a
Ser′vil-i-a′nus
Ser-vil′i-us
Ser′vi-o-du′rum
Ser′vi-us
Ses′a-me′ni
Ses′a-mum
Ses′a-mus
Ses′a-re′thus
Ses′o-o′sis *or* Se-so′sis
Se-sos′tris
Ses′ti-as, 10
Ses′ti-na′teş, 6
Ses′ti-us, 10
Se-su′vi-i, *Sch. W.*
Set′a-bis
Se′thon
Se′ti-a, 10
Set′u-a-co′tum
Seu′theş, 6
Se-ve′ra
Se′ve-ri-a′nus
Se-ve′rus
Se-vi′ni
Se′vo
Sex′ti-a, 10
Sex-til′i-a
Sex-ti′lis
Sex-til′i-us
Sex′ti-us, 10
Sib′e-re′ne
Sib′e-ris
Sib′u-za′teş, 6
Si-byl′la
Sib′yl-li′nus
Si-cam′bri
Si-cam′bri-a
Si-ca′ni *and* Sic′a-ni
Si-ca′ni-a
Siç′e-lis *or* Si-cel′i-deş, 6
Si-ce′ma
Si-ce′mus
Si-ce′nus
Si-ch*æ*′us
Si-cil′i-a
Si-cin′i-us
Siç′i-nus
Sic′o-ris
Sic′o-rus
Sic′u-li
Sic′u-lus
Siç′y-on (sish′i-on)
Siç′y-o′ni-a (sish′i-)
Sid′a-ce′ne
Si′de
Si-de′le
Si-de′ne
Si-de′nus
Si-de′ro
Si-de′tæ
Sid′i-ce′ni, *K.*
Sid′i-ci′ni
Sid′i-ci′num
Si′don
Si-do′neş, 6, *and* Sid′o-neş
Si-do′ni-i
Sid′o-nis *or* Si-do′nis
Si-du′sa
Si′ga
Si-ga′li-on
Si-ġe′um
Siġ′i-me′rus
Siġ′ni-a
Sig-ni′nus
Sig′u-lo′neş, 6
Si-ġy′næ
Si-ġy′ni *or* Si-ġyn′næ
Si′la
Sil′a-ce′ni
Si-la′na
Si-la′nus
Sil′a-rus
Si-le′ni
Si-le′nus
Si-le′um
Sil′i-cen′se
Sil′i-us
Sil′o-on
Sil′pi-a
Si-lu′reş, 6, *K. Fac. Sch.*
Sil′u-res, *Py. S. For.*
Sil-va′næ
Sil-va′nus
Sil-vi′ni
Sil′vi-us
Si-man′ġe-lus
Sim-briv′i-us *or* Sim-bru′vi-us
Si-me′na
Sim′e-ni
Si-me′nus
Si-me′thus, *S. W.*
Sim′i-lis
Sim′mi-as, *S. Sch.*
Si′mo
Sim′o-is
Si′mon
Si-mo′ne
Si-mon′i-deş, 6
Sim-plic′i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Sim′u-lus
Si′mus
Sim′y-ra, *W. S.*
Sin-ar′tho-cleş, 6
Sin′di-ce
Si-ne′ra
Sin′ga-ra
Sin′gu-lo′neş, 6
Si′nis
Sin′o-ë
Sin′o-is
Si′non
Si-no′ni-a
Si-no′nis
Si-no′pe
Si-no′pe-us, *Rem.* 1
Si-no′peus
Si-no′pis
Sin′o-rix
Sin-te′is
Sin-ti′ce
Sin′ti-i, 10
Sin′u-es′sa
Sin′u-es-sa′nus
Si-o′pe
Si-pon′tum *or* Si′pus
Sip′y-le′ne
Sip′y-lus
Sir-bo′nis
Si-red′o-neş, 6
Si-re′neş, 6
Si-ri′ni
Si′ris
Sir′i-us
Sir′mi-o
Sir′mi-um
Sir′ni-deş, 6
Si-ro′mus
Sir′o-pæ′o-neş, 6
Si-sam′neş, 6
Sis′a-po
Sis-ci′a, 10
Si-sen′na
Sis′i-do′na
Sis′i-gam′bis *or* Sis′y-gam′bis
Si-so′pa
Si-syph′i-deş, 6
Sis′y-phus
Sit′a-ce′ne

Si-tal'ces, 6
Si-the'ni
Si'thon
Si-tho'ne
Sith'o-nes, 6
Si-tho'ni-i
Sith'o-nis
Sit'i-a, 10
Sit'i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Si-tom'a-gus, *For. Py.*
Sit'o-nes, 6, *For. W.*
Sit'ta-ce'ni
Sit'te-be'ris
Siz'y-ges, 6, *C. Sch.*
Sme'nus
Smer-dom'e-nes, 6
Smi'lax
Smi'lis
Smin'the-us, *Rem.* 1
Smin'theus
So-an'dus
So-bu'ra
Soc'ra-te'a *or* Soc'ra-ti'a
Soc'ra-tes, 6
Soc'ra-te'um
So-crat'i-ci
So-crat'i-cus
Soc'ra-tis, *Pw.*
Sod'o-ma
Sod'o-mi'tæ
So-ë'bi, *Suevi.*
Sœ'mi-as, *S. W.*
Sog'di-a'na
Sog'di-a'nus
So-la'nus
Sol'e-nus, *L. C.*
So-li'nus
Sol-le'um
Sol'o-ce
So'lœ *or* So'li
Sol'o-is
So'lon
Sol'o-na'tes, 6
So-lo'ni-um
Sol'o-on
Sol'un-ti'ni
So'lus
Sol'y-ge'a *or* Sol'y-gi'a
Sol'y-ma *and* Sol'y-mæ
Sol'y-mi
Sol'y-mus
So-me'na, *a city.*
Som'e-na, *a river.*
Som'e-nes, 6
Son'ehis
Son'o-ba
Son-ti'ni
Son'ti-us, 10
Sop'a-ter
So-phæn'e-tus, 5
So'phax
So-phe'ne
So'phi-a
So-phi'a, *Prudentius, Sym.* i. 34.
Soph'i-lus
So-phi'nus
Soph'o-cles, 6
So-phom'e-ne
So-pho'ni-a
Soph'o-nis'ba
So'phron
Soph'ro-na
So-phron'i-cus, *W. C.*
Soph'ro-ni'cus, *L.*
Soph'ro-nis'cus
So-phro'ni-us, *C. S.*
So-phros'y-ne
So-pi'theg, 6
Sop'o-lis
So'ra
So-rac'teg, 6, *and* So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
Sor'di-ce, *C. Py.*
So'rex
So-rit'i-a, 10
So-sag'o-ras
So'si-a, 10
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cli'des, 6
So-sic'ra-tes, 6
So-sig'e-nes, 6
So'si-i, 10
Sos'i-lus
So-sim'e-nes, 6
So-sin'o-mus
So-sip'a-ter
So-sip'o-lis
So'sis
Sc-sis'tra-tus
So-sith'e-us
So'si-us, 10
Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes, 6
Sos'the-nis
Sos'tra-tus
Sosx'e-tra
Sot'a-des, 3
So'ter
So-te'ra *and* So-te'rus
So-te'res, 6
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-chus *and* So-ter'i-cus
So'this
So'ti-a'tes, 6, 10
So-tig'e-na
So'ti-on, 10, *S. W.*
So-ti'ra
So'us
Sox'o-tæ
So-zom'e-ne
So-zom'e-nus
So-zop'o-lis
So-zu'sa
So-zu'sæ
Spa'co
Spal'e-thra
Spar'ga-pi'thes, 6
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'ni *or* Spar'ti-a'tæ, 10
Spar-ta'nus
Spar'ti-a'nus, 10
Spar'to-cus
Spar-to'lus
Spat'a-le
Spen-du'sa
Sper-che'os
Sper'chi-on'i-des, 6
Sper-chi'us
Sper'ma-toph'a-gi
Speu-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-a, *Sch. Py.*
Sphe-ce'a
Sphen'do-ne
Spho'dri-as, *L. W.*
Spi-lu'me-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e-nes, 6
Spith'ri-da'tes, 6
Spo-le'ti-um, 10
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des, 6
Spu-rin'na
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
Stab'u-lum, *C. For.*
Sta-gi'ra
Stag'i-ri'tes, 6
Sta-gi'rus
Sta'i-us (sta'yus)
Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-sa'nor
Sta'se-as
Sta-sic'ra-tes, 6
Sta-sil'e-os
Stas'i-mus, *Fac.*
Sta-si'nus
Sta-ta'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Sta-ti'na
Stat'i-næ
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us, 10
Sta'tor
Stat'u-li'nus
Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes, 6
Stel'li-o
Ste'na
Sten'o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes, 6
Sten'to-ris
Sten'y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na *or* -ne
Steph'a-nu'me-ne
Steph'a-nus
Steph'a-nu'sa
Ste-phu'sa
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes, 6
Ster'o-pis
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
Ste-sam'e-nus
Ste-se'nor
Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes'i-cli'des, 6
Stes'i-la'us, *Pw.*
Ste-sim'bro-tus
Sthen'e-bœ'a
Sthen'e-la'i-das, *C. S.*
Sthen'e-la'is
Sthen'e-las
Sthen'e-la'us
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Stil'bi-des, 6
Stil-bu'sa
Stil'i-cho
Stim'i-con
Stiph'e-lus
Stir'i-a
Sto-bæ'us
Stœch'a-des, 5, 6
Sto'i-ci
Sto-ic'i-da
Sto'i-cus
Strab'el-li'ni
Stra'bo
Stra-tar'chus
Stra-te'gus
Stra'to *or* Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles, 6
Strat'o-cli'a
Strat'o-cli'des, 6
Strat'o-la
Strat'o-las
Strat'o-ni'ce
Stra-ton'i-ce'a
Strat'o-ni-ce'us
Strat'o-ni'cus
Stra-to'nis Tur'ris
Stra-top'e-da
Strat'o-phon
Strep-si'a-des, 6
Strob'i-lum
Stro-go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stron'gy-los *or* Stron'gy-lus
Stroph'a-des, 6
Stro'phi-us
Stru-thi'a
Syn'e-tus
Stru-thoph'a-gi
Stru-thop'o-des, 6
Stru'thus
Stry-be'le
Stry'ma *or* Stry'me
Strym'o-do'rus
Stry'mon
Strym'o-nis
Stu-be'ra, *K.*
Stur-ni'ni
Stym'mo-do'rus
Stym-phal'i-des, 6
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lum
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Su-a'da
Sua-de'la
Su-ag'e-la
Su'ar-do'nes, 6, *K. Fac. Sch.*
Suar'do-nes, *For. Py.*
Sub'al-pi'nus
Sub-la'que-um
Su-blic'i-us, 10
Sub'mon-to'ri-um
Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'cro
Su-de'ti
Su-e'bus
Su-es'sa
Sues-sa'nus
Sues-si-o'nes, 6, *and* Sues-si'o-nes
Sues'so-nes, 6, *or* Sues-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
Sue'vi-us
Sue'vus
Su-fe'nas
Suf-fe'nus
Suf-fe'tes, 6
F. L. C.
Suf'fe-tes, *K. Sch.*
Su'i-das, *L. C.*
Su-il'i-us, *W. S.*
Su'il-la'tes, 6, *K.*
Sui'o-nes, 6, *For. W.*
Sui-o'nes, *K.*
Su'is-mon'ti-um, 10
Sul'ci-us, 10, *W. S.*
Sul-pit'i-a *or* Sul-pic'i-a, 10
Sul-pit'i-us *or* Sul-pic'i-us, 10
Sum-ma'nes, 6
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci, *S. For.*
Su'ni-um
Su-od'o-na
Su'o-ve-tau-ril'i-a
Su-per'bus
Su'pe-rum Ma're
Su'ra
Su-re'na
Su-re'nas
Su'ri-um
Su'ri-us
Sur-ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na, *W. L.*
Su-sa'ri-on, *W. S.*
Su'si-a'na, 10, *or* Su'sis
Su'si-a'ni, 10
Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy-a'grus, *L. C.*
Syb'a-ris
Syb'a-ri'ta
Syb'a-ri'tis
Syb'e-rus
Syb'o-ta
Syb'o-tas
Sy'e-dra
Sy-e'ne
Sy'e-ni'tes, 6
Sy-en'ne-sis
Syl'e-a
Sy-le'um
Syl'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Sy'leus
Sy-li'o-nes, 6
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma *or* Sy'me
Sym'bo-la
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des, 6
Sym-ple'gas
Syn-cel'lus
Syn'e-dri
Syn'e-phe'bi
Sy-ne'si-us, 10, *S. L.*
Syn'e-te
Syn'e-thi'a
Syn'e-tus
Syn'ge-lus, *W. L.*
Syn'ha-lus: *see C.*
Syn'hi-e'tæ
Syn'na-da
Syn'no-on
Syn'o-dus
Sy-no'nis
Sy-no'pe
Syn'phe-ron
Syn'ty-che
Sy-phæ'um
Sy'phax
Sy-phe'um, *Fac.*
Syph'o-les, 6
Syr'a-co'si-a, 10
Syr'a-cu'sæ
Syr'a-cu-sa'ni
Syr'i-a
Syr'i-a'nus
Syr'i-e'ni
Sy'rinx
Syr'ma-tæ
Syr-ma'tæ, *Fac.*
Syr-ne'tho
Syr'o-cil'i-ces, 6
Syr'o-me'di-a
Syr'o-phœ-ni'ces, 6
Syr'o-phœ'nix
Sy'ros
Syr'ti-bo'los
Syr'ti-cus, *a.*
Syr'tis
Sy'rus
Sys'pi-ri'tis
Sy'thas

T.

Ta-au'teg, 6
Ta'be-e'ne
Ta-be'ni
Ta-be'num
Ta-bli'o-pe
Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
Ta-bu'da, *W. Sch.*
Ta-bu'leg, 6
Ta-bur'nus
Tac'a-pe, *Fac. Sch. Py.*
Ta-ca'pe, *Py. W.*
Tac'a-pho'ris
Tac'a-tu'a
Tac'fa-ri'nas, *L. C.*
Ta-chomp'so
Ta-ch'o-ri
Ta'chos
Taç'i-ta
Taç'i-tus
Tac'o-la *and* Ta-co'la: *see Py.*
Tæ-dif'e-ra
Tæ-nar'i-des, 6
Tæn'a-ros, 5
Tæn'a-rum, 5
Tæn'a-rus, 5
Ta-ë'pa
Ta'ges, 6
Ta-go'ni-us, *S. W.*
Ta'gus
Tal'a-co'ri
Tal'a-i-on'i-des, 6
Ta-la'si-o, 10
Tal'a-us
Tal'e-tum
Tal'me-na
Tal-thyb'i-us
Tam'a-rus, *L. W.*
Tam'e-sa
Ta-me'sa, *For.*
Tam'e-sis
Ta'mi-a'ni
Ta'mos
Tam'phi-lus
Tan'a-ger, *Fac. Sch. C. L. Py.*
Ta-na'ger, *K. F.*
Tan'a-gra, *C. L. Py.*
Ta-na'gra, *Sch. K. F.*
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-i'tæ
Tan'a-i'tis
Tan'a-quil
Tan'e-ta'ni
Ta-ne'tum
Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des, 6
Tan'ta-lis
Tan'ta-lus
Tan'ta-re'ne
Ta-nu'si-us, 10
Ta-o'ca *and* Ta-o'ci, *C.*
Ta'o-ce
Ta'o-chi
Ta'phi-æ, *L. C. S.*
Ta'phi-as'sus
Ta'phi-i, *L. C.*
Ta-phi'tis
Tap'o-ri
Tap'o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Ta-pu'ra
Ta-pu're-i
Ta-pu'ri
Tap'y-ri, *L. W.*
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Ta-ras'con
Tar'ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li
Tar-bel'li-cus, *a.*
Tar-che'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Tar'chon *or* Tar'ehon
Tar'chon-dim'o-tus
Tar'en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum *or* Ta-ren'tus
Tar'i-che'a, *in Egypt.*
Ta-ri-ch'e-a, *in Palestine.*
Tar'i-na'tes, 6
Ta'ri-o'tæ
Tar-pe'i-a (-ya)
Tar-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tar-pe'tes, 6
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us, 10
Tar'qui-tus, *C. L.*
Tar'ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us, 10
Tar-sat'i-ca
Tar'si-us, 10, *W. S.*
Tar-su'ras
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-tes'sus
Tar-te'sus
Ta'rus
Tar'u-sa'tes, 6
Tar-vis'i-um, 10, *S. Sch.*
Tas-ge'ti-us, 10
Ta'ti-a'nus, 10
Ta'ti-en'ses, 6, 10
Ta'ti-i, 10
Ta'ti-us, 10
Tau-ehi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i, 10
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau're-a
Tau're-as
Tau're-us
Tau'ri
Tau-ri'a
Tau'ri-ca
Tau'ri-ca Cher'sone'sus
Tau'ri-i Lu'di
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tau-rob'o-lus
Tau'ro-is
Tau-rom'e-nos *or* Tau-rom'e-non
Tau'ro-min'i-um
Tau'ro-po-li'a
Tau-rop'o-lus
Tau-ru'bu-læ
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la, *S. C. L.*
Tax'i-læ, *Fac.*
Tax'i-leg, 6
Tax'i-li, *C. L.*
Tax'i-mag'u-lus
Ta-yg'e-te
Ta-yg'e-tus *or* Ta-yg'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a *and* Te-a'te
Te'a-ti'ni
Tech'no-pæg'ni-on, 5
Tec-mes'sa
Tec-tos'a-ges, 6, *or* Tec-tos'a-gæ
Tec'to-sax
Te-cu'sa
Te'ge-a
Te'ge-a'tæ
Te'ge-a'tis
Teg'u-la
Te-gy'ra, *Pw.*
Te'i-a (te'ya)
Te'i-i (te'yi)
Te'i-us (te'yus)
Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel'a-mo-ni'a-des, 6
Te-lan'dri-a
Tel-chi'nes, 6
Tel-chi'nis
Tel-chin'i-us, *L. W.*
Te'le-a *and* Te-le'a
Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o-æ *or* Te-leb'o-eg, 6
Te-leb'o-as
Tel'e-bo'i-des, 6
Te-leb'o-is
Tel'e-cles, 6
Tel'e-cli'des, 6
Tel'e-clus
Tel'e-crus
Tel'e-da'mus
Te-leg'o-ne
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Te-lem'bro-tus
Tel'e-mus
Tel'e-ni'cus
Te'le-on
Te-leph'a-reg, 6
Tel'e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a, 10
Te-les'i-cles, 6, *S. W.*
Tel'e-sig'e-neg, 6
Te'le-sil'la
Tel'e-si-ni'cus
Tel'e-si'nus
Tel'e-sip'pus
Tel'e-sis
Tel'e-son
Te-les'pho-rus
Tel'e-stag'o-ras
Te-les'tas
Te-les'teg, 6
Tel'e-te
Te'le-thu'sa
Tel'e-tus
Tel'eu-tag'o-ras
Te-leu'ti-as, 10, *S. W.*
Tel-le'næ
Tel-le'ne
Tel'li-as, *W. S.*
Tel-lu'mo
Tel-lu'rus
Tel'me-ra
Tel-mes'sus *or* Tel-mis'sus
Tel'o-bis
Te'los
Tel-phu'sa
Te'lys
Te-ma'thi-a, *C. S.*
Tem'e-ni'a
Tem'e-ni'tes, 6
Tem'e-ni'tis
Te-me'ni-um, *W.*
Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem'e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa *or* Tem'e-se
Tem'pe
Tem'pe-a
Tem-py'ra
Ten-be'da
Ten'eh-te'ri
Tenc-te'ri
Tenc'te-ri
Te'ne-a
Te-ne'æ
Te'ne-as
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-rus
Te'neg, 6
Ten'e-sis
Te-ne'um
Ten-nag'o-ra
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra
Ten'ty-ri'tæ
Te'os *or* Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-re'i-deg, 6
Te-ren'ti-a, 10
Te'ren-ti-a'nus, 10
Te-ren'ti-us, 10
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us, *Rem.* 1
Te'reus
Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-ges'te *and* Ter-ges'tum
Ter'ges-ti'ni
Ter'gi-la'ni
Te'ri-as
Ter'i-da'tes, 6, *S. W.*
Te-ri'na
Te-ri'o-la, *For.*
Te-ri'o-li
Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-mes'sus
Ter-me'sus *or* Ter'me-sus
Ter'mi-na'li-a
Ter'mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter'ra-ci'na
Ter'ra-sid'i-us, *S. W.*
Ter'ti-a, 10
Ter'ti-us, 10
Ter'tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys
Tet'ra-co'mum
Tet'ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teu-me'sos
Teu-mes'sus
Teu-o'chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as, *S. Sch.*
Teu'ta-mus, *S. W. M.*
Teu-ta'teg, 6
Teu'thras
Teu-thre'don
Teu-thro'ne
Teu'ti-cus
Teu'to-bo-di'a-ci
Teu'to-bur'gi-um
Teu'to-ni *and* Teu'to-neg, 6
Tha-be'na, *K.*
Thac'co-na
Thag'o-ra
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me, *Sch. W.*
Thal'a-mæ, *S. W. For. M.*
Thal'a-mus
Tha-las'se-ros
Tha-las'si-o, 10
Tha-las'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Tha-le'a
Tha'les, 6
Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tas
Tha-li'a
Tha'li-us, *L. C.*
Thal-lu'sa
Thal'pi-us
Tham'u-de'ni
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris, *S. C. L.*
Than'a-tos, *K.*
Thap'sa-cus
Thap'si-ta'ni
Thar-ge'li-a, *a festival, S. W.*
Thar'ge-li'a, *an Ionian woman.*
Tha'si-us, 10
Tha'sos *or* Tha'sus
Thau'ma-ci
Thau-ma'ci-a, 10
Thau-man'ti-as, 10, *and* Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
The'a
The-æn'e-tus, 5
The'æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-neg, 6
The-ag'o-ras
The-a'no
The-ar'i-das, *S. W. M.*
The-au'ge-la
The'bæ
The-bag'e-neg, 6
The-ba'i-des, 6
Theb'a-is, *C. Fac.*
The-ba'is, *K. F. M.*
The-ba'nus
The'be
The-be'tha
Thec-tam'e-neg, 6
Theg'a-nu'sa
The'i-um (-yum)
Thel'a-i'ra, *C.*
Thel'a-mu'sa
The-ler'o-phus
Thel'i-ne
Thel-pu'sa
The-lu'sa
Thelx-in'o-ë
Thelx-i'on, *C. L. M.*
Thelx-i'o-pe, *Fac. W. M.*
The'me-o'tæ
The'mis
Them'is-cy'ra
Them'i-son
Them'i-so'neg, 6
The-mis'ta
Them'is-tag'o-ra
Them'is-tag'o-ras
The-mis'te-as
The-mis'to-cle'a
The-mis'to-cles, 6
Them'i-stog'e-neg, 6
The'o-cle'a
The'o-cles, 6
The'o-cli'das
The'o-clus
The'o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'o-lus
The-oc'ri-tus
The'o-cy'des, 6
The-od'a-mas
The'o-da'mus
The'o-das
The'o-dec'tes, 6
The'o-de'mus
The-od'o-cus
The'o-do'ra
The-od'o-re'tus
The-od'o-ri'cus
The'o-do'ris
The'o-do'rus
The'o-do'si-a, 10
The'o-do'si-op'o-lis, 10
The'o-do'si-us, 10
The-od'o-tus
The'o-du'lus
The-og'e-nes, 6
The'o-gi'ton
The'og-ne'tus
The-og'nis
The'o-go'ni-a
The-og'o-nus
The-om'e-nes, 6
The'om-nes'tus
The'on
The-o'nas *and* The'o-ni'cus, *C. L.*
The-on'o-ë
The-on'o-mus
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-neg, 6
The'o-pha'ni-a *or* The-oph'a-ni'a
The-oph'i-la
The-oph'i-lus
The'o-phras'tus
The'o-phy-lac'tus
The'o-pi'thes, 6
The-op'o-lis
The'o-pom'pus
The-op'ro-pus
The-o'ris
The-o'rus
The-o'tas
The-ot'e-leg, 6
The'o-ti'mus
The-ot'o-cos
The-ox'e-na
The'ox-e'ni-a, *S. W.*
The'ox-e'ni-us, *S. W.*
The-ox'e-nus
The-rag'o-ras
The-ram'e-neg, 6
The-raph'o-ne
The-rap'ne
The'ras
The-ra'si-a, 10
The-rid'a-mas
The-rim'a-chus
Ther'i-nus
The-ri'tas
Ther'mæ
Ther-ma'i-cus, *C.*
Ther'me
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther'o-tho'eg, 6
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus

Ther-si'tæ
Ther-si'teş, 6
The-ru'chus
The-sau'ro-chrys'-o-nic'o-chrys'i-des, 6
Thes'ce-ra
The-se'a
The-se'is
The-se'um
The'se-us, *Rem.* 1
The'seus
The-si'dæ
The-si'deş, 6
The-sim'e-neş, 6
Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes'mo-pho'ri-a
Thes-mop'o-lis
Thes-moth'e-tæ
Thes'o-a
Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-deş, 6
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pi-us
Thes-pro'ti
Thes-pro'ti-a, 10
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes'sa-li'o-teş, 6
Thes'sa-li-o'tis
Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ti-a, 10, *W. S.*
Thes-ti'a-dæ
Thes-ti'a-deş, 6
Thes'ti-as, 10
Thes'ti-di'um
Thes'ti-us, 10
Thes-tor'i-deş, 6
Thes'ty-lis, *C. W.*
Thes'ty-lus, *C.*
The-tid'i-um
The'tis
Theu-do'ri-a
Theu'do-si-op'o-lis, 10
Theu'do-tus
Theu'me-lon
Theu-me'sus
Theu'te-a
Thi'a
Thi'al-le'la
Thi'as
Thi-od'a-mas
Thir'mi-da, *Fac. M.*
This'o-a
Tho'an-te'a
Tho-an'ti-as, 10
Tho'as
Tho'ë
Tho'lus
Tho'nis
Tho-ni'tis
Tho'on
Tho-o'sa
Tho-o'teş, 6
Tho-ra'ni-us, *S. W.*
Tho'rax
Tho-re'ce
Tho'ri-a Lex
Tho'ri-us
Thos-pi'teş, 6
Tho'us
Thra'ce, *Eng.* Thrace
Thra'ceş, 6
Thra'ci-a, 10
Thra'cis
Thræ-ci'da
Thras'ci-as, 10
Thra'se-a
Thra-se'a *or* Thra-si'a, *name of a ship.*
Thra'si-us, 10
Thra'so
Thras'y-bu'lus
Thras'y-dæ'us
Thras'y-da'mus, *Pw.*
Thra-syl'e-on
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-syl'o-chus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras'y-me'deş, 6
Thras'y-me'lus
Thra-sym'e-neş, 6
Thras'y-ne'nus
Thre-ic'i-us, 10
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-am'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thry'on *or* Thry'um
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-deş, 6
Thu-is'to
Thu'le
Thu'ri-a, *Sch. S. M.*
Thu'ri-i
Thu-ri'ni
Thus'ci-a, 10
Thy'a
Thy'a-deş, 6
Thy'a-mi'a
Thy-a'mi-a, *S.*
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-mus, *For. S. M.*
Thy'a-ti'ra
Thy-e'ne
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'teş, 6
Thy'i-as (-yas)
Thy-mar'e-te
Thym-bræ'us
Thym'bri-a, *C. S.*
Thym'le
Thy-me'na
Thy-mo'eh'a-reş, 6, *S. W.*
Thy-moe'teş, 6
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'ne-us, *Rem.* 1
Thy-o'neus
Thy-o'teş, 6
Thy're
Thyr'e-a
Thyr'e-a'tis
Thyr'i-deş, 6
Thyr'i-um
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Thyr-sag'e-teş, 6
Thy'us
Ti-a'ræ, *K.*
Ti'a-sum, *For.*
Tib'a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib'e-ri'us
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-be'rus
Ti-be'sis
Ti-bric'o-læ
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
Tib'ur-ti'na
Tib'ur-ti'num
Ti-bur'ti-us, 10
Ti-bur'tus
Ti'chis
Tich'i-us, *Fac. W.*
Tic'i-da
Ti-ci'nus, *a river.*
Tic'i-nus, *a man, C.*
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig'el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'neş, 6
Ti-gran'o-cer'ta
Ti'greş, 6
Ti'gris
Tig'u-ri'ni
Til'a-tæ'i
Til'a-vemp'tus
Ti-mæ'a
Ti-mæn'e-tus, 5
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-neş, 6
Tim'a-ge'tus
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-ma'nor
Ti-man'theş, 6
Tim'a-ra'tus
Ti-mar'chi-deş, 6
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-mar'e-te
Ti-ma'si-on, 10, *S. W.*
Tim'a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus *or* -vos
Tim'e-as
Tim'e-lus
Ti-me'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim'o-cle'a
Tim'o-cleş, 6
Tim'o-cli'das
Ti-moc'ra-teş, 6
Ti-mo'cre-on
Tim'o-de'mus
Ti-mog'e-neş, 6
Tim'o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
Ti-mo'nax
Ti-mon'o-ë
Ti-mop'to-lis
Ti-mo'sa
Ti-mos'the-neş, 3
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-na
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'ge *or* Tin'gi *or* Tin'gis
Tin'i-a
Ti'pha
Ti'phys
Ti-re'si-as, 10
Tir'i-da'teş, 6
Ti'ris
Ti-ris'ta-sis
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-ryn'thi-i
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sa'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'drus
Tis'a-nu'sa
Ti-sar'chus
Tis'dri-ta'ni
Ti-si'a-deş, 6, *Pw.*
Tis'i-as, 10
Ti-sic'ra-teş, 6
Tis'i-e'mus, 10
Ti-sim'a-chus
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
Tis'sa-pher'neş, 6
Ti-ta'a
Ti'tan *or* Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-ne, *Pw.*
Ti-ta'ne, *M.*
Ti-ta'neş, 6
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-deş, 6
Ti-ta'nis
Ti-ta'nus, *a giant.*
Ti-ta'nus, *a river, K. M.*
Tit'a-nus, *a mountain, Pw. S.*
Tit'a-re'sus
Tit'a-rus
Tith'e-nid'i-a, *S. W.*
Tith'o-ës, 6
Ti-tho'nis
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'teş, 6
Ti-thro'ne
Tit'i-a, 10
Tit'i-a'na, 10
Tit'i-a'nus, 10
Tit'i-eş, 6, 10
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us, 10
Ti-tor'mus
Tit-the'um
Ti-tu'ri-us
Ti-tur'ni-us
Ti'tus
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
Tle-sim'e-neş, 6
Tma'rus, 14
Tmo'lus, 14
To-ch'a-ri
To-ga'ta
Tol-bi'a-cum
To-le'tum
Tol'mi-deş, 6, *S. W.*
Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
Tol'o-sa'ni
Tol'o-sa'teş, 6
To-lum'ni-us
To'lus
To-mæ'us
Tom'a-rus, *C. For. Pw. K.*
To-ma'rus, *Pe.*
To-me'rus
To'mis
Tom'i-sa, *S. W.*
To-mi'tæ
Tom'o-ri
To-mu'ri
Tom'y-ris
Ton-do'ta
To'ne-a
To-ni'a
To-pa'zus, *C. W.*
Tor'e-tæ
Tor'i-ni
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'ta
Tor-qua'tus
To'rus
To-ry'ne
Tox'a-ris, *Py. M.*
Tox'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Tox'eus
Tox-ic'ra-te, *Pw. W.*
Tox'i-li, *C. L.*
Tox-oph'o-ne
To-yg'e-ni
Tra'be-a
Trach'a-lus
Tra'chas
Tra-che'a
Tra'chin *or* Tra'chyn
Tra-chin'i-æ
Tra'chi-o'tis
Trach'o-ni'tis
Tra'gus
Traj'a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus, *Trajan*
Trans'al-pi'nus
Trans'pa-da'nus
Trans'tib-e-ri'na
Trans'tib-e-ri'nus
Tra-pe'za
Tra-pe'zon
Tra-pe'zus
Tra-phe'a
Tras'i-me'nus
Tre'ba
Tre-ba'ti-us, 10
Tre-bel'li-a'nus
Tre-bel'li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la
Tre'rus
Trev'e-ri *or* Trev'i-ri
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Tri-bal'li
Tri-boc'çi, 3, 7, *or* Trib'o-ci
Tri-cas'seş, 6
Tric'as-ti'ni
Tric'e'ca *and* Tric'çe, 7
Tri-cho'nis
Tri-cip'i-ti'nus
Tric'o-lo'ni
Tri-cor'y-phus
Tri-cor'y-thus, *C. M.*
Tric'o-ry'thus, *Pw.*
Tri-cra'na
Tri-cre'na
Tri-den'tum
Tri-e'reş, 6, *or* Tri-e'ris
Tri'e-ter'i-ca
Tri'e-te'ris
Trif'o-li'nus
Tri-gem'i-na
Tri-gem'i-ni
Tri-go'num
Tri-go'nus
Tri-na'cri-a *or* Trin'a-cris
Trin'e-mis *or* Trin'e-mi'a
Trin'o-ban'teş, 6
Tri-oc'a-la
Tri-oc'a-li'ni
Tri'o-dus
Tri-o'neş, 6
Tri'o-pas *or* Tri'ops
Tri'o-pe'is
Tri'o-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tri'o-peş, 6
Tri-o'pi-um
Tri'o-pus
Tri-phyl'i-a
Tri-phy'lis
Tri-phy'lus, *Pw. Pe. L.*
Triph'y-lus, *S.*
Trip'o-di
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Triq'ue-tra
Tris'me-gis'tus
Tri-tæ'a
Tri-te'a
Tri-ti'a
Tri-toğ'e-neş, 6
Trit'o-ge-ni'a
Tri'ton
Tri-to'neş, 6
Tri-to'nis
Tri-um'pi-li'ni
Tri-ven'tum
Triv'i-a
Triv'i-æ An'trum
Triv'i-æ La'cus
Tri-vi'cum
Tri-vi'cus
Tro'a-deş, 6
Tro'as
Tro-eh'o-is
Træ'zen *or* Træ-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus, *Sch. W. M.*
Tro-gi'tis
Trog-lod'y-tæ
Trog'lo-dy'tæ, *For.*
Trog-lod'y-teş, 6
Trog'lo-dy'teş, *For.*
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tro'i-lus
Tro'ja
Tro-ja'ni
Tro-ju'ge-næ
Trom'en-ti'na
Tro'pæ-oph'o-rus
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Tros'su-li
Tros'su-lum, *For. Sch. S. Py.*
Tru'en-ti'ni
Tru-en'tum
Tryg'o-dæm'o-neş, 5, 6
Tryph'e-ra
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph'i-o-do'rus
Try'phon
Try-pho'sa
Tu'bo-ro
Tu'bu-lus
Tu-e'ci-a, 10
Tu-e-çit'o-ra, *C. B.*
Tu-e'çi-to'ra, *Py.*
Tu-e'ci-us, 10
Tu'ci-a, 10, *Fac. W.*
Tu'der
Tu'der-ti'ni
Tu'di-ta'nus
Tu'fi-ca'ni
Tu'ge-ni
Tu'ği-a
Tu-is'to *or* Tu-is'co
Tu-lin'ği
Tul'li-a
Tul'li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tu'nis *or* Tu'neş, 6
Tu-ra'ri-us
Tur'de-ta'ni
Tur'du-li
Tu'ri-a'so, *L. C.*
Tu'ri-us
Tu'ro-bri'ca
Tu'ro-neş, 6
Tu'ro-ni, *a people of Gaul, S. C. L.*
Tu-ro'ni, *a people of Germany.*
Tur-pil'i-us
Tur'pi-o
Tur-ri'nus
Tu-rul'li-us, *S. W.*
Tus-ca'ni-a, *S. W.*
Tus'ci
Tus'ci-a, 10
Tus'cu-la'ni
Tus'cu-la'num
Tus'cu-li
Tus'cu-lum
Tu-ta'nus
Tu'te-li'na *or* Tu'ti-li'na
Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a, 10
Tu'ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
Tu-ti'ni
Ty'a-na
Ty'a-me'us
Ty'a-ni'tis
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che
Ty-ch'i-cus, *S. L. W.*
Ty-ch'i-us
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ty'deus
Ty-di'deş, 6
Ty-e'nis
Ty'los
Tym'bri-a'ni
Ty-mo'lus
Tym'pa-ni'a
Tym-phæ'i
Tyn-da're-us
Tyn-dar'i-deş, 6
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Tyn'ni-chus, *Pw. W.*
Ty-pa'ne-æ
Ty-pho'e-us, *Rem.* 1
Ty-pho'eus
Ty'phon
Ty-pho'nis
Ty-rağ'e-tæ
Tyr'an-ği'tæ
Ty-ran'ni-o
Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty'ras, *or* Ty'ra
Ty'reş, 6
Tyr'i-da'teş, 6
Tyr'i-i
Tyr'is-se'i
Tyr'i-us
Ty'ro
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Ty'ros
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rhe-um, *Fac.*
Tyr-rhi'dæ
Tyr-rhiğ'e-næ, *K.*
Tyr-so'ta
Tyr-ta'us
Ty'rus *or* Ty'ros
Tys'i-as, 10, *W. Fac.*
Tzac'o-neş, 6, 14, *L. C.*
Tzu-ru'lum, 14

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
U'ce-na
U-ce'ni
U-di'ni
U'fens
U'fen-ti'na
Ul'pi-a'nus
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'seş, 6
Um-bre'nus
Um'bri-a
Um-bric'i-us, 10
Um-mid'i-us
U-nel'li
Unx'i-a (unk'shĭ-a)
U'pis
U-ra'ca, *C.*
U-ra'gus
U-ra'ni-a *or* -e
U'ra-nop'o-lis
U'ra-nus
Ur-ba'na
Ur-ba'nus
Ur-bic'u-a, *W. Fac.*
Ur'bi-cus
Ur-biğ'e-nus Pa'gus
Ur'bi-na'teş, 6
Ur-bi'num
U-re'um
Ur'ge-num
Ur'ği-a
U'ri-a, *W. S.*
U-ri'on
U-ri'teş, 6
Ur'sen-ti'ni
Us-ca'na
Us'ce-num
U-sip'e-teş, 6, *and* U-sip'i-i : *see C.*
U-si'pi, *S.*
Us-ti'ca
U-thi'na, *Fac.*
U'ti-ca
Ux'a-ma
Ux-an'tis
Ux-el'lo-du'num
Ux'en-ti'ni
Ux'i-i (uk'shĭ-i), *W. S. Sch.*

V.

Va-e-çæ'i
Va-cu'na
Va-dav'e-ro, *S. C.*
Vad'i-mo'nis La'cus
Va'ga
Vağ'o-dru'sa
Va-ğe'ni, *C. W.*
Vağ'i-ta'nus
Va'ha-lis
Va-i'cus: *see C.*
Va'la
Val'a-mi'rus
Val'da-sus
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a, 10
Val'en-ti'ni
Val'en-tin'i-a'nus
Val'en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le'ri-a'nus
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus, *W. C.*
Va-le'ti-um, 10, *Fac.*
Val'ği-us
Va'li-i
Val-leb'a-na, *C. L.*
Val-lo'ni-a
Van'da-li
Van-da'li-i, *W. Sch.*
Van'di-li, *K.*
Van-ği'o-neş, 6
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'neş, 6, *W. M. S.*
Var-du'i
Var'du-li
Va-re'nus
Var'ği-o'neş, 6
Var'gu-la
Var'gun-te'i-us (-te'yus)
Va'ri-a
Va-ri'ni
Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Va'rus
Va-sa'teş, 6
Vas'co-neş, 6
Vas-co'neş, *Strabo.*
Vas-co'ni-a
Vat'i-ca'nus
Va'ti-e'nus, 10
Va-tin'i-us
Va-tre'nus
Ve'a-mi'ni, *Fac.*
Ve-chi'reş, 6, *C. L.*
Vec'ti-us, 10
Vec-to'neş, 6, *C. Fac.*
Vec'to-neş, *K. F. For. S.*
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o, *S. W.*
Ve-di'us, *Pluto*
Ve-go'ti-us, 10
Ve'i-a (ve'ya)
Ve'i-en'teş, 6
Ve'i-en'to
Ve'i-i (ve'yi)
Ve-ja'ni-us
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'ni-us, *S. W.*
Ve-lau'ni
Vel'e-da
Ve'li-a
Ve-lib'o-ri
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'nus
Vel'i-ter'na
Vel'i-teş, 6
Ve-li'træ
Vel'i-træ, *C.*
Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'cu-lus
Vel'li-ca
Vel'lo-cas'seş, 6, *or* Vel'o-cas'seş
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a, 10
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
Ven-no'neş, 6, *M. C. L.*
Ven'no-neş : *see For. Py. S.*
Ven-no'ni-us
Ven-tid'i-us
Ven'u-le'i-us (-le'yus)
Ven'u-lus
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si-a, 10
Ven'u-si'ni
Ven'u-si'num
Ve-pi'cus : *see C.*
Vep'i-to'um
Ve-ra'gri, *W.* Ver'a-gri, *K.*
Ver-a'ni-a, *S. W.*
Ver'a-ni'o-lus
Ve-ra'ni-us, *S. W.*
Ver'an-ni'o-lus
Ver-biğ'e-na
Ver-cel'læ
Ver'cin-get'o-rix
Ver'e-ti'ni
Ve-re'tum
Ver'gas-i-lau'nus
Ver-ğel'lus
Ver-ğil'i-a
Ver-ğil'i-æ
Ver-ğin'i-us
Ver'ği-us, *Fac. W.*
Ver-gob're-tus
Ver-ğil'i-us
Ver'o-la'mi-um
Ver'o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'neş, 6 : *see For.* iii. 101.
Ve-ron'i-ca
Ver'o-ni'ca, *L. W.*
Ver-rl'næ
Ver'ri-us
Ver'ru-ci'ni
Ver-ru'go
Ver'ta-gus
Ver'ti-cor'di-a
Ver'tum-na'li-a
Ver-tum'nus
Ver'u-læ
Ver'u-la'nus
Ve'rus
Ves'a-gus : *see C.*
Ves'bi-us
Ves'bo-la
Ves-ce'li-a
Ves'cel-la'ni
Ves'ci-a, 10
Ves-ci'ni
Ves'ci-ta'ti-a
Ves'cu-la'ri-us, *S. W.*
Ves'on-ti'ni
Ves'e-ris, *K. W.*
Ve-so'vus
Ves-pa'si-a'nus, 10
Ves-ta'lis, 6
Ves-ta'li-a
Ves-ta'lis
Ves-til'i-us, *S. W.*
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves-to'ri-us
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
Ves'vi-us
Vet'o-ra
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'neş, 6 : *see* Vectones.
Vet'u-lo'ni-a, *S. Sch.*
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
Vi'a-ca
Vi-a'drus, *Sch. W*
Vi'a-drus, *M.*
Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i-a, *S. W.*
Vi-bid'i-us, *S. W.*
Vi-bil'i-a
Vib'i-na'teş, 6
Vib'i-o'neş, 6
Vib'i-us
Vi'bo
Vib'u-la'nur
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-con'ti-a, 10
Vi-ce'ti-a, 10
Vic'e-ti'ni
Vic'i-li'nus, *K.*
Vic-to'ri-a
Vic'to-ri'na
Vic'to-ri'nus
Vic'to-ri'o-la
Vic-to'ri-us
Vic-tum'vi-æ, *Fac. W.*
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-a Lex, *S. Sch.*
Vil'li-us
Vim'i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us, 10, *S. L.*
Vin'ci-us, 10, *Fac. W.*
Vin-da'li-um
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin'de-lic'i-a, 10
Vin-de'mi-a'tor
Vin-dem'i-tor
Vin-dic'i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Vin'di-li
Vin'di-na'teş, 6
Vin-dob'o-na, *Fac. Py.*
Vin'do-bo'na, *Sch. M. S.*
Vin'do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us, 10
Vin'i-us, *S. W.*
Vip-sa'ni-a, *S. Sch.*
Vip-sa'ni-us, *S. Sch. W.*
Vir'bi-us
Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-ğil'i-us
Vir-ğin'i-a
Vir-ğin'i-us
Vir'i-a'thus
Vi-rid'i-a'nus
Vir'i-pla'ca
Vir'o-du'num
Vi-ru'o-drum
Vi-ru'num
Vis'cel-li'nus
Vi-sel'li-a
Vi-sel'lus
Vi-sig'o-thæ, *K.*
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'ğis
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-a'ni
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a, 10, *S. W.*
Vit'i-ci'ni
Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo'ci-o, 10, *Fac.*
Vo-co'ni-a Lex
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a, 10
Voğ'o-sus
Vo-ğe'sus, *For.*
Vo-la'na, *Fac. W.*
Vo-lan'dum
Vo-la'ne, *Fac.*
Vol'a-ter'ra
Vol'ca-lo, *K.*
Vol'e-sus
Vo-log'e-seş, 6, *M.*
Vo-log'o-sus, *C. L. Sch. M.*
Vol'o-ğe'sus, *K.*
Vol-sin'i-i
Vol-tin'i-a
Vo-lu'bi-lis
Vo-lu'bi-lis, *K.*
Vo-lum'na
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus

Vo-lu'pi-a
Vo-lup'tas
Vol'u-se'nus, *S. W.*
Vo-lu'si-a'nus, 10, *S. L. W.*
Vo-lu'si-e'nus, 10, *K.*
Vo-lu'si-us, 10
Vol'us-ta'na
Vol'u-sus
Vol'u-ti'na
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'neg, 6
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus, *L. C. W.*
Vos'e-gus
Vo-se'gus, *C. Py.*
Vo'ti-e'nus, 10
Vo-tu'ri, *Fac.*
Vul-ca'nal
Vul'ca-na'li-a
Vul-ca'ni-æ
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-ca'ti-us, 10, *S. Sch.*
Vul'tur-na'li-a
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'nus

X.

Xan'thi-a *or* Xan'thi-as
Xan'thi-ca
Xan'thi-cus
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan'tho-pu'lus, *L. C.*
Xe-næn'e-tus, 5
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-nar'chus
Xen'a-reg, 6, *S.*
Xe'ne-a
Xen'e-tus
Xe-ni'a-deg, 6
Xen'i-ta'na
Xe'ni-us, *C. S. W.*
Xen'o-cle'a
Xen'o-cleg, 6
Xen'o-cli'deg, 6
Xe-noc'ra-te, *Pw.*
Xe-noc'ra-teg, 6
Xe-noc'ri-tus
Xe-nod'a-mus, *Sch. W.*
Xen'o-da'mus
Xen'o-de'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'i-cus, *Pw.*
Xe-nod'o-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xe-nod'o-cus
Xen'o-do'rus
Xen'o-do'teg, 6
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-nom'bro-tus
Xen'o-me'deg, 6
Xe-nom'e-neg, 6
Xe-noph'a-neg, 6
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen'o-phon-ti'us *or* Xen'o-phon-te'us
Xen'o-phron
Xen'o-pi'theg, 6
Xen'o-pi-thi'a
Xen'o-ti'mus
Xer'o-lib'y-a, *C. Sch.*
Xe-rol'o-phus
Xerx-e'ne
Xerx'eg, 6
Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyl'e-nep'o-lis
Xyl'o-po-li'tæ
Xyn'i-a
Xyp'e-te
Xys'ti-a'ni, 10
Xys'ti-ci

Z.

Zab'a-tus
Zab'di-be'lus
Zab'di-ce'na
Zab'o-lus *or* Zab'u-lus
Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus *or* -nos
Za'gre-us, *Rem.* 1
Za'greus
Za'grus
Zal'a-teg, 6
Za-le'cus
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma
Za-molx'is
Za'rax
Zar'bi-e'nus
Zar-do'ceg, 6
Zar'e-tæ
Za'ri-as'pa
Zar'ma-no-che'gas
Za-thu'a
Za-ve'ceg, 6
Zeb'e-ce
Ze'la
Ze-le'a
Ze-li'a
Ze'lis
Ze-lo'tus
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze-niç'e-teg, 6
Ze'no *or* Ze'non
Ze-no'bi-a
Zen'o-cleg, 6, *L. W.*
Zen'o-do'ra
Zen'o-do'rus
Ze-nod'o-tus
Ze-noġ'e-neg, 6
Ze-non'i-ci
Ze-noph'a-neg, 6
Zen'o-po-si'don
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-no'the-us
Zeph'y-re
Zeph'y-ri'tis
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rus
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'teg, 6, *or* Ze'tus
Ze'thus
Zeu'ġi-ta'na
Zeus (zūs)
Zeux'i-da'mus
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is
Zeux-ith'e-us
Zeux'o
Zi-e'la
Zi-ġi'ra
Zi-li'a, *also* Zil'i-a, *Fac.*
Zi-phe'ne
Zi-pœ'teg, 6
Zmyr'na
Zo-di'a-cus
Zo'ë
Zœ-te'um
Zœ'te-us, *Rem.* 1
Zœ'teus
Zo'i-lus
Zo-ip'pus
Zo'na-ras, *L. W. S. M.*, Zo-na'ras, *Py.*
Zo'ne
Zo-oph'o-rus
Zoph'o-rus
Zop'y-ri'nus
Zo-pyr'i-on, *W. S.*
Zop'y-rus
Zor'o-as'ter *or* Zor'o-as'tres, 6 *Eng.* Zo'ro-as'ter
Zos'i-mus
Zos'ter
Zos-te'ri-a, *S. W.*
Zot'i-cus
Zyġ'e-na
Zyġ'i-a
Zyġ'i-i: *see O.*
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gri'tæ

A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICKNAMES, AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN SEVERAL OTHER LANGUAGES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE design of the following Vocabulary is, in part, to supplement that of the Biographical Dictionary. In addition, therefore, to the English Christian Names, and to their corresponding Latin forms, the principal modern equivalents which are in actual popular use, or have become familiarly known through literary associations, or are for other reasons peculiarly important, have been included as far as practicable.

From Christian names are formed, by contraction or corruption, many nicknames and diminutives. Some of these acquire special interest from their use in the formation of surnames; others are confined to particular localities; others, again, are merely colloquial or fanciful. In this Vocabulary, only those diminutives and nicknames are given which are well established or are etymologically important.

With one or two exceptions only, no notice is taken of surnames used as Christian names; such, for example, as *Addison*, *Harvey*, *Jefferson*, *Sidney*, etc.

In names from the modern languages other than the English, the same notation for pronunciation is used as in the Pronouncing Gazetteer. See pp. 1717-1719.

In selecting the names, and in tracing their derivation and signification, use has chiefly been made of the following works: 1. Heyse's "Allgemeines verdeutschendes und erklärendes Fremdwörterbuch. 12te Ausgabe. Neu verbessert und bereichert. Herausgegeben von Dr. C. A. F. Mahn" (Hannover, 1859). 2. Ingram's edition of the "Saxon Chronicle" (London, 1823). 3. Camden's "Remains concerning Britain" (London, 1674). 4. Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities" (London, 1634). 5. Jones's "Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures, Expounded and Illustrated" (London, 1856). 6. Robinson's "Lexicon of the New Testament" (New York, 1850). 7. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (London, 1863). 8. Nichols's "What 's in a Name" (London, 1859). 9. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" (London, 1860). 10. Various Registers, Directories, etc. 11. Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names" (London, 1863), an elaborate and very able treatise, which contains much information of great value not elsewhere accessible, and which has been of more service than any other single work.

NOTE. *The abbreviation L. id. indicates that the Latin form of the name is the same as the English.*

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aar'on (âr'ŏn). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired. Arab. Harun, *or* Haroun (hă'roōn'); L. id.

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] The servant of God. L. id.

A'bel (ā'bĕl). [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity. L. A'bĕl, A-bē'lŭs.

A-bi'a-thar (ȧ-bī'ȧ-thar). [Heb.] Father of plenty. L. id.

A-bi'el (ȧ-bī'ĕl). [Heb.] Father of strength. L. A'bĭ-ĕl.

A'bi-e'zer (ā'bĭ-ē'zẽr). [Heb.] Father of help. L. id.

A-bi'jah (ȧ-bī'jȧ). [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father. L. A'bĭ-ăm, A'bĭ-ȧ.

Ab'ner (ăb'nẽr). [Heb.] Father of light. L. id.

A'bra-ham (ā'brȧ-hăm). [Heb.] Father of a multitude. L. A'brȧ-hā'mŭs; F. Abraham (ȧ'brȧ'ăN'); It. Abrahamo (ä-brä-ä'mō); Sp. Abrahan (ä-brä-ăn'); Pg. Abrahão (ä-brä-owN'); G. Abraham (ä'brä-hăm'); Arab. Ibrahim (ē'brä-hēm'). — *Dim.* Abe (āb).

A'bram (ā'brȧm). [Heb.] Father of elevation. L. A-brā'mŭs; F. Abram (ȧ'brăN'); It. Abramo (ä-brä'mō); Sp. Abram (ä-brăm'). — *Dim.* Abe (āb).

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lọm). [Heb.] Father of peace. L. id.

Ad'am (ăd'ȧm). [Heb.] Man; earth man; red earth. L. A-dā'mŭs; F. Adam (ȧ'dăN'); It. Adamo (ä-dä'mō); Sp. Adan (ä-dän'); Pg. Adão (ä-dowN'); G. & Dan. Adam (ä'dăm). — *Dim.* Ade (ād) (Ăd'kĭn, *obs.*); Scot. Edie (ĕd'ĭ).

A'di-el (ā'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Ornament of God. L. id.

A'din (ā'dĭn), **A-di'no** (ȧ-dī'nō). [Heb.] Tender; delicate; soft. L. A'dĭn.

A-dolph' (ȧ-dŏlf'), **A-dol'phus** (ȧ-dŏl'fŭs). [OG.] Noble wolf; *i. e.*, noble hero. L. A-dŏl'phŭs; F. Adolphe (ȧ'dŏlf'); It. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō), *or* Udolfo (ōō-dōl'fō); Sp. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō); Port. Adolpho (ä-dōl'fō); G. Adolf, Adolph (ä'dōlf), *or* Odulf (ō'dōōlf). — *Dim.* Dŭl'phŭs.

Ad'o-ni'ram (ăd'ō-nī'rȧm). [Heb.] Lord of height.

Al'an (ăl'ȧn). Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*. L. A-lā'nŭs; F. Alain (ȧ'lăN'); It. & Sp. Alano (ä-lä'nō).

Al'a-ric (ăl'ȧ-rĭk). [OG.] All rich; *or*, noble ruler. L. Al'ȧ-rī'cŭs; F. Alaric (ȧ'lä'rĕk'); It. & Sp. Alarico (ä-lä-rē'kō); G. Alarich (ä'lä-rĕx).

Al'bert (ăl'bẽrt). [OG.] Nobly bright; illustrious. L. Al-bẽr'tŭs; F. Albert (ăl'bẽr'); It. & Sp. Alberto (äl-bẽr'tō); G. Adalbert (ä'dăl-bẽrt), Albert (äl'bẽrt), Albrecht (äl'brĕxt).

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ọn). See ALBION, in the Dictionary.

Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕks-ăn'dẽr). [Gr.] A defender of men. L. id.; F. Alexandre (ȧ'lĕk'sȧN'dr); It. Alessandro (ä-lĕs-sän'drō); Sp. Alejandro (ä-lȧ-hän'drō); Pg. Alexandre (ä-lĕk-sän'drȧ); G. & D. Alexander (ä'lĕk-sän'dẽr). — *Dim.* Al'ĕck, El'lĭck, Săn'dẽr, Săn'dy, Saw'nie. — *Fem.* Alexandra, Alexandrina.

Al'fred (ăl'frĕd). [OG.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. L. Al-frē'dŭs, A'lŭ-rē'dŭs; F. Alfred (ăl'frȧd'); It. & Sp. Alfredo (äl-frä'dō); Pg. Alfred (äl-frädʊ'); G. & D. Alfred (äl'frät). — *Dim.* Alf.

Al'ger-non (ăl'jẽr-nŏn). [F.] With whiskers.

Al'lan (ăl'lȧn), **Al'len** (ăl'lĕn). The same as ALAN.

Al'mon (ăl'mŏn). [Heb.] Hidden.

A-lon'zo (ȧ-lŏn'zō). [OG.] Same as ALPHONSO.

Al'phe-us (ăl'fē-ŭs; *prop.* ăl-fē'ŭs). [Heb.] Exchange. L. Al-phē'ŭs; F. Alphée (ăl'fā'); It. & Sp. Alfeo (äl-fā'ō); G. Alpheus (äl-fā'ōos).

Al-phon'so (ăl-fŏn'sō). [OG.] All ready; willing. L. Al-phŏn'sŭs; F. Alphonse (ăl'fŏNss'); It. Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō); Sp. Ildefonso (ĕl-dā-fōn'sō), Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō), Alonso (ä-lōn'sō); Pg. Affonso (ăf-fōn'sō); G. Alfons (äl'fōnss).

Al'vah (ăl'vȧ), **Al'van** (ăl'vȧn). [Heb.] Iniquity.

Al'vin (ăl'vĭn), **Al'win** (ăl'wĭn). [OHG.] Beloved by all. F. Aluin (ȧ'lü'ăN'); It. & Sp. Aluino (ä-lōō-ē'nō).

Am'a-ri'ah (ăm'ȧ-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Am'a-sa (ăm'ȧ-sȧ). [Heb.] A burden.

Am'brose (ăm'brōz). [Gr.] Immortal; divine. L. Ambrosius (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ŭs); F. Ambroise (ăN'brwäz'); It. Ambrogio (ȧm-brō'jė-ō); Sp. Ambrosio (ăm-brō'sė-ō); Pg. Ambrosio (ăN-brō'sė-ō); G. & D. Ambrosius (ăm-brō'zė-ōōs).

Am'mi (ăm'mī). [Heb.] My people.

A'mos (ā'mŭs). [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, burden.

An'drew (ăn'drụ). [Gr.] Strong; manly. L. An'drē-ȧs; F. André (ăN'drā'), Andrieu (ăN'drė-ụh'); It. Andrea (ȧn-drā'ȧ); Sp. Andres (ȧn-drĕs'); Pg. Andre (ȧN'drā'); G. & D. Andreas (ăn'drā-ȧs). — *Dim.* An'dy.

An'dro-ni'cus (ăn'drō-nī'kŭs). [Gr.] A conqueror of men. L. id.

An'selm (ăn'sĕlm), **An'sel** (ăn'sĕl). [OHG.] Protection of God. F. Anselme (ăN'sălm'); It. & Sp. Anselmo (ȧn-sĕl'mō); Pg. Anselmo (ăN-sĕl'mō); G. Anselm (ȧn'sĕlm), Anshelm (ȧnss'hĕlm).

An'tho-ny (ăn'tō-nỹ), **An'to-ny** (ăn'tō-nỹ). [L.] Priceless; praiseworthy. L. An-tō'nĭ-ŭs; F. Antoine (ăN'twăn'); It. & Sp. Antonio (ȧn-tō'nė-ō); Pg. Antonio (ȧn-tō'nė-ō); G. Antonius (ȧn-tō'nė-ōōs), Anton (ȧn'tōn). — *Dim.* Tō'nỹ. — *Fem.* Antonia.

A-pol'los (ȧ-pŏl'lŏs). [Gr.] Of Apollo.

Ar'che-la'us (ȧr'kē-lā'ŭs). [Gr.] Ruler of the people.

Ar'chi-bald (ȧr'chĭ-bȧld). [G.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince. L. Ar'chĭ-băl'dŭs; F. Archambault (ȧr'shăN'bō'); It. Arcibaldo (ȧr-chē-bäl'dō); G. Archimbald (ȧrx'ĕm-bält). — *Dim.* Archy (ȧr'chỹ).

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Lion of God; valiant for God.

Ar'is-tar'chus (ăr'ĭs-tär'kŭs). [Gr.] Good prince.

Ar'nold (ȧr'nọld). [OHG.] Strong as an eagle. F. Arnaud, Arnaut (ȧr'nō'); It. Arnoldo (ȧr-nōl'dō); Sp. Arnaldo (ȧr-näl'dō); G. Arnold (ȧr'nôlt).

Ar'te-mas (ȧr'tẽ-mas). [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.

Ar'thur (ȧr'thụr). [Celt.] High; noble. L. Ar-thū'rŭs; F. Artur (ȧr'tür'), Artus (ȧr'tüss'); It. Arturo (ȧr-tōō'rō).

A'sa (ā'sȧ). [Heb.] Healer; physician.

A'sa-hel (ā'sȧ-hĕl). [Heb.] Made of God.

A'saph (ā'sȧf). [Heb.] A collector. L. As'ȧ-phŭs.

As'a-re'lah (ăs'ȧ-rē'lȧ). [Heb.] Upright to God.

Ash'bel (ăsh'bĕl). [Heb.] Fire of Bel.

Ash'er (ăsh'ẽr). [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.

Ash'ur (ăsh'ụr). [Heb.] Black; blackness.

Ath'a-na'si-us (ăth'ȧ-nā'zhĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Immortal. L. id.; F. Athanase (ȧ'tȧ'näz'); It. Atanasio (ä-tä-nä'sė-ō), Atanasia (ä-tä-nä'sė-ä), Atanagio (ä-tä-nä'jō); G. Athanasius (ä-tȧ-nā'zė-ōōs).

Ath'el-stan (ăth'ĕl-stăn). [AS.] Noble stone.

Au'brey (ạ'brỹ). [OHG.] Ruler of spirits. F. Aubri (ō'brē'); It. Alberico (äl-bā-rē'kō); G. & D. Alberich (äl'bẹr-ĕx).

Au-gus'tin (ạ-gŭs'tĭn), **Au-gus'tine** (ạ-gŭs'tĭn), **Aus'tin** (ạs'tĭn). [L.] Belonging to Augustus. L. Aug'ŭs-tī'nŭs; F. Augustin (ō'güs'tăN'); It. Agostino (ä-gōs-tē'nō); Sp. Augustino (ow-gōōs-tē'nō); G. Augustin (ow-gōōs-tēn').

☞ In the United States, this name, in its full form, is often pronounced ạ'gŭs-tĭn, or ạ'gŭs-tēn, with the accent on the first syllable; and, though this accentuation is opposed to present English usage, the contracted form, *Austin*, shows that English speakers of former times, true to the genius of the language, and uninfluenced by any considerations of classical quantity, must have placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Au-gus'tus (ạ-gŭs'tŭs). [L.] Exalted; imperial. L. id.; F. Auguste (ō'güst'); G. August (ow'gōōst). — *Dim.* Gŭs, Gŭs'tŭs. — *Fem.* Augusta.

Au-re'li-us (ạ-rē'lĭ-ŭs). [L.] Golden. L. id.

Aus'tin (ạs'tĭn). See AUGUSTIN.

Az'a-ri'ah (ăz'ȧ-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Bald'win (bȧld'wĭn). [OG.] Bold, courageous friend. L. Băl'dŭ-ĭ'nŭs; F. Baudouin (bō'dōō-ăN'); It. Baldovino (bäl-dō-vē'nō), Balduino (bäl-dōō-ē'nō); G. Balduin (bäl'dōō-ēn).

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst). [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier. F. Baptiste, Batiste (bȧ'tēst'); It. Battista (bät-tēs'tä); Sp. Bautista (bow-tēs'tä); G. Baptist (bäp'tēst).

Bar'a-chi'as (băr'ȧ-kī'ȧs). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah has blessed.
Bar'dolph (bär'dŏlf), **Bar'dulph** (bär'dŭlf). [OG.] A distinguished helper.
Bar'na-bas (bär'nȧ-bȧs), **Bar'na-by** (bär'nȧ-bȳ). [Heb.] Son of exhortation or consolation. F. Barnabé (bär'nȧ'bā'); It. Barna (bär'nä), Barnaba (bär'nä-bä); Sp. Barnabas (bär-nä-bäs'), Bernabé (bĕr-nä-bā'); Pg. Barnabe (bär-nä-bā'); G. & D. Barnabas (bär'nä-bäs).
Bar'nard (bär'nȧrd). See BERNARD.
Bar-thol'o-mew (bär-thŏl'ŏ-mū). [Heb.] A warlike son. L. Bär'thō-lō-mae'ŭs; F. Bartolomée (bär'tô'lô'-mā'), Barthélemi (bär'tȧl'mē'); It. Bartolomeo (bär-tō-lō-mā'ō); Sp. Bartolome (bär-tō-lō-mā'); Pg. Bartolomeu (bär-tō-lō-mā'ōō); G. Bartholomäus (bär-tō-lō-mā'ōōs), Barthel (bär'tȩl). — *Dim.* Bärt, Bät.
Bar-zil'lai (bär-zĭl'lā *or* -lā-ī). [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Bas'il (bāz'ĭl). [Gr.] Kingly; royal. L. Bā-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs; F. Basile (bä'zēl'); It., Sp., & Pg. Basilio (bä-sē'lē-ō); G., D., Dan., & Sw. Basilius (bä-zē'lē-ōōs).
Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt). [L.] Blessed. L. Bĕn'ē-dĭc'-tŭs; F. Benoît (bę̄h-nwȧ'); It. Benedetto (bā-nā-dĕt'-tō), Bettino (bĕt-tē'nō); Sp. Benedicto (bā-nā-dēk'tō), Benito (bā-nē'tō); Pg. Benedicto (bā-nā-dē'tō), Bento (bĕn'tō); G. Benedikt (bĕn'ā-dĭkt). — *Dim.* Bĕn'nĕt. — *Fem.* Benedicta.
Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jȧ-mĭn). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. It. Beniamino (bä-nē-ä-mē'nō). — *Dim.* Bĕn, Bĕn'ny.
Ben-o'ni (bĕn-ō'nī). [Heb.] Son of grief or trouble.
Be-ri'ah (bē-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] In calamity.
Ber'nard (bĕr'nȧrd), **Bar'nard** (bär'nȧrd). [OG.] Bold as a bear. L. Bĕr-när'dŭs; F. Bernard (bȧr'nȧr'), Bernardin (bȧr'nȧr'dăn'); It. Bernardo (bĕr-när'dō), Bernardino (bĕr-när-dē'nō); Sp. Bernardo (bĕr-när'dō), Bernal (bĕr-näl'); G. Bernhard (bĕrn'härt), Barend (bä'rent), Berend (bā'rent). — *Dim.* Bär'ney.
Ber'tram (bĕr'trȧm). [OG.] Bright raven. F. Bertrand (bȧr'trăn'); It. Bertrando (bĕr-trän'dō); Sp. Beltran (bĕl-trän'); Pg. Bertrão (bĕr-trown'); G. Bertram (bĕr'träm), Berdrand (bĕr'dränt). — *Dim.* Bĕrt.
Be-thu'el (bē-thū'ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God.
Be-zal'e-el (bē-zăl'ē-ĕl *or* bĕz'ȧ-lēl). [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās). [L.] A benefactor. L. Bonifacius (bŏn'ĭ-fā'shĭ-ŭs); It. Bonifacio (bō-nē-fät'chō), Bonifazio (bō-nē-fät'sē-ō); Sp. Bonifacio (bō-nē-fä'thē-ō); Pg. Bonifacio (bō-nē-fä'sē-ō); G. & D. Bonifacius (bō-nē-fä'sē-ōōs).
Bri'an (brī'ȧn). [Celt.] Strong. It. Briano (brē-ä'nō).
Bru'no (brų'nō). [OG.] Brown.

C.

Cad-wal'la-der (kăd-wŏl'lą-dĕr). [W.] Battle arranger.
Cæ'sar (sē'zȧr). [L.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cæsarean* operation. L. id.; F. César (sā'-zär'); It. Cesare (chā'sä-rā); G. Cäsar (tsä'sär).
Ca'leb (kā'lĕb). [Heb.] A dog.
Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn). [L.] Bald. L. Căl-vi'nŭs; F. Calvin (käl'vȧn'), Cauvin (kō'vȧn'); Sp. Calvo (käl'vō).
Ce'cil (sē'sĭl, sĭs'ĭl, *or* sĕs'ĭl). [L.] Dim-sighted.
Ce'phas (sē'fȧs). [Aram.] A stone.
Charles (chärlz). [OG.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. L. Căr'ō-lŭs; F. Charles (shärl); It. Carlo (kär'lō); Sp. & Pg. Carlos (kär'lōs); G. Carl, Karl (kärl). — *Dim.* Chär'lĭe, *or* Chär'leў. — *Fem.* Caroline, Charlotte.
Chris'tian (krĭs'chȧn). [L.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. L. Chrĭs'tĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Chrestien, Chrétien (krā'tē-ăn'); It., Sp., & Pg. Cristiano (krēs-tē-ä'nō); G. & Dan. Christian (krēs'tē-än). — *Dim.* Chrĭs'tĭe. — *Fem.* Christiana.
Chris'to-pher (krĭs'tō-fĕr). [Gr.] Bearing Christ. L. Chrĭs-tŏph'ŏ-rŭs; F. Christophe (krēs'tōf'); It. Cristoforo (krēs-tō'fō-rō); Sp. Cristoval (krēs-tō-väl'); Pg. Christovão (krēs-tō-vowN'); G. Christophorus (krēs-tō'fō-rōōs), Christoph (krēs'tōf). — *Dim.* Kĕs'tĕr, Kĭt, Chrĭs.
Clar'ence (klăr'ens). [L.] Illustrious. L. Clarentius (klȧ-rĕn'shĭ-ŭs).
Clau'di-us (klą'dĭ-ŭs), **Claude** (klȧd). [L.] Lame. L. Claudius. F. Claude (klōd); It. & Sp. Claudio (klow'dĕ-ō); G. & D. Claudius (klow'dĕ-ōōs).
Clem'ent (klĕm'ĕnt). [L.] Mild-tempered; merciful. L. Clē'mĕns; F. Clément (klā'mȧN'); It. & Sp. Clemente (klā-mĕn'tā); G. & D. Clemens (klā'mĕnss).
Con'rad (kŏn'răd). [OHG.] Bold in counsel; resolute. L. Cŏn-rā'dŭs; F. Conrade (kôN'rȧd'); It. Conrado (kōn-rä'dō), Corrado (kōr-rä'dō); Sp. Conrado (kōn-rä'dō); G. Konrad (kōn'rät).
Con'stant (kŏn'stȧnt). [L.] Firm; faithful. L. Cŏn'-stăns, Constantius (kŏn-stăn'shĕ-ŭs); It. Costante (kōs-tän'tā), Costanzo (kōs-tän'zō); Sp. Constancio (kōn-stän'thē-ō); Pg. Constancio (kōn-stän'sē-ō); G. Constanz (kōn'stänts). — *Fem.* Constance.
Con'stan-tine (kŏn'stȧn-tīn). [L.] Resolute; firm. L. Cŏn'stăn-tī'nŭs; It. Costantino (kōs-tän-tē'nō); Sp. & Pg. Constantino (kōn-stän-tē'nō); G. Constantin (kōn'stän-tēn').
Cor-ne'li-us (kôr-nē'lĭ-ŭs *or* -nēl'yŭs). [L.] (*Uncertain.*) L. id.; F. Cornélius (kôr'nā'lē'üss'); It., Sp., & Pg. Cornelio (kōr-nā'lē-ō); G. Cornelius (kōr-nā'lē-ōōs). — *Fem.* Cornelia.
Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), **Cris'pus** (krĭs'pŭs), **Cris'pi-an** (-pĭ-ȧn). [L.] Having curly hair. L. Crĭs-pī'nŭs, Crĭs'pĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Crispin (krēs'păn'), Crépin (krā'păn'); It. Crispino (krēs-pē'nō), Crispo (krēs'pō); Sp. Crispo (krēs'pō); G. Cris'pus (krēs'pōōs).
Cuth'bert (kŭth'bĕrt). [AS.] Noted splendor.
Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ȧn). [Gr.] Of Cyprus. L. Cўp'rĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Cyprian (sē'prē'ăN'); G. Cyprian (tsē'prē-än).
Cyr'il (sĭr'ĭl). [Gr.] Lordly. L. Cў-rĭl'lŭs; F. Cyrille (sē'rēl' *or* sē'rē'y'); Sp. Cirilo (thē-rē'lō); It. Cirillo (chē-rēl'lō); G. Cyrill (tsē'rĕl).
Cy'rus (sī'rŭs). [Per.] The sun. L. id.

D.

Dan (dăn). [Heb.] A judge.
Dan'i-el (dăn'ĭ-ĕl *or* dăn'yĕl). [Heb.] A divine judge. F. Daniel (dä'nē-ȧl'); It. Danielle (dä-nē-ĕl'lā); G. Daniel (dä'nē-ĕl). — *Dim.* Dăn.
Da-ri'us (dȧ-rī'ŭs). [Per.] Preserver. L. id.
Da'vid (dā'vĭd). [Heb.] Beloved. F. David (dä'vēd'); It. Davide (dä-vē'dā), Davidde (dä-vēd'dā); G. David (dä'vĕt). — *Dim.* Dā'vў, Dave (dāv), (Daw'kĭn, *obs.*). — *Fem.* Vida.
De-me'tri-us (dē-mē'trĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres. L. id.; F. Démétrius (dā'mā'trē-ŭs'); It. & Pg. Demetrio (dā-mā'trē-ō); G. Demetrius (dä-mā'trē-ōōs).
Den'is (dĕn'ĭs), **Den'nis** (dĕn'nĭs). The French form of DIONYSIUS.
Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk). A corruption of THEODORIC.
Dex'ter (dĕks'tĕr). [L.] The right hand; fortunate.
Di'o-nys'i-us (dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine. L. id.; F. Denys, or Denis (dę̄h-nē'); It. Dionigio (dē-ō-nē'jō), Dionigi (dē-ō-nē'jē), Dionisio (dē-ō-nē'sē-ō); Sp. Dionisio (dē-ō-nē'sē-ō); Pg. Dionysio (dē-ō-nē'sē-ō); G. Dionysius (dē-ō-nē'zē-ōōs), Dionys (dē'ō-nēss').
Don'ald (dŏn'ȧld). [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dun'can (dŭnk'ȧn). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Eb'en (ēb'ĕn). [Heb.] A stone.
Eb'en-e'zer (ēb'ĕn-ē'zĕr). [Heb.] The stone of help.
Ed'gar (ĕd'gar). [AS.] A javelin (or protector) of property. L. Ed'gą-rŭs; It. Edgaro (ĕd-gä'rō); G. Edgar (ĕt'gär).
Ed'mund (ĕd'mŭnd). [AS.] Defender of property. L. Ed-mŭn'dŭs; F. Edmond (ăd'môN'); It. Edmondo (ĕd-mōn'dō); Sp. & Pg. Edmundo (ĕd-mōōn'dō); G. Edmund (ĕt'mōōnt); D. Edmond (ĕt'mônt). — *Dim.* Ed, Nĕd.
Ed'ward (ĕd'wȧrd). [AS.] Guardian of property. L. Ed-vär'dŭs; F. Édouard (ā'dōō'är'); It. Eduardo (ä-dōō-är'dō), Edoardo (ä-dō-är'dō), Odoardo (ō-dō-är'dō); Sp. Eduardo (ä-dōō-är'dō); Pg. Eduardo (ä-dōō-är'dō), Duarte (dōō-är'tä); G. Eduard (ā'dōō-ärt). — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dў, Nĕd, Nĕd'dў, Tĕd, Tĕd'dў.
Ed'win (ĕd'wĭn). [AS.] Gainer of property. L. Ed-vī'nŭs; It. Eduino (ä-dōō-ē'nō); G. Edwin (ĕt'wĭn). — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dў.
Eg'bert (ĕg'bĕrt). [OG.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword. L. Eg-bĕr'tŭs; It. & Pg. Egberto (ĕg-bĕr'tō); G. Eckbert (ĕk'bĕrt); Egbert (ĕg'-bĕrt).
El'bert (ĕl'bĕrt). The same as ALBERT. L. El-bĕr'tŭs.
El'dred (ĕl'drĕd). [AS.] Terrible.
E'le-a'zer (ē'lē-ā'zĕr). [Heb.] To whom God is a help. Sp. Eleazaro (ā-lā-ä'thä-rō).
E'li (ē'lī). [Heb.] A foster son.
E-li'ab (ē-lī'ăb). [Heb.] God is his father.
E-li'a-kim (ē-lī'ȧ-kĭm). [Heb.] Whom God sets up. F. Eliacim (ä'lē'ä'sĕm').
E-li'as (ē-lī'ȧs). The same as ELIJAH.
E-li'hu (ē-lī'hū). [Heb.] God the Lord.
E-li'jah (ē-lī'jȧ). [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. L. E-lī'-jȧ; F. Élie (ā'lē'); It. Elia (ā-lē'ä); G. & D. Elias (ā-lē'äs), Elia (ä-lē'ä).
E-liph'a-let (ē-lĭf'ȧ-lĕt). [Heb.] God of salvation.
E-li'sha (ē-lī'shȧ). [Heb.] God my salvation. L. El'-ĭ-sē'ŭs; F. Élisée (ā'lē'zā'); It. & Sp. Eliseo (ā-lē-sā'ō).
E-li'zur (ē-lī'zur). [Heb.] God is my rock.
El'lis (ĕl'lĭs). A variation of ELISHA.
El'mer (ĕl'mĕr). Probably a contraction of AS. *Ethelmer*, or *Ethelmar* ("noble greatness").
El'na-than (ĕl'nā-thȧn *or* ēl-nā'thȧn). [Heb.] God gave.
Em-man'u-el (ĕm-măn'ū-ĕl). [Gr. fr. Heb.] God with us. F. Emmanuel (ä'mä'nü'ĕl'); It. Emmanuele (ĕm-mä-nōō-ā'lā); Sp. Manuel (mä-nōō-ā'l'); Pg. Manuel (mä-nōō-ā'l'), Manoel (mä-nō-ā'l'); G. Emanuel (ä-mä'-nōō-ā'l).
Em're-y (ĕm'ę-rў), **Em'me-ry** (ĕm'mę-rў), **Em'o-ry** (ĕm'o-rў). [AS.] Powerful; rich. L. Al'-mē-rī'cŭs; It. Amerigo (ä-mā-rē'gō); F. Emeri (ăm'rē').
E-ne'as (ē-nē'ȧs). [Gr.] Praised; commended. L. Æ-nē'ȧs; F. Énée (ā'nā'); Sp. Eneas (ā-nā'ȧs).
E'noch (ē'nok). [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated. F. Énoch (ā'nôk').
E'nos (ē'nos). [Heb.] Man.
E'phra-im (ē'frā-ĭm). [Heb.] Very fruitful. L. E'-phrā-ĭ'mŭs.
E-ras'mus (ē-răz'mŭs). [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved. L. id.; F. Érasme (ā'răsm'); It., Sp., & Pg. Erasmo (ā-räs'mō); G. & D. Erasmus (ā-räs'mōōs).
E-ras'tus (ē-răs'tŭs). [Gr.] Lovely; amiable. L. id.; F. Éraste (ā'răst'); G. Erastus (ā-räs'tōōs).
E'ric (ē'rĭk). [AS.] Rich; brave; powerful. L. E-rī'-cŭs.
Er'nest (ĕr'nĕst), **Er-nes'tus** (ĕr-nĕs'tŭs). [G.] Earnest. F. Ernest (ĕr'-nĕst'); It., Sp., & Pg. Ernesto (ĕr-nĕs'tō); G. Ernst (ĕrnst). — *Fem.* Ernestine.
E'sau (ē'są). [Heb.] Covered with hair. F. Ésaü (ā'-zä'ü).
E'than (ē'thȧn). [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eu'gene (ū'jēn *or* ū-jēn'). [Gr.] Well-born; noble. L. Eu-ġē'nĭ-ŭs; F. Eugène (uh'zhăn'); It. Eugenio (ä-ōō-jä'nē-ō); Sp. Eugenio (ä-ōō-hä'nē-ō); Pg. Eugenio (ä-ōō-zhä'nē-ō); G. Eugenius (oi-gä'nē-ōōs), Eugen (oi-gän'). — *Fem.* Eugenia.
Eu-se'bi-us (ū-sē'bĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Pious; godly. L. id.; F. Eusèbe (uh'zăb'); It., Sp., & Pg. Eusebio (ä-ōō-sä'-bē-ō); G. Eusebius (oi-sä'bē-ōōs).
Eus'tace (ūs'tȧs). [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm. L. Eu-stā'chĭ-ŭs, Eu-stā'thĭ-ŭs; F. Eustache (uhs'täsh'), Eustathe (uhs'tät'); It. Eustazio (ä-ōō-stät'sē-ō), Eustachio (ä-ōō-stä'kē-ō); Sp. Eustaquio (ä-ōō-stä'kē-ō); Pg. Estacio (ä-stä'sē-ō); G. Eustathius (oi-stä'tē-ōōs).
Ev'an (ĕv'ȧn). [W.] Young warrior.
Ev'er-ard (ĕv'ĕr-ȧrd). [OHG.] Strong as a wild boar. F. Évraud (ā'vrō'); It. Everardo (ä-vä-rär'dō), Eberardo (ä-bä-rär'dō); G. Eberhard (ā'bęr-härt), Ebert (ā'bert).
E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-el *or* -kĭl). [Heb.] Strength of God. F. Ézéchiel (ā'zā'shē'ĕl'); Sp. Ezequiel (ā-thā-kē-ĕl'); G. & D. Ezechiel (ā-tsā'kē-ĕl). — *Dim.* Zeke (zēk).
Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ). [Heb.] Help. L. Ez'rä, Ez'drąs; F. Esdras (ăs'dräs').

F.

Fe'lix (fē'lĭks). [L.] Happy; prosperous. L. id.; F. Félix (fā'lĕks'); It. Felice (fā-lē'chā); Sp. Felix (fā-lēk'); Pg. Feliz (fā-lēz'); G. & D. Felix (fā'lĕks). — *Fem.* Felicia.
Fer'di-nand (fĕr'dĭ-nănd). [OHG.] Brave; valiant. F. Ferdinand (fȧr'dē'nän'), Ferrand (fer'răN'); It. Ferdinando (fĕr-dē-nän'dō), Ferrando (fĕr-rän'dō); Sp. Hernando (hĕr-nän'dō), Fernando (fĕr-nän'dō); G. Ferdinand (fĕr'dē-nänt).
Fer-nan'do (fĕr-nän'dō). Spanish form of FERDINAND.
Fes'tus (fĕs'tŭs). [L.] Joyful; glad. L. id.
Fran'cis (frăn'sĭs). [F.] Free. L. Frăn-cĭs'cŭs; F. François (frăN'swä'); It. Francesco (frän-chĕs'kō), Franco (frän'kō); Sp. Francisco (frän-thĕs'kō); Pg. Francisco (frän-sēs'kō); G. Franciscus (frän-tsĭs'-kōōs), Franz (fränts). — *Dim.* Frănk. — *Fem.* Frances, Fanny.
Frank (frăŋk). Same as FRANCIS.
Fred'er-ic (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk), **Fred'er-ick** (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk). [OHG.] Abounding in peace; *or*, peaceful ruler. L. Frĕd'-ĕr-ī'cŭs, Frĭd'ĕr-ī'cŭs; F. Frédéric (frā'dā-rēk'); It. Federigo (fā-dā-rē'gō), Frederico (frā-dā-rē'kō); Sp. & Pg. Federico (fā-dā-rē'kō); Pg. Frederico (frā-dā-rē'-kō); G. Friedrich (frē'drĕk), Fritz (frĕts). — *Dim.* Frĕd, Frĕd'dў. — *Fem.* Frederica.

G.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God. F., Sp., & Pg. Gabriel (gä-brē-ĕl'); It. Gabriello (gä-brē-ĕl'lō); G. Gabriel (gä'brē-ȧl). — *Dim.* Gabe (gāb).
Ga'ius (gā'yŭs). [L.] Rejoiced. L. id.
Ga-ma'li-el (gȧ-mā'lĭ-ĕl *or* gȧ-māl'yęl). [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Gar'ret (găr'rĕt). Another form of GERALD.
Geof'frey (jĕf'frў). Same as GODFREY.
George (jôrj). [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. L. Georgius (jôr'jĭ-ŭs); F. Georges, George (zhôrzh); It. Giorgio (jōr'jō); Sp. Jorge (hōr'hā); Pg. Jorge (zhōr'-zhä); G. Georg (gā-ōrk'). — *Dim.* Georgie (jôr'jĭ), Geordie (jôr'dĭ). — *Fem.* Georgiana.
Ger'ald (jĕr'ȧld). [OHG.] Strong with the spear. L. Ger'ard (jĕr'ȧrd). Gé-rär'dŭs, Gé-răl'dŭs; F. Gérard (zhā'rär'), Géraud (zhā'rō'), Giraud (zhē'rō'), Girauld (zhē'rō'); It. Gerardo (jä-rär'dō), Gherardo (gä-rär'-dō), Giraldo (jē-räl'dō); G. Gerhard (gĕr'härt), Gerold (gā'rōlt).
Ger'man (jĕr'mȧn), **Ger'maine** (jĕr'mān). [L.] German. L. Ġĕr-mā'nŭs; F. Germain (zhăr'măN'); It. Germano (jĕr-mä'nō).
Ger'shom (gĕr'shȯm). [Heb.] An exile.
Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ȯn). [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gil'bert (gĭl'bĕrt). [OHG.] Yellow-bright; famous. L. Gĭl-bĕr'tŭs; F. Guilbert (gēl'bȧr'), Gilbert (zhēl'-bȧr'); It. Gilberto (jēl-bĕr'tō); Sp. Gilberto (hēl-bĕr'-tō); G. Gilbert (gēl'bĕrt), Giselbert (gē'zęl-bĕrt). — *Dim.* Gil (gĭl).
Giles (jīlz). [Gr.] A kid. L. Æ-ġĭd'ĭ-ŭs; F. Gilles (zhēl), Égide (ā'zhēd'); It. Egidio (ā-jē'dē-ō); G. & D. Egidius (ā-gē'dē-ōōs).
Giv'en (gĭv''n). [E.] *i. e.* Given [by God].
God'dard (gŏd'dȧrd). [OG.] Pious; virtuous. G. Gotthart (gōt'härt); D. Gotthard (gōt'härt); F. Godard (gō'där').
God'frey (gŏd'frў). [OHG.] At peace with God. L. Gŏd'ē-frĭ'dŭs, Gŏd'fri'dŭs; F. Godefroi (gō'd'frwä'), Geoffroi (zhō'frwä'); It. Godofredo (gō-dō-frā'dō), Goffredo (gŏf-frā'dō), Giotto (jŏt'tō); Sp. Godofredo (gō-dō-frā'dō), Gofredo (gō-frā'dō); Pg. Godofredo (gō-dō-frā'dō); G. Gottfried (gōt'frēt).
God'win (gŏd'wĭn). [AS.] Good in war.
Greg'o-ry (grĕg'ō-rў). [G.] Watchful. L. Grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs; F. Grégoire (grā'gwär'); It., Sp., & Pg. Gregorio (grā-gō'rē-ō); G. Gregorius (grā-gō'rē-ōōs), Gregor (grā-gōr').
Grif'fith (grĭf'fĭth). [W.] Ruddy (?).
Gus-ta'vus (gŭs-tā'vŭs). [Sw.] A warrior; hero. L. id.; F. Gustave (güs'täv'); It. & Sp. Gustavo (gōōs-tä'vō); G. Gustav (gōōs-täv').
Guy (gī). [F.] A leader. L. Guĭ'dŏ; F. Guy (gē); It. Guido (gwē'dō); Sp. Guido (gē'ᴅō); G. & D. Guido (gē'dō).

H.

Han'ni-bal (hăn'nĭ-bal). [Punic.] Grace of Baal. L. id.; F. Hannibal, Annibal (ăn'nē'bäl'); It. Annibale (ăn-nē'bä-lā); Sp. Anibal (ä-nē'bäl'). **Har'old** (hăr'old). [AS.] A champion; general of an army. F. Harold (ä'rôld'); It. Araldo (ä-räl'dō), Aroldo (ä-rōl'dō).

He'man (hē'măn). [Heb.] Faithful. F. Héman (ā'mäN'); Sp. Eman (ā-măn'); G. Heman (hā'män).

Hen'ry (hĕn'rў). [OHG.] The head or chief of a house. L. Hĕn-rī'cŭs, En-rī'cŭs; F. Henri (äN'rē'); It. Enrico (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp. Enrique (ĕn-rē'kā); Pg. Henrique (ĕN-rē'kă); G. Heinrich (hīn'rĕK); D. Hendrik (hĕn'drĕk). — *Dim.* Hăr'rў (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hăl, Hĕn (Haw'kĭn, *obs.*). — *Fem.* Henrietta, Harriet.

Her'bert (hĕr'bĕrt). [AS.] Glory of the army. L. Hĕr-bĕr'tŭs; F. Herbert (ăr'băr'); It. Erberto (ĕr-bĕr'tō); Sp. Heberto (ā-bĕr'tō); Pg. Herberto (ĕr-bĕr'tō); G. Herbert (hĕr'bĕrt).

Her'cu-les (hĕr'kū-lēz). [Gr.] Lordly fame. L. id.; F. Hercule (ĕr'kül'); It. Ercole (ăr'kō-lā).

Her'man (hĕr'man). [OG.] A warrior. L. Ar-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs; It. Ermanno (ĕr-măn'nō); G. Hermann (hăr'măn).

Hez'e-ki'ah (hĕz'ē-kī'ä). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. F. Ézéchias (ā'zā'shē'ās'); It. Ezechia (ĕt-sā'kē-ä); Sp. Ezequias (ā-thā'kē-ās); G. Hiskia (hĭs'kē-ä).

Hil'a-ry (hĭl'ä-rў). [L.] Cheerful; merry. L. Hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; F. Hilaire (ē'lā'r'); It. Ilario (ē-lä'rē-ō); Sp. & Pg. Hilario (ē-lä'rē-ō); G. & D. Hilarius (hĕ-lä'rē-ōōs). — *Fem.* Hilaria.

Hil'lel (hĭl'lĕl). [Heb.] Praise.

Hi'ram (hī'rạm). [Heb.] Most noble.

Ho'mer (hō'mẽr). [Gr.] A pledge; security. L. Hŏ-mē'rŭs; F. Homère (ō'mâr'); It. Omero (ō-mā'rō); G. & D. Homerus (hō-mā'rōōs).

Hor'ace (hŏr'ās). French form of HORATIO.

Ho-ra'ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō *or* -shō). [L.] (*Uncertain.*) L. Horatius (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Horace (ō'rās'); It. Orazio (ō-rät'se-ō); Sp. Horacio (ō-rä'thē-ō); Pg. Horacio (ō-rä'sē-ō); G. Horatius (hō-rä'tsē-ōōs), Horaz (hō'räts).

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ä). [Heb.] Salvation.

How'ell (how'ĕl). [W.] Sound; whole.

Hu'bert (hū'bẽrt). [OHG.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright. L. Hū-bĕr'tŭs; F. Hubert (ü'bâr'); It. Uberto (ōō-bĕr'tō); Sp. & Pg. Huberto (hōō-bĕr'tō); G. Hubert (hōō'bĕrt), Hugibert (hōō'gĕ-bĕrt).

Hugh (hū), **Hu'go** (hū'gō). [D.] Mind; spirit; soul. L. Hū'gō; F. Hugues (üg); It. Ugo (ōō'gō), Ugolino (ōō-gō-lē'nō); Sp. & Pg. Hugo (ōō'gō); G. & D. Hugo (hōō'gō). — *Dim.* Hŭg'gĭn (*obs.*).

Humph'rey (hŭm'frў), **Humph'ry** (hŭm'frў). [AS.] Protector of the home. L. Hŭm-phrē'dŭs *or* Hŭm-frī'dŭs; F. Onfroi (ôN'frwä'); It. Onofredo (ō-nō-frā'-dō), Omfredo (ōm-frā'dō); Sp. Hunfredo (ōōn-frā'dō); G. Humfried (hōōm'frēt). — *Dim.* Hŭmph.

I.

Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ä-bŏd). [Heb.] The glory has departed.

Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery. L. id.; F. Ignace (ēn'yäss'); It. Ignazio (ēn-yät'sē-ō); Sp. Ignacio (ēg-nä'thē-ō), Inigo (ē'nē-gō); Pg. Ignacio (ēg-nä'sē-ō); G. Ignaz (ēg-näts').

Im-man'u-el (ĭm-măn'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] See EMMANUEL.

In'crease (ĭn'krēs). [E.] *i. e.* Increase [of faith].

In'gram (ĭn'gram). [Teut.] Raven.

In'i-go (ĭn'ĭ-gō). Spanish form of IGNATIUS.

I'ra (ī'rä). [Heb.] Watchful.

I'saac (ī'zăk). [Heb.] Laughter. L. I-sā'ă-cŭs; F. Isaac (ē'zä'äk'); It. Isacco (ē-säk'kō); G. Isaak (ē'-säk). — *Dim.* Ik (īk), Ike (īk).

I-sai'ah (ī-zā'yä). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. L. Isaias (ī-zā'yas).

Is-ra-el (ĭz'rä-ĕl). [Heb.] A soldier of God.

Ith'i-el (ĭth'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] God is with me.

I-van' (ē-vän' *or* ē'vän). Russian form of JOHN.

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rў). [E.]

J.

Ja'bez (jā'bĕz). [Heb.] He will cause pain.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb). [Heb.] A supplanter. L. Jā-cō'bŭs; F. Jacob (zhä'kôb'); It. Giacobbe (jä-kōb'bā); Sp. Jacobo (hä-kō'bō); G. & D. Jakob (yä'kŏp). — *Dim.* Jake (jāk). See JAMES.

Ja'i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs). [Heb.] He will enlighten. L. id.

James (jāmz). Same as JACOB. L. Jā-cō'bŭs; F. Jacques (zhäk); It. Jacopo (yä'kō-pō), Jachimo (yä'-kē-mō), Giacomo (jä'kō-mō); Sp. Jacobo (hä-kō'bō), Diego (dē-ā'gō), Jago (hä'gō), Jaime (hī'mā); Pg. Jayme (zhī'mā), Diogo (dē-ō'gō); G. Jakob (yä'kŏp). — *Dim.* Jeames (jēmz), Jĕm, Jĭm, Jĕm'mў, Jĭm'mў. — *Fem.* Jamesina, Jaqueline.

☞ The old English form of this name was *Jeames*. Norden actually dedicates his "Survey of Cornwall" to James I. as *Jeames;* and Archbishop Laud so spells the word in his correspondence. In fact, *Jemmy* and *Jim* are the natural offsprings of *Jeames*, as the word was pronounced in the best society till the end of the last (*i. e.*, the 18th) century. *Yonge.*

Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth; *colloq.* jā'fĕt). [Heb.] Enlargement.

Ja'red (jā'rĕd). [Heb.] Descent.

Ja'son (jā'sọn). [Gr.] A healer.

Jas'per (jăs'pẽr). [Per.] (*Uncertain.*) F. Gaspard (gäs'pär'); It. Gasparo (gäs'pä-rō), Gasparro (gäs-pär'-rō); Sp. Gaspar (gäs-pär').

Ja'van (jā'vạn). [Heb.] Clay; supple.

Jed'e-di'ah (jĕd'ē-dī'ä). [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.

Jef'frey (jĕf'frў). Same as GODFREY.

Jer'e-mi'ah (jĕr'ē-mī'ä), **Jer'e-my** (jĕr'ẹ-mў). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. L. Jĕr'ē-mī'as; F. Jérémie (zhā'rā'mē'); It. Geremia (jā-rā-mē'ä); Sp. Jeremias (hä-rä-mē'äs); G. & D. Jeremias (yä-rä-mē'äs).

Jer'ome (jĕr'ọm *in England, but in America usually* jē-rōm'). [Gr.] Holy name. L. Hī'ē-rŏn'ў-mŭs; F. Jérôme (zhā'rōm'); It. Geronimo (jä-rō'nē-mō), Girolamo (jē-rō'lä-mō); Sp. Jeronimo (hä-rō'nē-mō), Jeromo (hä-rō'mō); Pg. Jeronimo (zhē-rō'nē-mō); G. Hieronymus (ē-ä-rō'nē-mōōs).

Jes'se (jĕs'sē). [Heb.] Wealth.

Jo'ab (jō'ăb). [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.

Job (jōb). [Heb.] Afflicted; presented.

Jo'el (jō'ĕl). [Heb.] The Lord is God.

John (jŏn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. L. Jŏ-hăn'nēs *or* Jō-ăn'nēs; F. Jean (zhäN); It. Giovanni (jō-vän'nē), Gian (jän), Gianni (jän'nē); Sp. Juan (hōō-än'); Pg. João (zhō-owN'); G. Johann (yō'hän), Johannes (yō-hän'nēs), Hans (hänss); D. Jan (yän); Russ. Ivan (ē-vän'). — *Dim.* Jŏhn'nў, Jăck, Jŏck. — *Fem.* Joanna, Jane. See JOAN.

Jo'nah (jō'nä), **Jo'nas** (jō'nas). [Heb.] A dove.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ä-thạn). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Jo'seph (jō'sẽf). [Heb.] He shall add. L. Jō-sē'phŭs; F. Joseph (zhō'zĕf'); It. Giuseppe (jōō-sĕp'pā); Sp. José (hō-sā'), Josef (hō-sĕf'); Pg. José, Joze (zhō-zā'); G. Joseph (yō'zĕf). — *Dim.* Joe (jō). — *Fem.* Josephine.

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ä). [Heb.] God of salvation. L. Jŏs'-ū-ä; F. Josué (zhō'sü'ā'); G. & D. Josua (yō'sŏō-ä). — *Dim.* Jŏsh.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī'ä), **Jo-si'as** (jō-sī'as). [Heb.] Given of the Lord.

Jo'tham (jō'thạm). [Heb.] The Lord is upright.

Ju'dah (jū'dä). [Heb.] Praised.

Ju'li-an (jū'lĭ-ạn). [L.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. L. Jū'lĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Julien (zhü'lē-äN'); It. Giuliano (jōō-lē-ä'nō); Sp. Julian (hōō-lē-än'); Pg. Julião (zhōō-lē-owN'); G. Julianus (jōō-lē-ä'nōōs), Julian (yōō'lē-än). — *Dim.* Jule (jūl). — *Fem.* Juliana.

Ju'lĭ-us (jū'lĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Soft-haired. L. id.; F. Jules (zhül); It. Giulio (jōō'lē-ō); Sp. Julio (hōō'lē-ō); Pg. Julio (zhōō'lē-ō); G. & D. Julius (yōō'lē-ōōs). — *Dim.* Jule (jūl). — *Fem.* Julia, Juliet.

Jus'tin (jŭs'tĭn). [L.] Just. L. Jŭs-tī'nŭs; F. Justin (zhüs'tăN'); It. Giustino (jōōs-tē'nō); Sp. Justino (hōōs-tē'nō); G. Justin (yōōs'tēn).

Jus'tus (jŭs'tŭs). [L.] Just. L. id.; F. Juste (zhüst); It. Giusto (jōōs'tō); Sp. Justo (hōōs'tō); G. Justus (yōōs'tōōs), Just (yōōst).

K.

Ken'elm (kĕn'ĕlm). [AS.] A defender of his kindred.

Ken'neth (kĕn'nĕth). [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

La'ban (lā'bạn). [Heb.] White.

Lam'bert (lăm'bẽrt). [OHG.] Illustrious with landed possessions. F. Lambert, Lanbert (läN'bâr'); It. Lamberto (lăm-bĕr'tō); G. Lambert (läm'bẽrt), Landbert (länt'bẽrt).

Lan'ce-lot (lăn'sē-lŏt), **Laun'ce-lot** (län'-). [It. A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior, *or*, a servant. F. Lancelot (läN's'lō'); It. Lancilotto (lăn-chē-lŏt'tō); Pg. Lancelote (lăn-sä-lō'tä).

Lau'rence (lą'rẽns), **Law'rence** (lą'rẽns). [L.] Crowned with laurel. L. Laurentius (lą-rĕn'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Laurent (lō'räN'); It. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn'zō); Sp. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn'thō); Pg. Laurenço (low-rĕn'shō); G. Lorenz (lō'rĕnts). — *Dim.* Lăr'ry (Lăr'kĭn, *obs.*), (Law'rĭe, Lau'rĭe, *Scot.*, Lăr'rў, *Ir.*) — *Fem.* Laura.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ä-rŭs). [Heb.] God will help. L. id.; F. Lazare (lä'zär'); It. Lazaro (lät'sä-rō); Sp. Lazaro (lä'thä-rō), Lazarillo (lä-thä-rēl'yō); Pg. Lazaro (lä'-sä-rō); G. Lazarus (lät'sä-rōōs).

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr). [Gr.] Lion man. F. Léandre (lā'äN'dr'); It. & Sp. Leandro (lā-än'drō).

Leb-be'us (lĕb-bē'ŭs; *colloq.* lĕb'bē-ŭs). [Heb.] Praise.

Lem'u-el (lĕm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Created by God.

Leon'ard (lĕn'ard). [G.] Strong *or* brave as a lion. L. lē'ō-när'dŭs; F. Léonard (lā'ô'när'); It. Lionardo (lē-ō-när'dō); Sp. & Pg. Leonardo (lā-ō-när'dō); G. Leonhard (lā'ōn-härt).

Le-on'i-das (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dạs). [Gr.] Lionlike.

Le'o-pold (lē'ō-pōld, *formerly* lĕp'ōld). [OHG.] Bold for the people. F. Léopold (lā'ô'pôld'); It., Sp., & Pg. Leopoldo (lā-ō-pōl'dō); G. Luitpold (lōō'ĕt-pōlt), Leupold (loi'pōlt), Leopold (lā'ō-pōlt).

Le'vi (lē'vī). [Heb.] Adhesion.

Lew'is (lōō'ĭs). [OHG.] Bold warrior. L. Lū-dŏ-vī'-cŭs; F. Louis (lōō'ē'); It. Lodovico (lō-dō-vē'kō), Luigi (lōō-ē'jē); Sp. Clodoveo (klō-dō-vā'ō), Luis (lōō-ēs'); Pg. Luiz (lōō-ēs'); G. Ludwig (lōōt'wĕg). — *Dim.* Lewie (lōō'ĭ), Louie (lōō'ĭ), Lew (lōō), Lou (Lū'kĭn, *obs.*). — *Fem.* Louisa, Louise.

Li'nus (lī'nŭs). [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

Li'o-nel (lī'ō-nĕl). [L.] Young lion. It. Lionello (lē-ō-nĕl'lō).

Llew-el'lyn (lū-ĕl'lĭn). [Celt.] Lightning.

Lo-am'mi (lō-ăm'mī). [Heb.] Not my people.

Lo'do-wic (lō'dō-wĭk). Same as LEWIS.

Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō). Same as LAURENCE.

Lot (lŏt). [Heb.] A veil; covering.

Lou'is (lōō'ĭs). French form of LEWIS.

Lu'bin (lū'bĭn). [AS.] Beloved friend.

Lu'cas (lū'kas). See LUKE.

Lu'ci-an (lū'shĭ-ạn *or* lū'shạn). [L.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius. L. Lucianus (lū'shĭ-ā'nŭs); F. Lucien (lü'sē'äN'); It. Luciano (lōō-chä'nō).

Lu'ci-us (lū'shĭ-ŭs *or* lū'shŭs). [L.] Born at daybreak. L. id.; F. Luce (lüs); It. Lucio (lōō'chō); Sp. Lucio (lōō'thē-ō); Pg. Lucio (lōō'sē-ō). — *Fem.* Lucia, Lucy.

Lu'do-vic (lū'dō-vĭk). Same as LEWIS.

Luke (lūk). [L.] L. Lū'cas; F. Luc (lük); It. Luca (lōō'kä); Sp. & Pg. Lucas (lōō'käs); G. Lukas (lōō'-käs).

Lu'ther (lū'thẽr). [G.] Illustrious warrior. L. Lū-thē'rŭs; F. Lothaire (lô'târ'); It. Lotario (lō-tä'rē-ō), Sp. Clotario (klō-tä'rē-ō); G. Luther (lōō'tẽr), Lothar (lō-tär').

Ly-cur'gus (lī-kûr'gŭs). [Gr.] Wolf driver.

M.

Ma'doc (mā'dŏk). [W.] Good; beneficent.

Mal'a-chi (măl'ä-kī). [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.

Ma-nas'seh (má-năs'sę). [Heb.] Forgetfulness. L. Mă-năs'sēs (-sēz).

Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl'lŭs). [L.] Dim. of MARCUS.

Mar'ci-us (mär'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs). Same as MARCUS.

Mar'cus (mär'kŭs), **Mark** (märk). [L.] A hammer; *otherwise*, a male, *or*, sprung from Mars. L. Mär'cŭs; F. Marc (märk); It. Marco (mär'kō); Sp. Marcos (mär'kŏs); G. Markus (mär'kŏōs). — *Fem.* Marcia.

Mar'ma-duke (mär'mą-dūk). [AS.] A mighty noble.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn). [L.] Of Mars; warlike. L. Mär-tī'nŭs; F. Martin (mär'tăN'), Mertin (mẽr'tăN'); It. & Sp. Martino (mär-tē'nō); Pg. Martinho (mär-tē'-nyō); G. Martin (mär'tēn).

Mat'thew (măth'yų). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. L. Măt-thæ'ŭs; F. Mathieu (mä'tē'ụh'); It. Matteo (mät-tā'ō); Sp. Mateo (mä-tā'ō); G. Matthæus (mät-tā'-ōōs). — *Dim.* Măt.

Mat-thi'as (măth-thī'as). Greek form of MATTHEW.

Mau'rice (mą'rĭs). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored. L. Mauritius (mą-rĭ'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Maurice (mō'-rēs'); It. Maurizio (mow-rēt'sē-ō); Sp. Mauricio (mow-rē'thē-ō); G. Moritz (mō'rĕts).

Max'i-mil'i-an (măks'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ạn). [L.] The greatest Æmilianus. L. Măx'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Maximilien (mäk'sē'mē'lē'äN'); Pg. Maximilião (mä-sē-mē-lē-owN'); G. Maximilian (mäk'sē-mē-lē-än').

☞ According to Camden, this name is a compound invented by the Emperor Frederick VII., and bestowed on his son in his great admiration of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Æmilianus*.

Mer'e-dith (mĕr'ē-dĭth). [Celt.] Sea protector.

Mi'cah (mī'kä). [Heb.] Who is like Jehovah?

Mi'cha-el (mī'kā-ĕl *or* mī'kĕl). [Heb.] Who is like God? F. Michel (mē'shĕl'); It. Michele (mē-kā'lā); Sp. & Pg. Miguel (mē-gĕl'); G. Michael (mĕK'ä-ĕl). — *Dim.* Mike (mīk).

Miles (mīlz). [L.] A soldier.

Mor'gan (môr'gạn). [W.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz). [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. L. id.; F. Moïse (mō'ēz'); It. Moisè (mō-ē-sā'); Sp. & Pg. Moises (mō'ē-zāz'); G. Moses (mō'zĕs). — *Dim.* Mose (mōz).

N.

Na'a-man (nā'ä-mạn). [Heb.] Pleasantness.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm). [Heb.] Consolation.

Na-po'le-on (nä-pō'lē-ọn). [Gr.] Lion of the forest dell. F. Napoléon (nä'pō'lā'ôN'); It. Napoleone (nä-pō-lā-ō'nā).

Na'than (nā'thạn). [Heb.] Given; a gift.

Na-than'a-el (nä-thăn'ä-ĕl), **Na-than'i-el** (nä-thăn'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God. F. Nathaniel (nä'tä'nē'ĕl'). Nathaniel (nä'tä'nē'ĕl').

Neal (nēl), **Neil** (nēl). [L.] Dark; swarthy; *otherwise* [Celt.], chief.

Ne'he-mi'ah (nē'hē-mī'ä). [Heb.] Comfort of Jehovah. L. Nē'hē-mī'as.

Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lạs), **Nic'o-las** (nĭk'ō-lạs). [Gr.] Victory of the people. L. Nĭc-ō-lā'ŭs; F. Nicolas (nē'kō'lä'), Nicole (nē'kōl'); It. Nicolo (nē-kō-lō'), Nicola (nē-kō'lä); Sp. Nicolas (nē-kō-läs'); Pg. Nicolao (nē-kō-lä'ō); G. Nikolaus (nē'kō-lowss). — *Dim.* Nĭck.

No'ah (nō'ä). [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

No'el (nō'ĕl). [L. See NOEL, in the Dictionary.] Christmas; born on Christmas Day. F. Noël (nō'ĕl'); It. Natale (nä-tä'lā); Sp. & Pg. Natal (nä-täl').

Nor'man (nôr'mạn). [G.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

O'ba-di'ah (ō'bä-dī'ä). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. L. O'bă-dī'as *or* Ob'ä-dī'as.

O'bed (ō'bĕd). [Heb.] Serving God.

Oc-ta'vi-us (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ŭs), **Oc-ta'vus** (ŏk-tā'vŭs). [L.] The eighth born. L. Ŏc-tā'vĭ-ŭs, Oc-tā-vī-ā'-nŭs; F. Octavien (ôk'tä'vē'äN'); It. Ottaviano (ŏt-tä-vē-ä'nō), Ottavio (ŏt-tä'vē-ō). — *Fem.* Octavia.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr). [L.] An olive tree. L. Ol'ĭ-vē'rŭs; F. Olivier (ô'lē'vē'ä'); It. Oliviero (ō-lē-vē-ā'rō), Uliviero (ōō-lē-vē-ā'rō); Sp. Oliverio (ō-lē-vā'rē-ō); Pg. Oliveiro (ō-lē-vā'rō); G. & D. Oliver (ō'lē-vẽr).

O-res'tes (ō-rĕs'tēz). [Gr.] A mountaineer.

Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn'dō). Italian form of ROLAND.

Os'car (ŏs'kạr). [Celt.] Bounding warrior. L. Os'cărŭs.
Os'mond (ŏz'mond), **Os'mund** (ŏz'mŭnd), **Os'wald** (ŏz'wạld), **Os'wold** (ŏz'wọld). } [OG.] Osmont (ŏz'mŏn'). Power of God.
Ow'en (ō'ĕn). [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.
O-zi'as (ō-zī'ạs). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.

P.

Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L.] Noble; a patrician. L. Patricius (pȧ-trĬ'shĬ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Patrice (pȧ'trĕss'); It. Patrizio (pä-trēt'sē-ō); Sp. Patricio (pä-trē'thē-ō); Pg. Patricio (pä-trē'sē-ō); G. Patrizius (pä-trēt'sē-o͝os). — *Dim.* Păt, Păd'dy.
Paul (pạl), **Pau'lus** (pạ'lŭs). } [L.] Little. L. Pau'lŭs; F. Paul (pōl); It. Paolo (pä'ō-lō); Sp. Pablo (päb'lō); Pg. Paulo (pow'lō); G. Paul (powl). — *Fem.* Paula.
Pau-li'nus (pạ-lī'nŭs). [L.] The same as Paul. L. id. — *Fem.* Paulina.
Pe'leg (pē'lĕg). [Heb.] Division.
Per'e-grine (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn). [L.] A stranger. L. Pĕr'ĕ-grī'nŭs; F. Pérégrin (pā'rā'grăn'); It. Pellegrino (pĕl-lā-grē'nō); G. Piligrim (pē'lē-grēm); Sp. & Pg. Peregrino (pā-rā-grē'nō).
Pe'ter (pē'tẽr). [Gr.] A rock. L. Pē'trŭs; F. Pierre (pē'ăr'); It. Pietro (pē-ā'trō); Sp. & Pg. Pedro (pā'drō); G. Peter (pā'tẽr), Petrus (pā'trō-o͝s). — *Dim.* Pete (pēt), Pē'tẽr-kĭn (Pẽr'kĭn, Piers, *obs.*).
Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr). [Gr.] A lover of men.
Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mon). [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp). [Gr.] A lover of horses. L. Phĭ-lĭp'pŭs; F. Philippe (fē'lēp'); It. Filippo (fē-lēp'pō); Sp. Felipe (fā-lē'pā); Pg. Felippe (fā-lēp'pā); G. Philipp (fē'lēp). — *Dim.* Phĭl, Pĭp. — *Fem.* Philippa.
Phin'e-as (fĭn'ē-ạs), **Phin'e-has** (fĭn'ē-ạs). } [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pi'us (pī'ŭs). [L.] Pious; dutiful; filial. L. id.; F. Pie (pē); It. Pio (pē'ō).
Plin'y (plĭn'ĭ). [L.] (*Uncertain.*) L. Plĭn'ĭ-ŭs.
Pol'y-carp (pŏl'ĭ-kärp). [Gr.] Much fruit.
Pre-served' (prē-zẽrvd'). [E.] Redeemed.
Ptol'e-my (tŏl'ē-mĭ). [Gr.] Mighty in war.

Q.

Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn). [L.] The fifth. L. Quĭn'tŭs, Quintianus (kwĭn'shĭ-ā'nŭs); Scot. Quĕn'tĭn.

R.

Ralph (rălf; *in England often pronounced* rāf). Same as Rodolphus. L. Rā-dŭl'phŭs.
Ran'dal (răn'dạl). [AS.] House wolf.
Raph'a-el (răf'ā-ĕl). [Heb.] The healing of God. F. Raphael (rà'fà'ĕl'); It. Raffaello (räf-fä-ĕl'lō), Raffaele (räf-fä-ā'lā); G. Raphael (rä'fä-ăl).
Ray'mond (rā'mond), **Ray'mund** (rā'mŭnd). } [OG.] Wise protection. F. Raymond (rà'mŏn'); It. Raimondo (rī-mōn'dō); Sp. & Pg. Raimundo (rī-mo͞on'dō); G. Raimund (rī'mo͞ont).
Reg'i-nald (rĕj'ĭ-nạld). [OG.] Strong ruler. L. Rĕg'ĭ-năl'dŭs; F. Regnauld, Renaud, Regnault (rẹh-nō'); It. Rinaldo (rē-näl'dō); Sp. Reynaldos (rā-ē-näl'dōs); G. Reinwald (rīn'wält), Reinald (rī'nält).
Reu'ben (ru'bĕn). [Heb.] Behold, a son!
Reu'el (ru'ĕl). [Heb.] Friend of God.
Reyn'old (rĕn'ọld). Same as Reginald.
Rich'ard (rĭch'ạrd). [OHG.] Strong like a ruler; powerful. L. Rĭ-cär'dŭs; F. Richard (rē'shär'); It. Riccardo (rēk-kär'dō); Sp. & Pg. Ricardo (rē-kär'dō); G. Richard (rēk'ärt). — *Dim.* Dĭck, Dĭck'ĕn, Dĭck'ọn.
Rob'ert (rŏb'ẽrt). [OHG.] Bright in fame. L. Rŏ-bẽr'tŭs; F. Robert (rō'bâr'), Rupert (rü'pâr'); It. Roberto (rō-bẽr'tō), Ruberto (ro͞o-bẽr'tō), Ruperto (ro͞o-pẽr'tō); Sp. Roberto (rō-bẽr'tō), Ruperto (ro͞o-pẽr'tō); Pg. Roberto (rō-bẽr'tō); G. Robert (rō'bẽrt), Rupert (ro͞o'pẽrt), Rudbert (ro͞od'bẽrt), Ruprecht (ro͞o'prĕkt). — *Dim.* Bŏb, Bŏbby, Dŏb, Dŏb'bĭn, Rŏb, Rŏb'ĭn, Pŏp (Pŏp'kĭn, *obs.*).
Rod'er-ic (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk), **Rod'er-ick** (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk). } [OG.] Rich in fame. F. Rodrigue (rō'drēg'); It. Rodrigo (rō-drē'gō); Sp. Rodrigo (rō-drē'gō), Ruy (ro͞o'ē); G. Roderich (rō'dā-rĕk); Russ. Rurik (ro͞o'rēk).
Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), **Ro-dol'phus** (rō-dŏl'fŭs). } [OHG.] Famous wolf, *or* hero. L. Rŏ-dŏl'phŭs; F. Rodolphe (rō'dŏlf'), Raoul (rà'o͞ol'); It. Rodolfo (rō-dŏl'fō), Ridolfo (rē-dŏl'fō); Sp. Rodolfo (rō-dŏl'fō); Pg. Rodolpho (rō-dŏl'fō); G. Rudolf (ro͞o'dŏlf).
Rog'er (rŏj'ẽr). [OHG.] Famous with the spear. L. Rŏ-gē'rŭs; F. Roger (rō'zhā'); It. Ruggiero (ro͞od-jā'rō), Rogero (rō-jā'rō); Sp. Rogerio (rō-hā'rē-ō); Pg. Rogerio (rō-zhā'rē-ō); G. Rüdiger (rü'dē-gẽr). — *Dim.* Hodge (hŏj), Hodgkin (hŏj'kĭn).
Ro'land (rō'lạnd). French form of Rowland.
Row'land (rō'lạnd). [OG.] Fame of the land. L. Rōt-lăn'dŭs, Rō-lăn'dŭs; F. Roland (rō'lăn'); It. Orlando (ôr-län'dō); Sp. Roldan (rōl-dän'); Pg. Rolando (rō-län'dō), Roldão (rōl-down'); G. Roland (rō'länt); D. Roeland (ro͞o'länt).
Ru'dolph (ru'dŏlf), **Ru-dol'phus** (ru-dŏl'fŭs). } Variations of { Rodolph, Rodolphus.
Ru'fus (ru'fŭs). [L.] Red; red-haired. L. id.
Ru'pert (ru'pẽrt). The same as Robert. L. Ru-pẽr'tŭs.

S.

Sal'mon (săl'mọn). [Heb.] Shady.
Sam'son (săm'sọn), **Samp'son** (sămp'sọn). } [Heb.] Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy and felicity. F. Samson (săn'sôn'); Sp. Sanson (sän-sōn'); Pg. Sansão (sän-sown').
Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. F. Samuel (sà'mü'ĕl'); It. Samuele (sä-mo͞o-ā'lā); G. & D. Samuel (sä'mo͞o-ăl). — *Dim.* Săm, Săm'my.
Saul (sạl). [Heb.] Asked for.
Se'ba (sē'bà). [Heb.] Eminent.
Se-bas'tian (sẽ-băs'chạn). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend. L. Sẽ-băs'tĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Sébastien (sā'bäs'tē-ăn'); It. Sebastiano (sā-bäs-tē-ä'nō); Sp. Sebastian (sā-bäs-tē-än'); Pg. Sebastião (sā-bäs-tẽ-own'); G. Sebastian (sā-bäs'tē-än').
Se-re'no (sẽ-rē'nō), **Se-re'nus** (sẽ-rē'nŭs). } [L.] Calm; peaceful. L. Sẽ-rē'nŭs. — *Fem.* Serena.
Seth (sĕth). [Heb.] Appointed.
Sha'drach (shā'drạk). [Heb.] Rejoicing in the way.
Sig'is-mund (sĭj'ĭs-mŭnd). [OHG.] Conquering protection. F. Sigismond (sẽ'zhēs'mŏn'); It. Sigismondo (sē-jēs-mōn'dō), Sismondo (sēs-mōn'dō); Sp. Sigismundo (sē-hēs-mo͞on'dō); Pg. Sigismundo (sē-zhēs-mo͞on'dō); G. Sigismund (sē'gēs-mo͞ont), Sigmund (sēg'mo͞ont).
Si'las (sī'lạs). [L.] A contraction of Silvanus. L. id.
Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). [L.] Living in a wood. L. id.; F. Silvain (sẽl'văn'); It. Silvano (sēl-vä'nō), Silvio (sēl'vē-ō); G. Silvanus (sēl-vä'no͞os), Silvan (sēl'vän). — *Fem.* Sylvia.
Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). [L.] Bred in the country; rustic. L. id.; F. Silvestre (sẽl'vĕs'tr); Pg. Sylvestre (sẽl-vĕs'trā); G. Silvester (sēl-vĕs'tẽr). — *Dim.* Vĕs'tẽr, Vĕst.
Sim'e-on (sĭm'ẽ-ọn), **Si'mon** (sī'mọn). } [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. L. id.; F. Siméon (sẽ'mā'ôn'), Simon (sẽ'môn'); It. Simone (sē-mō'nā); Sp. Simon (sē-mōn'); Pg. Simão (sẽ-mown'), Simeão (sẽ-mā-own'); G. Simeon (sā'mā-ôn), Simon (sā'mōn). — *Dim.* Sĭm (Sĭmp'kĭns, *obs.*).
Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mọn). [Heb.] Peaceable. F. Salomon (sà'lô'mŏn'); It. Salomone (sä-lō-mō'nā); Pg. Salomão (sä-lō-mown'); G. Salomo (sä'lō-mō). — *Dim.* Sŏl.
Ste'phen (stē'v'n). [Gr.] A crown. L. Stĕph'ă-nŭs; F. Étienne (ā'tē-ĕn'); It. Stefano (stā'fä-nō); Sp. Estevan (ĕs-tā-vän'), Esteban (ĕs-tā-bän'); Pg. Estevão (ĕs-tā-vown'); G. Stephan (stā'fän). — *Dim.* Steve (stēv), Stē'vĭe.
Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn). [AS.] Strong friend.
Syl'van (sĭl'vạn), **Syl-va'nus** (sĭl-vā'nŭs). } Same as Silvanus.
Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). Same as Silvester.

T.

Thad'de-us (thăd'dē-ŭs). [Syr.] The wise. L. Thăd-dæ'ŭs; It. Taddeo (tä-dā'ō); Sp. Tadeo (tä-dā'ō); Pg. Thaddeo (tä-dā'ō); G. Thaddäus (tä-dā'o͞os).
The'o-bald (thē'ō-bạld, *formerly* tĭb'ạld). [OG.] Bold for the people. F. Thibaut (tē'bō'); It. Teobaldo (tā-ō-bäl'dō); Sp. Theudebaldo (tā'o͞o-dā-bäl'dō); Pg. Theobaldo (tā-ō-bäl'dō); G. Dietbold (dēt'bōlt).
The'o-dore (thē'ō-dōr). [Gr.] The gift of God. L. Thē'ō-dō'rŭs; F. Théodore (tā'ō-dōr'); It. Teodoro (tā-ō-dō'rō); G. Theodor (tā'ō-dōr); Russ. & Pol. Feodor (fā'ō-dōr).
The-od'o-ric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk). [AS.] Powerful among the people. L. Thē-ŏd'ō-rī'cŭs.
The-oph'i-lus (thē-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs). [Gr.] A lover of God. L. id.; F. Théophile (tā'ō'fēl'); It. & Sp. Teofilo (tā-ō'fē-lō); Pg. Theophilo (tā-ō'fē-lō); G. Theophilus (tā-ō'fē-lo͞os), Gottlieb (gōt'lēp).
The'ron (thē'rŏn). [Gr.] A hunter.
Thom'as (tŏm'ạs). [Heb.] A twin. L. id.; F. Thomas (tô'mä'); It. Tomaso (tō-mä'sō); Sp. Tomas (tō-mäs'); Pg. Thomas, Thomaz (tō-mäs'); G. Thomas (tō'mäs). — *Dim.* Tŏm, Tŏm'my (Tŏm'kĭn, *obs.*). — *Fem.* Thomasine.
Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thy). [Gr.] Fearing God. L. Tĭ-mō'thē-ŭs (*or* tĭ-mō'thŭs); F. Timothée (tē'mō'tā'); It. Timoteo (tē-mō'tā-ō); Sp. Timoteo (tē-mō-tā'ō); Pg. Timotheo (tē-mō-tā'ō); G. Timotheus (tē-mō'tā-o͞os). — *Dim.* Tĭm (Tĭm'kĭn, *obs.*).
Ti'tus (tī'tŭs). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*) L. id.; F. Tite (tēt); It., Sp., & Pg. Tito (tē'tō).
To-bi'ah (tō-bī'ȧ), **To-bi'as** (tō-bī'ạs). } [Heb.] Distinguished of Jehovah. L. Tō-bī'ạs; F. Tobie (tō'bē'); It. Tobia (tō-bē'ä); Sp. Tobias (tō-bē'äs); G. & D. Tobias (tō-bē'äs). — *Dim.* Tō'by.
Tris'tam (trĭs'tạm), **Tris'tram** (trĭs'trạm). } [L.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
Tyb'alt (tĭb'ạlt). A contraction of Theobald.

U.

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). [Gr.] A hater.
Ur'ban (ûr'bạn). [L.] Of the town; courteous. L. Ur-bā'nŭs; F. Urbain (ür'băn'); It. Urbano (o͞or-bä'nō); G. Urbanus (o͞or-bä'nō͞os), Urban (o͞or'bän).
U-ri'ah (ū-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Light of Jehovah.
U'ri-an (ū'rĭ-ạn). [Dan.] A husbandman.
U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn). [L.] Strong; healthy; powerful. L. Văl'ĕn-tī'nŭs; F. Valentin (vă'lăn'tăn'); It. Valentino (vä-lĕn-tē'nō); Sp. Valentin (vä-lĕn-tēn'); Pg. Valentim (vä-lĕn-tēn'); G. Valentin (vä'lĕn-tēn).
Vic'tor (vĭk'tọr). [L.] A conqueror. L. id.; F. Victor (vēk'tôr'); G. Victor (vēk'tọr). — *Fem.* Victoria.
Vin'cent (vĭn'sẽnt). [L.] Conquering. L. Vĭn'cĕns; F. Vincent (văn'săn'); It. Vincenzio (vĕn-chĕn'zē-ō); Sp. Vincente (vĕn-thĕn'tā); Pg. Vicente (vē-sĕn'tā); G. Vincenz (vĕnt'sĕnts).
Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ạn). [L.] Lively. F. Vivian (vē'vē'ăn'); G. Vivian (vē'vē-ăn).

W.

Wal'ter (wạl'tẽr). [OHG.] Ruling the host. L. Gual-tē'rŭs; F. Gauthier, Gautier (gō'tyā'); It. Gualtiero (gwäl-tē-ā'trō); Sp. Gualterio (gwäl-tā'rē-ō); G. Walther (wäl'tẽr). — *Dim.* Wat (Wat'kĭn, *obs.*).
Wil'liam (wĭl'yạm). [OHG.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; defense; protector. L. Gŭl'ĭ-ĕl'mŭs, *or* Gū'lĭ-ĕl'mŭs; F. Guillaume (gē'yōm'); It. Guglielmo (gōōl-yē-āl'mō); Sp. Guillermo (gēl-yār'mō); Pg. Guilherme (gēl-yār'mā); G. Wilhelm (wĭl'hĕlm). — *Dim.* Wĭll, Wĭl'lĭ, Bĭll, Bĭl'lĭ (Wĭl'kĭn, *obs.*). — *Fem.* Wilhelmina.
Win'fred (wĭn'frĕd). [AS.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zab'di-el (zăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zac-che'us (zăk-kē'ŭs; *colloq.* zăk'kē-ŭs). [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zach'a-ri'ah (zăk'ȧ-rī'ȧ), **Zach'a-ry** (zăk'ȧ-rỵ). } [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Zach (zăk).
Za'dok (zā'dŏk). [Heb.] Just.
Zeb'a-di'ah (zĕb'ȧ-dī'ȧ), **Zeb'e-dee** (zĕb'ē-dē). } [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Ze-bi'na (zē-bī'nȧ). [Heb.] Bought.
Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ȧ-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Same as Zachariah.
Zed'e-ki'ah (zĕd'ē-kī'ȧ). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze-lo'tes (zē-lō'tēz). [Gr.] A zealot.
Ze'nas (zē'nạs). [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ-nī'ȧ). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gal). [Heb.] My father's joy. — *Dim.* Ab'by, Năb'by.
Ach'sa (ăk'sä). [Heb.] Anklet.
A'da (ā'dä). The same as EDITH.
Ad'a-line (ăd'ä-lēn). The same as ADELINE.
Ad'e-la (ăd'ē-lä). The same as ADELINE.
Ad'e-laide (ăd'ē-lād). The same as ADELINE.
A-de'li-a (ä-dē'lĭ-ä *or* ä-dēl'yä). Variation of ADELA.
Ad'e-li'na (ăd'ē-lī'nä), } [OG.] Of noble birth; a prin-
Ad'e-line (ăd'ē-lēn). } cess. F. Adeline (äd''lēn'), Adelaïde (ä'dä'lä'ēd'), Adèle (ä'dăl'); It. Adelaïda (ä-dä-lä'ē-dä), Alisa (ä-lē'sä); G. Adeline (ä-dä-lē'nä), Adelheid (ä'dęl-hit), Adele (ä-dā'lä), Else (ēl'sä), Ilse (ēl'sä). — *Dim.* Ad'dy.
Ag'a-tha (ăg'ä-thä). [Gr.] Good; kind. F. Agathe (ä'gät'); It. Agata (ä'gä-tä); Pg. Agatha (ä'gä-tä); G. Agathe (ä-gä'tä).
Ag'nes (ăg'nĕs). [Gr.] Chaste; pure. F. Agnès (än'-yäs'); It. Agnese (än-yä'sā); Sp. Ines (ē-nĕs'); Pg. Inez (ē-nĕs'); G. Agnes (äg'nĕss).
Al-ber'ta (ăl-bĕr'tä). Feminine of ALBERT.
Al'e-the'a (ăl'ē-thē'a). [Gr.] Truth. It. Alitea (ä-lē-tā'ä); Sp. Aletea (ä-lā-tā'ä); G. Alethea (ä-lā-tā'ä).
Al'ex-an'dra (ăl'ĕks-ăn'drä), } [Gr.] Fem. of ALEXAN-
Al'ex-an-dri'na (-ăn-drī'nä). } DER. F. Alexandrine (ä'lăk'sän'drēn'); It. Alessandra (ä-lĕs-sän'drä).
Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), } The same as ADELINE. — *Dim.*
A-lic'i-a (ä-lĭsh'ĭ-ä). } Al'ly, *or* Al'lie, El'sie.
Al'ma (ăl'mä). [L.] Nourishing; cherishing.
Al-mi'ra (ăl-mī'rä). [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Al-the'a (ăl-thē'ä). [Gr.] A healer.
Am'a-bel (ăm'ä-bĕl). [L.] Lovable. L. A-măb'ĭ-lĭs.
A-man'da (ä-măn'dä). [L.] Worthy to be loved. L. id.; F. Amandine (ä'măN'dēn'). — *Dim.* Măn'dy.
A-me'li-a (ä-mē'lĭ-ä *or* ä-mēl'yä). [OG.] Busy; energetic. F. Amélie (ä'mā'lē'); It. Amelia (ä-mā'lē-ä), Amalia (ä-mä'lē-ä); Sp. & Pg. Amelia (ä-mā'lē-ä); G. & D. Amalia (ä-mä'lē-ä). — Cf. EMELINE.
A'my (ā'mỹ). [L.] Beloved. L. Ā-mā'tä; F. Aimée (ā'mā'); It. Amata (ä-mä'tä).
An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kä), } [Gr.] Lovely; angelic. F.
An'ge-li'na (ăn'jē-lī'nä). } Angèle (äN'zhäl'), Angeline (äN'zh'lēn'), Angélique (äN'zhā'lēk'); It. Angelica (än-jä'lē-kä), Agnola (äN'yō-lä), Angiola (äN'jō-lä); G. Angelica (än-gä'lē-kä), Angelina (än-gä-lē'nä).
Ann (ăn), } [Heb.] Grace; — the same as HANNAH.
An'na (ăn'nä), } L. An'nä; F. Anne (än), Annette
Anne (ăn). } (ăn'nĕt'), Nannette (nä'nĕt'), Ninon (nē'nôN'); It. Anna (än'nä); Sp. Ana (ä'nä); G. Anna (än'na). — *Dim.* An'nie, Năn'ny, Năn'çy, Năn, Nina (nē'nä).
An-nette' (ăn-nĕt'). French form of ANNA.
An'toi-nette' (ăn'toi-nĕt'). French diminutive of ANTONIA. It. Antonietta (än-tō-nē-ēt'tä); G. Antoniette (än-tō-nē-ēt'tä). — *Dim.* Nĕt, Nĕt'ty.
An-to'ni-a (ăn-tō'nĭ-ä), } [L.] Inestimable. L. id.:
An'to-ni'na (ăn'tō-nī'nä). } F. Antonie (äN'tō'nē'); It. & Sp. Antonina (än-tō-nē'nä); G. Antonie (än-tō'-nē-ä).
Ar'a-bel'la (ăr'ä-bĕl'lä). [L.] A fair altar; *otherwise*, an Arabian woman. F. Arabelle (ä'rä'bĕl'); It. Arabella (ä-rä-bĕl'lä); Sp. Arabela (ä-rä-bā'lä); G. Arabelle (ä-rä-bĕl'lä). — *Dim.* Bĕl'lä, Bĕl.
A'ri-an'a (ā'rĭ-ăn'ä). [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.
Au-gus'ta (ą-gŭs'tä). [L.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS. L. id.; G. & D. Augusta (ow-gōōs'tä).
Au-re'li-a (ą-rē'lĭ-ä *or* ą-rēl'yä). [L.] Feminine of AURELIUS. L. id.; F. Aurélie (ō'rā'lē'); It., Sp., G., & D. Aurelia (ow-rā'lē-ä).
Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rä). [L.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant. L. id.; F. Aurore (ō'rōr'); It., Sp., & G. Aurora (ow-rō'rä).
A-zu'bah (ä-zū'bä). [Heb.] Deserted.

B.

Bar'ba-ra (bär'bä-rä). [Gr.] Foreign; strange. L. id.; F. Barbe (bärb); It. & Sp. Barbara (bär'bä-rä); G. & D. Barbara (bär'bä-rä). — *Dim.* Băb.
Be'a-trice (bē'ä-trĭs), } [L.] Making happy. L. Bē-ā'-
Be'a-trix (bē'ä-trĭks). } trĭx; F. Béatrice (bā'ä'trēs'), Béatrix (bā'ä'trēks'); It. Beatrice (bā-ä-trē'chā); Sp. & Pg. Beatriz (bā-ä-trēss'); G. & D. Beatrix (bā-ä'-trēks).
Be-lin'da (bē-lĭn'dä). (*Uncertain.*)
Belle (bĕl). [F.] Beautiful.
Ben'e-dict'a (bĕn'ē-dĭk'tä). [L.] Feminine of BENEDICT. L. id.; F. Bénoîte (bā'nwät'); It. Benedetta (bä-nä-dĕt'tä); Sp. Benita (bä-nē'tä); Pg. Benedicta (bä-nä-dē'tä); G. Benedikta (bā-nā-dēk'tä).
Ber'tha (bĕr'thä). [OG.] Bright; beautiful; F. Berthe (bärt); It. & Sp. Berta (bĕr'tä); G. & D. Bertha (bĕr'tä). — *Dim.* Bĕr'ty.
Bes'sie (bĕs'sĭ). Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
Bet'sey (bĕt'sỹ). Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
Blanch (blänch), } [Teut.] White. F. Blanche (blänsh);
Blanche (blänch). } It. Bianca (bē-än'kä); Sp. Blanca (bläN'kä); G. Blanca (bläN'kä).
Bo'na (bō'nä). [L.] Good. L. id.; F. Bonne (bŏnn); It., Sp., & G. Bona (bō'nä).
Bridg'et (brĭj'ĕt). [Celt.] Strength. F. Brigitte (brē'-zhēt'); It. Brigida (brē'jē-dä); Sp. Brigida (brē'hē-dä); G. Brigitta (brē-gēt'tä). — *Dim.* Bĭd'dy.

C.

Ca-mil'la (ka-mĭl'lä). [L.] Attendant at a sacrifice. L. id.; F. Camille (kä'mēl'); It. Camilla (kä-mēl'lä); Sp. Camila (kä-mē'lä).
Car'o-line (kăr'ō-līn). French form of fem. of *Carolus*, the Latin of CHARLES. F. Caroline (kä'rō'lēn'); It., Sp., & Pg. Carolina (kä-rō-lē'nä); G. Caroline (kä-rō-lē'nä). — *Dim.* Căr'rie, Căd'die.
Cas-san'dra (kăs-săn'drä). [Gr.] She who inflames with love. L. id.; F. Cassandre (käs'sän'dr'); It. Cassandra (käs-sän'drä).
Cath-a-ri'na (kăth-ä-rī'nä), } [Gr.] F. Catherine (kä't'-
Cath'a-rine (kăth'ä-rĭn), } rēn'); It. Caterina (kä-
Cath'er-ine (kăth'ēr-ĭn). } tā-rē'nä); Sp. Catalina (kä-tä-lē'nä); Pg. Catharina (kä-tä-rē'nä); G. Katharine (kä-tä-rē'nä). — *Dim.* Cā'sỹ, Kate (kāt), Katrine (kăt'rĭn), Kĭt, Kĭt'ty.
Ce-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ä), } [L.] Feminine of CECIL. F. Cé-
Cec'i-ly (sĕs'ĭ-lỹ). } cile (sā'sēl'); It. Cecilia (chā-chē'lē-ä); Sp. Cecilia (thā-thē'lē-ä); G. Cäcilia (tsā-tsē'lē-ä). — *Dim.* Sisely (sĭs'lỹ), Sĭs, Cĭs.
Ce-les'tine (sē-lĕs'tĭn). [L.] Heavenly. F. Célestine (sā'lās'tēn').
Ce'li-a (sē'lĭ-ä *or* sēl'yä). [L.] Italian feminine of Cœlius. F. Célie (sā'lē'); It. Celia (chā'lē-ä).
Char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tỹ). [E.]
Char'lotte (shär'lŏt'). Feminine of CHARLES. F. Charlotte (shär'lŏt'); It. Carlotta (kär-lŏt'tä); Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kär-lō'tä); G. Charlotte (shär-lŏt'tä).
Chlo'e (klō'ē). [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.
Chris'ti-an'a (krĭs'tĭ-ăn'ä), } [Gr.] Fem. of CHRISTIAN.
Chris-ti'na (krĭs-tē'nä). } F. Christine (krēs'tēn'); It. & Sp. Cristina (krēs-tē'nä); Pg. Cristinha (krēs-tēn'yä); G. Christiane (krēs-tē-ä'nä), Christine (krēs-tē'nä). — *Dim.* Chrĭs'sie, Xina (zē'nä).
Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ę-lỹ). A corruption of CECILIA.
Clar'a (klăr'ä). [L.] Bright; illustrious. L. id.; F. Claire (klâr); It. Chiara (kē-ä'rä); Sp. & Pg. Clara (klä'rä); G. & D. Clara (klä'rä). — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).
Clar'i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl). [L.] Brightly fair.
Clar'ice (klăr'ĭs), } [L.] A derivative of CLARA.
Cla-ris'sa (klä-rĭs'sä). } It. & G. Clarissa (klä-rēs'sä); F. Clarisse (klä'rēss'). — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).
Clau'di-a (klą'dĭ-ä). [L.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS. F. Claude (klōd), Claudine (klō'dēn'); It. & G. Claudia (klow'dē-ä); Sp. Claudia (klow'dē-ä).
Clem'en-ti'na (klĕm'ĕn-tē'nä), } [L.] Mild; gen-
Clem'en-tine (klĕm'ĕn-tēn *or* -tĭn). } tle. F. Clémentine (klā'mäN'tēn'); G. Clementine (klä-men-tē'nä).
Con'stance (kŏn'stąnss). [L.] Firm; constant. L. Cŏn'stăns, Constantia (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ä *or* -shä); F. Constance (kôN'stänss'); It. Costanza (kŏs-tän'zä); Sp. Costenza (kŏs-tān'thä), Constanza (kŏn-stän'thä); Pg. Constancia (kŏn-stän'sē-ä); G. Constanze (kŏn-stän'tsä); G. & D. Constantia (kŏn-stänt'sē-ä).
Co'ra (kō'rä). [Gr.] Maiden. Cf. CORINNA.
Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ä *or* -dēl'yä). [L.] Warm-hearted. L. id.; F. Cordélie (kôr'dā'lē'); G. Cordelia (kŏr-dā'-lē-ä), Cordula (kŏr-dōō'lä).
Co-rin'na (kŏ-rĭn'nä). [Latin dim. of CORA.] Maiden. L. & It. id.; F. Corinne (kŏ'rēn').
Cor-ne'li-a (kŏr-nē'lĭ-ä *or* -nēl'yä). [L.] Feminine of CORNELIUS. L. id.; F. Cornélie (kŏr'nā'lē'); It. Cornelia (kŏr-nā'lē-ä); G. Cornelia (kŏr-nā'lē-ä).
Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ä). [Gr.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus.

D.

Deb'o-rah (dĕb'ō-rä). [Heb.] A bee. G. Debora (dā-bō'rä). — *Dim.* Dĕb, Dĕb'by.
De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ä *or* dēl'yä). [Gr.] Of Delos.
Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ä). [L.] Goddess. L. Dī-ā'nä; F. Diane (dē'ăn'); It. & G. Diana (dē-ä'nä). — *Dim.* Dī, Dīe.
Di-an'tha (dĭ-ăn'thä). [Gr.] Flower of Jove; a pink.
Di'nah (dī'nä). [Heb.] Judged.
Do'ra (dō'rä). Dim. of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, THEODORA.
Dor'cas (dôr'kas). [Gr.] A gazelle.
Do-rin'da (dŏ-rĭn'dä). The same as DOROTHEA.
Dor'o-the'a (dŏr'ō-thē'ä), } [Gr.] The gift of God. F.
Dor'o-thy (dŏr'ō-thỹ). } Dorothée (dō'rō'tā'), Dorette (dō'rĕt'); It. & Sp. Dorotea (dō-rō-tā'ä); Pg. Dorothea (dō-rō-tā'ä); G. Dorothea (dō-rō-tā'ä). — *Dim.* Dŏl, Dŏl'ly (*l* and *r* being allied sounds).
Dru-sil'la (drų-sĭl'lä). (*Uncertain.*) L. id.

E.

E'dith (ē'dĭth). [AS.] Happiness; *otherwise*, rich gift. L. Ed'ĭ-thä; It. Edita (ā'dē-tä).
Ed'na (ĕd'nä). [Heb.] Pleasure.
El'e-a-nor (ĕl'ē-ä-nôr), } Light; — the same as HELEN.
El'i-nor (ĕl'ĭ-nôr). } It. Eleonora (ā-lā-ō-nō'rä); G. Eleonore (ā-lā-ō-nō'rĕ); F. Aliénor (à'lē'ä'nôr'). — *Dim.* El'lä, Nĕll, Nĕll'ie, Nō'ra.
E-lis'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ä-bĕth), } [Heb.] Worshiper of God;
E-liz'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ä-bĕth), } consecrated to God. F.
E-li'za (ē-lī'zä). } Elisabeth (ā'lē'zä'bĕt'), Élise (ā'lēz'); It. Elisabetta (ā-lē-šä-bĕt'tä), Elisa (ā-lē'šä); G. Elisabeth (ā-lē'zä-bĕt), Elise (ā-lē'zā). — *Dim.* Bĕss, Bĕs'sỹ, Bĕth, Bĕt'sey, Bĕt'tỹ, El'sie, Lĭz, Lĭz'zỹ, Lĭb'bỹ, Lī'sa.
El'la (ĕl'lä), **El'len** (ĕl'lĕn). Diminutives of ELEANOR.
El-vi'ra (ĕl-vī'rä). [L.] White. Sp. Elvira (ĕl-vē'rä).
Em'e-line (ĕm'ē-lĭn), } [OG.] Energetic; industrious.
Em'me-line (-mē-lĭn). }
Em'i-ly (ĕm'ĭ-lỹ). The same as EMELINE. F. Émilie (ā'mē'lē'); It., Sp., & Pg. Emilia (ä-mē'lē-ä); G. Emilie (ä-mē'lē-ä).
Em'ma (ĕm'mä). The same as EMELINE. F. Emma (ăm'mä'); It. & Pg. Emma (ĕm'mä); Sp. Ema (ā'mä); G. Emma (ĕm'mä). — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mie.
Er'nes-tine (ēr'nĕs-tēn). Fem. and dim. of ERNEST.
Es'ther (ĕs'tĕr). [Per.] A star; good fortune. F. Esther (ās'tār'); It. Ester (ĕs'tĕr), Esterre (ĕs-tĕr'rā); Sp. Ester (ĕs-tār'); G. Esther (ās'tęr). — *Dim.* Es'sie.
Ethel (ĕth'ĕl). [AS. Cf. ADELINA.] Noble.
Eth'e-lind (ĕth'ē-lĭnd), } [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eth'e-lin'da (-lĭn'dä). }
Eu-do'ra (ū-dō'rä). [Gr.] Good gift. L. id.; F. Eudore (uh'dōr').
Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ä). Fem. of EUGENE. F. Eugénie (uh'zhā'nē'); It. Eugenia (ā-ōō-jā'nē-ä); Sp. Eugenia (ā-ōō-hā'nē-ä); G. Eugenia (oi-gā'nē-ä), Eugenie (oi-gā'nē-ā). — *Dim.* Genie (jē'nĭ).
Eu-ge'nie (ū-jē'nĭ). French form of EUGENIA.
Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ä). [Gr.] Fair speech. F. Eulalie (uh'lä'lē'); It. Eulalia (ā-ōō-lä'lē-ä).
Eu'nice (ū'nĭs). [Gr.] Happy victory.
Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ä). [Gr.] Of good report. F. Euphémie (uh'fā'mē'); It. & Sp. Eufemia (ā-ōō-fā'-mē-ä); G. Euphemia (oi-fā'mē-ä). — *Dim.* Ef'fie.
E'va (ē'vä). [Heb.] Life. L. id.; F. Ève (āv); It., Sp., & Pg. Eva (ā'vä); G. & D. Eva (ā'fä).
E-van'ge-line (ē-văn'gē-lĭn *or* -līn). [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve (ēv). The same as EVA.
Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'ē-lī'nä), **Ev'e-line** (ĕv'ē-lĭn), **Ev'e-lyn** (ĕv'ē-lĭn). It. diminutive of EVA.

F.

Faith (fāth). [E.]
Faus-ti'na (fąs-tī'nä). [L.] Lucky. F. Faustine (fōs'-tēn'); It. Faustina (fows-tē'nä); G. Faustine (-tē'nä).
Fe-lic'i-a (fē-lĭsh'ĭ-ä *or* fē-lĭsh'ä). [L.] Happiness. F. Félicie (fā'lē'sē'), Félicité (fā'lē'sē'tā'); It. Felicia (fä-lē'chē-ä); Sp. Felicidad (fä-lē-thē-dăd').
Fi-de'li-a (fī-dē'lĭ-ä *or* fī-dēl'yä). [L.] Faithful.
Flo'ra (flō'rä). [L.] Flowers. L. id.; F. Flore (flōr); It. Flora (flō'rä).
Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕnss). [L.] Blooming; flourishing. L. Florentia (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ä *or* -shä).
Fran'ces (frăn'sĕz). Feminine of FRANCIS. L. Frăn-cĭs'cä; F. Françoise (frän'swäz'), Francisque (frän'-sēsk'); It. Francesca (frän-chās'kä); Sp. Francisca (frän-thēs'kä); Pg. Francisca (frän-sēs'kä); G. Franziske (frän-tsēs'kä). — *Dim.* Făn'ny, Frănk.
Fred'er-i'ca (frĕd'ĕr-ī'kä). Fem. of FREDERIC. F. Frédérique (frā'dā-rēk'); It. Federica (fā-dā-rē'kä); Sp. & Pg. Frederica (frā-dā-rē'kä); G. Friederike (frē-dā-rē'kä). — *Dim.* Frĕd'die.

G.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ä), } Fem. of GEORGE. F. Geor-
Geor-gi'na (jôr-jē'nä). } gine (zhôr'zhēn'), Georgette (zhôr'zhĕt'); It. Giorgia (jōr'jä); G. Georgine (gā-ôr-gē'nä).
Ger'al-dine (jĕr'al-dĭn). Fem. of GERALD. It. Giralda (jē-räl'dä); G. Gerhardine (gĕr-här-dē'nä).
Ger'trude (gĕr'trųd). [OHG.] Spear maiden. F. Gertrude (zhăr'trüd'); It. Gertrude (jĕr-trōō'dä), Geltruda (jĕl-trōō'dä); Sp. Gertrudis (hĕr-trōō'dēss); Pg. Gertrudes (zhĕr-trōō'dĕs); G. Gertraud (gĕr'trowt), Gertrud (gĕr'trōōt). — *Dim.* Gĕr'tĭe, Trų'dy.
Grace (grās), } [L.] Grace; favor. L. Gratia
Gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ä). } (grā'shĭ-ä).
Gri-sel'da (grĭ-sĕl'dä). [Teut.] Stone heroine. It. Griselda (grē-zäl'dä). — *Dim.* Grĭs'sĕl.

H.

Han'nah (hăn'nä). [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Har'ri-et (hăr'rĭ-ĕt), } English fem. dim. of HENRY. —
Har'ri-ot (hăr'rĭ-ŏt). } *Dim.* Hăt'ty.
Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn), } [Gr.] Light. L. Hĕl'ē-nä; F.
Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nä). } Hélène (ā'lĕn'); It. Elena (ā'-lā-nä); Sp. Helena, Elena (ā-lā'nä); G. Helene (hā-lā'-nä). — *Dim.* Nĕll, Nĕl'ly.
Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'tä). French fem. dim. of HENRY. F. Henriette (än'rē'ĕt'); It. Enrighetta (ĕn-rē-gĕt'tä); Sp. Enriqueta (ĕn-rē-kā'tä); Pg. Henriqueta (ĕn-rē-kā'tä); G. Henriette (hĕn-rē-ĕt'tä). — *Dim.* Et'ta, Hĕt'ty, Nĕt'tie.
Heph'zi-bah (hĕf'zĭ-bä). [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hes'ter (hĕs'tĕr), **Hes'ther**. Same as ESTHER.
Hi-la'ri-a (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ä). [L.] Feminine of HILARY.
Ho-no'ra (hŏ-nō'rä), } [L.] Honorable. *Dim.* Nŏ'-
Ho-no'ri-a (hŏ-nō'rĭ-ä). } răh, Nō'rä.
Hope (hōp). [E.]
Hor-ten'si-a (hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ä *or* -shä). [L.] A lady gardener. L. id.; F. Hortense (ôr'tänss'); It. Ortensia (ôr-tĕn'sē-ä); G. Hortensia (hôr-tĕn'sē-ä).
Hul'dah (hŭl'dä). [Heb.] A weasel.

ç *as* s; e, ch, *as* k; ch *as in* chin; ġ *as* j, ğ *as in* ġet; n, ng, *as in* link, sing; th *as in* thin, th *as in* thine; zh *like* z *in* azure; Ī, ū, ȧ, ę, w, B, D, G, H, K, N (see p. 1719).

I.

I'da (ī'dȧ). [OG.] Godlike.
I'nez (ī'nĕz). Pg. form of AGNES.
I-rene' (ī-rēn' *or* ī-rē'nē). [Gr.] Peaceful. F. Irène (ē'rȧn'); It. Irene (ē-rā'nā); G. Irene (ē-rā'nā).
Is'a-bel (ĭz'ȧ-bĕl), **Is'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'lȧ). Same as ELIZABETH. F. Isabeau (ē'zä'bō'), Isabelle (ē'zä'bĕl'); It. Isabella (ē-sä-bĕl'lä); Sp. & Pg. Isabel (ē-sä-bĕl'); G. & D. Isabelle (ē-zä-bĕl'lä). — *Dim.* Bĕl, Bĕl'ȧ.

J.

James-i'na (jāmz-ē'nȧ). Feminine of JAMES.
Jane (jān). Fem. of JOHN. Same as JOAN.
Ja-net' (jȧ-nĕt' *or* jăn'ĕt; *in Eng.* jăn'ĕt). Dim. of JANE.
Jaq'ue-line (jăk'we-lĭn). French fem. of JAMES.
Jean (jēn), **Jeanne** (jēn), **Jean-nette'** (jē-nĕt'). Fr. forms of JANE or JOAN.
Je-mi'ma (jē-mī'mȧ). [Heb.] A dove.
Je-ru'sha (jē-rụ'shȧ). [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jes'sie (jĕs'sĭ). [Scotch.] — *Dim.* JESS.
Jo-an' (jō-ăn'), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ăn'nȧ), **Jo-han'na** (-hăn'nȧ). [Heb.] Fem. of JOHN. L. Jŏhăn'nȧ; F. Jeanne (zhän), Jeannette (zhä'nĕt'); It. Giovanna (jō-vän'nä); Sp. Juana (HŌŌ-ä'nä); Pg. Jovanna (zhō-vän'nä); G. Johanna (yō-hän'nä).
Jo-se'pha (jō-sē'fȧ), **Jo'seph-ine** (jō'zĕf-ĭn). Fem. of JOSEPH. F. Joséphine (zhō'zȧ'fēn'); It. Giuseppina (jōō-sĕp-pē'nä); Sp. Josefina (HŌ-sȧ-fē'nä); Pg. Josephina (zhō-zȧ-fē'nä); G. Josephine (yō-zȧ-fē'nä). — *Dim.* Jō, Jō'zy, Phē'ny.
Joyce (jois). [L.] Sportive.
Ju'dith (jū'dĭth). [Heb.] Praised. F. Judith (zhü'dēt'); It. Giuditta (jōō-dēt'tȧ); G. Judith (yōō'dĕt). — *Dim.* Jū'dy.
Ju'li-a (jū'lĭ-ȧ *or* jūl'yȧ). [L.] Fem. of JULIUS. L. id.; F. Julie (zhü'lē'); It. Giulia (jōō'lē-ä); Sp. Julia (HOŌ'lē-ä); Pg. Julia (zhōō'lē-ä); G. Julie (yōō'lē-ä).
Ju'li-an'a (jū'lĭ-ăn'ȧ). [L.] Fem. of JULIAN. L. id.; F. Julienne (zhü'lē'ĕn'); It. Giuliana (jōō-lē-ä'nä); Sp. Juliana (HOŌ-lē-ä'nä); Pg. Juliana (zhōō-lē-ä'nä); G. & D. Juliana (yōō-lē-ä'nä).
Ju'li-et (jū'lĭ-ĕt). Diminutive of JULIA.
Jus-ti'na (jŭs-tī'nȧ). [L.] Fem. of JUSTIN. L. id.; F. Justine (zhüs'tēn'); It. Giustina (jōōs-tē'nä); Sp. Justina (HOŌS-tē'nä); G. Justine (yōōs-tē'nȧ).

K.

Kate (kāt). Dim. of CATHARINE.
Kath'a-rine (kăth'ȧ-rĭn), **Kath'er-ine** (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). The same as CATHARINE.
Ke-tu'rah (kē-tū'rȧ). [Heb.] Incense.
Ke-zi'ah (kē-zī'ȧ). [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'ra (lą'rȧ). [L.] A laurel. F. Laure (lōr); It. & G. Laura (low'rä).
Lau-rin'da (lą-rĭn'dȧ). [L.] Variation of LAURA.
La-vin'i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Of Latium.
Le'na (lē'nȧ). Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE.
Le-o-no'ra (lē-ō-nō'rȧ). The same as ELEANOR. It. Leonora (lā-ō-nō'rä); G. Lenore (lā-nō'rȧ).
Le-ti'ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ *or* lē-tĭsh'ȧ). [L.] Happiness. L. Laetitia (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-a); It. Letizia (lā-tĕt'sē-ä).
Let'tice (lĕt'tĭs). A corruption of LETITIA.
Lil'i-an (lĭl'ĭ-ȧn), **Lil'ly** (lĭl'lȳ). [L.] Lily.
Lo'is (lō'ĭs). [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lo-rin'da (lō-rĭn'dȧ). A variation of LAURINDA.
Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zȧ), **Lou-ise'** (lōō-ēz'). Fem. of LOUIS. F. Louise (lōō'ēz'), Lisette (lē'zĕt'), Héloïse (ā'lō'-ēz'); It. Luisa (lōō-ē'sä), Eloïsa (ā-lō-ē'sä); Sp. Luisa (lōō-ē'sä); Pg. Luiza (lōō-ē'zä); G. Luise (lōō-ē'zȧ), Ludovika (lōō-dō-vē'kä). — *Dim.* Lou, Lou'ie.
Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] Italian form of LUCY.
Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'dȧ). [L.] The same as LUCY.
Lu'crece (lū'krēs), **Lu-cre'ti-a** (lū-krē'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [L.] Gain; *otherwise*, light. L. Lucretia (lū-krē'shĭ-a *or* -shȧ); F. Lucrèce (lü'krȧs'); It. Lucrezia (lōō-krāt'sē-ä).
Lu'cy (lū'sȳ). Feminine of LUCIUS. F. Lucie (lü'sē'); It. Lucia (lōō-chē'ä); Sp. Lucia (lōō'thē-ä); Pg. Lucia (lōō'sē-ä).
Lyd'i-a (lĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] A native of Lydia.

M.

Ma'bel (mā'bĕl). [L.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Mad'e-line (măd'e-lĭn). Fr. form of MAGDALENE.
Mag'da-lene (măg'dȧ-lēn, *prop.* măg'dȧ-lē'nē). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. F. Magdelaine (mä'd'lȧn'), Madeleine (mä'd'lȧn'), Madelon (mä'd'lôN'); It. Maddalena (mäd-dä-lā'nä); Sp. Magdalena (mäg-dä-lā'nä), Madelena (mä-dä-lā'nä); Pg. Magdalena (mäg-dä-lā'nä); G. Magdalene (mäg-dä-lā'nä). — *Dim.* Maud, Maud'lĭn, Maun.
Mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'lȧ). [L.] Fem. of MARCELLUS.
Mar'ci-a (mär'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [L.] Fem. of MARCIUS. F. Marcie (mär'sē'); It. Marcia (mär'chä), Marzia (märt'sē-ä).
Mar'ga-ret (mär'gȧ-rĕt *or* mär'grĕt). [Gr.] A pearl. F. Marguerite (mär'ge-rēt'); It. Margherita (mär-gā-rē'tä); Sp. Margarita (mär-gä-rē'tä); Pg. Margarida (mär-gä-rē'dä); G. Margarethe (mär-gä-rā'tä), Gretchen (grĕt'ĸen). — *Dim.* Mär'gĭe, Mär'gĕr-ў, Mädge, Mäg, Mäg'gȳ, Mĕg, Mĕg'gȳ, Pĕg, Pĕg'gȳ, Mē'tä, Grĭt'tȳ.
Ma-ri'a (mȧ-rī'ȧ). Latin form of MARY.
Ma'ri-anne' (mā'rĭ-ăn'). A compound of MARY and ANNE. F. Mariane, Marianne (mä'rē'ăn'); It. Marianna (mä-rē-än'nä); Sp. & Pg. Mariana (mä-rē-ä'nä); G. Marianne (mä-rē-än'nȧ).
Mar'i-on (măr'ĭ-ŏn). A French form of MARY.
Mar'tha (mär'thȧ). [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy. F. Marthe (märt); It. & Sp. Marta (mär'tä); Pg., G., & D. Martha (mär'tä). — *Dim.* Măt, Măt'tȳ, Păt, Pät'tȳ.
Ma'ry (mā'rȳ). [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea. L. Má-rī'á; F. Marie (mä'rē'), Marion (mä'rē'ôN'); It. & Pg. Maria (mä-rē'ä); Sp. Maria (mä-rē'ä); G. Maria (mä-rē'ä), Marie (mä-rē'ä). — *Dim.* Māy, Möll, Mōl'lȳ, Pŏl, Pŏl'lȳ.
Ma-thil'da (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ), **Ma-til'da** (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ). [OHG.] Mighty battle maid; heroine. F. Mathilde (mä'tĕld'); It. Matilda (mä-tēl'dä); G. Matilde (mä-tēl'dȧ). — *Dim.* Măt, Măt'tȳ, Maud, Păt'tȳ, Tĭl'dȧ.
Maud (mȧd). Contr. of MATILDA or MAGDALENE.
May (mā). The month of MAY, or a dim. of MARY.
Me-het'a-bel (mē-hĕt'ȧ-bĕl), **Me-hit'a-ble** (mē-hĭt'ȧ-bl'). [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Mel'i-cent (mĕl'ĭ-sĕnt). [L.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work; strength. Sp. Melisenda (mȧ-lē-sän'dä).
Me-lis'sa (mē-lĭs'sȧ). [Gr.] A bee. F. Mélisse (mȧ'lēs'), Mélite (mȧ'lēt'); It. Melissa (mä-lēs'sä).
Mer'cy (mĕr'sȳ). [E.]
Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd). [G.] Mild threatener. L. Mĭldrē'dȧ.
Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt). See MELICENT.
Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nĕr'vȧ). See in the Dictionary.
Min'nie (mĭn'nĭ). [Cf. G. Minna.] Remembrance; love. Frequently used as a nickname for MARY.
Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'dȧ). [L.] Admirable. L. id.; G. Miranda (mē-rän'dä).
Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ȧm). [Heb.] The same as MARY.
My'ra (mī'rȧ). [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Nan'cy (năn'sȳ). A familiar form of ANNE. — *Dim.* Năn, Nănçe, Nina (nē'nȧ).
Nel'lie (nĕl'lĭ). *Dim.* of ELLEN, HELEN, *or* ELEANOR.
No'ra (nō'rȧ), **No'rah** (nō'rȧ). A contraction of HONORA, LEONORA, and ELEANOR.

O.

Oc-ta'vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. L. id.; F. Octavie (ŏk'tä'vē'), Octave (ŏk'täv'); It. Ottavia (ŏt-tä'vē-ä); Sp. Octavia (ŏk-tä'vē-ä); G. Octavia (ŏk-tä'vē-ä). — *Dim.* Tā'vȳ, Tāve.
Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), **O-liv'i-a** (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] An olive. L. O-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ; It. & G. Olivia (ō-lē'vē-ä).
O-lym'pi-a (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Heavenly. L. id.; F. Olympe (ō'lăNp'); It. Olimpia (ō-lēm'pē-ä); G. Olympie (ō-lēm'pē-ȧ).
O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ *or* ō-fēl'yȧ). [Gr.] Serpent. F. Ophélie (ō'fā'lē').

P.

Pa'tience (pā'shenss). [E.]
Pau'la (pą'lȧ). [L.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL. L. id.; It. Paola (pä'ō-lä); Sp., Pg., & G. Paula (pow'lä); F. Paule (pōl).
Pau-li'na (pą-lī'nȧ), **Pau-line'** (pą-lēn'). [L.] Feminine of PAULINUS. F. Pauline (pō'lēn'); It. Paolina (pä-ō-lē'nä *or* pow-lē'nä); Sp. & Pg. Paulina (pow-lē'nä); G. Pauline (pow-lē'nȧ).
Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). [Gr.] A weaver. L. id.
Per'sis (pĕr'sĭs). [Gr.] A Persian woman. F. Perside (pĕr'sēd'); It. Persida (pĕr'sē-dä); Sp. Perside (pĕr'sē-dā); G. Persis (pĕr'sēs).
Phe'be (fē'bē). The same as PHŒBE.
Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'pȧ). Feminine of PHILIP. F. Philippine (fē'lēp'pēn'); It. Filippa (fē-lēp'pä), Filippina (fē-lēp-pē'nä); Sp. & Pg. Felipa (fā-lē'pä); G. Philippine (fē-lēp-pē'nä).
Phil'lis (fĭl'lĭs). The same as PHYLLIS.
Phœ'be (fē'bē). [Gr.] Shining. It. Febe (fā'bā).
Phyl'lis (fĭl'lĭs). [Gr.] A green bough.
Pol'ly (pŏl'lȳ). [E.] A dim. of MARY.
Pris-cil'la (prĭs-sĭl'lȧ). [L.] Somewhat old. L. id.
Pru'dence (prụ'dęnss). [E.] *Dim.* Prue, Prụ'dy.

R.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl). [Heb.] A ewe. F. Rachel (rä'shäl'); It. Rachele (rä-kā'lā); Sp. Raquel (rä-kāl'); Pg. Rachel (rä'kȧl); G. Rahel (rä'hāl).
Re-bec'ca (rē-bĕk'kȧ), **Re-bek'ah** (rē-bĕk'ȧ). [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty. L. Rē-bĕc'cȧ; F. Rebecca (rā'bĕk'kä'); G. Rebekka (rā-bĕk'kä). — *Dim.* Bĕck'y.
Rho'da (rō'dȧ). [Gr.] A rose.
Ro'sa (rō'zȧ). [L.] A rose. It., Sp., & Pg. Rō'sä.
Ros'a-bel (rōz'ȧ-bĕl), **Ros'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'lȧ). [L.] A fair rose.
Ro-sa'li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-ȧ), **Ros'a-lie** (rōz'ȧ-lē). [It. & F., fr. L.] Little and blooming rose.
Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ȧ-lĭnd). [L.] Beautiful as a rose.
Ros'a-mond (rŏz'ȧ-mond). [Teut.] Horse protection, *or* famous protection. F. Rosemonde (rō'z'môNd'); It. Rosmonda (rôs-mōn'dä); Sp. Rosamunda (rō-sȧ-mōōn'dä); D. Rozamond (rō'zä-mônt).
Rox-an'a (rŏks-ăn'ȧ). [Per.] Dawn of day. F. Roxane (rŏk'sȧn'). — *Dim.* Rŏx'ȳ.
Ruth (rụth). [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ). [L.] A Sabine woman. F. Sabine (sä'bēn'); G. Sabine (sȧ-bē'nä).
Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ). [L.] The River Severn.
Sa-lome' (sȧ-lōm', *properly* sȧ-lō'mē). [Heb.] Peaceful. F. Salomé (sä'lō'mä'); G. Salome (sä-lō'mȧ).
Sal'va (sălˈvȧ). [L.] Safe. L. id.
Sa'ra (sā'rȧ), **Sa'rah** (sā'rȧ). [Heb.] A princess. F. Sara (sä'rä'); It., Sp., & Pg. Sara (sä'rä); G. Sara (sä'rä). — *Dim.* Săl, Săl'lȳ (Saw'kĭn, *obs.*).
Se-li'na (sē-lī'nȧ). [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.
Se-re'na (sē-rē'nȧ). [L.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO. L. id.; It. Serena (sā-rā'nä).
Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), **Si-byl'la** (sĭ-bĭl'lȧ). [Gr.] A prophetess. F. Sibylle (sē'bēl'); G. Sibylle (sē-bēl'lȧ). Sp. Sibila (sē-bē'lä).
So-phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ). [Gr.] Wisdom. F. Sophie (sō'fē'); It. Sofia (sō-fē'ä); G. Sophia (sō-fē'ä). — *Dim.* Sō'phy.
So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stel'la (stĕl'lȧ). [L.] A star. L. id.; F. Estelle (ĕs'tĕl'); Sp. Estella (ĕs-tĕl'yä).
Steph'a-na (stĕf'ȧ-nȧ). [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN. F. Stéphanie (stā'fā'nē'); G. Stephanie (stā-fā'nē-ä).
Su'san (sū'zȧn), **Su-san'na** (sū-zăn'nȧ), **Su-san'nah** (-zăn'nȧ). [Heb.] A lily. F. Susanne (sü'zän'); It. Susanna (sōō zän'nä); Sp. & Pg. Susana (sōō-sä'nä); G. Susanne (sōō-zän'nȧ). — *Dim.* Sūe, Sūke, Sū'kȳ, Sū'sĭe, Sū'zy.
Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of SYLVANUS.

T.

Tab'i-tha (tăb'ĭ-thȧ). [Syr.] A gazelle.
Tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-ȧnss). [E.]
The'o-do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of THEODORE. It. Teodora (tā-ō-dō'rä); G. Theodora (tā-ō-dō'rä). — *Dim.* Dō'rȧ.
The'o-do'si-a (thē'ō-dō'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [Gr.] The gift of God. It. Teodosia (tā-ō-dō'sē-ä); G. Theodosia (tā-ō-dō'zē-ä).
The-re'sa (thę-rē'sȧ). [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. F. Thérèse (tā'rĕz'); It. & Sp. Teresa (tā-rā'sä); Pg. Theresa (tā-rā'ȧä); G. Therese (tā-rā'sȧ), Theresia (tā-rā'sē-ä). — *Dim.* Tĕr'rȳ, Trā'çȳ.
Thom'a-sa (tŏm'ȧ-sȧ), **Thom'a-sine** (-sēn). Fem. of THOMAS. Sp. Tomasa (tō-mä'sä); G. Thomasia (tō-mä'sē-ä). — *Dim.* Tamzine (tăm'zēn).
Try-phe'na (trī-fē'nȧ). [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.
Try-pho'sa (trī-fō'sȧ). [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

U.

Ul'ri-ca (ŭl'rĭ-kȧ). [OG.] Rich. F. Ulrique (ül'rēk'); It. Ulrica (ōōl-rē'kä); G. Ulrike (ōōl-rē'kȧ).
U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Heavenly; the name of one of the Muses. L. id.; F. Uranie (ü'rä-nē').
Ur'su-la (ûr'sū-lȧ). [L.] She-bear. L. id.; F. Ursule (ür'sül'); It. Orsola (ōr'sō-lä); Sp. Ursola (ōōr'sō-lä).

V.

Va-le'ri-a (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of VALERIUS. L. id.; F. Valérie (vȧ'lā'rē'); It. Valeria (vä-lā'rē-a); G. Valerie (vä-lā'rē-ä).
Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR. L. id.; F. Victoire (vēk'twär'); It. Vittoria (vēt-tō'rē-ä); G. Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-ä).
Vi'da (vē'dȧ). [Erse.] Feminine of DAVID.
Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ). [L.] A violet. L. id.; F. Violette (vē'ō'lĕt'); It. Viola (vē-ō'lä); Sp. & Pg. Violante (vē-ō-län'tȧ); G. Viola (vē-ō'lä), Viole (vē-ō'lȧ).
Vir-gin'i-a (vĭr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Virgin; pure. L. id.; F. Virginie (vēr'zhē'nē'); It. Virginia (vēr-jē'nē-ä); G. Virginia (vēr-gē'nē-ä).
Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ȧn). [L.] Lively. F. Vivienne (vē'vē'ĕn'); It. Viviana (vē-vē-ä'nä).

W.

Wil'hel-mi'na (wĭl'hĕl-mē'nȧ). [OHG.] Feminine of *Wilhelm*, German of WILLIAM. F. Guillelmine (gē'yĕl'mēn'), Guillemette (gē'yĕh-mĕt'); It. Guglielma (gōōl-yē-ĕl'mä); Sp. Guillelmina (gĕl-yĕl-mē'nä); G. Wilhelmine (wĕl-hĕl-mē'nä). — *Dim.* Wĭl'mĕtt, Wĭl'mŏt, Mina (mē'nä), Mĭ-nĕl'lȧ.
Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd). [Teut.] A lover of peace. *Dim.* Wĭn'nĭe.

Z.

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter. L. id.; F. Zénobie (zā'nō'bē').
Zoe (zō). [Gr.] Life.

QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS,

AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER.

NOTE. *L.* stands for *Latin*; *Gr.* for *Greek*; *F.* for *French*; *It.* for *Italian*; *Sp.* for *Spanish*; *G.* for *German*.

A.

À, *à*. [F.] At; after the manner of; according to; to.
A, or *Ab*. [L.] From; by; of.
Ab actu ad posse valet consecutio, or *illatio*. [L.] Inference, or induction, from what has been to what may be, has force or weight.
Abandon fait larron. [F.] Negligence (that is, want of watchfulness) makes the thief.
À bas. [F.] Down; down with.
À beau jeu, beau retour. [F.] One good turn deserves another.
A beneplacito. [It.] At pleasure.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc. [L.] From this and that; confusedly.
Ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience.
Ab incunabilis. [L.] From the cradle.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra. [L.] From within.
À bis et à blanc. [F.] From brown to white; by fits and starts.
À bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To a good cat, a good rat; well-matched; set a thief to catch a thief.
À bon marché. [F.] Cheap.
Abonnement. [F.] Subscription.
Ab origine. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab ovo. [L.] From the egg; hence, from the beginning.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (said of a dinner); from beginning to end.
À bras ouverts. [F.] With open arms.
Abrégé. [F.] Abridgment.
Absence d'esprit. [F.] Absence of mind.
Absens hæres non erit. [L.] The absent or distant person will not be the heir; that is, out of sight, out of mind.
Absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.
Absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill will.
Absque. [L.] Without.
Absque argento omnia vana. [L.] Without money all is vain.
Absque hoc. [L.] Without this.
Absque ullâ conditione. [L.] Unconditionally.
Absque ulla fraude. [L.] Without any fraud.
Abundat dulcibus vitiis. [L.] He abounds with pleasant faults.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
Ab urbe conditâ. [L.] From the founding of the city [Rome].
Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.
A cader va chi troppo alto sale. [It.] Who climbs too high goes to fall.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel; from head to foot.
Acariâtre. [F.] Ill-natured; cross; crabbed.
A causa persa, parole assai. [It.] When the cause is lost, there is enough of words.
Accedas ad curiam. [L.] You may come into court; — a writ at common law in English practice.
Accepta. [L.] The receipts in accounts.
Accessit. [L.] He came near; — applied to a testimonial for one second in merit.
Accueil. [F.] Reception; greeting; welcome.
Accusare nemo se debet, nisi coram Deo. [L.] No one is bound to accuse himself, unless before God.
Acerrima proximorum odia. [L.] The hatred of the nearest relatives is most intense.
Acervatim. [L.] By heaps.
À chaque saint sa chandelle. [F.] To each saint his candle; that is, conciliate every source of possible favor.
À charge. [F.] At expense.
Acharné. [F.] Bloodthirsty; savage.
Acharnement. [F.] Stubborn animosity; savageness.
À cheval. [F.] On horseback.
Acierta errando. [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
À compte. [F.] On account; in part payment.
À corps perdu. [F.] With might and main.
À coup sûr. [F.] With certainty; surely.
À couvert. [F.] Under cover; sheltered; protected.
Acqua Tofana. [It.] A subtle poison.
Acquit. [F.] Discharge; receipt for payment.
Acribus initiis, incurioso fine. [L.] With eager beginnings, but negligent ending.
A cruce salus. [L.] Salvation by or from the cross.
Acta. [L.] Proceedings in court.
Acti labores jucundi. [L.] Finished labors are pleasant.
Actionnaire. [F.] A shareholder.
Actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
A cuspide corona. [L.] A crown from the spear; glory from military exploits.
Ad arbitrium. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state.
Ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — the motto of Kansas.
A dato. [L.] From date, or from this time.
Ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends; that is, never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum. [L.] To attract or please.
Ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the rabble.
À demi. [F.] By halves.
A Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
À dessein. [F.] Designedly.
Ad eundem (sc. *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree.
À deux mains. [F.] With both hands.
Ad extremum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end
Ad gustum. [L.] To one's taste.
Ad hominem. [L.] To the man; that is, to his interests and passions.
Adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] The affair is not yet decided.
A die. [L.] From that day on.
Adieu, la voiture; adieu, la boutique. [F.] Farewell, carriage; farewell, shop; it is all over.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
Ad inquirendum. [L.] For inquiry; — a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.
Ad instar. [L.] After the manner of.
Ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
Ad internecionem. [L.] To destruction, or extermination.
À discrétion. [F.] At discretion; without restriction.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad modum. [L.] After the manner of.
Ad nauseam. [L.] So as to disgust.
Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello. [It.] To every bird its own nest is charming.
Ad patres. [L.] Gathered to his fathers; that is, dead.
Ad quod damnum. [L.] To what damage; — name of a writ, in English law, designed to ascertain whether a grant by the king would be to his damage or that of others.
Ad referendum. [L.] To be further considered.
Ad rem. [L.] To the point; to the purpose.
À droite. [F.] To the right.
Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.
Ad summum. [L.] To the highest point or amount.
Ad unguem. [L.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.
Ad unum omnes. [L.] All, to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Adversus. [L.] Against.
Ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or until misbehavior.
Ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
Ægrescit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
Æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Equably and diligently.
Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
Æquanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
Æquitas sequitur legem. [L.] Equity follows law.
Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Ære perennius. [L.] More lasting than brass; enduring ever.
Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his age; of her age.
Affaire d'amour. [F.] A love affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.
Affaire du cœur. [F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair.
Affiche. [F.] A placard.
À fin. [F.] To the end.
Afin de. [F.] To the end that; in order to.
Affirmatim. [L.] In the affirmative; affirmatively.
Affreux. [F.] Frightful.
À fond. [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
À forfait. [F.] By contract; by the job.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
Agacerie. [F.] Caressing treatment; enticement; allurement.
À gauche. [F.] To the left.
Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.
À genoux. [F.] On the knees.
Age quod agis. [L.] Do what you are doing; finish what you are about.
Agiotage. [F.] Stock brokerage.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
À grands frais. [F.] At great expense.
Agrément. [F.] Agreeable quality; embellishment; ornament.
À haute voix. [F.] Aloud.
À huis clos. [F.] With closed doors; secretly.
Aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [F.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
Aimable. [F.] Amiable; lovely.
À l'abandon. [F.] At random; left uncared for.
À la belle étoile. [F.] Under the stars; in the open air.
À la bonne heure. [F.] In good time; well-timed; very well; excellent.
À l'abri. [F.] Under shelter.
À la campagne. [F.] In the country.
À la chinoise. [F.] After the Chinese fashion.
À la dérobée. [F.] By stealth.
À la faveur. [F.] By the favor of.
À la française. [F.] After the French fashion.
À la grecque. [F.] After the Greek fashion.
À l'américaine. [F.] After the American fashion.
À la mode. [F.] According to the custom; in fashion.
À l'anglaise. [F.] After the English fashion.
À la parisienne. [F.] After the Parisian fashion.
À la Tartuffe. [F.] Like Tartuffe; hypocritically.
Al buon vino non bisogna frasca. [It.] Good wine needs no bush.
À l'envi. [F.] Emulously.
Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
À levant. [F.] To the east; eastward.
À l'extérieur. [F.] Externally.
À l'extrémité. [F.] At the point of death; without resource.
Al fresco. [It.] To the shade; to the open air.
Alias. [L.] At another time or place; elsewhere; otherwise.
Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another method must be tried.
Alibi. [L.] Elsewhere.
Alienâ optimum frui insaniâ. [L.] It is well to profit by the madness of others.
Alieni appetens, sui profusus. [L.] Lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.
Alieni temporis flores. [L.] Flowers of past time.
À l'improviste. [F.] Unawares; on a sudden.
Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — the motto of Oregon.
À l'italienne. [F.] In the Italian mode.
Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo. [L.] Vice thrives and lives by concealment.
Aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt. [L.] One thing they keep back in the heart, they express another with the mouth.

Alla breve. [It.] Quickly.
All' alba. [It.] At daybreak.
Alla Siciliana. [It.] In the Sicilian manner; in shepherd's dress.
Alla zoppa. [It.] In a lame, halting, imperfect manner.
Allégresse. [F.] Liveliness; sprightliness; geniality.
Aller bride en main. [F.] To go with a loose rein.
Allez-vous-en. [F.] Away with you; be off.
Allons. [F.] Let us go; come on; come.
Alma mater. [L.] A benign mother; — often applied by graduates to the college or university at which they graduated.
Al occorrenza. [It.] According to circumstances.
À l'ordinaire. [F.] In the ordinary manner.
Al più. [It.] At most.
Alter ego. [L.] Another self; a double.
Alter idem. [L.] Another precisely similar.
Alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend is another self.
Alterum alterius auxilio eget. [L.] The one needs the assistance of the other.
Alterum tantum. [L.] As much more.
Alto rilievo. [It.] In high relief.
À main armée. [F.] With force of arms.
Amantium iræ. [L.] Lovers' quarrels.
À ma puissance. [F.] To my power.
Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted even to a god.
A maximis ad minima. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. [L.] To spread doubtful reports among the people.
À méchant chien, court lien. [F.] For a vicious dog, a short chain.
Âme de boue. [F.] A soul of mud; a debased creature.
Amende honorable. [F.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
A mensâ et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
À merveille. [F.] To a wonder; marvelously.
Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.
Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race; a philanthropist.
Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. [L.] Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend.
Amicus usque ad aras. [L.] A friend even to the altar; that is, even to the last extremity.
Ami de cour. [F.] A friend of the court; hence, an uncertain friend.
Ami des noirs. [F.] A friend of the negro.
Amitié. [F.] Friendship.
Amo. [L.] I love.
À moitié. [F.] By halves.
Amor nummi. [L.] Love of money.
Amoroso. [It.] A lover; tenderly.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.
Amour propre. [F.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
Anéantissement. [F.] Annihilation.
Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.
Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.
Animal disputans. [L.] A disputatious creature.
Animal implume bipes. [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers; — the Latin form of Plato's definition of man.
Animis opibusque parati. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property; — a part of the motto of South Carolina. See *Dum spiro, spero.*
Animo et fide. [L.] By or with courage and faith.
Animo, non astutiâ. [L.] By courage, not by craft.
Animus furandi. [L.] The intention of stealing.
Animus imponentis. [L.] The intention of the author, or composer.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini (A. D.). [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi (A. M.). [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno salutis. [L.] In the year of redemption.
Anno urbis conditæ (A. U. C.). [L.] In the year the city [Rome] was built.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] Wonderful year, or year of wonders.
Ante. [L.] Before.
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
Ante lucem. [L.] Before light.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
Ante tubam trepidat. [L.] He trembles even before the trumpet sounds.
Anti. [L.] Against.
Antiquâ homo virtute et fide. [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.
À outrance. [F.] To the utmost; without sparing.
A parte ante. [L.] From the part gone before; past.
À pas de géant. [F.] With a giant's stride.
À peindre. [F.] Worth painting; a model for a painter.
Aperçu. [F.] Survey; sketch.
À perte de vue. [F.] Beyond one's view; out of sight.
Aperto vivere voto. [L.] To live with desires freely expressed.
À peu près. [F.] Nearly.
A pezzi. [It.] By the piece; piece by piece.
A piacere. [It.] At pleasure.
À pied. [F.] On foot.
À plomb. [F.] Perpendicularly; firmly.
À point. [F.] To a point; exactly right; just enough.
A posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to reality.
A posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
Apparatus belli. [L.] Materials for war.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] They appear swimming here and there, and in the vast deep.
Appetitus rationi pareat. [L.] Let appetite yield to reason.
Appui. [F.] Point of support; prop; purchase.
Après moi le déluge. [F.] After me the deluge.
A prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
A priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
À propos. [F.] To the point; pertinently; seasonably.
À propos de bottes. [F.] Apropos to boots; not to the purpose; unrelated; — applied to an absurd or unreasonable collocation of ideas or subjects.
À propos de rien. [F.] Apropos to nothing; not pertinently.
Aptat se pugnæ. [L.] He prepares for the contest.
Aquâ et igne interdictus. [L.] Interdicted of fire and water.
Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] Master of ceremonies; an umpire in matters of taste.
Arcana cælestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets.
Arcana imperii. [L.] The mysteries of government; state secrets.
Arcanum, pl. *Arcana.* [L.] A secret; secrets.
Arc-en-ciel. [F.] Rainbow.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Words that burn; glowing language.
À rebours. [F.] Reversed.
À reculons. [F.] Backward.
À rez de chaussée. [F.] Even with the ground.
Argent comptant. [F.] Ready money.
Argent comptant porte médecine. [F.] Ready money brings a remedy.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the man; that is, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] Argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
Argumentum ad invidiam. [L.] An appeal to low passions or reasoning.
Argumentum ad judicium. [L.] Argument to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] Argument to modesty.
Argumentum baculinum. [L.] Club law; appeal to force.
Ἄριστον μέτρον (Ariston metron). [Gr.] The middle course is the best; the golden mean.
A rivederci. [It.] Adieu until we meet again.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears.
Arrière pensée. [F.] A mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, but life is short.
Artes honorabit. [L.] He will honor the arts.
Artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts; — as a title, usually abbreviated to A. M.
Asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass at the lyre; hence, awkward or absurd.
Astra castra, numen lumen. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.
A tempo. / *A tempo giusto.* [It.] In equal or just time.
A teneris annis. [L.] From tender years.
À tort et à travers. [F.] At cross purposes.
À toute force. [F.] With all one's force.
À tout hasard. [F.] At all hazards; at all events.
À toute outrance. [F.] To the utmost.
À tout prix. [F.] At any price.
At spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not broken.
Au bon droit. [F.] To the just right.
Au bout de son Latin. [F.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
Au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [F.] To the present time.
Auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] The giver makes the gift precious.
Audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the bold, or brave.
Audax et cautus. [L.] Bold and wary.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Au désespoir. [F.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Audit vocatus Apollo. [L.] Apollo hears when invoked.
Au fait. [F.] Well instructed; up to the mark.
Au fond. [F.] At the bottom.
Auf wiedersehen. [G.] Good-by until we meet again.
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. [F.] To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
Au pis aller. [F.] At the worst.
Aura popularis. [L.] The gale of popular favor.
Aura seminalis. [L.] An impregnating atmosphere.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean; neither wealth nor poverty.
Au reste. [F.] As for the rest; besides.
Au revoir. [F.] Adieu until we meet again.
Auribus teneo lupum. [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar.
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed greed for gold.
Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
Auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] An omen of better times.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] No sooner said than done.
Aut amat aut odit mulier. [L.] A woman either loves or hates.
Autant de têtes, autant d'avis. [F.] Many men, many minds.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. [L.] Either the man is mad, or else he is making verses.
Auto da fé. [Portuguese.] An act of faith; — the name given in Spain and Portugal to the burning of Jews and heretics.
Autre droit. [F.] Another's right. Thus, a person may sue or be sued in *another's right*, as an executor, etc.
Autrefois acquit. [F.] Formerly acquitted.
Autrefois convict. [F.] Formerly convicted.
Autre vie. [F.] Another's life.
Au troisième. [F.] On the third floor.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; victory or death.
Aux armes. [F.] To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
Avant-coureur. [F.] A forerunner.
Avant propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface.
Avec permission. [F.] By consent.
A verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
Aviendo pregonado vino, venden vinagre. [Sp.] After having praised their wine, they sell us vinegar.
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the tie of marriage.
Avise la fin. [F.] Consider the end.
Avito viret honore. [L.] He flourishes upon ancestral honors.
À volonté. [F.] At pleasure.
A vostra salute. [It.] To your health.
À votre santé. [F.] To your health.
A vuestra salud. [Sp.] To your health.

B.

Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. [It.] A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart.
Banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
Barbæ tenus sapientes. [L.] Wise as far as the beard.
Bas bleu. [F.] A bluestocking; a literary woman.
Basis virtutum constantia. [L.] Constancy the basis of virtues.
Battre la campagne. [F.] To beat the bush; to scour the country.
Bavardage. [F.] Idle talk; prattle; garrulity.
Beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau idéal. [F.] A perfect model of beauty, or a model of ideal perfection.
Beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits. [F.] Gay spirits; men of wit.
Beaux yeux. [F.] Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
Bel esprit. [F.] A brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.
Bella femina che ride, vuol dir, borsa che piange. [It.] When a handsome woman laughs, you may be sure her purse cries.
Bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
Bella matronis detestata. [L.] Wars are the aversion of women.
Belle étage. [F.] The second story of a house, or the best story.
Bellum internecinum. [L.] A war of extermination.
Bellum lethale. [L.] A deadly war.
Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere. [L.] To receive a favor is to sell your liberty.
Bene orasse est bene studuisse. [L.] To have prayed well is to have studied well.
Beneplacito. [L.] At pleasure.
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; an ingenious solution; a happy invention.
Besoin. [F.] Need; necessity; want.
Bête. [F.] A beast.
Bête noire. [F.] A black beast; a bugbear; an object of aversion.
Biennium. [L.] A period of two years.
Bienséance. [F.] Civility; decorum.
Bienvenue. [F.] Welcome.
Bien vienes, si vienes sola. [Sp.] Welcome if thou comest alone; — spoken of misfortune.
Biffé. [F.] Erased; blotted out; canceled.
Billet d'amour. / *Billet doux.* [F.] A love letter.
Bis. [L.] Twice; repeated.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
Bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice boys.
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriâ. [L.] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory.
Bizarre. [F.] Odd; fantastic.
Blasé. [F.] Palled; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
Blondine. [F.] A lady with fair complexion and hair; a blonde.
Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum. [L.] You would swear that he was born in the thick air of Bœotia.
Boîte. [F.] A small box for work, carried by ladies.
Bona fide. [L.] In good faith; in reality.
Bon ami. [F.] Good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré. [F.] Willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie. [F.] Good nature; simplicity.
Bonis nocet quisquis pepercerit malis. [L.] He hurts the good who spares the bad.
Bon jour. [F.] Good day; good morning.
Bon jour, bonne œuvre. [F.] The better the day, the better the deed.
Bonne. [F.] A nurse or governess.
Bonne et belle. [F.] Good and handsome.
Bonne foi. [F.] Good faith.
Bonnement. [F.] Simply; precisely; exactly.
Bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
Borné. [F.] Limited; narrow-minded.
Bouillon. [F.] Soup.
Bouleversé. [F.] Overturned; upset.
Bouleversement. [F.] Overturning; subversion.

Boutez en avant. [F.] Push forward.
Boutique. [F.] A stall for the sale of goods.
Brachium seculare aut civile. [L.] The secular or civil power.
Bravo! [It.] Well done!
Brevet d'invention. [F.] A patent.
Breveté. [F.] Patented.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; immediately; without delay.
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. [L.] In endeavoring to be concise, I become obscure.
Brouillerie. [F.] Disagreement; strife.
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F.] To burn the candle at both ends; to be extravagant.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Buona mano. [It.] A small present.

C.

Cabaretier. [F.] An innkeeper.
Cachot. [F.] A dungeon.
Cacoëthes. [L.] An incurable mania; an obstinate habit.
Cacoëthes carpendi. [L.] A mania for finding fault.
Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A mania for speaking.
Cacoëthes scribendi. [L.] A passion for scribbling.
Cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Cæca est invidia. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cæca regens vestigia filo. [L.] Directing his blind steps by a thread or clew.
Cæcus iter monstrare vult. [L.] A blind man wishes to show the way.
Cælebs quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Cælitùs mihi vires. [L.] My strength is from Heaven.
Cælum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Cambio non è furto. [It.] Exchange is no robbery.
Campus Martius. [L.] A place of military exercise.
Candida Pax. [L.] White-robed Peace.
Candide et constanter. [L.] Candidly and constantly.
Canes timidi vehementius latrant. [L.] Timid dogs bark loudest.
Cantate Domino. [L.] Sing to the Lord.
Capax. [L.] Capable of; — used in law terms adopted by English judges and writers; as, *capax negotii; capax obligationis.*
Capias ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer; — a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
Capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] You may take to satisfy; — a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
Capitatio. [L.] A poll or personal tax.
Capitulum. [L.] Head; section.
Captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] A currying favor.
Captus nidore culinæ. [L.] Captivated by the odor of the kitchen.
Caput. [L.] Head; chapter.
Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
Carbonari. [It.] Members of a secret political society in Italy, France, etc.
Carême. [F.] Lent; fast.
Caret initio et fine. [L.] It wants beginning and end.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
Carpe et colligere. [L.] To pluck and bind, or collect together.
Carte de visite. [F.] A small photographic picture upon a card; — so called from its original use as a visiting card.
Caserne. [F.] Barrack.
Cassa. [It.] A money chest; cask.
Cassare. [L.] To quash or vacate; to make null or void.
Cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] Virtue the safest defense.
Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
Casus conscientiæ. [L.] A case of conscience.
Casus fœderis. [L.] The end of the league.
Casus fortuitus. [L.] A fortuitous occurrence.
Catalogue raisonné. [F.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Causa latet, vis est notissima. [L.] The cause is hidden, but the effect is notorious.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Cautionnement. [F.] Bail; security.
Caveat actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe through caution.
Cave quid dicis, quando, et cui. [L.] Be cautious as to what you say, when, and to whom.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; that is, let military authority yield to the civil power; — the territorial motto of Wyoming.
Cede Deo. [L.] Submit to Providence.
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite, Græi. [L.] Yield, ye Roman writers, yield, ye Greek.
Celebrare. [L.] To solemnize (an event or legal act); as, *celebrare venditionem, solutionem,* etc.
Ce monde est plein de fous. [F.] The world is full of fools.
C'en est fait de lui. [F.] It is all over with him.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step which is difficult.
Cernit omnia Deus vindex. [L.] God, the avenger, sees everything.
Certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causâ, cessat effectus. [L.] The effect ceases with the cause.
C'est-à-dire. [F.] That is to say; namely.
C'est une autre chose. [F.] That is quite a different thing.
Chacun à son goût. [F.] Every one to his taste.
Chacun pour soi. [F.] Every one for himself.
Chacun tire de son côté. [F.] Every one inclines to his own side.
Champs Élysées. [F.] Elysian Fields (a beautiful public park in Paris).
Chanson. [F.] A song.
Chapeau bas! [F.] Hats off!
Chapeau bras. [F.] A military cocked hat.
Chapelle ardente. [F.] The room where a dead person lies in state.
Chapelle expiatoire. [F.] An expiatory chapel (on the site of a murder, etc.).
Chaque pays a sa guise. [F.] Every country has its custom.
Charmante. [F.] A charming lady; a charmer; a ladylove.
Chasse-cousin. [F.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.
Châteaux en Espagne. [F.] Castles in Spain; castles in the air.
Chef. [F.] The head; the leading person or part; hence, a chief or professed cook.
Chef de bataillon. [F.] A major.
Chef de cuisine. [F.] Head cook.
Chef-d'œuvre. [F.] A masterpiece.
Chemin couvert. [F.] A covered way or passage.
Chemin de fer. [F.] Railroad.
Chemin faisant. [F.] By the way; in passing.
Chère amie. [F.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Che sarà, sarà. [It.] Whatever will be, will be.
Cheval de bataille. [F.] A war horse; the main dependence.
Chevalier d'industrie. [F.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud; a swindler; a sharper.
Chiaroscuro. [It.] Distribution of light and shade in painting.
Chi dà presto raddoppia il dono. [It.] He that gives quickly doubles the gift.
Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente. [It.] He who knows nothing doubts of nothing.
Chi non s' arrischia, non guadagna. [It.] Nothing venture, nothing have.
Chi risponde presto, sa poco. [It.] Who answers suddenly knows little.
Chi tace confessa. [It.] Silence is confession.
Chose qui plaît est à demi vendue. [F.] A thing which pleases is already half sold.
Christo et Ecclesiæ. [L.] For Christ and the Church.
Chronique scandaleuse. [F.] A scandalous chronicle; a chronicle of the vices and crimes of a city; police record.
Cicerone. [It.] A guide who explains curiosities.
Cicisbeo. [It.] A male attendant on a married lady.
Ci devant. [F.] Formerly; former.
Ci gît. [F.] Here lies.
Cingulum Veneris. [L.] The girdle of Venus.
Circuitus verborum. [L.] A circumlocution.
Cis. [L.] This side of.
Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur. [L.] Danger comes soonest when it is despised.
Citò. [L.] Quickly.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — territorial motto of Minnesota.
Clandestinus. [L.] Secret.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] More bright from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Classes aisées. [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.
Cœna Domini. [L.] The Lord's Supper.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I am.
Coiffeur. [F.] A hairdresser.
Coiffure. [F.] A headdress.
Collectanea. [L.] Passages collected from authors.
Colubrem in sinu fovere. [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Comity between nations.
Commandez à vos valets. [F.] Command your servants, *that is,* those who owe you obedience (not others).
Comme il faut. [F.] As it should be.
Comme je fus. [F.] As I was.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communia propriè dicere. [L.] To say common things appropriately.
Communibus annis. [L.] On the annual average.
Communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [F.] A traveling companion.
Componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Compositum jus fasque animi. [L.] Law and justice.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
Compos voti, or *compos voto.* [L.] Having obtained one's wish.
Compte rendu. [F.] Account rendered; report.
Comptoir. [F.] Countingroom.
Comte. [F.] Count.
Comtesse. [F.] Countess.
Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
Con arco. [It.] With the bow.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
Con commodo. [L.] At a convenient rate.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant harmony.
Concours. [F.] Competition; contest, as for a prize.
Con diligenza. [It.] With diligence.
Conditio sine quâ non. [L.] A necessary condition.
Con dolore. [It.] With grief.
Confido et conquiesco. [L.] I trust, and am at peace.
Confrère. [F.] A brother belonging to the same monastery; an associate.
Con furia. [It.] With fury or force.
Congé d'élire. [F.] Permission to elect.
Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Conoscente. [It.] A connoisseur.
Conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he [she] rest in peace.
Conseil de famille. [F.] A family consultation.
Conseil d'état. [F.] A council of state; a privy council.
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
Consilio et prudentiâ. [L.] By counsel and prudence.
Con spirito. [It.] With animation.
Constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur. [L.] Custom is observed as a law.
Conto spesso e amicizia lunga. [It.] Short reckonings make long friendships.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
Contra fortuna no vale arte ninguna. [Sp.] There is no fence against fortune.
Contra stimulum calcas. [L.] You kick against the prick, or goad.
Contrefait. [F.] Counterfeit; imitation; copy.
Conversazione. [It.] Conversation; a meeting for conversation.
Copia verborum. [L.] Copiousness of words; hence, fluency of speech.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
Coram non judice. [L.] Before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [F.] A sanitary cordon; a line of troops posted to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
Corps de garde. [F.] A body of men who watch in a guardroom; the guardroom itself.
Corps diplomatique. [F.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus Christi. [L.] The body of Christ.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The body, substance, or foundation of the offense.
Corpus juris canonici. [L.] The body of the canon law.
Corpus juris civilis. [L.] The body of the civil law.
Corpus sine pectore. [L.] A body without soul.
Corrigenda. [L.] Corrections to be made.
Corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] The corruption of the best becomes the worst.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Cosa ben fatta, e fatta due volte. [It.] A thing well done is twice done.
Cosa fatta capo ha. [It.] A thing which is done has a head.
Cos ingeniorum. [L.] A whetstone for the wits.
Couleur de rose. [F.] Rose color; hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.
Coup d'essai. [F.] A first essay; attempt.
Coup d'état. [F.] A stroke of policy; a violent measure of state in public affairs.
Coup de grâce. [F.] A finishing stroke.
Coup de main. [F.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
Coup de maître. [F.] A master stroke.
Coup de pied. [F.] A kick.
Coup de plume. [F.] A literary attack.
Coup de soleil. [F.] A stroke of the sun.
Coup de théâtre. [F.] A theatrical effect.
Coup d'œil. [F.] A rapid glance of the eye.
Coupon détaché. [F.] A dividend warrant cut off, as the interest or dividend becomes due.
Courage sans peur. [F.] Courage without fear.
Coûte qu'il coûte. [F.] Let it cost what it may.
Craignez honte. [F.] Fear disgrace.
Credat Judæus Apella! [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it.
Crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
Credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous affair.
Crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going; — the territorial motto of New Mexico.
Crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue increases under a weight or burden.
Cretâ an carbone notandum. [L.] To be recorded with chalk or charcoal; to be considered lucky or unlucky.
Crève-cœur. [F.] Deep sorrow; affliction; grief.
Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Crux mathematicorum. [L.] The puzzle of mathematicians.
Crux medicorum. [L.] The puzzle of physicians.
Crux mihi anchora. [L.] The cross is my anchor.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the friar; trust not to appearances.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit is it? *Colloquially,* What good will it do?
Cui Fortuna ipsa cedit. [L.] To whom Fortune herself yields.
Culpa levis. [L.] Trivial fault.
Culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Punishment follows close upon crime.
Cum bonâ veniâ. [L.] With kind permission; kindly; by your good leave.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum notis variorum. [L.] With notes of various (authors).
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] One wedge drives another.
Curæ leves loquuntur; ingentes stupent. [L.] Light griefs speak out; great ones are silent.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact; a lucky hit; a happy idea.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morality.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem. [L.] God will put an end to these also.
D'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.
Da dextram misero. [L.] Give the right hand to the unfortunate; give a helping hand to the wretched.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
Dame d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.
Dames de la halle. [F.] Market women.
Damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
Damnati ad metalla. [L.] Condemned to the mines.
Damnum absque injuriâ. [L.] A loss without an injury.
Dapes inemptæ. [L.] Viands unbought.
Dardanarius. [L.] A speculator in corn; hence, one who artificially or unfairly raises the price of necessary commodities.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke; to attach importance to trifles.
Data et accepta. [L.] Expenditures and receipts.
Data fata secutus. [L.] Following revealed destiny.
Date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; a simple servant, not a conjurer.
Debito justitiæ. [L.] By debt of justice.
De bon augure. [F.] Of good omen.
De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
De bonne grâce. [F.] With good grace; willingly.
Deceptio visûs. [L.] An optical illusion.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Though ten times repeated, it will please.
Decipimur specie recti. [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.
Decori decus addit avito. [L.] He adds honor to ancestral honors.
Decrevi. [L.] I have decreed.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De facto. [L.] From the fact; really; by one's own authority.
Defensio. [L.] (*a*) A defense of another by appearing for him before a court. (*b*) The ground of a defense.
Dégagé. [F.] Easy and unconstrained.
De gaieté de cœur. [F.] Sportively; wantonly.
Dégoût. [F.] Disrelish; disgust.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De haute lutte. [F.] By main strength.
Dehors. [F.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
De integro. [L.] Anew; from the start.
Déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] A meat breakfast.
De jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
Del credere. [It.] A guaranty given by factors binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit.
Delectando pariterque monendo. [L.] By pleasing while admonishing.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
De mal en pis. [F.] From bad to worse.
De medietate linguæ. [L.] Of half-tongue; that is, half of one tongue and half of another. See HALF-TONGUE, in Vocabulary.
Demœure. [F.] Dwelling; residence.
Demi-jour. [F.] Partial illumination; faint light.
De minimis non curatur. [L.] Trifles are not noticed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing, nothing comes.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum. [L.] God helping, nothing need be feared.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce. [L.] God being my leader.
Deo favente. [L.] With God's favor.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo monente. [L.] God giving warning.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not chance.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
Dépêche. [F.] A dispatch; a message.
Depressus, extollor. [L.] Being debased, I am exalted.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort. [F.] A last resource.
Désagrément. [F.] Something disagreeable.
Desiderata curiosa. [L.] Things to be desired and that are curious; curious desiderata.
Desideratum. [L.] A thing desired.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.
Désobligeante. [F.] A carriage with but one seat; a sulky.
Désorienté. [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused.
Desuetudo. [L.] Disuse.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
De trop. [F.] Too much or too many; not wanted; better away than present; out of place.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus major columna. [L.] God the strongest pillar; God the greatest support.
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. [L.] God has given us this ease.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
De ventre inspiciendo. [L.] For examining the womb; — the name of a writ at common law, on application of the next heir, or of either party in interest, for the examination of the widow of a deceased predecessor in title, to determine whether she is with child.
Dextro tempore. [L.] At a favorable time.
Dicta probantia. [L.] Proof texts.
Dictum. [L.] A saying; a decision.
Dictum de dicto. [L.] Report upon hearsay.
Dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
Dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath; — the title of a celebrated Latin hymn.
Dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit; — used in legal language.
Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [F.] God protect you.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy to be loosened or untied.
Di grado in grado. [It.] By degrees.
Di il vero e affronterai il diavolo. [It.] Speak the truth and you will shame the Devil.
Dii majorum gentium. [L.] The gods of the superior class; the twelve superior gods.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Diis aliter visum. [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
Dilettante. [It.] A lover of the fine arts.
Diligentia. [L.] Diligence. In the Roman law, *diligentia* is used in antithesis to *culpa*.
Dîner. [F.] Dinner.
Di novelle tutto par bello. [It.] New things always appear fine.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.
Di salto. [It.] By steps or leaps.
Diseur de bon mots. [F.] A sayer of good things; a wit.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
Distingué. [F.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [F.] Absent in thought; absent-minded.
Diverso intuitu. [L.] With a different intent or purpose; in a different view, or point of view; by a different course.
Divertissement. [F.] Amusement; sport.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Divoto. [It.] Devoted.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Dolce. [It.] Soft and agreeable; sweet; pleasant.
Dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni. [It.] Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions; — applied to specious but deceitful appearances.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dolcemente. [It.] Softly.
Doli capax. [L.] Capable of mischief or criminal intention.
Doli incapax. [L.] Incapable of mischief or criminal intention.
Doloroso. [It.] Soft and pathetic.
Domino. [It.] A mask robe.
Dominus. [L.] Lord; master; principal.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Domus et placens uxor. [L.] A house and good wife.
Donatio causa mortis. [L.] A donation made by a person dying, in lieu of a testamentary provision.
Dorer la pilule. [F.] To gild the pill.
Dos d'âne. [F.] An ass's back; hence, a ridge.
Dotalis. [L.] Of or pertaining to a dowry.
Double entente. [F.] Double meaning; a play on words; a word or phrase susceptible of more than one interpretation; — often incorrectly written *double-entendre*.
Douceur. [F.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Doux yeux. [F.] Soft glances.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Drap d'argent. [F.] Silver lace.
Drap d'or. [F.] Gold lace.
Droit au travail. [F.] The right of living by labor.
Droit des gens. [F.] The law of nations.
Droit et avant. [F.] Right and forward.
Droit et loyal. [F.] Upright and loyal.
Drôle. [F.] A comical fellow; a buffoon; a queer subject.
Ducit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of country guides.
Due teste valgano più che una sola. [It.] Two heads are better than one.
Du fort au faible. [F.] From the strong to the weak.
Dulce "Domum!" [L.] Sweet "Home!" or "Homeward;" — from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — a part of the motto of South Carolina. See *Animis opibusque parati*.
Dum tacent, clamant. [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. [L.] While fools avoid one error, they fall into the opposite one.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit. [L.] He who pursues two hares, catches neither.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.

E.

Eau bénite de cour. [F.] The holy water of the court; court promises.
Eau de Cologne. [F.] Cologne water.
Eau de lavande. [F.] Lavender water.
Eau de vie. [F.] Water of life; brandy.
Ébauche. [F.] A first or rough drawing; outline; sketch.
Ébranlement. [F.] Violent agitation; violence; shock.
È cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcuno. [It.] 'T is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
Ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
École de droit. [F.] Law school.
École de médecine. [F.] A medical school.
École militaire. [F.] A military school.
École polytechnique. [F.] A polytechnic school.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Édition de luxe. [F.] A splendid edition of a book, with handsome binding, illustrations, or the like.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
E flammâ cibum petere. [L.] To get food out of the fire; to get a living by desperate means.
Égal. [F.] Equal.
Égalité. [F.] Equality.
Égarement. [F.] Bewilderment; confusion.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Ego spem pretio non emo. [L.] I do not purchase hope with money.
Eheu, fugaces labunter anni. [L.] Alas, the fleeting years glide by.
Elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.
El corazon manda las carnes. [Sp.] The heart bears up the body.
Éloge. [F.] A funeral oration.
Éloignement. [F.] Estrangement.
Emancipatio. [L.] A setting free; — in Roman law, the act by which a *paterfamilias* divests himself of the paternal power over his son, so that the latter becomes *sui generis*.
E meglio cader dalla finestre che dal tetto. [It.] It is better to fall from the window than from the roof; — that is, of two evils, choose the least.
Emeritus. [L.] One retired from active official duties.
Émigré. [F.] An emigrant.
Emportement. [F.] Transport; passion.
Empressement. [F.] Ardor; zeal; interest.
Emunctæ naris homo. [L.] A man of nice perception.
En ami. [F.] As a friend.
En arrière. [F.] In the rear; behind; back.
En attendant. [F.] In the meanwhile.
En avant! [F.] Forward!
En badinant. [F.] In jest; in sport.
En bagatelle. [F.] Triflingly; contemptuously.
Enceinte. [F.] Pregnant; with child.
En cueros. [Sp.] Naked.
En cueros vivos. [Sp.] Having no clothing; stark naked.
En déshabillé. [F.] In undress.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [F.] My trust is in God.
En échelon. [F.] In steps; like stairs.
En effet. [F.] In effect; substantially; really.
En famille. [F.] In a domestic state; at home.
Enfans de famille. [F.] Children of the family.
Enfans perdus. [F.] Lost children; the forlorn hope
Enfant gâté. [F.] A spoiled child.
Enfant terrible. [F.] Terrible child; one that annoys by ill-timed remarks.
Enfant trouvé. [F.] A foundling.
Enfin. [F.] At last; finally.
En flûte. [F.] Armed with guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [F.] In a crowd.
En grand. [F.] Of full size.
En grande tenue. [F.] In full dress.
En habiles gens. [F.] Like able men.
En haut. [F.] On high; above.
En masse. [F.] In a body.
Ennui. [F.] Weariness; lassitude.
En parole je vis. [F.] I live in the word.
En passant. [F.] In passing; by the way.
En plein jour. [F.] In broad or open day.
En queue. [F.] In the rear; behind.
En rapport. [F.] In harmony or agreement.
En règle. [F.] In order; according to rules.
En retraite. [F.] In retreat; retreating.
En revanche. [F.] In return.
En route. [F.] On the way.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks calm peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Ens rationis. [L.] A creature of reason.
En suite. [F.] In company.
En suivant la vérité. [F.] In following the truth.
Entente cordiale. [F.] Evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
Entêté. [F.] Obstinate; heady; headstrong.
Entêtement. [F.] Obstinacy.
Entourage. [F.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
En tout. [F.] In all; wholly.
Entre deux feux. [F.] Between two fires.
Entre deux vins. [F.] Half drunk.
Entremets. [F.] Small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table; side dishes.
Entre nous. [F.] Between ourselves; in confidence.
Entrepôt. [F.] A warehouse or magazine.
Entreprenant. [F.] Enterprising.
Entre-sol. [F.] A suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second story.
En vérité. [F.] In truth; verily.
En vigueur. [F.] In force; forcibly.
Envoyé. [F.] An envoy or messenger.
Eo animo. [L.] With that design.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States, as being one government formed of many independent states.

Epulis accumbere divûm. [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods.
Equanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
E regione. [L.] In a straight line; directly; more commonly, in the opposite direction; exactly opposite.
E re natâ. [L.] According to the exigency.
Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin.
Errare est humanum. [L.] To err is human.
Erratum, pl. *Errata.* [L.] An error.
Erubuit, salva res est. [L.] He blushed, all is safe.
Escritura, buena memoria. [Sp.] Writing, the best memory.
Espagnol. [F.] Spanish; a Spaniard.
Espérance et Dieu. [F.] Hope and God.
Espiéglerie. [F.] Sportive tricks.
Esprit borné. [F.] A narrow, contracted mind.
Esprit de corps. [F.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army or the bar.
Esprit des lois. [F.] Spirit of the laws.
Esprit follet. [F.] A ghost; a specter.
Esprit fort. [F.] A freethinker; a latitudinarian.
Essayez. [F.] Make the attempt; try.
Esse. [L.] To be; existence.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual; let it endure forever.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
Est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping.
Étage. [F.] A story of a house.
États-généraux. [F.] The States-general.
Et cætera. [L.] And the rest; etc.; &c.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et hoc genus omne. } [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et id genus omne. }
Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. [L.] Children's children and their descendants.
Et sequentes. [L.] And those that follow.
Et sequentia. [L.] And what follows.
Et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (ēūrēka, hū-rē'ka). [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Événement. [F.] An event.
Eventus stultorum magister. [L.] The result is the instructor of fools; fools must learn by experience.
E vestigio. [L.] Instantly.
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly; suddenly.
Ex abundantiâ. [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex adverso. [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex æquo et bono. [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
Ex auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority intrusted to me.
Ex beneplacito. [L.] At pleasure.
Ex capite. [L.] From the head; from memory.
Ex cathedrâ. [L.] From the bench; with high authority; — originally used with reference to the decisions of the pope and others high in authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] Exceptions being made.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
Ex contractu. [L.] From contract; arising out of, or founded on, contract.
Excuderunt. [L.] They made it.
Excudit. [L.] He beat out or fashioned it: he made it.
Ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
Exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt. [L.] They go out.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out, or retire.
Ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law springs from the fact.
Exigeant. [F.] Exacting; requiring too much.
Exit. [L.] He goes out; death.
Exitus acta probat. [L.] The event justifies the deed; — Washington's motto.
Ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] Through mere favor.
Ex mero motu. [L.] Of his own accord; — a phrase occurring in grants, charters, etc.
Ex more. [L.] According to custom.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From, or out of, nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex opere operato. [L.] By outward acts.
Ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature; a crucial test.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or has had experience.
Expertus. [L.] An expert.
Expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he fears it; a burnt child dreads the fire.
Exposé. [F.] An exposition; recital.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Ex professo. [L.] Professedly.
Ex propriis. [L.] From one's own resources.
Ex quocunque capite. [L.] For whatever reason.
Ex tacito. [L.] Tacitly.
Ex tempore. [L.] Without premeditation.
Extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] The same man will be loved when dead.
Extrait. [F.] Extract.
Extra muros. [L.] Beyond the walls.
Extra ordinem. [L.] Extraordinary.
Ex ungue leonem. [L.] The lion is recognized by his claw.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from one judge of the whole.
Ex usu. [L.] From, or by, use.
Ex vi termini. [L.] By the meaning or force of the expression.
Ex voto. [L.] According to vow.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The architect of his own fortune; a self-made man.
Facetiæ. [L.] Humorous writings or sayings; jokes.
Fâcheux. [F.] Troublesome; vexatious.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.
Facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things which have once been invented.
Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently preëminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis descensus Averno. [L.] Descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.
Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation inspires the verses.
Façon. [F.] Manner; style.
Façon de parler. [F.] Manner of speaking.
Facsimile. [L.] Make it like; hence, a close imitation; an exact copy.
Factotum. [L.] Do all; hence, a man of all work.
Fade. [F.] Flat; stale; insipid.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people; the very lowest classes.
Faire bonne mine. [F.] To put a good face upon.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [F.] To play the part of an important personage; to put on an air of superiority.
Faire mon devoir. [F.] To do my duty.
Faire sans dire. [F.] To do without saying; to act without ostentation or parade.
Fait accompli. [F.] A thing already done.
Falsi crimen. [L.] The crime of forgery.
Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. [L.] False in one thing, false in everything.
Fama clamosa. [L.] A prevailing report; current scandal.
Fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame endure forever.
Fantoccini. [It.] Dramatic representations with puppets.
Fare, fac. [L.] Say, do.
Far niente. [It.] Doing nothing.
Fas est ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught by an enemy.
Faste. [F.] Showy, gaudy dress; display.
Fata Morgana. [It.] Atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily; looming; mirage.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fata viam invenient. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
Fauteuil. [F.] An easy-chair.
Faux pas. [F.] A false step; a mistake.
Favete linguis. [L.] Favor with your tongues; be silent.
Fax mentis incendium gloriæ. [L.] The desire of glory is the torch of the mind.
Fecit. [L.] He [or she] made or executed it; — put after an artist's name.
Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
Feliciter. [L.] Happily; successfully.
Femme couverte. [F.] A married woman.
Femme de chambre. [F.] A chambermaid.
Femme de charge. [F.] A housekeeper.
Femme sole. [F.] An unmarried woman.
Fendre un cheveu en quatre. [F.] To split a hair; to make a subtle distinction.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature; — said of wild beasts.
Ferme ornée. [F.] A decorated farm.
Fermeté. [F.] Firmness.
Fervet opus. [L.] The work prospers greatly.
Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [F.] A rural festival.
Fête Dieu. [F.] The Corpus Christi festival in the Roman Catholic Church.
Feu de joie. [F.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [F.] A small leaf; a part of a French newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter.
Feux d'artifice. [F.] Fireworks.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fiduciâ. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fide et fortitudine. [L.] With faith and fortitude.
Fidei commissum. [L.] In Roman law, the committing of property in trust to a trustee; a fiduciary appointment; in its original use, the committing of property by a testator to a trustee to execute a secret purpose.
Fidei coticula crux. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fideli certa merces. [L.] The reward of the faithful is certain.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see whom.
Fides et justitia. [L.] Fidelity and justice.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; that is, a true friend.
Fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and bold.
Fieri facias. [L.] A legal term directing an execution to be levied on the goods of a debtor.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
Filius terræ. [L.] One of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [F.] A chambermaid.
Fille de joie. [F.] A woman of licentious pleasure.
Fille d'honneur. [F.] A maid of honor; a court lady.
Fils. [F.] Son.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis. [L.] The end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Fleur d'eau. [F.] Even with the surface of the water.
Fleur de terre. [F.] Even with the surface of the ground.
Flosculi sententiarum. [L.] Flowers of wit.
Flux de bouche. [F.] A flow of words; garrulity.
Fœnum habet in cornu. [L.] He has hay upon his horn (a sign of a dangerous animal); beware of him.
Folâtre. [F.] Playful; frolicsome; wanton.
Fonctionnaire. [F.] A public officer.
Fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
Forensis strepitus. [L.] The clamor of the forum.
Formaliter. [L.] In form.
Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Fortiter et rectè. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Fortuna favet fatuis. [L.] Fortune favors fools.
Foy pour devoir. [OF.] Faith for duty.
Fra. [It.] Brother; friar; — applied chiefly to monks of the lower order.
Fraîcheur. [F.] Coolness; freshness.
Frais. [F.] Cost; expense.
Franco. [It.] Free from postage; post free.
Frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break, you shall not bend me.
Fraus pia. [L.] A pious fraud.
Friponnerie. [F.] Roguery or roguish tricks.
Froides mains, chaude amour. [F.] Cold hands and warm love.
Froideur. [F.] Coldness.
Front à front. [F.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born to consume fruits; made merely to consume food.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fuimus Troës. [L.] We *were* Trojans.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having performed his office or duty; hence, out of office.
Funèbre. [F.] Funereal; mournful.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Fury provides arms.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor poëticus. [L.] Poetical fire.
Furor scribendi. [L.] A rage for writing.

G.

Gaieté de cœur. [F.] Gayety of heart.
Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [F.] A boy or a waiter.
Garde à cheval. [F.] A mounted guard.
Garde du corps. [F.] A body guard.
Garde-feu. [F.] A fire guard.
Garde mobile. [F.] A guard liable to general service.
Garde royale. [F.] Royal guard.
Gardez. [F.] Take care; be on your guard.
Gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.
Gardez la foi. [F.] Keep the faith.
Gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Gaudet tentamine virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes. [F.] Armed police.
Gens de condition. [F.] People of rank.
Gens d'église. [F.] Churchmen.
Gens de guerre. [F.] Military men.
Gens de langues. [F.] Linguists.
Gens de lettres. [F.] Literary people.
Gens de lois. [F.] Lawyers.
Gens de même famille. [F.] Birds of a feather.
Gens de peu. [F.] Meaner sort of people.
Gens togata. [L.] Civilians.
Gentilhomme. [F.] A gentleman.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.

Gibier de potence. [F.] A gallows bird; one who deserves hanging.
Giovine Italia. [It.] Young Italy.
Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio. [It.] A young saint, an old devil.
Gitano. [Sp.] A gypsy.
Giuoco di mano, giuoco di villano. [It.] A practical joke is a villainous or vulgar joke.
Glebæ ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gli assenti hanno torto. [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory the shadow of virtue.
Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [F.] Drop by drop.
Gouvernante. [F.] A governess.
Grâce à Dieu. [F.] Thanks to God.
Gradatim. [L.] Gradually; step by step.
Gradu diverso, una via. [L.] With different pace, but the same road.
Gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry; — name of a book.
Grande chère et beau feu. [F.] Good cheer and a good fire; comfortable quarters.
Grande parure. } [F.] Full dress.
Grande toilette. }
Grand merci. [F.] Many thanks.
Gratia placendi. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Graviora manent. [L.] Greater afflictions await us.
Gravis ira regum semper. [L.] The wrath of kings is always dreadful.
Gregatim. [L.] Gregariously.
Grex venalium. [L.] A venal throng.
Grosse tête et peu de sens. [F.] A big head and little wit.
Guerra á cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerre à mort. [F.] War to the death.
Guerre à outrance. [F.] War to the uttermost.

H.

Habet et musca splenem. [L.] Even a fly has its spleen.
Habile. [F.] Skillful; able.
Hablen cartas, y callen barbas. [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (that is, mouths) be silent.
Hac lege. [L.] With this law or condition.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim. [L.] We give and receive this indulgence in turn.
Hannibal ante portas. [L.] Hannibal before the gates; the enemy close at hand.
Ἅπαξ λεγόμενον (*Hapax legomenon*). [Gr.] Said or used but once (as a rare word, verbal form, or the like).
Hardiesse. [F.] Boldness.
Haro. [F.] Hue and cry.
Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the unfortunate.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut et bon. [F.] Great and good.
Haut goût. [F.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
Heureusement. [F.] Happily.
Hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic finis fandi. [L.] Here was an end to the discourse.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs.
Hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labor, this is toil; a matter of great difficulty.
Hic sepultus. [L.] Here is buried; — used in epitaphs.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Historiette. [F.] A little or short history; a tale; a story.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.
Hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
Hoc saxum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone.
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you; — on old epitaphs.
Οἱ πολλοί (*Hoi polloi*). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Hombre de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
Hominis est errare. [L.] It is common for man to err; to err is human.
Homme de bien. [F.] A good man; an upright man.
Homme de cour. [F.] A man of the court; a courtier.
Homme de fortune. [F.] A fortunate man.
Homme d'épée. [F.] A man of the sword; a soldier.
Homme de robe. [F.] A man in civil office.
Homme des affaires. [F.] A business agent; a financier.
Homme des lettres. [F.] A man of letters; a literary man.
Homme d'esprit. [F.] A man of talent or of wit.
Homme d'état. [F.] A statesman.
Homo alieni. [L.] A man under the control of another.
Homo homini lupus. [L.] Man is a wolf to his fellowman; one man preys on another.
Homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.
Homo sui juris. [L.] A man who is his own master.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man a matter of indifference to me.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change manners.
Honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile; — an anagram on "Horatio Nelson," in allusion to the famous battle of the Nile.
Honos alit artes. [L.] Honor nourishes the arts.
Honos habet onus. [L.] Honor brings responsibility.
Horæ canonicæ. [L.] Canonical hours; prescribed hours for prayer.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder to relate.
Horribile dictu. [L.] Horrible to tell.
Hors de combat. [F.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [F.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de propos. [F.] Not to the point or purpose.
Hors de saison. [F.] Out of season.
Hors d'œuvre. [F.] Out of course; out of order.
Hortus siccus. [L.] A collection of dried plants.
Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy of the human race.
Hôtel des Invalides. [F.] The military hospital in Paris.
Hôtel de ville. [F.] A town hall.
Hôtel Dieu. [F.] The name of a large hospital in Paris.
Hôtel garni. [F.] Furnished lodgings.
Huissier. [F.] An usher or doorkeeper.
Humani nihil alienum. [L.] Nothing human is foreign to me.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Hunc tu caveto. [L.] Beware of him.
Hurtar para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal in order to give alms.

I.

Ich dien. [G.] I serve.
Idée fixe. [F.] A fixed or definite idea.
Idem sonans. [L.] Of the same sound; — this being the test when misspelling is alleged in legal documents.
Id est. [L.] That is; — abbreviated to *i. e.*
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
Idoneus homo. [L.] A fit man; a man of known ability.
Id usitatissimum. [L.] That most trite phrase.
Jesus Hominum Salvator. [L.] Jesus, Savior of men.
Ignorance crasse. [F.] Gross ignorance.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
Ignoratio elenchi. [L.] Ignorance of the refutation; ignorance of the proof of the real issue.
Ignosce sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi. [L.] Pardon another often, thyself never.
Ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] [To explain] that which is unknown by something still more unknown.
Il a le diable au corps. [F.] The devil is in him.
Il a le vin mauvais. [F.] His wine is bad; he is quarrelsome when in his cups.
Il ennuie à qui attend. [F.] Waiting is tedious.
Il faut de l'argent. [F.] Money is wanting.
Ilias malorum. [L.] A whole Iliad of woes; a host of evils.
Ilium fuit. [L.] Troy has existed.
Illotis manibus. [L.] With unwashed hands; without preparation.
Il n'a ni bouche, ni éperon. [F.] He has neither mouth nor spur; neither wit nor courage.
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [F.] He was not the inventor of gunpowder; he is no conjurer.
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [F.] Never defy a fool.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétit. [F.] Hunger is the best sauce.
Il se noyerait dans un verre d'eau. [F.] He would drown himself in a glass of water.
Il sent le fagot. [F.] He smells of the fagot; that is, he is suspected of heresy.
Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti. [It.] The countenance open, the thoughts concealed.
Imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the lowest part of the breast; from the bottom of the heart.
Impari Marte. [L.] With unequal military strength or advantage; on unequal terms.
Impedimenta. [L.] Baggage; the baggage of an army.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
Implicite. [L.] By implication.
Impoli. [F.] Unpolished; rude.
Impolitesse. [F.] Coarseness; rudeness.
Impos animi. [L.] Of weak mind; imbecile.
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis! [L.] Remorseless love, to what dost thou not compel mortal breasts!
In actu. [L.] In act or reality.
In æternum. [L.] Forever.
In ambiguo. [L.] In doubt.
In armis. [L.] Under arms.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
In bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
In camera. [L.] In secret.
In capite. [L.] In the head; in chief.
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdin. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybdis, he falls into Scylla.
In cælo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
In commendam. [L.] In trust or recommendation.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous, I can not bear it.
In curiâ. [L.] In the court.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis. [L.] In matters of doubt.
In dubio. [L.] In doubt.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
In esse. [L.] In being.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
Infandum renovare dolorem. [L.] To recall unpleasant recollections.
Infinito. [L.] Perpetually.
In flagrante delicto. [L.] Taken in the fact.
In formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man. To sue *in formâ pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.
In foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
In hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
In invitum. [L.] Against an unwilling party.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold; at the outset.
In loco. [L.] In the place; in the proper or natural place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things or affairs.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go most safely in the middle; safety lies in a middle course.
In memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In nuce. [L.] In a nutshell.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Ready for all things.
Inopem copia fecit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.
Inops consilii. [L.] Without counsel.
In ovo. [L.] In the egg.
In pace. [L.] In peace.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In infidel countries.
In perpetuam rei memoriam. [L.] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.
In perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In pleno. [L.] In full.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
In præsenti. [L.] At the present time.
In propriâ personâ. [L.] In person; himself.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rem. [L.] Against the thing or property.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæculâ sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
In sano sensu. [L.] In a proper sense.
Insculpserunt. [L.] They engraved it.
Insculpsit. [L.] He engraved it.
In situ. [L.] In its original or proper situation.
In solido. [L.] For the whole; — a phrase used in the civil law as equivalent to "jointly and severally."
In solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.
Insouciance. [F.] Indifference; carelessness.
Insouciant. [F.] Indifferent; careless.
Instar omnium. [L.] Like all; an example to others.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
In stirpes. [L.] According to lineage.
In suspenso. [L.] In suspense or uncertainty.
In te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
Integer vitæ scelerisque purus. [L.] Unimpaired in vigor and free from crime.
Integros haurire fontes. [L.] To drink from overflowing fountains.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter arma silent leges. [L.] In the midst of arms, or in time of war, the laws are silent.
Inter canem et lupum. [L.] Between dog and wolf; at twilight.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] The rabble sometimes see rightly.
Inter fontes et flumina nota. [L.] Among familiar fountains and rivers.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula. [L.] At one's cups.
In terrorem. [L.] As a warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
Inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
In totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
Intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
Intra parietes. [L.] Within walls, or in private.
Intriguant. [F.] An intriguing fellow.
Intuta quæ indecora. [L.] Disgraceful things are unsafe.
In un batter d' occhio. [It.] In the twinkling of an eye; instantly.
In usu. [L.] In use.
In usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin.
In utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space, or in a vacuum.
In ventre sa mère. [LF.] In the mother's womb.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
Inverso ordine. [L.] In an inverse order.

In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.
Invito domino. [L.] Without the owner's consent.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a mere dogma.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsissimis verbis. [L.] In the very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a brief madness.
Ita est. [L.] It is so.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.
Iterum. [L.] Again; once more.
Ivresse. [F.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
J'ai bonne cause. [F.] I have a good cause.
Jalousie. [F.] Jealousy; a Venetian window blind.
Jamais arrière. [F.] Never behind.
Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. [F.] A good runner is never caught.
Januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Jardin des Plantes. [F.] The botanical garden in Paris.
Je maintiendrai le droit. [F.] I will maintain the right.
Je ne cherche qu'un. [F.] I seek but one.
Je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I will never forget.
Je suis prêt. [F.] I am ready.
Jet d'eau. [F.] A jet of water.
Jeu de mots. [F.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [F.] A witticism.
Jeu de théâtre. [F.] Stage trick; claptrap; attitude.
Je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
Joci causâ. [L.] For the sake of a joke.
Joli. [F.] Pretty.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God.
Jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past labors are pleasant.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Judicium parium aut leges terræ. [L.] The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land.
Juge de paix. [F.] Justice of the peace.
Juncta juvant. [L.] United they assist.
Juniores ad labores. [L.] Young men for labors
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris peritus. [L.] One versed in law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws, that is, of civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum. [L.] Canon law.
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
Jus gladii. [L.] Right of the sword.
Jus possessionis. [L.] Right of possession.
Jus proprietatis. [L.] The right of property.
Juste milieu. [F.] The golden mean.
Justitiæ soror fides. [L.] Faith is the sister of justice.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.
Juxta. [L.] Near by.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [F.] Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.
L' abito è una seconda natura. [It.] Habit is a second nature.
Labore et honore. [L.] By labor and honor.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
Laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.
Lâche. [F.] Lax; relaxed.
La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [F.] Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.
L'adversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres. [F.] Adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters.
Læsa majestas. [L.] High treason.
La fame non vuol leggi. [It.] Hunger obeys no laws.
L'affaire s'achemine. [F.] The business is progressing.
La fortune passe partout. [F.] Fortune passes everywhere; all suffer vicissitudes.
La gente pone, y Dios dispone. [Sp.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Laguna. [It.] A moor; a fen.
Laissez faire. [F.] Let alone; suffer to have its own way, or take its natural course.
Laissez-nous faire. [F.] Let us act for ourselves.
Là, là. [F.] So, so; indifferently.
La maladie sans maladie. [F.] Hypochondria.
La mentira tiene las piernas cortas. [Sp.] A lie has short legs.
L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [F.] Love and smoke can not be hidden.
Lana caprina. [L.] Goat's wool; hence, a thing of no consequence, or which has no existence.
Langage des halles. [F.] Language of the marketplaces; slang; billingsgate.
La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. [F.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
La povertà è la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all the arts.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ. [L.] A slip of memory.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
L'argent. [F.] Money.
La speranza è il pan de miseri. [It.] Hope is the poor man's bread.
Las riquezas son bagajes de la fortuna. [Sp.] Riches are the baggage of fortune.
Lateat scintillula forsan. [L.] Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Lauda la moglie e tienti donzello. [It.] Commend a wife, and remain a bachelor.
Laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
Laudum immensa cupido. [L.] Insatiable desire for praise.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise debases.
L'avenir. [F.] The future.
La vertu est la seule noblesse. [F.] Virtue is the only nobility.
L'eau en vient à la bouche. [F.] That makes one's mouth water.
Le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
Le bon temps viendra. [F.] The good time will come.
Le coût en ôte le goût. [F.] The cost takes away the taste.
Lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader; gentle reader.
Le diable boiteux. [F.] The lame devil, or the devil on two sticks.
Legalis homo. [L.] A lawful person; one who stands *rectus in curia*, neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor infamous.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal legate.
Légèreté. [F.] Lightness; levity.
Le grand monarque. [F.] The great monarch; that is, Louis XIV.
Le grand œuvre. [F.] The great work; the philosopher's stone.
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. [F.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.
Le monde est le livre des femmes. [F.] The world is woman's book.
Le monde savant. [F.] The learned world.
Le mot d'énigme. [F.] The key of the mystery.
L'empire des lettres. [F.] The republic of letters.
Leonina societas. [L.] A lion's company.
Le pas. [F.] Precedence in place or rank.
Le point de jour. [F.] Daybreak.
Le roi et l'état. [F.] King and state.
Le roi le veut. [F.] The king wills it.
Le roi s'avisera. [F.] The king will consider or deliberate.
Les absens ont toujours tort. [F.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Les affaires font les hommes. [F.] Business makes men.
Le savoir-faire. [F.] See *Savoir-faire.*
Les bras croisés. [F.] With hands folded.
Les doux yeux. [F.] Soft glances.
Lèse-majesté. [F.] High treason.
Les extrêmes se touchent. [F.] Extremes meet.
Les larmes aux yeux. [F.] Tears in one's eyes.
Les murailles ont des oreilles. [F.] Walls have ears.
Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [F.] The wisest are not so always.
L'état, c'est moi. [F.] I am the state.
L'étoile du nord. [F.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.
Le tout ensemble. [F.] All together.
Lettre de cachet. [F.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
Lettre de change. [F.] A bill of exchange.
Lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of credit.
Lettre de marque. [F.] A letter of marque or of reprisal.
Levamen probationis. [L.] Dispensation or relief from proving.
Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. [L.] The burden which is well borne becomes light.
Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable. [F.] The truth is not always probable.
Lex loci. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
Lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Liaisons dangereuses. [F.] Dangerous alliances or connections.
Libertas et natale solum. [L.] Liberty and my native land.
Liberum arbitrium. [L.] Free will.
Libraire. [F.] A bookseller.
Licentia vatûm. [L.] The license of the poets; poetical license.
Limæ labor et mora. [L.] The labor and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.
L'inconnu. [F.] The unknown.
L'incroyable. [F.] The incredible.
Lingua franca. [It.] The mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.
Lis litem generat. [L.] Strife begets strife.
Lis pendens. [L.] A pending suit.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case not yet decided.
Litem lite resolvere. [L.] To settle strife by strife; to remove one difficulty by introducing another.
Lit de justice. [F.] The king's throne in the parliament of Paris; also, the sitting of this parliament in the king's presence.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Littera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Locale. [F.] A place or station.
Loci communes. [L.] Common places.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locos y niños dicen la verdad. [Sp.] Fools and children speak the truth.
Locum tenens. [L.] One occupying the place; a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
Locus criminis. [L.] Place of the crime.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
Locus penitentiæ. [L.] Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal; — usually abbreviated to L. S.
Longe aberrat scopo. [L.] He goes far from the mark.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with a long interval.
Loyal devoir. [F.] Loyal duty.
Loyal en tout. [F.] Loyal in everything.
Loyauté m'oblige. [F.] Loyalty binds me.
Loyauté n'a honte. [F.] Loyalty has no shame.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
Lucri causâ. [L.] For the sake of gain.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *a non lucendo*, from its not being light.
Ludere cum sacris. [L.] To trifle with sacred things.
Lupus in fabulâ. [L.] The wolf in the fable.
Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère. [F.] My dear.
Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
Ma foi. [F.] Upon my faith.
Maggiore fretta, minore atto. [It.] The more haste, the worse speed.
Magister ceremoniarum. [L.] Master of the ceremonies.
Magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistracy indicates the man.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great desert.
Magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Great is the force of habit.
Magnanimiter crucem sustine. [L.] Nobly bear the cross.
Magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
Maigre. [F.] Fasting; fish diet.
Main de justice. [F.] The hand of justice; scepter.
Maintien. [F.] Deportment; carriage; address.
Maintiens le droit. [F.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [F.] A country seat.
Maison de santé. [F.] Private hospital; madhouse.
Maison de ville. [F.] The townhouse.
Maître de requêtes. [F.] Master of requests; the member of a council of state next in rank to the commander.
Maître des basses œuvres. [F.] A nightman.
Maître d'hôtel. [F.] A house steward.
Maîtresse. [F.] Mistress.
Malade. [F.] Sick.
Maladie du pays. [F.] Homesickness.
Malâ fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos. [F.] Ill-timed.
Mal de dents. [F.] Toothache.
Mal de mer. [F.] Seasickness.
Mal de tête. [F.] Headache.
Mal entendre. [F.] An error; mistake; misunderstanding.
Male parta, male dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill gotten are ill spent.
Malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us.
Malgré soi. [F.] In spite of himself.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [F.] Misfortunes never come singly.
Mali exempli. [L.] Of a bad example.
Mali principii malus finis. [L.] A bad end of a bad beginning.
Malis avibus. [L.] With unpropitious birds; with bad omens.
Malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.
Malo mori quam fœdari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Malpropre. [F.] Unclean, slovenly.
Malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
Malus pudor. [L.] False shame.
Manet altâ mente repostum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.

Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mardi gras. [F.] Shrove Tuesday.
Maréchal. [F.] Marshal.
Mare clausum. [L.] An inclosed sea.
Mariage de conscience. [F.] Private marriage.
Mariage de convenance. [F.] A marriage of convenience or from interested motives.
Mars gravior sub pace latet. [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Mas vale ser necio que porfiado. [Sp.] Better be a fool than obstinate.
Mas vale tarde que nunca. [Sp.] Better late than never.
Materfamilias. [L.] The mother of a family.
Materiem superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Mauvaise honte. [F.] False modesty.
Mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste.
Mauvais sujet. [F.] A bad subject; a worthless fellow.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in trifles.
Meâ culpâ. [L.] Through my fault.
Médecine expectante. [F.] A mode of treatment which trusts to time for the remedy.
Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. [F.] Physician, cure thyself.
Mediocra firma. [L.] A middle course is safe.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will go most safely.
Medium tenuere beati. [L.] Happy are they who have kept the middle course.
Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν (*Mega biblion, mega kakon*). [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoriâ in æternâ. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves matter.
Mens divinior. [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens legis. [L.] The spirit of the law.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meo voto. [L.] By my desire, or according to my wish.
Merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; genuine Attic wit.
Mésalliance. [F.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] The dragon's crest is to be feared.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mi date creta per cacio. [It.] You give me chalk for cheese.
Mihi cura futuri. [L.] My anxiety is for the future.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mirabilia. [L.] Wonders.
Mirum in modum. [L.] In a wonderful manner.
Mise en scène. [F.] The getting up, or putting in preparation, for a theatrical stage.
Miserabile vulgus. [L.] A wretched crew.
Miseris succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to help the wretched.
Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Mobile perpetuum. [L.] Something in constant motion; perpetual motion.
Modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form.
Modus. [L.] Manner; mode.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
Mole ruit suâ. [L.] It is crushed by its own weight.
Mollia tempora fandi. [L.] Times or opportunities favorable for speaking.
Mon ami. [F.] My friend.
Mon cher. [F.] My dear.
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. [L.] A horrid monster, misshapen, gigantic, blind.
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
More Hibernico. [L.] After the Irish fashion.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo. [L.] In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
Mos pro lege. [L.] Custom for law.
Mot du guet. [F.] A watchword.
Motivé. [F.] Supported by a statement of reasons or arguments alleged.
Mots d'usage. [F.] Words in common use.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo. [Sp.] Much on earth, little in heaven.
Muet comme un poisson. [F.] Mute as a fish.
Multa gemens. [L.] Groaning deeply.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mundus vult decipi. [L.] The world will be (that is, wishes to be) deceived.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus aëneus conscientia sana. [L.] A sound conscience is a brazen wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or to fear.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.
Mutum est pictura poëma. [L.] A picture is a silent poem.
Mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

N.

Naissance. [F.] Birth.
Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mold.
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. [L.] Though you drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return.
Naturel. [F.] Nature; disposition; temper.
Nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has, or knows, no law.
Nec mora nec requies. [L.] Neither delay nor rest.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
Nec quærere nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to contemn honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Née. [F.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Ne exeat. [L.] Let him not depart.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Days upon which no public business was transacted; also, unlucky days.
Ne fronti crede. [L.] Trust not to appearances.
Négligé. [F.] A morning dress.
Negotiorum gestor. [L.] A manager of business; one who takes upon himself gratuitously the management of another's business affairs.
Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet. [L.] Not even Jupiter pleases every one.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] Without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] No man is punished twice for the same offense.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No one is wise at all times.
Nemo reclamat, nullus obsistit. [L.] No one protests, no one makes opposition.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No man ever became a villain at once.
Nemo solus sapit. [L.] No one is wise alone.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
Né pour digestion. [F.] Born for digestion; that is, merely to eat and drink.
Ne puero gladium. [L.] Intrust not a sword to a boy.
Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. [L.] That the republic receives no injury.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Not anything too much or too far.
Nervus probandi. [L.] The chief argument.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Ne tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.
Netteté. [F.] Neatness; cleanness; nicety.
Ne vile fano. [L.] Let there be nothing vile in the temple.
Niaiserie. [F.] Foolishness; silliness.
Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas. [Sp.] Never sign a paper that you do not read, nor drink water that you do not examine.
Nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the point.
Nihil debet. [L.] He owes nothing; a plea denying a debt.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing.
Nil conscire sibi. [L.] To be conscious of no fault.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
Nil dicit. [L.] He makes no answer.
Nil nisi cruce. [L.] Naught but by the cross; depending upon the cross alone.
Nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without God; — the motto of Colorado.
Ni l'un ni l'autre. [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
Nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
N'importe. [F.] It matters not.
Nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless God be with us, all our toil is vain.
Nitor in adversum [L.] I strive against opposition.
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
Noblesse oblige. [F.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
No es oro todo lo que reluce. [Sp.] All is not gold that glitters.
No hay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua. [Sp.] There is no lock but a golden key will open it.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Do not touch me.
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre. [F.] A war name; an assumed title; a pseudonym.
Nom de plume. [F.] An assumed or literary title.
Nomen et omen. [L.] Name and omen; a name that is ominous.
Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent. [L.] The names of fools are seen upon the walls.
Non assumpsit. [L.] The plea of a defendant in an action of *assumpsit* that "he did not undertake and promise," etc.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not sound in mind.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. [L.] It is not the fortune of every man to go to Corinth.
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is not a third one to be found; there is no third choice.
Non deficiente crumenâ. [L.] The purse not failing; while the money lasts.
Non ens. [L.] Nonentity.
Non est. [L.] It is not; wanting; minus.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita. [L.] Not merely to live is life, but to have good health.
Non far mai il medico tuo erede. [It.] Never make your physician your heir.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non liquet. [L.] It is not clear; — applied to one undecided in mind.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
Non nobis solum. [L.] Not merely for ourselves.
Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. [L.] It is not our duty to settle such grave disputes.
Nonobstant clameur de haro. [F.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We can not all of us do everything.
Non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what; not the person, but the deed.
Non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed omnibus. [L.] Not for self, but for all.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not what I was.
Non tali auxilio. [L.] Not with such aid, or such a helper.
Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let it be kept for nine years.
Nosce te ipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur a, or *ex, sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nostro periculo. [L.] At our own risk.
Nota bene (N. B.). [L.] Mark well; give good heed.
Notatu dignum. [L.] Worthy of note.
Notre Dame. [F.] Our Lady; — a cathedral in Paris.
N'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget.
Nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
Nouvelles. [F.] News.
Nouvellette. [F.] A short tale or novel; a novelette.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man, or one who had raised himself from obscurity.
Nuance. [F.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A mere agreement; a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles; mere jingling.
Nugis armatus. [L.] Armed with trifles.
Nul bien sans peine. [F.] No pains, no gains.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] Not a day without a line; that is, without something done.
Nulla nuova, buona nuova. [It.] No news is good news.
Nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
Nullius filius. [L.] The son of nobody.
Nullus sum. [L.] I am undone; it 's all over with me.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. [L.] Never less alone than when alone.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.
Nuptiæ. [L.] Nuptials; wedding.
Nusquam tuta fides. [L.] Our confidence is nowhere safe.

O.

Obiit. [L.] He [or she] died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obra de comun, obra de ningun. [Sp.] Everybody's work is nobody's work.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining an obscure thing by one more obscure.
Observanda. [L.] Things to be observed.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ. [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear.
Odi profanum vulgus. [L.] I hate the common rabble.
Odium in longum jacens. [L.] Long-lasting hatred; an old grudge.
Odium medicum. [L.] The hatred of rival or contending physicians.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [F.] A bull's eye.
Œuvres. [F.] Works.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of the world.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas. [L.] O too happy husbandmen, if they only knew their own blessings.
Ofrecer mucho, especie es de negar. [Sp.] To offer much is a kind of denial.
Ogni medaglia ha il suo riverso. [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
Ogniuno per se, e Dio per tutti. [It.] Every man for himself, and God for all.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] Oh! now there is enough.
Omen faustum. [L.] A favorable omen.
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good is from above.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omnem movere lapidem. [L.] To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned.
Omne solum forti patria. [L.] Every land is a brave man's country.
Omne trinum perfectum. [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.
Omne vivum ex ovo. [L.] Every living thing comes from a germ.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things to the glory of God.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] To the good all things are good.
Omnia cum Deo. [L.] Everything with God's help.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
Omnibus hoc vitium est. [L.] All have this vice.
Omnibus invidias, Zoile; nemo tibi. [L.] You may envy everybody, Zoilus; nobody envies you.
Omnis amans, amens. [L.] Every lover is demented.
On commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. [F.] They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.
On connaît l'ami au besoin. [F.] A friend is known in time of need.
On dit. [F.] They say; hence, a flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
Ope et consilio. [L.] With assistance and counsel.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Opprobrium medicorum. [L.] The reproach of physicians.
Optimates. [L.] Of the first rank.
Opus operatum. [L.] A mere outward work.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poëta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
Ore tenus. [L.] From the mouth.
Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O si sic omnia! [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus!
Os rotundum. [L.] A round mouth; eloquent delivery.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otia dant vitia. [L.] Idleness tends to vice.
Otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Leisurely industry; trifling laboriousness.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Ease without dignity.
Otium sine litteris mors est. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
Oublier je ne puis. [F.] I can never forget.
Ouï-dire. [F.] Hearsay.
Où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broûte. [F.] Where the goat is tethered, there it must browse.
Ouvert. [F.] Open.
Ouvrage. [F.] A work.
Ouvrage de longue haleine. [F.] A work for long breath; a tedious business.
Ouvriers. [F.] Operatives; workmen.

P.

Pabulum Acherontis. [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave; — said of a person about to die.
Pace tuâ. [L.] With your consent; by your leave.
Pacta conventa. [L.] The conditions agreed upon.
Pactum illicitum. [L.] An unlawful agreement.
Padrone. [It.] Master; employer; landlord.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him bear the palm who has won it.
Palma non sine pulvere. [L.] The palm is not gained without dust; no excellence without great labor.
Par accès. [F.] By snatches or starts.
Par accident. [F.] By chance.
Par accord. [F.] By agreement.
Par avance. [F.] In advance.
Par ci par là. [F.] Here and there.
Par complaisance. [F.] From complaisance.
Par dépit. [F.] Out of spite.
Parem non fert. [L.] He endures no equal.
Par exemple. [F.] For example.
Par excellence. [F.] By way of eminence
Par faveur. [F.] By favor.
Par force. [F.] By force; perforce.
Par hasard. [F.] By chance.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; together.
Paritur pax bello. [L.] Peace is produced by war.
Parlez du loup, et vous verrez sa queue. [F.] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
Par negotiis, neque supra. [L.] Equal to his business, and not above it.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike, or one as good, or as bad, as the other.
Parole d'honneur. [F.] Word of honor.
Par oneri. [L.] Equal to the burden.
Par pari refero. [L.] I return like for like.
Par précaution. [F.] By way of precaution.
Pars adversa. [L.] The adverse party.
Par signe de mépris. [F.] As a token of contempt.
Pars pro toto. [L.] A part for the whole.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
Particulier. [F.] A private gentleman.
Partie carrée. [F.] A party of four persons; especially, a party of two men and two women.
Partout. [F.] Everywhere.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. [L.] The mountains are in labor; a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Parva leves capiunt animas. [L.] Trifles captivate small minds.
Parvam parva decent. [L.] Little things become a little person.
Pas à pas on va bien loin. [F.] Step by step one goes a long way.
Passager. [F.] A passenger.
Passe-partout. [F.] A master key.
Passim. [L.] Everywhere; throughout.
Pasticcio. [It.] Patchwork.
Pâté de foie gras. [F.] Goose-liver pie.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's Prayer.
Pater patriæ. [L.] The father of his country.
Patience passe science. [F.] Patience exceeds knowledge.
Pâtisserie. [F.] Pastry.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers, — the Roman senators.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By ancestral virtue.
Pavé. [F.] Pavement.
Pax in bello. [L.] Peace in war.
Pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Pedir peras al olmo. [Sp.] To seek pears on the elm.
Peine forte et dure. [F.] Strong and severe punishment.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Penetralia. [L.] Secret recesses.
Pensée. [F.] A thought.
Per ambages. [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution or allegory; indirectly or figuratively; metaphorically.
Per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through difficulties to grandeur.
Per annum. [L.] By the year.
Per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through trials to glory.
Per capita. [L.] By the head. See *Per stirpes* below.
Per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
Per contante. [It.] For cash.
Per conto. [It.] Upon account.
Per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.
Per curiam. [L.] By the court.
Per diem. [L.] By the day.
Perdu. [F.] Lost.
Père de famille. [F.] The father of a family.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per gradus. [L.] Step by step.
Periculum in morâ. [L.] There is danger in delay.
Per interim. [L.] In the meantime.
Per mare, per terras. [L.] Through sea and land.
Per mese. [It.] By the month.
Permitte divis cætera. [L.] Leave the rest to the gods.
Per pares. [L.] By one's peers.
Perpetuum silentium. [L.] Perpetual silence.
Per saltum. [L.] By a leap or jump.
Per se. [L.] By itself considered.
Per stirpes. [L.] By stocks; in right of stocks; — a law term used to designate the distribution of estates by representation, so that, for instance, instead of all the grandchildren whose parents are deceased taking share and share alike in a grandparent's estate, they take, in case of their surviving such grandparent, the share of their immediate parent. *Per capita* is where the distribution goes to all descendants, share and share alike.
Per troppo dibatter la verita si perde. [It.] Truth is lost by too much controversy.
Per viam. [L.] By the way of.
Pessimi exempli. [L.] Of the worst example.
Petit. [F.] Small.
Petit coup. [F.] A small mask, covering only the eyes and nose.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit-maître. [F.] A fop.
Peu à peu. [F.] Little by little; by degrees.
Peu de bien, peu de soin. [F.] Little wealth, little care.
Peu de chose. [F.] A trifle.
Peu de gens savent être vieux. [F.] Few persons know how to be old.
Pezzo. [It.] Piece; piece of money; a coin.
Piccolo. [It.] Small.
Pico. [It.] A peak.
Pied à terre. [F.] A temporary lodging.
Pietra mossa non fa muschio. [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Pinxit. [L.] He [or she] painted it.
Pis aller. [F.] The last or worst shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Piuttosto mendicante che ignorante. [It.] Better be a beggar than be ignorant.
Plebs. [L.] The common people.
Plein pouvoir. [F.] Full power.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
Plus aloës quàm mellis habet. [L.] He has more gall than honey; — said of a sarcastic writer.
Plus on est de fous, plus on rit. [F.] The more fools, the more fun.
Plus sage que les sages. [F.] Wiser than the wise.
Poca barba, poca vergüenza. [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
Poca roba, poco pensiero. [It.] Little wealth, little care.
Poco. [It.] A little.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poëta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.
Point d'appui. [F.] Point of support; prop.
Poisson d'avril. [F.] April fool.
Pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The asses' bridge; a help to dull pupils.
Populus vult decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.
Porte-chaise. [F.] A sedan.
Porte-voix. [F.] A speaking trumpet.
Posse videor. [L.] I seem to be able.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They can because they think they can.
Post bellum auxilium. [L.] Aid after the war.
Post cineres gloria venit. [L.] Glory comes after death.
Poste restante. [F.] To remain until called for; — applied to letters in a post office.
Post litem motam. [L.] After the commencement of litigation; — a test applied to exclude declarations and other proof which are not competent when made under the influence of pending litigation.
Post mortem. [L.] After death.
Post nubila jubila. [L.] After sorrow comes joy.
Post nubila, Phœbus. [L.] After clouds, sunshine.
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Potage au gras. [F.] Meat soup.
Pour acquit. [F.] Received; paid; — written at the foot of a paid bill.
Pour faire rire. [F.] To excite laughter.
Pour faire visite. [F.] To pay a visit.
Pour passer le temps. [F.] To pass away the time.
Pour prendre congé. [F.] To take leave.
Pour y parvenir. [F.] To accomplish the object.
Præcognita. [L.] Things previously known.
Præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Prescriptum. [L.] A thing prescribed.
Presto maturo, presto marcio. [It.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Prêt d'accomplir. [F.] Ready to accomplish.
Prêt pour mon pays. [F.] Ready for my country.
Preux chevalier. [F.] A brave knight.
Prima donna. [It.] First lady; chief female singer.
Primæ viæ. [L.] The first passages.
Primâ facie. [L.] On the first view.
Primo. [L.] In the first place.
Primo uomo. [It.] The best or most prominent actor or singer.
Primus inter pares. [L.] First among his peers.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time, first by right; or first come, first served.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides.
Probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
Probitas laudatur, et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised, and is left to starve.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
Pro et con. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The vulgar rabble.
Pro formâ. [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form.
Pro hâc vice. [L.] For this turn or occasion.
Proh pudor! [L.] O, for shame!
Projet de loi. [F.] A legislative bill.
Pro memoriâ. [L.] For a memorial.
Pro nunce. [L.] For the present.
Propagandâ fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
Pro patriâ. [L.] For our country.
Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands.
Propriétaire. [F.] A proprietor.
Pro ratâ. [L.] In proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re natâ. [L.] For a special emergency; according to the circumstances.
Pro salute animæ. [L.] For the soul's health.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much; just by so much.
Protégé. [F.] One protected or patronized by another.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.
Pro virili parte. [L.] For a man's part; according to one's power; to his utmost.
Prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
Publicè. [L.] Publicly.
Pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels; with might and main.
Punctum saliens. [L.] A salient or prominent point.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quæ fuerunt vitia mores sunt. [L.] Things which once were vices are now manners or customs.
Quæ nocent docent. [L.] Things which injure instruct; we learn by painful experience.
Quære. [L.] Query; inquiry.
Quæritur. [L.] The question arises.
Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.
Qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is life, so is its end.
Quamdiu se bene gesserit. [L.] During good behavior.
Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [F.] When a person borrows, he can not choose.

Quand on voit la chose, on la croit. [F.] What we see we believe; seeing is believing.
Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods.
Quanti est sapere! [L.] How desirable is knowledge!
Quantum. [L.] The quantity or amount.
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit. [L.] A sufficient quantity.
Quantum vis. [L.] As much as you will.
Quare clausum fregit. [L.] Wherefore he broke the close; — a title applied to a plea in trespass.
Quare impedit. [L.] Wherefore he impedes; — a title applied to a possessory action.
Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
Quasi agnum committere lupo. [L.] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.
Quelque chose. [F.] Something; a trifle.
Quem di diligunt adolescens moritur. [L.] He whom the gods love dies young.
Questo vento non cribra la biada. [It.] This wind winnows no corn.
Qui aime bien, bien châtie. [F.] He who loves well chastises well.
Quia timet. [L.] Because he fears; — applied to bills issued by a court of equity to prevent an anticipated injury to the party praying for the bill.
Qui capit, facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.
Quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?
Quid nunc? [L.] What now? a newsmonger.
Qui docet discit. [L.] He who teaches learns.
Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. [F.] He who gives promptly gives twice.
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
Quid times? [L.] What do you fear?
Quien mucho abraza poco aprieta. [Sp.] Who grasps much holds little.
Quien pregunta no yerra. [Sp.] He who asks errs not.
Quien sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?
Qui facit per alium facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.
Qui m'aime, aime mon chien. [F.] Love me, love my dog.
Qui n'a santé n'a rien. [F.] He who wants health wants everything.
Qui nimium probat nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
Qui non proficit deficit. [L.] He who does not advance goes backward.
Qui pense? [F.] Who thinks?
Qui perd pèche. [F.] He who loses is always in the wrong.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
Quis fallere possit amantem? [L.] Who can deceive a lover?
Quisque sibi proximus. [L.] Every one is nearest to himself.
Qui tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent consents.
Qui timide rogat docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly teaches denial.
Qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
Qui vive? [F.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent; as far as this.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?
Quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever manner.
Quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert! God forbid!
Quod bene notandum. [L.] Which must be especially noted.
Quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit. [L.] May it be good, fortunate, and favorable.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] What does this mean?
Quod vide. [L.] Which see.
Quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
Quo jure? [L.] By what right?
Quomodo? [L.] In what manner? how?
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first drives mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Rabat. [F.] Reduction of price.
Ragione. [It.] A commercial company; a firm.
Raison d'état. [F.] A reason of state; a state reason.
Raison d'être. [F.] A reason for existence.
Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird; a prodigy.
Rata. [L.] Rate; one's own share.
Ratione soli. [L.] As regards, or according to, the soil.
Ravissement. [F.] Ravishment.
Rechauffé. [F.] Warmed over, as food; hence, stale; old; insipid.
Recoje tu heno mientras que el sol luziere. [Sp.] Make hay while the sun shines.
Recte et suaviter. [L.] Justly and mildly.
Rectus in curiâ. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
Reçu. [F.] Received; receipt.
Reculer pour mieux sauter. [F.] To go back in order to take a better leap.
Redolet lucernâ. [L.] It smells of the lamp; — said of any labored literary production.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing to an absurdity.
Regium donum. [L.] A royal gift; — applied to an annual grant of public money, in England, for the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, now withdrawn.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas.
Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Relâche. [F.] Intermission; respite; relaxation.
Relata refero. [L.] I repeat it as it was told.
Religieuse. [F.] A nun.
Religieux. [F.] A monk; a friar.
Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; that is, exactly.
Remisso animo. [L.] With listless mind.
Remis velisque. [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.
Remuda de pasturage haze bizerros gordos. [Sp.] Change of pasture makes fat calves.
Renaissance. [F.] Revival, as of letters or art.
Renommée. [F.] Renown; fame.
Renovate animos. [L.] Renew your courage.
Renovato nomine. [L.] By a revived name.
Rentes. [F.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
Répondre en normand. [F.] To give an evasive or shuffling answer; to prevaricate.
Reprise. [F.] Reprisal.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.
Rerum primordia. [L.] The first elements of things.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty; limited means.
Res est sacra miser. [L.] A suffering person is a sacred object.
Res gestæ. [L.] Exploits.
Res judicata. [L.] A matter already settled.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
Résumé. [F.] An abstract or summary.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Re verâ. [L.] In truth.
Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] What hinders one from speaking the truth, even while laughing?
Ridere in stomacho. [L.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
Ride si sapis. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the truth.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; reëstablishment.
Rira bien qui rira le dernier. [F.] He laughs well who laughs last.
Rire entre cuir et chair. [F.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
Risum teneatis, amici? [L.] Can you, my friends, forbear laughing?
Rixatur de lanâ caprinâ. [L.] He contends about goat's wool; he quarrels about trifles.
Robe de chambre. [F.] A dressing gown or morning gown.
Rôle d'équipage. [F.] A list of the crew.
Ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruit mole suâ. [L.] It falls by its own weight.
Ruse de guerre. [F.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.
Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis. [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

S.

Sæpe stylum vertas. [L.] Often turn the style, or writing instrument; make frequent corrections.
Saggio fanciullo è chi conosce il suo vero padre. [It.] He is a wise child who knows his own father.
Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; that is, wit.
Salle. [F.] Hall.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — *suprema lex esto*, in the motto of Missouri.
Salve! [L.] Hail! — the territorial motto of Idaho.
Salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe.
Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offense to modesty.
Salvo sensu. [L.] The sense being preserved.
S'amuser à la moutarde. [F.] To trifle away time.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [F.] Without ceremony.
Sans changer. [F.] Without changing.
Sans compliments. [F.] Without compliments.
Sans Dieu rien. [F.] Nothing without God.
Sans doute. [F.] Without doubt.
Sans façon. [F.] Without ceremony; unceremonious.
Sans pareil. [F.] Without equal.
Sans peine. [F.] Without difficulty.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans rime et sans raison. [F.] Without rhyme or reason.
Sans souci. [F.] Free from care.
Sans tache. [F.] Without spot; stainless.
Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor mended.
Sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] Soon enough, if but well enough.
Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Eloquence enough, but too little wisdom.
Satis, superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.
Sat pulchra, si sat bona. [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough; handsome is that handsome does.
Sauve qui peut. [F.] Save himself who can.
Savoir-faire. [F.] Ability; contrivance or skill.
Savoir-vivre. [F.] Good breeding; refined manners.
Savon. [F.] Soap.
Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons. [L.] The principle and source of good writing is to think rightly.
Scribimus indocti doctique. [L.] Learned and unlearned, we all write.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to rule; scientifically; in an artistic manner.
Secundum naturam. [L.] According to the course of nature.
Secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
Se defendendo. [L.] In self-defense.
Sed hæc hactenus. [L.] So far, so much.
Selon les règles. [F.] According to rule.
Semel abbas, semper abbas. [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and together.
Semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious is always needy.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate.
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
Semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Semper timidum scelus. [L.] Guilt is always timid.
Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.
Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure, — is not always an evil.
Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Senex, bis puer. [L.] An old man is twice a boy.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, 't is well feigned.
Sensu bono. [L.] In a good sense.
Sensu malo. [L.] In a bad sense.
Sequiturque patrem, haud passibus æquis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
Sero, sed serio. [L.] Late, but seriously.
Sero venientibus ossa. [L.] The bones for those who come late; the late get the leavings.
Serus in cælum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
Servabo fidem. [L.] I will keep faith.
Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.
Servus servorum Dei. [L.] A servant of the servants of God.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before.
Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Sic volo, sic jubeo. [L.] Thus I will, thus I command.
Sic vos, non vobis. [L.] Thus do ye, but not for yourselves.
Si diis placet. [L.] If it pleases the gods.
Si je puis. [F.] If I can.
Sile, et philosophus esto. [L.] Keep silence, and be a philosopher.
Silentium altum [L.] Deep silence.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like cures like.
Similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like loves like.
Si monumentum requiris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care.
Sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.
Sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.
Sine invidiâ. [L.] Without envy.
Sine irâ et studio. [L.] Without anger or partiality.
Sine morâ. [L.] Without delay.
Sine odio. [L.] Without hatred.
Sine præjudicio. [L.] Without prejudice.
Sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If it is allowable to compare small things with great.
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — the motto of Michigan.
Si sit prudentia. [L.] If there is but prudence.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Sit ut est, aut non sit. [L.] Let it be as it is, or not at all.
Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war
Soccorso non viene mai tardi. [It.] Help never comes too late.
Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert, and call it peace.
Solvuntur tabulæ. [L.] The bills are dismissed; — used in legal language.
Songes sont mensonges. [F.] Dreams are lies.
S'orienter. [F.] To find one's bearings.
Sottise. [F.] Foolishness; folly; nonsense.
Soubrette. [F.] An intriguing woman.
Souffler le chaud et le froid. [F.] To blow hot and cold.

Soupçon. [F.] Suspicion.
Souper. [F.] Supper.
Sous tous les rapports. [F.] In all respects.
Soyez ferme. [F.] Be firm.
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] To spread ambiguous reports among the common people.
Spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.
Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
Spes mea Christus. [L.] Christ is my hope.
Spes sibi quisque. [L.] Let every one hope in himself.
Spes tutissima cœlis. [L.] The safest hope is in heaven.
Spirituel. [F.] Intellectual; intelligent; witty.
Spolia opima. [L.] The richest booty.
Sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's own accord.
Spretæ injuria formæ. [L.] The affront offered to despised beauty.
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Will stands for reason.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which existed before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stava bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I was well, but wishing to be better, I am here [in the grave]; let well enough alone.
Stemmata quid faciunt? [L.] Of what avail are pedigrees?
Stet. [L.] Let it stand.
Studium immane loquendi. [L.] An insatiable desire for talking.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and stress.
Stylo inverso. [L.] With an inverted stylus.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, resolute in deed.
Sub colore juris. [L.] Under color of law.
Sub conditione. [L.] Under the condition.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sub pœnâ. [L.] Under a penalty.
Sub prætextâ juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
Sub rosâ. [L.] Under the rose; secretly; privately.
Sub silentio. [L.] In silence.
Sub specie. [L.] Under the appearance of.
Sub voce. [L.] Under the word.
Succedaneum. [L.] A substitute.
Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer in order to be wise, and labor in order to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind; unique.
Sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
Summa summarum. [L.] Sum total.
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
Summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law is the height of oppression.
Sumptibus publicis. [L.] At the public expense.
Sunt lacrimæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for misery.
Suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.
Super visum corporis. [L.] Upon a view of the body.
Supplosio pedis. [L.] A stamping of the feet.
Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his particular habit.

T.

Tableau vivant. [F.] The representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless.
Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [F.] A work without a stain.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
Taille. [F.] Form; stature; shape.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by Mars as by Minerva; having equal courage and genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as fit for war as for business.
Tangere ulcus. [L.] To touch a sore spot; touch on a delicate subject.
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
Tanto buon che val niente. [It.] So good as to be good for nothing.
Tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
Tant s'en faut. [F.] Far from it.
Tant soit peu. [F.] Never so little.
Tantum vidit Vergilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).
Te Deum laudamus. [L.] We praise thee, O God!
Te judice. [L.] You being the judge.
Tel est notre plaisir. [F.] Such is our pleasure.
Tel maître, tel valet. [F.] Like master, like man.
Telum imbelle sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times change, and we change with them.
Tempori parendum. [L.] One must yield to the times.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tempus ludendi. [L.] The time for play.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time reveals all things.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tenez. [F.] Take it.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round; polished and complete.
Terminus ad quem. [L.] The time to which.
Terminus a quo. [L.] The time from which.
Terra cotta. [It.] Baked earth.
Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown or unexplored country.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato. [L.] A third Cato has dropped from heaven.
Tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
Tiens à la vérité. [F.] Maintain the truth.
Tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.
Tintamarre. [F.] A confused noise; racket; din.
Tirer à boulet rouge. [F.] To shoot with a red-hot bullet.
Toga virilis. [L.] The gown of manhood.
Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon*). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
Tomava la por rosa, mas devenia cardo. [Sp.] I took her for a rose, but she proved a thistle.
Tombé des nues. [F.] Fallen from the clouds.
Τὸ πρέπον (*To prepon*). [Gr.] The proper or becoming.
Tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Totum. [L.] The whole.
Totus teres atque rotundus. [L.] Completely smooth and round.
Toujours prêt. [F.] Always ready.
Tour de force. [F.] A feat of strength or skill.
Tour d'expression. [F.] An idiom or peculiar force of expression.
Tourner casaque. [F.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.
Tout-à-fait. [F.] Entirely; wholly.
Tout-à-l'heure. [F.] Instantly.
Tout au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
Tout à vous. [F.] Wholly yours.
Tout bien ou rien. [F.] The whole or nothing.
Tout comme chez nous. [F.] Just as it is with us at home.
Tout court. [F.] Very short.
Tout de même. [F.] Precisely the same.
Tout de suite. [F.] Immediately.
Tout ensemble. [F.] The whole taken together.
Tout est pris. [F.] All is taken; every avenue preoccupied.
Tout frais fait. [F.] All expense defrayed.
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.
Tout lui rit. [F.] All goes well with him.
Tracasserie. [F.] Chicanery; trickery.
Trahit sua quemque voluptas. [L.] Every one is led by his own liking.
Tranchant. [F.] Peremptory; sharp; trenchant.
Transeat in exemplum. [L.] Let it pass into an example, or precedent.
Très chrétiennement. [F.] Very piously.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Tripotage. [F.] Medley; miscellany.
Tristesse. [F.] Sadness; sorrow.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy was; that is, Troy is no more.
Troppo disputare la verità fa errare. [It.] Too much dispute puts truth to flight.
Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] No distinction shall be made by me between the Trojan and the Tyrian.
Trottoir. [F.] Sidewalk.
Truditur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
Tuebor. [L.] I will defend.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tu quoque, Brute! [L.] And thou too, Brutus!
Tutor et ultor. [L.] Protector and avenger.
Tuum est. [L.] It is your own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
Ubi bene, ibi patria. [L.] Where one is well off, there is his country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi lapsus? [L.] Where am I fallen?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty dwells, there is my country.
Ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where honey is, there are the bees.
Ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] To remember our country everywhere.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; military weapons; war.
Ultima Thule. [L.] The utmost boundary or limit.
Ultimatum. [L.] The last or only condition.
Ultimus regum. [L.] The last of kings.
Ultimus Romanorum. [L.] The last of the Romans.
Ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
Ultra vires. [L.] Beyond power; transcending authority; — a phrase used frequently in relation to acts or enactments by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights.
Una scopa nuova spazza bene. [It.] A new broom sweeps clean.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
Una volta furfante, e sempre furfante. [It.] Once a knave, always a knave.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [F.] A kindness is never lost.
Un cabello haze sombra. [Sp.] The least hair makes a shadow.
Une affaire flambée. [F.] A gone case.
Une fois n'est pas coutume. [F.] One act does not make a habit.
Unguibus et rostro. [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw in the wound.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Un sot à triple étage. [F.] An egregious blockhead.
Un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras." [F.] One "hold-fast" is better than two "thou-shalt-have-it;" a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
Urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit. [L.] He found the city [Rome] brick, but left it marble; — said of the Roman emperor Augustus.
Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L.] That you may be loved, be amiable.
Ut apes geometriam. [L.] As bees [practice] geometry.
Utcunque placuerit Deo. [L.] As it shall please God.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Utinam noster esset. [L.] Would that he were ours.
Ut infra. [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.
Ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
Ut prosim. [L.] That I may do good.
Ut quocunque paratus. [L.] Prepared for every event.
Ut supra. [L.] As above.

V.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator. [L.] The penniless traveler sings in the presence of the highwayman.
Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale. [L.] Farewell.
Valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue serves as an anchor.
Valet de chambre. [F.] An attendant; a footman.
Valete ac plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.
Varium et mutabile semper femina. [L.] An ever changeful and capricious thing is woman.
Vaurien. [F.] A worthless fellow.
Vehimur in altum. [L.] We are borne on high.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.
Vel prece, vel pretio. [L.] For either love or money.
Veluti in speculum. [L.] As in a mirror.
Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum. [L.] The people are venal, the senate too is venal.
Vendidit hic auro patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in auro bibitur. [L.] Poison is drunk from golden vessels.
Venia necessitati datur. [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity; necessity knows no law.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable winds.
Venue. [F.] Arrival; coming; advent.
Vera incessu patuit dea. [L.] The true goddess was recognized by her walk.
Vera pro gratiis. [L.] Truth before favor.
Vera prosperità è non aver necessità. [It.] 'T is true prosperity to have no want.
Verbatim et literatim. [LL.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Verdad es verde. [Sp.] Truth is green.
Veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
Veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.
Vérité sans peur. [F.] Truth without fear.
Vermoulu. [F.] Worm-eaten.
Ver non semper viret. [L.] Spring does not always flourish.
Versus. [L.] Against; toward.
Vestigia. [L.] Tracks; vestiges.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward.
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
Viâ. [L.] By the way of.
Via media. [L.] A middle course.
Via militaris. [L.] A military road.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Vice. [L.] In the place of.
Vice versâ. [L.] The terms being exchanged.
Vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
Videlicet. [L.] To wit; namely; — usually abbreviated to *viz.*
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.
Videtur. [L.] It appears.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vif. [F.] Vivid; intense; lively.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Vigueur de dessus. [F.] Strength from on high.
Vin. [F.] Wine.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vincit qui patitur. [L.] He conquers who endures or bears.
Vincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vindex injuriæ. [L.] An avenger of injury.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She [Rumor] acquires strength in her progress.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who talks but little.
Virtus ariete fortior. [L.] Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.
Virtus in actione consistit. [L.] Virtue consists in action.
Virtus in arduis. [L.] Courage or virtue in difficulties.
Virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue kindles strength.
Virtus laudatur, et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised, and starves.
Virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
Virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is ever green and flourishing.
Virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Worth overcomes ill will.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By, or with, virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and labor.
Virtute, non astutiâ. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
Virtute, non viris. [L.] From virtue, not from men.
Virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of office.
Virtute quies. [L.] Rest or content in virtue.
Virtute securus. [L.] Secure through virtue.
Virtuti, non armis, fido. [L.] I trust to virtue, not to arms.
Virtutis amore. [L.] From love of virtue.
Virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Good fortune is the companion of virtue or courage.
Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind.
Vis à vis. [F.] Opposite; facing.
Vis comica. [L.] Comic talent.
Vis conservatrix naturæ. [L.] The preservative tendency or power of nature.
Vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance.
Vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis preservatrix. [L.] A preserving power.
Vis unita fortior. [L.] Strength united is stronger.
Vis vitæ. [L.] Vital force; the vital powers.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, art is long.
Vitæ via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To risk one's life for the truth.
Vita sine litteris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. [L.] No one is born without faults.
Vivat. [L. & F.] A shout of "Long live."
Vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen!
Vivat respublica! [L.] Long live the republic!
Vivat rex! [L.] Long live the king!
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony; by word of mouth.
Vive la république! [F.] Long live the republic!
Vive la bagatelle! [F.] Success to trifles!
Vive l'empereur! [F.] Long live the emperor!
Vive le roi! [F.] Long live the king!
Vive memor lethi. [L.] Live mindful of death.
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
Vive ut vivas. [L.] Live that you may live.
Vive, vale. [L.] Farewell and be happy.
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The lively force of genius.
Vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
Voilà. [F.] Behold; there is, or there are.
Voilà tout. [F.] That 's all.
Voilà une autre chose. [F.] That 's quite a different matter.
Voir le dessous des cartes. [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
Volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
Volente Deo. [L.] God willing.
Volenti non fit injuria. [L.] No injustice is done to the consenting person; that is, by a proceeding to which he consents.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but unable.
Volventibus annis. [L.] With revolving years.
Vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Votum castitatis. [L.] A vow of chastity.
Vous y perdrez vos pas. [F.] You will lose your labor.
Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; that is, sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit. [L.] The voice [or words] stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo. [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An irreparable injury.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the age.
Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse; he is in needy circumstances.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

THE following Table embraces the principal abbreviations commonly made use of in English at the present day. A list of the abbreviations actually employed in this Dictionary will be found in page xcvii; but those of general application are repeated here for the greater convenience of those who consult the work.

It is to be observed that some abbreviations occur only in the middle of sentences, and are therefore always begun with a small letter; that others — as those standing for titles — are always printed in capitals; and that others, again, sometimes commence with a capital and sometimes with a small letter; but it is impossible to lay down rules in this place that shall determine which is to be adopted in a given case. When an abbreviation stands for a foreign word or phrase, of which the English explanation is a translation, such word or phrase is given within marks of parenthesis immediately after the abbreviation.

A.

A. America, American.
A., or *a.* Adjective; Answer; Afternoon; Acre; Alto; Accepted (*in commerce*); Are (*in the metric system*).
a., or @. (*Ad.*) To, *or* at.
ā., or āā. (*Ana*, Gr. ἀνά.) Of each the same quantity (*in medicine*).
A. A. Associate of Arts.
AAA. (*Amalgama.*) Amalgamation. See *AMM.*
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (*Academiæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts. See *B. A.*
A. B. Able-bodied seaman.
Abbr., or *abbrev.* Abbreviated, Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl., or *abl.* Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged, Abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. Archchancellor. — (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
Acc., or *acc.* Accusative.
Acc., or *Acct.* Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society.
A. D. Archduke. — (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Ad., or *adv.* Adverb.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
Adj., or *adj.* Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib., or *ad libit.* (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral, Admiralty.
Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv., or *adv.* Advocate; Advent; Adverb. — (*Ad valorem.*) At, *or* on, the value.
Æ., or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age.
A. F. A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A. F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F., or *A. fir.* Firkin of ale.
Af., or *Afr.* Africa, African.
A. G. Adjutant General; Accountant General.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Agr., or *Agric.* Agriculture, Agricultural.
A. G. S. S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (*Anno Hegiræ.*) In the year of the Hegira.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. I. A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A. K. C. Associate of King's College, London.
Al. Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
Alban. Albanian.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. See *M. A.* — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon. — (*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world. — (*Ave Maria.*) Hail Mary.
Am. America, American.
A. M. A. American Missionary Association.
Am. Asn. Sci. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amer. America, American.
A. M. G. Assistant Major General.
AMM. (*Amalgama.*) Amalgamation. See *AAA.*
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Anal. Analysis, Analytic.
Anat. Anatoym, Anatomical.
Anc. Ancient, Anciently.
Angl. Anglican.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans., or *ans.* Answer.
A. N. S. S. Associate of the Normal School of Science.
Ant., or *Antiq.* Antiquities, Antiquarian.
Anthrop. Anthropology, Anthropological.
Aor., or *aor.* Aorist.
A. O. S. S. (*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union.
Ap. Apostle.
Ap., *Apl.*, or *Apr.* April.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
App. Appendix.
Approx. Approximately.
A. P. S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Aq. (*Aqua.*) Water.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster General.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) In the year of the reign.
Ar. Arrive, Arrival; Arabic.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic, Arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian; Armoric.
Armor. Armoric.
Arr. Arrived, Arrivals.
A. R. R. (*Anno Regni Regis*, or *Reginæ.*) In the year of the King's (*or* Queen's) reign.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Society of Arts; Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A. R. S. L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A. R. S. M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A. R. S. S. (*Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art., or *art.* Article.
As. Arsenic.
A. S. (*Anno Salutis.*) In the year of salvation.
AS., *A-S.*, *A.-S.*, *A. S.*, or *A. Sax.* Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
Asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Astrol. Astrology, Astrological.
Astron. Astronomy, -nomical.
A. T. Archtreasurer.
A. T. S. American Tract Society; American Temperance Society.
Att., or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-general.
Au. (*Aunes.*) French Ells. — (*Aurum.*) Gold.
A. U. A. American Unitarian Association.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*, or *Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August.
Aug., or *aug.* Augmentative.
Aust. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australia; Australasia.
Auxil. Auxiliary.
A. V. Authorized Version.
Av. Average.
Av., or *Ave.* Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Masonry.

B.

B. Bass (*in music*); Bay; Book; Baron; Boron; British.
b. Born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts. See *A. B.*
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bank. Banking.
Bap., or *Bapt.* Baptist.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat., *Batt.*, or *Bn.* Battalion.
Bbl. Barrel. — *bbls.* Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bdls. Bundles.
Bds. (Bound in) Boards.
Be. (*Beryllium.*) Glucinum.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Belg. Belgium; Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. ès L. (F. *Bachelier ès Lettres.*) Bachelor of Letters.
B. F., or *B. fir.* Firkin of beer.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Bibliog. Bibliography.
Biog. Biography, Biographical.
Biol. Biology, Biological.
Bisc. Biscayan.
Bk. Bank; Book.
Bkts. Baskets.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
B. LL. (*Baccalaureus Legum.*) Bachelor of Laws. See *LL.B.*
☞ The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in this instance, to signify the plural. See *MM.*, *pp.*, etc.
Bls. Bales.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M., *B. Mus.* (*Baccalaureus Musicæ.*) Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Battalion.
B. O. Buyer's Option.
Bohem. Bohemian.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
Bot. Botany, Botanical, Botanist; Bought.
B. O. U. British Ornithologists' Union.
Bp. Bishop.
B. P. Beatus Paulus, *or* Petrus.
Bque. Barque.
Br. Brother; Bromine; Brig.
Braz. Brazilian.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. Britain, British.
Bro. Brother. — *Bros.* Brothers.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc. (*Baccalaureus Scientiæ.*) Bachelor of Science.
B. S. L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Bus., or *Bush.* Bushel.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin. — (*Bene vale.*) Farewell.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

C.

C. Carbon; Cartons; Conductor; Cæsar; Caius; Church; Congress; Consul; Centigrade; Catholic. — (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime. — (*Congius.*) A gallon.
C., or *Cap.* (*Caput.*) Chapter.
C., or *cub.* Cubic.
C. A. Chief Accountant; Controller of Accounts; Chartered Accountant.
Ca. Calcium. — (*Circa.*) About.
Cal. California; Calendar. — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cam., *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cambs. Cambridgeshire.
Can. Canada.
Cant. Canticles; Canterbury.
Cantab. (*Cantabrigiensis.*) Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. (*Cantuaria.*) Canterbury.
Cap. Capital. — (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Caps., or *caps.* Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carat; Carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
Carp. Carpentry.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cat., or *Catal.* Catalan.
Cath. Catholic; Catharine; Cathedral.
C. B. Companion of the Bath; Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.
C. B. S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. C. Caius College; County Commissioner; County Court; Crown Clerk; Contra Credit. — (*Compte Courante.*) Account Current.
CC. [L.] Carissimus; Clarissimus; Circum.
C. C. A. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. S. O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
C. D. V. Carte de visite.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent. Centigrade. — (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf., or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. G. Captain of the Guard; Commissary General; Consul General; Coast Guard.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter, Gram, Second. See C. G. S. in the Dictionary.
C. H. Courthouse; Custom-house; Captain of the Host.
Ch. Church; Chapter; Charles; Charlotte; Chaldron.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chal., or *Chald.* Chaldee, Chaldaic, Chaldean.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry, Chemical.
Chin. Chinese.
Chr. Christopher; Christian, Christ.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
C. I. Order of the Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
C. I. E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
cir. (*circa*, *circum.*) About.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clergyman; Clerk; Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter.
Class. Classical.
Cld., or *cld.* Cleared.
Clk. Clerk.
C. M. Common Meter; Certificated Master; Corresponding Member. — (*Chirurgiæ Magister.*) Master in Surgery.
cm. Centimeter.
C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

cml. Commercial.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
Co. Cobalt; Company; County.
C. O. Crown Office; Colonial Office; Criminal Office.
Coch., or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash (*or* Collect) on Delivery.
C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
Col. Colonel; Colossians; Colonial; Column.
Coll. College; Collector, Collection; Colleague.
Coll., or *Colloq.* Colloquial.
Col., or *Colo.* Colorado.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; Common; Commander.
Com., or *Comm.* Commentary.
Comp. Compare, Comparative; Compound, Compounded, Composition.
Compar. Comparative.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr. Contra Credit.
Cong. Congress; Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist. — (*Congius.*) A gallon.
Conj., or *conj.* Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Contr. Contracted, Contraction.
Cop., or *Copt.* Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornwall, Cornish.
Corol. Corollary.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos., or *cos.* Cosine.
Cosec., or *cosec.* Cosecant.
Coss. (*Consules.*) Consuls.
Cot., or *cot.* Cotangent.
Cotgr. Cotgrave.
C. P. Common Pleas; Chief Patriarch; Clerk of the Peace; Court of Probate.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. M. Common Particular Meter.
C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit, Creditor; Chromium.
C. R. (*Carolus Rex.*) King Charles. — (*Carolina Regina.*) Queen Caroline. — (*Civis Romanus.*) A Roman citizen. — (*Custos Rotulorum.*) Keeper of the Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Criminal.
Crim. Con. Criminal conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. R. P. (*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.*) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Crystal., or *Crystallog.* Crystallography.
Cs. Cæsium; Cases.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Clerk of Session; Clerk to the Signet; Civil Service. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. I. Companion of the Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
Ct., or *ct.* Cent. — (*Centum.*) A hundred.
C. T. Certificated Teacher.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
cur., or *curt.* Current (*i. e.*, this month).
C. V. Common Version.
C. W. O. Cash with order.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (L. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *weight.*) Hundredweight, Hundredweights.
Cyc., or *Cyclo.* Cyclopedia.

D.

D. [L.] Deus; Dominicus; Dux.
D. David; Didymium; Dublin; Duke; Duchess; Dowager; Dose; Dutch.
D., or *d.* Day; Died; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; Degree. — (*Denarius*, or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* pence.
Da. Davyum.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat., or *dat.* Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia. — (*Da capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. C. S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. D. (*Dono dedit dedicavit.*) He gave and consecrated as a gift.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December; Declination; Declension.
Def., or *def.* Definition.
Deft., or *deft.* Defendant.
Deg., or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or *del.* (*Delineavit.*) He (*or* she) drew it.
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
Dep. Deputy; Department.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Der. Derived, Derivation, Derivative.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei gratiâ.*) By the grace of God. — (*Deo gratias.*) Thanks to God.
dg. Decigram.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
Dial. Dialectic.
Diam., or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary; Dictator.
Dim., or *Dimin.* Diminutive; Diminuendo.
Diosc. Dioscorides.
Dis., or *dis.* Distance, distant.
Dis., or *Disct.* Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
Diss. Dissertation.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Dividend, Division, Divide, Divided, Divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
D. M. Doctor of Music; Doctor of Medicine.
dm. Decimeter.
D. M. D. (*Doctor Medicinæ Dentalis.*) Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D. N. PP. (*Dominus noster Papa.*) Our Lord Pope.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dol., or *dol.* Dollar.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
D. O. M. (*Deo Optimo Maximo.*) To God, the Best, the Greatest.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Dor. Doric.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy. See *P. D.* and *Ph. D.*
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
Dpt. Deponent; Department.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
Dr., or *dr.* Dram, Drams.
D. S. (*Dal Segno.*) From the sign.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
d. s. p. (*Decessit sine prole.*) He died without issue.
D. T. (*Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Du. Dutch.
Dub. Dublin.
Dunelm. (*Dunelmensis.*) Of Durham.
D. V. (*Deo volente.*) God willing.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
Dwt., or *dwt.* (Lat. *Denarius* and Eng. *weight.*) Pennyweight, Pennyweights.
Dyn. Dynamics.

E.

E. East; Eastern (Postal District, London); Earl; Edinburgh; Erbium; English.
E., or *e.* Eagle, Eagles.
ea. Each.
Eb. Erbium.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. (*Eboracum.*) York.
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Eclectic.
Econ. Economy.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ed. Editor.
Ed., or *ed.* Edition.
Ed., or *Edin.* Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
Eds. Editors.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example.
Egypt. Egyptian.
E. I. East Indies, East India.
E. I. C., or *E. I. Co.* East India Company.
E. I. C. S. East India Company's Service.
Elec. Electricity, Electrical.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
E. M. (*Equitum Magister.*) Master of the Horse.
Em. Emma; Emily; Emanuel.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
Ency., or *Encyc.* Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England, English; Engraving.
Engin. Engineering.
Ent., or *Entom.* Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq., or *eq.* Equal; Equivalent.
Equiv., or *equiv.* Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Ells Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esp., *esp.*, or *espec.* Especially.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esqs., or *Esqrs.* Esquires.
Esth. Esther.
E. T. English Translation.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere. — (*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others. [Sometimes improperly written *et als.*]
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
Ethnol. Ethnology, Ethnological.
et seq., *sq.*, or *sqq.* (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
Etym., or *Etymol.* Etymology.
Ex. Example; Exception; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.
Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.
Exec. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (*Exonia.*) Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Exx. Executrix.
Ez., or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.

F.

F. French; Fellow; Folio; Friday; Fluorine; Fahrenheit.
F., or *f.* Feminine; Franc, Francs; Florin, Florins; Farthing, Farthings; Foot, Feet. — (*Fiat.*) Let it be made.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. A. S. E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F. A. S. L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
F. B. S. E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F. C. Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp., or *fcp.* Foolscap.
F. C. P. S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. D. (*Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix.*) Defender of the Faith.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
F. E. Flemish Ells.
Feb. February.
Fec., or *fec.* (*Fecit.*) He (*or* she) did it.
F. E. I. S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem., or *fem.* Feminine.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
Feud. Feudal.
FF. [L.] Felicissimus; Fratres.
F. F. A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia. [*Humorous*]
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. I. C. Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
Fid. Def. (*Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix.*) Defender of the Faith.
Fig., or *fig.* Figure, Figures; Figurative, Figuratively.
Fin. Finland.
Finn. Finnish.
Fir., or *fir.* Firkin.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flemish; Florida.
Fl., or *fl.* Florin, Florins; Flourished.
Fla. Florida.
Fl. E. Flemish Ells.
Flem. Flemish.
Flor. Florida.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal.
F. O. Field Officer.
Fo., *fo.*, *Fol.*, or *fol.* Folio.
F. O. B., or *f. o. b.* Free on board.
For. Foreign.
Fort. Fortification.
F. P. Fire Plug.
F. P. S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
fr. From.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. P. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. C. S. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F. R. C. S. L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fr. E. French Ells.
Fred. Frederic, Frederick.
Freq., or *freq.* Frequentative.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. H. S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri. Friday.
Fries., or *Frs.* Friesic, Frisian.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, *or* of Antiquaries.
F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F. S. A. Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, Feet; Fort.
F. T. C. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth., or *fth.* Fathom.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut., or *fut.* Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

G. Genitive; Glucinum; Guide; German.
G., or *g.* Guinea, Guineas; Gulf.
g. Gram.
Ga. Georgia; Gallium.
G. A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians; Galen.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chapter; Grand Conductor.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D. Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.
G. E. Grand Encampment.
Ge. Germanium.
Gen. Genesis; General; Geneva, *or* Genevan.
Gen., or *gen.* Genitive; Generally.
Geneal. Genealogy.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George; Georgia.
Geog. Geography, Geographer, Geographical.
Geol. Geology, Geological, Geologist.
Geom. Geometry, Geometer, Geometrical.
Ger., or *ger.* Gerund.
Ger., or *Germ.* German.
Gi., or *gi.* Gill, Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl. Glucinum.
Gloss. Glossary.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. K. P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. O. General Order.
Go., or *Goth.* Gothic.
Gov. Governor.
Gov. Gen. Governor General.
G. P. (*Gloria Patri.*) Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
G. R. Grand Recorder. — (*Georgius Rex.*) George the King.
Gr. Greece, Greek.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, Grains; Gross; Great.
Gram. Grammar.
Gris. Grisons.
Gro., or *gro.* Gross.
G. S. Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Sentinel.
G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gtt., or *gtt.* (*Gutta.* or *guttæ.*) Drop, Drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., or *h.* High, Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hab. corp. (*habeas corpus.*) You may have the body.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. (A contraction of *Hantesshire.*) Hampshire.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (*or* Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons; Heralds' College.
H. C. M. His (*or* Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf., or *hdkf.* Handkerchief.
h. e. (*hoc est*, or *hic est.*) That is, *or* this is.
Heb., or *Hebr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
H. E. I. C. S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry.
Herp. Herpetology.
Hf.-bd., or *hf.-bd.* Half-bound.
Hg. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.
H. G. Horse Guards.
hg. Hektogram.

H. H. His (*or* Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
Hhd., or *hhd.* Hogshead, Hogsheads.
Hier. (*Hierosolyma.*) Jerusalem.
H. I. H. His (*or* Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindoo, Hindostan, Hindoostanee.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
Hist. History, Historical.
H. J. (*Hic jacet.*) Here lies.
H. J. S. (*Hic jacet sepultus.*) Here lies buried.
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hektoliter.
H. M. His (*or* Her) Majesty; Hallelujah Meter.
hm. Hektometer.
H. M. P. (*Hoc monumentum posuit.*) Erected this monument.
H. M. S. His (*or* Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Ho. House.
Hon., or *Honble.* Honorable.
Hond. Honored.
Hor., or *Horol.* Horology.
Hort. Horticulture, Horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. High Priest; Horse power; Half pay.
H. P. M. Hallelujah Particular Meter.
H. R. House of Representatives.
Hr., or *hr.* Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire (*or* Emperor).
H. R. H. His (*or* Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P. (*Hic requiescit in pace.*) Here rests in peace.
H. S. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
H. S. H. His (*or* Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. S. (*Historiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hun., or *Humb.* Humble.
Hun., or *Hung.* Hungary, Hungarian.
Hund., or *hund.* Hundred, Hundreds.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hydros. Hydrostatics.
hypoth. Hypothesis, Hypothetical.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.
Ib., *ib.*, *Ibid.*, or *ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
I. C., or *I. X.* Iesus Christus.
Icel., or *Ice.* Iceland, Icelandic.
Ich., or *Ichth.* Ichthyology.
I. CH. TH. U. S. (Gr. Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, Θεοῦ Ὑιὸς, Σωτήρ.) Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior.
Icon. Iconographic.
Id., or *id.* (*Idem.*) The same.
I. D. N. (*In Dei nomine.*) In the name of God.
Id. T. Idaho Territory.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. G. Inside Guardian.
I. H. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men. See *J. H. S.*
☞ Originally written IHΣ, and intended as an abbreviation of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, the Greek form of the word *Jesus.* This fact was afterward forgotten, and the Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*aitch*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words, and a signification was accordingly found for each.
Ill., or *Ills.* Illinois.
Illust. Illustration.
Imp. Imperial; Impersonal. — (*Imperator.*) Emperor.
Imp., *imp.*, *Imper.*, or *imper.* Imperative.
Imp., *imp.*, *Imperf.*, or *imperf.* Imperfect.
In. Indium.
In., or *in.* Inch, Inches.
Inch., or *Incho.* Inchoative.
incog. (*Incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
Ind., *ind.*, *Indic.*, or *indic.* Indicative.
Ind. T., or *Ind. Ter.* Indian Territory.
Inf., or *inf.* Infinitive.
In lim., or *in limine.* (*In limine.*) At the outset.
In loc., or *in loc.* (*In loco.*) In its place.
I. N. R. I. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Inspector.
Ins., or *Insur.* Insurance.
Insep., or *insep.* Inseparable.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
inst. Instant (the present month); Institute, Institution.
Int., or *int.* Interest.
intens. Intensive.
Interj., or *interj.* Interjection.
Internat. International.
Intrans., or *intrans.* Intransitive.
in trans. (*in transitu.*) On the passage.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I. O. U. I owe you (*an acknowledgment for money*).
I. P. D. (*In Præsentia Dominorum.*) In Presence of the Lords.
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish; Iridium.
I. R. O. Internal Revenue Office.
Irreg., or *irreg.* Irregular.
I. S. Inside Sentinel; Irish Society.
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Is., *Isl.*, or *isl.* Island.
I. T. Inner Temple; Indian Territory.
It., or *Ital.* Italian, Italic, Italy.
Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge, Justice; Julius.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jac. Jacob.
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar. — (*Jurisconsultus.*) Jurisconsult.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
J. D. Junior Deacon.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus, Savior of Mankind. See *I. H. S.*
Jno. John.
Join. Joinery.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journeyman; Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or *jr.* Junior.
J. R. (*Jacobus Rex.*) King James.
J. U. (or *V.*) *D.* (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius. — Julep (*in medicine*).
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.
Jun., *jun.*, *Junr.*, or *junr.* Junior.
Jus. Justice.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice; Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King, Kings; Knight. — (*Kalium.*) Potassium.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (*in Russia*).
Kal. Kalends.
K. A. N. Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoj (*in Russia*).
Kan., or *Kans.* Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath (*in Great Britain*); King's Bench.
K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis (*in Portugal*).
K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (*in Russia*).
K. C. Knight of the Crescent (*in Turkey*); King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (*in Great Britain*).
K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (*in the Ionian Isles*).
K. C. S. Knight of Charles III. of Spain.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K. E. Knight of the Elephant (*in Denmark*).
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. F. Knight of Ferdinand (*in Spain*).
K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (*in Sicily*).
K. G. Knight of the Garter (*in Great Britain*).
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross (*in Great Britain*); Knight of the Golden Circle (*in the United States*).
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (*in Great Britain*).
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (*in Spain or Austria*).
K. G. H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (*in Sweden*).
K. H. Knight of Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
Kil., or *kil.* Kilderkin.
K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
K. K. (G. *königlich, kaiserlich.*) Royal and Imperial.
KK. (*Karissimus.*) Very dear.
kl. Kiloliter.
K. L., or *K. L. A.* Knight of Leopold of Austria.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor (*in France*).
K. M. Knight of Malta.
km. Kilometer.
Km. Kingdom.
K. M. H. Knight of Merit of Holstein.
K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph (*in Bavaria*).
K. M. T. Knight of Maria Theresa (*in Austria*).
K. N. Know-nothing.
Knick. Knickerbocker.
K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (*in Sweden*).
Knt. Knight.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick (*in Ireland*); Knight of Pythias.
K. R. C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (*in Prussia*).
Ks. Kansas.
K. S. Knight of the Sword (*in Sweden*).
K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (*in Russia*).
K. S. E. Knight of St. Esprit (*in France*).
K. S. F. Knight of St. Fernando (*in Spain*).
K. S. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (*in Naples*).
K. S. G. Knight of St. George (*in Russia*).
K. S. H. Knight of St. Hubert (*in Bavaria*).
K. S. J. Knight of St. Januarius (*in Naples*).
K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (*in Persia*).
K. S. M. & S. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George (*in the Ionian Islands*).
K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.
K. S. S. Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (*in Brazil*).
K. S. W. Knight of St. Wladimir (*in Russia*).
Kt. Knight.
K. T. Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (*in Scotland*).
κ. τ. λ. (Gr. *καὶ τὰ λειπόμενα.*) And so forth.
K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (*in Portugal*).
K. W. Knight of William (*in the Netherlands*).
K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle (*in Poland*).
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Law; Left; Lord; Low; Lithium; London (*after titles*). — (*Liber.*) Book.
L., or *l.* Lake; Lane; Latitude; League, Leagues; Line, Lines; Link, Links.
L., Lb., lb., or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L., l., or £. A pound sterling.
l. Liter.
La. Louisiana; Lanthanum.
L. A. C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Ladp. Ladyship.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lapp. Lappish.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
L. C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
l. c. Lower case. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
L. C. M. Least Common Multiple.
Ld. Lord.
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons.
LD. Low Dutch.
Ldp., or *Lp.* Lordship.
L. D. S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Leg. (*Legato.*) Smoothly.
Leg., or *Legis.* Legislature, Legislative.
Leip. Leipzig, *or* Leipsic.
Lett. Lettish.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
Lexicog. Lexicography.
L. G. Life Guards.
LG. Low German.
LGr. Low Greek.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. C. Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D. (*Litterarum Humanarum Doctor*, or *In Litteris Humanioribus Doctor.*) Doctor of Humanities.
L. H. T. Lord High Treasurer.
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li., or *L.* Lithium.
Lib. Librarian, Library.
Lib., or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant General.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant Governor.
Linn. Linnæus, Linnæan.
Liq. Liquor.
Lit. Literature, Literary.
Lit., or *lit.* Literally.
Lit. D., or *Litt. D.* Doctor of Literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv., or *liv.* Livre.
LL., or *L. Lat.* Low Latin; Law Latin.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws. See *B. L.*, and *B. LL.*
LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws. See *B. LL.*
LL. M. Master of Laws.
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
L. M. Long Meter.
Lon., or *Lond.* London.
Lon., *lon.*, *Long.*, or *long.* Longitude.
Loq. (*Loquitur.*) Speaks.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. P. Lord Provost; Large paper.
L. P. M. Long Particular Meter.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Left side. — (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. A. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
L. S. D., £ s. d., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt., or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.
Lt. Inf. Light Infantry.
Lv., or *lv.* Livres.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Middle; Monsieur; Morning. — (*Mille.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, *or* Noon.
m. Married; Meter.
M., or *m.* Masculine; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Mill, Mills; Mile, Miles; Muster; Member; Medicine. — (*Manipulus.*) A handful. — (*Misce.*) Mix. — (*Mistura.*) Mixture. — (*Mensura.*) Measure; By measure.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts. See *A. M.*
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonian.
Mach. Machinery.
Mad., or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manège; Manual.
Manuf. Manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., *mas.*, *Masc.*, or *masc.* Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. Ast. S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
Math. Mathematics, Mathematician, Mathematical.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine. See *B. M.* — (*Musicæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
Mch. March.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, *or* Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Meas. Measure.
Mech. Mechanics, Mechanical.
Med. Medicine, Medical.
M. E. G. H. P. Most Excellent Grand High Priest.
Mem. Memorandum, Memoranda. — (*Memento.*) Remember.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs. See *B. LL.*
Met. Metaphysics, Metaphysical.
Metal. Metallurgy.
Metaph. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology, Meteorological.
Meth. Methodist.
Meton. Metonymy.
Mex. Mexico, Mexican
Mfg. Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of Foxhounds.
M. ft. (*Mistura fiat.*) Let a mixture be made.
Mg. Magnesium.
mg., or *mgr.* Milligram.
M. G. Major General.
M.-G., or *M.-Goth.* Mœso-Gothic.
MHG. Middle High German.
M. Hon. Most Honorable.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mi., or *mi.* Mill, Mills.
Mic. Micah.
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michigan; Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mid., or *mid.* Middle (voice).
Mil. Military.
M. I. M. E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Min. Mineralogy, Mineralogical.
Min., or *min.* Minute; Mining.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Milliliter.
MLG. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen, *or* Sirs. See *B. LL.*
mm. Millimeter.
MM. [L.] Magistri; Martyres; Matrimonium; Meritissimus.

Mme. Madame.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.
M. M. S. S. (*Massachusettensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius.*) Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M. N. S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri; Molybdenum.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mod. Modern. — (*Moderato.*) Moderately.
Moham. Mohammedan.
Mon., or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, *or* Sir.
Mont. Montana.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Municipal Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Philological (*or* of the Pharmaceutical) Society.
Mr. Mister, *or* Mister.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
mr. Millier.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M. R. C. C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Preceptors; Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. G. S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (*as an abbreviation pronounced* mĭs'sĭs).
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M. S. (*Memoriæ sacrum.*) Sacred to the memory; Master of Surgery.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mts. Mountains.
Mus. Music, Musical; Museum.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.
M. W. Most Worthy.
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarch.
M. W. G. C. P. Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M. W. G. M. Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
Myst. Mysteries.
Myth. Mythology, Mythological.

N.

N. Noon; North; Northern (Postal District, London); Note; Name; New; Number; Nitrogen; Norse.
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter; Nail, Nails.
N. A. North America, North American.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Na., or *na.* Nail, Nails.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Nat. Natural; Natal; National.
Nath. Nathaniel, *or* Nathanael.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Naval.
Navig. Navigation.
N. B. North Britain, North British; New Brunswick. — (*Nota bene.*) Note well, *or* take notice.
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. North Carolina: New Church.
N. D. No date.
N. Dak. North Dakota.
N. E. North-East; North-Eastern (Postal District, London); New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con., or *nem. con.* (*Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; Unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting; Unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
NF. New French.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. G. New Granada; Noble Grand.
Ng. Norwegium.
NGr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
NHeb. New Hebrew.
N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. l., or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*) It appears not; The case is not clear.
NL. New Latin.
N. L., or *N. Lat.* North Latitude.
N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No. Norium.
No., or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number.
N. O. New Orleans.
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative.
Non-com. Noncommissioned.
Non Con., or *non. con.* Nonconteut, *i. e.*, dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst., or *non obst.* (*Non obstante.*) Notwithstanding.
Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nor., or *Norm.* Norman.
Nor. Fr., or *Norm. Fr.* Norman French.
Norw. Norway; Norwegian.
Nos., or *nos.* (*Math.*) Numbers.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. P. D. North Polar distance.
N. R. North River.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752); Numismatic Society. — (*Notre Seigneur.*) Our Lord.
N. S. J. C. (*Noster Salvator Jesus Christus.*) Our Savior Jesus Christ. — (*Notre Seigneur Jésu Christ.*) Our Lord Jesus Christ.
N. T. New Testament.
N. u., or *n. u.* Name unknown.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
Numis. Numismatics.
Nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. North-West; North-Western (Postal District, London).
N. W. T. North-West Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.
N. Z., or *N. Zeal.* New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old. — (*Octarius.*) A pint.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.
Ob., or *Obad.* Obadiah.
Obj., or *obj.* Objective, Objection.
Obs. Observatory.
Obs., or *obs.* Obsolete; Observation.
Obsoles. Obsolescent.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
O. G. Outside Guardian.
OHG. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On Her Majesty's Service.
O. K. All correct.
Ol. (*Oleum.*) Oil.
Old Test. Old Testament.
OLG. Old Low German.
Olym. Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement.
Op. Opposite; Opus; Opera.
Opt. Optics.
Opt., or *opt.* Optative.
Ore., or *Oreg.* Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
Orig., or *orig.* Original, -nally.
Ornith. Ornithology, Ornithological.
O. S. Old Style (previous to 1752); Outside Sentinel.
Os. Osmium.
O. S. B. (*Ordo Sancti Benedicti.*) Order of Saint Benedict.
O. T. Old Testament.
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxf. Gloss. Oxford Glossary of Architecture.
Oxon. (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.
Oxonien. (*Oxoniensis.*) Of Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, Ounces.
☞ The *z* is here used for the character 3, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Participle; Past; Pole; Phosphorus; Pint; Penny; Pipe. — (*Pondere.*) By weight. — (*Pugillus.*) A pugil. — (*Pater.*) Father.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Paint. Painting.
Pal., or *Paleon.* Paleontology.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament, Parliamentary.
Part., or *part.* Participle.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pathol. Pathology.
Payt., or *payt.* Payment.
Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C. Privy Council (*or* Councilor); Police Constable; Principal Conductor. — (*Patres Conscripti.*) Conscript Fathers.
P. C. P. Past Chief Patriarch.
P. C. S. Principal Clerk of Session.
P. Cyc. Penny Cyclopedia.
P. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per., or *Pers.* Persia; Persian.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent, per cent, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Perf., or *perf.* Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
Peri. Perigee.
Pers., or *pers.* Person.
Persp. Perspective.
Pert. Pertaining.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
P. G. Past Grand.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Pg. Portuguese.
Phar., or *Pharm.* Pharmacy, Pharmacopœia.
Ph. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy, Philosopher, Philosophical; Philemon.
Phil., or *Phila.* Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philol. Philology.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.
Philomath. (*Philomathematicus.*) Lover of mathematics.
Philos. Philosophy, Philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Phon., or *Phonet.* Phonetics.
Photog. Photography.
Photom. Photometry.
Phren. Phrenology, Phrenological.
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Phy. Physical.
Phys. Physics, Physical; Physiology, Physiological.
Physiol. Physiology.
Pinx., or *pinx.* (*Pinxit.*) He (*or* she) painted it.
P. J. Police Justice.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Pkgs. Packages.
Pks., or *pks.* Pecks.
P. L. Poet Laureate.
Pl., or *pl.* Place; Plate; Plural.
P. L. B. Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. Poor Law Commissioners.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
Plup., *plup.*, *Plupf.*, or *plupf.* Pluperfect.
Plur., or *plur.* Plural.
P. M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
P. O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. D. Post-Office Department; Pay on delivery.
Poet. Poetry, Poetical.
Pol. Polish.
Pol. Econ., or *Polit. Econ.* Political Economy.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
Pop., or *pop.* Population; Popular, Popularly.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
Pot. Pottle.
pp. Pages. See *B. LL.*
p. p. Past participle.
P. P. Popish priest; Parish priest. — (*Pater Patriæ.*) Father of his Country.
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
p. pr. Present participle.
P. Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr. Priest; Prince; Provençal.
Pr., or *pr.* Preposition; Pronoun; Price; Present.
Pr., pr., or ℔. (*Per.*) By the.
P. R. Prize ring; Porto Rico. — (*Populus Romanus.*) The Roman people.
P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
P. R. C. (*Post Romanum conditum.*) After the building of Rome.
Preb. Prebend.
Pref., or *pref.* Prefix; Preface.
Prep., or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pres., or *pres.* Present.
Pret., or *pret.* Preterit.
Prim. Primary.
Prin. Principles.
prin. Principal, Principally.
Print. Printing.
Priv., or *priv.* Privative.
P. R. N. (*Pro re nata.*) According to the occasion.
Prob., or *prob.* Problem; Probably.
Prof. Professor.
Pron., or *pron.* Pronoun; Pronominal; Pronounced, Pronunciation.
Pron. a., or *pron. a.* Pronominal adjective.
Prop., or *prop.* Proposition; Properly.
Pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Proverbially; Provost; Province; Provincial.
Prox., or *prox.* (*Proximo.*) Next; Of the next month.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
P. R. S. A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. Permanent Secretary; Principal Sojourner; Privy Seal. — (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript.
Ps., or *Psa.* Psalm, Psalms.
Psychol. Psychology.
Pt. Platinum.
Pt., or *pt.* Pint; Part; Payment; Point; Port.
P. t., or *p. t.* Post town.
P. T. Pupil Teacher.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public; Published, Publisher, Publishing.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pulv. (*Pulvis.*) Powder.
Pun., or *pun.* Puncheon.
P. v., or *p. v.* Post village.
P. W. P. Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight,
Pxt., or *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (*or* she) painted it.
Pyro-elect. Pyroelectricity.

Q.

Q. Question; Quintus.
Q., or *q.* (*Quadrans.*) A farthing.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen; Quintus; Quintius.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council (*or* Counsel); Queen's College.
Q. d., or *q. d.* (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. e., or *q. e.* (*Quod est.*) Which is.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*) Which was to be done.
Q. E. I. (*Quod erat inveniendum.*) Which was to be found out.
Q. l., or *q. l.* (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Ql. Quintal.
Qm., or *qm.* (*Quomodo.*) By what means.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Q. P., or *q. pl.* (*Quantum placet.*) As much as you please.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Quire. — (*Quadrans.*) A farthing.
Qrs., or *qrs.* Quarters; Quires. — (*Quadrantes.*) Farthings.
Q. S. Quarter Sessions.
Q. s., or *q. s.* Quarter section. — (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Qts., or *qts.* Quarts.
Qu. Queen; Question.
Qu., Quar., or *Quart.* Quarterly.
Qu., or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see. — (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you will.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. Railway; Rare; Rhodium; Réaumur. — (*Rex.*) King. — (*Regina.*) Queen. — (*Recipe.*) Take.
R., or *r.* Rood, Roods; Rod, Rods; Rises; River; Read; Right; Rector; Resides; Retired; Robert.
R. A. Royal Academy (*or* Academician); Royal Artillery; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Russian America; Royal Arch.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad., or *rad.* (*Radix.*) Root; Radical.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music.
R. A. S. Royal Agricultural Society.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
R. D. Royal Dragoons; Rural Dean.
R. E. Royal Engineers; Royal Exchange; Right Excellent.
Rec., or *R.* Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector; Receipt.
Ref. Reformed, Reformer, Reformation; Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg., or *Regr.* Register, Registrar; Regular.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Reg., or *Regt.* Regent.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Religion, Religious; Relative.
Rem. Remark, Remarks.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Report, Reporter.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
Retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Revise.
Rev., or *Revd.* Reverend.
Revs. (Plural of) Reverend.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.

R. F. Rex Francorum.
R. G. G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. A. Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.
Rhet. Rhetoric, Rhetorical.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Rich., or *Richd.* Richard.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.
R. I. P. (*Requiescat in pace.*) May he (*or* she) rest in peace.
Riv., or *riv.* River.
R. M. Royal Marines; Royal Mail; Resident Magistrate.
R. M. A. Royal Military (*or* Marine) Asylum; Royal Marine Artillery.
R. M. L. I. Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. O. (*Riddare af Nordstjerne.*) Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Ro. (*Recto.*) Right-hand page.
Ro., or *ro.* Rood.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Regius Professor. — (*Respublica.*) Republic.
R. P. D. Royal Purple Degree.
Rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. Recording Secretary; Right side; Revised Statutes.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. A. Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.
R. S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. L. Royal Society of London.
R. S. S. (*Regiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R. T. S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Ru. Ruthenium; Runic.
Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. W. Right Worthy; Right Worshipful.
R. W. D. G. M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R. W. G. S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R. W. G. R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R. W. G. T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worshipful Grand Templar.
R. W. G. W. Right Worthy Grand Warden.
R. W. J. G. W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. O. (*Riddare af Wasa Orden.*) Knight of the Order of Wasa.
R. W. S. G. W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S.

S. Sign; South; Southern (Postal District, London); Sulphur; Saint; Sunday; Saturday; Signor; Saxon; Scribe; Sextus. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S., or *Sab.* Sabbath.
S., or *s.* Second; Shilling; Sun; Sets; See; Solo; Stem; Section; Series; Singular; Son; Succeeded.
S. A. South America; South Africa; South Australia.
S. A., or *s. a.* (*Secundum Artem.*) According to art.
Sam. Samuel; Samaritan.
Sans., *Sansk.*, or *Sansc.* Sanskrit.
S. A. S. (*Societatis Antiquariorum Socius.*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
Sb. (*Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. B. South Britain (*i. e.*, England and Wales).
S. C. South Carolina. — (*Senatûs Consultum.*) A decree of the senate.
s. caps., or *s. c.* Small capitals.
Sc., or *sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; Namely; Being understood.
Sc. Scandium.
Sc., or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (*or* she) engraved it.
Scand. Scandinavian.
Scan. Mag. (*Scandalum magnatum.*) Defamatory expressions injurious to persons of dignity.
Sc. B. Bachelor of Science.
Sc. D. Doctor of Science.
Sch. (*Scholium.*) A note.
Sch., *sch.*, or *schr.* Schooner.
Sci. Science.
Scil., *scil.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; Namely; Being understood.
S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
S. C. M. (*Sacra Cæsarea Majestas.*) Imperial Majesty.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, Scottish.
Scr., or *scr.* Scruple.
Script. Scripture, Scriptural.
Sculp., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (*or* she) engraved it.
Sculp., or *Sculpt.* Sculpture.
S. D. Senior Deacon.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
S. D. U. K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S. E. South East; South-Eastern (Postal District, London).
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Section.
sec. Secant.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sect., or *sect.* Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or *Sept.* September; Septuagint.
Seq., or *seq.* (*Sequentes*, or *sequentia.*) The following; The next.
Ser. Series.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg., or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Serv. Servian.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S. G. Solicitor-general.
Sh., *sh.*, *S.*, or *s.* Shilling.
Shak. Shakespeare.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium; Silicon.
Sing., or *sing.* Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat., or *S. L.* South Latitude.
Slav. Slavonic, Slavonian, Slavic.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta.
Sm. Samarium.
S. M. E. (*Sancta Mater Ecclesia.*) Holy Mother Church.
S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His (*or* Her) Imperial Majesty.
S. M. Lond. Soc. (*Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius.*) Member of the London Medical Society.
S. M. M. (*Sancta Mater Maria.*) Holy Mother Mary.
S. N., or *s. n.* (*Secundum Naturam.*) According to nature.
Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
S. O., or *s. o.* Seller's option.
Soc. Society.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sol. Gen. Solicitor-general.
Sp. Spain, Spanish; Spirit.
S. P. (*Sine prole.*) Without issue.
S. P. A. S. (*Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius.*) Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S. P. C. A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
Specif., or *specif.* Specifically.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. M. Short Particular Meter.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*) The Senate and People of Rome.
s. p. s. (*sine prole superstite.*) Without surviving issue.
spt. Seaport.
sq., *sqq.* (*sequens*, *sequentes.*) And the following.
Sq., or *sq.* Square.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square foot, *or* feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inch, *or* inches.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square mile, *or* miles.
Sq. r., or *sq. r.* Square rod, *or* rods.
Sq. yds., or *sq. yds.* Square yard, *or* yards.
Sr. Sir, *or* Senior; Strontium.
S. R. I. (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.
S. R. S. (*Societatis Regiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.)
S. S. C. Solicitor Supreme Court.
SS. D. (*Sanctissimus Dominus.*) Most Holy Lord; — a title of the Pope.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Stone; Strait. — (*Stet.*) Let it stand.
Stat. Statute, Statutes; Statuary.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Ster., or *Stg.* Sterling.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Subst., or *subst.* Substantive; Substitute.
Suff., or *suff.* Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Suio-Gothic.
Sun., or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement; Superfine; Superlative.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Super. Superior; Superfine.
Superl., or *superl.* Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon, Surgery.
Surg. Gen. Surgeon General.
Surv. Surveying, Surveyor.
Surv. Gen. Surveyor General.
S. v., or *s. v.* (*Sub voce*, or *verbo.*) Under the word (*or* title).
S. V. (*Sanctitas Vestra.*) Your Holiness. — (*Sancta Virgo.*) Holy Virgin.
S. W. South-West; South-Western (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
Sw. Swedish, Sweden.
Swit., or *Switz.* Switzerland.
Syn., or *syn.* Synonym, -ymous.
Synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syriac.

T.

T. Tenor; Titus; Tullius; Tuesday. — (*Tutti.*) All together.
T., or *t.* Town, Township; Territory; Ton; Tun; Testament.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tal. qual., or *tal. qual.* (*Talis qualis.*) Just as they come; Average quality.
Tan., or *tan.* Tangent.
Tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te. Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
Teleg. Telegraphy.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Term., or *term.* Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (*Textus Receptus.*) Received Text.
Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
Theol. Theology, Theological.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Theor., or *theor.* Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity high water mark.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier., or *tier.* Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus; Title.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome, *or* Volume.
Tonn., or *tonn.* Tonnage.
Topog. Topography, -graphical.
Tp. Township.
Tr. Translation, Translator; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee; Terbium.
Trans. Transactions; Translated, Translation, Translator.
Trav. Travels.
Trig. Trigonometry, -rical.
Trin. Trinity.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu. Thulium.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
Typ., or *Typo.* Typographer.
Typog. Typography, -graphical.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada. — (*Urbs Condita.*) Year of Rome.
U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
U. G. R. R. Underground Railroad.
U. J. D. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws [*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law].
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King-at-Arms.
Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last; Of the last month.
um. Unmarried.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University.
Univ., or *univ.* Universally.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
u. s. (*ut supra.*) As above.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States ship (*or* steamer).
U. S. S. Ct. United States Supreme Court.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. (*G. und so weiter.*) And so forth.
Ut. Utah.
U. T. Utah Territory.
Ux. (*Uxor.*) Wife.

V.

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount.
V., or *v.* Verb; Verse; Village; Vocative; Volume; Violin. — (*Vide.*) See.
V., or *v.* (*Versus.*) Against.
V. (*Venerabilis; Venerandus.*) Venerable.
V. A. Vice Admiral; Vicar Apostle.
v. a. Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Var., or *var.* Variety.
var. lect. (*varia lectio.*) Different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. Verb auxiliary.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Vice Chairman; Victoria Cross.
v. def. Verb defective.
v. dep. Verb deponent.
V. D. L. Van Diemen's Land.
V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
Ver., or *ver.* Verse, Verses.
Veter. Veterinary.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
V. G., or *v. g.* (*Verbi gratiâ.*) For example.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vil. Village.
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
v. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Vitr. Vitruvius.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. [See *Note* under *Oz.*]
v. n. Verb neuter.
Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand page.
Voc., or *voc.* Vocative.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
Vols., or *vols.* Volumes.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. (*Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas.*) Your Very Reverend Paternity.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vul. Vulgate.
Vulg., or *vulg.* Vulgar, Vulgarly.
vv. ll. (*variæ lectiones.*) Various readings.

W.

W. West; Western (Postal District, London); William; Wednesday; Welsh; Warden. — (*Wolframium.*) Tungsten.
W., or *w.* Week.
W. A. West Africa; West Australia.
Wall. Wallachian.
Wash. Washington.
W. C. Western Central (Postal District, London).
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
wf., or *w. f.* Wrong font.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain (*or* Conductor).
W. G. G. Worthy Grand Guardians; Worthy Grand Guide.
W. G. H. Worthy Grand Herald.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Marshal.
W. G. S. Worthy Grand Sentinel.
Whf., or *whf.* Wharf.
Wk., or *wk.* Week.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Winton. (*Wintoniensis.*) Of Winchester.
Wis. Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. R. William (*Rex*) King; West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-South-West.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X.

X., or *Xt.* Christ.
Xm., or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn., or *Xtian.* Christian.
Xnty., or *Xty.* Christianity.
Xper., or *Xr.* Christopher.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or *Yr.* Year.
Yb. Ytterbium.
Y. B., or *Yr. B.* Yearbook.
Yd., or *yd.* Yard. — *yds.* Yards.
Ye, or *ye.* The; Thee.
☞ See Y^e^ in the Dictionary
Ym, or *ym.* Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn, or *yn.* Then.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Yr, or *yr.* Their.
Yr. Your; Year.
Yrs. Yours; Years.
Ys, or *ys.* This.
Yt, or *yt.* That.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy, Zoölogical.
Zr. Zirconium.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, Etc.

☉ *or* 🌞	The Sun; Sunday.	⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁	The Earth.
☾ *or* ☽	The Moon; Monday.	♂	Mars; Tuesday.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter; Thursday.
◐, *or* ☽	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn; Saturday.
○, *or* 🌝	Full Moon.	♅, *or* ♅	Uranus.
◐, *or* ☾	Last Quarter.	♆, *or* Ψ	Neptune.
☿	Mercury; Wednesday.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus; Friday.	✳, *or* ✳	Fixed Star.

☞ Of these signs, the following sufficiently explain themselves; *viz.*: ☉, ●, ☽, ○, 🌝, ☾, ☄, and ✳. The sign ⊙ represents a buckler with its boss, a natural and appropriate emblem of the sun; ☿, the caduceus of Mercury, or, according to some, his head and winged cap; ♀, a looking-glass, an attribute of Venus; ⊖, the earth and its equator; ⊕, the same, with the addition of a meridian line, or, as some think, it indicates the four quarters of the globe; ♁, the globe and cross placed in the hands of sovereigns as a symbol of power or dominion; ♂, the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or, more probably, a shield and spear, the two chief instruments of ancient warfare; ♃, a rude and hieroglyphical representation of an eagle, — the "bird of Jove," — with expanded wings, or the initial letter of Ζεύς, the Greek name of Jupiter, with a line drawn through it as a mark of abbreviation; ♄, an ancient scythe or sickle, the emblem of Saturn, the god of time; ♅, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uranus, with a planet suspended from the crossbar; ♅, a sign[1] made up of that for the sun [⊙], and a part of that for Mars [♂]; Ψ, a trident, the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea.

2. ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS.

⚳, *or* ⚳ Ceres; ⚴, *or* ⚴ Pallas; ⚵, *or* ⚵ Juno; ⚶, *or* ⚶ Vesta.

☞ These four signs are still occasionally employed; signs devised for the other asteroids have never been much used. All are now commonly designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle or oval inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
	2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*		8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
	3. ♊, ♋ Gemini, *the Twins.*		9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
	5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*		11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
	6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*		12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

☞ The sign ♈ represents the horns of a ram; ♉, the head and horns of a bull; ♊, the ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, which consisted of two pieces of wood joined together by two crosspieces; ♋, the claws of a crab; ♌, a corruption of the Greek letter Λ, the initial of Λέων, a lion, or, less probably, a representation of a lion's tail; ♍, a corruption of ♋αρ for παρθένος, the Greek word for *virgin*; ♎, a rude picture of a balance; ♏, the legs and tail of a scorpion, or, according to some, the tail only, including the sting and two or three of the joints nearest to it; ♐, an arrow just leaving the bow, of which a small portion is to be seen at the bottom of the character; ♑, a ligature combining the letters τρ of the Greek word τράγος, a goat; ♒, waves of water; ♓, two fishes tied together with a string.

4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension; as, ☿ ☌ ☉; that is, Mercury is in conjunction with the sun.
⚹ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
⚺, *or* ⊙ Quintile; — indicating a difference of 72° in longitude, or right ascension. [*R.*]
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as, ☉ ☍ 🌝; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head.* See *Dragon's head*, under Dragon, in the Dictionary.
☋ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail.* See *Dragon's tail*, under Dragon, in the Dictionary.

☞ In the sign ☌, the circle represents the zodiac, or the heavens, and the little mark at the top the meeting of two bodies in the same point or place; in the sign ☍, the circles touch at points opposite to each other, or 180 degrees apart; the signs ⚹, □, △, are symbolical of the derivation of the words *sextile*, *quartile*, *trine*, from the Latin words *sex*, six, *quatuor*, four, *tres*, three, being figures composed of six, of four, and of three lines respectively; the signs ☊ and ☋ represent a dragon, and originated in the fancy of the ancient astronomers, who saw in the deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to another a figure like that of a dragon, the belly being where the planet has the greatest latitude, and the head and tail the points of intersection with the ecliptic.

[1] Among the old chemists, gold was symbolically represented by the sign ⊙, and iron by ♂. When Uranus was discovered, the German astronomers invented the sign ♅ to denote not only the new planet, but also the then recently discovered metal platinum, which was at that time called *white gold*, and which, in its native state, is almost always combined with *iron*.

5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.

a, *or* α Mean distance.
a, *or* A. R. Right ascension.
β Celestial latitude.
D. Diameter.
δ Declination.
Δ Distance.
E. East.
e Eccentricity.
h., *or* ʰ Hours; as, 6h., or 6ʰ.
i Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
L, *l*, *or* ε Mean longitude in orbit.
λ Longitude.
M. Mass.
m., *or* ᵐ Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6ᵐ.
μ, *or n* Mean daily motion.
+ *or* N. North.
N. P. D. North polar distance.
ν, ☊, *or* L. Longitude of ascending node.
π *or* ω Longitude of perihelion.
q. Perihelion distance.
ρ, *or* R. Radius, or radius vector.
—, *or* S. South.
s, *or* ˢ. Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10ˢ.
T. Time; periodic time.
W. West.
ϕ (*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*; (*b*) Geographical latitude.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
☉ Sun's longitude.
☽ Moon's longitude.

II. BOTANICAL.

⚳, ☉, ○, *or* ① An annual plant.
♂, ☉☉, ☽, *or* ② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant. [*R.*]
☉ A monocarpous plant; that is, a plant, whether annual or biennial, that flowers but once.
♄ An undershrub, or suffruticose plant.
♄ A shrub.
♄ A large shrub, almost a tree.
♄ A tree.
♋ A monocarpous perennial plant, as the century plant.
☿, *or* ♂ A staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ ♀ Unisexual; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
☿ — ♀ Monœcious, or having male and female flowers on the same plant.
☿ : ♀ Diœcious, or having male and female flowers on different plants.
♀ ☿ ♀ Polygamous; that is, having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
○= Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
○|| Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
○ ≫ Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
○ || || Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
○ || || || Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
∞, *or* 00 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
0 Wanting; none; indicating the absence of a part.
° Feet.
′ Inches. ″ Lines. ☞ With European writers, the usual signs for feet, inches, and lines are respectively ′, ″, and ‴.
? indicates doubt or uncertainty respecting that to which it is affixed or prefixed; — applied to the names of genera or species, of localities, of authors cited, and the like.
! indicates certainty; — used as a mark of affirmation or authentication, as of a genus or species, and the opposite or counterpart of ?. When appended to the name of an author, it indicates that the writer has examined an authentic specimen of the plant referred to, and when appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality.
* indicates, when appended to a reference, that a good description is to be found at the place referred to. [*R.*]
† indicates doubt or uncertainty; the same as ?. [*R.*]

III. CHEMICAL.

˙ One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more atoms or equivalents; thus, Ḟe denotes a compound of one atom or equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S̈ a compound of three atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.
ˈ One atom or equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding: thus, F̈ denotes a compound of two atoms or equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it denotes that two atoms or equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of atoms or equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, F̈e̋ represents a compound of two atoms or equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesquioxide of iron.

+ signifies "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, Ṁ, morphine; Q̇, quinine.

‐ signifies a single unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl; H—O—H for H_2O; Ca=O for CaO; Al≡$(OH)_3$ for $Al(OH)_3$. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, $\overline{C}$, citric acid; $\overline{T}$, tartaric acid. It is also sometimes used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin or New Latin name: as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol when used singly always indicating a single atom of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom of oxygen, C for a single atom of carbon, and the others in like manner. See ELEMENT, *n.*, 2, in the Dictionary. A compound body made up of single atoms of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HCl, a compound of one atom or equivalent of hydrogen with one of chlorine, forming hydrogen chloride. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O_2, two atoms of oxygen.

A compound, as a salt, etc., is indicated by writing the symbols of its constituents one after another, as H_2O, two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen to form water; $CaCO_3$, calcium carbonate; H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are supposed to be derived; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate.

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic.	*Greek.*	*Roman.*	
0.			Naught.
1.	α	I.	One.
2.	β	II.	Two.
3.	γ	III.	Three.
4.	δ	IV. *or* IIII.	Four.
5.	ε	V.	Five.
6.	ϛ	VI.	Six.
7	ζ	VII.	Seven.
8.	η	VIII. *or* IIX.	Eight.
9.	θ	IX. *or* VIIII.	Nine.
10.	ι	X.	Ten.
11.	ια	XI.	Eleven.
12.	ιβ	XII.	Twelve.
13.	ιγ	XIII. *or* XIIV.	Thirteen.
14.	ιδ	XIV. *or* XIIII.	Fourteen.
15.	ιε	XV.	Fifteen.
16.	ιϛ	XVI.	Sixteen.
17.	ιζ	XVII.	Seventeen.
18.	ιη	XVIII. *or* XIIX.	Eighteen.
19.	ιθ	XIX. *or* XVIIII.	Nineteen.
20.	κ	XX.	Twenty.
30.	λ	XXX.	Thirty.
40.	μ	XL. *or* XXXX.	Forty.
50.	ν	L.	Fifty.
60.	ξ	LX.	Sixty.
70.	ο	LXX.	Seventy.
80.	π	LXXX. *or* XXC.	Eighty.
90.	ϟ	XC. *or* LXXXX.	Ninety.
100.	ρ	C.	One hundred.
200.	σ	CC.	Two hundred.
300.	τ	CCC.	Three hundred.
400.	υ	CCCC.	Four hundred.
500.	ϕ	D. *or* IↃ.	Five hundred.
600.	χ	DC. *or* IↃC.	Six hundred.
700.	ψ	DCC. *or* IↃCC.	Seven hundred.
800.	ω	DCCC. *or* IↃCCC.	Eight hundred.
900.	ϡ	DCCCC. IↃCCCC. *or* CM.	Nine hundred.
1000.	,α	M. *or* CIↃ.	One thousand.
2000.	,β	MM. *or* CIↃCIↃ.	Two thousand.
1,000,000.			One million.
1,000,000,000.			One billion.
1890.		MDCCCXC.	One thousand eight hundred and ninety.

☞ The Arabic numerals are so called because first introduced into Europe by the Arabs. They were not, however, invented by that people, but were derived by them from Hindostan. The characters were originally the initial letters of the Sanskrit names for the nine digits, *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., but have undergone considerable changes of form. The cipher was originally a dot, used as a mere arbitrary sign to mark place or local value.

In the Roman notation, when any character is placed at the right hand of a larger numeral, its value is added to that of such numeral; as, VI, that is, V + I; XV, that is, X + V; MD, that is, M + D; and the like. I, X, and rarely C, are also placed at the left hand of other and larger numerals, and when so situated their value is subtracted from that of such numerals; as, IV, that is, V — I; XC, that is C — X; and the like. Formerly the smaller figure was sometimes repeated in such a position, twice its value being in such cases subtracted from the larger; as, IIX, that is, X — II; XXC, that is, C — XX; and the like. Sometimes after the sign IↃ for D, the character Ↄ (called the *apostrophus*) was repeated one or more times, each repetition having the effect to multiply IC by ten; as, IↃↃ, 5,000; IↃↃↃ, 50,000; and the like. To represent numbers twice as great as these, C was repeated as many times before the stroke I, as the Ↄ was after it; as, CCIↃↃ, 10,000; CCCIↃↃↃ, 100,000; and the like. The origin of the Roman numeral characters is uncertain, and various explanations of them have been given. It is generally supposed that they were originally arbitrary signs, for which the letters most nearly resembling them were afterward substituted. They are now chiefly employed in dates, headings of chapters, upon the dials of timepieces, and the like. The most usual forms in the above list stand first; those that stand after these being rare forms, or such as are only occasionally used.

2. THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more; indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; that is, a added to b makes a sum equal to c; $6 + 4 = 10$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136+.

— Minus; less; indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; that is, a less or diminished by b is equal to c; $6 - 4 = 2$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, and that the last retained figure has been increased by unity; as, the square root of 2 is 1.41424—.

±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus; ambiguous; indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as, the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign; as, $a \times b \times c = a \,.\, b \,.\, c = abc$; $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 2 \,.\, 3 \,.\, 4 = 24$.

÷, *or* : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them, or by writing the divisor after the dividend, with an oblique line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$; $\frac{3}{8}$ = three eighths.

⊥ Divided by; as, $a \perp b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \perp 3 = 6 \div 3 = 2$. [*R.*]

≡ Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

≮ *or* ≧ Is not less than; the contradictory of <; as, $a \not< b$; that is, a is not less than b, or, a may be equal to, or greater than, b, but can not be less than it.

≯ *or* ≦ Is not greater than; the contradictory of >; as, $a \not> b$; that is, a is not greater than b; or, a may be equal to, or less than, b, but can not be greater than it.

≒ Is equivalent to; applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition; as, $a^2 \fallingdotseq bc$; that is, the square whose side is a is equal to the rectangle whose sides are b and c. [*R.*]

≒ Of the form of; as, $a \fallingdotseq (2n + 1)$; that is, the term a is of the form $2n + 1$; $17 \fallingdotseq (2 \times 8 + 1)$; that is, the odd number 17 is of the form $2 \times 8 + 1$. [*R.*]

∺ Is divisible by; as, $a \div b$; that is, b is an exact factor of a; $8 \div 2$. [*R.*]

∼ The difference between; used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$; that is, the difference between a and b.

—: The difference between; the same as ∼. [*R.*]

∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$; that is, a varies as b, or is dependent for its value upon b.

∺ Geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, the geometrical proportion $a : b :: c : d$. [*R.*]

: Is to; the ratio of; :: As; equals; · — used to indicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d; or, the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d.

·· Minus; the arithmetical ratio of; :: Equals; is equal to; — used to indicate arithmetical proportion; as, $a \cdot\cdot b :: c \cdot\cdot d$; that is, $a - b = c - d$. [*R.*]

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity; used to denote a quantity greater than any finite or assignable quantity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

! *or* ⌊ The continued product of numbers from one upward; the factorial; as, $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$.

∴ Therefore.

∵ Since, or because.

..... And so on.

≡ Is identical with; as $(a + b)^2 \equiv a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ ABC = ∠ DEF; that is, the angle ABC is equal to the angle DEF; less frequently written > or △.

☞ By some geometers, the angle between two lines, as a and b, is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the inclosing lines over the other; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the angle between the lines a and b; sin. $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the sine of the angle between the lines a and b.

⌊ Right angle; the right angle; as, ⌊ ABC; that is, the right angle ABC.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; is perpendicular to; as, draw AB ⊥ CD; that is, draw AB perpendicular to CD.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, AB ∥ CD; that is, AB is parallel to CD.

⩢ Equiangular; is equiangular to; as, ABCD ⩢ EFGH; that is, the figure ABCD is equiangular to the figure EFGH. [*R.*]

⏥ Equilateral; is equilateral to; as, ABC ⏥ DEF; that is, the figure ABC is equilateral to the figure DEF. [*R.*]

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; the triangle; as, △ ABC = △ DEF; that is, the triangle ABC is equal to the triangle DEF.

□ Square; the square; as, □ ABCD; that is, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, □ ABCD = □ EFGH; that is, the rectangle ABCD equals the rectangle EFGH.

√, *or* √‾ Root, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, tenth root, etc., of a.

☞ This sign is merely a cursive modification of the letter r, which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*, root. The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum, *or* ( ) Parentheses, [ ] Brackets, *or* { } Braces, — indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $\overline{x + y}^2$, $2\,(a + b)$, $a \times (b + c\,[e + d])$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x; or as, $y = f(x, z)$; that is, y is or equals a function of x and z.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, Γ, [ ], and the like. Some of these are used also without the parenthesis; as, ϕx, function of x.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as, δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient; derivative. The variable, with respect to which the differential coefficient is taken, is indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $D_t\phi$; that is, the differential coefficient of ϕ with respect to t.

☞ The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above. An index is often placed at the right hand of d, to indicate the result of one or more repetitions of the process denoted by that sign; as, d^2x, d^3x, etc.; that is, the second, third, etc., differential of x, or the result of differentiating x two, three, etc., times.

· Fluxion; differential; as, $\dot{x}$; that is, in modern notation, dx; and also equivalent to $\frac{dx}{dt}$, where t represents time.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x dx$ is x^2.

☞ This sign is merely a modified form of S, which is itself the abbreviation of the Latin word *summa*, sum, the integral being the sum of the differentials. It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\iint$, $\iiint$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above, as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of $x dx^m$. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $\int_x \phi$; that is, the integral of ϕ with respect to x.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum: algebraic sum; the sum of all terms such as; thus, when three quantities, a, b, and c, are spoken of, $\Sigma ab = ab + ac + bc$; that is, Σab is the sum of all the terms that can be formed of a, b, and c of the same kind as ab: when Σ is used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, it has a sense somewhat like that of the symbol $\int$.

Π Product; the continued product of all terms such as; as when three quantities a, b, and c are spoken of, $\Pi(a+b) = (a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$; that is, $\Pi(a+b)$ is the product of all the terms formed of the same kind as $a+b$. The limits of the products to be taken are indicated as in the symbol $\int$ by figures or letters placed near the top or bottom of the symbol; as, $\prod_2^4 \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)$.

($\mathfrak{X}$) A symbol used in abbreviations of quantics whose terms have the same numerical coefficients as a corresponding expression formed by involution; as, $(a,b,c,d\ \mathfrak{X}\ x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$, the numerical coefficients of which are the same as those obtained by expanding $(x+y)^3$.

($\mathfrak{X}$) A symbol for a quantic which has no numerical coefficients; as, $(a,b,c,d\ \mathfrak{X}\ x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°. In a circle whose diameter is unity, it is equal to the circumference, or an arc of 360°.

e, *or* ϵ (*a*) The number 2.7182818+; the base of the Naperian system of logarithms. (*b*) The eccentricity of a conic section.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms; used especially for the modulus of the common system of logarithms, the base of which is 10. In this system it is equal to 0.4342944819+.

g The force of gravity. Its value for any latitude is expressed by the formula $g = 32.17076\,(1 - 0.00259 \cos 2\lambda)$, in which λ is the latitude given, and 32.17076 (that is, 32.17076 feet per second) the value of g at the latitude of 45°.

° Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.

h Hours.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc, equal to 57°.29578. [*R.*]

R′ Radius in minutes of arc, equal to 3437′.7468. [*R.*]

R″ Radius in seconds of arc, equal to 206264″.8. [*R.*]

′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, *a* third, etc.

☞ When the number of the accents would be greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them; as, a', a'', a''', a^{iv}, a^v, a^{vi}, etc. The accents are often written below also; as, $a_{/}$, $a_{//}$, $a_{///}$, a_{iv}, a_v, etc. Figures, and also letters, are sometimes used for the same purpose; as, a^1, a^2, a^m, a^n, a_0, a_2, a_3, a_m, a_x, and the like.

¹, ², ³, etc. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square, or second power, of a; a^3, the cube, or third power, of a; and the like.

☞ These signs are also often used to indicate the repetition of an operation; as, d^2x, d^3x, d^4x, etc., indicating that the operation of differentiation has been performed upon x two, three, four, etc., times. As used to indicate powers, they are often preceded by the negative sign to indicate the reciprocal of the corresponding power, or an inverse operation; as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, a^{-4}, etc., which are respectively equivalent to $\frac{1}{a^1}$, $\frac{1}{a^2}$, $\frac{1}{a^3}$, $\frac{1}{a^4}$, etc.

sin. x. The sine of x; that is, of the arc represented by x. In the same manner cos. x, tan. x, cot. x, sec. x, cosec. x, versin. x, and covers. x, denote respectively the cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and coversed sine of the arc represented by x.

sin.^{-1}x. The arc whose sine is x. In the same manner cos.^{-1}x, tan.^{-1}x, cot.^{-1}x, sec.^{-1}x, cosec.^{-1}x, versin.^{-1}x, and covers.^{-1}x, are used to denote respectively the arc whose cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, or coversed sine is x.

☞ This sign must not be confounded with the negative index designating the reciprocal of a quantity, which would be applied to a parenthesis inclosing one of these expressions; as, $(\sin. x)^{-1}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sin. x}$.

sinh. x. The hyperbolic sine of x.

cosh. x. The hyperbolic cosine of x.

V. MEDICAL.

ā ā (Gr. *ἀνά.*) Of each.

℞ (L. *Recipe.*) Take.

☞ This character is reputed to have been originally the same as ♃, the symbol of Jupiter, which was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

℥ (L. *Signa.*) Mark; used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

℥ Ounce; as, ℥ i, or ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ iss or ℥ jss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Drachm; as, ʒ i, one drachm; ʒ ss, half a drachm; ʒ iss, one drachm and a half; ʒ ij, two drachms, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, or 0 (L. *Octarius.*) Pint.

℥ Ounce. *f*℥ Fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm. *f*ʒ Fluid drachm.

♏ *or* ♏ Minim, *or* drop.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And.

&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

☞ The character & is a ligature combining the letters which compose the Latin word *Et*, and. In the "Old Style" &, these letters are distinctly visible; in the common Roman and Italic forms, they are much corrupted, but may still be recognized.

℟ Response; — used in Roman Catholic and some other service books.

℣ Versicle; — used in Roman Catholic and other service books to denote the part recited or sung by the priest, or person who presides at the office or prayers.

* A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

✠ *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic and some other service books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed, on solid materials used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores; also used by British customs officers.

×, *or* +- A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as, his John × Smith mark.

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. Sextodecimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18°. Octodecimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-octavo), 64mo, *or* 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

♂ ♀ Male; — used in zoölogy. Female; — used in zoölogy.

< Derived from; — used in giving etymologies.

> Whence is derived; — used in giving etymologies.

+ And; — used in giving etymologies.

* Assumed or supposed, but not found or verified; — used in giving etymologies.

† Died; — used in genealogies, etc.

VII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.

¢ Cent, *or* Cents; as, 12 ¢; 33 ¢.

/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, /6 = 1s. 6d.; /2 = 2s. 3d.

£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as, 1 ℔; 24 ℔.

@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.; flour per bar. $8 @ $10.50.

℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.

% Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21.

℀ Account; as, J. Smith in ℀ with J. Jones.

℔ Bill of Lading.

℅ Care of.

℔ Letter of Credit.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, etc. The figure 2 would imply that these were insufficient in quantity, or of an inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.

Æ The designation of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.

E The designation of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea damage.

I The designation of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only.

M C Letters used to indicate that the boilers and machinery of a steam vessel have been inspected, and found to be in good order and safe working condition.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

☞ The origin of the sign $ has been variously accounted for; but it is probably a modified figure 8, denoting a "piece of eight," *i. e.*, eight reals, — an old Spanish coin of the value of a dollar. It was in use long before the adoption of the Federal currency. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, ſ), standing for the word *Shillings*. The character £, for Pounds sterling, is merely a capital *L* with a mark drawn across it, and represents the corresponding Latin word *Libræ*; while ℔, or pound weight, is formed from the first and third letters of the same word, connected by a similar mark. The sign @ is a graphic modification of the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, or *to*, or perhaps of its first letter only. ℔ is another form of *p*, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, by. % is a cursive variation of ÷, the sign of division; thus, six per cent may be expressed by $\frac{6}{100}$, or 6 ÷ 100, or, without indicating the denominator, 6 ÷, whence, in rapid writing, 6½, 6%, or 6⅋. The other characters need no explanation.

VIII. MUSICAL.

Staff; the five lines with the four spaces between them, used to indicate the relative position of notes in the scale, as regards pitch.

☞ When these are not sufficient, other lines are added above or below them, according to the necessities of the case, and are called *leger lines*, or *added lines*. See LEGER, in the Dictionary.

Bar. Double Bars.

Bar; — the line drawn perpendicularly across the staff to separate the notes into measures of equal or given lengths.

Double bar; — used to mark the larger divisions of a piece; especially, in psalm or hymn tunes, songs, and the like, to mark the end of a verse or sentence.

Close; — used to indicate the end of a composition; — often written

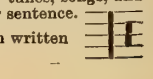

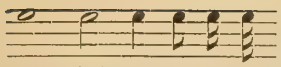

Notes; characters placed upon the lines or spaces of the staff, indicating, by their form and position, the length and pitch of the tones which they represent. The notes here given are called, respectively, *semibreve*, *minim*, *crotchet*, *quaver*, *semiquaver*, and *demi-semiquaver* (or *whole tone*, *half tone*, *quarter-*, *eighth-*, *sixteenth-*, etc.), each figure after the first indicating a tone of one half the length of that represented by the figure immediately preceding it. A dot after a note adds to it one half of the length of the same note without the dot; thus, is equal to ; and is equal to

The stems of the notes are turned either upward or downward, as is most convenient in placing them on the staff; thus, 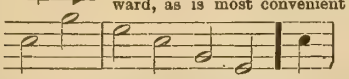

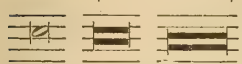

Breve. Long. Large.

☞ Besides these, the *breve* was formerly used, it being twice the length of the semibreve. It is still occasionally used in chorals and similar compositions. Two other characters, the *long*, equal to two breves, and the *large*, equal to two longs or four breves, and the longest note ever used, were employed in ancient music. More than three strokes are sometimes attached to the stem of the note in very minute divisions. When two or more tailed notes come together, they are often connected by the tails or strokes; as, 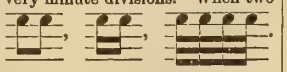

☞ When many notes of the same kind are to be used, an abbreviated notation is sometimes employed. The strokes , , , etc., placed over a note, or written across the stem of it, signify that it is to be divided into quavers, semiquavers, demi-semiquavers, etc., respectively, as in the following examples, where *w.* signifies *written*, and *p.*, *performed*.

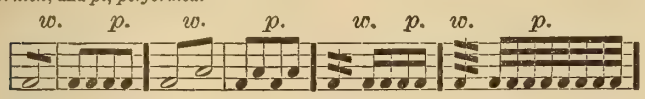

These marks are also used to direct the repetition of groups of notes preceding them in the same measure; as,

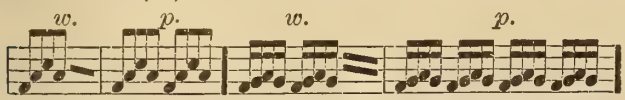

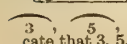

3, 5, 7, etc., are marks placed over groups of notes, and used to indicate that 3, 5, 7, etc., notes (all equal), are to be performed in the time of 2, 4, 6, etc., notes of the same kind respectively; as, 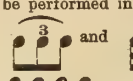 and 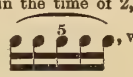 , which are performed in the same time as , and respectively.

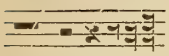

Rests; characters indicating silence, or a pause in the performance, the length of the pause being indicated by the form of the character. Thus, the characters here given, taken in their order, indicate pauses of the same length as the following notes respectively.

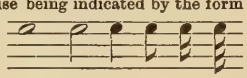

☞ More than three hooks or strokes may be attached to the stems of the rests, to indicate shorter pauses corresponding to the shorter notes. Rests may be lengthened in the same manner as notes, by placing a dot or two dots after them. A rest, or pause, of a whole measure, is indicated by the mark placed upon the fourth line, the figure 1 being written above; and to express a rest of two, three, etc., measures, a similar notation is used; or sometimes, for the larger numbers, a heavy stroke in the measure, over which is written the number of measures included in the rest or pause. The following are examples:

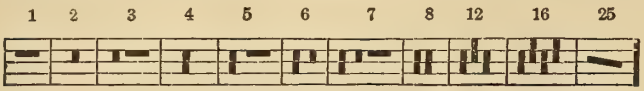

G Clef.

G clef; — placed upon the second line, to indicate that every note upon that line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale; — called also *treble*, or *violin*, *clef*. See Clef, in the Dictionary.

F Clef.

F clef; — placed upon the fourth line, to indicate that every note upon that line is to be sounded as F of the natural scale, an octave lower than the F of the first space of the treble clef; — called also *bass clef*. See Clef, in the Dictionary.

C Clef.

C clef; — indicating that every note upon the line or space on which the character is placed is to be sounded as C of the natural scale; — called also *tenor clef*. This sign is not fixed like the preceding two, but may have four different positions on the staff. Placed on the first, or lowest, line, it is called *soprano clef*; on the third line, *alto clef*; on the fourth line, *tenor clef*. See Clef, in the Dictionary.

Flat; — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded lower by a half step than the same note without the sign. When placed on a line or space at the beginning of a piece, it signifies that every note on such line or space is to be sounded lower by a half step than in the natural scale.

☞ This character is a modification of the letter B, originally introduced to avoid the tritone, or sharp fourth, between F and B natural.

Double flat; — used to lower a note, already flatted, a half step.

Single flat, as used after a double flat.

Sharp; — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded higher by a half step than the same note without it. It is applied in the same way as the flat.

☞ This character was originally designed to represent, by its four cross lines, the four commas of the chromatic scale. — The sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece to determine the key or pitch are called the *signature* of the piece. See Signature, in the Dictionary.

Double sharp; — used to raise a note, already sharped, a half step.

Single sharp, as used after a double sharp.

Natural; — used to contradict, or counteract the effect of, a previous ♯ or ♭, either expressed or implied.

, *or*

Repeat; — placed at the end of a passage to denote that it is to be performed a second time. Sometimes the dots are placed also at the beginning of the passage. Heavy marks are occasionally added above and below the character, to enable the performer to distinguish the beginning or end of the passage to be repeated, or to call his attention to the repeat; as,

, *or*

Characters marking common time, the former indicating two minims, the latter four crotchets in a bar. also marks *alla breve* time, which is a little faster.

Sign; — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which the repetition of a passage is to begin.

, *or*

Appoggiatura, or leaning note; an embellishment consisting of a note placed before another note, one step or half step either above or below the latter, and usually taking half the time of the principal note; as,

An embellishment consisting of two appoggiaturas, moving by regular degrees to the principal note; as,

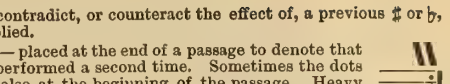

, *or*

Acciaccatura; — an embellishment very similar to the appoggiatura, but performed much more lightly and quickly. When written with a stroke across it, as in the second example, it is performed very quickly, being, as it were, driven into the following note.

A species of acciaccatura; — sometimes called *double acciaccatura*. It consists of two notes, the first of which is the same as that over which the character is placed, and the second a step or half step above; as,

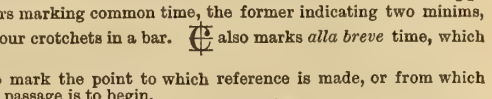

Turn; — indicating an embellishment consisting of the note over which the character is placed, the note above it, and the semitone below it, performed in quick succession, generally as a triplet; as,

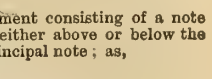

☞ When the note above is flatted, the character is written ; when the note below is sharped, it is written . It may also be written with the natural sign [♮] in place of either of these, when the corresponding note should have that sign placed before it.

Inverted turn, consisting of the same notes as the turn, performed in reverse order; as,

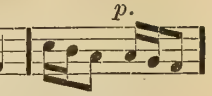

tr Trill; shake; — indicating that the note to which it belongs is to be rapidly alternated with the note above. A waving line () is often added after it, indicating how far the shake is to be extended; as,

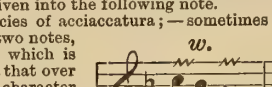

See Shake, *n.*, 4, in the Dictionary.

, *or*

Vibration; — indicating the rapid repetition of an emphasis upon the same note, as if three, four, or even a greater number of notes, somewhat staccato, were played instead of the note over which it is placed. It also sometimes denotes that the note is to be sounded in a tremulous manner.

Arpeggio; — used in piano music, to denote that the notes of the chord before which it is written are not to be struck simultaneously, but in quick succession upward.

Pause, or hold; — indicating that the note or rest over or under which it is placed is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer. It is sometimes placed over the *close*, to denote that the strain which it ends forms the conclusion of the piece; as,

Organ tone; — indicating that the sound is to be evenly and uniformly maintained, that is, with a uniform loudness; — not often used.

Crescendo; — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased.

Decrescendo; diminuendo; — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually diminished.

Swell; — indicating a gradual increase, or crescendo, followed by a gradual decrease, or decrescendo.

indicates a gradual decrease followed by a gradual increase of sound.

Sforzando, *or* Forzando; — indicating that the note or chord, over or under which it is placed, is to be struck with a force and an emphasis which are immediately diminished; — written also ∧, or ∨, or indicated by the abbreviation *fz*, *sf*, *rf*, or *rfz*.

☞ The marks , or , are also sometimes used with the same signification.

Pressure tone; — indicating that a sound begun soft is to be instantly increased to a loud tone.

Staccato; — placed over or under a note, to indicate that it is to be struck with force, and performed in a short, sharp, emphatic manner.

indicates that the note is to be performed in a manner similar to the staccato, but not so emphatically and sharply.

☞ To indicate a still lower degree of emphasis and distinctness the slur is sometimes written over the dots; as,

, *or*

Slur; tie; — the sign of legato, indicating that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in a smooth, connected manner. It is also used to connect two or more notes which are to be sung to one syllable, or to be united into one long note.

Brace; — used to connect those staffs of a composition or score which are to be performed together.

Direct; — placed on that line or space at the end of a staff, which is occupied by the first note of the following staff, to indicate the position of the latter to the performer. It is now rarely used.

♩ = 80, 𝅗𝅥 = 60, etc. A notation used in indicating the proper time of a piece. Thus, ♩ = 80, 𝅗𝅥 = 60, etc., denote respectively that 80 crotchets or quarter notes, and 60 minims or half notes, are to be performed in one minute; or that each note of the kind indicated is performed in the time of one vibration of the pendulum of a metronome when the nut is set at 80, 60, etc., respectively.

✻, ⊕, *or* 𝄦 Characters used in music for the piano, directing the use of the pedals. The last two are less frequently used.

∗, *or* ※ A mark used after the preceding, and directing a discontinuance of the use of the pedals.

□, *or* ⅄ Characters sometimes used in music for the violin, the former to indicate a *down* bow, the latter an *up* bow.

△ Indicates a phrase, or incomplete musical idea.

⊐ Indicates a section, or complete but not independent idea.

○ Indicates a period, or complete and independent musical sentence.

☞ The ordinary marks of punctuation [, ; : .] are used by some composers instead of these three characters, or for a similar purpose.

f Forte; with a loud sound.

ff Fortissimo; with a sound louder than *forte*.

☞ *fff* indicates a still louder sound, the loudest the voice or instrument is capable of producing.

fp Forte, piano. Same as *fz*.

fz Forzando. Same as >, ∧, ∨, or *sf*.

m Mezzo; with a sound of medium strength or loudness.

mf Mezzo forte; with a moderately loud sound.

p Piano; with a soft or low sound.

pp Pianissimo; with a sound softer than *piano*, but firm and audible.

☞ *ppp* is sometimes used to denote a very low or soft sound, softer than *pianissimo*.

rf, or *rfz* Rinforzando. Same as >, *fz*, or *sf*.

sf Sforzando. See > and *fs*.

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{7}{5}$, etc., etc. Figures beneath or above the notes in a bass part, indicating the harmony in the higher parts; — called variously *figured bass*, *thorough bass*, and *basso continuo*.

IX. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parentheses.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
' Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Broad *or* Circumflex Accent.
~ *or* ∧ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
¯ Long Accent, *or* Macron.
˘ Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
ç Cedilla.
ˆ Caret.
" " Quotation Marks.
} Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.
——— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
⁂, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

☞ For an explanation of the various purposes for which these marks or points are used, see their names in the Dictionary. The note of interrogation is said by Bilderdijk to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio*, question, placed one over the other; thus, ⸮. According to the same authority, the note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically; thus, ¡. The circumflex accent (^, ◠, *or* ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute. The cedilla (ç) was originally the same as the letter *z*, and was written, in Spanish and French, between the letter *c* and a following *a*, *o*, or *u*, to preserve the *c* in its soft sound. Afterward it was placed under the *c*, and acquired the character of a mere diacritical point. The section mark (§) is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (*ff*) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section*; but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π, the first letter of the word παράγραφος, which means *a marginal line* or *stroke*. The character ¶ is a modification of a capital P (the initial of *paragraph*); the letter being reversed, and the black part being made white, and the white part black, for the sake of distinctiveness. The other characters are all purely arbitrary.

2. PROOF READERS' MARKS.

ℌ, *or* ℑ (L. *dele*.) Dele, *or* Delete; take out, or expunge.

ↄ Turn a reversed letter.

※ A space, or more space, between words, letters, or lines.

⁀ *or* ◡ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.

⌊ *or* ⌋ Carry a word farther to the left or to the right.

□ *or* ※ Indent.

⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.

⌊ Shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.

⊻ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.

×, *or* + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.

[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.

═ *or* /// *or* \\\ Straighten (a crooked line or lines).

⁀ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; thus, *ae*, *fl* (*i. e.*, print æ, ﬂ).

¶ Make a new paragraph.

— Put in Italic; also, change according to the mark in the margin, as from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic.

= Put in small capitals.

≡ Put in capitals.

.... Restore or retain words which have been crossed out; *stet* being usually written in the margin.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof sheets, require explanation: —

wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.

tr. Transpose.

l. c. Lower case; that is, put in small, or common, letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.

s. caps., or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.

Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query; Is this right?

out, *s. c.* Words are omitted, or are wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than that ceremony. The superb palaces and ~~and~~ porticos by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius and Cæsar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, the shouting Legions, the captives, and the [pictured cities were indeed wanting to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. But she still retained the influence mightier of an intellectual empire, and was now to confer the ~~prouder~~ reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man who had extended the dominion of her ancient language — who had erected the trophies of philosophy and imagination in the haunts of ignorance and ferocity, whose ~~captions~~ were the hearts of admiring nations enchained by the influence of his song — whose spoils were the *treasures* of ancient genius — the Eternal City offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude.

Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civilization was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owed to him their fame.

Never was a coronation so august witnessed by Westminster or Rheims.

MACAULAY.

rescued from obscurity and decay

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Where the explanation of the letters or figures in the cut is not given under the cut itself, it may be found under the same cut in the body of the work. For index to the classified heads of arrangement, see p. vi.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

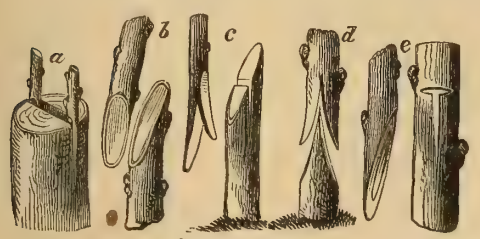

Grafting, p. 643.

Quenouille Training, p. 1176.

Inarching, p. 741.

Layers, p. 836.

Quincunx, p. 1178.

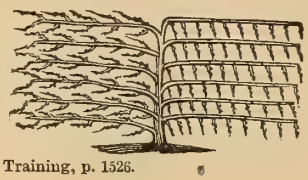

Fan and Horizontal Training, p. 1526.

ANATOMY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, etc.

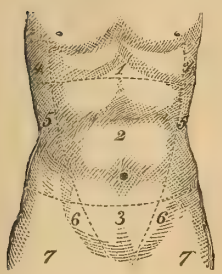

Abdominal Regions of Man, p. 3.

Abdominal Regions of Man. 1 Epigastric Region; 2 Umbilical Region; 3 Hypogastric Region; 4 4 Hypochondriac Regions, right and left of 1; 5 5 Lumbar Regions, right and left of 2; 6 6 Iliac Regions, right and left of 3.

Antlers, p. 66.

Bipolar, p. 147.

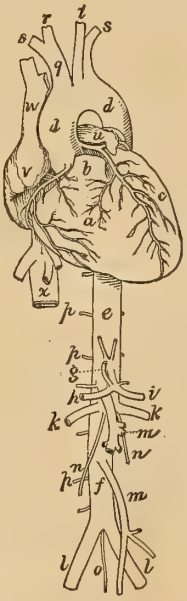

Aorta, p. 67.

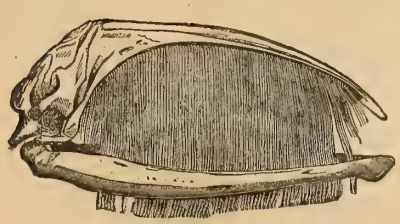

Baleen, p. 114.

Archipterygium, p. 79.

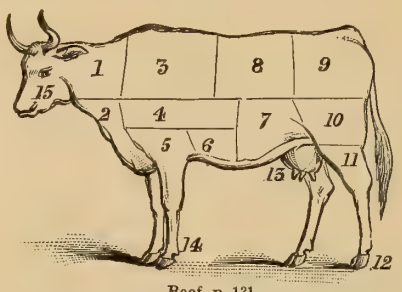

Beef, p. 131.

Blastoderm, p. 153.

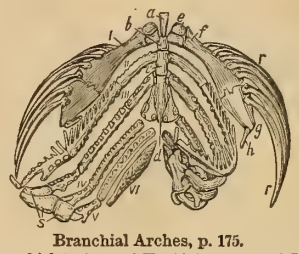

Branchial Arches, p. 175.

Branchial Arches and Hyoid Apparatus of Perch, seen from above. *I* Hyoid Arch, composed of the segments *a e f g h*, and bearing the Branchiostegal Rays *r r*; *II-V* Branchial Arches, joined to the Basibranchials *b c d*, in the middle line below, and above to the Superior Pharyngeal Bones *s*, which, on the left side, are turned outward from the natural position; *VI* Inferior Pharyngeal Bone, corresponding to the fifth branchial arch.

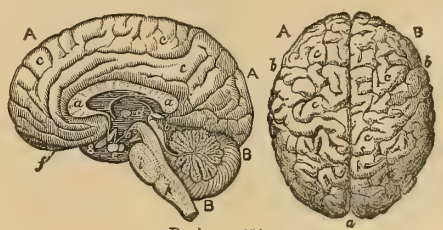

Brain, p. 174.

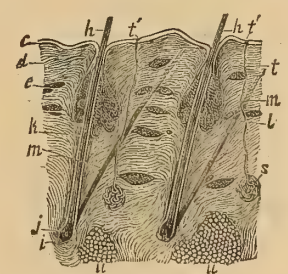

Dermis, p. 396.

Vertical Section of the Skin, showing Dermis. *c* Epidermis; *d* Connective Tissue Fibers of Dermis cut longitudinally; *e* Bundles of similar Fibers cut transversely; *h h* Shafts of Hairs; *i* Base of Hair Sac; *j* Papilla arising from Base of Sac; *k* Sheath of Hair Sac; *l* Sebaceous Gland; *m m* Muscles of Hair Sacs; *s* Sweat Gland; *t* Duct of Sweat Gland; *t' t'* Openings of Ducts; *u u* Fat imbedded in lower layer of Dermis.

Cell Division, p. 439.

Blood Crystals, p. 156.

Red Blood Corpuscles, p. 326.

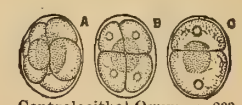

Centrolecithal Ovum, p. 233.

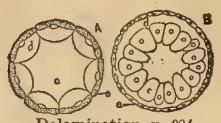

Delamination, p. 384.

Demilunes, p. 388.

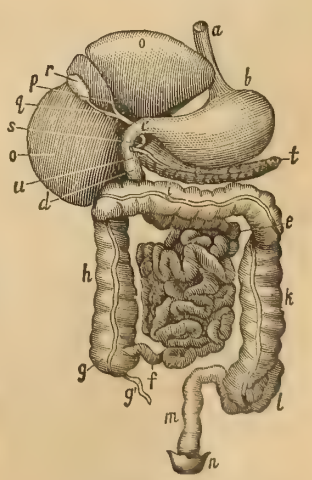

Digestive Apparatus, p. 411.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, etc. — Continued.

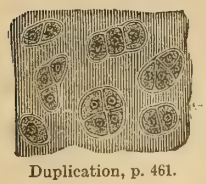
Duplication, p. 461.

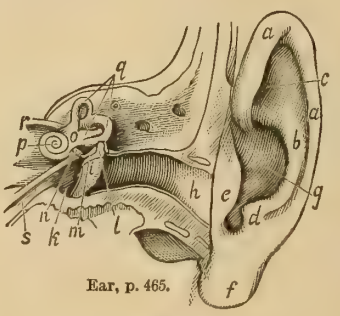
Ear, p. 465.

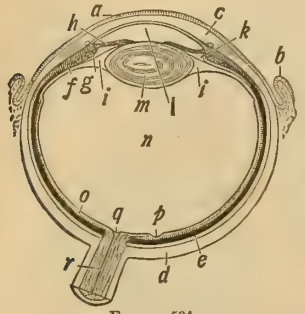
Eye, p. 534.

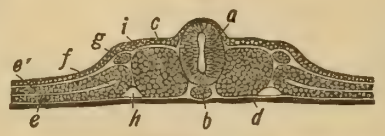
Ectoderm, p. 470.

Hemin, p. 685.

Fins, p. 560.

Heteropelmous, p. 690.

Heteropelmous Foot of a Trogon. *I-IV* First to Fourth Toes; *a* Flexor of the First and Second Toes; *b* Flexor of the Third and Fourth Toes.

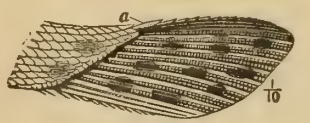
Fulcra, p. 601.

Facial Angles, p. 536.

Invagination, p. 784.

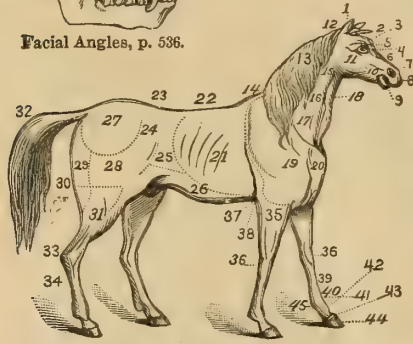
Horse, p. 707.

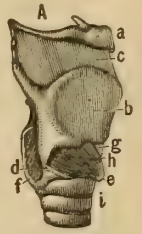
Larynx, p. 831.

Heterocercal, p. 689.

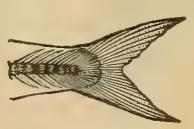
Homocercal, p. 701.

Metatarsus, p. 918.

Metatarsus (*c*) of Horse. *a* Distal End of Tibia; *b* Tarsal Bones; *d e f* Phalanges; *s* Splint Bone.

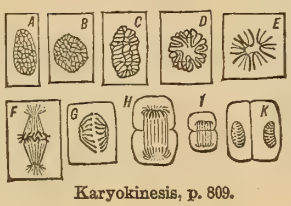
Karyokinesis, p. 809.

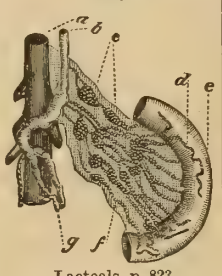
Lacteals, p. 823.

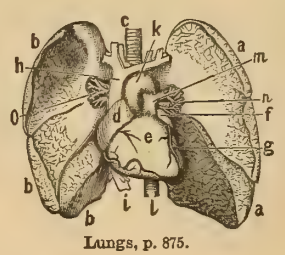
Lungs, p. 875.

Multipolar, p. 953.

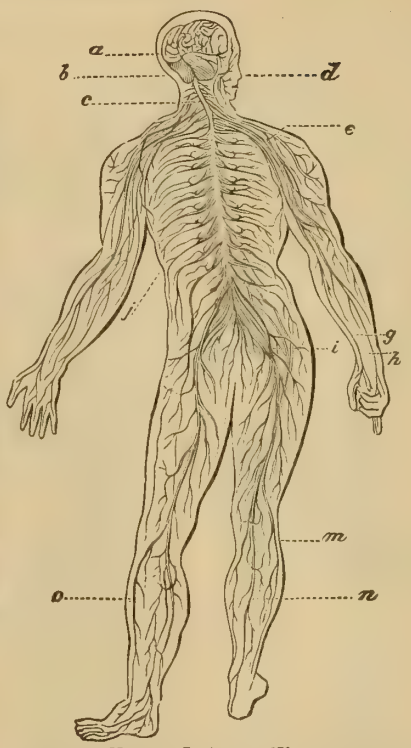
Nervous System, p. 971.

a Brain; *b* Cerebellum, or Little Brain; *c* Spinal Cord; *d* Facial Nerve; *e* Brachial Plexus, formed by the union of several nerves proceeding from the Spinal Cord; *g* Radial Nerve of the Arm; *h* Cubital, or Ulnar, Nerve; *i* Sciatic Plexus, giving rise to the principal nerve of the lower limbs; *j* Intercostal Nerves; *m* External Peroneal Nerve; *n* Posterior Tibial Nerve; *o* External Saphenous Nerve.

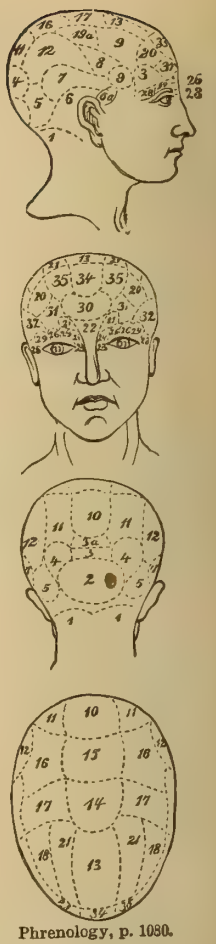
Phrenology, p. 1080.

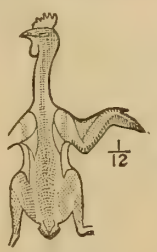
Pterylosis, p. 1158.

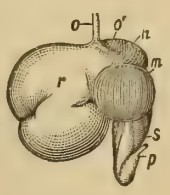
Ruminant, p. 1260.

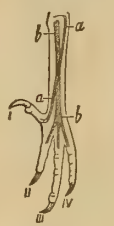
Schizopelmous, p. 1286.

Segmentation of an Ovum, p. 1304.

Saurognathous, p. 1279.

Schizognathous, p. 1256.

Scute, p. 1295.

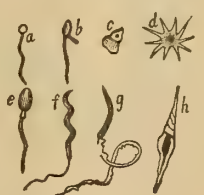
Spermatozoids, p. 1383.

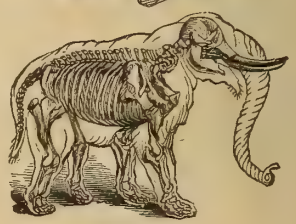
Skeletons, p. 1348.

Tarsometatarsus, p. 1475.

Syndactylous, p. 1464.

Synpelmous, p. 1465.

Teeth p. 1517.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, etc.—Continued.

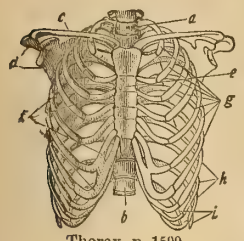
Thorax, p. 1500.

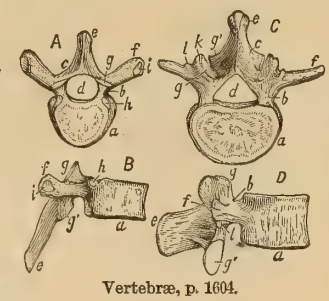
Vertebræ, p. 1604.

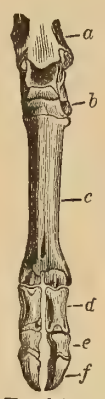
Ungulata, p. 1574.

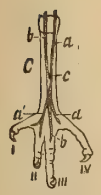
Vinculum, p. 1610.

Whalebone, p. 1642.

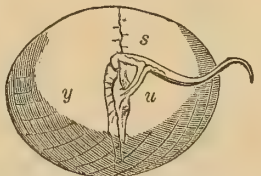
Umbilical Vesicle, p. 1561.
Umbilical Vesicle, or Yolk Sac, (*y*) of a Skate's Egg. *e* The Embryonic Skate; *u* Umbilical Cord.

ANTIQUITIES: DRESS, UTENSILS, etc.

Androsphinx, p. 55.

Amphora, p. 51.

Bellows, p. 135.

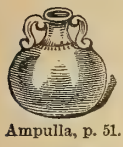
Ampulla, p. 51.

Cestus, p. 235.

Cist, 1 (*a*), p. 259.

Clepsydra, p. 264.

Corium, 1, p. 323.

Ewer, p. 518.

Hieroglyphics, p. 692.

Fasces, p. 544.

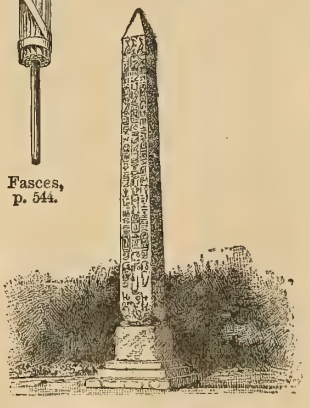
Obelisk, p. 989.

Portland Vase, p. 1117.

Toga, p. 1514.

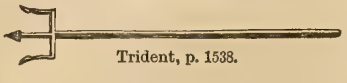
Trident, p. 1538.

Scutum, p. 1295.

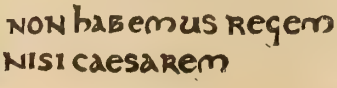
NON habemus Regem
NISI Caesarem
Uncial, p. 1567.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, etc.

English Gothic Abacus, p. 1.

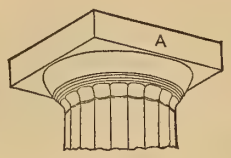
Doric Abacus, p. 1.

Acanthus, p. 10.

Amphiprostyle, p. 50.

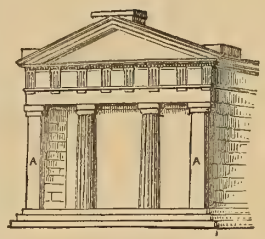
Antæ, p. 61.

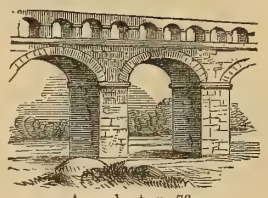
Aqueduct, p. 76.

Arcade, p. 77.

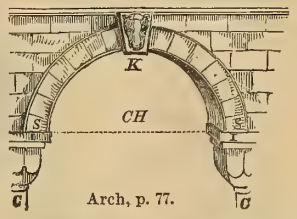

Arch, p. 77.

Flat Arch, p. 77.

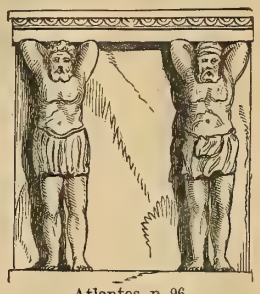
Atlantes, p. 96.

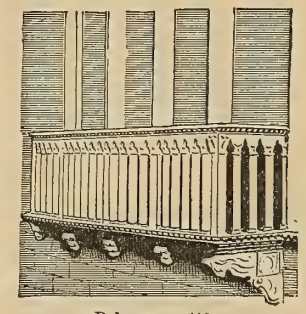
Balcony, p. 113.

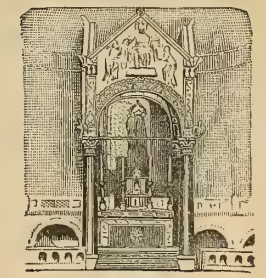
Baldachin, p. 113.

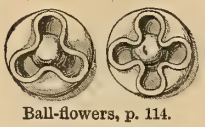
Ball-flowers, p. 114.

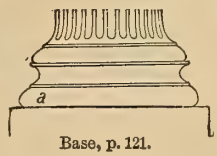

Base, p. 121.

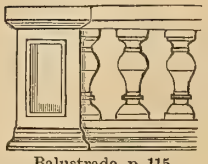
Balustrade, p. 115.

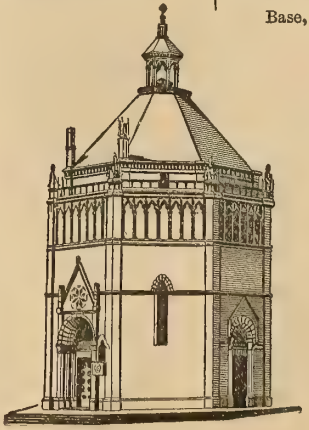
Baptistery, p. 117.

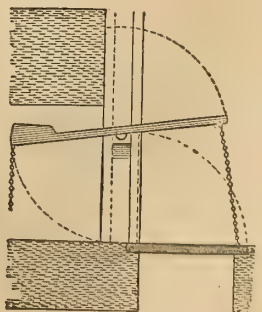
Bascule Bridge, p. 121.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, etc.—Continued.

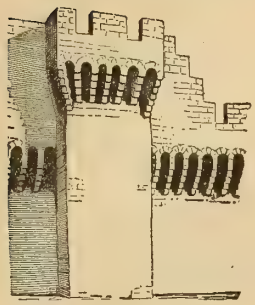
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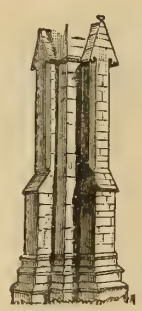
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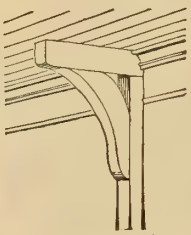
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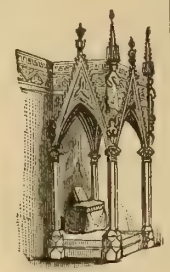
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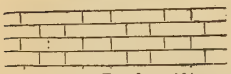
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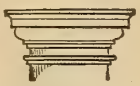
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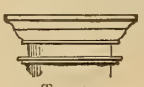
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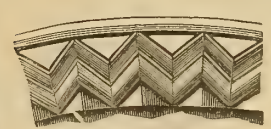
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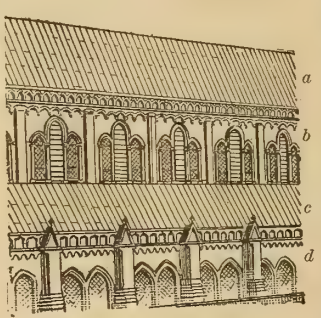

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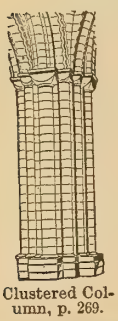
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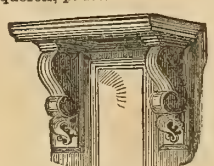
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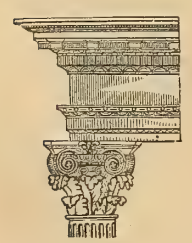
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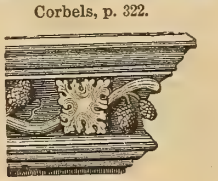
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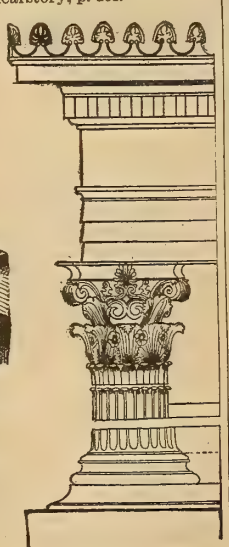
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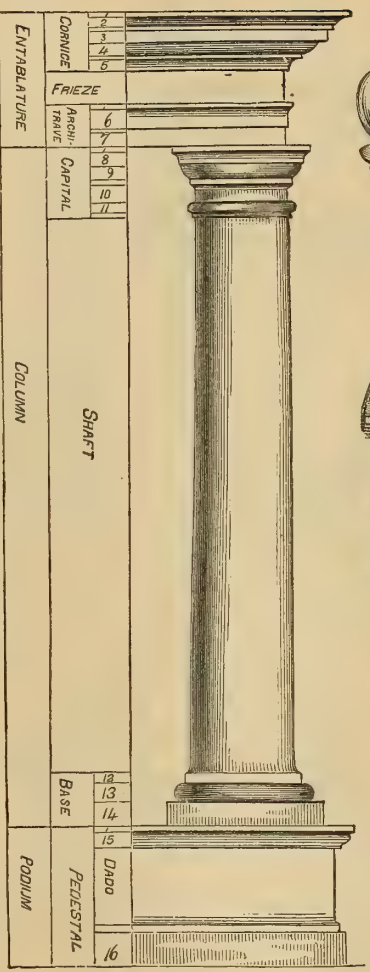

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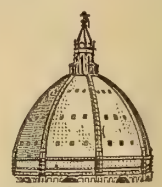
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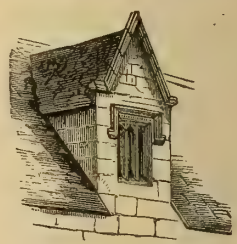
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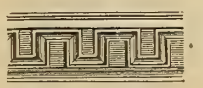
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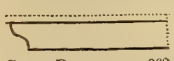
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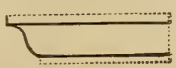
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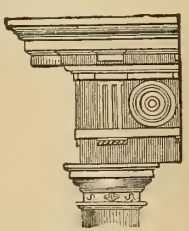
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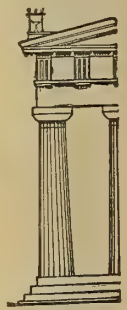
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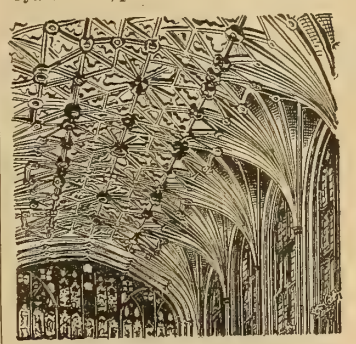
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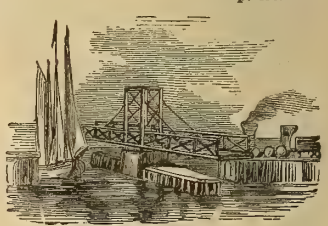
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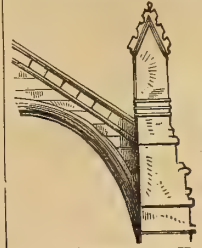
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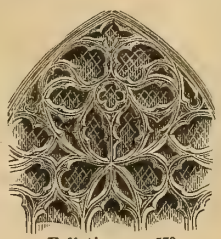
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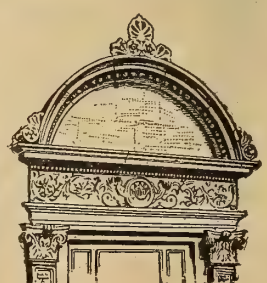
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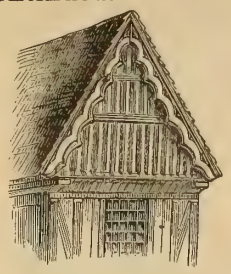
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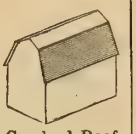
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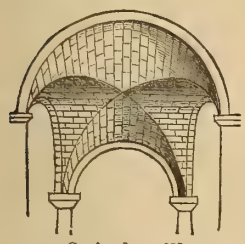
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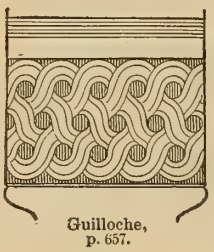
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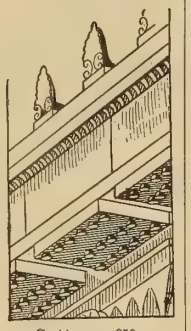
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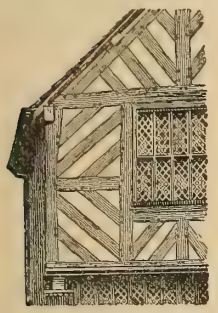
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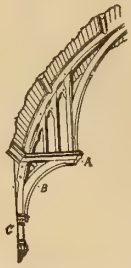
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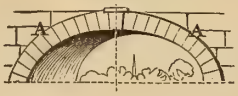
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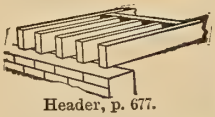
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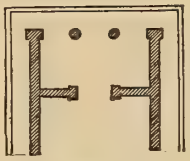
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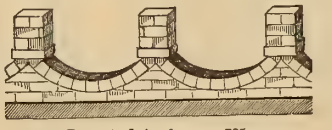
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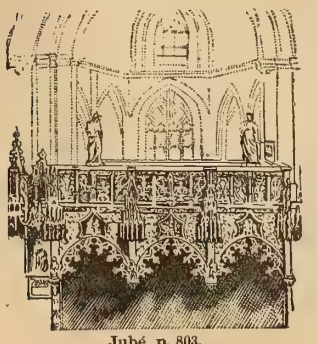
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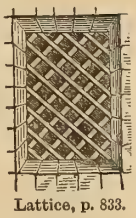
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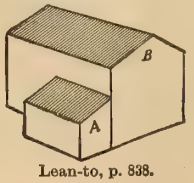
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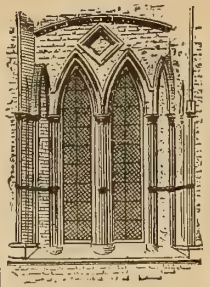
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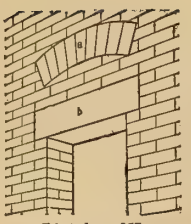
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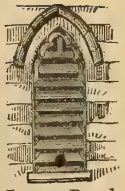
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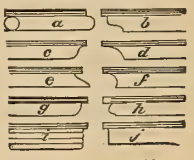
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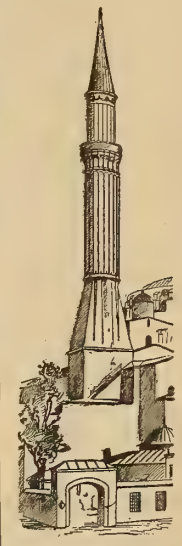
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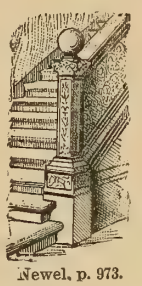
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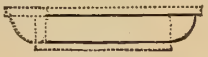
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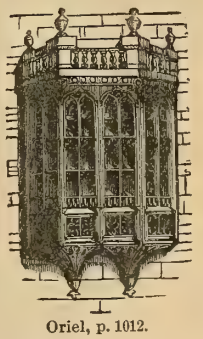
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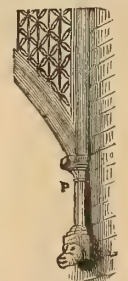
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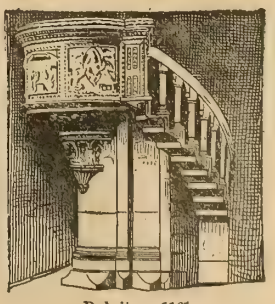
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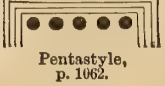
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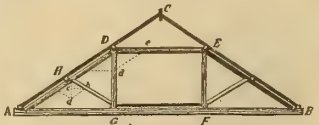
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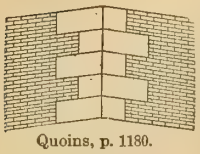
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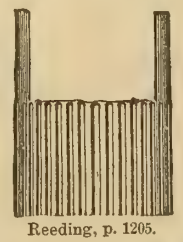
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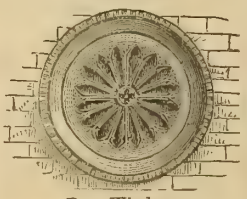
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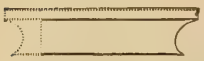
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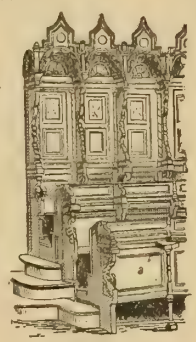
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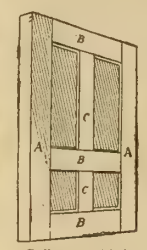
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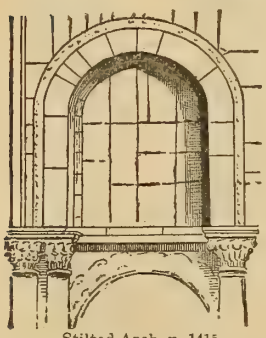
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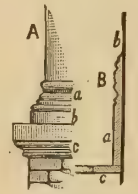
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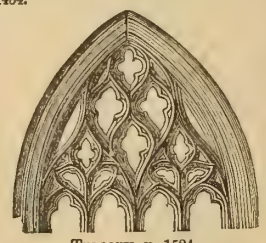
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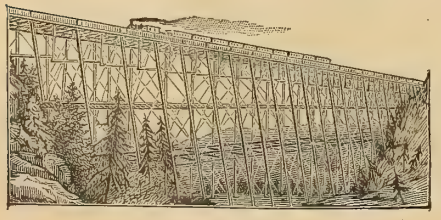
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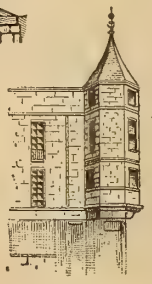
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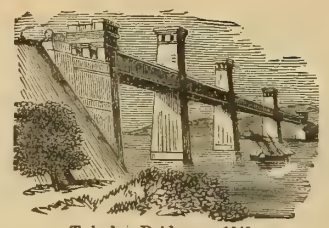
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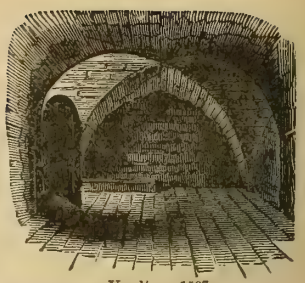
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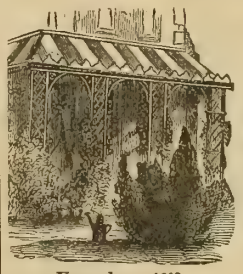
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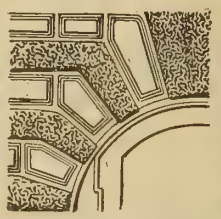
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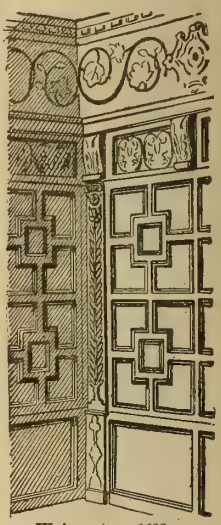
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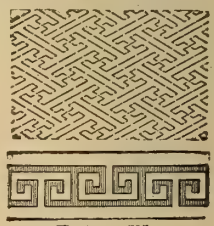
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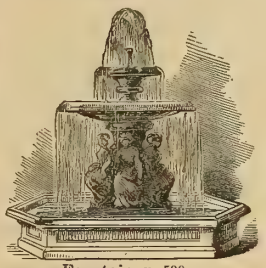
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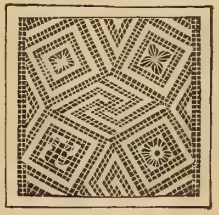
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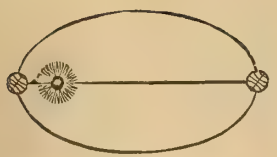
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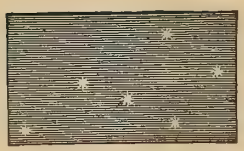
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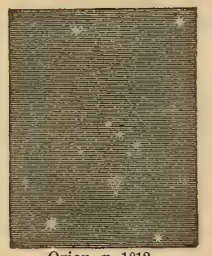
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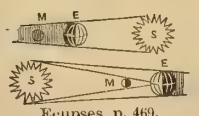

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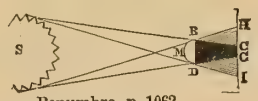

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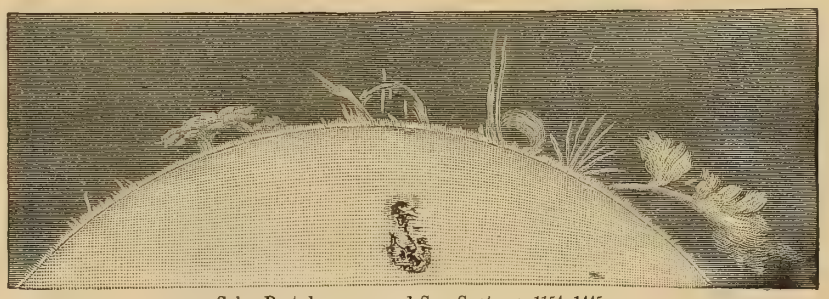
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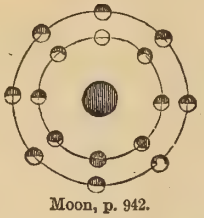
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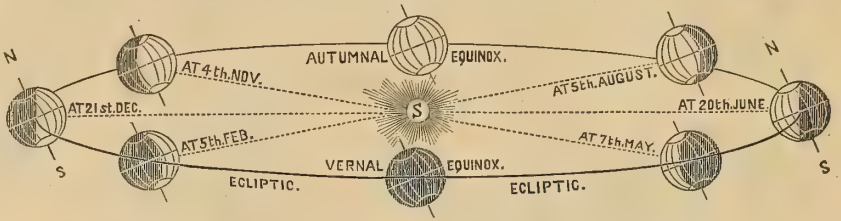

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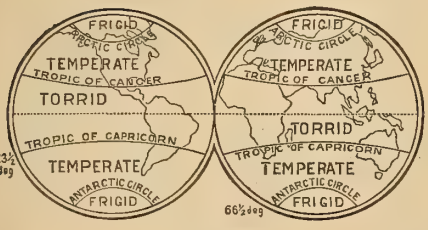

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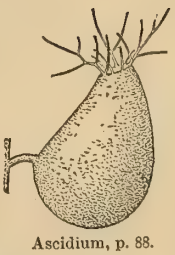
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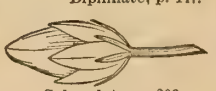
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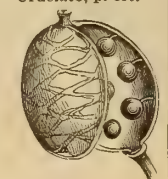
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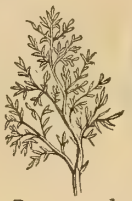
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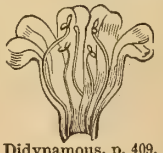
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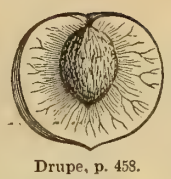
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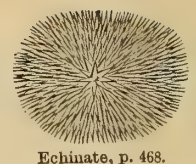
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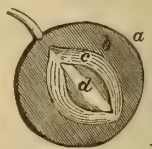

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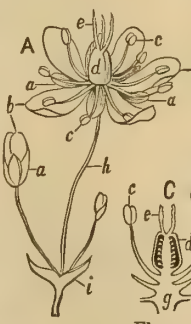

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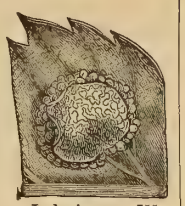
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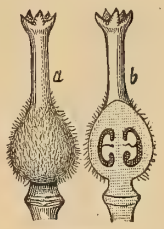

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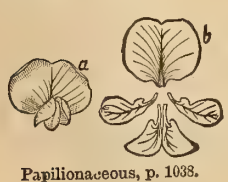

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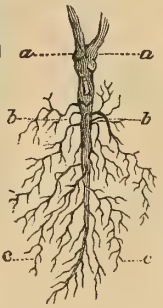

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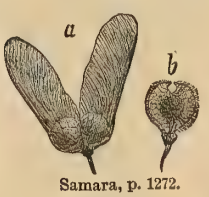

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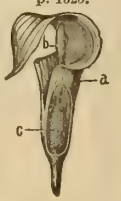

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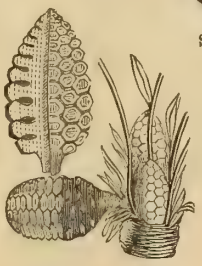
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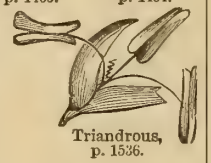
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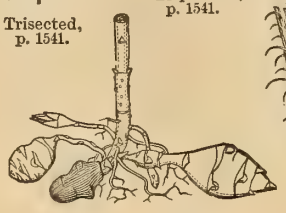
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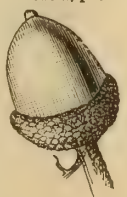
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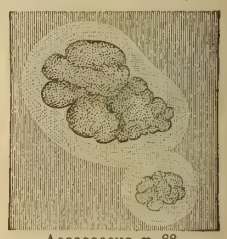
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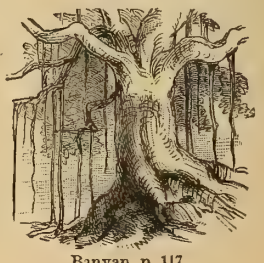
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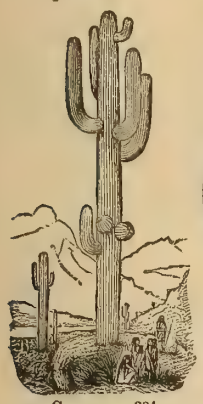
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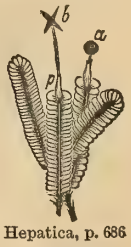
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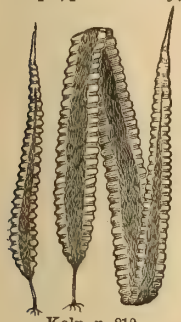
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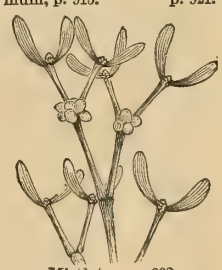
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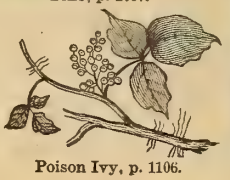
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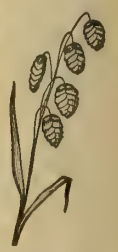
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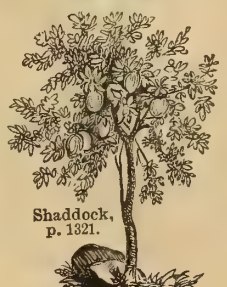
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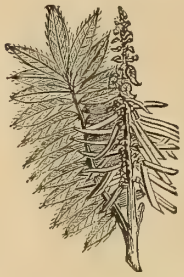
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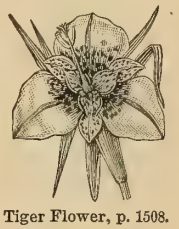
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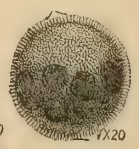

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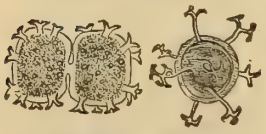
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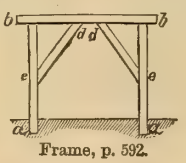

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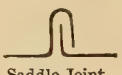
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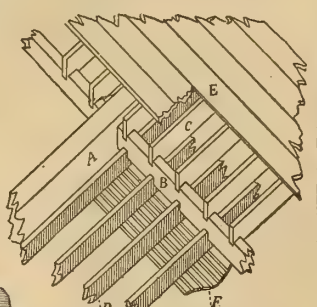

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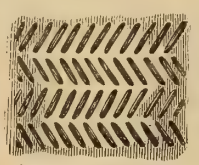
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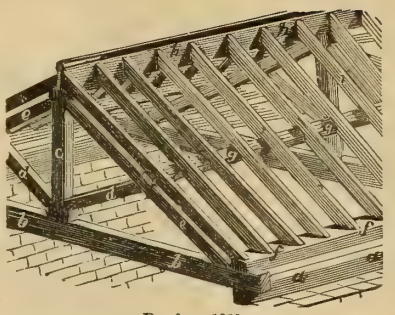

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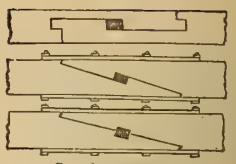
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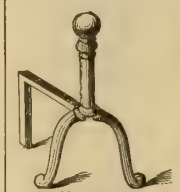
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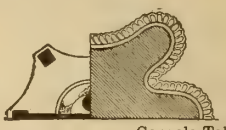

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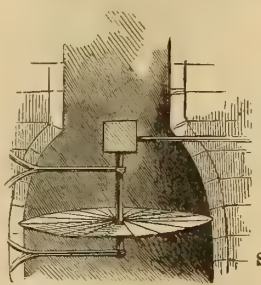
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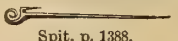
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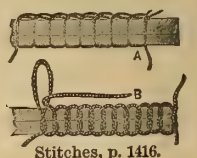
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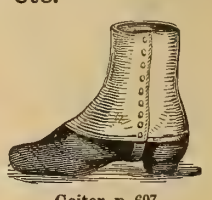
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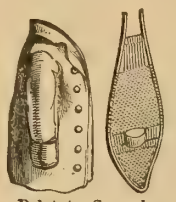
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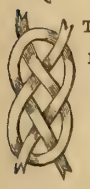
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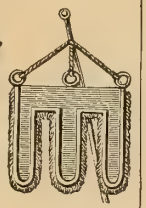
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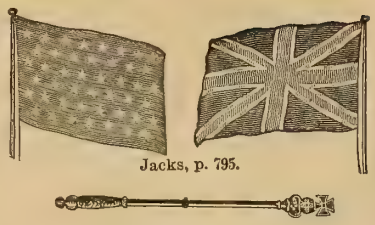
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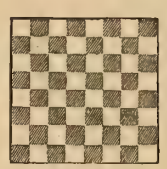
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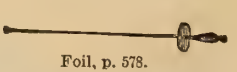
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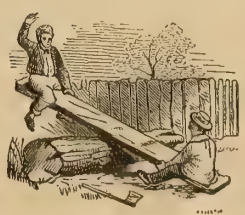
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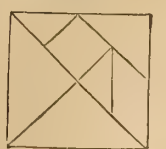
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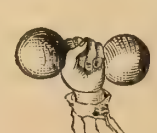
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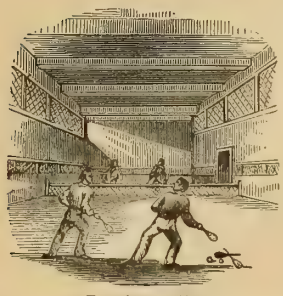

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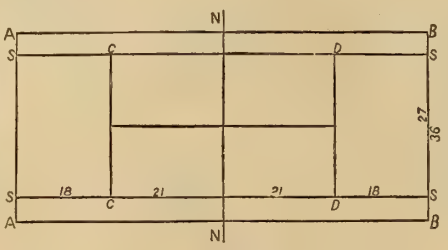

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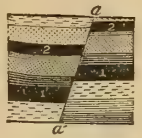

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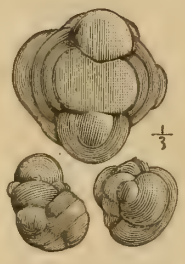

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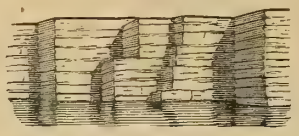

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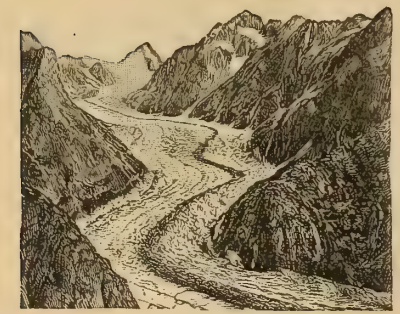

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Stalagmites, p. 1400.

The Geological Series.

☞ The science of geology, as treating of the history of the globe, involves a description of the different strata which compose its crust, their order of succession, characteristic forms of animal and vegetable life, etc. The principal subdivisions of geological time, and the most important strata, with their relative positions, are indicated in the following diagram.

Ages.	Eras.	Periods.	Diagram.	Subdivisions, European and American.
Cenozoic Time. — Age of Mammals.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.	3. Recent.		
		2. Champlain.		Pleistocene.
		1. Glacial.		
	Tertiary Era.	4. Pliocene.		English Crag. Sub-Apennine beds.
		3. Miocene.		Upper Molasse. Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
		2. Oligocene.		Nummulitic beds & Flysch, in part, of Europe. 1. Puerco. 2. Wahsatch. 3. Green River. 4. Bridger beds, also called Lignitic beds.
		1. Eocene.		
Mesozoic Time. — Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.	5. Laramie.		
		4. Fox Hills.		Upper Chalk.
		3. Colorado.		Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
		2. Dakota.		Gault.
		1. Lower.		Neocomian. Lower Greensand. Wealden.
	Jura-Trias. — Jurassic.	3. Purbeck.		Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge.
		2. Oölite.		Oxford Oölites. Lower, or Bath Oölite.
		1. Lias.		1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
	Jura-Trias. — Triassic.	4. Rhætic.		Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Keuper.
		3. Upper.		[Trias, in part.
		2. Middle.		Muschelkalk.
		1. Lower.		Bunter-Sandstein.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Acrogens.	Carboniferous Era.	3. Permian.		2. Zechstein Group. Magnesian Limestone.
				1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes.
				3. Upper Coal Measures.
		2. Carboniferous.		
				2. Lower Coal Measures.
				1. Millstone Grit.
		1. Subcarboniferous.		Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.	5. Catskill and Chemung.		Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung.
		4. Portage.		Portage. Genesee Slate.
		3. Hamilton.		Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale.
		2. Corniferous.		Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, and Cauda-galli Grit.
		1. Oriskany.		Oriskany Sandstone. } Old Red Sandstone.
Paleozoic Time. — Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.	3. Lower Helderberg.		Lower Helderberg. Ludlow Group.
		2. Onondaga.		Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
				3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group.
		1. Niagara.		2. Clinton Group. } Upper Llandovery.
				1. Medina Sandstone. }
	Lower Silurian.	3. Trenton.		3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery.
				2. Utica Shales.
				1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River and Bird's-Eye Limestone.
		2. Chazy.		Chazy Limestone. Llandeilo, in part.
		1. Calciferous.		Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian Limestone. Arenig or Skiddaw Group.
		Cambrian.		Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan.	Eozoic. Azoic.			1. Laurentian. 2. Huronian.

HERALDRY.

COLORS AND TINCTURES DESCRIBED BY LINES, DOTS, &c.

Yellow *or* OR.	White *or* ARGENT.	Red *or* GULES.	Blue *or* AZURE.	Green *or* VERT.	Purple *or* PURPURE.	Black *or* SABLE.	Orange* *or* TENNÉ.	Murrey *or* SANGUINE.	Ermine *or* FUR.

There are nine Roundels, used in Heraldry, the names of which are sufficient, in blazoning, to denote their color, which is always the same. They are as follows:—

Besants, Plates, Torteaux, Hurts, Pommes, Golpes, Pellets, Oranges, Guzes,	which are of	Or. Argent. Gules. Azure, Vert. Purpure. Sable. Tenné. Sanguine.

* Some heraldists describe this by horizontal, in place of perpendicular, with diagonal lines.

Addorsed, p. 20. Affronté, p. 29. Allerion, p. 40. Argent, p. 80. Azure, p. 108.

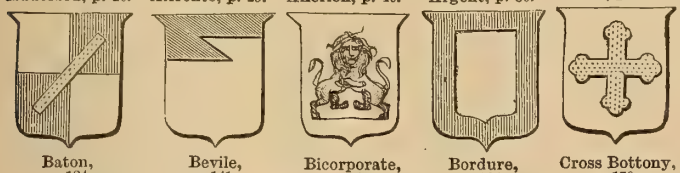

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Caboched, p. 200. Canton, p. 212. Checky, p. 244. Chevron, p. 246. Chief, p. 247.

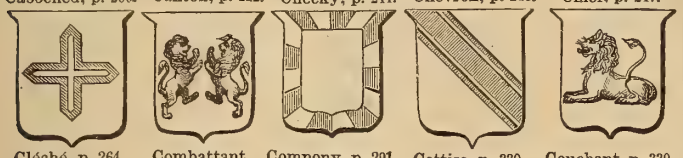

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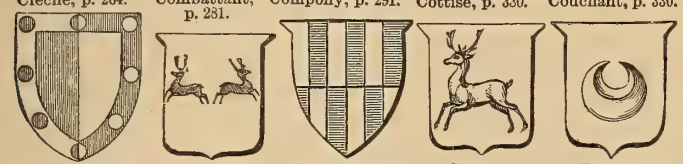

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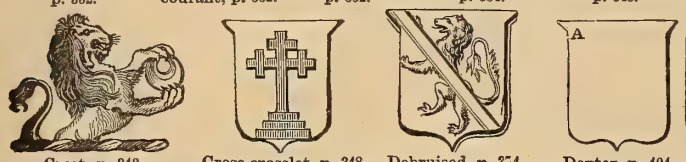

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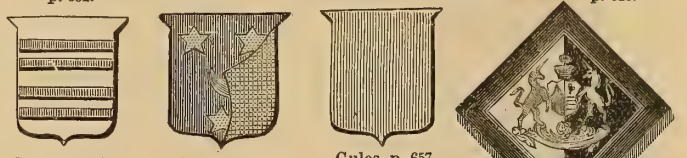

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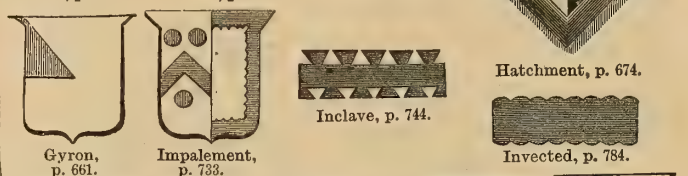

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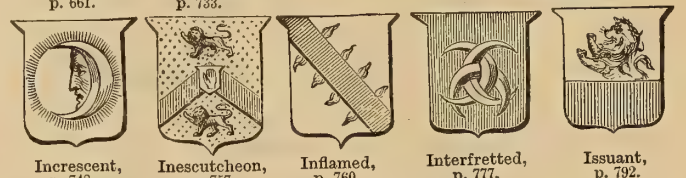

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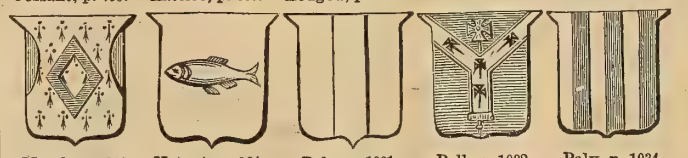

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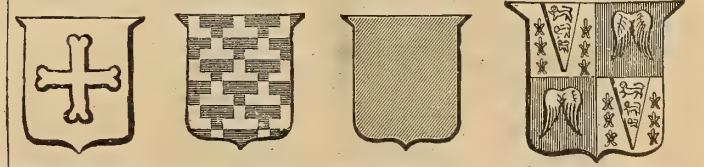

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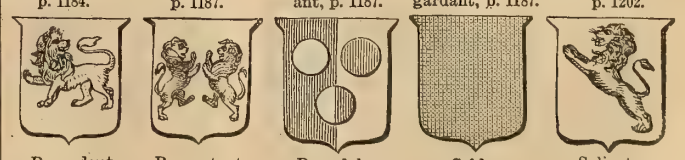

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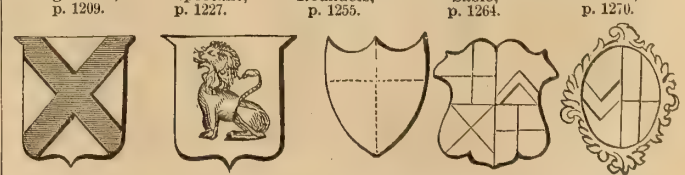

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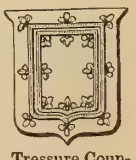
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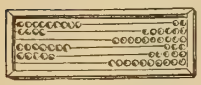
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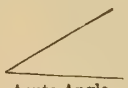
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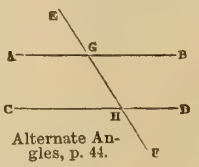
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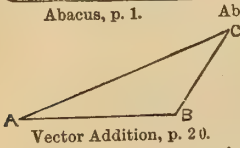
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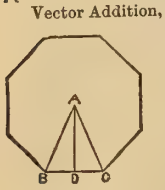
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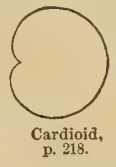
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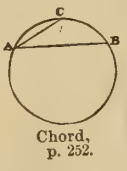
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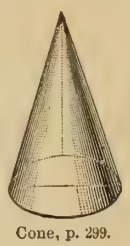
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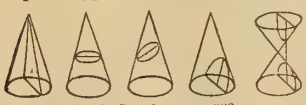
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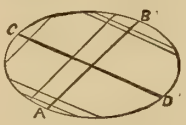
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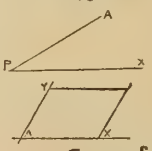

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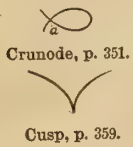
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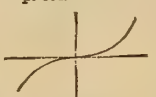
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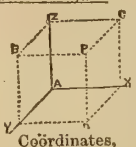
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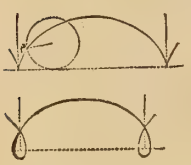

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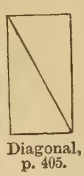
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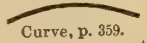
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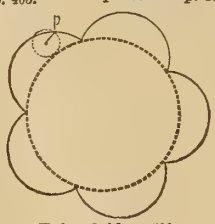
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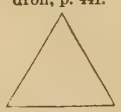
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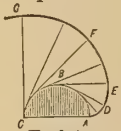
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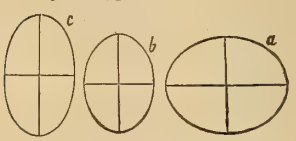
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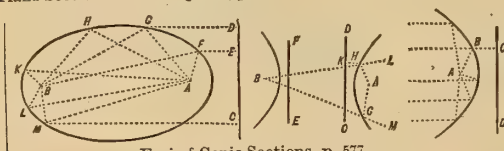
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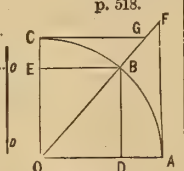
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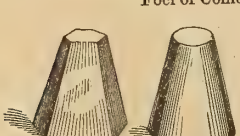
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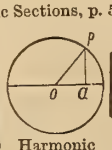
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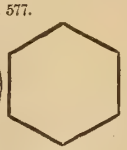
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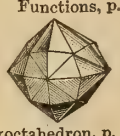
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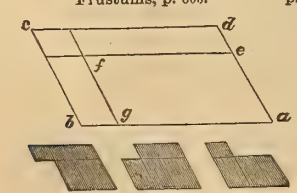
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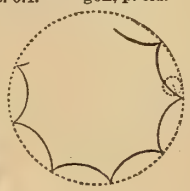
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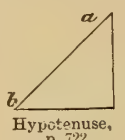
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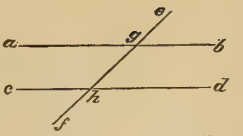
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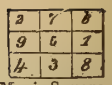
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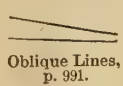
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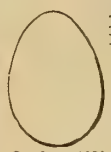
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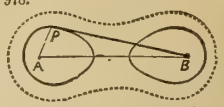
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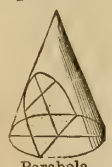
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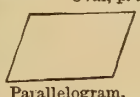
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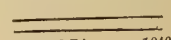
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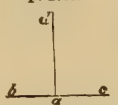
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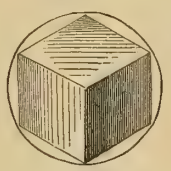
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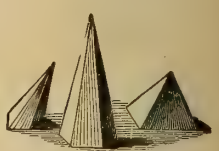
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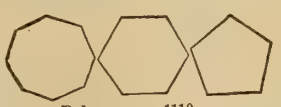
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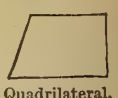
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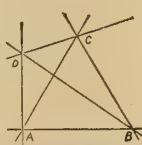
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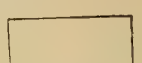
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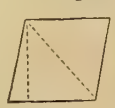
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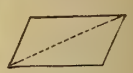
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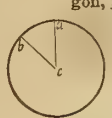
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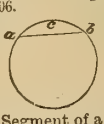
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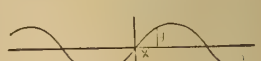
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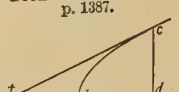
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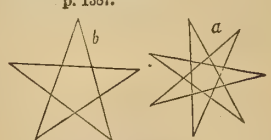
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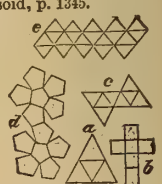
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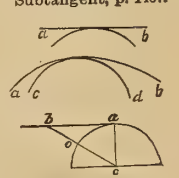
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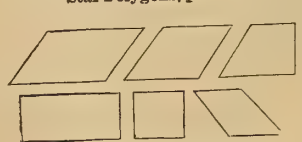
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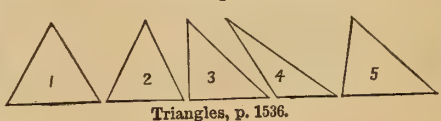
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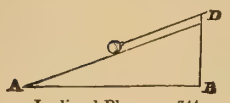

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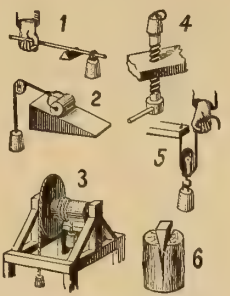

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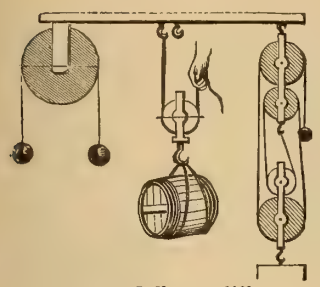
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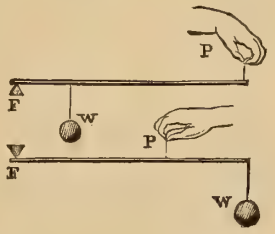

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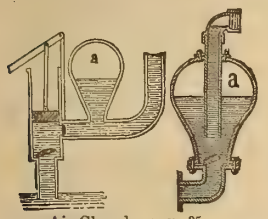

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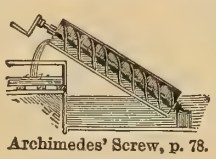
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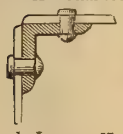
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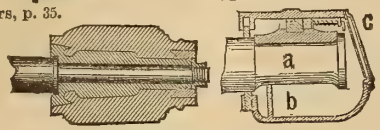

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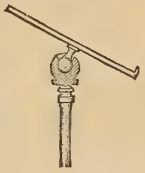
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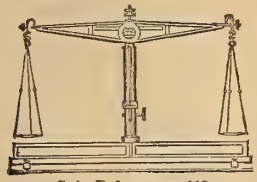
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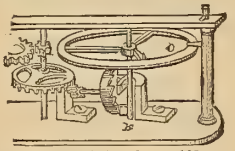
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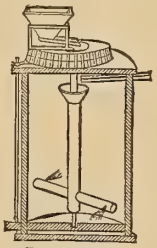
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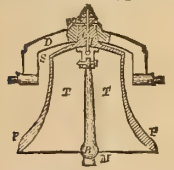

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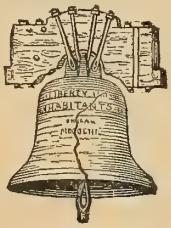

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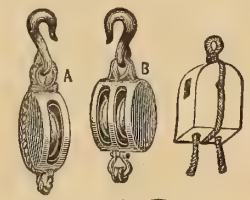

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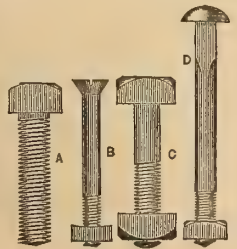

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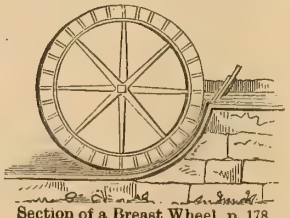
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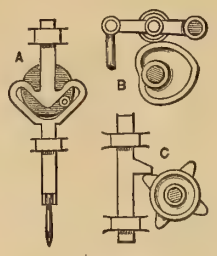

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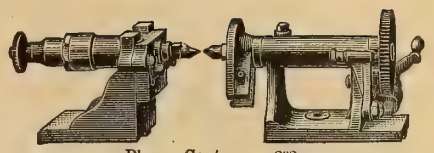
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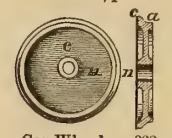

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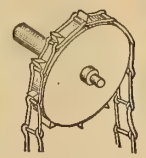
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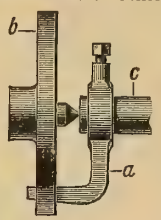

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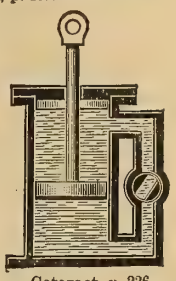
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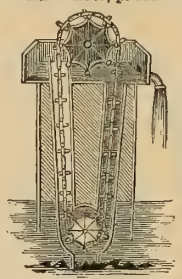
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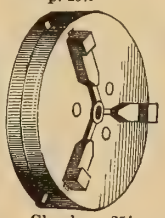
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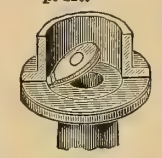
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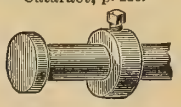
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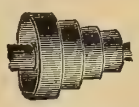
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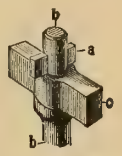

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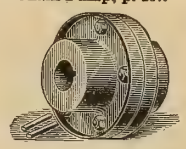
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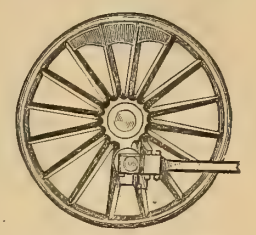
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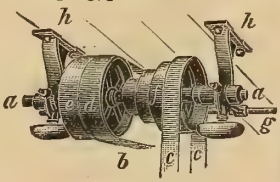

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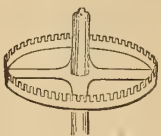
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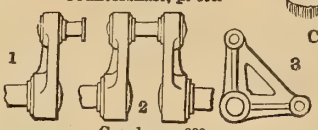

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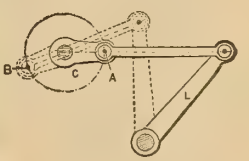

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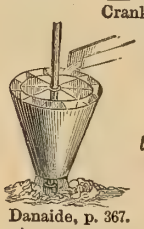
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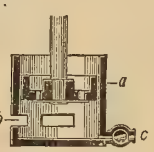

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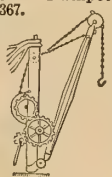
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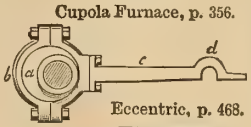

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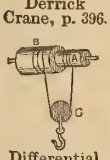

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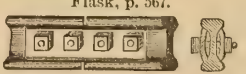
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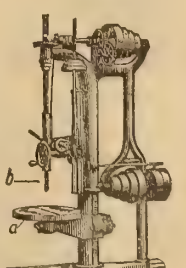

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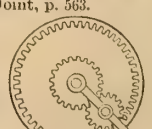
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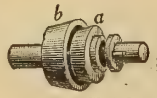
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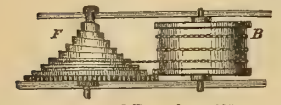
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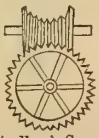
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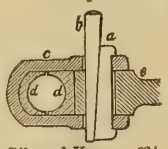
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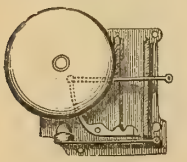
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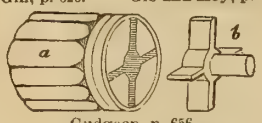
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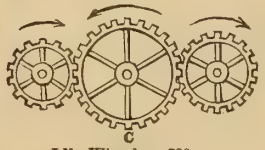
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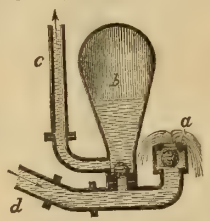
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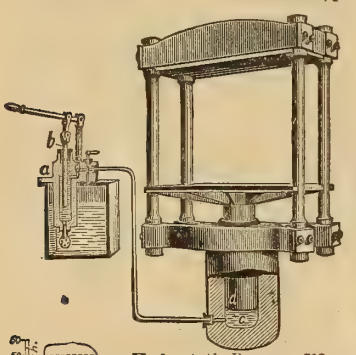
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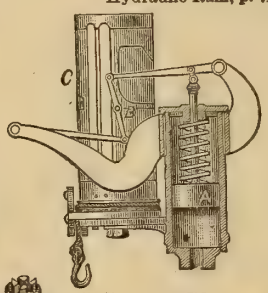
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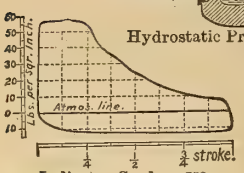

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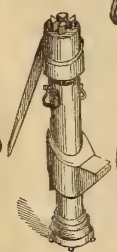
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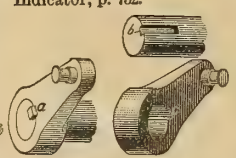
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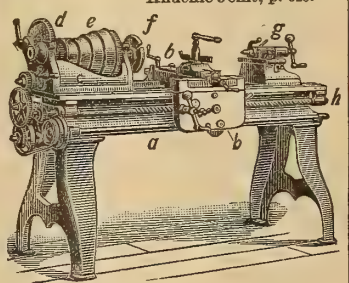
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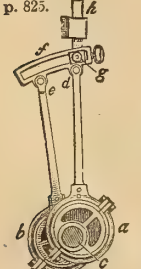
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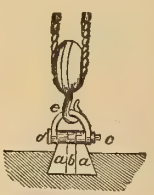
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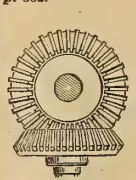
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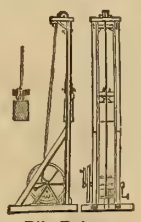
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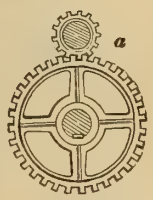
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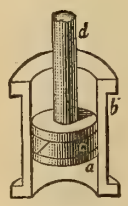
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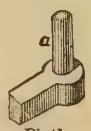
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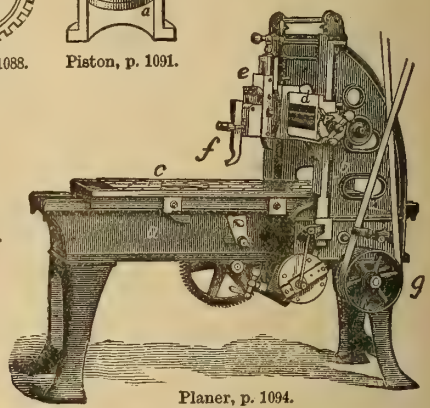
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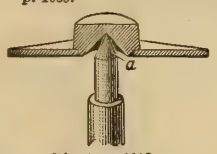
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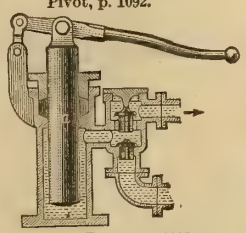
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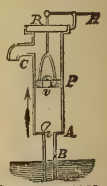
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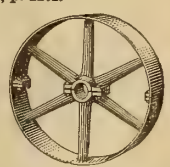
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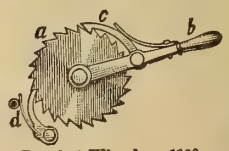
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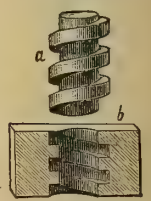
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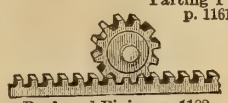
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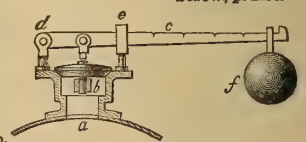
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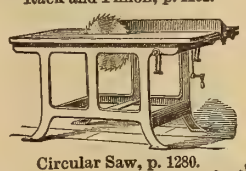
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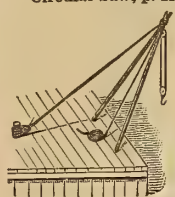
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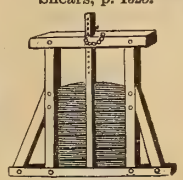
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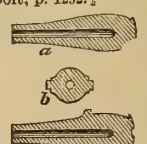
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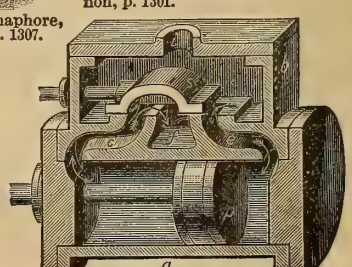
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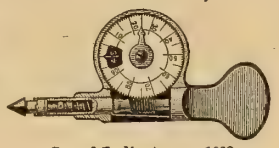
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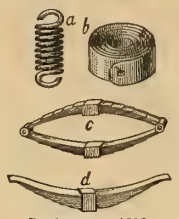

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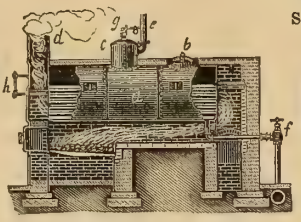

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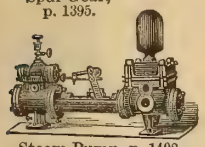
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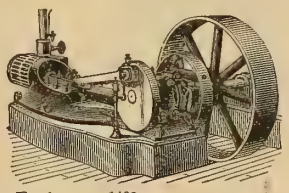
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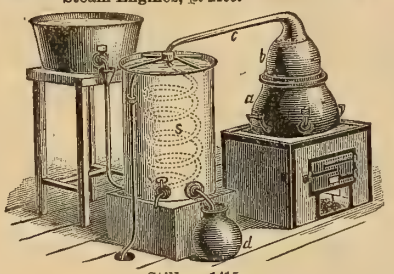

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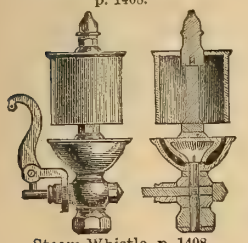
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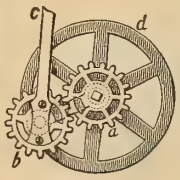

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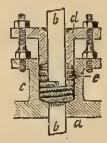

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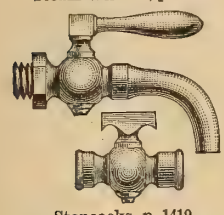
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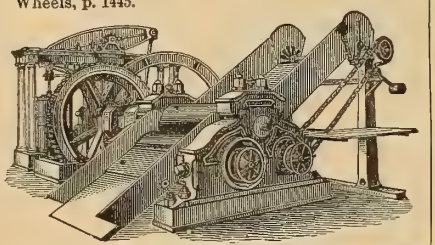
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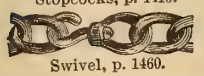
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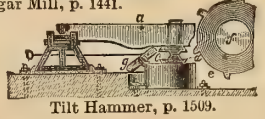

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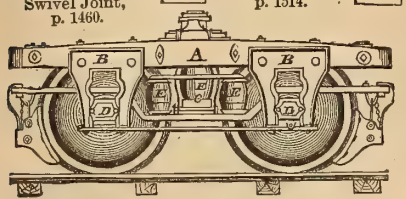

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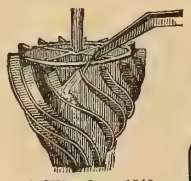
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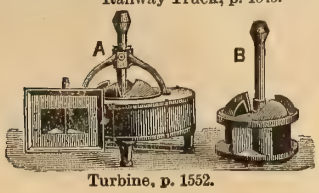

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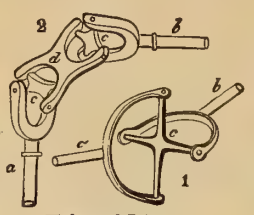

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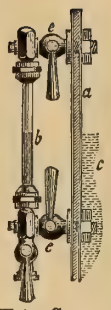

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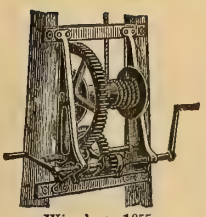
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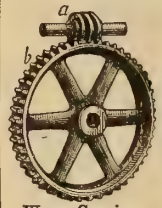

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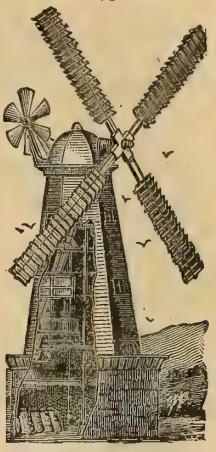
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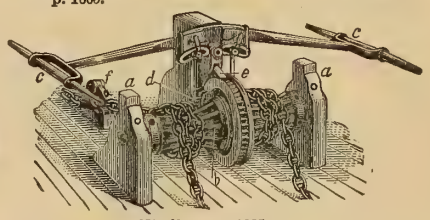

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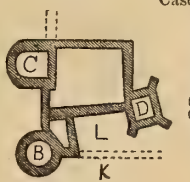

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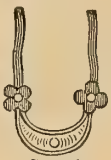
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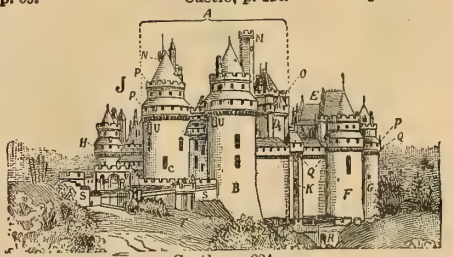

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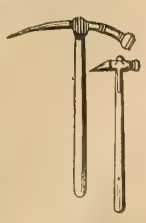
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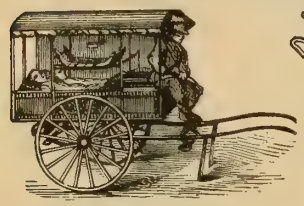
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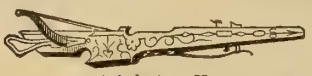
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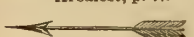
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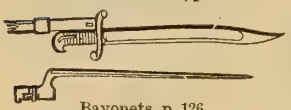
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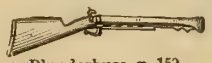
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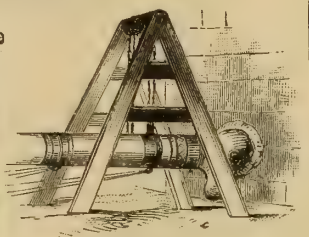
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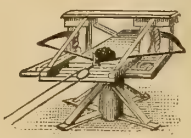
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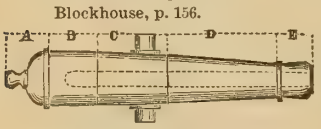

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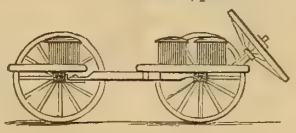
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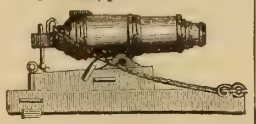
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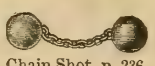
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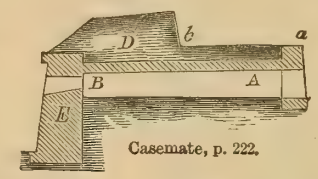

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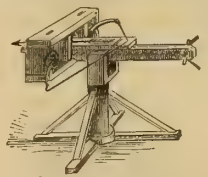
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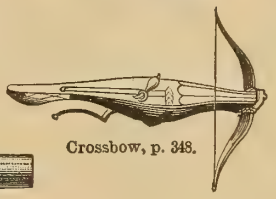
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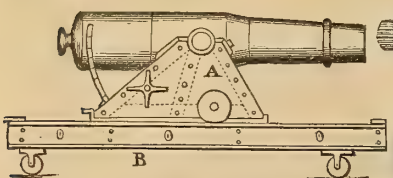

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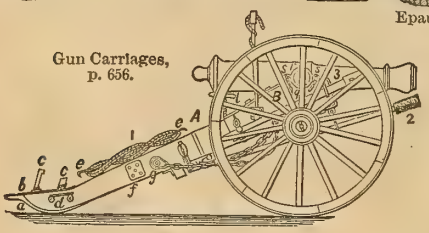

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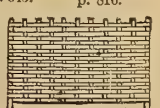
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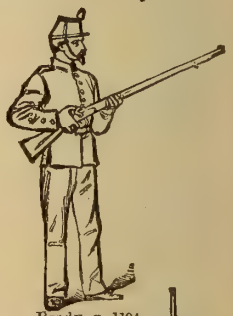
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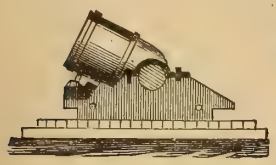
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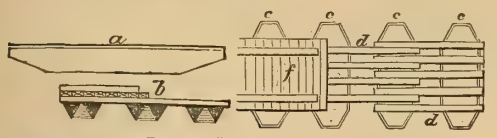
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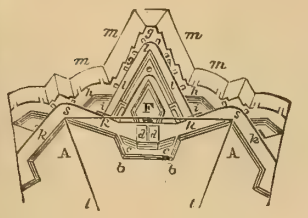
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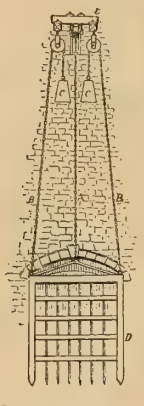
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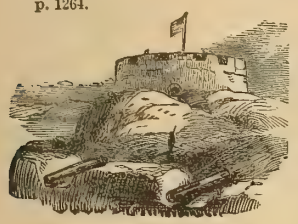
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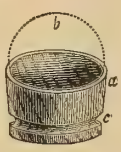
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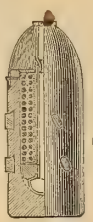
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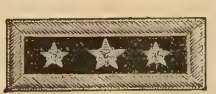
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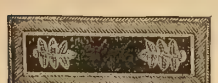
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Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Army, p. 1333.

1. General.
2. Lieutenant General.
3. Major General.
4. Brigadier General.
5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant Colonel (silver oak leaf), and Major (gold oak leaf).
7. Captain.
8. First Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant.

No. 7.

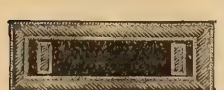
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No. 9.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

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No. 6.

Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Navy, p. 1333.

1. Admiral.
2. Vice Admiral.
3. Rear Admiral.
4. Commodore.
5. Captain.
6. Commander (silver oak leaf); and Lieutenant Commander (gold oak leaf).
7. Lieutenant.
8. Lieutenant (junior grade).
9. Ensign.

No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.

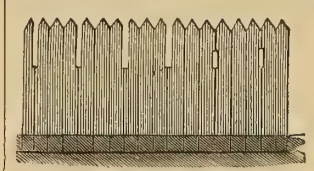
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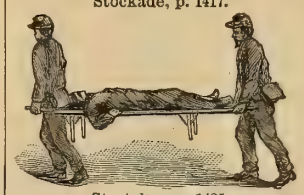
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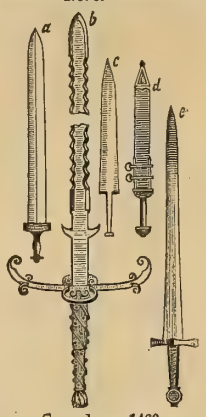
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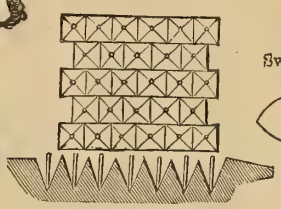
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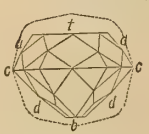
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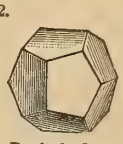
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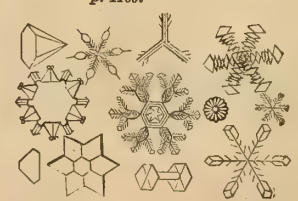
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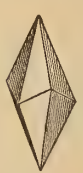
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Tetrahedron, p. 1491.

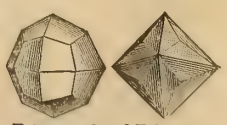
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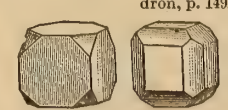
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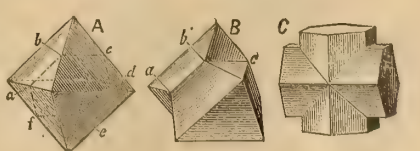
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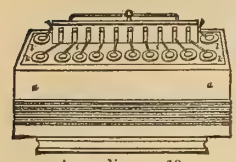
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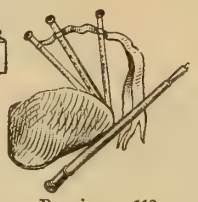
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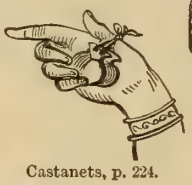
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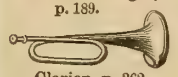
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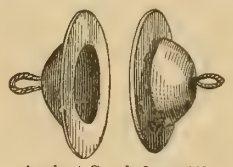
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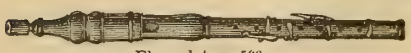
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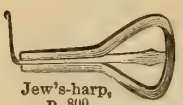
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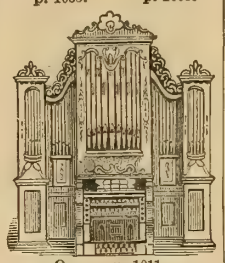
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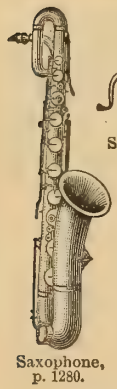
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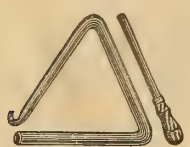
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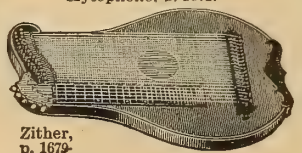
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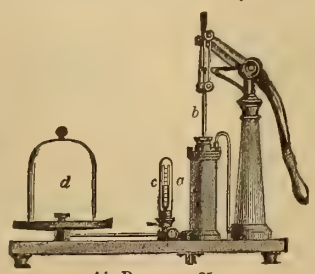

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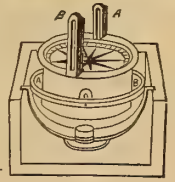

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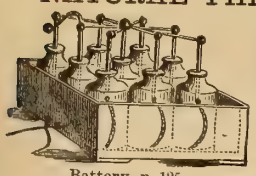
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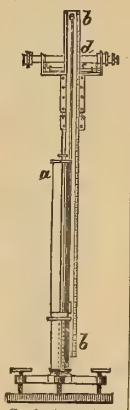
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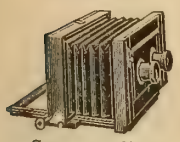
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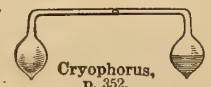
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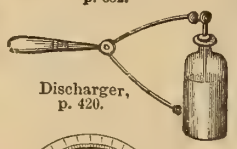
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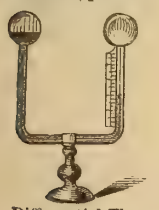
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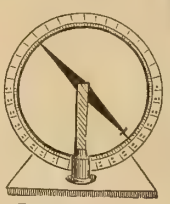
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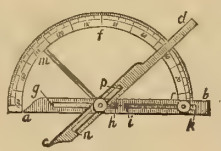
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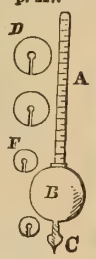
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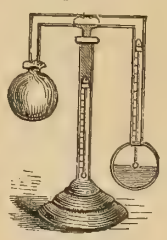
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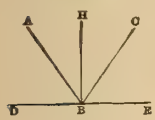
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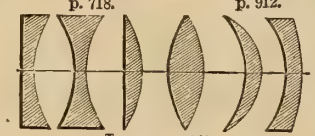
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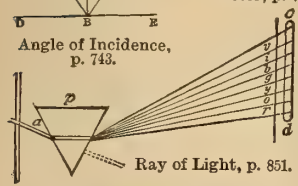
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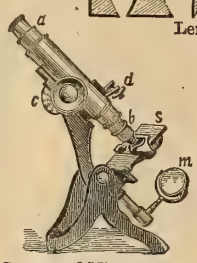
Compound Microscope, p. 921.

Opera Glass, p. 1005.

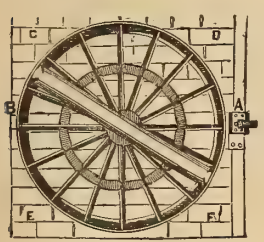
Mural Circle, p. 954.

Pendulums, p. 1060.

Orrery, p. 1013.

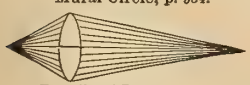
Pencils of Rays, p. 1059.

Gunner's Quadrant, p. 1171.

Hadley's Quadrant, p. 1171.

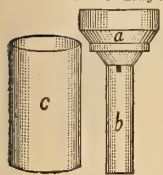
Rain Gauge, p. 1185.

Receiver for Retort, p. 1197.

Reflecting Circle, p. 1207.

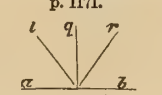
Angle of Reflection, p. 1207.

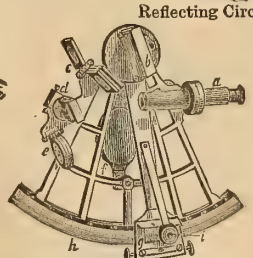
Sextant, p. 1320.

Safety Tube, p. 1267.

Tubulated Retort, p. 1231.

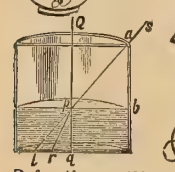
Refraction, p. 1208.

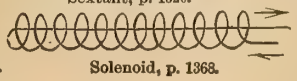
Solenoid, p. 1368.

Retort, p. 1231.

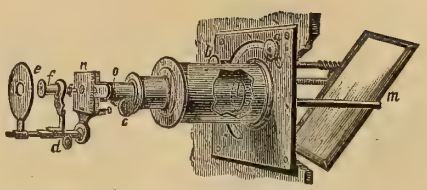
Solar Microscope, p. 1367.

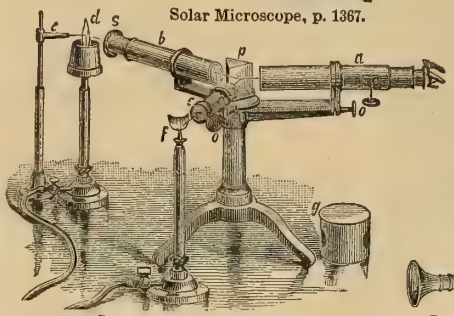
Spectroscope, p. 1381.

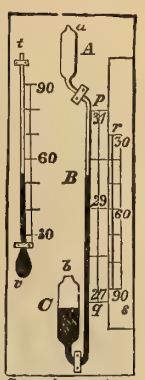
Sympiesometer, p. 1462.

Stethoscope, p. 1412.

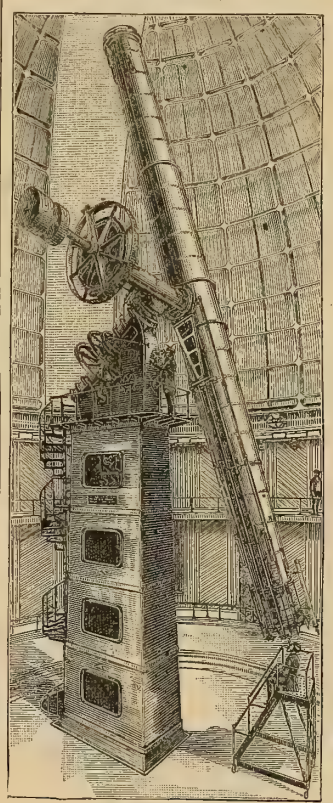
Telescope, p. 1481.

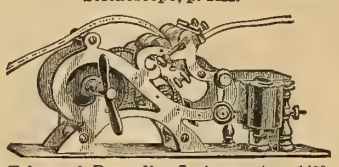
Telegraph Recording Instrument, p. 1480.

Telegraph Cable, p. 1480.

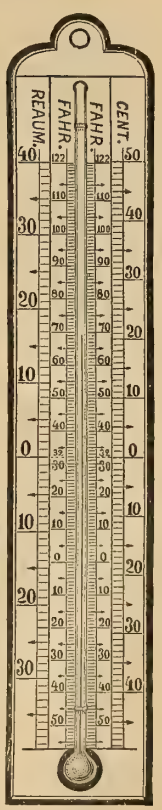
Thermometer, p. 1497.

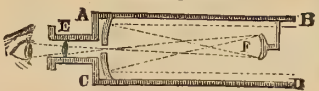
Gregorian Telescope, p. 1481.

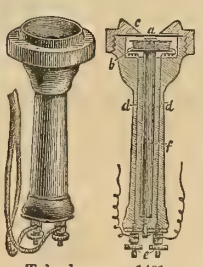
Telephone, p. 1481.

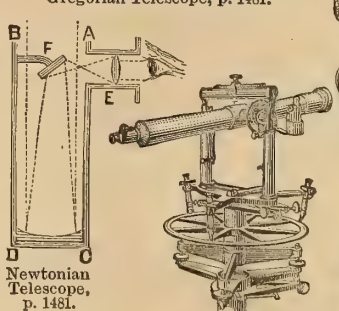
Newtonian Telescope, p. 1481.

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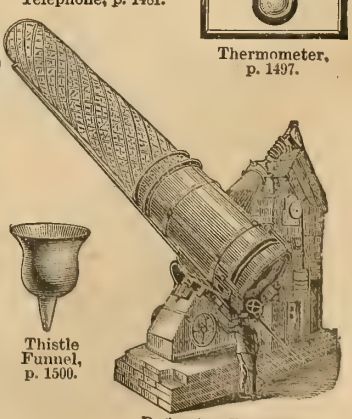
Reflecting Telescope, p. 1481.

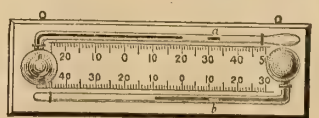
Self-registering Thermometer, p. 1497.

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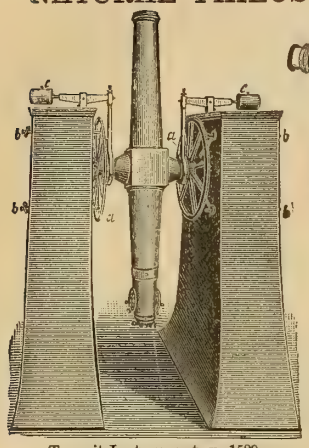
Transit Instrument, p. 1529.

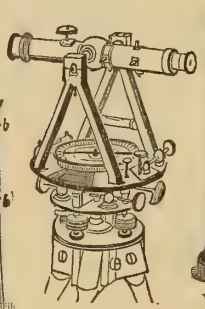
Surveyor's Transit, p. 1529.

Voltaic Pile, p. 1618.

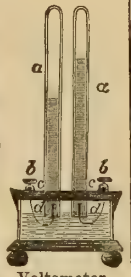
Voltameter, p. 1618.

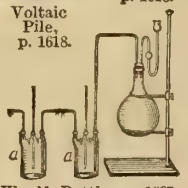
Woulfe Bottles, p. 1667.

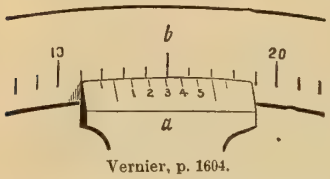
Vernier, p. 1604.

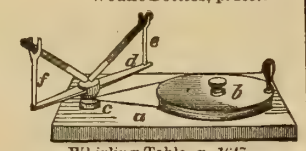
Whirling Table, p. 1647.

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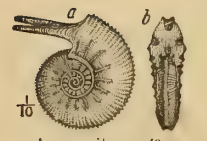
Ammonite, p. 49.

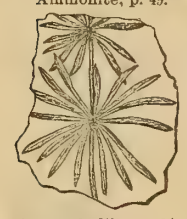
Asterophyllite, p. 94.

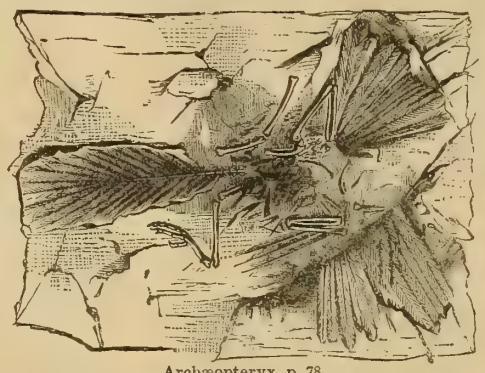
Archæopteryx, p. 78.

Archimedes, p. 78.

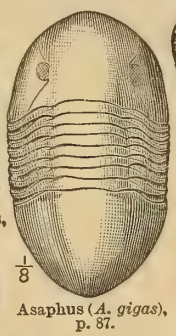
Asaphus (*A. gigas*), p. 87.

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Atrypa (*A. reticularis*), p. 97.

Bellerophon, p. 135.

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Baculite, p. 111.

Belemnite, p. 134.

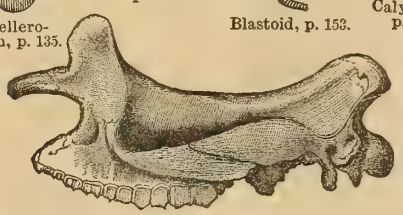
Skull of Brontotherium (p. 184) (*B. ingens*) ($\frac{1}{18}$).

Cauda Galli, p. 228.

Cephalaspis, p. 233.

Brontozoum, p. 184.

Calamite, p. 202.

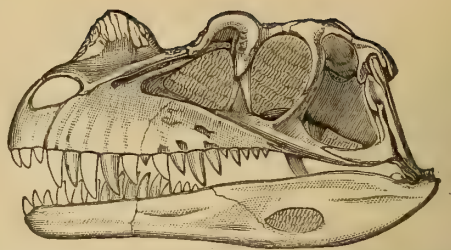
Skull of Ceratosaurus (p. 233) (*C. nasicornis*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

Cheirotherium, p. 245.
a Tracks of Fore and Hind Feet ($\frac{1}{24}$).
b Single Track of Hind Foot ($\frac{1}{8}$).

Chain Coral, p. 236.

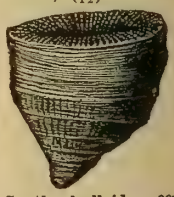
Cyathophylloid, p. 361.

Coccosteus, p. 272.

Feet of Coryphodon, p. 328.

Compsognathus, p. 293.

Cystideans, p. 363.

Dalmania, p. 366.

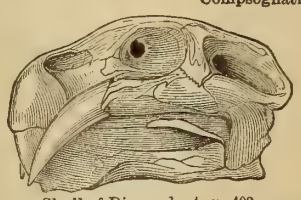
Skull of Dicynodont, p. 409.

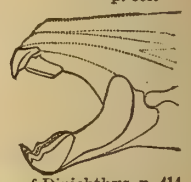
Jaws of Dinichthys, p. 414.

Delthyris, p. 387.

Eozoon, p. 499.

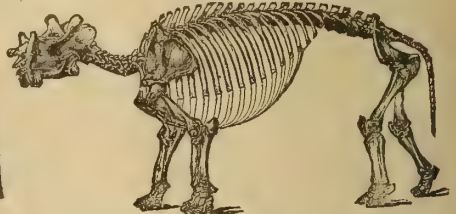
Skeleton of Dinoceras (p. 414) (*D. mirabile*) ($\frac{1}{50}$).

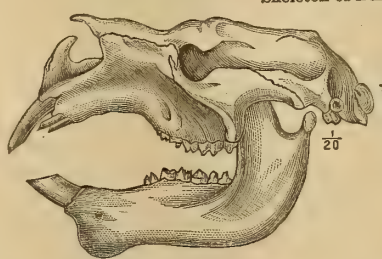
Skull of Diprotodon (p. 416) (*D. australis*).

Dinotherium, p. 414.

Encrinite, p. 489.

Favosites, p. 547.

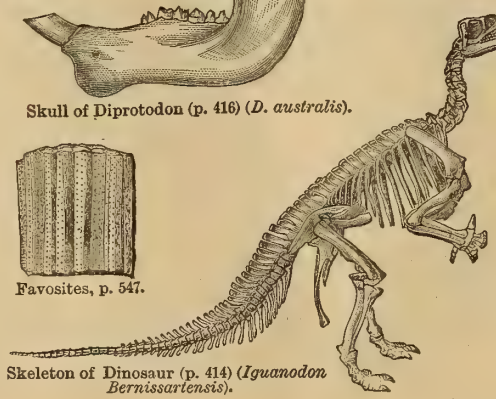
Skeleton of Dinosaur (p. 414) (*Iguanodon Bernissartensis*).

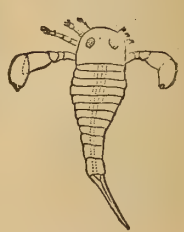
Eurypterus, p. 515.

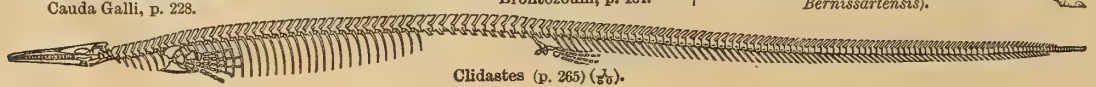
Clidastes (p. 265) ($\frac{1}{50}$).

PALEONTOLOGY. — Continued.

Irish Elk (p. 480) (*Cervus giganteus* or *Megaceros Hibernicus*).

Goniatite, p. 633.

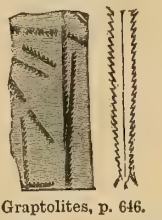
Graptolites, p. 646.

Gryphæa, p. 655.

Glyptodon, p. 633.

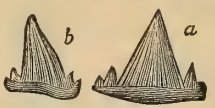

Hybodont Teeth, p. 715.

Hippurites, p. 695.

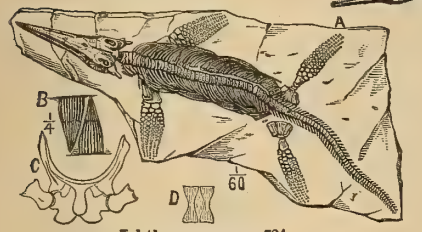

Ichthyosaurus, p. 724.

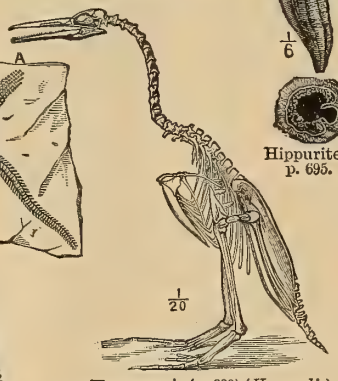

Hesperornis (p. 689) (*H. regalis*).

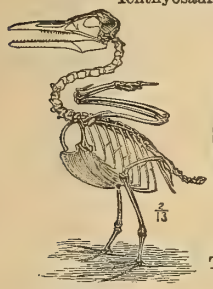

Ichthyornis, p. 724.

Tooth of Iguanodon, p. 727.

Lepidodendron, p. 843.

Lunulites, p. 875.

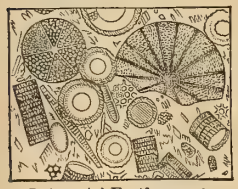
Infusorial Earth, p. 762.

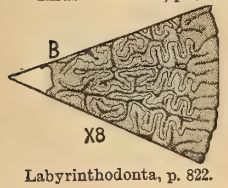

Labyrinthodonta, p. 822.

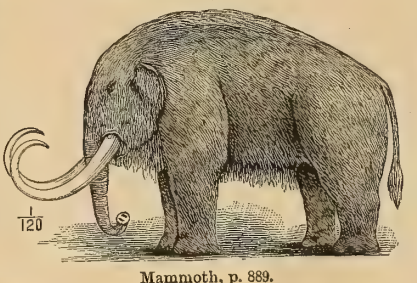

Mammoth, p. 889.

Maclurea, p. 879.

Mastodonsaurus, p. 901.

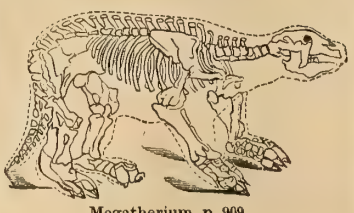
Megatherium, p. 909.

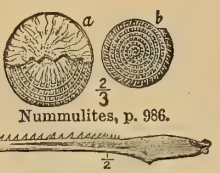

Nummulites, p. 986.

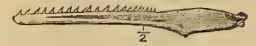

Jaw of Odontornithes, p. 997.

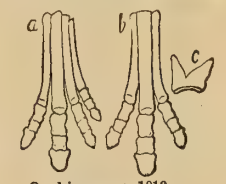

Orohippus, p. 1013.

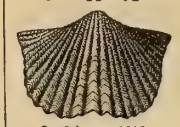
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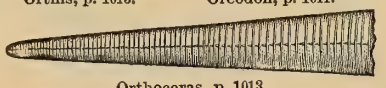
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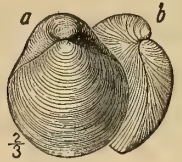

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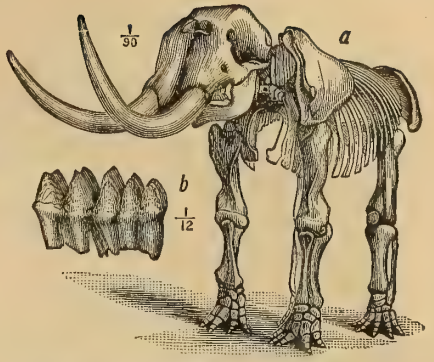

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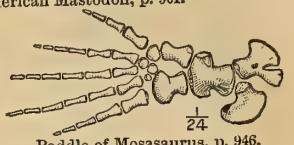

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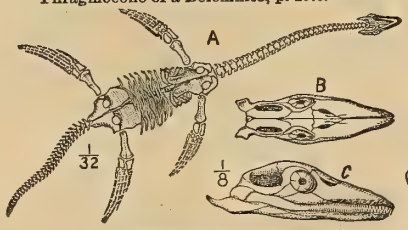

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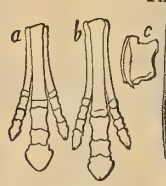

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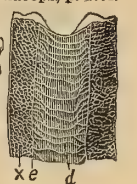

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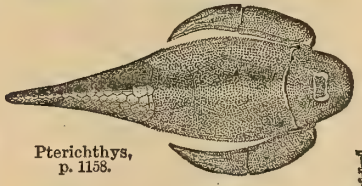
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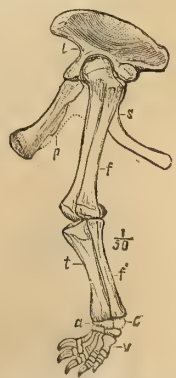

One of the Sauropoda (p. 1279) (*Morosaurus grandis*). Hind Leg and Pelvis.

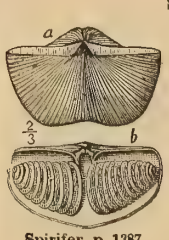

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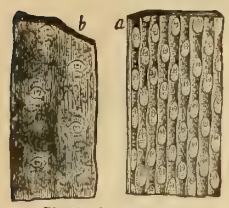
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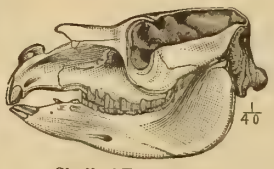
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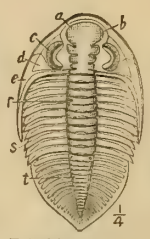
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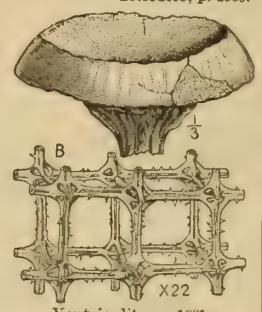
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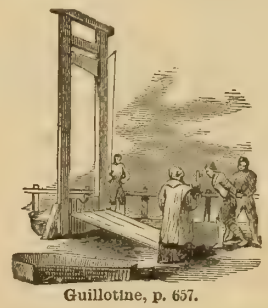
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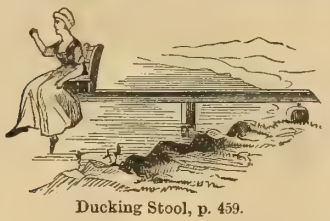
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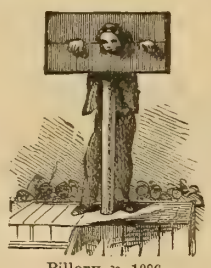
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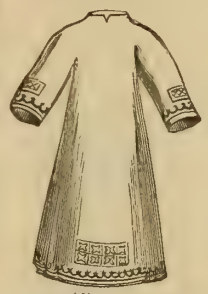
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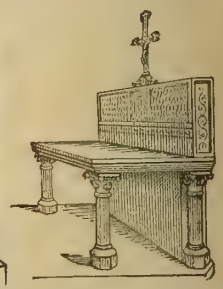

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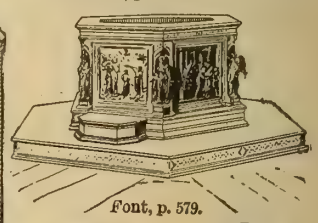
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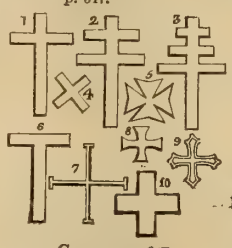
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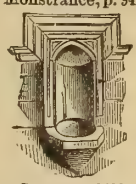
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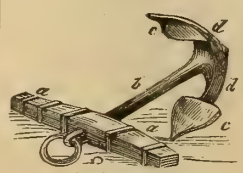
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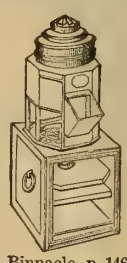
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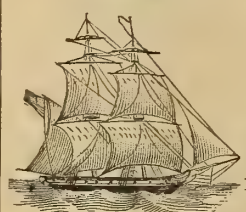
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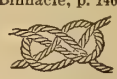
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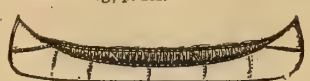
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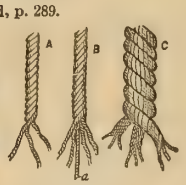

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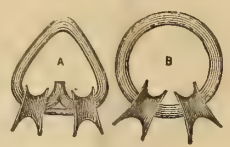

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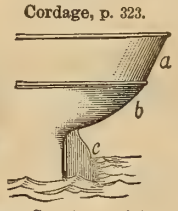

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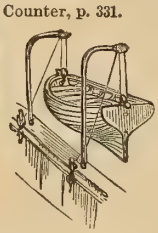
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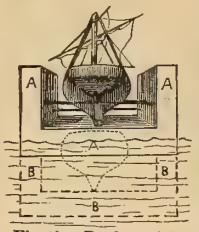

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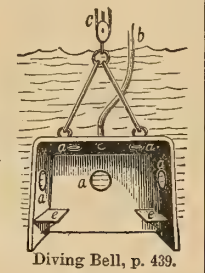

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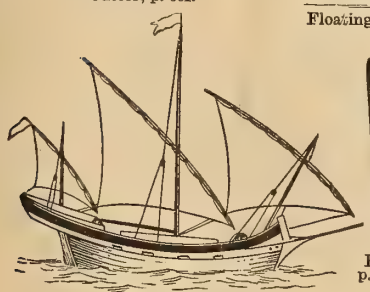
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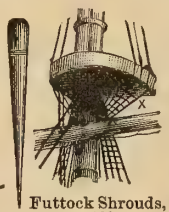
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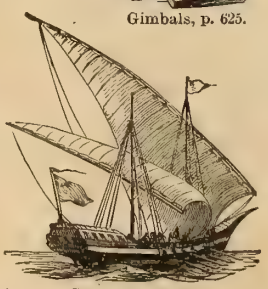
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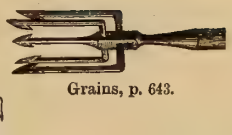
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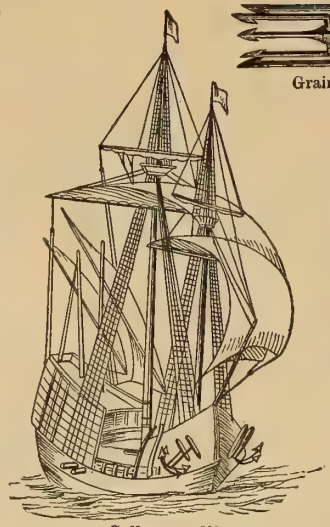
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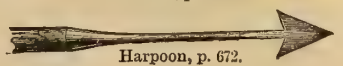
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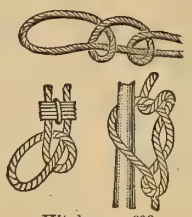
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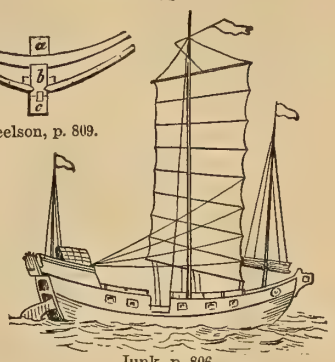
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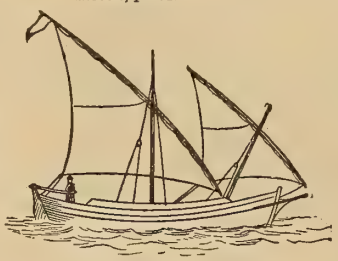
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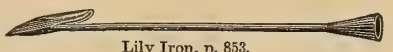
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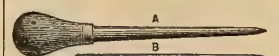

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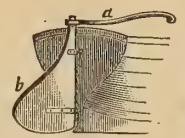

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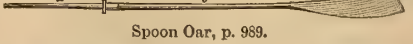

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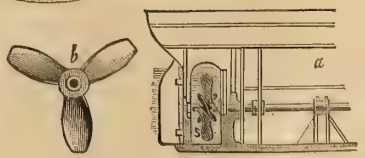

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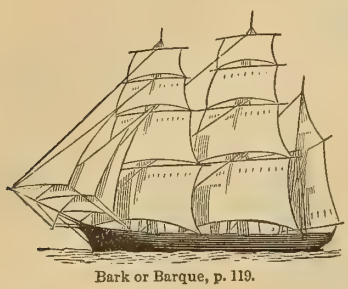
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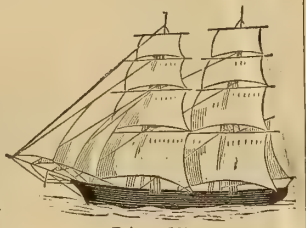
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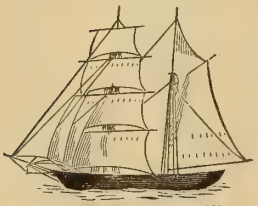
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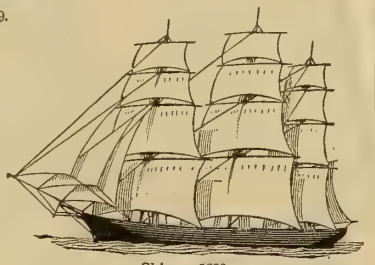
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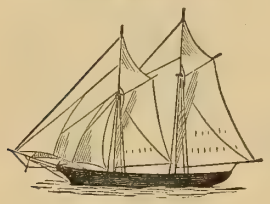
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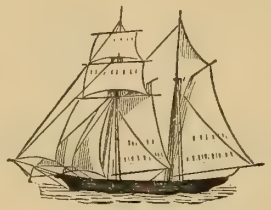
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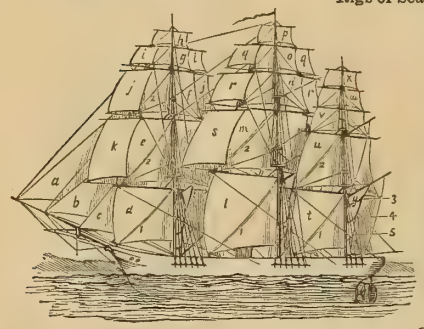

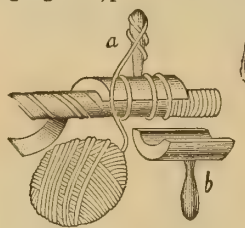
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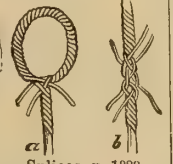
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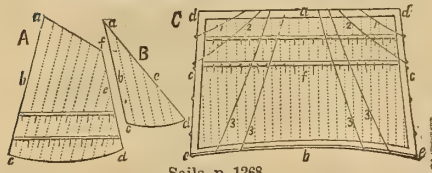
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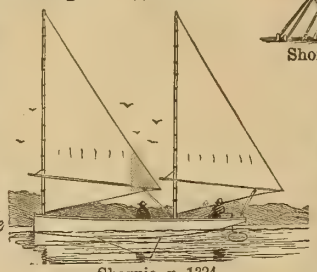
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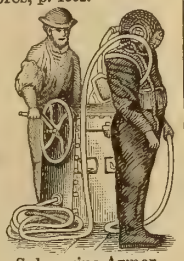
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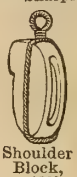
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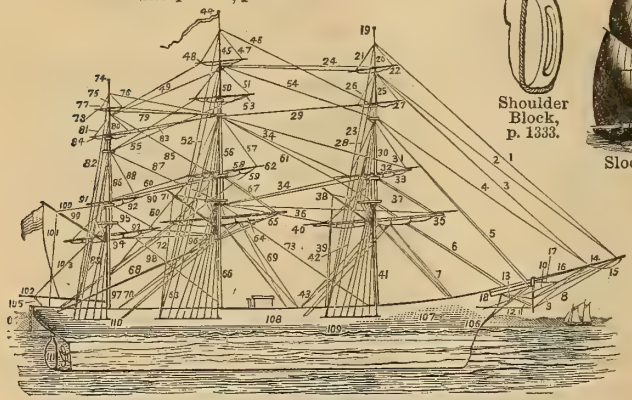

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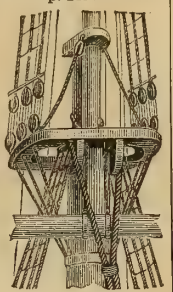
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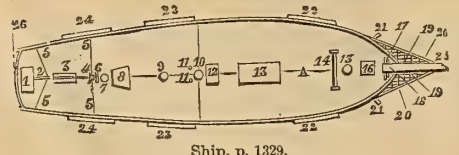
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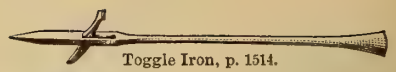
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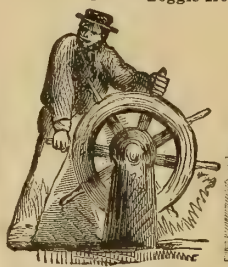
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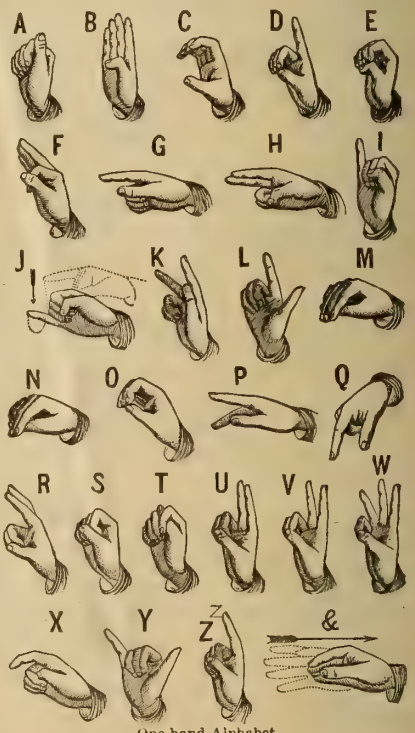

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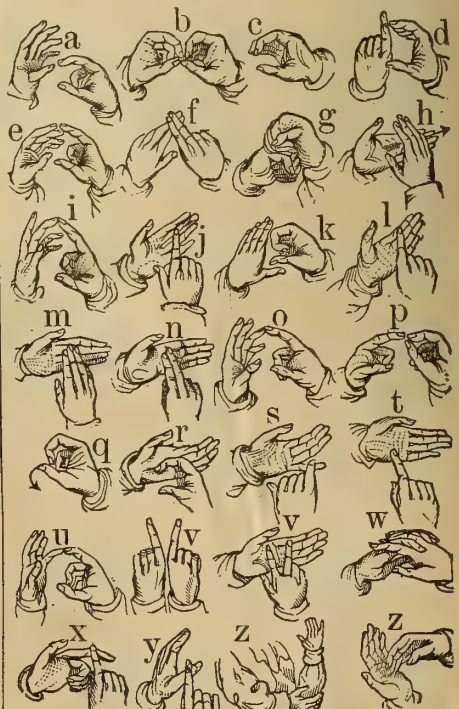

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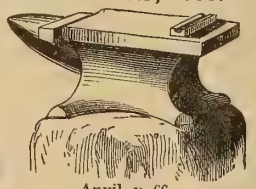
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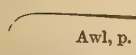
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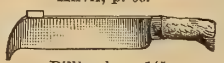
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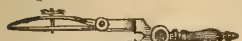
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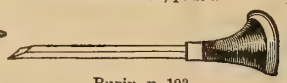
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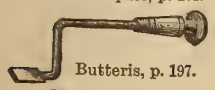
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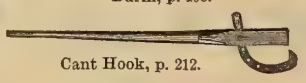
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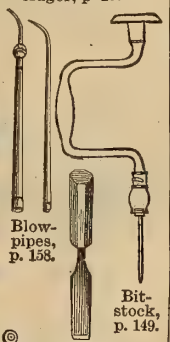
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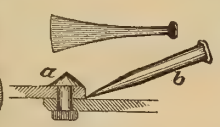
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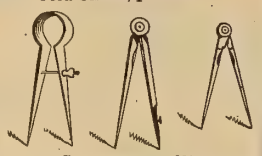
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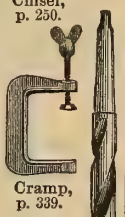
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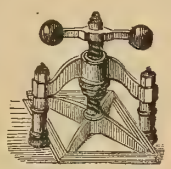
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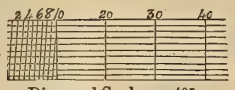
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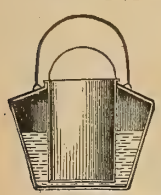
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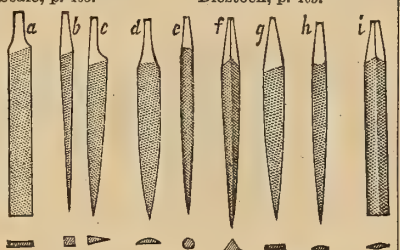
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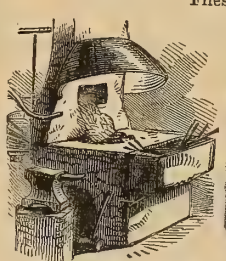
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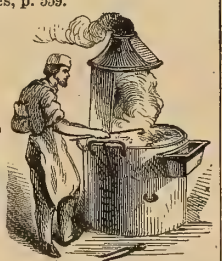
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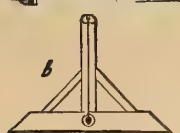
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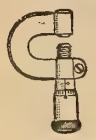
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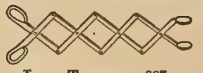
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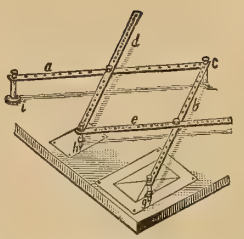
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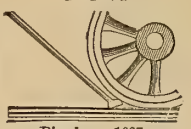
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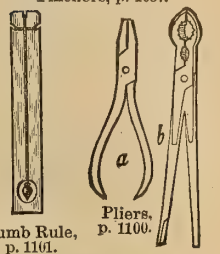
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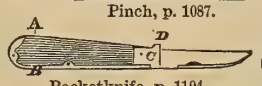
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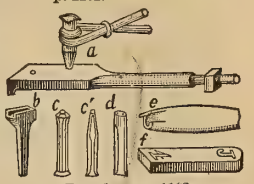
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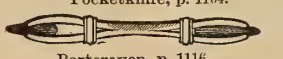
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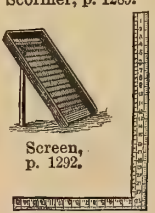
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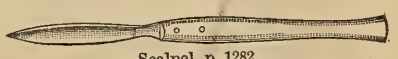
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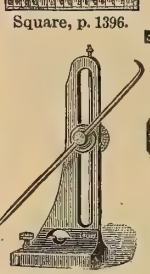
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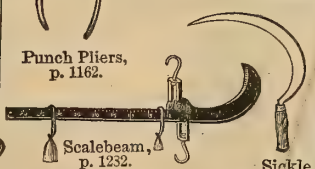
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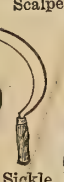
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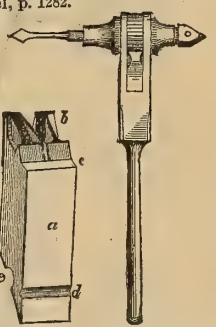
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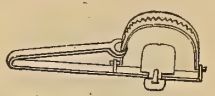
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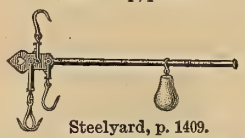
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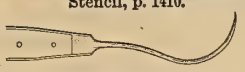
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Trammel, p. 1527.

Tuning Fork, p. 1551.

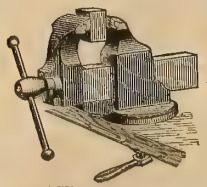
Vise, p. 1613.

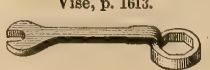
Carriage Wrench, p. 1668.

1	American
1½	German
2	Saxon
2½	Norse
3	Brilliant
3½	Ruby
4	Excelsior
4½	Diamond
5	Pearl
5½	Agate
6	Nonpareil
7	Minion
8	Brevier
9	Bourgeois
10	Long Primer
11	Small Pica
12	Pica
14	English
16	Columbian
18	Great Primer
20	Paragon

Point System of Type Bodies, p. 1558.

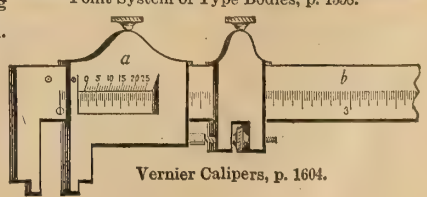
Vernier Calipers, p. 1604.

VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AËRIAL LOCOMOTION.

Bicycle, p. 143.

Balloon, p. 114.

Buggies, p. 189.

Cabriolet, p. 200.

Chaise, p. 237.

Calash, p. 202.

Chariotee, p. 241.

Clarence, p. 262.

Coach, p. 270.

Coupé, p. 334.

Gig, p. 625.

Jump Seat, p. 805.

Palanquin, p. 1031.

Parachute, p. 1039.

Rockaway, p. 1247.

Laplander's Sledge, p. 1353.

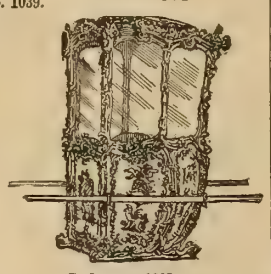
Sedan, p. 1302.

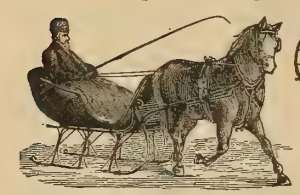
Sleigh, p. 1353.

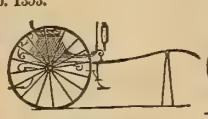
Stanhope, p. 1403.

Sulky, p. 1442.

Victoria, p. 1603.

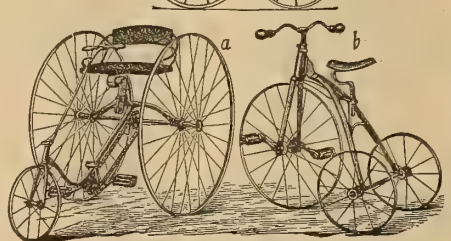
Velocipedes, p. 1599.

Wagonette, p. 1622.

ZOÖLOGY: AMPHIBIANS.

Amphiuma, p. 51.

Axolotl, p. 108.

Amphibia, p. 50.

Congo Snake, p. 303.

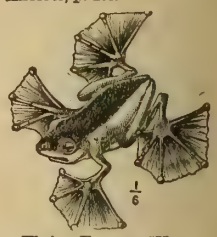
Flying Frog, p. 577.

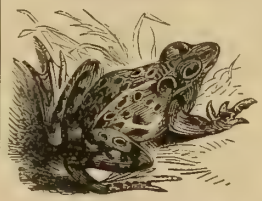
Spotted Frog, p. 598.

Hellbender, p. 683.

Menobranch, p. 912.

American Newt, p. 974.

Nototrema, p. 984.

Obstetrical Toad, p. 992.

Proteus, p. 1153.

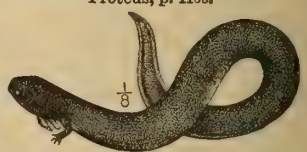
Trachystomata, p. 1524.

Ophiomorpha, p. 1005.

Pipa, p. 1089.

Spotted Salamander, p. 1269.

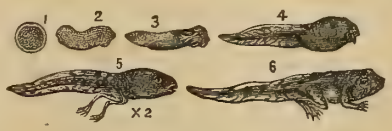
Tadpoles, p. 1468.

Piping Frog, p. 1089.

Toads, p. 1513.

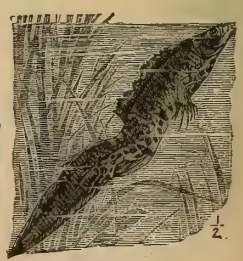
Triton, p. 1542.

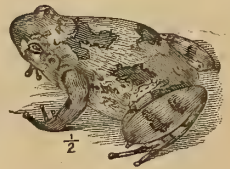
American Tree Toad, p. 1534.

Urodela, p. 1587.

ZOÖLOGY: ANNELIDS.

Annelida, p. 59.

Capitibranchiata, p. 214.

Chætopoda, p. 236.

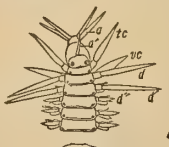
Cirri, p. 259.

Clepsine, p. 264.

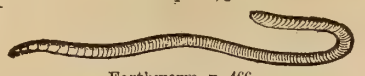
Earthworm, p. 466.

Gastrotricha, p. 614.

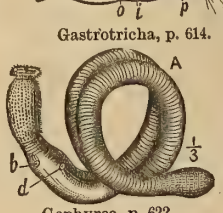
Gephyrea, p. 622.

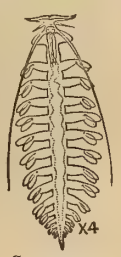
Gymnocopa, p. 660.

Hirundinea, p. 695.

One of the Enteropneusta (p. 496) (*Balanoglossus*) of New England, nat. size.
P Proboscis; *M* Mouth; *C* Collar; *B B'* Gill Openings.

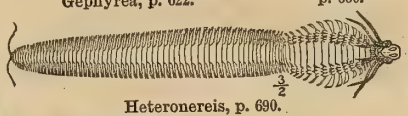
Heteronereis, p. 690.

Lugworm, p. 874.

Lindia, p. 855.

Loeven's Larva, p. 865.

Leech, p. 840.

Nereis, p. 971.

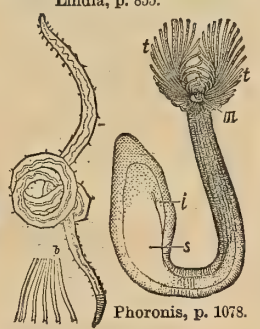
Phoronis, p. 1078.

Oligochæta, p. 1000.

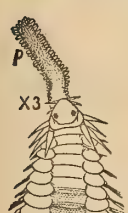
Proboscis, p. 1141.

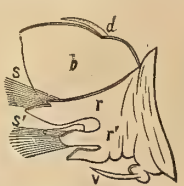
Parapodium, p. 1041.

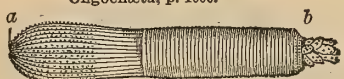
Priapulacea, p. 1136.

Segmental Organs, p. 1304.

Rotifera, p. 1253.

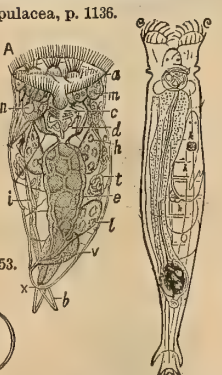
Rotifer (p. 1253) (*Rotifer vulgaris*). Female, much enlarged
cc Ciliated Disks; *kk* Young near the time of birth.

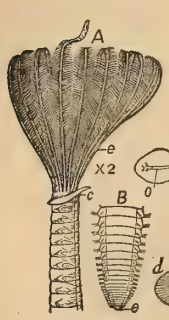
Sabella, p. 1264.

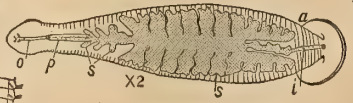
Rhynchobdellea, p. 1238.

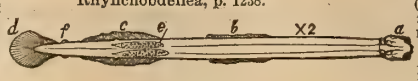
Sagitta, p. 1267.

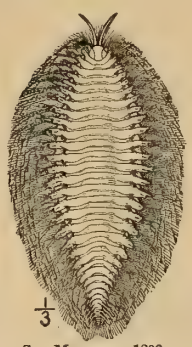
Sea Mouse, p. 1298.

Telotrocha, p. 1482.

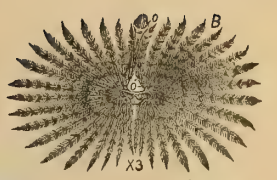

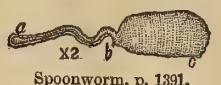
Spoonworm, p. 1391.

Serpulas, p. 1315.

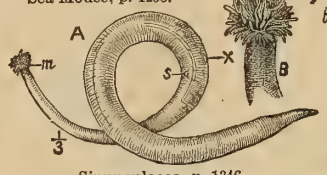
Sipunculacea, p. 1346.

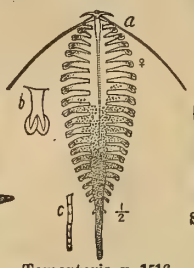
Tomopteris, p. 1516.

Syllidian, p. 1461.

Wheel Animal, p. 1644.

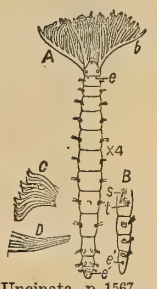
Uncinata, p. 1567.

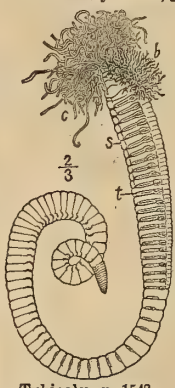
Tubicolæ, p. 1543.

Uncinus, p. 1567.

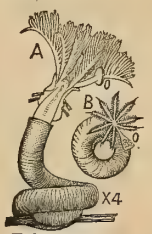
Tubeworms, p. 1548.

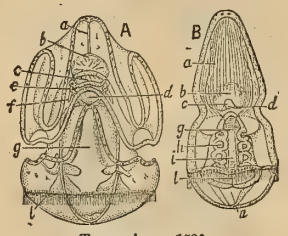
Tornaria, p. 1520.
A Front View in an early stage (×25). *B* The same, more developed. *a* Proboscis; *b* Water Vesicle; *c* Mouth; *d* Esophagus; *e f* Water Tubes; *g* Stomach; *h* Branchial Openings; *i n* Intestine; *l* Posterior Band of Cilia.

ZOÖLOGY: ARACHNIDS AND PYCNOGONIDS.

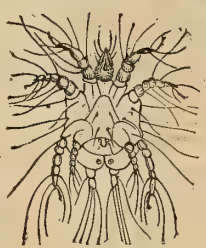
Acarina, p. 10.

Araneidan, p. 76.

Bird Mite, p. 147.

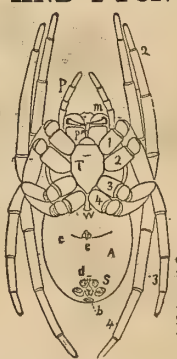
One of the Araneina, p. 76. Garden Spider (*Epeira vulgaris*), much enlarged.
T Cephalothorax; *A* Abdomen; *W* Pedicel of Abdomen; 1 2 3 4 Four Pairs of Legs; *p* Palpi; *m* Falcers or Mandibles; *s* Spinnerets; *b* Anus; *c* Breathing Pore; *e* Genital Opening; *d* Spiracle of the Tracheæ.

One of the Arctisca (p. 79) (*Milnesium tardigradum*).
p Mouth Parts; *b* Alimentary Canal; *ov* Ovary. Much enlarged.

Arthrogastra, p. 85.

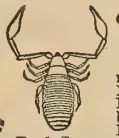
Book Scorpion, p. 166.

Ballooning Spider, p. 114.

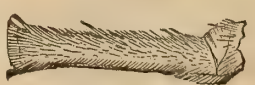
Calamistrum, p. 202.

Argas, p. 80.

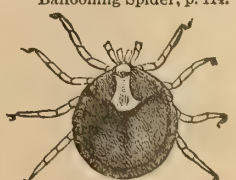
Carapato, p. 216.

ZOÖLOGY: ARACHNIDS, PYCNOGONIDS. — Continued.

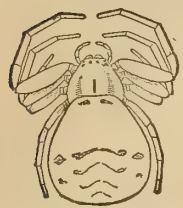
Crab Spider, p. 338.

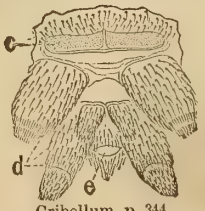
Cribellum, p. 344.

Egg Mite, p. 473.

Face Mite, p. 535.

Geometric Spider, p. 621.

Grass Spider, p. 646.

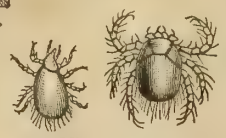
Cheese Mite, p. 245. Harvest Mite, p. 673.

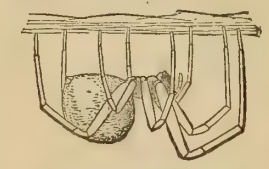
House Spider, p. 709.

Itch Insect (p. 799) (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) of Man. Male, Lower Side, much enlarged.

Louse Mite, p. 871.

Mange Insect, p. 890.

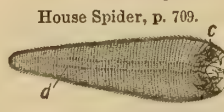
Linguatulina, p. 856.

Red Spider, p. 1203.

Pedipalpi, p. 1057.

Mygale, p. 959.

Rust Mite, p. 1263.

Sarcoptid, p. 1276.

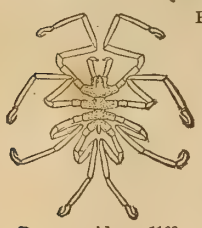
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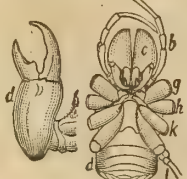
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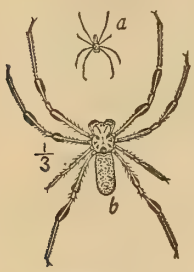
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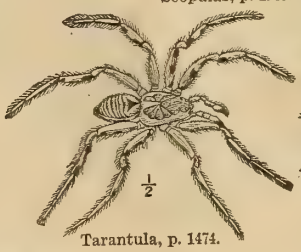
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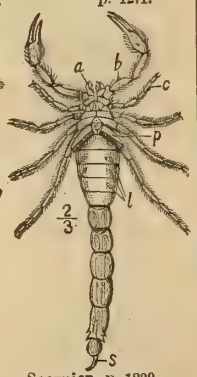
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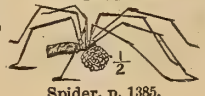
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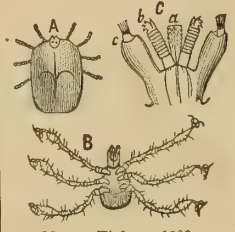
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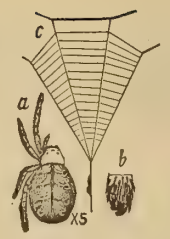
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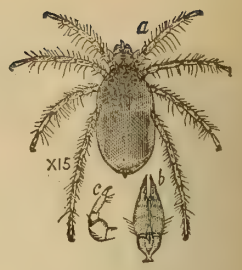
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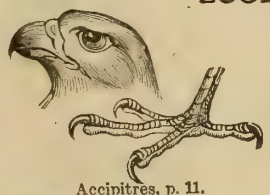
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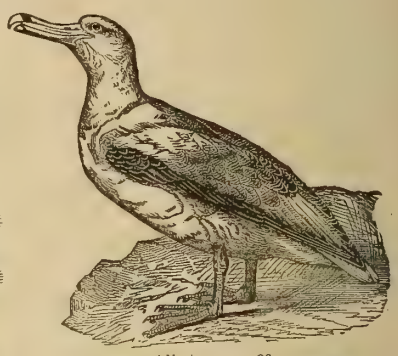
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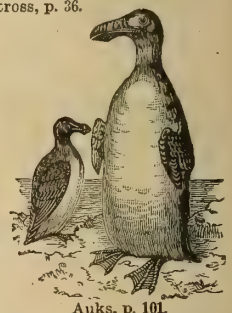
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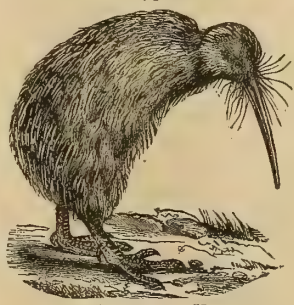
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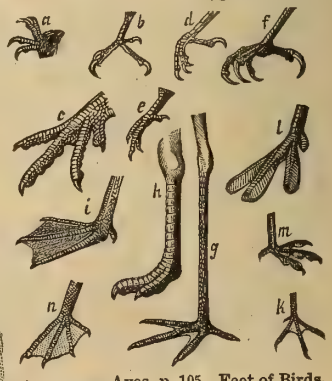
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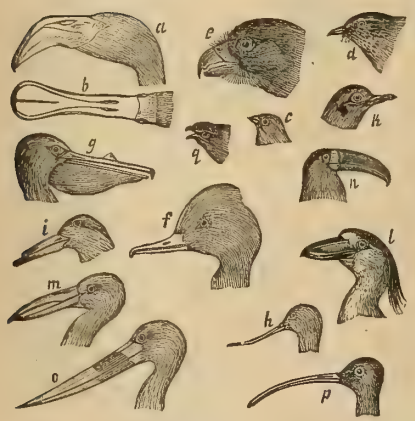

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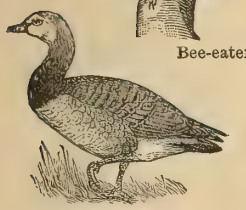
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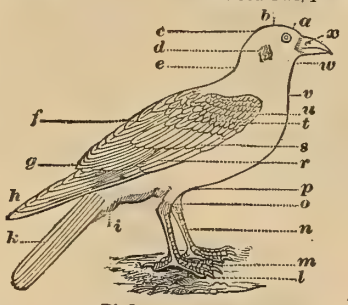

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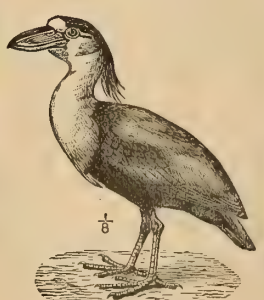
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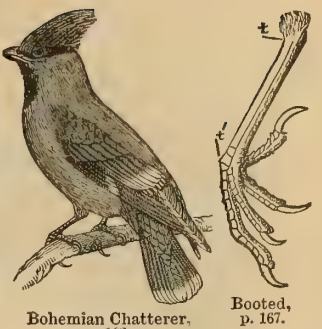
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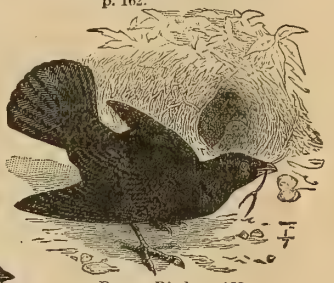
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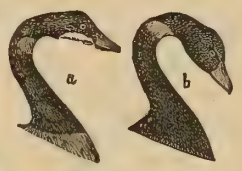

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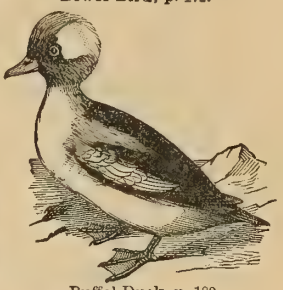
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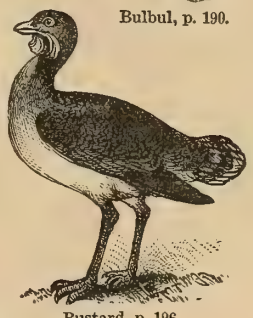
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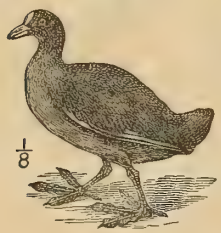
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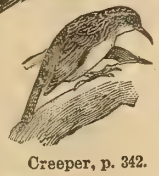
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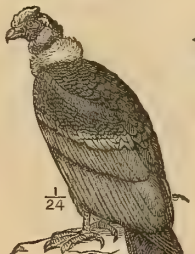
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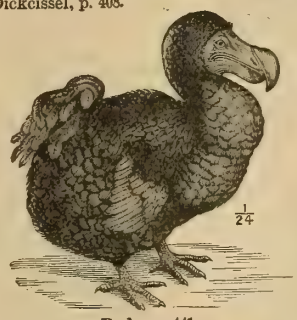
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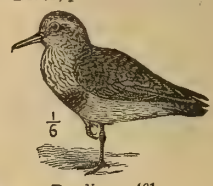
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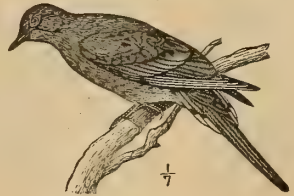
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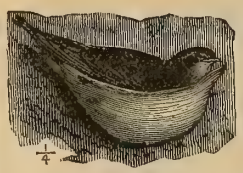
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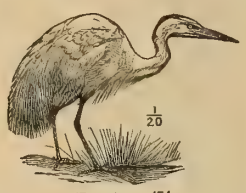
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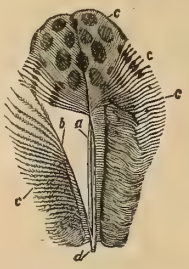
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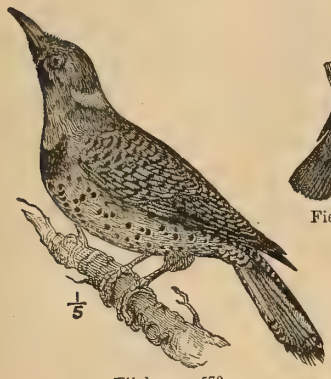
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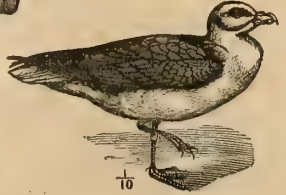
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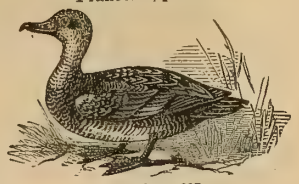
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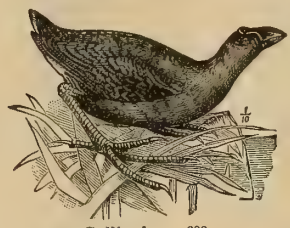
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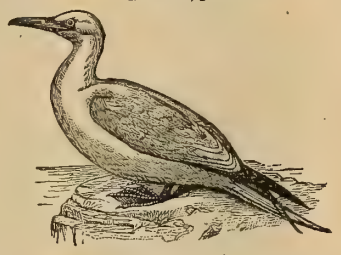
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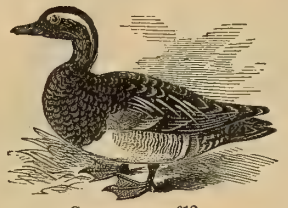
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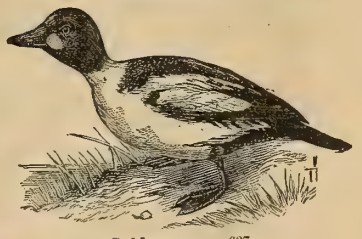
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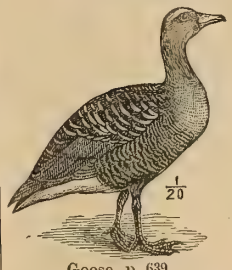
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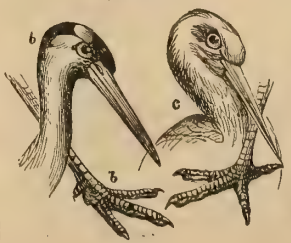
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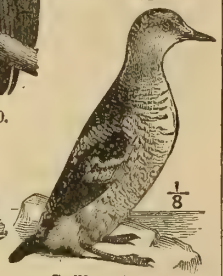
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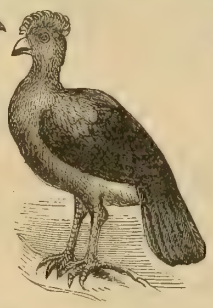
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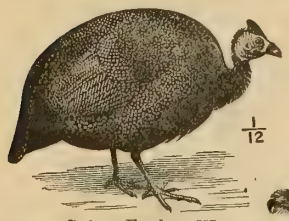
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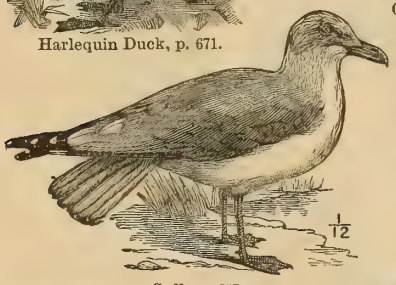
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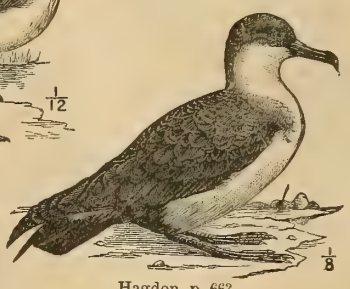
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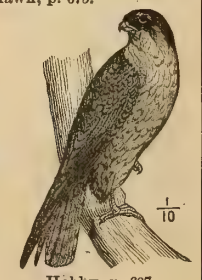
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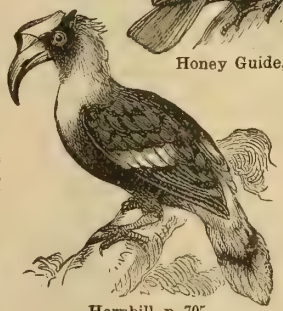
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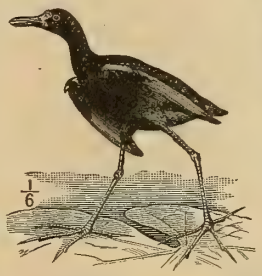
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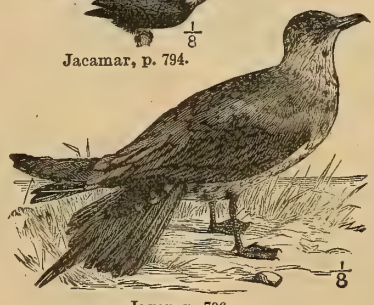
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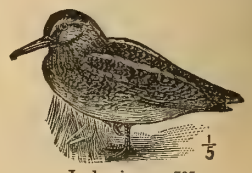
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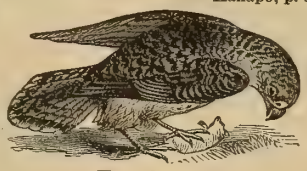
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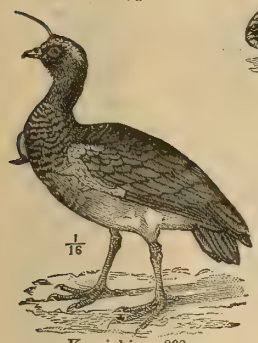
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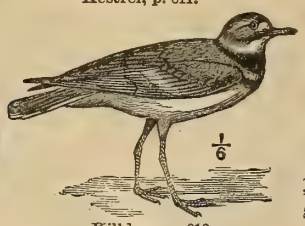
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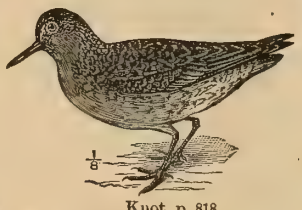
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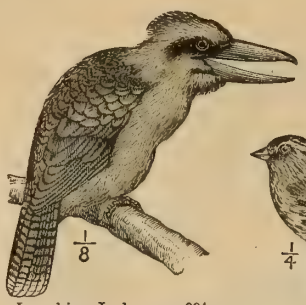
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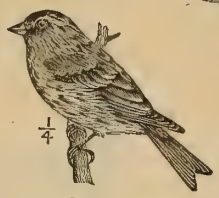
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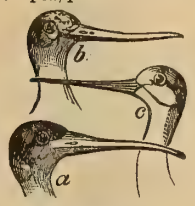

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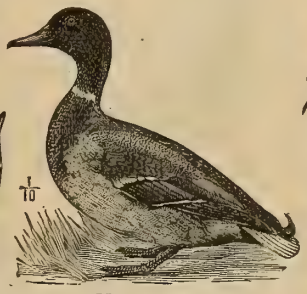
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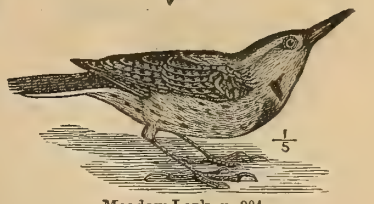
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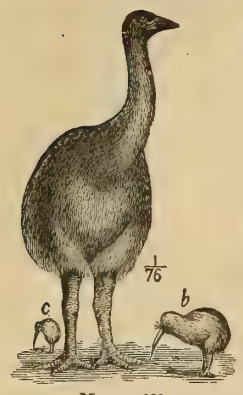

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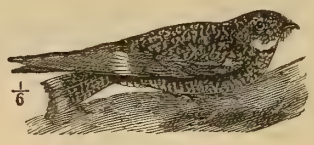

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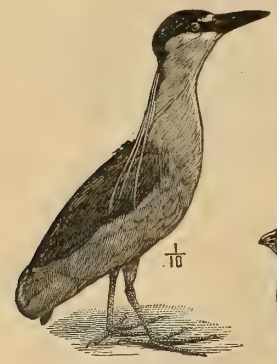

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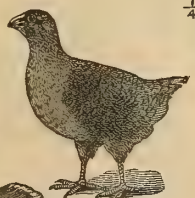
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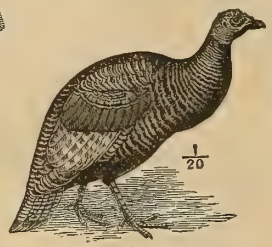

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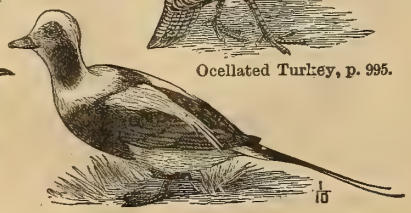

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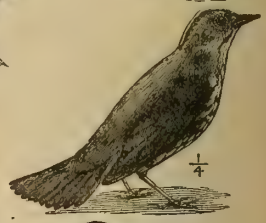

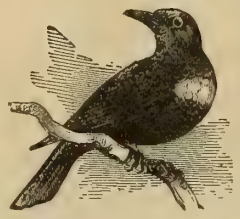
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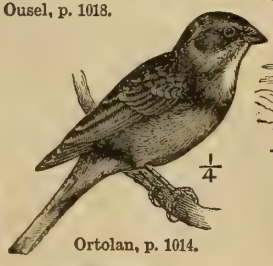

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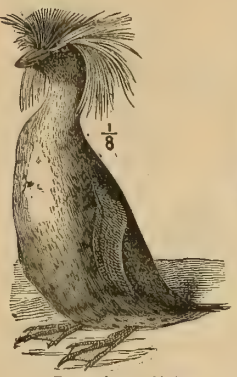
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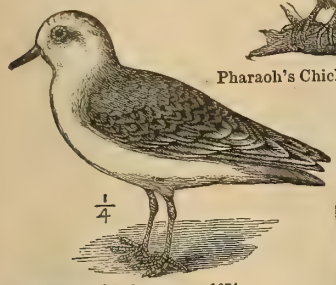
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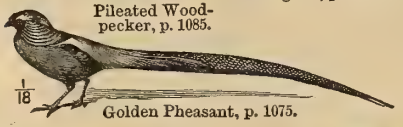
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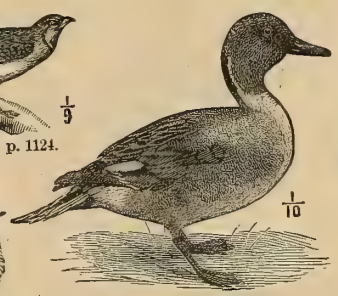
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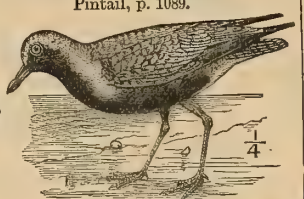
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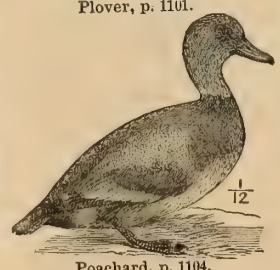
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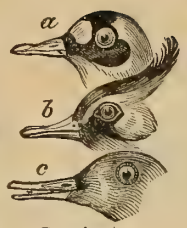
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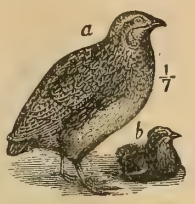
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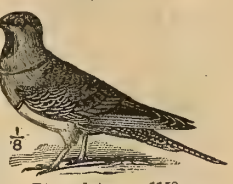
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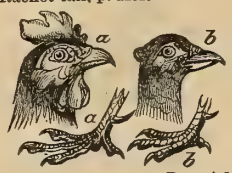
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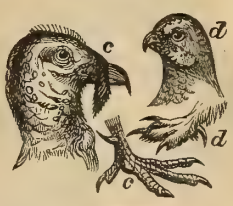

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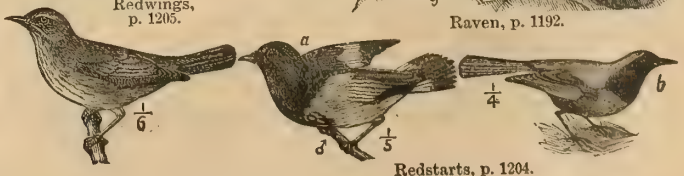
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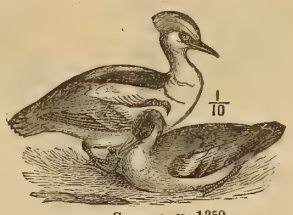
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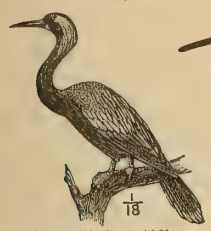
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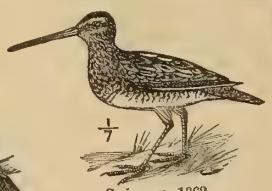
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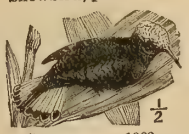
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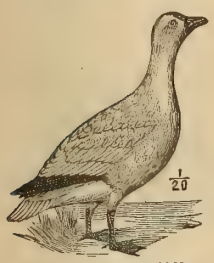
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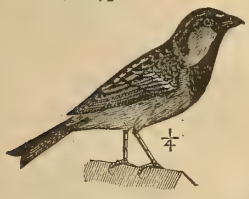
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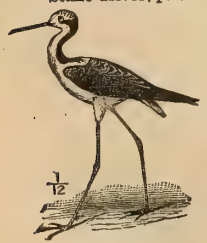
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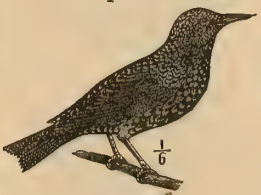
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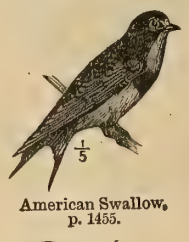
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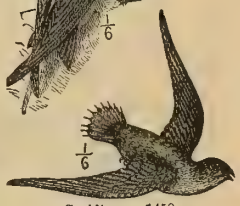
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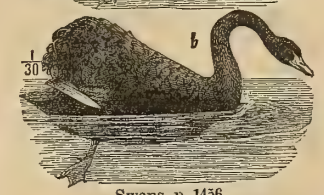
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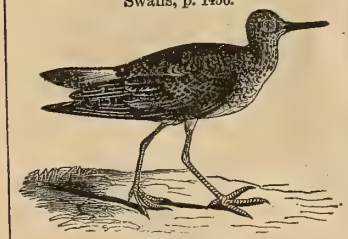
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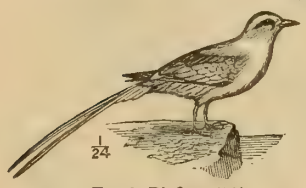
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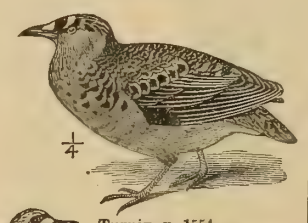
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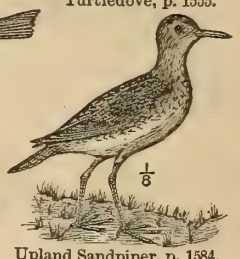
Upland Sandpiper, p. 1584.

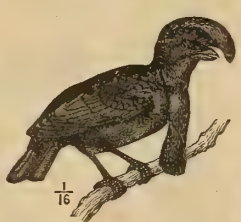
Umbrella Bird, p. 1562.

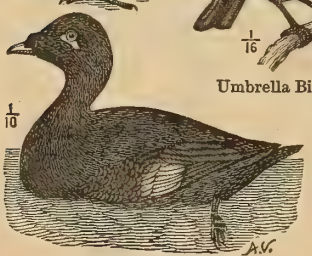
Velvet Duck, p. 1599.

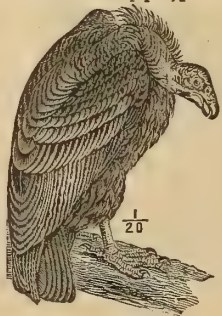
Vulture, p. 1620.

Veery, p. 1597.

Vireo, p. 1612.

Wall Creeper, p. 1624.

Pied Wagtail, p. 1612.

Wattlebird, p. 1634.

Warblers, p. 1626.

Whidah Bird, p. 1645.

Water Ousel, p. 1633.

Water Thrush, p. 1633.

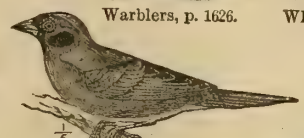
Waxbill, p. 1635.

Weaver Bird, p. 1637.

Wheatear, p. 1643.

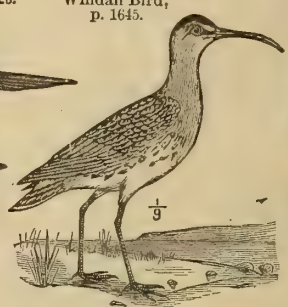
European Whimbrel (p. 1646) (*Numenius phæopus*).

Whinchat, p. 1646.

Whip-poor-will, p. 1647.

Whiskey Jack, p. 1648.

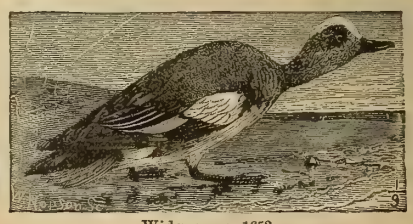
Widgeon, p. 1652.

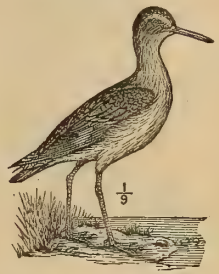
Willet, p. 1654.

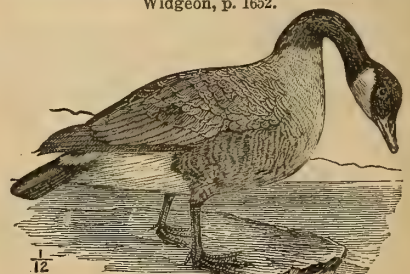
Wild Goose, p. 1653.

ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS. — Continued.

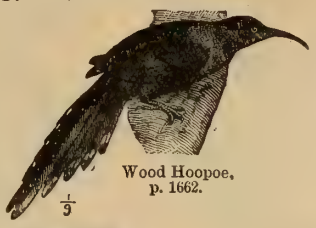

Wood Hoopoe, p. 1662.

Woodcocks, p. 1663.

Wood Ibis, p. 1662.

Wood Duck, p. 1662.

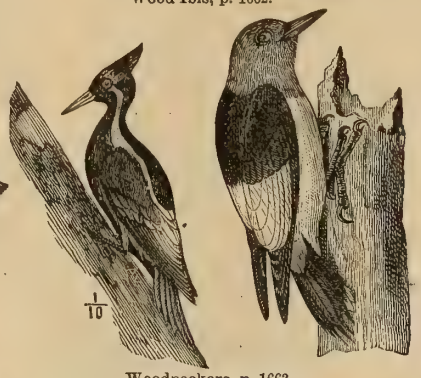

Woodpeckers, p. 1663.

Wryneck, p. 1670.

Wren, p. 1668.

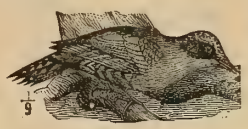

Yaffle, p. 1672.

Yellow-hammer, p. 1674.

Yellowthroat, p. 1674.

Yellow Warbler, p. 1674.

ZOÖLOGY: BRACHIOPODS AND BRYOZOANS.

Arthropomata, p. 85.

Avicularia, p. 105.

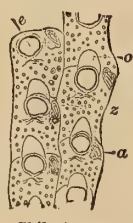

Chilostoma, p. 248.

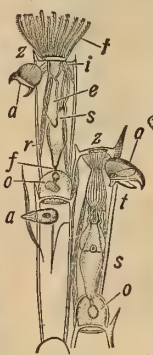

Bryozoa, p. 187.

Cyclostomata, p. 362.

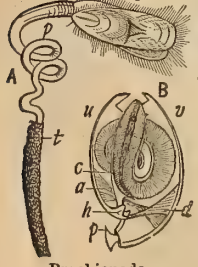

Brachiopoda, p. 173.

Crania, p. 339.

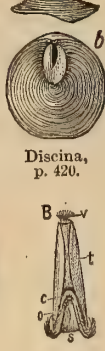

Discina, p. 420.

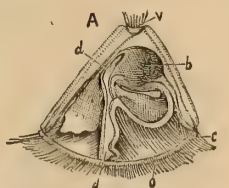

Cyphonautes, p. 363.

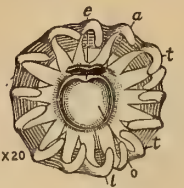

Entoprocta, p. 498.

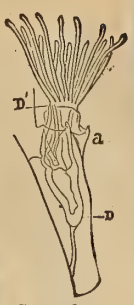

Gymnolæma, p. 660.

Lingula (p. 856) (*L. anatina*). (⅔).

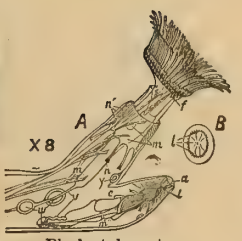

Phylactolæmata, p. 1080.

Retepore, p. 1230.

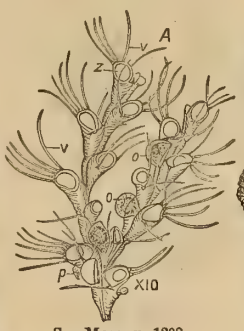

Sea Moss, p. 1298.

Rhynchonella, p. 1238.

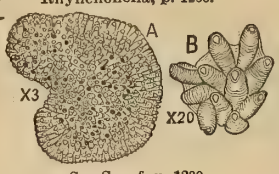

Sea Scurf, p. 1299.

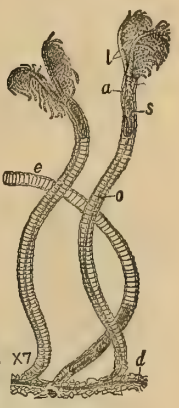

Rhabdopleura, p. 1236.

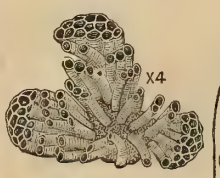

Tubulipore, p. 1549.

Waldheimia, p. 1623.

Vesicularia, p. 1605.

Vibracula, p. 1607.

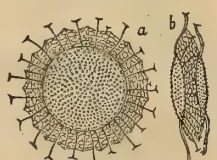

Statoblast, p. 1406.

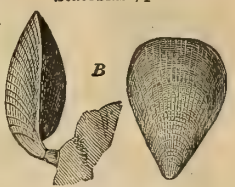

Terebratula, p. 1487.

ZOÖLOGY: CŒLENTERATES.

Acaleph, p. 9.

Actinia, p 18.

Acontia, p. 16.

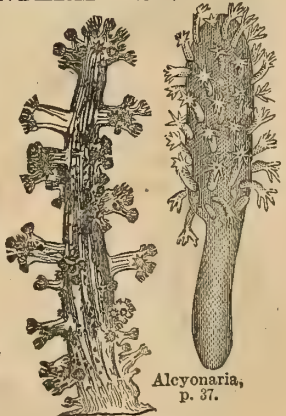

Alcyonaria, p. 37.

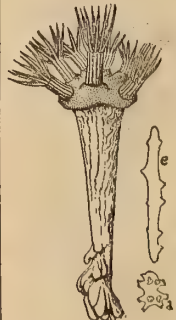

Arthozoa, p. 63.

Athecata, p. 95.

Campanularian, p. 208.

Cœnenchyma, p. 274.

ZOOLOGY: CŒLENTERATES.—Continued.

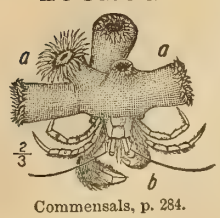
Commensals, p. 284.

Coral, p. 322.

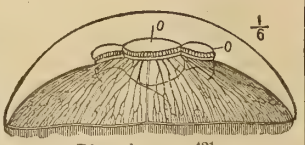
Discophora, p. 421.

Ephyra, p. 500.

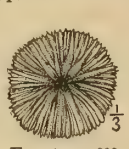
Fungia, p. 603.

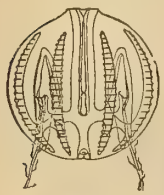
Ctenophora, p. 353.

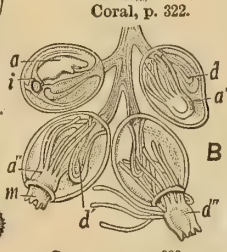
Gonosome, p. 638.

Gorgoniacea, p. 640.

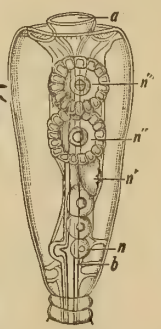
Gonotheca, p. 638.

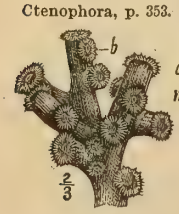
Gemmation, p. 618.

Gymnoblastea, p. 660.

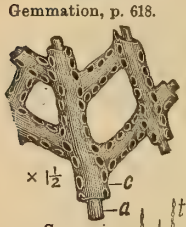
Gorgonia, p. 640.

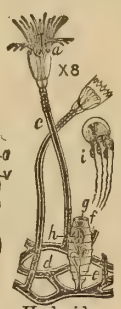

Hydra, p. 715.

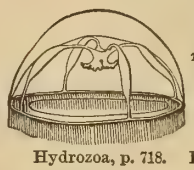
Hydrozoa, p. 718.

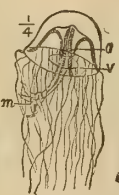
Hydromedusæ, p. 717.

Hydroidea, p. 717.

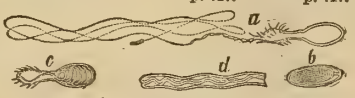
Lasso Cells, p. 831.

Nectocalyces, p. 963.

Lucernaria, p. 873.

Madreporaria, p. 881.

Pennatula, p. 1061.

Oculina, p. 996.

Madrepora, p. 881.

Plumularia, p. 1102.

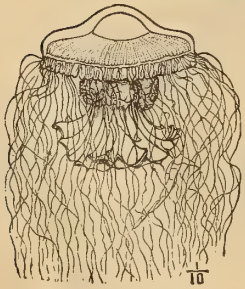
Medusa, p. 903.

Millepore, p. 924.

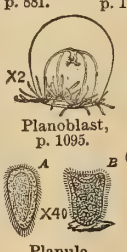
Planoblast, p. 1095.
Planula, p. 1095.

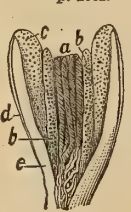
Palus, p. 1034.

Physalia, p. 1081.

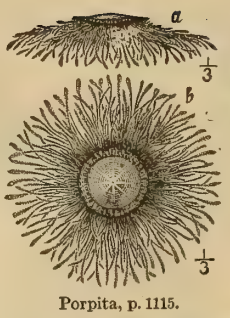
Porpita, p. 1115.

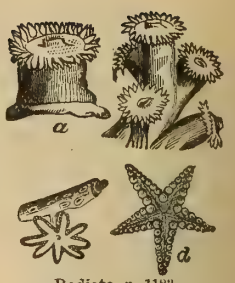
Radiata, p. 1183.

Sea Fan, p. 1297.

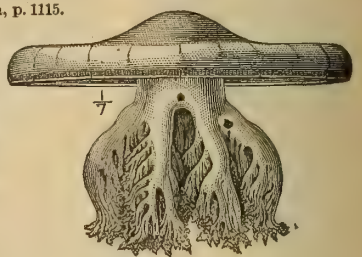
One of the Rhizostomata (p. 1237) (*Cassiopea frondosa*).

Sea Anemone, p. 1296.

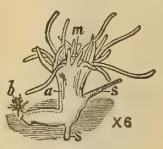
Scyphistoma, p. 1295.

Septa, p. 1313.

Siphonophora, p. 1346.

Spiralozooids, p. 1387.

Strobila, p. 1427.

Sertularian, p. 1315.

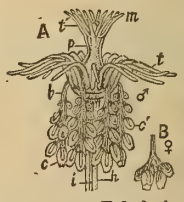
Tubularia, p. 1549.

Star Coral, p. 1404.

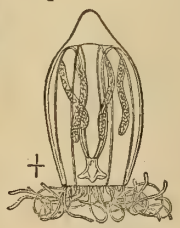
Trachymedusæ, p. 1524.

Veretillum, p. 1602.

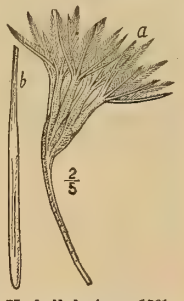
Umbellularia, p. 1561.

Tubipora, p. 1549.

Venus's Girdle (p. 1601) (*Cestum venerus*).
a Side view; *b c d* Portions more enlarged.

Virgularian, p. 1612.

ZOÖLOGY: CŒLENTERATES. — Continued.

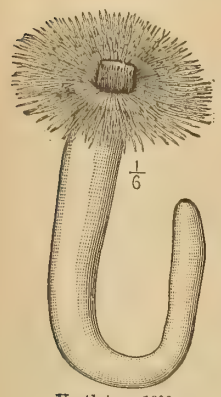
Vestlet, p. 1606.

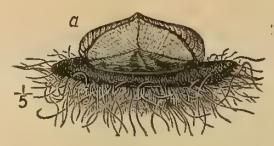
Velella, p. 1598.

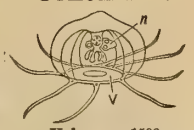
Velum, p. 1599.

Zoanthus, p. 1680.

ZOÖLOGY: CRUSTACEANS.

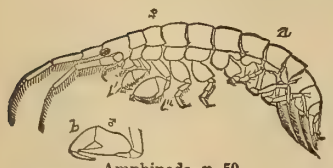
Amphipoda, p. 50.

Anisopoda, p. 59.

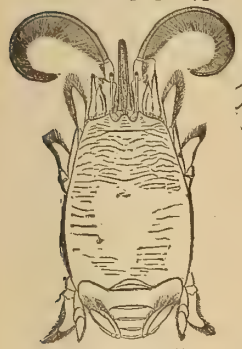
Anomura, p. 60.

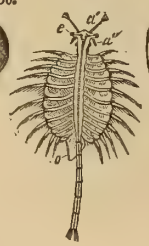
Artemia, p. 85.

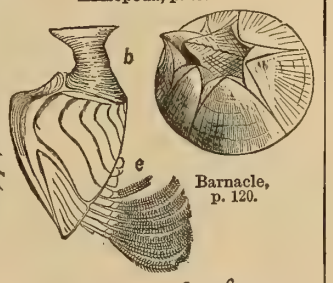
Barnacle, p. 120.

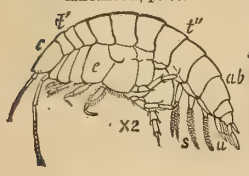
Arthrostraca, p. 85.

Branchiura, p. 175.

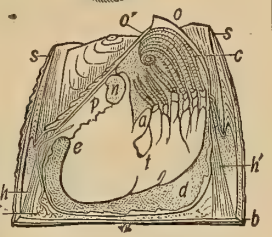
Cirripedia, p. 259.

Beach Flea, p. 127.

Cancer, p. 209.

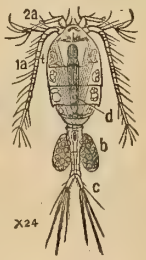
Copepoda, p. 321.

Cladocera, p. 261.

Crustacea, p. 351.

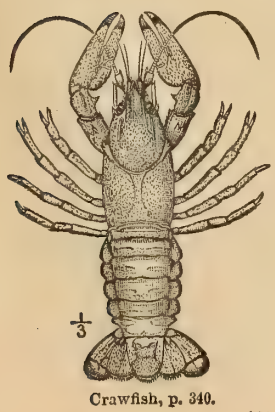
Crawfish, p. 340.

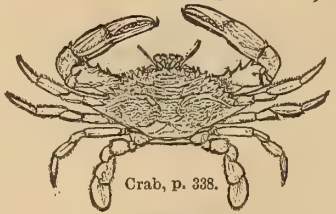
Crab, p. 338.

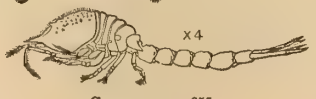
Cumacea, p. 355.

Decapoda, p. 375.

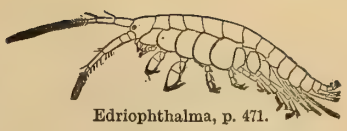
Edriophthalma, p. 471.

Grapsoid, p. 646.

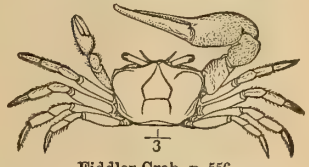
Fiddler Crab, p. 556.

Gribble, p. 650.

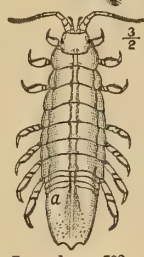
Isopoda, p. 792.

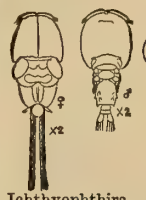
Ichthyophthira, p. 724.

Hermit Crab, p. 688.

Holostraca, p. 699.

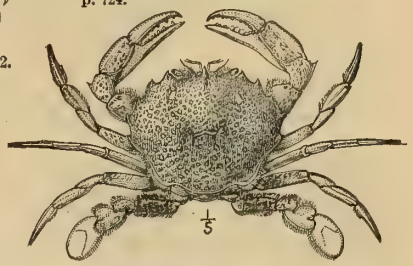
One of the Brachyura (p. 173): Lady Crab (*Platyonichus ocellatus*).

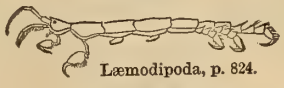
Læmodipoda, p. 824.

Land Crab, p. 827.

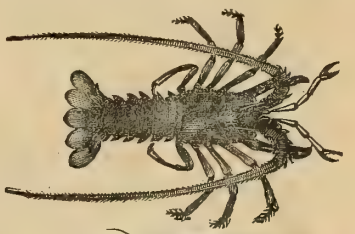

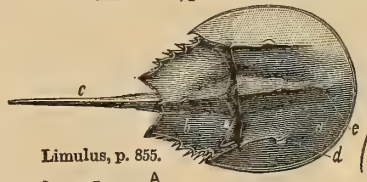
Limulus, p. 855.

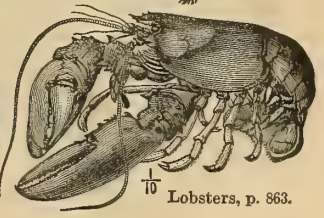
Lobsters, p. 863.

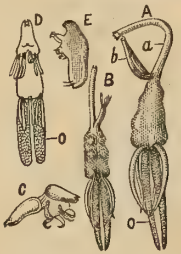
Two species of Lernæacea, p. 844.
A B *Brachiella thynni*, female, nat. size; *a* Proboscis; *o* Egg Sacs. C Male of the same (×10). D *Brachiella appendiculata*, female (×2). E Male of the same (×8).

Megalops, p. 909.

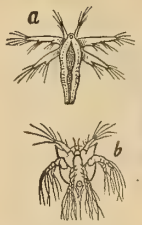
Nauplius, p. 965.

Macrura, p. 880.

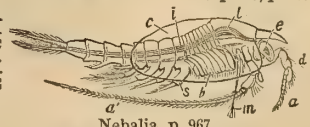
Nebalia, p. 967.

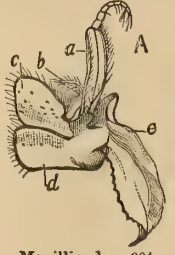
Maxilliped, p. 904.

Maioid, p. 884.

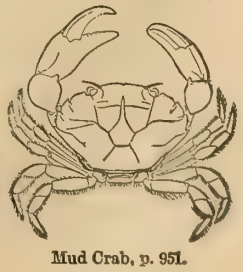
Mud Crab, p. 951.

ZOÖLOGY: CRUSTACEANS. — Continued.

Ocypodian, p. 996.

Oyster Crab, p. 1027.

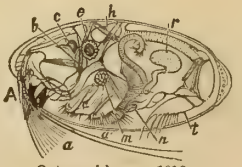
Ostracoidea, p. 1016.

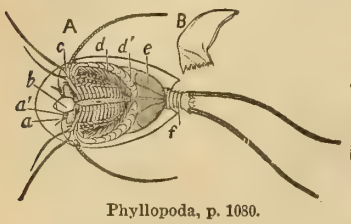
Phyllopoda, p. 1080.

Pill Bug, p. 1086.

Purse Crab, p. 1166.

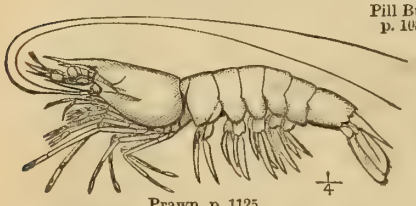
Prawn, p. 1125.

Scyllarian, p. 1295.

One of the Rhizocephala (p. 1237) (*Sacculina purpurea*).
a Rootlike Processes; *b* Genital Opening; *c* Aperture of Mantle.

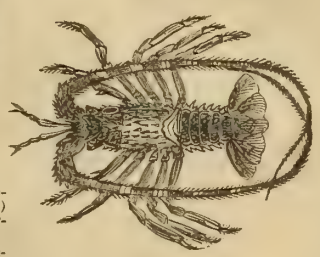
Sea Crawfish, p. 1296.

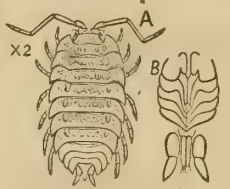
Sow Bug, p. 1376.

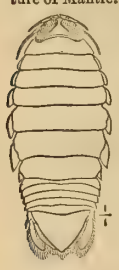
Salve Bug, p. 1272.

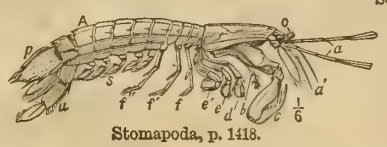
Stomapoda, p. 1418.

Schizopoda, p. 1286.

Shrimp, p. 1335.

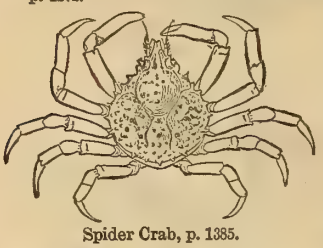
Spider Crab, p. 1385.

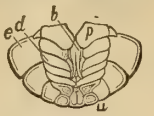
Uropods, p. 1587.

Thoracostraca, p. 1500.

Thelphusian, p. 1495.

Whale Louse, p. 1642.

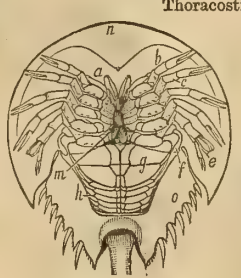
Xiphura, p. 1671.

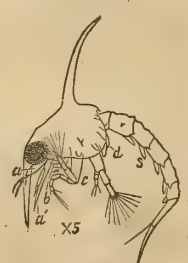
Zoëa, p. 1630.

ZOÖLOGY: ECHINODERMS.

Ambulacra, p. 47.

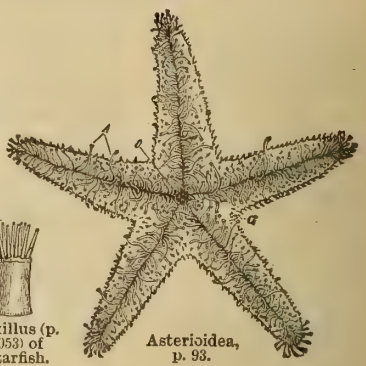
Asterioidea, p. 93.

Paxillus (p. 1053) of Starfish.

Astrophyton, p. 95.

Aristotle's Lantern, p. 81.

Anchors, p. 54.

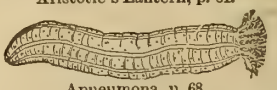
Apneumona, p. 68.

Comatula, p. 281.

Brachiolaria, p. 173.

Auricularia (p. 102) of Holothurian.
a Ambulacral Rosette; *o* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestines; *n* Posterior Lobes with Calcareous Wheels; *w* Body Cavity.

Brittle Star, p. 183.

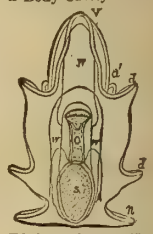
Bipinnaria, p. 147.

Crinoidea, p. 345.

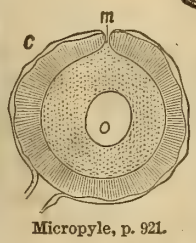
Micropyle, p. 921.

Holothurioidea, p. 700.

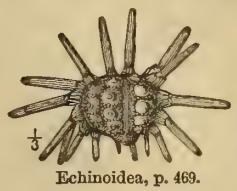
Echinoidea, p. 469.

Morula, p. 946.

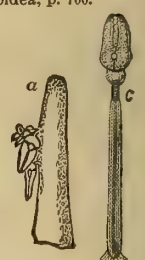
Pedicellariæ, p. 1057.
a Spine of Starfish (*Asterias*), with Pedicellariæ; *c* Three-jawed, and *e* Two-jawed, Pedicellariæ of a Sea Urchin.

Ovum, p. 1025.

Sand Dollar, p. 1272.

Pedata, p. 1056.

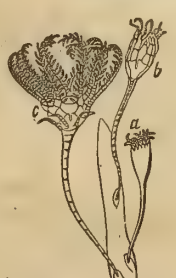
Pentacrinoids, p. 1061.

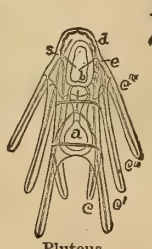
Pluteus, p. 1103.

Pentacrinus, p. 1061.

ZOÖLOGY: ECHINODERMS. — Continued.

Sea Cucumber, p. 1296.

Sea Orange, p. 1298.

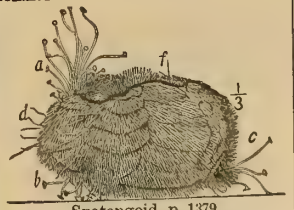

Spatangoid, p. 1379.

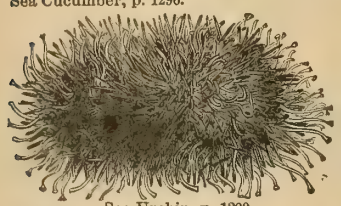
Sea Urchin, p. 1299.

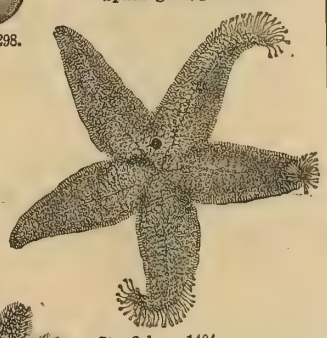
Starfish, p. 1404.

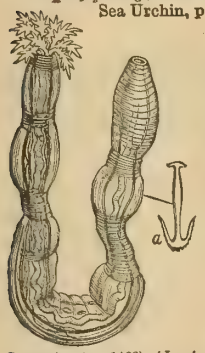

Synapta (p. 1463) (*Leptosynapta Girardii*). (½)
a One of the Dermal Anchors, much enlarged.

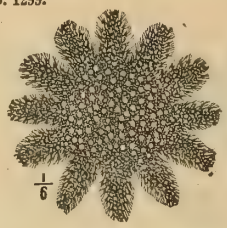
Sun Star, p. 1445.

Sphæridia, p. 1384.

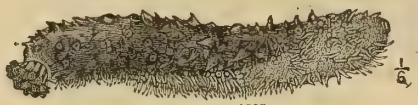
Trepang, p. 1535.

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Abdominals, p. 3.

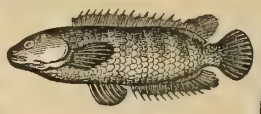
Anabas, p. 52.

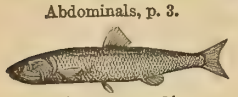
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Angel Fish, p. 56.

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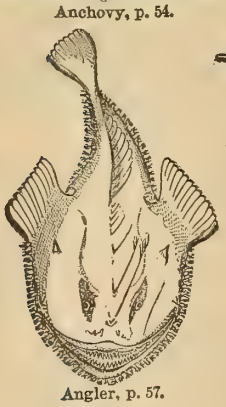
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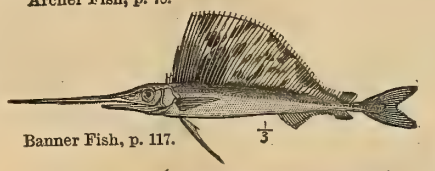
Banner Fish, p. 117.

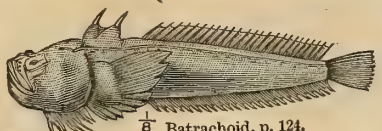
Batrachoid, p. 124.

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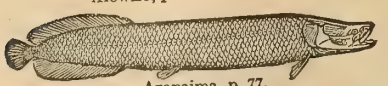
Arapaima, p. 77.

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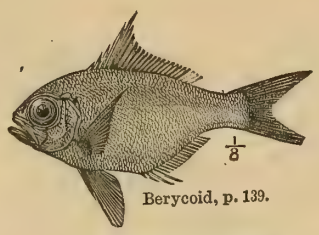
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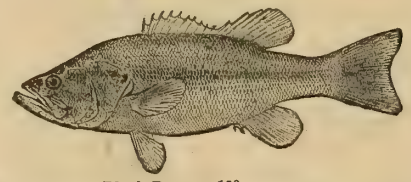
Black Bass, p. 150.

Bellows Fish, p. 135.

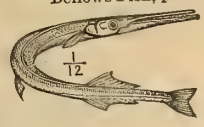
Billfish, p. 135.

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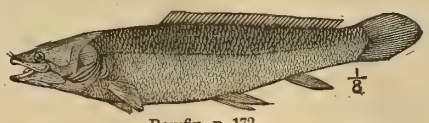
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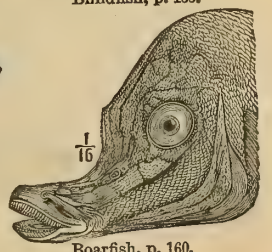
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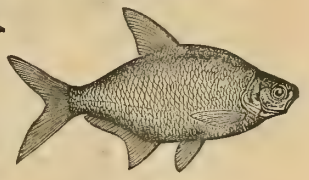
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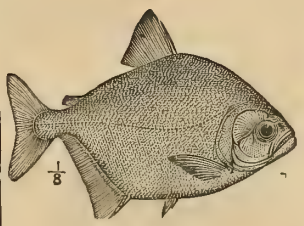
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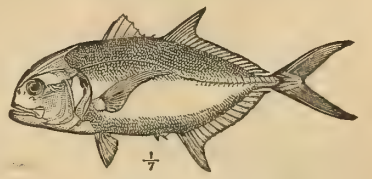
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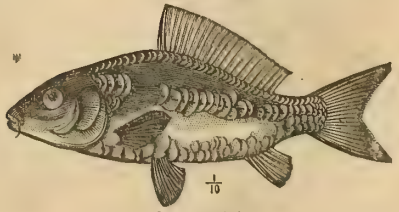
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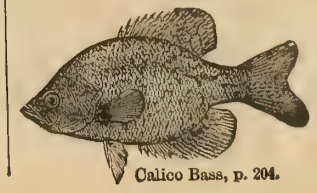
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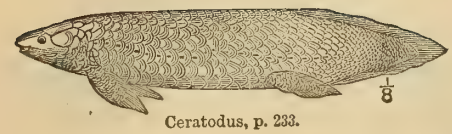
Ceratodus, p. 233.

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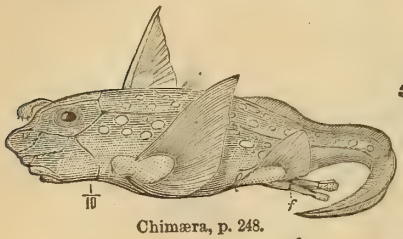
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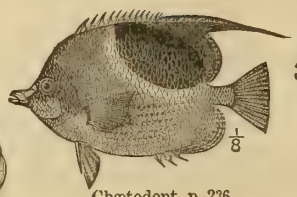
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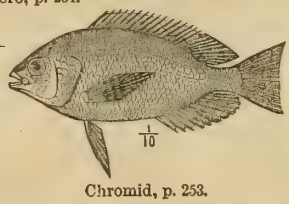
Chromid, p. 253.

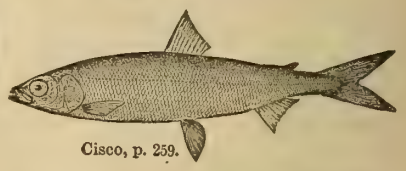
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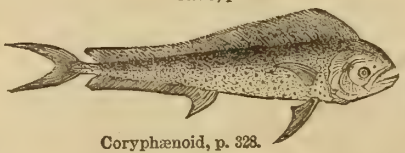
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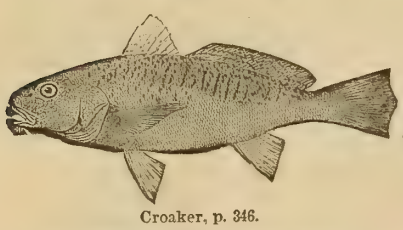
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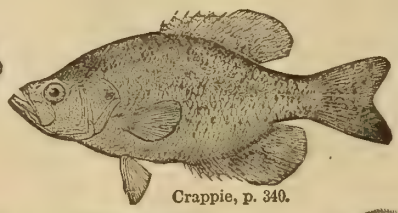
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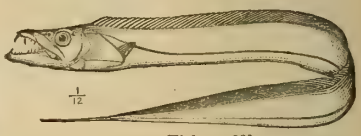
Cutlass Fish, p. 360.

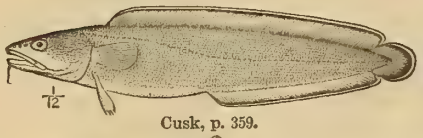
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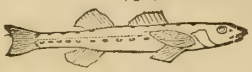
Darter, p. 369.

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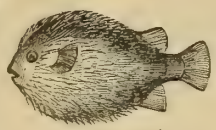
Diodon, p. 414.

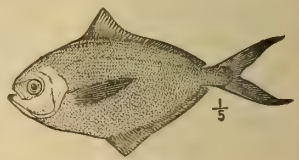
Dollar Fish, p. 443.

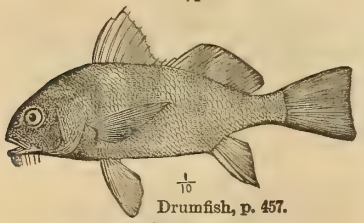
Drumfish, p. 457.

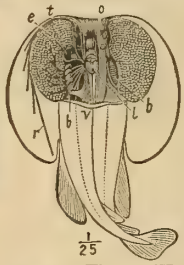
Electrical Fish, p. 477.

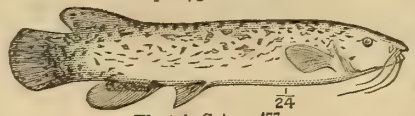
Electric Cat, p. 477.

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Etheostomoid, p. 512.

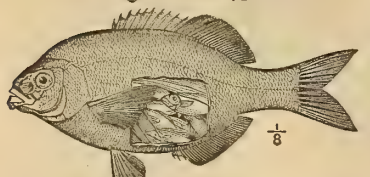
An Embiotocoid (p. 483) (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion of the side cut away to show the young in position.

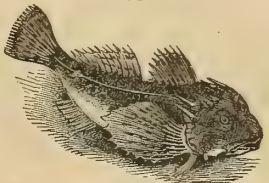
Father-lasher, p. 546.

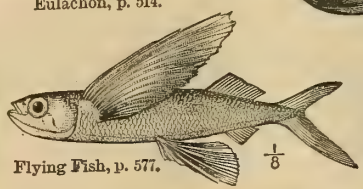
Flying Fish, p. 577.

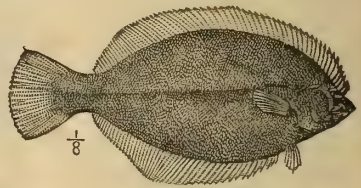
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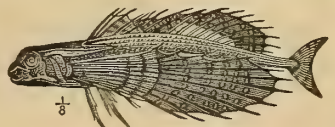
Flying Gurnard, p. 577.

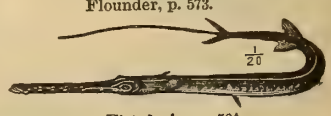
Fistularia, p. 564.

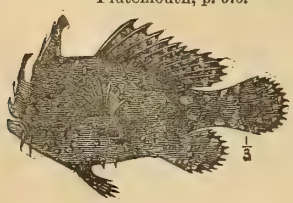
Frogfish, p. 598.

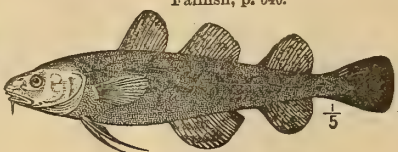
Frostfish, p. 599.

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Ganoidei, p. 611.

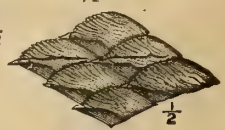
Ganoid Scales, p. 611.

ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.

ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.

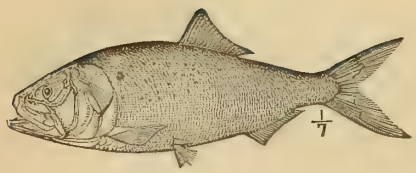
Menhaden, p. 912.

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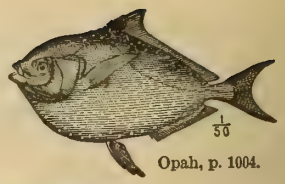
Opah, p. 1004.

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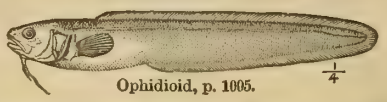
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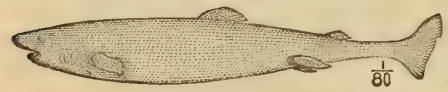
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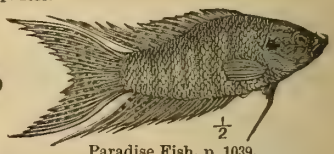
Paradise Fish, p. 1039.

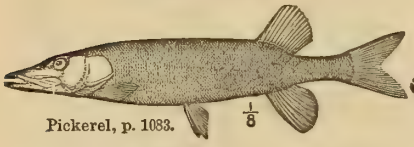
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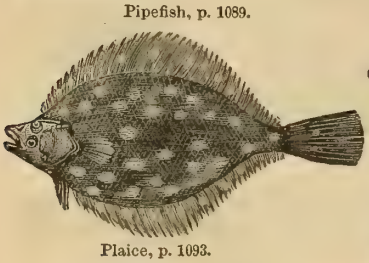
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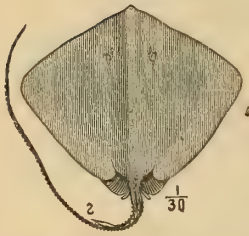
Sting Ray, p. 1193.

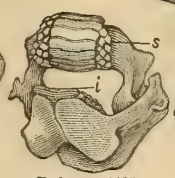
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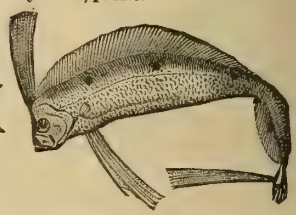
Ribbon Fish, p. 1239.

Roach, p. 1245.

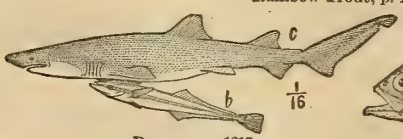
Remora, p. 1217.

Rockfish, p. 1247.

Rock Eel, p. 1247.

Rudd, p. 1257.

Rosefish, p. 1252.

Rudder Fish, p. 1258.

Sacred Fish, p. 1266.

Sailor's Choice, p. 1268.

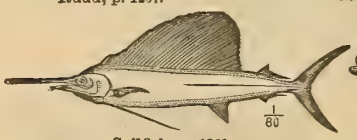
Sailfish, p. 1268.

Sardine, p. 1277.

Salmon, p. 1270.

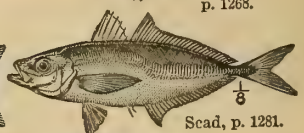
Scad, p. 1281.

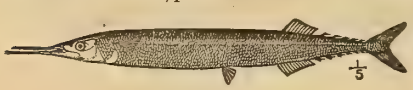
Saury, p. 1279.

Sawfish, p. 1280.

Scopeloid, p. 1289.

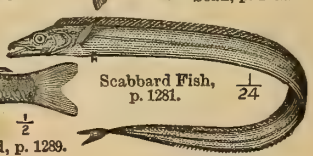
Scabbard Fish, p. 1281.

ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.

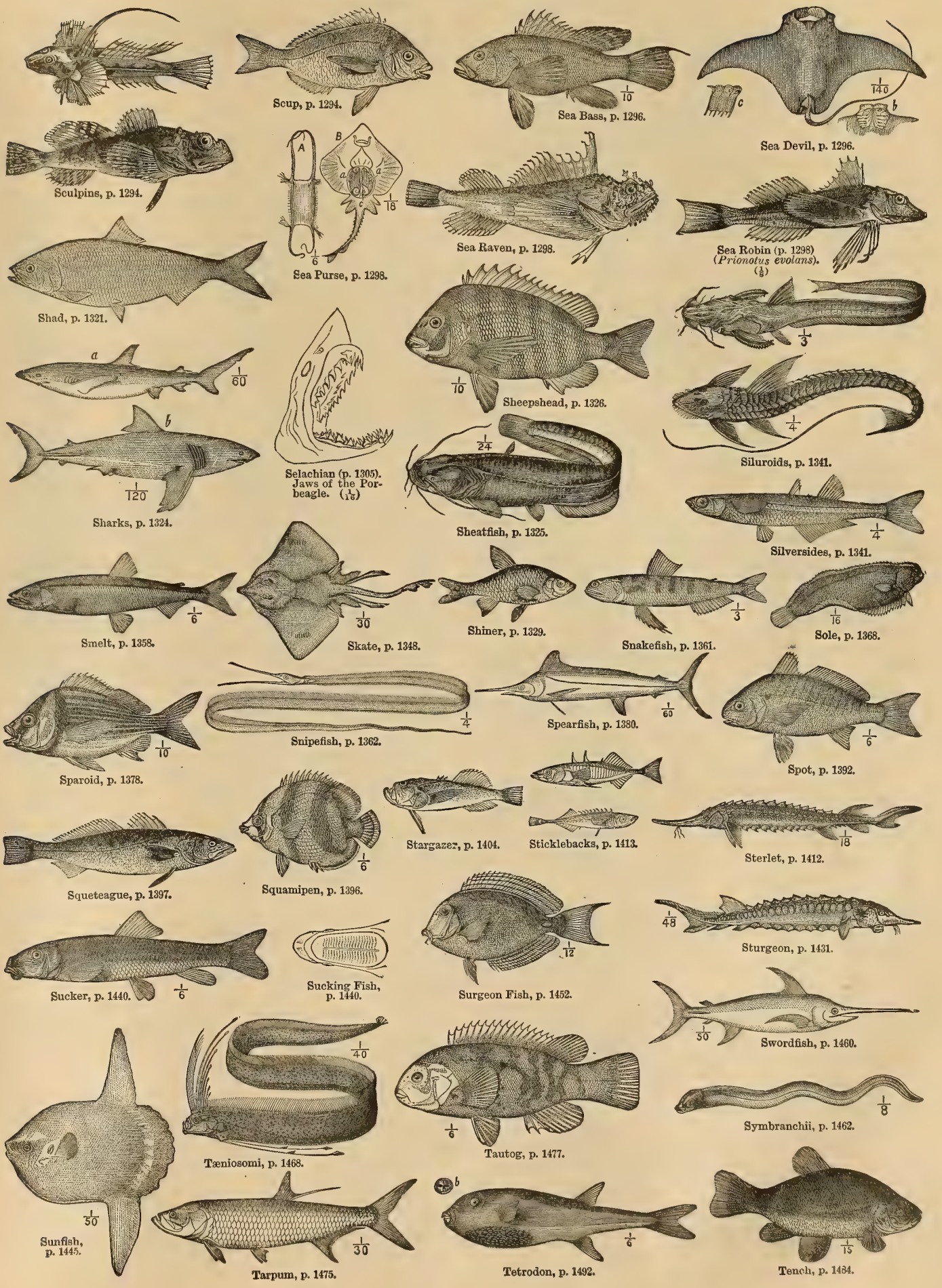

ZOÖLOGY: FISHES.— Continued.

Thornback, p. 1500.

1/80 Thrasher, p. 1502.

1/15 Tilefish, p. 1508.

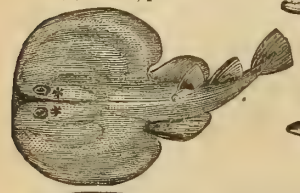

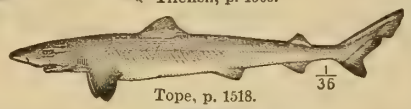
1/36 Tope, p. 1518.

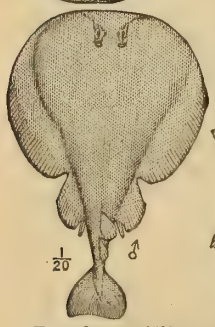
1/20 Torpedoes, p. 1520.

1/4 Telescope Fish, p. 1481.

1/6 Toadfish. p. 1513.

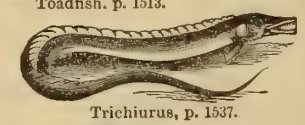
Trichiurus, p. 1537.

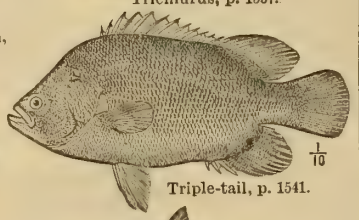
1/10 Triple-tail, p. 1541.

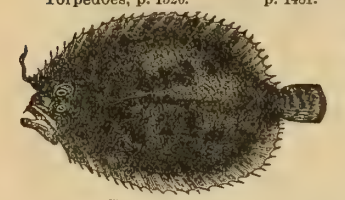
Topknot, p. 1519.

1/10 Whitefish, p. 1649.

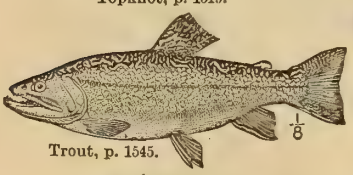
1/8 Trout, p. 1545.

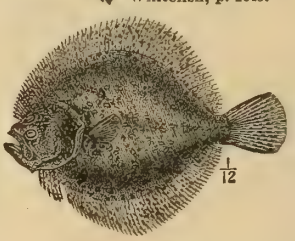
1/12 Turbot, p. 1552.

1/10 Umbra, p. 1561.

1/10 Wall-eye, p. 1624.

1/10 Trunkfish, p. 1547.

1/6 Weever, p. 1639.

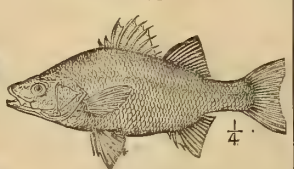
1/4 White Perch, p. 1649.

1/6 Whiting, p. 1650.

1/8 Wrasse, p. 1667.

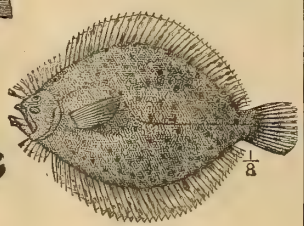
1/8 Windowpane, p. 1656.

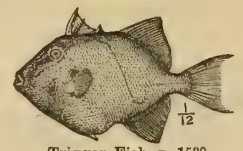
1/12 Trigger Fish, p. 1538.

Wolf Fish, p. 1661.

ZOÖLOGY: HELMINTHS.

Acanthocephala, p. 10.

Anopla, p. 61.

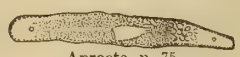
Aprocta, p. 75.

Cœnurus, p. 274.

1/1 Fluke, p. 574.

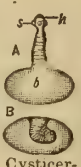
Cysticercus, p. 363.

X2 Dendrocœla, p. 390.

Cercaria, p. 234.

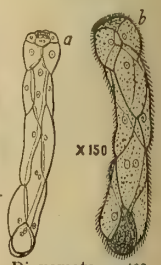
X150 Dicyemata, p. 408.

Bdellomorpha, p. 126.

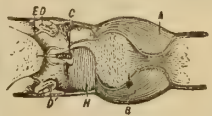
Enopla, p. 495.

Measles, p. 906.

Proboscis, p. 1141. *p* Proboscis of a Nemertean (*Amphiporus angulatus*). Nat. size.

X6 Trematoid Worm, p. 1534. Sheep Fluke (*Distoma lanceolatum*). *B* Ventral Side: *a* Mouth; *j* Esophagus; *c* Stomach; *o* Ovary; *u u u'* Uterus; *v* Vesicle; *s s'* Sperm Ducts; *t* Spermaries. *C* Head of Same, more enlarged: *j* Cephalic Ganglions.

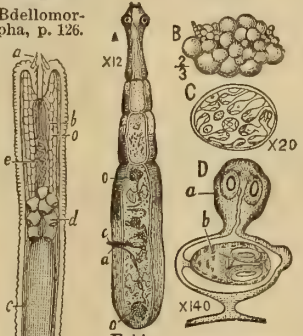
X12 X20 X140 Echinococcus, p. 468.

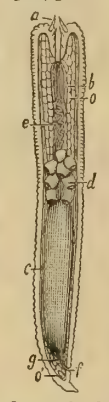
One of the Gordiacea, p. 639. Larva of *Gordius aquaticus*. Much enlarged. *a* Oral Spines; *b* Proboscis; *c* Stomach; *g* Intestine; *f* Anus; *d* Excretory Gland; *e* Its Duct; *o o'* Embryonal Cells.

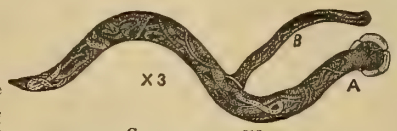
X3 Gapeworm, p. 612. *A* Adult female; *B* Adherent male.

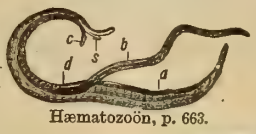
Hæmatozoön, p. 663.

1/2 Gordius, p. 639.

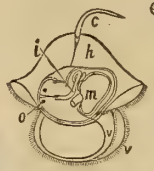
Pilidium, p. 1086.

X4 Nemertina, p. 970.

Pinworm, p. 1189.

A Nematoid Worm (p. 970) (*Trichocephalus dispar*). Female, much enlarged.

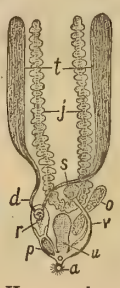
Hermaphrodite, p. 699.

Sexual Organs of a Dicœcious or Hermaphrodite Worm (*Vortex*). *t* Testes or Spermaries; *r* Vas deferens; *d* Seminal Vesicle; *p* Penis or Verge, retracted; *a* External Opening; *j* Yolk Glands; *o* Ovaries; *v* Vagina; *s* Spermatheca or Seminal Receptacle; *u* Uterus.

X50 Proctucha, p. 1142.

1/13 Rhabdocœla, p. 1236.

ZOÖLOGY: HELMINTHS. — Continued.

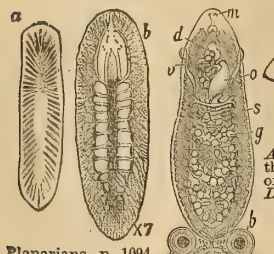
Planarians, p. 1094.

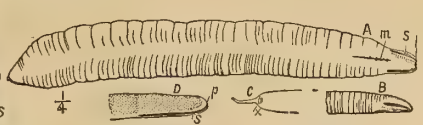
One of the Schizonemertea, p. 1286. *A Cerebratulus lividus*, Ventral side: *m* Mouth; *s* One of the Slits or Olfactory Pits; *p* Proboscis Pore. *B* Head of the Same, side view. *C* Tail: *x* Anus. *D* Head of a *Lineus*, enlarged.

Strobilation, p. 1427.

Polystomata, p. 1111.

Redia, p. 1204.

m Mouth; *p* Pharynx; *w* Water Tubes; *o* Germ Cells; *c* Young Cercaria; *i* Intestine.

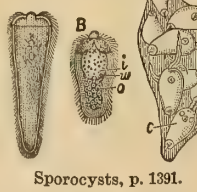
Sporocysts, p. 1391.

Trichina, p. 1537.

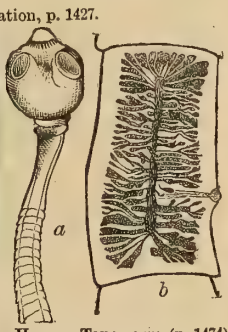
Human Tapeworm (p. 1474) (*Tænia solium*). Head (*a*) and one of the Mature Joints (*b*). Much enlarged.

Vinegar Eel, p. 1611.

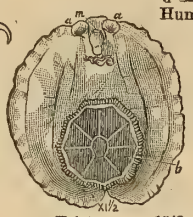
Tristoma, p. 1542.

Turbellaria, p. 1551.

Whipworm, p. 1647.

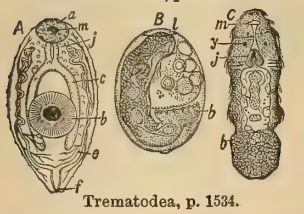
Trematodea, p. 1534.

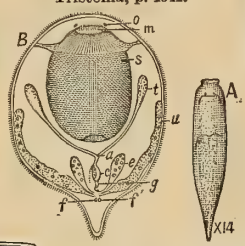
Vortex (p. 1619) (*Vortex cavifrons*). *A* Dorsal View. *B* The same compressed and seen by transmitted Light: *m* Mouth; *o* Ocelli; *s* Pharynx or Stomach; *t* Spermaries; *a* Sperm Duct; *c g* Copulatory Organs; *u* Right Yolk Gland; *e* Uterus; *f f'* Reproductive Orifices.

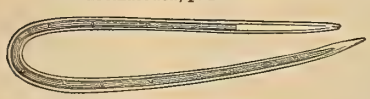
Wheatworm, p. 1643.

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Angoumois Moth, p. 57.

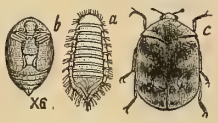
Anthrenus, p. 63.

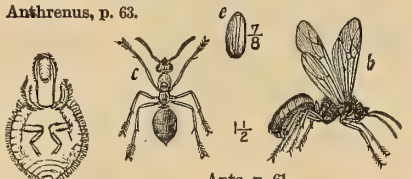
Ants, p. 61.

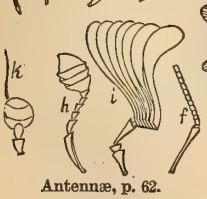
Antennæ, p. 62.

Ant-lion, p. 66.

Aphis Lion, p. 68.

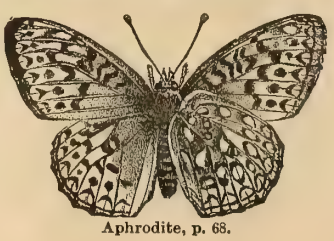
Aphrodite, p. 68.

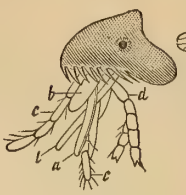
Aphaniptera, p. 68.

Aphis, p. 68.

Apple Fly, p. 72.

Apple Borer, p. 72.

Bark Beetle, p. 119.

Basket Worm, p. 123.

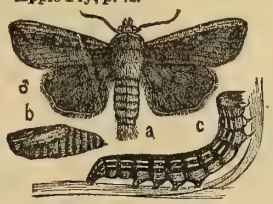
Army Worm, p. 82.

Bat Tick, p. 124.

Bark Lice, p. 119.

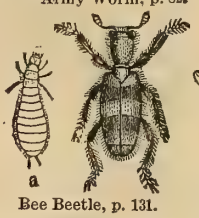
Bee Beetle, p. 131.

Bee Fly, p. 131.

Bird Louse, p. 147.

Bedbug (p. 130) (*Cimex lectularius*). ×3

Bee Louse, p. 131.

Beetle, p. 132.

Bollworm, p. 163.

Bombardier Beetle, p. 164.

Black Fly, p. 150.

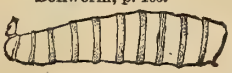
Blowfly, p. 158.

Blight, p. 155.

Blister Beetle, p. 155.

Boat Bug, p. 161.

Bird Tick, p. 147.

Borer, p. 168.

Botfly, p. 169.

Breeze Fly, p. 179.

Brine Fly, p. 182.

Bristletail, p. 182.

Bug, p. 189.

Bumblebee, p. 191.

Buprestidan, p. 192.

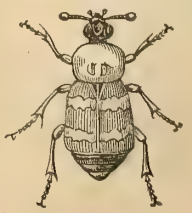
Burying Beetle, p. 195.

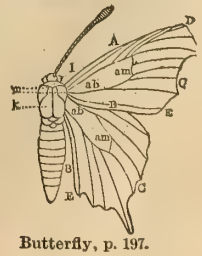
Butterfly, p. 197.

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS. — Continued.

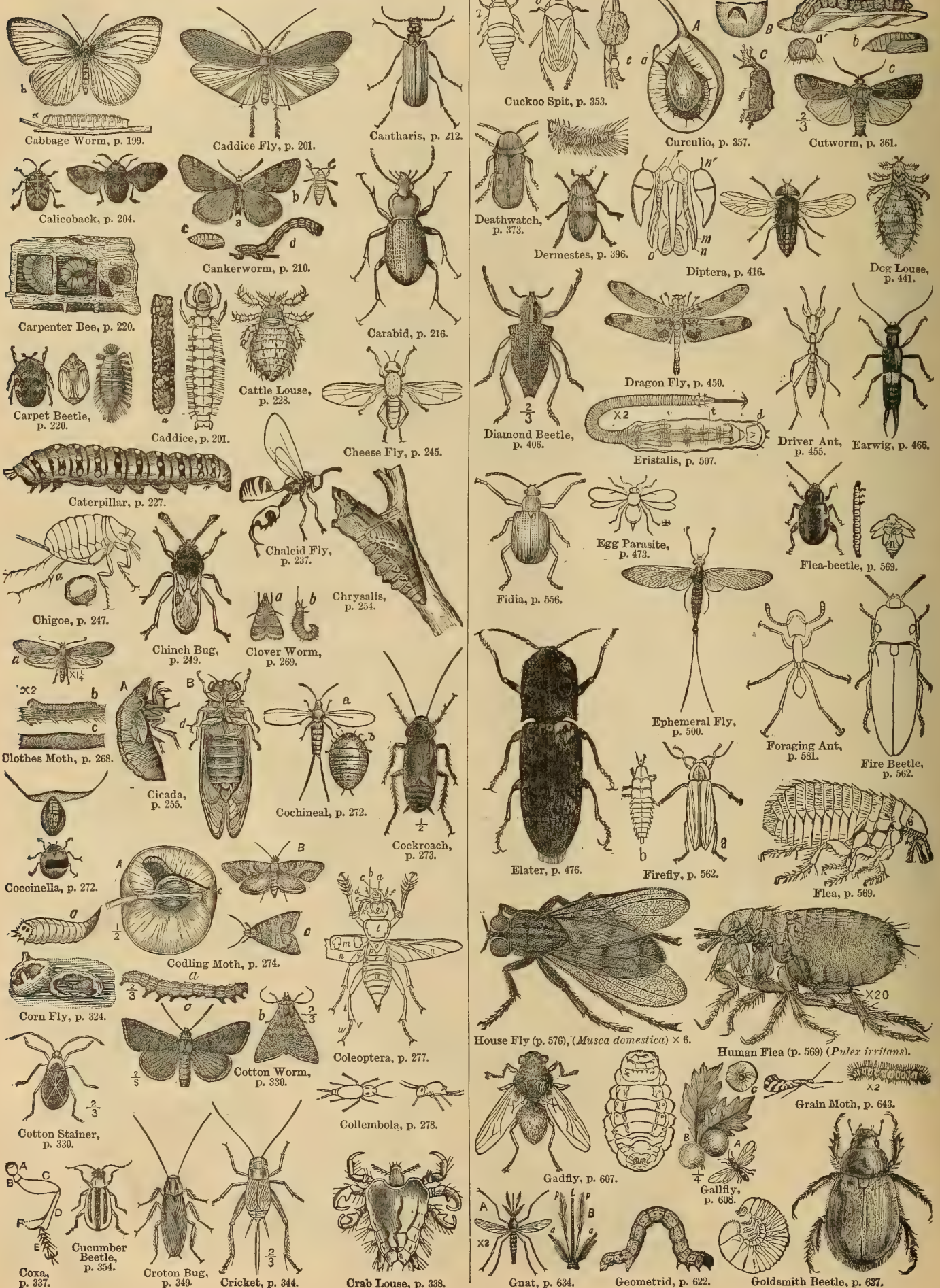

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS. — Continued.

Girdler, p. 626.

Glowworms, p. 632.

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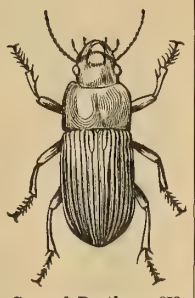
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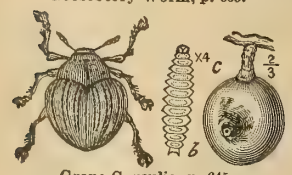
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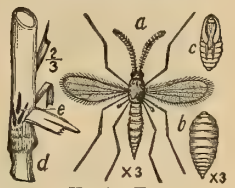
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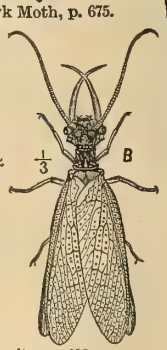

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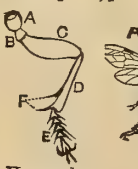
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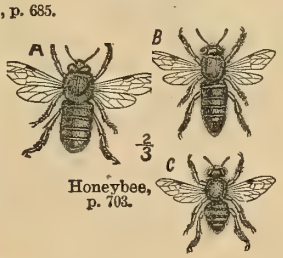
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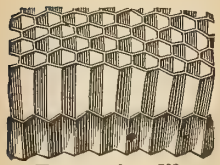
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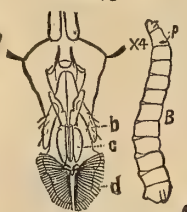
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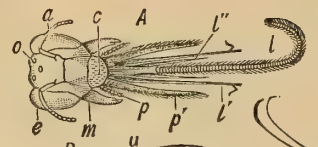

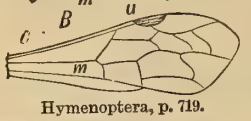
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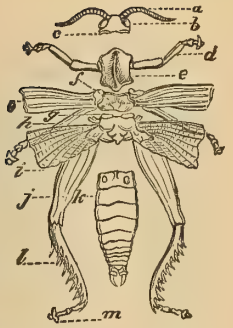
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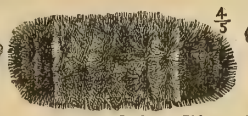
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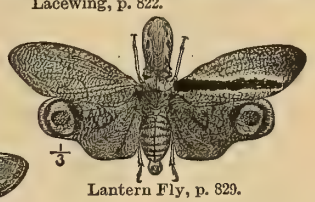
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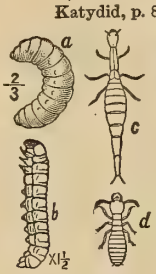
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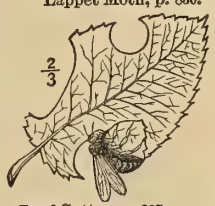
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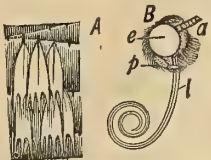
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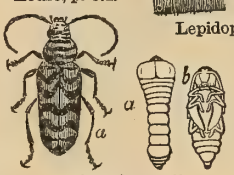
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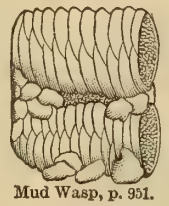
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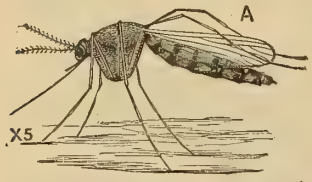

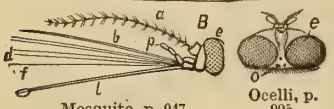

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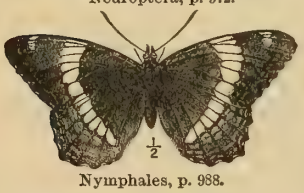
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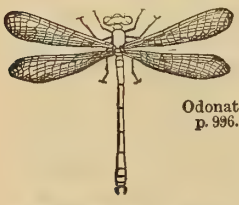
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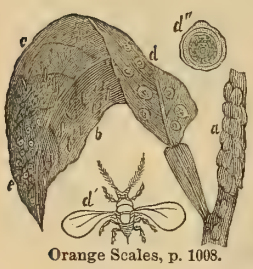
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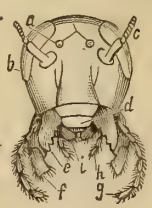
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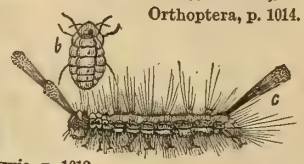
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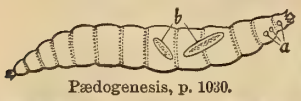
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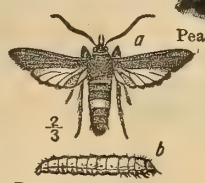

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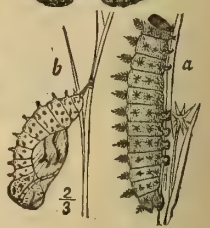
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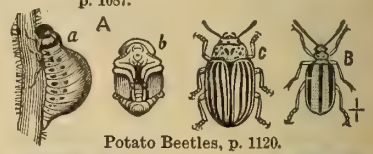
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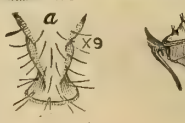
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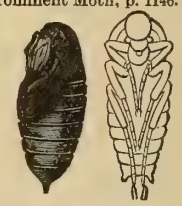
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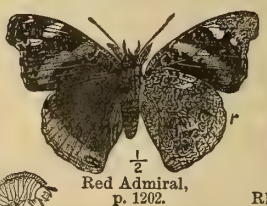
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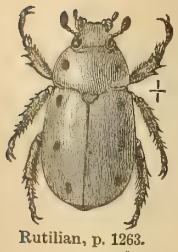
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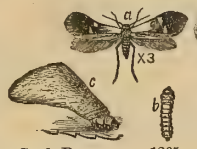
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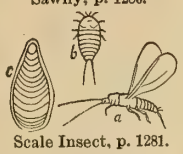
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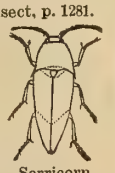
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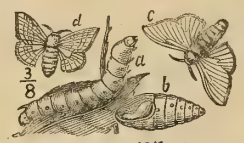
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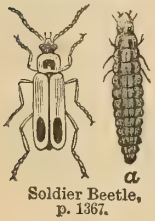
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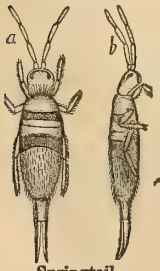
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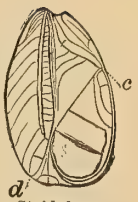
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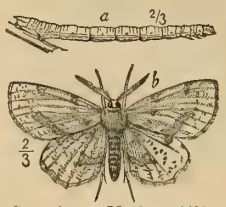
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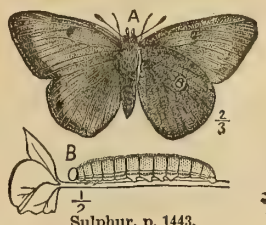
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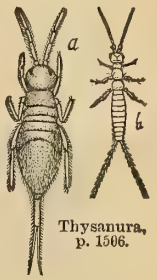
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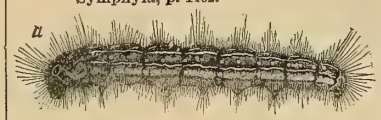

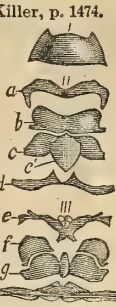
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I Prothorax. II Mesothorax. III Metathorax: *a* Prescutum; *b* Scutum; *c c'* Scutellum; *d* Postscutellum of the Mesothorax; *e f g h* Corresponding Parts of the Metathorax.

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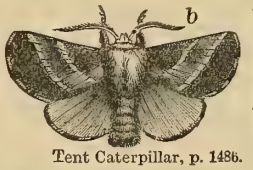
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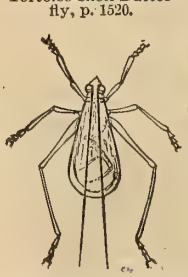
Tree Cricket, p. 1534.

Tortrix, p. 1520.

Trachea, p. 1524.

Tracheobranchia, p. 1524.

Tomato Worm, p. 1516.

Trichoptera, p. 1537.

Tree Hopper, p. 1534.

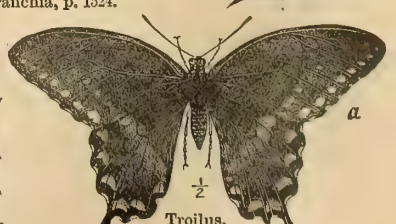
Troilus, p. 1543.

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Tsetse, p. 1548.

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Unicorn Moth, p. 1575.

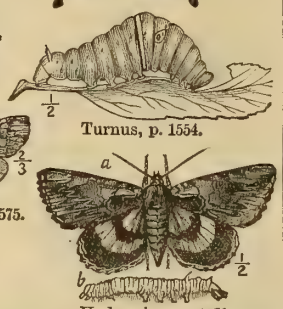
Underwing, p. 1571.

Umbrella Ant, p. 1562.

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Vine Inchworm, p. 1611.

Urbicolæ, p. 1586.

Vanessa, p. 1594.

Viceroy, p. 1608.

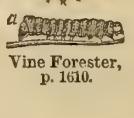
Vine Forester, p. 1610.

Vine Borer, p. 1610.

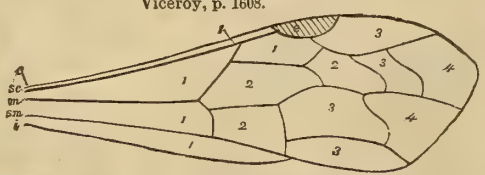

Venation of a Hymenopterous Wing, p. 1599.
c Costal Vein; *s c* Subcostal Vein; *m* Median Vein; *sm* Submedian Vein; *i* Internal Vein; 1 2 3 4 The Cells corresponding to each Vein.

Vine Beetle, p. 1610.

Violet, p. 1612.

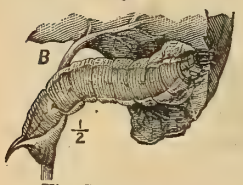
Vine Sphinx, p. 1611.

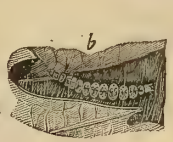

Vine Slugs, p. 1611.

Vine-leaf Roller, p. 1611.

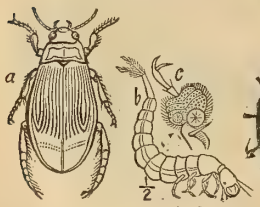
Water Beetle, p. 1631.

Wheat Beetle, p. 1643.

Nest of Wasp (p. 1629) (*Vespa maculata*), cut open to show its internal structure.

Violet-tip, p. 1612.

Wheat Thrips, p. 1643.

Water Bug, p. 1631.

Wax Moth, p. 1634.

Wheat Midge, p. 1643.

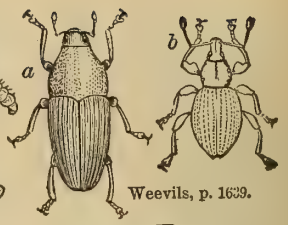
Weevils, p. 1639.

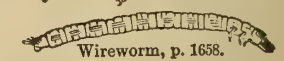
Wireworm, p. 1658.

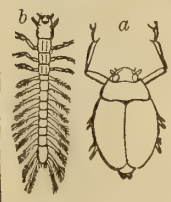
Whirligig, p. 1647.

Wheel Bug, p. 1644.

Wood Louse, p. 1662.

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Wound Gall, p. 1667.

Willow Gall, p. 1654.

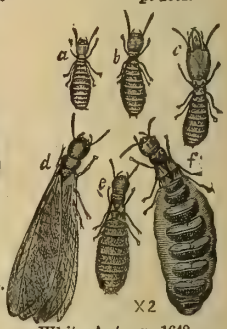
White Ants, p. 1648.

Yucca Moth, p. 1677.

Wood Nymph, p. 1662.

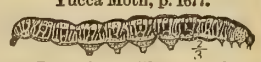
Zebra Caterpillar, p. 1678.

Wood Engraver, p. 1662.

Woolly Bear, p. 1664.

ZOÖLOGY: LEPTOCARDIANS AND MARSIPOBRANCHS.

Amphioxus, p. 50.

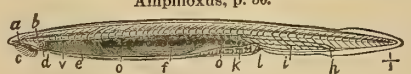
Leptocardia, p. 844.

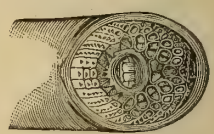
Cyclostomi, p. 362.

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ZOÖLOGY: MALACOPODS AND MYRIAPODS.

Centiped, p. 232.

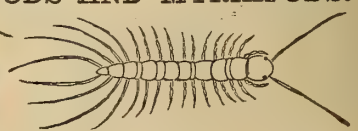
Chilopoda, p. 248.

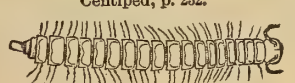
Chilognatha, p. 248.

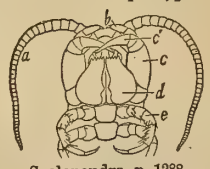
Scolopendra, p. 1288.

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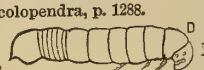

Malacopoda, p. 886.

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ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.

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Angwantibo, p. 58.

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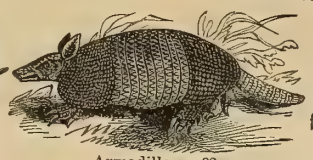
Armadillo, p. 82.

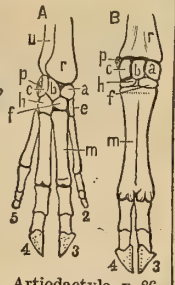

Artiodactyla, p. 86.

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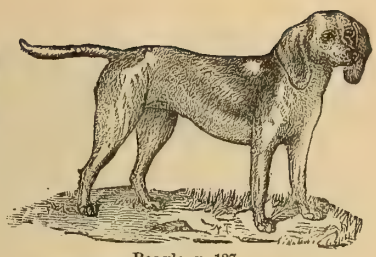
Beagle, p. 127.

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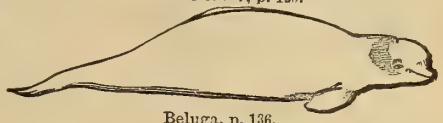
Beluga, p. 136.

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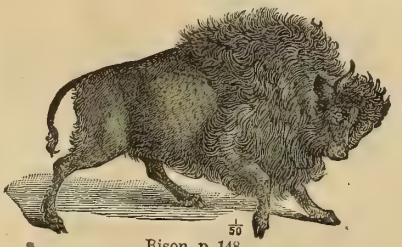

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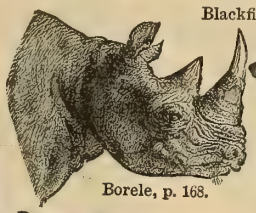
Borele, p. 168.

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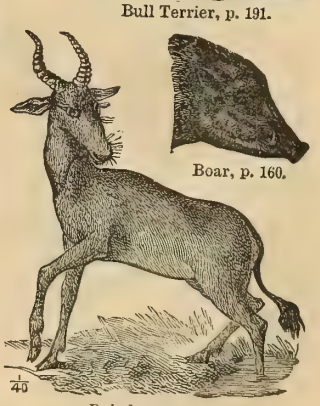

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Chipmunk, p. 249.

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Coaita (p. 270) (*Ateles paniscus*).

Coach Dog, p. 270.

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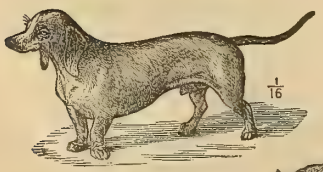
Dachshund, p. 364.

Danish Dog, p. 368.

Deer, p. 380.

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Didelphys (p. 409) (*Didelphys murina*).

ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS. — Continued.

Dingo, p. 414.

Dog, p. 441.

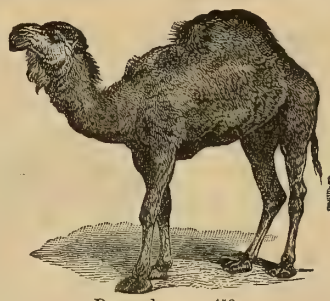
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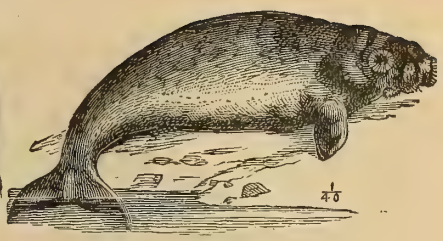
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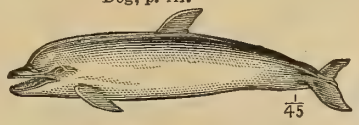
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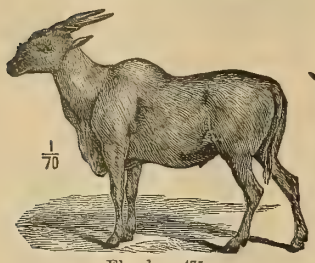
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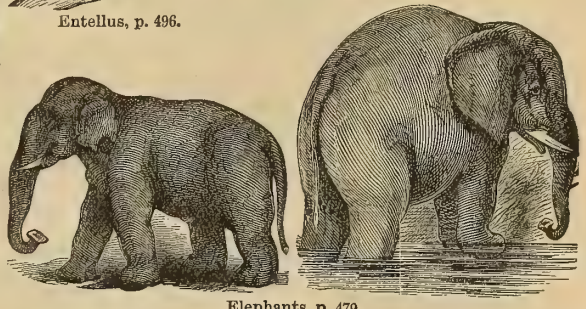
Elephants, p. 479.

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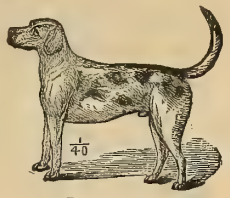
Foxhound, p. 591.

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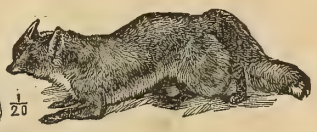
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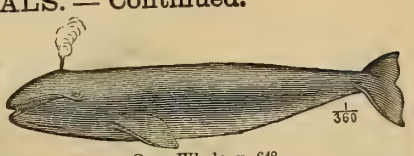
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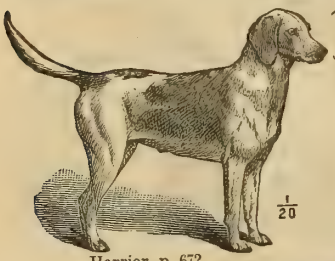
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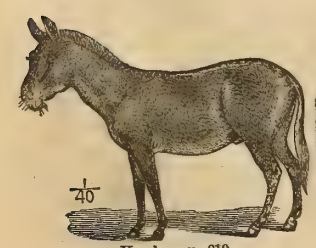
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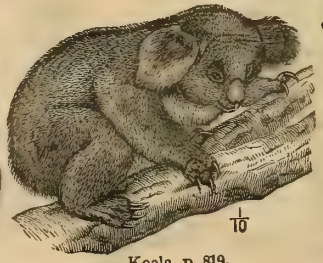
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ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS. — Continued.

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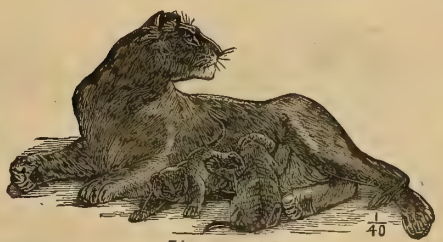
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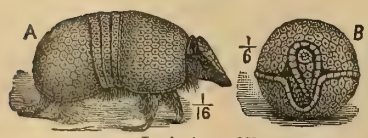
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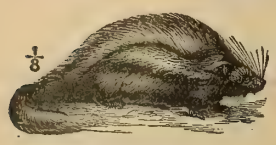
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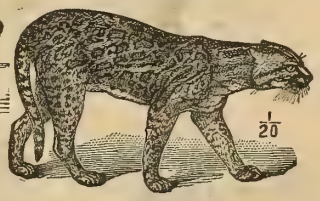
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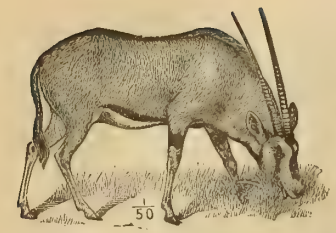
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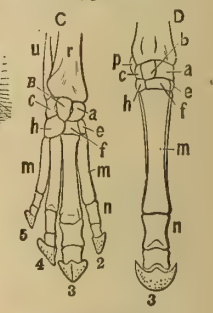
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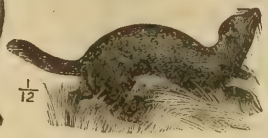
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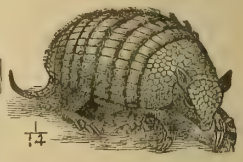
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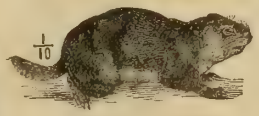
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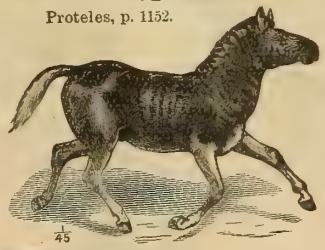
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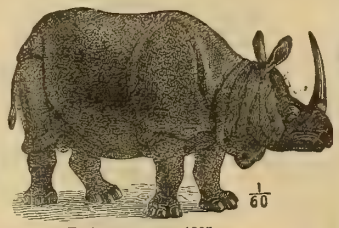
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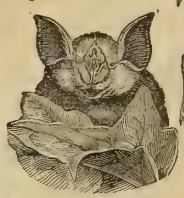
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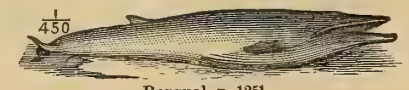
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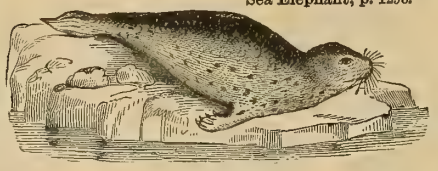
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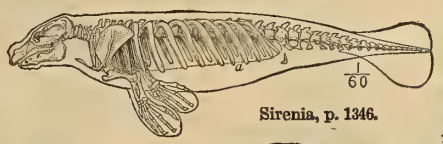
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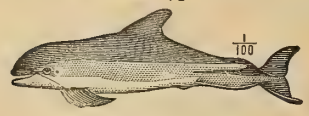
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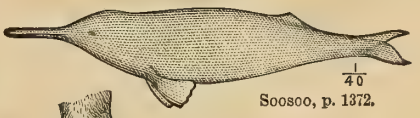
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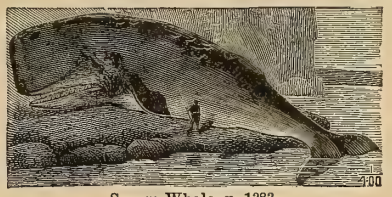
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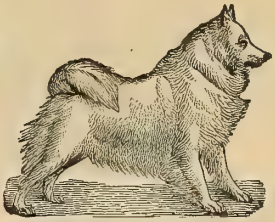
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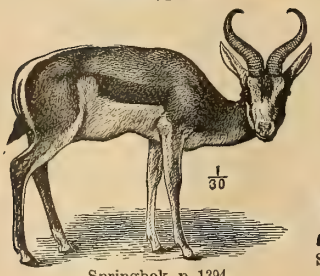
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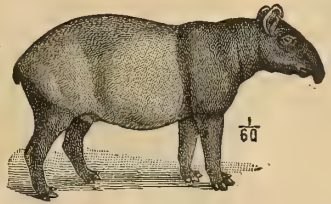
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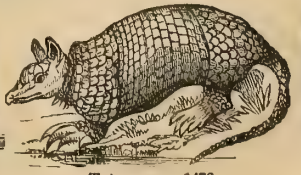
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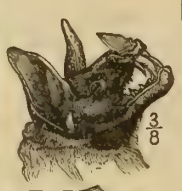

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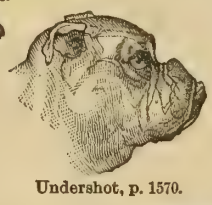
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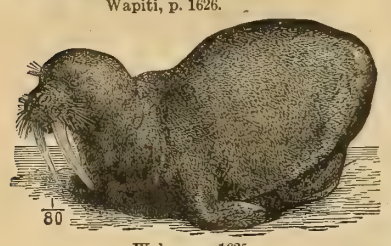
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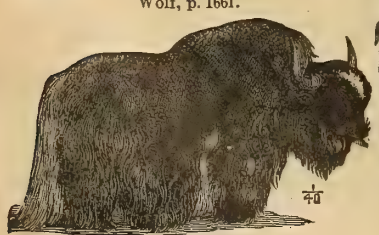
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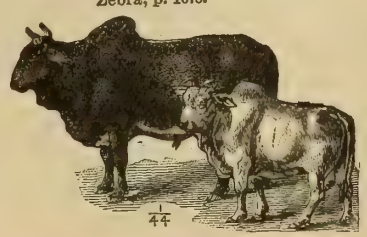
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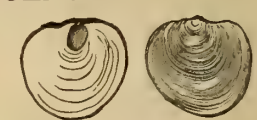
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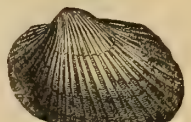
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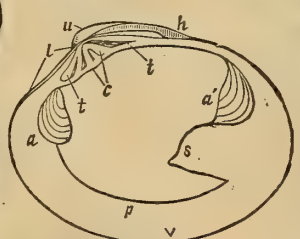

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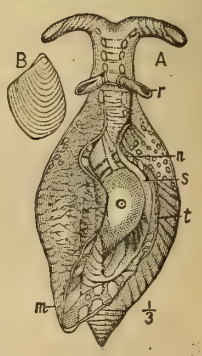

Aplysias, p. 68.
A Dorsal View of *Aplysia Inca*: *r* Rhinophore; *m* Mantle; *s* Shell; *t* Branchiæ; *n* Branchial Groove. *B* Shell removed.

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ZOÖLOGY: MOLLUSKS. — Continued.

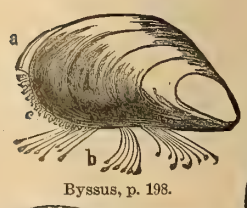
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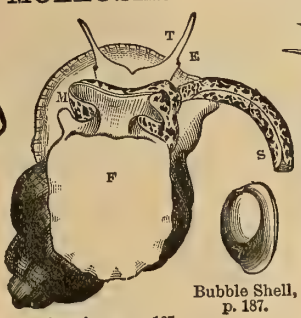
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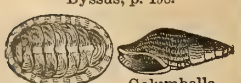
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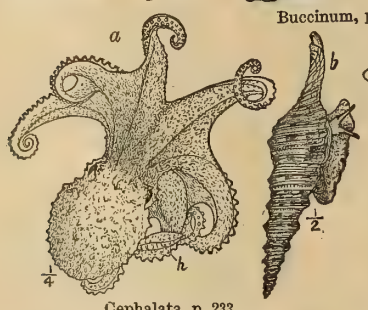
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a Octopus Bairdii; *b* Hectocotylized Arm. *b Pleurotoma Babylonica.*

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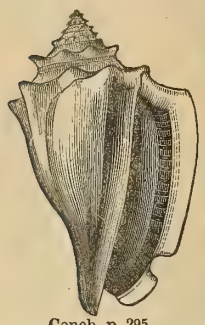
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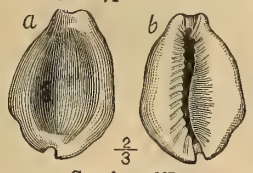
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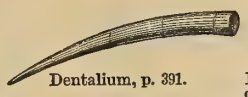
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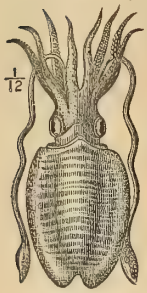
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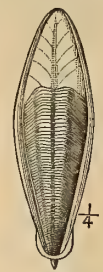
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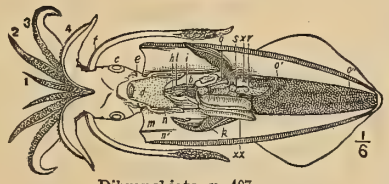
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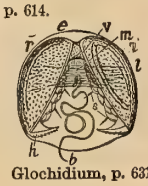
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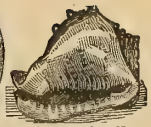
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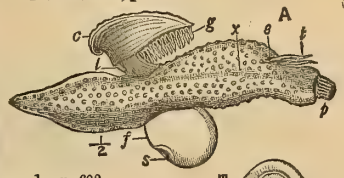
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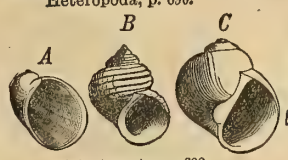
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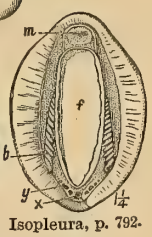
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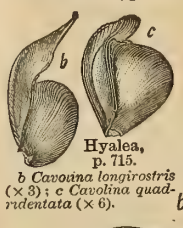
Hyalea, p. 715.
b Cavolina longirostris (×3); *c Cavolina quadridentata* (×6).

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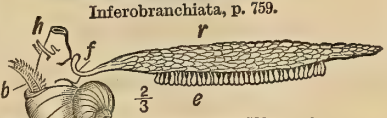
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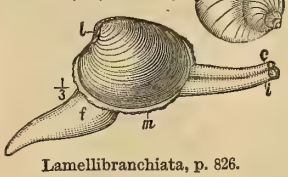
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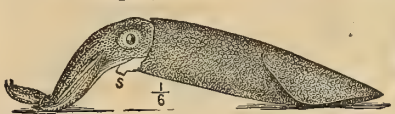
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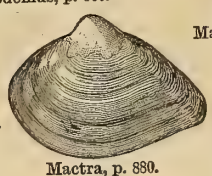
Mactra, p. 880.

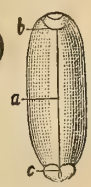
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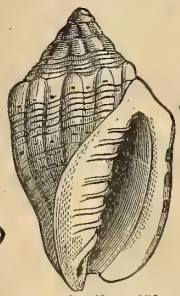
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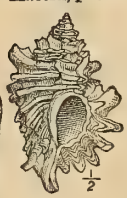
Murex, p. 955.

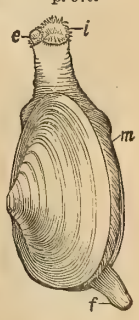
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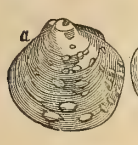
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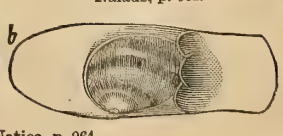

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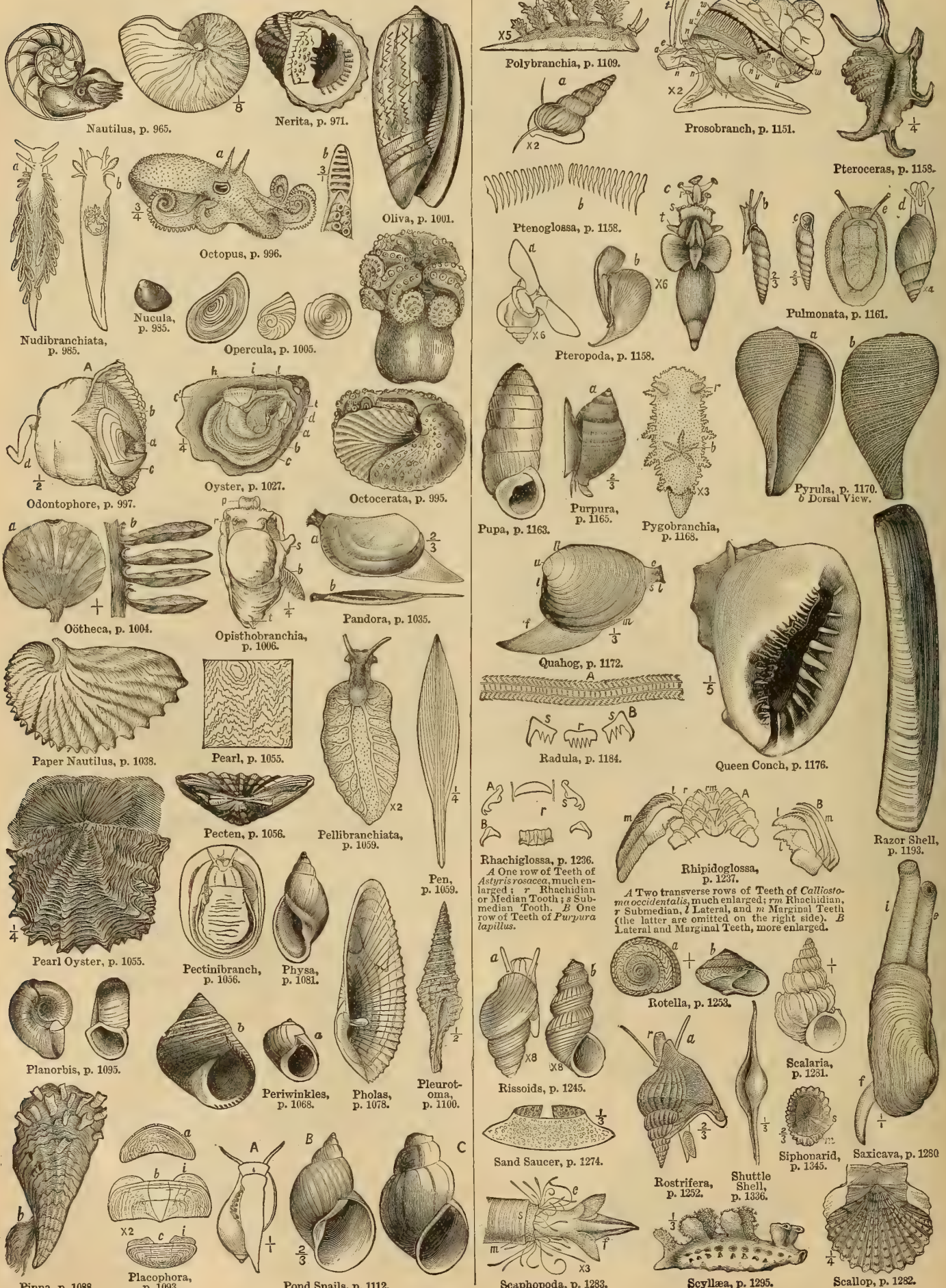

ZOÖLOGY: MOLLUSKS. — Continued.

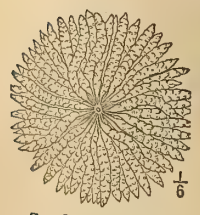
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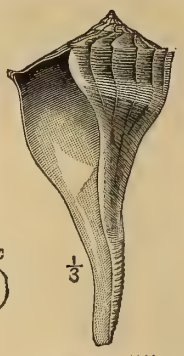
Sinistral, p. 1344.

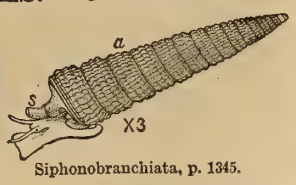
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Siphonata, p. 1345.

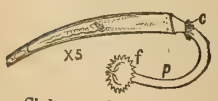
Siphonopoda, p. 1346.

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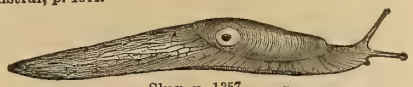
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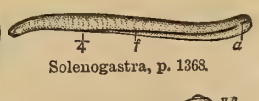
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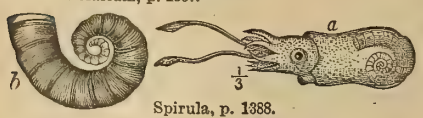
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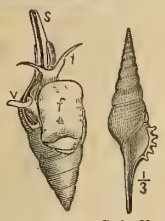
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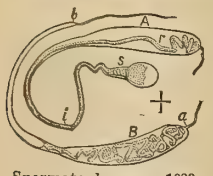
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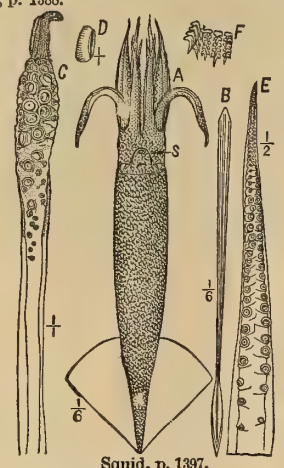
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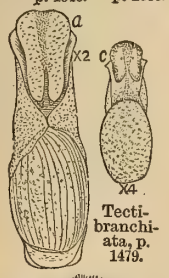
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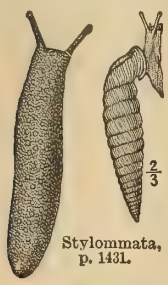
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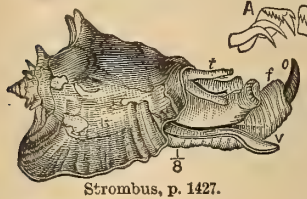
Strombus, p. 1427.

Teredo (p. 1487) (*T. navalis*). (½)
p Pallets; *t* Siphon Tubes; *v* Shell; *f* Foot.

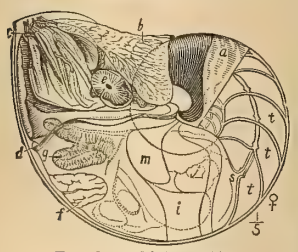
Tetrabranchiata, p. 1491.

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Truncated Shell, p. 1546.

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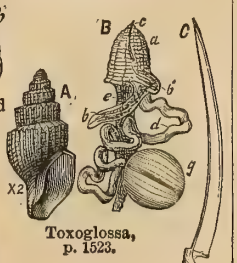
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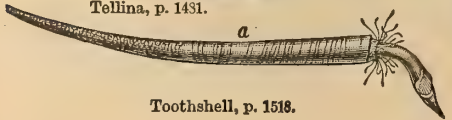
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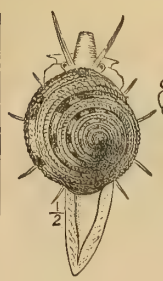
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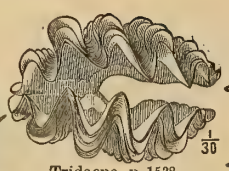
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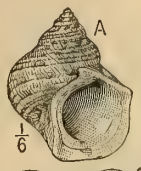
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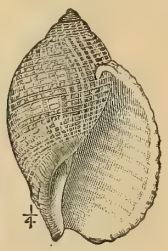
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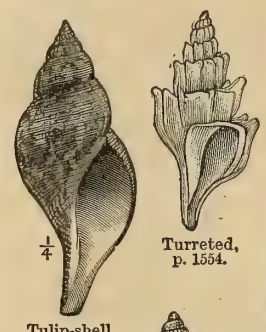
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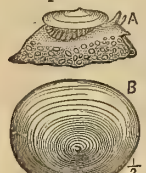
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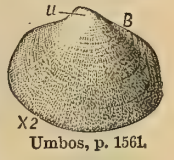
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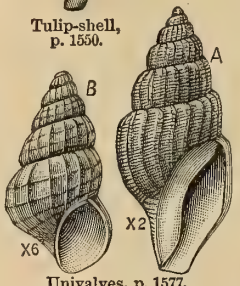
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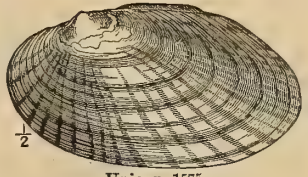
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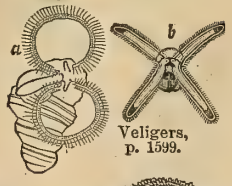
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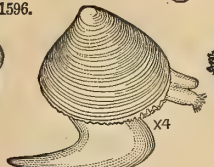
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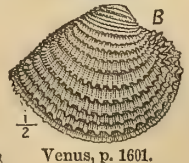
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s Verge (p. 1602) of *Pleurobranchia tarda*. *b* Branchiæ; *p* Proboscis.

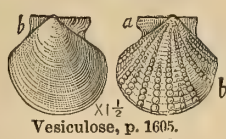
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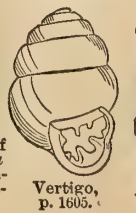
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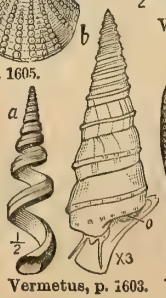
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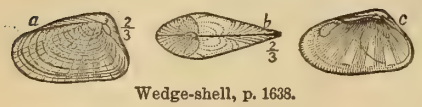
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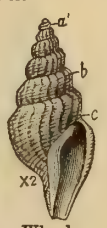
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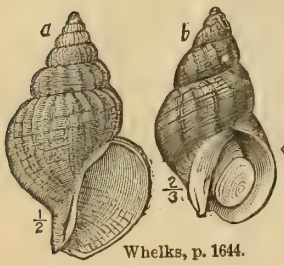
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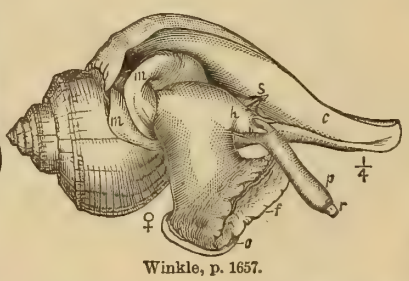
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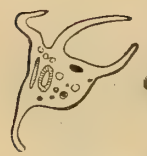
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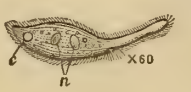
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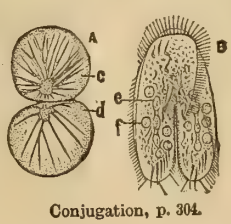
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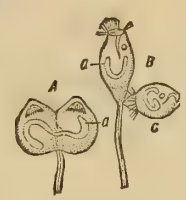
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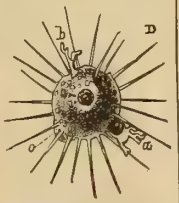
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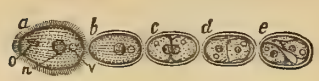
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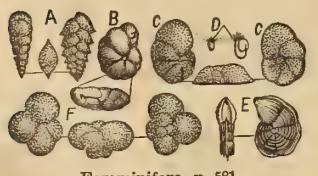
Foraminifera, p. 581.

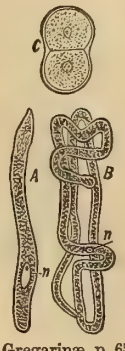
Gregarinæ, p. 650.

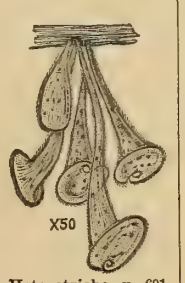
Heterotricha, p. 691.

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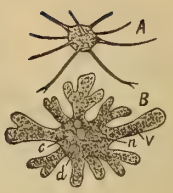
Lobosa, p. 863.

Monothalamous, p. 941.

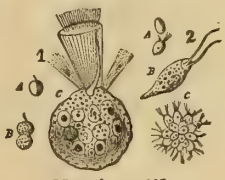
Monads, p. 937.

Noctiluca, p. 978.

Orbitolites, p. 1009.

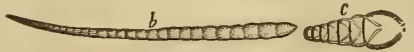
Nodosarines, p. 978.

Pantastomata, p. 1037.

Orbulina, p. 1009.

Polythalamia, p. 1112.

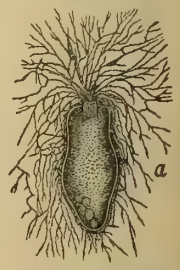
Protoplasta, p. 1153.

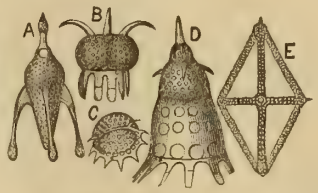
Polycystina, p. 1110.

Perforata, p. 1065.

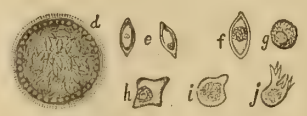
Pseudonaviculæ, p. 1157.

Pseudopods, p. 1157.

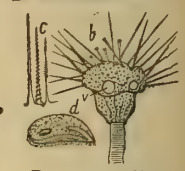
Protozoa, p. 1153.

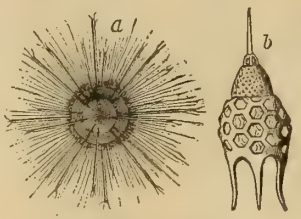
Radiolaria, p. 1184.

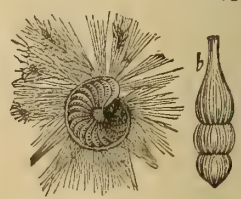
Reticularia, p. 1230.

Rhizopods, p. 1237.

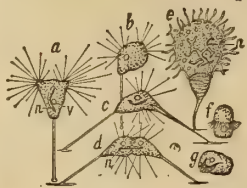
Suctoria, p. 1440.

Vorticella, p. 1619.

Vaginicola, p. 1591.

ZOÖLOGY: REPTILES.

Agama, p. 31.

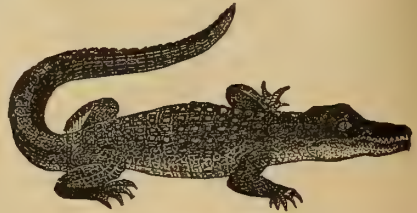
Alligator, p. 41.

ZOÖLOGY: REPTILES. — Continued.

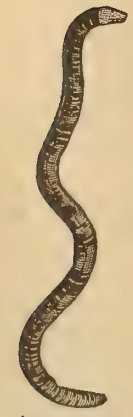
Amphisbæna (p. 50) (*Amphisbæna fuliginosa*). (⅛)

Basilisk, p. 122.

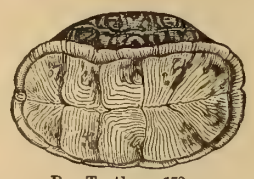
Box Turtle, p. 172.

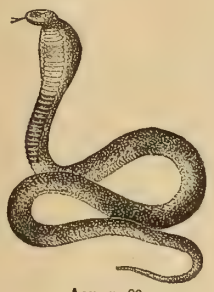
Asp, p. 89.

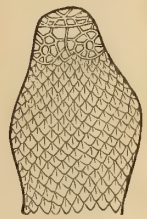
Cerberus, p. 234.

Boa (p. 160) (*Boa constrictor*). (1/20)

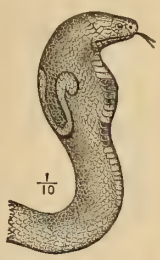
Cobra de Capello, p. 272.

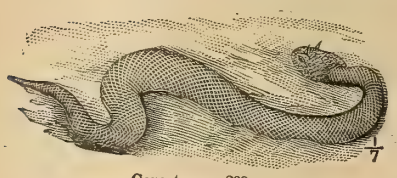
Cerastes, p. 233.

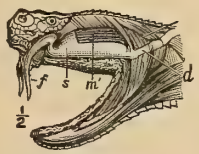
Fangs, p. 542.

Crocodile, p. 346.

Frilled Lizard, p. 597.

Dragon, p. 450.

Chameleon, p. 238.

Gavial, p. 616.

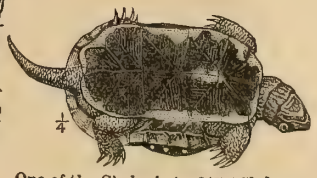
One of the Chelonia (p. 245) (*Chelopus guttatus*). Ventral Side.

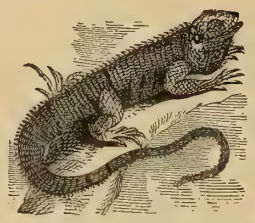
Iguana, p. 727.

Gecko, p. 617.

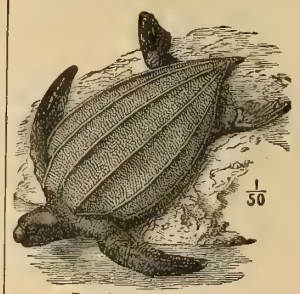
Leatherback, p. 839.

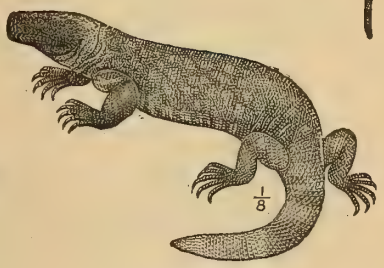
Gila Monster, p. 625.

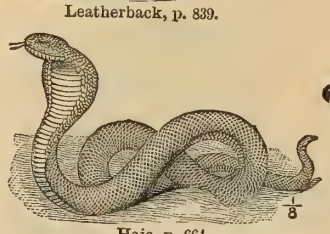
Haje, p. 664.

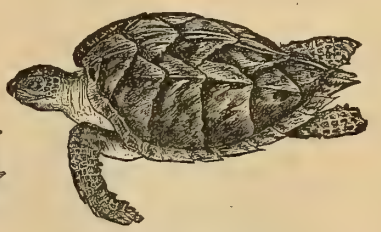
Hawkbill, p. 675. (1/30)

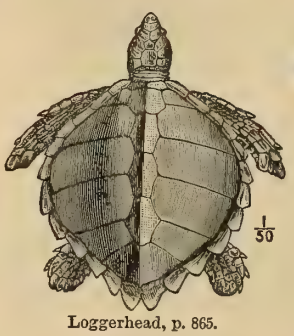
Loggerhead, p. 865.

Hatteria, p. 674.

Matamata, p. 901.

Horned Toad, p. 706.

Lizard, p. 862.

Moloch, p. 937.

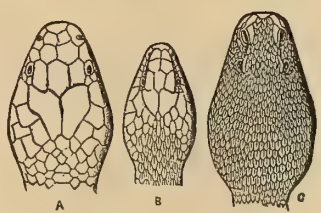
Ophidia, p. 1005.

Sculptured Tortoise, p. 1294. (1/40)

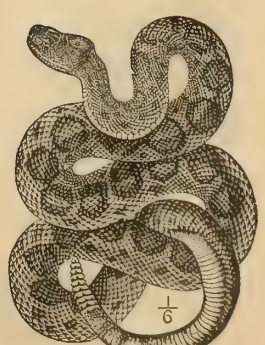
Rattlesnake, p. 1192.

ZOÖLOGY: REPTILES.—Continued.

Sea Snake, p. 1299.

Skink, p. 1350.

Snapping Turtle, p. 1361.

European Ringed Snake, p. 1361.

Terrapin, p. 1488.

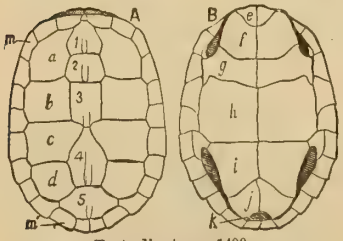

Testudinata, p. 1490.

Testudo, p. 1490.

Tortoise, p. 1520.

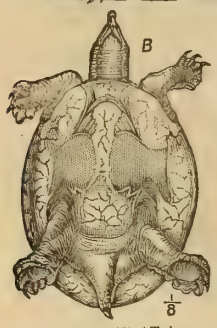

Trionyx (p. 1540) (*Trionyx*, or *Aspidonectes, ferox*). *B* Ventral Side.

Wall Gecko, p. 1624.

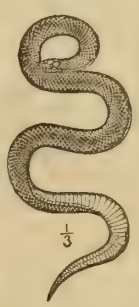

Thunder Snake, p. 1505.

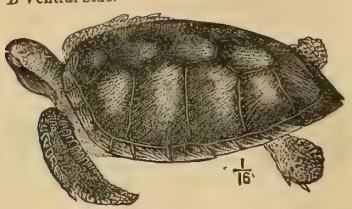

Green Turtle, p. 1555.

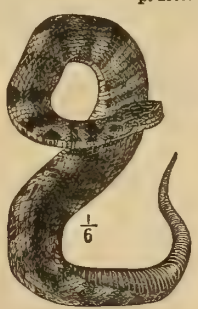

Water Moccasin, p. 1633.

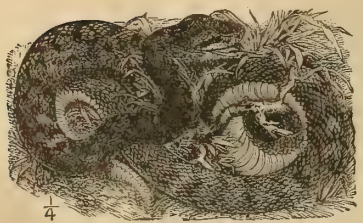

Viper, p. 1612.

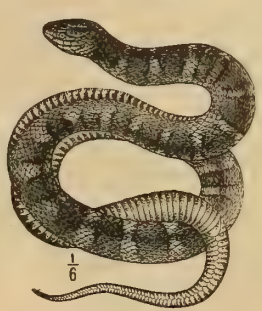

Water Snake, p. 1633.

Yacare, p. 1672.

ZOÖLOGY: SPONGES.

Sycones, p. 1461.

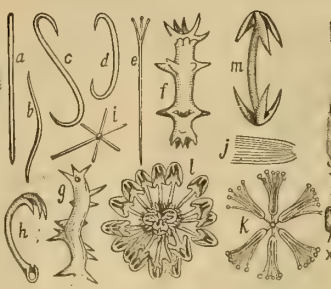

Spicules of Sponges, p. 1385.

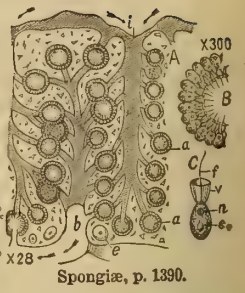

Spongiæ, p. 1390.

Silicoidea, p. 1340.

Venus's Basket. p. 1601.

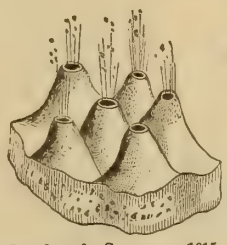

Oscules of a Sponge, p. 1015.

Tetractinellid, p. 1491.

Vitreous Sponge, p. 1615.

ZOÖLOGY: TUNICATES.

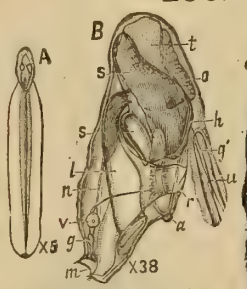

Appendicularia (p. 72) (*Appendicularia fusiformis*). *A* Dorsal View. *B* Body of the same, side view, more enlarged: *m* Mouth; *l* Esophagus; *s s* Stomach; *a* Anus; *h* Heart; *o* Ovary; *t* Spermary; *r* Branchial Opening; *g* Anterior, and *g'* Posterior Ganglion; *n* Nerve; *v* Auditory Vesicle; *u* Urochord.

Ascidioidea, p. 87.

A A Social Ascidian (*Clavellina lepadiformis*): *a* Tunic; *c* Mouth Opening; *d* Atrial Opening; *l* Branchial Sac; *e* Endostyle; *f* Atrium; *s* Stomach; *r* Esophagus; *v* Intestine; *o* Reproductive Organs; *u* Anus; *t* Oviduct; *g* Ganglion; *b, b, b'* Stolons from which buds arise. *B* A Compound Ascidian (*Botryllus violaceus*) enlarged, showing two Stellate Groups or Systems of Zooids (*z*) imbedded in the Common Tissue or Ascidiœcium: *c c* Oral Apertures of the Zooids; *y* Common Cloacal Aperture of a System.

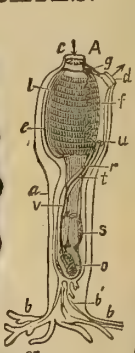

Ascidian, p. 87.

Urochord, p. 1587.

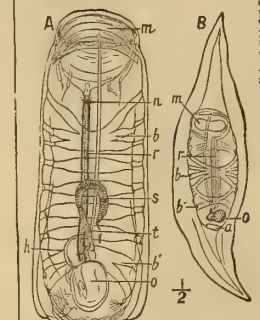

Salpa (p. 1271) (*Salpa clotho*). *A* Solitary Individual. *B* An Individual from a Chain. *m* Mouth; *a* Atrial Opening; *b b'* Muscular Bands; *n* Nerve Ganglion; *r* Gill; *h* Heart; *o* Nucleus; *s* Chain of young Zooids developing from the Stolon *t*.

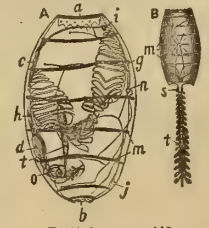

Doliolum, p. 443.

Sea Peach, p. 1298.

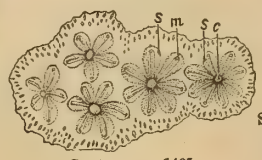

Systems, p. 1465.

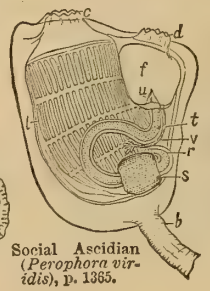

Social Ascidian (*Perophora viridis*), p. 1365.

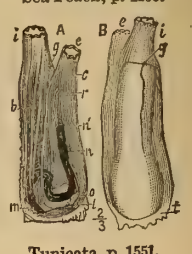

Tunicata, p. 1551.

BEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE.

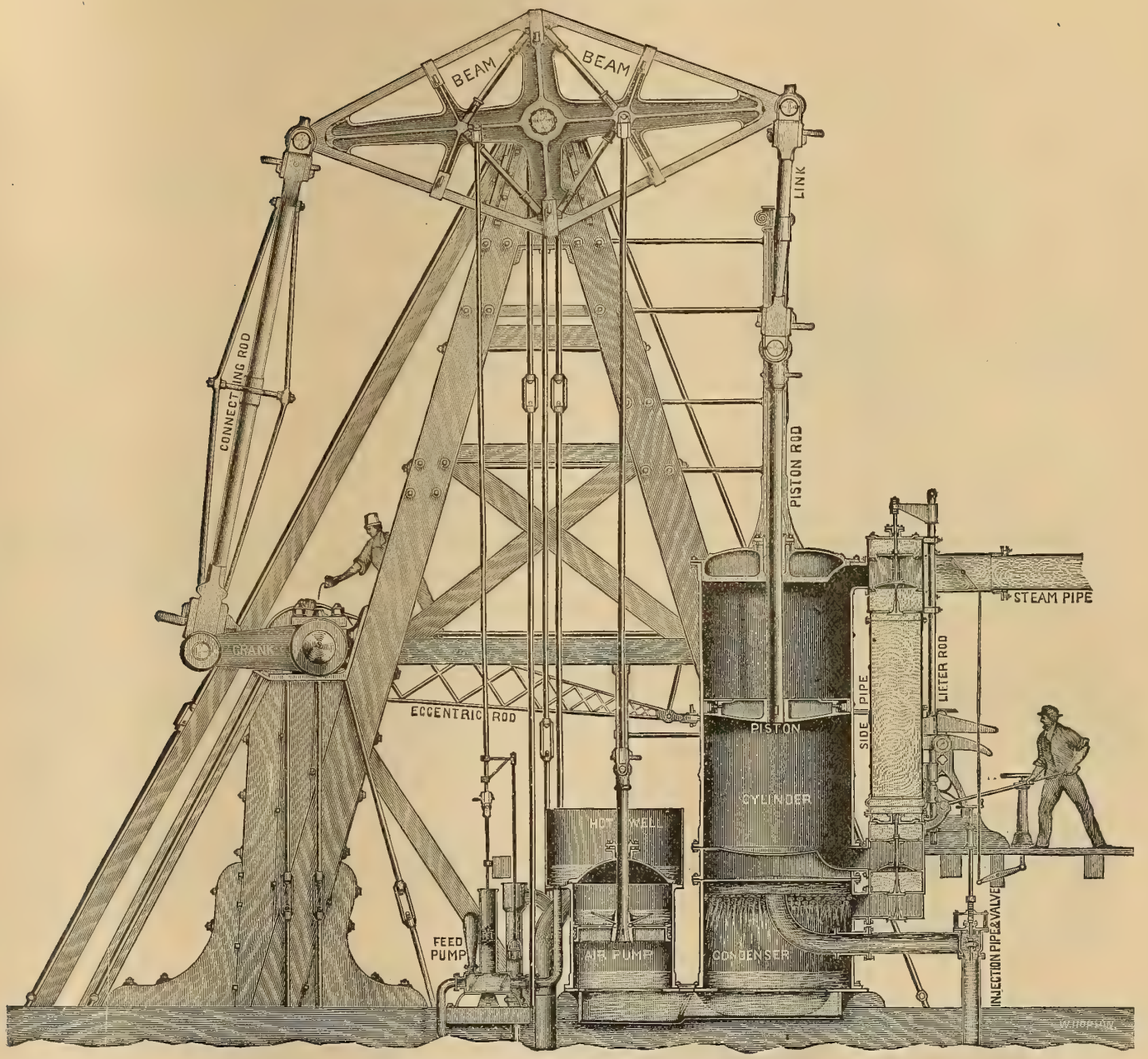

Beam Engine, p. 1408. — Used on River Steamboats in America.

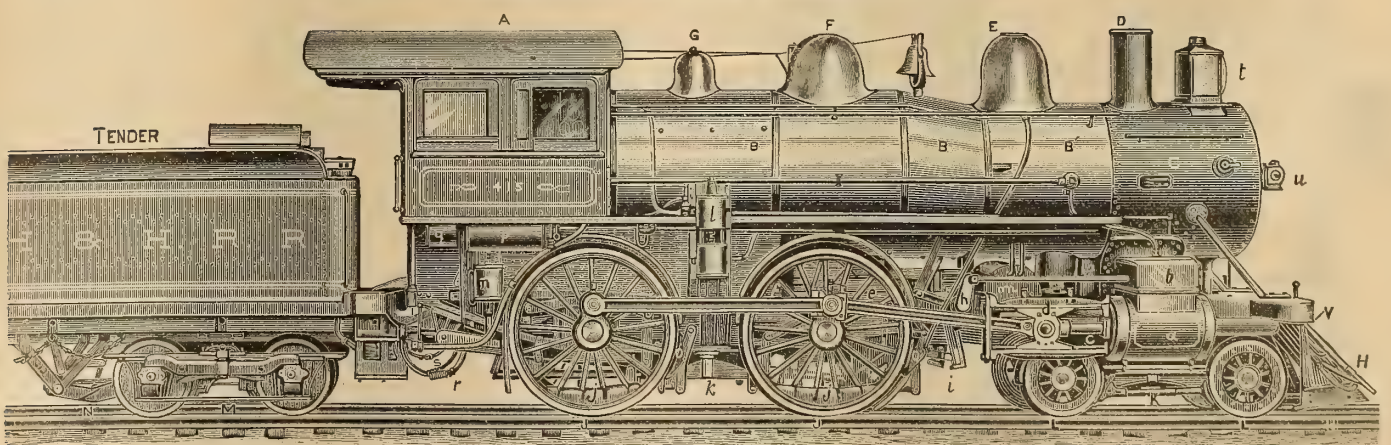

Locomotive, p. 864. — Passenger Express Locomotive. A Cab; B Boiler, wagontop; B′ Boiler, barrel; C Smoke Box and Extension Front; D Smokestack; E Sand Box; F Main Dome (for throttle valve); G Safety Valve Dome; H Pilot, *or* Cowcatcher; J Driving Wheel, *or* Driver; K Engine Truck; L Truck Wheel; M Tender Truck; N Tender Scoop, *or* Track Scoop (for taking water from the track while running); *a* Cylinder; *b* Steam Chest; *c* Piston Rod; *d* Crosshead; *e* Connecting Rod; *f* Side Rod, *or* Parallel Rod; *g* Valve Rod; *h* Rocker; *i* Link Motion; *j* Counterbalance Weight; *k* Driving Wheel Spring Equalizer; *l* Air Brake Pump; *m* Main Air Reservoir; *n* Driving Wheel Brake Cylinder; *o* Driving Wheel Brake Shoe; *p* Auxiliary Air Reservoir for Driving Wheel Brake; *q* Air Reservoir for Signal Whistle; *r* Feed Pipe Hose (for leading water from the tender to the injector in the cab); *s* Train Pipe Hose (leading to the air brakes on the cars); *t* Headlight; *u* Signal Lamp; *v* Buffer Beam.

SNOW, HAIL, DEW, HOARFROST, ICE.

Crystals of Snow, delineated by Dr. Nettis of Middleburg, 1740.

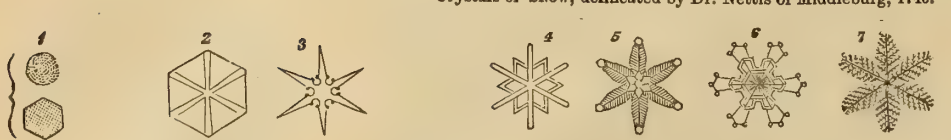

Varieties of Snow, figured and classified by Dr. Scoresby.

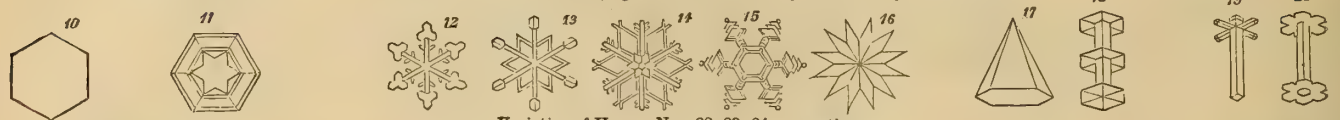

Varieties of Hail. Nos. 22, 23, 24 are sections.

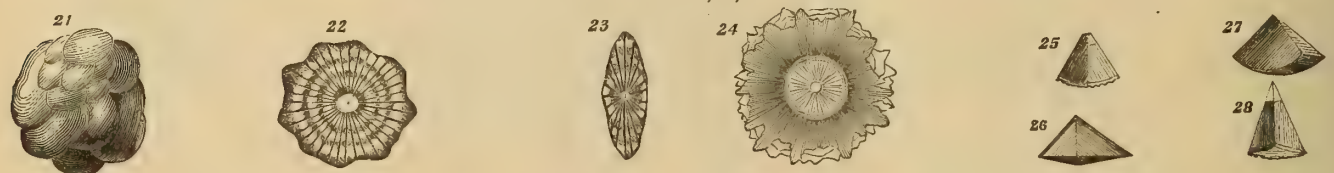

DEW
under various conditions.

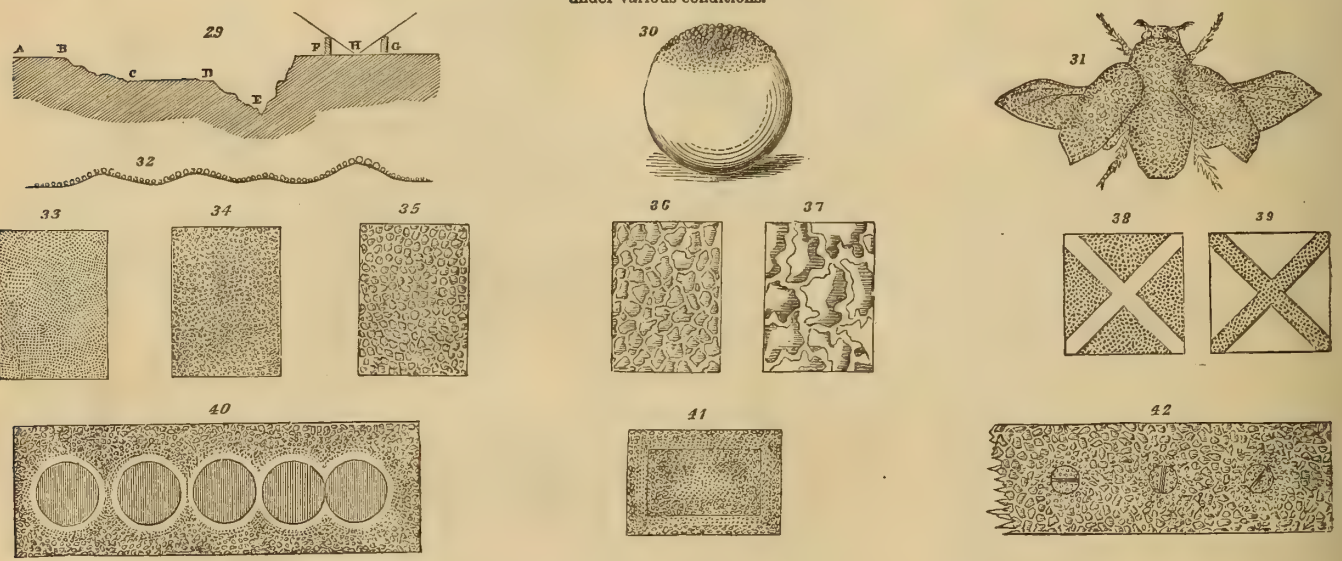

HOARFROST
in various formations.

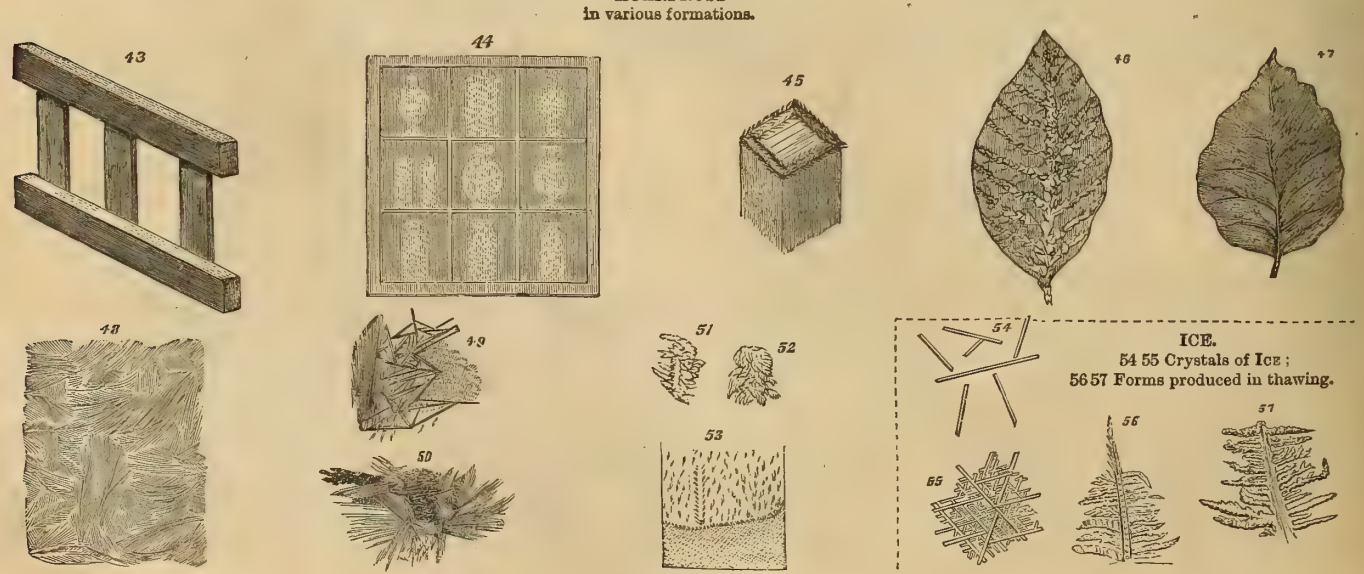

ICE.
54 55 Crystals of Ice;
56 57 Forms produced in thawing.

1-9 Snow Crystals. 10-20 Ditto. 21-28 Forms of Hailstones. 29 Deposition of Dew, as aided or retarded by greater or less elevation of ground, shelter, and other local circumstances; 30 As deposited in upper surface of glass globe; 31 On dead body of a beetle; 32 On bent sheet of paper; 33-37 Gradual deposition and increasing size of drops; 38 39 As deposited on the metallic side, or reverse, of a wooden cross attached to non-metallic side of gilt paper; 40 Around wafers placed on glass; 41 On plate of glass bearing smaller plate of metal; 42 On plate of metal screwed on wood. 43-53 Hoar Frost; 43 On a wooden railing; 44 On druggist's window; 45 On chamfered edge of wooden post; 46 47 On autumnal leaves; 48-53 On glass. 54-57 Ice Crystals. [*From Ogilvie's Comprehensive English Dictionary.*]

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Illustrating the Remains of the Stone and of the Bronze Periods.

[The relative proportion to the true size is given under each figure.]

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

THE MECHANICAL POWERS.

VARIOUS FORMS OF THE LEVER, PULLEY, WHEEL AND AXLE, INCLINED PLANE, WEDGE, AND SCREW.

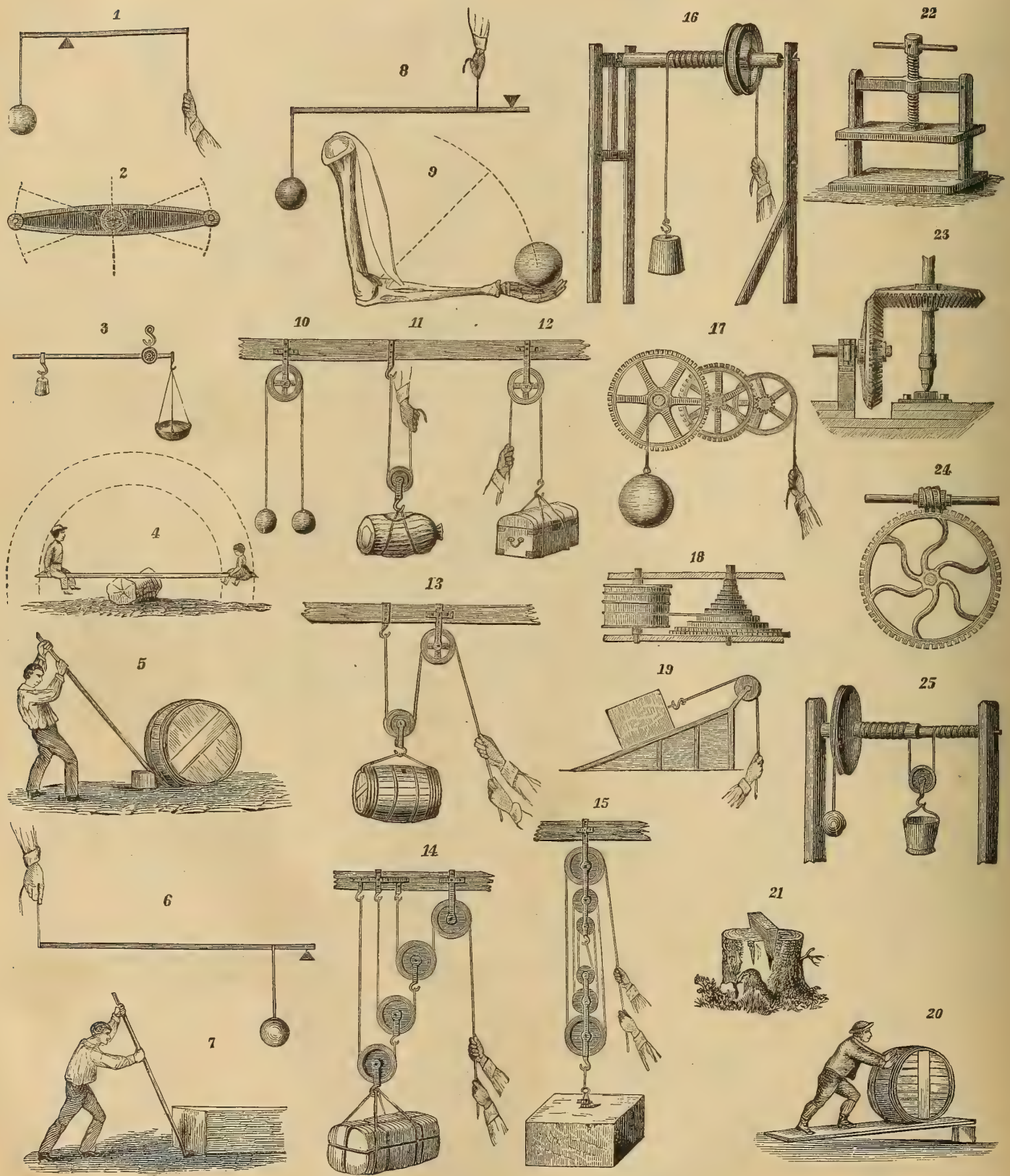

1-9 Illustrations of Lever Power. 10-15 Illustrations of Pulley Power. 16 Wheel and Axle. 17 Wheel and Axle applied to a System of Wheels and Pinions; 18 The Fusee of a Watch. 19 Inclined Plane; 20 The same practically applied. 21 Wedge. 22 Screw. 23 Bevel Gearing. 24 Endless Screw. 25 Compound Axle.

THE HUMAN SKELETON

(Page 1348).

EXPLANATION.

Bones of Head, Trunk, Legs, and Arms (Fig. 1).

1. Frontal bone.
2. Parietal bone.
3. Temporal bone.
4. Coronal suture.
5. Malar or cheek bone.
6. Nasal bones.
7. Superior maxillary, maxilla, or upper jawbone.
8. Orbits.
9. Side of occipital bone.
10. Condyloid process of mandible or lower jaw.
11. Angle of mandible.
12. Symphysis of mandible.
13. Four lower cervical vertebræ (7 in all).
14. Two upper and two lower dorsal vertebræ (12 in all).
15. Lumbar vertebræ (5 in number).
16. Sacrum,
17. Coccyx, the lower part hidden by the pubic bones, } False Vertebræ.
18. Cartilages of ribs.
19. Ribs.
20. Manubrium of sternum or breast bone.
21. Mesosternum, or body of sternum.
22. Xiphisternum, metasternum, or ensiform process of sternum.
23. Clavicles, or collar bones.
24. Coracoid process of scapula (shoulder blade).
25. Acromion process of scapula.
26. Subscapular fossa, anterior surface.
27. Head of humerus or arm bone.
28. Body of humerus.
29. Condyles of humerus.
30. Head of radius or outer bone of forearm.
31. Body of radius.
32. Ulna, or inner bone of forearm.
33. Carpal ends of radius and ulna.
34. Internal iliac fossa.
35. Anterior superior process of ilium.
36. Anterior inferior process of ilium.
37. Pubic symphysis.
38. Tuberosity of ischium.
39. Brim of pelvis.
40. Obturator foramen.
41. Head of femur or thigh bone.
42. Neck of femur.
43. Great trochanter of femur.
44. Shaft of femur.
45. Condyles of femur.
46. Patella, or kneepan.
47. Head of tibia or thick bone on anterior and inner side of leg.
48. Shaft of tibia.
49. Lower extremity of tibia.
50. Fibula, or thin bone on external side of leg.

View of Palmar Surface of Right Hand and Wrist (Fig. 2).

1–8. Bones of the carpus, or wrist: —

1. Scaphoid.
2. Semilunar.
3. Cuneiform.
4. Pisiform.
5. Trapezium.
6. Trapezoid.
7. Magnum.
8. Unciform.
9. Metacarpal bones of thumb and fingers.
10. First row of phalanges of thumb and fingers.
11. Second row of phalanges of fingers.
12. Third, or ungual, row of phalanges of fingers, and second, or ungual, phalanx of thumb.

Front View of Right Foot (Fig. 3).

1, 3, 5, 7–10. Bones of the tarsus: —

1. Superior articulated surface of astragalus.
2. Anterior portion of astragalus.
3. Calcaneum, or heel bone.
4. Commencement of groove of interosseous ligament.
5. Scaphoid.
6. Tuberosity of scaphoid.
7. Internal cuneiform.
8. Middle cuneiform.
9. External cuneiform.
10. Cuboid.

11. Metatarsal bones.
12. First row of phalanges of toes.
13. Second row of phalanges of four outer toes.
14. Third, or ungual, row of phalanges of four outer toes, and second, or ungual, phalanx of great toe.

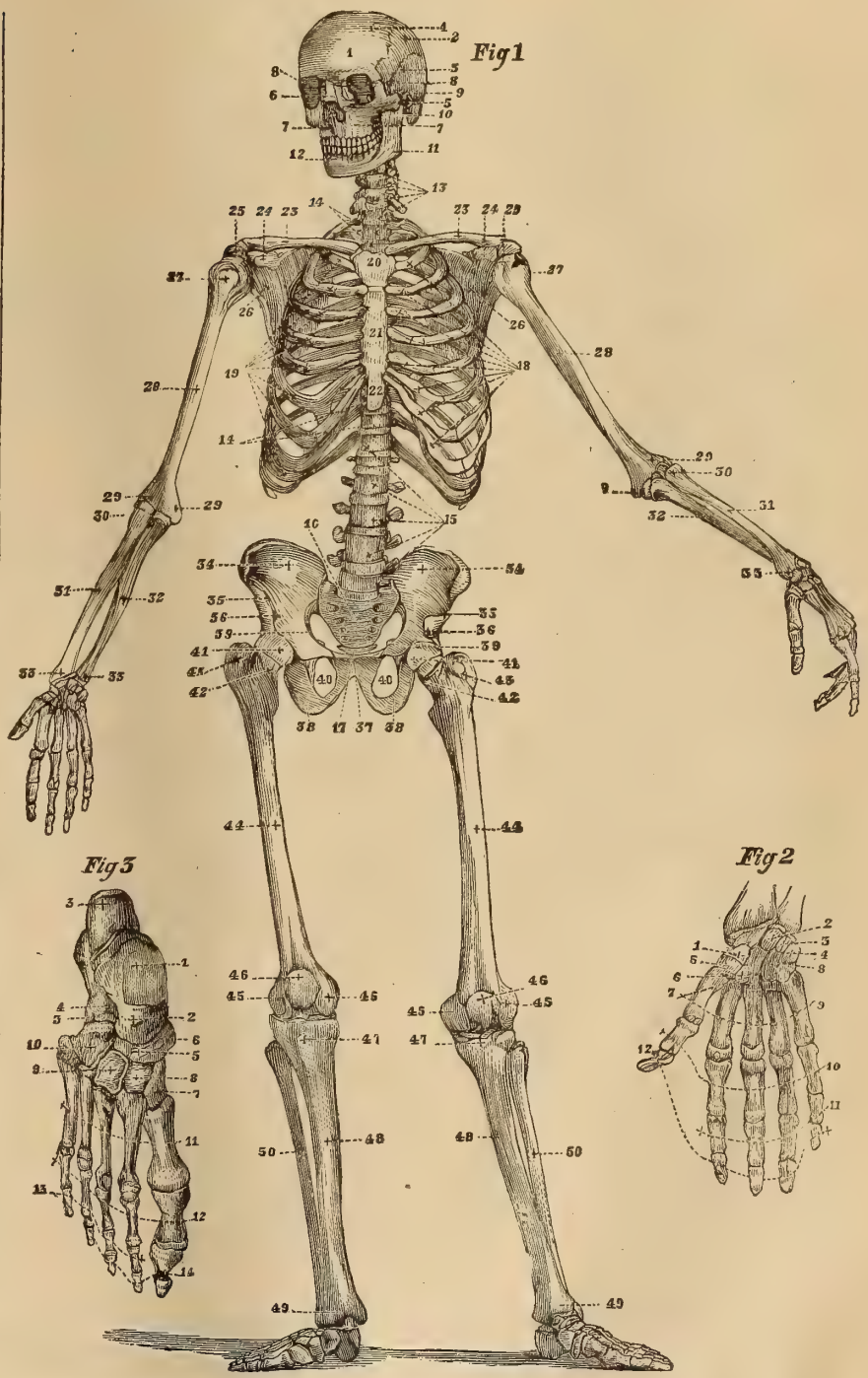

MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY

(Page 955).

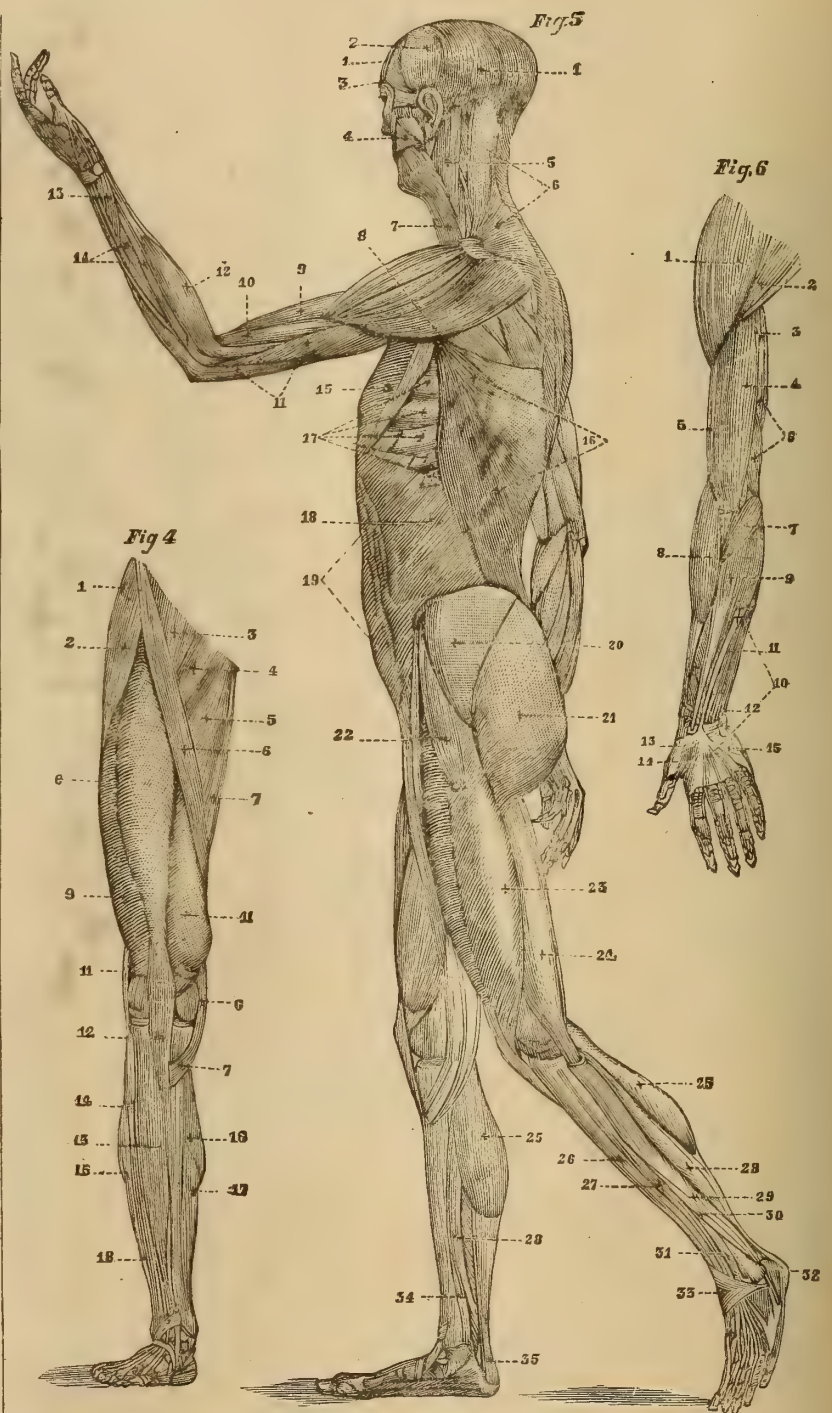

Side View of Full Figure (Fig. 5).

1. Occipito-frontalis — Used to raise the eyebrows, wrinkle the skin of the forehead, and move the scalp backward and forward.
2. Temporalis — Helps to elevate the lower jaw.
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum — Closes the eyelids.
4. Masseter — Helps to elevate the lower jaw, and move it forward.
5. Sterno cleido-mastoideus — A pair of muscles which together bow the head forward; one acting by itself is able to turn the head, and therefore the chin, to the opposite side.
6. Trapezius — The trapezii muscles, acting together, draw the head directly backward; one of them, acting alone, inclines the head to the corresponding side; the superior part of the trapezius raises the point of the shoulder.
7. Platysma myoides — Assists in depressing the angle of the mouth.
8. Deltoides — Raises the arm, and aids in carrying it backward and forward.
9. Biceps flexor cubiti } — Act together in bending the forearm.
10. Brachialis anticus }
11. Triceps extensor cubiti — Antagonist of the two former; when the forearm is bent, the triceps, by drawing in the extremity of the ulna, is able to extend it on the humerus, and thus bring both parts of the limb into a right line.
12. Supinator longus — A flexor of the forearm.
13. Extensor muscles of thumb.
14. Extensor muscles of wrist.
15. Pectoralis major } — Conjointly with teres major (situate at
16. Latissimus dorsi } the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder) these muscles lower the arm when it has been elevated, press the arm closely to the side, and pectoralis major will by itself carry the arm along the side and front of the chest.
17. Serratus magnus — Assists in advancing the scapula and elevating the shoulder.
18. Obliquus externus abdominis } — Coöperate with the other
19. Rectus abdominis, in its sheath } abdominal muscles in supporting the abdominal viscera.
20. Glutæus medius } — The glutæi act alternately on the thigh
21. Glutæus maximus } bone and pelvis; 21, by the direction of its fibers, is fitted to draw the thigh bone backward, whilst it turns the whole limb outward if it be kept extended.
22. Tensor vaginæ femoris — Renders the fascia tense, and turns the limb inward.
23. Vastus externus — Contributes to extend the leg upon the thigh.
24. Biceps flexor cruris — Assists in bending the leg on the thigh, and in turning the limb slightly inward and outward.
25. Gastrocnemius — Along with the soleus this muscle forms the calf of the leg; they jointly draw on the heel bone, lifting it from the ground, and cause the foot to represent an inclined plane.
26. Tibialis anticus — Coöperates with 31 in bending the foot on the leg; acting separately, each gives a slight inclination toward the corresponding side.
27. Extensor longus digitorum — Aids in extending the toes, and in bending the foot upon the leg.
28. Soleus — See 25.
29. Peronæus longus } — Act together in drawing the foot back.
30. Peronæus brevis }
31. Peronæus tertius — A flexor of the foot on the leg, coöperating with 26.
32. Abductor minimi digiti — Bends the little toe, and separates it from the others.
33. Extensor proprius pollicis — Extensor of the great toe.
34. Flexor longus digitorum — Bends the toes toward the sole of the foot.
35. Tendo Achillis — Formed by junction of tendinous expansions of 25 and 26; the strongest tendon in the body.

Front View of Right Arm (Fig. 6).

1. Deltoides — See 8 of previous section.
2. Pectoralis major — See 15 of previous section.
3. Coraco brachialis — Smallest muscle of upper arm; assists in moving the arm forward and upward.
4. Biceps flexor cubiti — See 9 of previous section.
5. Brachialis internus — Part of brachialis anticus; see 10 of previous section.
6. Triceps extensor cubiti — See 11 of previous section.
7. Pronator radii teres — Turns the palm of the hand downward, and aids in bending the forearm on the arm.
8. Supinator radii longus — Acts as antagonist to pronator of the hand (7), turning the palm upward; it is also a flexor of the forearm.
9. Flexor carpi radialis — Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the forearm.
10. Palmaris longus, with fascia — Bends the hand upon the forearm, and aids in its pronation.
11. Flexor profundus digitorum — Bends the fingers toward the palm, acts on the wrist, and assists in the bending of the arm.
12. Flexor carpi ulnaris — Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the forearm.
13. Abductor pollicis manus — Carries the thumb outward and forward from the palm.
14. Flexor brevis pollicis — Flexor of first joint of thumb.
15. Palmaris brevis — A small cutaneous muscle connected with the muscles of the little finger.

Front View of Right Leg (Fig. 4).

1. Glutæus medius — See 20 of first section.
2. Tensor vaginæ femoris — See 22 of first section.
3. Psoas and iliacus — Bend the thigh on the pelvis, and rotate the limb outward.
4. Pectineus — Contributes to bend the thigh bone on the pelvis.
5. Adductor longus — One of the adductors of the thigh.
6. Sartorius — Bends the leg upon the thigh; it is known as "the tailor's muscle."
7. Gracilis — Acts along with adductor muscles of thigh.
8. Rectus femoris } — Extend the leg upon the
9. Vastus externus } thigh; the rectus and sar-
10. Vastus internus } torius (6) help to maintain the erect position of body.
11. Biceps flexor cruris — See 24 of first section.
12. Insertion of ligament of patella into tibia.
13. Tibialis anticus — See 26 of first section.
14. Extensor longus digitorum — See 27 of first sect.
15. Peronæus longus — See 29 of first section.
16. Gastrocnemius — See 25 of first section.
17. Solæus — See 28 of first section.
18. Peronæus brevis — See 30 of first section.

	Early Latin.	Western Greek.	Phœnician.	Egyptian Hieratic.	Egyptian Hieroglyphics.	Probable Phonetic Value of the Hieroglyphics.
A	A	A				a, *a weak breathing*
B	B	B				b
C	C	C				k (*a sort of* k *or* g)
D	D	D				t (*a sort of* t)
E	E	E				h
F	F	F				f, w, u?
G	G					
H	H	H				*a guttural aspirate*
I, J	I	I				i, y
K	K	K				k
L	L	L				l *or* r
M	M	M				m
N	N	N				n
O	O	O				
P	P	P				p
Q	Q	Q				q *or* k
R	R	R				r
S	S	S				sh (*as in* she)
T	T	T				t
U, V, W	V	V				
X	X	X				
Y	Y	Y				
Z	Z	Z				t′ (*a sort of* t *or* z)

This tabular view of the probable development of our alphabet from an ultimate source in the Egyptian hieroglyphics or picture writing is based on Adolf Kirchhoff's *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*, 4th ed., 1887, and on Isaac Taylor's *The Alphabet*, London, 1883, in the latter of which books are presented the results of the studies of Emmanuel de Rougé on the Egyptian origin of the Phœnician alphabet. Reference has also been made to de Rougé's *Chrestomathie Egyptienne*, especially for the forms of the Hieratic letters. As here presented, the letters in each alphabet are understood to be derived from the corresponding forms in the alphabet in the next column on the right. For some of the Egyptian signs, however, the identification with the Phœnician forms is doubtful, though in general the Egyptian origin of the Phœnician letters is pretty certain. An exception is the letter O, which seems to have been a Semitic invention, and to have represented a sound not known in Egyptian. Although, as appears from the table, some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics had come to be used as letters, yet Egyptian writing was not strictly alphabetic, retaining as it did much of the earlier symbolic and syllabic uses of signs; and the use of an alphabet on a strictly phonetic basis is due to the Semitic race, and probably to the Phœnicians.

The Greek and Phœnician alphabets are not here given entire, those letters being omitted which were not adopted in writing Latin. The Phœnician alphabet had twenty-two letters, of which that corresponding to our T was the last, that corresponding to our Z standing, as in Greek, just before that from which comes our H. Three letters disappeared in the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin uses, two corresponding in position and roughly in value to Greek Θ and Ξ, and the third to a Greek letter originally in use with the value of *s*. The place of this last was between the letters which have given our P and Q. All three have likewise been identified with Egyptian hieroglyphics. The direction of the Phœnician and the earliest Greek writing was from right to left. The letter K, to mention a single example, illustrates well the change of direction. The letters of the ordinary Greek alphabet, Φ, X, Ψ, Ω, and perhaps also Y, seem to have been invented by the Greeks themselves; but the Greek alphabets did not at first agree entirely in the values of the new letters. The letter corresponding to our Q was early abandoned in writing Greek. Its Phœnician value was that of a guttural consonant pronounced farther back in the mouth than our K. F also was not long retained in general use in Greek, owing to the gradual loss of the sound which it represented.

The early Greek alphabets are divided into two classes: Eastern Greek (to which belongs the ordinary Greek alphabet) afterward generally adopted, and Western Greek. It was a Western Greek alphabet which was brought by Greek colonies in early times into Italy, and thus became the parent of the Latin alphabet. One of the differences between the Eastern and the Western alphabets of Greek was in the use for *x*; the latter using X for it, the former having Ξ for *x*, and the sign X for *kh* (

In the Phœnician, as in other Semitic alphabets, the letters all represented consonants, vowels not being written. Thus, the first letter of the alphabet represented a weak breathing, perhaps like the Greek smooth breathing ('); the Phœnician form E represented the sound *h*, that of I meant the consonant *y*, and O meant a particular guttural consonant. In Greek itself H, at first equivalent to our *h*, and taken with that value into the Latin alphabet, afterward came to represent long *e*. The Phœnician value was that of a strong guttural aspirate.

The earlier value of C was *g*, as in *go*, *get*; and in Latin, K being but little used, C for a time signified both *g* and *k*. Later, when separate signs for these two sounds were desired, the new letter G was formed by a slight modification of the sign C, and C received the value of *k* only. J is a late modification of I, which sign in Latin served as both vowel (*i*) and consonant (pronounced like our *y*). Similarly V and U were differentiated, the Latin V serving as vowel (*u*) and consonant (pronounced about like our *w*). W, as its name indicates, is a doubling of V. The letters Y and Z were not at first in the Latin alphabet, but were afterward added at the end for words borrowed from the Greek and containing those letters, Y being sounded about like French *u*, Z probably like *dz*. The Greek Y is of the same letter as the Latin V, and is probably from the same Phœnician letter which in Greek seems to have represented the sound of our *w*. The Latin, using its letter V as both vowel and consonant, and hence not needing a separate sign for the sound of *w*, utilized the letter F to express the sound of our *f*, which was not in Greek and was common in Latin.

THE

AUSTRALASIAN SUPPLEMENT

TO

WEBSTER'S

INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A DICTIONARY OF AUSTRALASIAN WORDS AND PHRASES 201

AN AUSTRALASIAN GAZETTEER 203

AN AUSTRALASIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY 205

AUSTRALASIAN CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS 20

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.
PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

It has been the constant aim of the publishers of Webster's International Dictionary to make the work what its title indicates, an interpreter of the English language in its world-wide diffusion. To keep pace with the living speech, the book too must grow. The latest great expansion of the English stock has been in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, where new conditions of nature and society have produced a multitude of new verbal usages. It is the purpose of this Supplement to collect, sift, and classify these recent accretions to the language. To the vocabulary thus formed have been added several tables which give an epitome of the geography, biography, and history of the young empire of the southern hemisphere.

The work has been done by Australasian scholarship, and a revision at the home office has insured close correspondence with the body of the Dictionary in form and style. So minute and exacting has this joint labor proved that a year has passed since the type-setting of these sixty-five pages began, no shorter time sufficing for the settlement of doubtful points and the weighing of fresh suggestions.

Though fully aware of the difficulties inherent in so new a subject, and the necessary imperfections of the work, the publishers hope that this Supplement to the International Dictionary may not unworthily fill its place, and add another link to that manifold chain of a common language which typifies and strengthens the unity of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN SUPPLEMENT.

a. Adjective.
Abp. Archbishop.
agr.; agric. Agriculture, Agricultural.
A. L. S. Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A. M. Master of Arts.
A. M. I. C. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
approx. Approximate, -ly.
Ass. Inst. C. E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Atty.Gen. Attorney-general.
Aug. August.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. Baronet.
bet. Between.
bor. Borough.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.

Capt. Captain.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. E. Church of England; Civil Engineer.
cf. (*confer*) Compare.
C. I. E. Companion of the Order the Indian Empire.
Ch. M. (*Chirurgiæ Magister*) ter in Surgery.
C. M. G. Companion of the er of St. Michael and St. rge.
Com. Commercial.
Co. Company.
Co. ounty.
Cos. ounties.
Col. olonel; Colonial.
Colloq. Colloquial, Colloquially.
Com. Commissioner.
Contr. Contracted.
Corp. Corporate, Corporation.

D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. ecember.
Del. Delegate to Federal ntion.
dim. iminutive.
Dist. istrict.
div. ivision.
Dr. ctor.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.

E. East.
Eng. English.
esp. Especially.

F. A. I. Fellow of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Feb. February.
F. F. A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. S. Fellow of the Microscopical Society.
fr. From.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. C. S. I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. Hist. S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F. R. Meteor. S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft. Feet.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G. German.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
Gen. General.
Ger. German.
Gov. Governor.
Govt. Government.
Gr. Greek.
graz. Grazing.

har. Harbor.
hars. Harbors.
H. E. I. C. S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
Hon. Honorable.
H. R. House of Representatives.

i. e. (*id est*) That is.
Illust. Illustration.
imp. Imperfect.
in. Inch, Inches.
isl. Island.
isls. Islands.

Jan. January.

K. B. Knight of the Bath.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K. H. Knight of Hanover.
Knt. Knight.

L. A. Legislative Assembly.
lat. Latitude.
lbs. Pounds.
L. C. Legislative Council.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Litt. D. Doctor of Literature.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
Lt. Lieutenant.
lon.; long. Longitude.

m. Miles.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Maj. Major.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Med. Medicine, Medical.
Melb. Melbourne.
mfg. Manufacturing.
M. H. A. Member of House of Assembly.
M. H. R. Member of House of Representatives.
M. I. C. E. Member of Institute of Civil Engineers.
min. Mine, Mines, Mining.
Min. Minister.
M. L. A. Member of Legislative Assembly.
M. L. C. Member of Legislative Council.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
M. Ph. S. Member of Philological Society.
Mr. Mister.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
mt. Mount, Mountain.
mts. Mountains.
mun. Municipal, Municipality.
Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.

N. North.
n. Noun.
nav. Navigable.
N. Isl. North Island.
NL. New Latin.
Nov. November.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. Ter. Northern Territory.
N. Z. New Zealand.
N. Z. C. New Zealand Cross.

O. A. Officier d'Académie.
Obs. Obsolete.
Obsoles. Obsolescent.
Oc. Ocean.
Oct. October.
O. S. A. Order of St. Augustine.
O. S. B. Order of St. Benedict.
O. S. F. Order of St. Francis.
O. S. F. C. Order of St. Francis, Capuchini.
oz. Ounces.

p. Page.
past. Pastoral.
P. C. Privy Councilor.
pen. Peninsular.
perh. Perhaps.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
pl. Plural.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
P. O. Post office.
pop. Population.
pp. Pages.
p. p. Participle past.
p. pr. Participle present.
Pres. President.
prin. Principal.
prob. Probably.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
prov. dist. Provincial district.
Prov. Eng. Provincial English.
pt. Point.

Q. Queensland.
Q. C. Queen's Council.

R. A. Royal Artillery; Royal Academy.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rev. Reverend.
riv. River.
rivs. Rivers.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rt. Right.

S. A. South Australia.
Sec. Secretary.
Sept. September.
S. Isl. South Island.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. M. Society of Mary.
Sol. Gen. Solicitor-general.
spt. Seaport.
S. S. Steamship.
St. Saint.
sub. Suburb.
Supt. Superintendent.

Tas. Tasmania.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Treas. Treasurer.
trib. Tributary.

Univ. University.

var. Variety.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
V. C. Victoria Cross.
V. G. Vicar-general.
Vic. Victoria.
vil. Village.
v. t. Verb transitive.

W. West.
W. A. Western Australia.

yr. Year.
yrs. Years.

Zoöl. Zoölogy.

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A

DICTIONARY

OF

AUSTRALASIAN WORDS,

CONTAINING

MORE THAN SEVEN HUNDRED NEW WORDS AND NEW MEANINGS OF OLD WORDS, NEW PHRASES, ETC., WHICH HAVE ENTERED THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

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PREFACE.

Of the words, phrases, and meanings of words that have come into the English language from the Australasian colonies, many are already included in the body of the International Dictionary, and these are not repeated in this Supplement. More than seven hundred, however, appear in the Supplement for the first time. The additions consist (1) of words derived from the aboriginal dialects of Australia (marked "Aboriginal") and the Maori language of New Zealand; (2) of new words or phrases formed by the colonists on the basis of English words already existing; (3) of provincial English words which have gained a wider currency from their adoption into colonial use; (4) of scientific names in common vernacular use as the designations of Australasian plants or animals, and (5) of English words and phrases which have acquired a sense in the colonies differing more or less from that which they bear in England. Of the aboriginal and Maori words the majority are the names of plants and animals peculiar to Australasia (as, *barramunda*, *bogong*, *katipo*, etc.); others are the names of weapons or utensils (as, *mere*, *waddy*, *womerah*, etc.) or of Maori or aboriginal Australian ranks, customs, or institutions (as, *bora*, *rangatira*, *tapu*, etc.). The new words and phrases of English stock include many names of Australasian plants and animals (as, *axbreaker*, *fortescue*, *schnapper*, etc.), and others coined to meet the conditions of life in a new country (as, *free-select*, *sundowner*, *swagman*, etc.). The English words used in new senses fall, for the most part, into the same classes; as, (*a*) *beech*, *oak*, *cod*, *salmon*, etc., and (*b*) *block*, *currency*, *payable*, *spell*, etc. The technical language of mining, grazing, and sheep-raising has contributed many new words or new meanings (as, *crush*, *drafting yard*, *penner*, *weaner*, *bottom*, *paddock*, *washdirt*, etc.). Slang words have been very sparingly admitted, and only when they seem to have established themselves firmly in colonial usage.

The definitions have been made as exact as possible, and have usually been supported by illustrative quotations or by the citation of some literary authority. To this end a large number of books of travel, scientific works, and works of poetry and fiction, together with a multitude of Australasian magazines, newspapers, and pamphlets, have been systematically examined by the special and the supervisory editor. A list of the authors, etc., referred to by name will be found at p. 2016, but many others have been consulted.

The vocabulary might easily have been doubled in size, but only such words, phrases, and usages have been admitted as are already well settled or seem likely to persist. Local words and usages are specially designated. Many of these, however, will unquestionably extend their boundaries in the immediate future.

In special departments of science the editors have been greatly assisted by the following works: —

In Botany: "Useful Native Plants," by J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney; "Forest Flora of New Zealand," by T. H. Kirk, Conservator of State Forests; "Australian Botany" and "Catalogue of Plants in the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne," by W. R. Guilfoyle; "Botanic Teachings" and the "Census," by Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller;

In Zoölogy: "Birds of New Zealand," by Sir W. L. Buller; "Birds of Australia," by John Gould; a paper by Colonel Legge, the ornithologist; "Fishes of New South Wales," by the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods; Gunther's "Catalogue of Fishes in the British Museum;" Professor McCoy's "Prodromus;" Macleay's "Catalogue of Australian Fishes;" and the work on "Marsupials," by Richard Lydekker, of the British Museum;

In Natural History and Ethnology in general: various indexes, books, pamphlets, collections, and specimens in the Melbourne Public Library, the Melbourne University Library, and the Technological, Ethnological, and University Museums.

For aid in determining special points and for advice or criticism the editors are indebted to many scientific men and other specialists. They desire to record their particular obligations to Mr. J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist, Sydney, who has examined and revised the botanical terms, particularly those relating to Australia and Tasmania, and whose learning and accurate scholarship have suggested many valuable additions and corrections.

The illustrations have been selected with particular reference to their defining value, and great care has been taken that they should be accurate. Many of them have been specially drawn for the Supplement from living specimens.

For a key to Maori pronunciation the reader is referred to the prefatory remarks to the Gazetteer, p. 2035. In the Vocabulary the correct Maori pronunciation is always given, and the anglicized colloquial pronunciation is added whenever it has acquired respectable currency.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS AND PHRASES GIVEN IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in Full.	Dates.
Francis Adams	Adams, Francis William Leith (novelist and journalist)	1850–1894
The Age	Melbourne daily newspaper.	
Rev. W. Allen	Allen, Rev. William (clergyman and poet)	1847–
G. F. Angas	Angas, George French (artist and author, S. A. and N. Z.)	1822–1886
The Argus	Melbourne daily newspaper.	
The Australasian	Australasian weekly newspaper.	
Australian Year-book, 1897	The Yearbook of Australia.	
Baden-Powell	Baden-Powell, Sir George Smyth, K. C. M. G. (Eng. M. P. and author)	1847–
Lady Barker	Barker, Mary Anne (now Lady Broome) (author).	
Barrington	Barrington, George (supt. of convicts and author of *History of N. S. W.*)	1755–1803?
Barton	Barton, George Burnett (historian, biographer, and critic, N. S. W.)	1836–
A. C. Bicknell	Bicknell, Arthur C. (Eng. traveler).	
David Blair	Blair, David (journalist and author, Vic.)	1820–
Boldrewood	Boldrewood, Rolf, pseud. of Browne, Thomas Alexander (novelist)	1826–
Bonwick	Bonwick, James (author)	1817–
Guy Boothby	Boothby, Guy Newell (novelist)	1867–
J. Ednie Brown	Brown, J. Ednie (botanist).	
John Buchanan	Buchanan, John (botanist, N. Z.).	
Buller	Buller, Sir Walter Lawry (barrister and ornithologist, N. Z.)	1838–
Mrs. Campbell-Praed	Campbell-Praed, Mrs. Rosa Caroline (born Murray-Prior) (author)	1851–
J. Chamberlain	Chamberlain, Joseph (British Secretary of State for the Colonies).	1836–
A. T. Chandler	Chandler, Alfred Thomas (journalist and poet, S. A.)	1852–
Marcus Clarke	Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hislop (novelist, journalist, and critic).	1847–1881
D. Collins	Collins, Col. David (author, judge advocate, N. S. W.; Lieut.-Gov. Tas.)	1754–1810
Curr	Curr, Edward Micklethwaite (chief inspector of stock, Vic.; ethnologist)	1820–1889
J. Dawson	Dawson, James (authority on Australian aborigines).	
Eyre	Eyre, Edward John (explorer, colonial governor, and author)	1815–
Flinders	Flinders, Capt. Matthew (hydrographer and explorer)	1774–1814
E. Giles	Giles, Ernest (explorer and author)	? –1897
Gisborne	Gisborne, William (author, N. Z.)	1825–1898
A. Lindsay Gordon	Gordon, Adam Lindsay (poet)	1833–1870
Gould	Gould, John, F.R.S. (Eng. naturalist)	1804–1881
Sir George Grey	Grey, Sir George (explorer, statesman, and author)	1812–
W. D. Hay	Hay, William Delisle (Eng. man of letters; former colonist, N. Z.).	
Thomas Heney	Heney, Thomas (journalist and poet).	
The Herald	Melbourne daily evening paper.	
Hill	Hill, Walter, formerly director Botanical Gardens, Brisbane.	
H. R. Hogg	Hogg, Henry R. (naturalist, Vic.).	
P. J. Holdsworth	Holdsworth, Philip Joseph (journalist, poet, and author)	1850–
A. W. Howitt	Howitt, Alfred William (ethnologist and explorer, Vic.)	1830–
Hursthouse	Hursthouse, Charles (colonist and author, N. Z.).	
E. Jenks	Jenks, Edward (professor of law, Melbourne Univ. 1889–91; legal writer).	
A. Bence Jones	Jones, A. Bence (ethnologist).	
Mrs. Henry Jones	Jones, Mrs. Henry (author).	
H. B. Jones	Jones, Rev. H. Berkeley (English clergyman and author).	
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 1834.		
Kendall	Kendall, Henry Clarence (poet)	1842–1882
H. Kingsley	Kingsley, Henry (English novelist)	1830–1876
Rudyard Kipling	Kipling, Rudyard (Eng. author)	1865–
Kirk	Kirk, Thomas (botanist, keeper of N. Z. state forests).	
E. W. Landor	Landor, Edward Wilson (colonist and author, W. A.).	
J. D. Lang	Lang, Rev. John Dunmore, D. D. (clergyman, politician, and author)	1799–1878
Lawson	Lawson, Henry (poet and novelist)	1867–
Colonel Legge	Legge, Colonel William Vincent (Australian and Indian ornithologist)	1841–
Leichhardt	Leichhardt, Dr. Ludwig (naturalist and explorer)	1813–1848
Lumholtz	Lumholtz, Carl (Danish traveler and author).	
Thomas McCombie	McCombie, Thomas (author and politician, Vic.).	
McCoy	McCoy, Sir Frederick, K. C. M. G. (professor of Natural Science, Melb. Univ.)	1823–
D. Macdonald	Macdonald, Donald (journalist and author).	
McIntyre	McIntyre, Sir John (pioneer and politician)	1832–
Maiden	Maiden, Joseph Henry (government botanist, N. S. W.)	1859–
F. E. Maning	Maning, Frederick Edward (judge and author, N. Z.)	1812–1883
Melburnian	Journal of the Melbourne Grammar School.	
Mrs. Meredith	Meredith, Louisa Ann (Tas. settler and author)	1812–1895
E. G. Millard	Millard, Edward G. (poet and man of letters).	
Sir Thomas Mitchell	Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone (explorer and author)	1792–1855
C. L. Money	Money, Charles L. (author, N. Z.).	
J. M. Moore	Moore, John Murray, M. D. (physician and author).	
Sir Henry Parkes	Parkes, Sir Henry (statesman)	1815–1896
Paterson	Paterson, Andrew Barton (poet and journalist)	
E. W. Payton	Payton, E. W. (Eng. traveler in N. Z.).	
T. H. Potts	Potts, Thomas H. (naturalist, N. Z.).	
John Rae	Rae, John, M. A. (commissioner railways, N. S. W., 1861–77, and author)	1813–
Ranken	Ranken, W. H. L. (author of *The Dominion of Australia*)	1874–
Charles Robinson	Robinson, Charles (author of *New South Wales*, 1873).	
Sherwood Roberts	Roberts, Sherwood (N. Z. settler and author).	
H. G. Robley	Robley, Major-General Horatio Gordon (naturalist).	
Rusden	Rusden, George William (historian)	1819–
H. C. Russell	Russell, Henry Chamberlain (government astronomer, N. S. W.)	1836–
W. Senior	Senior, William (pseud. *Redspinner*) (Eng. journalist and author).	
C. A. Sherard	Sherard, Charles Allan (poet and man of letters).	
R. Brough Smyth	Smyth, Robert Brough (geologist and mineralogist)	1830–1889
Baldwin Spencer	Spencer, Walter Baldwin (professor of biology, Melb. Univ.)	1860–
Sturt	Sturt, Capt. Charles (explorer)	1795–1869
W. Swainson	Swainson, William (speaker L. C. N. Z. 1854–55; author)	?–1884
Sydney Gazette	Daily newspaper estab. 1803, discontinued 1843.	
Sydney Morning Herald	Daily newspaper.	
R. Taylor	Taylor, Rev. Richard (missionary and ethnologist, N. Z.).	
The Daily Telegraph	Sydney daily newspaper.	
Ethel Turner	Curlewis, Mrs. H. R. (born Ethel Turner) (novelist, N. S. W.)	1872–
Twopeny	Twopeny, Richard Ernest Nowell (journalist and author)	1857–
Vogan	Vogan, Arthur James (journalist and author).	
Von Mueller	Von Mueller, Baron Sir Ferdinand, K. C. M. G. (botanist)	1825–1896
E. Wakefield	Wakefield, Edward (author, N. Z.).	
G. Walch	Walch, Garnet (author and dramatist)	1843–
Weekly Times	Melbourne weekly newspaper.	
Westgarth	Westgarth, William (author and financier, Vic.)	1815–1889
Wilhelmi	Wilhelmi, Charles (German missionary among aborigines of S. A.)	
H. Willoughby	Willoughby, Howard (journalist, Vic.)	1840–
Tenison Woods	Woods, Rev. Julian Edmund Tenison Woods (geologist and naturalist)	1832–1889
Zillmann	Zillmann, Rev. J. H. L. (clergyman, lecturer, and author).	

A DICTIONARY

OF

AUSTRALASIAN WORDS.

A.

A'ke (ā'kā ; *colloq.* ā'kē) } *n.*
A'ke–a'ke (ā'kā-ā'kā ; *colloq. often* āk'ē-āk'), } [Maori.] [The reduplicated form is more common.] (*Bot.*) A sapindaceous tree (*Dodonæa viscosa*) of New Zealand, one of the hop bushes. See under HOP. The name *akeake* is also given to two composite trees (*Olearia avicennifolia* and *O. Traversii*). [*Local, N. Z.*]

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Alarm bird (*Zoöl.*), the wattled pewit (*Lobivanellus lobatus*).

☞ "It has obtained the name of *alarm bird* from its rising in the air, flying round and screaming at the approach of an intruder, causing not only all of its own species to follow its example but every other bird in the district to be on the alert." *Gould.*

Al-lu'vi-al (ăl-lū'vĭ-ȧl), *n.* Gold-bearing alluvial soil.

☞ *Alluvial* in this sense is in general use in Australia, where the term *alluvion* is never heard.

An'a-branch (ăn'ȧ-brȧnch), *n.* [Contr. fr. *anastomosing branch.*] A branch of a river which re-enters the main stream or loses itself in sandy soil. See BILLABONG, 2.

The river divided several times into *anabranches*, flowing round, and insulating rocky hills and ridges. *Leichhardt.*

☞ The word was invented by Col. Jackson in 1834: "Such branches of a river as after separation re-unite, I would term *anastomosing branches;* or, if a word might be coined, *anabranches.*" *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1834, p. 79.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Apple berry, the small subacid berry of the shrub *Billardiera scandens.* — **Apple gum, Apple-scented gum,** *or* **Apple tree** (*b*), the tree *Eucalyptus Stuartiana;* — so called from the scent of its flowers and from its resemblance to the European apple tree. The name *apple tree* is also given to trees of the genus *Angophora*, in which this resemblance is more marked. — **Black apple,** *or* **Brush apple,** the fruit of the tree *Achras australis.* It resembles a very large plum, but has a coarse, insipid flavor. Called also *native plum* and *wild plum.* — **Emu apple,** the fruit of the tree *Owenia acidula.* It is about as large as a small nectarine, and, being subacid, is sometimes eaten to relieve thirst. It is called also *sour plum, native peach, native nectarine*, and *mooley apple.* — **Kangaroo apple,** the fruit of the plant *Solanum aviculare.* It resembles the fruit of the potato plant, and has a mealy, subacid taste. — **Mooley apple,** the emu apple. — **Mulga apple,** the succulent, edible gall of one of the mulga trees (*Acacia aneura*). — **Oak apple,** name given by children to the young cone of the she-oak tree (*Casuarina stricta*). — **Rose apple.** (*a*) The fine, juicy, red fruit of the tree *Spondias pleiogyna;* — called also *Queensland plum, Burdekin plum*, and *sweet plum.* (*b*) The brush cherry. See under BRUSH.

Kangaroo Apple (*Solanum aviculare*).

Ar'bor vi'tæ (är'bẽr vī'tē). **1.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The kaikawaka, a coniferous tree (*Libocedrus Doniana*). [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ash (ăsh), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ The term is applied in Australia to many trees of various genera (*Acronychia, Alphitonia, Cupania, Elæocarpus, Eucalyptus, Flindersia, Litsæa, Malaisia, Panax, Schizomeria*), from the toughness and strength of their timber. Many distinctive epithets are applied to the several trees, such as, *black, black mountain, blue, blueberry, brush, crow's, elderberry, Illawarra, Moreton Bay, mountain, pigeon berry, red*, &c. The common *mountain ash* of New South Wales is *Eucalyptus Sieberiana;* that of Southern Queensland is *E. tesselaris.* The *New Zealand ash* is the sapindaceous tree *Alectryon excelsum;* — called also *titoki.*

As-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

Assigned servant, a transported convict released from jail or military control, and assigned to a free settler as a resident servant, but still remaining a prisoner of the Crown; — called also *assignee.* This system was abolished in 1838.

There were a number of *assigned servants*, prisoners who were drafted off and distributed amongst the settlers, on strictly specified conditions. *Zillmann.*

As'sign-ee' (ăs'sĭ-nē'), *n.* [*Add.*] (*c*) An assigned servant. See under ASSIGN, *v. t.*

As-sign'ment (ăs-sīn'ment), *n.* [*Add.*]

Assignment system, the system of assigning convicts as servants to free settlers. See under ASSIGN. *Barton.*

Asth'ma (ăs'mȧ, ăz'mȧ *or* ăst'mȧ ; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Asthma herb, a common tropical weed (*Euphorbia pilulifera*). "This plant, having obtained some reputation in Australia in certain pulmonary complaints, has acquired the appellation in the colonies of 'Queensland *asthma herb.*'" *Maiden.*

Aweto.

A'u-a (ä'u̯-ȧ ; *colloq.* ou'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand coast fish (*Agonostoma Forsteri*) of the Mullet family (*Mugilidæ*).

A-we'to (ä-wā'tō ; *colloq.* ä-wē'tō), *n.* [Maori *awheto.*] The so-called vegetable caterpillar of New Zealand. It yields a black dye much used in moko. See MOKO, *n.*

☞ "The caterpillar, burrowing in the vegetable soil, gets a spore of a fungus between the folds of its neck, and, unable to free itself, the insect's body nourishes the fungus, which vegetates and occasions the death of the caterpillar by exactly filling the interior of the body with its root, always preserving its perfect form. The stem grows up like a little bulrush. After being dried [the *aweto*] is burnt to a coal, giving an excellent black pigment." *H. G. Robley.*

Ax'break'er } (ăks'brāk'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*)
Axe'break'er } An Australian tree (*Notelæa longifolia*), of the order *Jasmineæ;* — called also *mock olive.*

☞ The name *axbreaker* is also given to a few other trees that have very hard wood.

B.

Back' block'er (băk' blŏk'ẽr). See under BLOCK.

Back' blocks' (băk' blŏks'). See under BLOCK.

Bail (bāl), 4th *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** [Prov. Eng. *bail*, in a similar sense.] A kind of frame for confining the heads of cows at milking time ; also, a funnel-shaped passageway terminating in a frame of this kind, used for trapping and subduing unruly horses or cattle. *Baden-Powell.*

Bail' up' (bāl' ŭp'), *v. t.* **1.** To tie up or secure by means of a bail ; as, to *bail up* a cow at milking time. [*Prov. Eng.* and *common in Australasia.*]

2. To cause (a person) to stand still and throw up his hands for the purpose of robbing him ; to stick up. See *stick up*, under STICK. Also, as *v. i.*, to halt and throw up one's hands at the summons of a robber.

While one jumped over the counter and *bailed up* the manager, the other shut the door. *Boldrewood.*

Starlight sings out, "Stand ! *Bail up !*" and the three of us, all masked, showed ourselves. *Boldrewood.*

3. To stop ; to hold secure ; to overcome.

The mill stopped, and his troutship was, in colonial parlance, *bailed up.* *W. Senior.*

☞ In some English dialects the imperative *bail up !* in the sense of *stand still !* is used as a command to cows at milking time. It was adopted by Australian bushrangers as a command to travelers whom they wished to detain on the highway for the purpose of robbing them (compare the second quotation under 2 above). From this use the more general senses are easily derived.

Bal'la-hoo' (băl'lȧ-hōō'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** The garfish ; — called also *bullahoo.* [*Local, Sydney, N. S. W.*]

Bal-loon' (băl-lōōn'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Balloon vine (*Bot.*), a sapindaceous plant (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*) ; — so called from its inflated membranaceous capsules. Called also *heart pea, heart seed*, and *winter cherry.*

Bal'sam (bȧl'sȧm), *n.* [*Add.*]

Balsam of copaiba tree (*Bot.*), the Australian rutaceous tree *Geijera salicifolia.*

Ba-na'na-land' (bȧ-nä'nȧ-lănd'), *n.* A jocose name for Queensland, from the abundance of bananas produced there. [*Colloq.*]

☞ The banana is indigenous to Queensland, but the native species are worthless. The cultivated species, however, thrive, and the fruit is exported in large quantities.

Ba-na'na-land'er (bȧ-nä'nȧ-lănd'ẽr), *n.* A nickname given to a native of Queensland. [*Colloq.*]

Bang'al'ay (băng'ăl'ў), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) In the Sydney district, an old name for the tree called *bastard mahogany* (*Eucalyptus botryoides*), and for its timber. See under MAHOGANY.

Ban'ga-low (băn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) An ornamental palm with feathery leaves (*Ptychosperma elegans*). The pith of the bangalow is used as food.

Bank'er (băn̆k'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **7.** A stream in flood to the top of its banks.

The creeks were *bankers*, and the flood
Was forty miles round Bourke. *Lawson.*

Bank'si-a (băn̆k'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So named after Sir Joseph *Banks*, an English naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of Australian proteaceous trees and shrubs, bearing large flowers shaped like a bottle brush and richly charged with honey ; — called also *honeysuckle.*

Banksia (*B. integrifolia*).

The scrub wattle bird hangs drinking in the honey from the blue gum flowers, making his last rounds ere he leaves us for the *banksias* of Carrum and Cape Schank. *Melburnian.*

Bar'coo' (bär'kōō'), *n.* Name of a river in Queensland.

Barcoo grass (*Bot.*), one of the best pasture grasses of Queensland (*Anthistiria membranacea*). — **Barcoo rot** (*Med.*), a disease, especially of the hands, affecting bushmen in dry country ; it is a severe eruption, bringing away flesh and skin. *Lumholtz.*

Bar'rack (băr'rȧk), *v. i.* [Said to be fr. aboriginal *borak* banter, badinage ; but cf. Prov. Eng. *barrack* to brag, *barracker* a braggart. See BARRACK, *v. t.*, BORAK, *n.*] **1.** To cheer, shout, or make a din, by way of partisan encouragement or derision, especially at a football game.

Accused was present at the football match on Monday between Essendon and Collingwood, and, along with other youths, made himself conspicuous by *barracking* for Collingwood. *The Argus.*

2. To give partisan support in any way ; as, to *barrack* for the school. [*Colloq.*]

Bar'rack, *v. t.* To deride ; to decry by popular clamor. [*Colloq.*]

There 's a broken swell among us, — he is *barracked*, he is chaffed. *Lawson.*

Bar'rack-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who barracks ; a noisy partisan.

They are as whole-souled *barrackers* as any to be found at a Carlton or a Collingwood football match. *H. Willoughby.*

Bar'ra-gan' (băr'rȧ-găn'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A variety of the boomerang. [*Local, N. S. W.*]

Bar'ra-mun'da (băr'rȧ-mŭn'dȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *baramunda, baramundi*, and *burramundi.*] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian river fish (*Osteoglossum Leichhardtii*). The name is also applied to many other river species, esp. to *Ceratodus Forsteri.* See CERATODUS, in the Dictionary.

Bar'ris-ter (băr'rĭs-tẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) The prickly-stemmed climber (*Mezoneuron scortechinii*). [*Local, N. S. W.*]

Bas'tard (băs'tẽrd), *a.* [*Add.*]

Bastard dory, trumpeter, etc. See under DORY, TRUMPETER, etc.

Bat'fish' (băt'fĭsh'), *n.* [*Add.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*d*) Any one of the carangoid fishes of the genus *Psettus.* In Australia the name is especially applied to the very common species *P. argenteus.*

Bead (bēd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bead fern (*Bot.*), any one of various species of *Gleichenia.*

Beal (bēl), *n.* A sweet drink made by steeping honey-laden flowers in water; — called also *bool* and *bull*.

This drink was named *beal* by the natives of the west of Victoria. *R. Brough Smyth.*

Beal (bēl), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) An Australian tree. See BELAR.

Bean (bēn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bean tree (*Bot.*), a handsome leguminous tree of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland (*Castanospermum australe*); — called also *Moreton Bay chestnut*. Its timber is known in trade as *black bean*. — **Leichhardt's bean, Queensland bean,** *or* **Match box bean** (*Bot.*), the seed of a leguminous tropical plant (*Entada scandens*).

☞ "The seeds are about two inches across by half an inch thick. They are converted into snuffboxes, scent bottles, spoons, etc., and, in the Indian bazaars, they are used as weights. In the colonies we usually see the beans of this plant mounted with silver as match boxes." *Maiden.*

— **Red bean** (*Bot.*), the timber of an Australian meliaceous tree, *Dysoxylon Muelleri*, resembling rosewood; — called also *pencil cedar*.

Beard'ie (bērd'ĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The gadoid fish *Lotella marginata*. [*Local, Sydney, N. S. W.*]

Bedg'er-y (bĕj'ĕr-ỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PITCHURI.

Beech (bēch), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ There is but one true beech in Australia (*Fagus Moorei*) and one in Tasmania (*Fagus Cunninghamii*). The name is applied to other trees of various genera (for example, *Callicoma, Cryptocarya, Elæocarpus, Flindersia, Gmelina, Monotoca, Schizomeria*, and *Trochocarpa*), from the character of their timber. The same trees receive various other names; as, *ash, sycamore*, etc. The ordinary *native beech* of commerce in New South Wales is *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The New Zealand beeches are *Fagus Solandri, F. Blairii, F. Menziesii, F. fusca, F. Cliffortioides*, and *F. apiculata*. The word *beech*, however, is rarely used in New Zealand, the trees being called *birch* by settlers and bushmen, and *tawai* by the Maoris. See under BIRCH, *n.*

☞ "All the New Zealand *beeches* belong to the section of *Fagus* characterized by evergreen leaves, and the presence of curious transverse membranous or glandular plates on the leaves of the involucral cup which contains the female flowers." *Kirk.*

Be'lar (bē'lä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) An Australian tree (*Casuarina glauca*); — called also *belah, billa, beela, beal*, and *bull oak*.

Bell'bird' (bĕl'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) The *Oreoïca gutturalis* of Western Australia. (*d*) The *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand; — called also *korimako* and *makomako*.

Bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*). 1/5

Bell'top'per (bĕl'tŏp'-pĕr), *n.* A tall silk hat. [*Colloq.*]

Ber'i-gor'a (bĕr'ĭ-gōr'ä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The orange-speckled hawk (*Hieracidea berigora*).

Betch'er-ry-gah' (bĕch'ĕr-ĭ-gä'), *n.* See BUDGEREE-GAH.

Bid'dy-bid' (bĭd'dỹ-bĭd'), *n.* [Maori *piripiri.*] [Written also *biddy-biddy.*] (*Bot.*) The black berry growing in clusters on the tree piripiri. It becomes a troublesome bur. [*Local, N. Z.*] See PIRIPIRI.

Bil'la (bĭl'lä), *n.* See BELAR.

Bil'la-bong' (bĭl'lä-bŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal, said to mean *dead water.*] [Sometimes written *billybong.*] **1.** A shallow, stagnant pool near a river, or connected with it; a backwater.

Weedy, stagnant pools, — the *billabongs* of northern rivers. *D. Macdonald.*

2. An anabranch that loses itself in the sand.

Bil'ly (bĭl'lỹ), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A bushman's kettle; a cylindrical tin vessel with detached lid and arched wire handle; — sometimes called *billy-can*.

Scott got some food and put the *billy* on the fire to make tea. *Francis Adams.*

Bil'ly-bong' (bĭl'lĭ-bŏng'), *n.* See BILLABONG.

Birch (bĕrch), *n.* **1.** [*Add.*]

☞ In New Zealand the name *birch* is applied to all the native beeches (see under BEECH) and to all small-leaved forest trees; it is, however, qualified by various adjectives, — *white, black, brown, red, silver*, etc.

Bird's' nest' *or* **Bird's'-nest'** (bērdz' nĕst'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bird's-nest fern (*Bot.*), the Australian fern *Asplenium nidus*.

Bird' of par'a-dise (bĕrd' ŏv păr'ä-dīs). [*Add.*]

☞ The lyre bird (*Menura*) was called *bird of paradise* by the early settlers of New South Wales. See under MENURA.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tĕr), *a.* [*Add.*]

Bitter bark (*Bot.*), any one of several Australian trees (especially *Alstonia constricta, Petalostigma quadriloculare*, and *Tabernæmontana orientalis*); — so called from the flavor of their bark, which suggests that of quinine.

Black' ap'ple. See under APPLE.

Black'bird (blăk'bĕrd), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A native of the islands near Queensland; — called also *kanaka*.

☞ *Blackbird* was a cant term for a negro or Polynesian in the days of the slave trade. In Australia it is used in the limited sense indicated above.

Black'bird-ing (-ĭng), *n.* The act or practice of collecting natives of the islands near Queensland for service on the Queensland sugar plantations.

☞ *Blackbirding* was a slaver's cant term for the kidnaping of negroes or Polynesians to be sold as slaves. In Australia its use is limited as in the definition above.

Black'boy (-boi), *n.* (*Bot.*) The grass tree (*Xanthorrhœa*); — so called from the appearance of its trunk, when blackened by fire. See GRASS TREE, in the Dictionary.

☞ The grass tree was by many early botanists and explorers called *yellow gum tree* from its exudations.

Black'butt (blăk'bŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. pilularis*.

☞ The lower part of the trunk is covered with a rough, black bark, looking like charred wood. The blackbutts are valuable timber trees.

Black'fel-low (-fĕl-lō), *n.* A man of the Australian aboriginal race.

☞ The aboriginal words *gin* and *lubra*, for a black woman, have survived; the children are called *pickaninnies;* the aboriginal word for a man has given way to *blackfellow* and *black*.

The smoke of the *blackfellows'* fires was seen to the southward. *Leichhardt.*

Blackfellows' potatoes. (*Bot.*) See under POTATO.

Black'fish (-fĭsh), *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** (*Zoöl.*) In Australia generally, the freshwater gadoid food fish *Gadopsis marmoratus*, found in all inland streams and in Tasmania; in some parts of Australia, other species of *Gadopsis;* in Sydney, specif., the sparoid fish *Girella cuspidata;* in Victoria, also *Girella simplex*. See LUDRICK.

Black' track'er (blăk' trăk'ĕr). An aboriginal Australian, skilled in following a trail, and employed by the government for tracking criminals. *Zeltmann.*

A *black tracker* of the native police can pursue a trace at full gallop. *Lumholtz.*

Black'wood (-wŏŏd), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] The Australian *blackwood* is the leguminous tree *Acacia melanoxylon;* — called also *lightwood*. See LIGHTWOOD.

Bleed'ing heart' (blēd'ĭng härt'). (*Bot.*) The coral pea (*Kennedya prostrata*). See KENNEDYA.

Blight (blīt), *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** A kind of prurient ophthalmia. See *Sandy blight*, under SANDY.

Blight'bird' (blīt'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The New Zealand name for the white-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*), which clears trees of insect blight; — called also *ring-eye, silver-eye*, and *wax-eye*. See WHITE-EYE in Dictionary.

Blightbird (*Zosterops cærulescens*). 1/3

☞ The bird was originally confined to Eastern Australia and Tasmania, but it settled in flocks in New Zealand in 1851, making its escape from the great bush fire of Black Thursday (Feb. 6, 1851).

The white-eye or *blightbird*, with cheerful note, in crowded flocks, sweeps over the face of the country, and in its progress clears away multitudes of small insect pests. *T. H. Potts.*

Blind'-your-eyes' (blīnd'ŭr-īz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Australian name for the euphorbiaceous tree *Excæcaria agallocha;* — called also *milky mangrove* and *river poisonous tree*.

☞ "It produces by incision in the bark an acrid milky juice, called in India *tiger's milk*, so volatile that no one, however careful, can gather a quarter of a pint without being affected by it. A single drop falling into the eyes will, it is believed, cause loss of sight." *Maiden.*

Block (blŏk), *n.* [*Add.*] **13.** A rectangular lot of land; specifically, one of the large lots into which Australian public land, when opened to settlers, is divided by the government surveyors.

Back blocks, Australian pastoral country remote from the seacoast or from a river. "In the *back blocks* of Queensland, far removed from towns and civilization." *Melburnian.* — **Back blocker,** a bushman from the back blocks. [*Colloq.*] — **Mallee block,** an area of land marked out by government in the Mallee district. See MALLEE. — **The Block,** the fashionable promenade in Melbourne and in Sydney. — **To the Block,** to promenade in *the Block*.

Blue'ber-ry (blū'bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) The edible berry of the Australian tree *Myoporum serratum;* — called also *native currant*, and, by the aborigines of South Australia, *palberry*. These berries are salt and bitter and are much relished by birds. The tree itself is called *blueberry, blueberry tree, native myrtle, native juniper*, and *cockatoo bush*.

☞ The name *blueberry* is also given to species of *Elæocarpus* (called also *blueberry tree*, and, most commonly, *blueberry ash*) and of *Dianella*.

Blue'bush (blū'bush), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the saltbushes (*Kochia pyramidata*).

☞ The name is also given to *Acacia brachybotrya*, a kind of wattle, and to some other shrubs.

Blue' creep'er (blū' krēp'ĕr). (*Bot.*) The Australian ornamental wild plant *Comesperma volubile*.

Blue'point'er (blū'point'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of shark (*Lamna glauca*). [*Local, Sydney, N. S. W.*]

Blue'y (blū'ỹ), *n.* **1.** A bushman's blanket; — so called from its color.

Then we had to wring our *blueys*, which were rotting in the swags. *Lawson.*

2. A bushman's bundle; a swag; — so called because a blanket is sometimes used as the outside covering.

To hump bluey, to carry a swag; hence, to travel about in the bush, esp. in search of work. [*Colloq.*]

Board (bōrd), *n.* [*Add.*] **9.** The floor of a woolshed; hence, the whole number of shearers employed in a single woolshed. *The Argus.*

Boar'fish' (bōr'fĭsh'), *n.* [*Add.*] (*c*) A fish (*Cyttus australis*) of the family *Cyttidæ*. [*New Zealand*] See *Bastard dory*, under DORY.

Bo'gong' (bō'gŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *bougong* and *bugong.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large moth (*Agrotis infusa*, formerly *A. spina* and *Noctua spina*); also, its larva, eaten by the aborigines. Called also *bogong moth*.

☞ The Bogong Mountains in Victoria are named from this moth, which frequents them.

Boo'book' (bōō'bōōk'), *n.* [Aboriginal. So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The cuckoo owl of Australia (*Athene boobook*); called also *morepork, mopoke, mope hawk*, and sometimes *cuckoo*.

Boobook (*Athene boobook*). 1/6

Boo'by-al'la (bōō'bĭ-ăl'lä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A leguminous Australian tree (*Acacia longifolia*), much used in ornamental plantations; — called also *native willow*.

Boobyalla is an aboriginal name. It is an excellent tree for binding coast sands. *Maiden.*

2. (*Bot.*) The Australian tree *Myoporum acuminatum*, of the order *Myoporineæ*.

Bool (bōōl), *n.* See BEAL, a drink. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

Boon'ga-ry (bōōn'gä-rỹ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) A small tree kangaroo (*Dendrolagus Lumholtzii*).

Bo'ra (bō'rä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The initiatory rite of the Australian aborigines, by means of which boys, on reaching puberty, are received into membership in a tribe or community. *A. W. Howitt.*

☞ This rite is not the same among all Australian tribes, and it is called by different names in different aboriginal languages. *Bora* is the word used by one of the most important tribal communities and has been adopted by many anthropologists.

Bor'ak (bŏr'ăk), *n.* [Aboriginal.] Banter; ridicule; chaff. [*Colloq.*]

To poke borak at, to make game of. [*Colloq.*] *The Age.*

Bor'ee' (bŏr'ē'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) An Australian wattle tree (*Acacia pendula*); — more commonly called *weeping myall* or *true myall*. [*Local, N. S. W.*]

☞ "Called *boree* by aboriginals, and often *boree*, or *silver-leaf boree*, by the colonists of Western New South Wales." *Maiden.* The name *boree* is also applied to *Acacia glaucescens* and some other acacias.

White boree, the tree *Elæocarpus cyaneus*, of the order *Tiliaceæ;* — called also *blueberry ash, native olive*, and *whitebark*.

Bor-o'ni-a (bŏr-ō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after *Borone*, companion of Dr. Sibthorp, botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian rutaceous shrubs with highly scented blossoms, chiefly inhabiting Western Australia, but largely developed in New South Wales, and to a less extent in the other colonies. The Western Australian species generally bear brown and yellow flowers; those of New South Wales and Queensland, pink flowers. Several species are cultivated as garden plants, and one (*B. serrulata*) is called *native rose* at Sydney.

At each street corner the scent of *boronia* and the odor of wattle blossom greet us from baskets of the flower girl. *Melburnian.*

Bot'tle (bŏt't'l), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bottle brush. [*Add.*] (*Bot.*) (*b*) The large, handsome flower of any one of the Australian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Callistemon*, so called from their shape and slender stem. (*c*) The flower of the *Banksia* or Australian honeysuckle. (*d*) Any one of the trees or shrubs themselves.

Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* [*Add.*] **11.** (*Mining*) The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, and often covered to a great depth by volcanic matter or by detritus; a gutter. See GUTTER, *n.*, **4.** Also, the bed of rock or clay on which the alluvial deposit rests.

A miner of to-day pushes on to this lowest *bottom*, because he has found that it is rich beyond comparison with higher levels. *Westgarth.*

Bou'gong' (bōō'gŏng'), *n.* See BOGONG.

Bound'a-ry (bound'ä-rỹ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Boundary rider, a man employed at a station (see STATION) to ride round the boundaries and keep the fences in order. "The *boundary rider*, cantering along the limit of his run, finds the wires broken." *D. Macdonald.*

Box (bŏks), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any one of several trees of the genera *Eucalyptus, Tristania*, and *Murraya;* so called from the character of their timber, which resembles boxwood. (*b*) A forage plant (*Bursaria spinosa*), of the order *Pittosporeæ;* — called also *boxthorn, native box*, and *native olive*.

☞ Various kinds of box trees are designated as *black, white, yellow*, and *red box, brush box*, etc.

Box, *v. t.* [*Add.*] **4.** To mix (two or more flocks or herds) in confusion; — used also figuratively.

But the traveling sheep and the Wilga sheep were *boxed* on the Old Man Plain. *Paterson.*

Box'er (bŏks'ĕr), *n.* A kind of stiff round hat; — called in England *bowler* or *deerstalker*.

Box'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The native box (*Bursaria spinosa*). See Box, 2, *b*.

African boxthorn, a very thorny bush (*Citriobatus*), bearing many spherical, orange colored berries, about half an inch in diameter. It is much used for hedges; — called also *orange thorn*.

Bread'fruit' (brĕd'frut'), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Bot.*) The screw pine (*Pandanus pedunculatus*), of the order *Pandaneæ*. See under PINE.

Break'a-way' (brāk'ä-wā'), *n.* **1.** A wild rush of sheep, cattle, horses, or camels (esp. at the smell or sight of water); a stampede.

Directly our camels scented water, the whole train would set off at a rush, followed by our horses at a gallop. These *breakaways* would occur at quite unexpected moments. *Baldwin Spencer.*

2. An animal that breaks away from a herd.

A stubborn *breakaway* would sometimes lead a stock rider a long gallop before he was rounded back into the mob. *The Australasian.*

Bream (brēm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

Black bream, an Australian fish (*Caranx australis*); —

called also *tarwhine*. — **Red bream**, the Australian schnapper. See SCHNAPPER. — **Silver bream**, an Australian fish (*Caranx Georgianus*).

Brick'field'er (brĭk'fēld'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Originally, a cold and violent south or southwest wind from the sea, springing up suddenly and raising thick clouds of dust. It is regularly preceded by a hot wind from a northerly direction, varying from northwest to northeast, or from the west. [*Local, Sydney, and obsoles.*] *John Rae.*

As is usual in such sultry weather, the evening wound up with a *brickfielder*. *Sydney Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1857.

☞ In this sense the word has always been confined to Sydney and is now giving way to *southerly buster* (see under BUSTER). The *brickfielder* was so called because it blew across the *Brickfields*, a district at the south end of Sydney, and thus carried clouds of brick dust and pulverized clay into the city. The old *Brickfields* are now laid out in streets and are no longer known by that name.

2. Hence, by later confusion, a midsummer hot wind from the north.

She passed a gang of convicts toiling in a broiling *brickfielder*. *Thomas McCombie.*

☞ In this sense the word is used in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

Brick'low (brĭk'lō), *n.* (*Bot.*) See BRIGALOW. *Leichhardt.*

Brig'a-low' (brĭg'ă-lō'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of Australian acacias, esp. *Acacia harpophylla*. The wood is hard, heavy and elastic, and is used by the aborigines for spears, clubs, and boomerangs.

☞ "The word was spelt *brigaloe* by Gould, and *bricklow* by Leichhardt. The latter stated he could not ascertain the meaning of the name." *Maiden.*

Broad'leaf' (brȧd'lēf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** A New Zealand tree (*Meryta Sinclairii*); — called also *puka*.

3. A New Zealand tree (*Griselina littoralis*), of the order *Corneæ*; — called also *puka* in many districts. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Brook'lime' (brŏŏk'līm'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Any species of *Gratiola*. See HEART'S-EASE, 2 (*b*).

Brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A rough cake made of flour and water mixed with currants. [*Australian bush cant*]

Their blankets and provisions, consisting of salt beef, tea, flour, damper, and *brownie*, the latter a kind of cake, which has been made before starting to save the trouble of baking while in camp. *The Australasian.*

Brum'by } (brŭm'bĭ), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A wild
Brum'bie } horse.
Brum'bee }

The three-cornered weed he rode had been a *brumbee*, and would n't let any one touch him, much less ride him, but himself. *Boldrewood.*

☞ The brumbies are descended from imported horses, since the horse is not a native Australian animal.

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia *brush* is used by bushmen and naturalists to denote a dense growth of vegetation in good soil. It is applied either to shrubs and small trees or to large trees, but especially to the former. *Scrub* denotes vegetation of inferior quality, though sometimes thick and impenetrable, growing in poor soil, often mere sand. *Scrub*, however, is frequently used for *brush*. Both words are much employed adjectively and in composition in the names of plants and animals.

Brush apple. (*Bot.*) See under APPLE. — **Brush cherry** (*Bot.*), the edible fruit of an Australian tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*); called also *rose apple*; also, the tree itself, which is called also *native myrtle*. — **Brush turkey** (*Zoöl.*), the lowan. — **Brush turpentine.** (*Bot.*) See under TURPENTINE.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* The plunge of a horse in bucking. See BUCK, *v. i.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

Buck'jump'er (-jŭmp'ĕr), *n.* A horse given to bucking. See BUCK, *v. i.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

Buck'jump'ing (-ĭng), *vb. n.* The act of bucking. See BUCK, *v. i.*, 2, in the Dictionary.

Bud'da } (bŭd'dä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) An Aus-
Bud'dah } tralian forage plant (*Eremophila Mitchelli*) of the order *Myoporinæ*. The seeds are eaten by emus; the word is much used in the western plains.

Budg'er-ee-gah' (bŭj'ĕr-ē-gä'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *budgereghar*, *budgeregar*, *budgerigar*, *betcherrygah*, etc.] (*Zoöl.*) The zebra parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*); — called also *grass parrakeet*, *warbling grass parrakeet*, and by many other names. See under ZEBRA, in the Dictionary.

Those pretty grass or zebra parroquets, which are here called by the very inharmonious name of *budgereghars*. *Lady Barker.*

Bu'gong (bōō'gŏng), *n.* See BOGONG.

Bull (bụl), *a.* [*Add.*]

Bull ant. (*Zoöl.*) See BULLDOG, 3. — **Bull oak.** (*Bot.*) See BELAR.

Bull (bụl), *n.* Same as BEAL, a drink.

Bul'la-hoo' (bụl'lȧ-hōō'), *n.* See BALLAHOO.

Bull'dog' (bụl'dŏg'), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A large, fierce red ant, which always faces the passer-by with its head erect. It has a venomous bite and sting. Called also *bulldog ant* and *bull ant*.

And defies the stings of scorpions, and the bites of *bulldog ants*. *Paterson.*

Bul'lock-y (bụl'lŭk-ĭ), *n.* The driver of a bullock wagon. *Guy Boothby.*

Bull'rout' (bụl'rout'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The fish *Centropogon robustus*, of the family *Scorpænidæ*, found in the Hunter River, N. S. W.

Buln'-buln' (bụl'n'bụl'n'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) The lyre bird. See BULLEN-BULLEN, in the Dictionary. *The Australasian.*

Bul-ree'dy (bụl-rē'dĭ), *n.* [Corruption of Maori *puriri*.] See PURIRI.

Bun'ya } (bŭn'yȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal.]
Bun'ya-bun'ya } (bŭn'yȧ-bŭn'yȧ), A coniferous Australian tree (*Araucaria Bidwillii*).

☞ "The cones shed their seeds, which are two to two and a half inches long by three quarters of an inch broad; they are sweet before being perfectly ripe, and after that resemble roasted chestnuts in taste. They are plentiful once in three years, and when the ripening season arrives, which is generally in the month of January, the aboriginals assemble in great numbers to feast upon them. The *bunya* is remarkable as being the only hereditary property which any of the aborigines are known to possess, and it is therefore protected by law." *Hill.*

Bun'yip (bŭn'yĭp), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A fabulous monster supposed to inhabit marshes and waterholes.

☞ A booming noise, heard at night, is ascribed to the *bunyip*, which is a source of terror to the aborigines, now and in all tradition.

The river is too deep, child, and the *bunyip* lives in the water under the stones. *H. Kingsley.*

Bur'de-kin (bûr'dē-kĭn), *n.* Name of a river in Australia.

Burdekin plum. (*Bot.*) See under PLUM. — **Burdekin vine** (*Bot.*), an Australian plant (*Vitis opaca*) bearing large edible tubers.

Bur'ra-wang' (bŭr'rȧ-wăng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) Any Australian cycadaceous plant of the genus *Macrozamia*, especially *M. spiralis*. The nuts of these plants are much relished by the aborigines.

Bush (bụsh), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ In the North Island of New Zealand, *bush* commonly means *forest*; in the South Island, *the bush* means thick undergrowth, or tangled thicket; in Australia, *the bush* is the country, whether wooded or not, as opposed to *the town*.

Bush [in Australia] was a generic term for the interior. It might be *thick bush*, *open bush*, *bush forest*, or *scrubby bush* — terms which explain themselves. *Rusden.*

Bush cattle, cattle that have strayed from the herds and run wild. — **Bush fire**, a destructive fire in wooded or grass land; so called even when occurring close to a town. — **Bush horse**, a horse that has escaped into the bush and run wild. — **Bush lawyer.** See LAWYER. — **Bush scrubber.** See SCRUBBER. — **Bush telegraph**, a confederate of thieves or bushrangers who furnishes early information of the movements of the police; also, the process of transmitting such information. "Their system of *bush telegraph*, in which women and girls were often the most active agents, was organized and kept up with a completeness and success perfectly surprising." *Sir Henry Parkes.* — **Bush warbler.** (*Zoöl.*) See under GERYGONE. — **Bush wren**, a passerine bird of New Zealand (*Xenicus longipes*).

Bushed (bụsht), *a.* Lost in the bush; astray in the wilderness; also, in general, out of one's bearings; — often used figuratively.

How Dr. Mulhaus got *bushed* in the ranges, and what befell him there. *H. Kingsley.*

In the geometrical deductions some of the candidates got hopelessly *bushed*. *The Age.*

Bush'man (bụsh'mȧn), *n.* **1.** [*Add.*] (*b*) A countryman, as opposed to a townsman. (*c*) One skilled in the ways of the bush and able to act as guide in it. *Barton.*

He was a clever *bushman*, and we were glad of his addition to our party. *Mrs. Meredith.*

Bush'y (bụsh'ĭ), *n.* A countryman ignorant of town culture; a rustic. [*Colloq.*]

Bus'ter (bŭs'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Southerly buster, a cold south or southwest wind, rising suddenly, and blowing with great violence from the sea. It is regularly preceded by a hot northerly wind from the land, varying from northwest to northeast. See BRICKFIELDER, 1.

☞ "If in fine, hot northeast weather the barometer falls fast in the forenoon, a southerly wind (*buster*) may be expected before night. . . . *Southerly busters* are generally to be expected from November to the end of February; they are always attended with strong electrical excitement. . . . The approach of the true *buster* is indicated by a peculiar roll of clouds." *H. C. Russell.*

Butch'er (bụch'ĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Butcher bird. (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] The Australian *butcher bird* is *Cracticus destructor*; in Tasmania *C. cinereus* is called the *gray butcher bird* or the *Derwent jackass*.

But'ter (bŭt'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Butter bush (*Bot.*), in North Australia, the poison berry tree (*Pittosporum phillyræoides*). See under POISON.

But'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KELPFISH.

Buzz (bŭz), *n.* [*Add.*]

Buzz fly (*Zöol.*), the korrumburra. See KORRUMBURRA.

C.

Cab'bage (kăb'băj), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cabbage gum (*Bot.*), name given by bushmen to any species of *Eucalyptus* that has very soft wood, especially to the two white gums, *Eucalyptus coriacea* and *E. hæmastoma* (variety *micrantha*). — **Cabbage tree**, *or* **Cabbage palm.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) In Australia, various species of *Livistona*, especially *L. australis*. (*b*) In New Zealand, the liliaceous tree *Cordyline indivisa*, and other species of *Cordyline*. See the Note under TI. — **Cabbage tree hat**, a broad-brimmed hat plaited from the fibrous leaves of *Cordyline*, much worn by the early colonists; — called also simply *cabbage tree*.

A visitor to the old Theater Royal in those days tells of the proceedings of the "*Cabbage tree hat* mob." *Sydney Morning Herald.*

They were all booted and spurred, with *cabbage tree hats* and light-colored clothes. *H. B. Jones.*

— **Maori cabbage.** (*Bot.*) See under MAORI. — **Native cabbage** (*Bot.*), name given in Australia to the cruciferous pot herb *Nasturtium palustre* and the succulent shrub *Scævola Kœnigii*; also, a New Zealand term for the Maori cabbage.

Ca-det' (kȧ-dĕt'), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A young gentleman learning sheep farming at a station; any young man attached to a sheep station. *Lady Barker.*

Cam'phor-wood' (kăm'fĕr-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coniferous Australian tree (*Frenela robusta*); — called also *black pine*, etc. See the Note under PINE.

☞ "It has a peculiar odor, from which circumstance it is sometimes called *camphorwood*, and it is said to be obnoxious to insects." *Maiden.*

Can'a-jong' (kăn'ȧ-jŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal Tasmanian.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*); also, the plant itself. [*Tasmania*] See PIGFACE.

Ca-na'ry (kȧ-nā'rĭ), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*b*) The yellowhead.

Canary wood. (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The Indian mulberry tree (*Morinda citrifolia*). (*c*) An Australian timber tree (*Eucalyptus hemiphloia*).

Cape'weed' (kāp'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Cryptostemma calendulaceum*) allied to the marigold.

☞ It is a native of South Africa (the Cape). Introduced into Australia, it has spread over every pasture, and in the springtime its blossoms make yellow all the landscape. The *Capeweed* of Europe is a lichen (*Rocella tinctoria*) from the Cape Verde Islands.

Carp (kärp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The morwong. See MORWONG.

Cat (kăt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native cat (*Zoöl.*), the dasyure. One species (*Dasyurus maculatus*) is also called *tiger cat* in Tasmania. "These *native cats* are as bad as the weasels and the stoats of the hedgerows at home." *D. Macdonald.*

Cat'bird' (kăt'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) An Australian bird (*Ptilonorhynchus Smithii*), so called from its note.

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ĕr-pĭl'lĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Vegetable caterpillar. (*Bot.*) See AWETO.

Cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) In the interior of Australia, any one of several siluroid fishes of the genus *Copidoglanus*, esp. *C. tandanus*. See TANDAN (*b*). (*c*) In New Zealand, the stargazer (*Kathetostoma monopterygium*), of the family *Trachinidæ*.

Cat'tle (kăt'tl), *n.* [*Add.*]

Store cattle. See under STORE, *n.* — **Cattle bush**, a sapindaceous Australian tree (*Atalaya hemiglauca*). The foliage is eaten by cattle, and, in seasons of drought, the trees are felled for fodder. — **Cattle camp**, a place for collecting cattle; a halting place for a drove of cattle.

In the land where the *cattle camps* are
On the edge of the plain. *Paterson.*

— **Cattle duffer**, a man who steals cattle, altering their brands, or putting his own brand on unbranded cattle; — called also *duffer*. "We were a couple of *cattle duffers*, with a warrant apiece after us." *Boldrewood.* — **Cattle station**, a cattle run, together with the buildings belonging to it; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to a cattle run. See STATION, *n.*, 3.

Caus'tic (kąs'tĭk), *a.* [*Add.*]

Caustic vine (*Bot.*), an asclepiadaceous plant (*Sarcostemma australe*), poisonous to cattle. It is found in all the Australian colonies except Victoria.

Ce'dar (sē'dĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia the name *cedar* is chiefly applied to *Cedrela toona*, the *toon tree* of India (known in the European timber market as *Moulmein cedar*); but, with various epithets (as, *bastard*, *brown*, *red*, *scrub*, *white*, *yellow*), the name is given to trees of the genera *Dysoxylon*, *Ehretia*, *Melia*, *Rhus*, etc. In New Zealand the kaikawaka is called *cedar*.

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Celery-topped pine. (*Bot.*) See under PINE.

Cheese'wood' (chēz'wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of *Pittosporum bicolor* and of *P. undulatum*; so called from its color and smooth texture.

Cheesewood is yellowish-white, very hard and of uniform texture and color. It was once used for clubs by the aboriginals of Tasmania. *Maiden.*

Cher'ry (chĕr'rĭ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Brush cherry. (*Bot.*) See under BRUSH. — **Herbert River cherry** (*Bot.*), a euphorbiaceous tree of Queensland (*Antidesma Dallachyanum*); also, its fruit, which equals a large English cherry in size and has a sharp, acid flavor, resembling that of the red currant. — **Native cherry** (*Bot.*), the Australian santalaceous tree *Exocarpus cupressiformis* and its fruit.

☞ "The fruit is edible. The nut is seated on the enlarged succulent pedicel. This is the poor little fruit of which so much has been written in English descriptions of Australian flora. It has been likened to a cherry with the stone outside (hence the vernacular name) by some imaginative person." *Maiden.*

Winter cherry. (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The balloon vine. See under BALLOON.

Chink'ie (chĭnk'ĭ), *n.* A Chinaman. [*Colloq.*] *Lawson.*

Chock (chŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Chock and log, a kind of fence. Rough split beams, from 2 to 3 feet long (called *chocks*) are laid at right angles to the line of the fence. On these are laid the *logs*, which

are from 10 to 15 feet long, the ends of the logs often being fitted into slots cut in the chocks. The fence is built up to the required height in alternate layers of *chock* and *log*.

Chow (chou), *n.* [See CHOWCHOW, in the Dictionary.] A Chinaman. [*Colloq.*]

Christ'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* [*Add.*]

Christmas bells (*Bot.*), the orange-colored flowers of the liliaceous plant *Blandfordia nobilis*; — called also *Gordon lily*. [*Local, N. S. W.*] — **Christmas bush** (*Bot.*), an Australian saxifragaceous tree (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), often used in Christmas decorations; — called also *officer plant*, from its bright red appearance. — **Christmas tree.** (*b*) (*Bot.*) The pohutukawa. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Chum (chŭm), *n.* [*Add.*]

New chum, a recent immigrant.

He was what they termed a *new chum*, or one newly arrived. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

Ci'der (sī'dĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cider gum (*Bot.*), the tree *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, from whose sap a kind of cider is made. [*Tasmania*]

Claim (klām), *n.* [*Add.*]

Prospecting claim. See under PROSPECTING. — **Reward claim.** See under REWARD.

Clean'skins' (klēn'skĭnz'), **Clear'skins'** (klēr'skĭnz'), *n. pl.* Unbranded cattle.

Cleanskins, as unbranded cattle were commonly called, were taken charge of at once. *Zillmann.*

Cli-an'thus (klī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλεε-, akin to κλέος glory + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian leguminous plants (the glory pea), with only two species: *C. Dampierii*, called also *Sturt's desert pea*; and *C. puniceus*, confined to New Zealand, — called also *parrot's bill*, *kaka-bill*, and *parrot's bill kowhai*.

☞ "Nearly all the native flora are pea-shaped; the most glorious being the *Clianthus Dampierii*, better known as *Sturt's desert pea*, with its leaves of sage green, and splendid long red blossoms with large black eyes, growing five or six on a stem." *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

Climb'ing fish' (klīm'ĭng fĭsh'). See *Hopping fish*, under HOPPING.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Clock bird (*Zoöl.*), the laughing jackass; — called also *settlers' clock*, from its uttering its laugh at daybreak and nightfall.

Clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Clover fern (*Bot.*), the nardoo plant. See NARDOO, in the Dictionary. — **Menindie clover** (*Bot.*), a perennial, fragrant, cloverlike plant (*Trigonella suavissima*); — called also *Australian shamrock*.

Coach (kōch; 224), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** One of a number of quiet cattle or horses which are used as decoys in collecting wild cattle or wild horses. *Baden-Powell.*

They post these *coaches* in the tracks of the scrubbers and conceal themselves. *Rankin.*

Coach'man (kōch'man), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) See COACHWHIP BIRD.

Coach'whip' bird' (kōch'hwĭp' bĕrd'). Any bird of the Australian genus *Psophodes* (especially *P. crepitans*); — so called from the sound of its note, which resembles the crack of a whip. Called also *coachman* and *whipbird*.

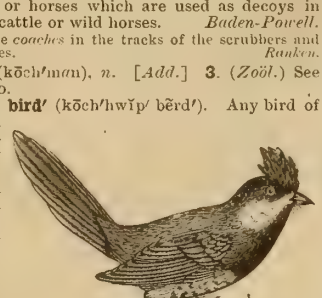

Coachwhip Bird (*Psophodes crepitans*).

Coach'wood (-wo͝od), *n.* (*Bot.*) The leather jacket (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), a saxifragaceous tree; also, its wood. [*Chiefly N. S. W.*]

Cob'bler (kŏb'blĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fish. See FORTESCUE. [*Local, Melbourne and Sydney*]

Cock (kŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cock schnapper (*Zoöl.*), the small fry of the Australian schnapper (*Pagrus unicolor*). See under SCHNAPPER.

Cock'a-bul'ly (kŏk'ă-bul'lĭ), *n.* [A corruption of the Maori name *kokopu*.] Any fish of the genus *Galaxias*; — called also *kokopu*.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'ă-to͞o'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A small farmer; — called also *cocky*. *Rusden.*

These small farmers are called *cockatoos* in Australia by the squatters or sheep farmers, who dislike them for buying up the best bits of land on their runs; and say that, like a *cockatoo*, the small freeholder alights on good ground, extracts all he can from it, and then flies away to "fresh fields and pastures new." *Lady Barker.*

Cockatoo bush. (*Bot.*) See BLUEBERRY, *n.*, 2. — **Cockatoo fence**, a rough fence of logs and saplings; — so called from *cockatoo*, a small farmer. *Zillmann.*

Cock'spur (kŏk'spûr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cockspur vine (*Bot.*), an urticaceous plant (*Cudrania Javanensis*); — called also *fustic* and *cockspur thorn*. Its heartwood is used in dyeing yellow.

Cock'y (kŏk'ĭ), *n.* A small farmer; a cockatoo. **Cock'ie** [*Colloq.*] *Paterson.*

Cod (kŏd), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ Various fishes of different families are called *cod* in Australia. The name is given in Sydney and Melbourne to a gadoid fish, *Lotella callarias*; in New Zealand, to the groper (*Polyprion prognathus*), of the family *Serranidæ*. In New Zealand are found also the *blue cod*, or *rock cod* (*Percis colias*); the *red cod*, a gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis barbatus*); the *Cloudy Bay cod* (*Genuptérus blacodes*), of the family *Ophidiidæ*. The *red rock cod* of Sydney is *Scorpæna cardinalis*, of the family *Scorpænidæ*. The *Murray cod*, abounding in the Murray River and its tributaries, and much esteemed for food, is the serranoid fish *Oligorus Macquariensis*.

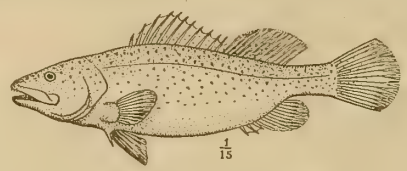

Murray Cod (*Oligorus Macquariensis*).

Co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* [*Add.*]

Colonial goose, a baked leg of mutton stuffed with savory herbs, to imitate roast goose. — **Colonial pine** (*Bot.*). See under PINE.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **9.** (*Mining*) A trace of gold discovered in a new mine or in prospecting.

We managed to prospect most of the creeks in the neighborhood, though with no success as regarded any discovery of the *color*. *C. L. Money.*

Com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native companion (*Zoöl.*), an Australian crane (*Grus Australianus*), generally seen in pairs, whence its name. It is gray, with red about the head, and has a remarkable habit of performing set dances on the plains, apparently according to rules and figures, like quadrilles.

Coo'ba (kōō'bä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) One of the Australian wattle trees (*Acacia salicina*); — called also *native willow*.

Cooba (*Acacia salicina*).

Coo'ey (kōō'ĭ), *n.* A peculiar cry uttered by the Australian aborigines as a call to attract attention, and also in common use among the colonists.

Coo'ee

☞ In the actual call the first syllable is much prolonged (kōō'-) and the second (-ēē') ends in a shrill, staccato fashion. The sound is generally represented in spelling by *cooee*. The noun and the verb are pronounced kōō'ĭ, and are usually spelled *coo-ey*. The cry, though formerly aboriginal, has been adopted by the colonists as their ordinary signal to attract attention, and has thus replaced such interjections as *halloo!* and *hey!*

They had just sent the last *cooey* back through the woods to encourage those left sitting in the wagon. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

Within cooey, within earshot.

Coo'ey (kōō'ĭ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOEYED or COOEED (kōō'ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOEYING, or COOEEING (kōō'ĭ-ĭng).] To call out *cooee*. See COOEY, *n.*

They then shouted, and, when I *cooeyed* and beckoned them to approach, they sat down in a row. *E. Giles.*

We now began to *cooey* for him. *E. W. Landor.*

The servants were setting out to look for us, *cooeeing* as they came along. *Lady Barker.*

Coo'la-min (kōō'lą-mĭn), *n.* See KOOLIMAN. *E. Giles.*

Coo'li-bah' (kōō'lĭ-bä'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *coolybah*, *coolibar*, *cooliebar*, *kooliba*, and *koolibah*.] (*Bot.*) An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus microtheca*). [*Queensland and New South Wales*]

Coo'lie-man (kōō'lĭ-măn), *n.* See KOOLIMAN.

Coo'ra-min (kōō'rá-mĭn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) The most common of the trees called kurrajongs. See KURRAJONG.

☞ "The *cooramin* is known as *the* kurrajong from one end of Australia to the other; it flowers with a pretty pink and white bloom in December and is therefore often used for Christmas decorations." *Boldrewood.*

Co-pai'ba (kŏ-pā'bá; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Balsam-of-Copaiba tree (*Bot.*), the rutaceous tree *Geijera salicifolia*; — called also *wilga*.

Cop'per-tail' (kŏp'pẽr-tāl'), *n.*. One belonging to the lower classes of society, as distinguished from *silver-tail*. [*Australian bush cant*]

Co-pros'ma (kŏ-prŏs'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung + ὀσμή odor, from the unpleasant smell of some of the species.] A genus of rubiaceous evergreen plants with shiny, fleshy, glabrous leaves.

☞ The genus *Coprosma* comprises about forty species, of which at least thirty are found in New Zealand, five in Australia, and a few in Chile, Juan Fernandez, the Hawaiian Islands, etc.

Cor'al (kŏr'*a*l), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bat's-wing coral (*Bot.*), a leguminous Australian tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*); — called also *coral tree*, *cork tree*, *corkwood*, and *heilaman tree*. It has light, spongy wood, used by the aborigines for their *heilamans* or shields. — **Coral pea.** (*Bot.*) See under KENNEDYA.

Co-rel'la (kŏ-rĕl'lá), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, from Gr. κόρη maiden, doll.] Any one of several parrots of the genus *Nymphicus*; specifically, in Australia, *N. Novæ Hollandiæ*.

Cork' tree' (kôrk' trē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bat's-wing coral. See under CORAL.

Cork'wood' (kôrk'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Name given (*a*) to trees having a corky bark (as *Duboisia myoporoides*, *Ackama Muelleri*); (*b*) to trees of which the wood is light, like cork (as *Erythrina vespertilio*).

Corn'stalk' (kôrn'stąk'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A native born Australian. [*Colloq.*] *Bonwick.*

☞ The term was first used in New South Wales, because the youth were generally tall and thin.

Young men in Tasmania are more robust in appearance than the *cornstalks* of the more wealthy Australian colonies. *W. Senior.*

Cor're-a (kŏr'rē-á), *n.* [NL., after *Correa* de Serra, a Portuguese botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of rutaceous plants of Australia and Tasmania; — called also *native fuchsia*. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

Correa (*C. speciosa*).

☞ "All *Correas* are geographically restricted to the southeastern portion of the Australian continent and Tasmania, the genus counting but few species." *Von Mueller.*

Cor-rob'o-ree' (kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rē'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *corrobboree*, *corrobori*, *corroberee*, *corrobory*, *corrobery*, etc.] **1.** A festive dance or assemblage of the Australian aborigines; also, a war dance.

In the *corroboree* there are three elements: music, dancing, and dramatic representation. *Curr.*

The performance of these dances (or, as they were called in Sydney, *corrobberees*, whence the name became general amongst whites and blacks) was invested with traditionary interest amounting to a cult. *Rusden.*

The *corroboree* warlike and grim. *Kendall.*

2. A song or music for such a dance; a ballad.

The story was a grand joke among the blacks for many a day. It became the theme for a *corroboree*. *Zillmann.*

He sang most lamentable *corroborees*. *Leichhardt.*

3. Any festivity; as, a ball, a public dinner, or a garden party. [*Colloq.*]

4. A tumult; a noise; a disturbance. [*Colloq.*]

Cor-rob'o-ree, *v. i.* To hold a corroboree.

For a few nights the tribes *corroboree* in turn. *Curr.*

Cor-rob'o-ry (kŏr-rŏb'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* & *v. i.* See CORROBOREE, *n.* & *v. i.*

Cot'tage (kŏt'tăj; 48), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** In Australia, a city or country house, without an upper story. This is a common form of architecture, even for large houses.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cotton bush (*Bot.*), name given in Australia to two shrubs of the Goosefoot family (*Kochia villosa* and *Sclerolæna bicornis*), used for forage. — **Cotton tree** (*Bot.*), the malvaceous tree *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. The fiber of the bark is used for nets and fishing lines by the Australian aborigines.

Cot'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** An Australian composite tree (*Bedfordia salicina*), so called from the abundant down on its leaves.

Count'fish' (kount'fĭsh'), *n.* The Australian schnapper, when of ordinary size. See SCHNAPPER. [*Commercial*]

Crab'hole' (krăb'hōl'), *n.* The hole burrowed by the Australian land crab or crayfish; also, name applied to the undulating hollows formed by the action of water and the subsidence of earth over these burrows, common throughout Australia and dangerous to horsemen.

Crabholes, as we call them, are the most delightful undulations in the world. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

The troopers' horses stumbled continually, for the country was honeycombed with *crabholes*. *The Herald.*

Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native cranberry (*Bot.*), an Australian tree of the Epacris family (*Lissanthe sapida*), and its fruit. The fruit is edible, somewhat resembling the European cranberry in size and color. In Tasmania the name is given to a different tree (*Astroloma humifusum*), of the same family, and its fruit; — called also *groundberry*.

Cream (krēm), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cream-of-tartar tree (*Bot.*), the baobab tree.

Cronk (krŏnk), *a.* [Cf. CRANK, *a.*, in the Dictionary.] **1.** Sick; in bad health. Also, in a general sense, in poor condition; damaged. [*Slang*]

2. Running unfairly so as to cheat backers; — said of a race horse. Also, causing a horse so to run; — said of a jockey. [*Racing slang*]

3. Obtained by stealing or fraud; — said especially of stolen goods. [*Slang*]

Crow (krō), *n.* [*Add.*]

Blue-wattled crow (*Zoöl.*), a passerine bird of New Zealand (*Glaucopis Wilsoni*). — **Orange-wattled crow** (*Zoöl.*), a passerine bird of New Zealand (*Glaucopis cinerea*).

Crown (kroun), *n.* [*Add.*]

Crown colony, a colony of the British Empire without an elective magistracy or a parliament, and governed by a chief magistrate (called Governor) appointed by the Crown, with executive councilors nominated by him and not elected by the people. All the Australian colonies are now autonomous. *J. Chamberlain.* — **Crown prosecutor**, a barrister appointed, at a fixed salary, to institute and carry on criminal suits in the name of the government. *E. Jenks.*

Crush (krŭsh), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A fenced or boarded passageway, esp. for cattle or sheep, growing narrower as it extends in length.

Cuck'oo (kōōk'o͞o), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cuckoo owl (*Zoöl.*), the boobook; — called also *cuckoo*.

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cucumber fish, *or* **Cucumber mullet.** See GRAYLING, 3.

Cudg'e-rie (kŭj'ẽr-ē), *n.* [Aboriginal] (*Bot.*) The timber of the Australian meliaceous tree *Flindersia australis*.

Cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cultivation paddock, a field, on a station or selection, not used, like the rest, for pasture, but for raising crops. "Our *cultivation paddock* was small, and the good land

seemed squeezed in between the hills." *Boldrewood.* — **Cultivation land**, land fit for cultivation and crops, of better soil than pasture land.

Cur'ra-jong' (kŭr'rá-jŏng'), *n.* Same as KURRAJONG.

Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* **3.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Native currant, any one of several Australian trees, and their fruit, a small, edible, acid berry, resembling the currant: (*a*) the rubiaceous tree *Coprosma Billardieri*; (*b*) any one of three species of santalaceous trees of the genus *Leptomeria*, especially *L. acida*; (*c*) the blueberry (*Myoporum serratum*); (*d*) the *Solanum nigrum*, which bears black fruit. — **Plain currant**, a tiliaceous Australian tree (*Grewia polygama*); also, its fruit.

Cur'ren-cy (kŭr'rĕn-sy), *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** Collectively, persons born in the Australian colonies; used also as an adjective. [*Obs.*]

☞ In the early days a great variety of specie was in circulation, English silver, American and Spanish dollars, johannes, ducats, mohurs, pagodas, rupees, guilders, as well as paper money of different kinds and notes of hand issued by established tradesmen. Such notes and other paper were called *currency notes*, and the various coins were called collectively *currency*. English gold pieces were called *sterling*, as opposed to the mixed colonial *currency*. Figuratively, the two words were applied to immigrants and the native born respectively.

Contests between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between *currency* and sterling. *J. D. Lang.*

Several friends having, like myself, resolved to spend a day at "Botany," as the *currency* people term it, we started on horseback. *G. F. Angas.*

Cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cushion flower. (*Bot.*) See the Note under HAKEA.

Cut (kŭt), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

To cut out. [*Add.*] (*g*) (*Pastoral*) To finish shearing.

I stopped at Boree shed till all the sheep were *cut out*. *Boldrewood.*

(*h*) To separate (a beast) from a herd of cattle.

The other two were daughters of old Trowbridge, and could *cut out* a refractory bullock with the best stockman on the plains. *Marcus Clarke.*

Cut'ting grass' (kŭt'tĭng grȧs'). (*Bot.*) Any species of *Gahnia*; — so named from the razor-edged leaves. Called also *cutty grass*.

Cut'ty grass' (kŭt'tў grȧs'). (*Bot.*) See CUTTING GRASS.

Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cypress pine (*Bot.*), any one of several Australian coniferous trees. See the Note under PINE.

D.

Dam (dăm), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** Water artificially confined; a reservoir.

Cleared all dead timber and trees out of the *dam*. *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Damp'er (dăm'pĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** Bread made of flour and water, without yeast, and baked in the ashes.

He came up to my fire and pressed me to accept a morsel of *damper*. *Sir George Grey.*

Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native damson (*Bot.*), a coniferous tree and shrub (*Podocarpus elata* and *P. spinulosa*), and the fruit, resembling a plum; — called also *native plum*.

Dart (dărt), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** Plan; method of procedure. [*Colloq.*]

Our *dart* is to be off and have a month's start. *Boldrewood.*

Date (dāt), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Native date, a kind of caper (*Capparis canescens*). The fruit is pyriform and half an inch in diameter.

Dead (dĕd), *a.* [*Add.*]

Dead finish, the thicket formed by certain Australian trees of the genera *Acacia*, *Albizzia* and (rarely) *Eucalyptus*; also, the trees themselves, and their timber.

☞ This name is given to some species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia* because the trees or shrubs shoot out thickly from the bottom, and form an impenetrable barrier to the traveler, who is thus brought to a *dead finish* (stop). *Maiden.*

Dead'wood' (dĕd'wōōd'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Deadwood fence, a kind of Australian fence.

☞ "A *deadwood fence* is a mass of timber four or five feet thick, and five or six high, the lower part being formed of the enormous trunks of trees, cut into logs six or eight feet long, laid side by side, and the upper portion consisting of the smaller branches skillfully laid over, or stuck down and intertwisted." *Mrs. Meredith.*

Dee (dē), *n.* [Written also *D.*] A steel loop attached to a saddle, for suspending packages; — so called from its shape, which resembles the letter **D**.

Fastened with two straps to the *D's*, which are steel loops let in in four places to all colonial saddles, for the purpose of carrying blankets, &c. *Lady Barker.*

His boots and hat, which he fixed firmly to the *dees* of his saddle. *Vogan.*

Deep'-sink'er (dēp'sĭnk'ĕr), *n.* A kind of tall drinking glass; also, the drink which it contains; — so called from the fancied resemblance of the glass to the shaft of a deep mine. [*Colloq.*]

Der'went jack'ass' (dĕr'wĕnt jăk'ȧs'). (*Zoöl.*) See *Butcher bird*, under BUTCHER.

Des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Desert lemon. (*Bot.*) See under LEMON. — **Desert poison bush.** (*Bot.*) See WALLFLOWER.

Dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [*Add.*]

Devil's guts (*Bot.*), the dodder laurel. See under DODDER. "It frequently connects bushes and trees by cords, and becomes a nuisance to the traveler." *Maiden.*

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Diamond sparrow (*Zoöl.*), bushman's name for the pardalote.

Dig'ger (dĭg'gĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Digger's delight (*Bot.*), the Australian speedwell, a scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica perfoliata*); — so called because its presence is supposed to indicate auriferous soil. *D. Macdonald.*

Dil'li } (dĭl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DILLIS *or* DILLIES (-lĭz). [Abo-
Dil'ly } riginal.] A basket made by the Australian aborigines from plaited bark fibers; — called also *dilly bag*.

Opossum cloaks, kangaroo nets, and *dillis* neatly worked of koorajong bark, were strewed about. *Leichhardt.*

Dis-trib'u-ta-ry (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tă-rў), *n.* A pipe or channel for irrigating land. *The Argus.*

Doc'tor (dŏk'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*b*) A wizard or medicine man in an aboriginal Australian tribe.

☞ "The term *doctor* or *blackfellow doctor* is always used for those men in a native tribe who profess to have supernatural powers." *A. W. Howitt.*

Dod'der (dŏd'dĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Dodder laurel (*Bot.*), any species of the genus *Cassytha*; — called also *devil's guts*.

Dog'leg fence' (dŏg'lĕg fĕns'). } A kind of rough fence,
Dog'leg (dŏg'lĕg), *n.* } made of posts and rails.

☞ Light posts (about 3 ft. 6 in. in height) are arranged in pairs, crosswise, so as to form a fork about 18 in. from the top. Each fork supports a rail, which is laid slantwise and plaited in and out among the three or four neighboring supports, its lower end being driven into the ground. Sometimes the whole is capped with a horizontal rail, laid from fork to fork.

The primeval *dogleg fence* of the bush. *D. Macdonald.*

Dog'tooth' (-tōōth'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Dogtooth star grass (*Bot.*), an Australian forage grass (*Chloris divaricata*).

Dog'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) The labiate Australian tree *Prostanthera lasianthos*.

3. (*Bot.*) Name given by bushmen to various trees (as *Jacksonia scoparia* and species of *Myoporum* and *Geijera*) which are useless, or which emit a nauseous odor when burning.

Dol'lar (dŏl'lĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Holy dollar, a coin once current in Australia; it was a Spanish dollar from which a hole had been punched (hence the name, by a pun on *hole* and *holy*) to form another coin called a *dump*. Called also *ring dollar*.

☞ "The circulating medium became scanty, and to increase its quantity as well as raise its purchasing power, in 1813, the center of the Spanish dollar, then principally current, was struck out. The circular piece so taken out was called a *dump*, and was taken as worth fifteen pence. The remainder, called a *holy dollar*, was taken at the value of five shillings." *Rusden.*

Dollar bird (*Zoöl.*), the Australian roller (*Eurystomus australis*), so called from the round dark mark under its wings, conspicuous during the bird's flight.

Dollar Bird (*Eurystomus australis*).

Dol'ly (dŏl'lў), *n.* **1.** (*Mining*) [*Add.*] (*b*) A large pestle for crushing ore, used in gold fields where quartz crushing batteries have not been erected.

A big iron mortar with a heavy pestle, called technically a *dolly*. *Vogan.*

Dol'ly, *v. t.* (*Mining*) To crush by the use of a dolly; as, to *dolly* ore.

Do'ry (dō'rў), *n.* The fish. [*Add.*]

Bastard dory (*Zoöl.*), the Australian and Tasmanian name for the New Zealand boarfish (*Cyttus australis*).

Draft'er (drȧft'ĕr), *n.* One who drafts; esp., one who separates sheep into flocks in a drafting yard.

Draft'ing (drȧft'ĭng), *a.* and *n.* from DRAFT, *v.*

Drafting yard, on an Australian sheep station, a fenced yard divided into compartments of various sizes, communicating with each other by means of gates, passageways, etc., the whole being so arranged as to facilitate the separation of a large body of sheep into smaller classified flocks.

Drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Sea dragon, *or* **Superb dragon.** (*Zoöl.*) See SEA DRAGON.

Drove (drōv), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. *drove*, n., and *drover*.] To drive cattle or sheep, especially on long journeys; to follow the occupation of a drover.

I don't know how you 'd be able to get on without the boys to muster, track, and *drove*. *Vogan.*

He 's *droving* now with Conroy's sheep along the Castlereagh. *Paterson.*

Drum (drŭm), *n.* **2.** [*Add.*] (*f*) A bushman's bundle; a swag. See SWAG, *n.*

Dry (drī), *a.* [*Add.*]

Dry blowing (*Mining*), a method of extracting gold from alluvium, much practiced in Western Australia and other waterless regions. The pulverized earth is let fall from a height, and the wind disperses everything except the gold dust, which settles in a cradle, tray, or cloth.

Duff (dŭf), *v. t.* & *i.* To steal (cattle or horses); to be a duffer. [*Australian bush cant*] See DUFFER, *n.*, 3.

Duff'er (-fĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A cattle duffer. [*Australian bush cant*] See under CATTLE.

Unluckily, cattle stealers are by no means so rare as would be desirable; they are locally known as *duffers*. *Baden-Powell.*

4. (*Mining*) A mine which turns out to be worthless; — called also a *shicer*. *C. L. Money.*

Dum'my (dŭm'mў), *n.* [*Add.*] **9.** Specifically, a free-selector who takes up land, under the Land Acts, for another person, swearing that he is acting for himself.

The Court concluded by saying that the inference it did not hesitate to draw from the facts collected from admissible evidence was that the defendant was a *dummy*, or, technically, that he had made a false statement when he declared that he intended to use the land applied for for his own benefit, and a like false statement when he declared that there was no understanding between himself and any person that would tend to defeat or evade the Land Act. *The Argus.*

Dum'my, *v. t.* To take up (crown land) under the Land Acts, by false pretenses. See DUMMY, *n.*, 9.

The *dummied* land was all forfeited and thrown open again for re-selection. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

Dump (dŭmp), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **3.** To compress (a bale) and secure it by means of iron hoops; as, to *dump* wool; — said especially of wool but sometimes of other merchandise.

Dump, *n.* A thick, ill-shapen piece. [*Add.*] **2.** A coin formerly current in Australia at the value of fifteen pence. It was a circular piece cut out of the central part of a silver dollar. See *Holy dollar*, under DOLLAR. *Rusden.*

3. A small piece of gold formerly current in Australia at the value of a sovereign.

This occasioned an issue of small fragments of gold, or *dumps*, representing a pound in the proportions fixed by the act, and containing in fact rather more gold than a sovereign, although for the time, from the current monetary relations in Australia, less valuable. *Westgarth.*

E, F.

‖**E'del-weiss** (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Australian edelweiss (*Bot.*), the flannel flower. See under FLANNEL.

Eel'fish′ (ēl'fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tandan (*Plotosus tandanus*), an Australian fish of the family *Siluridæ*.

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* [*Add.*]

Emu apple. (*Bot.*) See under APPLE. — **Emu bush,** *or* **Emu tree** (*Bot.*), any tree of the genus *Eremophila*, especially *E. longifolia*; also, the tree *Heterodendron oleæfolium*; — so called because the emus feed on their seeds. — **Emu grass.** See under GRASS.

Branch of Gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*); *a* Fruit.

Eph'thi-an-u'ra (ĕf'thĭ-ăn-ū'rȧ), *a.* [NL., prob. incorrectly formed from Gr.; cf. Gr. φθίω, φθίνω, to dwindle, οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very small Australian saxicoline birds with diminished tails.

☞ The name of the genus is also employed as a vernacular name, but in this use it is being replaced by *chat*.

Es'ca-pee' (ĕs'kā-pē'), *n.* [Formed from *escape*, v., on the analogy of *employee*, etc.] A French convict escaped from New Caledonia.

Eu'ca-lypt (ū'kȧ-lĭpt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*. *Maiden.*

Eu'ca-lyp'tic (-lĭp'tĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, or to the genus itself.

Ex'pi-ree' (ĕks'pī-rē'), *n.* [From *expire*, v. Cf. ESCAPEE.] A convict whose term of penal servitude has expired.

The *expiree* whose sentence was completed. *Westgarth.*

Fat (făt), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Agric.*) A head of fat cattle; — commonly used in the plural.

The time usually chosen for mustering *fats* in Northern Queensland is when the moon is near the full. *Australasian.*

Fat'-hen′ (făt'hĕn′), *n.* [Prov. Eng. as the name of *Chenopodium* and some other plants.] (*Bot.*) Any one of various shrubs of the Goosefoot family, especially *Chenopodium murale* and *C. auricomum*; — called also *Australian spinach*. The leaves are eaten instead of spinach, which they resemble in flavor.

Fern (fĕrn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Fern tree (*Bot.*), the tree fern. See under TREE in the Dictionary.

Fern'bird′ (fĕrn'bĕrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small passerine bird of New Zealand (*Sphenœacus punctatus*). *Sphenœacus fulvus* is the fulvous fernbird; *S. rufescens* is the Chatham Island fernbird.

☞ "This recluse little species is one of our commonest birds, but is oftener heard than seen." *Buller.*

Fid'dler (fĭd'dlĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) An Australian fish (*Trygonorhina fasciata*), of the family *Rhinobatidæ*.

Fig (fĭg), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia the name *fig* is applied chiefly to trees of the genus *Ficus*; to a much less extent it is applied to some species of the tiliaceous genus *Elæocarpus*, and to the fruit of the asclepiadaceous tree *Marsdenia Leichhardtii*. Australian fig trees do not, as a rule, bear edible fruit; exceptions are the *blue fig*, a tiliaceous tree (*Elæocarpus grandis*), called also *Brisbane quandong*, which bears a blue fruit eaten by the aborigines and by children, and *Leichhardt's clustered fig* (*Ficus glomerata*), which is not peculiar to Australia. *Ficus rubiginosa* is called variously *narrow-leaved fig*, *Port Jackson fig*, *rusty fig*, and *native banyan*. *F. scabra* is called *flooded fig*, *purple fig*, *rough-leaved fig*, and *white fig*; it was much eaten by the aborigines. The *prickly fig* is a tiliaceous tree (*Elæocarpus holopetalus*), called also *blueberry ash*. The *ribbed fig* is *Ficus pleurocarpa*. The *rough fig* is an urticaceous tree (*Trema aspera*). The *Moreton Bay fig* (*Ficus macrophylla*) is a handsome evergreen tree not unlike a horse-chestnut and is used throughout Australia for ornamental plantations.

Fig eater (*Zoöl.*), an Australian bird; the grape eater. See under GRAPE.

Fire (fīr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Fire tree (*Bot.*), the tulip tree (*c*). See under TULIP.

Fire'tail′ (fīr'tāl′), *n.* [*Add.*] (*Zoöl.*) **2.** A kind of Tasmanian finch (*Estrelda bella*); — called also *fire-tailed finch*. [*Tasmania*]

Five'-cor'ners (fīv'kôr'nĕrz). (*Bot.*) The pentagonal fruit of any Australian shrub of the genus *Styphelia* (especially *S. triflora*). It has a sweetish pulp with a large stone and is eaten by the aborigines and by children. *Maiden.*

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* [*Add.*]

Flannel flower (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous wild flower of Eastern Australia (*Actinotus helianthi*), often erroneously thought to be composite. The involucre looks as if snipped out of white flannel. Called also *Australian edelweiss*.

Flat'head′ (flăt'hĕd′), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Australian marine food fishes belonging to the genus *Platycephalus*, of the family *Cottidæ*.

Flin-do'sa (flĭn-dō'zȧ), *n.* [Corruption of NL. *Flindersia*, the generic name given in honor of Capt. Matthew *Flinders*, the explorer.] (*Bot.*) A tall meliaceous Australian tree. *Flindersia australis*; — called also *beech*.

Flin-do'sy (flĭn-dō'zy), *n.* [Corruption of *flindosa*.] See FLINDOSA.

Fly (flī), *n.* [*Add.*]

Fly eater (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of a genus (*Gerygone*) of small warblers found in Australia and New Zealand. See GERYGONE.

Fly'er (-ĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **8.** A full-grown, swift kangaroo.

Away go the dogs after the *flyer*. *H. B. Jones.*

For'est-er (fŏr'ĕst-ĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** (*Zoöl.*) Any large kangaroo. Used also as *adj.*, as, a *forester* doe.

White kangaroo teeth, taken from the big *foresters* that were once so plentiful. *D. Macdonald.*

For'tes-cue′ (fôr'tĕs-kū′), *n.* [A corruption of *forty-skewer.*] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian fish (*Pentaroge marmorata*), of the family *Scorpænidæ*; — called also *forty-skewer* or *fortescure*, *scorpion*, and *cobbler*.

☞ All the names relate to the sharp spines terminating its gills and fins, which cause intense pain by their sting.

For'ty-skew'er (fôr'tў-skū'ĕr), *n.* (*Zöol.*) The fortescue.

Fos'sick (fŏs'sĭk), *v. i.* [Prov. Eng. *fossick*, *fossuck*, a troublesome person, *fussick* to potter over one's work, *fussock* to bustle about; of uncertain origin. Cf. FUSS.] (*Mining*) **1.** To search for gold by picking at stone or earth, or among roots, etc., in isolated spots; to search for alluvial gold on the surface, without sinking a hole; to search for gold by picking over any matter, especially tailings; to pick out gold with the point of a knife when prospecting; to steal gold or auriferous matter from the pit or hole on another's claim.

The honest miner never went *fossicking* at night. *The Argus.*

2. To search about; also used figuratively.

They were *fossicking* on the ground among the dead leaves. *D. Macdonald.*

Many a man who has *fossicked* in Nature's byways. *D. Macdonald.*

Fos'sick-er (fŏs'sĭk-ĕr), *n.* One who fossicks for gold. See FOSSICK, *v. i.*, 1.

A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper, he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks. *R. Brough Smyth.*

To this day *fossickers* explore the mountains in search of Melville's cave, with its supposed store of hidden treasure. *G. Walch.*

Fos'sick-ing, *n.* The act or practice of one who fossicks. See FOSSICK, *v. i.*, 1.

Fossicking is used by our miners to express searching about for scattered alluvial gold on the surface.

David Blair, in *Notes and Queries*, Aug. 6, 1870.

One kind of robbery peculiar to the gold fields was carried on extensively, and particularly at night. This was the extracting of auriferous matter from holes that were known to be rich, or where some promising material had just been met with. These depredations were termed *fossicking*. *Westgarth.*

Fox'tail′ (fŏks'tāl′), *n.* [*Add.*]

Knee-jointed foxtail grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Free'-se-lect' (frē'sē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To take up crown land under the Land Acts; — called also to *select*.

☞ In Victoria when land is thrown open for *selection* by the crown, a man may mark out a claim of 320 acres. Preference among rival claimants is decided by ballot. The successful claimant pays one shilling an acre *per annum* to the crown for twenty years, after which the land *selected* becomes his freehold. He is called a *free-selector*, or *selector*, and his portion of land is called a *free-selection*, or a *selection*. The same system obtains in all the colonies, but the amount of payment and the area of a claim vary.

Free'-se-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of taking up crown land under the Land Acts; — called also *selection*. See FREE-SELECT.

2. A piece of land taken up by free-selection; — called also a *selection*.

So he tramped his *free-selection*, morning, afternoon, and night. *Paterson.*

Free'-se-lect'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who takes up crown land under the Land Acts; — called also *selector*. *Sir Henry Parkes.*

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ *or* fū'shȧ; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native fuchsia (*Bot.*), in New Zealand, *Fuchsia excorticata*; called also *konini* and *kotukutuku*. In Australia and Tasmania the name is given to several species of *Correa*, a genus of rutaceous plants; — especially to *C. speciosa*, from a fancied resemblance of its crimson flowers to those of the fuchsia. See *Illust.* of CORREA. The heathlike crimson and white flowering plants of the genus *Epacris* are also called *fuchsias*, the common so-called *fuchsias* of the Sydney district being *E. longiflora* and *C. speciosa*. In the interior of Australia the term *fuchsia* is often applied to the beautiful flowering bushes belonging to the genus *Eremophila*, of the order *Myoporinæ*. — **Fuchsia tree.** (*Bot.*) See KOTUKUTUKU.

Fus'tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* [*Add.*] (*b*) (*Bot.*) The wood of the cockspur vine (*Cudrania Javanensis*), used in dyeing yellow; also, the plant itself.

Fut'ter (fŭt'tĕr), *n.* See WHATA.

G.

Ga-lah' (gȧ-lä'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapella*).

The colors of the different clubs are as dazzling and gay in the sun as a brilliant flight of *galahs* and rosellas. *Melburnian.*

Gal'lows (găl'lŭs *or* -lŏz), *n.* [*Add.*] **1.** (*b*) Hence, a timber structure for butchering cattle.

Gang'gang′ (găng'-găng′), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*) found in Australia and Tasmania. It is of a dark slate color, and the male has a crest of rich scarlet.

Gar'fish′ (gär'fĭsh′), *n.* [*Add.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*c*) In Melbourne the name is applied to *Belone ferox*, called by Sydney fishermen *long Tom*. The *garfish* of the Sydney and Queensland coasts is any one of four species of *Hemirhamphus*, especially *H. regularis*, called by the fishermen *ballahoo*.

Gastrolobium (*G. bilobum*).

‖**Gas'tro-lo'bi-um** (găs'trō-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ stomach + λόβιον, dim. of λοβός pod.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian leguminous plants, commonly known as *poison bushes*. See *Illustration* in 1st column.

☞ There are many species, all confined to Western Australia except two, which are found in the other colonies. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses die annually through eating them.

Geebung (*Persoonia linearis*).

Gee'bung (jē'bŭng), *n.* [Aboriginal.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The fruit of various species of proteaceous Australian trees of the genus *Persoonia*; also, the tree itself; — called also *groundberry*.

2. An old settler in New South Wales. [*Local, N. S. W.*, and *cant.*]

Ge-ryg'o-ne (gē-rĭg'ō-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γηρυγόνη born of sound, fr. γῆρυς voice + -γονη born, fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small birds of Australia and New Zealand of the family *Silviidæ*, with a very sweet song.

☞ The six New Zealand species are called *bush warblers*, *gray warblers*, etc.; *G. flaviventris* is the *riroriro* of Maori song and story. The six Australian species are called *fly eaters*.

Gib'ber (jĭb'bĕr), *n.* A loose stone; a bowlder; solid rock.

Our course lay across a gradually rising country with upland plains covered with *gibbers*. . . . Stretching away to the horizon is a level plain covered with a layer of purple-brown stones, varying in size from an inch to perhaps a foot in diameter, all made smooth by the constant wearing away of the wind-borne sand grains. *Baldwin Spencer.*

Gid'gee (gĭj'ē), } *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also
Gid'ya (gĭj'yȧ), } *gidia*, *gidea*, *geejee*, *gidjee*.] **1.** A long, thin spear used by the Australian aborigines.

2. (*Bot.*) A leguminous Australian tree (*Acacia homalophylla*).

☞ The wood of this tree was formerly employed by the aborigines as material for spears; it is now much used for turners' work and especially for tobacco pipes.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] **1.** An Australian aboriginal woman; — called also a *lubra*.

☞ *Gin* always implies an adult and generally a married woman; a *lubra* may be either a girl or an adult, single or married. See BLACKFELLOW.

He was followed by his *gin* and a child, which she usually carried on her back. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

2. A female; as, the flying *gin*, the female kangaroo.

Gnul'la-gnul'la (nŭl'lă-nŭl'lă), *n.* See NULLAH-NULLAH.

Go-an'na (gō-ăn'ă), *n.* [Corruption of *guana.* See GUANA and IGUANA in the Dictionary.] (*Zoöl.*) Name given by Australian bushmen to the iguana, or to any large lizard; — called also *guano.*

There he saw a big *goanna*, fighting with a tiger snake. *Paterson.*

Goat'suck'er (gōt'sŭk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The podargus. See PODARGUS.

Go-bur'ra (gō-bŭr'ră), *or* **Go'go-ber'ra** (gō'gō-bĕr'ră), *n.* [Aboriginal.] See KOOKABURRA.

Gold (gōld), *n.* [*Add.*]

Gold rush, the act of thronging to a newly discovered alluvial gold field; also, the gold field itself. See RUSH, *n.*, 5.

The first *gold rushes* left the stations empty of all save the squatters and their families. *Francis Adams.*

Gold'en (gōld''n), *a.* [*Add.*]

Golden perch (*Zoöl.*), an Australian percoid fish (*Ctenolates ambiguus*). — **Golden wattle** (*Bot.*), any one of various

Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*); *b* Seed Pod or Legume.

trees of the genus *Acacia;* esp. *A. pycnantha* and *A. longifolia*, bearing masses of beautiful bright yellow flowers.

☞ In Melbourne and Adelaide the name is restricted to *A. pycnantha;* in New South Wales it is more commonly extended to *A. longifolia;* in various parts of Australia and in Tasmania it is loosely applied to any species with bright flowers.

Gout'y stem' (gout'ĭ stĕm'). (*Bot.*) An Australian tree (*Sterculia rupestris*); — so called on account of its swollen trunk; the bottle tree. *Maiden.*

Gouty Stem (*Sterculia rupestris*).

Gov'ern-ment (gŭv'ĕrn-ment), *n.* [*Add.*]

Government man, an Australian convict, esp. an assigned servant. [*Obs.*] "A few *prisoners*, or *government men*, as the convict servants are uniformly designated by courtesy." *J. D. Lang* (1834). — **Government stroke**, the leisurely manner of working thought to be characteristic of civil servants. [*Colloq.*]

At other kinds of work, the *government stroke*, as it is significantly termed in the colony, is ruin to everything excepting an exhaustless public treasury. *Westgarth.*

Grape (grāp), *n.* [*Add.*]

Grape eater (*Zoöl.*), an Australian bird of the genus *Zosterops* (*Z. chloronotus*); — called also *fig eater* and *green-backed Zosterops.* — **Native grape** (*Bot.*), an evergreen climber (*Vitis hypoglauca*) yielding black edible fruits of the size of a cherry; — called also *Gippsland grape.*

Grass (grås), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ Many English pasture grasses have been acclimatized in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and many thousands of acres are said to be "laid down with English grass." Baron von Mueller states that some hundred species of grasses are indigenous to Australia. Maiden enumerates the following grasses as useful native plants: —

Bamboo grass. (*a*) *Glyceria ramigera;* — called also *cane grass.* (*b*) *Stipa micrantha.*
Barcoo grass. Same as *Landsborough grass* (below).
Barnyard grass. Same as *Cockspur grass* (below).
Blady grass. *Imperata arundinacea.*
Blue grass. (*a*) *Andropogon annulatus.* (*b*) *A. pertusus.* (*c*) *A. sericeus.*
Blue star grass. *Chloris ventricosa.*
Broad-leaved kangaroo grass. *Anthistiria frondosa.*
Canary grass. *Phalaris Canariensis.*
Cane grass. *Glyceria ramigera;* — called also *bamboo grass.*
Chilian grass. *Sporobolus Indicus.*
Cocksfoot finger grass. Same as *Summer grass* (below).
Cockspur grass. *Panicum crus-galli;* — called also *barnyard grass.*
Couch grass. Same as *Indian doab grass* (below).
Dogtooth star grass. *Chloris divaricata.*
Egyptian finger grass. *Eleusine Ægyptiaca.*
Emu grass. *Panicum decompositum;* — called also *umbrella grass* and *Australian millet.*
Hairy grass. *Panicum sanguinale.*
Holy grass. *Hierochloa alpina.* See under HOLY in the Dictionary.
Indian doab grass. *Cynodon dactylon;* — called also *couch grass* and *wire grass.*
Kangaroo grass. (*a*) *Andropogon refractus.* (*b*) *Anthistiria avenacea.* (*c*) *Anthistiria ciliata.*
Knee-jointed foxtail grass. *Alopecurus geniculatus.*
Landsborough grass. *Anthistiria membranacea;* — called also *Barcoo grass.*
Lesser star grass. *Chloris acicularis.*
Long-hair plume grass. *Dichelachne sciurea.*
Manna grass. *Glyceria fluitans.*
Meadow rice grass. Same as *Weeping grass* (below).
Mitchell grass. (*a*) *Astrebla pectinata.* (*b*) *A. triticoides.*
Mulga grass. (*a*) *Danthonia racemosa.* (*b*) *Neurachne Mitchelliana.*
Oat grass. *Anthistiria avenacea.*
Paper grass. *Poa cæspitosa;* — called also *tussock grass.*
Rat-tail grass. (*a*) *Ischæmum laxum.* (*b*) *Sporobolus Indicus.*
Rice grass. *Leersia hexandra.*
Rolly-poly grass. *Panicum macractinum.*
Rough-bearded grass. *Echinopogon ovatus.*
Scented grass. (*a*) *Chrysopogon parviflorus.* (*b*) *Hierochloa redolens.*
Seaside brome grass. *Bromus arenarius;* — called also *wild oats.*
Sheep's fescue. *Festuca ovina.*
Short-hair plume grass. *Dichelachne sciurea.*
Silt grass. *Paspalum distichum;* — called also *seaside millet.*
Silver grass. *Danthonia pallida.*
Slender bent grass. *Agrostis scabra.*
Slender panic grass. *Oplismenus setarius.*
Spear grass. (*a*) *Heteropogon contortus.* (*b*) Any species of *Stipa.*
Spider grass. *Panicum divaricatissimum.*
Spring rolling grass. *Spinifex hirsutus.*
Sugar grass. *Pollinia fulva.*
Summer grass. *Panicum sanguinale;* — called also *cocksfoot finger grass*, and *hairy grass.*
True Mitchell grass. *Astrebla elymoides.*
Tussock grass. *Poa cæspitosa;* — called also *paper grass.*
Umbrella grass. *Panicum decompositum;* — called also *emu grass* and *Australian millet.*
Vandyke grass. *Panicum flavidum.*
Wallaby grass. *Danthonia penicillata.*
Water couch grass. *Paspalum distichum.*
Weeping grass. *Microlæna stipoides;* — called also *meadow rice grass.*
Weeping Polly grass. Same as *Wire grass* (below).
White-topped grass. *Danthonia longifolia.*
Windmill grass. *Chloris truncata.*
Wire grass. Same as *Indian doab grass* (above).
Wiry grass. *Poa cæspitosa;* — called also *weeping Polly grass.*
Woolly-headed grass. *Andropogon bombycinus.*

Several of the vernacular names in this list are applied to the same botanical species; and very many of the species indigenous to Australia have received no vernacular name.

The Manual of Indigenous Grasses published for the New Zealand Government by Mr. John Buchanan, botanist to the Geological Survey, enumerates over 80 species with vernacular names and a few others with no vernacular names. Many of these are the same as those given by Maiden for Australia; others are: —

Alpine rice grass. *Ehrharta Colensoi.*
Alpine whorl grass. *Cantabrosa antarctica.*
Broad-leaved tussock grass. *Danthonia flavescens.*
Buchanan's oat grass. *Danthonia Buchanani.*
Campbell's bent grass. *Agrostis antarctica.*
Dwarf mountain bent grass. *Agrostis subulata.*
Erect-plumed tussock grass. *Arundo fulvida;* — called also *toi-toi.*
Feather grass. *Stipa* (three species).
Naked oat grass. *Danthonia pilosa.*
Narrow-leaved oat tussock grass. *Danthonia Raoulii.*
Native couch grass. *Distichlys maritima.*
New Zealand oat grass. *Danthonia semi-annularis.*
New Zealand wind grass. *Apera arundinacea.*
Oatlike bent grass. *Deyeuxia avenoides.*
Pilose bent grass. *Deyeuxia pilosa.*
Plumed tussock grass. *Arundo conspicua;* — called also *toi-toi.*
Poa grass. Various species.
Poalike fescue grass. *Festuca scoparia.*
Rice grass. Various species.
Shining oat grass. *Trisetum antarcticum.*
Snow grass. (*a*) *Poa cæspitosa.* (*b*) *Danthonia Raoulii.*
Wiry-leaved oat grass. *Danthonia Raoulii.*
Young's bent grass. *Deyeuxia Youngii.*

Cutting grass. See CUTTING GRASS. — **Snow grass.** See under SNOW. — **Sour grass.** See under SORREL. — **Spear grass.** See SPANIARD, *n.*, 2. — **Toi-toi grass.** See TOI-TOI. — **Travelers' grass.** See under TRAVELER.

Grass parrakeet (*Zoöl.*), the zebra parrakeet. See under ZEBRA. — **At grass** (*Mining*), brought to the surface; grassed; — said of ore.

☞ *At grass* and *grassed* are also common mining terms in England, where they are usually applied to coal that has been dug but not carried away from the mine.

Grassed (grâst), *a.* (*Mining*) Brought to the surface. See *At grass*, under GRASS.

Gray'ling (grā'lĭng), *n.* **3.** [*Add.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fish of Australia and Tasmania, formerly classified as *Thymallus australis*, now known as *Prototroctes maræna;* — called also *cucumber fish*, *cucumber mullet*, *Yarra herring*, and *fresh-water herring.*

☞ "By ichthyologists following the classification of Cuvier it would be referred to the *Salmonidæ*. So much does it resemble the grayling in the cucumber smell when caught, in general appearance and habits, and in flavor, that anglers are in the habit of calling it the Australian grayling." *McCoy.*

Green'hide' (grēn'hīd'), *n.* A bullock driver's whip, plaited from thongs of untanned bullock's hide.

Green'stone' (grēn'stōn'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Geol.*) The New Zealand nephrite.

Gre-vil'le-a (grĕ-vĭl'ē-ă), *n.* [Named after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis *Greville.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian proteaceous plants. The generic name is generally used as the vernacular name, but a few species are called by other names as well; thus *Grevillea robusta* is the *silky oak.*

☞ "Thirteen species only of about 150 of this genus occur within the limits of Victoria. *Grevilleas* are not known out of Australia." *Von Mueller.*

Ground'ber'ry (ground'bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of various dwarf prostrate shrubs, as that of the shrub *Astroloma humifusum*, called in Tasmania *native cranberry*, and that of some of the proteaceous shrubs of the genus *Persoonia*, called also *geebung.*

Grop'er (grō'pĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In Australia, any one of several species of fishes, of the genus *Oligorus*, of the family *Serranidæ*. The *New Zealand groper* is the serranoid fish *Polyprion prognathus;* it is often called *cod* and sometimes *perch*, and the Maori name *hapuku* is in common use among New Zealand settlers.

Gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.* See GOANNA.

Gul'ly (gŭl'lў), *n.* [*Add.*] **1.** (*b*) A narrow valley, whether produced by the action of water or not; — especially, a small wooded valley; as, a fern tree *gully.*

Gum (gŭm), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ *Gum* (*Bot.*), as the name of the *Eucalyptus*, or Australian gum tree, is used in many self-explanatory compounds, such as *gum bough*, *gum log*, *gum-scented*, and the like.

Apple gum, *or* **Apple-scented gum.** (*Bot.*) See under APPLE. — **Cabbage gum.** (*Bot.*) See under CABBAGE. — **Cider gum.** (*Bot.*) See under CIDER. — **Gum digger**, one whose occupation is to dig the fossil resin of the kauri pine (*Dammara australis*), used in the manufacture of varnish. [*New Zealand*] *E. Wakefield.* — **Gum tree** (*Bot.*), any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus.* See *Illust.* under EUCALYPT. — **Orange gum.** (*Bot.*) See under ORANGE. — **Sugar gum.** (*Bot.*) See under SUGAR. — **Yellow gum tree.** See the Note under BLACKBOY.

Gum'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* A white person born in Victoria or, less exactly, in any part of Australia, — so called from the children's habit of sucking gum gathered from wattle trees. [*Colloq.*]

A native of Parramatta, New South Wales, he was a genuine cornstalk, *gumsucker*, or currency lad. *J. Bonwick.*

Gun'yah (gŭn'yä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] **1.** The hut of an aboriginal Australian, often a mere temporary shelter made of boughs; also, any rough hut in the Australian bush.

A *gunyah* of slab the hut, bark-roofed; the walls within lined with sacking. *Thomas Heney.*

Gibson built a small bough *gunyah*, under which we sat. *E. Giles.*

Gun'yang (gŭn'yăng), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) The kangaroo apple. See under APPLE. *D. Macdonald.*

Gut'ter (gŭt'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Mining*) The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, and often covered, to a great depth, by volcanic matter or by detritus; — called also *bottom.*

In the lead he will generally find very rich material, and he may or may not, in addition, come upon the *gutter*, with gold by the handful. *Westgarth.*

H.

Had'dock (hăd'dŭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

New Zealand haddock, any one of several marine food fishes; as (*a*) *Gadus australis;* (*b*) various species of *Merluccius.*

Ha'ke-a (hā'kē-à), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Baron *Hake* of Hanover.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian proteaceous plants. The generic name is generally used as the vernacular name; but several species are also called by special names: thus, *Hakea flexilis* is the *twine bush; H. laurina*, the *cushion flower.*

Hakea (*H. platysperma*).

☞ "Of the genus *Hakea* 10 species are known to occur in Victoria out of about 100 distributed over all Australia, none as yet having been noted beyond." *Von Mueller*

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

To hang up, to tie (a horse) by the bridle or the rein to a ring, post, or other out-of-door fastening.

Hap'a-lote (hăp'à-lōt), *n.* [Gr. ἁπαλος soft + οὐς, ὠτός, ear.] Any one of many species of small Australian non-marsupial jumping mice of the genus *Hapalotis. H. albipes* is the *rabbit rat*, a name also given to *Peragale lagotis.*

Ha'pu-ka (hä'pụ-kà), } *n.* [Ma-
Ha'pu-ku (hä'pụ-kụ), } ori.] (*Zoöl.*) The New Zealand groper. See under GROPER.

☞ Colloquially, these words are sometimes pronounced hä-pụ'kà and hä-pụ'kụ.

Har'le-quin (här'lē-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Harlequin pigeon (*Zoöl.*), a small Australian pigeon (*Peristera*, or *Phaps, histrionica*); — so called from its quaint gambols.

Hat'ter (hăt'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Mining*) A miner who works alone, without mates or partners.

The *hatter's* life seems almost intolerable, for he often sees not a human face from week's end to week's end. *E. Wakefield.*

3. One engaged in any solitary occupation. [*Colloq.*]

Hat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** The act or occupation of a hatter. See HATTER, 2.

Head' sta'tion (hĕd' stā'shŭn). The house and homestead on an Australian station; the homestead on the principal station among other outlying stations. See STATION.

Heart (härt). [*Add.*]

Heart pea, *or* **Heart seed.** (*Bot.*) See *Balloon vine*, under BALLOON.

Heart's'-ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* **2.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) Any species of *Gratiola*, a genus of scrophulariaceous plants; — called also *brooklime.*

Heart'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) In Tasmania, the tree *Notelæa ligustrina.* See *Spurious olive*, under OLIVE.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* [*Add.*]

Hedge laurel. (*Bot.*) See under PITTOSPORUM.

Heil'a-man } (hēl'à-măn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written
Hiel'a-man } also *heileman, heelaman*, and *yeelaman.*] A kind of wooden shield, used by the Australian aborigines for warding off spears.

Heilaman tree. (*Bot.*) The bat's-wing coral. See under CORAL.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Queensland hemp, a species of the sida weed (*Sida rhombifolia*); — called also *native lucern, paddy lucern*, and *jelly leaf.* See SIDA, in the Dictionary. — **Hemp bush**, an Australian malvaceous plant (*Plagianthus pulchellus*), yielding a strong fiber.

Her'ring (hĕr'rĭng), *n.* [*Add.*]

Fresh-water herring, *or* **Yarra herring.** (*Zoöl.*) See GRAYLING, 3. — **Picton herring**, name given to various fishes when smoked and dried like bloaters. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Hick'o-ry (hĭk'ŏ-rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** Any one of many species of *Acacia* and of several species of *Eucalyptus* and other genera, having timber like true hickory; — called also *native hickory.*

Hiel'a-man (hēl'à-măn), *n.* Same as HEILAMAN.

Hi'na-u (hē'nä-ụ; *colloq.* hē'nou), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *hinou.*] (*Bot.*) A tiliaceous tree of New Zealand (*Elæocarpus dentatus*). [*Local, N. Z.*]

Hi'no-u (hē'nō-ụ), *n.* See HINAU.

Ho'ly (hō'lỹ), *a.* [*Add.*]

Holy dollar. See under DOLLAR.

Hon'or-a-ble (ŏn'ẽr-à-b'l), *a.* [*Add.*]

☞ In the several Australasian colonies, ministers of the crown, members of the upper house of parliament, and speakers of the lower house, have the title *Honorable* during their term of office or membership.

Hoop (ho͞op *or* hŏŏp; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Hoop pine. (*Bot.*) See under PINE.

Hoot (ho͞ot), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] Payment; reward; recompense; rate of wages. See also UTU. [*Slang, N. Z.*]

Hop (hŏp), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Hop bush, *or* **Native hop.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any species of *Dodonæa*, a genus of sapindaceous plants, bearing capsules resembling hops in appearance and taste. (*b*) Any one of various prickly species of the leguminous genus *Daviesia*, having intensely bitter leaves.

Hop'ping fish' (hŏp'pĭng fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A fish of northeastern Australia (*Periophthalmus australis*), of the family *Gobiidæ.*

☞ "The pectoral fins are developed into regular legs, with which the fish hops or leaps along the mud flats with the greatest rapidity." *Tenison Woods.*

Hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn't*a*l), *a.* [*Add.*]

Horizontal scrub, an impenetrable thicket formed by low, horizontal branches, especially those of the Tasmanian tree *Anadopetalum biglandulosum;* — called also *horizontal.* [*Local, Tasmania*]

Ho'ro-pi'to (hō'rō-pē'tō; *colloq.* hŏr'ŏ-pē'tō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) The New Zealand pepper tree (*Drimys axillaris*). See under PEPPER. [*Local, New Zealand*]

Horse (hôrs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bush horse. See under BUSH.

Horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* [*Add.*]

Horse-radish tree. (*Bot.*) (*b*) An Australian tree (*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*), so named from the taste of its leaves; — called also *quinine tree* and *medicine tree.*

Hump (hŭmp), *v. t.* [From HUMP, *n.;* cf. the use of *pack*, v.] To carry (esp. a swag, or bushman's bundle) on the back or shoulders; also, to carry, in general.

He professes to have *humped* his swag over the inland plains. *The Argus.*

Having collected a sufficient quantity, we *humped* it out of the bush. *C. L. Money.*

To hump bluey. See under BLUEY.

Hump'y (hŭmp'ỹ), *n.; pl.* HUMPIES (-ĭz). [Aboriginal *oompi* a small dwelling.] An aboriginal hut; a gunyah; any rude hut.

That night he passed the *humpies* of the splitters on the ridge. *Lawson.*

Hur'dle-man (hûr'd'l-măn), *n.* A man who has charge of the lambs and weaners on a sheep station. [*Obs.*] *Baden-Powell.*

Hut (hŭt), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A house for shearers or other laborers on a station; as, the men's *hut*, the shearers' *hut.* This is sometimes a large, permanent structure of wood, brick, or stone.

Hut keeper, the man in charge of a station hut; — hence the verb, to *hut-keep.* *Westgarth.*

Hy-e'na (hī-ē'nà), *n.* [*Add.*] In Tasmania, the zebra wolf. See under WOLF, in the Dictionary.

I, J.

I-den'ti-ty (ī-dĕn'tĭ-tỹ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Old identity, an old and well-known inhabitant of a town or district.

But while the *old* Australian *identities* are rapidly diminishing in number, their places are being taken by a younger and more active class of public men. *Australian Yearbook*, 1897.

I'na-ka (ē'nä-kà; *colloq.* ē'nà-kà), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) See INANGA.

I'na-nga (ē'nä-ngà; *colloq.* ē'nàng-à), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A small New Zealand fish (*Galaxias attenuatus*), of the family *Galaxiadæ;* — called also *inaka, minnow*, and *whitebait.*

☞ "Its habitat extends to Tasmania, where larger species of this genus are called *Tasmanian trout.* Other species are found in New South Wales." *R. Taylor.*

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *a.* [*Add.*]

Indigo plant, Native indigo, *or* **Poison bush** (*Bot.*), any Australian leguminous plant belonging to the genus *Swainsonia*, some species of which are a deadly poison to stock.

☞ The names are sometimes applied to other leguminous plants. *Swainsonia galegifolia* and *S. Greyana* are also called the *Darling pea* or *pea plant.* There is a true indigo in Australia (*Indigofera australis*).

I'rish-man (ī'rĭsh-măn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Wild Irishman (*Bot.*), the New Zealand shrub tumatukuru. See TUMATUKURU.

There was no track, and the tumatukuru (a thorny deciduous shrub, called by the colonists *Wild Irishman*) was very thick to ride through. *Sherwood Roberts.*

I'ron-wood' (ī'ŭrn-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ For various Australian trees called *ironwood*, see MARBLEWOOD, the Note under MYRTLE, and *Spurious olive* under OLIVE.

I'vy (ī'vỹ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native ivy (*Bot.*), the Macquarie Harbor vine (*Muhlenbeckia adpressa*). See under VINE. The name is also widely but incorrectly applied to the acclimatized plant *Senecio scandens* (the *Cape ivy* or *German ivy*).

Jack'bird' (jăk'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A passerine bird of New Zealand (*Creadion cinereus*), resembling the starling; also, less correctly, the saddleback (*C. carunculatus*), which was formerly supposed to be the adult form of *C. cinereus.*

Jackbird (*Creadion cinereus*).

Jack'a-roo' (jăk'-à-ro͞o'), *n.* [Formed from *Jack* on the model of *kangaroo.*] [Written also *jackeroo.*] A young gentleman living as an apprentice on a sheep station, or otherwise engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life.

All hands, consisting of the squatter, his *jackeroos*, two stockmen, two working hands, and half-a-dozen aborigines, turn out for mustering. *The Australasian.*

Jackaroos — the name given to young gentlemen newly arrived from home to gather colonial experience. *W. Senior.*

Jack'a-roo', *v. i.* To be a jackaroo.

Jack'ass' (-ăs'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Derwent jackass. (*Zoöl.*) See *Butcher bird*, under BUTCHER.

Jar'rah (jär'rà), *n.* [Aboriginal *djarryl.*] [*Add.*]

Bastard jarrah. (*Bot.*) See *Bastard mahogany*, under MAHOGANY.

Jel'ly (jĕl'lỹ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Jelly leaf (*Bot.*), the Queensland hemp; — so called from its mucilaginous nature. See under HEMP.

Jem'my Don'nel-ly (jĭm'mỹ dŏn'nĕl-lỹ). [Origin unknown.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian timber trees of various genera; as, *Euroschinus falcatus* and *Myrsine variabilis.* [*Colloq.*]

Jew'fish' (jū'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] **5.** Either of two marine fishes of the family *Percidæ:* (*a*) *Glaucosoma hebraicum*, of Western Australia; (*b*) *G. scapulare*, of Sydney.

6. A sciænoid fish (*Sciæna antarctica*) of the Australian coasts, supposed by some to be identical with the meagre of Europe; — called also *kingfish.*

Silver jewfish (*Zoöl.*), the teraglin.

Jim'my Low' (jĭm'mỹ lō'). (*Bot.*) [Origin unknown.] The Australian timber tree *Eucalyptus resinifera.* [*Local, Southern Queensland*] See *Botany Bay kino*, under BOTANY BAY, in the Dictionary.

☞ "Because the product of this tree first brought Australian kino into medical notice, it is often in old books called *Botany Bay gum tree.* Other names for it are *red gum, gray gum, hickory.*" *Maiden.* See under MAHOGANY.

Jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** A kind of public vehicle, common in Melbourne about 1860–80, but now obsolete. *Lady Barker.*

☞ The *jingle* was a two-wheeled car drawn by one horse. The front seat accommodated the driver and two passengers; the back seat carried three passengers, back to back with those in front, with their feet on a narrow footboard. The whole was covered by a tilt.

Jink'er (jĭnk'ẽr), *n.* A two-wheeled or four-wheeled contrivance much used in the bush for carrying long trunks of trees.

☞ In the four-wheeled *jinker* the hind wheels are much larger than the front pair and the two axles are joined by a central longitudinal beam, under which the tree trunk is slung by means of chains. The two-wheeled *jinker* has a bow-shaped axle, to which one end of the trunk is slung, the other being allowed to drag on the ground. The *jinker*, slightly modified, is sometimes used for moving wooden buildings.

Jo'ey (jō'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *Joe*, fr. *Joseph.*] **1.** A young kangaroo, carried in its mother's pouch.

When the flying doe throws her *joey* from its pouch, the dogs turn upon the little one. *D. Macdonald.*

2. The young of any animal. [*Colloq.*]

Wood-and-water joey, a man-of-all-work on a sheep station. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

Jum'buck (jŭm'bŭk), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A sheep; — so called by aborigines and bushmen.

The floor, when filled with sheep, tilted up, and shot the unsuspecting *jumbucks* into the water below. *C. L. Money.*

Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native juniper. (*Bot.*) See BLUEBERRY.

K.

Ka'hi-ka-te'a (kä'hē-kä-tā'á; *colloq.* kī'kä-tē'á *or* kăk'á-tē'á), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand coniferous tree (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*); — called also *white pine.*

☞ "The *kahikatea* attains the extreme height of 150 feet, but usually ranges from 60 ft. to 100 ft., with a trunk from 1 ft. to 4 ft., or even 5 ft., in diameter. A virgin *kahikatea* forest affords one of the most striking sights in New Zealand for forest scenery; the naked symmetrical shafts, tapering almost imperceptibly, appear to form dense walls, which completely shut out every glimpse of the outer world." *Kirk.*

Ka'hi-ko'ma-ko (kä'hē-kō'mä-kō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree (*Pennantia corymbosa*), of the order *Olacineæ*; — called also *kaikomako.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ka'i (kā'ē; *colloq.* kāĭ *and* kī), *n.* [Maori.] Food. [*Colloq., New Zealand & Queensland*]

Kaik (kīk), *n.* [Maori *kaika.*] See KAIKA.

Ka'i-ka (kā'ē-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori village or community; — called also *kainga*, and, colloquially, *kaik.*

Each *kaika*, however small, had its chief, or rangatira, as he was then called. *Sherwood Roberts.*

☞ *Kaika* and *kainga* are dialectic varieties of the same word.

Ka'i-ka-wa'ka (kā'ē-kä-wä'kä; *colloq.* kāĭ'kä-wä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) Either of two New Zealand coniferous trees of the genus *Libocedrus*; — called also *kawaka* and *cedar.* The name is more correctly applied to the species *L. doniana*; — called also locally *arbor vitæ.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ The correct Maori name of *L. Bidwillii* is *pahautea*, but surveyors and bushmen always call it *kaikawaka.*

Ka'i-nga (kā'ē-ngä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori village or community. See KAIKA.

At the bottom [of the glen] are the whares and cultivations of a good-sized Maori *kainga.* *W. D. Hay.*

Ka'ka-bill' (kä'kä-bĭl'), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a kind of parrot + Eng. *bill.*] (*Bot.*) The glory pea of New Zealand (*Clianthus puniceus*); — called also *parrot's bill kowhai.* See under GLORY, in the Dictionary. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ka'ka-ri'ki (kä'kä-rē'kē), *n.* [Maori. Cf. KAKAPO, in the Dictionary.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small green parrakeet of New Zealand (*Platycercus Novæ Zealandiæ*).

2. A small green lizard of New Zealand.

Ka-na'e (kä-nä'ā; *colloq.* kä-nī'), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand name for the mullet. See under MULLET.

Ka-nak'a (kä-năk'á), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A native of the South Sea Islands, many of whom are employed on the sugar plantations of Queensland. *A. C. Bicknell.*

The *kanakas* on the plantations have roomy domiciles and are in every way well cared for. *Guy Boothby.*

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gä-rōō'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Kangaroo acacia. (*Bot.*) See PRICKLY MIMOSA, under MIMOSA. — **Kangaroo apple.** (*Bot.*) See under APPLE. — **Kangaroo dog** (*Zoöl.*), a large dog like a lurcher, kept for hunting the kangaroo. — **Kangaroo grass.** (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. — **Kangaroo thorn** (*Bot.*), the prickly mimosa. See under MIMOSA.

Kan'ga-roo'er (-ẽr), *n.* A man who lives by hunting kangaroos for the sake of their skins.

Kan'ga-roo'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Hunting the kangaroo.

In chasing kangaroos, or, as it is technically termed, *kangarooing*, large powerful dogs are used. *Mrs. Meredith.*

Ka-ra'ka (kä-rä'kä; *colloq.* krăk'á), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand anacardiaceous tree (*Corynocarpus lævigata*), cultivated by the Maoris for its edible fruit, which is of a bright orange color. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ka'ra-mu (kä'rä-mụ; *colloq.* kăr'a-mụ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of rubiaceous trees of the genus *Coprosma. C. arborea* is called *tree karamu.* [*Local, N. Z.*] See COPROSMA.

Kar'ri (kăr'rĭ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) The giant gum tree of Western Australia (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), valuable for its timber.

Ka'ti-po (kä'tē-pō; *colloq.* kăt'ĭ-pō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A spider (*Latrodectus scelio*), inhabiting dark places in Australia and New Zealand; — called also *red-streaked spider.* It is blackish brown, with a red band on the abdomen. This is the most widely distributed spider in Australasia and the most venomous. In New Zealand it is generally found in bushes, driftwood, etc., on the seashore.

☞ "This spider, popularly known as the red-streaked spider, is found all over Victoria and New South Wales, and is recorded from Rockhampton and Bowen on the Queensland coast and from the North Island of New Zealand." *H. R. Hogg.*

Ka'u-ri (kä'ụ-rē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Queensland kauri. See *Dundathu pine*, under PINE.

Ka-wa'ka (kä-wä'kä), *n.* (*Bot.*) See KAIKAWAKA.

Ke'a (kā'á; *colloq.* kē'á), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A large New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*); — called also *mountain parrot.*

Kea (*Nestor notabilis*).

☞ Though not originally carnivorous, the *kea* has developed the habit, and, beginning with offal from slaughter yards, has grown so bold as to attack and kill sheep, even in the presence of the shepherd. On this account it is being exterminated. 1/10

Kelp'fish' (kĕlp'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) In Tasmania, a fish (*Odax ballatus*) of the family *Labridæ*; in New Zealand, *Coridodax pullus*, of the same family (called also *butterfish*), and any one of various other fishes inhabiting the great submarine kelp forests of the Southern Ocean.

Ken-ne'dy-a (kĕn-nē'dĭ-á), *n.* [NL., named after *Kennedy*, an English gardener.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian leguminous plants.

☞ There are 17 species, some more or less erect, but most of them trailing, with papilionaceous flowers like a brilliant scarlet runner. *K. rubicunda* is the *bean flower* of English and American conservatories. *K. prostrata* is a common wild flower, called *bleeding heart* or *coral pea*, and sometimes *native*, or *Australian, scarlet runner.*

The trailing scarlet *Kennedyas*, aptly called the *bleeding-heart*, or *coral pea*, brighten the grayness of the sandy, peaty wastes. *Melburnian.*

Ki'ley (kī'lĭ), *n.; pl.* KILEYS. [Aboriginal.] [Written also *kyley.*] A kind of boomerang. [*Western Australia*] *Eyre.*

Their arms consist of stone-headed spears, of throwing sticks, boomerangs or *kileys*, etc. *Sir George Grey.*

King'fish' (kĭng'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*e*) In Sydney and New Zealand, *Seriola Lalandii*, one of the horse mackerels (family *Carangidæ*), and of the same genus as the *yellowtail* of the northern hemisphere; — called also *yellowtail.* (*f*) In Melbourne, *Sciæna antarctica*; — called *Jewfish* in Sydney. See JEWFISH, *n.*, 6. (*g*) In Tasmania, *Thyrsites micropus*, of the family *Trichiuridæ.*

Kip'per (kĭp'pẽr), *n.* [Aboriginal *kippa.*] A young man of the Australian aborigines who has passed through the initiatory rite called *bora.* *Zillmann.*

Knock (nŏk), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

To knock down. [*Add.*] (*c*) To spend recklessly, esp. for drink; as, *to knock down* a bank note. — **To knock down a check**, *or* **cheque**, to deposit a bank check with the keeper of a public house as payment in advance, and to drink and live riotously till its value is exhausted. Cf. *Lamb down*, under LAMB.

Except at shearing time, when the hands *knocked down their cheques*, gaiety was scarce. *Marcus Clarke.*

The bushman who comes to town *to knock down his cheque.* *Twopenny.*

Knock'a-bout' (nŏk'á-bout'), *n.* A man employed on a sheep station to do odd jobs; — called also *knockabout man, rouseabout*, and *roustabout.*

At the station where I worked for some time as *knockabout man*, three cooks were kept. *Marcus Clarke.*

Ko'ko-pu (kō'kō-pụ; *colloq.* kŏk'ō-pụ'), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus *Galaxias*; — called also *cockabully.*

Ko'ni-ni (kō'nē-nē; *colloq.* kō-nē'nē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) The native fuchsia of New Zealand; — called also *kotukutuku.* See under FUCHSIA.

Koo'ber-y (kōō'bẽr-ỹ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian fresh-water percoid fish (*Therapon Richardsonii*).

Kook'a-bur'ra (kōōk'á-bŭr'rá *or* kōōk'á-bŭr'rá), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) The laughing jackass (*Dacelo gigas*); — called also *goburra* and *gogoberra.* See *Laughing jackass*, under LAUGHING, in the Dictionary.

☞ *Kookaburra* is the name chiefly used in Sydney.

Koo'li-ba'
Koo'li-bah' } (kōō'lĭ-bä'), *n.* See COOLIBAH.

Koo'li-man (kōō'lĭ-măn), *n.* [Written also *coolieman* and *cooluman.*] A large vessel of wood or bark, used by the Australian aborigines for holding water.

Kooliman.

Their *koolimans* were very large, almost like small boats, and were made of the inner layer of the bark of the stringy-bark tree. *Leichhardt.*

Koo'ra-jong' (kōō'rá-jŏng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An older spelling of KURAJONG. 1/20

Ko'ri-ma'ko (kō'rĭ-mä'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ĭ-mä'kō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) The New Zealand bellbird. See BELLBIRD (*d*).

Ko'ro-mi'ko (kō'rō-mē'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ō-mē'kō), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *koromika.*] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand scrophulariaceous tree (*Veronica salicifolia*). [*Local, New Zealand*]

Kor'um-bur'ra (kŏr'ŭm-bŭr'rá), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *korrumburra.*] (*Zoöl.*) The brown and yellow Australian blowfly.

Odd *korumburras* dodge briskly about with cheerful hum. *Melburnian.*

Ko-tu'ku-tu'ku (kō-tụ'kụ-tụ'kụ; *colloq.* kō-tụ'kụ-tụk), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) The New Zealand native fuchsia; also, the seed berries of the same; — called also *tooky-took* and *konini.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ko'wha-i (kō'hwä-ē; *colloq.* kō'hwăĭ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand leguminous shrub (*Sophora tetraptera*), with handsome yellow flowers resembling the laburnum. It has been acclimatized in England as an ornamental garden shrub.

Parrot's bill kowhai, the kaka-bill (*Clianthus puniceus*).

Ku'ma-ra (kụ'mä-rá; *colloq.* kụ'mä-rá), *n.* [Polynesian.] [Written also *kumera.*] (*Bot.*) The sweet potato (*Ipomœa batatas*). See under POTATO, in the Dictionary. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Mumbling incantations, he made the culprit eat a baked *kumera.* *Rusden.*

Kum'quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Native kumquat, the desert lemon. See under LEMON.

Kur'ra-jong' (kŭr'rá-jŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *koorajong* and *currajong.*] (*Bot.*) Any tree from whose bark or fiber the Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, or matting; esp., any one of several species of *Sterculia*, some of which are called *bottle trees.* See LACE-BARK and Note under COORAMIN.

Where mountain ash and *kurrajong* grew wide. *Paterson.*

Brown kurrajong, *Commersonia echinata.* — **Green kurrajong**, *Hibiscus heterophyllus.* — **Tasmanian kurrajong**, *Plagianthus sidoides.*

L.

Lace'-bark' (lās'bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** The Australian tree *Sterculia acerifolia* (or *Brachychiton acerifolium*); — called also *flame tree* and *kurrajong.*

☞ "The bark is fully two inches thick and furnishes bast of a most beautiful lacelike texture." *Maiden.*

3. The ribbonwood of New Zealand. See RIBBONWOOD, in the Dictionary.

Lamb (lăm), *v. t.* [Prob. identical with LAM, *v. t.*, to beat soundly. See LAM, in the Dictionary.] To knock, in a peculiar figurative sense (see below); — used only in the phrase *to lamb down.*

To lamb down. (*a*) To knock down; — as *to lamb down* a check. See *To knock down a check*, under KNOCK. (*b*) To entertain (a person) at a public house (esp., to supply him with liquor) and to receive a bank check as payment in advance, on the understanding that the guest's credit is to cease when the value of the check is exhausted; — said of the keeper of a public house, esp. in the Australian bush. *Marcus Clarke.*

☞ In the second sense, which is the usual one, the phrase commonly implies extortion and fraudulent charges on the part of the innkeeper.

Lands'bor-ough grass' (lănz'bŭr-ô gras'). (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Lan-ta'na scrub' (lăn-tā'nà skrŭb'). (*Bot.*) The dense thicket formed by the Indian flowering verbenaceous shrub *Lantana camara.*

☞ A few seeds were imported in the early colonial days, and this shrub has spread over thousands of acres in New South Wales and Tasmania.

Lar'ri-kin (lăr'rĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *larrick* lively, careless, *larack* to frolic, to romp. See Note below.] **1.** A street blackguard; a rowdy.

In a row with those modern mohocks, Australian *larrikins*, you must "hit to kill." *Vogan.*

2. A hobbledehoy inclined to rough horseplay and practical joking.

Youth of a larger growth, — inconsiderately termed *larrikins.* *The Age.*

3. In a general sense, an ill-bred or low-minded person; — often used merely as a contemptuous epithet.

They were the laughingstock of all the educated *larrikins* of the country. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney).

4. A neglected boy who frequents the streets; a street Arab; a gutter snipe. *Marcus Clarke.*

☞ In senses 1 and 2 this word has become common in England.

☞ *Larrikin* is thought to have come into use about 1870. Its origin, though much disputed, is commonly explained by the following anecdote: An Irish policeman at Melbourne, on bringing a notorious rough into court, was asked by the magistrate what the prisoner had been doing, and replied, "He was *a-larrikin'* [i. e., a-larking] about the streets." This story lacks confirmation, but the word may not improbably be connected with *lark* to frolic, to which, indeed, the Prov. Eng. *larrick* and *larack* are perhaps related.

Lar'ri-kin-ism (lăr'rĭ-kĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct of a larrikin; disorderly or ruffianly behavior; rowdyism.

Middle-class respectability is too strong for *larrikinism.* *Twopeny.*

Acts of juvenile *larrikinism* have lately become frequent. *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Lau'rel (lạ'rĕl; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Dodder laurel. (*Bot.*) In Australia, any species of *Cas-*

sytha; — called also *devil's guts.* — **Hedge laurel.** (*Bot.*) See under PITTOSPORUM. — **Native laurel** (*Bot.*), the tree *Pittosporum undulatum.* (See under PITTOSPORUM.) The name is also loosely applied to any tree with shiny, aromatic leaves resembling in shape those of the common laurel.

Law'yer (lą'yĕr), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** [Prov. Eng. *lawyer* a bramble, the thorny stem of a brier.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) In New Zealand, any one of various trailing brambles (esp. *Rubus australis*) which impede locomotion in the bush; — called also *lawyer cane.*

The *lawyer cane* and the supple-jack between them bar progress through the forest, and render passage absolutely impossible to the man who does not hack his way with knife and ax. *W. Senior.*

(*b*) In Australia, the liliaceous plant *Flagellaria Indica;* — called also *lawyer vine.*

Dangerous stinging trees and *lawyer vines* to right and left render caution necessary. *Vogan.*

☞ Both plants are called also *bush lawyer.*

Lead'beat'er (lĕd'bēt'ĕr), *n.* [Named after *Leadbeater*, an explorer.] (*Zoöl.*) The Australian pink cockatoo (*Cacatua Leadbeateri*); — called also *Leadbeater's cockatoo.* See *Illust.* under COCKATOO, in the Dictionary.

Lease (lēs), *n.* **4.** (*Mining*) A piece of land held under a mining lease.

Leath'er (lĕth'ĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Leather jacket. (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) Any fish of the genus *Monacanthus*, of the family *Sclerodermi.* (*d*) (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian trees with very tough, smooth, tight bark: *Alphitonia excelsa* (order, *Rhamneæ*), *Ceratopetalum apetalum* (order, *Saxifrageæ*), *Cryptocarya Meissnerii* (order, *Laurineæ*), *Eucalyptus punctata* (order, *Myrtaceæ*), *Cupania semiglauca* (order, *Sapindaceæ*), and others.

Lee'an'gle } (lē'ăn'g'l), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A weapon
Li'an'gle } of the Australian aborigines; — called also *leewill.*

☞ "The *liangle* is a heavy, formidable weapon, about two and a half feet long, with a sharp-pointed bend, nine inches in length, projecting at a right angle. It is used in fighting at close quarters, and the blows are warded off by the heavy shield. In grappling, the shields are thrown away, and the combatants deliver their blows on each other's backs with the sharp point of the *liangle*, by reaching over their shoulders." *J. Dawson.*

Leek (lēk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native leek (*Bot.*), a poisonous liliaceous plant, fatal to cattle (*Bulbine bulbosa*, or *australis*); — called also *native onion.* [*Australia*]

Lee'will (lē'wĭl), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The leeangle.

Leich'hardt's bean' (līk'härts bēn'). [Named after Dr. Ludwig *Leichhardt*, an Australian explorer.] (*Bot.*) The seed of the *Entada scandens.* See under BEAN.

Leich'hardt's tree' (-trē'), the Indian mulberry. See under MULBERRY.

Lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Desert lemon (*Bot.*), a rutaceous tree of Northern Australia (*Atalantia glauca*), bearing an acid fruit about half an inch in diameter; — called also *native kumquat.* — **Wild lemon** (*Bot.*), an Australian rubiaceous tree (*Canthium latifolium*); — called also *wild orange.* It bears no edible fruit. A true wild lemon was, however, discovered by Leichhardt.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Leopard tree (*Bot.*), the spotted tree (*Flindersia maculosa*); — called also *prickly pine* in Queensland. See under SPOTTED, in the Dictionary.

Li'an'gle (lē'ăn'g'l), *n.* Same as LEEANGLE.

Light'wood' (līt'wo͝od'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) An Australian leguminous tree (*Acacia melanoxylon*), so called from the light weight of its wood compared with Eucalyptus timber; — called also *blackwood* from the very dark color of the mature wood; other names are *black sally, hickory,* and *silver wattle.*

Lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Brisbane lily, *or* **Moreton Bay lily** (*Bot.*), the Queensland plant *Eurycles Cunninghamii.* — **Darling lily** (*Bot.*), a handsome Australian amaryllideous plant (*Crinum flaccidum*) bearing white flowers; — so called from the river Darling. Its bulbs yield a substance similar to arrowroot. Called also *Murray lily.* — **Flax lily.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The New Zealand flax plant (*Phormium tenax*). (*b*) The Australian liliaceous, fibrous plant *Dianella lævis*, and others of the same genus. — **Giant lily** (*Bot.*), the Australian amaryllideous plant *Doryanthes excelsa;* — called also *spear lily.* — **Gordon lily** (*Bot.*), any species of the liliaceous plant *Blandfordia;* — called also *Christmas bells.* — **Grass lily** (*Bot.*), the Australian liliaceous plant *Anthropodium strictum.* — **Murray lily** (*Bot.*), the Australian liliaceous plant *Crinum flaccidum;* the Darling lily. "A beautiful species, not to be found away from the Murray River southward." *Von Mueller.* — **Rock lily** (*Bot.*), a tree orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*), usually found growing on rocks in New South Wales, chiefly in the neighborhood of Sydney. It has large, glossy, green leaves, and bears a profusion of dense-flowered racemes of a beautiful creamy white color. — **Spear lily.** (*Bot.*) See GIANT LILY (above).

Lime (līm), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Finger lime, *Citrus Australasica.* — **Native lime.** (*a*) *Citrus Australasica.* (*b*) *C. australis;* — called also *native orange.* — **Native scrub lime,** an apocyneous shrub (*Carissa ovata*), which bears an egg-shaped fruit, about half an inch long, resembling a sloe.

Logs (lŏgz), *n. pl.* A lockup, especially one of rude construction; — so called in the early days of Australian mining, probably from the jail of logs at the penal settlement of Sydney.

☞ "The inhabitants of Sydney were assessed (1800) to supply thatch for the new jail. It was eighty feet long, the sides and ends were of strong *logs*, a double row of which formed each partition. The prison was divided into twenty-two cells. The floor and the roof were *logs*, over which was a coat eight inches deep of clay." *Barrington.*

Lol'ly (lŏl'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. LOLLIPOP.] A lollipop; also, in general, any kind of sweetmeat or confectionery.

Long (lŏng; 115), *a.* [*Add.*]

Long Tom. (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The fish *Belone ferox.* See GARFISH (*c*). [*Local, Sydney*]

Look'ing-glass' (lo͝ok'ĭng-glȧs'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Looking-glass tree. (*Bot.*) See *Red mangrove* (*b*), under MANGROVE.

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Lotus bird (*Zoöl.*), Queensland name for the native jacana; — so called from its running about on the lotus leaves abounding in Queensland waters. Called also *parra.* See JACANA, in the Dictionary.

Low'an (lō'ăn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Aboriginal.] An Australian bird (*Leipoa ocellata*); — called also *mallee hen, mallee bird, mallee fowl, native pheasant,* and *scrub turkey.* See LEIPOA, in the Dictionary.

Lu'bra (lų'brȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal Tasmanian.] A girl or woman of the Australian aborigines. See BLACKFELLOW.

She had the younger *lubras* taught to work, cook, wash, and dimly understand a little of Christianity. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

We fell in with two blackfellows and their *lubras* or wives. *E. Giles.*

☞ The word *lubra* generally implies a young, unmarried girl, the word *gin* denoting a married woman; but both words are applied indiscriminately to either.

Lu'cern } (lū'sĕrn), *n.* [*Add.*]
Lu'cerne }

Native lucern, *or* **Paddy lucern** (*Bot.*), the Queensland hemp. See under HEMP.

Lu'drick (lų'drĭk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Aboriginal.] A variety of the blackfish (*Girella simplex*), of the family *Sparidæ.* [*Local, Victoria*]

M.

Ma'do (mä'dō), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian marine percoid fish (*Therapon Cuvieri*); — called also *trumpeter perch.*

Mag'pie (măg'pī'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Magpie perch (*Zoöl.*), an Australian sparoid fish (*Chilodactylus gibbosus*).

Ma'gra (mā'grȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A pouch which the aboriginal women wear tied over their shoulders, and in which they carry their infants.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **3.** Any one of several Australian trees, so called from the more or less close resemblance of their timber to true mahogany; also, the timber of these trees.

Bastard mahogany. (*a*) *Eucalyptus botryoides;* — called also *swamp mahogany, bangalay, bastard jarrah,* and *woolly butt.* (*b*) The jarrah (*E. marginata*). See JARRAH, in the Dictionary. — **Forest mahogany.** (*a*) In Queensland, the tallow-wood (*E. microcorys*). (*b*) In Sydney and the neighborhood, *E. resinifera;* called also *Jimmy Low* and *red mahogany.* — **Red mahogany.** Same as *Forest mahogany* (*b*). — **Swamp mahogany.** (*a*) See *Bastard mahogany* (*a*). (*b*) *Eucalyptus robusta*, called also *white mahogany.* (*c*) Occasionally, *Tristania laurina* and *T. neriifolia.* — **White mahogany.** (*a*) In New South Wales, *Eucalyptus acmenioides.* (*b*) *E. robusta;* — called also *swamp mahogany.*

Ma'i-re (mä'ē-rā; *colloq.* mī'rē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several New Zealand trees: — (*a*) *Olea lanceolata*, of the order *Jasmineæ;* — called *white maire* by Auckland bushmen. (*b*) *Fusanus Cunninghamii*, of the order *Santalaceæ;* — called also *New Zealand sandalwood.* (*c*) *Olea Cunninghamii*, of the order *Jasmineæ;* — often called *black maire* by bushmen. (*d*) *Olea apetala*, of the order *Jasmineæ;* — called also *broad-leaved maire.* (*e*) *Olea montana*, of the order *Jasmineæ;* — called also *narrow-leaved maire.* (*f*) *Eugenia maire*, of the order *Myrtaceæ;* — called by the Maoris *maire-tawhaka.*

☞ "The native name *maire* is applied not only to the olives, of which there are four species, but also to *Fusanus Cunninghamii* — the sandalwood — and other trees which afford dense heavy timber of even texture. This indiscriminate application of the native name has led to much confusion amongst bushmen and settlers." *Kirk.*

Ma'ko (mä'kō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of shark (*Lamna glauca*); — called also *mango.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ma'ko-ma'ko (mä'kŏ-mä'kŏ; *colloq.* mŭk'ȧ-mŭk), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A New Zealand tiliaceous tree (*Aristotelia racemosa*); — called also *wine berry.* It forms copses resembling the English hazel copses.

☞ "It is one of the commonest plants of the colony, a shrub or tree, from six feet to thirty feet high, with a trunk eighteen inches in diameter. The fruit is a small red berry, changing into black." *Kirk.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) The New Zealand bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*); — called also *korimako.*

Mal'lee (măl'lē), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) A dwarf Eucalypt with a number of thin stems of uniform and approximately equal diameter springing from a thickened stock. There are several species, the commonest being *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. gracilis.*

Through swamps and through *mallee* with scarcely a track. *A. T. Chandler.*

Through the madding maze of *mallee*, when the sun is at its worst. *C. A. Sherard.*

Bull mallee, any very large and deeply rooted mallee. — **The Mallee.** (*a*) The scrub or thicket formed by the mallee. (*b*) The country or district where the mallee grows.

Mallee Act, an act of the parliament of Victoria regulating settlement in the Mallee. — **Mallee Board,** the board appointed by the government of Victoria to regulate settlement in the Mallee. — **Mallee country,** *or* **Mallee district,** the regions of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia overgrown with mallee; — called also *the Mallee.* — **Mallee fowl,** *or* **Mallee hen.** (*Zoöl.*) See LOWAN. — **Mallee scrub,** the thicket formed by the mallee. — **Mallee scrubber,** one of the wild cattle inhabiting the mallee scrub.

Ma'na (mä'nȧ), *n.* [Maori.] The authority, influence, or prestige enjoyed by a person on account of his rank, character, or success in life, or for any other reason. [*N. Z.* and *N. S. W.*]

☞ In its Maori use, *mana* has a wide signification and is applied to both persons and things. In English, it is technically used of the authority or prestige of a Maori chief, but is colloquially applied to other persons, esp. public officers and politicians.

☞ "*Virtus*, prestige, authority, good fortune, sanctity, luck, are all words which, under certain conditions, give something near the meaning of *mana*, though not one of them gives it exactly." *F. E. Maning.*

Among the leading men of the colony who have had the greatest *mana* with the Maoris have been the first Bishop Selwyn [and] Sir George Grey. *J. M. Moore.*

Ma'ngo (mä'ngō; *colloq.* mȧng'ō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of shark. See MAKO. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Man'grove (măn'grōv; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Milky mangrove. (*Bot.*) See BLIND-YOUR-EYES. — **Red mangrove.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Bruguiera;* especially *B. Rheedii* (or *B. australis*), which grows in India, Northern Australia, and Fiji. (*b*) The sterculiaceous tree *Heritiera littoralis.* [*Local, N. Z.*] It is called *sundri* in India and *looking-glass tree* by English gardeners. — **River mangrove** (*Bot.*), the tree *Ægiceras majus.* — **White mangrove** (*Bot.*), a verbenaceous tree of New Zealand (*Avicennia officinalis*). [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ma'nu-ka (mä'nų-kȧ; *colloq.* mȧ-nų'kȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) The New Zealand tea tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*). See under TEA. [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ "The *manuka* is the most common plant in the colony, being found in great abundance in every district, and occupying the place of the furze in the British Islands." *Kirk.*

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rē), *n.* & *a.* [*Add.*]

Maori cabbage (*Bot.*), the wild cabbage of New Zealand, descended from cabbages planted by Captain Cook. — **Maori head** (*Bot.*), the grass tree of New Zealand. Cf. BLACKBOY. — **Maori hen** (*Zoöl.*), the weka. See WEKA, in the Dictionary. — **Pakeha Maori.** See under PAKEHA.

Ma'o-ri-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A local name for New Zealand.

Ma'o-ri-land'er (-ĕr), *n.* A native born inhabitant of New Zealand.

Ma'pa-u (mä'pä-ų; *colloq.* mȧ'pou), } *n.* [Maori.]
Ma'po-u (mä'pō-ų; *colloq.* mȧ'pų), } (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree (*Myrsine Urvillei*), of the order *Myrsineæ;* — called also *matapou, matapo, matipo,* and *maple.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

Black mapau, name applied incorrectly by New Zealand settlers to the tree *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, of the order *Pittosporeæ.* — **White mapau.** (*a*) The tarata (*Pittosporum eugenoides*); — called also *turpentine tree.* (*b*) The saxifragaceous tree piripiri (*Carpodetus serratus*); called often *mapou.* See PIRIPIRI.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In New Zealand the term *maple* is applied to all trees bearing the name *mapau* or *mapou.* See MAPAU.

Ma-ra'ra (mȧ-rä'rȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) Any saxifragaceous tree of the genera *Weinmannia* and *Ackama.* [*Local, northern coasts of N. S. W.*]

Mar'ble-wood' (mär'b'l-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian tree (*Olea paniculata*), of the order *Jasmineæ;* — called also *ironwood* and *native olive.*

Mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* [Said to be from aboriginal *merrina* a shell necklace.] (*Zoöl.*) The bronze-colored, prismatic shell of several species of marine gastropods of the genus *Elenchus*, especially *E. bellulus;* — sometimes called *warrener.* [*Local, Tasmania*]

Marsh (märsh), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A meadow that remains green through the dry season. [*Local, Tasmania*]

The common colonial term *marsh* may be misunderstood at home. A *marsh* here is what in England would be called a meadow, green in the driest season. *Mrs. Meredith.*

Mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ȧl), *a.* [*Add.*]

Marsupial mole (*Zoöl.*), a mole (*Notoryctes typhlops*) found in Central Australia. — **Marsupial wolf** (*Zoöl.*), the zebra wolf. See under WOLF, in the Dictionary.

Mat'a-go'ry (măt'ȧ-gō'rў), *n.* [Corruption of Maori *tumatukuru.*] (*Bot.*) See TUMATUKURU. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ma'ta-i (mä'tä-ē; *colloq.* mä'tăĭ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Podocarpus spinata*); — called also *black pine* and *red pine.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ma'ta-po (mä'tä-pō; *colloq.* mä'tá-pŏ), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *matipo, matipou,* and *matapou.*] (*Bot.*) The New Zealand tree mapau. See MAPAU.

Varieties of *matapo*, a beautiful shrub, each leaf a study, with its delicate tracery of black veins on a yellow ground. *Lady Barker.*

Match (măch), *n.* [*Add.*]

Match box bean (*Bot.*), the seed of the leguminous plant *Entada scandens*. See under BEAN.

Mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [*Add.*]

Meadow rice grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn ; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Medicine tree (*Bot.*), the horse-radish tree. See under HORSE-RADISH.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. PADEMELON.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of wallaby or small kangaroo (*Halmaturus thetidis*) ; — generally called *pademelon* or *paddymelon*. See WALLABY, in the Dictionary.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Melon hole, a large hollow in flat land, so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a melon. Some, however, ascribe these hollows to the work of pademelons.

The soil is a stiff clay, washed out by the rains into shallow holes, well known by the squatters under the name of *melon holes*. *Leichhardt.*

Me-nu'ra (mē-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήν moon + οὐρά tail ; from the crescent-shaped spots on the two principal tail feathers.] (*Zoöl.*) The genus containing the lyre birds ; a lyre bird. See LYRE BIRD, in the Dictionary.

☞ The *menura* was called *bird of paradise* in the early days of New South Wales ; Gould, 1848, calls it the *pheasant* "of the colonists," and in many parts of Australia, especially Gippsland, it is still so called by bushmen. *Menura* is often used as the vernacular name.

Me're (mā'rā ; *colloq.* mĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *meri* and, incorrectly, *merai*.] A Maori war club made of nephrite. *R. Taylor.*

The greenstone *mere*, which weighed about six pounds, was thirteen inches long and in shape resembled a flattened soda water bottle. *Gisborne.*

Mes'sage (mĕs'sȧj ; 48), *n.* [*Add.*]

Message stick, a stick, carved with significant lines and dots, carried from one person or tribe to another among the Australian aborigines, to convey information. *R. Brough Smyth.*

Mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina* and *E. obliqua*.

Mia'mia' } (mī'mī'). **Mi'mi'** } mīz'). *n. ; pl.* MIAMIAS or MIMIS (mī'-[Aboriginal.] [Written also *my-my*.] A temporary hut of the Australian aborigines, open on the lee side, and consisting only of loose boughs and sheets of bark, thrown up against a ridgepole as a protection from the wind. The term is also applied to more substantial huts.

The dwelling is merely a few branches thrown up against the prevailing wind in rude imitation of the native *mia-mia*. *D. Macdonald.*

She saw the first blacks in their wild-looking *mimis* or wurlies. *Mrs. Henry Jones.*

Mil'let (mĭl'lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Australian millet, *or* **Native millet**, *Panicum decompositum* ; — called also *umbrella grass* and *emu grass*. — **Ditch millet**, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. — **Seaside millet**, *Paspalum distichum* ; — called also *silt grass*.

Mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ ; 277), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ The genus *Mimosa* formerly included the genus *Acacia* ; and the Australian wattle trees, now all classed as *Acacia*, of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, were formerly classed as *Mimosa*. The latter name survives in the trade term *mimosa* for *wattle bark*, and also colloquially in the bush ; but there are no representatives of the restricted genus *Mimosa* in Australia.

Prickly mimosa. (*a*) The common Australian prickly wattle (*Acacia*, formerly *Mimosa*, *juniperina*), much used for hedges ; — called *prickly Moses* by bushmen. (*b*) The furzelike Australian tree *Acacia armata* ; — called also *kangaroo acacia* and *kangaroo thorn*, much grown for hedges, and important for covering coast sands with an unapproachable prickly vegetation.

Min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Miner's right, a license to dig or mine for gold in Australia. *Westgarth.*

The gold in the soil is, of course, the property of the crown ; and before any man can take it he must get what is called a *miner's right*. *Charles Robinson.*

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The inanga. [*Local, N. Z.*] See INANGA.

Mi'ro (mē'rō ; *as a scientific term*, mī'rō), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A New Zealand coniferous tree (*Podocarpus ferruginea*) ; — called also *black pine*. [*Local, N. Z.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of passerine birds of New Zealand ; — called also *robin*. Two species are also called *tomtits*.

☞ The Maori word *miro* has been adopted as the scientific name of this genus, and both *miro* and the reduplicated form *miro-miro* are used as English vernacular names. *Miro albifrons* is the *South Island robin* ; *M. australis*, the *North Island robin*.

Mi'ro-mi'ro (mē'rō-mē'rō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Note under MIRO, 2.

Mis'tle-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ The mistletoe of Western Australia is *Nuytsia floribunda* (or *Loranthus floribundus*). It makes good mucilage. "All the Australian kinds of *mistletoe* (of which there are many) belong to the genus *Loranthus*, of which the Mediterranean *L. Europæus* is the prototype." *Von Mueller.*

Mitch'ell grass' (mĭch'ĕl grȧs'). (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Mob (mŏb), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** The common Australian term for a multitude or collection, whether of men or animals, not necessarily implying riot or disorder.

Not a horse was to be found. Robinson and I went in search of them, and found they had split into several *mobs*. *E. Giles.*

A nice little *mob*, feeding tranquilly. *Lady Barker.*

A strong *mob* of police, ordered down by telegraph, would muster at some particular spot. *Boldrewood.*

Mock (mŏk), *a.* [*Add.*]

Mock olive. (*Bot.*) See under OLIVE. — **Mock orange.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under PITTOSPORUM.

Mo'go (mō'gō), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The stone hatchet of the Australian aborigines. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

Mo'guey (mō'gē), *n. ; pl.* MOGUEYS. [Maori *moki*.] [Written also *moki*.] A Maori raft made of raupo. See MOKI, 2.

The river where the *mogueys*, or rafts, were to be launched. *C. L. Money.*

Mo'ki (mō'kē ; *colloq.* mō'kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish, the bastard trumpeter (*Latris ciliaris*). [*Local, N. Z.*] See TRUMPETER, in the Dictionary.

2. A kind of Maori raft ; a moguey.

The Maori *moki* is a bundle of raupo or bulrush leaves bound together with flax, in the form of a canoe ; it is so buoyant that a person sitting astride it can easily paddle himself across the broadest river. *R. Taylor.*

Mo'ko' (mō'kō'), *n.* [Maori.] The kind of tattooing practiced among the higher ranks of the Maoris. *H. G. Robley.*

Moko is tattooing, or rather chiseling of the human flesh in certain customary but ever varying patterns. The origin of it is lost : even its meaning is doubtful ; but it is clear that it carried social distinction with it. *A. Bence Jones.*

Mo'ko, *v. t.* To tattoo in the Maori manner.

A man was *mokoed* on the face, on the body, and on the thighs and buttocks. A woman had a little moko on the lips and chin, but she was rarely *mokoed* elsewhere like a man. *A. Bence Jones.*

Mo'ko-mo'ko (mō'kō-mō'kō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of lizard (*Lygosoma ornatum* or *L. moko*), formerly very abundant throughout New Zealand but now extinct in the South Island.

Moo'ley ap'ple (mōō'lĭ ăp'p'l). (*Bot.*) The emu apple. See under APPLE.

Moon (mōōn), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Hunting*) To approach (an object) stealthily, by stalking, so as to see it projected in outline upon the moon's disk ; also, to look at (the object thus outlined).

I was able by bending low to *moon* the pair sitting reflectively as ever on the familiar perch. *D. Macdonald.*

Mo'poke' (mō'pōk'), *n.* [So named from its cry.] [Written also *mopauk* and *mope-hawk*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOREPORK. See MOREPORK, in the Dictionary. *E. Giles.*

Mor'wong' (môr'wŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) Any Australian fish of the genus *Chilodactylus*, of the family *Cirrhitidæ* ; — called also *bastard trumpeter*, *carp*, and *tarakahi*.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Mountain parrot. (*Zoöl.*) See KEA. — **Mountain pine.** (*Bot.*) See under PINE.

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Indian mulberry, a rubiaceous tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*), found in India and the north of Australia ; — called also *Leichhardt's tree*. It has a bitter, granulated fruit. — **Native mulberry.** (*a*) The urticaceous tree *Pipturus argenteus*, the white berries of which are eaten by the Australian aborigines. (*b*) The tree *Hedycarya angustifolia*. (*c*) The lauraceous tree *Litsæa dealbata*. (*d*) The thorny bush *Cudrania Javanensis*.

Mul'ga (mŭl'gȧ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] **1.** A long, narrow wooden shield, used by the Australian aborigines to ward off the blows of clubs and liangles in hand-to-hand combat. *R. Brough Smyth.*

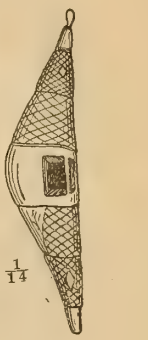

Mulga. $\frac{1}{14}$

☞ The *mulga* is triangular, tapering to a point at both ends. Its average dimensions are : length, 36 inches ; greatest width, 5 inches ; greatest thickness, 4 inches. The aperture for the left hand is lined with opossum skin to protect the hand and insure a firmer hold. The weight of the *mulga* carried by an adult varies from 2 lbs., 8 oz. to 3 lbs., 8 oz. The material is some hard wood, particularly that of the mulga tree (*Acacia aneura*) or of the ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*).

2. (*Bot.*) A leguminous Australian scrub tree (*Acacia aneura*) ; — so called from its use in making the shields called *mulgas*. The name is loosely applied by bushmen to many other species of *Acacia*.

Mulga apple. (*Bot.*) See under APPLE. — **Mulga grass.** (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. — **Mulga scrub**, a scrub or thicket formed by mulga trees.

Mul'let (mŭl'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia, the following fishes are called *mullet* : *Mugil dobula* (*hard gut mullet*), *M. grandis* (*sea mullet*), *M. Perouii* (*flat tail mullet*), *Myxus elongatus* (*sand mullet* ; — called also *poddy*). The Australian grayling is sometimes called *cucumber mullet* (see GRAYLING, 3). The *New Zealand mullet* is *Mugil Perusii* or *argenteus* ; — called also *silver mullet* and *kanae*. The *New Zealand sea mullet* is *Agnostoma Forsteri* ; — called also *kanae*.

Mul'lock (mŭl'lŭk), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Mining*) Refuse earth from a mine ; earth or stone from which gold has been extracted ; also, clayey earth, in a mine, bearing no gold.

Great heaps of refuse soil, or *mullock*, somewhat disfigure the immediate neighborhood. *G. Walch.*

Mur'ray cod' (mŭr'rȧ kŏd'). (*Zoöl.*) See under COD.

Murr'nong' (mûr'nŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A composite plant (*Microseris Forsteri*) ; also, its esculent tuber, much used as food by the Australian aborigines.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* **4.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*d*) In Australia, any one of several shrubs and small trees chiefly belonging to the composite genus *Olearia*.

Mut'ton (mŭt't'n), *n.* [*Add.*]

Mutton fish. (*Zoöl.*) (*b*) The ear-shell (*Haliotis*), especially *Haliotis nævosa* in Sydney and *H. iris* in New Zealand ; — called also *paua* in New Zealand. See EAR-SHELL, in the Dictionary.

☞ The name is applied not so much to the shell as to its edible contents, which are said to resemble mutton in flavor.

Mut'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite tree of New Zealand (*Olearia Colensoi*) so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton birds. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Muz'zle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus stellulata*), — so called from the use of its wood to make *muzzles* for calves. [*Local, Gippsland*]

My'all (mī'ȧl), *n.* [Aboriginal word, said to mean *stranger*.] **1.** A wild aboriginal Australian. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

2. (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Acacia*.

☞ The *true myall* is *A. pendula* ; — called also *weeping myall* and *boree*. The name *myall* is also given to *A. glaucescens*, *A. homalophylla*, *A. aneura*, *A. acuminata*, *A. stenophylla*, and others, and these trees are also variously called *bastard myall*, *brigalow*, *yarran*, *gidya*, etc.

My'all, *a.* Wild ; untamed ; uncivilized ; uncultivated.

He thought of his children growing up like *myall* cattle. *Boldrewood.*

My'my' (mī'mī'), *n.* See MIAMIA. *E. Giles.*

Myr'tle (mĕr't'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia several trees of the genus *Myrtus* are called *myrtle*, whilst others of the same genus receive other names, such as *ironwood*, etc. The name *myrtle* is also given to several myrtaceous trees of other genera (*Backhousia*, *Eugenia*, *Melaleuca*, *Rhodamnia*, *Syncarpia*, etc., but principally to *Eugenia*), and even to some species of genera not myrtaceous, as *Cargillia*, *Fagus*, *Myoporum*, and *Trochocarpa*. Various adjectives are attached to the name, with some confusion, the same tree being often differently designated in different districts and sometimes receiving names other than *myrtle* in addition. Common epithets are *black*, *brush*, *drooping*, *gray*, *native*, *red*, *rib*, *scrub*, *water*, *white*.

N, O.

Nam'ma-hole' (năm'mȧ-hōl'), *n.* [Aboriginal *namma* breast.] A hole in the ground, shaped like a cup, and serving as a natural reservoir for rain water. [*Local, Western Australia*]

Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Nankeen hawk, *or* **Nankeen kestrel** (*Zoöl.*), the Australian kestrel (*Tinnunculus cenchroides*).

. Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [*Add.*]

☞ The adjective *native* is applied to various animals and plants, but it is now often replaced by the adjective *Australian*.

Native banyan (*Bot.*), *Ficus rubiginosa*. See the Note under FIG. — **Native cabbage.** (*Bot.*) See under CABBAGE. — — **Native cat** (*Zoöl.*), the dasyure. See under CAT, in this Supplement, and under DASYURE, in the Dictionary. — **Native cherry.** (*Bot.*) See under CHERRY. — **Native companion** (*Zoöl.*), a kind of crane. See under COMPANION. — **Native cranberry.** (*Bot.*) See under CRANBERRY. — **Native currant.** (*Bot.*) See under CURRANT. — **Native damson.** (*Bot.*) See under DAMSON. — **Native date.** (*Bot.*) See under DATE. — **Native dog** (*Zoöl.*), the dingo. See DINGO, in the Dictionary. — **Native flax** (*Bot.*), the flax plant of New Zealand. — **Native fuchsia.** (*Bot.*) See under FUCHSIA and CORREA. — **Native grape.** (*Bot.*) See under GRAPE. — **Native hickory.** (*Bot.*) See under HICKORY. — **Native hops** (*Bot.*), the Australian hop bush. See under HOP. — **Native hyena** (*Zoöl.*), the zebra wolf. See under WOLF, in the Dictionary. — **Native indigo.** See under INDIGO. — **Native ivy.** (*Bot.*) See under IVY. — **Native juniper.** (*Bot.*) See BLUEBERRY. — **Native kumquat** (*Bot.*), the Australian desert lemon. See under LEMON. — **Native laurel.** (*Bot.*) See under LAUREL. — **Native leek.** (*Bot.*) See under LEEK. — **Native lime.** (*Bot.*) See under LIME. — **Native lucern** (*Bot.*), the Queensland hemp. See under HEMP. — **Native millet.** (*Bot.*) See under MILLET. — **Native mistletoe.** (*Bot.*) See MISTLETOE. — **Native mulberry.** (*Bot.*) See under MULBERRY. — **Native myrtle** (*Bot.*), name given to any one of several trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*. See EUCALYPTUS, in the Dictionary. See also BLUEBERRY and MYRTLE, also *Brush cherry* under BRUSH. — **Native nectarine** (*Bot.*), the emu apple. See under APPLE. — **Native olive.** (*Bot.*) See under OLIVE. — **Native onion** (*Bot.*), the native leek. See under LEEK. — **Native orange** (*Bot.*), *Citrus australis* ; — called also *native lime*. — **Native peach.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The quandong. (*b*) The emu apple. — **Native pear.** (*Bot.*) See under PEAR. — **Native pennyroyal** (*Bot.*), the Australian species of pennyroyal (*Mentha gracilis*). See PENNYROYAL, in the Dictionary. — **Native pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), name given to various birds ; as, the lyre bird (see MENURA), the leipoa, etc. See under PHEASANT, in the Dictionary. — **Native plum** (*Bot.*), the brush apple. See under APPLE. — **Native pomegranate.** (*Bot.*) See under POMEGRANATE. — **Native potato** (*Bot.*), name given in Queensland to a species of yam. — **Native rose.** (*Bot.*) See under ROSE. — **Native scarlet runner.** (*Bot.*) See KENNEDYA. — **Native sloth** (*Zoöl.*), the koala. See KOALA, in the Dictionary. — **Native tiger** (*Zoöl.*), the zebra wolf. See under WOLF, in the Dictionary. — **Native tulip** (*Bot.*), the waratah. See WARATAH. — **Native wallflower** (*Bot.*), the desert poison bush (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*). See GASTROLOBIUM. — **Native willow.** (*Bot.*) See COOBA, BOOBYALLA, PITTOSPORUM, and WILGA.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The Australian

schnapper after it has ceased to go in schools; — called also *rock native*. See under SCHNAPPER.

Australian native, a British subject, born in Australia, but not one of the aborigines. — **New Zealand native**, a British subject, born in New Zealand, whether a white man or a Maori. — **Tasmanian native**, a British subject, born in Tasmania, but not one of the aborigines.

☞ The colored races are called in Australia *aborigines*, *aboriginals*, *blacks*, or *blackfellows*; in New Zealand, *Maoris* or *natives*. The term *natives* is still occasionally applied to the Australian aborigines, but it is obsolescent in that sense. The Tasmanian aborigines are extinct.

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native nectarine (*Bot.*), the emu apple. See under APPLE.

Nee'dle-bush' (nē'd'l-bŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Either one of two Australian trees with needle-shaped leaves (*Acacia rigens* and *Hakea leucoptera*); — called also *pinbush*.

Night (nīt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Night hawk. (*Zoöl.*) (*b*) The podargus. See PODARGUS.

Nug'get-y (nŭg'gĕt-ȳ), *a.* [From *nugget*.] Short and thickset; as, a *nuggety* horse. [*Colloq.*]

Nul'lah-nul'lah } (nŭl'lȧ-nŭl'lȧ), *n.* **Nul'la-nul'la** } [Aboriginal.] [Written also *gnulla-gnulla*.] A club used as a weapon by the Australian aborigines. It is about three feet in length, and is made of some hard wood, generally of mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Often called simply *nulla* or *nullah*.

1/12 Nullah-nullahs.

He then threw a club, or *nulla-nulla*, to the foot of the tree. *Sir Thomas Mitchell.*

Where the boomerangs sleep with the spear —
With the *nullah*, the sling, and the spear. *Kendall.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ There are no true oaks in Australia except such as have been acclimatized. The word *oak* regularly denotes a *she-oak* (*Casuarina*), particular species being called variously *he-oak*, *bull oak*, *swamp oak*, *river oak*, etc.

New Zealand oak. See under PURIRI. — **Oak apple.** (*b*) Name given by children to the young cone of the she-oak (*Casuarina stricta*). See under APPLE. — **Silky oak**, *Grevillea robusta*. See GREVILLEA.

Oat (ōt), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

Oat grass, *Anthistiria avenacea*. — **Wild oats**, the seaside brome grass (*Bromus arenarius*). See under GRASS.

Of'fi-cer (ŏf'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Officer plant, the Christmas bush. See under CHRISTMAS.

Old (ōld), *a.* [*Add.*]

Old hand, a convict transported in the days of penal colonization. [*Local, Australia and Tasmania*]

The graver criminals were almost all *old hands*. *Westgarth.*

— **Old man**, a full-grown kangaroo.

A large kangaroo, known by the familiar name of *old man*. *Leichhardt.*

— **Old man saltbush** (*Bot.*), the tallest of the saltbushes (*Atriplex nummularia*). — **Old wife.** (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) An Australian percoid fish (*Enoplosus armatus*).

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) The names *mock olive*, *native olive*, and *spurious olive*, are applied to various Australian trees from the nature of their timber. The Spanish and the Italian olive are cultivated in Australia, especially in South Australia, for their fruit.

Mock olive. See AXBREAKER. — **Native olive.** (*a*) *Bursaria spinosa*. See BOX, 2, *b*. (*b*) The white boree. See under BOREE. (*c*) *Notelæa ovata*, of the order *Jasmineæ*. (*d*) The marblewood. — **Spurious olive**, *Notelæa ligustrina*; — called also *ironwood* and *heartwood* in Tasmania and *white plum* in Gippsland.

O-pos'sum (ŏ-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] **2.** The phalanger; — called also, colloquially, *possum*. See PHALANGER, in the Dictionary.

Zebra opossum (*Zoöl.*), the Tasmanian tiger. See under TIGER. — **Opossum tree** (*Bot.*), the saxifragaceous tree *Quintinia Sieberi*.

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* [*Add.*]

Mock orange. (*Bot.*) (*b*) See Note under PITTOSPORUM. — **Native orange** (*Bot.*), the native lime (*Citrus australis*). — **Wild orange.** (*Bot.*) See *Wild lemon*, under LEMON. — **Orange gum** (*Bot.*), an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Angophora lanceolata*); — called also by many other names.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* (A weight.) [*Add.*]

Ounce stuff (*Mining*), quartz which, when crushed, will yield an ounce of gold to the ton.

O'ver-land' (ō'vẽr-lănd'), *v. t.* To drive long distances overland in flocks or herds; as, to *overland* cattle.

O'ver-land', *v. i.* To drive cattle or sheep long distances overland; to be an overlander.

O'ver-land'er (-ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** One who drives cattle or sheep long distances overland; an overland drover. *Sir George Grey.*

Till I meet the *overlanders* with the cattle coming down. *Paterson.*

P.

Pa (pä), *n.*; *pl.* PAS (päz). [Maori.] See PAH. *E. W. Payton.*

Pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A pack horse.

Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** Any field or subdivision of arable land or grass land, however extensive, whether inclosed or not.

Paddocks require not more than one mounted shepherd to watch the fences of some thousands of sheep. *Ranken.*

4. A meadow.

5. (*Mining*) A platform, inclosed on three sides, built near the mouth of a shaft for the purpose of storing ore temporarily; also, an area, whether inclosed or not, set apart for storing washdirt near the mouth of an excavation. *Sydney Morning Herald.*

6. (*Mining*) An excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow alluvium. *R. Brough Smyth.*

Cultivation paddock. See under CULTIVATION.

Pad'dock, *v. t.* **1.** (*Mining*) To store in a paddock. See PADDOCK, *n.*, 5.

About 20 tons [of quartz] are *paddocked*, which should give a satisfactory yield. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney).

2. (*Mining*) To excavate for the purpose of procuring washdirt in shallow alluvium. See PADDOCK, *n.*, 6.

Pad'dy (păd'dȳ), *n.* [*Add.*]

Paddy lucern. (*Bot.*) See under HEMP.

Pad'dy-mel'on (păd'dȳ-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A pademelon. See WALLABY, in the Dictionary.

Pah (pä), *n.*; *pl.* PAHS (päz). [Maori *pa*.] [Written also *pa*.] **1.** A Maori stronghold, fortified with stakes, fences, and ditches.

That night I went to bed and dreamed of native *pahs* and stately tattooed chiefs. *G. F. Angas.*

☞ "*Pahs* had double rows of fences on all otherwise unprotected sides. The inner fence, 20 to 30 feet high, consisted of poles stuck in the ground and lightly bound together with supple-jack and other creepers. The outer fence, from 6 to 8 feet high, was built of lighter materials. The only openings in the outer fence were small holes; in the inner one, sliding bars. Stages for sentinels were at every corner, and in the center scaffolds 20 feet high, 40 feet long, and 6 feet broad, whence darts were hurled. The introduction of firearms changed the construction of these fortifications. The deep ditch was replaced by a series of rifle pits connected with each other underground. Loopholes and flanking angles have been introduced." *W. Gisborne.*

2. A Maori village.

Pa'ke-ha (pä'kā-hȧ; *colloq.* păk'ē-ȧ), *n.* & *a.* [Maori *pakeha* foreign.] The Maori name for a white man; — much used by the New Zealand colonists.

The Maoris never for a moment thought of helping to carry their *pakeha* comrades. *C. L. Money.*

Pakeha Maori, a white New Zealand settler living among the Maoris.

Persons of all classes were found who took up a permanent abode with the Maoris long before the English set up any form of government in the islands. Such denizens became the clients of a rangatira or chief, and were called *Pakeha Maoris*. *Rusden.*

Pa-ki'ri-ki'ri (pä-kē'rē-kē'rē; *colloq.* pȧ-kĭr'ĭ-kĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) The blue cod of New Zealand. [*Local, N. Z.*] See under COD.

Pal'ber-ry (păl'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [Corrupted from the aboriginal name under the influence of *berry*.] (*Bot.*) See BLUEBERRY, 2.

Pa'per-bark' (pā'pẽr-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian myrtaceous trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron* and other species of *Melaleuca*); — called also *paperbark tea-tree*, and by other names.

☞ This tree grows in both saline and fresh-water swamps. Its papery bark is impervious to water, and fireproof.

Par'a-dise (păr'ȧ-dīs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bird of paradise. (*Zoöl.*) See MENURA.

Par'a-dox (păr'ȧ-dŏks), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*). See under DUCK, in the Dictionary.

‖ **Par'a-dox'us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράδοξος. See PARADOX, in the Dictionary.] (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole.

Par'da-lote (pär'dȧ-lōt), *n.* [NL. *pardalotus*, fr. Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like the pard, fr. πάρδαλις pard.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small Australian birds of the genus *Pardalotus*, family *Ampelidæ*; — called also *diamond bird*, and, by bushmen, *diamond sparrow*.

1/3 Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*).

☞ The name *diamond bird* was formerly restricted to the *spotted pardalote* (*Pardalotus punctatus*), but has been extended to the whole genus. The Tasmanian *P. quadragintus* is called also *forty-spot*.

Par'ra (păr'rȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The native jacana (*Parra gallinacea*); — called also *lotus bird*. See JACANA, in the Dictionary. [*Queensland*]

Par'rot (păr'rŭt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Mountain parrot. (*Zoöl.*) See KEA. — **Parrot fish.** (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) Any fish of the labroid genus *Labrichthys*, especially *L. psittacula*, which is called also *parrot perch*.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [*Add.*]

Partridge pigeon (*Zoöl.*), a small ground pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) found in Australia, especially northern Australia.

Pas'tor-al-ist (pȧs'tẽr-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One whose occupation is to breed and pasture sheep; the proprietor of a sheep station. *Sir Henry Parkes.*

☞ This word is gradually replacing *squatter* in Australian use. See SQUATTER.

Pa'ti-ki (pä'tē-kē; *colloq.* păt'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [Maori.] The New Zealand flounder (*Rhombosolea monopus*), of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Pa'u-a (pä'ụ-ȧ; *colloq.* pä'wă *or* pou'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) The ear-shell (*Haliotis iris*); also, a fishhook made by the Maoris from this shell. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Pay'a-ble (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*Add.*] **3.** Likely to yield a profit; profitable; — as, *payable* quartz; *payable* washdirt; a *payable* commercial undertaking.

The digger goes anywhere and opens up his own field, which is the best and only way to discover *payable* gold. *Ranken.*

If the deep leads prove *payable*, there is little doubt that other companies will sink shafts. *Weekly Times.*

Pea (pē), *n.* [*Add.*]

Coral pea. (*Bot.*) See under KENNEDYA. — **Darling pea.** (*Bot.*) See the Note under INDIGO. — **Desert pea**, *or* **Sturt's desert pea** (*Bot.*), the glory pea. See under GLORY, in the Dictionary; and see CLIANTHUS. — **Heart pea** (*Bot.*), the balloon vine. See under VINE. — **Pea plant** (*Bot.*), the Darling pea. See above.

Peach (pēch), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native peach (*Bot.*), the emu apple. See under APPLE.

Pear (pâr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native pear, *or* **Wooden pear** (*Bot.*), an Australian proteaceous tree (*Xylomelon pyriforme*, formerly *Hakea pyriformis*), so called from its indurated pome, which resembles a pear in shape.

Pearl (pẽrl), *a.* [*Add.*]

Pearl perch (*Zoöl.*), an Australian percoid fish (*Glaucosoma scapulare*).

Pedg'er-y (pĕj'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PITCHURI. *Rusden.*

Peg (pĕg), *v. t.* **3.** [*Add.*] (Usually with *out*.) To mark out (a miner's claim or an agricultural selection) by pegs at the four corners, each bearing the claimant's name in conformity with Act of Parliament.

I have often sat up all night in order to *peg out* a claim at daylight. *M'Intyre.*

Pen'ner (pĕn'nẽr), *n.* [From *pen* to confine.] A workman employed at shearing time to bring in sheep from the flock outside the woolshed and confine them in pens within the shed, so that they may be ready for the shearers.

Pep'per (pĕp'pẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Pepper tree. (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The Australian and Tasmanian shrub *Drimys aromatica*. Its drupe is used as a condiment. *Maiden.*

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia the name *perch* is applied to various fishes, of which some are true *Percidæ* and others merely resemble this family. Among the distinguishing epithets used are, *black* (*Therapon niger*), *Gippsland* (*Latris colonorum*), *golden* (*Ctenolates ambiguus*), *magpie* (*Chilodactylus gibbosus*), *Murray* (*Oligorus Mitchellii*), *parrot* (*Labrichthys psittacula*), *rock* (*Glyphisodon Victoriæ*), *silver* (*Therapon Richardsoni*), *Tasmanian red* (*Anthias rasor*), *trumpeter* (*Therapon Cuvieri*).

Per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *n.* A state of privation or destitution in the bush.

To do a perish, to suffer from hunger, thirst, and destitution in the bush, especially in unexplored regions. [*Colloq.*]

Many a prospector, who thought Western Australia was a new El Dorado, has wandered with his swag for months *doing a perish* in the pitiless bush. *The Herald.*

Peth (pĕth), *v. t.* [From *peth*, n., a provincial pronunciation of *pith*; cf. PITH, 2, in the Dictionary.] To kill by piercing the spinal cord; as, to *peth* cattle.

☞ This is done by means of a specially constructed lance called a *pething pole*, which is thrust into the neck of the cattle from above as they pass under a stage.

Pick'a-nin'ny (pĭk'ȧ-nĭn'nȳ), *n.* [*Add.*] Especially, in Australia, a child belonging to one of the aboriginal races. [Usually written *piccaninny*, sometimes *picaninny*.] *E. Giles.*

Pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Picker up, a workman employed at shearing time to pick up each fleece as it falls from the shears, roll it up, and carry it to the sorting table.

Pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bronzewing pigeon (*Zoöl.*), the bronzewing. See BRONZEWING, in the Dictionary. — **Harlequin pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) See under HARLEQUIN. — **New Zealand pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), *Carpophaga Novæ Zealandiæ*. — **Partridge pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) See under PARTRIDGE. — **Topknot pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), a crested Australian pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarctica*).

Pig'face' (pĭg'fās'), *n.*; *pl.* PIGFACES. } (*Bot.*) The **Pig's' face'** (pĭgz'-); *pl.* PIGS' FACES. } fruit of the Australian ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*); — called also *canajong*. In form it resembles a pig's head and face.

Pressing the fruit (*pigs' faces*) between their fingers, they drop the luscious juice into their mouth. *Wilhelmi*, in *Proceedings Royal Society of Victoria*, 1860.

Pin'bush' (pĭn'bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEEDLEBUSH.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. i.* [*Add.*]

To pinch out (*Mining*), to taper rapidly to a point and thus fail utterly; — said of a vein of auriferous quartz.

The quartz has entirely *pinched out*. *The Argus.*

Pine (pīn), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ In Australia the name *pine* is applied to the following trees, all of them coniferous except the *screw pines*, which belong to the order *Pandaneæ*, and the

prickly pine, which belongs to the order *Meliaceæ:* **Black pine.** (*a*) *Frenela Endlicheri;* — called also *cypress pine*, *Murray pine*, *red pine*, and *scrub pine.* (*b*) *F. robusta* [*Local, Western N. S. W.*]; — called also *camphorwood*, *common pine*, *dark pine*, *Lachlan pine*, *Murrumbidgee pine*, and *white pine.* — **Celery-topped pine.** *Phyllocladus rhomboidalis;* — so called from the appearance of the upper part of its branchlets. — **Colonial pine,** *Araucaria Cunninghamii;* — called also *hoop pine* and *Moreton Bay pine.* — **Common pine.** See Black pine (*b*). — **Cypress pine.** (*a*) See Black pine (*a*). (*b*) *Frenela rhomboidea;* — called also *Illawarra mountain pine*, *light pine*, *Oyster Bay pine.* (*c*) *F. robusta*, var. *microcarpa;* — called also *white pine.* (*d*) *F. robusta*, var. *verrucosa* [*Local, Richmond* and *Clarence Rivers*]; — called also *camphorwood.* — **Dark pine.** See Black pine (*b*). [*Local, Western N. S. W.*] — **Dundathu pine,** *Agathis* (*Dammara*) *robusta;* — called also *Queensland kauri.* — **Hoop pine.** See Colonial pine. — **Huon pine,** *Dacrydium Franklini;* — called also *Macquarie pine.* — **Illawarra mountain pine.** See Cypress pine (*b*). — **Lachlan pine.** See Black pine (*b*). — **Light pine,** *Frenela rhomboidea.* [*Local, Western N. S. W.*] See Cypress pine (*b*). — **Macquarie pine.** See Huon pine. — **Moreton Bay pine.** See Colonial pine. — **Mountain cypress pine,** *Frenela Parlatorei;* — called also *stringy bark pine.* — **Murray pine.** See Black pine (*a*). — **Murrumbidgee pine,** *Frenela robusta.* See Black pine (*b*). — **Norfolk Island pine,** *Araucaria excelsa.* — **Oyster Bay pine,** *Frenela rhomboidea.* [*Local, Tasmania*] See Cypress pine (*b*). — **Port Macquarie pine,** *Frenela Macleayana.* — **Prickly pine.** See *Leopard tree*, under Leopard. [*Local, Queensland*] — **Red pine.** See Black pine (*a*). — **Rock pine.** See Cypress pine (*d*). — **Screw pine.** (*a*) *Pandanus odoratissimus.* (*b*) *P. peduncularis*, called also *breadfruit.* — **Scrub pine.** See Black pine (*a*). — **She pine.** See She-pine. — **Stringy bark pine.** See Mountain cypress pine. — **White pine.** (*a*) See Black pine (*b*). (*b*) See Cypress pine (*c*). (*c*) See She-pine, in the Vocabulary.

Celery-topped Pine (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*); *a* Male Catkin; *b* Female Flower; *c* Fruit.

In New Zealand the word *pine* is applied to many trees, some of which also bear other names. Thus, — *black pine*, (see Matai and Miro), *celery-topped pine* (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*), *kauri pine*, called also *cowdie pine* (see Kauri, in the Dictionary), *mountain pine* (*Dacrydium Bidwillii*), *red pine* (see Matai and Rimu), *silver pine*, or *Westland pine* (*Dacrydium Westlandicum*), *white pine* (see Kahikatea).

Pi'ri-pi'ri (pē'rē-pē'rē; *colloq.* pĭr'ĭ-pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A saxifragaceous tree of New Zealand (*Carpodetus serratus*); — called also *white mapau*, *white maple*, and *birch.* It bears a cluster of black berries, resembling those of the ivy, and called by settlers *biddy-biddy* or *biddy-bid.* See Biddy-bid.

Pitch'u-ri (pĭch'u-rē), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) [Written also *pituri*, *pitchuri*, *pitchery*, *pitcheri*, *pedgery*, *bedgery*, etc.] A solanaceous plant of Australia (*Duboisia Hopwoodii*). Also, a narcotic substance, prepared by drying the leaves and twigs of this plant; it is chewed by the aborigines as a stimulant, and highly prized by them.

Pittosporum (*P. undulatum*).

Pit-tos'po-rum (pĭt-tŏs'pō-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πίττα pitch + σπόρος seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees and shrubs, the type of the order *Pittosporeæ.*

☞ The seeds, imbedded in a black gluten (whence the name) are contained in berries, which grow in clusters and are indehiscent.

Of 55 species 9 are found in Australia and 6 in New Zealand. The scientific term is used as the vernacular name; but various species are also known by other names. Thus *Pittosporum undulatum* is called *native laurel* or *mock orange; P. tenuifolium*, *black mapou; P. eugenoides*, *tarata* or *white mapou; P. phillyraoides*, *poison berry tree*, *butter bush*, *willow*, and *native willow.* See under Laurel, Mapou, Poison, and Tarata.

Pit'u-ri (pĭch'u-rē), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Pitchuri.

Pi-wa'ka-wa'ka (pē-wä'kä-wä'kä; *colloq.* pĭ-wăk'ä-wăk'ä), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) The New Zealand fantail. See Fantail, in the Dictionary. [*Local, N. Z.*]

The pied fantail, *piwakawaka* (*Rhipidura flabellifera*), is the best flycatcher New Zealand possesses, but it will not live in confinement. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Plain (plān), *n.* [*Add.*]

Plain currant. (*Bot.*) See under Currant.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*]

☞ Various fruits and trees not belonging to the genus *Prunus* are called *plum* in Australia.

Acacia plum, the saxifragaceous Australian tree *Eucryphia Moorei;* — called also *white sallee.* — **Australian plum,** any tree of the genus *Cargillia;* also, the fruit, which is dark purple and of the size of a large plum. — **Black plum,** *Cargillia australis.* — **Davidson's plum,** the fruit of the leguminous Australian tree *Davidsonia pruriens.* — **Gray plum.** *Cargillia pentamera.* — **Native plum.** (*a*) The brush apple. See under Apple. (*b*) The native damson. See under Damson. (*c*) *Cargillia australis;* also, *C. pentamera.* — **Queensland plum,** the rose apple. See under Apple. — **Sour plum,** the emu apple. See under Apple. — **Sweet plum,** *or* **Burdekin plum.** (*a*) The fruit of the anacardiaceous tree *Spondias pleiogyna;* also, the tree itself. (*b*) The rose apple; called also *Queensland plum.* See under Apple. — **White plum.** See *Spurious olive*, under Olive. — **Wild plum,** the brush apple. See under Apple.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [*Add.*]

Long hair plume grass, Short hair plume grass. (*Bot.*) See under Grass.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* [*Add.*] **8.** A peninsula formed by the bend of a river and having a very narrow isthmus. [*Australian bush cant*]

9. A circular treeless spot of no great extent, amid dense scrub or bush. [*Northern Australian bush cant*]

Po-dar'gus (pō-där'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόδαργος swift-footed, fr. ποῦς, ποδός, foot + ἀργός bright, swift.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, the type of the family *Podargidæ.*

Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros tomentosa*); *b* Fruit.

☞ The species are, in Australia, called variously by the names *more-pork*, *night hawk*, *goatsucker*, and *podargus.* Colonel Legge has replaced these by the name *frogs-mouth.*

Pod'dy (pŏd'dy), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian sand mullet (*Myxus elongatus*). [*Local, Victoria*]

Po-hu'tu-ka'wa (pō-hu'tu-kä'wä; *colloq.* pō-hu'tu-kä'wä), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A myrtaceous tree of New Zealand (*Metrosideros tomentosa*); — called also *Christmas tree.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ "The *pohutukawa* is perhaps the most magnificent tree in the New Zealand flora; it attains upwards of 70 ft. in height, clothed with bold foliage, green above, but white and silvery beneath. From the beginning of December to the end of January its branches are crowned from base to summit with large panicles of glittering blood-red flowers. It is the *Christmas tree* of the settlers, who use its flowers freely for Christmas decorations." *Kirk.*

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [*Add.*]

Poison berry tree (*Bot.*), the South Australian name for *Pittosporum phillyraoides*; called *butter bush* in Northern Australia, and *willow* or *native willow* in York Peninsula. The berries are bitter, but not poisonous, and it is an excellent fodder plant. — **Poison bush.** (*Bot.*) See Gastrolobium. — **Poison tree.** (*Bot.*) See Blind-your-eyes. — **Desert poison bush.** (*Bot.*) See Wallflower.

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ăt; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native pomegranate (*Bot.*), any one of certain Australian species of *Capparis* (esp. *C. nobilis* and *C. Mitchelli*). Also, their edible fruit, which is from one to two inches in diameter and has seeds imbedded in the pulp, like the true pomegranate.

Pon'go (pŏn'gō), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The Australian flying phalanger. See under Flying, in the Dictionary.

Por'cu-pine (pôr'kŭ-pīn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Porcupine grass. (*Bot.*) (*b*) In Australia, any species of *Triodia*, especially *T. Mitchelli* and *T. irritans.* In the central desert district *Triodia* often grows to the height of from 7 to 10 feet in rounded tussocks from which the sharp spines of the seeds project in all directions like the erected quills of a porcupine. By the early explorers it was erroneously called *spinifex.*

Pos'sum (pŏs'sŭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] **2.** A phalanger. [*Colloq.*] See Phalanger, in the Dictionary.

Post (pōst), *n.* [*Add.*]

Post and rail tea, *or* **Posts and rails,** a decoction of coarse tea; — so called because the floating leaves resemble sticks or rails. [*Colloq., Australia*]

Po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Potatoes (-tōz). [*Add.*]

Blackfellows' potatoes (*Bot.*), in Australia, the seeds or nuts of various species of cycadaceous plants of the genus *Macrozamia*, and the tubers of the aroideous plant *Colocasia macrorrhiza*, both of which furnish large quantities of food to the aborigines.

Prick'ly (prĭk'lў), *a.* [*Add.*]

Prickly mimosa. (*Bot.*) See under Mimosa. — **Prickly Moses** (*Bot.*), Australian bushman's name for the prickly mimosa (above). — **Prickly pine.** (*Bot.*) See *Leopard tree*, under Leopard. — **Prickly wattle.** (*Bot.*) See under Mimosa.

Pri'mage (prī'māj; 48), *n.* **2.** [*Add.*] A first customs duty formerly paid on all goods landed in Victoria, and not to be refunded even if the goods were landed in bond. [*Local, Victoria*]

☞ *Primage* was imposed in 1893, but it injured the trade of Melbourne so seriously that it was soon abolished.

Prop (prŏp), *v. i.* To stop suddenly; to jib; — said of a horse. [*Local, Australia*]

On a sudden emergency, the sensible animal will instantaneously check his impetuosity, *prop*, and swing round at a tangent. *W. Senior.*

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [*Add.*] **7.** [Perh. directly from Prospect, *v. i.*] (*Mining*) (*a*) The gold or other mineral obtained by washing a sample of wash-dirt in a dish. (*b*) The gold or other mineral obtained by crushing and washing a sample of ore.

Pros'pect-ing (prŏs'pĕkt-ing), *a.* & *n.* from Prospect, *v. i.*

Prospecting claim (*Mining*), a specially large claim, allotted by the warden of the gold fields to the first miner discovering gold in a new district; — cf. also *reward claim.*

Pu'ka (pu'kä), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree (*Meryta Sinclairii*), of the order *Araliaceæ;* — called also *broadleaf.* [*Local, North Island of N. Z.*]

☞ "This noble species is one of the rarest plants in the world, restricted to a few individuals growing on one or two small islands near the northern extremity of the colony. It does not occur on the mainland." *Kirk.*

2. (*Bot.*) Either of two species of New Zealand trees (*Griselina lucida* and *G. littoralis*) of the order *Corneæ.* *G. littoralis* is usually called *broadleaf* by the settlers. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Pu'ri-ri (pu'rē-rē; *colloq.* pu-rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand verbenaceous tree (*Vitex littoralis*); — called also *bulreedy.* [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ "The *puriri*, on account of the strength of its timber, is sometimes termed by settlers *New Zealand oak*, but it would be far more correct to name it *New Zealand teak.*" *Kirk.*

Push (push), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** A gang of larrikins. [*Colloq.*]

Her boy was one of the ringleaders of a street *push.* *Ethel Turner.*

6. A company; a group; a set of people. [*Slang*]

Q, R.

Quan'dong' (kwŏn'dŏng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The edible drupaceous fruit of the santalaceous Australian tree *Fusanus acuminatus;* — called also *native peach.* (*b*) The kernel of this fruit; — called also *quandong nut.* (*c*) The tree itself.

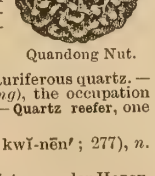
Quandong Nut.

Quart (kwart), *n.* [*Add.*]

Quart pot, a cylindrical tin vessel used by Australian bushmen as a kettle. The lid, when taken out and reversed, serves as a drinking cup.

Quartz (kwarts), *n.* [*Add.*]

Quartz reef (*Mining*), a large vein of auriferous quartz. — **Quartz reefing,** *or* **Quartz mining** (*Mining*), the occupation of mining for gold in a quartz reef. — **Quartz reefer,** one engaged in quartz mining.

Qui'nine (kwĭ'nĭn *or* kwĭ-nīn' *or* kwĭ-nēn'; 277), *n.* [*Add.*]

Quinine tree. (*Bot.*) See *Horse-radish tree*, under Horse-radish.

Rab'bit (răb'bĭt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Rabbit bandicoot (*Zoöl.*), a species of Australian marsupial (*Peragale lagotis*). — **Rabbit rat.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A kind of Australian non-marsupial jumping mouse (*Hapalotis albipes*). (*b*) The rabbit bandicoot.

Rab'bit-er (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to trap or destroy rabbits in the districts of Australia and New Zealand infested with those animals.

Finding his selection did not pay for the labor of cultivation, he had been earning a good living as a *rabbiter* on the neighboring run. *The Argus.*

Rab'bit-ing (-ĭng), *n.* The occupation of a rabbiter.

Race (rās), *n.* [*Add.*] **8.** A fenced lane or passageway; esp., a narrow passageway for sheep in a drafting yard.

Ra'ma-ra'ma (rä'mä-rä'mä; *colloq.* rŭm'ä-rŭm'ä), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand myrtaceous tree (*Myrtus bullatus*). [*Local, N. Z., & obsoles.*]

☞ "The *ramarama* is the largest and most attractive of the New Zealand myrtles; it varies from a dwarf shrub to a small tree thirty feet in height." *Kirk.*

Ra'nga-ti'ra (rä'ngä-tē'rä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori chief; a magistrate; less exactly, a leading citizen. [*New Zealand*]

The friends and relations of a deceased *rangatira* gathered to converse with his spirit under the guidance of a notable necromancer. *Rusden.*

Range (rānj), *n.* **1.** [*Add.*] Also, in Australia, a single mountain.

Ran'gy (rān'jў), *a.* Mountainous; hilly. [*Australia*]

Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rў), *n.* [*Add.*]

Raspberry jam tree (*Bot.*), an Australian leguminous tree (*Acacia*

Ramarama (*Myrtus bullata*).

acuminata). "The smell of the timber, when freshly cut, resembles that of raspberry jam." *Leichhardt.*

Rat'-tail′ (răt′tāl′), *a.* [*Add.*]

Rat-tail grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Ra'u-po (rä′u̯-pō ; *colloq.* rou′pō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A very common bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*), much used by Maoris and New Zealand settlers for thatching roofs, and for making hurdles, rafts, etc. [*New Zealand*] *R. Taylor.*

Read'y (rĕd′ȳ), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

To ready up, to prearrange the result of (a competition). Hence, to arrange or prepare (anything) so as to facilitate cheating; as, *to ready up* dice (that is, to prepare false dice), *to ready up* cards (that is, to pack them). [*Colloq.*]

Red (rĕd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Red gum. (*a*) (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. rostrata* and *E. tereticornis*; also, the timber of the red gum. (*b*) A kino prepared as a drug from *Eucalyptus rostrata*; it is a delicate mucilaginous astringent.

Reef (rēf), *v. i.* (*Mining*) To be engaged in quartz reefing, that is, in mining for gold in a quartz reef. See under QUARTZ.

Reef'er (-ēr), *n.* (*Mining*) A quartz reefer. See under QUARTZ.

Ref'er-en'dum (rĕf′ĕr-ĕn′dŭm), *n.* [Gerundive of L. *referre*. See REFER, in the Dictionary.] [*Add.*] **3.** A vote of the whole population taken on a question referred back to the people by the parliament; a plebiscite.

Re-mit'tance (rē-mĭt′tans), *n.* [*Add.*]

Remittance man, an Australian immigrant living chiefly on remittances received regularly from England. *Argus.*

Re-serve' (rē-zērv′), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** (*b*) In Australia, *water reserves* are specified areas from which streams utilized for water supply are fed. They are exempt from alienation except for certain public purposes. *E. Jenks.*

Re-ward' (rē-wȧrd′), *n.* [*Add.*]

Reward claim (*Mining*), a prospecting claim (see under PROSPECTING); — often shortened to *reward.*

Rice (rīs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Rice grass, Meadow rice grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Rid'er (rīd′ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Boundary rider. See under BOUNDARY. — **Stock rider,** a herdsman or drover.

Ri'fle-man (rī′f'l-man), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A small passerine bird of New Zealand (*Acanthidositta chloris*); so called from its green and bronze plumage, which is thought to resemble the uniform of the early British volunteer rifle corps. *Buller.*

Right (rīt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Right of way. See under WAY.

Ri'mu (rē′mu̯), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand coniferous tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) and its timber; — called also *red pine.*

☞ "The *rimu* occupies a larger area of the New Zealand forests than any other timber tree. It is the most important commercial timber tree of the colony, and varies in height from forty feet to eighty feet, with a trunk from two feet to four feet or even five feet in diameter. From its remarkable weeping habit it is the most easily recognized and the best known of all New Zealand timber trees." *Kirk.*

Mountain rimu (*Bot.*), the tree *Dacrydium laxifolium.*

Ring (rĭng), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **4.** To surpass (all contestants) in shearing sheep so as to make the highest score. [*Australian bush cant*]

They had *rung* the sheds of the east and west. *Paterson.*

Ring, *n.* (A circle.) [*Add.*]

Ring dollar. See under DOLLAR.

Ring'bark′ (rĭng′bärk′), *v. t.* To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; to ring; as, to *ringbark* a tree.

Ring'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See RING, *v. t.*, 4.] [*Add.*] **3.** One who makes the highest score in shearing sheep. [*Australian bush cant*]

The *ringer* that shore a hundred, as they never were shorn before. *Paterson.*

Ring'eye′ (-ī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In Australia, the white-eye. See WHITE-EYE, in the Dictionary.

Ri'ro-ri'ro (rē′rō-rē′rō), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) Any New Zealand bird of the genus *Gerygone.* See GERYGONE. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Our little *riroriro* delights in trilling from the shrubs on the creek sides. *T. H. Potts.*

Riv'er (rĭv′ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

River oak. (*Bot.*) See under OAK.

Roar (rōr), *v. i.* [*Add.*]

Roaring horsetails, a popular corruption of *aurora australis.* [*Colloq.*] See under AURORA, in the Dictionary.

Rob'in (rŏb′ĭn), *n.* [*Add.*]

New Zealand robin (*Zoöl.*), the miro. See MIRO, 2.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Rock native. (*Zoöl.*) See NATIVE, *n.*, 3. — **Rock perch** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian fish (*Glyphisodon Victoriæ*), of the family *Pomacentridæ*. — **Rock pine.** (*Bot.*) See under PINE. — **Rock whiting** (*Zoöl.*), the fish *Odax Richardsoni.* See STRANGER, 4.

Rog'er Gough′ (rŏj′ẽr gŏf′). (*Bot.*) The euphorbiaceous tree *Baloghia lucida.* [*Local, Australia*]

Roll (rōl), *v. i.* [*Add.*]

To roll up, to congregate in large numbers; esp., to attend a meeting or the like. [*Colloq.*]

The ominous words "*roll up*" had sounded forth, generally followed by the gathering of a mighty crowd. *Boldrewood.*

Roll'y-po'ly (rōl′ȳ-pō′lȳ), *a.* [*Add.*]

Rolly-poly grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Rope'a-ble (rōp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See ROPE, *v. t.*, 4, in the Dictionary.] Needing to be lassoed and thus brought under control; unruly; — said of a horse or bullock. Hence, in a general sense, angry and excited; savage; — used also of persons.

Rop'ing (rōp′ĭng), *a.* & *n.* From ROPE, *v.*

Roping pole, a long pole with a noose at the end for catching cattle by the horns. See ROPE, *v. t.*, 4. *Paterson.*

Rose (rōz), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native rose. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A beautiful Tasmanian shrub (*Bauera rubiæfolia*). [*Tasmania*] (*b*) *Boronia serrulata.* [*Sydney, N. S. W.*] See BORONIA. — **Rose apple.** (*Bot.*) See under APPLE.

Rose'hill′ (rōz′hĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*); — called also *Rosehill parrakeet, rosehiller,* and *rosella.* See ROSELLA, in the Dictionary.

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Rosehill (*Platycercus eximius*).

☞ The bird was first found in the district of *Rosehill*, the country residence of the early Governors of New South Wales. Hence its name. *Rosella* is thought to be a corruption.

Rose'hill'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ROSEHILL.

Rough (rŭf), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fish. See ROUGHY.

Rough'y (rŭf′ȳ), *n.* [Written also *ruffy* and *ruffie.*] (*Zoöl.*) An Australian marine percoid fish (*Arripis Georgianus*); — called also *rough.*

Rouse'a-bout′ (rous′ȧ-bout′), **Roust'a-bout**′ (roust′ȧ-bout′), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A general hand or man of all work on a sheep station; esp., a man employed at shearing time to assist the shearers but not to shear sheep himself.

Row'dy (rou′dȳ), *a.* Tricky; vicious; obstinate; — said of a horse or bullock; as, a *rowdy* colt. *Paterson.*

Ruf'fie, **Ruf'fy** (rŭf′ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of fish (*Arripis Georgianus*). See ROUGHY.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** The act of thronging to a newly discovered alluvial gold field; a gold rush. Also, the new gold field itself.

Fryerstown is situated on Fryer's Creek, renowned as one of the early *rushes.* *G. Walch.*

S.

Sad'dle-back′ (săd′d'l-băk′), *n.* **2.** (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*d*) A passerine bird of New Zealand (*Creadion carunculatus*), resembling the starling; — so called from the chestnut-colored band of feathers on its back and wings.

Sal'lee, **Sal'ly** (săl′ȳ), *n.* [Prov. Eng. *sally*, a form of *sallow*, n. See SALLOW, in the Dictionary.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of Australian acacias or wattles; — called also *sallow.*

☞ The term is applied loosely, without much discrimination of species, and includes the golden wattles and other brilliantly flowering trees. Some of the *sallees* have received special names; as, *black sallee, white sallee*, etc.

Sal'low (săl′lō), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Bot.*) See SALLEE.

Salm'on (săm′ŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

☞ Among fishes of other families which are locally and erroneously termed salmon is the Australian marine percoid fish *Arripis salar*, of which the young is called *salmon trout.* "The flesh has often a dull, pinkish tinge,

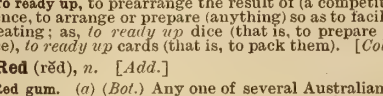

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Salmon (*Arripis salar*).

which may be one of the reasons for the popular appellation *salmon* and *salmon trout* [given] to this fish, which does not resemble the true salmon in any important respect." *McCoy.*

Sal'so-la'ceous (săl′sō-lā′shŭs), *a.* [NL. *salsola*, fr. *salsus* salt.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ* (formerly called *Salsolaceæ*), the Australian saltbushes.

Sand, nothing but sand. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone. *H. Kingsley.*

Salt'bush′ (sąlt′bush′), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** Any plant of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* (formerly called *Salsolaceæ*).

Sam'son (săm′s'n), *n.* [*Add.*]

Samson fish. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A carangoid fish (*Seriola hippos*); — so called from the great strength it shows when hooked. [*Local, Sydney*] (*b*) The young of the Australian salmon (*Arripis salar*). [*Local, Melbourne*]

San'dal-wood′ (săn′dal-wo͝od′), *n.* [*Add.*]

New Zealand sandalwood (*Bot.*), *Fusanus Cunninghamii.* See under MAIRE.

Sand'fly bush′ (sănd′flī bush′). (*Bot.*) The Australian tree *Zieria Smithii.* See TURMERIC.

Sand'y (sănd′ȳ), *a.* [*Add.*]

Sandy blight (*Med.*), a kind of prurient ophthalmia; — called also *blight.* The eyelids become swollen and very painful, discharging a thick mucous substance which often seals them up for days. The minute pustules inside the lid make the eye feel as if filled with sand, whence the name.

Schnap'per (shnăp′pẽr *or* snăp′pẽr), *n.* [Eng. *snapper* a kind of fish, changed in spelling to accord with Ger. *schnapper.*] (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The Australian sparoid fish *Pagrus unicolor*; — less commonly written *snapper.*

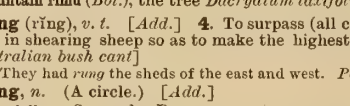

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Schnapper (*Pagrus unicolor*).

☞ The *schnapper* receives various names according to its age. It is called *cock schnapper* when very young, *squire* when two years old, and *red bream* at any age up to three years. At this age the fish begins to go in schools, and it is then called *school schnapper*; later, becoming a solitary fish, often of enormous size, it is called *native* or *rock native.* A schnapper of ordinary size is often termed *countfish*, being the standard or unit by which fishermen measure or *count* their catch. See, also, TAMURE and WOLLOMAI.

School (skōōl), *n.* (of fish). [*Add.*]

School schnapper. (*Zoöl.*) See Note under SCHNAPPER.

Scor'pi-on (skôr′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [*Add.*] **7.** (*Zoöl.*) An Australian fish (*Pentaroge marmorata*), so called from the stinging spines which terminate its gills and fins. See FORTESCUE.

Screw (skrų), *n.* [*Add.*]

Screw pine. (*Bot.*) See under PINE.

Scrub (skrŭb), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ *Scrub* is much used adjectively and in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *scrub horse, scrub rider, scrub oak, scrub cedar, scrub pine*, etc. For the distinction between *scrub* and *brush* see Note under BRUSH.

Scrub cattle, bush cattle which have become half wild from living in the scrub. — **Scrub dangler,** any solitary head of a number of scrub cattle. — **Scrub turkey** (*Zoöl.*), the lowan.

Scrub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* [From *scrub* a thicket.] [*Add.*] **3.** A head of scrub cattle. *Ranken.*

The captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left to run wild in the mountains. *H. Kingsley.*

4. A mean, shabby, or underbred person. [*Slang*]

Sea' bream′ (sē′ brēm′). (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] In Australia, any one of various sparoid fishes of the genus *Chrysophrys.*

Sea' drag'on (sē′ drăg′ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) One

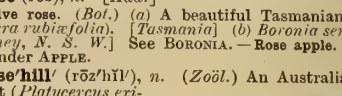

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Sea Dragon (*Phyllopteryx eques*).

of three species of fishes of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, confined to Australia, of the family *Syngnathidæ*; — called also *superb dragon.*

☞ They are very beautifully colored, their spinal appendages assimilating themselves, in form and line, to the seaweeds which they frequent. They attain a length of twelve inches.

Sea' perch′ (sē′ pẽrch′). (*Zoöl.*) An Australian marine percoid fish (*Latris antarcticus*).

Sea'side′ (sē′sīd′), *a.* [*Add.*]

Seaside millet. (*Bot.*) See under MILLET.

Se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **2.** To take up (land) under the land acts; to free-select. See FREE-SELECT.

He *selected* an excellent pastoral property. *E. Giles.*

Applicants were to be allowed to *select* such portions [of unappropriated crown lands] as they might prefer. *E. Jenks.*

Se-lec'tion (sē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** The act of free-selection. See FREE-SELECTION, 1.

In time a wave of *selection* swept across the plain. *D. Macdonald.*

4. A piece of land taken up by free-selection. See FREE-SELECTION, 2.

Throughout his occupancy of his *selection* he had not displayed any act of independence such as would stamp him as a proprietor. *The Argus.*

Se-lect'or (-lĕkt'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** One who takes up land under the land acts; a free-selector. Less exactly, a small farmer. See FREE-SELECTOR.

Before squatter and *selector*, sundowner and shearer came. *D. Macdonald.*

The struggle between squatters and *selectors* is a strong one. *Francis Adams.*

Ser'geant Ba'ker (sär'jent bā'kẽr). [Said to be named after a sergeant in the first English regiment sent out to New South Wales.] The fish *Aulopus purpurissatus*, of the family *Scopelidæ*. [*Local, Sydney*]

Serv'ant (sẽrv'ant), *n.* [*Add.*]

Assigned servant. See under ASSIGN, *v. t.*

Set'tler (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Settler's clock (*Zoöl.*), the laughing jackass; — so called from its uttering its laugh in the morning and at nightfall. — **Settler's matches**, long strips of dry bark which peel off from certain Australian trees and are useful for lighting fires. — **Settler's twine**, a coarse, strong fiber, yielded by the Australian grass *Gymnostachys anceps*.

Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Australian shamrock (*Bot.*), the Menindie clover. See under CLOVER.

Shang'hai' (shăng'hī'), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc.; a catapult.

Poisoned wheat and the murderous *shanghai* will soon render these pretty little birds extinct. *The Age.*

Shang'hai', *v. t.* [*Add.*] **2.** To shoot with a shanghai.

Shan'ty (shăn'tў), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A small inn in the Australian bush; .. public house in a bush township.

From the open door of the brilliantly lighted *shanty*. *Vogan.*

Shan'ty, *v. i.* [*Add.*] **2.** To drink habitually at a public house. [*Australian bush slang*]

Shear'ing (shẽr'ĭng), *a.* [*Add.*]

Shearing machine. (*c*) A machine for shearing sheep.

Shed (shĕd), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A woolshed. See WOOLSHED.

'Mid the riot of the shearers in the *shed*. *Rudyard Kipling.*

Sheep (shēp), *n.* [*Add.*]

Sheep station, a sheep run, together with the buildings belonging to it; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to a sheep run. — **Sheep wash.** (*a*) A tank in which sheep are washed. (*b*) A medicated liquid used for cleansing sheep from parasites.

Sheep'-sick' (shēp'sĭk'), *a.* Exhausted and unable to support sheep; — said of pasture land.

She'-oak' (shē'ōk'), *n.* [*She* + *oak*, to distinguish the tree from the true oak, which it resembles in the grain of its timber alone. Cf. SHE-PINE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Casuarina*. See OAK.

2. A kind of coarse beer. [*Slang*]

She-oak nets, nets slung under the gangway plank between the wharf and a ship in port to prevent drunken sailors from falling into the water.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Mining*) To retain possession of (a claim) by bare legal compliance with the labor clauses of the mining act, pending decision of the warden as to right ownership.

3. To shadow. See SHADOW, *v. t.*, 7, in the Dictionary.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Shepherd's companion (*Zoöl.*), the black fantail (*Rhipidura*, or *Sauloprocta*, *motacilloides*), so called from its tameness; — called also *black fantail flycatcher*, and *black and white fantail*. See FANTAIL (*b*), in the Dictionary. *Leichhardt.*

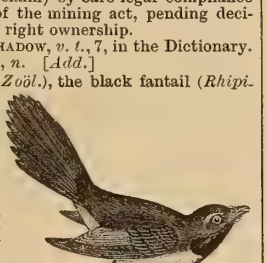

Shepherd's Companion (*Rhipidura motacilloides*). 1/5

Outside, on the tree, a wagtail, a *shepherd's companion*, sat, piping its ceaseless, monotonous note. *Francis Adams.*

☞ The name *shepherd's companion* is also applied, loosely, to other species of *Rhipidura*.

She'-pine' (shē'pīn'), *n.* [*She* + *pine*. Cf. SHE-OAK.] (*Bot.*) The Australian tree *Podocarpus elata*; — called also *native deal*, *pencil cedar*, and *white pine*. [*Local, Queensland*]

Shi'cer (shī'sẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Mining*) A mine which, on being worked, proves to be worthless; — called also a *duffer*.

A *shicer* is always to be dreaded, and is no very infrequent conclusion to years of preceding toils and hopes. *Westgarth.*

2. A man who does not pay debts of honor. [*Slang*]

3. A worthless or contemptible person. [*Slang*]

Si't (sĭlt), *n.* [*Add.*]

Silt grass. (*Bot.*) *Paspalum distichum*. See under GRASS.

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Silver grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. — **Silver perch** (*Zoöl.*), an Australian fish (*Therapon Richardsoni*), of the family *Pristipomatidæ*. — **Silver pine.** (*Bot.*) See under PINE. — **Silver wattle.** (*Bot.*) See LIGHTWOOD.

Sil'ver-eye' (-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian name for the white-eye; — called also *wax-eye*, and, in New Zealand, *blightbird*. See WHITE-EYE, in the Dictionary.

Sil'ver-tail' (sĭl'vẽr-tāl'), *n.* One belonging to the upper classes of society, as distinguished from *coppertail*. [*Australian bush cant*]

Sit-tel'la (sĭt-tĕl'là), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *sitta*, fr. Gr. σίττη a nuthatch.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Australian birds allied to the nuthatches, but with a different mode of nesting; — called also *tree runner* and *tree creeper*.

☞ The word is used by Gould and others as a vernacular name, but Colonel Legge has replaced it by the name *tree creeper*.

Skirr (skẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** [Of imitative origin.] The noise or cry of the dasyure or native cat. *Marcus Clarke.*

Slab (slăb), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** A very thick undressed board, obtained by splitting, not sawing.

Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* [*Add.*]

Slender bent grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS.

Slip (slĭp), *n.* [*Add.*]

Slip panel, *or* **Slip rail**, a movable rail in a fence, pointed and arranged to slip into slots in the side posts. Also, in *pl.*, Slip rails, the space between these posts; a gateway.

The treacherous clatter of *slip rails* let down. *Lawson.*

The cattle were tired. They ran in through the *slip rails*, and began to lie down. *Boldrewood.*

Snag (snăg), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **3.** To clear of snags; as, to *snag* a river. See SNAG, *n.*, 3, in the Dictionary.

Snap'per (snăp'pẽr), *n.* **2.** (*Zoöl.*) See SCHNAPPER.

Sneeze'weed' (snēz'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** A composite weed (*Myriogyne minuta*), found in all the Australian colonies and in Tasmania.

☞ *Sneezeweed* is recommended by Baron von Mueller for the manufacture of snuff. It is a specific for the prurient ophthalmia called *blight* or *sandy blight*.

Snook (snōōk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*d*) The Australian barracouta. See BARRACOUTA, 2, in the Dictionary. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Snow (snō), *n.* [*Add.*]

Snow grass. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A coarse, tall grass of New Zealand (*Danthonia Raoulii*), persistent through the winter. (*b*) Tussock grass (*Poa cæspitosa*).

Soak (sōk), *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *soak* in a similar sense.] Wet land at the foot of a hill; a temporary swamp or marsh, caused by the overflowing of water that lies near the surface of damp soil; also, the water in such a marsh. [*Western Australia*]

A belated crane standing in the marsh seems to be dismally ruminating what will happen when the *soak* dries up. *The Argus.*

Sole (sōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) Any one of various Australian flatfishes of different genera, resembling the sole or flounder in appearance and habits, but not true soles.

Soot'y (sōōt'ў), *a.* [*Add.*]

Sooty petrel (*Zoöl.*), the mutton bird. See under MUTTON.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *a.* [*Add.*]

Clover sorrel (*Bot.*), an Australian plant (*Oxalis corniculata*), of the order *Geraniaceæ*; — called also *sour grass*.

Sour (sour), *n.* [*Add.*]

Sour grass. (*Bot.*) See *Clover sorrel*, under SORREL. — **Sour plum** (*Bot.*), the emu apple. See under APPLE.

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) The spear grass of New Zealand (*Aciphylla Colensoi*).

The work was removing clumps of toi-toi and *Spaniard* with sharp adzes. *C. L. Money.*

The large spear grass, called *Spaniard*, was very troublesome to the horses. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Spear (spẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Spear grass. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS. — **Spear thrower**, a throwing stick; a womerah. *J. Dawson.*

Spell (spĕl), *n.* (Relief in work.) [*Add.*] **1.** (*b*) Hence, a period of rest from work; a vacation.

We now gave the horses an hour's *spell*. *E. Giles.*

Spell, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [See SPELL, *n.*, 1, (*b*) above.] To rest from work for a time. *Baldwin Spencer.*

A party of splitters were *spelling* for an hour, and lay smoking under the shadow of the wattles. *D. Macdonald.*

Spell, *v. t.* To allow an interval of rest to (one).

He is asked to *spell* his horse for a day. *Mrs. Campbell Praed.*

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Red-streaked spider (*Zoöl.*), the katipo. See KATIPO.

Spiel'er (spēl'ẽr), *n.* [Ger. *spieler* player, gamester, fr. Ger. *spielen* to play, to gamble, which is akin to AS. *spilian* to play.] One who makes a practice of defrauding others by cheating at play; a professional sharper. [*Colloq.*]

Spin'ach (spĭn'ăj; 48), *n.* [*Add.*]

Australian spinach (*Bot.*), any one of several Australian shrubs of the Goosefoot family. See FAT-HEN.

Spin'i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. *spina* thorn + *facere* to make; cf. CARNIFEX, in the Dictionary.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of the order *Paniceæ*. The seeds bear an elastic spine, whence the name.

The country consists of a succession of sand ridges, with clumps of *spinifex* here and there. *The Argus.*

☞ The species are chiefly Australian. *Spinifex hirsutus*, *S. longifolius*, and *S. squarrosus* are useful for binding coast sands; *S. paradoxus* of Central Australia is a valuable perennial fodder plant on sandy ridges. The name *spinifex* is often incorrectly applied to *porcupine grass* (*Triodia*). The *desert spinifex* is a fescue.

That abominable vegetable production, the so-called *spinifex* or porcupine grass. *E. Giles.*

Split'ter (splĭt'tẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** Specifically, a man engaged in the occupation of splitting timber in the bush; a woodcutter.

A great quantity of the timber of the stringy bark is used for fencing, shingles for roofing houses, and other purposes. The men who prepare the wood are called *splitters*. *G. F. Angas.*

Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*Add.*]

Spurious olive. (*Bot.*) See under OLIVE.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* [*Add.*] **4.** To follow the occupation of a sheep farmer. See SQUATTER.

Squat'tage (skwŏt'tâj), *n.* A sheep run held under a license or a lease.

He could make higher wages as a shepherd on some upcountry *squattage*. *Zillmann.*

These newer colonists began to establish claims to particular tracts of the larger *squattages*. *Westgarth.*

Squat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** The owner or occupant of a sheep run; a sheep farmer.

☞ In Australia the word had at first the sense of a settler without title; but its use was gradually extended to persons who occupied crown land for sheep raising under a lease or a license, and afterwards to those also who held their sheep runs as freehold. Finally the word became the common name for a sheep farmer, whether occupying leasehold or freehold property. It is, however, giving way to the newer term *pastoralist*.

Squatters, as the owners of sheep stations are called. *Lady Barker.*

Before *squatter* and selector, sundowner and shearer came. *D. Macdonald.*

The *squatters* are the large leaseholders and landed proprietors of the country. *Zillman.*

Squire (skwīr), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** (*Zoöl.*) The Australian schnapper when two years old. See under SCHNAPPER.

Star (stär), *n.* [*Add.*]

Dogtooth star grass. (*Bot.*) See under DOGTOOTH. — **Lesser star grass** (*Bot.*), an Australian forage grass (*Chloris acicularis*).

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* **3.** [*Add.*] Specifically: (*i*) A sheep run or cattle run, together with the buildings belonging to it; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run.

Thus "the *station*" is the manor house of a large extent of country. *E. Wakefield.*

☞ In this sense the word is much used adjectively and in self-explanatory compounds; as, *station black*, *station folk*, *station hand*, *station house*, *station jargon*, *station life*, *station property*, *station keeper*, etc.

Head station. See HEAD STATION. — **Station hut.** See HUT, 2. — **Station mark**, a mark or brand designating sheep or cattle as belonging to a particular station. — **Station super**, the foreman or manager of a station. See SUPER, 2.

Stave'wood' (stāv'wŏōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) **2.** In Australia, (*a*) the meliaceous tree *Flindersia Schottiana*; (*b*) the sterculiaceous tree *Tarrietia actinophylla*.

Ster'ling (stẽr'lĭng), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** Collectively, Australian colonists of English birth. See the Note under CURRENCY. [*Obs.*]

Ster'ling, *a.* Born in England. See the Note under CURRENCY. [*Obs.*]

Stick (stĭk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Message stick. See under MESSAGE. — **Throwing stick**, an aboriginal Australian implement used for throwing a spear. See under THROWING.

Stick (stĭk), *v. t.* [*Add.*]

To stick up. (*a*) To detain, especially on the highway, for the purpose of robbing; as, *to stick up* a traveler or a mail coach. (*b*) To rob on the highway; also, to rob, in general.

Landlord himself was one of a party *stuck up* by the redoubtable ruffian. *G. Walch.*

One of the little inns would be *stuck up*. *Baden-Powell.*

(*c*) To apply to, for money, for one's signature to a petition, or the like. [*Colloq.*] (*d*) To accost in the street. [*Colloq.*] (*e*) To pose; to puzzle. [*Colloq.*]

Sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *a.* [*Add.*]

Stinging tree (*Bot.*), the Australian nettle; — called also *giant nettle* and *nettle tree*. See under NETTLE, in the Dictionary.

☞ "The *stinging tree* is the most terrible of all vegetable growths. This horrible guardian of the penetralia of the Queensland jungle stands from five to fifteen feet in height, and has a general appearance somewhat similar to that of a small mulberry tree." *Vogan.*

Stink'wood' (stĭnk'wŏōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] **2.** An Australian rutaceous tree (*Zieria Smithii*); — called also *sandfly bush* and *turmeric*.

Stitch'bird' (stĭch'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A passerine bird of New Zealand (*Pogonornis cincta*); — so called because it constructs its nest in the manner of the weaver bird. See *Illust.* under WEAVER, in the Dictionary.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Stock horse, a horse trained for the use of a mounted herdsman or drover. — **Stock keeper**, a herdsman; the responsible manager of the cattle on an Australian station.

Two of the *stock keepers* ride on ahead. *Mrs. Meredith.*

— **Stock rider**, a herdsman; a drover. *A. Lindsay Gordon.* — **Stock route**, a way delineated on maps of the Government survey, but not necessarily fenced off, by which sheep and cattle may travel. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney).

☞ *Stock routes* vary from four chains to half-a-mile in width. A pastoralist through whose land a stock route passes may fence it off if he pleases, or he may enclose it in his own ring fence, but in the latter case he must provide gates or slip rails.

— **Stock whip**, a stock rider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited thong, or lash, several yards long.

The mere crack of a *stock whip*, which the skilled stockman could make to resemble the report of a pistol shot. *Zillmann.*

Stone (stōn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Stone lifter (*Zoöl.*), a fish of Australia and New Zealand (*Kathetostoma lævе*), of the family *Trachinidæ*. It is popularly supposed to have the power of turning over large stones for the purpose of finding food.

Stone'wall' (stōn'wal'), *v. i.* To engage in debate for the mere purpose of consuming time. — Also, as *v. t.*, to endeavor to defeat by thus consuming time and deferring action; as, to *stonewall* a motion. [*Political cant*]

Stone'wood' (stōn'wŏōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hard, close-grained wood of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*); also, the trees themselves.

Store (stōr), *n.* [*Add.*] **5.** A head of lean cattle, kept for fattening. Such cattle are called collectively, *store cattle*.

Stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish (*Odax Richardsoni*) of the family *Labridæ*; — so called

because it is sometimes caught in tidal rivers at some distance from the sea. Called also *rock whiting*.

Stranger (*Odax Richardsoni*).

String'y (strĭng'ĭ), *a.* [*Add.*]

Stringy bark pine. See under PINE.

Stroke (strōk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Government stroke. See under GOVERNMENT.

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* [*Add.*]

Stump jumper, *or* **Stump-jumping plow,** a plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land.

Sug'ar (shōog'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Sugar gum (*Bot.*), either of two Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* (*E. corynocalyx* and *E. Gunnii*), — so called from the sweetness of their leaves, which are browsed upon by stock. *E. Gunnii* is called *cider gum* in Tasmania, where excellent cider is made from its sap.

Sum'mer (sŭm'mẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Summer bird. (*Zoöl.*) (*b*) The wood swallow. See under SWALLOW.

Sun'down'er (sŭn'doun'ẽr), *n.* A tramp or vagabond in the Australian bush; — so called from his coming to sheep stations at sunset to ask for supper and a bed; — called also *traveler* and *swagman* (but not all *swagmen* are *sundowners*). *G. Walch.*

Sundowners, — men who loaf about till sunset, and then come in with the demand for unrefusable rations. *Francis Adams.*

Su'per (sū'pẽr), *n.* [Contraction of *superintendent.*] A superintendent; especially, the manager or foreman of a sheep station or cattle station. [*Australian bush cant*] *Baden-Powell.*

He drove right up between the huts and called the *super* out. *Lawson.*

Su-perb' (sū-pẽrb'), *a.* [*Add.*]

Superb dragon. (*Zoöl.*) Same as SEA DRAGON (*c*).

Swag (swăg), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Australia*) (*a*) A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up either in canvas or in a blanket so as to form a long bundle, and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey*, or a *drum*. (*b*) Any bundle of luggage similarly rolled up. *E. Giles.* (*c*) Luggage in general. [*Colloq.*]

He tramped for years till the *swag* he bore seemed part of himself to him. *Lawson.*

My rug and blankets on my back, such a bundle being called a *swag*. *C. L. Money.*

What is termed a *swag* in front of his saddle; that is, a long narrow bundle, in this instance enclosed in a neat waterproof case. *Lady Barker.*

Swag'ger (swăg'gẽr), *n.* [From *swag*, n.] A tramping bushman; a swagman. [*Chiefly New Zealand*]

I had passed three *swaggers* on foot to-day. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Swag'gie (swăg'gĭ), *n.* A swagman.

Swag'man' (-măn'), *n.* An Australian bushman, carrying a swag and traveling on foot; — called also *swagsman*, *swagger*, and *swaggie*.

Some were miners; some, *swagmen;* and others, sundowners. *A. C. Bicknell.*

Swags'man (swăgz'măn), *n.* A swagman.

The true news-agents of the bush are the *swagsmen*, who pass from place to place, dispensing their gossip. *Francis Adams.*

Swal'low (swŏl'lō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

Wood swallow, any bird of the genus *Artamus*, of which there are many species; — called also *summer bird*.

Sweet (swēt), *a.* [*Add.*]

Sweet plum. (*Bot.*) See under PLUM. — **Sweet tea** (*Bot.*), the plant *Smilax glycyphyllum;* also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea. *D. Collins.*

T.

Tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish (*Temnodon saltator*) of the family *Carangidæ*. [Written also *tailer*.] [*Local, Sydney, N. S. W.*]

Tal'low-wood' (tăl'lō-wōod'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus* (*E. microcorys*); — so called because of the greasy nature of its wood; — called also *forest mahogany*. *Maiden.*

Tam'a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Australian tamarind tree (*Bot.*), the sapindaceous tree *Diploglottis Cunninghamii*, which produces racemes of pleasant subacid fruit, used for preserves.

Ta-mu're (tă-mų'rȧ), *n.* [Maori.] The Australian schnapper. See SCHNAPPER. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Tan'dan (tăn'dăn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Australian eelfish (*Plotosus tandanus*). (*b*) The Australian fresh-water catfish (*Copidoglanus tandanus*).

Tandan (*b*) (*Copidoglanus tandanus*).

Ta'ni-wha (tä'nē-hwȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A fabulous monster, resembling a dragon, famous in Maori legend.

☞ "The *taniwha* is generally described as an immense fish, sometimes as large as a whale, having the form of a lizard, crocodile, or eel. It resided in deep water, in the heads of rivers, but quite as frequently under cliffs, rocks, and mountains. Wherever a quicksand appeared at the base of a cliff, causing landslips, there was sure to be a *taniwha*." *R. Taylor.*

Tank (tăngk), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A reservoir excavated to receive and store the water from a catchment area; an artificial pond or lake.

The *tanks* are full and the grass is high. *Lawson.*

Ta'pu (tä'pų), *n.* [Maori.] Same as TABOO. See TABOO, *n.*, in the Dictionary. [*N. Z.*] *R. Taylor.*

The *tapu* of New Zealand, like the *taboo* of the islands of the Pacific, was a mysterious power against which Europeans were continually offending. *Rusden.*

Ta'pu (tä'pų), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAPUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAPUING.] To put under tapu; to taboo. [*N. Z.*]

The road between Mokou and New Plymouth for a distance of about fifty miles had been *tapued* by a powerful neighboring chief. *W. Swainson.*

Ta-ra'i-re (tä-rä'ē-rā; *colloq.* tȧ-rī'rẽ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand lauraceous tree, *Beilschmiedia* (*Yesodaphne*) *tarairii*. It is a lofty evergreen, confined to the Auckland district. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ta'ra-ki'hi (tä'rȧ-kē'hĕ), *n.* [Maori.] The fish called *morwong* in Australia. See MORWONG. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] **2.** A harmless spider of the genus *Voconia*, commonly regarded as venomous; — called also, colloquially, *triantelope*.

Ta-ra'ta (tä-rä'tȧ; *colloq.* tȧ-rä'tȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree (*Pittosporum eugenoides*).

☞ "The *tarata* is the largest of the New Zealand species of *Pittosporum*, and, though most commonly known by its proper native name, it is also called by the settlers *white mapau*, *turpentine*, and *maple*." *Kirk.*

Tar'boy' (tär'boi'), *n.* A boy employed to apply tar to wounds accidentally given to sheep in shearing. *Boldrewood.*

Tar'whine' (tär'hwīn'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fish (*Chrysophrys hasta*) of the family *Sparidæ*. [*Local, Sydney, N. S. W.*] (*b*) The black bream. See under BREAM.

Ta'wa (tä'wȧ; *colloq.* tou'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A lauraceous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia* (*Yesodaphne*) *tawa*. [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ "The *tawa* is a handsome evergreen tree, with slender branches and graceful willowlike foliage. The wood is white, very straight in the grain, and easily split; it has been largely utilized for dairy-ware, buckets, casks, and more especially for butter kegs." *Kirk.*

Tea (tē), *n.* [*Add.*]

Billy tea, tea made by boiling in a billy. — **Post and rail tea.** See under POST. — **Sweet tea** (*Bot.*), the plant *Smilax glycyphyllum*, the leaves of which were used by the early colonists for making an infusion which they called *sweet tea*. *D. Collins.* — **Tea tree.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) Any one of various species of Australian myrtaceous trees of the genera *Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum*. The leaves of *L. lanigerum* were used by Captain Cook's sailors, and subsequently by the early colonists, as a substitute for tea, — hence the name. The common Australian tea tree is *M. leucadendron*. The New Zealand species (*L. scoparium*) is called also *manuka*. [Often erroneously spelled *ti-tree* or *ti-tri*.]

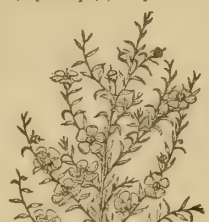

Tea Tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*).

The well-known *Melaleuca leucadendron*, called by the colonists *tea tree*. *Lumholtz.*

Teak (tēk), *n.* [*Add.*]

Australian teak (*Bot.*), the timber of any one of the three trees *Dissiliaria baloghioides*, *Endiandra glauca*, and *Flindersia Bennettiana;* but especially that of the last-mentioned species.

Tel'e-graph (tĕl'ẽ-grȧf), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bush telegraph. See under BUSH.

Ter'a-glin (tĕr'ȧ-glĭn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) A sciænoid fish (*Otolithus atelodus*); — called also *silver jewfish*. [*Local, N. S. W.*]

Tew'art (tōo'ẽrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUART.

Thorn (thôrn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Cockspur thorn (*Bot.*), the cockspur vine. See under COCKSPUR.

Thou'sand-jack'et (thou'zȧnd-jăk'ĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The ribbonwood of New Zealand. See RIBBONWOOD, in the Dictionary.

Throw'ing (thrō'ĭng), *a.* [*Add.*]

Throwing stick, an aboriginal Australian weapon used for throwing a spear; — usually called *womerah* or *woomera*. *Barrington.*

Throwing Sticks.

☞ The term *throwing stick* as used by anthropologists includes not only the Australian womerah, but similar weapons used by other savage races, for example, the Greenlanders and Alaskans and some Indian tribes of the Upper Amazon.

☞ "The *throwing stick* or spear thrower is a piece of wood about two feet and a half long, and three quarters of an inch thick. It is two or three inches broad in the middle, and tapers off into a handle at one end and a hook at the other. Its object is to lengthen the arm, as it were, and at the same time balance the spear by bringing the hand nearer the center. The hook of the spear thrower is put into the hole in the end of the hunting spear, and the other end is grasped with the hand, which also holds the spear above it with the finger and thumb. With this instrument a spear is sent to a much greater distance than without it." *J. Dawson.*

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [*Add.*]

Port Jackson thrush (*Zoöl.*), an Australian shrike thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*), the type of the genus *Colluricincla*.

Ti (tē), *n.* [Polynesian.] (*Bot.*) A liliaceous tree of the genus *Cordyline*, common in the Polynesian islands and in New Zealand; especially *Cordyline ti;* — called also *titi*, *ti-tree*, and *ti-tri*.

☞ The genus *Cordyline* comprises twelve species, distributed in the West Indies, the Malay Archipelago, the Pacific Islands, and Brazil. Four species are found in Australia, and six in New Zealand. The name *ti* is usually confined to *C. ti*. *C. indivisa* and *C. australis* are more commonly called *cabbage tree*.

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Tasmanian tiger (*Zoöl.*), the zebra wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*); — called also in Tasmania *native tiger*, *native hyena*, *Tasmanian wolf*, and (rarely) *zebra opossum*. See under WOLF, in the Dictionary. — **Tiger cat.** (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) See under CAT.

Ti'ger's-milk' (tī'gẽrz-mĭlk'), *n.* The sap of the plant blind-your-eyes. See the note under BLIND-YOUR-EYES.

Ti'to-ki (tē'tō-kē; *colloq.* tē-tō'kē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand sapindaceous tree (*Alectryon excelsum*); — called also *New Zealand ash*.

Ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The mutton bird (*Nectris brevicaudus*), so called from its note.

2. (*Bot.*) See TI.

Ti'-tree' (tē'trē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The ti or titi. See TI. (*b*) An erroneous spelling of TEA TREE. See under TEA.

Ti'-tri' (tē'trē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An erroneous spelling of TEA TREE. See under TEA.

Toad'fish' (tōd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*d*) Any plectognath fish of the genus *Tetrodon*.

To'a-to'a (tō'ä-tō'ȧ; *colloq.* tō'ȧ-tō'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand coniferous tree (*Phyllocladus glauca*). Another species (*P. alpina*) is called *celery-topped pine*. See *Illust.* under PINE. [*Local, N. Z.*]

To'i-to'i (tō'ē-tō'ē; *colloq.* toi'toi'), *n.* (*Bot.*) [Written also *toe-toe*.] Either of two species of a tall reedy grass of New Zealand (*Arundo conspicua* and *A. fulvida*); — called also *toi-toi grass*. [*Local, N. Z.*]

The walls were cob and the roof thatched with *toi-toi* grass. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hąk), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** An ordinary hatchet.

I then showed him a *tomahawk*, which I laid on the ground, making signs that I intended it for him. *Eyre.*

☞ The word *hatchet* is rarely used in Australia.

To'ma'ta-ku'ru (tō'mä'tä-kų'rų), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUMATUKURU.

Tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt' *or* tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) Either of two species of miro. See MIRO.

Too'art (tōō'ẽrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUART.

Took'y-took' (tōōk'ĭ-tōōk'), *n.* [Corruption of Maori *kotukutuku*.] See KOTUKUTUKU.

Toot (tōōt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUTU.

Toot'ed } (tōōt'ĕd), *a.* Poisoned by tutu; — said of
Tu'tued } cattle. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Bleeding and a dose of ammonia were usually tried on *tutued* animals. *Sherwood Roberts.*

To'ta-ra (tō'tä-rȧ; *colloq.* tō-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand coniferous tree (*Podocarpus totara*). Next to the kauri it is the most valuable timber tree of New Zealand.

Tou'art (tōō'ẽrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUART.

To'wa-i (tō'wä-ē; *colloq.* tō'wăĭ *or* tō'wī), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand saxifragaceous tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*); — called also *birch*. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** In Australia, a small town; a village. Also, the space surveyed for the site of a town.

Totara (*Podocarpus totara*). Male flowering branch.

Travelers would not unfrequently spend the afternoon at one of the three hotels, which, with a church and a pound, constituted the adjoining *township*. *Marcus Clarke.*

Trav'el-er (trăv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** A tramp or vagabond in the Australian bush. See SUNDOWNER.

Traveler's grass (*Bot.*), the plant *Gymnostachys anceps*, of the order Aroideæ. See *Settler's twine*, under SETTLER.

Tree (trē), *n.* [*Add.*]

Tree creeper, *or* Tree runner (*Zoöl.*), any bird of the Australian genus *Sittella*. See SITTELLA. — Tree karamu (*Bot.*), a New Zealand rubiaceous tree (*Coprosma arborea*). [*Local, N. Z.*]

☞ "*Karamu* is applied by the Maoris to several species of *Coprosma*, amongst which this is included; but it is commonly termed *tree karamu* by bushmen and settlers in the North." *Kirk.*

Tre-val'ly (trē-văl'lў), *n.* [Corruption of *cavally.*] [Written also *trevalli* and *trevalla.*] A carangoid fish of the Australian coast (*Caranx Georgianus*). The name is applied also to various other fishes resembling the trevally in appearance, especially to those of the genus *Teuthis* and *Neptonemus*.

Tri-an'te-lope (trī-ăn'tẽ-lōp), *n.* [Corruption of *tarantula.*] See TARANTULA, 2.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Trigger plant (*Bot.*), any plant of Australia and Tasmania belonging to the genus *Stylidium*.

☞ "The stamens, reduced to two, are connate with the style into a column, which in a quiescent state is recumbent, but at the slightest touch jumps upwards, gradually returning to its reclined position." *Von Mueller.*

Troop'er (trōōp'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A mounted policeman. [*Australia*]

☞ The *black troopers* of Queensland are a regiment of police, employed chiefly for dispersing wild aborigines who encroach on sheep runs.

The squatter, whose cattle had been slaughtered and disturbed, hurried off a messenger to the *black troopers*, whose barracks lay fifteen miles away. *Zillmann.*

Trout (trout), *n.* [*Add.*]

Salmon trout. (*Zoöl.*) See under SALMON. — Tasmanian trout. (*Zoöl.*) See the Note under INANGA.

Trump'et-er (trŭmp'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bastard trumpeter (*Zoöl.*), in Sydney, the fish *Latris ciliaris* (called *moki* in New Zealand); in Victoria and Tasmania, *Latris Forsteri*; in Melbourne, the morwong. — Trumpeter perch. (*Zoöl.*) See MADO.

Tu'an (tū'ăn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The Australian flying squirrel. See *Flying phalanger*, under FLYING, in the Dictionary.

Tu'art (tōō'ẽrt), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *tooart*, *touart*, and *tewart.*] (*Bot.*) The white gum of Western Australia (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*). *J. Ednie Brown.*

Tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* [*Add.*] **4.** [Cf. TUCK, *n.*, 5, in the Dictionary.] Daily food; meals; also, food in general. [*Slang & Colloq.*]

Tobacco, matches, and *tucker*, the latter comprising almost anything within the province of food. *C. L. Money.*

Tu'i (tụ'ē), *n.* [Maori.] (*Zoöl.*) The parson bird. See under PARSON, in the Dictionary.

The *tui*, or parson bird, most respectable and clerical in its glossy black suit. *Lady Barker.*

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native tulip. (*Bot.*) See WARATAH. — Tulip tree. (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) An Australian proteaceous tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*); — called also *fire tree*, from the brilliancy of its flowers. (*d*) An Australian malvaceous tree (*Lagunaria Patersoni*).

Tu'lip-wood' (-wōōd'). [*Add.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several Australian timber trees and their wood, especially the showy wood, of all shades of yellow and black, yielded by the sapindaceous tree, *Harpullia pendula*.

Tu'ma'tu-ku'ru (tụ'mă'tụ-kụ'rụ), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *tomatakuru.*] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand tree (*Discaria toumatou*) of the order *Rhamneæ*; — called also *matagory* and *wild Irishman*.

☞ "At the sea-level it forms a spinous bush; but in cool mountain valleys it becomes a small tree, twenty feet high or more. The stout, sharp spines were used by the Maoris for tattooing." *Kirk.*

Tumatukuru (*Discaria toumatou*).

Tur'key (tûr'kў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*]

Brush turkey, *or* Scrub turkey (*Zoöl.*), the lowan.

Tur'mer-ic (tûr'mẽr-ĭk), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) The Australian rutaceous tree, *Zieria Smithii*, the bark of which is used for tanning and dyeing; — called also *stinkwood*, and *sandfly bush*.

Tur'nip-wood' (tûr'nĭp-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian meliaceous tree (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*); — so called because the wood, when fresh cut, smells much like a Swedish turnip.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Turpentine tree. (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*b*) Any one of several Australian trees from which is obtained a resinous fluid resembling turpentine. The true *turpentine tree* is *Syncarpia laurifolia*; the *brush turpentine* is *Rhodamnia trinerria*. See the Note under TARATA.

Tutu (*Coriaria ruscifolia*). (*a*) Unfertilized Flower; (*b*) Fertilized Flower.

Tu'tu (tụ'tụ; *colloq.* tōōt), *n.* [Maori.] [Written also *toot.*] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*) of the order *Coriariæ*, extremely poisonous to cattle. [*Local, N. Z.*]

Gullies clothed with fern and *tutu*, a poisonous deciduous shrub, which bears clusters of small black berries like elder. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Tutu'ed (tōōt'ĕd), *a.* See TOOTED.

Twen'ty-eight' (twĕn'tў-āt'), *n.* [So named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The Australian yellow-collared parrakeet (*Platycercus semitorquatus*.

Twine (twīn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Twine bush (*Bot.*), a species of *Hakea* (*H. flexilis*). See under HAKEA. — Settler's twine. (*Bot.*) See under SETTLER.

U, V.

Um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'lă), *n.* [*Add.*]

Umbrella grass (*Bot.*), the Australian millet. See under MILLET.

Utu (ōōt), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] **1.** A Maori law or custom providing appropriate vengeance or punishment for various offenses.

The *utu*, or satisfaction for murder (*lex talionis*), theft, or any other crime, was rigidly carried out among the Maoris. *J. M. Moore.*

The two great motive forces of executive administration were the tapu, the force spiritual, and the *utu*, or satisfaction, the force terrestrial. *Gisborne.*

2. In a general sense, reward; payment; pay; wages. See HOOT, *n.*

Van'de-mo'ni-an (văn'dẽ-mō'nĭ-an), *n.* [From *Van Diemen*, Dutch governor of Java, after whom *Van Diemen's Land*, now Tasmania, was named.] **1.** A white inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land. [*Obs.*] *Sturt.*

2. Specifically, a convict transported to Van Diemen's Land.

Van'de-mo'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a white inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land. [*Obs.*]

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to a convict in Van Diemen's Land; hence, violent or ruffianly: as, *Vandemonian* conduct.

Van'de-mo'ni-an-ism (-ĭzm), *n.* Violent or ruffianly behavior; blackguardism.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ẽ-tă-b'l), *a.* [*Add.*]

Vegetable caterpillar (*Bot.*), the aweto. See AWETO.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [*Add.*]

Venus's ear (*Zoöl.*), the shell of the mutton fish (*Haliotis*); the ear-shell.

Vine (vīn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Balloon vine. (*Bot.*) See under BALLOON. — Burdekin vine (*Bot.*), a plant of the Vine family (*Vitis opaca*), bearing numerous tubers and berries. — Caustic vine. (*Bot.*) See under CAUSTIC. — Cockspur vine. (*Bot.*) See under COCKSPUR. — Lawyer vine. (*Bot.*) See under LAWYER. — Macquarie Harbor vine, a polygonaceous plant (*Muhlenbergia adpressa*), with currantlike, subacid fruit; — called also *native ivy*.

W.

Wad'dy (wŏd'dў), *n.*; *pl.* WADDIES (-dĭz). [Aboriginal. Thought by some to be a corruption of Eng. *wood.*] **1.** An aboriginal war club. *R. Brough Smyth.*

2. A piece of wood; a stick; a peg. *Vogan.*

Wad'dy, *v. t.* To beat with a waddy or war club.

They often spear our dogs, and not unfrequently will *waddy* our horsemen. *Barrington.*

He *waddied* her brains out. *J. Bonwick.*

Waddies.

Wait'-a-bit' (wāt'ă-bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bush lawyer of New Zealand; — called also *wait-awhile*. See LAWYER, *n.*, 3. [*Local, N. Z.*] *Sherwood Roberts.*

Wait'-a-while' (-hwīl'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the Australian wattle trees (*Acacia collet-ioides*); — so called from the impenetrability of the thicket which it makes. *Maiden.*

2. (*Bot.*) The bush lawyer of New Zealand; the wait-a-bit. See LAWYER, *n.*, 3.

Wal'er (wăl'ẽr), *n.* [From *Wales*, i. e. New South Wales.] A riding horse from New South Wales. *Melburnian.*

☞ The term originated in India, to which many Australian horses are exported, especially for the use of cavalry. Most of these come from New South Wales, but *Waler* is sometimes loosely used in India and England for any riding horse imported from Australia.

Wal'la-by (wŏl'lă-bў), *n.* [*Add.*]

On the wallaby *or* On the wallaby track, on one's wanderings, especially in the bush. *Lawson.*

☞ The wallaby makes winding tracks in the bush, which cross and recross in an apparently aimless maze. Hence a person is said to *go* or to *be on the wallaby* or *the wallaby track* when he is tramping about in the bush, whether aimlessly or in search of work, and the phrases are also used in a more general sense.

He also, as the constable expressed it, was in the habit of rolling up his swag and going *on the wallaby*. *The Argus.*

Wall'flow'er (wąl'flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [*Add.*] (*Bot.*) (*b*) The desert poison bush (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*); — called also *native wallflower*. See GASTROLOBIUM.

Wan'doo' (wŏn'dōō'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) A white gum tree of Western Australia (*Eucalyptus redunca*). *J. Ednie Brown.*

War'a-tah' (wŏr'ă-tä'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] The large handsome red flower of a proteaceous Australian shrub (*Telopea speciosissima*); also, the shrub itself; — called also *native tulip*.

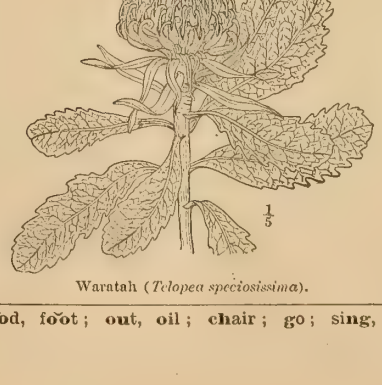

Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*).

☞ There are two other species of *Telopea*, but the name *waratah* is especially applied to *T. speciosissima*. The *Gippsland waratah* (*T. oreades*) is a tree growing to the height of fifty feet.

War'bler (wąr'blẽr), *n.* [*Add.*]

☞ In New Zealand various species of the genus *Gerygone* are called *bush warblers*, *gray warblers*, etc. See under GERYGONE.

War'e (wŏr'ē), *n.*; *pl.* WARES (-ēz). [Maori.] See WHARE. [*N. Z.*] *Hursthouse.*

War'ra-gal (wŏr'rā-gal), **War'ri-gal** (wŏr'rĭ-gal), *a.* [Aboriginal, said to mean originally *dog.*] Wild; untamed; savage; — said of men or animals; as, a *warrigal* horse.

You 'll want your powder for *warragal* blacks. *Vogan.*

War'ra-gal, **War'ri-gal,** *n.* **1.** A wild dog; an undomesticated dingo. See *Illust.* under DINGO, in the Dictionary.

Where the *warrigal* whimpered and bayed. *Rev. W. Allen.*

2. A wild aboriginal Australian.

Billy, although born a *warragal*, or wild native, was almost as helpless as a white man in the scrub. *Vogan.*

3. A wild horse. *E. G. Millard.*

War'ren-er (wŏr'rĕn-ẽr), *n.* [Aboriginal Tasmanian *yawarrenah.*] (*Zoöl.*) See MARINER, a shell. [*Tasmania*]

Wash (wŏsh), *n.* [*Add.*] **10.** (*Mining*) Washdirt.

Had this shaft been sunk ten feet further west, the run of payable *wash* would have been missed. *The Argus.*

Wash'dirt (-dẽrt), *n.* (*Mining*) Alluvial soil containing gold which may be extracted by washing.

In the system of working here carried out everything is taken off the bottom, and not an ounce of *washdirt* left behind. *The Argus.*

Wa'ter gum' (wą'tẽr gŭm'). A name given in Aus-

tralia to several myrtaceous trees (*Tristania*, *Eugenia*, and perhaps *Callistemon*) which grow near water. The principal *water gum* is *Tristania laurina*.

Wa'ter hole' (-hōl'). **1.** In Australia, the usual name for any pool, pond, or small lake.

There was a *water hole*, upon the bank of which the camp was situated. *E. Giles.*

2. Specifically, a pool left in summer in the bed of an intermittent river.

Occasionally we found in this bare, sandy channel *water holes* of eighteen or twenty feet in depth. *Sir George Grey.*

Wa'ter myr'tle (-mĕr't'l). Same as WATER GUM.

Wa'ter re-serve'. See RESERVE, *n.*, 5 (*b*).

Wa'ter tree' (-trē'). [*Add.*] (*Bot.*) In Australia, any one of several trees (especially *Hakea leucoptera*) from which the aborigines obtain water by incising the bark or cutting the roots.

Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* **4.** (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) Any Australian tree of the genus *Acacia;* so called because *wattles*, or hurdles, made of the long, pliable branches or of the split stems of the slender species were used by the early settlers in building their houses; the hurdles were daubed with mud, and this style of construction was known as *wattle and dab*.

Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*).

Golden wattle. (*Bot.*) See under GOLDEN. — **Prickly wattle.** (*Bot.*) See *Prickly mimosa*, under MIMOSA. — **Silver wattle.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) *Acacia dealbata.* (*b*) The lightwood. See LIGHTWOOD.

Wax (wăks), *n.* [*Add.*]

Wax cluster (*Bot.*), an ericaceous shrub (*Gualtheria hispida*) of Tasmania and Eastern Australia, with wax-like edible berries used in cookery.

Wax'-eye' (wăks'ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Australian name for the *white-eye;* — called also *silver-eye*, and, in New Zealand, *blightbird*. See WHITE-EYE, in the Dictionary.

Way (wā), *n.* [*Add.*]

Right of way. [*Add.*] (*b*) (*Pl.*, RIGHT OF WAYS.) A narrow street; a lane. [*Australia*]

☞ This use of the legal term in a concrete sense originated in Melbourne. In laying out the city, passages ten or twelve feet wide were left between the large rectangular lots. These passages ran from one broad street to another and were intended to afford a *right of way* between the lots. Hence the term came to be applied to the passages themselves.

Way'bung' (wā'bŭng'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) The Australian white-winged chough (*Corcorax leucopterus*).

Wean'er (wēn'ĕr), *n.* [From *wean*, v.] A lamb which has been weaned but is not old enough to be a hoggett. *The Argus.*

☞ The age at which a lamb is called a *weaner* varies from five to thirteen months, according to locality. The stages of growth are technically distinguished by the terms *lamb*, *weaner*, *hoggett*, *sheep*.

Weight (wāt), *n.* [A contraction of penny*weight*.] A pennyweight; — commonly used in the *plural*. [*Mining cant*]

Well (wĕl), *adv.* [*Add.*]

Well in, engaged in a profitable speculation in stocks; — said of a speculator in stocks whose purchases have risen considerably in value on his hands. Hence, in a general sense, prosperous; well off. [*Australian commercial cant*]

Whale'bone' (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* [*Add.*]

Whalebone tree (*Bot.*), an urticaceous tree (*Pseudomorus Brunoniana*), formerly used by the aborigines for making boomerangs. [*Local, N. S. W.*]

Whal'er (-ĕr), 1st *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A strolling bushman; a swagman; a sundowner; esp., a swagman whose habit is to keep near some large river, ascending it on one bank and descending it on the other. [*Bush cant*]

Wha're (hwä'rā; *colloq.* hwŏr'ĕ), *n.; pl.* WHARES (-ēz). [Maori.] [Written also *wharry* and *ware*.] **1.** A Maori hut or house; also, any temporary hut in the New Zealand bush.

The coffin was placed under the overhanging roof of one of the *whares*. *E. W. Payton.*

Many a bush *whare*, of very rude exterior, contains a good shelf of books. *E. Wakefield.*

2. A house. [*Colloq., N. Z.*]

Whar'ry (hwŏr'ĭ), *n.* See WHARE.

Wha'ta (hwä'tä), *n.* A storehouse built on four posts, which are capped with inverted cones to prevent rats from reaching the floor. The roof is usually thatched with snow grass and native flax. Called also *futter*.

Next day we cut some timber to build a *whata*, or, as it was erroneously termed, a *futter*, or rat-proof store. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Whip'bird' (hwĭp'bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The coachwhip bird.

White'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) A name for the inanga. See INANGA.

White'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The white boree. See under BOREE.

White'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A passerine bird of New Zealand (*Clitonyx albicapilla*).

Whit'ing (-ĭng), *n.* [*Add.*]

Rock whiting (*Zoöl.*), the fish *Odax Richardsoni;* — called also *stranger*. See STRANGER, 4.

Wild (wīld), *a.* [*Add.*]

Wild Irishman (*Bot.*), the New Zealand shrub tumatukuru. — **Wild lemon.** (*Bot.*) See under LEMON. — **Wild orange.** (*Bot.*) See under ORANGE.

Wil'ga (wĭl'gä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) Any Australian rutaceous tree of the genus *Geijera*.

☞ Different species are also called by different names. Thus, *Geijera parviflora* is called also *dogwood* and *native willow;* and *G. salicifolia* is called *balsam-of-copaiba tree* from the taste of its bark.

Wil'low (wĭl'lō), *n.* [*Add.*]

Native willow (*Bot.*), name given to various trees. See ACACIA in the Dictionary, BOOBYALLA, PITTOSPORUM, WILGA; and *Poison berry tree*, under POISON.

Wine'ber'ry (wīn'bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) [*Add.*] (*d*) The mako-mako.

Win'ter (wĭn'tĕr), *n.* [*Add.*]

Winter cherry (*Bot.*), the balloon vine. See under BALLOON.

Witch'et-ty (wĭch'ĕt-tĭ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) A grub frequenting the roots of the acacia at a depth of about a foot below the ground; it is the chief food of the marsupial mole. [*Central Australia*]

Wol'lo-mai' (wŏl'lŏ-mäi'), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Zoöl.*) The Australian schnapper or snapper. [*Local, Victoria*] See SCHNAPPER, *n.*, 2.

An excellent kind of snapper, nearly the same as that called *wollomai* by the natives of Port Jackson. *Flinders.*

Wom'er-ah } (wŏm'ĕr-ä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *womera*, *wommera*, *woomerah*, and *wommala*.] A weapon of the Australian aborigines, used for throwing the spear; a throwing stick. See THROWING STICK.

Wom'mer-ah

The instrument with which they project these spears, called by some tribes of natives only, but indiscriminately all over the country by whites, a *wommerah*. *E. Giles.*

Nor do they make much use of the *womerah*, or throwing stick. *Flinders.*

Men armed with *womeras*, spears, and nulla-nullas. *Vogan.*

Wom'ma-la (wŏm'mä-lä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] See WOMERAH. *Leichhardt.*

Wong'a (wŏng'ä), } *n.* [Aboriginal.]
Wong'a-wong'a (wŏng'ä-wŏng'ä), } (*Zoöl.*) An Australian pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*) with very white flesh; — called also *wonga-wonga pigeon*.

The *wonga-wonga* pigeon in a few years will have become extinct in Victoria. *D. Macdonald.*

Wonga-wonga vine (*Bot.*), an Australian climbing plant (*Tecoma australis*).

Wood (wŏŏd), *n.* [*Add.*]

Wood hen. (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*c*) The weka of New Zealand (*Ocydromus australis*). See WEKA, in the Dictionary.

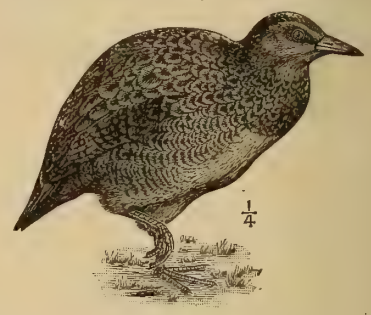

Wood Hen (*Ocydromus australis*).

Wood'en (wŏŏd''n), *a.* [*Add.*]

Wooden pear. (*Bot.*) See under PEAR.

Wool'shed' (wŏŏl'shĕd'), *n.* A building or range of buildings, often very extensive, on a sheep station, in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market; — called also *shed*. *Sir Henry Parkes.*

From the far side of the hill, when the skies are calm and clear,
You can see Sylvester's *woolshed* fair enough.
A. Lindsay Gordon.

Wool'ly (wŏŏl'lĭ), *a.* [*Add.*]

Woolly butt (*Bot.*). [*Add.*] See *Bastard mahogany*, under MAHOGANY.

Woo'mer-a }
Woo'mer-ah } (wŏŏ'mĕr-ä), *n.* Same as WOMERAH.

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [*Add.*]

Bush wren (*Bot.*), a passerine bird of New Zealand (*Xenicus longipes*).

Wur'ley (wûr'lĭ), *n.; pl.* WURLEYS and WURLIES. [Aboriginal.] A hut of the Australian aborigines. *E. Giles.*

My hand must weather-fend this *wurley! P. J. Holdsworth.*

☞ The word was originally confined to the South Australian aborigines, but its application has been extended.

Y, Z.

Yab'ber (yăb'bĕr), *v. i.* [Corruption of *jabber*.] To talk; esp., to talk in the broken English of the Australian aborigines.

She *yabbered* to the bronzy pickaninny. *The Australasian.*

Yab'ber (yăb'bĕr) } *n.* Talk; language; conversation; especially, the broken English of the Australian aborigines.
Yab'ber-yab'ber (yăb'bĕr-yăb'bĕr), }

Is it French, or Queensland blacks' *yabber?* *Boldrewood.*

Yab'by (yăb'bĭ), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *yabbie*.] A small crawfish (*Astacoides bicarinatus*), found in nearly all the creeks and water holes of Australia.

Yan'yean' (yăn'yēn'), *n.* A Melbourne name for household water. [*Colloq.*]

☞ The Yanyean is the name of the reservoir from which the Melbourne water supply is derived.

Yar'ra (yăr'rä), *n.* [Aboriginal.] Name of the river in Victoria on which Melbourne is situated; — formerly called *Yarra-yarra*.

Yarra herring (*Zoöl.*), an Australian and Tasmanian fish (*Prototroctes maræna*). See GRAYLING, 3.

Yar'ra-man (yăr'rä-măn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A horse, — so called by the Australian aborigines and sometimes by the colonists. [*Obsoles.*]

Yar'ran (yăr'rən), *n.* [Aboriginal.] (*Bot.*) Name given in New South Wales to the Australian tree *Acacia pendula*, var. *glabeata*, and sometimes to other species of *Acacia*.

Yate (yāt), *n.* [Aboriginal.] [Written also *yeit*.] The tree *Eucalyptus cornuta*. [*Western Australia*]

Yeel'a-man (yēl'ä-măn), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A heilaman. See HEILAMAN.

Lo! *yeelamans* splinter, and boomerangs clash. *Kendall.*

Yeit (yāt), *n.* See YATE.

Yel'low-head' (yĕl'lŏ-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A passerine bird of New Zealand (*Clitonyx ochrocephala*); — called also *canary*.

There were numbers of the little native *yellowheads* or canaries. *Sherwood Roberts.*

Yel'low-tail' (yĕl'lŏ-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [*Add.*] (*g*) The kingfish of Sydney and New Zealand. See KINGFISH.

Ze'bra (zē'brä), *n.* [*Add.*]

Zebra fish (*Zoöl.*), a marine percoid fish of Australia (*Neotephræops zebra*).

A

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AUSTRALASIA

COMPILED BY

FRED J. BROMFIELD,

LATE OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S DEPARTMENT, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "THE PICTURESQUE ATLAS OF AUSTRALASIA" AND OF "AUSTRALASIA ILLUSTRATED."

THE Gazetteer deals with both the physical and the political geography of Australasia, including the names of rivers, mountains, etc., as well as those of cities, towns, and villages. All villages of at least 300 inhabitants are catalogued, as well as many smaller settlements important as centers of mining, pastoral, or agricultural districts. The word "town" is applied, in a general sense, to all centers of population not designated as *borough*, *municipal town*, *corporate town*, or *village*. The population, unless there is a note to the contrary, follows the census of 1891 and is given in full. When the distance between towns is given, this is, in almost every case, the number of miles by railway or postal route.

In the case of aboriginal Australasian names the compiler has endeavored to ascertain and record the best usage both in spelling and pronunciation. This has been a difficult task. The aborigines are rapidly dying out and in some districts are already extinct. Their dialects exhibit great variety, and have, with a few notable exceptions, attracted little attention from philologists. A single example will illustrate the prevailing uncertainty in the orthography of geographical names even in official documents. *Collarendabri* (so spelled by the Statistician's Department of New South Wales) appears in the reports of the Department of Justice as *Collarendebri*, in those of the Department of Lands as *Collarindabri*, and in those of the Postal and Telegraph Departments as *Collarenebri*.

With Maori names the case is different. The Maori language has long been the subject of careful and exhaustive study, and when it was first reduced to writing a well directed attempt was made to adapt its orthography to a simple and accurate phonetic system. The rules thus arrived at were applied, with rare exceptions, to geographical names. In the pronunciation of such names a tendency to anglicize has, of course, been manifested, but educated colonists usually endeavor to preserve the Maori sounds in their purity. The anglicizing process has gone farther in the South Island than in the North.

In the Gazetteer, as in the Vocabulary, great care has been taken to give the correct Maori pronunciation. When, however, an anglicized form has come into general colloquial use, this is also supplied.

The following key will aid in acquiring an accurate pronunciation of Maori words: — a long should be pronounced like ä in ärm; e like ā in āle; i like ē in ēve; o like ō in ōld; u like o͝o in rude or ōō in fōōd.

Every vowel should be fully uttered and strong stress accents should be avoided. Every syllable ends in a vowel.

When two or more vowels come together, each should be pronounced. Thus: —

ae = ä-ā ao = ä-ō ea = ā-ä oa = ō-ä ou = ō-o͝o
ai = ä-ē au = ä-o͝o ei = ā-ē oi = ō-ē ui = o͝o-ē

The consonants have, for the most part, the same value as in English. The most notable exception is *ng*, which is always a simple sound, namely, that of *ng* in the English suffix "ing." "Wh" should not be pronounced as *wh* in "which," but as a single consonant, the effect being that of breath smartly emitted from the lips. The Maori language has no sounds corresponding to our "l" and "v."

The compiler of the Gazetteer desires to acknowledge the important assistance which he has received from the following gentlemen: —

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And many correspondents in the different colonies who supplied information concerning particular places.

A.

Pop.

Abbotsford (ăb′bŏts-fȯrd) mfg. town, 5 m. from Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z..... 315
Abercrombie (ăb′ẽr-krŭm-bĭ) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Lachlan river.
Abercrombie, Point, cape, W Great Barrier Isl. N. Z.
Aberdeen (ăb′ẽr-dēn′) town, N. S. W. on upper Hunter riv. 185 m. N of Sydney, pop. 105; meat freezing works. — co. Southern dist. Q. 4,150 □.
Aberfeldy (ăb′ẽr-fēl′dĭ) riv. Vic. trib. of Thomson riv. — town on Aberfeldy river, pop. 79.
Acacia Dam (ȧ-kā′shȧ-) min. center, N. S. W. in Broken Hill silver field..... 563
Adaminaby (ăd-ą-mĭn′ą-bĭ) min. town, Wallace co. S N. S. W..... 156
Adamson's Peak (ăd′ąm-sonz-), mt. peak, Kent co. Tas. 4,017 ft.
Adamstown (ăd′ąmz-town) mun. town, N. S. W. sub. of Newcastle; coal min. 2,030
Adavale (ă′dą-vāl) town, Q. on trib. of Paroo river..... 192
Addington (ăd′ĭng-tǫn) sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z..... 556
Addison's Flat (ăd′ĭ-sonz-) gold min. vil. Buller co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 219
Adelaide (ăd′ę-lād) city, ✻ S. A. on Torrens riv. pop. city 37,837, with suburbs 133,252. — co. S. A. 1,141 □ pop. 150,524. — riv. N. Ter. flows into Van Diemen Gulf.
Adelong (ăd′ę-lŏng) gold min. town, Wynyard co. N. S. W..... 1,173
Adelong Crossing, town, N. S. W. 10 m. S of Adelong..... 244
Admiralty Bay (ăd′mĭ-rąl-tĭ-) inlet, N coast S. Isl. N. Z.
Admiralty Gulf, inlet, N coast W. A. long. 126° E.
Ahaura (ä-hä′o͝o-rȧ; *colloq.* ä-how′rȧ) min. & agr. town, Grey co. S. Isl. N. Z. 307
Ahipara Bay (ä-hē-pä′rȧ-) inlet N W coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Ahuriri (ä′ho͝o-rē′rē; *colloq.* ow-rē′rē) plain, E N. Isl. N. Z. in Hawke's Bay prov. dist. — har. of Napier, N. Isl. N. Z. See also PORT AHURIRI.
Aiguilles Point (ā′gwē′y'-) cape, N. Z. See NEEDLE POINT.
Akaroa (ä′kȧ-rō-ȧ) co. E Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 353 □ pop. 4,342. — bor. in the co. pop. 571; dairying.
Akaroa Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), har. of Akaroa, S. Isl. N. Z.
Akaroa Head, N head of Akaroa Har. with lighthouse.
Albacutya, Lake (-ăl′bą-kŭt′yȧ) lake, N W Vic. Wimmera dist. 20 □.
Albany (ąl′bą-nĭ) mun. spt. town, W. A. on King George's Sound, port of call for mail steamers, pop. 2,665. — co. Central dist. Q. 4,915 □. — small town, Q. on Burnett river.
Albany Island, isl. off Cape York, Q.
Albatross Point (ăl′bȧ-trŏs-) cape, W N. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Kawhia Har.
Albemarle (ăl′bę-märl) overland stock station, N. S. W. on Talyawalka riv. anabranch of Darling river.
Albert (ăl′bẽrt) riv. Q. 40 m. long, flows into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. S. A., S of Murray riv. 2,174 □ pop. 210. — past. dist. N W N. S. W. 59,375 □. — riv. Gippsland dist. Vic. flows into Port Albert.
Albert, Lake, lake, S. A. at mouth of Murray riv. — lake, Wynyard co. N. S. W.
Alberton (ăl′bẽr-tǫn) sub. Adelaide, S. A. pop. 983. — cml. town, Gippsland dist. Vic., 132 m. S E of Melbourne, pop. 415.
Albert Park, sub. Melbourne, Vic. part of S. Melbourne.
Albury (ąl′bur-ĭ) mun. town, N. S. W. on Murray riv.; agr. past. vineyards.. 5,447
Aldinga (ăl-dĭn′gą) agr. town, S. A. 27 m. S of Adelaide..... 555
Alectown (ăl′ẽk-town) gold field, Kennedy co. N. S. W..... 633
Alexandra (ăl′ẽgz-ăn′drȧ) bor. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on Clutha riv. pop. 310; gold and coal min. — min. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. pop. 708. — riv. Q. trib. of Leichhardt riv. — town, N. Isl. N. Z. 108 m. S of Auckland.
Alexandria (ăl′ẽgz-ăn′drĭ-ą) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 7,505
Alexandrina, Lake (-ăl′ẽgz-ăn-drē′nȧ), lake, S. A. at mouth of Murray river.
Alford Forest (ăl′fȯrd-) agr. vil. Ashburton co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 262
Alfred (ăl′frẽd) co. S. A., S of Murray riv. 1,503 □ pop. 56.
Alice (ăl′ĭs) riv. Q. trib. of Cooper's Creek. — creek, N. Ter. trib. of Hugh riv. — riv. New Guinea, trib. of Fly river.
Alice Springs *or* **Stuart**, tel. station, N. Ter. lat. 24° 20′ S, long. 133° 50′ E.
Allansford (ăl′ąns-fȯrd) agr. town, Vic. on Hopkins riv. 159 m. W S W of Melbourne..... 435
Allanton (ăl′ąn-tǫn) agr. town, dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 15 m. S W of Dunedin..... 251

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ă, ĕ, ŏ, *less prolonged*; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short*; ą, ę, į, ǫ, *obscure* (see remark, p. 1719); fär, fąll; thēre, tĕrm; fôr, fo͝od, fo͝ot; fûrl; ow *as in* cow; ch *as in* chin; ü, ʊ (see p. 1719); g̃ *as in* g̃et; th *as in* thin; th *as in* thine; w̆, ʜ, ɴ (see p. 1719).

Allendale (ăl′ĕn-dāl) min. town, Vic. 91 m. N W of Melbourne..... Pop. 1,562
Allen Island (ăl′ĕn-) isl. N Q. in Gulf of Carpentaria.
Allenton (ăl′ĕn-tŏn) vil. Ashburton co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 698
Allora (ăl′lo-ra) agr. mun. town, Q. 157 m. S W of Brisbane: timber & coal... 994
Allynbrook (ăl′ĕn-) agr. town, N. S. W. on Williams river..... 241
Alpha Creek (ăl′fă-) trib. of Belyando riv. Q. — town on creek pop. 153.
Alphington (ăl′fĭng-tŏn) sub. Melbourne, Vic. on Yarra Yarra river..... 1,114
Alstonville (ăls′tŏn-vĭl) town, N. S. W. near Cape Byron: sugar growing..... 485
Althorpe Islands (ăl′thôrp-) group of islets, S S. A. in Investigator Strait, with lighthouse.
Amadeus, Lake (-ăm-a-dē′ŭs) large, shallow lake, border N. Ter. and W. A. lat. 24½° S.
Amberley (ăm′bĕr-lĭ) agr. & past. town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 30 m. N of Christchurch..... 470
Ambrym Island (ăm′brĭm-) one of New Hebrides Isls. S. Pacific Ocean.
Amherst ăm′erst) town, Vic. included in bor. of Talbot.
Amity Point (ăm′ĭ-tĭ-) cape, S E Q., N W Stradbroke Isl.
Amuri (ä-mōō′rē) co. Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,362 □ pop. 967. — small town. Kaikoura co. S. Isl. N. Z. — *or* **Conway**. riv. N E S. Isl. N. Z.
Amuri Plains. plains in Amuri county, S. Isl. N. Z.
Anakies, The (ăn′a-kēz). See You Yangs.
Anderson's Bay (ăn′dĕr-sŏnz) sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 465. — bay, N coast Tas.
Anderson's Creek. trib. of Avon riv. Kara Kara co. Vic.; place of early gold discovery. 1851.
Anderson's Inlet. inlet, S coast Vic. near Cape Paterson.
Angas Park (ăn′gas-) vil. Light co. S. A..... 203
Angaston (ăn′gas-tŏn) agr. town. S. A. 53 m. N E of Adelaide..... 606
Angledool (ăn′gl-dōōl) small town, N. S. W. on Narran riv. near Q. border.
Anglesey (ăn′gl-sē) co. Vic. on upper Goulburn riv. 1,647 □..... 8,456
Annandale (ăn′an-dāl) sub. Sydney, N. S. W.
Anser Islands (ăn′ser-) group of isls. near Wilson's Prom. Vic.
Anson Bay (ăn′sŏn-) bay, N. Ter. long. 130° E.
Antipodes (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz) group of small isls. S E of N. Z. lat. 49° 42′ S, long. 178° 43′ E. 20 □.
Anxious Bay (ăngk′shŭs-) open inlet in Great Australian Bight, S. A.
Aorangi (ä′ō-rä′ngē) Maori name of Mt. Cook. S. Isl. N. Z. 12,349 ft.
Aotea Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) (ä′ō-tā′ä) har. W coast N. Isl. N. Z. lat. 38° S.
Aotearoa (ä′ō-tā-ä-rō′a) ancient Maori name of N. Z.
Apia (ä-pē′a) chief town and har.; seat of gov. Samoa Islands, S Pacific Oc.
Apollo Bay (a-pŏl′lō-) inlet, S Vic., N E of Cape Otway.
Appin (ăp′pĭn) small town, N. S. W. on trib. of Nepean riv.; one of the oldest settlements in the colony.
Apsley (ăps′lĭ) riv. N. S. W. trib. Macleay riv. with deep gorges and waterfalls. — town near Bathurst, N. S. W. pop. 226. — town. Lowan co. Vic. pop. 135.
Apsley Falls. chief waterfall of Apsley riv. N. S. W.
Arafura Sea (ä′ra-fōō′ra-) part of Pacific Oc. between N. Ter. & New Guinea.
Araluen (ăr-a-lōō′en) gold min. town. S E N. S. W. on trib. of Shoalhaven riv. 229
Aramac (ăr′a-măk) town. central Q. on Aramac Creek. trib. of Thomson riv... 389
Arapawa Island (ä′ra-pä′wa) isl. N of S. Isl. N. Z. in Cook Strait.
Ararat (ăr′a-răt) gold min. bor. Vic. on Hopkins riv. 131 m. W of Melbourne.. 3,151
Ararat, Mount. Vic. near Ararat. 2,020 ft.
Aratapu (ä′ra-tä′pōō) temperance settlement, Hobson co. N. Isl. N. Z. 96 m. N of Auckland; kauri gum, saw mills..... 237
Arawata (ä′ra-wa′ta) riv. W S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Jackson's Bay. — small town, W coast S. Isl. N. Z.
Archer (ärch′ĕr) *or* **Peach**, riv. in Cape York Pen. Q. 170 m. long, flows into Gulf of Carpentaria.
Archer, Point, cape, Q., S of Cooktown, with lighthouse.
Arch Hill. sub. of Auckland. N. Isl. N. Z.
Argyle (är-gīl′) co. N. S. W. 1,972 □ pop. 18,939: chief town Goulburn.
Arid, Cape (-ăr′ĭd) S coast W. A. at W end Great Australian Bight.
Armadale (är′ma-dāl) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Prahran.
Armidale (är′mĭ-dāl) city, New England dist. N. S. W. 358 m. N of Sydney, pop. 3,826; agr. past. and min. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Arncliffe (ärn′klĭf) sub. of Sydney, N. S. W.
Arnhem Bay (ärn′hĕm-) bay, N of N. Ter.
Arnhem, Cape, cape, N W of Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Ter.
Arnhem Land, name given by the Dutch to part of N Australia.
Arowhenua (ä′rō-hwĕ′nōō-ä) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 91 m. S W of Christchurch..... 683
Arrawatta (ăr′a-wŏt′ta) co. N. S. W. on Q. border, 2,313 □..... 1,789
Arrou, *or* **Aru, Islands** (ä′rōō-) group of islands in Arafura Sea.
Arrowsmith, Mount (-ăr′rō-smĭth) N. S. W. highest peak in Grey Range on W border, 2,000 ft. — mt. W central Tas. — mt. S. Isl. N. Z. 9,171 ft.
Arrowtown (ăr′rō-town) gold min. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 172 m. N W of Dunedin... 426
Arthur (är′thur) riv. N W Tas. — co. S W Tas. 1,275 □.
Arthur, Mount. mt. N W S. Isl. N. Z. 5,800 ft. — mt. N. S. W., S of Muswellbrook. — mt. N. S. W. midway between Narrandera and Wagga Wagga. — mt. peak, Tas. See Row Tor.
Arthur Range, mt. range, Arthur co. Tas. 3,668 ft.
Arthur's Head. point S of Swan riv. W. A. with lighthouse.
Arthur's Lakes. chain of lakes in central Tas. 14 □.
Arthur's Seat. mt. in Mornington co. Vic. 1,031 ft.
Arthur Valley. gorge, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound.
Aru Islands. See Arrou Islands.
Ascot Vale (ăs′kŏt-) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Essendon.
Ashburnham (ăsh′bûrn-ăm) co. N. S. W. 2,136 □; chief towns Parkes and Forbes..... 14,158
Ashburton (ăsh′bûr-tŏn) co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,542 □ pop. 11,401. — riv. in co. — agr. and past. bor. on the riv. pop. 1,900. — riv. N W W. A. flows into Indian Oc. near Exmouth Gulf. — gold field. W. A. 8,200 □.
Ashburton Gorge, gorge, Ashburton co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Ashfield (ăsh′fēld) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 11,697
Ash Island. coal min. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W.
Ashley (ăsh′lĭ) co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,627 □ pop. 15,550. — vil. in co. pop. 283. — riv. in co. flows into Pegasus Bay.
Ashurst (ăsh′ûrst) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 96 m. N of Wellington..... 482
Aspiring, Mount (-ăs-pīr′ĭng) snow-clad mt. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 9,966 ft.
Ateamuri Falls (ä′tă-ä-mōō′rē) cataract in Waikato riv. N. Isl. N. Z. near Lake Taupo.
Athelstone (ăth′ĕl-stŏn) town, sub. of Adelaide. S. A..... 233
Attenborough (ăt′ĕn-bŭr-rō) sub. Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z..... 218
Aubigny (a-bē′nĭ) co. Southern dist. Q. 3,290 □: chief town, Toowoomba.
Auburn (a′bûrn) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 2,026. — agr. town, S. A. on Wakefield river pop. 360.
Auckland (ak′land) prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 25,746 □ pop. 133,159. — its ✳. cml. city on branch of Hauraki Gulf, pop. city 28,613, with suburbs 51,287. — co. S E N. S. W. 1,885 □ pop. 9,701. — town on Hunter riv. N. S. W.
Auckland, *or* **Waitemata** (wä′ē-tā-mä′tä) **Harbor** (*or* **Harbour**), arm of Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.

Auckland Islands. group isls. S of N. Z. 329 □. Pop.
Auckland Peninsula. pen. N. Z. the N portion of N. Isl.
Augathella (a ga-thĕl′a) town, Q. on Warrego river..... 238
Austinmer (as′tĭn-mĕr) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W..... 248
Australasia (as-tral-a′shĭ-a) an arbitrary division of the globe, in Oceanica, between equator and lat. 47° S. 3,300,000 □ pop. 4,750,000. — used also in a restricted sense as embracing the colonies of the Australian Continent, with Tas. and the N. Z. group, 3,077,377 □ pop. 3,809,895.
Australia (as-trā′lĭ-a) island continent, bounded on E and S by Pacific Oc. W by Indian Oc. area according to a computation made by the Surveyor-General of Vic. 2,944,628 □..... 3,036,570
Australian Alps, highest mts. in Australia, near border of N. S. W. and Vic.
Austral Islands. See Tabuai Islands.
Avenal (ăv′e-nal) bor. sub. of Invercargill, S. Isl. N. Z..... 302
Avenel (ăv′e-nĕl) agr. town, Vic. 72 m. N E of Melbourne..... 452
Avoca (a-vō′ka) riv. Vic. 163 m. long, flows N from the Pyrenees Range. — gold min. town on riv. 127 m. W N W of Melbourne, pop. 787.
Avoca Lead (-lēd) min. town, Vic. on Avoca river..... 151
Avon (ā′vŏn) riv. W. A. trib. of Swan riv. — riv. Vic. flows into Lake Buloke. — riv. flows through Christchurch. S. Isl. N. Z. — sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z.
Avondale (ăv′on-dāl) vil. N. Isl. N. Z. 6 m. S W of Auckland..... 872
Avon Plains. town, Vic. on Avon river; agr. & past..... 225
Awanui (ä′wä-nōō′ē) town, Mongonui co. N. Isl. N. Z. 218 m. N of Auckland pop. (1896) 248; timber.
Awarua, *or* **Big Bay** (ä′wä-rōō′ä-) inlet, W coast S. Isl. N. Z.
Awarua Bush. picturesque section of country in Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Awarua Point. cape, S. Isl. N. Z., N point of Awarua Bay.
Awatere (ä′wa-tā-rā) riv. N E S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Cook Strait.
Ayrshire (âr′shĭr) co. Central dist. Q. 12,633 □

B.

Babbage Island (băb′aj-) W. A. off estuary of Gascoyne riv. with lighthouse.
Bacchus Marsh (băk′ŭs-) agr. town, Vic. 32 m. W of Melbourne, on Werribee river..... 756
Backstairs Passage (băk′stârz′-) strait, E of Kangaroo Isl. S. A., S E entrance to Gulf St. Vincent.
Bairnsdale (bârnz′dāl) agr. & cml. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Mitchell river. 3,270
Balaklava (băl′a-klä′va) agr. town, S. A. on Wakefield riv. pop. 463. — sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of St. Kilda.
Balcairn (băl′kârn′) agr. vil. Ashley co., S. Isl. N. Z. 30 m. N of Christchurch, approx. pop. 325.
Balclutha (băl-klōō′thä) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. on lower Clutha river..... 867
Bald Head (bald′ hĕd′) cape, W. A. at S E entrance to King George's Sound.
Ballan (bä-lăn′) agr. town, Vic. 49 m. W of Melbourne. on Werribee river..... 565
Ballarat (băl′a-răt′) city, Vic. 74 m. W of Melbourne; gold min. & agr.: city pop. 24,257. with suburbs 46,158.
Ballarat East. min. & mfg. town, Vic. sub. of Ballarat..... 16,592
Ballina (băl′lĭ-na) (**West** and **East**) mun. town, N. S. W. at mouth Richmond river..... 1,084
Balloon, Mount, mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, approx. height 6,000 ft. — mt. peak, N. S. W. See Imlay, Mount.
Balmain (băl-mān′) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 23,475
Balonne (bä-lōn′) riv. S Q. part of Culgoa river.
Balranald (băl-răn′ald) mun. town, N. S. W. on lower Murrumbidgee riv.; past. 637
Balurga (bä-lōōr′ga) co. Northern dist. Q. 18,416 □.
Balwyn (bal′wĭn) sub. of Melbourne, Vic..... 1,283
Bamboo Creek (băm-bōō′-) settlement, W. A., reefing center of Pilbarra gold field near De Grey river.
Bandon Grove (băn′dŏn-) town. Gloucester co. N. S. W..... 275
Banks (băngks) co. Northern dist. Q. 11,334 □; chief town Cooktown.
Banks, Cape. N head of Botany Bay, N. S. W. — cape, S E S. A. with lighthouse.
Banks Island. isl. in Torres Strait, N of Cape York Pen. Q.
Banks Peninsula, pen. E Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Banks Strait. between N E Tas. and Furneaux Isls.
Bankstown. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on George's river..... 108
Bannockburn (băn′nok-bûrn′) min. town, Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 362
Baradine (băr′a-dēn) co. N E central N. S. W. 2,415 □ pop. 1,719; chief town Walgett. — small town, N. S. W. on Baradine Creek, trib. of Namoi river.
Barcaldine (băr-kal′dĭn) town, central Q. 358 m. W of Rockhampton..... 2,482
Barcoo (băr′kōō′). See Cooper's Creek.
Bardoc (băr′dŏk) min. town, W. A. in N. E. Coolgardie gold field, pop. (in 1895). 700
Bargo (băr′gō) town, Camden co. N. S. W..... 210
Barker, Mount. mt. S. A., S E of Adelaide.
Barkly (bärk′lĭ) min. town, Kara Kara co. Vic..... 291
Barmedman (bär-mĕd′măn) town, Bland co. N. S. W., N W of Temora..... 176
Barnawartha (bär′na-war′tha) agr. town, Vic. 174 m. N E of Melbourne..... 196
Barossa (ba-rŏs′sa) gold field, Adelaide co. S. A. pop. about 1,000.
Barossa Range. mt. range. S. A., N of Adelaide.
Barraba (băr′ra-ba) town, N. S. W., N W of Tamworth: agr. & past..... 413
Barranjoey (băr′ran-jō′ē) S head of Broken Bay, N. S. W. with lighthouse.
Barren Island (băr′ren-) one of Hunter's Isls. off Tas. 33 □.
Barren Mount. peak N. S. W. on watershed Bellingen river.
Barrett Mountain (băr′et-) mt. peak, W. A. between Panton & Elvire rivs. 2,297 ft.
Barrier (băr′rĭ-ĕr-). *or* **Stanley. Range**, mt. range, N. S. W. near S. A. border; highest point, Mt. Lyell, 2,006 ft.
Barrier, The, local name of silver field near Barrier Range, center of which is Broken Hill.
Barringun (băr′rĭn-gŭn) town. N. S. W. near Q. border, on Warrego riv.; past. 179
Barron (băr′ron) riv. Q. 70 m. long, flows into Trinity Bay.
Barrona (băr-rō′na) co. N. S. W., W of Warrego riv. 2,612 □..... 183
Barron Falls. cataract, Q. Barron riv. approx. 600 ft. high.
Barrow Island (băr′rō-) isl. N W of W. A.
Barrow, Mount. mt. peak, Dorset co. Tas. 4,644 ft.
Barry's Reef (băr′rĭz-) gold min. town. Vic. 70 m. N W of Melbourne..... 373
Barwon (băr′won) riv. N N. S. W. 510 m. long, upper part of Darling riv. — riv. Vic. on which Geelong is situated, 95 m. long.
Barwon, South. sub. of Geelong, Vic..... 1,589
Baskerville, Cape (-băs′kĕr-vĭl) cape, N W. A.
Basset Town (băs′ĕt-) town. Adelaide co. S. A..... 259
Bass Point (băs-) headland N of Kiama. N. S. W.
Bass Strait. strait between Vic. and Tas. 150 m. wide.
Bastion Point (băs′chŭn-) cape, Vic. S of Mallacoota Inlet.
Batavia (ba-tā′vĭ-a) riv. Q., W Cape York Pen. 140 m. long, flows into Port Musgrave.
Bateman's Bay (bāt′man-z) inlet, S E N. S. W. at mouth of Clyde riv. — town on bay, pop. 253.

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Pop.

Bathurst (băth′ŭrst) co. N. S. W. 1,939 □ pop. 30,143. — city, Bathurst and Roxburgh cos. N. S. W. 145 m. W of Sydney, pop. of municipality 9,162, pop. including S. Bathurst 9,440.
Bathurst Bay, Q., S E Cape York Pen.
Bathurst Island, N of N. Ter. W of Melville Island.
Bathurst, Lake, N. S. W., S of Goulburn, 8 □.
Bathurst Range, mt. range, S Tas. Kent co. 2,626 ft.
Bauer, Cape (-bow′er) cape, S coast S. A. in Great Australian Bight.
Baulkham Hills (bąlk′hąm-) fruit-growing dist. N. S. W. 18 m. W of Sydney. 377
Baw Baw Mountains (bą′bą′-), mt. range, N W Gippsland dist. Vic.
Bay of Islands, fine har. N coast N. Isl. N. Z. — co. W & S of the bay, 826 □ pop. 2,562.
Bay of Plenty, wide inlet, N E coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Beaconsfield (bē′kŏnz-fēld *or* bĕk′ŏnz-fēld) town, Tas. on riv. Tamar, pop. 1,584; mining, past. & agr. — town, Vic. 28 m. S E of Melbourne, pop. 512; timber. — co. N W Q. 9,523 □; chief town Cloncurry.
Beagle Bay (bē′gl-) bay, Dampier Land, N coast W. A. long. 122° 30′ E.
Bealey (bē′lĭ) vil. & gorge, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z.
Bealiba (bē-ăl′ĭ-bą) gold min. town, Vic. 137 m. N W of Melbourne 339
Bear Hill, town, Clarke co. N. S. W. 426 m. N N E of Sydney; past. 261
Beauaraba (bō-ăr′ą-bą) town, Q. See PITTSWORTH.
Beaudesert (bō-dĕz′ĕrt) town, Q. 47 m. S of Brisbane 450
Beaufort (bō′fort) gold min. town, Vic. 102 m. W N W of Melbourne 881
Beaufort Inlet, inlet, S coast S. W. div. W. A.
Beaumaris (bō-mŏr′ĭs) watering place, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay 531
Beautiful Valley, town, S. A. See WILMINGTON.
Bedford, Cape, cape, E Q., N of Cooktown.
Bedout, Cape (-bę-dōō′) S W extremity of Kangaroo Isl. S. A.
Beeac (bē′ăk) agr. town, Vic. on Lake Beeac, 101 m. S W of Melbourne 303
Beeac, Lake, lake, Grenville co. Vic.
Beechworth (bēch′wûrth) gold min. town, Vic. 171 m. N E of Melbourne 2,528
Beecroft (bē′krŏft) town, N. S. W. 16 m. N of Sydney; fruit & honey 205
Beemerang, Mount (-bē′mĕr-ăng) peak, N. S. W. highest in Blue Mts. 4,100 ft.
Beenleigh (bēn′lē) agr. town, Q. 24 m. S E of Brisbane 536
Bega (bē′gą) riv. S E N. S. W. — mun. town on riv. pop. 2,023; dairying.
Belair (bĕl-ār′) town, S. A. 14 m. S E of Adelaide 320
Belfast (bĕl′fâst) spt. town, Vic. pop. 1,864. See PORT FAIRY. — town, S. Isl. N. Z. 9 m. N of Christchurch, pop. 446.
Belford (bĕl′fŏrd) town, N. S. W. 138 m. N of Sydney 177
Belgrove (bĕl′grōv) vil. Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. 332
Bell, co. Central dist. Q. 7,540 □. — riv. N. S. W. trib. of Macquarie river.
Bellambi (bĕl′ąm-bī) town, Camden co. N. S. W. 204
Bellarine (bĕl′ą-rēn) agr. town, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay 360
Bellenden Ker Range (bĕl′ĕn-dĕn kĕr′-) mts. N E coast Q. 5,158 ft. high.
Bellerive (bĕl-rēv′) town, Tas. on Derwent riv. sub. of Hobart 625
Bellingen (bĕl′ĭn-jĕn) *or* **Bellinger** (bĕl′ĭn-jĕr) riv. N. S. W. between Clarence & Macleay rivs. — agr. town on riv. pop. 316.
Bellona Island (bĕl-lō′ną-) one of Solomon Isls. S Pacific Oc. annexed by British in 1897.
Bell, Point, cape, S. A. in Great Australian Bight, long. 133° E. — cape, S Vic.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt) sub. of Geelong, Vic. pop. 711. — town on Lake Macquarie, N. S. W. pop. 145.
Belmore (bĕl′mōr) co. Southern dist. Q. 8,975 □.
Belubula (bĕl-ūb′ū-lą) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Lachlan river.
Belyando (bĕl-yăn′dō) riv. E Q. trib. of Burdekin riv. — co. Central dist. Q. 5,120 □.
Benalla (bĕn-ăl′ą) agr. town, Vic. on Broken riv. 121 m. N E of Melbourne 2,509
Benambra (bę-năm′brą) co. N E border Vic. 2,749 □ 6,042
Benambra, Mount, peak, Benambra co. Vic. 4,840 ft.
Benarba (bĕn-ăr′bą) co. N. S. W. on Q. border 3,150 □ 1,050
Bendemeer (bĕn′dę-mēr) town, N. S. W., N E of Tamworth; agr. & past. 173
Bendigo (bĕn′dĭ-gō) co. Loddon dist. Vic. 1,949 □ pop. 52,756. — *formerly* **Sandhurst**, gold min. city, Vic. on Bendigo creek 101 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. of city 26,774, with suburbs 38,348.
Ben Lomond (bĕn lŏ′mond) mt. N. S. W. highest peak in New England Range, 5,000 ft. — mt. N E Tas. 5,010 ft.
Ben Nevis (-nĕv′ĭs) mt. peak, Cornwall co. Tas. 3,910 ft.
Bentinck (bĕn′tĭnk) co. S E Q. in Southern dist. 1,746 □; chief town Stanthorpe.
Bentinck Island, isl. N of Q. in Gulf of Carpentaria.
Beresford (bĕr′ęz-ford) co. S E N. S. W. 1,425 □ pop. 4,226; chief town Cooma.
Bermagui (bĕr-mą-gū′ĭ) spt. N. S. W. 363 (postal) m. S of Sydney 174
Bernard, Mount (-bĕr′nard) mt. peak, Delatite co. Vic. 5,036 ft.
Bernier Island (bĕr′nĭ-ĕr-) isl. W. A. off the entrance to Shark Bay.
Berrigan (bĕr′rĭ-gąn) agr. town, N. S. W. 434 m. S W of Sydney 254
Berrima (bĕr′rĭ-mą) town, N. S. W. 92 m. S W of Sydney 495
Berry (bĕr′rĭ) mun. spt. town, N. S. W. 84 m. S of Sydney; dairying and agr. 908
Berwick (bĕr′rĭk) agr. town, Vic. 27 m. S E of Melbourne 636
Bethanga (bę-thăn′gą) town, Vic. on Mitta Mitta riv.; past. 306
Bethungra (bę-thŭn′gră) town, Clarendon co. N. S. W. 249
Beverley (bĕv′er-lĭ) town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide, pop. 208. — agr. town, W. A. on Avon riv. 110 m. S E of Perth, pop. (in 1895) 200.
Beverley Group, small group of isls. S E of Mackay, Q.
Bexhill (bĕks′ĭl) agr. town, N. S. W. 7 m. N E of Lismore 393
Big, *or* **Awarua** (ă′wă-rōō′ą), **Bay**, inlet, N W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Bigge Range (bĭg-) mt. range, S Leichhardt past. dist. Q.; an eastern spur of Great Dividing Range.
Billagoe, Mount (-bĭl′ą-gō). See DRYSDALE, MOUNT.
Biloela, *or* **Cockatoo, Island** (bĭl-ō-ē′lą) small isl. in Port Jackson, N. S. W.; site of prison for juvenile offenders.
Binalong (bĭ′ną-lŏng) town, N. S. W. 209 m. S W of Sydney; agr. & past. 344
Binburie (bĭn′bŭr-ĭ) co. Central dist. Q. 10,209 □.
Bingara (bĭn′gą-rą) mun. town, N. S. W. on Gwydir riv.; diamonds 738
Birchip (bĕr′chĭp) small agr. town, Vic. 214 m. N W of Melbourne.
Bird Island, islet in Foveaux Strait, N. Z.
Birkenhead (bĕrk′ĕn-hĕd) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Auckland, pop. 455; agr. & fruit growing. — sub. of Sydney, N. S. W.
Birregurra (bĭr-rę-gŭr′ą) agr. town, Vic. on Barwon riv. 83 m. S W of Melbourne 392
Bischoff, Mount (-bĭsh′ŏf) mt. peak, Russell co. Tas. 2,598 ft.; rich tin mines. See WARATAH.
Blachford (blăch′ford) co. S. A., S E of Lake Torrens 1,135 □ 859
Blackall (blăk′ăl) mun. town, Central dist. Q. on Barcoo river; past. 777
Blackall Range, coastal range of mts. S E Q.
Black Bluff, mt. peak, Devon co. Tas. 4,381 ft.
Blackburn (blăk′bûrn) agr. town, Vic., 11 m. E of Melbourne 658
Black Flag, min. town, W. A. in N. E. Coolgardie gold field, pop. (in 1895) 1,000.
Blackheath (blăk′hēth′) town, N. S. W. on Blue Mts. 73 m. W of Sydney; summer resort 771
Black's, town, S. Isl. N. Z. See OPHIR.
Black's Point, min. town, Inangahua co. S. Isl. N. Z. 361
Blacktown (blăk′town) town, N. S. W. 22 m. W of Sydney; fruit growing 506

Pop.

Blackwood (blăk′wŏŏd) gold min. town, Bourke co. Vic. N W of Melbourne, pop. with adjacent gold workings, 1,099. — riv. W. A. flows into Flinders Bay near Cape Leeuwin. — magisterial dist. S W W. A. pop. (in 1895) 652. — town S. A. 11 m. from Adelaide, pop. 220.
Blackwood Range, range mts. S W W. A.
Blakeville (blāk′vĭl) town, Bourke co. Vic.; timber 226
Blanche, Lake (-blânsh) salt lake in interior of S. A. lat. 29° S, lon. 139° E.
Bland (blănd) co. N. S. W. 2,419 □ pop. 4,571; chief town Temora.
Blandford, town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. 203
Blaxland (blăks′land) co. N. S. W., N of Lachlan riv. 4,354 □ 1,284
Blayney (blā′nê) mun. town, N. S. W. 172 m. W of Sydney; agr. and min. 1,254
Blenheim (blĕn′ĭm) bor. ✻ of Marlborough prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,294
Bligh (blī) past. dist. N. S. W. 12,109 □. — co. N. S. W., S of Liverpool Range 1,581 □ pop. 3,288.
Bligh Sound, fiord, S W S. Isl. N. Z.
Blinman (blĭn′man) town, S. A. 360 m. N of Adelaide 237
Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld) riv., N E Q. empties 15° 53′ S lat.; sugar and tin.
Blowering (blow′rĭng) town, Buccleuch co. N. S. W. 238
Blue Lake, lake, S. A. in crater of extinct volcano Mt. Gambier.
Blue Mountains, part of Great Dividing Range, mainly in Georgiana and Westmoreland cos. N. S. W.; highest peak Mt. Beemerang, 4,100 ft.
Blue Mud Bay, inlet, in W Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Ter.
Blueskin, town, S. Isl. N. Z. See WAITATI.
Blueskin Bay, inlet N of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z.
Bluespur, vil. Tuapeka co. S. Isl. N. Z. 197
Bluff, town, S. Isl. N. Z. 17 m. S of Invercargill.
Bluff Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), har. of Bluff, S. Isl. N. Z.
Bluff Lighthouses, Upper *and* **Lower**, W. A. on N side Champion Bay.
Bluff Point, point, W Tas.
Bluff, The, head at entrance Bluff Har.
Bodalla (bō-dăl′ą) town, N. S. W. 257 m. S of Sydney, on Tuross riv.; dairying and agr. 388
Bogan (bō′gan) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Darling riv. 450 m. long.
Boggabri (bŏg′ą-brī) co. N. S. W. 319 m. N of Sydney; past. and agr 506
Bogong (bō′gŏng′) co. Murray dist. Vic. 3,069 □ 24,142
Bogong Range, mt. range, Bogong co. containing Mt. Bogong 6,508 ft., highest in Vic.
Bold Point, cape, Q. near mouth of Gilbert riv. on Gulf of Carpentaria.
Bolingbroke Point (bŏl′ĭng-brōōk-) cape, S. A., S E coast Eyre's Pen.
Bolwarra (bŏl-wŏr′ră) agr. dist. Durham co. N. S. W. 447
Bombala (bŏm-bă′lą) mun. town, N. S. W. 318 m. S S W of Sydney; past. and timber 1,101
Bombay (bŏm-bā′) vil. Manukau co. N. Isl. N. Z. 360
Bondi (bŏn′dĭ) watering place, near Sydney, N. S. W.
Bonnet Islet, isl. S of Tas. with lighthouse.
Booby Island (bōō′bĭ-) isl. N of Q. in Torres Strait, with lighthouse; the old post office of Torres Strait.
Boolara (bōōl-ă′rą) town, Vic. 101 m. S E of Melbourne; timber and past. 220
Booleroo (bōōl′ę-rōō′) town, S. A. 211 m. N of Adelaide 216
Booligal (bōōl′ĭ-gąl) town, Nicholson co. N. S. W. 146
Boomer Range, mt. range, E central Q. bet. Leichhardt & Port Curtis past. dists.
Booroondarra (bōō′rōōn-dăr′ra) co. Western Plains dist. N. S. W. 2,066 □ 329
Boort (bōōrt) agr. town, Vic. on Lake Boort 169 m. N W of Melbourne 414
Borda, Cape (-bōr′dą) cape, N W Kangaroo Isl. S. A.; lighthouse and signal station. — cape, N W. A.
Border Town, agr. town, S. A. near Victorian border 221
Borehole, coal min. sub. Newcastle, N. S. W.
Borenore (bōr′ęn-ōr) town, Ashburnham co. N. S. W. 217
Borroloola (bŏr′rō-lōō′lą) small town, N. Ter. on Macarthur riv. 650 m. S E of Port Darwin.
Borung (bō′rŭng) co. Wimmera dist. Vic. 4,282 □ 30,645
Botany (bŏt′ą-nĭ) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 2,060
Botany Bay, inlet, N. S. W. 9 m. S of Port Jackson; Capt. Cook landed 1770.
Botany, North, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 2,407
Botany, West. See ROCKDALE.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl) town, Tas. on Clyde riv.; agr. and past. 520
Bougainville, Cape (-bōō′gan-vĭl′) E Tas. S of Oyster Bay. — cape, N W. A.
Bounty Islands, group of islets, 415 m. E S E of Port Chalmers, S. Isl. N. Z. 5 □.
Bourke (bûrk) mun. town, N. S. W. on Darling riv. terminus of Western railway, pop. 3,149; past. — land board dist. of N. S. W. — co. N. S. W., N of Murrumbidgee riv. 2,300 □ pop. 3,462. — metropolitan co. Vic. 1,721 □ pop. 517,009.
Bouvard, Cape (-bōō-vär′) cape, S W W. A.
Bowen (bō′ĕn) mun. spt. town on Port Denison E Q. pop. 1,082, within 5 m. radius 1,358; agr. past. & coal min. — co. Southern dist. E Q. 3,666 □.
Bowen Falls, cataract, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, 540 ft. high.
Bowenfells (bō′ĕn-fĕlz) town, Cook co. N. S. W. Blue Mts.; health resort 106
Bowenvale (bō′ĕn-vāl) gold min. town, Vic. near Maryborough 580
Bowling Alley Point (bō′lĭng-) town, Parry co. N. S. W. 276
Bowling Green Bay, inlet, W of Cape Bowling Green, S E of Townsville, Q.
Bowling Green, Cape, cape, E Q. lat. 19° 20′ S, with lighthouse.
Bowning (bown′ĭng) town, King and Harden cos. N. S. W. 193
Bowral (bow′ral) mun. town, N. S. W. 80 m. S W of Sydney 2,258
Box Hill, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. 1,542
Boyd (boid) co. N. S. W., S of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,565 □ 1,051
Boyne (boin) riv. E Q. 48 m. long, flows into Port Curtis.
Bradley's Head (brăd′lĭz-) point, N. S. W. on N shore Port Jackson.
Brady's Lookout (brā′dĭz-) mt. peak, Westmoreland co. Tas. 4,497 ft.
Brady's Sugar Loaf, mt. peak, Cumberland co. Tas. 3,361 ft.
Braidwood (brād′wŏŏd) mun. town, N. S. W. near Shoalhaven river 1,496
Branxholme (brăŋks′hōm) town, Normanby co. Vic.; past. 237
Branxton (brăŋks′tŏn) agr. town. N. S. W. 35 m. N W of Newcastle 490
Braybrook (brā′brōōk) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. on Saltwater river 317
Breadalbane (brĕd-ąl′bąn) town, Argyle co. N. S. W. pop. 239. — agr. town, Tas. sub. of Launceston, pop. 131.
Breakfast Creek (brĕk′fast-) sub. of Brisbane, Q.
Breaksea Island (brāk′sē-) isl. S W. A. entrance to King George's Sound, with lighthouse.
Breaksea Sound, long, narrow inlet, S W Otago prov. dist., S. Isl. N. Z.
Bream Head (brēm hĕd) cape, N. Isl. N. Z., N point of Whangarei Bay.
Bream Tail, cape, N. Isl. N. Z. S point of Whangarei Bay.
Breeza (brē′za) town, Pottinger co. N. S. W. 158
Bremer (brĕm′er) riv. Q. trib. of Brisbane river.
Bremer Bay, inlet, S coast W. A. long. 119° 30′ E.
Brett, Cape (-brĕt) cape, N. Isl. N. Z. at E entrance to Bay of Isls.
Brewarrina (brē-wŏr′rĭ-nă) town, N. S. W. on Barwon riv. E of Bourke; past. 489
Bridge Creek, small gold min. town on trib. Adelaide river, N. Ter.
Bridgewater (brĭj′wą-tĕr) town, S. A. 23 m. E of Adelaide 236
Bridgewater Bay, bay, near S W extremity of Vic.
Bridgewater, Cape, cape, near S W extremity of Vic.
Bright (brīt) gold min. town, Vic. on Ovens riv. 196 m. N E of Melbourne 435

Pop.

Brighton (brī′tŏn) town, Vic. sub. of Melbourne, on Port Phillip Bay, pop. 9,858. — watering place, S. A. on Gulf St. Vincent, 10 m. S W of Adelaide, pop. 874.
Brightwater, agr. town, Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. 273
Brisbane (brĭz′bān; *colloq.* brĭz′bən) cml. city ✻ of Q. on Brisbane riv. pop. mun. 25,889, pop. within 5 mile radius, including S. Brisbane, 93,657. — riv. S E Q. 210 m. long, flows into Moreton Bay. — co. N. S. W. S of Liverpool Range, 2,218 □ pop. 7,306.
Brisbane, South, mun. of Q. on Brisbane riv. sub. of Brisbane 11,407
Brisbane Water, a northern branch of Broken Bay, N. S. W.
Broad Arrow *or* **Kurawa** (kŭr′ə-wə) gold min. center, W. A. in N. E. Coolgardie gold field dist. estimated pop. (in 1895) 800.
Broad Bay, town, Peninsula co. S. Isl. N. Z. 301
Broadford (brad′ford) agr. and min. town, Vic. 47 m. N of Melbourne 409
Broadmeadows, town, Bourke co. Vic.; dairying and quarries 292
Broad Sound, inlet, E coast of Q. lat. 22° S.
Broadsound Range, mt. range, E coast Q. Central dist.
Broadwater (brad′wə-tĕr) town on Richmond riv. N. S. W.; large sugar mill.. 492
Broken Bay, bay at mouth of Hawkesbury riv. N. S. W.
Broken Hill, mun. town, N. S. W. near border of S. A.; silver min. 19,789
Broken River, trib. of Goulburn riv. N Vic. 120 m. long.
Broome (brōōm) spt. town, Kimberley div. W. A. on Roebuck Bay, pop. (1895) 340; headquarters of pearling fleet.
Brothers Islands, The, small isls. in Cook Strait, N. Z. with lighthouse.
Brothers' Point, The, cape, S E S. Isl. N, Z.
Brothers, The, isolated group of three mt. peaks, Beresford co. N. S. W.
Broughton (brą′tŏn) riv. S. A. 93 m. long, flows into Spencer's Gulf. — town on riv. See REDHILL.
Broughton Islands, small isls. N. S. W., N of Port Stephens.
Broughton Vale, mun. town, N. S. W. 90 m. S S W of Sydney 424
Browne, Mount, peak in Grey Range, N. S. W.; gold min.
Brown, Mount, mt. peak, S. A. in Flinders Range, 2,200 ft.
Browns and Scarsdale (-skärz′dāl) bor. Vic. See SCARSDALE.
Brown's Creek, gold min. field, Bathurst co. N. S. W. 355
Bruce (brūs) co. S E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 503 □ 6,999
Bruce Bay, inlet, N. Z., W coast S. Isl.
Brungle (brŭn′gl) town, Buccleuch co. N. S. W. 223
Bruni Island (brōō′nĭ-) (**North Bruni** *and* **South Bruni**) isl. S E of Tas. at entrance to Storm Bay, 141 □; lighthouse on S. Bruni.
Brunner (brŭn′nĕr) coal min. bor. Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on Grey riv. 2,231
Brunner, Lake, lake, Grey co. S. Isl. N. Z.
Brunner Mountains, mt. range, Inangahua co. S. Isl. N. Z. 5,000–6,000 ft.
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) town, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. pop. 21,961; pottery and brickmaking. — riv. N E part N. S. W. — town, N. S. W. at mouth Brunswick riv. 637 m. N E of Sydney.
Brunswick Bay, bay, N coast of W. A. long. 125° E.
Bruthen (brōō′thĕn) town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Tambo riv.; past. 346
Buccaneer Archipelago (bŭk′kə-nēr′-) group small isls. off N coast W. A. lat. 16° 20′ S.
Buccleuch (bŭk-klū′) co. S E S. A. 2,330 □ pop. 860. — co. N. S. W., S of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,409 □ pop. 2,301.
Buchanan's Paddock (bū-kăn′ənz-) sub. Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z. 580
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm) co. S E S. A. 1,791 □ pop. 1,766. — Metropolitan co. S Tas. 1,675 □.
Buckland (bŭk′lənd) co. N. S. W., N of Liverpool Range, 1,487 □ pop. 4,591. — town, E Tas. on Prosser's riv. pop. 125; agr. and past.
Buckland Peaks, mt. range, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z., mean height 4,500 ft.
Budawang, Mount (-bŭd′ə-wŏng) peak of Coast Range, St. Vincent co. N. S. W. 3,800 ft.
Buffalo Range (bŭf′fə-lō-) mt. range, Delatite co. Vic.; highest peak Mt. Buffalo, 5,645 ft.
Bulimba (bōō-lĭm′bə) sub. of Brisbane, Q.
Bulla (bōōl′ə) agr. town, Vic. on Saltwater river 306
Bulladelah (bōōl-ə-dē′lə) *or* **Bullahdelah**, town, Gloucester co. N. S. W. 299
Bullarto (bōōl-lär′tō) town, Vic. 70 m. N W of Melbourne; timber & agr. 360
Buller (bōōl′ĕr) riv. N W S. Isl. N. Z. — co. Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,818 □ pop. 7,281. — co. N. S. W. on Q. border, 1,458 □ pop. 1,642,
Buller, Mount, mt. Wonnangatta co. Vic. 5,934 ft.
Bulli (bōōl′ī) coal min. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. pop. (with sub. of Woonona) 2,578.
Bulloo (bōōl′lōō′) riv. S W Q. 350 m. long. — co. Southern dist. Q. 7,076 □.
Bull's (bōōlz) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on Rangitikei riv.; agr. & past. 647
Buln-Buln (bōōln′bōōln) co. Gippsland dist. Vic. 3,739 □ pop. 27,195. — agr. town in co. pop. 247.
Buloke, Lake (-bōōl′ŏk) lake, Borung co. Vic. 17 □.
Bulong (bōō′lŏng) *or* **I. O. U.** prin. town of I. O. U. div. of N. E. Coolgardie gold field, W. A. pop. (in 1895) 600.
Bulwer (bōōl′wĕr) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,672 □.
Bunbury (bŭn′bŭr-ĭ) mun. spt. town, W. A. 107 m. S of Perth, with lighthouse 572
Bundaberg (bŭn′də-bĕrg) mun. spt. town, Q. at mouth Burnett riv. pop. 3,982, pop. within 5 mile radius, 7,423.
Bundaberg, North, town, Q. sub. of Bundaberg 911
Bundanoon (bŭn-də-nōōn′) town, N. S. W. 95 m. S W of Sydney 465
Bundarra (bŭn-dăr′ə) agr. town, N. S. W. on Gwydir river.. 330
Bungaree (bŭn′gə-rē′) agr. town, Vic. 64 m. W N W of Melbourne 378
Bungendore (bŭn′gĕn-dōr) town, N. S. W. 177 m. S W of Sydney; agr. & past. 629
Bungonia (bŭn-gō′nĭ-ə) town, Argyle co. N. S. W. 285
Bungowannah (bŭn-gō-wăn′nə) town, Goulburn co. N. S. W. 244
Buninyong (bŭn′ĭn-yŏng) min. bor. Vic. 8 m. S E of Ballarat 1,183
Bunker Group, group of small isls. E of Port Curtis, Q.
Bunnythorpe (bŭn′nĭ-thōrp) town, Oroua co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 309.
Bunya (bŭn′yə-), *or* **Bunya Bunya, Mountains**, that part of Great Dividing Range between Darling Downs and Moreton past. dists. Q.
Burarie (bōō′rə-rē) co. Southern dist. Q. 12,240 □.
Burdekin (bûr′də-kĭn) riv. E Q. 425 m. long, flows into Upstart Bay.
Burke (bûrk) past. dist. N W Q. 101,431 □. — co. Northern dist. Q. 15,356 □.
Burke's (bûrks) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 5 m. from Dunedin.
Burketown (bûrk′town) spt. town, Q. on Albert riv.; past. 164
Burnett (bûr′nĕt) riv. S E Q., N of Hervey Bay, 200 m. long. — co. N. S. W. near Q. border, 1,820 □ pop. 1,716. — past. dist. E Q. 12,465 □.
Burnett Head, cape, E Q. lat. 24°45′ S.
Burnie (bûr′nĭ) spt. town, N Tas. at mouth of Emu riv.; agr. & min. 981
Burnside (bûrn′sīd) town, sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 355. — sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 262.
Burra (bŭr′rə) town, S. A. 101 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 2,174; copper min. & past. (P. O. Kooringa). — co. S. A., E of Mt. Lofty Range, 2,080 □ pop. 4,778.
Burra Burra, large copper mines in the vicinity of Burra, S. A.
Burradoo (bŭr′rə-dōō′) town, N. S. W. 81 m. S W of Sydney 343
Burraga (bŭr′rə-gə) town, Georgiana co. N. S. W. 528
Burragorang (bŭr′rə-gō-răng′) town on Wollondilly riv. N. S. W. 531
Burrawang (bŭr′rə-wăng) town, N. S. W. 96 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 339; dairying. — small town, Cunningham co. N. S. W.
Burrowa (bŭr′rō-wə) mun. town, King co. N. S. W.; agr. & past. 767

Pop.

Burrowa Mountain, peak, Benambra co. Vic. 4,194 ft.
Burrum (bŭr′rum) riv. E Q. flows into Hervey Bay.
Burrumbeet, Lake (-bŭr′rum-bēt′) lake, Vic. W of Ballarat, 8 □.
Burrumbuttock (bŭr′rum-bŭt′tŭk) town, Hume co. N. S. W. 280
Burrundie (bŭr-rŭn′dē) small town, N. Ter. on McKinlay riv.; Government headquarters at the gold reefs.
Burwood (bûr′wŏŏd) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 6,227. — sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W.
Bushy Cap, point, S Tas. with lighthouse.
Busselton (bŭs′səl-tŏn) *or* **The Vasse** (-väs) mun. spt. town, W. A. on Géographe Bay. 298
Bustard Bay, inlet, E coast Q. lat. 24° 10′ S.
Bustard Head, cape, E Q. at entrance to Port Curtis, with lighthouse.
Buxton (bŭks′tŏn) co. S. A. 1,550 □.
Byrock (bī′rŏk) town, Cowper co. N. S. W. 249
Byron Bay (bī′rŏn) bay, N of Cape Byron, N E part N. S. W.
Byron, Cape, cape, N E part N. S. W.

C.

Caboolture (kə-bōōl′tŭr) town, Q. on Caboolture riv. 31 m. N of Brisbane 248
Cadell (kə-dĕl′) co. S N. S. W. on Murray riv. 1,043 □ pop. 1,999; chief town Moama.
Cairn (kārn) mun. spt. town, N E Q. on Trinity Bay, pop. 2,460; sugar cane. — co. Central dist. Q., S W of Isaacs riv. 2,629 □.
Callington (kăl′ĭng-tŏn) town, S. A. 45 m. E of Adelaide 203
Calliope (kăl-lī′ō-pē) riv. E Q. flows into Port Curtis. — gold min. town on riv. pop. 202.
Caltowie (kăl-tou′ĭ) town, S. A. 148 m. N of Adelaide; wheat 352
Camberwell (kăm′bĕr-wĕl) sub. of Melbourne, Vic.
Cambewarra (kăm′bē-wŏr′ə) town, S E N. S. W., S E of Moss Vale 517
Cambrian Hill (kăm′brĭ-ən-) min. town, Grenville co. Vic. 207
Cambridge (kām′brĭj) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. on Waikato riv.; agr. & fruit 850
Cambridge Gulf, gulf, N W. A. Kimberley div. long. 128° E.
Cambridge West, vil. sub. of Cambridge, N. Isl. N. Z. 226
Camden (kăm′dən) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 42 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 1,303. — co. N. S. W., N of Shoalhaven riv. 2,226 □ pop. 41,503.
Camden Haven (-hā′vən) inlet & town, N. S. W., N of Manning river 165
Camden Sound, inlet, W. A. off Glenelg dist. of Kimberley div.
Campaspe (kăm-păs′pē) riv. central Vic. 150 m. long, trib. of Murray river.
Campbell, Cape (-kăm′bĕl) cape, N E coast S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Campbellfield (kăm′bĕl-fēld) agr. town, Bourke co. Vic. 213
Campbell Island, isl. S of S. Isl. N. Z. 71 □, lat. 52° 33′ S, lon. 169° 8′ E.
Campbell's Creek, gold min. town, Vic. 81 m. N W of Melbourne 822
Campbelltown (kăm′bĕl-town) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 34 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 2,381. — town, Tas. on Elizabeth riv. 42 m. S E of Launceston, pop. 818; past. — bor. S. Isl. N. Z. at entrance Bluff Har. pop. 650; ships frozen meat. — town, Manawatu co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 497. — town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide, pop. 222.
Camperdown (kăm′pĕr-down) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 6,658. — town, Vic. 123 m. W of Melbourne, pop. 1,627; agr. & past.
Canbelego (kăn-bĕl′ē-gō) co. N. S. W., W of Bogan riv. 2,185 □. 1,014
Candelo (kăn′dĕl-ō) town, S E N. S. W., Auckland co. near Bega; dairying 473
Canley Vale (kăn′lĭ-) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W.; fruit 105
Canning (kăn′ĭng) co. Southern dist. Q. 1,659 □.
Canoblas, The (-kə-nōb′ləs) mt. Bathurst co. N. S. W. near Orange, 4,610 ft.
Canoona (kə-nōō′nə) vil. Q. near Fitzroy riv.; early gold "rush."
Canowindra (kə-now′ĭn-drə) town, N. S. W. on Belubula riv. S W of Orange. 399
Canterbury (kăn′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ) prov. dist. E S. Isl. N. Z. 14,040 □ pop. 128,392. — mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 2,426.
Canterbury Bight, bight, on E coast Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N, Z.
Canterbury Plains, plains in Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. extending from Banks Peninsula to Southern Alps.
Cape, riv. E Q. trib. Burdekin river.
Cape Arid, Cape Banks, and similar names. See ARID, CAPE; BANKS, CAPE; etc.
Cape Barren Island, one of the Furneaux Isls. N E Tas. 172 □.
Cape Foulwind (-foul′wĭnd) vil. near Cape Foulwind, S. Isl. N. Z. 361
Cape York Peninsula, large pen. N E portion of Q.
Capleston (kăp′l-stŏn) vil. Inangahua co. S. Isl. N. Z. 238
Capricorn, Cape (-kăp′rĭ-kôrn) cape, E of Q. on Curtis Isl. with lighthouse.
Capricorn Group, group of isls. E of Curtis Isl. Q. lat. 23° 75′ S.
Captain's Flat (kăp′tĭnz-) gold min. town, N. S. W., 201 m. S S W of Sydney. 488
Caramut (kăr′ə-mŭt) town, Villiers co. Vic.; past. 190
Carcoar (kär′kōr) mun. town, N. S. W. 184 m. W of Sydney 562
Cardwell (kärd′wĕl) co. S E coast S. A. 1,745 □ pop. 106. — co. N E coast Q. Northern dist. 4,287 □. — spt. in co. Q. on Rockingham Bay.
Cargo (kär′gō) agr. town, N. S. W. 246 m. W of Sydney 610
Carisbrook (kăr′ĭs-brōōk) min. and agr. bor. Vic. 107 m. N W of Melbourne ... 1,135
Carlingford (kär′lĭng-ford) town, N. S. W. 14 m. N W of Sydney 680
Carlisle (kär-līl′) co. Northern dist. Q. 3,146 □; chief town Mackay.
Carlton (kärl′tŏn) N part of Melbourne, Vic.; seat of the University.
Carnarvon (kar-när′vŏn) co. S. A. comprising Kangaroo Isl. 1,680 □ pop. 598. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,317 □. — mun. town, W. A. at mouth of Gascoyne riv. pop. (1895) 300.
Carnarvon Range, mt. range, Leichhardt past. dist. Q. an eastern spur of Great Dividing Range.
Carpentaria (kär′pĕn-tā′rĭ-ə) co. Northern dist. Q. 10,572 □.
Carpentaria, Gulf of, large gulf, N coast of Australia, 350 m. long.
Carpenter Rocks, rocky islets, S E S. A. near Cape Banks, with lighthouse.
Carrathool (kăr′rə-thōōl) town, Sturt co. N. S. W.; past. 163
Carrick (kăr′rĭk) agr. town, Westmoreland co. Tas. 11 m. S W of Launceston.. 281
Carrington (kăr′rĭng-tŏn) *or* **Onebygamba**, mun. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W. 2,137
Carroll (kăr′rŭl) town, Buckland co. N. S. W. 178
Carterton (kär′tĕr-tŏn) agr. & past. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 63 m. N E of Wellington. 1,112
Cascade (kăs-kād′) riv. W S. Isl. N. Z. empties near Cascade Point.
Cascade Point, cape, S W Westland prov. dist., S. Isl. N. Z.
Casino (kə-sē′nō) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on S arm of Richmond river 1,486
Cassilis (kăs′sĭl-ĭs) town, Bligh co. N. S. W. 164
Cassillis (kăs′sĭl-ĭs) co. Southern dist. Q. 6,510 □.
Casterton (kăs′tĕr-tŏn) town, Vic. on Glenelg riv. 245 m. W of Melbourne; past. 1,099
Castle Donnington. See SWAN HILL.
Castle Hill, town, N. S. W. near Parramatta, pop. 537; fruit. — mt. peak, Wonnangatta co. Vic. 4,860 ft.
Castlemaine (kăs′l-mān′) gold min. bor. Vic. 78 m. N N W of Melbourne, pop. 4,770, with suburbs 6,804.
Castle Point, cape, E Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Castlereagh (kăs′l-rā′) riv. N N. S. W. trib. of Darling riv. 360 m. long.
Catastrophe, Cape (-kə-tăs′trō-fē) cape, S. A. at W entrance to Spencer's Gulf.
Cathcart (kăth′kart) town, Wellesley co. N. S. W. 190

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Catherine Hill Bay, min. town (and inlet), N. S. W. 136 m. N of Sydney..... Pop. 354
Caulfield (kal′fēld) sub. of Melbourne, Vic.; contains noted race course..... 5,243
Cavalli Islands (ka-văl′lī-) small group, N E of N. Isl. N. Z. long. 174° E.
Cavendish (kăv′en-dĭsh) co. Southern dist. Q. 1,928 □. — town, Dundas co. Vic. pop. 145; past.
Caversham (kăv′er-sham) bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z..... 4,690
Cawarral (ka-wŏr′ral) town, E Q. near Rockhampton; past..... 320
Center (*or* **Centre**) **Island** (sĕn′tĕr-) isl. in Foveaux Strait, N. Z. with lighthouse.
Central Coast District, div. N. S. W. comprising 4 counties, lies between lat. 32° and 34° S, long. 150° and 152° E.
Central District, dist. Q. comprising 38 counties, bounded N by Selwyn, Kirby's, Great Dividing, Denham and Connor's Ranges and the head waters of Cape and Suttor rivs.; E by Pacific Oc.; S by Dawes, Bigge, Carnarvon, Great Dividing, Warrego, Gowan and Cheviot Ranges and parallel 25° 10′ S; and W by meridian 138° E.
Central Illawarra. See ILLAWARRA, CENTRAL.
Central Mount Stuart, hill, center of Australia, lat. 21° 50′ S, long. 133° 35′ E.
Central Shoalhaven. See SHOALHAVEN, CENTRAL.
Central Table-land, div. N. S. W. comprising 10 counties, lies approx. between lat. 31° 50′ and 34° 30′ S, long. 148° and 151° E.
Central Western Slopes, div. N. S. W. comprising 8 counties, lies approx. between lat. 30° 30′ and 33° 30′ S, long. 146° and 149° E.
Ceres (sē′rēz) agr. town, Grant co. Vic..... 194
Cessnock (sĕs′nŏk) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W..... 203
Chalky Inlet (chak′ĭ-) sound, S W coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Chambers Bay (chām′bęrz-) inlet, N coast N. Ter. arm Van Diemen Gulf.
Chambers Pillar, natural monolith of sandstone, N. Ter. near Finke river.
Champion Bay (chăm′pĭ-un-) bay, W coast of W. A. port for Geraldton and Northampton, with lighthouses. See BLUFF LIGHTHOUSES.
Chandos (chăn′dos) co. S. A. on border of Vic. 2,620 □.
Chappell Islands (chăp′pel-) group N E of Tas. in Bass Strait.
Charles, Point (-chärlz) headland, N. Ter. entrance to Port Darwin, with lighthouse.
Charles Sound, fiord, W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Charlestown (chärlz′town) coal min. town, N. S. W. 114 m. N of Sydney, pop. 448. — gold min. town, Buller co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. town and dist. 263.
Charleville (chär′lĭ-vĭl) town, Q. 483 m. W N W of Brisbane; past..... 1,456
Charlton (chärl′ton) agr. town, Vic. 174 m. N N W of Melbourne..... 687
Charters Towers (chär′tĕrz-) gold min. mun. town, Q. 82 m. S W of Townsville, pop. 4,597, within 5 m. radius 13,320.
Chatham Islands (chăt′am-) group, S. Pacific Oc. about lat. 44° S, lon. 176° W; largest isl. Ware Kauri or Chatham Isl.
Chatswood (chăts′wōōd) sub. of Sydney, N. S. W.
Chatsworth Island (chăts′worth-) isl. and town, on lower Clarence riv. N. S. W.; sugar and maize..... 369
Chelmsford (chĕmz′ford) co. N E Q. 7,830 □.
Cheltenham (chĕlt′en-am) town, Vic. 13 m. S E of Melbourne..... 310
Cherry Gardens, agr. town, S. A. 18 m. S E of Adelaide..... 318
Cheviot (chĕv′ĭ-ot) co. Central dist. Q. 3,955 □. — co. E coast Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 322 □ pop. 164.
Cheviot Range, mt. range, Q. between Mitchell & Gregory S. past. dists.
Chewton (chōō′ton) gold min. bor. Vic. 75 m. N N W of Melbourne..... 1,212
Chiltern (chĭl′tęrn) gold min. town, Vic. 168 m. N E of Melbourne..... 1,351
Chilwell. See NEWTOWN AND CHILWELL.
Chinaman's Flat, min. town, Talbot co. Vic..... 294
Chinchilla (chĭn-chĭl′lâ) agr. town, Darling Downs, Q..... 272
Christchurch (krĭst′chûrch) city, S. Isl. N. Z. on Avon riv. 7 m. from Port Lyttelton, ✻ of Canterbury prov. dist. pop. of city 16,223, with suburbs 47,846.
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl) co. Southern dist. Q. 1,536 □.
Circular Head, pen. & headland on pen. N W coast of Tas.; exports potatoes.
Clare (klâr) agr. corp. town, S. A. 90 m. N of Adelaide..... 933
Clarence (klăr′ĕns) nav. riv. N E N. S. W. 240 m. long, flows into Shoal Bay; lighthouse at heads. — co. N E of riv. 1,356 □ pop. 15,838; chief town Grafton. — riv. N E S. Isl. N. Z. — past. dist. N E N. S. W. 7,421 □.
Clarence Strait, strait, separating Melville Isl. from N. Ter.
Clarence Town, agr. town, N. S. W. on Williams river..... 491
Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-don) town, S. A. 23 m. S E of Adelaide, pop. 418; agr. and wine. — co. N. S. W., N of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,158 □ pop. 6,452.
Clarke (klärk) riv. E Q. trib. of Burdekin riv. — co. New England dist. N. S. W. 1,520 □ pop. 1,429. — co. Northern dist. Q. 6,500 □.
Clarke Island, one of Furneaux Isls. N E of Tas. 44 □. — islet in Port Jackson, N. S. W.
Clarke's Hill, min. town, Talbot co. Vic..... 292
Clermont (klĕr′mŏnt) co. Central dist. Q. 2,509 □. — mun. town in co. 227 m. N W of Rockhampton, pop. 1,442; past. & min.
Cleveland (klēv′land) town, Q. on Moreton Bay..... 282
Cleveland Bay, bay, E coast of Q. har. of Townsville.
Cleveland, Cape, cape, at S entrance Cleveland Bay, Q. with lighthouse.
Cleveland Point, point, Q. at S entrance to Brisbane riv. with lighthouse.
Cliffy Island (klĭf′ĭ-) isl. off Wilson's Prom. Vic. with lighthouse.
Clifton (klĭf′ton) coal min. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. pop. 452. — co. W N. Isl. N. Z. Taranaki prov. dist. 1,446 □ pop. 908. — town, Darling Downs, Q. pop. 278. — sub. Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 682.
Clifton Hill, sub. of Melbourne, Vic.
Clinton (klĭn′ton) town, S. A. near head of Gulf St. Vincent, pop. 518; past. — co. Central dist. Q. 1,730 □. — town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 74 m. S W of Dunedin, pop. 490; agr. & past.
Clinton, Cape, cape, E Q., S point of Port Clinton. See PORT CLINTON.
Clive (klīv) co. N. S. W. on Q. border 1,721 □ pop. 4,141; chief town, Tenterfield. — co. Southern dist. Q. 1,100 □.
Clive, East *and* **West**, agr. town, N. Isl. N. Z. 7 m. S of Napier..... 667
Cloncurry (klŏn-kŭr′rĭ) min. town, Burke past. dist. Q. on Cloncurry river..... 243
Clonmel Island (klŏn′mel-) isl. S of Vic. at entrance to Corner Inlet.
Cloudy Bay (klow′dĭ-) inlet, S. Isl. N. Z., W arm of Cook Strait.
Clunes (klūnz) gold min. bor. Vic. 97 m. N W of Melbourne..... 3,486
Clutha (klōō′thâ) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 154 m. long, Otago prov. dist. — co. S E S. Isl. N. Z. 946 □ pop. 6,441.
Clwydd, Vale of (-klōō′ed) valley, N. S. W. Blue Mts.; iron and coal.
Clyde (klīd) riv. S E N. S. W. 70 m. long, flows into Bateman's Bay. — riv. trib. of the Derwent riv. Tas. — co. N. S. W., S of Darling riv. 2,945 □ pop. 1,397. — *or* **Wairoa**, town dist. on Wairoa riv. Wairoa co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 424; past. (P. O. Wairoa). — town, Mornington co. Vic. pop. 267; agr. & past. — town, Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 283.
Coal (kōl) riv. S E Tas. flows into Pitt Water. — riv. N. S. W. See HUNTER.
Coal Creek, vil. Tuapeka co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 327
Coalville (kōl′vĭl) coal min. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. 85 m. E S E of Melbourne 399
Coast Division, a geographical div. of N. S. W. between coastal ranges & the sea. See NORTH COAST, CENTRAL COAST, METROPOLITAN, SOUTH COAST DISTRICTS.
Coast Range, mt. chain, E Australia, running N & S nearly parallel with coast.
Cobar (kō′bär) mun. town, N. S. W. 459 m. N W of Sydney; gold & copper min. 1,189
Cobargo (kō-bär′gō) town, N. S. W. 350 m. S of Sydney; dairying..... 346
Cobberas, Mount (-kŏb′ber-as) mt. peak, Tambo co. Vic. 6,025 ft.

Pop.
Cobbity (kŏb′ĭ-tĭ) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W..... 192
Cobbler, Mount, mt. peak, Delatite co. Vic. 5,342 ft. high.
Cobbora (kŏb′bo-ra) town, Lincoln co. N. S. W..... 119
Cobden (kŏb′den) agr. town, Vic. on Curdie's riv. pop. 227. — town, Grey co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 282; gold & coal mining.
Cobram (kō′bram) agr. town, Vic. on Murray river..... 282
Coburg (kō′bûrg) sub. of Melbourne, Vic.; contains Pentridge prison, pop. (exclusive of prisoners) 4,599, prison pop. 763.
Coburg Peninsula, pen. N. Ter. N of Van Diemen Gulf.
Cockatoo Island. See BILOELA.
Cockburn (kō′burn) town, S. A. 299 m. N of Adelaide..... 206
Cockburn Range, range mts. W. A. near head of Cambridge Gulf.
Cockburn Sound, passage between Garden Isl. & mainland of W. A.
Codrington (kŏd′rĭng-ton) town, Richmond co. N. S. W..... 136
Coffin's Bay (kŏf′fĭnz-) inlet, S. A., W of Eyre's Pen.
Coff's Harbour (*or* **Harbour**) (kŏfs-) har. N E N. S. W. — town on har. pop. 177.
Coghlan, Mount (-kŏg′lan) mt. Kimberley div. W. A. between Margaret & Ord rivs. height 2,084 ft.
Colac (kō-lăk′) agr. town, Vic. on Lake Colac..... 2,204
Colac, Lake, lake, Polwarth co. Vic. 10 □.
Coleraine (kōl-rān′) town, Vic. 221 m. W of Melbourne; past..... 734
Coleridge, Lake (-kōl′rĭj) lake, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Colin's Bonnet. See COLLINS' BONNET.
Collarendabri (kŏl′la-rĕn′da-brī) town, N. S. W. on Barwon riv. near Q. border 127
Collector (kŏl-lĕk′tŏr) town, Argyle co. N. S. W..... 230
Collie (kŏl′lĭ) riv. W. A. flows into Indian Oc. at Bunbury.
Collier Bay (kŏl′yer-) bay, N coast of W. A. long. 124° 30′ E.
Collingwood (kŏl′lĭng-wōōd) city, N E sub. of Melbourne, Vic. pop. 35,070. — co. at N extremity of S. Isl. N. Z. 1,029 □ pop. 2,103. — town in Collingwood co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 149.
Collins', *or* Colin's, Bonnet, mt. peak, Buckingham co. Tas. 4,131 ft.
Colo (kō′lō) riv. trib. of Hawkesbury riv. N. S. W. — **Upper** *and* **Central**, agr. settlement on riv. pop. 222.
Colombo (kō-lŏm′bō) town, Auckland co. N. S. W..... 277
Colville, Cape (-kŏl′vĭl) cape, at extremity of Coromandel Pen. N. Isl. N. Z.
Colville Range, mt. range Coromandel Pen. N. Isl. N. Z.
Comet (kŏm′ĕt) riv. Q. flows N into Mackenzie riv. — town on Comet riv.
Como (kō′mō) watering place, N. S. W. 12 m. S W of Sydney on George's riv. pop. with Sutherland 492.
Conadilly (kŏn′a-dĭl′lў) *or* **Mooki** (mōō′kĭ) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Namoi riv.
Concord (kŏn′kŏrd) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 2,107
Condamine (kŏn′da-mīn) riv. S E Q. See CULGOA.
Condobolin (kŏn-dō′bo-lĭn) mun. town, N. S. W. on Lachlan riv.; past. & agr. 742
Connor's Range, mt. chain, Central dist. Q. parallel to E coast.
Conran, Cape (-kŏn′ran) cape, S E Vic.
Conway (kŏn′wâ) *or* **Amuri** (ă-mōō′rĕ) riv. N E S. Isl. N. Z.
Conway, Cape, cape, E Q., N point of Repulse Bay.
Coogee (kōō′jē) watering place, near Sydney, N. S. W. part of mun. sub. of Randwick.
Coogoon (kōō-gōōn′), *or* **Cogoon**, riv. Q. trib. of Culgoa riv.; last news of Leichhardt received therefrom.
Cook (kōōk) co. N. S. W., W of Hawkesbury riv. 1,696 □ pop. 14,873. — co. Southern dist. Q. 1,994 □; chief town Bundaberg. — co. E N. Isl. N. Z. 1,950 □ pop. 6,103; chief town Gisborne. — past. dist. N Q. 101,575 □.
Cook, *or* Hervey, Islands, group of isls. in Polynesia, lat. 20° S, long. 160° W.
Cook, Mount, *or* Aorangi (ă′ō-rā′ngē) mt. S. Isl. N. Z. in Southern Alps, highest peak in Australasia, 12,349 ft. — another peak in same range, 12,173 ft. — a third peak in same range, 11,844 ft.
Cook's (kōōks) riv. small stream, N. S. W. flows into Botany Bay.
Cook Strait, strait bet. N. & S. Isls. N. Z.
Cooktown (kōōk′town) mun. town, N E Q. on Endeavour riv. spt. for Palmer gold field, pop. 2,620, within 5 m. radius 3,721.
Coolac (kōō-lăk′) town, Harden co. N. S. W..... 232
Coolamon (kōōl′a-mŏn) town, 309 m. S W of Sydney, N. S. W.; past. & agr... 319
Coolangatta (kōō-lan-găt′ta) town, Camden co. N. S. W..... 147
Coolgardie (kōōl-gär′dĭ) town and gold field, W. A. 350 m. E of Perth, town pop. estimated in 1895, 8,000.
Coolungabbera, Mount (-kōōl′ŭn-găb′be-ra) mt. peak, Coast Range, N. S. W. 3,712 ft.
Cooma (kōō′ma) mun. town, Monaro dist. N. S. W. 265 m. S S W of Sydney, pop. 1,729; past. & agr. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Coonabarabran (kōō′na-băr′a-brăn) town, N. S. W. on Castlereagh riv.; past. & agr..... 580
Coonamble (kōō′năm′bl) mun. town, N. S. W. on Castlereagh riv.; past..... 1,141
Coonatto (kōō-năt′tō) vil. Frome co. S. A. about 230 m. N of Adelaide..... 297
Cooper (kōōp′ĕr) co. N. S. W., N of Murrumbidgee riv. 2,752 □..... 3,553
Coopernook (kōōp′ĕr-nōōk) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W..... 270
Cooper's Creek, *or* **Barcoo River** (băr′kōō′-) riv. Q. & S. A. 540 m. long, flows S W into Lake Eyre. Burke and Wills, explorers, perished at Cooper's Creek.
Cooranbong (kōō′ran-bŏng) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W..... 206
Coorong, The (-kōō′rŏng) narrow arm of Lake Alexandrina, S. A. 100 m. long, separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand.
Coorparoo (kōōr′pa-rōō′) sub. of Brisbane, Q..... 2,166
Cootamundra (kōō-ta-mŭn′dra) mun. town, N. S. W. 253 m. S W of Sydney; agr. & past..... 2,026
Cooyal (kōō′yăl) town, N. S. W. 209 m. N W of Sydney..... 314
Cooyar Range (kōō′yär-) mt. range, Q. between Moreton & Burnett past. dists.
Copeland (kōp′land) town, Gloucester co. N. S. W..... 226
Cope, Mount (-kōp) mt. Bogong co. Vic. 6,015 ft.
Copmanhurst (kŏp′măn-hûrst) town, Clarence co. N. S. W.; sugar..... 241
Copperfield, small town, Q. 4 m. S W of Clermont; seat once flourishing Peak Downs copper mine.
Coraki (kŏr′a-kĭ) agr. mun. town, on Richmond riv. N. S. W..... 538
Corangamite, Lake (-kŏ-răng′a-mīt) salt lake, S Vic. 90 □.
Corinella (kŏr′ĭn-ĕl′la) vil. Vic. on Western Port; settlement established in 1826 to forestall the French.
Corio Bay (kō-rī′ō-) har. of Geelong, Vic. a W branch of Port Phillip Bay.
Corner Inlet (kôr′nĕr-) bay, S coast of Vic. N of Wilson's Prom.
Cornwall (kôrn′wal) co. N E Tas. 1,720 □; chief town Launceston. — coal min. vil. in co. pop. 185.
Corny Point (kŏr′nĭ-) cape, S W Yorke's Pen. S. A. with lighthouse.
Coromandel (kŏr′ō-măn′del) co. N. Isl. N. Z., N Coromandel Pen. with gold field, 403 □ pop. 2,846. — town in co. pop. 772; kauri timber & gold.
Coromandel Channel, between Coromandel Pen. & Great Barrier Isl. N. Z.
Coromandel Peninsula, pen. N part N. Isl. N. Z.
Coromandel Range, range of mts. running through Coromandel Peninsula.
Corowa (kŏr′ō-wa) town, N. S. W. on Murray riv. 403 m. S W of Sydney; agr. & past..... 1,171
Corrimal (kŏr′ĭ-mal) town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. 45 m. S of Sydney..... 401
Corryong (kŏr′rĭ-ŏng) agr. town, Benambra co. Vic..... 251
Cosmos Peaks (kŏz′mŏs-) mt. peaks, S. Isl. N. Z. near Wakatipu Lake.

Cossack (kŏs′săk) *or* **Tientsin** (tē-ĕn′tsēn) *or* **Port Walcott** (-wąl′kŏt) mun. spt. town, N. W. div. W. A. near mouth of Harding riv. pop. (in 1895) 407.
Courallie (kōō-răl′lĭ) co. N N. S. W. 1,926 □ pop. 2,566; chief town, Moree.
Cowes (kowz) town, Vic. on Phillip Isl.; agr. & grazing 197
Cowley (kow′lĭ) co. S N. S. W. 1,158 □ 703
Cowpasture (kow′pâs-tûr) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Hawkesbury river.
Cowper (kow′pĕr) co. N. S. W., S E of Darling riv. 4,691 □ pop. 4,441; chief town, Bourke.
Cowra (kow′ra) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 218 m. W of Sydney 1,546
Cox (kŏks) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Hawkesbury.
Cradle Mountain (krā′dl-) highest mt. in Tas., Du Cane Range, 5,069 ft.
Crafers (krā′fĕrz) town, S. A. 10 m. S E of Adelaide; fruit 402
Craigie (krā′gĭ) town, Wellesley co. N. S. W. 215
Cranbourne (krăn′burn) agr. town, Mornington co. Vic. 291
Cremorne (krē-môrn′) small pen. N. S. W., N shore of Port Jackson; pleasure resort & site of coal discovery.
Cressy (krĕs′ĭ) agr. town, Tas. on trib. of Lake river 229
Creswick (krĕz′wĭk) bor. Vic. 11 m. N of Ballarat; gold min. & agr. 3,095
Croajingolong (krō′ą-jĭn′gō-lŏng) co. E Vic. 3,396 □ 1,779
Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl) gold min. bor. Otago prov. dist., S. Isl. N. Z. on Clutha riv. 474
Crookhaven (krōōk-hā′vęn) har. S E N. S. W. near estuary of Shoalhaven riv.
Crookwell (krōōk′wĕl) town, N. S. W. 164 m. S W of Sydney 925
Crossley (krŏs′lĭ) agr. town, Villiers co. Vic. 230
Crowdy Head (krow′dĭ-) cape, N. S. W., N of Manning riv. with lighthouse.
Croydon (kroi′dęn) gold min. town, Burke past. dist. Q. 94 m. S E of Normanton, pop. 1,231. — sub. of Sydney, N. S. W.
Crystal Brook, town, Victoria co. S. A. 285
Cudal (kŭ-dăl′) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 220 m. W N W of Sydney 447
Cudgegong (kŭj′ē-gŏng) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Macquarie riv. — municipality on the riv. pop. 2,519.
Cudgellico (kŭj-ĕl′ĭ-kō) town, Dowling co. N. S. W.; past. 347
Cudgen (cŭj′ęn) town, N. S. W. on Tweed riv.; sugar 338
Cue (kū) mun. town, W. A. center of Murchison gold field, pop. (1895) 1,000.
Culcairn (kŭl-kârn′) town, Hume & Goulburn cos. N. S. W. 197
Culgoa (kŭl-gō′ą) (called in different parts of its course **Balonne** (bą-lŏn′) *and* **Condamine** (kŏn′dą-mĭn)) riv. in Q. & N. S. W. longest trib. of Darling riv. — co. N N. S. W. on riv. 2,337 □ pop. 754.
Cullarin Range (kŭl′lar-ĭn-) mt. range, N. S. W. southern portion of Great Dividing Range; highest peak Mt. Mundoonen, 3,000 ft.
Cullensville (kŭl′ęnz-vĭl) town, Marlborough co. S. Isl. N. Z. 286
Cullinga (kŭl-lĭn′ga) town, Harden co. N. S. W. 157
Cumberland (kŭm′bęr-land) metropolitan co. N. S. W. 1,573 □ pop. 447,179. — co. Central dist. Q. 5,350 □. — past. co. central Tas. 864 □.
Cumberland Islands, group of isls. E of Q. between lat. 20° 20′ & 21° S.
Cundletown (kŭn′dl-town) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 279
Cunnamulla (kŭn′na-mŭl′la) town, Q. on Warrego riv.; past. 658
Cunningar (kŭn′nĭn-gär′) railway station, N. S. W. 225 m. S W of Sydney 322
Cunninghame (kŭn′nĭng-hąm) fishing town, Vic. 194 m. E of Melbourne 375
Curdie's (kûr′dĭz) small riv. Heytesbury co. S Vic.
Curdie's Inlet, small spt. S Heytesbury co. Vic.
Curlewis (kûr-lōō′ĭs) town, Pottinger co. N. S. W. 127
Currabubula (kŭr′ra-bŭb′ŭ-la) town, N. S. W. 19 m. S W of Tamworth 311
Currawang (kŭr′ra-wŏng) town, N. S. W. near Goulburn 321
Currie Harbor, port, W King Isl. in Bass Strait, with lighthouse.
Curtis Island (kûr′tĭs-) isl. E of Q. between Keppel Bay & Port Curtis.
Cuvier Island (kū′vę-ā′) isl. E of N. Isl. N. Z. off Hauraki Gulf, with lighthouse.

D.

Daggs Sound (dăgz-) narrow inlet, S W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
D'Aguilar (dăg′wĕ′yär′ *or* dăg′wĭ-lär) mt. range, Q. Moreton past. dist.
Daintree (dān′trē) riv. N E Q. 36 m. long; cedar.
Dalby (dąl′bĭ) mun. town, Q. 153 m. W of Brisbane; past. 1,378
Dalhousie (dăl-hōō′zĭ) co. S. A., E of Frome co. 1,230 □ pop. 7,189. — co. central Vic. 1,310 □ pop. 21,514.
Dalmorton (dăl-môr′tŏn) town, Gresham co. N. S. W. 137
Dalrymple (dăl′rĭm-pl) co. Northern dist. Q. 6,087 □.
Dalrymple, Mount, mt. peak in Coast Range, Kennedy past. dist. Q. 4,255 ft.
Dalton (dąl′tŏn) agr. town, N. S. W. 172 m. S W of Sydney 342
Daly (dā′lĭ) co. S. A., N Yorke's Pen. 1,658 □ pop. 19,167. — nav. riv. N. Ter. flows into Anson Bay.
Daly Head, headland, S. A., S W Yorke's Pen.
Dampier (dăm′pēr) co. N. S. W. on S E coast 1,471 □ 5,206
Dampier Archipelago, group isls. N W of W. A.
Dampier Land, pen. N part W. A. Kimberley div.
Dampier, Mount, mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 11,323 ft.
Dandenong (dăn′dę-nŏng) town, Vic. 18 m. S E of Melbourne 1,134
Danevirke *or* **Danevirk** (dān′ĭ-vĕrk *or* dān′vĕrk) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. in the Seventy Mile Bush, 79 m. S W of Napier 838
Dangar's Falls (dăn′gărz) cataract, N. S. W. in Macleay riv. 600 ft. high.
Danger, Point, most N point of N. S. W. on Q. border. — S W Vic., W point of Portland Bay.
Dapto (dăp′tō) town, N. S. W. near Lake Illawarra, pop. approx. 350; dairying.
Dargaville (dăr′gą-vĭl) spt. town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Wairoa riv. 102 m. N W of Auckland 307
Dargo (dăr′gō) co. Gippsland dist., Vic. 1,744 □ pop. 4,221. — riv. Gippsland dist., Vic. 85 m. long.
Dargo Flat, agr. town in Dargo co. Vic. on Dargo river 189
Darlimurla (dăr-lĭ-mĕr′la) town, Buln-Buln co. Vic.; timber and past. 221
Darling (dăr′lĭng) riv. W N. S. W. flows into Murray riv.; nav. for 1,758 m. — co. W New England past. dist. N. S. W. 1,555 □ pop. 2,884. — past. dist. S W N. S. W. 26,562 □.
Darling Downs, past. dist. S Q. 25,306 □.
Darling Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) a S arm of Port Jackson; an important commercial part of Sydney.
Darlinghurst (dăr′lĭng-hûrst) E part of Sydney, N. S. W. containing large prison.
Darling Range, mt. range, W. A. 300 m. long, parallel to W coast.
Darlington (dăr′lĭng-tŏn) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 3,465
Davenport (dăv′ęn-pōrt) corp. town, S. A. 474 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 895. — co. Northern dist. Q. 9,467 □; chief town Charters Towers.
Dawes Range (dąz) mt. range, E Q., S of Port Curtis past. dist.
Dawson (dą′sŏn) riv. E Q. trib. of Fitzroy river.
Day Dawn (dā′ dąn′) mun. town, W. A. 4 m. S of Cue, in Murchison gold field, pop. (in 1895) 450.
Daylesford (dālz′fŏrd) agr. and min. bor. Vic. 76 m. N W of Melbourne 3,839
Deal Island (dēl-) one of the Kent Group in Bass Strait, with lighthouse.
Deas-Thompson (dē′ąs-tŏmp′sŏn) co. E coast Central dist. Q. 952 □.
Dee (dē) riv. Tas. trib. of Derwent river.
Deep Lead (-lēd) gold min. town, Borung co. Vic. 298
Deepwater (dēp′wą-tĕr) tin min. town, N. S. W. 445 m. N of Sydney 362
De Grey (dę grā′) riv. N W W. A. flows into Indian Ocean.
De la Bêche, Mount (-dę lä bāsh′) mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. in Southern Alps.
Delalah (dę-lā′lä) co. N W N. S. W. on border Q. 2,156 □ 66
Delatite (dĕl′ą-tīt) co. N E Vic. 3,240 □ 19,633
Delegate (dĕl′ę-gāt) gold min. town, N. S. W. near border of Vic. 365
Delegate Hill, mt. in Croajingolong co. Vic. 4,318 ft.
Deloraine (dĕl′ō-rān′) town, Tas. on Meander riv. 45 m. W S W of Launceston; agr. and past. 895
Denham (dĕn′ąm) past. co. N N. S. W. between Barwon and Namoi rivs. 1,491 □ 279
Denham Range, mt. range, E Q. between S Kennedy & Leichhardt past. dists.; peaks 2,000 to 3,000 ft.
Denial Bay (dē-nī′ąl-) inlet, S. A. in Great Australian Bight.
Deniliquin (dę-nĭl′ĭ-kwĭn) mun. town, Riverina dist. N. S. W.; past. 2,273
Denison (dĕn′ĭ-sŏn) co. N. S. W. on Murray riv. 1,232 □ pop. 1,867. — co. Central dist. Q. 6,810 □; chief town Springsure.
Denison Town, small min. settlement, Bligh co. N. S. W.
Denman (dĕn′man) town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. 268
Denniston (dĕn′nĭs-tŏn) min. town, Buller co. S. Isl. N. Z. 802
Dent Island, islet, E of Q. in Whitsunday Passage, with lighthouse.
D'Entrecasteaux Channel (dŏn′tr-kâs′tō′-) channel bet. Bruni Isl. and Tas.
D'Entrecasteaux, Point, cape, S W W. A.
Derby (dĕr′bĭ) co. S. A., N of Lytton co., 1,484 □ pop. 90. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,816 □. — spt. town on King Sound, N W. A. pop. (in 1895) 330. — town, Tas. on Cascade riv. pop. 273; tin min. and agr.
Derwent (dĕr′wĕnt) riv. S Tas., flows into Storm Bay.
Devon (dĕv′ŏn) co. N Tas. 1,666 □.
Devonport (dĕv′ŏn-pōrt) bor. N. Isl. N. Z., N sub. of Auckland, pop. 2,455.
Devonport, East, spt. and watering place N Tas. E side mouth Mersey river 559
Devonport, West, *formerly* **Formby**, spt. & watering place N Tas. W side mouth Mersey river 1,246
D'Haussez Group (dō′sā′-) isls. off N. Isl. N. Z., E of Coromandel Pen.; Great Mercury Isl. is principal.
Diamantina (dī′ą-măn-tē′na) riv. W Q. flows S W into Warburton riv. S. A.
Dillmanstown (dĭl′mąnz-) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 20 m. from Hokitika; gold min. 261
Dimboola (dĭm-bōō′la) town, Vic. on Wimmera riv.; past. 563
Dingo Creek (dĭn′gō-) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 422
Dipton (dĭp′tŏn) town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 262.
Direction, Cape (-dĭ-rĕk′shŭn) cape, Q., E Cape York Pen. — S Tas. with lighthouse.
Dirk Hartog's Island (dĕrk härt′tŏg-) isl. W. A. off W coast, lat. 26° S.
Discovery Bay (dĭs-kŭv′ęr-ĭ-) inlet, S coast of S. A. and Vic.
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lē) co. N coast N. Ter. S of Van Diemen Gulf, 3,500 □.
Dividing Range. See GREAT DIVIDING RANGE.
Dog Island, small isl. N. Z. in Foveaux Strait, with lighthouse.
Dombey, Cape (-dŏm′bĭ) cape near S E extremity S. A.
Donald (dŏn′ąld) town, Vic. on Avon riv. 182 m. N W of Melbourne; past. 841
Doncaster (dŏn′kas-tęr) town, Vic. 13 m. N E of Melbourne; past. 832
Dongara (dŏn-gā′ra) agr. town, W. A. on Port Irwin, with lighthouse 200
Donnington, Cape (-dŏn′ĭng-tŏn) cape, S. A., S of entrance to Port Lincoln.
Dookie (dōō′kĭ) agr. town, Vic. 130 m. N N E of Melbourne 637
Dorre Island (dôr-) isl. off W. A., W of Shark Bay.
Dorset (dôr′sęt) co. N E Tas. 2,242 □.
Double Cone, mt. Otago prov. dist., S. Isl. N. Z. 7,688 ft.
Doubleduke, Mount, isolated mt. peak, Richmond co. N. S. W.
Double Island Point, headland, Q. entrance to Wide Bay, with lighthouse.
Doubtful Sound, narrow inlet, S W coast S. Isl. N. Z.
Doubtless Bay, inlet, N. Isl. N. Z. E coast Mongonui Pen.
Doughboy Hollow (dō′boi-) locality, Buckland co. N. S. W.; noted in bush-ranging history 163
Douglas (dŭg′las) co. Northern dist. Q. 7,636 □; chief town, Hughenden.
Dowling (dow′lĭng) co. N. S. W., S of Lachlan riv. 1,840 □ 894
Doyleston (doilz′tŏn) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 26 m. S W of Christchurch; dairying 227
Drake (drāk) co. N. Coast dist. N. S. W. 1,314 □ 1,405
Drayton (drā′tŏn) agr. town, Q. near Toowoomba 983
Driving Creek, timber dist. Coromandel co. N. Isl. N. Z. 362
Dromana (drō-mā′na) town, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay; timber; summer resort 272
Dromedary, Mount (-drŭm′ĕ-dā-rĭ), mt. peak, S E N. S. W. Dampier co. — mt. peak, Monmouth co. Tas. 3,245 ft.
Drouin (drōō′ĭn) agr. town, Vic. 56 m. E S E of Melbourne 465
Drummond Range (drŭm′mond-) mt. range, E Q. boundary between S. Kennedy & Leichhardt past. dists.
Drummoyne (drŭm-moin′) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 1,451
Dry's Bluff, mt. peak, Westmoreland co. Tas. 4,257 ft.
Drysdale (drīz′dāl) agr. town, Vic. 12 m. E of Geelong 340
Drysdale, Mount, *formerly* **Mount Billagoe**, mt. N. S. W. 545 (postal) m. W of Sydney; gold min.
Dubbo (dŭb′bō) mun. town, N. S. W. on Macquarie riv. 278 m. W of Sydney, pop. 4,555; past. & agr. — land board dist. N. S. W.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) town, Gawler co. S. A. pop. 712. — co. Southern dist. Q. 5,913 □.
Du Cane Range (dŭ-kān′-) mt. range, Lincoln co. Tas.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ) co. N. S. W. on Macleay riv. 986 □ 5,975
Dufferin (dŭf′ęr-ĭn) co. S. A., N W Eyre's Pen. 2,623 □ 35
Dulwich (dŭl′ĭj) town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide 252
Dumaresq (dū-mâr′ęk) riv. on border of N. S. W. & Q. portion of upper Darling river.
Dumaresq Island, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 202
Dunback, town, Waihemo co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity, 289.
Dundas (dŭn-dăs′) mun. town, N. S. W. near Parramatta, pop. 1,566; fruit. — town, W Tas. 34 m. from Strahan on Macquarie Har. pop. 1,080; gold, silver & lead min. — co. S W Vic. 2,028 □ pop. 8,223. — gold field S of Coolgardie, W. A. — town, center of gold field.
Dundas, Mount, mt. Montagu co. Tas. near Dundas, 3,922 ft.; gold, silver & lead mines.
Dundas Strait, strait, N. Ter. between Melville Isl. & Coburg Pen.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē′dĭn) city, ✻ of Otago prov. dist., S. Isl. N. Z. on Otago Har. pop. 22,376, pop. with suburbs 45,869.
Dunedin, South, bor. S. Isl. N. Z., sub. of Dunedin 4,222
Dungog (dŭn-gŏg′) agr. town, N. S. W. on Williams riv. 156 m. N N E of Sydney 87
Dunkeld (dŭn-kĕld′) town, Vic. 178 m. W of Melbourne; past. 286
Dunolly (dŭn-ŏl′ĭ) gold min. bor. Vic. 125 m. N W of Melbourne 1,451
Duntroon (dŭn-trōōn′) town, Waitaki co. S. Isl. N. Z. 227
Dural (dū′ral) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. 295
Durham (dŭr′ąm) co. N. S. W., N of Hunter riv. 2,095 □ 15,325
Durham Lead (-lēd) gold min. town, Vic. near Ballarat 456
D'Urville Island (dûr′vĭl-) isl. in Cook Strait, N of S. Isl. N. Z.
Dusky Sound (dŭsk′ĭ-) inlet, S W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Dutton Bay (dŭt′tŏn-) inlet, S. A., E coast Eyre's Pen.
Duyfhen Point (doi′fęn) cape, Q., N W Cape York Pen.

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml, commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

E.

Eaglehawk (ē′gl-hȧk′) gold min. bor. Vic. near Bendigo ..... Pop. 7,315
Earnslaw, Mount (ĕrnz′lą) mt. S. Isl. N. Z. at head of Wakatipu Lake, 9,165 ft.
East Alligator (-ăl′ĭ-gā′tor) nav. riv. N. Ter. flows into Van Diemen Gulf.
East Ballarat, East Devonport, and similar names. See BALLARAT, EAST; DEVONPORT, EAST; etc.
East Cape, most E point of N. Isl. N. Z.
Eastern, land div. W. A. 491,920 □; rich gold fields.
Eastwood (ēst′wo͝od) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 1,008
Echo, Lake (-ĕk′ō) lake near center of Tas. Cumberland co. 12 □.
Echuca (ē-cho͞o′ka) agr. bor. Vic. on Murray river 4,354
Eddystone Point (ĕd′dĭ-stōn-) cape, N E Tas. with lighthouse.
Eden (ē′dęn) spt. N. S. W. with lighthouse, on Twofold Bay, pop. 359. — co. N. Isl. N. Z. 43 □ pop. 52,959; chief town Auckland.
Edenhope, town, W Vic. 279 m. W N W of Melbourne; past. 231
Eden, Mount, extinct volcano & sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Eden Terrace, sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Edgecumbe Bay (ĕj′kum-) inlet, E coast Q. lat. 20° S.
Edithburgh (ē′dĭth-bûrg), mun. town, Fergusson co. S. A.; watering place ... 221
Edwardson Sound, fiord, S W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. branch of Preservation Inlet.
Edwardstown, town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 288
Egmont, Cape (-ēg′mŏnt) cape, W Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Egmont, Mount, *Maori name* **Taranaki** (tä′rä-nä′kē) volcanic mt. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 8,260 ft.
Eldsvold (ĭdz′vōld) gold min. town, Q. near upper Burnett river 1,258
Einasleigh (ī′nąz-lē; *collog.* ēn′ăz-lē) riv. N Q. flows W into Gilbert river.
Eketahuna (ā-kā-tä-hōō′nä; *collog.* ēk′ä-tä-hōō′nä; *originally* ā-kā-tä′hōō-nä) town, Wairarapa North co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 369; past.
Elaine (ē-lān′) min. town, Grant co. Vic. 292
Elanie, Mount (ē-lā′nē) mt. peak, N E N. S. W. Clarence co.
Elcho Island (ĕl′kō-) isl. N of Arnhem Land, N. Ter.
Eldon Range (ĕl′dŏn) mt. range, Tas. in Montagu & Lincoln cos.; highest point 4,789 ft.
Eldorado (ĕl-dō-rä′dō) min. & agr. town, Bogong co. Vic. 243
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,534 □.
Elie de Beaumont (ā′lē′ dę bō′mŏn′) peak of Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,200 ft.
Elizabeth, Cape (-ē-lĭz′ą-bęth) cape, S. A., W Yorke's Pen.
Elizabeth, Point, cape, W coast Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Ellalong (ĕl′lą-lŏng) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 278
Ellen's Peak, peak in Stirling Range, W. A. 3,420 ft.
Ellerslie (ĕl′ĕrz-lĭ) vil. Eden co. N. Isl. N. Z. suburb of Auckland 365
Ellery, Mount (ĕl′ĕr-ĭ) mt. Croajingolong co. Vic. 4,255 ft.
Ellesmere (ĕlz′mēr) town, Tas. See SCOTTSDALE. — agr. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 21 m. S W of Christchurch, pop. with vicinity 269.
Ellesmere, Lake, large coastal lake, S. Isl. N. Z., W of Banks Pen.
Ellice Islands (ĕl′lĭs-) group isls. S. Pacific Oc. about lat. 8° 30′ S, lon. 179° E.
Elmhurst (ĕlm′hûrst) agr. & min. town, Vic. on Wimmera river 272
Elmore (ĕl′mōr) agr. town, Vic. on Campaspe riv. 128 m. N of Melbourne 470
Elphinstone (ĕl′fĭn-stŏn) co. Northern dist. Q. 3,433 □; chief town Townsville. — town, Talbot co. Vic. pop. estimated 270; agr. & past.
Elsmore, town, Gough co. N. S. W. 249
Elsternwick (ĕl′stęrn-wĭk) sub. of Melbourne, Vic.
Eltham (ĕl′thąm) town, Vic. on Yarra Yarra riv. 14 m. from Melbourne, pop. 377; grazing. — town, Hawera co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 306; dairying.
Elvire (ĕl′vīr) riv. Kimberley div. W. A. trib. of Ord riv.; place of disastrous Hall's Creek rush.
Emerald (ĕm′ęr-ald) town, Q. 165 m. W of Rockhampton; past. 406
Emerald Hill. See MELBOURNE, SOUTH.
Emmaville (ĕm′mą-vĭl) *or* **Vegetable Creek**, tin min. town, New England dist. N. S. W. 978
Emu (ē′mū) river, N Tas. flows into Emu Bay.
Emu Bay, bay, N coast of Tas.
Emu Park, town, Q. watering place on Keppel Bay 228
Emu Plains, town, N. S. W. 36 m. W of Sydney; agr. & past. 642
Encounter Bay (ĕn-kown′tęr) bay, S. A. at mouth of Murray river.
Endeavour (ĕn-dĕv′ęr) riv. Q., E Cape York Pen. with 2 lighthouses at heads.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 2,050. — town near Oamaru, Waimate co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 289.
Enngonia (ĕn-gōn′ya) town, Culgoa co. N. S. W. 78
Entrance Island, small isl. S of Tas. with lighthouse.
Epping, agr. town, Bourke co. Vic. 287
Epsom (ĕp′sŭm) sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Erina (ē′rĭn-ą) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 203
Eromanga Island (ā′rō-mä′ngä) one of New Hebrides Isls. S. Pacific Oc.
Escape, riv. Q., N Cape York Pen.; place of Kennedy's murder by aborigines.
Esk (ĕsk) town, Q. 67 m. N W of Brisbane; past. 407
Esperance (ĕs′pęr-ans) mun. town S W. A. on Esperance Bay, port for Dundas gold field, estimated pop. (in 1895) 1,000.
Esperance Bay, bay, S coast W. A.
Espiritu Santo (ĕs-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) *native name* **Marina** (mä-rē′nä) largest of New Hebrides Isls. S. Pacific Oc.
Essendon (ĕs′ęn-dŏn) town, Vic. sub. of Melbourne 14,411
Etheridge (ēth′ęr-ĭj) riv. N Q. trib. Einasleigh riv. — gold field, Gilbert co. Q. near head waters Etheridge river.
Eucla (ū′klą) land division, S E W. A. on Great Australian Bight, mostly unoccupied, 59,000 □. — telegraph station, S E corner W. A. pop. (in 1895) 32.
Eudunda (ū-dŭn′dä) town, S. A. 69 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 264, pop. with Eudunda West 484.
Eugowra (ū-gow′rą) town, Ashburnham co. N. S. W. 137
Eumeralla (ū-mēr-ăl′lą) riv. Vic. 80 m. long, flows into Portland Bay.
Eurinye (ū-rĭn′ē) co. Central dist. Q. 19,250 □.
Euroa (ū-rō′ą) town, Vic. 94 m. N N E of Melbourne; graz. & agr. 884
Evandale (ĕv′ąn-dāl) agr. town, Tas. 13 m. S E of Launceston 540
Eveleen Mine (ĕv′ę-lēn-) small silver min. town, N. Ter. about 30 m. S E of Union.
Evelyn (ĕv′ę-lĭn) co. Vic. S of Hume Range, 1,172 □ pop. 9,972. — co. N W N. S. W. on border of S. A. 3,713 □ pop. 575.
Everard, Cape (-ĕv′ęr-ard) cape, S E Vic. with lighthouse.
Ewenmar (ū′ĕn-mär) co. N. S. W., E of Macquarie riv. 2,054 □ 2,035
Exmouth Gulf (ĕks′mŭth-) gulf, W coast W. A. long. 114° 30′ E.
Expedition Range, mt. range, E Q. Leichhardt past. dis.
Eyre (âr) co. S. A., W of Murray riv. 1,415 □ 6,061
Eyre, Lake, large shallow salt lake, N S. A.
Eyre's Creek, riv. Q. & S. A. formed by junction of Hamilton & Georgina rivers.
Eyre's Peninsula, large pen. S S. A. lat. 33° to 35° S.

F.

Facing Island (fā′sĭng-) isl. E of Q., S E of Curtis Isl. Pop.
Fairfield (fâr′fēld) town, N. S. W. 18 m. W of Sydney, forming with Smithfield the municipality of Smithfield and Fairfield, joint pop. 1,392. — See TIMBARRA.
Fairlie (fâr′lĭ) town, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 39 m. N W of Timaru. 325
Farewell, Cape (-fâr′wĕl′) N point of S. Isl. N. Z.
Farewell Spit, spit, running E from Cape Farewell, S. Isl. N. Z. with light-house.
Farina (fą-rē′nä) town, S. A. 408 m. N of Adelaide 212
Farm Cove, inlet, N. S. W., S arm of Port Jackson; anchorage for war ships.
Farnell (fär-nĕl′) co. N. S. W. on W border, 3,007 □ 93
Featherston (fĕth′ęr-stŏn) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 51 m. N E of Wellington ... 668
Feathertop, Mount, mt. peak, Bogong co. Vic. 6,303 ft.
Feilding (fēl′dĭng) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 100 m. N of Wellington; agr. & graz. ... 1,583
Fendalton (fĕn′dal-tŏn) vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 476
Ferguson (fĕr′gu-sŏn) co. Central dist. Q. 2,470 □.
Fergusson (fĕr′gu-sŏn) co. on Yorke's Pen. S. A. 1,858 □ 6,599
Fernmount, town, Raleigh co. N. S. W. 104
Fernside, vil. Ashley co. S. Isl. N. Z. 310
Ferntree Gully (fĕrn′trē-) town, Vic. 23 m. E of Melbourne; agr. 761
Field (East), Mount, mt. peak, Buckingham co. Tas. 4,167 ft.
Field (West), Mount, mt. peak, Buckingham co. Tas. 4,721 ft.
Fiji Islands (fē′jē-) group in S. Pacific, 7,740 □ 80 inhabited; a British Colony, pop. 121,000; ✻ Suva.
Finch (fĭnch) co. N. S. W. on N border, 4,124 □ 1,948
Fingal (fĭn′gal) town, N E Tas. Cornwall co.; dairying & coal min. 425
Fingal, Cape, cape, N. S. W. near Q. border, with lighthouse.
Finke (fĭnk) *or* **Larapinta** (lär′ą-pĭn′tą) riv. N. Ter. with its tribs. forms N W river system central Australia, empties into Lake Eyre.
Fiord (fyôrd) co. S W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,040 □ 71
Firth of Thames (fĕrth ov tĕmz) S arm of Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Fish, riv. about 18 m. E of Bathurst; place of first authentic gold discovery in N. S. W.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ald) co. N W N. S. W., W of Paroo riv. 2,148 □ 257
Fitzroy (fĭts′roi′) city, Vic. sub. of Melbourne, pop. 32,453. — riv. E Q. 180 m. long, flows into Keppel Bay. — riv. Kimberley div. W. A. flows into King Sound. — riv. S W Vic. flows into Portland Bay. — co. N. S. W., S of Clarence riv. 1,540 □ pop. 2,572. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,560 □.
Fitzroy Falls, falls, Camden co. N. S. W. 680 ft. high.
Fitzroy, Point, cape, W Great Barrier Isl. N. Z.
Five Dock (fiv dŏk) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on Parramatta river. 1,250
Five Islands, small group, N. S. W., S of Wollongong.
Flattery, Cape (-flăt′ęr-ĭ) cape, Q., E Cape York Pen.
Flat-top Island, small isl. E of Q. near Mackay, with lighthouse.
Flemington (flĕm′ĭng-tŏn) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. contains noted race course. See FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON.
Flemington and Kensington, bor. Vic. formed of two suburbs of Melbourne, joint pop. 9,958.
Flinders (flĭn′derz) riv. N Q. 500 m. long, flows into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. S. A., S Eyre's Pen. 1,850 □ pop. 1,488. — co. N. S. W., W of Bogan riv. 2,415 □ pop. 673. — co. Central dist. Q. 1,584 □. — town, Vic. on Western Port, ... 123; agr. & past.
Flinders Bay, bay, S W coast W. A., E of Cape Leeuwin.
Flinders Group, group of small isls. Q. in Bathurst Bay, E of Cape York Pen.
Flinders Island, isl. N E of Tas. largest of Furneaux Isls. 800 □. — small isl. S. A., W of Eyre's Pen. in Great Australian Bight.
Flinders, Point *or* **West Head**, cape, Vic. W of entrance to Port Phillip Bay.
Flinders Point, pt. Tas. W of entrance to Port Dalrymple.
Flinders Range, mt. range, S. A. from Spencer's Gulf to Lake Blancne; highest peak Mt. Remarkable, 3,178 ft.
Florentine (flŏr′ęn-tīn) riv. Tas. trib. of Derwent river.
Fly, riv. British New Guinea, flows into Gulf of Papua.
Follett (fŏl′lęt) co. S W Vic. on S. A. border 1,103 □ 2,749
Footscray (fo͝ots′krā) city, Vic. sub. of Melbourne 19,149
Forbes (fôrbz) mun. town, N. S. W. 289 m. W of Sydney, pop. 3,011; agr. & past. — land board dist. N. S. W. — co. N. S. W., S of Lachlan riv. 1,415 □ pop. 3,262.
Forest Creek, creek, trib. of Campaspe riv. Vic.; place of early gold discovery.
Forest Hill, int. Tambo co. Vic. 5,000 ft. high.
Forestier's Peninsula (fŏr-ĕst′yĕrz) pen. S E Tas. continued in Tasman's Pen.
Forest Reefs, gold min. town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. 117
Formby (fôrm′bĭ) small town, Tas. See DEVONPORT, WEST.
Forster (fôrs′tĕr) spt. town, N. S. W. near Cape Hawke 822
Fortescue (fôr′tęs-kū) riv. N. W. div. W. A.
Fortescue Bay, bay, E Tasman Pen. S E coast Tas. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,790 □.
Forth (fôrth) riv. Tas. flows into Bass Strait. — *or* **The Forth** *or* **Hamilton-on-Forth**, town, N Tas. on Forth riv. approx. pop. (1897) 500; agr. & timber.
Fortitude Valley (fôr′tĭ-tūd-) part of Brisbane, Q., N of Brisbane river.
Fortrose (fôrt′rōz) town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. 200
Foster (fŏs′tęr) spt. town, Vic. 107 m. S E of Melbourne 549
Foulwind, Cape (-fowl′wĭnd) cape, N W S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Foveaux Strait (fō′vō′-) strait between S. Isl. & Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Fowler's Bay, inlet, S W coast S. A. arm of Great Australian Bight.
Fox Glacier, large glacier, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 9¾ m. long.
Foxton (fŏks′tŏn) spt. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. at mouth of Manawatu river 1,228
Frankland (frănk′land) riv. S W W. A.
Franklin (frănk′lĭn) town, Tas. on Huon riv. pop. 506; fruit & timber. — co. Tas. E of Macquarie Har. 1,574 □. — riv. Tas. trib. of Gordon riv. — co. N. S. W., W of Lachlan riv. 1,397 □ pop. 491.
Franklin Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, S. A., E coast Eyre's Pen.
Franklin, Mount, mt. peak, Somerset co. Tas. 3,597 ft.
Frankston (frănks′tŏn) watering place, Vic. 26 m. S of Melbourne 794
Franz-Josef Glacier (fränts′yō′zĕf-) Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 8½ m. long.
Fraser (frā′zęr-), *or* **Great Sandy, Island**, isl. E of Q. 70 m. long, off mouth of Mary river.
Frazer Peaks, mts. Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Frederick Henry Bay, inlet, S E coast of Tas. N arm of Storm Bay.
Frederick Henry Island, large isl. S W of Dutch New Guinea.
Frederickton (frĕd′ęr-ĭk-tŏn) agr. town, N. S. W. on Macleay river 343
Freeman's Reach, town, Cook co. N. S. W. 18
Fremantle (frē′măn-tl) chief spt. town of W. A. at mouth of Swan river. 7,067
Fremantle, North, mun. town, W. A. on Swan riv. estimated pop. (1895) ...
French Island (frĕnch-) large isl. S of Vic. in Western Port.
Frenchman's Cap (frĕnch′manz-) mt. W Tas. near Macquarie Har. 4,756 ft.
French Pass, strait, between D'Urville Isl. & S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Freshwater Camp, pearling station, W. A. on Shark Bay 116
Frewville (frōō′vĭl) town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 212
Friendly Islands, group, S. Pacific Oc. See TONGA ISLANDS.
Frogmoor (frŏg′mo͝or) town, King co. N. S. W. 45

Prome (frōm) co. S. A., N E of Spencer's Gulf, 1,508 □ pop. 9,857. — riv. S. A. 150 m. long, flows into Lake Eyre. — **Pop.**
Frome, Lake, large shallow lake, E of Lake Torrens, S. A.
Fryerstown (frī'ərz-town) gold min. town, Vic. 86 m. N N W of Melbourne on Fryer's Creek 386
Funafuti (fōō-nä-fōō'tē) atoll, Ellice Islands, S. Pacific Oc.
Furneaux Islands (fûr'nō-) group, N E of Tas. in Bass Strait; largest, Flinders Island

G.

Gabo Island (gā'bō-) small isl. E of Vic. off Cape Howe, with lighthouse.
Gairdner Lake (-gārd'ner) large lake, S. A., N of Gawler Ranges.
Galargambone (gā-lär'găm-bōn') *or* **Gulargambone**, town, N. S. W. on Castlereagh river 226
Gambier Islands (găm'bē-ėr-) group, S. A. at entrance to Spencer's Gulf.
Gambier, Mount, an extinct volcano S E S. A.
Gambier, North, town, S. A. near Mt. Gambier 307
Gantheaume Bay, bay on W coast W. A. lat. 27° 40′ S.
Gap Bluff, point, N. S. W. near S entrance to Port Jackson.
Gap, The, cliff, N. S. W. near entrance to Port Jackson; "Dunbar" disaster.
Garden Island, isl. off S W coast W. A. — isl. N. S. W. in Port Jackson, used as an Imperial naval station.
Garfield (gär'fēld) town, Wallace co. S. Isl. N. Z. 269
Garvoc (gär'vŏk) agr. town, Hampden co. Vic. 212
Gascoyne *or* **Gascoigne** (găs'koin) riv. W W. A. flows into Shark Bay. — land division of W. A. chiefly past. but including Murchison gold field, 133,000 □. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. 1,305.
Gatton (găt'ŭn) town, Q. on trib. Brisbane riv.; orangeries and vineyards. 241
Gawler (gä'lėr) co. S. A., N E of Gulf St. Vincent, 928 □ pop. 10,682. — corp. town, S. A. 25 m. N E of Adelaide, pop. 2,122, pop. with Gawler W. and Gawler S. 3,403; wheat. — riv. S. A. 80 m. long, flows into Gulf St. Vincent.
Gawler Ranges, ranges of mts. S. A. in Eyre's Pen. 2,000 ft. high.
Gayndah (gān'dä) mun. town, S E Q. on Burnett riv.; past. and agr. 513
Geelong (jė-lông') cml. town, Vic. on Barwon riv. 45 m. S W of Melbourne, pop. 11,666, with suburbs 24,283.
Geelong West, bor. sub. of Geelong, on Corio Bay, Vic. 5,779
Geelvink Channel (gēl'vĭnk-; *Dutch* kāl'fĭnk-) channel between W coast of W. A. and Houtman's Abrolhos.
Gellibrand (jĕl'lĭ-brănd) riv. S Vic. 75 m. long.
Genoa (jēn'ō-a) riv. S E Vic. 40 m. long, flows into Mallacoota Inlet.
Géographe Bay (zhā'ō'grăf'- *or* jē-ō-grăf'-) inlet, S W coast of W. A., E of Cape Naturaliste.
George, Lake, N. S. W. 25 m. S W of Goulburn, 16 m. long, 6 m. wide, has no outlet.
George's, riv. N. S. W. flows into Botany Bay. — riv. N E Tas.
George's Bay, inlet, N E coast Tas. at mouth of George's river.
George's Head, point, N. S. W., N shore of Port Jackson; fortifications.
George Sound, fiord, W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
George's Plains, agr. town, N. S. W. 7 m. W of Bathurst 345
Georgetown, watering place, Tas. at mouth of Tamar riv. pop. 299. — town, Q. on Etheridge riv. center of Etheridge gold field, pop. 433. — town, S. A. 129 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 212.
Georgiana (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ä) co. N. S. W., S of Bathurst co. 1,922 □ 6,115
Georgina (jôr-jē'nä) riv. Q. joins Hamilton riv. and forms Eyre's Creek.
Geraldine (jĕr'ăl-dēn') co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 935 □ pop. 18,256. — agr. and past. town dist. in the co. pop. 794.
Geraldton (jĕr'ăld-tŏn) spt. and mun. town, W. A. 210 m. N of Perth, with lighthouse, pop. 1,218; agr. and past. — spt. town, N E coast Q. on Johnstone riv. pop. 383; sugar.
Germanton (jĕr'măn-tŏn) town, N. S. W. 38 m. N E of Albury; agr. and past.. 393
Germantown, agr. town, Grant co. Vic. 226
Germein Bay (jĕr'mān'-) inlet, S. A., N E Spencer's Gulf, with lighthouse.
Gerogery (jĕr-ŏj'ĕr-ĭ) town, Goulburn co. N. S. W. 224
Gerringong (jĕr'rĭn-gŏng) mun. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. 77 m. S of Sydney 1,534
Glebe Range (glēb'bō-) mt. range, Benambra co. Vic. 5,764 ft. high.
Gilbert (gil'bert) riv. N Q. 256 m. long, flows into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. Northern dist. Q. 16,640 □; chief town Georgetown.
Gilbert Islands *or* **Kingsmill Group**, group of isls. Pacific Oc. on equator, long. 170° E.
Gilberton (gil'bėr-tŏn) town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide 807
Gingin (jin'jĭn') agr. mun. town, W. A. 50 m. N of Perth, pop. (in 1895) 150.
Gipps (gips) co. N. S. W., S of Lachlan riv. 2,448 □ 1,601
Gippsland (gĭps'lănd) S E dist. of Vic. between the sea & the Great Dividing Range & long. 145° 50′ to 150° E.
Girilambone (jĭr-ĭl'ăm-bōn) town, Canbelego co. N. S. W.; copper min. and past 162
Gisborne (giz'born) spt. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. on Poverty Bay, pop. 2,158. — agr. town, Vic. 40 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 413.
Gisborne, Mount, mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. approximate height, 5,300 ft.
Gisborne, North, town, N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Gisborne 438
Glacier Peak, mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,017 ft.
Gladstone (glăd'stŏn) agr. corp. town, S. A. 136 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 605. — mun. spt. town on Port Curtis, E Q. pop. 932. — co. Loddon dist. Vic. 1,802 □ pop. 18,726. — co. Northern dist. Q. 2,400 □; chief town Ravenswood. — co. N. Ter. on Gulf of Carpentaria, 7,800 □. — town, Dudley co. N. S. W. pop. 176. — bor. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 287. — tin min. town, Tas. on Ringarooma riv. pop. 193.
Glamorgan (glä-môr'gan) co. E Tas. } 928 □.
Glanmire (glăn'mīr) town, Roxburgh } Bulnʼ S. W. 192
Glebe (glēb) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. ows int 17,075
Glebe Island, small isl. in Sydney H. S. W. vernment abattoirs.
Glebeton *or* **Glebe Town**, town, Tas obart 643
Glencoe (glen'kō). See TALGA TALGA
Glendon Brook (glĕn'dŏn-) town, Durham co. N. S. W. 274
Gleneig (glĕ-nēlg') corp. town, S. A. on Gulf St. Vincent, with lighthouse, pop. 3,050. — riv. S W Vic. 281 m. long, flows into Discovery Bay.
Glen Innes (-ĭn'nĕs) mun. town, New England dist. N. S. W.; agr. and past.. 2,532
Glen Iris (glĕn i'rĭs) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. 906
Gleniyon (glĕn-lī'ŏn) agr. town, Vic. on Loddon river 382
Glen Mitchell (-mĭch'ĕl). See TERALBA.
Glennie Islands (glĕn'nĭ-) small group near Wilson's Prom. Vic.
Glenorchy (glĕn-ôr'kĭ) town, Tas. near Hobart, pop. 588; fruit and hops. — town, Vic. on Wimmera riv. pop. 224; past.
Glen Osmond (-ŏz'mond) sub. of Adelaide, S. A.; quarries 374
Glenroy (glĕn'roi) agr. town, Bourke co. Vic. 224
Gloucester (glŏs'tėr) co. N. S. W., S of Manning riv. 3,101 □ pop. 13,632. — small town in co.
Gloucester, Cape, cape, E coast Q. lat. 20° S.
Gloucester Island, isl. E of Q., N of Cape Gloucester.

Gocup (gō'kŭp) town, Wynyard co. N. S. W. ..... **Pop.** 288
Godley Glacier (gŏd'lĭ-) glacier, S. Isl. N. Z. near Mt. Cook, 8 m. long.
Godley Head, cape, N entrance to Port Lyttelton, S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Golden, *or* **Massacre, Bay**, bay, N coast of Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Golden Point, gold min. town, Bourke co. Vic. 226
Golden Valley, part of the Yilgarn gold field. W. A.; chief town Knutsford.
Goldsborough (gōldz'bŭr-rō) gold min. town, Gladstone co. Vic. pop. 236. — town, Westland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 249.
Goode Island (gōōd-) islet in Torres Strait, N of Q. with lighthouse.
Goodna (gōōd'na) coal min. town, Q. on Brisbane river 291
Goodooga (gōō-dōō'gä) town, N. S. W. near Q. border 198
Goolagong (gōōl'ä-gŏng) town, N. S. W. on Lachlan river 146
Goolwa (gōōl'wä) spt. corp. town, S. A. near mouth Murray river 632
Goonallebah (gōō-năl'lė-bä) town, Rous co. N. S. W. 149
Goondiwindi (gōōn'dĭ-wĭn'dĭ) mun. town, S E Q. on Macintyre river 510
Goonoo Goonoo (gōō-nōō-gōō-nōō') town, Parry co. N. S. W. 103
Goose Island, one of the Chappell Islands, N E of Tas. with lighthouse.
Gordon (gōr'dŏn) gold min. town, Vic. on Moorabool riv. 57 m. W of Melbourne, pop. 626. — riv. W Tas. flows into Macquarie Har. — co. N. S. W., S of Macquarie riv. 1,520 □ pop. 2,562. — co. Southern dist. S W Q. 13,235 □. — riv. S W W. A. trib. Frankland river.
Gore, agr. bor. Otago, prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on Mataura river 1,618
Gormanston (gôr'mănz-tŏn) min. town, Montagu co. Tas. approx. pop. 300.
Gosford (gŏs'fŏrd) mun. town, N. S. W. 50 m. N of Sydney; timber and fruit.. 685
Gough (gŏf) co. N New England dist. N. S. W. 1,779 □ 13,052
Goulburn (gōl'bûrn) city, N. S. W. 134 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 10,916; cml. and past. — land board dist. N. S. W. — riv. Vic. 345 m. long, trib. of Murray riv. — riv. N. S. W. trib. of Hunter riv. — co. N. S. W. on Murray riv. 1,384 □ pop. 9,242; chief town Albury.
Goulburn Islands, small isls. N of N. Ter.
Gould's Sugar Loaf (gōōldz-) mt. peak, Lincoln co. Tas. 3,972 ft.
Gourock Range (gōō'rŏk), mt. range, S E N. S. W. part of Great Dividing Range; highest peak Mt. Jindulian, 4,300 ft.
Gowan Range (gow'an-) mt. range, Q., N of Warrego past. dist.
Gowen (gow'en) co. N. S. W., N of Castlereagh riv. 1,696 □ 2,140
Grabben Gullen (grăb'en gŭl'en) town, King co. N. S. W. 197
Grafton (grăf'tŏn) city, N. S. W. on Clarence riv. pop. 4,445; cml. and agr. — land board dist. of N. S. W. — sub. Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Grafton, Cape, cape, E Q. lat. 16° 50′ S.
Grampians, The (-grăm'pĭ-anz) range of mts. W Vic. a northern spur of Great Dividing Range; highest peak Mt. William, 3,827 ft.
Grandchester (grănd'chĕs-tėr), small town, Q. 44 m. W of Brisbane. — mt. peak, Moreton past. dist. Q. 1,158 ft.
Grant, co. Vic. W of Port Phillip Bay, 1,834 □ 69,599
Grant, Point, headland, Vic. W Phillip Isl. at entrance to Western Port.
Granville (grăn'vĭl) mfg. mun. town, N. S. W. 13 m. W of Sydney, pop. 4,248. — sub. of Maryborough, Q. pop. 540. — co. S. A. between lat. 32° & 32° 30′ S 1,168 □ pop. 1,430.
Granya (grăn'ya) town, Benambra co. Vic.; min. and past. 209
Great Australian Bight, broad bight, S of S. A. and W. A.
Great Barrier Island, isl. N of N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki Gulf 262
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef off Q. parallel with E coast, over 1,000 m. long.
Great Dividing Range, prin. mt. range of E Australia, running approximately parallel with the coast from N to S, and forming the watershed of the E and W river systems of the E part of the continent.
Great King Island, largest of Three Kings Islands, N of N. Isl. N. Z.
Great Lake, lake, Westmoreland co. Tas. 3,800 ft. above sea level, 44 □.
Great Mercury Island, chief isl. D'Haussez Group, off N E coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Great Northern Camp, min. center, Bogong co. Vic. 262
Great Sandy Desert, tract of waterless country, W. A., S of Kimberley div.
Great Sandy Island. See FRASER ISLAND.
Great Sandy Strait, strait, S E of Q. between Great Sandy Isl. and mainland.
Great Western, town, Borung co. Vic.; min. agr. and viticulture 199
Green Cape, cape, S E N. S. W. lat. 37° 20′ S, with lighthouse.
Greendale, vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 370
Green Island, bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 687. — isl. in Foveaux Strait, N. Z.
Greenough (grēn'ŭf) riv. W. A. flows S W through Victoria dist. into Indian Oc. — agr. town, on riv. pop. with vicinity 1,044.
Greenpark, vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 349
Greensborough (grēnz'bŭr-rō) agr. town, Vic. on Plenty river 234
Gregory (grĕg'o-rĭ) riv. N Q. 160 m. long, flows into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. N. S. W., E of Bogan riv. 3,068 □ 1,261
Gregory, Lake, shallow salt lake, S. A., S E of Lake Eyre.
Gregory North, past. dist. W border Q. 85,211 □.
Gregory Range, mt. chain, N W Q.
Gregory South, past. dist. S W border Q. 47,345 □.
Grenfell (grĕn'fĕl) mun. town, Monteagle co. N. S. W.; pop. including municipality 1,832, pop. of mun. 745; agr. min. and past.
Grenville (grĕn'vĭl) co. S Vic. W of Yarrowee riv. 1,465 □ 41,975
Grenville, Cape, cape, E Cape York Pen. Q.
Gresford (grĕs'fŏrd) town, N. S. W. on Paterson riv.; agr. and past. 537
Gresham (grĕsh'ăm) co. N E N. S. W., S of Mitchell riv. 1,109 □ 552
Greta (grē'ta) mun. town, N. S. W. 32 m. N W of Newcastle; coal & wine. 1,751
Grey, co. S E S. A. on Vic. border 2,044 □ pop. 10,943. — co. Southern dist. Q. 11,060 □. — co. N W S. Isl. N. Z. 1,452 □ pop. 10,348. — riv. in Grey co. N. Z.
Greymouth (grā'mouth) spt. bor. on Grey riv. S. Isl. N. Z.; coal min. 3,787
Grey Range, mt. range, S W Q. — mt. range, N W corner N. S. W.; highest peak Mt. Arrowsmith, 2,000 ft.
Greytown, bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 59 m. E N E of Wellington; agr. & past. 1,141
Griffiths Island, isl. S Vic. in Port Fairy.
Grim, Cape, the N W point of Tas.
Groote Eylandt (grō'te ī'länt) isl. N E of N Ter. W Gulf of Carpentaria.
Grose, riv. N. S. W. trib. of Hawkesbury river.
Grovetown, vil. Marlborough co. S. Isl. N. Z. 316
Guadalcanar Island (gwä'thăl-kä'nyär) one of Solomon Isls. Pacific Oc.
Guildford (gĭl'fŏrd) agr. mun. town, W. A. on Swan riv. 8 m. above Perth, pop. 726. — town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. pop. 126. — agr. & min. town, Vic. on Loddon riv. pop. 236.
Gulargambone. See GALARGAMBONE.
Gulf. See the specific name of each gulf.
Gulgong (gōōl'gŏng) mun. town, N. S. W., 207 m. N W of Sydney; gold min. & agr. 1,283
Gumeracha (gōō-mĕr-ăk'a) town, S. A. 23 m. N E of Adelaide 229
Gum Flat, town, Murchison co. N. S. W. 238
Gunbower (gŭn'bow-ėr) co. Vic. between Loddon & Murray rivs. 1,348 □. 8,706
Gundagai (gŭn'da-gī) mun. town, N. S. W. on Murrumbidgee riv. pop. of mun. 948, pop. including South Gundagai 1,424.
Gundaroo (gŭn-da-rōō') town, Murray co. N. S. W. 181 m. S W of Sydney 351
Gunderbooka (gŭn'dėr-bōōk'a) co. N N. S. W. between Darling & Warrego rivs. 2,440 □ 850
Gunnedah (gŭn'nė-dä) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Namoi river 1,362

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Gunning (gŭn′ĭng) town, N. S. W. 165 m. S W of Sydney; agr. & past. 468
Guyong (gōō′yŏng) town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. 243
Gwydir (gwĭ′dĭr) riv. N N. S. W. trib. of Darling riv. 450 m. long. — past. dist. N. S. W. 11,718 □.
Gympie (gĭm′pĭ) gold min. mun. town, Q. 107 m. N of Brisbane, pop. 8,449, pop. within 5 m. radius 10,972.

H.

Haapai (hä′ä-pä-ē-), *or* **Hapai** (hä′pī′-), **Group**, small group of isls. S. Pacific Oc. lat. 20° S, long. 175° W.
Haast, Mount (-häst) mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. in Southern Alps, 9,835 ft.
Haddon (hăd′ọn) agr. & min. town, Grenville co. Vic. 258
Hagley Park (hāg′lĭ-) sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. 225
Hahndorf (hän′dôrf) agr. town, S. A. 31 m. E of Adelaide 458
Haidinger, Mount (-hī′dĭng-ẹr) mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,107 ft.
Hakatere (hä-kä-tā′rā). See Hampstead.
Halcombe (hăl′kọm) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 108 m. N of Wellington; agr. & past. 414
Half Moon Bay, fishing town, on bay of same name, Stewart Isl. N. Z. 123
Halifax Bay (hăl′ĭ-făks-) bay, E coast of Q. lat. 19° S. — small town, Q. on Herbert riv. near Halifax Bay.
Halkett (hạl′kĕt) town, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 257
Hall's Creek, small town, W. A. center of Kimberley gold field. — mining field, Murchison co. N. S. W. pop. 169.
Halswell (hạlz′wĕl) sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tọn) mun. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W. pop. 4,844. — agr. & cml. bor. Vic. 197 m. W of Melbourne, pop. 3,373. — agr. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. on Waikato riv. pop. 1,212. — *or* **Hamilton-on-Clyde**, *or* **Hamilton-on-Ouse**, town, Tas. 46 m. N W of Hobart, pop. 348; past. — riv. W Q. joins Georgina riv. and forms Eyre's Creek.
Hamilton-on-Forth, town, N Tas. See Forth.
Hamley (hăm′lĭ) co. on E border of S. A. 2,194 □ 479
Hampden (hămp′dẹn) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 57 m. N N E of Dunedin, pop. 300. — co. S Vic. 1,561 □ pop. 8,169.
Hampstead (hămp′stĕd) *or* **Hakatere** (hä-kä-tā′rā) town dist. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,076
Hanging Rock, town, Parry co. N. S. W. 130
Hanmer Springs (hăn′mẹr-) springs & sanatorium Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 93 m. N of Christchurch in Hanmer Plains.
Hannan's (hăn′nanz). See Kalgoorlie.
Hanson (hăn′sọn) co. E central S. A. 1,259 □ 549
Happy Valley, gold min. town, Vic. 97 m. W of Melbourne 239
Harden (här′dẹn) co. S N. S. W., N of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,721 □ pop. 9,719. — town & railway junction, Harden co. N. S. W. 2 m. from Murrumburrah, pop. 133.
Harding (här′dĭng) riv. N W W. A. empties near Cossack.
Hardinge (här′dĭnj) co. New England dist. N. S. W. 1,807 □ 4,243
Hardwicke Bay (härd′wĭk-) inlet, S. A. an E arm of Spencer's Gulf.
Hardwick Range. See Nandewar Range.
Hargraves (här′grāvz) town, Wellington co. N. S. W. 178
Harper's Pass. See Hurunui Saddle.
Harrington Inlet (hăr′ĭng-tọn-) inlet, N. S. W. at mouth of Manning river.
Harrow (hăr′rō) town, Vic. on Glenelg riv.; past. 243
Hartley Vale (härt′lĭ vāl) town, N. S. W. in Blue Mts. 81 m. W N W of Sydney; kerosene, coal & dairy farming. 797
Harwood Island (här′wŏŏd-) isl. N. S. W. on lower Clarence riv.; sugar mill 519
Hastings (hās′tĭngz) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 12 m. S W of Napier, pop. 2,303; agr. & past. — fishing vil. Vic. on Western Port, pop. 388. — riv. E N. S. W. 70 m. long, flows into Port Macquarie.
Hauraki Gulf (hä′ōō-rä-kē-; *colloq.* how-răk′ĭ-) large bay, N coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Haurangi Mountains (hä′ōō-rä-ngē-; *colloq.* how-răng′ē-) range of mts. S coast Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Hauroto Lake (hä′ōō-rō′tō-; *colloq.* how′rō-tō-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Hauturu Range (hä′ōō-tōō′rōō-) mt. range, N. Isl. N. Z., W coast Auckland prov. dist.
Havelock (hăv′ẹ-lŏk) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. at head Pelorus Sound; timber & gold min. 319
Hawea Lake (hä′wā-ä-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 48 □.
Hawera (hä′wā-rạ) co. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 438 □ pop. 5,631. — bor. in co. pop. 1,284; dairying.
Hawes (hạz) co. N. S. W., N of Manning riv. 1,643 □ 275
Hawke Bay (hạk-) bay, E coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Hawke, Cape, E N. S. W. at entrance to Wallis Lake.
Hawker (hạk′ẹr) town, S. A. 275 m. N of Adelaide 343
Hawke's Bay, prov. dist. S E N. Isl. N. Z. 4,410 □ pop. 28,506; ✻ Napier. — co. in the dist. 3,232 □ pop. 16,672.
Hawkesbury (hạks′bẹr-ĭ) riv. E N. S. W. 330 m. long, flows into Broken Bay. See Nepean, Warragamba and Wollondilly.
Hawkesdale, town, Villiers co. Vic.; past. 190
Hawksbury *or* **Waikouaiti**, bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 32 m. N of Dunedin, pop. 743; agr. & past.
Hawthorn (hạ′thôrn) city, Vic. sub. of Melbourne, on Yarra Yarra river 19,585
Hay (hā) mun. town, N. S. W. on Murrumbidgee riv. pop. 2,741; past. — land board dist. N. S. W.
Haydonton (hā′dọn-tọn) town, N. S. W. part of Murrurundi.
Hayes' Find (hāz-) gold min. town, W. A. 20 m. N of Kanowna, pop. (1895) 700.
Head of Kybean River (-kī′bĕ-ạn-) mt. peak, N. S. W. highest in Monaro Range, 4,010 ft.
Healesville (hēlz′vĭl) agr. town, Vic. 39 m. E N E of Melbourne 919
Heart, The, agr. town, Tanjil co. Vic 209
Heathcote (hēth′kōt) agr. & min. bor. Vic. 73 m. N of Melbourne, pop. 1,090. — town, N. S. W. 20 m. S of Sydney, near National Park, pop. 893. — sub. Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z.
Heatherton (hĕth′ẹr-tọn) town, Bourke co. Vic.; market gardening 432
Heemskirk (hēmz′kẽrk) min. settlement, Montagu co. Tas.; tin & silver min. 270
Heemskirk, Mount, mt. peak, Montagu co. Tas.
Heidelberg (hī′dẹl-bûrg) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. on Yarra Yarra river 713
Helena Vale (hĕl′ẹ-na vāl) mun. town, W. A. important railway center, 11 m. from Perth, estimated pop. (1895) 300.
Helensville (hĕl′ẹnz-vĭl) spt. & town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on Kaipara har. 38 m. N W of Auckland; agr. & past. 742
Hen and Chickens, *or* **Moro Tiri Islands** (mō′rō tĭr′ē-) group of small isls. N. Isl. N. Z. at entrance Whangarei Bay. See Taranga.
Henley Beach (hĕn′lĭ-) town, S. A. watering place on Gulf St. Vincent, W of Adelaide 323
Herbert (hẽr′bẽrt) riv. N E Q. 128 m. long. — co. S. A., E of Dalhousie co. 1,532 □ pop. 1,131. — co. Northern dist. Q. 5,081 □; chief town Bowen. — vil. Waitaki co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 272.
Herberton (hẽr′bẽr-tọn) mun. town, N E Q. on Wild river, a branch of Herbert riv.; gold min. 1,175
Herekino (hā-rā-kē′nō) vil. settlement (the first under Ballance's scheme of land reform), Hokianga co. N. Isl. N. Z. 103
Herries Range (hĕr′rĭz-), mt. chain, Q. near N. S. W. border, a W spur of Great Dividing Range.
Hervey Bay (hẽr′vĭ-) inlet, Q. between Great Sandy Isl. and mainland.
Hervey Islands. See Cook Islands.
Hexham (hĕks′ạm) agr. town, N. S. W. 10 m. N W of Newcastle 335
Heyfield (hā′fēld) town, Vic. on Thomson riv.; agr. & past. 231
Heytesbury (hāts′bẹr-ĭ) co. S coast of Vic. 920 □ 6,014
Heywood (hā′wŏŏd) town, Vic. on Fitzroy riv.; agr. & past. 275
Hicks, Mount, mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,410 ft.
Highbury (hī′bẹr-ĭ) vil., S. A. near Adelaide 365
Highcliffe (hī′klĭf) vil. Peninsula co. S. Isl. N. Z. 278
Highton (hī′tọn) agr. town, Vic. on Barwon river 377
Hikurangi (hē′kōō-rä′ngē) vil. Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z. 354
Hikurangi Mountain, mt. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. spur of Raukumara Range.
Hikutaia (hē′kōō-tä′ē-ä) vil. Ohinemuri co. N. Isl. N. Z. 190
Hill End, gold min. mun. town, N. S. W. 200 m. N W of Sydney 814
Hillgrove (hĭl′grōv) gold min. town, N. S. W. 20 m. from Armidale, pop. 2,098, with Hillgrove West 2,412.
Hill Morton, vil. sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. 341
Hillston (hĭlz′tọn) mun. town, N. S. W. on lower Lachlan riv.; wool 734
Hilton (hĭl′tọn) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 354
Hinchinbrook Island (hĭn′chĭn-brŏŏk-) isl. off E coast Q. lat. 18° 20′ S.
Hinchinbrook Passage. See Port Hinchinbrook.
Hindmarsh (hīnd′märsh) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 8,042. — co. S. A., W of Lake Alexandrina, 1,025 □ pop. 10,365.
Hindmarsh Island, isl. S. A. at mouth of Murray river.
Hindmarsh, Lake, lake, W Vic. Wimmera dist. 47 □.
Hinton (hĭn′tọn) agr. town, N. S. W. at junction of Hunter & Paterson rivers. . 524
Hobart (hō′bạrt *or* hō′bärt) city, ✻ of Tas. on Derwent riv. pop. 24,905, with suburbs, 33,450.
Hobhouse, Mount, (-hŏb′hous) mt. peak, Franklin co. Tas. 4,031 ft.
Hobson (hŏb′sọn) co. N W N. Isl. N. Z. 688 □ 3,298
Hobson, Mount, volcanic mt. N. Isl. N. Z. near city of Auckland.
Hobson's Bay, bay, Vic. har. of Melbourne, N arm of Port Phillip Bay.
Hochstetter Dome (hŏĸ′stĕt-tẹr-) mt. peak Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. about 12 m. N E of Mt. Cook; height 9,258 ft.
Hochstetter, Lake, lake, Grey co. S. Isl. N. Z.
Hochstetter, Mount, mt. peak, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. at head of Grey riv.
Hoddle Range, mt. range, near S coast Vic. Buln-Buln co.
Hodgkinson (hŏj′kĭn-sọn) riv. N E Q. trib. of Mitchell riv. — gold field at head waters of the river.
Hogburn. See Naseby.
Hokianga (hō′kē-ä′ngä) co. N W coast Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.; exports timber and kauri gum, 972 □ 1,494
Hokianga Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, N W coast of Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Hokitika (hō-kē-tē′kä; *colloq.* hŏk-ĭ-tĭk′ạ) spt. & bor. ✻ of Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 2,178. — riv. in Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Homebush (hōm′bụsh) gold min. town, Vic. 124 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 494. — sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 472.
Hooker Glacier (hōōk′ẹr-) glacier, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 7½ m. long.
Hooker Range, range mts. offshoot Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 7,000 to 8,500 ft.
Hook Island, isl. off E coast Q. lat. 20° S, long. 149° E.
Hopetoun (hōp′tọn) co. S W coast S. A. near head Great Australian Bight 2,400 □.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz) riv. S W Vic. 155 m. long, flows into Indian Oc. at Warrnambool.
Horn, The, mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. Southern Alps, 10,063 ft.
Hornsby (hôrnz′bĭ) town, N. S. W. 15 m. N of Sydney; fruit 423
Horowhenua (hō′rō-hwĕ′nōō-ä; *colloq.* hō-rō-fē-nōō′ạ) co. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 591 □ 2,289
Horsham (hôr′shạm) bor. Vic. on Wimmera riv.; agr. & past. 2,678
Hotham (hŏth′ạm) *now* **North Melbourne**, sub. of Melbourne, Vic.
Hotham, Mount, mt. peak, Bogong co. Vic. 6,100 ft.
Houtman's Abrolhos (howt′mänz ä-brōl′yōs) rocky islets, W of Geelvink Channel, W. A.; guano.
Howard (how′ạrd) coal min. town, Q. 18 m. N W of Maryborough 461
Howe, Cape (-how) S E point of Australia, on border of N. S. W. & Vic.
Howick (how′ĭk) town, Manukau co. N. Isl. N. Z. 240
Howitt, Mount (-how′ĭt) mt. peak, Delatite co. Vic. 5,715 ft.
Howlong (how′lŏng) town, N. S. W. on Murray riv. W of Albury; agr. & past. 425
Hugel, Mount (-hōō′gẹl; *locally* -hū′gẹl) mt. peak, Lincoln co. Tas. 4,700 ft.
Hugh (hū) riv. S N. Ter. trib. of Finke river.
Hughenden (hū′ẹn-dẹn) mun. town, Q. 235 m. S W of Townsville; cml. & past. 1,516
Humboldt (hŭm′bōlt) co. Central dist. Q. 4.352 □.
Hume (hūm) co. N. S. W. on Murray riv. 1,664 □ pop. 5,132. — river. See Murray.
Hume Range, mt. range, Vic. part of Great Dividing Range, between Anglesey and Evelyn cos.
Hummocks, The (-hŭm′mọks) range of mts. S. A. runs N from near head of Gulf St. Vincent.
Hump, The, mt. S. Isl. N. Z., W of Te Waewae Bay, 3,500 ft.
Humpy Bong (hŭmp′ĭ bŏng). See Redcliffe.
Hunter, *formerly* **Coal**, navigable riv. 200 m. long, E N. S. W. flows through a rich agr. & coal min. dist. into Pacific Oc. at Newcastle. — co. S of the riv. 2,095 □ pop. 1,973.
Hunter's Hill, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on Parramatta river 3,633
Hunter's Islands, group isls. in Bass Strait, N W of Tas. 116 □.
Hunterville, town, Rangitikei co. S W N. Isl. N. Z.; past 404
Huntly (hŭnt′lĭ) coal min vil. N. Isl. N. Z. on Waikato riv. pop. 573. — min. town, Vic. near Bendigo, pop. 275.
Hunua (hōō′nōō-ä; *colloq.* hōō-nōō′ạ) vil. Manukau co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 238.
Huon (hū′ọn) riv. S Tas. 100 m. long, flows into D'Entrecasteaux Channel.
Hurstville (hûrst′vĭl) mun. town, N. S. W. 9 m. S of Sydney 3,175
Hurunui (hōō′rōō-nōō′ĕ) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows E between Nelson & Canterbury prov. dists. & empties on E coast. — town on riv. pop. 53.
Hurunui Peak, mt. peak, S Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Hurunui Saddle *or* **Harper's Pass**, mt. pass in Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. at boundary between Nelson and Westland prov. dists.
Hutt (hŭt) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Port Nicholson. — co. N. Isl. N. Z. on Cook Strait, 590 □ pop. 42,845.
Hutt, The. See Lower Hutt.
Hyde, min. & agr. town, Maniototo co. S. Isl. N. Z. 222

I.

Illawarra (ĭl′ạ-wŏr′rạ) dist. N. S. W. between coastal ranges & the sea, mainly in Camden co.; dairying & coal min.

Illawarra, Central, municipality, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. ..... Pop. 3,247
Illawarra Lake, coast lake, in Illawarra dist. N. S. W.
Illawarra, North, municipality, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. 2,515
Illawarra Range, range of mts. in Illawarra dist. N. S. W.
Imlay, Mount (-ĭm′lā) *or* **Mount Balloon**, mt. peak, S E coast N. S. W. near Vic. border, 2,900 ft.
Inangahua (ē-nä′ngȧ-hōō′ȧ ; *colloq.* ĭn-ăn-gā-hōō′ȧ) co. Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,256 □. 4,648
Inch-Clutha (ĭnch′klōō′thȧ) isl. in Clutha riv. Bruce co. S. Isl. N. Z. 380
Indian Head, cape, Q., E Fraser Isl.
Indigo, min. town, Bogong co. Vic. 224
Ingham (ĭng′ȧm) town, E Q. 66 m. N W of Townsville ; sugar. 320
Ingleburn (ĭn′gl-bûrn) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. 217
Inglewood (ĭn′gl-wo͝od) gold min. bor. Vic. 131 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 1,367. — town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 17 m. S E of New Plymouth, pop. 385 ; dairying.
Inglis (ĭn′glĭs) co. N. S. W., N of upper Peel riv. 875 □. 6,712
Inland Kaikouras (-kī-kōō′rȧz) mt. range, Marlborough prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. ; highest peak Tapuaenuka, 9,462 ft.
Inman (ĭn′mȧn) riv. S. A. flows into Encounter Bay.
Inner North Head, headland, N. S. W. See NORTH HEAD.
Inner South Head, headland, N. S. W. site of Hornby Lighthouse. See SOUTH HEAD.
Inscription, Cape (-ĭn-skrĭp′shun) W. A., N extremity of Dirk Hartog's Isl.
Invercargill (ĭn′vẹr-kär′gĭl) bor. S Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on New Riv. Har. 4,950
Invercargill East, bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Invercargill. 736
Invercargill North, bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Invercargill. 717
Invercargill South, bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Invercargill. 1,559
Inverell (ĭn′vẹr-ĕl′) mun. town, N. S. W. 44 m. W of Glen Innes ; agr. & past. 2,534
Invermay (ĭn′vẹr-mā′) sub. of Launceston, Tas. on Tamar river. 882
Investigator Group (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gā′tọr-) small group of isls. off S. A. in Great Australian Bight, W of Eyre's Pen.
Investigator's Roads, roads at head of Gulf of Carpentaria, Q.
Investigator's Strait, strait between Kangaroo Isl. & Yorke's Pen. S. A.
I. O. U., dist. of Coolgardie gold field, W. A. — town in dist. See BULONG.
Ipswich (ĭps′wĭch) mun. town, Q. on Bremer riv. 24 m. W of Brisbane, pop. 7,625, pop. within 5 m. radius 13,059 ; sawmills, agr. min. & mfg.
Ironstone Mountain, mt. peak, Westmoreland co. Tas. 4,736 ft.
Irrara (ĭr′rȧ-rȧ) co. N W N. S. W. between Paroo & Warrego rivs. 4,263 □. 540
Irvinebank (ẽr′vĭn-băṇk) town, Chelmsford co. Q. on Gibbs Creek ; timber. 250
Irwin (ẽr′wĭn) riv. W. A. flows through Victoria dist. into Indian Ocean.
Isaacs (ī′zȧks) riv. E Q. trib. of Fitzroy river.
Isisford (ī′sĭs-fọrd) town, Q. on Barcoo riv. ; past. 214
Islands, Bay of. See BAY OF ISLANDS.
Israelite Bay, W. A. in Great Australian Bight. — town on bay, Eucla div. pop. 150 ; past.
Ithaca (ĭth′ȧ-kȧ) shire suburban to Brisbane, Q. 11,014
Ivanhoe (ī′vȧn-hō) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. 348

J.

Jackson, Cape (-jăk′sọn) cape, N E Marlborough prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Jackson's Bay, bay, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. — settlement, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Jackson's Head, head, S. Isl. N. Z. at entrance Jackson's Bay.
Jaffa, Cape (-jăf′ȧ) cape, S E S. A. with lighthouse.
Jamberoo (jăm′bẹ-rōō′) *formerly* **Kiama**, mun. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. ; agr. & dairying. 2,235
Jamestown (jāmz′town) corp. town, S. A. 156 m. N of Adelaide ; agr. & past. 990
Jamieson (jăm′ĭ-sọn) min. town, Vic. on Goulburn river. 223
Jamison (jăm′ĭ-sọn) co. N. S. W., N of Namoi riv. 2,317 □. 1,348
Jardine (jär-dēn′) riv. N Cape York Pen. Q. 84 m. long ; most northerly riv. in Australia.
Jarman Island (jär′mȧn-) islet in Port Walcott, W. A. with lighthouse.
Jarrahdale (jăr′rȧ-dāl) town, W. A. 30 m. S of Perth ; estimated pop. (1895) 500 ; timber.
Jasper's Brush, town, Camden co. N. S. W. 217
Jembaicumbene (jĕm′bā-kŭm-bēn′) town, St. Vincent co. N. S. W. 338
Jenolan Caves (jẹ-nō′lȧn-) limestone caves, N. S. W. at head of Fish riv.
Jerilderie (jẹ-rĭl′dẹr-ē) mun. town, N. S. W. 412 m. S W of Sydney ; past. & agr. 541
Jerrawa (jĕr′rȧ-wȧ) town, King co. N. S. W. 221
Jerry's Plains, town, Hunter co. N. S. W. 235
Jervis Bay (jĕr′vĭs-) bay, E coast N. S. W. lat. 35° S, with lighthouse.
Jervis, Cape, cape, S. A. at E entrance to Gulf St. Vincent, with lighthouse.
Jervois (jĕr′vĭs) co. W of Spencer's Gulf, S. A. 3,700 □. 470
Jindalee (jĭn′dȧ-lē′) town, Harden co. N. S. W. 224
Jindera (jĭn′dẹ-rȧ) agr. town, N. S. W. 11 m. N of Albury. 371
Jindulian, Mount (-jĭn-dūl′yȧn) mt. peak, N. S. W. highest in Gourock Range, 4,300 ft.
Joadja Creek (jō-ăj′ȧ-) town, N. S. W. 93 m. S W of Sydney ; coal & kerosene shale. 625
Joanna Springs (jō-ăn′nȧ-) W. A. in Great Sandy Desert, lat. 20° 10′ S, lon. 124° E.
Johnsonville (jŏn′sọn-vĭl) town dist. sub. of Wellington, N. Isl. N. Z. 404
Johnstone (jŏnz′tọn) riv. N E Q. 48 m. long, Geraldton at mouth.
Jones Island, isl. & town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 188
Jordan, riv. Monmouth co. Tas. trib. of Derwent river.
Jugiong (jōō′gĭ-ŏng) town, Harden co. N. S. W. 174
Junee (jōō′nē′) mun. town, N. S. W. 287 m S W of Sydney. 1,682

K.

Kadina (kȧ-dē′nȧ) corp. town, S. A. 117 m. N W of Adelaide in Yorke's Pen. ; copper min. 1,446
Kahua Point (kä′hōō-ȧ ; *colloq.* kā-hōō′ȧ) cape, W coast N. Isl. N. Z., S of entrance to Aotea Har.
Kahurangi Point (kä′hōō-rä′ngē-) cape, N W S. Isl. N. Z.
Kaiapoi (kä′ē-ȧ-pō′ē ; *colloq.* kī′poi) mfg. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. on Waimakariri riv. N of Christchurch. 1,371
Kaihu (kä-ē-hōō′) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Wairoa river.
Kaikora North (kä-ē-kō′rȧ-) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 36 m. S W of Napier ; agr. & past. 301
Kaikoura (kä-ē-kō′oō-rȧ ; *colloq.* kī-kōō′rȧ) co. N E coast S. Isl. N. Z. 673 □ pop. 1,460. — its chief town, a spt. pop. 374.
Kaikoura Range, mt. range, S. Isl. N. Z. along N E coast ; peaks 4,000 to 9,462 ft. ; Tapuaenuka highest peak. See INLAND KAIKOURAS and SEAWARD KAIKOURAS.

Kaimanawa Range (kä-ē-mä′nȧ-wä-) mt. range, N. Isl. N. Z. running N E across center of isl. 4,500 ft. ..... Pop.
Kaipara (kä′ē-pä-rä ; *colloq.* kī′prä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Kaipara Har.
Kaipara Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), fine har. W. coast Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Kaipara Head, North, N headland of Kaipara Har. with lighthouse.
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (kī′zẹr wĭl′hĕlmz-) N E part of New Guinea, belonging to the Germans.
Kaitaia (kä-ē-tä′ē-ä ; *colloq.* kī-tī′ȧ) small town, Mongonui co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Kaitangata (kä-ē-tä′ngä-tä ; *colloq.* kī-tŭng′ȧ-tȧ) coal min. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. near mouth of Clutha river. 1,145
Kaitarau, Mount (-kä′ē-tä-rä′oō) mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. one of Seaward Kaikouras, 8,700 ft.
Kaituna (kä-ē-tōō′nȧ) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Bay of Plenty.
Kakanui (kä′kä-nōō′ē) agr. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 12 m. S of Oamaru. 533
Kalgoorlie (kăl-gōōr′lĭ) *formerly* **Hannan's** (hăn′nȧnz) gold min. town, W. A. 24 m. E of Coolgardie, pop. (1895) 1,200.
Kamerunga (kăm-ẹ-rŭn′gȧ) town, Q. near Cairns ; agr., coffee and tropical produce. 330
Kamo (kä′mō) coal min. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z., N of Whangarei Bay. 369
Kandavu (kän′dȧ-vōō) one of Fiji Islands, S. Pacific Ocean.
Kangaloon (kăn′gȧ-lōōn′) agr. town, Camden co. N. S. W. 530
Kangarilla (kăn′gȧ-rĭl′lȧ) town, S. A. 26 m. S E of Adelaide. 357
Kangaroo Flat (kăn′gȧ-rōō′-) gold min. town, Vic. 3 m. S of Bendigo. 635
Kangaroo Island, isl. S. A. at entrance to Gulf St. Vincent, 1,680 □ pop. 598. See CARNARVON.
Kangaroo Valley, town, N. S. W. 104 m. S of Sydney ; dairying. 552
Kanieri (kä′nē-ā′rē ; *colloq.* kȧ-nā′rĭ) town, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 200
Kanieri, Lake, lake, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Kaniva (kȧ-nī′vȧ) town, Vic. in mallee country of Lowan co. 249
Kanowna (kȧ-now′nȧ) *or* **White Feather**, gold min. town, N. E. Coolgardie gold field W. A. estimated pop. 3,000.
Kapanga (kä′pȧ-ngȧ ; *colloq.* kä-pŭng′ȧ) town, Coromandel co. N. Isl. N. Z. ; gold min. 455
Kapiti Island (kä′pĭ-tĭ-) small isl. in Cook Strait, off S W coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Kapunda (kȧ-pŭn′dȧ) corp. town, S. A. 49 m. N of Adelaide ; copper min. & wheat. 1,942
Kara Kara (kä′rȧ kä′rȧ) co. Wimmera dist. Vic. 2,301 □. 16,056
Kara Kara *or* **Karaka, Cape**, eastern cape of Rangaounou Bay, N. Isl. N. Z.
Karamea Bight (kä′rȧ-mā′ȧ-) bight, N W of S. Isl. N. Z.
Karamea Plains, plains, S. Isl. N. Z. near Karamea Bight.
Karangahake (kä-rä′ngä-hä′kē) min. vil. Ohinemuri co. N. Isl. N. Z. 609
Karangarua (kä-rä′ngä-rōō′ȧ) riv. Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on W coast.
Karioi Mountains (kä′rē-ō′ē-) mt. range, Raglan co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Karkarooc (kär-kä-rōōk′) co. Wimmera dist. Vic. 5,933 □. 3,433
Karori (kä′rō-rē ; *colloq.* kä-rō′rē) bor. & sub. of Wellington, N. Isl. N. Z. 966
Karridale (kăr′rĭ-dāl) timber trading dist. W. A. near Blackwood river.
Karuah (kä-rōō′ȧ) riv. N. S. W. 45 m. long, flows S into Port Stephens.
Katanning (kä-tăn′ĭng) town, W. A., 224 m. S E of Perth, pop. (in 1895) 200 ; fruit & agr.
Katikara (kä′tē-kä′rȧ) riv. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. about 15 m. S of New Plymouth.
Katikati (kä′tē-kä′tē ; *colloq.* kăt′ĭ-kăt) settlement, Tauranga co. N. Isl. N. Z. (Vesey-Stewart special settlement) pop. 381. — riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Bay of Plenty.
Katoomba (kȧ-tōōm′bȧ) mun. town, N. S. W. on Blue Mts. 66 m. W of Sydney ; coal & shale min. 1,592
Kauhautara Bluff (kä′ōō-hä′ōō-tä-rä-) headland, Marlborough prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Kaukapakapa (kä-ōō-kä′pä-kä′pä ; *colloq.* kow-kŭp′ȧ-kŭp-ȧ) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 44 m. N of Auckland ; fruit, kauri timber & gum. 336
Kaurihohore (kä′ōō-rē-hō-hō′rā) vil. Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z. 239
Kawa Kawa (kä′wȧ kä′wȧ) coal min. town, N. Isl. N. Z. near Bay of Islands ; pop. including Coal Company's lease, 361.
Kawarau (kä′wä-rä′oō) riv., trib. of Clutha riv., drains Wakatipu Lake, S. Isl. N. Z.
Kawarau Falls (kä′wȧ-rä′oō-) S. Isl. N. Z. the only outlet of Wakatipu Lake.
Kawarau Gorge, vil. & gorge, Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z. ; wild mountain scenery.
Kawau Island (kä′wä-oō- ; *colloq.* kow′wow-) *or* **Sir George Grey's Island**, in Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Kaweka Range (kä′wä-kä-) mt. range, W Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Kawhia (kä′hwē-ä ; *colloq.* kä′fhwē-ä) co. W coast N. Isl. N. Z. 1,515 □. 308
Kawhia Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), har. in Kawhia co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Kayuga (kȧ-yōō′gȧ) town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. 168
Keer Weer, Cape (-kār′wār) *or* **Cape Turnagain**, point, Q., W Cape York Pen.
Keira, Mount (-kē′rȧ) mt. peak, N. S. W. in Illawarra Range, 1,533 ft. ; coal mines.
Keith Johnston Range, mt. range, S. Isl. N. Z. spur of Southern Alps.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) agr. town, N. S. W. 2 m. E of Bathurst. 689
Kembla, Mount (-kĕm′blȧ) mt. peak, Camden co. N. S. W. in Illawarra Range, 1,752 ft. ; site coal mine.
Kempsey (kĕmp′sĭ) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Macleay river. 2,194
Kempton (kĕmp′tọn) town, Tas. 29 m. N of Hobart ; agr. & past. 426
Kennedy (kĕn′nẹ-dĭ) co. N. S. W., S of Bogan riv. 2,292 □ pop. 1,880. — co. Southern dist. Q. 7,740 □.
Kennedy Bay, bay, N. Isl. N. Z., E coast of Coromandel Pen.
Kennedy, North, past. dist. Q., N of S. Kennedy dist. 31,287 □.
Kennedy, South, past. dist. Q., E of Great Dividing Range & N of Leichhardt past. dist. 31,886 □.
Kensington (kĕn′sĭng-tọn) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. (with Norwood) 11,747. — sub. of Melbourne, Vic. See FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON. — E sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. part of Randwick. — vil. Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 258. — sub. Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 228.
Kensington, North, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 849
Kensington Park, town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide. 403
Kent, southernmost co. of Tas. 1,282 □.
Kent Group, group small isls. S E of Wilson's Prom. Vic.
Kent, Mount, mt. peak, Wonnangatta co. Vic. 5,129 ft.
Keppel Bay (kĕp′pl-) inlet, E coast of Q. at mouth of Fitzroy river.
Keppel Island, isl. S. Pacific Oc. lat. 15° 56′ S, lon. 173° 52′ W.
Kerang (kẹ-răng′) town, Vic. on Loddon riv. 179 m. N N W of Melbourne ; agr. & past. 1,082
Kermadec Islands (kẽr-măd′ẹk-) group of isls. N E of N. Z. 614 m. from Russell, 13 □ dependency of N. Z. 19
Kerr Point, cape, N. Isl. N. Z., N E point of Mongonui Pen.
Kew (kū) bor. Vic. sub. of Melbourne, on Yarra Yarra river. 8,462
Kiama (kĭ-ä′mȧ) *formerly* **East Kiama**, mun. spt. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. 71 m. S of Sydney ; dairying ; has famous "Blow-hole" and a lighthouse. 2,302
Kiandra (kī-ăn′drȧ) town, N. S. W. 338 m. S of Sydney. 234
Kiborra, Mount (-kĭb′ọr-rȧ) isolated mt. peak, N. S. W. See KIPPARA.
Kidnappers, Cape, cape, N. Isl. N. Z., S of Hawke Bay.

□ means square miles ; agr., agricultural ; bor., borough ; cml., commercial ; corp., corporate ; dist., district ; div., division ; har., harbor ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; mun., municipal ; past., pastoral ; pop., population ; prov., provincial ; riv., river ; spt., seaport ; sub., suburb ; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Kihikihi (kē′hē-kē′hē) town dist. Waipa co. N. Isl. N. Z. on Puniu riv. pop. with vicinity, 290.
Kilfera (kĭl′fe-ra) co. S W N. S. W. 1,651 □ 143
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ) town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide 286
Killara (kĭl-lä′ra) co. N. S. W., W of Darling riv. 2,834 □ 135
Killarney (kĭl-lär′nĭ) town, Q. on Condamine riv. near the N. S. W. border, pop. 387. — agr. town, Villiers co. Vic. pop. 369.
Kilmore (kĭl′mōr) agr. town, Vic. 64 m. N of Melbourne 1,122
Kimberley (kĭm′bẹr-lĭ) the N land division of W. A. with gold field & good pasturage, 144,000 □. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. 1,289. — co. N E of Victoria co. S. A. 1,388 □ pop. 2,361. — co. Central dist. Q. 4,818 □.
Kincumber (kĭn′kŭm-bẹr) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 291
King, riv. Tas. flows into Macquarie Har. — co. N. S. W. on upper Lachlan riv. 1,873 □ pop. 8,489.
King George's Sound, inlet, W. A. outer har. of Albany.
King Island, isl. midway across Bass Strait, most northerly dependency of Tas. 422 □.
King, Lake, lake, Gippsland dist. Vic. 35 □.
King Leopold Range, mt. chain, Kimberley div. W. A.
King, Point, W. A., N of Princess Royal Har. with lighthouse.
Kingsmill Group. See GILBERT ISLANDS.
King Sound, inlet, N coast W. A. Kimberley div. long. 123° 30′ E.
Kingston, spt. town, S. A. on Lacepede Bay, pop. 198; wool. — sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 401. — town, Vic. 94 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 316; agr. & min. — small town, S. Isl. N. Z. at south end of Wakatipu Lake; tourists' resort. — town, Tas. on Brown's riv. 10 m. S of Hobart, pop. 249; fruit.
King William Range, mt. range, Franklin co. Tas. 4,360 ft.
Kinloch, small town, S. Isl. N. Z. on Wakatipu Lake; tourists' resort.
Kintore (kĭn-tōr′) co. S. A. on Great Australian Bight, 1,418 □ 131
Kippara (-kĭp′pä-ra), *or* **Kiborra** (-kĭb′ọr-ra), **Mount**, isolated mt. peak, Macquarie co. N. S. W.
Kirby's Range, mt. chain, Q., part of N boundary of Gregory North past. dist.
Kirribilli Point (kĭr′rĭ-bĭl′lĭ-) point, N. S. W. on N shore of Port Jackson; headquarters British Admiral of Australasian station.
Kiwai Island (kē′wä-ē-) isl. British New Guinea, at mouth of Fly river.
Kiwitea (kē′wē-tā′á) co. N. Isl. N. Z. formed out of portion of Oroua co. 336 □.
Knightsbridge (nīts′brĭj) town, S. A. sub. of Adelaide 418
Knob, Cape (-nŏb) cape, S coast of W. A.
Koamoru, Cape (-kō′ä-mō′rōō) cape, S. Isl. N. Z., N E of Queen Charlotte Sound.
Kogarah (kŏg′ạ-ra) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 2,328
Kohai (kō′hä-ē; *colloq.* kō′hwĭ) riv. Kaikoura co. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Kohaihai Bluff (kō-hä′ē-hä′ē-) cape, W S. Isl. N. Z., N of Karamea Bight.
Kohukohu (kō′hōō-kō′hōō) town, Hokianga co. N. Isl. N. Z.; timber 165
Kolacs Bay (kō′läks) har. S Wallace co. S Isl. N. Z.
Kolan (kō′län′) riv. Q. 92 m. long, flows E into Pacific Oc. near Burnett Head, N of Bundaberg.
Kookabookra (kōōk′ạ-bōōk′ra) town, Clarke co. N. S. W. 147
Kooringa (kōō-rĭn′gạ) post name of Burra, S. A.
Koro (kō′rō) one of Fiji Isls. S Pacific Oc.
Koroit (kọr-oit′) agr. bor. Vic. 11 m. N E of Port Fairy 1,694
Kororareka (kō′rō-rä′rā-ká) town, N. Isl. N. Z. See RUSSELL.
Korumburra (kôr-ụm-bŭr′ra) coal min. town, Buln-Buln co. Gippsland dist. Vic. estimated pop. (1895) 4,000.
Kosciusko, Mount (-kŏs′ē-ŭs′kŏ) mt. peak, S E N. S. W. near source of Murray riv. 7,328 ft. highest point in Australia, with meteorological station established 1897.
Krambruk (krăm′brŭk) town, Polwarth co. Vic. on seacoast; watering place and past. 224
Kuaotunu (kōō′ä-ō-tōō-nōō; *colloq.* kō-tōō′nä) gold min. town, Coromandel co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity, 420.
Kumara (kōō′mä-rä; *colloq.* kōō-mä′rä) gold min. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 19 m. N of Hokitika 1,176
Kurawa (kŭr′ạ-wạ) town, W. A. See BROAD ARROW.
Kurnalpi (kŭr-näl′pĭ) gold min. town, W. A. in N. E. Coolgardie gold field dist. estimated pop. (in 1895) 500.
Kurow (kōō-row′) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 42 m. N W of Oamaru, pop. including Kurow sheep station, 247.
Kurrajong (kŭr′ra-jŏng) town, N. S. W. 48 m. N W of Sydney; agr. & fruit .. 361
Kyabram (kī-ăb′ram) agr. town, Vic. 124 m. N of Melbourne 391
Kybean (kī′bē-an) riv. N. S. W. 20 m. long. See also HEAD OF KYBEAN RIVER.
Kyenerup, Mount (-kī-ĕn′er-ŭp) highest peak Stirling Range, W. A. 3,500 ft.
Kyneton (kīn′tọn) agr. town, Vic. on riv. Campaspe, 57 m. N W of Melbourne. 3,371
Kyrunda (kī-rōōn′da) co. Southern dist. Q. 6,060 □.

L.

Labouchère (lä′bōō′shâr′) co. Southern dist. Q. on Dawson riv. 2,752 □.
Lacepede Bay (lä′sä′pād′-) bay, S. A., W coast of MacDonnell co.
Lacepede Islands, group of isls. N of W. A.
Lachlan (lŏk′lan) riv. N. S. W., 700 m. long, trib. of Murrumbidgee riv. — past. dist. N. S. W. 36,328 □.
Lady Bay, inlet, S coast of Vic. on which is the town of Warrnambool.
Lady Elliot Island, islet, Q., S E of Port Curtis, with lighthouse.
Lady Julia Percy Island, isl. S W of Vic. in Portland Bay.
La Grange Bay (la grānj′) bay, Kimberley div. W. A. long. 121° 45′ E.
Laidley (lād′lĭ) agr. town, Q. 51 m. W of Brisbane 391
Lake, co. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,712 □ pop. 4,124. — riv. Tas. flows N and joins Meander riv. near Launceston.
Lake Albacutya, Lake Albert, and *lakes* of similar name. See ALBACUTYA, LAKE; ALBERT, LAKE; etc. *Towns* like Lake Albert follow below.
Lake Albert, town, Wynyard co. N. S. W. 213
Lake Entrance, long narrow inlet, Vic. E coast of Tanjil co.
Lake Harris Saddle, mt. pass, Lake co. S. Isl. N. Z.; sublime scenery.
Lake Hayes (-hāz) vil. Lake co. S. Isl. N. Z. 280
Lake's Creek, town, Q. 3 m. from Rockhampton; meat freezing works 550
Lakeside, vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 285
Lambert, Cape (-lăm′bert) cape, N E S. Isl. N. Z.
Lambton (lăm′tọn) coal min. mun. town, N. S. W. sub. of Newcastle; pop. 3,436, pop. with New Lambton, 4,984.
Lambton Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), arm of Port Nicholson, har. of Wellington, N. Isl. N. Z.
Lancefield (lăns′fēld) agr. town, Vic. on Saltwater riv. 46 m. N of Melbourne. 636
Landsborough (lăndz′bŭr-rō) gold min. town, Vic. 158 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 462. — co. W of Darling riv. N. S. W. 1,968 □ pop. 172.
Landsdown (lănz′down) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 257
La Pérouse (lä pā′rōōz′) cable station and small har. N. S. W. at entrance to Botany Bay, one of the most historic spots in E Australia.
La Pérouse, Mount, mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. Southern Alps, 10,101 feet. — mt. peak, Kent co. Tas. 3,800 ft.
Larapinta (lăr′ạ-pĭn′ta) riv. N. Ter. See FINKE.
Largs (lärgz) town, Durham co. N. S. W. 241
Largs Bay, outer port of Port Adelaide, S. A.
Latrobe (la-trōb′) agr. town, Tas. on Mersey riv. pop. 1,560. — riv. Vic. 135 m. long, flows E through Gippsland dist. into Lake Wellington.
Latrobe, Mount, mt. peak, in Wilson's Promontory, Vic.
Launceston (lăn′sẹs-tọn *or* lan′sẹs-tọn) cml. city, Tas. on Tamar river 17,208
Laura (la′rá) corp. town, S. A. 143 m. N of Adelaide 910
Lawrence (lar′ens) gold min. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 60 m. S W of Dunedin, pop. 1,026. See TUAPEKA. — town, N. S. W. on Clarence riv. pop. 354.
Lawson (la′sọn) town, Cook co. N. S. W. Blue Mts.; health resort 212
Lawson, Mount, mt. peak, N. S. W. in Blue Mts. 58 m. W of Sydney, 2,400 ft.; health resort.
Lawyer's Head, point, E coast of Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Learmonth (lēr′munth) agr. town, Vic. on Lake Learmonth, 15 m. N W of Ballarat 406
Leeston (lēs′tọn) town, S. Isl. N. Z. on Lake Ellesmere, 27 m. S W of Christchurch; agr. and past 901
Leeuwin, Cape (-lōō′ĭn) cape, W. A. the S W point of Australia, with lighthouse.
Lefroy (le-froi′) gold min. town, Tas. 10 m. E of Port Dalrymple 465
Leichhardt (līk′härt) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 17,067. — riv. Q. 216 m. long, flows N into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. N. S. W., S E of Barwon riv. 3,697 □ pop. 2,899. — past. dist. Q., N of Great Dividing Range, 48,511 □.
Leichhardt Range, mt. range S. Kennedy dist. Q.
Leith (lēth) spt. town, Tas. on Forth riv.; agr. & timber export 106
Leithfield (lēth′fēld) vil. Ashley co. S. Isl. N. Z. 231
Lendenfeldt, Mount (-lĕn′dĕn-fĕlt) mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. Southern Alps, 10,551 ft.
Lendenfeldt Saddle, mt. pass, S. Isl. N. Z. near Hochstetter Dome, Southern Alps.
Lennox (lĕn′ọks) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,355 □.
Lennox Head, head, at mouth of Richmond riv. N. S. W.
Leonard's Hill (lĕn′ardz-) town, Talbot co. Vic.; timber 211
Leongatha (lē-ọn-găth′ạ) town, Buln-Buln co. Vic.; past. & timber 232
Lethbridge (lĕth′brĭj) town dist. Rangitikei co. N. Isl. N. Z.; past 237
Levels (lĕv′elz) co. S. Isl. N. Z. formed out of portion of Geraldine co. 273 □.
Leven (lēv′ẹn) riv. Tas. flows N into Bass Strait.
Léveque, Cape (-lā-vāk′) cape, N W. A. at S entrance to King Sound.
Levin (lẹ-vēn′), town, Horowhenua co. N. Isl. N. Z. 581
Levuka (lā-vōō′ká) chief town on Ovalau, Fiji Isls.
Lewis Ponds (lū′ĭs-) min. town, N. S. W. near Orange 747
Leyburn (lā′bûrn) gold min. town, Q. on trib. of Condamine river 216
Liebig (lē′bĭg) co. E coast of Q. Central dist. 1,484 □.
Light, co. S. A., W of Mt. Lofty Range, 839 □ pop. 15,546. — riv. S. A. 100 m. long, flows into Gulf St. Vincent.
Lilydale (lĭl′ĭ-dāl′) agr. town, Vic. 23 m. E N E of Melbourne 944
Limmen Bight (lĭm′mẹn-) S W corner of Gulf of Carpentaria at mouth of Roper riv. N. Ter.
Lincoln (lĭnk′ọn) co. N. S. W. 1,968 □ pop. 8,367; chief town Dubbo. — co. W central Tas. 1,470 □. — town, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 259; agr. and past.
Lindesay, Mount (-lĭn′zē) mt. peak, N. S. W. Macpherson Range, approx. height 4,064 ft.
Linton (lĭn′tọn) gold min. town, Vic. 25 m. S W of Ballarat 588
Linwood (lĭn′wōōd) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Christchurch 4,580
Lion, The, mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound; picturesque scenery.
Liptrap, Cape (-lĭp′trăp) cape, Vic. W point of Waratah Bay.
Lismore (lĭz′mōr) mun. town, N. S. W. on Richmond river 2,925
Lithgow (lĭth′gō) coal min. mun. town, N. S. W. in a valley of Blue Mts. 96 m. W N W of Sydney 3,865
Little Adelaide (-ăd′ẹ-lād) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 727
Little Akaloa (-ä′ká-lō′á) (*corruption of* AKAROA) vil. Akaroa co. S. Isl. N. Z. 259
Little Akaroa Bay (-ä′ká-rō-á-) inlet, S. Isl. N. Z., N coast of Akaroa Pen.
Little Barrier Island, isl. N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki Gulf, W of Great Barrier Isl.
Littlehampton (-hămp′tọn) town, Hindmarsh co. S. A. 236
Little Plain, town, Murchison co. N. S. W. 261
Little Ram Head, point, E corner of Vic.
Little River, vil. S. Isl. N. Z. on Banks Pen 384
Liverpool (lĭv′er-pōōl) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 22 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 4,463. — nav. riv. N. Ter. empties on N coast.
Liverpool Plains, past. dist. N. S. W., N of Liverpool Range, 19,140 □.
Liverpool Range, mt. range N. S. W., between Hunter riv. dist. & Liverpool Plains, part of Great Dividing Range; highest point, Oxley's Peak, 4,500 ft.
Livingstone, co. N. S. W., E of Darling riv. 4,033 □ pop. 534. — co. Central dist. Q. 2,031 □.
Lobethal (lōb′ẹ-tăl′) agr. town, S. A. 37 m. E of Adelaide 304
Lochiel (lŏk′ēl) settlement, Auckland co. N. S. W.; dairying and agr 226
Lochinvar (lŏk′ĭn-vär′) town, N. S. W. on Hunter riv.; agr. & wine 461
Loddon (lŏd′ọn) riv. Vic. 225 m. long, trib. Murray riv. — dist. N central Vic.
Loddon Falls, falls, Vic. in Loddon river.
Lofty, Mount, S. A. chief peak Mt. Lofty Range, 2,334 ft.
Lofty Range, Mount, range mts. S. A. running N E from Cape Jervis.
Logan (lō′gan) riv. Q. 65 m. long, flows N E into Moreton Bay.
Londonderry, Cape (-lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ) cape, most N point of W. A.
Long'burn (lŏng′bûrn) vil. Oroua co. N. Isl. N. Z. 253
Longford (-ford) town, Tas. on Lake riv. 18 m. S of Launceston; agr. & past. 1,084
Long Island, isl. S. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound. — isl. S. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Dusky Sound. — isl. S W of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Long Point, cape, E Tas. — cape, N. Isl. N. Z. W point of Mahia Pen. — point S E S. Isl. N. Z.
Long Sound, inlet, Fiord co. S W S. Isl. N. Z.
Longwood, town, Delatite co. Vic.; agr. & past 265
Lonsdale, Point (-lŏnz′dāl) W head of Port Phillip Bay, Vic. with lighthouse.
Looker-on Mountains. See SEAWARD KAIKOURAS.
Looking Glass Bay, inlet, W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Lord Howe Island, isl. 360 m. E of Port Macquarie, N. S. W. dependency of N. S. W. 5 □ 55
Lorne (lōrn) watering place, Vic. on Loutit Bay 260
Lostock (lŏs′tŏk) town, Durham co. N. S. W. 322
Lottin Point (lŏt′ĭn-) cape, E coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Louth (louth) town, Yanda co. N. S. W. 140
Loutit Bay (lou′tĭt-) inlet & watering place, Polwarth co. Vic.
Lovett (lŭv′ẹt) town, Tas. on Huon riv.; fruit 247
Lowan (lō′an) co. W border Vic. 4,971 □ 16,820
Lower Hawea (-hä′wā-á) vil. Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z. 205
Lower Hutt, bor. N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Wellington 1,329
Lower Mitcham (-mĭch′am) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 281
Low Head, cape, N Tas. at entrance to Port Dalrymple, with lighthouse.
Low Island, islet, N E coast Q. near Port Douglas, with lighthouse.

Lowly Point, cape, S. A. at head of Spencer's Gulf, with lighthouse.
Loyalty Islands, group isls. S. Pacific, lat. 20° S, long. 170° E.
Lucknow (lŭk′now) gold min. town, N. S. W. 6 m. S S E of Orange, pop. 310. — agr. town, Vic. on Mitchell riv. pop. 201.
Luddenham (lŭd′den-am) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. ... 453
Lumsden (lŭmz′den) town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with Lumsden Extension & Lumsden S. 359.
Lyell (lī′el) gold min. town, Buller co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 164
Lyell, Mount, mt. peak, Montagu co. Tas. in West Coast Range; gold & copper min. center. — mt. peak, N. S. W. in Barrier or Stanley Range, 2,006 ft.
Lyell Mountains, mt. range, S. Isl. N. Z., E boundary of Buller co.; mean height 4,500 ft.
Lynd (lĭnd) co. Northern dist. Q. 9,984 □. — riv. Q. trib. of Mitchell river.
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hûrst) town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. ... 161
Lyndoch (lĭn′dŏk) town, Adelaide co. S. A. ... 283
Lyttelton (lĭt′t′l-ton) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. port of Christchurch on Port Lyttelton. 4,087
Lytton (lĭt′on) co. S. A., E of Granville co. 1,381 □ pop. 603. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,296 □.

M.

Maatsuyker Islands (mät′soi-ker-) isls. S of Tas. with lighthouse.
Macallister (mak-ăl′ĭs-ter) riv. Vic. 100 m. long, flows S S E through Gippsland dist. into Latrobe river.
Macarthur (mak-är′thur) agr. town, Vic. on Eumeralla riv. 216 m. W of Melbourne. ... 341
Macaulay Island (ma-ka′lĭ-) one of the largest of the Kermadec Isls.; dependency of N. Z.
Macclesfield (măk′lz-fēld) town, S. A. 37 m. E of Adelaide. ... 251
Macdonald (mak-dŏn′ald) **Upper, Lower & Central**, agr. settlement, Hunter co. N. S. W. on Macdonald river. ... 404
Macdonaldtown (mak-dŏn′ald-town) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. ... 5,275
MacDonnell (mak-dŏn′nel) co. S E corner of S. A. on Vic. border, 1,845 □. ... 1,123
MacDonnell Range, mt. range, S. A. near center of the Continent.
Macedon (măs′e-don) agr. town, Vic. 43 m. N W of Melbourne. ... 363
Macedon, Mount, mt. Vic. 45 m. N N W of Melbourne, 3,324 ft.; pleasure resort & vice-regal summer residence.
Macintyre (măk′ĭn-tīr) riv. on N border N. S. W. trib. of upper Darling river.
Mackay (ma-kī′) mun. town & spt. on E coast of Q. at mouth of Pioneer river. 3,597
Mackenzie (ma-kĕn′zī) riv. Q. trib. of Fitzroy riv. — co. S E Q., W of Coast Range, 1,894 □; chief town Gayndah. — co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,537 □ pop. 1,180.
McKerrow Lake (măk-kĕr′rō-) lake, Otago prov. dist. W coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
McKinlay (ma-kĭn′lā) co. Southern dist. Q., S of Gowan & Warrego Ranges 8,850 □. — riv. N. Ter. on which is situated the town of Burrundie.
Maclean (mak-lān′) mun. town, N. S. W. on Clarence riv.; agr. ... 907
Macleay (mak-lā′) riv. N. S. W. 200 m. long, flows into Trial Bay. — past. dist. E coast of N. S. W. 2,343 □.
Macpherson Range (mak-fĕr′son-) E branch of the Great Dividing Range, on the boundary between N. S. W. & Q.
Macquarie (ma-kwŏr′ĭ) riv. N. S. W. 750 m. long, flows N W into the Darling riv. — riv. Tas. trib. of Lake riv. — co. E coast of N. S. W. 2,555 □ pop. 12,344. — lighthouse, South Head, Port Jackson, N. S. W.
Macquarie Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, W coast of Tas. with lighthouses at Heads; port for W coast min. dist.
Macquarie, Lake, coastal lake, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 44 □
Macquarie Plains, in Monmouth co. Tas.
Macumba (ma-kŭm′ba) *or* **Treuer**, riv. S. A. 145 m. long, flows into Lake Eyre.
Maddingley (măd′ĭng-lĭ) agr. town, Vic. on Werribee river. ... 218
Maffra (măf′ra) town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Macallister riv.; agr. & past. ... 574
Magill (ma-gĭl′) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. ... 322
Magnetic Island (măg-nĕt′ĭk-) isl. N of Cleveland Bay, Q.
Maharatta Station (mă-răt′a-) past. center, Wellesley co. N. S. W. ... 182
Mahia Peninsula (mä′hē-ä-) pen. N. Isl. N. Z., N E Hawke's Bay prov.' dist.
Mahinapua Lake (mä-hē′nä-pōō′ä-) N W coast Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Maiden's Punt, mun. town, N. S. W. *See* MOAMA.
Maidstone (mād′ston) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. ... 876
Mailor's Flat (mā′lorz-) town, Vic. 173 m. W of Melbourne; past. & agr. ... 314
Maitland (māt′land) land board dist. of N. S. W. — corp. town, Fergusson co. S. A. pop. 251.
Maitland, East, agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 18 m. N W of Newcastle. ... 2,919
Maitland, West, mun. town, N. S. W. 20 m. N W of Newcastle. ... 7,295
Majorca (ma-jōr′ka) agr. & min. bor. Vic. near Maryborough. ... 1,005
Major's Creek (mā′jorz-) gold min. town, N. S. W. near Braidwood. ... 966
Makarewa (mä-kä-rā′wä) town, sub. of Invercargill, S. Isl. N. Z. ... 414
Malaita Island (mä-lä′ē-tä-) one of Solomon Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Malcolm, Point (-măl′kom) cape, W. A., W of Great Australian Bight, with lighthouse.
Maldon (mal′don) agr. & min. town, Vic. 11 m. N W of Castlemaine. ... 1,692
Malekula (mä′lā-kōō′lä) *or* **Malikolo** (mä′lĭ-kō′lō) one of New Hebrides Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Mallacoota Inlet (măl′la-kōō′ta-) inlet, Vic. S W of Cape Howe.
Mallicollo (mä′lĭ-kō′lō). See MALEKULA.
Malmesbury (mämz′ber-ĭ) co. N. Ter. 2,800 □.
Malmsbury, agr. & min. bor. Vic. 63 m. N W of Melbourne. ... 1,367
Malte-Brun, Mount (-mal-te-brŭn′) highest peak in Malte-Brun Range.
Malte-Brun Range, mt. chain, S. Isl. N. Z. offshoot of Southern Alps, from 7,000 to 10,421 ft. high.
Malvern (mal′vern) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. ... 5,085
Malvern Hills, chain of hills, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.; coal min. & limestone & marble quarries.
Manaia (mä-nä′ē-ä) agr. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z., S E of Cape Egmont. ... 404
Mana Island (mä′nä-) isl. N. Isl. N. Z., W of entrance to Porirua Har.
Manapouri Lake (mä′nä-pō′ōō-rē-; *colloq.* mä-nä-pōō′rĭ-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 48 □ drained by Waiau river.
Manara (mä-nä′ra) co. S Albert past. dist. N. S. W. 4,005 □. ... 247
Manawatu (mä′nä-wä′tōō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on W coast of Wellington prov. dist. — co. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 267 □ pop. 3,948.
Manawatu Gorge, gorge, Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. between the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges.
Manchester (măn′ches-ter) co. S. A., N W of Spencer's Gulf, 1,930 □. ... 465
Mandurama (măn′dŭ-rä′ma) town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. ... 182
Mangalore (măn′gă-lōr) town, Anglesey co. Vic. ... 274
Mangana (măn-găn′a) min. town, Tas. on Richardson's creek, trib. of S. Esk river. ... 226
Mangapu (mä′ngä-pōō′) riv. Kawhia co. N. Isl. N. Z. trib. of Waipa river.
Mangawai (mä′ngä-wä′ē; *colloq.* mŭng-ä-wī′) town, Otamatea co. N. Isl. N. Z.; agr. & kauri gum. ... 272
Mangawhare (mä′ngä-hwä′rē; *colloq.* mŭng′ä-wŏr′ē) vil. Hobson co. N. Isl. N. Z.; kauri gum; pop. (1896) 471.

Mangohao (mä′ngō-hä′ō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. trib. of Manawatu riv. which it joins through the Manawatu Gorge.
Manifold, Cape, cape, E Q. 22° 40′ S lat.
Manilla (mä-nĭl′la) town, Darling co. N. S. W. pop. with Upper Manilla, 407.
Maniototo (mä′nē-ō-tō′tō) co. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,239 □. ... 3,423
Manly (măn′lĭ) mun. town & watering place, N. S. W. on North Har. arm of Port Jackson ... 3,236
Manly Cove, watering place, N. S. W. on North Har. adjoining Manly mun. ... 356
Manning (măn′ĭng) riv. N. S. W. 100 m. long, navigable for 20 m., flows into Pacific Oc. at about 32° S lat.
Mannum (măn′num) town, S. A. on lower Murray riv.; chief riv. port of dist. ... 392
Manono (mä-nō′nō) one of Samoa Islands, S Pacific.
Mansfield (mănz′fēld) agr. town, Vic. 131 m. N E of Melbourne. ... 830
Mansfordtown, town, Waikouaiti co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 381
Manuka (mä′nōō-kä; *colloq.* mä-nōō′kä) *or* **Pigeon Island**, isl. S. Isl. N. Z. in Wanaka Lake; noted for picturesque beauty.
Manukau (mä′nōō-kä′ōō; *colloq.* mä′nä-kow) co. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 791 □. ... 11,925
Manukau Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), large har. on W coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Manukau Heads, headlands of Manukau Har. N. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse on South Head.
Maori Hill (mä′ŏ-rē-) bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 1,426. — sub. Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z., pop. 265.
Mapourika, Lake (-mä′pō-ōō-rē′kä) lake, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. drains into Okarito Lagoon.
Maraetotara (mä′rä-ē-tō′tä-rä) *or* **Maraetotare**, riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Hawke Bay.
Maramie (mä-rä′mĭ) co. Northern dist. Q. 13,260 □.
Maranoa (măr-a-nō′a) riv. Q. branch of upper Darling riv. — past. dist. Q., W of Darling Downs past. dist. 38,955 □.
Mararoa (mä′rä-rō′ä) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. rises in Mavora Lake and flows into Waiau river.
Marble Bar, town, W. A. center of Pilbarra gold field, pop. (1895) approx. 200.
Marburg (mär′bōōrg) town, W. Moreton past. dist. Q., W of Brisbane. ... 200
March (märch) co. Southern dist. on E coast of Q. 3,024 □; chief towns Maryborough & Gympie. — town, Wellington co. N. S. W. pop. 207.
Marden (mär′den) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. ... 276
Marengo (ma-rĕn′gō) town, Monteagle co. N. S. W. ... 139
Margaret, riv. in Kimberley div. W. A. trib. of Fitzroy river.
Maria Island (mä-rī′ä-) isl. E of Tas. 37 □. — isl. in Limmen Bight, E of N. Ter.
Maria Van Diemen, Cape (-mä-rē′ä văn dē′men) cape, N N. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Marina (mä-rē′nä). See ESPIRITU SANTO.
Marine Mountains, range, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. mean height 4,500 ft.
Marion (măr′ĭ-on) bor. Adelaide co. S. A. ... 223
Marion Bay, bay, E coast of Tas. N of Forestier's Pen.
Marlborough (mal′brŭh) prov. dist. N E S. Isl. N. Z. 4,753 □ pop. 12,767. — co. in dist. 3,812 □ pop. 10,602.
Marrickville (măr′rĭk-vĭl) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. ... 13,507
Marsden Point (märz′den-) cape, N E Kangaroo Isl. S. A.
Marsh (märsh) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,636 □.
Marshall's Rock (mär′shal-z-) rocky islet, S W of S. Isl. N. Z. near Puysegur Point.
Martinborough, town, N. Isl. N. Z. 57 m. E of Wellington. ... 248
Marton (mär′ton) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 118 m. N of Wellington; agr. & past. ... 976
Marulan (ma-rōō′lan) town, Argyle co. N. S. W. ... 250
Mary (mā′rĭ) riv. Q. 160 m. long, flows N N E into Hervey Bay.
Maryborough (mā′rĭ-bŭr-rō) cml. and agr. mun. town and spt. Q. at mouth of Mary riv. pop. 9,700, within 5 m. radius 11,724. — gold min. bor. Vic. 112 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 4,994.
Maryvale, town, Vic. See MORWELL.
Massacre Bay (măs′sa-ker-). See GOLDEN BAY.
Masterton (mās′ter-ton) agr. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 71 m. N E of Wellington. ... 3,114
Mataikona (mä-tä′ē-kō′nä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast of Wellington prov. dist.
Matakana (mä′tä-kä′nä) town, Rodney co. N. Isl. N. Z. ... 303
Matakawa Point (mä′tä-kä′wä-) point, N. Isl. N. Z. at termination of Raukumara Range.
Mataura (mä-tä′ōō-ra; *colloq.* mä-tow′rä) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Foveaux Strait. — bor. on the riv. 107 m. S W of Dunedin, pop. with vicinity, 613.
Matemateaonga Range (mä′tä-mä′tä-ä′ō-ngä-) mt. range, Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Mathinna (ma-thĭn′na) gold min. town, Tas. on S. Esk river. ... 426
Mathoura (ma-thou′ra) town, Cadell co. N. S. W. ... 174
Matlock, Mount, mt. peak, Wonnangatta co. Vic. 5,129 ft.
Maungakaramea (mä′ōō-ngä-kä-rä-mā′ä) vil. Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z. ... 225
Maungaraki Mountains (mä′ōō-ngä-rä′kē) mt. chain, N. Isl. N. Z. parallel to S E coast of Wellington prov. dist.
Maungataniwha Range (mä′ōō-ngä-tä′nē-hwä-) mt. range, Mongonui co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Maungatautari, Mount (-mä′ōō-ngä-tä′ōō-tä-rē) mt. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Mauriceville (ma-rĭs-vĭl) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 83 m. N E of Wellington. ... 601
Mavora Lake (mä-vō′ra-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. at head of Mararoa river.
Maxwelltown, small town, Waitotara co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Mayor Island (mā′ĕr-) small isl. N. Isl. N. Z., E of Coromandel Pen.
Meander (mē-ăn′der) riv. N central Tas.
Meanee (mē′an-ē) town, N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Napier. ... 280
Medindie (me-dĭn′dē) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. ... 453
Melbourne (mĕl′bûrn) cml. city, ✻ of Vic. on Yarra Yarra riv. pop. of city 73,361, pop. with suburbs 490,896.
Melbourne, North, *formerly* **Hotham** (hŏth′am) town, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. 20,997
Melbourne, South, *formerly* **Emerald Hill**, city, Vic. sub. of Melbourne. ... 41,724
Melrose (mĕl′rōz) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Wellington. ... 1,224
Melton (mĕl′ton) agr. town, Vic. 23 m. W N W of Melbourne. ... 212
Melton, West, town, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 249
Melville, Cape (-mĕl′vĭl) cape, Q., E Cape York Pen.
Melville Island, isl. N of N. Ter. at mouth of Van Diemen Gulf, 2,400 □.
Menangle (me-năng′gl) town, Camden co. N. S. W. ... 253
Menindie (me-nĭn′dē) co. N. S. W., W of Darling riv. 2,473 □ pop. 333. — its chief town, on Darling riv. pop. 194.
Mentone (mĕn-tō′nē) summer resort, Vic. 14 m. S of Melbourne. ... 617
Menzies (mĕn′zēz) gold min. mun. town, W. A. 10 m. N of Coolgardie, pop. (1895) about 800.
Mercer (mĕr′ser) town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Waikato riv.; famed during the Waikato war as the Queen's Redoubt. ... 181
Mercury Bay (mĕr′kū-rĭ-) inlet, N. Isl. N. Z., E coast of Coromandel Pen. — town on bay, pop. 436.
Merewether (mĕr′ĭ-wĕth-er) municipality, N. S. W. sub. of Newcastle. ... 4,339
Merimbula (me-rĭm′bŭ-la) town, Auckland co. N. S. W. ... 184
Merino (mĕ-rē′nō) agr. town, Vic. 231 m. W of Melbourne. ... 380

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Pop.

Merivale (mĕr′ĭ-vāl) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,074 □; chief town Warwick.
Merrendee (mĕr-rĕn′dē) town, Wellington co. N. S. W. ... 129
Merriwa (mĕr′rĭ-wą) town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. 228 m. N of Sydney, pop. 437; past. & agr.
Mersey (mĕr′zĭ) riv. Tas. flows N N W into Bass Strait.
Mersey Bluff, headland, N coast of Tas. with lighthouse.
Merton (mĕr′tŏn) town, Waikouaiti co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 753
Methven (mĕth′vĕn) agr. vil. Ashburton co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 413
Metropolitan District, coastal div. of N. S. W. comprising Cumberland co.
Michelago (mĭk-ĕl-ā′gō) town, Murray co. N. S. W. ... 132
Middle Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, N. S. W. a N arm of Port Jackson.
Middle Head, headland, N. S. W. on N shore of Port Jackson.
Middle Island, one of the N. Z. group. See South Island.
Middle Ridge, sub. of Toowoomba, Q. ... 1,094
Milang (mĭ-lăng′) town, S. A. 64 m. S S E of Adelaide, on border of Lake Alexandrina, Murray riv. port for Adelaide, pop. with Milang West 289.
Milburn Creek. See Mount McDonald.
Milchester (mĭl′chĕs-tĕr) gold min. town, Q. 3 m. from Charters Towers. ... 630
Mildura (mĭl-dū′ra) irrigation settlement, Vic. on Murray riv.; fruit-growing. 1,243
Milford Sound (mĭl′fŏrd-) long narrow inlet, W coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.; magnificent scenery.
Miller's Bluff, mt. peak, Somerset co. Tas. 3,977 ft.
Miller's Flat, vil. Tuapeka co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 231
Millewa (mĭl′lę-wą) co. N W corner of Vic. 3,572 □ ... 172
Millicent (mĭl′ĭ-sent) agr. town, S. A. 335 m. S E of Adelaide. ... 582
Millthorpe (mĭl′thôrp) agr. town, N. S. W. 180 m. W of Sydney. ... 498
Milparinka (mĭl′pā-rĭn′ka) town, Evelyn co. N. S. W. ... 143
Milton (mĭl′tŏn) agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 36 m. S W of Dunedin, pop. 1,158. — small town, N. S. W. portion of Ulladulla municipality.
Mimosa East (mĭ-mō′sâ-) agr. center, Bourke co. N. S. W. ... 360
Minaret, The, mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. Southern Alps, 10,058 ft.
Miners Head, point, N W Great Barrier Isl. N. Z.; scene of wreck of "Wairarapa."
Miners Rest, agr. town, Vic. 9 m. N W of Ballarat. ... 326
Mingenew (mĭn′gę-nū) settlement, W. A. one of the chief points of departure for the Murchison gold field.
Minlaton (mĭn′la-tŏn) town, Fergusson co. S. A. ... 207
Minmi (mĭn′mĭ) coal min. town, N. S. W. 14 m. from Newcastle. ... 2,357
Mintaro, Lake (-mĭn-tā′rō) small lake, Lake co. S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound; picturesque scenery.
Minto (mĭn′tō) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. ... 232
Minyip (mĭn′yĭp) agr. town, Vic. 199 m. N W of Melbourne. ... 332
Mirboo, North (-mĕr′bōō) town in Gippsland dist. Vic. 109 m. S E of Melbourne; agr. past. & timber. ... 390
Mitcham (mĭch′ąm) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 929. — town, Vic. 14 m. E of Melbourne, pop. 759; brickmaking.
Mitchell (mĭch′ęl). See Sunny Corner. — riv. Gippsland dist. Vic. flows into Lake King. — riv. Q. 300 m. long, flows N W into Gulf of Carpentaria. — riv. N. S. W. flows E into Clarence riv. at its junction with Nymboi riv. — co. N. S. W., S of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,290 □ pop. 2,582. — past. dist. central Q. 54,954 □. — co. in the dist. 4,200 □. — town, Q. on Maranoa riv. 372 m. W of Brisbane, pop. 376; past.
Mitchell Island, isl. N. S. W. at mouth of Manning river. ... 310
Mitchell's Flat, town, Durham co. N. S. W. ... 299
Mitre Peak, highest peak in Tararua Range, N. Isl. N. Z., 5,154 ft. — peak, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, 5,560 ft.
Mittagong (mĭt′ta-gŏng) mun. town, N. S. W. 77 m. S S W of Sydney; past. & agr. ... 1,468
Mitta Mitta (mĭt′ta mĭt′ta) riv. Vic. 175 m. long, flows N N W into Murray riv.
Moama (mō-ā′mą) *or* **Maiden's Punt**, mun. town, N. S. W. on Murray riv. opposite Echuca; past. and agr. ... 716
Mobilong (mō′bĭ-lŏng) town, Russell co. S. A. ... 256
Moe (mō′ē) agr. town, Buln-Buln co. Vic. pop. approx. 250.
Moehau Range (mō′â-hä-ō-) mt. range, Coromandel Pen. N. Isl. N. Z. 2,800 ft.
Moeraki Roads (mō-ā-rä′kē-) roadstead, with lighthouse, S. Isl. N. Z. about 60 m. N of Dunedin.
Mogilla (mŏ-gĭl′la) town, Auckland co. N. S. W. ... 157
Mogo (mō′gō) town, St. Vincent co. N. S. W. ... 242
Mohaka (mō-hä′ka) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Hawke Bay.
Moira (moi′ra) co. Murray dist. Vic. 3,104 □ ... 32,723
Mokau (mō′kä-ō; *colloq.* mō′kow) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into North Taranaki Bight. — Maori vil. on riv. estimated pop. (1898) 300; coal fields.
Moko Hinou Islands (mō′kŏ hē′nŏ-ōō-) isls. N W of Great Barrier Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Mokoia (mŏ-kō′ē-ä) lofty volcanic isl. in Roto Rua, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z.; the Olympus of Maori mythology.
Molong (mō′lŏng) mun. town, N. S. W. 216 m. N W of Sydney; agr. & past. ... 1,112
Molyneux (mŏl′ĭ-nų) town on Port Molyneux, at mouth of Clutha riv., S. Isl. N. Z. ... 413
Monaro (mŏ-nâ′rō) S E past. dist. N. S. W. 10,156 □.
Monaro Range, mt. range, S E corner N. S. W.; highest peak "Head of Kybean River," 4,010 ft.
Mongonui (mŏ-ngŏ-nōō-ē) co. at N W extremity of N. Isl. N. Z. 934 □ pop. 1,389. — town in co. on Mongonui Har. pop. 206; kauri gum & timber.
Mongonui Bluff, point, N W coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Mongonui Peninsula, pen. N W extremity N. Isl. N. Z.
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth) co. Tas. E of Clyde and Derwent rivs. 1,031 □.
Monowai Lake (mŏn′ō-wā′ē-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Montagu (mŏn′ta-gū) co. W coast of Tas. 929 □.
Montague Island, isl. N. S. W. off estuary of Tuross riv. with lighthouse.
Montalbion (mŏnt-ăl′bĭ-ŏn) min. town, Chelmsford co. Q. at foot of Razorback Range. ... 485
Monteagle (mŏnt-ē′gl) co. N. S. W., S of head waters of Lachlan riv. 1,232 □ pop. 8,968; chief towns Young & Grenfell. — town in co. pop. 214.
Montefiores (mŏn-te-fē-ō′rēz) town, Bligh co. N. S. W. ... 126
Montgomery (mont-gŭm′ęr-ĭ) co. S W coast of Tas. 791 □.
Mooki (mōō′kĭ). See Conadilly.
Moonambel (mōōn′ąm-bęl) gold min. town, Vic. 135 m. N W of Melbourne. ... 309
Moonanbrook (mōōn′ąn-brōōk) town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. ... 180
Moonbi (mōōn′bĭ) town, Inglis co. N. S. W. ... 261
Moonbi Range (mōōn′bĭ-) range mts. N. S. W. a N branch of Liverpool Range.
Moonee Ponds (mōō′nē-) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Essendon.
Moonlight Head, point, S coast of Vic.
Moonta (mōōn′ta) corp. town, S. A. in Yorke's Pen. 134 m. N W of Adelaide; copper min. ... 1,487
Moorabool (mōōr′ą-bōōl) riv. Vic. flows S S W into Port Phillip Bay.
Moore, Point, W. A., S of Champion Bay, with two lighthouses.
Moorhouse Range, mt. range, Mackenzie co. S. Isl. N. Z.
Moorilda (mōō-rĭl′da) town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. ... 203
Mooroopna (mōō-rōōp′na) agr. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. 110 m. N of Melbourne. ... 1,246
Mootwingee (mōōt-wĭn′jē) co. N. S. W. near W border, 3,545 □. ... 266

Pop.

Mordialloc (môr′dĭ-ăl′lŏk) watering place, Vic. 16 m. S E of Melbourne. ... 681
Moree (mō′rē′) mun. town, N. S. W. 421 m. N of Sydney on Gwydir riv. pop. 1,143; past. & agr. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Moresby Island (mōrz′bĭ-) isl. off S E extremity of New Guinea.
Moreton (môr′tŏn) past. dist. S E corner of Q. 9,494 □.
Moreton Bay, bay, Q. at mouth of Brisbane river.
Moreton, Cape, cape, at N extremity of Moreton Island.
Moreton Island, isl. Q. at mouth of Moreton Bay, Q.
Morgan, town, S. A. 105 m. N E of Adelaide, terminus of Kapunda and N W Bend railway, Murray riv. port. ... 249
Mornington (môrn′ĭng-tŏn) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Dunedin, pop. 3,523. — watering place, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay, 39 m. S of Melbourne, pop. 909. — co. Vic. E of Port Phillip Bay, 1,625 □ pop. 19,616.
Mornington Island, isl. Q. largest of the Wellesley Isls. in Gulf of Carpentaria.
Moro Tiri (mō′rō tĭr′ē). See Hen and Chickens.
Morpeth (môr′pĕth) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Hunter riv. 4 m. from Maitland. 1,138
Mortlake (môrt′lāk) town, Vic. 150 m. S W of Melbourne; graz. ... 701
Morton, vil. Levels co. S. Isl. N. Z. ... 235
Morton Jones Island, isl. N of N. Isl. N. Z. one of Three Kings Isls.
Moruya (mŏ-rōō′ya) riv. N. S. W. 80 m. long, empties on S E coast. — agr. mun. town on the riv. pop. 1,236.
Morwell (môr′wĕl) *or* **Maryvale**, town, Gippsland dist. Vic. 89 m. E S E of Melbourne; coal min. & agr. ... 600
Mosgiel (mŏs′gēl) agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 10 m. S of Dunedin. ... 1,304
Mosquito Island, coal-mining sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W.
Mosquito Plains, plains, S. A. near Naracoorte.
Mosquito Plains Caves, caves S. A. near Naracoorte.
Mossgiel (mŏs′gēl) co. Western Plains dist. N. S. W. 4,194 □ pop. 753. — town, Waljeers co. N. S. W. pop. 114.
Moss Vale, agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 86 m. S W of Sydney. ... 1,240
Motiti Island (mō-tē′tē) small isl. in Bay of Plenty, N. Isl. N. Z.
Motueka (mō′tōō-ā′kâ) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Tasman Bay. — agr. town on the riv. pop. 913.
Motu Hora (mō′tōō hō′rä) *or* **Whale Island**, small isl. N of Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Motuihi (mō′tōō-ē′hē-; *colloq.* mŏ-tōō-hē′-) small isl. Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Motutapu (mō′tōō-tä′pōō-; *colloq.* mŏ-tōō-tăp′-) small isl. in Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Moulamein (mōō′la-mēn) town, Wakool co. N. S. W. ... 131
Mount Ararat, Mount Arrowsmith, and *mountains* of similar name. See Ararat, Mount; Arrowsmith, Mount; etc. *Towns* like Mount Albert follow below.
Mount Albert, sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. approximate pop. 1,000.
Mount Barker, town, S. A. 34 m. S E of Adelaide, at base of Mt. Barker. ... 774
Mount Browne, min. settlement at Mt. Browne, Grey Range, N. S. W.
Mount Costigan (-kŏs′tĭ-gąn) town, Georgiana co. N. S. W. ... 136
Mount Druitt (-drōō′ĭt) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. ... 215
Mount Drysdale, *formerly* **Mount Billagoe**, min. settlement, N. S. W. 25 m. N of Cobar; gold fields center.
Mount Eden, sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Mount Gambier (-găm′bē-ęr) agr. corp. town, S. A. at base Mt. Gambier, 305 m. S E of Adelaide. ... 2,655
Mount Hope, town, Blaxland co. N. S. W. ... 250
Mount Ida. See Naseby.
Mount Kembla (-kĕm′bla) coal min. town, Camden co. N. S. W. ... 263
Mount Lyell, gold & copper mines, Montagu co. Tas. at base of Mt. Lyell.
Mount McDonald (-mąk-dŏn′ąld) *or* **Milburn Creek**, gold min. town, Bathurst co. N. S. W. ... 334
Mount Magnet, town, W. A. 50 m. S of Cue, in Murchison gold field, pop. approximately 200.
Mount Morgan (-môr′gąn) mun. town, Q. 24 m. S S W of Rockhampton; gold min. ... 3,514
Mount Perry (-pĕr′ĭ) town, Q. 67 m. S W of Bundaberg; gold & copper min. ... 351
Mount Roskill (-rŏs′kĭl) sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Mount Somers (-sŭm′ęrz) town, Ashburton co. S. Isl. N. Z.; agr. & past. ... 310
Mount Victoria, town, on Mt. Victoria, Blue Mts. N. S. W. 77 m. W of Sydney, 3,423 ft.; summer resort. ... 664
Mount Vincent, town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. ... 259
Mouramba (mōō-răm′ba) co. Western Plains dist. N. S. W. 2,436 □ pop. 1,755; chief town Nymagee.
Moutere (mō′ōō-tā′rē) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Tasman Bay.
Mowarra (mŏ-wŏr′ra) co. Central dist. Q. 12,193 □.
Mudgee (mŭj′ē) mun. town, N. S. W. 190 m. N W of Sydney; min. agr. & past. 2,410
Mueller Glacier (mü′lęr-) glacier, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 8 m. long.
Mueller Range, mts. Kimberley div. W. A.; highest pk. Mt. Amherst, 2,333 ft.
Mulbring (mŭl′brĭng) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. ... 264
Mulgrave Island (mŭl′grāv-) isl. N of Q. in Torres Strait.
Mulwala (mŭl-wā′la) town, Denison co. N. S. W. ... 206
Mumbulla Mount (mŭm′bŭl-ą-) isolated mt. peak, Dampier co. N. S. W.
Mundawadra (mŭn′da-wŏd′ra) town, Mitchell co. N. S. W. ... 252
Mundoonen, Mount (-mŭn-dōōn′ęn) highest peak in Cullarin Range, King co. N. S. W. 3,000 ft.
Muniong Range (mŭn′ĭ-ŏng-) mt. range, N. S. W. portion of the Great Dividing Range, average height, 5,000 ft.; highest peaks Mt. Kosciusko 7,328 ft. and Mt. Townsend 7,256 ft.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ-sŏn) agr. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. 93 m. N of Melbourne, pop. 458. — riv. W. A. flows W into Gantheaume Bay. — gold field, W. A. — co. N. S. W., N of Nandewar Range, 1,889 □ pop. 2,909; chief town Bingara. — co. E coast of Central dist. Q. 1,516 □.
Murchison Glacier, glacier, S. Isl. N. Z. Southern Alps, 11 m. long.
Murchison Mountains, mt. range, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. near Te Anau Lake.
Murray (mŭr′rĭ) *or* **Hume**, chief riv. of Australia, between N. S. W. & Vic. flows W & S from Australian Alps into Lake Alexandrina, S. A. 1,719 m. long, nav. 1,590 m. — N E dist. Vic. — co. N. S. W., E of lower Murrumbidgee riv. 2,234 □ pop. 9,241. — riv. W. A. flows N W into Peel's Inlet. — magisterial dist. S W coast of W. A. pop. 1,111.
Murray Park, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. ... 217
Murrulebale (mŭr-rōōl′bāl) agr. settlement Clarendon co. N. S. W. ... 200
Murrumbateman (mŭr′ŭm-bāt′măn) town, Murray co. N. S. W. ... 166
Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ŭm-bĭd′jē) riv. N. S. W. trib. of Murray riv. 1,350 m. long. — past. dist. N. S. W. 25,390 □.
Murrumbidgerie (mŭr′ŭm-bĭd′jĕr-ĭ) town, Lincoln co. N. S. W. ... 238
Murrumburrah (mŭr′ŭm-bŭr′ra) mun. town, N. S. W. 230 m. S W of Sydney. 1,226
Murrurundi (mŭr′ru-rŭn′dĭ) mun. town, N. S. W. 217 m. N of Sydney; past. & agr.; pop. including Haydonton 1,254.
Murtoa (mŭr-tō′ą) agr. town, Vic. 185 m. N W of Melbourne. ... 644
Murwillumbah (mŭr-wĭl′lŭm-bä) town, N. S. W. on Tweed riv.; sugar. ... 492
Musgrave (mŭs′grāv) co. Central dist. Q. 7,058 □. — co. S. A. on W coast of Eyre's Pen. 2,450 □ pop. 933.
Muswellbrook *or* **Musclebrook** (mŭs′sęl-brōōk) mun. town, N. S. W. 178 m. N of Sydney. ... 1,298

Muttaburra (mŭt/ta-bŭr/ra) town, Central dist. Q. on Thomson riv. ; past..... Pop. 412
Myall Lake (mī/al-) coastal lake, N. S. W. near Sugarloaf Point.
Myers Flat (mī/erz-) min. center, Bendigo co. Vic. on Myer's Creek..... 275
Myponga (mī-pŏn/ga) town, Hindmarsh co. S. A. 36 m. S of Adelaide..... 316
Myra Vale (mī/ra-) town, Camden co. N. S. W..... 263
Myrniong (mĕr/nī-ŏng) agr. town, Bourke co. Vic. on Myrniong Creek..... 230
Myrtleford (mĕr/tl-ford) town, Vic. on Ovens riv. ; agr. & min..... 434

N.

Nagamble (na-găm/bē) agr. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. 78 m. N of Melbourne 681
Nairne (nârn) town, S. A. 35 m. E of Adelaide ; agr. min. & graz..... 333
Nambucca (năm-bŭk/ka) riv. N. S. W. empties on E coast.
Namoi (năn/oi) riv. N. S. W. 600 m. long, flows N W from Liverpool Range into Darling river.
Nanango (nă-năn/gō) town, Burnett dist. Q. ; agr. & min..... 274
Nancy Sound, long narrow inlet, S W of S. Isl. N. Z.
Nandewar (năn/dē-wär) co. N. S. W., E of upper Namoi riv. 1,331 □ pop. 3,161 ; chief town Narrabri.
Nandewar, *or* **Hardwick, Range,** mt. range, N. S. W. a W branch of New England Range.
Nannine (năn-nēn/) settlement, W. A. 50 m. N E of Cue, reefing center of Murchison gold field.
Napier (nā/pī-er) spt. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. ✻ of Hawke's Bay prov. dist. pop. 8,341. — co. N. S. W., W of Liverpool Range, 1,043 □ pop. 1,002.
Nap-Nap, Mount, mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. approx. height, 5,300 ft.
Napoleons (na-pō/le-onz) gold min. town, Vic. near Ballarat..... 349
Naracoorte (năr/a-kōrt/) *or* **Narracoorte**, town, S. A. 249 m. S E of Adelaide ; past. & agr..... 870
Narellan (na-rĕl/an) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W..... 257
Nares (nârz) co. N E coast of Q. 3,102 □ ; chief town Cairns.
Narrabeen (năr/a-bēn/) pleasure resort near Sydney, N. S. W. 6 m. N of Manly, on ocean..... 160
Narrabri (năr/ra-brī) mun. town, N. S. W. 350 m. N W of Sydney ; past. & agr.. 1,977
Narrabri, West, town, adjoining Narrabri..... 384
Narracoorte. See NARACOORTE.
Narran (năr/ran) riv. N. S. W. & Q. branch of upper Darling riv. 125 m. long. — co. N border of N. S. W. 3,668 □ pop. 1,304.
Narrandera (năr-răn/de-ra) mun. town, N. S. W. on Murrumbidgee riv. ; past.. 1,815
Narree Warren (năr/rē wŏr/ren) town, Vic. 24 m. S E of Melbourne ; dairying.. 496
Narromine (năr/rō-mīn) co. W of Macquarie riv. N. S. W. 1,807 □ pop. 3,885. — town in co. pop. 236.
Naseby (nāz/bī) *formerly* **Mount Ida** *or* **Hogburn**, bor. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. ; gold min..... 496
Nathalia (nă-thāl/ya) agr. town, Vic. 147 m. N of Melbourne..... 689
Natimuk (năt/ī-mŭk) town, Vic. 219 m. N W of Melbourne ; past..... 411
National Park, N. S. W. tract of land 57 □ about Port Hacking set apart in 1880 for a public park and pleasure ground..... 305
Naturaliste, Cape (-năt/ŭ-ral-īst) cape, S W W. A. — cape, N E Tas.
Navigator's Islands. See SAMOA ISLANDS.
Neales (nēlz) riv. S. A. 200 m. long, flows into Lake Eyre.
Needle, *or* **Aiguilles** (ā/gwē/y'-). **Point**, cape, N. Z., N Great Barrier Isl.
Nelligen (nĕl/lī-gĕn) town, St. Vincent co. N. S. W..... 138
Nelson (nĕl/son) prov. dist. N S. Isl. N. Z. 10,269 □ pop. 34,770. — its ✻ a spt. bor. with lighthouse, pop. 6,626.
Nelson Bay, bay, S W coast of Vic.
Nelson, Cape, cape, S W Vic. with lighthouse.
Nelson Head, point, E coast of N. S. W. with lighthouse.
Nelson's Plains, town, Durham co. N. S. W..... 202
Nepean (nē-pē/an) riv. N. S. W. name of Hawkesbury riv. from junction of upper Nepean and Warragamba rivs. to its junction with Colo river.
Nepean, Point, point, Vic. E of entrance to Port Phillip Bay, with lighthouse.
Neptune Islands (nĕp/tūn-) small isls. S. A. at entrance to Spencer's Gulf.
Nerang (nē-rang/) town, Q. 49 m. S E of Brisbane on Nerang riv. ; agr. & past. 268
Nerrigundah (nĕr/rī-gŭn/dā) town, Dampier co. N. S. W..... 208
Nevertire, town, Oxley co. N. S. W..... 134
Nevis (nĕv/īs) riv. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. empties into Wakatipu Lake.
Newbridge, town, Bathurst co. N. S. W..... 261
New Brighton, town, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z..... 929
New Caledonia (-kăl/e-dō/nĭ-a) isl. S Pacific Oc. 6,000 □ pop. 63,000, ✻ Noumea ; a French penal colony.
Newcastle (nū/kăsl) cml. city, N. S. W. at mouth of Hunter riv. ; chief coal port of Australasia ; pop. 12,914, with suburbs 50,705. — agr. mun. town, W. A. on the Avon riv. 64 m. E of Perth, pop. 742. — co. S. A., N E of Spencer's Gulf, 1,221 □ pop. 2,890. — co. Southern dist. Q. 2,322 □.
New England, past. dist. N N. S. W. 15,234 □.
New England Range, range of mts. in New England dist. part of Great Dividing Range ; highest peak Ben Lomond, 5,000 feet.
New Guinea (-gĭn/ē) *or* **Papua**, largest island on the globe, Malay Archipelago, N of Australia, 311,215 □ ; the part W of long. 141° E is Dutch ; the N E part (or Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) is German ; the S E part is British.
Newhaven, inlet, S E coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
New Hebrides (-hĕb/rī-dēz) group isls. S Pacific, 17° S lat., 169° E long.
Newington (nū/ĭng-ton) sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 953
New Italy, settlement of Italians, N. S. W. near Richmond riv. ; honey farms & sericulture..... 279
New Lambton, mun. town, N. S. W. near Lambton ; coal min..... 1,548
Newlyn (nū/lĭn) agr. town, Vic. 22 m. N E of Ballarat..... 327
Newmarket (nū/mär-ket) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Auckland, pop. 1,586. — sub. of Melbourne, Vic. ; metropolitan cattle sale yards and training stables.
New Norfolk (-nôr/fok) *formerly* **Elizabeth Town**, town, Tas. at the head of navigation of Derwent riv. 25 m. N W of Hobart ; fruit & hops..... 1,072
New Plymouth (-plĭm/ŭth) spt. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. ✻ of Taranaki prov. dist.... 3,350
Newport (nū/pôrt) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. in municipality of Williamstown ; has railway workshops & stone quarries. — watering place, N. S. W. 23 m. N of Sydney ; beautiful scenery.
Newport West, town, Bourke co. Vic. ; stone quarries..... 474
New River Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) inlet, S coast of S. Isl. N. Z. the estuary of Oreti riv. & har. of Invercargill.
New South Wales (-wālz/) oldest colony of Australia, 310,700 □ pop. 1,132,234 ; ✻ Sydney.
Newstead, agr. & min. town, Vic. on Loddon river..... 257
Newton (nū/ton) bor. sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 2,087. — vil. S. A. Yorke's Pen. pop. 250.
Newtown (nū/town) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W..... 17,870
New Town, sub. of Hobart, Tas..... 2,288
Newtown & Chilwell (-chĭl/wĕl) bor. Vic. sub. of Geelong, on Barwon river.. 5,249
New Zealand (-zē/land) group of isls. (NORTH, SOUTH *or* MIDDLE, *and* STEWART) forming with adjacent islands a British Colony in S Pacific Oc. 104,471 □ pop. 668,651 including 41,993 Maoris ; ✻ Wellington.

Ngapara (ngä/pa-rä) agr. town, Waitaki co. S. Isl. N. Z. 17 m. N W of Oamaru. Pop. 210
Ngaruawahia (ngä/rōō-ä-wä/hĕ-ä ; *colloq.* nä/rō-wī/a) agr. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 74 m. S of Auckland ; capital of Maoris during the Waikato war, 1863–5. 236
Ngaruroro (ngä/rōō-rō/rō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. in Hawke's Bay prov. dist.
Ngauruhoe (ngä/ōō-rōō-hō/ä) active volcanic cone, N. Isl. N. Z. highest peak of Tongariro Mt. 7,515 ft.
Ngunguru Bay (ngōō/ngōō-rōō-) inlet, N E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Nhill (nĭl) town, Vic. 248 m. N W of Melbourne ; past..... 1,102
Nichol Bay, inlet, on coast N. W. div. W. A.
Nicholson (nĭk/ol-son) co. N. S. W., E of lower Lachlan riv. 2,206 □ pop. 1,668. — riv. E Vic. empties into Lake King. — riv. Q. flows N into Gregory river.
Nimitybelle (nĭm/ĭt-ĭ-bel/) town, Wellesley co. N. S. W..... 254
Nine-mile Town, town, Gough co. N. S. W..... 284
Ninety-Mile Beach, part of S E coast line of Vic. — part of E coast line of S. Isl. N. Z.
Nive (nēv) riv. Tas. trib. of Derwent river.
Nobby's Head (nŏb/bĭz-) headland, N. S. W., S of Newcastle Har. with lighthouse.
Nogoa (nō-gō/a) riv. Q. trib. of the Fitzroy river.
Noorooma (nōō-rōō/ma) *or* **Narooma**, town, Dampier co. N. S. W..... 209
Norfolk Bay (nôr/fok-) inlet, S E coast of Tas. N W of Tasman Pen.
Norfolk Island, in Pacific Oc. about 1,000 m. E of N. S. W. 13 □ ; inhabited by descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers.
Norman (nôr/man) riv. Q. 190 m. long, flows N into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. Northern dist. Q. 12,500 □.
Normanby (nôr/man-bĭ) riv. Q. flows N into Princess Charlotte Bay. — town, dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 45 m. S of New Plymouth, pop. 333 ; past. — co. S W corner of Vic. 2,013 □ pop. 11,618 ; chief town Portland.
Normanton (nôr/man-ton) mun. town, Q. chief spt. on the Gulf of Carpentaria at the mouth of the Norman riv. pop. with vicinity 1,270.
Normanville, town, Hindmarsh co. S. A..... 226
Norseman (nôrs/man) mun. town, W. A. in the Dundas gold field, estimated pop. (1895) 1,500.
Norsewood, vil. Waipawa co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 898.
North Botany, North Bruni, and similar names. See BOTANY, NORTH ; BRUNI, NORTH, etc.
North, magisterial dist. W. A. between Kimberley and Gascoyne divisions..... 2,422
Northam (nôr/thăm) agr. mun. town, W. A. 66 m. N E of Perth, pop. (1891) 477 ; estimated pop. (1895) 1,600.
Northampton, town, W. A. 35 m. N of Geraldton, pop. approx. 200 ; lead & copper min. & agr.
North Cape, point, N of N. Isl. N. Z.
North Coast District, div. N. S. W. comprising eight counties, lies between lat. 28° and 33° S, long. 151° and 154° E.
North Coast Range, mt. range, E coast of N. S. W. ; highest point Mt. Seaview 6,000 ft.
Northcote (nôrth/kōt) town, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. pop. 7,458. — sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 407.
North East Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z..... 284
North East Valley, bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Dunedin..... 3,337
Northern District, div. Q. bounded N by Gulf of Carpentaria & Torres Strait, E by Pacific Ocean, S by the Denham Range, the head waters of the Suttor & Cape rivs. & the Great Dividing, Kirby's & Selwyn Ranges, and W by meridian 138° E.
Northern Table-land District, div. N. S. W. comprising fifteen counties, lies approx. between Dumaresq riv. & Macpherson Range on the N & Liverpool Range on the S & between long. 150° 30′ & 152° 50′ E.
Northern Territory, N central division of Australia (administered by the Govt. of S. A.) between long. 129° & 138° E & from lat. 26° S to Arafura Sea, 523,620 □ pop. 4,898.
North Esk (-ĕsk/) riv. Tas. uniting with S. Esk to form the Tamar river.
North Fiord (-fyôrd) arm of Te Anau Lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
North Harbor, inlet, N. S. W. a northern arm of Port Jackson.
North Head, point, N. S. W. at N entrance to Port Jackson ; Sydney Quarantine Station.
North Island, one of N. Z. group 515 m. long comprising the prov. dists. of Auckland, Wellington, Hawke's Bay & Taranaki, 44,468 □ pop. 321,230 including 39,775 Maoris.
North Shore. See SYDNEY, NORTH.
North Taranaki Bight (-tä/rä-nä/kĕ-) broad bay, on W coast of N. Isl. N. Z. N of Taranaki Pen.
North Trap Rocks, group of rocky islets, S E of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm/ber-land) co. E coast of N. S. W. 2,411 □ pop. 86,661 ; chief city Newcastle.
Northumberland, Cape, S E S. A. near Vic. border, with lighthouse.
Northumberland Isles, group of isls. off E coast of Q. between lat. 21° & 22° S.
Northwest Cape, point, W W. A. at entrance to Exmouth Gulf.
Northwest Division, land div. W. A. 81,000 □, contains Pilbarra gold field.
North Western Slopes District, div. of N. S. W. comprising fourteen counties, bounded N by Macintyre riv. between the meridians 149° & 150° 30′ E, S approx. by parallel 32° S, W by Macintyre riv. the source streams of Namoi & Gwydir & Conadilly rivs. & W by Barwon & Castlereagh rivers.
Norwood (nôr/wōōd) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. with Kensington 11,747.
Norwood Park, sub. of Adelaide, S. A..... 270
Notch Hill, mt. peak, Dargo co. Vic. 4,625 ft.
Noumea (nōō-mä/a) town, ✻ of New Caledonia, S. Pacific Oc. ; French penal settlement ; estimated pop. 5,000.
Nowra, (now/ra) mun. town N. S. W. on Shoalhaven riv. ; dairying & agr..... 1,705
Nugget Point (nŭg/gĕt-) cape, S E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Nukualofa (nōō/kōō-a-lō/fä) ✻ of Tonga Isls. S. Pacific Oc., on Tongatabu.
Nullagine (nŭl/la-gīn) gold min. settlement, W. A. 86 m. N E of Marble Bar in Pilbarra gold field, pop. approximately 200.
Numba (nŭm/bä) mun. town, N. S. W. near mouth of Shoalhaven riv. ; dairying & agr..... 688
Numbugga (nŭm-bŭg/ga) town, Auckland co. N. S. W..... 187
Numurkah (nōō-mûr/kä) agr. town, Vic. 133 m. N of Melbourne..... 1,011
Nundle (nŭn/dl) town, Parry co. N. S. W..... 260
Nuriootpa (nōōr/ī-ōōt/pä) town, S. A. 49 m. N of Adelaide..... 249
Nuyts Archipelago (noits-) group of small isls. S W S. A. in Great Australian Bight.
Nymagee (nĭm/a-jē/) town, N. S. W. 450 m. N W of Sydney ; copper min..... 1,321
Nymboi (nĭm/boi) riv. N. S. W. flows N into Clarence riv. at its junction with Mitchell river.
Nyngan (nĭn/gan) mun. town, N. S. W. 377 m. N W of Sydney..... 1,355

O.

Oakleigh (ōk/lĭ) agr. bor. Vic. 9 m. S E of Melbourne..... 1,236
Oakover (ōk/ō-ver) riv. W. A. flows N W into De Grey river.
Oaks, The, town, Camden co. N. S. W..... 237

□ means square miles ; agr., agricultural ; bor., borough ; cml., commercial ; corp., corporate ; dist., district ; div., division ; har., harbor ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; mun., municipal ; past., pastoral ; pop., population ; prov., provincial ; riv., river ; spt., seaport ; sub., suburb ; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Pop.

Oamaru (ō-ä′mä-rō͞o ; *colloq.* ŏm′ä-rō͞o) spt. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 78 m. N E of Dunedin ; agr. 5,621
Oamaru, South, vil. Waitaki co. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Oamaru. 401
Oatlands (ōt′lạndz) town, Tas. 59 m. N of Hobart ; agr. & past. 731
Oberon (ō′bẹr-ọn) town, Westmoreland co. N. S. W. 245
O'Connell, town, Westmoreland & Roxburgh cos. N. S. W. 200
Ohaeawai (ō-hä′ē-ä-wä′ē) Maori vil. Bay of Islands co. N. Isl. N. Z. ; hot springs.
O'Halloran Hill (ō-hăl′lọr-ạn-) town, S. A. 11 m. S of Adelaide 224
Ohau (ō′hä-o͞o) riv. Horowhenua co. N. Isl. N. Z. — town on riv. pop. 140.
Ohau Lake, lake, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 23 □.
Ohau Point, point, S W N. Isl. N. Z.
Ohinemuri (ō-hē′nä-mo͞o′rē) gold min. co. N. Isl. N. Z. 478 □ pop. estimated (1897) 6,000.
Ohinemutu (ō-hē′nä-mo͞o′to͞o) Maori settlement, N. Isl. N. Z. ; center of hot springs dist. See ROTORUA.
Ohingaiti (ō′hē-ngä′ē-tē ; *colloq.* ō-hĭn-gī′tē) vil. Rangitikei co. N. Isl. N. Z. 410
Ohoka (ō-hō′kä) vil. Ashley co. S. Isl. N. Z. 654
Okaihau (ō-kä′ē-hä′o͞o ; *colloq.* ō-kī′how) vil. Bay of Islands co. N. Isl. N. Z. 240
Okarito Lagoon (ō-kä-rē′tō-) lagoon, on coast Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. outlet of Lake Mapourika.
Okoroire Mineral Springs (ō-kō-rō′ē-rä- ; *colloq.* ō-kō-roi′rē-) mineral hot springs, N. Isl. N. Z. in upper part of Thames Valley, with sanatorium.
Okupu Bay (ō-ko͞o′po͞o-) inlet, N. Z. on W coast of Great Barrier Island.
Okuru (ō-ko͞o′ro͞o) riv. Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Okuru Island, small isl. W of Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Omaha Bay (ō′mä-hä- ; *colloq.* ō-mä′-) arm of Hauraki Gulf, on W coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Omeo (ō′mẽ-ō) agr. & min. town, Vic. on Mitta Mitta river. 939
Onebygamba (ō′nē-bĭ-găm′bạ) coal min. sub. Newcastle, N. S. W. See CARRINGTON.
Onehunga (ō′nä-ho͞o′ngä) spt. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 8 m. S E of Auckland. 2,924
Onetapu Desert Spring (ō′nä-tä′po͞o-) mineral spring, N. Isl. N. Z. issues at base of Mt. Ruapehu, and taints the water of Wangaehu riv. 70 m.
One-Tree Hill, sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Onkaparinga (ŏn͟k-ka-pä-rĭn′gä) riv. S. A. 60 m. long, flows into Gulf St. Vincent.
Onoke Lake (ō-nō′kä- ; *colloq.* ō-nōk′-) small lake, N. Isl. N. Z. at head of Palliser Bay.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō) bor. N. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Wellington 979
Oodnadatta (o͞od′na-dăt′tạ) settlement, S. A. 688 m. N of Adelaide, terminus (1897) of the Great Northern Transcontinental Railway 162
Opaki (ō-pä′kē) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 75 m. N E of Wellington 401
Ophir (ō′fẽr) min. settlement, Wellington co. N. S. W. ; Hargraves discovered gold here in 1851. — *or* **Black's**, town, Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 238.
Opihi (ō-pē′hē) riv. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Opotiki (ō-pō′tĭ-kē) agr. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on Bay of Plenty 582
Opunake (ō′po͞o-nä′kä) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on coast. S of Cape Egmont 289
Orakau (ō-rä′kä-o͞o) battlefield (1864) in Waikato war, Waipa co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Orakeikorako (ō-rä′kä-kō-kō-rä′kō) tourists' resort with geyser, Rotorua dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Orange (ŏr′ạnj) mun. town, N. S. W. 192 m. W of Sydney, pop. 3,237 ; agr. & min. — land board dist. N. S. W.
Orange, East, mun. town, N. S. W. near Orange. 1,827
Orari (ō-rä′rē) riv. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Orbost (ôr′bŏst) town, Vic. on Snowy riv. ; past. 368
Ord (ôrd) riv. Kimberley div. W. A. flows into Cambridge Gulf.
Orepuki (ō-rā-po͞o′kē) agr. & min. town, S. Isl. N. Z., W of Invercargill, estimated pop. 300.
Oreti (ō-rā′tē) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. discharges into Foveaux Strait.
Ormond, town, Cook co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity, 319.
Ormondville (ôr′mọnd-vĭl) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 66 m. S W of Napier. 395
Oroua (ō-rō′o͞o-ä) co. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 394 □ 13,304
Orrery (ŏr′ẹ-rĭ) co. Southern dist. Q. 10,547 □ ; chief town Charleville.
Orroroo (ŏr′rō-ro͞o′) agr. town, S. A. 176 m. N of Adelaide. 464
Osborne's Flat, gold min. center, Bogong co. Vic. 235
Otago (ō-tä′gō) *corruption of Maori* **Otakou** (ō-tä′kō-o͞o) prov. dist. S division of S. Isl. N. Z. 25,487 □ pop. 153,097 ; ✻ Dunedin.
Otago Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) inlet, har. of Dunedin, E coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Otaheite (ō′tä-hē′tē) isl. S Pacific. See TAHITI.
Otahuhu (ō-tä′hо͞o-hо͞o ; *colloq.* ō′tä-hо͞o′) vil. N. Isl. N. Z. 9 m. S E of Auckland 1,008
Otaki (ō-tä′kē) agr. town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Otaki riv. 47 m. N of Wellington 599
Otamatea (ō′tä-mä-tä′ä) co. in N division of N. Isl. N. Z. 364 □ pop. 2,054. — small town in co. on an arm of Kaipara Har.
Otautau (ō-tä′o͞o-tä′o͞o) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 32 m. N W of Invercargill. 244
Otira (ō-tē′rä) riv. & gorge, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. ; famed for its scenery.
Otorokua Point (ō′tō-rō-kо͞o′ä-) point, W Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Otway, Cape (-ŏt′wā) cape, S Vic. with lighthouse.
Ourimbah (o͞o-rĭm′bä) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 285
Ouse (o͞oz) riv. central Tas. flows S into Derwent river.
Outer North Head, point, Port Jackson. See NORTH HEAD.
Outer South Head, point, Port Jackson. See SOUTH HEAD.
Outram (o͞o′trạm) agr. town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 19 m. S W of Dunedin, pop. 489, pop. with vicinity 1,049.
Ovalau (ō′vä-lä-o͞o) isl. Fiji Islands, S Pacific Oc. on which Levuka is situated.
Ovens (ŭv′ẹnz) riv. Vic. 140 m. long, flows N W from Australian Alps to Murray river.
Ovingham (ō′vĭng-hạm) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 264
Owaka (ō-wä′kä) agr. vil. Clutha co. S. Isl. N. Z. 611
Owen Head, point, W Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Oxford (ŏks′fọrd), **East** & **West**, agr. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 41 m. N W of Christchurch. 229
Oxley (ŏks′lĭ) co. N. S. W. between Macquarie & Bogan rivs. 1,327 □ pop. 3,010. — town, Waljeers co. N. S. W. 190
Oxley Island, isl. N. S. W. part of the delta of the Manning river. 307
Oxley's Peak, mt. peak, N. S. W. 4,500 ft. ; highest point in Liverpool Range.
Oyster Bay, inlet, on E coast of Tasmania.

P.

Paddington (păd′ĭng-tọn) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 18,392
Paeroa (pä′ä-rō′ä) min. town, N. Isl. N. Z. 22 m. S E of Thames. 209
Pahaua (pä-hä′o͞o-ä) riv. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Pahautanui (pä-hä′o͞o-tä-nо͞o′ē) vil. Hutt co. N. Isl. N. Z. 281
Pahia Point (pä-hē′ä-) headland, S S. Isl. N. Z., E of Te Waewae Bay.
Pahiatua (pä′hē-ä′to͞o-ä ; *colloq.* pä′hē-to͞o′ä) co. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 302 □ pop. 2,365. — agr. bor. in the co. pop. 782, pop. with Pahiatua North Village Settlement 1,201.

Pop.

Pakarae (pä′kä-rä′ä) riv. Cook co. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Pakington (păk′ĭng-tọn) co. Central dist. Q. 1,510 □.
Pakuranga (pä′ko͞o-rä′ngä) town, Manukau co. N. Isl. N. Z. 321
Pallamallawa (păl′la-măl′la-wạ) town, Courallie co. N. S. W. 117
Pallinup (păl′ĭn-ŭp) riv. W. A. flows into Beaufort Inlet on S coast.
Palliser Bay (păl′ĭs-ẹr-) bay, S coast of Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Palliser, Cape, the most southern point of N. Isl. N. Z.
Palmer (pä′mẹr) riv. Q. in Cape York Pen. trib. of Mitchell riv. — gold field of Cape York Pen. at head waters of the riv. — co. Southern dist. Q. 7,142 □.
Palmer's Island, town & isl. N. S. W. on lower Clarence riv. ; sugar. 460
Palmerston (pä′mẹrs-tọn) *or* **Port Darwin**, town, ✻ N. Ter. on Port Darwin, estimated pop. 500. — co. N. Ter. 4,000 □. — co. E coast of Q. Central dist. 1,595 □.
Palmerston, Cape, cape, E coast of Q., S of Mackay.
Palmerston North, agr. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. 88 m. N E of Wellington. 4,303
Palmerston South, agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 41 m. N of Dunedin. 790
Palm Isles (pām-) group isls. E coast Q. in Halifax Bay.
Pambula (păm′bū-la) *or* **Panbula**, town, N. S. W. near Twofold Bay ; agr. & dairying. 422
Pango Pango (pä′ngŏ pä′ngŏ) isl. one of Samoa Isls. S. Pacific Oc.
Panmure (păn′mūr) agr. town, Eden co. N. Isl. N. Z. near Auckland, pop. 298. — town, Vic. on Emu riv. estimated pop. 200.
Panton (păn′tọn) riv. W. A. Kimberley gold field, trib. of Ord river.
Paonui Point (pä′ō-nō͞o′ē-) cape, S E N. Isl. N. Z.
Papahaua Mountains (pä-pä-hä′o͞o-ä-) mt. range, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. mean height about 4,500 ft.
Papakaio (pä′pä-kä′ē-ō) vil. Waitaki co. S. Isl. N. Z. 298
Papakura (pä′pä-kо͞o′rä) agr. & past. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 20 m. S E of Auckland, pop. 301, pop. with vicinity 494.
Papanui (pä′pä-nо͞o′ē) sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. 332
Paparoa (pä′pä-rō′ä) agr. town, Otamatea co. N. Isl. N. Z. 266
Paparoa Mountains, mt. range, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. mean height about 4,500 ft.
Papua (pä′pо͞o-ä) name for New Guinea.
Papua, Gulf of, large gulf on S coast of British New Guinea.
Paradise (păr′ạ-dīs) gold min. town, Q. on Burnett river. 320
Parawai (pä′rä-wä′ē) sub. of Thames, N. Isl. N. Z. 577
Parengarenga Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) (pä-rā′ngä-rā′ngä-) har. N. Isl. N. Z., E coast of Mongonui Pen.
Pareora (pä′rä-ō-rä) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows between Geraldine & Waimate cos.
Paringa Lake (pä-rē′ngä-) lake, Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Parkes (pärks) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 269 m. W N W of Sydney. 2,449
Parkside (pärk′sīd) sub. of Adelaide, S. A.
Parnell (pär-nĕl′) bor. sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. 3,967
Paroo (pä-rо͞o′) riv. Q. & N. S. W. 310 m. long, flows S into swamps near the Darling riv. — co. Southern dist. Q. 4,326 □.
Parramatta (păr′ạ-măt′ạ) mun. town, N. S. W. 14 m. W of Sydney, pop. 11,677. — riv. (so-called) arm of Port Jackson, 18 m. long, on which town is situated.
Parry (păr′ĭ) co. N. S. W. in Northern Table-land, 1,356 □. 3,530
Pasmore (pās′mōr) riv. S. A. 100 m. long, flows into Lake Frome.
Patangata (pä′tä′ngä-tä) co. E N. Isl. N. Z. in Hawke's Bay prov. dist. 747 □. 2,044
Patea (pä′tä-ä ; *colloq.* pä-tē′ä) co. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 691 □ pop. 3,284. — its chief town, a spt. bor. pop. 676. — riv. upon which the town is situated.
Paterson (păt′ẹr-sọn) riv. N. S. W. trib. of the Hunter, 20 m. long. — agr. town, on the riv. pop. 327.
Paterson, Cape, cape, S coast of Bulu-Bulu co. Vic.
Patterson Inlet, inlet, E coast of Stewart Isl. N. Z. — small town on the inlet.
Patutahi (pä′to͞o-tä′hē) town, Cook co. N. Isl. N. Z. 202
Paynеham (pān′hạm) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. ; fruit. 369
Peach, riv. Q. See ARCHER.
Peak Head, cape, W. A., S W of entrance to King George's Sound.
Peak Hill, gold min. town, N. S. W. on Bogan river. 1,557
Peak Range, mt. chain Q., a southern branch of Drummond range, in Leichhardt past. dist.
Peel, riv. N. S. W. 80 m. long, trib. of Namoi riv. — town, Roxburgh co. N. S. W. pop. 116.
Peel's Inlet, inlet, S W coast of W. A.
Pegasus Bay (pĕg′ạ-sus-) inlet, N E coast Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Pelham (pĕl′ạm) co. Central dist. Q. 870 □.
Pelorus (pē-lō′rŭs) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows N E into Pelorus Sound.
Pelorus Sound, long inlet, N E coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Pembroke (pĕm′brōk) co. S E Tas. 1,008 □. — agr. & min. town, Lake co. S. Isl. N. Z. on Wanaka Lake, pop. 194.
Pembroke Peak, mt. S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, 6,700 ft.
Pencarrow Head (pĕn-kăr′rō-) cape, N. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Port Nicholson, with lighthouse.
Penguin (pĕn′gwĭn) spt. town, N Tas. ; agr. 396
Penguin Island, isl. S. A. at N end of Rivoli Bay, with lighthouse.
Peninsula, co. on E coast of Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 37 □. 2,701
Pennant Hills (pĕn′ạnt-) agr. town, N. S. W. 18 m. N W of Sydney. 303
Penny, Mount, mt. peak, Westmoreland co. Tas. 3,782 ft.
Penola (pĕn-ō′la) town, S. A. 270 m. S E of Adelaide, near border of Vic. ; past. & agr. 568
Penrith (pĕn′rĭth) mun. town, N. S. W. on Nepean riv. 34 m. W of Sydney ; agr. & past. 3,797
Penshurst (pĕnz′hûrst) agr. town, Vic. 18 m. E S E of Hamilton. 551
Pepin Island (pĕp′ĭn-) isl. N of S. Isl. N. Z. in Tasman Bay.
Pera Bore (pē′rä-) artesian bore, Western Plains dist. N. S. W. ; experimental farm for tropical produce.
Pera Head, cape, Q., W Cape York Pen.
Peron, Cape (-pä′rŏn′) cape, W. A. at extremity Peron Peninsula.
Peron Peninsula, pen. W. A. in Shark Bay.
Perpendicular, Point, cape, N. S. W. at N entrance to Jervis Bay.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ) co. S W corner of N. S. W. 3,027 □ 238
Perth (pĕrth) city, ✻ of W. A. on Swan riv. pop. (1891) 8,447 ; estimated (1895) 19,533. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. (1891) 9,617. — town, Tas. on S. Esk riv. 15 m. S of Launceston, pop. 517 ; agr. & past. — agr. town, N. S. W. 149 m. W of Sydney, pop. 369.
Petersburg (pē′tẹrz-bûrg) corp. town, S. A. 154 m. N of Adelaide ; railway center. 1,071
Petersham (pē′tẹr-shạm) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 10,369
Petone (pĕ-tō′nē) bor. N. Isl. N. Z., N of Port Nicholson. 2,178
Phillip (fĭl′ĭp) co. N. S. W., W Hunter riv. dist. 1,688 □. 5,709
Phillip Island, isl. Vic. at entrance to Western Port.
Piakatu Point (pē′ä-kä′to͞o-) cape, W coast Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Piako (pē-ä′kō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into the Firth of Thames. — co. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 1,095 □ pop. 2,517.
Picton (pĭk′tọn) agr. town, N. S. W. 53 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 1,176. — spt. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. at head of Queen Charlotte Sound, pop. 788.
Picton, Mount, mt. peak, Arthur co. Tas. 4,340 ft.

Piddington, Mount (-pĭd′ĭng-tŏn) mt. peak, N. S. W. in Blue Mts.; tourists' resort.
Pieman (pī′măn) riv. Tas. empties on the N W coast.
Pigeon Bay, inlet, S. Isl. N. Z., N coast of Banks Pen. — vil. on bay.
Pigeon Island. See MANUKA.
Pilbarra (pĭl-băr′ra) gold field N W W. A.; chief town Marble Bar.
Pillar, Cape (-pĭl′lăr) cape, S E Tas. at extremity of Tasman Pen.
Pilliga (pĭl′lĭ-gă) town, Baradine co. N. S. W. 105
Pilot Range, mt. range, Bogong co. Vic. 6,020 ft.
Pimlico, North (-pĭm′lĭ-kō) settlement, Rous co. N. S. W. 211
Pine Creek, town, N. Ter. 8 m. S of Union, alluvial gold field, pop. estimated 700.
Pine Islet, one of Northumberland Isles, off E coast Q. with lighthouse.
Pinnacles (pĭn′ă-klz) town, near W border of N. S. W., S W of Broken Hill.... 425
Pinnibar, Mount (-pĭn′ĭ-băr) mt. peak, Benambra co. Vic. 4,100 ft.
Pioneer (pī′ō-nēr′) riv. E Q. flows into Pacific at Mackay; sugar-growing dist.
Piper's Flat, town, Cook co. N. S. W. 147
Pirongia Mountain (pē-rŏ′ngē-ă-) mt. peak, Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 3,156 ft.
Pitcairn Island (pĭt-kârn′-) isl. S. Pacific Oc. lat. 25° S, long. 130° W; refuge of "Bounty" mutineers.
Pitt Island, isl. second largest of Chatham Islands, dependency of N. Z.
Pittsworth, *formerly* **Beauaraba**, town, central Darling Downs, Q. 231
Pitt Town, agr. town, N. S. W. near Windsor 351
Pitt Water, inlet, S E coast of Tas. N W arm of Frederick Henry Bay.
Pittwater, S arm of Broken Bay, N. S. W. — watering place, N. S. W. on Pittwater, pop. 395.
Pituri (pĭch′ŏŏ-rē) co. Central dist. Q. 18,700 □.
Plains, The. See WESTERN PLAINS.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj′ĕ-nĕt) co. Central dist. Q. 4,710 □; chief town Emerald. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. 4,163; chief town Albany.
Plattsburg (plăts′bûrg) coal min. mun. town, N. S. W. near Newcastle 3,301
Pleasant Point, town, Geraldine co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 953.
Plenty, riv. Tas. trib. of the Derwent.
Pohangina (pō-hă′ngē-nă) co. N. Isl. N. Z. 295 □; formerly part of Oroua co.
Point Abercrombie, Point Archer, and similar names. See ABERCROMBIE, POINT; ARCHER, POINT; etc.
Point Chevalier (-shĕ-văl′yĕr) sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Pokeno (pō′kĕ-nō) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 40 m. S of Auckland 295
Pokolbin (pŏk-ōl′bĭn) agr. center, Northumberland co. N. S. W.; vineyards... 329
Polwarth (pōl′wärth) co. on S coast of Vic. 1,225 □ 8,361
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-ă) isls. central Pacific Oc. between 30° N & 47° S; a subdivision of Oceanica; Hawaiian Isls. the largest; mostly small islands.
Ponsonby (pŏn′son-bĭ) W part of Auckland city, N. Isl. N. Z.
Ponui Island (pō-nōō′ē-) isl. off N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki Gulf, with lighthouse.
Ponui Passage, *or* **The Sandspit Passage**, passage between Ponui Isl. & N. Isl. N. Z.
Poole (pōōl) co. N W corner of N. S. W. 2,013 □ 42
Poole, Mount, isolated mt. peak, N W corner N. S. W.
Poor Knights Islands, small group, off N. Isl. N. Z., S E of Whangaruru Bay.
Porchester (pōr′chĕs-tĕr) co. N W corner of Q. 8,501 □; chief town Burketown.
Porirua (pō′rē-rōō′ă) vil. N. Isl. N. Z. on Porirua Har. 308
Porirua Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, S W coast of N. Isl. N. Z.; an arm of Cook Strait.
Porongorup Range (pŏ-rŏn′gôr-ŭp-) mt. range, W. A. in S W corner.
Port Adelaide (-ăd′ĕ-lād) spt. corp. town, S. A. 7 m. N W of Adelaide on Gulf St. Vincent, pop. 5,005. — lighthouse at port.
Port Adventure, inlet, E coast of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Port Ahuriri (-ä′hōō-rē′rē; *colloq.* -ow-rē′rē) *or* **The Spit**, port of Napier, N. Isl. N. Z. included in municipal boundary of Napier.
Port Albert (-ăl′bert) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 65 m. N of Auckland, pop. with vicinity 236. — *or* **Alberton**, spt. town, on Port Albert, Gippsland dist. Vic. 136 m. S E of Melbourne, pop. 415.
Portarlington (-är′lĭng-tŏn) agr. town, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay 852
Port Arthur (-är′thur) inlet, S of Tasman Pen. S E coast Tas.
Port Augusta (-ă-gŭs′tă) spt. corp. town, S. A. at head of Spencer's Gulf, pop. 1,274, pop. with Port Augusta West 1,610.
Port Bowen (-bō′ĕn) inlet, on E coast of Q.
Port Campbell (-kăm′ĕl *or* kăm′bĕl) inlet & spt. Heytesbury co. S Vic. pop. estimated (1897) 260.
Port Chalmers (-chä′mĕrz) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. on Otago Har.; port of Dunedin. 2,028
Port Clinton, inlet, on E coast Q. lat. 22° 30′ S.
Port Curtis (-kûr′tĭs) inlet, E coast of Q. lat. 24°. — past. dist. E coast of Q. 13,983 □.
Port Dalrymple (-dăl′rĭm-pl) estuary of Tamar riv. N coast of Tas.
Port Darwin (-där′wĭn) har. of Palmerston, N. Ter. — name sometimes used instead of Palmerston.
Port Davey (-dā′vĭ) har. S W coast of Tas., continued E by Bathurst Har.
Port Denison (-dĕn′ĭ-sŏn) inlet, Q. har. of Bowen. — small port, W. A. mouth of Irwin river.
Port Douglas (-dŭg′las) cml. & agr. spt. town, Q. on Trinity Bay 494
Port Elliott (-ĕl′ĭ-ŏt) inlet, S. A., W of mouth of Murray riv. — town on inlet, 77 m. S of Adelaide, pop. 279.
Port Esperance (-ĕs′pĕr-ans) inlet & spt. Tas. W of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.
Port Essington (-ĕs′ĭng-tŏn) inlet, N. Ter., N coast of Coburg Pen.
Port Fairy (-fâr′ĭ) *formerly* **Belfast**, har. & spt. bor. S Vic., with lighthouse.. 1,864
Port Frederick, har. N coast of Tas. at mouth of Mersey river.
Port Gawler (-gă′lĕr) inlet & spt. S. A., E of Gulf St. Vincent.
Port Germein (-jĕr-mān′) town, S. A. on Germein Bay, 246 m. N of Adelaide.. 287
Port Hacking (-hăk′ĭng) inlet, N. S. W., S of Botany Bay; watering place of National Park.
Port Hinchinbrook (-hĭn′chĭn-brŏŏk) *or* **Hinchinbrook Pass**, passage, Q. between Hinchinbrook Isl. & the mainland; spt. of Cardwell.
Port Hunter, har. of Newcastle, N. S. W. at mouth of Hunter river.
Port Irwin (-ĕr′wĭn) inlet, W. A. site of town of Dongara.
Port Jackson, har. of Sydney, N. S. W.; one of finest roadsteads in the world.
Port Kennedy (-kĕn′nĕ-dĭ) har. & town, on Thursday Isl. N Q. pop. town 642.
Portland, bor. Vic. on Portland Bay, 250 m. S W of Melbourne, pop. 2,284. — co. Central dist. Q. 5,222 □. — settlement Roxburgh co. N. S. W. pop. 212.
Portland Bay, bay, S W coast of Vic. with good anchorage.
Portland, Cape, cape, N E Tas.
Portland Island, isl. off S point of Mahia Pen. N. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Port Lincoln (-lĭn′kŏn) spt. town, S. A. on a S W arm of Spencer's Gulf, with a fine harbor, pop. 402. — inlet on which town is situated.
Port Lyttelton (-lĭt′t′l-tŏn) har. of Lyttelton, S. Isl. N. Z.; port of Christchurch.
Port McDonnell (-măk-dŏn′ĕl) town & inlet, S E coast S. A. near border of Vic. 316
Port Macquarie (-mă-kwŏr′ĭ) agr. mun. spt. town & inlet, N. S. W. at mouth of Hastings riv., pop. town 961.
Port Melbourne (-mĕl′bûrn) *formerly* **Sandridge**, bor. sub. of Melbourne, Vic. on Hobson's Bay 13,067
Port Molyneux, port, S. Isl. N. Z., S E of Otago prov. dist.
Port Moresby (-mōrz′bĭ) spt. * British New Guinea, on S coast.

Port Musgrave (-mŭs′grāv) har. Q. at mouth of Batavia riv. W coast of Cape York Pen.
Port Nicholson (-nĭk′ŏl-sŏn) har. of Wellington, N. Isl. N. Z.
Portobello (pōr′tă-bĕl′ō) sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. 405
Port Pegasus (-pĕg′ă-sus) inlet, S E coast of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Port Phillip Bay (-fĭl′ĭp-) chief inlet of Vic. 800 □, forming har. of Melbourne.
Port Pirie (-pĭr′ĭ) spt. corp. town, S. A., N E of Spencer's Gulf 4,006
Portsea, watering place, Vic. near entrance to Port Phillip Bay, approx. pop. 150.
Port Sorell (-sō-rĕl′) inlet, N coast of Tas.
Port Stephens (-stĕ′vĕnz) fine har. on E coast of N. S. W.
Port Underwood, inlet, N E coast of S. Isl. N. Z. an arm of Cloudy Bay.
Port Victor (-vĭk′tŏr) spt. town, S. A. on a small arm of Encounter Bay, pop. 465. — lighthouse at port, E end of Granite Isl.
Port Wakefield (-wāk′fēld) corp. spt. town, S. A. on Gulf St. Vincent, 83 m. N of Adelaide; with lighthouse 523
Port Walcott (-wal′kŏt) inlet, N W coast W. A. — town, W. A. See COSSACK.
Port William, inlet, on N E coast Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Poteriteri Lake (pō-tā′rē-tā′rē-) lake, Fiord co. S. Isl. N. Z.
Pottinger (pŏt′ĭn-jer) co. N. S. W., N of Liverpool Range 2,818 □ 4,781
Poverty Bay, bay, E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.; scene of Maori massacre, 1868.
Prahran (prä-răn′) city, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. 39,703
Prebbleton (prĕb′l-tŏn) vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 330
Preservation Inlet, inlet, S. Isl. N. Z. between Edwardson & Long Sounds.
Preston (prĕs′tŏn) riv. S W W. A. at mouth of which is Bunbury. — sub. of Melbourne, Vic. pop. 3,563.
Prince of Wales Island, isl. Q., N of Cape York Pen.
Prince Regent, riv. W. A. flows into Brunswick Bay.
Princess Charlotte Bay (-shär′lŏt-) inlet, Q., E coast of Cape York Pen.
Princess Royal Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inner har. of Albany, W. A. arm of King George's Sound.
Princetown, small town, Vic. 173 m. S W of Melbourne.
Pring (prĭng) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,255 □.
Prospect (prŏs′pĕkt) town, N. S. W. 26 m. W of Sydney, near reservoir of Sydney water supply, forming with Sherwood a municipality; joint pop. 2,075. — vil. sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 452.
Prospect Village, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 452
Prosser Bay (prŏs′ĕr-) inlet, E coast of Tas.
Prosser's, riv. E Tas. flows E into Prosser Bay.
Providence, Cape, cape, S W S. Isl. N. Z.
Pukaki Lake (pōō′kä-kĕ-) *Maori* **Pukeko** (pōō-kā′kŏ) lake, Canterbury prov. dist. near center of S. Isl. N. Z. 31 □.
Pukearuhe (pōō′kŭ-ä′rōō-hă) fort, N. Isl. N. Z. on N. Taranaki Bight; place of massacre by Maoris.
Pukekohe (pōō′kŭ-kō′hă) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 31 m. S of Auckland, pop. town & settlement 1,050.
Puketoi Range (pōō′kŭ-tō′ē-) range mts. Wellington & Hawke's Bay prov. dists. N. Isl. N. Z.
Puniu (pōō-nē′ōō) riv. trib. of Waipa riv. N. Isl. N. Z.
Purakanui (pōō′rä-kä-nōō′ē) town, Waikouaiti co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 251.
Pureora (pōō′rä-ō′rä) mt. peak, Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. between Waikato & Waipa rivs. 3,793 ft.
Puriri (pōō-rē′rē) vil. Thames co. N. Isl. N. Z.; soda springs.
Purnamoota (pĕr′na-mōō′tă) town, Yancowinna co. N. S. W. 127
Puysegur Point (pwē′sŭ′gŭr′-) cape, S W S. Isl. N. Z., E of entrance to Long Sound, with lighthouse.
Pyalong (pī′ă-lŏng) agr. town, Dalhousie co. Vic. 217
Pyrenees Range (pĭr′ĕ-nēz-) mt. range, Vic. bet. Wimmera dist. & Ripon co.
Pyrmont (pēr′mŏnt) part of city of Sydney, N. S. W. on Darling Har. with quarries.

Q.

Queanbeyan (kwēn-bē′ăn) mun. town, N. S. W. 194 m. S S W of Sydney; agr. & past. 1,262
Queen Charlotte Sound (-shär′lŏt-) har. of Picton, N E coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Queen's Channel, inlet, N W of N. Ter. at mouth of Victoria river.
Queenscliff (kwēnz′klĭf) bor. Vic. at W entrance to Port Phillip Bay; watering place 1,905
Queensland (kwēnz′lănd) N E colony of Australia, 668,497 □ pop. 393,718, separated from N. S. W. by Imperial enactment in 1859; * Brisbane.
Queen's Redoubt, battlefield of Maori war, N. Isl. N. Z. See MERCER.
Queenstown, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 1,355. — min. & agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. on Wakatipu Lake, pop. 779; resort of tourists. — min. town, Montagu co. Tas., reduction works of Mt. Lyell mine; estimated pop. (1897) 7,000.
Queenton (kwēn′tŏn) gold min. town, Q. sub. of Charters Towers. 2,060
Quipolly (kwĭp-ŏl′ĭ) town, Buckland co. N. S. W. 251
Quirindi (kwĭ-rĭn′dĭ) mun. town, N. S. W. on Liverpool Plains, 242 m. N of Sydney; agr. & past. 1,139
Quoin Point (kwoin-) point, on S E coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Quorn (kwôrn) corp. town, S. A. 234 m. N of Adelaide 513

R.

Rabbit Island, isl. N of S. Isl. N. Z. in Tasman Bay.
Radstock, Cape (-răd′stŏk) cape, S S. A. in Great Australian Bight.
Raffles Bay (răf′f′lz-) early settlement, N. Ter. on Coburg Pen. lat. 11° 14′ S, long. 132° 24′ E.
Raglan (răg′lan) co. Central dist. Q. 1,608 □; chief town Mount Morgan. — co. W coast of N. Isl. N. Z. 824 □ pop. 1,090. — town, Roxburgh co. N. S. W. pop. 211.
Rakaia (rä-kä′ē-ä) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 85 m. long, flows from Southern Alps through Canterbury Plains to E coast. — agr. town on the riv. 36 m. S W of Christchurch, pop. with village settlement 707.
Rakino Island (rä-kē′nŏ-) small isl. in Hauraki Gulf, N. Isl. N. Z.
Raleigh (răl′ĭ) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. See WAITARA. — co. on E coast of N. S. W. 974 □ pop. 3,912. — town in co. pop. 241.
Ram Head, cape, S E Vic.
Ramsay Mount (răm′zĭ-) mt. peak, Russell co. Tas. 3,810 ft.
Randwick (răn′dwĭk) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 6,236
Rangaounou Bay (rä′ngä-ō-ōō′nō-ōō-) inlet, N. Isl. N. Z. on E coast of Mongonui Pen.
Rangatira Beach (rä′ngä-tē′rä-) long beach, N. Isl. N. Z. between Kaipara & Manukau Hars. on W coast.
Rangiora (rä′ngē-ō′rä) agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 20 m. N of Christchurch 1,783
Rangiriri (rä′ngē-rē′rē) small town, Waikato co. N. Isl. N. Z. battlefield (1863) in Waikato war.
Rangitaiki (rä′ngē-tä′ē-kē; *colloq.* rä-ngē-tīk′) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Bay of Plenty.

Pop.

Rangitata (rä/ngē-tä/tä) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 74 m. long, flows from Southern Alps through Canterbury Plains to E coast.
Rangitikei (rä/ngē-tē/kā-ē ; *colloq.* rä-ngē-tī/kē) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on the S W coast. — co. N and W of the riv. 852 □ pop. 5,414.
Rangitoto Channel (rä/ngē-tō/tō-) channel, separating Rangitoto Isl. from N. Isl. N. Z.
Rangitoto Island, isl. with volcanic peak, N. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Auckland Har.
Rangitoto Islands, group of small isls. in Cook Strait, N of S. Isl. N. Z.
Rankin (răŋk/ĭn) co. E of Darling riv. N. S. W. 2,608 □ 286
Raoul, Cape (-row/ŭl) cape, Tas. S Tasman Pen. at E entrance to Storm Bay.
Raoul Island, the largest of the Kermadec Islands, 20 m. in circuit.
Rapid Bay, town, S. A. See SECOND VALLEY.
Rarotonga (rä/rō-tō-ngä ; *colloq.* rä/rō-tō/ngä) largest of Cook Islands, headquarters of N. Z. resident.
Rata (rä/tä) vil. Rangitikei co. N. Isl. N. Z. 188
Raukumara Mountain (rä/ōō-kōō/mä-rä-) mt. N. Isl. N. Z. highest peak of Raukumara Range, 4,700 ft.
Raukumara Range, mt. range, Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Ravensbourne (rā/venz-bûrn) bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. See WEST HARBOR.
Ravenswood (rā/venz-wŏŏd) gold min. town, Q. 78 m. S of Townsville 1,167
Rawdon Island (rä/don-) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 166
Rawi Point (rä/wē-) cape, Kawhia co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Raymond Island (rā/mond-) isl. Gippsland dist. Vic. in Lake King.
Raymond Terrace, agr. mun. town, N. S. W. at junction of Hunter & Williams rivers 899
Raywood (rā/wŏŏd) gold min. bor. Vic. 19 m. N of Bendigo 469
Razorback Range, mt. range N E Q. bet. Cook and N. Kennedy past. dists.
Read, Mount, mt. peak, Montagu co. Tas. 3,890 ft.
Recherche Archipelago (re-shârsh/-) archipelago off S coast of W. A.
Recherche Bay, arm of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, S E of Tas.
Redcliffe *or* **Humpy Bong**, watering place, Q. ; site of first settlement at Moreton Bay 203
Red Cliffs, point, on W coast of Stewart Island, N. Z.
Red Crater, active volcanic peak & crater of Tongariro Mt., N. Isl. N. Z., S of Lake Taupo, 6,140 ft.
Redfern (rĕd/fĕrn) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 21,322
Redhill *or* **Broughton** (brä/tŏn) town, S. A. 126 m. N of Adelaide on Broughton river 233
Red Mercury Island, one of D'Haussez Group, off N E coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Reef Point, cape, N W N. Isl. N. Z., S. of Ahipara Bay.
Reefton (rēf/tŏn) gold min. town, Inangahua co. S. Isl. N. Z. 47 m. N E of Greymouth 1,723
Reeve, Lake, lake, Gippsland dist. Vic. 14 □.
Reinga, Cape (-rā/ē-ngä) cape, N. Isl. N. Z., N of Mongonui Pen.
Remarkable, Mount, mt. peak, S. A. Flinders Range, 3,178 ft.
Remarkables, The, double coned mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. near Wakatipu Lake.
Reminé (rĕm/ĭ-nē) *or* **Trial Harbor**, min. spt. W coast Montagu co. Tas. 213
Remuera (rā/mōō-ā/rä ; *colloq.* rĕm-ū-ĕr/ä) sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z.
Renmark (rĕn/märk) irrigation settlement, S. A. on Murray riv. 180 m. N E of Adelaide 368
Renwicktown, vil. Marlborough co. S. Isl. N. Z. 357
Repulse Bay (rē-pŭls/-) inlet, E coast of Q. lat. 20° 30′ S.
Resolution Island, isl. bet. Breaksea & Dusky Sounds, S W of S. Isl. N. Z.
Rewa (rā/wä) largest riv. of Fiji Islands, in Viti Levu Isl.
Ricardo, Point (-rē-kär/dō) headland, S E Vic. at estuary of Snowy river.
Riccarton (rĭk/ar-tŏn) agr. vil. S. Isl. N. Z. 3 m. from Christchurch 413
Riccarton, Upper, vil. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Christchurch 268
Richmond (rĭch/mond) nav. riv. N E N. S. W. 120 m. long, with lighthouses at heads. — city, Vic. sub. of Melbourne, pop. 38,797. — agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Hawkesbury riv. 38 m. W of Sydney, pop. 1,242. — bor. S. Isl. N. Z. near Nelson, pop. 452 ; past. — town, Tas. on Coal riv. 14 m. N E of Hobart, pop. 536 ; agr. & past. — co. S of Richmond riv. N. S. W. 1,101 □ pop. 3,968 ; sugar growing. — town, Q. on Flinders riv. pop. 220.
Richmond, North, town, Cook co. N. S. W. 3 m. from Richmond, N of Hawkesbury river 214
Riddell's Creek (rĭd/d'lz-) town, Vic. on Riddell's Creek, 35 m. N N W of Melbourne ; agr. & grazing 563
Riley, Point (-rī/lĭ) cape, S. A., W Yorke's Pen.
Rimutaka Range (rē/mōō-tä/kä-) range mts. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 2,500 to 3,500 ft.
Ringarooma (rĭn/gä-rōō/mä) riv. N E Tas. flows into Ringarooma Bay. — tin min. & agr. town, on bay & riv. pop. 117.
Ringarooma Bay, bay, N E Tas. arm of Bass Strait.
Ringwood (rĭng/wŏŏd) town, Vic. 15 m. E of Melbourne ; brickmaking 521
Ripon (rĭp/on) co. Vic. S of Pyrenees Range, 1,759 □ pop. 11,883 ; chief town Ararat.
Risdon, sub. of Hobart, Tas. ; site of first English settlement in 1803.
Riverina (rĭv/er-ē/nä) the S W portion of N. S. W. traversed by the Murray riv. system ; past.
Riversdale, agr. town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. 230
Riverstone (rĭv/er-stŏn) town, N. S. W. 28 m. N W of Sydney ; meat freezing works 380
Riverton (rĭv/er-tŏn) bor. S. Isl. N. Z., W of Invercargill, pop. 843. — agr. town, S. A. 63 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 334.
Riverton, East, vil. Light co. S. A. 220
Rivoli Bay (rĭv/ō-lī-) inlet, S E coast of S. A. ; summer resort.
Riwaka (rē/wä-kä) vil. Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. 371
Robbins Island, one of Hunters Islands, N W of Tas. in Bass Strait, 38 □.
Robe (rōb) co. S E coast of S. A. 1,962 □ 3,009
Robertson (rŏb/ert-sŏn) town, N. S. W. between Kiama & Moss Vale ; dairying. 460
Robinson, co. in Western Plains div. of N. S. W. 2,452 □ pop. 1,784 ; chief town Cobar. — co. S W coast of S. A. 2,674 □ pop. 640.
Robinsville (rŏb/ĭnz-vĭl) town, N. S. W. See THIROUL.
Rochester (rŏch/es-ter) agr. town, Vic. on Campaspe riv. 139 m. N of Melbourne 902
Rock, The, town, Mitchell co. N. S. W. 217
Rockdale (rŏk/dāl), *formerly* **West Botany**, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 4,908
Rockhampton (rŏk-hămp/tŏn) spt. mun. & cml. city, Q. on Fitzroy riv. pop. 11,629, pop. with N. Rockhampton & within 5 m. radius 14,392.
Rockhampton, North, mun. spt. Q. sub. of Rockhampton, on Fitzroy river ... 1,751
Rockingham Bay (rŏk/ĭng-ham-) inlet, N E coast of Q. 18° S lat.
Rockley, gold min. town, Georgiana co. N. S. W. 219
Rocks Point, cape, W coast of Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Rocky Cape, point, N W coast Tas.
Rocky Point, point, S W coast Tas. 43° S lat.
Rodney (rŏd/nĭ) co. Vic. between Campaspe & Goulburn rivs. 1,699 □ pop. 19,155 ; chief town Echuca. — co. Central dist. Q. 8,422 □ ; chief town Aramac. — co. N. Isl. N. Z., W of Hauraki Gulf, 566 □ pop. 3,170.
Rodney Point, cape, N. Isl. N. Z., N of Omaha Bay.
Roebourne (rō/bûrn) cml. town, N W W. A. on Harding river 482

Pop.

Roebuck Bay (rō/bŭk/-) inlet, N coast of W. A. in Kimberley division.
Roe Range (rō-) mt. range, S W W. A. ; highest peak Mt. William, approx. height 3,000 ft.
Rogers (rŏj/ĕrz) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,104 □.
Rokewood (rōk/wŏŏd) agr. & min. town, Grenville co. Vic. 205
Rokewood Junction, agr. & min. town, Grenville co. Vic. 273
Roland, Mount (-rō/land) mt. peak, Devon co. Tas. 4,047 ft.
Rolland's Plains (rōl/andz-) town, Macquarie co. N. S. W. 211
Roma (rō/mä) mun. town, Q. 318 m. W N W of Brisbane, pop. 1,698, pop. within 5 m. radius 1,857 ; past.
Romney Point (rŏm/nĭ-) cape, on W coast of Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Romsey (rŏm/zĭ) agr. town, Vic. 40 m. N of Melbourne 305
Rookwood (rōōk/wŏŏd) mun. town, N. S. W. 10 m. from Sydney 2,084
Rooty Hill, town, N. S. W. 25 m. W N W of Sydney ; fruit 527
Roper (rō/pĕr) nav. riv. N. Ter. flows E into Gulf of Carpentaria. — co. Central dist. Q. 2,839 □.
Rosaville, vil. Grey co. S. A. near Mt. Gambier 201
Rosebery (rōz/ber-ĭ) co. N. Ter. 3,500 □ ; chief town Burrundie. — co. on S W boundary of Q. 10,810 □.
Rosedale (rōz/dāl) agr. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Latrobe river 338
Rose Park, town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 290
Rosewater (rōz/wa-tĕr) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 414
Roslyn (rŏz/lĭn) bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. 3,845
Ross, gold min. bor. on coast Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 822. — town, Tas. on Macquarie riv. 83 m. N of Hobart, pop. 389 ; past.
Roto Aira (rō/tō ä/ē-rä) small lake, West Taupo co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Roto Ehu (rō/tō ā/hōō) small lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. in hot springs dist.
Roto Iti (rō/tō ē/tē) lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. in the hot springs dist. — small lake, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Roto Ma (rō/tō mä/) small lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. in hot springs dist.
Rotomahana (rō/tō-mä/hä-nä ; *colloq.* rō/tō-mä-hä/nä) lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. greatly altered by the volcanic eruption of 1886.
Rotomakariri (rō/tō-mä/kä-rē/rē) lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. formed by the volcanic eruption of 1886.
Rotoroa Lake (rō/tō-rō/ä-) Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. drained by Buller riv.
Rotorua (rō/tō-rōō/ä) co. N. Isl. N. Z. 984 □ pop. 418. — *or* **Ohinemutu** (ō-hē/nä-mōō/tōō) town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Roto Rua, pop. 289 ; health resort.
Roto Rua, lake, Rotorua co. N. Isl. N. Z. center of the hot springs dist.
Rottnest Island (rŏt/nĕst-) isl. W. A. 7 m. long, 2½ m. wide, opposite the mouth of Swan riv., with lighthouse ; used as a prison for aborigines.
Round Hill, town, N. S. W. near Broken Hill, pop. 329. — town, Wallace co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 279.
Rous (rous) co. N E corner of N. S. W. 2,313 □ pop. 18,225. — town in the co. pop. 328 ; sugar.
Row Tor (rō tôr) *or* **Mt. Arthur**, mt. peak, Dorset co. Tas. 3,895 ft.
Roxburgh (rŏks/bŭr-rō) *or* **Teviot**, gold min. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. on Clutha riv. pop. 410. — co. N. S. W., E of Turon & Macquarie rivs. 1,631 □ pop. 9,496.
Ruahine Range (rōō/ä-hē/nä-) mt. range, N. Isl. N. Z. between Wellington & Hawke's Bay prov. dists.
Ruamahanga (rōō/ä-mä/hä-ngä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows S S W into Wairarapa Lake.
Ruapehu (rōō/ä-pā/hōō) volcanic cone, Wanganui co. N. Isl. N. Z. 9,008 ft.
Ruapekapeka (rōō/ä-pā/kä-pā/kä) vil. Bay of Islands co. N. Isl. N. Z. ; battlefield during Maori war 125
Rua Point (rōō/ä-) cape, W Kawhia co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Ruapuke Island (rōō/ä-pōō/kā-) isl. in Foveaux Strait between South & Stewart Isls. N. Z.
Ruataniwha Plains (rōō/ä-tä/nē-hwä-) plains, Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Rubicon (rōō/bĭ-kon) riv. Tas. flows N into Port Sorell.
Runaway, Cape, cape, N. Isl. N. Z., E of Bay of Plenty.
Rupert (rōō/pert) co. Northern dist. Q. 12,416 □.
Rushworth (rŭsh/wûrth) min. town, Vic. 104 m. N of Melbourne 706
Russell (rŭs/el) co. S. A., E of Murray riv. 1,323 □ pop. 1,223. — co. N W Tas. 1,782 □. — *formerly* **Kororareka** (kō/rō-rä/rā-kä) town, on Bay of Islands, N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 228 ; whaling station, first European settlement in N. Z.
Russell Island, S Pacific Oc. near Solomon Isls., annexed by British 1897.
Rutherglen (rŭth/er-glĕn) agr. & min. bor. N Vic. 5 m. from Murray river 704
Rydal (rī/dal) town, Cook & Roxburgh cos. N. S. W. 158
Ryde (rīd) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on Parramatta riv. ; fruit 3,225
Rylstone (rīl/stŏn) min. town, N. S. W. on the Cudgegong riv. 158 m. N W of Sydney 592

S.

Sackville Reach (săk/vĭl-) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. 288
Saddle Point, cape, N Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Saddleworth, town, S. A. 68 m. N of Adelaide ; wheat 409
Saint Albans (-al/banz) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. sub. of Christchurch 5,247
Saint Arnaud (-är/nō) gold min. & agr. bor. Vic. 158 m. N W of Melbourne .. 3,045
Saint Arnaud Range, mt. range, N S. Isl. N. Z. bet. Amuri & Inangahua cos.
Saint Bathan's (-băth/anz) gold min. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 117 m. N N W of Dunedin 230
Saint Clair, Lake, Tas. 120 m. N W of Hobart 15 □ ; picturesque scenery.
Saint David's Dome, mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z.
Saint George (-jôrj) town, Q. on Balonne riv. ; past 900
Saint George's Head, cape, N. S. W. at entrance to Jervis Bay.
Saint Helen's (-hĕl/enz) town & watering place, Tas. on George's Bay ; dairying & agr 363
Saint Helen's Point, point at entrance to George's Bay, E Tas.
Saint Kilda (-kĭl/da) city, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. on Hobson's Bay, pop. 19,838. — bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z., pop. 1,153.
Saint Lawrence (-lar/ens) town, Q. 556 m. N W of Brisbane near Broad Sound 206
Saint Leonards (-lĕn/ardz) sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. See SYDNEY, NORTH. — watering place, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay, pop. 152. — town, Tas. sub. of Launceston on N. Esk riv. pop. 254.
Saint Mary's, mun. town, N. S. W. 29 m. W of Sydney, pop. 1,823. — min. & agr. town, Tas. on trib. of S. Esk riv. pop. 268.
Saint Paul's Dome, mt. peak, Cornwall co. Tas. 3,368 ft.
Saint Peter's, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 4,860. — corp. town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 5,740.
Saint Vincent (-vĭn/sent) co. N. S. W., E of Shoalhaven riv. 2,551 □ 13,836
Saint Vincent, Gulf, large gulf, S coast of S. A.
Sale (sāl) agr. bor. Gippsland dist. Vic. 127 m. E S E of Melbourne 3,442
Salisbury (sälz/ber-ĭ) town, S. A. 12 m. N of Adelaide 377
Salt Lakes, several small lakes, Weeah co. Vic. 7 □.
Saltwater, riv. Vic. 170 m. long, flows S into Hobson's Bay.
Samoa (sä/mō-ä ; *colloq.* sä-mō/ä), *or* **Navigators, Islands**, Polynesian group S Pacific Oc. 1,076 □ pop. 36,000, * Apia.
San Christoval (săn krēs-tō/väl) one of Solomon Islands, S Pacific Ocean.

Sandford (sănd′fȯrd) agr. town, Vic. 242 m. W of Melbourne. Pop. 342
Sandgate, watering place, Q. on Moreton Bay, 12 m. N of Brisbane. 1,756
Sandhill Point, cape, S. Isl. N. Z. at W entrance to Te Waewae Bay.
Sandhurst (sănd′hurst) city, Vic. (name changed to Bendigo, May 3, 1891). See Bendigo.
Sandietown, sub. of Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z. 741
Sandon (săn′dŏn) co. New England dist. N. S. W. 1,265 □ pop. 12,962; chief town Armidale.
Sandridge (sănd-rĭj). See Port Melbourne.
Sandringham (sănd′rĭng-ăm) watering place, Vic. on Port Phillip Bay, 11 m. S of Melbourne. 787
Sandspit Passage, The. See Ponui Passage.
Sandy Bay, sub. of Hobart, Tas. on Derwent riv. pop. 1,443. — inlet, on N E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Sandy Cape, cape, N extremity of Great Sandy Isl. Q. with lighthouse.
Sandymount, vil. Peninsula co. S. Isl. N. Z. 312
San Remo (săn rē′mō) watering place, Vic. at E entrance to Western Port, pop. (approx.) 120.
Sanson (săn′sŏn) town, Manawatu co. N. Isl. N. Z. 242
Santa Cruz Islands (săn′tä krōōz-) group, S. Pacific Oc. lat. 10° S, long. 170° E.
Saumarez (sa′mâ-rĕz) town, Sandon co. N. S. W. 251
Saunders, Cape (-sau′derz) cape, S E S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Savaii Island (sä-vä′ē-ē-) isl. Pacific Oc. one of Samoa or Navigators Isls.
Sawyer's Bay (sa′yerz-) town, Waikouaiti co. S. Isl. N. Z. 373
Scarsdale (skärz′dāl) min. bor. Vic. 17 m. S W of Ballarat 687
Schanck, Cape (-shăŋk) cape, Vic. S E of entrance to Port Phillip Bay, with lighthouse.
Schouten Island (skow′tĕn-) isl. Tas. E of entrance to Oyster Bay 13 □.
Scone (skōn) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 92 m. N W of Newcastle. 876
Scottsdale (skŏts′dāl) *or* **Ellesmere** (ĕlz′mēr) town, Tas. 47 m. N E of Launceston; agr. & past. 590
Seacliff, sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with large lunatic asylum 675.
Sealers Cove, inlet, S coast of Vic. Bulu-Bulu co.
Sealey, Mount, highest peak in Sealey Range, S Isl. N. Z., 8,631 ft.
Sealey Range, mt. range, S. Isl. N. Z. offshoot of Southern Alps.
Seal Point, cape, S Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Seal Rocks, rocky islets, off Sugarloaf Point E of N. S. W. with lighthouse; "Catterthun" wrecked here.
Seaview, Mount, mt. peak, N. S. W. in N. Coast Range, near source of Hastings riv. 6,000 ft.
Sea View Range, mt. range, N E Q. near coast.
Seaward Kaikouras (-kī-kōō′raz) *or* **Looker-on Mts.**, mt. range, Marlborough prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.; highest peak 8,700 ft.
Sebastian (sē-băst′yan) agr. & gold min. town, Vic. 15 m. N of Bendigo. 307
Sebastopol (sē-băs′tŏ-pol) bor. sub. of Ballarat, Vic. 2,578
Second Valley *or* **Rapid Bay**, town, S. A. 57 m. S of Adelaide. 495
Secretary Island, isl. N of Doubtful Sound, S W of S. Isl. N. Z.
Sefton (sĕf′tŏn) agr. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 26 m. N of Christchurch. 390
Sefton, Mount, mt. peak of Southern Alps, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 10,359 ft.
Sellheim (sĕl′hīm) co. S E Northern dist. Q. 5,196 □.
Selwyn (sĕl′wĭn) co. N. S. W. on upper Murray riv. 1,906 □ pop. 1,993. — co. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,597 □ pop. 71,612; chief town Christchurch. — riv. in co. empties into Lake Ellesmere. — small town on river.
Selwyn Range, mt. range, Q. between Burke & Gregory North past. dists.
Semaphore (sĕm′a-fōr) corp. town & watering place, S. A. near Port Adelaide on Gulf St. Vincent. 7,159
Separation Point, cape, N S. Isl. N. Z.
Servicetown (sĕrv′ĭs-town) town, Vic. in the mallee country of Lowan co. by the S. A. border. 222
Seven Hills, town, N. S. W. 20 m. W of Sydney, pop. 454; fruit. — town, S. A. 86 m. N of Adelaide, pop. 203.
Seventy Mile Bush, picturesque timber dist. Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.; Danevirke is center.
Seymour (sē′mōr) agr. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. 61 m. N of Melbourne. 1,740
Shag Point, cape E coast S. Isl. N. Z. Waihemo co.
Shark Bay, large bay, W of W. A.; center of pearling industry.
Sheffield (shĕf′ĭēld) agr. & min. town, Tas. on Don river. 429
Shelbourne Bay (shĕl′bûrn-) bay, Q., N E Cape York Pen.
Shellharbor, *or* **Shellharbour**, mun. spt. town, Illawarra dist. N. S. W. 66 m. S of Sydney. 1,587
Shelter Point, point E Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Shepparton (shĕp′ar-tŏn) agr. town, Vic. on Goulburn riv. 113 m. N of Melbourne. 1,679
Sherwood (shĕr′wōōd). See Prospect.
Shoal Bay, inlet, N E coast of N. S. W. at mouth of Clarence river.
Shoalhaven (shōl′hā-vĕn) riv. S E N. S. W. 260 m. long, empties on E coast.
Shoalhaven, Central, mun. town, N. S. W. on the Shoalhaven riv.; dairying. 451
Shoal Inlet, inlet, S E coast of Vic.
Shoalwater Bay, inlet, E coast of Q. 22° 30′ S lat.
Shortland, town, N. Isl. N. Z. part of Thames, pop. (1896) 1,191.
Shotover (shŏt′ō-vĕr) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows through Shotover Gorge into Wakatipu Lake.
Silverhorn, The, peak, in Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,500 ft.
Silverton (sĭl′vĕr-tŏn) silver min. mun. town on W border N. S. W. near Broken Hill. 1,397
Sinclair Head (sĭn′klâr-) cape, N. Isl. N. Z., W of entrance to Port Nicholson.
Singleton, mun. town, N. S. W. on Hunter riv. 147 m. N of Sydney. 1,793
Singleton, South, mun. town, N. S. W. near Singleton. 802
Sir Edward Pellew's Group (-pĕl′ūz-) isls. N E of N. Ter. in Gulf of Carpentaria; Vanderlin's Isl. is the largest.
Sir Isaac, Point (-ĭ′zak) low sandy tongue of land, S. A., S W Eyre's Pen.
Sir Joseph Banks Group, group of isls. S. A. in Spencer's Gulf.
Skippers, vil. Lake co. S. Isl. N. Z. near Skippers' Falls. 236
Skippers' Falls, falls, S. Isl. N. Z. near Wakatipu Lake.
Sleaford Bay (slē′fȯrd-) bay, S. A. near W entrance to Spencer's Gulf.
Slope Point, cape, S E S. Isl. N. Z.
Smeaton (smē′tŏn) town, Vic. N N W of Ballarat; agr. & past. 502
Smithfield, town, N. S. W. 20 m. W of Sydney, forming with Fairfield the municipality of Smithfield and Fairfield; joint pop. 1,392.
Smith Sound, long, narrow inlet, S W coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Smithtown, town, Dudley co. N. S. W. 221
Smoky Cape, headland, E coast of N. S. W. 31° S lat. with lighthouse.
Smythesdale (smīthz′dāl) min. bor. Vic. 15 m. S W of Ballarat. 421
Snake Island, isl. S of Vic. at entrance to Corner Inlet.
Snake Valley, town, Vic. S W of Ballarat; min. agr. & past. 333
Snow Hill, mt. peak, Glamorgan co. Tas. 3,175 ft.
Snowtown (snō′town) town, S. A. 117 m. N of Adelaide; agr. & past. 365
Snowy, riv. N. S. W. & Vic. flows S from Australian Alps to Pacific Oc. 360 m.
Snowy Creek, min. center, Bogong co. Vic. pop. including Mitta Mitta gold workings, 213.

Snowy Range, S part of Great Dividing Range, near the border between N. S. W. & Vic.; average height 5,000 ft. Pop.
Sofala (sō-fā′la) gold min. town, N. S. W. on Turon riv. N of Bathurst. 307
Solander, Cape (-sō-lăn′der) cape, N. S. W., S head of Botany Bay.
Solander Islands, small isls. W of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Solitary Islands, rocky islets off the coast of N. S. W. lat. 30° 15′ S.
Solomon Islands, group, S Pacific Oc. between the Equator & 10° S lat. & 150° & 165° E long.
Somerset (sŭm′er-sĕt) co. Q. at N extremity of Cape York Pen. 4,544 □. — inland co. Tas. 1,193 □. — settlement, Q. end of Cape York Pen., founded by the explorer Jardine.
Somes Island (sōmz-) isl. S of N. Isl. N. Z. in Port Nicholson; Wellington quarantine station.
Sorell (sŏ-rĕl′) town on Port Sorell; agr. & past. 282
Sorell, Cape, cape, W Tas. at entrance to Macquarie Har.
Sorell, Lake, lake, Tas. between Cumberland & Somerset cos., drained by Clyde riv. 20 □.
Sorell, Point, point, N Tas. the W head of Port Sorell.
Sorrento (sŏr-rĕn′tō) watering place, Vic. S E of entrance to Port Phillip Bay 603
Souci, Cape (-sōō′sē) cape, E of Tasman Bay, N S. Isl. N. Z.
Sounds, co. at N E extremity S. Isl. N. Z. 573 □. 720
South Alligator (-ăl′ĭ-gā′tĕr) nav. riv. N. Ter. flows into Van Diemen Gulf.
South Australia, central colony of Australia, 380,070 □, N. Ter. 523,620 □, total 903,690 □, pop. (including N. Ter. 4,898) 320,431; ✻ Adelaide.
South Barwon, South Brisbane, and similar expressions. See Barwon, South; Brisbane, South, etc.
Southbridge, town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 32 m. S W of Christchurch; agr. and past. 643
Southbrook (south′brōōk) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 19 m. N of Christchurch, pop. with vicinity, 413.
South Cape, point, S Tas. — cape, S Stewart Isl. N. Z.
South Cape Bay, bay, Tas. E of South Cape.
South Coast District, div. N. S. W. comprising four counties, extends from lat. 34° to 37° 30′ S & diagonally E & W from long. 149° to 151° E.
South Coast Range, mt. range, N. S. W. running roughly parallel with coast.
Southeast Cape, most southern cape of Tas.
Southern Alps, chief mt. range in N. Z. parallel to W coast of S. Isl.; highest peak Mt. Cook 12,349 ft., 42 peaks over 9,000 ft.; perpetual snow line 6,500 ft.; noted for its many large glaciers.
Southern Cross, town, W. A. center of Yilgarn gold field, 248 m. E of Perth, pop. (1891) 246, estimated (1895) 1,000.
Southern District, div. Q. comprising forty-four counties, bounded N by the Dawes, Bigge, Carnarvon, Great Dividing, Warrego, Gowan & Cheviot Ranges, and lat. 25° 10′ S; E by the Pacific Oc.; S by N. S. W.; & W by long. 138° E.
Southern Table-land District, div. N. S. W. comprising sixteen counties, lies mainly between lat. 34° & 37° S & long. 147° & 150° E.
Southerton (sŭth′er-tŏn) sub. of Timaru, S. Isl. N. Z. 264
South Esk (-ĕsk) riv. Tas. joins with North Esk to form the Tamar river.
South Fiord (-fyȯrd) an arm of Te Anau Lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Southgate, town, Clarence co. N. S. W. 178
South Head, point, at S entrance to Port Jackson, N. S. W. with lighthouse, with range 25 m. seaward.
South, *or* **Middle, Island**, *Maori* **Te Wahi Pounamu**, largest isl. of N. Z. 525 m. long, 58,525 □ pop. 346,929 including 2,218 Maoris.
Southland, co. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,852 □ pop. 30,480; chief town Invercargill.
South Point, cape, S. Isl. N. Z., S entrance to Dusky Sound.
Southport, watering place, Q. 50 m. S E of Brisbane; agr. & timber. 895
South Solitary Island, isl. off coast N. S. W. one of the Solitary Islands, in lat. 30° 15′ S.
South Taranaki Bight (-tä′rä-nä′kē-) wide bay, N. Isl. N. Z., S of Taranaki Pen.
South Trap Rocks, group of rocky islets, S E of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Southwest Cape, point, S W Tas. — point, S Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Southwest Division, land div. W. A. 67,000 □.
South Western Slopes District, div. N. S. W. comprising sixteen counties, bounded on the N, the W & the S by Lachlan & Murray rivs. & E by S. Tableland.
Spencer Range, mt. range, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. branch of Southern Alps; highest point 8,000 ft.
Spencer's Gulf, large inlet, S coast of S. A. between Eyre's Pen. & Yorke's Pen.
Spicer's Creek, town, Lincoln co. N. S. W. 181
Spirits' Bay, inlet, N. Isl. N. Z., N of Mongonui co.
Spit, The, natural breakwater and part of Napier Har. N. Isl. N. Z. See also Port Ahuriri.
Split Point, cape, S Vic. with lighthouse.
Spreydon (sprā′dŏn) sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. 354
Springfield, town, S. Isl. N. Z. 43 m. W of Christchurch. 480
Spring Grove, vil. Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. 361
Spring Hill, agr. town, N. S. W. near Orange, 184 m. W N W of Sydney. 394
Springmount, agr. town, Talbot co. Vic. 269
Spring Ridge, town, Pottinger co. N. S. W. 136
Springston, vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. 584
Springsure, town, Q. at head waters of Comet riv.; agr. & past. 264
Staaten (stä′tĕn) riv. Q. flows W into Gulf of Carpentaria.
Stafford, town, Westland co. S. Isl. N. Z. 158
Stanley (stăn′lĭ) agr. spt. town, N W of Tas. on Circular Head, pop. 400. — co. S. A., N E of Gulf St. Vincent, 1,574 □ pop. 9,916. — co. S E corner of Q. in which Brisbane is situated, 1,870 □.
Stanley Range. See Barrier Range.
Stannifer (stăn′ĭ-fer) town, Gough co. N. S. W. 211
Stanthorpe (stăn′thȯrp) town, Q. near S border; tin min. & fruit. 735
Stanwell, town, Q. 15 m. S W of Rockhampton. 251
Stapylton (stā′p'l-tŏn) co. N. S. W. on Q. border, 2,448 □. 1,137
Star Hill, mt. N. Isl. N. Z. caused by eruption of Mt. Tarawera.
Stawell (sta′el) gold min. bor. Vic. 150 m. N W of Melbourne. 5,183
Steeples, The, group of small isls. off S. Isl. N. Z., N of Cape Foulwind.
Steep Point, cape, W. A., S of Shark Bay; most W point of Australia. — cape, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Steiglitz (stīg′lĭts) min. town, Grant co. Vic. 265
Stephen, Cape (-stē′vĕn) cape, D'Urville Isl. N of S. Isl. N. Z.
Stephen Island, small isl. N of S Isl. N. Z. in Cook Strait, with lighthouse.
Stephens, Point, cape, N. S. W. at entrance to Port Stephens, with lighthouse.
Stewart Island (stū′art-) isl. of N. Z. group S of S. Isl. 651 □ pop. 202; it forms a county. — isl. Vic.
Stewart Islands, small group, S Pacific Oc. near Solomon Islands, annexed by the British in 1897.
Stewart's Brook, town, Durham co. N. S. W. 306
Stirling (stĕr′lĭng) vil. Bruce co. S. Isl. N. Z. 199
Stirling East, town, Adelaide co. S. A. 210
Stirling Falls, picturesque falls, S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, 500 ft. high.
Stirling Range, mt. range, S W corner of W. A.; highest peak Mt. Kyenerup 3,500 ft.
Stockton (stŏk′tŏn) coal min. mun. town, sub. of Newcastle N. S. W. on N side of harbor. 2,417

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Stoke (stōk), vil. Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. — Pop. 547
Stokes, Mount, mt. peak, Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 10,034 ft.
Stonehenge (stōn′hĕnj) town, Gough co. N. S. W. — 213
Storm Bay, chief inlet of Tas. on S E coast, receives the Derwent river.
Stradbroke Island (străd′brōk-) large isl. off S E coast of Q.
Strahan (stra′an) min. spt. town, Tas. on Macquarie Har. — 561
Stratford (străt′fŏrd) co. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 768 □ pop. 2,521. — its chief town dist. near Mt. Egmont, pop. 342. — agr. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Avon riv. pop. 445.
Strathalbyn (străth-ăl′bĭn) corp. town, S. A. 51 m. S E of Adelaide; agr. & past. — 809
Strathfield (străth′fēld) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. — 1,820
Streaky Bay (strēk′ĭ-) har. S. A. on E side of Great Australian Bight.
Stroud, agr. & min. town, N. S. W. 146 m. N of Sydney. — 259
Strzelecki, Mount (strzĕ-lĕts′kĭ) mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. about 5,300 ft.
Stuart. See Alice Springs.
Stuart Range (stū′art-) range of hills, S. A., N W of Lake Torrens.
Stuart Town, gold min. town, N. S. W. 36 m. N of Orange. — 563
Sturt (stûrt) co. S. A., W of Murray riv. 1,328 □ pop. 6,908. — co. N. S. W., N of lower Murrumbidgee riv. 1,512 □ pop. 761.
Sudest Island (süd′ĕst/-) gold-producing isl. S E of British New Guinea.
Sugarloaf Islands, islands off coast of Taranaki Pen. N. Isl. N. Z.; on one is a "pah" or Maori fortified village.
Sugarloaf Point, cape, N. S. W. lat. 32° 30′ S, with lighthouse.
Summer Hill, sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. part of bor. of Ashfield.
Summerhill Creek, creek, Bathurst dist. **N. S. W.**; place of first discovery of gold in Australia by Hargraves.
Summertown, town, sub. of Adelaide S. A. pop. within 10 m. radius. — 219
Sumner (sŭm′ner) bor. & watering place, S. Isl. N. Z. near Christchurch. — 614
Sumner, Lake, S Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Sunbury (sŭn′ber-ĭ) agr. town, Vic. 24 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. (exclusive of lunatic asylum) 760.
Sunday Island. See Raoul Island.
Sunny Corner *or* **Mitchell**, silver min. town, N. S. W. 124 m. W of Sydney. — 1,677
Sunnyside, sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. It contains large lunatic asylum.
Surat (sōō-răt′) town, Q. on Balonne river. — 221
Surrey Hills (sŭr′ĭ-) sub. of Melbourne, Vic. — 2,069
Surry Hills (sŭr′ĭ-) part of city of Sydney, N. S. W.
Sussex (sŭs′ĕks) magisterial dist. S W corner W. A. — 1,362
Sutherland (sŭth′er-land) town, N. S. W. 15 m. S W of Sydney, pop. with Como 492.
Sutherland Waterfall, cataract, Otago prov. dist. S Isl. N. Z. 1,904 ft.
Sutton Forest (sŭt′ŏn-) town, N. S. W. near Moss Vale, contains the Governor's country seat; past. & agr. — 436
Suttor (sŭt′tor) riv. E central Q. trib. of Burdekin river.
Suva (sōō-vä) spt. town, ✻ of Fiji Isls. on S coast of Viti Levu, European pop. 850.
Swamp Oak, gold min. town, N. S. W. 325 m. N of Sydney. — 947
Swan, riv. W. A. on which Perth is situated. — magisterial dist. N of the riv. pop. 3,433.
Swan Hill *or* **Castle Donnington**, town, Vic. on Murray riv. 214 m. N N W of Melbourne; past. — 770
Swan Island, small isl. in Banks Strait, N E of Tas. with lighthouse. — small isl. Vic. inside entrance of Port Phillip Bay.
Swansea (swŏn′sē) spt. Tas. on Oyster Bay; agr. & fruit. — 295
Swanwater, agr. town, Vic. 170 m. N W of Melbourne. — 363
Sweer's Island (swârz-) isl. N of Q. one of the Wellesley Isls.
Switzers (swĭt′zerz) town, S. Isl. N. Z. See Waikaia.
Sydenham (sĭd′en-am) bor. sub. of Christchurch, S. Isl. N. Z. — 9,680
Sydenham Inlet, inlet, S E coast Vic.
Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) cml. city, ✻ of N. S. W. on Port Jackson, pop. city & port isls. 107,652, pop. including suburbs 383,283. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Sydney Cove, arm of Port Jackson, N. S. W.; at its head is the Circular Quay.
Sydney, North, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on N shore of Port Jackson. — 17,106

T.

Table Cape, E point of Mahia Pen. N. Isl. N. Z. — cape, N coast of Tas. with lighthouse.
Table-land, The, div. of N. S. W. between the Coast div. & Western Slopes div. See Northern Table-land, Central Table-land, Southern Table-land.
Table Mountain, mt. peak, Somerset co. Tas. 3,596 ft.
Tabuai (tä′bōō-ä′ē), *or* **Austral Islands**, group, S Pacific Oc. Tropic of Capricorn and long. 150° W.
Tacking Point, cape, N. S. W., S of Port Macquarie, with lighthouse.
Taheke (tä′hā-kā) agr. vil. special settlement, Hokianga co. N. Isl. N. Z. — 142
Tahiti (tä′hē-tē) *or* **Otaheite**, isl. S Pacific, lat. 17° S, long. 150° W; connected with mutiny of "Bounty."
Taiaroa Head (tä′ē-ä-rō′å; *colloq.* tī′rō-å) cape, S. Isl. N. Z., E of entrance to Otago Har. with lighthouse.
Taieri (tä′ē-ā-rē) co. E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 930 □ pop. 48,879; chief town Dunedin. — small town in co. — riv. Otago prov. dist. flows S E into Pacific Oc.
Taila (tā′la) co. N. S. W. on Murray riv. 2,354 □ — 367
Taipo Range (tä′ē-pō-) mt. range, E coast Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Tairua (tä′ē-rōō-á) town, Thames co. N. Isl. N. Z. — 260
Tairua Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), inlet, N. Isl. N. Z., E of Coromandel Pen.
Taitapu (tä′ē-tä′pōō) vil. Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. — 353
Takaka (tä′ka-kä) vil. Collingwood co. S. Isl. N. Z.; dairying & timber; estimated pop. (1896) 1,500.
Talbot (tal′bot) agr. & min. bor. Vic. 9 m. S of Maryborough, pop. 1,439. — co. E Central dist. Q. 1,769 □. — co. center of Vic. 1,621 □ pop. 59,088.
Talga Talga (tăl′ga tăl′ga) *or* **Glencoe**, small town, W. A. 18 m. N E of Marble Bar on Pilbarra gold field; gold min.
Tallangatta (tă-lăn′ga-ta) min. town, Benambra co. Vic. — 247
Tallarook (tăl′la-rōōk′) town, Dalhousie co. Vic.; agr. & past. — 284
Tallawang (tăl′la-wŏng) town, Bligh co. N. S. W. — 287
Talyawalka (tăl′ĭ-wa′ka) riv. N. S. W. anabranch of Darling river.
Tamaki Strait (tä′mä-kē-) between Waiheke Isl. & N. Isl. N. Z.
Tamar (tā′mar) riv. Tas. flows N into Bass Strait, navigable 40 m.
Tamar Heads, heads, Tas. at entrance to Tamar riv. with lighthouse.
Tambaroora (tăm′ba-rōō′ra) min. town, Wellington co. N. S. W. — 257
Tambo (tăm′bō) co. Central dist. Q. 7,736 □; chief town Blackall. — town, Tambo co. Q. pop. 430; past. — co. Gippsland dist. Vic. 1,958 □ pop. 2,262. — riv. Gippsland dist. Vic. 120 m. long, flows into Lake King.
Tambo, Mount (-tăm′bō) mt. peak, Benambra co. Vic. 4,700 ft.
Tamboon Inlet (tăm-bōōn′-) inlet, S E Vic.
Tamboritha, Mount (-tăm′bŏ-rĭth′a) mt. peak, Wonnangatta co. Vic. 5,381 ft.
Tamworth (tăm′worth) mun. town, N. S. W. 281 m. N of Sydney, pop. 4,602; past. & agr. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Tana, *or* **Tanna** (tä′ná) one of New Hebrides Islands, S Pacific Ocean.

Tandora (tăn-dō′ra) co. N. S. W., W of Darling riv. 2,395 □ — Pop. 183
Tangaporutu (tä′ngä-pŏ-rōō′tōō; *colloq.* tŏ-ngä-pŏ-rōōt′) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into North Taranaki Bight.
Tanjil (tăn′jĭl) co. Gippsland dist. Vic. 2,818 □ — 18,872
Tanna. See Tana.
Tanunda (tăn-ŭn′da) town, S. A. 42 m. N E of Adelaide; agr. & wine. — 454
Tapanui (tä′pa-nōō′ē) agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 23 m. N E of Invercargill. — 428
Tapirimoko Range (tä′pē-rē-mō′kŏ-) mt. range, W coast N. Isl. N. Z.
Tapuaenuka (tä′pōō-ä-ē-nōō′ka) highest peak of Kaikoura Range, S. Isl. N. Z. 9,462 ft.
Tara (tä′ra) co. in S W corner of N. S. W. 3,196 □ — 343
Taradale (tä′ra-dāl) agr. & min. town, Vic. 68 m. N N W of Melbourne, pop. 322. — agr. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 6 m. W of Napier, pop. 734.
Taralga (ta-răl′ga) town, N. S. W. 30 m. N of Goulburn; agr. & past. — 723
Tarana (tăr′a-nä) small town & tourists' resort, Roxburgh co. N. S. W.; picturesque scenery.
Taranaki (tä′rä-nä′kē) prov. dist. W div. of N. Isl. N. Z. 3,308 □ pop. 22,065 ✻ New Plymouth. — co. in the dist. 583 □ pop. 11,255. — Maori name of Mt. Egmont.
Taranaki Peninsula, W part Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Taranaki Point, point, W coast N. Isl. N. Z., N of Aotea Harbor.
Taranga (tä-rä′ngä) *or* **The Hen**, small isl. at entrance of Whangarei Bay, N. Isl. N. Z. See Hen & Chickens.
Tararua Range (tä′rä-rōō′á-) mt. range, N. Isl. N. Z. between Horowhenua & Wairarapa North cos.; highest point Mitre Peak, 5,154 ft.
Tarawera (tä′rä-wā′rä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows from Lake Tarawera to Bay of Plenty.
Tarawera, Lake, lake, N. Isl. N. Z. near Mt. Tarawera.
Tarawera, Mount, volcanic mt. N. Isl. N. Z., S of Bay of Plenty; terrible eruption in 1886.
Tarcutta (tăr-kŭt′ta) town, Wynyard co. N. S. W. — 196
Taree (tä′rē′) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Manning river. — 716
Tarnagulla (tär′na-gŭl′la) min. bor. Vic. 136 m. N W of Melbourne. — 713
Taroom (tā-rōōm′) town, Q. on Dawson riv.; agr. & past. — 242
Tarrawingee (tăr′ra-wĭn′jē) min. dist. Farnell co. N. S. W. — 163
Tasman Bay (tăz′man-) large bay, N coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Tasman Glacier, glacier, Southern Alps, 18 m. long, largest in N. Z.
Tasman Head, point, Tas. S extremity of South Bruni Isl.
Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-a) isl. & colony S of Australia, 26,215 □; ✻ Hobart. — 146,667
Tasman, Mount, mt. peak in Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. 11,475 ft.
Tasman Peninsula, pen. S E Tas. continuation of Forestier's Pen.
Tasman Sea, that part of the Pacific between New Zealand and the islands N W of New Zealand on the one hand and Australia and Tasmania on the other.
Tatchera (tăch′er-a) co. N Wimmera dist. Vic. 3,341 □ — 5,204
Tatura (tă-tū′ra) agr. town, Vic. 110 m. N of Melbourne. — 492
Taunton (tan′ton) co. S. A., E of Lake Torrens, 2,147 □ — 574
Taupaki (tä′ōō-pä-kē) vil. Waitemata co. N. Isl. N. Z. — 276
Taupiri (tä′ōō-pē′rē) vil. Waikato co. N. Isl. N. Z. 70 m. S E of Auckland; coal min. dist.; battlefield in Maori War.
Taupo (tä′ōō-pō; *colloq.* tou′pō) town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Taupo Moana; sanatorium and tourists' resort.
Taupo, East, co. center N. Isl. N. Z. 2,581 □ — 152
Taupo Moana, *or* **Lake Taupo**, largest lake in N. Z. near center of N. Isl. 200 □.
Taupo, West, co. N. Isl. N. Z., W of East Taupo co. 1,594 □ — 119
Tauranga (tä′ōō-rä′ngä; *colloq.* tou-rŏng′á) co. N. Isl. N. Z. on W side of Bay of Plenty, 577 □ pop. 2,448. — spt. bor. in co. with fine har. pop. 1,055.
Tauraroa (tä′ōō-ra-rō′á) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Wairoa river.
Taviuni (tä-vē-ōō′nē) one of Fiji Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Tawairoa Range (tä′wä-ē-rō′á) mt. range, N. Isl. N. Z. near W coast Auckland prov. dist.
Tawharanui, Cape (-tä′hwä-ra-nōō′ē) cape, N. Isl. N. Z., W of entrance to Hauraki Gulf.
Te Anau Lake (tā ä′nä-ōō-) large lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 132 □.
Te Arai (tā ä′rä-ē) vil. Cook co. N. Isl. N. Z. — 197
Te Aroha (tā ä′rō-hä) gold min. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on Thames riv.; health resort with thermal springs. — 615
Te Aroha Mountain, mt. peak, N. Isl. N. Z. Coromandel Range, 3,176 ft.
Teatree Gully (tē′trē-) town, S. A. 12 m. N E of Adelaide. — 281
Te Awamutu (tā ä′wä-mōō′tōō) agr. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 100 m. S of Auckland, pop. with vicinity 391.
Te Ika a Maui (tā ē′ka ä mä′ōō-ē) Maori name of N. Isl. N. Z. meaning "the fish of Maui."
Tekapo Lake (tā-kä′pō-) lake, Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 32 □.
Te Kopuru (tā kō′pōō-rōō) town, Hobson co. N. Isl. N. Z. — 331
Te Mari (tā mä′rē) active volcano, N. Isl. N. Z. a peak of Tongariro, 4,990 ft.
Temora (tē-mō′ra) gold min. mun. town, N. S. W. 291 m. W S W of Sydney. — 915
Templestowe (tĕm′pl-stō) agr. town, Vic. on Yarra riv. 11 m. E of Melbourne. — 563
Templeton, town, sub. of Christchurch, Selwyn co. S. Isl. N. Z. — 136
Temuka (tā-mōō′ka) agr. town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 11 m. N of Timaru. — 626
Tenterfield (tĕn′ter-fēld) mun. town, N. S. W. 479 m. N of Sydney, near Q. border. — 2,477
Tent Hill, town, Gough co. N. S. W. — 319
Te Puke (tā pōō′kā) town, Tauranga co. N. Isl. N. Z.; flax-milling. — 251
Teralba (tĕr-ăl′ba) *or* **Glen Mitchell**, town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. 90 m. N of Sydney. — 558
Terang (te-rang′) town, Vic. on Lake Terang, 137 m. W S W of Melbourne; agr. & past. — 919
Terawiti, Cape (-tā′rä-wē′tē) cape, at S W extremity N. Isl. N. Z.
Teremakau (tā′rā-mā-kā′ōō) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on W coast Westland prov. dist.
Terowie (te-row′ĭ) vil. S. A. 140 m. N of Adelaide. — 654
Terowie Extension, town, S. A. near Terowie. — 372
Terraces, pink terrace & white terrace in hot springs dist. N. Isl. N. Z. destroyed 1886 by eruption of Tarawera.
Terrara (te-rā′ra) spt. town, N. S. W. mouth of Shoalhaven river. — 134
Teviot (tĕv′ĭ-ot) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. See Roxburgh.
Te Waewae Bay (tā wä′ā-wä′ā-) bay, S coast of S. Isl. N. Z. estuary of the Waiau river.
Te Wahi Pounamu (tā wä′hē pō′ōō-nä′mōō) Maori name for S. Isl. N. Z. meaning "the place of the greenstone."
Te Whaiti Mountains (tā hwä′ē-tē-) a name for the Whakatane Mountains.
Thackaringa (thăk′a-rĭn′ga) town, N. S. W. on S. A. border. — 270
Thames (tēmz) co. S Coromandel Pen. N. Isl. N. Z. 494 □ pop. 8,958. — its chief town, a bor. at mouth of Thames riv., port for Thames gold fields, pop. 4,618. — *or* **Waihou** (wä′ē-hō′ōō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Firth of Thames.
Thargomindah (thär′gŏ-mĭn′dâ) town, Q. on Bulloo riv.; past. — 338
Thebarton (thĕb′ar-ton) corp. town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. — 3,827
Thirlmere (thĕrl′mēr) town & sanatorium, Camden co. N. S. W. — 193
Thirroul (thĭr-rōōl′) *formerly* **Robinsville**, town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. 40 m. S S W of Sydney. — 442
Thistle Island, isl. S. A., E of entrance to Spencer's Gulf.

Thompson Sound (tŏm′sŏn-) long inlet, dividing Secretary Isl. from S W coast of S. Isl. N. Z.
Thomson (tŏm′sŏn) riv. Q. flows S W into Cooper's Creek. — riv. Gippsland dist. Vic. 100 m. long, flows S & E into Latrobe river.
Thornleigh (thôrn′lē) town, Cumberland co. N. S. W. 228
Thoulcanna (thōōl-kăn′nạ) co. N. S. W. on Q. border, 1,623 □ 54
Three Brothers, The, three isolated mt. peaks, Macquarie co. N. S. W.
Three Hummock Island, isl. Hunters Isls. N W of Tas. in Bass Strait, 36 □.
Three Kings Islands, group of small isls. N of N. Isl. N. Z.; Great King Isl. is the largest.
Thursday Island, isl. in Torres Strait, near Cape York, with good har.; center of pearl fishery; chief town Port Kennedy.
Tiaro (tī-ā′rō) town, Q. on the Mary riv.; agr. & past. 308
Tibooburra (tĭb′ōō-bŭr′ạ) town, N. S. W. 917 postal m. from Sydney, near Q. border 296
Tikitere (tē′kē-tā′rā; *colloq.* tē′kē-tā′rā) bluff of Mt. Tarawera, N. Isl. N. Z.
Tilba Tilba (tĭl′bạ tĭl′bạ) town, N. S. W. on coast, 279 m. S of Sydney. 249
Timaru (tē′mä-rōō; *colloq.* tĭm′ä-rōō′) spt. bor. Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,668
Timbarra (tĭm-băr′ạ) *formerly* **Fairfield**, town, Drake co. N. S. W. 497 m. N of Sydney 477
Timor (tī′môr) gold min. town, Vic. 123 m. N W of Melbourne 412
Timutimu Head (tē′mōō-tē′mōō-) cape, S. Isl. N. Z., S E Banks Pen.
Tinana (tĭn-ā′nạ) sub. of Maryborough, Q.; sugar & coal 397
Tingaringy, Mount (-tĭng′ạ-rĭng′ī) mt. peak, Croajingolong co. Vic. 4,771 ft.
Tingha (tĭn′gā) tin min. town, N. S. W. 418 m. N of Sydney 1,167
Tinkers, vil. Vincent co. S. Isl. N. Z. 242
Tinonee (tĭn′ō-nē) town, N. S. W. on Manning river 216
Tintinbar (tĭn′tĭn-bär) town, Rous co. N. S. W. 169
Tinui (tē′nōō-ē; *colloq.* tē-nōō′ē) town, Wairarapa North co. N. Isl. N. Z. 193
Tinwald (tĭn′wạld) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on Ashburton riv.; agr. & past. 445
Tipara Reef (tĭp-ä′rạ-) reef, S. A. in Spencer's Gulf, with lighthouse.
Tiritiri Matangi (tē′rē-tē′rē mä-tä′ngē) isl. N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki Gulf, with lighthouse.
Tititira Head (tē′tē-tē′rä-) cape, W coast of Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Tocumwal (tŏk′um-wal) town, N. S. W. on Murray riv.; agr. & past. 325
Toetoes Bay (tō′ā-tō′āz-) inlet, S Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. — bay, S E coast of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Tofino Bay (tō-fē′nō-) *corruption of* **Towhinou** (tō-hwē′nō-ōō) inlet, N. Isl. N. Z. arm of Hauraki Gulf.
Tofoa (tō′fō-ä) one of Tonga Islands, S Pacific Oc. "Bounty" mutiny took place near it.
Toganmain (tŏg′ạn-mān) past. center on Murrumbidgee riv. N. S. W. 358
Tonga (tō′ngä; *colloq.* tō′ngä), *or* **Friendly, Islands**, group, S Pacific Oc. 374 □ pop. 20,000; ✻ Nukualofa.
Tongariro (tŏ′ngä-rē′rō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Lake Taupo.
Tongariro Mountain, group of active volcanic cones, N. Isl. N. Z.; highest is Ngauruhoe, 7,515 ft.
Tongatabu (tŏ′ngä-tä′bōō; *colloq.* tō′ngä-tä-bōō′) *or* "**Holy Tonga**," isl. chief of the Tonga Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Tongowoko (tŏn′gō-wō′kō) co. N W corner of N. S. W. 2,362 □ 661
Toodyay (tōōd′yā) magisterial dist. W. A. in S. W. div. 3,716
Toolbrunup, Mount (-tōōl′brŭn-ŭp) peak, W. A. in Stirling Range 3,341 ft.
Toongabbie (tōōn-găb′bĭ) town, Tanjil co. Vic. pop. 262; past. — settlement, N. S. W. 18 m. N W of Sydney, one of first settlements in Australia.
Tooradin (tōōr′ạ-dĭn) town, Vic. on Western Port; past. 273
Toorak (tōō-răk′) fashionable sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Prahran.
Toowong (tōō-wŏng′) sub. of Brisbane, Q. 4,437
Toowoomba (tōō-wōōm′bạ) chief mun. town in Darling Downs dist. Q.; agr. & past.; pop. 7,007, pop. within 5 m. radius 10,936.
Torbanlea (tôr′bạn-lē) town, Wide Bay dist. Q. 249
Tor Bay (tôr-) inlet, S W W. A. — small town on inlet; exports timber.
Torbreck, Mount (-tôr′brĕk) mt. peak, Anglesey co. Vic. 5,001 ft.
Torrens (tŏr′rẹnz) riv. S. A. 50 m. long, on which Adelaide is situated.
Torrens Island, isl. S. A. at mouth of Torrens river.
Torrens, Lake, large, shallow, salt lake, S. A., N of Spencer's Gulf.
Torres Strait (tŏr′rĕs-) strait between Cape York, Q. & New Guinea; with many reefs and islands.
Tory Channel (tō′rĭ-) channel, N E coast S. Isl. N. Z. arm of Cook Strait.
Totara (tō′tä-rä; *colloq.* tō-tä′rä) vil. Whangaroa co. N. Isl. N. Z. 177
Totara Point point at entrance to Thames riv. N. Isl. N. Z.; Maori tribal battle about 1822.
Towamba (tō-wŏm′bạ) riv. N. S. W. 40 m. long, flows E into Twofold Bay. — town on riv. pop. 358.
Towangera, Mount (-tow-wăng′ạ) mt. peak, Bogong co. Vic. 4,161 ft.
Townsend (-townz′ẹnd) co. N. S. W., N of Murray riv. 3,647 □ pop. 3,887; chief town Deniliquin.
Townsend, Mount, mt. peak, N. S. W. in Munjong Range, 7,256 ft.
Townshend, Cape E Q. on Townshend Island.
Townshend Island, E Q., E of Shoalwater Bay.
Townsville (townz′vĭl) spt. mun. & cml. city, N E coast of Q. on Cleveland Bay, pop. 8,564, pop. within 5 m. radius 10,356.
Towrang (tow′răng) town, Argyle co. N. S. W. 124 m. S W of Sydney 386
Trangie (trăn′jĭ) town, N. S. W. 321 m. N W of Sydney 241
Traralgon (trā-răl′gon) gold min. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. 932
Trentham (trĕn′thạm) town, Vic. 64 m. N W of Melbourne; gold min. & agr. 654
Treuer (troi′ẽr), riv. S. A. See Macumba.
Trevallyn (trẹ-văl′y'n) sub. Launceston, Tas. 256
Trial Bay, inlet, N E coast of N. S. W. at mouth of Macleay riv. with large prison.
Trial Harbor (or **Harbour**) inlet W coast of Tas. — name sometimes used instead of Remine.
Tribulation Cape (trĭb′ū-lā′shun) cape, N E coast Q. lat. 16° S.
Trinity Bay, bay, N E coast Q. upon which Cairns is situated.
Troubridge Island (trōō′brĭj-) islet, S. A. in Gulf St. Vincent, with lighthouse.
Troubridge Point, cape, S. A., S E Yorke's Pen.
Turkey Creek (trŭn′kĭ-) gold min. town, N. S. W. 181 m. W of Sydney 256
Turretfield (trĭ-fē′ạd) town, S. A. 58 m. N of Adelaide 250
Tuanea (trĭ-fē′nạ) small spt. & vil. of Great Barrier Isl. N. Z.
Tuamarina Point (tōō′ä-hē′nä-) cape, E N. Isl. N. Z., N of Poverty Bay.
Tuakau (tōō′ä-kä′ōō) town, N. Isl. N. Z. 36 m. S of Auckland; past. & agr. 464
Tuakitoto Lake (tōō′ä-kē-tō′tō-) lake, S. Isl. N. Z. drains into Clutha river.
Tuamarina (tōō′ä-mä-rē′nä) vil. Marlborough co. S. Isl. N. Z. 318
Tuapeka (tōō′ä-pā′kä) co. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,365 □ pop. 8,191. — town in co. adjoins Lawrence, pop. with vicinity, 781.
Tuena (tū-ē′nạ) gold min. town, Georgiana co. N. S. W. 243
Tuhua (tōō′hōō-ä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. trib. of Wanganui river.
Tukituki (tōō′kē-tōō-kē) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Hawke Bay.
Tumberumba (tŭm′bẹ-rŭm′bạ) town, Selwyn co. N. S. W. near head of Murray riv.; gold min. & agr. 496
Tumut (tū′mŭt) mun. town, N. S. W. on Tumut riv. pop. 1,275; gold min. & agr. — riv. N. S. W. 80 m. long, flows N into Murrumbidgee river.

Tungamah (tŭn′gạ-mä) agr. town, Vic. 149 m. N N E of Melbourne 408
Turakina (tōō′rä-kē′nä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on S W coast. — vil. on river.
Turakirae, Cape (-tōō′rä-kē-rä′ā) cape, N. Isl. N. Z., W of Palliser Bay.
Turnagain, Cape, cape, S Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Turon (tū′rŏn) riv. N. S. W. 50 m. long, trib. of Macquarie riv.; scene of early gold discovery.
Tuross (tū′rŏs) riv. S E N. S. W. 60 m. long, flows N E into coastal lake of same name.
Tutaekuri (tōō′tä-ā-kōō′rē) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. empties into Hawke Bay.
Tutoko, Mount (-tōō-tō′kō) mt. S. Isl. N. Z. near Milford Sound, approx. 9,000 ft. high.
Tutuila (tōō′tōō-ē′lä) one of Samoa Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Tutukaka Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) (tōō′tōō-kä′kä-) inlet, N E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Tweed, riv. N. S. W. 30 m. long, empties on coast near Point Danger.
Twins, The, mt. peaks, Delatite co. Vic. 5,575 ft.
Twofold Bay, inlet, S E coast N. S. W. on which Eden is situated.
Tyers, Lake (-tī′ẹrz) lake, coast of Gippsland dist. Vic. 6 □.
Tyndall, Mount (-tĭn′dạl) mt. Southern Alps, S. Isl. N. Z. over 9,000 ft.
Tyrrell, Lake (-tĭr′ẽl) shallow lake, Wimmera dist. Vic. 67 □.

U.

Ularara (ū′lạ-rä′rạ) co. N. S. W., W of Paroo riv. 2,929 □ 461
Ulladulla (ŭl′lạ-dŭl′lạ) spt. municipality, St. Vincent co. N. S. W. with lighthouse; dairying 1,582
Ulmarra (ŭl-măr′rạ) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Clarence river 1,592
Ulverstone (ŭl′vẹr-stọn) agr. spt. town, N coast Tas. at mouth of Leven river. 1,129
Umaralla (ū′mạ-răl′lạ) gold min. town, N. S. W. on Umaralla riv. 254 m. S of Sydney, pop. 205. — riv. N. S. W. 80 m. long, trib. of Murrumbidgee river.
Union, gold min. settlement, N. Ter. pop. estimated 800.
Unley (ŭn′lĭ) corp. town, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 11,429
Upolu (ōō′pō-lōō-) one of Samoa Islands, S. Pacific Ocean.
Upstart Bay, bay, E coast of Q.
Upstart, Cape, cape, Q., E of Upstart Bay, lat. 19° 43′ S.
Uralla (ū-răl′lạ) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. 15 m. S W of Armidale 819
Urana (ū-rä′nạ) co. S N. S. W. 3,122 □ pop. 3,143; chief town **Jerilderie.** — town in the co. pop. 397; past.
Uruti Point (ōō′rōō-tē; *colloq.* ōō-rōō′tē) cape, S E N. Isl. N. Z. on coast of Wairarapa North co.
Useful, Mount, mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. 4,720 ft.

V.

Valentine's Peak, mt. peak, Wellington co. Tas. 3,637 ft.
Vale of Clwydd (-klōō′ẹd) valley, N. S. W. in Blue Mts.
Vancouver, Cape (-văn-kōō′vẹr) cape, W. A., E of King George's Sound.
Van Diemen. Cape (-văn dē′mẹn) cape, N W Melville Isl. N. Ter.
Van Diemen Gulf, large gulf, N coast of N. Ter.
Van Diemen's Land, former name of Tasmania, changed in 1856.
Vanikoro Island (vä′nē-kō′rō-) one of Santa Cruz Islands, S Pacific Ocean, where relics of La Pérouse were found.
Vansittart Bay (văn-sĭt′ạrt-) inlet, N coast Kimberley div. W. A.
Vanua Lava (vä′nōō-ä lä′vä) one of Banks Isls. of New Hebrides group S Pacific Ocean.
Vanua Levu (-lā′vōō) one of largest of Fiji Islands, S Pacific Ocean.
Vasse, The (-väs) riv. & dist. W. A. on Géographe Bay, with lighthouse. See also Busselton.
Vavau Island (vä-vä′ōō-) isl. Vavu group, S. Pacific Ocean.
Vavu Group (vä′vōō-) group of islets, portion of Friendly Isls., S Pacific Oc.
Vegetable Creek, min. center, N. S. W. See Emmaville.
Venus Bay (vē′nŭs-) bay, S coast of Buln-Buln co. Vic. — har. S. A., E of Great Australian Bight.
Vernon (vẽr′nọn) co. New England dist. N. S. W. 1,680 □ 2,630
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ạ) colony, S E Australia, 87,884 □ pop. 1,140,405; ✻ Melbourne. — nav. riv. N. Ter. flows into Queen's Channel. — co. S. A., E of Spencer's Gulf, 1,431 □ pop. 13,709. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. 5,307. — riv. Q. a name for the Barcoo river.
Victoria, Lake, long narrow lake on coast of Gippsland dist. Vic. 44 □.
Victoria, Mount, mt. peak, N. S. W. in Blue Mts. 3,423 ft. — mt. peak, Cornwall co. Tas. 3,964 ft.
Village of Prospect, vil. sub. of Adelaide, S. A. near Prospect Village 286
Villiers (vĭl′yẹrz) co. on S coast of Vic.; chief towns Warrnambool & Port Fairy; 1,637 □ 21,857
Vincent (vĭn′sẹnt) co. Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 2,684 □ 4,502
Violet Town, town, Vic. 105 m. N N E of Melbourne; agr. & past. 386
Viti Levu (vē′tē lā′vōō) one of largest of Fiji Islands, S Pacific Oc.

W.

Wade (wād) town, Waitemata co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 310; past.
Wagga (wŏg′gạ) *or* **Wagga Wagga** (wạg′gạ wạg′gạ) mun. town, N. S. W. on Murrumbidgee riv. pop. 4,596; past. agr. & min. — land board dist. of N. S. W.
Wagin (wạ′jĭn) agr. town, W. A. 160 m. N of Albany, pop. estimated 200.
Wagra (wŏg′rạ) agr. town, Goulburn co. N. S. W. 411 m. S of Sydney 188
Wahgunyah (wạ-gŭn′yä) agr. town, Vic. on Murray river 809
Wahi, Lake (-wä′hē) small lake, Raglan co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Waianiwa (wä′ē-ä′nē-wä) vil. Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 336.
Waiapu (wä′ē-ä′pōō) co. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 1,121 □ pop. 379. — riv. Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast, S of East Cape.
Waiau (wä′ē-ä′ōō) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows S from Te Anau Lake into Te Waewae Bay. — small town on riv. — riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Hawke Bay.
Waiau-ua (wä-ē-ä′ōō-ōō-ä) riv. S E Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Waiheke (wä′ē-hā′kē-) isl. N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki Gulf 215
Waihemo (wä′ē-hā′mō) co. E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 336 □ pop. 2,830. — riv. in co. empties near Shag Point.
Waihi (wä′ē-hē′) town, Ohinemuri co. N. Isl. N. Z.; large gold mine; pop. with vicinity (1896) 1,517.
Waihola Lake (wä′ē-hō′lä-) *corruption of* **Waihora** (wä′ē-hō′rä) lake, E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Waihou (wä′ē-hō′ōō) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. See Thames.
Waikaia (wä′ē-kä′ē-ä) *or* **Switzer's**, min. town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. 281
Waikaka (wä′ē-kä′kä) town & gold min. center, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with gold field & vicinity 444.
Waikare Iti (wä′ē-kä′rā ē′tē) lake, Wairoa co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Waikare Moana (-mō-ä′nä) lake, Wairoa co. N. Isl. N. Z.

□ means square miles; agr., agricultural; bor., borough; cml., commercial; corp., corporate; dist., district; div., division; har., harbor; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; mun., municipal; past., pastoral; pop., population; prov., provincial; riv., river; spt., seaport; sub., suburb; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.

Waikari (wä′ē-kŭ′rē) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Hawke Bay. — town, Ashley co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. 207.
Waikato (wä′ē-kä′tō ; *colloq.* wī′kä-tō) largest riv. in N. Isl. N. Z. 200 m. long, rises near Lake Taupo and empties S of Manukau Har. — co. E of the riv. 591 □ pop. 3,950.
Waikoau (wä′ē-kō-ä′o͞o) riv. Wairoa co. N. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Waikohu (wä′ē-kō′ho͞o) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Poverty Bay.
Waikoikoi (wä′ē-kō′ē-kō-ē) vil. Clutha co. S. Isl. N. Z. 429
Waikomiti (wä′ē-kŏm′ĭ-tĭ) sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. ; contains Auckland cemetery 348
Waikouaiti (wä′ē-kō-o͞o-ä′ē-tē ; *colloq.* wī′kō-wīt) co. E Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 318 □ pop. 13,165. — *or* **Hawksbury**, agr. bor. in co. pop. 743.
Waimaha (wä′ē-mä′hä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Bay of Plenty.
Waimakariri (wä-ē-mä′kä-rē′rē) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 90 m. long, flows through Canterbury Plains into Pegasus Bay.
Waimangaroa (wä′ē-mä-ngä-rō′ä) town, S. Isl. N. Z. 10 m. N E of Westport ; coal & gold min., sawmills 289
Waimate (wä′ē-mä′tē) co. S E Canterbury prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,343 □ pop. 5,422. — its chief bor. pop. 1,379 ; flour & sawmills.
Waimate Plains, plains, Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Waimea (wä′ē-mā′ä) co. Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 1,662 □ 15,568
Waimea Plains, plains in Waimea co.
Waimea West, vil. Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. 293
Waiorongomai (wä′ē-ō-rō′ngō-mä-ē) vil. Piako co. N. Isl. N. Z. 270
Waiotahi (wä′ē-ō-tä′hē ; *colloq.* wī′ō-tī) sub. of Thames, N. Isl. N. Z. 469
Waiotapu Valley (wä-ē-ō-tä′po͞o-) valley, East Taupo co. N. Isl. N. Z. noted for its lakes, hot springs, & natural terraces.
Waipa (wä′ē-pä′) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into Waikato riv. — co. between Waipa & Waikato rivs. 282 □ pop. 4,245.
Waipapa Point (wä′ē-pä′pä-) point, W coast N. Isl. N. Z., S of Whaingaroa Har.
Waipapapa Point (wä′ē-pä′pä-pä-) point, S Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. with lighthouse.
Waipara (wä′ē-pä-rä) riv. Ashley co. S. Isl. N. Z. empties on E coast.
Waipawa (wä′ē-pä′wä) co. Hawke's Bay prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 1,154 □ pop. 8,877. — town dist. in co. pop. 689.
Waipori (wä′ē-pō′rē) town, Tuapeka co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity, 279.
Waipu (wä′ē-po͞o′) town, Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 534 ; limestone caves ; agr. & past.
Waipukurau (wä-ē-pō͞o′kō͞o-rä′o͞o) agr. vil. N. Isl. N. Z. 44 m. S W of Napier... 559
Wairarapa Lake (wä′ē-rä-rä′pä- ; *colloq.* wī′rä-rä′pä-) lake, Wairarapa South co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Wairarapa North, co. Wellington prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 1,443 □ 8,257
Wairarapa South, most southern co. of N. Isl. N. Z. Wellington prov. dist. 1,281 □ 7,233
Wairau (wä′ē-rä′o͞o ; *colloq.* wī′row′) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. flows into Cloudy Bay. — riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows into an arm of Kaipara Har.
Wairoa (wä′ē-rō′ä ; *colloq.* wä′ē-rō′ä) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows S into Hawke Bay. — co. N. Isl. N. Z., N & W of Hawke Bay, 1,887 □ pop. 1,246. — chief town Wairoa co. pop. 424. See Clyde. — riv. N. Isl. N. Z. in Auckland Pen. flows S into Kaipara Har. — vil. N. Isl. N. Z. destroyed by eruption of Tarawera in 1886.
Waitahuna (wä′ē-tä′hō͞o-nä ; *colloq.* wī-tä-hō͞o′nä) town, Tuapeka co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 691.
Waitakerei Falls (wä′ē-tä′kä-rā-ē- ; *colloq.* wī-täk′ĕr-ĭ-) picturesque falls, N. Isl. N. Z. 22 m from Auckland.
Waitaki (wä′ē-tä′kē) riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 140 m. long, rises near Mt. Cook & empties into Canterbury Bight. — small town on riv. — co. Otago prov. dist. S W of the riv. 2,333 □ pop. 14,296.
Waitangi (wä′ē-tä′ngē) small riv. N. Isl. N. Z. flows E into Bay of Islands.
Waitangi Falls, falls in Waitangi riv. Treaty with Maoris signed there in 1840.
Waitara (wä′ē-tä-rä ; *colloq.* wī′tä-rä) *formerly* **Raleigh**, spt. town dist. Taranaki prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 11 m. N E of New Plymouth, pop. 504 ; meat freezing works. — riv. on which Waitara is situated.
Waitati (wä′ē-tä′tē) *or* **Blueskin**, town, Waikouaiti co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. (in 1896) 339 ; agr. & dairying.
Waitekauri (wä-ē-tä-kä′o͞o-rē) min. vil. Ohinemuri co. N. Isl. N. Z. 463
Waitemata (wä′ē-tä-mä′tä) co. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 613 □ 9,094
Waitemata Harbor (*or* **Harbour**), har. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. arm of Hauraki Gulf.
Waitoa (wä′ē-tō′ä) riv. Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z. trib. of Piako river.
Waitotara (wä′ē-tō′tä-rä) co. N. Isl. N. Z., W of Wanganui riv. 343 □ pop. 7,266. — town, Patea co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. 207. — riv. Patea co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Waiuku (wä-ē-o͞o′ko͞o) ; *colloq.* wī-o͞ok′) vil. Manukau co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 397.
Waiwera (wä′ē-wä′rä) health resort, with hot springs, Waitemata co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Wakapotu Point (wä′kä-pō′to͞o-) point, S S. Isl. N. Z., E of Te Waewae Bay.
Wakapuaka (wä′kä-po͞o-ä′kä) cable station, Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. on shore of Tasman Bay.
Wakatipu Lake (wä′kä-tē′po͞o- ; *colloq.* wŏk′ä-tĭp-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 114 □ drained by Kawarua riv. trib. of Clutha river.
Wakefield (wāk′fēld) riv. S. A. 65 m. long, flows into Gulf St. Vincent. — vil. S. Isl. N. Z. 17 m. S W of Nelson, pop. 486.
Wakool (wą-ko͞ol′) co. S W N. S. W., N of Murray riv. 2,970 □ 1,086
Walbundrie (wŏl-bŭn′drĭ) gold min. town, Hume co. N. S. W. 418 m. S W of Sydney 134
Walcha (wŏl′ką) mun. town, N. S. W. on Apsley riv. 332 m. N of Sydney ; agr. & min. 864
Waldegrave (wąl′dę-grāv) co. Southern dist. Q. 7,283 □ ; chief town Roma.
Walgett (wąl′gĕt) town, N. S. W. at junction of Namoi & Barwon rivs. ; past... 742
Walhalla (wŏl-hăl′lą) gold min. town, Gippsland dist. Vic. on Thomson river.. 1,771
Waljeers (wąl′jērz) co. N. S. W., N of lower Lachlan riv. 2,686 □ 725
Waljeers, Lake, lake, Waljeers co. near Lachlan river.
Walkerston (wą′kers-tŏn) town, on E coast of Q. 9 m. W of Mackay ; sugar... 378
Walkerville (wą′kĕr-vĭl) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 741
Wallace (wŏl′ąs) co. S E N. S. W. on Vic. border, 2,156 □ pop. 3,442. — co. S coast Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 3,404 □ pop. 6,149.
Wallamumbi Falls (wŏl′ą-mŭm′bĭ-) falls, Clarke co. N. S. W. in trib. of Wallamumbi riv. a trib. of Macleay river.
Wallangarra (wŏl′ąn-găr′rą) town, Q. on N. S. W. border ; S terminal station Q. railways, estimated pop. 200.
Wallaroo (wŏl′ą-ro͞o′) copper min. corp. town, S. A. Yorke's Pen. 123 m. N W of Adelaide 1,685
Walla Walla (wŏl′ą wŏl′ą) town, Hume co. N. S. W. 183
Wallendbeen (wŏl′ĕnd-bēn) town, N. S. W. 241 m. S of Sydney 189
Wallerawang (wŏl-lâr′ą-wŏng) town, N. S. W. 105 m. W of Sydney 507
Wallis Lake (wŏl′ĭs-) coastal lake, Gloucester co. N. S. W.
Wallsend (wąlz′ĕnd) coal min. mun. town, N. S. W. 8 m. from Newcastle, mun. 3,644
Wallsend, West, unincorporated town adjoining Wallsend, N. S. W. 795
Wanaaring (wŏn-ăr′ĭng) town, N. S. W. on Paroo riv. 616 m. W of Sydney... 220
Wanaka Lake (wä′nä-kä-) lake, Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. 75 □.
Wanbrow, Cape (-wŏn′brow) cape, E S. Isl. N. Z., S of Oamaru Har.

Wandiligong (wŏn-dĭl′ĭ-gŏng) gold min. town, Vic. 200 m. N E of Melbourne. 670
Wangaehu (wä′ngä-ä′hō͞o) riv. N. Isl. N. Z. 70 m. long from Mt. Ruapehu to S. Taranaki Bight.
Wanganui (wŏ′ngä-nō͞o-ē) riv. S W N. Isl. N. Z. 120 m. | ıg. — spt. bor. on riv. pop. 5,011 ; agr. & past. — co. E of riv. 1,942 □ pop | ,281. — riv. Westland prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Wanganui Inlet, inlet, N W S. Isl. N. Z.
Wangaratta (wăn′gą-răt′tą *or* wŏn′-) agr. bor. Vic. 145 m. N E of Melbourne.. 2,051
Wangaroa. See Whangaroa.
Wangat (wăn′gat *or* wŏn′gat) town, N. S. W. 174 m. N of Sydney 807
Wangoom (wăn′go͞om′ *or* wŏn′go͞om′) agr. town, Villiers co. Vic. 218
Wannon (wŏn′nŏn) riv. Vic. trib. of Glenelg river.
Waradgery (wąr-ăj′ĕr-ĭ) co. N. S. W., S of lower Lachlan riv. 2,789 □ pop. 4,307 ; chief town Hay.
Waratah (wŏr′ą-tä′) coal min. mun. town, N. S. W. 4 m. from Newcastle, pop. 2,718. — town, Tas. 47 m. S W of Emu Bay, pop. 1,420 ; town of Mt. Bischoff tin mines.
Waratah Bay, S coast of Vic. Buln-Buln co.
Warburton, riv. S. A. 275 m. long, flows into Lake Eyre.
Ward (wąrd) co. in S E corner Q. 2,500 □.
Wardell (wąr-dĕl′) agr. town, N. S. W. on Richmond river. 426
Ware Kauri (wā′rā kä′o͞o-rē) *or* **Whare Kauri** (hwā′rā kä′o͞o-rē) largest of Chatham Isls. 365 m. S E of Cape Palliser, N. Z.
Warialda (wŏr′ĭ-ăl′dą) town, N. S. W. 406 m. N of Sydney ; past. 400
Warkworth (wôrk′wurth) *formerly* **Mahurangi**, town, Rodney co. N. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 266. — agr. town, N. S. W. 159 m. N of Sydney, pop. 188.
Warracknabeal (wŏr′ąk-ną-bēl′) agr. town, Vic. 217 m. N W of Melbourne.... 1,313
Warragamba (wŏr-ra-găm′ba) name of an upper part of Hawkesbury riv. from the mouth of Cox riv. to Nepean riv.
Warragul (wŏr′rą-gŭl) agr. town, Vic. 61 m. S E of Melbourne. 1,634
Warrah Ridge (wŏr′rą-) town, N. S. W. 229 m. N of Sydney. 286
Warrandyte (wŏr′ąn-dīt) town, Vic. on Yarra Yarra riv. ; past. 254
Warrego (wŏr′rę-gō) riv. Q. & N. S. W. trib. of the Darling. — past. dist. Q. on N. S. W. border, 57,851 □. — past. dist. N. S. W. on Q. border, 25,000 □.
Warrego Range, mt. range, Q., S of Mitchell past. dist.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn) town, N. S. W. on Macquarie riv. 353 m. N W of Sydney, pop. 860 ; past. — riv. W. A. empties on coast N of D'Entrecasteaux Point.
Warrenheip (wŏr′rĕn-hēp′) town near Ballarat and Mt. Warrenheip, Vic. estimated pop. (1897) 500.
Warrenheip, Mount, mt. Vic. near Ballarat, 2,463 ft.
Warrnambool (wąr′nąm-bo͞ol) agr. spt. town, Vic. on Lady Bay, 166 m. S W of Melbourne, with lighthouse 6,582
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk) agr. & min. mun. town, Q. on Condamine riv. pop. 3,402, within 5 m. radius 3,742.
Washdyke, agr. vil. Geraldine co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 401.
Waterhouse Island, isl. N of Tas.
Waterhouse Point, point, N Tas. W of Ringarooma Bay.
Waterhouse Roads, separating Waterhouse Isl. from Tas.
Waterloo (wą′tĕr-lōō′) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. pop. 8,701. — gold min. town, Vic. 69 m. S E of Melbourne, pop. 545. — town, Vic. See Yarragon.
Waterton, vil. Ashburton co. S. Isl. N. Z. 269
Watson's Bay, watering place, N. S. W. on Port Jackson, near South Head.
Wattle Flat, gold min. town, N. S. W. 161 m. W of Sydney. 539
Wauchope (wą′hōp′) town, N. S. W. 288 m. N of Sydney. 286
Waukaringa (wą-ka-rĭn′gą) town, S. A. 234 m. N E of Adelaide. 501
Waverley (wā′vęr-lĭ) mun. sub. of Sydney. N. S. W. pop. 8,842. — agr. & past. town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. 33 m. N W of Wanganui, pop. 441.
Way, co. S. A. on Great Australian Bight, 2,610 □. 84
Weather Point, cape, W Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Wedderburn (wĕd′ĕr-bûrn) gold min. town, Vic. 151 m. N N W of Melbourne... 705
Weeah (wē′ä) co. Wimmera dist. Vic. 4,004 □ 14
Wee Waa (wē wä) town, N. S. W. 376 m. N W of Sydney. 262
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) co. in S E corner of N. S. W. on Vic. border 1,512 □. 4,754
Wellesley Islands, group of isls. Q. at head of Gulf of Carpentaria.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŏn) S prov. dist. of N. Isl. N. Z. 11,003 □ pop. 97,725. — city, ✻ of N. Z. Wellington prov. dist. on Port Nicholson, pop. bor. 31,021, pop. with suburbs 33,224. — mun. town, N. S. W. on Macquarie riv. 248 m. W of Sydney, pop. 1,545 ; agr. & past. — past. dist. N. S. W. 18,750 □. — co. N. S. W., N of Bathurst co. 1,894 □ pop. 16,485. — co. Southern dist. Q. 13,850 □ ; chief town Cunnamulla. — co. N W corner of Tas. 1,516 □. — magisterial dist. of W. A. pop. 2,238 ; chief town Bunbury.
Wellington Caves, caves, near Wellington, N. S. W. containing fossils.
Wellington Hamlets, sub. of Hobart, Tas. 704
Wellington Head, cape, N E S. Isl. N. Z. at entrance to Tory Channel.
Wellington, Lake, in Gippsland dist. Vic. 54 □.
Wellington, Mount, mt. peak, Tas. near Hobart, 4,166 ft. with meteorological station. — mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. 5,363 ft.
Wentworth (wĕnt′worth) mun. town, N. S. W. 720 m. W of Sydney, at junction of Darling & Murray rivs. pop. 801 ; past. — co. N. S. W. on lower Darling riv. 3,368 □ pop. 1,364.
Weraiti, Mount (-wā-rä′ē-tē) mt. peak, N. Isl. N. Z. Colville Range, Coromandel Pen. 2,527 ft.
Werribee (wĕr′rĭ-bē) *post name* **Wyndham** (wĭnd′ąm) town, Vic. on Werribee riv. 20 m. W S W of Melbourne, pop. 432 ; past. & agr. — riv. Vic. flows S E into Port Phillip Bay.
Werris Creek (wĕr′rĭs-) town, N. S. W. 254 m. N of Sydney ; past. & agr..... 329
Werunda (wę-rŭn′dą) co. N. S. W., E of Darling riv. 2,395 □. 124
Wessel, Cape (-wĕs′sęl) cape, on most northern of Wessel Islands.
Wessel Islands, group of isls. N of N. Ter.
West Ballina, West Cambridge, and similar names. See Ballina, West ; Cambridge, West ; etc.
Westbury (wĕst′bęr-ĭ) agr. town, Tas. 35 m. S W of Launceston. 1,154
West Cape, cape, S W Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
West Cape Howe, cape, S W W. A., W of Bald Head.
West Coast Range, mt. range, W of central Tas. near coast.
Western Australia, colony comprising the W part of Australia, 975,920 □ pop. (1891) 49,782, (1895) 101,235 ; ✻ Perth.
Western District, div. of Vic. comprises the S W part of the colony, area about 3,500 □.
Western Plains *or* **The Plains**, largest div. of N. S. W. comprises forty-five cos. extends from lat. 29° S to the Murray & Lachlan rivs. & E from long. 141° E to the edge of the Western Slopes.
Western Port, inlet, S Vic. Mornington co.
Western Slopes, div. of N. S. W. lying between the Table-land div. & the Western Plains. See Central Western Slopes, North Western Slopes & South Western Slopes.
Western Spit, vil. sub. of Napier, N. Isl. N. Z. 225
West Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) *or* **Ravensbourne** (rā′vęnz-bûrn) bor. sub. of Dunedin, S. Isl. N. Z. 1,297
West Head *or* **Point Flinders**, cape, Vic. W of entrance to Port Phillip Bay.
Westland, prov. dist. W S. Isl. N. Z. 4,641 □ pop. 15,887. — co. in the dist. 4,420 □ pop. 9,207.

Westmoreland (wĕst′mor-land) co. N. S. W., W of the Wollondilly riv. 1,627 □ pop. 3,974. — co. center of Tas. 1,199 □. — Pop.
Weston, town, Waimate co. S. Isl. N. Z. 208
West Point, cape, most W point of Tas.
Westport, coal min. spt. bor. Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z. at mouth of Buller river 2,622
Weymouth Bay (wā′mŭth-) bay, Q., E Cape York Pen.
Whaingaroa Harbor (*or* **Harbour**) (hwä′ĕ-ngä-rō′ä-) har. W coast N. Isl. N. Z. Raglan co.
Whakamarama Mountains (hwä′kä-mä′rä-mä-) mt. range, N W coast of Nelson prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Whakarewarewa (hwä′kä-rā′wä-rā′wä) hot springs & geysers, N. Isl. N. Z. 2 m. from Rotorua.
Whakari (hwä′kä-rē) mt. peak, S. Isl. N. Z. Seaward Kaikouras, 8,500 ft.
Whakatane (hwä′kä-tä′nā) co. N. Isl. N. Z., S of Bay of Plenty, 3,156 □ pop. 1,524. — small town in co. — riv. in co.
Whakatane, *or* **Te Whaiti, Mountains**, mt. range, Whakatane co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Whaka-tere Range (hwä-kä-tā′rĕ-) mt. range, Auckland prov. dist. N. Isl. N. Z.
Whale Island *or* **Motu Hora** (mō′tō hō′rä) small isl. in Bay of Plenty, off E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Whalers' Point, cape, Vic. near spt. of Portland, with lighthouse.
Whangaehu (hwä′ngä-ā′hōō) *or* **Wangaehu**, riv. Wanganui co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Whangamoa (hwä′ngä-mō′ä) *or* **Wangamoa**, sub. of Nelson, Waimea co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. of riding 515.
Whangaparaoa Bay (hwä′ngä-pä-rä′ō-ä-) *or* **Wangaparaoa**, inlet, on E coast N. Isl. N. Z. arm of Hauraki Gulf.
Whangape (hwä′ngä-pā′) vil. Waikato co. N. Isl. N. Z. with hot springs.
Whangara Island (hwä′ngä-rä′-) islet, N. Isl. N. Z., N E of Poverty Bay.
Whangarei (hwä′ngä-rā′ĕ) co. N. Isl. N. Z., N W of Hauraki Gulf, 928 □ pop. 6,120. — town dist. in co. pop. 746 ; coal min. spt. ; fruit & lime.
Whangarei Bay, bay, E coast Whangarei co. N. Isl. N. Z.
Whangarei Harbor, har. of Whangarei, arm of Whangarei Bay, N. Isl. N. Z.
Whangarei Heads, vil. on Whangarei Bay, N. Isl. N. Z. 110
Whangaroa (hwä′ngä-rō′ä) *or* **Wangaroa**, town, N. Isl. N. Z. on Whangaroa Bay, pop. 266 ; kauri gum & timber. — co. S of Whangaroa Bay, 160 □ pop. 878.
Whangaroa Bay, bay, N W of Bay of Islands, N. Isl. N. Z.
Whangaruru Bay (hwä′ngä-rōō′rōō-) inlet, E coast of N. Isl. N. Z.
Whare Kauri. See WARE KAURI.
Whau (hwä′ōō) riding & sub. of Auckland, N. Isl. N. Z. ; containing Auckland Lunatic Asylum 3,000
Wheeo (hwē′ō) agr. town, N. S. W., N W of Goulburn 361
Whidbey Isles (hwĭd′bў-) group, S. A., S W of Eyre's Pen.
Whidbey, Point, cape, S. A., S W Eyre's Pen.
White, co. N. S. W., S of Namoi riv. 1,889 □ 1,242
White Bluff, cape, N E S. Isl. N. Z., S point of Cloudy Bay.
White Feather. See KANOWNA.
White Island, isl. in Bay of Plenty, N. Isl. N. Z. ; sulphur formation, with geysers & boiling springs.
Whitsunday Island (hwĭt′sun-dā-) isl. off E coast Q. lat. 20° 15′ S.
Whitsunday Passage, strait, between Q. and Whitsunday Isl.
Whittlesea (hwĭt′l-sē) agr. town, Vic. on Plenty river 215
Whitton (hwĭt′on) town, N. S. W. 375 m. S W of Sydney ; past. 308
Whroo (rōō) min. town, Rodney co. Vic. 249
Wickham (wĭk′am) coal min. mun. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. W. 6,582
Wickham, Cape, cape, N King Isl. in Bass Strait, with lighthouse.
Wickliffe (wĭk′lĭf) town, Vic. on Hopkins riv. ; past. 143
Wicklow (wĭk′lō) co. Southern dist. Q. 2,893 □.
Wide Bay, inlet, E coast of Q. at entrance to Mary riv. — past. dist. Q. on S E coast, 8,243 □.
Wilberforce (wĭl′ber-fōrs) agr. town, N. S. W. 4 m. from Windsor 482
Wilcannia (wĭl-kăn′yä) mun. town, N. S. W. on Darling riv. ; past. 1,287
Willaston (wĭl′as-ton) town, S. A. 27 m. N E of Adelaide 352
William, Mount, Vic. highest peak in the Grampians, 3,827 ft. — W. A. highest peak in Roe Range, approx. height 3,000 ft.
Williams, magisterial dist. S E W. A. pop. 2,120. — riv. N. S. W. trib. of Hunter river.
Williamstown, town, Vic. sub. of Melbourne, on Hobson's Bay 15,960
Willochra (wĭl-lŏk′ra) riv. S. A. 110 m. long, flows into Lake Torrens.
Willoughby, Cape (-wĭl′o-bĭ) E point of Kangaroo Isl. S. A. with lighthouse.
Willoughby, North, mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. on N side of Port Jackson 3,411
Wills, co. Central dist. Q., S of Selwyn & Kirby's Ranges, 12,226 □.
Wills, Mount, mt. peak, Tanjil co. Vic. 5,758 ft.
Willunga (wĭl-lŭn′gä) agr. town, S. A., 30 m. S of Adelaide 532
Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng-ton) *or* **Beautiful Valley**, town, Frome co. S. A. 217
Wilmot Range, mt. range, Arthur co. Tas. ; highest point 3,483 ft.
Wilson Bay, inlet, S E coast of Stewart Isl. N. Z.
Wilson, Mount, peak, N. S. W. Blue Mts. ; tourists' resort.
Wilson's Downfall, town, N. S. W. 509 m. N of Sydney on Q. border 197
Wilson's Promontory, cape, S Vic. most S point of Australia, with lighthouse.
Wimmera (wĭm′me-ra) riv. Vic. 228 m. long, flows N into Lake Hindmarsh. — dist. the whole N W portion of Vic. area about 21,000 □.
Winchester, vil. Geraldine co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity, 307.
Windellama (wĭn-dĕl′la-ma) town, N. S. W. 175 m. S of Sydney 254
Windeyer (wĭn′dĭ-ĕr) min. town, N. S. W. 171 m. N W of Sydney, pop. 368. — co. N. S. W. on border of S. A. 3,425 □ pop. 538.
Windsor (wĭn′zor) agr. mun. town, N. S. W. on Hawkesbury riv. 34 m. N W of Sydney, pop. 2,033. — sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Prahran. — suburban shire of Brisbane, Q. pop. 5,152.
Windsor Point, point, S W S. Isl. N. Z.
Wingen (wĭn′jen) town, N. S. W. near Mt. Wingen 163
Wingen, Mount, mt. N. S. W., S of Liverpool Range, 1,800 ft. high ; with burning coal beds.
Wingham (wĭng′am) mun. town, N. S. W. on Manning riv. ; agr. & cml. 494
Winton (wĭn′ton) town, central Q. on a branch of Diamantina riv. pop. 625 ; past. — agr. bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 19 m. N of Invercargill, pop. 288, pop. with East Winton & its vicinity, 591.
Wiseman's Ferry, town, N. S. W. on Hawkesbury riv. ; tourists' resort. 131
Wodehouse (wŏd′hous) co. Central dist. Q. 5,017 □.
Wodonga (wŏ-dŏn′gä) agr. town, Vic. near border of N. S. W. 891
Wollombi (wŏl′lom-bī) town, N. S. W. 155 m. N of Sydney ; agr. & timber 177
Wollondilly (wŏl′on-dĭl′ĭ) riv. N. S. W., the name of Hawkesbury riv. from source near Goulburn to junction with Cox riv. where it becomes Warragamba riv. See HAWKESBURY & NEPEAN.
Wollongong (wŏŏl′on-gŏng) spt. & mun. town, N. S. W. 48 m. S of Sydney with lighthouse 3,041
Wolseley (wŏŏlz′lĭ) co. Central dist. Q. 4,178 □.
Wolumla (wŏ-lŭm′la) town, N. S. W. 326 m. S of Sydney ; dairying. 511
Wombat (wŏm′băt) town, N. S. W. 241 m. S W of Sydney ; past. & agr. 329
Wombeyan Caves (wŏm′bē′an-) limestone caves N. S. W., N of Goulburn.
Wongyarra (wŏng-yăr′ra) settlement, Frome co. S. A. 215
Wonnangatta (wŏn′an-găt′ta) co. Gippsland dist. Vic. 2,224 □. 2,068
Wonomo (wŏn-ō′mō) co. Northern dist. Q. 8,396 □.

Woodburn (wŏŏd′bûrn) agr. town, N. S. W. on Richmond river 466
Woodburn, South, agr. town, N. S. W. on Richmond river. 376
Woodbury, vil. Geraldine co. S. Isl. N. Z. 261
Woodend (wŏŏd′ĕnd) agr. town, Vic. 48 m. N W of Melbourne, pop. 1,021. — agr. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 16 m. N of Christchurch, pop. 306.
Woodford (wŏŏd′ford) town, Moreton dist. Q. 212
Woodforde, sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 241
Woodford Island, agr. isl. N. S. W. on Clarence river. 996
Woodlands, town, Southland co. S. Isl. N. Z. pop. with vicinity 493
Woodlark Island, isl. in S Pacific Oc. S E of New Guinea ; gold min.
Woodside, agr. town, S. A. 33 m. S E of Adelaide 381
Wood's Point, min. bor. Vic. on Goulburn riv. 152 m. N E of Melbourne. 290
Wood's Quoin (-koin) mt. peak, Monmouth co. Tas. 3,033 ft.
Woodstock, gold min. town, S. Isl. N. Z. 4 m. from Hokitika. 227
Woodville (wŏŏd′vĭl) agr. bor. N. Isl. N. Z. on Manawatu riv. 971. — sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 317. — town, Durham co. N. S. W. pop. 209.
Woolamai, Cape (-wŏŏl′a-mī) cape, Vic. E Phillip Isl. at entrance to Western Port.
Woolgoolga (wŏŏl-gōōl′gä) town, Fitzroy co. N. S. W. 171
Woollahra (wŏŏl-lä′ra) mun. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. 10,023
Woolloomooloo (wŏŏl′lōō-mōō-lōō′) part of Sydney, N. S. W. on S shore of Woolloomooloo Bay.
Woolloomooloo Bay, bay, N. S. W. an arm of Port Jackson.
Woolston (wŏŏl′ston) bor. S. Isl. N. Z. 3 m. from Christchurch 992
Woore (wōōr) co. N. S. W., E of Darling riv. 2,505 □. 115
Woura (wow′ra) co. Central & Northern dists. Q. 8,833 □.
Wyalong (wī′a-lŏng) town, N. S. W. 339 m. W of Sydney, estimated pop. of town & gold workings, 7,000 ; center of gold min. dist.
Wybong (wī′bŏng) agr. town, Brisbane co. N. S. W. 183
Wycheproof (wĭch′ĕ-prōōf) town, Vic. 190 m. N W of Melbourne, estimated pop. 500 ; agr. & past.
Wyld's Craig (wīldz krāg) mt. peak, Franklin co. Tas. 4,399 ft.
Wyndham (wĭnd′am) town dist. S. Isl. N. Z., 27 m. N N E of Invercargill, pop. 407 ; past. & agr. — town, N. S. W. 351 m. S of Sydney, pop. 391. — town, Vic. See WERRIBEE. — spt. W. A. on Cambridge Gulf ; port for Kimberley gold fields, place of cattle shipment & terminus of W. A. system of telegraphs.
Wynyard (wĭn′yard) co. N. S. W., S of Murrumbidgee riv. 1,705 □ pop. 12,530 ; chief town Wagga Wagga. — agr. spt. town, Tas. on Bass Strait, pop. 621.
Wyong (wī′ŏng) town, Northumberland co. N. S. W. ; agr. & timber 194
Wyrallah (wī-răl′la) town, Rous co. N. S. W. ; sugar & maize 188

Y.

Yackandandah (yăk′an-dăn′dä) min. town, Vic. on creek of same name, 184 m. N E of Melbourne 569
Yalgoo (yăl′gōō′) chief town of Yalgoo gold field, W. A. 220 m. E of Geraldton, estimated pop. 200.
Yalwal (yăl′wal) min. town, Shoalhaven dist. N. S. W. 115 m. S W of Sydney. 315
Yamba (yăm′ba) town, Clarence co. N. S. W. 288
Yancowinna (yăn′kō-wĭn′na) silver min. co. N. S. W. on W. A. border, 2,641 □ pop. 24,463 ; chief town Broken Hill.
Yanda (yăn′da) co. N. S. W., E of Darling riv. 2,974 □. 557
Yankalilla (yăn′ka-lĭl′la) town, S. A. on Gulf St. Vincent, 46 m. S of Adelaide. 370
Yantara (yăn-tā′ra) co. N W N. S. W. 2,990 □. 239
Yan Yean Reservoir (yăn yēn-) reservoir, Vic. 23 m. N E of Melbourne ; supplies Melbourne with water.
Yappar (yăp′păr′) co. Northern dist. Q. 16,530 □.
Yarra (yăr′ra) riv. Vic. See YARRA YARRA.
Yarraglen (yăr′ra-glĕn′) agr. town, Vic. on Yarra riv. 31 m. E of Melbourne. 459
Yarragon (yăr′ra-gon) *formerly* **Waterloo**, agr. town, Buln-Buln co. Vic. 69 m. S E of Melbourne. 198
Yarram Yarram (yăr′ram yăr′ram) agr. town, Buln-Buln co. Vic. 136 m. S E of Melbourne. 280
Yarrangobilly Caves (yăr′an-gō-bĭl′lĭ-) limestone formations, Buccleuch co. N. S. W. near Kiandra.
Yarra, South, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Prahran.
Yarraville, sub. of Melbourne, Vic. part of Footscray.
Yarrawonga (yăr′ra-wŏn′ga) agr. town, Vic. on Murray riv. 162 m. N N E of Melbourne 1,278
Yarra Yarra (yăr′ra yăr′ra) *commonly* **Yarra**, riv. Vic. 150 m. long, flows S into Port Phillip Bay.
Yarrowee (yăr′rō-wē) riv. Vic. trib. of Barwon riv. flows S between Grenville and Grant cos.
Yarrunga (yăr-rŭn′gä) town, Camden co. N. S. W. 305
Yass (yăs) town, N. S. W. on Yass riv. 190 m. S W of Sydney ; agr. & past. 1,770
Yatala (yăt′a-la) sub. of Adelaide, S. A. 1,432
Yates Point (yātz-) cape, W coast of Otago prov. dist. S. Isl. N. Z.
Yea (yā) town, Vic. 80 m. N E of Melbourne ; agr. past. & min. 577
Yengen (yĕn′gen) settlement, N E coast New Caledonia.
Yerong Creek (yĕr′ŏng-) town, Mitchell co. N. S. W. 206
Yetholme (yĕt′hōm) town, Roxburgh co. N. S. W. 149
Yeulba (yōōl′bä) *or* **Yuelba**, town, Q. 281 m. W of Brisbane ; agr. & timber. 223
Yilgarn (yĭl′gärn) gold field, W. A., W of Coolgardie ; chief town Southern Cross. — magisterial dist. W. A. pop. 380.
Yongala (yŏng′a-la) agr. town, S. A. 160 m. N of Adelaide 316
York (yôrk) agr. town, W. A. on Avon riv. 77 m. E of Perth, pop. 1,199. — magisterial dist. S W W. A. pop. 3,590. — co. S. A., N W of Spencer's Gulf, 1,320 □. — co. Northern dist. Q. 16,463 □. — sub. of Adelaide, S. A. pop. 575.
York, Cape, cape, Q., N Cape York Pen. most N point of Australia, lat. 10° 39′ S.
Yorke's Peninsula, pen. S. A. between Spencer's Gulf and Gulf St. Vincent.
Yorke Town, corp. town, S. A. Yorke's Pen. 377
York, Mount, mt. peak, N. S. W. Blue Mts. ; reached in first overland journey by Lawson & Blaxland in 1813.
York Sound, inlet, N W. A. Kimberley div.
Young, mun. town, N. S. W. 249 m. S W of Sydney, pop. 2,746 ; agr. & past. — co. N. S. W., W of Darling riv. 2,637 □ pop. 1,640 ; chief town Wilcannia. — co. S. A., N of Murray riv. 2,076 □ pop. 74.
Young Nick's Head, cape, E coast N. Isl. N. Z., S point of Poverty Bay.
You Yangs, The (-ū yăngz) *or* **The Anakies**, mt. range, S Vic.
Yowaka (yow-ăk′a) town, Auckland co. N. S. W. 286
Yungnulgra (yŭng-nŭl′gra) co. N. S. W., W of Darling riv. 2,908 □. 396

Z.

Zeehan (zē′an) silver min. town, Montagu co. Tas. N of Macquarie Har. pop. 1,965, estimated pop. (1897) 8,000.
Zigzag (zĭg′zăg) railway station and escarpment N. S. W. ; noted piece of railway engineering on W side of Blue Mts.

□ means square miles ; agr., agricultural ; bor., borough ; cml., commercial ; corp., corporate ; dist., district ; div., division ; har., harbor ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; mun., municipal ; past., pastoral ; pop., population ; prov., provincial ; riv., river ; spt., seaport ; sub., suburb ; vil., village. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2014.
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long* ; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short* ; a, e, i, o, *obscure* (see remark, p. 1719) ; fär, fall ; thêre, tĕrm ; fôr, fōōd, fo͝ot ; fûrl ; ow *as in* cow ; ch *as in* chin ; ü, u (see p. 1719) ; g *as in* get ; th *as in* thin ; th *as in* thine ; ẅ, ʜ, ɴ (see p. 1719).

A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING OVER

ONE THOUSAND NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY AUSTRALASIANS

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

EDWARD PULSFORD, M. L. C., SYDNEY

In preparing this Biographical Dictionary the aim has been to include, so far as the limits of the work permitted, the names of all persons associated with the development of Australasia who are usually considered noteworthy either from official position or individual performance. The names of *all* the governors, premiers, bishops, judges (of Supreme Court), presidents and speakers of the Houses of Parliament and the more important cabinet ministers have therefore been given, while the explorers, early settlers, artists, scientists, scholars, teachers, writers, members of the professions, the press and the drama, etc., are fairly if not fully represented.

The design has been to give the correct spelling of the person's name, the pronunciation where this is in doubt, the calling or official position and date of holding office, together with the date of birth or the dates of birth and death as the case may be. To save space the titles Honorable, Reverend, and the like have, as a rule, been omitted as being merely local or indicated by the official position.

Any abbreviations used which are not explained in the table, p. 1919, will be found in the Abbreviations used in the Australasian Supplement, page .

An interrogation mark following a date indicates that it is doubtful or approximate. An interrogation mark alone, in the date column, indicates that the date desired was not obtainable.

In Italics are given distinguishing items, as the name of a book, an author's pseudonym, and the like.

A.

Born. Died.

Abbott, Joseph Henry, M. C. L. Min. Vic. 1893-4 ..... 1830 ——.
Abbott, Sir Joseph Palmer, K. C. M. G. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1883, Lands '85. Speaker L. A. '90- . D. F. C. '91, '97 ..... 1842 ——.
A'Beckett, Thomas. Judge, Vic. 1886- ..... 1836 ——.
A'Beckett, Thomas Turner, M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1860-1, '70-1. Author.. 1808—1892.
A'Beckett, Sir William, Knt. Judge, N. S. W. 1844-6. Judge, Port Phillip, '46-51. First Chief Justice Vic. '51-7. Author. ..... 1806—1869.
A'Beckett, William Arthur Callender. Min. Vic. 1871-2, '75 ..... 1833 ——.
Abraham, Charles John, M. A., M. D. First Bishop of Wellington, N. Z. 1858-70. ..... 1815 ——.
Adams, Francis William Lauderdale. Poet, novelist, and essayist ..... 1862—1893.
Adams, Robert Patten. Sol.-Gen. Tas. 1867-87. Judge '87- ..... 1831 ——.
Agnew, Sir James Willson, K. C. M. G. Premier Tas. 1886-7. ..... 1815 ——.
Allen, George, M. L. C. First Attorney Supreme Court N. S. W. ..... 1800—1877.
Allen, Sir George Wigram, K. C. M. G. Speaker L. A., N. S. W. 1875-82.. 1824—1885.
Allwood, Canon Robert. Incumbent St. James', Sydney, 1840-84. ..... 1803—1891.
Anderson, Ernest Augustus, D. D. C. E. Bishop of Riverina, N. S. W. 1895- ..... 1859 ——.
Anderson, Robert Stirling Howe, M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1860-1, '61-3, '74, '74-5, '75-7, '80, '83. ..... 1820—1883.
Andrew, Henry Martyn, M. A. Prof. Natural Philosophy Melb. Univ. ..... 1845—1888.
Andrews, Richard Bullock. Min. S. A. 1857, '63, '63-4, '65, '67-8, '68. Judge '81-5. ..... 1823—1885.
Angas, George Fife. A founder of S. A. Originator of Union Bank of Australia ..... 1789—1879.
Angas, George French, F. L. S. Artist and author, S. A. and N. Z. ..... 1822—1886.
Angas, John Howard, M. L. C. Pastoralist, S. A. ..... 1823 ——.
Archer, Archibald. M. L. A., Q. 1867-93. Treasurer '82-3. ..... 1820 ——.
Archer, Thomas, C. M. G. Explorer and pastoralist, Q. Agent-Gen. 1881-4, '88-90. ..... 1823 ——.
Archibald, Jules François. Journalist and founder of *Bulletin* ..... 1856 ——.
Armstrong, Mrs. Helen Porter. See MELBA, Madame.
Arney, Sir George Alfred, Knt. Chief Justice N. Z. 1858-75. Administrator '73. ..... 1806—1883.
Arnold. William Munnings, M. L. A. Min. Works N. S. W. 1860-63, '65, Lands '65. Speaker L. A. '65-75. ..... 1820—1875.
Arthur, Col. Sir George, Bart. Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1824-36. ..... 1784—1854.
Ashton, Julian Rossi. Artist. Six years Pres. N. S. W. Art Society ..... 1851 ——.
Aspinall, Butler Cole. Barrister and journalist. Attorney-General, 1861. Solicitor-General, '70, Vic. ..... 1830—1875.
Atkinson, Maj. Sir Harry Albert, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Premier N. Z. 1876-7, '83-4, '84, '87-91. D. F. C. '91. ..... 1831—1892.
Australie. Pseudonym of Mrs. Emily Australie Heron.
Ayers, Sir Henry, G. C. M. G., M. L. C. Eleven times Min. (seven as Premier) S. A. Pres. L. C. 1881-93. ..... 1821—1897.

B.

Badham, Charles, M. A., D. D. Greek scholar. Prof. Classics and Logic Sydney Univ. 1867-84. ..... 1813—1884.
Bagot (băg′ŏt), John Tuthill, M. A. Min. S. A. 1857, '60-61, '68, '68-70.. 1819—1870.
Baker, John, M. L. C., F. R. G. S. Premier S. A. 1857. M. L. C. '57-72.. 1812—1872.
Baker, Richard. Min. Vic. 1893-4 ..... 1830 ——.
Baker, Sir Richard Chaffey, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Min. S. A. 1870-71, '84-5. Pres. L. C. '93. D. F. C. '91, '97 ..... 1841 ——.
Balfour, James, M. L. C. Merchant. Min. Vic. 1890. For 5 years M. L. A. 22 years M. L. C. ..... 1830 ——.
Ballance, John, M. H. R. Journalist and politician, N. Z. Premier 1891-3. ..... 1839—1893.
Banks, Sir Joseph, Bart., P. C., G. C. B., D. C. L. Naturalist Capt. Cook's expedition. ..... 1743—1820.
Barker, Frederic, D. D. C. E. Bishop Sydney and Metropolitan 1854-82. Primate '72-82. ..... 1808—1882.
Barkly, Sir Henry, K. C. B., G. C. M. G. Gov. Vic. 1856-63. ..... 1815 ——.
Barlow, Andrew Henry, M. L. C. Min. Lands Q. 1893, '93-5. ..... 1837 ——.
Barlow, Christopher George, D. D. C. E. Bishop N. Q. 1891- ..... 1858 ——.
Barrington, George. Historian and miscellaneous writer ..... 1755— ?
Barrow, John Henry, M. P. Newspaper editor and proprietor. M. L. C., S. A. Treas. 1872-3. ..... 1817-1874.
Barry, Alfred, D. D., D. C. L. C. E. Bishop of Sydney. Primate Australia 1884-9. ..... 1826 ——.
Barry, Sir Redmond, K. C. M. G., M. A., LL. D. Judge, Vic. 1852-80. First Chancellor Melb. Univ. '55-80. Acting Gov. '75. ..... 1813—1880.
Barton, Edmund, M. A., Q. C., M. L. C. Speaker L. A., N. S. W. 1883-7. Atty.-Gen. '89, '91-3. D. F. C. '91, '97 ..... 1849 ——.
Barton, George Burnett. Historian, critic, and biographer, N. S. W. ..... 1836 ——.
Bass, George. Navigator. Discoverer of Bass Strait ..... ? —1812?
Bathgate, John, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1872, '72-3, '73-5. ..... 1809—1886.
Batman, John. One of the founders of Melbourne ..... 1800—1840.
Beaney, James George, M. D., M. L. C., etc. Surgeon, Melb. Left large fortune to charities. ..... 1832—1891.
Becke (bĕk), Louis George. Author tales South Sea Island life ..... 1859 ——.
Belcher, Rev. Robert Henry, M. A., LL. D. Author and scholar, N. Z.. 1846 ——.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon, K. C. M. G., C. B. Many times Min. N. Z. Speaker H. R. 1871-5. Agent-Gen. '81-91. ..... 1822 ——.
Bell, James, M. L. C. Min. Instruction, Vic. 1886-90. ..... 1836 ——.
Bell, Sir Joshua Peter, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Treas. Q. 1864-6. Min. Lands '66-7, '71-4. Pres. L. C. '79-81. ..... 1826—1881.
Belmore, Earl of (Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, P. C., G. C. M. G.). Gov. N. S. W. 1868-72. ..... 1835 ——.
Benjamin, Sir Benjamin, Knt. Merchant. Mayor Melb. 1887-92. ..... 1834 ——.
Bennett, George, M. D., F. R. C. S., F. L. S., F. Z. S. Scientist and author, N. S. W. ..... 1804—1893.
Bennett, Samuel. Founder (Sydney) *Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal*. ..... 1815—1878.
Bent, Thomas. Min. Vic. 1880, '81-3. Speaker '92-4. ..... 1838 ——.
Bernays (bĕr′nāz), Lewis Adolphus, C. M. G. Clerk of the L. A., Q. ..... 1831 ——.
Berry, David. Early settler N. S. W. Left £200,000 to education, etc. ..1792—1889.
Berry, Sir Graham, K. C. M. G. Journalist. Min. and Premier Vic. 1875, '77-80, '80-1. Agent-Gen. '87-91. Speaker '94-7. D. F. C. '97. ..... 1822 ——.
Best, Robert Wallace, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1894- ..... 1856 ——.
Bevan (bĕv′an), Llewelyn David, LL.D., D.D. Congregational minister, Melbourne. ..... 1842 ——.
Bird, Bolton Stafford. Treas. Tas. Speaker. D. F. C. '91. ..... 1840 ——.
Black, Maurice Alexander, F. I. A. Actuary Australian Mutual Provident Society 1868-87. Gen. Manager and Actuary '87-90. ..... 1830—1890.
Black, Maurice Hume, M. L. A. Min. Works Q. 1888, '88-90. ..... 1835 ——.
Blackall, Col. Samuel Wensley. Gov. Q. 1868-71. ..... 1809—1871.
Blackett, Cuthbert Robert, F. C. S. Govt. Analytical Chemist Vic. ..... 1831 ——.
Blair, David. Journalist and author, Vic. ..... 1820 ——.
Bland, William, M. R. C. S. Physician, politician, and philanthropist, N. S. W. ..... 1789—1868.
Blaxland, Gregory. Explorer. Crossed Blue Mountains 1813. ..... 1771—1853.
Bligh, Admiral William, R. N. Gov. N. S. W. 1806-8. ..... 1754—1817.
Blyth (blīth), Sir Arthur, K. C. M. G., C. B. Ten times Min. (thrice as Premier) S. A. Agent-Gen. 1877-91. ..... 1823—1891.
Boake, Barcroft Henry. Poetical writer, N. S. W. ..... 1866—1892.
Boldrewood, Rolf. Pseudonym of Thomas Alexander Browne.

Bonwick, James, F. R. G. S. *Old Boomerang.* Author of numerous works on Australia. Born 1817 — Died —.

Bonython (bŏn-ī′thŏn), John Langdon. Journalist and proprietor of *S. A. Advertiser*, Adelaide. Born 1848 — Died —.

Boothby, Benjamin. Judge, S. A. 1853–67. Born 1803 — Died 1868.

Boothby, Guy Newell. Novelist, S. A. Born 1867 — Died —.

Boothby, Josiah, C. M. G. Executive Commr. S. A. at Paris Exhibition 1878. Born 1837 — Died —.

Boothby, William Robinson, C. M. G. Sheriff, S. A. Born 1829 — Died —.

Bosisto (bŏs-ĭs′tō), Joseph, C. M. G. Many years M. L. A. Vic. First manufacturer eucalyptus oil. Born 1827 — Died —.

Boucaut (bō′kō′), Sir James Penn, K. C. M. G. Thrice Premier S. A. Judge 1878– . Acting Chief Justice, '91–2. Several times Deputy Gov. Born 1831 — Died —.

Bourke (bûrk), Maj. Gen. Sir Richard, K. C. B. Gov. N. S. W. 1831–7. Born 1778 — Died 1855.

Bowen, Charles Christopher, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1874–7. Born 1830 — Died —.

Bowen, Sir George Fergusson, P. C., G. C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D. First Gov. Q. 1859–68. Gov. N. Z. '68–73. Gov. Vic. '73–9. Born 1821 — Died —.

Boyce, William Binnington. Wesleyan Methodist minister. Pres. first Wesleyan Conference. Born 1805 — Died 1889.

Boyd, Benjamin. Founder of Boyd Town, N. S. W. Pastoralist, N. S. W., 1840–50. Born 1796 — Died 1852?

Bracken, Thomas, M. H. R. Journalist and author, N. Z. Born 1843 — Died —.

Braddon, Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry, P. C., K. C. M. G., LL. D. Premier Tas. 1894–7. D. F. C. '97. Born 1829 — Died —.

Brady, John, D. D. R. C. Bishop of Perth, W. A. 1845–70. Born ? — Died 1871.

Bramston, John, C. B., D. C. L., K. C. M. G. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1865, '70–4. Assistant Undersecretary Colonies '76– . Born 1832 — Died —.

Brassey, Baron (Sir Thomas, K. C. B., D. C. L.). Gov. Vic. 1895– . Born 1836 — Died —.

Bray, Sir John Cox, K. C. M. G. Min. S. A. 1875, '76–7, '85–7, '90–2. Premier '81–4, '84. Speaker '88–90. D. F. C. '91. Agent-Gen. '92–4. Born 1842 — Died 1894.

Brennan, Louis, C. B. Inventor Brennan torpedo, Vic. Born 1852 — Died —.

Brereton (brâr′tŏn), John Le Gay. Poetical writer, N. S. W. Born 1871 — Died —.

Brient, Lachlan John. Editor *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, 1890– . Born 1856 — Died —.

Bright, Henry Edward, M. L. C. Min. S. A. 1873–5. M. P. '66–74, '75–85. M. L. C. '85– . Born 1819 — Died —.

Brisbane, Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Makdougall, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. H., D. C. L. Gov. N. S. W. 1821–5. Born 1773 — Died 1860.

Bromby, Charles Henry, D. D. Bishop Tas. 1864–83. Born 1814 — Died —.

Brooke, Gustavus Vaughan. Actor. Lost in wreck of Steamer *London*. Born 1818 — Died 1866.

Broome, Sir Frederick Napier, K. C. M. G. Gov. W. A. 1883–90. Born 1842 — Died 1896.

Broughton (brâ′tŏn), William Grant, D. D. First and last Bishop of Australia 1836–47. First Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan '47–53. Born 1788 — Died 1853.

Brown, Alexander, M. L. C. Merchant, N. S. W. Born 1851 — Died —.

Brown, Nicholas John, M. H. A. Min. Tas. Speaker 1891– . D. F. C. '91, '97. Born 1838 — Died —.

Browne, Thomas Alexander. *Rolf Boldrewood.* Author. [*Robbery under Arms*] Born 1826 — Died —.

Browne, Col. Sir Thomas Gore, K. C. M. G., C. B. Gov. N. Z. 1855–61, Tas. '61–8. Born 1807 — Died 1887.

Brownless, Sir Anthony Colling, K. C. M. G., LL. D., etc. Chancellor Univ. Melbourne. Born 1817 — Died 1897.

Brunker, James Nixon. Min. Lands N. S. W. 1888–9, '89–91. Col. Sec. '94– . D. F. C. '97. Born 1832 — Died —.

Bryce, John. Min. N. Z. 1879–81, '81–4. Born 1833 — Died —.

Buckley, Sir Patrick Alphonsus, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Atty.-Gen. and Col. Sec. N. Z. 1884–7, '91–5. Judge '95–6. Born 1841 — Died 1896.

Buller (bōōl′ĕr), Sir Walter Lawry, K. C. M. G. Journalist, author, barrister, N. Z. Born 1838 — Died —.

Bundey, William Henry. Min. S. A. 1874–5, '78–81. Judge '84– . Born 1838 — Died —.

Burdekin (bûr′dĕ-kĭn), Sydney. Millionaire. Mayor Sydney 1890–1. M. L. A. '80–2, '84–91, '92–4. Born 1839 — Died —.

Burgess, William Henry. Treas. Tas. 1884–7. D. F. C. '91. Born 1847 — Died —.

Burke, Robert O'Hara. Explorer, Vic. Perished at Cooper's Creek. Born 1821 — Died 1861.

Burns, James. Founder firm Burns, Philp & Co. Ld. Born 1846 — Died —.

Burns, John Fitzgerald. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1875–7, '77–8. Treas. '85–6, '87–9 Born 1832 — Died —.

Burns, Thomas, D. D. First Min. N. W. Settlement, Otago, N. Z. Born 1796 — Died 1871.

Burt, Sir Archibald Paull, Knt. Chief Justice W. A. 1861–79. Born 1810 — Died 1879.

Burt, Septimus, Q. C., M. L. A. Atty.-Gen. W. A. 1890–7. Born 1847 — Died —.

Burton, Sir William Westbrooke, Knt. Pres. L. C., N. S. W. 1858–61. Judge '32–44. Born 1794 — Died 1888.

Butler, Edward, Q. C., M. L. C. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1872–3. Born 1829 — Died 1879.

Butler, Dr. Henry. Physician. Speaker Tas. 1877–85. Born 1821 — Died 1885.

Buvelot (bü′vĕ-lō), Abram Louis. Artist, Vic. Born 1814 — Died 1888.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Bart., K. C. M. G. Gov. S. A. 1895– . Born 1837 — Died —.

Buzacott (bŭz′ă-kŏt), Charles Hardie, M. L. C. P. M. G., Q. 1879–80. Part proprietor *Brisbane Courier*, '80–94. Born 1835 — Died —.

Byrne, Joseph Patrick, D. D. R. C. Bishop of Bathurst, 1885– . Born 1843 — Died —.

Byrnes, Thomas Joseph, M. L. C. Sol.-Gen. Q. 1890–3. Atty.-Gen. '93, '93– Born 1860 — Died —.

C.

Cadell, Capt. Francis. Explorer and early navigator Murray River. Born 1822 — Died 1879.

Cadman, Alfred Jerome, M. H. R. Min. Mines, etc. N. Z. 1891– . Born 1847 — Died —.

Cairns, Adam, D. D. Founder Presbyterianism in Vic. Born 1802 — Died 1881.

Cairns, Sir William Wellington, K. C. M. G. Gov. Q. 1875–7, Gov. S. A. '77. Born 1828 — Died 1888.

Calvert, Rev. James. Missionary to Fiji, 1838–56. Born 1813 — Died 1892.

Calvert, John Jackson. Clerk of the Parliaments N. S. W. Born 1830 — Died —.

Cambridge, Ada. Pseud. of Mrs. G. F. Cross.

Cameron, Gen. Sir Duncan Alexander, G. C. B. British Commander Maori War 1863–4. Born 1808 — Died 1886.

Camidge (kăm′ĭj), Charles Edward, D. D. C. E. Bp. Bathurst, 1887– . Born 1838 — Died —.

Campbell, James, M. L. A. P. M. G. Vic. 1882–6. Min. Trade and Customs and Education, '93. Born 1845 — Died 1893.

Campbell, John Logan, M. D. Merchant Auckland, N. Z., since 1840. Patron of fine arts. Born 1817 — Died —.

Campbell, Robert. Treas. N. S. W. 1856, '58–9. Born 1804 — Died 1859.

Campbell–Praed, Mrs. Born Rosa Caroline Murray-Prior. Authoress. Born 1851 — Died —.

Cani (kā′nĭ), John, D. D., LL.D. R. C. Bishop Rockhampton, Q. 1882– . Born 1836 — Died 1898.

Canterbury, Viscount (John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, K. C. B., G. C. M. G.). Gov. Vic. 1866–73. Born 1814 — Died 1877.

Carandini (kăr′ăn-dē′nē), Madame Marie. Prima donna, N. S. W. and Tas. Born 1826 — Died 1894.

Carey, Maj. Gen. George Jackson, C. B. In Maori war 1863–5. Acting Gov. Vic. '66. Born 1828 — Died 1872.

Cargill, Capt. William. Founder Otago Settlement, N. Z. Born 1784 — Died 1860.

Carleton, Hugh Francis. Thirty years M. H. R., N. Z. Born 1810 — Died 1890.

Carr, John. Min. S. A. 1870–1, '71–2, '76–7. Born 1819 — Died —.

Carr, Thomas Joseph, D. D. R. C. Abp. Melb. and Metropolitan 1883– . Born 1840 — Died —.

Carrington, Earl (Sir Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, P. C., G. C. M. G.). Gov. N. S. W. 1885–90. Born 1843 — Died —.

Carroll, James. Maori Member Executive, N. Z. 1892– . Born 1857 — Died —.

Carruthers, Joseph Hector M'Neil, M. L. A. Min. Instruction N. S. W. 1889–91, Lands '94– . D. F. C. '97. Born 1857 — Died —.

Carter, Godfrey Downes, M. L. A. Treas. Vic. 1893–4. Born 1830 — Died —.

Casey, James Joseph, C. M. G. Min. Vic. 1868–9, '72–4, '74–5. County Court Judge '84– . Born 1831 — Died —.

Catt, Alfred, M. P. Min. S. A. 1881–4, '84, '87–9. Born 1833 — Died —.

Cavenagh–Mainwaring (kăv′ĕn-ă-măn′ĕr-ĭng), Wentworth. Min. S. A. 1868–70, '70, '72–3. Born 1823 — Died 1895.

Challis, John Henry. Merchant. Left £250,000 to Sydney Univ. Born 1806 — Died 1880.

Chalmers, Rev. James. Missionary and explorer, New Guinea. Born 1841 — Died —.

Chalmers, William, D. D. C. E. Bishop Goulburn, 1892– . Born 1833 — Died —.

Chambers, Charles Haddon. Dramatist, N. S. W. Born 1860 — Died —.

Champ, Col. William Thomas Napier. First Premier Tas. Born 1808 — Died —.

Chandler, Alfred Thomas. Journalist and poet, S. A. Born 1852 — Died —.

Chapman, Henry Samuel. Judge, N. Z. 1843–50, '64–75. Born 1803 — Died 1881.

Chapman, Thomas Daniel, M. L. C. Several times Min. Tas. Pres. L. C. 1882–4. Born 1844 — Died 1884.

Cheeke, Alfred. Judge, N. S. W. 1865–76. Born 1811 — Died 1876.

Childers (chĭl′dĕrz), Hugh Culling Eardley, P. C., M. P. Member first Ministry Vic. 1855–7. First Agent-Gen. Born 1827 — Died 1896.

Chubb, Charles Edward. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1883. Judge '89– . Born 1845 — Died —.

Chute (chōōt), Maj. Gen. Sir Trevor, K. C. B. Commander N. Z. 1865–7. Administrator N. S. W. '67–8. Born 1816 — Died 1886.

Clark, Andrew Inglis. Atty.-Gen. Tas. 1887–92, '94–7. D. F. C. '91. Born 1848 — Died —.

Clark, Charles. Minister Baptist Church, Melbourne, now Lecturer. Born 1838 — Died —.

Clarke, Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew, R. E., G. C. M. G., C. B., C. I. E. Member first Ministry Vic. 1855–7. Several times Acting Agent-Gen. Gov. W. A. '46–7. Born 1824 — Died —.

Clarke, Marcus. Author and journalist, Vic. Born 1846 — Died 1881.

Clarke, Rev. William Branwhite, M. A., F. R. S. Geologist, N. S. W. Born 1798 — Died 1878.

Clarke, Sir William John, Bart., M. L. C., LL.D. Pastoralist, Vic. Born 1831 — Died 1897.

Clarke, William John Turner, M. L. C. Pastoralist, Tas. Millionaire. Born 1804 — Died 1874.

Clifford, Sir Charles, Bart. Pastoralist. First Speaker H. R., N. Z. '53–60. Born 1813 — Died 1893.

Cockburn, John Alexander, M. D., M. P. Min. S. A. 1885–7, '92, '93– . Premier '89–90. D. F. C. '91, '97. Born 1850 — Died —.

Cockburn–Campbell, Sir Thomas, Bart. First Pres. L. C., W. A. 1890–2. Born 1845 — Died 1892.

Cockle, Sir James, Knt., F. R. S. First Chief Justice Q. 1862–79. Born 1819 — Died 1895.

Coghlan (kŏg′lăn), Timothy Augustine, M. I. C. E. Statistician N. S. W. 1887– . Member Civil Service Board, '95– Born 1856 — Died —.

Cohen, Edward. Min. Trade and Customs Vic. 1869–70, '72–4, '74–5. Born 1822 — Died 1877.

Cohen (kō′ĕn), Henry Emanuel. Treas. N. S. W. 1877–8. Min. Justice '83–5. Judge, '96– Born 1840 — Died —.

Colenso (kŏ-lĕn′zō), Rev. William, F. R. S., F. L. S. Missionary, antiquary. Maori and Polynesian scholar. Born 1811 — Died —.

Coles, Sir Jenkin, K. C. M. G. Min. S. A. 1884–5, '87–9. Speaker '90– . Born 1840 — Died —.

Collins, Col. David. Judge Advocate N. S. W. 1788–97. Author. Founded Hobart 1804. First Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1804–10. Born 1754 — Died 1810.

Colton, Sir John, K. C. M. G. Premier S. A. 1876–7, '84–5. Born 1823 — Died —.

Combes (kōōmz), Edward, C. M. G., M. L. C. Artist. Min. Works N. S. W. 1877. Born 1830 — Died 1895.

Conolly (kŏn′ŏl-ĭ), Edward Tennyson. Min. Justice N. Z. 1882–3. Atty.-Gen. '83–4. Judge, '89– Born 1822 — Died —.

Cook, Capt. James. Discoverer of N. S. W. Killed in Hawaii. Born 1728 — Died 1779.

Cook, Joseph, M. L. A. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1894– . Born 1860 — Died —.

Cooper, Sir Charles, Knt. First Chief Justice S. A. Born 1795 — Died 1887.

Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., G. C. M. G. First Speaker L. A., N. S. W. 1856–60. Several times Acting Agent-Gen. Born 1821 — Died —.

Cooper, Pope Alexander. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1880–2. Judge '82– . Born 1846 — Died —.

Copeland, Henry, M. L. A. Min. Works N. S. W. 1883, Lands '86–7, '91–4. Born 1839 — Died —.

Copley, William, M. L. C. Min. S. A. 1890–2, '92–3. Born 1845 — Died —.

Coppin, George Selth, M. L. C. Theatrical pioneer, Vic. Born 1819 — Died —.

Corbett, James Francis, D. D. R. C. Bishop of Sale, Vic. 1887– . Born ? — Died —.

Costley, Edward. Bequeathed £93,000 to Auckland institutions, N. Z. Born 1794 — Died 1883.

Coutts (kōōtz), Gordon. Artist, Vic. & N. S. W. Born 1867 — Died —.

Couvreur (kōōv′rŭr′). Mrs. Jessie Catherine. *Tasma.* Authoress, Tas. Born ? — Died 1897.

Cowie, William Garden, D. D. C. E. Bishop of Auckland 1869– . Primate of N. Z. 1893– Born 1831 — Died —.

Cowley (kow′lĭ), Alfred Sandlings, M. L. A. Min. Q. 1890–3. Speaker '93– . Born 1848 — Died —.

Cowper, Sir Charles, K. C. M. G. Five times Premier N. S. W. Agent-Gen. 1870. Born 1807 — Died 1875.

Cowper, William Macquarie, M. A. Dean of Sydney 1858– . Born 1810 — Died —.

Crane, Martin, D. D., O. S. A. R. C. Bp. Sandhurst, Vic. 1874– . Born 1818 — Died —.

Creed, Mrs. John Percy. Born Louise Mack. Novelist N. S. W. Born 1874 — Died —.

Croke, Thomas William, D. D. R. C. Bishop Auckland, N. Z. 1870–4. Born 1824 — Died —.

Cross, Mrs. G. F. *Ada Cambridge* and *A. C.* Authoress, Vic. Born 1844 — Died —.

Crossley, Ada. Contralto singer. Born 1871 — Died —.

Crowther (krow′thĕr), William Lodewyk, M. L. C., M. D. Premier Tas. 1878–9. Born 1817 — Died 1885.

Cunningham, Allan. Botanist and explorer. Born 1791 — Died 1839.

Curlewis (kûr-lōō′ĭs), Mrs. H. R. Born Ethel Turner. Novelist, N. S. W. Born 1872 — Died —.

Curnow (kûr′nō), William. Editor *Sydney Morning Herald* 1886– . Born 1832 — Died —.

Curr, Edward Micklethwaite. Authority on diseases sheep and cattle, Vic. Born 1820 — Died 1889.

Curran, Rev. John Milne, F. G. S. Geologist, N. S. W. Born 1860 — Died —.

Cuthbert, Sir Henry, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1877–8, '80, '86–90, '94–5, '96. D. F. C. '91. Born 1829 — Died —.

D.

Daintree, Richard, C. M. G. Govt. Geologist Q. 1868. Agent-Gen. '72–6. Born 1831 — Died 1878.

Daley, Victor James. Poet, Vic. Born 1858 — Died —.

Dalley, William Bede, P. C., Q. C. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1858–9. Atty.-Gen. '75–7, '77, '83–5. Born 1831 — Died 1888.

Dalrymple, David Hay. Min. Instruction Q. 1895– . Born 1840 — Died —.

Dalrymple, George Augustus Frederick Elphinstone. Explorer. Col. Sec. Q. 1866. First speaker of L. A., Q. Born 1826 — Died 1876.

Daly, Sir Dominick, Knt. Gov. S. A. 1862–8. Born 1798 — Died 1868.

Dampier, Alfred. Actor and dramatist. Born 1847 — Died —.

Dampier, William. Navigator. Explored W. and N. coast of Australia, 1688, 1699. Born 1652 — Died 1715.

Dangar, Henry Carey, M. A., M. L. C., N. S. W. Born 1830 — Died —.

Darley, Sir Frederick Matthew, K. C. M. G. Chief Justice, 1886– . Lieut. Gov. N. S. W '91– Born 1830 — Died —.

Darling, Sir Charles Henry, K. C. B. Gov. Vic. 1863–6. Born 1809 — Died 1870.

Darling, Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph, G. C. B. Gov. N. S. W. 1825–31. Born 1775 — Died 1858.

Darrell (dăr′rĕl), George. Dramatist and actor. Born ? — Died —.

Darvall (dăr′văl), Sir John Bayley, K. C. M. G., Q. C. Twice Sol.-Gen., thrice Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. Born 1817 — Died 1885.

Davenport, Sir Samuel, K. C. M. G., LL. D. Wine grower. Min. S. A. 1857. Executive Commr. for several exhibitions ..... Born. 1818 Died. ——.
Davey, Col. Thomas. Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1813–17..... Born. ? Died. —1873.
David, Tannatt William Edgeworth, F. G. S. Prof. Geology Sydney Univ.. Born. 1858 Died. ——.
Davies (dā′vĭs), David Mortimer. Many years M. L. A. Vic. Min. 1887–90. Born. 1837 Died. —1894.
Davies, John, C. M. G., M. L. C. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1877. Commr. several exhibitions ..... Born. 1839 Died. —1896.
Davies, Sir Matthew Henry, Knt. Min. Vic. 1886-7. Speaker L. A. '89–91. Born. 1850 Died. ——.
Davis, Alexander Benjamin. Chief Rabbi Great Synagogue, Sydney..... Born. 1828 Died. ——.
Davis, George, M. L. C. Min. Defense, Vic. 1892-3..... Born. 1833 Died. —1896.
Davy, Edward. Scientist, journalist, farmer, Vic..... Born. 1806 Died. —1885.
Dawes, Nathaniel, M. A. First C. E. Bishop Rockhampton, Q. 1892- .. Born. 1843 Died. ——.
Deakin, Alfred, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1883–6, '86–90. Barrister and journalist. D. F. C. '91, '97..... Born. 1856 Died. ——.
Deffell, George Hibbert, M. A. Judge, N. S. W. 1888–9..... Born. 1819 Died. —1895.
De Labilliere (dĕh lă′bēl′yâr′), Francis Peter. Historian, Vic..... Born. 1840 Died. —1895.
Delany, Patrick, D. D. R. C. Coadjutor Abp. of Hobart 1893- ..... Born. 1853 Died. ——.
Deniehy (dĕn′ĭ-hĭ), Daniel Henry. Journalist, litterateur, politician, N. S. W. M. L. A. 1856-9..... Born. 1828 Died. —1865.
Denison, Maj. Gen. Sir William Thomas, K. C. B. Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1847–55. Gov. N. S. W. '55-61..... Born. 1804 Died. —1871.
Denniston, John Edward. Judge, N. Z. 1889- ..... Born. 1845 Died. ——.
De Thierry (dẹ tē-ār′rĭ), Charles, Baron. Proclaimed himself "Sovereign Chief of N. Z." before British possession..... Born. 1793 Died. —1864.
Dibbs, Sir George Richard, K. C. M. G. Premier N. S. W. 1885, '89, '91-4. D. F. C. '91..... Born. 1833 Died. ——.
Dick, Thomas. Min. N. Z. 1880–2, '82–3, '83–4..... Born. 1823 Died. ——.
Dicken, Charles Shortt, C. M. G., F. R. G. S. Sec. to Agent-Gen. Q. Acting Agent-Gen. 1896..... Born. 1841 Died. ——.
Dickinson, Sir John Nodes, M. A. Judge, N. S. W. 1844–61..... Born. 1806 Died. —1882.
Dickson, James Robert, C. M. G., M. L. A. Min. Works Q. 1876. Treas. '76–9, '83–7. Home Sec. '98..... Born. 1832 Died. ——.
Dobson, Alfred. Several times Min. Tas..... Born. 1849 Died. ——.
Dobson, Frank Stanley, M. A., LL. D., Q. C., M. L. C. Sol.-Gen. Vic. 1881-3. Chairman Committees L. C..... Born. 1835 Died. —1895.
Dobson, Henry. Premier Tas. 1892–4. D. F. C. '97..... Born. 1841 Died. ——.
Dobson, Sir William Lambert, K. C. M. G., F. L. S. Politician, Tas. Judge, 1870–85. Chief Justice Tas. '85- . Administrator '84 & '86-7..... Born. 1833 Died. ——.
Docker, Joseph, M. L. C. Col. Sec. N. S. W. 1868. P. M. G. '70-2. Min. Justice '75-7..... Born. 1802 Died. —1884.
Dodds, John Stokell, C. M. G. Judge, Tas. 1887- . Atty.-Gen. seven times. Administrator '88..... Born. 1848 Died. ——.
Domett (dŏm-ĕt′), Alfred, C. M. G. Premier N. Z. 1862–3. Poet..... Born. 1811 Died. —1887.
Donaldson, John, M. L. A. Min. Education Q. 1888. Treas. '89–90. D. F. C. '91..... Born. 1841 Died. —1896.
Donaldson, Sir Stuart Alexander, Knt. First Premier N. S. W. 1856. Treas. '56-7..... Born. 1815 Died. —1867.
Douglas, Adye, M. L. C. Premier Tas. 1884–6. Chief Sec. '92–4. Pres. L. C. D. F. C. '91, '97..... Born. 1815 Died. ——.
Douglas, John, C. M. G. Treas. Q. 1866. Min. Works '67. P. M. G. '68–9. Min. Lands '76–7. Premier '77–9. Agent-Gen. '69–71. Govt. Resident Thursday Island '85- ..... Born. 1828 Died. ——.
Dow, John Lamont. Journalist. Min. Vic. 1886-90..... Born. 1837 Died. ——.
Dowling, Sir James, Knt. Puisne Judge 1828. Chief Justice N. S. W. '37–44..... Born. 1787 Died. —1844.
Dowling, James Sheen. District Court Judge, N. S. W. 1861–89..... Born. 1819 Died. ——.
Downer, Sir John William, K. C. M. G., M. P., Q. C. Premier S. A. 1885–7, '92–3. D. F. C. '91, '97..... Born. 1844 Died. ——.
Downes, Maj. Gen. Major Francis, C. M. G. Commandant Military Forces S. A. 1877–85, '88–93..... Born. 1834 Died. ——.
Doyle, Jeremiah Joseph, D. D. R. C. Bishop Grafton, N. S. W. 1887- .. Born. 1852 Died. ——.
Drew, William Leworthy Goode, C. M. G. Auditor-Gen. Q. 1877–89. Chairman Civil Service Board '89- ..... Born. 1826 Died. ——.
Drury, Lieut. Col. Edward Robert, C. M. G. Bank Manager, Brisbane. Several times Acting Commandant Q..... Born. 1832 Died. —1896.
Dry, Sir Richard. Speaker Tas. 1851-5. Premier '66–9..... Born. 1815 Died. —1869.
Du Cane, Sir Charles, K. C. M. G. Gov. Tas. 1869–74..... Born. 1825 Died. —1889.
Duff, Sir Robert William, P. C., G. C. M. G. Gov. N. S. W. 1893-5..... Born. 1835 Died. —1895.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, K. C. M. G. Several times Min. Vic. Premier 1871–2. Speaker '75–80..... Born. 1816 Died. ——.
Duffy, John Gavan, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1880, '90–2, '92, '94- ..... Born. 1844 Died. ——.
Duncan, William Augustine, C. M. G. Author. Collector Customs N. S. W. 1859–81..... Born. 1811 Died. —1885.
Dunne, John, D. D. R. C. Bishop of Wilcannia, N. S. W. 1887- ..... Born. 1846 Died. ——.
Dunne, Robert, D. D. R. C. Bishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan 1882-7. Archbishop '87- ..... Born. 1833 Died. ——.
Dutton, Charles Boydell. Min. Lands, Q. 1883–7, Railways '87–8..... Born. 1834 Died. ——.
Dutton, Francis Stacker, C. M. G., F. R. G. S. Min. Lands S. A. 1857–9. Premier '63, '65. Agent-Gen. '65–77..... Born. 1816 Died. —1877.
Dyson, Edward. Author and poet..... Born. 1865 Died. ——.

E.

Eagar, Geoffrey. Treas. N. S. W. 1863–5, '66–8. Undersecretary Treasury '72–91..... Born. 1818 Died. —1891.
Eardley-Wilmot, Sir John Eardley, Bart. Gov. Tas. 1843–6..... Born. ? Died. —1847.
Eddy, Edward Miller Gard, Ass. Inst. C. E. Chief Commr. Railways. N. S. W..... Born. 1851 Died. —1897.
Edwards, Worley Bassett. Judge, N. Z. 1896- ..... Born. 1850 Died. ——.
Elder, Alexander Lang. Founder firm Elder, Smith & Co., Adelaide..... Born. 1815 Died. —1885.
Elder, Sir Thomas, G. C. M. G. Twelve years M. L. C., S. A. Giver of large sums for public objects..... Born. 1818 Died. —1897.
Elliott, Gilbert, C. M. G. First Speaker L. A., Q. 1860-70..... Born. 1796 Died. —1871.
Ellery, Robert Lewis John, C. M. G., F. R. S., F. R. A. S. Govt. Astronomer Vic. 1853–'95..... Born. 1827 Died. ——.
English, Thomas, M. L. C. Min. Works S. A. 1865–6, '66–7. M. L. C. '65–78, '82–4..... Born. 1819 Died. —1884.
Evans, George Essex. Poet and critic, Q..... Born. 1863 Died. ——.
Everard, William. Early settler, S. A. Thrice Min..... Born. 1819 Died. —1889.
Eyre, Edward John. Explorer, pastoralist, author. Lieut. Gov. N. Z. 1846-52..... Born. 1815 Died. ——.

F.

Fairfax, John, M. L. C. Joint proprietor *Sydney Morning Herald*..... Born. 1804 Died. —1877.
Faithfull, William Pitt. Pastoralist, N. S. W..... Born. 1806 Died. —1896.
Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold. Novelist and journalist, N. S. W..... Born. ? Died. ——.
Farnell, James Squire. Premier N. S. W. 1877-8 and several times Min.. Born. 1827 Died. —1888.
Farr, George Henry, M. A., LL. D. Archdeacon Diocese Adelaide..... Born. 1819 Died. ——.
Farrell, John. Journalist, critic, and poet, N. S. W..... Born. 1851 Died. ——.
Faucett, Peter, M. L. C. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1863-5. Judge '65–89 ..... Born. 1814 Died. —1894.
Favenc (făv′ĕn), Ernest. Explorer and author..... Born. 1845 Died. ——.
Fawkner, John Pascoe, M. L. C. One of the founders of Melbourne ..... Born. 1792 Died. —1869.
Featherston, Isaac Earl, M. D. Min. N. Z. 1863–71. First Agent-Gen. '72-6..... Born. 1813 Died. —1876.
Feilberg (fīl′bĕrg), Carl A. Journalist, Q. and Vic. Editor *Brisbane Courier*..... Born. 1844 Died. —1887.
Fellows, Thomas Howard. Several times Min. Vic. Judge 1872–8..... Born. 1823 Died. —1878.
Fenton, Francis Dart. Chief judge of the Native Land Court N. Z. 1865–82. Chief judge of Maori Land Confiscation Acts. M. L. C. '70..... Born. 1824 Died. ——.
Fenton, Michael. Speaker Assembly Tas. 1856–61..... Born. 1789 Died. —1874.
Fergus, Thomas. Min. N. Z. 1887–91..... Born. 1851 Died. ——.
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart., P. C., G. C. S. I., K. C. M. G.. C. I. E. Gov. S. A. 1869–73. Gov. N. Z. '73–4 ..... Born. 1832 Died. ——.
Finch-Hatton, Harold. Pastoralist, Q. 1875–83..... Born. 1856 Died. ——.
Finlayson, John Harvey. Editor and proprietor *S. A. Register*..... Born. 1843 Died. ——.
Finniss, Lieut. Col. Boyle Travers. Author. Acting Gov. S. A. 1854–5. First Premier '56–7. Treas. '58–60..... Born. 1817 Died. —1893.
Fisher, Sir James Hurtle, Knt. First Mayor Adelaide. First Pres. L. C., S. A. 1857–65..... Born. 1790 Died. —1875.
Fitchett (fĭch′ĕt), Rev. William Henry. Wesleyan minister. Australian editor of *Review of Reviews*..... Born. 1842 Died. ——.
Fitzgerald, Capt. Charles, R. N. Gov. W. A. 1848–55..... Born. 1791 Died. —1887.
FitzGerald, James Edward, C. M. G. Min. N. Z. 1864–7. Comptroller and Auditor-Gen. N. Z. '66–96..... Born. 1818 Died. —1896.
Fitzgerald, Nicholas, M. L. C. Thirty years M. L. C. Vic. D. F. C. '91.. Born. 1829 Died. ——.
Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas Naghten, Knt., F. R. C. S. I. Surgeon, Vic..... Born. 1838 Died. ——.
Fitzgibbon, Edmund Gerald, C. M. G. Town Clerk Melb. 1856–91. Chairman Board of Works '91- ..... Born. 1825 Died. ——.
Fitzherbert, Sir William, K. C. M. G. Min. N. Z. 1864–5, '65–9, '72. Speaker H. R. '76–9. Speaker L. C. '79–91..... Born. 1810 Died. —1891.
Fitzpatrick, Michael, M. L. A. Undersecretary Lands N. S. W. 1856–69. Col. Sec. '77–8..... Born. 1816 Died. —1881.
Fitzroy, Sir Charles Augustus, K. C. B., K. H. Gov. N. S. W. 1846–55.. Born. 1796 Died. —1858.
Fitzroy, Vice Admiral Robert, R. N., F. R. S. Meteorologist. Gov. N. Z. 1843–5..... Born. 1805 Died. —1865.
Flanagan, Roderick. Historian, N. S. W..... Born. 1828 Died. —1861.
Fleming, Sir Valentine, Knt. Chief Justice Tas. 1854–70. Administrator Tas. '74..... Born. 1809 Died. —1884.
Fletcher, James, M. L. A. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1886, Works '89..... Born. 1834 Died. —1891.
Flinders, Matthew. Navigator. Explored Australian and Tas. coasts.... Born. 1774 Died. —1814.
Folingsby (fō′lĭngz-bĭ), George Frederick. Artist. Director National Gallery, Melbourne..... Born. 1830 Died. —1891.
Foott, Mary Hannay. Poetical writer, Q..... Born. ? Died. ——.
Forbes, Sir Francis William, Knt. First Chief Justice N. S. W..... Born. 1784 Died. —1841.
Forbes, Frederic Augustus. Speaker L. A., Q. 1871–3..... Born. 1818 Died. —1877.
Forrest, Alexander, M. L. A. Explorer W. A. D. F. C. '91..... Born. 1849 Died. ——.
Forrest, Edward Barrow, M. L. C. Merchant, Q. M. L. C. 1882- ..... Born. 1838 Died. ——.
Forrest, Sir John, P. C., K. C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. G. S. Explorer. Premier W. A. 1890- . D. F. C. '91, '97..... Born. 1847 Died. ——.
Forster, William. Author. Premier N. S. W. 1859–60..... Born. 1818 Died. —1882.
Fosbery, Edmund Walcott. Inspector-Gen. Police N. S. W..... Born. 1833 Died. ——.
Foster, Henry. Min. Vic. 1894- ..... Born. 1849 Died. ——.
Foster, William John. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1877–8, '87–8. Min. Justice '81–3. Judge '88–94..... Born. 1831 Died. ——.
Fowler, David. Founder firm D. & J. Fowler, Adelaide..... Born. 1826 Died. —1881.
Fox, Sir William, K. C. M. G., M. A. Premier N. Z. 1856, '61-2, '69–72, '73..... Born. 1812 Died. —1893.
Foxton, Justin Fox Greenlaw. Min. Lands Q..... Born. 1849 Died. ——.
Francis, James Goodall. Premier Vic. 1872–4 and several times Min..... Born. 1819 Died. —1884.
Franklin, Sir John, R. N., K. C. H., D. C. L. Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1837-43. [The Arctic explorer]..... Born. 1786 Died. —1847.
Fraser, Sir Malcolm, K. C. M. G., C. E. Col. Sec. (old form) W. A. 1883–90. Administrator, '89–90. First Agent-Gen. '92- ..... Born. 1834 Died. ——.
Fraser, Simon, M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1890–2. Many years M. L. A. and M. L. C. D. F. C. '97..... Born. 1834 Died. ——.
Freeling, Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Henry, Bart. Explorer and surveyor. Min. S. A. M. L. C. 1857–76..... Born. 1820 Died. —1885.
Fullwood, Albert Henry. Artist, N. S. W..... Born. 1865 Died. ——.
Fysh (fĭsh), Sir Philip Oakley, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Several times Min. and Premier Tas. Treas. 1894- . D. F. C. '91, '97..... Born. 1835 Died. ——.

G.

Gallagher, John, D. D. R. C. Coadjutor Bp. Goulburn, N. S. W. 1895- .. Born. 1852 Died. ——.
Garner, Arthur. Actor. Theatrical and operatic manager..... Born. 1851 Died. ——.
Garran, Andrew, M. A., LL. D., M. L. C. Editor *Sydney Morning Herald* 1873–85. Vice-Pres. Executive Council N. S. W. '95- ..... Born. 1825 Died. ——.
Garrard (gă′rärd), Jacob, M. L. A. Min. Works N. S. W. 1885–6, Instruction '94- ..... Born. 1846 Died. ——.
Garrett, Thomas, M. L. A. Min. Lands N. S. W. 1875–7, '77, '87–8..... Born. 1830 Died. —1891.
Garrick, Sir James Francis, K. C. M. G., Q. C. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1878–9. P. M. G. '83–4. Agent-Gen. '84–8..... Born. 1836 Died. ——.
Garvan, James Patrick. Min. Justice N. S. W. 1886–7. Treas. '89..... Born. 1843 Died. —1896.
Gaunson, David, M. L. A. Attorney. Many years M. L. A. Vic..... Born. 1846 Died. ——.
Gawler, Lieut. Col. George, K. H. Gov. S. A. 1838–41..... Born. 1796 Died. —1869.
Gay, William. Poetical writer, Vic..... Born. 1865 Died. —1897.
Gellibrand (jĕl′lĭ-brănd), Walter Angus Bethune, M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Tas. 1884–9 ..... Born. ? Died. ——.
Geoghegan (gē′ă-găn), Patrick Bonaventure, O. S. F. R. C. Bp. Adelaide 1859–64..... Born. 1811 Died. —1865.
Giblin, William Robert. Min. Tas. Premier. Judge 1885–7. Acting Chief Justice, Administrator '86..... Born. 1840 Died. —1887.
Gibney, Matthew, D. D. R. C. Bishop Perth, W. A. 1887- ..... Born. 1839 Died. ——.
Gifford, Edric Frederick, Baron, V. C. Col. Sec. W. A. 1880–82..... Born. 1849 Died. ——.
Giles, Ernest, F. R. G. S. Explorer and author, W. A..... Born. ? Died. —1897.
Gill, Samuel Thomas. Artist, Vic. [*The Gilltray of the Gold Fields*]..... Born. 1829 Died. —1879.
Gill, William Wyatt, LL. D. Missionary South Seas. Author..... Born. 1828 Died. —1896.
Gillen, Peter Paul, M. P. Min. S. A. 1892, '93–6..... Born. 1858 Died. —1896.
Gillies, Duncan. Min. Vic. 1868, '72–4, '74–5, '75–7, '80, '83–6. Premier '86–90. Agent-Gen. '94–7. D. F. C. '91..... Born. 1834 Died. ——.
Gillies, Thomas Bannatyne. Min. N. Z. 1862, '63–4, '72. Judge '75–89... Born. ? Died. —1889.
Gillon, Edward Thomas. Editor *Wellington Evening Post*, N. Z..... Born. 1842 Died. —1896.
Gipps, Col. Sir George, Knt. Gov. N. S. W. 1838–46..... Born. 1790 Died. —1847.
Gisborne, William. Min. N. Z. 1869–72, '79. Author..... Born. 1825 Died. —1898.
Glasgow, Earl of (Sir David Boyle, G. C. M. G.). Gov. N. Z. 1892–7.... Born. 1833 Died. ——.
Glyde, Lavington. Seven times Min. S. A..... Born. 1825 Died. —1889.
Godley, John Robert. A leader in settlement of N. Z..... Born. 1814 Died. —1861.

	Born.	Died.
Goe, Field Flowers, D. D. C. E. Bishop of Melbourne 1887-	1832	—.
Gol' brough, Richard. Founder firm Goldsbrough & Co. Melbourne	1821	—1886.
Gr sworthy, Sir Roger Tuckfield, K. C. M. G. Col. Sec. W. A. 1877–80.	1839	—.
G dchap, Charles Augustus, M. L. C. Commr. Railways N. S. W. 1878–88.	1837	—1896.
G denough, Commodore James Graham, C. B., C. M. G. Commodore Australian Station 1873–4. Killed by natives at Santa Cruz.	1830	—1874.
Goold, Alipius, D. D., O. S. A. First Abp. Melbourne 1848–86.	1812	—1886.
Gordon, Adam Lindsay. Poet and author, S. A. and Vic.	1833	—1870.
Gordon, Sir Arthur Hamilton, G. C. M. G., D. C. L. (now Baron Stanmore). Gov. N. Z. 1880–82.	1829	—.
Gordon, John Hannah, M. L. C. Min. S. A. 1889–90, '92, '93- . D. F. C. '91, '97.	1850	—.
Gore, Sir St. George Ralph, Bart. Immigration agent, Brisbane 1880–6.	1841	—1887.
Gore, St. George Richard, M. L. C. Min. Lands Q. 1862. P. M. G. '66–7, '70.	1812	—1871.
Gormanston, Viscount (Sir Jenico William Joseph Preston, G. C. M. G.). Gov. Tas. 1893-	1837	—.
Gorst, Sir John Eldon, P. C., M. A., M. P., Q. C. Prominent in N. Z. 1860–65.	1835	—.
Gould, Maj. Albert John, M. L. A. Min. Justice N. S. W. 1889–91, '94- . Chancellor Diocese Newcastle.	1847	—.
Gould, John, F. R. S. Author. [*Birds of Australia*].	1804	—1881.
Goyder, George Woodroffe, C. M. G. Explorer. Surveyor-Gen. S. A. 1861–94.	1824	—.
Grace, Morgan Stanislaus, C. M. G., M. L. C., M. D. Surgeon-Gen. N. Z.	1837	—.
Graham, George, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890–2, '92–3.	1838	—.
Graham, Robert. Pioneer settler and founder of Grahamstown (Thames), N. Z.	1822	—1885.
Grant, James Macpherson. Min. Vic. 1861, '64, '68–9, '71–2, '75, '77–80, '81–3	1822	—1885.
Green, Arthur Vincent, M. A., LL. D. Bp. Grafton and Armidale 1894- .	1857	—.
Greeves, Augustus Frederick Adolphus. Mayor Melbourne 1849–50. Min. Vic. '57.	1805	—1874.
Gregory, Augustus Charles, C. M. G., M. L. C. Explorer. Surveyor-Gen. Q. 1859–79.	1819	—.
Gregory, Francis Thomas, M. L. C. P. M. G., Q. 1883. M. L. C. '74–88.	1821	—1888.
Gregson, Thomas George. Premier Tas. 1857–8.	1799	—1874.
Gresson, Henry Barnes. Judge, N. Z. 1854–75.	1809	—.
Greville, Edward, M. L. C. Founder *Year Book of Australia*. N. S. W.	1822	—.
Grey, Sir George, P. C., K. C. B., D. C. L., LL. D., M. H. R. Explorer W. A. 1837–9. Gov. S. A. '41–5. Lieut. Gov. N. Z. '45–8. Gov. N. Z. '48–53, '61–8. (Gov. Cape Colony, 1854–61.) Premier N. Z. '77–9. D. F. C. '91- . [*Polynesian Mythology*]	1812	—.
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, G. C. M. G. Twice Premier, four times Min. Q. Chief Justice 1893- . D. F. C. '91.	1845	—.
Grimes, John Joseph, D. D., S. M. R. C. Bp. Christchurch, N. Z. 1887- .	1842	—.
Griver, Martin, D. D. R. C. Bishop Perth, W. A. 1870–86.	1810	—1886.
Groom, William Henry, M. L. A. Speaker L. A., Q. 1883–8.	1833	—.
Gullett, Henry. Journalist. Editor *Australasian* 1872–85. Asst. Editor *The Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, '85–90, *Sydney Morning Herald* '90- .	1837	—.
Gully, John. Artist, N. Z.	?	—.
Gurney, Theodore Thomas, M. A. Prof. Mathematics Sydney Univ.	1849	—.
Gwynne, Edward Castres, M. L. C. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1857. Judge '59–80. Acting Chief Justice '69–70.	1811	—1888.

H.

Haast (häst), Sir John Francis Julius von, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., etc. Geologist, N. Z.	1824	—1887.
Hack, John Barton. One of first colonists S. A.	1805	—1884.
Haddon, Frederick William. Editor *Argus*, Melbourne, 1865-	1839	—.
Hadfield, Octavius. C. E. Bp. Wellington, N. Z. 1870. Primate N. Z. 1889–93.	1815	—.
Haines, William Clark, M. L. A. First Premier Vic. 1855–7, '57–8.	1807	—1864.
Hale, Matthew Blagden, D. D. First C. E. Bishop Perth, W. A. 1857–75. Bishop Brisbane, Q. '75–85.	1811	—1895.
Hall, Sir John, K. C. M. G., P. M. G., N. Z. 1866–9. Col. Sec. '72–3. Premier '79–82. D. F. C. '91.	1824	—.
Halloran, Henry, C. M. G. Principal Undersec. N. S. W. 1866–78. Author.	1811	—1893.
Ham, Cornelius Job, M. L. C. Mayor of Melb. 1881–2. Min. Vic. '90–2.	1837	—.
Hamilton, Sir Robert George Crookshank, K. C. B., LL. D. Gov. Tas. 1887–92.	1836	—1895.
Hamley, Maj. Gen. Francis Gilbert. Administrator S. A. 1868–9.	1815	—1876.
Hampden, Viscount (Henry Robert Brand). Gov. N. S. W. 1895-	1841	—.
Hampton, John Stephen. Gov. W. A. 1862–68.	?	—1869.
Hanson, Sir Richard Davies, Knt. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1856–7. Premier '57–60. Chief Justice '61–76. Administrator '73	1805	—1876.
Harding, George Rogers. Judge, Q. 1879–95.	1838	—1895.
Hargrave, John Fletcher, M. A. Several times Sol.-Gen. and Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. Judge 1865–81.	1815	—1885.
Hargrave, Lawrence. Scientific experimenter with flying machines, N. S. W.	?	—.
Hargraves, Edward Hammond. Discovered gold N. S. W. 1851.	1816	—1891.
Harker, George. Many years M. L. A., Vic. Treas. 1858–9.	1816	—1879.
Harmer, John Reginald, M. A., D. D. C. E. Bishop Adelaide 1895-	1857	—.
Harper, Rev. Andrew. Oriental scholar. Prof. of Hebrew, Ormond College, Melbourne.	1844	—.
Harper, Henry John Chitty, M. A., D. D. C. E. Bp. Christchurch, N. Z. 1856–89. Primate N. Z. 1869–89.	1807	—1893.
Harpur, Charles. The first noteworthy Australian poet, N. S. W.	1812	—1868.
Hart, Frederic Hamilton, M. L. C. Merchant, Brisbane.	1836	—.
Hart, John, C. M. G. Nine times Min. S. A., thrice as Premier.	1809	—1873.
Hartnoll, William. Min. Lands and Works, Tas. 1892–4.	?	—.
Haultain (hal'tān'), Col. Theodore Minet, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1865–9.	1817	—.
Hawker, George Charles, M. P., M. A. Min. S. A. 1875, '76, '77–8, '78–81, '81. Speaker '60–5.	1818	—1895.
Hay, Alexander, M. L. C. Min. Works S. A. 1860–1, '61. M. L. C. '83- .	1820	—1898.
Hay, Sir John, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Speaker L. A., N. S. W. 1862–5. Pres. L. C. '73–92.	1816	—1892.
Hayter, Henry Heylyn, C. M. G. Govt. Statist Vic. 1874–95.	1821	—1895.
Heales, Richard, M. L. A. Premier Vic. 1860–1. Min. Lands '63–4.	1823	—1864.
Heaphy, Maj. Charles, V. C. Engaged in the Maori War N. Z.	1821?	—1881.
Hearn, William Edward, M. L. C., LL. D. Scholar and author Vic.	1826	—1888.
Heath, Commander George Poynter, R. N. Chairman Marine Board Q. Postmaster 1860–90.	1830	—.
Heaton, John Henniker, M. P. Author. [*Australian Dictionary of Dates*].	1848	—.
Hector, Sir James, K. C. M. G., M. D., etc. Geologist. Chancellor Univ. of N. Z.	1834	—.
Heke, Hone (hā'kā, hō'nā). Maori chief, fought against British, 1844.	?	—1850.
Hemmant, William. Treas. Q. 1874–6. Acting Agent-Gen. '84.	1837	—.
Heney, Thomas. Journalist, novelist, and poet, N. S. W.	?	—.
Henry, John. Treas. Tas. 1892–4. D. F. C. '97.	1834	—.
Hensman, Alfred Peach. Atty.-Gen. W. A. 1883–6. Judge '92-	?	—.
Henty, Edward. First settler in Vic.	1809	—1878.
Henty, Francis. Early settler in Vic.	1815	—1889.
Henty, James, M. L. C. Founder firm James Henty & Co., Melbourne.	1800	—1882.
Henty, William. Several times Min. Tas.	?	—1881.
Herbert, Sir Robert George Wyndham, G. C. B., D. C. L., LL. D. First Premier Q. 1859–66. 20 years Undersecretary Colonies. Agent-Gen. Tas.	1831	—.
Heron, Mrs. Emily Australie. *Australie*. Poetess, N. S. W.	1845	—1890.
Heydon, Charles Gilbert, Q. C., M. L. C. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1893–4.	1845	—.
Heydon, Louis Francis, M. L. C. Min. Justice N. S. W. 1885–6.	1848	—.
Higgins, Joseph, D. D. R. C. Bp. Auxiliary of Sydney 1889-	1839	—.
Higinbotham (hig'in-bŏth'am), George, M. A. Journalist and barrister. Atty.-Gen., Judge, Chief Justice, Vic.	1827	—1892.
Hindmarsh (hind'märsh), Rear Admiral Sir John, K. H. First Gov. S. A. 1836–38.	1786	—1859.
Hingston, James. Author, Vic. [*The Australian Abroad.*]	1830	—.
Hirsch, Max. Political writer and lecturer, Vic. Single tax advocate.	1852	—.
Hislop, Thomas William. Min. N. Z. 1887–9, '89–91.	1850	—.
Hobhouse, Edmund, D. D. First C. E. Bp. Nelson, N. Z. 1865-	1817	—.
Hobson, Captain William, R. N. Lieut. Gov. N. Z. 1840–41. First Gov. '41–42.	1793	—1842.
Hodges, Henry Edward Agincourt. Judge, Vic. 1889-	1847	—.
Hodgkinson, William Oswald, F. R. G. S. Journalist and explorer. Min. Mines Q. 1887–8, Instruction '90–3.	1838	—.
Hodgson, Sir Arthur, K. C. M. G. Pioneer squatter. Min. Works Q. 1868. Col. Sec. '69	1818	—.
Hogan, James Francis, M. P. Journalist and author.	1855	—.
Hogben (hŏg'bĕn), George, M. A. Gold medalist, R. G. S. Sec. Seismological Committee Australasian Association for Advancement of Science	1853	—.
Holder, Frederick William, M. P. Premier S. A. 1892. Treas. '89–90, '94- . D. F. C. '97.	1850	—.
Holdsworth, Philip Joseph. Journalist and poet, N. S. W.	1850	—.
Holroyd (hŏl'roid), Arthur Todd, M. D., F. L. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. Min. Works N. S. W. 1863–5. Judge '66–79.	1806	—1887.
Holroyd, Edward Dundas, M. A. Judge, Vic. 1881-	1828	—.
Holt, Bland. Actor and theatrical manager.	1856	—.
Holt, Thomas. Treas. N. S. W. 1856. M. L. C. '68–83.	1811	—1888.
Homburg, Robert, M. P. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1890–2, '92–3.	1848	—.
Hongi (hŏ'ngē), *properly* **Hongi Ika**. Chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, N. Z. *The Maori Napoleon*.	?	—1828.
Hood, Joseph Henry. Judge, Vic. 1891-	1846	—.
Hopetoun (hōp'tŏn), Earl of (Sir John Adrian Louis Hope, P. C., G. C. M. G.). Gov. Vic. 1889–95.	1860	—.
Hopkins, Livingston. Artist and caricaturist, N. S. W.	1846	—.
Hordern, Samuel. Merchant, Sydney.	1848	—.
Horne, Thomas. Judge, Tas. 1848–60.	1800	—1870.
Hornung, Ernest William. Novelist, Vic.	1866	—.
Hoskins, James, M. L. C. Min. Works N. S. W. 1877, Lands '78–81.	1823	—.
Hoskins, William. Shakespearean scholar. Actor.	1816	—1886.
Hotham (hŏth'am), Sir Charles, K. C. B. First Gov. Vic. '54–55. Capt. R. N.	1806	—1855.
Hovell, Captain William Hilton. Explorer, N. S. W.	1786	—1876.
Howe, George. Founder of *Sydney Gazette* in 1803, first Australian newspaper.	1764	—1821.
Howe, James Henderson, M. P. Min. S. A. '85–7, '89–90, '92–3. D. F. C. '97.	1839	—.
Howitt, Alfred William, F. G. S. Ethnologist and explorer, Vic.	1830	—.
Hughes, Henry Kent. Treas. S. A. 1868–70, '72.	—	1880.
Hughes, Sir Walter Watson, Knt. A founder of Adelaide Univ.	1803	—1887.
Hume, Alexander Hamilton, F. R. G. S. Explorer.	1797	—1873.
Hume, Fergus. Novelist, Vic.	1862	—.
Hunter, Capt. John, R. N. Gov. N. S. W. 1795–1800.	1737	—1816.
Hutton, Capt. Frederick Wollaston, F. R. S. Prof. Biology Canterbury College, N. Z.	1836	—.
Hyde-Harris, John. Min. N. Z. 1867–8.	1825	—1886.

I.

Inglis, James. Merchant and author. Min. Instruction N. S. W. 1887–9.	1845	—.
Innes, Frederick Maitland, M. L. C. Min., Premier, Pres. L. C., Tas.	1816	—1882.
Innes, Sir Joseph George Long, Knt. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1872–3. Atty.-Gen. '73–5. Min. Justice '80–1. Judge '81–96.	1834	—1896.
Ireland, Richard Davies. Twice Atty.-Gen., once Sol.-Gen. Vic.	1816	—1875.
Irwin, Capt. Frederick Chidley. Lieut. Gov. W. A. 1832–3. Gov. '47–8. .	?	?
Isaacs, Isaac Alfred. Sol.-Gen. Vic. 1893–4. Atty.-Gen. '94- . D. F. C. '97.	1855	—.

J.

Jack, Robert Logan, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Govt. Geologist Q. 1877- . Author.	1845	—.
Jacob, Archibald Hamilton, M. L. C. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1877. Chairman Committees L. C.	1829	—.
Jacobs, Henry, D. D. Dean Christchurch, N. Z.	1824	—.
James, Stanley, LL. D. *Julian Thomas.* Journalist and special correspondent. [*The Vagabond*]	1839	—1896.
Jefferis (jĕf'ĕ-rĭs), James. Congregational minister Adelaide, formerly Sydney.	1833	—.
Jenkins, John Greeley. Min. S. A. 1891–2, '94-	1851	—.
Jenner, Caleb Joshua, M. L. C. Twenty years M. L. C., Vic. Min. 1869–70, '71–2.	1830	—1890.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, K. C. M. G., M. L. C., LL. D. Pastoralist. Premier N. S. W. 1886–7. D. F. C. '91.	1831	—1897.
Jenyns (jĕn'ĕnz), Essie. (Now *Mrs. J. R. Wood.*) Actress.	?	—.
Jephcott, Sydney Wheeler. Poetical writer, Vic.	1864	—.
Jersey, Earl of (Sir Victor Albert George Child Villiers, P. C., G. C. M. G.). Gov. N. S. W. 1891–3.	1845	—.
Jervois, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Francis Drummond, C. B., G. C. M. G., R. E. Gov. S. A. 1877–83. Gov. N. Z. '83–9.	1821	—1897.
Johnston, Alexander James. Judge, N. Z. 1855–88. Author.	1820	—1888.
Johnston, Lieut. Col. George. N. S. W. Corps. Deposed Governor Bligh 1808	1764	—1826.
Johnston, Robert Mackenzie, F. L. S. Govt. Statistician Tas. 1881-	1844	—.
Johnston, Walter Woods. Min. N. Z. 1881–2, '82, '83–4.	1839	—.
Jones, Richard. Merchant, Sydney. Treas. N. S. W. 1858–9.	1816	—1892.
Josephson, Joshua Frey. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1868–9. District Court Judge, '69–84.	1815	—1892.
Julius, Churchill, D. D. C. E. Bishop Christchurch, N. Z. 1890-	1847	—.

K.

Keepa *or* **Kemp**; *properly* **Meha Keepa Te Rangi-hiwi-nui** (mā′hâ kā′ā-pâ tā rā′ngē-hē′wē-nōō′ē). Major N. Z. C. Maori chief and warrior. Born. 1861 Died. ——.

Kelly, John Liddell. Poet and journalist, N. Z. 1850 ——.

Kemble, Myra. Stage name of Mrs. J. H. White. Actress. 1861 ——.

Kendall, Henry Clarence. Poet, N. S. W. 1842—1882.

Kenna (kĕn-nä′), Francis. Poet, Q. 1865 ——.

Kennedy, Sir Arthur Edward, G. C. M. G., C. B. Gov. W. A. 1855-62. Gov. Q. '77-83. 1809—1883.

Kennedy, Edmund Besley Court. Explorer N. S. W. and Q. Murdered by aborigines. 1817—1848.

Kennerley, Alfred. Premier Tas. 1873-6. 1811—1897.

Kennion, George Wyndham, D. D. C. E. Bishop Adelaide 1882-94. 1845 ——.

Kerferd, George Briscoe. Min. Vic. 1868, '72-4, '75-7, '80, '83-6. Premier '74-5. Judge '86-9. 1831—1889.

Kernot, William Charles, M. A., C. E. Prof. Engineering Melb. Univ. 1845 ——.

King, Henry Edward. Min. Mines Q. 1874-6. Speaker '76-83. 1832 ——.

King, John. Sole survivor of Burke and Wills Expedition 1860. 1838—1872.

King, Capt. Philip Gidley, R. N. Supt. Norfolk Isl. 1788-90. Gov. N. S. W. 1800-06. 1758—1808.

King, Philip Gidley, M. L. C. Manager Australian Agricultural Co., N. S. W. 1817 ——.

King, Rear Admiral Phillip Parker, F. R. S., F. L. S. Manager Australian Agricultural Co., N. S. W. 1791—1856.

King, Thomas, M. P. Journalist. Min. Education S. A. 1878-81. 1835—1886.

Kingsley, Henry. Author of novels describing Australian life. 1830—1876.

Kingston, Charles Cameron, P. C., Q. C., D. C. L. Min. S. A. 1884-5, '87-9, '92. Premier '93- . D. F. C. '91, '97. 1850 ——.

Kingston, Sir George Strickland, Knt. First Speaker L. A., S. A. 1857-60, '65-80. 1807—1881.

Kinross, John, D. D. Principal St. Andrews (Presbyterian) College, Sydney. 1833 ——.

Kintore, Earl of (Sir Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P. C., G. C. M. G., LL. D.). Gov. S. A. 1889-93. 1852 ——.

Kirk, Thomas, F. L. S. Botanist, N. Z. 1828—1898.

Krefft, Johann Louis Gerhard, F. L. S. Naturalist and author, N. S. W. 1830—1881.

Krichauff (krĭk′owf), Friedrich Edouard Heinrich Wulf, M. L. C. M. P. in S. A. 1857-8, '70-82, '84-90. M. L. C. '90. 1824 ——.

L.

Lackey, Sir John, K. C. M. G. Min. Works N. S. W. 1875-7, '78-83. Min. Justice '77. Pres. L. C. '92- 1830 ——.

Lalor, Peter. Eureka stockade 1854. Speaker L. A. Vic. 1880-87. 1827—1889.

Lamington, Baron (Sir Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross Cochrane-Baillie, K. C. M. G.). Gov. Q. 1896- 1860 ——.

Landsborough, William. Explorer of southwest Q. —— 1886.

Lang, John Dunmore, D. D., M. L. A. Presbyterian minister, politician and author. 1799—1878.

Langridge, George David, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1880-1, '83-6, '90-1. 1829—1891.

Langton, Edward. Treas. Vic. 1868, '72-4. 1828 ——.

Lanigan, William, D. D. R. C. Bp. Goulburn, N. S. W. 1867- 1820 ——.

Larnach (lär′năk), Donald. Pastoralist, N. S. W. Manager London Branch Bank of N. S. W. 1852-96. 1817—1896.

Larnach, William James Mudie, C. M. G. Min. N. Z. 1877-8, '85-7. 1838 ——.

La Trobe, Charles Joseph, C. B. Supt. Port Phillip 1839-51. Lieut. Gov. Vic. '51-4. 1801—1875.

Lawes, William George, D. D., F. R. G. S. Missionary New Guinea. 1839 ——.

Lawson, Henry. Poet and novelist, N. S. W. 1867 ——.

Lawson, Lieut. William. Explorer. Crossed the Blue Mts. with Blaxland in 1813. ? ?

Layard, Edgar Leopold, C. M. G. Administrator Fiji 1874-5. Consul New Caledonia. 1824 ——.

Leake, George Walpole, M. L. C., Q. C. Police Magistrate, etc. Acting Chief Justice W. A. 1879-80, '88. 1826—1895.

Learmonth (lēr′month), Thomas Livingstone. Pastoralist, Vic. 1818 ——.

Lefroy (lę-froi′), Anthony O'Grady, C. M. G. Colonial Treas. W. A. 1856-90. 1818—1897.

Lefroy, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Henry, K. C. M. G., C. B. Gov. Tas. 1880-1. 1817—1892.

Leichhardt (lik′härt), Ludwig. Explorer. Supposed perished while exploring Q. 1813—1848.

Lenihan, George Michael, D. D. R. C. Bishop Auckland 1896- —— ——.

Levey (lĕv′ĭ), George Collins, C. M. G. Journalist and author. Sec. or Commr. for Vic. many exhibitions. 1835 ——.

Lewis, Neil Elliot, M. A., B. C. L. Barrister. Atty.-Gen. Tas. 1892-4. D. F. C. '97. 1858 ——.

Leys, Thomson William. Newspaper proprietor and writer, N. Z. 1850 ——.

Light, Col. William. First Surveyor-Gen. S. A. Laid out the site of Adelaide. 1784—1838.

Lilley, Sir Charles, Knt. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1865-6, '66-7. Premier '68-9. Judge '74-9. Chief Justice '79-93. 1830—1897.

Linton, Sydney, D. D. First C. E. Bishop of Riverina, N. S. W. 1884-94. 1841—1894.

Lisgar, Lord. See Young, Sir John.

Lissner, Isidor, M. L. A. Min. Mines and Works, Q. 1893. 1842 ——.

Lister, William Lister. Artist, N. S. W. Pres. N. S. W. Art Society. 1860 ——.

Liversidge, Archibald, M. A., F. R. S. Chemist and mineralogist. Prof. Chemistry, Sydney Univ. 1847 ——.

Lloyd, George Alfred, M. L. C. Treas. N. S. W. 1872-5. Min. Mines '77. 1815—1897.

Loch (lŏk *or* lōk), Baron (Sir Henry Brougham Loch, P. C., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., C. B.). Gov. Vic. 1884-9. 1827 ——.

Loftus, Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer, P. C., G. C. B. (Commonly called Lord Loftus.) Gov. N. S. W. 1879-85. 1817 ——.

Long, Sidney. Artist, N. S. W. 1872 ——.

Longmore, Francis, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1869-70, '71-2, '75, '77-80. 1826 ——.

Lonsdale, Captain William. Administrator Vic. 1836. First Col. Sec. of Vic. ? ?

Lorimer, Sir James, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Eleven years M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1886-9. 1831—1889.

Lowe, Robert, G. C. B., LL. D., afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke. Member (old) L. C., N. S. W. 1843-50. 1811—1892.

Luck, John Edmund, D. D., O. S. B. R. C. Bp. Auckland, N. Z. 1882-96. 1839—1896.

Lukin (lōō′kĭn), Gresley. Journalist and newspaper proprietor, N. S. W., Q., and N. Z. 1840 ——.

Lutwyche (lŭt′wĭch), Alfred James Peter, M. A. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1856, '58-9. First Judge, Q. 1810—1880.

Lyne, William John, M. L. A. Min. Works N. S. W. 1885, '86-7, '91-4, Lands '89. D. F. C. '97. 1844 ——.

Lyster, William Saurin. Theatrical manager, Melbourne. 1827—1880.

M.

Macalister, Arthur, C. M. G. Min. Lands Q. 1862-6, '66-7, '68-70. Premier '66, '74-6. Speaker '70-1. Agent-Gen. '76-82. Born. —— Died. 1883.

Macandrew, James. Min. N. Z. 1877-9, '84. Many years M. H. R. 1820—1887.

Macarthur, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward, K. C. B. Commander British Forces in Australia 1855. Acting Gov. Vic. 1856. 1789—1872.

Macarthur, John. Founder of Australian wool industry. 1767—1834.

Macarthur, Sir William, Knt., M. L. C. Pastoralist, N. S. W. 1800—1882.

Macartney, Hussey Burgh, D. D. Dean of Melbourne. 1799—1894.

MacBain, Sir James, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Vic. 1884-92. 1828—1892.

MacCallum, Mungo William, M. A. Prof. Modern Literature Sydney Univ. 1854 ——.

McColl, James Hiers, M. L. A. Min. Mines, etc. Vic. 1893-4. 1844 ——.

McCoy, Sir Frederick, K. C. M. G., M. A., F. R. S. Prof. Natural Science Melbourne Univ. Author. 1823 ——.

M'Crae, George Gordon. Poet and dramatist. 1833 ——.

McCubbin, Frederick. Artist, Vic. 1855 ——.

McCulloch, Sir James, K. C. M. G. Premier Vic. 1863-8, '68-9, '70-1, '75-7. 1819—1893.

McCulloch, William, M. L. C. Pastoralist. Many years M. L. C. Vic. Min. 1894- 1832 ——.

Macdonald-Paterson, Thomas, M. L. C. P. M. G., Q. 1885-7. D. F. C. '91. 1844 ——.

McDonnell, Morgan Augustus. Atty.-Gen. Vic. 1868, '69-70. 1821—1889.

MacDonnell, Sir Richard Graves, K. C. M. G., C. B. Gov. S. A. 1855-62. 1814—1881.

McDonnell, Lieut. Col. Thomas, N. Z. C. Prominent in Maori war N. Z. 1832 ——.

MacFarland, John Henry, M. A., LL. D. Master Ormond (Presbyterian) College, Melbourne. 1851 ——.

MacGregor, Sir William, M. D., K. C. M. G., C. B. Administrator British New Guinea 1888- 1846 ——.

McIlwraith, Sir Thomas, K. C. M. G., M. L. A. Premier Q. 1879-82, '88, '93. D. F. C. '91. 1835 ——.

McIntyre, Sir John, Knt., M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1893-4. 1832 ——.

Mack, Louise. See Creed, Mrs.

Mackay, Angus. Journalist. Min. Vic. 1870-1, '72-4, '74-5. Founder *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, 1883. 1824—1886.

Mackay, Kenneth. Novelist, poet, and dramatist, N. S. W. 1859 ——.

Mackellar, Charles Kinnaird, M. B., C. M., M. L. C. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1886-7. 1844 ——.

Mackelvie, James Tannock. Endowed Auckland art collection, N. Z. 1824—1885.

McKennall, E. Bertram. Sculptor, Vic. 1865 ——.

McKenzie, John. Min. Lands, etc. N. Z. 1890- 1838 ——

Mackenzie, Sir Robert Ramsay, Bart. Treas. Q. 1859-62. Premier '67-8. 1809—1873.

McKerrow, James, F. R. A. S. Surveyor-Gen. N. Z. 1878-89. Chief Commr. Railways 1889- . Lands Purchase Commr. 1834 ——.

McKinlay, John. Explorer and pastoralist. 1819—1872.

Mackinnon, Lauchlan. A proprietor of *Argus*, Melbourne, 1852-88. 1817—1888.

MacLaurin, Henry Norman, M. D., LL. D., M. L. C. Chancellor of Sydney Univ. Vice Pres. Executive Council N. S. W. 1893-4. 1835 ——.

McLean, Allan, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890-2, '92-3, '94- 1840 ——.

McLean, Sir Donald, K. C. M. G. Native Min. N. Z. 1869-72, '72-6. 1820—1877.

McLean, George, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1876-7, '84. 1834 ——.

McLean, John Donald, M. L. A. Pastoralist. Treas. Q. 1866. 1821—1866.

Macleay, Alexander, M. L. C., F. R. S., F. L. S., Col. Sec. 1825-37. Speaker of L. C. '43-6, N. S. W. 1767—1848.

Macleay, Sir George, K. C. M. G. Explorer. Member first L. A., N. S. W. 1809—1891.

Macleay, Sir William John, Knt., M. L. C. Explorer, scientist, politician, N. S. W. 1820—1891.

McLellan, William, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1870, '71-2, '75-7. 1831 ——.

Macleod, William. Portrait artist, N. S. W. 1850 ——.

MacMahon, Capt. Sir Charles, Knt. Speaker L. A. Vic. 1871-77, '80. 1824—1891.

McMillan, Angus. Discoverer of Gippsland, Vic. 1810—1865.

McMillan, William, M. L. A. Merchant. Treas. N. S. W. 1889-91. D. F. C. '91, '97. 1850 ——.

Macpherson, John Alexander. Pastoralist. Premier Vic. 1869-70. Min. '70-1, '75-7. 1834—1894.

Macquarie (mą-kwŏr′ĭ), Maj. Gen. Lachlan. Gov. N. S. W. 1810-21. 1768?-1824.

Macrossan, John Murtagh, M. L. A. Min. Works and Mines Q. 1879-83, '88, '88-90. D. F. C. '91. 1832—1891.

Madden, Sir John, Knt., LL. D. Min. Vic. 1875-7, '80. Chief Justice '92- . Acting Gov. '93. 1844 ——.

Madden, Walter. Min. Lands Vic. 1881-3. Many years M. L. A. 1848 ——.

Maher, James, D. D. R. C. Bishop Port Augusta, S. A. 1896- 1840 ——.

Mahony, Francis Prout. Artist, N. S. W. 1862 ——.

Maiden, Joseph Henry, F. L. S., F. C. S. Govt. botanist and director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney. 1859 ——.

Mair, Maj. William Gilbert, N. Z. C. In Maori war N. Z. 1832 ——.

Maning, Frederick Edward. Maori authority and author [*Old New Zealand*]. Judge Native Lands Court, N. Z. 1812—1883.

Mann, Charles, Q. C. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1871, '71-2, '73-5, '76, '77-8. Treas. '78-81. Crown Solicitor '81-9. 1838—1889.

Manning, Charles James. Judge, N. S. W. 1889- 1841 ——.

Manning, Frederic Norton, M. D. Physician, N. S. W. 1839 ——.

Manning, Sir William Montagu, K. C. M. G., LL. D. Five times Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. Judge 1848-9, '76-87. 1811—1895.

Manning, Sir William Patrick, Knt. Solicitor. Four times Mayor of Sydney. 1845 ——.

Mantell, Walter Baldock Durant, F. G. S., M. L. C. Geologist. Min. N. Z. 1861, '62-3, '64-5. 1820—1895.

Marmion, William Edward, M. L. A. Min. W. A. 1890-4. D. F. C. '91. 1845—1896.

Marsden, Samuel. Many years chaplain of first settlement of N. S. W. and missionary to the Maoris. 1764—1858.

Marsden, Samuel Edward, D. D. First C. E. Bp. Bathurst, N. S. W. 1869-85. 1832 ——.

Martens, Conrad. Artist, N. S. W. 1801—1878.

Martin, Arthur Patchett, F. R. G. S. Journalist and author, Vic. 1851 ——.

Martin, Sir James, Knt. Thrice Premier N. S. W. Chief Justice 1873-86. 1820—1886.

Martin, Thomas Jaques. Insurance authority, Vic. 1839—1896.

Martin, Sir William, Knt., M. A., D. C. L. Linguist and author. Chief Justice N. Z. 1841-57. 1807—1880.

Maskell, William Miles, F. M. S. Registrar N. Z. Univ. 1839 ——.

Masson, David Orme, M. A., D. Sc., F. R. S. E. Prof. of Chemistry at Melbourne Univ. 1858 ——.

Mathieson, John. Commr. Railways Q., now Vic. 1846 ——.

Maunsell (mąn′sęl), Ven. Robert, LL. D. Missionary, Maori scholar, N. Z. 1810 ——.

May, Phil. Artist, caricaturist, N. S. W. 1883-90. 1864 ——.

Meares (mērz), George, C. M. G. Mayor Melb. 1880-1. 1825 ——.

Mein (mēn), Charles Stuart, M. A. Min. Q. 1876-9, '84-5. Judge '85-90. 1841—1890.

Melba, Madame. Stage name of Mrs. Helen Porter Armstrong. Singer. 1861 ——.

Menpes, Mortimer. Painter, S. A. 1859 ——.

Meredith, Charles. Member several Ministries Tas. 1811—1880.

Meredith, Louisa Anne. Authoress, Tas. 1812—1895.

Michie, Sir Archibald, K. C. M. G., Q. C. Several times Min. Vic. Agent-Gen. 1873–9. Born. 1813 Died. ——.
Middleton, Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Dobson, K. C. M. G., C. B. Maori war. Commandant Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Eng. 1874–84. 1825 ——.
Miles, William, M. L. A. Col. Sec. Q. 1877–8. Min. Works '83–7. 1817—1887.
Milford, Samuel Frederick. Judge, N. S. W. 1856–65. 1797—1865.
Miller, Henry. Min. Vic. 1858–9, '66–7. 1809—1888.
Miller, Henry John. M. L. C., N. Z. 1865– . Speaker L. C. '92– 1830 ——.
Mills, James, M. H. R. Founder and manager Union Steamship Co. of N. Z. 1848 ——.
Milne, Sir William, Knt. Min. S. A. 1857, '59–60, '62–3, '64, '64–5, '66–7, '71–2. Pres. L. C. '73–81. 1822—1895.
Mitchell, Col. Sir Thomas Livingstone, Knt., D. C. L. Explorer and author. Surveyor-Gen. N. S. W. 1792—1855.
Mitchell, Sir William Henry Fancourt, Knt., M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Vic. 1870–84 1811—1884.
Mitchelson, Edwin. Min. N. Z. 1883–4, '84, '87–91. 1846 ——.
Molesworth, Sir Robert, Knt., M. A. Solicitor-Gen. Vic. 1855–6. Primary Judge in Equity '56–86. 1806—1890.
Monro, Sir David, Knt. Speaker H. R., N. Z. 1861–70. 1813—1877.
Montgomery, Henry Hutchinson, D. D. C. E. Bishop Tas. 1889– 1847 ——.
Montgomery, William, M. L. C. Member several Ministries N. Z. 1822 ——.
Moore, James, D. D. R. C. Bishop Ballarat 1884– 1834 ——.
Moore, Maggie. Now Mrs. J. C. Williamson. Actress. ? ——.
Moore, William, M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Tas. 1889–94. Chief Sec. '94– . Several times Min. D. F. C. '91, '97. 1823 ——.
Moorhouse, James, D. D. C. E. Bishop Melbourne 1876–86. 1826 ——.
Moran, Patrick, D. D. R. C. Bp. Dunedin, N. Z. 1869–95. 1823—1895.
Moran, Patrick Francis. Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan 1884– 1830 ——.
Morehead, Boyd Dunlop, M. L. A. P. M. G., Q. 1880–3. Col. Sec. '88. Premier '88–90. 1843 ——.
Moreton, Berkeley Basil. Col. Sec. Q. 1885–8. 1834 ——.
Morgan, Frederick Augustus. Discoverer Mount Morgan Gold Mine, Q. 1837—1894.
Morgan, Sir William, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Premier S. A. 1878–81, '81– ? —1883.
Morphett, Sir John, Knt. Chief Sec. S. A. 1861. Pres. L. C. '65–73. 1809—1892.
Morris, Edward Ellis, M. A. Prof. English, French and German Languages Melbourne Univ. Author. 1843 ——.
Mort, Thomas Sutcliffe. Pioneer in meat freezing and other industries. N. S. W. 1816—1878.
Moss, Frederick Joseph. Journalist and author. British resident at Rarotonga (Cook Isls.) 1829 ——.
Mueller (mü′ler), Baron Sir Ferdinand von, K. C. M. G., Ph. D., M. D., F. R. S. Botanist, author, Vic. 1825—1896.
Mules, Charles Oliver, M. A. C. E. Bp. Nelson, N. Z. 1892– 1837 ——.
Munro, James. Min. Vic. 1875. Premier '90–2. Agent-Gen. '92. D. F. C. '91. 1832 ——.
Murphy, Daniel, D. D. R. C. Bp. Hobart 1866–88, Abp. '88– 1815 ——.
Murphy, Francis, D. D. First R. C. Bishop Adelaide 1844–58. 1795—1858.
Murphy, Sir Francis, K. C. M. G., F. R. C. S. Speaker L. A. Vic. 1856–71. 1809—1891.
Murray, James, D. D. R. C. Bishop Maitland 1865– 1828 ——.
Murray, Terence Aubrey. Speaker L. A., N. S. W. 1860–2. Pres. L. C. '62–73. 1810—1873.
Murray-Prior, Thomas Lodge, M. L. C. Min. Q. 1866, '67–8, '74. M. L. C. '66–92. Chairman Committees L. C. '89–92. 1819—1892.
Musgrave, Sir Anthony, G. C. M. G. Gov. S. A. 1873–77. Gov. Q. '83–88. 1828—1888.

N.

Nairn, William Edward. Pres. L. C. Tas. 1859–68. 1812—1869.
Neales, John Bentham, M. L. C. Min. Lands, S. A. 1859, '65–6. 1806—1873.
Neild, James Edward, M. D. Dramatic critic, author, lecturer on medicine, Vic. 1824 ——.
Nelson, Sir Hugh Muir, P. C., K. C. M. G., D. C. L. Min. Railways Q. 1888–90. Premier '93– 1835 ——.
Nene, Tamati Waka. See TAMATI WAKA NENE.
Nevill, Samuel Tarratt, D. D. C. E. Bishop Dunedin 1871– 1837 ——.
Newbery, James Cosmo, C. M. G. Analytical chemist, Vic. 1843—1895.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., M. D., D. C. L., LL. D. First Chancellor and a benefactor Sydney Univ. First Pres. L. C., Q. 1860. 1808 ——.
Nicholson, William. Premier Vic. 1859–60. "Father of the Australian Ballot". —— 1870.
Nimmo, John, C. E. M. L. A. Min. Works Vic. 1886–9. ? ——.
Nisbet, Hume. Author and artist. 1849 ——.
Nixon, Francis Russell, D. D. First Bishop Tas. 1842–63. 1803—1879.
Norman, Gen. Sir Henry Wylie, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., C. I. E. Gov. Q. 1889–95. Agent-Gen. '97– 1826 ——.
Normanby, Marquis of (George Augustus Constantine Phipps, P. C., G. C. M. G., G. C. B.). Gov. Q. 1871–4. Gov. N. Z. '75–9. Gov. Vic. '79–84. 1819—1890.
Norton, Albert, M. L. A. Min. Works Q. 1883. Speaker '88–93. 1836 ——.

O.

O'Connell, Sir Maurice Charles, Knt., M. L. C. Pres. L. C., Q. 1860–79. Four times Administrator. 1812—1879.
O'Connell, Lieut. Gen. Sir Maurice Charles Philip, K. C. H. Lieut. Gov. N. S. W. 1810–14. Commander of the Forces in N. S. W. 1838–47. 1770?–1848.
O'Connor, Daniel, M. L. C. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1885–6, '89–91. 1844 ——.
O'Connor, Michael, D. D. First R. C. Bishop Ballarat 1874–83. 1827—1883.
O'Connor, Richard Edward, M. A., Q. C., M. L. C. Min. Justice N. S. W. 1891–4. D. F. C. '97. 1851 ——.
Officer, Sir Robert, Knt., M. A. Speaker Assembly Tas. 1861–77. 1800—1879.
O'Hara, John Bernard. Poet, Vic. 1864 ——.
Old Boomerang. Pseud. of James Bonwick.
Oliver, Charles Nicholson Jewel. Chief Comm'r Railways N. S. W. 1897. 1848 ——.
Oliver, Richard, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1879–81, '82–4. 1830 ——.
O'Loghlen (ō-lŏκ′len), Sir Bryan, Bart., M. A., Q. C. Atty.-Gen. Vic. 1877–80, '93. Premier '81–3. 1828 ——.
O'Mahony (ō-mä′nĭ), Timothy, D. D. First R. C. Bp. Armidale, N. S. W. 1869–79. ? —1892.
Onslow, Sir Alexander Campbell, Knt. Chief Justice W. A. Administrator 1884–5, '91–2, '95. 1842 ——.
Onslow, Earl of (Sir William Hillier Onslow, G. C. M. G.). Gov. N. Z. 1889–92. 1853 ——.
O'Quinn, James, D. D. First R. C. Bishop Brisbane, Q. 1859–81. 1819—1881.
Ord, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry St. George, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B. Gov. W. A. 1877–80. 1819—1885.
O'Reilly, Christopher. Min. Lands and Works Tas. 1876–7, '78–82. 1835 ——.
O'Reily, John, D. D. First R. C. Bishop Port Augusta 1888–95. Archbishop Adelaide and Metropolitan '95– 1846 ——.
Ormond, Francis, M. L. C. Munificent benefactor Melbourne Univ. 1829—1889.
Ormond, John Davies, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1872, '76, '76–7. —— ——.
O'Rorke, Sir George Maurice, Knt. Min. 1872–4. Speaker H. R., N. Z. '79–90, '94– 1830 ——.
O'Shanassy, Sir John, K. C. M. G. Premier Vic. 1857, '58–9, '61–3. 1818—1883.
Outtrim (o͞o′trĭm), Alfred Richard, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890–2, '92–3. 1845 ——.
Owen, William. Chief Judge in Equity N. S. W. 1834 ——.
Oxley, John. Explorer. Surveyor-General N. S. W. 1781—1828.

P.

Paling, William Henry. Founded Carrington Centennial Convalescent Hospital, Camden, N. S. W. 1825—1895.
Palmer, Sir Arthur Hunter, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Several times Min. and Lieut. Gov. Q. Pres. L. C. 1881– 1819 ——.
Palmer, Sir James Frederick, Knt., M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Vic. 1856–70. 1804—1871.
Panton, Joseph Anderson, C. M. G. First Metropolitan Police Magistrate Vic. 1831 ——.
Parker, Sir Henry Watson, K. C. M. G. Premier N. S. W. 1856. 1808—1881.
Parker, Stephen Henry, M. L. C., Q. C. Min. W. A. 1892–4. 1846 ——.
Parkes, Sir Henry, G. C. M. G. Premier N. S. W. 1872–5, '77, '78–83, '87–9, '89–91. D. F. C. '91. 1815—1896.
Parry, Henry Hutton, D. D. C. E. Bishop Perth 1876–93. 1831—1893.
Parsons, John Langdon. Min. S. A. 1881–4. Govt. Resident Northern Territory '84–90. 1837 ——.
Pasley, Maj. Gen. Charles, C. B., R. E. Commr. Public Works Vic. 1855–7. Agent.-Gen. '64–8, '80–2 1824—1890.
Paton, John Gibson, D. D. Presbyterian Missionary South Seas. 1824 ——.
Paterson, Andrew Barton. Poet and journalist. 1864 ——.
Patterson, Sir James Brown, K. C. M. G. Min. Vic. 1875, '77–80, '80–1, '89–90. Premier '93–4 1833—1895.
Patteson, John Coleridge, D. D. First Bishop Melanesia 1861–71. Killed at Nukapu, Santa Cruz Islands 1827—1871.
Pattison, William. Min. Q. 1888, '88–90. 1830—1896.
Peacock, Alexander James, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890–2, '92–3, '94–. D. F. C. '97. 1861 ——.
Pearson, Charles Henry, LL. D., M. A. Scholar, author, journalist. Min. Vic. 1880–1, '86–90. 1830—1894.
Pearson, Josiah Brown, D. D., LL. D. C. E. Bp. Newcastle 1880–90. 1830—1895.
Pearson, William, M. L. C. Pastoralist and sportsman, Vic. 1818—1893.
Pedder, Sir John Lewis, Bart. First Chief Justice Tas. 1824–54. 1784—1859.
Perceval, Sir Westby Brook, K. C. M. G. Agent-Gen. N. Z. 1891–6. Agent-Gen. Tas. 1896– 1854 ——.
Perkins, Patrick, M. L. A. Min. Lands Q. 1879–83 1838 ——.
Perry, Charles, M. A., D. D. First C. E. Bp. Melbourne 1847–76. 1807—1891.
Phillip, Capt. Arthur, R. N. First Gov. N. S. W. 1788–92. 1738—1814.
Philp, Robert, M. L. A. Merchant. Min. Works and Mines Q. 1893, '93– . 1851 ——.
Piddington, William Richman, M. L. C. Treas. N. S. W. 1872, '77. 1815—1887.
Piguenit (pĭg′ĭ-nĭ), William Charles. Landscape artist, Tas. & N. S. W. ? ——.
Pilcher (pĭl′chĕr), Charles Edward, Q. C., M. L. C. Barrister, N. S. W. 1844 ——.
Pillinger, Alfred Thomas. Min. Lands and Works Tas. ? ——.
Pitt, George Matcham. Merchant, Sydney, N. S. W. 1814—1896.
Playford, Thomas, M. P. Many times Min. S. A. Premier 1887–9, '90–2. Agent-Gen. '94– . D. F. C. '91. 1837 ——.
Plunkett, John Hubert, Q. C. Barrister. Pres. L. C., N. S. W. 1857–8. 1802—1869.
Polding, John Bede, D. D., O. S. B. Vicar Apostolic New Holland 1834–42. First R. C. Abp. Sydney '42–77. 1794—1877.
Pollen, Daniel, M. L. C. Premier N. Z. 1875–6. Several times Min. 1814—1896.
Pompallier (pŏɴ′pä′yā′), John Baptist Francis, D. D. First Vicar Apostolic Western Oceania 1836. Vicar Apostolic N. Z. '42–48. Administrator Wellington '48–60. R. C. Bp. of Auckland '60–70. 1802—1870.
Potatau (pō′tä-tä′o͞o), *or* **Te Whero Whero** (tā whā′rō whā′rō). First "Maori King" 1857–60. ? —1860.
Power, Virgil. Judge, Q. 1895– 1849 ——.
Powers, Charles, M. L. A. P. M. G., Q. 1889–90. 1853 ——.
Praed, Mrs. Campbell. See CAMPBELL-PRAED.
Pratt, Joseph Major, M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1894. 1834 ——.
Pratt, Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Simson, K. C. B. Commander of British forces in Australia 1856–62. Conducted successful campaign against Maoris, N. Z. '60–1. 1797—1879.
Prendergast, Sir James, Knt. Chief Justice N. Z. 1875– . Administrator '79, '80, '83, '89, '92. 1828 ——.
Pring, Ratcliffe. Atty.-Gen. Q. 1859–65, '66, '67–8, '69–70, '79–80. Judge, '80–5. 1825—1885.
Purves, James Liddell, Q. C. Barrister, Vic. 1843 ——.

Q.

Quick, John, LL. D. Journalist, lawyer, Bendigo, Vic. D. F. C. 1897. 1852 ——.
Quinn, Matthew, D. D. First R. C. Bp. Bathurst, N. S. W. 1865–85. 1821—1885.

R.

Rae, John, M. A. Undersecretary Works N. S. W. 1861–88. Commr. Railways '61–77. 1813 ——.
Ramsay, John James Garden, M. L. C. Min. S. A. 1872, '81–4, '87–9. 1819—1890.
Ramsay, Robert. Min. Vic. 1872–4, '74–5, '75–7, '80. 1842—1882.
Ranfurly, Earl of (Uchter John Mark Knox). Gov. N. Z. 1897– 1856 ——.
Real, Patrick. Judge, Q. 1890– 1847 ——.
Redspinner. Pseudonym of William Senior.
Redwood, Francis, D. D., S. M. R. C. Archbishop Wellington, N. Z. and Metropolitan 1874– 1839 ——.
Rees, William Lee, M. H. R. Author, N. Z. Once Chairman Committees H. R. N. Z. 1836 ——.
Reeves, William Pember, M. H. R. Journalist. Min. Education and Labor N. Z. 1890–6. Agent-Gen. '96– 1857 ——.
Reibey (rā′bĭ), Thomas, M. A. Premier Tas. 1876. Speaker '87–90. Min. '94– 1821 ——.
Reid, George Houston, P. C., D. C. L., M. L. A. Min. Instruction N. S. W. 1883–4. Premier '94– . D. F. C. '97. 1845 ——.
Reid, Robert, M. L. C. Merchant, Vic. Min. Defense 1893–4. 1842 ——.
Rennie, Edward Alexander. Auditor-Gen. N. S. W. 1883– 1820 ——.
Renwick, Sir Arthur, Knt., M. L. C., M. D., F. R. C. S. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1881, Instruction '86–7. 1837 ——.

Revans, Samuel. Journalist. Issued *N. Z. Gazette*, first newspaper in N. Z. Born. 1808—Died. 1888.
Reville, Stephen, D. D., O. S. A. R. C. Coadjutor Bishop Sandhurst, Vic. 1885– ..... 1844 —.
Rewi; *properly* **Manga Rewi Maniopoto** (mä′ngá rā′wē mä′nē-ō-pō′tō). Maori leader, distinguished in Waikato campaign, 1863..... ? —1894.
Reynolds, Christopher Augustine, D. D. R. C. Bishop Adelaide 1873–87, Archbishop, '87–93..... 1834—1893.
Reynolds, Thomas, M. P. Eight times Min. S. A. Premier 1860–1, '61... ? —1875.
Reynolds, William Hunter, M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1872–6, '84–5, '86–7..... 1822 —.
Richardson, Alexander Robert. Min. Lands W. A. 1894– ..... ? —.
Richardson, Edward, C. M. G. Min. Works N. Z. 1872–7, '84–7..... 1831 —.
Richardson, George Francis. Min. N. Z. 1887–91..... 1837 —.
Richardson, Sir John Larkins Cheese, Knt., M. L. C. Min. N. Z. 1864–5, '66–8. Speaker L. C. '69–78..... 1810—1878.
Richardson, Maj. Gen. John Soame, C. B. Commander Forces N. S. W. 1865–92..... 1836—1896.
Richardson, Richard. Min. Vic. 1880–1, '93–4. Many years M. L. A..... 1831 —.
Richmond, Christopher William. Min. N. Z. 1856–61. Judge '62–95..... 1821—1895.
Richmond, Maj. Matthew, C. B., M. L. C. Chairman Committees L. C., N. Z. 1865–81..... ? —1887.
Ridley, Rev. William, M. A. Author, missionary, and scholar..... 1819—1878.
Rignold (rĭg′nōld), George. Actor and theatrical manager..... ? —.
Riley, Charles Owen Leaver, D. D. C. E. Bp. Perth 1894– ..... 1854 —.
Robe, Maj. Gen. Frederick Holt. Lieut. Gov. S. A. 1845–8..... 1800—1872.
Roberts, Sir Alfred, Knt., M. R. C. S. Chief founder Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney..... 1823 —.
Roberts, Charles James, C. M. G., M. L. C. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1887–9... 1846 —.
Roberts, Tom. Artist N. S. W..... 1856 —.
Robertson, Sir John, K. C. M. G. Premier N. S. W. 1860–1, '68–70, '75–7, '77, '85–6. Author Crown Lands Act '61..... 1816—1891.
Robertson, William. Barrister, pastoralist, breeder of cattle, Vic..... 1839—1892.
Robinson, Sir Hercules George Robert. See ROSMEAD, BARON.
Robinson, Sir William Cleaver Francis, K. C. M. G. Gov. W. A. 1875–7, '80–3, '90–5. Gov. S. A. '83–9. Acting Gov. Vic. '89..... 1834—1897.
Roe, Capt. John Septimus, R. N. Explorer. 42 yrs. Surveyor-Gen. W. A.. 1797—1878.
Rolleston, Christopher, C. M. G. Auditor-Gen. N. S. W. 1864–83..... 1817—1888.
Rolleston, William, M. H. R. Min. Lands, etc., N. Z. 1879–84..... 1831 —.
Romilly, Hugh Hastings, C. M. G. Deputy Commr. Western Pacific..... 1856—1892.
Ropata, *properly* Maj. **Ropata Wahawaha** (rō′pä′tä wä′hä-wä′hä), N. Z. C., M. L. C. Maori chief, fought for British in Maori wars..... ? —1897.
Rosmead, Baron (Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bart., P. C., G. C. M. C.). Gov. N. S. W. 1872–9. Gov. N. Z. '79–80..... 1824—1897.
Ross, Sir Robert Dalrymple, Knt. Maori War 1864–6. Treas. S. A. '76–7. Speaker '81–7..... 1828—1887.
Rounsevell (rowns′ĕv-ĕl), William Benjamin, M. P. Min. S. A. 1881, '84–5, '90–2, '92–3..... 1841 —.
Rous (rows), Admiral Henry John. Discovered Richmond and Clarence Rivers, N. S. W. 1829. Patron of the Turf..... 1795—1877.
Rowan, Marian Ellis. Artist. [*Australian flora.*] Vic..... ? —.
Rusden, George William. Author. [*Hist. of Australia. Hist. of N. Z.*].. 1819 —.
Russell, Henry Chamberlain, C. M. G., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. Govt. Astronomer N. S. W. 1870– ..... 1836 —.
Russell, Peter Nicol. Manufacturing engineer. Gave £50,000 to School of Engineering, Sydney Univ..... 1816 —.
Russell, Thomas, C. M. G. Min. N. Z. 1862–3, '63–4. A founder of Bank of N. Z..... 1830 —.
Russell, Capt. William Russell. Min. N. Z. 1884, '89–91. D. F. C. '91... 1838 —.
Rutledge, Arthur. M. L. A. 1878–93. Atty.-Gen. Q. '83–8. D. F. C. '91. 1843 —.

S.

Salomons, Sir Julian Emanuel, Knt., Q. C., M. L. C. Barrister. Vice Pres. Executive Council N. S. W. 1887–9, '92–3..... 1834 —.
Samuel, Sir Saul, K. C. M. G., C. B. Four times Treas. and thrice P. M. G., N. S. W. Agent-Gen. 1880–97..... 1820 —.
Sandford, Daniel Fox, D. D., LL. D. C. E. Bp. of Tas. 1883–9..... 1831 —.
Santo, Philip. Min. S. A. 1861, '63–4, '64, '65, '67–8, '68..... 1818—1889.
Sargood, Lieut. Col. Sir Frederick Thomas, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Merchant. Min. Vic. 1883–6, '90–2, '94..... 1834 —.
Saunders, Alfred. M. H. R., N. Z. 1860– . Author..... 1820 —.
Saville, Frances. Stage name of Fanny Simonsen. Prima donna..... 1865 —.
Sawyer, William Collinson, D. D. First C. E. Bishop Grafton and Armidale 1867–8..... 1831—1868.
Schomburgk, Richard von, Ph. D. Botanist. Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, S. A..... 1811—1890.
Scott, Walter, M. A. Prof. Greek, Sydney Univ..... 1855 —.
Scratchley, Maj. Gen. Sir Peter Henry, K. C. M. G., R. E. Commr. for Defenses of Australia 1878–83. Commr. New Guinea '84–5..... 1835—1885.
Seddon, Richard John, P. C., LL. D. Min. N. Z. 1891–3. Premier '93– .. 1845 —.
See, John, M. L. A. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1885. Treas. '91–4..... 1845 —.
Selwyn, George Augustus, D. D. C. E. Bp. N. Z. 1841–67..... 1809—1878.
Selwyn, John Richardson, D. D. C. E. Bp. of Melanesia 1877–91..... 1845—1898.
Senior, William. *Redspinner.* Journalist and author, N. Z..... ? —.
Service, James, M. L. C. Merchant and politician. Premier Vic. 1880, 1883–6..... 1823 —.
Sewell, Henry. Several times Min. N. Z. Premier 1856..... ? —1879.
Sheehan, John, M. H. R. Minister of Justice and Native Minister 1877–79, N. Z..... 1844—1885.
Sheil, Lawrence Bonaventure, O. S. F. R. C. Bp. Adelaide 1866–72..... 1815—1872.
Shenton, Sir George, Knt., M. L. C. 11 times Mayor Perth, W. A. Col. Sec. 1890–2. Pres. L. C. '92– ..... 1842 —.
Sheppard, Edmund. Judge, Q. 1874–82..... 1826—1882.
Sherbrooke. See LOWE, ROBERT.
Sheridan, John Felix. Dean, V. G. Founder of R. C. charitable institutions N. S. W..... 1824—1897.
Sherwin, Amy. Operatic singer, Tas..... ? —.
Shiels, William, M. L. A., LL. D. Atty.-Gen. Vic. 1890–2. Premier, '92–3.. 1849 —.
Short, Augustus, D. D. First C. E. Bishop Adelaide 1847–81..... 1802—1883.
Simonetti (sē-mō-nĕt′tē), Achille. Sculptor, N. S. W..... 1837 —.
Simonsen, Fanny. Prima donna. *Frances Saville.*
Simpson, Archibald Henry, M. A. Judge in Bankruptcy, N. S. W. 1896– . 1843 —.
Simpson, George Bowen. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1885–6, '88–9, '89–91. Judge, '94– ..... 1838 —.
Sladen, Sir Charles, K. C. M. G., LL. D. Treas. Vic. 1855–7. Premier '68. 1816—1884.
Slattery, Thomas Michael. Solicitor. Min. Justice N. S. W. 1885, '89, Mines '91–4..... 1844 —.
Smart, Thomas Ware, M. L. C. Treas. N. S. W. 1863, '65..... 1810—1881.
Smith, Arthur Bruce. Barrister. Min. Works N. S. W. 1889–91. Treas. '91. 1851 —.
Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas, K. C. M. G., M. P. 5 times Mayor Adelaide. Min. Education S. A. 1884..... 1831 —.
Smith, Sir Francis Villeneuve, Knt. Several times Min. Tas. Judge 1860–70. Chief Justice '70–85. Administrator '74–5, '80..... 1819 —.
Smith, Lieut. Col. Sir Gerard, K. C. M. G. Gov. W. A. 1895– ..... 1839 —.
Smith, James. Discoverer Mount Bischoff tin mine, Tas..... 1827 —.
Smith, James. Author, journalist, and dramatic critic, Vic..... 1820 —.
Smith, John, C. M. G., M. L. C., M. A., M. D., LL. D. First prof. chemistry and experimental physics, Sydney Univ..... 1822—1885.
Smith, John Thomas. Seven times Mayor Melbourne. Min. Vic. 1869–70. M. L. A. '56–78..... 1816—1878.
Smith, Robert Barr. Merchant, pastoralist, S. A..... 1824 —.
Smith, Robert Burdett, C. M. G. M. L. A., N. S. W. 1870–89. M. L. C. '89–95, N. S. W..... 1842—1895.
Smith, Robert Murray, C. M. G., M. A. Many years M. L. A. Vic. Agent-Gen. 1882–7..... 1831 —.
Smith, Sydney, M. L. A. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1889–91, '94– ..... 1856 —.
Smith, Lt. Col. William Collard. Min. Vic. 1875, '77–80, '80–1. D. F. C. '91. 1830—1894.
Smith, William Howard. Shipowner, Melbourne..... 1815—1892.
Smith, William Saumarez, D. D. C. E. Bishop Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate Australia and Tasmania 1890–7. Archbp. '97– ..... 1836 —.
Smyth, Robert Brough, A. M. I. C. E., F. L. S., F. G. S. Mineralogist, ethnologist, author, and Sec. of Mines Vic. 1860–76..... 1830—1889.
Sorrell, Col. William. Lieut. Gov. Tas. 1817–24..... 1774—1848.
Spalding, Col. Warner Wright, C. M. G. Capt. N. S. W. Artillery 1871. Commandant '92–6. Administrator Norfolk Isl. '96– ..... 1844 —.
Speight (spāt), Richard. Chief Railway Commr. Vic. 1884–92..... 1839 —.
Spence, Percy Frederick Seaton. Artist, N. S. W..... 1868 —.
Spencer, Walter Baldwin, M. A. Prof. of biology, Melbourne Univ. Zoölogist and ethnologist..... 1860 —.
Stafford, Sir Edward William, G. C. M. G. Premier N. Z. 1856–61, '65–9, '72. 1820 —.
Stanmore, Baron. See GORDON, Sir Arthur Hamilton.
Stanton, George Henry, D. D. First C. E. Bishop N. Q. 1878–91. Bishop Newcastle '91– ..... 1835 —.
Stawell, Sir William Foster, K. C. M. G., LL. D. First Atty.-Gen. Vic. Chief Justice 1857–86. Acting Gov. '73, '75–6, '84, '86–9..... 1815—1889.
Steel, Robert, D. D., Ph. D. Presbyterian minister Sydney. Author..... 1827—1893.
Steere, Sir James George Lee, Knt. First Speaker L. A., W. A. D. F. C. '91, '97..... 1830 —.
Steins, Walter Bisschop, D. D., S. J. R. C. Bp. Auckland, N. Z. 1879–81... 1810—1881.
Stephen, Sir Alfred, G. C. M. G., C. B. First Pres. L. C., N. S. W. 1856–7. Judge '39–44. Chief Justice '44–73. Lieut.-Gov. '75–91..... 1802—1894.
Stephen, James Wilberforce, M. A. Atty.-Gen. Vic. 1872–4. Judge '74–81. 1822—1881.
Stephen, Matthew Henry. Judge, N. S. W. '87– ..... 1828 —.
Stephens, James Brunton. Author and poet, Q..... 1835 —.
Stephens, Thomas Blackett, M. L. C. Treas. Q. 1867. Col. Sec. '68–70. Min. Lands '74–5. Founder of *Queenslander*, '62..... 1819—1877.
Stevenson, George. First Editor *S. A. Register*..... 1799—1856.
Steward, Maj. William Jukes. M. H. R., N. Z. 1871–75, '81– . Speaker H. R. '91–3..... 1841 —.
Stewart, Nellie. Actress, N. S. W. and Vic..... 1864 —.
Stirling, Admiral Sir James, Knt. First Gov. W. A..... 1791—1865.
Stock, William Frederick. Barrister. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1892..... 1847 —.
Stone, Edward Albert. Judge W. A. 1884– . Acting Chief Justice 1880, '81, '87, '89–90..... ? —.
Stout, Sir Robert, K. C. M. G. Atty.-Gen. N. Z. 1877–9. Premier '84, '84–7. 1844 —.
Stow, Randolph Isham. Atty.-Gen. S. A. 1861, '61–3, '64, '64–5. Judge '75–8. 1828—1878.
Stow, Thomas Quinton. First Congregational minister S. A. 1837–62.... 1801—1862.
Stowe, Leonard. Clerk of the Parliaments N. Z..... 1837 —.
Strahan, Maj. Sir George Cumine, R. A., G. C. M. G. Gov. Tas. 1881–6.. 1838—1887.
Strangways, Henry Bull Templer. Min. S. A. 1861, '61–3, '65, '70. Premier '70..... 1832 —.
Streeton, Arthur. Artist, N. S. W..... 1867 —.
Strickland, Sir Edward, K. C. B. Engaged in Maori war 1864–5. Afterwards resident Sydney..... 1821—1889.
Strong, Charles, D. D. Founder of Australian Church, Melbourne, 1885. 1844 —.
Strong, Herbert Augustus, M. A., LL. D. Classical scholar..... 1841 —.
Strzelecki (strzę-lĕts′kĭ), Sir Paul Edmund de, K. C. M. G., C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S. Explorer and scientist..... 1796?—1877.
Stuart, Sir Alexander, K. C. M. G. Treas. N. S. W. 1876–7. Premier '83–5. 1825—1886.
Stuart, Edward Craig, D. D. C. E. Bp. Waiapu, N. Z. 1877–93 ..... ? —.
Stuart, Frank, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890–1..... 1844 —.
Stuart, John McDouall. Explorer of Central Australia..... ? —1869.
Stuart, Thomas Peter Anderson, M. D. Prof. Medicine Sydney Univ.... 1856 —.
Sturt, Capt. Charles. Greatest Australian Explorer. Held important offices S. A..... 1795—1869.
Sullivan, Barry. Tragedian and theatrical manager 1861–6..... 1824—1891.
Sullivan, James Forrester. Min. Vic. 1861, '63–6, '67–8, '68–9..... 1817—1876.
Summers, Charles. Sculptor, Vic. 1853–66..... 1827—1878.
Suter, Andrew Burn, D. D. C. E. Bp. Nelson, N. Z. 1866–91..... 1830—1894.
Sutherland, Alexander. Author, journalist and poet..... 1852 —.
Sutherland, John. Min. Works N. S. W. 1868–70, '72–5, '77–8, '87–9.... 1816—1889.
Suttor, Francis Bathurst. Min. Justice, Instruction, etc., N. S. W. 1877, '78–80, '91–4..... 1839 —.
Suttor, William Henry, M. L. C. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1887–8. Representative Govt. in L. C. '89–91, '94–5. D. F. C. '91. Author..... 1834 —.
Swainson, William. Atty.-Gen. N. Z. 1841–56. Speaker L. C. '54–5..... ? —1884.
Syme, David. Proprietor Melbourne *Age*. Author and political economist. 1827 —.
Symon, Josiah Henry, Q. C. Barrister S. A. Atty.-Gen. 1881. D. F. C. '97. —.
Symonds, Edward Stace, C. M. G. Undertreas. Vic. 1857–87..... 1816 —.

T.

Taiaroa (tä′ē-ä-rō′ä), H. K. Member L. C. The most influential Maori chief of S. Isl. N. Z..... ? —.
Tamati Waka Nene (tä′má-tē wä′ká nā′nā). Maori chief, prominent in cession of N. Z. to British..... ? —1871.
Tancred, Henry John. Min. N. Z. 1856, '58–61, '62–3. Chancellor N. Z. Univ. '71–84..... 1825—1884.
Tasma. Pseudonym of Mrs. Jessie C. Couvreur.
Tasman, Abel Janszen. Discoverer of Tasmania and N. Z..... 1600?–1659.
Taverner, John William, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1894– ..... 1852 —.
Tawhiao (tä′whē′ä-ō) *or* **Matutaera** (mä′tōō-tä′ä-rä). Second Maori king N. Z. 1860–94..... ? —1894.
Tebbutt, John, F. R. A. S. Astronomer, N. S. W..... 1834 —.
Teece, Richard, F. I. A., F. F. A., F. S. S. Gen. Manager and Actuary Australian Mutual Provident Society, N. S. W..... 1847 —.
Te Kooti; *properly* **Te Kooti Rikirangi** (tā kō′ō-tē rē′kē-rä′ngē; *colloq.* tē kōō′tē). A Maori leader of great military ability..... ? —1893.
Te Rauparaha (tā rä′ōō-pä-rä-hä′). Maori chief and warrior..... ? —1849.
Te Waharoa. See WIREMU TAMAHANA TE WAHAROA.
Te Whiti (tā hwē′tē). Maori prophet. Agitator against N. Z. land laws.. ? —.

Thakombau (thä′kŏ-mbä′ōō) *or* **Cakobau**. King of Fiji. Ceded the Fiji Islands to the British 1874.....1817?-1883.
Therry (thĕr′rĭ), John Joseph. R. C. Archpriest of Sydney 1820-33.....1791—1864.
Therry, Sir Roger, Knt. Judge, N. S. W. 1846-59.....1800—1874.
Thierry, de. See DE THIERRY.
Thomas, Julian. Pseudonym of Stanley James.
Thomas, Mesac, D. D. First C. E. Bp. Goulburn N. S. W. 1863-92.....1816—1892.
Thompson, John Ashburton, M. D. Chief Medical Officer of Govt. and Pres. Board of Health N. S. W. 1896- ..... ? —.
Thomson, Sir Edward Deas, K. C. M. G., C. B., M. L. C., N. S. W.....1800—1879.
Thomson, George M., F. L. S. Botanist, N. Z..... ? —.
Thorn, George. P. M. G., Q. 1874-6. Premier '76-7.....1838 —.
Thornton, George, M. L. C. Min. Mines N. S. W. 1885. Twice Mayor Sydney.....1820 —.
Thornton, Samuel, D. D. First C. E. Bp. Ballarat 1875- .....1835 —.
Threlfall (thrĕl′fąl), Richard, M. A. Prof. Physics Sydney Univ.....1861 —.
Thurston, Sir John Bates, K. C. M. G., F. L. S., F. R. G. S. Gov. Fiji and High Commr. W. Pacific.....1836—1897.
Thynne (thĭn), Andrew Joseph, M. L. C. Min. Justice Q. 1888-90. P. M. G. '93-8. D. F. C. '91.....1847 —.
Todd, Sir Charles, K. C. M. G., M. A., F. R. S., F. R. A. S. P. M. G. and Superintendent of Telegraphs S. A.....1826 —.
Torrance, Rev. George William, M. A., Mus. Doc., T. C. D. Incumbent St. John's, Melbourne. Musician .....1835—1889.
Torreggiani (tŏr-rĕ-jä′nĕ), Elzear, D. D., O. S. F. C. R. C. Bp. Armidale, N. S. W. 1879- .....1830 —.
Torrens, Sir Robert Richard, K. C. M. G. Author of "Torrens Act." First Treas. S. A. 1857. Premier '57.....1814—1884.
Towns, Robert, M. L. C. Merchant Sydney. M. L. C. 1856-73. Founder of Townsville, Q.....1794—1873.
Townsend, William. Min. S. A. 1863, '68, '71-2. Several times Mayor Adelaide.....1827—1882.
Tozer, Sir Horace, K. C. M. G., M. L. A. Col. Sec. Q. 1890-6, Home Sec. '96- .....1844 —.
Tregear (trē-gēr′), Edward. O. A., F. R. G. S., F. R. Hist. S., F. A. I., M. Ph. S. Maori scholar and Polynesian philologist.....1846 —.
Trench, Robert Le Poer, Q. C. Atty.-Gen. Vic. 1875, '77-8. County Court Judge .....1812—1895.
Trenwith, William Arthur, M. L. A. Leader Labor Party in L. A. Vic. D. F. C. 1897.....1847 —.
Trevor, Lieut. Gen. William Cosmo, C. B. Served N. Z. 1864-6. Lieut. Gov. Tas. '68-9.....1826—1894.
Trickett, William Joseph, M. L. C. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1883-4. Min. Instruction '84-5.....1845 —.
Tryon, Vice Admiral Sir George, K. C. B. Commander in chief Australian station 1884-7.....1832—1893.
Tucker, Albert Lee, M. L. A. Min. Lands Vic. 1882-6. Many years M. L. A. 1843 —.
Tucker, Thomas George, M. A., Litt. D. Prof. Classics Melb. Univ.....1859 —.
Tuffnell, Edward Wyndham, D. D. First C. E. Bp. Brisbane 1859-74....1814—1896.
Tulloch, Maj. Gen. Alexander Bruce, C. B. Commandant Vic. Forces...1838 —.
Turner, Ethel. See CURLEWIS, MRS.
Turner, Sir George, P. C., K. C. M. G., LL. D., M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1891-2, '92-3. Premier '94- . D. F. C. '97.....1851 —.
Turner, James Francis, D. D. C. E. Bp. Grafton and Armidale 1869-93..1827—1893.
Tyrrell, William, D. D. First C. E. Bishop Newcastle, N. S. W. 1847-79. Bequeathed £250,000 to his diocese.....1807—1879.
Tyson, James, M. L. C. Pastoralist, millionaire, Q..... .....1823 —.

U.

Ullathorne, William Bernard, D. D., O. S. B. R. C. Vicar-Gen. Australia 1832-40.....1806—1889.
Unmack, Theodore, M. L. A. Min. Railways and P. M. G., Q. 1890-3...1835 —.

V.

Vale, Richard Tayler, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1894- .....1836 —.
Vale, William Mountford Kinsey. Min. Vic. 1866-8, '68-9, '71-2, '80-1...1833—1895.
Vaughan, Roger Bede, O. S. B. R. C. Abp. Sydney, 1877-83.....1834—1883.
Venn, Harry Whittall. Commr. Railways and Director Public Works W. A. 1890- .....1844 —.
Verdon, Sir George Frederick, K. C. M. G., C. B., etc. Treas. Vic. 1860-1, '63-8. Agent-Gen. '68-72.....1834—1896.
Viard, Phillip, S. M. First R. C. Bp. Wellington, N. Z. 1860-72.....1809—1872.
Vogel, Sir Julius, K. C. M. G. Author and journalist. Many times Min. N. Z. Premier 1873-5, '76. Agent-Gen. '76-81.....1835 —.
Von Tempsky, Major Gustavus. Leader of N. Z. troops, in Maori war, 1863-8, killed in action..... ? —1868.

W.

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon. The main founder of N. Z. and S. A.....1796—1862.
Walch, Garnet. Author and dramatist.....1843 —.
Walker, James Thomas. Bank director. N. S. W. D. F. C. '97.....1841 —.
Walker, Richard Cornelius Crichett, C. M. G. Principal Undersec. N. S. W. 1841 —.
Walker, Thomas. Millionaire, Sydney. Founder Walker Convalescent Hospital, Concord.....1804—1886.
Walker, William Froggatt, M. L. A. Min. Customs Vic. 1886-9. Executive Commr. Paris Exhib. 1889.....1844—1890.
Wallis, Frederic, D. D. C. E. Bp. of Wellington, N. Z. 1895- .....1853 —.
Walsh, William Henry, M. L. C. Min. Works Q. 1870-3. Speaker '74-6. M. L. C. '79.....1825—1888.
Want, John Henry, Q. C., M. L. C. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1885, '86-7, '94- 1846 —.
Warburton, Maj. Peter Egerton, H. E. I. C. S., C. M. G. Explorer. Commr. Police S. A. 1853-67, etc.....1813—1889.
Ward, Crosbie. Min. N. Z. 1861-2, '62-3.....1833—1867.
Ward, Ebenezer, M. P. Min. S. A. 1875-6, '76-7. 25 years M. P.....1837 —.
Ward, Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Wolstenholme, K. C. M. G. Master Sydney Mint 1853-69. Melbourne Mint '69-76.....1823—1890.
Ward, Frederick William. Editor *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, 1885-90, *Brisbane Courier* '94- .....1849 —.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold). Authoress. Born Tas....1851 —.
Ward, Joseph George, M. H. R. P. M. G. 1890-3. Treas. N. Z. '93-6....1857 —.
Waterhouse, George Marsden. Premier S. A. '61, '61-3. Premier N. Z. '72-3.1824 —.
Watson, James, M. L. C. Merchant. Treas. N. S. W. 1878-83.....1836 —.
Watt, John Brown. M. L. C., N. S. W. 1861-6, '74-90.....1826—1897.
Watterston, David. Editor *Australasian*.....1845 —.
Way, Samuel James, P. C. Chief Justice S. A. 1876- .....1836 —.
Wearing, William. Judge S. A. 1857-75.....1816—1875.
Webb, Frederick William, C. M. G. Clerk L. A., N. S. W.....1837 —.
Webb, George Henry Frederick. Leader Equity Bar Vic. Judge 1886-91.1827—1891.
Webb, William Telford, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1893-4.....1842 —.
Webber, William Thomas Thornhill, D. D. C. E. Bp. Brisbane 1885- ..1837 —.
Wedge, John Helder, M. L. C. Explorer, pastoralist. M. L. C. '56-72, Tas. 1792—1872.
Weekes, Elias Carpenter. Treas. N. S. W. 1859, '60-3.....1807—1881.
Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius, G. C. M. G. Premier N. Z. 1864-5. Gov. W. A. '69-75. Gov. Tas. '75-80.....1823—1891.
Wells, Col. Frederick. Commander N. S. W. Infantry, Soudan, 1884....1837 —.
Wentworth, William Charles. Explorer, writer, statesman, N. S. W.....1793—1872.
Were, Jonathan Binns, C. M. G. Merchant Vic. Consul several nations. First Chairman Chamber Commerce.....1809—1885.
West, Rev. John. Editor *Sydney Morning Herald* 1855-73.....1808—1873.
Westgarth, William. Author and financier, Vic.....1815—1889.
Weston, William Pritchard. Premier Tas. 1857, '60-1.....1804—1888.
Wheeler, James Henry, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1890-2, '92-3.....1826 —.
Whitaker, Sir Frederick, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Speaker L. C., N. Z. 1855-6. Many times Min. Premier '63-4, '82-3. Atty.-Gen. '87-91...1812—1891.
White, James, M. L. C. Pastoralist, patron of the turf and breeder of race horses. M. L. C., N. S. W. 1874-90.....1828—1890.
White, John. Scholar and historian of Maori language and mythology....1826—1891.
White, Mrs. J. H. *Myra Kemble*. Actress.....1861 —.
Whitmore, Maj. Gen. Sir George Stoddart, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Soldier. Min. N. Z. 1877-9, '84, M. L. C. '63- .....1830 —.
Whitton, John. Engineer-in-Chief N. S. W. Railways 1856-90.....1819—1898.
Whyte, James. Premier Tas. 1863-6. Many years M. H. A.....1820—1880.
Wilkinson, Charles Smith, F. L. S., F. G. S. Govt. Geologist N. S. W. 1874-91.....1843—1891.
Williams, Sir Edward Eyre, Knt. Judge, Vic. 1852-74..... ? —1879.
Williams, Sir Hartley, Knt. Judge, Vic. 1881- .....1843 —.
Williams, Henry. Pioneer missionary of N. Z. Archdeacon of Waimate 1844-79.....1792—1879.
Williams, Henry Roberts. Min. Vic. 1894- .....1848 —.
Williams, Rev. John. Missionary South Seas. Killed on Erromanga Isl.1796—1839.
Williams, Joshua Strange, M. A., LL. D. Judge Supreme Court N. Z....1837 —.
Williams, William, D. C. L. C. E. Bp. Waiapu, N. Z. 1859-76. [*Maori Dictionary*].....1800—1876.
Williams, William Leonard. C. E. Bp. Waiapu, N. Z. 1895- .....1829 —.
Williamson, James Cassius. Actor and theatrical manager.....1845 —.
Williamson, Mrs. J. C. Born Maggie Moore. Actress ..... ? —.
Williamson, Samuel, M. L. C. Min. Vic. 1895- .....1841 —.
Willis, John Walpole. Judge, N. S. W. 1837-40, Vic. '40-3..... 1793—1877.
Willoughby, Howard. Journalist, Vic.....1840 —.
Wills, William John. Explorer, perished at Cooper's Creek.....1834—1861.
Willson, Robert William. First R. C. Bp. Hobart 1842-65.....1794—1866.
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley Eardley, Bart. Gov. Tas. 1843-46.....1783—1847.
Wilson, Cecil, M. A. C. E. Bishop of Melanesia 1894- ..... ? —.
Wilson, Edward. Proprietor *Argus*, Melbourne, 1847-78 ..... 1814—1878.
Wilson, Sir James Milne, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Premier Tas. 1869-72. Pres. L. C. '72-80 .....1812—1880.
Wilson, John Bowie. Min. Lands N. S. W. 1863-5, '66-8..... ....1820—1883.
Wilson, Sir Samuel, Knt. Pastoralist, Vic. Gave £30,000 Wilson Hall, Melb. Univ.....1832—1895.
Wilson, Walter Horatio, M. L. C. P. M. G., Q. 1887-8, '98- . Min. without portfolio '93-8.....1839 —.
Wilson, William. Pastoralist. Min. Railways Vic. 1869, '70-1.....1834—1891.
Windeyer, Sir William Charles, Knt., LL. D. Sol.-Gen. N. S. W. 1870-2. Atty.-Gen. '77, '78-9. Judge '79-96.....1834—1897.
Windsor, Arthur Lloyd. Editor *Age*, Melbourne.....1836 —.
Wiremu Tamahana Te Waharoa (wē′rā-mōō tä′mä-hä-nä tā wä′hä-rō′ä). (William Thompson.) *The Maori kingmaker*..... ? —1866.
Wisdom, Sir Robert, K. C. M. G. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1879-83.....1830—1888.
Wise, Bernhard Ringrose. Barrister. Atty.-Gen. N. S. W. 1887-8. D. F. C. '97.....1858 —.
Wise, Edward. Judge, N. S. W. 1860-65.....1818—1865.
Withers, William Bramwell. Journalist and miscellaneous writer, Vic...1823 —.
Wittenoom (wĭt′tĕn-ōōm), Edward Horne, M. L. C. Min. Mines, Education, etc. W. A. 1894- .....1854 —.
Wood, John Dennistoun. Sol.-Gen. Vic. 1857. Atty.-Gen. '59-60. Min. Justice '61-3.....1829 —.
Wood, Reader Gilson. Treas. N. Z. 1862-4. Many years M. H. R.....1821—1895.
Woods, John, M. L. A. Min. Vic. 1875, '77-80.....1822—1892.
Woods, Rev. Julian E. Tenison, F. G. S., F. L. S. Scientist and author..1832—1889.
Woolley, Rev. John, D. C. L., M. A. First Principal and Prof. Classics and Logic, Sydney Univ. 1852-66.....1816—1866.
Woolls, Rev. William, Ph. D., F. L. S. Botanist and author, Vic.....1814—1893.
Wragge, Clement Lindley, F. R. G. S., F. R. Meteor. S. Meteorological Observer, Q. 1887- .....1852 —.
Wrenfordsley (rĕn′fôrdz-lĭ), Sir Henry Thomas, Knt. Judicial positions W. A., Fiji, Tas., Vic.....— —.
Wright, Francis Augustus, M. L. A. P. M. G., N. S. W. 1883. Min. Works '83-5, Mines '85.....1835 —.
Wright, John Arthur, M. I. C. E., M. L. C. Engineer, W. A. D. F. C. '91.1841 —.
Wrixon, Sir Henry John, K. C. M. G., M. L. C., Q. C. Politician, Vic. Sol.-Gen. 1870-1. Atty.-Gen. '86-90. D. F. C. '91.....1839 —.
Wynne, Agar, M. L. C. P. M. G. Vic. 1893-4.....1851 —.
Wynyard, Lieut. Gen. Robert Henry, C. B. Acting Gov. N. Z. 1854-55..— 1864.
Wyselaskie (wīz-ĕl-ăsk′ĭ), John Dickson. Pastoralist, Vic. Bequeathed £54,000 to public institutions.....1818—1883.

Y.

Youl (ūl), Sir James Arndell, K. C. M. G. Formerly resident Tas. At times represented Tas. in England.....1810 —.
Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox, Knt., C. B. Lieut. Gov. S. A. 1848-54. Gov. Tas. '55-61.....1810—1870.
Young, James Henry, M. L. A. Min. Instruction N. S. W. 1885-6. Works '91-4. Speaker '87-90.....1834 —.
Young, Sir John, Bart., P. C., K. C. B., G. C. M. G. (afterwards Lord Lisgar). Gov. N. S. W. 1861-67.....1807—1876.
Yuille (ū′ĕl), William Cross. Pastoralist, sportsman, Vic.....1819—1894.

Z.

Zeal, Sir William Austin, K. C. M. G., M. L. C. Pres. L. C. Vic. 1892- . D. F. C. '97.....1830 —.

AUSTRALASIAN CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS

A RECORD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

BY

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NOTE. — The statistics given are for the seven Australasian colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

1512. Portuguese established themselves at the Molucca Islands.

1521. Magellan discovered the Philippine Islands for Spain.

1542–1555. Date of the Lusitano-French planispheres. (Some writers assert that these maps show discovery of Australia by Spanish and Portuguese, 1511–1542.)

1568. *Jan.* Mendaña discovered the Solomon Islands.

1579. *Oct.* Drake visited the islands north of Australia.

1588. *March.* Cavendish arrived at the island of Java.

1595. *Sept. 7.* Mendaña discovered the Santa Cruz Islands.

1602. Dutch East India Company was formed.

1605. *Nov.* The *Duyfhen* sailed from Bantam, Java.

1606. *March.* The *Duyfhen* at Carpentaria. First authenticated discovery of Australia.

May 1. De Quiros anchored at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Sept. Torres sailed through Torres Strait.

1616. *Oct. 25.* Dirk Hartog landed at Shark Bay.

1622. The Dutch discovered Leeuwin Land.

1623. Jan Carstens discovered Arnhem Land.

1627. *Jan. 26.* Nuyts Land discovered by the captain of the *Gulde Zeepaert.*

1628. De Witt in the *Vianen* discovered De Witt's Land.

1642. *Nov. 24.* Tasman and Jerit Zanzoon discovered Van Diemen's Land.

Dec. 8. Tasman left Marion Bay, Van Diemen's Land.

Dec. 18. Tasman discovered New Zealand, anchoring in Golden Bay.

1643. *Jan.* Tasman discovered Friendly Islands.

Feb. 6. Tasman discovered the Fiji Islands.

1644. Tasman made his second voyage, coasting the northern and northwestern shores of Australia. From this time the Dutch called the "Great South Land" New Holland.

1688. *Jan. 4.* Dampier arrived at Buccaneer's Archipelago.

1697. *Jan. 5.* Vlamingh discovered the Swan River.

1699. *Aug. 6.* Dampier in *Roebuck* anchored at Shark Bay.

1705. *April.* Van Delft sailed to north coast. Last Dutch voyage of discovery.

1765–1766. Byron and Wallis made expeditions to the South Seas.

1768. *Aug. 26.* Cook began his first voyage of discovery.

1769. *Oct. 8.* Cook landed at Poverty Bay, N. Z.

Nov. 16. Cook took possession of New Zealand at Mercury Bay.

Dec. De Surville arrived at Doubtless Bay, N. Z.

1770. *March 31.* Cook left Cape Farewell, N. Z.

1770. *April 19.* Cook sighted Australian coast.

April 28. Cook anchored at Botany Bay.

May 6. Cook discovered Port Jackson.

May 16. Cook discovered Moreton Bay.

June 10. *Endeavour* struck coral reef near Cooktown.

Aug. 21. Cook took possession of New South Wales at Possession Island, Torres Strait.

1772. *March 4.* Marion du Fresne anchored at Marion Bay, Tas.

June 12. Marion Du Fresne and crew were massacred at Bay of Islands, N. Z.

1773. *March 9.* Furneaux discovered Adventure Bay, Tas.

March 25. Cook made second visit to New Zealand.

Oct. 21. Cook made third visit to New Zealand.

1774. *Sept. 4.* New Caledonia Island was discovered by Cook.

Oct. 10. Cook discovered Norfolk Island.

Oct. 19. Cook made fourth visit to New Zealand.

1777. *Jan. 26.* Cook anchored at Adventure Bay, Tas.

Feb. 12. Cook made fifth and last visit to New Zealand.

1779. *Feb. 14.* Cook was killed at Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

1783. *Aug. 23.* Matra proposed settlement of New South Wales to English Ministry.

1786. *Aug. 18.* Equipment of "First Fleet" was authorized.

1787. *April 2.* Capt. Phillip received commission as Governor of New South Wales.

Letters Patent issued for Courts of Justice in New South Wales.

May 13. First Fleet left England.

Aug. 6. First Fleet put in at Rio Janeiro.

Oct. 13. First Fleet arrived at Table Bay, Cape Colony.

1788. *Jan. 18.* Gov. Phillip entered Botany Bay in the *Supply.*

Jan. 26. La Pérouse entered Botany Bay.

First Fleet anchored at Sydney Cove. Population 1030.

Feb. 7. The Colony of New South Wales was formally proclaimed.

Feb. 17. Lieut. Ball discovered Lord Howe Island.

March 2–9. Gov. Phillip examined Broken Bay.

March 5. Norfolk Isl. occupied as a branch settlement.

Nov. 2. Government farming operations began at Rosehill, now Parramatta, N. S. W.

1788–1804. New South Wales was continually threatened by famine.

1788–1824. Government of New South Wales military and despotic.

1789. *March 25.* Account of Phillip's expedition reached England.

April 28. *Bounty* Mutineers cast Bligh adrift off Tofoa, Friendly Islands.

June 4. First theatrical performance in Sydney.

June 12. Bligh arrived at Coepang, Timor Island.

June. Capt. Tench discovered the Nepean River.

1789. *June.* Hawkesbury River was explored and named.
July 3. Capt. Cox discovered Oyster Bay, Tas.
Aug. Capt. Hunter surveyed Broken Bay.
Aug. 24. "Instructions" were issued allowing land grants to military settlers.
Oct. 5. *Rosehill Packet* was launched at Sydney.
Dec. 23. H. M. S. *Guardian* with supplies was wrecked off the Cape.
1789–1790. Severe famine at Port Jackson.
1790. *Feb. 22.* First land grant in Australia was issued to James Ruse at Rosehill.
March 19. H. M. S. *Sirius* was wrecked at Norfolk Island.
March. Major Ross was appointed to Norfolk Island. Strife between civil and military authorities was allayed.
June 20. Storeship *Justinian* arrived and relieved the famine.
June. Second fleet arrived; 267 died on voyage, 488 put into hospital.
First detachment N. S. W. Corps reached Sydney.
Sept. 7. Gov. Phillip was speared by a native at Manly.
In 1790. Australia was first circumnavigated by Lieut. Ball.
1791. *March.* Lieut. Dawes published first exploration map of Australia.
May. The Nepean and the Hawkesbury were proved to be the same river.
June 4. Gov. Phillip named the town of Parramatta.
July–Oct. Third fleet, 10 vessels, arrived.
Aug. Expirees settled at Prospect and Ermington.
Sept. 21. Great Seal of the Colony arrived.
Sept. Vancouver discovered King George's Sound.
Dec. 13. Greater portion of Marine Corps embarked for England.
In 1791. Whaling and sealing began. First colonial industry.
1792. *Feb.* Privates of the Marine Corps formed settlement at Field of Mars.
April. D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tas., was discovered.
July. Settlement formed at Toongabbie.
Dec. D'Entrecasteaux discovered Recherche Archipelago and Esperance Bay, W. A.
Dec. 11. Gov. Phillip left for England. Pop. 4213.
1792–1794. The Military Despotism. Rum traffic began.
1793. *Jan.* Capt. Hunter published his journal.
D'Entrecasteaux discovered the Derwent River.
Feb. First free settlers from England were located at Liberty Plains, near Sydney.
Aug. 25. First church in Australia opened at Sydney.
Sept. Capt. Paterson discovered the Grose River.
In 1793. Sydney whalers visited coasts of New Zealand.
Military officers received grants of land.
1794. *Jan.* Settlement was established at the Hawkesbury River, N. S. W.
In 1794. Capt. Hayes entered and named the Derwent River, Tas.
"Scotch Martyrs" arrived at Sydney.
1794–1801. Political offenders sent to New South Wales.
1795. *Sept. 7.* Gov. Hunter, with Bass and Flinders, arrived at Sydney.
Nov. First printing press in Australia erected at Sydney.
Descendants of strayed cattle discovered at the Cowpastures, Nepean River, N. S. W.
In 1795. Bass and Flinders explored George's River, N. S. W.
1796. *Jan. 16.* First theater was opened at Sydney.
March. Bass and Flinders coasted south to Red Point, N. S. W.
June. Bass attempted to cross the Blue Mountains.
Fishermen discovered coal at Newcastle.
1797. *May.* Spanish merinos were first introduced into New South Wales.
May 12. Coal was discovered near Mt. Keira, Illawarra.
Sept. 19. Lieut. Shortland discovered the Hunter River.
1798. *Jan. 4.* Bass entered Western Port in his whaleboat.
Feb. Gov. Hunter's exploring party went 100 miles southwest.
Oct. Foundation stone of St. Philip's, Sydney, was laid.
Oct. 7. Bass and Flinders embarked for the passage of Bass Strait.
Nov. 3. Bass and Flinders discovered Port Dalrymple, Tas.
Dec. 9. Bass and Flinders completed the passage of Bass Strait.
Dec. 22–29. Bass and Flinders explored the Derwent River.
In 1798. Collins published his account of New South Wales.
Mr. Cover, Congregational pastor, arrived at Sydney.
1799. *Jan. 11.* Bass and Flinders returned. Bass Strait was named.
1800. *Sept. 28.* Gov. King succeeded Gov. Hunter.
Oct. 27. Gov. King granted licenses to sell spirits.
Dec. 4–9. Capt. Grant discovered Victorian coast, Cape Northumberland to Cape Schanck.
In 1800. Coal was shipped from Newcastle to the Cape.
First custom house in Australia was established at Sydney.
Population, 6508. Sheep, 6124. Cattle, 1044.
1800–1806. Gov. King regulated the importation of spirits.
1800–1810. 240,000 seals killed on islands near Australia.
1801. *June.* Coal mines at Hunter River worked by convicts.
July 18. Flinders left England in the *Investigator*.
Sept. Macarthur fought a duel with Col. Paterson; was afterwards sent to England under arrest.
Dec. 6. Flinders arrived off Leeuwin in the *Investigator*.
In 1801. Hamelin discovered Vlamingh's plate of 1697 at Cape Inscription.
1802. *Jan. 5.* Lieut. Murray discovered Port Phillip.
Feb. 2. Lieut. Bowen entered Port Phillip.
Feb. 17. Flinders landed at Thistle Island near Port Lincoln, S. A.
March. Flinders discovered Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs, S. A.
April 10. Flinders met Baudin off Encounter Bay.
April 26. Flinders entered Port Phillip in the *Investigator*.
July 22. Flinders left Sydney to explore the northeast, north, and northwest coasts.
July–Dec. Flinders discovered Port Curtis and Port Bowen, and explored the Gulf of Carpentaria.
1803. *Jan.–Feb.* Grimes surveyed Port Phillip and discovered the Yarra River.
Feb. 5. Bass sailed for Peru.
March 5. "The Sydney Gazette," first newspaper in Australia, was published.
April 10. St. John's Church, Parramatta, was opened.
April 26. Col. Collins with 401 persons set out from England to colonize Port Phillip territory.
June. Flinders returned to Sydney, having ceased exploration at Arnhem Bay.
July 12. Flinders left Sydney for England.
Sept. 12. Lieut. Bowen formed first settlement in Tasmania at Risdon.
Oct. 9. Col. Collins arrived at Port Phillip.
Dec. Flinders was imprisoned at Mauritius.
In 1803. Father Dixon was appointed Prefect Apostolic of New Holland.
1804. *Jan. 27.* Collins abandoned Port Phillip.
Feb. 15. Collins arrived at the Derwent River, Tas.
Feb. 20. Collins established the settlement of Hobart Town, Tas.

1804. *March 5.* Convicts rebelled at Toongabbie and Castle Hill, N. S. W. In the "engagement" 12 rebels were killed, 32 made prisoners.
March 30. Lieut. Menzies assumed charge of penal settlement at Newcastle, N. S. W.
Oct. Col. Paterson formed a branch settlement at George Town, Tas. Seat of settlement was soon after removed to York Town.
Nov. Naval engagement off Sydney Heads. Dutch gunboat *Swift* struck colors to the English whaler *Policy*.
In 1804. Gov. King issued the "Charter" of squatting.
The "George III. flock of merinos" arrived in New South Wales.
1805. *June.* John Macarthur returned from England intent on pastoral pursuits. He shortly afterwards formed the first stud flock at Camden, N. S. W.
1806. *Aug. 13.* Gov. Bligh assumed administration of New South Wales.
March. The great Hawkesbury flood. Wheat £6 a bushel in New South Wales.
In 1806. Settlement at York Town removed to Launceston.
1807. *Feb.* Bligh prohibited the paying for labor or goods with spirits.
Dec. 16. Macarthur was arrested by order of Gov. Bligh.
In 1807. French appropriated Flinders's discoveries under name of "Terre Napoleon."
First merchantable parcel of wool (245 lbs.) was exported to England.
The Great Trunk Road from Hobart to Launceston was commenced.
1807–1814. Norfolk Island was abandoned, the settlers being transferred to the Derwent River, Tas.
1808. *Jan. 25.* Macarthur appeared for trial at Sydney.
Jan. 26. The Military Rebellion in New South Wales. Maj. Johnston deposed Gov. Bligh.
July 28. Col. Foveaux superseded Maj. Johnston in the Government.
In 1808. Stewart, a sealer, proved the insularity of Stewart Island, N. Z.
1809. *Jan. 1.* Col. Paterson relieved Col. Foveaux as acting Governor.
Feb. 20. Bligh was given command of the *Porpoise* to leave for England.
March. Maj. Johnston and Macarthur left for England.
March 17. Bligh sailed to Hobart, Tas.
Dec. 31. Gov. Macquarie arrived at Sydney.
In 1809. Crew of *Boyd* massacred at Whangaroa, N. Z.
1810. *May.* Gov. Bligh left finally for England.
The New South Wales Corps was sent home.
June 7. Flinders left Mauritius for the Cape.
Aug. 18. Gov. Macquarie issued his building regulations.
In 1810. First Presbyterian church in Australia was opened at the Hawkesbury, N. S. W.
First post office in Australia was opened at Sydney.
"The Derwent Star," first newspaper in Tasmania, was issued (fortnightly, 2/– a copy).
First race meeting in Australia took place at Hyde Park, Sydney.
Population, 11,590. Sheep, 33,818. Cattle, 11,276.
1810–1821. Gov. Macquarie encouraged the "Emancipists" and discouraged free immigration.
1811. *July 2.* Maj. Johnston was cashiered the British army.
Macarthur was forbidden to return to New South Wales. This prohibition was removed in February, 1817.
Oct. The "Rum" Hospital, built by private persons in return for a trade monopoly in spirits, was begun at Sydney.
Nov. Gov. Macquarie visited Hobart, Tas.
1812. *In 1812.* Settlements at Port Dalrymple were made subject to those at the Derwent, Tas.
First Wesleyan class meeting in Australia was held at Sydney.
1813. *May 1–June 1.* Blaxland, Lawson, and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains.
Dec. 7. G. W. Evans discovered the Macquarie River, N. S. W.
In 1813. Gov. Macquarie, to increase the silver currency, adopted the expedient of "holy" dollars.
1814. *Feb.* The civil and criminal jurisdictions were separated, New South Wales.
June 14. Flinders died in England.
Dec. The Rev. Samuel Marsden, first missionary to New Zealand, landed at Bay of Islands.
In 1814. New Zealand was proclaimed a dependency of New South Wales, and Kendall was appointed magistrate at Bay of Islands.
Community at Pitcairn Island (offspring of the *Bounty* Mutineers) was discovered.
1815. *Jan. 21.* Great Western Road across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst was opened.
May 4. Gov. Macquarie founded the town of Bathurst, N. S. W.
May 29. First steam engine in Australia was erected at Sydney.
May. Martial law was proclaimed in Van Diemen's Land, owing to the prevalence of bush-ranging.
Aug. 15. Rev. S. Leigh, first Wesleyan minister, arrived in New South Wales.
In 1815. G. W. Evans discovered the Lachlan River.
Captain Kelly discovered Port Davey and Macquarie Harbor, Tas.
1816. *June 1.* "The Hobart Town Gazette" first published.
July 11. Foundation of Macquarie lighthouse was laid, South Head, Sydney.
Dec. 20. Allan Cunningham, botanist, arrived at Sydney.
In 1816. Botanic Garden was formed at Sydney.
1817. *March.* Hume discovered Lakes George and Bathurst and the Goulburn Plains, N. S. W.
April 8. Bank of New South Wales, first in Australia, was opened for business at Sydney.
May. Oxley descended the Lachlan River, N. S. W.
In 1817. Foundation stone of St. David's, Hobart, first church in Tasmania, was laid.
Rev. Father Flynn was ordered to leave New South Wales.
Wallis Plains and the Paterson District were settled, N. S. W.
1818. *April 23.* Port Essington was discovered by Capt. King.
June–July. Oxley descended the Macquarie River, N. S. W.
Sept. Oxley discovered Liverpool Plains, the Peel, Hastings and Manning rivers.
1818–1822. Capt. King surveyed Australian coast from Cape Arnhem to Cape Leeuwin.
1819. *May 11–21.* Port Macquarie was surveyed by Oxley.
July 17. First Australian savings bank was opened in Sydney.
1820. *May 3.* First duly accredited Roman Catholic chaplains arrived in New South Wales.
June 19. Sir Joseph Banks died.
Nov. 29. Foundation stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral was laid at Sydney.
Dec. 1. Campbelltown, N. S. W., was marked out as a township.
In 1820. British Government removed the import duty on wool.
Lieut. Johnson discovered the Clyde River, N. S. W.
John Macarthur shipped the first pure merinos to Tasmania.

1820. *In 1820.* W. C. Wentworth published his account of Australia in England, and colonial resources were made known.

1821. *March 21.* Capt. Allman was dispatched to form a settlement at Port Macquarie, N. S. W.

July 1. First Wesleyan chapel, Macquarie Street, Sydney, was opened.

In 1821. Judge Advocate Wyld held first circuit court at Hobart, Tas.

Population, 35,610. Sheep, 290,158. Cattle, 102,939. Revenue, £56,620. Wool export, 172,880 lbs.

1822. *Jan. 6.* St. James's Church was opened at Sydney.

June 19. The report of Commissioner Bigge, who had been sent to investigate the condition of New South Wales, was laid before British Parliament.

July 5. Agricultural Society of New South Wales was formed.

In 1822. Hongi and 1000 followers in war canoes entered the Thames and took Totara Point, N. Z., from other Maoris.

The Berry Estate, Shoalhaven River, N. S. W., was established.

1822–1826. Gov. Brisbane catalogued 7385 stars of the southern hemisphere.

1823. *Feb. 16.* First authentic record of gold discovery in Australia, Surveyor James McBrian finding gold at the Fish River, 18 miles from Bathurst, N. S. W.

May 11. Rev. Dr. Lang arrived in New South Wales.

June 1. Ovens and Currie discovered the Murrumbidgee River and the Monaro Plains.

Dec. 2. Oxley explored the Brisbane River.

1824. *May 17.* "Charter of Justice" was promulgated at Sydney, definitely establishing a Supreme Court (Francis Forbes, first Chief Justice), and introducing trial by jury in certain cases.

New South Wales became a Crown Colony of the Ceylon type.

May. Currency Bill, first Act of Parliament passed in Australia, was passed in New South Wales.

July. Norfolk Island was reoccupied.

Foundation stone laid of Scots Church, Sydney.

Aug. Martial law was proclaimed against the natives west of Mt. York, N. S. W.

Sept. 12. Moreton Bay penal establishment was founded.

Sept. 30. Fort Dundas Settlement was formed at Melville Island and possession of the north coast of Australia made good by "occupation."

Oct. 15. Censorship of the press was abolished in New South Wales.

Oct. 24. "The Australian" newspaper was first published by Wentworth and Dr. Wardell.

Nov. 1. First civil jury was empaneled in Sydney.

Nov. 20. Hume and Hovell crossed the Murray River at Albury.

Dec. 16. Hume and Hovell encamped on the site of Geelong.

In 1824. Squatters occupied parts of the Goulburn and Liverpool Plains, N. S. W.

Mail was carried from Hobart to Launceston, Tas., by foot post. Time 14 days.

1825. *June 7.* Chamber of Commerce established at Sydney.

Sept. Maj. Lockyer explored the Brisbane River.

Oct. 10. Establishment at Moreton Bay was named Brisbane.

Nov. 9. 250,000 acres in northwest Tasmania were granted to Van Diemen's Land Co.

Dec. 3. Van Diemen's Land was proclaimed independent of New South Wales.

In 1825. A nominated legislative council was appointed, Tasmania.

1825. *In 1825.* Lord Durham New Zealand Association formed.

Australian Agricultural Co. began operations at Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains, N. S. W.

Sealing and whaling fisheries were transferred from Tasmania to New Zealand.

Mounted Police Corps was established to repress native attacks and bushranging.

La Pérouse Monument was placed at Botany Bay by De Bougainville.

1826. *March 7.* Australian Subscription Library (afterwards the Public) was established at Sydney.

May 19. "The Monitor" newspaper was first published.

July 18. Capt. Bishop formed a settlement at Illawarra, N. S. W.

Nov. Sudds and Thompson were convicted of robbery, done openly in order to leave the army service and become enrolled as convicts. Great popular outcry against Gov. Darling, who was accused of cruelty.

In 1826. Capt. Wright formed a settlement near Corinella, Western Port.

Maj. Lockyer formed a military settlement at Albany, W. A.

Bank of Australia was instituted.

1,000,000 acres were granted to Australian Agricultural Co., at the Peel and Hunter rivers and Port Stephens.

First Wesleyan chapel at Hobart, Tas., opened.

Australian Agricultural Co. took over the Newcastle coal mines.

Capt. Herd and sixty settlers arrived at Hokianga. First attempt at colonization in New Zealand.

Capt. P. P. King published his surveys. The name Australia, suggested by Flinders in 1814, came into general use.

1827. *Jan. 26.* Public meeting, Sydney, petitioned for representative institutions and full trial by jury.

April–July. Allan Cunningham discovered Darling Downs and the Condamine River, Q.

June 18. Fort Wellington was established at Raffles Bay. Boundaries of New South Wales were extended to 129° east longitude.

Sept. Sydney was supplied with water from Botany Swamps.

In 1827. Norfolk Island was reoccupied as a convict settlement.

Capt. Stirling surveyed Swan River, W. A.

Gov. Arthur suppressed the liberty of the press, in Tasmania.

1827–1829. Great drought in New South Wales. Pastoral industry almost ruined.

1828. *July 25.* Gas was first used in Sydney.

Aug. Capt. Rous discovered the Richmond and Clarence rivers, N. S. W.

In 1828. Settlement at Western Port was withdrawn.

Allan Cunningham discovered a route from Darling Downs to Brisbane.

40,000 acres of Norfolk Plains were granted Van Diemen's Land Establishment, Tas.

1829. *Feb. 2.* Sturt discovered the Darling River.

Feb. 9. John Pascoe Fawkner established "The Launceston Advertiser," Tas.

March. W. C. Wentworth impeached Gov. Darling before Secretary of State.

New South Wales Act proclaimed in New South Wales. All English law so far as circumstances of the Colony allowed came into force.

March 31. Fort Dundas was abandoned.

June 1. Swan River Settlement was founded.

Aug. 12. Perth, W. A., was founded.

Aug. 29. Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, was abandoned.

1829. *Oct. 14.* Limits of settlement were proclaimed in New South Wales.
In 1829. The publishers of "The Australian" and "The Monitor" were convicted for libeling Gov. Darling, asserting that in Sudds's case he had substituted his will for the law.
Wakefield published his colonizing scheme in London.
1830. *Jan. 7.* Sturt started down the Murrumbidgee River.
Jan. 26. Foundation stone of Sydney College, Sydney, was laid.
Feb. 9. Sturt arrived at Lake Alexandrina.
Nov. 16. Capt. Logan murdered by convicts at Brisbane.
In 1830. Armed cordon to repress aborigines was organized, Tasmania.
Albany settlement was transferred to the control of Swan River settlement.
1830–1831. Great land and financial depression, Western Australia, due to conditions of first settlement.
1830–1835. G. A. Robinson gathered the Tasmanian aborigines into settlement at Flinders Island.
1831. *Feb. 14.* Crown lands were first disposed of by public competition, New South Wales.
March 31. S. S. *Surprise* was launched at Sydney. First steamship in Australia.
April. Capt. Collet Barker discovered the fertile lands around Adelaide.
April 17. Capt. Collet Barker was murdered at Lake Alexandrina.
April 18. "The Sydney Herald," afterwards "The Sydney Morning Herald," was first published.
May 16. First steamer, *Sophia Jane*, arrived from England.
Aug. 2. Free Land Grant System was abolished in New South Wales and Tasmania.
Nov. 21. First coal was shipped from Australian Agricultural Co.'s workings at Newcastle.
Dec. 3. Gov. Bourke's jurisdiction extended to 129° east longitude.
In 1831. Capt. Bannister made first overland expedition from Perth to Albany, W. A.
The Australian Marine Assurance Co. was established.
Assisted immigration to New South Wales began.
Population, 79,306.
1832. *In 1832.* The assignment system was regulated.
Penal discipline was ameliorated in N. S. W.
Stealing horses, cattle, and sheep was made a non-capital crime, New South Wales.
Savings Bank of N. S. W. was established.
1833. *Jan. 5.* "The Perth Gazette and W. A. Journal" was first published.
March 18. First school of arts at Sydney was established.
In 1833. James Busby was appointed Resident Magistrate at Bay of Islands, N. Z.
Trial by jury was extended to criminal cases in New South Wales.
Petition was sent to England from New South Wales for representative institutions.
1834. *April.* *Harriet's* crew massacred near Taranaki, N. Z.
Aug. 13. Settlement was made at Twofold Bay, N. S. W.
Nov. 19. The Hentys settled at Portland Bay.
In 1834. Sydney was constituted a Roman Catholic See, Dr. Polding first Bishop.
The Waikato Maoris raided Taranaki, N. Z.
Imperial Act authorized colonization of South Australia.
1835. *Jan. 1.* Dr. Lang founded "The Colonist" newspaper.
May 29. John Batman arrived at Port Phillip.
Mitchell erected stockade, Fort Bourke, N. S. W.
June 6. John Batman's treaty with the Port Phillip natives was signed.
1835. *Aug. 28.* J. P. Fawkner's party arrived on the site of Melbourne.
Oct. 18. Fawkner arrived at "Bearbrass," the site of Melbourne.
Oct. 28. The Chiefs of New Zealand declared their independence.
Nov. 17. First house erected on the site of Melbourne.
In 1835. De Thierry declared himself King of New Zealand.
Dr. Polding, vicar apostolic of Roman Catholic Church, arrived at Sydney.
Rev. W. Saunders opened first Baptist chapel, Sydney.
Patriotic Association, N. S. W., was formed; W. C. Wentworth, leader.
1835–1837. Macquarie Harbor, Tas., penal settlement was abandoned.
1836. *May 25.* Stewart arrived at Port Phillip to inquire into settlement there.
July 27. First immigrants for South Australia arrived at Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Isl., S. A.
July 29. "Squatting" was formally recognized in New South Wales.
Aug. 19. Col. Light arrived at Kangaroo Island, S. A., in the *Rapid*.
Aug. 20. Mitchell reached Cape Northumberland, having discovered Australia Felix, now Victoria.
Sept. 11. The *Cygnet* arrived at Kangaroo Island with pioneer immigrants to South Australia.
Sept. Port Phillip District was proclaimed open for settlement.
Sept. 29. Capt. Lonsdale arrived at Port Phillip as superintendent.
Oct. Fawkner's settlement was fixed on as site of metropolis, Port Phillip District.
Dec. 28. South Australia proclaimed a Province at Holdfast Bay.
In 1836. Capt. Hobson surveyed Hobson's Bay.
Religious denominations were equally encouraged by the State in New South Wales.
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cathedral, Sydney, was consecrated.
Archdeacon Broughton became first Anglican Bishop of Australia.
1837. *Jan. 6.* Sir John Franklin became Governor of Tasmania.
March 2. Sir Richard Bourke planned and named Melbourne.
March 27. First sale of Crown lands, South Australia.
March. Adelaide was planned by Col. Light.
May 26. Dispatch issued to Gov. Bourke to discontinue assignment system in New South Wales.
June 3. "The South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register" (now "The South Australian Register") was first published at Adelaide.
June 11. First sale of Crown lands at Melbourne. Half-acre blocks averaged £35, sold in after years at £600 per foot.
In 1837. First "Overlanders" from Sydney arrived at Port Phillip.
French colonizing companies formed settlements at Akaroa, N. Z.
Foundation laid of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.
First post office in Victoria was established at Melbourne.
Gov. Franklin relaxed the stringent newspaper law in Tasmania.
1837–1843. Wickham and Stokes completed survey of Australian coast in the *Beagle*.
1838. *Jan. 8.* "The Melbourne Advertiser," Port Phillip, was first published.

1838. *Jan. 25.* Dr. Lang's first immigrants to Moreton Bay settled at Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.
March 2. Capt. Grey (afterwards Sir George) discovered the Glenelg River, W. A.
April 3. First "Overlanders" to Adelaide with cattle from Sydney arrived.
June. Capt. Bremer formed settlement at Port Essington.
June 6. Public were first admitted to the debates of the Legislative Council, Sydney.
Oct. 27. "The Port Phillip Gazette" was first published.
In 1838. "Australian Club," first in Australia, was formed at Sydney.
First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
Rev. J. B. Waterhouse appointed Superintendent of Wesleyan missions in the South Seas.
131 whaling vessels arrived at Bay of Islands, N. Z.

1838–1840. A "South Sea Bubble" of speculation. Undue inflation of pastoral property.

1839. *March 31.* Capt. Grey discovered the Murchison, W. A.
April. The New Zealand Company was founded.
May. Eyre discovered Lake Torrens, S. A.
Sept. 5. Capt. Stokes discovered Port Darwin.
Sept. 20. New Zealand Co.'s ship *Tory* arrived at Port Nicholson, N. Z.
Sept. 30. Latrobe arrived at Melbourne as Superintendent.
Col. Wakefield took possession of Port Nicholson for New Zealand Co.
Oct. 31. Military juries abolished in New South Wales.
In 1839. Border Police organized in New South Wales.
Strzlecki found gold at the Vale of Clwydd, N. S. W.
The commission of the Governor of New South Wales was made to include New Zealand.
Rev. John West arrived in Tasmania.
The "Melbourne Club," Melbourne, was formed.
Drought and scarcity of supplies in New South Wales. Flour £50 to £80 per ton.

1840. *Jan.* McMillan discovered Gippsland.
Jan. 22. Wellington, N. Z., was founded.
Jan. 29. Capt. Hobson arrived at Kororareka as Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand.
Feb. Strzlecki explored Gippsland.
Feb. 5–6. Northern Chiefs approved of Treaty of Waitangi, N. Z.
March. Patrick Leslie pioneered the Condamine, Q.
March 17. Maconochie arrived at Norfolk Island to employ "the humane system" for the treatment of convicts. Proved a failure.
April 18. "The New Zealand Gazette," first paper in New Zealand, was published at Port Nicholson.
May 21. British sovereignty was proclaimed over N. Z.
Aug. 15. Transportation to New South Wales ceased.
Aug. 19. Adelaide was incorporated. First proclaimed city in Australia.
Sept. 19. Auckland was established as the seat of government of New Zealand.
Oct. Squatting stations were formed in Gippsland.
Nov. 16. Birthday of New Zealand as a separate colony.
Nov. 20. Capt. Hobson became Governor of New Zealand.
In 1840. Dr. Hooker investigated Tasmanian flora.
Population of South Australia, 15,000. Debt, £300,000.
First Baptist church was opened at Adelaide.
Gov. Gipps's Land Regulations were issued. Price of land increased.
Macgregor, a shepherd, found gold at Mitchell's Creek, near Wellington, N. S. W.

1841. *Feb. 25.* Eyre left Fowler's Bay, S. A., to round the Australian Bight.
March 28. *William Bryan*, pioneer vessel, arrived at New Plymouth, N. Z.
April 29. Baxter, Eyre's white companion, was murdered.
May 3. New Zealand was proclaimed a separate colony at Auckland.
May 15. Sir George Grey superseded Gawler as Governor, South Australia.
May. Legislative Council of New Zealand first met.
June 21. Moreton Bay, Sydney, and Port Phillip Land Districts were proclaimed.
June 22. Bank of Western Australia was established.
July 8. Eyre and Wylie (black) arrived at Albany, W. A.
Oct. New Zealand Co. formed a settlement at Nelson, N. Z.
Nov. Auckland was formally proclaimed capital of New Zealand.
Dec. 28. First public loan floated in New South Wales.
In 1841. Rev. W. B. Clarke found gold near Hartley, N. S. W.
Transportation on a large scale to Tasmania was resumed.
Great distress at Adelaide. Work was given to unemployed at 1/2 per day.
Charles Darwin geologically examined Tasmania.
Population, 211,095. Trade, £5,573,000.

1842. *Feb. 28.* First Supreme Court at Auckland was held.
March 12. "The Launceston Examiner," Tas., was first published.
April 11. First statue in Australia, that of Gov. Bourke, was unveiled at Sydney.
May 4. Moreton Bay District opened to free settlers.
May 29. Dr. Selwyn, first Bishop of New Zealand, arrived at Auckland.
July 20. Sydney was incorporated. John Hosking, first Mayor.
Aug. 12. Melbourne was incorporated. Henry Condell, first Mayor.
Nov. First immigrants to Auckland, N. Z., arrived.
In 1842. Dutton and Bagot discovered Kapunda Copper Mine, S. A.
South Australia's ruinous career was checked by Sir George Grey.
Stuart Russell explored from Wide Bay to the Boyne River, Q.
Financial crash in the Port Phillip District.
Savings banks were established at Melbourne.
Uniform system of sale of public lands was instituted throughout Australia.
The general control of the South Australian Commissioners was abolished.
Anglican Bishopric of Tasmania was established.
Sydney became a Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal See.
Hobart constituted a Roman Catholic Diocese.
Stock: sheep, 6,312,004; cattle, 1,014,833; horses, 70,615.

1843. *Jan.* Henry O'Brien first boiled down sheep for tallow in New South Wales.
Constitution establishing Representative Institutions was proclaimed in New South Wales.
June 15. First general elections in New South Wales.
June 18. The Wairau massacre took place, Nelson, N. Z.
Aug. 1. First "Mixed" Parliament (two thirds elected members) met in New South Wales.
Aug. 9. First land sale was held in Brisbane, Q.
Nov. 8. Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke) became a member of the Legislative Council, Sydney.

1843. *In 1843.* Speculative bubble burst. Bank of Australia failed. Sheep unsaleable at 1/– a head.
All classes combined against Squatting Regulations of Gov. Gipps, New South Wales.
Public were admitted to parliamentary debates in South Australia.
Dr. Nixon was appointed first Anglican Bishop of Tasmania.

1844. *April.* Struggle of the squatters for the "Three F's" (Fixed Tenure, Fixed Rent, Free Sales of Rights) began, New South Wales.

June. Wentworth obtained committee to inquire into general grievances.

Aug. Hone Heke cut down the Kororareka flagstaff.

Sept. Sturt started from the Darling River for the center of Australia.

Sept. 29. Norfolk Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land.

Oct. 1. Leichhardt left the Condamine River for Port Essington.

Nov. 30. "The Atlas" newspaper was first published, New South Wales. Gov. Gipps's policy vigorously opposed.

Dec. "General Grievances" Report was adopted by Legislative Council, Sydney. Fuller control of customs and land revenues, and of patronage, was asked from England.

In 1844. Petition from Port Phillip District for separation was sent to England.
First Jewish synagogue was opened at Sydney.

1845. *Jan. 27–July 17.* Sturt and party were shut up, owing to terrific heat, at the Mt. Poole depot, N. S. W.

Mar. 11. Kororareka settlers took refuge in Auckland, N. Z.

May 19. The Burra Burra Copper Mine, S. A., was discovered.

May. British troops arrived at Bay of Islands, N. Z.

July 13. Poole, of Sturt's party, died.

July. British troops were repulsed at Ohaeawai, N. Z.

Aug. 4. Immigrant ship *Cataraqui* was wrecked at Bass Strait; 414 lives lost.

Oct. 13. Sturt discovered Cooper's Creek, S. A.

Nov. 14. Sir George Grey became Governor of New Zealand.

Dec. 15. Mitchell left the Barwon River for the Barcoo River.

Dec. 17. Leichhardt arrived at Port Essington.

In 1845. Breadstuffs were first exported from South Australia.
The "Patriotic Six" resigned (Tasmania).
Great distress in Western Australia. Crown lands revenue £95.

1846. *Jan. 11.* Bay of Islands, N. Z., war ended. Ruapekapeka was taken.

Jan. 26. Leading New South Wales colonists banqueted W. C. Wentworth in Hall of Sydney College.

Feb. 11. Favorable answer to "Separation Petition" received at Melbourne. Dr. Lang banqueted.

Feb. 17. Letters Patent erecting colony of North Australia were issued.

March 4. Gov. Robe reserved, as royalty, one fifteenth of value of minerals raised. "Patriotic Four" resigned, South Australia.

May. Sir Charles Nicholson was appointed Speaker of Legislative Council, Sydney.

June. Gov. Grey prohibited direct purchases of land from the Maoris in New Zealand.

June 2. "The Argus" newspaper, Melbourne, was first published.

June 16. Outsettlers fled to Wellington and stockades were erected (New Zealand).

June 20. "The Moreton Bay (now Brisbane) Courier" was first published.

1846. *July 23.* Te Rauparaha was captured at Porirua, N. Z.

Sept. 26. Mitchell arrived at the Barcoo, having opened up rich pastoral country in Queensland.

Oct. Secretary of State suggested to Gov. Fitzroy renewal of transportation to New South Wales.
"The Sydney Morning Herald" championed non-renewal of transportation.

In 1846. Francis Dutton's account of South Australia was published in London.

1847. *March 9.* Settled, Intermediate, and Unsettled Districts were created in New South Wales.

May 19. Maoris attacked Wanganui, N. Z.

Aug. 30. Kennedy discovered the Thomson River, Queensland.

Sept. Kennedy was convinced that the Thomson and Barcoo rivers went to Cooper's Creek.

Nov. 24. New Zealand "Paper Constitution" was proclaimed (never enforced).

Nov. Leichhardt left Moreton Bay on his last expedition.

In 1847. Dr. Perry became first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
Dr. Short became first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide.
Wentworth's Committee on Transportation favored renewal.
Colonel Barney went to Port Curtis, Q., as Superintendent of North Australia. The colony was a few months later (Dec. 28) broken up.
Australian Agricultural Co. coal monopoly ceased (New South Wales).
Overland Mail was established between Sydney and Adelaide. Postage 1/6.

1848. *Jan. 4.* Board of National Education first appointed at Sydney.

Feb. 21. Peace was ratified with Maori Chiefs at Wanganui, N. Z.

March 22. First immigrants into Otago, N. Z., arrived.

April 3. Leichhardt's last letter was written at the Coogoon, Q.

April 29. Kennedy left Sydney on the York Peninsula, Q., Expedition.

July 25. Mock election of Earl Grey as Member for Melbourne in the New South Wales Legislature took place.

Nov. Bishop of Adelaide made his first pastoral visit to Perth.

Dec. Kennedy was murdered by aborigines at the Escape River, Q.

Dec. 13. First Government immigrant ship to Brisbane arrived.

In 1848. Melbourne constituted a Roman Catholic See.
Earl Grey revoked order of 1840 abolishing transportation to New South Wales.
South Island, N. Z., was purchased from the Maoris.
Migration of the Ngatiawa tribe, New Zealand.

1849. *Jan.–Apr. 1850.* 3,000 men left New South Wales for California.

June 8. Convict ship *Hashemy* arrived at Sydney.

June 11. Great anti-transportation demonstration at Circular Quay, Sydney.

Aug. Ship *Randolph's* convicts were not allowed to land at Hobson's Bay.

Nov. 30. Port Essington was abandoned.

In 1849. The Australian Mutual Provident Society was established, New South Wales.

1850. *March.* Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold at Clunes, Vic.

May 12. Last convict transport arrived at Moreton Bay.

June. First "Exiles" to West Australia arrived at Perth.

1850. *July 3.* First sod of first Australian railway was turned at Sydney.
Aug. 5. Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania were granted Representative Institutions by Imperial Statute.
Sept. 16. Anti-Transportation League was formed at Sydney.
Nov. 11. News arrived at Melbourne of the grant of separation from New South Wales. Rejoicings continued for five days.
Nov. 14. First bank was opened at Moreton Bay.
Dec. 16. First Canterbury settlers arrived at Lyttelton, N. Z.
In 1850. District Council system was established in South Australia.
37,000 people petitioned for abandonment of transportation to Australasia.
Jukes the geologist published his "Physical Structure of Australia."
1850–1856. Population doubled : 426,694–928,874.
1851. *Jan. 1.* "The Empire" newspaper was first published, Sydney.
Feb. 6. Black Thursday, Victoria. Great heat and destructive fires.
Feb. 12. E. H. Hargraves found alluvial gold at Lewis Ponds and Summerhill Creeks, N. S. W.
Feb. 17. First wool ship left Moreton Bay for London.
Feb. First representative Constitution was proclaimed in South Australia.
Australasian Anti-Transportation League was formed.
April. Customs establishments were transferred to the Colonial Governments.
Earl Grey yielded to the Anti-Transportationists.
May 1. Wentworth moved the "Declaration and Remonstrance" expressing dissatisfaction with England's interference in Australian trade, revenues, and executive.
May. Gold in paying quantities was reported by officials to New South Wales Government.
May 22. Licenses for digging gold were required by Government.
June 9. Gold Discovery Committee was appointed at Melbourne.
July 1. Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony.
July 5. Discovery of gold at Anderson's Creek, Vic., was reported.
July. 1272 oz. nugget found on the Turon, N. S. W.
July 15. C. J. Latrobe became first Governor of Victoria.
Sir Charles Fitzroy became Governor General of Australia.
Aug. 8. Gold was found at Buninyong, Vic.
Aug. 20. First Representative Legislature (two thirds elected members) met at Adelaide.
Aug. Government gold escort to Sydney was established.
Sept. 8. Gold was discovered at Ballarat, Vic.
Nov. 11. First Victorian Legislature (two thirds elected members) met.
Dec. 5. First electric telegraph message was sent in New South Wales.
Dec. 8. Gold was discovered at Bendigo, Vic.
Dec. 24. The increased mining license fee was rescinded, Victoria.
Dec. 30. First Tasmanian Representative Legislature (two thirds elected members) met.
In 1851. State aid to religion was abolished, South Australia.
South Australia gained highest prize for wheat at the Great Exhibition, London.
Moreton Bay was first represented in New South Wales Parliament.
1851. *In 1851.* Population, 430,596. Trade, £8,957,610. Stock : sheep, 17,326,021 ; cattle, 1,921,963.
1852. *June 25.* Gundagai was swept away by flood.
June 30. Representative Legislature was granted to New Zealand.
July 23. First direct steamship from England, the *Chusan*, arrived at Melbourne.
Sept.–Jan., 1853. 5000 men left Tasmania for Victorian gold fields.
Oct. 11. University of Sydney was publicly opened.
Nov. Gold Act restored credit and confidence in South Australia.
Dec. 31. Last convict ship left England for Tasmania.
In 1852. *Lady Augusta* steamed up the Murray to Swan Hill, S. A.
The *Nelson* boarded by bushrangers at Hobson's Bay and robbed of £24,000 worth of gold.
100,000 immigrants arrived in Victoria.
Gold revenue was transferred to Colonial Exchequers.
First payable gold field in Tasmania was discovered near Fingal.
Flour was sold at £200 a ton at Bendigo, Vic.
1853. *Jan. 3.* Bank of Victoria was opened.
Jan. 31. Canadian Gully nugget (134 lbs.) was found in Victoria.
Feb. Quasi-Federal Constitution came into force in New Zealand.
March 22. Imperial Treasury Minute authorized Colonial Mints.
May. Transportation to Tasmania and Norfolk Island was officially declared at an end.
Disturbances took place at Forest Creek, Vic., through digger hunting ; production of Miners' Rights being required on demand.
May 20. Committee of Parliament met to draft the New Constitution for New South Wales.
Aug. 15. Public meeting assailed the Aristocracy Clauses of New Constitution, New South Wales.
Aug. Bendigo, Vic., diggers petitioned for reduction of license fee.
Gold escort to Melbourne was robbed. Victoria verged on civil war.
Sept. 3. First steamer arrived at Wellington, N. Z., from Sydney.
Sept. 19. South Australia passed draft of Constitution Bill (Royal assent not given).
Sept. 20. New Caledonia was occupied by the French as a convict settlement.
Oct. 11. Sydney Corporation was dissolved and Commission appointed.
Oct. 14. *Lady Augusta* conveyed first wool to Goolwa, near mouth of Murray River, Vic.
Dec. 1. Gold Diggers' Union was formed in Victoria.
Dec. 21. Legislative Council, Sydney, passed the draft of Constitution Bill.
Dec. 31. Sir George Grey left New Zealand for the Cape.
In 1853. Capt. Wickham became Government Resident at Moreton Bay.
The Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling rivers were first proved navigable for wool transit; much pastoral territory thus made accessible.
1854. *March.* Legislative Council, Victoria, passed Constitution Bill.
April. Australasian Anti-Transportation League was dissolved.
May 2. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Parkes was first elected, Legislative Council, Sydney.
June 2. Quasi Responsible Government was introduced in New Zealand.
June. Sir Charles Hotham superseded Gov. Latrobe in Victoria.

1854. *June.* Diggers violently expelled the Chinese from Bendigo, Vic.
July 3. Foundation stone, Melbourne University, laid.
July 5. "The Hobarton Mercury" (now "The Mercury"), Tas., was first published.
Aug. 30. First enrollment of volunteers in New South Wales took place.
Sept. 13. First railway in Australia was opened from Melbourne to Port Melbourne.
Oct. 17. Eureka Hotel was burned down by riotous miners at Ballarat, Vic.
"The Age" newspaper, Melbourne, was first published.
Nov. Finance Committee discovered appalling confusion in the public accounts of Victoria.
Diggers' delegates demanded the release of the rioters of October.
Nov. 29. Flag of insurrection hoisted at Ballarat, Vic.
Nov. 30. Ballarat Reform League was formed.
Dec. 3. The Eureka Stockade at Ballarat, held by miners, was stormed.
Dec. 6. Large meeting at Melbourne was held sympathizing with the diggers.
Dec. 7. Royal Commission on Miners' Grievances was appointed for Victoria.
Dec. 10. 300 men of the 99th Regiment arrived in Melbourne from Tasmania.
Dec. 17. First Australian Exhibition, Melbourne, was opened.
Dec. 29. Municipal Institutions established in Victoria.
In 1854. Great agricultural progress took place in South Australia.
Central Board of Education was established in Tasmania.

1855. *Jan. 13.* Public meeting prayed Governor of Victoria for an amnesty.
Jan. 17. Lieutenant Governorships of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania became Governorships.
Feb.–Mar. Ballarat insurgents were acquitted.
March 12. Electric telegraph in Victoria was first used.
March 27. Gold-fields Commission (Victoria) presented their report.
July 16. Constitution Act of New South Wales received Royal assent.
July 21. Constitution Act of Victoria received Royal assent.
Sept. 26. Sydney-Parramatta Railway was opened.
Oct. 3. Melbourne University was opened.
Oct. 24. Responsible Government in Tasmania was proclaimed.
Nov. 23. Responsible Government in Victoria was proclaimed.
Nov. 24. Responsible Government in New South Wales was proclaimed.
In 1855. Population of Victoria rose from 77,345 in 1851 to 360,000.
Chinese immigration was restricted in Victoria.

1856. *Jan. 1.* Van Diemen's Land was renamed Tasmania.
Feb. 11. Melbourne Public Library was opened.
March 19. Vote by ballot was introduced in Victoria.
April 18. First Ministry in New Zealand under Responsible Government was appointed.
April 21. First railway in South Australia was opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide.
May 22. First Parliament in New South Wales under Responsible Government met.
June 8. Pitcairn Islanders were transferred to Norfolk Island.
June 24. Government of Norfolk Island was vested in the Governor of New South Wales.
Oct. 24. Responsible Government in South Australia was proclaimed.
Nov. Maoris formed an Anti-Land-Selling League.
Nov. 21. First Parliament in Victoria under Responsible Government met.
Dec. 2. First Parliament in Tasmania under Responsible Government met.
In 1856. Gold was discovered at Otago, N. Z.
Peninsular & Oriental Co. established a branch route to Australia.
First telegraph line in South Australia opened.

1857. *March 18.* Corporation of Sydney was reëstablished.
April 22. First Parliament in South Australia under Responsible Government met.
June. Potatau was proclaimed King by the Waikato Maoris (New Zealand).
Aug. 10. Melbourne was first lighted with gas.
Aug. 20. The *Dunbar* was wrecked at the Gap, Sydney.
Aug. 24. Manhood suffrage was established in Victoria.
Dec. 30. Sydney Exchange was opened.
In 1857. Baron Von Mueller became Director of Botanic Garden, Melbourne.
Torrens Real Property Act was passed in South Australia.

1858. *Feb.* Governor of New Zealand declared all armed persons rebels.
May. Rev. Samuel Marsden died.
F. Gregory opened out the Murchison and Gascoyne country, W. A.
June. Welcome Nugget (2208 oz.) was found near Ballarat, Vic.
July 12. "The Advertiser" newspaper, Adelaide, was first published.
July 19. Telegraphic communication was established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.
July. Gold was discovered at Canoona, Q.
Nov. 24. Manhood suffrage was introduced into New South Wales.
In 1858. Copper was found at Cobar, N. S. W.
Hawke's Bay Province, N. Z., was created.
Council of Education, Tasmania, was empowered to confer degree of Associate of Arts.

1859. *Sept. 7.* Brisbane was incorporated.
Oct. Marlborough Province was created in New Zealand.
Oct. 26. *Royal Charter* with returning colonists was wrecked off Welsh coast; 446 lost.
Dec. 10. Sir George Bowen, first Governor of Queensland, arrived.
Responsible Government in Queensland was proclaimed.
In 1859. Anglican and Roman Catholic dioceses of Brisbane, Q., were constituted.
State aid to religion in Tasmania commuted.

1860. *Feb.* Maoris repulsed the Waitara surveyors.
March. Wiremu Kingi rebelled in New Zealand.
April 22. M'Douall Stuart planted the Union Jack in the center of the Continent.
May 29. First Parliament of Queensland met.
Aug. 3. Second New Zealand War began.
Aug. 21. Burke and Wills left Melbourne.
Nov. 6. Maoris were severely defeated at Moetahi Pah.
State aid to religion withdrawn, Queensland.
Dec. 16. Burke and Wills left Cooper's Creek for the Gulf of Carpentaria.
In 1860. Immigration for the previous decade, 613,253.

1861. *May 10.* Attempt to "swamp" Upper House, Sydney, was made, to pass Robertson's Land Bill.
May 13. Parkes and Dalley were appointed to lecture in Great Britain.
May–Aug. Frank Gregory discovered the Fortescue, Ashburton, and De Grey rivers, W. A.

1861. *June.* Death of Burke and Wills at Cooper's Creek, Q.
June 24. W. C. Wentworth became President of the Legislative Council, Sydney.
Sept. 15, 18, 21. Howitt rescued King and found the remains of Wills and Burke.
Sept. 26. Sir George Grey returned to New Zealand as Governor.
Oct. 29. First Queensland Exhibition was opened.
Dec. 12. Waikatos held a great meeting at Taupiri, N. Z.
In 1861. "No Man's Land" (between 129° and 132° east longitude, and south of 26° south latitude), added to South Australia.
Title of Governor General was withdrawn from Governor of New South Wales.
Riots took place at Lambing Flat (Young, N. S. W.) gold fields.
Export of gold from Victoria for the decade, £100,000,000.
Australasian Census: Population, 1,252,994. Trade, £52,228,207. Public Debt, £11,899,951. Revenue, £6,186,440. Expenditure, £5,694,604.
In 1861. Stock: 23,741,706 sheep; 4,039,839 cattle; 459,970 horses.
1861–1867. Great bushranging epoch in New South Wales.
1862. *Jan. 1.* "Free Selection before Survey" Act came into force in New South Wales.
May. John McKinlay crossed the Continent from Adelaide to the Albert River, Q.
May 4. The second Taranaki War broke out in New Zealand.
July 25. M'Douall Stuart reached Chambers Bay, N. Ter., having crossed the Continent from Adelaide.
Sept. Council of Education, Victoria, was established.
Oct. 20. Railway to Bendigo, Vic., was opened.
Nov. 7. Torrens Real Property Act came into force in New South Wales.
Dec. Howitt brought the remains of Burke and Wills to Melbourne.
In 1862. State aid to religion in New South Wales was withdrawn.
First telegraph office in New Zealand opened.
1863. *Jan. 2.* Public funeral of remains of Burke and Wills, Melbourne.
Feb. 7. H. M. S. *Orpheus* wrecked at bar of Manukau Har., N. Z.
March. Intercolonial conference on interstate matters was held, Melbourne. Much useful legislation followed.
June. Sir George Grey reoccupied in force the land south of New Plymouth, N. Z.
July 6. Northern Territory added to South Australia.
Queensland's western boundary was made 138° east longitude.
Nov. 20. Maoris were defeated at Rangiriri, N. Z.
In 1863. Colonial naval forces for coast defense were raised.
1864. *March 17.* Victoria protested against transportation to Western Australia.
April 2. Gallant stand of Maoris at Orakau Pah under Rewi.
April 20. English salmon ova were first placed in the Plenty River, Tas.
April 29. British repulsed at Gate Pah, Tauranga, N. Z.
July 31. First railway was opened in Queensland, from Ipswich to Grandchester.
Sept. 9. First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
Oct. 3. Wellington was made the seat of Government in New Zealand.
Dec. 3. First railway in New Zealand was opened from Lyttelton to Christchurch.
Dec. 9. The Maori King capitulated.
1864. *In 1864.* Telegraph route, Rockingham Bay to Norman River, Q., was marked.
1865. *March.* Hauhau heresy broke out in New Zealand.
March 2. The Jardine brothers reached Somerset from Burketown, Q.
May. The Waikato Chief "William Thompson" submitted.
July 25–April 18, 1866. Deadlock in Victoria over "Tacking Bills."
Aug. 17. Cook Strait cable was laid, New Zealand.
Dec. 11. Bank of Adelaide was established.
In 1865. First Presbyterian Assembly in New South Wales was held.
Kanakas were first introduced to work on sugar plantations, Queensland.
Torrens Real Property Act was adopted in Tasmania.
1866. *July.* Peace was announced in New Zealand.
Dec. 22. The Public Schools Act was passed in New South Wales.
In 1866. Gold was discovered at Grenfell, N. S. W.
1866–1867. Sir George Nares surveyed Torres Strait.
1867. *Aug. 1.* Thames gold field, New Zealand, was proclaimed.
Aug. 14–July, 1868. Deadlock in Victoria arose over the Lady Darling Grant.
Sept. Gold was discovered at Gympie, Q.
Dec. 23. Municipalities Act passed in New South Wales.
In 1867. First Volunteer Land Orders in New South Wales were issued.
1868. *Jan. 15.* Sod of first Tasmanian railway was turned.
March 17. O'Farrell shot and slightly wounded the Duke of Edinburgh at Clontarf, Sydney.
April 16. First Maori Members of House of Representatives in New Zealand were elected.
June 10. Transportation to Western Australia and Australasia ceased.
July 3. Te Kooti escaped from Chatham Islands, N. Z.
Nov. 10. Poverty Bay settlers were massacred by Te Kooti, New Zealand.
In 1868. New South Wales Mint first issued bronze coin.
1869. *Jan. 5.* Ngatapa Pah, Te Kooti's stronghold, New Zealand, was captured.
Feb. 9. Welcome Stranger nugget (2280 oz.) was found near Dunolly, Vic.
April 28. Electric cable, Cape Schanck, Vic., to Low Head, Tas., was laid.
May 27. Railway to Goulburn, N. S. W., was opened.
Oct. 1. Free Public Library, Sydney, was opened.
1870. *March 30.* John and Alex. Forrest started overland from Perth to Adelaide.
June–July. Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.
July. Te Kooti's rebellion quelled in New Zealand.
Aug. 20. British troops were withdrawn from New South Wales and Victoria.
Aug. Political union of the islands of New Zealand was effected.
Oct. 6. Otago University, New Zealand, was opened.
In 1870. Representative institutions were granted to Western Australia.
Palmerston was selected as capital of Northern Territory, South Australia.
Immigration for previous decade, 291,342.
1871. *Feb. 10.* First railway in Tasmania was opened from Launceston to Deloraine.
Dec. 4. Tin was discovered at Mt. Bischoff, Tas.
In 1871. Australasian Census. Population, 1,924,770. Trade, £69,474,084. Public Debt, £39,040,871. Revenue, £9,269,765. Expenditure, £9,256,947. Stock: sheep, 49,773,584; cattle, 4,713,820; horses, 782,558.
1872. *March 30.* W. C. Wentworth died.

1872. *June.* Branch of Royal Mint was opened in Melbourne.
Aug. 2. Great Overland Telegraph Line, Pt. Augusta, S. A., to Pt. Darwin, N. Ter., was completed.
Aug. Hann discovered gold on the Palmer riv., Q.
Oct. 22. First through cable message was received from England.
In 1872. Cable was laid from Port Darwin, N. Ter., to Java.

1873. *Jan. 1.* Free, secular, and compulsory education was established in Victoria.
Jan. 1.02 cwt. of gold was obtained from 10 tons of quartz, Hill End, N. S. W.
May 6. Public funeral of W. C. Wentworth at Sydney.
Nov. 9. Melbourne and Wodonga Railway was opened.
In 1873. Westland Province, N. Z., was formed.

1874. *Sept. 27.* John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph from Murchison, W. A.
Oct. 10. Fiji Islands were ceded to Great Britain.
Nov. 19. *Cospatrick*, immigrant ship to New Zealand, was burned ; 475 lost.
In 1874. Representative Government granted to Fiji.
Triennial Parliaments were instituted in New South Wales.
Adelaide University was founded.
Volunteer Land Orders were abolished in New South Wales.

1875. *Feb.* Maori King submitted to British Government.
July 2. *Strathmore*, immigrant ship to New Zealand, wrecked at Crozet Islands ; 362 lost.
Sept.–Nov. Giles conducted the Elder Expedition to Western Australia.
In 1875. State aid to religion was withdrawn in Victoria.
Free secular education was established in Queensland.

1876. *Feb. 20.* Cable, La Pérouse, N. S. W., to Wakapuaka, N. Z., was opened.
April 4. Railway to Bathurst, N. S. W., was opened.
May 8. Truganini, last of Tasmanian natives, died.
Nov. 1. Provinces were abolished in New Zealand.
In 1876. Melbourne was made a Roman Catholic Archdiocese.

1877. *June.* Gold was discovered at Beaconsfield, Tas.
Dec. 1. Overland Telegraph Line, Adelaide to Perth, was opened. Seven colonies of Australasia were placed in telegraphic communication.
Dec. 13. Upper House, Victoria, rejected Payment of Members Bill.
Dec. High Commissioner of Western Pacific was appointed.

1877–1878. Chinese immigration was restricted in Queensland.

1878. *Jan. 8.* "Black Wednesday" in Victoria. Wholesale dismissal of public officials.
July 1. Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway was purchased by Government.
July 30. Foundation stone of Adelaide University laid.
Dec. 28. The Embassy (Mr. Berry and Professor Pearson) left Melbourne for England.
In 1878. Technical College, Sydney, was established.
Jewish Synagogue, Elizabeth St., Sydney, was opened.
Secular and compulsory education was established in South Australia.

1879. *Feb. 25.* Statue of Captain Cook was unveiled, Hyde Park, Sydney.
July 1. "The Daily Telegraph" newspaper, Sydney, was first published.
Sept. 17. Garden Palace Exhibition at Sydney was opened.
In 1879. Killara Artesian Bore, the first in Australia, was sunk, New South Wales.
Duplicate cable laid from Port Darwin, N. Ter., to Java.
In 1879. Mr. Alex. Forrest discovered the Fitzroy pastoral country, Western Australia.
New South Wales Mint first issued silver coin.
National Park, N. S. W., dedicated to people.

1880. *Jan. 15.* "The Bulletin" was first published, Sydney.
Feb. 6. Fortnightly mail service with England commenced.
March 22. Melbourne University was opened to women.
April 21. Compulsory secular education was established in New South Wales.
July. Peter Lalor became Speaker, L. A., Vic.
Aug. Street wood paving was introduced in Sydney.
Oct. 1. First International Exhibition, Melbourne, was opened.
In 1880. Winnecke fixed South Australia and Queensland boundary.
Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
Australian frozen meat was first delivered in London.
Salvation Army commenced operations in South Australia.
Immigration for previous decade, 336,297.

1881. *April 3.* The first simultaneous census. Population, 2,742,550.
Nov. 5. Te Whiti and Tohu, disaffected Maoris, were taken prisoners, New Zealand.
In 1881. Trades Union Act passed in New South Wales.
Rabbit pest first attracted attention in New South Wales.
Poll tax was imposed on Chinese.
Trade, £101,710,967. Public Debt, £95,965,582.
Rev., £20,512,233. Expenditure, £19,065,748.
In 1881. Stock : sheep, 78,063,426 ; cattle, 8,709,628 ; horses, 1,249,765.

1882. *May 24.* Frozen meat was first shipped from New Zealand to London.
Sept. 22. Garden Palace, Sydney, was destroyed by fire.
In 1882. Railway to Hay, N. S. W., was opened.
Nugget of 1393 oz. was found at Temora, N. S. W.

1883. *April 4.* Queensland Government took possession of New Guinea.
May 1. Rabbit Nuisance Act was passed in New South Wales.
June 14. Railway, Sydney to Melbourne, was completed.
July. Lord Derby repudiated Queensland annexation of New Guinea.
Nov. 13. Foundation of large hall (Town Hall), Sydney, was laid.
Nov. 28. The Federal Council was created.
In 1883. Charles Rasp discovered silver at Broken Hill, N. S. W.
Murray River Railway Bridge was completed.
Medical School of the University of Sydney was established.
Direct steam communication was established between New Zealand and Great Britain.
Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery were established, South Australia.
Board of Technical Education was appointed in New South Wales.

1884. *Oct. 10.* British Protectorate was declared over New Guinea.
In 1884. Sunny Corner Silver Mine, N. S. W., opened.
Independent Constitution was granted Wesleyan Methodists.

1885. *Feb.* Mr. Dalley offered England the assistance of N. S. W. in the Soudan.
March 3. Australian Contingent sailed from Sydney for Suakim.
June 24. Australian Contingent returned to Sydney.

1885. *In 1885.* R. C. Archbishop of Sydney was made a Cardinal.
Broken Hill Proprietary commenced operations.
Silver lead was discovered at Mt. Zeehan, Tas.
Railway was opened to Bourke, N. S. W.

1885–1894. The Broken Hill Proprietary Mine returned £7,584,000.

1886. *Jan. 25.* Federal Council began first session, Hobart, Tas.
April 6. Boundary between British and German New Guinea was defined.
June 9. Eruption of Mt. Tarawera, N. Z. ; 100 killed.
Dec. 28. South Australia celebrated its jubilee.

1887. *March 23.* Bulli Colliery, N. S. W., explosion, 81 lives lost.
April. Violent hurricane crossed Western Australia.
Aug. 25. Cable, Somerset to Thursday Island, completed.
Dec. Gold was discovered at Yilgarn, W. A.
In 1887. Nepean Water Supply, Sydney, was completed.
Adelaide, Brisbane, and Wellington were made Roman Catholic Archdioceses.
Kermadec Islands were proclaimed part of New Zealand territory.

1888. *Jan.* Perth connected by telegraph with Derby, W. A.
Jan. 18. Australian centenary celebrated at Sydney.
Jan. 26. Centennial Park, Sydney, was dedicated.
Feb. 1. Weekly mail service to England commenced.
Feb. 12. Railway, Murrumburrah to Blayney, was completed.
Feb. 13. Sir J. B. Thurston was appointed Consul General of Western Pacific.
June 16. Federal Council began second session at Hobart.
July 11. Regulations restricting Chinese immigration into Australia were made more stringent.
Aug. 1. Second Victorian International Exhibition was opened at Melbourne.
Aug. 28. The Australasian Association for Advancement of Science held first meeting at Sydney.
Sept. 4. New Guinea became a British possession.
Nov. 9. Tamworth was lit by electricity (first town in New South Wales so lighted).
In 1888. Assisted immigration to New South Wales was abolished.
Hobart became a Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal See.

1889. *Jan. 29.* Federal Council began third session at Hobart.
May. Cable was laid, Broome, W. A., to Banjoewangie, Java.
May 1. Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge, N. S. W., was completed.
May 2. Direct railway communication was established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
June. Sir John Coode's Richmond River Improvement scheme was begun in New South Wales.
Oct. Sir Henry Parkes advocated an Australian Convention.
Nov. 26. New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition was opened at Dunedin, N. Z.
In 1889. Cottage homes for old indigent couples were opened at Parramatta, N. S. W.

1890. *Jan. 6.* Gold was discovered at Mt. Morgan, Q.
Jan. 26. Federal Conference of Australasian Natives' Association delegates was held in Melbourne.
Feb. 6. Australasian parliamentary delegates, Melbourne, determined on the National Convention.
Sept. 19. Great strike disturbances occurred at Sydney.
Oct. 21. Responsible Government was proclaimed in Western Australia.
Dec. 30. First Parliament under Responsible Government in Western Australia was opened.
Dec. Portion of Challis Bequest (£200,000) was handed over to University of Sydney.
In 1890. Duplicate cable, La Pérouse, N. S. W., to Wakapuaka, N. Z., was laid.

1890. *In 1890.* University of Tasmania was established.
Immigration for the decade, 386,021.

1891. *Jan. 20.* Federal Council began fourth session at Hobart.
March 2. National Convention opened at Sydney.
April 5. The second simultaneous census. Population, 3,809,895.
April 9. National Convention closed. Draft of Federal Constitution was adopted April 7.
July. Gold was discovered on the Murchison, W. A.
Sept. 5. Naval Auxiliary Squadron arrived in Port Jackson.
Oct. 1. Colonies entered Universal Postal Union.
In 1891. Legislative Councillors in New Zealand began to hold office for 7 years instead of for life.
Trade, £144,766,285. Pub. Debt, £193,962,687.
Rev., £29,911,930. Expenditure, £30,985,460.
Stock : sheep, 124,547,937 ; cattle, 11,861,330; horses, 1,785,835.

1892. *Feb. 4.* Strahan-Zeehan Railway opened in Tasmania.
Feb. 11. Run on Savings Bank, Sydney, occurred.
Feb. Government Labor Bureau, Sydney, was established.
March. Women's College, Sydney Univ., was opened.
March 31. Trades Conciliation Act came into force in New South Wales.
April 25. Zeehan-Dundas Line was opened in Tasmania.
July 9. Governor's Instructions, now in force in New South Wales, were issued.
In 1892. Public education made free in South Australia.
Bayley discovered rich reefs at Coolgardie, W. A.

1893. *Jan. 26.* Federal Council began fifth session at Hobart.
Feb. 6. The great Brisbane flood occurred.
April. Financial panic at Sydney. Many banks suspended payment.
April–May. Nine Associated Banks suspended payment, Melbourne.
June 22. Central Federation League, Sydney, was established.
June–Aug. Labor settlements formed in New South Wales.
Sept. 1. Railway was opened to Forbes, N. S. W.
Sept. 19. Parliamentary franchise was granted to women in New Zealand.
Sept. Hobart electric tramways opened for traffic.
Sept. 29. "One man one vote" Electoral Act came into force in New South Wales.
Oct. 16. Cable, Bundaberg, Q., to New Caledonia, was opened.
Nov. 9. Coal was struck at Cremorne, Sydney (2917 ft.).
In 1893. Direct communication, Sydney to Vancouver, was established.

1894. *Jan. 18.* Banks' exchange settlement office was established at Sydney.
May 3. "Horn" scientific expedition left Adelaide.
June 10. Mining on private lands was legalized in New South Wales.
July 1. Railway to Southern Cross, W. A., was opened.
July. Live cattle were first shipped from Sydney to Great Britain.
Central Federation League was established at Melbourne.
Oct. 24. S. S. *Wairarapa* was wrecked at the Great Barrier, N. Z.; 140 lost.
Oct. 30. Serious railway disaster at Redfern, Sydney.
Dec. 8. Railway opened to Rotorua hot lakes, N. Z.
By Constitution Amendment Act in South Australia the franchise was extended to women.
Dec. Ku-ring-gai Chase was dedicated to the people, New South Wales.

1895. *Jan. 29.* Conference of Premiers was opened at Hobart.
Feb. 1. Zone Time System was adopted by New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland.

1895. *Feb. 17.* Live cattle were first shipped from Brisbane to London.
March. Office of Minister for Labor was created in New South Wales.
March 17. Governor Sir R. W. Duff was buried at Sydney.
Aug. 29. South Australia sent Trade Commissioner to the East.
Aug. Federation League, Adelaide, was formed.
Dec. Federation Enabling Act was passed in New South Wales and South Australia.
Dec. 23. Public Service Act came into operation, New South Wales.
In 1895. Homestead Lease system was established in New South Wales.
Subsidies to denominational schools were withdrawn in Western Australia.
Population, 4,238,369.
Trade, £114,837,883. Pub. Debt, £222,795,865.
Total movement of shipping, 18,169,337 tons.
47,618 miles of telegraph lines were open.
Net enrollment of scholars of public schools, 672,155.
Deposits in savings banks, £26,097,176.
1895–1896. Rev., £28,539,239. Expenditure, £29,229,800.
Sheep, 111,626,874 ; cattle, 12,892,435 ; horses, 1,917,221.
Australasia contained nearly one fourth of the sheep of the world.
13,814 miles of railway were open for traffic.
7,700,623 acres were under crop.
1896. *Jan. 1.* Amended Free-trade Tariff came into operation in New South Wales.
Feb. 1. State Bank, under State Advances Bill, was established in South Australia.
March 21. Railway from Perth to Coolgardie opened, W. A.
March 26. Great colliery catastrophe at Brunner, N. Z.
April 25. General elections, South Australia, took place. First in Australia at which women voted ; 66 per cent. of the women enrolled voted.
1896. *May 23.* The Calvert exploring expedition started from Adelaide, S. A.
Aug. Arrangements were begun to include Norfolk Island in New South Wales territory.
Sept. 8. Railway to Kalgoorlie, W. A., was opened.
Nov. 4. Queensland rejected the Australian Federation Enabling Act.
Nov. 16. People's Federal Convention opened at Bathurst, N. S. W.
Dec. 26. Transfer of Great Southern Railway from West Australian Land Co. to Western Australia Government for £1,100,000 was completed.
1897. *Jan. 22.* Chief Justice Way of South Australia was appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.
March. Federal Convention delegates were elected by the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania ; subsequently the Parliament of Western Australia sent delegates.
Mar. 22–April 23. Australian Federal Convention met at Adelaide and drafted the Commonwealth Bill of 1897.
May 26. The bodies of Wells and Jones, explorers of the Calvert expedition, were found near Joanna Springs, W. A.
June. Australasian premiers and colonial troops were present in England at the Record Reign celebrations.
June 22. Record Reign of Queen Victoria was celebrated throughout the Australasian Colonies. Governor Phillip's statue was unveiled at Sydney.
Aug. 2. Strike of miners at Lucknow.
Sept. 2–24. Australian Federal Convention met at Sydney and discussed the Commonwealth Bill.
Sept. 12. Fire in Broken Hill Proprietary Mine.
Nov. 21. Great fire in Melbourne ; loss, £1,500,000.
Dec. 2. Meteorological station established on Mt. Kosciusko, N. S. W., highest point in Australia.

STATEMENT

BY THE

PUBLISHERS OF WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A NEW WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

THE great work of Noah Webster, of which the publication has been carried on by our house for more than forty years, has received from time to time a succession of revisions by the most competent scholars, by which it has been kept abreast of the swift growth of the language. In the International Dictionary we offer to the public a new revision, the product of the labor of a large corps of workers during more than ten years. Of the present book it may be said, in a word, that in the thoroughness and completeness of its reconstruction it surpasses even the edition of 1864. We have at various times, in the intervals of the great revisions, added supplements and appendixes, but in a broad view it may be said that three dictionaries have been successively constructed upon the foundation laid by Dr. Webster. The first was the book of 1847, which was little more than the original work of 1828 brought from two volumes into one, pruned of some excrescences, and with moderate additions. The next was the book of 1864, in which the more scientific principles of modern lexicography were applied, and a large store of additional matter, partly gleaned from old authorities and partly afforded by the world's advance, was included. Following the several supplements by which that book has been enlarged, we now present Webster's International Dictionary, which embodies substantially the amplification and enrichment of the language during another generation, as it has been noted by a wide and close scrutiny, and registered by scientific methods, with scholarly conscientiousness and vast labor.

THE CHANGE OF TITLE.

Hitherto the title-page has borne the heading, "An American Dictionary of the English Language." The present substitution of "International" for "American" marks an accomplished change in the relations of the English speaking peoples. It is not their separation, but their community, which is now emphasized by the best thought and feeling in every department of life and literature. It was with the enthusiasm of a patriot in the birth-time of a nation that Dr. Webster laid stress on the American character of his dictionary. He had zealously done his part, by pen and voice, in the establishment of a new nation under a novel constitution. He was eager and proud to show that in scholarship and literature, as well as in politics, his country had a distinctive contribution to make to the higher civilization. His own character included an element of the heroic. Amid the discouragements of a crude and provincial period, with a courage which recalls that of his great predecessor, Samuel Johnson, he threw himself single-handed into the task of making a complete English dictionary. But while Johnson's dictionary was only one incident of his literary career, that of Dr. Webster absorbed the best energies of a lifetime.

WHY AT FIRST "AMERICAN."

In the fine characteristic Preface to his publication of 1828, which is preserved in the present volume (page xii), Dr. Webster dwells upon the special need of an American dictionary to record the new words and usages incident to a new national development. Of necessity it was mainly the literature of British authors which was illustrated in his lexicon, and it is curious to note how meager is the list of eminent American authors that his national pride could cite, and how many of these names have passed into obscurity. If with this the reader will compare the American names in the list of authors quoted in the present edition (page xix), he will appreciate how almost the whole of American literature and science has come into existence since Dr. Webster put forth his work. But with patriotic pride, quite justified too by his own authorship of the entire book, he raised over it his country's flag, calling it "An American Dictionary of the English Language." While always hitherto retained on the title-page, the adjective long ago passed out of popular use as a description of the book, which has for many years been familiarly known as the "Unabridged," a title of no special appropriateness save as distinguishing the complete work from the more or less abbreviated compendiums of it.

WHY NOW "INTERNATIONAL."

Now, upon the issue of an edition so materially altered and improved as the present one is, the occasion seemed appropriate for a modification of the title. In naming it "Webster's International Dictionary," we recognize that the language of the mother country now encircles the globe; that the literature of each of its branches is the common possession of all; that not only through the literary, but also through the popular, speech of all these peoples there runs a unity of structure, a common vocabulary, and a substantial identity

of the entire language, compared with which all local variations are but trifling. Any complete dictionary of this language must be so comprehensive in its scope, and at the same time so true to those canons of the best usage which are everywhere acknowledged, that it shall be serviceable to the inhabitants of Great Britain, of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, and to the English-speaking population of India and of Africa. The Londoner, reading a story of Bret Harte, will turn to such a dictionary for the slang of a California mining camp, and the Melbourne merchant will consult it for the usage of the New York Stock Exchange. Beyond any other modern or ancient tongue, the English is coming to be a world-speech. The extension over the earth of the race elements that use it as their mother tongue, and the strengthening bond of unity among all English speaking peoples, are among the most significant and beneficent facts of the age. It is in recognition of this, and of the wide use of Webster's Dictionary as an authority in Great Britain and its dependencies, as well as in the United States, that the present edition is distinctively called "The International."

AN ESSENTIALLY NEW BOOK.

The enumeration on pages iii and iv of the staff employed upon the general work of this revision, and of the special contributors to various departments, will show something of the wealth of labor and scholarship bestowed upon the volume. The preceding edition, with all its supplementary matter, has been re-studied line by line. A close comparison has been made with a whole library of the most recent authoritative works in philology and in all branches of knowledge that include new usages of speech. Upon technical subjects eminent specialists have been employed, and their contributions have been carefully harmonized in form with the general principles of the revision. Great care has been devoted to the pictorial illustrations; the number has been increased from three thousand to nearly four thousand, and about two thirds of them are entirely new. There have been elimination of many errors, large amplification and enriching by new material, and a judicious conservatism toward those excellent definitions of standard words which were Dr. Webster's especial merit. Some increase of the amount of matter in the book was inevitable: it is partly represented by the enlarged page and the greater number of pages. But increase of size has not been sought, and the difference in bulk between this volume and its predecessor hardly begins to measure the difference in value. A comparison of the two in any part, page by page, will reveal how frequent are the changes and how great is the improvement.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REVISION.

In its general aim and scope, and in its ground plan of construction, the present edition does not greatly vary from its predecessor. The principles of the 1864 revision were so wisely adopted and so judiciously applied that little occasion has been found for radical alteration in these. But in the selection of new material the labor has been great and the result is extensive. As to the general necessity for such additions, we repeat here what we said in 1864, because it describes the existing conditions as aptly as those of the time when it was written: "It is to be remembered that the English is a living, growing language, receiving constant accessions and contributions from a variety of sources; that the active Anglo-Saxon mind, ever giving birth to new thoughts, seeks for them new modes of expression, not only by means of new combinations of words, but by coining new words, or by giving fresh significations to words already in use; that new discoveries and inventions necessitate new names; while advancement and improvement in every art and science demand new terms and appellations, and even new systems of nomenclature. These different wants must be met in various ways: sometimes by attaching a new meaning to an existing word; sometimes by the revival of a word that had become obsolete or obsolescent; at other times by the coinage of a new word; and again, and very often, by the adoption and incorporation into our own of a convenient word from some other language, living or dead."

To this we may add that the collection and explication of new terms and usages is only a part of the reviser's labor. A more exacting task is to distinguish between the permanent and the ephemeral word. To fairly represent the speech which people actually employ, yet mark as illegitimate or doubtful such usage as the best judgment condemns; to practice the utmost condensation which is consistent with clear and adequate statement; to discriminate as to what scientific and technical words are in place in a work like this, — a discrimination often extremely difficult, — these are among the tasks which most severely exercise the reviser, and of which the results appear, not in a form which can be exactly stated, or described in high numerals and strong epithets, but in a quality of serviceableness diffused through the whole book, which is appreciated more fully as it is more constantly tested, and determines at last the place of the work in the estimation of the intelligent public.

Perhaps the problem most perplexing to the lexicographer is the treatment of words and phrases which in some degree belong to the current speech of the day, but have no justification on strict philologic grounds, and of which the future fortune is uncertain. It is mainly the forecast upon the latter question, so far as it is discernible, that should decide the editor of a dictionary. His function is to record rather what the language is than what it ought to be. It has been truly said that in some sense it is not an academic senate nor a closeted scholar, but "the man on the street," that is the ultimate umpire of the language. Of the new coinage of the day, a part quickly perishes, a part becomes classic, and a part remains on the doubtful confines. The very word "slang" was scouted by purists not many years since, but now it is felt to be indispensable. The unlicensed, irregular, vigorous speech of the common folk is all the while enriching the language, on the one hand, while at the same time there goes with it a tendency to blur fine distinctions, to pervert, to confuse, and to coarsen. In the case of a mere careless disregard of a valuable distinction, — as in the growing tendency to confound "shall" and "will," "should" and "would," — the judge's duty is plain enough; the frequency of a gross blunder does not mitigate it. But as to the introduction or

omission of doubtful words and usages, no precise rule is possible. One obvious resource is to record the questionable expression, while marking it as "colloquial" or "low." If in a general estimate the present work be thought to incline rather far to conservatism in this respect, let it be remembered that the general influences of the day tend strongly to multiply and foster novelties of speech. The newcomers in language have the spirit of the times within them; they do not greatly depend on encouragement from authority. But to maintain a fair correctness and purity of speech, to guard both the virility and the delicacy of the noble English language, there is need of some sound and restricting influence in the recognized standards of authority.

SUCCESSOR AND SUPERIOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.

The special principles observed in this revision are further set forth in the general preface by the editor-in-chief, Dr. Porter, and also in the introductions to the various topics comprised in the Appendix. Of the Appendix we may say here that the aim has been to perfect those vocabularies, tables, etc., which were in the former edition, and bring them fully up to the present date, rather than to make conspicuous additions of new features. In this respect, and in every respect, the purpose of the revision has been not display nor the provision of material for boastful and showy advertisement, but the due, judicious, scholarly, thorough perfecting of a work which in all the stages of its growth has obtained in an equal degree the favor and confidence of scholars and of the general public.

As a comprehensive popular dictionary we believe that Webster's International is worthy to retain that preëminence which has long been held by Webster's Unabridged. We believe that it embodies the ripest results of modern philology, in the degree and form appropriate to a work of its class. It is neither a library nor an encyclopedia, but it is a dictionary designed to meet the everyday needs of all who write or speak the English tongue. It retains that excellence in definitions which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judge, journalist, scholar, artisan, and man of business refer. In etymology, pronunciation, citations, pictorial illustrations, it carries to greater perfection the merits of its predecessor. It adequately represents the vast and various advances in all departments of thought and knowledge in recent years. We believe it is worthy to serve as the convenient, trustworthy, sufficient popular interpreter of the English language in its present development, and of the incomparable literature of which that language is the medium.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.

An Object Lesson in Dictionary

The above shows act[illegible]s made in editing Webster's [illegible] type matter being a reduc[illegible]e of part of a column of the [illegible] which was added to and [illegible]s indicated.

This simply gives [illegible] of the revision, showing the [illegible] International plates. It [illegible]ea of the countless changes mad[illegible] specialists, and proof rea[illegible]

The above forms [illegible] of a column of page 1268, and whe[illegible] considered some idea [illegible] of the labor involved in this revisio[illegible]

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International [illegible] convenient and

[illegible] rable [illegible] it.—W. N. SHEATS.

[illegible] lel.—G. R. GLENN.

[illegible] ary of the Engli[illegible]

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[illegible] nal is too perfect fo[illegible] OUN.

[illegible] nternational *the* dic[illegible] —W. W. STETSON.

[illegible] clusively in use in all [illegible] YMAN.

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[illegible] he International as ap[illegible]

[illegible] ost essential to the proper [illegible] N. PENDERGAST.

[illegible] een my constant guide in [illegible]

[illegible] national, in my judgment, [illegible]

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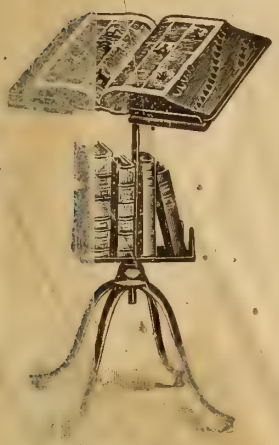

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